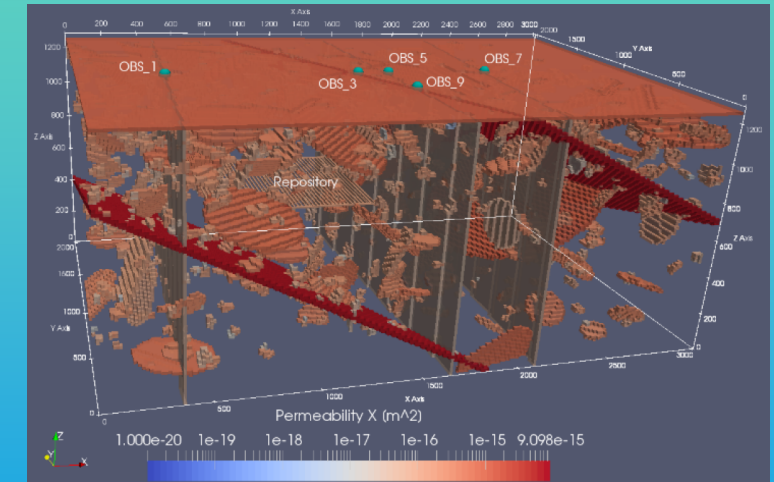




## Spent Fuel and Waste Science and Technology (SFWST)



## PLANNING FOR SEISMIC SHAKE TABLE TEST OF A FULL-SCALE DRY STORAGE OF SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL

Elena Kalinina and Doug Ammerman  
Sandia National Laboratories  
**Presented by Elena Kalinina**

SAND2022-XXXX

SMiRT-26  
Berlin/Potsdam, Germany, July 10-15,  
2022

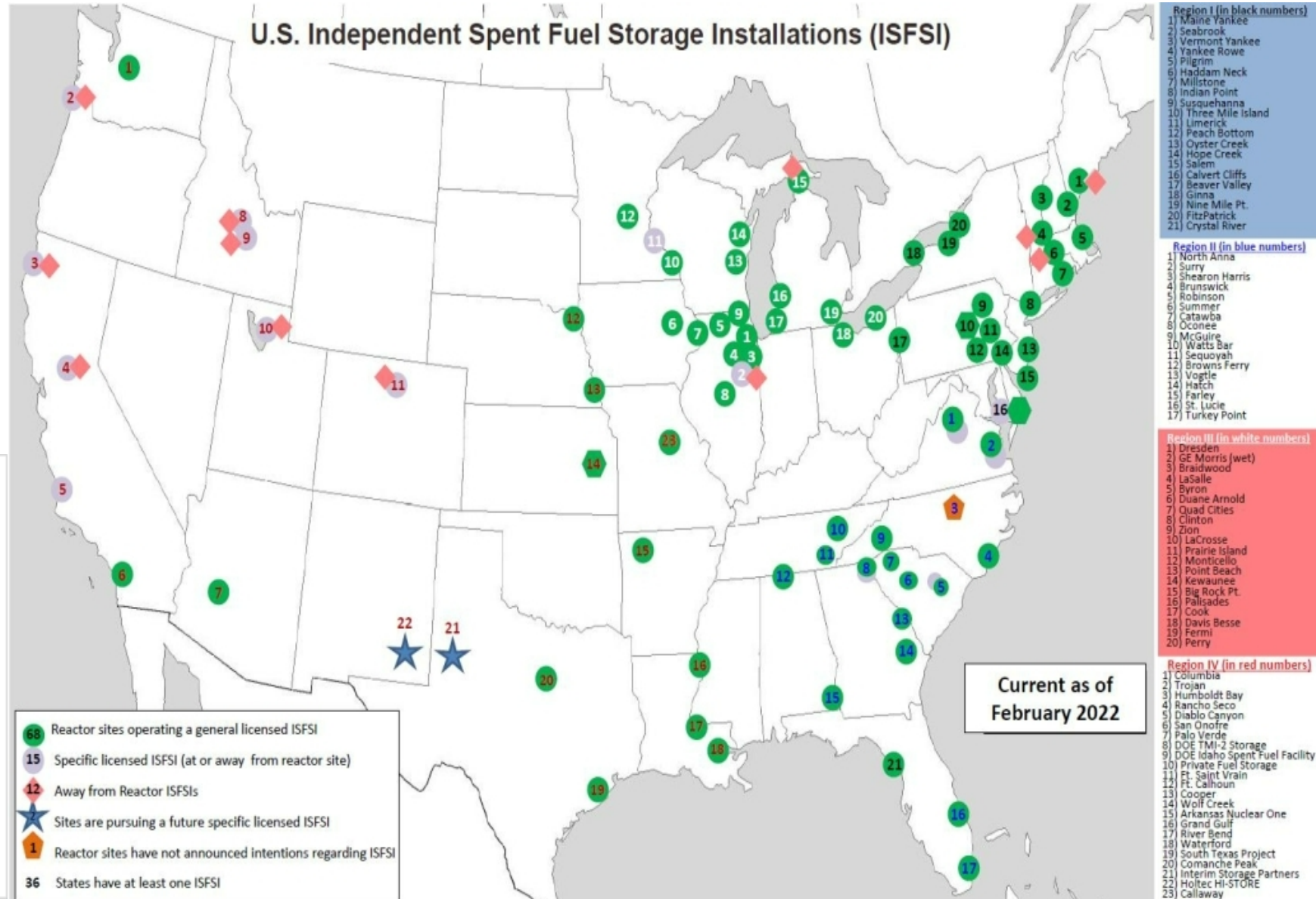
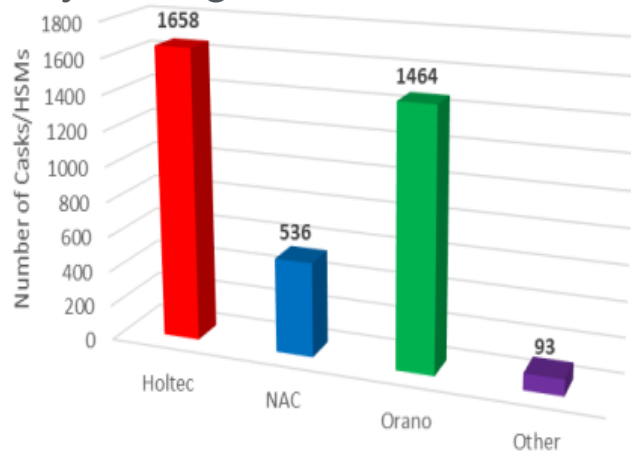
Division IX

