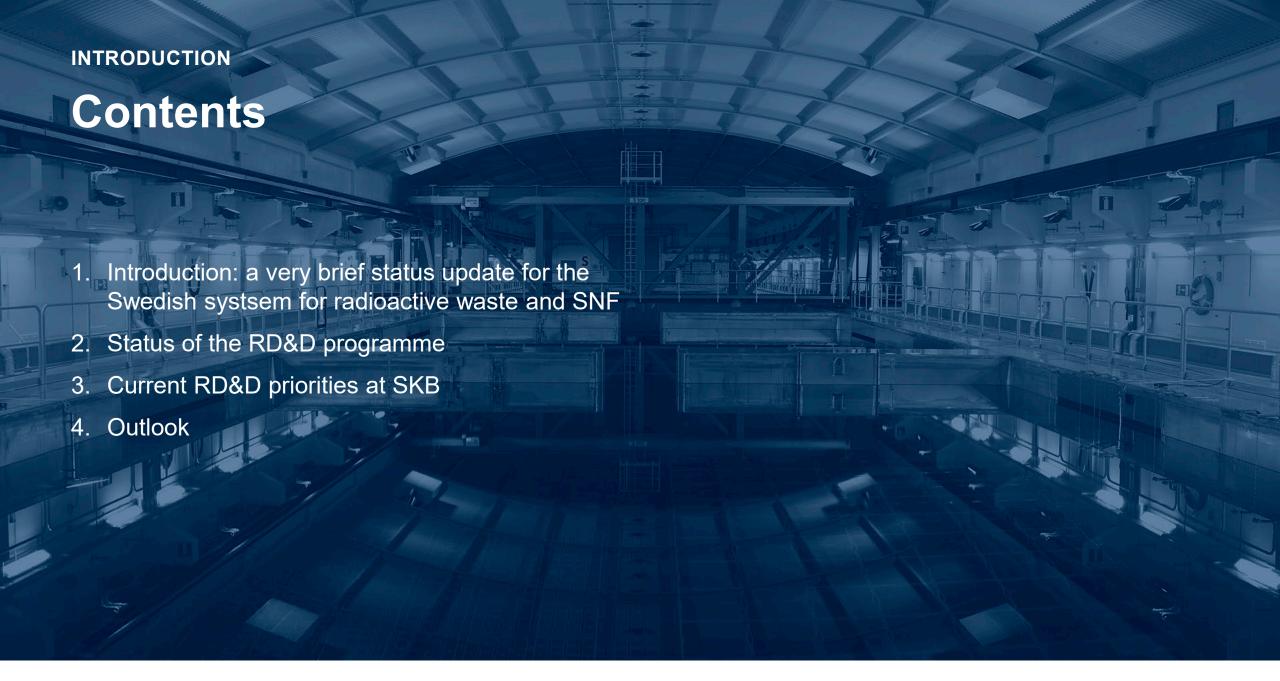
## SKB's RD&D priorities in the preconstruction and construction phases

