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Development of two step two stage Fission Gas Release Model and Verification of High Burn-up UO₂ Thermal Conductivity Models



Abstract

In the first part of this study, 2 stages – 2 steps fission gas release model is developed, especially for high burn-up prediction. The mechanistic model mathematically simulates the two steps diffusion processes, matrix diffusion and grain boundary diffusion along with the two steps burn-up enhancement factor. For the benchmarking of the model, popular in-pile data sets already used in FRAPCON-3 code are taken. It turns out that at least within the burn-up limitation of the data sets predictions of the fractional release are comparatively better agreement with those of in-pile experimental results.

In the second part, recent models and experimental results of UO_2 thermal conductivity are collected and reviewed since it is one of the most influencing factors on the high burn-up nuclear fuel performance. Then they are thoroughly analyzed for the benchmarking of the models with the in-pile data sets also used in FRAPCON-3 code.

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rate-limit step rate-limiting step . 25,000 MWd/MtU 2

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Speight

VS.

$$w \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial t} = w D_{gb}^{eff} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \right) - 2 D_{v}^{eff} \left(\frac{\partial C_{v}}{\partial R} \right)_{R=a}$$

: $C_{gb}(r,0) = 0$
: $C_{gb}(0,t) = finite$
 $C_{gb}(b,t) = 0$

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, $D_{gb}^{e\!f\!f}$ effective

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 $D_v^{e\! f\! f}$

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$$\left(\frac{a}{\alpha+a}\right)^2 \cong \alpha_0 e^{-Q_2/(RT+\beta Bu)}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \left(\frac{aD_{gb_0}^{eff}}{D_{v_0}^{eff}}\right)^2 \qquad Q_2 = -20$$

2

F

$$F = \frac{4}{\sqrt{\pi}} \exp\left(-\frac{Q_2}{RT + \beta Bu}\right) \left[\left(\frac{D_0}{a^2}\right) \exp\left(-\frac{Q_1}{RT}\right)t\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

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Bu Max(0,Burnup-25000)

25000 MWd/MtU

best-curve fitting

.

$$Q_{1} = 45,527$$

$$Q_{2} = 5,577$$

$$\alpha_{0} = 1.8174$$

$$\left(\frac{D_{0}}{a^{2}}\right) = 0.00856$$

$$= 0.9$$







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ANS5.4 . 2.4

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F

$$C_{\nu}(R,t) = \beta t \left[1 - 4 \left(\frac{a}{R} \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ i^{2} \cdot erfc \left(\frac{(2n+1)a-R}{2\sqrt{D_{\nu}^{eff}t}} \right) - i^{2} \cdot erfc \left(\frac{(2n+1)a+R}{2\sqrt{D_{\nu}^{eff}t}} \right) \right\} \right]$$
$$- \frac{2\pi D_{\nu}^{eff}}{aR} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \cdot n \cdot \sin \left(\frac{n\pi R}{a} \right) \int_{0}^{t} \exp \left(\frac{D_{\nu}^{eff}n^{2}\pi^{2}(\lambda-t)}{a^{2}} \right) \phi(\lambda) d\lambda$$
$$w \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial t} = w D_{gb}^{eff} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \right) - 2 D_{\nu}^{eff} \left(\frac{\partial C_{\nu}}{\partial R} \right)_{R=a}$$
$$C_{\nu}(R,T) \quad C_{gb}(r,t) \qquad F$$
$$C_{gb}(r,t) \qquad 0 \quad 2 \uparrow \qquad .$$

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(factorized)

 $K = f_{1d} f_{1p} f_{2p} f_{3x} f_{4r} K_0 \quad (W / mK)$

$$f_{d}(\beta) = \left(\frac{1.09}{\beta^{3.265}} + \frac{0.0643}{\sqrt{\beta}}\sqrt{T}\right) \arctan\left\{\frac{1}{1.09/\beta^{3.265} + (0.0643/\sqrt{\beta})\sqrt{T}}\right]$$
$$, f_{1p}(p) :$$

$$\begin{split} f_{1r}(p) &= 1 + \left(\frac{0.019\beta}{3 - 0.019\beta}\right) \frac{1}{1 + \exp\{-(T - 1200)/100\}} \\ &\models \text{ Porosity Bubble} , f_{2p} : f_{2p} = \frac{1 - p}{1 + (1 - \sigma)p} \\ &\models \text{UO} , f_{3x} : f_{3x} = 1 \\ &\models \text{ Radiation damage} , f_{4r} : f_{4r} = 1 - \frac{0.2}{1 + \exp\{(T - 900)/80\}} \\ &, T \quad (\text{Kelvin}), \beta \quad (\%), p \quad \text{pore bubble} \quad \sigma \quad \text{pore shape factor} \\ \hline\hline FRAPCON-3 \quad radiation damage, burn-up, porosity \\ &\quad K = f_d f_p f_m f_r K_n \\ &\models , f_d : \\ f_d = \left(\frac{1.09}{B^{1285}} + \frac{0.0643}{\sqrt{B}}\sqrt{T}\right) \arctan\left\{\frac{1}{1.09/B^{1285}} + \frac{1}{(0.0643/\sqrt{B})\sqrt{T}}\right\} \\ &\models , f_p : \\ &\quad f_r = 1 + \left(\frac{0.019\beta}{3 - 0.019\beta}\right) \frac{1}{1 + \exp\{-(T - 1200)/100\}} \\ &\models \text{Perosity Bubble} , f_m : f_n = \frac{1 - p}{1 + (s - 1)p} \\ &\models \text{Radiation damage} , f_r : f_r = 1 - \frac{0.2}{1 + \exp\{(T - 900)/80\}} \\ &, T \quad (\text{Kelvin}), B \quad (\%), p \quad \text{pore bubble} \quad s \quad \text{pore shape factor} \\ \hline\hline \text{Halden} \quad (1997) \\ &\quad \text{Halden} \quad \text{Halden model} \quad 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad \text{Halden model} \quad 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad \text{Halden} \quad (1997) \\ &\quad \text{Halden} \quad \text{Halden model} \quad 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad \text{Halden} \quad (1997) \\ &\quad \text{Halden} \quad (1997) \\ &\quad \text{Halden} \quad \text{Halden model} \quad 2^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad \text{Halden} \quad (1997) \\ &\quad \text{Halden} \quad$$

$$K = \frac{1}{0.1148 + 0.0035B + 2.475 \times 10^{-4} (1 - 0.00333B)T} + 0.0132 \exp^{(-0.00188T)}$$
, T (), B (MWd/kgU).

 UO_2

 UO_2

, Ronchi

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95%

Fink (2000)

Fink가

 UO_2

phonon

lattice term

(transport)

$$K = \frac{100}{7.5408 + 17.692(T/1000) + 3.6142(T/1000)^2} + \frac{6400}{(T/1000)^{5/2}} \exp\left\{-\frac{16.35}{(T/1000)}\right\}$$

, T .





 UO_2

. UO_2

 UO_2

가

FRAPCON-3



3.2. BR-3 rod 111i5



3.3 Oconee rod 15309

가

가 가 50,000 MWd/MtU

30%~40%

3.2

가





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