

Nuclear research and data processing

Ondřej Srba

Research Centre Řež



- R&D organization focusing on development of technologies and technical support for power generation industry
- Since 2002/1955
- 370 employees

CVŘ Company activities

The vision of the company

to be a leading research and development organization in energy research, playing an important role in international research community and ensuring continuity in nuclear technologies knowledge in the Czech Republic

- Services for safe and long-term operation of energy technologies
- Support for the operation of current nuclear units
- Research and development in the field of GEN IV and small modular reactors
- Processing and storage of hazardous waste
- Microstructural and microchemical analyzes
- Advanced chemical and analytical methods
- Development of new NDT methods and robotic manipulators
- Basic and advanced materials research
- Design and system diagnostics
- Evaluation of condition and qualification of components
- Reactor irradiation services
- Design, construction, manufacture
- Hydrogen and fusion technologies
- Modern technologies for energy storage
- Publishing activities in the field of nuclear energy
- Training and education

R&D background

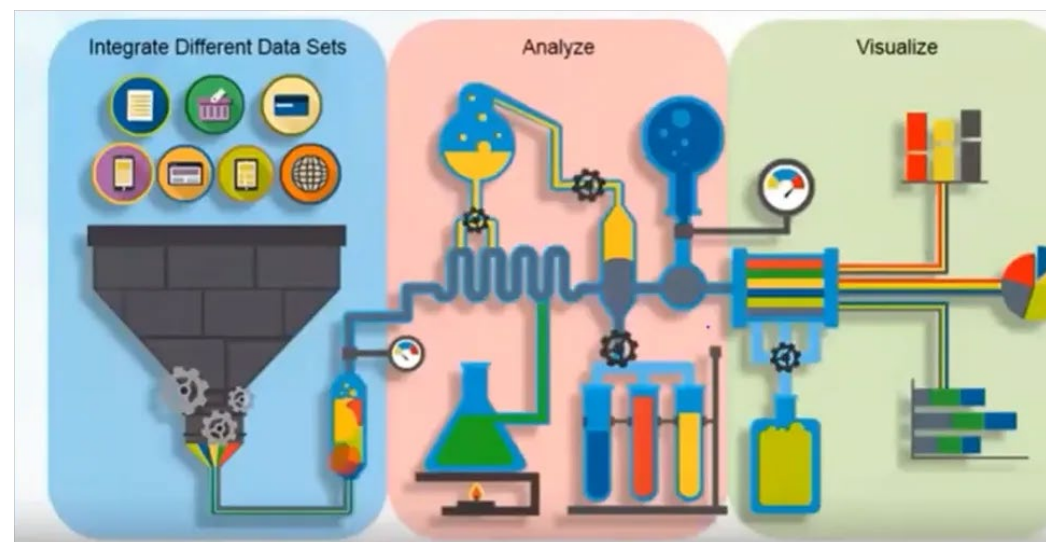
Two research reactors, set of experimental loops, microstructural and microchemical laboratories, NDE laboratory, neutron-physical and thermo-technical computation codes capabilities, design department, workshops and machinery park makes us able to participate in sophisticated research projects supporting current generation of power plants and participate in the development of new technologies for GEN IV, SMRs and the fusion.



The company has developed broad-ranging relations with Czech, foreign and international organisations and participates in many projects together with companies, organizations and institutes from EU, USA, Japan etc.

Why using data processing in nuclear research

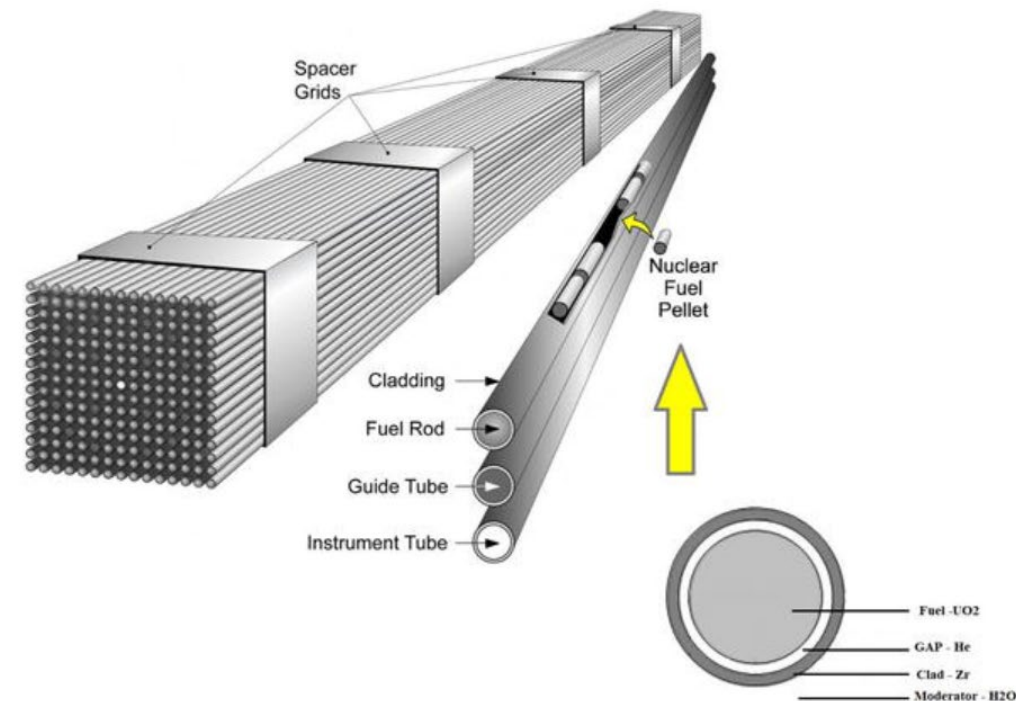
- Fast – time and money saving
- Allowed to process huge amount of data
- If debugged less errors then researcher
- Help you to get visualisation for easier and better understanding



What is data processing?.

