




énergie atomique • énergies alternatives

# F-BRIDGE Project: Presentation of the thermodynamic modeling of the (U-Pu-C) system

N. Dupin<sup>1</sup>, C. Guéneau<sup>2</sup>, C. Chatillon<sup>3</sup>, B. Sundman<sup>4</sup>  
F. De Bruycker<sup>5</sup>, R. Konings<sup>5</sup>, D. Manara<sup>5</sup>, J-C. Dumas<sup>6</sup>, C. Martial<sup>6</sup>

 <sup>1</sup>Calcul Thermo – 63670 Orcet, France

 <sup>2</sup>DEN/DPC/SCP – CEA Saclay, France

 <sup>3</sup>SIMAP, INPG–CNRS–UJF ENSEEG, France

 <sup>4</sup>INSTN, CEA Saclay, France

 <sup>5</sup>ITU, JRC, Karlsruhe, France

 <sup>6</sup>DEN/DEC/SESC – CEA Cadarache, France

# Thermochemical modeling of U,Pu carbides systems

---



energie atomique • energies alternatives

- Work performed within the frame of the **FBRIDGE Project**

Objective of the **FUELBASE Project**: To develop a thermodynamic database which will constitute a flexible tool to perform thermodynamic calculations on advanced fuel materials (oxides, carbides, nitrides fuels) for future reactors

- **The U-Pu-C-O system**

Objective: In the context of Gas Fast Reactor (high operating temperature ~ 1273 K)

- > **Calculation of phase equilibria + vapour partial pressures**
- > **Optimisation of the processing and operating conditions**

Optimisation of the U-Pu-C-O system:

- > **Binary and ternary sub-systems including (U-Pu-C) system**
  - ↳ Binary sub-systems: U-Pu, U-C and Pu-C systems
- > **Thermo-Calc Software** : Optimisation with the CALPHAD method using available experimental data

# FUELBASE (2005-2011): Progress

Am	C	Cr	Mo	N	Nb	Np	O	Pu	Re	Ru	Si	Ta	Ti	U	V	W	Zr
Am						Kurata 10	Gotcu 10	Dupin 07						Kurata 10			
	C	Andersson 87	Andersson 88	SGTE	Lee 01		SGTE	CEA 10	Dupin 07		Grobner 96	Frisk 96	Dumitrescu 98	Dupin 09	Huang 91	Jonsson 93	Guillemet 95
		Cr	Frisk 88	Frisk 91			Taylor 90	Dupin 06			Coughanowr 94		Saunders 98	Dupin 05	Lee 92		Zeng 98
			Mo	Frisk 91			Sundman 07	Dupin 05	Dupin 08		Liu 05		Chung 99	Dupin 06			Jerlerud 03
				N			SGTE	Sundman 05			Hillert 92		Jonsson 96	Chevalier 00	Ohtani 91		Ma 04
					Nb			Berche 09			Shao 04			Liu 08			Guillemet 91
						Np	Benes 09	Dupin 08						Kurata 10			
							O	Gueneau 08			Hallsted 93		Sundman 05	Gueneau			Liang 01
								Pu	Berche 08	Dupin 08	Dupin 05	Berche 09	Dupin 06	Kurata 99	Berche 09	Berche 08	Kurata 99
									Re		Dupin			Berche 08		Dupin	
										Ru				Dupin 08			
											Si	Vahmas 89	Seifert 00	Berche 09		Vahmas 89	Guéneau 94
												Ta		Berche 09			
													Ti	Rado 06	Saunders 98		Kumar 94
														U	Berche 09	Sundman 07	Chevalier 04

Collaboration CEA, Calcul Thermo, ITU, NRG, ORNL

## Ternary systems

*U-Pu-O-C* ➔ *U-Pu-O, U-Pu-C, U-O-C, Pu-O-C*

*U-Pu-Am-Np-O* ➔ *U-Am-O, Pu-Am-O*

*U-Pu-Si-C* ➔ *U-Si-C*

*U-Pu-C-M* ➔ *U-Zr-C, U-C-Mo, U-C-Re, U-C-W, U-C-Nb, Pu-C-W*

*Pu-C-Mo, Pu-C-Nb, Pu-C-Re, Pu-C-Zr*

*C-N-Ti, C-Si-Ti, C-Mo-Ti, C-Mo-Si, U-Pu-Zr*

*C-Re-W, C-Re-Mo, C-Nb-Zr, U-Pu-Mo*

# The Thermo-Calc software

---



energie atomique • énergies alternatives

- Calculations are performed with the **Thermo-Calc software**, developed in 1981<sup>(1)</sup> in order to optimize phase diagrams and perform various thermodynamic calculations. It is fairly well adapted for the description of **non ideal systems** (strong interactions between phases) and has been used to describe **nuclear fuels** in particular
- (1) *N.Saunders and A.P. Miodownik ; CALPHAD (Calculations of Phase Diagrams) – A Comprehensive Guide ; Pergamon Materials Series (Volume 1) ; R. W; Cahn Editor (1998).*
- The optimisation of chemical systems is performed using the **CALPHAD method** (**CAL**calculation of **PH**ase **D**iagram) which takes into account all critically validated available experimental data
- The specificity of the method is **the coupling between phase diagrams and thermodynamic properties** in order to obtain a consistent full description of chemical systems

