



Annular Metallic Nuclear Fuel Informatics at 50 nm Resolution

March 2023

Changing the World's Energy Future

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Outline

- Metal fuel development challenges
 - Background and motivation
- Our approach – workflow
 - Fission gas bubble segmentation
 - Fission gas bubble classification (Decision Tree)
- A showcase study on two U-10Zr annular fuel
 - Porosity analysis
 - Phase identification
- Conclusion and Future Work

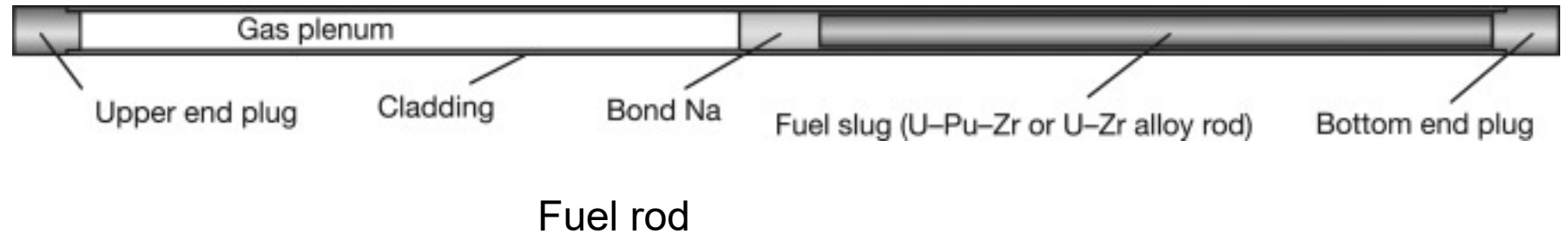


Nuclear Test Reactors

Background – Cladding Integrity



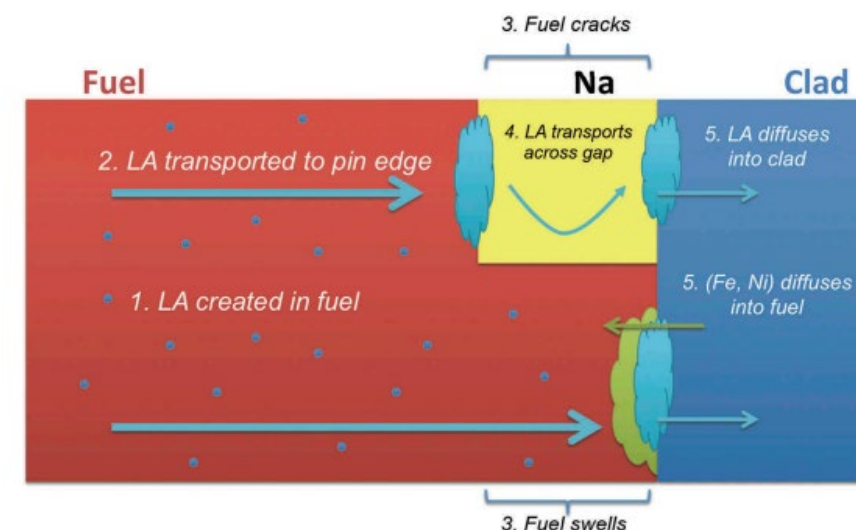
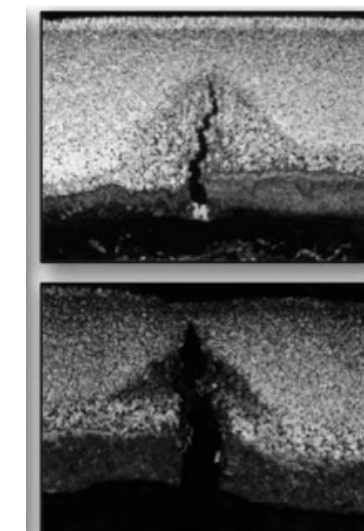
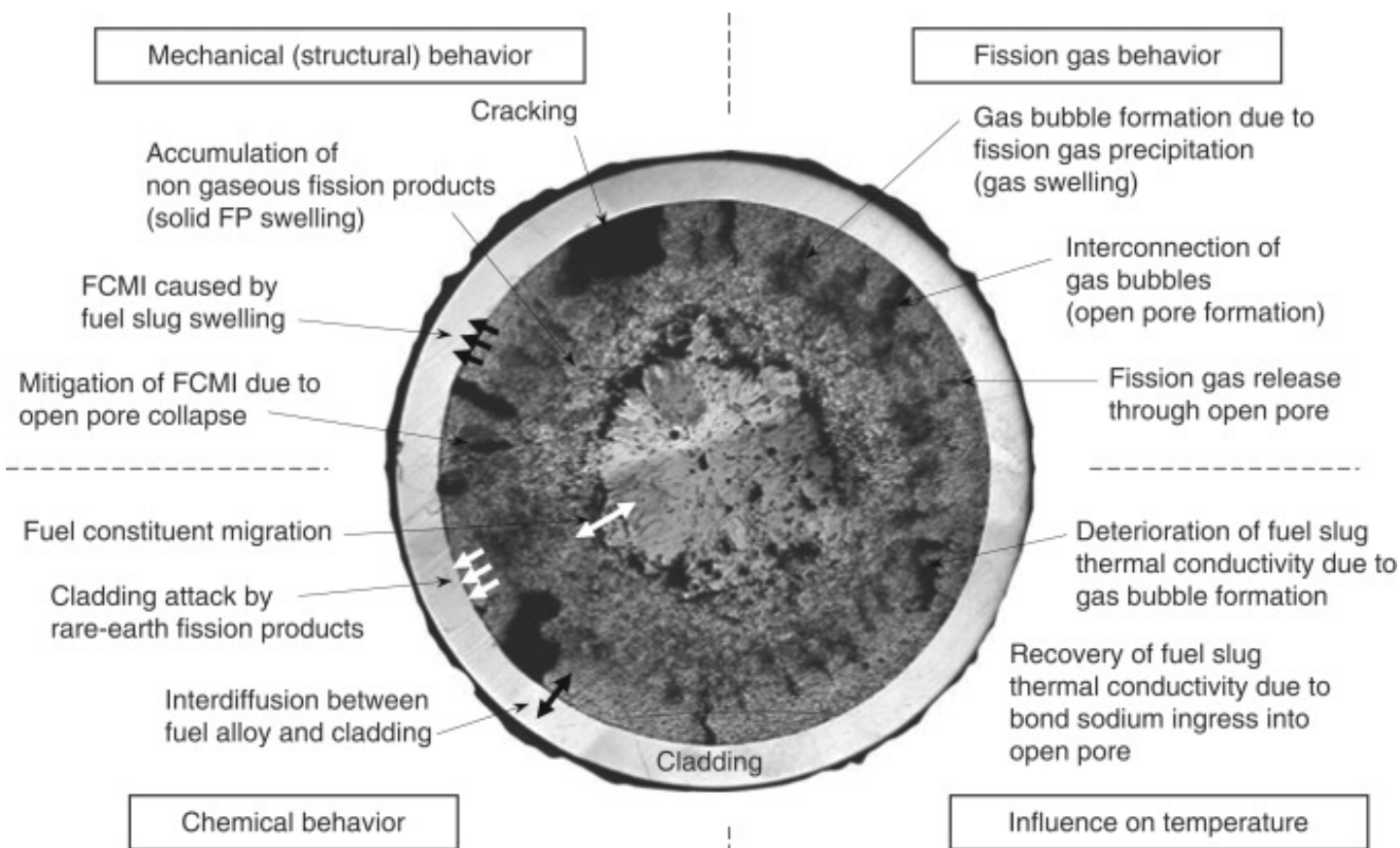
→
Fuel
bundle



Cladding is the thin-walled metal tube that forms the outer jacket of a nuclear fuel rod. It prevents corrosion of the fuel by the coolant and the release of fission products into the coolant. It is a **first barrier** for retention of fission products.

