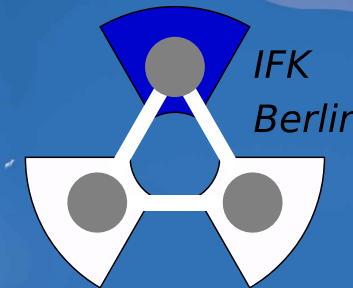
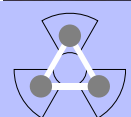


A novel P&T-Schema based on the Dual Fluid Reactor Technology



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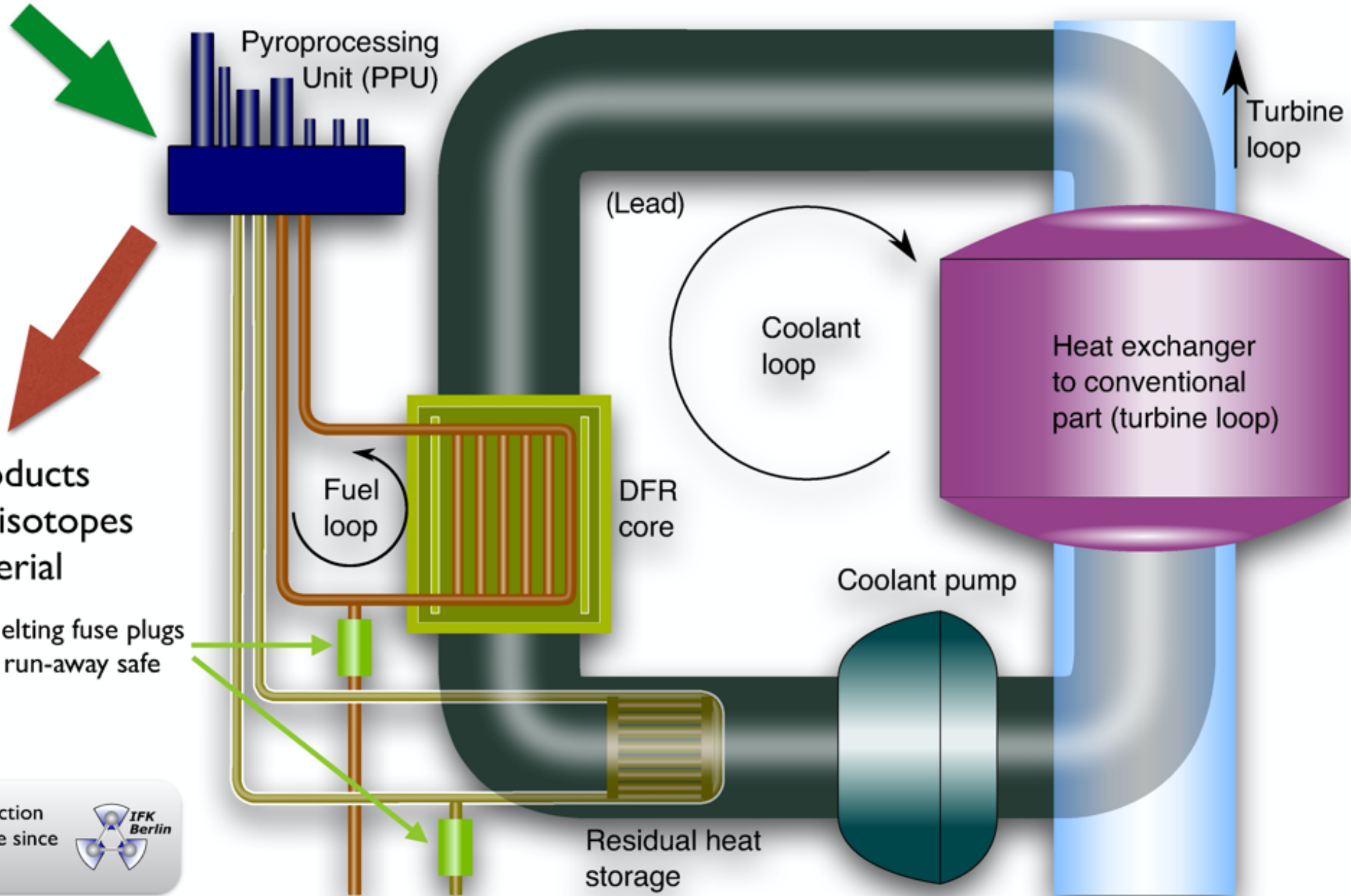
The Dual Fluid Reactor

