



ÚJV Řež, a. s.

# Sealing pre-qualification for extreme operation conditions

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“EQ meeting“

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- Common conditions
- Required conditions
- Example of accident profiles
- Initial considerations
- Possible set of experiments
- Unexpected difficulties
- Example of results – 1
- Example of results – 2
- Example of results – 3
- Summary
- Discussion

## Typical conditions in nuclear power plants (NPP):

- Temperature:  $\leq 65$  °C
- Dose rate:  $\leq 1$  Gy/h

## Typical equipment parameters:

- Lifetime: 10 to 40 years
- Thermal degradation energy  $E_A$ :  $\sim 1.0$  eV (0.9 – 1.3 eV)

## Common qualification conditions:

- Temperature of thermal ageing:  $\sim 110$  °C (90 – 150 °C)
- Thermal ageing times: 2 – 10 months
- Total doses: 20 – 250 kGy (does not include accident dose)

## Required conditions for the sealing qualification:

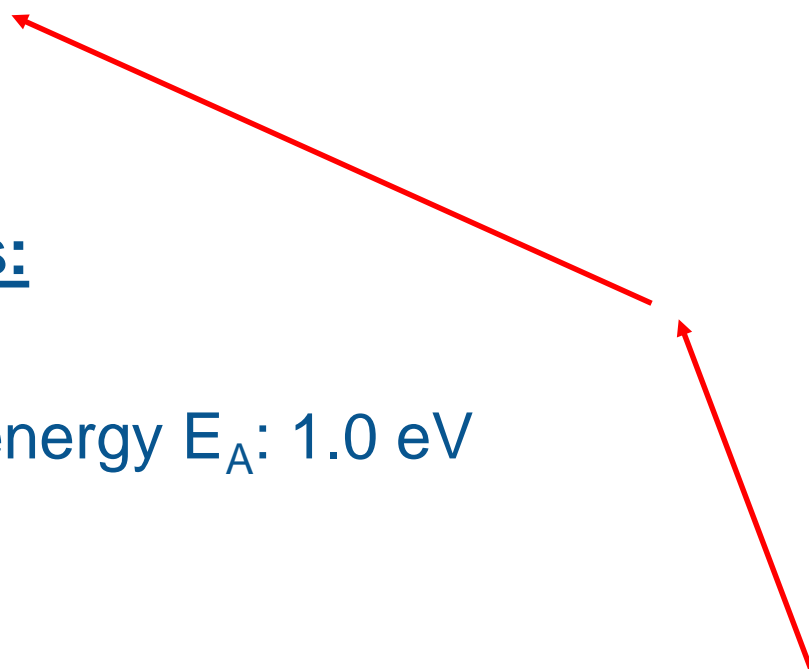
- Temperature:  $\leq 220$  °C
- Dose rate:  $\leq 1$  Gy/h

