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Hot Cell System for Determining Fission Gas Retention in Metallic Fuels

D.A. Sell, C.E. Baily, T.J. Malewitz, P.G. Medvedev,

D.L. Porter

- Idaho National Laboratory

B.A. Hilton

-TerraPower, LLC

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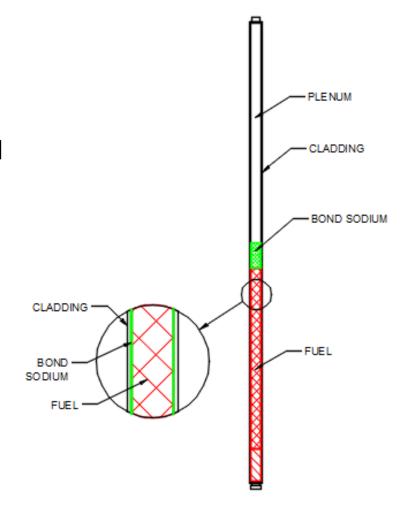






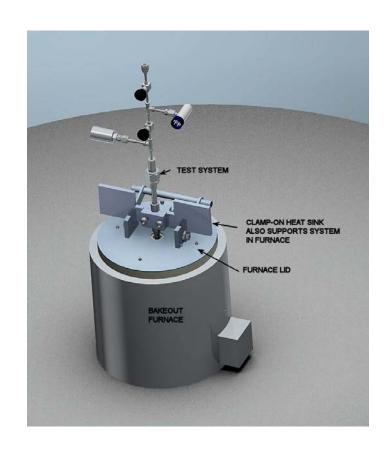
Background / Introduction

- New sustainable and economic nuclear energy system is being developed which may use metallic fuel elements
- Greater understanding needed in the amount of fission gas that is retained in the fuel material
- Retained fission gas in the fuel material may influence the stress applied to the cladding wall by the fuel
- Significant amount of fission gas remains captured in the fuel
- Bond sodium may also retain/trap some fission gas once the fuel element cools and the sodium solidifies



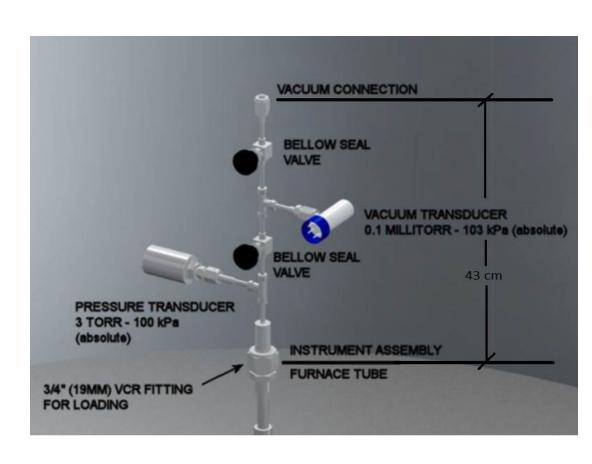


- Designed to test small sodium bonded metallic fuel samples
 - Sample size: 6.85 mm OD x 24.5 mm long (in 4 segments)
- Collect and measure fission gas released from small metallic fuel samples
- Heat test samples to 1000°C
- Maximum Pressure: 100 kPa
- Minimum Pressure: vacuum
- Leak Rate: < 10 millitorr in 10 minutes
- Utilizes existing in-cell equipment:
 - Bakeout furnace
 - Vacuum Pump
 - Fission gas sampling and element volume determination system
- Main Components:
 - Instrument Assembly
 - Furnace Tube
 - Data Acquisition System



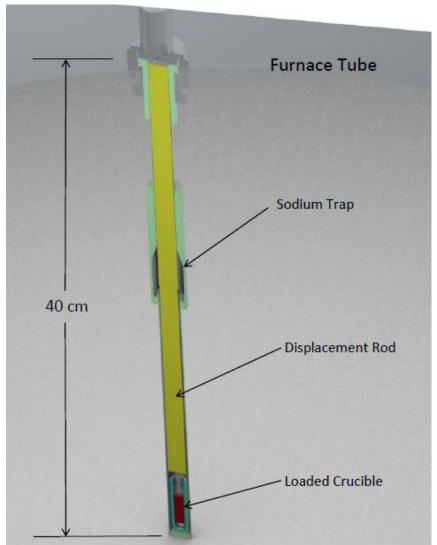


- System installed in HFEF Main Argon Hot Cell
- Instrument Assembly
 - Vacuum Transducer
 - Used to verify system is leak tight
 - 0.1 millitorr –
 103 kPa absolute
 - Pressure Transducer
 - Used to measure gas release from fuel samples
 - 3 Torr 100 kPa absolute
 - Reuseable





