

## Development of Failed Fuel Database and Hydriding Failure Analysis

150

17

20

가

B 7

### Abstract

Nuclear fuel failure is one of the critical issues in the nuclear power operation since it brings about the reduced power operation and the potential threat to safe operation.

Since 1979 nuclear power plants have been operating in Korea and experiencing a variety of PWR nuclear fuels designed and manufactured by several fuel vendors, foreign or domestic.

In this study, PC-based a database for failed nuclear fuel, called Korea Nuclear Fuel Database (KNFDB), is developed using relational database system. KNFDB contains a number of detailed information on the fuel failures that had occurred since 1986 in Korean nuclear power plants: nuclear design, fuel design, power history, coolant activity data, visual inspection, etc. It will provide the statistical basis for R&D of high performance fuel and expertise for preparation for the remedy of damaged fuel on site.

As an example of the applications, hydriding failure case is chosen for the analysis in the KNFDB. In this analysis it is found that hydriding failures have certain characteristics and the properties in the post-defective fuel deviates from the intact fuels.

1.

가

/

가

1

20

/

가

1986

PWR

2. KNFDB(Korea Nuclear Fuel DataBase)

가. KNFDB

가

(hierarchical),

(network),

(relational)

1980

가

가

KNFDB

PC

/

KNFDB

/

,

( 1).

NDR(Nuclear Design Report)

86

NDR

,

,

(region)

,

14

2 KNFDB E-R (Entity-Relation) diagram

2

가

KNFDB GUI(Graphic User Interface)

가

3(a)

3(b) KNFDB NDR loading pattern

. KNFDB

가

KNFDB

가

ID password

가

### 3.

가

( 1).  
(fretting)

4

가

[1].

Oconee Unit 2 , B , A

KNFDB

A 1

B 7

PIE(Post-Irradiation

Examinations)

가.

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

(organic contaminant)

\_\_\_\_\_

$10^{-3} - 10^{-2}$  mm  
5mm

pinhole

hairline crack

pellet-cladding  
hairline crack  
(PCI)

1 2  $\mu$ m

50%

가

가

가 가

가

가

( 5).

`sunburst` ( 6)  
(14% 가) 'sunburst'가  
(through-wall defect)

가

[4].

가

가

sunburst가

2

1mm

가  
가

가

가  
가

가

A (A1, A2)

A 1

A1

ABB/CE A ABB/CE

(NSSS)

ABB/CE

(KNFC)가

16 × 16

177

1

A2 B2 ( : 2.36wt%)

standard Zry-4

2

(Visual Test) 1

( 7(a)), 7

가 ( 7(b)).

2013 MWD/MTU

A1 D1 ( : 3.36wt%)

standard Zry-4

2

3

4

( 8). A1

1875 MWD/MTU

B (B1)

B 7

B1

B

Simens 가 ( ) 17 × 17 KOFA (Korea Optimized Fuel Assembly)  
 B1 9 ( : 3.80wt%) low tin Zry-4 3  
 ( 9 (a)), 가 6 7  
 ( 9 (b)), B1 11806 MWD/MTU

A 1 A1

PIE A1 [2],  
 hydride blister  
 10 blister  
 11 A1  
 11 가 (r=0.6R). 1200 2000mm

(columnar grain) ( 12).  
 가 A1  
 EPRI ESCORE (EPRI Steady-state Core Reload Evaluator) code 가 [5].  
 가  
 activated process

13 (a) (b) PIE 가 ESCORE code  
 ESCORE  
 A NDR 가  
 , , stoichiometry 가  
 PIE

ESCORE ( 13(c))

A A2 B 7 B1

14 A2 가 hydride blister 가  
 (95mm) 가  
 A1

( 15).  
 [1], H<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 가  
 가 [6].  
 가

