

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

A study on the Effect of porosity and pore size distributions on the cyclic thermal shock behavior of UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ Pellets

*, *, *, *
*,

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ AZB 가 1700 /4hr
() 1673K 가
Ar gas 373K 20-25 가
. UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 가 ,
가 가 , pore 가
. 97.7 93.3% T.D UO₂-5wt%CeO₂
1400 30 , 1473 1073K
. , 1073K
92.6 95.8%T.D
UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 1473 473K

The cyclic thermal shock behavior of the UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ pellets were analysed in terms of porosity(density) and pore size distributions for UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ pellets by adding different amount of AZB poreformer to UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ and sintering at 1700 in reducing atmosphere for 4h. Cyclic thermal shock experiment and thermal conductivity measurements were simultaneously carried out by heating disc-shaped specimens up to 1073 K 1673 K and then cooling down to 343 K with Ar gas. The thermal conductivity

values derived from the cooling behavior of sintered pellets are well agreed with those obtained by laser flash method. The sintered pellets show that the thermal conductivity decrease with decrease density, and crack propagation and pore size increases by cyclic thermal shock. The thermal conductivity values of UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ pellets (97.7 ~ 93.3%T.D) with the bi-modal pore size distributions do not change at the temperature range of 1473 ~ 1073K for the 30 times of cyclic thermal shock, however, decreased in the range below 1073K. UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ pellets have a mono-modal pore size distribution and the large pore shows that the thermal conductivity slightly decreases with cyclic thermal shock at the temperature range of 1473 ~ 473K.

1.

UO₂ PuO₂ 가
 가
 [1 2], /
 가 /
 , UO₂
 가 K = (0.117 × 2.65 × 10⁻⁴T) + 2.14 × 10⁻³ × (T+273)³ (W/m) [3]

가 ,
 (, ,
 , 가) , UO₂

UO₂ PuO₂ 가 UO₂ 가
 Pu [4]가
 가 ,

laser flash method

heat source heat sink

UO₂ PuO₂ CeO₂ 가 ,

2.

(1)

(가) (mono-modal pore size distribution) UO₂-5wt% CeO₂
UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 3.0wt%AZB 가 2 tubular mixing , continuous
attrition milling(20 /5) , 3 ton/cm² ,1700 4 H₂
93.7%T.D mono modal

. [1(a),(d)]

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 1.0wt%AZB 가 2 tubular mixing , continuous
attrition milling(20 /5) , 3 ton/cm² ,1700 4 H₂
95.5%T.D mono modal

. [1(b),(d)]

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 2 tubular mixing , continuous attrition milling(20
/5) , 3 ton/cm² ,1700 4 H₂
97.6%T.D mono modal . [

1(c),(d)]

() (bi-modal pore size distribution) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂
UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 1.5wt% AZB 가 2 tubular mixing , continuous
attrition milling(20 /5) , 38um AZB 1.5%
가 2 tubular mixing , 3 ton/cm² ,1700 4
H₂ 93.3%T.D bi-modal

. [2(a),(d)]

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 0.5wt% AZB 가 2 tubular mixing , continuous
attrition milling(20 /5) , 38um AZB 0.5%
가 2 tubular mixing , 3 ton/cm² ,1700 4
H₂ 95.4%T.D bi-modal

. [2(b),(d)]

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 2 tubular mixing , continuous attrition milling(20 /5) , 38um AZB 0.2% 가 2 tubular mixing , 3ton/cm² ,1700 4 H₂ 97.7%T.D bi-modal . [

2(c),(d)]

() (Large pore) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 2 tubular mixing , continuous attrition milling(20 /5) , 38um AZB 3.0% 가 2 tubular mixing , 3ton/cm² ,1700 8 H₂ 92.6%T.D large pore(10um , mono-modal)

. [3(a),(c)]

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 2 tubular mixing , continuous attrition milling(20 /5) , 38um AZB 1.0% 가 2 tubular mixing , 3ton/cm² ,1700 8 H₂ 95.8%T.D large pore(10um , mono-modal)

. [3(b),(c)]

AZB 가 UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ (water immersion) , (porosity%) . UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 1mm disk , sand paper (#600) [5]

(2) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ IDR UO₂ (O/U 2.00) reference sample J.H.Harding D.G Martin [6 8] [5] (K)

(3) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 93 97%T.D () UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ Cyclic thermal shock test furnace 1400 가 5000 cc/min N₂ Gas

(50)

[5]

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

93%T.D, 95%T.D 97%T.D mono-modal bi-modal

pore size distribution

UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 92.6%T.D, 95.8%T.D

modal pore size distribution 10um pore

3.

