Zr-2.5Nb K_{1H}

Behaviors of K_{1H} by Supersaturated Concentration of Hydrogen in Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tube

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150

Zr-2.5Nb DHC DHC 60ppm, 80ppm, 100ppm CCT Zr-2.5Nb 280 °C CB . DHC K_{1H} K_{1H} 가 60ppm 가 80ppm, 100ppm 5.84 K_{1H} $MPa\sqrt{m}$, 8.4 *MPa*√*m*

Abstract

The aim of this study was to obtain a better understanding of delayed hydride cracking (DHC) of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube with hydrogen concentration. DHC tests were conducted at 280 °C on Curved Compact Tension (CCT) and Cantilever Beam (CB) specimens with 60, 80, 100 ppm H to determine the threshold stress intensity factor, K_{1H} in axial and radial directions of the Zr-2.5Nb tube, respectively. Over a hydrogen concentration range of $80 \sim 100$ ppm, K_{1H} for the Zr-2.5Nb tube 5.84 $MPa\sqrt{m}$ in the axial direction and 8.4 $MPa\sqrt{m}$ in the radial direction, both of which were constant independent of hydrogen concentration, However, at 60ppm, K_{1H} increased unexpectedly to a higher value. Based on the results, K_{1H} for Zr-2.5Nb tube is discussed with the fracture surface and a supersaturated concentration of hydrogen.

1.

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가
                                                [1],
                                                                      matrix
                                                                                                               Delayed
Hydride Cracking (DHC)
                                             (Hydride)
                                    [2].
                                              , rolled joint
                                                                 가
                                                                                            DHC
                                                                  . 1983
                                                                                                   가
                                     hydride blister
                                  [3].
                                                               1, 2, 3, 4
                                                                                                  CANDU
                                                                                                                [4],
                           DHC
                                                                       가
                                                                                                                K_{\text{IH}} 가
                                                                                 K_{\text{IH}}
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2.

2.1

CANDU 4 cold-worked Zr-2.5Nb 800°C Hot Extrusion Cold Drawing (25%) 11:1 400 °C 24 Auto clave . CANDU 450 Mpa $(f_t=0.61, f_r=0.33, f_l=0.07)$ 800 *MPa* (11:1)) CANDU Fig. 1 CCT(Curved Compact Tension) CB(Cantilever Beam) . Fig. 1(a) CCT20.4mm, 17mm , Fig. 1(b) CB 3.5 mm, 38 mm

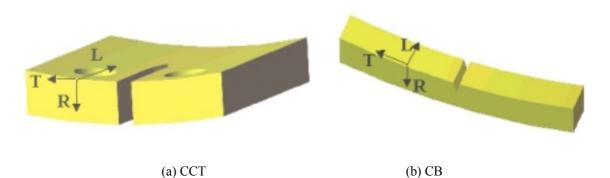


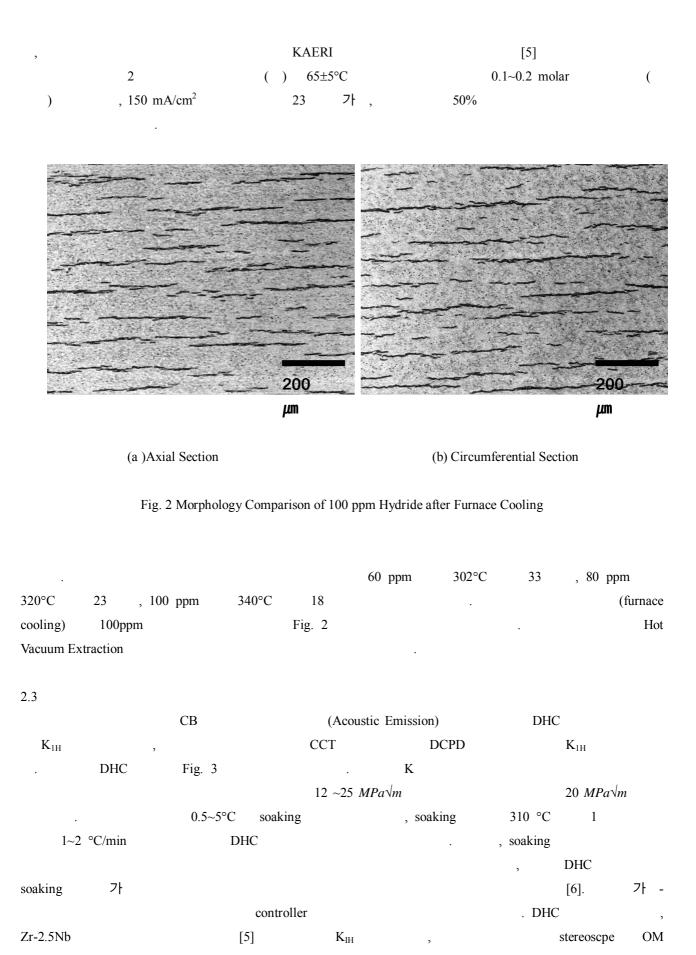
Fig. 1 Schematic Illustration of Cantilever Beam (CB) and Curved Compact Tension (CCT)

