

COSMOS

COSMOS Code Verification by Using the In-Pile Data
from the PWR and Two Further Irradiations after Re-
instrumentation

150

가 가 (PWR) 가
PWR 가
33bar/240°C
COSMOS
COSMOS
~60MWd/kgHM 가

Abstract

The segmented MOX fuel rods base-irradiated in a commercial reactor (PWR) were re-instrumented and irradiated first in the simulated PWR environments and then in the coolant condition of 30bar and 240°C to increase the licensed burnup. The COSMOS code was verified by using the PIE results after base irradiation and the on-line measurement from the instrumentations of thermocouple and pressured transducer for the first and second irradiation. The COSMOS code shows very good applicability for predicting the integral MOX fuel behavior in the high burnup MOX fuel. However, it is necessary that the COSMOS code is upgraded with the additional fission gas release model to precisely estimate the fission gas release by gaseous diffusion which would be expected to occur in the very high burnup MOX fuel rods with multiple cracks

1.

[1]. COSMOS UO₂ COSMOS
 COSMOS 가
 가
 (re-instrumentation) ,
 PWR ~6MWd/kgOX
 RIG
 1 2 COSMOS

2.

BN Pu ~4% UO₂ ~ 8.0 μm
 Pu ~16 μm UO₂ 26 bar
 ZIRCOTUBE SR Zircaloy-4 460 3~6
 8.36 mm 9.50 mm Sn
 1.39~1.50 w/o Zircaloy-4 가 [2].
 (PWR) 4 . 4
 ~200 W/cm
 BR1 BR2
 , profilometry, γ-scanning
 COSMOS
 Fig. 1 (span) 가
 4 . COSMOS
 BR1 BR2
 Annealing factor 1.0 가 Sn 1.39~1.50 % Sn factor 1.0
 가 6 (span) , BR1
 70.65 μm, BR2 62.52 μm BR1 65 μm, BR2
 59 μm 1 7

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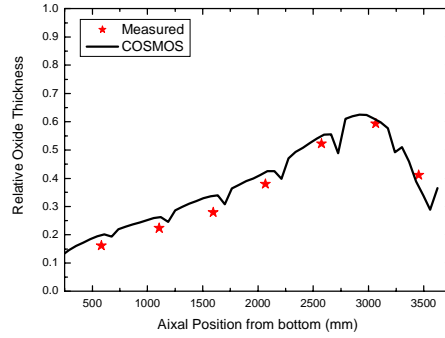
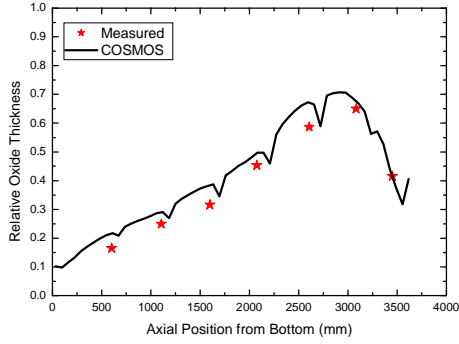


Fig. 1. Comparison between measured and predicted oxide thickness for (a) BR1 and (b) BR2

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PIE

BR1 4.9%, BR2 2.6%

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가

가

BR2

BR1 5.58%, BR2 3.81%

가

Fig. 2

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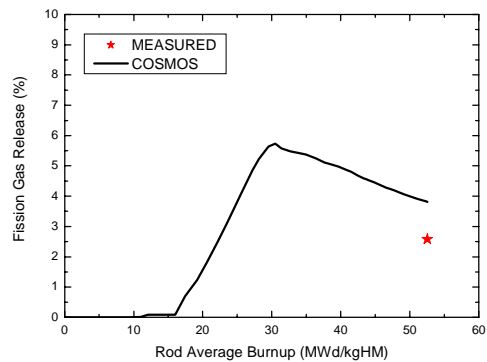
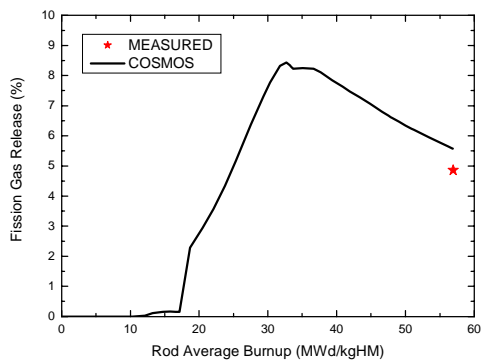