가 16 (a) ESCORE 가

가  
가  
B 7 . B1 B1 ( 16(b)).  
PIE test 가 17 .  
가 , baffle B1 66% .  
가

hyperstoichiometry ( $UO_{2+x}$ )  
 $UO_2$   $UO_{2+x}$   
가 . 가

\_\_\_\_\_ 가 \_\_\_\_\_  
13 16 가 ESCORE

가 (matrix) 가 가  
가 가 가 (gap) 가  
( 18).  $H_2/H_2O$  가

가 가 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
가 가 가 가  
가 10% 가 가  
hyperstoichiometric  $UO_2$  가 가  
가 가 가

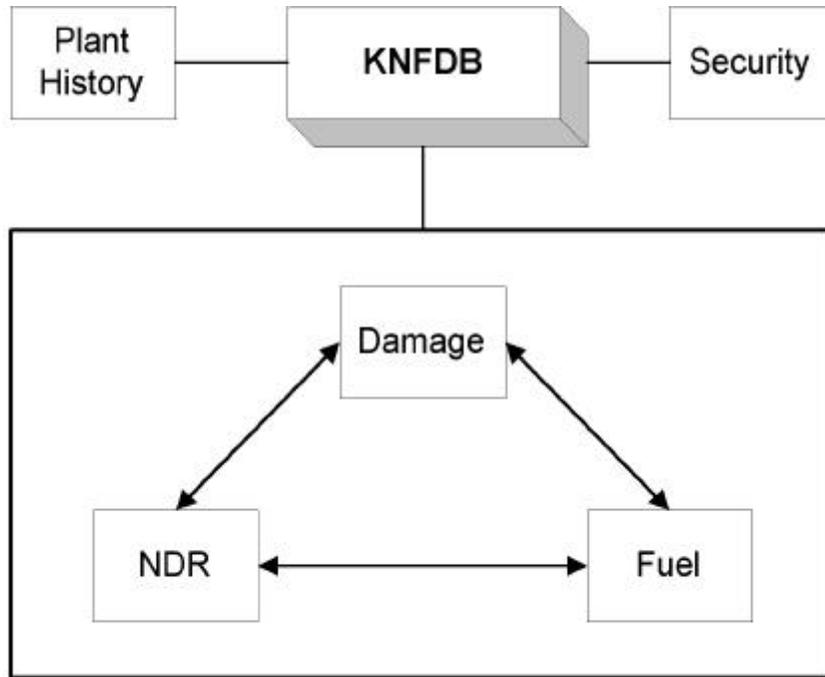
4.

1986 KNFDB

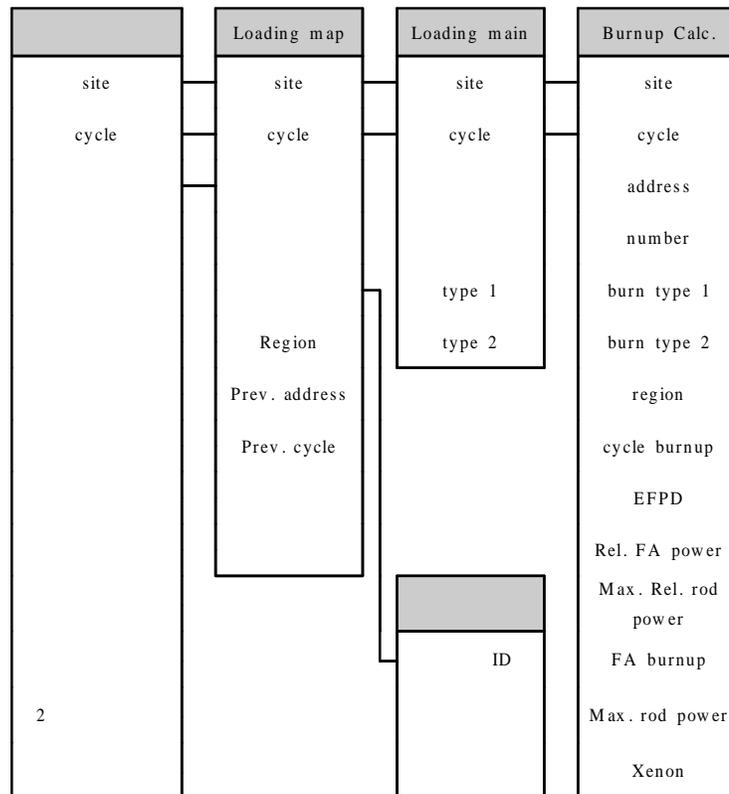
NDR  
(GUI )