# Binary description of the U-Pu system

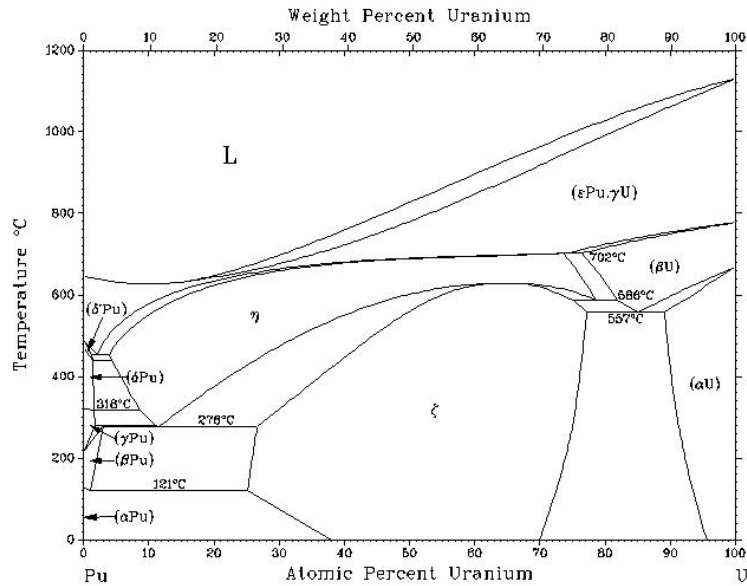


energie atomique • energies alternatives

- Binary sub-systems: U-Pu, U-C and Pu-C systems

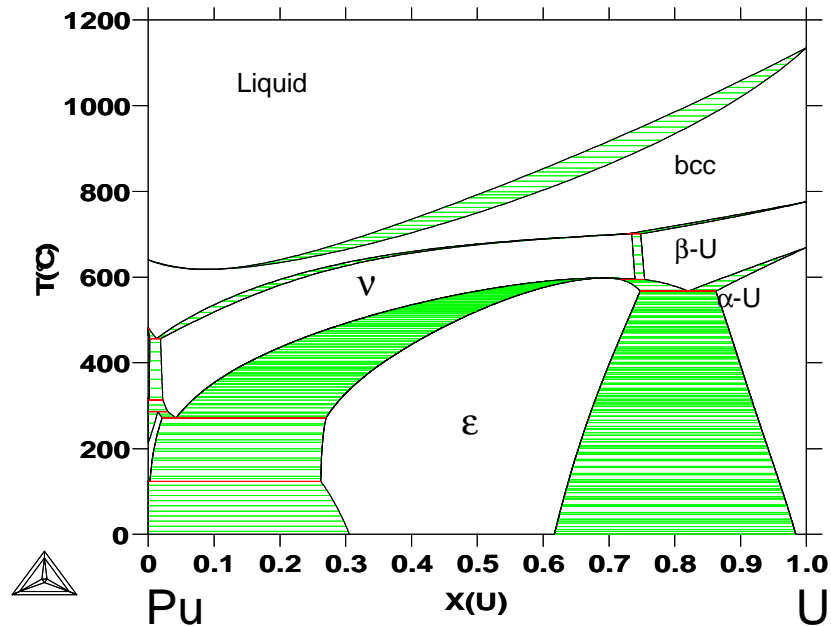
For the **U-Pu System**, the thermodynamic assessment from Kurata was used: *M. Kurata, CALPHAD 23 (1999), 305-337*

Kurata, Calphad 23 (3-4) (1999) 305-337



■ U-Pu phase diagram  
(Massalski's compilation)

