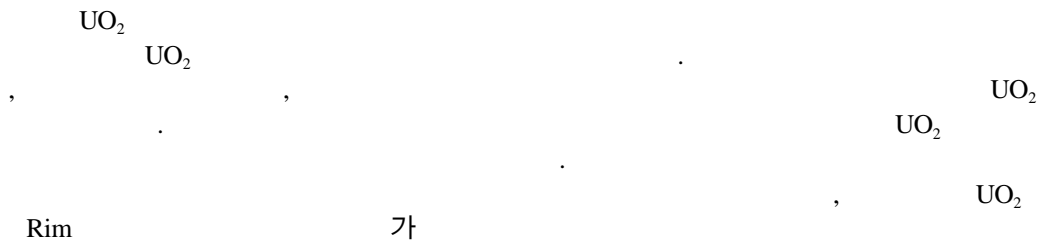


2000

## UO<sub>2</sub>

### Development of Irradiated UO<sub>2</sub> Thermal Conductivity Model

105, 305-600



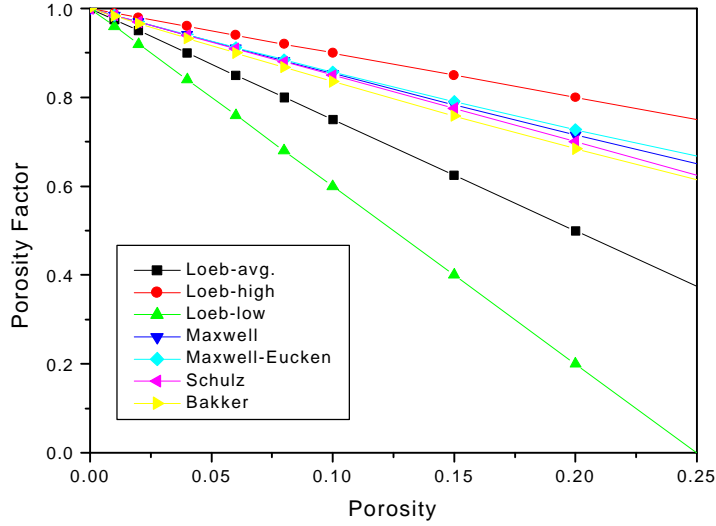
#### Abstract

Thermal conductivity model of the irradiated UO<sub>2</sub> pellet was developed, based upon the thermal diffusivity data of the irradiated UO<sub>2</sub> pellet measured during the thermal cycling. The model predicts the thermal conductivity by multiplying such separate factors as solid fission products, gaseous fission products, radiation damage and porosity. The developed model was verified by comparison with the variation of the measured thermal diffusivity data during the thermal cycling and prediction of other UO<sub>2</sub> thermal conductivity models. Since the developed model considers the effect of gaseous fission products as a separate factor, it can predict the variation of thermal conductivity in the rim region of high burnup UO<sub>2</sub> pellet where the fission gases in the matrix are precipitated into bubbles.



가

, 가



1.

UO<sub>2</sub>

4

[4].

- : Sr, Zr, Nb, Y, La, Ce, Pr, Nd, Pm, Sm
- : Mo, Tc, Ru, Rh, Pd, Ag, Cd, In, Sb, Te
- : Ba, Zr, Nb, Mo, (Rb, Cs, Te)
- : Kr, Xe, Br, I, (Rb, Cs, Te)

UO<sub>2</sub>

SIMFUEL

가

[5]. SIMFUEL

(0.05 ~ 1 mm)

가

[6].

가 UO<sub>2</sub>

가

UO<sub>2</sub>

가

UO<sub>2</sub>

Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

UO<sub>2</sub>

Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

가

가

가

FCC

UO<sub>2</sub>

UO<sub>2</sub>/Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

BCC

Gd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

가

UO<sub>2</sub>

Phonon-Phonon

**Stoichiometry**

$UO_{2 \pm x}$   
 , x가 (Hyper-stoichiometry) , (Hypo-  
 stoichiometry) 가 .  $UO_2$  가  
 Stoichiometry  
 Halden[7] NFI [8]  $UO_2$   
 Stoichiometry

