

MOX simfuel (U, Ce)O₂

O/M

O/M ratio measurements in MOX simfuel and (U, Ce)O₂ pellet in air environment

	*	,	,	,	,	*
					150	
	*				17	
UO ₂	(U _{0.95} Ce _{0.05})O ₂ ,	PWR MOX simfuel		O/M		
(oxygen-metal ratio)		TGA (thermo-gravimetric analysis)				
	.	가		O/M		
	, 773~1473 K					
,		, MOX simfuel	O/M	가	가	
.	가		O/M			,
	가 (valence)	가				.
	Blackburn's model		oxygen potential			

Abstract

The O/M ratio in air environment of UO₂, (U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O₂, and PWR MOX simfuel pellets was investigated using thermo-gravimetric analysis, focused on the temperature range between 773 and 1473 K. In isothermal and equilibrium region, the weight gain was measured. And the O/M ratio was calculated from the weight gain.

In case of same oxygen potential (air environment), the O/M ratio of the MOX simfuel was shown lowest. The O/M ratio at equilibrium state was

decreased with increasing the temperature, and with increasing the magnitude of additive having lower valence than that of uranium. The oxygen potential of these specimens was calculated using the measured O/M ratio and the Blackburn's model.

1.

MOX (mixed oxide) UO₂
 , uranium cerium [1-4] 가
 가 . 가 (U, Ce)O₂
 가 .
 가 cerium (fission product)
 가 UO₂ cerium
 oxide UO₂ matrix dissolved oxide [5-9] ,
 가 [10-13] .
 , uranium oxide cerium
 oxide 가 .
 가 , FBR (Fast Breeder Reactor) PWR MOX
 UO₂ fissile material 가 plutonium
 cerium . Cerium 가 (U, Ce)O₂ (U,
 Pu)O₂ / ,
 UO₂ fluorite structure dissolved solid solution
 가 (valence)가 +3, +4 가
 가 (valence) 가
 가 base material 가 가
 가 가 oxygen potential, O/M
 가 .
 PWR MOX simfuel O/M TGA (thermo-gravimetric
 analysis) . Blackburn's model [14,
 15] oxygen potential .

2.

MOX simfuel UO₂+8.17 mol% PuO₂ 가 40 MWd/kgHM
 , SCALE 4.3 ORIGEN-S [16, 17]
 , UO₂ 11 가 [1]
 가 MOX simfuel .
 (U, Ce)O₂ [4] 5 wt% CeO₂
 가 , MOX (zero burnup)
 가 UO₂
 3가 가
 dry milling , 160 RPM
 5 (12) . (compaction) 3 ton/cm² , 1700
 6 (flowing H₂)
 1 mm disk polishing
 (shape) . TG (Thermo-
 Gravimetry, CAHN) in-situ ,
 N₂ gas ,
 773~1473 K (isothermal) .
 in-situ saturate
 weight gain , O/M .
 가 hyper -near -stoichiometry
 가 , hyper
 stoichiometry .

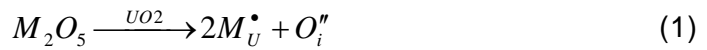
3.

가 O/M
 UO₂ (U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O₂, PWR MOX simfuel 가
 , () ,
 가 weight gain ,
 UO₂ [18] sigmoidal curve (nucleation-and-
 growth kinetics) (1-3). base material

uranium 가 ,
 uranium 가 .
 O/M 가
 weight gain .
 4 가 weight
 gain O/M ,
 UO₂ O/M 가 가 ,
 5 uranium-oxygen phase diagram UO_{2.0}
 1500 K 가 single phase

(U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O₂ PWR MOX simfuel
 O/M 가 UO₂ 가 가 ()
 가 가

가 uranium valence , UO₂
 가 , base material valence가



(1) UO₂ +5 (penta-valence) 가 가
 , oxygen interstitial . , UO₂
 O/M 가

(2) +3 (tri-valence) 가 가 , oxygen
 vacancy , O/M 가
 . Gd₂O₃, BaO, CeO₂, Ce₂O₃, La₂O₃, Mo₂O₃, SrO, Y₂O₃, ZrO₂
 2
 , (U, Ce)O₂ UO₂ , MOX simfuel (U,
 Ce)O₂ O/M