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# Motivation for the Seismic Shake Table Test

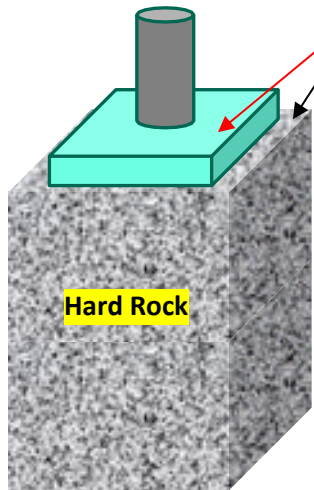
- ❑ Spent nuclear fuel (SNF) is in dry storage at 73 ISFSIs .
- ❑ **3,751** dry storage systems were currently loaded in the US.
- ❑ SNF will be in dry storage for extended time and will experience earthquakes of different magnitudes.
- ❑ The test will close the gap regarding the fuel integrity under the seismic loads while in dry storage.

Dry Storage Systems Loaded in US

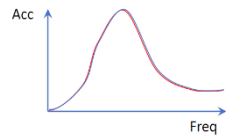


# Main Challenge – Representative Ground Motions

## Hard Rock Sites

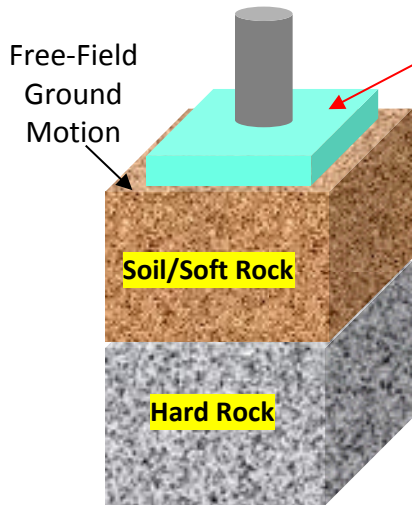


Shake Table  
Motion Same as  
Free-Field Ground  
Motion

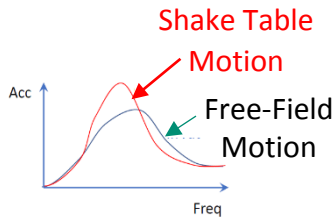


24 Sites in CEUS

## Soil and Soft Rock Sites



Shake Table Motion  
with Account for Soil-  
Structure Interaction



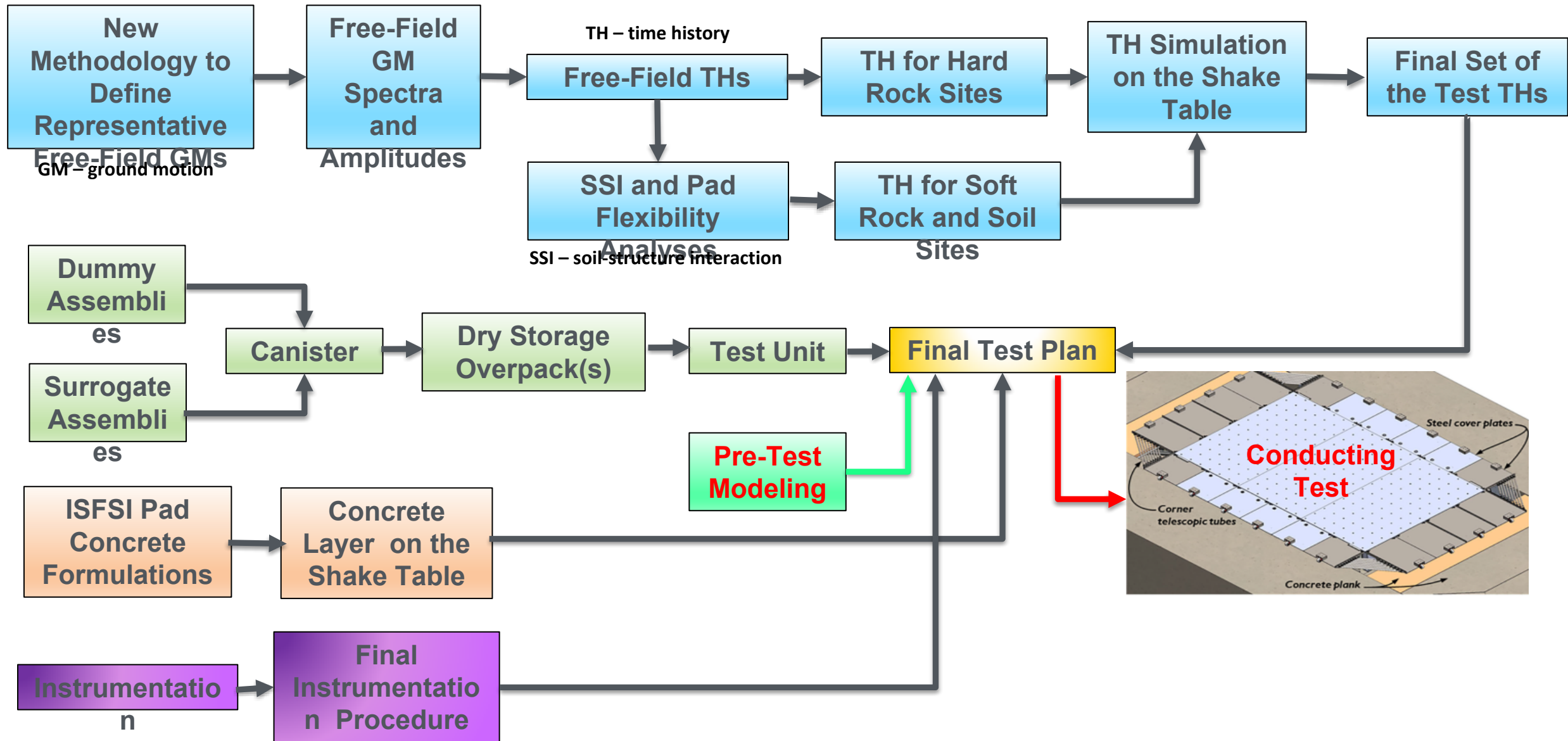