가 KNFDB

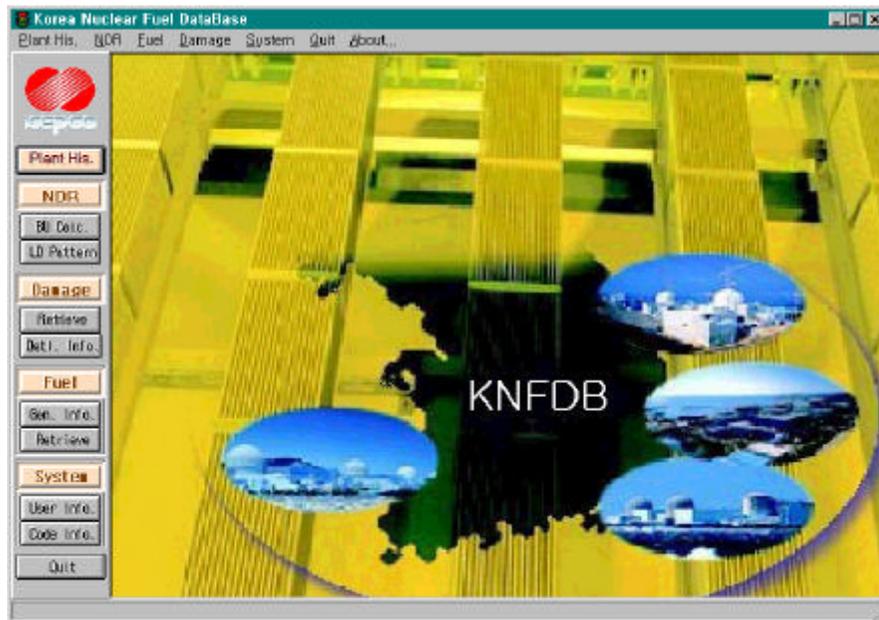




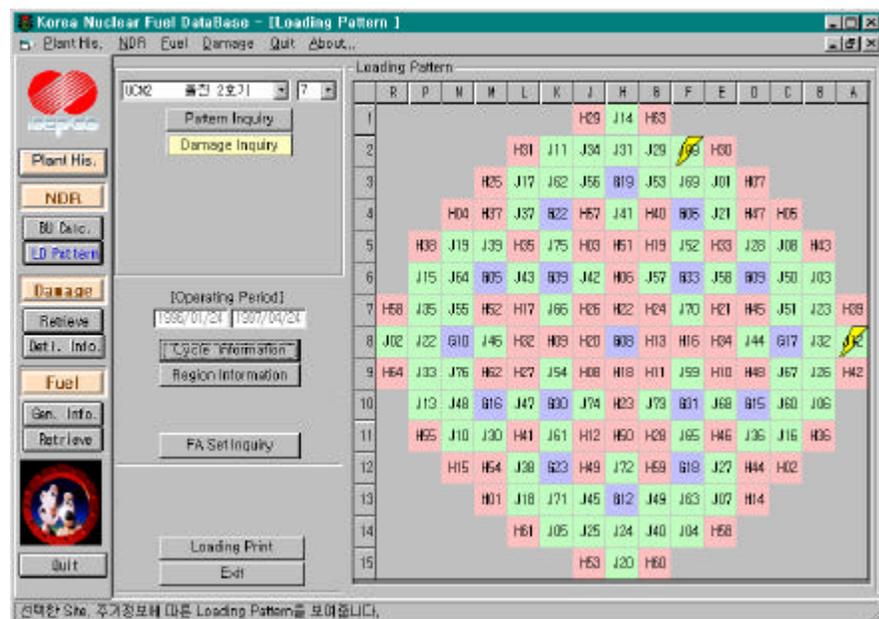
1. KNFDB



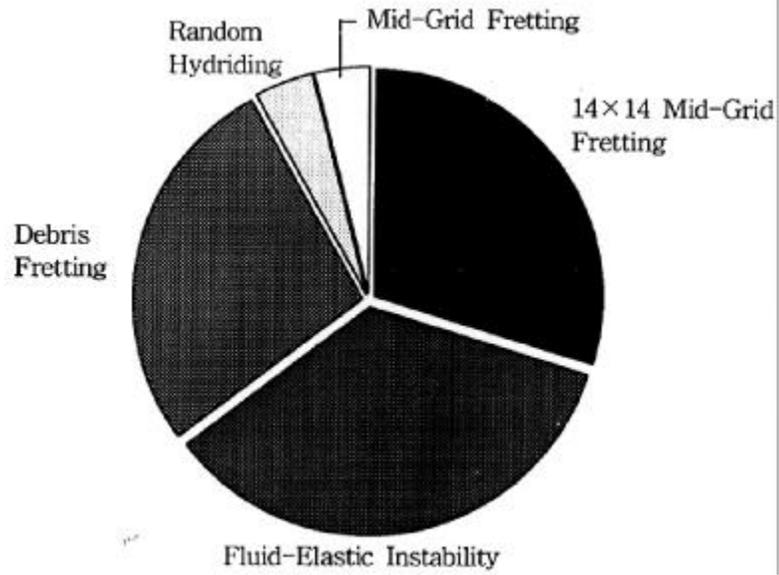
2. KNFDB E-R Diagram