(1), (2) O/M oxygen potential
 가 , 6 , MOX
 simfuel 가 가 oxygen potential , oxygen
 potential ($\Delta\bar{G}_{O_2}$) MOX simfuel 가 O/M
 valence

$$V_{UO_2} > V_{(U,Ce)O_2} > V_{MOX\ simfuel} \quad (3)$$

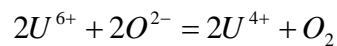
4 O/M , 6, 7 oxygen potential

Blackburn's model oxygen potential

O/M Blackburn's model [14, 15]
 UO_{2+x} ($U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05}$) O_{2+x} oxygen potential , UO_{2+x}
 (4)

$$\Delta\bar{G}_{O_2}(UO_{2+x}) = RT \left(2\ln x - 2\ln(1-x) + 2\ln(2+x) - \frac{32900}{T} + 10.2 \right) \quad (4)$$

(4)



$$\ln p_{O_2} = 2\ln \frac{n_{U^{6+}}}{n_{U^{4+}}} + 2\ln n_{O^{2-}} + \ln K$$

가 가

($U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05}$) O_{2+x} (5)

$$[U^{2+}] + [U^{4+}] + [U^{6+}] = 1 - y \quad [Ce^{3+}] + [Ce^{4+}] = y$$

$$[O^{2-}] = 2 + x = [U^{2+}] + \frac{3}{2}[Ce^{3+}] + 2[U^{4+}] + 2[Ce^{4+}] + 3[U^{6+}]$$

$$\Delta \bar{G}_{O_2}((U_{1-y}Ce_y)O_{2+x}) = RT \ln \left[\left(\left(-\frac{16400}{T} + 5.0 \right) \frac{x(2+x)}{(1-x-y)} \right)^2 \right] \quad (5)$$

R (8.314 J/mol-K), x stoichiometry, T (K), y cerium 가 . (5) 가 가
 oxygen potential 가
 oxygen potential
 oxygen potential
 oxygen potential
 $(U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O_{2+x}$ 가 oxygen potential, UO_{2+x}
 O/M 가 가 가 MOX
 simfuel $(U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O_{2+x}$ UO_{2+x} oxygen potential
 , MOX simfuel simulated burnup

4.

- UO_2 ($U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O_2$, PWR MOX simfuel 가
 (773~1473 K) 가 .
 in-situ , weight gain O/M
- 1) UO_2 , ($U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O_2$, MOX simfuel O/M
 uranium lower valence
 MOX simfuel 가 .
 - 2) O/M 가 , MOX simfuel 가 가
 - 3) O/M Blackburn's model
 oxygen potential MOX simfuel oxygen potential 가

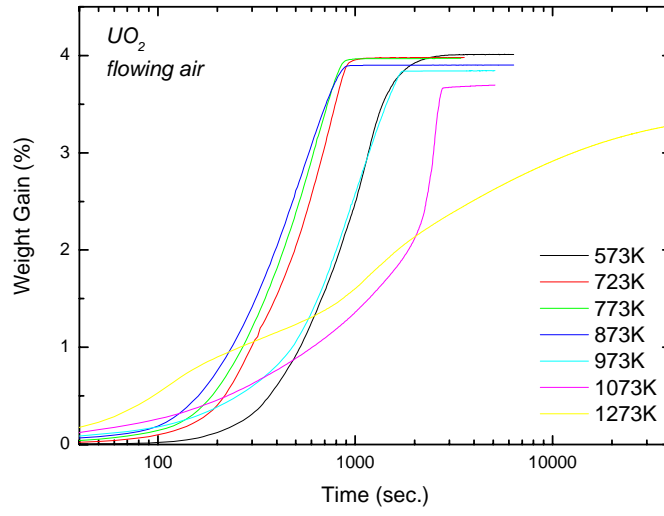
5.

