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# Multi-MOX: Facilitating plutonium multi-recycling in the French PWR fleet

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*15<sup>th</sup> Nordic meeting on Nuclear Physics*





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Master's thesis

## Multi-recycling of plutonium in PWRs with the MMOX strategy

A proposal for a more sustainable nuclear fuel multi-recycling strategy in the French nuclear fleet, aiming for stabilization of the plutonium inventory.

**Gulla Louise Serville Torvund**

Physics  
60 ECTS study points

Department of Physics  
Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences

Spring 2024



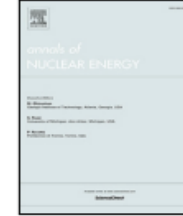
**Master's thesis (spring '24)**






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## Annals of Nuclear Energy

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/anucene](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/anucene)



### Multi-MOX: Facilitating plutonium multi-recycling in the French PWR fleet

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#### ARTICLE INFO

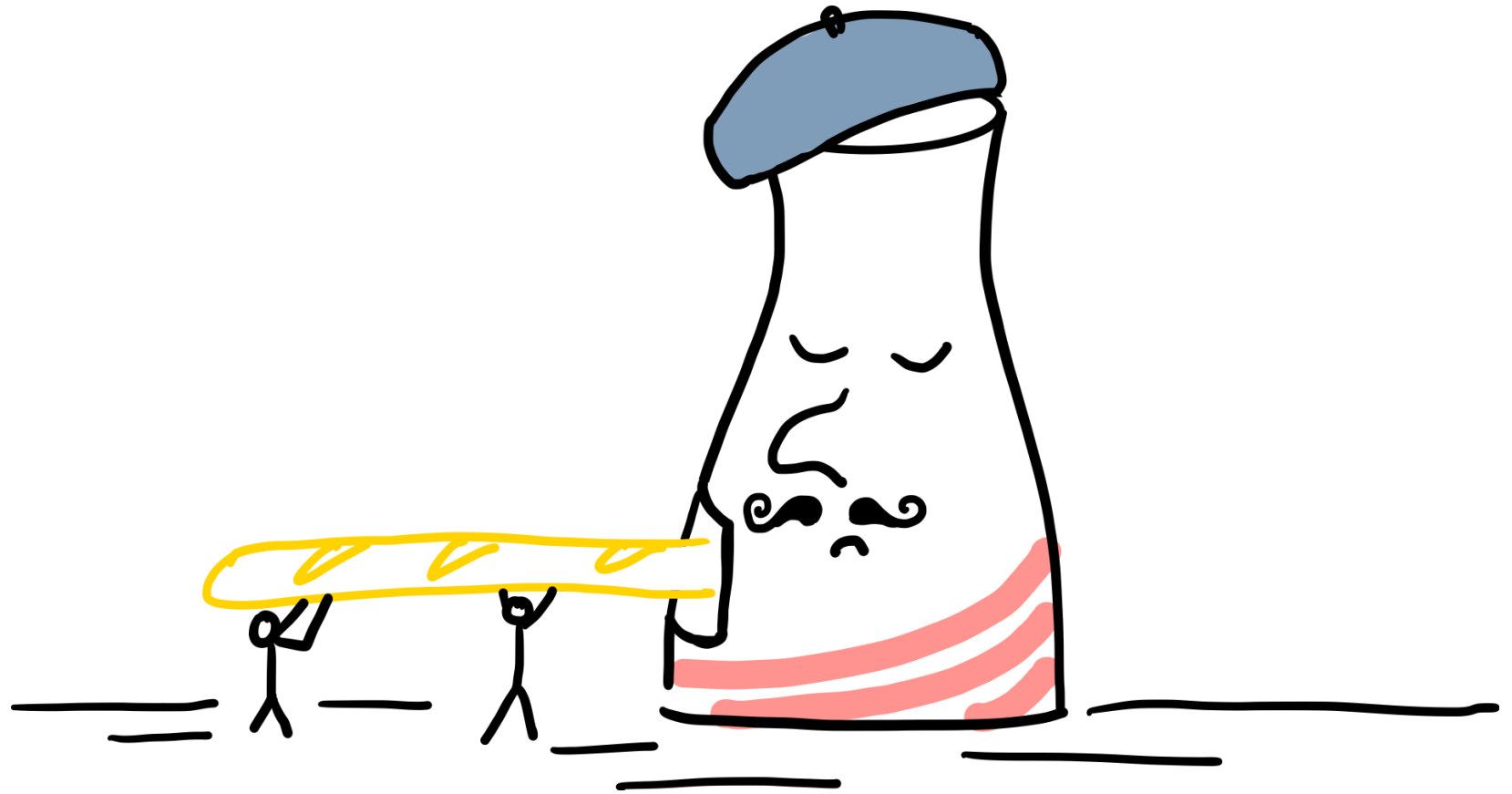
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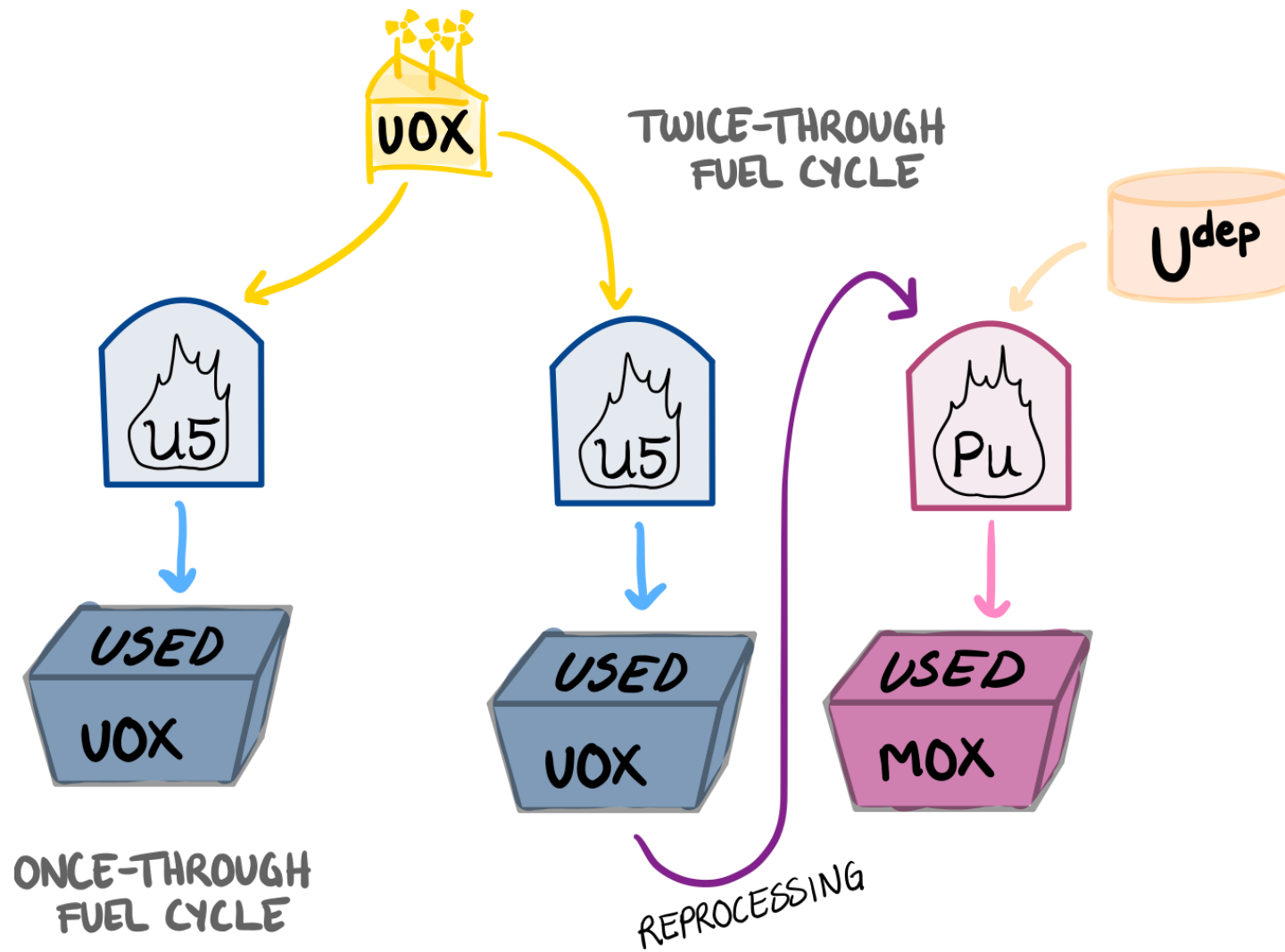
Fuel cycle  
Plutonium recycling  
Nuclear energy  
MOX fuel  
MMOX