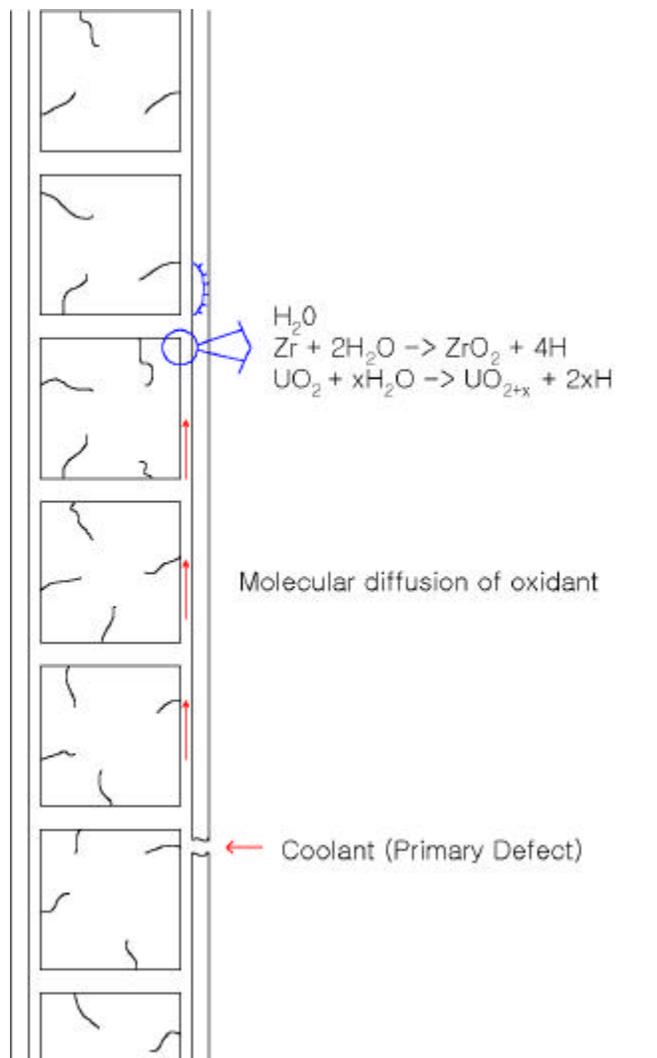
3 (a). KNFDB

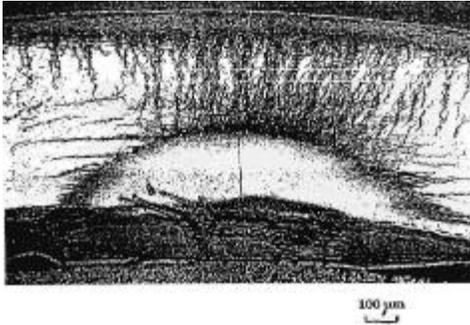


3 (b). Loading pattern



4. Westinghouse





6. 'sunburst'



