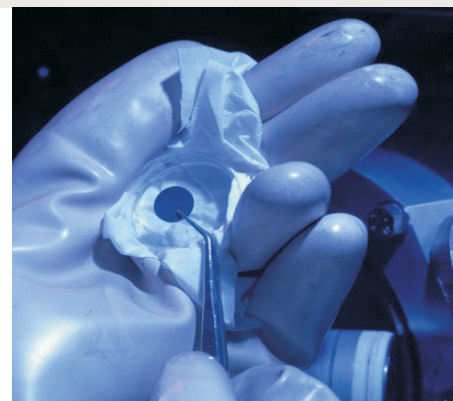


ACTINET: a consortium dedicated to actinide sciences

ACTINET gathers European research institutions, ranging from large national laboratories to university departments, into a consortium. It has major experimental facilities, possibilities for education and training and capacities for applied and academic research at its disposal. The main aspiration of ACTINET is to improve European expertise in the broad field of **actinide sciences**.



PU sample preparation at ITU - Karlsruhe



LN1 laboratory at CEA - Marcoule

Pooled facilities

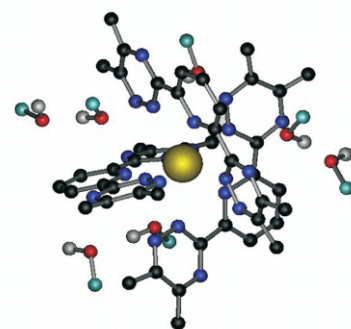
A major objective of ACTINET is to pool parts of the major European facilities (from CEA, JRC-ITU, INE, SCK•CEN, FZR, PSI), and to operate this pool as **multi-site user facility**, accessible for selected joint research activities.

The pooled facilities are laboratories that allow handling radioactive material at various levels of activity and under controlled conditions with access to analytical techniques and characterization methods.

Joint research

ACTINET supports **collaborative research projects** proposed by teams from the member organisations. These research projects potentially address all the major fields of basic actinide sciences, keeping in mind the potential applications for the production of nuclear energy, from fuel management to safe storage of waste:

- actinides in solution and solid state
- geochemistry of actinides
- irradiated actinide materials



Numerical modelling of molecular interactions



ACTINET Summer School 2005 at ITU - Karlsruhe

Education and Training

ACTINET supports **education and training** projects, in order to help the next generation of actinide scientists and engineers to gain hands-on experience, and to stimulate the exchange of knowledge and expertise, as well as the mobility for researchers and students. These projects range from lectures to workshops, and include an annual Summer School of large scope and a Specific School focused on the interaction between theoretical modelling and experimental studies.