

# Used Fuel Disposition Campaign

## Update on Residual Stress Measurements from the SNL Mockup Container

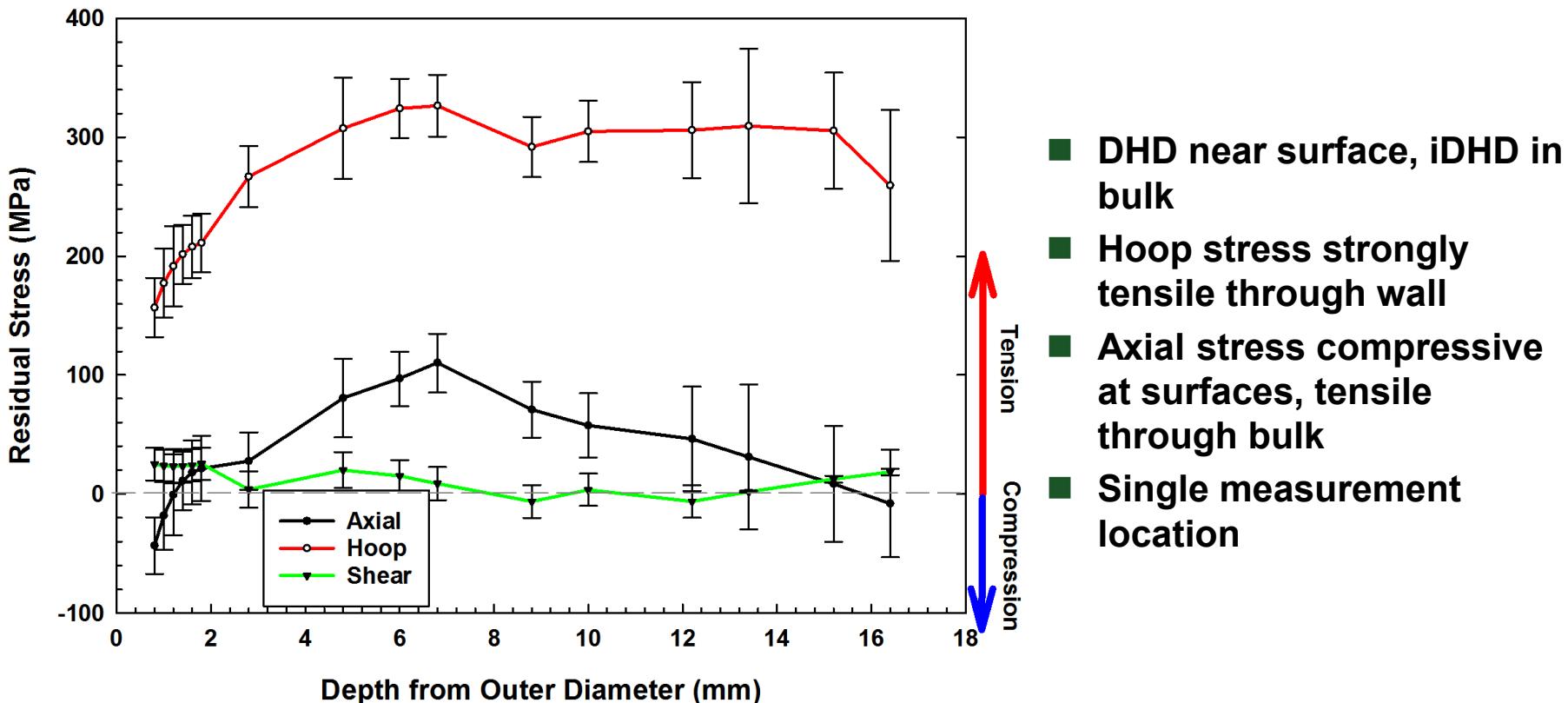
**David G. Enos, Charles R. Bryan**  
**Sandia National Laboratories**

**ASME Subcommittee Meeting**  
**August 17, 2016**

- Sandia report for mockup stress measurements is delayed, awaiting final data processing by Veqter. Draft report issued June 30, 2016; final report within a month(?).
- Previous presentation by D. Enos showed deep-hole drilling results, reviewed here as a reminder
  - High through-wall tensile stresses at weld centerlines and in HAZ for all welds.
  - Highest tensile stresses near simulated weld repairs.
- **Preliminary data from contour mapping is provided here.**
  - Tensile stress zones around welds vary with the weld type, but generally extend 3-4 cm from the weld centerline.
  - Slightly narrower for the longitudinal weld than for the circumferential weld.

