



AGR-3/4 Post-Irradiation Examination

April 2023

Changing the World's Energy Future

John D Stempien, Adriaan Anthony Riet



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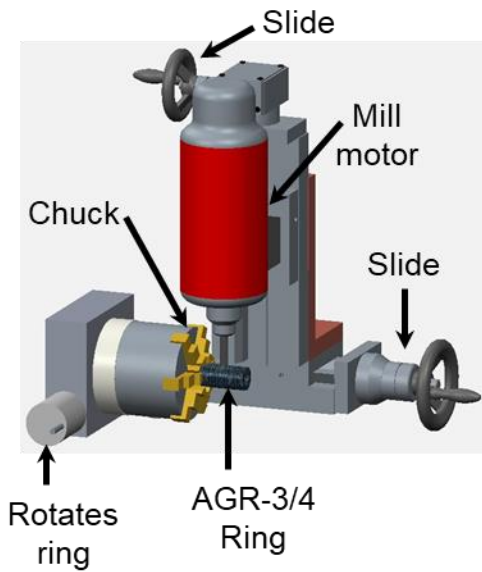
John Stempien, PhD

TRISO Fuel PIE Technical Lead

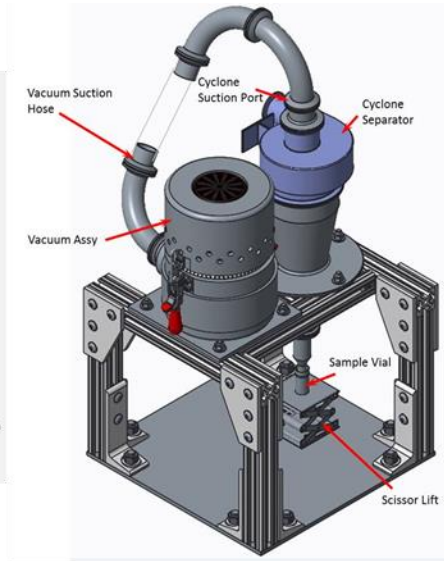
AGR-3/4 Post-Irradiation Examination

Physical Sampling for Fission Product Concentration Profiles in Graphite and Graphitic Matrix

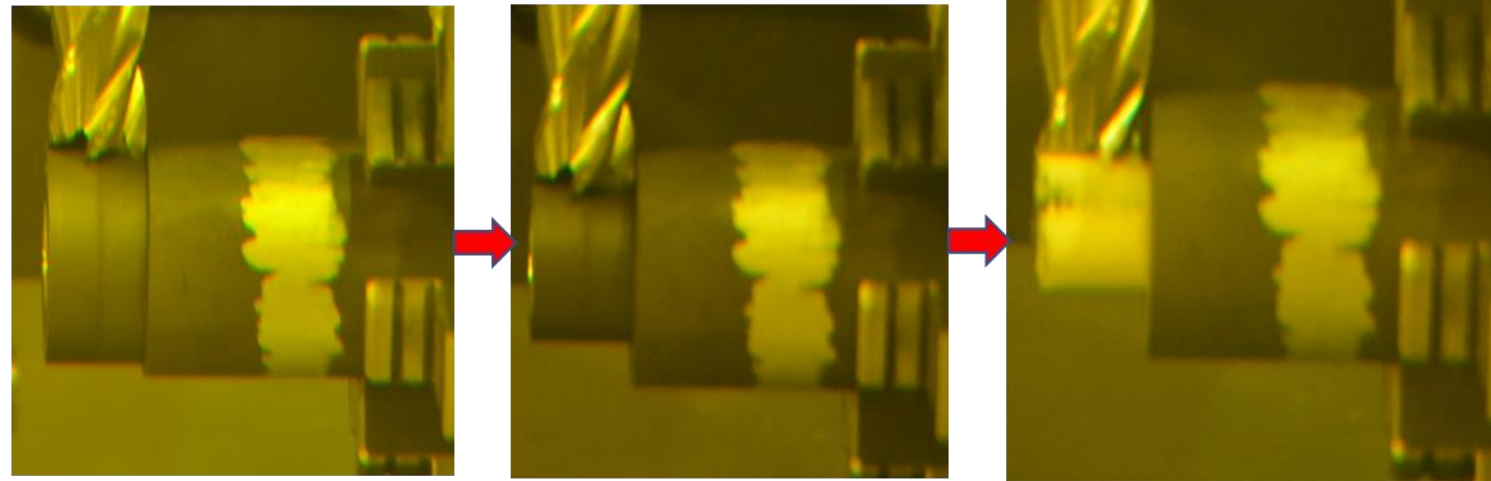
- Machining samples from the graphite rings to measure fission product radial profiles within rings
 - Progressively remove radial segments from rings at one or two axial locations
 - Collected material is gamma scanned and burn-leached for Sr-90 analysis
 - Refine models, compare to PGS, and derive transport parameters (e.g., diffusion coefficients) for FPs in graphite



Material Removal



Fines Collection

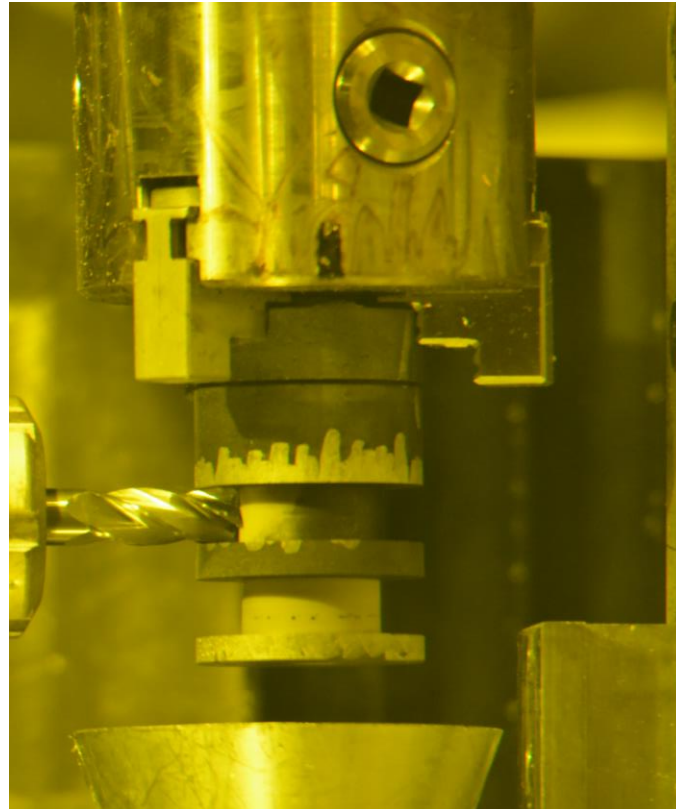
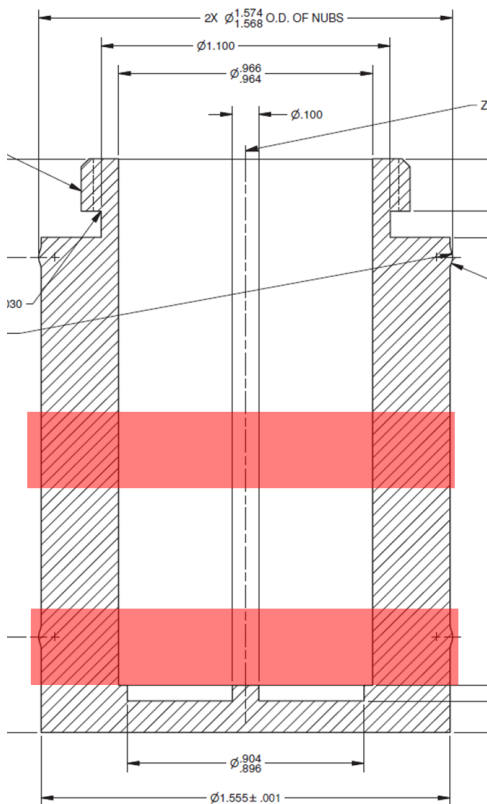