(1) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

4 1400 가 N₂ gas(5000

cc/min) 50 93.7~97.6%T.D

(mono-modal pore size distribution) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

(K)

mono-modal pore size distribution UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

Laser flash method

, mono-modal pore size distribution UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

473 ~ 1473K 가

(2) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

5 1400 가 N₂ gas(5000

cc/min) 50 93.3~97.7%T.D

(bi-modal pore size distribution) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

(K) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

4 mono-modal pore size distribution UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

, 473 ~ 1473K 가

가

473 ~ 1473K

(3) (Large pore) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

6 1400 가 N₂ gas(5000

cc/min) 50 92.6~95.8%T.D

(Large pore, 10um) UO₂-5wt%CeO₂

(K) UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2 4 5
 mono-modal pore size distribution bi-modal pore size distribution
 UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2 473 ~ 1473K
 , 95.8%T.D, UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2 가 92.6%T.D

(4) UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2
 7 93.7~97.6%T.D (mono-modal pore size
 distribution) UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2 Cyclic thermal shock test furnace
 1400 가 30 UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2
 5wt% CeO_2 1400 30 , 1473~ 873K
 , 773K

95.5%T.D UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2 1473~ 1173K
 , 1073K
 가 93.7%T.D UO_2 -5wt%
 CeO_2 1473~ 1373K
 , 1273K 가
 , 1173K

8 93.7%T.D~97.6%T.D UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2
 UO_2 -5wt%
 CeO_2 1400 30 ,
 가 가

9 93.7%T.D~97.6%T.D UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2
 93.7%T.D UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2 가

(5) UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2
 10 (bi-modal pore size distribution) 93.3~97.7%T.D
 UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2
 97.7%T.D UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2 1400 30
 , 1473~873K

, 773K 가
 95.4%T.D 93.3%T.D UO₂ -5wt%CeO₂
 1473~1173K
 , 1073K

(6) UO₂ -5wt%CeO₂
 11 (mono-modal pore size distribution & large
 pore, 10um) 92.6%T.D, 95.8%T.D UO₂ -5wt%CeO₂
 92.6%T.D,
 95.8%T.D UO₂ -5wt%CeO₂ 1400 30
 , 1473~473K

4.
 UO₂ -5wt%CeO₂ poreformer AZB 0.3, 0.5, 0.7, 1.0wt% 가 3
 ton/cm² , 1700 4 93%N₂+7%H₂ ,

(1) UO₂ -5wt% CeO₂
 laser flash method

(2) UO₂ -5wt%CeO₂ 가
 가 가 , pore 가
 (3) 97.6%T.D UO₂ - 5wt%CeO₂ 1400 30
 , 1473~873K
 , 773K

