

Zircaloy-4 가
The Effect of Hydrogen on Mechanical Properties and Fracture Toughness Behaviors of a
Zircaloy-4 Plate.

* , , , ,

150

Zr

Zircaloy - 4

. 가

CT

100ppm

가

Zircaloy - 4

Abstract

This study focused on mechanical property change and fracture toughness behavior of a Zircaloy-4 plate with hydrogen concentrations. Tension and fracture toughness tests were carried out on Zircaloy-4 plate containing up to 100ppmH at room temperature. Hydrogen was charged electrolytically into tensile and CT specimens followed by a homogenization treatment. No remarkable change both in mechanical properties and microstructures was observed within hydrogen concentration of 100ppmH. Fracture toughness of a Zircaloy-4 plate decreased with hydrogen amount, which indicates strong relation with large hydrides appeared in fracture surfaces.

1.

Zr

가

(1-2)

Zr

가

(3)

가

annealed

가

Zr

가

GTA

Zircaloy -4

가

2.

3.

2-1

가 500mm

290mm

8mm

가

Zircaloy -4

가

Ar가

GTAW(Gas Tungsten Arc Welding) Process

filler metal

500

1

50 /hr

Zr - 1.61%Sn - 0.23%Fe - 0.11%Cr

Zircaloy -4

Ni, Hf, H, O, N, C

ASTM B350

Zircaloy -4

Table 1

Table 1 Chemical compositions of a Zircaloy-4 plate. (unit:wt%) *: μg/g

	Sn	Fe	Cr	Ni*	Hf*	H*	O*	N*	C*	Zr	
	1.61	0.23	0.11	20	45	4.8	13	10	44	270	bal.

2-2

Zircaloy-4 가 500mm 290mm 8mm 가
 gauge length가 12 mm, 4
 mm, 2mm, J-R
 CT(Compact Tension)

Fig. 1

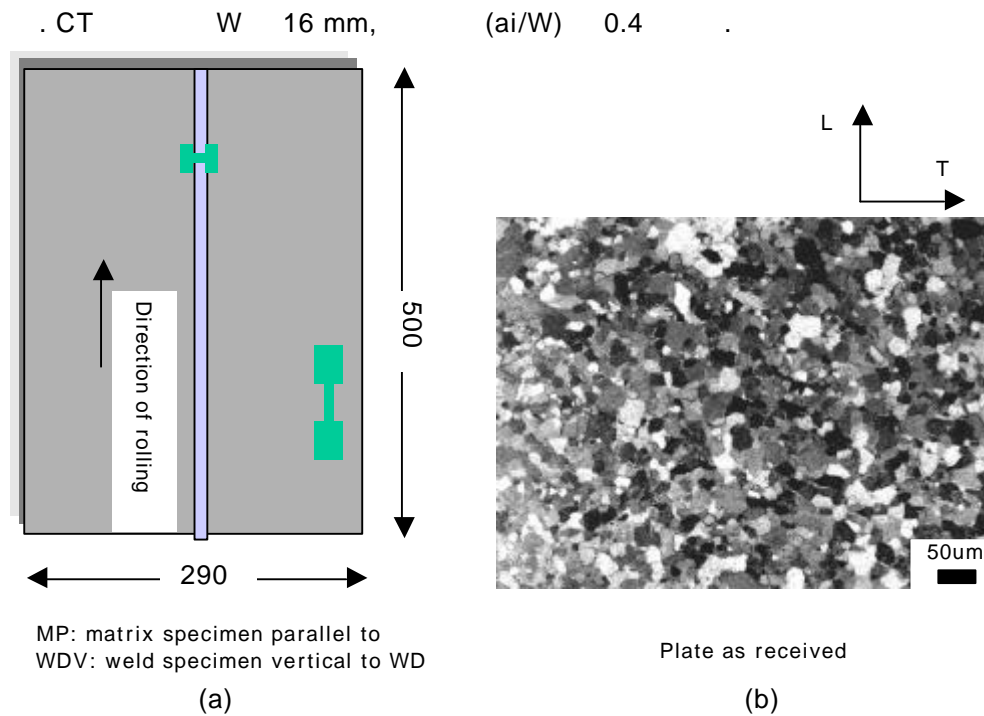


Fig. 1 (a) Zircaloy-4 plate shape and dimensions and (b) optical microstructure of a plate as received.

