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Title: Ultra High Energy X-ray Fluorescence: A New Paradigm for Actinide Characterization of Spent Fuel

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Ultra High Energy X-ray Fluorescence: A New Paradigm for Actinide Characterization of Spent Fuel

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Ultra high energy X-ray fluorescence (UHEXRF) has been demonstrated as a feasible means for characterizing actinide content in spent nuclear fuel. Depleted uranium (dU) samples have been characterized using the 1-ID-C beam line of the Advanced Photon Source (APS) at Argonne National Laboratory. The dU samples included both pressed pellets of UO_2 and dried spots of an aqueous uranium solution. The excitation energy was 117 keV which is above the absorption edge for the U K α line. The XRF emission of the U K α_1 line at 98.428 keV was detected using a liquid nitrogen cooled high purity Ge detector. The samples were measured with and without a 1.2 millimeter Zircaloy shield in front of the samples which is twice the thickness of the normal fuel pin cladding. Although there was a decrease in U K α XRF signal, sufficient intensity was obtained with as little as 5 live second dwell time resulting in several hundred counts for the smallest samples. The pressed pellets covered a concentration range from 0% to 90% d UO_2 and the dried spots were 10, 5 and 1 microgram respectively. Elemental maps of the dried spots showed the heterogeneity of the dried material. This also illustrates the potential for sub-microgram sensitivity. The significance of this achievement demonstrates the feasibility of direct actinide composition measurement through the nuclear fuel cladding. Such measurements would reduce the uncertainty obtained with passive measurements such as gamma spectroscopy and neutron counting. Although this work was done with a synchrotron, it is conceivable that this measurement could be accomplished in the laboratory using a high power x-ray tube source and appropriate x-ray optics to provide quasi-monochromatic x-rays for excitation. The demonstration of uranium detection through container walls nondestructively, offers new opportunities for applying this technology for on-line through pipe characterization, field analyses of samples and increased reliability for safeguards measurements.

ULTRA HIGH ENERGY X-RAY FLUORESCENCE: A NEW PARADIGM FOR ACTINIDE CHARACTERIZATION OF SPENT FUEL

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INMM July 2011



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Overview

- Introduction – UHEXRF
- Experimental
- UHEXRF spectrum of uranium
- Pressed pellets
- Dried spots
- Summary
- Future Direction



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Objective

- The objective of this work is to develop an advanced concept for Pu assay through container walls
- This is the 1st year of a three year development program which includes determination of oxidation state and isotope



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UHEXRF

- Ultra High Energy X-ray Fluorescence – energy range above 80 keV
- Utilize the high energy K lines of the actinides for characterization and quantification



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Advantages/Disadvantages

- $K\alpha$ and $K\beta$ lines for actinides
- Simple spectra, less likelihood of spectral interferences
- Deep critical depth of penetration
- High energy – commercial sources not common
- No tube line to provide monochromatic energy using DCCs



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Experimental Concept

- Utilize monochromatic UHE excitation for actinide characterization
- Demonstrate through container wall XRF
- Direct and accurate quantification of actinides using UHEXRF
- Demonstrate feasibility of UHEXRF for laboratory-based instrumentation development



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Experimental

- Monochromatic excitation at ~ 117 keV – synchrotron radiation, Advanced Photon Source, beam line 1-ID-C, 50-150 keV, $\Delta E/E = 1.4 \times 10^{-4}$, photon flux 7×10^9 photons per second



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APS 1-ID-C Beam Line



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Experimental Setup



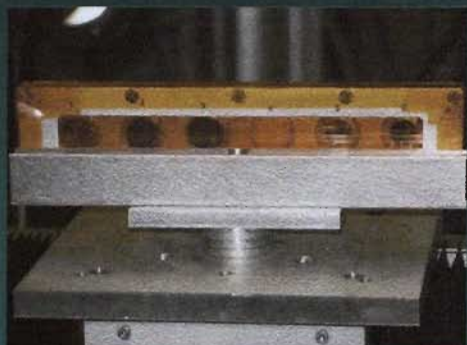
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Sample Holder and Shielding