Our calculation



■ Calculated U-Pu phase diagram



# Binary description of the Pu-C system

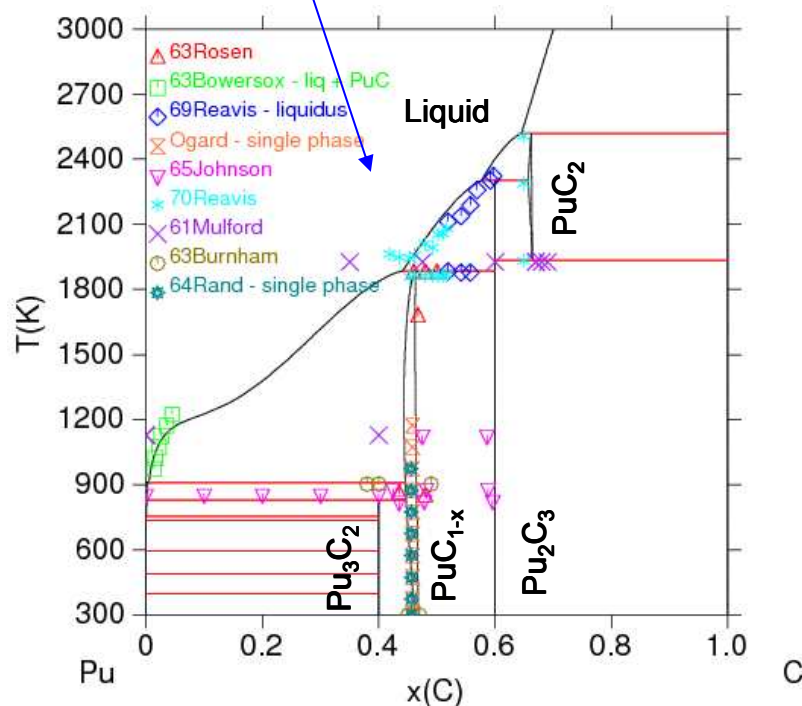


energie atomique • energies alternatives

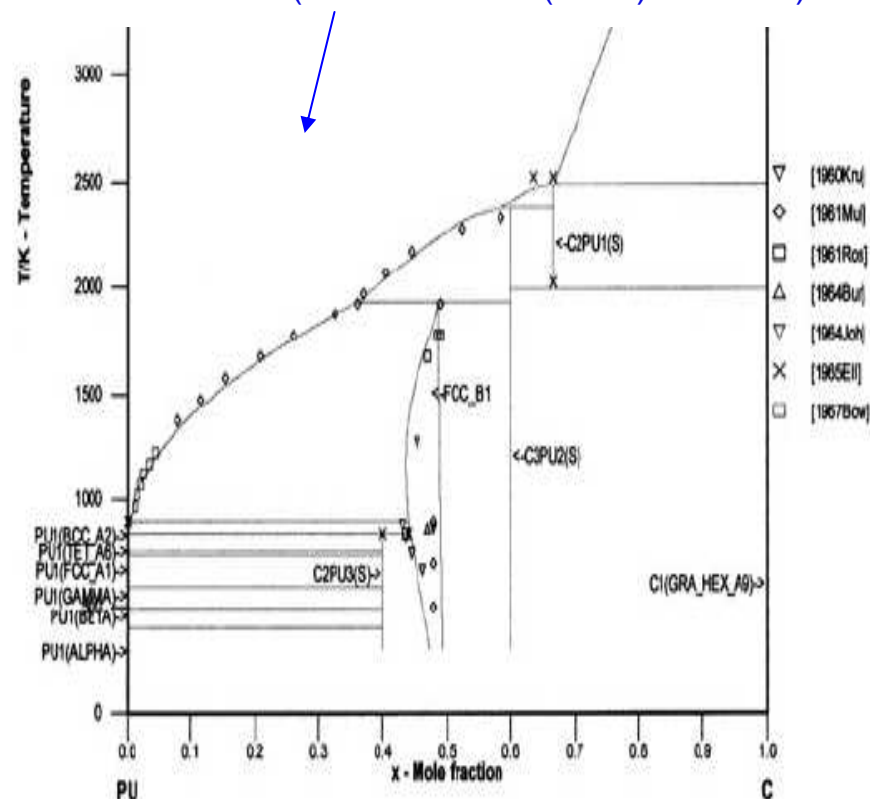
- Pu-C system → model of *E. Fischer, CALPHAD 32 (2008),371-377*
- New critical assessment of C. Gueneau, B. Sundman and C. Chatillon

## ■ Calculated phase diagram

Present work:  $\text{PuC}_{1-x}$  and  $\beta\text{-PuC}_2$  described with a single model as in U-C



E. Fischer (CALPHAD 32 (2008) 371-377)



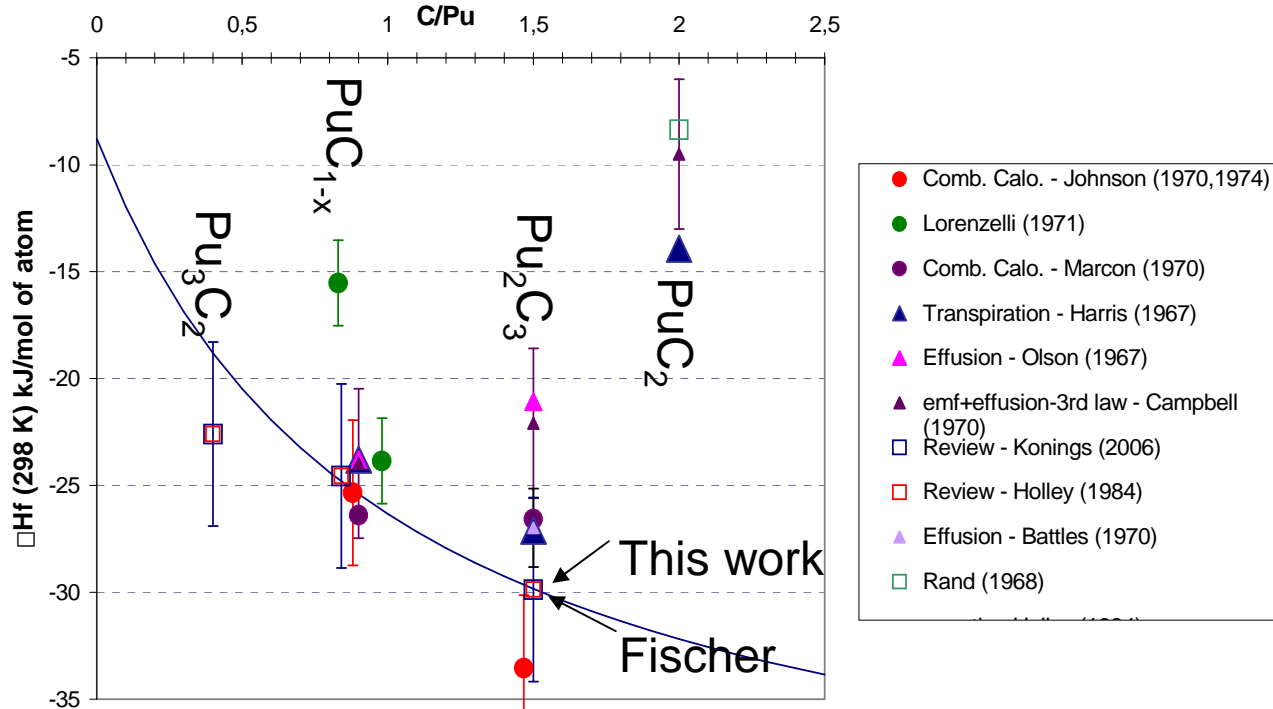
- > The calculated phase diagrams are in good agreement
- > Experimental data are missing (liquidus temperatures and data on  $\text{PuC}_2$  )

