Diversion Detection in Cyclus

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Outline

- 1) Motivation Safeguards by Design Inter-facility diversion
- 2) PyRe
- 3) Diverter
- 4) Demonstrations Transition Scenario
- 5) Conclusions



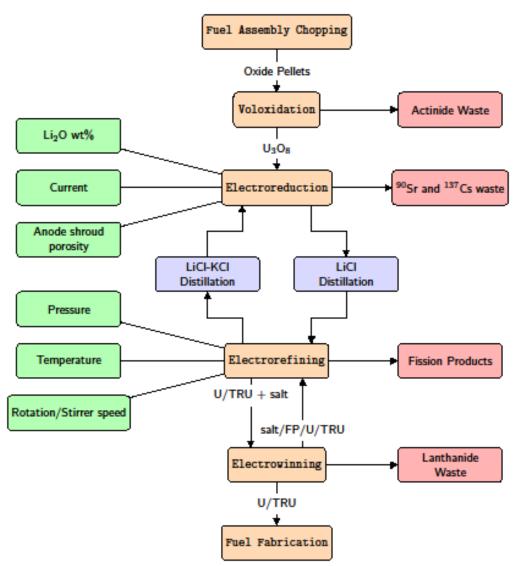
Motivation/Goals

- Motivation:
 - Safeguard by design
 - Transition from LWR to SFR
 - Model diversion inside facilities
- Goals:
 - Detect diversion using signatures and observables
 - Optimum detector and inspection locations in pyroprocessing
 - Expand to the rest of Cyclus
 - Characterize detection sensitivities and false positive rates.

PyRe

PyRe – Design

- Facility containing multiple sub-processes:
 - Separately handled
 - Independent transactions, possibility of diversion
- Operation settings
 impact efficiency
- Generic facility:
 - Multiple types of pyro plants
 - LWR vs SFR

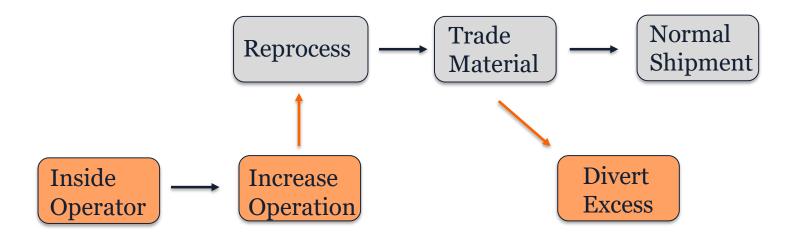


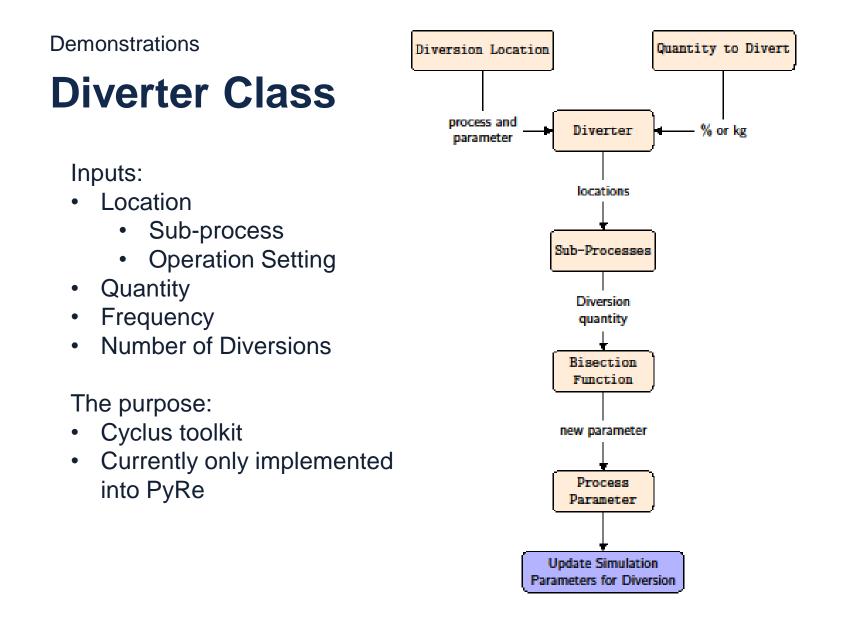
PyRe

PyRe – Diversion Options

Material diversion occurs in two different modes: **nefarious** or **operator**.