Sample holder



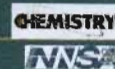
Zircaloy shield in place



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Samples

Pellets of dUO_2 mixed with stearic acid

- 90, 60, 40% dUO_2

Dried spot deposits of aqueous dU solution

- 10 μg dU
- 5 μg dU
- 1 μg dU

dU metal



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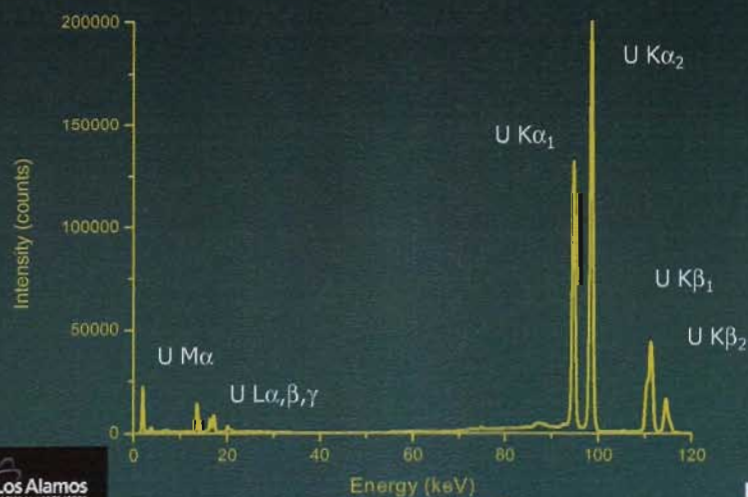
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Pellet Spectrum dU 40%



