SOTERIA PROJECT SPEAKER/COORDINATOR: C. ROBERTSON (CEA)

Objectives Expected Results Starting point, context & approach Work plan structure Consortium

Overall context



□ The nuclear energy safety issue stands to the frontline of public debate



<u>A priority</u> for regulators and nuclear power providers to continue operating existing NPPs beyond the originally anticipated time frame by **extending their service life**



<u>A need</u> to guarantee a continuous safe longterm operation of existing power plants, it is a sine qua non to get an improved understanding of the role of **ageing phenomena** in reactor components



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SOTERIA Starting point (I/II)

□ Ageing management key aspects:

- Identification of critical components subject to ageing (internals and RPV steels).
- Understanding the **main ageing mechanisms** affecting each critical component (**IASCC** and **fracture toughness** evolution)
- Use of operator's feedback towards improving the overall process
- □ From LONGLIFE (mainly experimental project) :
 - Microstructural and mechanical evolution data related to long-term irradiation exposure of RPV steels
 - Experimental observation of:
 - Flux effects on radiation-induced microstructural features → ion/neutron irradiation experiment transferability issue?
 - Data scattering in surveillance programs → origin of outliers on trend curve derivation?

→Understanding the observed phenomena: game-changing modelling developments





SOTERIA Starting point (II/II)

□ From PERFORM60 :

- Development of **multi-scale modelling tools** to predict RPV and internals radiation-induced evolution
- Set-up of an **integrated platform** whose preliminary version was assessed by **end-users** from nuclear industry field
- BUT remaining questions relative to LTO and in-service inspection issues:
 - Flux effects on radiation-induced evolutions not addressed
 - Bridging between models developed at different scales not complete
 - Limited comparison of mechanical models with experiments
 - IASCC issue not dealt with respect to operating conditions (chemical environment, load transients, GB influence...)

→To set smart experiments at appropriate scales to calibrate, support and validate the proposed models



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FP7 Project

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SOTERIA Overall aim



Improve the understanding and the prediction of **ageing phenomena** occurring in reactor pressure vessels and internal steels (internals)

Ensure a **safe longterm operation** of existing European nuclear power plants (NPPs) Translate this newly obtained understanding in reliable **tools and methods** for industrial stakeholders

Provide **guidelines** for political stakeholders and future nuclear **safety** policies on national and European level



SOTERIA specific objectives





The SOTERIA approach (I/II)



SOTERIA combines multi-scale modelling approach with smart experimental characterisations at corresponding scales





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The SOTERIA approach (II/II)



To start from an end-user perspective (end-user group has been arranged from the project start) to address operator-specific problems.
Set up of simulation-oriented experiments aiming to validate models at different scales:



Workplan structure







Expected results



Understanding of initial microstructure heterogeneity effects on fracture

A specific industry-adapted version of the modelling platform fro reactor safety margins

evaluation, including **guidelines** and user-friendly **interface** **Models** accounting for flux effect in support of ion/neutron emulation experiments

A modelling platform embedding improved ageing models for reactor structural components

A **database** collecting the experiments carried out in the project



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Final User-Group meeting 28th June, Tecnatom juline.vidal@edf.fr

Newsletter final issue.

he SOUERIA Consoriüne





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THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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