

Thermal Conductivity of Nonstoichiometric UO_{2+x} and (U,Gd) $_{2+x}$

150

UO_{2+x} , 6wt% Gd_2O_3 12wt% Gd_2O_3 가 (U,Gd) O_{2+x} O/M
laser flash
nonstoichiometry x 가 가 , UO_{2+x}
(U,Gd) O_{2+x} , O/M 가 가 Gd가
600
O/M
 UO_{2+x} 가 가
Gd 가 phonon-point defect 가 O/M
가 defect cluster 가 phonon phonon-
phonon 가 . Phonon-defect phonon-phonon
가 가 O/M 가
O/M 가

Abstract

The thermal conductivity of hyperstoichiometric UO_{2+x} and (U,Gd) O_{2+x} decreases with increasing O/M ratio in the temperature range between 20 to 1400 . In the hyperstoichiometric (U,Gd) O_{2+x} , Gd substitution for U significantly lowered the thermal conductivity at low temperatures below 600 . However, thermal

conductivities were found to be approximately the same in the temperature range of 600 to 1400 regardless of the contents of Gd cation. The substituted Gd cations act as a scattering site for thermal phonon propagation. The phonon-defect scattering probability only depends on the Gd content. On the other hand, the increase of x in $(U,Gd)O_{2+x}$ increases the (2:2:2) type defect clusters. These defect clusters change the local symmetry of $(U,Gd)O_{2+x}$ and thereby increase the phonon-phonon collision. The phonon-phonon collision probability increases with temperature. Therefore, Gd substitution dominates the thermal conductivity diminution in low temperature region and nonstoichiometry x does in high temperature region in hyperstoichiometric $(U,Gd)O_{2+x}$.

1.

가 . ,
 가 ,
 .
 가 가 UO₂ 가
 . UO₂
 . O/M ,

[1-5,9-16].

O/M UO₂ Gd 가 UO₂ .

2.

(1)

O/M 가 4 UO₂ O/M 가 UO₂-6wt%Gd₂O₃, UO₂-12wt%Gd₂O₃ 10 . ADU
 UO₂ 6, 12wt% Gd₂O₃ 가 . Gd
 tumbling mixer 2 ball-milling .
 die 3ton/cm² . 1700°C
 4 . Gd Gd 1650°C
 ; CO₂/H₂=0.3 (ΔG = -275kJ/mol) 20 .

(2) O/M

O/M O/M 1300 , CO/CO₂
 가 .
 O/M .
 UO_{2+x} U₄O₉ 가 .
 O/M UO_{2+x} 1mm,
 10mm 가 가 1000
 UO_{2+x} .
 X- UO_{2+x}

(3)

() () 가 .

$$k = a C_p r \tag{1}$$

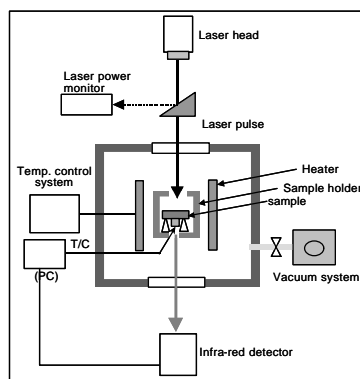
 C_p , .
 Lucuta[12] . 1
 가 laser-flash . Laser가
 가 $t = 1/2$ (2).
 L .

$$a = \frac{w L^2}{p^2 t_{1/2}} \tag{2}$$

1 가 가
 가 [6].

$$k = k_{TD} \left(1 - b \left(1 - \frac{r}{r_{TD}} \right) \right) \quad (3)$$

95%TD
 $= 2.58 - 0.58 \times 10^{-3} T$ (Notley McEwan[13])



1.

3.

(1) UO_{2+x}

1

O/M

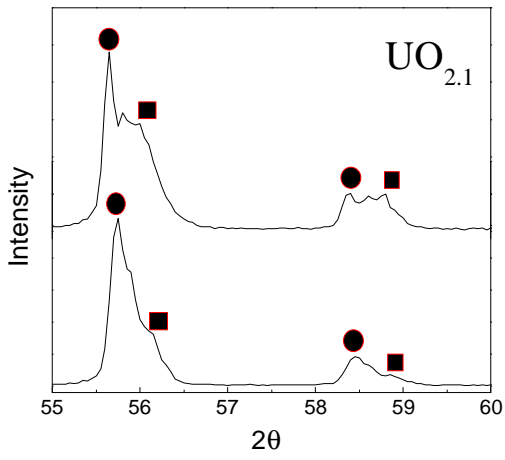
U-O

hyperstoichiometric UO_{2+x}

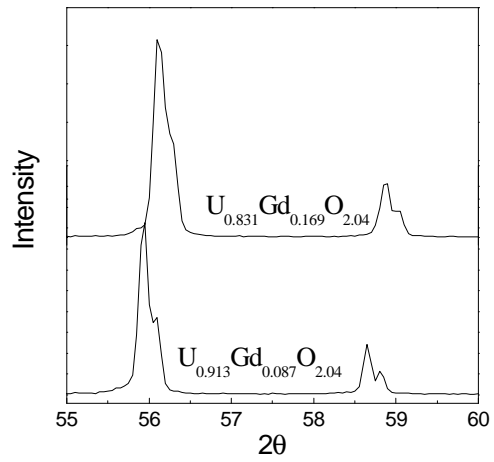
UO_{2+x}

U_4O_9

UO_{2+x}



(a)



