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ATF activities at PSI: the swissnuclear project **ATF@LWR**

OECD/NEA 6th EGATFL Meeting, Boise, Idaho, USA, September 15-16, 2016

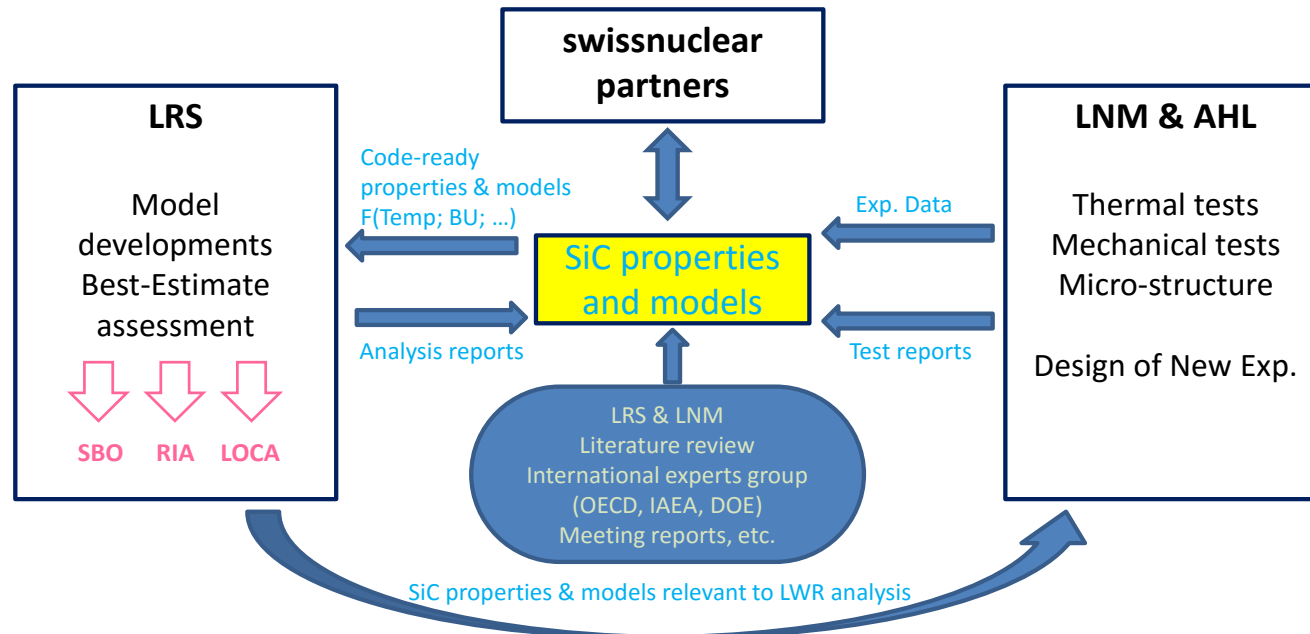
- PSI ATF ongoing activities
 - PSI involved in CARAT
 - PSI involved in EU project MATISSE

- Swiss context
 - Long term phase out
 - Next votation november 2016: 45 years max

<https://www.admin.ch/ch/f/pore/vi/vis407t.html> (in French)

- What is swissnuclear?
 - nuclear energy section of swisselectric, the organisation of Swiss electricity grid operator (it comprises representants of the swiss nuclear electricity suppliers)
- Objectives of the study:
 - Implementation of selected SiC cladding thermomechanical properties
 - Pilot integral evaluation of SiC cladding using best-estimate simulation schemes
 - Launch experimental programme to enrich state-of-knowledge on SiC properties for LWR application
 - Enrich PSI and swissnuclear partners state-of-knowledge
- Manpower
 - 15 pm (LRS)
 - and 15 pm (LNM)
- Contributors involved
 - PSI: LNM, LRS (a little AHL)
- Time frame
 - 2 years: Sept. 16 – Aug. 18

Overview of the project



- Model** Inventory of properties required by the simulation codes (CASMO-SIMULATE, FALCON, TRACE)
- Model** Implementation and verification of the SiC/SiC properties and models into codes
- Model** Evaluation of SiC/SiC on basis of representative accident scenarios (LOCA/RIA/SBO)
- Exp** Measurement of thermal conductivity of tubular SiC/SiC samples (vs irradiation)
- Exp** 3-point mechanical tests of SiC irradiated in SINQ (3.1 – 7.7 dpa)
- Exp** Investigation of microstructure and failure mechanisms

