

가 UO₂+5wt%CeO₂

Pulverization Characteristics of UO₂+5wt%CeO₂ Pellets by using
Microwave Heating

, , , , , ,

150

가 UO₂+5wt%CeO₂ 300~800

(oxidation) , 가

. 가 400~500 가

, MO₂ 가 가 가

. 가 가 가

.

Abstract

The Isothermal oxidation experiments of UO₂+5wt%CeO₂ pellets were carried out in the temperature range between 300 and 800 in air atmosphere in order to study the pulverization behavior in microwave heating, and the results were analyzed and compared with those of the samples pulverized by using the conventional electrical heating. MO₂ pellets in the microwave was quickly oxidized in the temperature range between 400 and 500 , and the oxidation was found to be accelerated with increasing the flow rate of air. The average particle size of MO₂ powder pulverized in the microwave was increased with increasing oxidation temperature.

1.

가 (scrap) UO₂ UO₂
 . MO₂[(U, Ce)O₂] scrap 가
 (oxidation) MO₂ [1]. , scrap
 가 가
 가 가 가 가
 가 가 가 가
 UO₂
 (loss factor) 가
 [2]. 가 (가)
 가 (crucible), (insulator)
 가 (susceptor) 가 (applicator) [3].
 PuO₂ CeO₂ UO₂ 가
 MO₂(UO₂+5wt%CeO₂) 가
 flow rate 가 (가)

2.

2-1.

가 6KW
 2.45GHz (National Electronics YJ1600 model)
 가 가 (cavity) 가 (applicator) . 1
 가
 , 가 가 SiC ,
 가 (refracted wave) 가 gas 가
 (tube) 가 muffle furnace
 TGA .

2-2.

UO₂ CeO₂ 5wt% 가 UO₂
 BNFL(British Nuclear Fuel Ltd.) IDR(Integrated Dry Route)
 2.24μm 2.27m²/g O/U 2.13
 . CeO₂(Aldrich) 가 6.66μm , 99.9% .
 MO₂(UO₂+5wt%CeO₂) Turbula 2 ,
 attrition mill 2 , 4g zinc
 stearate가 3 ton/cm² , 1700 4
 H₂/N₂ . 가
 , ethanol . (water
 immersion) 10.48g/cm³(±0.03) . , linear
 intercept 8μm .

2-3.

가 MO₂
 (cavity) 가 (applicator)
 Ar 200cc/min 가
 10 /min 가 ,
 Ar (air) .
 (2~4 hours), (air) (100~500 cc/min) (300~800)
 가 가
 . Malvern [U.K.] MasterSizer/E
 , BET .

3.

가 MO₂(UO₂+5wt%CeO₂)
 (oxidation) 2 .
 가 400~500 가 ,
 MO₂ 가 .
 , 가 500 400
 . 가 UO₂ [4-6]
 , Peakall Antill [4]
 350~1000 500
 . MO₂ 200cc

가 300
 , 400~500
 가 300
 , 400 500 가 MO₂
 가 가 (M₃O₈)
 (average particle size) 4 가 가
 가 300 10μm 가
 가 가
 MO₂ 가 가 (specific surface
 area) 5 가 200~500
 cc/min
 , 100cc/min 500 3.2m²/g
 가 가 400 1.4m²/g
 500 1.0m²/g 가
 Iwasaki [7] UO₂
 가 400 MO₂
 6 가 가
 ,
 MO₂ 가 400 2 , 800
 50 2 7

[8]

OREOX(Oxidation and Reduction of Oxide fuel)

가

4.

가 MO₂
 , flow rate 가 (가)
 1. 가 400~500 가 ,
 MO₂ 가 가
 2. 가 가 가 , 가
 가

3.

가

가

Acknowledgement

- [1] C. Y. Jung, et al., Proceedings of the Korean Nuclear Society Spring meeting (1999)
- [2] C. E. Holcombe, Am. Ceram. Soc. Bull., 62(1983)1388
- [3] Committee on microwave " Microwave processing of materials" (1994)49 -58
- [4] K. A. Peakall and J.E. Antill, J. Nucl. Mater., 2[2](1960)194 -195
- [5] K. K. Bae, et at., J. Nucl. Mater., 209(1994)274 -279
- [6] R. C. Hoyt, et at., ESG -DOE -13276, Jul. 1979
- [7] M. Iwasaki, et al., J. Nucl. Sci. & Tech., 5[12](1968)652 -653
- [8] B. G. Kim et al., J. Kor. Ceram. Soc., 32[2](1995)471 -481

