

# An Analytical Model on Fission Gas Release for High Burn-up Nuclear Fuel

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NRC

FRAPCON3

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formulation

ANS5.4

rim effect

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## Abstract

Mechanistic diffusion models for high burn-up fission gas release prediction, including FRAPCON-3, have been thoroughly reviewed and examined in this study. Then, based on the review, an analytical model is developed which mathematically simulates the two step diffusion processes of fission gas release: matrix diffusion and grain boundary diffusion. Solution of the model depends on the ratio of the diffusivities in the both processes. It turns out that the model describes the high burn-up behavior of the fission gas release very well and predicts the exactly same release fraction as ANS5.4 model does when its diffusivity in the grain boundary goes to infinity. In the next step, this model will turn into a more comprehensive analytical model which take local high burn-up effect such as rim-effect and transient release into consideration.

## 1.

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2.

in-pile local temperature, local burn-up, time interval

ANS5.4 Booth [1]. [2,3].

$$F = 4\sqrt{\frac{t}{p}} - \frac{3}{2}t \quad \text{when } p^2t < 1$$

$$F = 1 - \frac{6}{t} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1}{(np)^4} [1 - \exp(-n^2 p^2 t)] \right\} \quad \text{when } p^2t > 1$$

,  $t = Dt/a^2 = D't$ ,  $D' = [(D_0/a^2) \exp(-Q/RT)] \times 100^{Bu/28000}$ ,  $Q : 72,300 \text{ cal/mol}$ ,  $R : 1.987 \text{ cal/mol} \cdot \text{K}$ ,  $D_0/a^2 : 0.61 \text{ sec}^{-1}$ , Bu

$$(Q) \quad 400 \quad 60,000 \text{ MWd/MTU}$$

$$D \quad a^2$$

NRC 가 ANS5.4 diffusivity

in-pile modified ANS5.4

[4].  $22.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ sec}$

$72,300 \text{ cal/mole}$   $49,700 \text{ cal/mole}$

1 . Speight [5]

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \mathbf{b} + D\nabla^2 C - gC + bm$$

$$\frac{\partial m}{\partial t} = gC - bm$$

C, m, g, b, D<sub>eff</sub>=bD/(b+g), Booth, perfect sink, N<sub>gb</sub>, C<sub>gb</sub>=bλN<sub>gb</sub>/2D,

$$F - bN_{gb} \cong F_0 \left( \frac{C_m - C_{gb}}{C_m} \right) = F_0 \{1 - (b + g)IN_{gb} / 2D\mathbf{b}t\}$$

$$C_m = b\mathbf{b}t / (b + g)$$

Turnbull [6] (perfect sink) 가 Speight 가

$$F = 4\sqrt{\frac{t}{p}} - \frac{3}{2}t + \frac{C_0 - C_{gb}}{bt} \left[ 6\sqrt{\frac{t}{p}} - 3t \right] \quad \text{when } p^2 t < 1$$

$$F = 1 - \frac{6}{bt} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{ba^2}{(np)^4} - \frac{C_0 - C_{gb}}{(np)^2} \right\} \{1 - \exp(-n^2 p^2 t)\} \quad \text{when } p^2 t > 1$$

$$C_0 = C_{gb} \quad \text{Booth}$$

Forsberg & Massih [7] Turnbull 가 (t)

$$\frac{\partial C(r,t)}{\partial t} = \hat{a}(t) + D\nabla^2 C(r,t) \quad IC: C(r,0) = C_0$$

