

SIEMENS

PIE - a Need for Future Developments

by

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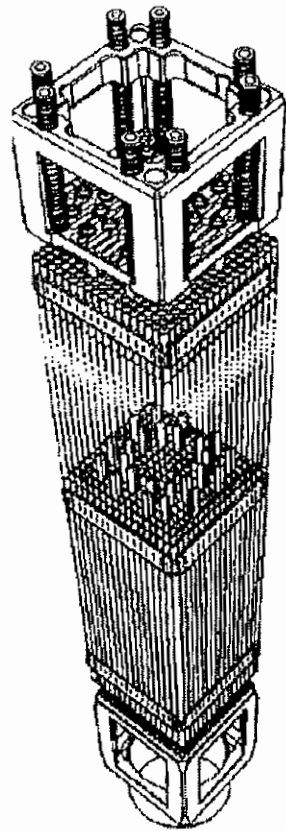


PIE - a Need for Future Developments

- Introduction
- Hot cell work and development of commercial products
- Examples for industrial applications
 - Fuel
 - Refabrication of rodlets
 - Corrosion
- Future trends
- Conclusions

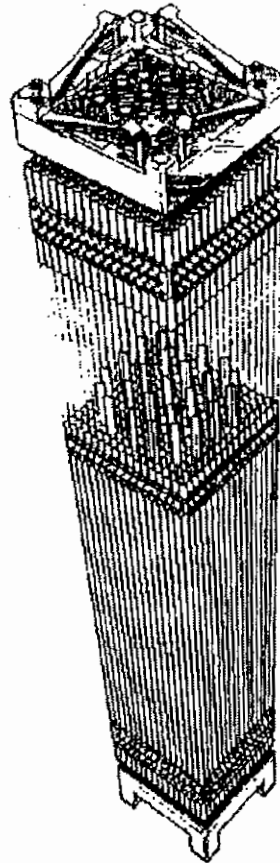


Fuel Assemblies are the Key Business for Siemens' Nuclear Cycle

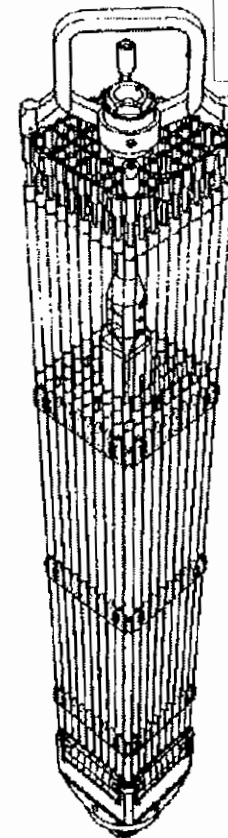


PWR

FOCUS



HTP



BWR

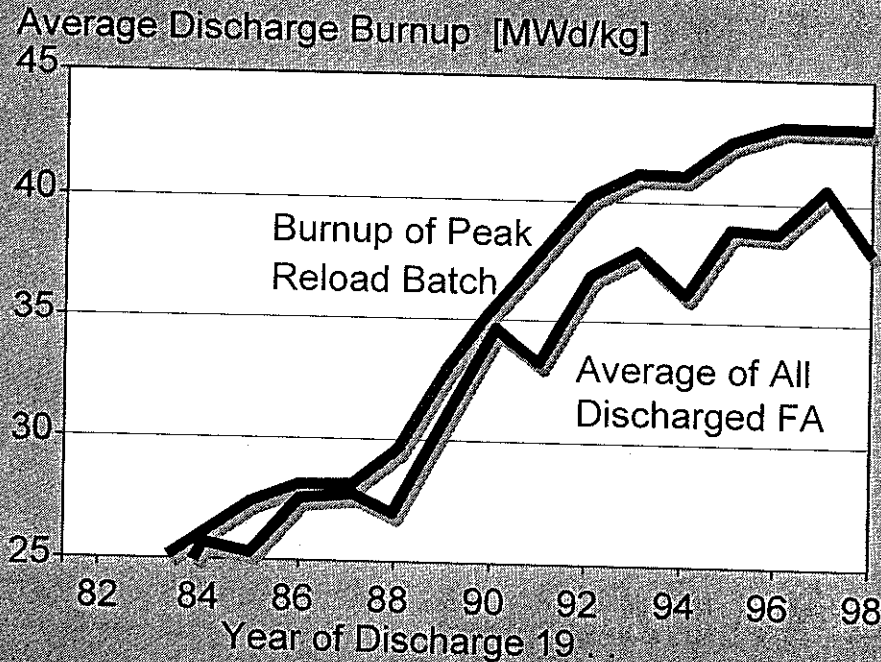
ATRIUM

→ modern 10x10 array with central water channel



SIEMENS

Milestones in the Development of Siemens BWR Fuel Assemblies



4.6 w/o U235

ATRIUM™ 10P

FUELGUARD™

LTP-2 cladding

Fe-enhanced Zr-liner cladding

ULTRAFLOW™ spacer

ATRIUM™ 10A

ATRIUM™ 9A

ATRIUM™ 9