Fig. 2. Comparison between measured and predicted fission gas release for (a) BR1 and (b) BR2

3. 1

PWR ~50 MWd/kgHM
PWR RIG
R1 R2 가 ~450mm , ~1/12 TIP
R2 가 R2 26 bar()
1 가
~100 W/cm R1 R2
가 , TF hole
가
Halden 가
가 UO₂
가 ~1000 60 MWd/kgMOX
가 , ~1% 가 700
(R1, R2)
COSMOS
COSMOS [4].
가 [3]. HELIOS
relocation cracking,
densification, swelling R1 R2
relocation densification
gap 20 μm 가 , gap
가 Fig. 3
COSMOS 가

가 , 가 COSMOS
 가 “impurity” 가 가
 가 , gap
 gap ,
 (700+400)/2 550 가 ,
 가 .
 (grain
 boundary) matrix 가 가 .
 2 (4-1) COSMOS

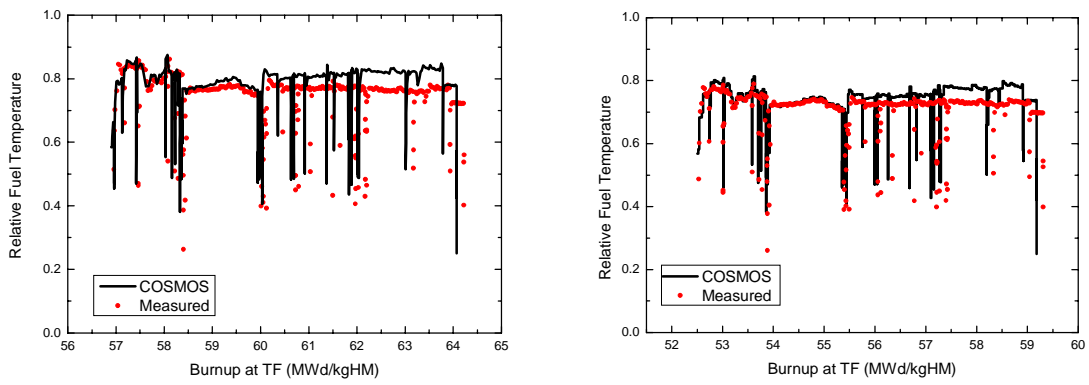


Fig. 3. Comparison between measured and predicted fuel temperature for (a) R1 and (b) R2

4. 2

1 가
 COSMOS . 2 33bar/240°C
 R1, R2 , tip ,
 (lower segment not bottom), , (upper segment not top) 가

4-1

(R1, R2) COSMOS

2

(recovery)

가

가

“A”

가

$$A(T, BU, FGR) = A(T, BU) \cdot \exp(-\alpha \cdot FGR)$$

가

Fig. 4

1

COSMOS

150°C

가

가

가

Fig. 5

6~7%

~10%

가 50°C

→

1 → 2

COSMOS

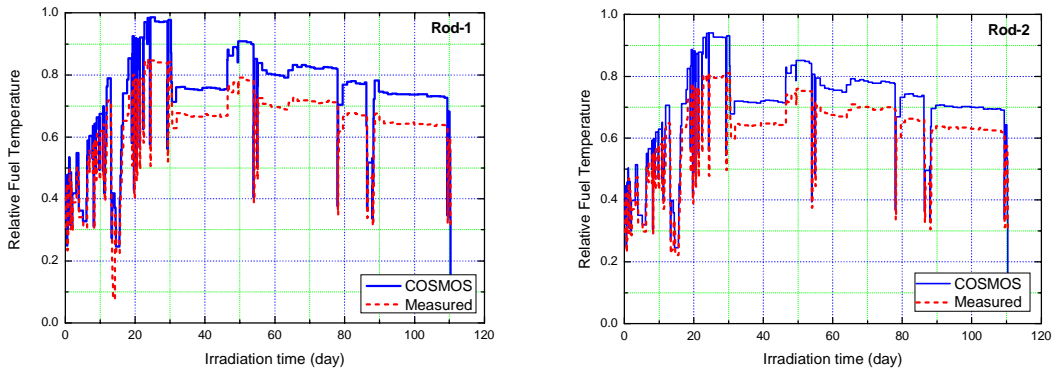


Fig. 4. Comparison of measured and calculated temperature of (a) R1 and (b) R2 without recovery effect due to fission gas release.

