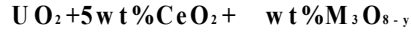


Study on the pellet properties with the powder treatments of



, , , , , ,

$\text{M}_3\text{O}_8$  scrap  $\text{UO}_2$ -5wt%  $\text{CeO}_2$  5 15 wt% 가 (mixing), -  
3가 , ,

가 , scrap 가 가 가  
scrap 가 , .  
scrap 가 가 , ,  
가 , scrap  
가 가 가 가 ,  $5\mu\text{m}$   $12\mu\text{m}$ (15wt% scrap)

### Abstract

5 15wt% of  $\text{M}_3\text{O}_{8-y}$  scrap powder was added to  $\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$  powder mixtures and prepared by three different kinds of preparation methods, i.e. mixing, mixing-crushing and attrition milling. Each powder was pressed into compacts and sintered in reducing atmosphere. Density, grain size and pore size distribution of sintered pellets were analyzed. By simple mechanical mixing of the powders, spherical agglomerates were formed during mixing. Sintered density and grain size of the pellets which were fabricated with these agglomerates were decreased with the added amount of scrap powder. Some pores grew into coarse pores and their volume fractions were increased with the scrap amount. In case of crushing the agglomerates, the sintered density was decreased but grain size was increased with the scrap amount. The volume fraction of the total pores was increased but coarse pores did not appeared. In case of attrition milling of the powders, the sintered density was increased with the scrap amount and average grain size of  $5\mu\text{m}$  increased to  $12\mu\text{m}$  with the addition of 15wt% scrap.

1.

가 , , - 가  
 가 [1][2][3].  
 . (U,Pu)O<sub>2</sub> scrap  
 . scrap UO<sub>2</sub>+PuO<sub>2</sub> 가  
 . M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> phase  
 orthorhombic , matrix UO<sub>2</sub> fcc M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub>가 MO<sub>2</sub>  
 , 30% [5]가 [6].  
 M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> UO<sub>2+x</sub> matrix  
 가 , M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> 2 가  
 PuO<sub>2</sub> CeO<sub>2</sub>  
 scrap  
 . UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt% CeO<sub>2</sub> 400°C, M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> phase  
 5, 10, 12.5, 15wt% UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt% CeO<sub>2</sub> 가  
 , , - , 3가  
 UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt% CeO<sub>2</sub>+ wt% M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> ( =0 15)

2.

2-1

UO<sub>2</sub> IDR(Integrated Dry Route)  
 가 2.24μm, 2.27m<sup>2</sup>/g , O/U 2.13 . IDR  
 가 가 . CeO<sub>2</sub>  
 Aldrich 가 6.66μm , 99.9% . M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub>  
 1500 CO<sub>2</sub> UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt% CeO<sub>2</sub> 400  
 4 8 . 0.2mm sieve  
 M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> scrap , MasterSizer  
 0.5μm .

2-2

UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt% CeO<sub>2</sub> 5, 10, 12.5, 15 wt% M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> scrap 가 3 가

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

Turbula mixer 2, attrition mill 1

scrap 가 Turbula mixer 2

scrap UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> 0.1

0.2mm, 가 -

ball mill

UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> scrap 가 Turbula mixer 2

attrition mill 1 scrap

SEM

2-3

Zinc stearate 4g

300Mpa 10.0mm, 8.5mm

가 6g/cm<sup>3</sup> alumina crucible tube furnace, 170

0 7H<sub>2</sub>+93N<sub>2</sub> 4 (water immersion method), ceramography

(image analyzer) 가

Saltykov [7]

thermal etching, linear intercept

### 3.

Scrap 3 가 UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>+ wt%M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub>

Fig. 1 . Fig.

1 (a) scrap 400, air M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> phase (pore) . Fig. 1

(b), (c), (d) scrap 가 UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> 가 Turbula mixer M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> 가 ball milling Fig. 1 (C) scrap 가 UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>+ wt%M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> attrition milling Fig. 1 (d) 가 . 3 UO<sub>2</sub>+5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub>+M<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8-y</sub> 1700°C,

