

Southern Nuclear / Westinghouse Proposed Test Plan to Demonstrate the Benefit of Zinc Addition to Mitigate PWSCC

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Purpose

To determine if test data from the proposed program can be used to make informed decisions with respect to regulatory requirements.

Agenda

- Farley 2 background
- Overview of test plan
- Test design & expectations
- Benefits
- Feedback & discussion

Description of Farley 2

- Three-loop,
Westinghouse PWR
910 megawatts
- Initial Ops: 1981
- Renewal license
expiration: 2041



Farley 2

Pilot Plant for Zinc Addition

- Laboratory and test reactor experiments indicated reduced general corrosion and PWSCC mitigation benefits of zinc addition
- EPRI sponsored demonstration plant
- Zinc injection began June 12, 1994
- RCS zinc concentration
 - 30 ppb Cycles 10, 12 - 14
 - 15 ppb Cycles 15 – 17 (post SG replacement)

Farley 2

Zinc Addition Experience

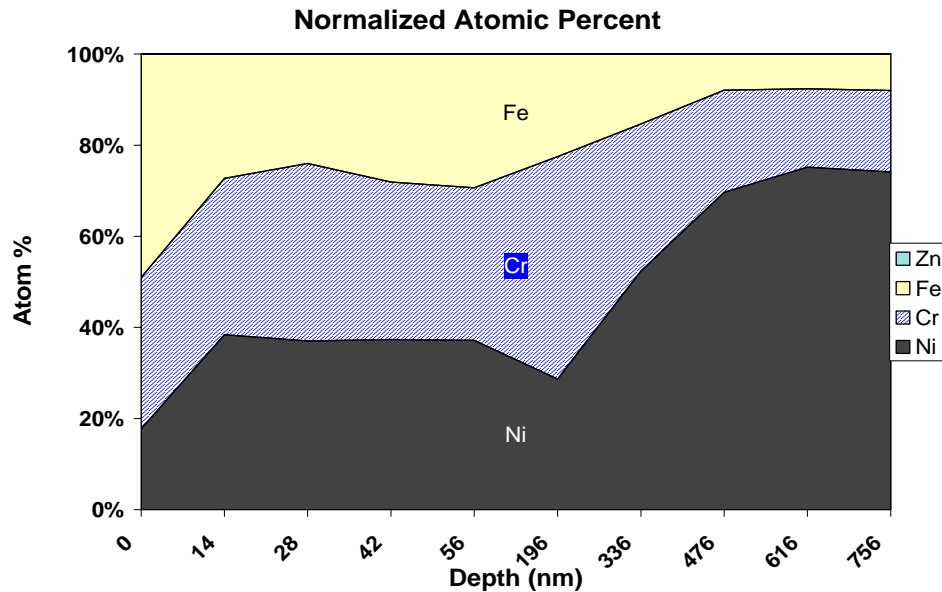
- Sig. Radiation benefit observed after S/G Replacement

Plant	EFPY	Channel head dose rate (R/hr)
Farley 2	1.3	0.34
Watts Bar	1.15	2.3
Cook 2	1.11	3.0
Indian Point 3	1.07	3.1
No. Anna 1	1.36	5.0
Ringhals 2	1.34	4.0

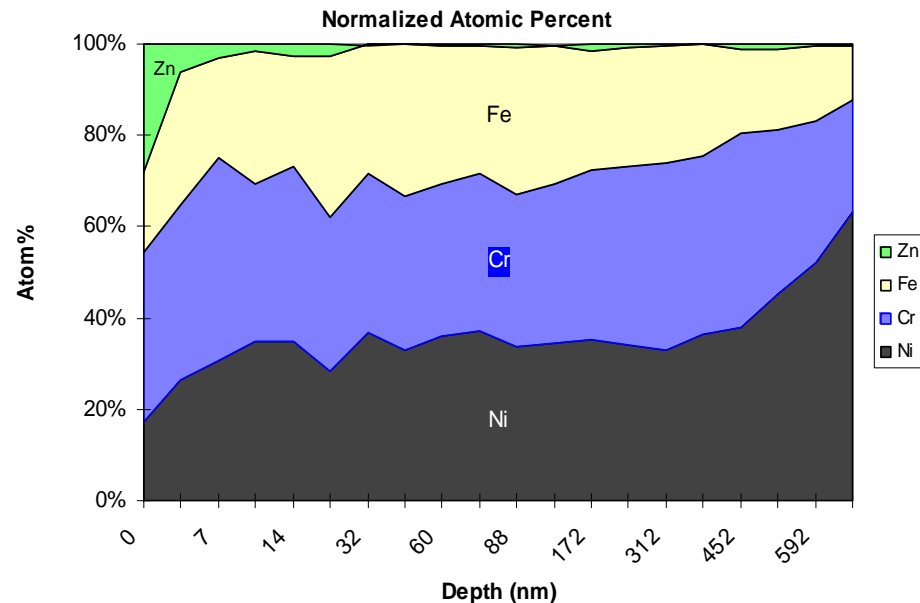
Farley 2

Oxide Films

- Pulled SG tube film characterization



Cycle 9



Cycle 10

Farley 2

Zinc Addition Experience

- Difficult to assess PWSCC benefit.

Alloy 600 / 82 / 182 Inspections			
	2002 2R15	2004 2R16	2005 2R17
CRDM (EA-03-009)	Volumetric (UT) + BMV	Volumetric (EC + UT) + BMV	Replace
RPV nozzles (ISI Program)			BMV
RPV BMI (BL 2003-02)		BMV	BMV
PRZ nozzles (BL 2004-01)	Volumetric + surface (1 nozzle)	BMV	BMV (top) Volumetric + surface (2 nozzles)

Farley 2

CRDM Penetration Material

- B&W Tubular Products heat M3935
- Less than optimum annealing heat treat
- Heat M3935 used in penetrations of five RPV heads:
 - Farley 2
 - Davis-Besse
 - Oconee 3
 - Beaver Valley
 - ANO 1