## Equipment parameters:

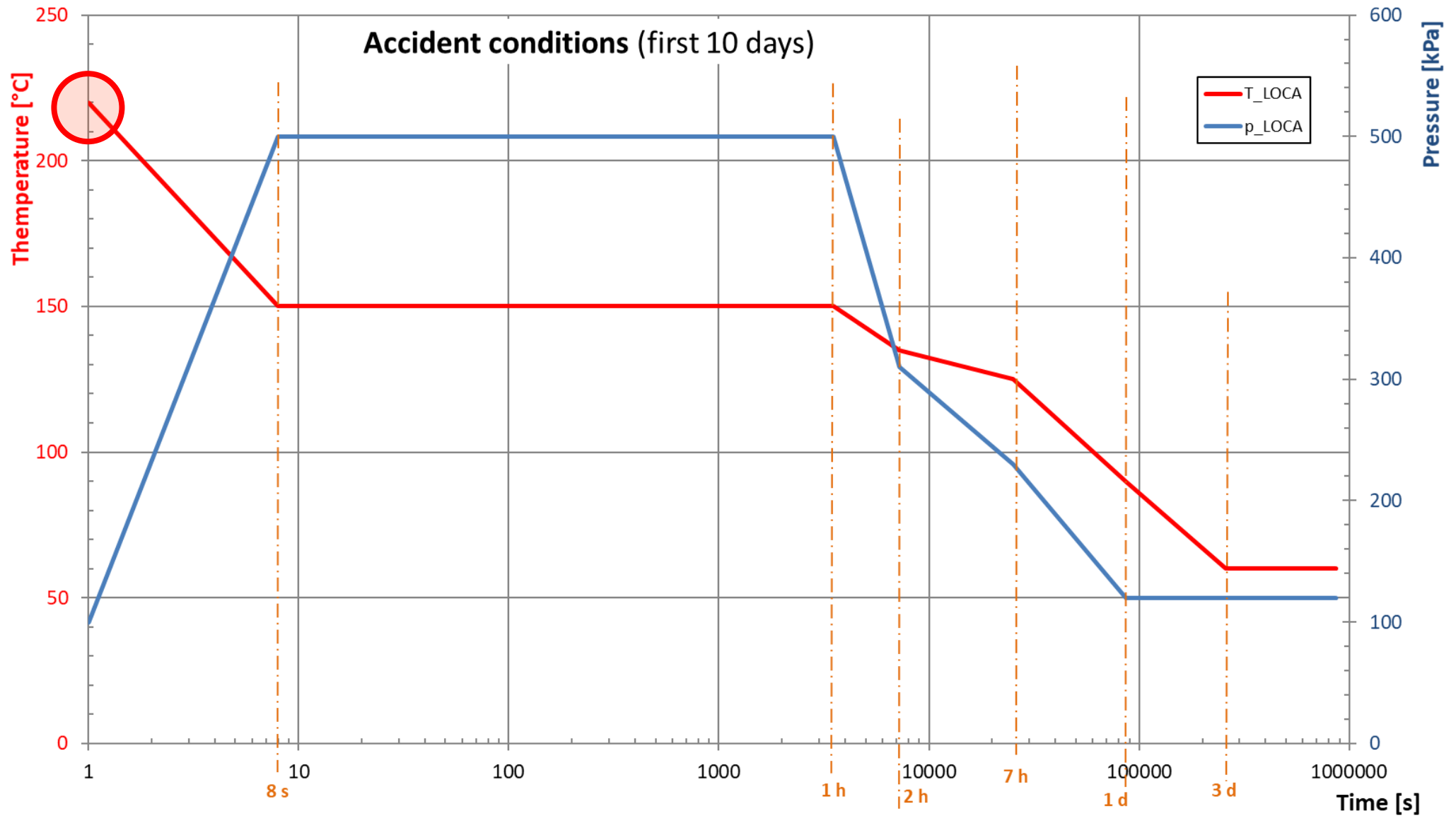
- Lifetime: 6 to 24 years
- Thermal degradation energy  $E_A$ : 1.0 eV

## Accident conditions:

- Temperature: peak 150 °C (lower than working conditions!!!)
- Accident dose: 40 kGy



# Example of accident profiles



## Questions like:

- Which rubber can survive more than 220°C?
- What is „minimal“ lifetime of the rubber?
- What is “real” lifetime of the rubber?
- Is anti-adhesive paste required?
- Which anti-adhesive paste can survive more than 220°C?
- Could the anti-adhesive paste be used in NPP?
- Could be used maximal heating rate?
- Would “screws” get stuck?
- Should we measure compression set?
- Is there some “tightness criterion”?
- Should the tightness be measured at 220°C?
- Etc...



( © Wikipedia )

## ■ Temperatures of thermal ageing (ThAg)?

- 260 °C → 127 days of thermal ageing (to simulate 6 years of operation)
- 250 °C → 192 days of thermal ageing
- 240 °C → 297 days of thermal ageing

## ■ Lifetimes?

- 1 year → 32 days
- 4 years → 128 days
- 6 years → 192 days
- 12 years → 384 days



## ■ How to simulate

### “geometric” conditions?

- Compression plates according to ISO 815
- Model of real geometry 1:1?





