

MO<sub>2</sub> 가 UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>

**Property changes of sintered pellets of UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> with the admixing method of MO<sub>2</sub> scrap and the sintering process**

150

MO<sub>2</sub> MO<sub>2</sub> UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> 가  
 MO<sub>2</sub> 30wt% 가  
 가 가 가 가  
 가 가 가 가  
 가 30wt% 가 10μm 가 2  
 가 가 가 가  
 900~1060

Abstract

The effect of the MO<sub>2</sub> scrap powder on the sintered pellet properties of UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> was investigated by adding the scrap powder prepared through crushing and milling of the MO<sub>2</sub> pellets up to 30wt% with different powder preparation routes. Specific surface area increased as milling matrix powder with MO<sub>2</sub> scrap, therefore sintered density increased and pore volume fraction decreased with the amount of MO<sub>2</sub> scrap. In case of MO<sub>2</sub> scrap powder mixed with the matrix powder which was milled before mixing, the sintered density decreased and the pore volume fraction increased with the scrap amount. Some coarse pores of larger than 10μm existed in the microstructure with the scrap amount of 30wt%. Grain size of the pellet produced by oxidative sintering process was more than twice comparing with that of the pellet produced by the routine sintering process under reducing atmosphere. A step was formed on each shrinkage curve of the powder compacts between 900 and 1060 as a result of shrinkage measurement up to 1500 in CO<sub>2</sub>, which attributed to a thermally induced material process occurs in this temperature range.

1.

MO<sub>2</sub> (M=heavy metal)

M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> [1-3] MO<sub>2</sub>

2가 . M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> MO<sub>2</sub>

, [4]

M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> 가 [5].

MO<sub>2</sub> UO<sub>2+x</sub> PuO<sub>2</sub>가 가

. MO<sub>2</sub> MO<sub>2</sub>

. MO<sub>2</sub> 가

가

MO<sub>2</sub> 가

MO<sub>2</sub> MO<sub>2</sub> 가

MO<sub>2</sub> MO<sub>2</sub> 가

MO<sub>2</sub> 가 MO<sub>2</sub> MO<sub>2</sub> 가

PuO<sub>2</sub> CeO<sub>2</sub> MO<sub>2</sub>

. MO<sub>2</sub>

, UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> MO<sub>2</sub> 가

2.

2. 1. MO<sub>2</sub>

Integrated Dry Route[6] depleted UO<sub>2</sub> Aldrich co. CeO<sub>2</sub>

. UO<sub>2</sub> pour density tap density가 0.76g/cm<sup>3</sup>, 1.81g/cm<sup>3</sup>, O/U ratio 2.11,

2.2ì m, 2.36m<sup>2</sup>/g , 가 . CeO<sub>2</sub> 가

6.7ì m 9.46m<sup>2</sup>/g . UO<sub>2</sub> 5wt% CeO<sub>2</sub> Turbula mixer

10 400Mpa, die wall

10.03mm . 1700°C 93N<sub>2</sub>+7H<sub>2</sub> 가

4 MO<sub>2</sub> , planetary

mill 9 . Planetary milling bowl 20mm

300rpm . 120 MO<sub>2</sub>

1.84m<sup>2</sup>/g .

