

Wigner

Study on the Wigner Energy for the Safe Treatment of KRR 1&2

가
 . $10^{18} \sim 10^{20}n/cm^2$ order
 Hanford cooled test hole
 가
 Wigner
 Wigner
 Heating rate $1^\circ C /min \sim 100^\circ C /min$
 Wigner Heating rate가 가
 , Thermal column
 Wigner
 가
 30°C
 200°C
 , 80°C $4 \times 10^{17}n/cm^2$

Abstract

The characteristic of Wigner energy was reviewed on the change of temperature and neutron irradiation. Total energy stored in the graphite increased as the neutron irradiation increased, but the rate of energy storage decreased. Wigner energy release was maximized near 200°C on the Hanford cooled test hole graphite which was neutron-irradiated to a fluence of order of $10^{18} \sim 10^{20}n/cm^2$ at 30°C. And the maximum value of Wigner energy release decreased as neutron irradiation temperature on the graphite was higher. On the other hand, it was shown that the maximum value of Wigner energy release decreased as heating rate increased from 1°C /min to 100°C /min on the neutron-irradiated graphite to a fluence of $4 \times 10^{17}n/cm^2$ at 80°C. The present analysis will provide basic information for the safe treatment of the graphite of KRR 1&2(Korea Research Reactors 1&2).

I.

가 2MeV
0.025eV(2,200m/s)

가
Slowing down

(Moderator)

[1].

[1,2].

2,000°C

가

Enrico Fermi

CP-1

[2].

1940

-239

1940

180MW

Windscale Piles 1&2

1950

No. 1 Pile

1957

“Wigner”

Windscale Pile No. 1

Can

Core가

Overheating

가

Core

Core

1/4

[3].

Pile

No. 1 Core

2,000

1,200

Wigner

가

, TRIGA

13.7

가

50,000

$10^{15}n/cm^2$

[4, 5].

가

“Wigner”

II. Wigner

Wigner

[6]

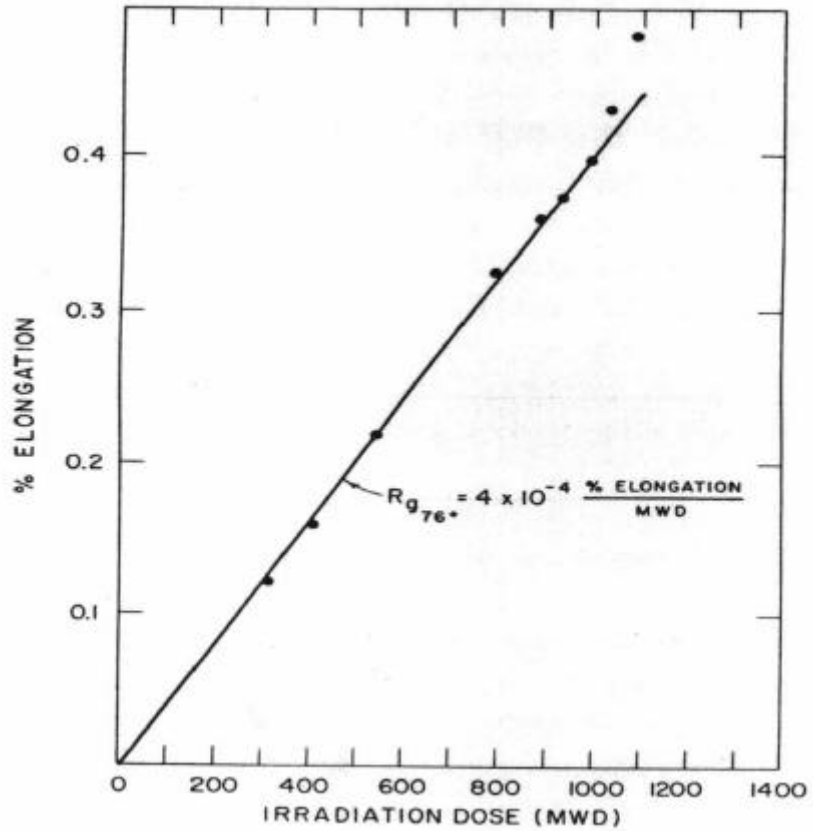
“Wigner effect”