Zr-liner cladding

9-5 fuel assemblies

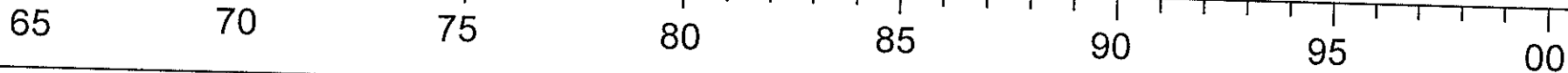
9-1 and 9-2 fuel assemblies

Substitution of 7x7 by 8x8 geometry

Gd₂O₃ burnable neutron absorber

Zircaloy spacers

Year of Introduction



Important: x = development of highly enriched U steam cladding.

Milestones in the Development of Siemens PWR Fuel Assemblies

Advanced MOX Fuel
 Low Gd design
 ERU fuel assemblies
 ZrNb lead assemblies

4.4 w/o U235

Modified Zry 4

Integrated debris filter

FUELGUARD™ debris filter

FOCUS fuel assemblies

DUPLEX cladding

Intermediate flow mixers

4.0 w/o U235

Low-tin cladding (PCA-2)

HTP fuel assemblies

Gd₂O₃, full low-leakage cores

Improved MOX fuel assemblies

3.6 w/o U235

Zircaloy spacers and guide tubes

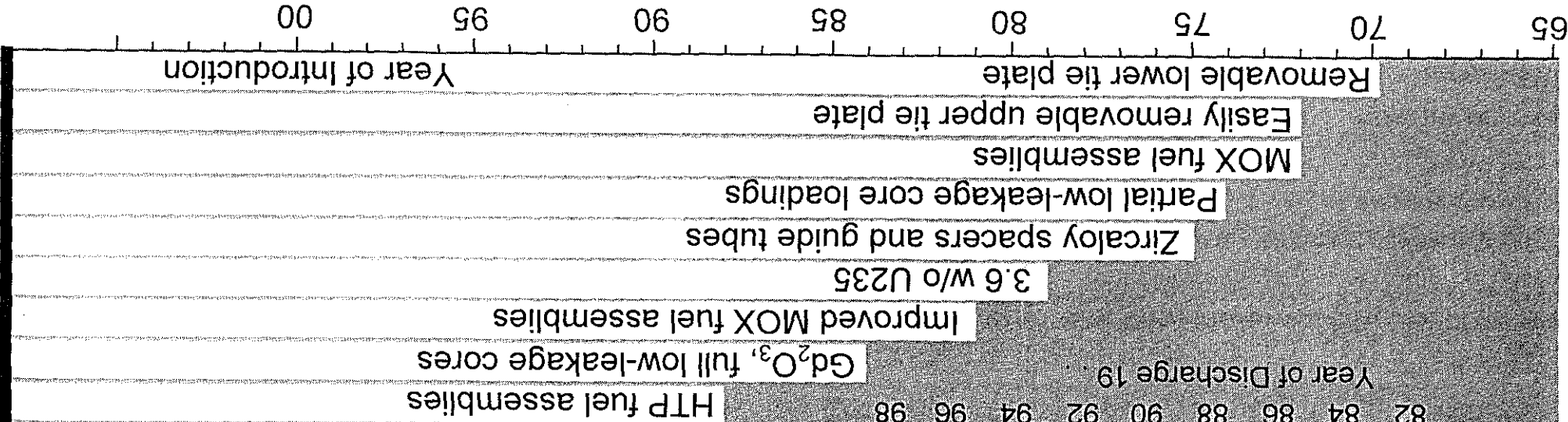
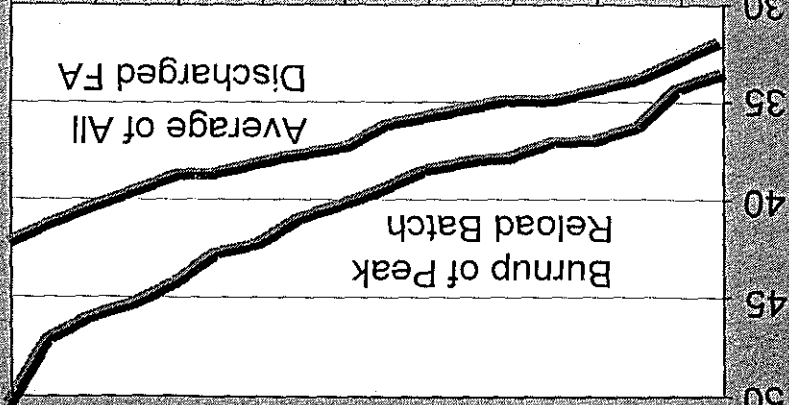
Partial low-leakage core loadings

