

Integral Cross-Sections and Other Useful Information Extracted from Spent Fuel Data

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Why Bother With Actinides?

- Stepping Stones to Higher Mass Elements
 - Example Cf-252
- Burn-up Code and Cross Sections Need Validation
- Extensive Experiments With Actinides
 - 75+ Data Sets N Reactor and Single Pass Reactors
- Actinides Reactions Separated into Reaction Trees
 - U-Np-Pu
 - Am-Cm
 - Th-U





Introduction – Background

- 1950's-1960's Reliance on Experiments for Design and Operation Support
- Code Development Needs Validation Data
- Types of Data -- Point vs. Core Average
- Past Reactor Irradiations -- Source of Transmutation Data
- Low Enriched Uranium Ranges from Depleted to 2.1% U-235





Chronology of Hanford Reactors

Reactor	Start	Shutdown	Power Level	
Designation	Operation		Design	Maximum
B Reactor	9/26/1944	2/12/1968	250MW	2090MW
D	12/17/1944	6/26/1967	250MW	2090MW
F	2/25/1945	6/25/1965	250MW	2090MW
DR	10/3/1950	12/30/1964	250MW	2090MW
Н	10/29/1949	4/21/1965	400MW	2090MW
С	10/18/1952	4/25/1969	600MW	2460MW
KW	1/4/1955	2/1/1970	1800MW	4620MW
KE	4/17/1955	1/29/1971	1800MW	4620MW
Ν	12/31/1963	1/1987	4000MW	4800MW





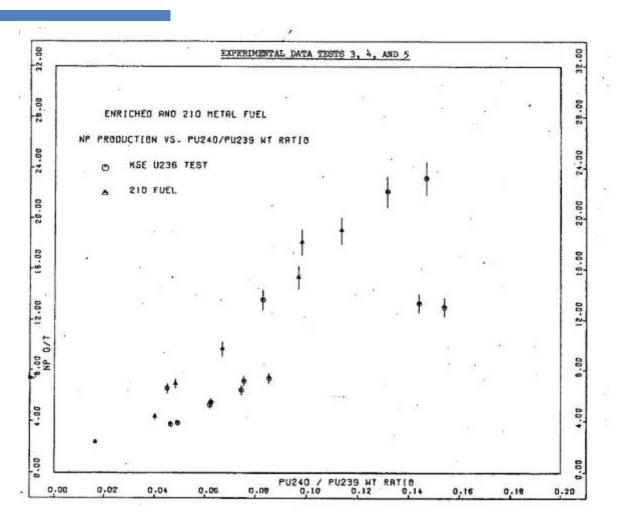
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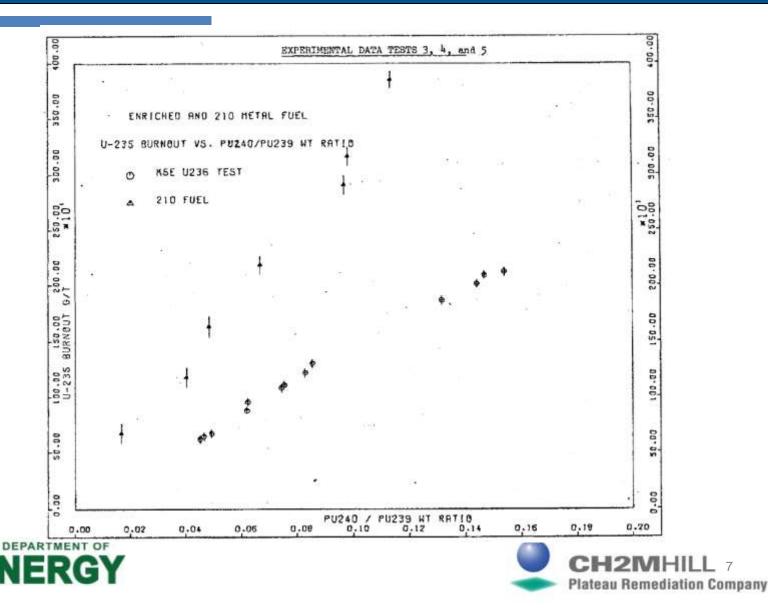
Np Production vs Pu-240/Pu-239 Wt Ratio







U-235 Burnout vs Pu-240/Pu-239 Wt Ratio



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Typical Radiochemical Data

NUCLEAR FUEL BURNUP ANALYSIS RESULTS [ND-148 IDMS METHOD]