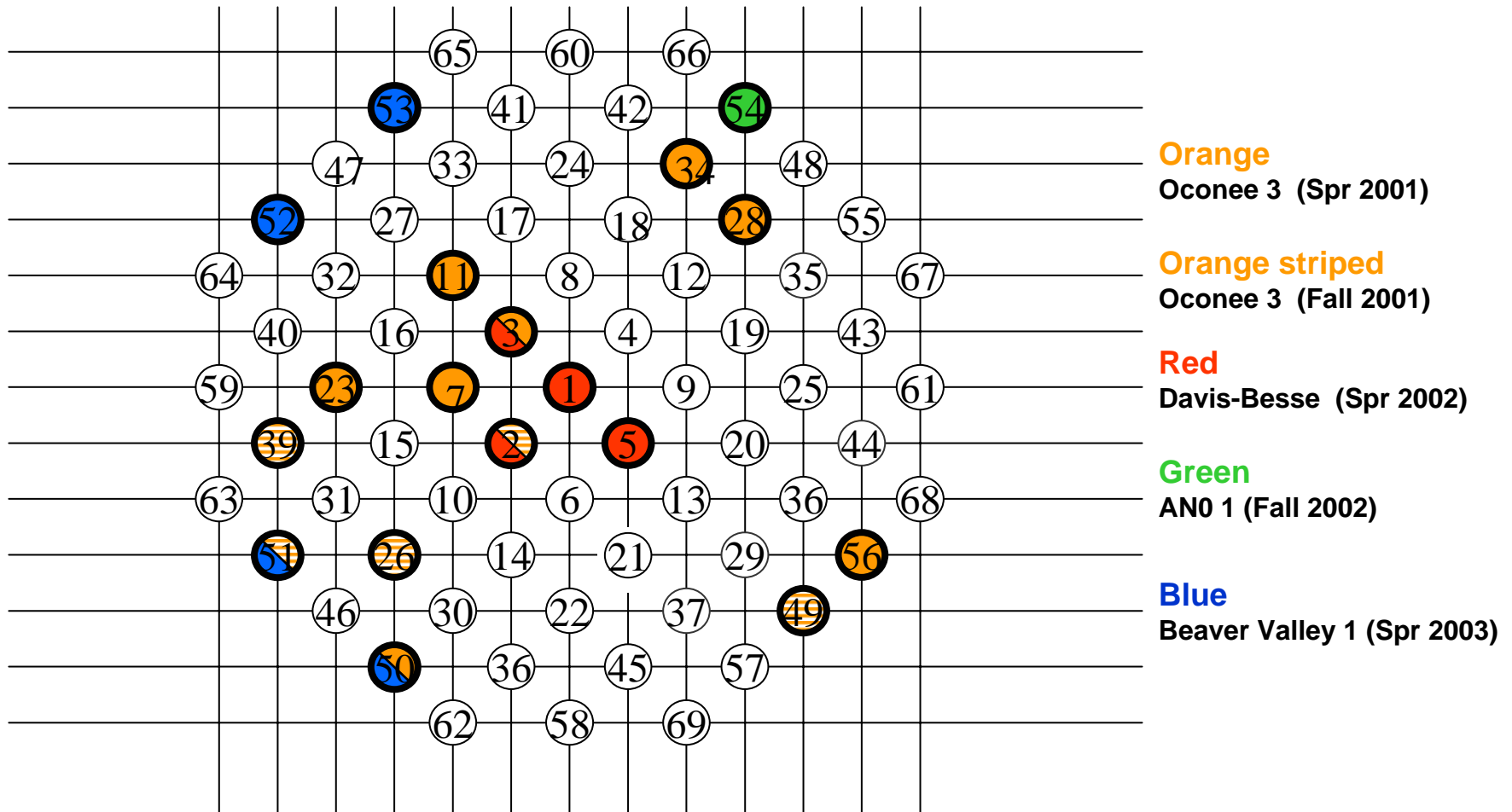
Heat M3935

Industry Experience

Plant name	# of nozzles heat no. M3935	% in industry heat no. M3935	# inspected by UT	# required repair	% of M3935 in RV head with defect
Ocone 3	68	49%	68	14	20%
Davis-Besse	5	4%	5	3	60%
ANO 1	1	<1%	1	1	100%
Beaver Valley 1	4	3%	4	4	100%
Farley 2	61	44%	61	0	0%
Total	139		139	22	
%			100%	16%	