#### ABSTRACT

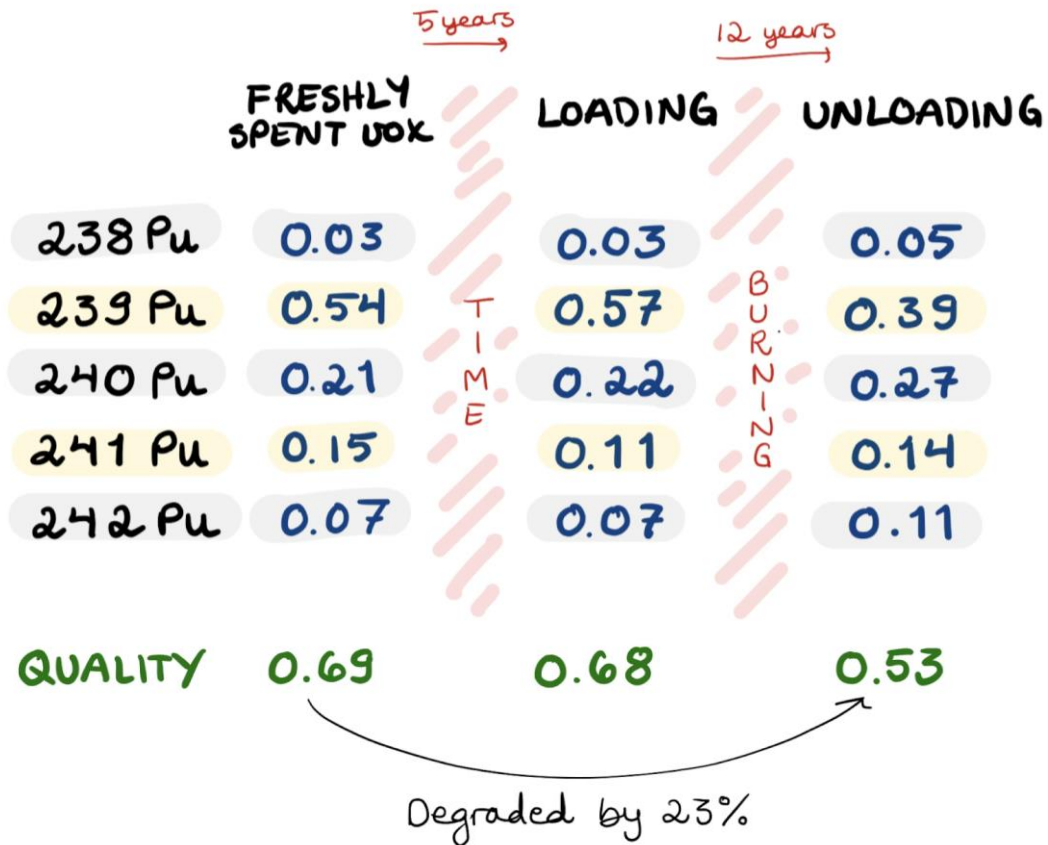
This study examines the Multi-MOX (MMOX) strategy for plutonium multi-recycling in PWRs using the CLASS fuel cycle simulation tool with assembly-level calculations. MMOX facilitates the multi-recycling of used nuclear fuel by mixing reprocessed plutonium from various sources to create viable fresh nuclear fuel. The strategy significantly curtails the growth of the plutonium inventory, but does not stabilize it entirely in the long term. Although lower fuel burnup reduces plutonium build-up, it increases the production of minor actinides. Comparing MMOX with non-recycling and mono-recycling scenarios, we find that it reduces plutonium inventory by 35% and 19%, respectively. Despite a higher level of minor actinide production, MMOX decreases overall transuranic element production. Additionally, MMOX reduces the need for interim spent fuel storage by a factor of ten compared to non-recycling and by two-thirds compared to mono-recycling, while substantially lowering the age of stockpiled used nuclear fuel.

## Annals of Nuclear Energy (spring '25)





# Two problems with Pu multi-recycling:

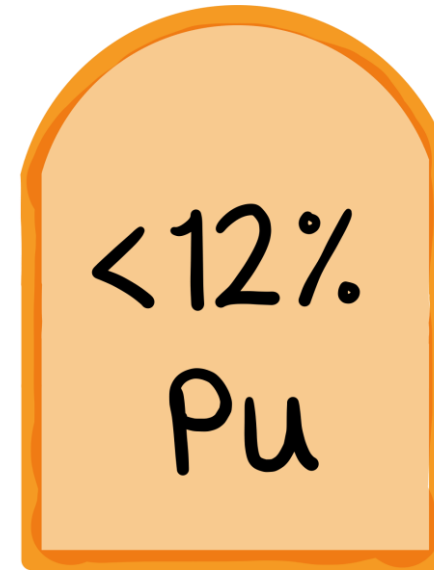


## 1) degrading Pu quality

# Two problems with Pu multi-recycling:

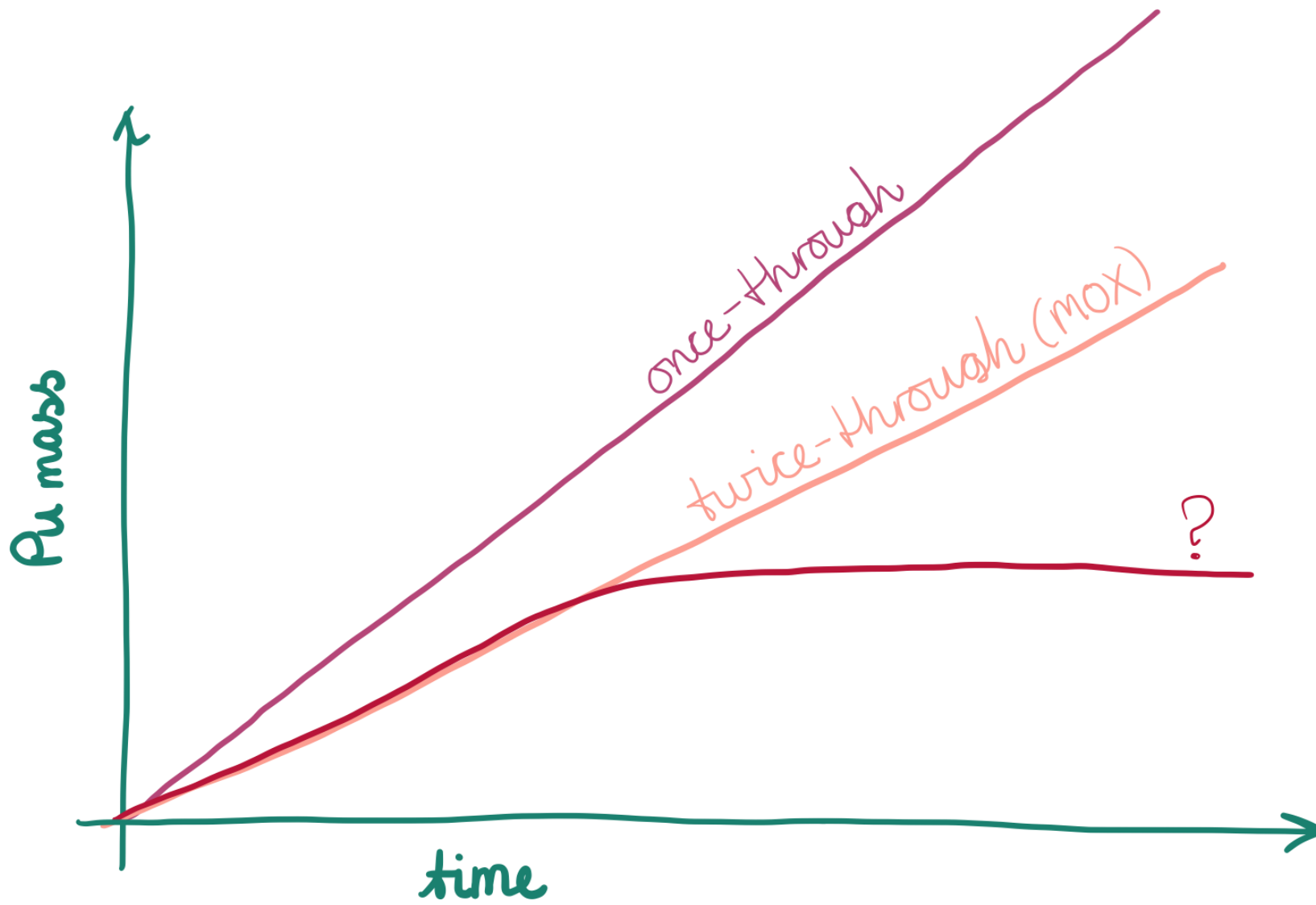
	FRESHLY SPENT UOX	5 years ↓ LOADING	12 years ↓ UNLOADING
$^{238}\text{Pu}$	0.03	0.03	0.05
$^{239}\text{Pu}$	0.54	0.57	0.39
$^{240}\text{Pu}$	0.21	0.22	0.27
$^{241}\text{Pu}$	0.15	0.11	0.14
$^{242}\text{Pu}$	0.07	0.07	0.11
QUALITY	0.69	0.68	0.53

