





Overview of NEA Activities on Actinide and Fission Product Partitioning and Transmutation

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Overview of NEA Activities on P & T

- Scientific Issues
 - Handbook on lead-bismuth eutectic
 - Fuel cycle flow-sheet studies
 - Future activities
- Strategic Issues
 - Management of recyclable materials
 - National programmes in partitioning
 - Transition scenarios
- Conferences and Workshops

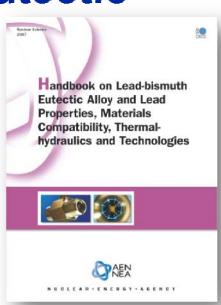
NSC (Nuclear Science Committee) WPFC & WPRS NDC (Nuclear Development Committee)





Handbook on Lead-bismuth Eutectic

- First version issued in 2007
- ◆ ~ 700 pages
- Main contents
 - Thermo-physical and electrical properties
 - Transport and chemical thermodynamics data
 - Chemistry control and monitoring, material science
 - Compatibilities and mechanical properties, structure materials
 - > Thermal-hydraulics, instrumentation and safety guidelines
- Updated version planned for 2010
 Invited speech by C. Fazio (Session IV Thursday)







Fuel cycle flow-sheet studies

- Detailed mass balance flow sheet
- Characterising generated high-level waste
- Assessment of technical needs
- Study aqueous and pyrochemical processes
 - oxide fuel
 - coated-particle fuel
 - metallic fuel
 - nitride fuel
- 13 processes
- Report planned for 2010





Flow-sheet studies - List of Processes

- Standard PUREX
- UREX+3 (Pu/Np recovery, minor actinide separation)
- Grind/Leach
- Pyrochemical (Non-fertile nitride)
- 2 Pyrochemical (reduction to metal, followed by electrochemical steps)
- Pyrochemical (direct electrochemical processing of oxide)
- Extended PUREX (Pu/Np recovery, minor actinide separation)
- Fluoride Volatility
- Pyrochemical (direct electrochemical processing of metallic fuel)
- Pyrochemical (FR nitride)
- **♦** Advanced PUREX (innovative features)
- ♦ UREX+1a (group transuranic recovery)





New Activities in Preparation

- Innovative fuels
 - > Study on minor actinide containing fuels
- Curium separation and management
- Comparative study on homogeneous vs.
 heterogeneous recycle of TRU in fast reactors
- Potential benefits of advanced fuel cycles with P&T and impact studies





Management of Recyclable Fissile and Fertile Materials (2007)

Objective and scope

- Overview of recyclable fissile and fertile materials inventories which can be reused as nuclear fuel
- Reviews the options available for managing those materials

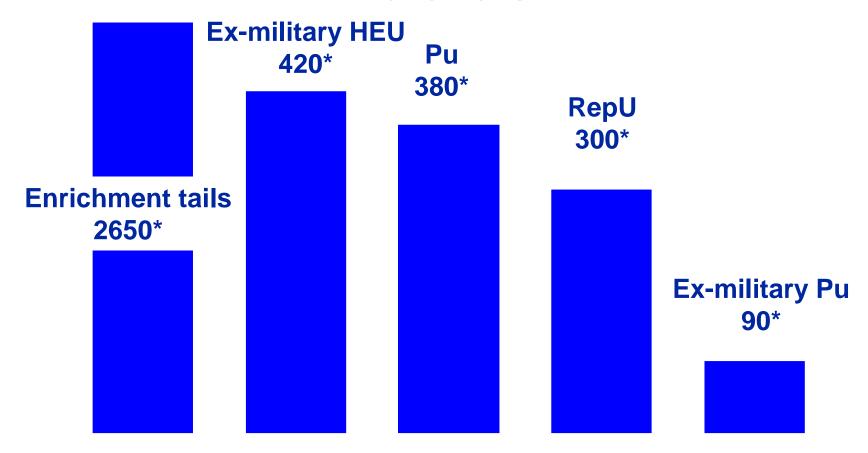
Main conclusions

- Choices between options should be based on comprehensive assessments of short and long-term aspects
- No optimal option for all countries/circumstances
- All options require eventually disposal of ultimate waste
- International R&D projects strengthen the effectiveness of national efforts
- International cooperation helps addressing key issues such as safety and proliferation resistance
- Implementation of multinational, regional and/or international facilities could provide opportunities for global optimisation





Potential supply from recyclable materials



^{*} Reactor-years of supply for 1000 MWe LWRs operating at 80% load factor





National Programmes in Partitioning

- Background and scope
 - State-of-the-art on national programmes in partitioning
 - Covering both aqueous and pyrochemical processes
 - For pyrochemical processes update from the 2004 NEA report
- List of contributors
 - Czech Rep., France, Italy, Japan, Korea, Russian Federation, Spain, UK, USA and EC
 - Results from FP6/EURATOM will be inserted
- Publication planned for the first half of 2009





Fuel Cycle Transition Scenarios Studies

- NSC/WPFC Expert Group on fuel cycle transition scenarios studies
 - Assemble and organise issues involving fuel transition from current thermal to future sustainable fuel cycle
 - Provide a framework for assessing national needs for fuel cycle transition
 - List of activities
 - State-of-the-art report of scenarios and national programmes
 - Benchmark on scenario code performances
 - Regional study related to the potential implementation in Europe of advanced fuel cycle (M Salvatores speech this afternoon)
 - Global transition scenarios study