2.2

(Cathodic Hydrogen Charging

60 ppm, 80ppm, 100ppm

Method)



400 Test Start 310 °C 2.0 300 Temperature (°C) 1~3 °C/min 280 °C 0.1 Coad (Kg) 200 0.5~5 °C/min 100 0.5 0.0 10 15 20 Time (h)

Fig. 3 DHC Test Condition

3.

3.1 $$K_{IH}$$ Fig. 4 CB CCT 7- 280 °C DHC $$K_{1H}$$

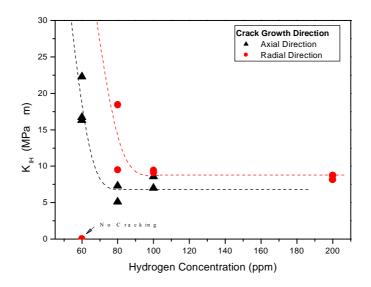


Fig. 5 Comparison of K_{IH} between CB and CCT

가 CCT20 , CB 60 ppm 16 가 K_{IH} 60ppm 5.84 $MPa\sqrt{m}$ 8.44 K_{IH} $MPa\sqrt{m}$ 가 $. \ \ K_{IH}$ DHC , K_{IH} DHC DHCV DHCV 2 $K_{\text{IH}} \\$ $K_{\text{IH}} \\$ 1.5 [7-12]. 가 DHCV 가 $K_{\text{IH}} \\$ [8, 9]. 3.2 K_{IH} Fig. 6 ΔC(-TSSD) $K_{\text{IH}} \\$ 가 ΔC(-TSSD) TSSD[13] . Puls 280 49 ppm 가 (TSS)

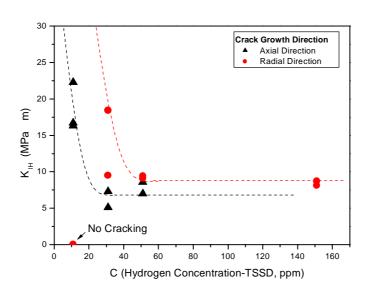


Fig. 6 Hydrogen concentration (ΔC) dependence of K_{IH} for CB and CCT at 280

60, 80, 100, 200 ppm , Zr 가 11, 31, 51, 151 ppm 60 ppm , DHC 가 matrix , K_{IH} , ΔC 가 30 ppm DHC (ΔC) 280 °C $K_{IH} \\$ Fig. 7 CBCCTDHC . CCT

DHC .

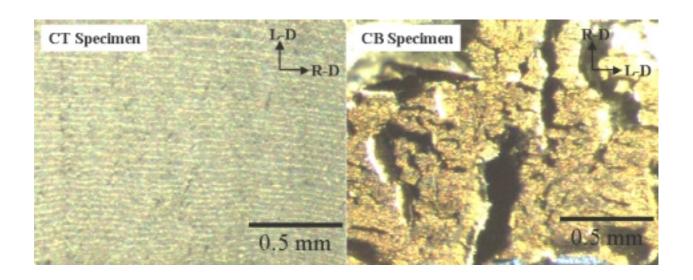


Fig. 7 Fractured Surface of CCT and CB specimen

4.

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