



Nuclear Fuel Activities

Current Research Activities

Spark Plasma Sintering of Oxide, Nitrides and Refractory Metal Fuels-LDRD

W. Windes, D. Burkes, S. Howe, M. Frary, D. Butt, B. Pesic, T. Hartman...

Synthesis of Actinide Nitrides-DOE NERI

D. Butt, B. Jaques

Modeling of Vaporization of Carbide Fuels in Hydrogen

D. Butt

Developing Research Activities

Advanced Radioactive Materials Processing-NSF I/UCRC

D. Butt, B. Stucker, M. Frary, R. Grosshans...

Direct Oxidation of Electrorefined Uranium

D. Butt, M. Frary, M. Simpson, ...

Thermodynamic Assessment of Actinide-Lanthanide-Rare Earth Metal Fuels

D. Butt, T. Hartman, R. Kennedy...



Spark Plasma Sintering

W. Windes, D. Burkes, S. Howe, M. Frary, D. Butt, B. Pesic, T. Hartman...

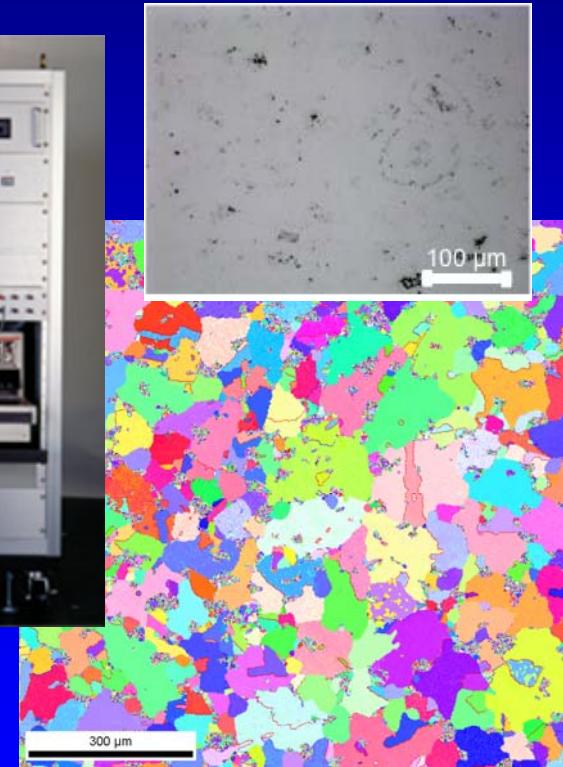
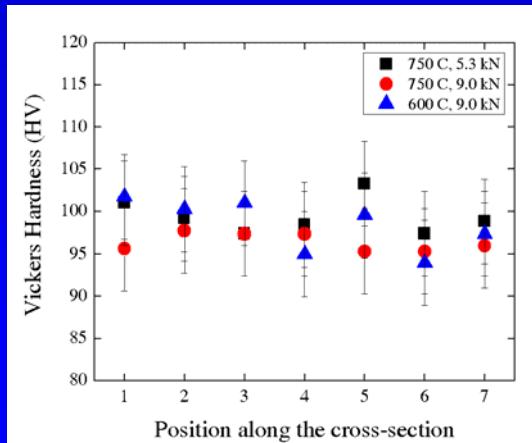
Recent Efforts:

Oxides

Nitrides

Refractory Metal Fuels

Nickel and Model Alloys

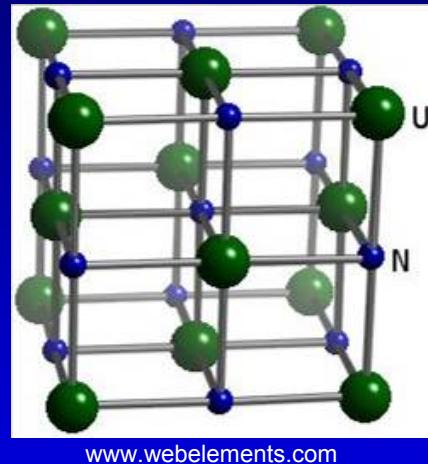




Mononitride Fuels

- Pros:

- Candidates for 3 of 6 Gen. IV reactors
- High actinide density
- Lower enrichment
- Higher thermal conductivity
 - When compared to oxide fuels (X 5-10)
- Lower “burning” temperatures
- Decreased cladding compatibility concerns



- Cons:

- Difficult to handle (Susceptible to oxidize)
- Difficult to synthesize
- Potentially large process footprint
- Transmutation of ^{14}N to ^{14}C
(a long-lived radiotoxic isotope)

