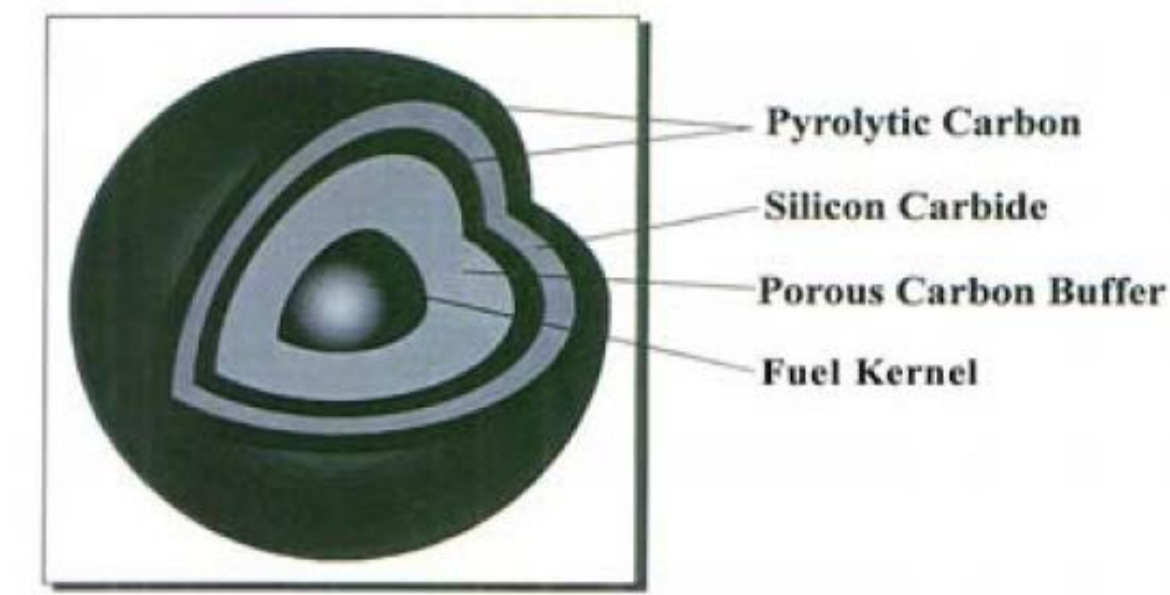


## Objectives

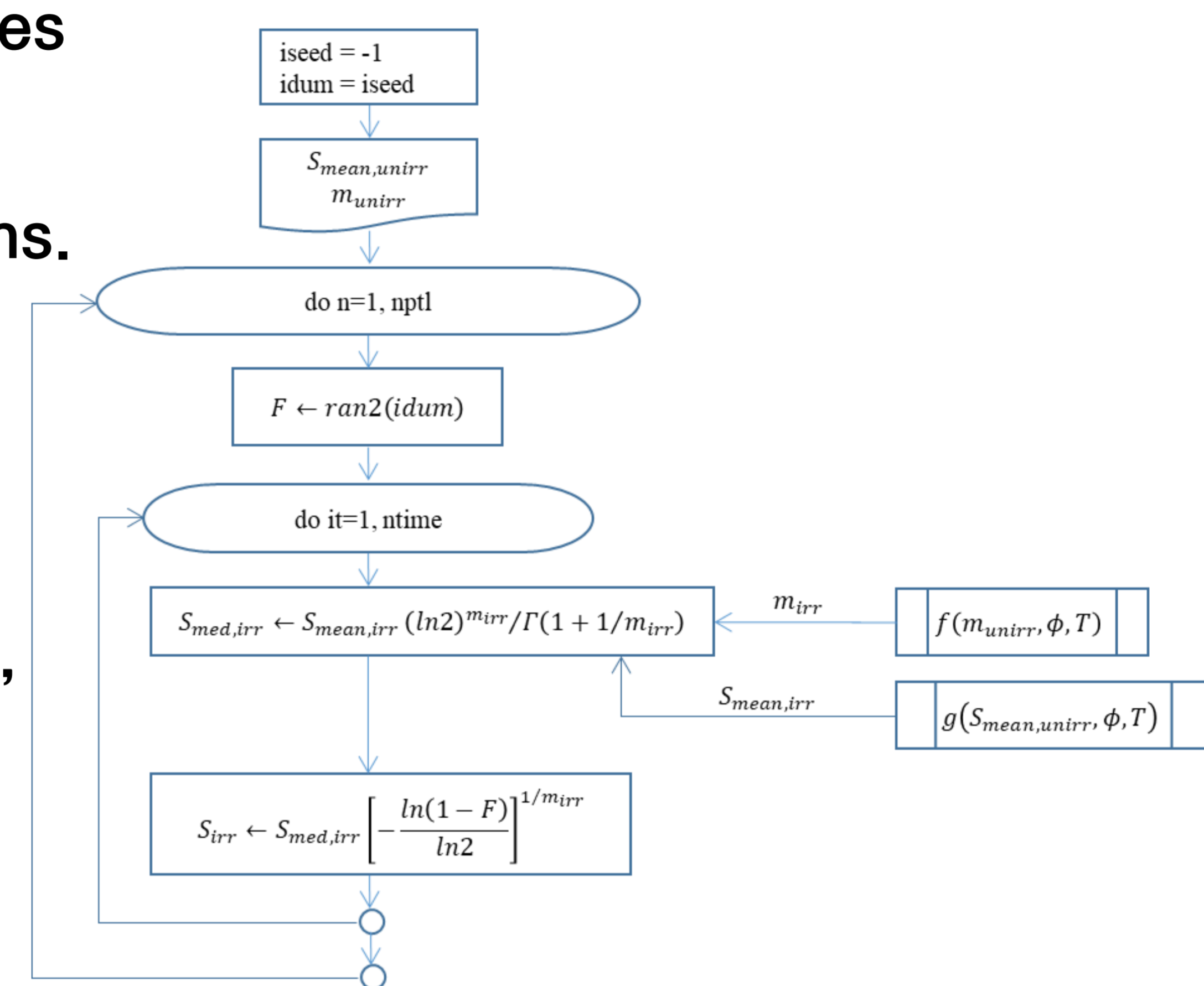
- The coating layers of a tri-structural isotropic coated fuel particle (TRISO) of a high temperature gas-cooled reactor (HTGR) broke mechanically if the tangential stress acting on their surface is greater than their ultimate tensile strength (UTS).
- This study describes the UTS of pyrocarbon and silicon carbide, and how the UTS of a TRISO coating layer changes under irradiation conditions.



A TRISO

## A Stochastic Ultimate Tensile Strength

- The design parameters such as component sizes and material properties are typically sampled from Gaussian statistical distributions, while the coating layer strengths are sampled from Weibull statistical distributions.
- The unirradiated mean strength and Weibull modulus are given **experimentally**. The irradiated mean strength and Weibull modulus are given as a function of unirradiated value, density, and temperature, respectively.
- The uniform deviate  $F$  can be produced using a random number generator and it is newly calculated for every particle.



