

가 SFINEL - II

Development of Comprehensive Code SFINEL  
(Spent Fuel Integrity Evaluator) for Long-Term-Dry Stored - II

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17

, ,

150

가

가

creep rupture

SFINEL

creep rupture

가

CRUTAIN(Creep RUPTure in Air, Inert, and Nitrogen gases)

creep cumulative damage

가

fraction

rule

가

strain

가

가

40

가

Abstract

SFINEL(Spent Fuel Integrity Evaluator) code, an integrated computer program for prediction the spent fuel rod integrity based on burn-up history and major degradation mechanisms, has been developed in this research. In this study, CRUPTAIN program which is one of the important module in the SFINEL code is estimated and benchmarked with the in-pile data. According to the evaluation results, it is safe to store the spent fuel in the dry condition, at least, for 40 years. It is also found that strain limit criteria is more conservative than fraction rule method in the low temperature-high stress and the high temperature-low stress storage condition.

# 1

가

가

가

(creep rupture),  
cracking),

(stress corrosion cracking),  
,

creep

(delayed hydride

가

가

가

(SPENFIP )  
DATING

PNL

SIECO

가

가

SFINEL (Spent Fuel INtegrity

EvaLuator: An Integrated Computer Program for Predicting Spent Fuel Rod Integrity Based on  
Burn-up History)

SFIENL

SFINEL

creep rupture

가

가

가

CRUPTAIN

CRUPTAIN

creep

cumulative damage

가

fraction rule

가

strain

## 2 Creep Rupture

hoop stress

stress가 가

creep rupture

creep rupture

가

가

PNL

DATING (Determining

Allowable Temperature for dry storage of spent fuel in Inert and Nitrogen Gases)

NRC

DCCG

creep rupture

KFK

TRAB

creep rupture

(SCC)

PNL DATING

SIECO (Systematic Integrity Evaluation Computer code) 가

DATING

cumulative damage 가

creep rupture time

(total strain < 1%) strain

가

DATING

SIECO

가  
 strain creep rupture  
 가 DATING  
 가 SIECO  
 가

### 3 CRUPTAIN (Creep RUPTure in Air, Inert, and Nitrogen)

#### 3.1 가

CRUPTAIN 가 Figure 1 flow chart

#### 3.2

가 , 가 가  
 가 가  
 (peak-rod surface temperature)  
 CRUPTAIN 가  
 가 Figure 2

[1]. 1 가 17

가 , 7 (tn)

$$T_1 = (T_0) \cdot (t_w / t_1)^{C_1} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} t_1 \leq t_w \\ t_2 > t_w \end{array} \right\}$$

$$T_2 = (T_0) \cdot (t_w / t_1)^{C_1} \cdot (t_w / t_2)^{C_2}$$

T1, T2: (K)  
 T0:  
 tu (K)  
 t1, t2: discharge (yr)  
 tn: (yr)

T0 T1 cask

(MWD/MTU)	33000	55000	33000	55000
T0	947.75	1105.15	742.25	904.15
C1	0.398	0.366	0.344	0.372
C2	0.1	0.14	0.06	0.11
tn	6.065	6.14	6.11	5.46

가

$$\ln(T - 273) = a_0 + a_1 \cdot \ln(\text{time})$$

a0 a1 (MWD/MTU)

25

$$a_0(B) = \exp[1.455 + 0.204 \cdot \ln(B) - 0.2391 \cdot 10^{-1} \cdot \ln(B)^2]$$

$$a_1(B) = -1.0339 + 0.0094 \cdot B,$$

: 5

$$a_0(B) = \exp[1.167 + 0.169 \cdot \ln(B)]$$

$$a_1(B) = -0.51391 \cdot 10^{-1} - 0.98780 \cdot 10^{-2} \cdot B + 0.92362 \cdot 10^{-4} \cdot B^2$$

### 3.3

creep Figure 3

creep

climb, climb, sliding,

Nabarro-Herring

Coble

creep

[2].