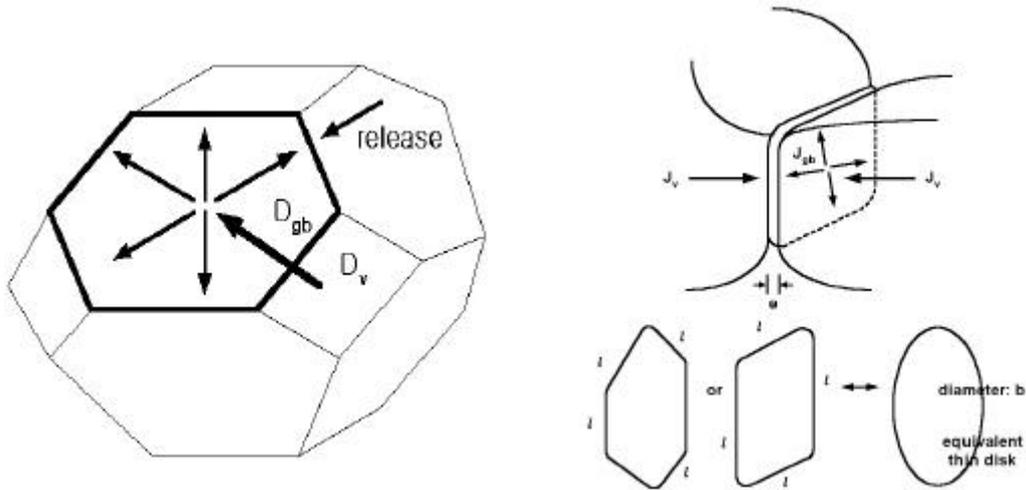
$$BC: C(a,t) = b(t)IN_{gb}(t)/2D(t) = C_{gb}, \quad \partial C/\partial t(0,t) = 0$$

Booth, Massih, F<sub>R</sub>, F<sub>R</sub>=fG<sub>s</sub>

, G<sub>s</sub> :  
f :

3.  
3.1 Formulation

Formulation



G.E: Two Simultaneous PDEs

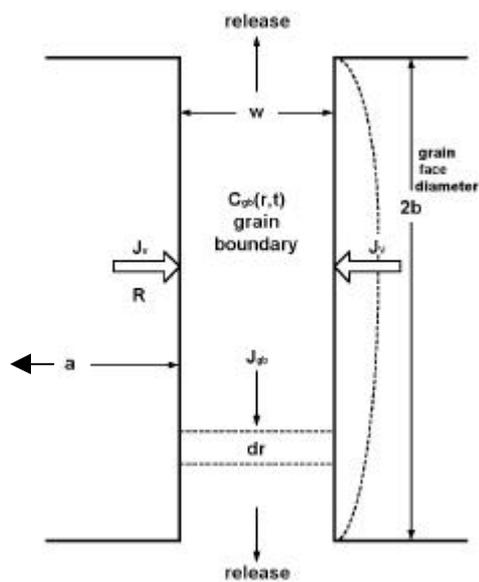
$$\frac{\partial C_v}{\partial t} = \mathbf{b} + D_v \nabla^2 C_v$$

I.C.:  $C_v(R, 0) = 0$   
 B.C.:  $C_v(0, t) = \text{finite}$   
 $C_v(a, t) = \bar{C}_{gb}(t)$

$$w \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial t} = w D_{gb} \nabla^2 C_{gb} - 2D_v \left( \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \right)_{R=a}$$

I.C. :  $C_{gb}(r, 0) = 0$   
 B.C.:  $C_{gb}(0, t) = \text{finite}$   
 $C_{gb}(b, t) = 0$

□ Governing (balance) equation in the grain boundary:



$$wD_{gb} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \right) - 2D_v \left( \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \right)_{R=a} = w \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial t}$$

Since  $D_v \left( \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \right)_{R=a}$  is a function of time,

let  $D_v \left( \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \right)_{R=a} = g(t)$  Then G.E. becomes

$$wD_{gb} \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \right) - 2g(t) = w \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial t} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{I.C.: } C_{gb}(r,0) = 0 \\ \text{B.C.: } C_{gb}(0,t) = \text{finite} \\ C_{gb}(b,t) = 0 \end{array}$$

Rewritten with appropriate constants,  $a = D_{gb}$  and  $k = -wD_{gb}/2$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{k} g(t) = \frac{1}{a} \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial t}$$

On applying Green's function to the G.E.

$$C_{gb}(r,t) = \frac{a}{k} \int_{t=0}^t dt \int_{r'=0}^b r' G(r,t|r',t) dr'$$

The desired Green's function is obtained:

$$G(r,t|r',t) = \frac{2}{b^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \exp[-\mathbf{a}b_m^2(t-t)] \frac{J_0(\mathbf{b}_m r)}{J_1^2(\mathbf{b}_m b)} J_0(\mathbf{b}_m r')$$

Therefore,

$$C_{gb}(r,t) = \frac{2a}{kb^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \exp[-\mathbf{a}b_m^2 t] \frac{J_0(\mathbf{b}_m r)}{J_1^2(\mathbf{b}_m b)} \int_{t=0}^t \exp[\mathbf{a}b_m^2 t] g(t) dt \int_{r'=0}^b r' J_0(\mathbf{b}_m r') dr'$$

