



Refabrication Capability Development, HFEF System and Instrumentation

December 2020

Changing the World's Energy Future

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**Prepared for the
U.S. Department of Energy
Under DOE Idaho Operations Office
Contract DE-AC07-05ID14517**



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Nuclear Energy

Refabrication Capability Development, HFEF System and Instrumentation

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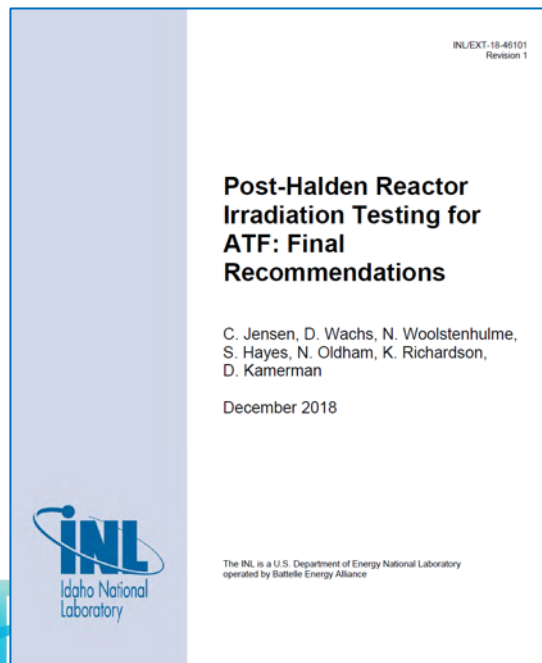
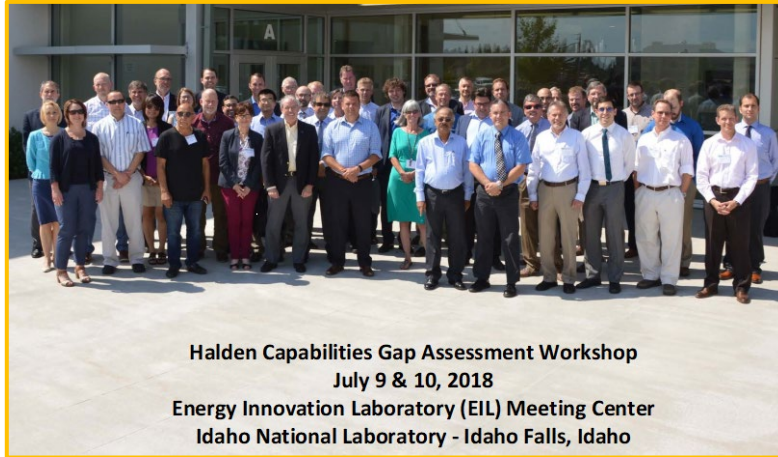
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Idaho National Laboratory



Halden Gap Assessment/Recommendations to Support ATF



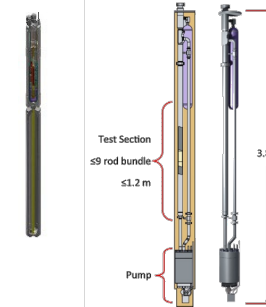
RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Accelerate LOCA Testing Capability at TREAT

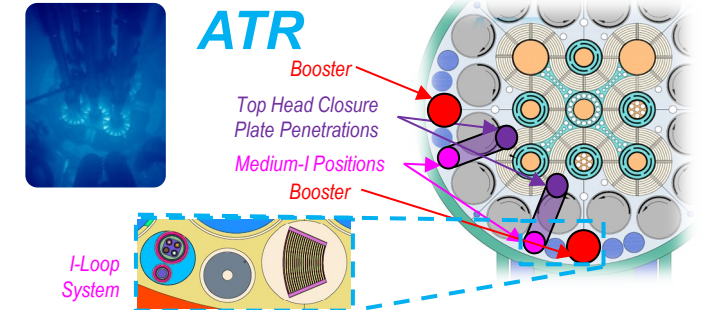


Devices for prototypic LWR design
basis accident conditions

TREAT

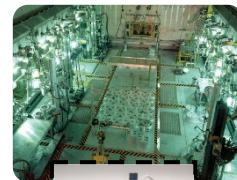


2. Expand Water Loop Capacity with Ramp Testing Capability at ATR

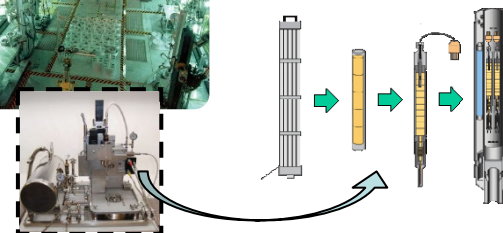


Prototypic environments for operational transient
experiments to failure and BWR conditions