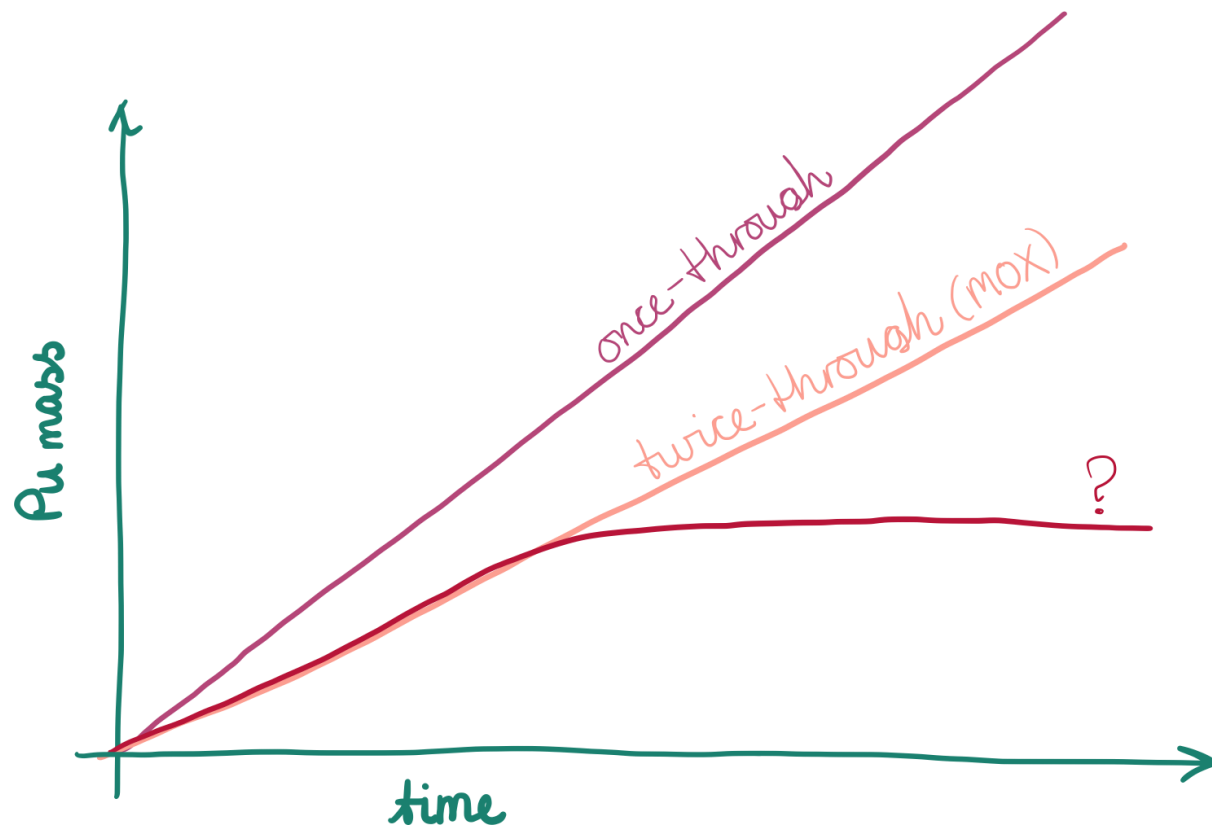
Degraded by 23%



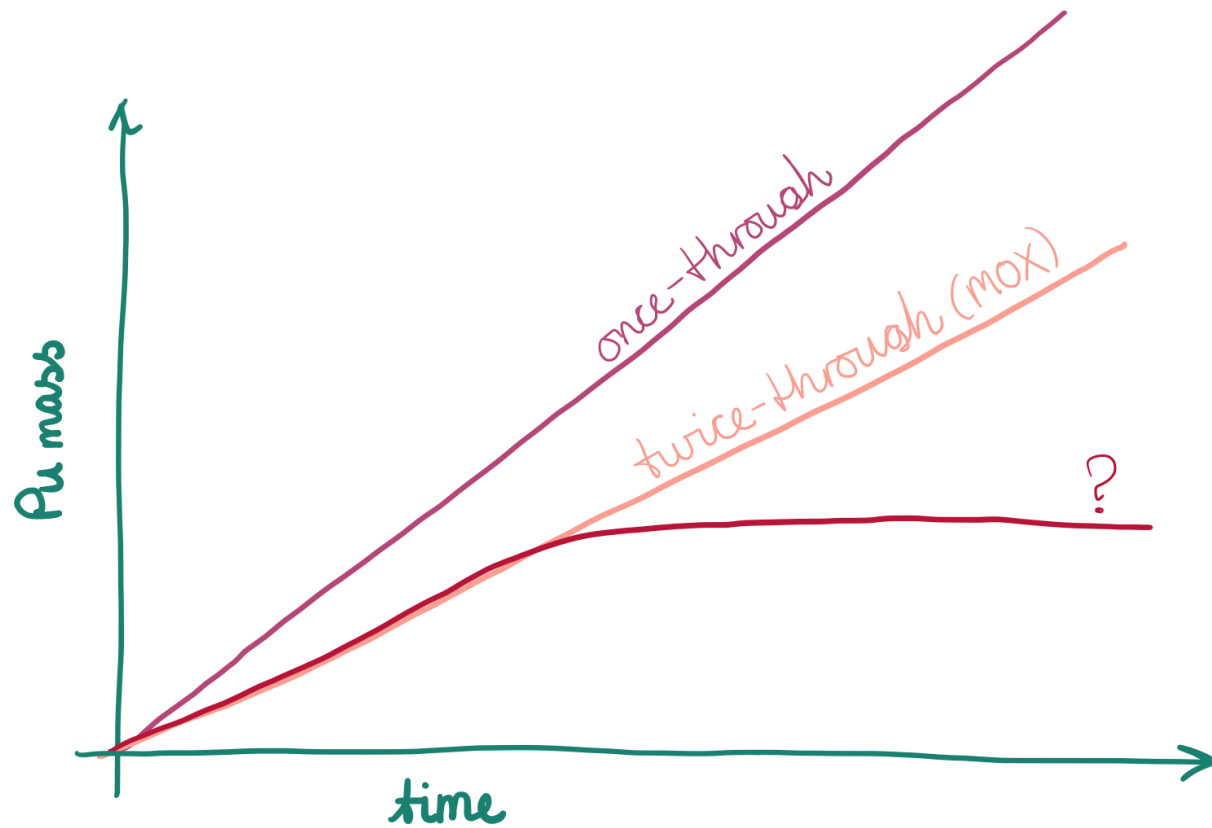
1) degrading Pu quality

2) safety limit on Pu in reactors<sup>1</sup>

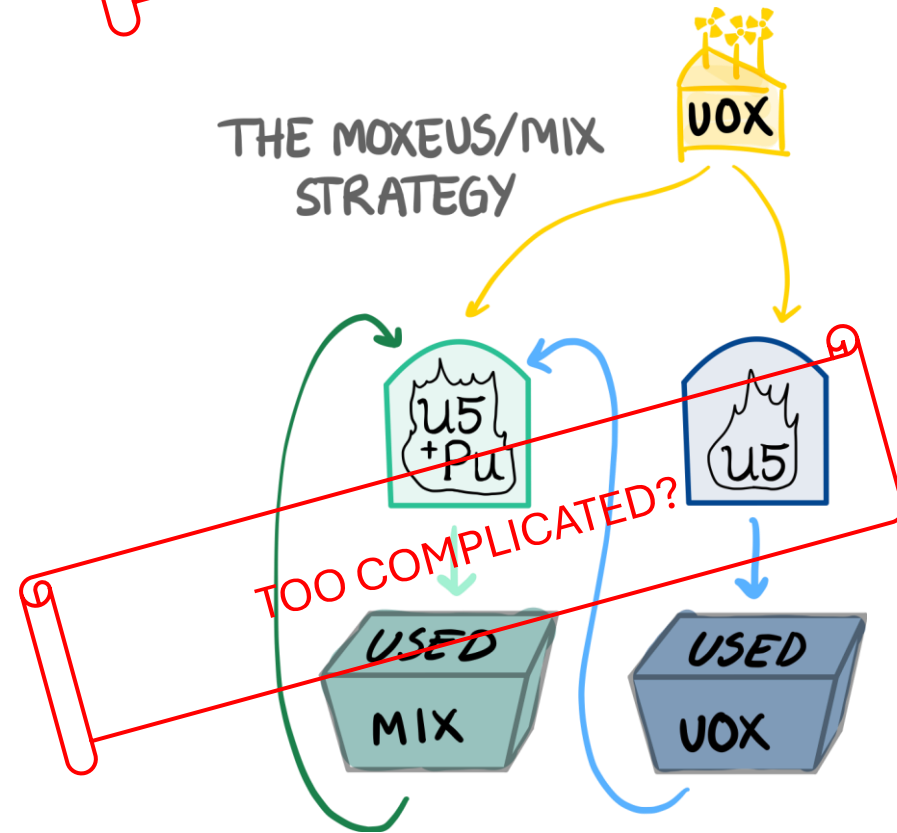


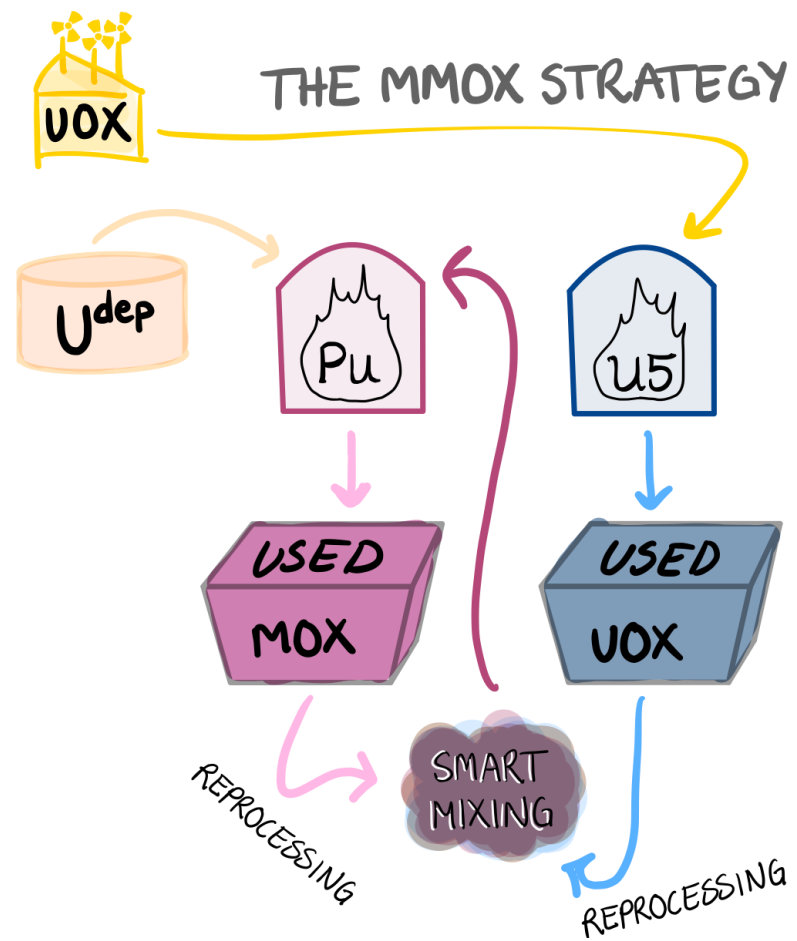
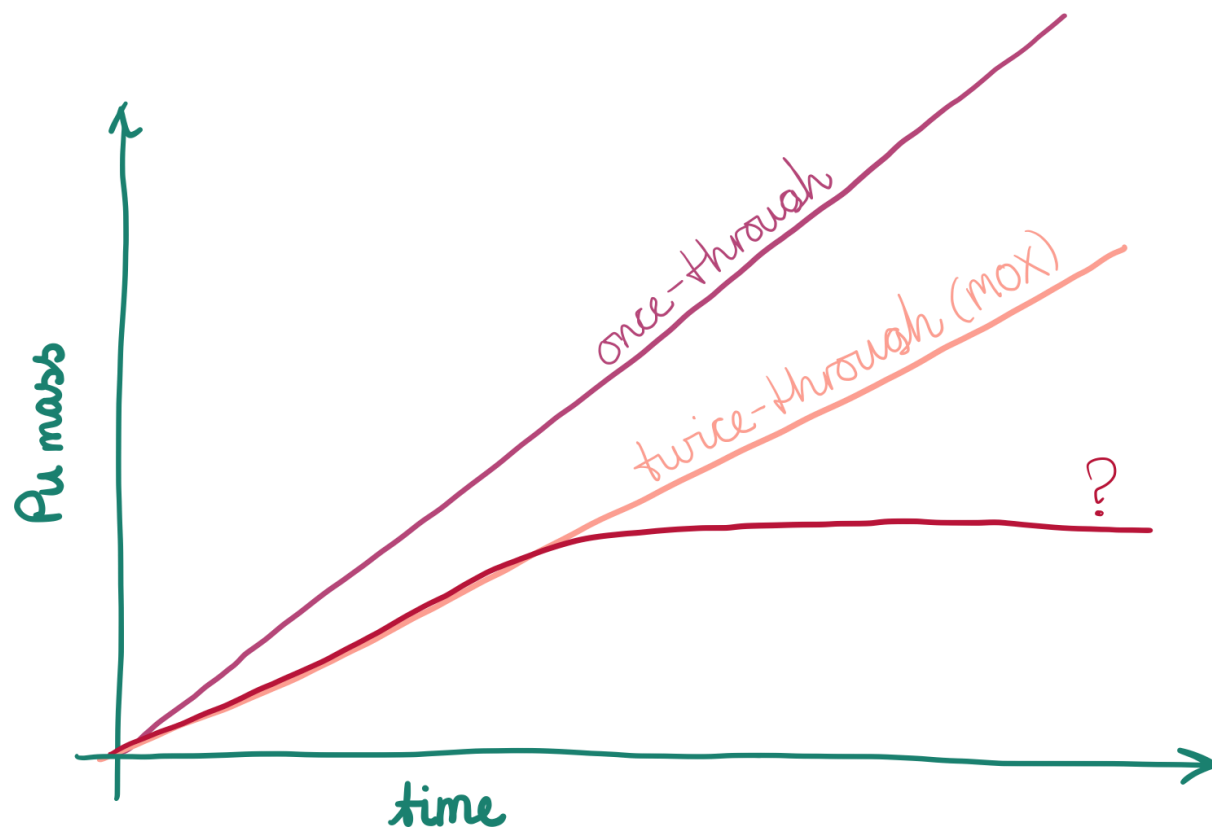


