



High Assay Low Enriched Uranium (HALEU) Production at the Fuel Conditioning Facility

May 2024

Changing the World's Energy Future

Guy L Fredrickson



INL is a U.S. Department of Energy National Laboratory operated by Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC

DISCLAIMER

This information was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the U.S. Government. Neither the U.S. Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness, of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. References herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trade mark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Government or any agency thereof.

High Assay Low Enriched Uranium (HALEU) Production at the Fuel Conditioning Facility

Guy L Fredrickson

May 2024

**Idaho National Laboratory
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415**

<http://www.inl.gov>

**Prepared for the
U.S. Department of Energy
Under DOE Idaho Operations Office
Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517**

May 16, 2024

Guy Fredrickson, Ph.D.

HALEU PRODUCTION IN FCF

(ELECTROCHEMICAL SEPARATIONS)

ACTINIDE SEPARATIONS CONFERENCE
PETALUMA, CA

Export Control Review: INL/CON-24-77763

Battelle Energy Alliance manages INL for the
U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy





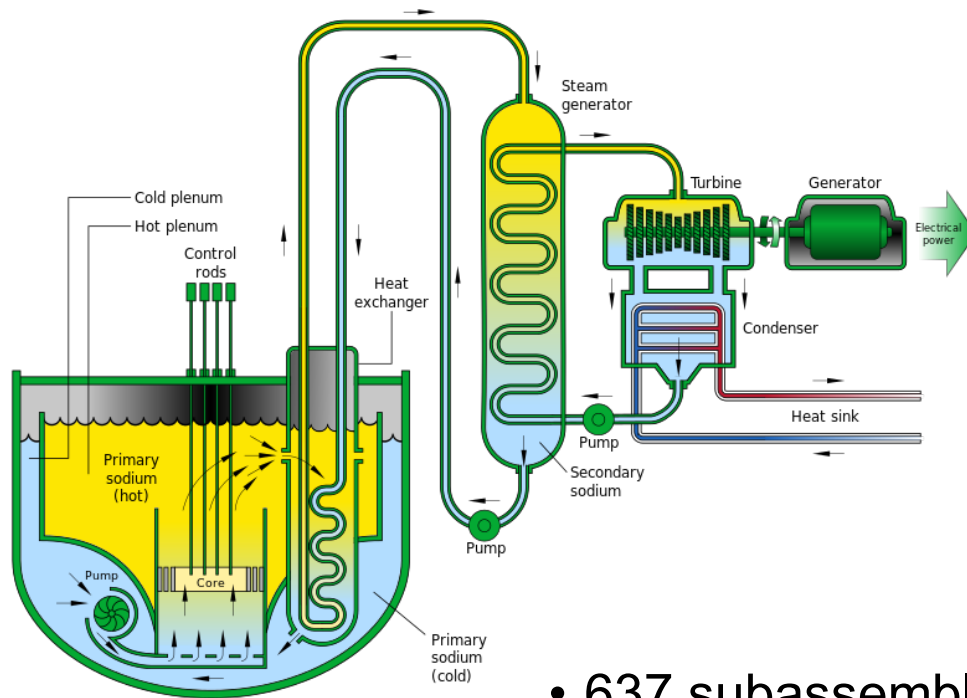
Outline

- Experimental Breeder Reactor II
- Fission Yield
- Uranium Electrorefining

Experimental Breeder Reactor II



Experimental Breeder Reactor II

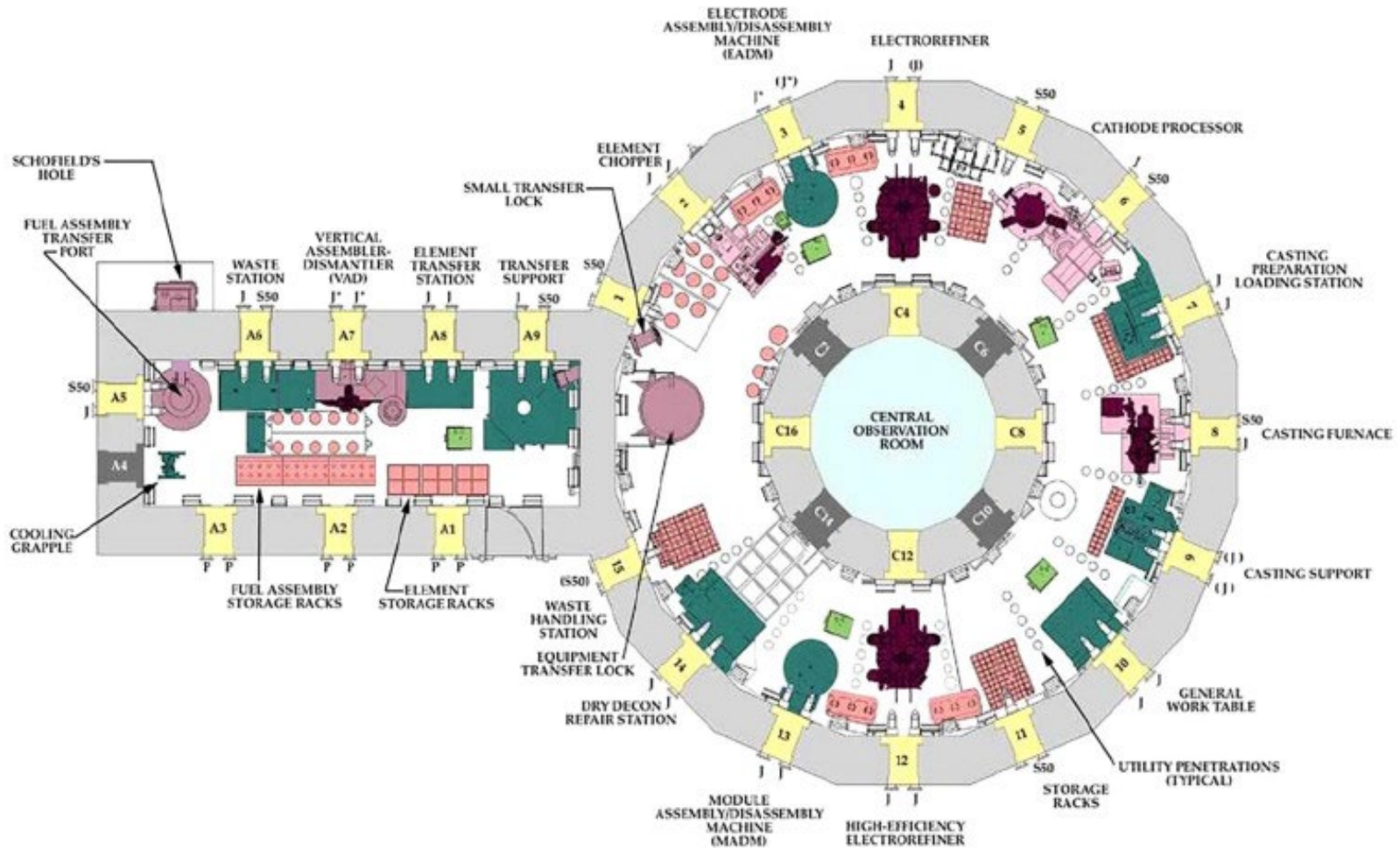


- 637 subassemblies in the core
- 47 to 59 driver fuel subassemblies
- 3 kg enriched uranium per driver fuel subassembly
- 47 kg depleted uranium per blanket subassembly

Fuel Conditioning Facility (FCF)



Fuel Conditioning Facility (FCF)



Fuel Conditioning Facility (FCF)



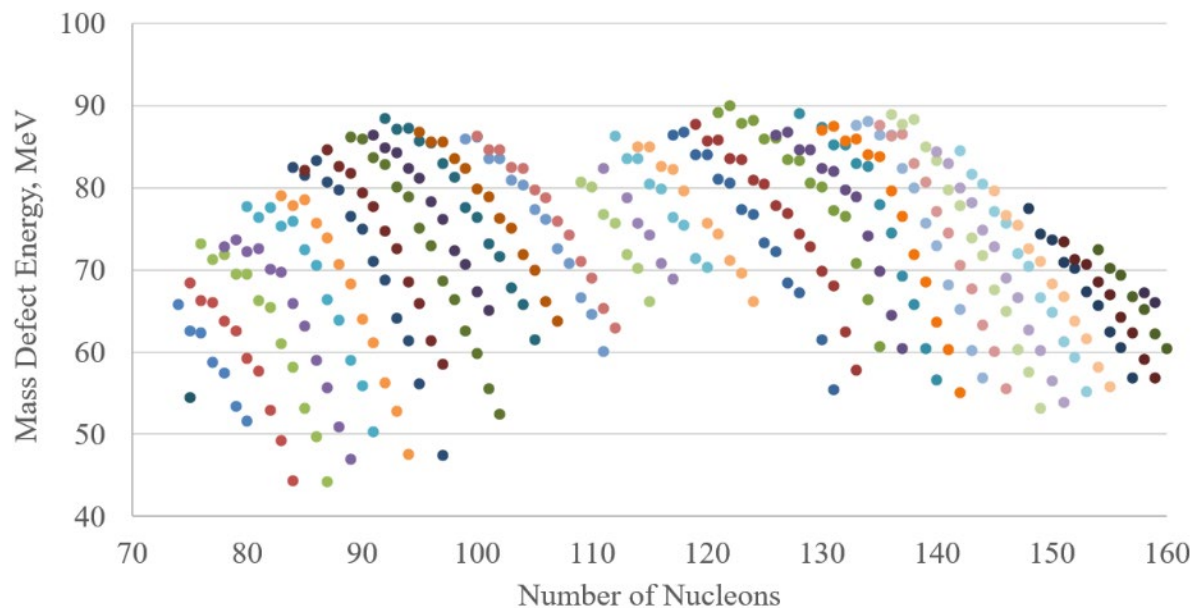
Fission Yield: Uranium Primary Daughters

Daughter A	Z	Daughter B	Z
Copper	29	Europium	63
Zinc	30	Samarium	62
Gallium	31	Promethium	61
Germanium	32	Neodymium	60
Arsenic	33	Praseodymium	59
Selenium	34	Cerium	58
Bromine	35	Lanthanum	57
Krypton	36	Barium	56
Rubidium	37	Cesium	55
Strontium	38	Xenon	54
Yttrium	39	Iodine	53
Zirconium	40	Tellurium	52
Niobium	41	Antimony	51
Molybdenum	42	Tin	50
Technetium	43	Indium	49
Ruthenium	44	Cadmium	48
Rhodium	45	Silver	47
Palladium	46	Palladium	46