Testing of cladding of nuclear fuel

- Fuel cladding is a part of nuclear fuel for nuclear power plant
- Why we are testing it?:
 - Performance under irradiation
 - Accident condition behaviour
 - Wet and dry storage of spent fuels
 - Missing data for simulation for safety analysis



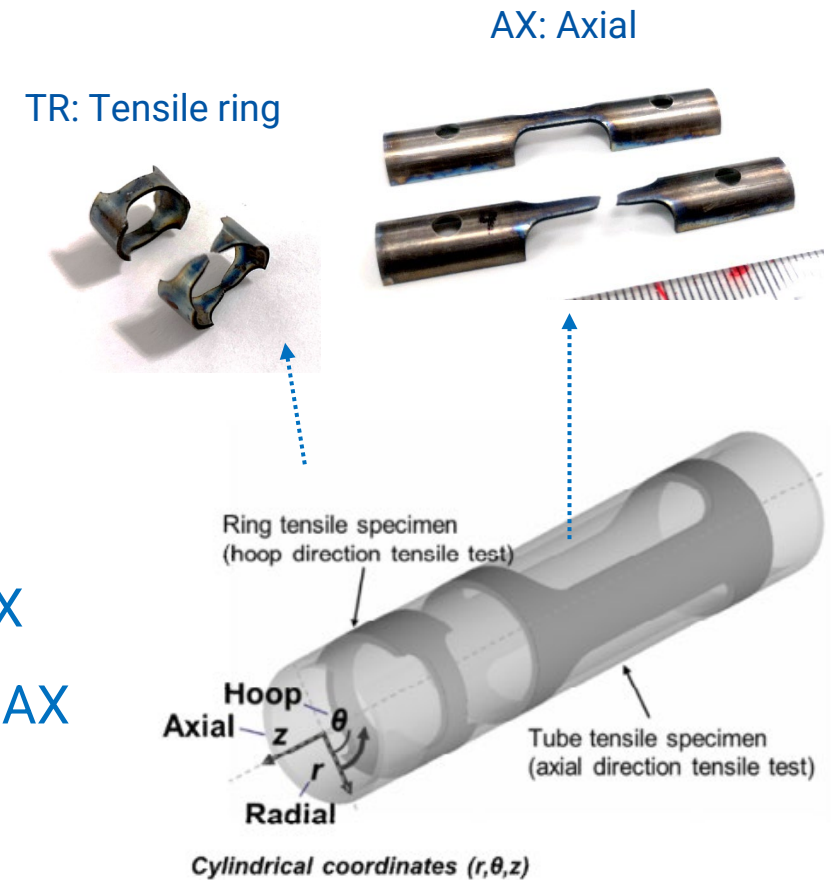
Methodologies for testing of fuel claddings

Non-deformed samples

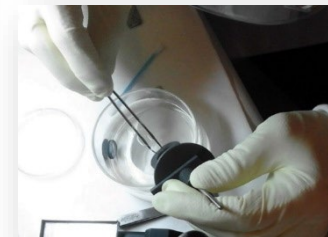
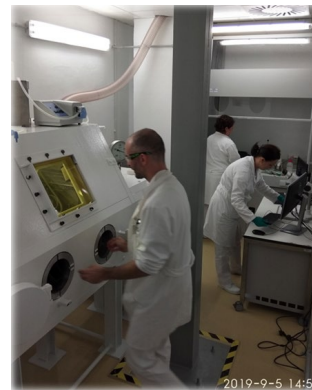
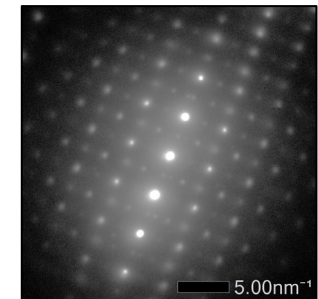
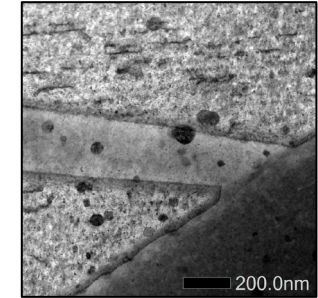
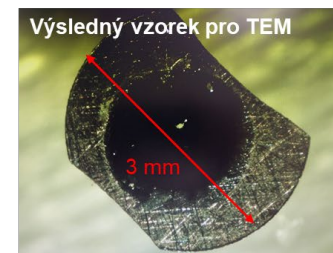
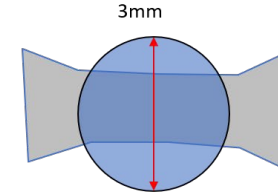
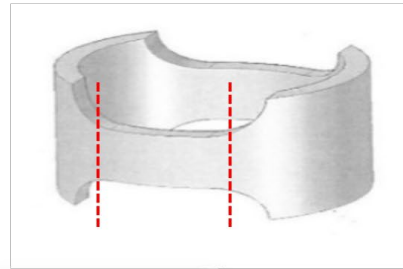
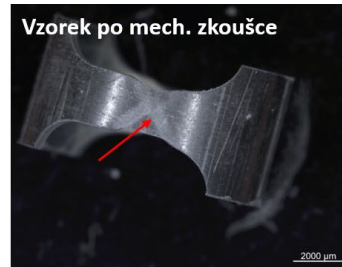
- TEM analysis – microstructure, radiation-induced damage
- SEM-EBSD analysis – grain size, texture, misorientation

Deformed samples (tensile “rings”)