IGD-TP Exchange Forum – Prague 2025

Anni Fritzell – Post-closure safety





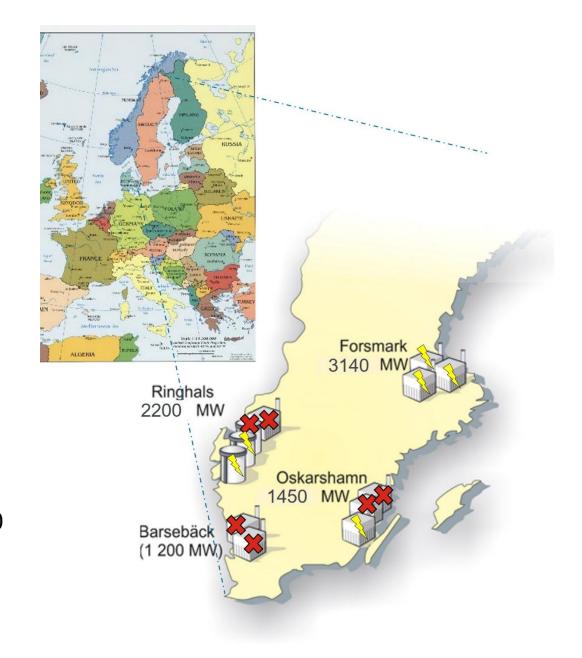
#### INTRODUCTION

# Nuclear power in Sweden – the basis for SKB's programme

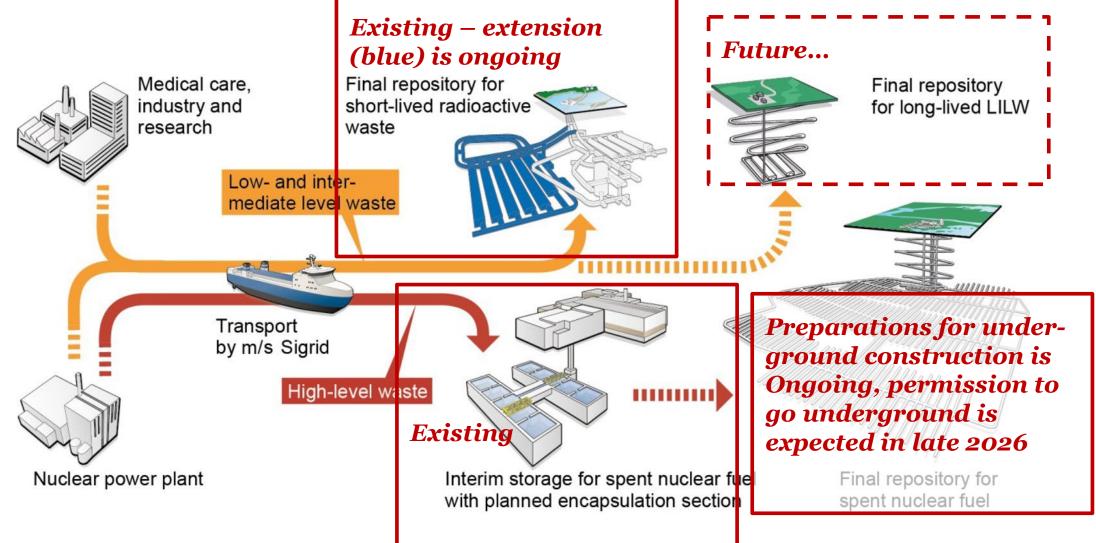
Power generation from nuclear today: 7 GWe, ~ 40 % of Sweden's electricity demand

SKB's facilities shall accommodate waste and spent fuel from the current nuclear fuel program:

- 6 operating \( \) reactor units at 3 sites
- 6 shut down**≭** reactors undergoing decommissioning
- Operation started between 1972 and 1985
- Remaining 6 reactors will operate until mid 2040's (60 years of planned operation)



## SKB's system





## The goal for SKB's RD&D programme



To give a design basis for continued development and optimisation of the technical solutions and the safe operation of disposal facilities

#### **Development and demonstration**

The goal is *firstly* to develop a reference configuration for the repository design and production,

and secondly to implement and optimise it.

## **RD&D Programme status**

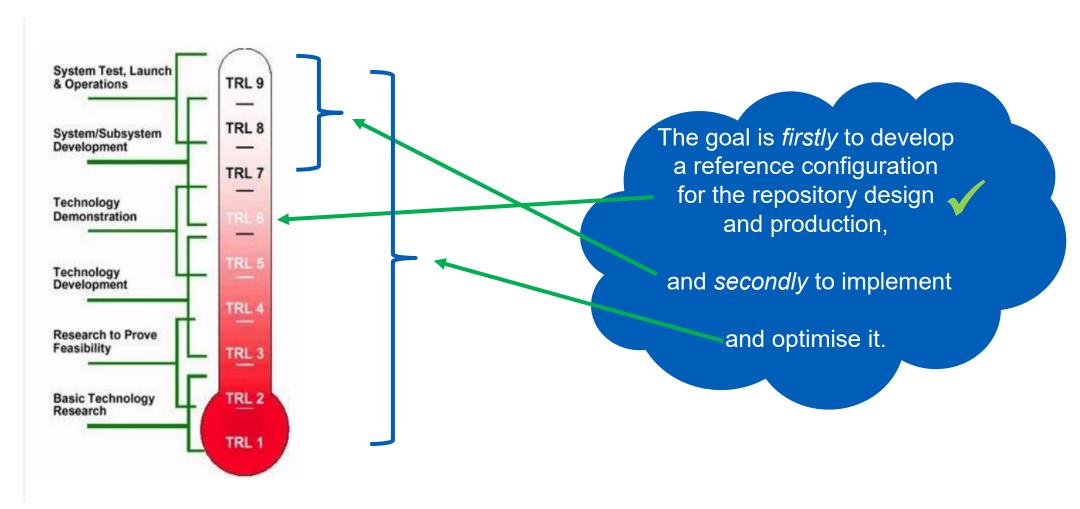
Research programme status:

SKB has already the knowledge and understanding of the site to assess post closure safety. Also a reference design of the repository facilities exists. The remaining research is aimed at minimizing uncertainties and choosing the best method for an efficient safety assessment. There are no "show stoppers" left.

