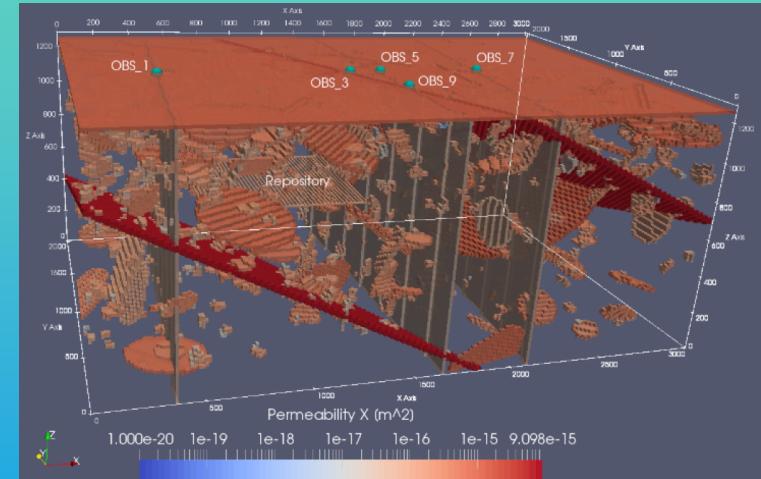


## Spent Fuel and Waste Science and Technology (SFWST)



## 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**

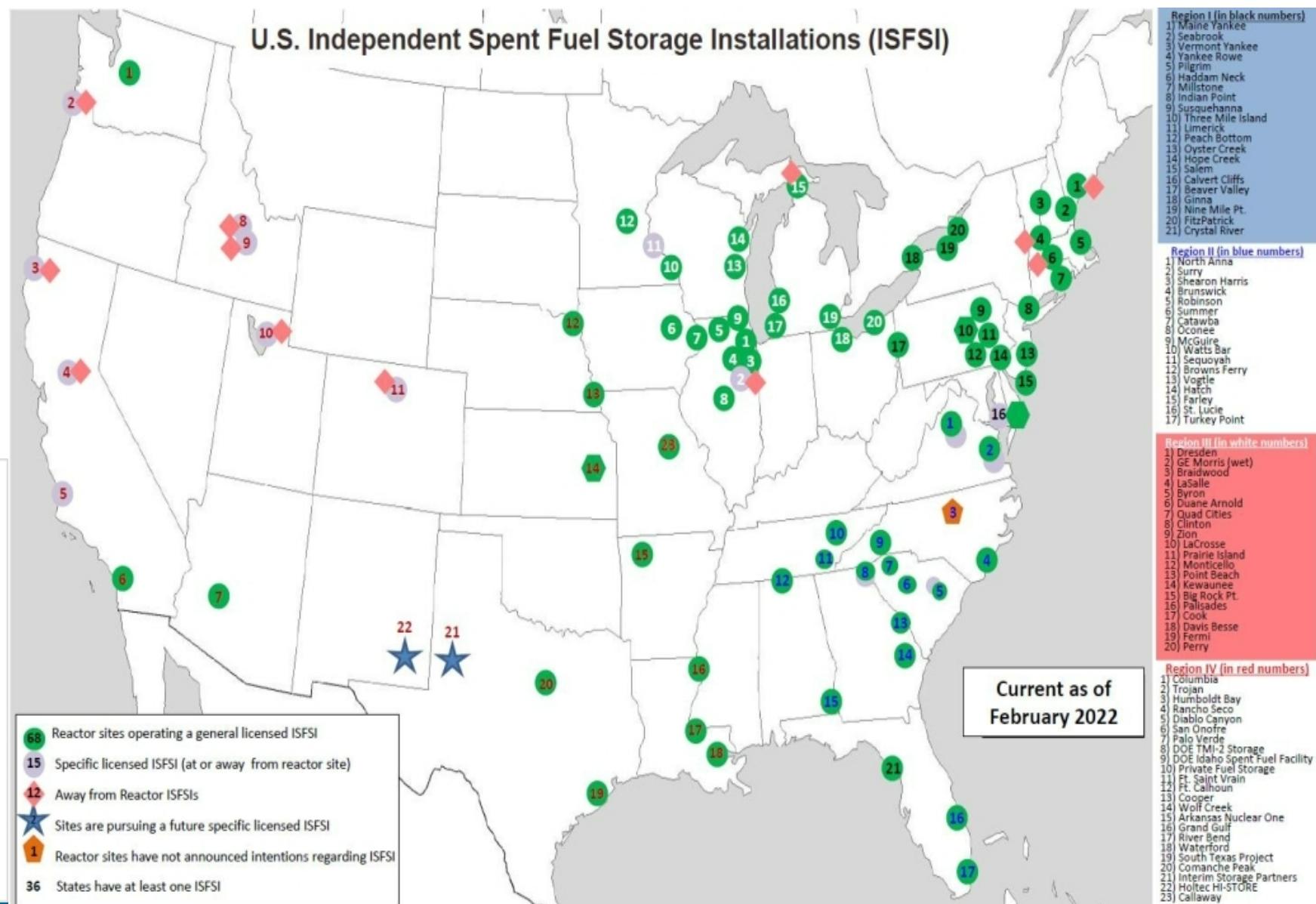
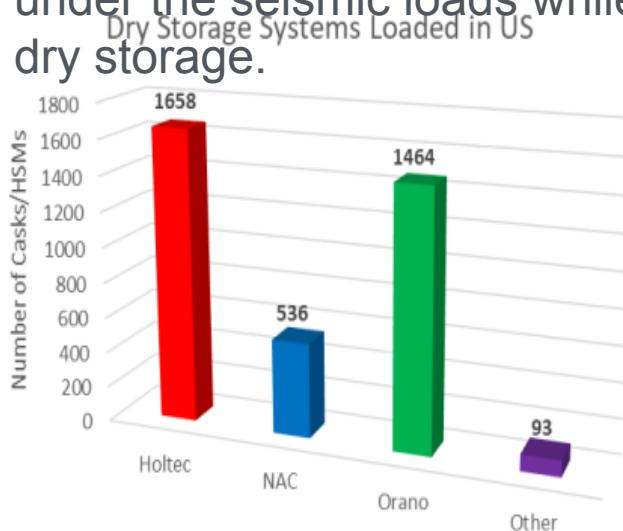
SAND2022-XXXX