MOX fuel assemblies

Easily removable upper tie plate

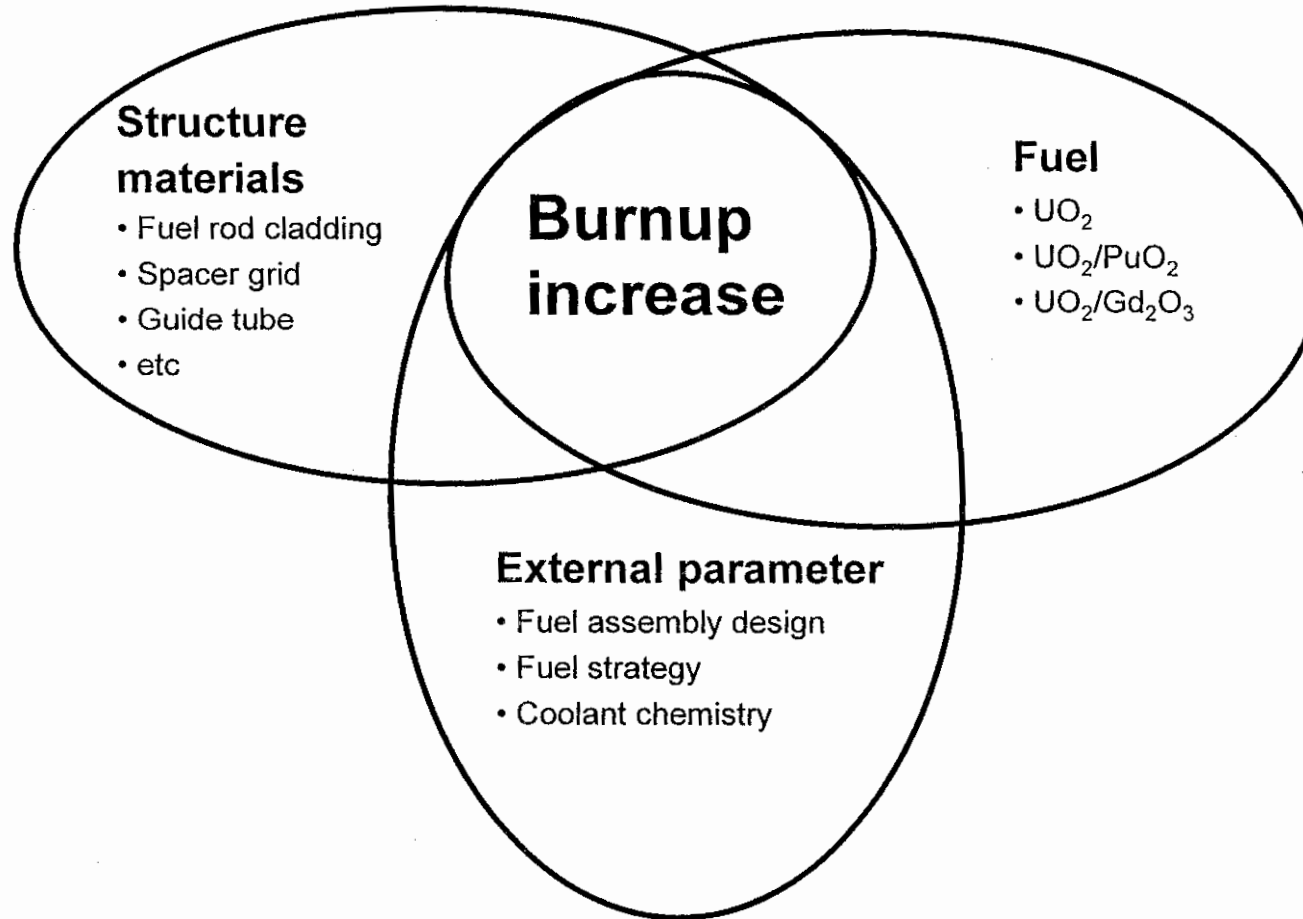
Removable lower tie plate

Average Discharge Burnup [Mwd/kg]



main driving force for developments (end of fuel cycle \approx 2/3 of total cycle cost)