- Current anti-adhesive paste is stable to 240°C only

- Stable anti-adhesive paste is corrosive for NG steel

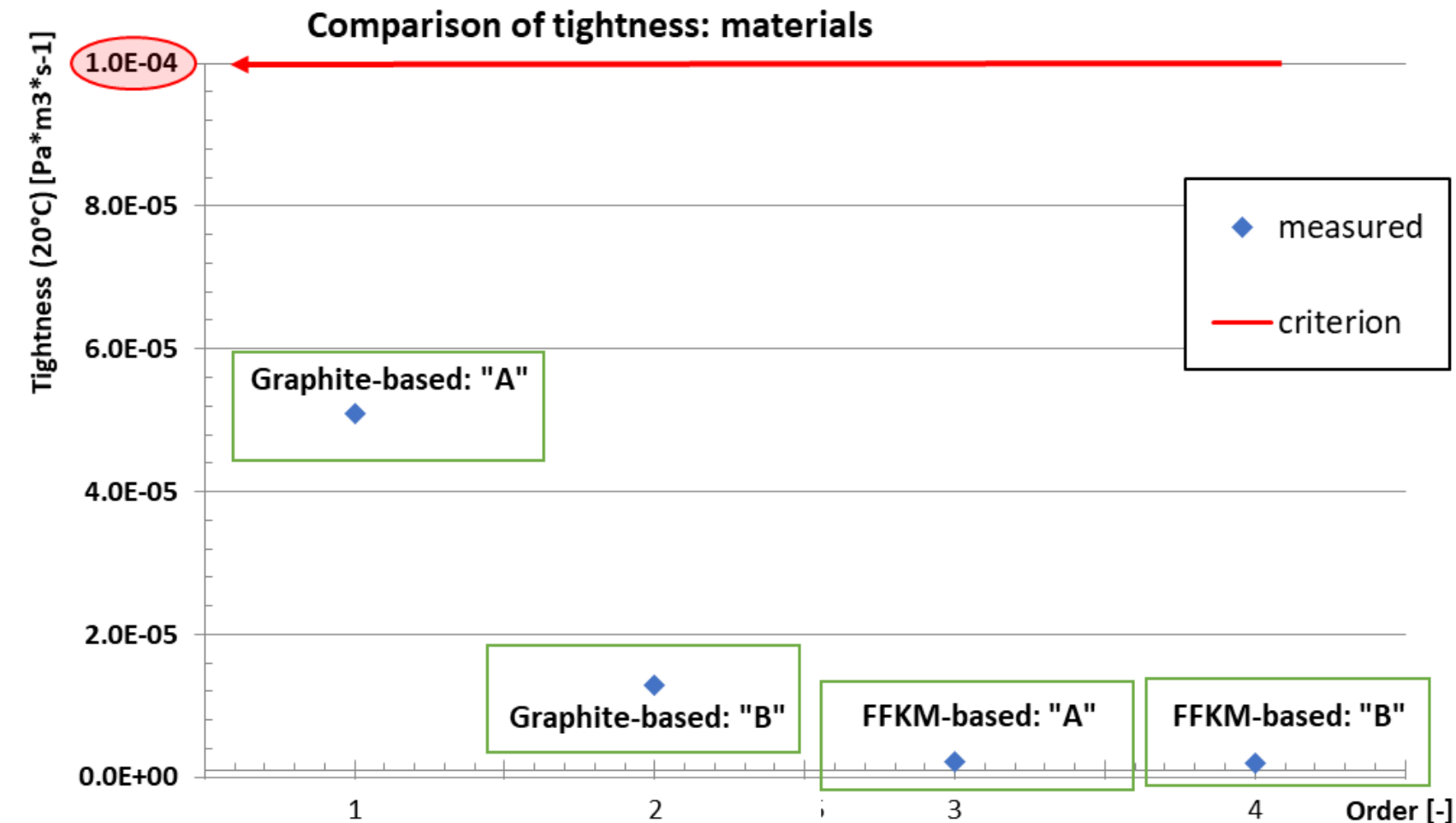


- Compression set is high, and does not improve much in time
- Screws of compression plates get stuck, but real models sometimes come loose



