

Modeling of the AGR 3/4 PIE Experiments

July 2022

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Modeling of the AGR 3/4 PIE Experiments

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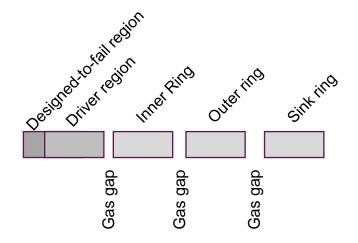
Introduction

- TRISO Fuel Accident Scenarios
 - Transport of Fission Products (FP) through modern nuclear-grade graphites is not well established
 - The AGR 3/4 experimental results need to be modeled to extract FP transport characteristics
 - A finite element model using graphite diffusivities from IAEA TECDOC-978 is compared against measured results

Finite Element Model

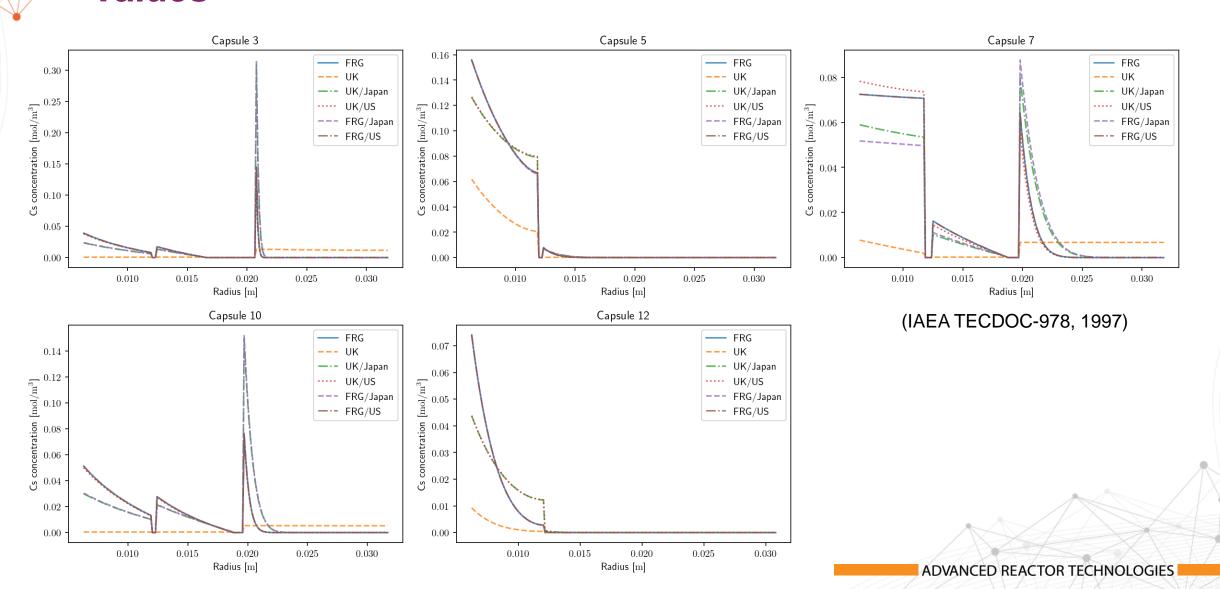
- Moose-based 1-D model
- Sorption modeled explicitly with the Freundlich sorption isotherm
- Time-dependent fission-product release
- Temperature at each interface set to a diffusionweighted average of the time-dependent temperature at each interface (taking INL/MIS-15-35692 as a reference)

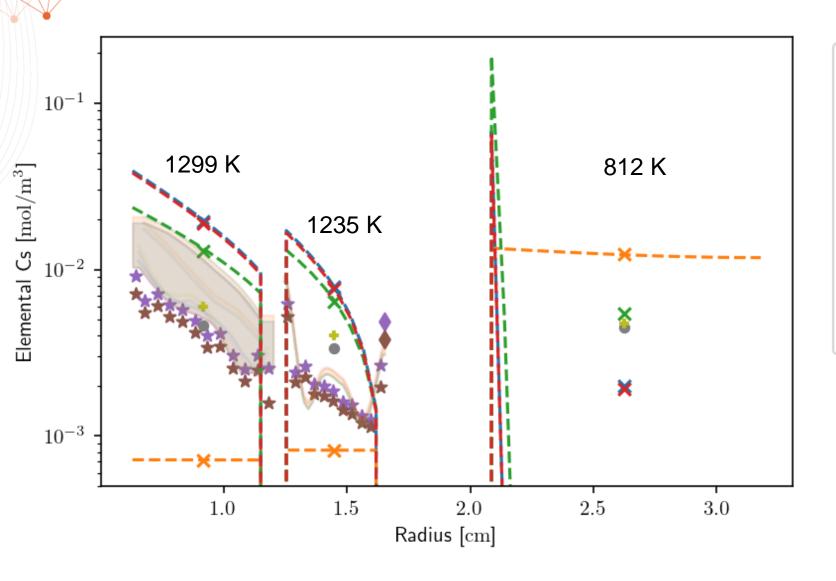
$$-T = \frac{\sum \left(D_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{RT(t)}\right)T(t)\Delta t\right)}{\sum \left(D_0 \exp\left(-\frac{E_a}{RT(t)}\right)\Delta t\right)}$$