Burnup Increase is a Result of Many Parameter

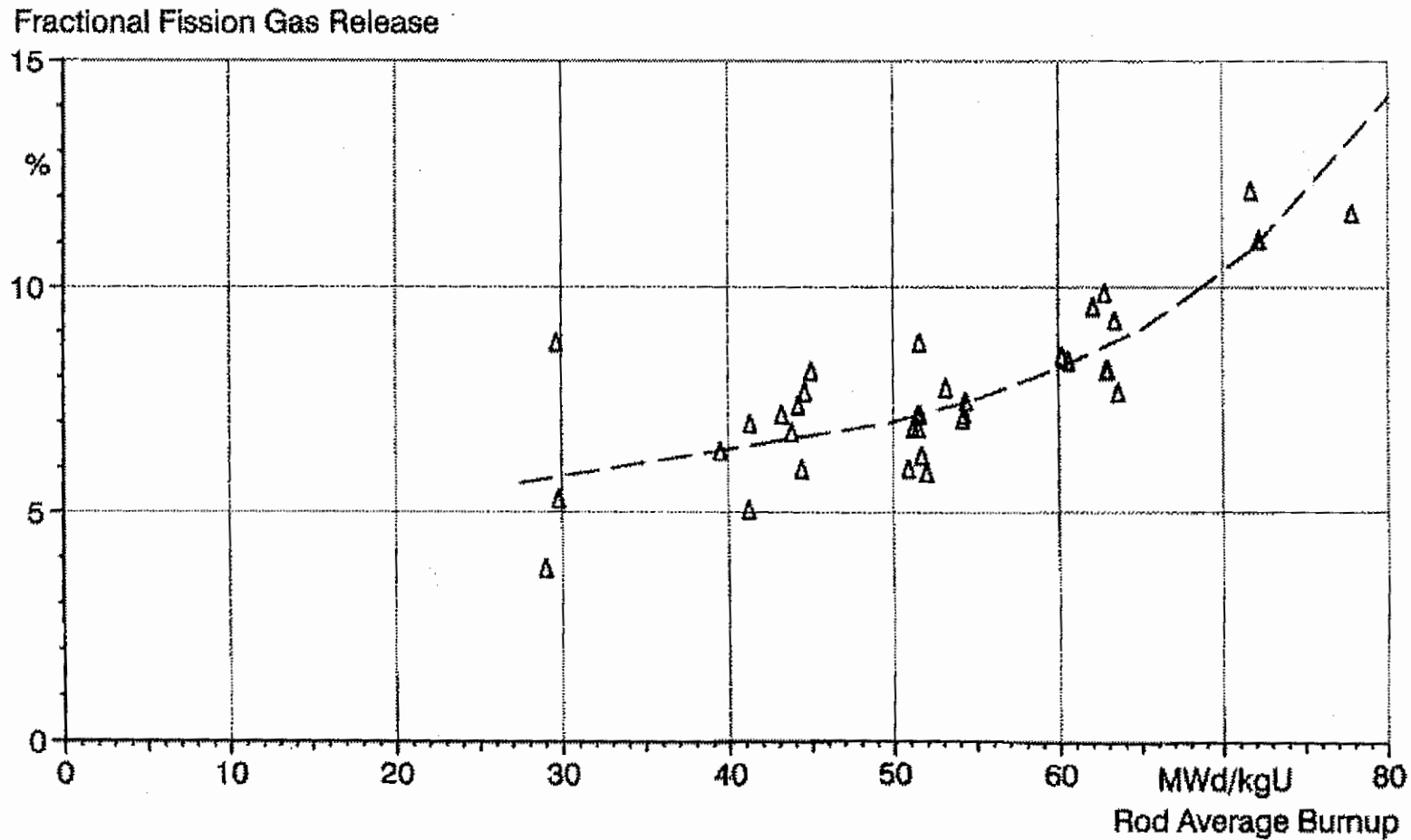


Different Kinds of Hot Cell Work

- More detailed measurements already performed in the FA-pool of the plant.
- Contribution to the design data base or modelling of irradiation behaviour by destructive examinations
