



Modélisation de la dissolution de l'UO₂ en milieu nitrique, vers un modèle macroscopique des réacteurs de dissolution

F. Charlier, D. Canion, A. Gravinese, G. Borda, S. Lalleman, A. Magnaldo, E. Schaer

► To cite this version:

F. Charlier, D. Canion, A. Gravinese, G. Borda, S. Lalleman, et al.. Modélisation de la dissolution de l'UO₂ en milieu nitrique, vers un modèle macroscopique des réacteurs de dissolution. Journée Scientifique de Marcoule 2016 (JSM 2016), Jun 2016, Marcoule, France. hal-02441984

HAL Id: hal-02441984

<https://cea.hal.science/hal-02441984>

Submitted on 16 Jan 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Dissolution of uranium dioxide in nitric medium, towards a macroscopic model of reactors.

To download the poster :



*Florence.Charlier@cea.fr

Florence CHARLIER^{1*}, Delphine CANION¹, Anthony GRAVINESE¹, Gilles BORDA², Sophie LALLEMAN¹, Alastair MAGNALDO¹,

Éric SCHAEER³

¹ CEA, Nuclear Energy Division, RadioChemistry & Processes Department, SERA, Laboratory of dissolution study, F-30207 Bagnols-sur-Cèze, France.

² CEA, Nuclear Energy Division, Technology of Fuel Cycle Department, SGCS, Laboratory of civil engineering and instrumentation, F-30207 Bagnols-sur-Cèze, France.

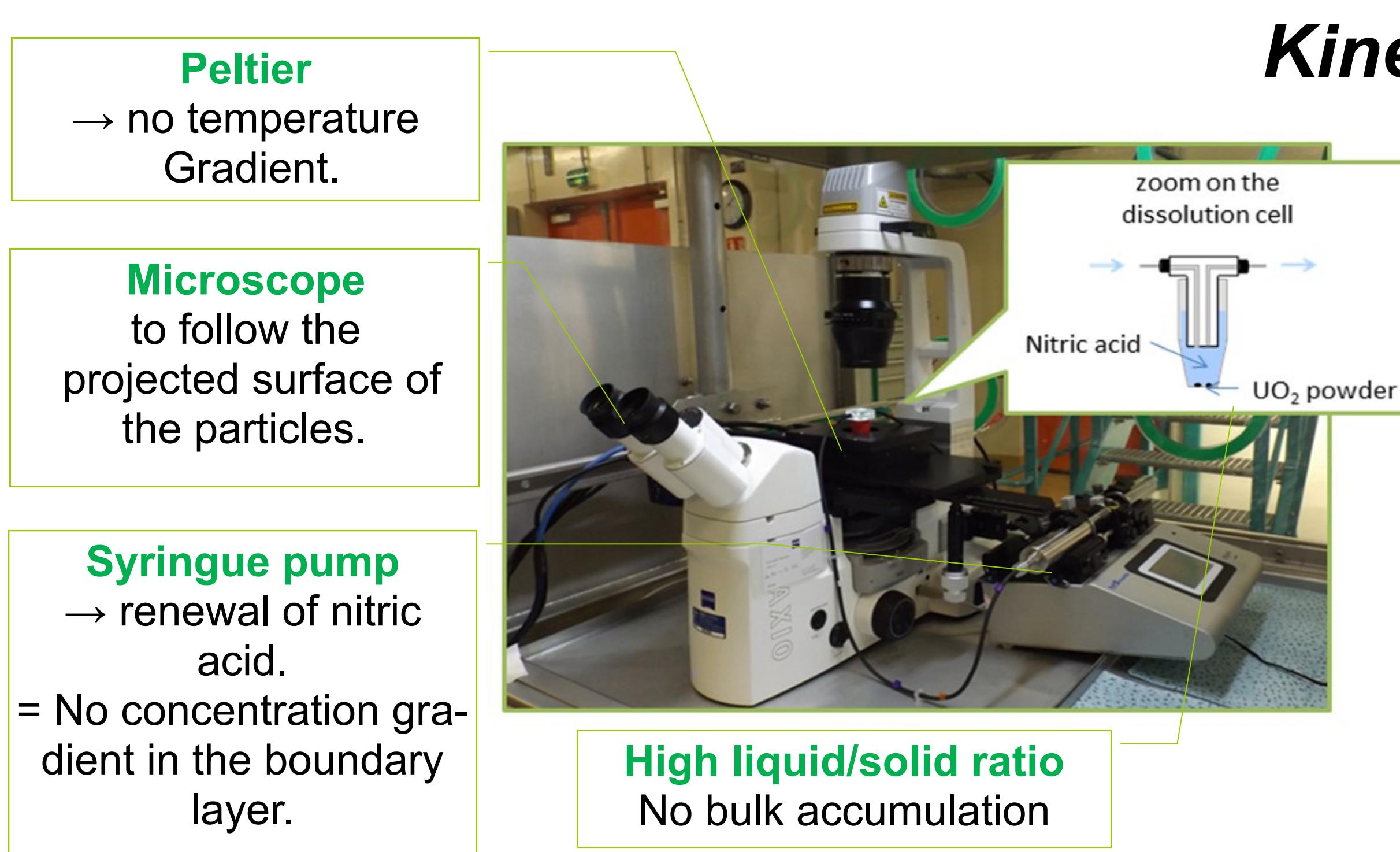
³ Laboratory of Reactions and Process Engineering, UMR 7274, CNRS, Université de Lorraine, 54001 Nancy, France

