

# Hydrogen diffusion in Zircaloy measured by high-resolution neutron imaging

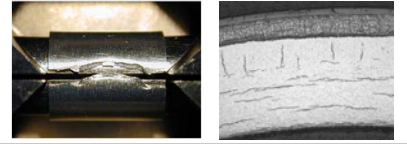
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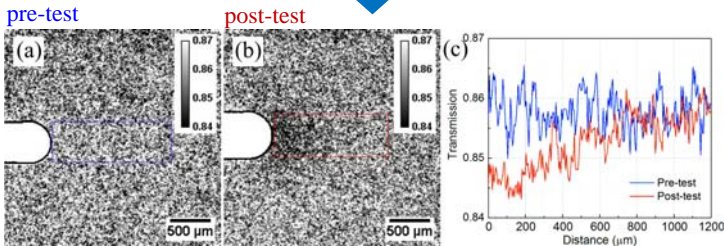
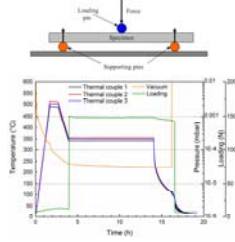
## Motivations

- **Hydrogen** in Zircaloy **nuclear fuel claddings** can often be **non-uniform** risking the integrity of fuel rods during operation, intermediate dry storage, handling and transportation.
- PSI Neutron Microscope offers highest available **spatial resolution** to look into hydrogen field.



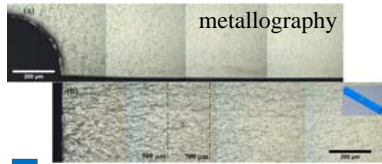
## Stress-driven diffusion @BOA 2016

- Zry-4 plate, 4.5 mm, H ~600wppm
- 3-points bending
- H diffusion under stress, 10h at 350°C
- Exposure 30 s × 30
- FOV 2.5 mm × 2.5 mm

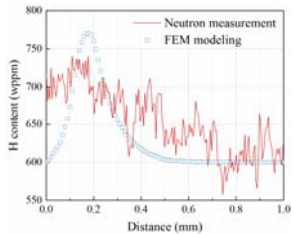
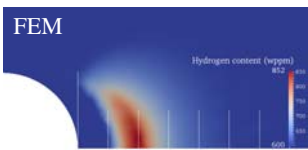


Neutron images

- H cont. gradient in 700 µm
- Max. elevation ~160 wppm at 100~200 µm off the notch

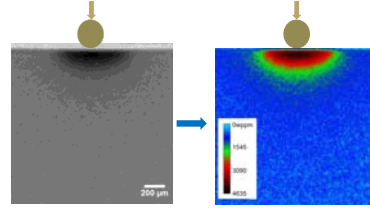


metallography



- Thermodynamics computation second law  $\frac{\partial}{\partial t} c^H + \nabla \cdot \underline{J}^H = 0$ ,  
H flux  $\underline{J}^H = -\frac{c^H D^H}{RT} \nabla \mu^H$ ,  
stress-dependent chemical potential  $\mu^H(\sigma) = tr \underline{\sigma} (\bar{V}^H - \bar{V}^h)$
- Agreement in the area of the highest hydrogen concentration
- 50 wppm difference identified valid by modeling

## Temperature-driven diffusion @BOA 2016

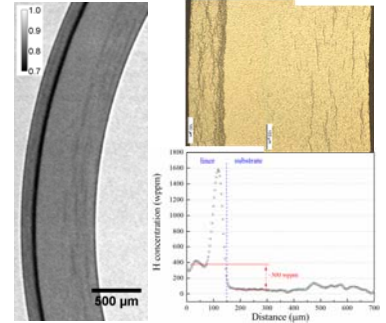


- Temperature gradient at the bending spot
- H accumulation up to 4000 wppm at the cold junction

## Liner-induced diffusion @POLDI 2017

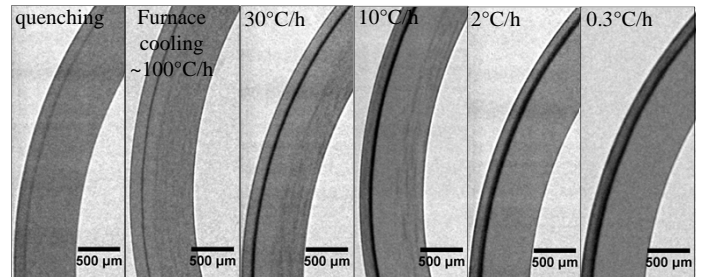
Cladding tubes used in Swiss LWRs normally have a **liner** which **always acts as a sink of hydrogen**. Quantification of hydrogen concentration in the liner and zirconium has never been achieved, which is of great interest both for the industry and scientific community.

Tube segment 4.5 mm, expo. 3min×100



### Highlights

- Visualization of single hydride
- Hydrogen gradient
- Effect of cooling rates

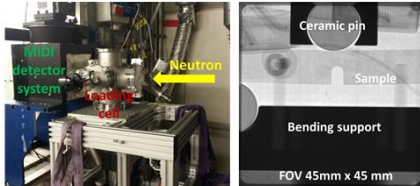


## In-situ thermo-mechanical test

2016@BOA

2015@ICON

in-situ image



unsuccessful in-situ campaigns

- Spatial resolution limitation in 2015
- SINQ broke down in 2016...

## Summary

- Hydrogen diffusion in various cases was quantified in a sub-10 µm scale by PSI Neutron Microscope.
- A combined approach of neutron imaging and finite element modeling helps to distinguish a valid measurement from experimental errors.
- An in-situ thermo-mechanical equipment was constructed specially for neutron imaging.

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