e.g. fission gas release, fuel density, EPMA, ceramography etc.
- Examination of special cases
e.g. new or unexpected phenomena.
e.g. rod failure.

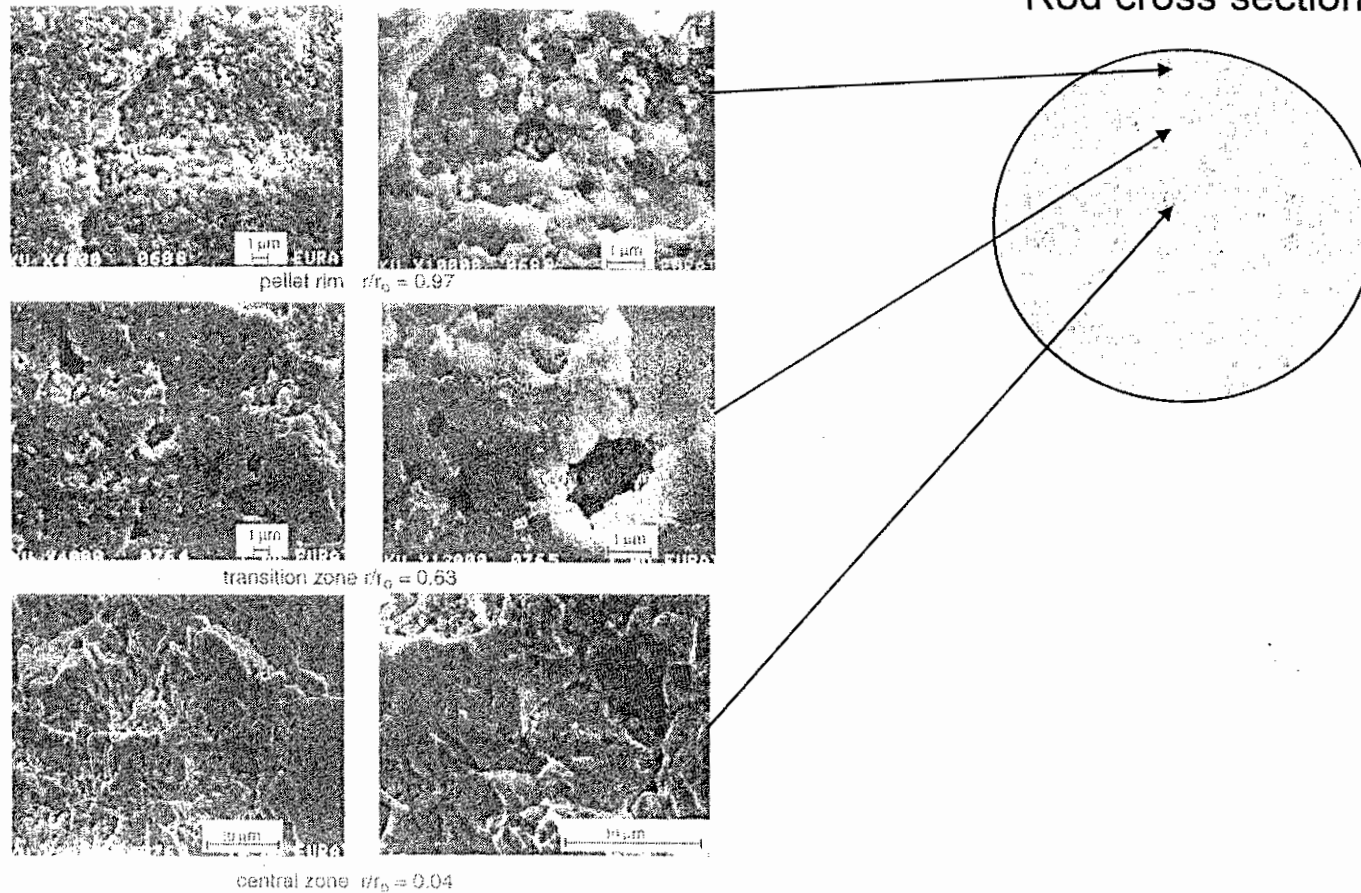


Fission Gas Release Measurements are Used to Predict the Inner Rod Pressure at High Burnup

