Zr-2.5Nb DHC

Effect of Hydride Reorientation on DHC cracking in Zr-2.5Nb alloy

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to investigate the reorientation of Hydrides with the applied stress intensity factor, the peak temperature and the time when to apply the tensile stress in a Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube during its thermal cycle treatment. Cantilever beam specimens with a notch of 0.5mm in depth were subjected to electrolytic hydrogen charging to contain 60ppm or 280ppm H, and then to a thermal cycle involving heating to the peak temperature of either 310 or 380 , holding there for 50h and then cooling to the test temperature of 250 . The reorientation of hydrides in the Zr-2.5Nb tube was enhanced with the increased peak temperature and applied stress intensity factor. Then, the reorientation of hydrides during thermal cycle had different characteristics with varying the location of the applied stress intensity under the same stress.

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Zr	DHC					가
				[1].	basa	l pole
				texture	가 Zr-	2.5Nb
			가			가
		{10-17} habit plar	ne			[2].
			, 가		, texti	ure
		[2-5]. DHC				
		DH	IC 가		가 .	Zr-
2.5Nb				e reorier	ntation) D	НС
					(K _I) 가	
	가				/	
		DHC	thermal	cycle	310	380
	(peak temperature)	ther	mal cycle			가
	thermal cycle	,		,	(test tem	perature)
	·				•	•
2.						
		가	400	24		
Zr-2.5	Nb ,				Fig.1	3.2
mm,	·	ever beam (CB)				
ŕ		,	가			가
	,		0.5mm,		0.05	5 mm .
Cantil	ever beam		,			
			305°C	30	454	20
		60 ppm	280ppm			
		KAERI			[6].	
	LECO RH 404	1212214	5		[~].	
			Fig.1			•
			0			
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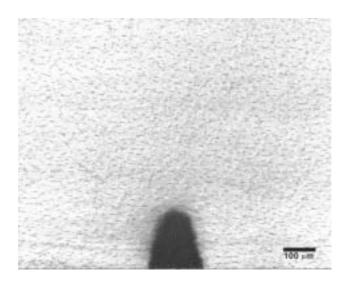


Fig.1. Fine Hydrides precipitated in the Water-Quenched CB Specimens.

60ppm 280ppm cantilever beam thermal cycle thermal cycle 가 Fig.2. thermal cycle $K=6.13MPa\sqrt{m}$ $K=18.4MPa\sqrt{m}$ Fig.2. A, B, C 가 abrasive paper(#2000) swap etching $10\% HF - 30\% HNO_3 - 30\% H_2 SO_4 - 30\% H_2 O$

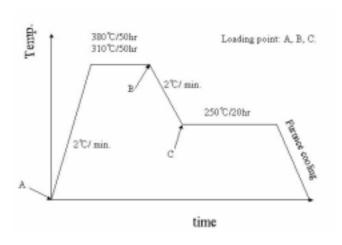


Fig.2. Thermal Cycle Treatment applied on the CB Specimens taken from the Zr-2.5Nb tube along with points of Time when the Stress Intensity Factor is applied.

가 CB 가 $K=18.4MPa\sqrt{m}$ thermal cycle (Fig.2 thermal cycle (peak temperature) . Fig.3. $K=18.4MPa\sqrt{m}$ 310 380 310 (radial direction) DHC 380 가 310 DHC DHC DHC 가 Kim[5] DHC

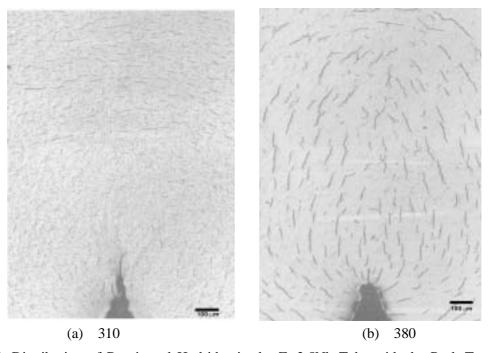


Fig.3. Distribution of Reoriented Hydrides in the Zr-2.5Nb Tube with the Peak Temperature when the Stress Intensity Factor of $18.4MPa\sqrt{m}$ is applied from the Beginning of the Thermal Cycle.