# (Pu-C) system: $\Delta H_f^\circ$ (298.15K)



energie atomique • energies alternatives

## Review of the enthalpy of formation data

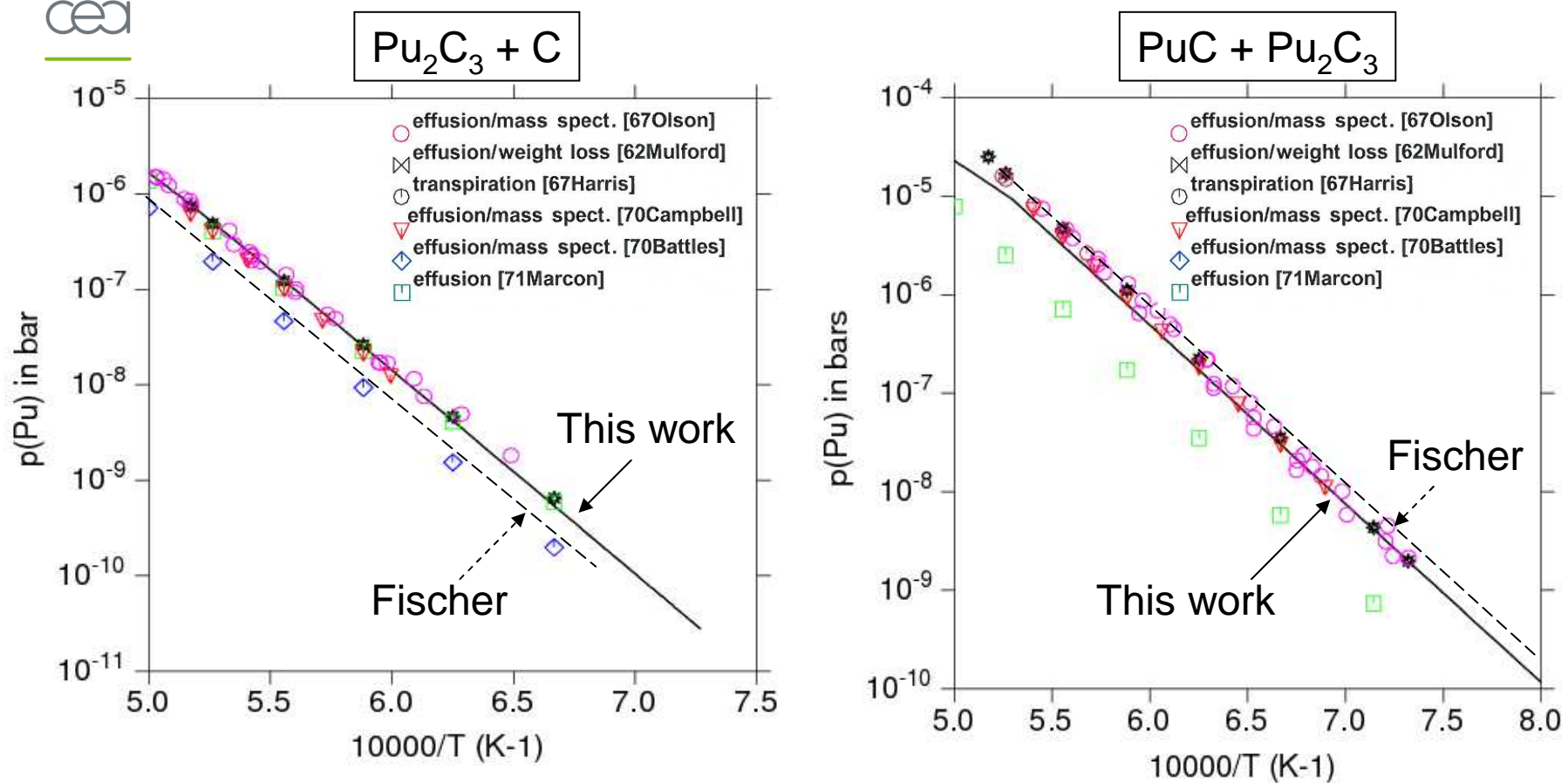


- The experimental data are scattered for  $\text{Pu}_2\text{C}_3$
- In our assessment, we have looked at the partial pressure measurements to make a choice
  - Two sets of data for the  $\text{P}(\text{Pu})\text{g}$  in two phase domains



# (Pu-C) system: Partial pressure

## Review of the Pu partial pressure data in the two phase regions



- In the present work, we have selected the higher values of  $p(\text{Pu})$  that are consistent with:
  - Some exp. data of  $\Delta H_f(\text{Pu}_2\text{C}_3)$
  - The  $P(\text{Pu}_g)$  measurements in the ternary (U-Pu-C) system