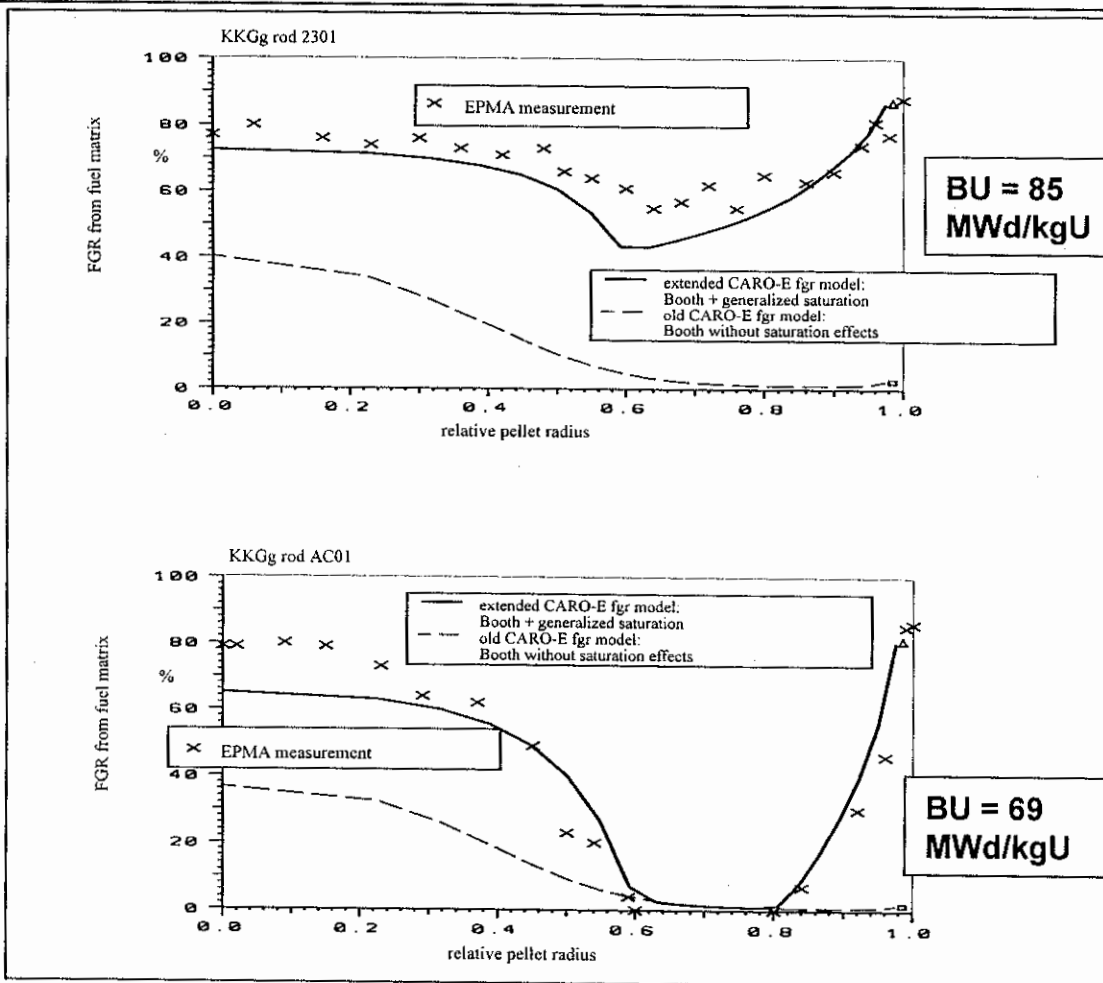


A Porous Structure is Formed at the Fuel Rim at High Burnup

SEM at different radial positions