Images of IR-08 at beginning, middle, and end of sampling

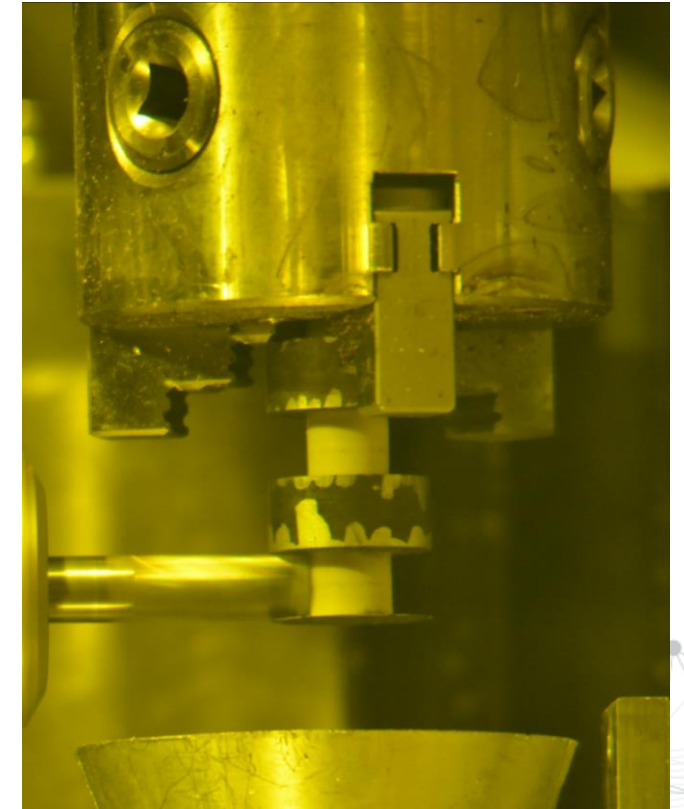
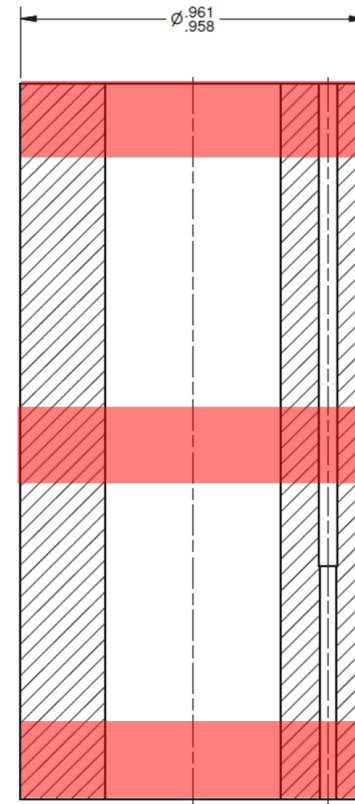
Capsule 4 Rings (disassembled fuel body)

- Destructively sampled in FY22 after recommendation in Summer 2021 to analyze for axial transport
- Samples sent to Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in April 2022
- Expect results in late FY22 or Q1 in FY23

Outer Ring Samples Taken at Two Locations

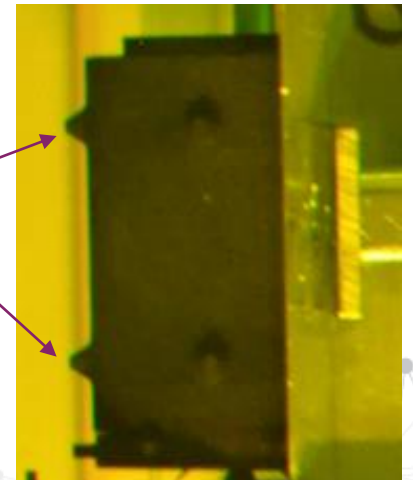


Inner Ring Samples Taken at Three Locations



Selected Conclusions from Ring Sampling

- Elevated concentrations of Ag, Cs, Eu, and Sr were detected on the outer surfaces of some IRs and ORs. Suggests a short-circuit pathway may exist whereby gas-phase fission product transport occurred in the gaps between the compacts and the rings.
- Ag-110m profiles had seemingly unpredictable shapes and significant variations from one sample to another. This will adversely affect the extraction of diffusivities.
- Cs-134 profiles compare reasonably with the AGR-3/4 model (more on that in A. Riet's presentation)
- Eu-154 and Sr-90 profiles have similar shapes suggesting transport is governed by similar mechanisms
- Outer ring nubs often had elevated fission product concentrations particularly of Sr-90. Suggests short-circuit transport. Also suggests some transport of Sr-90 as gaseous Kr-90 precursor and volatile intermediate Rb-90.
- Fundamental differences in transport within PCEA versus IG-110 versus graphitic matrix were not evident

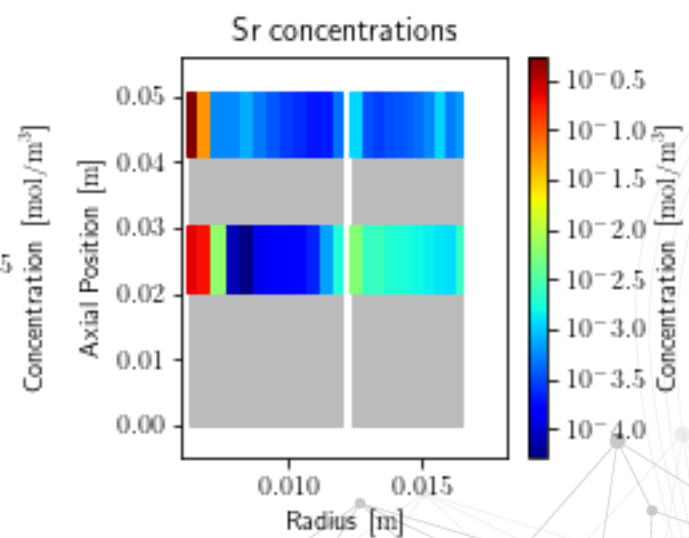
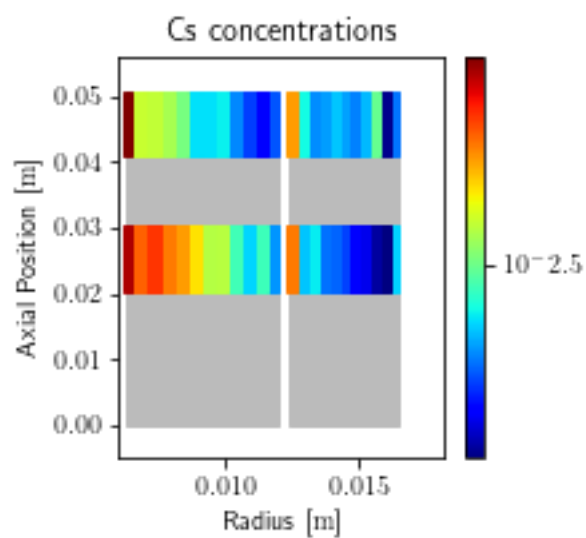
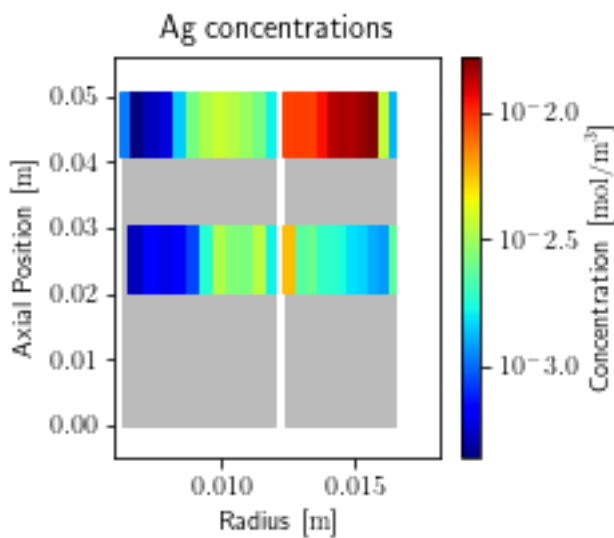
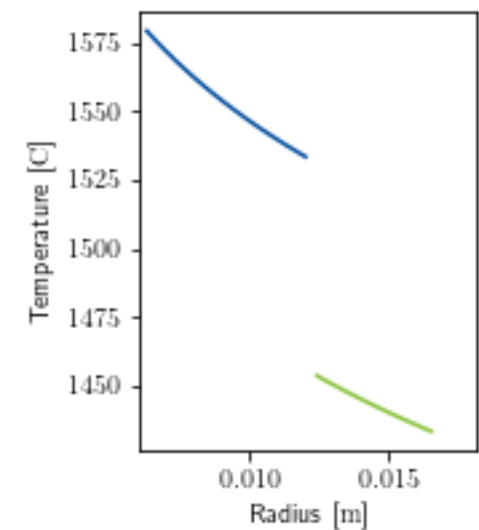
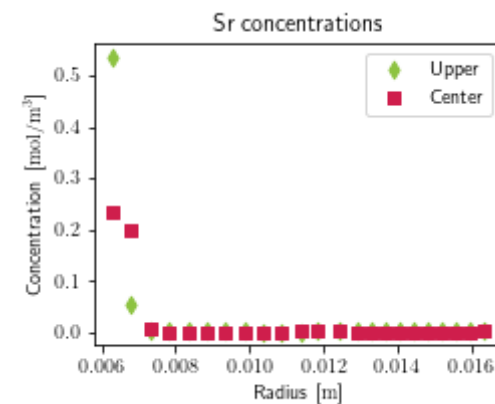
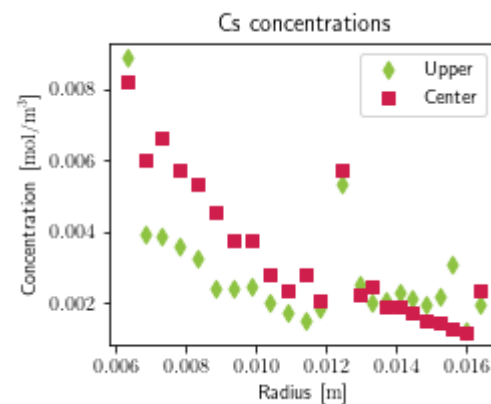
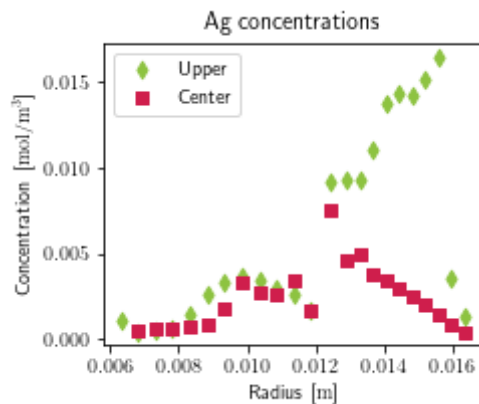
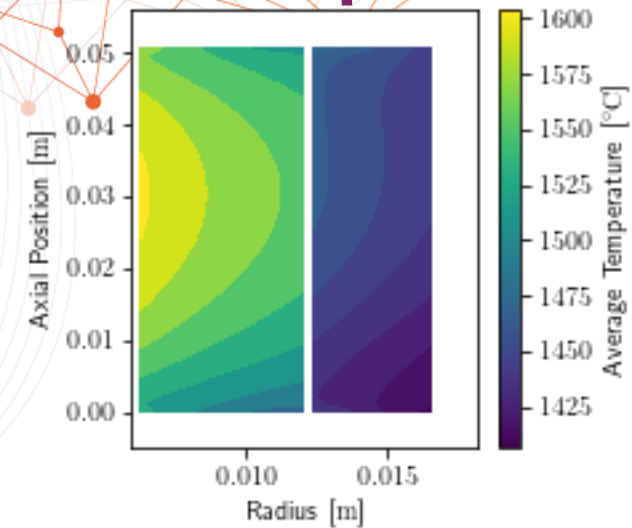