16 Soil Sites

11 Soft Rock Sites





# Seismic Shake Table Test Roadmap

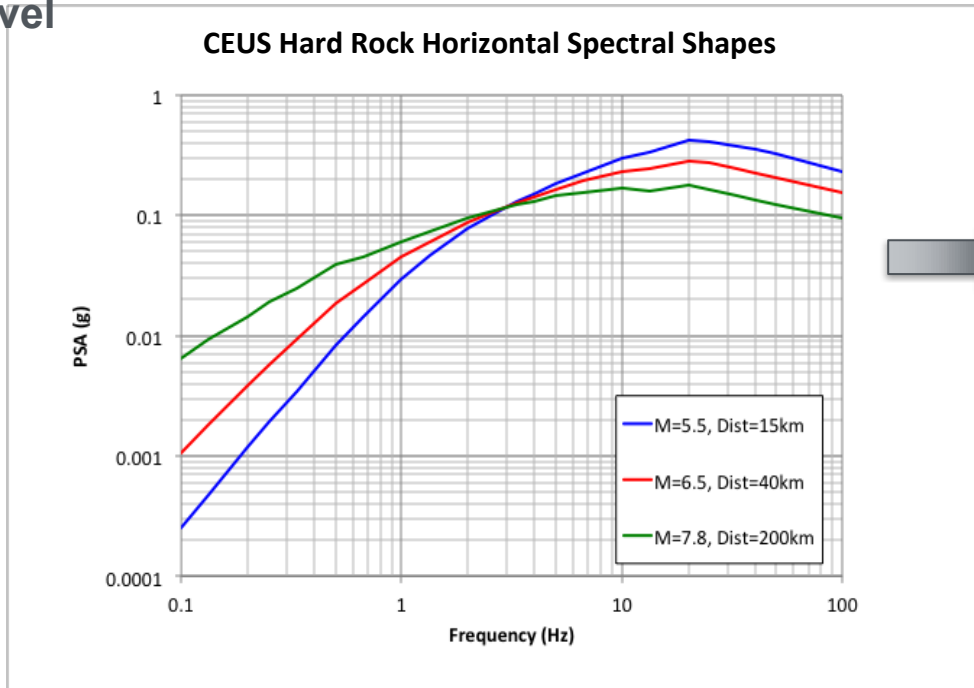


# New Methodology to Define Representative Free-Field Ground Motions for Hard Rock, Soil, and Soft Rock Sites in CEUS and WUS

New methodology was developed by Dr. Abrahamson (SC Solutions).

- The representative earthquake scenarios were selected based on the de-aggregation of USGS and NPP screening reports data.
- These scenarios represent the controlling events for any site in the CEUS or WUS and are not specifically meant to replicate the results for a given NPP site.

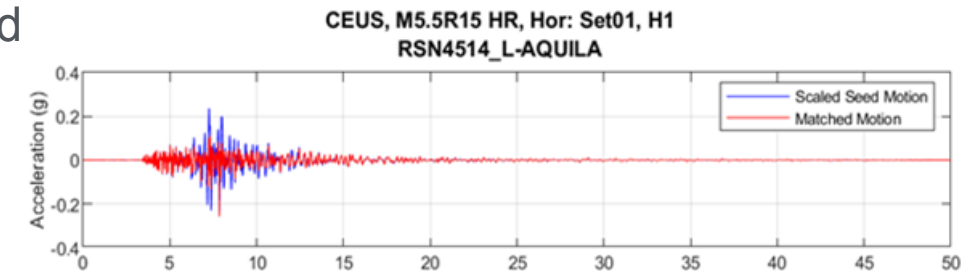
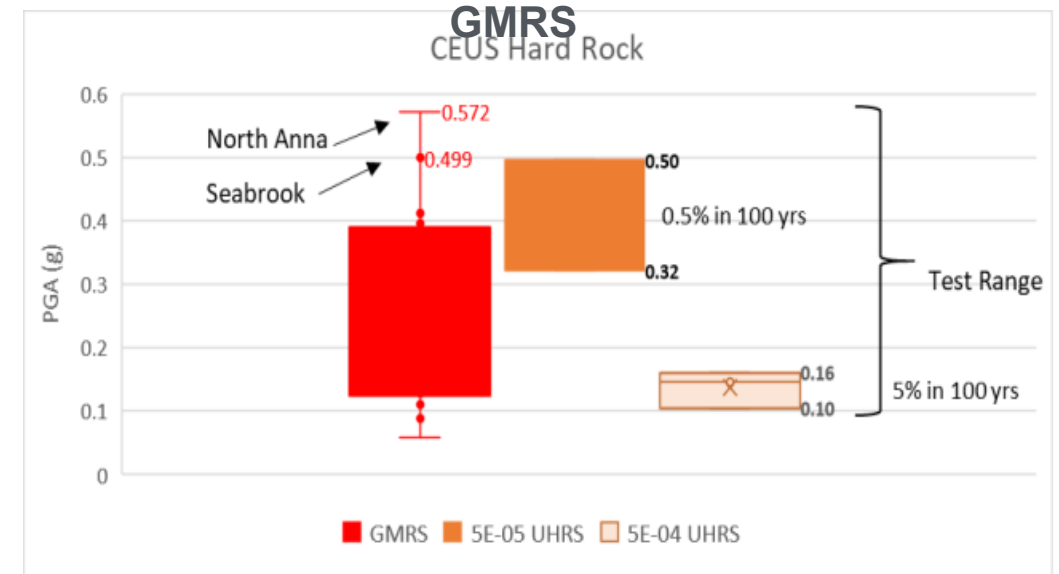
## CEUS Hard Rock Earthquake Scenarios, 1E-04 Hazard Level



- Select candidate seed time histories consistent with the scenario.
- Modify time histories (5 per seed) to be spectrum compatible.
- Apply developed hazard.