$UO_2$  , Dislocation Loop  
 Phonon  $UO_2$   
 가 가  
 가 1000 K  
 [9].  
 가

**2.2  $UO_2$**

**Lucuta** [6]

1996  $UO_2$  Lucuta

$$I = K_{1d} K_{1p} K_{2p} K_{3x} K_{4r} I_0$$

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{(0.0375 + 2.165 \times 10^{-4} \cdot T)} + \frac{4.715 \times 10^9}{T^2} \exp\left(-\frac{16361}{T}\right)$$

- = thermal conductivity of irradiated  $UO_2$
- $I_0$  = thermal conductivity of unirradiated 100 % dense  $UO_2$
- $K_{1d}$  = factor for fission products
- $K_{1p}$  = factor for precipitated metal fission products
- $K_{2p}$  = factor for porosity
- $K_{3x}$  = factor for stoichiometry
- $K_{4r}$  = factor for radiation damage

Daniel Cohen [10] SIMFUEL , Maxwell-Eucken

, 100 % UO<sub>2</sub> Harding Martin [11] .

**Halden** [7]

Halden Halden 가 . 1997  
 Wiesnack Halden .

$$I_{95} = \frac{1}{0.1148 + 0.0035BU + 2.475 \times 10^{-4} (1 - 0.00333BU)T} + 0.0132 \exp(0.00188T)$$

, T ( ) . Halden UO<sub>2</sub> (w/m.K), BU (MWD/kgU)  
 UO<sub>2</sub> 가  
 가 .

**NFI** [8]

NFI 39.3 MWD/kgU UO<sub>2</sub> Laser  
 Flash Method .  
 . NFI .

$$I_{95} = \frac{1}{4.52 \times 10^{-2} + 2.46 \times 10^{-4} T + 1.87 \times 10^{-3} BU + 0.038 BU^{0.28} \cdot h(T)} - 5.47 \times 10^{-9} T^2 + 2.29 \times 10^{-14} T^4$$

$$h(T) = \frac{1}{1 + 396 \exp(-6380/T)}$$

, T (K), h(T) UO<sub>2</sub> (w/m.K), BU (MWD/kgU) .

**3. UO<sub>2</sub>**

EPRI가 UO<sub>2</sub> [12,13]. NFIR(Nuclear Fuel Industry Research) UO<sub>2</sub> Laser Flash Method 24.9 MWD/kgU(U), 36.23

MWD/kgU(U4) 59.93 MWD/kgU(U6) 3 . 1

1. UO<sub>2</sub>

Cycle	Temperature( )			Duration of Cycle of Specimen(min)		
	Initial	Peak	Final	U2	U4	U6
1	300	800	300	269	330	332
2	300	1100	500	240	375	485
3	500	1500	300	422	412	485
4	300	1600	300	469	542	611

300 1600 가 100 . Cycle 1

UO<sub>2</sub> . 800 Cycle 1  
Cycle 2

UO<sub>2</sub> . 가 1100 Cycle 2

Cycle 3

. Cycle 3 1500 가 UO<sub>2</sub> Cycle 3

가 가 . Cycle 4

가 . Cycle 1-4  
micron 가

, U4  
, U6 micron 가  
, 가 , 가

Cycle 1-4

UO<sub>2</sub>

가

UO<sub>2</sub>

Lucuta [6]

NFIR

$$I = f_{sfp} f_{fg} f_{rd} f_p I_0$$

$$f_{sfp} = \frac{10.152 + 0.0762T}{10.152 - 4.8054BU^{0.5} + 1.563BU + (0.0762 + 4.724 \times 10^{-3} BU^{0.5} - 8.624 \times 10^{-4} BU) \cdot T}$$

$$f_{fs} = \frac{10.152 - 4.8054BU^{0.5} + 1.563BU + (0.0762 + 4.724 \times 10^{-3} BU^{0.5} - 8.624 \times 10^{-4} BU) \cdot T}{10.152 - 1.423BU^{0.5} + 1.6072BU + (0.0762 + 3.043 \times 10^{-3} BU^{0.5} - 8.066 \times 10^{-4} BU) \cdot T}$$

$$f_{rd} = \frac{1.19}{0.5608 + 0.5655 \exp(179.38/T)}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{1}{(0.0375 + 2.165 \times 10^{-4} \cdot T)} + \frac{4.715 \times 10^9}{T^2} \exp\left(-\frac{16361}{T}\right)$$