- **Nefarious Diversion** imagines diversion by a single bad actor with facility access.
- **Operator Diversion** imagines undeclared production.





Demonstrations

Diversion Detection

Nefarious:

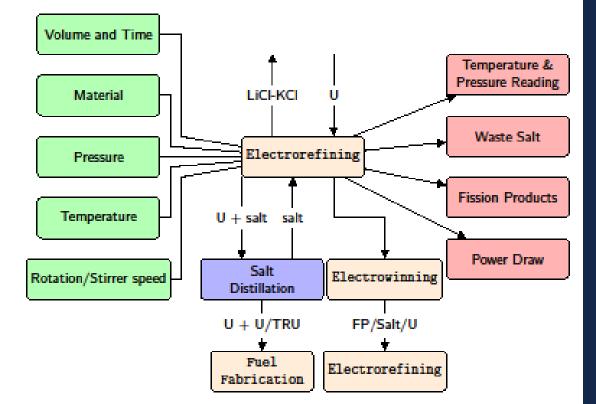
Transactions

Operator:

- Material transactions are no longer reliable
- Signatures and Observables

CUSUM Method:

- Startup time
- Generic
- 3 σ sets alarm





Transition Scenario

A main attraction of pyroprocessing is the ability to handle LWR and SFR waste.

- To verify this capability in PyRe, we ran an EG01 EG24 transition scenario.
- We want to observe the following:
 - Appropriate deploying of PyRe
 - Ability to meet demand of new SFRs
 - Diversion capabilities
 - Accurate transition from UOX to SFR fuels

Transition Scenario - Setup

Legacy:

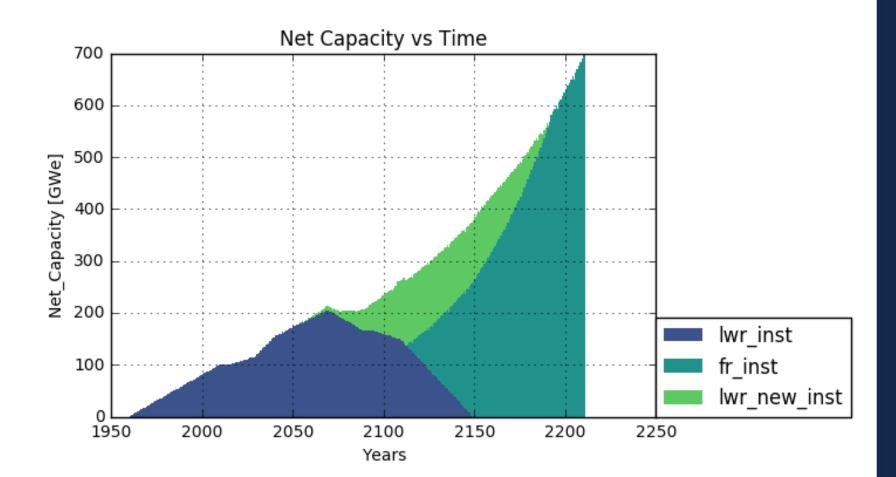
- 200 LWRs
 - 50% 60yr lifetime
 - 50% 80yr lifetime
- LWR PyRe

Transition:

- ~200 LWRs starting in 2015
 - 80yr lifetime
- SFR starts in 2050
 - 80yr lifetime
- SFR PyRe



Transition Scenario - Results





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Demonstrations

Diversion Settings

Two PyRe prototypes:

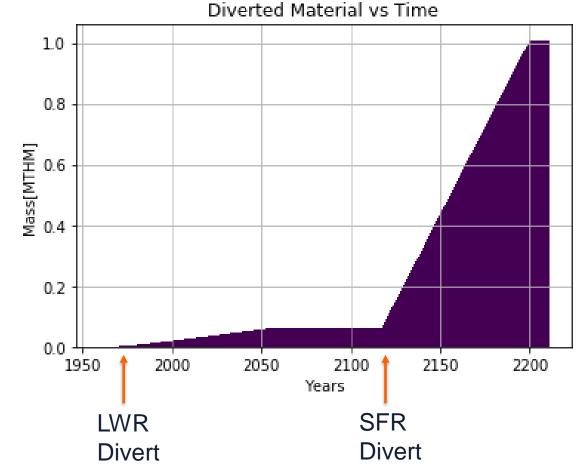
• LWR vs SFR

LWR:

- Fewer diversions
- More material per instance
- Less frequent

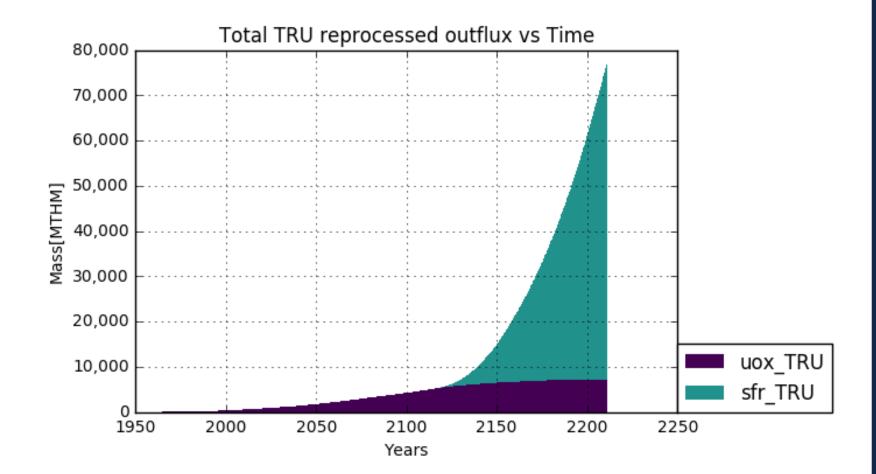
SFR:

- Frequent diversion
- Small quantities



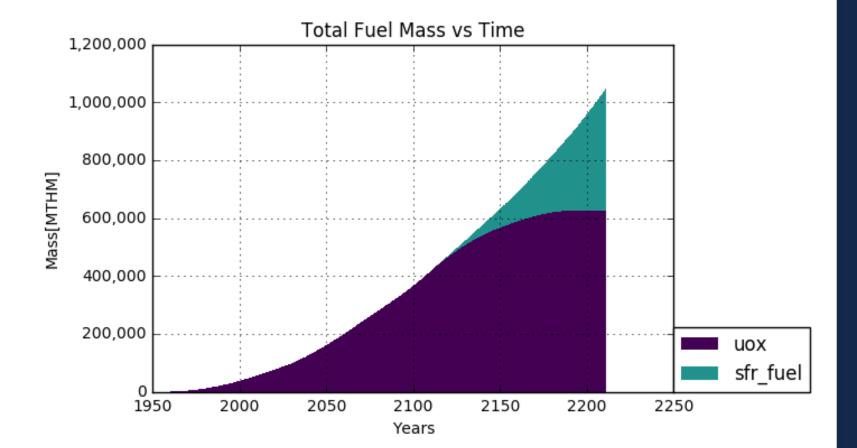


Transition Scenario - Utilization



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Transition Scenario - Utilization



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Conclusions

Conclusions

- We have developed a customizable method of diverting material from inside Cyclus facilities.
 - Preliminary work has been done on the detection of two different types of diversion: Nefarious and Operator
- PyRe was demonstrated to function as both LWR and SFR reprocessing method
 - Capable of handling nefarious and operator diversion
 - Generic facility capable of modeling multiple facility layouts

Conclusions

Future Work

Following this work, the following needs to be addressed:

- Finish CUSUM method for multiple parameters
 - Perform sensitivity analysis on key parameters
- Adapt the Diverter class into a Cyclus toolkit so other archetypes can make use of it.
 - Initially designed for PyRe to test its functionality
- Run further test cases for PyRe, including different types of SFRs

Acknowledgements

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Consortium for Nonproliferation Enabling Capabilities

References

- [1]: K. D. HUFF, M. J. GIDDEN, R. W. CARLSEN, R. R. FLANAGAN, M. B. MCGARRY, A. C. OPOTOWSKY, E. A. SCHNEIDER, A. M. SCOPATZ, and P. P. H. WILSON, "Fundamental concepts in the Cyclus nuclear fuel cycle simulation framework," Advances in Engineering Software, 94, 46–59 (Apr. 2016).
- [2]: R. W. CARLSEN, M. GIDDEN, K. HUFF, A. C. OPO- TOWSKY, O. RAKHIMOV, A. M. SCOPATZ, Z. WELCH, and P. WILSON, "Cyclus v1.5.3," Figshare (Jun. 2014), http://dx.doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.1041745.



Thank You

Any Questions?

