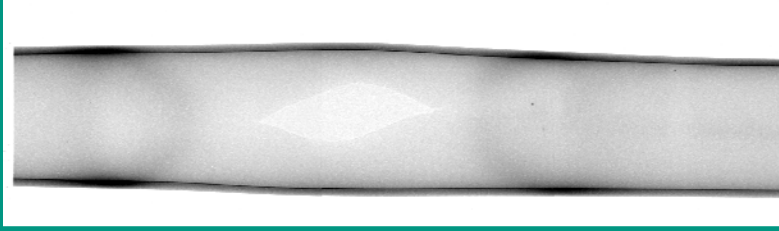

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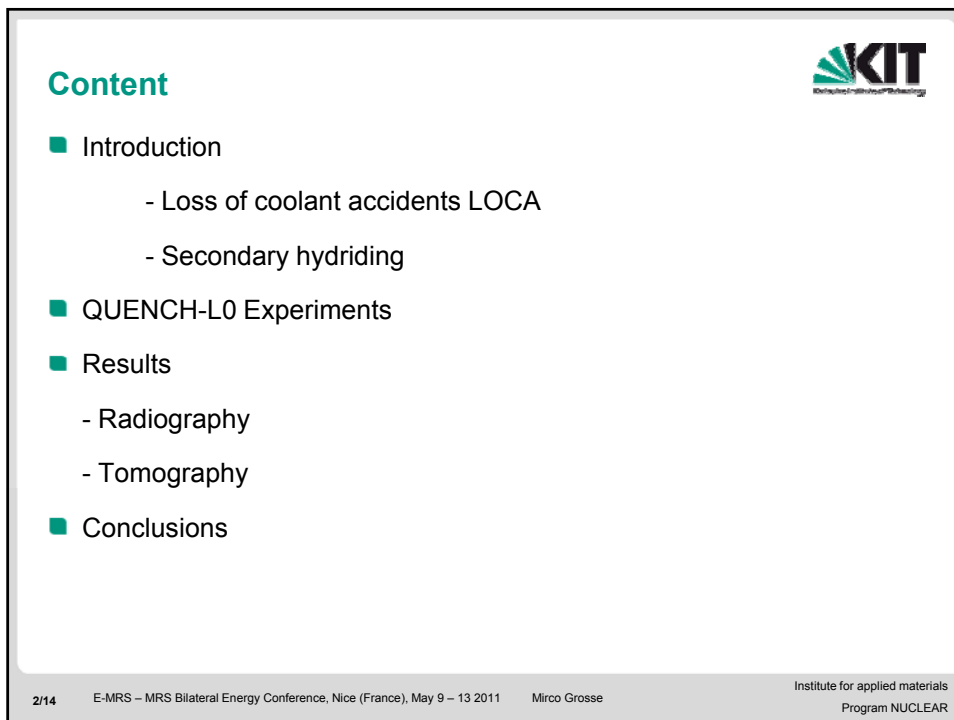
Secondary Hydriding during LOCA – Results from the QUENCH-L0 Test

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KIT – University of the State of Baden-Wuerttemberg and
National Research Center of the Helmholtz Association www.kit.edu



Content



- Introduction
 - Loss of coolant accidents LOCA
 - Secondary hydriding
- QUENCH-L0 Experiments
- Results
 - Radiography
 - Tomography
- Conclusions