3. Establish Refabrication/Instrumentation Capability

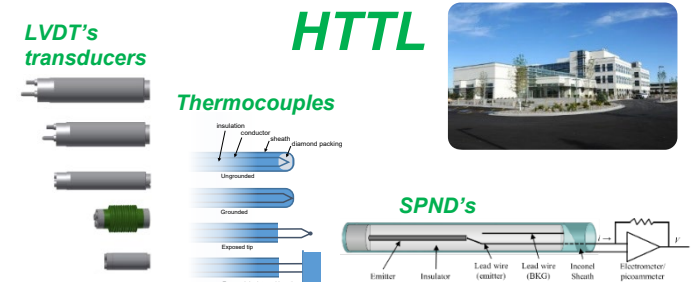


MFC HFEF/FSRB



Refabrication and reinstrumentation of fuel
irradiated in nuclear power plants

4. Deploy Reliable Advanced In-Pile Instrumentation

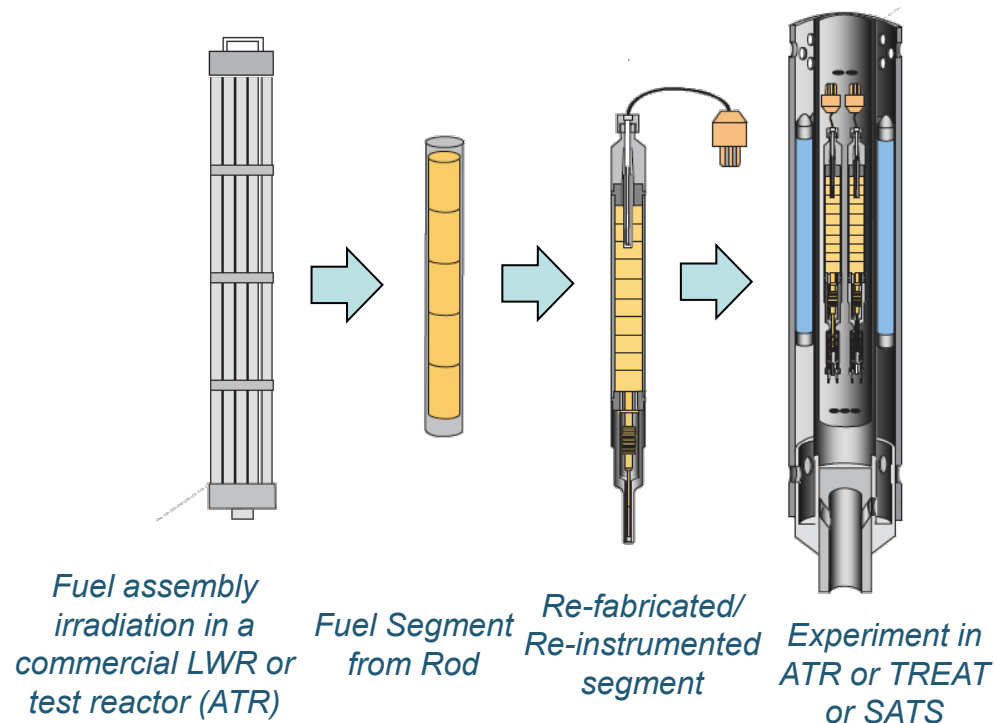


Dedicated instrumentation development with
specific focus on in-pile test reactor deployment

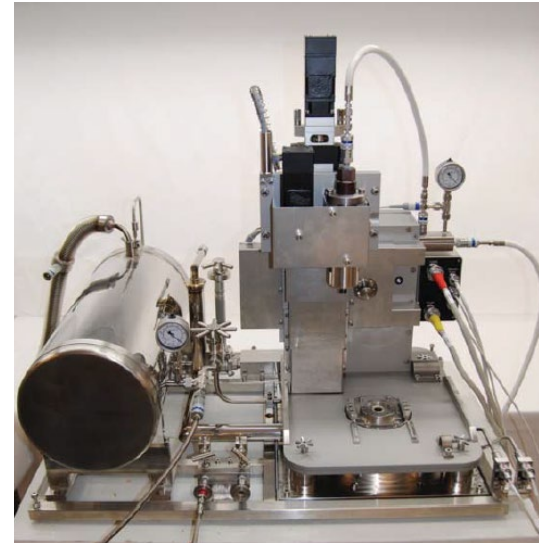
Refabrication is a Key Enabling Technology to Bridge Irradiations in Different Reactors

■ Fuel Rod Refabrication, Reinstrumentation, and Continued Irradiation

- Access the state of the fuel at any point in its life cycle
- Used in test facilities around the world for decades – extended to reinstrumentation developed by RISO facility, Denmark; optimized by Halden facility



Halden re-instrumentation equipment



Preserve state of fuel using cryo system – drill fuel to defuel cladding and instrument insertion and attachment

France (CEA) has developed a “dry” drilling alternative to the Halden “cryo” drilling technique.
Limited available information.