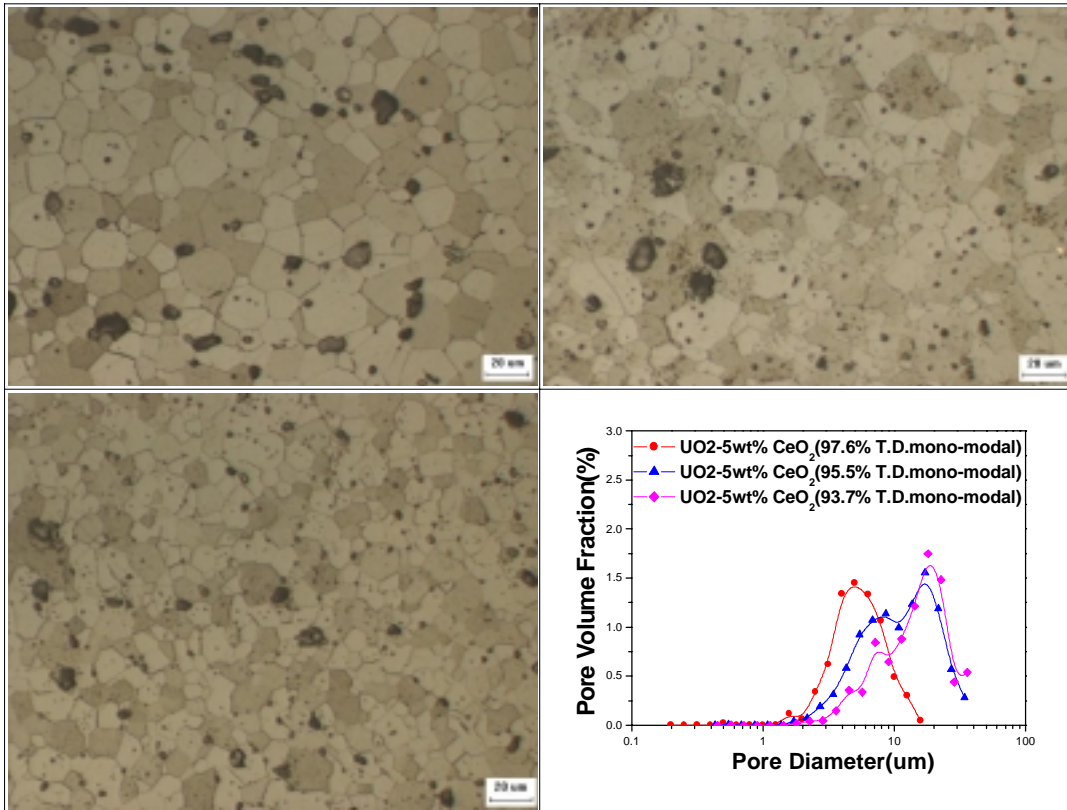
가 95.5%T.D UO₂ -5wt%CeO₂ 1473~1173K
 , 1073K
 가
 93.7%T.D UO₂ -5wt% CeO₂ 1473~1373K
 , 1273K
 가 , 1173K

- (4) 97.7%T.D UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ 1473~873K
, 773K
가 , 95.4%T.D 93.3%T.D UO₂-5wt%CeO₂
1473~1173K
, 1073K
- (5) 92.6%T.D, 95.8%T.D UO₂-5wt%CeO₂
1400 30 , 1473~473K

Acknowledgment

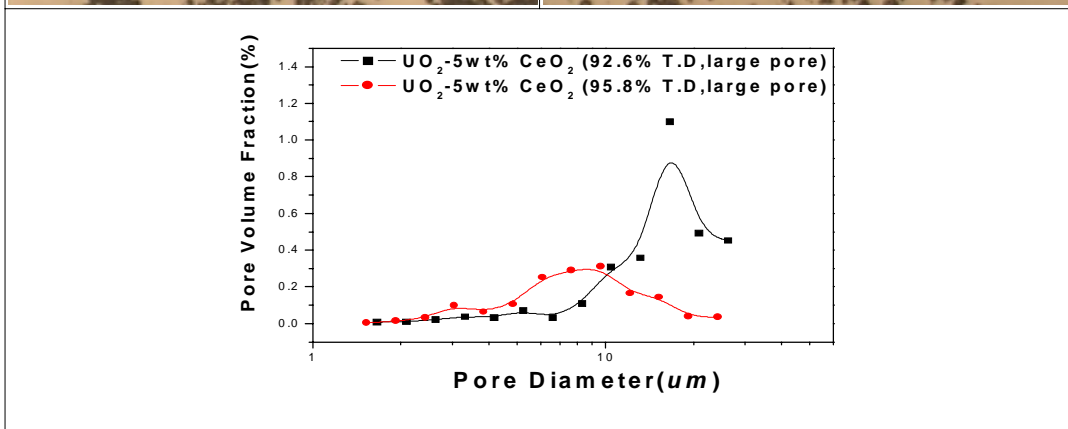
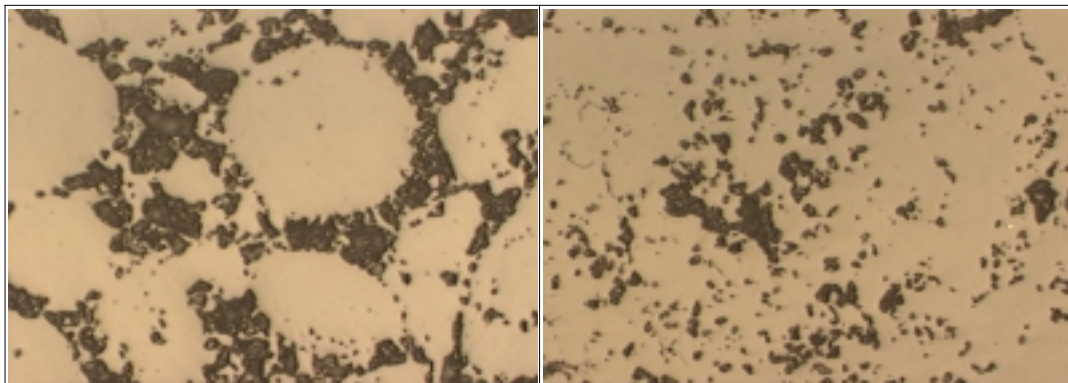
Reference