Fig. 2 scrap 가 가 .  
 scrap 가 가  
 scrap 가  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$  가  $10.40\text{ g/cm}^3$   
 , scrap 5 15 wt% 가 가 1 wt% 가  
 $0.015\text{ g/cm}^3$  . 2가  
 가  
 scrap 가  $10.36\text{ g/cm}^3$  , scrap  
 가 5, 10, 12.5, 15 wt% 가 가 12.5 wt%  
 $10.44\text{ g/cm}^3$  15 wt% .  $M_3O_{8-y}$  scrap Fig. 1

scrap 가  
 $M_3O_{8-y}$  scrap  
 $MO_2$  ,  
 $M_3O_{8-y}$ 가  $UO_{2+x}$  가

Fig. 3  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2+ wt\%M_3O_{8-y}$  3 가 ,  
 . Fig. 3(a) scrap  
 scrap 가 가 가 가 .  
 $M_3O_{8-y}$  scrap  
 Fig. 3(b) scrap 가  
 가  $7\text{ }8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$   
 . Scrap 가 ,  
 ,  
 Fig. 3(c) scrap 가 가  
 scrap 가

$UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2+ wt\%M_3O_{8-y}$   
 Fig. 4 scrap 가 가  
 . scrap 가 가  $5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  ,  
 15 wt% 가  $12\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  가 . - scrap  
 가 , ,  
 가 .

Fig. 5  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2+ wt\%M_3O_{8-y}$

Fig. 5 (a) scrap 가  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$ ,  
 $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$  15wt% scrap  
 가 ,  
 가 ,  
 $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$  15wt% scrap 가  
 ,  
 가 가  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$   $M_3O_{8-y}$  scrap 가  
 scrap 가  
 matrix 가  
 .

4.  
 $M_3O_{8-y}$  scrap  $UO_2-5wt\%CeO_2$  가 , - , 3가  
 1700 ,  
 .

1. Scrap 가 , agglomeration  
 scrap 가 가 가 ,  
 가 .

2. scrap 가 가 ,  
 가 ,  
 .

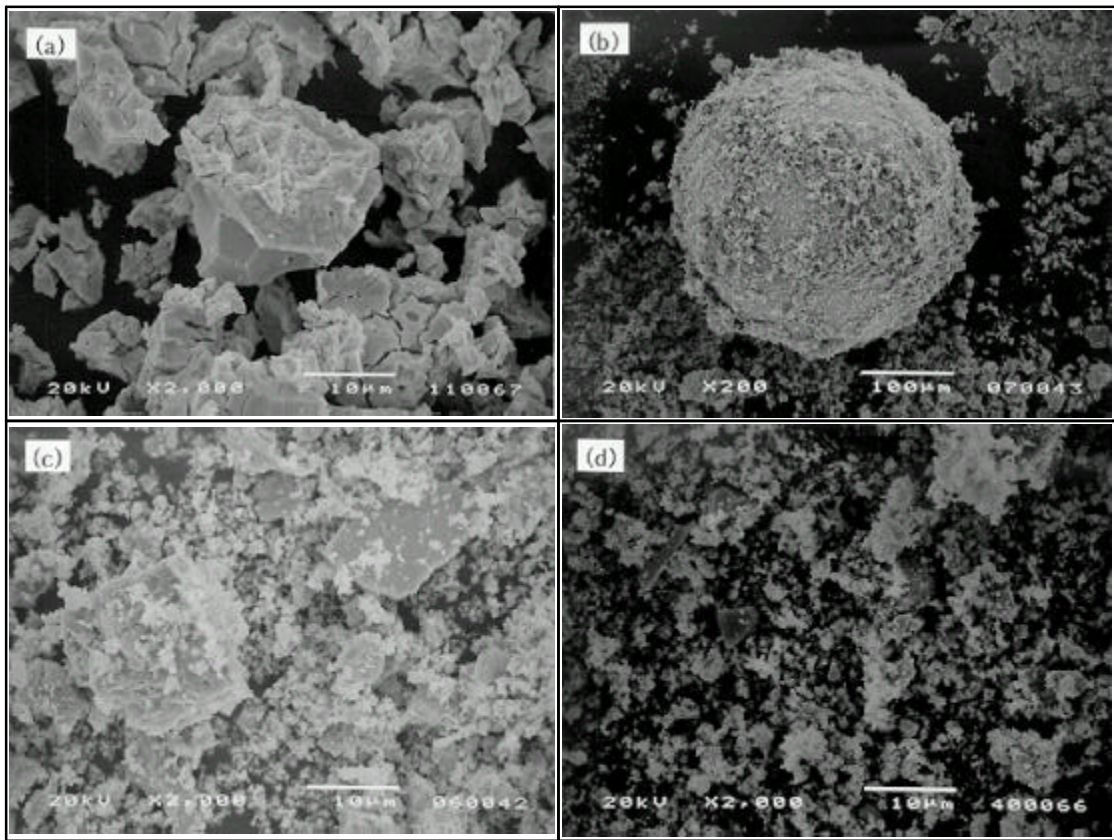
3.  $UO_2+5wt\%CeO_2$   $M_3O_{8-y}$  scrap 가 scrap  
 , matrix  
 scrap 가 가 가  
 ,  $5\mu m$   $12\mu m(15wt\% scrap)$  .