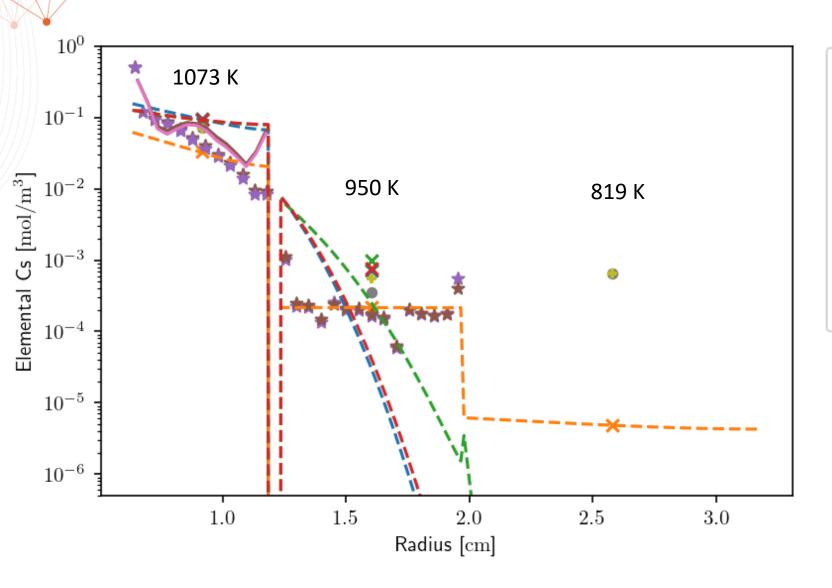


Modeled Concentration Profiles From Previous Literature Values

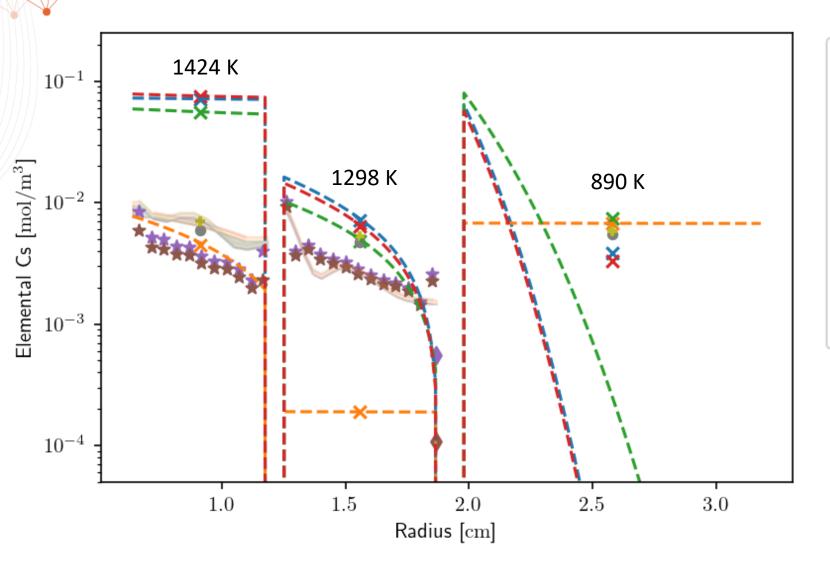




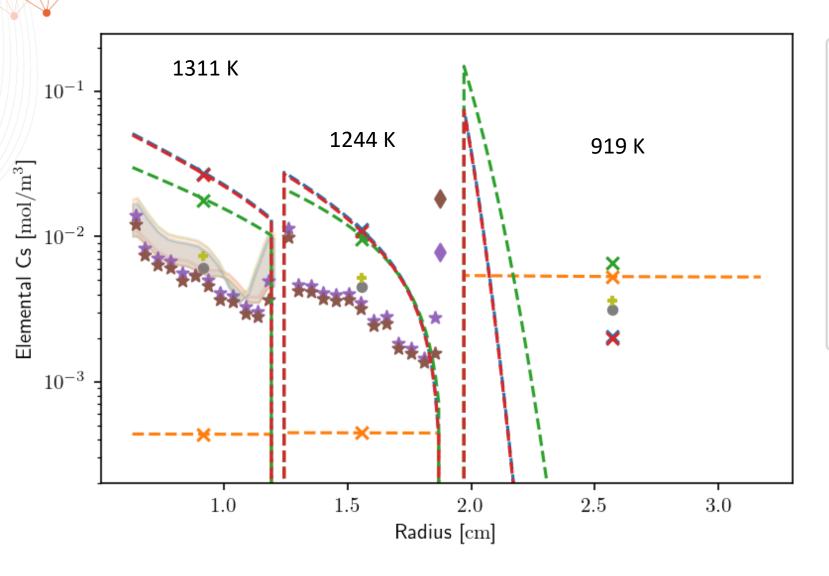
- -x- FRG IAEA
- -x- UK IAEA
- -×- UK/Japan IAEA
- -X- UK/US IAEA
- PGS Cs-134
- PGS Cs-137
- ★ INL/EXT-21-62863 Cs-134
- ★ INL/EXT-21-62863 Cs-137
- Mass-balance Average Inventory (Cs-134)
- Mass-balance Average Inventory (Cs-137)



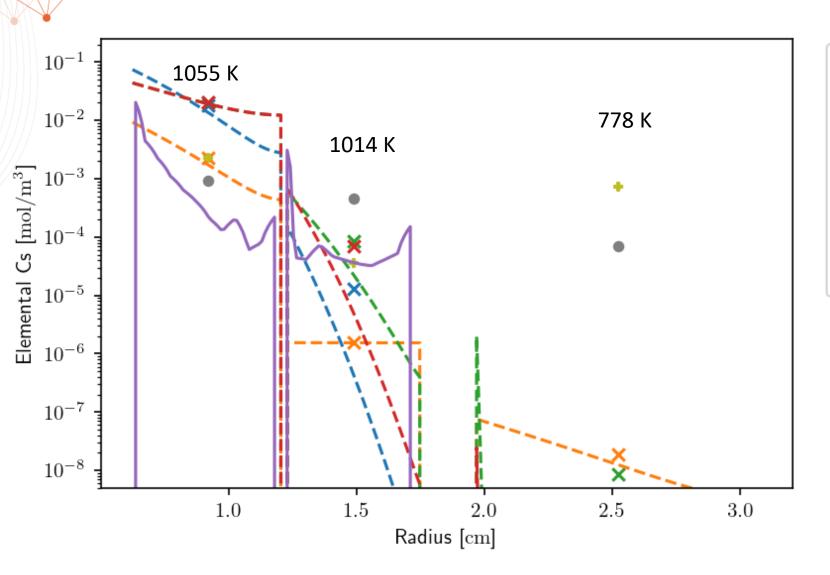
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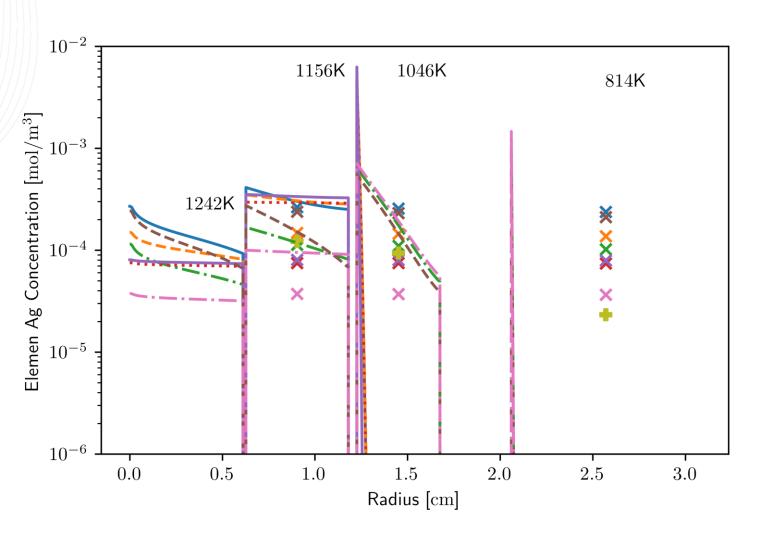