A concept beyond Generation IV

- Natural Uranium
- Depleted Uranium
- Thorium
- Used fuel elements

- Fission products
- Med. radioisotopes
- Fissile material

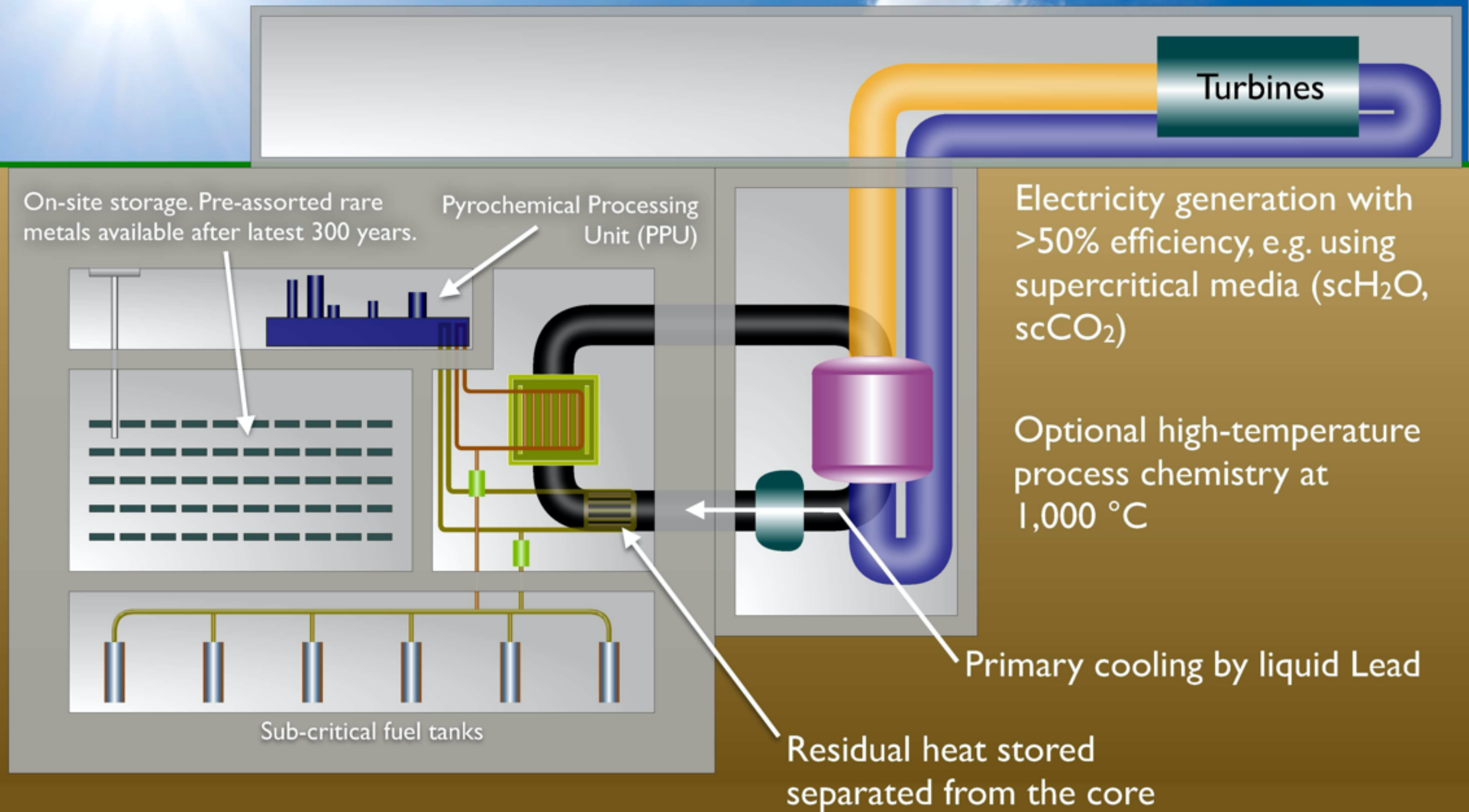
Melting fuse plugs = run-away safe



International patent protection for the Dual Fluid principle since Sep. 2011

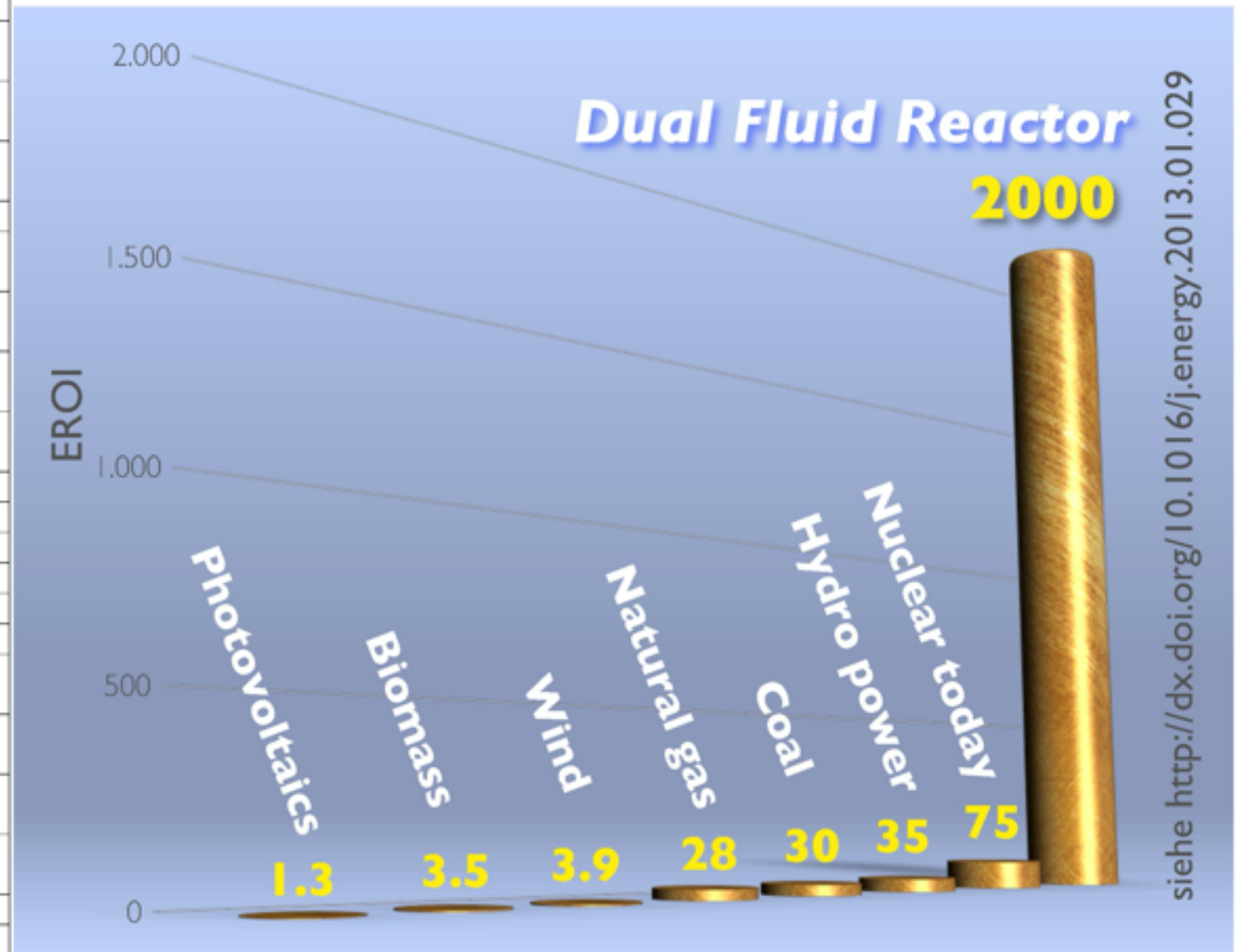


DFR power plant



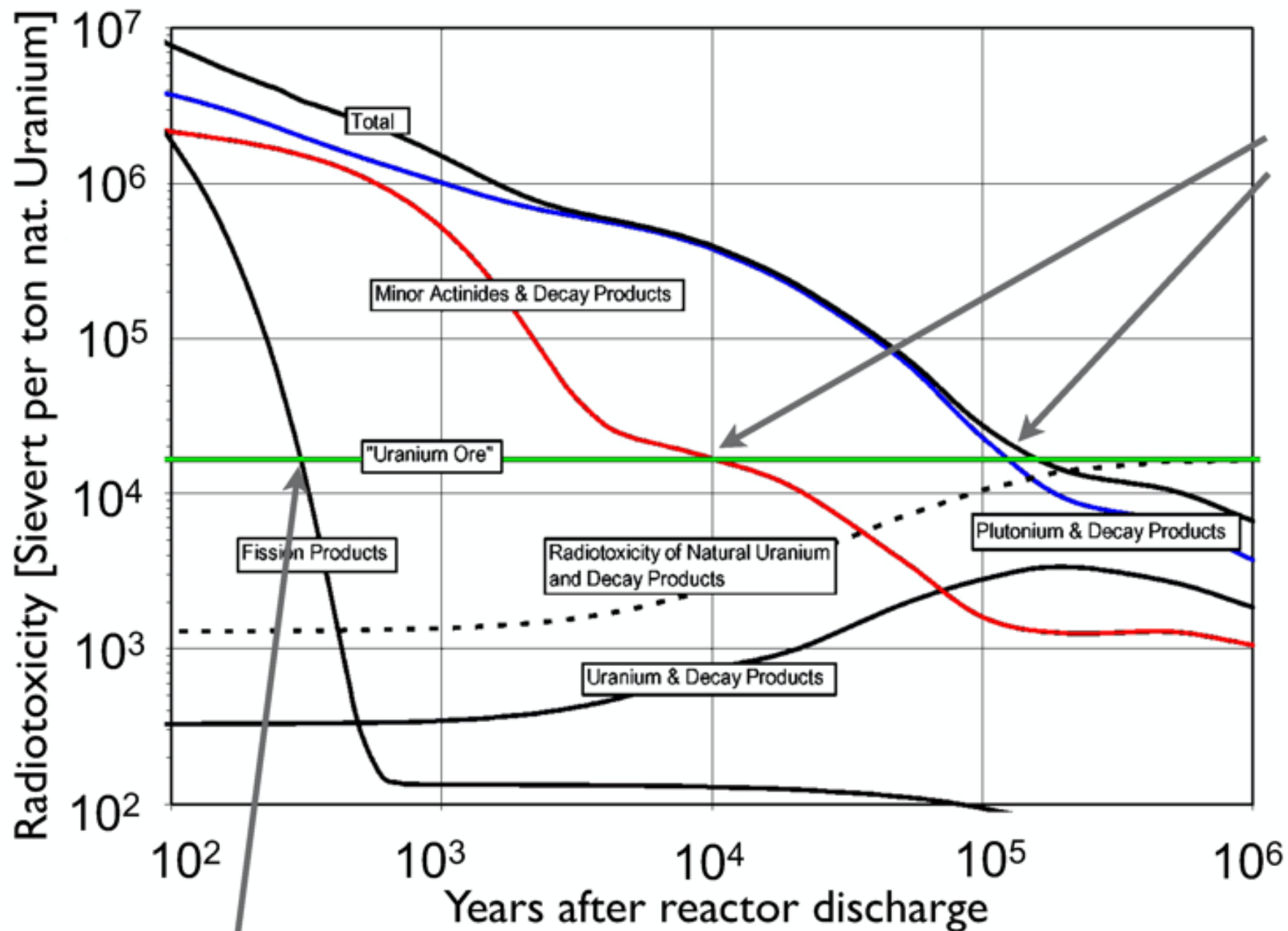
EROI of the DFR

Item	Units (or total amount in 1000 kg)	Energy inventory in TJ/(1000 kg)	Total inventory in TJ
Concrete containment for reactor, fission products and turbine building	21000	0.0014	30
High performance refractory metals and ceramics (PPU and core)	60	0.5	30
High temperature isolation material for PPU and core	100	0.1	10
