

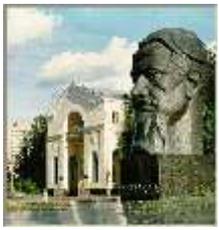
# National Research Center “Kurchatov Institute”

## POSSIBILITIES AND PERSPECTIVES OF TDLS APPLICATION IN NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

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# General scheme of nuclear fuel cycle

Mining, milling, leaching



Production of concentrates



Production of UF<sub>6</sub>



Enrichment



Fuel fabrication



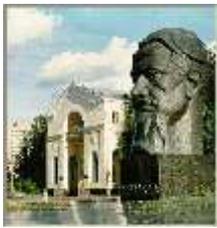
Nuclear power plants



Depleted UF<sub>6</sub>

Depleted UF<sub>6</sub> reprocessing

Spent fuel reprocessing



# Mining, milling, leaching

Leaching – production of different solvents of uranium.

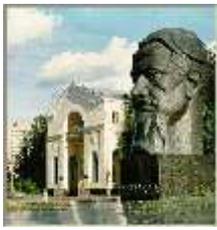
There are two main scheme of leaching

Solution in acids  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $\text{HNO}_3$

Solution in ammonia carbonate  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$

Third method – usage of bacteria (*Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*)  
is under investigations

Gaseous pollutants –  $\text{SO}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$



## Production of concentrates (yellow cakes)

Extraction and re-extraction of uranium compounds from solutions using different resins.

Production of yellow cakes.

Yellow cake – mixture of different compounds with uranium content from 50% to 80-90%

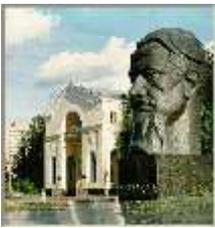
First it was name of concentrate of ammonia polyuranate –  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_7$ .

In dependence on process it can be also other

main component  $(\text{NH}_4)_4\text{UO}_2(\text{CO}_3)_3$  – ammonia tryuranilcarbonate.

During extraction and re-extraction processes it is possible evaporation of organic solvents.

There are no reliable data on organic pollutions during drying process of yellow cake. Besides that organic solvents have wide band molecular spectra.