- [1] M. Oguma, Nucl. Eng. Des. 76 (1983) 35.
[2] M. Oguma, J. Nucl. Sci. Technol. 19 (1982) 1005.
[3] MATPRO-V09, TREE-NURGE-1005., (1976)
[4] S.H.Kim et al., Proceedings of the Korean Nuclear Society Spring Meeting vol. (1998), pp186-191.
[5] S.C. Lee, H.S. Kim and Y.W. Lee., Proceedings of Korean Nuclear Society Spring Meeting, May, (2002), pp264.
[6] J.H.Harding & D.G.Martin, J. Nucl, Mater. 166 (1989) 223-226
[7] Thermal Conductivity of Uranium Dioxide. Report of the panel on thermal conductivity of uranium dioxide held in Vienna, 1965. Technical report series no.59 (IAEA, Vienna, 1966)
[8] Yildiz Bayazitoglu & M. Necati Ozisik, " Element of Heat transer", McGraw-hill(1988)



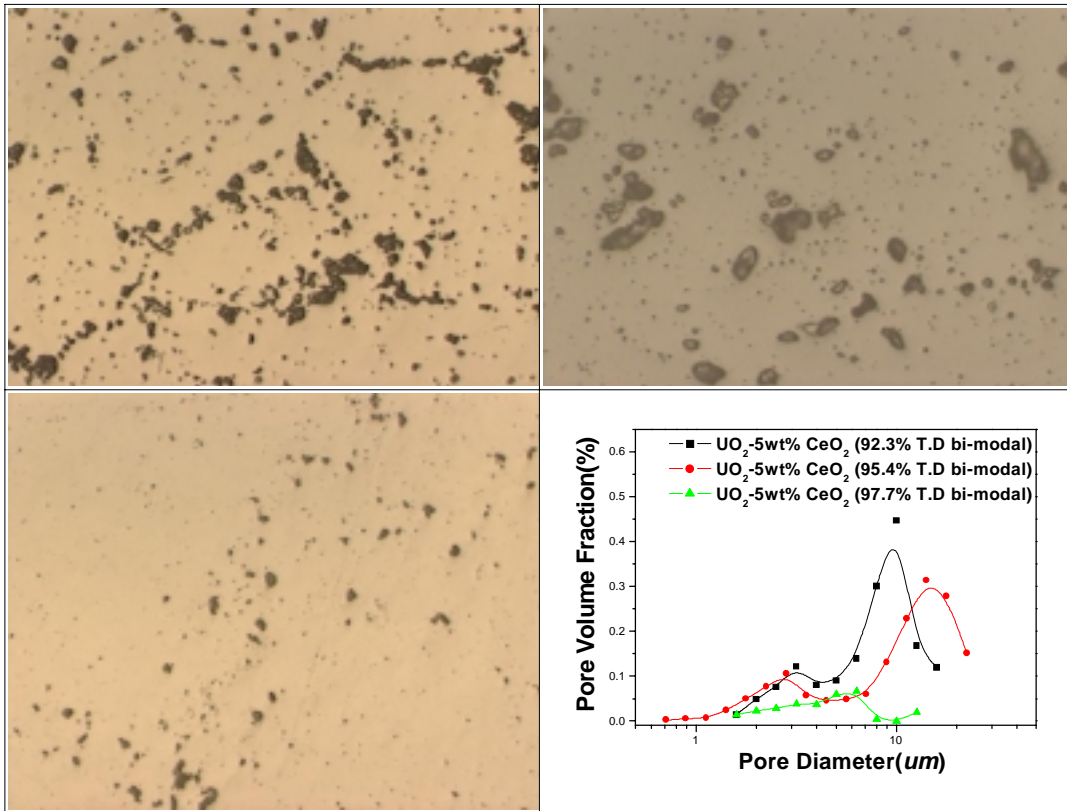
1. UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ () (500 , bar:20um)