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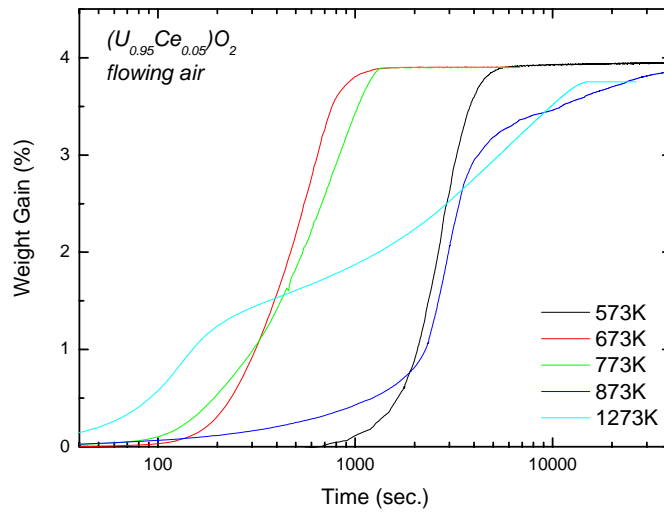
1. MOX simfuel	ORIGEN-S			가 (wt.%)
Compound	Simulated burnup (MWd/kgHM)			
	0	20	40	
UO ₂	93.41	93.00	92.45	
BaO		0.09	0.17	
CeO ₂	6.59	5.46	4.44	
La ₂ O ₃		0.08	0.16	
MoO ₃		0.25	0.52	
SrO		0.04	0.07	
Y ₂ O ₃		0.02	0.03	
ZrO ₂		0.21	0.41	
Rh ₂ O ₃		0.05	0.10	
PdO		0.13	0.30	
RuO ₂		0.34	0.65	
Nd ₂ O ₃		0.33	0.69	

* UO₂+8.2 wt% PuO₂ (8.17 mol% PuO₂)

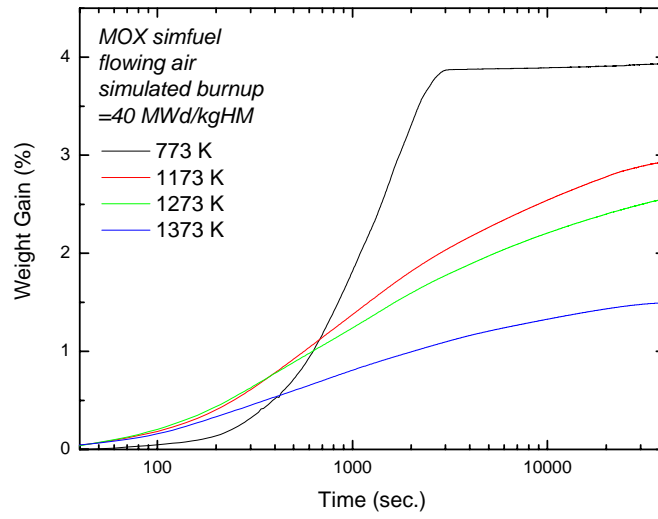
2. 가		가 (valence)	
Elements	Valence	Elements	Valence
U	+4, +5, +6	Y	+3
Ba	+2	Zr	+4
Ce	+3, +4	Rh	+2, +3, +4
La	+3	Pd	+2, +4
Mo	+2, +3, +4, +5, +6	Ru	+2, +3, +4, +6, +8
Sr	+2	Nd	+3