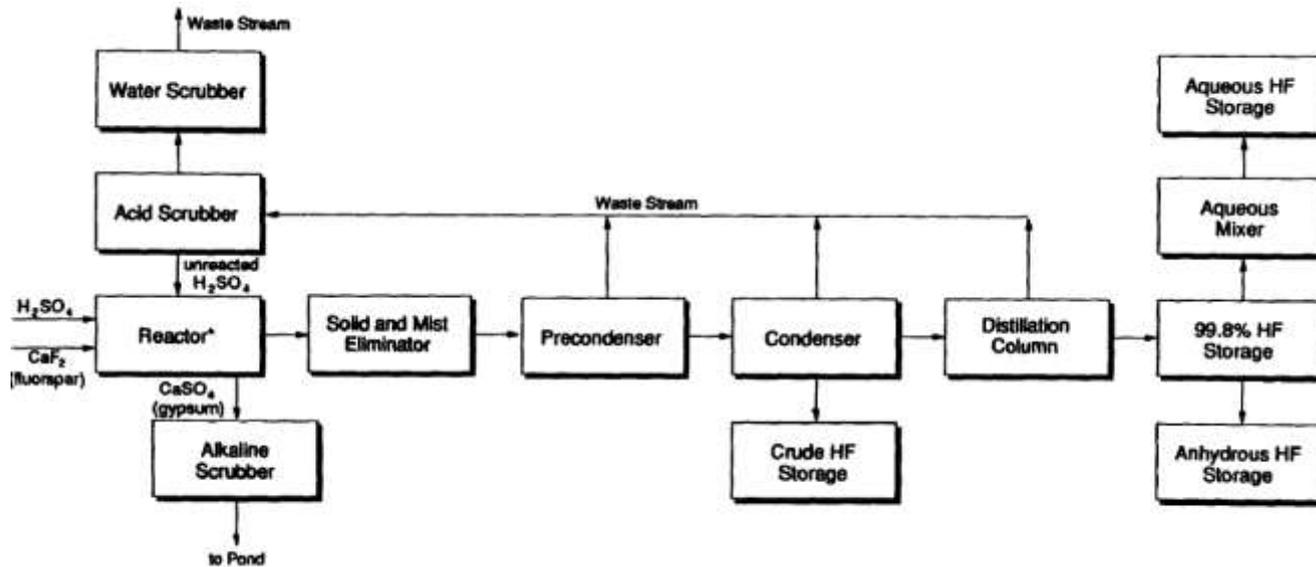


# Production of uranium hexafluoride

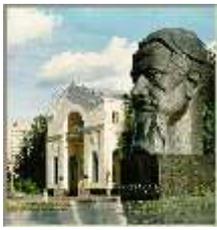
First it is necessary to produce HF and F<sub>2</sub>



Electrolysis of melts  $\text{KF} \cdot 2\text{HF}$  produce **F<sub>2</sub>**



Gaseous pollutants – SO<sub>2</sub>, HF, PF<sub>3</sub>, SiF<sub>4</sub> and several others from CaF<sub>2</sub>



# Production of uranium hexafluoride

Multistep process including at least double step refining