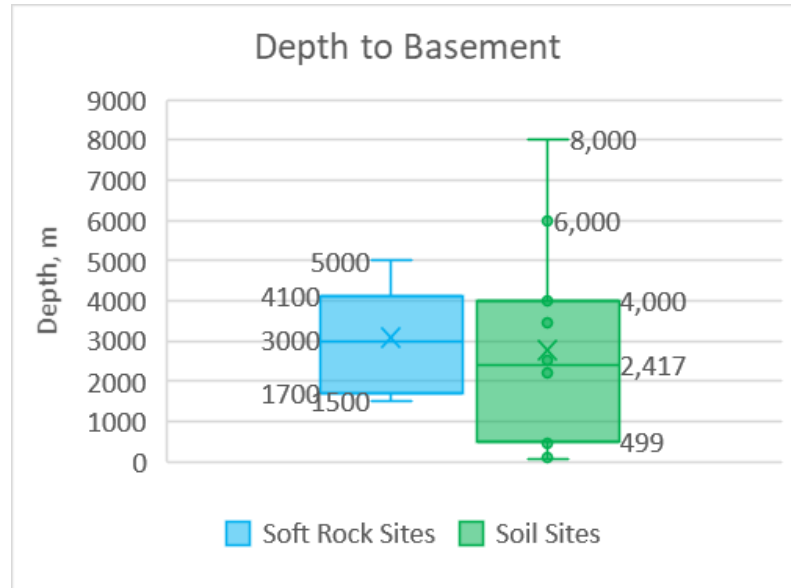
Free-Field Time Histories

## CEUS Hard Rock PGAs from Representative Earthquake Scenarios Compared to Site-Specific GMRS



# Conditions at the Soil and Soft Rock Sites in CEUS

## Depth to Hard Rock

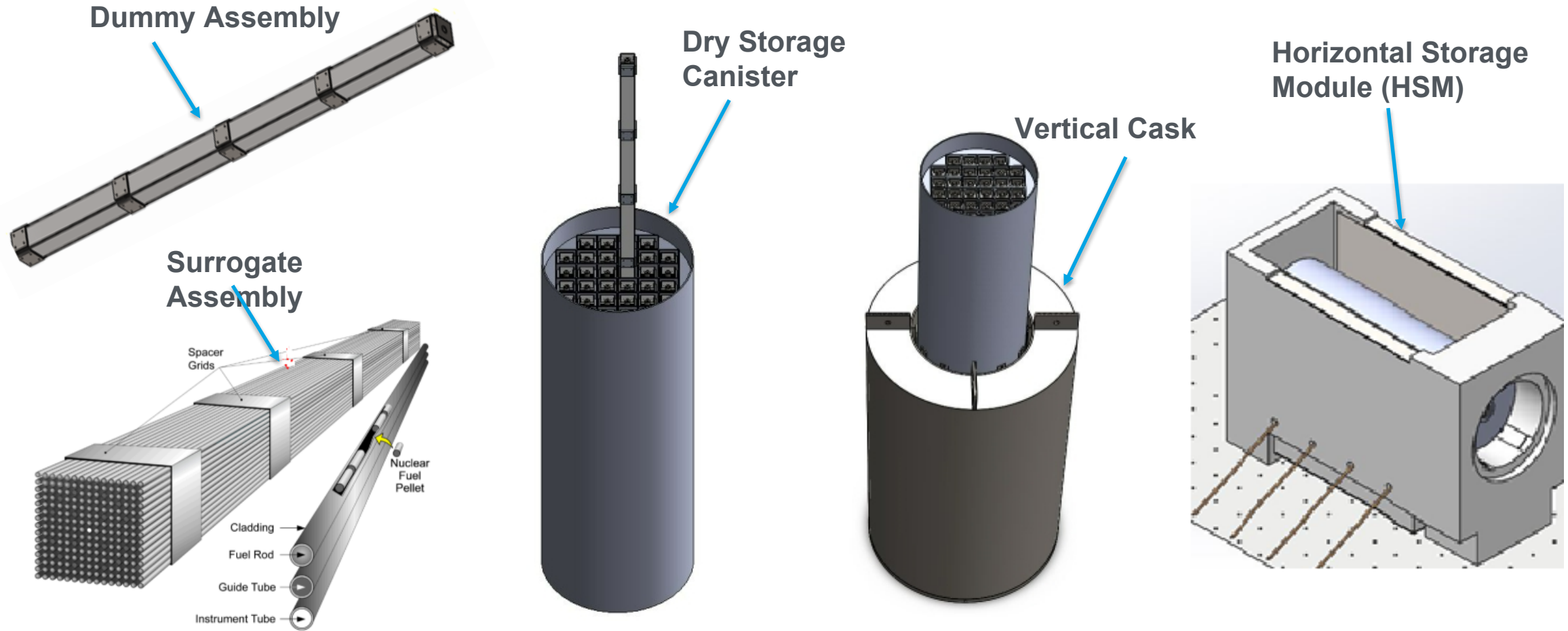


## Depth to Hard Rock (shear wave velocity = 3000 m/s)



- Most sites have deep soil or soft rock > than 500 m.

# Test Unit – Full-Scale Dry Storage System

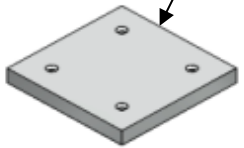
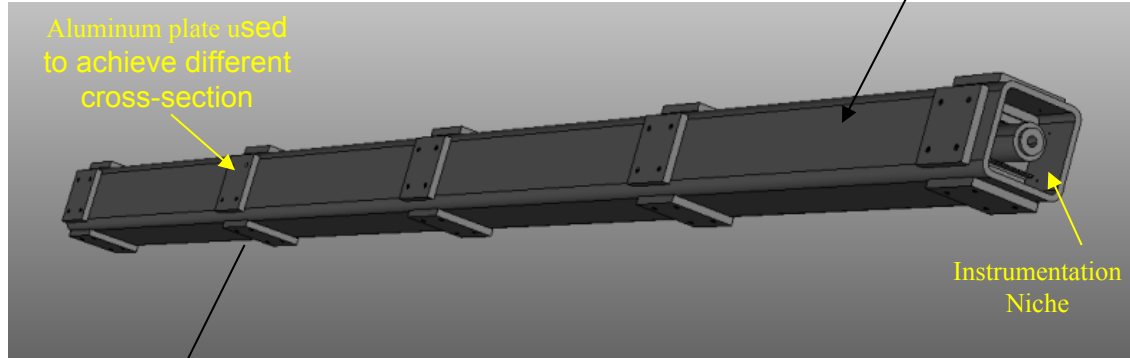