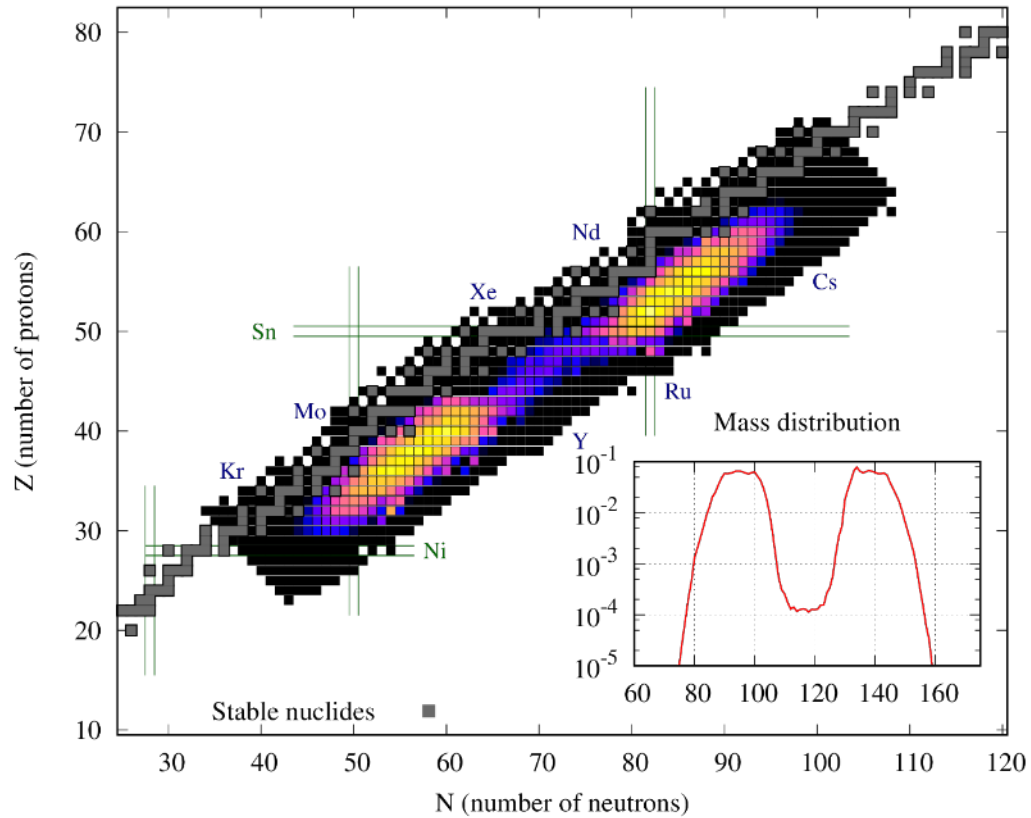
Primary Daughter Isotopes

H																	He
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg											Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
Fr	Ra	Ac															
			Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu	
			Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr	

Primary Daughter Isotopes

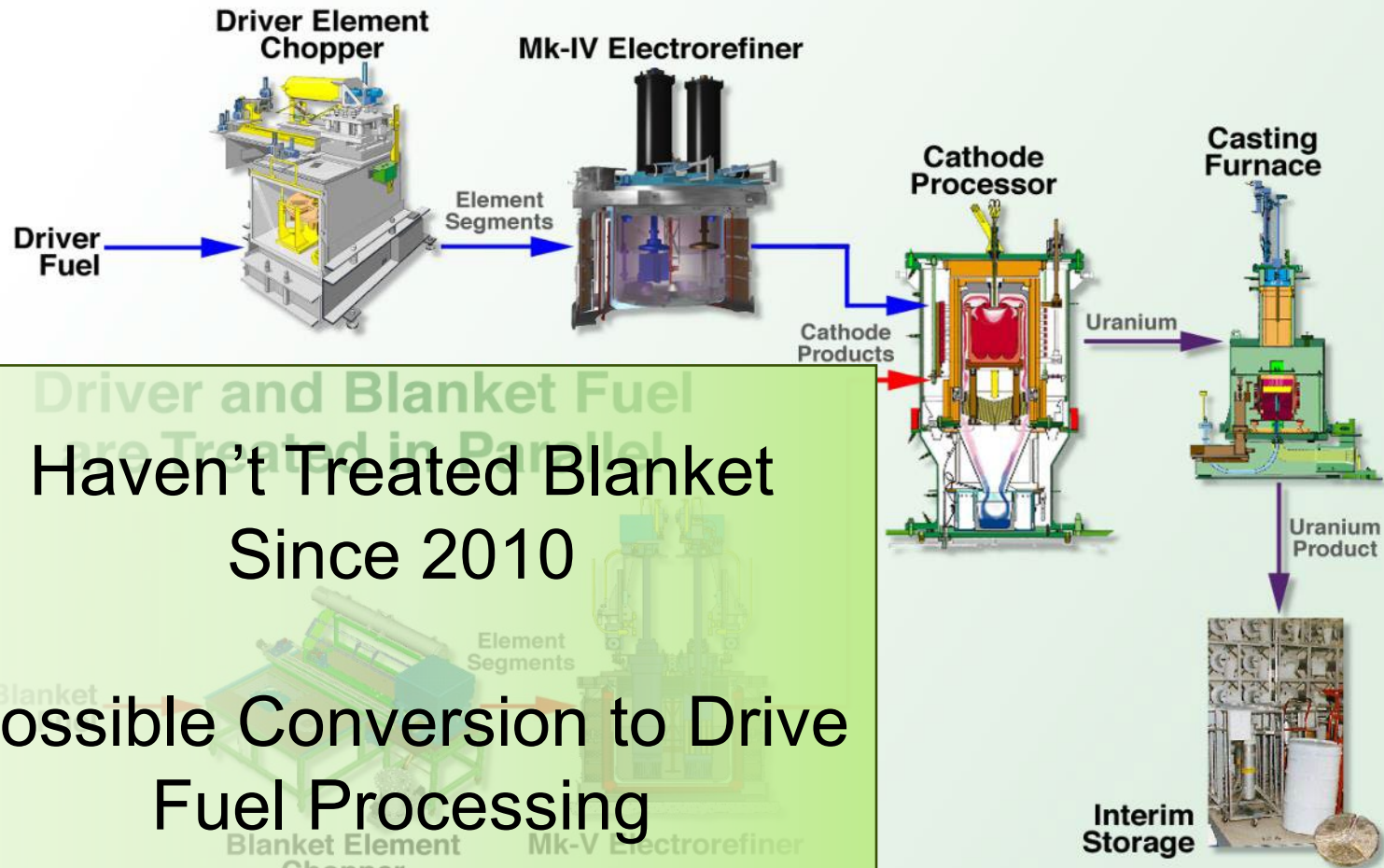


Fission Yield



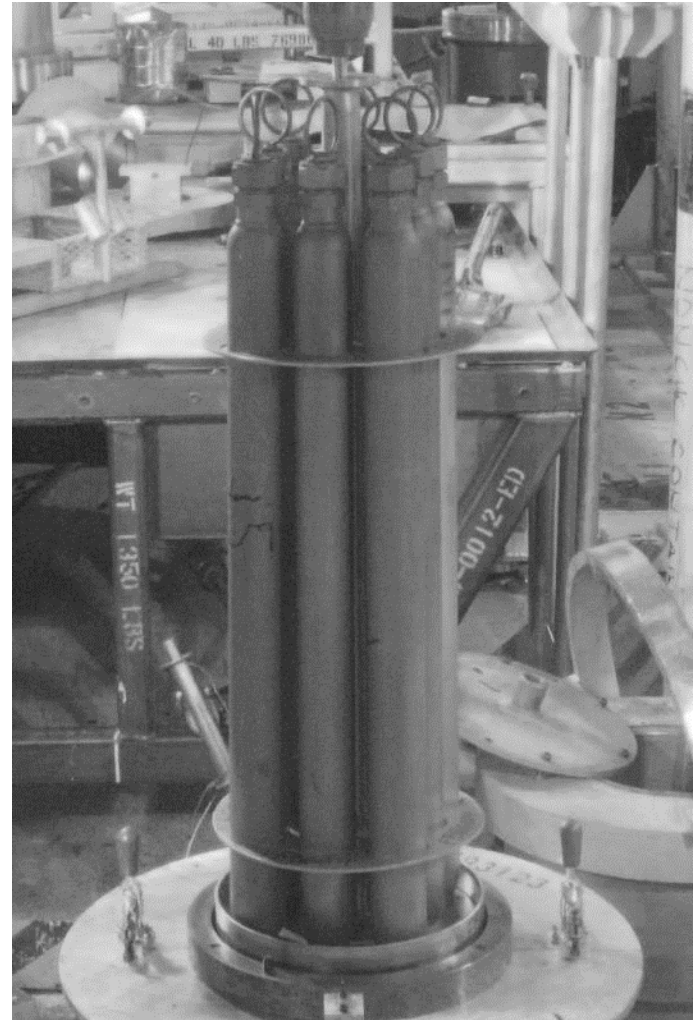
1 kg d⁻¹ fission is approximately 1000 MWt or 400 MWe.