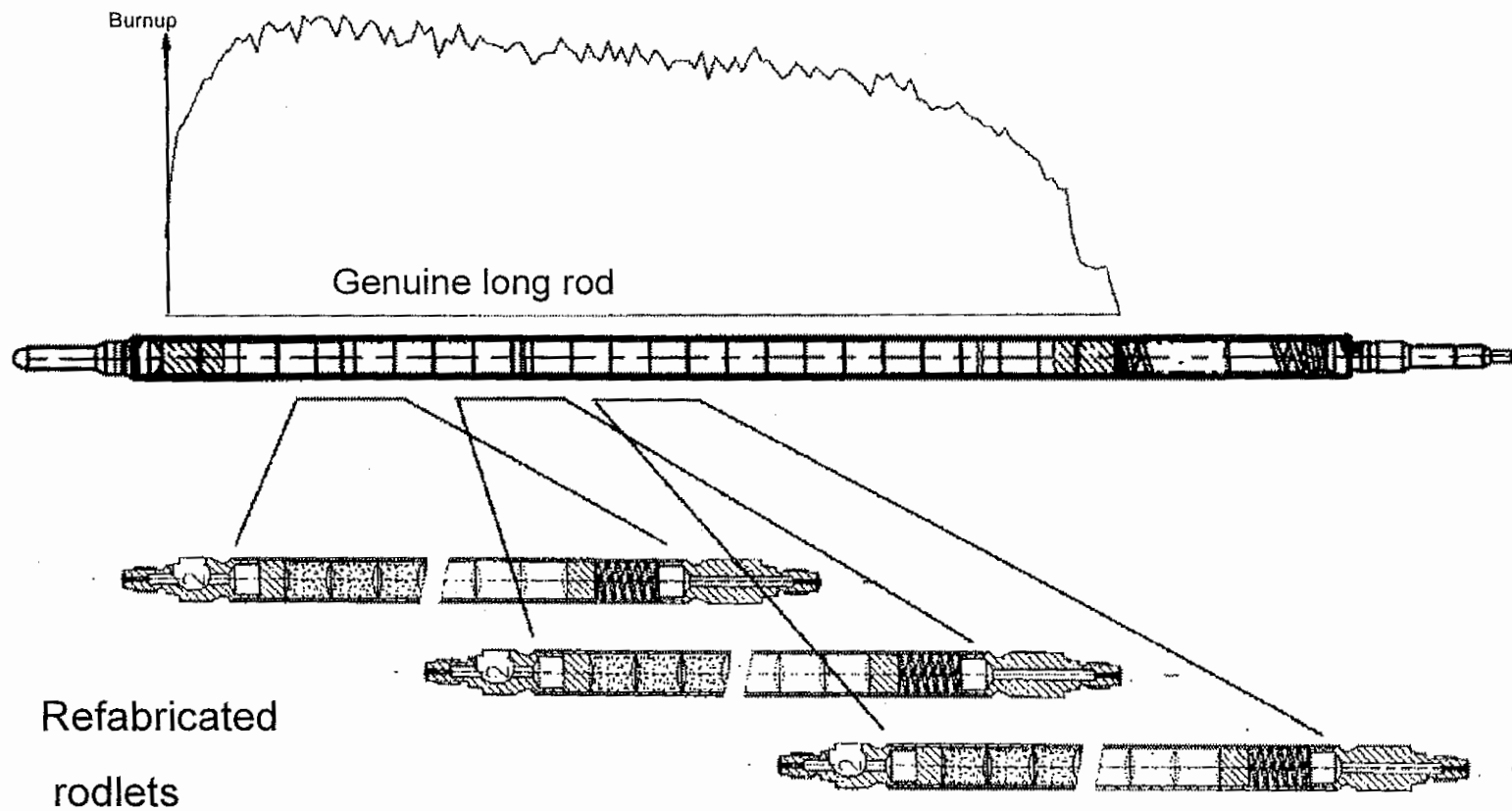
Xe Release Profiles (Matrix) Calculated with CARO-E in Comparison to EPMA Measurements