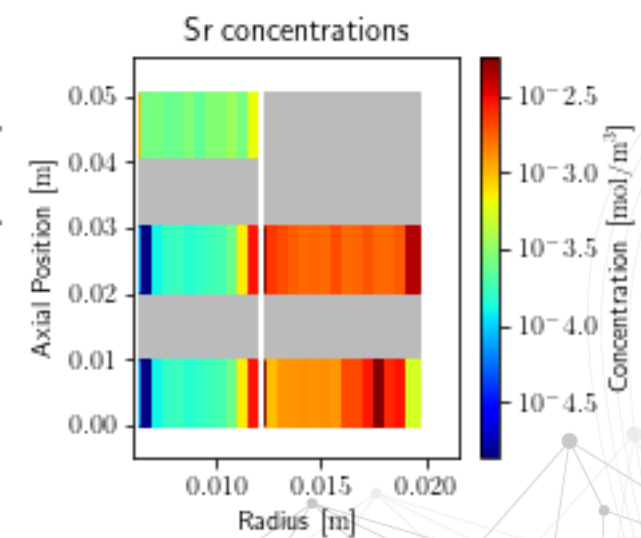
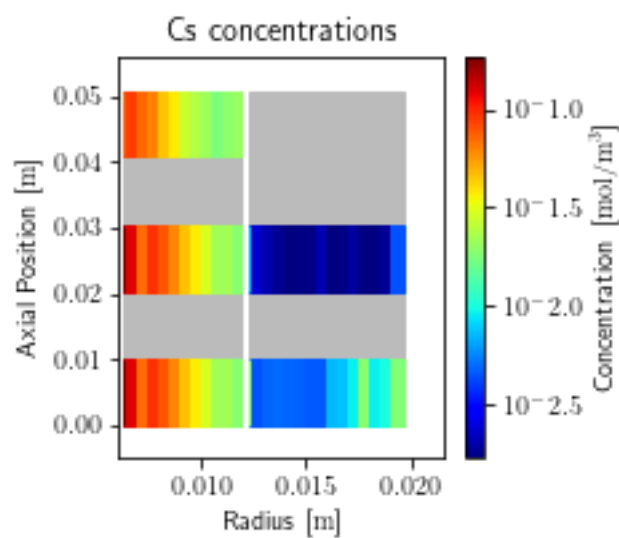
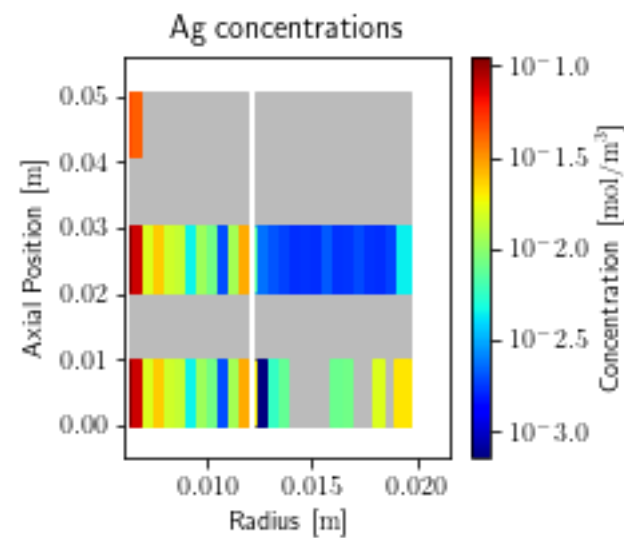
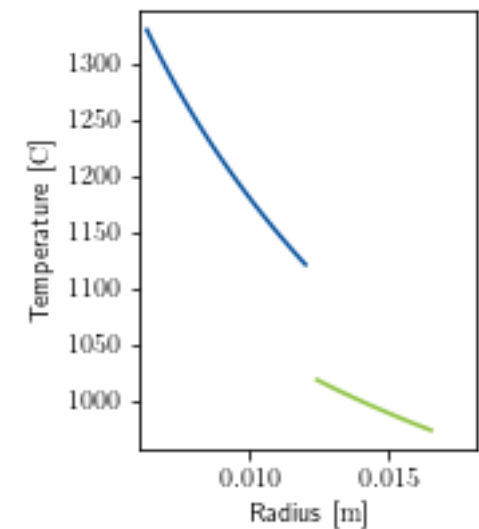
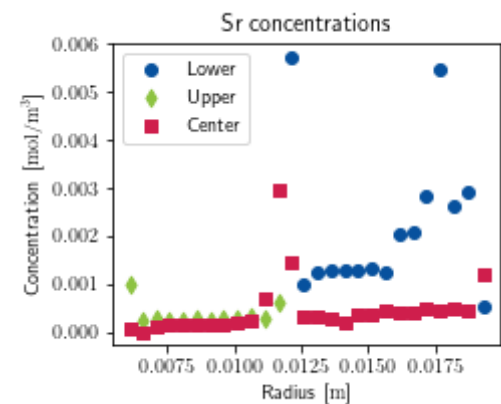
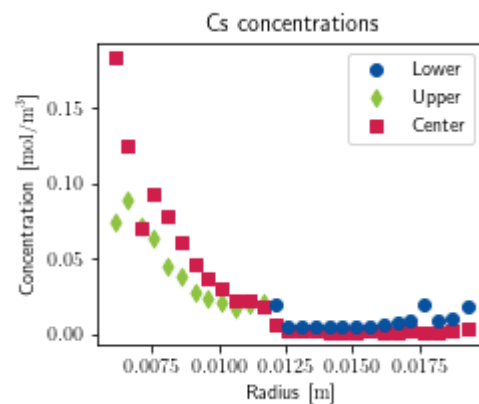
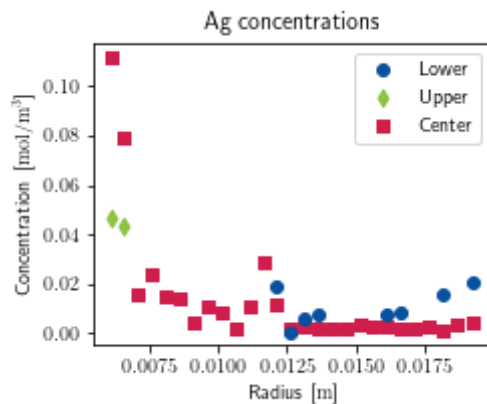
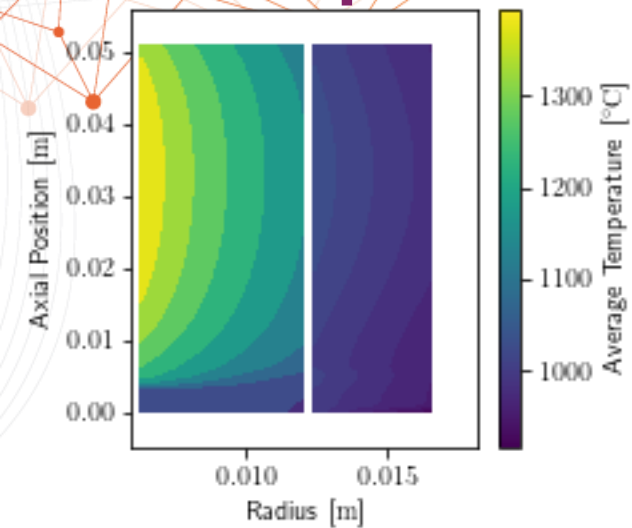
Graphite Ring Transport

- Stubborn problem – dealing with the exponentials related to sorption isotherms will likely require a specialized FEM kernel to prevent divergence
- For now, we're using an integrated model developed in collaboration with the NEAMS campaign's work to model transport through the capsules
 - Model is partially derived from Paul Humrickhouse's HTR 2018 paper, but with TRISO release modeled directly in BISON instead of PARFUME, allowing for higher fidelity release predictions
 - Avoids modeling the inventory in the gas gaps directly