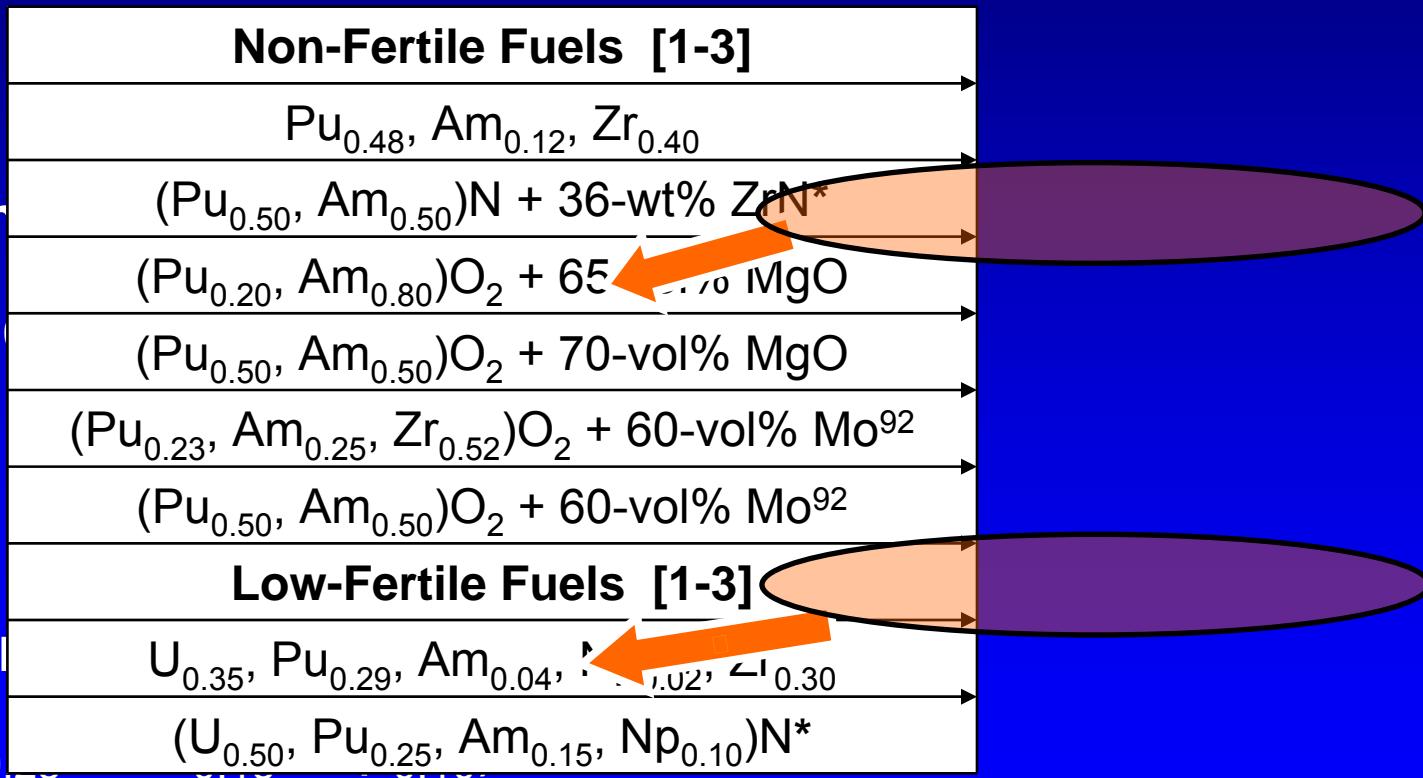


Mononitride Fuels

Candidate non-fertile and low-fertile fuels considered for the AFCI

1 -
Non-fertile Irradiants
 $(\text{Pu}_{0.50}, \text{Am}_{0.50})\text{N}$

2 -
Low-Fertile Irradiants
 $(\text{U}_{0.50}, \text{Pu}_{0.25}, \text{Am}_{0.15}, \text{Np}_{0.10})\text{N}^*$





Example Systems

Actual Fuel = Surrogate Fuel

Inert Matrix Fuel (IMF)



Nitride Fuel



- *Based on the comparisons of;
- Melting Point,
 - Thermal Conductivity
 - Thermal Expansion Coefficient
 - Theoretical Density
 - Crystal Structure





Experimental: Powder Handling



Inert
atmosphere
glove-boxes
for material
handling
and
processing



Experimental: Controlled Atmosphere, Vacuum Tube Furnace



Hood for ammonia or hydrogen processing gases



High temperature (1750°C) tube furnace for synthesis and sintering nitride materials



Turbo molecular pump for low pressure apps. (5×10^{-6} Torr)



Experimental: Atmosphere Controlled Planetary Ball Mill

Planetary ball mill

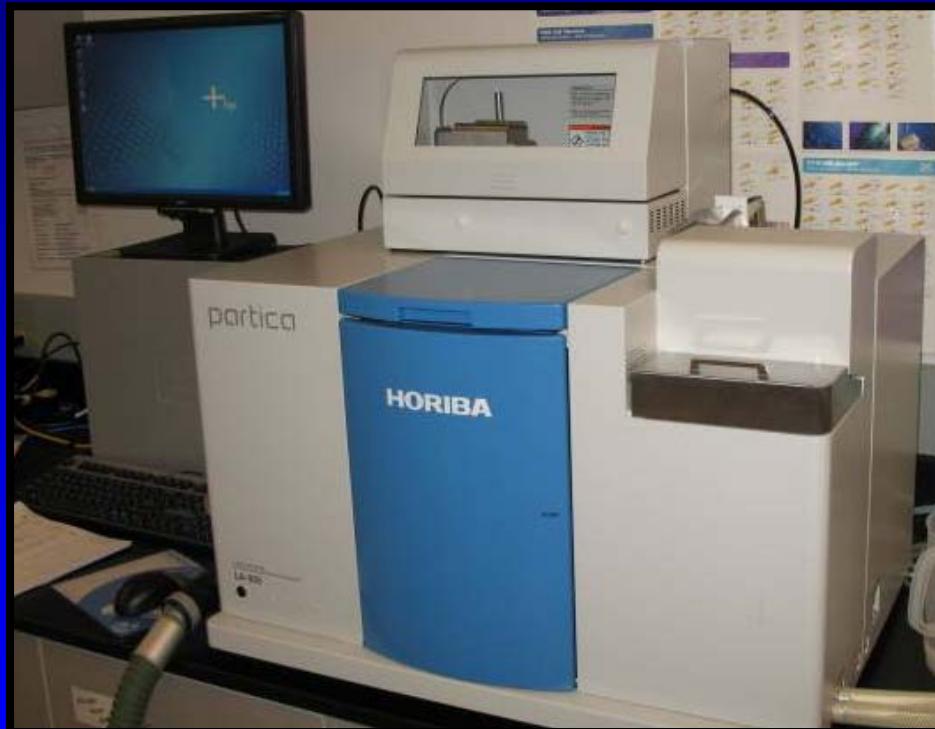


Controlled atmosphere vessels
(allows for <0.01 ppb O₂)