Initial load, isotopically purified ³⁷ Cl + fuel	25+60	2.5 / 0.4	50+25
Refractory metals and ceramics for the heat exchanger	180	0.5	90
Isolation and structural materials, heat exchanger	300	0.1	30
Unfabricated, low-alloyed metal for fission product encapsulation	3000	0.033	100
Structural materials (steel) for non-nuclear part	1000	0.02	20
Lead coolant	1200	0.036	45
Turbines with generators	3	40	120
Mechanical engineering parts			150
Cooling tower (special concrete)	20000	0.003	60
Refueling, 1200 kg/a actinides over 50 years	~60	0.4	~25
³⁷ Cl loss compensation	2	2.5	5
Maintenance, high-performance refractories + isolation for 1 new core	30+50	0.5 / 0.1	20
Maintenance, 50% of other reactor parts, refractories + isolation	90+175	0.5 / 0.1	62.5
Maintenance, 50% of mechanical engineering and turbines			135
Maintenance electricity, 2 MW over 20 days/a and heating, 50±0.2 TJ			182.5
Sum			1190
Output over 50 years lifetime, ~1500 MW net, ~8300 full-load hours			2,250,000

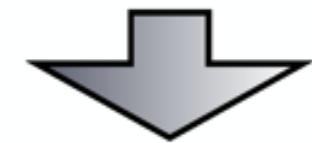


Nuclear waste

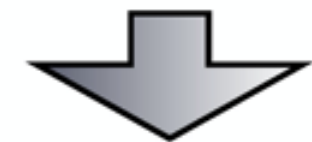
The most exaggerated problem in history



Long-lived (100,000 years) radiotoxicity dominated by transuraniums (plutonium and minor actinides)



Only produced in thermal reactors



Fast fission as opposed to thermal reactors do not leave long-lived "waste". They can also transmute fission products.

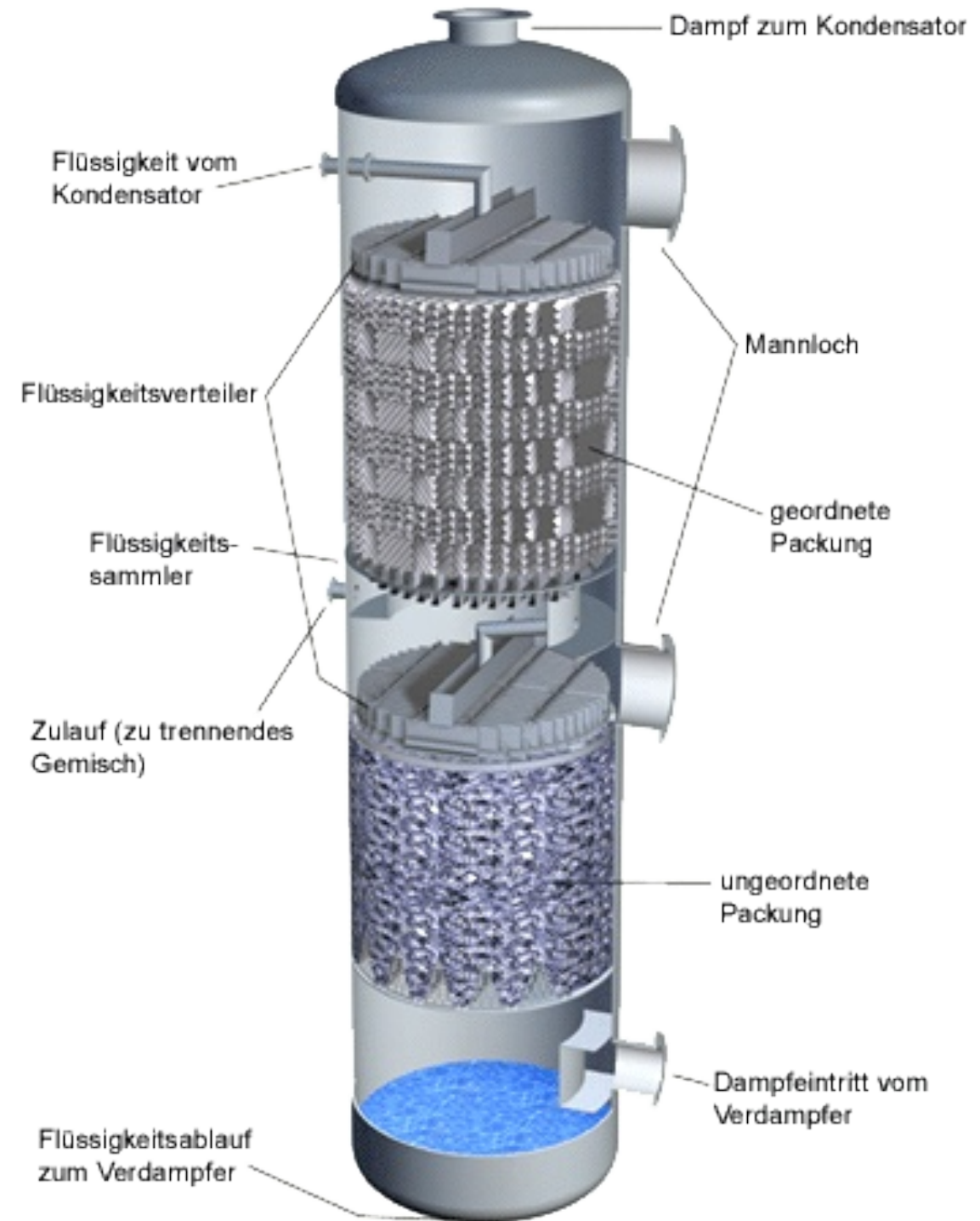
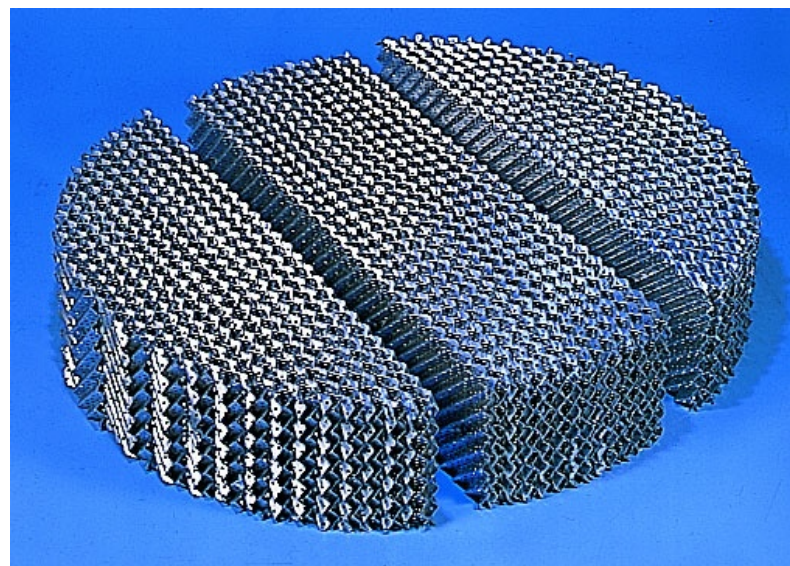
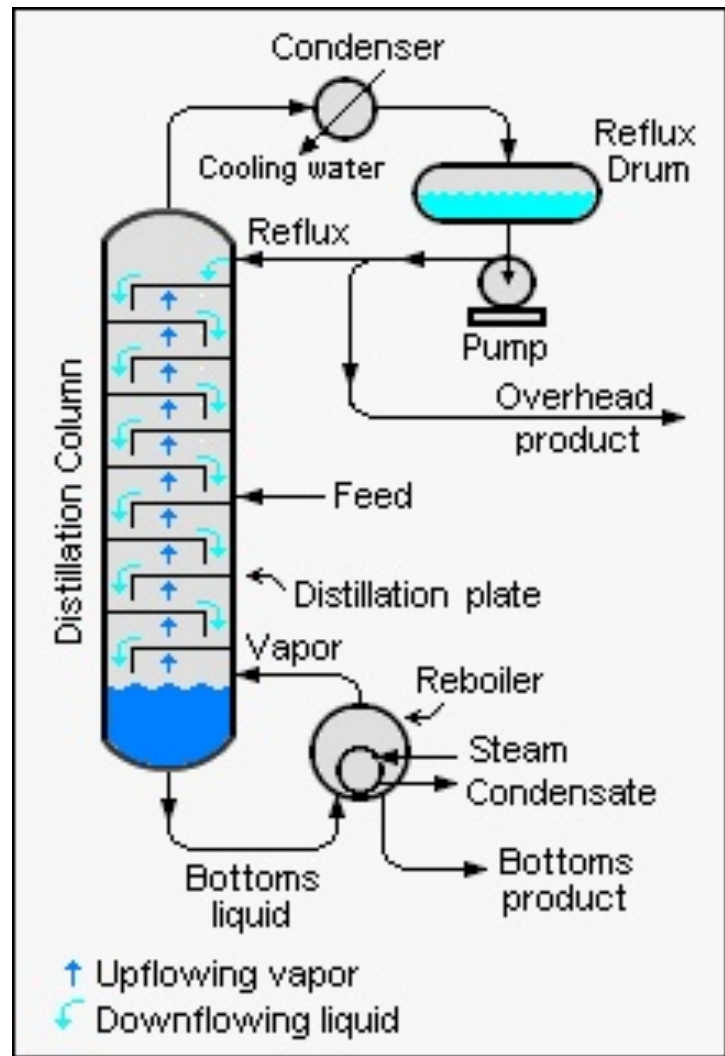
Short-lived (300 years) radiotoxicity dominated by fission products