1

1

가

Reactor channel Line



1. 76°C

AGOT

(1MWD=7×10¹⁶n/cm² for neutrons with energies>0.6 MeV)

2

Slowing down

Displacement

Interstitial Vacancy가

가

(Lock up)

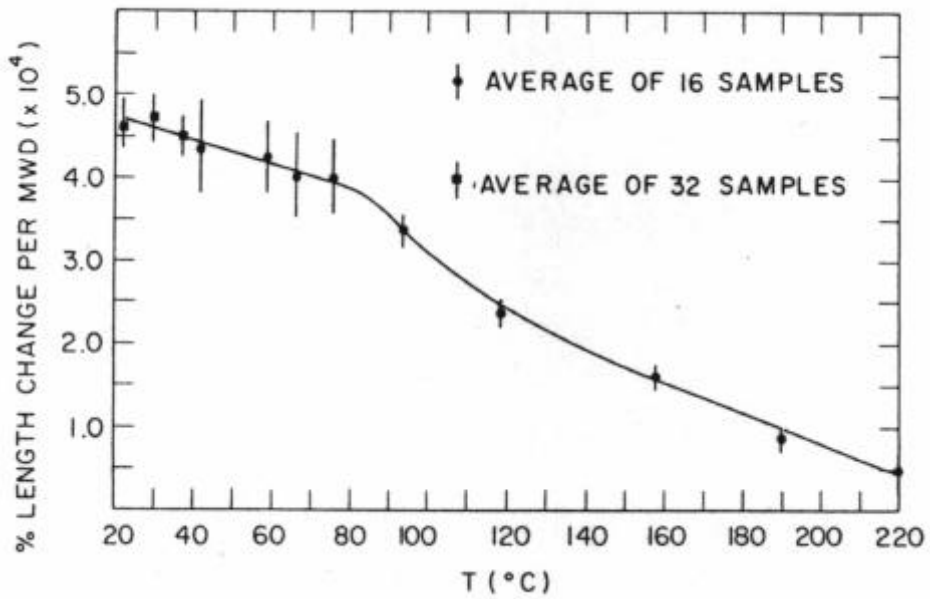
Wigner

가

Wigner

3

Core 가 200°C 가 “Wigner” 가 Overheating 가 가



2.

Wigner 200°C
 Furnace
 3 가 가 Furnace 200°C
 55°C Wigner
 Furnace 200°C 280°C
 Furnace 200°C Wigner 가
 Annealing 가 Wigner
 Annealing 가 Thermal annealing
 Stress Field 가 Annealing
 가 Nuclear heating 가 (Switch off)