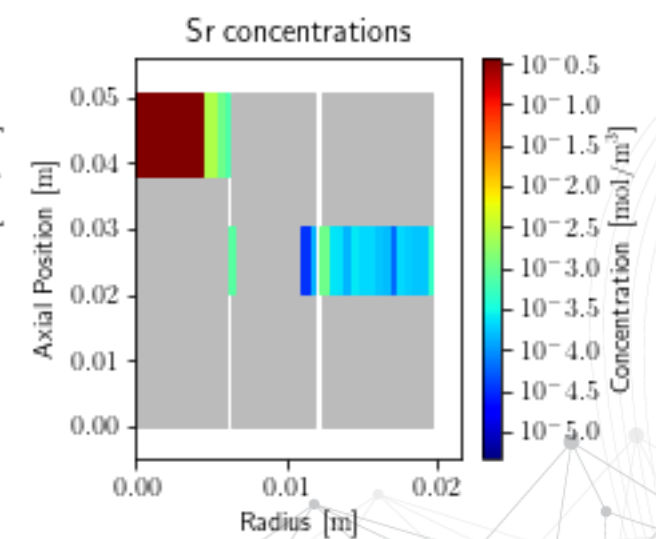
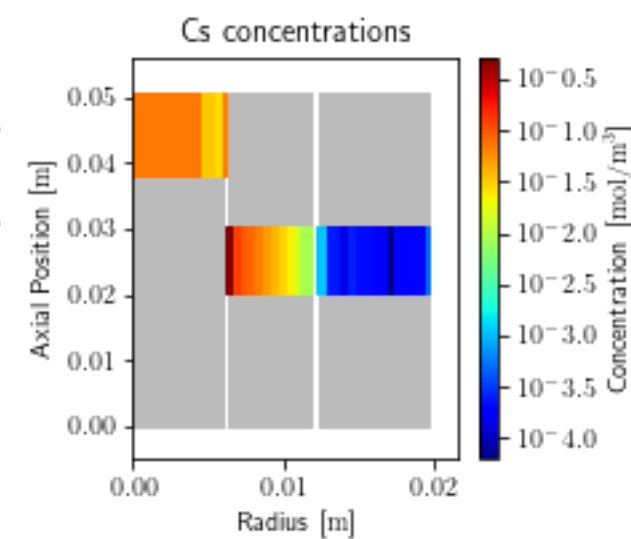
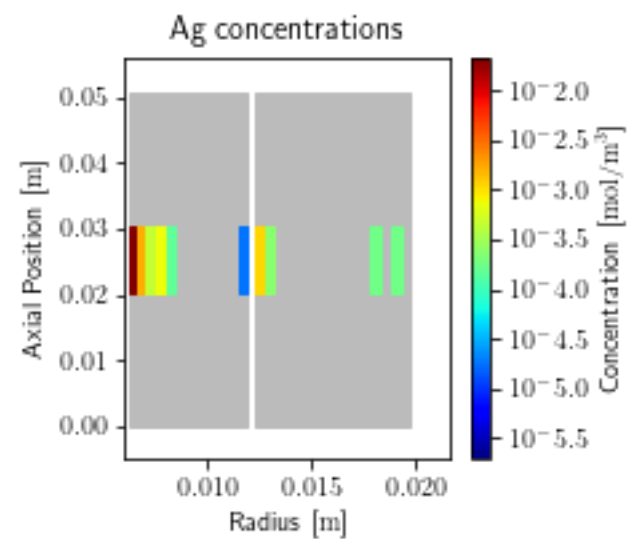
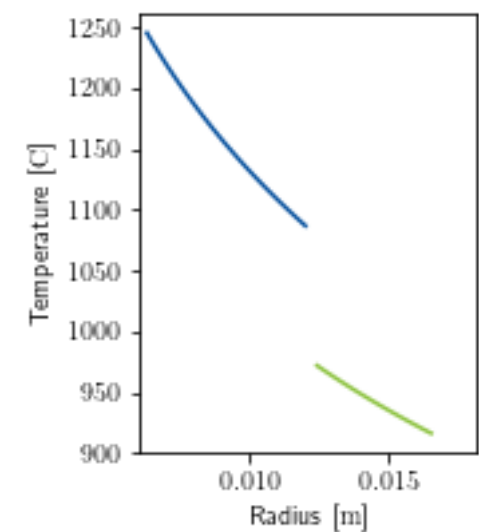
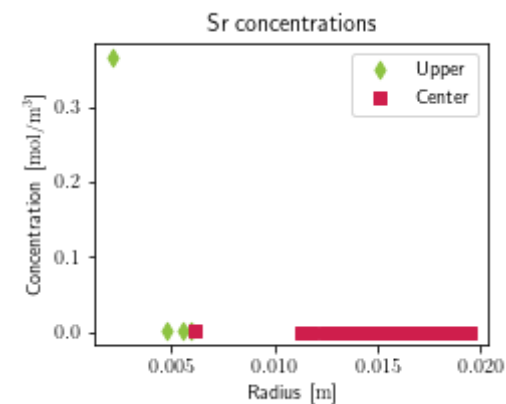
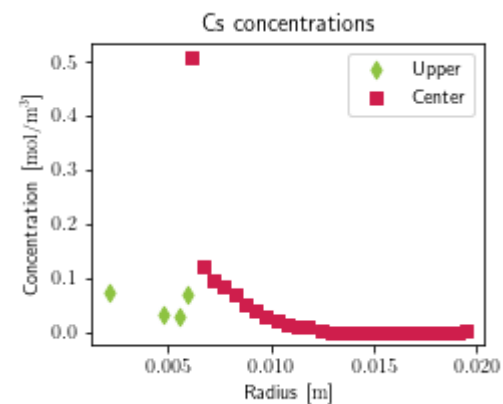
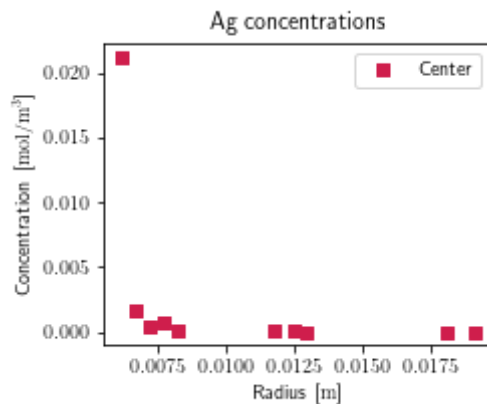
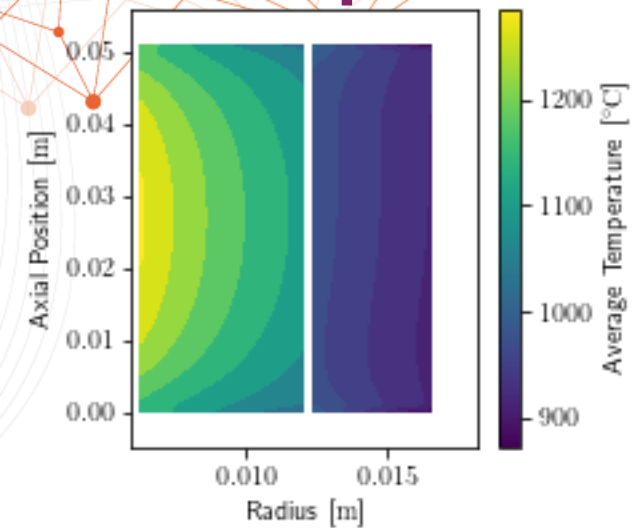
Capsule 3