Can be transmuted

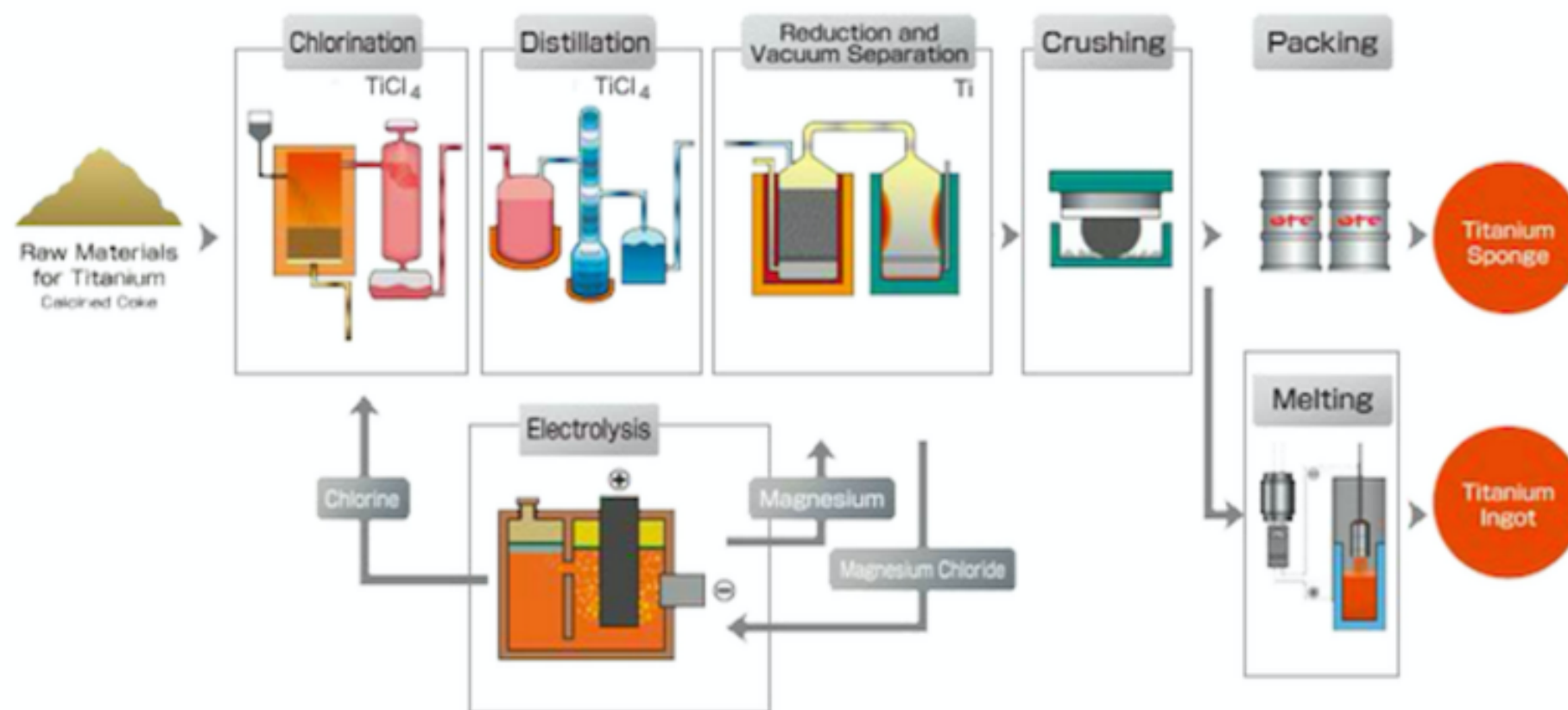


Fractionated Distillation



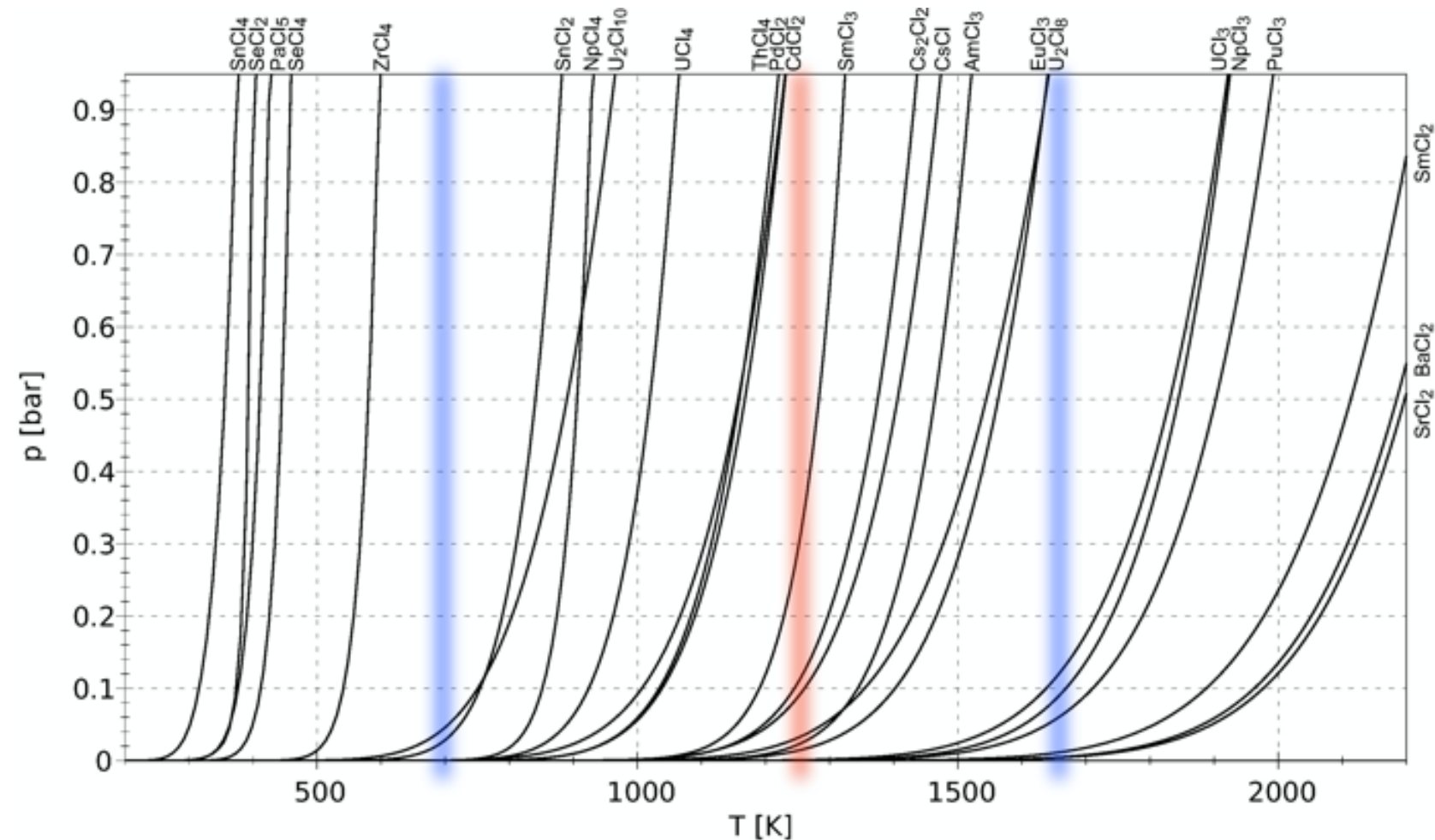
The Kroll Process

- State-of-art since a long time
- Used for all metals of the Ti group (e.g. Zr, Hf)
- Developed in the 1930ies
- Titanium ore is reduced and chloridized
- Distillation to the single chlorides at clearly above 1000 °C to 1400 °C
- Then reduction of TiCl_4 with alkaline metals
- High purity Titanium is sold for 10 \$/kg



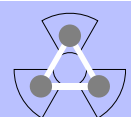
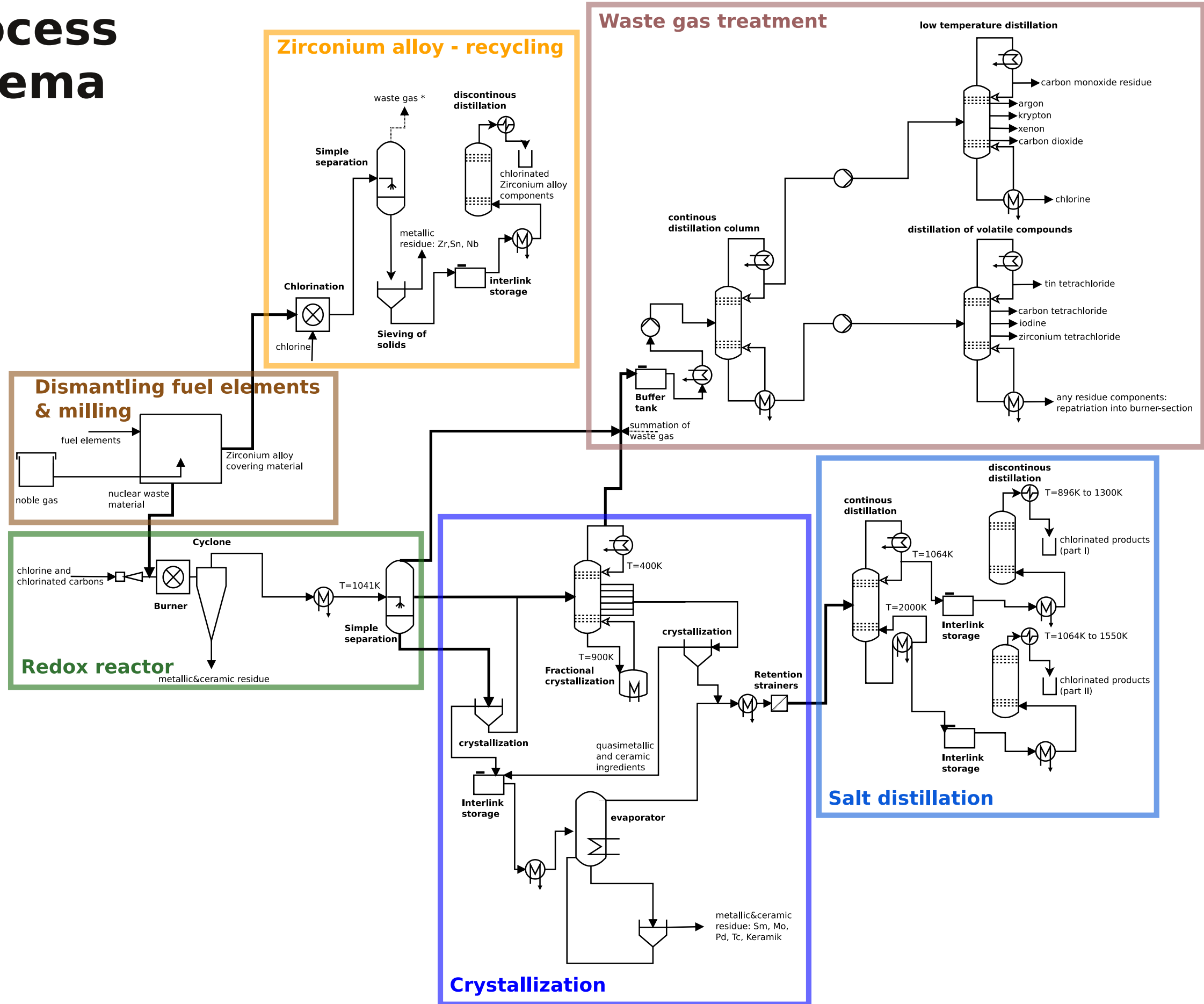
Ti-Produktion at Osaka Titanium Technologies
<http://www.osaka-ti.co.jp/e/>