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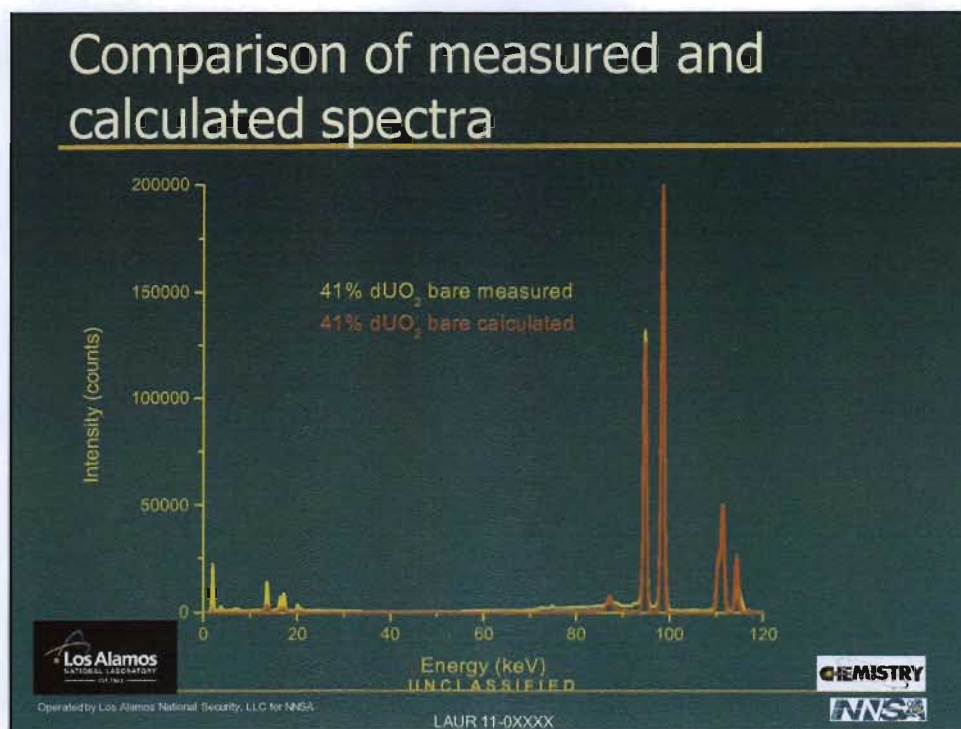
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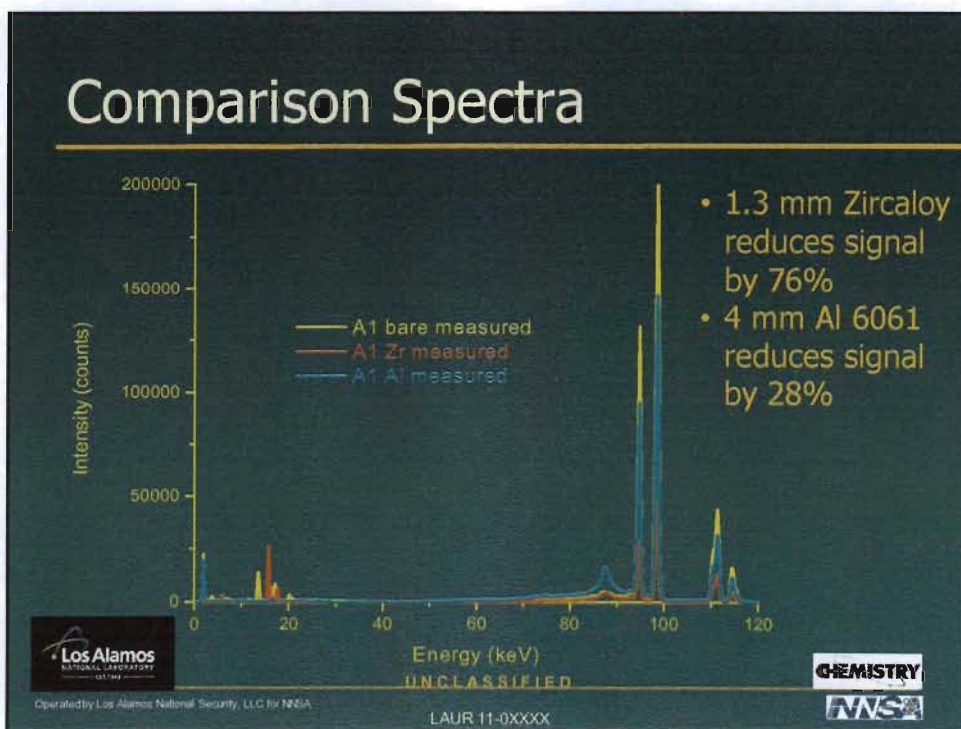
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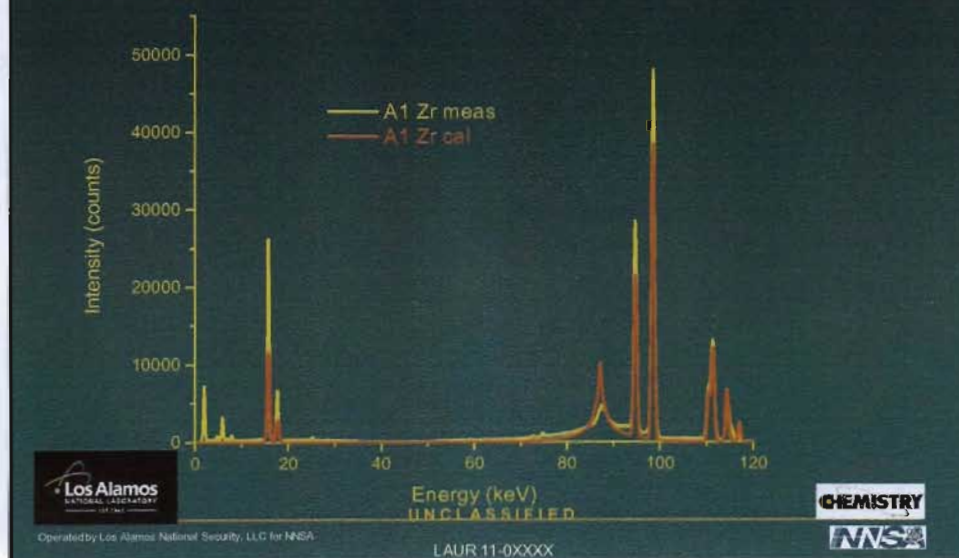
Comparison of measured and calculated spectra



