

CANDU

-

## Hydride Reorientation in Zr -2.5Nb Pressure Tube

150

Zr-2.5Nb  
가  
cantilever beam 가 60ppm 310 380  
380 가 가 310  
가 가 가 가  
가 가

### Abstract

The objective of this study is to investigate the reorientation of Zirconium-Hydrides for the water-quenched and furnace-cooled Zr-2.5Nb tube with the different peak temperature and stressing. Hydride reorientation tests were carried out under thermomechanical hysteresis from room temperature to peak temperature of 380 and 310 on CB specimens subjected to furnace cooling or water quenching after electrolytic charging with 60ppm hydrogen, respectively. The hydrogen reorientation increased remarkably with increasing peak temperature from 310 to 380. Hydride reorientations increased with increasing external stress during thermomechanical hysteresis, and represented the different aspect with varying the location of the applied stress under the same stress.

1.

가 Zr-2.5wt.%Nb 400 가  
 pickup (plate) (needle) 1).  
 (Delayed Hydride Cracking) 2,3).  
 DHC Zr-2.5Nb rolled joint  
 4,5). (hydride embrittlement)  
 , morphology, 가  
 (orientation) . 가 Zr-2.5%Nb  
 (circumferntial direction)  
 (major axis) (radial direction) 6,7,8).  
 Zr (preferential orientation)  
 가 . Ells (orientation) 9).  
 , (fabrication history) 가  
 Marshall Louthan 가  
 10). Puls Zr-2.5%Nb 가  
 Kim Puls 가  
 11,12).  
 가 DHC 가 Kim DHC DHC  
 가 DHC  
 13,14). (orientation) 가  
 (thermomechanical history) , 가  
 , 가  
 (reorientation) 가  
 .  
 Zr-2.5Nb (thermomechanical hysteresis), 가 가 가

2.

2.1.

Zr-2.5Nb, 38 mm, cantilever beam (CB), 400 mm, 24 mm, 0.5mm, 0.05 mm, Fig.1, 3.2

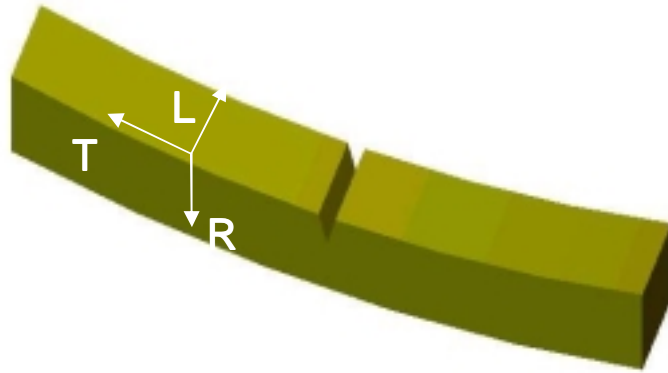


Fig.1. Schematic diagram of the cantilever beam specimens taken from a CANDU Zr-2.5Nb tube

2.2.

(pre-heattreatment)  
Cantilever beam  
305 °C 30  
60 ppm 가  
KAERI 15)  
LECO RH 404  
5  
57 72ppm  
(orientation)  
(furnace-  
cooled) 400 24  
(water  
quenching)

2.3.

60ppm  
(hydride reorientation)

cantilever beam

(thermomechanical hysteresis)

400 24

Fig.2.

Fig.2.

A, B, C

가

abrasive

paper(#2000)

swap etching

10%HF - 30%HNO<sub>3</sub> - 30%H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> - 30%H<sub>2</sub>O

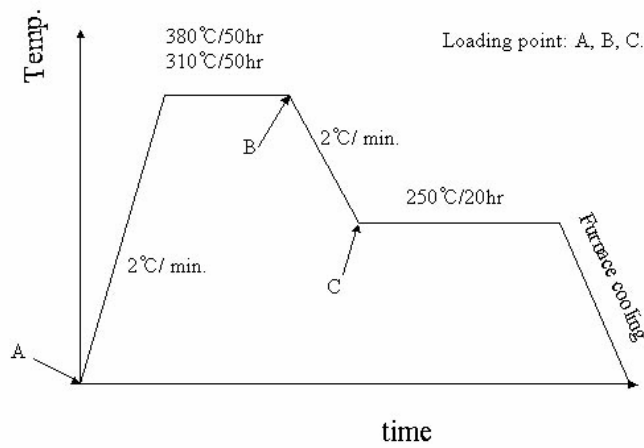


Fig.2. Schematic diagram on thermomechanical hysteresis for Hydride Reorientation

3.

3.1.