**Fast reactors**  
POSTPONED



**Fast reactors**  
 POSTPONED



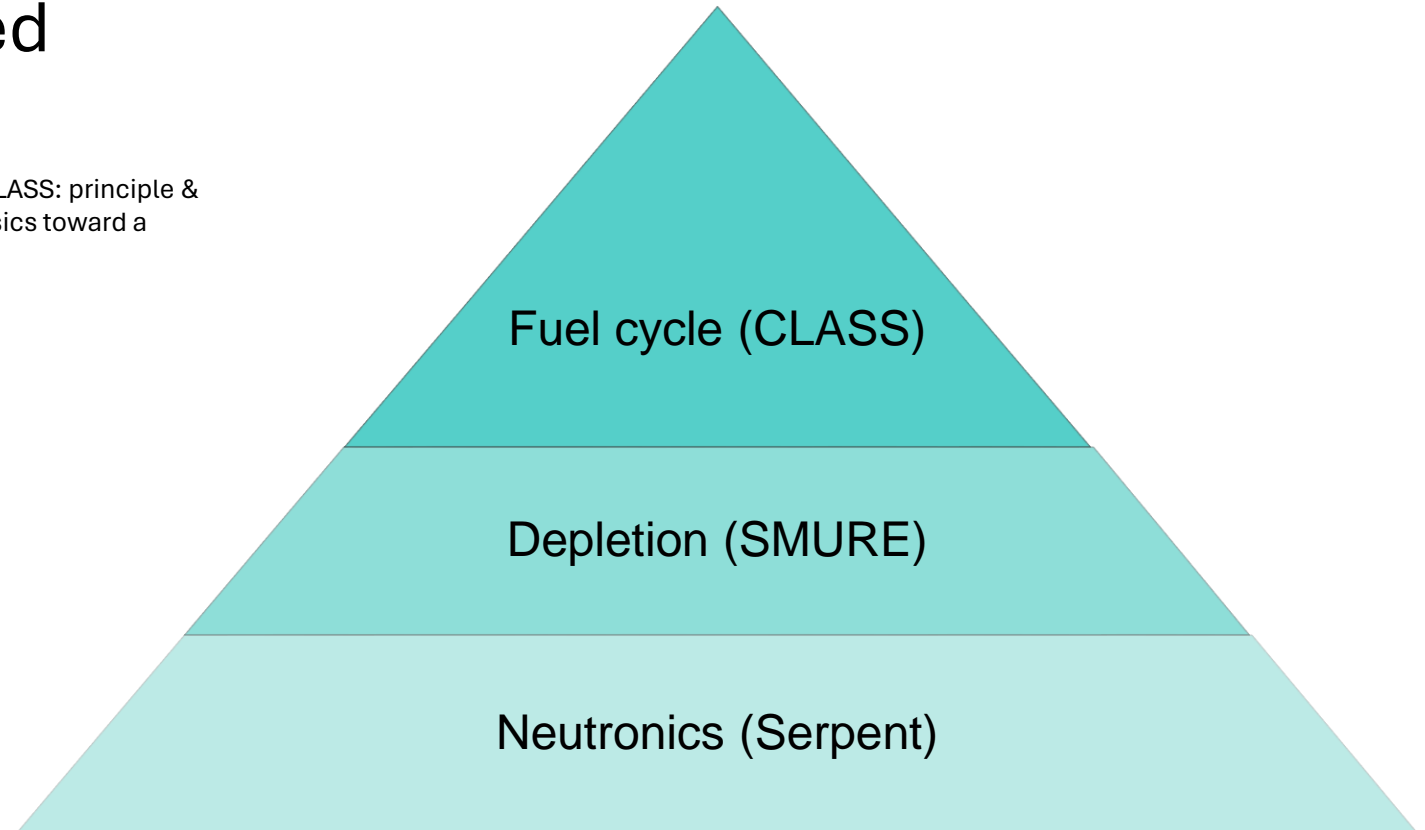


**What will happen to the plutonium inventory (and a bunch of other stuff) if we employ the Multi-MOX method?**

# CLASS

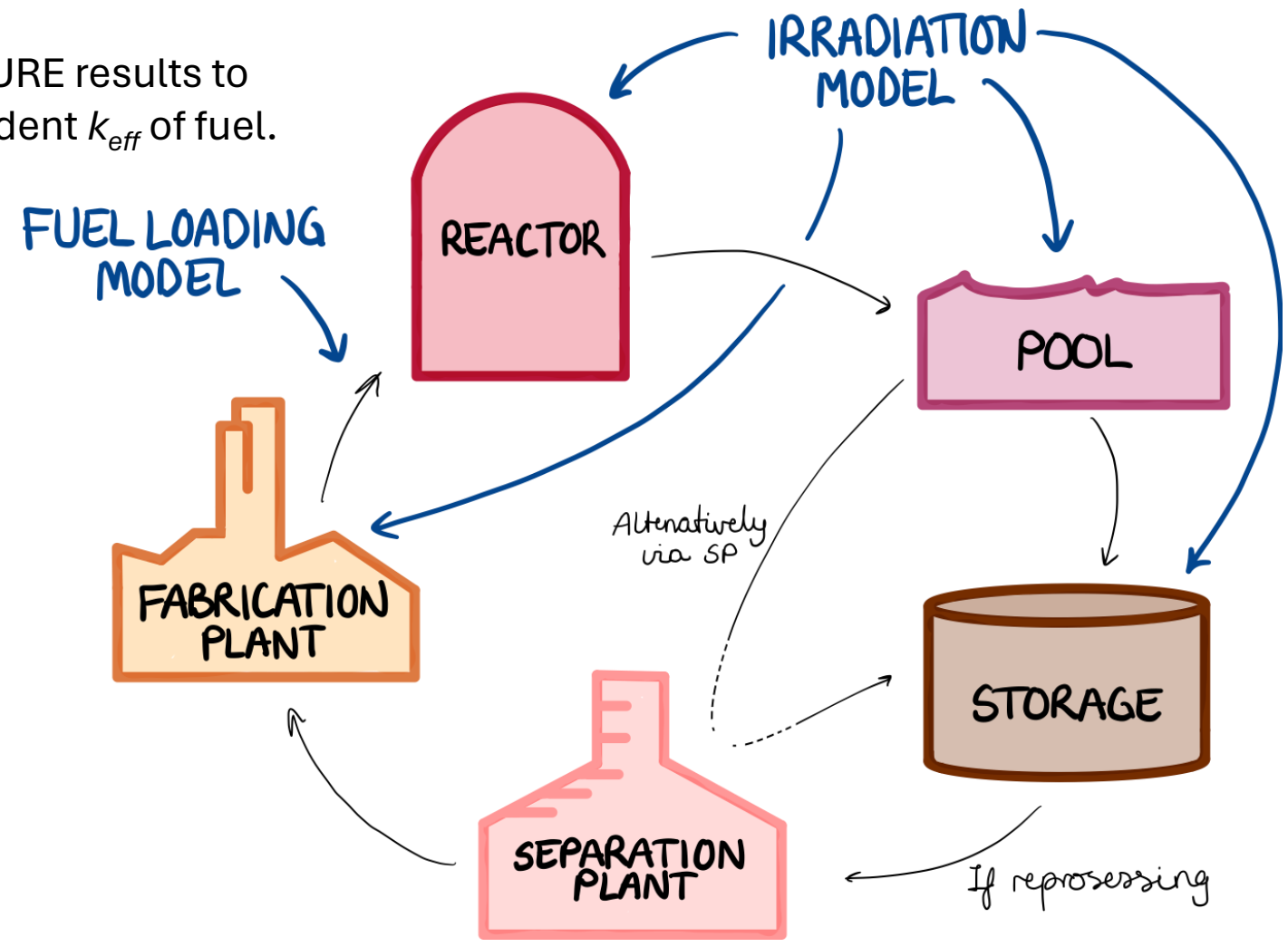
## (Core Library for Advanced Scenario Studies)