Current Outlook for Testing Irradiated Fuel

FY20

FY21

FY22

FY23

FY24

FY25

SETH Device Fully
Deployed for Fresh
Fuel (Pre-FY20)

Byron
Shipment

Studsвик
Shipment

Hatch
Shipment

Vogtle
Shipment

ORNL
Shipment

MSERTTA Commissioning

MSERTTA Irradiated (full capability)

HERA, NSUF, ATF vendor

*In-pile deployment and
testing irradiated fuel*

LSERTTA
Commissioning

LSERTTA Irradiated (full capability)

LOC HBU, ATF vendor

SETH (Dry)

MARCH-SERTTA (Static Water)

LOCA-SERTTA (Blowdown Water)

*Device
development*

Long Rod Testing Device (currently no funding)

Transient in-pile instrumentation

Fuel Rod Refabrication

Attach TC to irradiated cladding

Advanced Capability for Fuel Rod Refabrication + Reinstrumentation

*Instrumentation for
irradiated fuel
capability*

MSERTTA Hot Cell Preparations

State of the art
reinstrumentation
capability

*Hot-cell handling
preparations*

LSERTTA Hot Cell Preparations

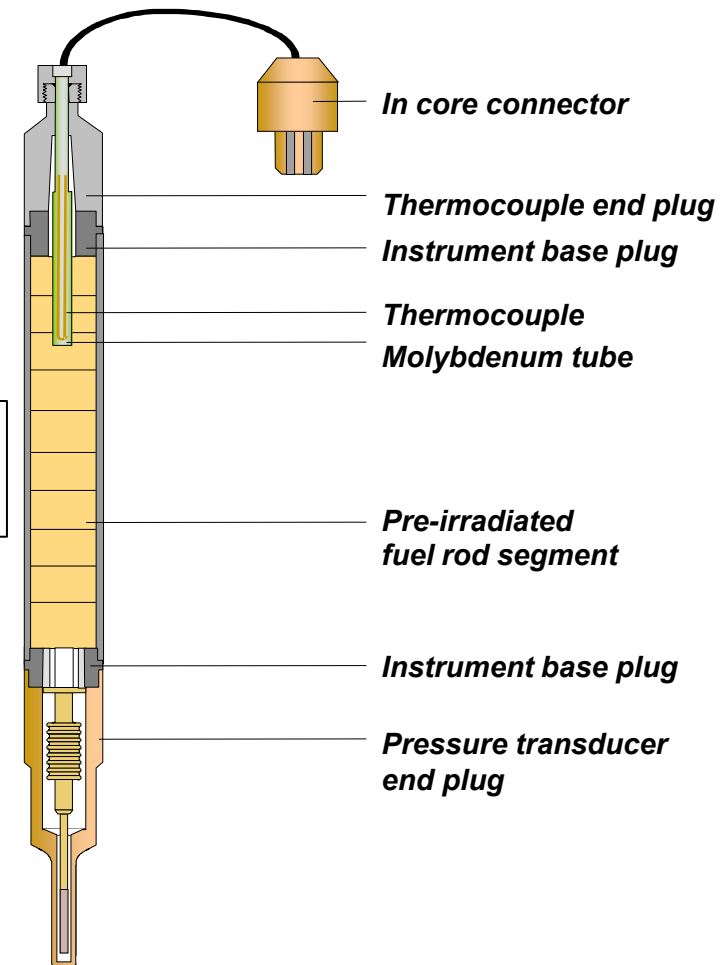
(THOR Hot Cell Preparations)



Refabrication and Reinstrumentation Process

- Inspection of fuel rod (includes neutron radiography)
- Fuel rod cut to length
- De-fuelling of fuel rod ends
- Oxide layer removed from cladding ends
- End plugs welded to fuel rod (pressure transducer and thermocouple base plugs)
- Fuel rod filled with liquid CO₂ and frozen with liquid N₂
- Drilling of centre hole (vacuum process)
- Assembly of Mo-tube
- Fuel rod dried at 300 °C for 72 hours (vacuum)
- Second part of pressure transducer end plug welded to fuel rod
- Second part of thermocouple end plug welded to fuel rod
- Measurement of fuel rod free-volume and gas flow properties
- Surface TC attachment (welding)
- Fuel rod evacuated, filled with He and seal welded
- He leak-test of fuel rod
- Check-out / testing of fuel rod instrumentation
- Final inspection of fuel rod