2-3

Instron 8501 ,
 shoulder type ,
 Zr-2.5Nb 가 , DCPD 800C
 3
 2 travelling
 microscope DCPD
 9
 DCPD

2-4

ASTM E 8 ⁽⁴⁾ , ASTM E 21 ⁽⁵⁾
 Instron Series IX ,
 , 0.2% UTS
 5 × 10⁻³/min

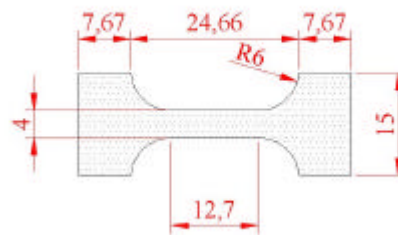


Fig. 2 Tensile specimen shape and dimensions.

2-5 Fatigue Pre-Cracking

16 mm CT
 (ai/W)가 0.5 가 , (R) 0.1
 K , K 12 MPam , 25 %가
 10 MPam가 , frequency 3Hz

2-6

ASTM E 1737-96 ⁽⁶⁾ single-specimen method
 , potential drop Instron Fast
 Track JIC 300 C 10
 heat-tinting , 가 , 0.7
 9-point average method

J-Resistance Curve

J-R curve, ASTM E-1152 ⁽⁷⁾, J (1)

$$J = J_{el} + J_{pl} \quad (1)$$

J_{el} , J_{pl} , J, J_{el} , P_i , a_i , (2)

$$J_{el} = \frac{P_i(1-n)}{EB\sqrt{W}} f\left(\frac{a_i}{W}\right) \quad (2)$$

B, n Poisson's ratio, W, E Young's Modulus

$$f\left(\frac{a_i}{W}\right) = \frac{2+a_i/W}{(1-a_i/W)^{3/2}} (0.866 + 4.64\frac{a_i}{W} - 13.32(\frac{a_i}{W})^2 + 14.72(\frac{a_i}{W})^3 - 5.6(\frac{a_i}{W})^4) \quad (3)$$

J_{pl}

$$J_{pl} = [J_{pl(i-1)} + \left(\frac{h}{b}\right) \frac{A_{pl(i)} - A_{pl(i-1)}}{B}] [1 - g_i \frac{(a_i - a_{i-1})}{b}] \quad (4)$$

$$h_i = 2.0 + 0.522 \frac{b}{W}, \quad g_i = 1.0 + 0.76 \frac{b}{W} \quad (5)$$

$A_{pl(i)} - A_{pl(i-1)}$ 가 (6)

$$A_{pl(i)} = A_{pl(i-1)} + [P_i + P_{i-1}] [d_{pl(i)} - d_{pl(i-1)}] / 2 \quad (6)$$

$d_{pl(i)}$

d ,

$$d_{pl(i)} = d_i - P_i C_i \quad (7)$$

C_i

(8)

$$C_i = \frac{1}{E^* B} \left(\frac{w+a_i}{w-a_i}\right)^2 [2.1630 + 12.219 \frac{a_i}{w} - 20.065 \left(\frac{a_i}{w}\right)^2 - 0.9925 \left(\frac{a_i}{w}\right)^3 + 20.609 \left(\frac{a_i}{w}\right)^4 - 9.9314 \left(\frac{a_i}{w}\right)^5] \quad (8)$$

(8) E^*

Effective Young's Modulus

$$E^* = \frac{1}{C_0 B} \left(\frac{w+a_0}{w-a_0} \right)^2 \left[2.1630 + 12.219 \frac{a_0}{w} - 20.065 \left(\frac{a_0}{w} \right)^2 - 0.9925 \left(\frac{a_0}{w} \right)^3 + 20.609 \left(\frac{a_0}{w} \right)^4 - 9.9314 \left(\frac{a_0}{w} \right)^5 \right] \quad (9)$$

2-7

(Cathodic Hydrogen Charging Method) 30~100ppm

KAERI (8) 2

() 65±5°C 0.1~0.2 molar () , 150

mA/cm2 가 , 50%

Fig. 3 Zircaloy-4 α-Zr transverse-section

3.

