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# **Production and characterisation of chromium(III)-doped UOX pellets via dry mixing**

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Introduction

Master of nuclear engineering technology

In recent years, chromium(III)-doped pellets have been introduced to market. As part of the DisCo project, the SCK·CEN was tasked with the production and characterization of these pellets. Chromium(III), added as  $Cr_2O_3$ , leads to increased crystal grain sizes after sintering.





#### Etching

To determine the crystal grain size of a UOX pellet, the surface of a pellet is first polished to a mirror finish and then etched with a HF solution. This reveals the individual grains and allows for size determination using a microscope.

#### Dilatometry

Chromium(III) introduces a plateau in sintering speed and shifts the peak in sintering rate upwards by 200 °C



Different ways of adding  $Cr_2O_3$ yield different grain sizes. We have obtained a maximum average grain size of 33 µm.

### Conclusion

Chromium(III) can be added as a dopant to UOX fuel to obtain larger

three-phase process called sintering. Chromium(III) introduces more vacancies in the uranium and provides a liquid phase which creates larger crystal grains in the uranium.



XRD shows that the lattice contracts as chromium(III) is dissolved, but this contraction plateaus at the solubility limit.
EPMA shows the distribution of chromium(III), which is rather inhomogenous.



crystal grains by influencing the sintering behaviour of UO<sub>2</sub>. The long-term storage of these largegrain pellets is the focus of current research, and the SCK·CEN can produce these pellets as necessary.



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Sonja Schreurs (Uhasselt) Rémi Delville (SCK·CEN) Koen Vanaken (SCK·CEN) (1): L. Bourgeois, P. Dehaudt, C. Lemaignan, and A. Hammou, "Factors governing microstructure development of Cr2O3-doped UO2 during sintering," *J. Nucl. Mater.*, vol. 297, no. 3, pp. 313–326, 2001.