가 . Windscale Pile No.1

Heating

가

4

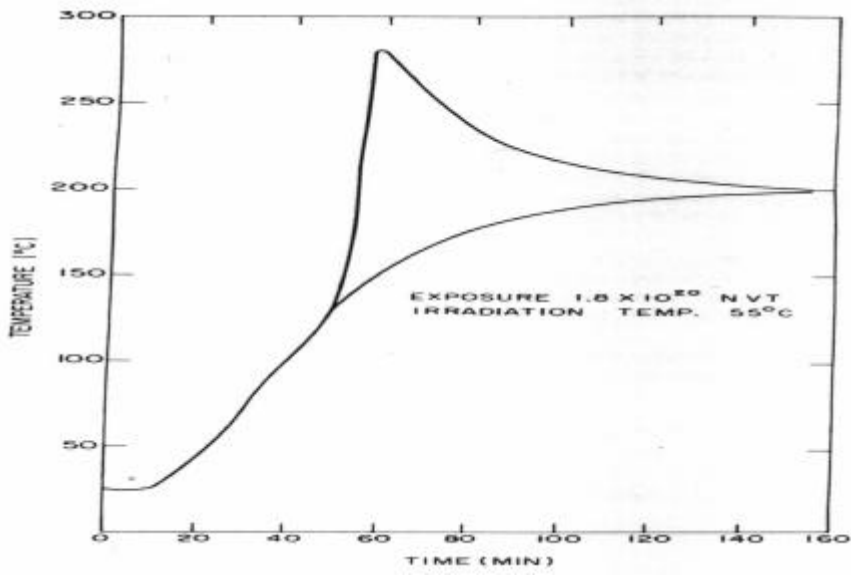
가

가

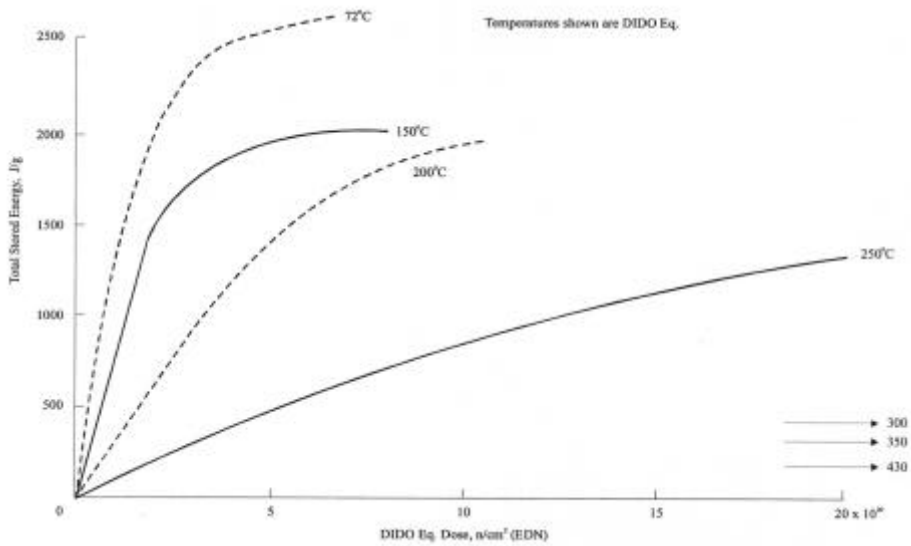
가

, 300°C

가



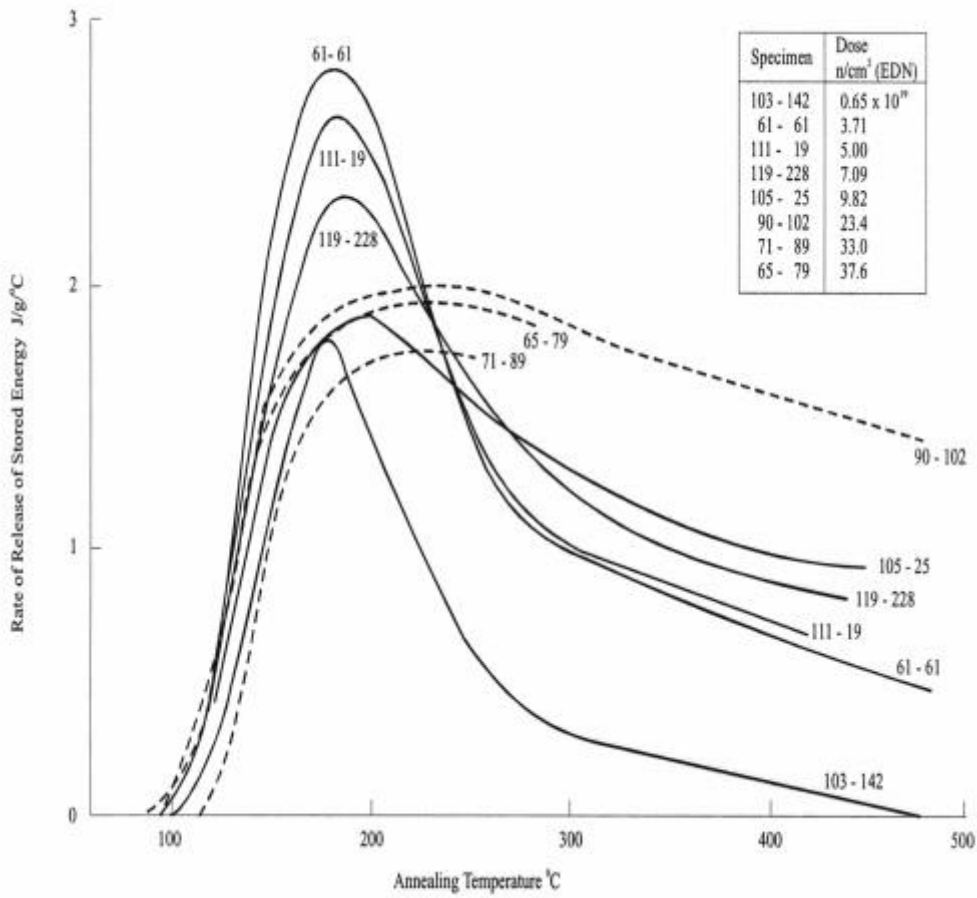
3.



