

Zr Pickling

Study on the Pickling Conditions and Surface Microstructures of  
Extruded Zr-Rods

150

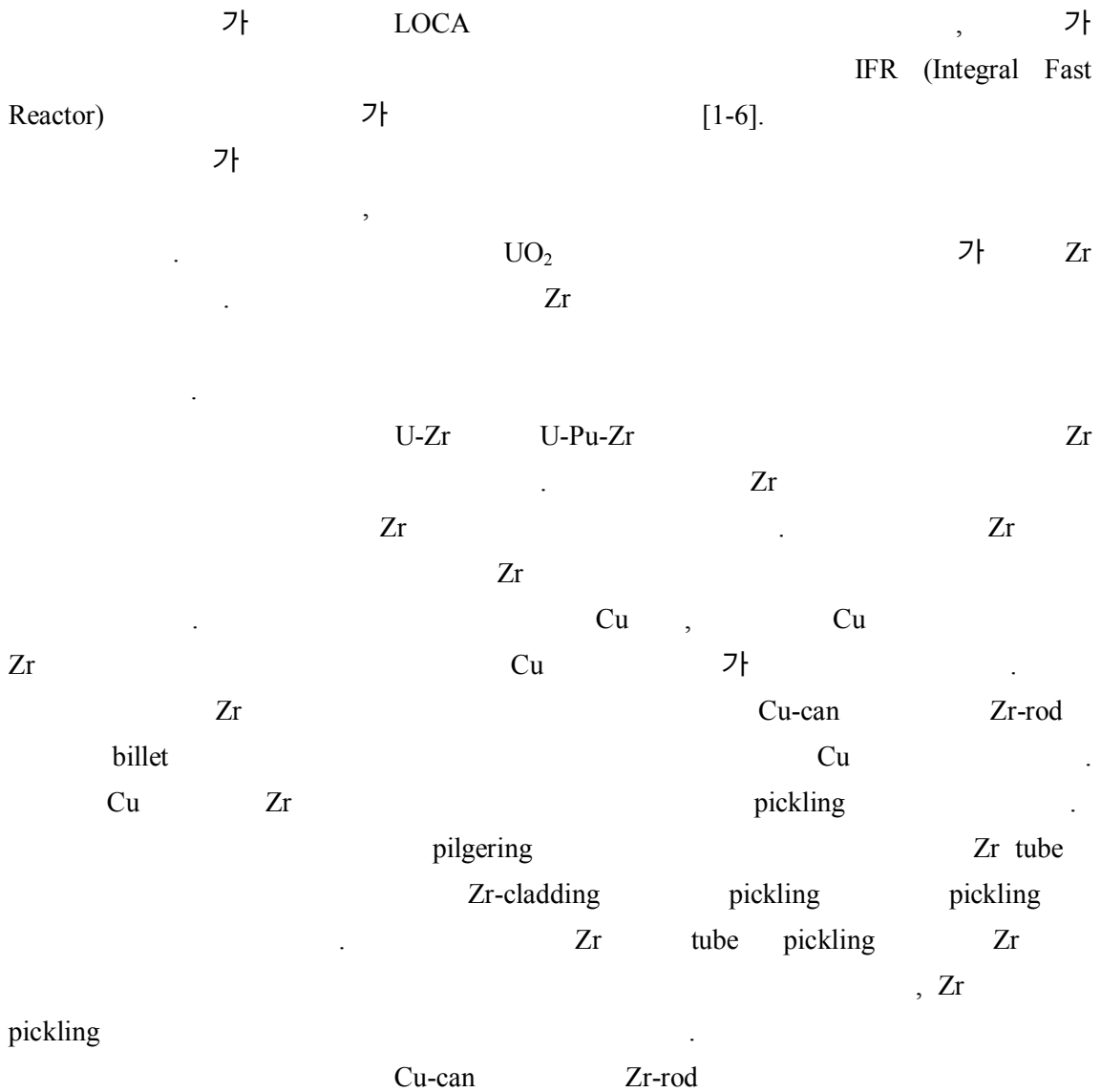
Cu-can Zr-rod billet  
pickling 400  $\mu\text{m}$   
Cu 5  $\mu\text{m}$  Cu-Zr Zr  
Cu-Zr Cu-can Zr-rod  
orthorhombic (a = 0.7869 nm, b = 0.8147 nm, c =  
0.9977 nm)  $\gamma\text{-Cu}_8\text{Zr}_3$  30% $\text{HNO}_3$ +70% $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
30 pickling Cu  
Cu-Zr 5% $\text{HF}$ +30% $\text{HNO}_3$ +65% $\text{H}_2\text{O}$   
2 pickling Cu-Zr  
pickling 가 pickling 20  
0.0065 mm/min Surface roughness pickling  
pickling 가