2. 2. MO<sub>2</sub>

가

$\text{UO}_2+0.5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2$                        $\text{MO}_2$                        $\text{MO}_2$   
 2가  
 $\text{UO}_2+0.5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2$                       10pass                       $\text{MO}_2$                       40wt%  
 가      Turbula mixer                      .                       $\text{UO}_2+0.5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2$                        $\text{MO}_2$   
 가                      10pass                      .  
 $\text{UO}_2+0.5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2+\text{MO}_2$                       25MPa                      rotor      sieve  
 granulator                      granules                      .  
 2. 3.  
 granules                      400Mpa, die wall                      10.03mm  
 tube furnace                      5°C/min.                      가                      1700°C  
 $93\text{N}_2+7\text{H}_2$                       가                      4                      ,                      1500°C                       $\text{CO}_2$   
 4                       $93\text{N}_2+7\text{H}_2$                       가                      1                      .  
 3.  
 $\text{MO}_2$                       planetary mill                      300rpm                      30                      9  
 Fig. 1                       $\text{MO}_2$                       가 3                      1 $\mu\text{m}$                       submicron  
 powder                      agglomeration                      . Fig. 2  
 $\text{MO}_2$                       . Fig. 2(a)                       $\text{MO}_2$                        $\text{M}_3\text{O}_8$   
 $\text{MO}_2$                       Fig. 2(b)                       $\text{MO}_2$                       planetary milling                       $\text{MO}_2$                       .  
 Fig. 2(b)                       $\text{MO}_2$   
 , agglomeration                      가                      .  
 $\text{UO}_2+5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2$                        $\text{MO}_2$                       가  
 Fig. 3                      가  
 $\text{MO}_2$                       10wt%                      가  
 1m<sup>2</sup>/g                      30wt%                      가                      .  
 $\text{UO}_2+5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2$                        $\text{MO}_2$                       2가                      가  
 Fig. 4                      .                       $\text{MO}_2$   
 가                      .                      가                      가  
 가                      .                      가                      가  
 가                      .                      가                      가  
 가                      0.2g/cm<sup>3</sup>                      .                      가                      가  
 Fig. 5                       $\text{MO}_2$                       가                      가  
 2                      ,  
 $\text{MO}_2$                       가                      Fig. 6                      .

가  
 가 10 $\mu$ m  
 MO<sub>2</sub> 가 UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>  
 가  
 Fig. 7 TMA CO<sub>2</sub>  
 UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>  
 MO<sub>2</sub> 3 /min 1500 가  
 MO<sub>2</sub> 가 900  
 1060  
 가 950 CO<sub>2</sub> 10  
 가  
 MO<sub>2</sub> stoichiometry UO<sub>2</sub> CeO<sub>2</sub> UO<sub>2</sub>  
 Ce 가  
 4.  
 MO<sub>2</sub> submicron MO<sub>2</sub> MO<sub>2</sub>  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 10 $\mu$ m  
 가  
 2 . UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>+MO<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>2</sub> 900~1060

**Acknowledgement**

**References**

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 [2] K.A. Peakall and J.E. Antill, J. Nucl. Mater., 2, 194-195 (1960)  
 [3] M. Iwasaki, T. Sakurai, N. Ishikawa and Y. Kobayashi, J. Nucl. Sic. Tech., 5, 652-653 (1968)  
 [4] H.S. Kim and D. S. Sohn, J. Kor. Nucl. Soc., 28, 118-128 (1996)  
 [5] H.S. Kim, S.H. Kim, Y.W. Lee and S.H. Na, J. Kor. Nucl. Soc., 28, 458-466 (1996)  
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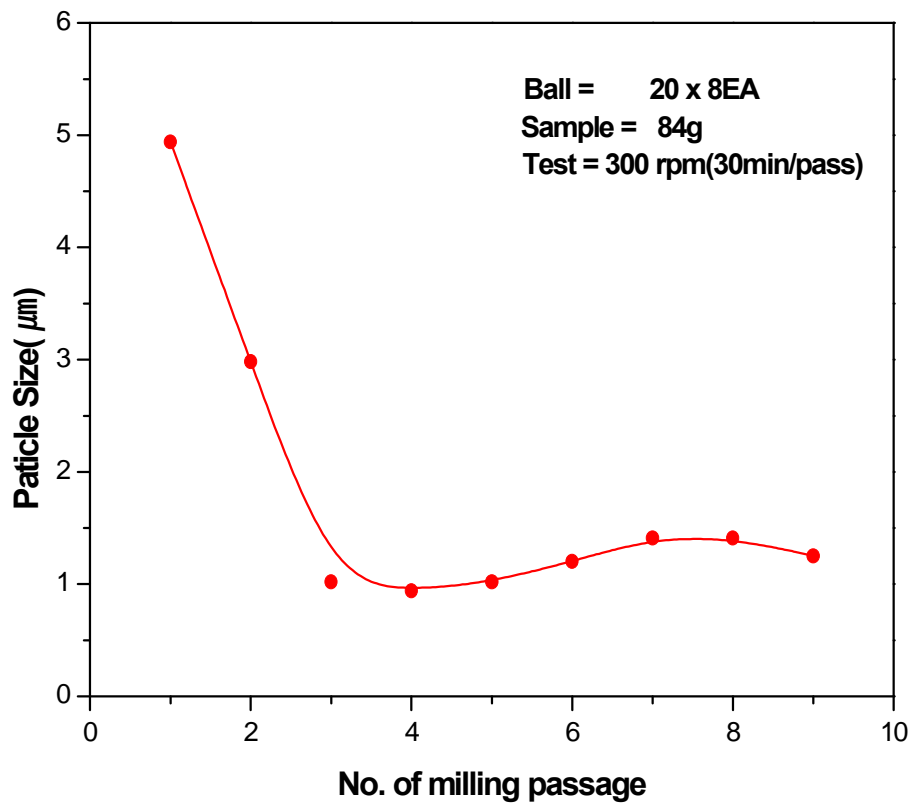