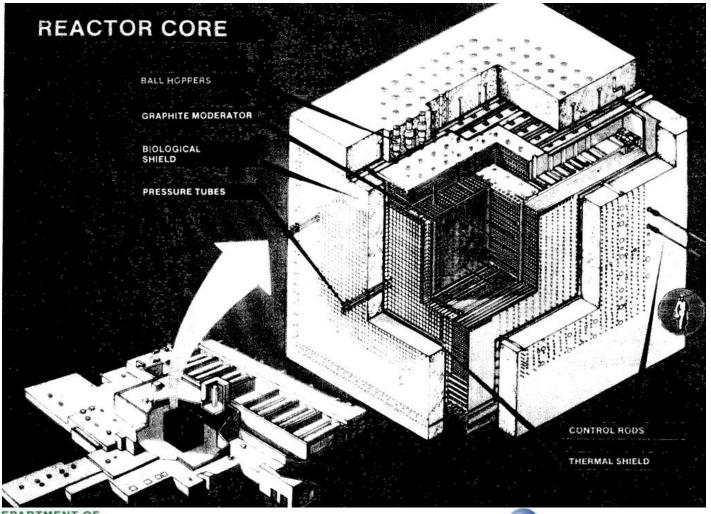
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LAB, ND.: SAMPLE I.D.:	8045 UNC-840	BO46 UNC-BBI	8047 UNC-880		
U [GRAMS/G] (1)	1.067E-01	3.846E-02	1.574E-01		
U [GRAMS/Q] {1} U [ATCMS/Q] {1} U-234 WT % U-235 WT % U-236 WT % U-238 WT %	1.067E-01 2.700E+20 0.009 { 1} 1.083 { 6} 0.062 { 1} 98.845 { 10}	3.844E-02 9.729E+19 0.008 { 1} 0.855 { 4} 0.064 { 1} 99.072 { 10}	1.574E-01 3.983E+20 0.009 { 1} 1.096 { 6} 0.060 { 1} 98.833 { 10}		
PU [GRAMS/G] {1} PU [ATOMS/G] {1} PU-238 WT % PU-239 WT % PU-240 WT % PU-241 WT % PU-242 WT %	1.297E-04 3.244E+17 0.035 { 4} 91.834 { 80} 7.147 { 50} 0.951 { 7} 0.033 { 1}	3.759E-05 9.468E+16 0.038 { 4} 93.640 { 80} 5.633 { 50} 0.671 { 7} 0.018 { 1}	1.820E-04 4.584E+17 0.036 { 4} 92.179 { 80} 6.875 { 50} 0.880 { 7} 0.030 { 1}		
FP-TOT [GRAMS/G] {1}	1.854E-04	4. 185E-05	2.551E-04		
ND-148 [ATOMS/G] {1}	7.993E+15	1. B09E+15	1.100E+16		
ND-143/148 (2) ND-144/148 (2) ND-145/148 ND-146/148 ND-150/148	3.23664 2.60321 2.19879 1.74709 0.42267	3.09571 2.47299 2.14060 1.71613 0.43825	3.25310 2.60679 2.20459 1.74900 0.42365		
ND-148 E.F.Y. {3}	1.686	1.691	1.686		
PU-239 [FF] (3) PU-240 [FF] PU-241 [FF] U-235 [FF] U-238 [FF]	0.07310 0.00000 0.00104 0.65744 0.04643	0.09783 0.00000 0.00076 0.84177 0.05964	0.08886 0.00000 0.00071 0.86381 0.04641		
BURNUP CALCULATIONS: (4)	UNC-N BASED	UNC-N BASED	UNC-N BASED		
MWD/FISSION (3)	3.765E-22	3.767E-22	3. 764E-22		
AVG. AT. WT. FISSIONED	235, 543	235. 620	235. 545		
BU ATOM % [ND-148]	1.750E-01	1.097E-01	1.633E-01		
BU MWD/MTM [ND-148]	1.668E+03	1.045E+03	1.555E+03		





N Reactor Schematic







Burn-up Credit (BUC)

- Benchmarks for BUC Calculation Scarce
- Burn-up Credit in Criticality Safety Analysis Requires
 Validation
- Past Reactor Data Rich and Untapped
- Hanford Data Would Mesh with Power Plant Info at 2.1% U-235





Reactors and Special Tests

- Nine Reactors (1944-1987) Graphite Moderated, Water Cooled, Cylindrical Fuel in Horizontal Process Tubes, Mission to Produce Isotopes, K Reactors Largest, N Reactor-Dual Purpose Super Cell, and Full Core Tests
- Isotope Creation: Pu-239, U-233
- Special Materials: Np, Pu-238, Am, Cm





Application of Actinides

- Power density in N Reactor Inner and Outer Fuel Tube, Use of Effective Cross-Sections Used to Improve Fuel Design
- Calibration Fuel Elements for the Fuel Segregation
 Program





Application of Actinides – Continued

- Generation of New Production Tables
 - The code, PTABLE2, solves the simultaneous boundary value differential equations for the U-Np-Pu tree.
 - Results from the end of an irradiation cycle are interacted with analytic chemical results until a match is achieved. The original effective one-group cross-section values adjusted for the chemical results represent extracted cross-sections needed to generate new isotope production tables.
 - Plans to modify PTABLE2 for other fuel cycles.





Am-Cm Test

- Definitive test to confirm production rates of higher mass actinides and decay of Cm-242 to clean Pu-238
- 6 Targets 2 each containing 10g/ft, 20g/ft, 40g/ft, Am241
- Irradiation time of 250 days. Actual discharged 10 days beyond goal
- Water and air cooled 40 years
- Now stored in Experimental Breeder Reactor II cask storage facility waiting
- Valuable transmutation info for long term storage





Conclusions and Recommendations

- Recovery of actinide cross-sections from production reactor operations and special tests is a novel and promising alternative to costly and time consuming new measurements
- Burn-up Credit could benefit from the Hanford data for validation
- Am-Cm Test should be analyzed to obtain improved build-up and decay parameters