## Abstract

Billets composed of Cu-can and Zr-rod were hot-extruded at high temperature, and the study on the pickling procedures of the extruded Zr-rods was performed. It was observed that the extruded rods were composed of three distinctive layers; Cu layer of 400  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness, Cu-Zr reaction layer of 5  $\mu\text{m}$  in thickness, and Zr layer. The Cu-Zr reaction layer was assumed to form in the interface between Cu-can and Zr-rod during the hot extrusion, and analyzed to be a  $\gamma\text{-Cu}_8\text{Zr}_3$  phase having a crystal structure of orthorhombic (a = 0.7869 nm, b = 0.8147 nm, c =

0.9977 nm). After the as-extruded rods were subjected to pickling in 30% $\text{HNO}_3$  + 70% $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solution for 30 min., most of outer Cu layer was removed. However, it was found that the Cu-Zr reaction layer still remained. The pickling in 5% $\text{HF}$  + 30% $\text{HNO}_3$  + 70% $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solution for 2 min was observed to remove the Cu-Zr layer completely. During pickling in the  $\text{HF-HNO}_3\text{-H}_2\text{O}$  solution, the thickness of Zr-rod appeared to reduce in a rate of 0.0065 mm/min up to 20 min. The surface roughness reduced in the early pickling stage and then increased after pickling time of about 7 min. Based on these results, it could be possible to confirm the optimum pickling conditions of the extruded Zr-rods.

1.



pickling

2.

1 Zr  
Cu-can Zr-rod billet 700 가  
SEM (scanning electron microscope)/EDS (energy  
dispersive spectroscopy) 1 pickling  
30% $\text{HNO}_3$  + 70%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  30 1 pickling  
SEM/EDS XRD (X-ray  
diffraction) 2 pickling 5% $\text{HF}$  + 30% $\text{HNO}_3$  +  
65% $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  pickling  
pickling  
surface roughness

3.

2 SEM/EDS  
Cu 400  $\mu\text{m}$  , Cu Zr  
Cu 100  $\mu\text{m}$   
( 2a). Billet  
700 die ,  
Cu  
EDS line scanning Cu Zr  
( 2b).  
3 Zr 30% $\text{HNO}_3$ +70% $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  30 pickling  
SEM/EDS  $\text{HNO}_3$   
30 pickling crack  
Cu 70 wt.% Cu 30 wt.%  
Zr ( 3a). Cu-Zr  
5  $\mu\text{m}$  ( 3b). Cu-Zr  
4  $\text{HNO}_3$  30 pickling XRD

pattern . Cu-Zr orthorhombic (a = 0.7869 nm, b = 0.8147  
 nm, c = 0.9977 nm) 가 Cu<sub>8</sub>Zr<sub>3</sub> Zr peak  
 , X-ray incident beam penetration depth가 Cu-Zr

5 Cu-Zr [5]. Cu-Zr  
 . Cu-Zr 70

wt.% Cu 30 wt.% Zr ( 3a), 70  
 Cu<sub>8</sub>Zr<sub>3</sub> -Cu<sub>x</sub>Zr<sub>y</sub> . XRD pattern  
 ( 4) γ-Cu<sub>8</sub>Zr<sub>3</sub> .

6 HNO<sub>3</sub> 30 pickling HNO<sub>3</sub>  
 30 1 pickling HF+HNO<sub>3</sub> 2 5 2 pickling  
 SEM/EDS . HNO<sub>3</sub> 30

pickling Cu-Zr (γ-Cu<sub>8</sub>Zr<sub>3</sub> ) ( 6a),  
 HF+HNO<sub>3</sub> 2 pickling Cu-Zr ( 6b). HF+HNO<sub>3</sub>  
 pickling 5 가 Cu  
 ( 6c).