# Residual Stresses in Circumferential Weld (Centerline)

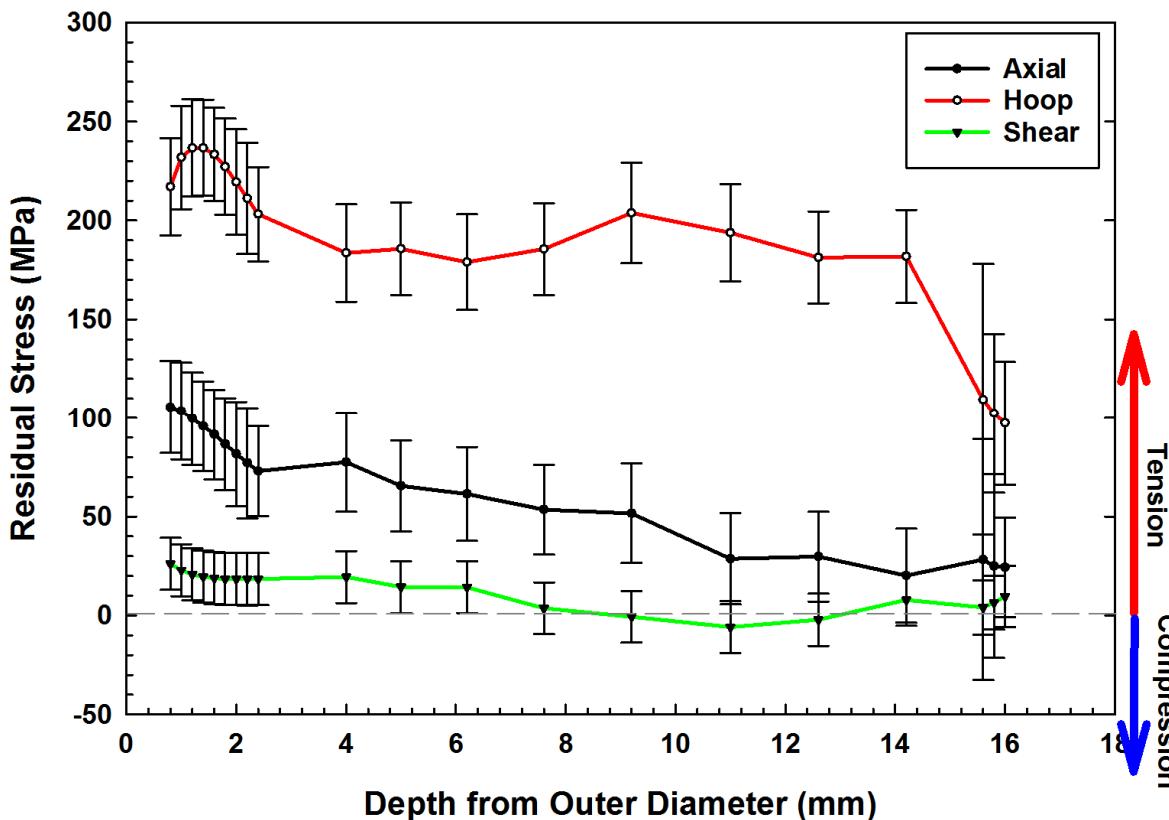
- Due to large stresses present in weld, material will yield as the core is cut for traditional DHD – as a result, incremental DHD measurements are made



- DHD near surface, iDHD in bulk
- Hoop stress strongly tensile through wall
- Axial stress compressive at surfaces, tensile through bulk
- Single measurement location