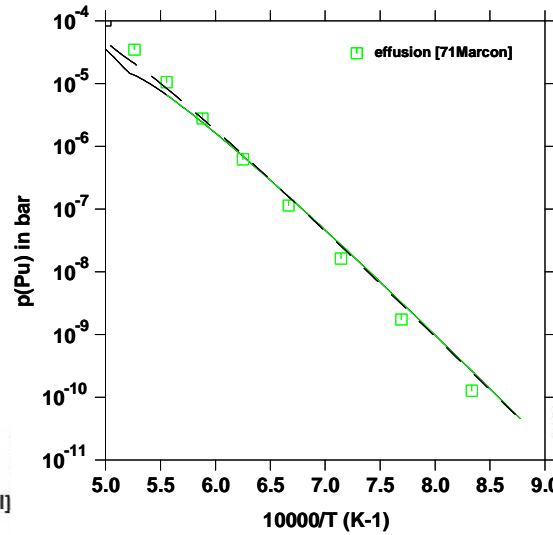
# (Pu-C) system: Partial pressure



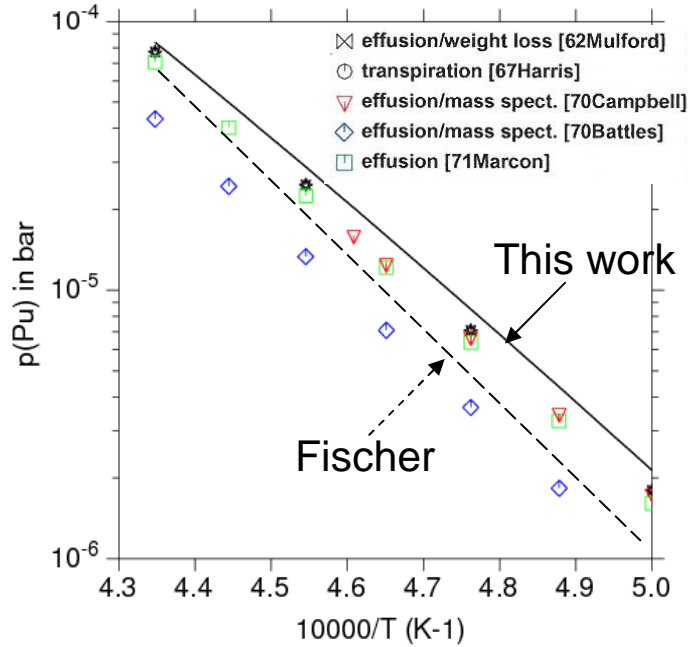
energie atomique • energies alternatives

Pu partial pressure data

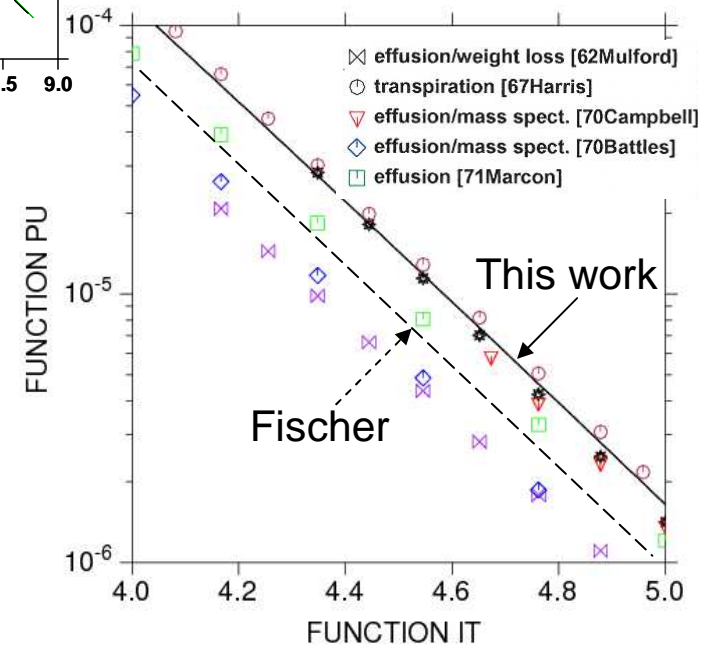
PuC + liq



Pu<sub>2</sub>C<sub>3</sub> + PuC<sub>2</sub>



C + PuC<sub>2</sub>

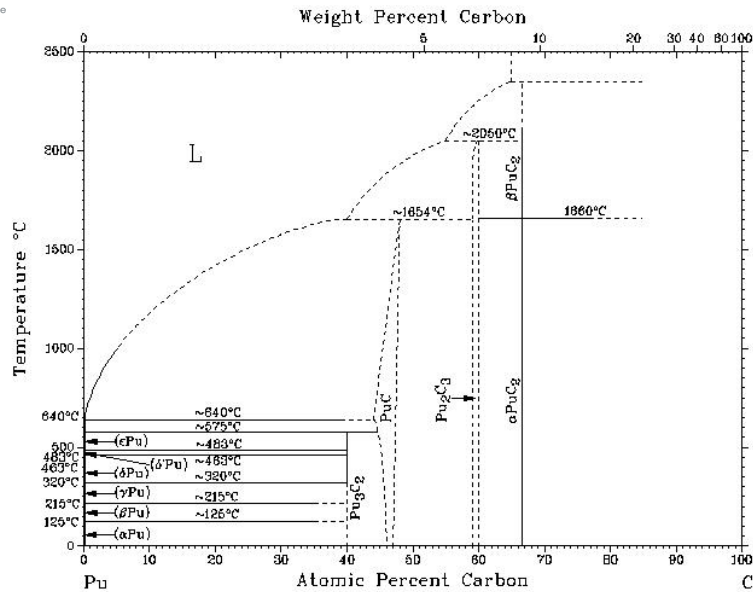


# Binary Pu-C system: Phase diagram

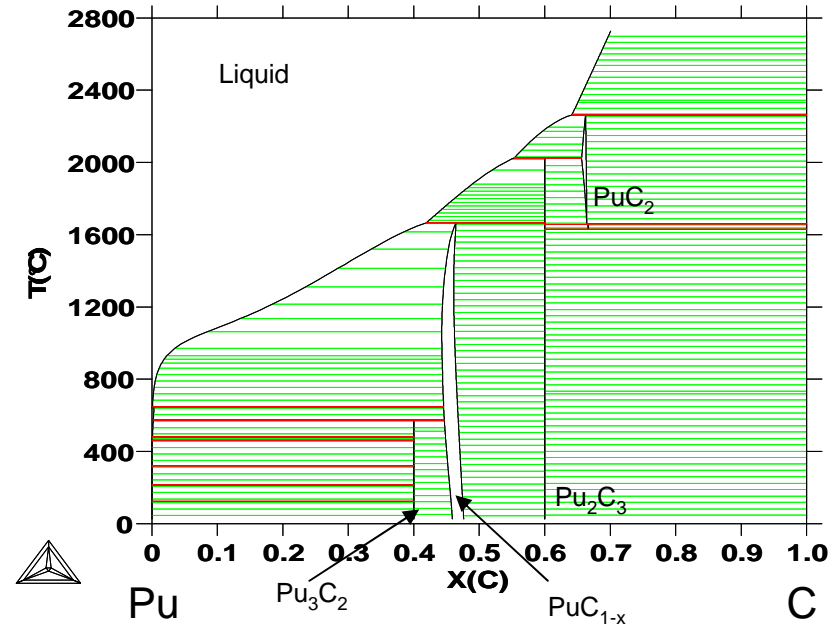


energie atomique • energie

## Pu-C system



■ Pu-C phase diagram  
(Massalski's compilation)