7 5%HF + 30%HNO<sub>3</sub> + 65%H<sub>2</sub>O pickling Zr  
 . Pickling 가  
 Zr

0.0065 mm/min , 0.0068  
 mm/min

8 5%HF + 30%HNO<sub>3</sub> + 65%H<sub>2</sub>O pickling  
 roughness . Pickling 1 roughness가  
 가 가 7 . Pickling 7  
 roughness 가 . Pickling 1  
 roughness 가

roughness  
 pickling 7 roughness가  
 가 over-pickling 가 가  
 pickling 3

9 5%HF + 30%HNO<sub>3</sub> + 65%H<sub>2</sub>O pickling  
 surface roughness . Pickling  
 roughness . pickling Zr-rod  
 가 가  
 Zr pickling 3-8

pickling

4.

Billet		400 $\mu$ m	Cu	5 $\mu$ m
Cu-Zr	Zr		Cu-Zr	
	Cu can	Zr rod		
orthorhombic	(a = 0.7869 nm, b = 0.8147 nm, c = 0.9977 nm)		가	$\gamma$ -Cu <sub>8</sub> Zr <sub>3</sub>
	30%HNO <sub>3</sub> +70%H <sub>2</sub> O		30	pickling
	Cu		Cu-Zr	
	5%HF+30%HNO <sub>3</sub> +65%H <sub>2</sub> O		2	pickling
Cu-Zr				pickling
가				Surface roughness
pickling			가	
				pickling

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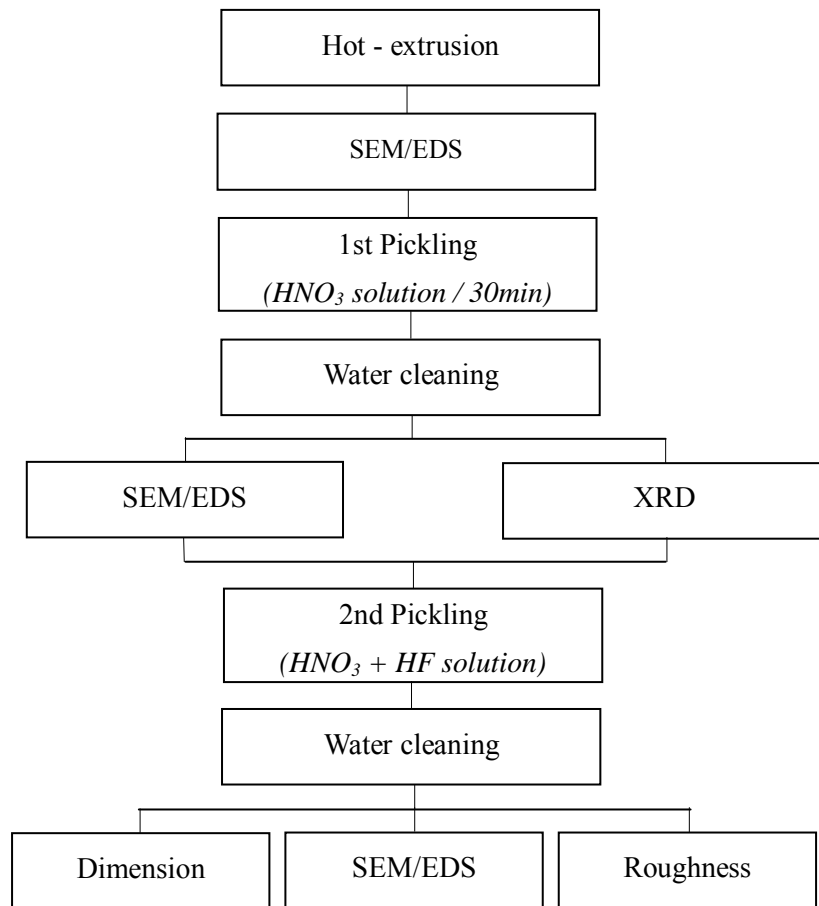
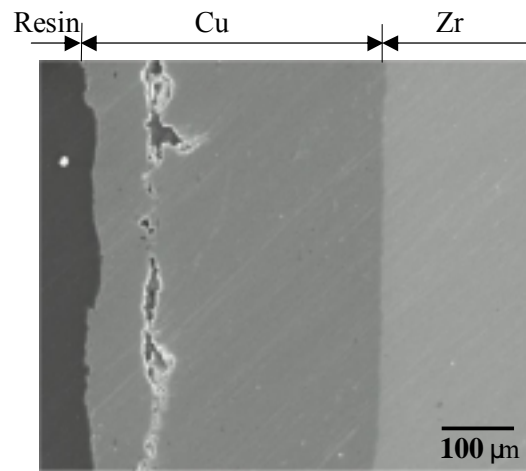
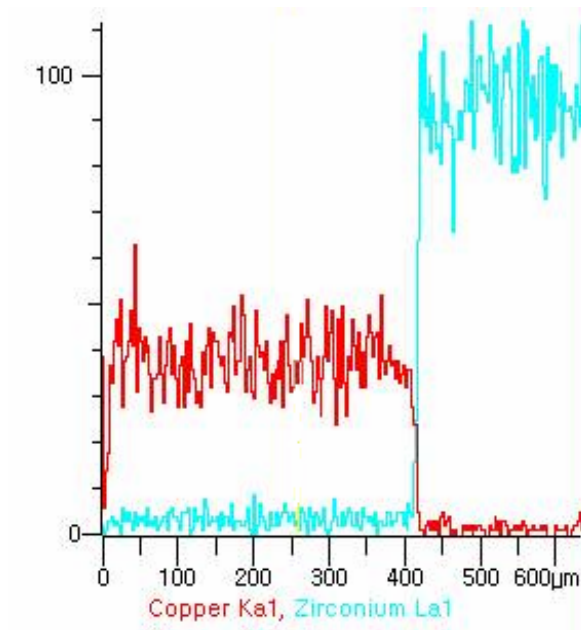