Vapour pressure curves of HM chlorine compounds

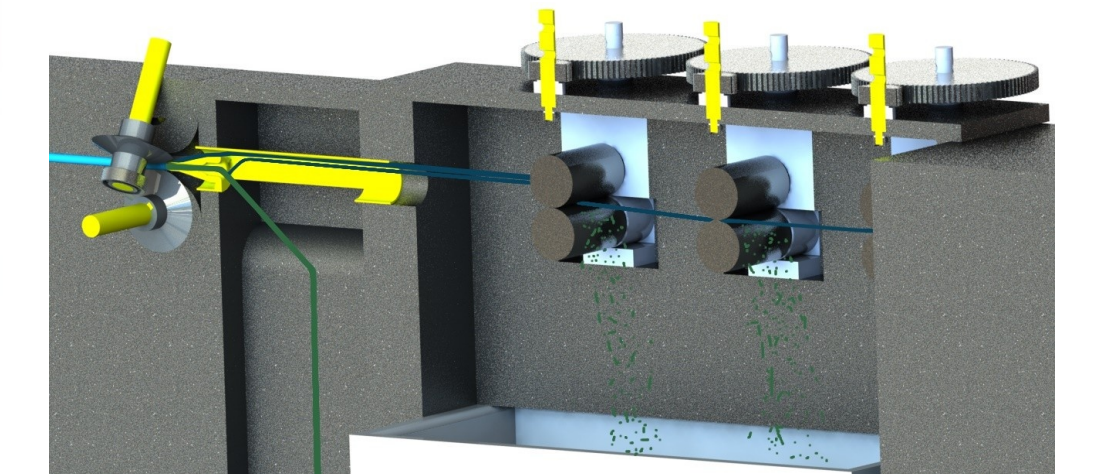
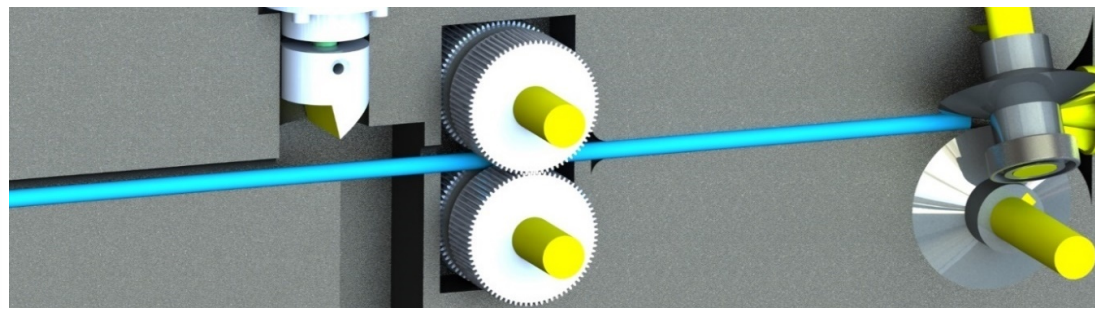
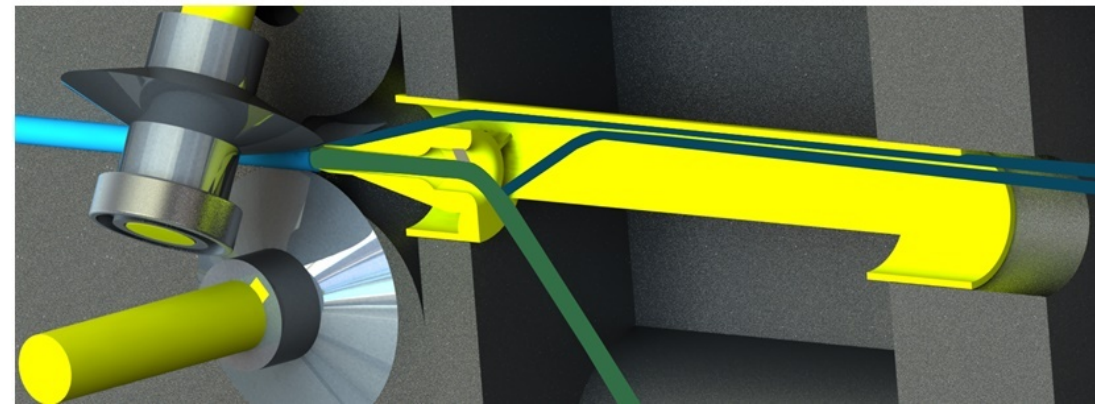
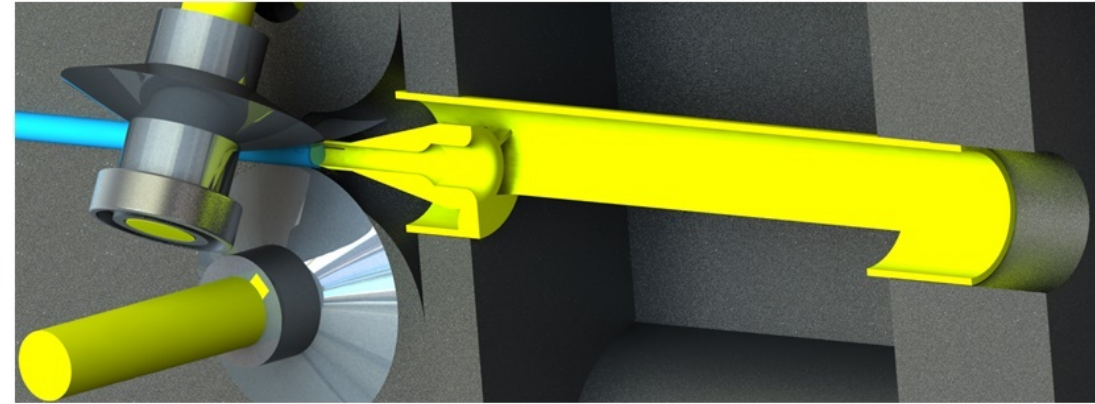
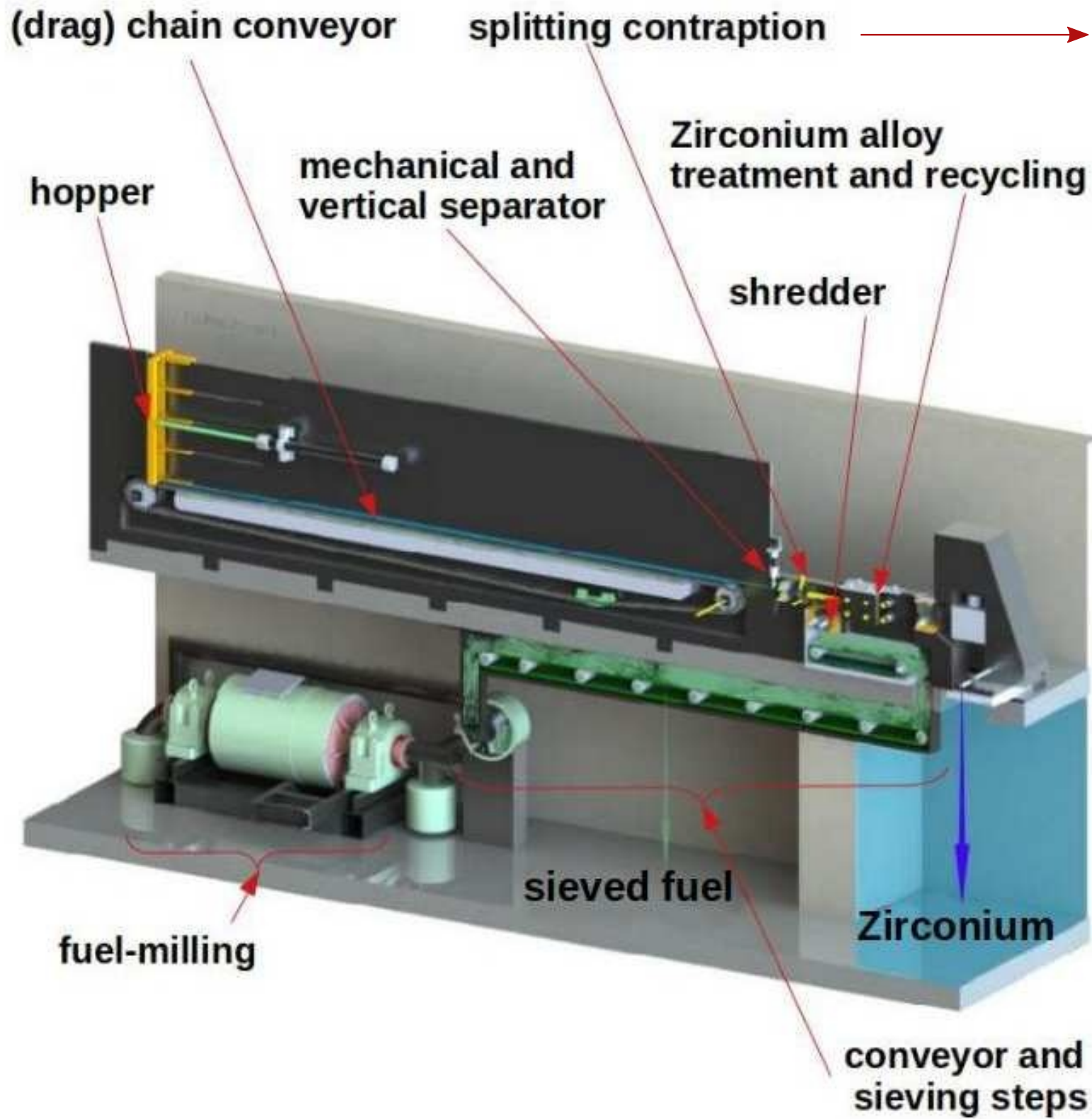


- Fractionation of compounds along their vapour pressure curves.
- Modularization of the distillation unit according to the 4 fractions.
- Preseparation in continuous operating column.
- High purity separation in subsequent batch operating columns.
- Volatile compounds separated in gas distillation unit.