4.

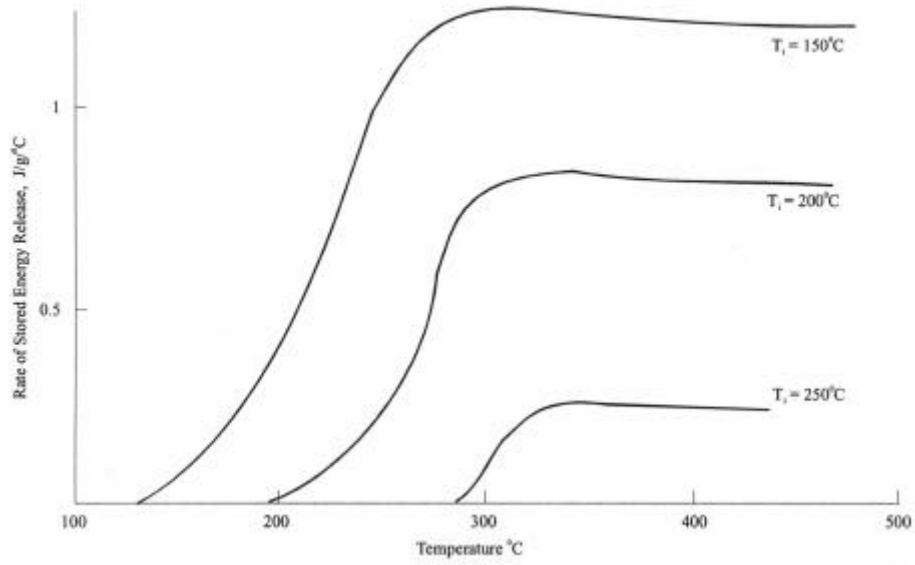
5 1962 Bridge, Kelly Gray US Production
 Water cooled test hole 30°C 8

200°C
 가 가
 Annealing 가 300°C 가
 가

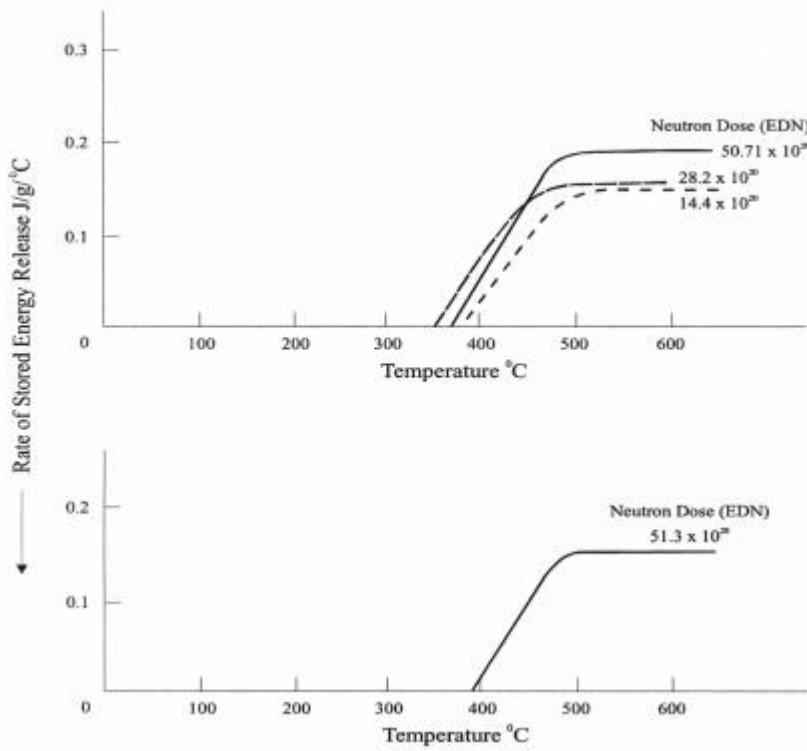


5. 30°C Hanford cooled test hole

6 7 가 150, 200, 250, 350 390°C
 가 가
 200°C 가
 가



6. 가 150°C ~ 250°C 5×10^{20} n/cm²



7. 가 350°C 390°C

III. Wigner [7]

Defect concentration vs Annealing rate (1)

$$\frac{dN(t)}{dt} = -nN(t)^g \exp(-E_0 / kT) \quad (1)$$

(, T = at)