- Furnace Tube
 - House the crucible with fuel sample and iron powder
 - Displacement Rod
 - Sodium Trap





- Data Acquisition System
 - Record vacuum, pressure, and temperature data





Pre-Test Development

- Investigated melting of U with iron or manganese powder at 1000°C
 - Post-test examination showed a eutectic formed and the surrogate fuel melted
 - Iron powder chosen for actual tests
- Prototype testing of retained fission gas apparatus
 - Investigated remote handling of surrogate fuel samples and iron powder loading into the crucible
 - Simulated operation of the system in a hot cell
 - Evacuated assembly
 - Heated to 1200°C





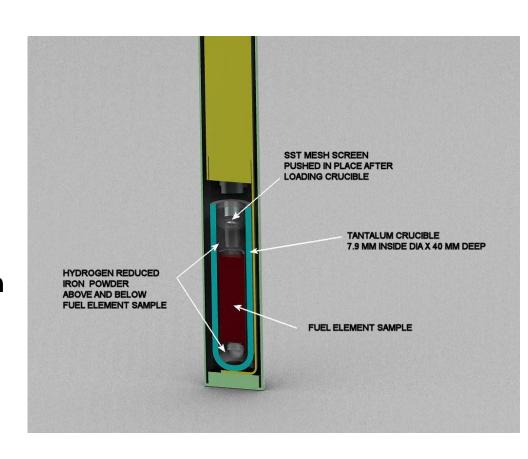
Pre-Test Development

- Sodium trap performance testing
 - Loaded a zirconia crucible with sodium
 - Heated the assembled apparatus in excess of sodium boiling temperature
 - Cooled assembly
 - Disassembled assembly and allowed parts to sit in cell for the sodium to react and form NaOH
 - Used phenophthalein solution to visually examine parts for sodium
 - Sodium trap performed as designed and no sodium in the instrument section
 - Zirconia crucible reacted with sodium, replaced with tantalum crucible



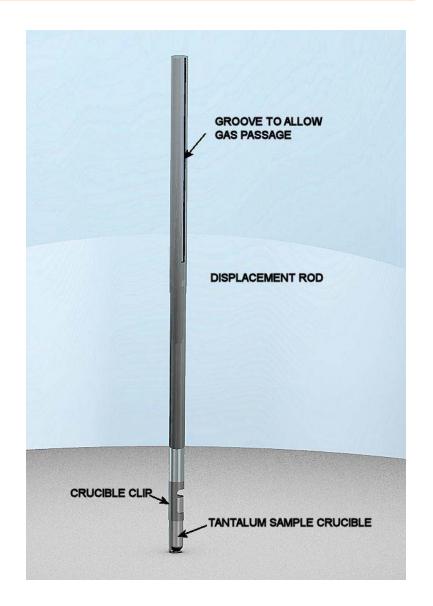


- Fuel sample segments selected by experimenter based on position of fuel in element and burnup
- In-Cell Characterization of Fuel Sample Segments
 - Length
 - Weight
- Load Tantalum Crucible with fuel sample(s) and iron powder
- Install stainless steel mesh screen



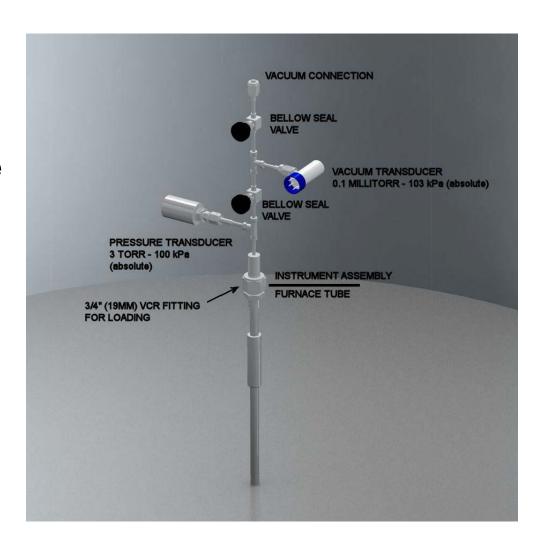


- Install crucible onto displacement rod with crucible
- Displacement rod
 - Used to install the crucible into the furnace tube
 - Reduce the free volume inside the test apparatus