■ Calculated phase diagram

# Thermodynamic description of the (U-Pu-C) system



energie atomique • energies alternatives

- Extrapolation from the binaries  
+ Ternary interaction parameters

Liquid (U,Pu,C)	$L^0 = +270000$
Fcc (U,Pu) <sub>1</sub> (C <sub>1</sub> ,Va,C <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>1</sub>	$L^0 (U,Pu)C = -55500 + 28 T$ $L^0 (U,Pu)C_2 = -32462 + 18.55 T$

- “CEA” .TDB file ⇒
- Assessment of the U-Pu-C system published quite recently:  
→ *E. Fischer, CALPHAD 33 (2009), 487-494* ⇒

Comparison between both models:

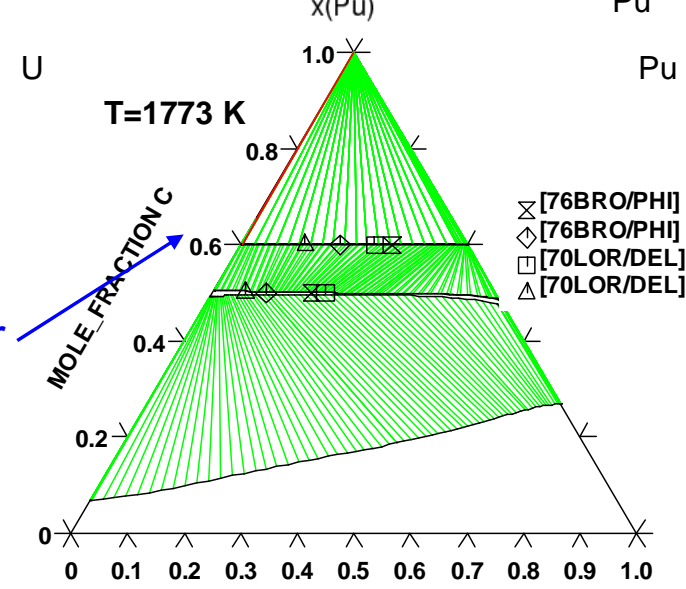
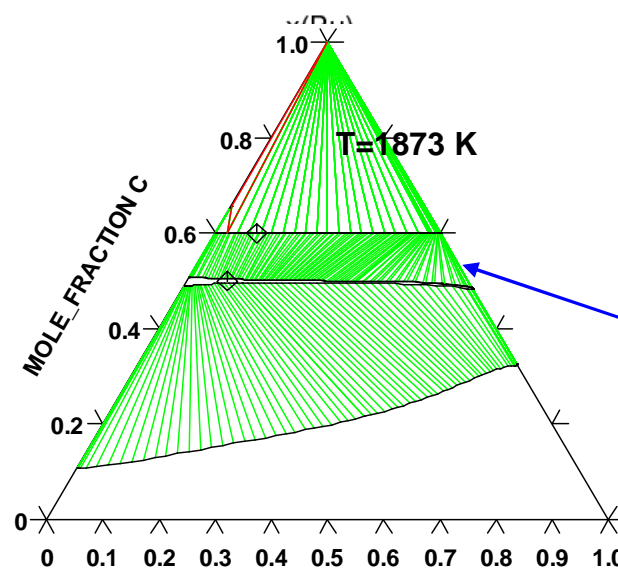
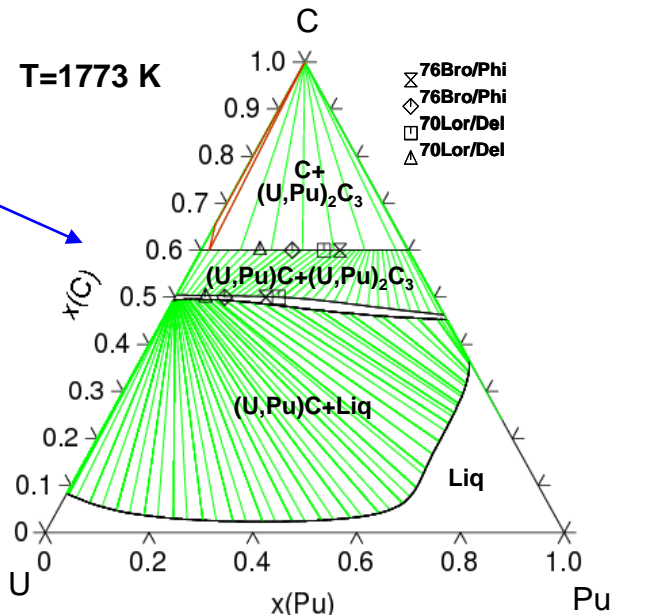
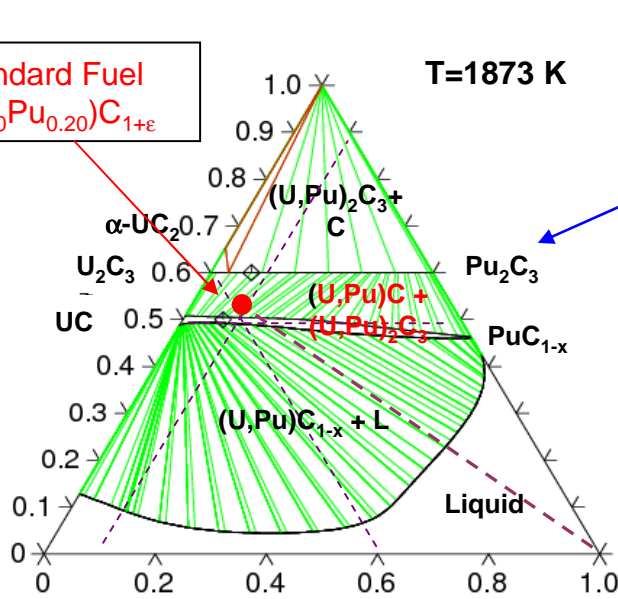
**Calculated Ternary system**