High Temperature Climb:

$$\ln \dot{\epsilon}_M = 5 \ln \left( \frac{\sigma}{E} \right) + 55.75 - 14.15 \left( \frac{T_M}{T} \right) + \ln \left( \frac{T_M}{T} \right) + \left( \frac{E}{10^4} \right)$$



$$\ln t_f^{DP} = -5.662 - \ln \varepsilon - \ln \left( \frac{\sigma}{E} \right) - \ln \left( \frac{E}{10^4} \right)$$

Cavitation Diffusion:

$$\ln t_f^{CD} = 4.15 - \ln \varepsilon_{GBS} + \ln \left( \frac{\sigma}{E} \right)$$

Cavitation Power Law:

$$\ln t_f^{CP} = -1.587 - \ln \varepsilon$$

rupture  $t_r$

가 가

가

가

CRUPTAIN

10%

가 가

가

r

$$r = 1 - 0.9 \left[ \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{i=1}^n \delta t_i \cdot R \cdot \exp(-4 \cdot 10^4 / T_i)} \right]$$

rate constant R  $2.332 \times 10^{17} \text{ s}^{-1}$   $\delta_i$

### 3.4

가

( )

creep rupture

가

cumulative

damage fraction rule

[3].

$$1 = \frac{t_1}{\tau_1} + \frac{t_2}{\tau_2} + \frac{t_3}{\tau_3} + \dots$$

$t_i$  i creep rupture mechanism

rupture가

$t_i$

“ 1 ”

creep rupture

가

가

( : 1% )

)