3.1

(LN), (N) (TN) as-received hcp

Fig. 1(b)

16 μm 가 가

Zr texture Texture LN(0.15), TN(0.56),

RN(0.29)

Zr

TN

texture

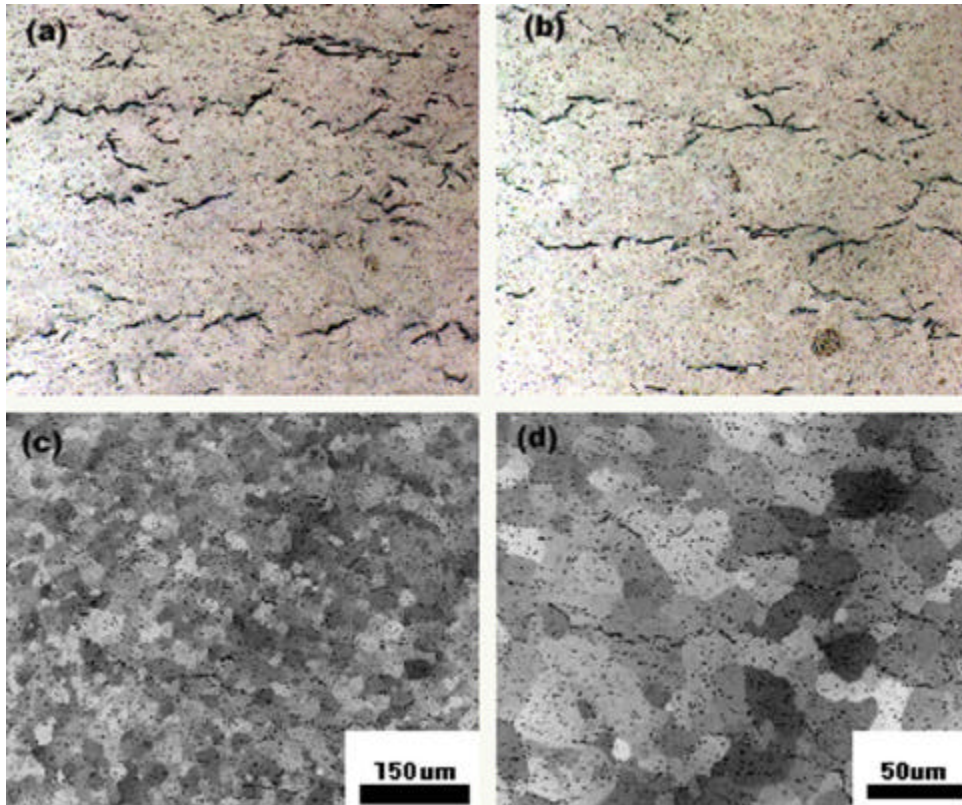


Fig. 3 Hydride shape and distributions with different view of zircaloy-4 plate with 90ppmH. (a) LN, (b) TN, (c) RN and (d) RN enlarged.

Fig. 4

11mm

type

Fig. 4

-Zr

Widmanstätten

-Zr

mm

3.2

zircaloy -4

60~70

가

가

36~43%

가

가

가

가

TN

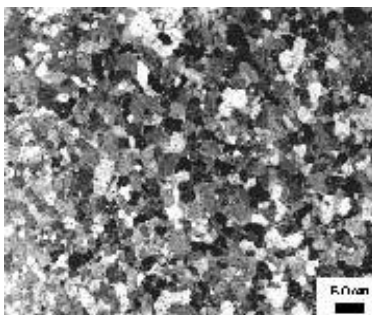
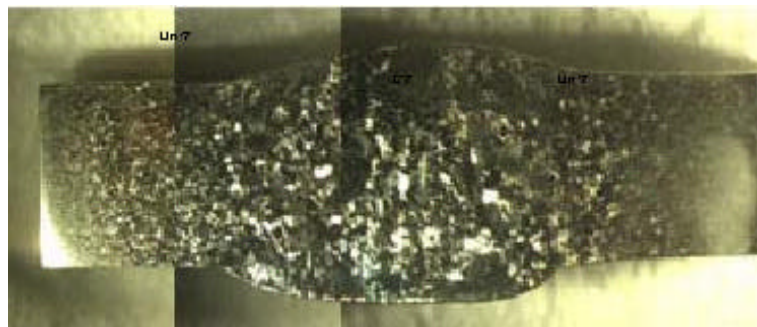
UTS