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Introduction

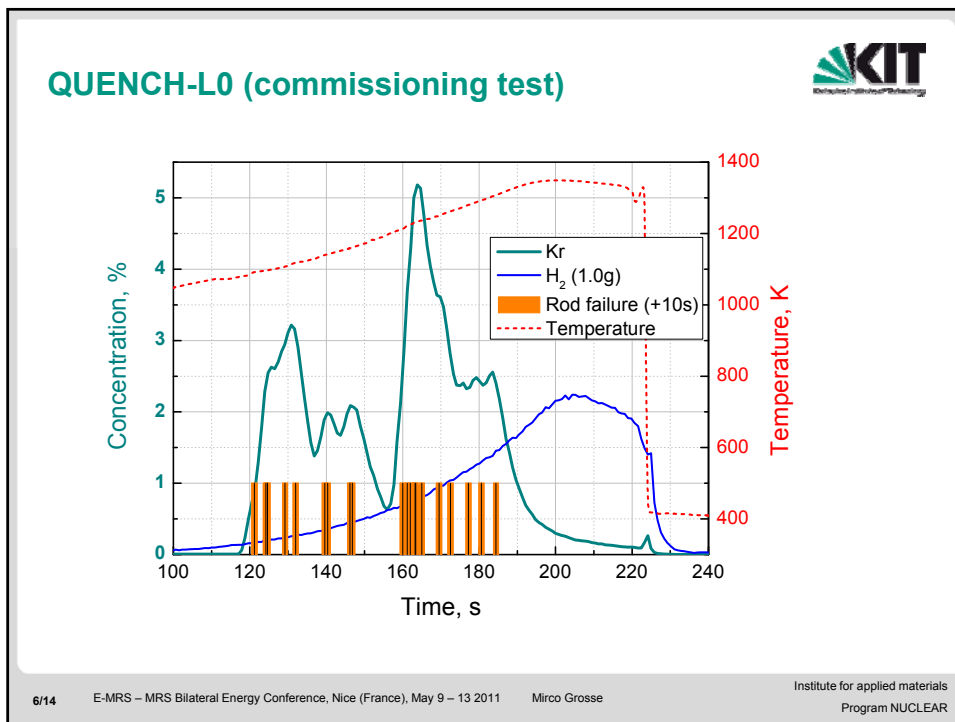
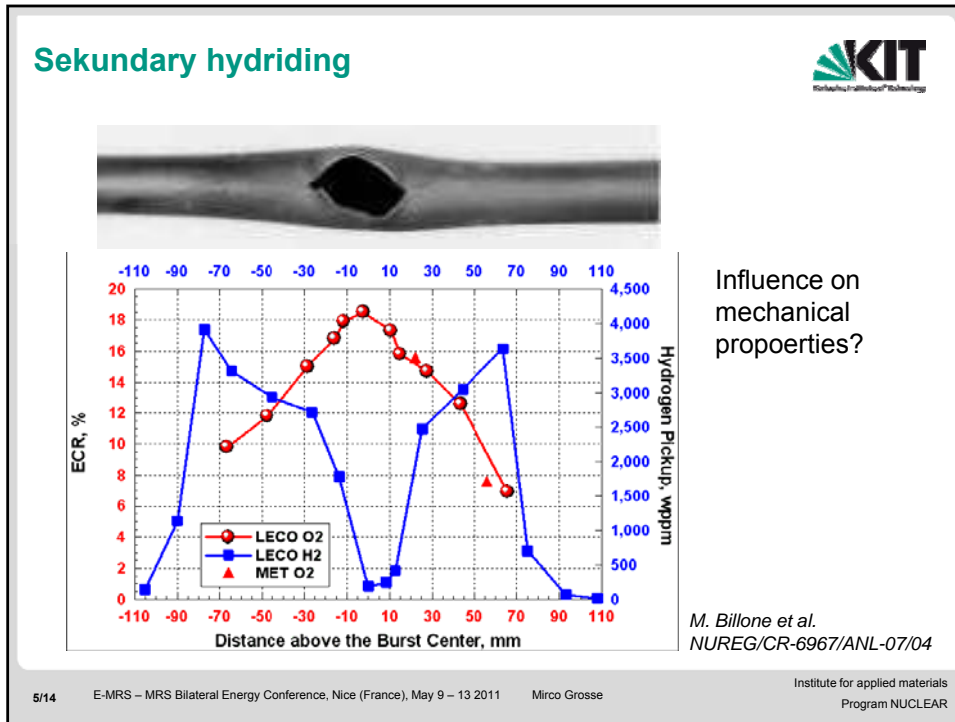
In the framework of the KIT QUENCH program design basis loss of coolant accidents (LOCA) and severe accidents (accidents beyond LOCA) are simulated experimentally on fuel rod bundle scale in large scale tests.

