

### Proximity Measurement of Remote Tubes from within Fuel Channels of CANDU<sup>®</sup> Reactors

#### P. Bennett<sup>1,2</sup>, K. Faurschou<sup>1,2</sup>, R. Underhill<sup>1</sup>, J. Morelli<sup>2</sup>, <u>T.W. Krause<sup>1</sup></u>

- 1. Department of Physics and Space Science, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario
- 2. Department of Physics, Engineering Physics and Astronomy, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

NDT in Canada 2017 Conference, Quebec City, Quebec, June 6-8, 2017



## Outline



- Background
- Motivation
- Experimental setup
- Results
- Discussion
- Conclusion



# RMC·CMR Reactor Geometry











## **Reactor Geometry**





**Figure 3**. Quarter section of fuel channel with LISS and coils.



## **Reactor Geometry**







- Cannot have Pressure tube and Calandria tube contact; leads to hydrogen ingress and possible cracking.
- Cannot measure PT-CT gap near LISS nozzles; linear approximation is required in this area





# Motivation



- Proximity of LISS nozzles compromises PT to CT gap measurement up to ~80 mm along channel
- LISS-CT contact results in retubing
- Cost of optical inspections
  [2] on order of ~\$1 million
- Method could examine historical PT-CT gap scans to examine LISS approach to CT



channel with LISS and coils.



- Time harmonic magnetic fields generated by drive coil and sample are recorded by the receive coil [3]
- Changes in sensor response with position contains information about proximity and properties of nearby conduction materials











- Parameters that varied during scan may produce error in gap measurement and possibly hinder intended target accuracy [5]
- PT resistivity, probe liftoff, PT wall thickness









Impedance Plane



Peak voltage reponses for LISS -Figure 8. X and Y component voltages for the 4 kHz driving -0.2 frequency. Note the LISS - PT -0.4 movement at a fixed PT - CT gap (strips of points) is in the X -0.6 direction.

RMC • CMR



Impedance Plane



Peak voltage reponses for LISS -PT proximity at 8 kHz

Figure 9. X and Y component voltages for the 8 kHz driving frequency. Note the LISS - PT movement at a fixed PT - CT gap (strips of points) is in the X direction.

RMC • CMR

Foundation









## Results







# Analysis



**Figure 12.** Method predicts LISS - PT proximity out to 15 mm with  $\pm 0.3$ mm (2 $\sigma$ ) accuracy and out to 25 mm with  $\pm 0.9$ mm (2 $\sigma$ ) accuracy under variable gap conditions, but with PT resistivity, PT wall thickness, and probe liftoff held constant.





- EC measurements were only done for one nominal PT wall thickness and resistivity with probe at fixed lift-off.
- Examination of response to LISS-nozzle proximity under variation of PT wall thickness and resistivity, and probe lift off, as might occur under in-reactor conditions, is required to establish overall system accuracy.
- Method for calibration of response to LISS-nozzle proximity also needs to be developed.
- Method could be used to extract LISS-nozzle movement over time from historical PT CT gap scans.



Method predicts LISS - PT proximity out to 15 mm with ±0.3 mm (2σ) accuracy and out to 25 mm with ±0.9 mm (2σ) accuracy under varying gap, but with additional essential parameters held constant.





Work supported by University Network of Excellence in Nuclear Engineering (UNENE) and by the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada (NSERC).



### Proximity Measurement of Remote Tubes from within Fuel Channels of CANDU<sup>®</sup> Reactors

#### P. Bennett<sup>1,2</sup>, K. Faurschou<sup>1,2</sup>, R. Underhill<sup>1</sup>, J. Morelli<sup>2</sup>, <u>T.W. Krause<sup>1</sup></u>

- 1. Department of Physics and Space Science, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario
- 2. Department of Physics, Engineering Physics and Astronomy, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

#### June 2017

# References Curversity

[1] B. Rouben, "CANDU Design," 2017. [Online]. Available: http://www.nuceng.ca/br\_space/2015-01\_4p03\_6p03/learning\_modules/2\_CANDU\_Design.pdf. [Accessed: 01-Aug-2016].

[2] P.A. Rochefort, "CANDU® in-reactor quantitative visual-based inspection techniques," in *Proceedings of SPIE: Image Processing: Machine Vision Applications II*, 2009, vol. 7251, p. 725102.

[3] V. Cecco, G. Van Drunen, and F. L. Sharp, "Eddy Current Manual Volume 2 Laboratory Exercises and Demonstrations." Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River, Ontario, 1984.

[4] D. Desjardins, "ANALYTICAL MODELING FOR TRANSIENT PROBE RESPONSE IN EDDY CURRENT TESTING," Ph.D Thesis, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, 2015.

[5] S. Shokralla and T. W. Krause, "Methods for Evaluation of Accuracy with Multiple Essential Parameters for Eddy Current Measurement of Pressure Tube to Calandria Tube Gap in CANDU® Reactors," *CINDE J.*, vol. 35, no. 1, pp. 5–8, 2014.

[6] S. T. Craig, T. W. Krause, B. V. Luloff, and J. J. Schankula, "Eddy Current Measurement of Remote Tube Positions in CANDU® Reactors," in *16th World Conference on NDT*, 2004.

[7] T. R. Kim, S. M. Sohn, J. S. Lee, S. K. Lee, and J. P. Lee, "Ultrasonic measurement of gap between calandria tube and liquid injection shutdown system tube in PHWR," *Nucl. Eng. Des.*, vol. 207, no. 2, pp. 125–135, 2001.



### Proximity Measurement of Remote Tubes from within Fuel Channels of CANDU<sup>®</sup> Reactors

#### P. Bennett<sup>1,2</sup>, K. Faurschou<sup>1,2</sup>, R. Underhill<sup>1</sup>, J. Morelli<sup>2</sup>, <u>T.W. Krause<sup>1</sup></u>

- 1. Department of Physics and Space Science, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston, Ontario
- 2. Department of Physics, Engineering Physics and Astronomy, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

#### June 2017