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

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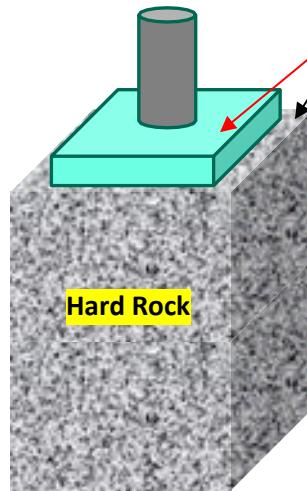
# Motivation for the Seismic Shake Table Test

- 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.

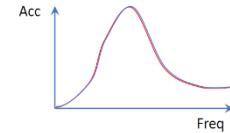


# Main Challenge – Representative Ground Motions

Hard Rock Sites

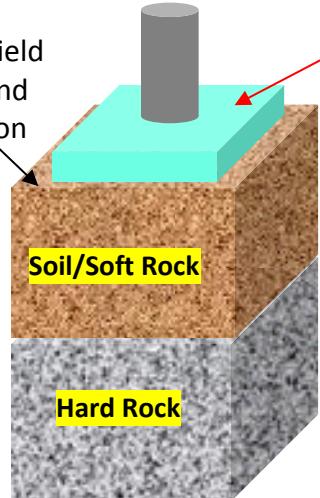


Shake Table Motion Same as Free-Field Ground Motion

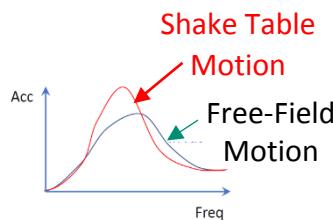


24 Sites in CEUS

Soil and Soft Rock Sites



Shake Table Motion with Account for Soil-Structure Interaction



16 Soil Sites

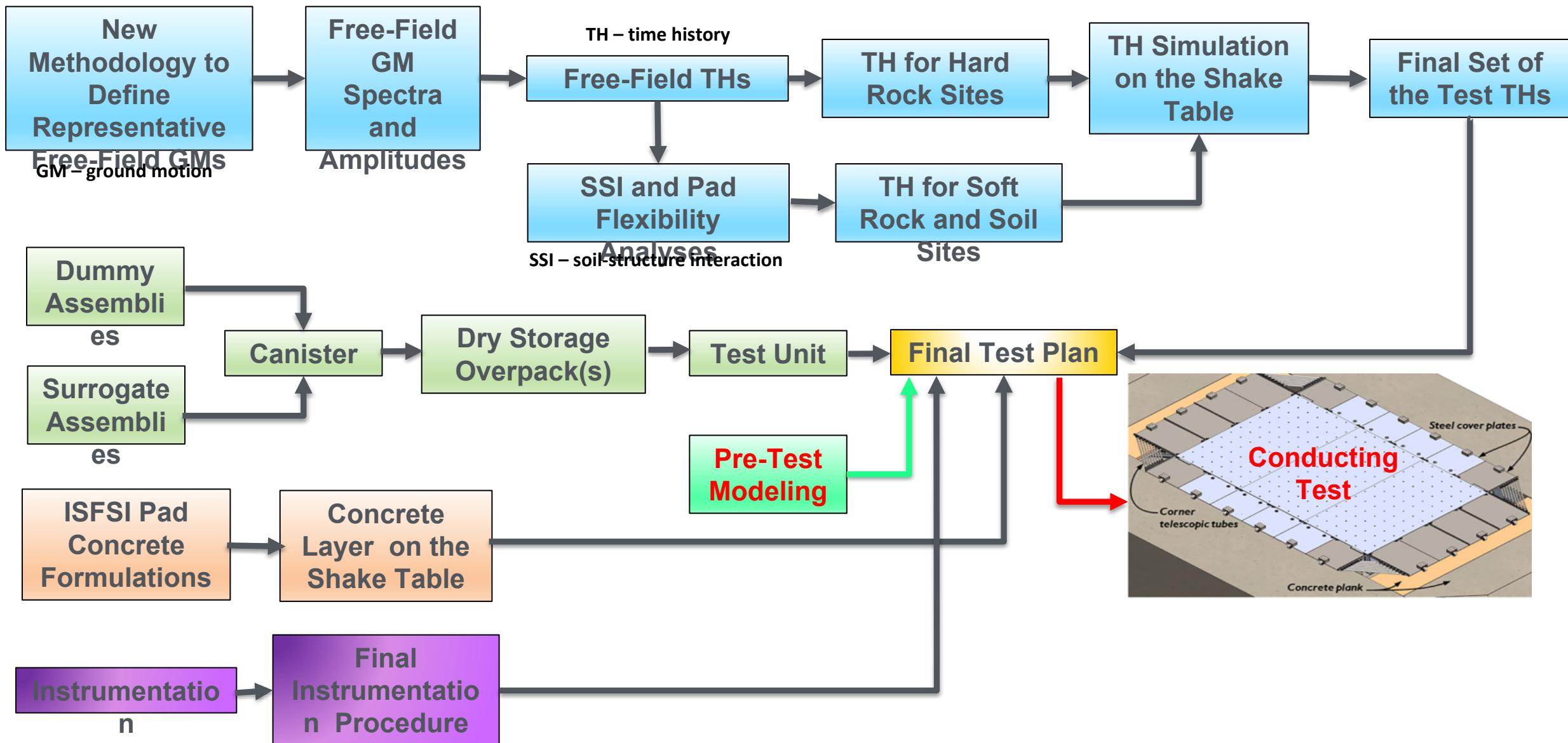
11 Soft Rock Sites



PGA GMRS – peak ground acceleration (PGA) from the **re-evaluated in 2014-2018** Ground Motion Response (GMRS)