Experimental: Laser Scattering Particle Size Analysis

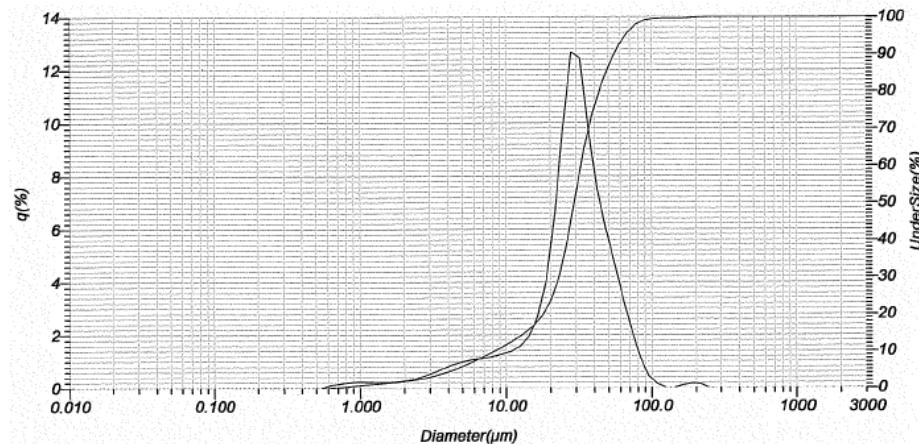


HORIBA Laser Scattering Particle Size Distribution Analyzer LA-950

Sample Name : DyN THERMAL (4/10/07)
 ID# : 200704251740087
 Data Name : 200704251740087
 Transmittance(R) : 86.3(%)
 Transmittance(B) : 86.5(%)
 Circulation Speed : 4
 Agitation Speed : 3
 Ultra Sonic : 00:59 (7)
 Form of Distribution : Manual
 Distribution Base : Volume
 Refractive Index (R) : DyN (thermal)[DyN(2.200 - 0.100i), Water(1.33

Median Size	:	29.19627(μm)
Mean Size	:	31.70582(μm)
Std.Dev.	:	20.1360(μm)
Geo.Mean Size	:	25.0407(μm)
Geo.Std.Dev.	:	2.2435(μm)
Mode Size	:	28.3291(μm)
Diameter on Cumulative %	:	(1)10.00 (%) - 8.3909(μm) (2)50.00 (%) - 29.1963(μm) (3)90.00 (%) - 54.9006(μm)