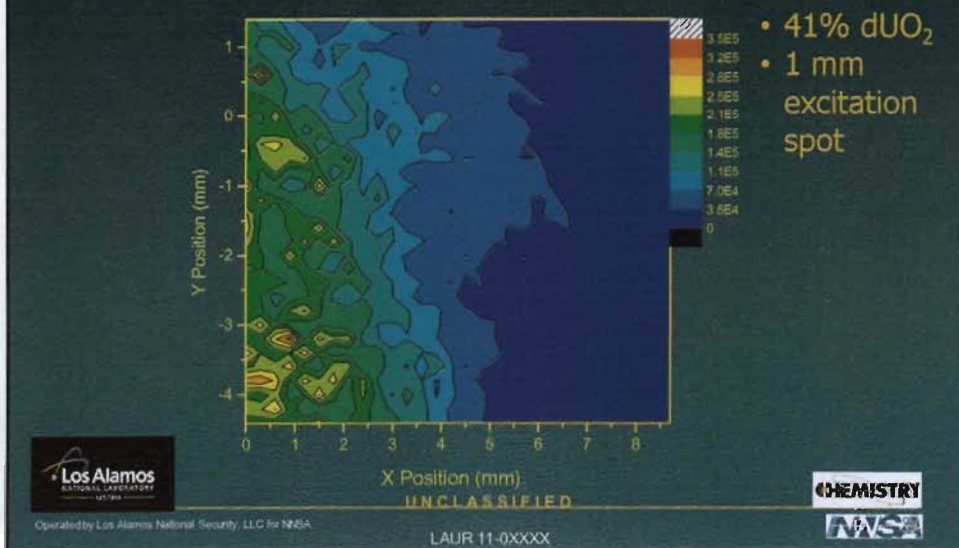
Comparison Spectra



Comparison Zircaloy shielding measured and calculated



Pellet Partial Map through 1.3 mm Zircaloy

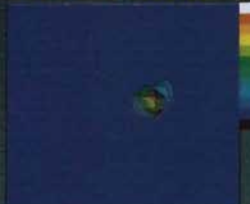


Excitation Spot Size Changes 1 μg dU Dried Spot

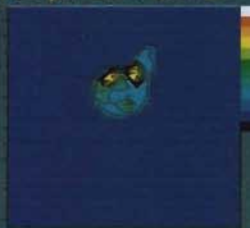
bare 1 mm 9000 counts



4 mm Al 1 mm 4000 counts



1.3 mm Zr 1 mm 1000 counts

bare 25 μm 1200 countsLos Alamos
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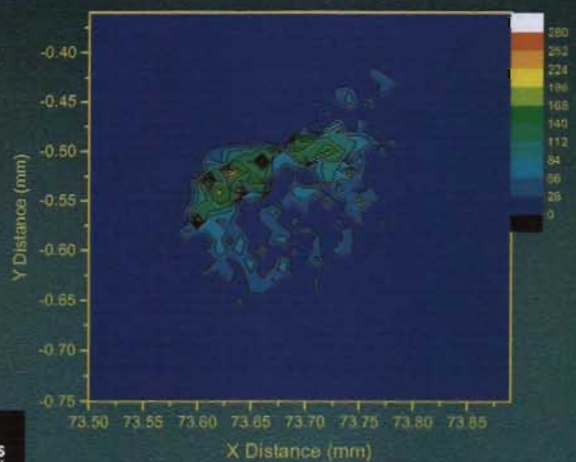
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Excitation Spot Size 17 μm 1 μg dU Dried Spot