#### Acknowledgement

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**Fig. 1 Morphology of  $\text{UO}_2+5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2+x\text{ wt}\%\text{M}_3\text{O}_{8-y}$  mixtures**

- a)  $\text{M}_3\text{O}_{8-y}$  scrap powder                      b) mixed powder(15wt% $\text{M}_3\text{O}_{8-y}$ )**  
**c) crushed powder(15wt% $\text{M}_3\text{O}_{8-y}$ ) d) milled powder(15wt% $\text{M}_3\text{O}_{8-y}$ )**

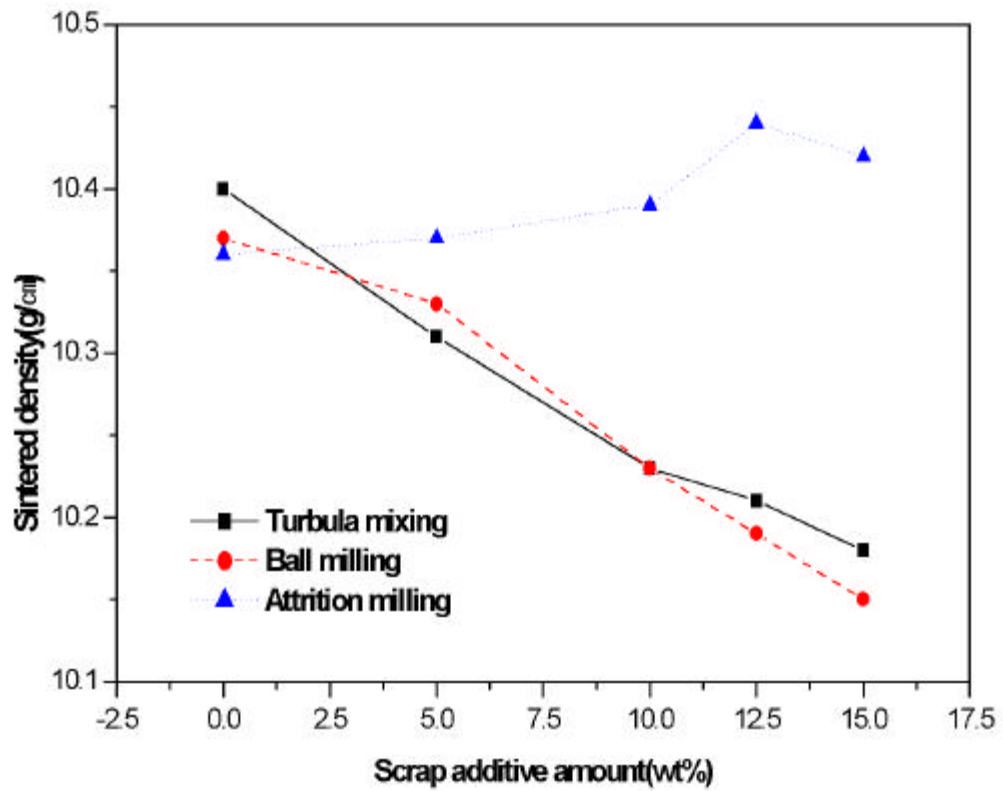
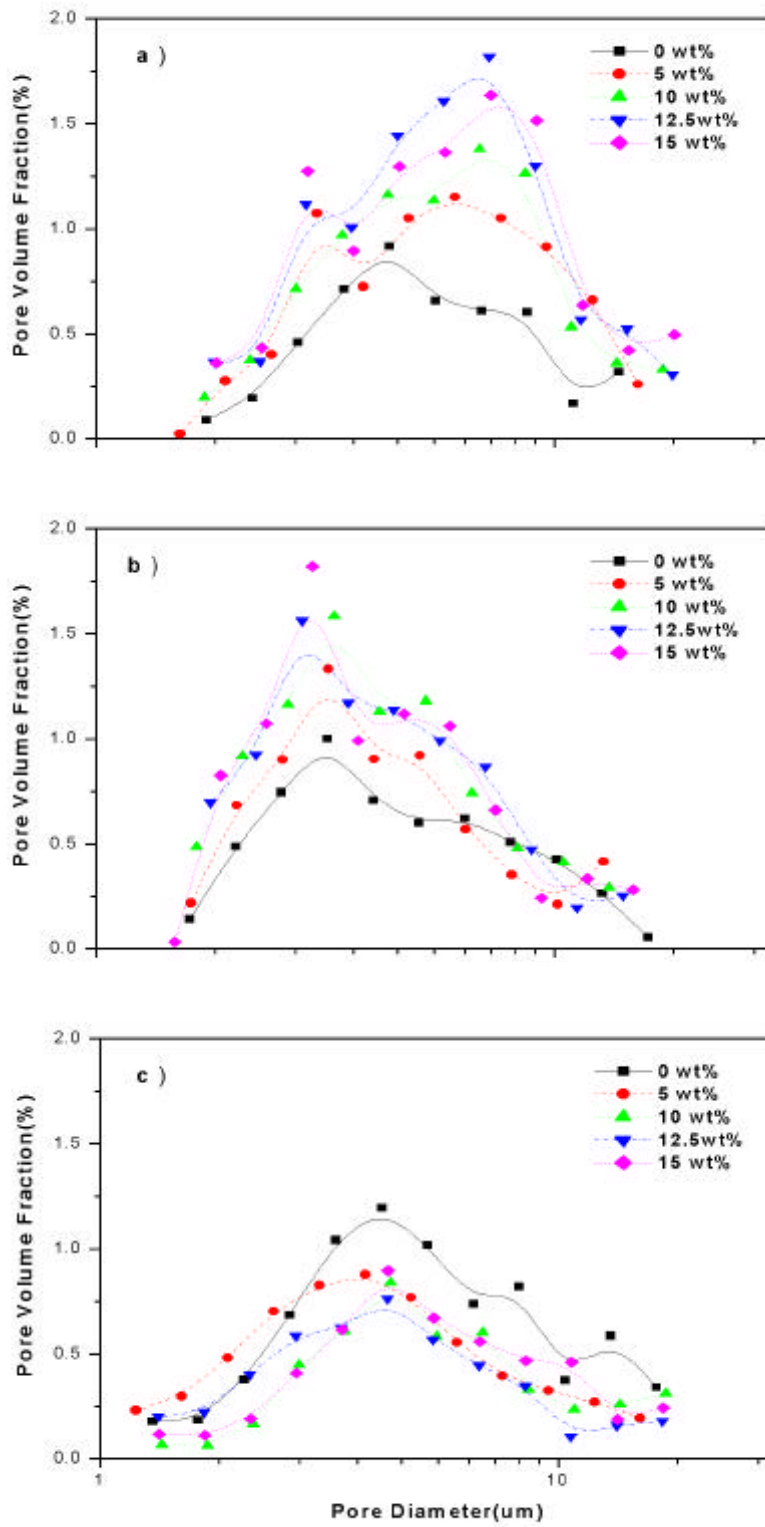