Introduction

Dissolution is a key step for the **recycling of uranium dioxide**, mainly present in spent nuclear fuel.
Reactions are particularly **complex** in those cases as they are **triphasic** and **catalyzed by one of their products**.

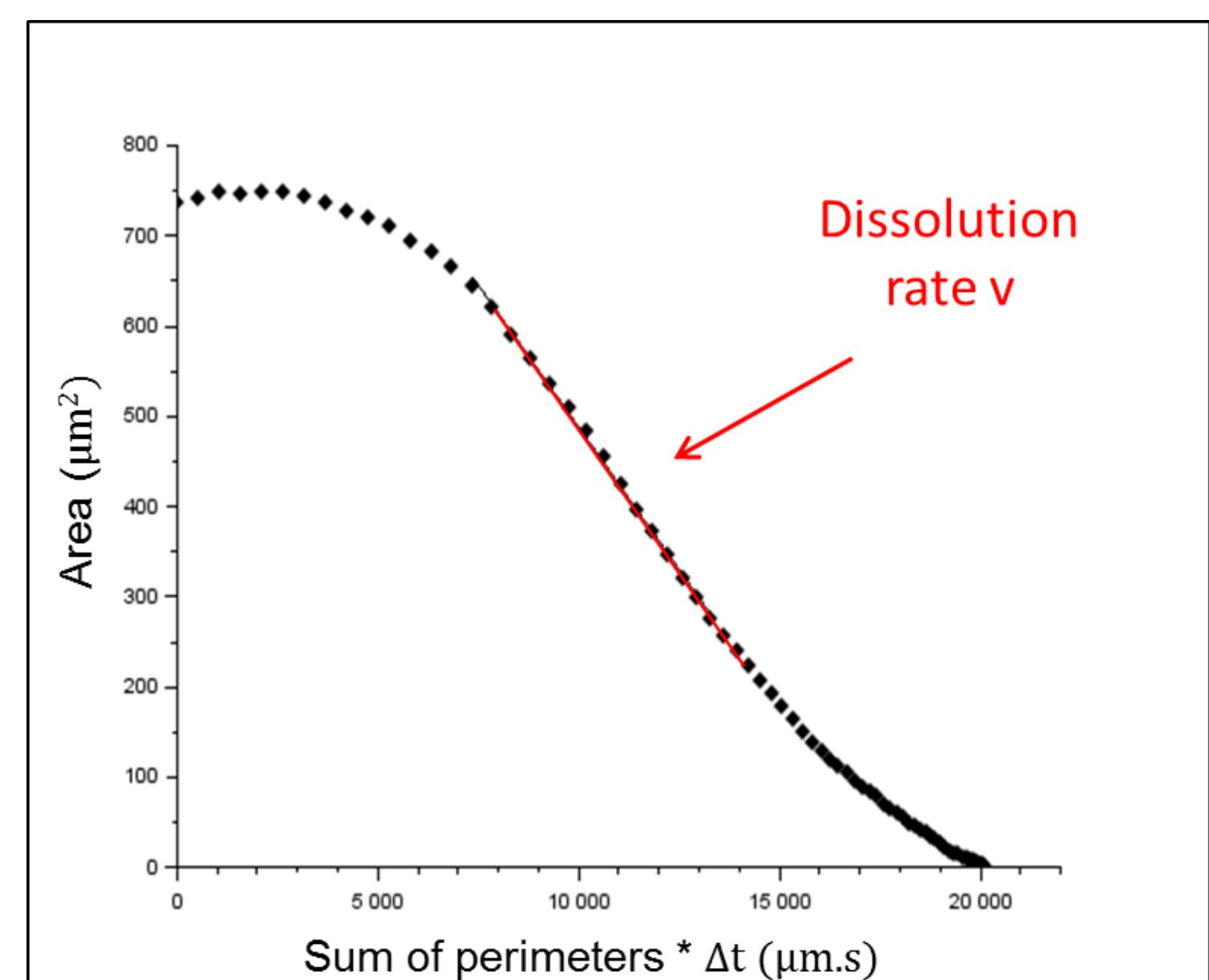
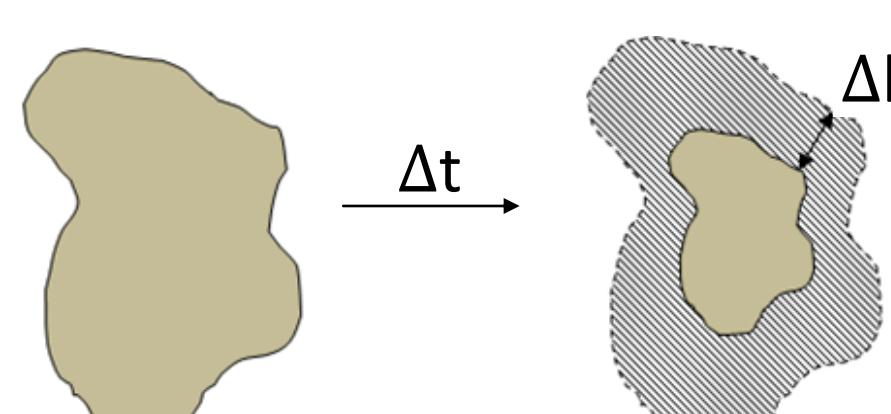
This work focuses on developing a **model** including all the characteristics of the dissolution and their effects on the kinetics.

