

NDT of Highest Reliability Components

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- The basics of highest reliability NDT
- NDT in the avoidance of fracture demonstration
- Some examples



The Nuclear Safety Case

The nuclear safety case:

- 1. Identifies those structures and components that are important for nuclear safety
- Defines the role and importance (safety function) these have in maintaining nuclear safety - leads to classification
- Describes the measures that will be taken to assure their integrity through life

For NDT the safety case defines:

- The role of the NDT
- The reliability required from the NDT



Structural Integrity Safety Case

DESIGN (Normal & Upset Conditions)

Appropriate materials
Configuration
Fracture Mechanics
Environment
Hazards
Degradation

MANUFACTURE

Forgings, Welds, Castings
High quality
Mechanical Testing
Chemical measurements
Quality Assurance
NDT

COMMISSIONING

Pressure Test Confirming NDT

OPERATION

Operating Rules
Monitoring
ISI NDT
Repair

CONFIRM SAFETY FUNCTION OF THE COMPONENT CAN BE DELIVERED

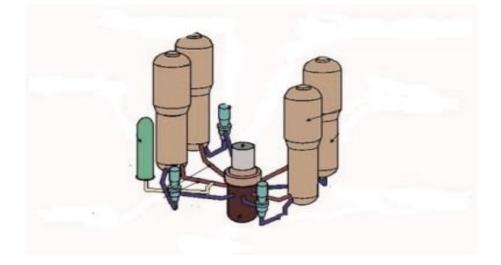


Highest reliability components

 Safety case claims for components and structures the likelihood of gross failure is so low it may be discounted, but if failure did occur the consequences would be extreme

Additional measures (beyond codes and standards) required to assure

the integrity (including NDT)

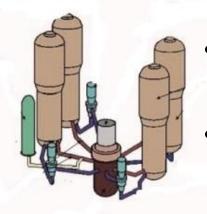




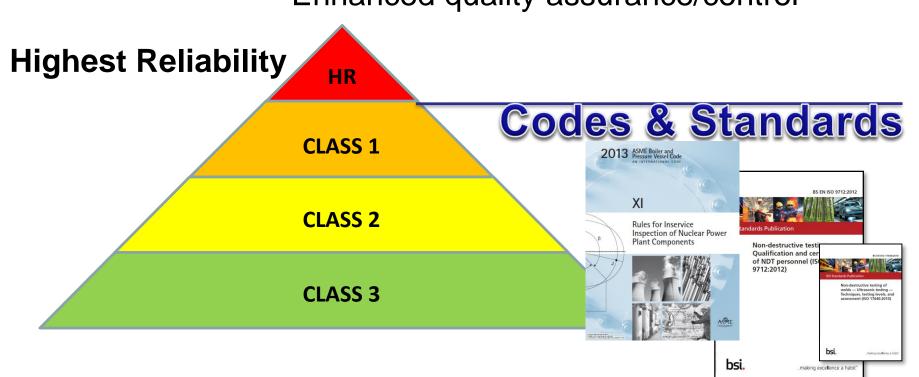
NDT of Highest Reliability Components

Engineering principles: integrity of metal components and structures: highest reliability components and structures		Safety case and assessment	EMC.1	
The safety case should be especially robust and the corresponding assessment suitably demanding, in order that a properly informed engineering judgement can be made that:				
(a) the metal component or structure is as defect-free as possible; and				
(b)	the metal component or structure is tolerant of defects.			

as defect-free as possible



- Objective based manufacturing NDT to meet specific safety case needs
- Design considerations for NDT: 'Design for inspectability'
- Qualified NDT performed in manufacture.
- Repeat NDT
- Enhanced quality assurance/control





Beyond Code NDT

- Objective based manufacturing NDT to meet specific safety case needs
 - Code specified techniques and sensitivities may not be sufficient
- Design considerations for NDT: 'Design for inspectability'
- Qualified NDT performed in manufacture.
 - procedures
 - personnel
- Repeat NDT
- Enhanced quality assurance/control

