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Single Stage with GB Saturation vs. Two Stage

A Study on High Burn-up Fission Gas Release Model:
Single Stage with GB Saturation Model vs. Two Stage Model

17

150

가
 , two stage single stage with grain boundary saturation
 (BR-3 24I6) . single two stage
 (21.8%) 16.7, 19.2% two stage
 . , 가
 . Two stage
 5 μm
 Massih 가 가 single
 stage .
 가 FEMAXI-
 가 .

Abstract

Recent models, two stage model and single stage model with grain boundary saturation, for calculating fission gas release rate in the high burnup fuels are received and estimated by using BR-3 24I6 fuel rod irradiation data. The computational results of the two models are in good agreement with the experimental result (19.2%) of BR-3 24I6 irradiated fuel rod. The estimation of the two stage model is closer to the in-pile data (19.2%) than that of the single stage model(16.7%). This difference stems from the different diffusion coefficients, different approach for the gas atom density calculation within grain boundary, different grain sizes, etc. For the un-biased parametric comparison, these two models are transplanted in the FEMAXI-fuel performance code. This study demonstrate that it is necessary that through review and comparison of the parameters affecting the release rate evaluation must be carried out before the construction of the fuel performance model for high burnup application.

1.

(Xe, Kr)

, 가 . 가 가

가 가 .

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two stage single stage with

grain boundary saturation

(BR-3 24i6 fuel rod)

2. Single and Two-stage Grain Boundary Saturation

Single Stage with Grain Boundary Saturation

FEMAXI-IV single stage grain boundary saturation [7]

Booth [3]

$$\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} = D \Delta_r C(r, t) + b'm - g'c + \beta$$

resolution

trapping

sweeping

가

가

$$f_g = \left(\frac{a^{n+1}}{a^n} \right) - 1$$

, a_{n+1} =

(cm), a_n = (cm)

가

re-dissolution

()

Galerkin

matrix

$$[W_j] \{\Psi_j^{n+1}\} = [Q_i]$$

Ψ_j^{n+1}

$\Psi_j^{n+1}=0$ 가

Two Stage

Two Stage [4]

Booth

$$\frac{\partial C(r, t)}{\partial t} = D(t) \Delta_r C(r, t) + \beta(t)$$

D resolution rate(b') trapping rate(g')
(effective diffusion coefficient) (t)

$$D_{eff} = \frac{b' D}{b' + g'}$$

$$C(r, t) = 0$$

$$C(a, t) = (b(t) \lambda N(t) / 2D(t))$$

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N() (number of gas particles per unit area of grain on the grain boundary)

$$N(z) = 2 \int_0^z K(z - \tau_0) \left(\beta_e(z) - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau_0} [h_1(\tau_0) N(\tau_0)] \right) d\tau_0$$

$$K_2(z) = \frac{1}{4\pi a^2} \left(\frac{4\pi a^3}{3} - K(z) \right) \tau = \int_0^z D(\tau_0) d\tau_0, K(z) = \frac{8 a^3}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-n^2 \pi^2 z / a^2}}{n^2}$$

F_R.

$$F_R = f G_s$$

G_s :

f :

NRC

FRAPCON-III

BR-3 2416 [5]

DOE

BR-3

WH

PWR(15x15)

5

1974 1980 3

61GWd/MTU

70GWd/MTU

15 16kW/ft

10 12 kW/ft

1

BOL

가 가 .(2)
 0.218
 1 6 . FEMAXI-IV (Ver. 2) 54 time steps

3.

two stage single stage with grain boundary
 saturation (BR-3 24I6)
 FEMAXI-IV [6] two-stage
 / 3 56,500 MWd/MTU
 two stage 0.235(equal radial ring volume),
 0.192(equal radial ring size) single stage
 0.167 가 . 0.218 two stage 가
 single stage 가 .

. Single stage

Turnbull [7] two stage
 , power ramping NRC

4 가 50,000MWd/MTU
 two stage single stage
 가

가
 Single stage timestep timestep 가
 가 가 가
 two stage

Massih 가
 가
 two stage , 30,000MWd/MTU
 가 가
 single stage , 10,000MWd/MTU

single stage
 two stage single stage
 5 μm
 Massih 가
 5 가
 가 two stage

Ring

Two-stage
ring

0.192, 0.235(24i6 rod)

ring

3

가

scheme

가

가

4.