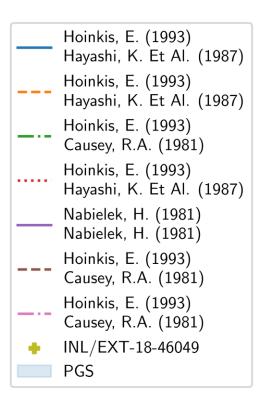
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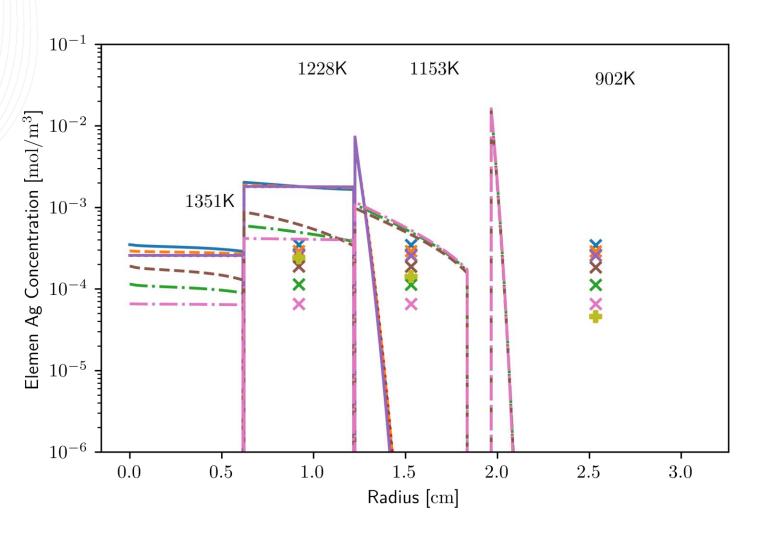
Cesium - Summary

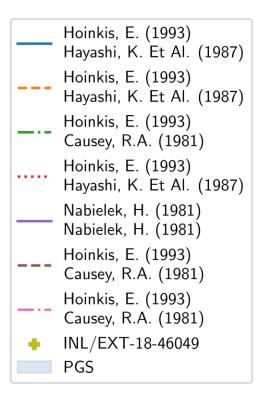
 Observed diffusion of cesium through the rings can be explained by a diffusive transport model with the effective diffusivity in the range of historical literature values

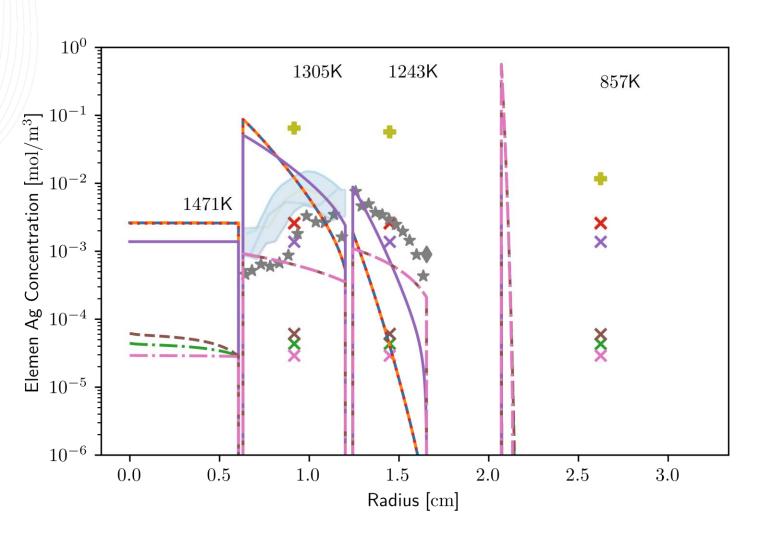
Silver (Ag-110m)

