

Advances in Nuclear Fuel Fabrication -An Indian Perspective

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Chief Executive

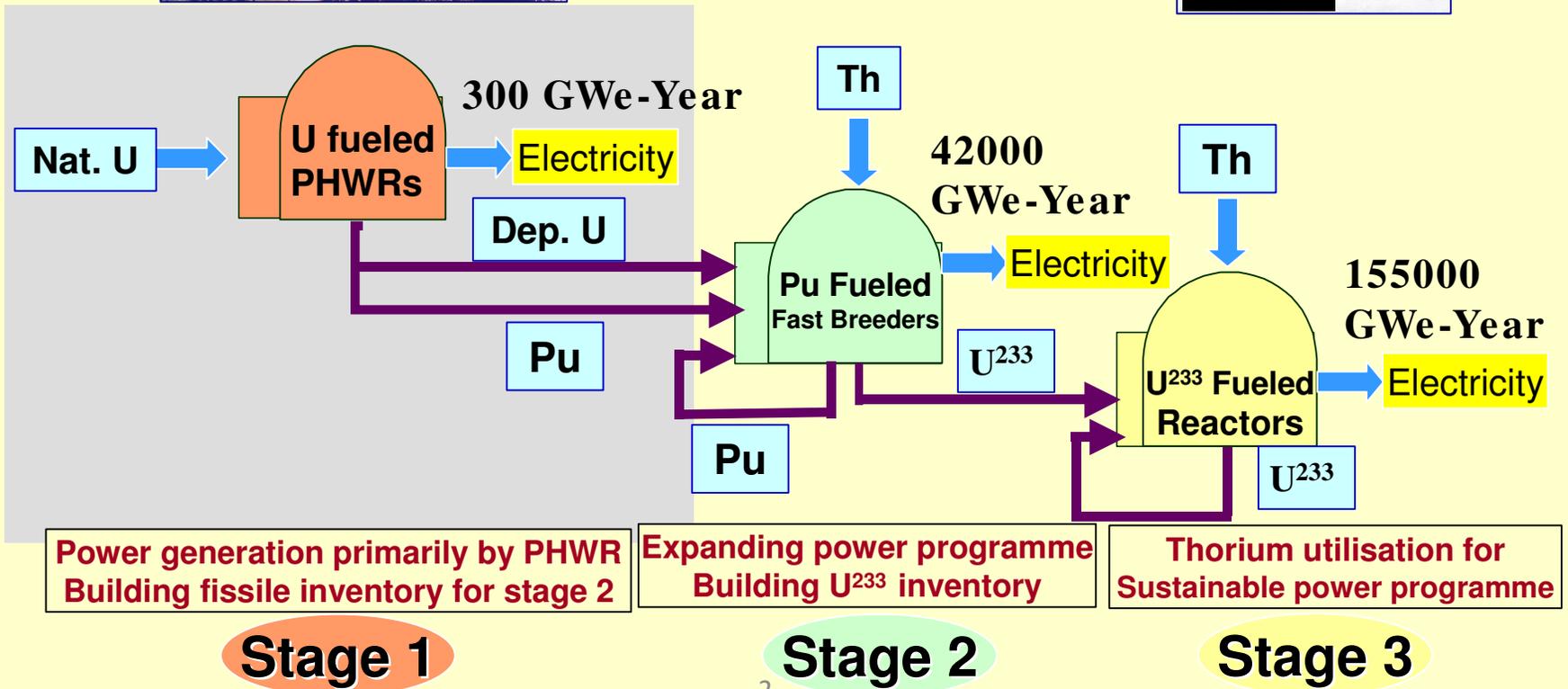
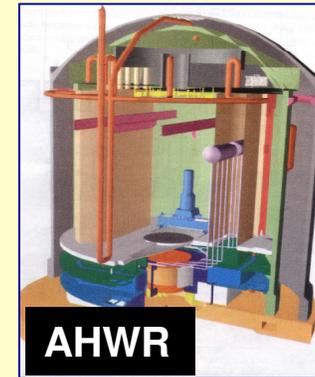
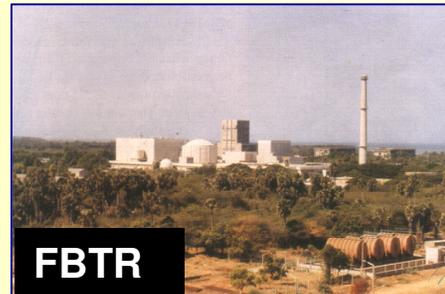
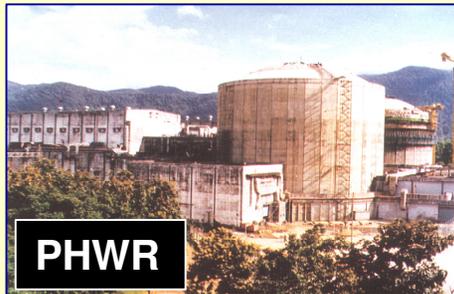
Nuclear Fuel Complex

Hyderabad, India

Indian Metal Industry – Shaping the Next Decade, 12-13 February, 2011



Three stage Indian Nuclear Power Program



Status of Indian Nuclear Power Program



Stage - I PHWRs

- **18- Operating**
- **4 - Under construction**
- **Several others planned**
- **POTENTIAL \cong 10 GWe**

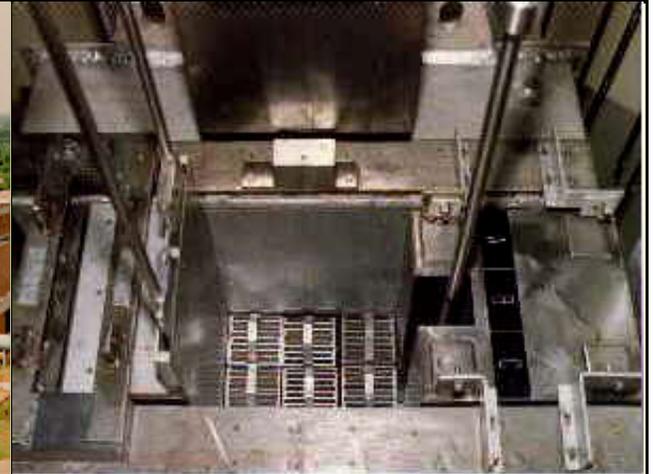
LWRs

- **2 BWRs- Operating**
- **2 VVERs- Under construction**



Stage - II FBRs

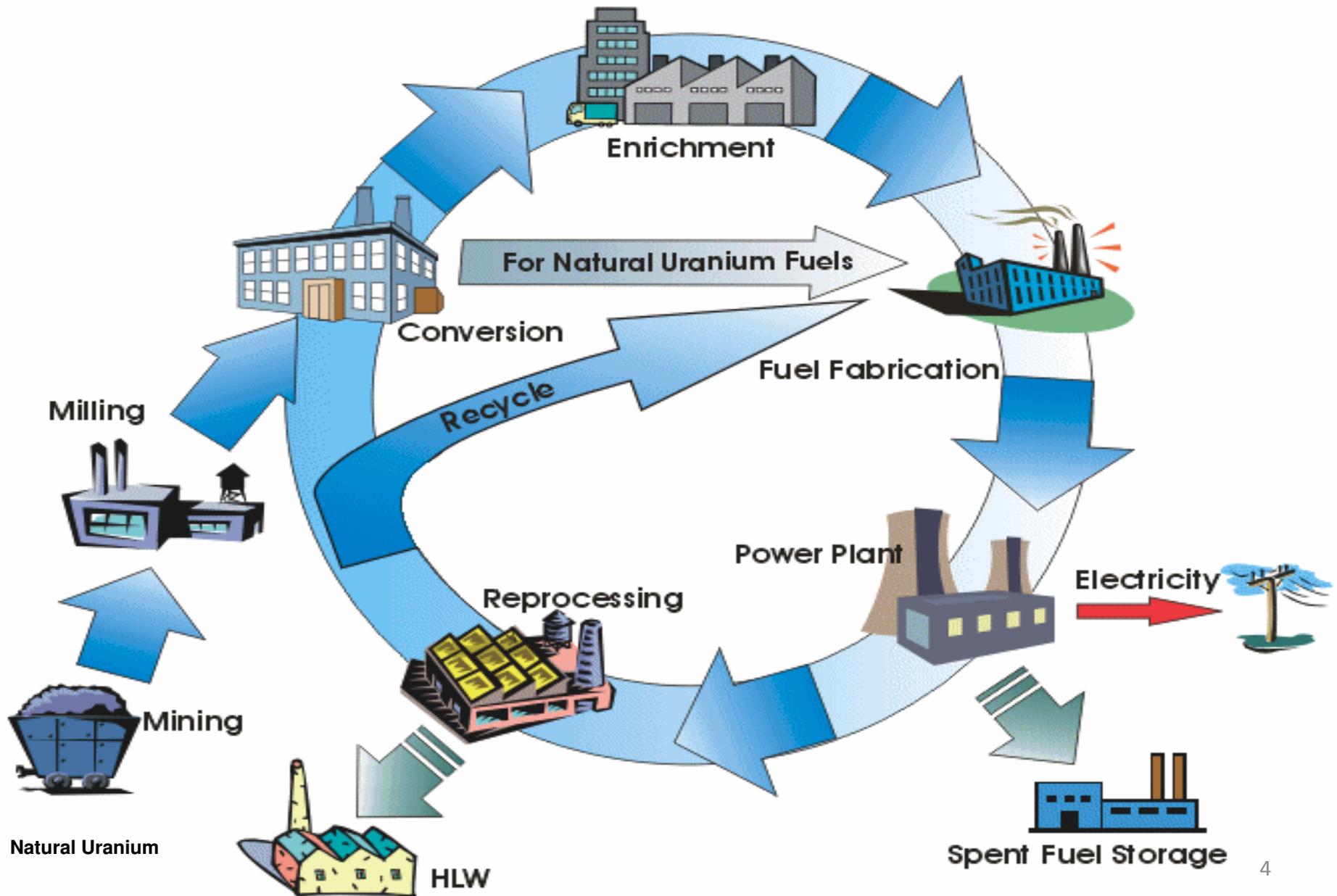
- **40 MWth FBTR- Oper.**
- **500 MWe PFBR- Under construction**
- **POTENTIAL \cong 350 GWe**



Stage - III Thorium Based Reactors

- **30 kWth KAMINI- Oper.**
- **300 MWe AHWR- Under development**
- **CHTR – Under design.**
- **POWER POTENTIAL \cong Very Large. Availability of ADS can enable early introduction of Thorium on a large scale.**