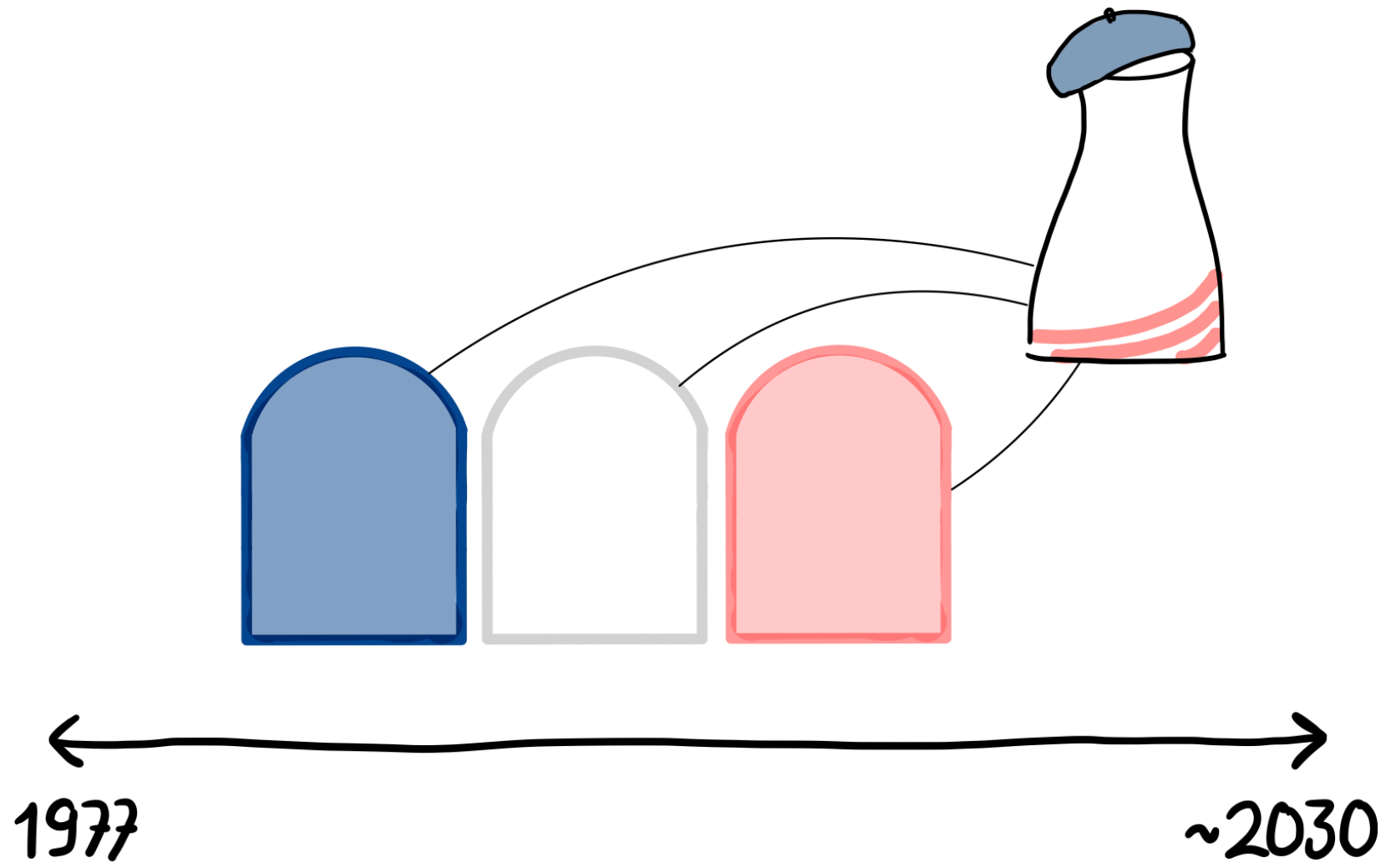
B. Mouginot et al. 'Core library for advanced scenario simulation, CLASS: principle & application'. In: International Conference "The Role of Reactor Physics toward a Sustainable Future"(PHYSOR 2014). 2014, 12-p.

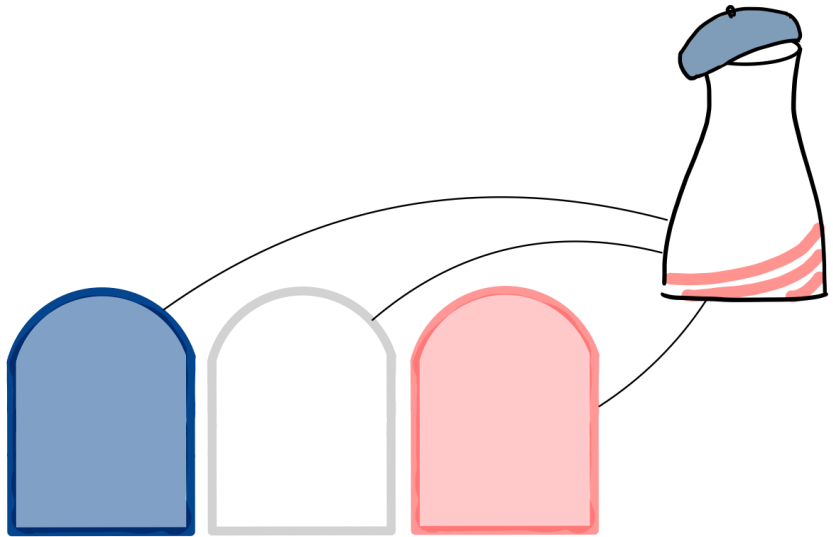


ANN trained on SMURE results predicts time-dependent cross sections. Irradiation model calculates neutron flux and depletion matrix.

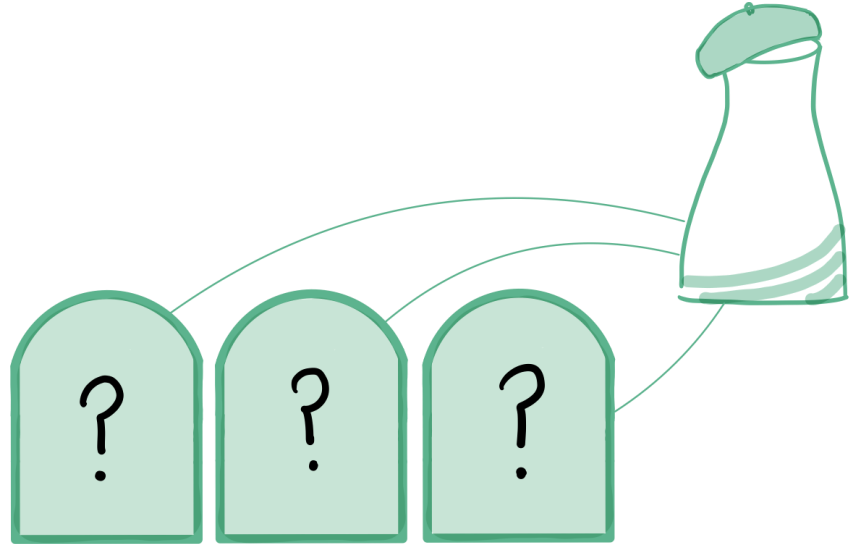
ANN trained on SMURE results to predict time-dependent  $k_{eff}$  of fuel.







← 1977 ~2030 →



← ~2030 2100 →

## MMOX scenarios

- MMOX Low BU (33 GWd/t)
- MMOX Medium BU (40 GWd/t)
- MMOX High BU (49/47 GWd/t)

## Reference scenarios

- Only UOX
- MOX Continued (8%)
- MOX Stabilized (10.2%)
- MIX

Using predictions for the future French fleet<sup>1,2</sup>:  
BU~50 GWd/t  
10% SMR capacity

### MMOX scenarios

MMOX Low BU (33 GWd/t)

MMOX Medium BU (40 GWd/t)

MMOX High BU (49/47 GWd/t)

### Reference scenarios

Only UOX

MOX Continued (8%)

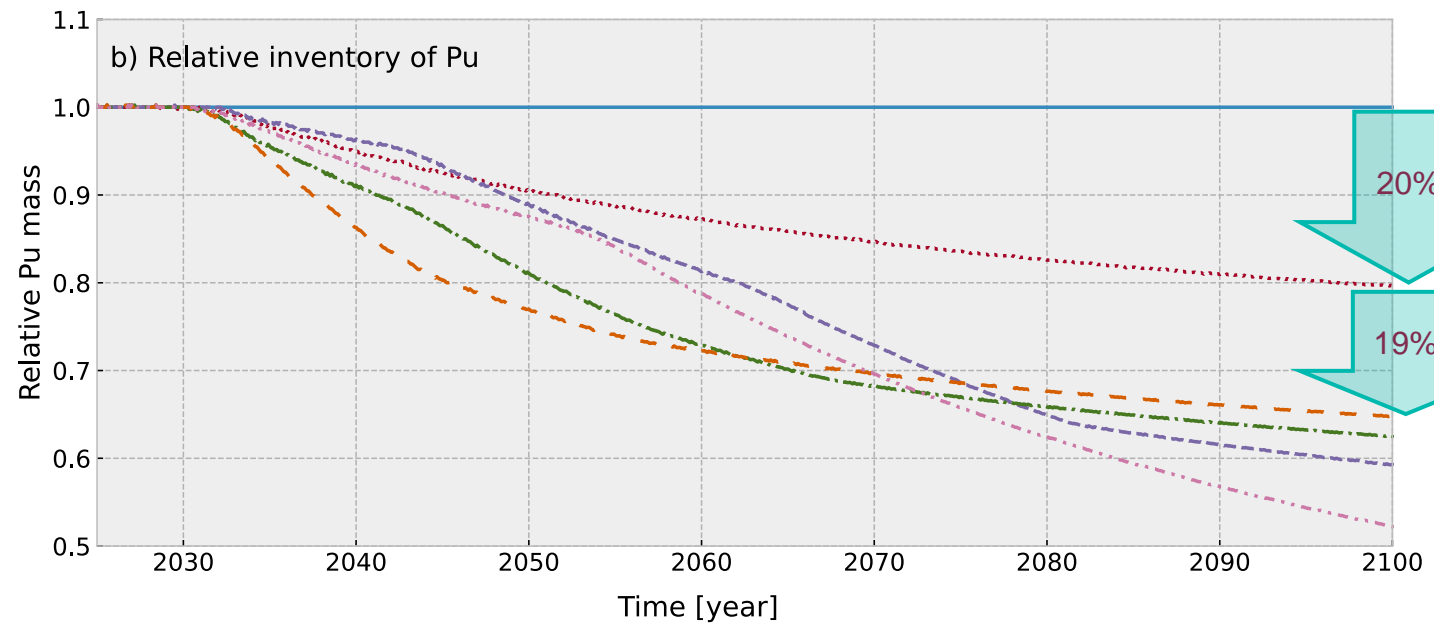
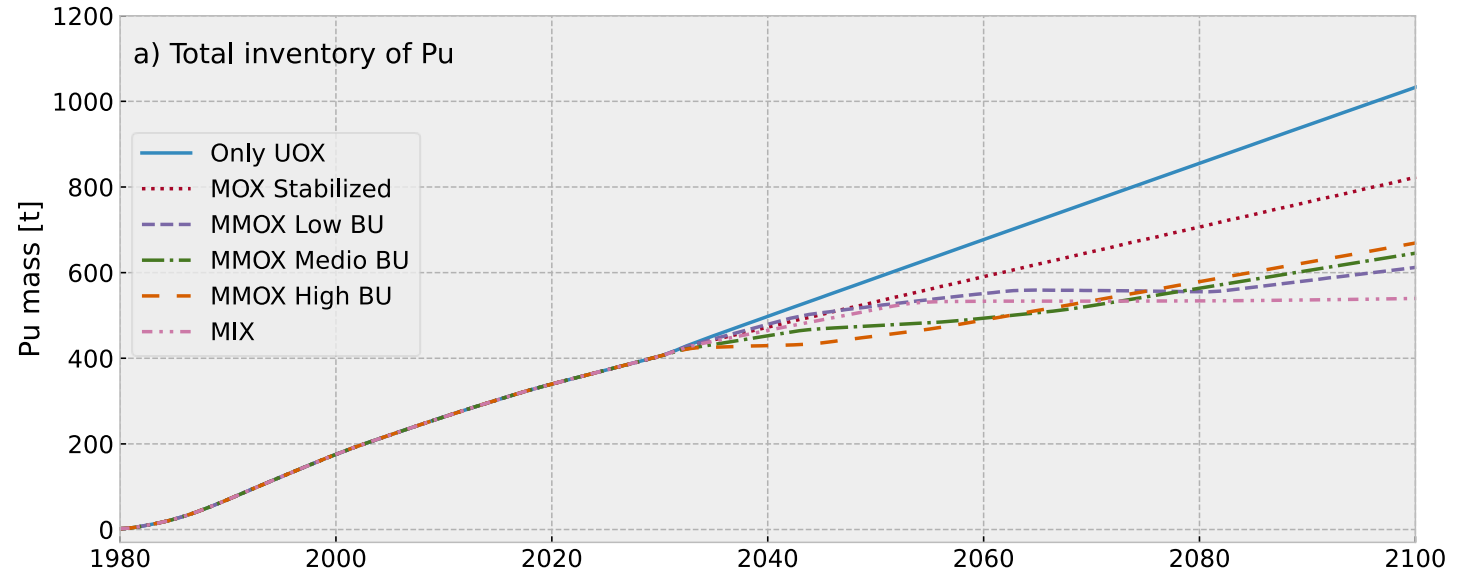
MOX Stabilized (10.2%)