# Residual Stresses in Circumferential Weld (HAZ)

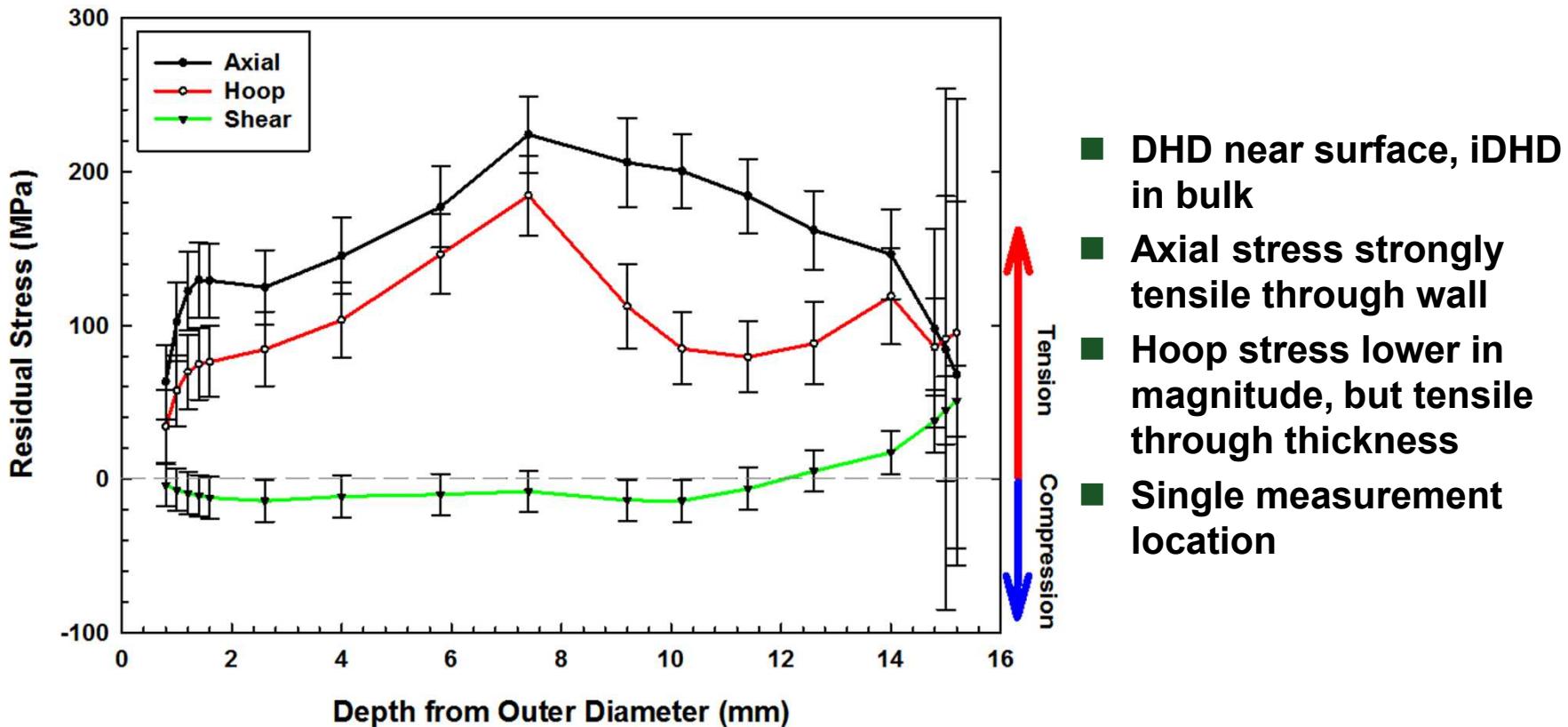
- Due to large stresses present in weld, material will yield as the core is cut for traditional DHD – as a result, incremental DHD measurements are made



- DHD near surface, iDHD in bulk
- Hoop stress strongly tensile through wall
- Axial stress lower in magnitude, but tensile through thickness
- Single measurement location