Nuclear Fuel Cycle



PHWR Evolution

2000s
EXPANSION,
COMMERCIALISATION &
ECONOMY OF SCALES

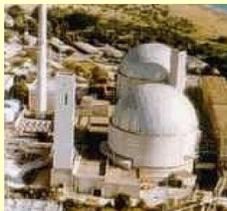
700 MWe &
above

FUTURE
PROJECTS

540 MWe



1970s
TECHNOLOGY
DEMONSTRATION



RAPS-1&2

1980s
INDIGENISATION



MAPS-1&2

1980s
STANDARDISATION



NAPS-1&2

1990s
CONSOLIDATION



KAPS-1&2

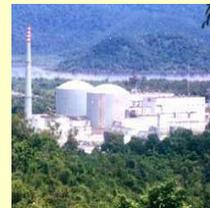
2000s
COMMERCIALISATION



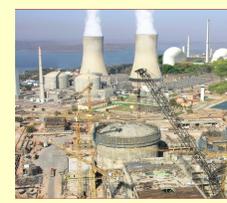
RAPP-3&4



KAIGA-3&4



KGS-1&2

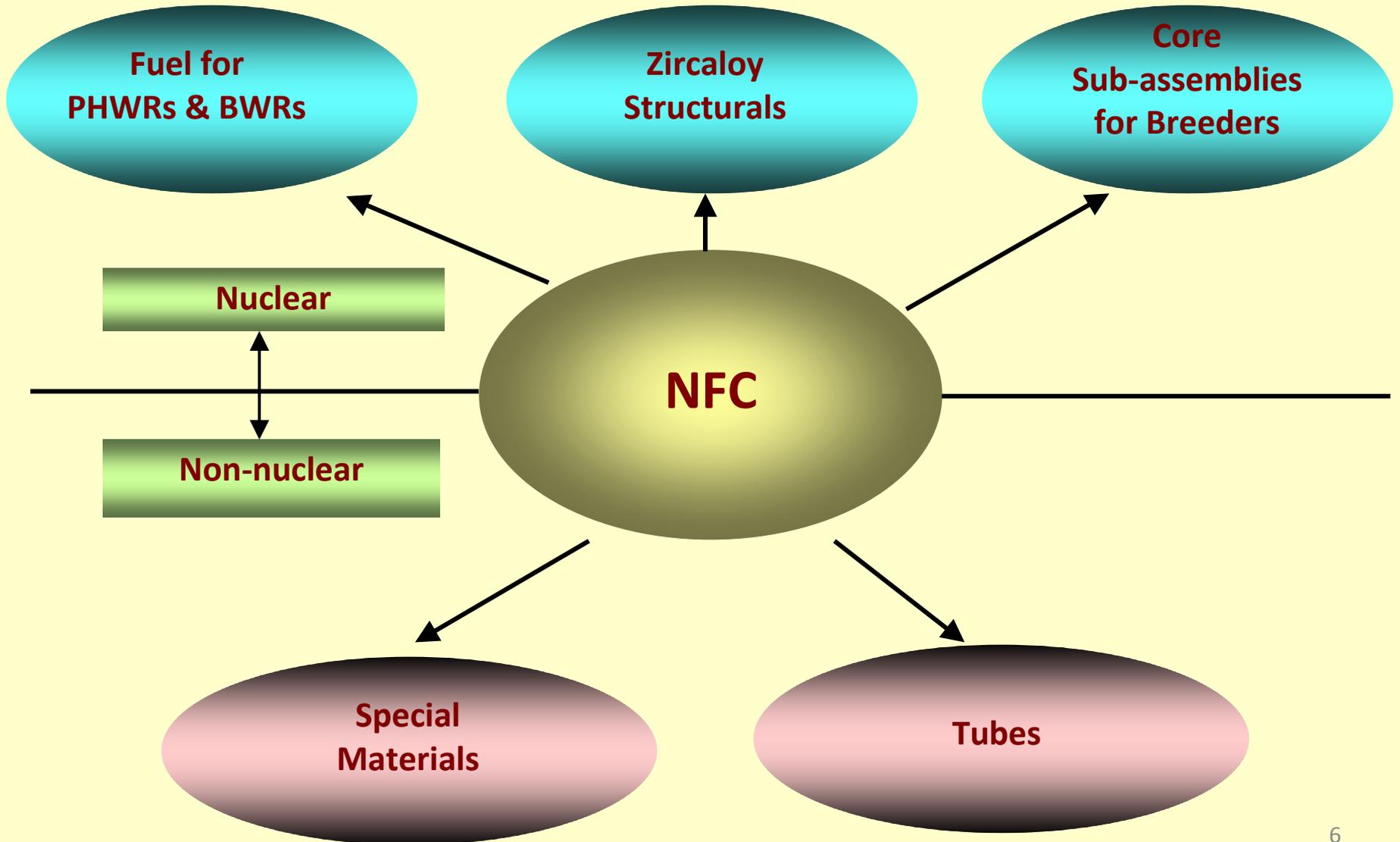


RAPP-5&6



TAPS-3&4

NFC Activities

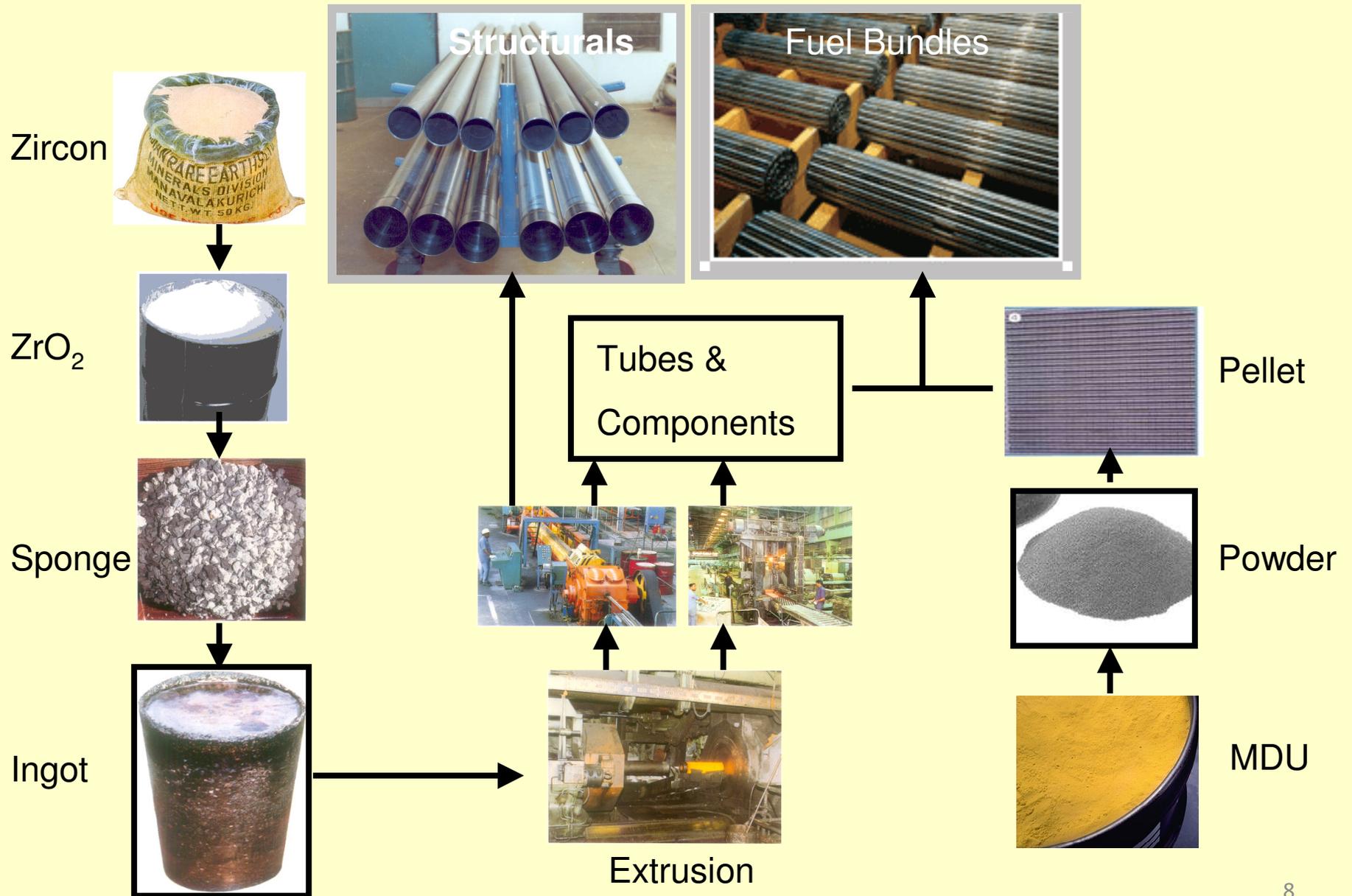


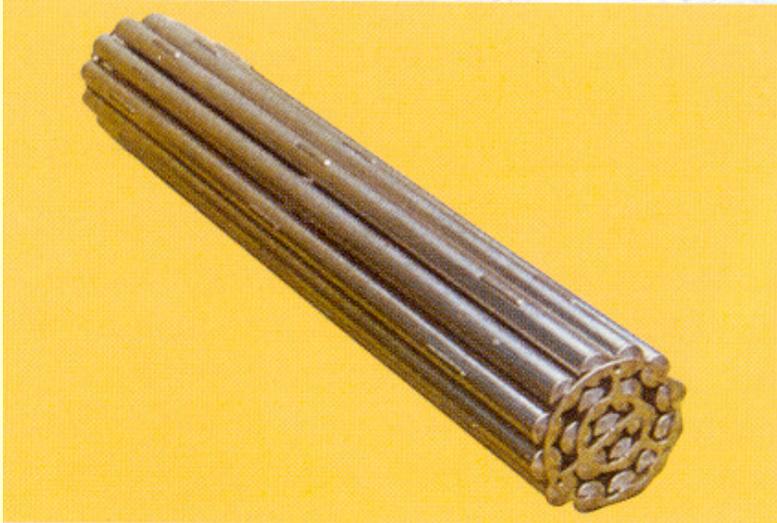
Nuclear Fuel Complex

Inputs & Outputs



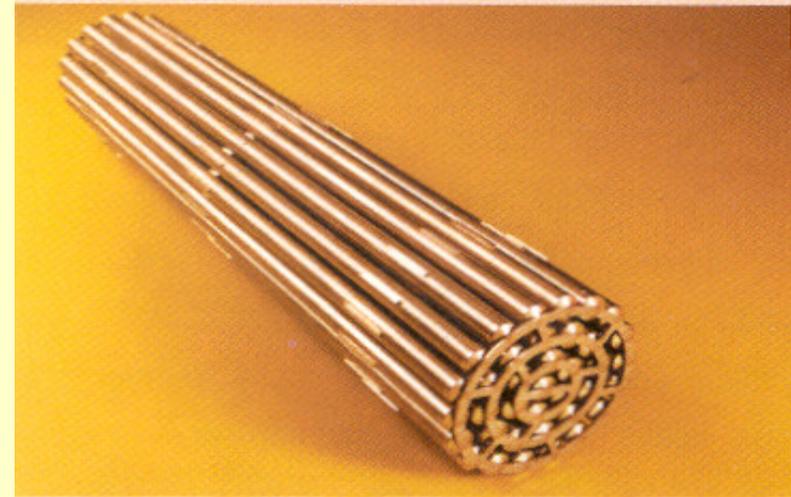
Process Flow Sheet - PHWR





19 Ele. PHWR Fuel Assembly

- ❖ Standardized for 220 MWe PHWR's.
- ❖ Fully Resistance Welded.
- ❖ 328 welds per Assembly.
- ❖ Generates 7 Lakh Electrical units per Assembly.
- ❖ Contain 15.2 Kg of UO_2 Material.



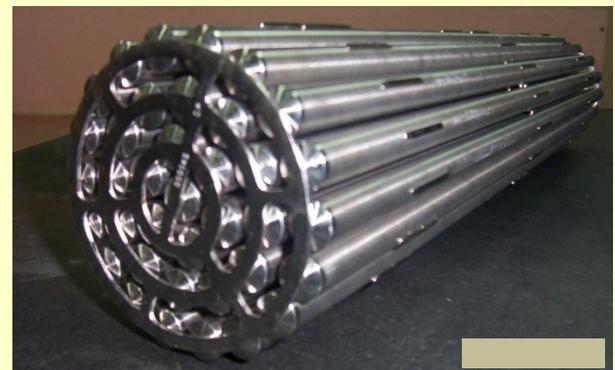
37 Ele. PHWR Fuel Assembly

- ❖ Standardized for 540/700 MWe PHWR's.
- ❖ Fully Resistance Welded.
- ❖ 622 welds per Assembly.
- ❖ Produces 11 Lakh Electrical units per Assembly.
- ❖ Contain 21.5 kg of UO_2 Material

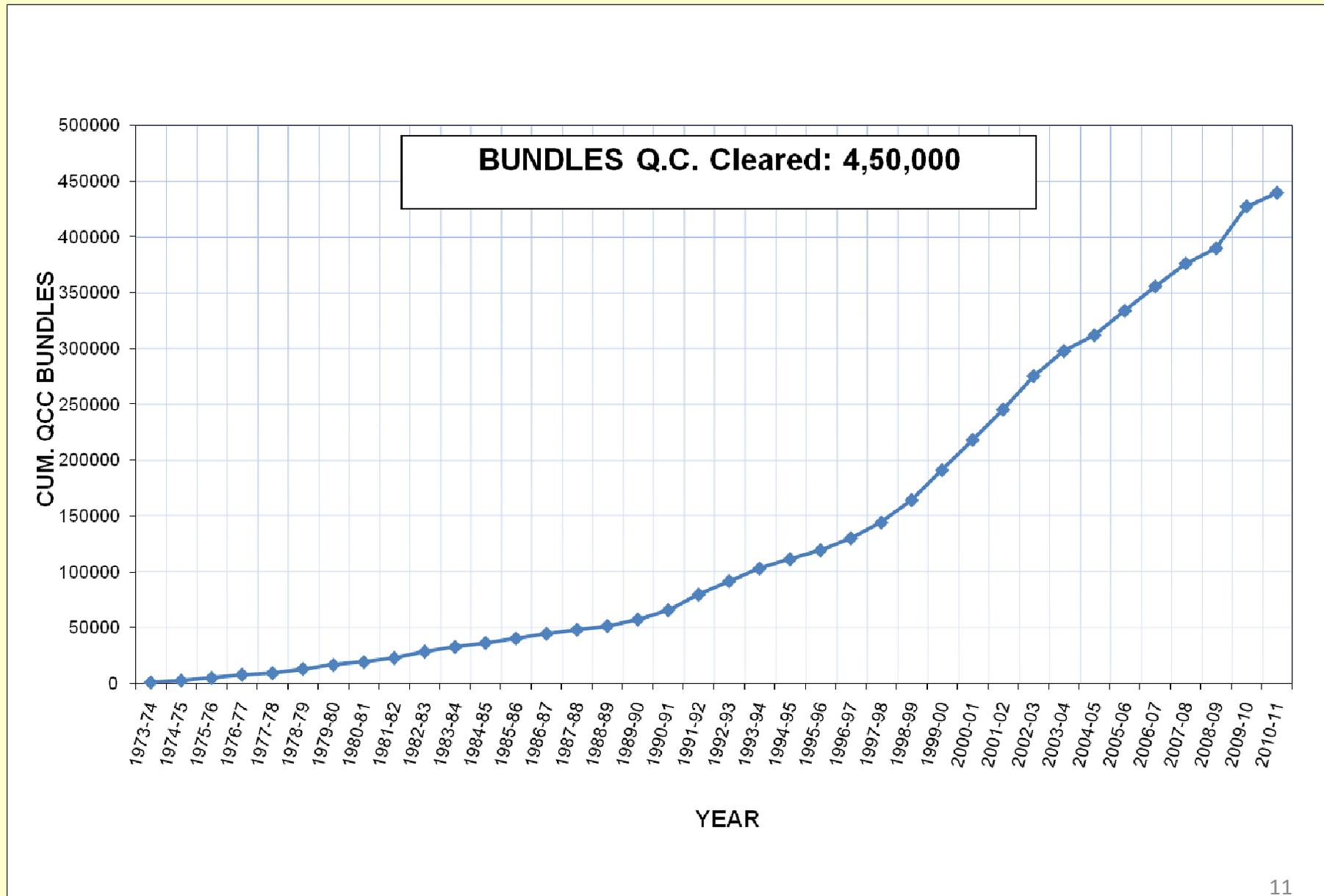
Fuel Assemblies with RU, ThO₂, MOX were fabricated and irradiated

Types of PHWR Bundles Manufactured at NFC

- **19-element wire-wrap Bundle**
- **19-element split spacer Bundle**
- **22-element split spacer Bundle**
- **37-element split spacer Bundle**
- **19-element Thoria Bundles**
- **19-element RU Bundles**
- **37-element RU Bundles**
- **19-element SEU Bundles**



Cumulative Production of PHWR Fuel Bundles at NFC



Reactors in operation and under Construction in India

Unit-Location	Reactor Type	Present Capacity (MWe)	Date of commencing Commercial Operation
TAPS-1, Tarapur, Maharashtra	BWR	160	October 28, 1969
TAPS-2, Tarapur, Maharashtra	BWR	160	October 28, 1969
RAPS-1, Rawabhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	100	December 16, 1973
RAPS-2, Rawabhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	200	April 1, 1981
RAPS-3, Rawabhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220	June 1, 2000
RAPS-4, Rawabhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220	December 23, 2000
RAPS-5, Rawabhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220	February 4, 2010
RAPS-6, Rawabhata, Rajasthan	PHWR	220	March 31, 2010
MAPS-1, Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu	PHWR	220	January 27, 1984
MAPS-2, Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu	PHWR	220	March 21, 1986
NAPS-1, Narora, Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220	January 1, 1991
NAPS-2, Narora, Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220	July 1, 1992
KAPS-1, Kakrapar, Gujarat	PHWR	220	May 6, 1993
KAPS-2, Kakrapar, Gujarat	PHWR	220	September 1, 1995
KAIGA-1, Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220	November 16, 2000
KAIGA-2, Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220	March 16, 2000
KAIGA-3, Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220	April 16, 2007
KAIGA-4, Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	220	January 19, 2011
TAPS-3, Tarapur, Maharashtra	PHWR	540	August 18, 2006
TAPS-4, Tarapur, Maharashtra	PHWR	540	September 12, 2005

