INTRODUCTION TO REPROCESSING

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WHAT IS REPROCESSING?

Reprocessing is the **recovery** of **valuable** actinides (typically U & Pu) from used nuclear fuel to **recycle** into new fuel

Potential Benefits of Reprocessing:



Provide LWR, CANDU, or advanced reactor fuel



Improve fuel utilization



Reduce disposal impact



https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=47796

~86,000 MT commercial UNF in the U.S.

REPROCESSING CLOSES THE NUCLEAR FUEL CYCLE



WHERE IS REPROCESSING DONE TODAY?



La Hague Reprocessing Facility, France ~1700 MT UNF/yr (largest in the world) Rokkasho Reprocessing Facility, Japan 800 MT UNF/yr (not yet operating) There is no industry-led reprocessing of commercial UNF in the U.S. today, but we've done it before



West Valley Reprocessing Facility, NY, USA, 1966-1972

KEY REPROCESSING UNIT OPERATIONS



TYPES OF REPROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES

Aqueous Reprocessing



The THORP facility at Sellafield, UK, reprocessed UNF via aqueous reprocessing until 2018

- Low-temperature process
- Uses <u>solvent extraction</u> to recover actinides
- Most suitable for oxide fuels
- Currently used worldwide to reprocess LWR fuel (PUREX)

Pyroprocessing



Batch process being conducted in hot cell at INL

High-temperature process

- Uses <u>electrochemical</u> <u>separations</u> in molten salt to recover metallic actinides
- Suitable for many fuel types
- Currently used to reprocess metallic EBR-II fast reactor fuel

Fluoride Volatility



Fluoride volatility was used to reprocess MSRE fuel

High-temperature process

- Exploits <u>volatility</u> of highoxidation-state fluorides to recover actinide fluorides
- Suitable for many fuel types
- Not significantly used today