Source: Tanju et al, Nuclear Sci. Tech. 2015; W.J. Williams et al. / Annals of Nuclear Energy 136 (2020) 107016; Olander, 1976; Takanari Ogata, Abdellatif Yacout, 2020

Background - Metal fuel irradiated microstructure



Takanari Ogata, Abdellatif Yacout, 2020
 Mattews C. et al, Nuc. Tech. 2017

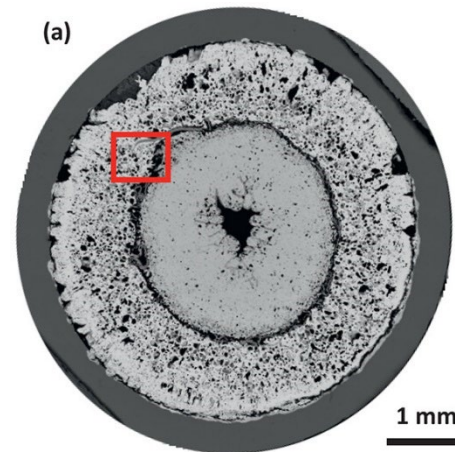
Motivation – A big picture

Huge microstructure data

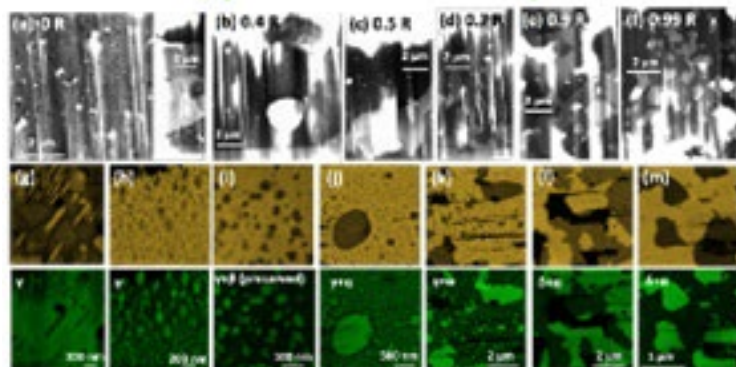
Metallography



SEM



TEM, phase and composition

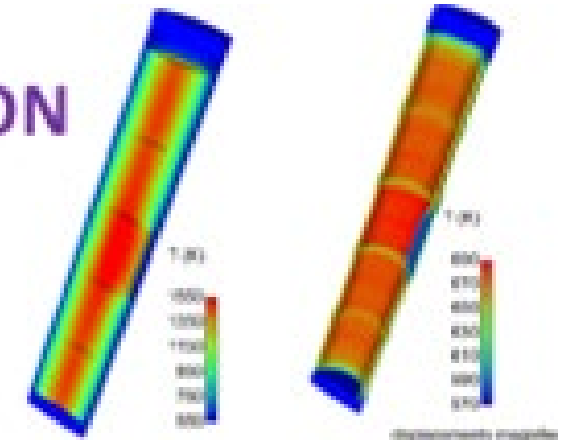


Machine learning to aid mechanistic understanding



Fuel modeling code to better predict fuel performance

BISON



Fuel qualification and licensing

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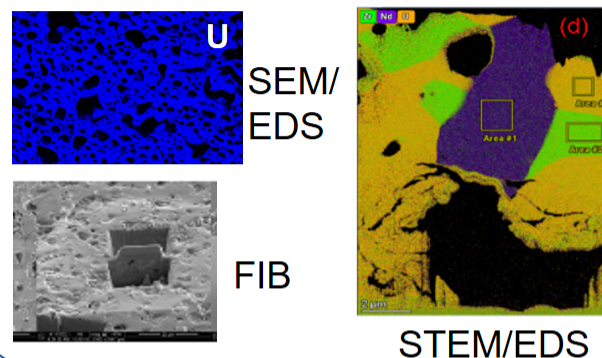
Nuclear Test Reactors

Approach - Workflow

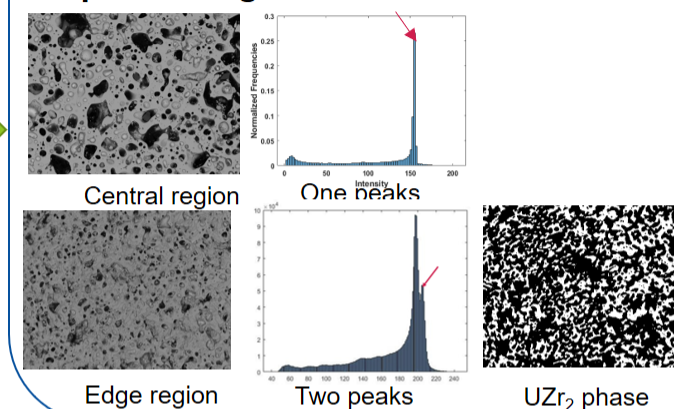
Irradiated fuel
microstructure
(SEM/FIB)



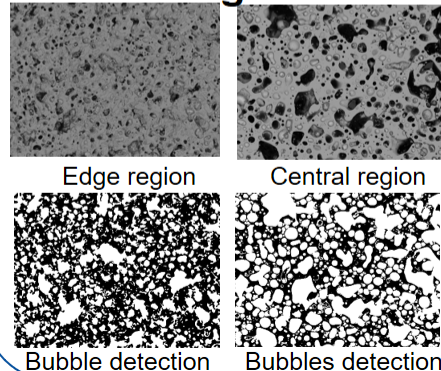
Phase determination through
advanced characterization



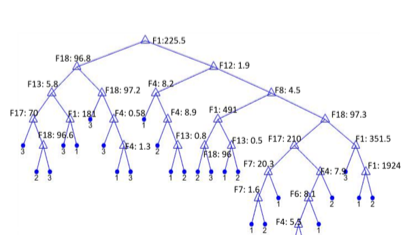
phase determination through image
processing