Reactors under Construction

**Kudankulam Nuclear Power
Project, Units 1&2**

**LWR
(VVER)**

2x1000

PFBR, Kalpakkam

FBR

500

Nuclear Power Generation - Future Programmes

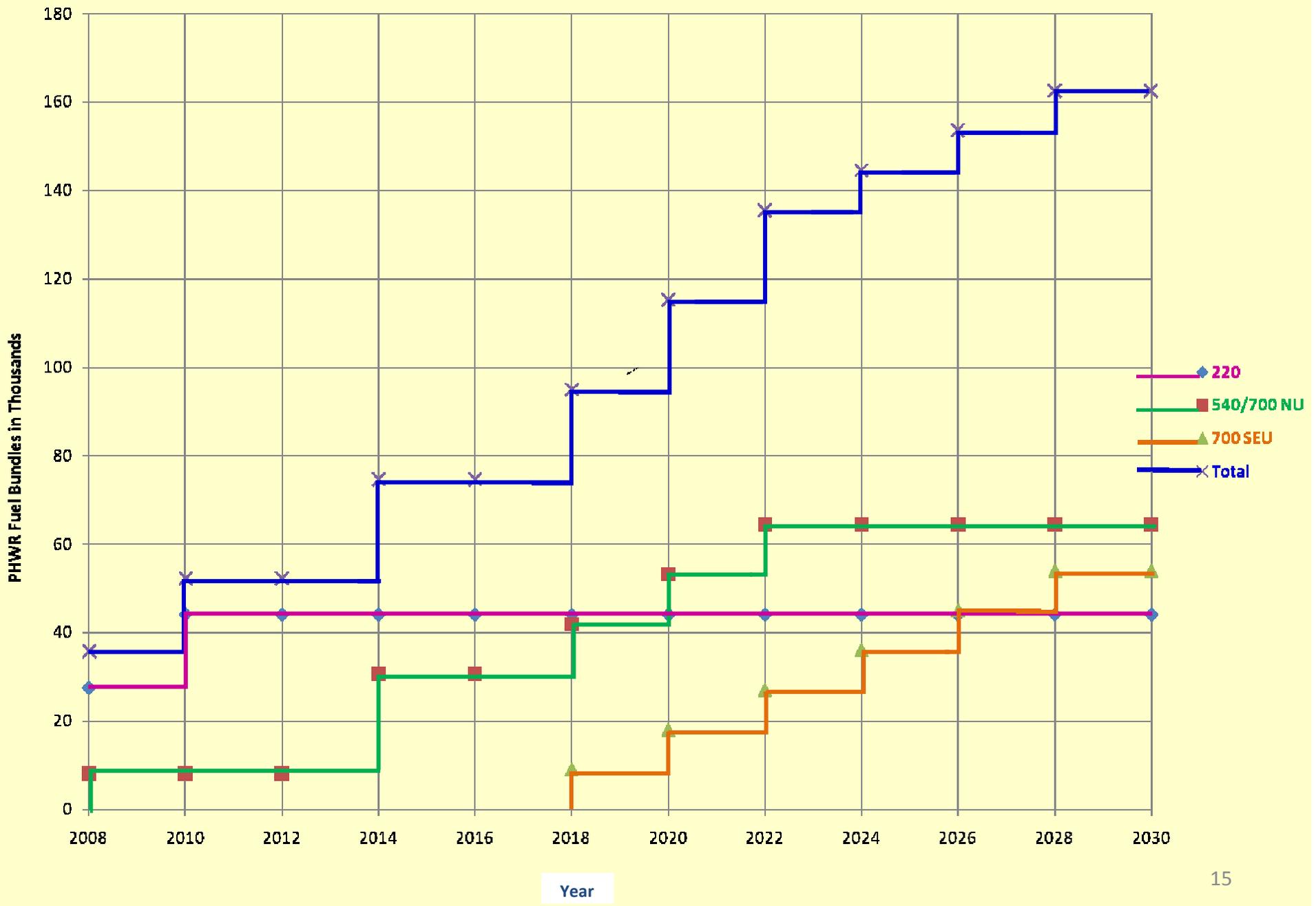
To be fuelled through indigenous sources

- 10 PHWRs of 700 MWe
- 4 FBRs of 500 MWe
- 1 AHWR of 300 MWe

To be fuelled through imports

- LWRs, 40,000 MWe equivalent
- 10 PHWRs of 700 MWe

PHWR Fuel Fabrication Activities in India - Envisaged



BWR Fuel Assembly for Tarapur Atomic Power Stations-1&2



◆ ZIRCALOY AND OTHER COMPONENTS

FUEL TUBES	14.27 OD; 0.88 Wt; 3879 L	35 Nos.
	14.27 OD; 0.88 Wt; 469 L	8 Nos.
SPACER ASSEMBLY		7 Nos.
INCONEL AND SS COMPONENTS		114 Nos.
NUMBER OF WELDS		622 Nos.

◆ ENRICHED URANIUM OXIDE

NO OF ENRICHMENTS	3
PELLETS - 12.27 ϕ	9165 Nos.

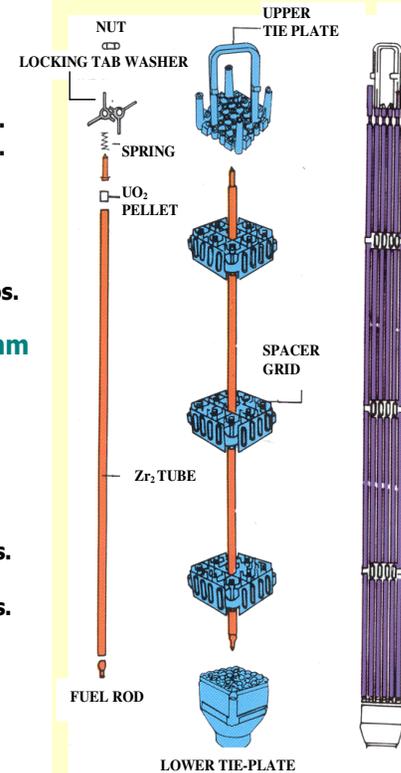
◆ LENGTH OF FUEL ASSEMBLY **4245 mm**

◆ WEIGHT OF FUEL PELLETS **160 Kg**

➤ ONE BWR CORE CONTAINS

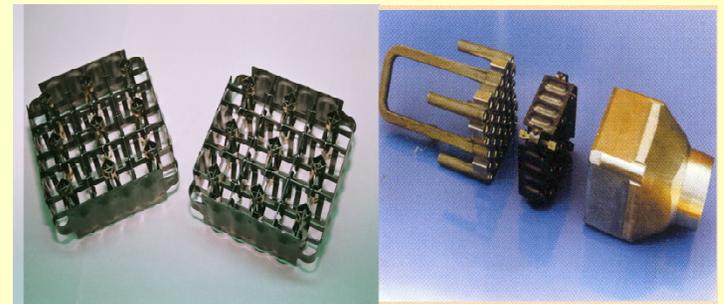
* FUEL ASSEMBLIES	284 Nos.
- CONTAINED ENRICHED URANIUM OXIDE	45 Te
* REPLACEMENT FOR EACH OUTAGE	100 Nos.
- CONTAINED ENRICHED URANIUM OXIDE	16 Te

DIMENSIONS IN "mm"



• Improvements:

- Fully annealed thick wall fuel sheath.
- Short and Chamfered Pellets
- Pre-Pressurization of Fuel Element

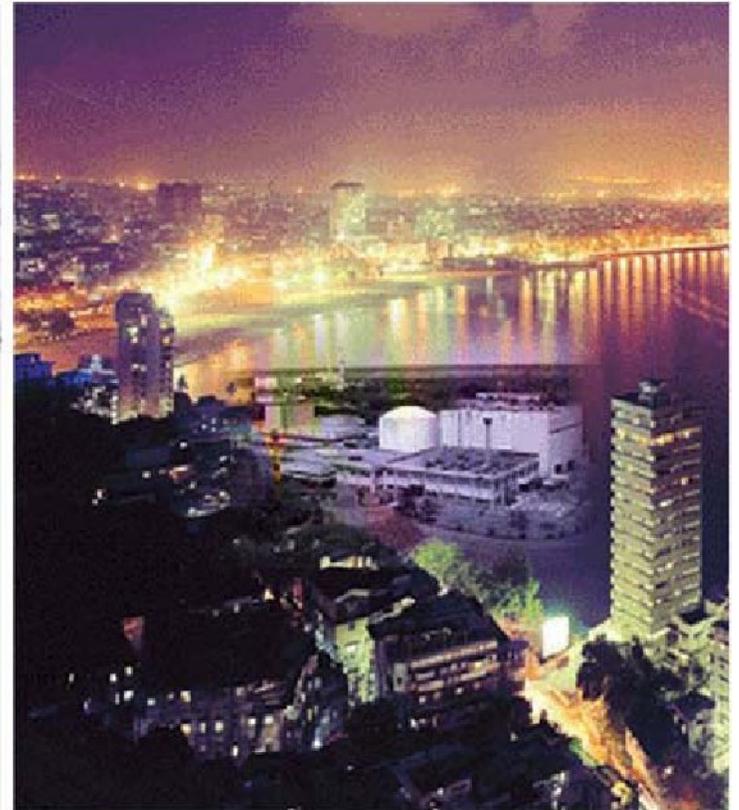


Fast Reactors - Powering the Future

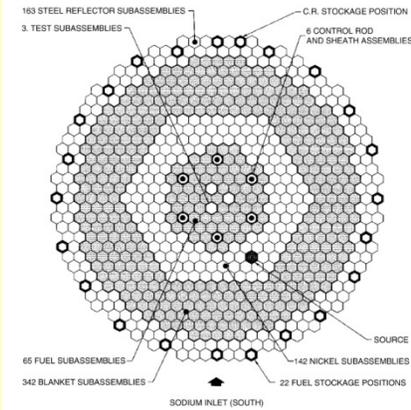
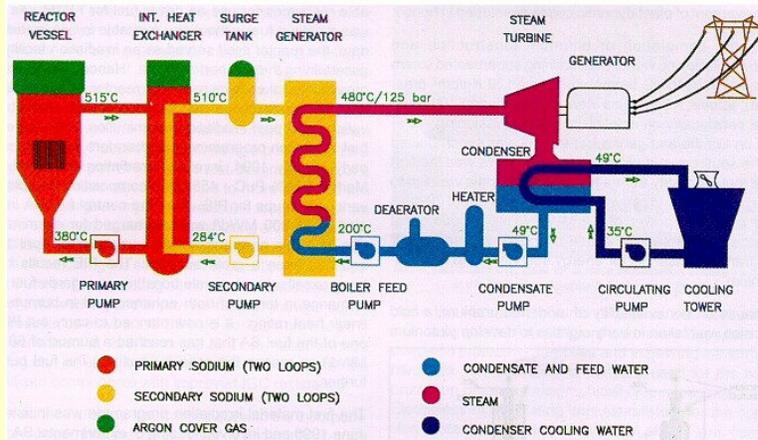
Fast Breeder Test Reactor at Kalpakkam (40MW_(th)) is the test bed for development of fuel, blanket and structural materials for FBRs

FBTR achieved criticality in 1985 with unique Pu rich mixed carbide fuel developed by BARC.

The peak burn-up achieved on MK I is 165 GWD/T.



FBTR Core cross section & Material



Foot Assembly
SS 316L

Gripper Spring
Nimonic 80A

Axial Blanket Clad
SS 316L

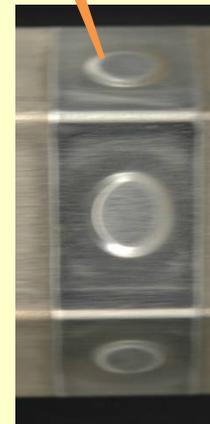
Fuel Clad
SS 316M

OHT
SS 316L

IHT
SS 316L

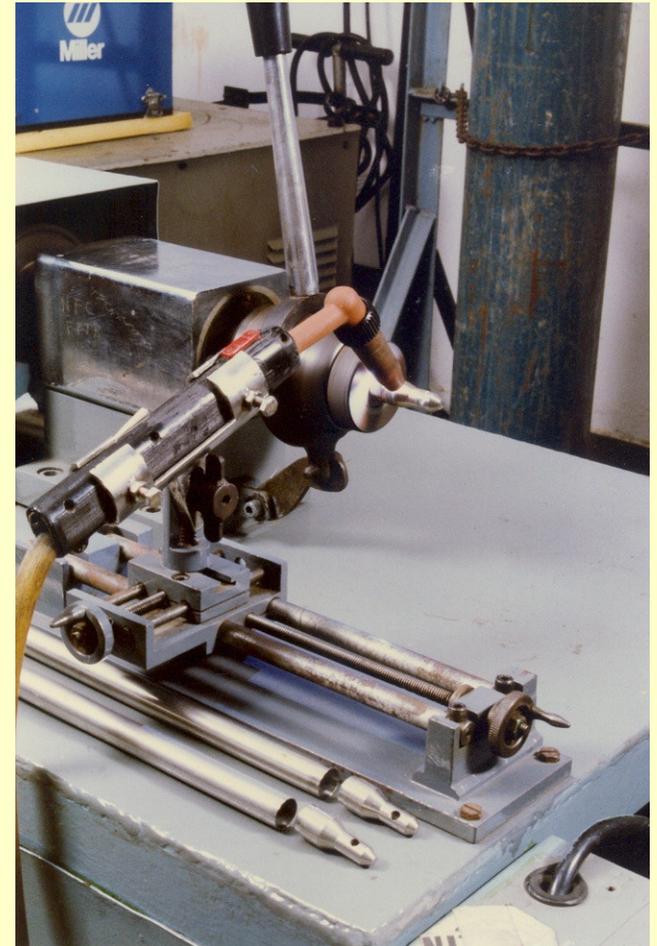
Handling Head
SS 316L

Hard Chrome Plating on
OHT Buttons

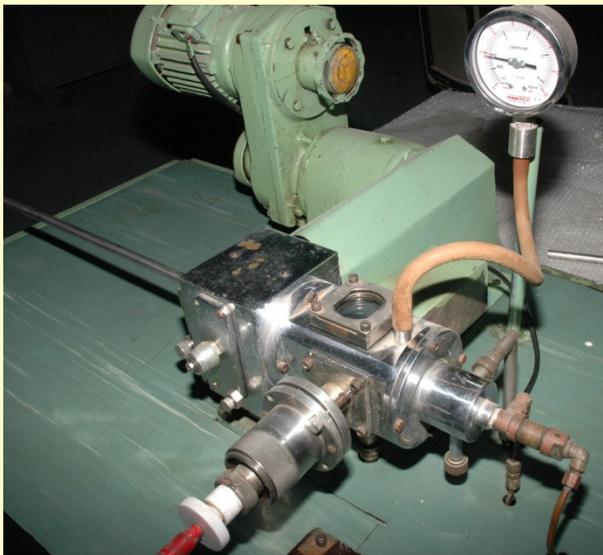




OHT to Foot & Head Portion Welding (GTAW)