Fig. 1. Experimental procedures for pickling of the extruded Zr-rods.

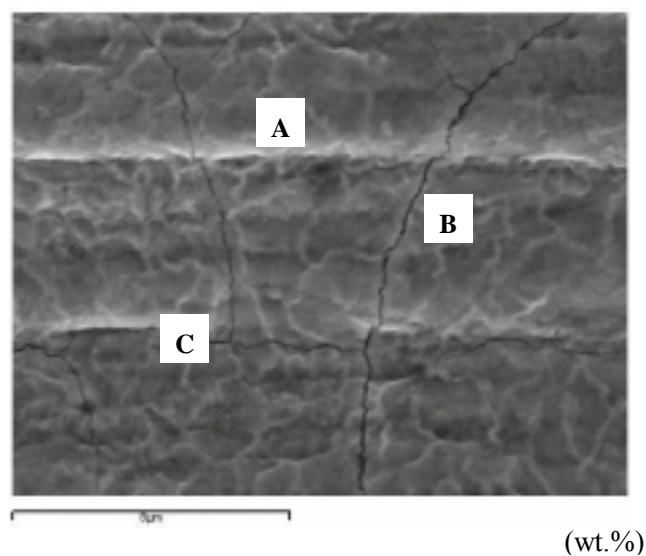


(a)



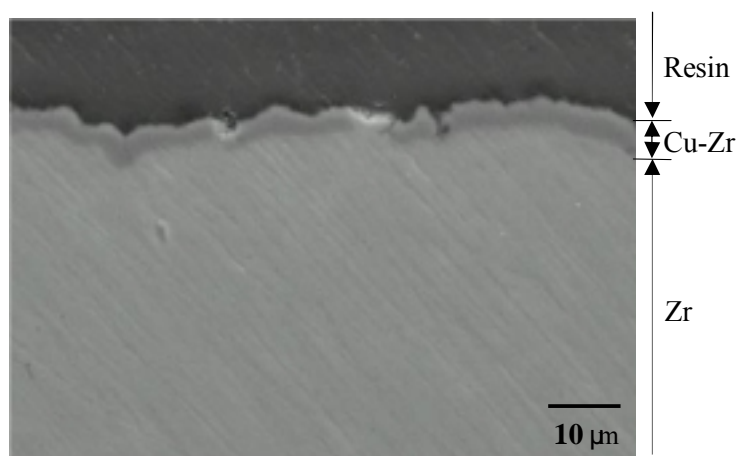
(b)

Fig. 2. SEM/EDS results on the transverse section of extruded rod:  
(a) SEM image and (b) spectrum of line-scanning.