SSE – safe shutdown earthquake

# Seismic Shake Table Test Roadmap

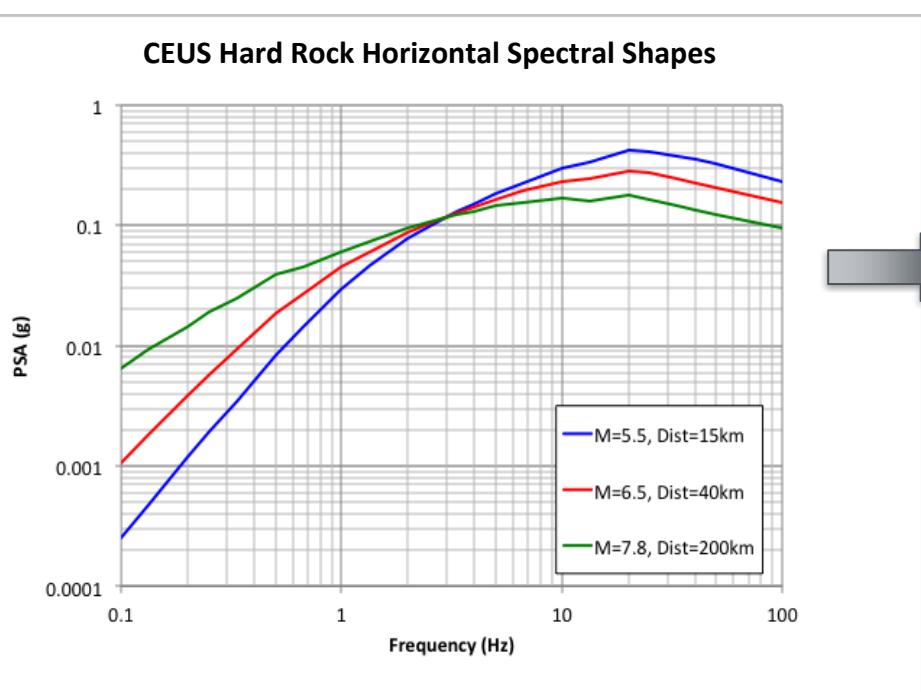


# New Methodology to Define Representative Free-Field Ground Motions for Hard Rock, Soil, and Soft Rock Sites in CEUS and WUS

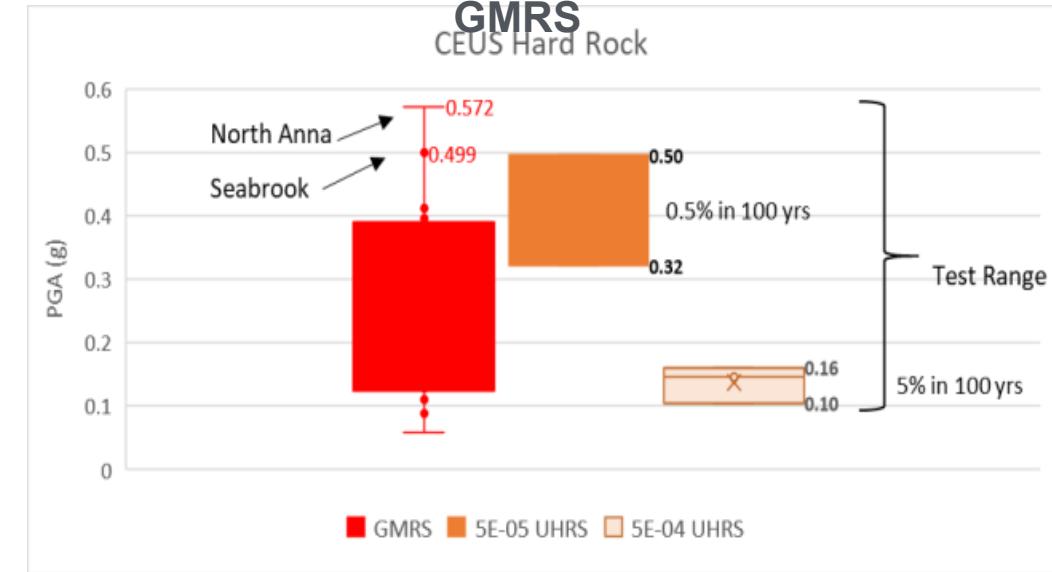
New methodology was developed by Dr. Abrahamson (SC Solutions).