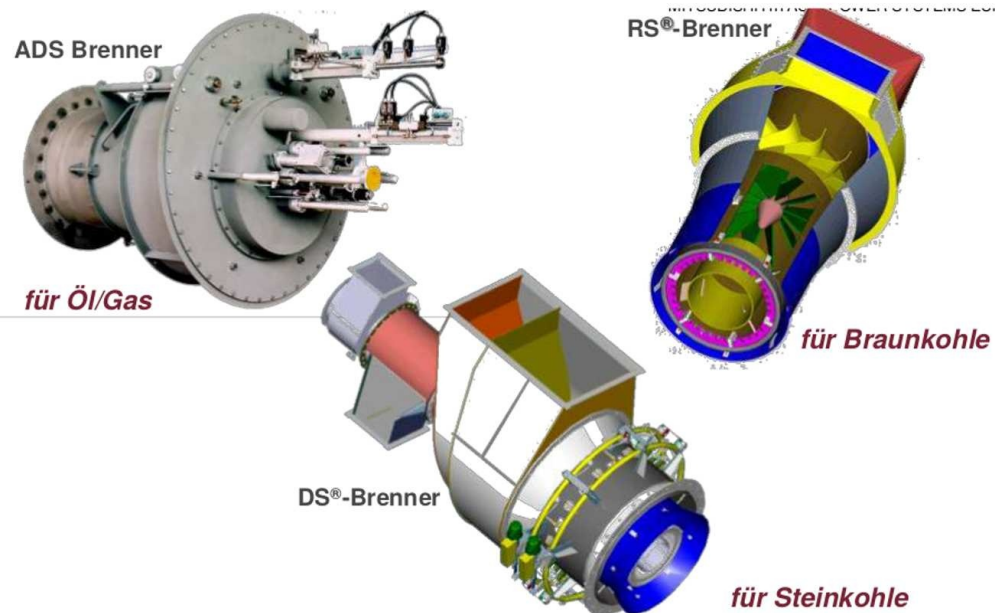
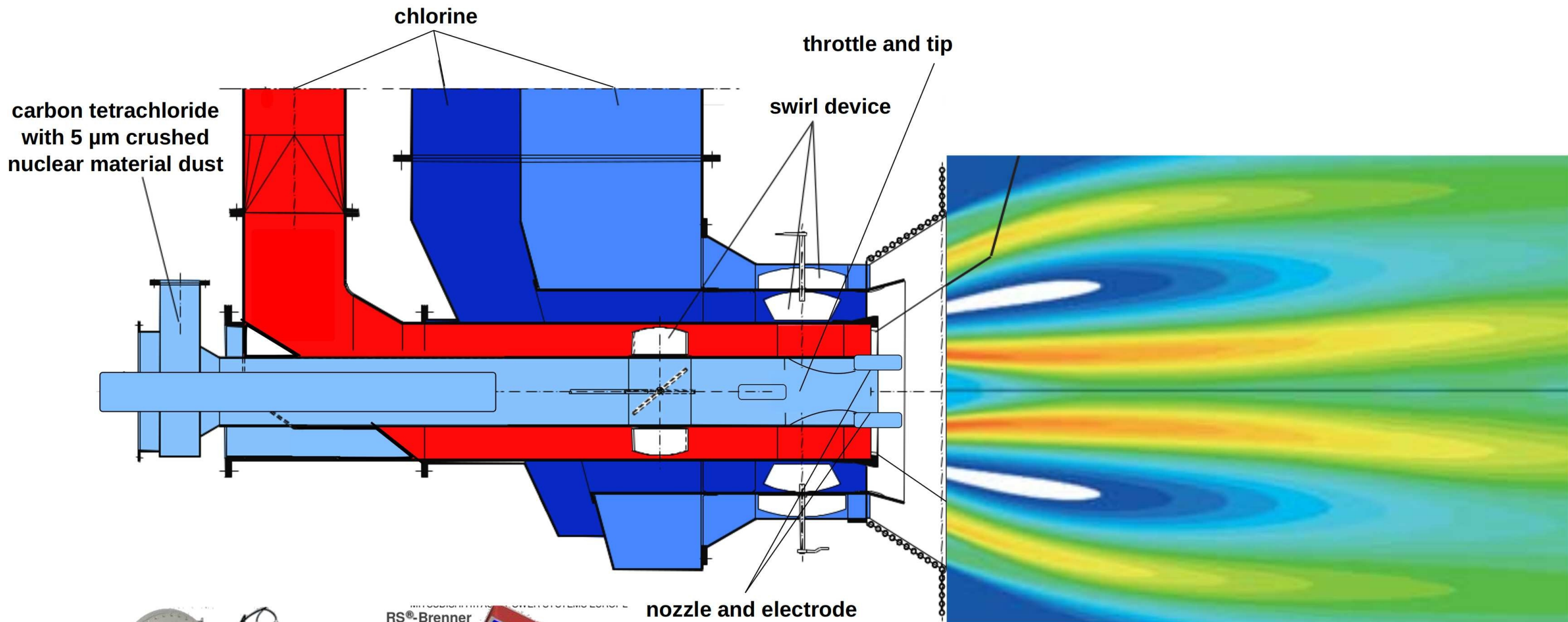
Pyro Process P&T Schema