	A	B	C
Cu	69.32	70.38	74.81
Zr	30.68	29.62	25.19

(a)



(b)

Fig. 3. SEM images of extruded Zr-rod after pickling in 30% $\text{HNO}_3$ +70% $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  solution at room temperature for 30 min: (a) surface and (b) cross-section.



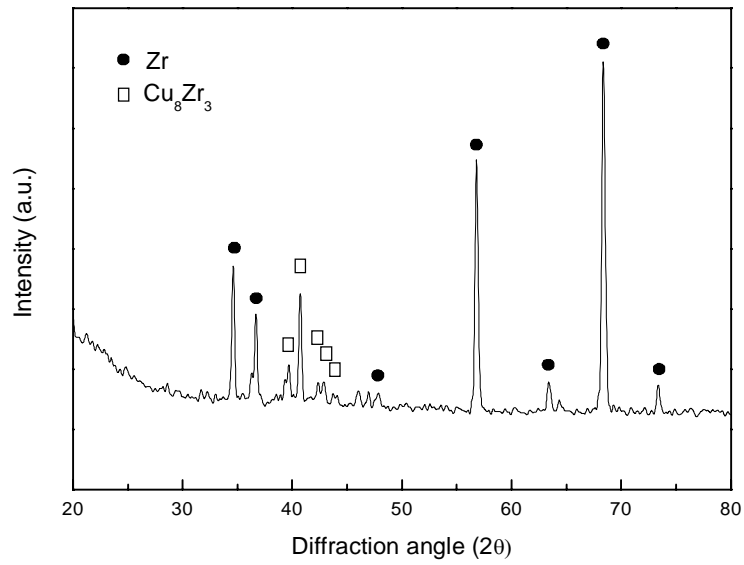


Fig. 4. X-ray diffraction pattern on the surface of extruded rod after HNO<sub>3</sub> pickling for 30 min, indicating the formation of Cu<sub>8</sub>Zr<sub>3</sub> phase during hot-extrusion.

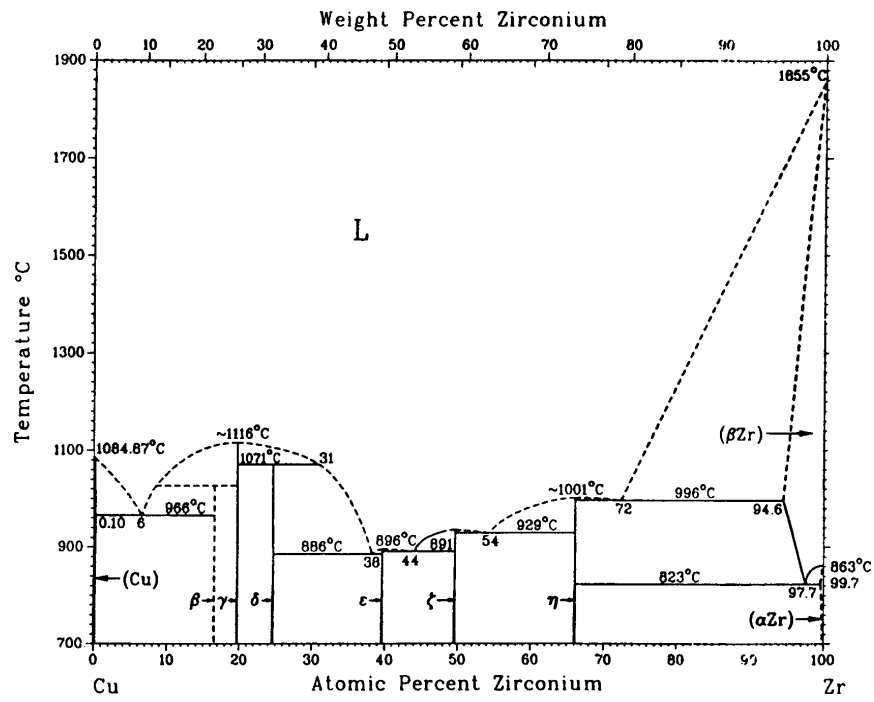
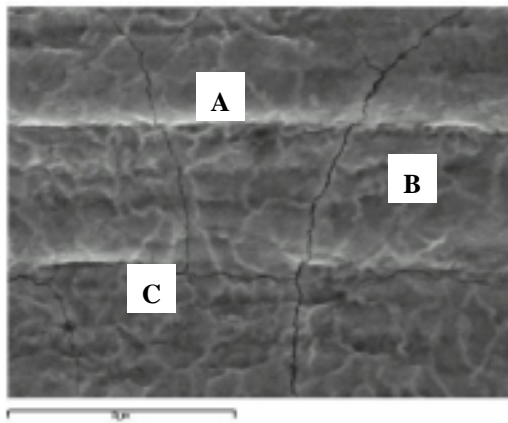