# Residual Stresses in Longitudinal Weld (HAZ)

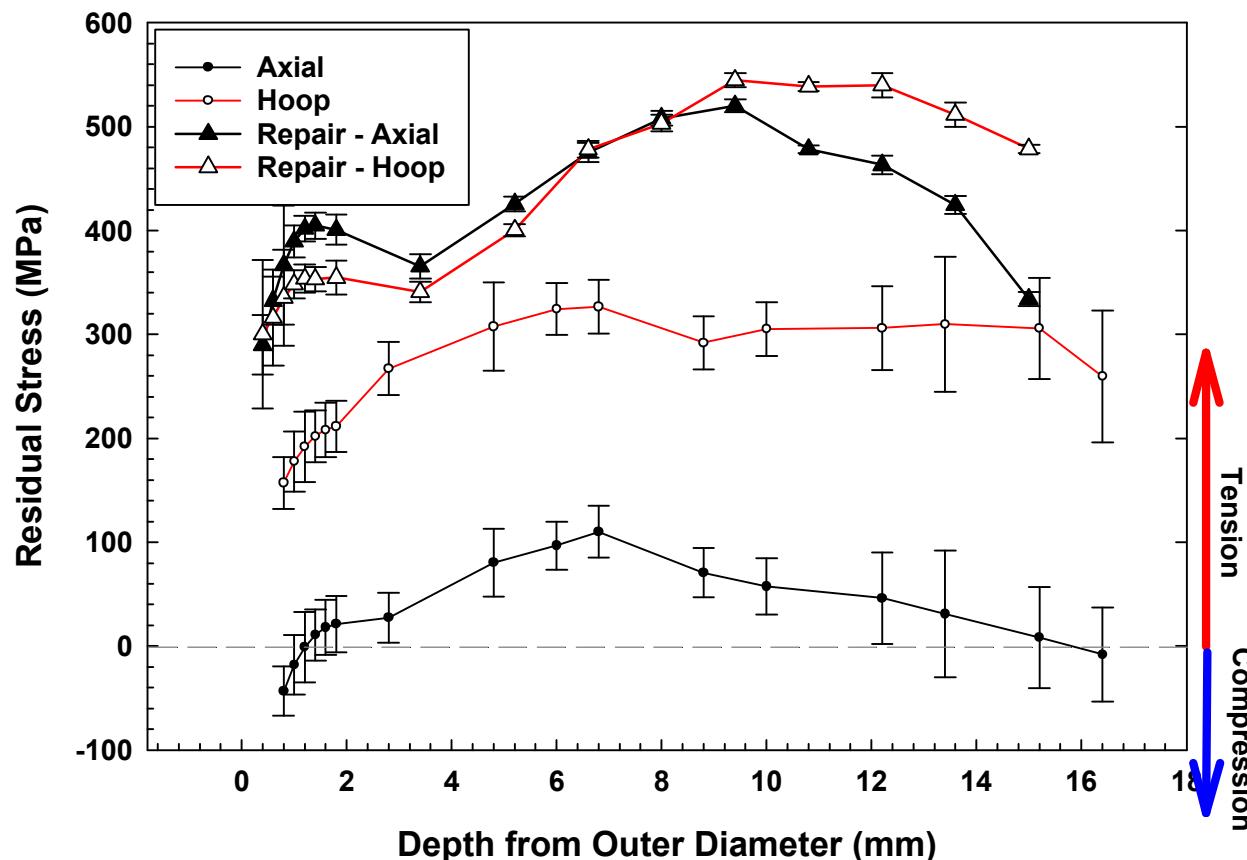
- Due to large stresses present in weld, material will yield as the core is cut for traditional DHD – as a result, incremental DHD measurements are made



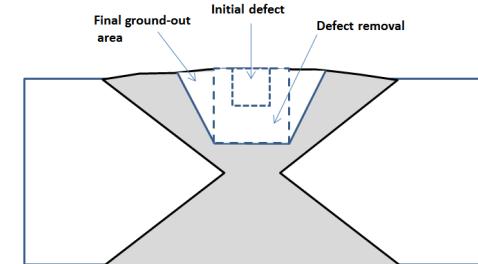
- DHD near surface, iDHD in bulk
- Axial stress strongly tensile through wall
- Hoop stress lower in magnitude, but tensile through thickness
- Single measurement location

# Residual Stresses in Repair: Circumferential Weld (Centerline)

- Dramatic increase in magnitude of stresses, particularly in the axial direction, when a repair is made