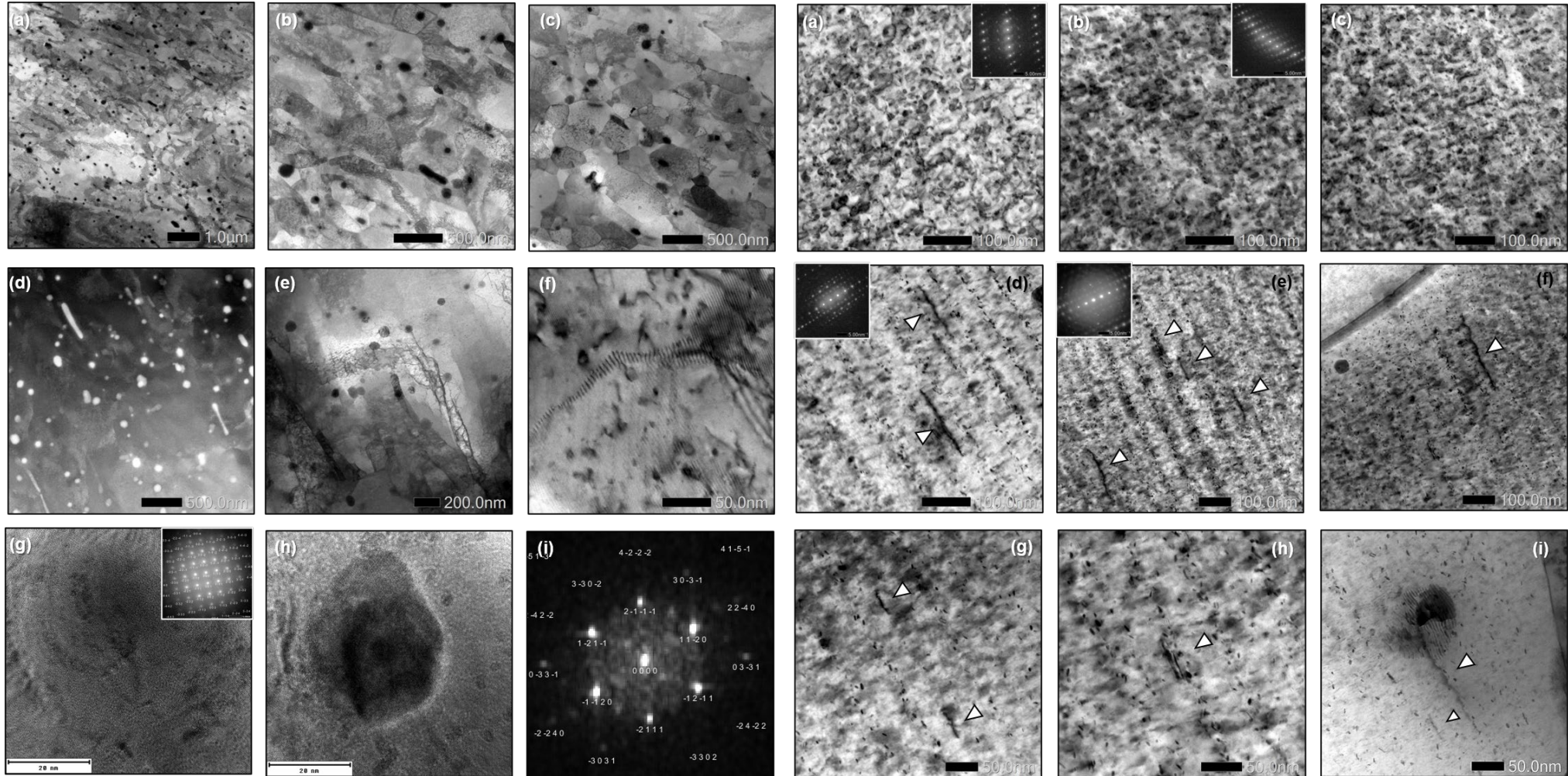
- TR and AX samples till $10\% F_{\max}$, $350\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $de/dt = 0,002\text{ s}^{-1}$
- Sample preparation in hot-cell and glove boxes
- TEM analysis – microstructure, deformation behavior - TR a AX
- SEM-EBSD analysis – grain size, texture, misorientation - TR a AX



TEM sample preparation



Microstructure of non-irradiated/irradiated samples:

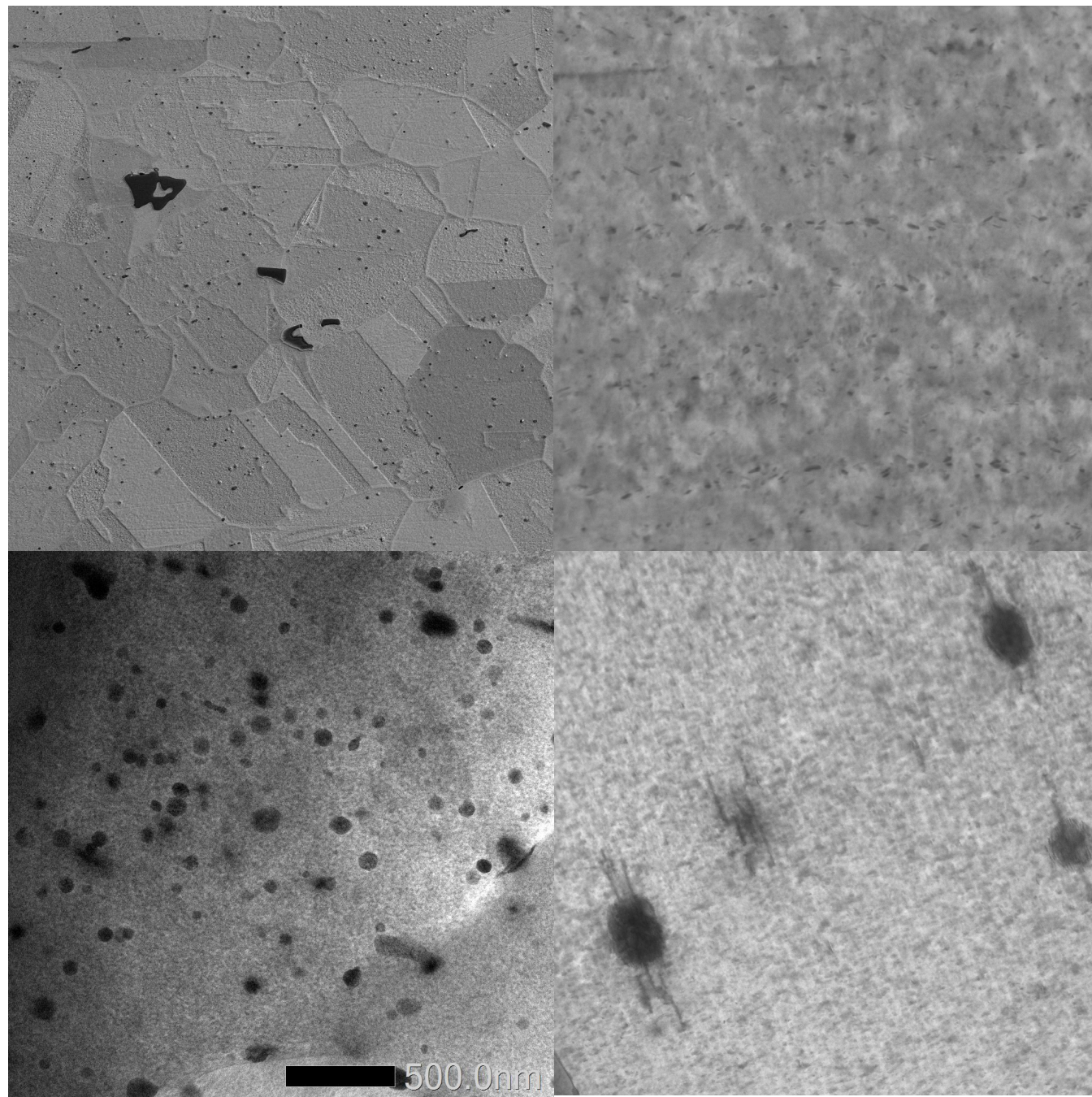


Zr1Nb reference material

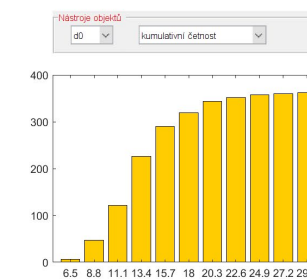
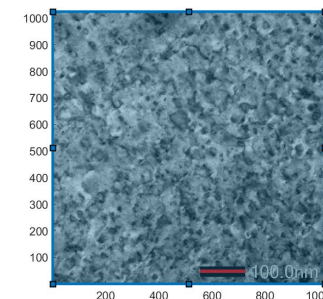
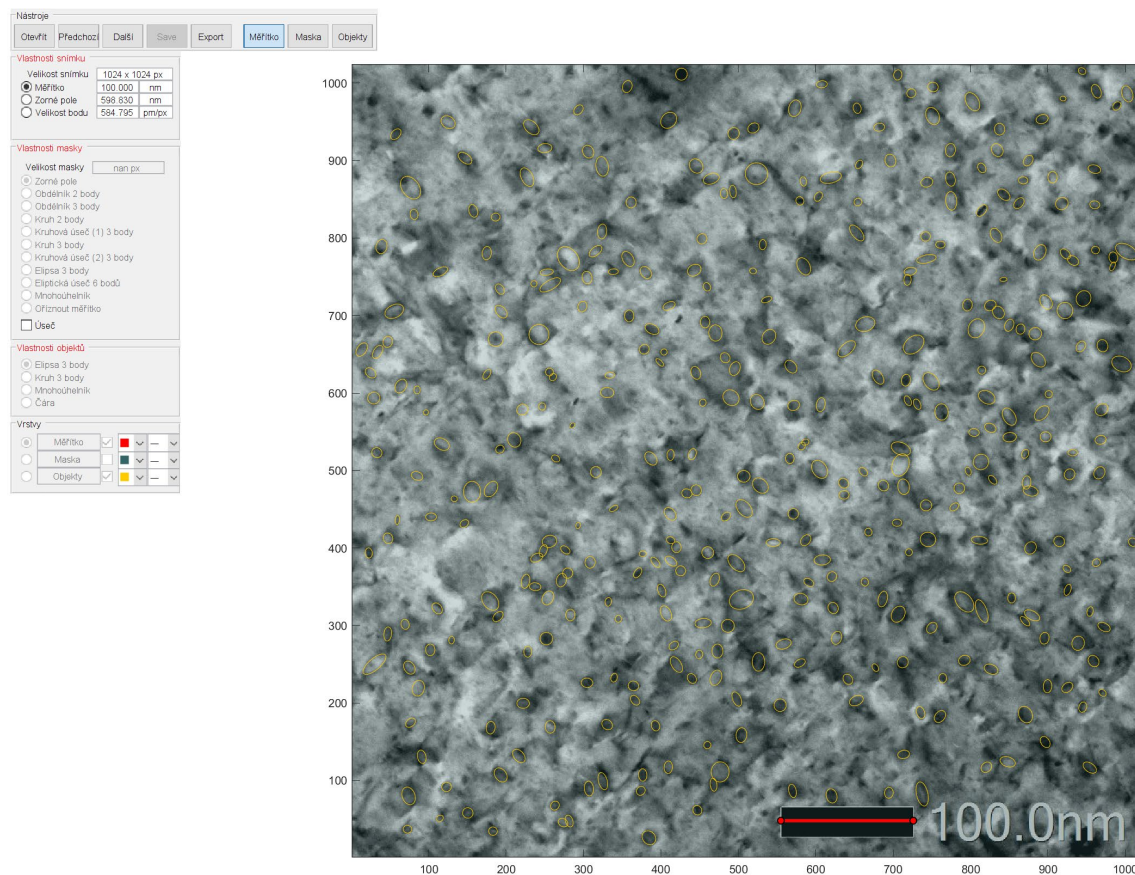
Zr1Nb after neutron irradiation to 1 cycle in VVER 1000 reactor

Datasets

Name	Dataset	Test Size
Delisa	33 (2 types)	6
ZrTem RIP	35	5
ZrTem SPP	40	10
C-Loops	23	6