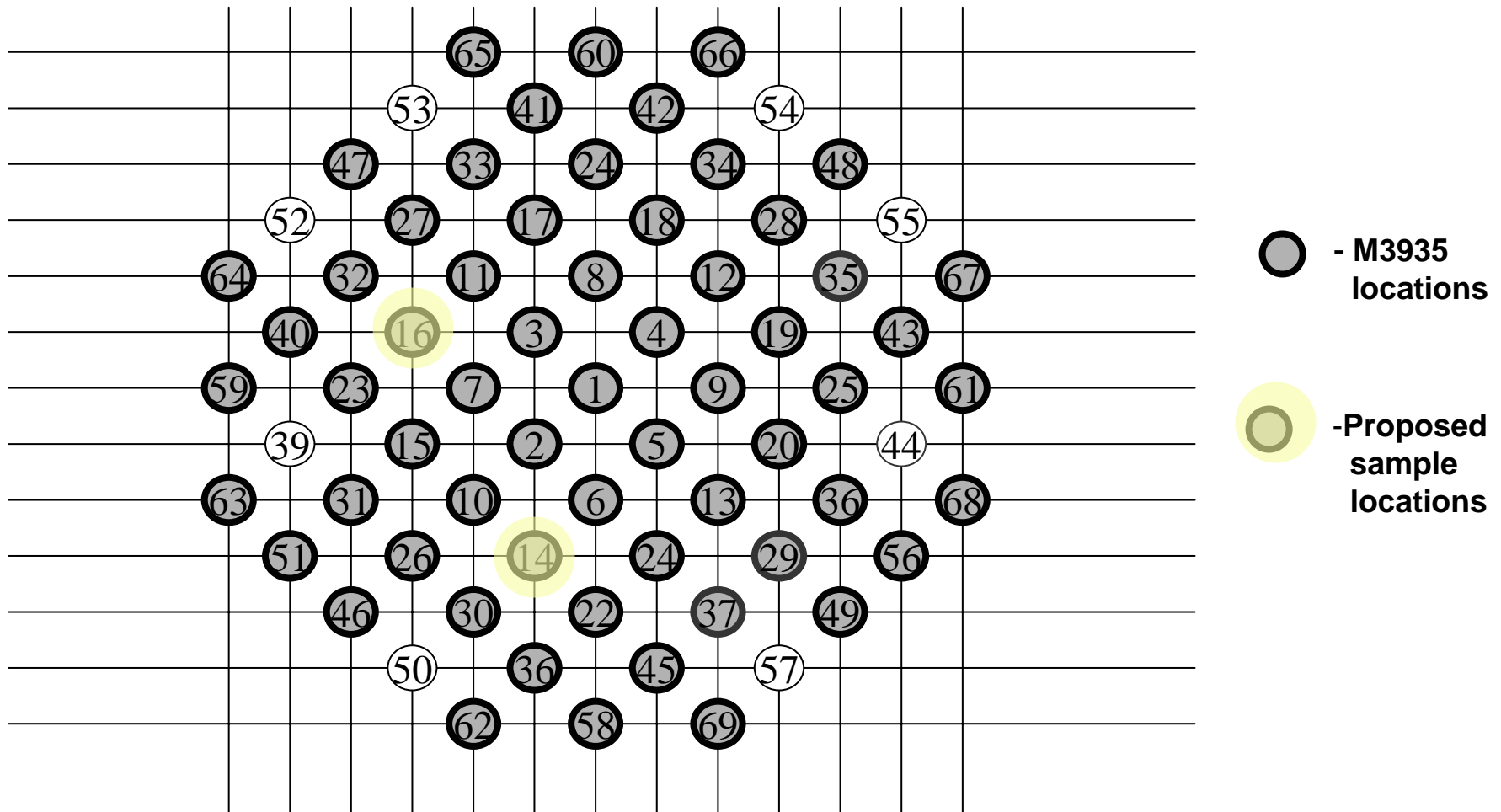
Heat M3935 - Industry

Locations that req'd repair



Heat M3935

Farley Unit 2 Locations

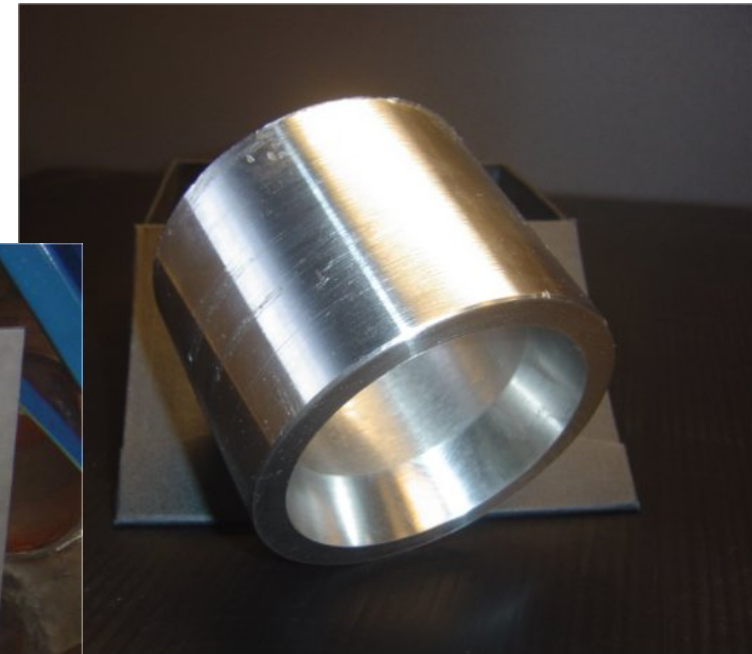


What's different?

- Farley 2 is the only RPV head with heat M3935 that has not experienced cracking
- Farley 2 is the only plant that operated with heat M3935 and significant zinc chemistry
 - Beaver Valley 1 started to add zinc in 2002 and noted SCC in M3935 in Spring 2003 (~20 ppb-mo.)

How can we determine what makes Farley 2 RPV head different?

Mock-up of Sample Removal



Aug 25, 2005

Test Program Goal

- Demonstrate that zinc addition makes the surfaces of Alloy 600 more resistant to PWSCC.
- Quantify the improvement in life provided by zinc additions.

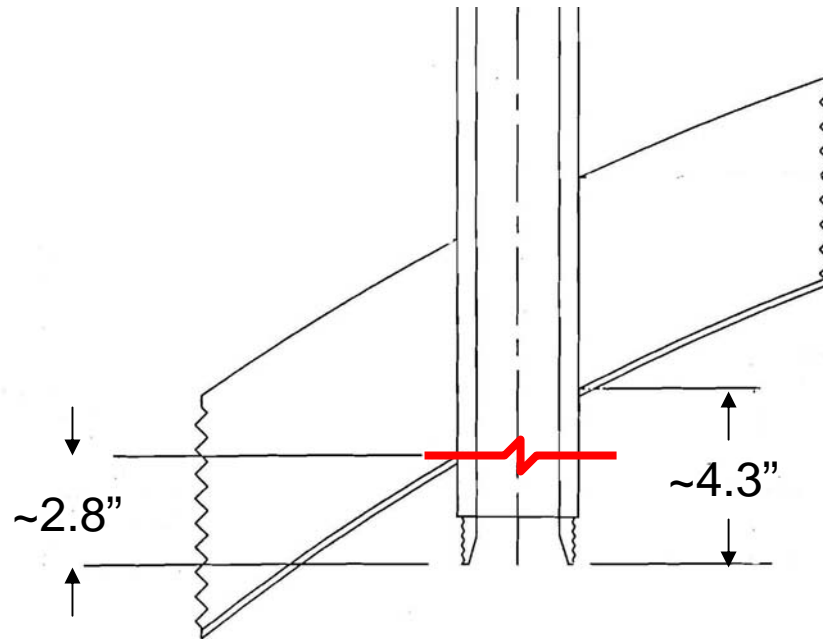
What is significant about the Farley 2 Alloy 600?

- Exposed to zinc in the primary coolant since 1994
 - Integrated zinc exposure 1600 ppb-months at last inspection
 - Integrated zinc exposure 1900 ppb-months at RV head replacement
 - High susceptibility heat allows comparison testing to show the beneficial effects of zinc

Farley U2R17

RV Head Replacement

- Plan to collect two penetration samples
 - penetrations # 14 and # 16
- M3935 base material



Proposed Program Objectives

- Harvest Alloy 600 Heat M3935 material from the Farley 2 reactor vessel head.
- Characterize surface chemistry
- Assess crack initiation by performing lab tests of segments containing the Zn conditioned material
- Compare samples with and without zinc in film
- Demonstrate benefits of Zn additions