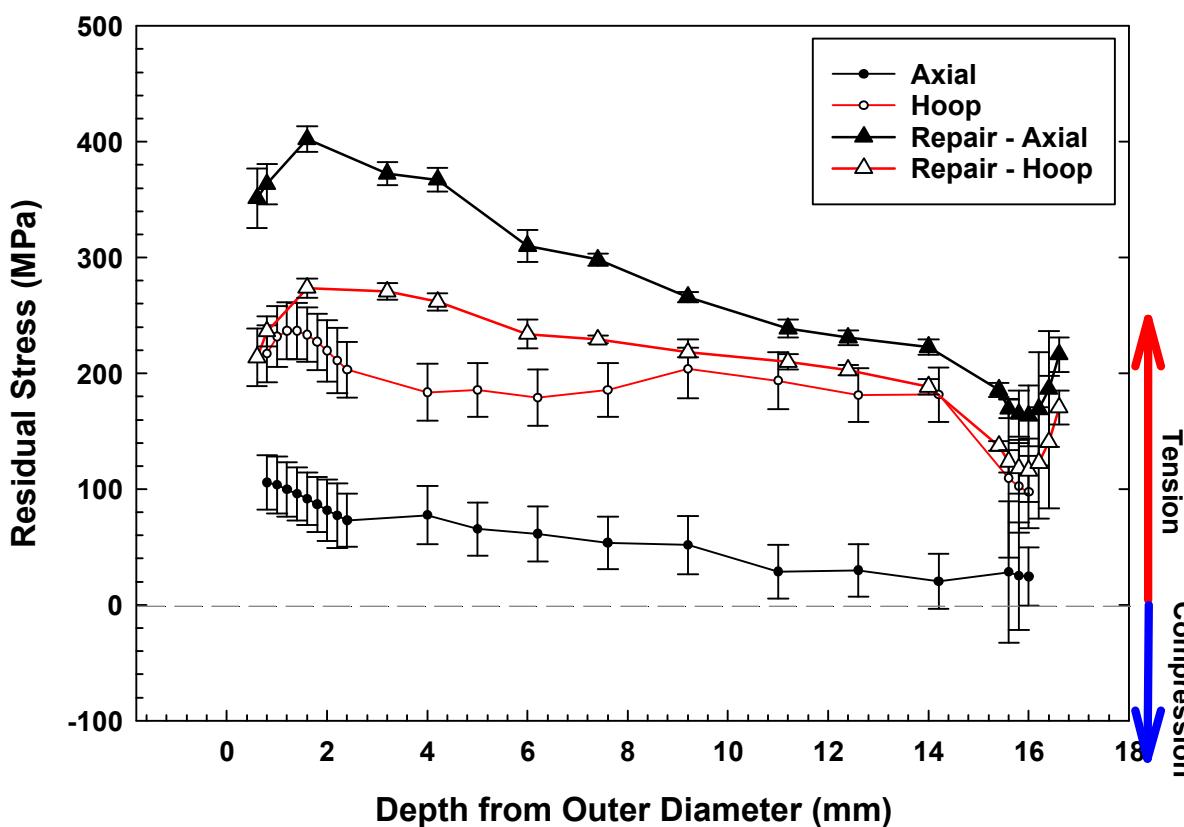


- DHD near surface, iDHD in bulk*
- Both axial and hoop stresses dramatically increased in weld repair*

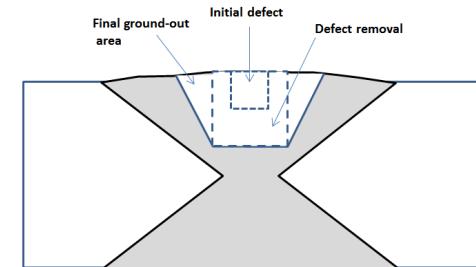


# Residual Stresses in Repair: Circumferential Weld (HAZ)

- Dramatic increase in magnitude of stresses, particularly in the axial direction, when a repair is made



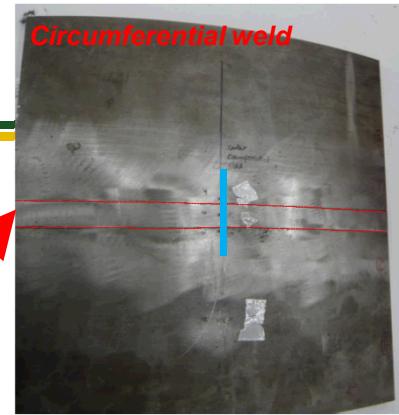
- 4mm from weld toe
- DHD near surface, iDHD in bulk
- Hoop stress increased in region of weld repair
- Axial stress dramatically increased in weld repair
- Less significant increase in hoop stress at ID, but axial stress is elevated