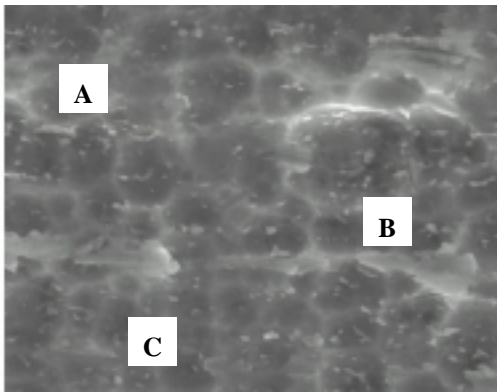
Fig. 5. Equilibrium phase diagram of Cu-Zr binary system [5].



(a)

(wt.%)

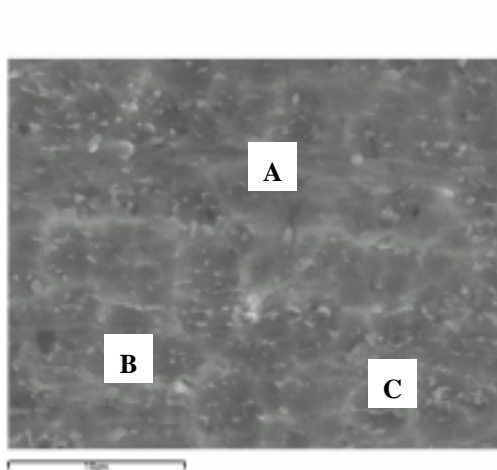
	Cu	Zr
A	69.32	30.68
B	70.38	29.62
C	74.81	25.19



(b)

(wt.%)

	Zr	Cu
A	100	
B	100	
C	100	

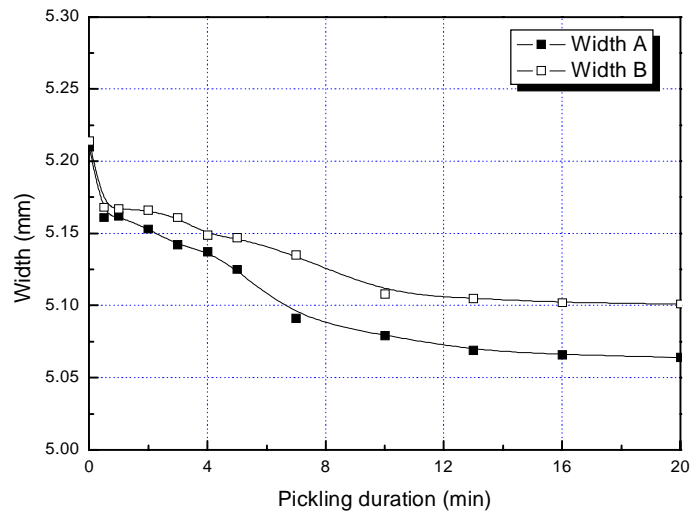


(c)

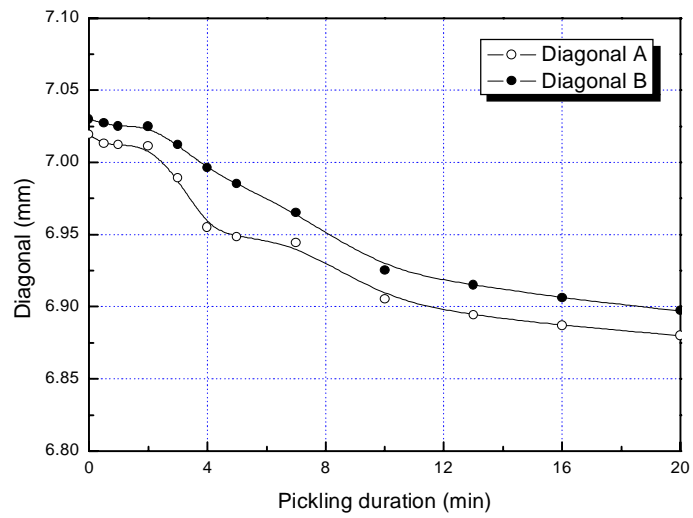
(wt.%)