12.8~17.8%

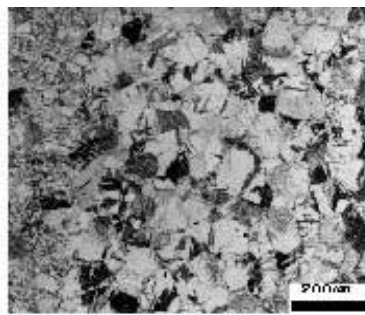
YS

가

-Zr



Mat



HA



F

Fig. 4 Overall view of welded zones. Matrix, Heat affected zones and fusion zones from left.

가

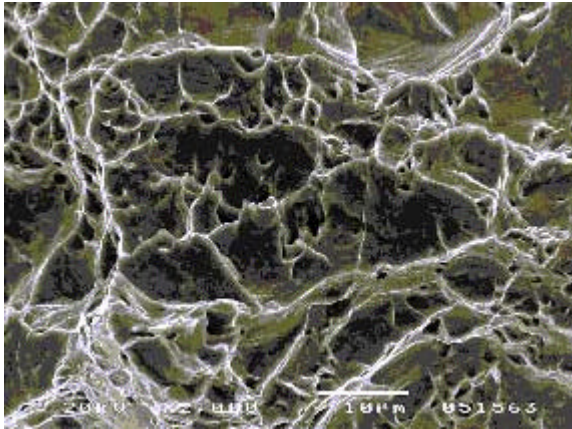
dimple

가

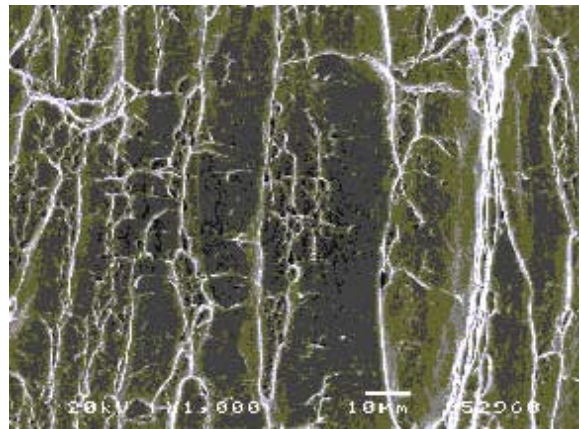
. Fig. 5

dimple 가

dimple



(a)



(b)

Fig. 5 SEM micrographs showing fracture surface of zircaloy-4 plate.