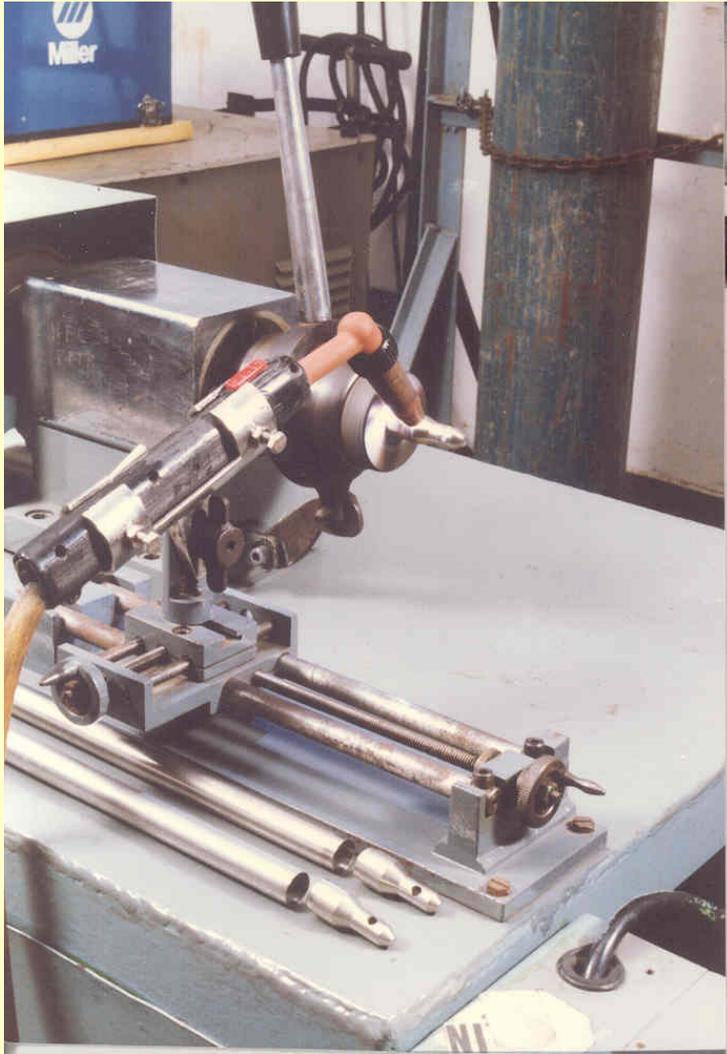
Bottom Plug Welding (GTAW)



Top Plug Welding (GTAW)

Welding Techniques Used for FBTR Subassembly Fabrication

Fabrication of Core Sub-Assemblies for Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR)

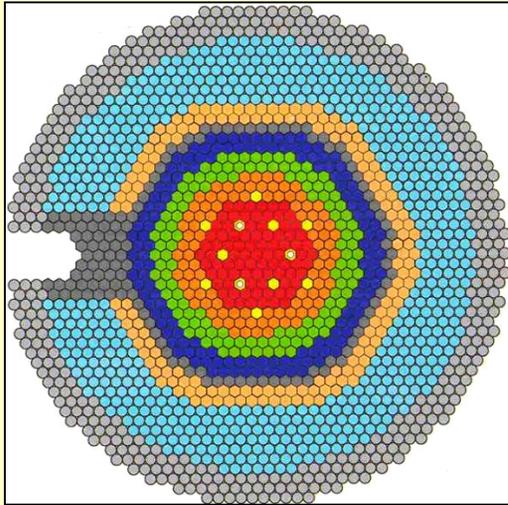


End Plug Welding Machine for Radial Blanket Pin

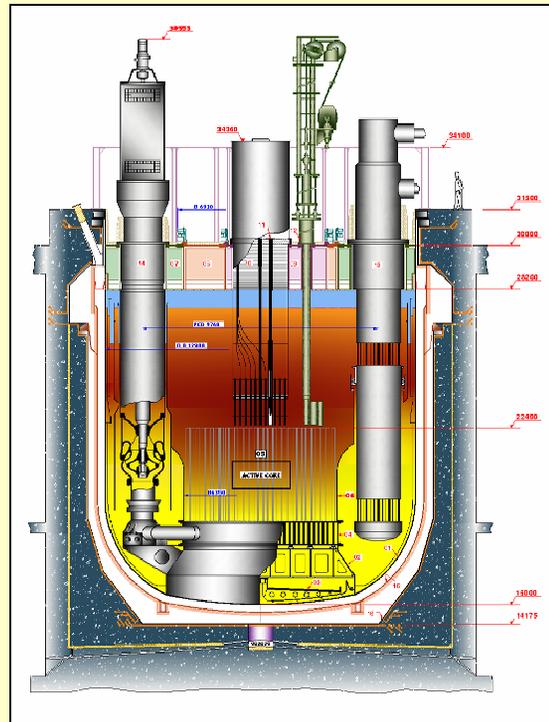


Wire-Wrap Machine for Radial Blanket Pin

PFBR Core Cross-Section



Symbol	TYPE OF SUBASSEMBLY	Nos.
	FUEL (INNER)	85
	FUEL (OUTER)	96
	CONTROL & SAFETY ROD	9
	DIVERSE SAFETY ROD	3
	BLANKET	120
	STEEL REFLECTOR	138
	B4C SHIELDING (INNER)	125
	STORAGE LOCATION	156
	STEEL SHIELDING	609
	B4C SHIELDING (OUTER)	417
	TOTAL SUBASSEMBLIES	1758



01	Main Vessel
02	Core Support Structure
03	Core Catcher
04	Grid Plate
05	Core
06	Inner Vessel
07	Roof Slab
08	Large Rotating Plug
09	Small Rotating Plug
10	Control Plug
11	CSRDM / DSRDM
12	Transfer Arm
13	Intermediate Heat Exchanger
14	Primary Sodium Pump
15	Safety Vessel
16	Reactor Vault

Materials for PFBR Subassemblies



Fuel Clad Tube - D9

Hexcan- D9

Components- SS 316LN

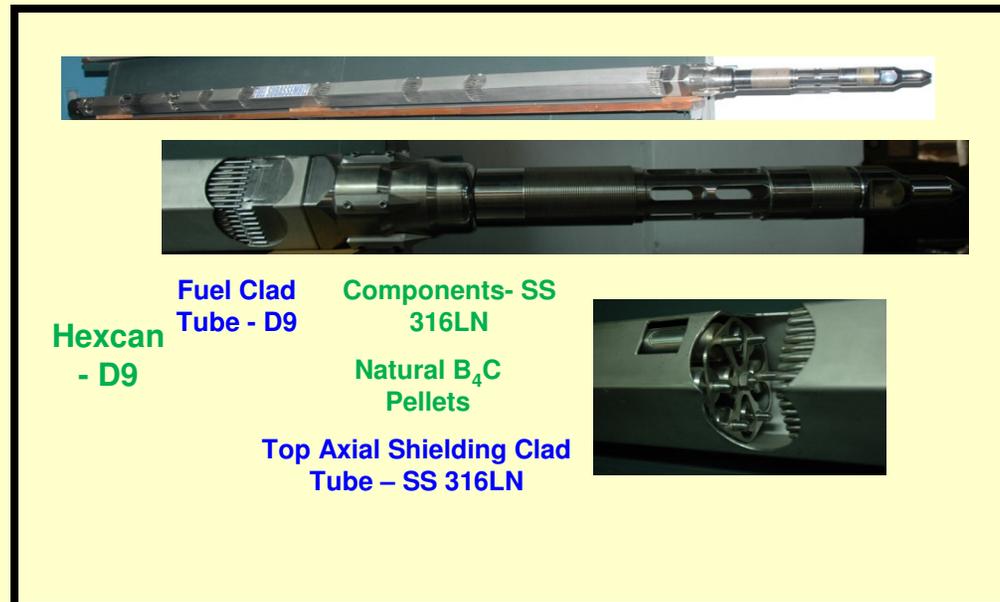
Natural B₄C Pellets

Top Axial Shielding Clad Tube – SS 316LN

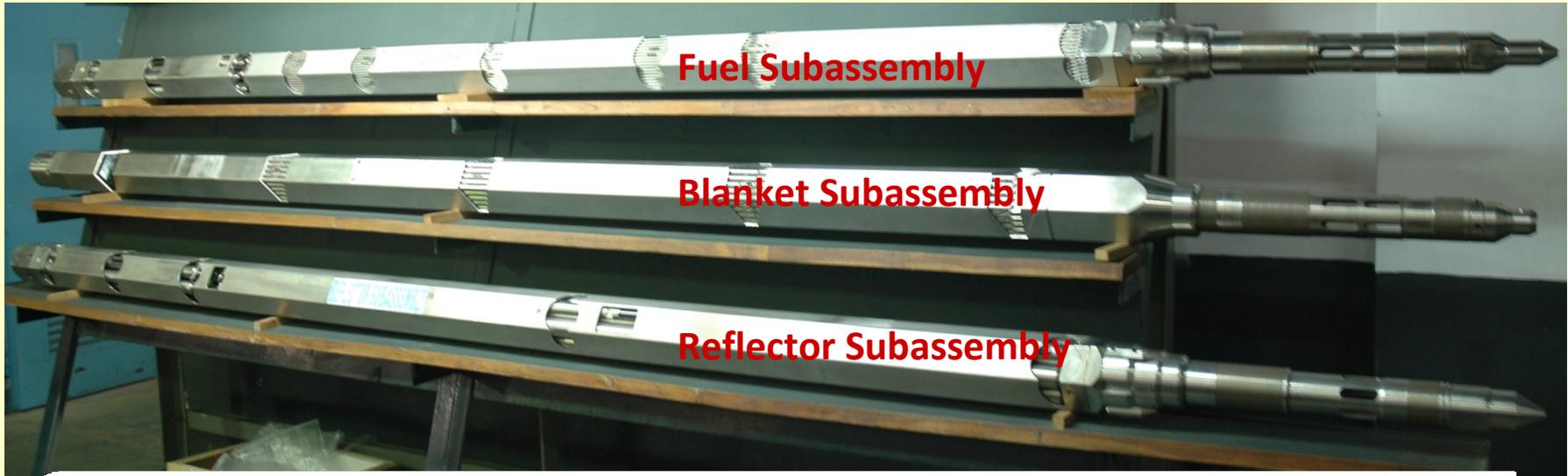


Material & Compositions

- ❖ **D9 for Clad Tubes:** Cr: 13.5-14.5, Ni: 14.5-15.5, Mo: 2, Ti: 5C-7.5C, N: 50 ppm, Inclusion Rating: 1
- ❖ **D9 for Hexcan Tubes:** Cr: 13.5-14.5, Ni: 14.5-15.5, Mo: 2, Ti: 5C-7.5C, N: 100 ppm, Inclusion Rating: 4
- ❖ **D9 for Spacer Wire:** Cr: 13.5-14.5, Ni: 14.5-15.5, Mo: 2, Ti: 5C-7.5C, N: 50 ppm, Inclusion Rating: 1
- ❖ **316LN for Bulk Components:** C: 0.02-0.03, N: 0.06-0.08
- ❖ **Spring Wire:** ASTM A-286



PFBR Subassemblies Fabricated



Fuel Subassembly

Blanket Subassembly

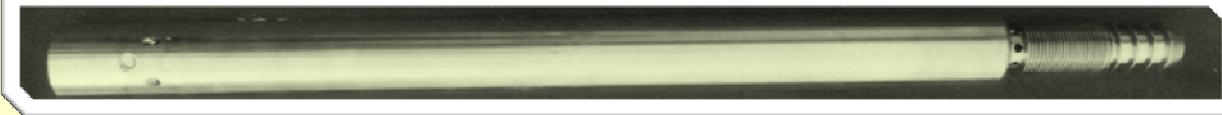
Reflector Subassembly



CSR Sheath & Rod Subassembly

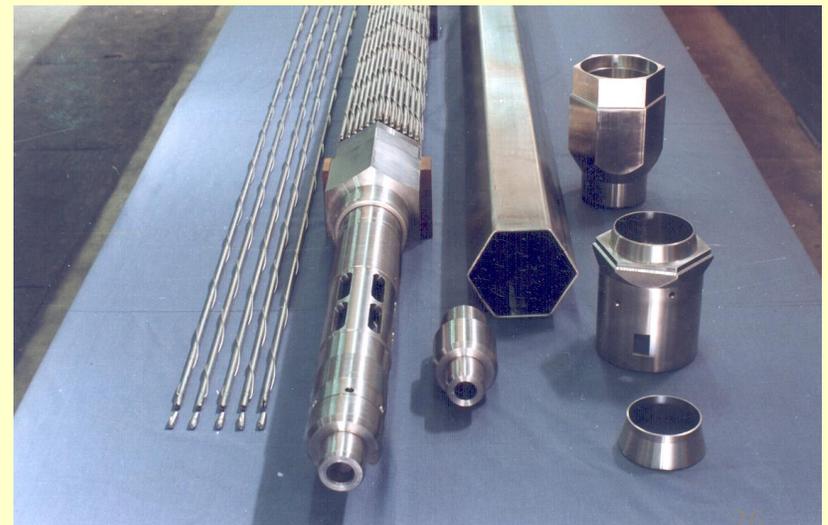
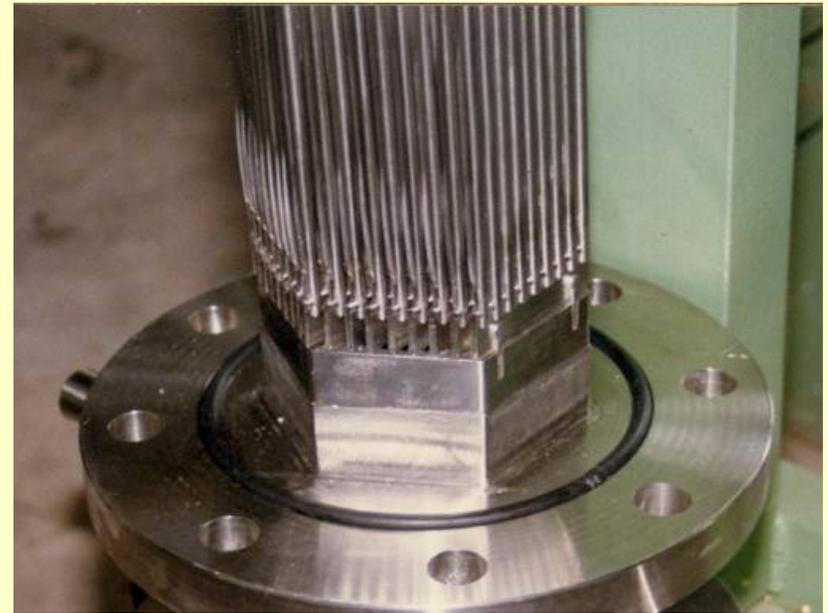