# Dummy and Surrogate Assemblies

## Dummy Assembly

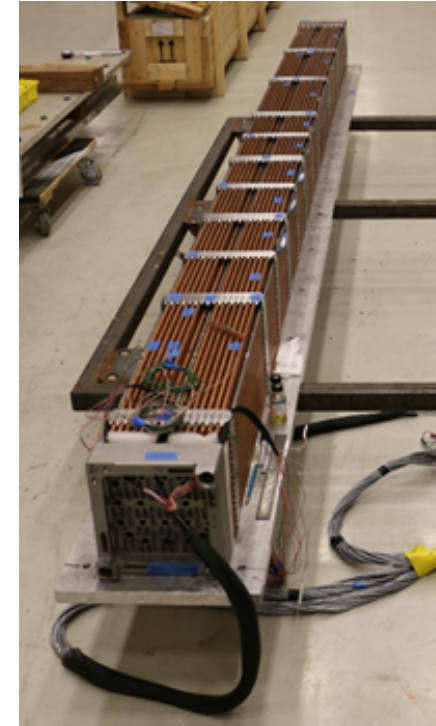
Steel tube with  
concrete



## Dummy Assemblies To Be Used in the Test

Width (mm)	Weight (lbs)	Number
207	1410	26
210	1414	1
214	1419	1

## 17x17 Westinghouse Surrogate Assembly (slightly damaged)

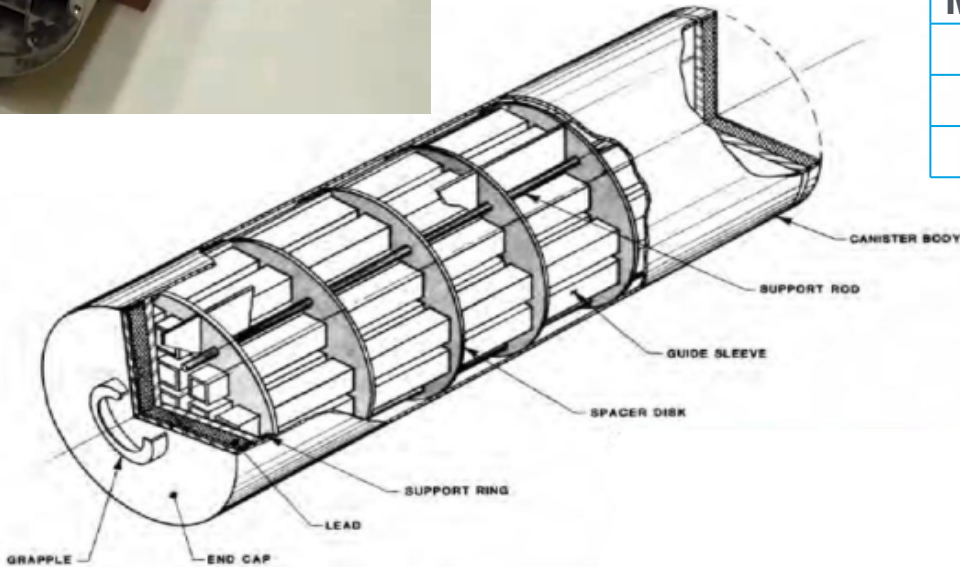
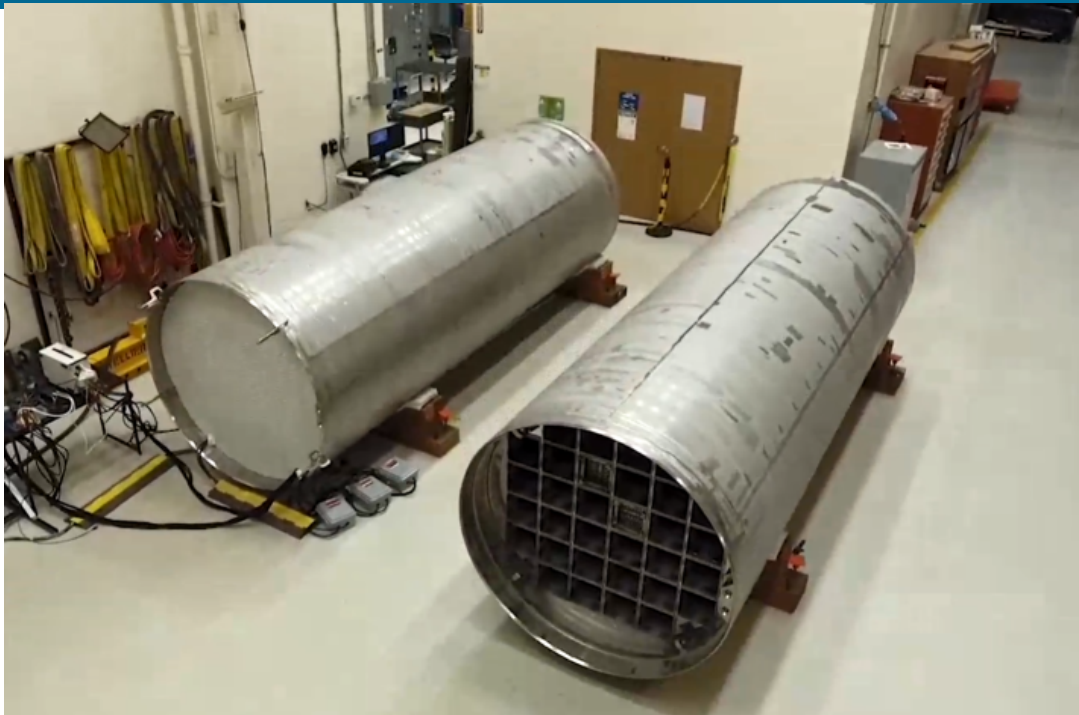


## Surrogate Assemblies To Be Used in the Test

- 16x16 CE PLUS7
- 17x17 Westinghouse Intact
- 17x17 Westinghouse slightly damaged
- 16x16 – to be determined