The goal is to provide the knowledge needed to assess post-closure safety

...and to give a design basis for continued development and optimisation of the technical solutions and the safe operation of disposal facilities

## **Development and demonstration**

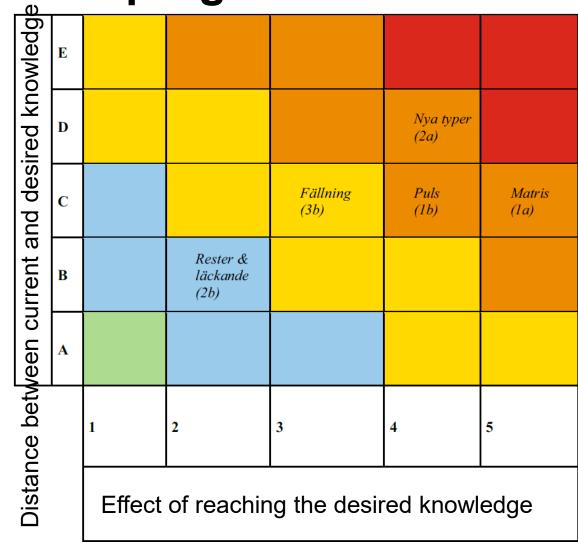




Prioritized topics in the research programme

Ongoing research priorities of SKB: The ones we need for the upcoming safety analysis projects – implementation of the knowledge gained since the last safety analysis reports for SFK and SFR.

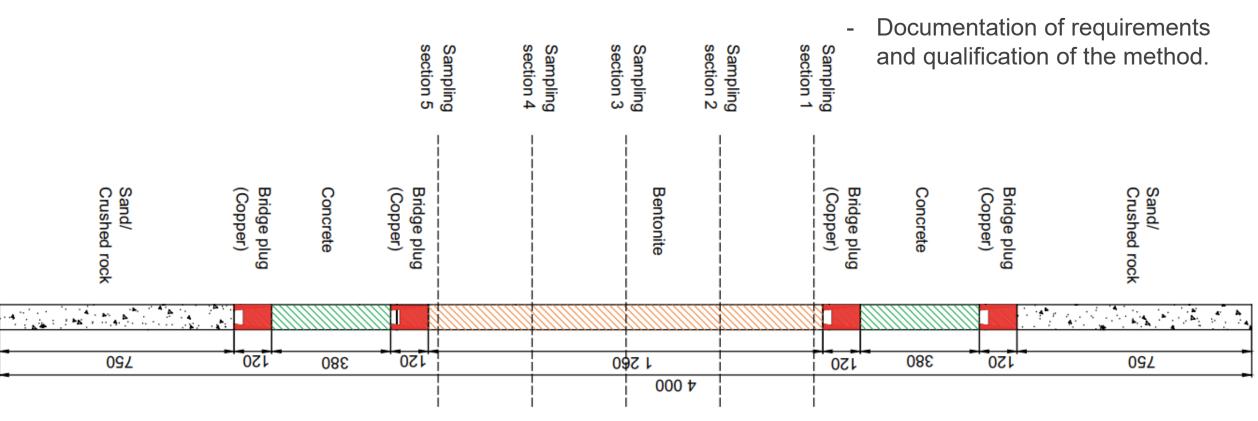
- Fuel matrix dissolution modelling
- Bitumen swelling in contact with water
- Stress corrosion cracking of copper in the presence of sulfide
- Sulfide formation and sulfide transport in bentonite
- Colloid formation/erosion model development
- Chemical processes in concrete
- Project "Joint design basis", collaboration with Posiva. Documentation of the background and justification of requirements from post-closure safety.



## Ongoing development priorities

#### Implementation incl. optimisation:

Borehole closure – to be used in 2026



The method was developed to TRL6 in 2018 (see figure). Recent development has involved

- Simplification of the design (fewer components: no concrete)
- Simplification of installation process (optimising the copper expander component)

## Ongoing development priorities

#### **Optimisation:**

#### New design of the canister insert (next slide)

Advanced project, decision-making documentation being prepared.

#### **Granular backfilling**

- –Safety assessment and other assessment completed. Specification of design and methods for manufacturing, etc. remains.
- -Backfilling largest now existing difference between Posiva's and SKB's concept.

#### Changed manufacturing of copper tubes (longitudinal welding of pipe halves)

- -Wider supplier base for the components (copper plates)
- -Joint development project with Posiva, recently started

## New canister insert – Design

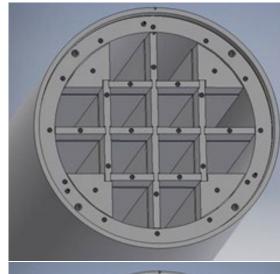
A robust, simple and cost-efficient insert design

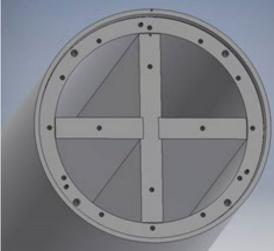
The design is based on the requirements with respect to the isostatic loads and fuel characteristics

- An outer shell Steel tube, steel base and lid: Primary load-bearing function
- An internal independent framework Steel plates: Prevent criticality and contribute to mechanical strength