Bubble segmentation

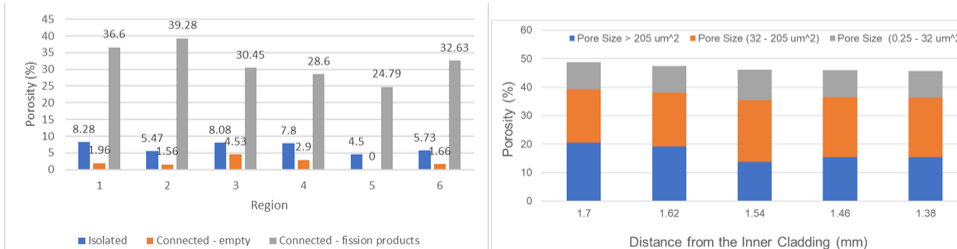


Bubble Classification

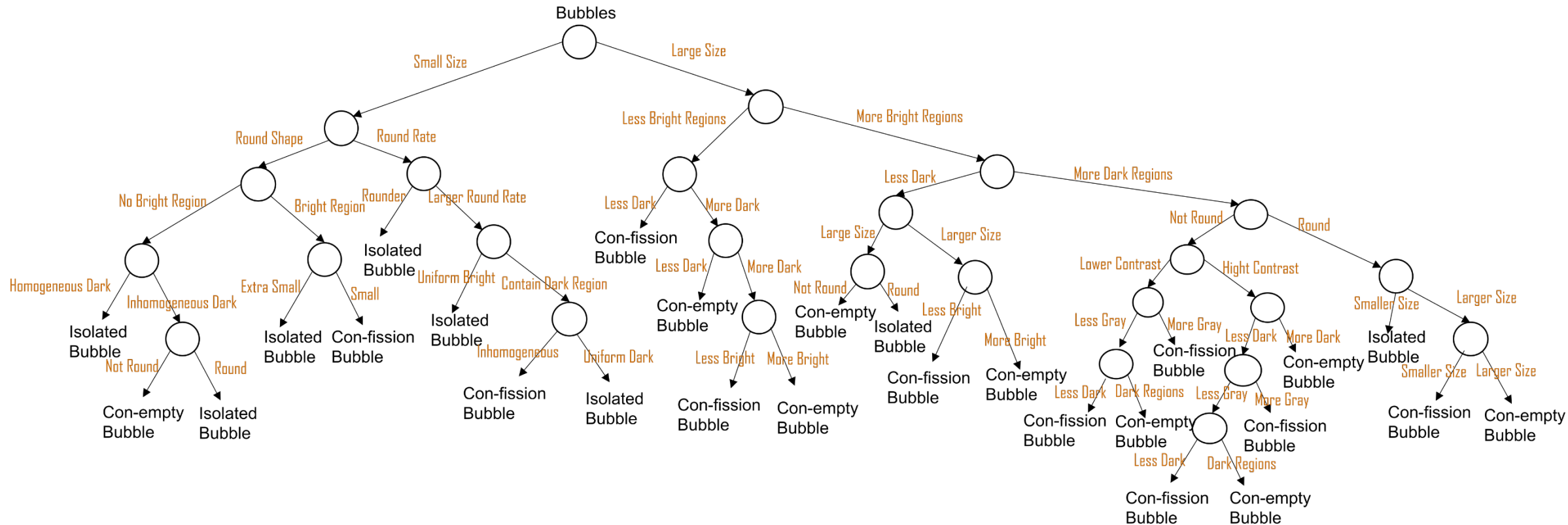


Applying the trained decision tree model

Quantitative results



Decision Tree Classifier



- Manually bubble classification: 800 bubbles with three bubble categories: isolated, connected w/o Ln, connected with Ln
- Training and testing: 80% training, 20% testing
- 18 features including bubble's mean intensity, size, standard deviation of intensity, intensity histogram, intensity range and the shape convexity
- Challenges: unbalanced and limited data

Outline

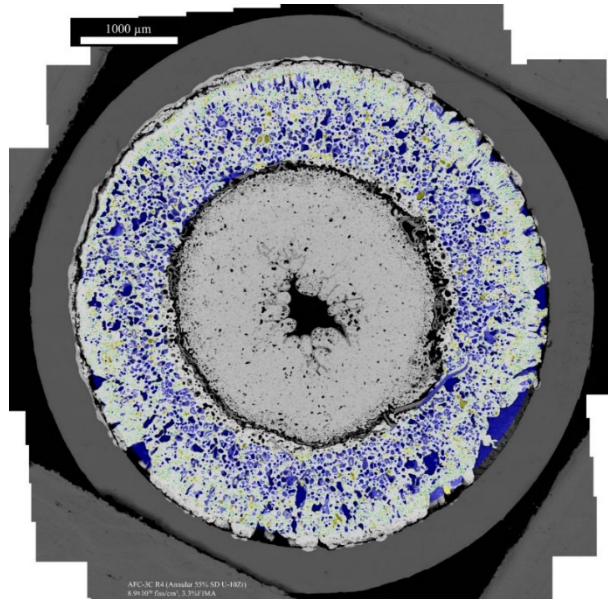
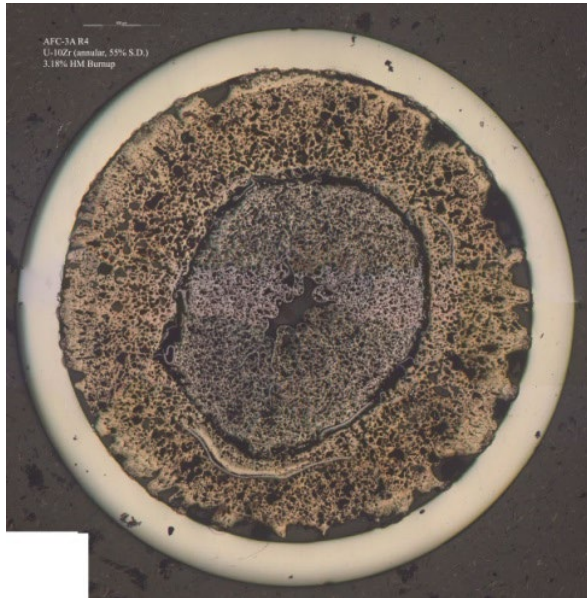
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Nuclear Test Reactors

