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## Cracks in Sintered Duplex Burnable Absorber Pellet and Effect of Additives, Atmospheres and Heating Rate on the Densification of UO<sub>2</sub> Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

 $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ ,
  $UO_2-2wt\%Er_2O_3$  7 

 7  $UO_2 \ Gd_2O_3$  

 7 ,
 dilatometer .

 / (backstress)

 .
 7  $UO_2 \ Gd_2O_3$  

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  $UO_2 \ Gd_2O_3$  .

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  $UO_2 \ Gd_2O_3$  .

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  $UO_2 \ Gd_2O_3$  .

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## Abstract

Crack formation has been investigated in a duplex burnable absorber pellet, which is composed of core,  $UO_{2}$ –12wt%Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and shell,  $UO_{2}$ –2wt%Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The sintered core-shell interface was well joined, however, cracks propagated from the interface to the both region. The crack formation could be attributed to the backstress, which results from the differential densification between the core and the shell. The effect of additives, atmospheres and heating rate on the densification of  $UO_2$  Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was studied. Additives slightly affect the densification rate of  $UO_2$  Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The densification rate of  $UO_2$  Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was accelerated with the oxygen partial pressure of sintering atmosphere increased. The shrinkage delay due to the formation of  $UO_2$  Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> solid solution may decrease with the heating rate increased.

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가  $Gd_2O_3$  $U^{235}$ 가 가  $UO_2$ 가 4 . 가 가 가 가 가 가 .[1] 가  $UO_{2}-$ 가 12wt%Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, 가  $UO_2-2wt\%Er_2O_3$ . Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>가 가 가 가  $Er_2O_3$ , 가  $Gd_2O_3$ . HELIOS 가 가 가 .[1] , 가 가 가 가 (duplex pellet) , . 가 가  $UO_{2^{-}}$ •  $2wt\%Er_2O_3$  $UO_2$  $UO_2 - 12wt\%Gd_2O_3$  $UO_2$ , 가  $Gd_2O_3$ 1200 1500  $UO_2 \quad Gd_2O_3$  $Gd_2O_3$  $Gd_2O_3$ 가 .[2-4] 가 가 ,  $UO_2-Gd_2O_3$ kinetics 가. , 
 Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>
 가
 가
  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ . ,  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ 가 가  $UO_2$  $Gd_2O_3$ H<sub>2</sub>-3%CO<sub>2</sub>, 5%CO<sub>2</sub>, 10%CO<sub>2</sub> **7** •  $UO_2 \quad Gd_2O_3$ .  $UO_2 \quad Gd_2O_3$ 가 1100 1300

가

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5 K/min, 10 K/min, 20 K/min 3

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Fig. 1  $UO_2-2wt\% Er_2O_3$ ,  $UO_2-12wt\% Gd_2O_3$  7 . 3 ton/cm<sup>2</sup> . 1700 ,

H<sub>2</sub> 3%CO<sub>2</sub> 4

8 mm 2.85 g Dilatometer  $10 \ \mathrm{mm}$ dilatometer 5 K/min, 10 K/min, 20 • K/min 가 1650 가 , 가 push-rod . 가 . LVDT 가 cycle ,

3.

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Fig. 3  $UO_2$  12 wt%  $Gd_2O_3$  /  $UO_2$  2 wt%  $Er_2O_3$ 

.[7]

. / , /

(differential densification)

· (hard agglomerate) , , , .[5,6] 가 가 .[5,6] . platelet 기 (backstress)

Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>가 가 1400 °C, 1000 °C  $UO_2$  $UO_2$ 가 .[1] 10 wt% Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>7 가 1600 °C  $UO_2$ , 2 wt% Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>가 가 1600 °C 0.1%  $UO_2$ 0.03% 가 . , Fig. 3