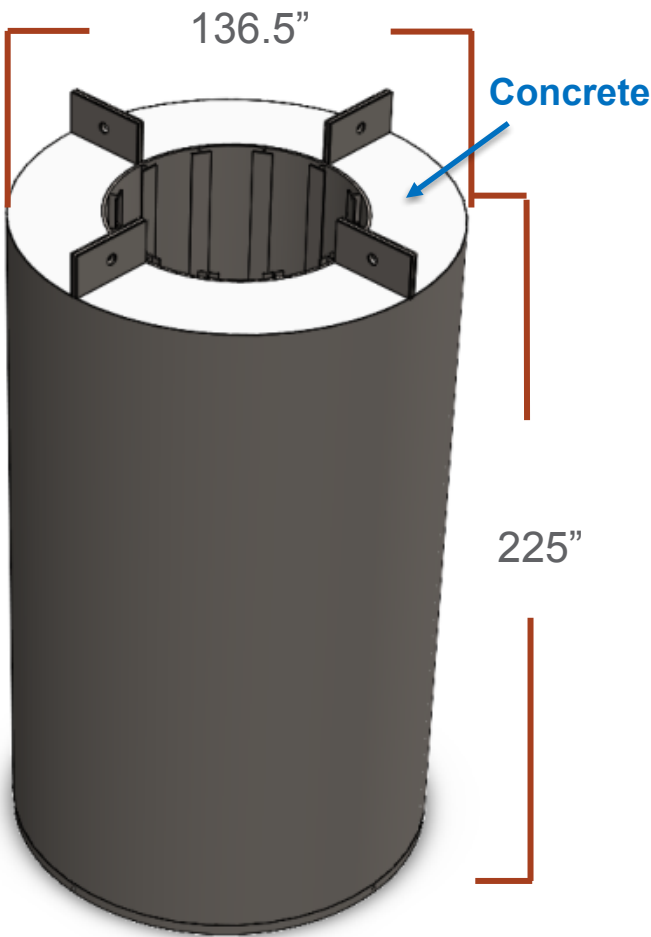
# Dry Storage Canister – NUHOM 32 PTH2



Attribute		Sprcification	
Capacity		32 PWR	
Weight		lbs	kg
Empty		58.000	26,310
Loaded		108.850	49,370
Dimensions		in	mm
Overall Length		193.0	4802.2
Cross Section		69.75	1771.65
Cavity Length		171.63	4359.4
Wall Thickness		0.5	12.7
Materials of Construction			
Canister Body		SS	
Basket		SS/B-Al/Boral/MMC	
Shield Plugs		Steel	

# Vertical Cask Mokeup

Vertical Cask Mockup: Steel-Concrete-Steel Vertical Cask Carcass at the Manufacturing Facility



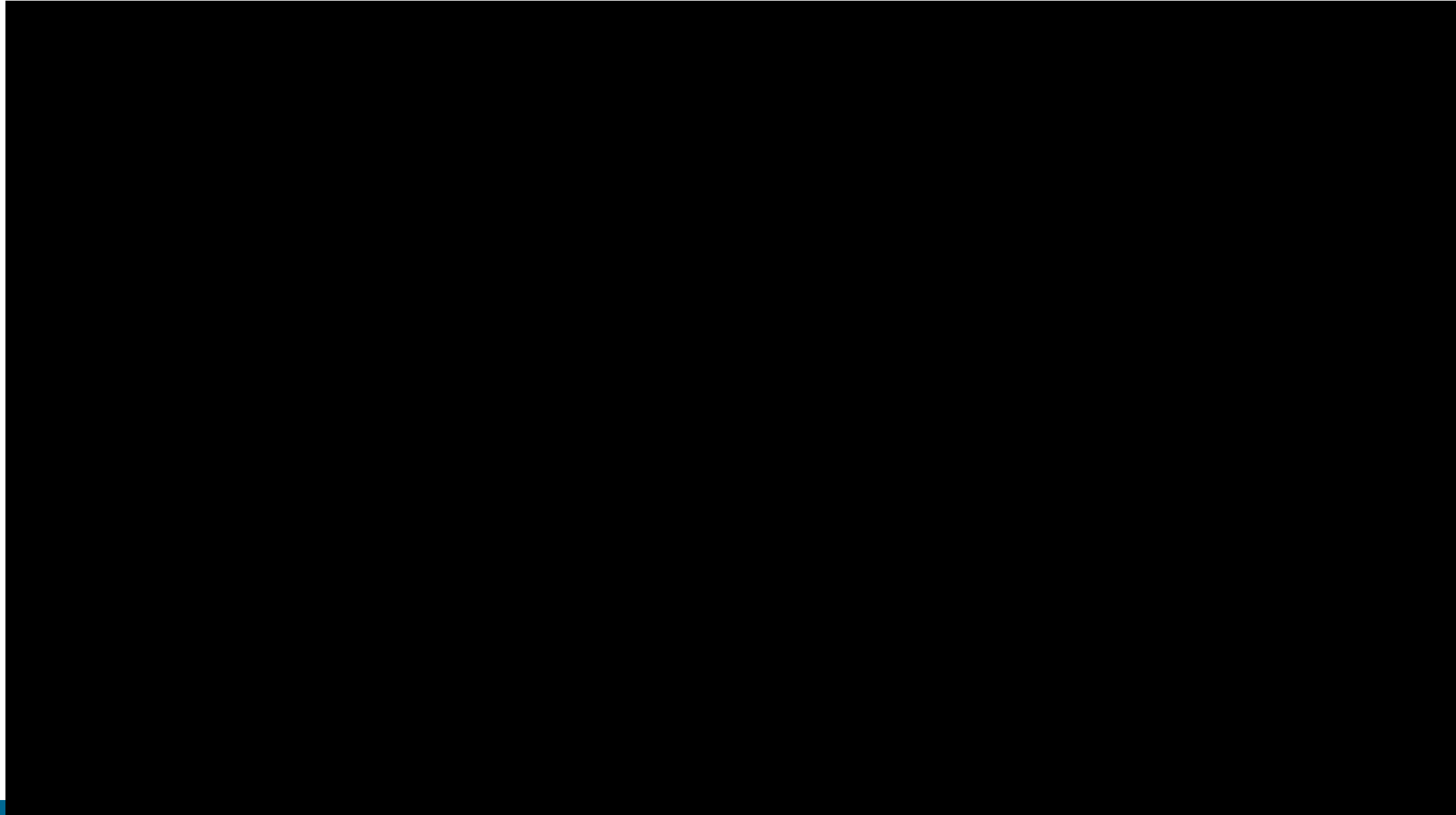
Empty Weight: 234,700 lbs  
Loaded Weight: 335,952 lbs