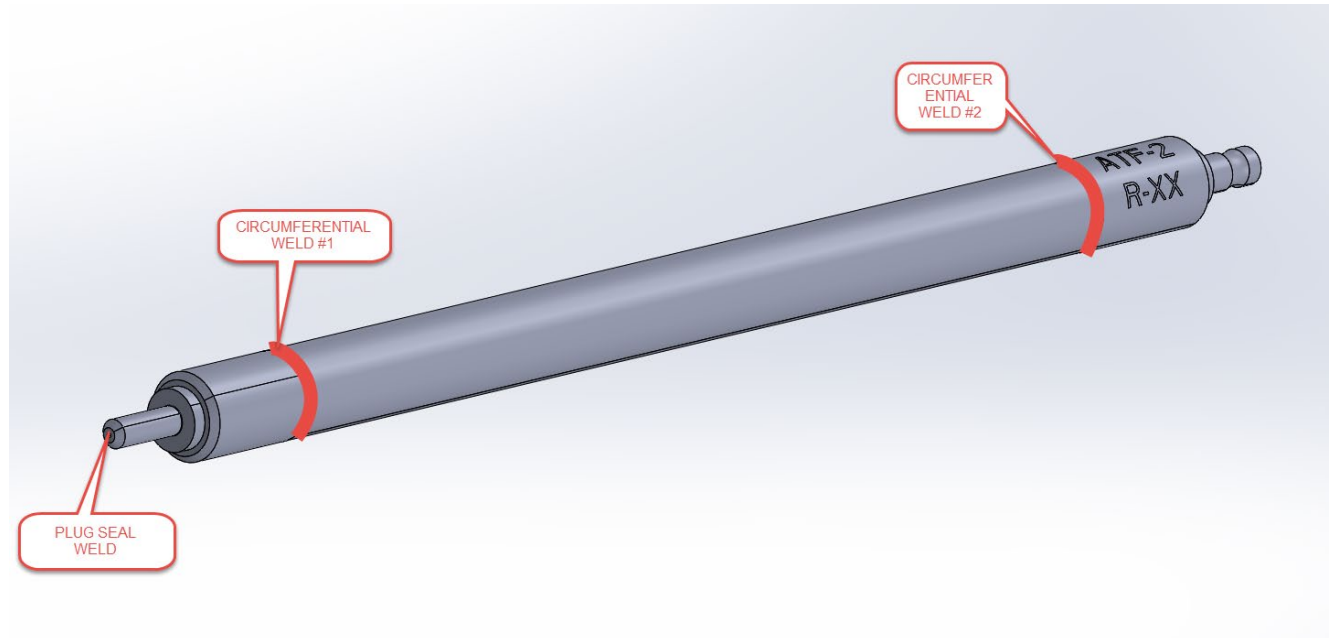
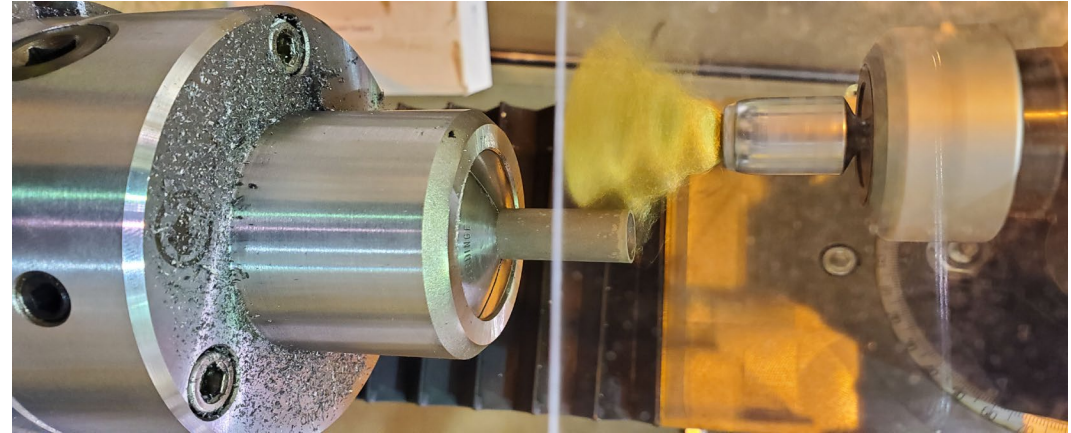
Baseline Refabrication
Advanced Reinstrumentation



ATF-2 STYLE Rodlet Welds and Removing Oxide Layer for Welding

■ Three Welds Needed for ATF-2 Style Rodlets

- Two circumferential welds for rodlet end caps
- One plug seal weld after pressurizing the Rodlet



Rodlet End Welding System (REWS)