$\lambda$  = thermal conductivity of irradiated  $UO_2$

$\lambda_0$  = thermal conductivity of unirradiated 100 % dense  $UO_2$

$f_{sfp}$  = factor for solid fission products

$f_{fg}$  = factor for gaseous fission products

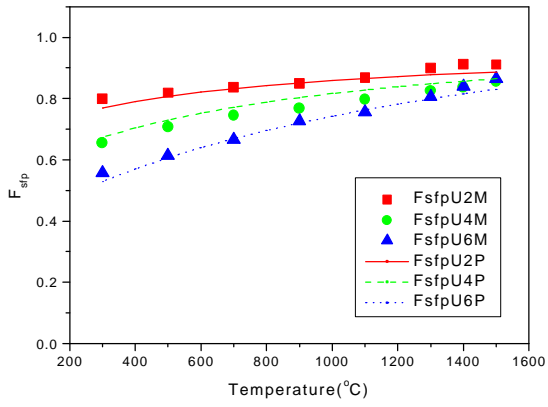
$f_{rd}$  = factor for radiation damage

$f_p$  = factor for porosity

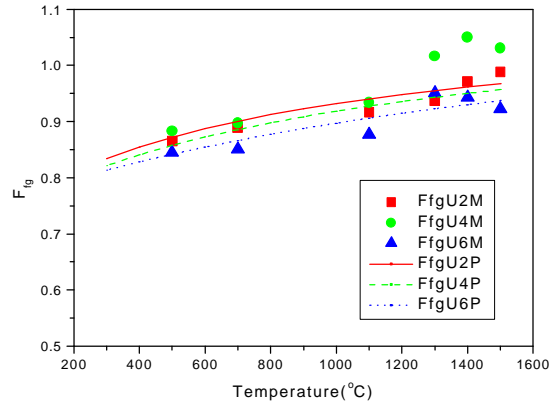
	T (K)	B (MWD/kgU)	$f_{sfp}$	$f_{fg}$	$f_{rd}$	$f_p$
UO <sub>2</sub>	Loeb	Bakker	( $f_{sfp}$ )	( $f_{fg}$ )	( $f_{rd}$ )	
	가		( $f_{tot} = f_{sfp} \cdot f_{fg} \cdot f_{rd}$ )	NFIR		
	2-5					3
						2
						가
						가
						. 1100
						5
						, 1300
	6-9		Lucuta, Halden	NFI		UO <sub>2</sub>
			NFI			
NFI						Halden
800			Halden			
						[1]. Lucuta
						가
						, 500 - 800



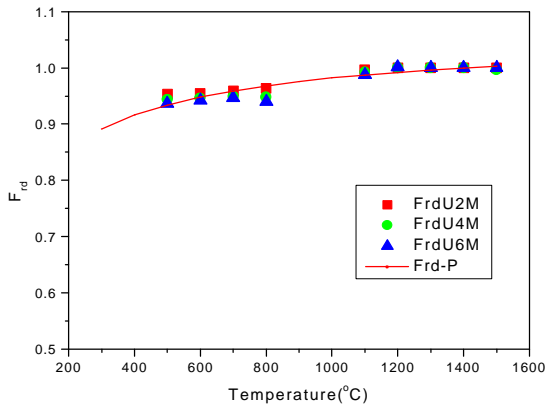




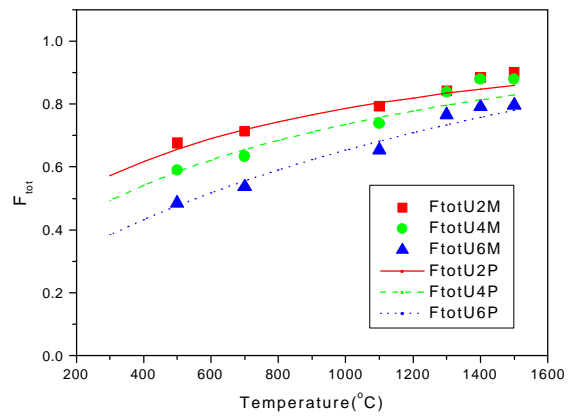
2. (\*M: , \*P: )



