

Uranium diboride, the potential candidates of ATF, feature and application

L^AT_EX

Jhih-Jia Hung

Abstract

It is universally acknowledged that power generation is most fundamental facility required by every industry, as almost all things require electricity to work. Among all the methods of electricity generation, nuclear power always faces considerable scrutiny. Undoubtedly, nuclear power brings about feelings of fear and unknown horror, especially after the accidents at Fukushima and Chernobyl. Such concerns are not unreasonable, as people's fear of nuclear power is a good measure to prevent accidents from happening. However, Taiwan people are too afraid of using this technology, turns out the result is miss out the opportunity to improve our ecosystem and make it more environmentally friendly. In this research, I would put the focus on the potentially fuel, Uranium diboride (UB_2), an interesting fuel that nowadays are research to be an ATF candidate fuel. Its physical properties also make it suitable for use in GEN-IV reactors, which require high standards to reaction. All of these factors make UB_2 show on my eyes, and this research aims to explore its potential.

Keywords: ATF, Uranium diboride, GEN-IV reactors

1. Introduction

Uranium diboride is potentially material which on closely debating to be the next generation reactors fuel, especially known as ATFs (Advanced Technology Fuels or Accident Tolerance Fuels). UB_2 have unique talent that play a important role in. And ATFs is aim to increase the reactors power up-rates, longer cycle lengths, improved performance, and reduced stored energy in the core etc. And allow have more time to coping during accident scenarios.[1]

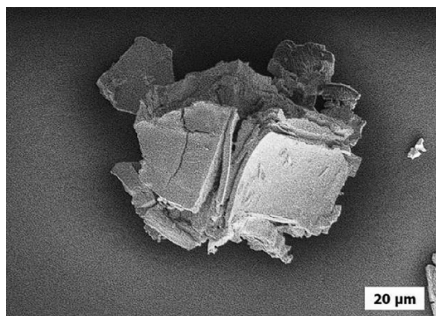


Figure 1: UB_2 Micrographs Picture[1]

2. History

The accident of Fukushima is the most impactable nuclear accident in 2011th, after Fukushima daiichi power

plant accident, many country and organization going to figure out why the accident happened and find out solutions, although there's a big part of research is about the Zircaloy Cladding technology, but it also gave rise to the development of a new field, ATF.

ATF has a lot of candidates, like U_2Si_3 , UC , UN , UB_2 and some kind of material is on debating. Such that, the next-generation reactors (GEN-IV Reactor) has benefited on these development, with ATFs, the reactor can function more safety and efficiency.

UB_2 has great talent to be the LWR (Light Water Reactors), PBR (Pebble Bed Reactors) and some kind of FBR reactors fertile fuel material.

3. Properties

In many candidate of ATFs material, the Uranium diboride has higher Uranium density than the others. Also, it has better thermal conductive that make itself have lower fuel centre-line temperatures on working, result in many positive effect such like; reduce the rate of temperature-dependent release of fission products, reduce the energy stored inside the fuel (This properties also is the most important that the UB_2 need.)

3.1. Neutron Poison

In last century, physicist found that there have a special material will absorb the thermal neutron in reactors, that is

Boron isotope type	Abundance	The Cross-section of Thermal Neutron (Barn)	Reaction Type
B-9	trace		
B-10	19.8	3840	Alpha Absorption
B-11		0.5	Gamma Absorption
B-11	80.2		
B-12	trace		

”Boron”, boron has two main isotope in the natural, Boron-10(B-10, natural abundance is 19.8%) and Boron-11 (B-11, natural abundance is 80.2%). Boron-10’s high cross-section make it will capture more thermal neutron then obstruct fissile fuel capture thermal neutron and finally stop the reaction after decay heat is cool down.

This properties make boron have a long time ago to be the material of neutron absorber in control rods, and never consider about to explored as fuel materials. But, after the accident of Fukushima daiichi, the Boron-10 can make sure the reactor has less neutron than the normal reactor that can make

References

- [1] J. K. Watkins, A. R. Wagner, A. Gonzales, B. J. Jaques, and E. S. Sooby, “Challenges and opportunities to alloyed and composite fuel architectures to mitigate high uranium density fuel oxidation: Uranium diboride and uranium carbide,” *Journal of Nuclear Materials*, vol. 560, p. 153502, 2022. [1](#), [1](#)