

$$\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$$

 Pore Controls of  $\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$  Pellets by Addition of Pore Formers

150

가  
 가  
 AZB, zinc stearate      stearic acid  
 $\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$  가      1700°C, 93N<sub>2</sub>+7H<sub>2</sub>      4  
 3가  
 .  $\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$  0.5wt%      가  
 가  
 .  $\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$   
 가      가  
 가

### Abstract

The effect of pore former addition has been studied on the variation of density, pore size distribution, and grain growth in (U, Ce)O<sub>2</sub> sintered pellet. The pore structure was also examined by varying the powder treatment and process steps of doping pore former.

All three different pore formers (AZB, zinc stearate and stearic acid) contributed to decrease in sintered density and to the formation of coarse pores, but not to grain growth. In case of 0.5wt% of pore former added to  $\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$  and milled together, pore structure was homogeneous and coarse pores were not observed because pore former particles has become fine due to the milling. In case of mixing of pore former with milled  $\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$ , many coarse pores exist but grain structure is nearly the same compared with the case without pore former. The particle size of pore former is closely related to the pore size distribution in pore former - added pellet.

1.

가  
 가  
 가 , 가  
 가 5% 가  
 가  
 2 $\mu$ m  
 가 가 가 ,  
 가 가  
 [1 - 4].  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 가  
 [5,6].  
 (AZB, Zinc stearate, Stearic acid)  
 가  
 Zinc stearate Stearic acid 가  
 가

2.

2 - 1.

UO <sub>2</sub>	Integrated Dry Route (IDR)	depleted UO <sub>2</sub>
.	pour density tap density가	0.76g/cm <sup>3</sup> , 1.81g/cm <sup>3</sup>
가	O/U ratio 2.11,	2.2 $\mu$ m,
2.8m <sup>2</sup> /g	U - Pu - O U - Ce - O	phase, ,
	CeO <sub>2</sub> PuO <sub>2</sub>	.
CeO <sub>2</sub>	가 6.7 $\mu$ m	AZO dicarbon amide(AZB),
zinc stearate	stearic acid 3가	.

2 - 2.

UO <sub>2</sub> +0.5wt%CeO <sub>2</sub>	가	2가
가	UO <sub>2</sub> +0.5wt% CeO <sub>2</sub>	10pass
	0.2wt% 0.5wt% 가	Turbula mixer
UO <sub>2</sub> +0.5wt%CeO <sub>2</sub>	가	10pass



ceramography Fig. 4 Fig. 5  
 AZB 0.5wt% 가 Fig.4(b) 가 Fig. 4(a)  
 가 0.2wt% Fig.4(c) 0.5wt% Fig.  
 4(d) 가 가  
 Fig. 4(d) 0.5wt% zinc stearate stearic acid  
 가 Fig. 4 (e) (f)  
 가  
 가 2~3 $\mu$ m 가  
 가 가  
 가

4.

- (1)  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$  AZB, zinc stearate stearic acid 가
- 가
- (2) AZB 가 가
- (3)  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$  0.5wt% 가
- 가
- (4)  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$  가

가

#### Acknowledgement

#### References

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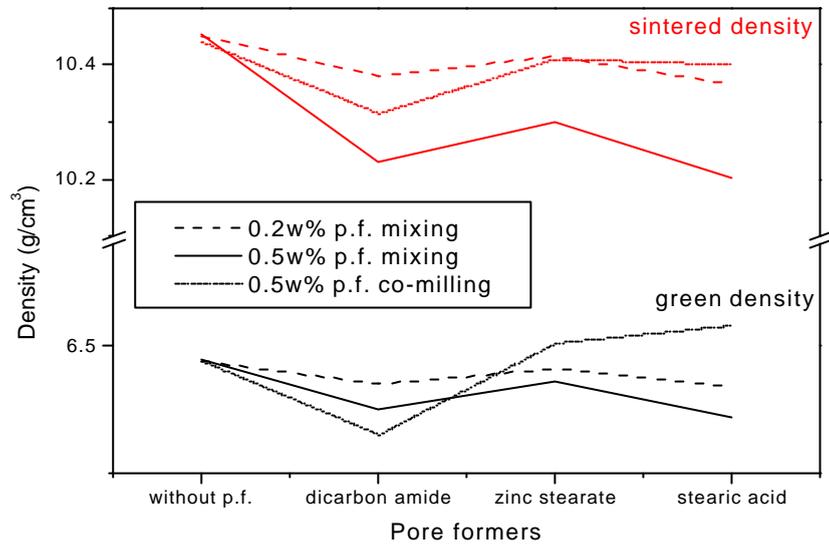


Fig. 1 Doping effects of pore formers on the suppression of densification for  $\text{UO}_2+5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$