- 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**

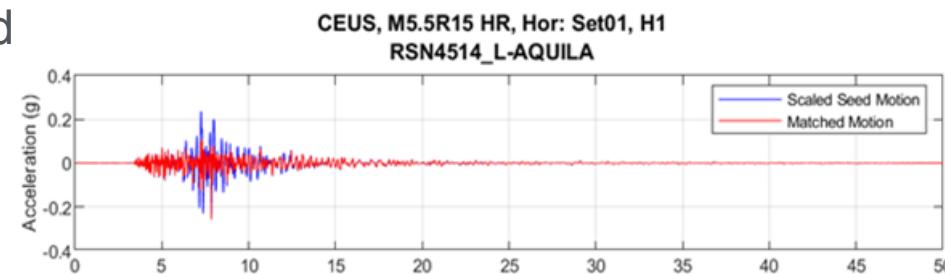


## CEUS Hard Rock PGAs from Representative Earthquake Scenarios Compared to Site-Specific GMRS



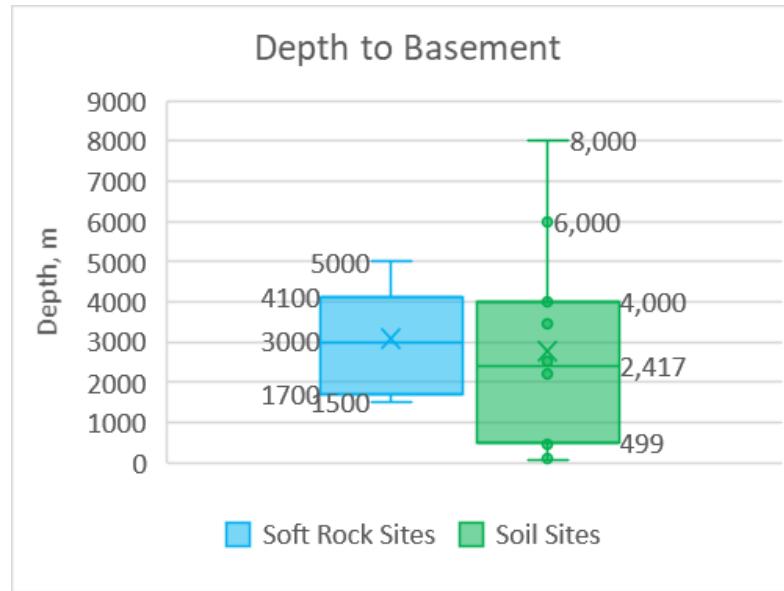
- Select candidate seed time histories consistent with the scenario.
- Modify time histories (5 per seed) to be spectrum compatible.
- Apply developed hazard...