(b)

2. X-
 (a) $UO_{2.1}$ X- (b) $(U,Gd)O_{2.04}$
 1. O/M

	UO_{2+x}	$UO_2+6wt\%Gd_2O_3$	$UO_2+12wt\%Gd_2O_3$
O/M	2.0, 2.035, 2.07, 2.1	2.0, 2.015, 2.04	2.0, 2.01, 2.04

2(a) 2.1 O/U 가 quartz ample 1000 10
 X-ray .
 UO_{2+x} 가 2
 U_4O_9 .
 UO_{2+x} O/M 가 가
 O/M
 . Gd가 가 UO_{2+x}
 O/M 가 2 .

(2)

1) UO_{2+x}

3(a) 3(b)

nonstoichiometry x

UO_{2+x}

95%TD

$UO_{2.0}$

95.5%TD

96.5%TD

가

O/U

가 가

Nonstoichiometry

가

가

defect cluster

가가 thermal phonon

nonstoichiometry

가가

thermal phonon

가

가

Goldsmith[14]

Hobson[15]

O/M

가

가

$$\hat{\epsilon} = (a + bT)^{-1}$$

a b

O/M

O/M

가

a

가

O/M

가

가

가

O/M

UO_{2+x}

x

가

phonon propagation

O/U

가 가

UO_2

(2:2:2) type defect cluster가

가

defect cluster

U^{5+}

phonon-defect

가

defect cluster

local symmetry

phonon-phonon

가

(2:2:2) defect cluster가

local symmetry

UO_2

가

cluster

UO_2

mode cluster

mode

defect cluster

phonon-phonon

(U-process)

가

O/U

가

defect cluster

가

phonon-phonon

가

UO_{2+x}

x

가

phonon-phonon

relaxation time

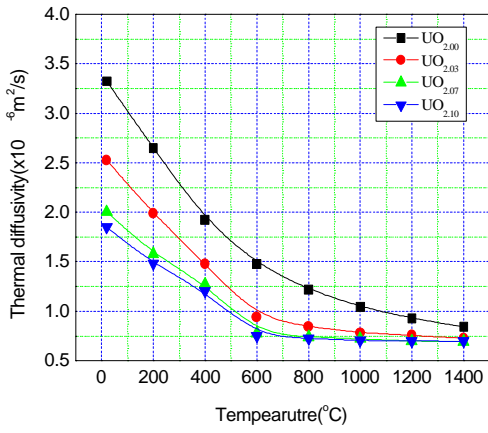
$1() B^2$

1

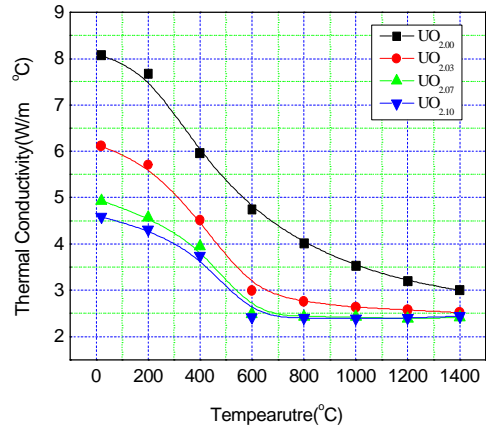
B nonstoichiometry x

O/U

가



(a)



(b)

3. UO_{2+x} x

(a)

(b)

O/M 가 가

600

가

$$\hat{\epsilon} = (a + bT)^{-1}$$

hyperstoichiometric UO_{2+x}

U_4O_9

O/M 가

U_4O_9

U_4O_9

UO_{2+x}

UO_{2+x}

O/M 가 가

가

U_4O_9

nonstoichiometry x

,

600

$$\hat{\epsilon} = (a + bT)^{-1}$$

nonstoichiometry x

2) $(U_{1-y}Gd_y)O_{2+x}$

UO_{2+x}

O/U

defect cluster

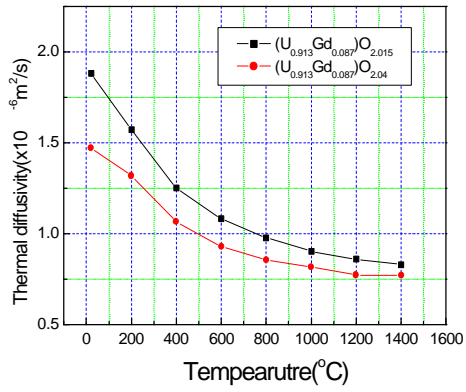
phonon . U Gd가 (U_{1-y}Gd_y)O_{2+x}
 O/M defect cluster
 가 가 phonon-defect 가
 . Klemens[7,8]가 가 phonon
 propagation relaxation time
 가 . Phonon-phonon phonon-defect phonon-
 defect phonon-phonon