A showcase - Two metallic fuel cross-sections

21 X



83 B



Cast into annular molds

U-10Zr, 55% SD, annular, He,
3.3%FIMA, 540-600+ C

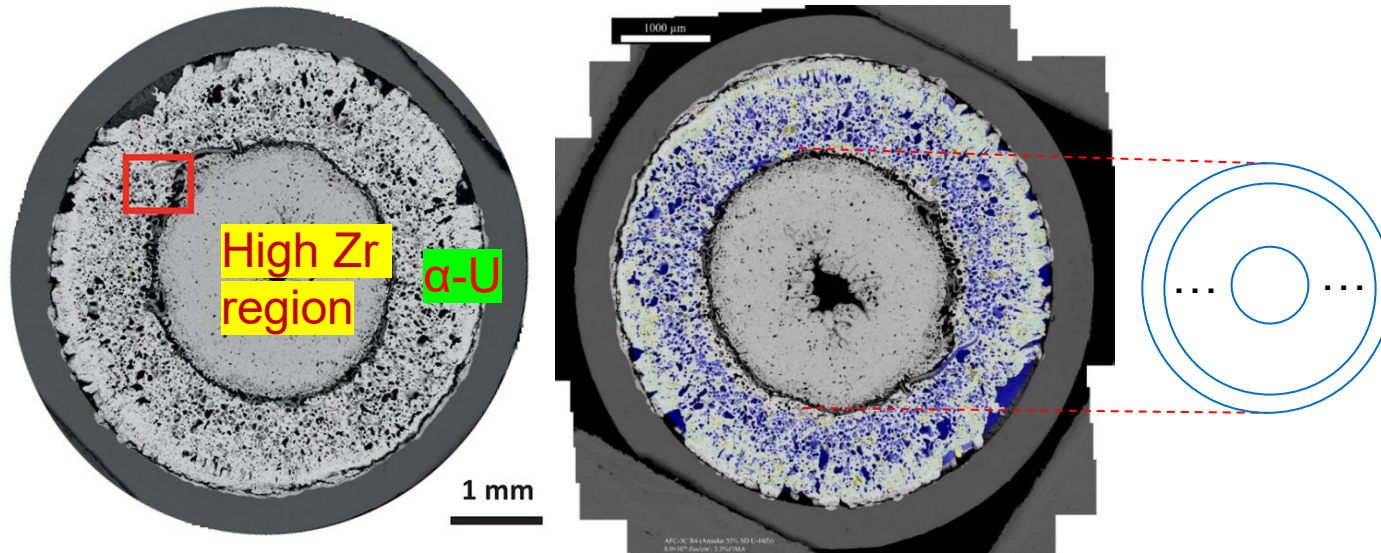
Machined holes after cast

U-10Zr, 55% SD, annular, He,
4.3% FIMA, 600°C

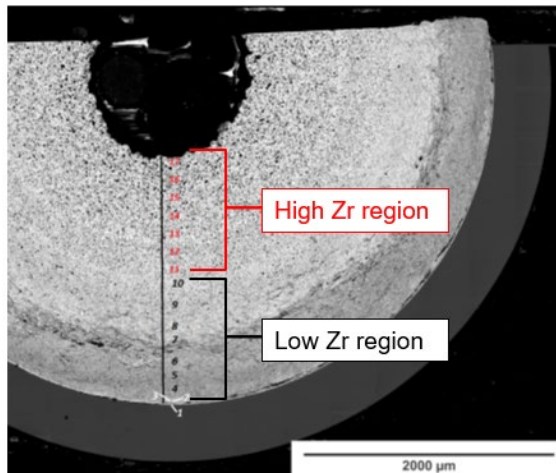
83 B better fuel performance, low FCCI

Microstructure Comparison

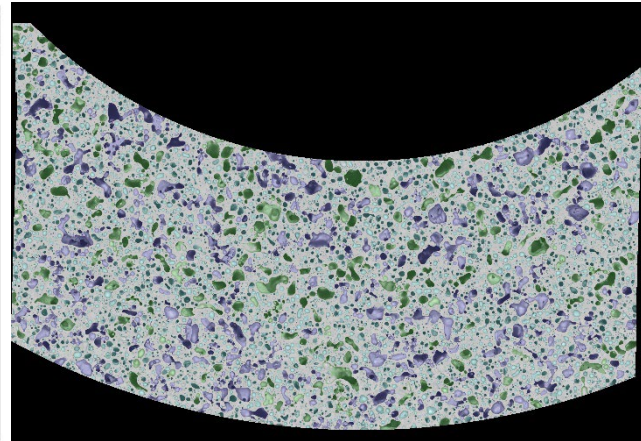
High Zr region



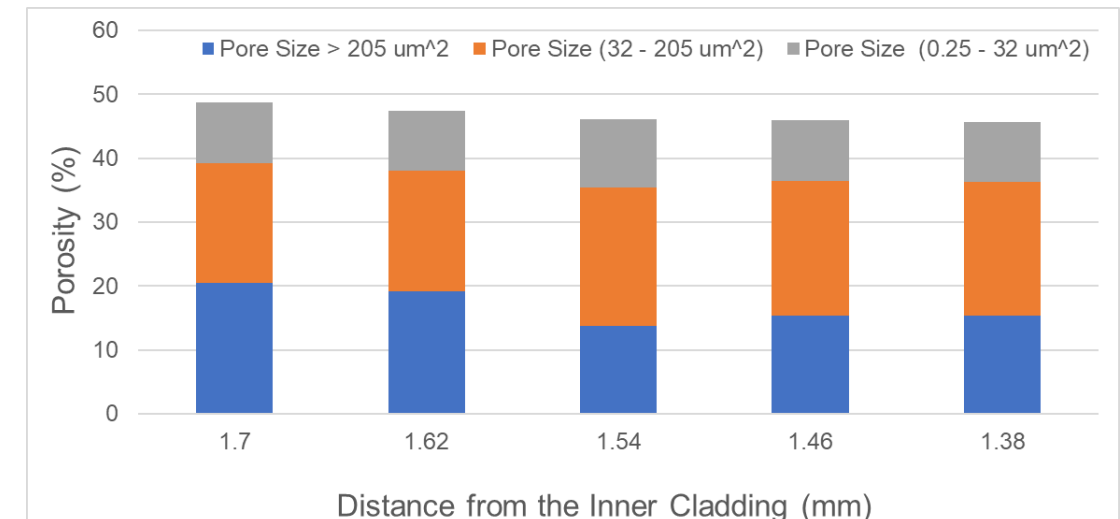
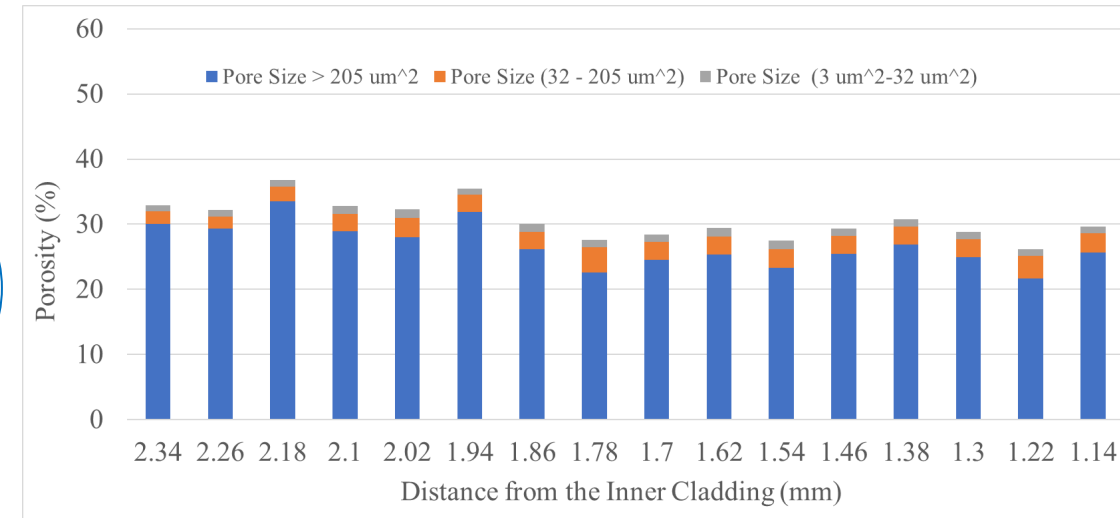
21X