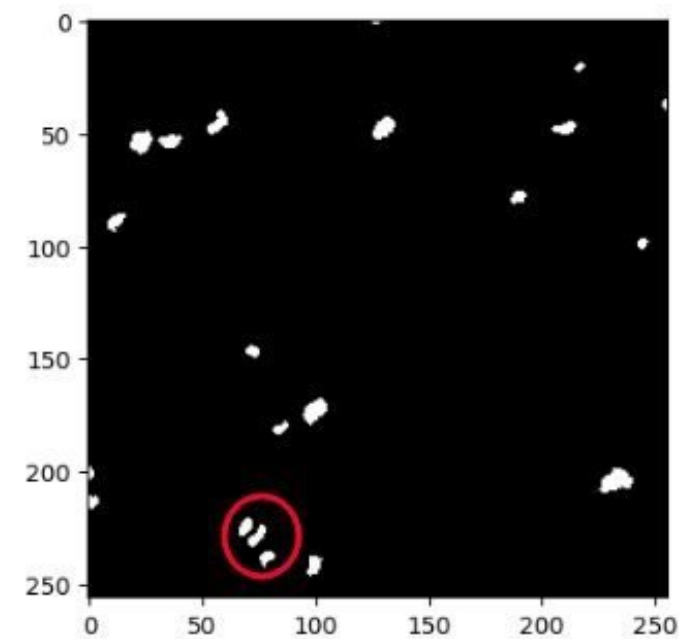
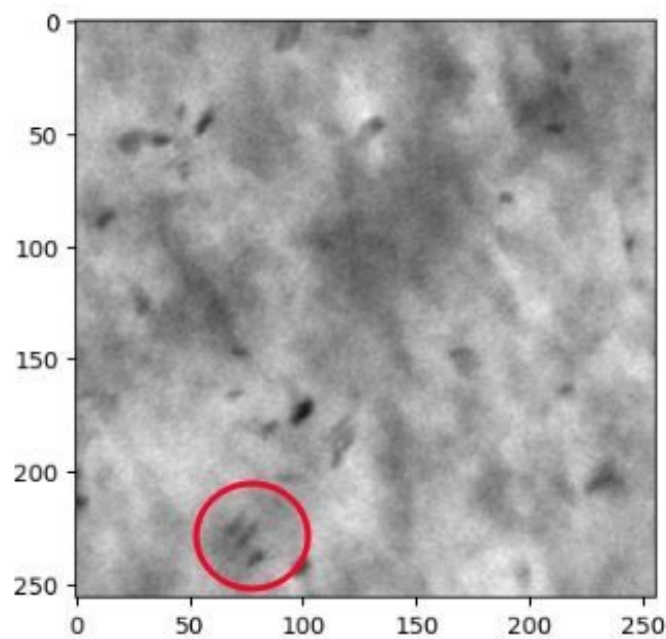
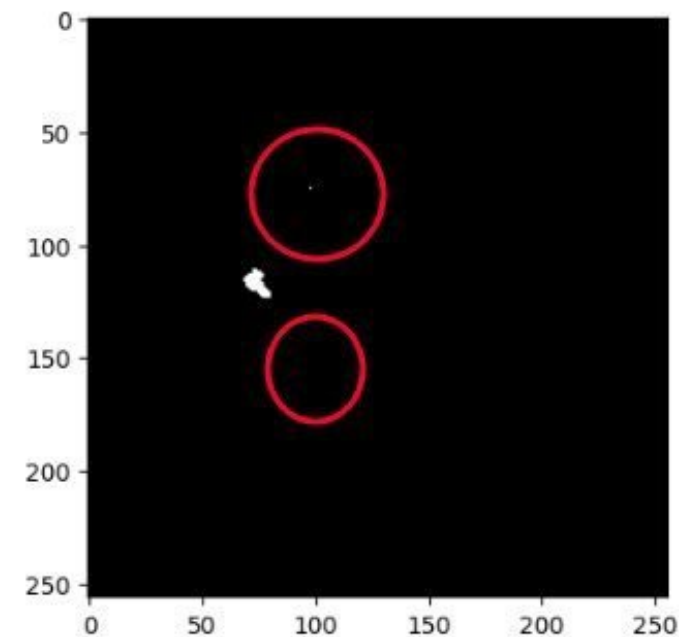
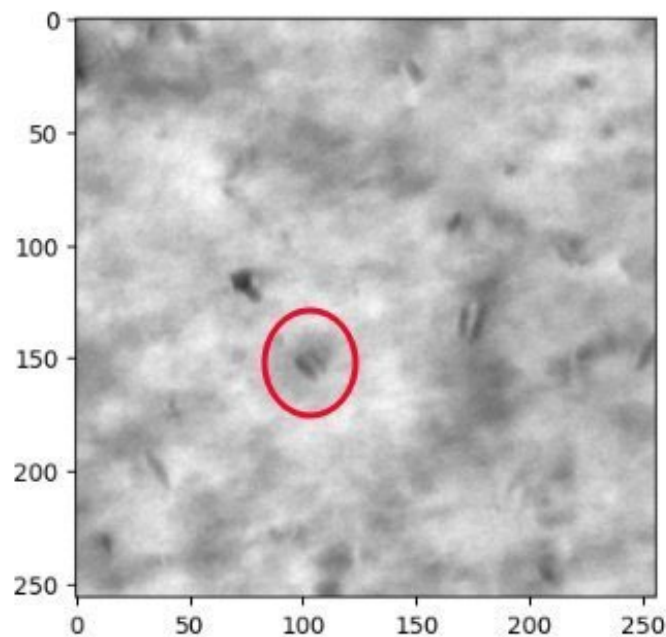


Precipitation localization



Zr TEM

Radiation induced precipitation



Testing of Concrete and Aggregates

- Around the pressure vessel of a nuclear reactor are concrete retaining walls, which also hold the vessel. During the lifetime of NPP it is severely damaged by neutrons.

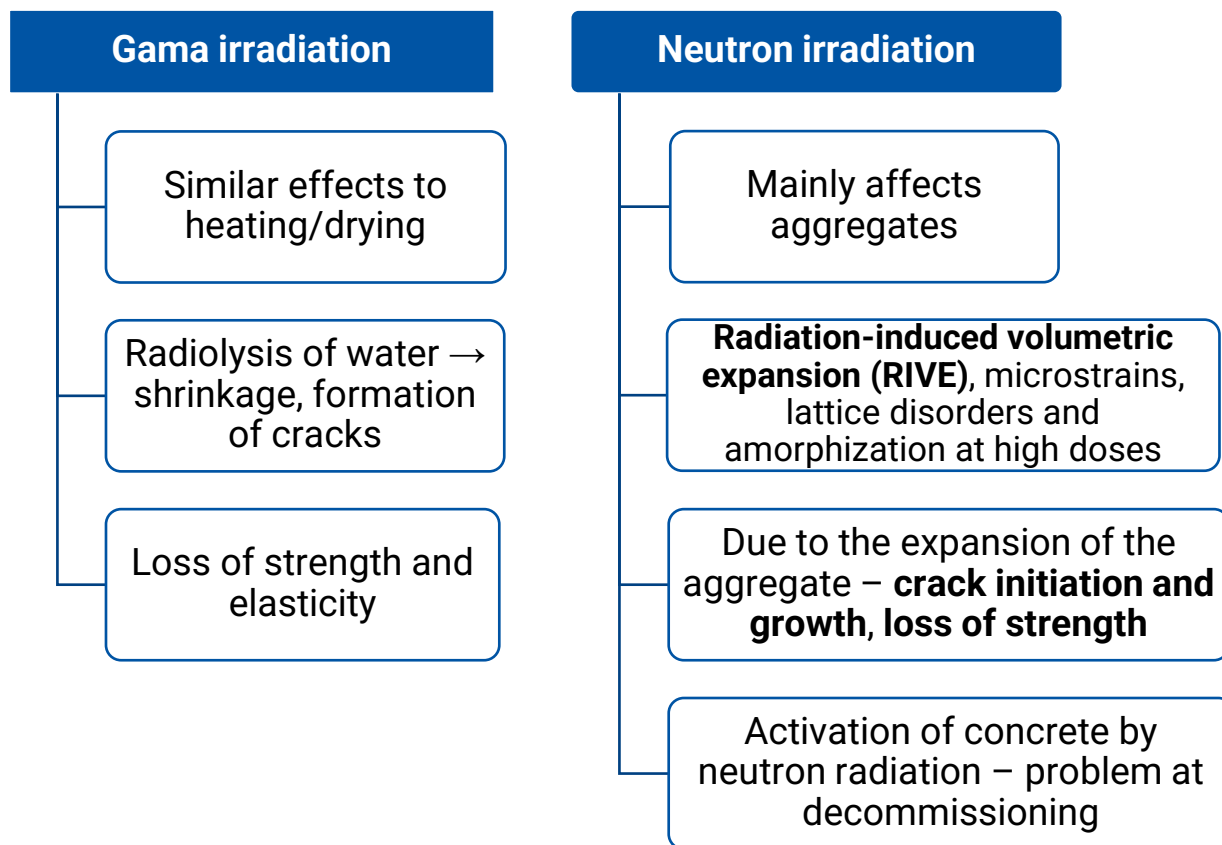
Why we are testing it?:

- It is one of the limitation of NPP lifetime.
- Could cause a problem for stability of pressure vessel
- Degradation is not visible until is too late
- During severe accident it is main bariare

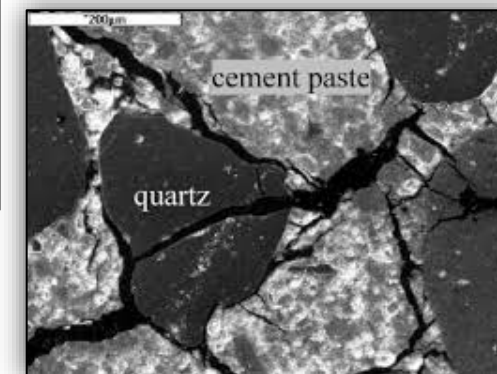
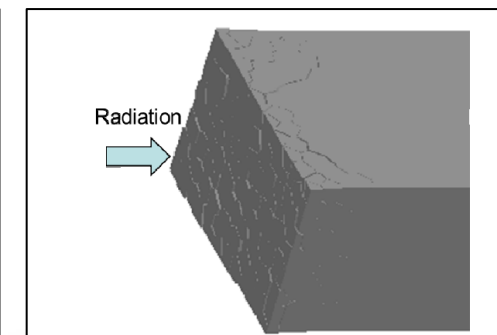
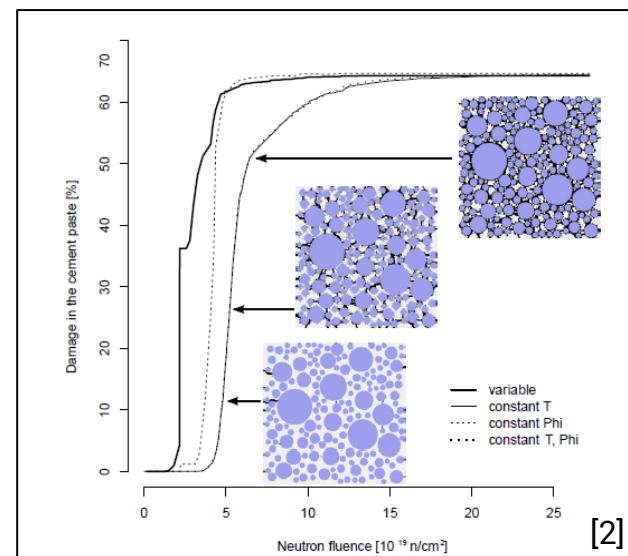


Temelín NPP RPV placement

Radiation-induced damage in concrete/aggregates



The compressive strength decreases because of fast neutrons (>0.1 MeV) above neutron fluence 1×10^{19} n/cm² and above dose 5×10^5 kGy/m² [1].



PIE in hot-cells

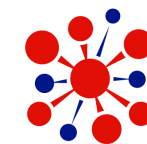
Irradiated concrete Mechanical testing

- Ultrasonic measurements for determination of Young's modulus – homogeneity, macro and micro-cracks
- Compression test
- Pull-out test to determine concrete/steel cohesion

Irradiated aggregates RIVE (Radiation Induced Volume Expansion)

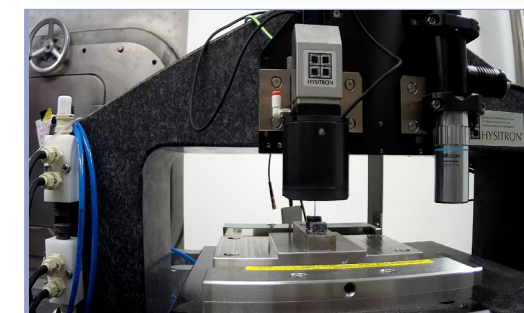
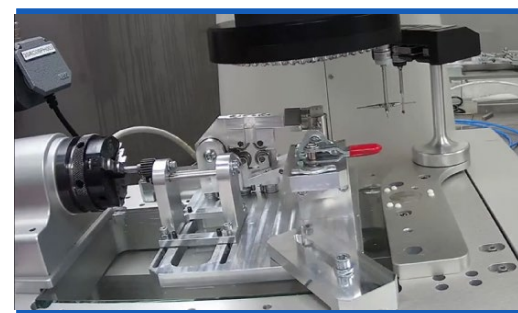
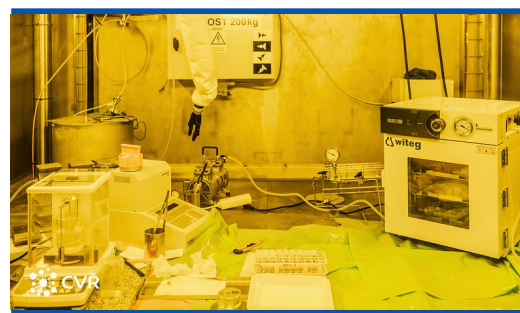
- Precise documentation
- Density measurements by water/He-pycnometry
- Dimensional measurements
- LOM/SEM analysis of thin samples
- Powder specimen preparation for XRD