Solution of yellow cake in  $\text{HNO}_3$ :



First step refining extraction by tributylphosphate in kerosene –  $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_3\text{PO}_4$ ).

Precipitation of ammonia diuranate, chemical denitration:



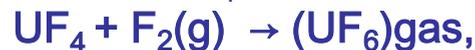
Drying and decomposition of ammonia diuranate



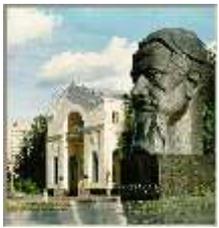
Fluorination, production of  $\text{UF}_4$ :



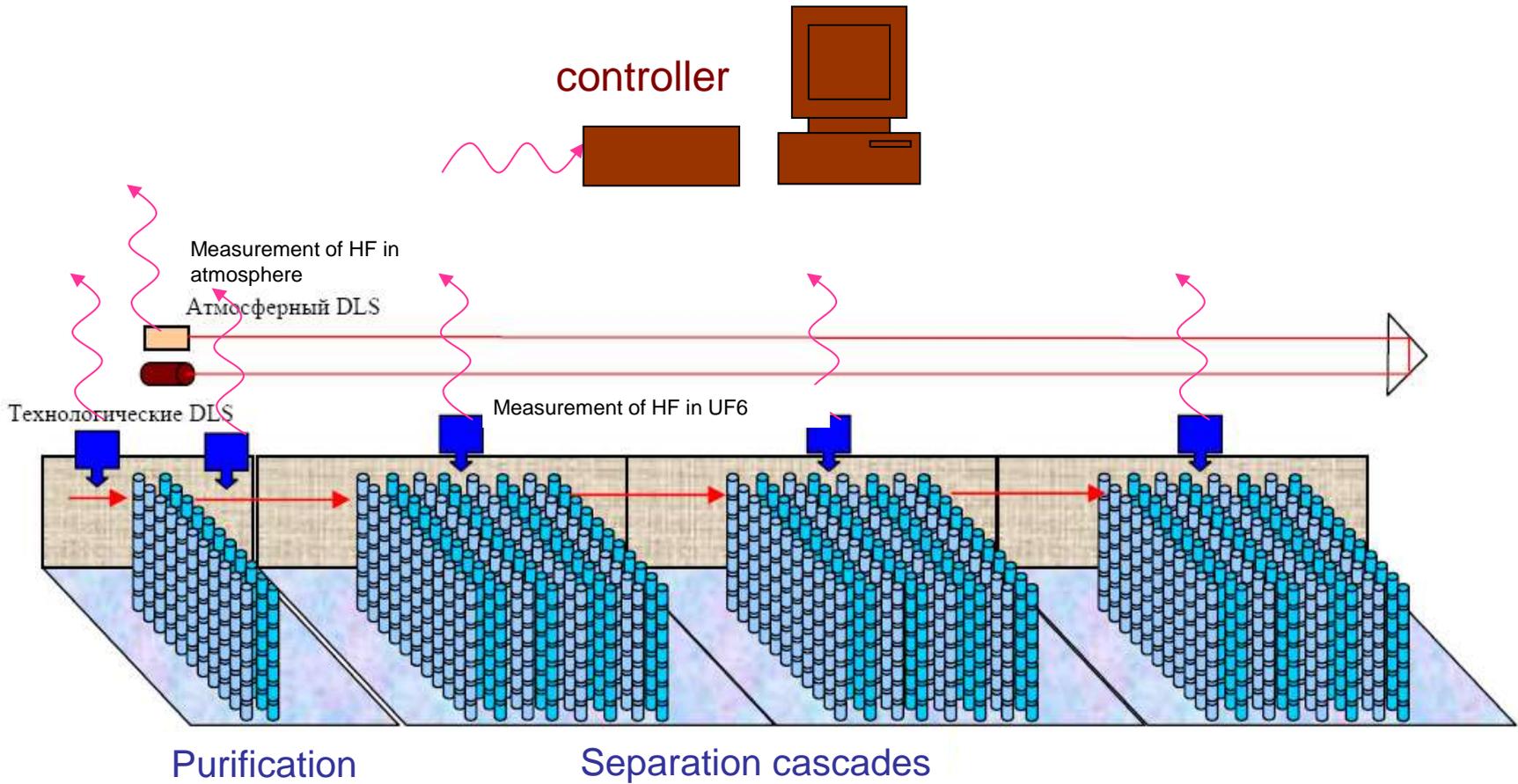
Fluorination  $\text{UF}_4$ :