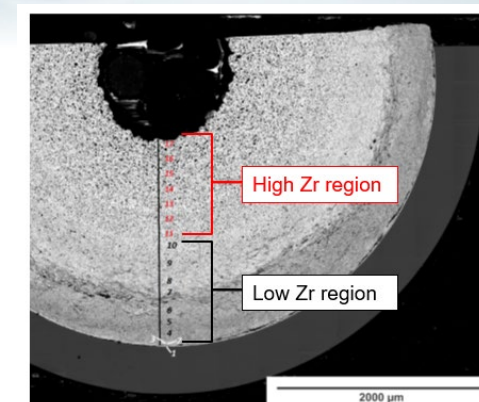
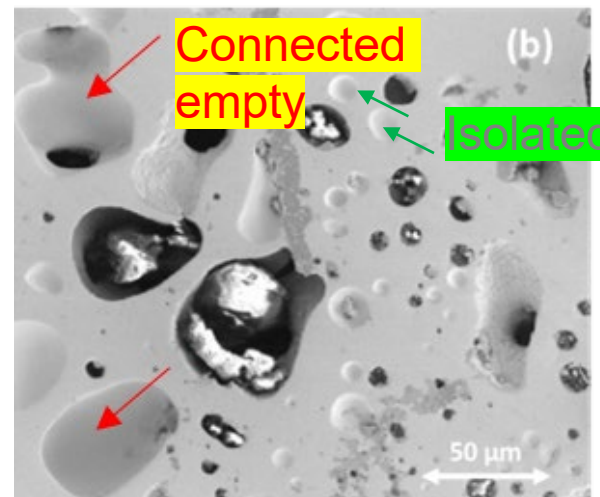
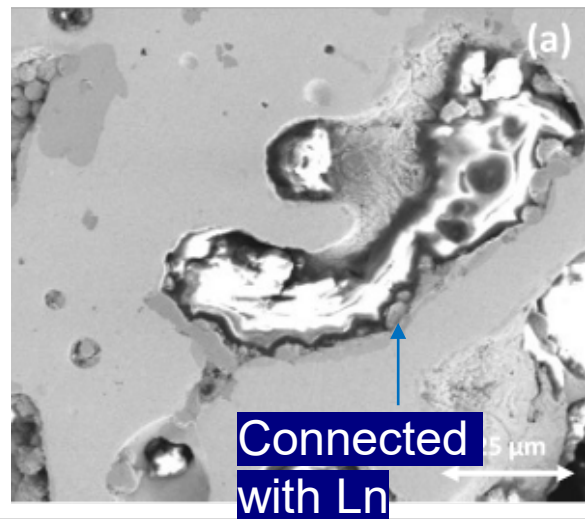
AFC-3D R1 (U-10Zr, 55% SD, annular, He, 4.3%FIMA, 600 C)



83B

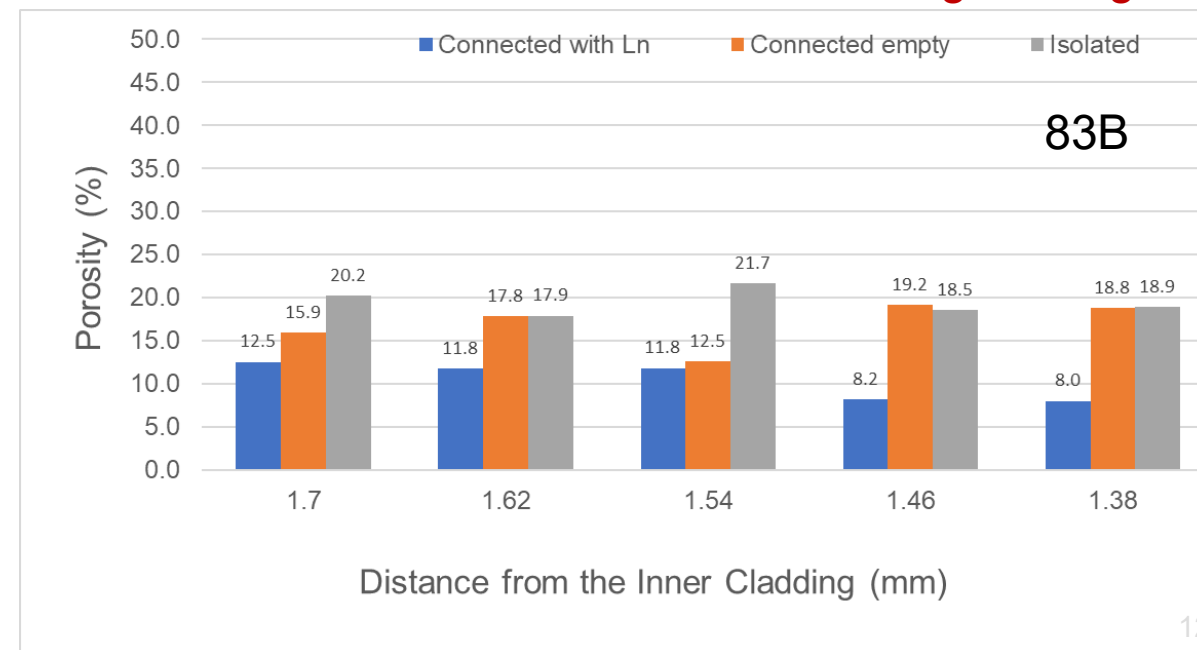
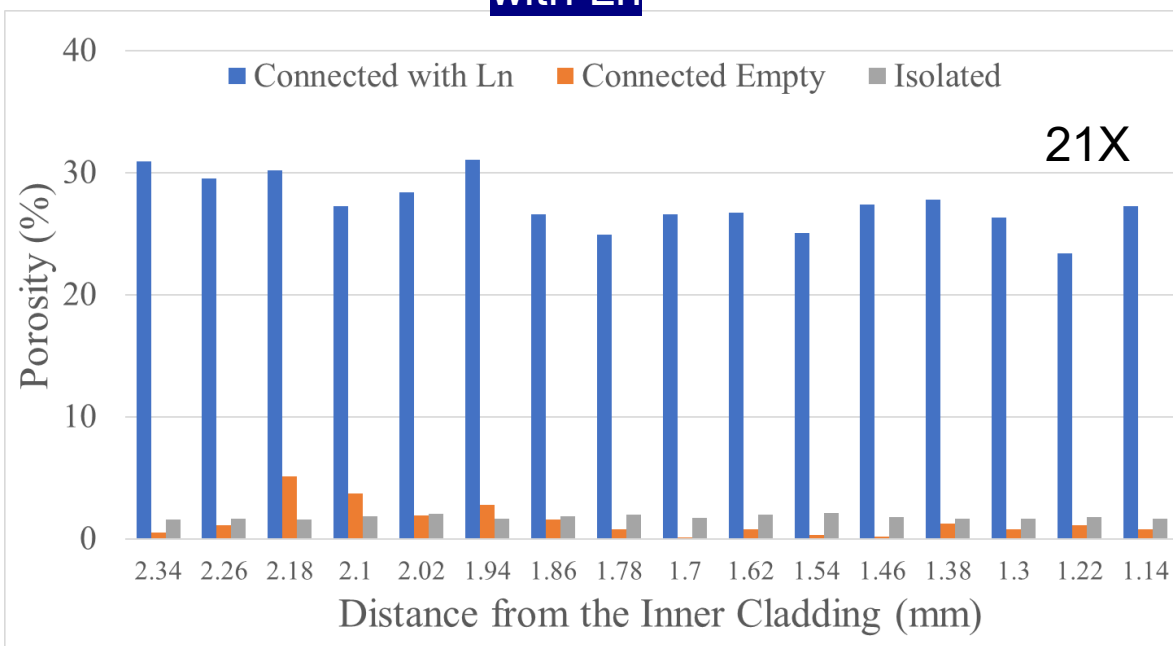