Fig. 1 Change of particle size of  $\text{MO}_2$  scrap powder milled by planetary mill in each passage.

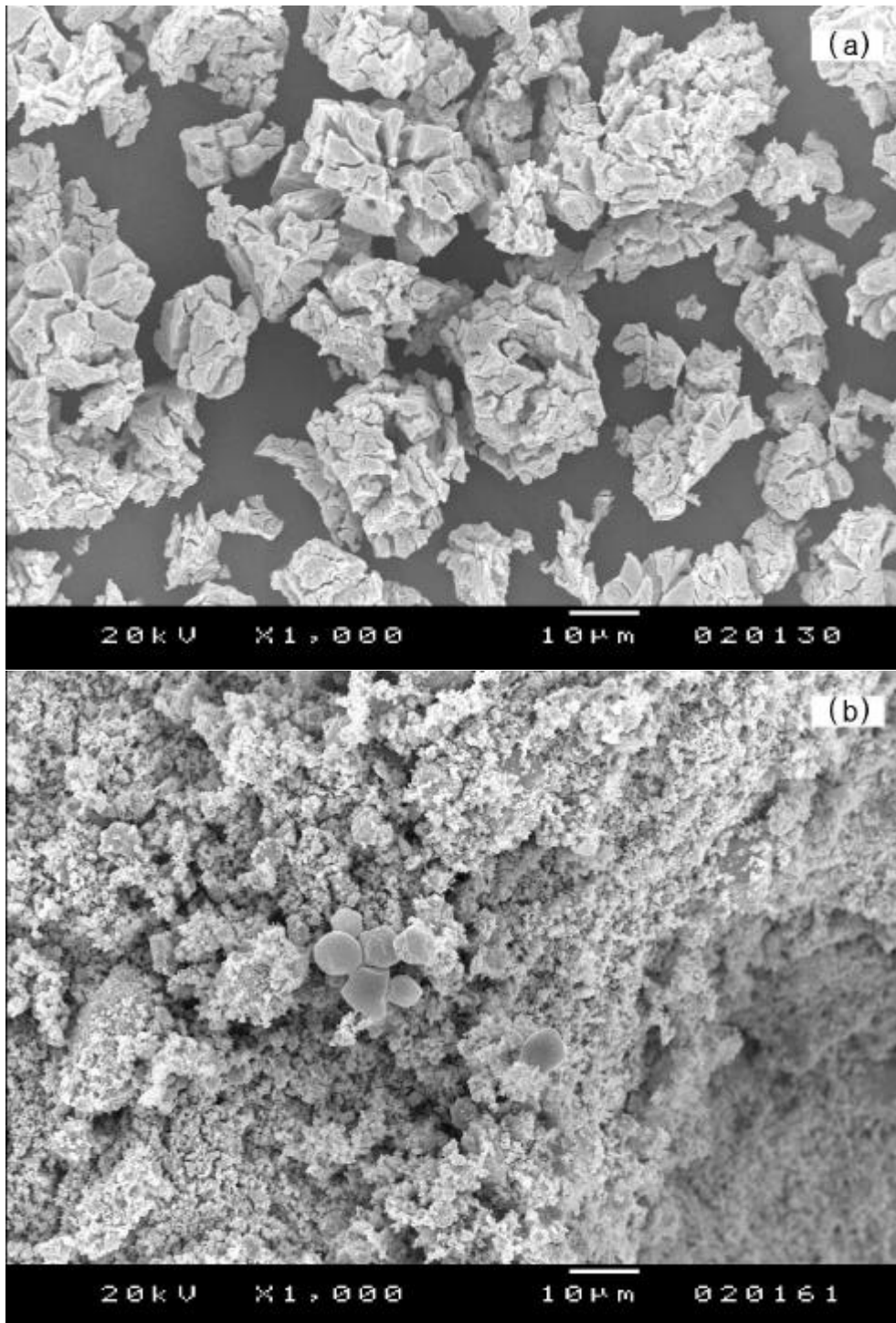


Fig. 2 Morphology of  $\text{MO}_2$  powder:

(a)  $\text{MO}_2$  powder by oxidation-reduction