8. A1



(a)



(a)



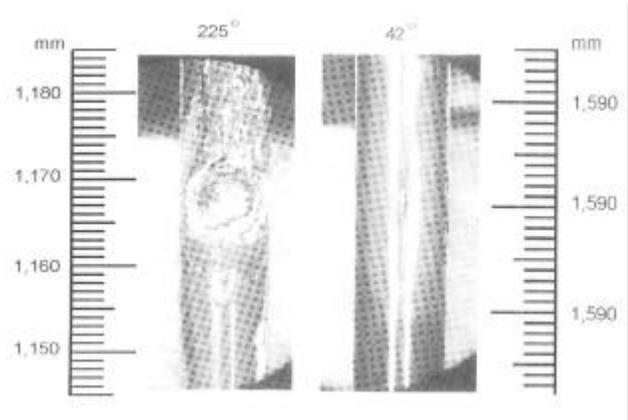
(b)



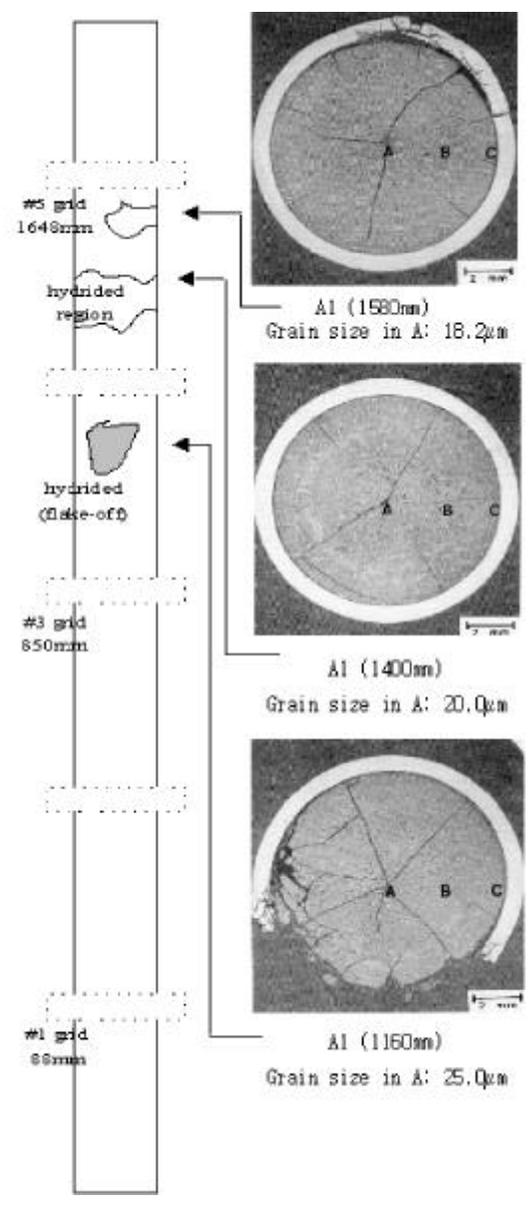
(b)