fraction rule

rupture

CRUPTAIN

가 creep

가





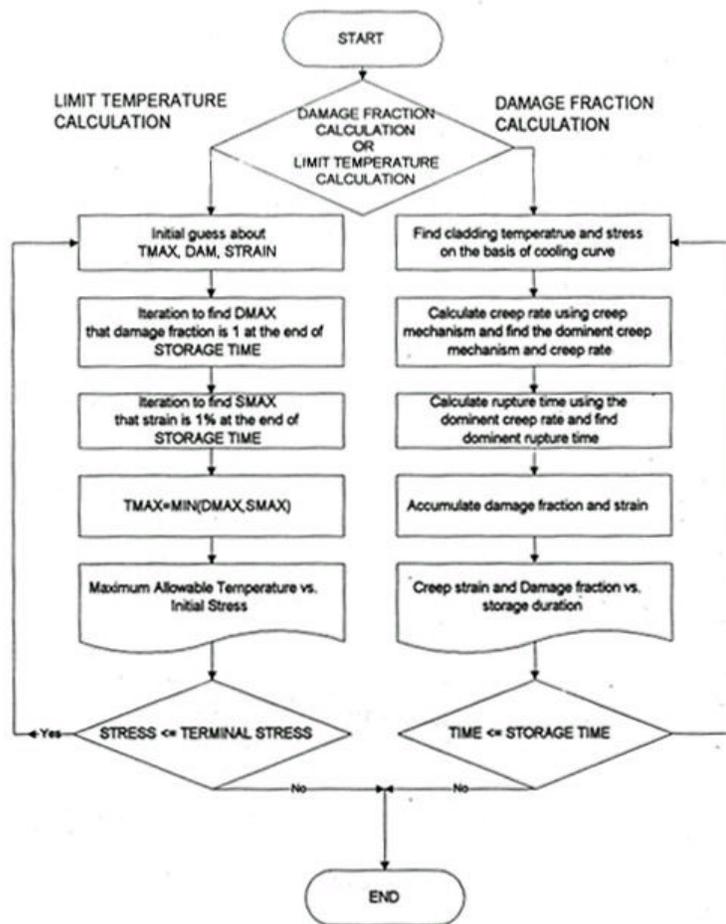


Figure 1 CURTAIN Module Computation Flowchart

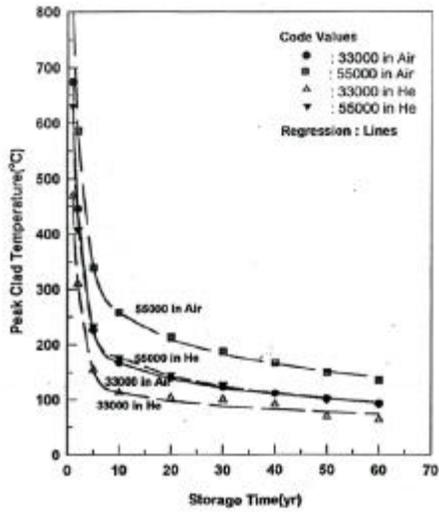


Figure 2 Comparison of temperature decay prediction of data for the air and helium

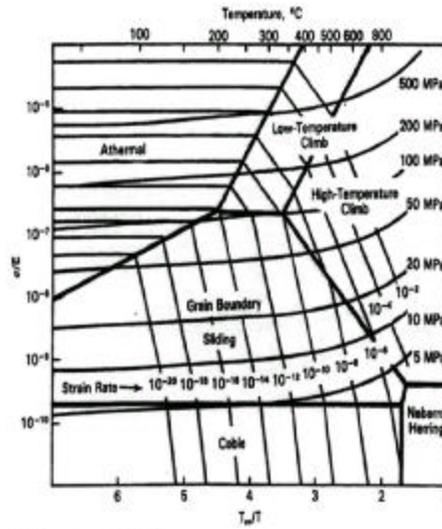


Figure 3 Deformation map for Zircaloy with constant stress and strain rate contours (strain rate is in  $s^{-1}$ )

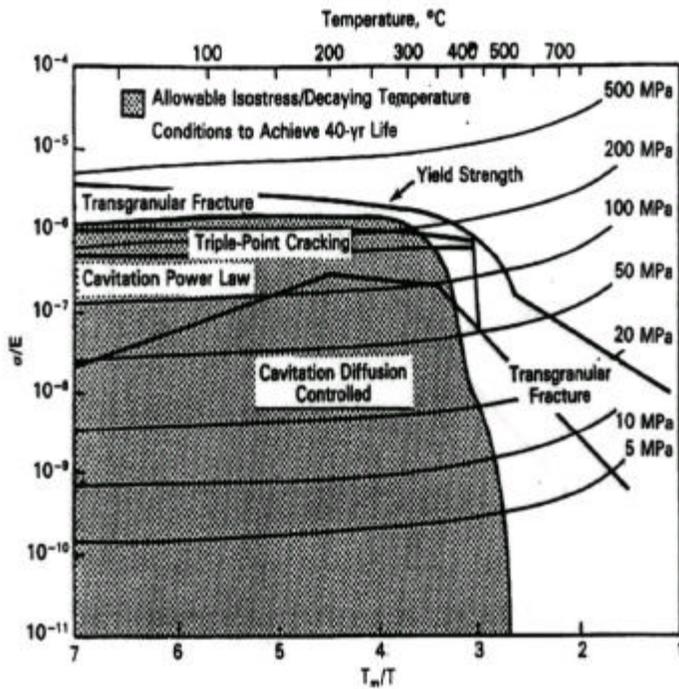


Figure 4 Fracture map for Zircaloy showing dominant fracture mechanisms. The shaded area represents the allowable is stress/decaying temperature of spent-fuel temperature in conditions to achieve a 40-yr life.