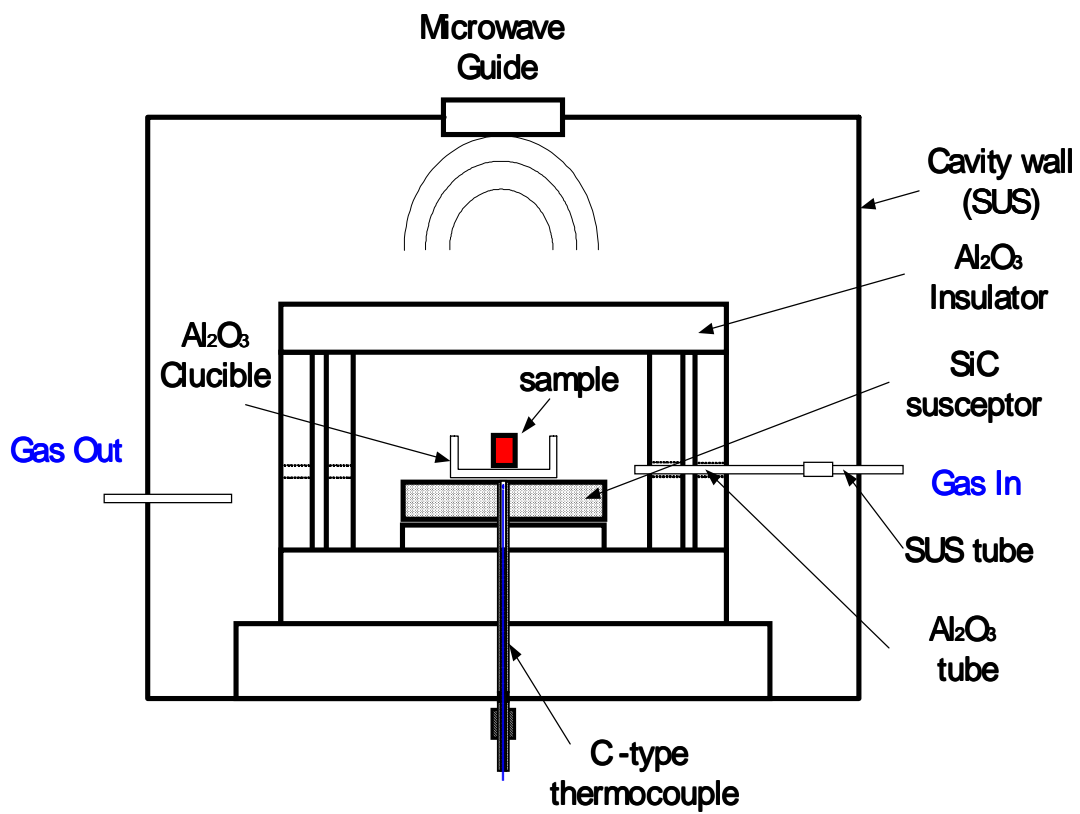


Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of multi-mode cavity used in pulverizing test.

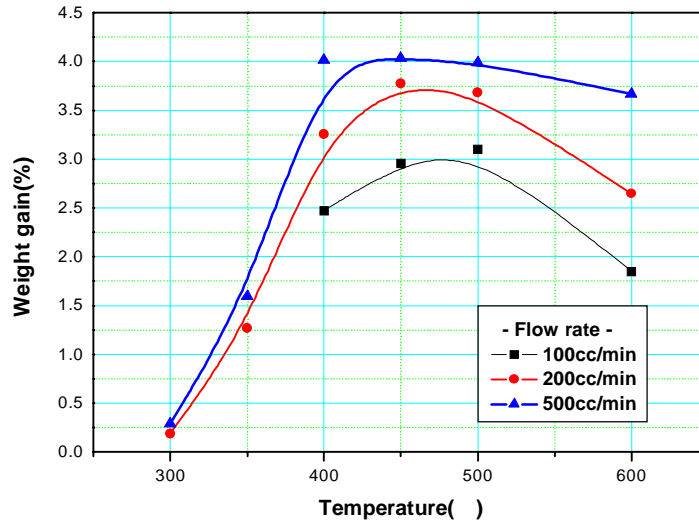


Fig. 2 Variation of weight gain(%) of MO_2 oxidized as a function of temperature with different flow rates for 2hours.