7. A2  
가

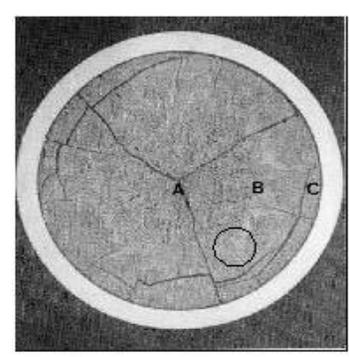
9. B1



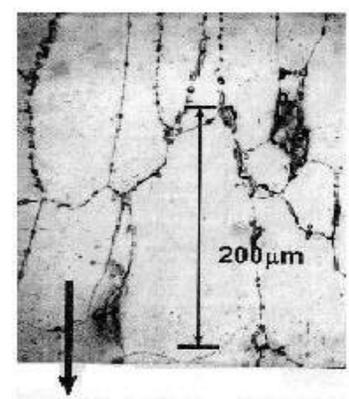
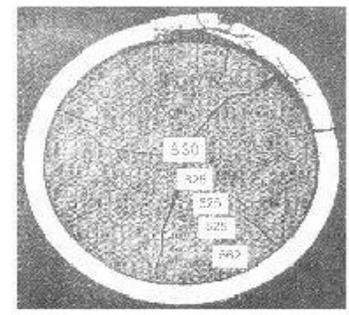
10. A1



11. A1

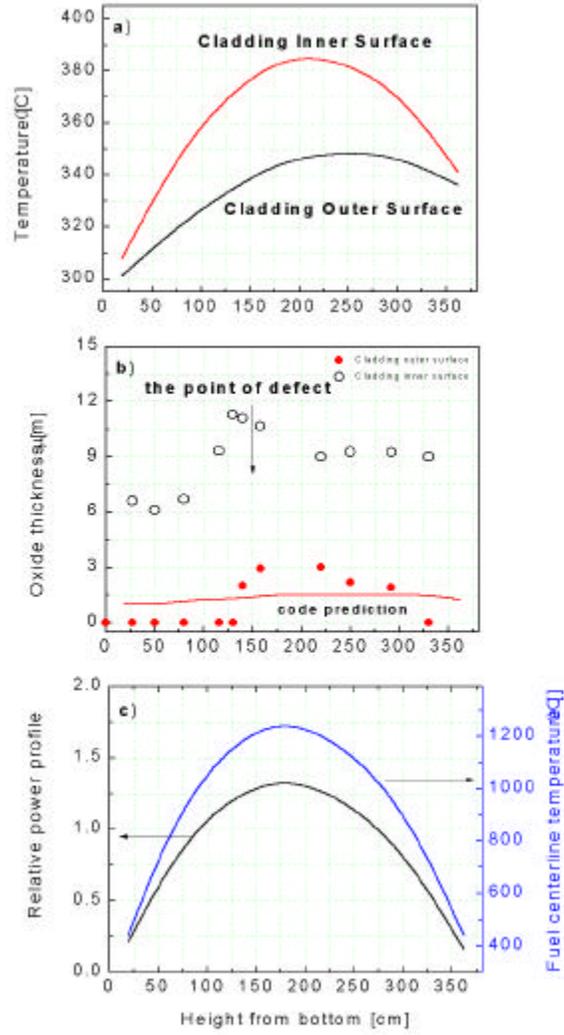


○ : magnified in right

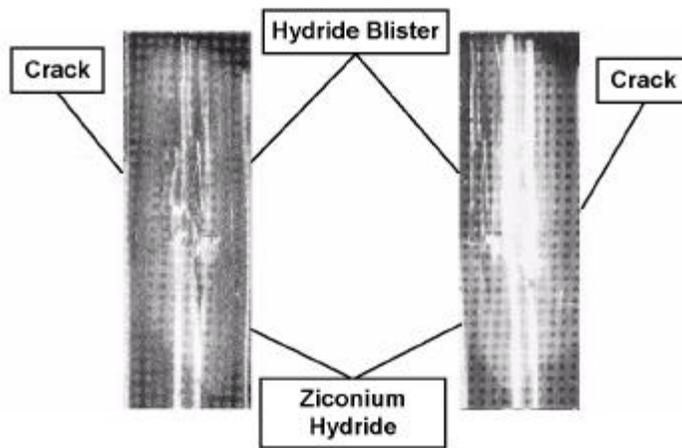


UO2 Radial Direction

12.