Characterize the incorporation of -zinc

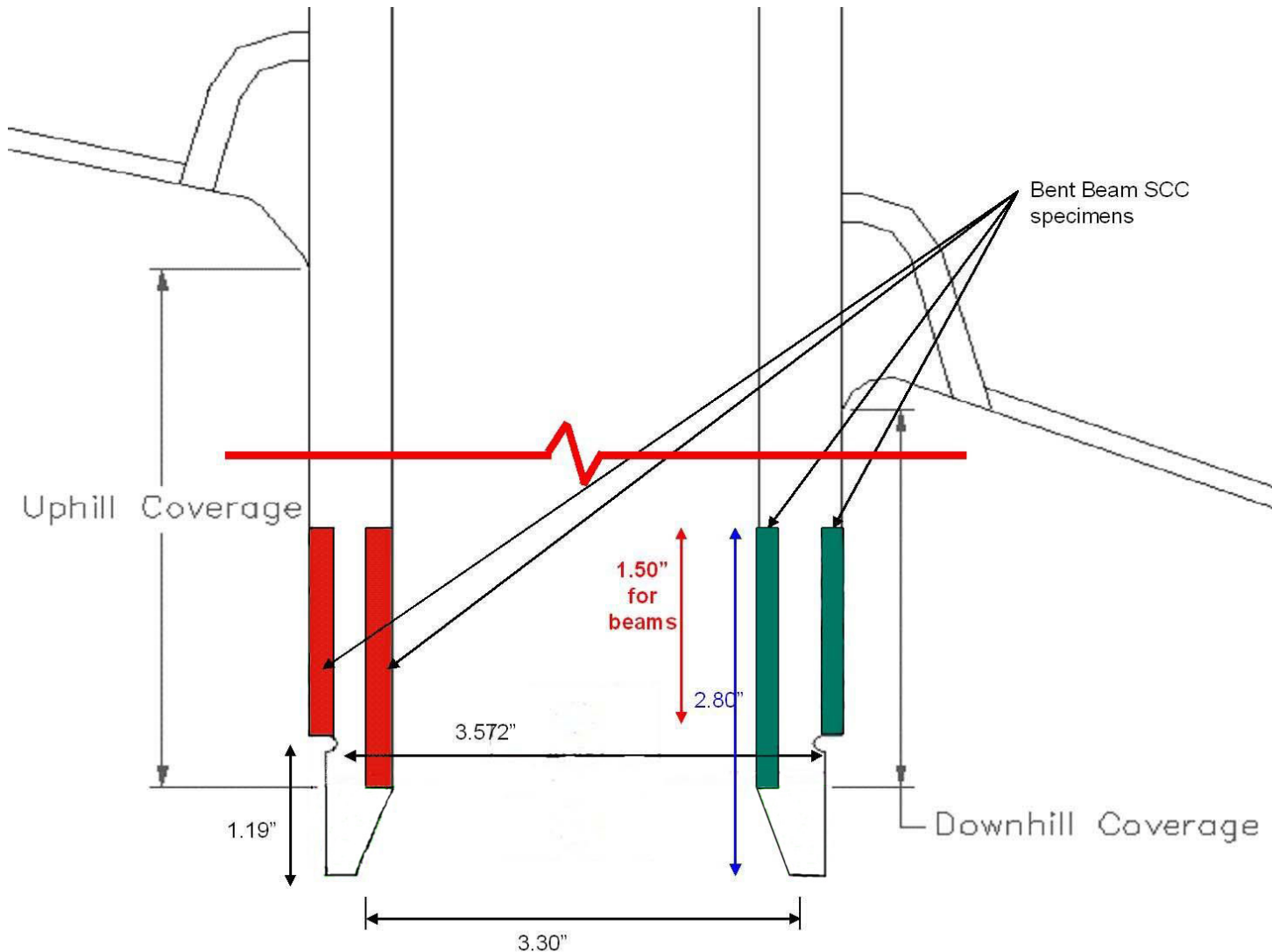
- Can compare depth of zinc infiltration in films
 - With Cycle 9 exam (pre-zinc)
 - With Cycle 10 exam, (310 ppb-months exposure)
- Key questions
 - What is the current surface zinc concentration
 - How deep has the zinc diffused into the oxide film
 - What are the film characteristics
- Can provide limited material to other organizations

Prove benefit regarding crack initiation

Basic idea

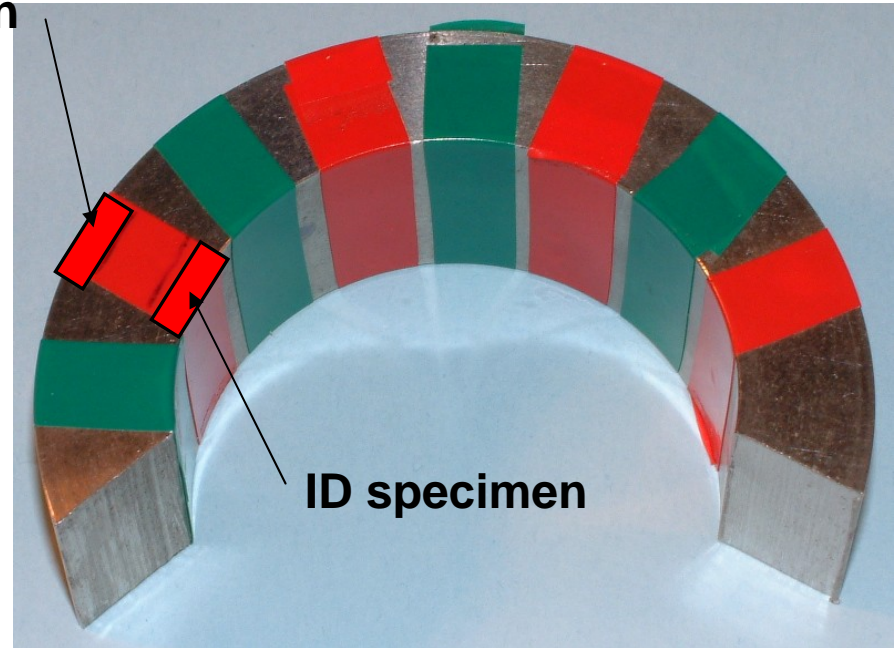
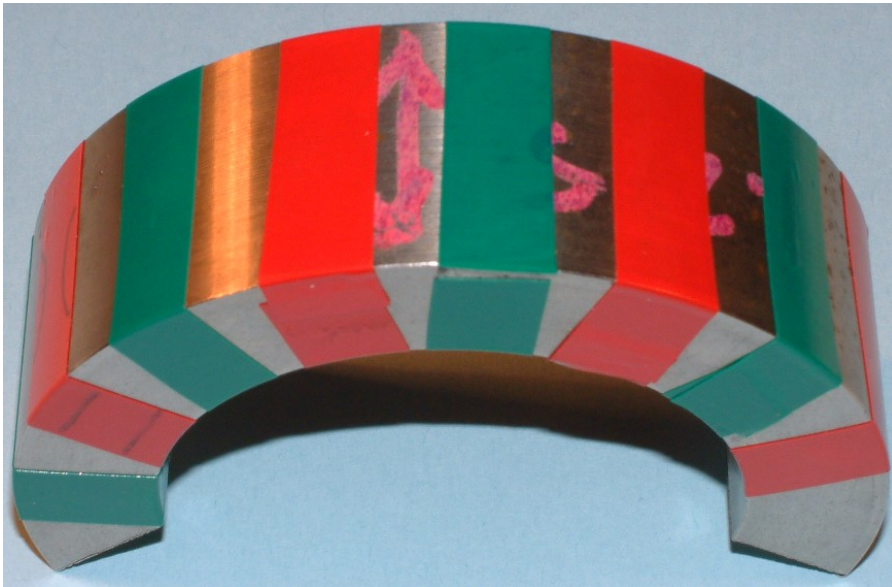
- Fabricate test specimens keeping as-is surface films intact
- Divide specimens into two groups
- Carefully remove zinc from the surface films of one group
- Perform comparison testing

Harvest two Heat M3935 penetrations



Anticipated Geometry

OD specimen



Strips would be removed from the ID and OD surface of the Farley 2 material

- Assume "red" surfaces have zinc removed
- Assume "green" surfaces tested with zinc