가

가 가

re-dissolution

, sweeping, trapping, resolution,

[1] C.E. Beyer and C.R. Hann. Prediction of Fission Gas Release, *N UREG/ CR-1213, PNL-3577*, Pacific Northwest Laboratory, Richland, Washington, (August, 1979)

[2] , , , “
”, ‘96 , , 1996

[3] A.H. Booth, A Method of Calculating Fission Gas Diffusion from UO₂ Fuel, *CRD C- 721(1957)*

[4] K.Forsberg and A.R. Massih, Diffusion Theory of Fission Gas Migration in Irradiation Nuclear Fuel UO₂, *J. Nucl. Mater.* **135** (1985) 140

[5] D.D. Lanning, C.E. Beyer, C.L. Painter, 1997. FRAPCON-3: Modifications to Fuel Rod Material Properties and Performance Models for High-Burnup Application, *N UREG/ CR-6534, PNNL-11513 Vol. 1,2,3*

[6] M. Suzuki and H. Saitou, "Light Water Reactor Fuel Analysis Code FEMAXI-IV (Ver.2) -Detailed Structure and User's Manual", *JAERI-Data/ Code 97-043*

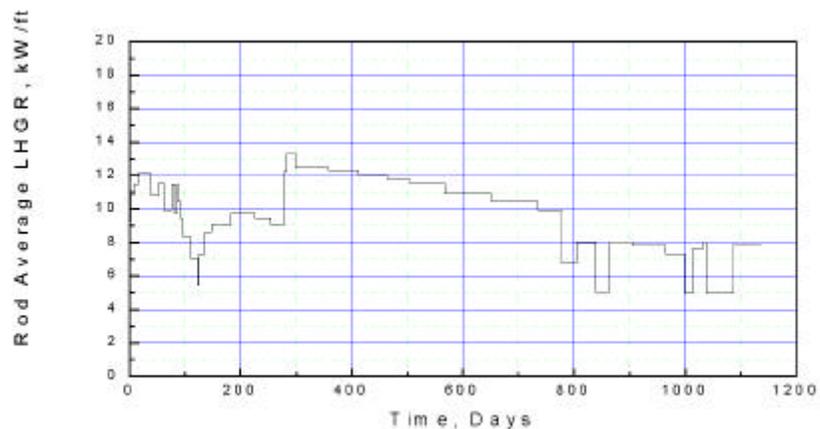
[7] J.A. Turnbull, C.A. Friskney, et al, The Diffusion Coefficients of Gaseous and Volatile Species during the Irradiation of Uranium Dioxide, *J. Nucl. Mater.* **107** (1982) 168- 184

[8] , , , , , , “
: Two-Stage Booth ”, ‘99

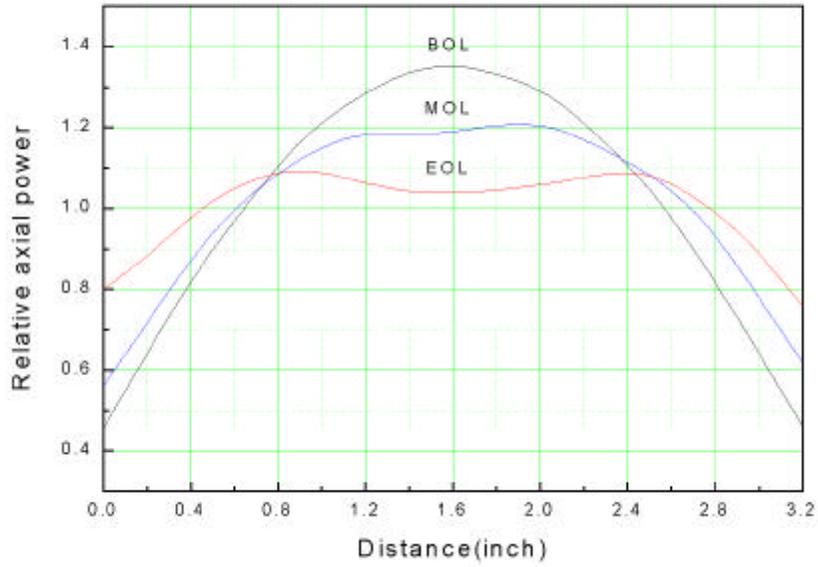
(1999 10 ,)

Fuel Rod	
Overall length(in.)	44.714
Diameter(in.)	0.4220
Fuel stack height(in.)	38.40
Nominal plenum chamber length(in.)	4.0145
Number of pellets per rod	64
Fuel/clad diametral gaps(mils)	7.5
Fill gas composition	He
Fill gas pressure(atm)	13.61
Cladding	
Material	Zircaloy - 4
Diameter outside(in.)	0.4220
Diameter inside(in.)	0.3734
Clad wall thickness(in.)	0.0243
Fuel	
Material	UO ₂
Enrichment(%)	6.42
Pellet sintered density(%TD)	95.007
Pellet diameter(in.)	0.3659
Pellet length	0.6
Pellet geometry	Dished, both ends
Dish radius(in.)	0.66
Dish depth(in.)	0.0135
Grain size(μ m)	10.9