Spent Fuel Treatment at FCF

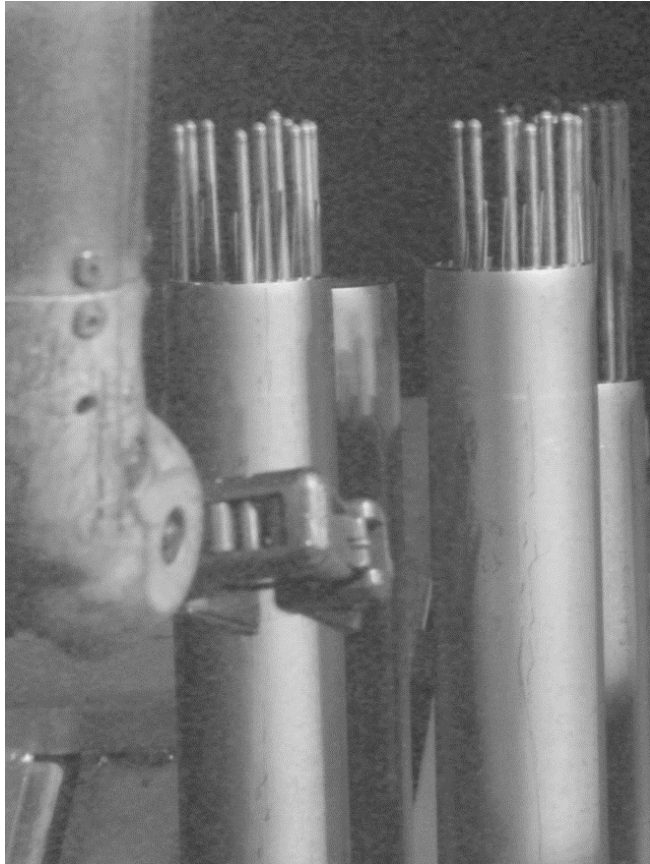


Mk-IV Electrorefiner

- Shipped 1978 to 1991
- CPP-666 Water Pool
- 3644 Bottles Remained
- Some Corroded Fuel



Mk-IV Electrorefiner

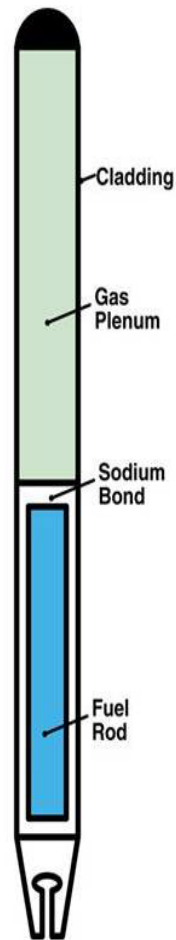


Pristine Fuel



Corroded Fuel

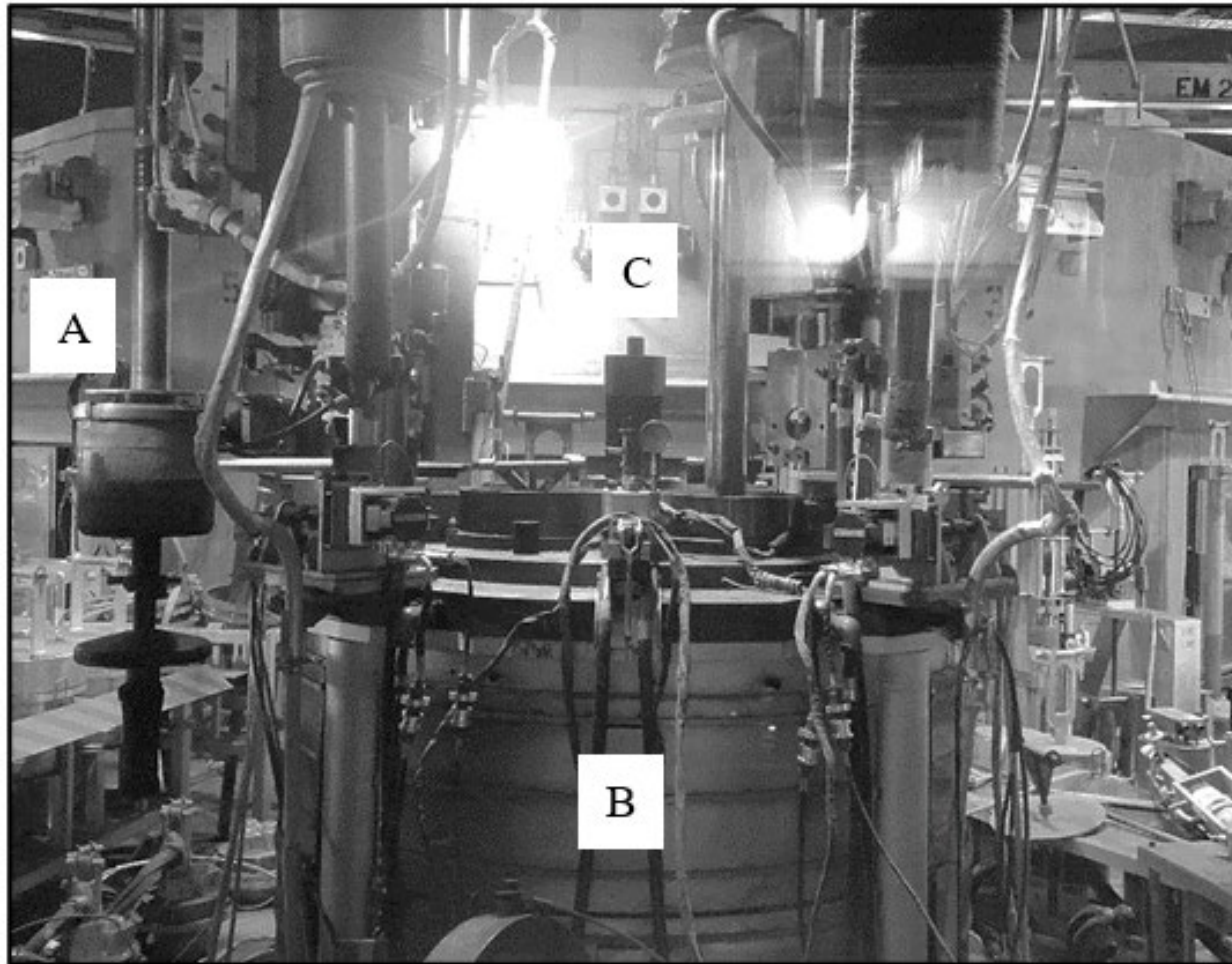
Mk-IV Electrorefiner



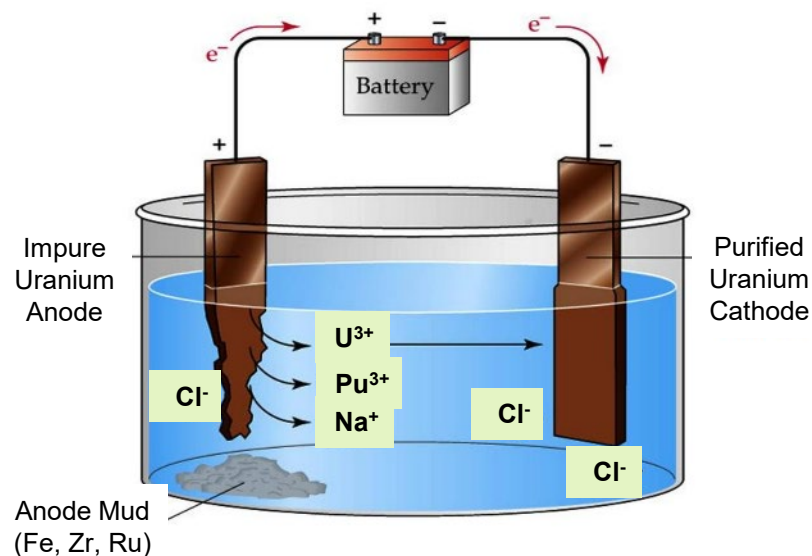
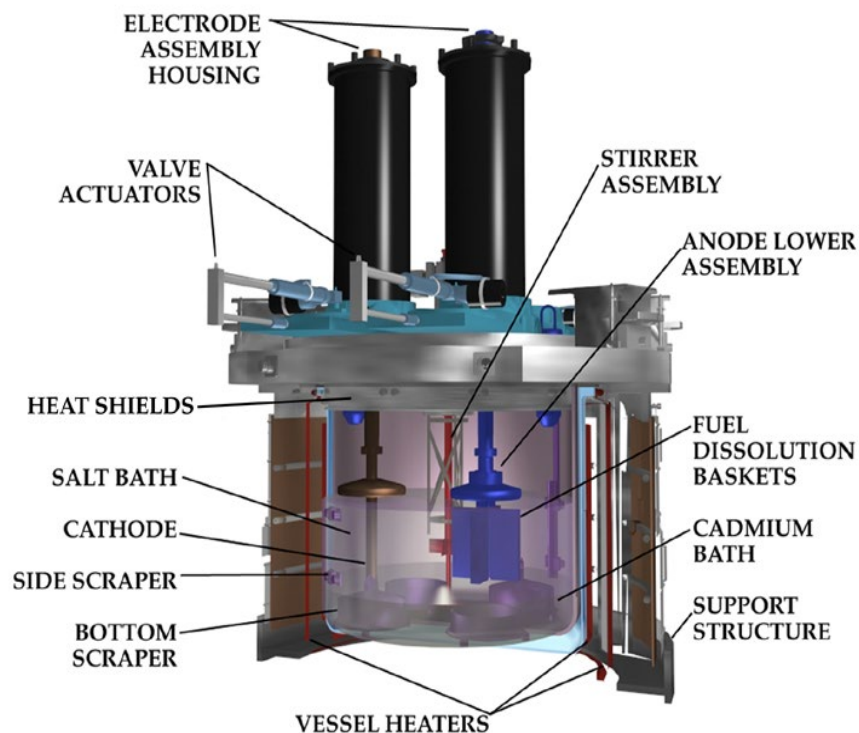
Mk-IV Electrorefiner



Mk-IV Electrorefiner



Electrorefining Comparison



80-90% U $\rightarrow$ 99.99% U

Media: LiCl-KCl Eutectic Salt

Temperature: 500°C

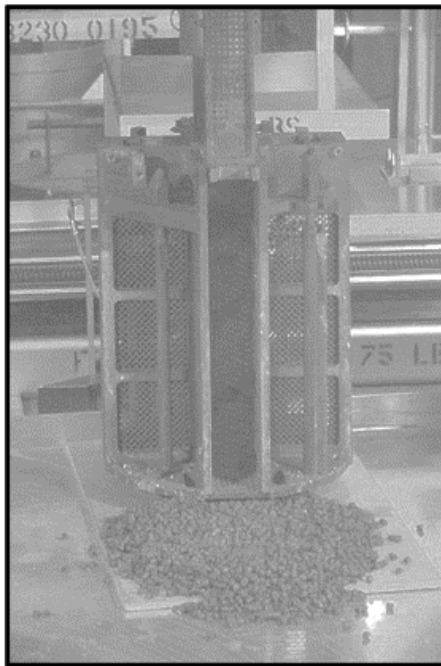
Density: 1.6 to 1.8 g cm⁻³

Color: Clear

Dynamic Viscosity: 2.2 mPa·s

Mk-IV Electrorefiner

63% ^{235}U



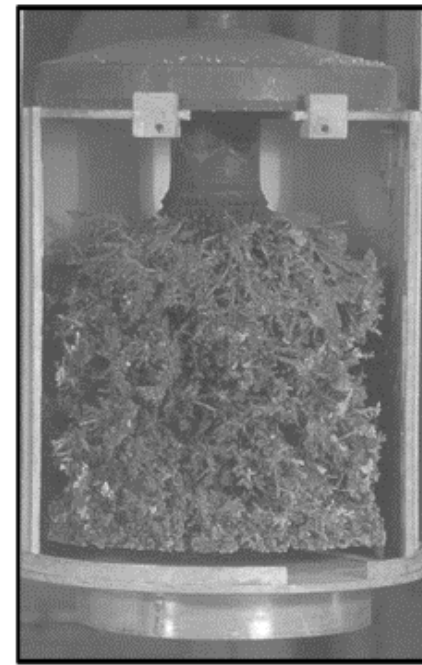
Driver Anode Basket
(DAB)