Since,  $\int_0^b r' J_0(\mathbf{b}_m r') dr' = \frac{1}{\mathbf{b}_m} b J_1(\mathbf{b}_m b)$

$$\begin{aligned}
C_{gb}(r,t) &= \frac{2a}{kb} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \exp[-\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}_m^2 t] \frac{J_0(\mathbf{b}_m r)}{\mathbf{b}_m J_1(\mathbf{b}_m b)} \int_0^t \exp[\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}_m^2 t] g(t) dt \\
&= -\frac{4}{wb} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(\mathbf{b}_m r)}{\mathbf{b}_m J_1(\mathbf{b}_m b)} \int_0^t \exp[\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}_m^2 (t-t)] g(t) dt \\
&= -\frac{4}{wb} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_0(\mathbf{b}_m r)}{\mathbf{b}_m J_1(\mathbf{b}_m b)} \left\{ 1 - \mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}_m^2 t + \frac{\mathbf{a}^2 \mathbf{b}_m^4}{2!} t^2 - \frac{\mathbf{a}^3 \mathbf{b}_m^6}{3!} t^3 + \Lambda \right\} \int_0^t g(t) dt \\
&\cong \frac{-4J_0(\mathbf{b}_0 r)}{wb\mathbf{b}_0 J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 b)} \int_0^t g(t) dt = \frac{-4J_0(\mathbf{b}_0 r)}{wb\mathbf{b}_0 J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 b)} \int_0^t D_v \left( \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \right)_{R=a} dt
\end{aligned}$$

➤ Fission Gas Release Fraction  $\cong 4\mathbf{p} a^2 \int_0^t J_v|_{R=a} dt' / \frac{4}{3} \mathbf{p} a^3 \bar{C}_v(t)$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^t \exp(\mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}_m^2 (t-t)) g(t) dt &= \int_0^t \left\{ 1 + \mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}_m^2 (t-t) + \frac{\mathbf{a}^2 \mathbf{b}_m^4}{2!} (t-t)^2 + \frac{\mathbf{a}^3 \mathbf{b}_m^6}{3!} (t-t)^3 + \Lambda \right\} g(t) dt \\
&= \left\{ 1 - \mathbf{a}\mathbf{b}_m^2 t + \frac{\mathbf{a}^2 \mathbf{b}_m^4}{2!} t^2 - \frac{\mathbf{a}^3 \mathbf{b}_m^6}{3!} t^3 + \Lambda \right\} \int_0^t g(t) dt
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, FGR is defined in this approach

$$\text{FGR} \cong \frac{2\mathbf{p}bw \int_0^t J_{gb}|_{r=b} dt'}{\mathbf{p}b^2 w \bar{C}_{gb}(t)} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{p}b^2 w \bar{C}_{gb}(t)}{\frac{4}{3} \mathbf{p} a^3 \bar{C}_v(t)} = 2\mathbf{p}bw \int_0^t J_{gb}|_{r=a} dt' / \frac{4}{3} \mathbf{p} a^3 \bar{C}_v(t)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Since, } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \{J_0(\mathbf{b}_0 r)\} &= -\mathbf{b}_0 J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 r) \quad 2\mathbf{p}bw \int_0^t J_{gb} dt' = 2\mathbf{p}bw D_{gb} \int_0^t \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} dt' \\
&= 2\mathbf{p}bw D_{gb} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ -\frac{4J_0(\mathbf{b}_0 r)}{wb\mathbf{b}_0 J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 b)} \int_0^t \int_0^t g(t) dt dt' \right] \\
&= 8\mathbf{p} D_{gb} \int_0^t \int_0^t g(t) dt dt'
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore,  $\text{FGR} \cong 8\mathbf{p} D_{gb} \int_0^t \int_0^t J_v|_{R=a} dt dt' / \frac{4}{3} \mathbf{p} a^3 \bar{C}_v(t)$

➔ FGR in single step model:  $FGR \equiv 4\mathbf{p} a^2 \int_0^t J_v|_{R=a} dt' / \frac{4}{3} \mathbf{p} a^3 \bar{C}_v(t)$