DSR Sheath & Rod Subassembly



Inner Boron Carbide Subassembly

Manufacture of Core Sub-Assemblies for FBRs

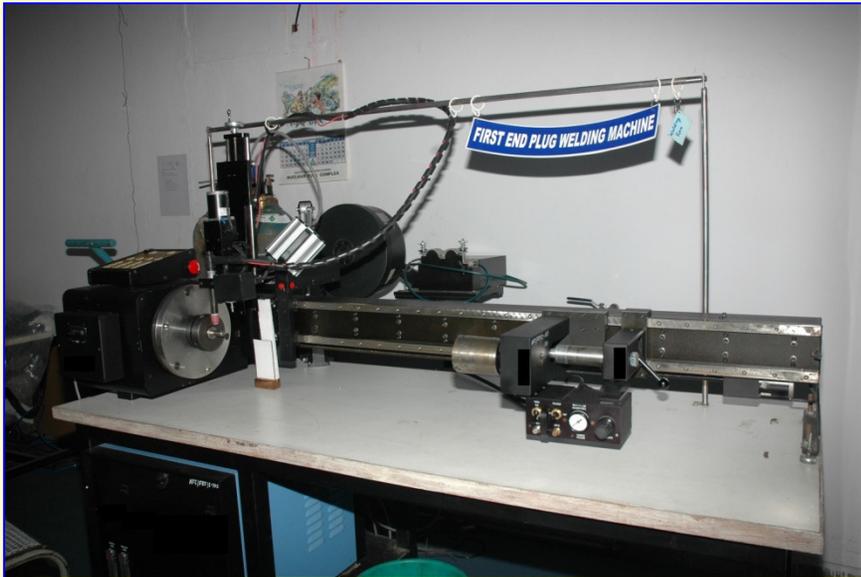


Automatic Hexcan Welding Machine



- ❖ Both conventional and orbital techniques with GTAW cum Plasma were applied successfully for hexcan peripheral welding with filler addition.
- ❖ Automatic torch inclination with Torch oscillation axis provided for keeping it perpendicular to welding face in synchronization with tube rotation.
- ❖ Software based automatic control with feedback system for all critical parameters with recording facilities.
- ❖ Arc Distance Control

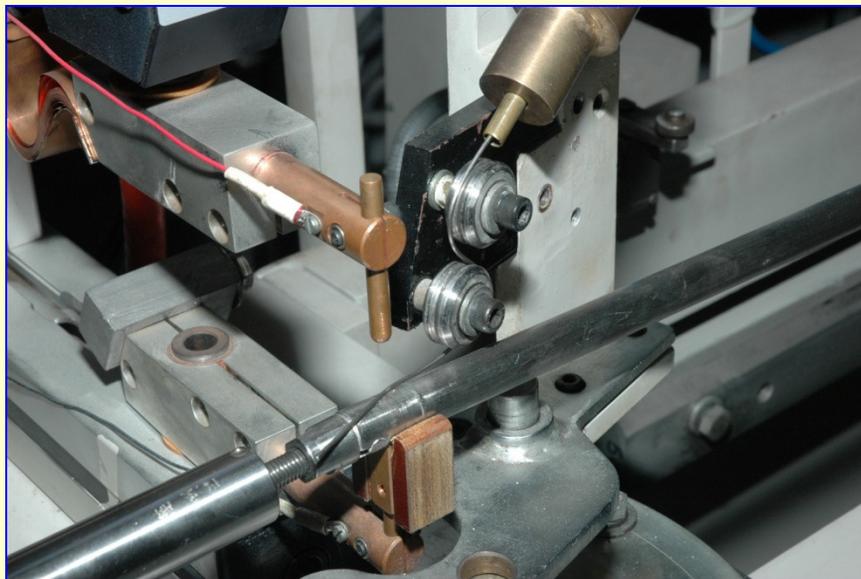




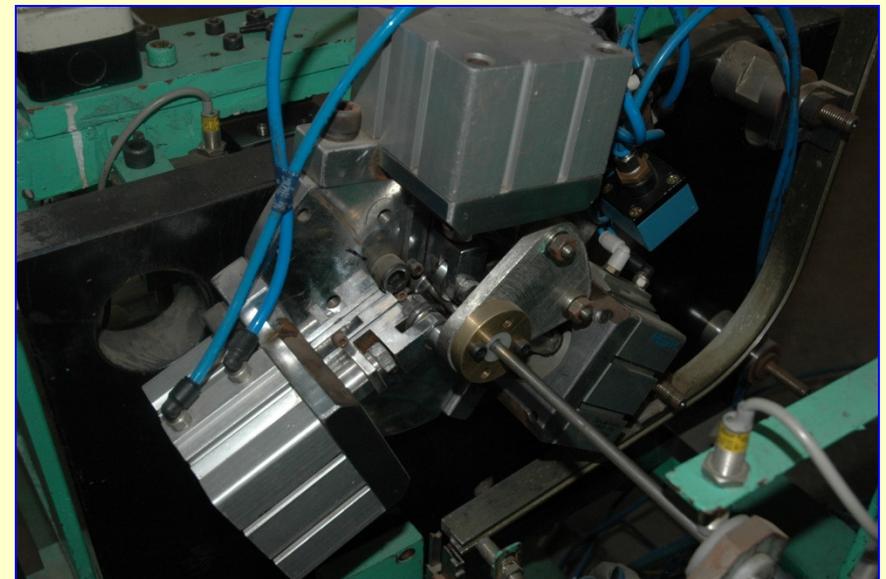
Bottom Plug Welding Machine



Top Plug Welding Machine



Wire Wrapping & Spot Welding Machine



Crimping Machine

New Fabrication Line of AFFF



WELDING OF FUEL PIN

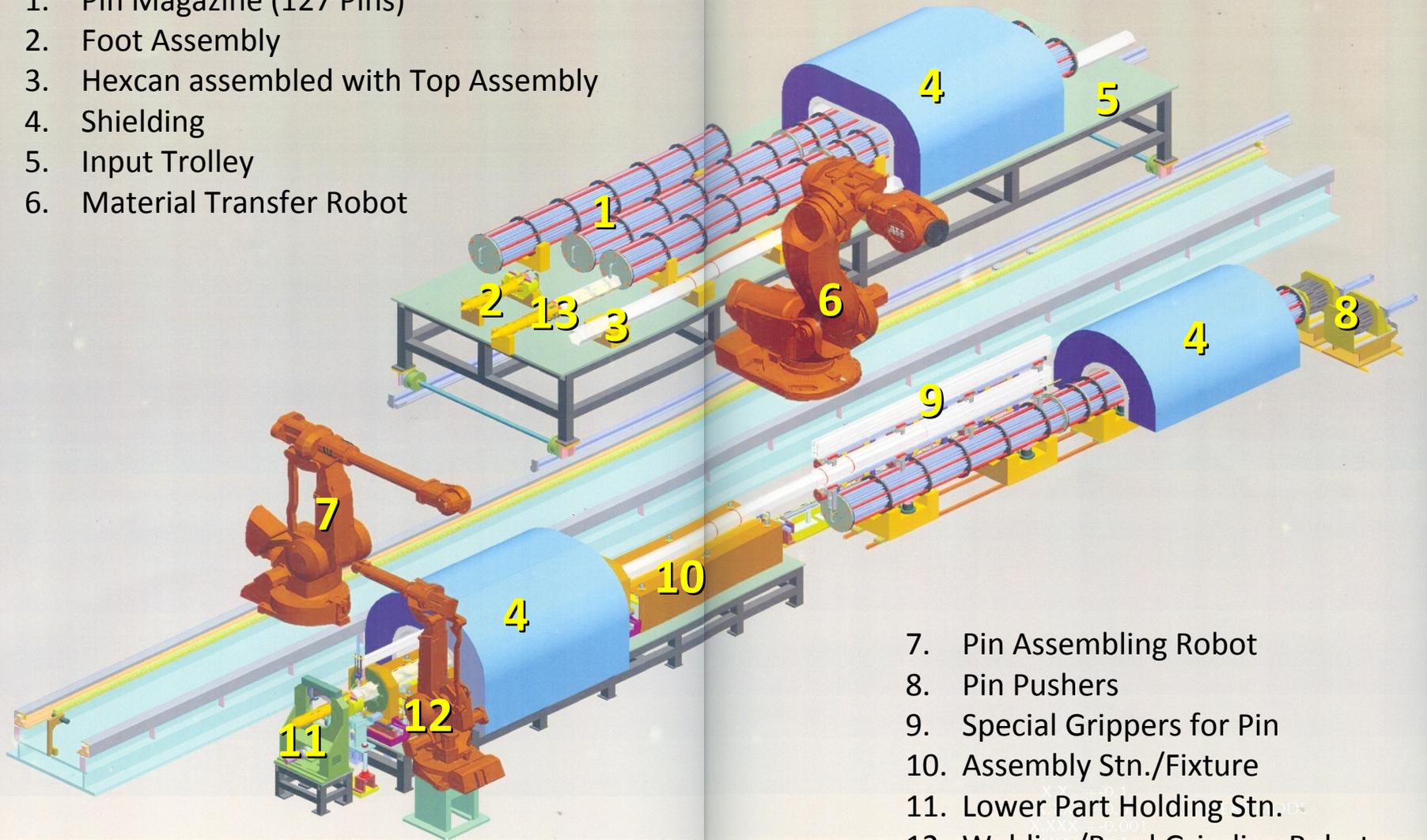


PFBR FUEL PELLETS



Automatic Pin Assembling Machine

1. Pin Magazine (127 Pins)
2. Foot Assembly
3. Hexcan assembled with Top Assembly
4. Shielding
5. Input Trolley
6. Material Transfer Robot



7. Pin Assembling Robot
8. Pin Pushers
9. Special Grippers for Pin
10. Assembly Stn./Fixture
11. Lower Part Holding Stn.
12. Welding/Bead Grinding Robot
13. Finished Subassembly

Specifications of Zr-based Materials

<i>Element</i>	<i>ZrO₂</i>	<i>Zr-sponge</i>	<i>Zr-2</i>	<i>Zr-4</i>
Al	50	75	75	75
B	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5
C	-	250	270	270
Ca	50	30	30	30
Cd	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Cl	-	1300	20	20
Co	15	20	20	20
Cr	100	200	500-1500	700-1300
Cu	50	50	50	50
Fe	150	1500	700-2000	1800-2400
H	-	25	25	25
Hf	100	100	200	200
Mg	50	600	20	20
Mn	50	50	50	50
Mo	50	50	50	50
N	-	65	65	65
Na	50	50	-	-
Nb	-	-	100	100
Ni	20	70	300-800	70
O	-	1400	1000-1400	1000-1400
P	-	100	-	-
Pb	20	100	130	130
Rare earths	15	15	-	-
Si	-	120	20	120
Sn	-	-	1.2%-1.7%	1.2%-1.7%
Ta	-	-	200	200
Ti	50	50	50	50
U	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
V	-	50	50	50
W	-	50	50	50
Zn	-	100	-	-
Fe+Cr+Ni	-	-	0.18%-0.38%	0.28%-0.37%

Specifications of Nat. U Powder and Pellets

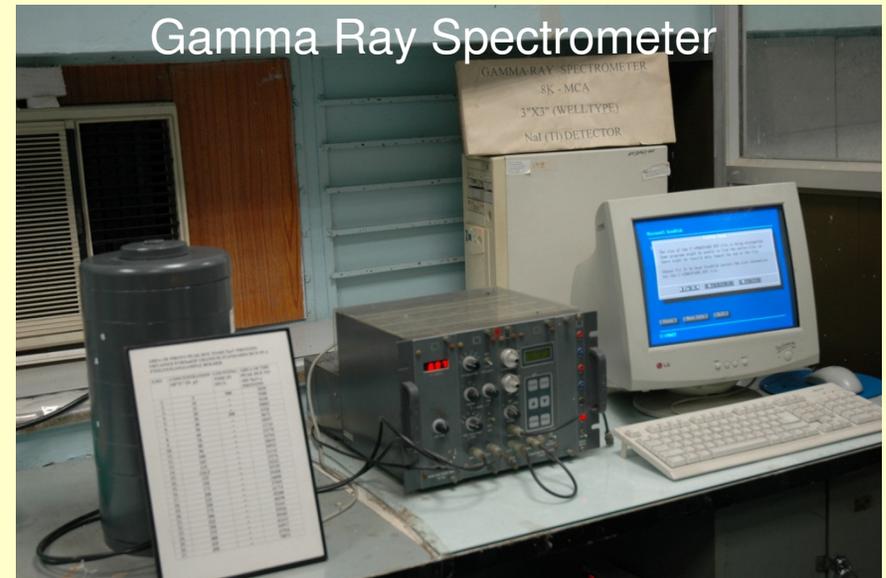
<i>Element</i>	<i>NU-powder</i>	<i>Nu-pellet</i>
Ag	1	1
Al	25	50
B	0.3	0.3
C	200	200
Ca	50	50
Cd	0.2	0.2
Cr	15	25
Cu	10	20
Dy.	0.15	0.15
F	10	10
Fe	50	100
Gd	0.1	0.1
H	-	1
Mg	10	50
Mn	5	10
Mo	2	4
Ni	20	30
Si	30	60