## Contour Measurement Locations

### ■ Mockup sectioned for contour measurements.

- Provide map of residual stresses
- EDM cutting complete, Measurement in progress



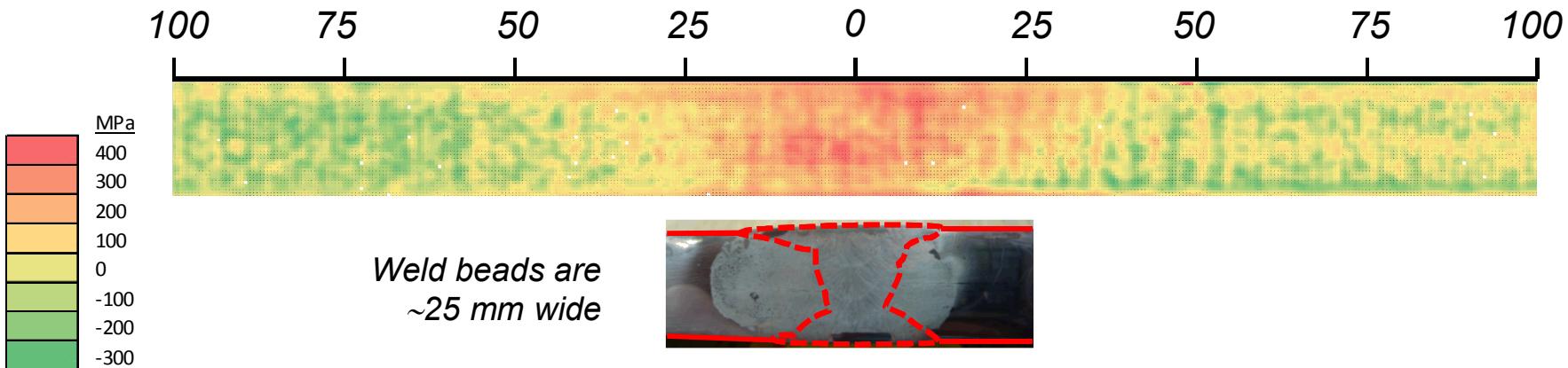
# Contour Maps, Circumferential and Longitudinal Welds

*Tensile stresses perpendicular to the cut surface.*

Results match measured DHD stresses well. Maximum stresses at weld centerline over 400 MPa