0.2% ^{235}U



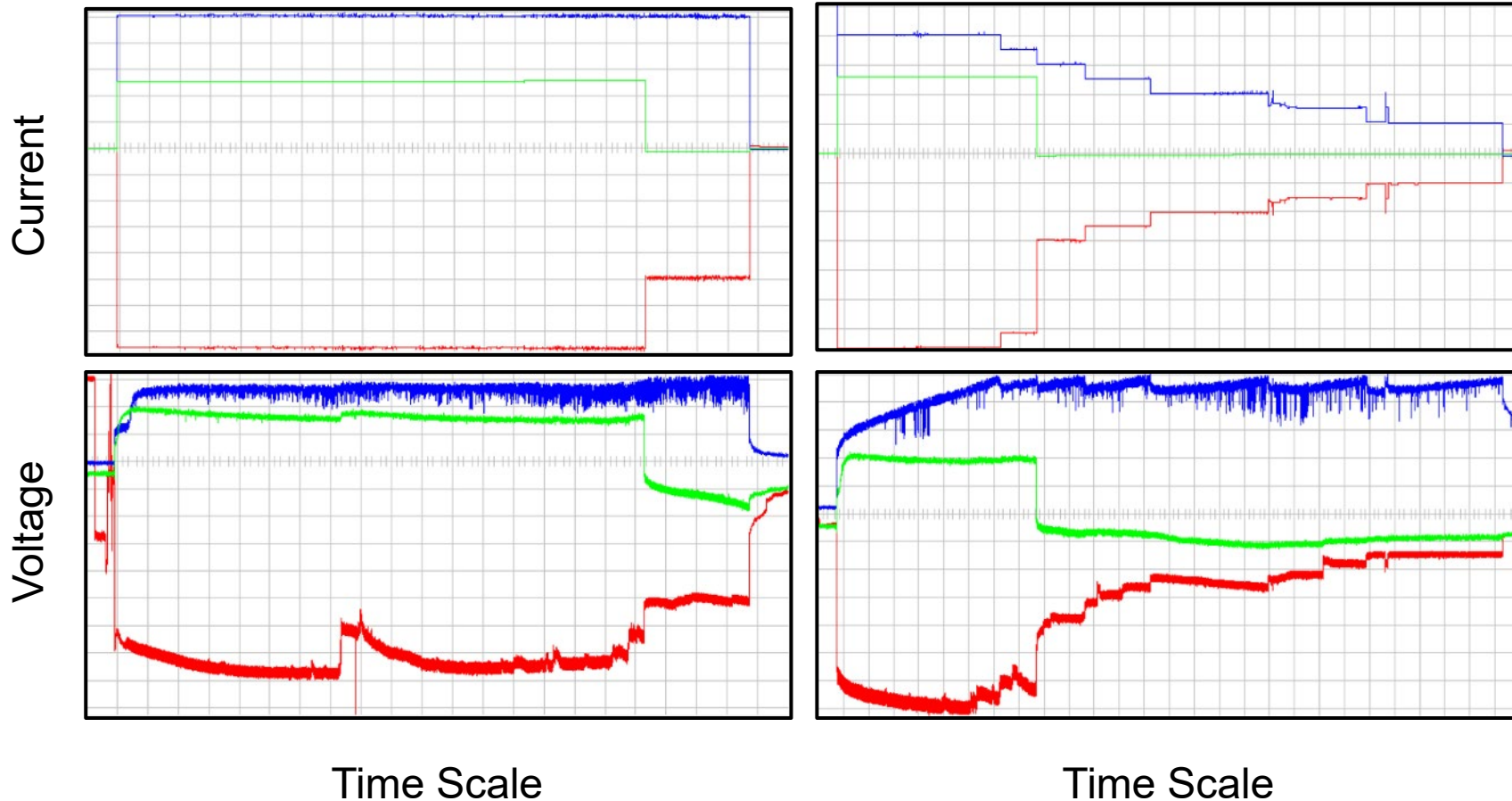
Ingots Dissolution Container
(IDC)

42% ^{235}U

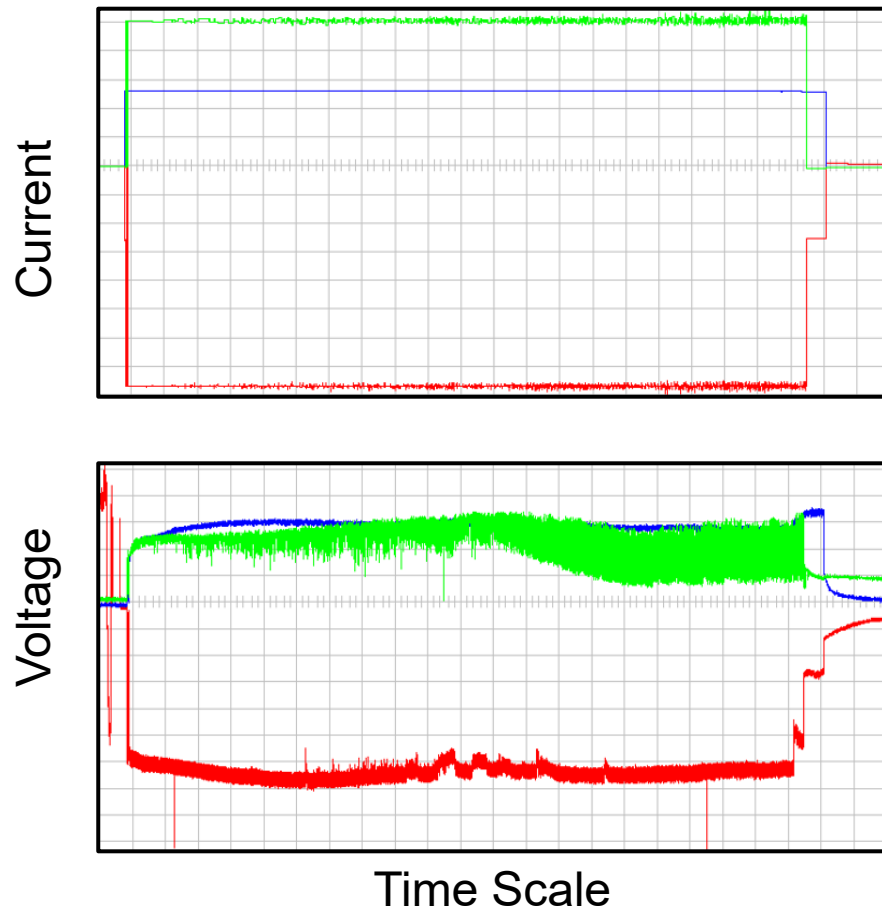


Solid Cathode Mandrel
(SCM)