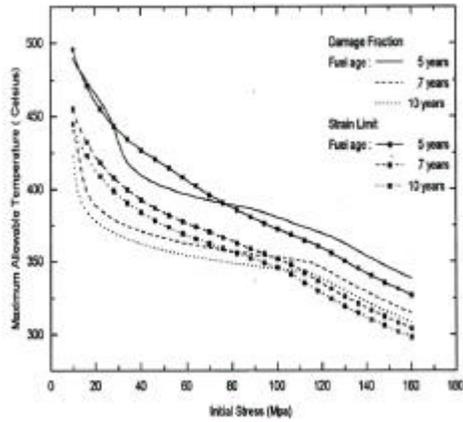


Figure 5 Maximum allowable temperature by Damage fraction rule and strain limit calculation as a function of initial cladding stress for various fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup under the helium-backfill condition.

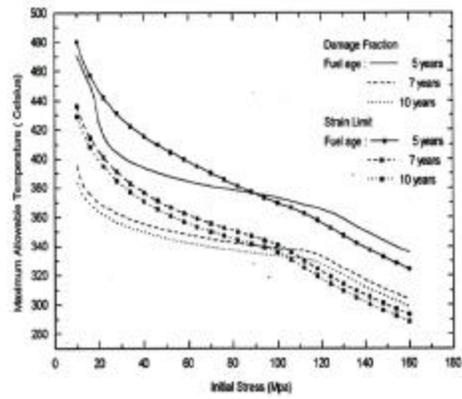


Figure 6 Maximum allowable temperature by Damage fraction rule and strain limit calculation as a function of initial cladding stress for various fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup under the nitrogen-backfill condition

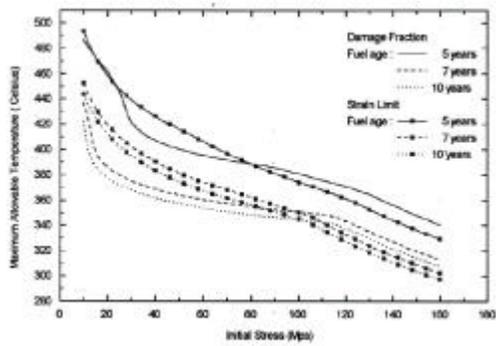


Figure 7 Maximum allowable temperature by Damage fraction rule and strain limit calculation as a function of initial cladding stress for various fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup under the air-backfill condition

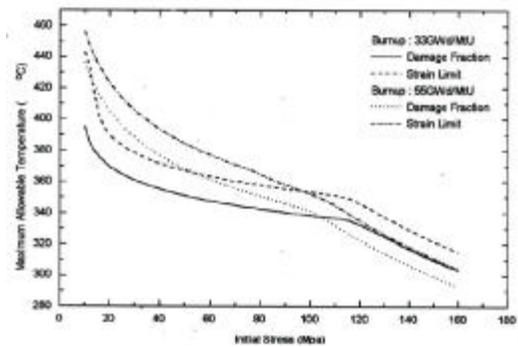


Figure 8 Burnup effect on Maximum allowable initial storage temperature by Damage fraction rule and strain limit calculation as a function of initial cladding stress for the helium-backfill condition (fuel age: 7 years)

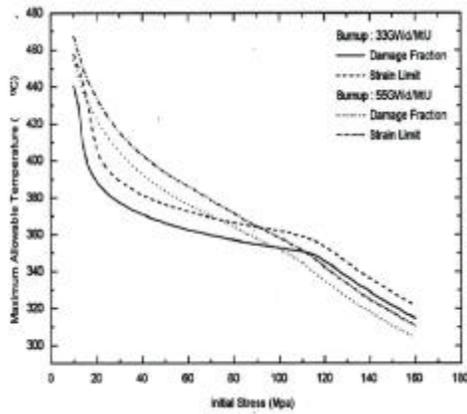


Figure 9 Burnup effect on Maximum allowable initial storage temperature by Damage fraction rule and strain limit calculation as a function of initial cladding stress for the nitrogen-backfill condition (fuel age: 7 years)