Kinetic study
without
influence of
heat transfer
and mass
transport



Kinetic study

$$\text{Area} = \text{perimeter} \times \Delta t$$
$$\Delta t = \text{dissolution rate} \times \Delta t$$



Dissolution of an UO_2 particle
 $T = 60^\circ\text{C}$, $[\text{HNO}_3] = 5 \text{ mol.l}^{-1}$ and $[\text{HNO}_3]/[\text{HNO}_3]_0 = 0,98$.

Quantification
of the influ-
ence of other
phenomena
on the dissolu-
tion rate

1. Mechanism and reaction rate for an autocatalytic reaction

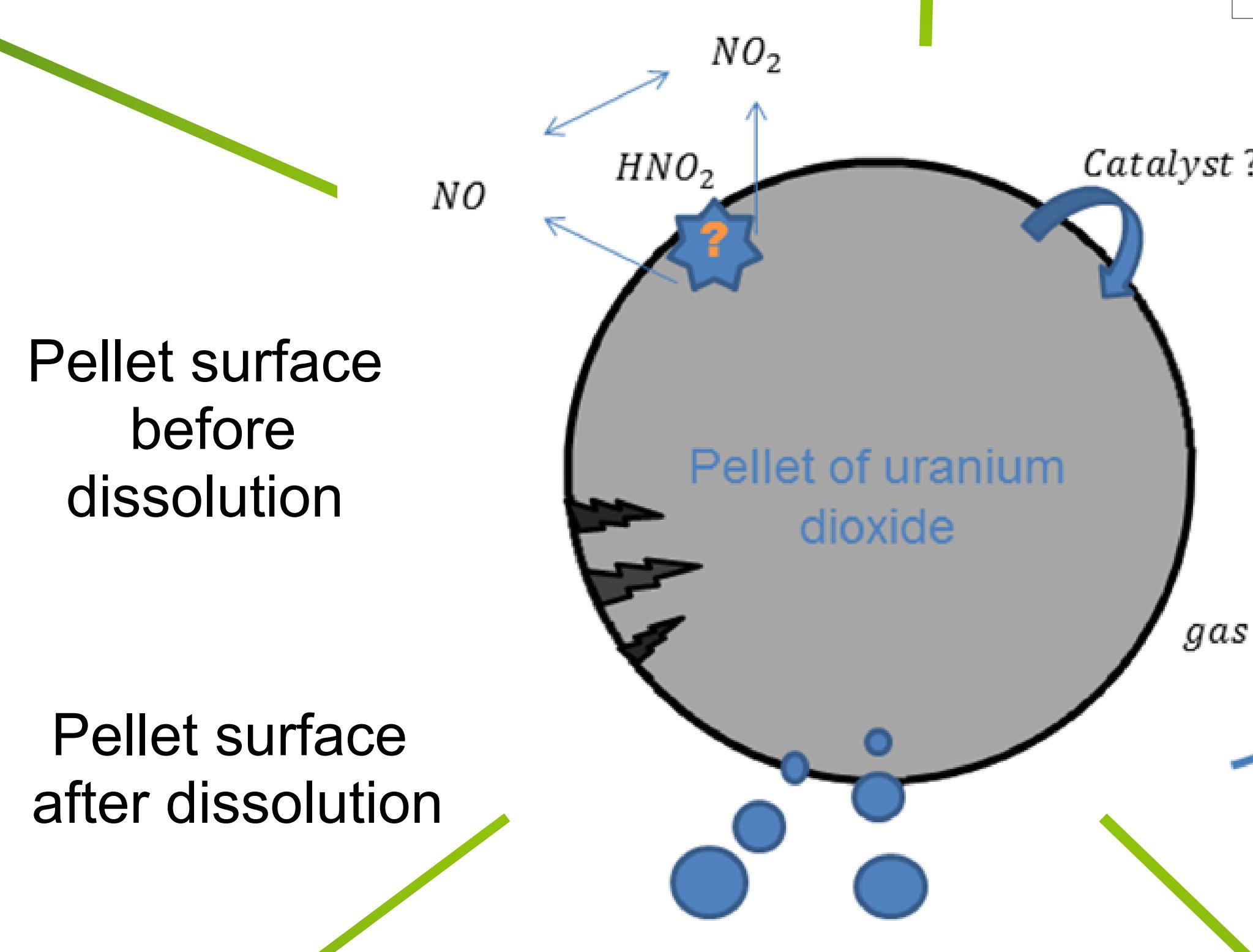
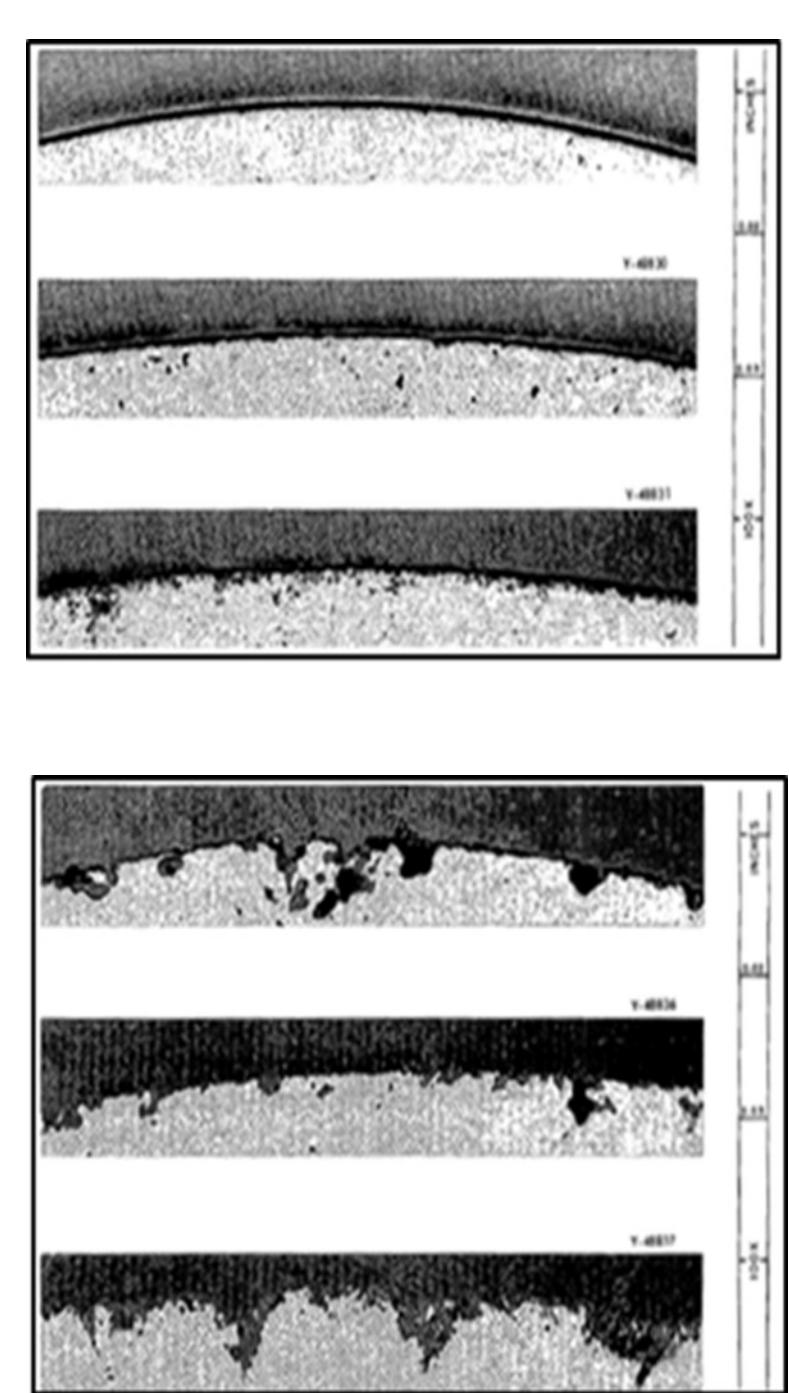
Non catalyzed reaction : $v_H H \rightarrow v_P P + v_Z Z$