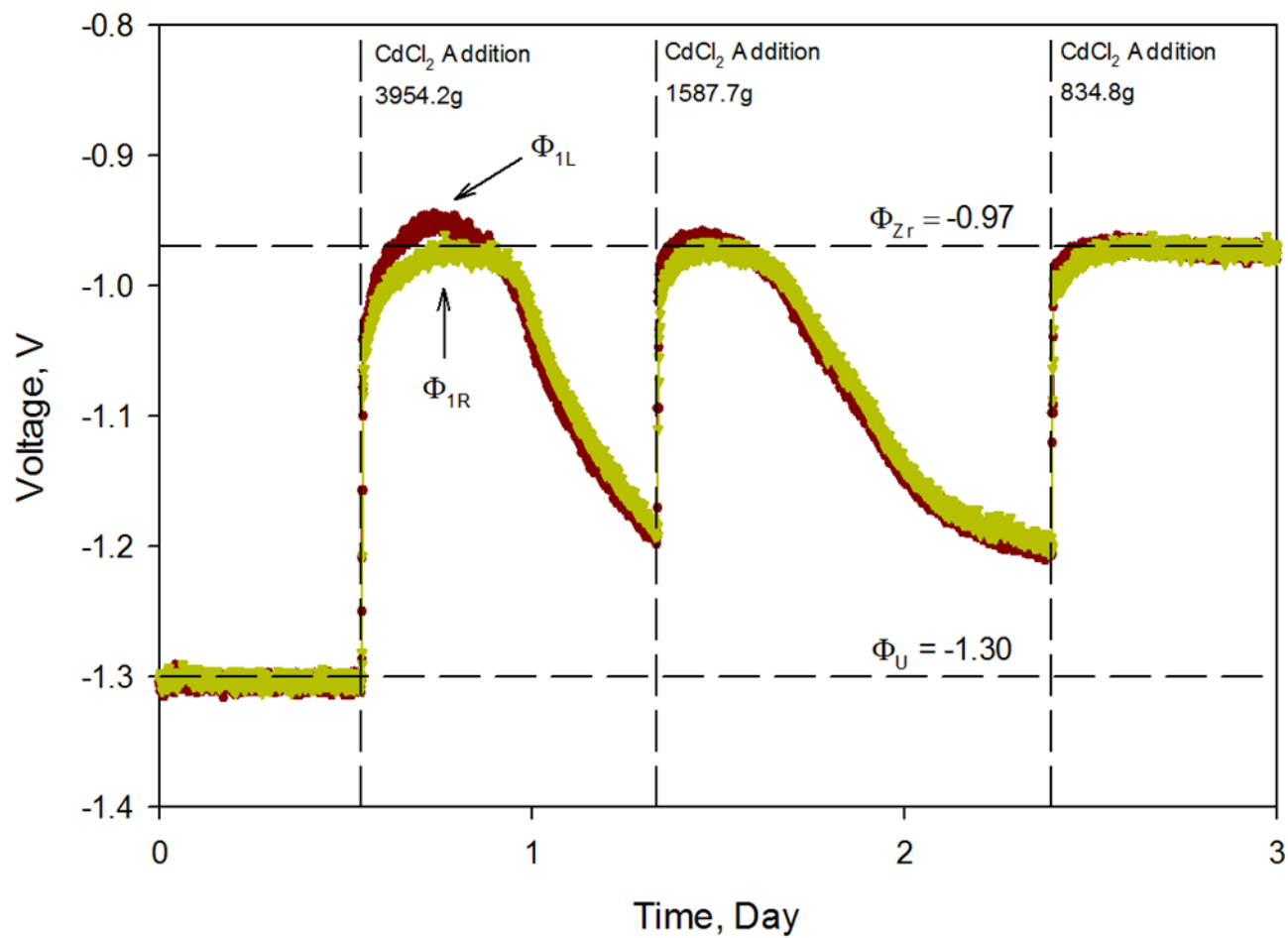
Mk-IV Electrorefiner: Direct Transport



Mk-IV Electrorefiner: Shorting During DT

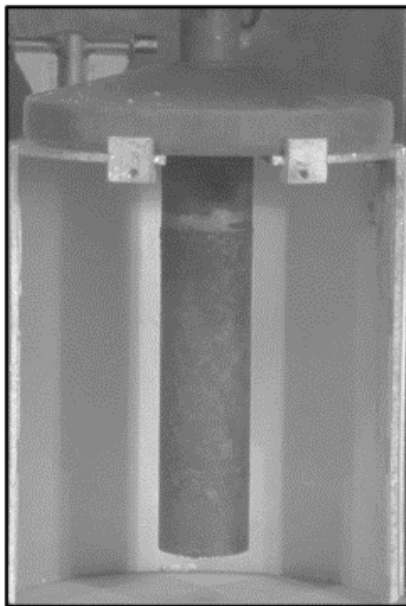


Mk-IV Electrorefiner: Ag/AgCl RE

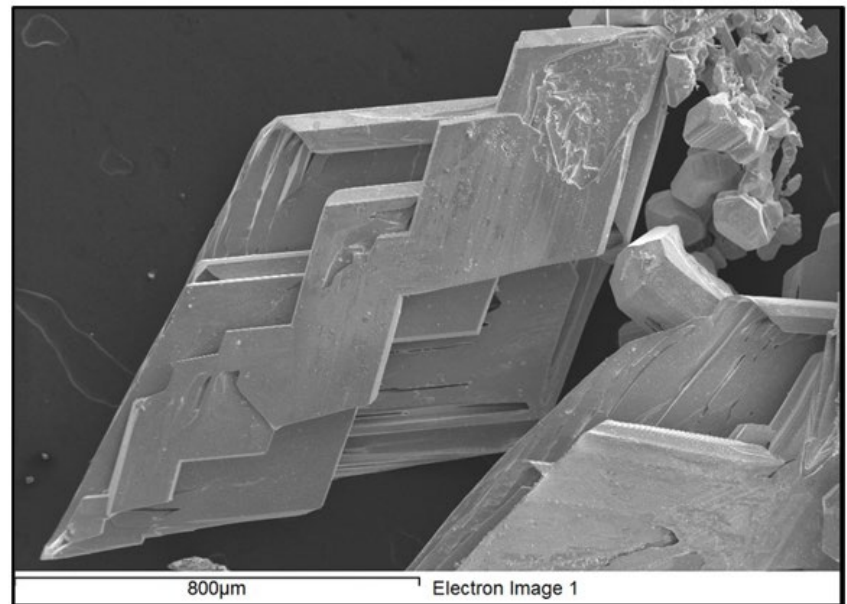


Mk-IV Electrorefiner

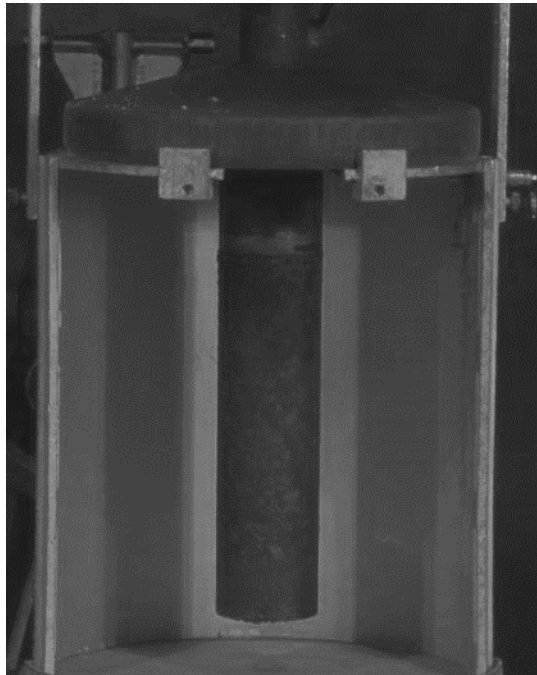
Mk-IV Cathode Deposit



16% Salt



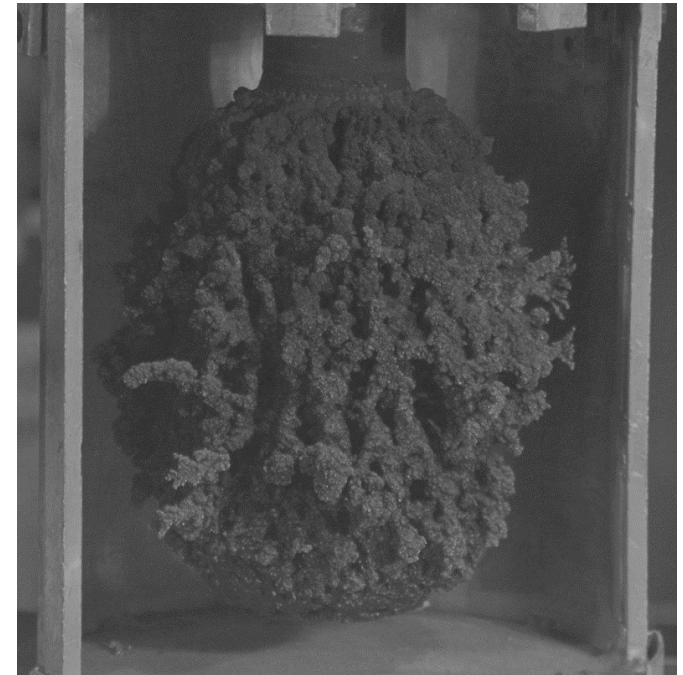
Mk-IV Electrorefiner



Bare SCM

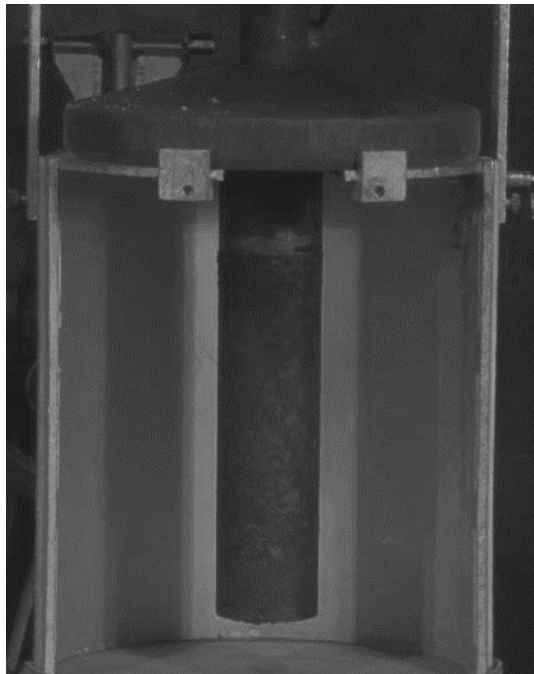


Clean Uranium



Codeposit of Uranium
and Zirconium

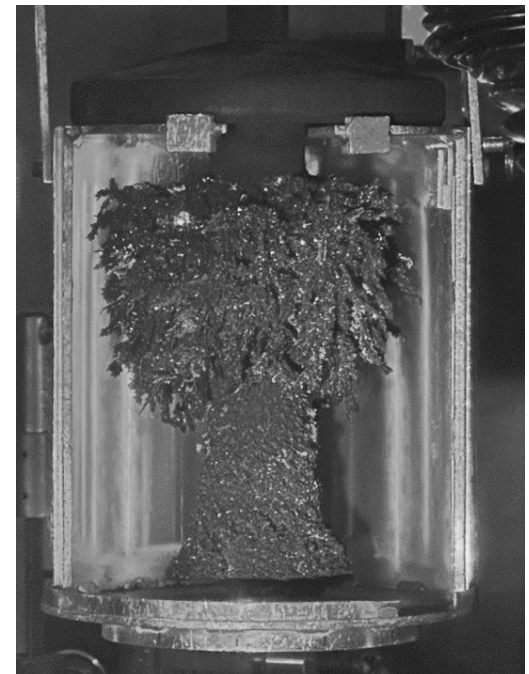
Mk-IV Electrorefiner



Bare SCM

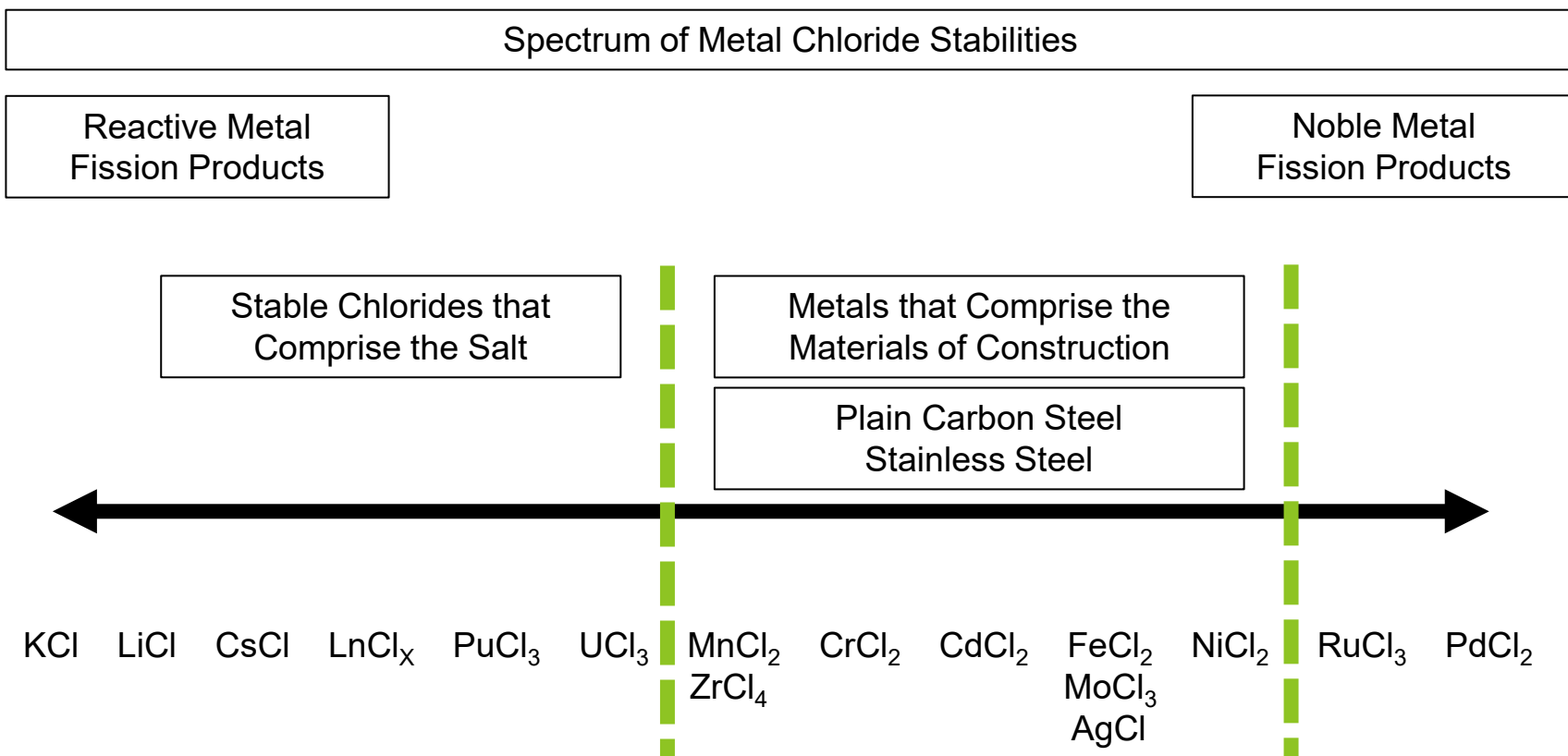


Clean Uranium



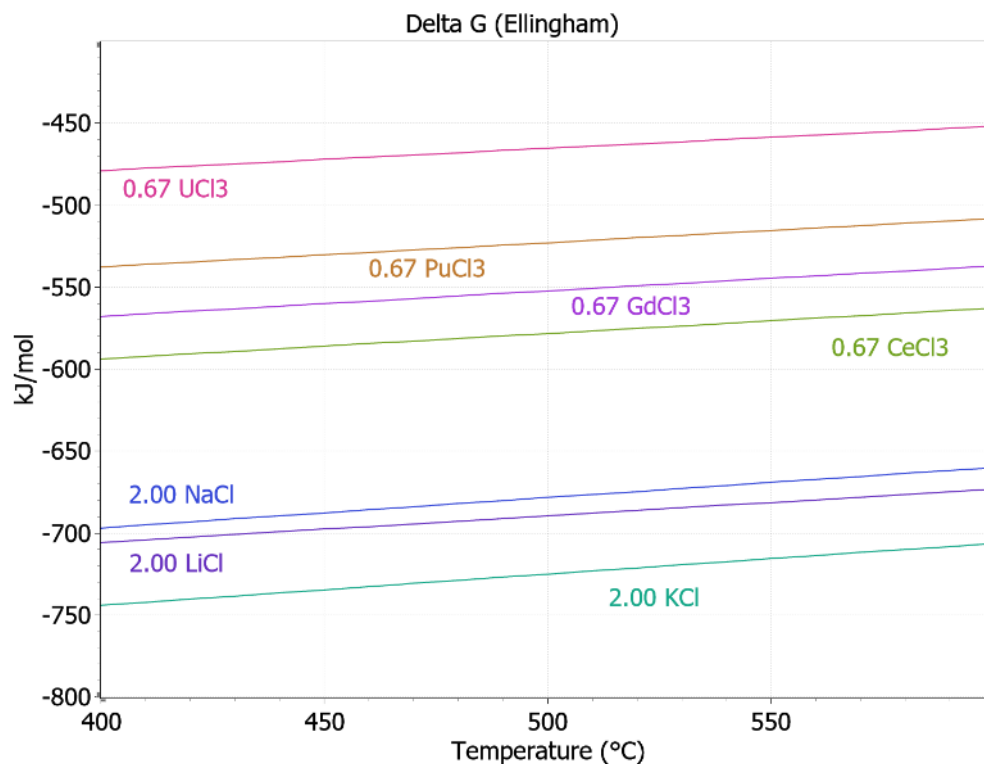
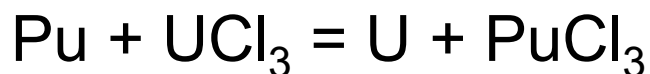
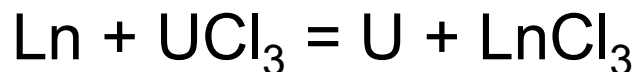
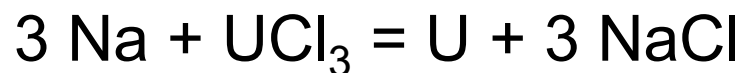