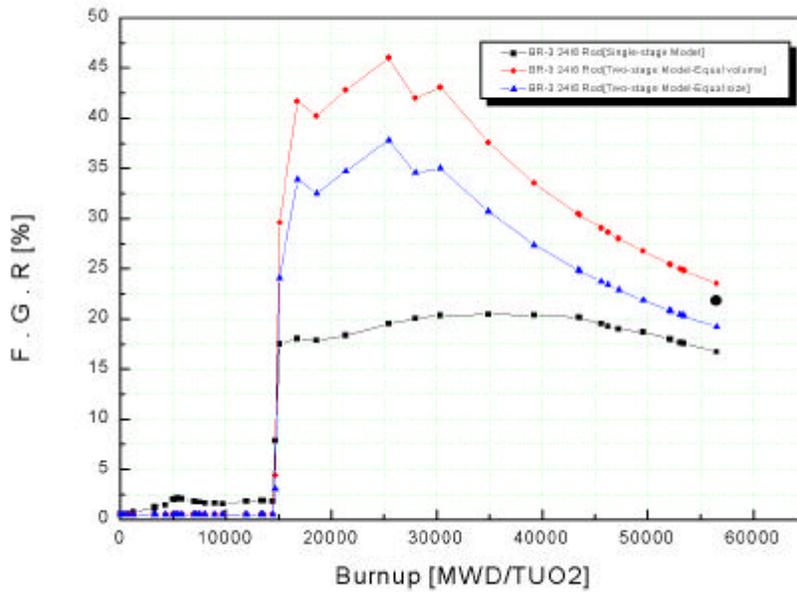
1 General Design Specifications for BR-3 24I6 Rod



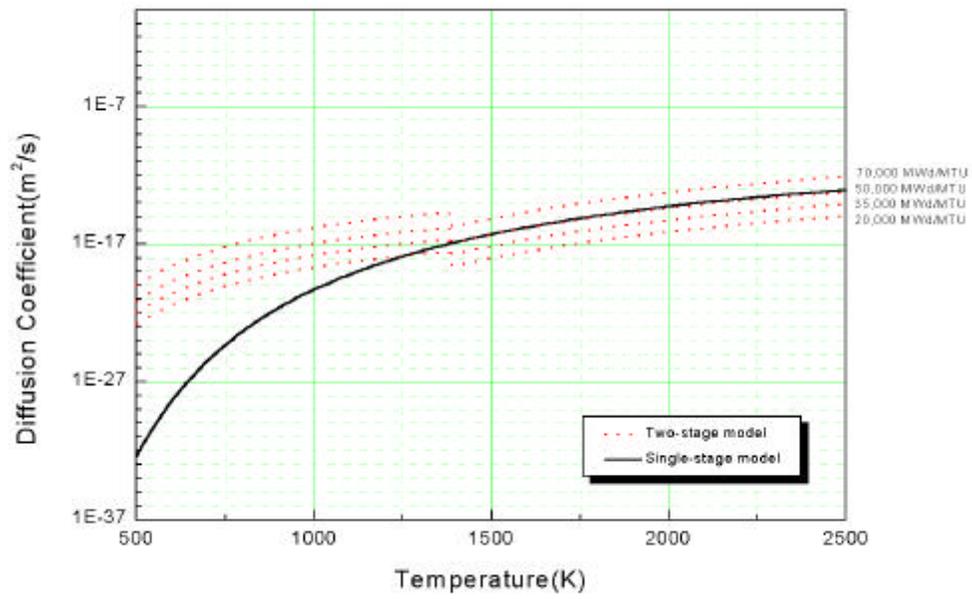
1 Rod-Average Power Versus Operating Time for Rod 24-I-6



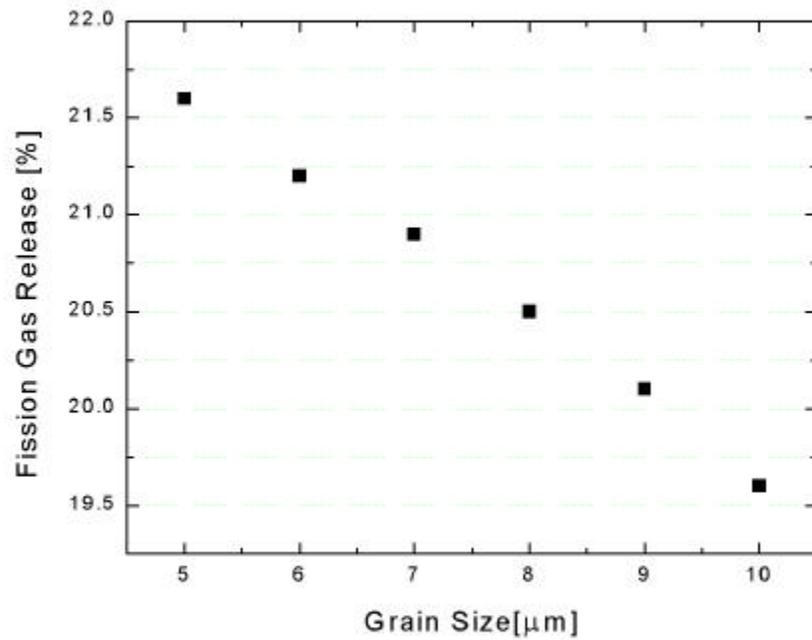
2 Relative Axial Power Versus Operating Time



3 Fission Gas Release with Rod Average Burnup



4 Diffusion Coefficients with Temperature



5 Fission gas release with grain size