Free-Field Time Histories



# Conditions at the Soil and Soft Rock Sites in CEUS

## Depth to Hard Rock

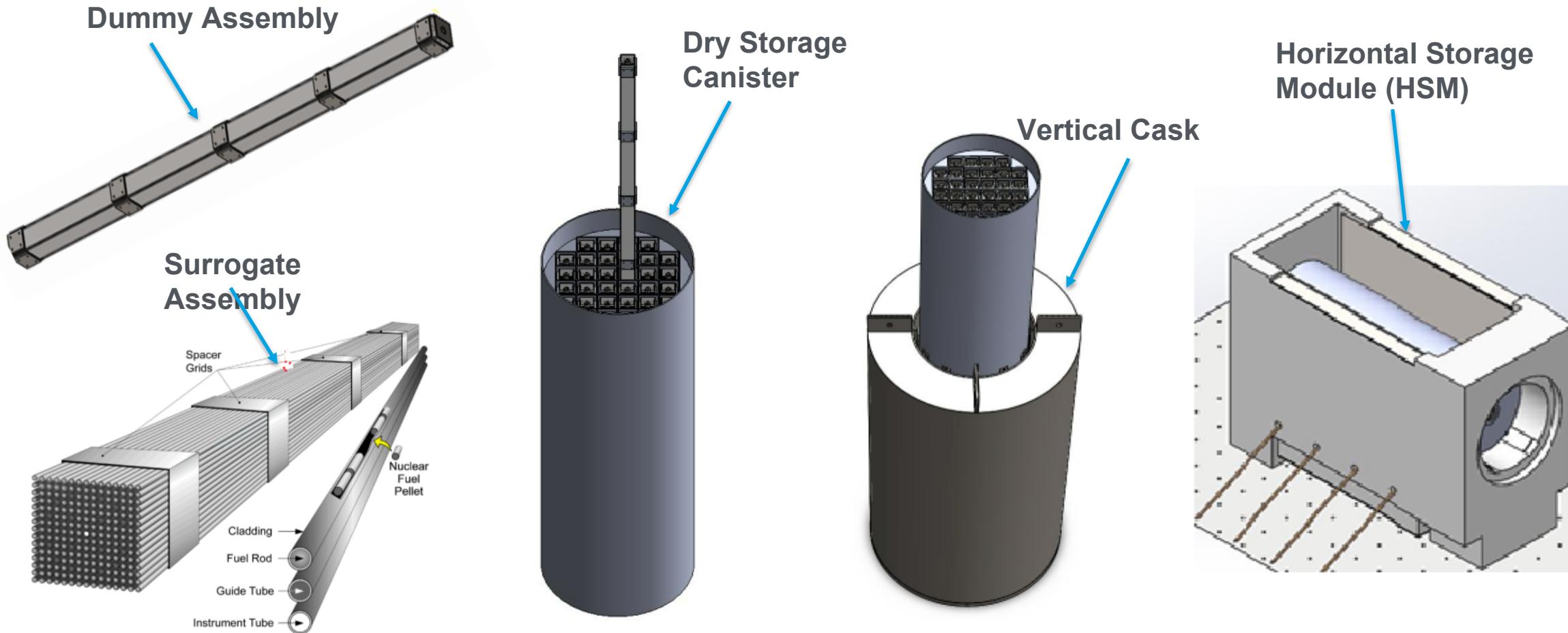


## Depth to Hard Rock (shear wave velocity = 3000 m/s)



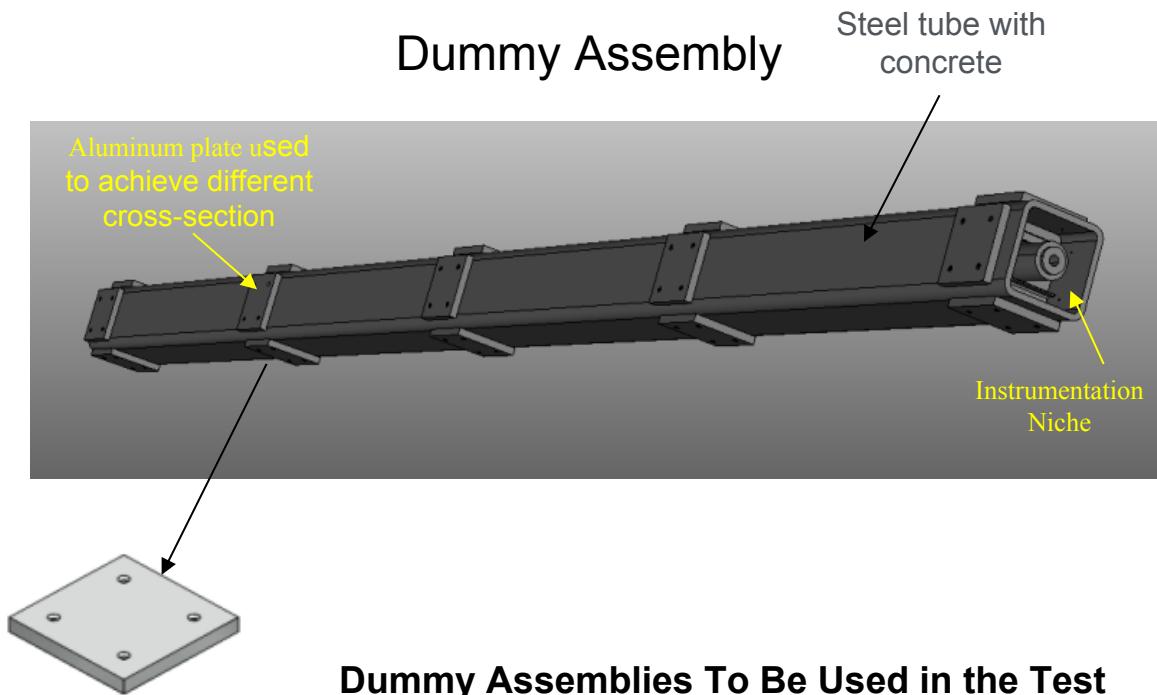
- Most sites have deep soil or soft rock > than 500 m.

# Test Unit – Full-Scale Dry Storage System



# Dummy and Surrogate Assemblies

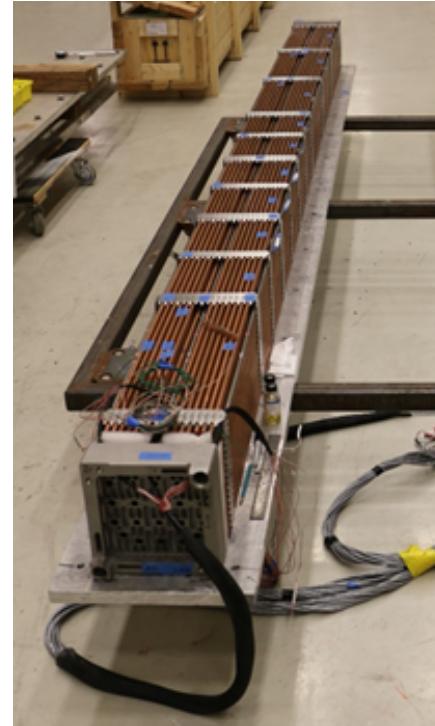
Dummy Assembly



Dummy Assemblies To Be Used in the Test

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

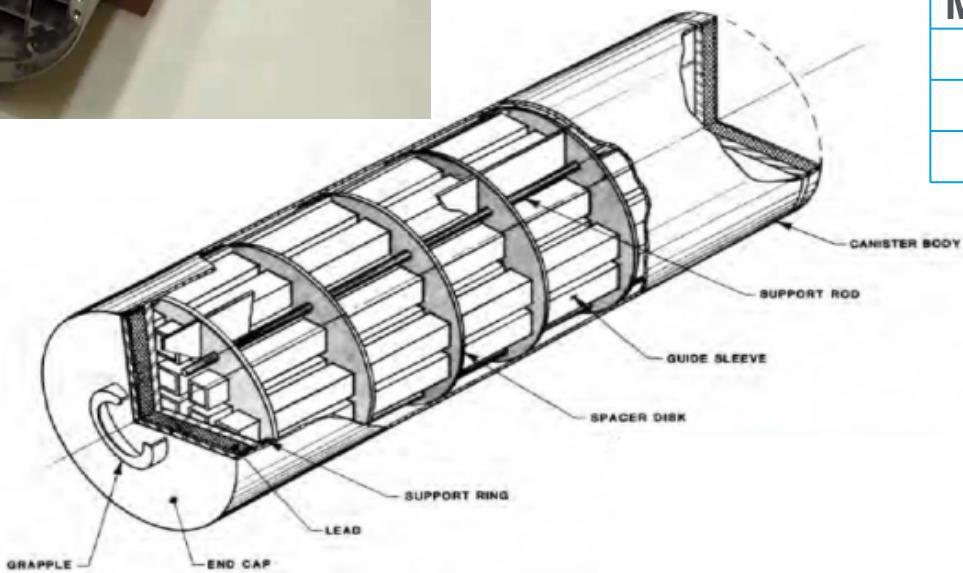
17x17 Westinghouse Surrogate Assembly (slightly damaged)