Fuel element decomposition apparatus



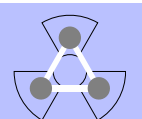
Redox Reactor



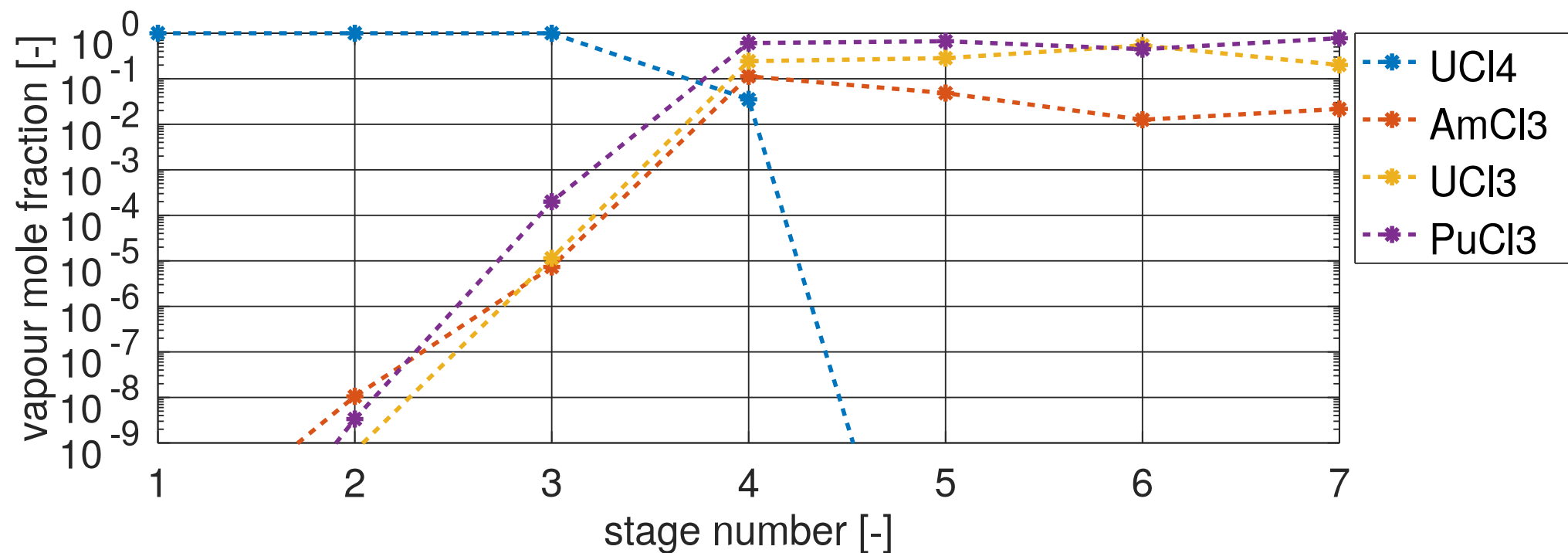
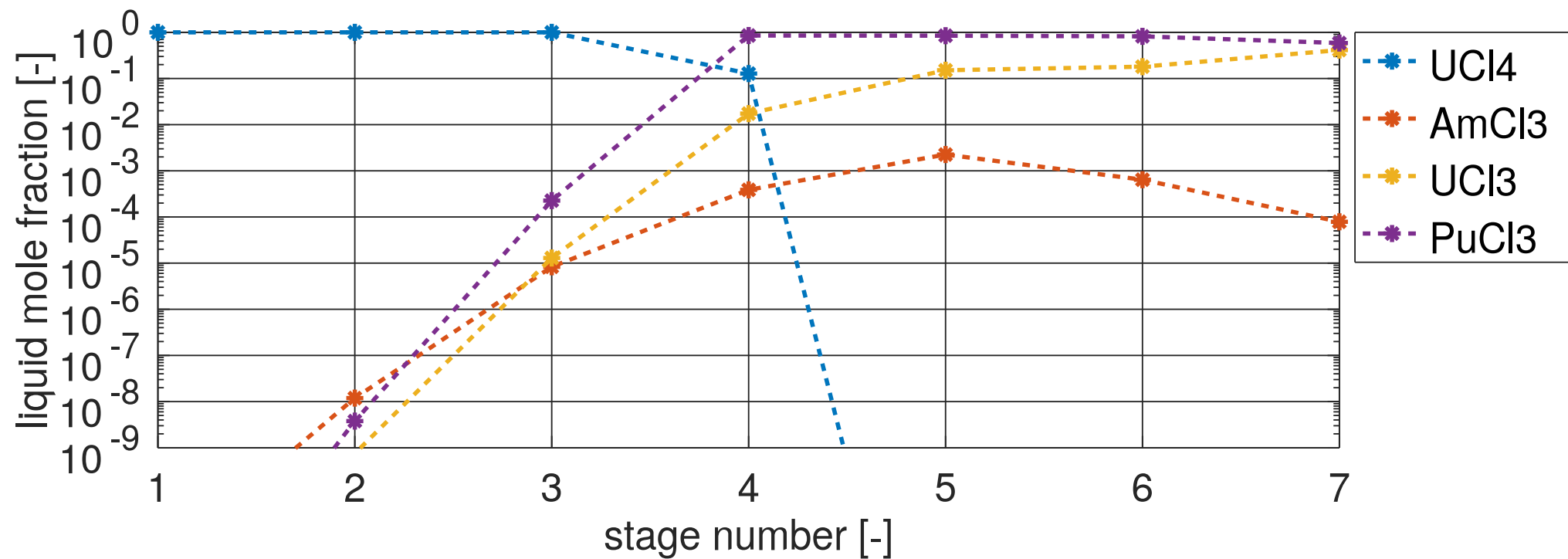
- Industrial burner for chemical reactions.
- Electric arc discharge plasma flame.
- Redox agent chlorocarbons (i.e. tetrachlormethane) and chlorine gas.
- Capable to reduce oxides with high binding energies including borosilicate glass of the moulds from the PUREX plants.

Distillation Column Simulation

- Accumulation of a concise substance database for the metal chloride compounds by sifting thousands of literature sources.
- Classification and evaluation of data categories for increased depths of simulation.
- Identification of data inaccuracies and gaps.
- Simulation of simple columns without insets in continuous operation mode. Products are withdrawn at top and bottom.
- Physical problem: turbulent flow of unmixable liquid and vapour streams
- Mathematical problem: non-linear partial differential equations which behave chaotically.
- No meaningful solution by CFD possible.
- Approach: Linear discretization of the column by decomposition into staged simple distillation units.
- Coupled ordinary differential equations solved in equilibrium state. Implemented with the numerical analysis package OCTAVE.



Distillation Column Simulation Results - exemplary



Summary

- In accordance with the experience in the chemical and metallurgy industry fractionated distillation is principally capable to separate the HM-mix of nuclear fuel with high precision.
- The simulation of simple columns shows that already <10 stages are sufficient to separate Uranium from TRU with high precision, effectively decontaminating it.
- This performance can readily be increased by insets and combination with the much more precise batch distillation as outlined in the P&T schema.
- Design estimation for a column with a throughput of 1000 t/a is a diameter of ~ 5 dm and a height of 1-4 m.
- Due to the chaotic nature of the physical problem a design by computer simulation alone is not possible if specific operation parameters are required. A laboratory scale facility is mandatory which is also used to measure missing substance data.
- The DFR technology allows for a highly efficient P&T schema which can consume all actinoids for cheap energy production (electric, chemical) rendering a geological deposit obsolete.
- Can be swiftly implemented because designed with respect to contemporary industrial manufacturing proficiencies.
- Due to its high efficiency it can outperform other waste treatment options economically, especially a geological waste disposal site.

P&T strategy with the DFR

Step 1

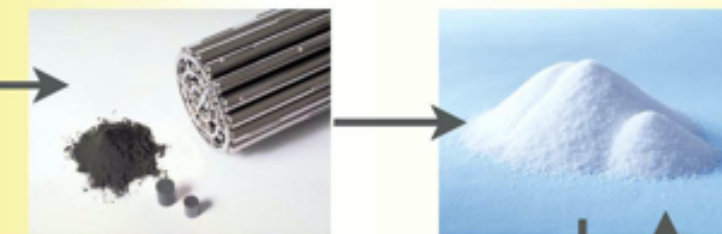
Pre-conditioning plant

All amounts are for the heavy-metal (HM) part. Tons are metric tons

Per reactor **1,000 tons**, accumulated over 40 years

25 tons / year, in case the reactor is still in operation

- Dismantling of the fuel elements
- Chopping of the pellets
- Conversion of the oxides into chlorides



Today's pressurized water reactor (1400 MW_e)



Mass reduction: Factor 33 within 2 years

Step 2

Partitioning plant

Fission product storage

30 tons
Thereof 3 tons long-lived
Max. 300 years of storage time

Energetically **not usable**

PPU

Max. throughput: **500 tons / year**

Chlorine (reprocessed)

Actinide storage

960 tons Uranium
9 tons Plutonium
1 tons minor Actinides

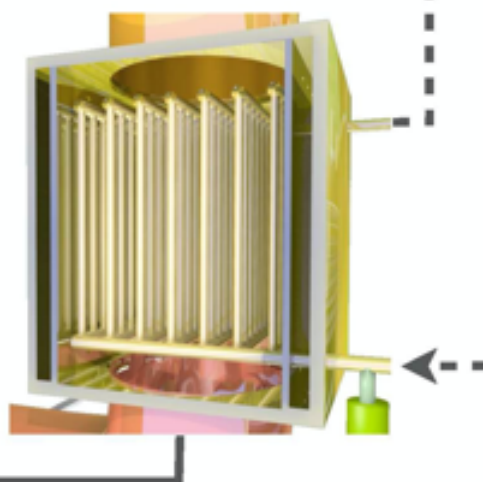
Energetically **usable**

Step 3

Transmutation plant

DFR core
3 GW thermal

Energetic usage:
• High temperature heat
• Electricity generation



Incineration of actinides in the DFR core

Consumption: 1.2 tons / year
(Range of the waste for many hundred years)

Optional additional transmutation of up to 0.3 tons / year long-lived fission products