(a) 93.7%T.D, (b) 95.5%T.D, (c) 97.6%T.D, (d) pore size distributions

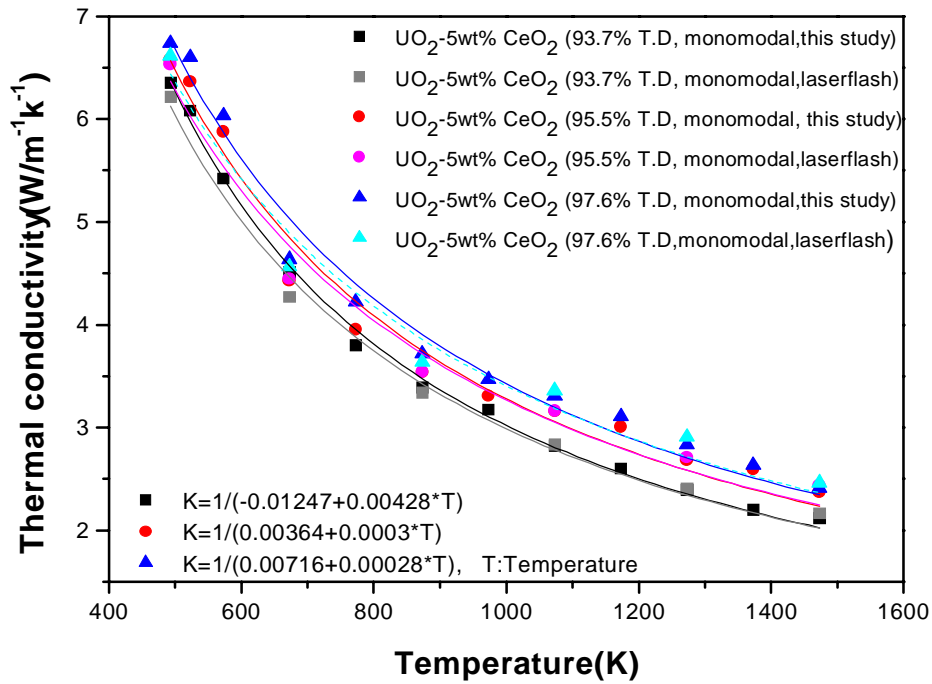


2. UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ () (500) (a) 92.3%T.D,

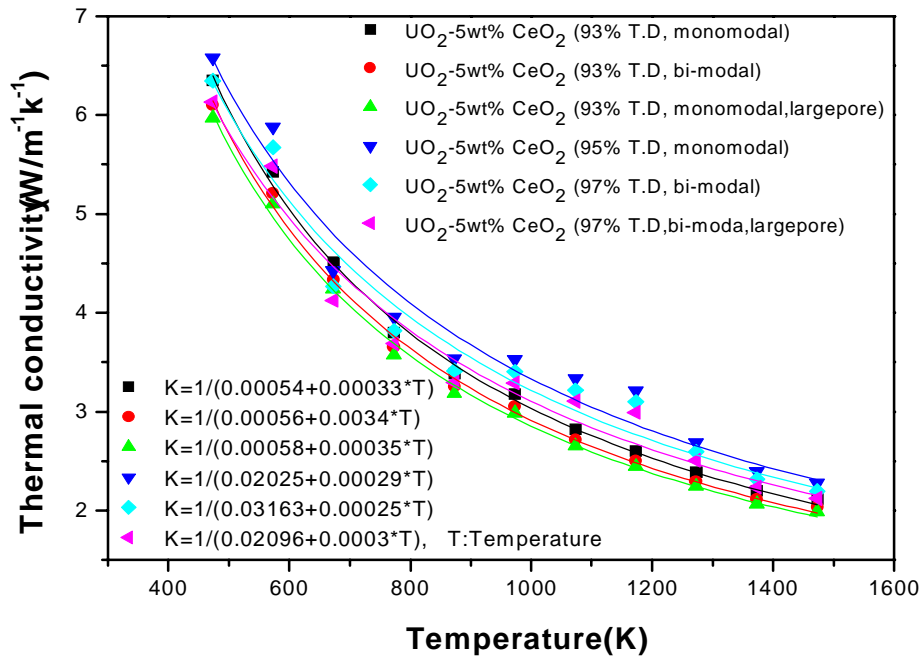