Fig. 2 Sintered densities of  $\text{UO}_2+5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2$  with the amount of  $\text{M}_2\text{O}_{3-y}$  addition and the different powder treatment.





**Fig. 3** Pore size distributions of  $\text{UO}_2 + 5\text{wt}\% \text{CeO}_2$  pellets  
 a) Mixing b) Crushing c) Attrition milling

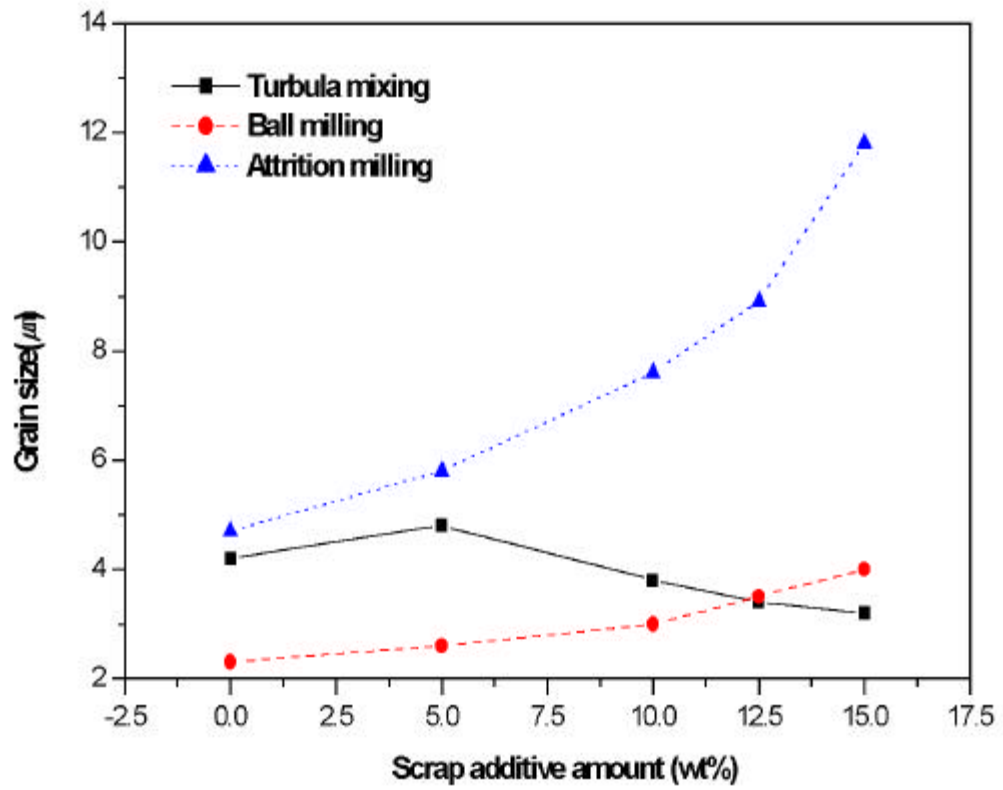
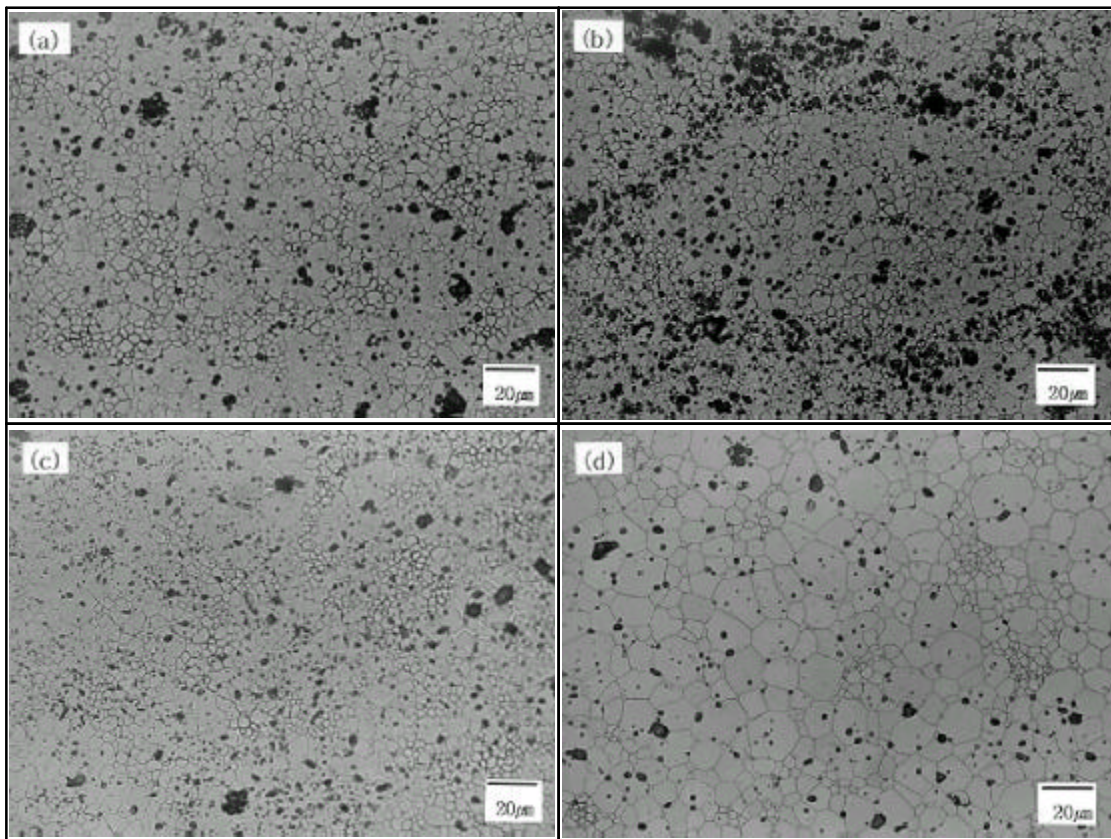


Fig. 4 Grain size of  $\text{UO}_2+5\text{wt}\%\text{CeO}_2$  pellets with the amount of scrap addition.



**Fig. 5** Microstructure of UO<sub>2</sub>-5wt%CeO<sub>2</sub> pellets

**a) Matrix powder**

**b) Turbula mixing (15wt% scrap)**

**c) Crushing (15wt% scrap)**

**d) Attrition milling (15wt% scrap)**