

Version: 1.5.0 (20250730)

Modifications

1.0.0

Initial version

1.0.1

File FRED .f90 with the old FRED code was removed

1.1.0 (20241115)

- 1. Fortran files were re-organized as follows:
- main.f90: main driver
- FRED.f90: DAE residual function, all models, Equations-of-State and auxiliary functions.
- globals.f90: declaration of all global variables
- 2. Restart was introduced. Now all variables and derivatives are stored in a separate rstfrd file for every timestep. The new input card allows specifying from which rstfrd to restart.
- 3. New criteria for the root function were introduced. The new input card allows specifying the exact times which the solver should make. To be tested.
- 4. MOX fuel swelling model was modified. The new input card allows specifying the multiplier for the swelling rate.
- 5. Material properties for stainless steel t91 were added.
- 6. New example of FRED input file was added.

1.1.1 (20241127)

A minor bug fixed in root finding routine.

1.2.0 (20241204)

- 1. Makefile is modified to generate the executable named as the version, e.g. FRED1.2.0.x
- 2. The functions for the burst strength, yield strength and ultimate elongation for the clad materials were added.

1.3.0 (20250123)

- 1. Clad plastic deformation model added. To be checked, validated, and improved.
- 2. The bug with yield strength properties of the material t91 fixed (yield strength was undefined for temperatures above 600 K).

1.4.0 (20250422)

- 1. Card for Zirconium content in U-Pu-Zr alloy fuel added (Options card 000001 ZR_CONTENT 0.1).
- 2. Cards for relative and absolute tolerances added:
 - btol, etol, ftol, htol, gtol, stol, ttol variables added to global.f90 for absolute tolerances for burnup (MWd/kg), strain (-), fission gas (mol), gap conductance (W/m2K), gap (m), stress (MPa), temperature (K)
 - card 000001 Options are extended for relative tolerance rtol and 7 absolute tolerances as described above (see options card description in the manual for keywords and default values).

1.4.1 (20250423)

1. maximum number of entries in table increased from 50 to 100.

1.5.0 (20250730)

- 1. flag renamed to gstate throughout the code.
- ${\bf 2. \ Check \ of \ gstate \ after \ restart \ added}.$
- 3. Fuel softening near melting added (Young modulus).
- 4. Molten fuel contribution to FGR added.

1. Summary

Open-source Fortran code uses the SUNDIALS library for numerical modelling of base irradiation of a fast reactor fuel pin, accounting for fuel and clad heat transfer, fuel and clad stress-strain conditions, fuel and clad thermal expansion and creep, fuel swelling and fission gas release, evolution of inner gas pressure and composition as well as evolution of fuel-clad gap conductance.

Algebraic and ordinary differential equations are solved by finite-difference method on a structured r-z cylindrical mesh using the SUNDIALS library.

As the input, FRED takes time-dependent axial profile of power density assuming flat power distribution over the radius, time-dependent axial profile of clad outer temperature, asmanufactured fuel and clad dimensions, mesh specification, as well as several constants for material properties and flags to activate specific models.

The typical dataset of the calculational results includes time-dependent radial and axial maps of fuel and clad deformations, stresses, and temperatures; axial profiles of fuel-clad gap conductance, contact pressure, burnup, fuel and clad dimensions.

Available materials:

- Fuel: MOX.
- Clad: AIM1 stainless steel, T91 stainless steel.
- Bonding: helium, xenon, krypton.
- Inner gas: helium, xenon, krypton.