Quality Control at Analytical Laboratory

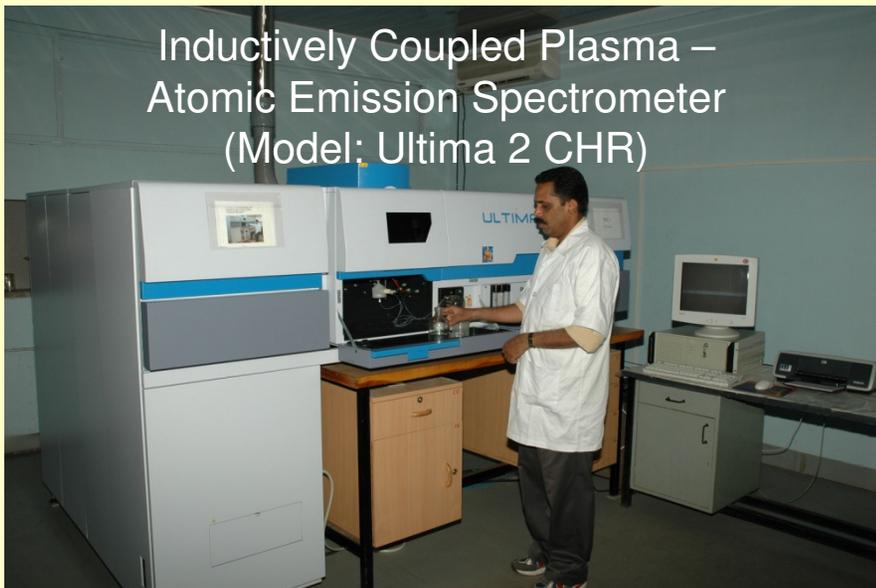
Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer



Gamma Ray Spectrometer



Inductively Coupled Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometer (Model: Ultima 2 CHR)



Thermal Ionisation Mass Spectrometer (TIMS)



Ultrasonic Testing

- **Technique:** Immersion Longitudinal and Transverse
- **Standard:** ASME sec III Class I: 5% WT
- **Wall thickness:** 100% surface coverage
- **Handling system:** Automated loading and unloading with *extended tube transport* with segregation of defective tubes



Automated Ultrasonic Testing Unit



23 m long 9Cr-1Mo tubes under testing

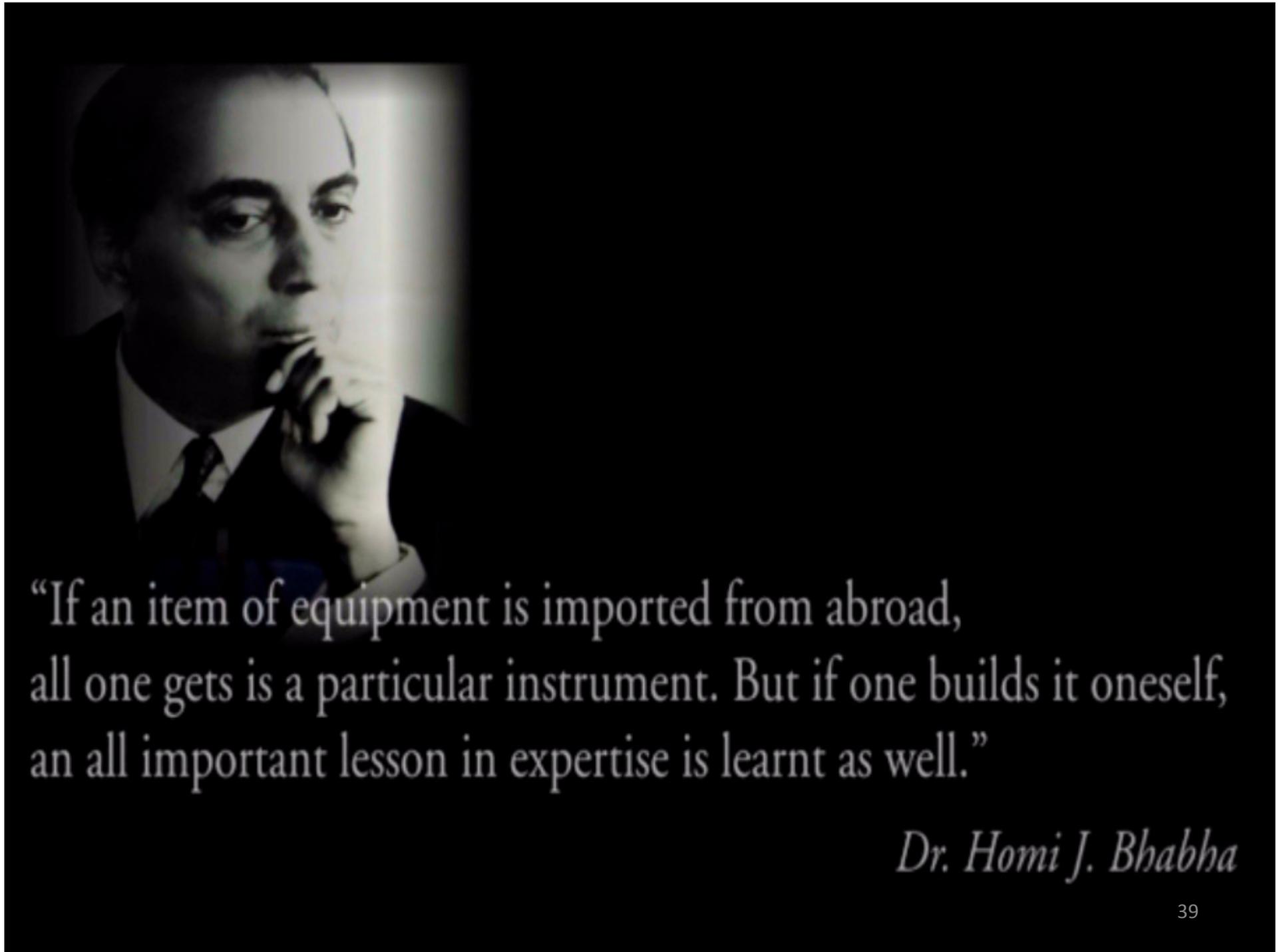
Eddy Current Testing

- **Technique:** Saturation Field Eddy Current Testing (magnetic materials) with OD encircling differential coil
- **Demagnetization:** using AC coil immediately after test (Residual Magnetism < 0.1 gauss)
- **Tube handling:** Automated loading and unloading with segregation of defectives for 23.1 m length



Automated Eddy Current Testing Unit

Indigenous Capability to Manufacture Process Equipment



“If an item of equipment is imported from abroad, all one gets is a particular instrument. But if one builds it oneself, an all important lesson in expertise is learnt as well.”

Dr. Homi J. Bhabha



High Temperature Sintering Furnace



Calcination / Reduction Furnaces



**Special Purpose Resistance
Welding Machine**



**Integrate Spacer / Bearing Pad
Welding Machine**

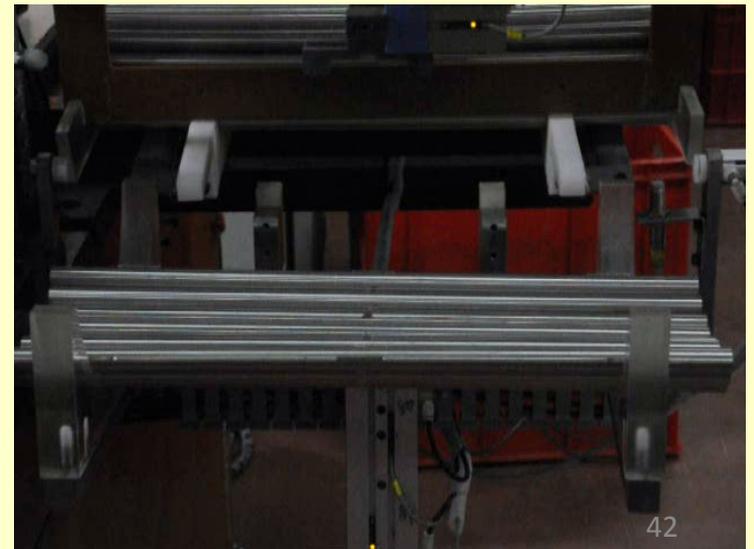
Robotic End Plate Welding Machine

- ✓ Conceptualized, procured and successfully qualified for production of 19 and 37 element PHWR fuel bundles
- ✓ Robot integrated welding stations with other work stations.
- ✓ The productivity has increased by 50%
- ✓ Provision for integrating another end plate welding machine



Integrated Spacer and Bearing Pad Welding Equipment

- Tube handling system
- Pick & place system for appendages
- Internal support system for tube
- Multiple weld heads
- Control system
- Suitable for all element types
- Monitoring of critical parameters
- Detection of appendage positioning
- Dynamic weld schedules
- Data Acquisition System



Automatic Fuel Bundle Inspection Loop

- ✓ Conveying Systems
- ✓ SCADA Controlled
- ✓ Five Axis Robot
- ✓ Bundle number identification
- ✓ Weight measurement
- ✓ Dimension Inspection
- ✓ Back Filling and re-circulation of Helium and Argon mixture
- ✓ Helium Leak Testing
- ✓ Productivity up by 50%



Indigenously Manufactured Equipment



**Cold Tube Reducing Mill
for Zircaloy Fuel Tubes**



**Horizontal Vacuum Annealing
Furnace for Zirconium Alloy Products**

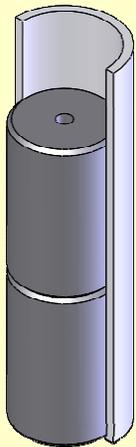


Vacuum Baking Oven

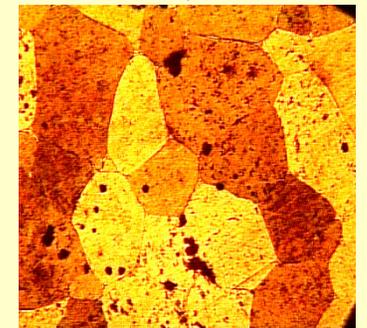
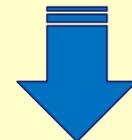
Fuel for LWRs

- **34 LWRs/PWRs will be imported for generating 40 GWe.**
- **Fuel fabrication facilities to be set-up with the collaboration of foreign fuel manufacturers.**
 - supply of enriched fuel, UF_6 /pellets by foreign fuel manufacturers
 - manufacture of zircaloy components in India.

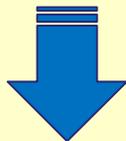
Advanced Fuel Rods for VVER-1000 FA



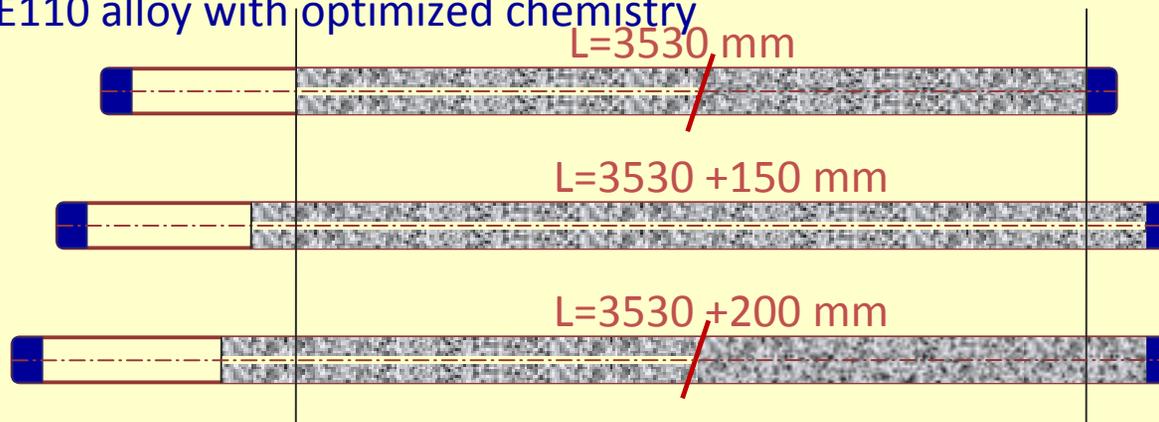
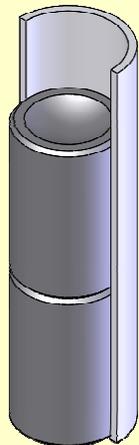
Parameter	Actual dimension	New dimension
Cladding thickness, mm	0.65	0.57
Pellet diameter, mm	7.57 / 7.60	7.80
Central hole, mm	1.4 / 1.2	0
Average grain size, μm	10	25



Features that provide fuel rod's service lifetime:



- use of zirconium sponge (since 2009)
- fuel pellets with specified structure
- E110 alloy with optimized chemistry



**Flow Sheet for Fabrication of
Double Wall Clad Tube
by cold pilgering process**

T - 91 Alloy tube

Zr - Alloy tube

Φ11.2 X 1.6mm thk

Φ7.3 X 0.5mm thk

Φ9.5 X 1.2mm thk

Φ6.3 X 0.2mm thk
(Annealing)

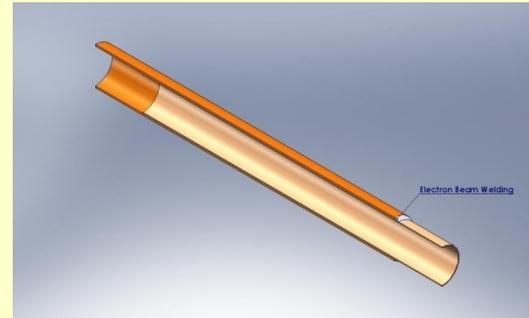
Φ7.5 X 0.5mm thk
(Stress Relieving)