(1) $g = 1$ (2a) (2b)

(1) $g = 1$

$$N(T) = N_0 \exp\left[-\frac{nE_0}{ak} H\left(\frac{kT}{E_0}\right)\right] \quad (2a)$$

(2) $g \neq 1$

$$N(T) = N_0 \left[1 + (g-1)N_0^{g-1} \frac{nE_0}{ak} H\left(\frac{kT}{E_0}\right)\right]^{1/(1-g)} \quad (2b)$$

$$H(x) = \int_0^x \exp\left(-\frac{1}{y}\right) dy$$

Defect concentration

Heating rate a vs Defect concentration N

At $T = T_m$, $\frac{d^2N}{dT^2} = 0$

(3)

$$\frac{a}{T_m^2} = C \exp\left(-\frac{E_0}{kT_m}\right) \quad (3)$$

$$C = [\mathbf{g} - (\mathbf{g} - 1)Q] \frac{k}{E_0} \mathbf{n} N_0^{\mathbf{g}-1},$$

$$Q = \frac{1}{x_m^2} \exp\left(\frac{1}{x_m^2}\right) H(x_m),$$

$$x_m = \frac{kT_m}{E_0}$$

(3) Heating rate a T_m E_0 C 가

$$\mathbf{g} \quad \mathbf{n} \quad C \quad E_0, C \quad \mathbf{n}$$

(4)

$$\frac{CE_0}{k} \begin{cases} = \mathbf{n} & \mathbf{g} = 1 \\ \cong 1.06\mathbf{n}N_0 & \mathbf{g} = 2 \\ \cong 1.12\mathbf{n}N_0^2 & \mathbf{g} = 3 \\ \dots\dots & \dots\dots \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

, Defect concentration Activation

가

, Annealing Activation

Annealing rate

(5)

$$\frac{dn(E,t)}{dT} = -\frac{\mathbf{n}}{a} n(E,T) N(t)^{\mathbf{g}-1} \exp(-E/kT) \quad (5)$$

$$N(T) = \int n(E,T) dE,$$

$$N_0 = \int n(E,0) dE$$

(5)

(6a)

(6b)

(1) $\mathbf{g} = 1$

$$n(E,T) = n(E,0) \exp\left[-\frac{\mathbf{n}E}{ak} H\left(\frac{kT}{E}\right)\right] \quad (6a)$$

(2) $\mathbf{g} \neq 1$

$$n(E,T) \cong n(E,0) \left[1 + (\mathbf{g} - 1) N_0^{\mathbf{g}-1} \frac{\mathbf{n}E}{ak} H\left(\frac{kT}{E}\right)\right]^{1/(1-\mathbf{g})} \quad (6b)$$

(6a)

(6b)

Activation energy spectrum

$n(E,0)$ (7) Gaussian 가 가 .

$$\frac{n(E,0)}{N_0} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \cdot e} \exp\left(-\frac{(E-E_0)^2}{2e^2}\right) \quad (7)$$

(7) $e \rightarrow 0$ 가

$$\frac{n(E,0)}{N_0} = d(E-E_0)$$

가 . $e \ll E_0$ (3) Activation energy
 , $e \rightarrow 0$ (5) (6a), 6(b) (1) (2a),
 2(b) . (1) ~ (7) 4
 g, n, E_0 e . 8 (1)