Data Name : 200704251740087 Graph Type : Transmittance(R) CV
 86.3(%) 63.508



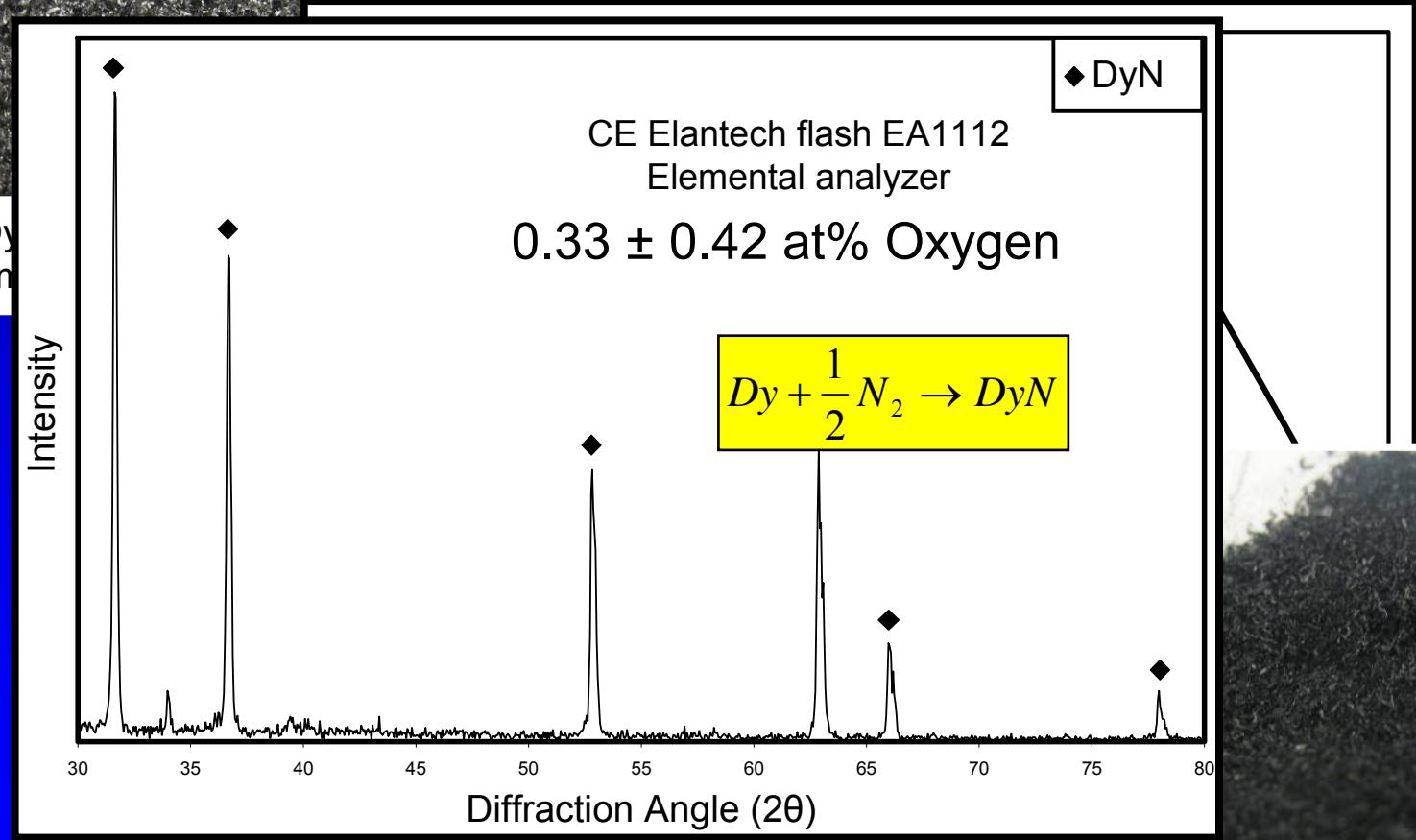


Nitride Synthesis Methods

- Direct Nitride Synthesis Route

- DyN

10 g Dy
(ESPI, -40 nm)