UO<sub>2</sub>-12wt%Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, UO<sub>2</sub>-2wt%Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3, UO_2-2wt\%Er_2O_3$ Fig. 4 . UO<sub>2</sub>-12wt%Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> UO<sub>2</sub>-2wt%Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 가 1000  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ 가 가  $UO_2-2wt\% Er_2O_3$ , . 1500  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ 가 가 1200-1400 가 Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>フト 가 가 1200-1400 Manzel . UO<sub>2</sub> Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [2]  $UO_2$  $Gd_2O_3$ .  $UO_2$ 가 .[4] ,

 $\begin{array}{cccc} UO_2-2wt\%\,Er_2O_3 & UO_2 \\ Er_2O_3 & & & \\ UO_2-12 \ wt\% \ Gd_2O_3 \ / \ UO_2 \ 2 \ wt\% \ Er_2O_3 \end{array} \quad .$ 

Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 7 (backstress)

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가 가 . . , 가 soft 가 가 • ,  $UO_2-2wt\%Er_2O_3$ ,  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ 가 가 가  $UO_2\!\!-\!\!12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ 가 Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 5 .  $UO_2-2wt\%Er_2O_3$ milling , . Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Fig. 5  $UO_2$ -12wt%Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> . Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 0.1–0.2 wt% フト 가 가  $UO_2-Gd_2O_3$ .[8,9] 가 .  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ 가 가 1260  $Cr_2O_3$  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ 가  $UO_{2}-$ 가 2wt%Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> .  $Cr_2O_3$ 7 UO<sub>2</sub>−12wt%Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ,  $UO_{2^{-}}$  $Al_2O_3$ ,  $TiO_2$ ,  $SiO_2$ ,  $Nb_2O_5$ .  $Cr_2O_3$ 1380 가  $12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ UO<sub>2</sub>-2wt%Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  $Cr_2O_3$ .  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ Fig. 6(a) , Fig. 6(b) . H<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> 3%, 5%, 10% 7 가 , , 가 3 . Fig. 6(b) 2 1 2 Yuda [4] UO<sub>2</sub>-Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>  $UO_2$ 1 가 가  $Gd_2O_3$ 2

가  $UO_2$ • 가 . 2 1  $UO_2$  $UO_2$ 가 1 . , 2  $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$ Fig. 7(a) , Fig. 7(b) 가 . Fig. 7(a) , 가 가 • 가 . Fig. 7(b) 1 가 가 가  $UO_2$  $UO_2 \quad \ \ Gd_2O_3$  $UO_2$  $UO_2$  $Gd_2O_3$ . ,  $UO_2 \quad Gd_2O_3$ 

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## 4.

, 7 7 7 (backstress) .  $UO_2-2wt\%Er_2O_3$   $UO_2$  ,

 $UO_2-12wt\%Gd_2O_3$   $UO_2$   $Gd_2O_3$  1200
 1500
 7

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 Cr\_2O\_3, Al\_2O\_3, TiO\_2, SiO\_2, Nb\_2O\_5
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 UO2-12wt%Gd2O3
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 ブト
 ブト
 Cr2O3
 1260

 UO2-12wt%Gd2O3

 1260

 1260

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 UO2-2wt%Er2O3

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 1260

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UO<sub>2</sub> . , 7¦ 2

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Fig. 1. Schematic of duplex forming mold.



Fig. 2. Cross sections of sintered duplex pellets, (a) core: UO<sub>2</sub>, shell: UO<sub>2</sub>, (b) core: UO<sub>2</sub>-12wt%Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, shell: UO<sub>2</sub>-2wt%Er<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.



Fig. 3. Cracks in a sintered duplex pellet, (a) top-view, (b) side-view.



Fig. 4. Shrinkage curves for UO\_2 12 wt%  $Gd_2O_3$  and UO\_2 2 wt%  $Er_2O_3$ .



Fig. 5. Shrinkage curves for  $UO_2$  12 wt%  $Gd_2O_3$  with various dopants.





(a)

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Fig. 6. (a) Shrinkage curves and (b) shrinkage rate for UO<sub>2</sub> 12 wt% Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> under various sintering atmospheres.

Fig. 7. (a) Shrinkage curves and (b) shrinkage rate for UO<sub>2</sub> 12 wt% Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> under various heating rate.