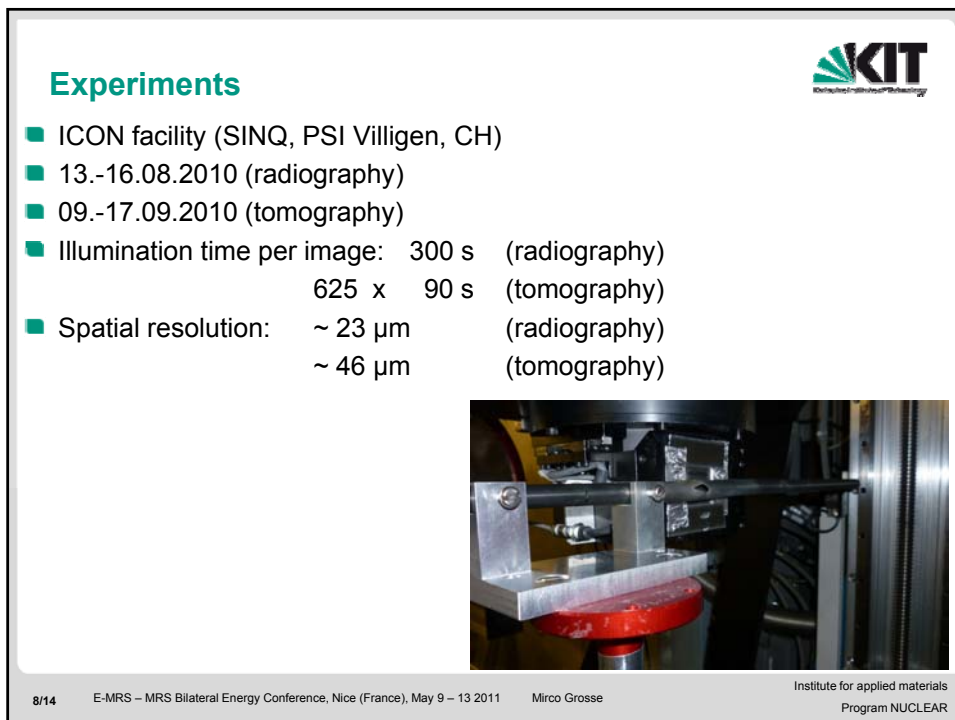
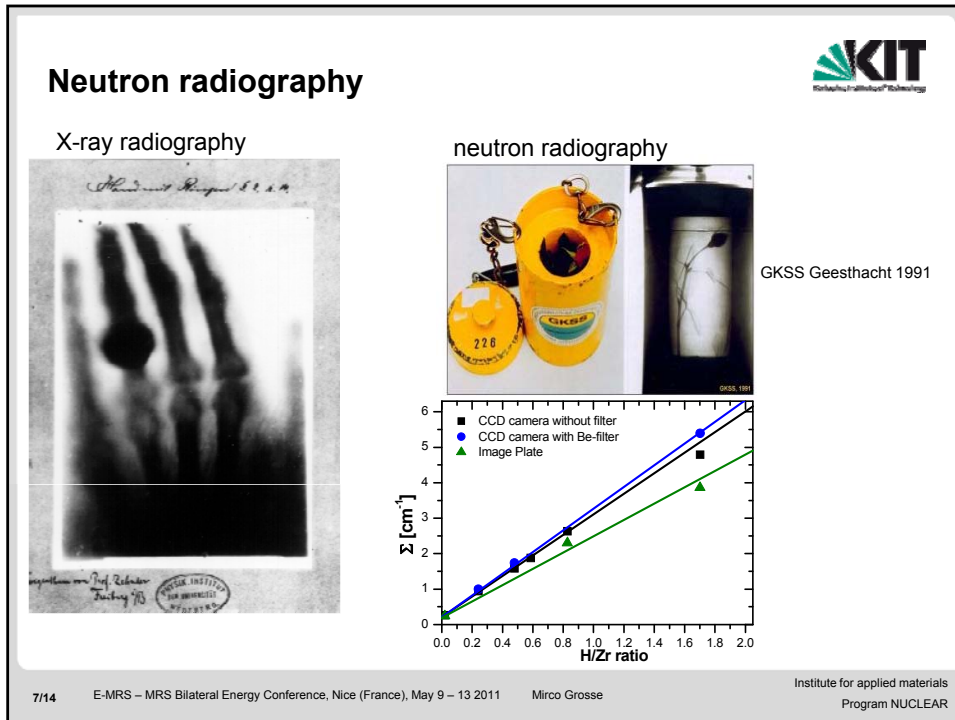
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