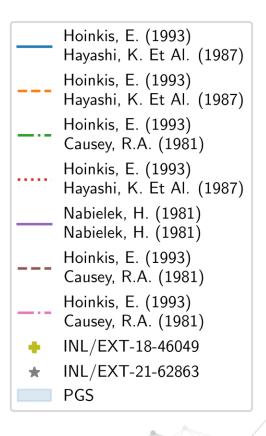


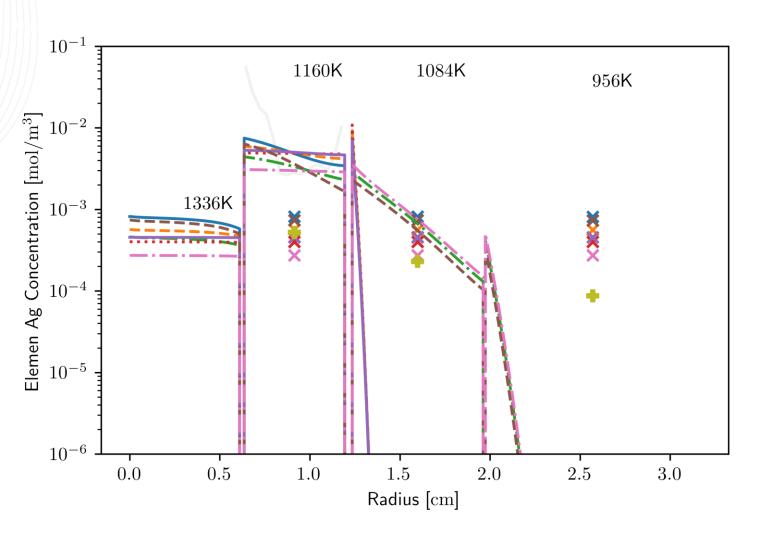


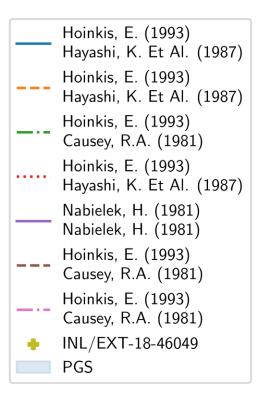


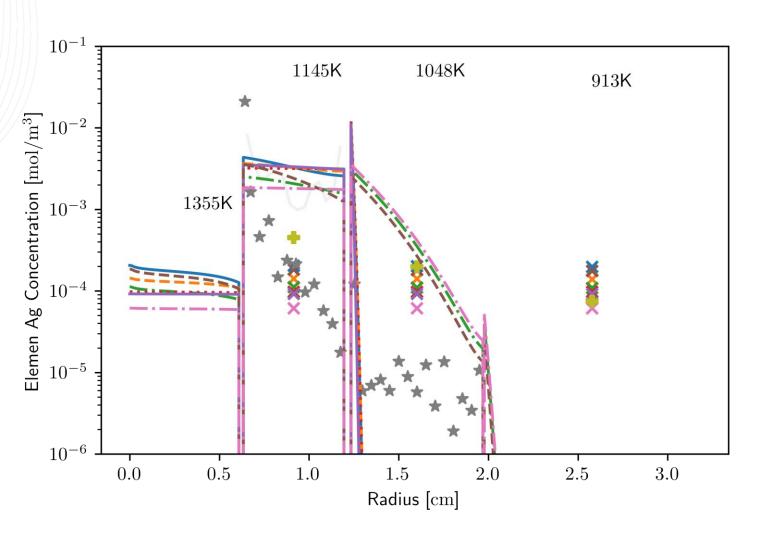


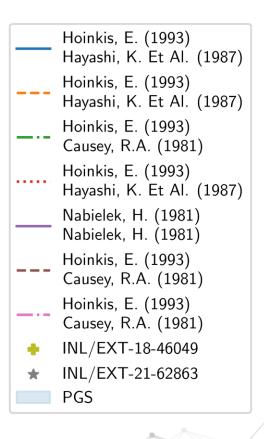


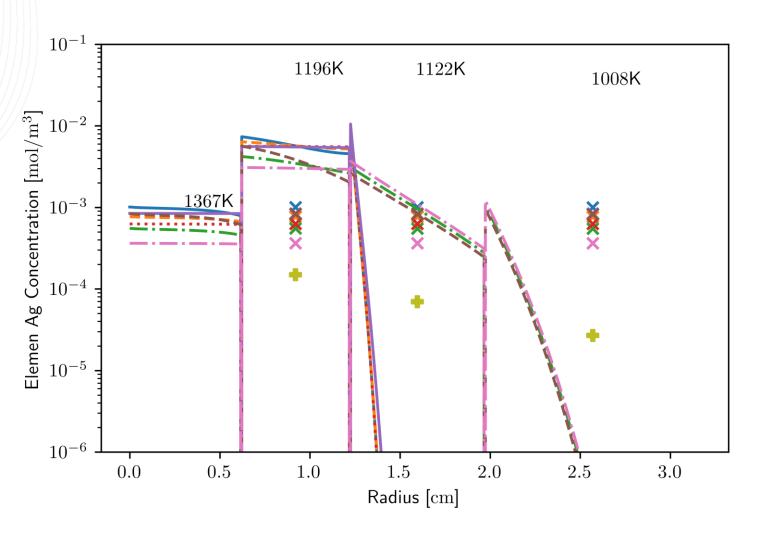


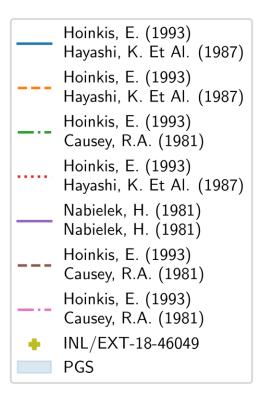


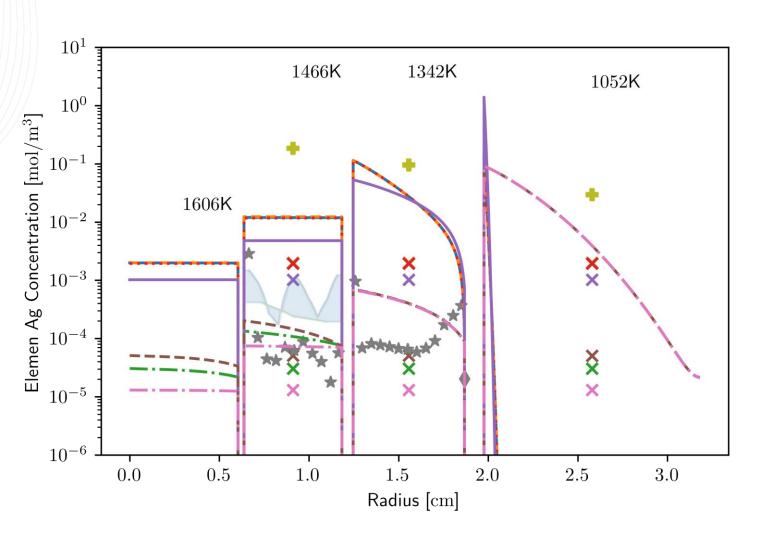


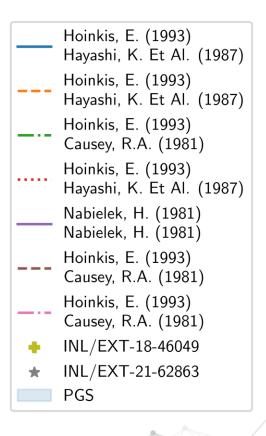


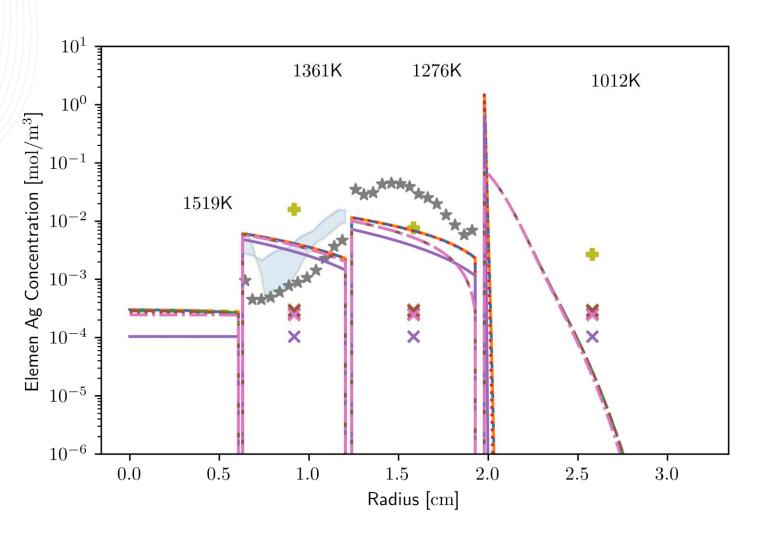