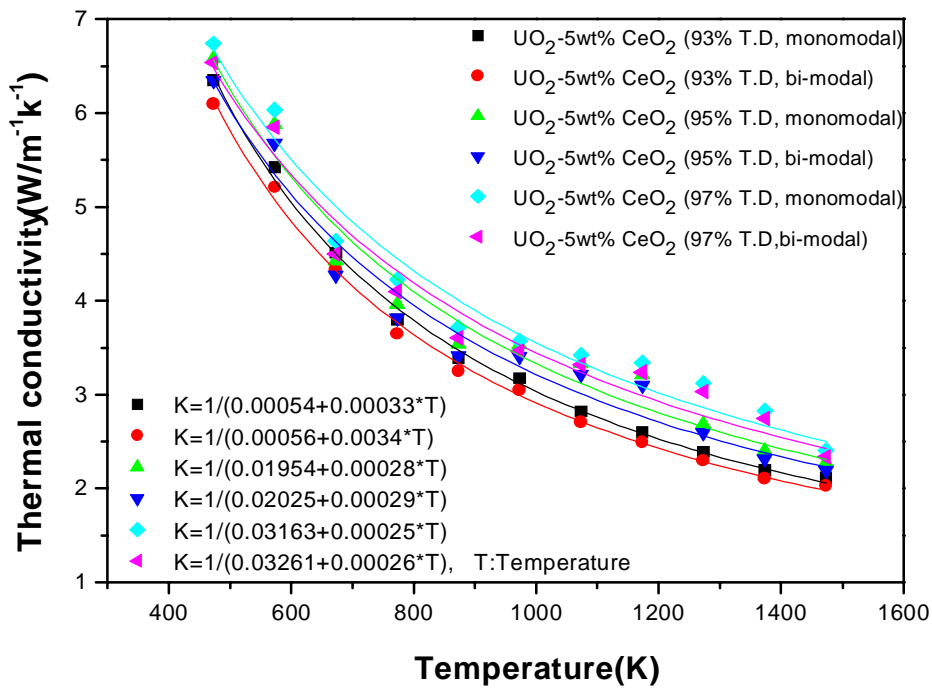
(b) 95.4%T.D, (c) 97.7%T.D, (d) pore size distributions

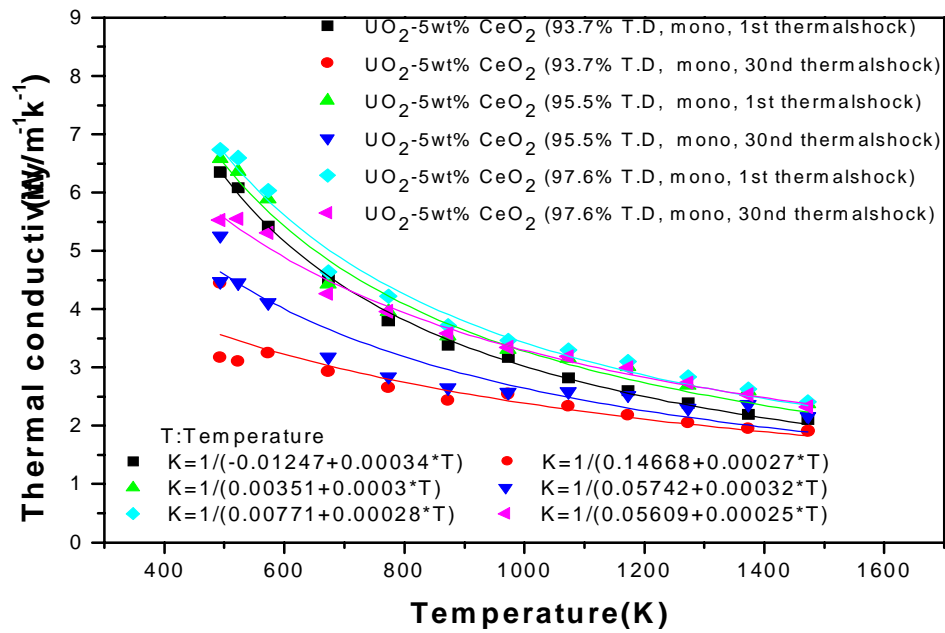


3. UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2 () (500)
 (a) 92.6%T.D, (b) 95.8%T.D, (c) pore size distributions