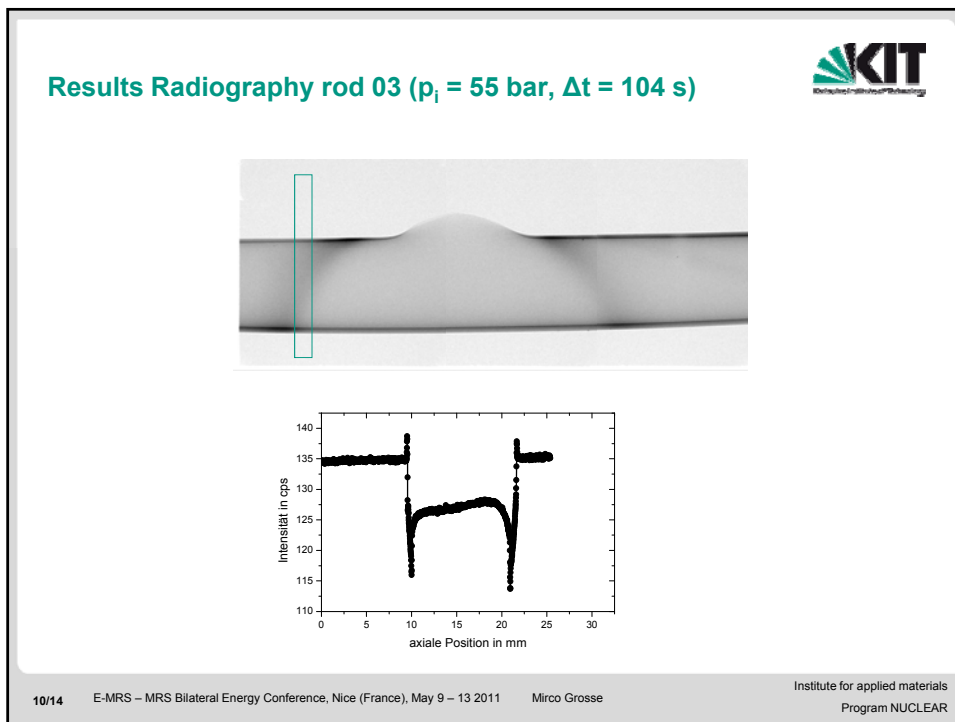
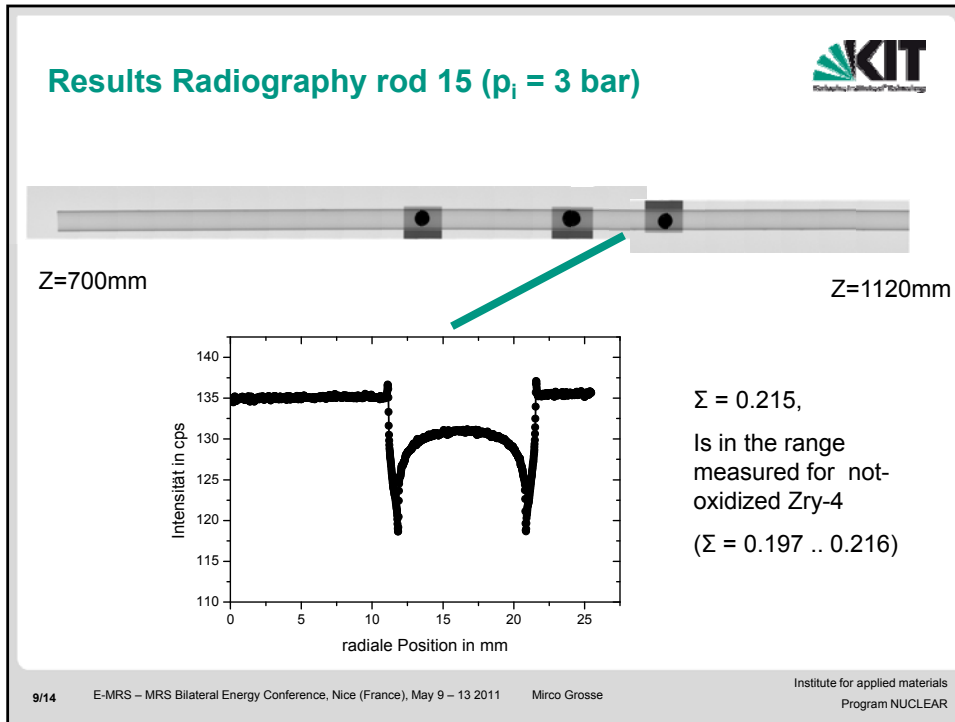
Processes occurring during LOCA

