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Current US DOE Used Fuel Disposition Storage and Transportation R&D Activities

Ken Sorenson and Sylvia Saltzstein, Sandia National Labs
 2nd RCM on Demonstrating Performance of SNF and Related Storage System Components
 During Very Long-Term Storage
 13 November 2014, Tokyo, Japan

Used Fuel Disposition R&D Campaign



Mission and Participations

The DOE Office of Used Nuclear Fuel Disposition Research and Development and nine national laboratories participate in the DOE Office of Nuclear Energy's "Used Fuel Disposition Campaign"

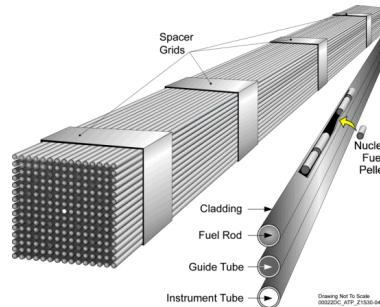
Campaign Mission:
to identify alternatives and conduct scientific research and technology development to enable storage, transportation and disposal of used nuclear fuel and wastes generated by existing and future nuclear fuel cycles



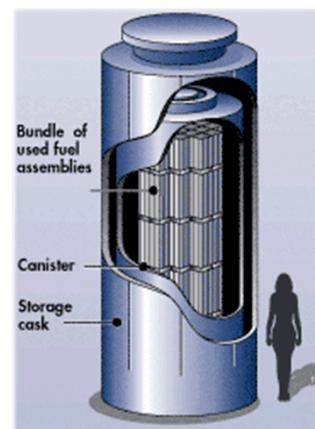
Contents

Overall Storage and Transportation R&D Objectives

- Status of High Burn-up related R&D work
 - Experiments
 - Transportation
 - Analysis
 - Security



<http://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/styles/>



www.nrc.gov/waste/spent-fuel-storage/

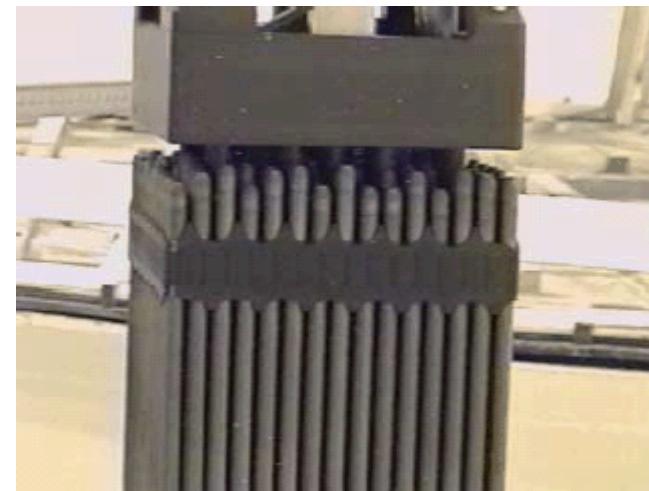
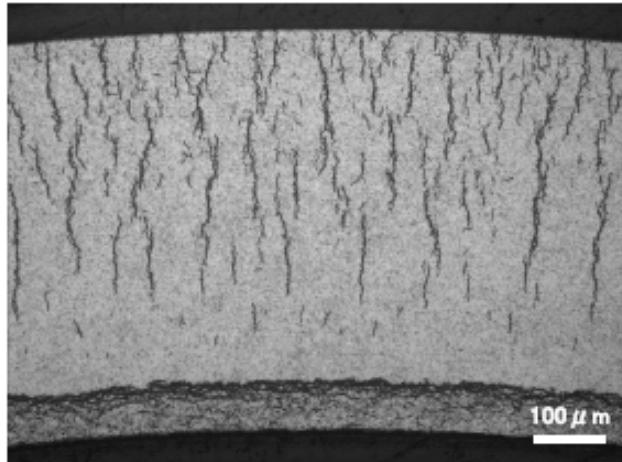


www.connyankee.com/

Storage and Transportation R&D Objectives

Overall Objectives:

1. *Develop technical bases for fuel retrievability and transportation after long term storage.*
2. *Develop the technical bases to demonstrate high burn-up used fuel integrity for extended storage periods.*
3. *Develop the technical basis for transportation of high burnup fuel.*



R&D Efforts Stem from “High” and “Medium” Gaps



System Component	Issue	Importance of R&D
Cladding	Annealing of Radiation Effects	Medium
	Oxidation	Medium
	H ₂ effects: Embrittlement	High
	H ₂ effects: Delayed Hydride Cracking	High
	Creep	Medium
Assembly Hardware	Stress corrosion cracking	Medium
Neutron Poisons	Thermal aging effects	Medium
	Embrittlement and cracking	Medium
	Creep	Medium
	Corrosion (blistering)	Medium
Canister	Atmospheric corrosion (marine environment)	High
	Aqueous corrosion	High

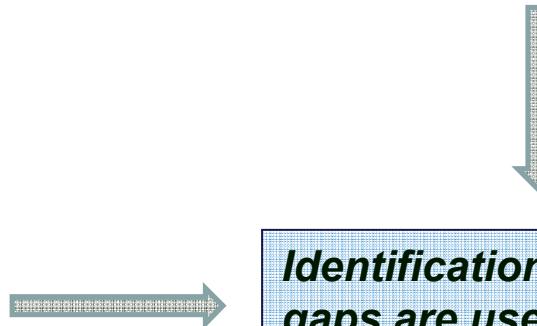
Source: Gap Analysis to Support Extended Storage of Used Nuclear Fuel, January 2012

R&D Efforts Stem from “High” and “Medium” Gaps

System Component	Issue	Importance of R&D
Bolted Direct Load Casks	Thermo-mechanical fatigue of bolts/seals	Medium
	Atmospheric corrosion (marine environment)	High
	Aqueous corrosion	High
Overpack and Pad (Concrete)	Freeze/Thaw	Medium
	Corrosion of steel rebar	Medium

Cross-cutting or General Gaps

- *Temperature profiles for fuel* **High**
- *Drying issues* **High**
- *Monitoring* **High**
- *Subcriticality* **High**
- *Fuel transfer options* **High**
- *Re-examine INL dry cask storage* **High**

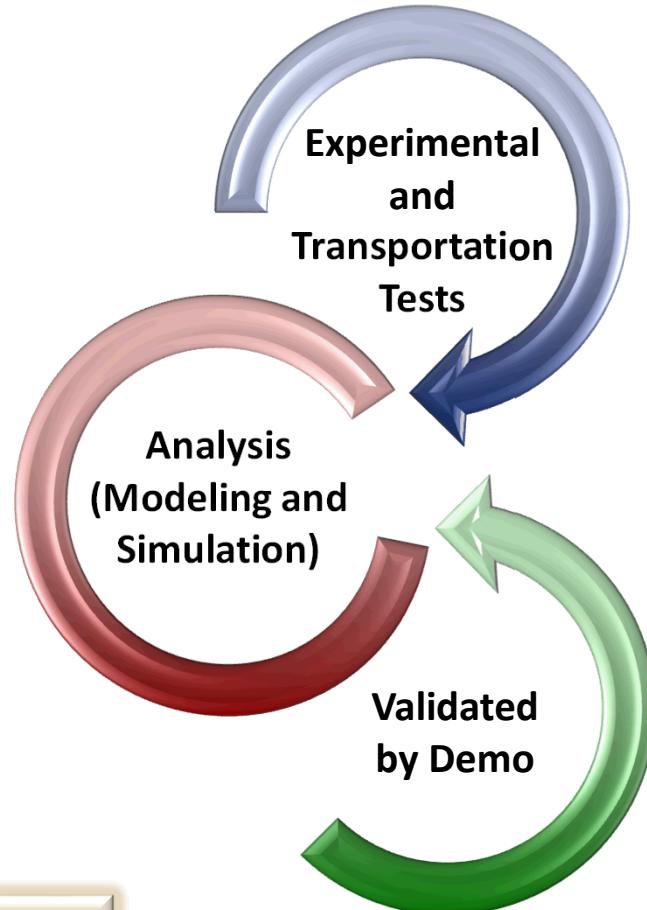


Identification of these data gaps are used to inform new initiatives for FY15

Storage & Transportation Management Structure

Five Control Accounts are designed to define the work to address the objectives:

- Experiments
- Engineering Analysis
- Transportation
- Field Demonstration
- Security



R&D Efforts Stem from “High” and “Medium” Gaps

FCRD-USED-2012-000109.

EXPERIMENTS

Goal : Obtain data to confirm understanding of material degradation effects on cladding and canister materials during long-term storage conditions.

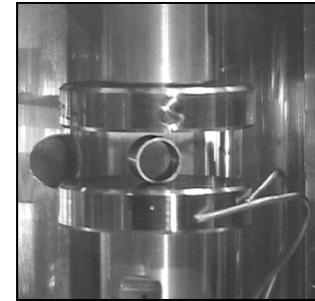
Experiments

Goal : Obtain data to confirm understanding of material degradation effects on cladding and canister materials during long-term storage conditions.

Fuel Cladding

Conduct ring compression and DBTT tests on PWR high burnup spent fuel cladding

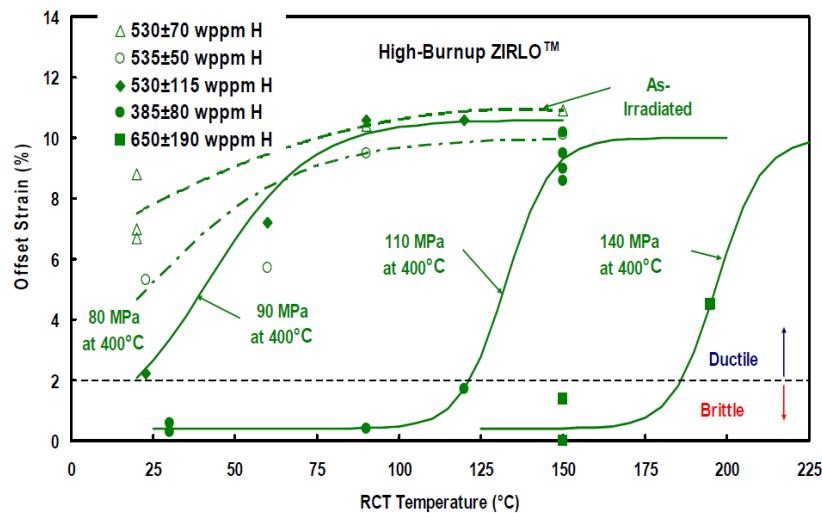
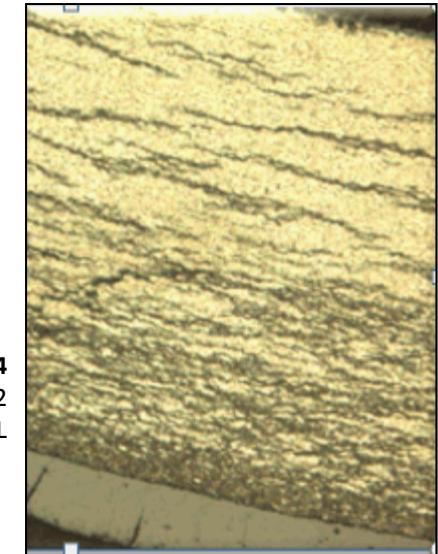
- *Cladding types have significant differences in mechanical performance*
- *Hydride orientation effects ductility*
- *Thermal loadings effect hydride orientation and thus, ductility*
- *Plenum pressures effect ductility*
- *We are working to understand the coupling of these mechanisms*