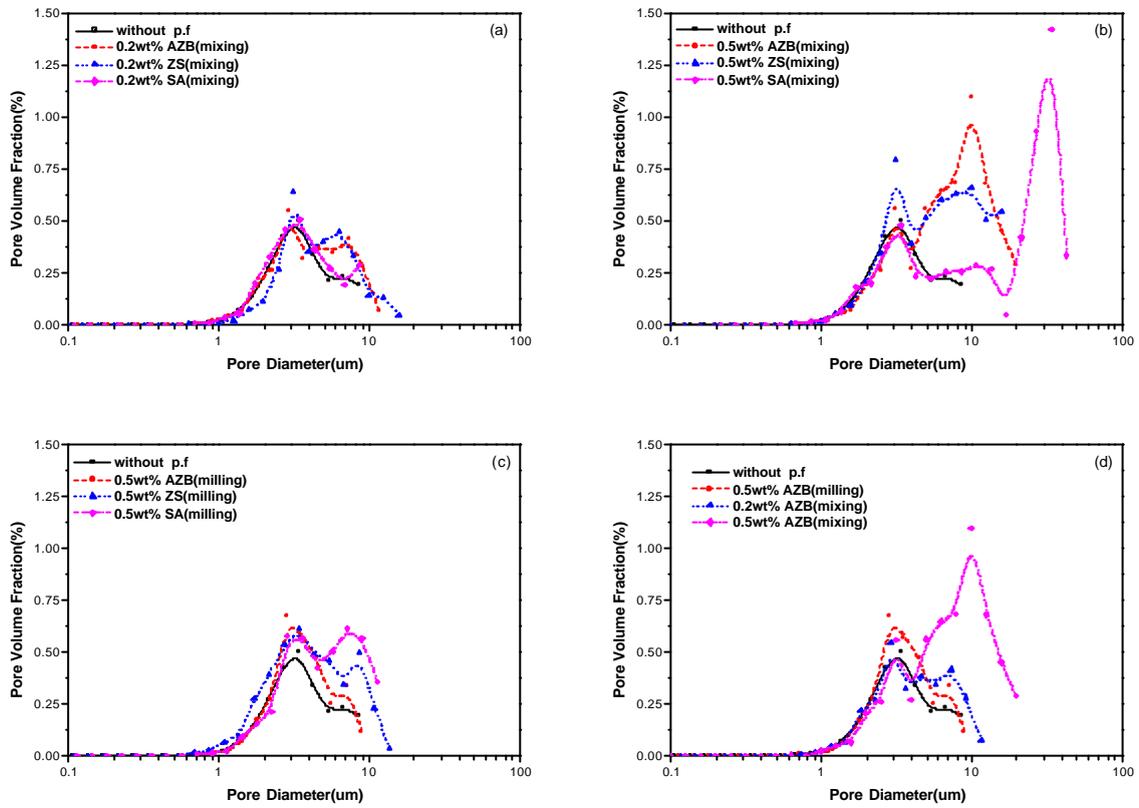


Fig. 2 Pore distributions of pore former doped (U, Ce) $O_2$  pellets

- (a) 0.2wt% of pore former mixed with milled  $UO_2 + 5wt\%$   $CeO_2$
- (b) 0.5wt% of pore former mixed with milled  $UO_2 + 5wt\%$   $CeO_2$
- (c) 0.5wt% of pore former added to  $UO_2 + 5wt\%$   $CeO_2$  and co - milled
- (d) doping effect of AZB

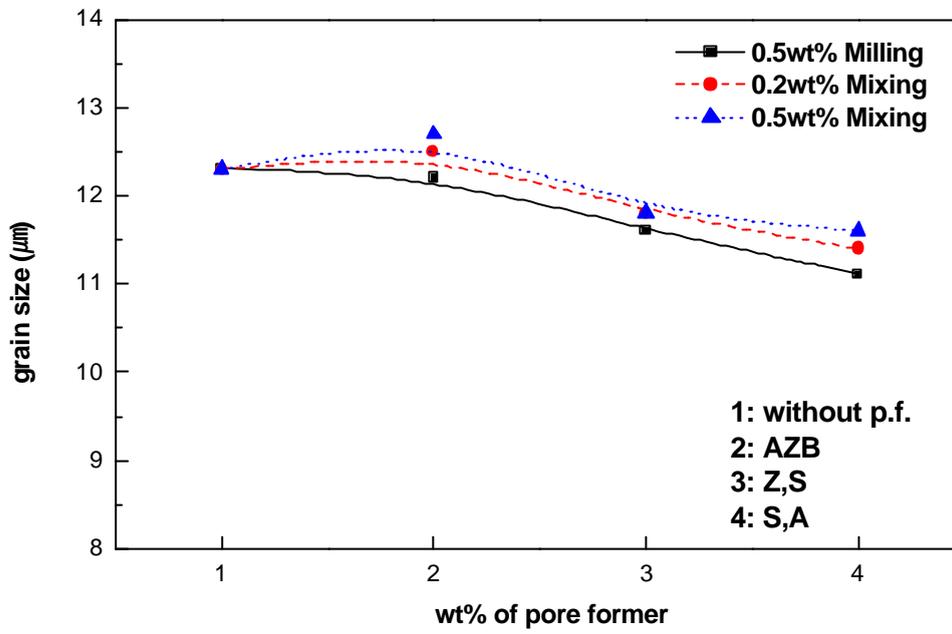


Fig. 3. Grain size of (U, Ce)O<sub>2</sub> pellets with the doping methods and the kinds of pore formers