Time dependence of the cladding temperature during a loss of coolant accident


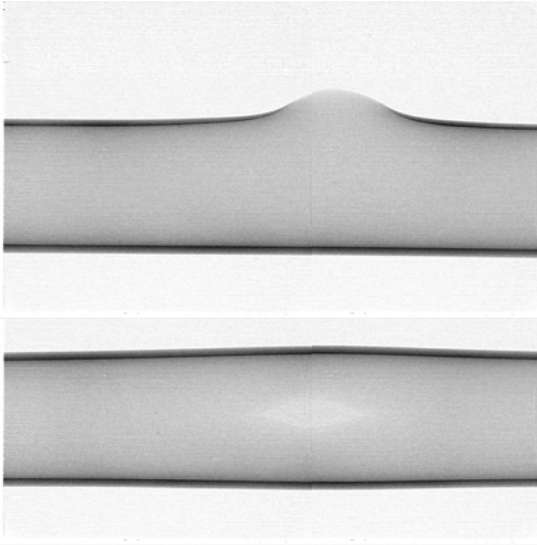
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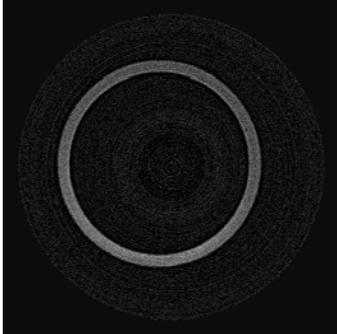
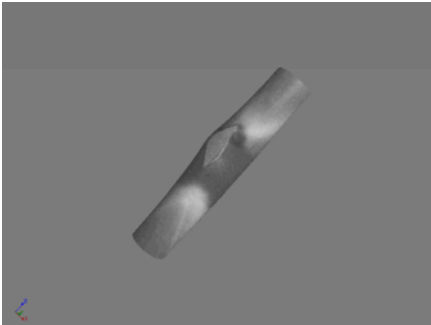


Results Radiography rod 17 ($p_i = 40$ bar, $\Delta t = 71$ s)




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Results Tomography rod 01 ($p_i = 50$ bar, $\Delta t = 112$ s)



$x_H = 1330$ wppm



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Summary and Conclusions



- Secondary hydriding was investigated by means of neutron radiography and tomography.
- The hydrogen distribution is not symmetric.
- The extension of the hydrided zone seems to depend on the time between bursting and quenching.
- Maximal hydrogen concentrations of ~1300 ppm was determined.
- No influence of inner pressure or crack length is obviously.
- Strong influence of the hydrogen bands on the crack positions in the tensile tests (not shown in this presentation)

13/14

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Thanks



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PSI:

S. Hartmann

**Thanks for your attention,
questions?**

14/14

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