2. Installation

First you need to install the SUNDIALS library https://computing.llnl.gov/projects/sundials:

- 1. Create INSTDIR and BUILDDIR
- 2. Download the last version of IDA, e.g. ida-7.0.0 archive from <u>https://computing.llnl.gov/projects/sundials/sundials-software</u> and unpack it in the BUILDDIR directory using tar -zxvf ida-7.0.0.tar.gz
- 3. In BUILDDIR directory perform three commands:

```
cmake -DCMAKE_INSTALL_PREFIX=/path/to/sundials/INSTDIR
-DEXAMPLES_INSTALL_PATH=/path/to/sundials/INSTDIR
-DBUILD_FORTRAN_MODULE_INTERFACE=ON
./ida-7.0.0
make
make install
```

Then install the code itself:

- 1. Download the last version of the code from github and unpack the archive.
- 2. In Makefile file specify the path to SUNDIALS installation directory and the path to the FORTRAN compiler (gfortran).
- 3. Perform make to generate executable and run: ./FRED
- 4. Post process the results (see Section "Postprocessing script postprocess.py")

3. Input file specification

The input file should have name fred.inp. It consists of cards described below.

Comment (*)

Asterisk * at the first position shows that the card is a comment.

Options (000001)

Every card has a keyword and some of the cards has numerical values:

- FGR activates the fission gas release model (default: the model is off);
- FUEL CREEP activates the fuel creep model (default: the model is off);
- FUEL_SWEL activates the fuel swelling model (default: the model is off) and specifies a
 multiplier of the swelling rate (tuning factor, default: 1.0);
- CLAD_CREEP activates the clad creep model (default: the model is off);
- FUEL RELOC activates the fuel relocation model (default: the model is off);
- NOMECH allows to switch of the whole mechanical calculations (default: the fuel mechanics is on);
- ZR CONTENT specifies the Zirconium weight fraction in U-Pu-Zr metallic fuel (default 0.1);
- RTOL specifies relative tolerance, one value for all equations (default: 1.0E-8);
- ATOL BURNUP specifies absolute tolerance for burnup (MWd/kgHM) (default: 1.0E-4);
- ATOL_STRAIN specifies absolute tolerance for strain (m/m) (default: 1.0E-6);
- ATOL_FISGAS specifies absolute tolerance for fission gas amount (mol) (default: 1.0E-7);
- ATOL GAPCON specifies absolute tolerance for gap conductance (W/m2K) (default: 1.0E-6);
- ATOL GAPWID specifies absolute tolerance for gap width (m) (default: 1.0E-6);
- ATOL STRESS specifies absolute tolerance for stress (MPa) (default: 1.0E-4);
- ATOL TEMPER specifies absolute tolerance for temperature (K) (default: 1.0E-6).

Initial temperature (000002)

```
*---- 1---- 2---- 3---- 4---- 5---- 6---- 7----

* INITIAL TEMPERATURE CARD

*---- 1---- 2---- 3---- 4---- 5---- 6---- 7----

*crdno tem0
```

```
000002 668.0
```

At time zero all temperatures are set equal to the initial temperature (K) specified by this card.

Axial division (000003)

```
*---- ----1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

* INITIAL AXIAL DIVISION CARD

*---- ----1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

*crdno dz0 nz
000003 0.05 17
```

The code uses a uniform axial nodalization. The axial division card specified the height of the axial layers (m) and the number of the axial layers.

Fixed time (000004)

```
*---- ----1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

* FIXED TIME CARD

*---- ----1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

*crdno ftime
000004 86400.0
```

The user can instruct the solver to reach exact times (up to 50 cards).

Fuel (100001)

```
*---- FUEL CARD

*---- 1---- 2---- 3---- 4---- 5---- 6---- 7----

* FUEL CARD

*---- 1---- 2---- 3---- 4---- 5---- 6---- 7----

*crdno fmat fden pucont rfi rfo ruff stoch nf
100001 mox 10410. 0.45 1.0E-3 2.71E-3 3.0E-6 2.0 22
```

The card specifies the fuel material (only mox is available for the current version), as-fabricated fuel density (kg/m³), plutonium weight fraction (kg/kg), inner and outer radii of the fuel pellet (m), fuel outer surface roughness (m), initial stoichiometry of the fuel, and number of the radial nodes.