Surrogate Assemblies To Be Used in the Test

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

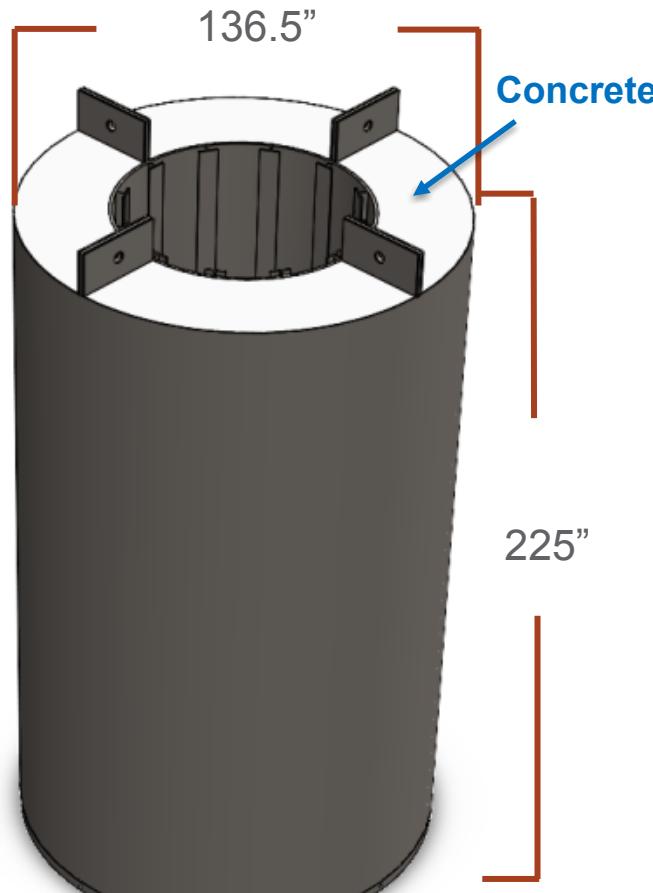
# Dry Storage Canister – NUHOM 32 PTH2



Attribute	Specification	
<b>Capacity</b>		32 PWR
<b>Weight</b>	lbs	kg
Empty	58.000	26,310
Loaded	108.850	49,370
<b>Dimensions</b>	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
<b>Materials of Construction</b>		
Canister Body	SS	
Basket	SS/B-Al/Boral/MMC	
Shield Plugs	Steel	

# Vertical Cask Mockup

## Vertical Cask Mockup: Steel-Concrete-Steel



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

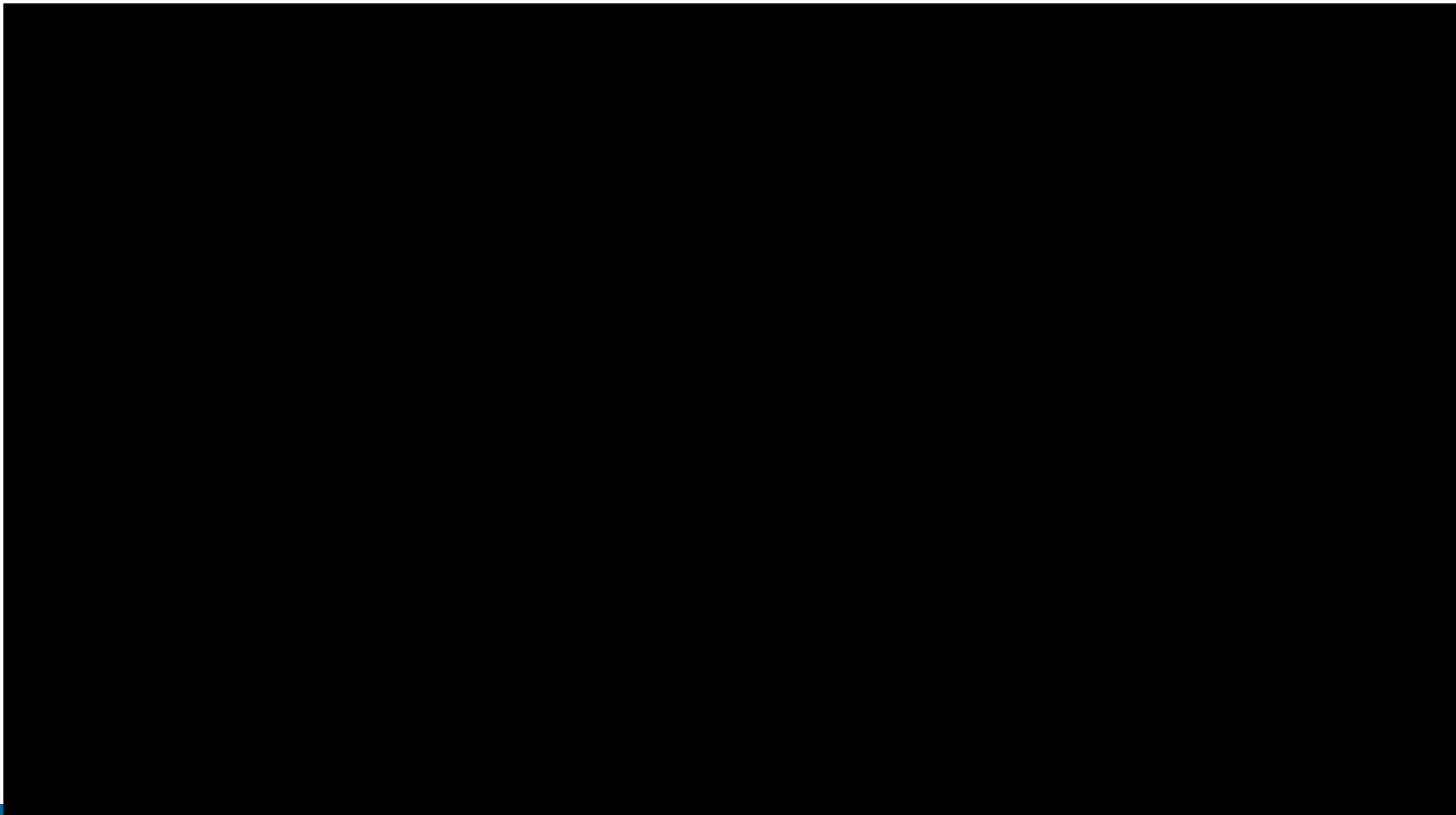
## Vertical Cask Carcass at the Manufacturing Facility