Microstructure – bubble classification



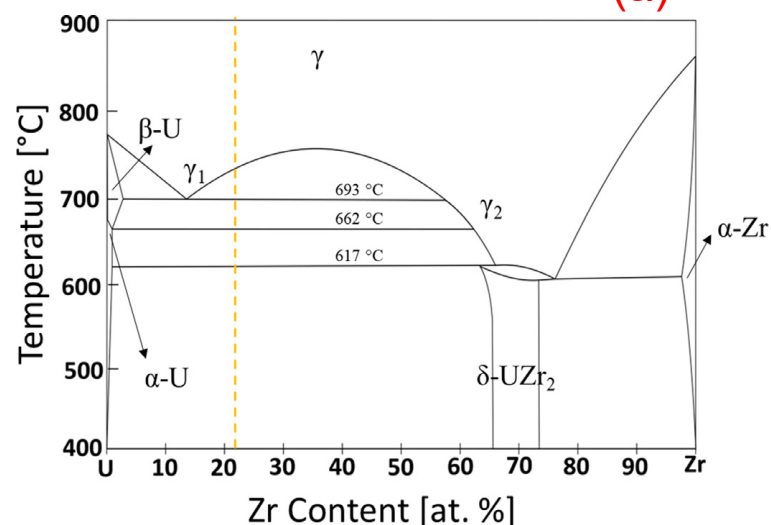
AFC-3D R1 (U-10Zr, 55% SD, annular, He, 4.3%FIMA, 600 C)

High Zr region

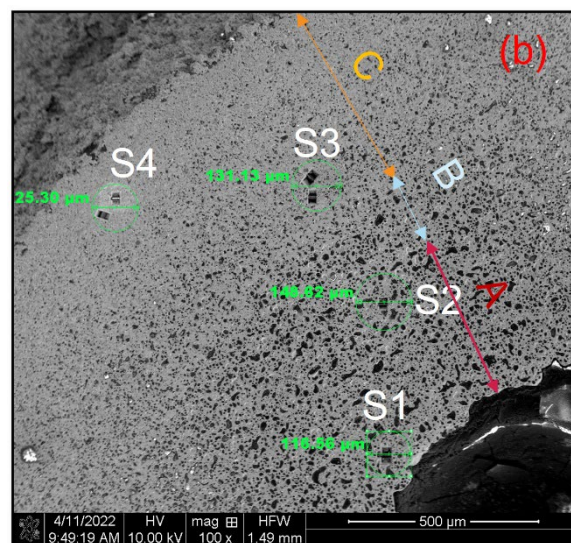


Phase Identification on 83B - Zr redistributions

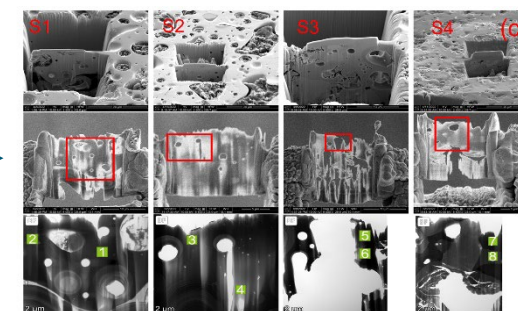
Phase Diagram



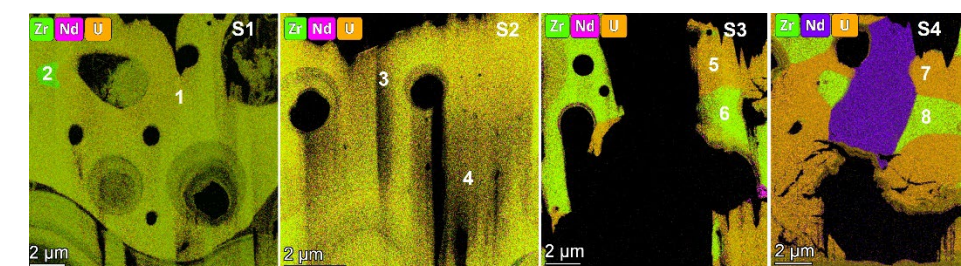
SEM



FIB



STEM/EDS

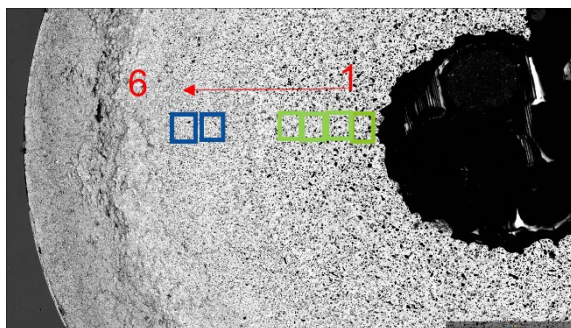


Region	Sample#	U [at.%]	Zr	Phases
S1	1	59	41	(U, Zr) matrix
	2	2	98	Pure Zr
S2	3	67	33	(U, Zr) matrix
	4	55	45	(U, Zr) matrix
S3	5	92	8	α-U
	6	43	57	UZr ₂
S4	7	90	10	α-U
	8	37	63	UZr ₂

Salvato et al, JNM, 2022
Yao et al, Materialia, 2021
Xu et al. Scientific Report, submitted

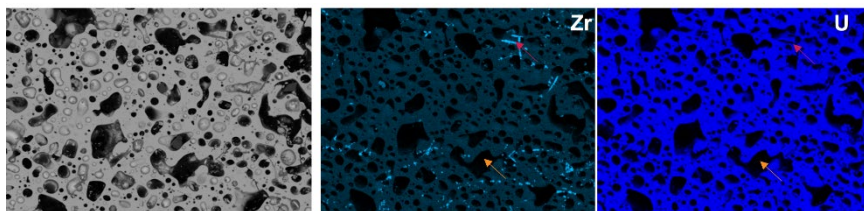
Phase Identification on 83B - Zr redistributions