Basic Approach to machine specimens

With Zinc

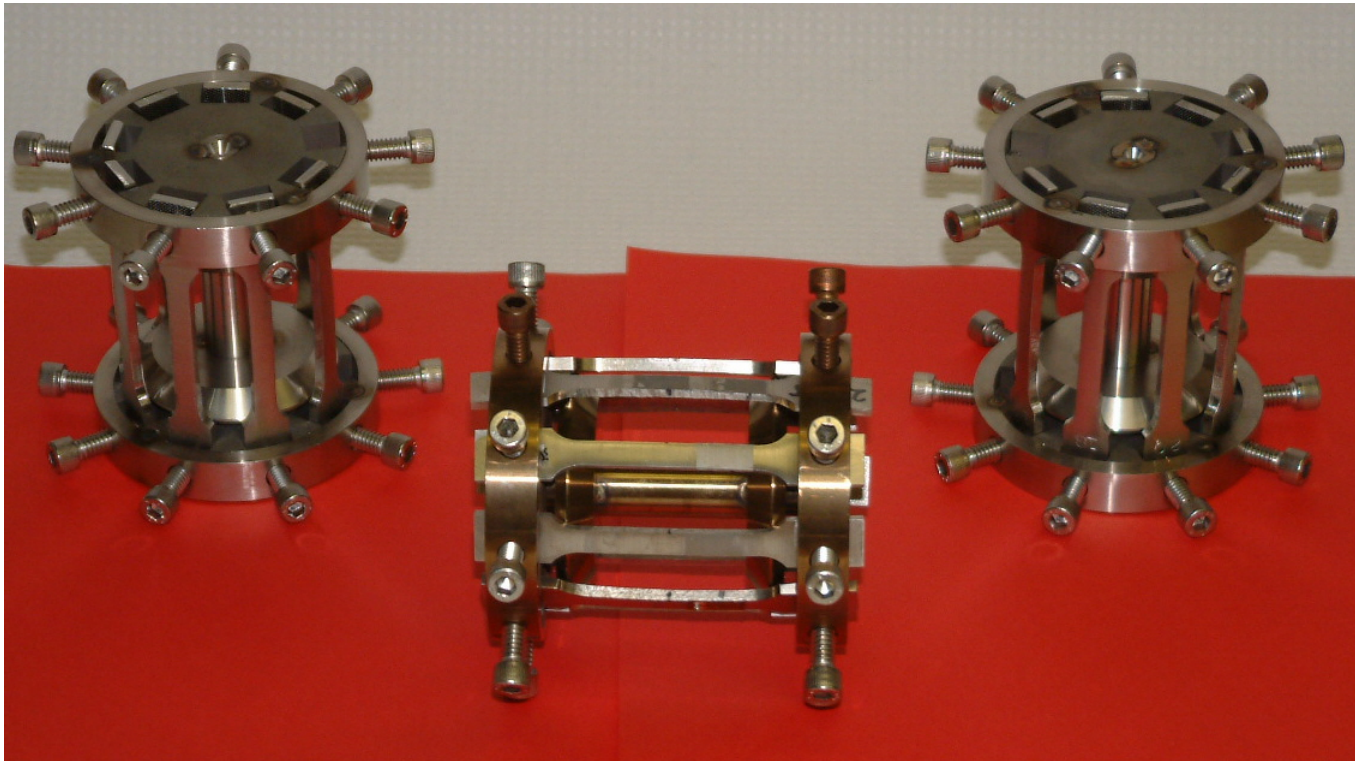
- Carefully handle
- Preserve zinc in films
- Cold work (increase stress)
- Continue to test ***with*** typical concentrations of zinc in the water

Without Zinc

- Carefully handle
- Remove zinc using a process w/o affecting oxide film (e.g. LOMI)
- Cold work (increase stress)
- Continue to test ***without*** zinc in the simulated primary water

Typical method for testing crack initiation behavior

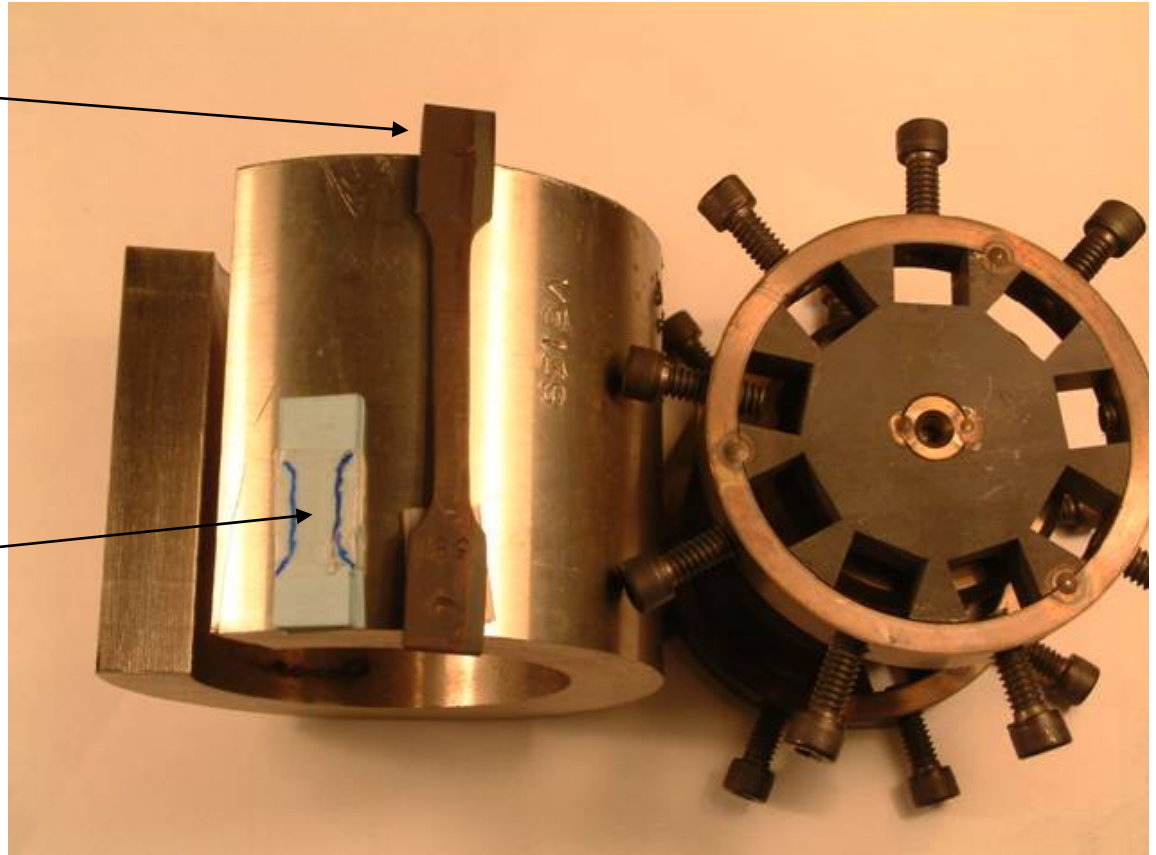
- Westinghouse has used this configuration to test service & lab Alloy 600/182