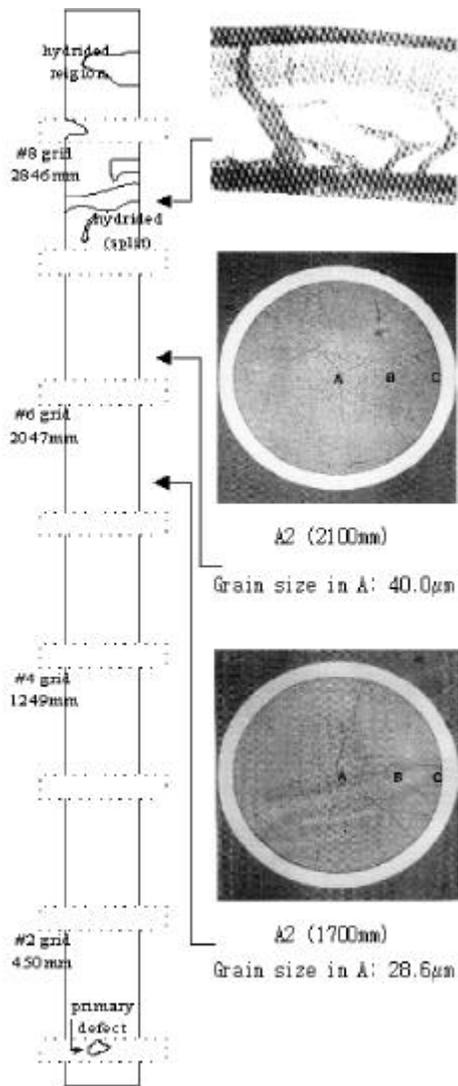


13. A1 PIE



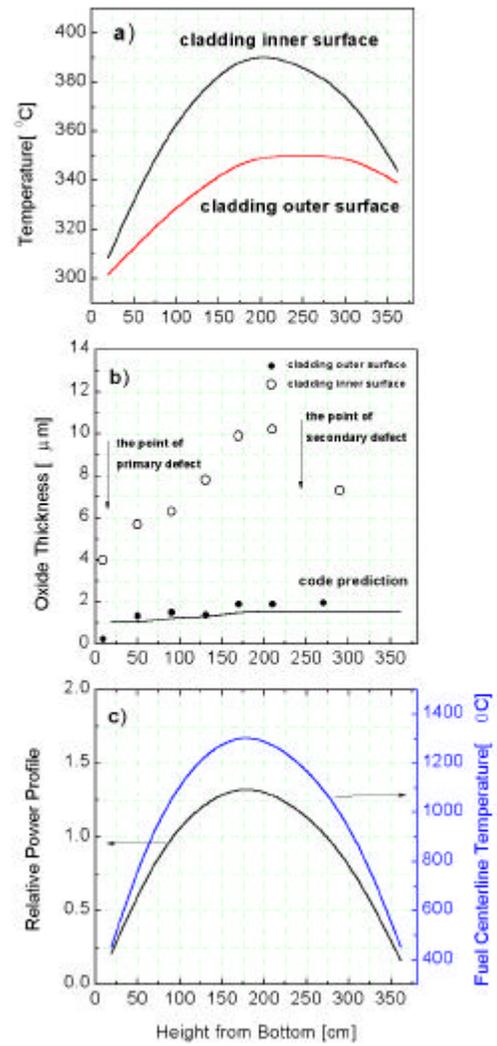
14. A2

(2,660mm)