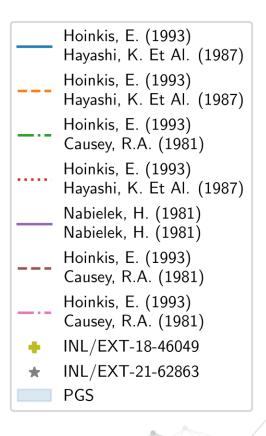


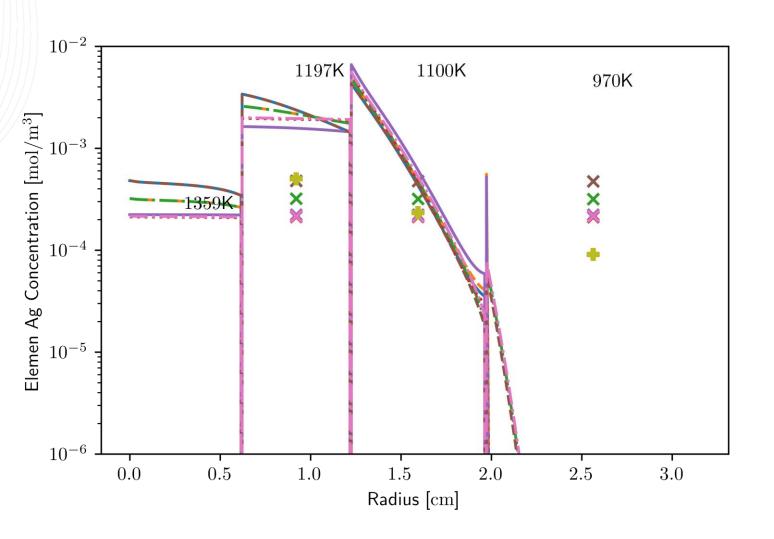


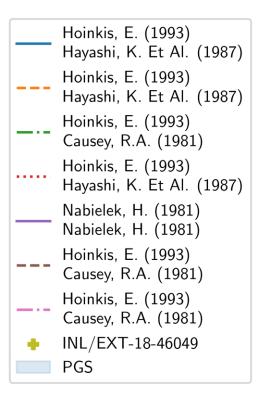


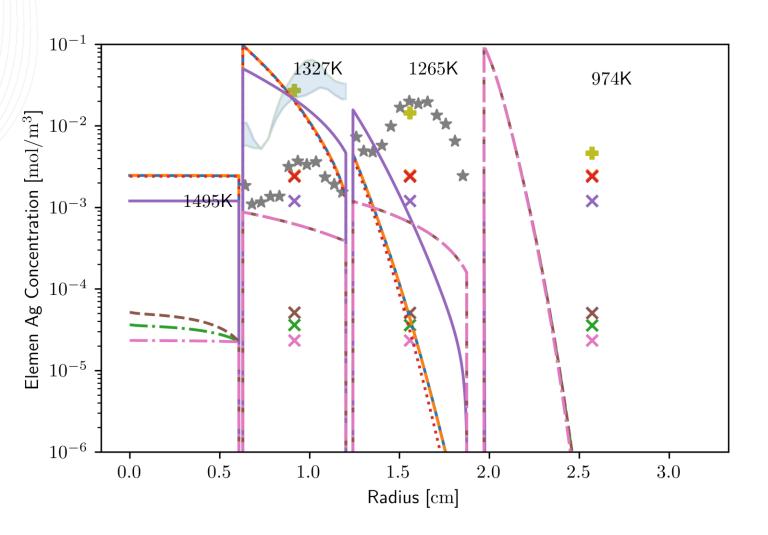


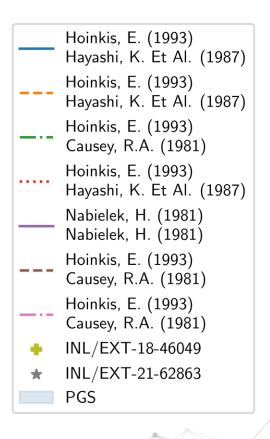


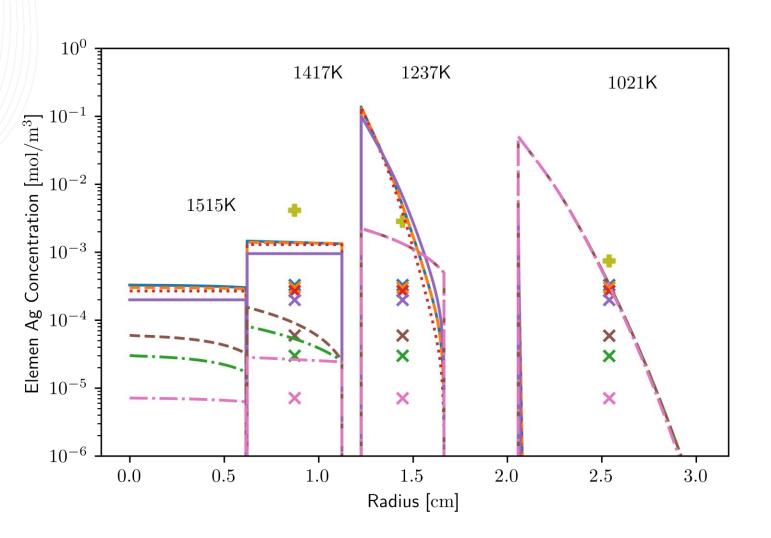


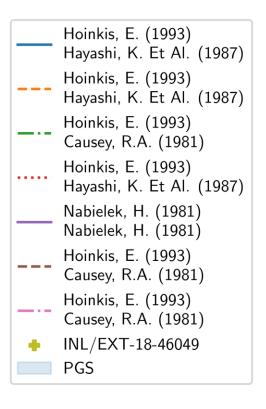


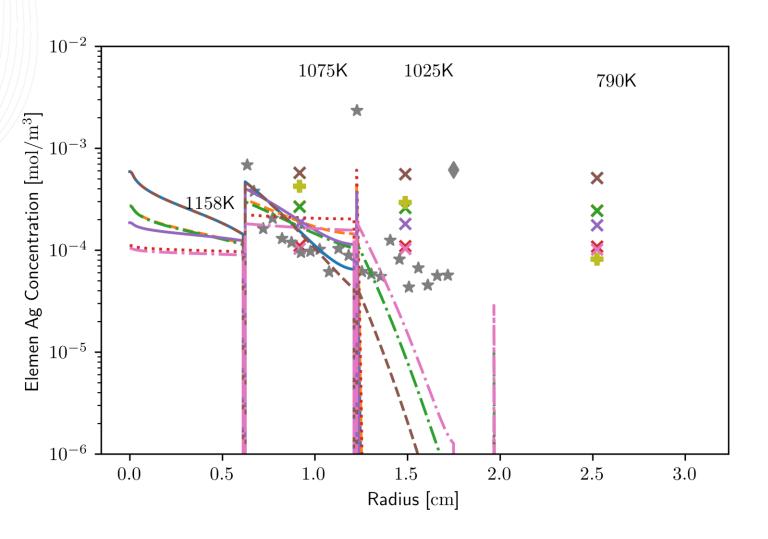


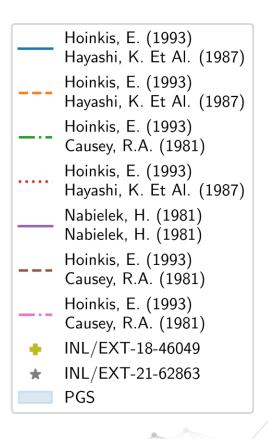