MIX

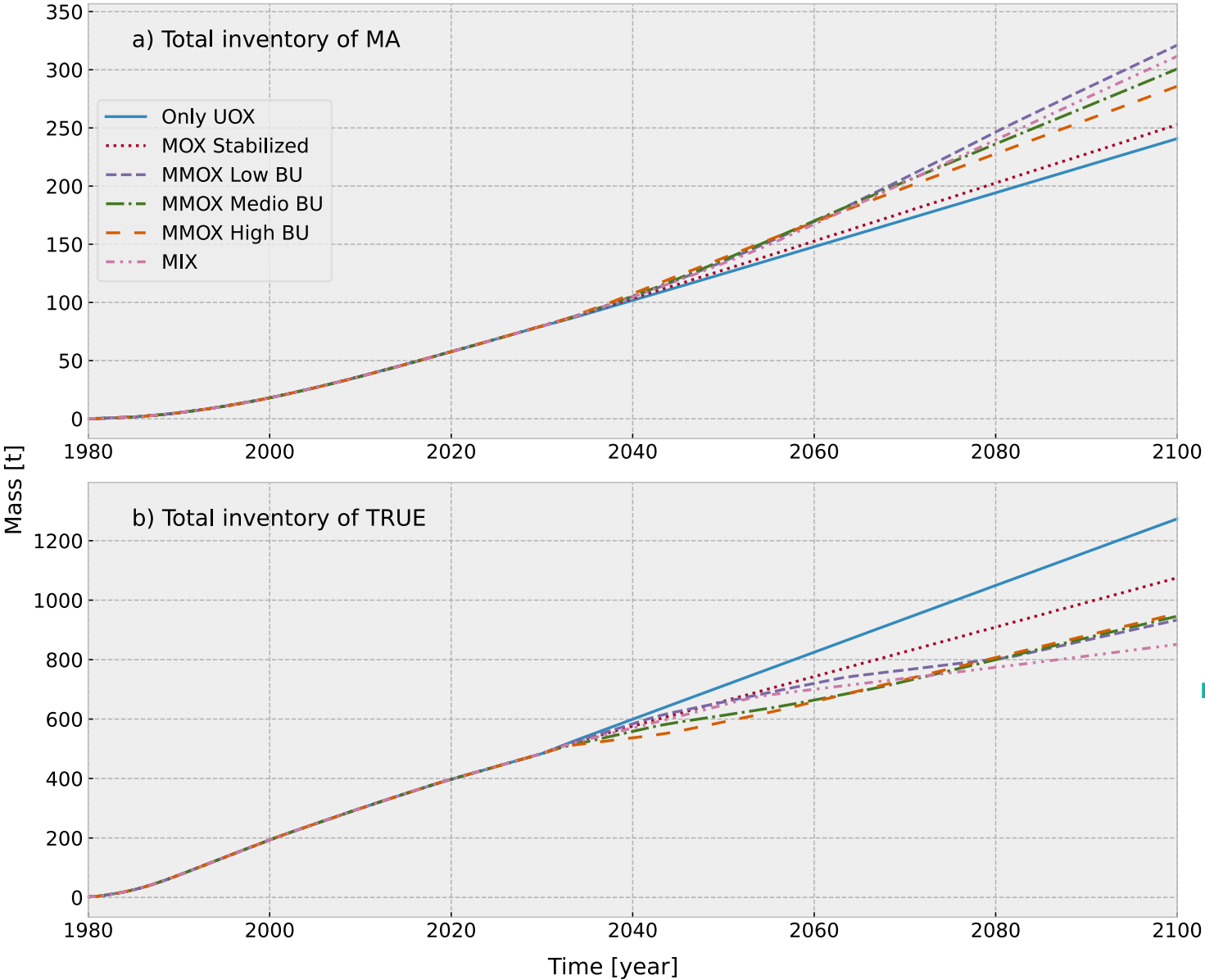
<sup>1</sup>F. Courtin et al. 'Pu multi-recycling scenarios towards a PWR fleet for a stabilization of spent fuel inventories in France'. In: *EPJ N-Nuclear Sciences & Technologies* 7 (2021), p. 23.

<sup>2</sup>RTE. *Energy Pathways to 2050 (Key results)*. Tech. rep. RTE for the French government, Oct. 2021.

# Results: Pu inventory

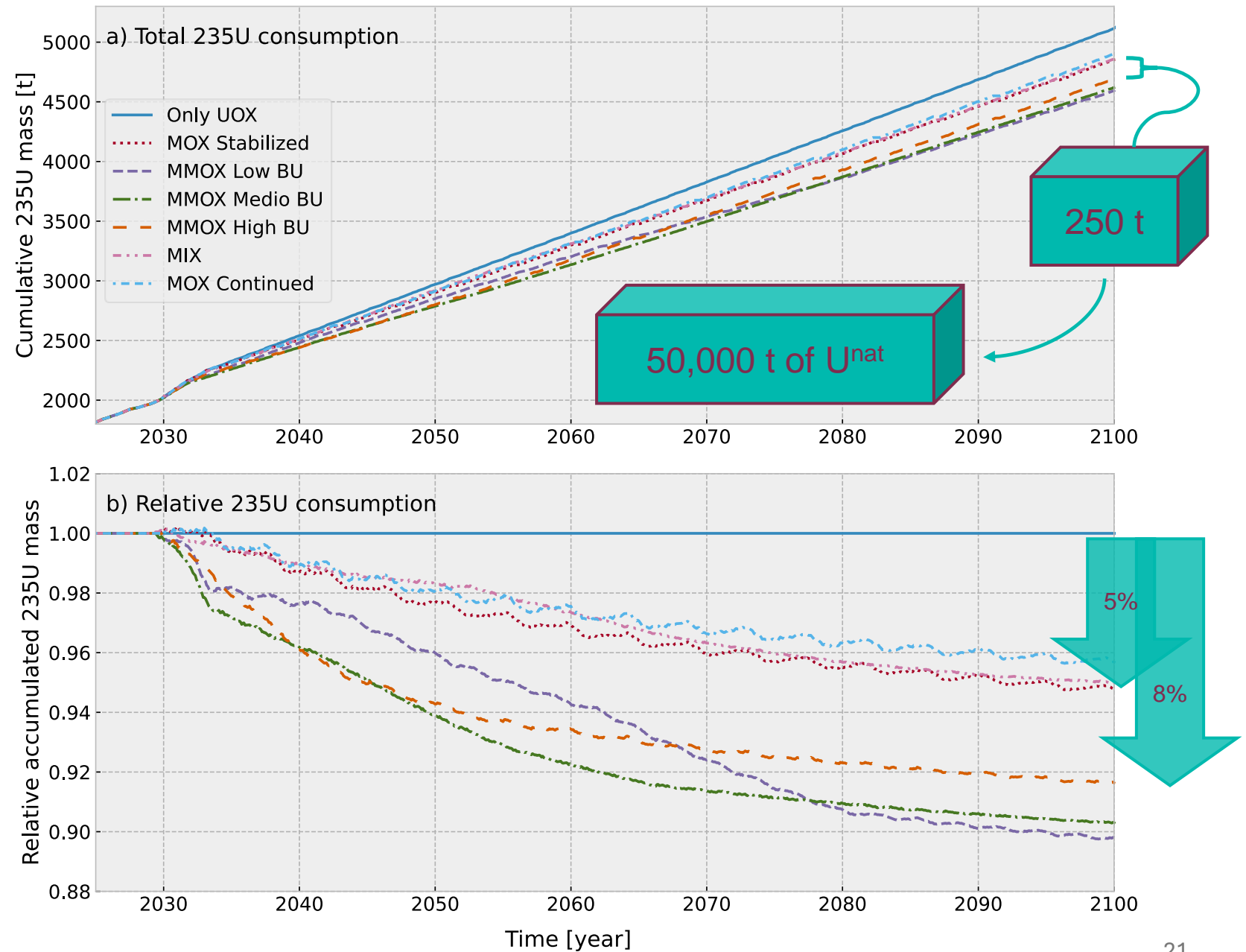


# Results: MA/TRUE inventory



← same result regardless of BU

# Results: Uranium consumption



The background features several abstract teal shapes of various sizes and orientations. Overlaid on these are several thick, light pink arrows that curve and point in various directions, creating a sense of movement and flow. The overall aesthetic is clean and modern.