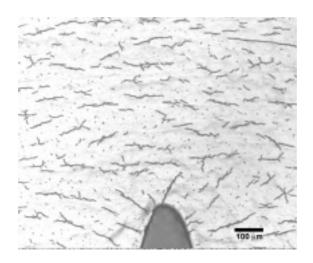
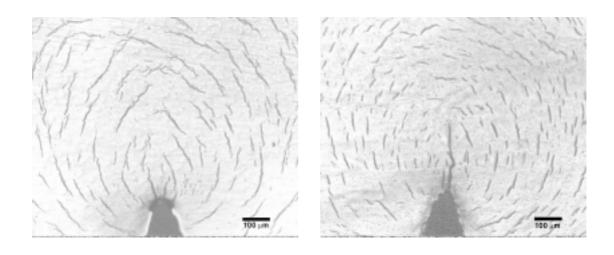


Fig.4. Reorientation of Hydrides in the Zr-2.5Nb Tube when the Stress is applied from the Beginning of the Thermal Cycle ($K = 6.13 MPa\sqrt{m}$).

Fig.3(b) Fig.4 가 가 가 thermal cycle (test temperature) Zr-2.5Nb DHC 60ppm 280ppm thermal cycle 380 가 K=12.3MPa√m가 DHC Fig.5 . Fig.5(a) 60ppm 280ppm Fig.5(b) 60ppm 가 DHC thermal cycle DHC 가 Zr-2.5Nb

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(a) 60 ppm (b) 280 ppm

5. The Effect of Hydrogen Concentration on the Hydride Recrientation at the first of Hydrogen Concentration on the Hydride Recrientation at the first of Hydrogen Concentration on the Hydride Recrientation at the first of Hydrogen Concentration on the Hydride Recrientation at the first of Hydrogen Concentration on the Hydride Recrientation at the first of t

Fig.5. The Effect of Hydrogen Concentration on the Hydride Reorientation at the same Stress Intensity Factor ($K=12.3~MPa\sqrt{m}$) during the thermal cycle.

Fig.6.	thermal cycle	가	가		가	가
	mermai cycle	71	71		71	/ 1
Zr-2.5%Nb						
Fig.2	,		, 250	K=18.4	MPa√m	
가			[Fig.6(a)]		[Fig.6(b)]	
가						
	가		DHC		. 250	
가	[Fig.6(c)]					
	,					DHC
				Fig.6	Zr-2.5% Nb	
	•		thermal cycle			
	250		가	DHO	C	,
	가	the	rmal cycle			
		가				
	DHC			250		
가						
		フ	' 			

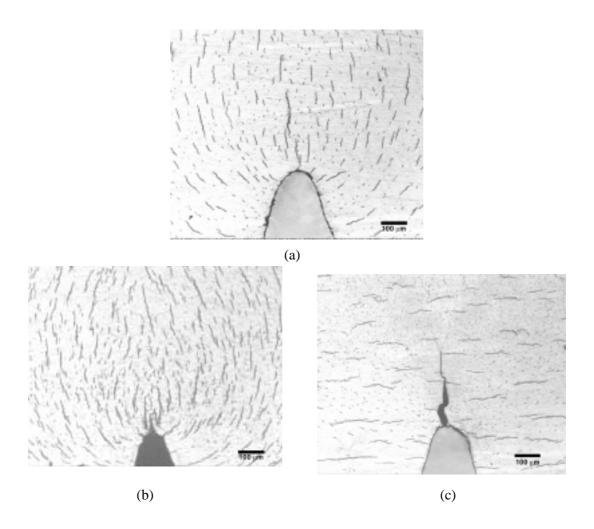
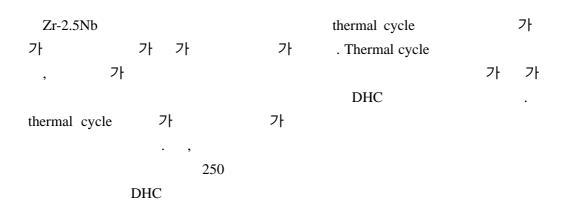


Fig.6. Reorientation of Hydrides in the Zr-2.5Nb Tube with when to apply Stress Intensity Factor on the CB Specimens subjected to the Thermal cycle: (a) at the Beginning of the Thermal Cycle, (b) at the End of the Hold at the Peak Temperature and (c) at the Test Temperature of 250 °C.

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