Ring compression test on HB Zry-4

UDF Telecon, April 12, 2012

Billone, Liu; ANL



Experiments

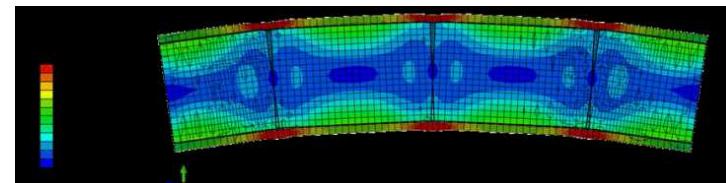
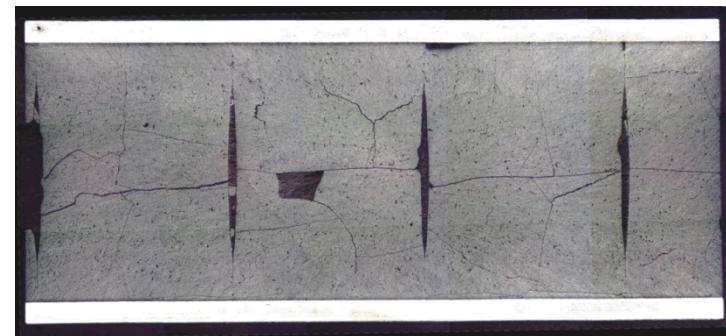
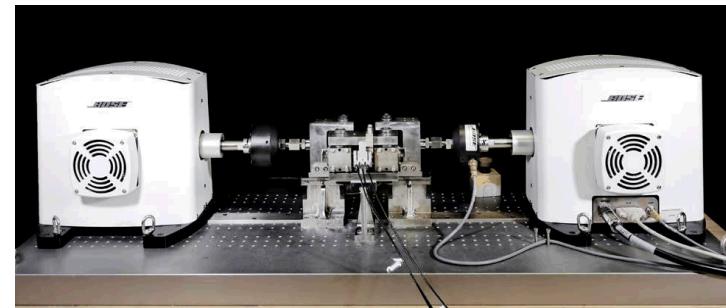
Goal: Obtain data to confirm understanding of material degradation effects on cladding and canister materials during long-term storage conditions.

Fuel Cladding

Conduct vibration/fatigue tests on high burnup spent fuel rodlets

- *Rod stiffness is highly dependent on pellet-to-pellet and pellet-to-clad interaction (i.e., interface bonding)*
- *Flexural rigidity is inferred through deflection measurements (i.e., rod curvature)*
- *This interaction acts to strengthen the mechanical behavior of the used fuel. This has positive implications for Normal Conditions of Transport*

Wang, Jy-An, CIRFT Test Framework and its Applications to SNF Vibration Reliability Investigation, 2014 ASTM C26 Committee Meeting, June 10-12, 2014



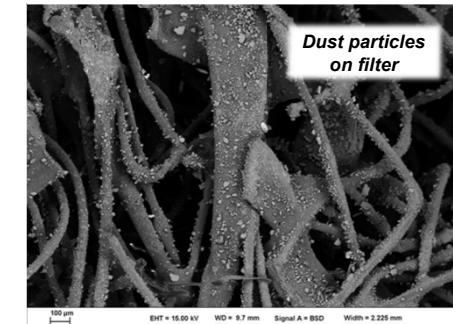
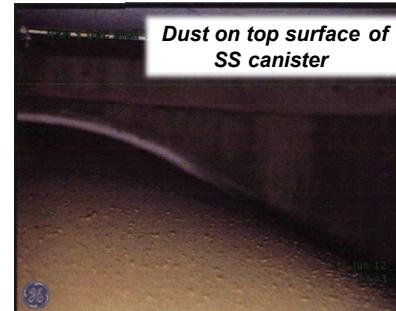
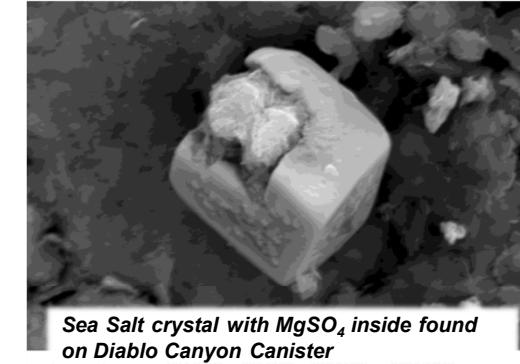
Jy-An, Wang; Oak Ridge National Laboratory, WM2014 Conference, March 2014

Experiments

Goal: Obtain data to confirm understanding of material degradation effects on cladding and canister materials during long-term storage conditions.