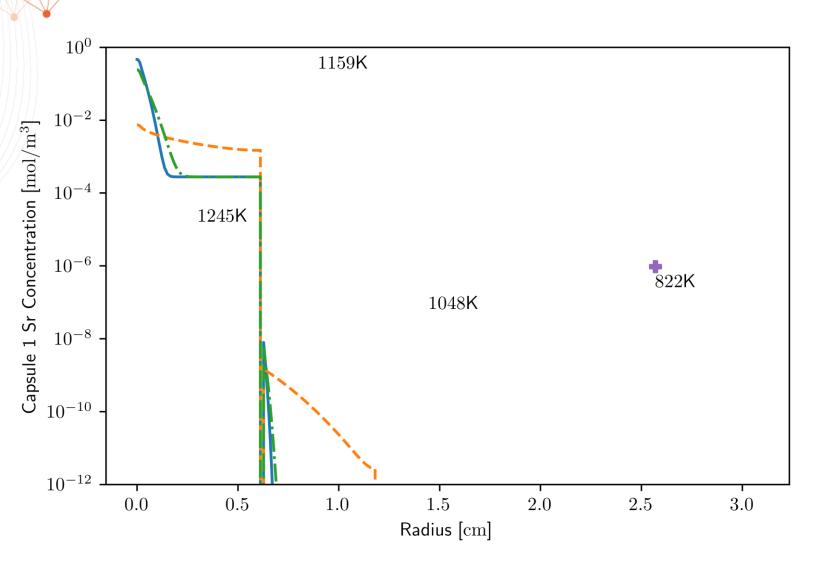


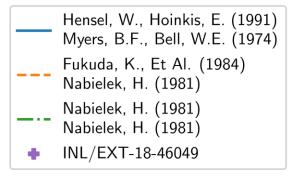


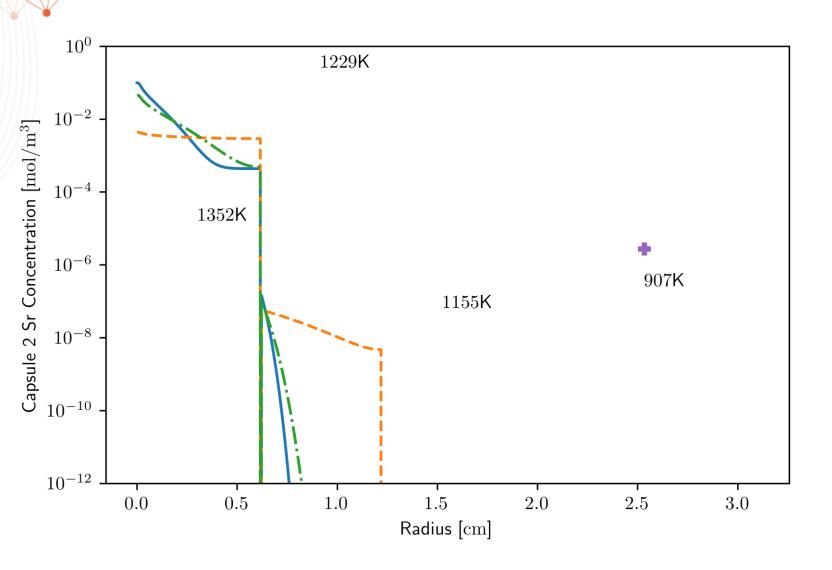
Silver - Summary

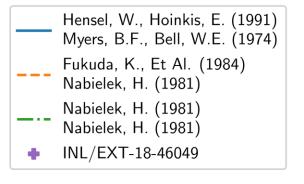
- Bulk silver transport can be mostly explained by an effective diffusivity in line with literature values
- Fitting to the observed concentration profiles will require more detailed modeling
 - Surface effects
 - Pore diffusion model