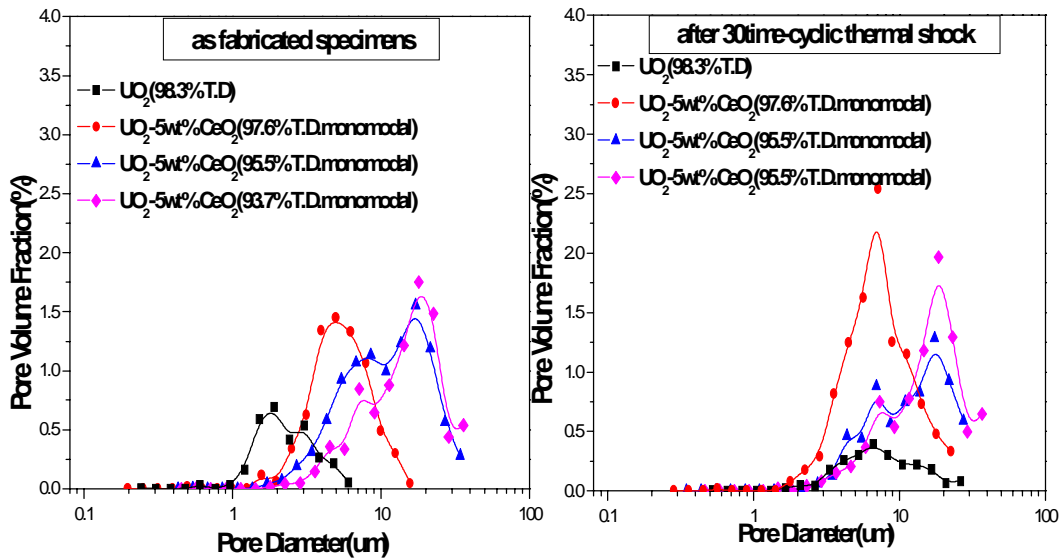


4. UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2

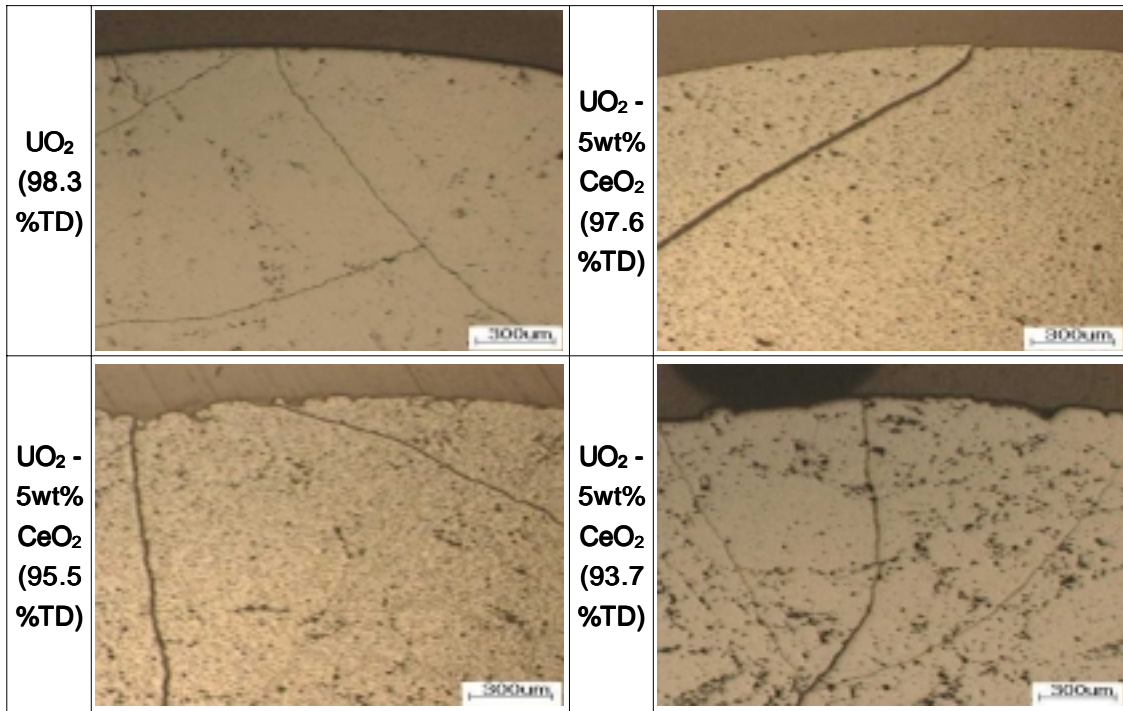




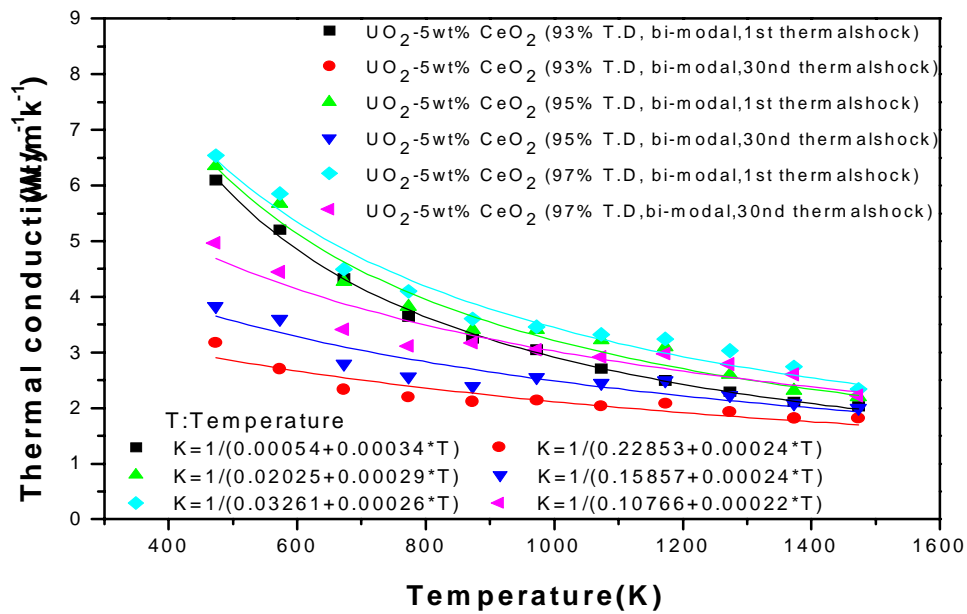
7. UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2



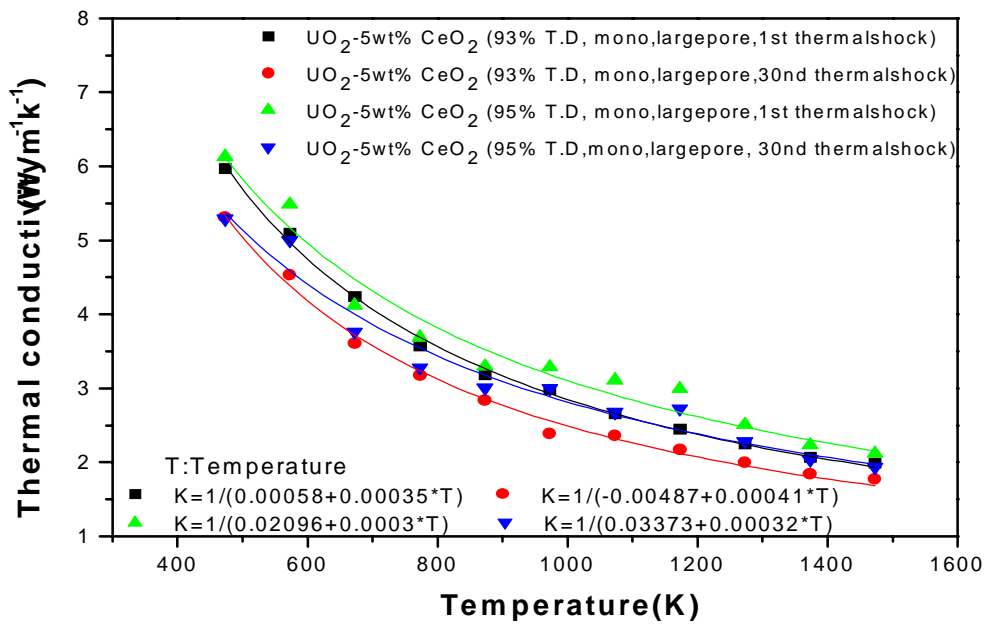
8. UO_2 -5wt% CeO_2



9. UO₂-5wt%CeO₂ (1400 ~ 30)



10. UO₂ -5wt%CeO₂



11. () $UO_2-5wt\%CeO_2$.