(a) matrix, (b) welds

3.3

가 Zircaloy-4

$5 \times 10^{-3}/\text{min}$

Fig. 6

가

가

가

가

가

-Zr

100ppm

가

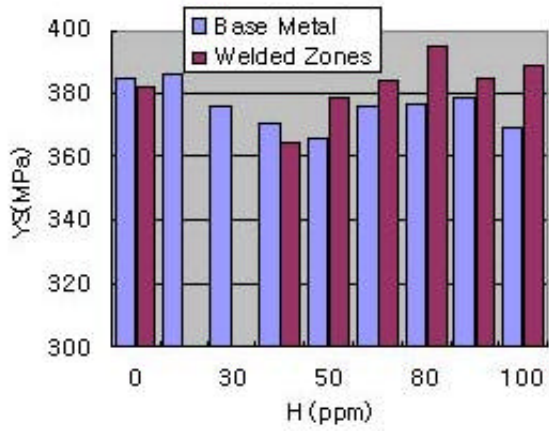
가

SEM

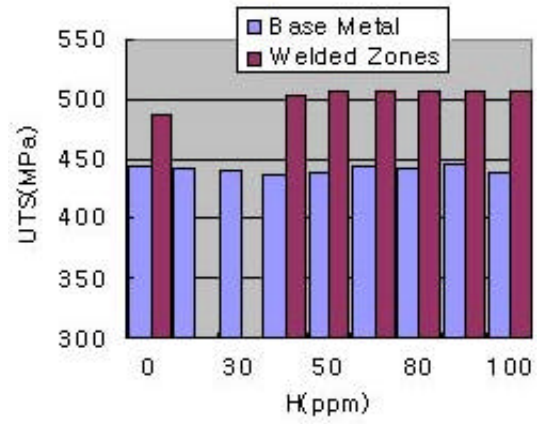
Fig. 7

가

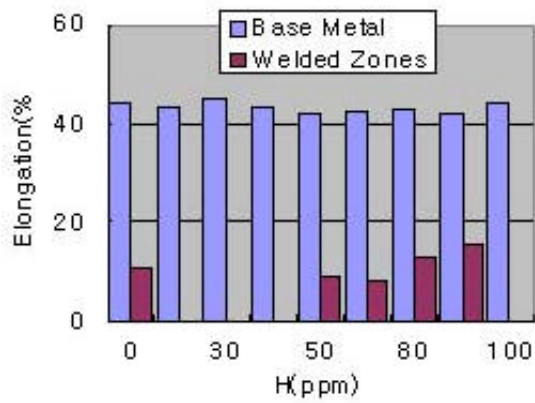
가 가



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 6 Tensile properties of matrix and welds with hydrogen concentrations.

(a) YS vs [H], (b) UTS vs [H], (c) Elongations vs [H]

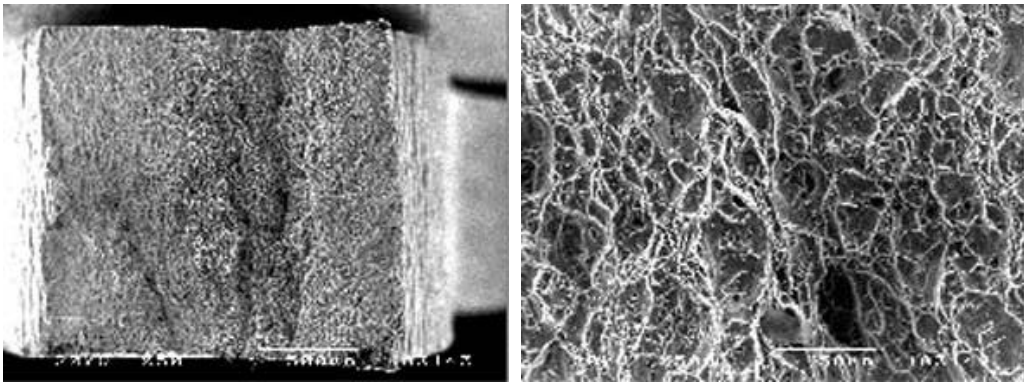
43.1~44.1%

가

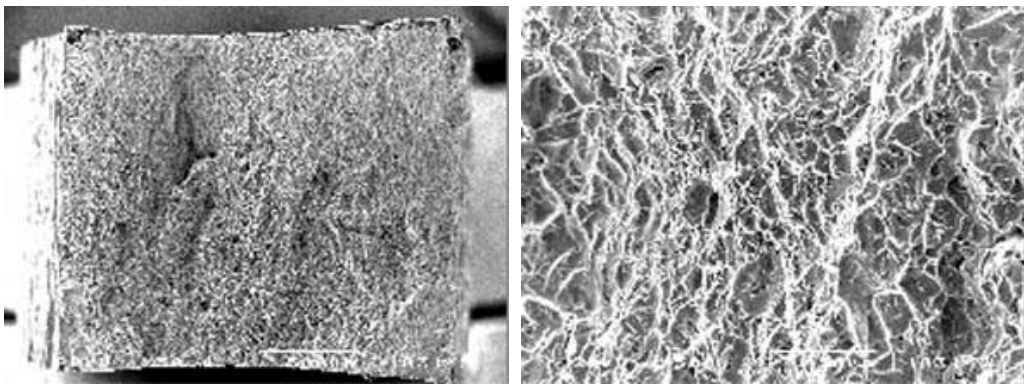
가 100ppm

가

100ppm



(a)



(b)

Fig. 7 Fracture surface of a Zircaloy -4 plate with (a) 0ppmH (b) 100ppmH.