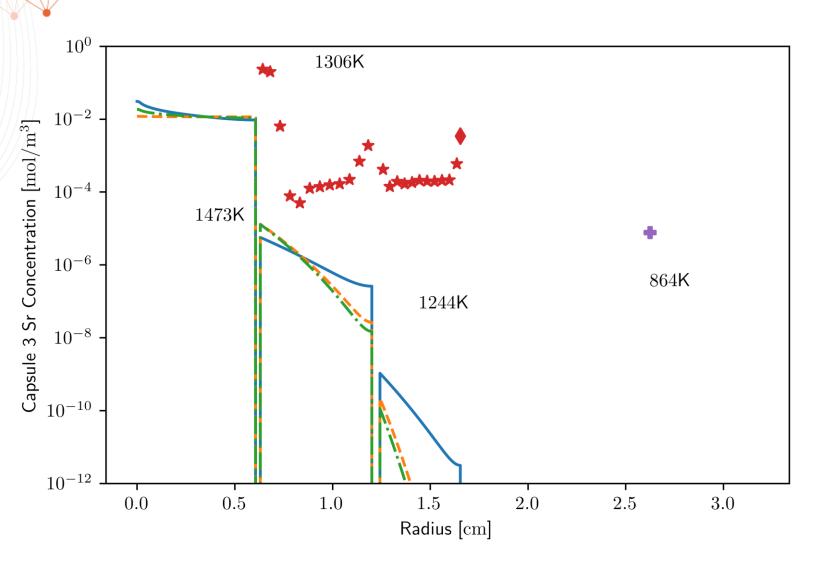


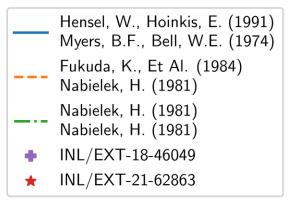


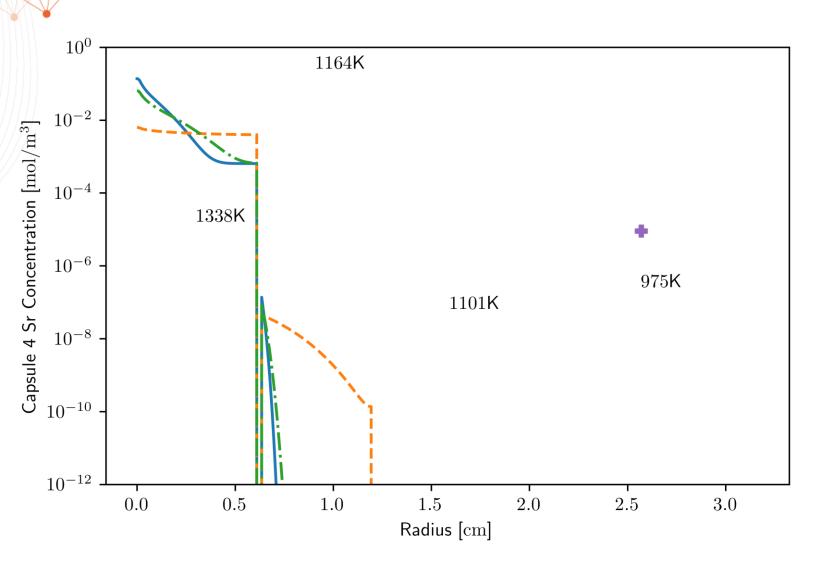


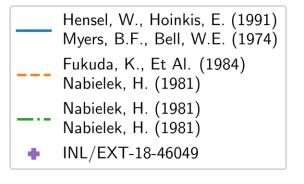


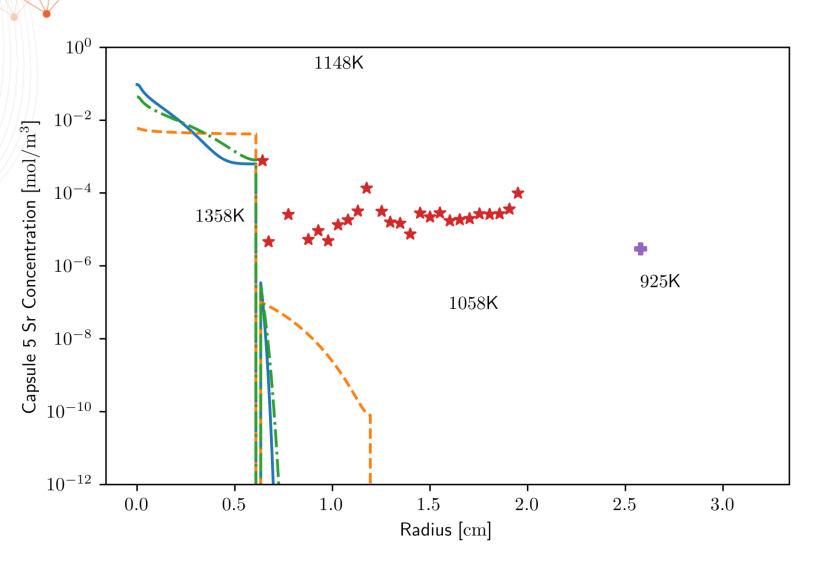


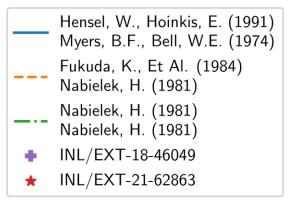


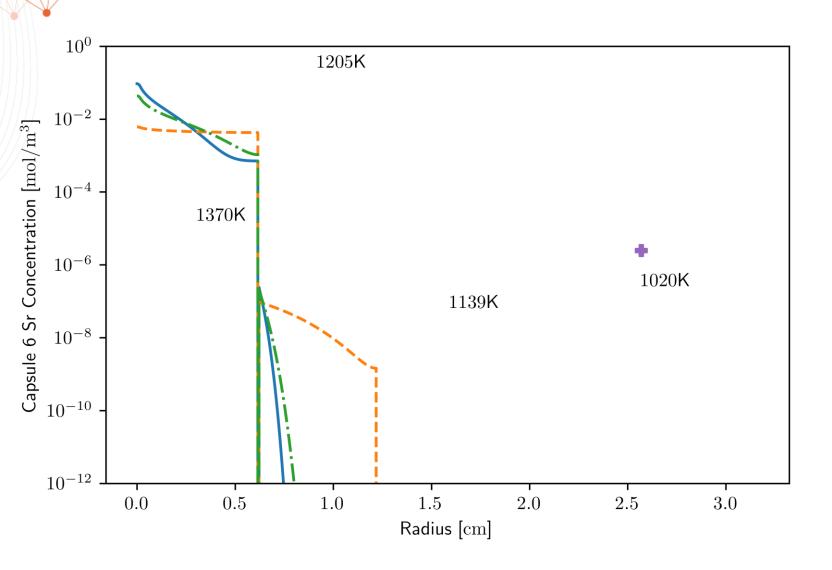


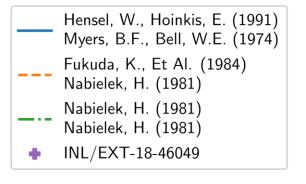


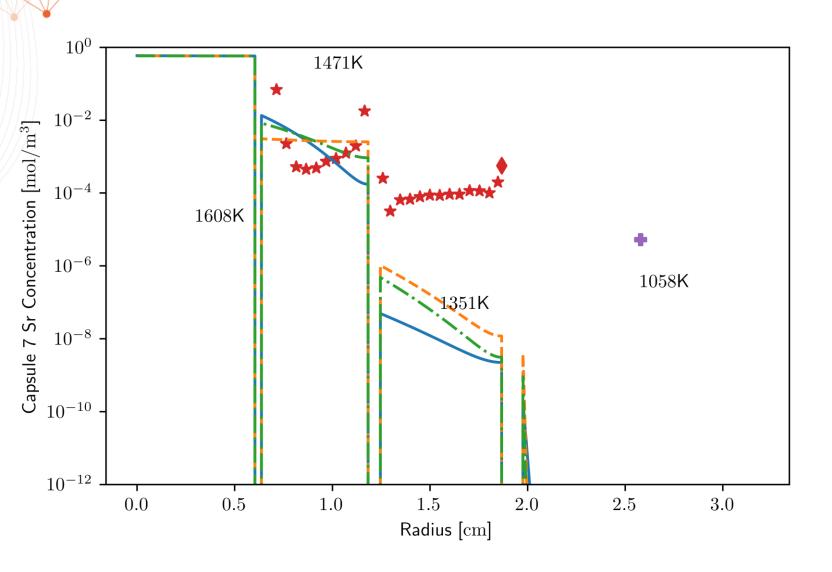


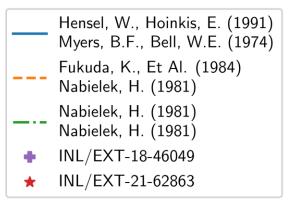


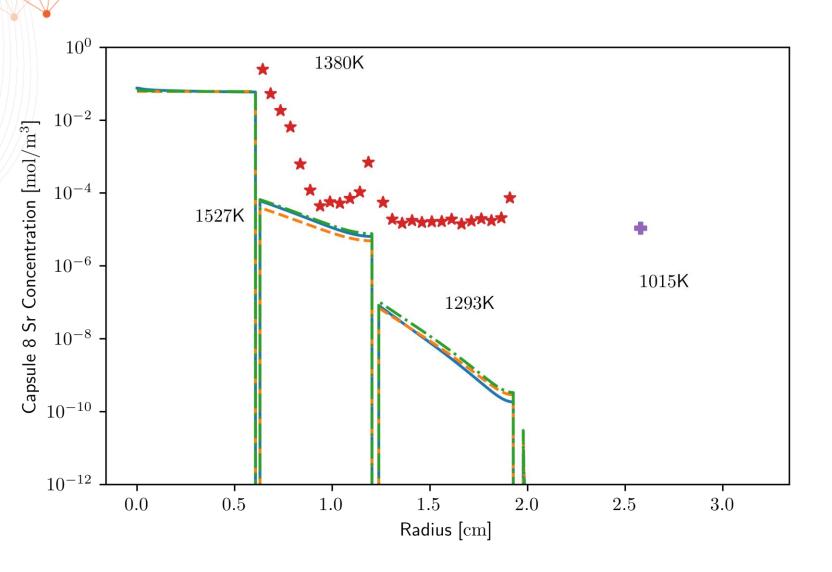




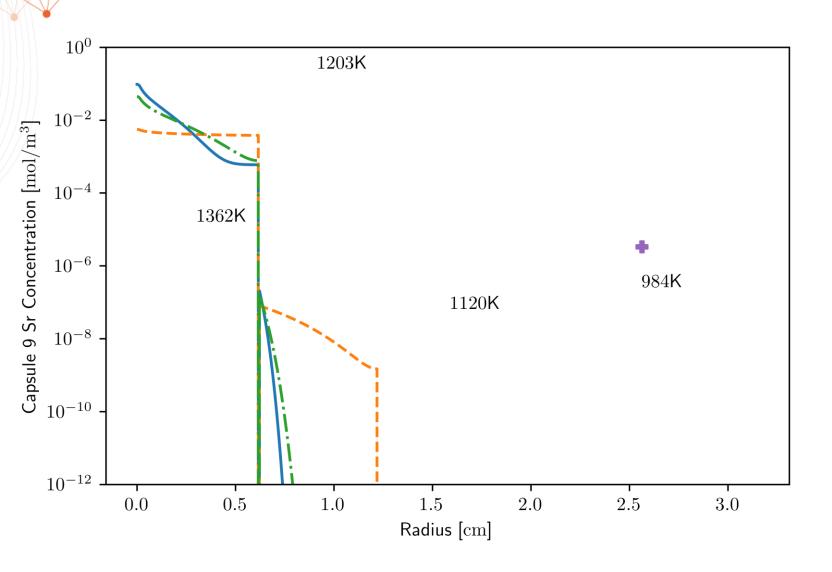


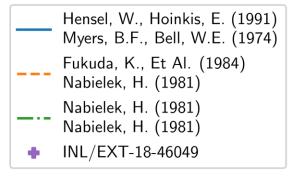


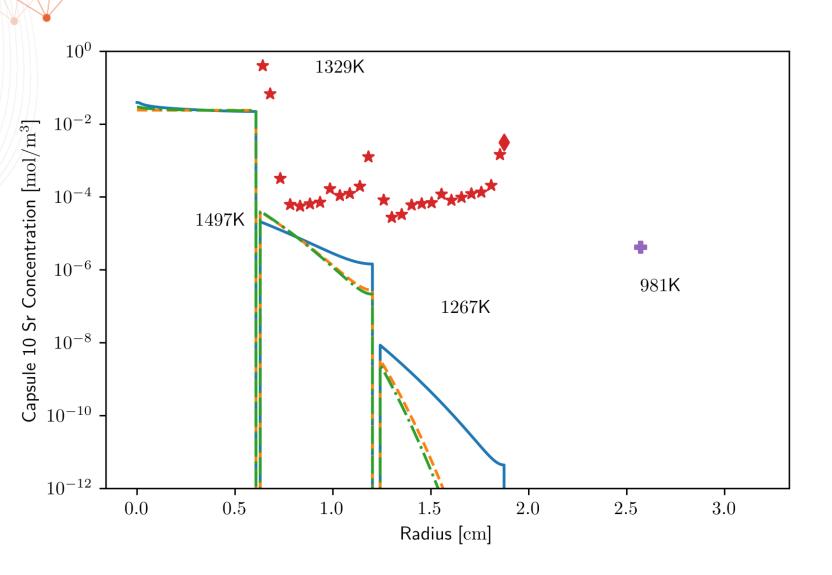