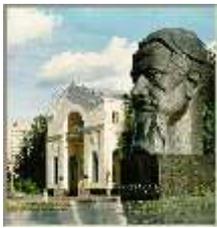


Gaseous pollutions –  $\text{HF}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ ,  $\text{NO}_x$ ,  $\text{UF}_6$ , organics



# Enrichment of uranium hexafluoride



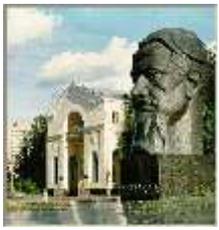


# Depleted uranium hexafluoride

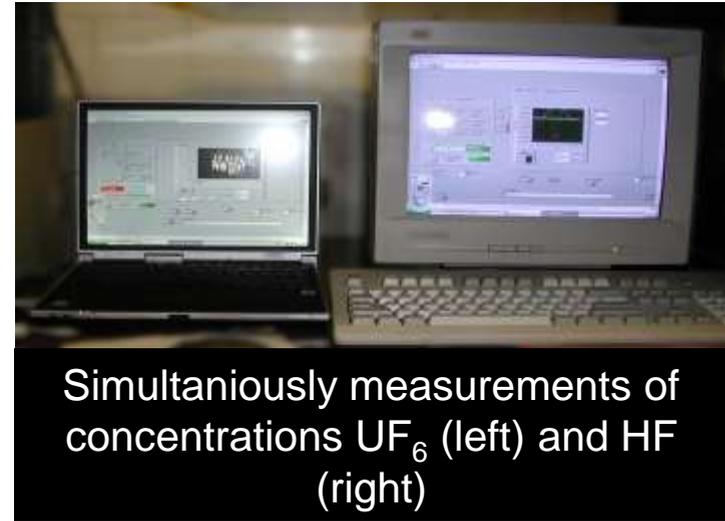
## New storages



## Old storage



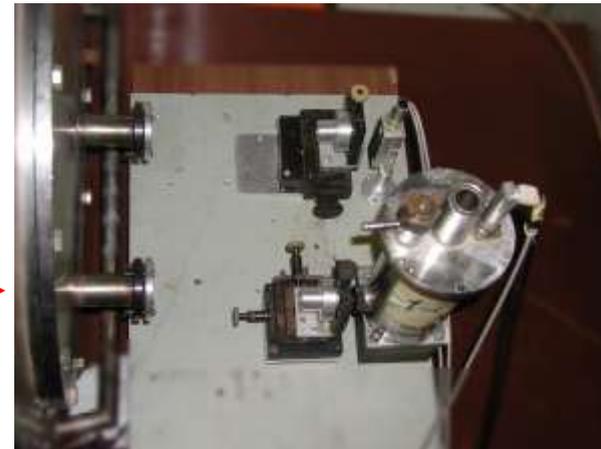