Inner Shell of the Cask Carcass



# Pouring Concrete in the Vertical Cask at LHPOST6 (UCSD)



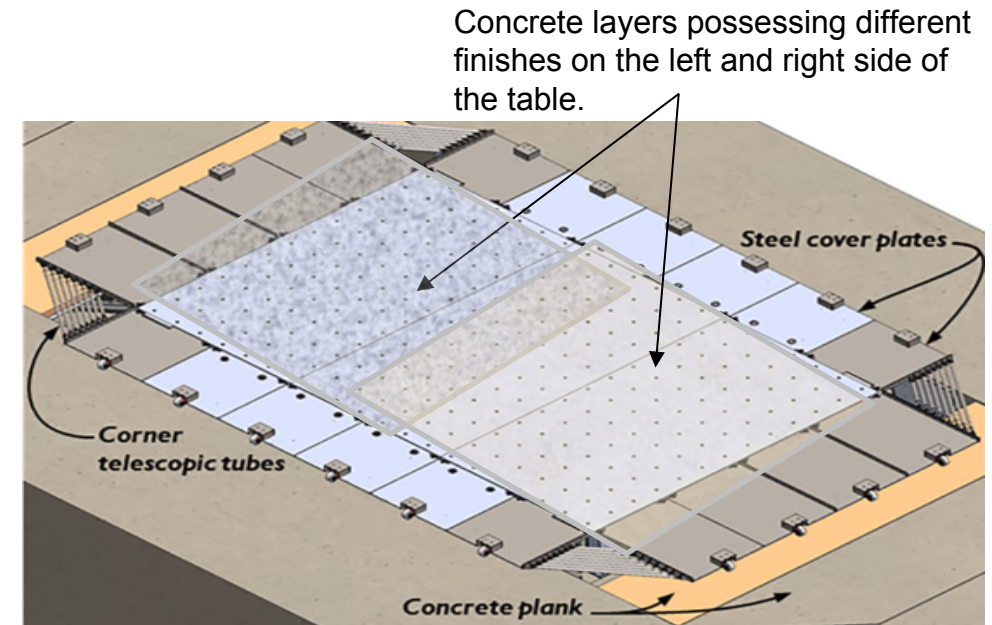


# Simulating Representative ISFSI Pad Conditions

## LHPOST6 Facility at UCSD (San Diego, California)



## Closeup View of the Shake Table

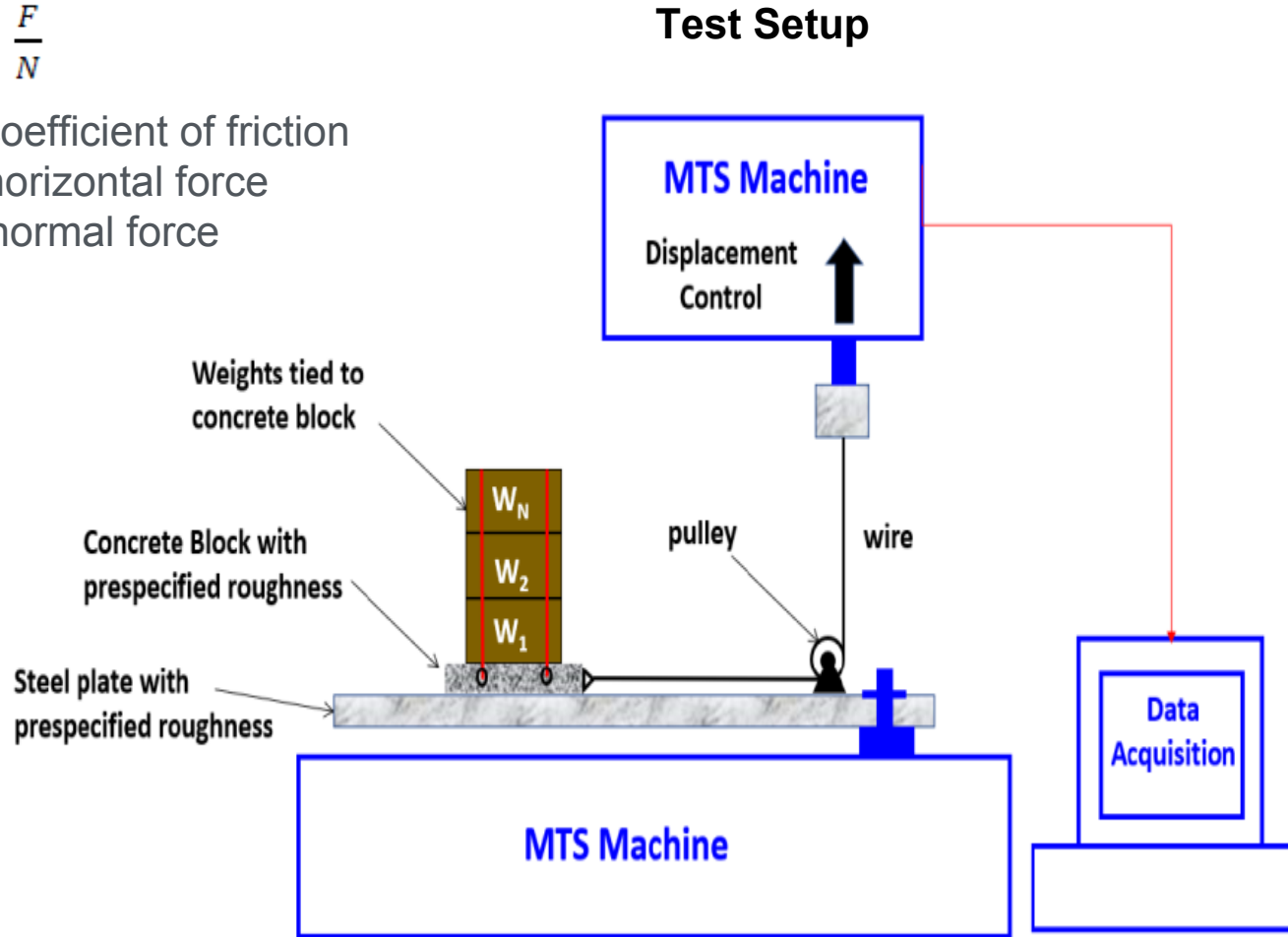


- ❑ The concrete finish on the left and right side of the table will be different to represent different ISFSI pad conditions.