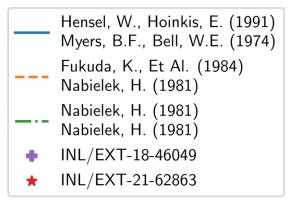


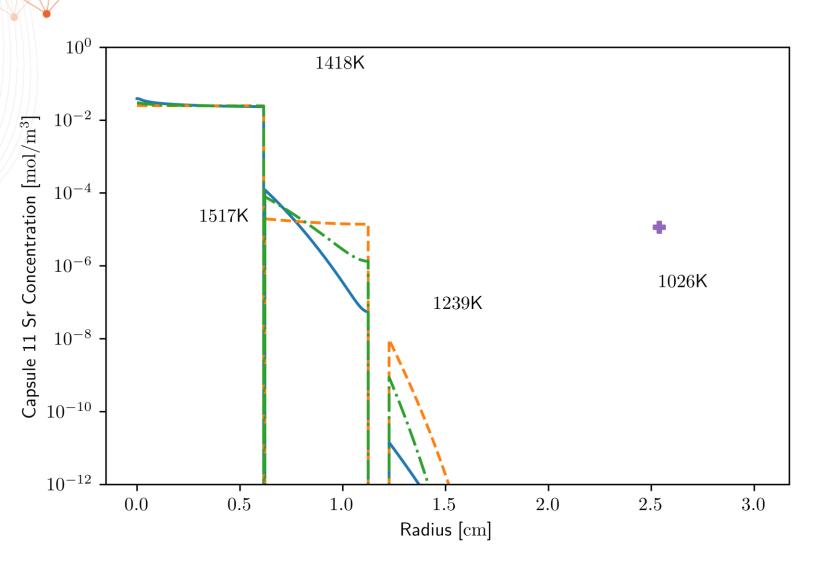


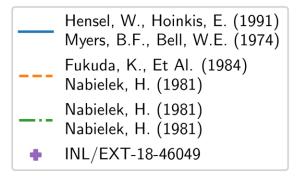


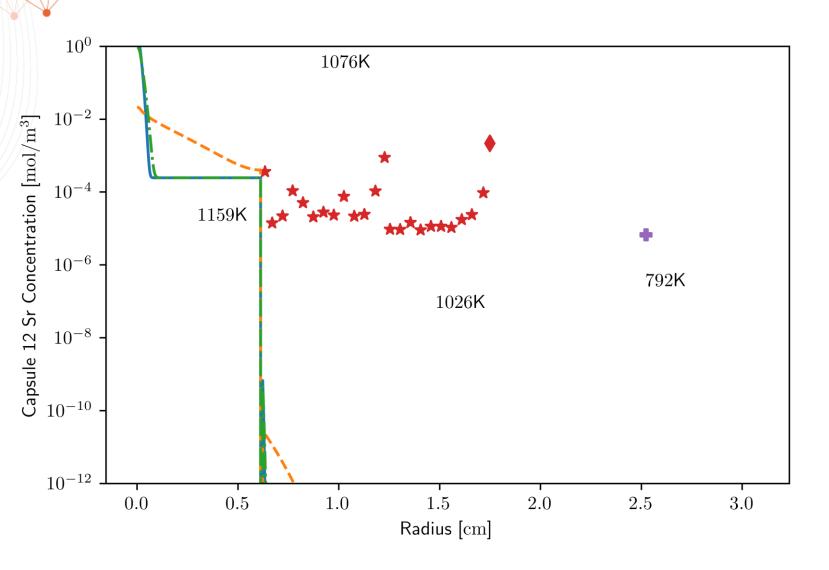


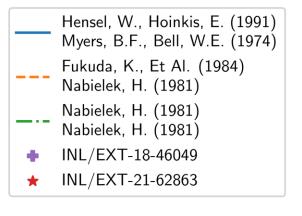












Strontium - Summary

- Diffusion based on IAEA values strongly underpredicts total strontium transport under 1400 K
- Elevated outer surface concentrations suggest a short-circuit diffusion path *around* the rings

Ongoing Work (FY 23)

- Obtain recommended diffusion parameters for each isotope (and quantify uncertainty)
- Sensitivity analysis of isotherm parameters
- Compare Eu, Sr data

All capsules Sr