catalyzed reaction : $v_H H + v'_Z Z \rightarrow v_P P + (v_Z + v'_Z) Z$

$$v = k_{nc} C_H^{n1} + k_c C_H^{n2} C_Z^p$$

[PHI - 14]

5. Preferential attack of the solid : cracks

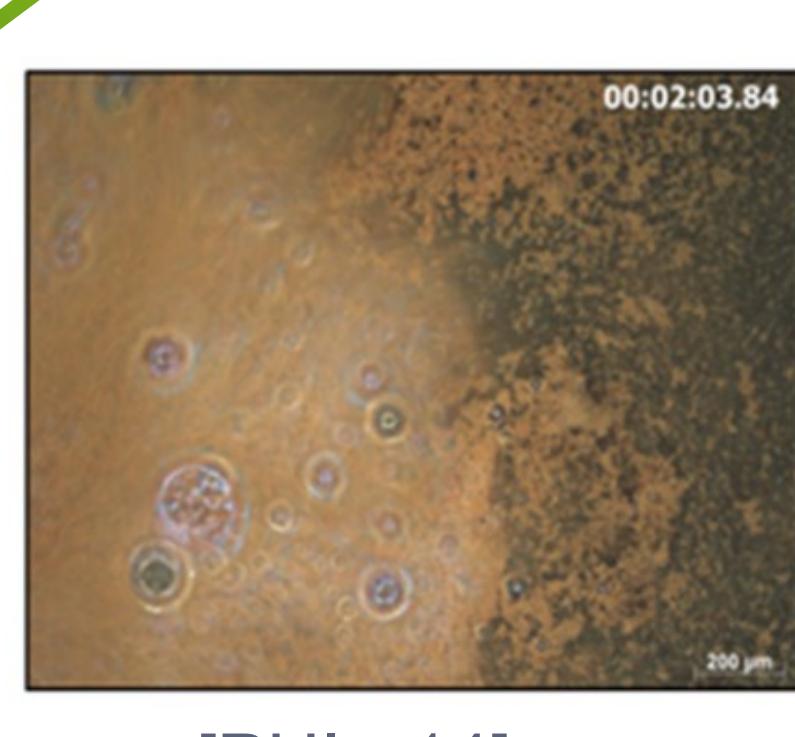


Model for the local kinetic rate

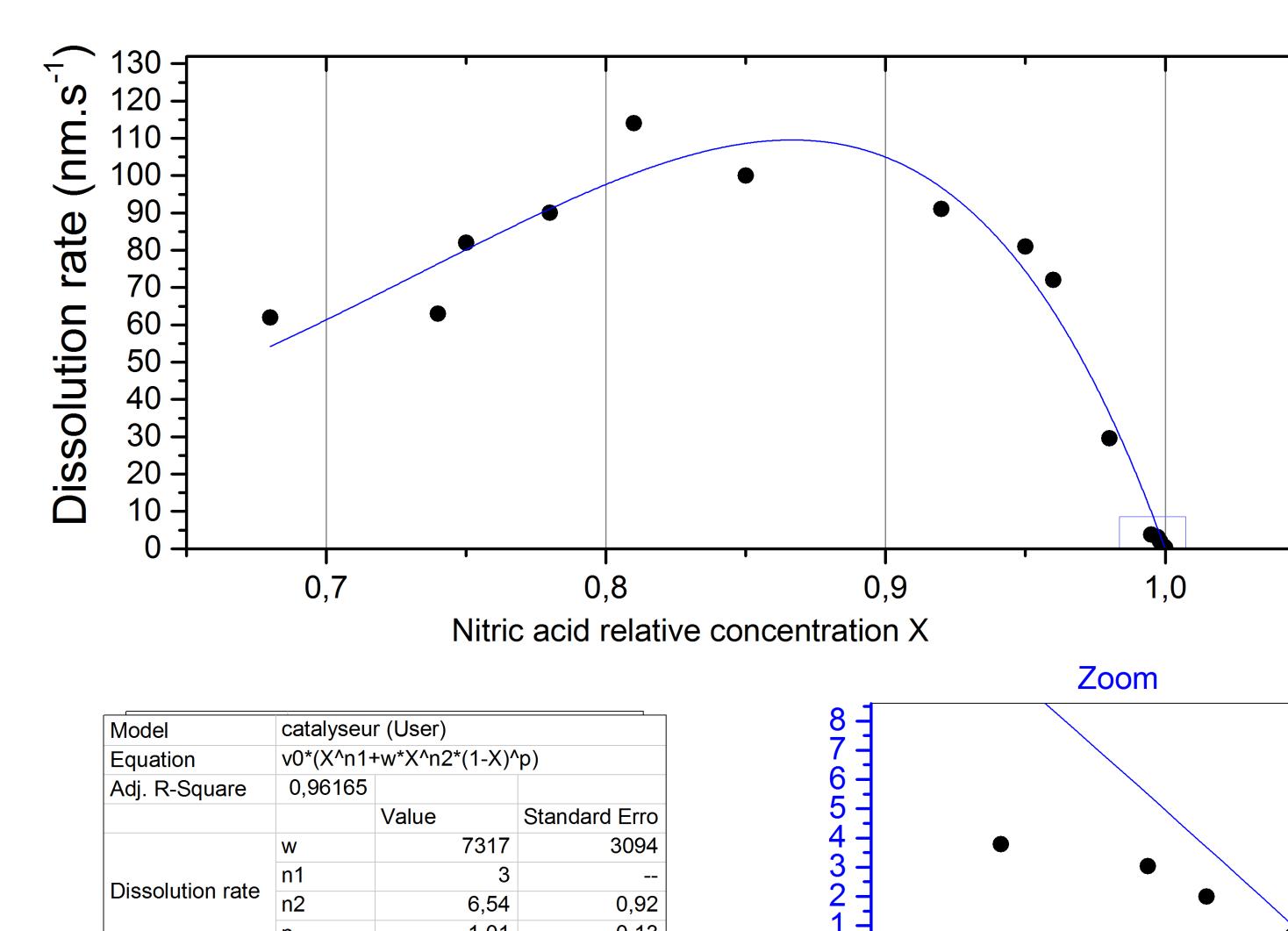
Application of the kinetic model to ideal reactors

[URI - 65]