SEM - fuel cross-section

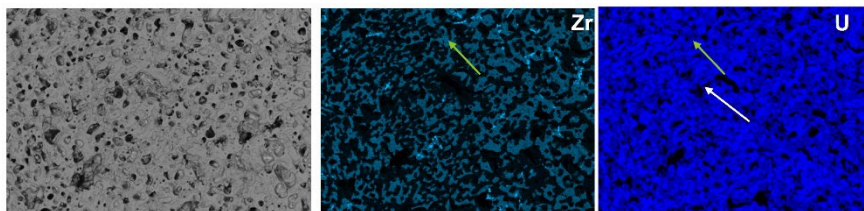


6 sample regions

SEM/EDS – element mapping

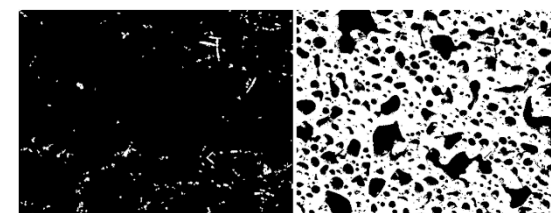
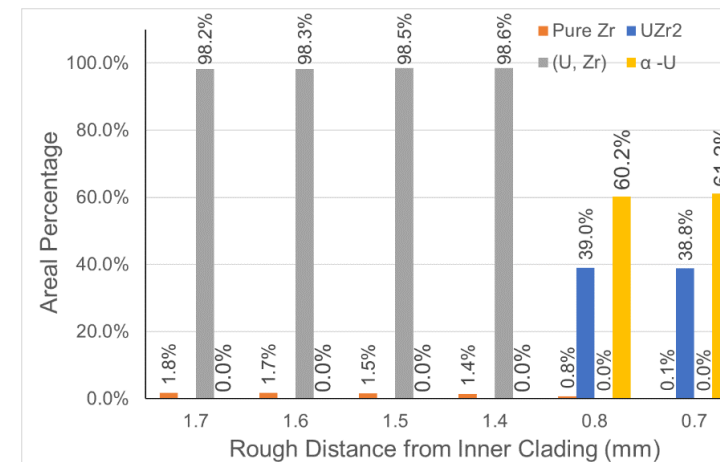
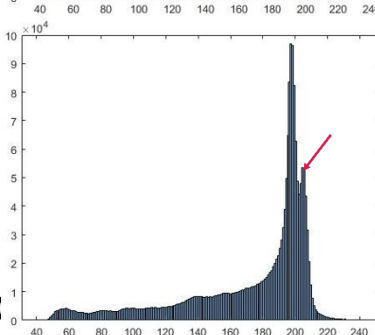
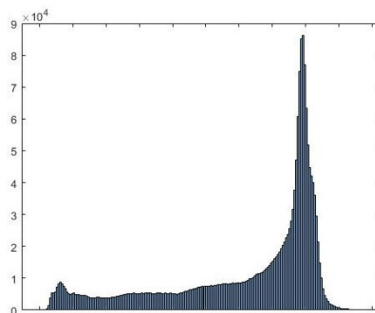


Close to **center** region



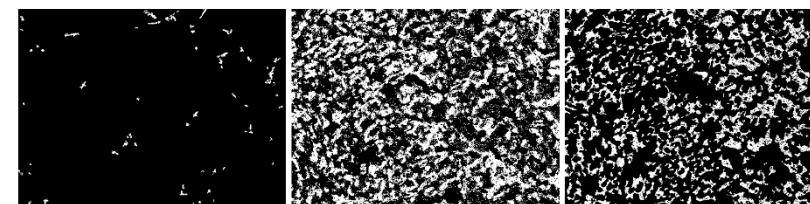
Region 6

multi-thresh method



Pure Zr

(U, Zr) matrix



Pure Zr

(α - U) matrix

UZr₂

Phase Identification

Conclusion

Why machine learning

Complex problem

Huge dataset

Avoid human preference

Quantitative data for analysis →

- Porosity distribution
- Bubble types/distribution
- Phase identification/distribution



↓
Better understanding and prediction of
fuel performance
←

Accelerate fuel qualification and licensing

Thank you for your attention



Backup - slides

$$Accuracy = \frac{\sum_j answer_j == predict_j}{\sum_j 1}$$

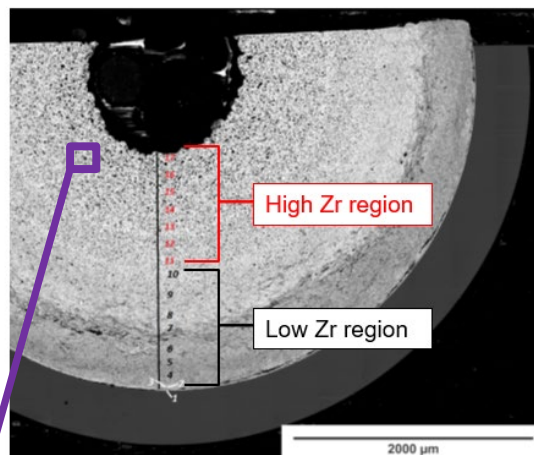
$$Precision = \frac{\sum_j answer_j == predict_j}{\sum_j predict_j == 1}$$

$$Recall = \frac{\sum_j answer_j == predict_j}{\sum_j answer_j == 1}$$

$$F_measure = \frac{2 * Precision * Recall}{(Precision + Recall)}$$

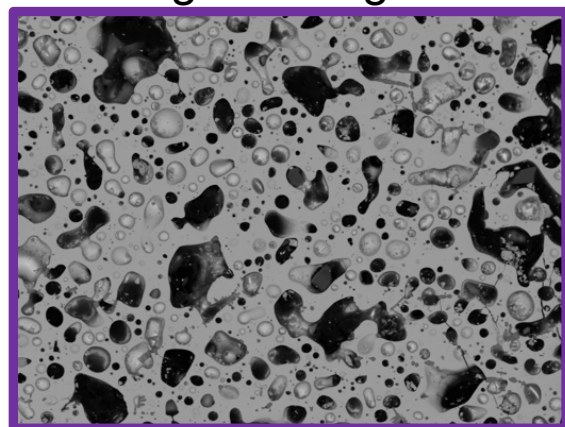
	Bubble types	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F_measure
Test dataset	Connected with fission product bubbles	0.85	0.47	0.29	0.36
	Connected empty bubbles	0.86	0.32	0.32	0.32
	Isolated bubbles	0.89	0.96	0.90	0.93
Entire dataset	Connected with fission product bubbles	0.94	0.69	0.84	0.76
	Connected empty bubbles	0.94	0.75	0.74	0.74
	Isolated bubbles	0.95	0.98	0.96	0.97