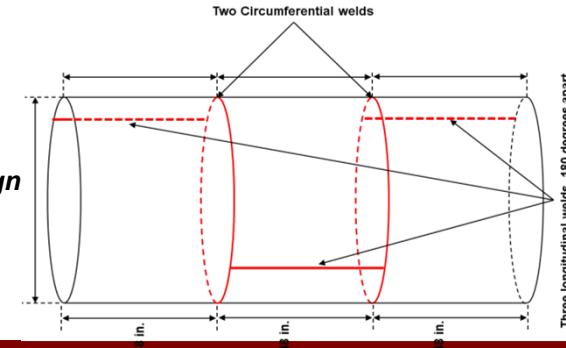
Purpose: Better understand canister degradation, support Aging Management Plans, and license extensions.

- **Collect data to understand initiating conditions for corrosion conditions and progression of SCC-induced crack growth**
- **Obtain site data to assess atmospheric conditions and compare with initiating conditions.**
- **Procure a full scale (diameter) welded SS canister to investigate residual stresses due to plate rolling and welding.**



Enos, et al., Data Report on Corrosion Testing of Stainless Steel SNL Storage Canisters, FCRD-UFD-2013-000324

Conceptual design for full-scale (diameter) SS welded canister



TRANSPORTATION

Purpose: Will the fuel remain intact during transportation?

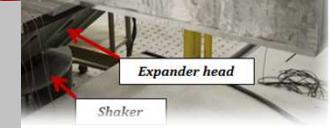
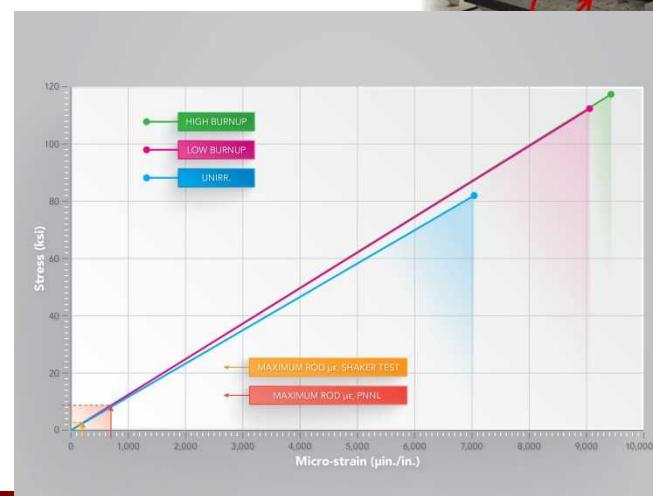
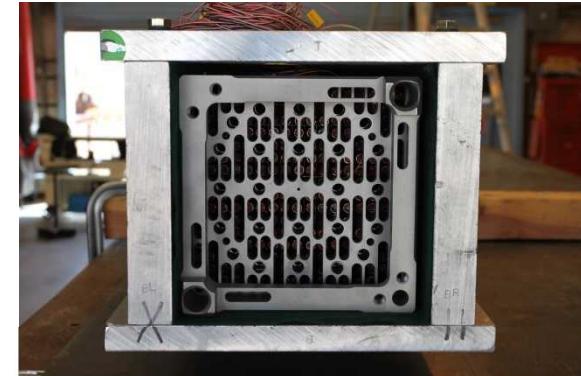
Transportation:

Purpose: Will the fuel remain intact during transportation?