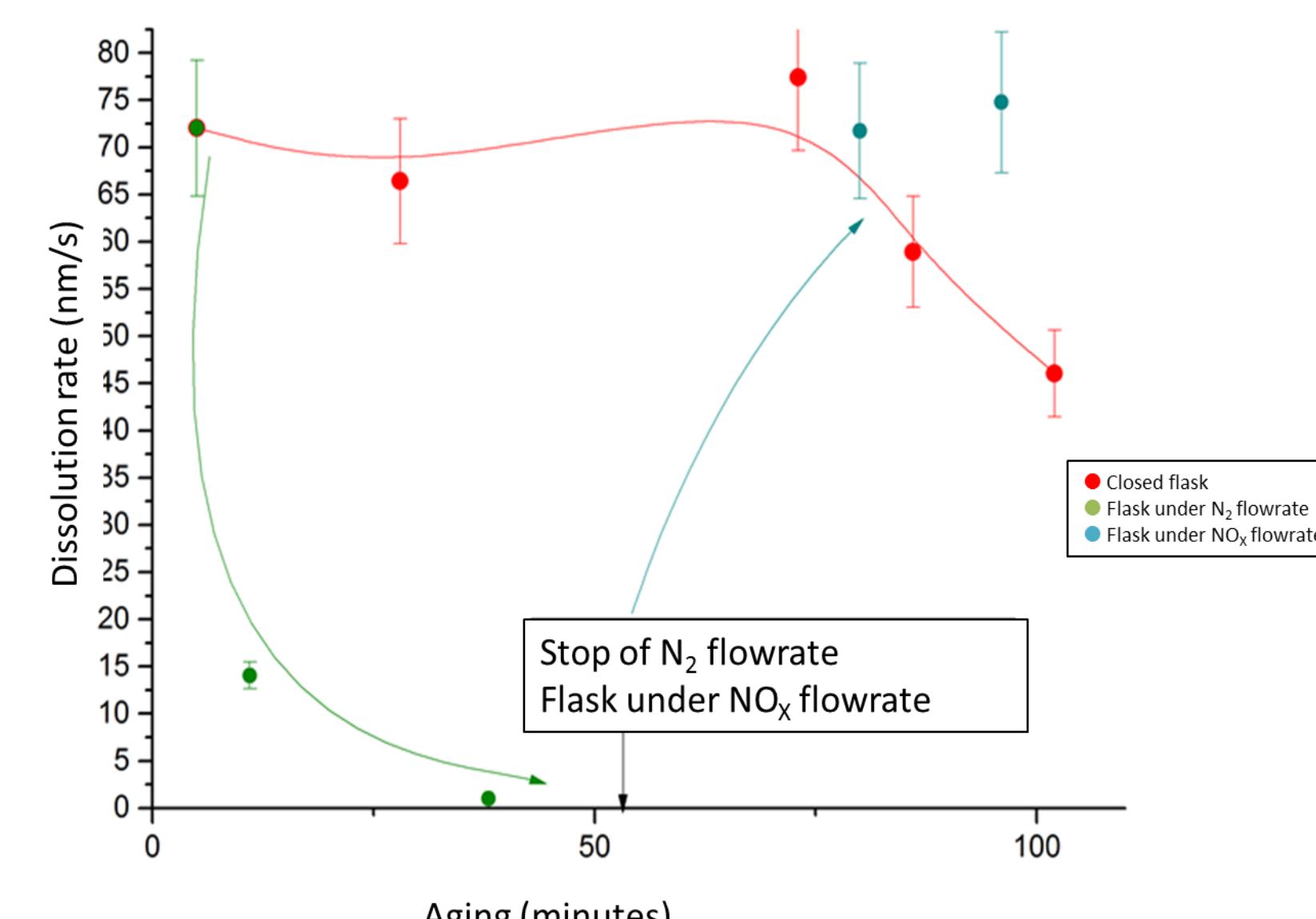
4. Bubbles influence on mass transfer



2. influence of the catalyst on the dissolution rate



3. Gaz-liquid exchanges influence on dissolution rate



Caption:

Well advanced

Ongoing

Upcoming

Conclusions and perspectives

Such a **multiscale** model for the dissolution kinetic will enable to :

- optimize actual dissolvers,
- develop innovative reactors for recycling of metals or spent nuclear fuels.

[PHI - 14] P. MARC, *Etude de réactions hétérogènes autocatalytiques. Application à la dissolution du dioxyde d'uranium*. Thèse de l'université de Lorraine, 17 décembre 2014.

[URI - 65] A. L. URIARTE & R. H. RAINY, « Dissolution of high-density UO_2 , PuO_2 , and $\text{UO}_2\text{-PuO}_2$ pellets in inorganic acids », Document technique ORNL, Réf. ORNL-3695, avril 1965.