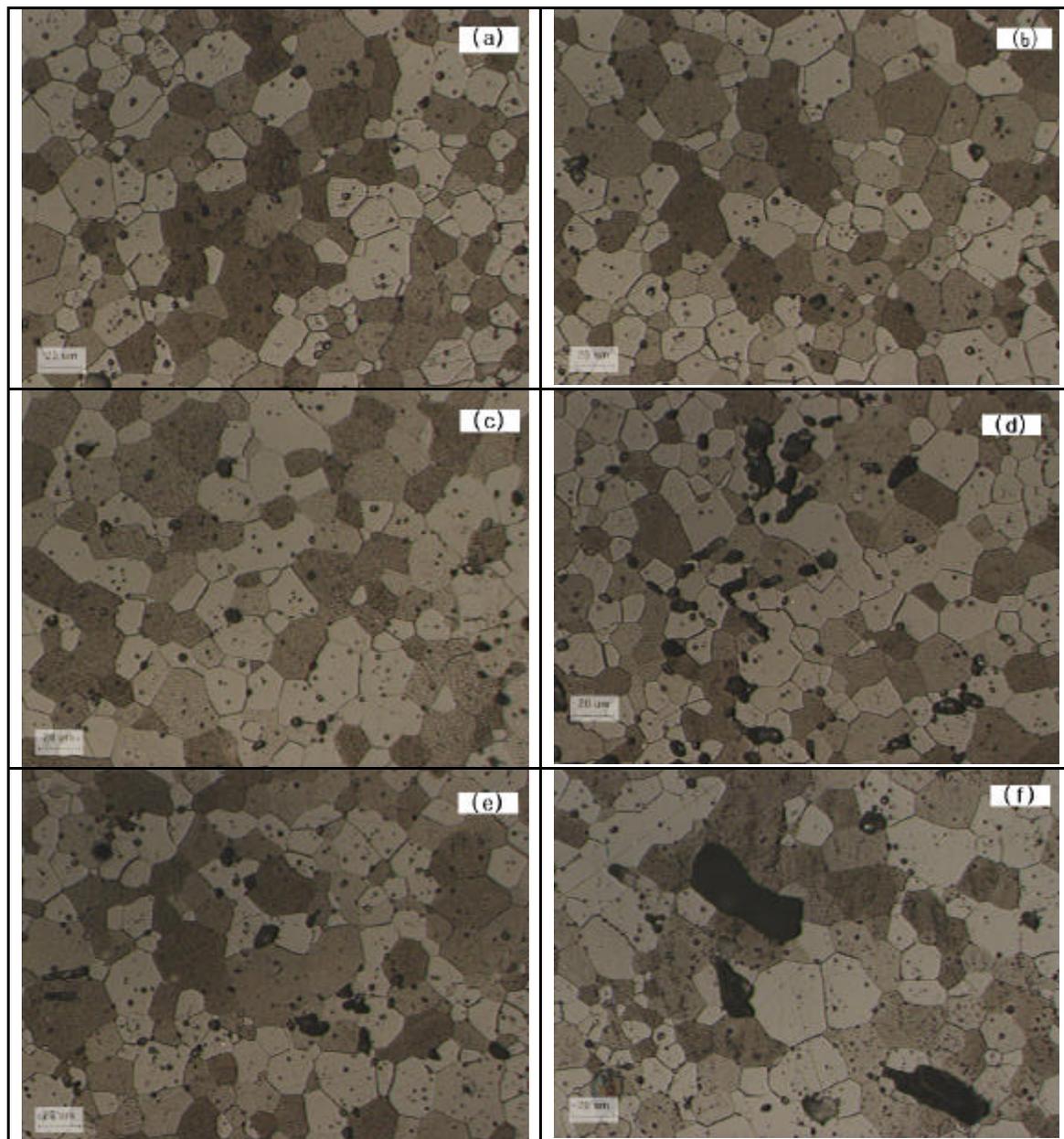


Fig. 4. Microstructures of  $(U, Ce)O_2$  pellets

- (a) without pore former    (b) co-milling of 0.5wt% AZB  
(c) Mixing of 0.2wt% AZB    (d) Mixing of 0.5wt% AZB  
(e) Mixing of 0.5wt% Z.S.    (f) Mixing of 0.5wt% S.A.