In Quasi-Steady State

$$\frac{2\mathbf{p}bw J_{gb}|_{r=b}}{2\mathbf{p}b^2 J_v|_{R=a}} = \frac{wD_{gb}^{eff} \left. \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \right|_{r=b}}{bD_v^{eff} \left. \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \right|_{R=a}} \cong 1$$

Since  $C_{gb}(r,t) \cong -\frac{4J_0(\mathbf{b}_0 r)}{wb\mathbf{b}_0 J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 b)} \int_0^t g(t) dt$  and

$$\int r' J_0(\mathbf{b}_0 r') dr' = \frac{1}{\mathbf{b}_0} r J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 r) \text{ and } \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \{J_0(\mathbf{b}_0 r)\} = -\mathbf{b}_0 J_0(\mathbf{b}_0 r),$$

$$\bar{C}_{gb}(t) = \frac{2}{b^2} \int_0^b C_{gb}(r,t) r dr = -\frac{8}{wb^2 \mathbf{b}_0^2} \frac{J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 r)}{J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 b)} \Big|_{r=b} \int_0^t g(t) dt \text{ and}$$

$$w \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = \frac{4}{b} \frac{J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 r)}{J_1(\mathbf{b}_0 b)} \Big|_{r=b} \int_0^t g(t) dt$$

Hence,  $w \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = \frac{wb\mathbf{b}_0^2}{2} \bar{C}_{gb}(t)$

The Quasi-steady state relation can be rewritten:

$$wD_{gb}^{eff} \frac{\partial C_{gb}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=b} = \frac{wb\mathbf{b}_0^2 D_{gb}^{eff}}{2} \bar{C}_{gb}(t) = bD_{gb}^{eff} \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \Big|_{R=a}$$

Therefore,  $\bar{C}_{gb}(t) = \frac{2}{wb\mathbf{b}_0^2} \frac{D_v^{eff}}{D_{gb}^{eff}} \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \Big|_{R=a} \cong \mathbf{a} \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \Big|_{R=a}$  where,  $\mathbf{a} = \frac{D_v^{eff}}{wD_{gb}^{eff}}$

On returning to G.E., first kind B.C. at R=a must be replaced with third

kind B.C.:  $C_v(a,t) = \bar{C}_{gb}(t) = \mathbf{a} \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \Big|_{R=a}$

That is,

$$\mathbf{a} \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial R} \Big|_{r=a} - C_v(a, t) = 0$$

Finally, two stage diffusion F.G.R. model is obtained:

$$\frac{\partial C_v}{\partial t} = \mathbf{b} + D_v \nabla^2 C \quad \text{Where,} \quad \mathbf{b} = yF\&$$

$$\text{I.C.: } C_v(R, 0) = 0$$

$$\text{B.C.: } C_v(0, t) = \text{finite}$$

$$\mathbf{a} \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial r} \Big|_{R=a} - C_v(a, t) = 0$$

□ This model treats the boundary condition at  $R=a$  as a function of time in more conceptually-improved manner than F&M's approach.

□ When  $\alpha$  goes to zero, this model converts to original ANS5.4 model

### 3.2 SOLUTION OF NEW MODEL

P.I.E. F.G.R.

$$\frac{\partial C_v}{\partial t} = D_v^{eff} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} \right)$$

I.C.:  $C_v(R,0) = 0$   
 B.C.:  $C_v(0,t) = \text{finite}$

$$a \left. \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial r} \right|_{R=a} - C_v(a,t) = 0$$

Transformation  $\Downarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} h &= r/a \\ t &= D_v^{eff} t/a^2 \\ u &= \mathbf{h}(C/C_0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial h^2}$$

$u(\mathbf{h},0) = \mathbf{h}, \quad u(0,t) = 0$

$$a \left\{ \frac{1}{h} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial h} \right) - \frac{1}{h^2} u(\mathbf{h},t) \right\}_{h=1} - u(1,t)$$

$$= a \left( \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial r} \right)_{h=1} - 2u(1,t) = 0$$

Taking the Laplace transform,  $\tilde{u} = \int_0^\infty e^{-st} u(\mathbf{h},t) dt$  of the transformed G.E. and B.C.