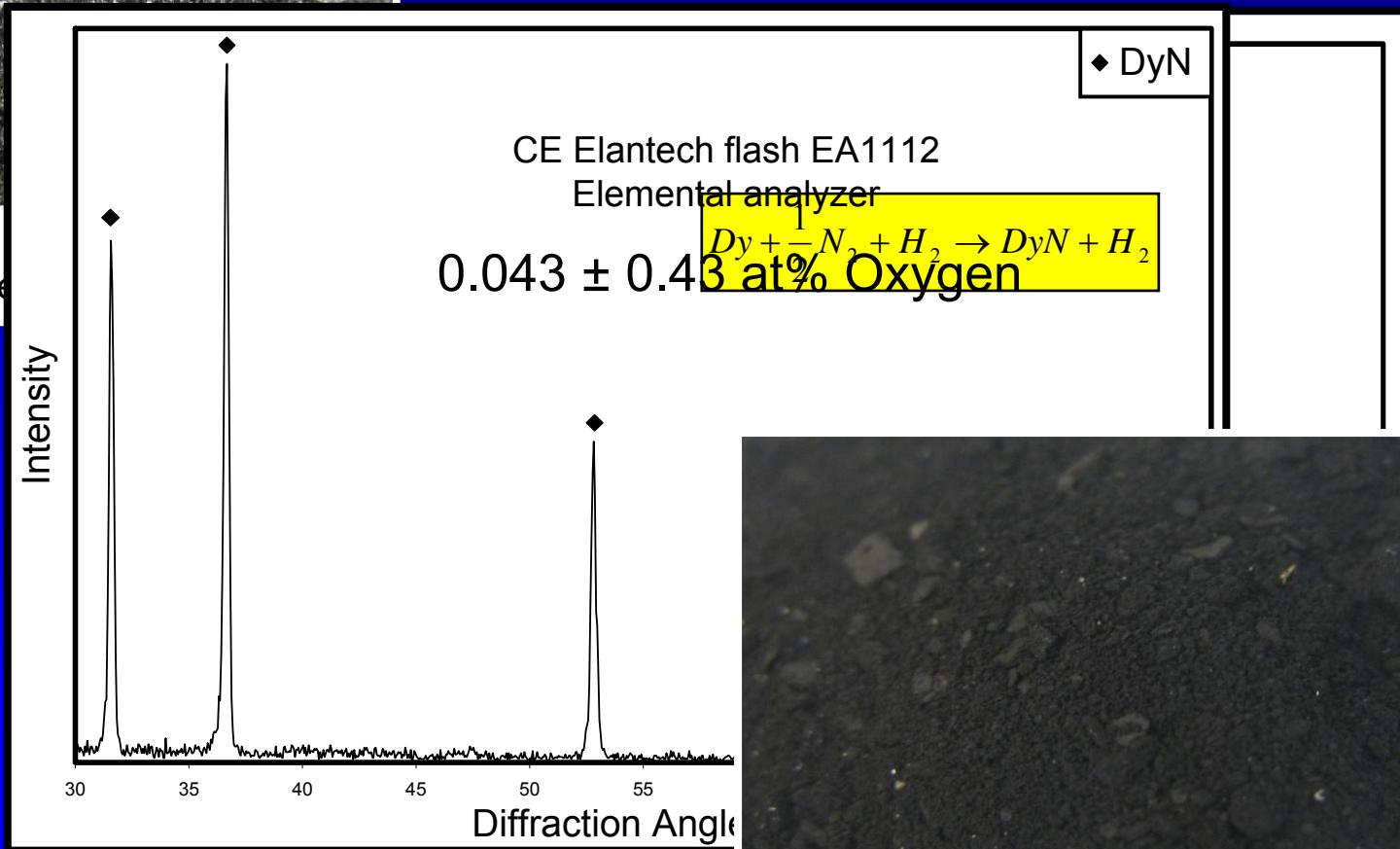


Nitride Synthesis Methods

- Hydride-Nitride Synthesis Route

- DyN

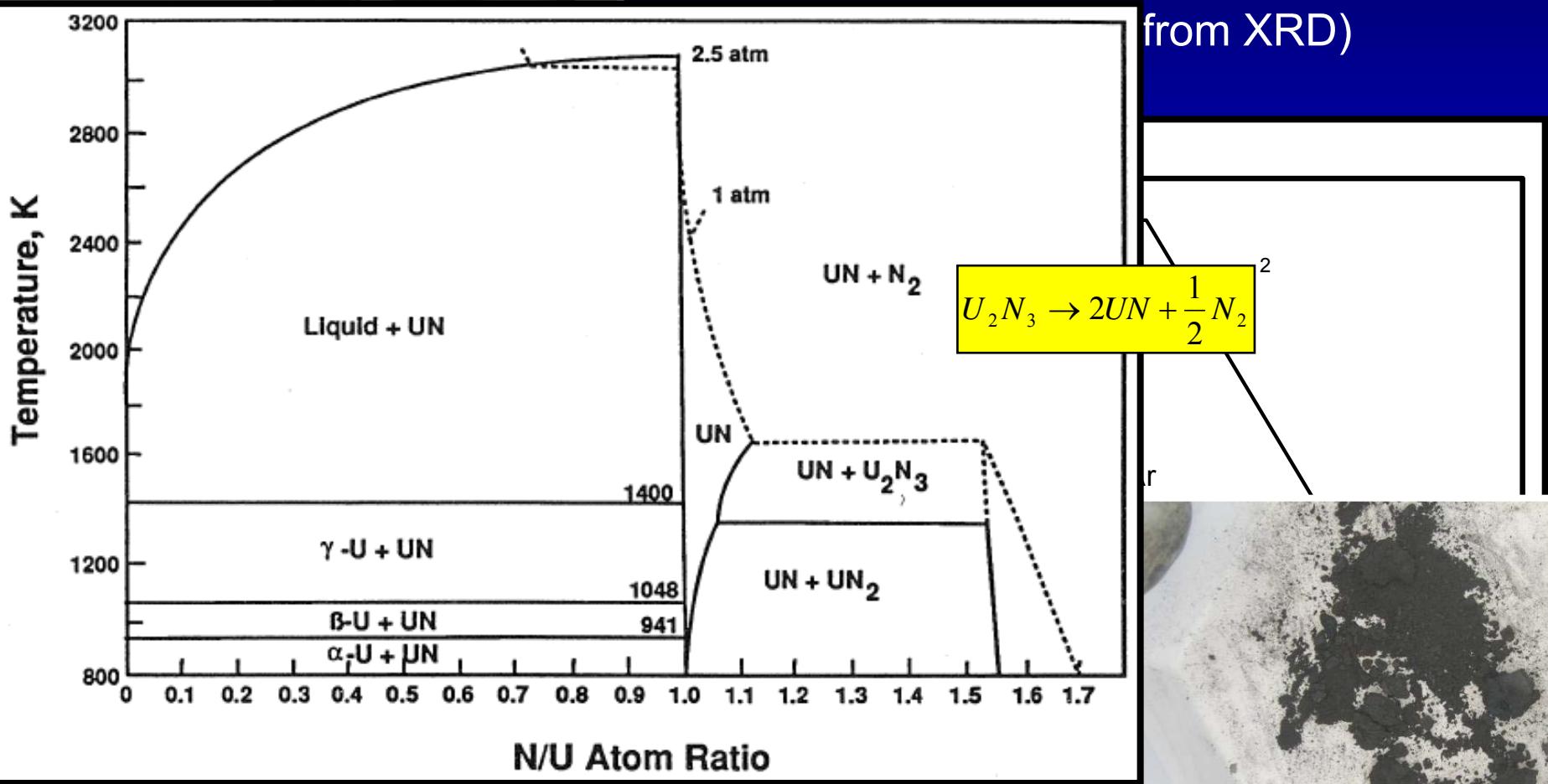
10 g Dy
(ESPI, -40 m)





Nitride Synthesis Methods

- Hydride-Nitride Synthesis Route



Matthews, R.B., et al., J. Nucl. Mater., 1988. 151(3)



Nitride Synthesis Methods

- Carbothermic Reduction – N₂ Route

• UN

Thoroughly mixed C/_D-UC
with ball

Intensity

Temperature (°C)

30

5

10

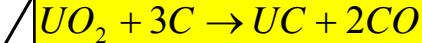
15

20

30

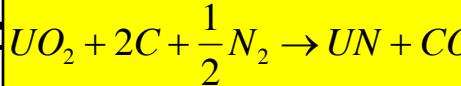
Time (Hours)

Bottom



Vacuum
(10⁻³ Torr)

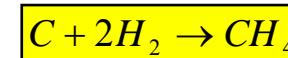
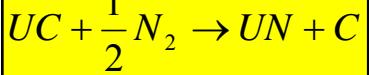
~ 100% UN



5 hours

7.5 hours

14 hours



1,2

UHP-N₂
(<1 ppm O₂)

¹Matthews, R.B., et al., J. Nucl. Mater., 1988. 151(3)

²Arai, Y. Proceedings of the workshop on manufacturing technology

and process for reactor fuels. 1995. Tokai, Japan.





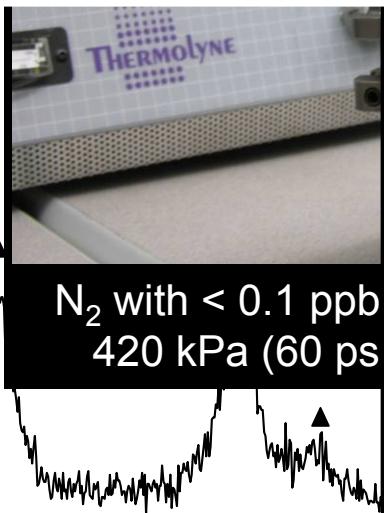
Nitride Synthesis Methods

- Reactive Milling Route
 - U_2N_3 and DyN

P.G. Callahan, B.J. Jaques, B.M. Marx, A.S. Hamdy, D. Osterberg, and D.P. Butt, "Synthesis of Dysprosium and Cerium Nitrides by a Mechanically Induced Gas-Solid Reaction," *Journal of Nuclear Materials*, Submitted, September 2007.