■ End Cap Welding Fixture

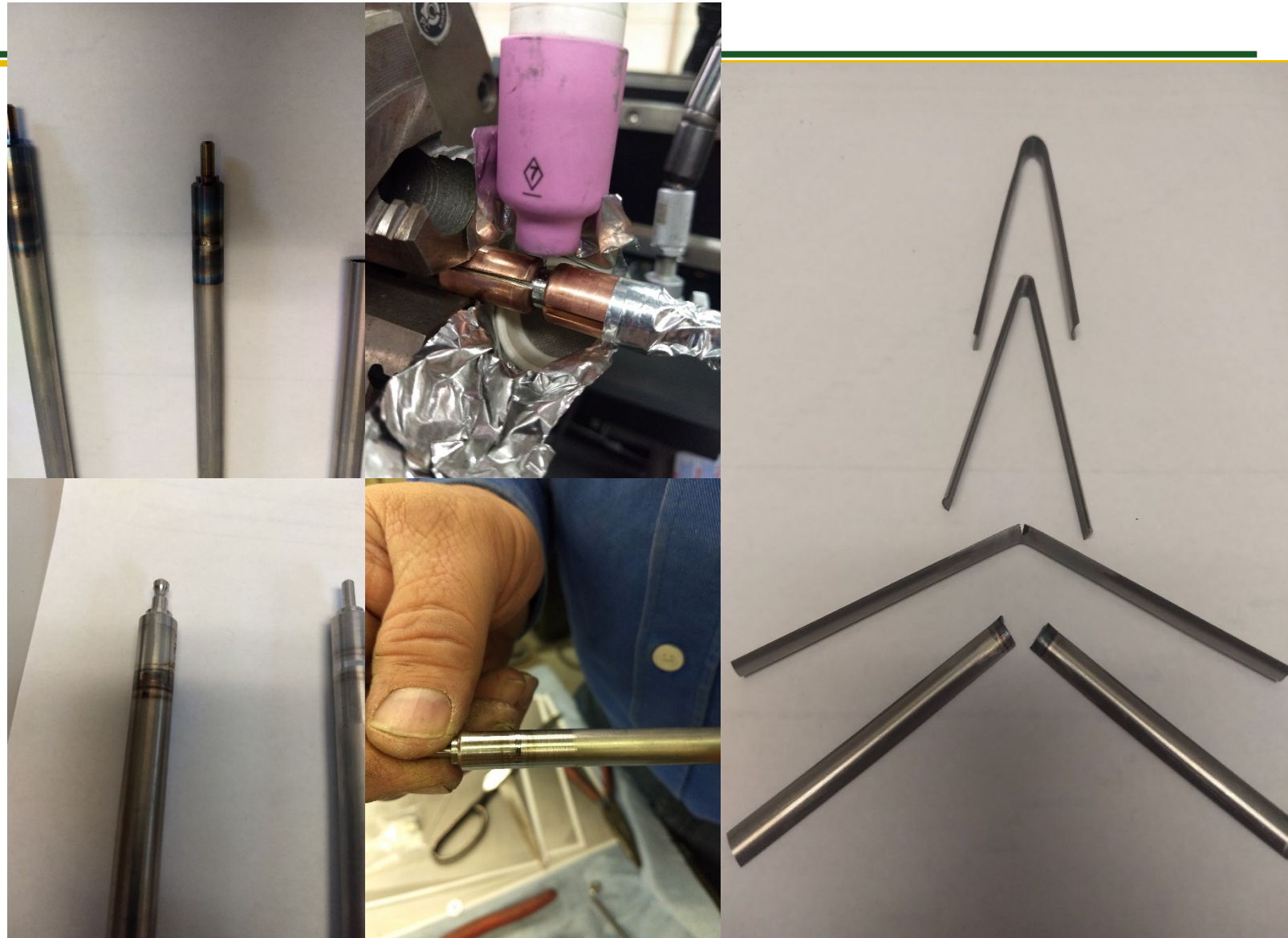
- Programmable Automated Voltage Control (AVC)
- Programmable Cross Seam Position (X-AXIS)
- Programmable Rotary Control
- Gas enclosure for added process gas coverage
- Tooling accommodates ATF-2 style rodlets
- Open concept for easier operation and future adaptability





- **Weld test showed localized shield gas was not sufficient**
- **Initially no heat sink or enclosure**
- **Added heat sink and enclosure**
- **Altered gas flow**
- **Two out four bent without breaking**
- **Those that broke did not have full penetration**
- **With shield gas, backing gas, weld program and tungsten alterations we can improve welds.**