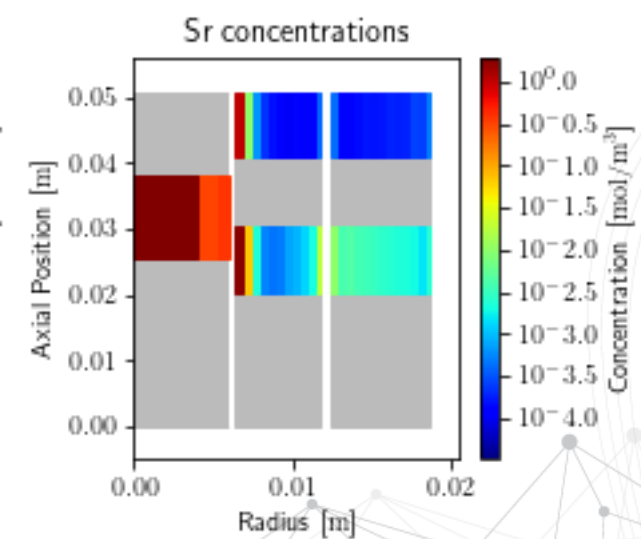
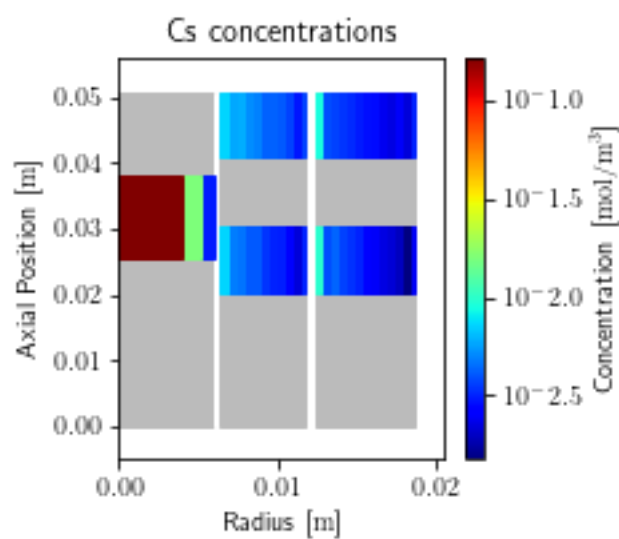
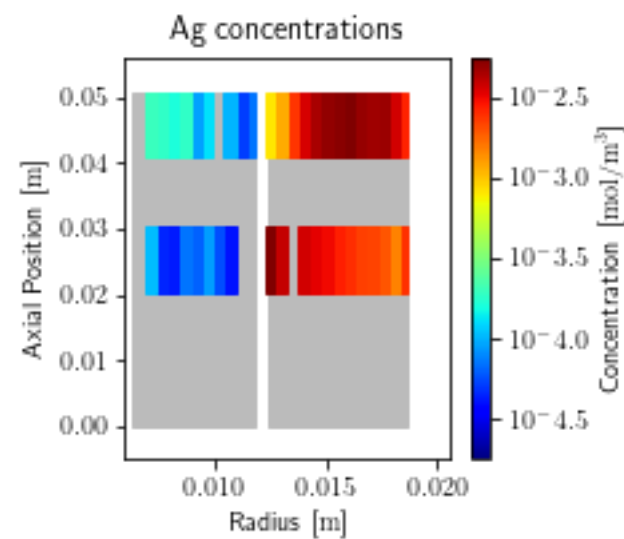
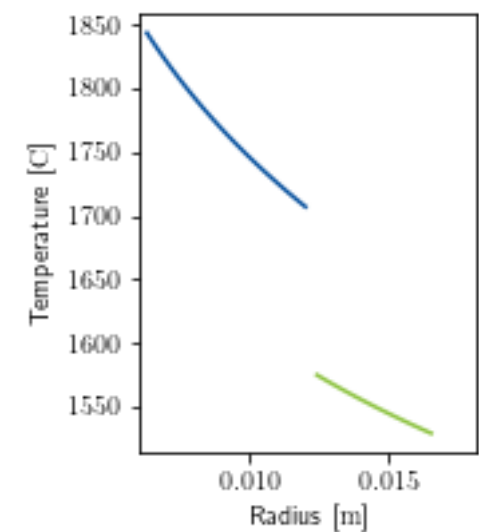
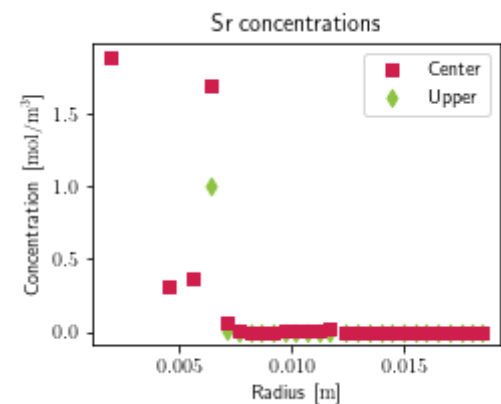
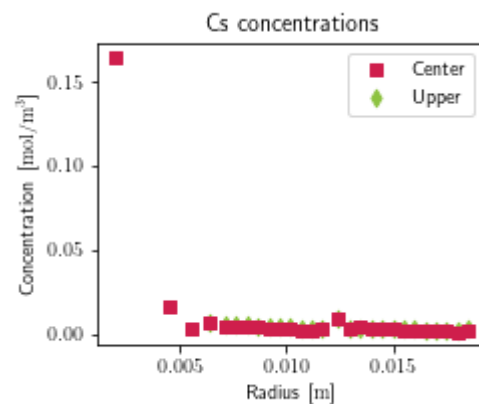
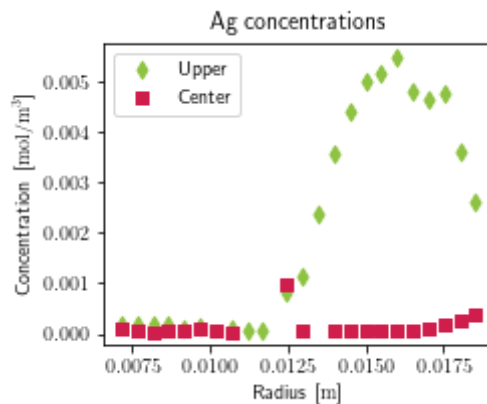
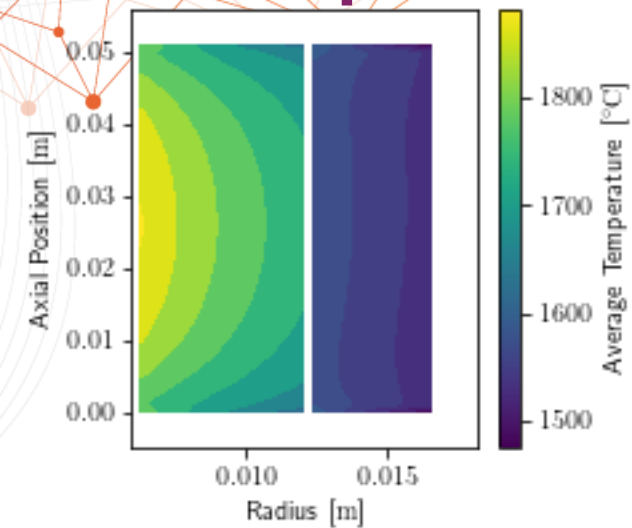
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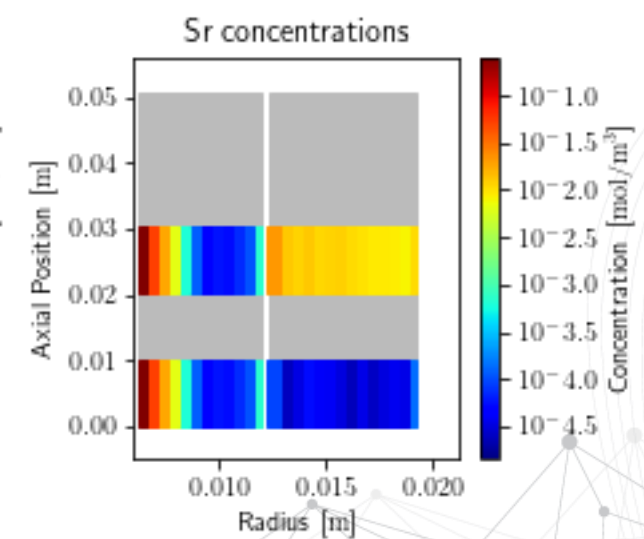
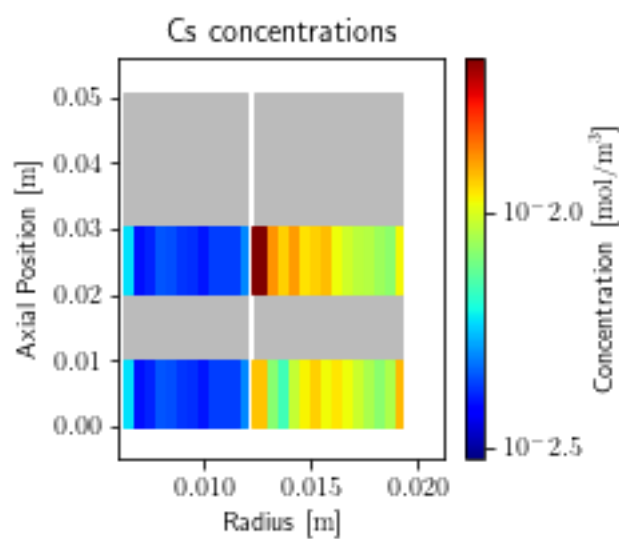
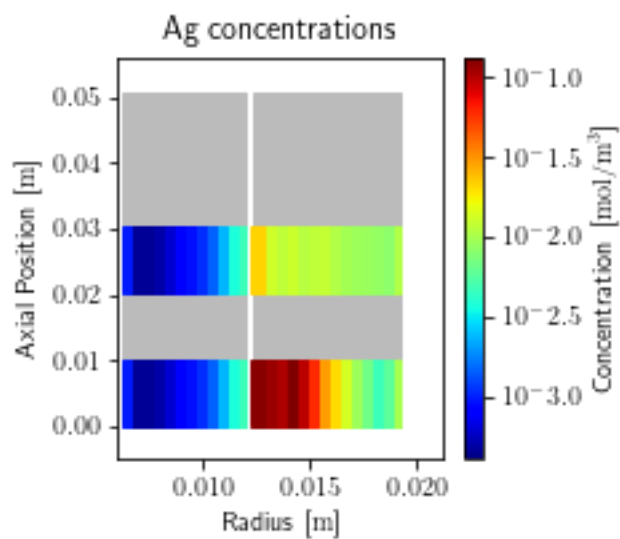
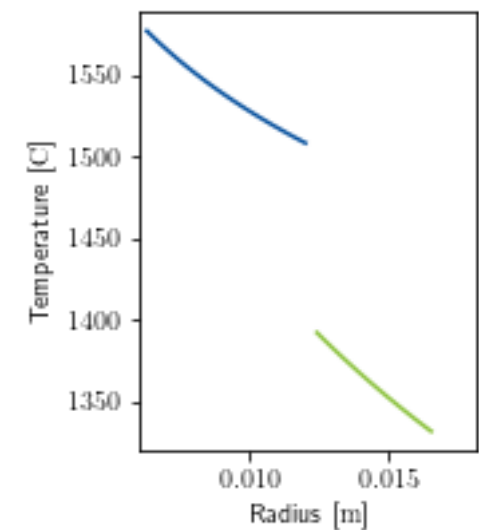
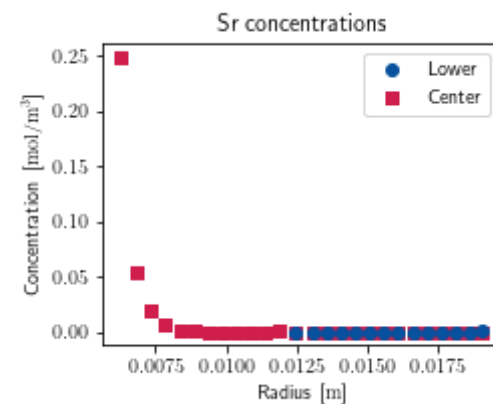
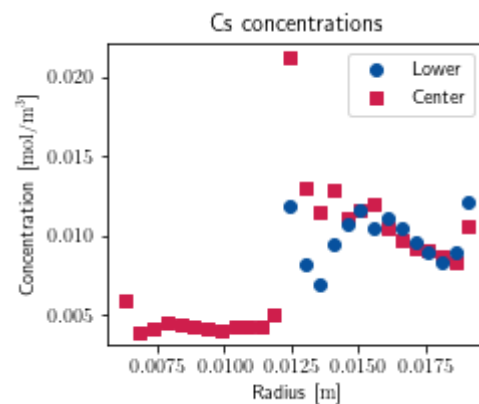
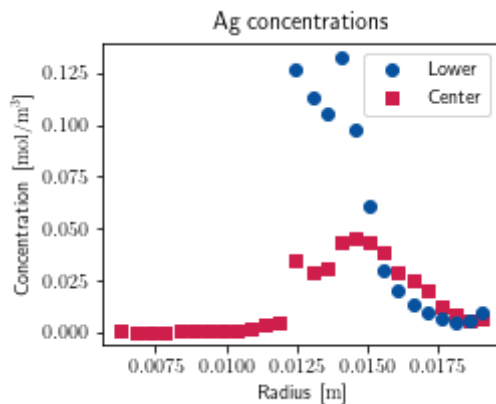
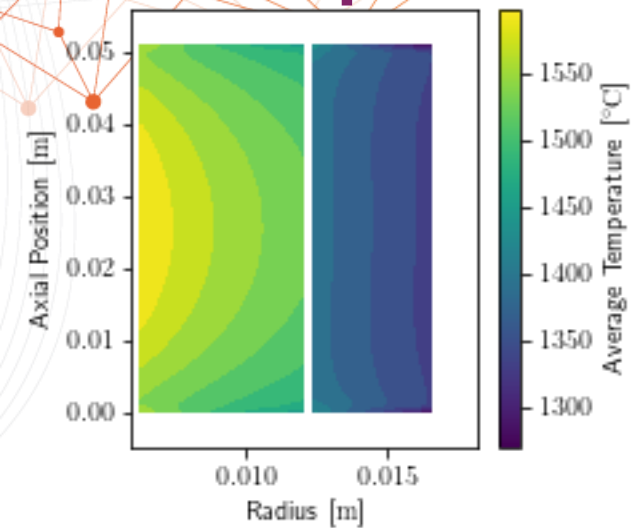
