



International Conference on Fast Reactors and Related Fuel Cycles, Kyoto, Japan

OECD / Nuclear Energy Agency activities related to fast reactor development

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OECD / Nuclear Energy Agency

- Assists its member countries to develop the scientific and technological bases required for the safe, environmentally friendly and economical use of nuclear energy
- Coordination of international projects, involving experts from member countries
- □ Headquarters in Paris, France; staff of about 75 90
- □ 28 member countries







OECD / Nuclear Energy Agency

- □ No comprehensive programme on fast reactors
- But many different activities in support of fast reactor development







Nuclear data related activities

- Nuclear data requirements are addressed by the NEA/NSC Working Party on Evaluation Cooperation (WPEC)
- A study on a systematic approach to define data needs for advanced reactor systems completed



 Follow-up activity on "Methods for the combined use of integral experiments and covariance data" (see paper by G. Palmiotti et.al at this conference)





Scientific Issues

Nuclear Data related activities

> The newly started NEA/NSC Expert Group on Integral Experiments for Minor Actinide Management will focus on:



- reviewing existing data
- identifying additionally needed experimental work, based on work by WPEC
- proposing action programmes for international cooperation





- □ Structural materials
 - Particular importance for high temperature reactors
 - > Two newly started NEA/NSC Expert Groups on:
 - Innovative structural materials under extreme conditions, (high temperature and dose rate, corrosive chemical environment...)
 - structural materials modelling for developing integrated multiscale modelling frameworks of use in applications
 - NEA workshop on Structure Materials for Innovative Nuclear Systems (SMINS-2), 31 Aug. – 3 Sep. 2010, Daejeon, Korea





Scientific Issues

□ Fuels

- > The Expert Group on Innovative Fuels, mainly minor actinide bearing fuels, for use in advanced reactors, will review:
 - fabrication techniques
 - irradiation performance
 - Characterisation and postirradiation examination methods
 - predictive models/codes for fuel fabrication and performance







□ Fuels

- > The Expert Group on Advantages and Drawbacks of Homogeneous versus Heterogeneous Recycle of Minor Actinides in Fast Reactors is:
 - reviewing specific scenarios for implementation, potential non-proliferation issues, strategies for Cm management...
 - pointing out the potential impact, both on the reactor core and on the power plant
 - reviewing limitations on minor actinides content, residence time, remote fabrication implications...





- Reactors
 - New NEA/NSC activity on Sodium Fast Reactor core feedback and transient response
 - > The group will:



- * perform a safety parametric study (keff, power and flux distributions, void effect, Doppler, etc.) based on two different core sizes, each one with three fuel types: oxide, carbide and metal
- * make recommendations for improved safety and for future work on severe accidents and minor actinides management

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□ Reactors

NEA is also coordinating the following activities related to Lead-Alloy Cooled reactors:



- * a benchmark study for both natural circulation and steady-state forced convection using data from the HELIOS loop at Seoul, Korea
- updating the 2007 handbook on Leadbismuth Eutectic Alloy and Lead Properties, Materials Compatibility, Thermal-hydraulics and Technologies





Partitioning and Transmutation

- > NEA biennial Information Exchange Meetings on P&T
 - next meeting on 1-5 November
 2010, in San Francisco, USA



- An on-going comparative analysis of studies performed in several international laboratories on the impact of advanced fuel cycles, including P&T, on geological repository performance
 - Expected recommendations on the appropriate criteria to evaluate the P&T impact, on the level of losses at fuel processing, etc.





Strategic Issues

□ Transition scenarios from thermal to fast reactors

- > One technical report focussing on:
 - definition of key issues
 - assessment of technologies
 - national scenario assessments
- > Three benchmark exercises on:
 - scenario codes performances
 - regional European scenario
 - slobal transition scenario







Strategic Issues

□ Transition scenarios from thermal to fast reactors

- > One strategic report focussing on topics of interest to policy makers:
 - highlights the need to evaluate the advantages and drawbacks of transition scenarios in a holistic approach, when considering short-term and long-term aspects, and assessing environmental and social criteria as well as economics
 - Implementation requires long-term commitments and comprehensive and consistent planning
 - stresses the potential role of international cooperation and multinational endeavours in facilitating the implementation of transition scenarios





Strategic Issues

Trends in the Nuclear Fuel Cycle

- > Update of a 2001 publication on the same subject
- Investigating the trends in the latest progress and the future trajectories ranging from Gen II, III, III+ to IV and P&T, etc.
- Covers
 - economics aspects
 - environmental aspects
 - social aspects

the 3 pillars of sustainable development from an OECD perspective







Strategic Issues

Experimental facilities

One study on the strategy for an efficient utilisation of facilities and resources for meeting short and long term safety research priorities of fast (gas cooled reactors and sodium) reactors.





- Another review on the availability and need of research and test facilities in nuclear science and technology, including fast reactor development
- See separate presentation by Pierre D'Hondt at this conference





Evaluation of the MYRRHA Project

- International peer-reviews part of the NEA activities
- MYRRHA: an accelerator driven leadbismuth eutectic cooled sub-critical reactor
- **Request from the Belgian government**
- Review team of 7 high-level experts from
 7 different countries
- Report to be published by the end of 2009





Generation-IV International Forum

□ The NEA acts as the Technical Secretariat of the GIF, where 3 (4) of the 6 selected systems are fast reactors:



- Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor (GFR)
- Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor (LFR)
- Sodium-Cooled Fast Reactor (SFR)
- > (Supercritical-Water-Cooled Reactor [SCWR])





Thank you for your attention