# U-Pu-C system: Ternary sections

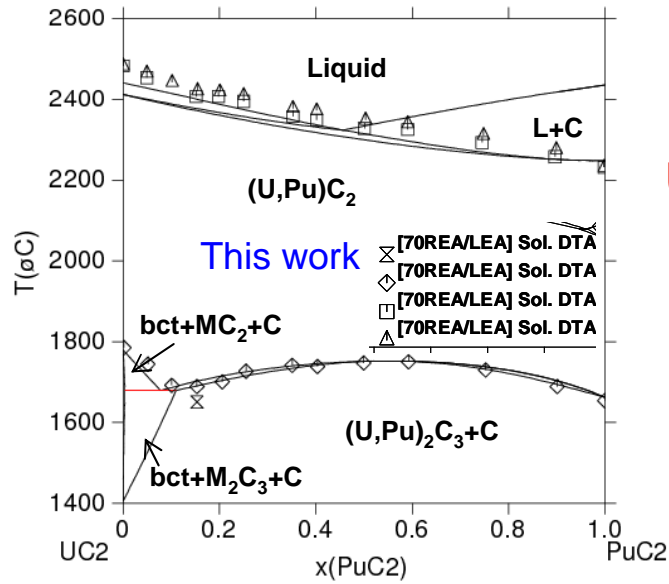


Standard Fuel  
 $(U_{0.80}Pu_{0.20})C_{1+\epsilon}$

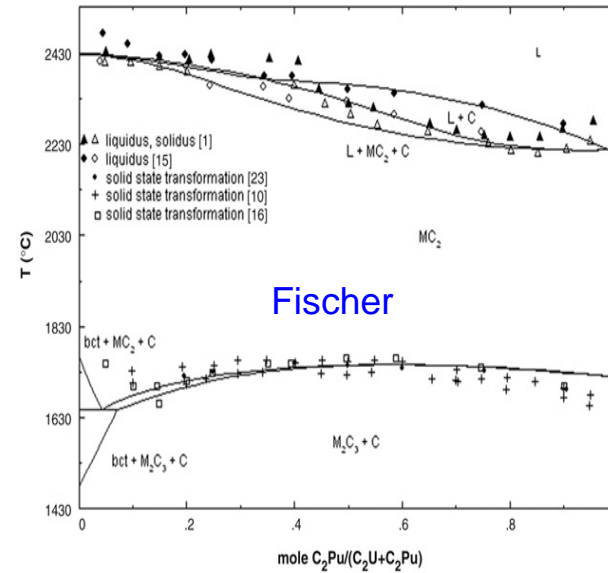
energie atomique • energies alternatives