Insertion of Zr-Alloy tube inside T-91 tube

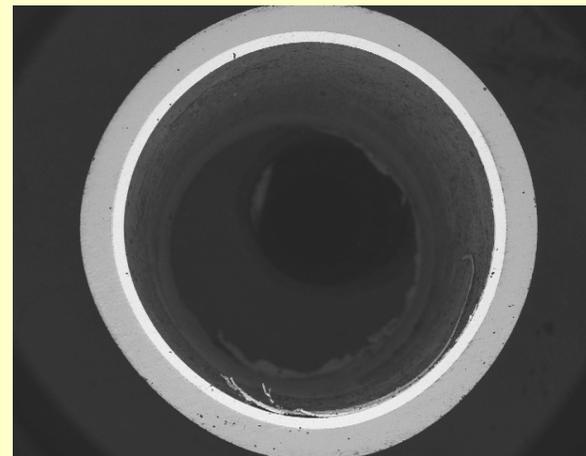
End Fusion of T-91 & Zr-Alloy Tubes
Using Electron Beam Welding

Hydraulic pressurization of inside surface
to expand the inner Zr-Alloy tube
(to improve surface contact between the tubes)

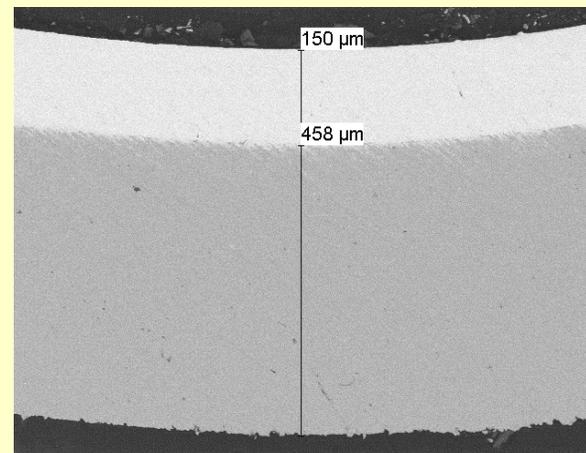
Final Pilgering to Φ6.6 X 0.6mm thk



Schematic showing Electron Beam welded tube joint made prior to pilgering



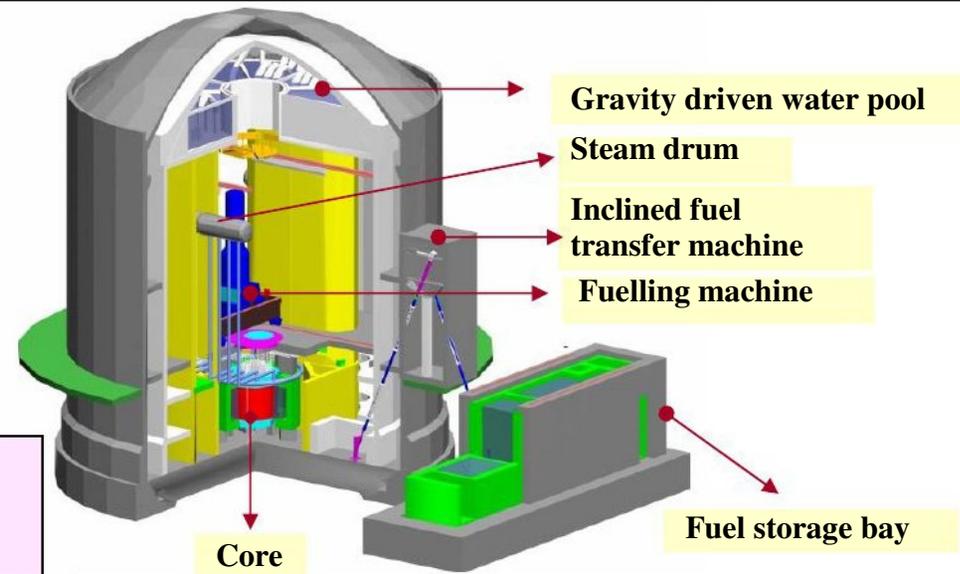
Tube Section showing Outer & Inner Walls of T91 & Zr Alloy



Enlarged View showing no gap at T91-Zr Interface along with wall thickness measurement

Advanced Heavy Water Reactor

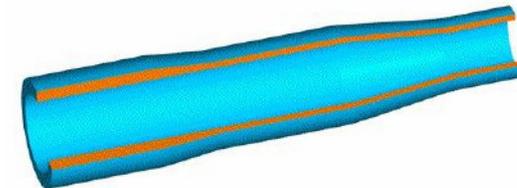
AHWR is a vertical pressure tube type, boiling light water cooled and heavy water moderated reactor using ^{233}U -Th MOX and Pu-Th MOX fuel.



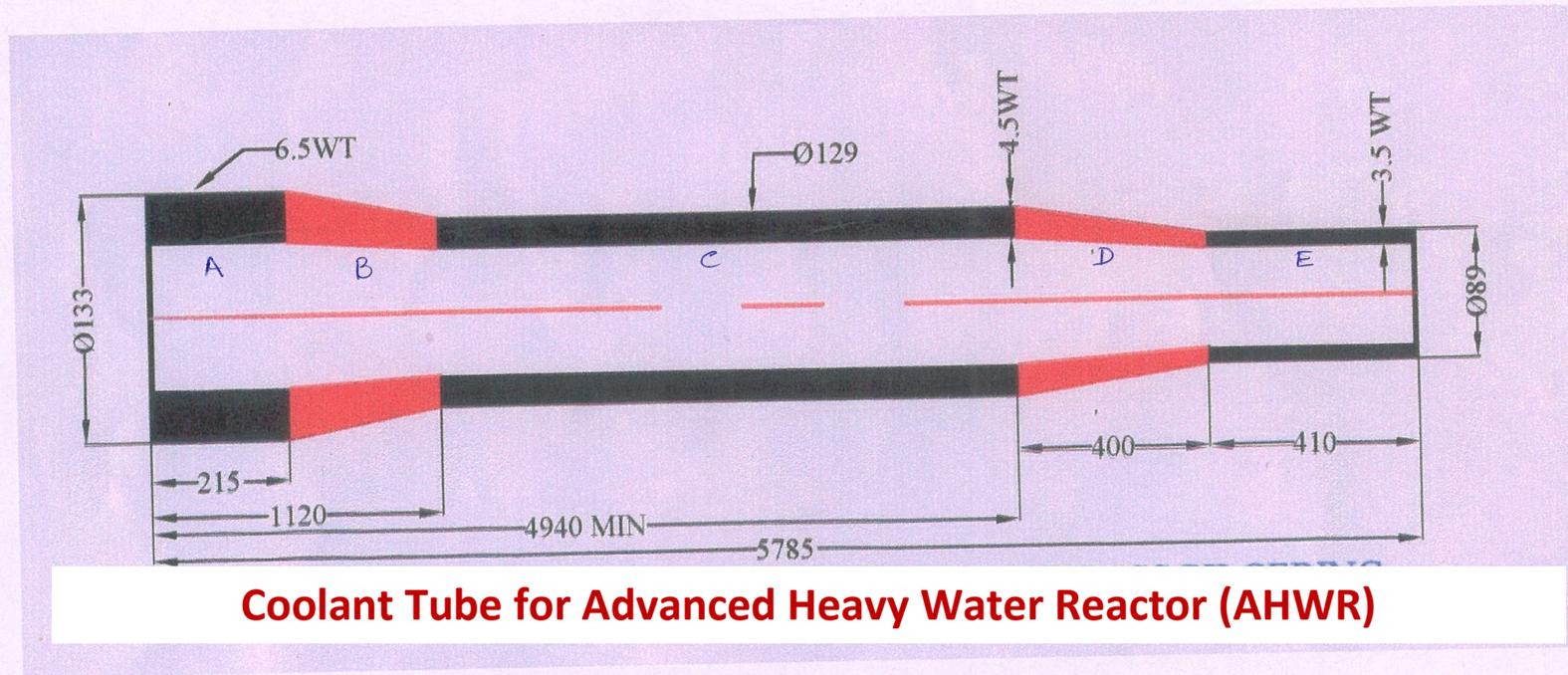
Major Design Objectives

- Power output – 300 MWe with 500 m³/d of desalinated water.
- A large fraction (65%) of power from thorium.
- Extensive deployment of passive safety features – 3 days grace period, and no need for planning off-site emergency measures.
- Design life of 100 years.
- Easily replaceable coolant channels.

Salient Features of Pressure tube

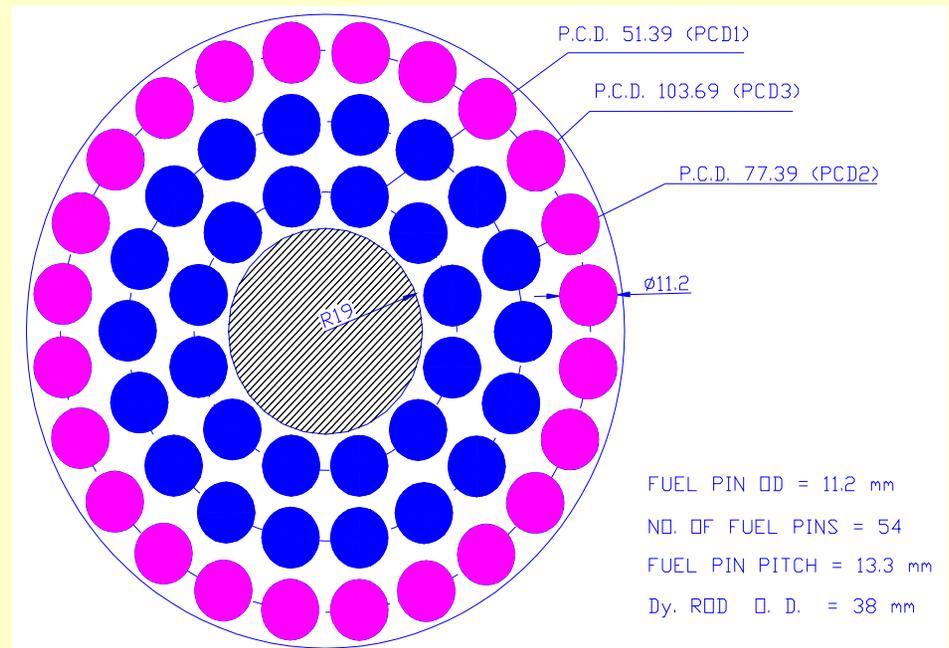


- 120mm ID x 6300 mm length
- Replaceable through top end-fitting
- Unique shape by Pilgering route.
- - Thicker at one end, tapering at the other
- Controlled cold work to achieve required tensile properties.

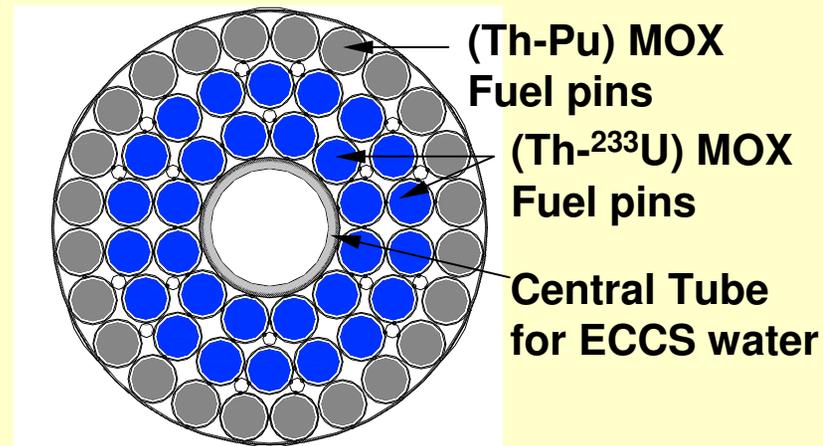
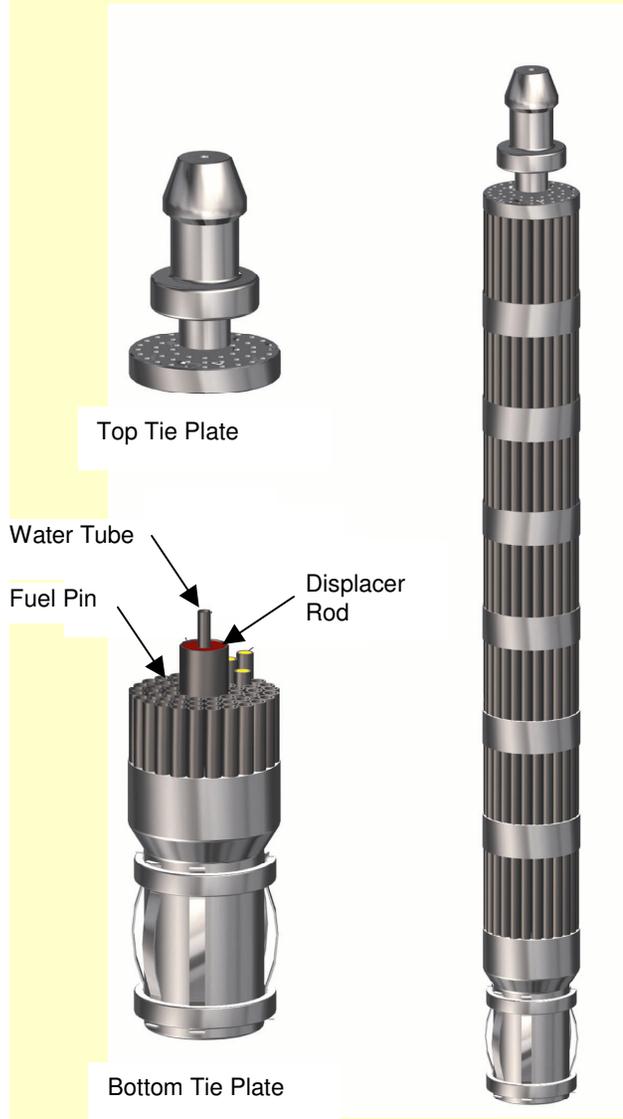


AHWR Fuel

- ❖ 54 fuel rods arranged in three concentric pitch circles.
- ❖ Twenty four (Th + Pu) O₂ fuel rods.
- ❖ Thirty (Th + U²³³) O₂ fuel rods.
- ❖ Hollow cylindrical ZrO₂ displacer rod.
- ❖ Emergency core cooling water is injected into the cluster through the holes in this displacer rod.