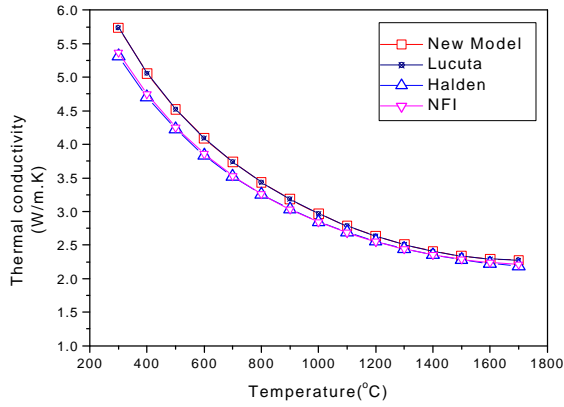
3. (\*M: , \*P: )



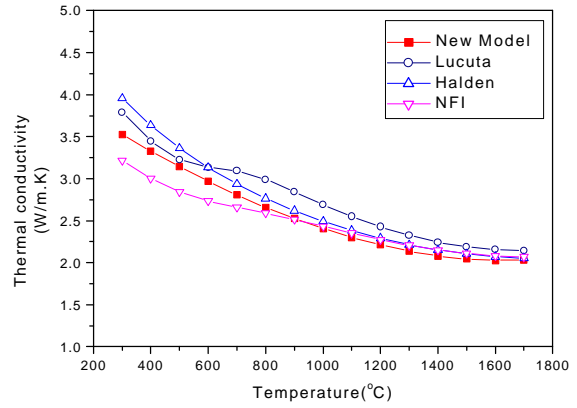
4. (\*M: , \*P: )



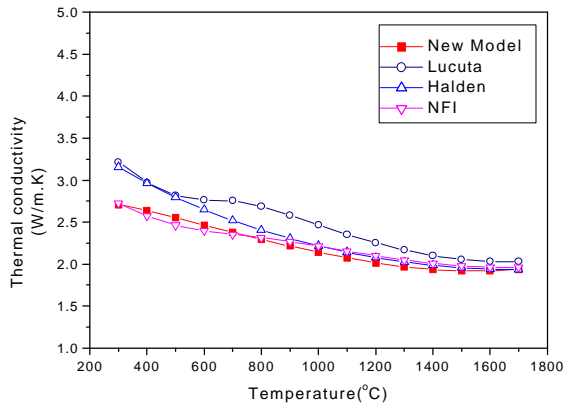
5. (\*M: , \*P: )



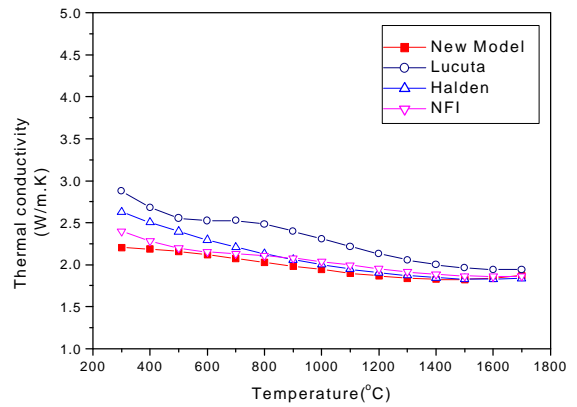
6.  $UO_2$  (95 % TD)



7. 20 MWD/kgU  $UO_2$



8. 40 MWD/kgU  $UO_2$



9. 60 MWD/kgU  $UO_2$

UO<sub>2</sub> 가 UO<sub>2</sub> Rim 15 - 17 %  
 Rim [14,15]. Rim

$$I_{rim} = f_{sfp}^{rim} f_{rd} f_p^{rim} I_0$$

Rim Schulz 가 15 % 가 80  
 MWD/kgU Rim 600 가 80 MWD/kgU  
 가 UO<sub>2</sub>  
 Rim 15 % 가 23 % ,  
 18 % 가 Rim 가 1  
 , 가 80 MWD/kgU Rim UO<sub>2</sub> 600  
 UO<sub>2</sub> Rim 9 %

4.

UO<sub>2</sub>  
 UO<sub>2</sub>  
 ,  
 , UO<sub>2</sub>  
 ,  
 UO<sub>2</sub> Rim 가

5.

6.

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