	Zr	Cu
A	100	
B	100	
C	100	

Fig. 6. SEM/EDS results on the surface of extruded Zr-rods after pickling in (a)  $\text{HNO}_3$  solution for 30 min and in  $\text{HF}+\text{HNO}_3$  solution for (b) 2 and (c) 5 min.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 7. Variation of the dimension of extruded Zr-rod with time during pickling in 5%HF + 30%HNO<sub>3</sub> + 65%H<sub>2</sub>O solution: (a) width and (b) diagonal of Zr-rod.

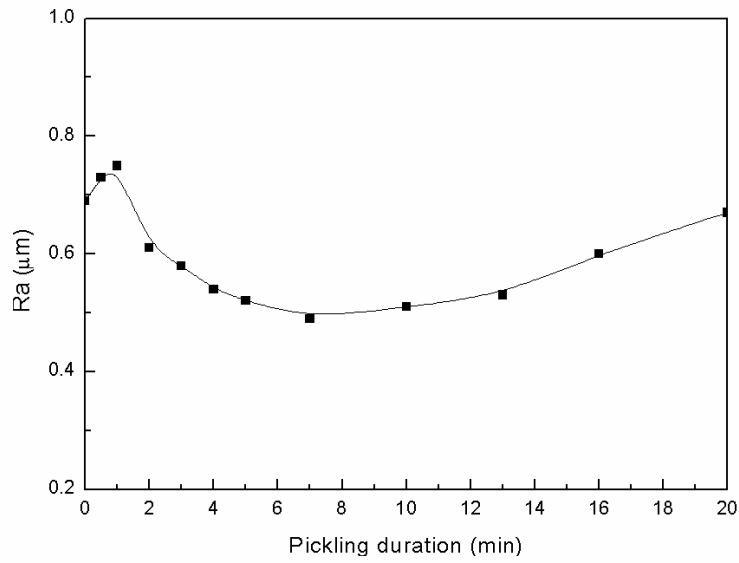


Fig. 8. Variation of roughness with time during pickling in 5%HF + 30%HNO<sub>3</sub> + 65%H<sub>2</sub>O solution.

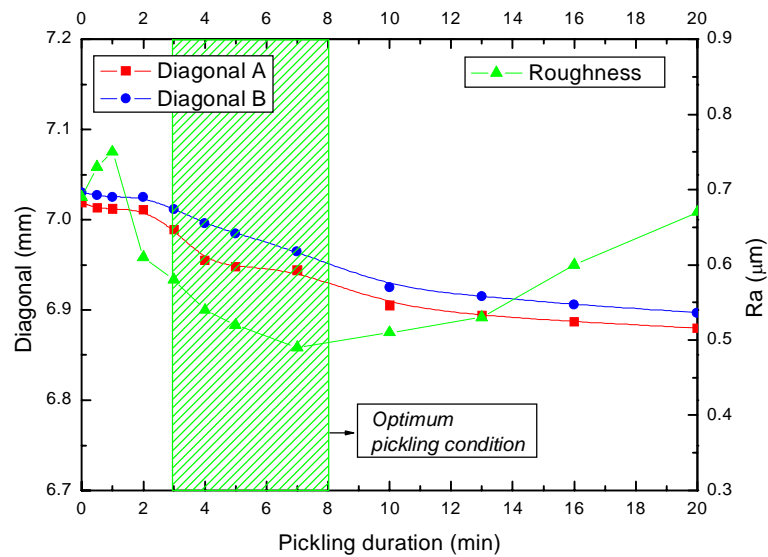


Fig. 9. Variation of diagonal length and surface roughness during pickling in 5%HF + 30%HNO<sub>3</sub> + 65%H<sub>2</sub>O solution at room temperature, showing the range of optimum pickling time of extruded Zr-rods.