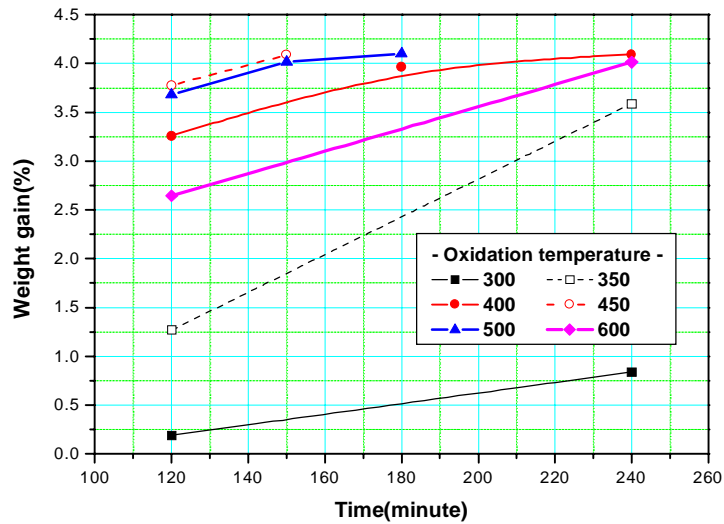


Fig. 3 Variation of weight gain(%) of MO_2 oxidized with oxidation time and temperature in air(200cc/min).

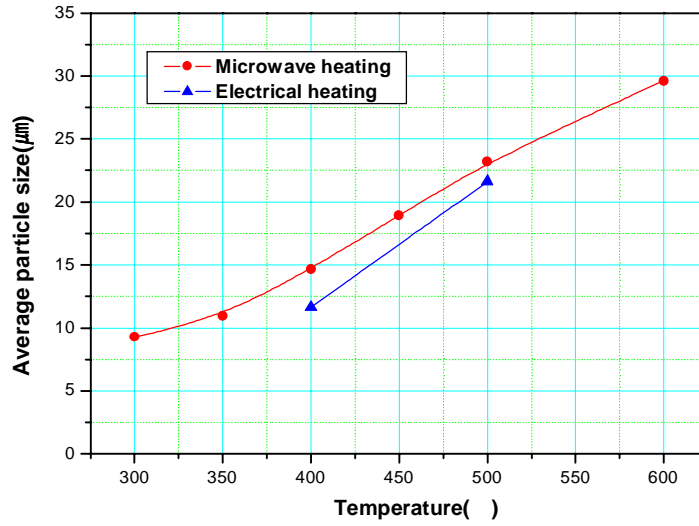


Fig. 4 Comparison of average particle size of MO_2 oxidized for 2hours in air(200cc/min) for different heating methods.