## **Key takeaways: Multi-MOX**

**Novel method of multi-recycling plutonium in PWRs**

**Easily implemented in a fuel cycle strategy already using MOX fuel**

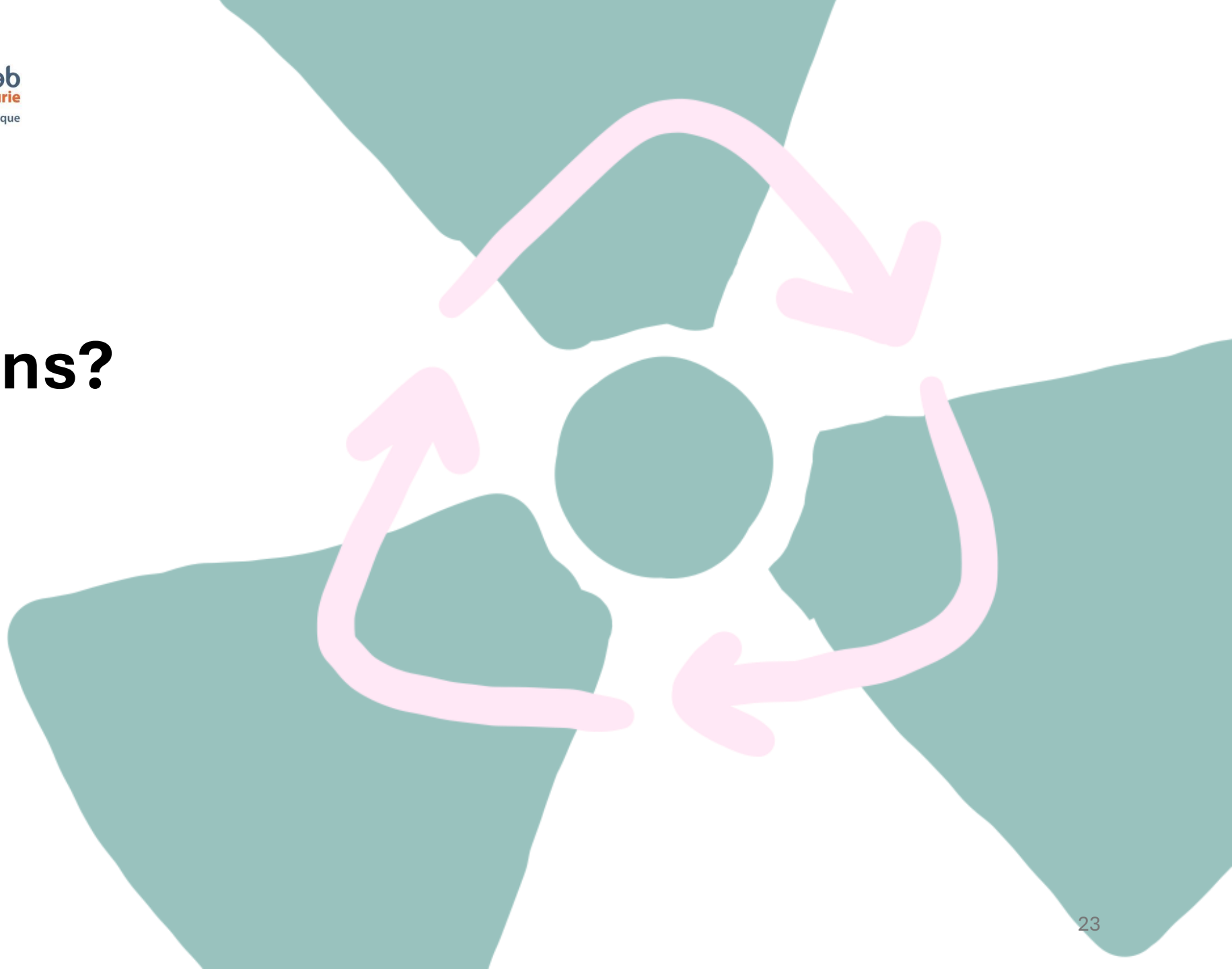
**Significantly reduces the accumulation of plutonium in storage**



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# Questions?



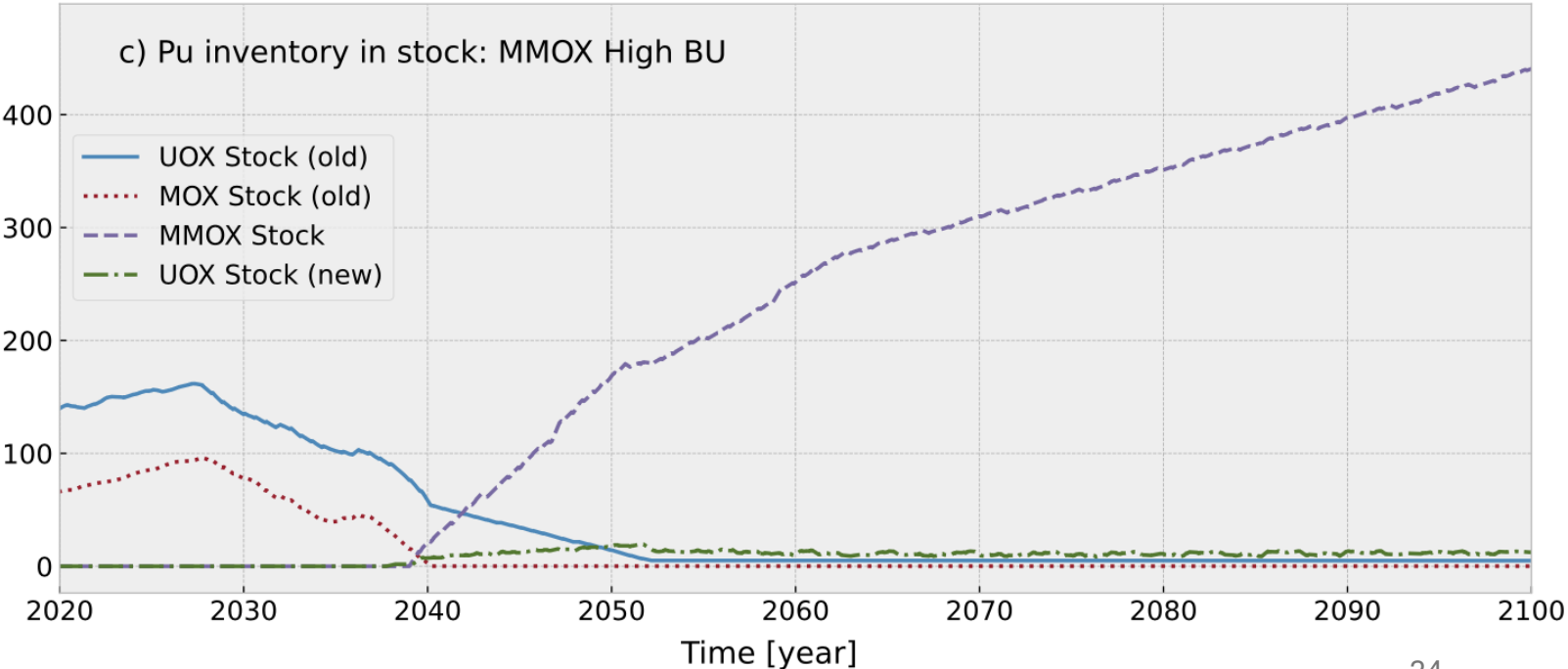
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gltorvun@uio.no



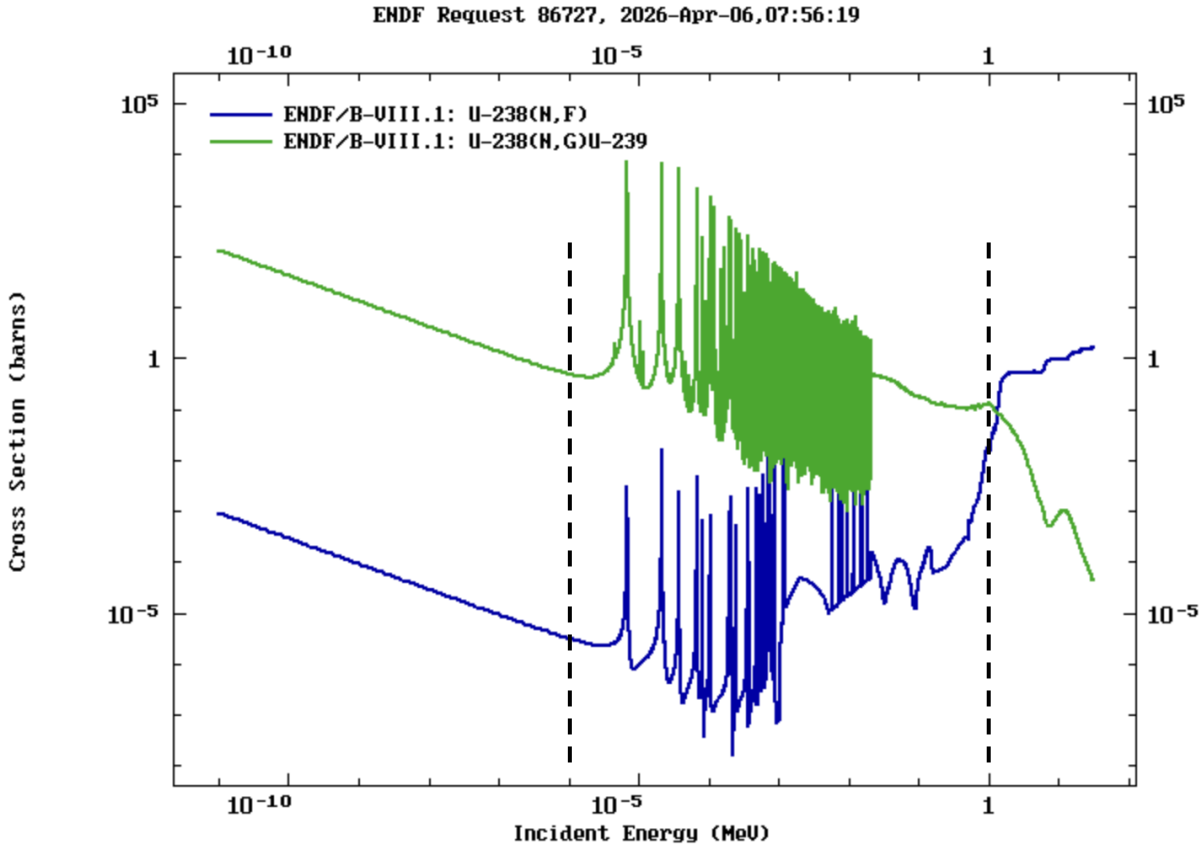
Table 13.4: This table lists the specifications of the *MMOX High BU* scenario. The three periods differ with varying MOX fraction in the total nuclear fleet and the used fuels that make up the MOX fabrication mix.