(b)  $\text{MO}_2$  powder by planetary milling.

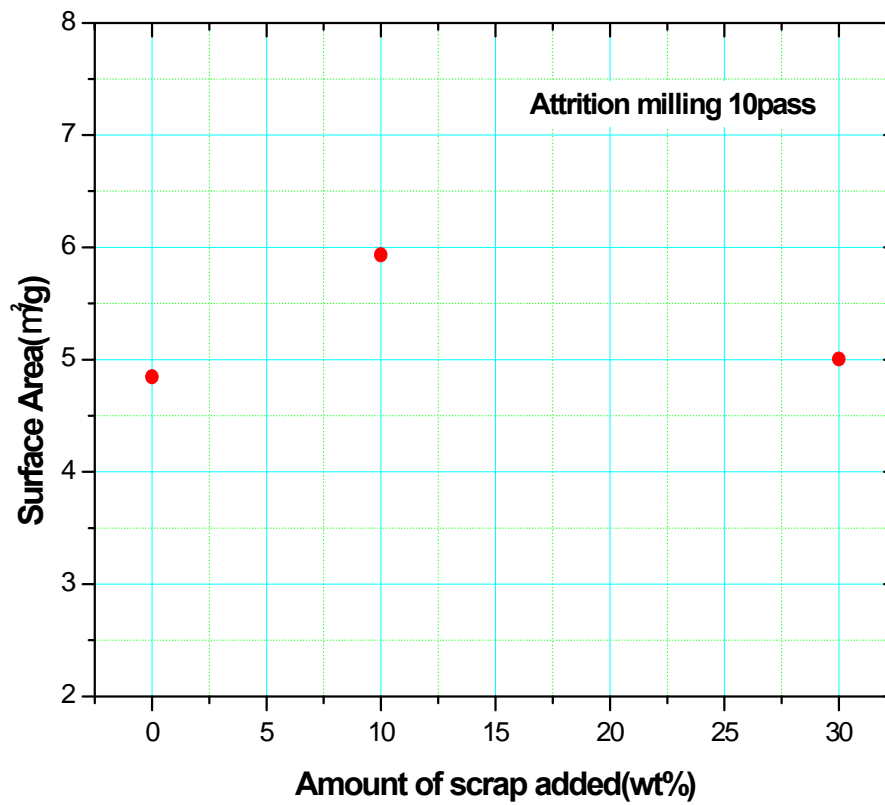


Fig. 3 Change of surface area of powder milled by attrition mill for each amount of MO<sub>2</sub> scrap