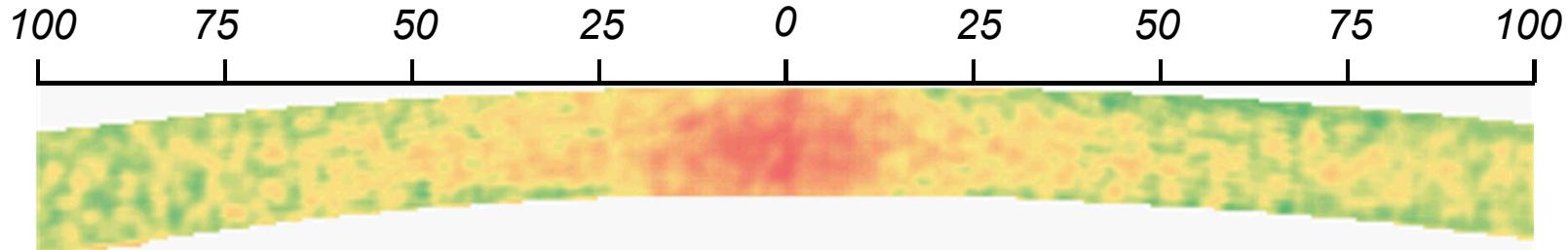
## Circumferential weld

Approximate distance from weld centerline, mm

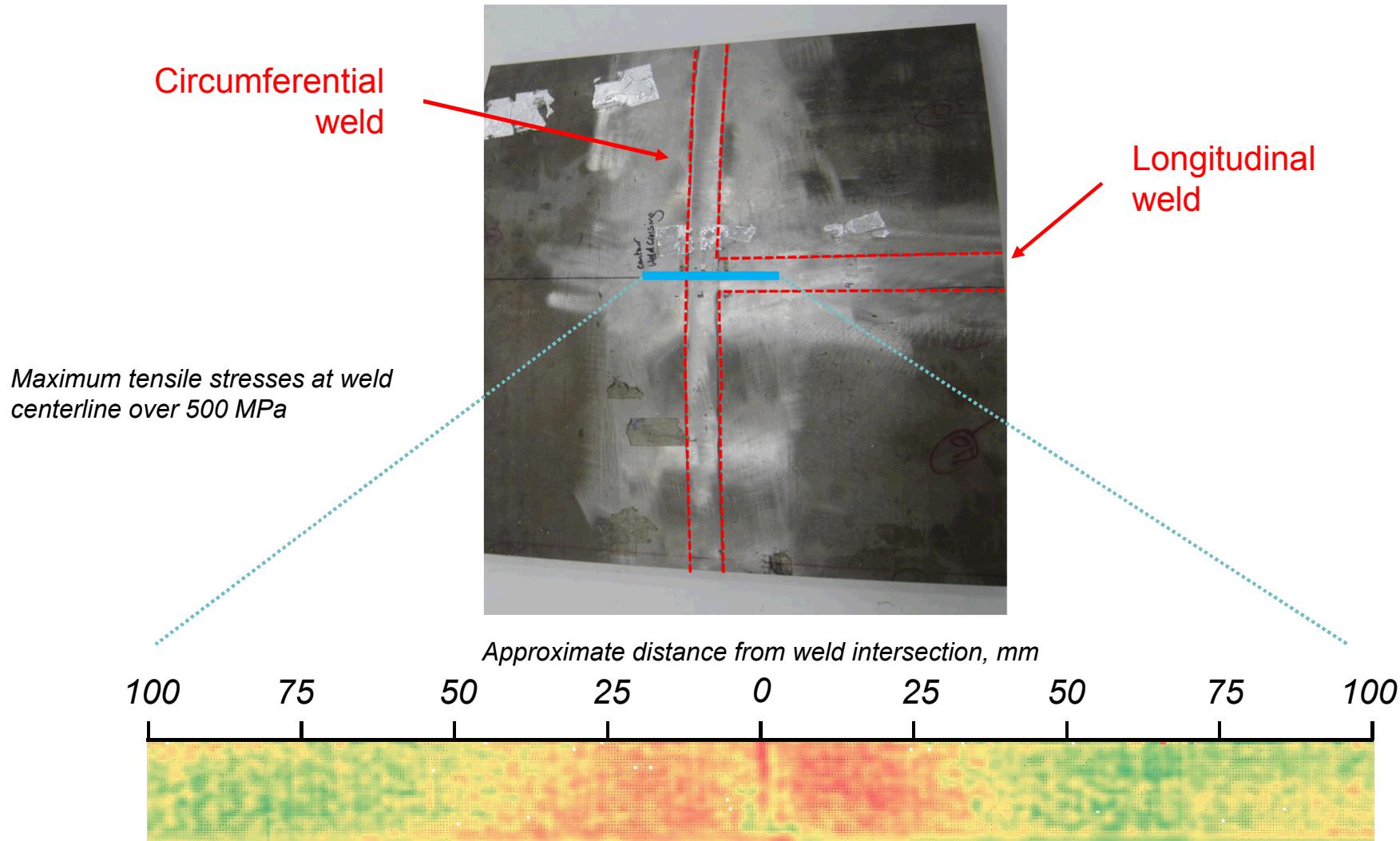


## Longitudinal weld

Approximate distance from weld centerline, mm



## Contour Map, Weld Intersection



# Conclusions

- Weld beads are ~2.5 cm wide.
- High tensile stresses extend on the order of 3-4 cm from the weld centerline, less than 2.5 cm (1 inch) from the weld edge.
- Some variation in width of high stress region with weld type—slightly narrower for the longitudinal weld than for the circumferential weld.
- The most susceptible zone for SCC will be a narrow region along the welds; inspection protocols should take this into account.