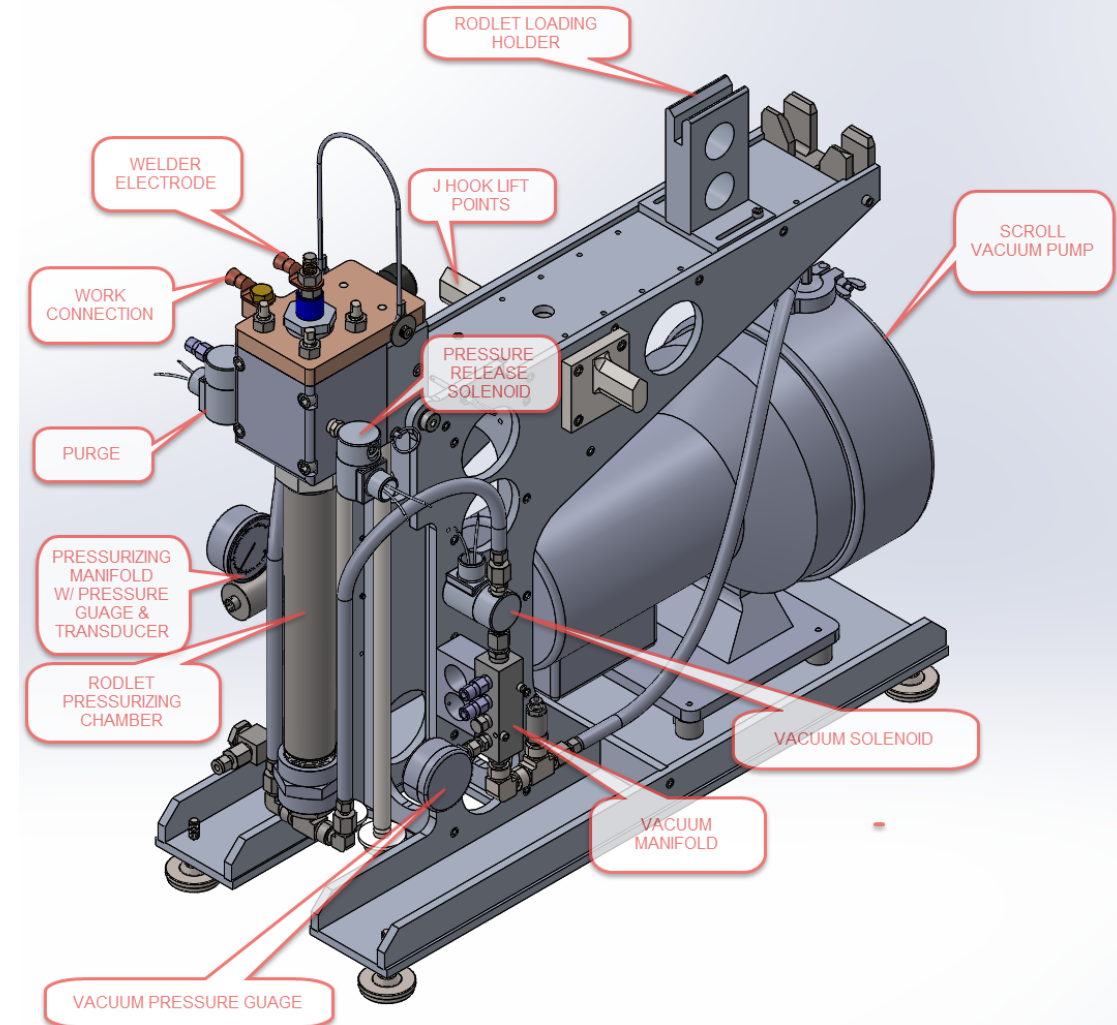
Gas Coverage & Welding Trials



In Cell Weld Under Pressure System (ICWUPS)

■ Rodlet Pressurizing and Seal Weld Fixture

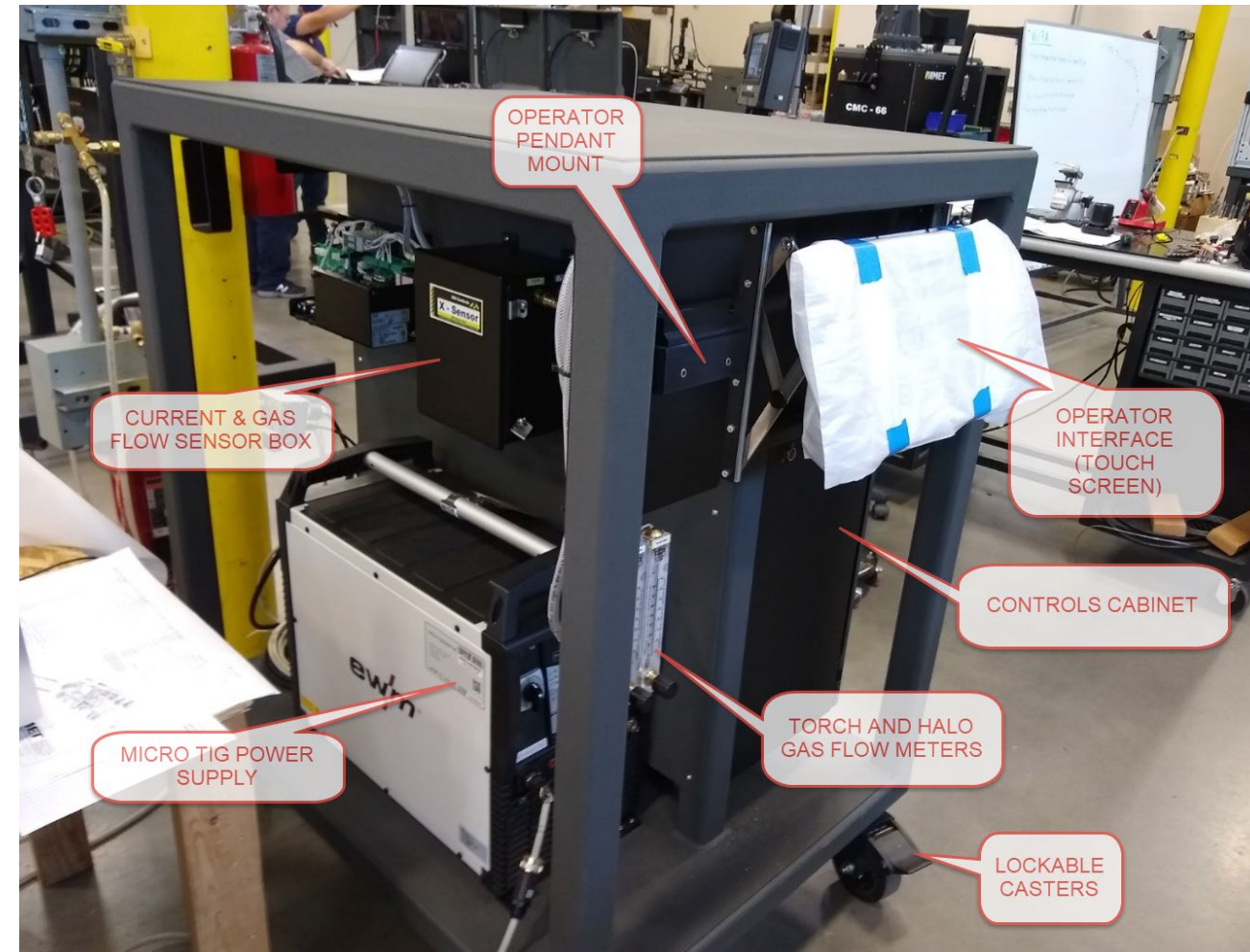
- Currently being Machined
- Utilizes same weld control as the REWS welding fixture
- Utilizes a PLC controller for vacuum a pressurization sequences
- Scroll pump for rodlet gas evacuation
- Capability of pressurizing to 2250 psi