"Sluffing"

Chemical Separations



Chemical Separations

Exchange Reactions:



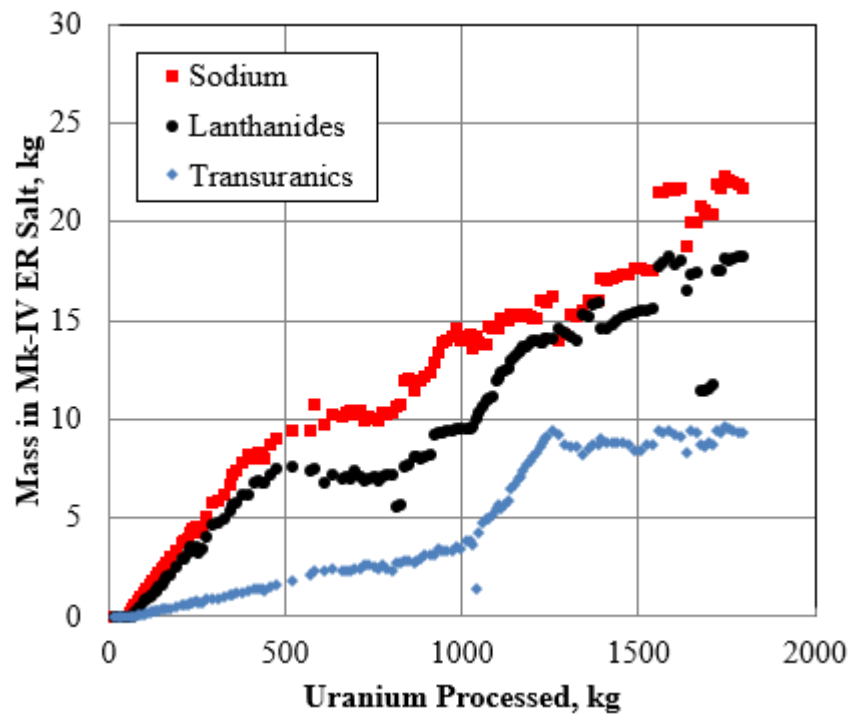
Chemical Separations

Alkali												Metalloids		Nonmetals				Halogens		Noble Gases	
H	Alkaline Earth																				
Li	Be											B	C	N	O	F	Ne				
Na	Mg	← Transition Metals →										Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar				
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr				
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe				
Cs	Ba	La	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn				
Fr	Ra	Ac	Poor Metals																		

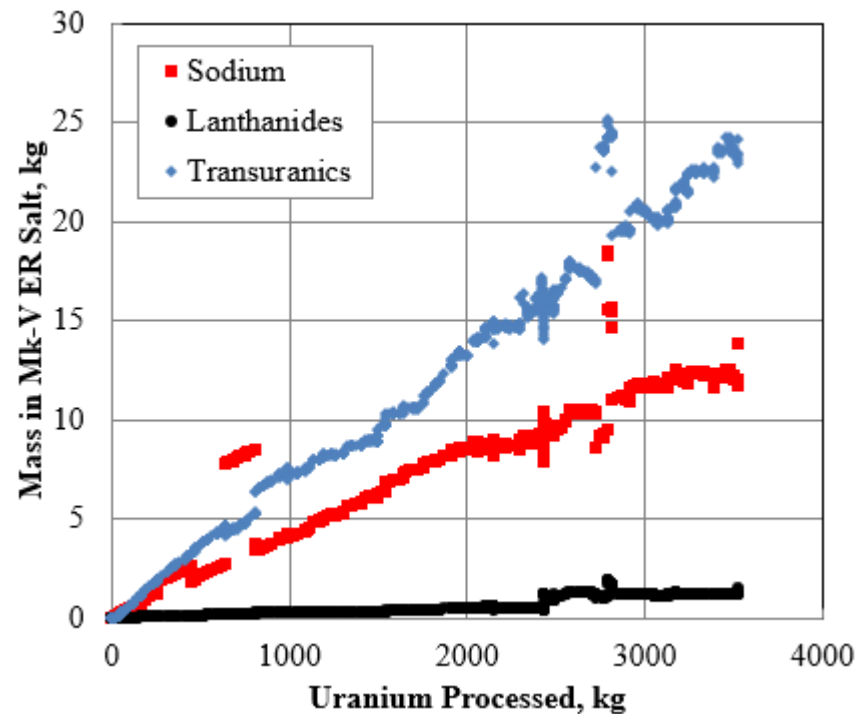
Lanthanides	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu
Actinides	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr
			Transuranics →											