B.J. Jaques, B.M. Marx, A.S. Hamdy, D. Osterberg, and D.P. Butt, "Synthesis of Uranium Nitride by a Mechanically Induced Gas-Solid Reaction," *Journal of Nuclear Materials*, Submitted, September 2007.

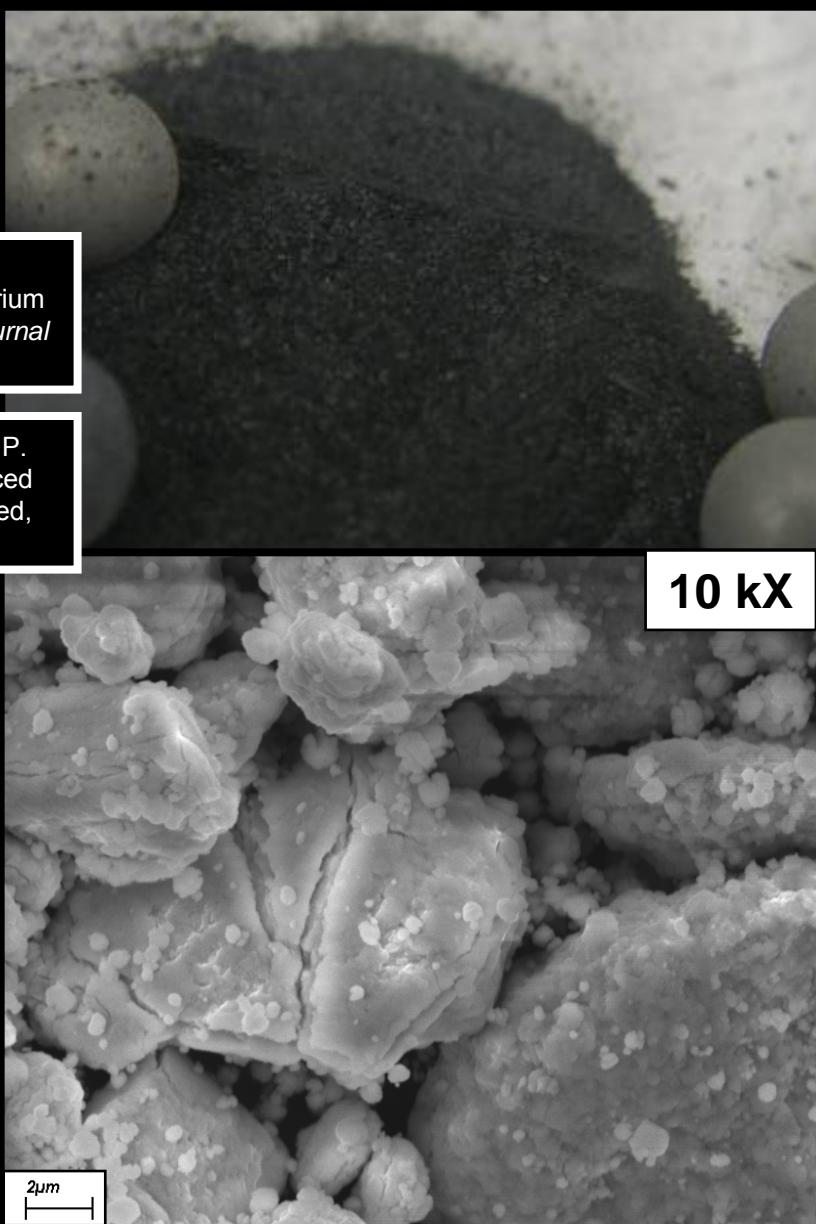
5 grams of metal shavings mixed with 50 grams of YTZ milling media



25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60

Diffraction Angle (2θ)

N_2 with < 0.1 ppb
420 kPa (60 ps)