Irradiated aggregates – methods Infrastructure CICRR Hot Cells

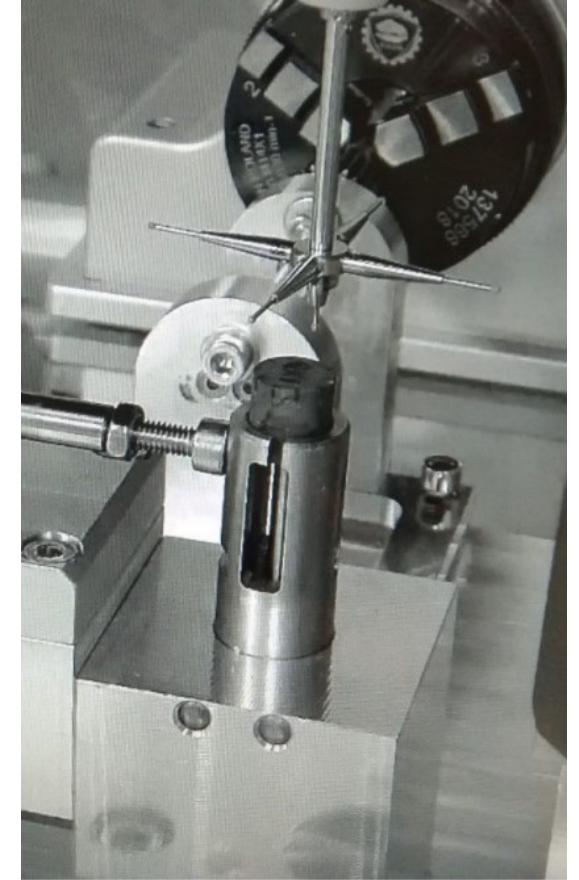


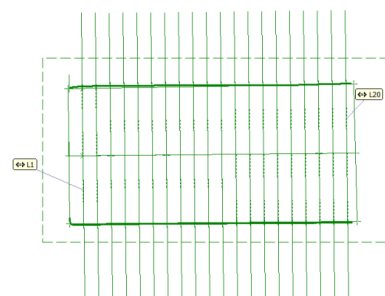
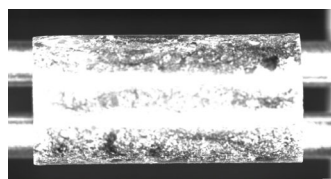
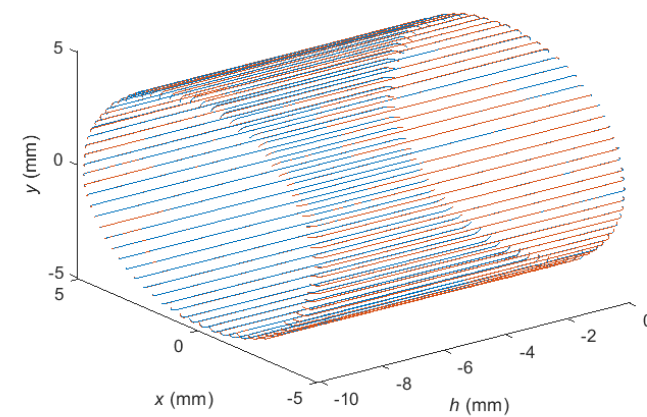
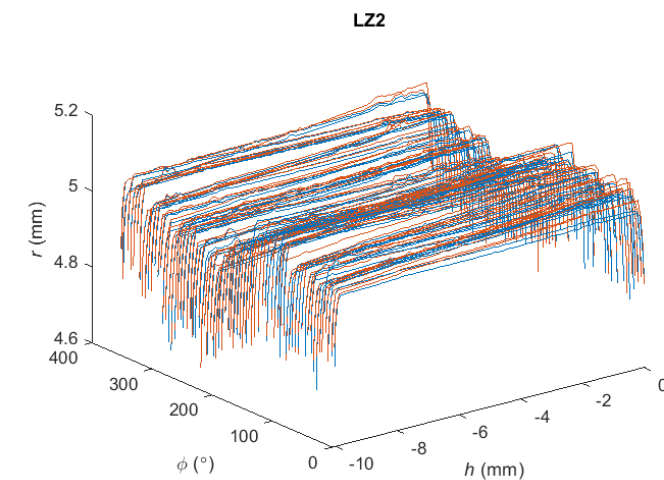
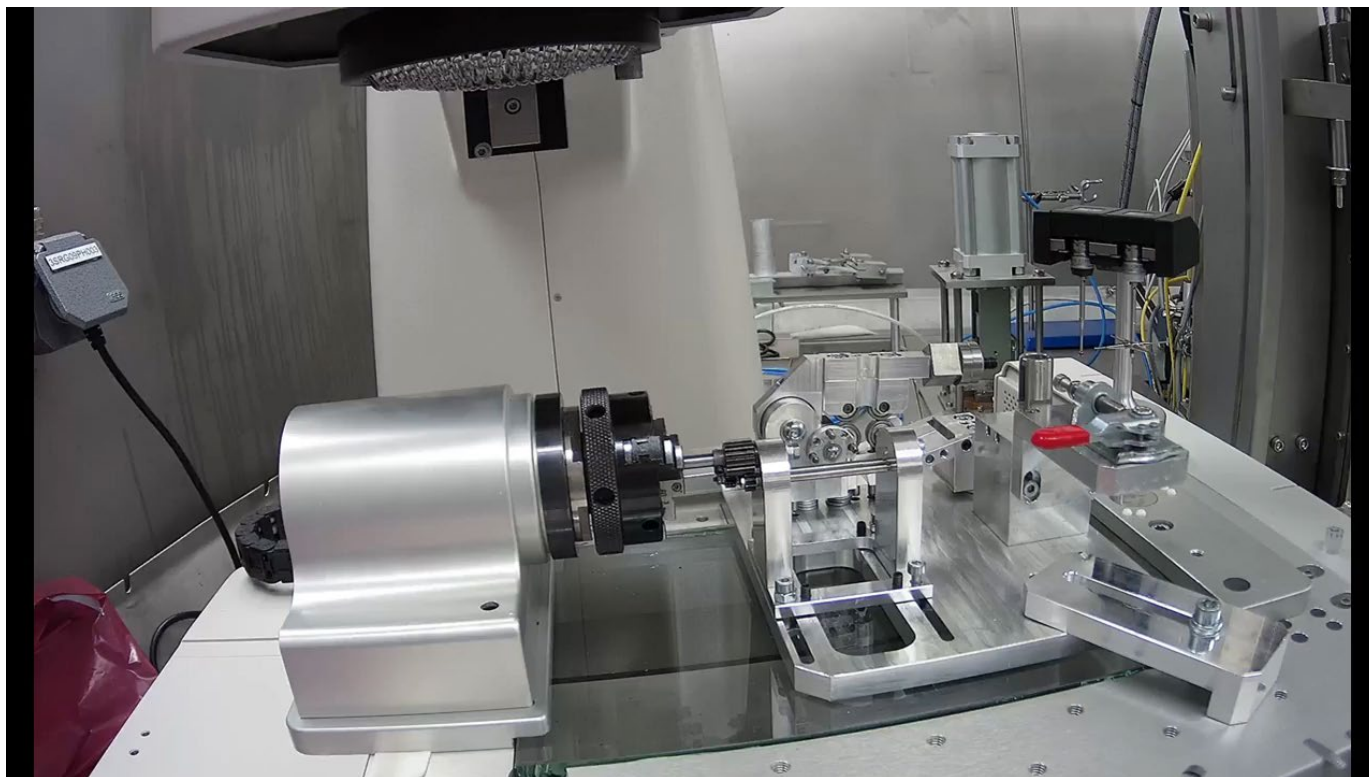
CICRR