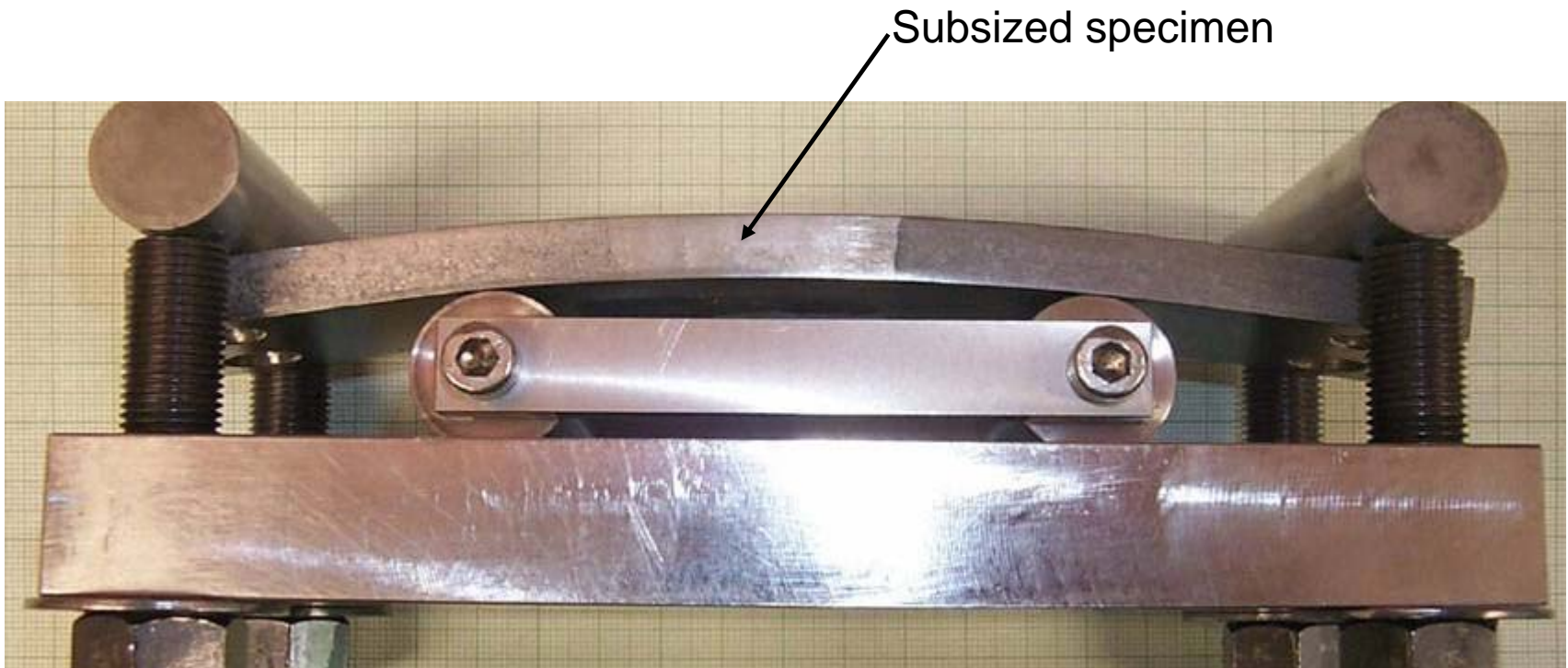
Sample size comparison

Size (L=3.7") of
Bent beam
previously used.

Estimate specimens
from Farley 2 would
be ~1.5" long.



Anticipated specimen configuration



Westinghouse will shrink the test fixtures to test subsized specimens.

Key Challenges

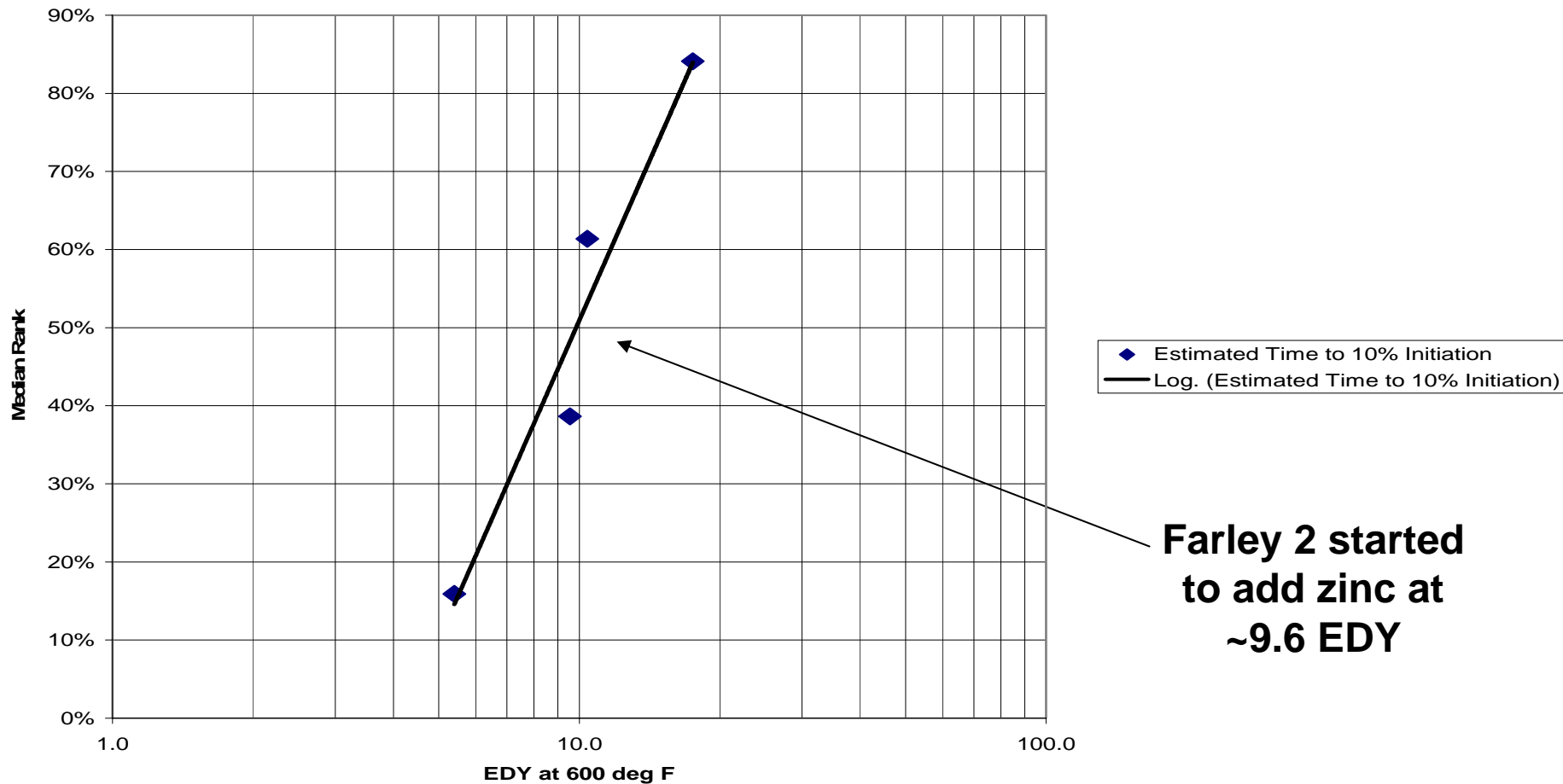
Constraints

- Material that can be practically extracted from head penetrations is limited – requires subsized specimens
- The material surfaces will have significant radioactivity, $>3\text{R/hr}$ (cannot be decontaminated)
- Testing is costly and time consuming