	1st period	2nd period	3rd period
Start (year)	2030	2042	2054
MMOX fraction	25%	16.5%	12.8%
MOX fabrication specifications			
Old used UOX	54.5%	18.2%	–
Used MOX	45.5%	–	–
New used UOX	–	36.4%	62.5%
Multi-recycled MOX	–	45.4%	37.5%

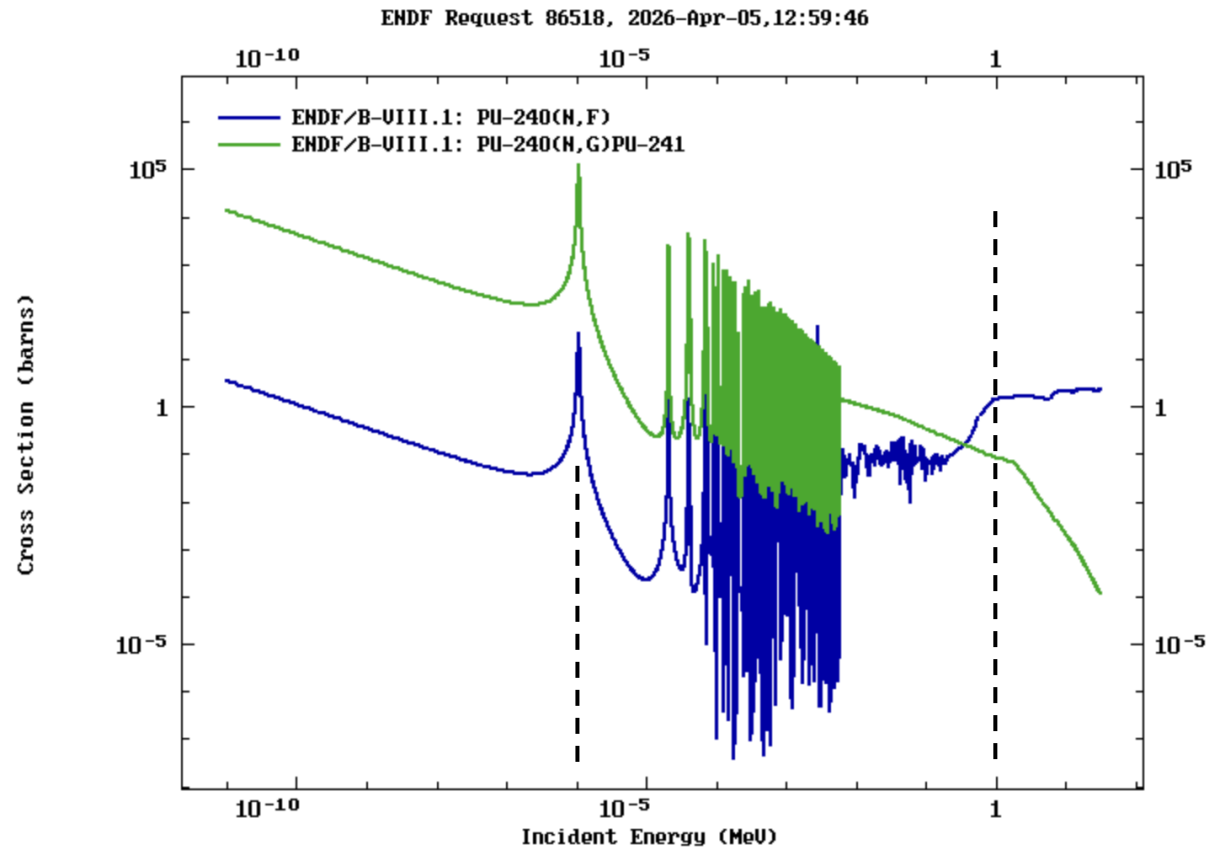
# How did the MMOX mixing go?



# Why does Pu-240 contribute to a positive void coefficient?

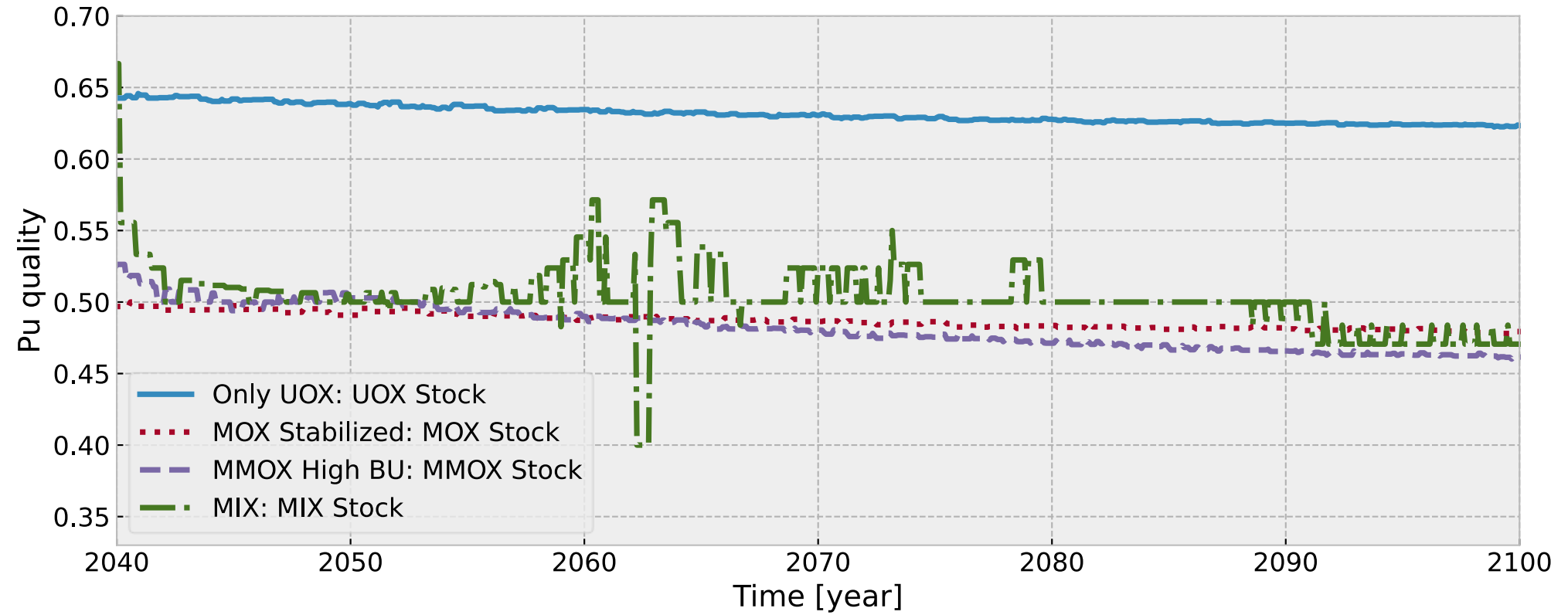


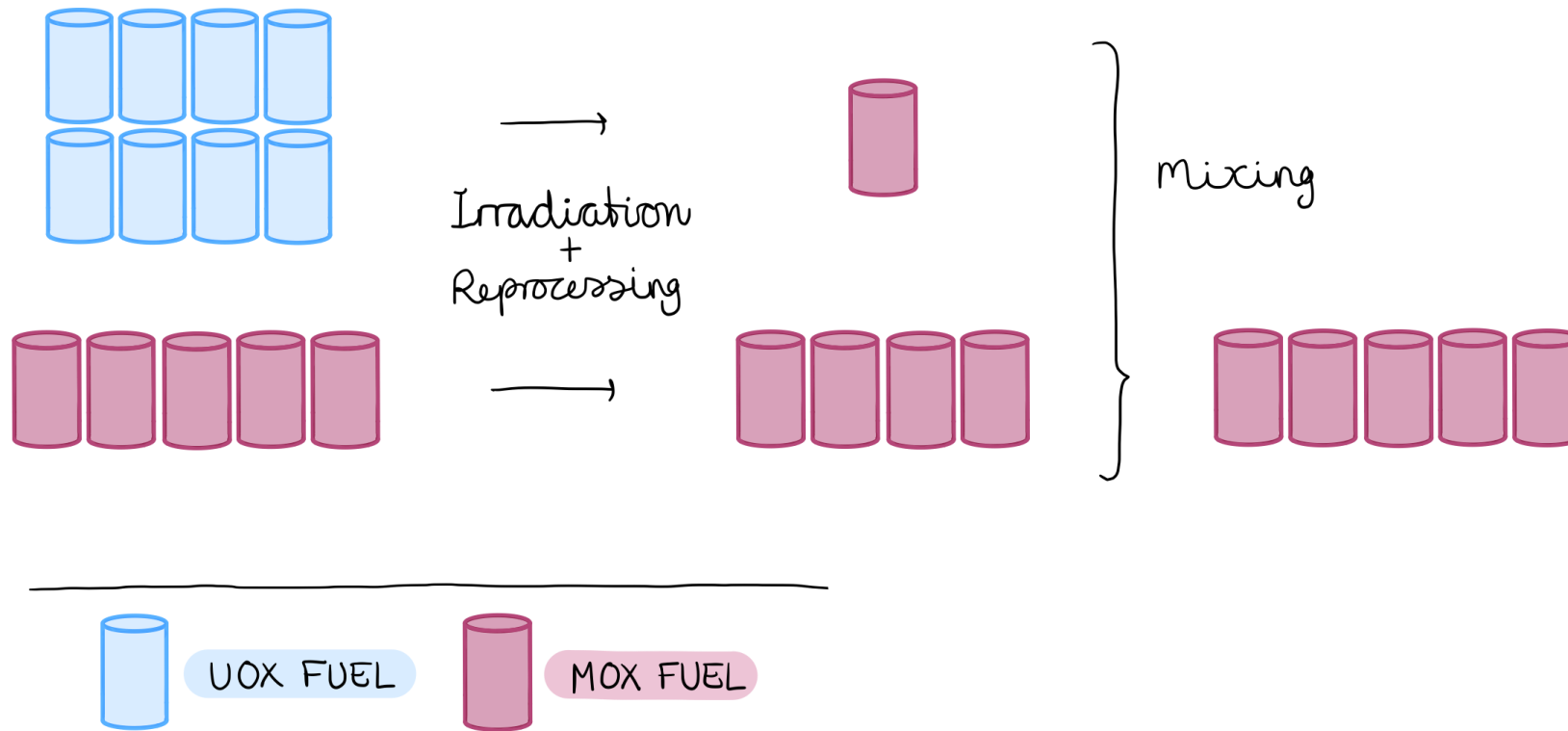
<sup>238</sup>-U



<sup>240</sup>-Pu

# Results: Pu quality





**~40% need to be MOX fueled**