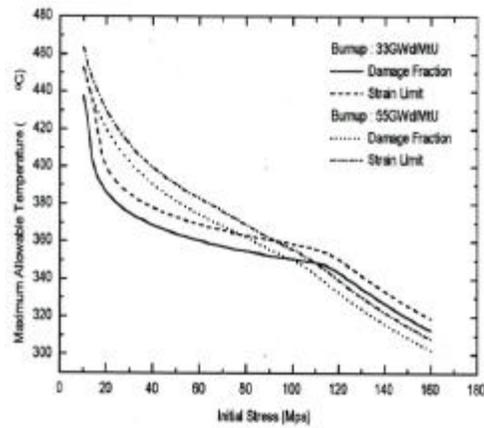


Figure 10 Burnup effect on Maximum allowable initial storage temperature by Damage fraction rule and strain limit calculation as a function of initial cladding stress for the air-backfill condition (fuel age: 7 years)

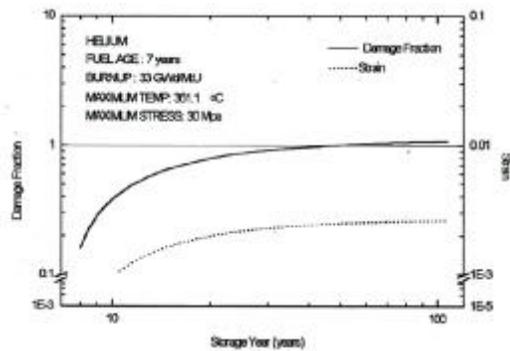


Figure 11 Variation of cumulative damage fraction and strain vs. storage time for 7 years fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup (Initial stress: 30Mpa, Maximum temperature 361.1°C)

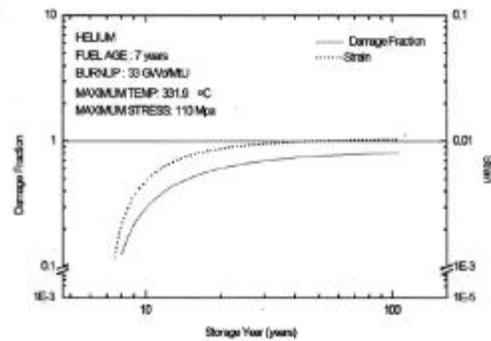


Figure 12 Variation of cumulative damage fraction and strain vs. storage time for 7 years fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup (Initial stress: 100Mpa, Maximum temperature 331.9°C)

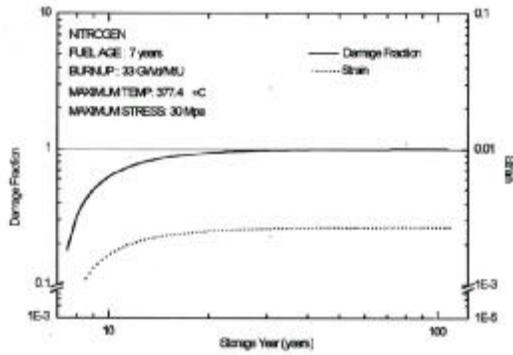


Figure 13 Variation of cumulative damage fraction and strain vs. storage time for 7 years fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup (Initial stress: 30Mpa, Maximum temperature 377.4°C)

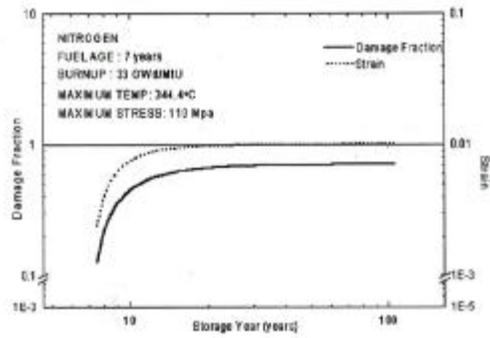


Figure 14 Variation of cumulative damage fraction and strain vs. storage time for 7 years fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup (Initial stress: 110Mpa, Maximum temperature 344.4°C)