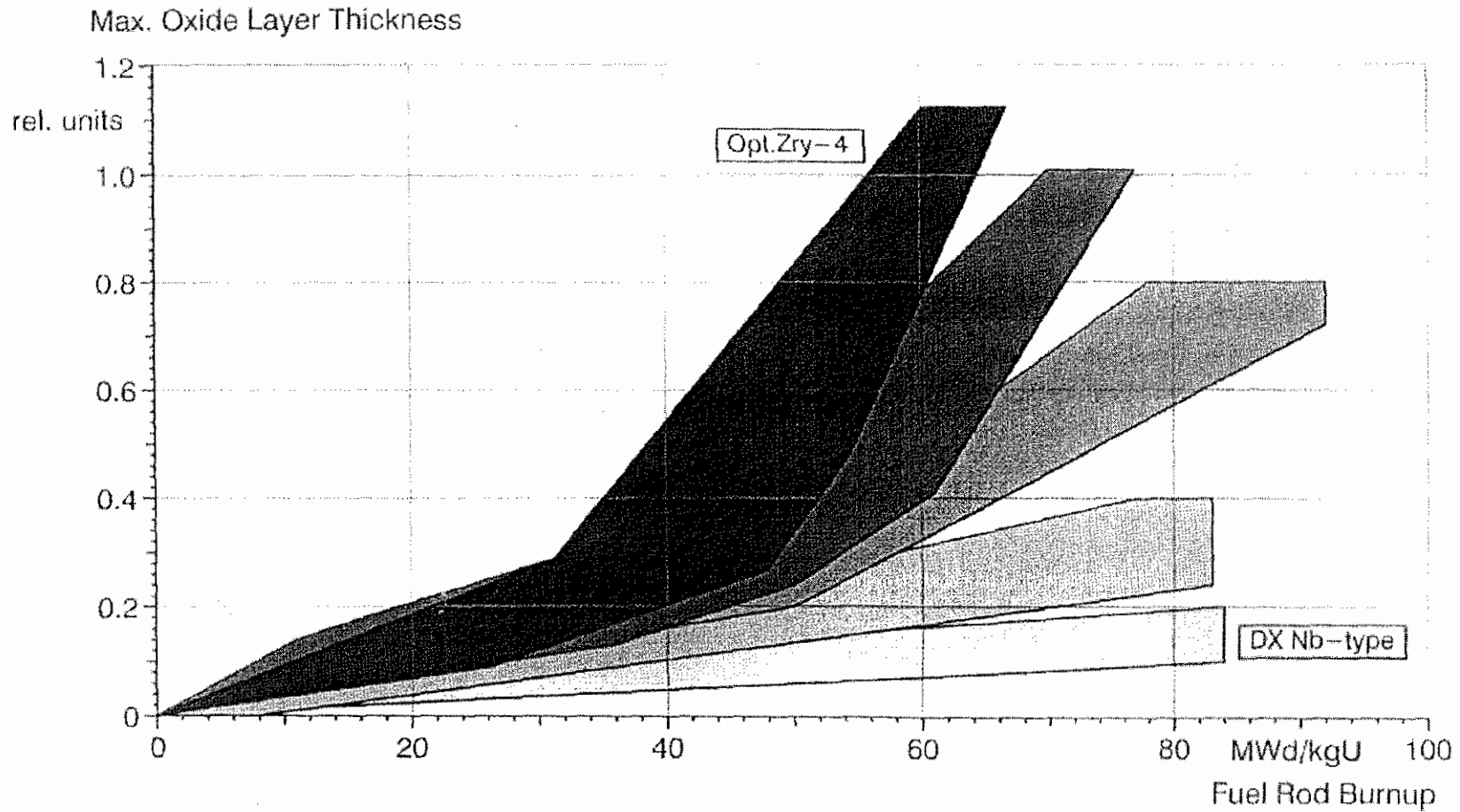
Presented at the EHPGM
Loen-Norway, May 24-29, 1999
by F. Sontheimer



Refabrication of Rodlets of Irradiated Long Rods



A Wide Spectrum of Corrosion Resistant Cladding Materials are Available Today



Future Trends in PIE work

- Support of further burnup increase. Fuel and structural material related questions will receive more attention.
- Growing importance of effects of coolant chemistry on corrosion.
- Refabrication of rodlets with high burnup.
- Shorter response times on materials' behaviour.



PIE - a Need for Future Developments - CONCLUSIONS-

- Up to now, hot cell work has improved the knowledge on the materials' behaviour, contributed to their development and provided a lot of data for licensing purposes.
- In future, hot cell work is needed on an even broader basis, since the spectrum of components to be optimised by different techniques will become larger.
- To meet shorter response times, key techniques should also be time optimised.