## Inner Shell of the Cask Carcass



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

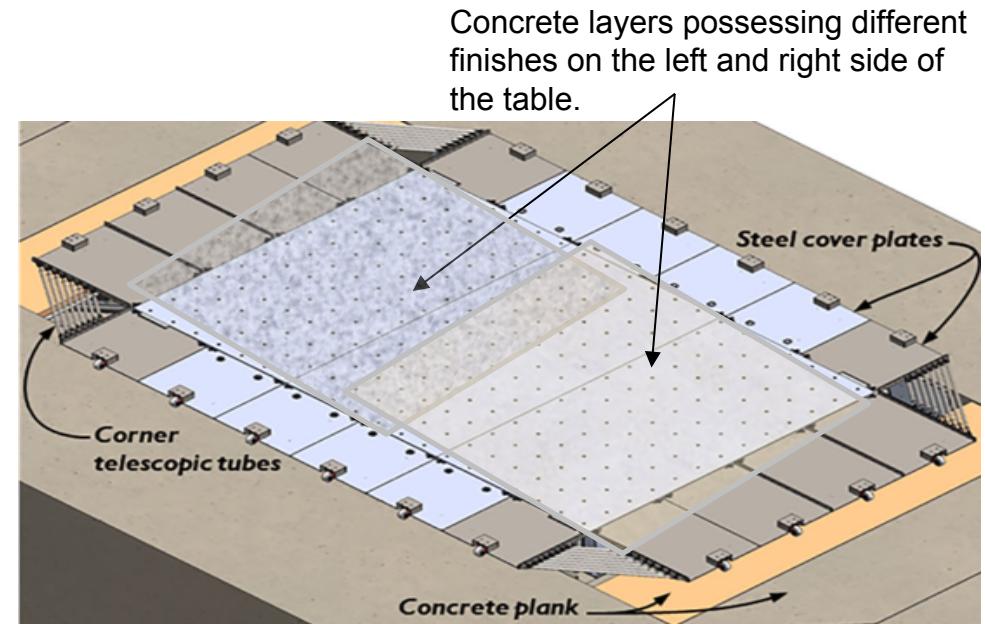


# Simulating Representative ISFSI Pad Conditions

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



## Closeup View of the Shake Table

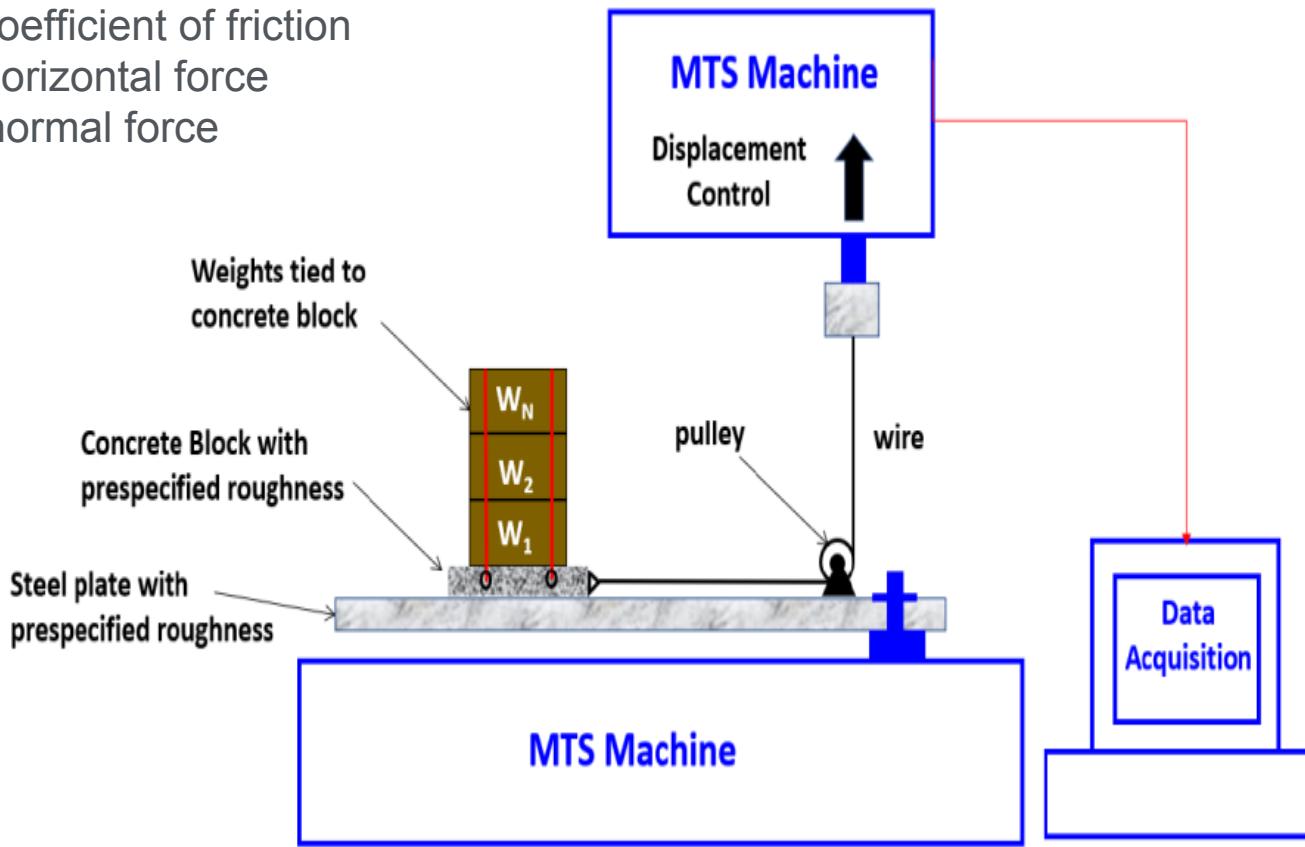


- The concrete finish on the left and right side of the table will be different to represent different ISFSI pad conditions.

# Steel on Concrete Static and Dynamic Coefficients of Friction Experiment

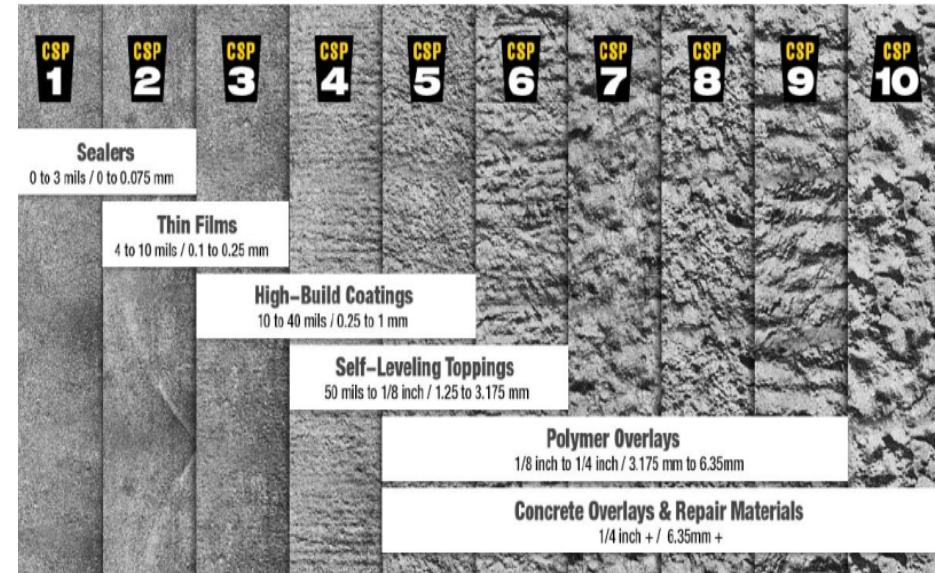
$$\mu = \frac{F}{N}$$

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

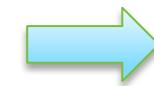


The motion of the concrete block will be monitored with a digital image correlation (DIC) camera system and by measuring the displacement of the crosshead of the MTS machine.