# Steel on Concrete Static and Dynamic Coefficients of Friction Experiment

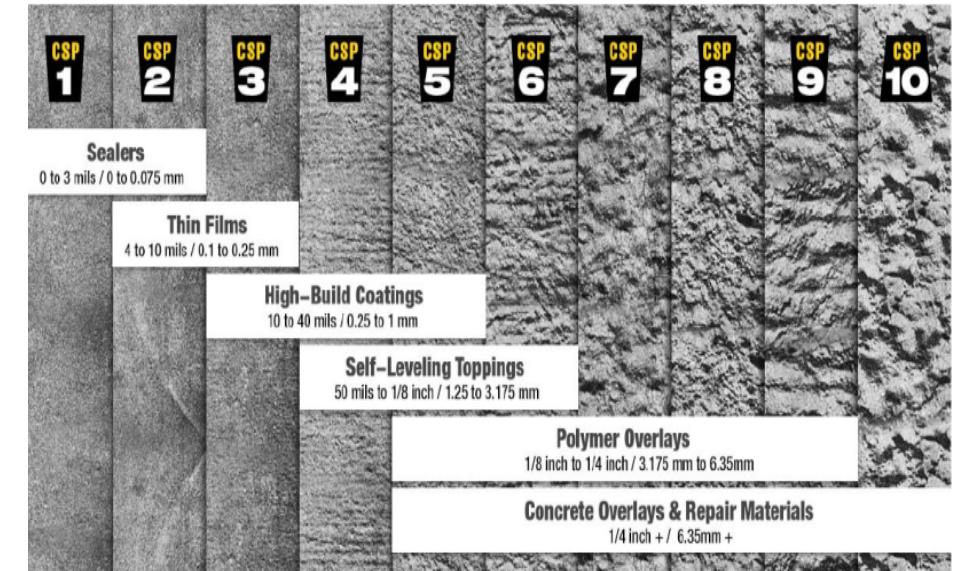
$$\mu = \frac{F}{N}$$

$\mu$  - coefficient of friction  
F - horizontal force  
N - normal force



The motion of the concrete block will be monitored with a digital image correlation (DIC) camera system and by measuring the displacement of the crosshead of the MTS machine.

## Prescribed Concrete Roughness as determined by



Concrete blocks with 5 roughness levels will be produced for the test.

Static and dynamic coefficient of friction of concrete with different surface roughness with steel.



# Proposed Instrumentation

Accelerometers			
Instrumented Element	Location	NN of Triaxial	NN of Uniaxial
Dummy Assemblies (28)	top	28	
Surrogate Assemblies (4)	tie plate	4	
Surrogate Assemblies (4)	rods		32
Canister	top	2	
Canister	bottom	2	
Cask	top	2	
Cask	bottom	2	
Basket	top		2
Total		40	34

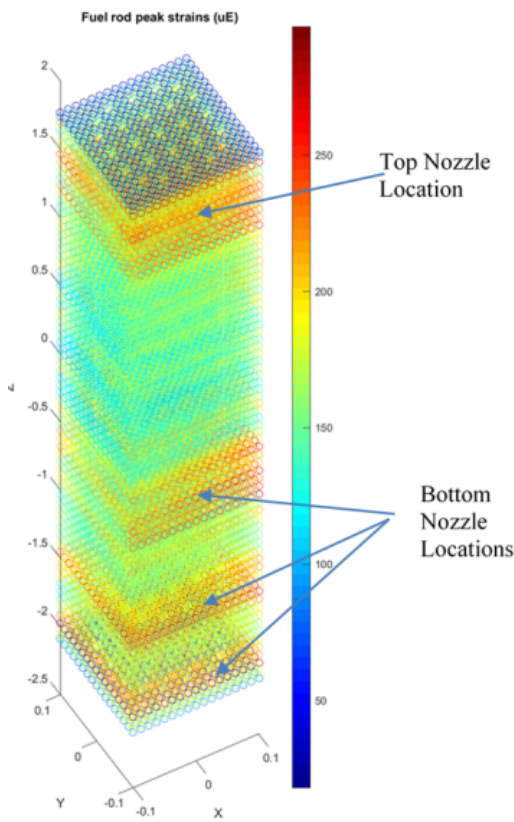
Strain Gauges			
Instrumented Element	Location	NN	
Surrogate Assembly (4)	rods	128	

Accelerometers			
Instrumented Element	Location	NN	
Canister	Top	2	
Cask	Top	2	
Shake table	top	2	
Total		6	

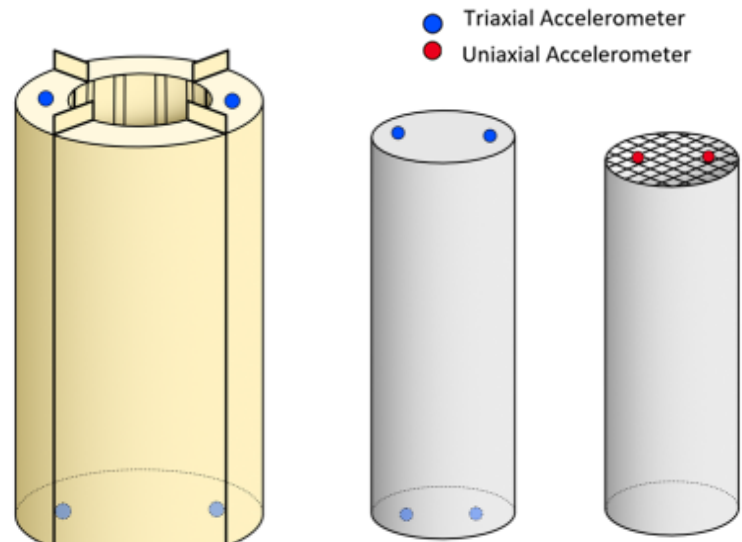
Proposed instrumentation will need ~ 300 Channels

## Surrogate Assembly Instrumentation



Pre-Test Modeling Results from

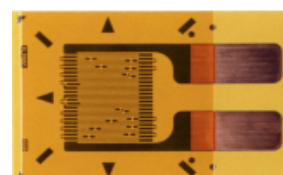
## Cask, Canister, and Basket Instrumentation



## Sensors

Endevco Model 727

CEA-03-062UW-350





Questions?