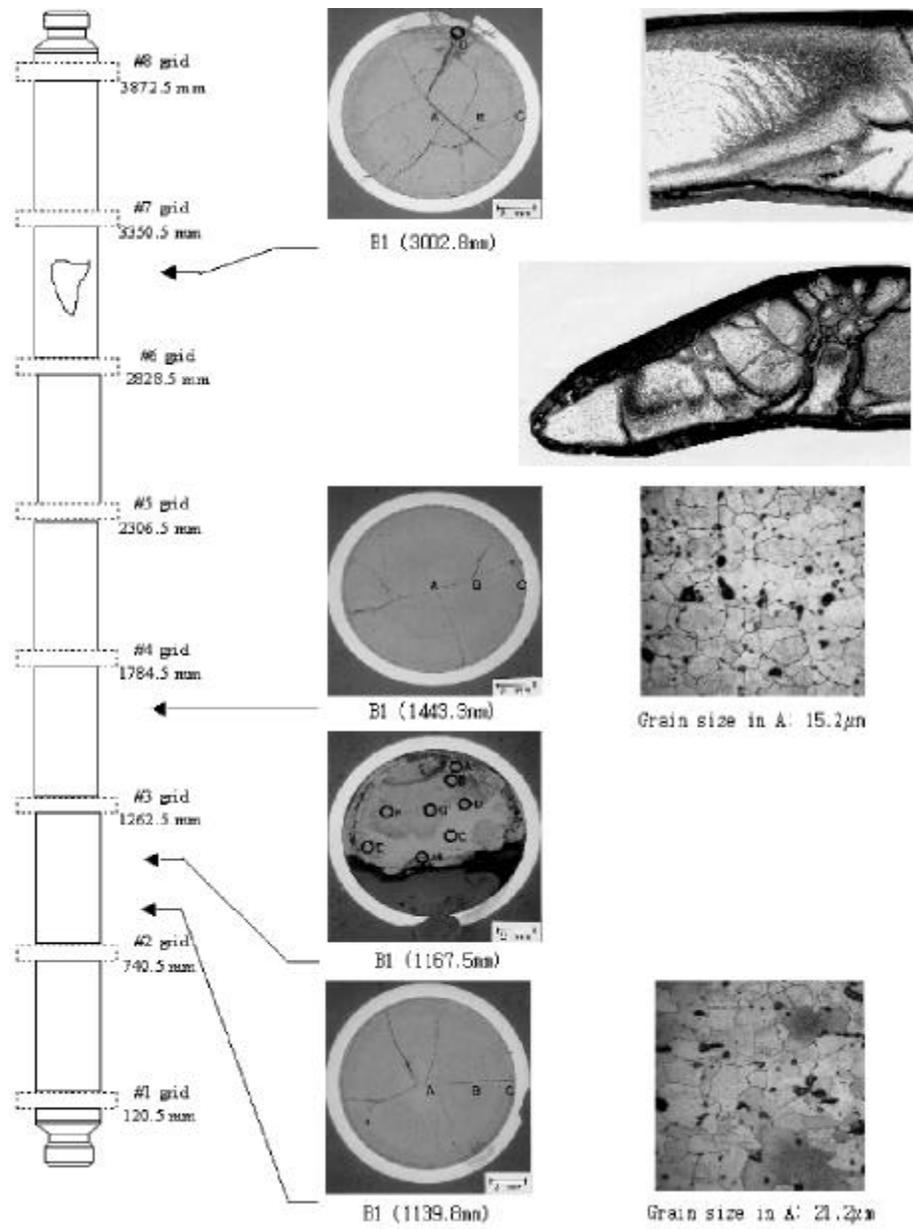


15. A2

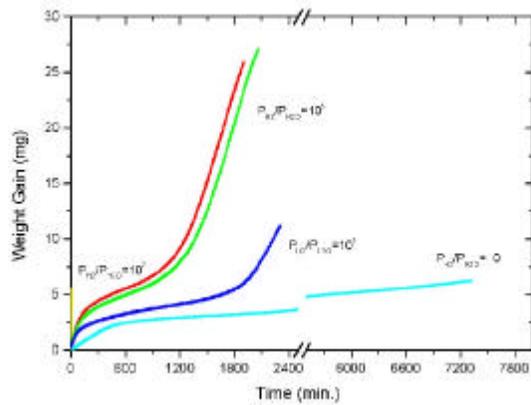
PIE



16. B208-R8



17. B1 PIE



18.

가