REWS & ICWUPS Weld Controller

■ Weld Controller

- AMET X-PRO controller
- Controls welding power supply, and motion axis through upslope, main, & downslope segments
- Data acquisition tracking of voltage current and motion axis
- Micro TIG power supply for low current arc initiation, and welding
- Programmable AVC controller



- **Complete fabrication and factory acceptance, deliver to INL for testing**
- **Using mockup parts, weld parameters will be developed and weld testing will be performed**
- **Testing for in-cell maintainability will be performed**
- **In cell feed through needs to be machined and assembled**
- **Electrical noise testing with assembled feed through**
- **Feed through needs to be installed**
- **Testing for future application welding**

Intermediate Steps for Advanced Re-instrumentation to also support Near Term Needs

■ Evaluate options to perform surface TC attachment (welding)

- Different TC types (sheathed, bare-wire) and configurations
- Evaluate options for near term deployment without TESB

■ Investigate options to perform instrumented endcap welding

- Leverage Halden designs of endcaps, and design/fabricate instrumented endcaps compatible with experiments
 - *TCs, LVDTs, Bellows, Pyrometers, etc.*
- Develop endcap welding that preserves the critical features of embedded instruments
- Evaluate options for near term deployment without TESB

■ Develop fuel pellet drilling process for fresh and irradiated fuels

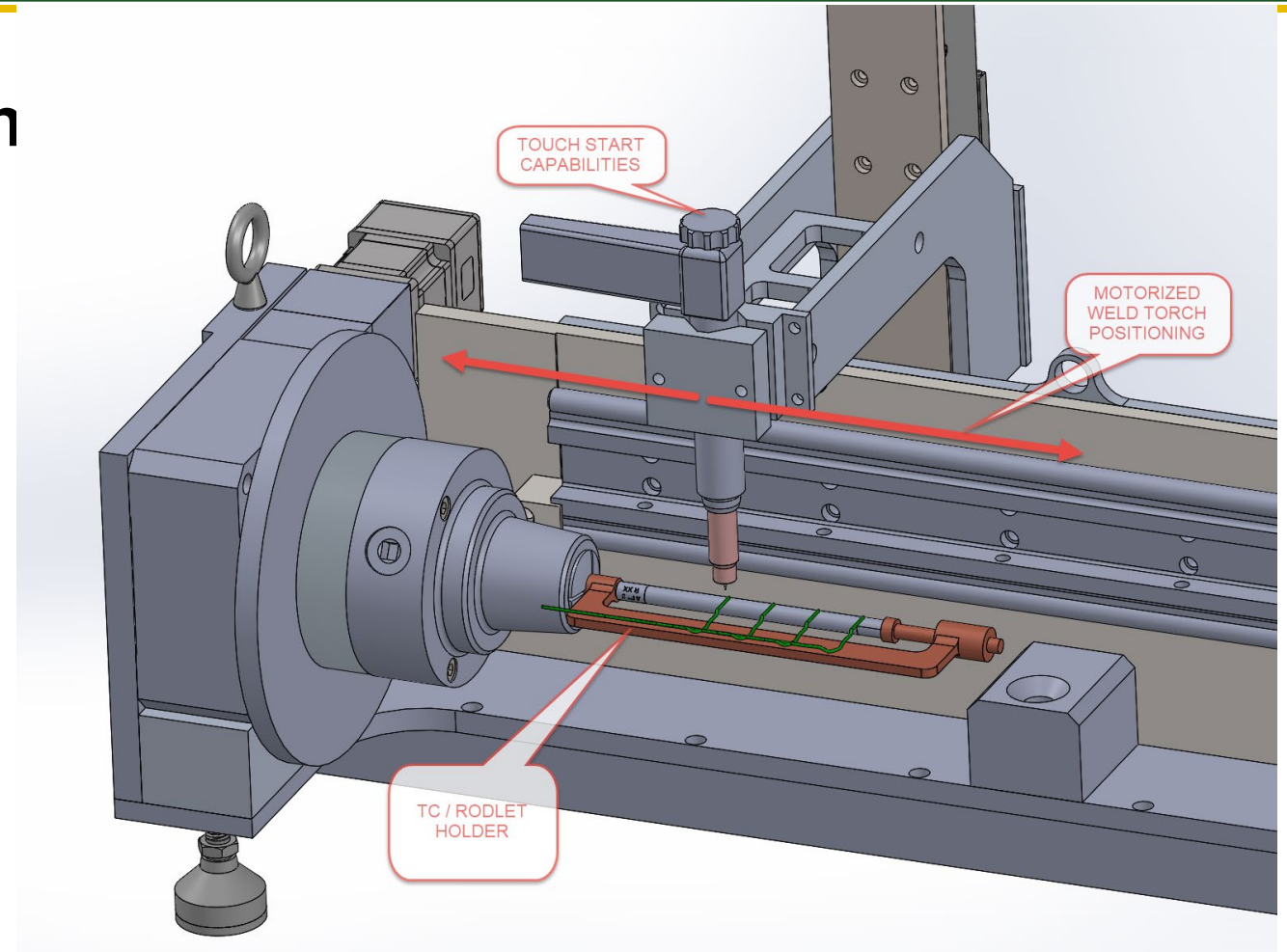
- Both fresh and irradiated fuel experiments expected to require centerline temperature measurement in the near future.
- Halden “cryo” system available to use to develop methodology on surrogate materials; thanks to I2!
- Develop “dry” (aka CEA method) which could be deployed more quickly than “cryo” method, and could make use of existing equipment.