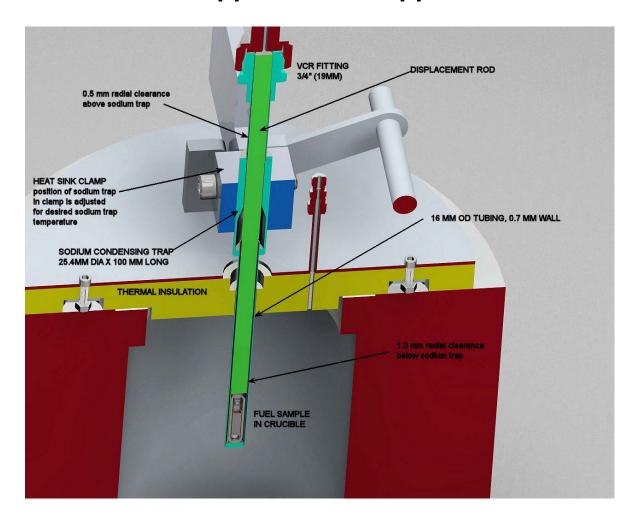


- Install the displacement rod with crucible into the furnace tube
- Install the instrument assembly onto the furnace tube
- Connect instrumentation and vacuum pump to assembly
- Evacuate system < 50 millitorr
- Perform vacuum decay test
 - Leak rate < 10 millitorr in 10 minutes



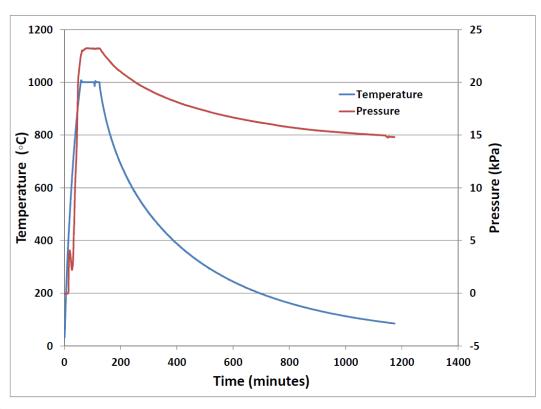


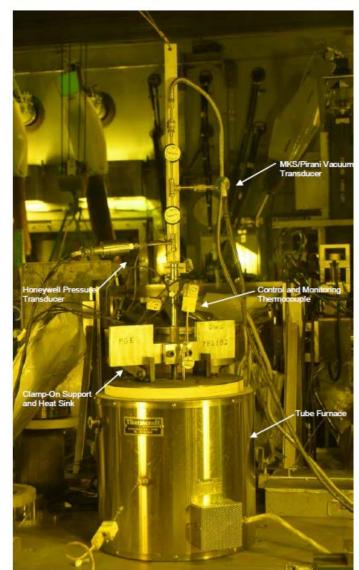
Install assembled test apparatus in support/heat sink





- Verify system pressure < 100 millitorr
- Heat furnace to 1000°C and hold for 1 hour







Test Procedure – Post Heat Up

- Test Apparatus transferred to existing Gas Assay Sample and Recharge (GASR) System
 - Laser drill hole to retrieve gas sample
 - Measure volume of test assembly
- Total moles of gas released calculated
 - Pressure release measured during melting and final pressure measured again by GASR system
 - Test assembly volume measured by GASR
- Results for gas composition analysis confirm that a fission gas sample (Xe + Kr) recovered from fuel matrix



 Metallography of melted fuel sample performed to verify complete melting occurred





Summary

- Retained Fission Gas System built to recover retained fission gases from metal fuel specimens
- System is located in an argon hot cell
- Remotely operated
- System has been operational since April 2016
- Five tests have successfully been performed