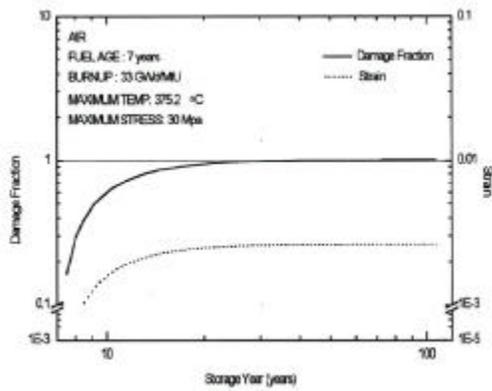


Figure 15 Variation of cumulative damage fraction and strain vs. storage time for 7 years fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup (Initial stress: 30Mpa, Maximum temperature 375.2°C)

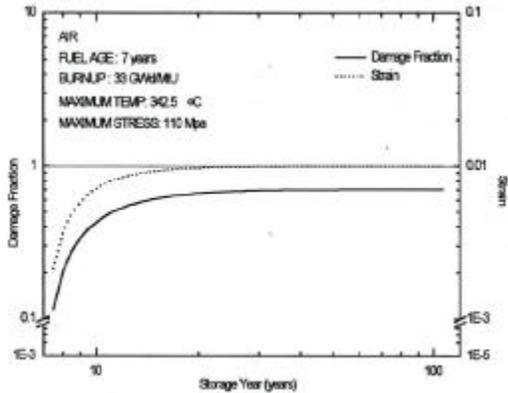


Figure 16 Variation of cumulative damage fraction and strain vs. storage time for 7 years fuel age with 33GWd/MtU burnup (Initial stress: 110Mpa, Maximum temperature 342.5°C)

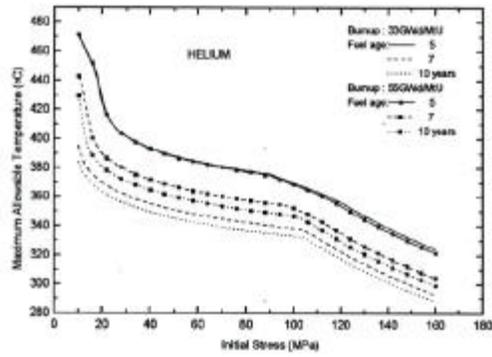


Figure 17 Modified maximum allowable temperature vs. initial cladding stress for various storage year (5,7 and 10 years) with 33, 55GWd/MtU burnup

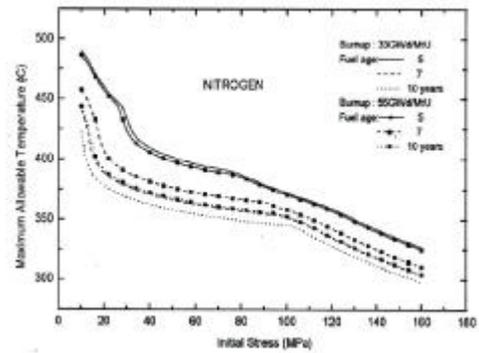


Figure 18 Modified maximum allowable temperature vs. initial cladding stress for various storage year (5,7 and 10 years) with 33, 55GWd/MtU burnup

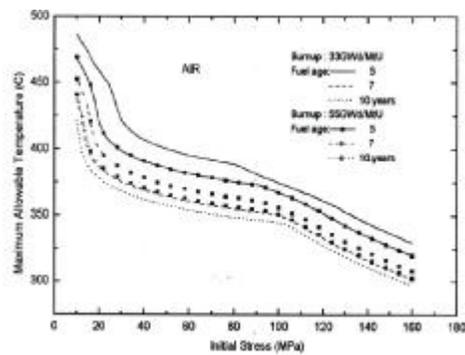


Figure 19 Modified maximum allowable temperature vs. initial cladding stress for various storage year (5,7 and 10 years) with 33, 55GWd/MtU burnup