A surrogate assembly was subjected to truck data from a 700 mile trip on a shaker table and 50 miles on a real truck with representative weight.

- *Data results were >10 times below yield strength.*
- *The strains measured in both were an order of magnitude lower than either an irradiated or unirradiated Zircaloy rod yield strength.*

If high burnup fuel can maintain its integrity during transport, pressure will be taken off experimental R&D efforts associated with hydride effects on cladding strength and ductility.



Data collection and analysis for NCT loads on a surrogate fuel assembly

ANALYSIS

Purpose: Develop predictive models of material behavior to establish the technical bases for extended storage and transportation.

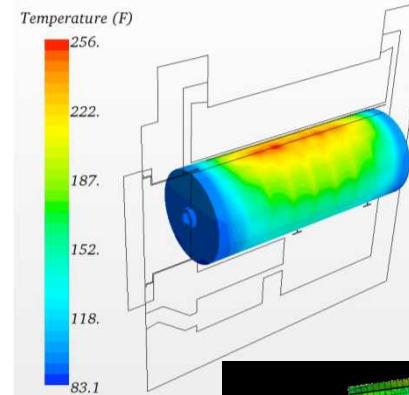
Analysis

Purpose: Develop predictive models of material behavior

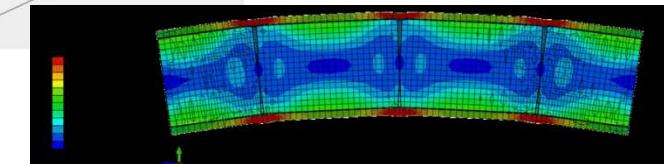
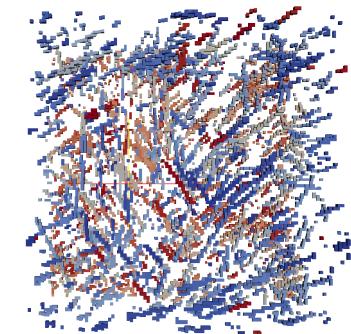
■ Predictive modeling

- **Thermal Analysis (PNNL) to predict cool down, Ductile to Brittle Transition, deliquescence, etc.**
 - *HBU Demonstration fuel selection and cool down*
 - *Modern, high heat load, high capacity systems*
 - *In-service inspections validation data*
- **Hybrid hydride reorientation model (SNL)**
- **Structural uncertainty analysis at assembly and canister level (PNNL)**
- **Finite element analysis validation with CIRFT and application to out-of-cell testing (ORNL)**

*CFD Thermal Analysis of Dry Storage Casks
Suffield, et al, PNNL-21788*



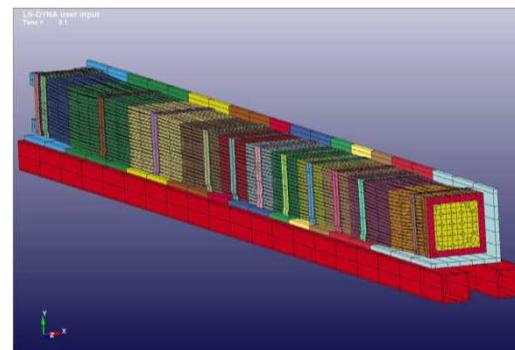
Model for Simulation of Hydride Precipitation, Tikare et al, FCRD-UFD-2013-000251.