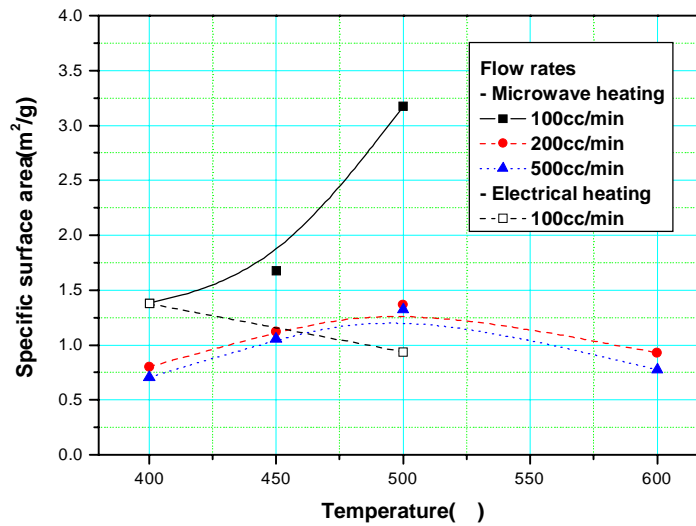
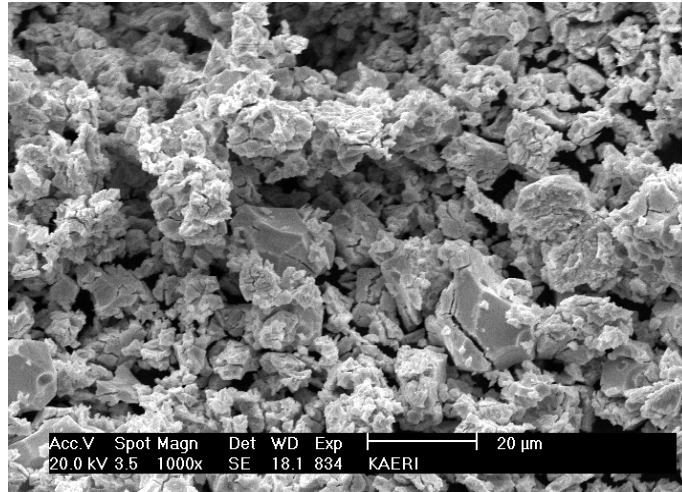
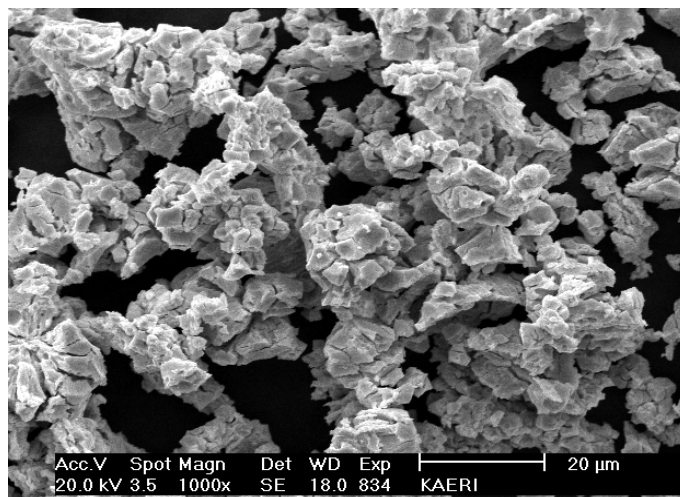


Fig. 5 Comparison of specific surface area of MO_2 oxidized for 2hours for different heating methods.



(a) Microwave heating



(b) Electrical heating(T,G)

Fig. 6 SEM photographs of MO₂ powder pulverized at 400 with two heating methods.

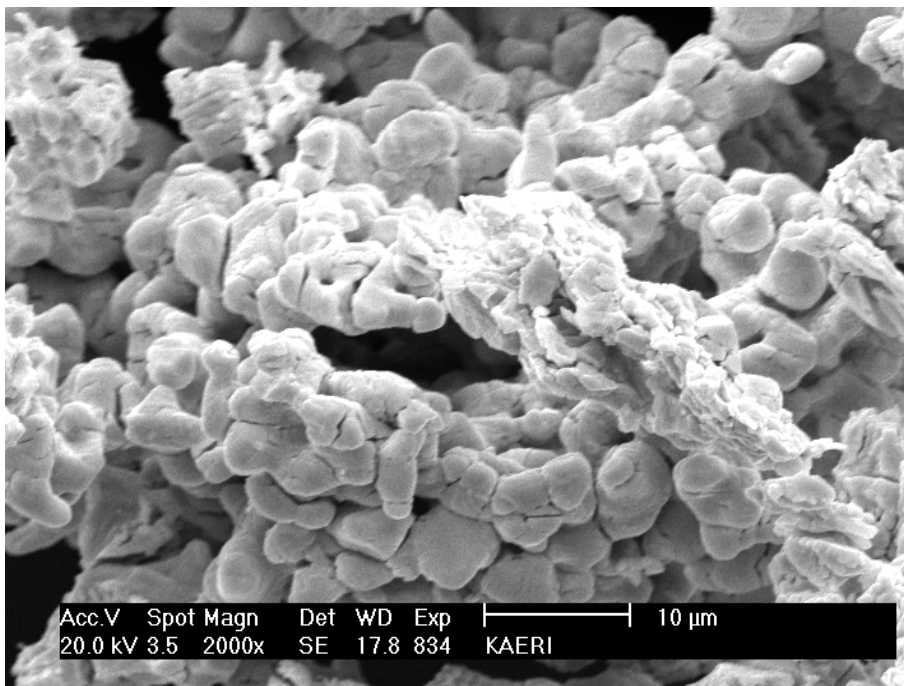


Fig. 7 SEM photographs of MO₂ powder oxidized at 400 °C and heat-treated at 800 °C by using microwave heating