Main features of AHWR fuel cluster

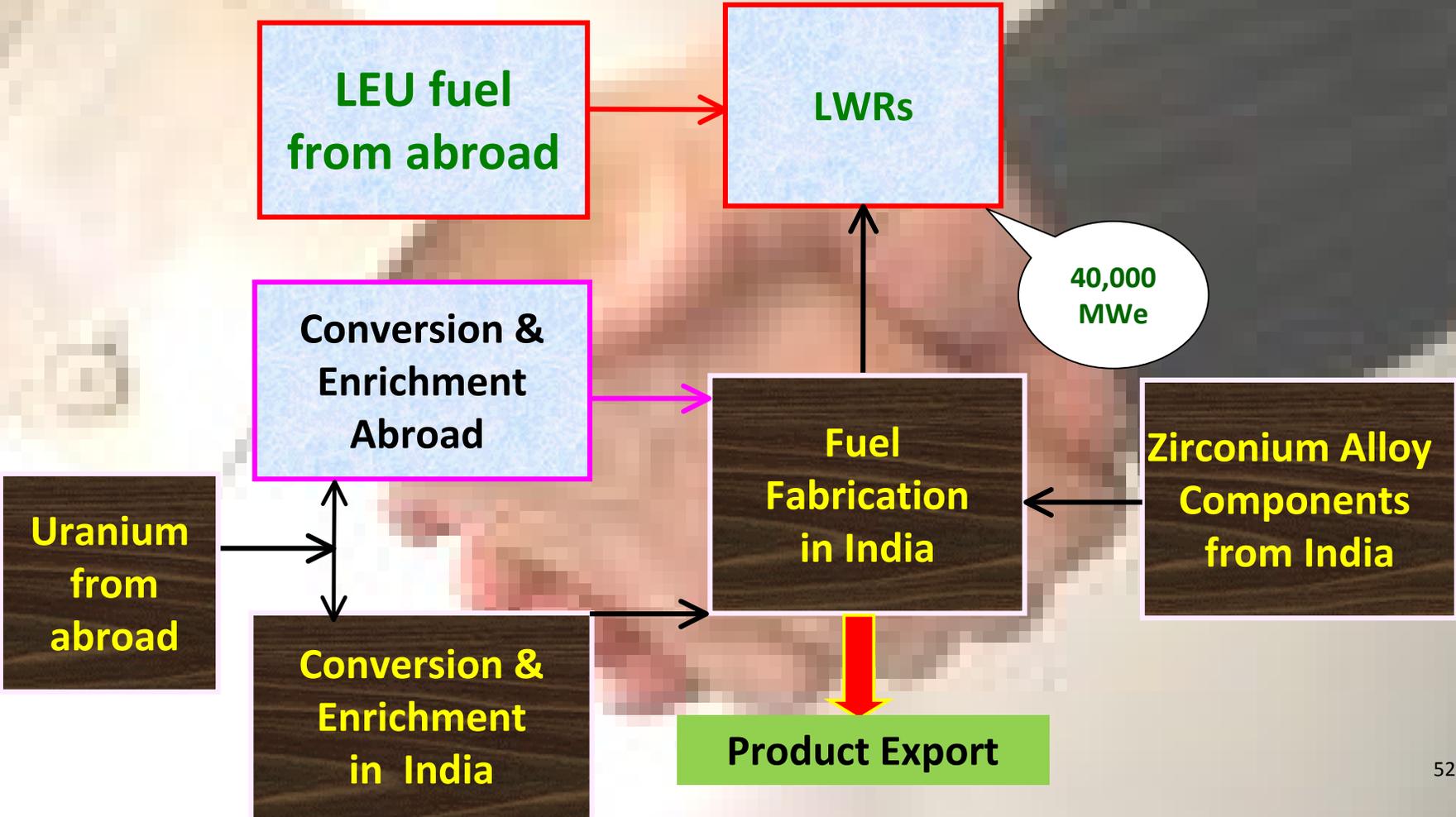


Fuel Cluster Cross-Section

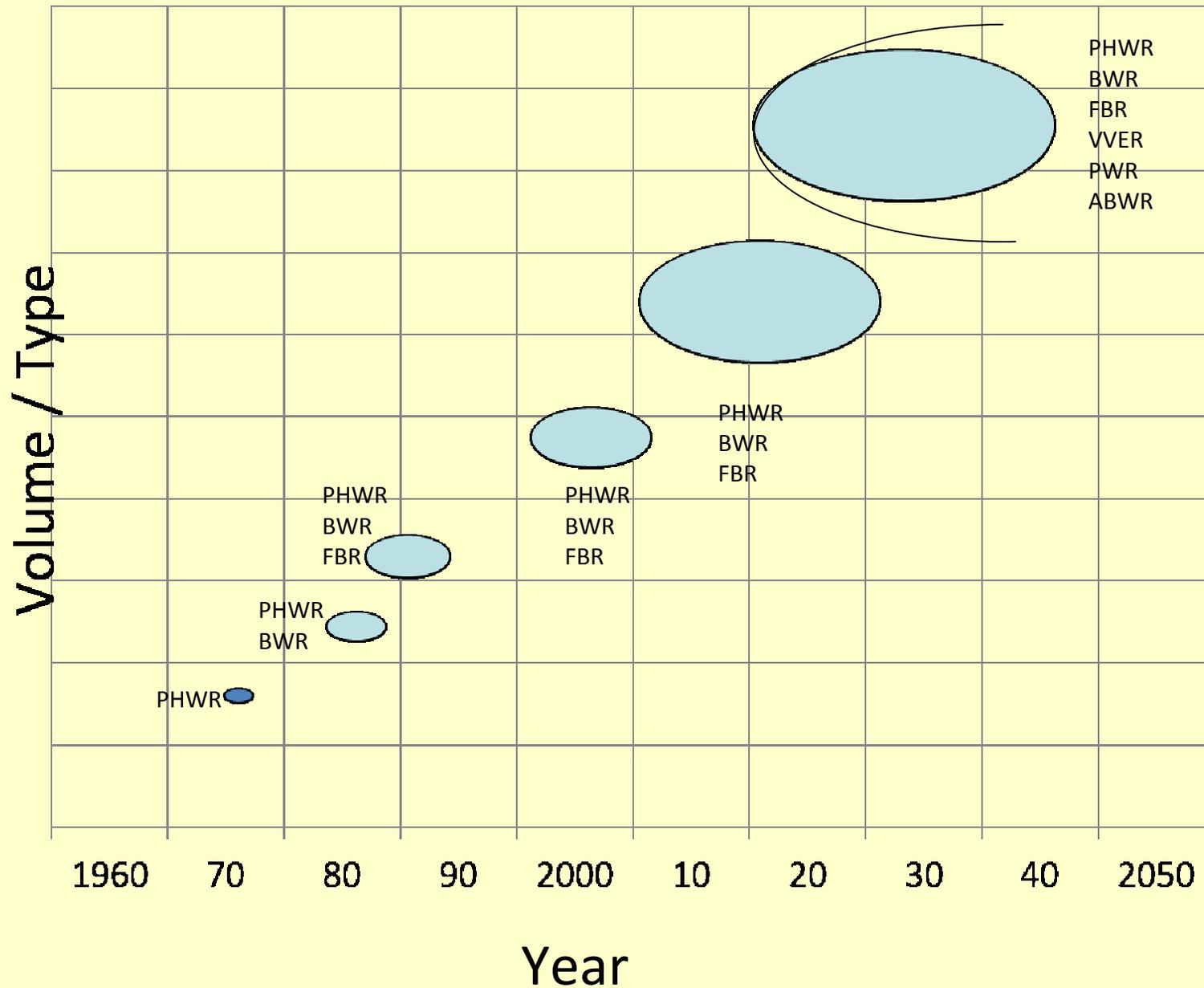
Main Features

- Thorium bearing fuel [(Th + Pu)O₂ MOX, (Th + ²³³U)O₂ MOX]; Enrichment 2.5% (top half) & 4% (bottom half) in the former
- Central (ZrO₂-Dy₂O₃) displacer rod
- Emergency core cooling water injected into the cluster through the holes in displacer rod
- Low pressure drop design

Localization of Fuel Fabrication Facilities for LWRs in India



Fuel & Core Sub-assembly activities - a Vision



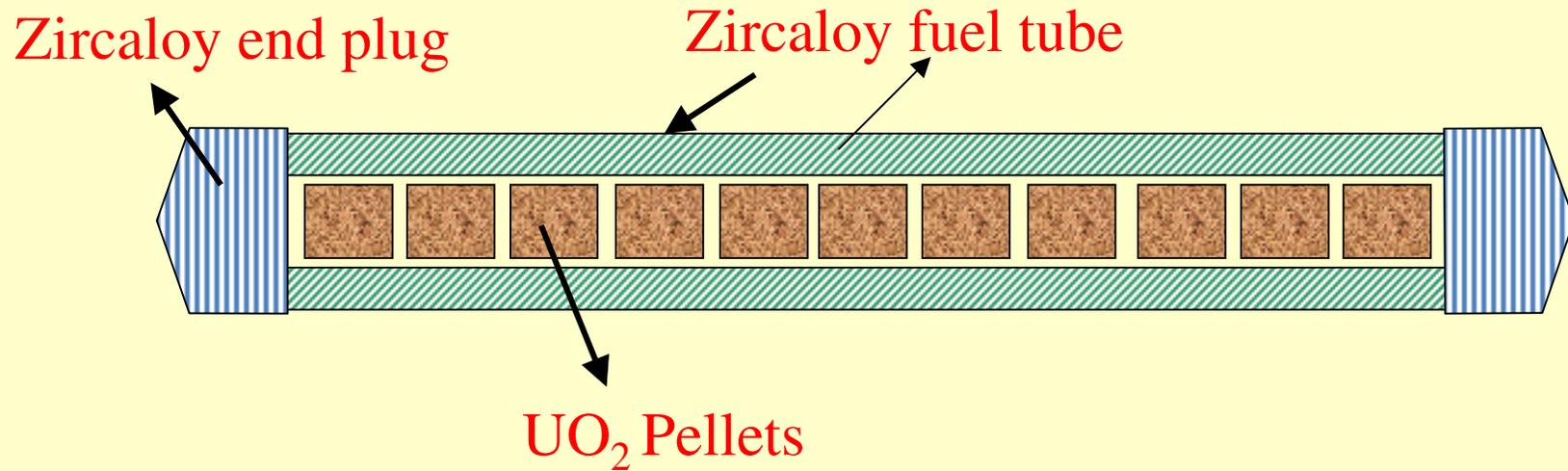
Concluding Remarks

- For achieving an impressive growth rate in Indian GDP, it is essential to multiply power generation.
- India to have best utilization of Thorium through 3-stage Nuclear Power Programme (NPP).
- India is matured in closed fuel cycle technologies in the first stage of NPP.
- India to multiply nuclear power generation through LWRs and FBRs.
- Nuclear Fuel Complex (NFC), having mastered PHWR & BWR Fuel manufacturing technologies, all set to enter fuel manufacturing for LWRs.
- Several advanced fuel fabrication technologies, including state-of-the-art automation systems, have been developed indigenously.

Thank You



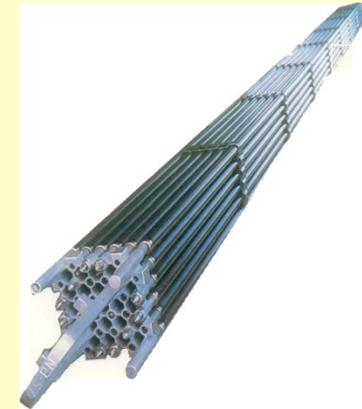
Nuclear Fuel Elements/Assemblies



19-element bundle
for PHWR 220



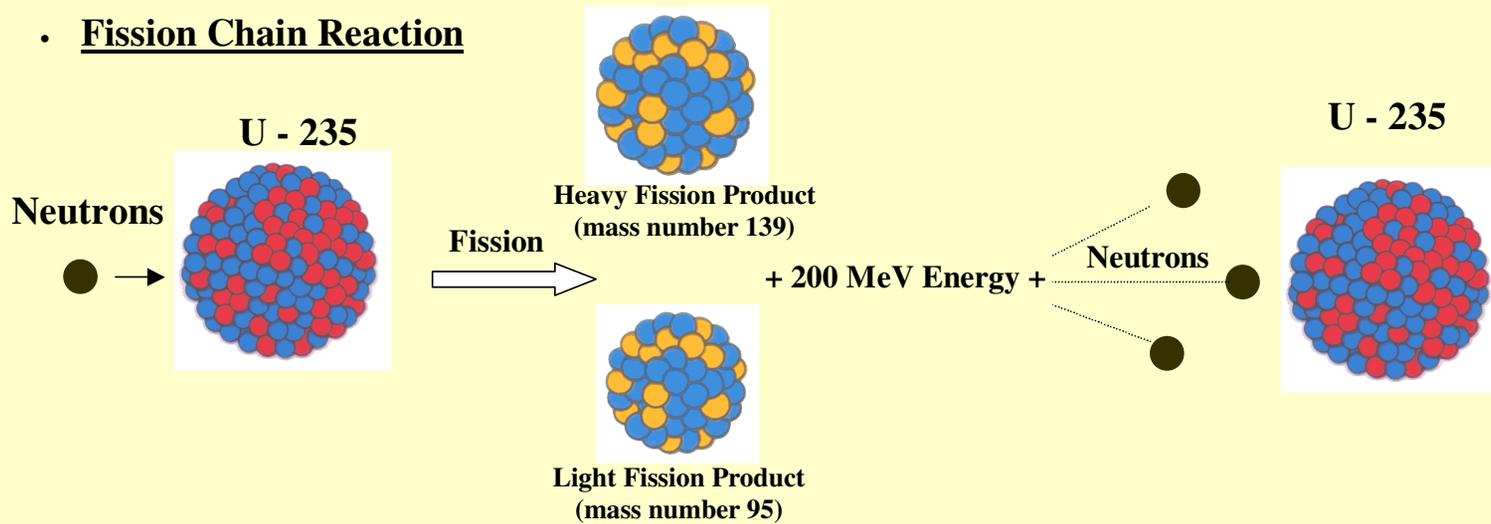
37-element bundle
for PHWR 540/700



6x6 element assembly
for BWR 160

NUCLEAR FISSION

• Fission Chain Reaction



• Production of Fissile Isotopes Pu^{239} & U^{233}