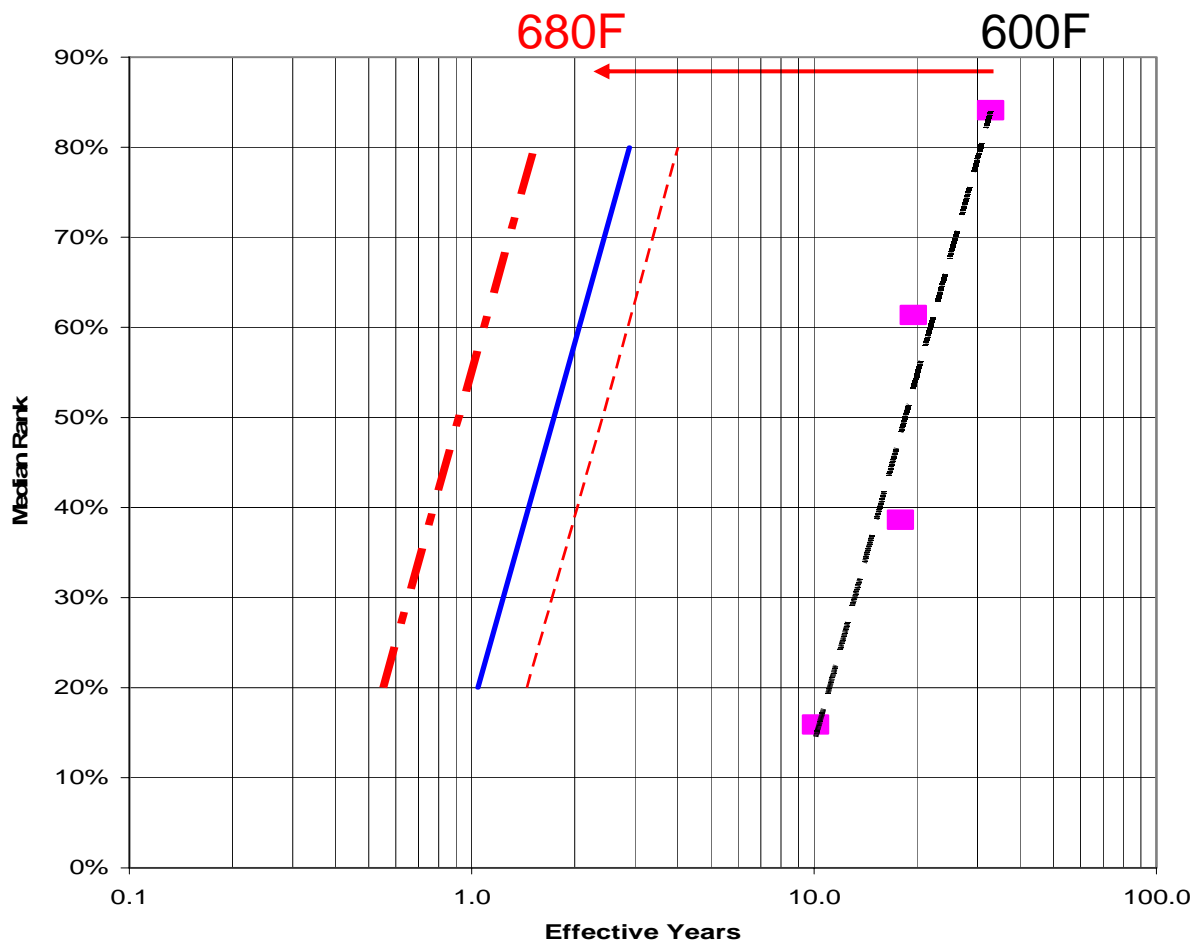
Risks

- Special subsized specimens and test fixtures need to be designed and demonstrated
- Subsized specimens may be difficult to handle
- May be difficult to compare subsized sample data with large sample data