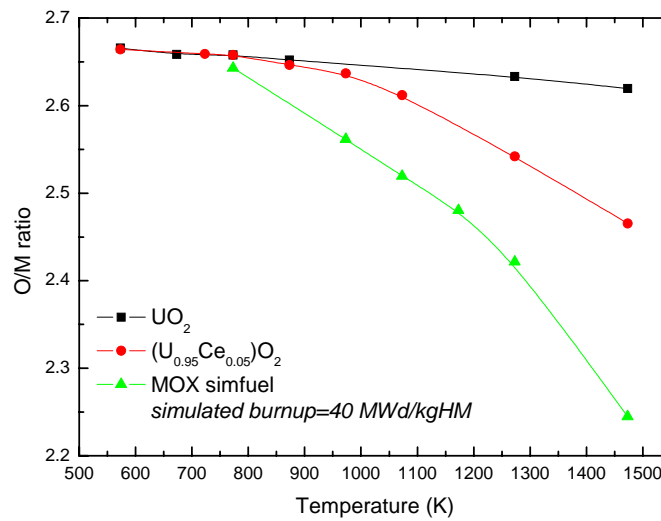
1. UO_2 가



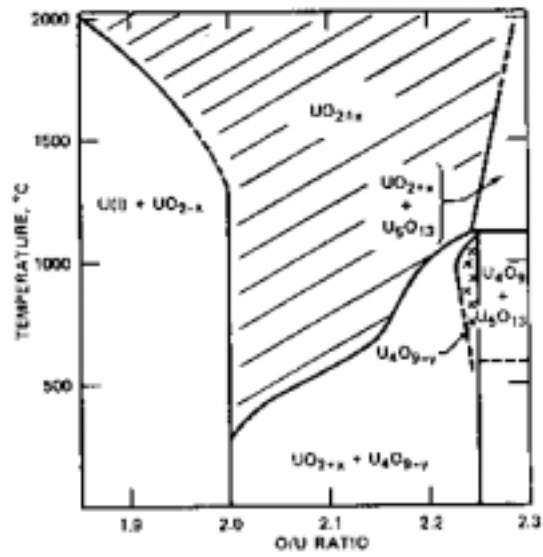
2. $(U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O_2$ 가



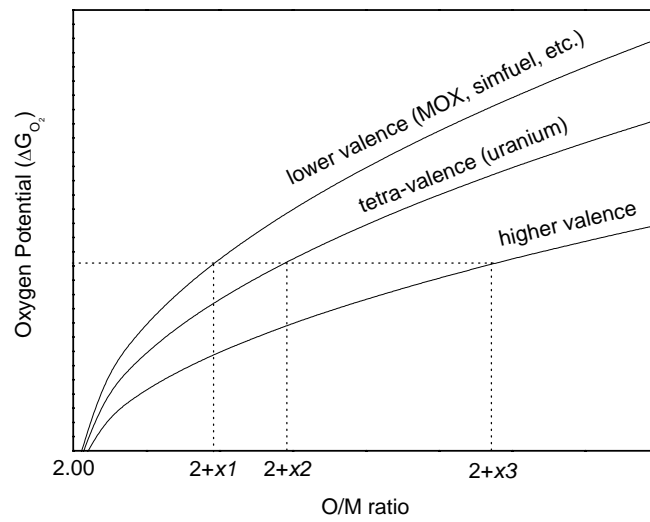
3. MOX simfuel 가
(simulated burnup=40 MWd/kgHM)



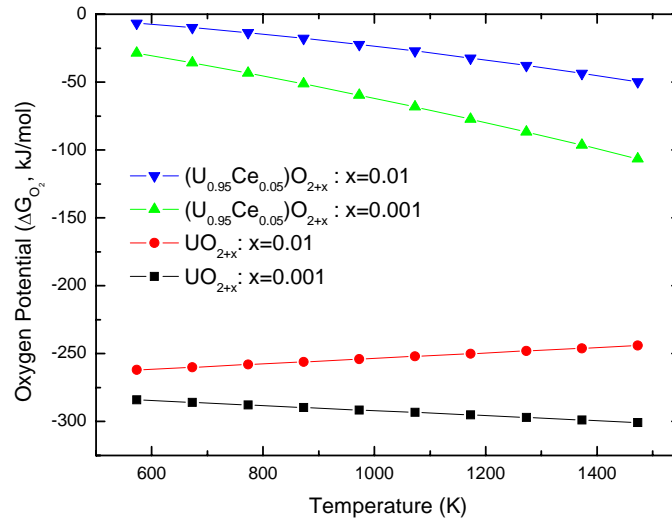
4. UO₂, (U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O₂, MOX simfuel
O/M



5. uranium-oxygen system [15]



6. oxygen potential valence O/M
 ($0 < x_1 < x_2 < x_3$)



7. Blackburn's model

UO_2 $(U_{0.95}Ce_{0.05})O_2$ oxygen potential