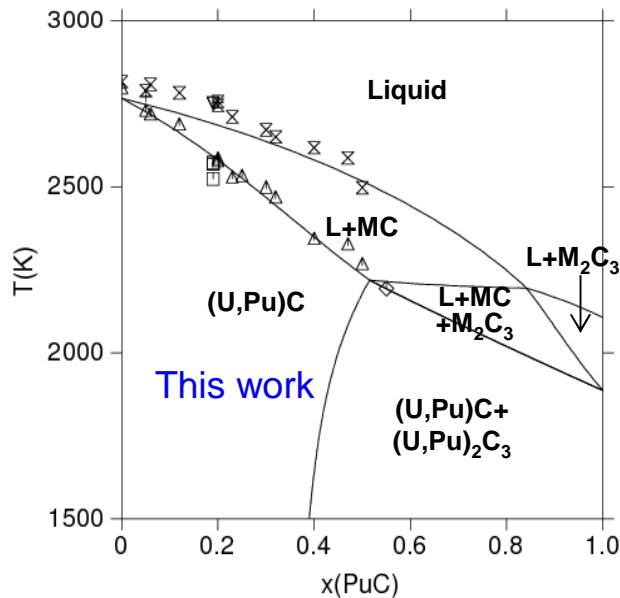
# U-Pu-C system: Isopleth sections



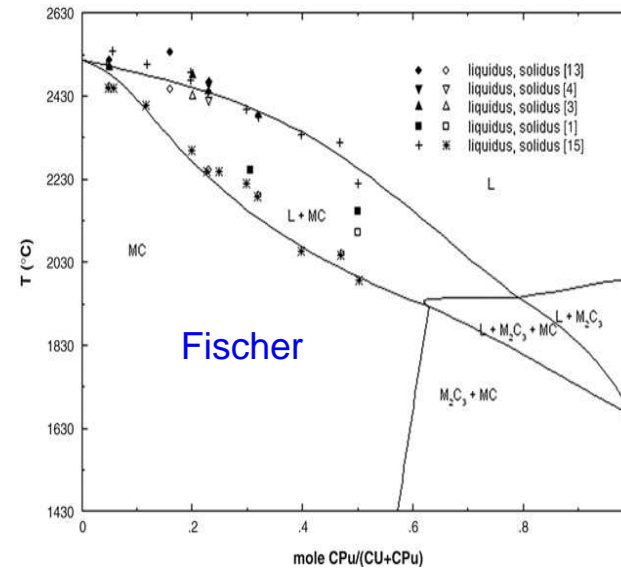
$UC_2$ - $PuC_2$



Fischer



$UC$ - $PuC$

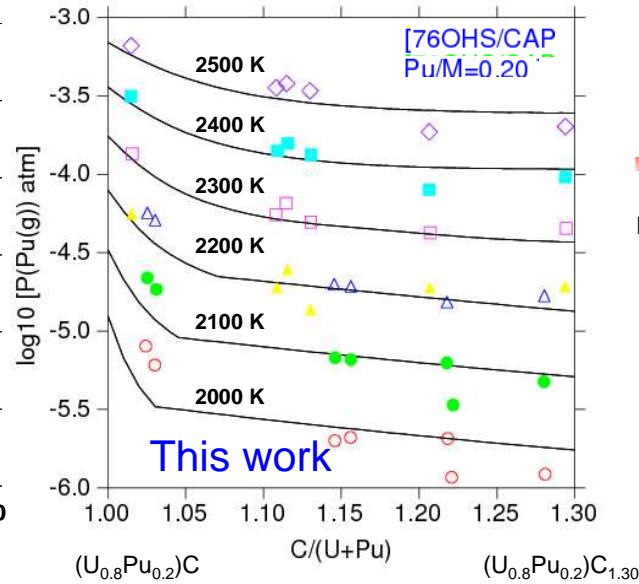
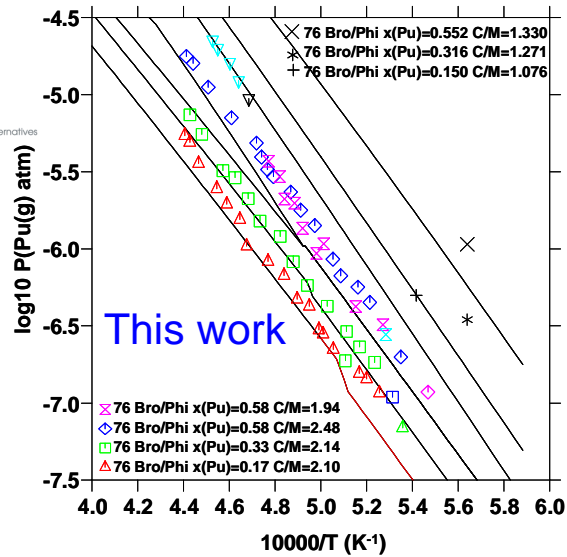


Fischer

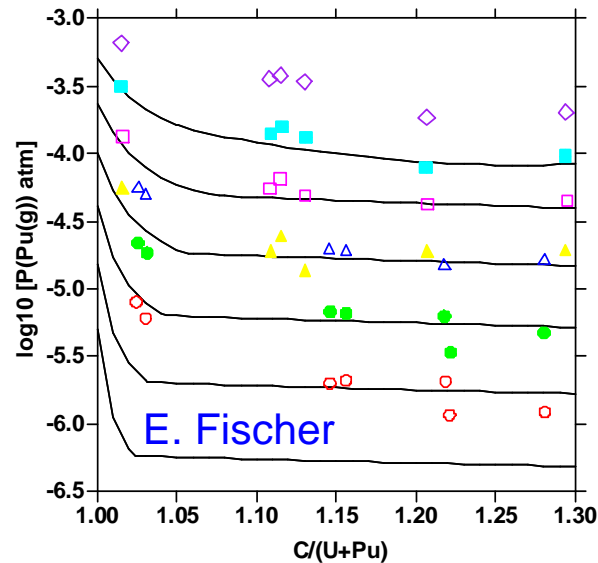
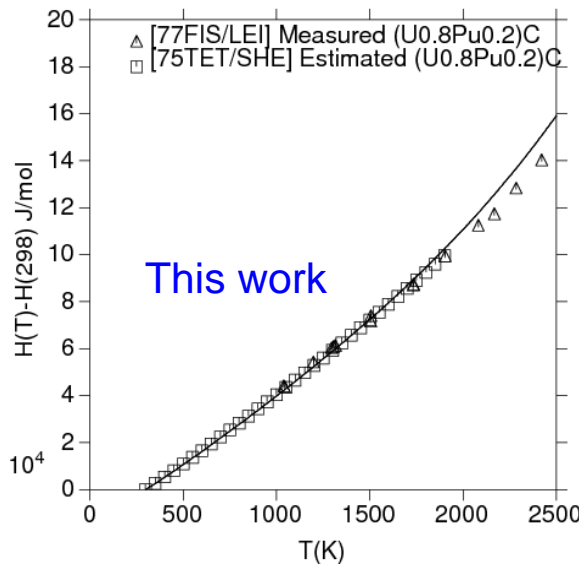
# U-Pu-C system: Partial pressure



energie atomique • energies alternatives



Thermodynamic data  
 A good agreement is obtained



The model of E. Fischer:  
 ⇒ larger difference on the Pu partial pressure data

# Conclusion – Outlooks

---



energie atomique • énergies alternatives

- ✚ Elaboration of a complete and reliable thermodynamic model of the (U-Pu-C) system:

- > Phase diagram, vapor pressure, carbon potential of (U,Pu)C fuels

- ✚ Validity of the (U-Pu-C) database of the FUELBASE to describe the thermodynamic values of interest for fuel evaluation:

**During fabrication:**

- > Impurity specification for carbide fuel

- > Optimization of thermod. process parameters for fuel fabrication

**During irradiation:**

- > Effect of impurities on the thermochemical behaviour

- > Evolution of Carbon-to-Metal (C/M) ratio as a function of burn-up

● **Future work:**

- ✚ Optimisation of the quaternary (U-Pu-C-O) system

- ✚ Some operational calculations:

- > To define fabrication conditions limiting the oxy-carbides formation

- > To estimate the Pu(g) loss during fuel manufacturing (carbothermic reaction) or during fuel operating conditions