Accumulation in the Salt Phase

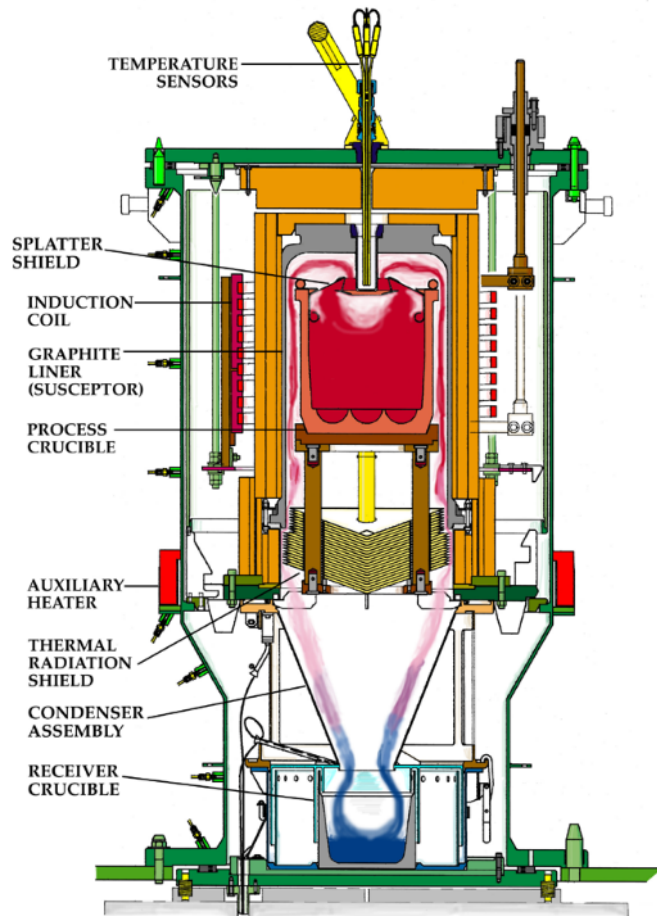
Driver Fuel (Mk-IV)



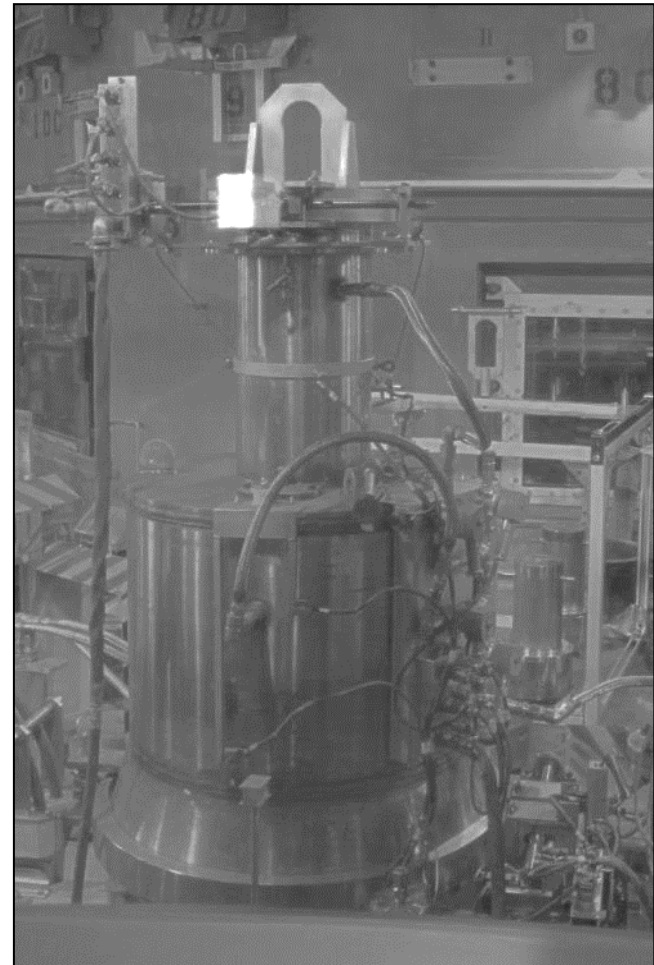
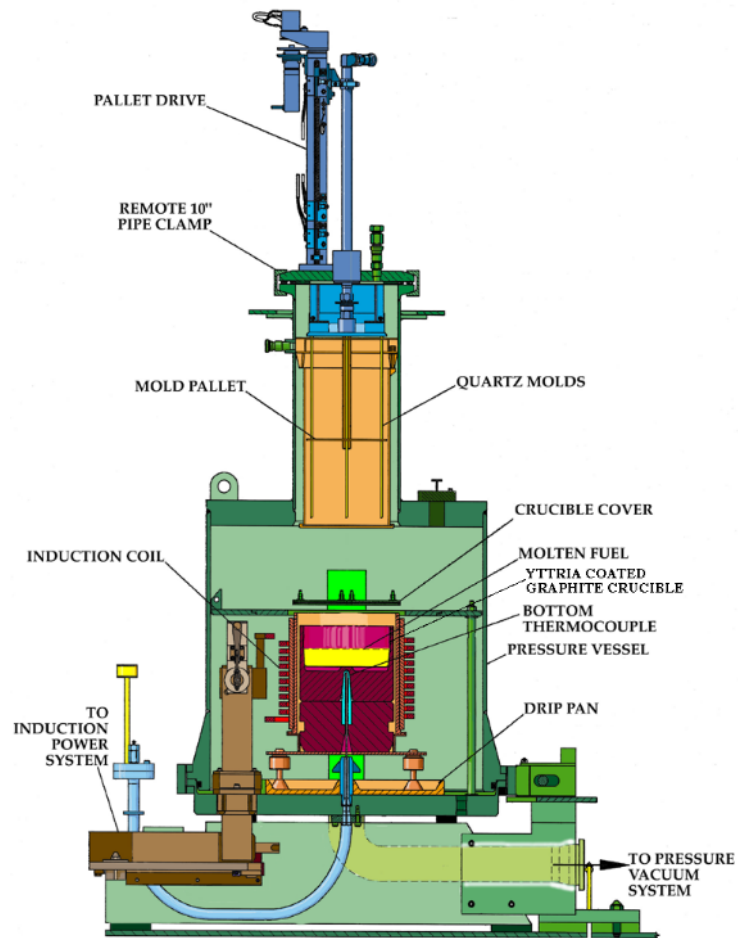
Blanket (Mk-V)



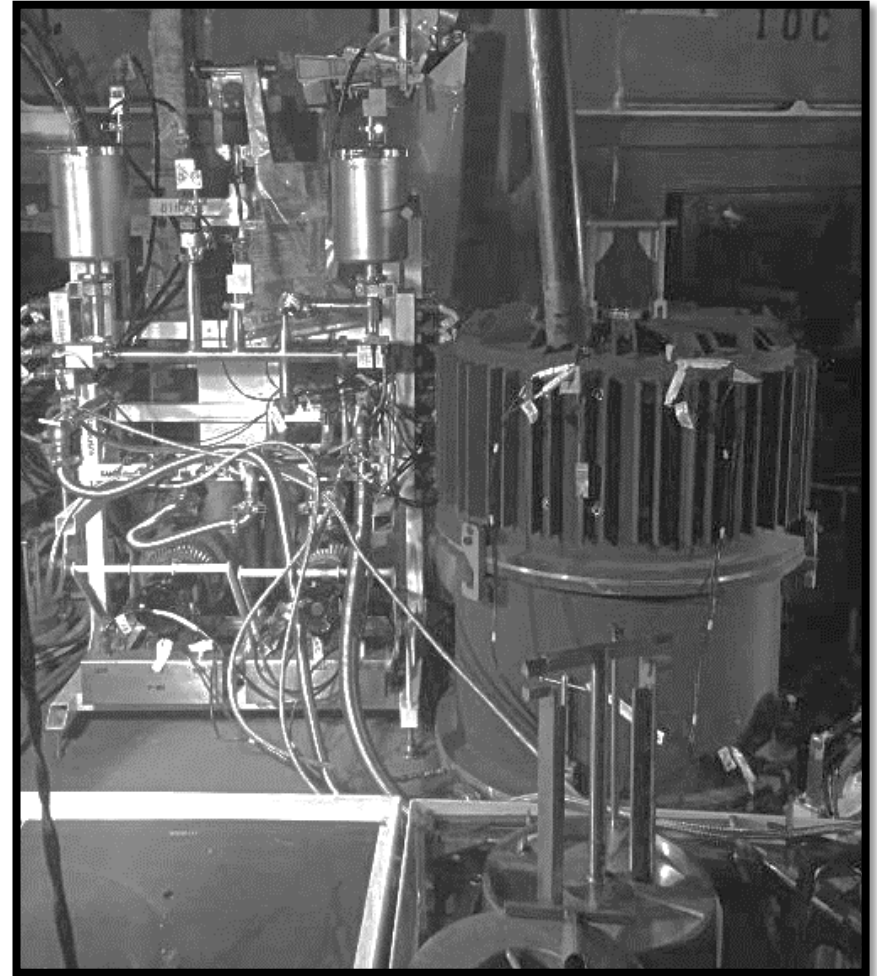
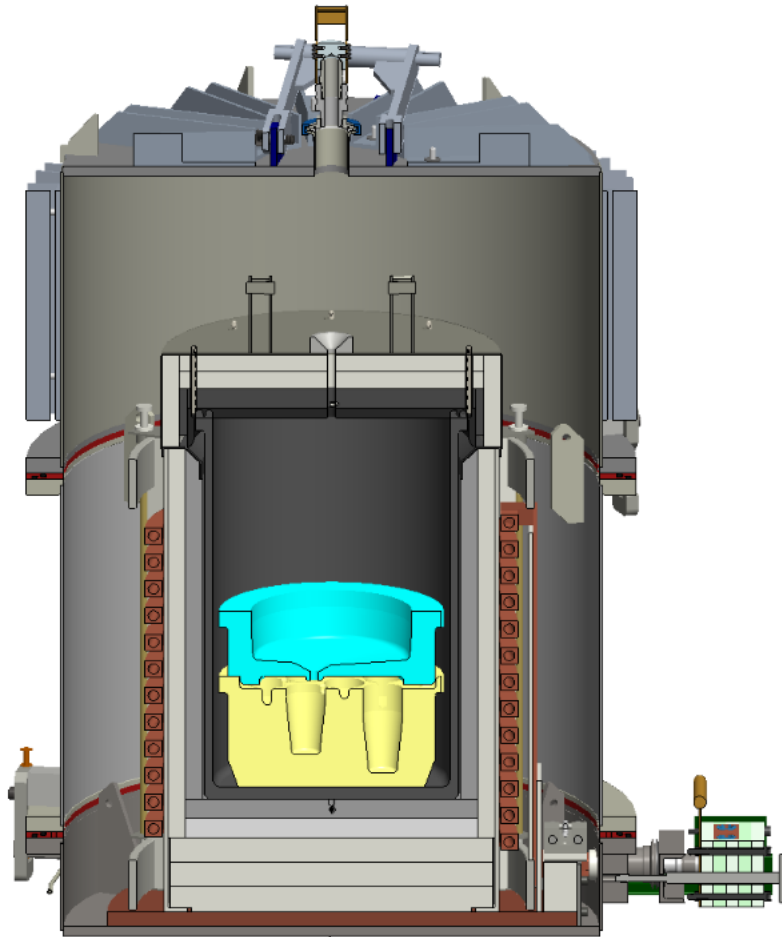
Cathode Processor



