



NRC Commissioner Briefing

DOE Light Water Reactor Sustainability (LWRS) Program

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LWRS Program

Nuclear Energy

Objective:

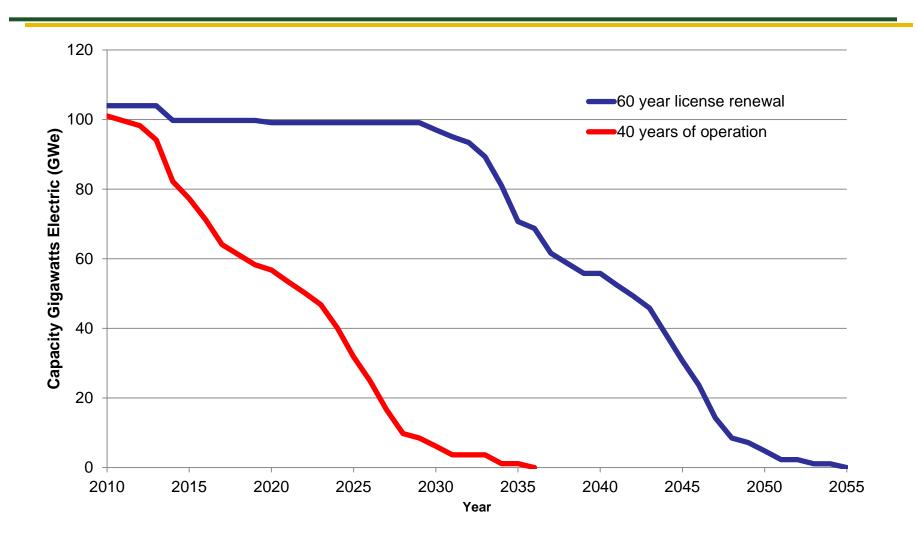
Develop technologies and other solutions that can improve the reliability, sustain the safety, and extend the life of current reactors

Goals:

- Develop the scientific basis to understand, predict, and measure changes in materials and apply this knowledge to solutions
- Research and develop new technologies to address enhanced plant performance, economics, and safety



Projected Fleet Capacity





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Three areas of research:

- Materials Aging and Degradation
- Advanced Instrumentation, Information, and Control Systems Technologies
- Risk-Informed Safety Margin Characterization



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Increased lifetime leads to increased exposures

- Time at temperature; Stress; Coolant Chemistry; Neutrons
- Extending reactor life to 60, 80 years or beyond may increase susceptibility and severity of known forms of degradation
- Our Materials Aging and Degradation research:
- Develops the scientific basis for understanding and predicting longterm environmental degradation behavior of materials in nuclear power plants
- Investigates the potential for new mechanisms of materials degradation



- Measurements of degradation: High quality data
- Mechanisms of degradation: Understand the underlying mechanisms for better prediction and mitigation
- Modeling and simulation: Use mechanistic models to explore data trends for extended life
- Monitoring: Non-destructive monitoring must be used to validate predicted degradation
- Mitigation strategies: Develop technologies to reduce the rate of degradation, facilitate economic repair, and potentially replace with advanced materials that are less susceptible



Materials Aging and Degradation

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Metals: including Reactor Pressure Vessels, core internals, steam generators, and balance of plant

- Irradiation-Assisted Stress Corrosion Cracking
- High-fluence phase transformations and swelling of core internals
- High-fluence effects on RPV steel
- Crack initiation in Nickel based alloys
- Thermal Aging of Cast Austenitic Stainless Steels
- Environmentally Assisted Fatigue
- Concrete: Joint research plan with EPRI focused on radiation effects (supports and biological shield) and monitoring tools
- Cables: Joint research plan with EPRI and NRC to better predict and monitor cable aging
- Mitigation, repair, and replacement technologies: Weld repair techniques; Post irradiation annealing; Advanced replacement alloys; and Advanced Non-Destructive Examination techniques



Advanced Instrumentation, Information, and Control (II&C) Systems Technologies

- Address long-term aging and reliability concerns of existing II&C technologies and develop and test new technologies
- Establish a strategy to implement long-term modernization of II&C systems.
- Develop the scientific and technical bases to support safe and efficient plant II&C modernization.





Risk-Informed Safety Margin Characterization (RISMC)

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Margins Analysis Techniques

• Develop techniques to conduct margins analysis, including methodology for carrying out simulation-based studies of margin

Simulation components of the RISMC Toolkit

- RELAP-7
 - Systems code that will simulate behavior at the plant level
 - Advanced computational tools and techniques to allow faster and more accurate analysis
- Simulation Controller (RAVEN <u>Risk Analysis Virtual ENvironment</u>)
 - Provides input on plant state to RELAP-7 (including operator actions, component states, etc.)
 - Integrates output from RELAP-7 with other considerations (e.g., probabilistic and procedures information) to determine component states
- Aging Simulation (Grizzly)
 - Component aging and damage evolution will be modeled in separate modules that will couple to RELAP-7 and RAVEN





- Research supports continued operation
- Proactive research to address issues early
- No generic technical show stoppers to long-term operation have been identified
- Supporting the development of improved monitoring techniques
- Inform industry Aging Management Programs