"Transitioning from thermal to fast nuclear energy systems – Strategic and policy issues"

A new NDC report to be published early 2009 Emphasis on topics of interest to policy makers

Scope

- Transition from thermal to fast neutron systems at national, regional, global levels
- Review of data from previous studies
- Focus on strategic aspects

Context

- Renaissance of nuclear programmes
- > High interest in fast neutron systems but also in lifetime extension
- Transition scenarios were already investigated in many scientific/technical studies
- Transition raises specific policy issues which had not been analysed in depth





"Transitioning from thermal to fast nuclear energy systems – Strategic and policy issues" (2)

Main findings

- Fast neutron systems are relevant for
 - enhancing security of energy supply
 - facilitating waste management and disposal
- The attractiveness of fast neutron systems depends on context
 - Size and age of the nuclear fleet
 - **Waste management policy**
- The transition period is long and challenging
 - Nuclear unit lifetimes may be up to 60 years
 - Managing (burning or breeding) fissile materials and reaching equilibrium is a lengthy process
 - Building and operating several nuclear systems in symbiosis
 - Adapting industrial infrastructure and human resources continuously
- Multi-national/global approaches may facilitate transitions
 - **Joint RD&D**
 - Economy of scale and reduced need for national infrastructure
- International initiatives are relevant
- Agreements on guarantee of fuel supply, Multinational fuel cycle centres 10th IEM P&T - Mito [Japan]





"Transitioning from thermal to fast nuclear energy systems – Strategic and policy issues" (3)

Preliminary Conclusions & Recommendations

- Government's role
 - RD&D support, incl. education and equipment
 - Legal/regulatory framework adaptation
 - Global policy making
- Industry's role
 - Capacity building
 - Human resource management, incl. training
- International organisations' role
 - Fostering information exchange
 - Facilitating multinational endeavours
- > A multicriteria approach is recommended for assessing transition scenarios
- Social and environmental aspects should be evaluated together with economics
- Transition scenarios should be considered in long-term perspective and require long-term commitments [many decades to one century]
- Seeking synergies through international cooperation is advisable

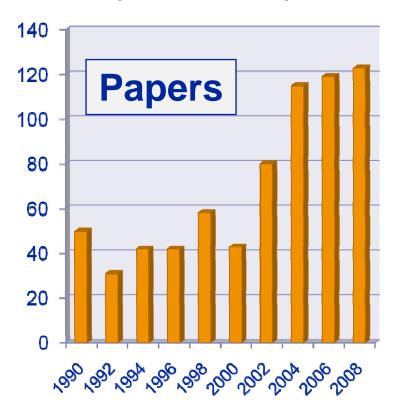




Information Exchange Meeting on Actinide & Fission Product Partitioning and Transmutation

 Forum for the discussion of scientific and strategic developments in the field of P&T (since 1990)

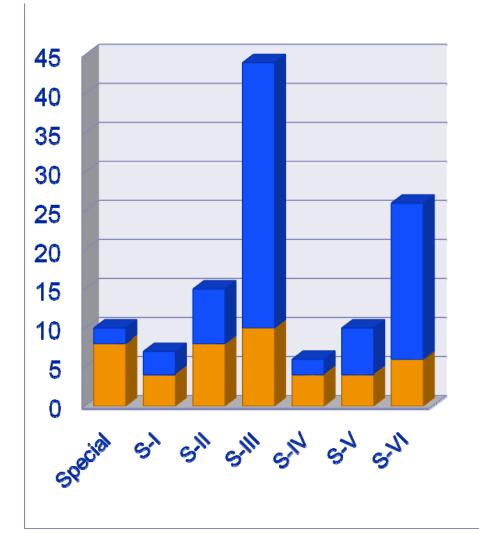
- Mito (Japan) 1990
- ANL (USA) 1992
- Cadarache (France) 1994
- Mito (Japan) 1996
- Mol (Belgium) 1998
- Madrid (Spain) 2000
- Jeju (Korea) 2002
- Las Vegas (USA) 2004
- Nimes (France) 2006
- Mito (Japan) 2008
- USA 2010







Papers by Session of 10th IEM P&T



Oral presentation

Poster

Special session on fuel cycle strategies and transition scenarios

S-I: Impact of P&T on waste management and geological disposal

S-II: Progress in transmutation fuels and targets

S-III: Progress in partitioning, waste forms and management

S-IV: Progress in materials, including spallation targets and coolants

S-V: Progress in transmutation physics experiments and nuclear data

S-VI: Transmutation systems: design, performance and safety





- Workshop on technology and component of ADS (TCADS)
 - Replace workshop on High Power Proton Accelerator (HPPA) to cover sub-critical system development
 - HPPA5, 6-9 May 2007, SCKCEN, 42 papers were presented
 MEGAPIE, SNS, MYRRHA, ...
 - TCADS-1 will be held in 1st half 2010, hosted by FZK, Germany
- Workshop on the structural materials for innovative nuclear systems (SMINS)
 - Materials of Gen-IV, transmutation and fusion systems
 4-5 June 2007, FZK, 81 papers were presented
 - > SMINS n°2 organisation will start in the near future





Concluding Remarks

- Numerous and various NEA activities in the field of P&T
 - Horizontal / crosscutting within the NEA
 - Balance between science and strategy
- Increasing activity: Transition scenarios
- Decreasing activity: ADS

Altogether a good measure of the major concern regarding the management of HLW