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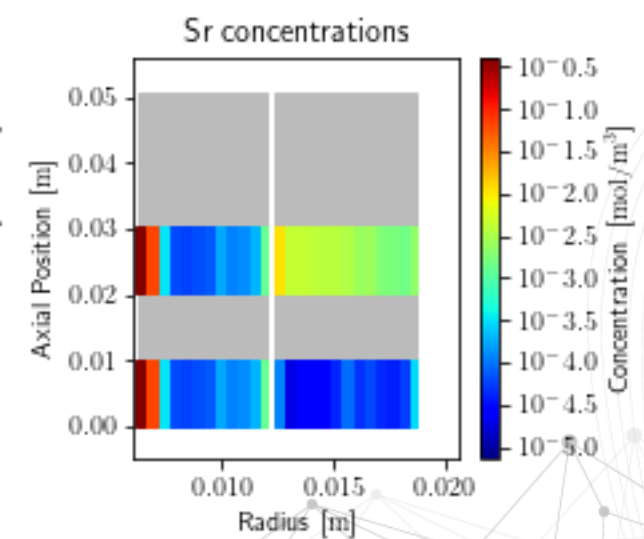
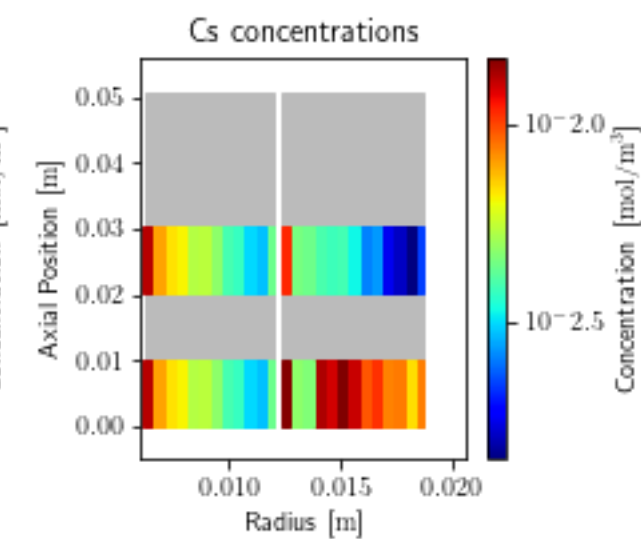
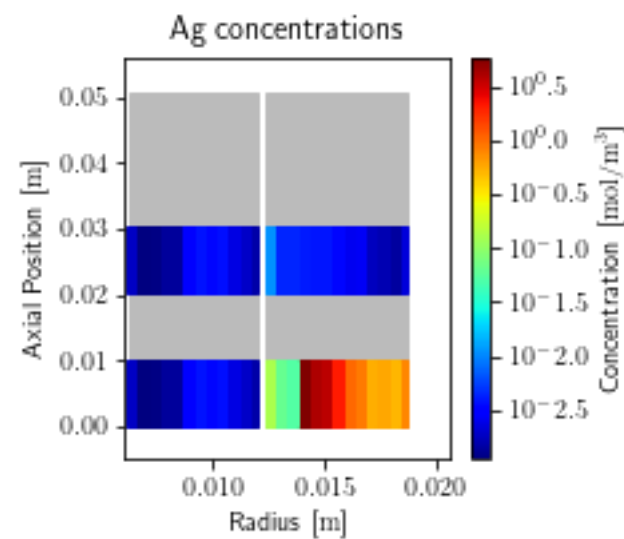
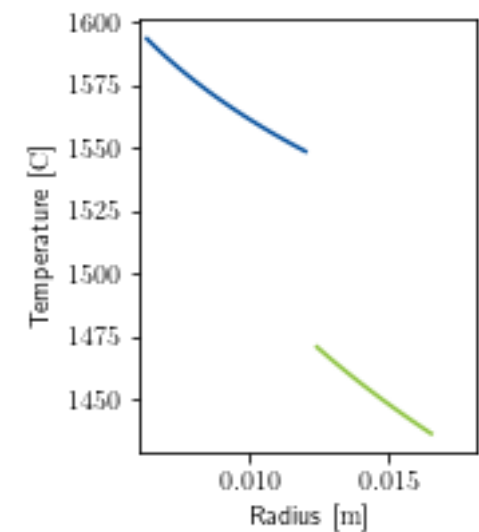
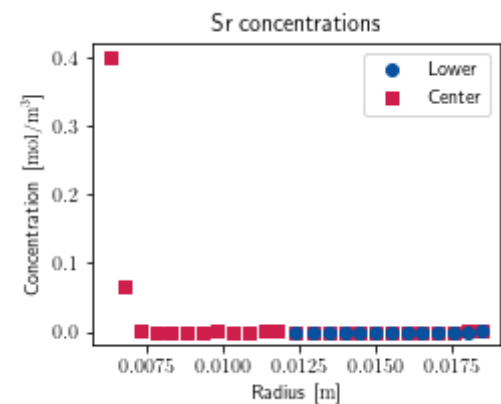
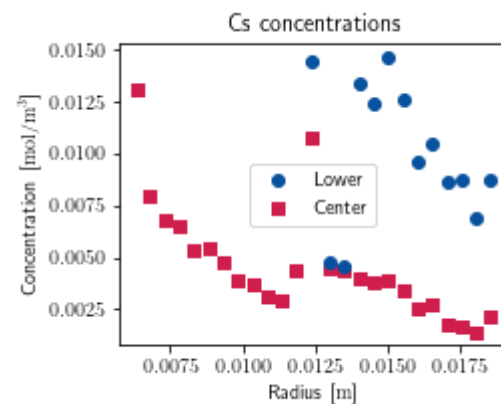
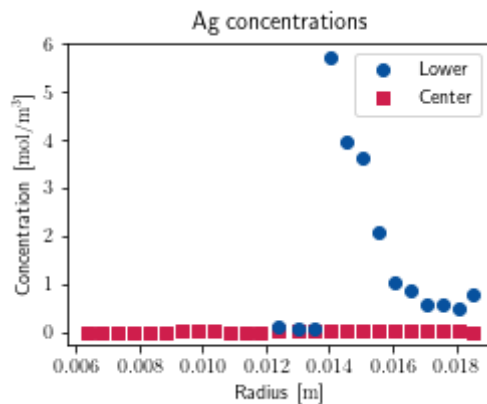
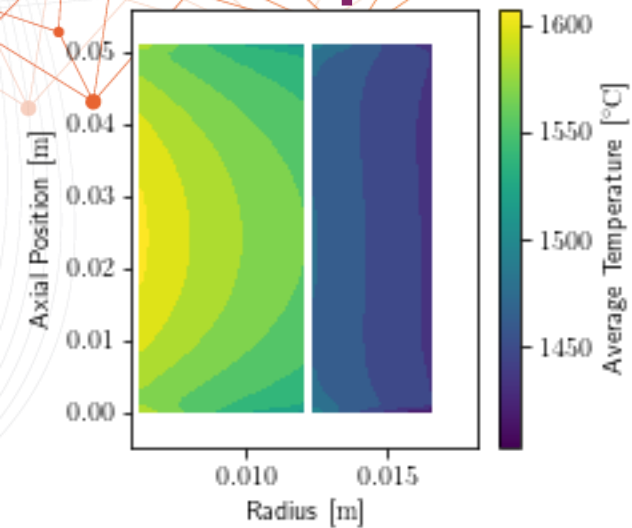
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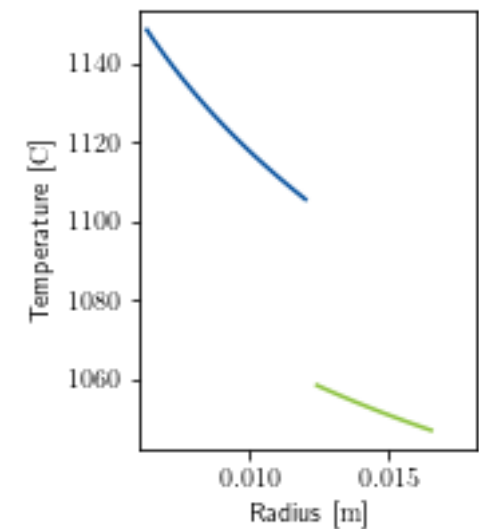
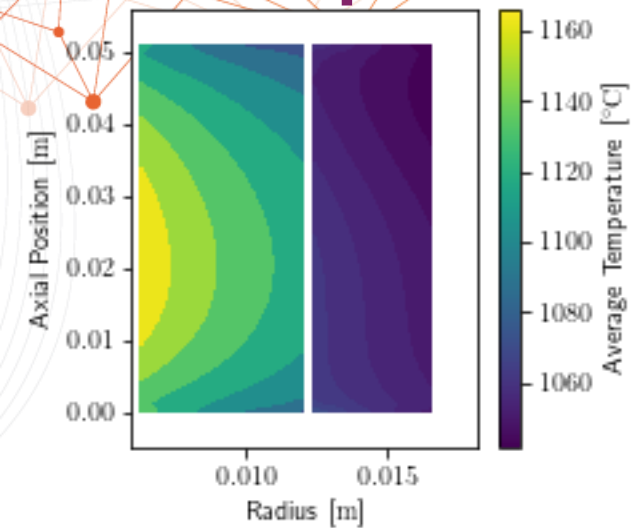
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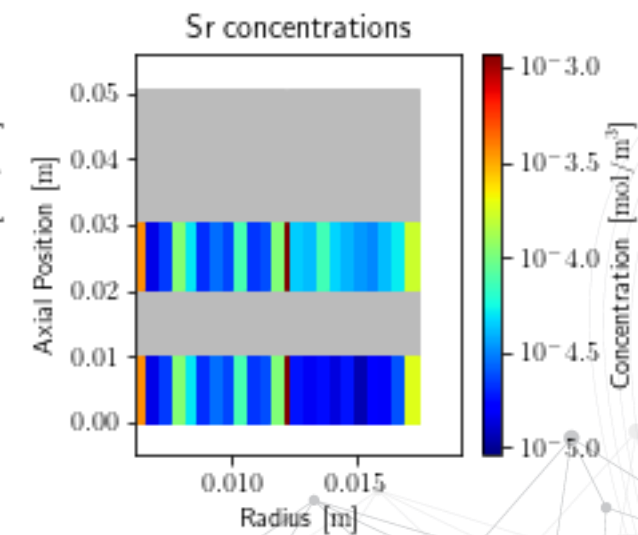
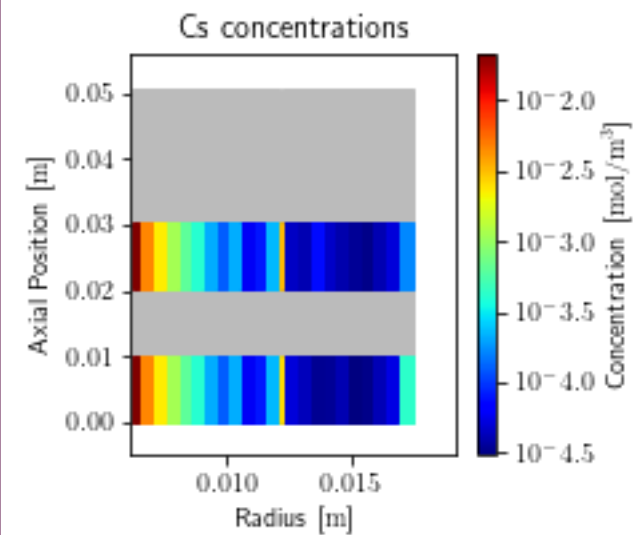
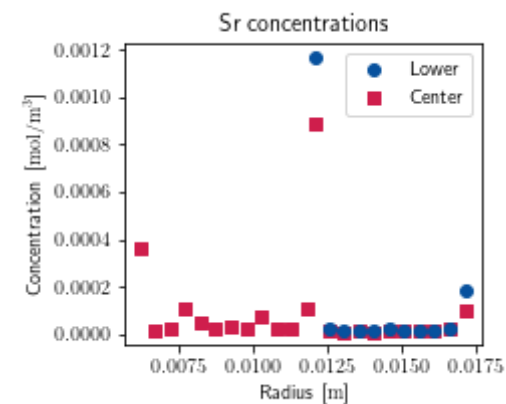
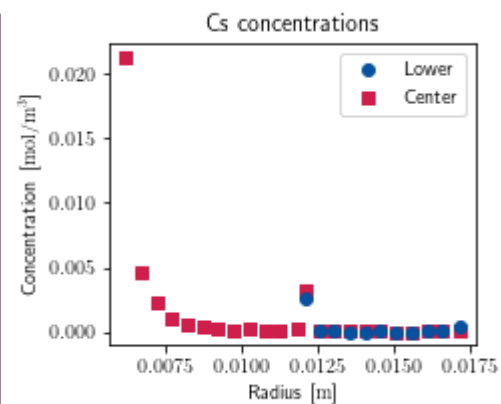
Capsule 10



