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INVESTIGATION OF PELLET CLAD INTERACTION DURING LOAD-FOLLOW
OPERATION IN A PRESSURIZED WATER REACTOR USING VERA-CS

BY

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THESIS

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Abstract

This is a comprehensive study of caffeine consumption by graduate students at the University of Illinois who are in the very final stages of completing their doctoral degrees. A study group of six hundred doctoral students. . . .

To Father and Mother.

Acknowledgments

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List of Abbreviations

CA	Caffeine Addict.
CD	Coffee Drinker.

List of Symbols

τ Time taken to drink one cup of coffee.

μg Micrograms (of caffeine, generally).

Chapter 1

Introduction

In the United States (U.S.), nuclear power generation has high fixed costs and low variable costs. As a result, utilities have traditionally sought to operate nuclear stations at full power from Beginning of Cycle (BOC) to End of Cycle (EOC). More recently, the deregulation of the energy market and the emergence of intermittent renewable energy sources have caused load-follow operation to become a more attractive option for nuclear generation.

The deregulation of the energy market has forced utilities to compete against each other to sell electricity within a region. The beneficiary of this competition are the customers, who are guaranteed fair prices for electricity and will not be footing the bill for an inefficient/uneconomical utility project. Nuclear stations have typically been able to economically compete within deregulated markets because the typical plant lifetime of at least 20 years allows owners to spread out the fixed costs. Recently, the low price of natural gas and government subsidized renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar, have made nuclear stations appear uneconomic.

1.1 Background and Motivation

In 2016, the U.S. had approximately 7% of its total electricity generation coming from wind and solar power [1]. This share is likely to increase as the U.S. continues to move away from fossil fuels and towards a "greener" energy future. As a result of this increase, in combination with the deregulation of the energy market, the price of electricity has become volatile. At certain times, the price of selling electricity within a region can even become negative, due a sudden increase in renewable energy output and a low market demand [2]. In some areas, negative electricity prices are further increased due to the fact that large generating facilities would rather sell at a loss to avoid decreasing their power level. This preference is caused by the high capital cost and relatively low variable costs of large generating facilities [3].

Nuclear stations are typically one of these large generating facilities. As a result of the large construction costs and the fixed number of staff members that must be on site at all times, most utilities prefer to keep

a reactor at full power, as it is easiest to maintain constant power. If instead of remaining at full power, a nuclear station operated in load-following mode, could this increase the efficiency of the plant? During load-follow operation, a nuclear station will vary its power output in response to the anticipated demand to better suit the market needs, stabilizing the price of electricity. Theoretically, the current operating plants were all designed with the maneuverability to respond to such change in demand [4]. In fact, many of the reactors in France already participate in load-following maneuvers with the help of grey control rods [4]. Grey control rods are similar to standard Pressurized Water Reactor (PWR) control rods but have significantly less rod worth [5]. The low rod worth allows them to be used for reactivity control without putting significant stress on the surrounding fuel. In the U.S., grey rods are not present in PWR, increasing the complexity of load-follow operation [4].

To participate in load-follow operation in the U.S., a PWR can use the critical boron concentration to modify the power level while making minor control rod insertion to manage the core Axial Offset (AO) [4]. This practice, in addition to the response of the local Xenon concentrations, can lead to significant changes in local pin powers throughout the core. Changes in local power can cause fuel to swell or contract, due to thermal expansion [6]. If a utility chooses to ramp down the reactor during times of low demand, or high supply, the fuel pellets will contract. When the decision is made to return the reactor back to full power, the rate at which the power can be increased is limited by the thermal expansion of the fuel pellets [6]. A sudden expansion of the fuel pellet has the potential to exert additional stress on the cladding, commonly referred to as Pellet-Cladding Material Interaction (PCMI). PCMI can lead to fuel failure by Pellet-Cladding Interaction (PCI), and has been extensively investigated since the early 1970s.

1.2 Pellet Clad Interaction

In the early 1970's a string of fuel failures in Boiling Water Reactor (BWR) led to the first classification of PCI induced fuel failure. Shortly after, PCI induced fuel failures were found in PWR and determined to be an inherent problem in Light Water Reactor (LWR) zircaloy based fuels. The majority of these failures were observed during or shortly after power maneuvers from hot zero power. To reduce the risk of failure, fuel manufactures made design modifications and began to provide power ramping guidelines [7]. These ramp guideline were particularly conservative and focused primarily on BOC power ramps. Since then, PCI has been extensively studied in order to increase the efficiency of reactor start-up and minimize the number of fuel failures.

PCI induced fuel failure is the result of PCMI and environmental contributions. PCMI is best described

as the material interaction at the pellet-clad interface which creates a stress state on the fuel cladding [7]. This material interaction is commonly caused by the thermal expansion of UO_2 fuel pellets during changes in power. Oguma [8] found that a fuel pellets radius changes exponentially with its Linear Heat Rate (LHR), thus large changes in power cause the fuel pellet to contact and strain the cladding. In addition to the mechanical stress being exerted on the cladding, environmental contributions, chemical or geometrical in nature, have an adverse effect on the claddings integrity. Chemical environments arise from the release of fission products from the fuel pellet. Iodine and cadmium-in-caesium are considered to be the most corrosive fission products released from the pellet. In the presence of prolonged PCMI, the corrosive chemical environment causes inter granular crack propagation, or Stress Corrosion Cracking (SCC), through the zircaloy based cladding. This type of cladding failure is commonly referred to as PCI-SCC, or "classical PCI."

Geometric contributions to PCI are a result of irregularities in the fuel pellet shape. Typical LWR fuel pellets are ceramic UO_2 cylinder with a height of approximately 1 cm and dishes and chamfers on the top and bottom of the pellet. Hundreds of these pellets are stacked into a single fuel, with approximately 60,000 fuel rods in a LWR core. The sheer quantity of fuel pellets ordered by a utility makes it impossible for a fuel vendor to ensure no pellet has a defect. The most common defect is a Missing Pellet Surface (MPS), where part of the fuel pellet has chipped off during manufacturing. This chip causes asymmetric expansion of the pellet during power maneuvers leading to an increased local stress on the fuel cladding. If this stress exceeds the yield stress of the cladding, brittle failure is likely to occur. This type of cladding failure is commonly referred to as PCI-MPS, as the missing surface is the critical feature in causing the failure.

1.3 Conditioned Power

Chapter 2

PWR1

2.1 Plant Description

2.2 Summary of Previous Results

2.3 Load-Follow Operation

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.1 BISON

3.2 MPACT Screening Process

Chapter 4

Results and Discussion

4.1 BISON

4.2 Limiting Pin

Chapter 5

Conclusions

We conclude that graduate students like coffee.

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Vita

Juan Valdez was born. . . .