# Depleted uranium hexafluoride

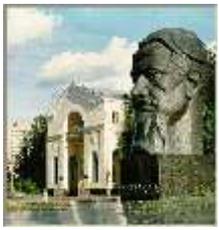


lasers

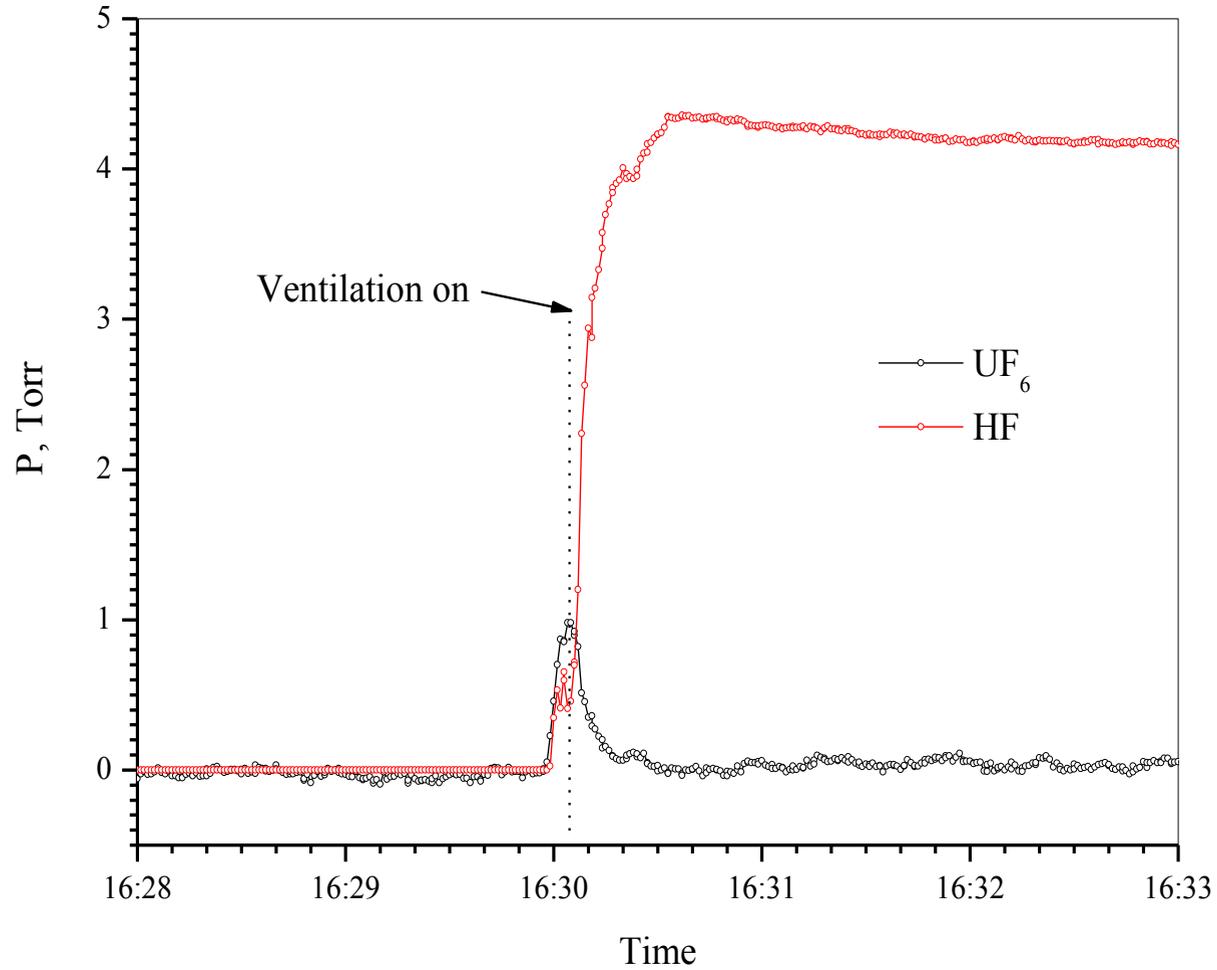


detectors

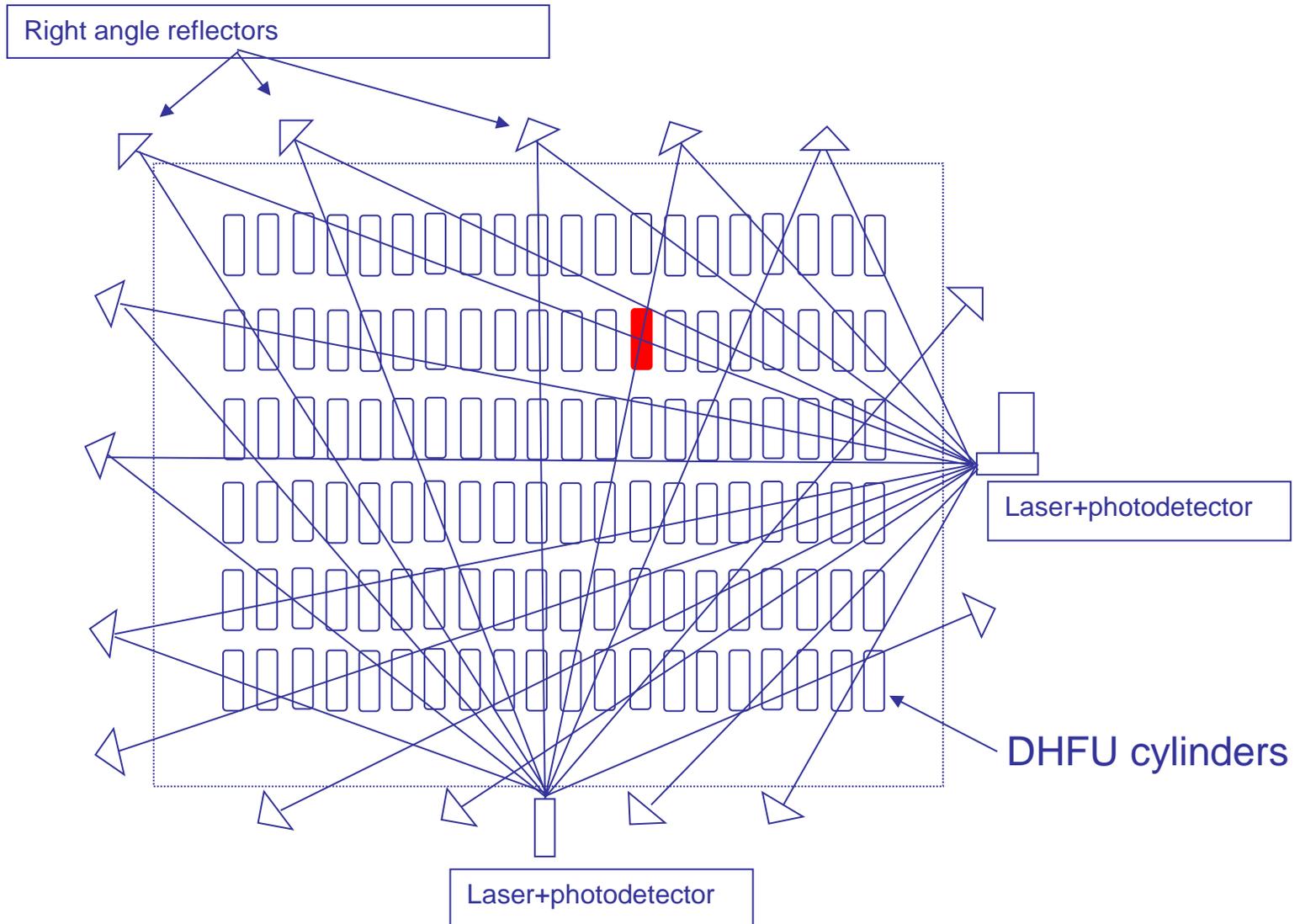
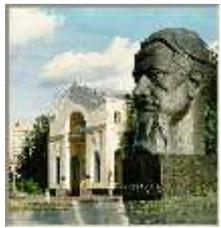