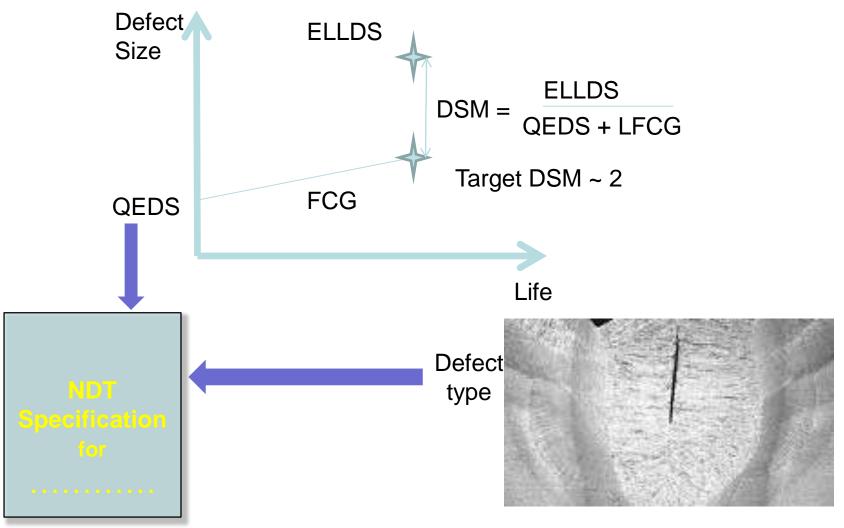


Basic principles for high reliability NDT

- Mature methods and techniques with a sound physical basis
 - Use of ultrasonic inspection over radiography
- Good margins
- Good inspection conditions
- Well constructed NDT procedures
- NDT training
- Attention to human factors
- Reporting and decision making



Avoidance of Fracture Demonstration

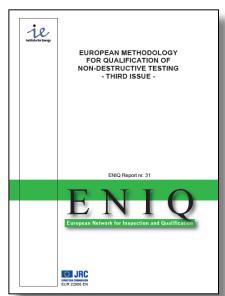


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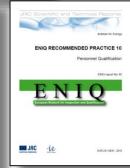
High Reliability NDT: Inspection Qualification

- The elements of the inspection qualification process that ONR is seeking are:
 - Objective Based
 - Pre-defined inspection objectives
 - Defect specification
 - Performance criteria
 - Procedure qualified using technical justification and practical trials
 - Personnel qualified against a specific NDT procedure using blind trials
- These elements are found in the ENIQ Methodology





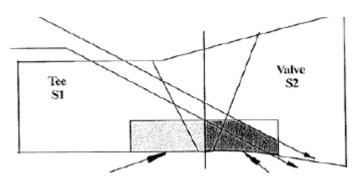






Design for inspectability

- Components designed to ASME III often cannot meet the ASME XI NDE requirements
 - Component geometry
 - Physical access
 - Materials (cast stainless steel)
- ASME Code Case N-711-1
 - Revision of inspection volume to consider degradation effects.





Design for inspectability

Engineering principles: integrity of metal components and structures: design	Providing for examination	EMC.8		
Geometry and access arrangements should have regard to the need for examination.				

Engineering principles: integrity of metal components and structures: manufacture and installation	Materials	EMC.13
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Materials employed in manufacture and installation should be shown to be suitable for the purpose of enabling an adequate design to be manufactured, operated, examined and maintained throughout the life of the facility.

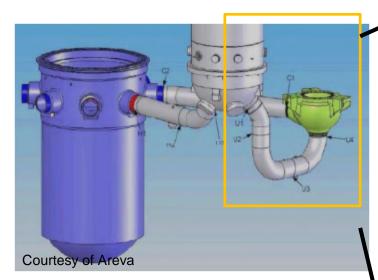
- Component design
 - Position of counterbores
 - Change of section
 - Materials
- Manufacture
 - Welding process
 - Surface preparation (machined)
 - Weld root removal
- Good man/machine access



ALARP Principles important here



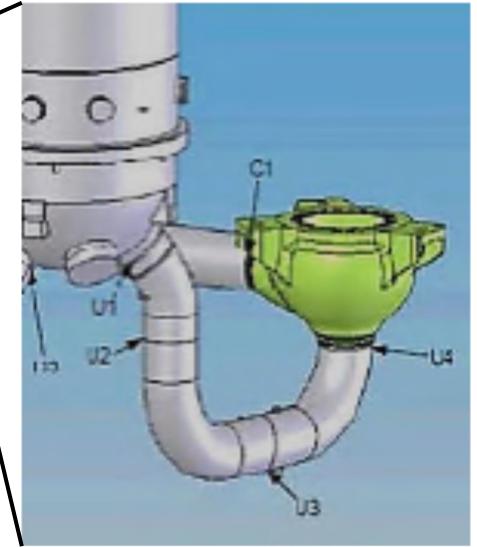
Design for inspectability



Initial design not optimised for ultrasonic Inspection.

Design modified to provide a 250mm straight section on the ends of the bends.

UK EPR Main Coolant Lines





Doel 3/Tihange 2 Hydrogen Flakes

- Around 10,000 defects identified in the RPV forgings in 2012, understood to be present at manufacture.
- Significant NDT failure applying ASME based procedures – difficult to establish the root cause.
- The Sizewell B RPV forgings were subject to several qualified mechanised inspections.
- EDF were able to provide good evidence that hydrogen flakes were not present in Sizewell B RPV



Courtesy of EDF



Conclusions

- Licensee's safety cases are the basis of defining the NDT requirements for nuclear safety and the associated reliability
- Codes and standards are generally not sufficient for providing the reliability for 'Highest Reliability' components and structures
- Design for inspectability is important for new build



Thank you