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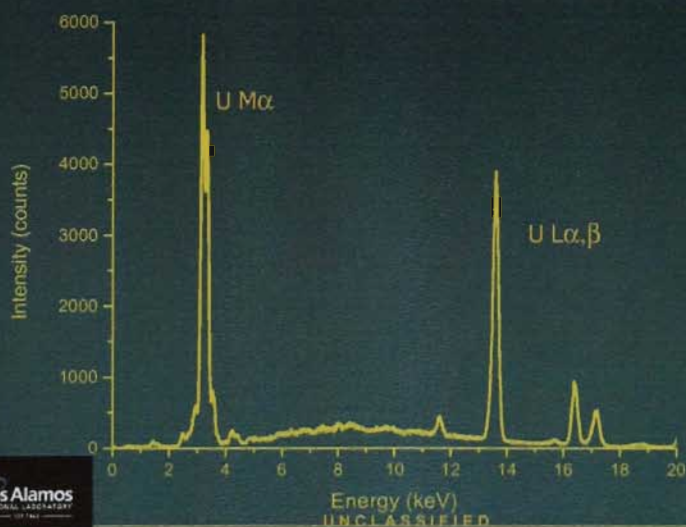
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EDXRF Spectrum Dried Spot



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MXRF Elemental Maps 1 μ g Dried Spot Deposit