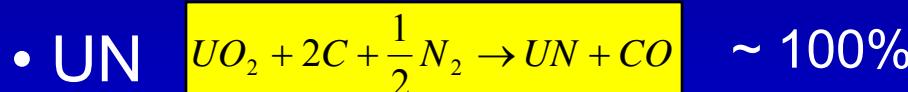


Synthesis Summary

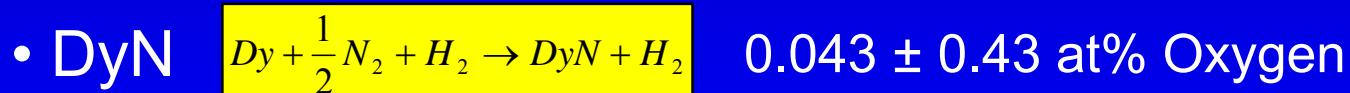
- Ball Milling Synthesis Route

- U_2N_3 ~ 100%
 - DyN ~ 100%

- Carbothermic Reduction – N_2 Route



- Hydride-Nitride Synthesis Route



- Direct Nitride Synthesis Route





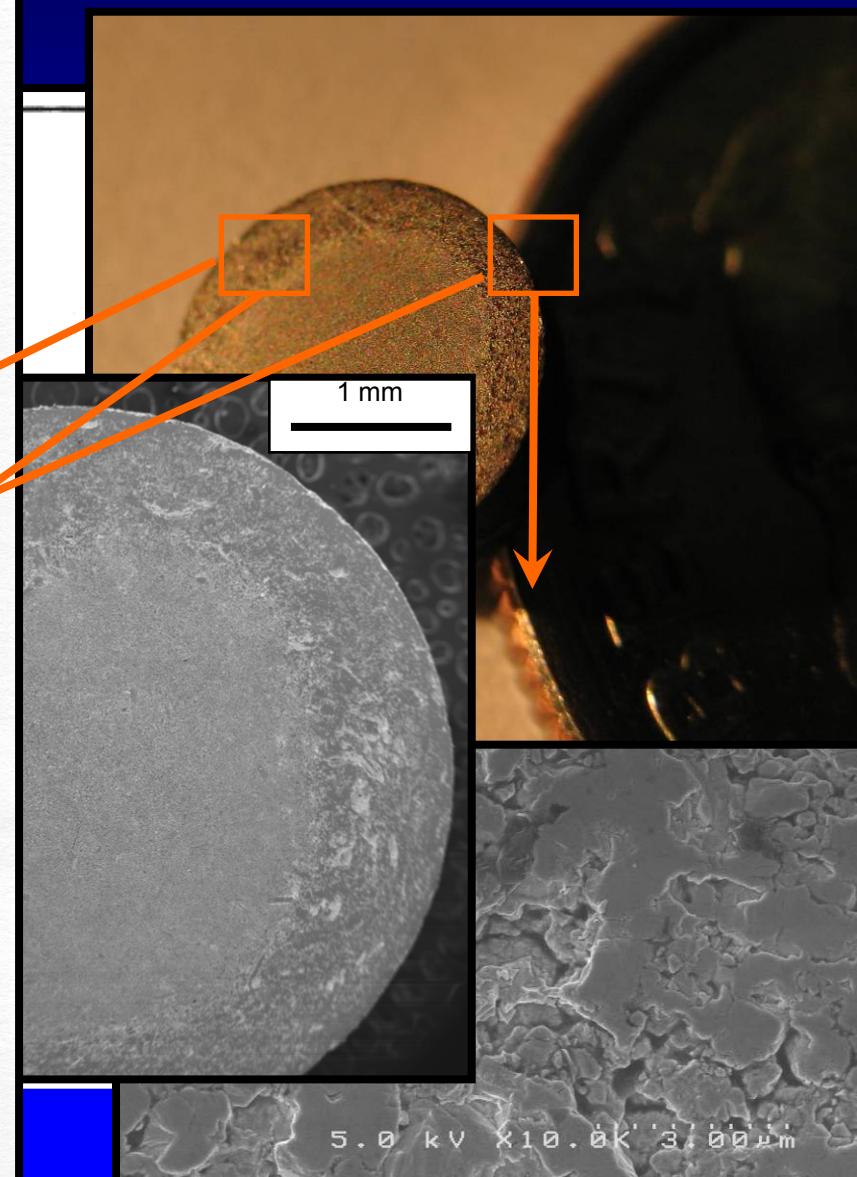
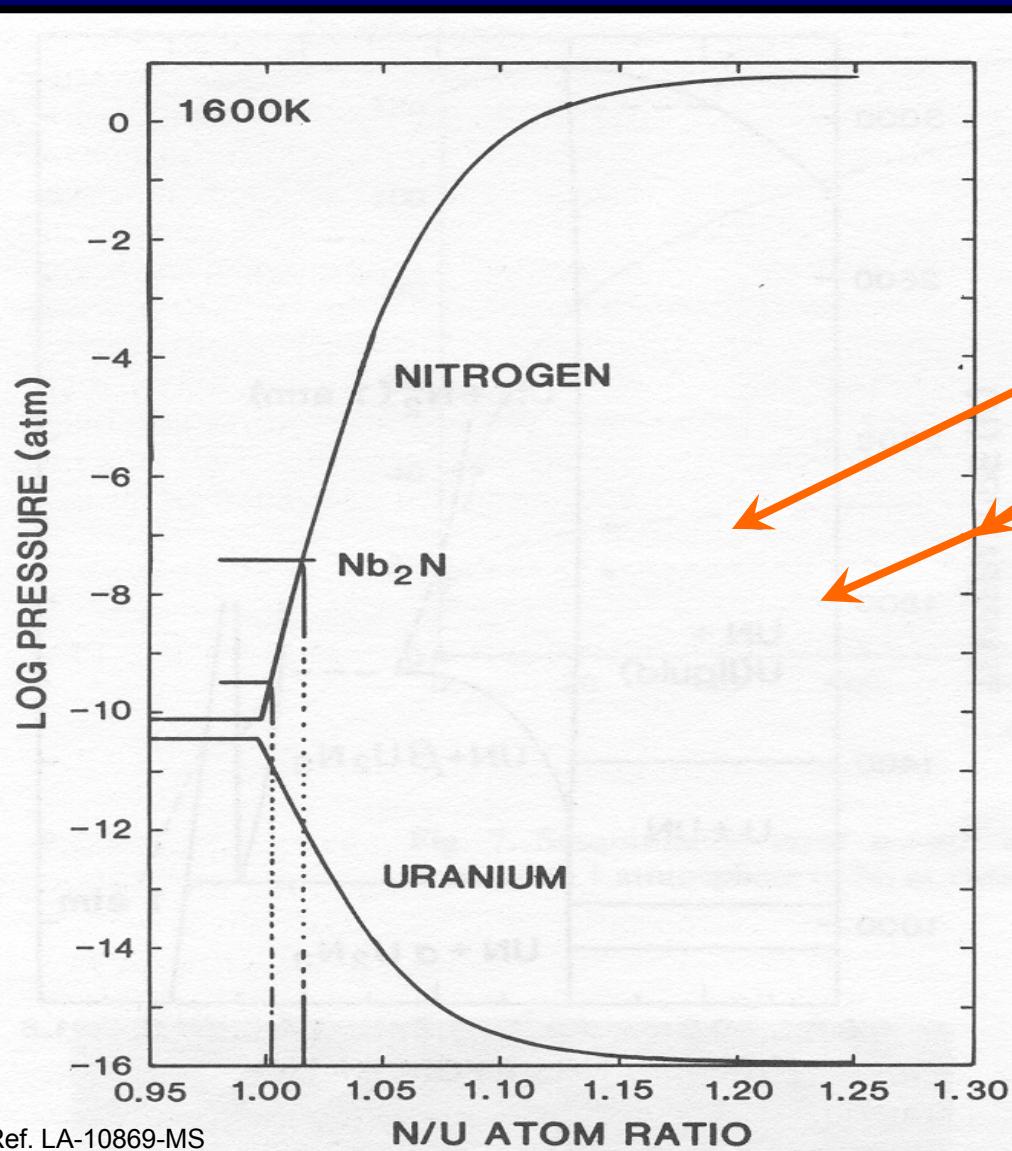
Initial Sintering Parameters

