

#### Evaluation of the behavior of Cr-coated $M5^R$ cladding in nominal and accidental conditions

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# Evaluation of the Behavior of Cr-coated M5® Cladding in Nominal and Accidental Conditions

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### Outline



### Enhanced Accident Tolerant Fuel (EATF) Developments at AREVA NP



- Behavior of Cr-Coated M5® Cladding
  - Description and Manufacturing
  - Normal Operating Conditions
  - Accident Conditions



IMAGO: Irradiation of EATF Concepts in a Commercial PWR





# EATF Developments at AREVA NP



# Why Develop EATF Solutions?

Improve fuel behavior in accident conditions to increase coping time before the core becomes unrecoverable



Main focus on cladding developments with emphasis on limiting the high temperature steam oxidation leading to large heat and H<sub>2</sub> production for zirconium alloys



## AREVA NP's Worldwide Team Develops Short and Longer Term EATF Solutions



The development of Cr-coated zirconium alloy cladding with Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-doped UO<sub>2</sub> fuel is in line with the DOE's timeframe to insert LTRs or LFAs in commercial reactors by 2022



## Overview of the Cr-Coated Cladding Development Program



Ease of licensing  $\rightarrow$  implementation in short time frame



Development

Cladding

Zr

**Cr-Coated** 

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# Behavior of Cr-Coated M5® Cladding

Description and Manufacturing



# **Description of the Cr-Coating**

#### Cr-coating was selected for its significant reduction of HT steam oxidation



Cr-coating is deposited by Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD) process

Compatible with industrial scale fabrication

The fabrication of a prototype equipment for deposition of Cr layer on full length cladding tubes is on-going



## Very Good Welding Behavior of Cr-Coated **M5® Tubes Using the USW Process**

Several M5® tubes coated with Cr up to the extremity were welded with the resistance welding process (USW)

Sound weld

Visual aspect of the weld is not affected by Cr-coating



Post weld corrosion test



<u>Burst tests</u>: rupture outside weld area



The Cr-coated M5<sup>®</sup> tubes were welded successfully using the USW process  $\rightarrow$  Cr-coating is fully compatible with current fuel rod manufacturing process





# Behavior of Cr-Coated M5® Cladding

**Normal Operating Conditions** 



# Excellent Corrosion Behavior in 360°C PWR Conditions

#### Autoclave test in 360°C water performed at the AREVA NP Technical Center:

- Deaerated solution (<10ppb) dissolved O<sub>2</sub> and no added H<sub>2</sub>
- [H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>] = 650 ppm



#### Almost no weight gain for Cr-coated samples No delamination observed on sample surface - Very protective coating No dissolution of Cr in the water



## Similar Mechanical Behavior as Uncoated M5®

Tensile and radial creep tests at room temperature (RT) and 400°C performed at the AREVA NP Research Center (CRC) in Paimboeuf



Creep tests at 400°C for 240h

Sample	Creep, ∆D/D (%) Average (Range)
Uncoated M5 <sup>®</sup>	0.4 (0.1 - 0.7)
Coated M5®	0.4
Uncoated Zy-4	1.3 (0.9 – 1.8)
Coated Zy-4	1.3

Mechanical properties of coated samples fall within the range of uncoated samples → similar mechanical behavior = ease of licensing





# Behavior of Cr-Coated M5® Cladding

**Accident Conditions** 



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# Improved High Temperature Steam Oxidation Behavior

► HT steam oxidation tests were performed at the CEA (1200°C, 600s)

- No oxygen diffusion within Zr substrate = improved post-quench ductility
- Reduced heat and H<sub>2</sub> production



#### Cr-Coated M5® cladding shows significantly reduced HT oxidation → significant benefits in accident conditions





# Preliminary HT Ramp Tests Show Reduced Ballooning

Preliminary ramp tests were performed at the CEA using the EDGAR facility to evaluate the HT mechanical behavior:

- Strengthening effect of Cr-coating
- Significantly smaller burst opening size
- Cr-coating remains adherent for high local clad deformation (burst location)



The Cr-coating has a strengthening effect at HT which suggests improved mechanical behavior leading to significantly increased margins in Design Basis Accidents





# IMAGO: Irradiation of EATF Concepts in a Commercial PWR



# **IMAGO:** Irradiation of Materials for ATFs in GÖsgen Reactor

- First irradiation of ATF concepts in a commercial PWR reactor
- The goals of IMAGO are:
  - To verify the performance of EATF concepts in representative PWR conditions
    - Corrosion kinetics
    - Mechanical behavior
    - Evolution of the microstructure under irradiation
  - To serve as input data for the licensing and justification of future fuel rod irradiations
- Irradiation of samples within Material Test Rods (MTRs) inserted within guide tubes of a fuel assembly:
  - Cr-coated zirconium alloys
  - SiC/SiC cladding tube samples







# **Take Away Messages**

AREVA NP is strongly engaged in EATF developments relying on its worldwide teams with programs both in the USA and Europe

#### Development of both short and longer term solutions

- Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-doped UO<sub>2</sub> fuel with Cr-coated Zr alloy cladding
  - Technology Readiness Level (TRL) 3-4 while other ATF concepts are around TRL 2
  - Easier licensing

### Focus on Cr-coated M5® cladding

#### Enhanced performance in accident conditions

- Reduced HT steam oxidation
- Improved HT mechanical behavior

#### Very good behavior in nominal conditions

- Very low corrosion kinetics
- Similar mechanical properties as uncoated Zr alloy substrate = ease of licensing

### IMAGO irradiation in the Gösgen reactor

- First irradiation of EATF concepts in a commercial PWR
- Input data for justification of future fuel rod irradiations





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