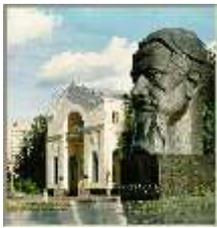


# Depleted uranium hexafluoride



# Depleted uranium hexafluoride

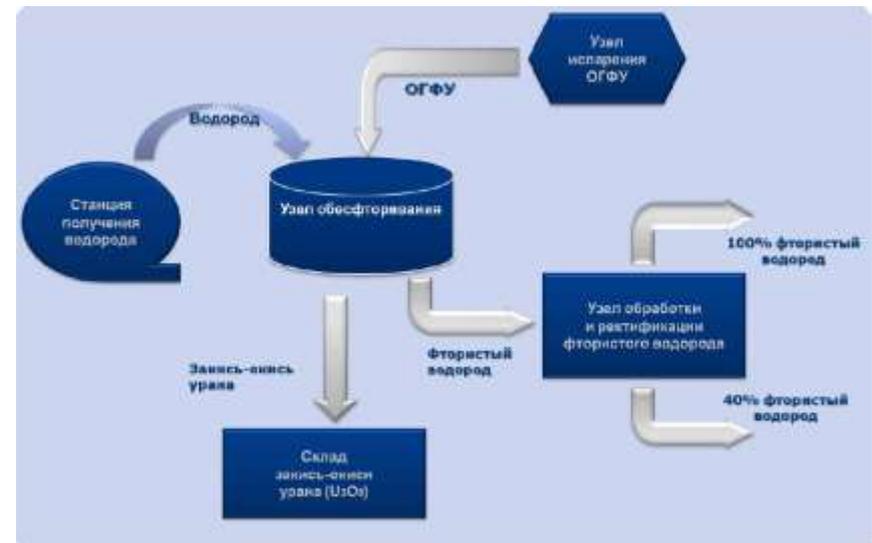




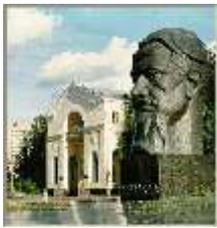
# Depleted UF<sub>6</sub> reprocessing



Production of UF<sub>4</sub>

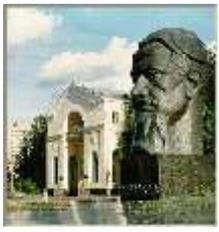


Production of U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>



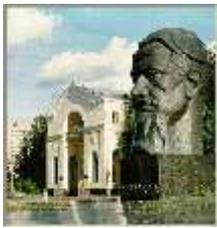
# Fuel fabrication



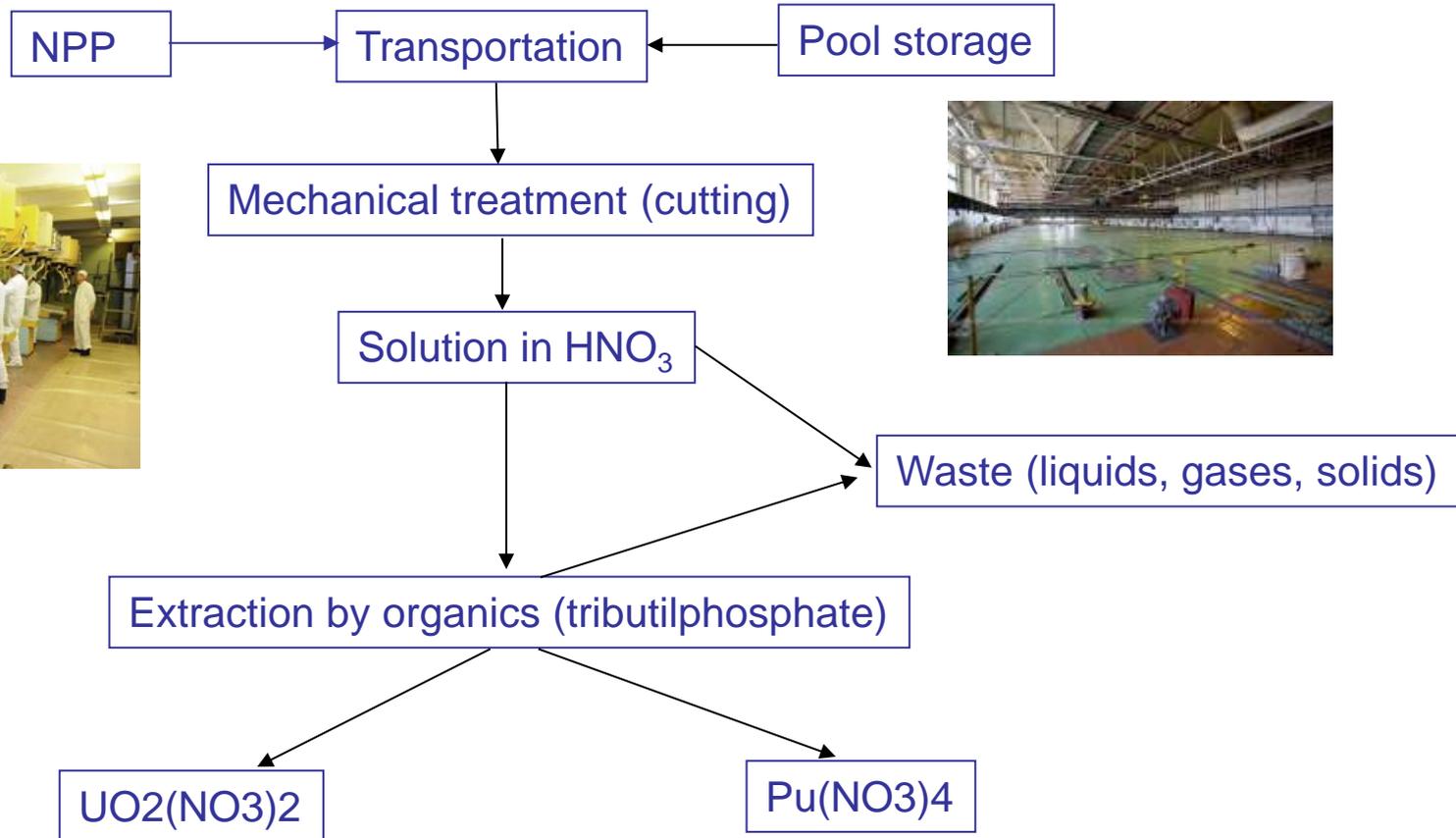


# Nuclear power plants





# Spent fuel reprocessing



NO<sub>x</sub>, <sup>14</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>, HDO, HTO, I<sub>2</sub>, Xe, Kr, aerosols



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Thank you for your attention