Gap (100002)

```
*---- ----1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

* GAP CARD

*---- ---1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

*crdno gmat dgap pin vpl

100002 he 115.0E-6 0.1 1.455E-5
```

The card specifies the gap material (only he is available for the current version), as-fabricated fuelclad gap width (m), as-fabricated inner gas pressure (MPa), and gas plenum volume (m³).

Clad (100003)

```
*---- ----1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

* CLADDING CARD

*---- 1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4--- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

*crdno cmat rco roc0 rufc nc

100003 aim1 3.275E-3 7900. 1.0E-6 3
```

The card specifies the cladding material (aim1, which is 15-15Ti stainless steel, and t91 stainlesse steel are available for the current version), as-fabricated outer clad radius (m) and density (kg/m3), as well as number of radial nodes in the cladding.

Time (200000)

```
*---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

* TIME CARD

*---- ---1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----
```

```
*crdno tend dtout hmax 200000 3.494398E8 86400. 3600.
```

The card specifies the final time (s), output time step (s) and maximum time step (s).

Clad outer temperature vs time table (200001)

```
*--- ---1--- ---2--- ---3--- ---4--- ---5--- ---6--- ---7---
      CLAD OUTER TEMPERATURE VS TIME TABLE
*---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----
             tc01
                    tc02
                            tc03
                                          tc05
                                   tc04
*crdno
      time
                                                  t.c06
             668.0
                     668.0
       0.0
                            668.0
                                    668.0
200001
                                           668.0
                                                  668.0
              660.75 674.50
                            686.00
                                    698.25
       3600.0
                                           711.70
200001
                                                   725.80
```

Up to 50 cards can be used to specify the evolution of the axial profile of outer cladding temperature (K) with time (s). This is boundary condition. Note that to avoid convergence problems, at time zero the clad outer temperature should be equal to the initial temperature specified in card 000002.

Power density vs time table (200002)

```
*---- POWER DENSITY CARD

*---- 1---- 2---- 3---- 4---- 5---- 6---- 7----

*crdno time(s) qv1 qv2 qv3 qv4 qv5 qv6
200002 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
200002 3600. 1.11095E9 1.26272E9 1.40308E9 1.54105E9 1.63463E9 1.70308E9
```

Up to 50 cards can be used to specify the evolution of the axial profile of power density (W/m^3) with time (s). This is boundary condition. Note that to avoid convergence problems, at time zero the power density should be equal to zero.

Fuel creep rate law constants (200003)

```
*---- ----1---- ----2--- ----3---- ----4--- ----5--- ----6--- ----7----

* FUEL CREEP RATE LAW CONSTANTS

*---- ---1---- ----2--- ----3---- ----4--- ----5---- ----6--- ----7----

*crdno C1 C2 C3
200003 1.0E-39 1.0 0.0
```

The card specifies three constants used in the creep rate law: ECR = C1 * SIG**C2 * exp(-C3/(R*T)), where SIG is the stress (MPa), R the universal gas constant (J/mol-K) and T the temperature (K).

Fuel stoichiometry vs fuel burnup table (200004)

```
*---- + FUEL STOICHIOMETRY VS BURNUP

*---- 1---- 2---- 3---- 4---- 5---- ----6--- ----7----

*crdno bup stoich
200004 0.0 2.0
200004 100. 2.0
```

Up to 50 cards can be used to specify the dependence of fuel stoichiometry (-) on burnup (MWd/kg).

Coolant pressure (200005)

```
*---- ----1---- ----2---- ----3---- ----4---- ----5---- ----6---- ----7----

* COOLANT PRESSURE CARD

*---- 1---- 2---- 3---- 4---- 5---- 6---- 7----

*crdno press
200005 0.2
```

The card specifies the coolant pressure (MPa) assumed constant. This is boundary condition.

Gas plenum temperature vs time table (200006)

Up to 50 cards can be used to specify the evolution of plenum temperature (K) with time (s). This is boundary condition. Note that to avoid convergence problems, at time zero the gas plenum temperature should be equal to the initial temperature specified in card 000002.