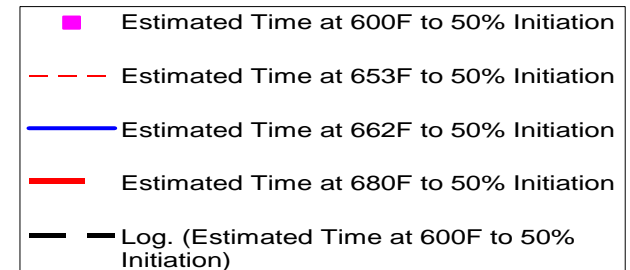
Heat M3935 Service Experience



Projected Performance at Elevated Temperature

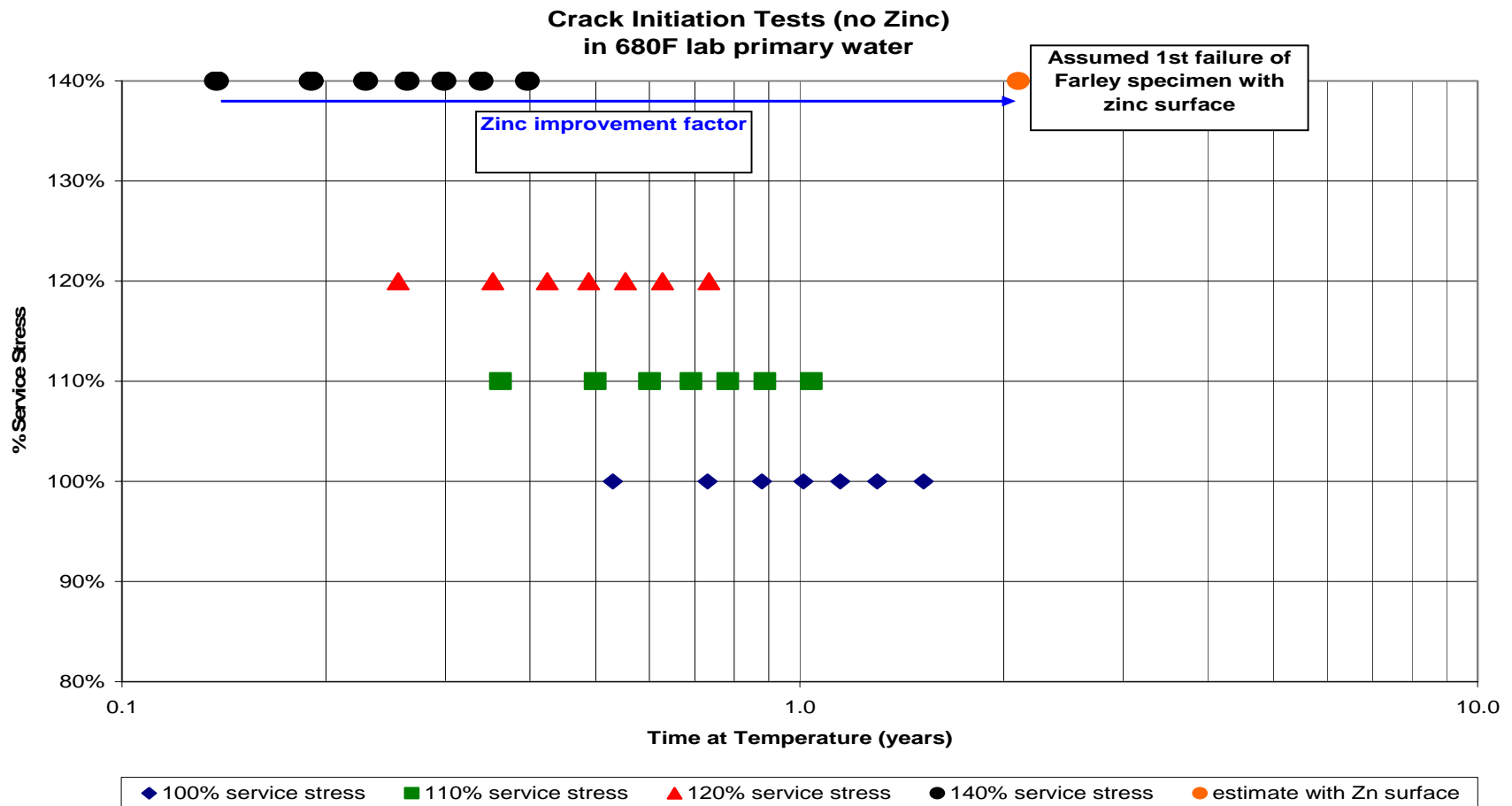


Need to accelerate cracking to demonstrate zinc effectiveness



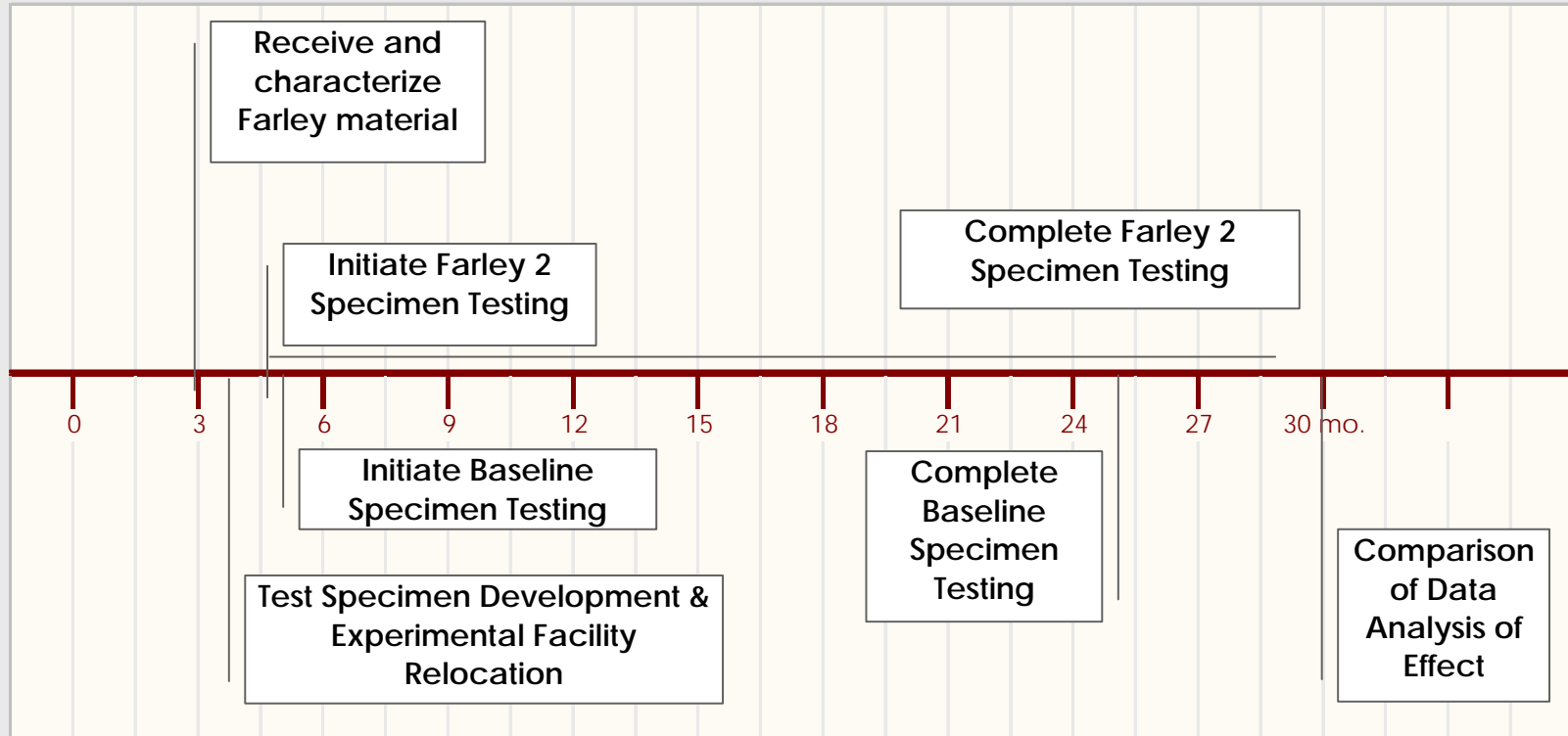
High test temperatures will accelerate cracking

Anticipated Performance at Elevated Temp & Stress



Proposed Program – Tasks & Schedule

Project Timeline - Crack Initiation



Expected Results & Implications

- Zinc exposed surfaces of Heat M3935 will show reduced crack initiation compared to similar surfaces with the zinc removed
- Extended crack initiation duration relaxes the need for frequent inspections

Benefits

- Inspection Requirements
 - CRDM Order EA-03-009
 - Replacement RV heads Alloy 690
 - RPV nozzles ASME XI – ISI Program
 - RPV BMI Bulletin 2003-02
 - PRZ nozzles Bulletin 2004-01
 - MRP Inspection Guidelines (e.g., MRP-139)

Feedback