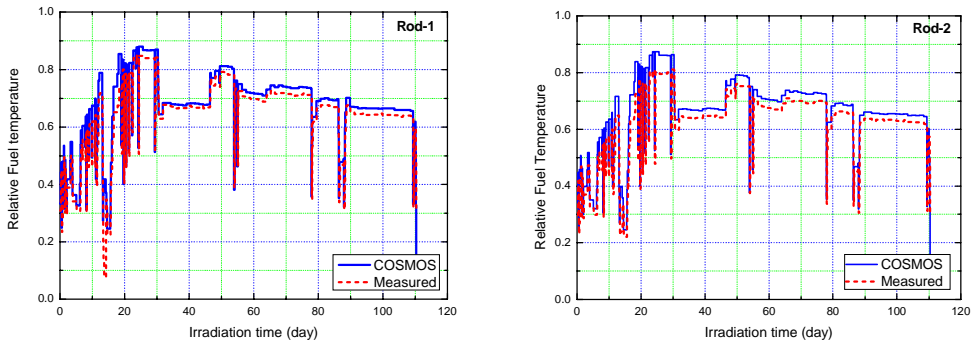


Fig. 5. Comparison of measured and calculated temperature of (a) R1 and (b) R2 with recovery effect due to fission gas release.

4-2

R2
COSMOS R2
가 .

가 .

R2 gap

Halden

$$T_c = \frac{9800}{\ln(200 \cdot BU)}$$

가 $\sim 800^{\circ}\text{C}$ 가
 R2 Halden 가
 Halden
 Fig. 6
 COSMOS 가
 가
 가 COSMOS
 가 가
 가 COSMOS
 가 가
 가 COSMOS
 COSMOS $\sim 60\text{MWd/kgHM}$

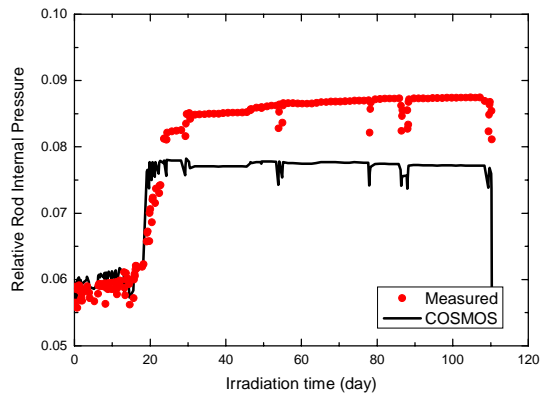


Fig. 6. Comparison of measured and predicted rod internal pressure of R2

Fig. 7 COSMOS 가 1
 $\sim 0.33\%$ 가 ~ 20
 $\sim 10\%$
 COSMOS 가

COSMOS

Saturation number

1

가

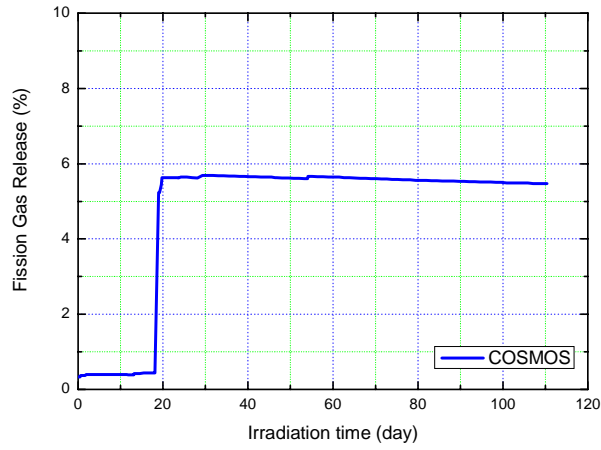


Fig. 7. Predicted fission gas release in R2

5.

PWR 4
PWR

1

가 , 2

COSMOS

COSMOS

2

가

가

가

가

COSMOS

COSMOS

가

COSMOS

가

가

가

가

PIE

COSMOS

- [1] , , , , , “DEVELOPMENT OF A FUEL PERFORMANCE CODE, COSMOS”, ENS-TopFuel-2003, 2003.
- [2] Private communication to CEA, 2001.
- [3] , , , , , , KAERI/TR-1901/2001, KAERI, August 2001.
- [4] B H LEE, et al., “A Unified Thermal Conductivity Model For LWR MOX Fuel Considering Its Microstructural Characteristics”, Journal of Nuclear Science And Technology, November, 2002.
- [5] , , , “ Radial power density distribution of MOX fuel rods in HBWR”, KAERI/TR-1365/99, KAERI, July 1999.