4. Output file outfrd

The main output file is the ASCII file generated at every output time step with the name outfrdxxxxxxxxxxx, where xxxxxxxxxxx is the time step number. The file contains the following information:

time (s)	Current time
time (d)	Current time
rof0 (kg/m3)	Initial fuel density
fggen (cm3)	Volume of generated fission gas
fgrel (cm3)	Volume of released fission gas
fgrel (%)	Fission gas release, i.e. released-to-generated fission gas ratio
gpres (MPa)	Inner gas pressure
z (m)	Coordinates of the axial nodes
tfin (C)	Axial profile of the inner fuel temperature
tfout (C)	Axial profile of the outer fuel temperature
tcin (C)	Axial profile of the inner cladding temperature
tcout (C)	Axial profile of the outer cladding temperature
rfi (m)	Axial profile of the inner fuel radius
rfo (m)	Axial profile of the outer fuel radius
rci (m)	Axial profile of the inner cladding radius
rco (m)	Axial profile of the outer cladding radius
dzf (m)	Axial profile of the axial fuel layer heights
dzc (m)	Axial profile of the axial cladding layer heights
reloc (-)	Axial profile of fuel relocation in fractions of the initial gap
qv (W/m3)	Axial profile of power density
ql (W/cm)	Axial profile of linear heat generation rate
ql2 (W/cm)	Axial profile of linear heat generation rate with account for axial strain
bup (MWd/kg)	Axial profile of fuel burnup
gap (m)	Axial profile of fuel-clad gap
gapth (m)	Axial profile of fuel-clad gap with accommodation distance and fuel relocations
hgap (W/m2K)	Axial profile of fuel-clad gap conductance
hgap1 (W/m2K)	Axial profile of the conduction component of fuel-clad gap conductance
hgap2 (W/m2K)	Axial profile of the radiation component of fuel-clad gap conductance
hgap3 (W/m2K)	Axial profile of the contact component of fuel-clad gap conductance
ajump (m)	Axial profile of the accommodation distance of fuel-clad gap
gask (W/m-K)	Axial profile of the fuel-clad gap conductance
pfc (MPa)	Axial profile of the fuel-clad contact pressure
. (**)	
r (m)	Coordinates of the radial nodes

```
temperature (C) iz: 1 Radial profile of temperature
...
sig h (MPa) iz: 1 Radial profile of hoop stress for every axial level
...
sig r (MPa) iz: 1 Radial profile of radial stress for every axial level
...
sig z (MPa) iz: 1 Radial profile of axial stress for every axial level
...
eps h total (%) iz: 1 Radial profile of hoop total strain for every axial level
...
eps r total (%) iz: 1 Radial profile of radial total strain for every axial level
...
eps z total (%) iz: 1 Radial profile of axial total strain for every axial level
...
eps h creep (%) iz: 1 Radial profile of hoop creep strain for every axial level
...
eps r creep (%) iz: 1 Radial profile of radial creep strain for every axial level
...
eps z creep (%) iz: 1 Radial profile of axial creep strain for every axial level
...
eps thermal lin (%) iz: 1 Radial profile of linear thermal expansion strain for every axial level
...
eps swell vol (%) iz: 1 Radial profile of volumetric swelling strain for every axial level
```

5. Postprocessing script postprocess.py

For postprocessing:

1. Create virtual environment:

```
python3 -m venv venv_fred
2. Activate it:
source venv fred/bin/activate
```

3. Update pip

```
pip install --upgrade pip
```

4. Install libraries:

```
python -m pip install python-pptx
python -m pip install -U matplotlib
```

5. Run the script:

```
python postprocess.py
```

The script reads the output files <code>outfrd</code> which should be in the working directory and creates two PowerPoint files: <code>plot-bup.pptx</code> and <code>plots-time.pptx</code>. The first contains the plots of key variables as a function of time and the second one—as a function of burnup.

At the beginning of the script the user should provide three values which are explained by the comments:

```
#axial level for output jz = 8 #number of fuel radial nodes nf = 22 #number of clad radial nodes nc = 3
```