$$s \tilde{u} - \mathbf{h} = \frac{d^2 \tilde{u}}{dh^2} \quad \text{with B.C.:} \quad \tilde{u}(0) = 0, \quad a \left( \frac{\partial \tilde{u}}{\partial h} \right)_{h=1} - 2\tilde{u}(1) = 0$$

General solution of  $\tilde{u}$  is

$$\tilde{u}(\mathbf{h}) = Ae^{\sqrt{s}\mathbf{h}} + B\sqrt{s}\mathbf{h} + \frac{\mathbf{h}}{s}$$

On applying the B.C

$$\tilde{u}(\mathbf{h}) = \frac{(2-\mathbf{a})}{s} \left\{ \frac{e^{\sqrt{s}\mathbf{h}} - e^{-\sqrt{s}\mathbf{h}}}{\mathbf{a}\sqrt{s}(e^{\sqrt{s}} + e^{-\sqrt{s}}) - 2(e^{\sqrt{s}} - e^{-\sqrt{s}})} \right\} + \frac{\mathbf{h}}{s}$$

The flux of gas atoms released from the surface of the equivalent sphere is

$$J = -D_v^{eff} \left( \frac{\partial C}{\partial r} \right)_{R=a}$$

The Laplace transform of this flux is

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{J} &= -\frac{D_v^{eff} C_0}{a} \left[ \left( \frac{d\tilde{u}}{d\mathbf{h}} \right)_{\mathbf{h}=1} - \tilde{u}(1) \right] \\ &= \frac{D_v^{eff} C_0}{a} \left[ \mathbf{a} - 2 \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{s}(e^{\sqrt{s}} + e^{-\sqrt{s}}) - (e^{\sqrt{s}} - e^{-\sqrt{s}})}{\mathbf{a}\sqrt{s}(e^{\sqrt{s}} + e^{-\sqrt{s}}) - 2(e^{\sqrt{s}} - e^{-\sqrt{s}})} \right\} \right] \\ &= \frac{D_v^{eff} C_0}{a} \left[ \mathbf{a} - 2 \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{s} - \tanh \sqrt{s}}{\mathbf{a}\sqrt{s} - 2 \tanh \sqrt{s}} \right\} \right] \end{aligned}$$

When  $\alpha$  is small, the Laplace transform variable  $s$  is large, then  $\tanh \sqrt{s}$  becomes unity. Therefore,

$$\tilde{J} = \frac{D_v^{eff} C_0}{a} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{a} - 2}{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{s} - 1}{s(\sqrt{s} - 2/\mathbf{a})} = \frac{D_v^{eff} C_0}{a} \cdot \frac{(2-\mathbf{a})}{2} \cdot \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} - \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{s} - 2/\mathbf{a}} - \frac{1}{s} \right\}$$

On taking the inverse transform

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \frac{(2-\mathbf{a})D_v^{eff} C_0}{2a} \left[ \frac{(1-\mathbf{a}/2)}{\sqrt{pt}} - \left(1 - \frac{\mathbf{a}}{2}\right) \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{pt}} - \frac{2}{\mathbf{a}} e^{4t/\mathbf{a}^2} \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{2}{\mathbf{a}} \sqrt{t} \right) \right\} - 1 \right] \\ &= \frac{(2-\mathbf{a})D_v^{eff} C_0}{2a} \left[ \frac{(2-\mathbf{a})}{\mathbf{a}} e^{\frac{4}{\mathbf{a}^2}t} \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{2}{\mathbf{a}} \sqrt{t} \right) - 1 \right] \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, FGR is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FGR} &\equiv \frac{4\mathbf{p} a^2 \int_0^t J dt'}{(4/3)\mathbf{p} a^3 C_0} = \frac{3}{aC_0} \int_0^t J dt' = \frac{3}{aC_0} \left( \frac{a^2}{D} \right) \int_0^t J dt' \\ &= \frac{3(2-\mathbf{a})}{2} \left[ \frac{2-\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{a}} \int_0^t e^{\frac{4}{a^2}t} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{2}{\mathbf{a}}\sqrt{t}\right) dt' - t \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \begin{aligned} &\int_0^t e^{\frac{4}{a^2}t} \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{2}{\mathbf{a}}\sqrt{t}\right) dt' \\ &\quad \text{Let } \frac{2}{\mathbf{a}}\sqrt{t} = z \leftrightarrow dt = \frac{\mathbf{a}^2}{2} z dz \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{a}^2}{2} \int_0^z z e^{z^2} \operatorname{erfc}(z) dz' \\ &\quad z e^{z^2} \operatorname{erfc}(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mathbf{p}}} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2z^2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2z^2} - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2z^2} + \Lambda \right) \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{a}^2}{2\sqrt{\mathbf{p}}} \left\{ z + \frac{1}{2z} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{8z^5} - \Lambda \right\} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{3(2-\mathbf{a})}{2} \left[ \frac{2-\mathbf{a}}{\mathbf{a}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{a}^2}{2\sqrt{\mathbf{p}}} \left\{ \frac{2}{\mathbf{a}} t^{1/2} + \Lambda \right\} - 1 \right] \\ &\cong \frac{3(2-\mathbf{a})^2}{2\sqrt{\mathbf{p}}} t^{1/2} - \frac{3(2-\mathbf{a})}{2} t \end{aligned}$$