Proven material – Manufacturing according to harmonised product standards

- Steel tube P355NH
- Steel lid/base P355GH+N
- Framework S355J2+N





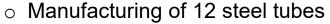
### **New canister insert – Demonstration**

#### Verification of design

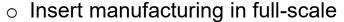
Post-closure safety report TR-25-05

- Radiation effects
- Thermal and hydrological effects
- Radiolysis
- SCC, embrittlement, ageing
- Criticality
- Mechanical loads Design analysis
  - Isostatic loads
  - Shear loads
  - Asymmetric loads
  - Probabilistic analysis of isostatic loads
  - Isostatic pressure test BWR+PWR

## Demonstration of manufacturing



- Extensive testing
- Statistic capability analysis



3 BWR + 3 PWR inserts





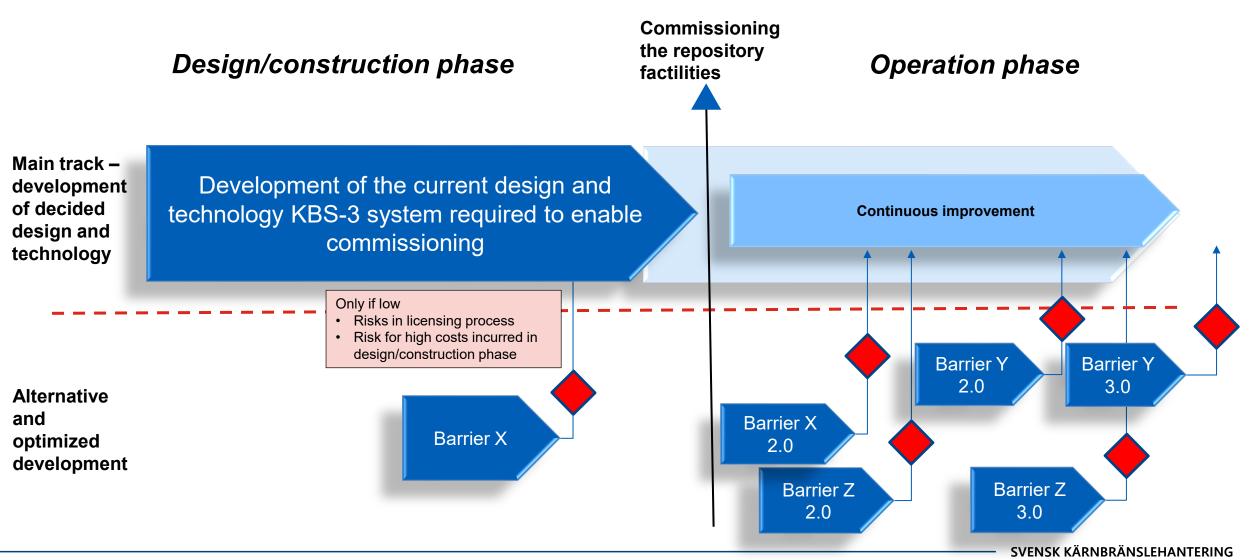






#### **OUTLOOK**

## Prioritizing changes and optimizations



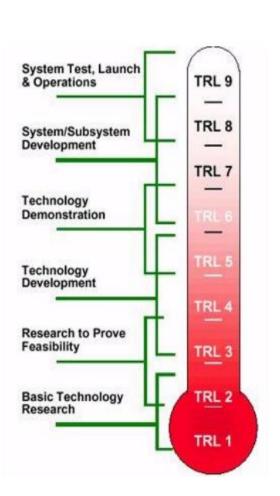
2025-10-03



skb.se

#### **EXTRA MATERIAL**

SKBs implementation of the TRL scale



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	TRL	Development phase	Main question
	9	Operation	Has the construction and test operation been carried out according to requirements and expectations?
	8	Validation period	Are the production and measurement processes qualified for construction and operation?
	7	Technology realization	Are the methods/systems integrated and accepted <u>on site</u> ? (Site Acceptance Test)
	6	Reference design	Has the concept solution been evaluated sufficiently well in a <u>realistic</u> <u>environment and at full scale</u> ?
	5	Demonstrated technical feasibility	Has the concept solution been evaluated in a <u>relevant environment and adapted</u> <u>scale</u> ?
	4	Acceptable analysis and simulation	Have early concepts of individual components been simulated or tested in a <a href="mailto:laboratory environment">laboratory environment</a> ?
	3	Specification of requirements and functionality	Has the concept been investigated in a <u>simulated environment</u> (e.g. early safety evaluation) or in a laboratory environment?
	2	Concept proposal	Have design concepts (or process concepts and equipment needs) been identified?
	1	Preparation of idea	Have basic functional needs and possible technical solutions been identified?