燃料、元件及分析测试

注凝成型制备UO2陶瓷燃料核芯

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摘要 高温气冷堆采用 UO_2 微球作为燃料核芯,目前的主要制备方法采用溶胶凝胶工艺。为简化工艺流程、减少废液量,本工作研究采用注凝成型工艺制备 UO_2 陶瓷微球。研究表明:该工艺具有工艺简单、废液量少等优点。分析了溶胶凝胶和注凝工艺过程中的化学变化,研究了影响陶瓷微球直径的因素。采用该工艺制备出的 UO_2 微球平均直径为710 μ m, $n(O)/n(U) \le 2.01$,密度为10.70 g/cm^3 。

关键词 高温气冷堆; <u>UO</u>,核芯; 注凝成型

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Manufacture of UO₂ Kernel by Gel-Casting Method

Abstract For high temperature gas cooled reactor, microspheric UO_2 was used as the fuel k ernel. Sol-gel process was widely used to fabricate UO_2 kernel. In order to simplify the process flow, and to reduce the waste, gel-casting process was developed to manufacture UO_2 kernel. The chemical reactions were compared and analyzed in sol-gel and gel casting processes, and the effect on the diameter of UO_2 kernel was studied. The UO_2 kernels with the size of 710 μ m, n UO_2 kernels with the size of 10.70 g/cm³ were obtained by gel-casting process followed by heat treatment.

Key words <u>high-temperature</u> <u>gas-cooled</u> <u>reactor</u> <u>UO₂ kernel</u> <u>gel-casting</u> DOI

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