➤ ANS5.4 Model (PIE Case)  $\text{FGR} \cong \frac{6}{\sqrt{\mathbf{p}}} t^{1/2} - 3t$

In-Pile F.G.R.

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = \mathbf{b} + D_v^{\text{eff}} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial r} \right) \quad \hat{U}_{u=rC_v} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D_v^{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \mathbf{b} r$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = D_v^{\text{eff}} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} \quad \left\langle \begin{array}{l} \uparrow \\ \leftarrow \end{array} \right\rangle u = w - \frac{\mathbf{b} r^3}{6D_v^{\text{eff}}}$$

4.

□  $\mathbf{a} = D_v^{eff} / wD_{gb}^{eff}$  ; Another parameter to be found based on DB.

$$\mathbf{a}(T, Bu) \leftrightarrow D_v^{eff} \text{ and } D_{gb}^{eff}$$

□ Boundary Conditions: New Approach vs. Speight (or Turnbull)

New Approach: 3rd kind

$$C_v(a, t) = \bar{C}_{gb}(t) = \mathbf{a} \left( \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial r} \right)_{R=a} \Leftrightarrow \mathbf{a} \left( \frac{\partial C_v}{\partial r} \right)_{R=a} - C_v(a, t) = 0 \quad (\text{time - dependent!})$$

Speight (or Turnbull): 1st kind

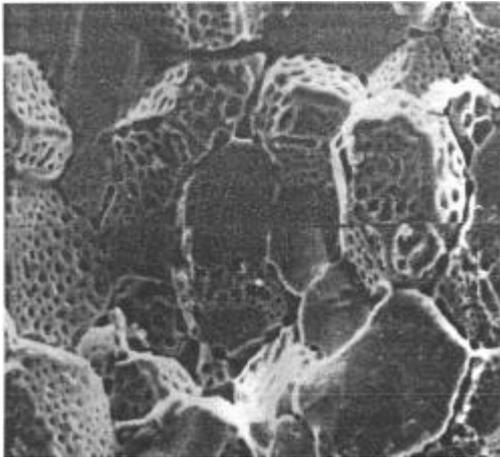
$$C_v(a, t) = b \mathbf{I} N_{gb} / 2D = C_{gb} \quad (\text{time - independent})$$

Forsberg & Massih: 1st kind

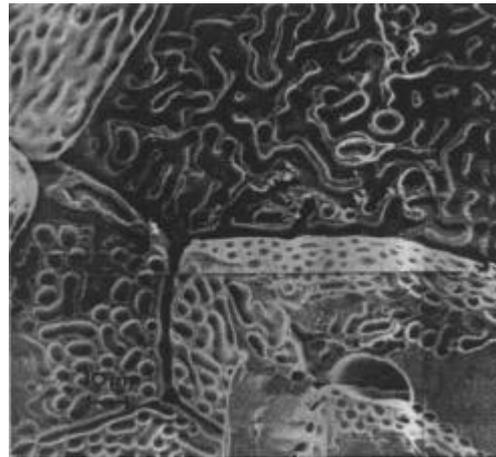
$$C_v(a, t) = b(t) \mathbf{I} N_{gb}(t) / 2D(t)$$

(time - dependent, however, 3 unknown parameters)