- Target green density is ~ 60% T.D.
- Target sintered density is ~ 85% T.D.
- $1.0 \leq \frac{\text{Length}}{\text{Diameter}} \leq 1.2$
- Compositional range (0 – 0.3 mol% DyN in UN matrix)
- Compaction pressure (420 MPa or 60 ksi) * On $\frac{1}{4}$ " pellet
- Sintering temperatures (1450 - 1650°C, 50°C)
- Sinter times at temperature (2, 12, 24 hours)
- Oxygen-gettered argon atmosphere
- $250^\circ\text{C}/\text{hour}$ ($\sim 4^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$) ramp rate



Continued . . .

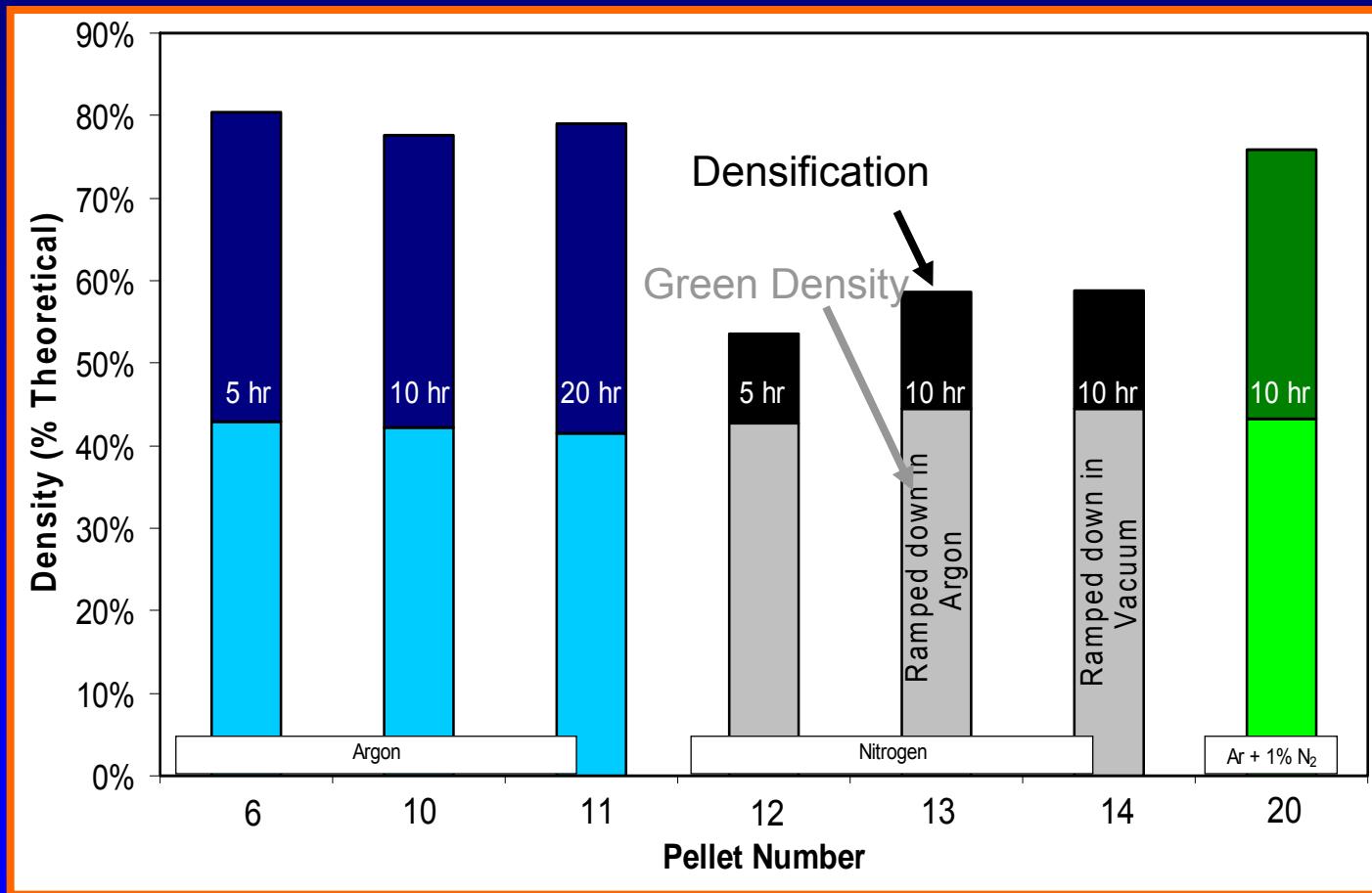
The acceptable composition range for UN is $\sim N/U = 1.002\text{--}1.015$





Atm. & Sinter Time vs. Density

1550°C, 24 hour dry ball mill

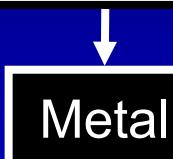




Vision:

Low-cost processing facility
with a small footprint

Pyroprocessing



Direct Conversion
to Nitride



Am retention

Low-Cost
Forming

Cold-pressing

Low-Cost
Sintering

Tube-furnace