가
 .
 4 Gd 8.7at% 16.9at%가 (U,Gd)O_{2+x} O/M
 95%TD
 3 1 3 95%TD

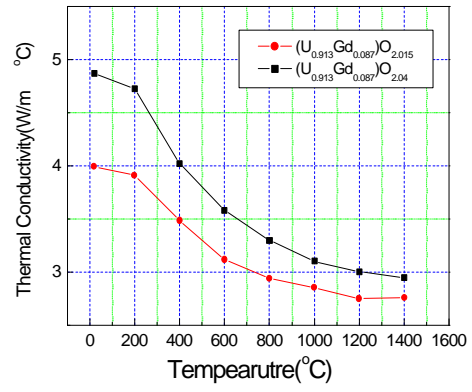
$$a_{95\%} = a \left[1 - 0.05b \left(\frac{r}{r_{TD}} \right) \right] / \left[\left(1 - 0.05 \left(\frac{r}{r_{TD}} \right) \right) (0.95) \right]$$

O/M 가 가
 . O/M UO_{2+x} 가
 O/U 가 UO_{2+x} 600 가
 Gd가
 3+가 Gd O/M 가 UO_{2+x}

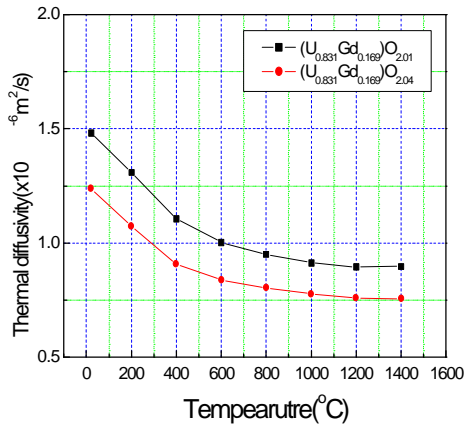
5 O/M
 가 1400
 가
 phonon
 , Hirai[9-11]
 가 U⁵⁺ 가 가 phonon-
 phonon 가



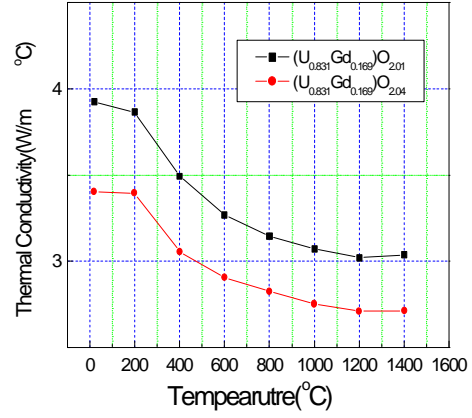
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

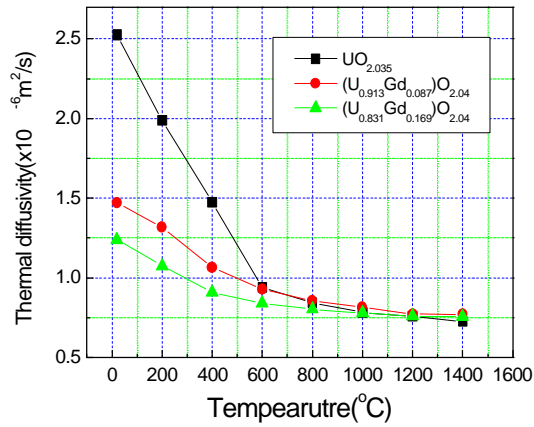
4. $(U,Gd)O_{2+x}$ Gd O/M

(a) $U_{0.917}Gd_{0.083}O_{2+x}$

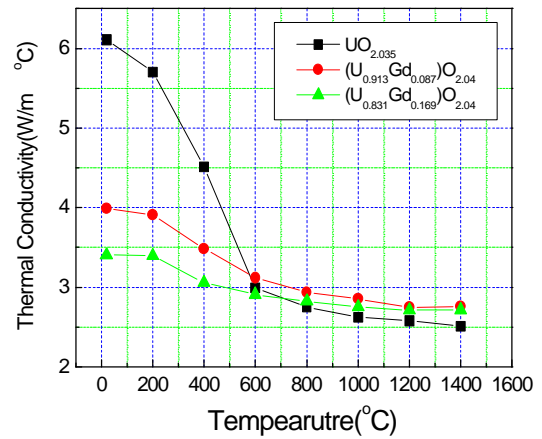
(b) $U_{0.917}Gd_{0.083}O_{2+x}$

(c) $U_{0.831}Gd_{0.169}O_{2+x}$

(d) $U_{0.831}Gd_{0.169}O_{2+x}$



(a)



(b)

5. O/M 가

(a)

(b)

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