Manual Verification – Bubble Segmentation

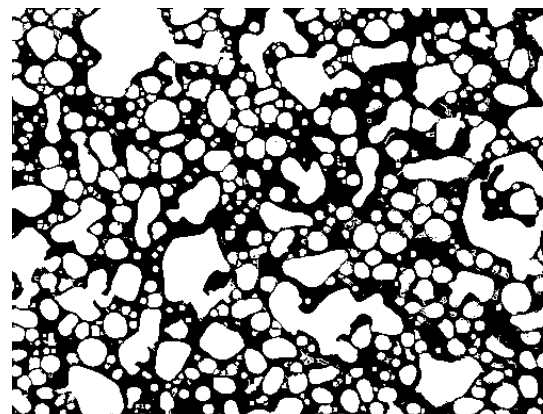


AFC-3D R1 (U-10Zr, 55% SD, annular, He, 4.3%FIMA, 600 C)

Original image



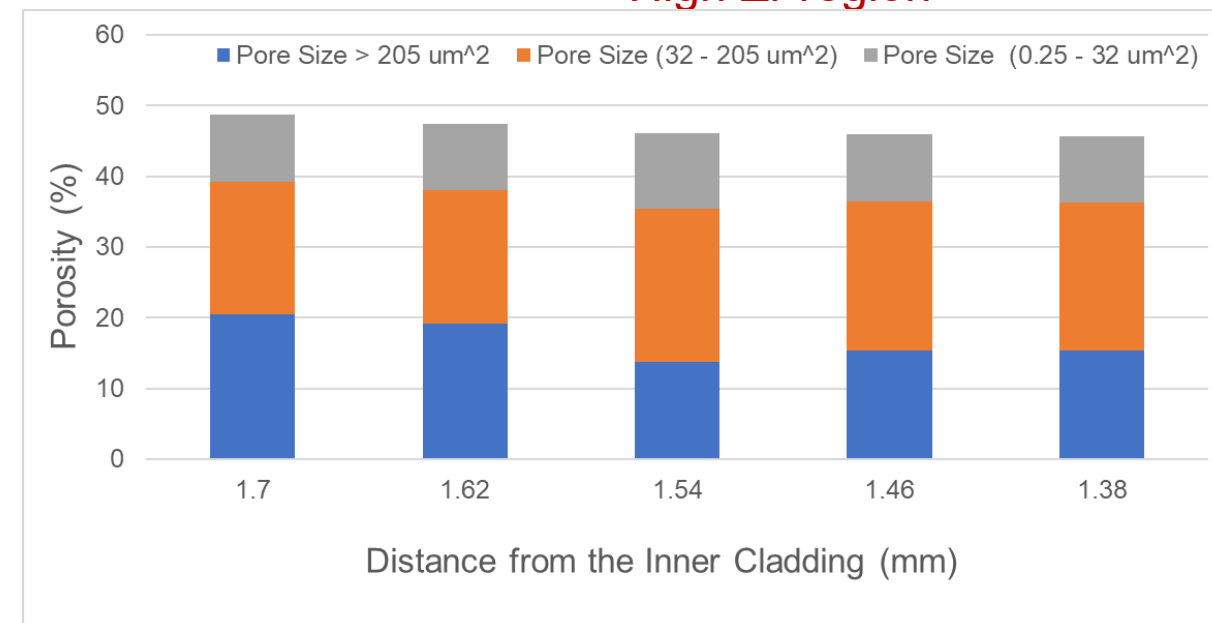
Manual
bubble label

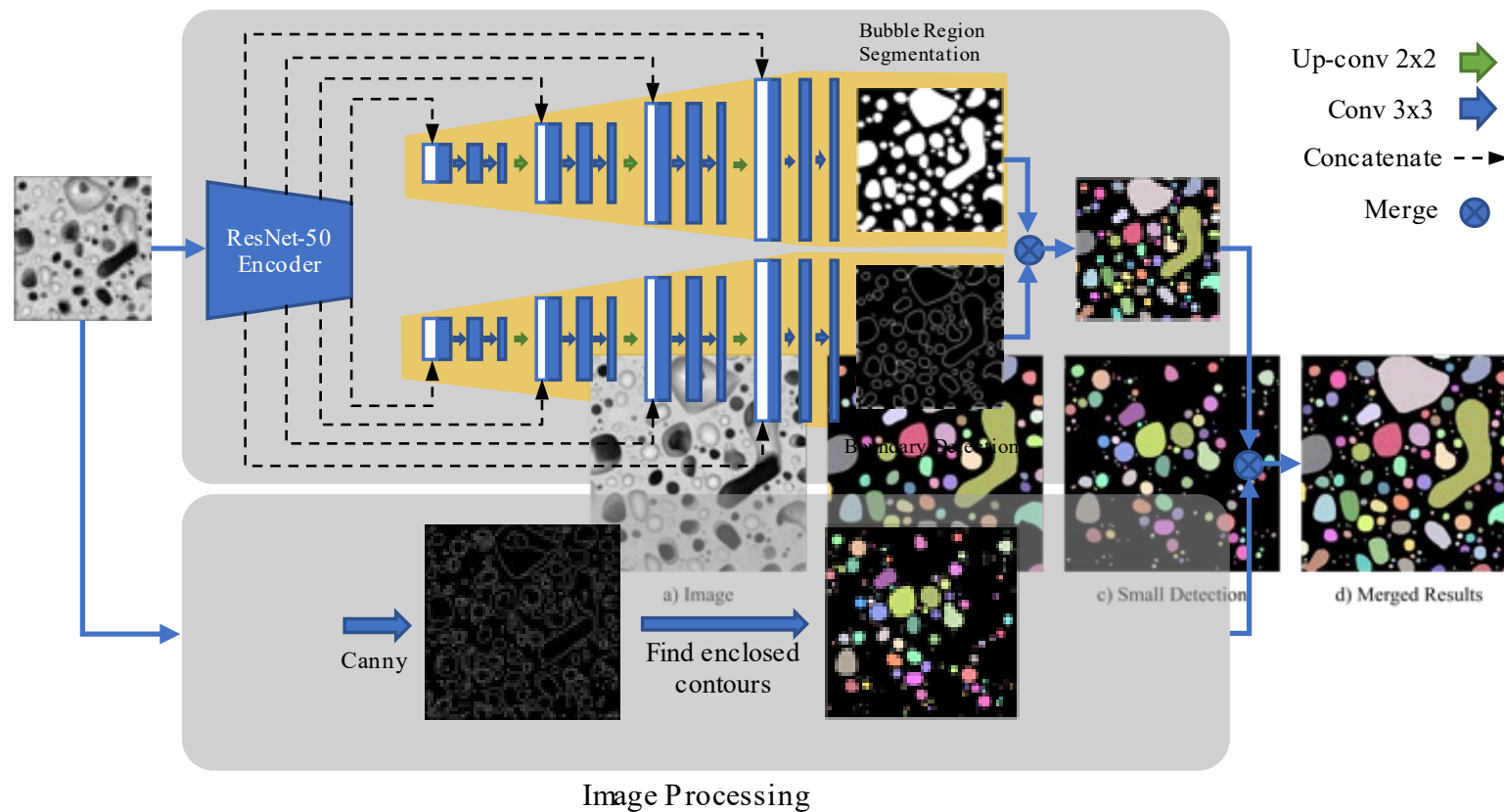


Porosity: 50.3%

Automatic bubble
segmentation

Machine learning





<https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/2302/2302.12833.pdf>