Capsule 12

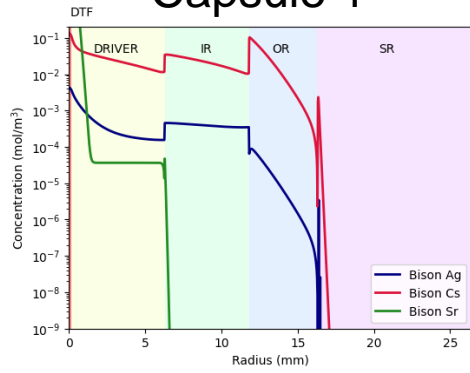


No Silver Detected

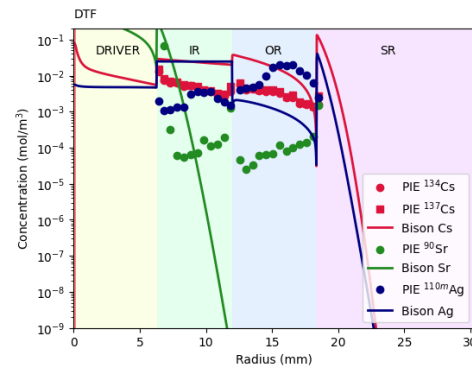


BISON Model (IAEA TECDOC 978 Properties) Comparison

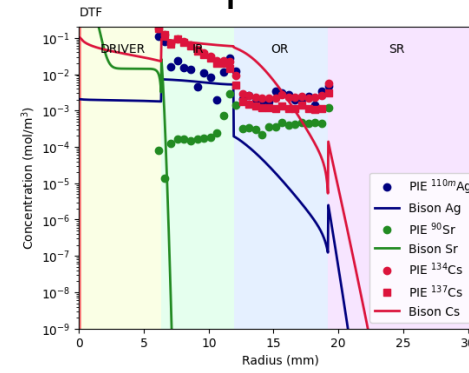
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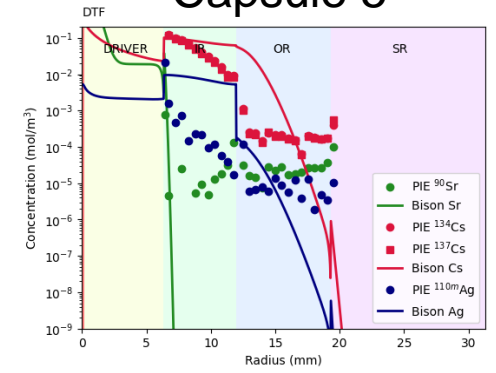
Capsule 3