- General:
 - Internal database focused on the properties/models that will be implemented
 - Internal interaction between experimental and modelling
- LRS: modelling
 - Starting point:
 - Loose coupling of codes for Accident simulation mentioned in Top Fuel 2016 (LOCA)
 - Codes that will be used
 - SIMULATE3K: neutronics
 - TRACE: thermo-hydraulics
 - FALCON: fuel thermo-mechanics
 - Limitations
- LNM: experimental
 - Starting point
 - Last sn proposal
 - Planned measurements (see previous slide)
 - Thermal conductivity
 - Mechanical tests
 - Microstructural investigation
 - Limitations

LRS: Cross modeling approach

**Plant
behaviour**

TRACE

Consistency check:
cladding surface
temperature

- Burnup

But first, implementation of the properties!

**Core
simulation**
CASMO4E/
SIMULATE3K

- Assembly/fuel type
- $T, P, F_{\text{coolant}} = f(\text{time})$
- Power history

**Fuel
modelling**
FALCON

Falcon TA

- Is rod **ballooned/ruptured?**

Conclusions



BI: base irradiation

TA: transient analysis (LOCA)

SiC/SiC TC measurements - apparatus

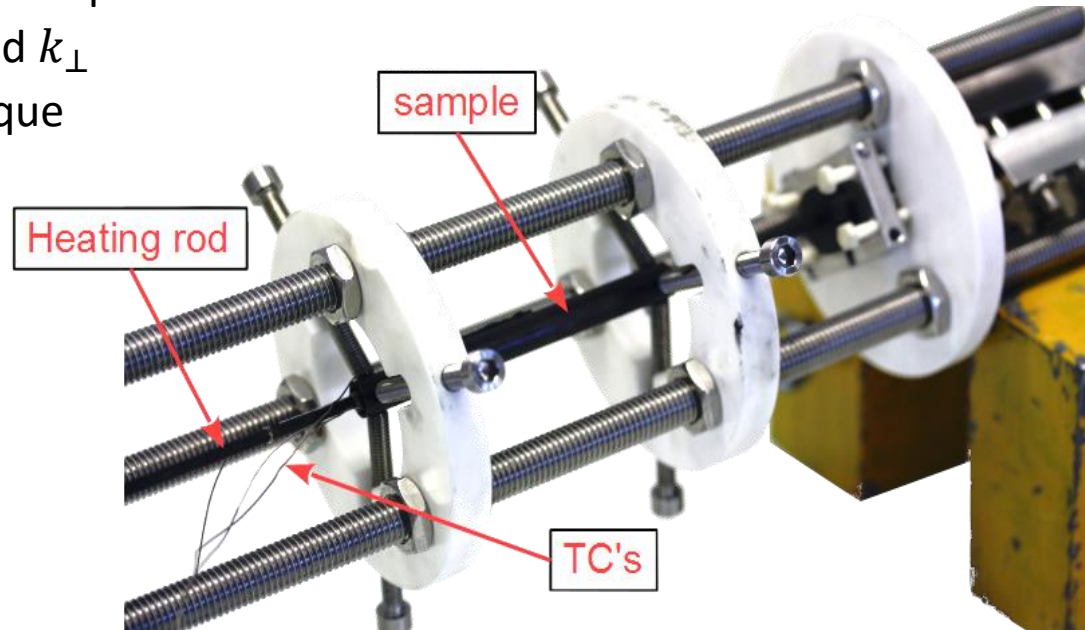
- Radial heat flow apparatus → axis-symmetric setup

Pros

- Flexible:
 - Length: 3 to 25 cm
 - $\varnothing_{\text{in}}$: min 6 mm
 - $\varnothing_{\text{out}}$: max 40 mm
 - T: RT to $\sim 700^\circ\text{C}$
- Can measure active samples
- Decoupling of $k_{\parallel}$ and $k_{\perp}$
- Steady-state technique

Cons

- Heat exchange rates through radiosity analysis (Gebhart) → sensitive to uncertainties
- Lengthy (7-10 day per measurement)
- Thermocouples attachment (glue)



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- O. Zerkak

and

- **swissnuclear**