3.4

Fig. 8

가

가

가

Fig. 9 (a)

가

(b)

100ppm

(b)

Zircaloy -4

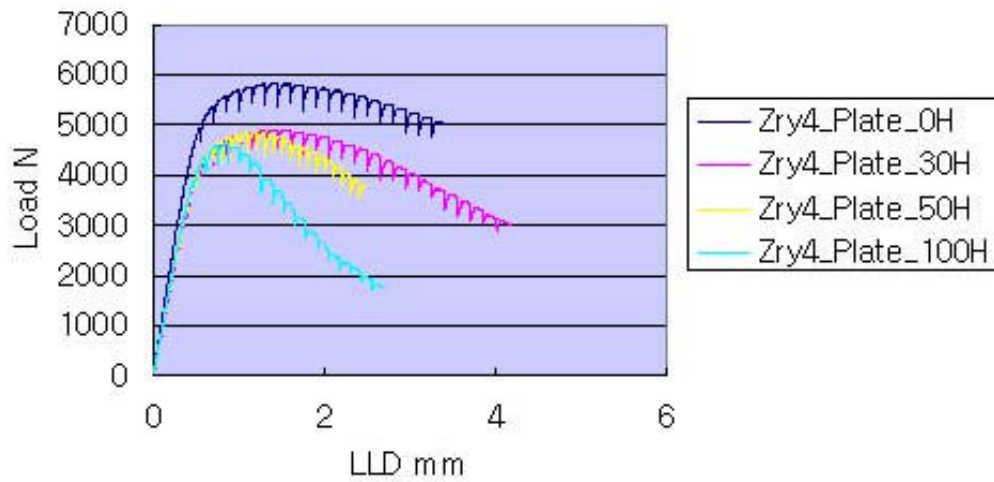
dJ/da

J-R

Table 2

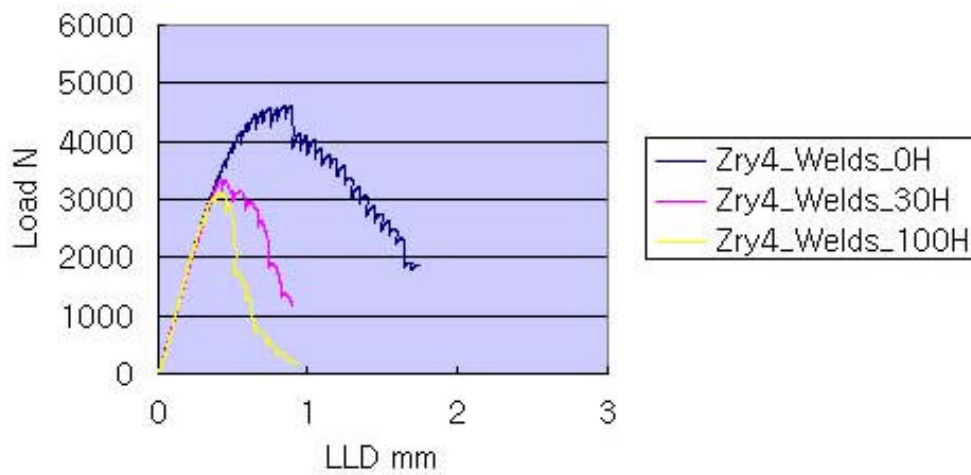
dJ/da J-R 0.15 mm 1.5 mm (blunting
 line) J-R 가 dJ/da
 가

Load vs Displacement(Zry4_Plate)



(a)

Load vs Displacement(Zry4_Welds))