■ Considerations

- Timing of TESB availability
- Speed and complexity of deployment in existing facilities

■ Adapting and testing with new equipment

- TC welding
 - *bare and sheathed,*
 - *integral junctions*
 - *Modeling of TC connections*
- Other rodlet designs



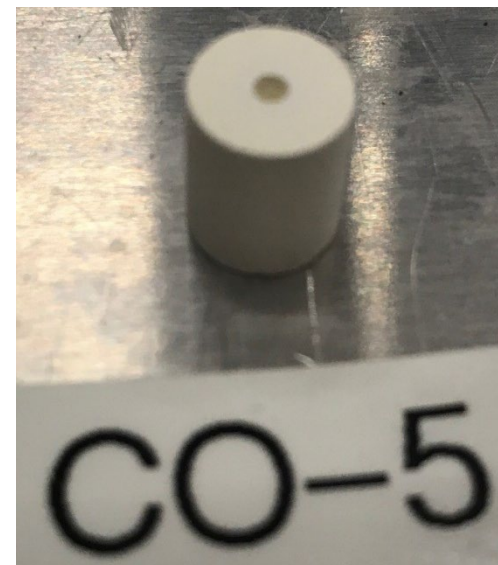
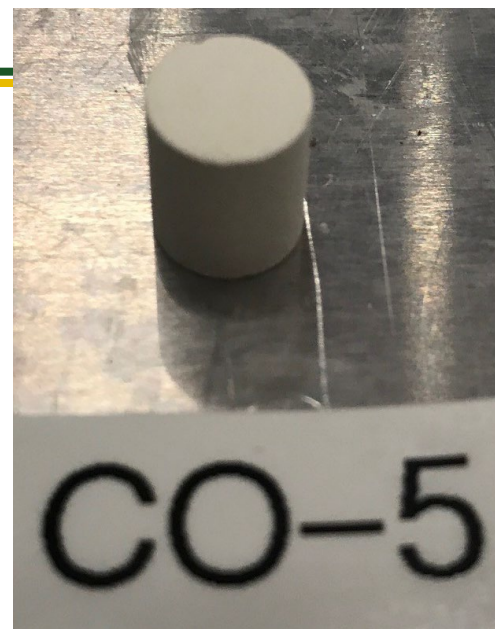
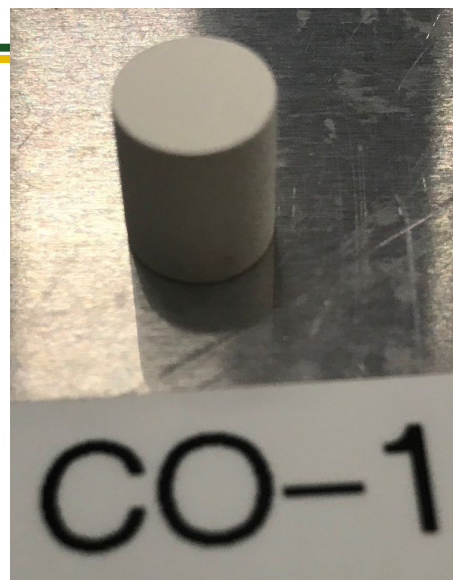


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Dry Pellet Drilling Trials and Pellet Cracking

- Dry drilling has potential for near term implementation using existing equipment.
- Pre-cracking pellets provides source for next phase of drilling development





Title That Explains Impact

- Bullet points explaining the approach, results, and future directions
 - Presentations limited to 15 minutes plus 5 minutes Q&A
 - Include contact information
 - No embedded movies please
-
- ReBekah will upload, share and advance slides during the meeting
 - Slides are due to ReBekah (cc Phyllis and Kate) on December 1.
 - Presentations need to be approved for public release should be cleared for public release **prior to send them** to ReBekah.



Caption should explain how image relates