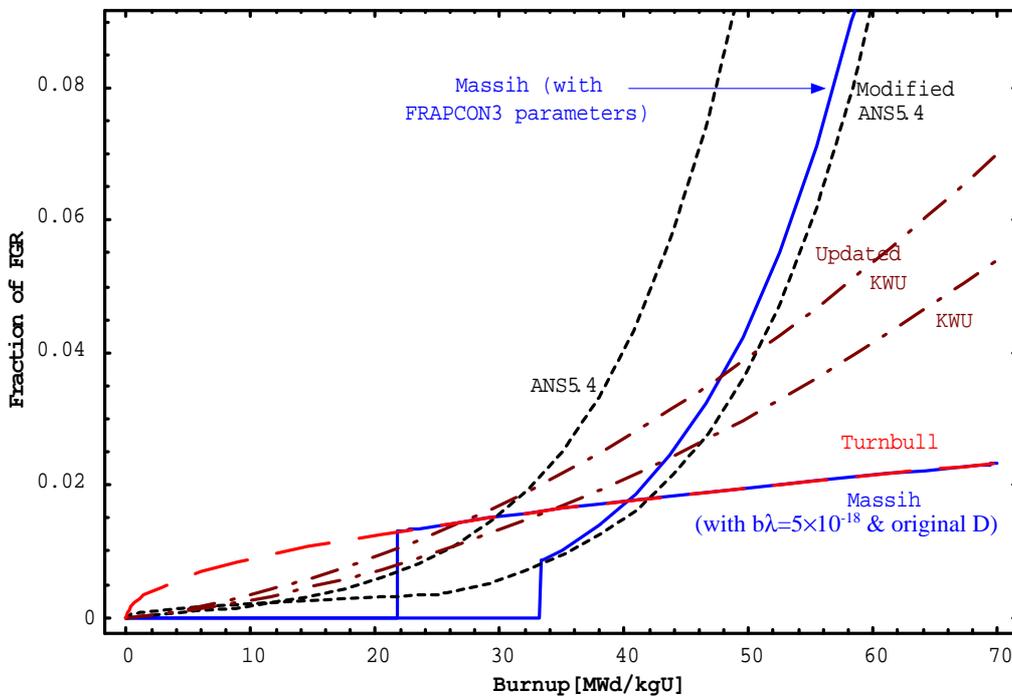


a) Scanning electron micrographs of fracture Surfaces at UO<sub>2</sub> fuel irradiated to burnups of 0.28% FIMA at temperature of 1460°C