Czech International Centre
of Research Reactors



Experimental activity

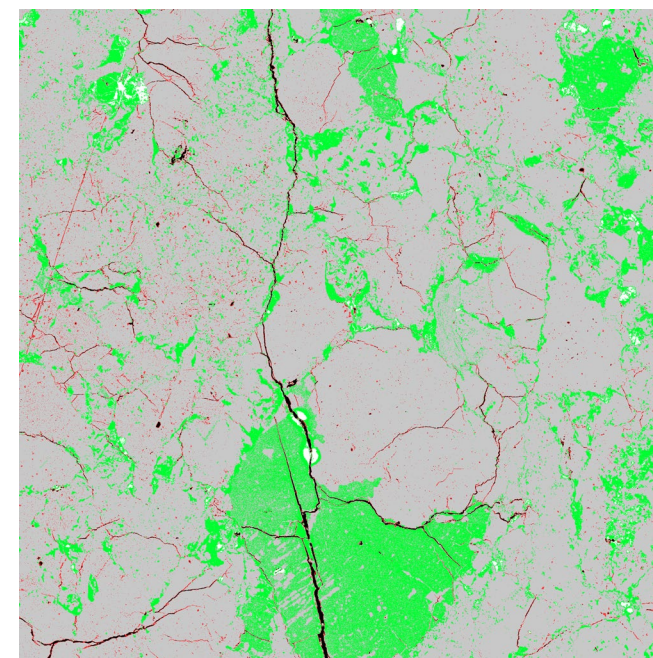
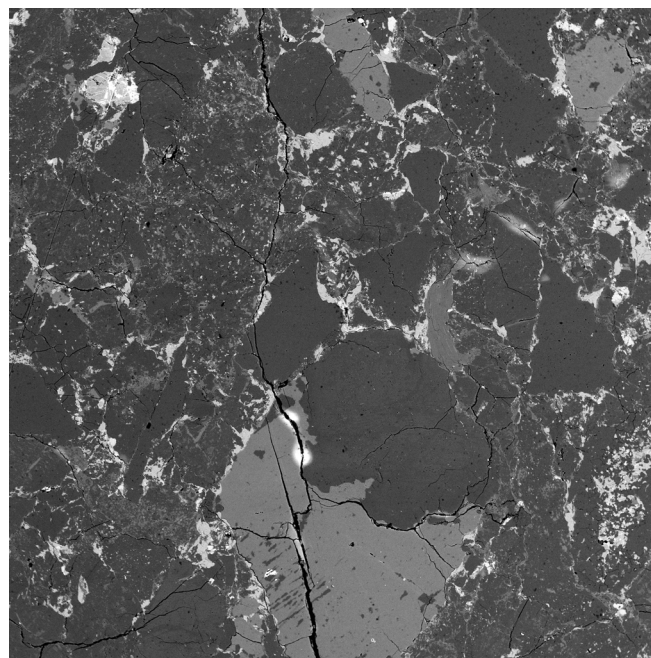


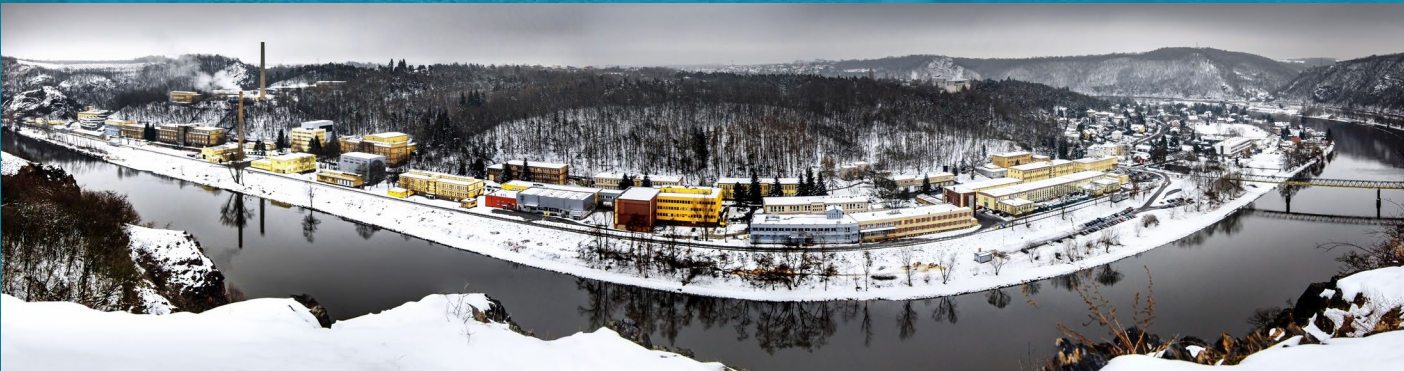
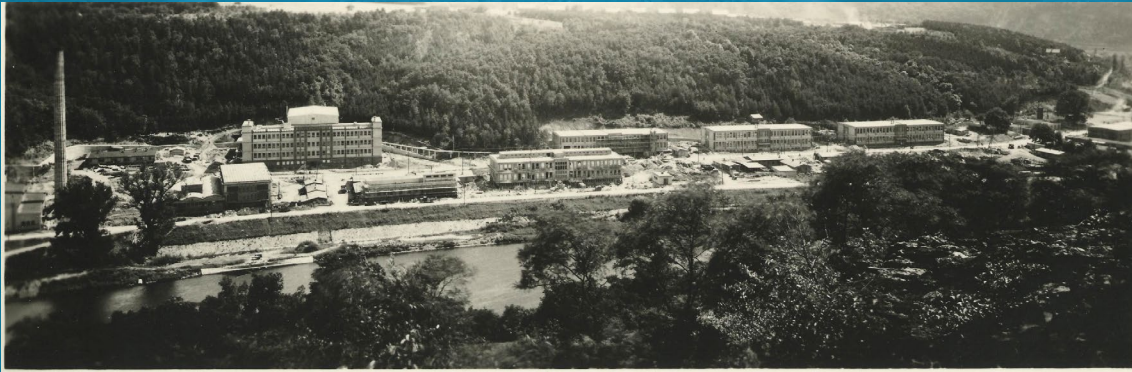


JCAMP concrete irradiation studies

Crack detection (Jan Blažek)

- Cracks are dark but not everything dark is a crack
- One-step filter results either in false positives or underestimated cracks
- Two-step filter is appropriately selective and sensitive
 - Medium-level threshold detects cracks-to-be-verified (red)
 - Low-level threshold detects pixels in crack for sure (black)





Thank you for your attention

Dr. Ondrej Srba

Mob.: +420 720 739 895

e-mail: ondrej.srba@cvrez.cz