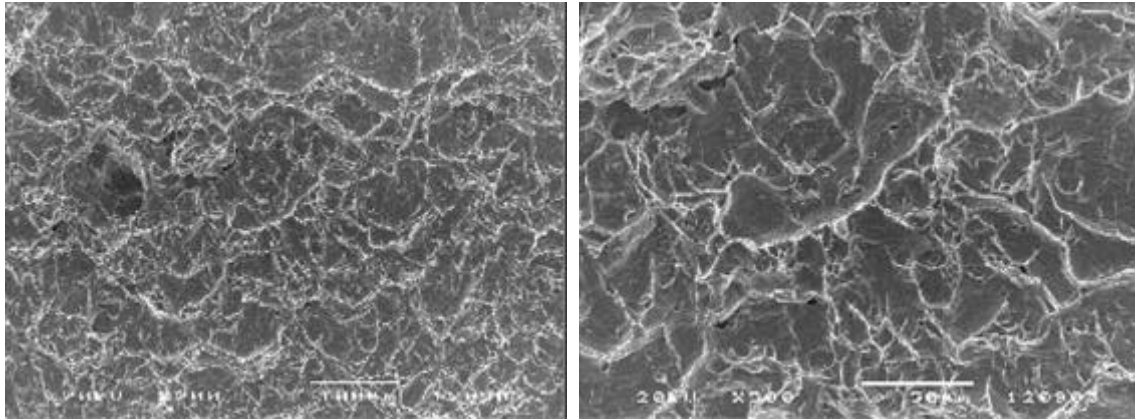
(b)

Fig. 8 Load-displacement of zircaloy -4 plate with hydrogen concentrations.

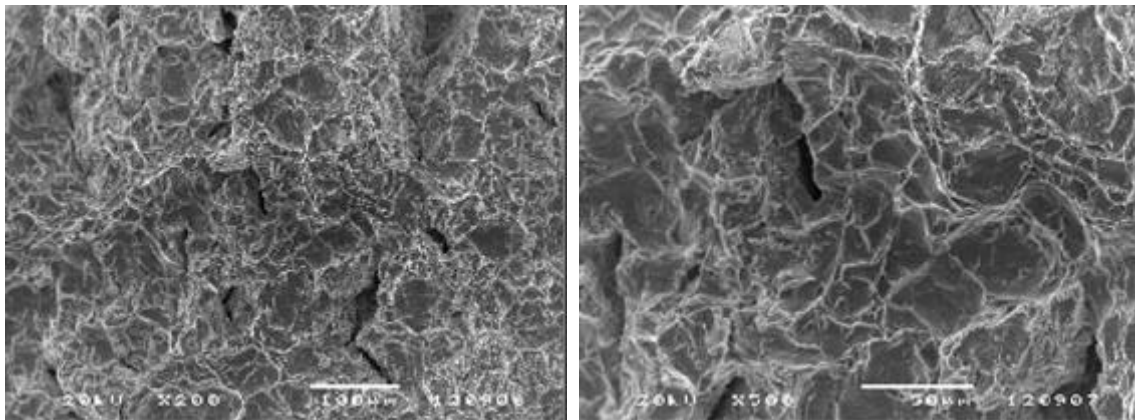
(a) matrix (b) welds

Table 2 dJ/da of zircaloy -4 plate with hydrogen concentrations.

	Hydrogen concentrations	dJ/da
matrix	0	134.6
	30	-
	50	157.6
	80	51
	100	
Welds	0	42.1
	30	15.7
	100	11



(a)



(b)

Fig. 9 SEM micrographs showing fracture surfaces of a zircaloy-4 plate with different hydrogen concentrations. Hydrides appeared in a fracture surface of a plate with 100ppmH.

(a) 0ppmH, (b) 100 ppmH.

4.

Zircaloy -4

(1) zircaloy -4 가

가

(2)

가

가

가

가

(3) 가 Zircaloy -4 가

zircaloy -4

가

(1) B.G. Parfenov, V.V. Gerasimov and G. I. Venecliktova, Corrosion of Zirconium Alloys ” ,
Translated from Russian, Israel Program for Science Translations, 1984

(2) Takeshi Isobe, Takuya Murai, and Yoshihara Mae, Zirconium in the Nuclear Industry:
Eleventh Int. Symp, ASTM STP 1295, pp203-217 ”

(3) Young-Suk Kim, K-S Im, S-C Kwon, Y-G Cho and J-S Ryu, “ Aging Management of the
Reflector Vessel in HNARO ” , KAERI/RR-2197/2001

(4) American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM E 8, “Standard Test Method of
Tension Testing of Metallic Materials”

(5) American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM E 21, “Standard Recommended
Practice for Elevated Temperature Tension Tests of Metallic Materials”

(6) American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM E 1737-96, “Standard Test Method for
J-Integral Characterization of Fracture Toughness”.

(7) American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM E 1152-87, “Standard Test Method for
Determining J-R Curves”.