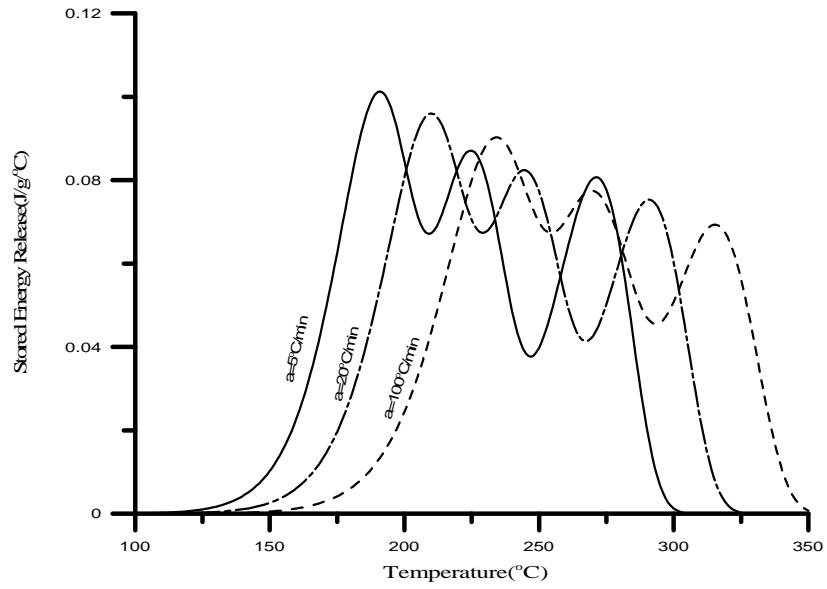
(5) Heating rate가 5, 20,
 100°C/min .
 Interstitial 14eV , Displacement
 concentration 7×10^{-5} . 8 Heating rate가

가 9 . 3

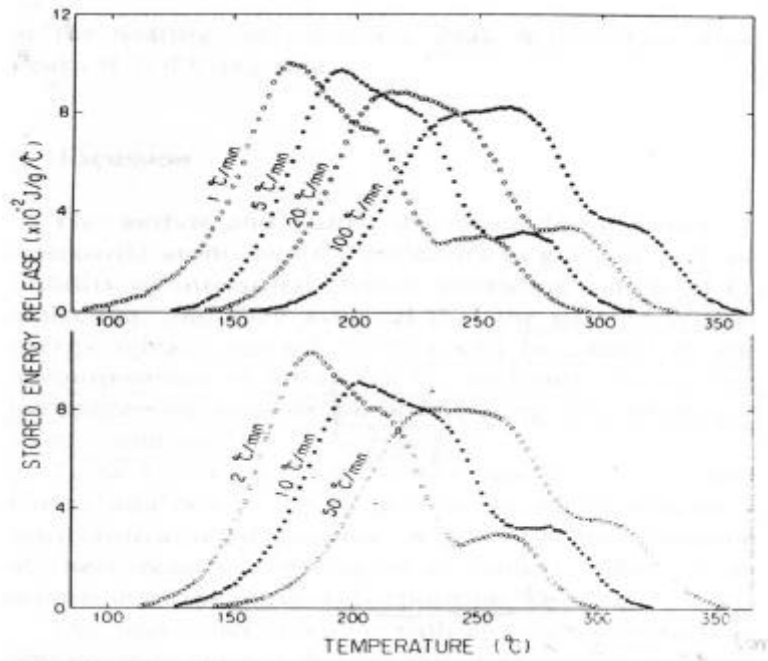
Activation energy spectrum $n(E,0)$ 가
 $E = E_0$ 가 가 . , (7) $e = 0$
 $n(E,0)$. $E = E_0$ Activation
 $E = E_0 \pm e$ Activation .
 가 가 .

IV.

100°C 150°C
 Wigner 10
 가
 $10^{18} \sim 10^{20} \text{ n/cm}^2$ order
 가 가 Wigner
 Annealing 가 가
 가 가
 Heating rate가 Wigner
 Wigner



8. Heating rate : 4×10^{17} n/cm² (E > 1MeV), : 80°C



9. Heating rate : 4×10^{17} n/cm² (E > 1MeV), : 80°C

Nomenclature

a	: Heating rate	k	:
E_0	: Activation	N_0	: Defect concentration
$N(t)$: Defect concentration	t	:
T	:	T_m	: Peak
e	: Activation	g	: Order of the reaction
n	:		

- [1] Arthur R. Foster, Basic Nuclear Engineering, Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 1983.
- [2] , , 2000.
- [3] Donald G. Schweitzer, "Fundamental Studies of Radiation Damage in Graphite", Brookhaven Lecture Series, No. 16, April 17, 1962.
- [4] , , , 2000.
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- [6] Kelly, Physics of Graphite, Applied Science Publishers, 1981.
- [7] Tadao IWATA, "Fine Structure of Wigner Energy Release Spectrum in Neutron Irradiated Graphite", J. of Nuclear Materials, 133&134, p. 361 -364, 1985.