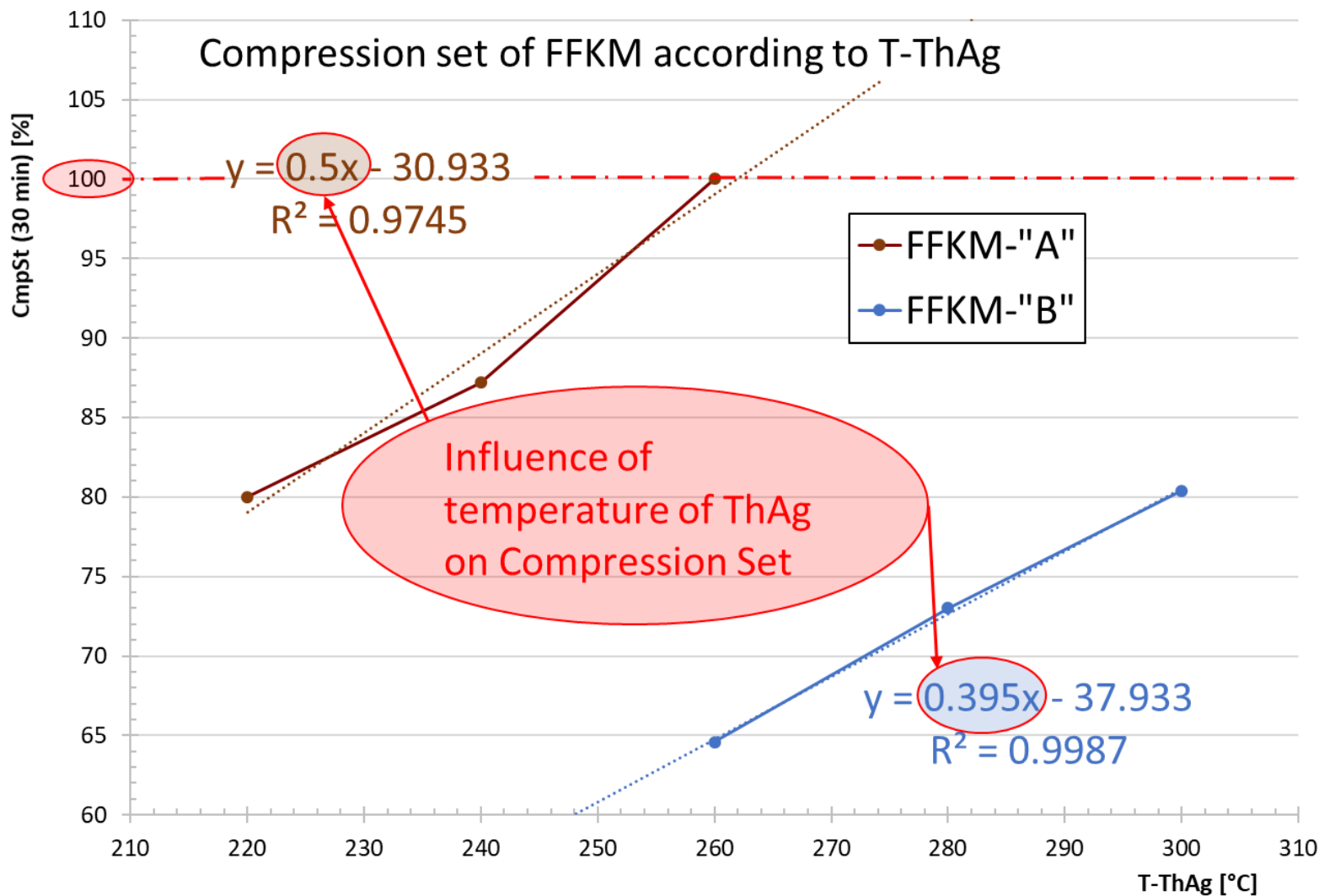
# Examples of results – 1

## ■ Material of the seal: FFKM-based and graphite-based O-rings



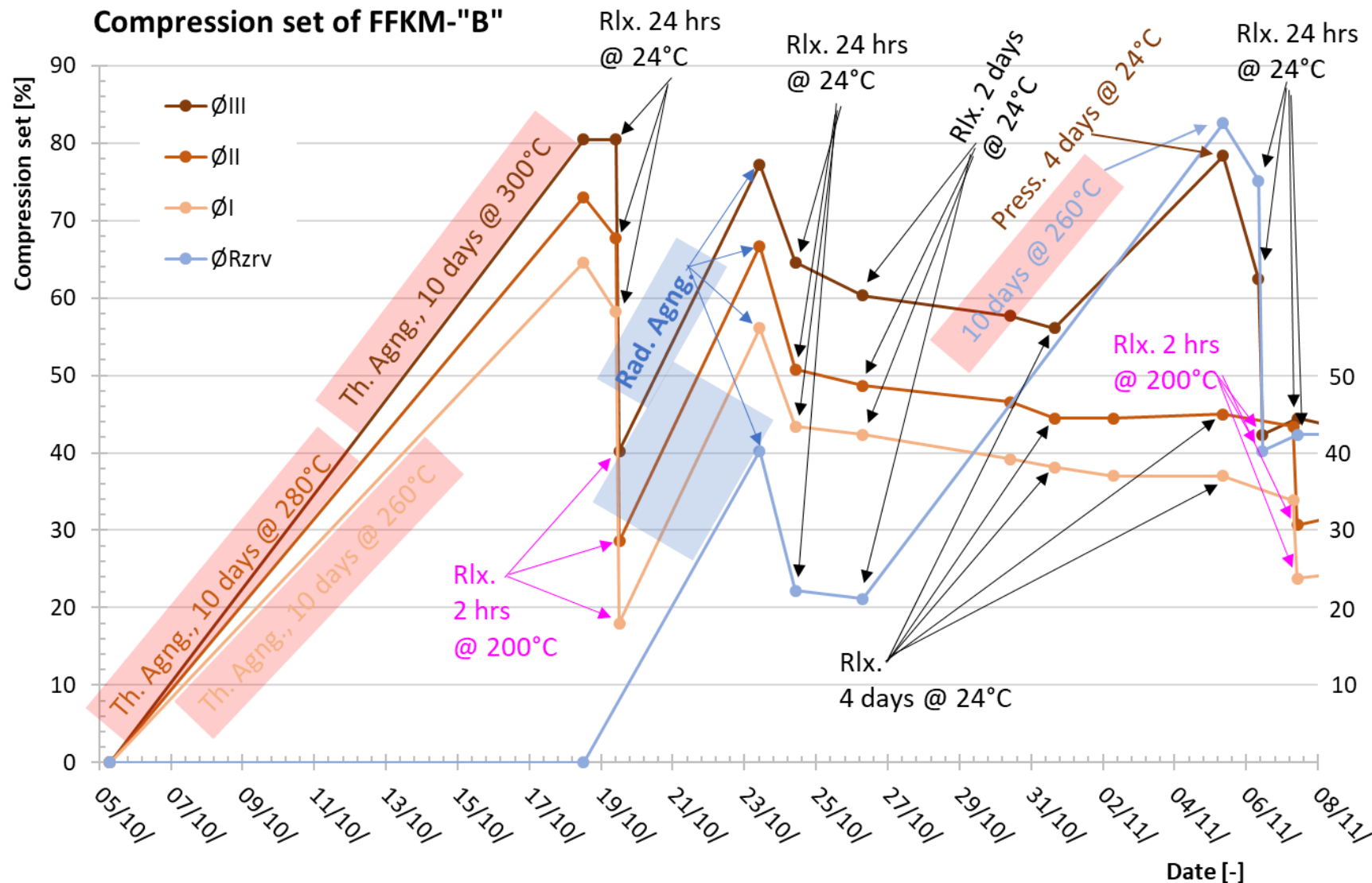
# Examples of results – 2

## ■ Compression set of FFKM and temperature of ThAg



# Examples of results – 3

## ■ Compression set of FFKM-“B” during different tests



Thermal ageing

„Relaxation“

@ 24 °C

@ 200 °C

Radiation agng.

„Relaxation“

@ 24 °C

@ 200 °C

## Recommendations for pre-qualification:

- Usually, several parallel series of pre-tests are required
- Expect „unexpected“ results

## Recommendations for qualification:

- Some materials could be used, even if “beyond limits”
- Use 2 temperatures for thermal ageing, “optimistic” and “pessimistic”
- Use “flexible design of testing”:

At least two “sampling” points at different times (during ageing). Then:

result at 1<sup>st</sup> point is:

- **“better”**, 2<sup>nd</sup> point could be “extended” (harsh conditions)
- **“worse”**, 2<sup>nd</sup> point could be “shortened” (lower  $T_{ThAg}$  = longer  $t_{ThAg}$ )

- Choose professional partners / suppliers (materials and services)

**Thank You for attention!**