Jy-An, Wang; Oak Ridge National Laboratory, WM2014 Conference, March 2014

■ Thermal profile analyses

- **Detailed thermal analyses for 2-3 licensed dry storage systems (PNNL FY15)**



*FE Models of Assembly
Klymyshyn, et al, PNNL, FCRD-UFD-2013-000168*

SECURITY

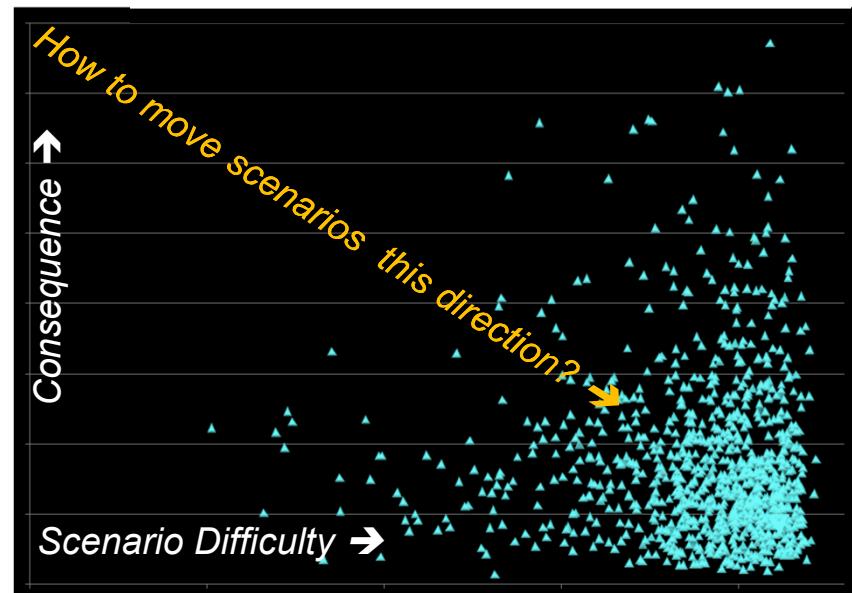
Purpose: Understand our vulnerabilities and how to mitigate risk.

Security

Purpose: Understand our vulnerabilities and how to mitigate risk.

- Assess current regulatory rule-making developments
- Assess security implications related to early shipments of used fuel
- Continue assessment of the regulatory rule-making process and changes being considered for UNF storage and transportation, especially as it relates to de-inventorying orphaned sites
- Conduct relative risk assessments to assess comparative risks given specific types of attack events

Attack scenarios that are both easier and high consequence are of greater risk. Focus security investments on these “high-risk” scenarios.



STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

Purpose: What are the most important things for us to do?

UNF Extended S&T R&D Review and Plan



1. Reviewed and summarized all (>180) DOE UFD reports
written from 2010 to 2014.

2. Categorized UFD Reports into 15 high and medium gaps
from previous Gap Analyses.

- *Hydride reorientation and embrittlement,*
- *Welded canister-atmospheric corrosion,*
- *Bolted casks-embrittlement of seals,*
- *Drying...*

3. Summarized for each gap:

1. *What we have learned*
2. *What we still need to learn*
3. *Revised ranking*
4. *Determination to continue or defer R&D efforts during the next three years.*

USED NUCLEAR FUEL
EXTENDED STORAGE AND
TRANSPORTATION
RESEARCH AND
DEVELOPMENT REVIEW
AND PLAN

Fuel Cycle Research & Development

Prepared for
U.S. Department of Energy
Used Fuel Disposition Campaign

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August 9, 2014
FCRD-UFD-2014-000050



Uncertainty Quantification

- Purpose: To develop a methodology that will identify what data is the most important to close the technical gaps.
 - *Identify performance characteristics of a degradation mechanism.*
 - Ex. CISCC
 - *Link the degradation mechanisms to the regulatory requirements.*
 - Ex. no through-wall crack penetration.
 - *Understand the currently available data and identify the uncertainties with that data.*
 - Ex. Chloride on canister, humidity, temperature, residual stress...
 - *Perform decision making analysis*
 - *Identify most impactful data parameters.*
- Final product will be a prioritized list of the most and least impactful data to close the gaps.

SANDIA REPORT

SANDXX
Unlimited Release
Printed September 2014

Uncertainty quantification methodologies development for storage and transportation of used nuclear fuel: Pilot study on stress corrosion cracking of canister welds

R. Dingreville, C. Sallaberry, C. Bryan, C. Stockman, H. Adkins, M. Sutton

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THANK YOU!

質問
QUESTIONS?