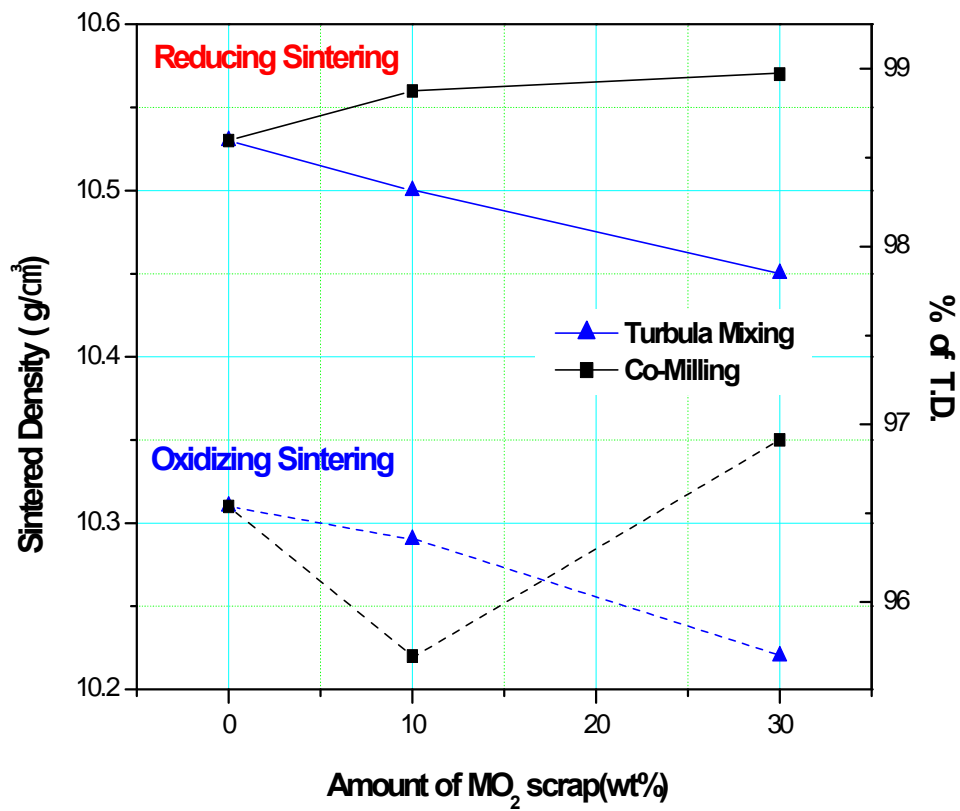


Fig. 4 Change in sintered density of  $(\text{U}, \text{Ce})\text{O}_2$  pellets with the amount of  $\text{MO}_2$  scrap and different doping methods:



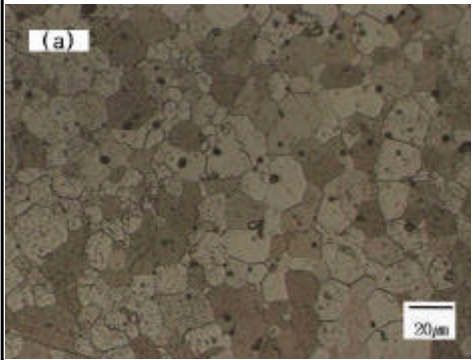
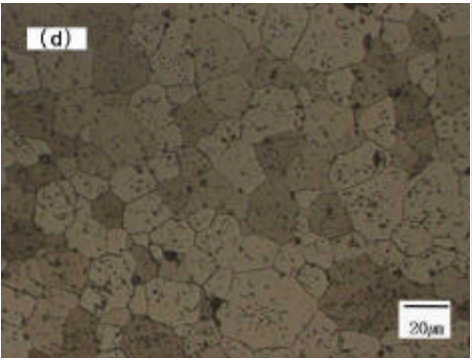
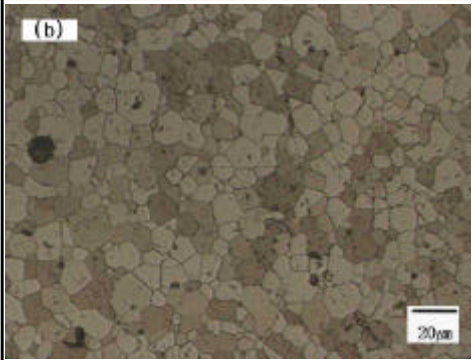
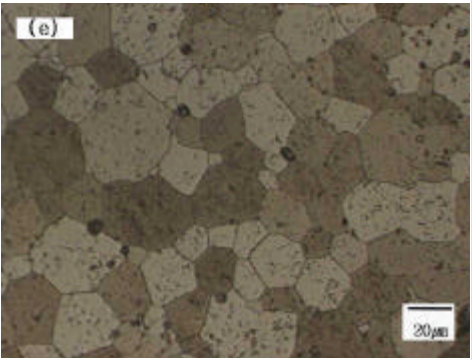
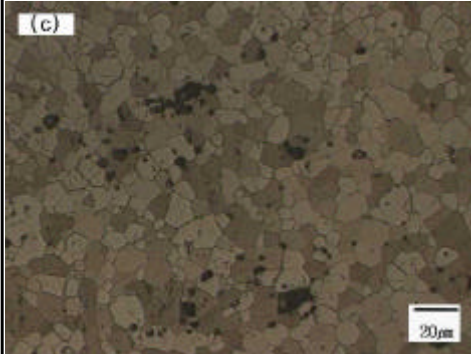
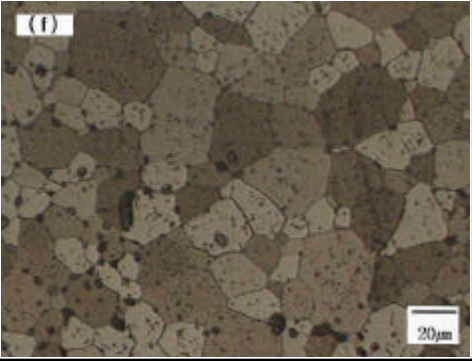
remark	Reducing Sintering	Oxidizing Sintering
Milling (without scrap)		
Co- Milling (30wt% scrap)		
Mixing (30wt% scrap)		