**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.

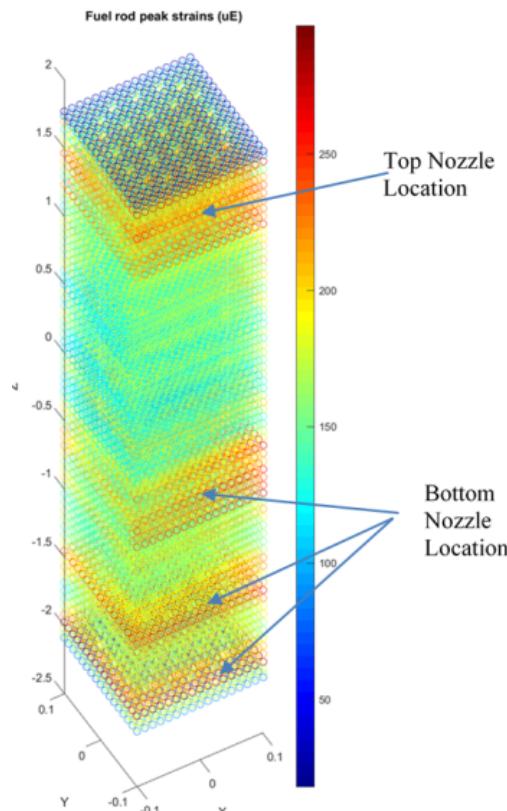


# Proposed Instrumentation

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			
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>34</b>	
Strain Gauges				
Instrumented Element	Location	NN		
Surrogate Assembly (4)	rods	128		
	Accelerometer			
Instrumented Element	Location	NN		
Canister	Top	2		
Cask	Top	2		
Shake table	top	2		
<b>Total</b>				

Proposed instrumentation will need  $\sim 300$  Channels

## Surrogate Assembly Instrumentation



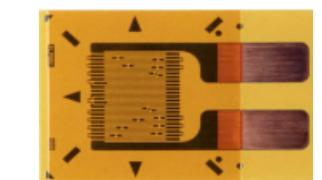
Pre-Test Modeling Results from  
Klymyshyn, SMiRT26

## Cask, Canister, and Basket Instrumentation



## Sensors

Endevco  
Model 727



CEA-03-062UW-350

# Questions?