Casting Furnace

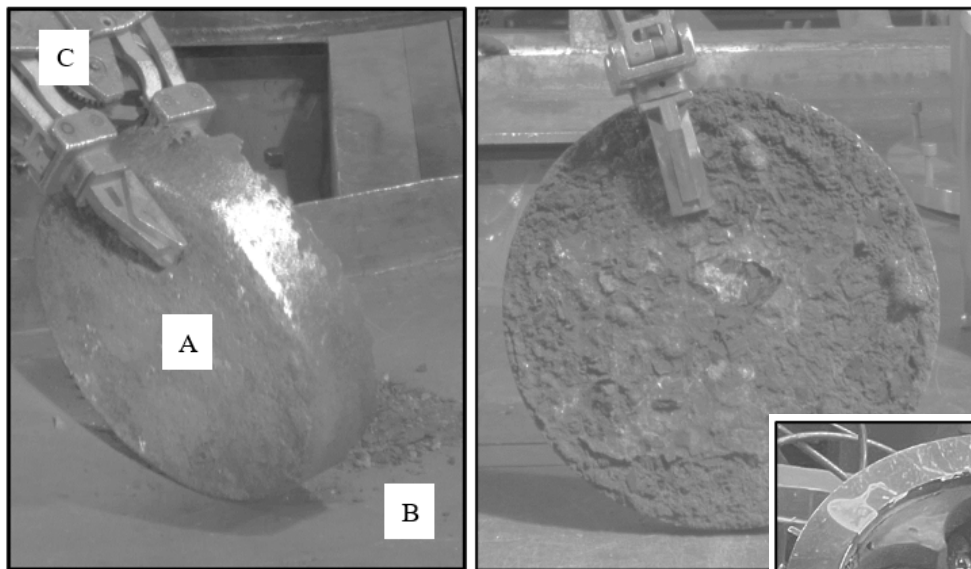


The “New” Multi-Function Furnace

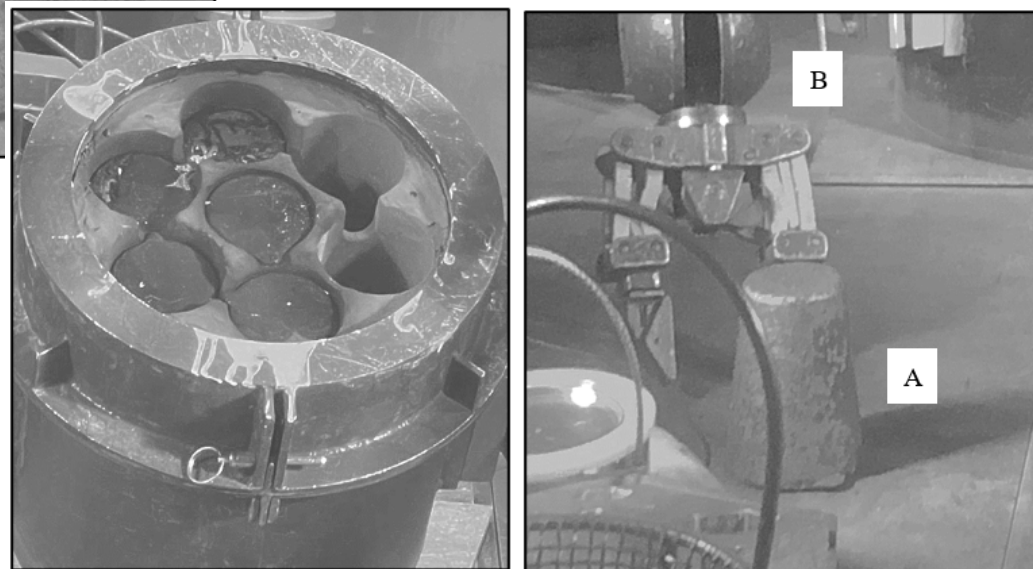


Cast Electrorefined Uranium

HALEU Ingots (25 to 50 kg)

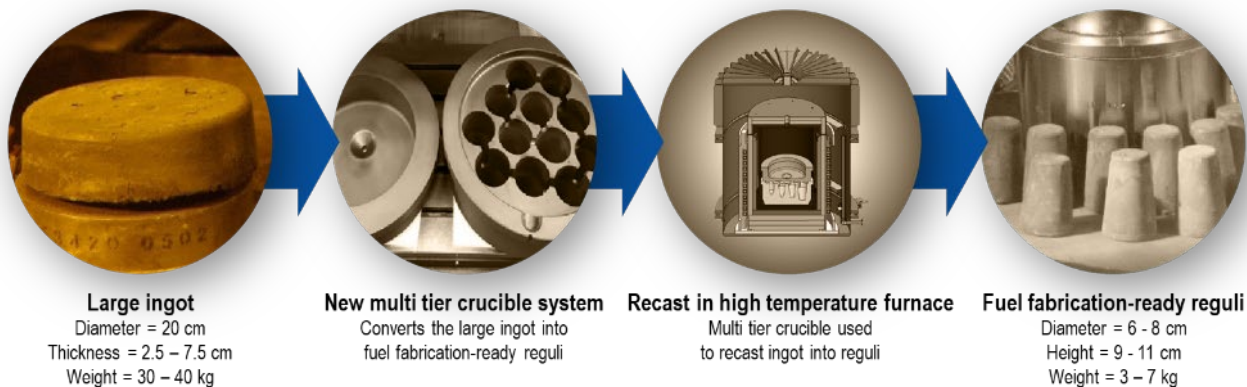


HALEU Reguli (3 to 7 kg)



HALEU “Pyro Polishing”

- “Polishing” to reduce radiological dose.
- Allow for glovebox fuel fabrication.
- IFR Program anticipated remote fuel fabrication.

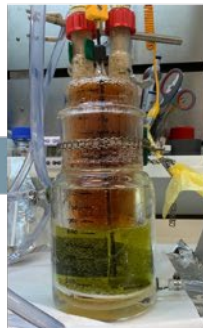


HALEU “Aqueous Polishing”

- Aqueous chemistry process produces HALEU oxide.
- Significantly reduces dose and transuranic content.
- Material is suitable for oxide-fuel fabrication or further conversion.



*Low dose rate, small size
HALEU metal regulus*



U metal dissolution



U purification



References

- G.L. Fredrickson, T.S. Yoo, “Engineering Scale Pyroprocessing Activities in the United States”, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, TLR-RES/DE/REB-2023-10
- G.L. Fredrickson, M.N. Patterson, D. Vaden, G.G. Galbreth, T.S. Yoo, J.C. Price, E.J. Flynn, R.N. Searle, “History and Status of Spent Fuel Treatment at the INL Fuel Conditioning Facility”, Progress in Nuclear Energy, 143 (2022) 104037
- G.L. Fredrickson, T.S. Yoo, “Review – Nuclear Fuels and Reprocessing Technologies: A U.S. Perspective”, Idaho National Laboratory, INL/EXT-20-59106, March 2021



Battelle Energy Alliance manages INL for the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy. INL is the nation's center for nuclear energy research and development, and also performs research in each of DOE's strategic goal areas: energy, national security, science and the environment.

Salt Distillation from Cladding Hulls



Salt Waste Processing

ELECTROREFINER



Electrorefiner
Salt

SALT CRUSHER



Crushed
Salt

MILL/CLASSIFIER



Ground
Salt

CERAMIC WASTE



Glass and
Salt-Loaded
Zeolite

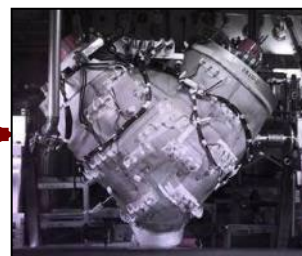
ZEOLITE DRYER



Milled
Zeolite

Dried
Zeolite

HEATED V-MIXER



Glass Added after Producing
Salt-Loaded Zeolite



FURNACE

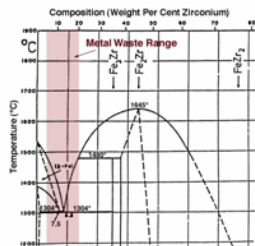
ZEOLITE MILL



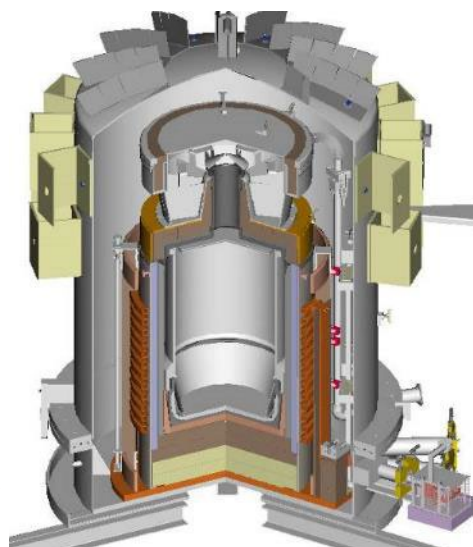
Metal Waste Processing



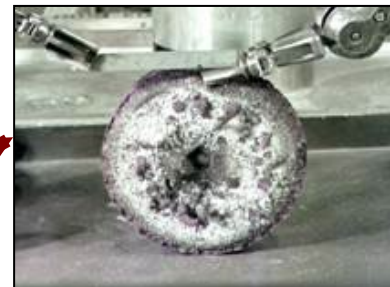
Metal Waste
Hardware



Zirconiu
m



Salt



Metal Waste
Ingot



Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository