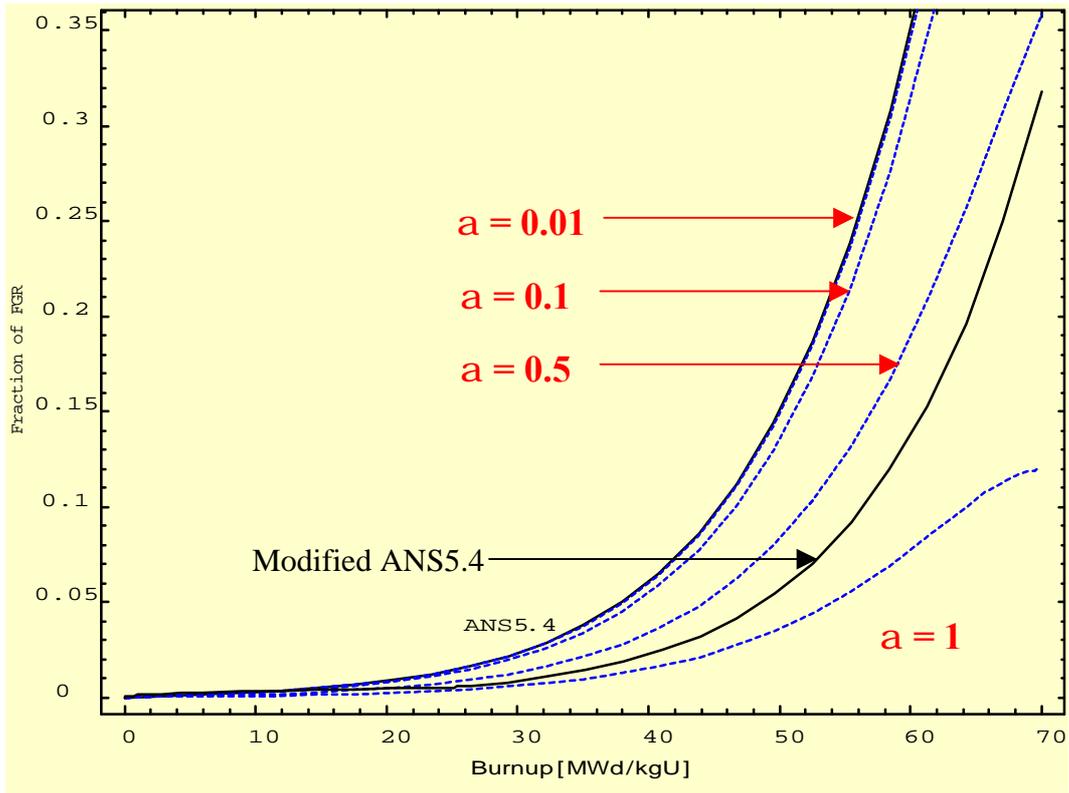


b) SEM of the fracture surface of Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-doped UO<sub>2</sub>, Of grain size 70 micron, irradiated to 0.28% FIMA burnup at 1460°C showing the formation of snake-like pores created by the coalescence of lenticular grain Face gas bubbles

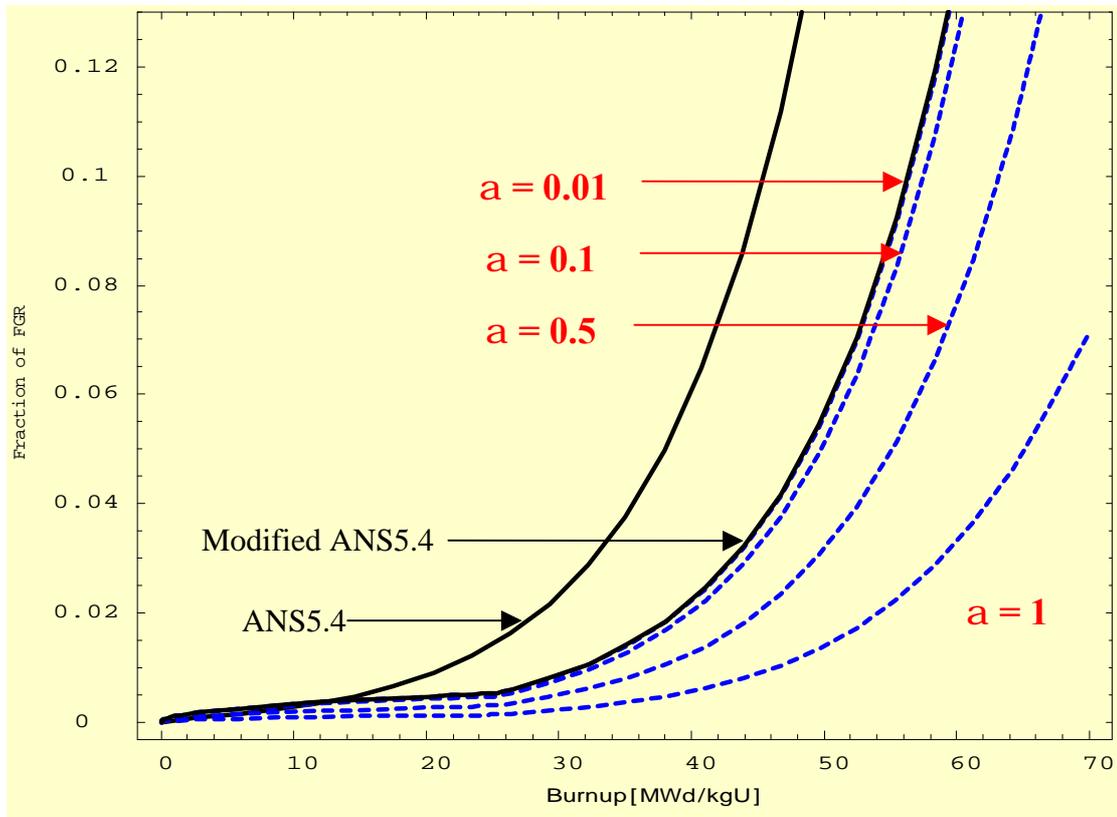
### 1. Scanning electron micrographs of fracture surface



### 2. Fraction of FGR vs. burnup of each model at 1200°C



3. ANS5.4



4. Modified ANS5.4