Fig. 5 Microstructure of (U, Ce)O<sub>2</sub> pellets in each condition:

(a) without scrap(9 $\mu$ m)

(d) without scrap(16 $\mu$ m)

(b) co-milling of 30wt% MO<sub>2</sub>(7 $\mu$ m) (e) co-milling of 30wt%MO<sub>2</sub>(18 $\mu$ m)

(c) mixing of 30wt% MO<sub>2</sub>(7 $\mu$ m)

(f) mixing of 30wt% MO<sub>2</sub>(17 $\mu$ m).

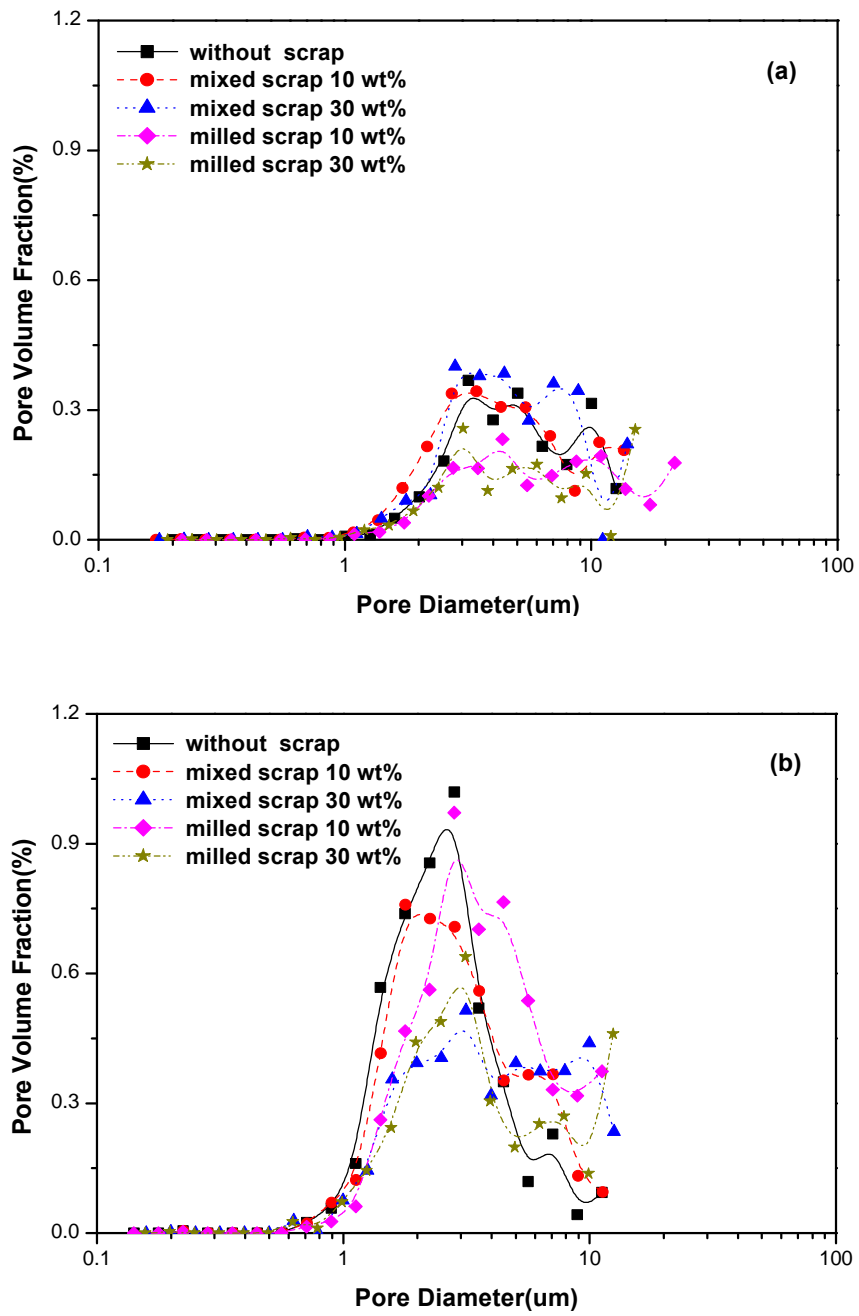


Fig. 6 Pore size distribution of (U, Ce)O<sub>2</sub> pellets with the amount of MO<sub>2</sub> scrap and doping methods:  
 (a) reducing sintering      (b) oxidizing sintering.

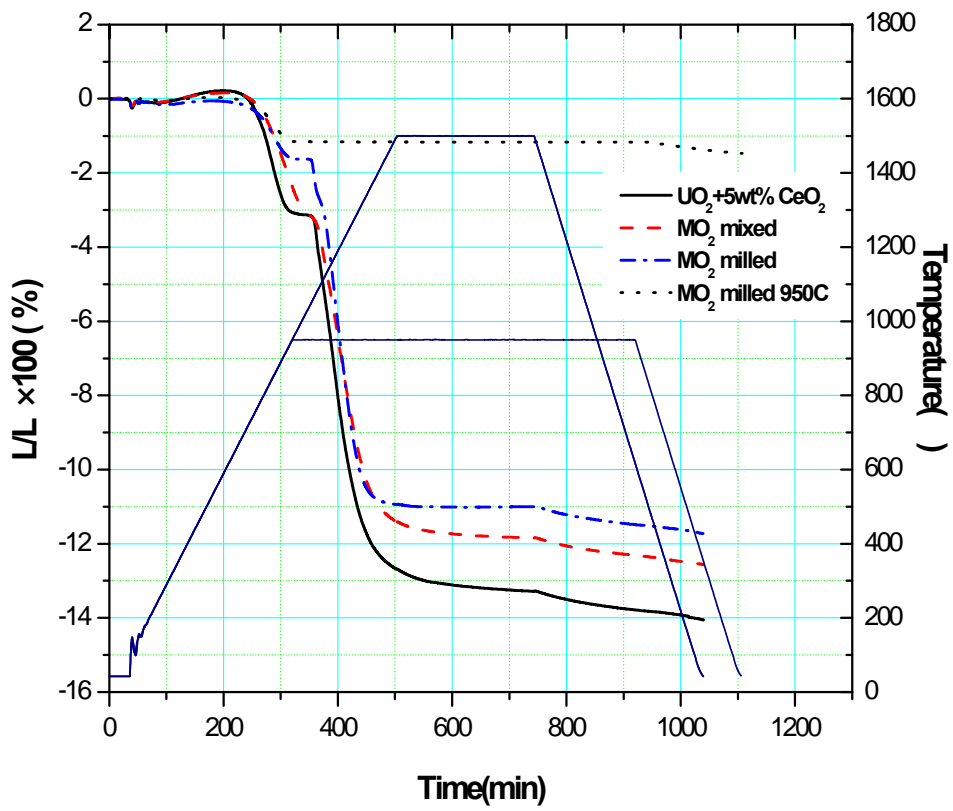


Fig. 7 TMA curves of MO<sub>2</sub> doped UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>