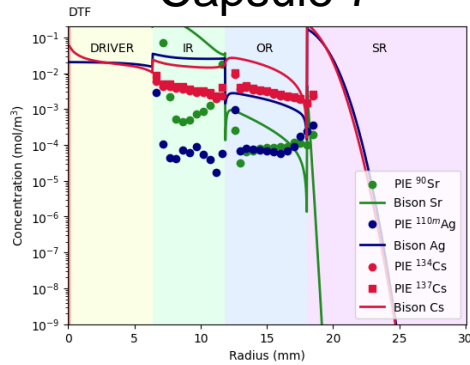
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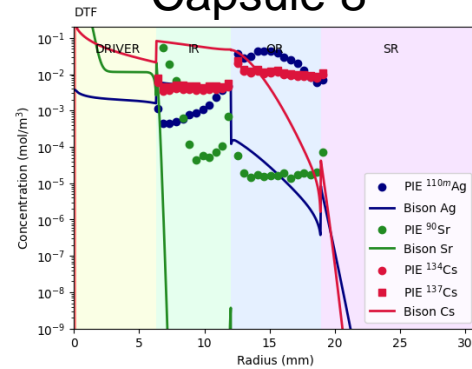
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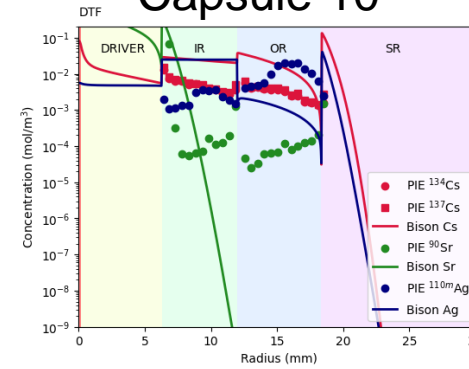
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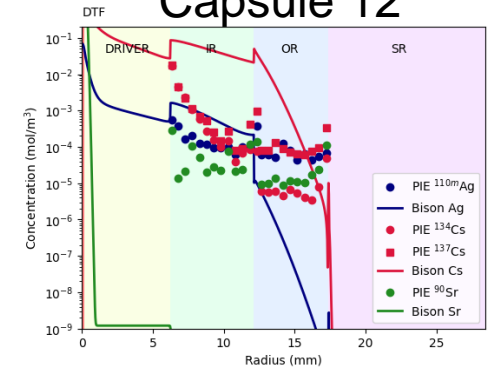
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Capsule 10



Capsule 12



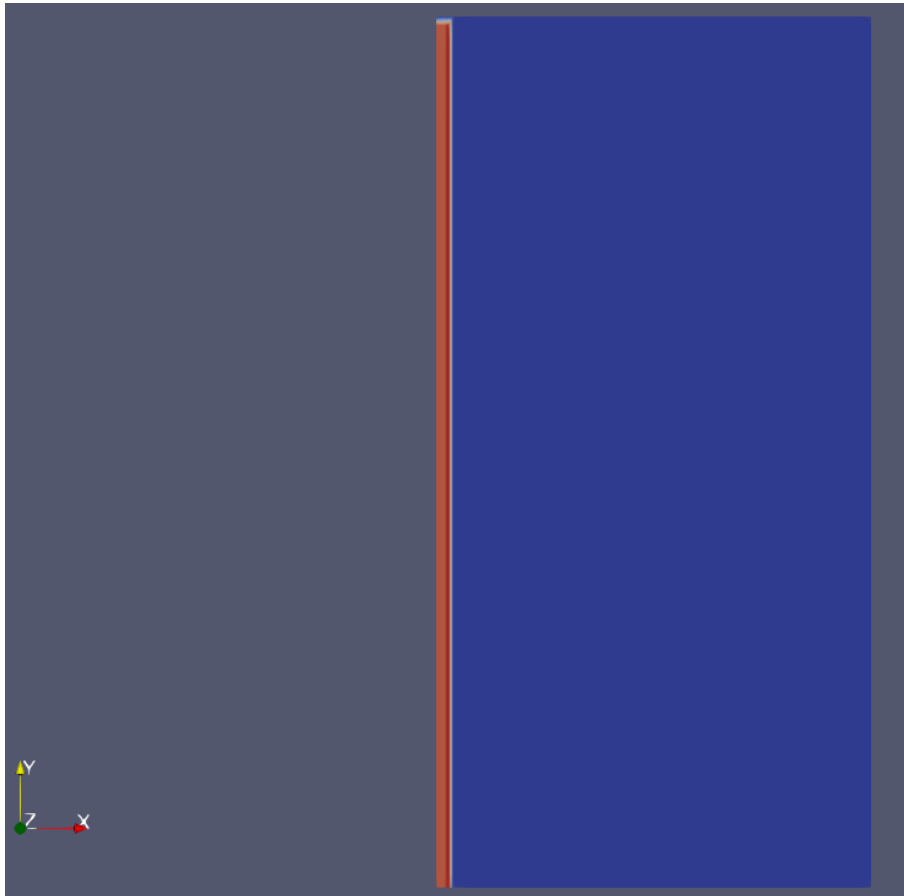
FACS Heating Tests

- Fission gas and condensable releases from the FACS Heating tests are now available
- Fitting with BISON model underway, much simpler physics to compare to
- Assumptions:
 - 2-D, radially symmetric diffusion
 - Isotopes at the beginning of the heating test are all located in the DTF particle region, uniformly distributed
 - Simple Arrhenius diffusion, no trapping (for now)
- Fitting released inventory as a function of time, normalized to the maximum measured inventory release
- Free surface boundary conditions on top and outside of compact, insulating boundary on bottom and center

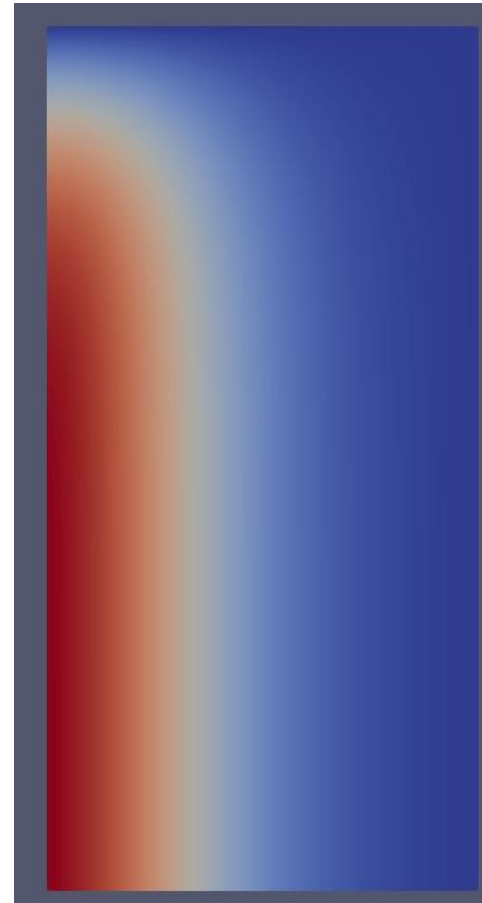
FACS Heating Test Modeling

Compact 3-1 Xe-133 release

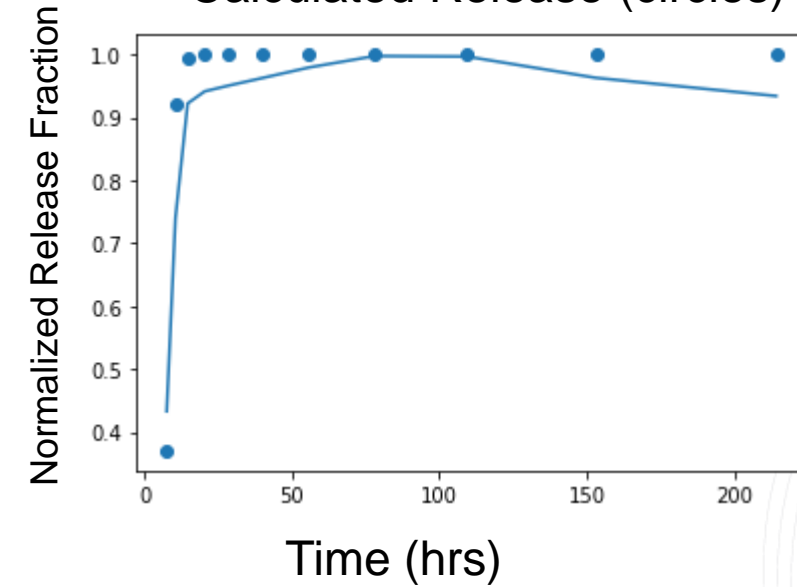
Initial profile (half cylinder)



Final concentration profile



Measured Release (line)
vs
Calculated Release (circles)





FACS Heating Test Modeling

- Goal is to calculate effective diffusivities for fission gases and condensables for each measured compact
- Comparisons of effective diffusivity between compacts not likely to yield fruitful results



Proposed Next Steps

- Fit Heating test and reirradiated heating test data
- Feed matrix diffusivities into NEAMS Bison Model, compare results (sanity check)



Idaho National Laboratory