U Ma 3.17 keV

U La 13.6 keV



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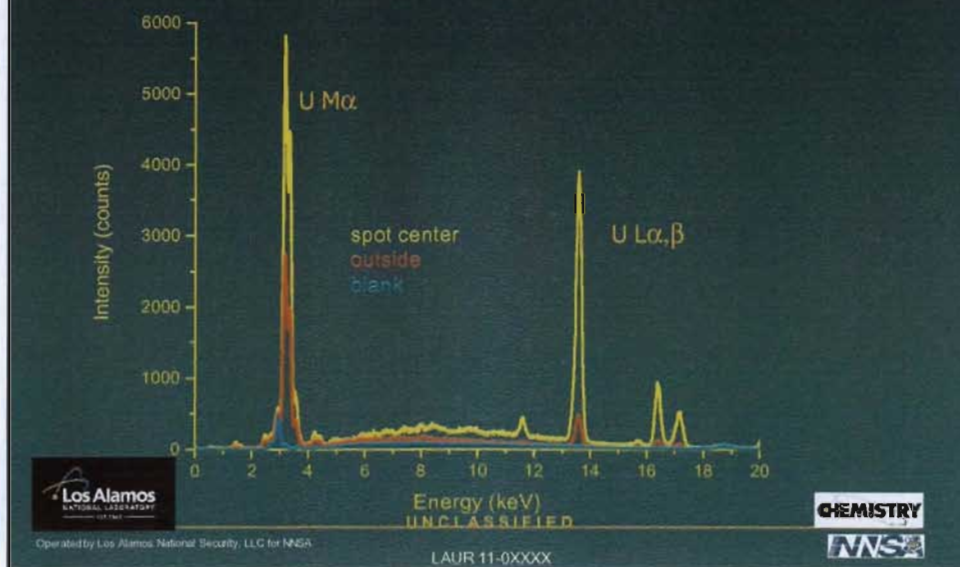
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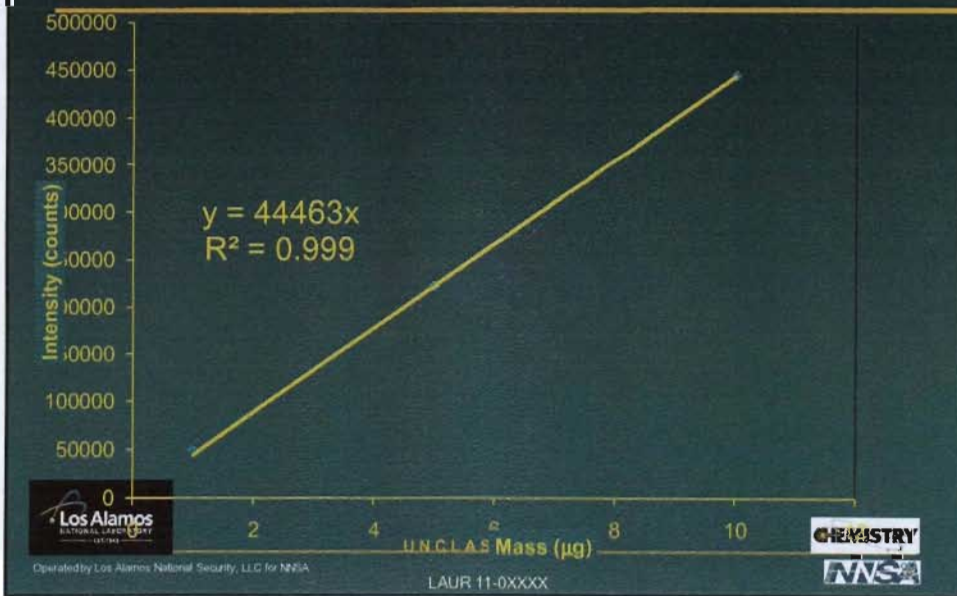
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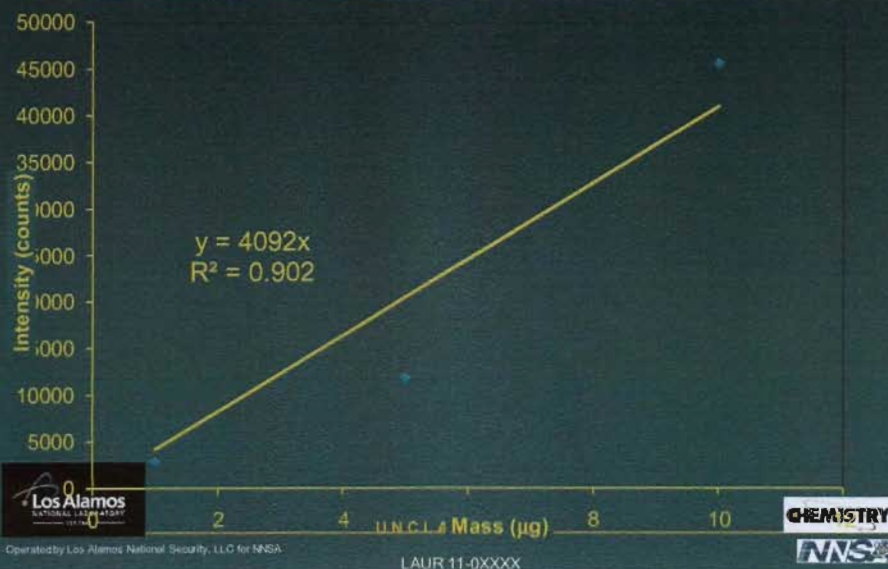
EDXRF Spectrum 1 μg Dried Spot Deposit



Dried Spot 100 μm Excitation Beam



Dried Spot with 1.3 mm Zircaloy Shielding, 100 μm Excitation Beam



Summary

- Achieved sensitive detection of uranium (10's of nanogram level) through container walls two times thicker than typical nuclear fuel cladding
- Demonstrated preliminary direct quantitative capabilities. Could cover at least 4-5 orders of magnitude, sub-microgram to weight percent
- Applicable to actinide elements of interest, Pu, Cm
- Demonstrated UHEXRF to justify development of x-ray optics for laboratory instrumentation development

Acknowledgements

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