Calculation flow of a stochastic UTS

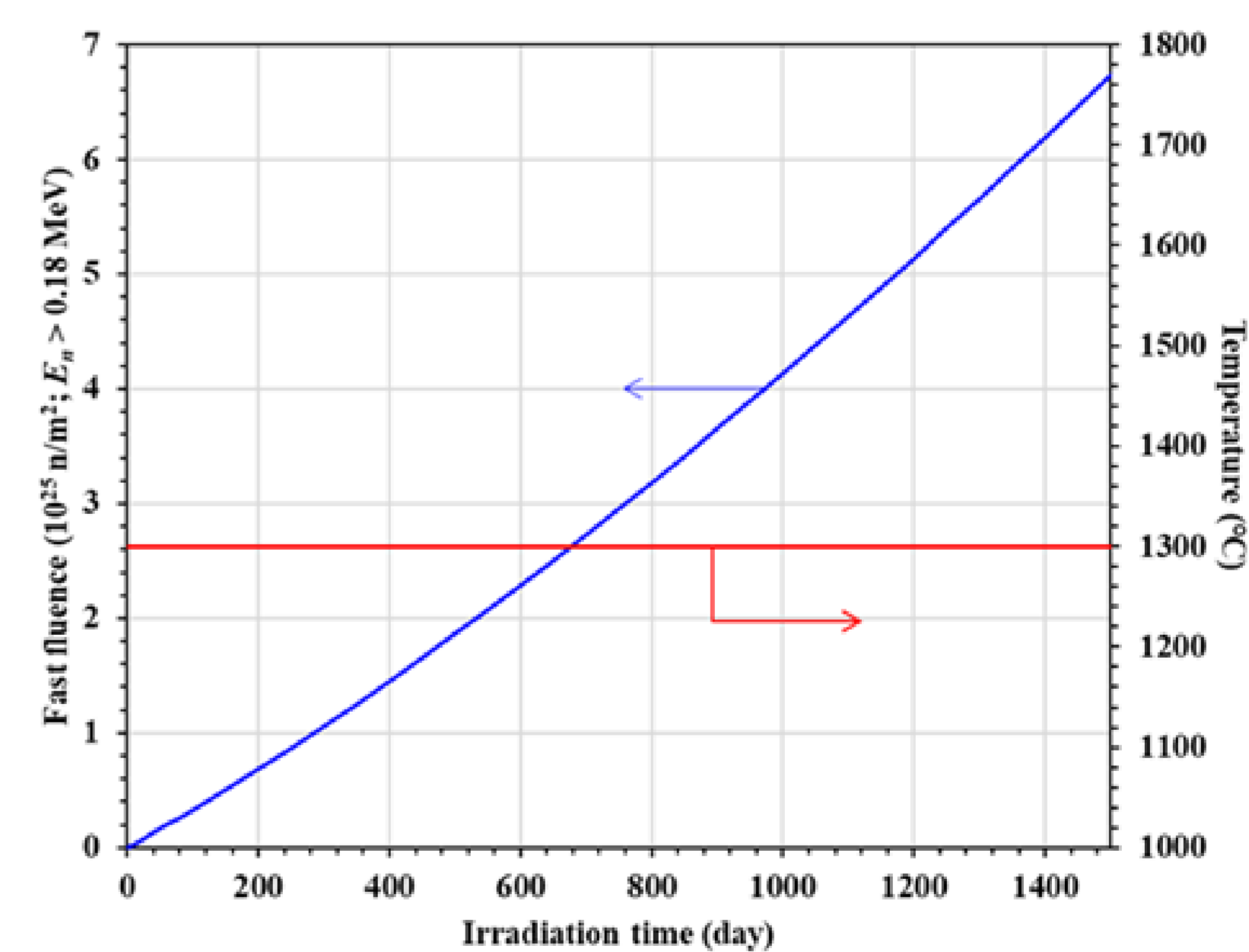
## Calculation Results and Summary

### Characteristics of unirradiated TRISO coating layers

	Buffer	IPyC	SiC	OPyC
BAF	-	1.03	1	1.03
Densities (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	1	1.9	3.2	1.9
Weibull modulus	3	9.513	6	9.513
Mean strength (MPa)	34.5	252.7	725.0	252.7
Median strength (MPa)	27.3	230.8	632.7	230.8

- The test calculation shows that the five strengths of each coating layer for five random TRISOs are all stochastic.
- The strength of pyrocarbon approaches to a maximum value near the irradiation point of time when the fast fluence becomes  $4 \times 10^{25}$  n/m<sup>2</sup> ( $E_n > 0.18$  MeV). The SiC strengths are constant throughout the irradiation because no effect of irradiation on SiC strength is assumed.

### Variation of fuel burnup and fast fluence



### Stochastic UTSs of the coating layers of five random TRISOs