Fig.3(a) 3(b)

400

24

2.5%Nb

(circumferential direction)

Zr-

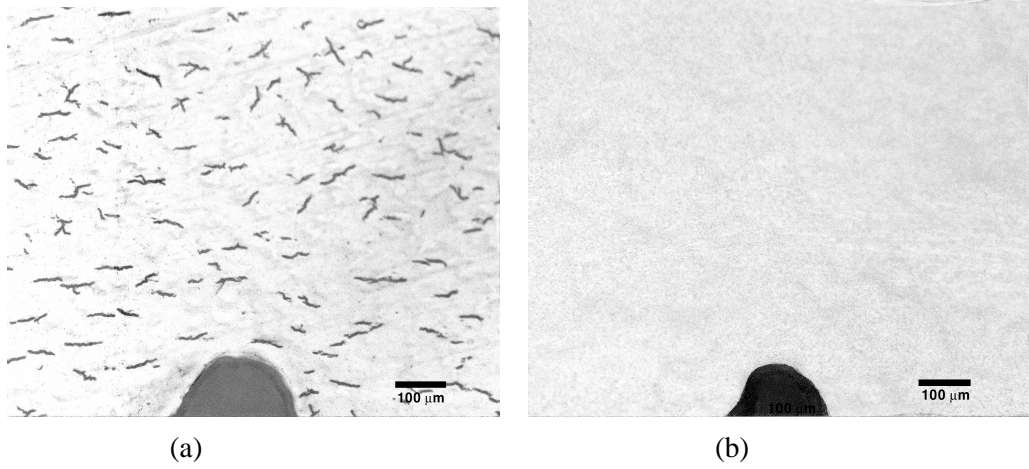


Fig.3. Distributions of hydrides on (a) the furnace-cooled and (b) the water –quenched cantilever beam specimens.

Fig.4. ( 400 /24hr. ) 600MPa  
 (thermomechanical hysteresis) 가  
 가 Zr-2.5%Nb  
 310 380

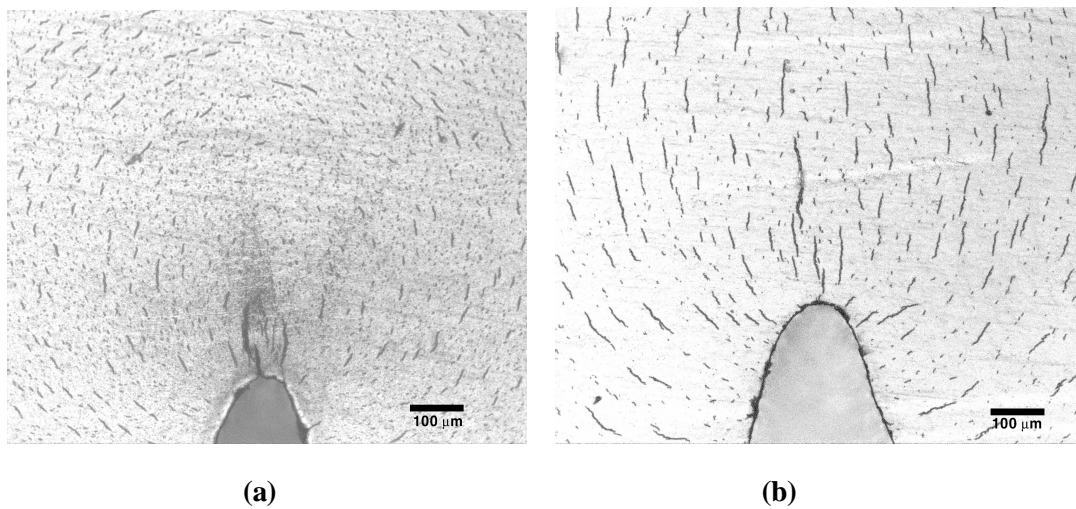


Fig.4. Photomicrographs on Hydride Reorientation with varying the peak temperature of hydride precipitation: (a) peak temperature:310 (b)peak temperature: 380 .

가 310 [Fig.4(a)]

(radial direction) (reorientation)

가 380 [Fig.4(b)]

가

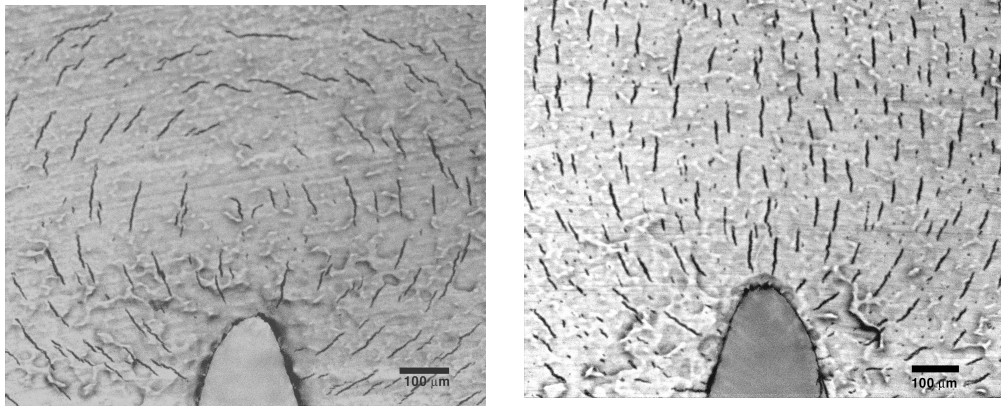
가

가

가

Fig.5 600MPa 380

가 가



(a)

(b)

Fig.5. Photomicrographs showing Hydride reorientation during thermomechanical hysteresis after a different pre-heat treatment : (a) Furnace-cooled (b) Water-quenched

Fig.5(a) 380

가 (peak temperature)

가

Fig.5(b) 400

가 Puls 가

10 /min. 가

(metastable phase)

16)

가

가

가

3.2.

가

가

Fig.6.

380

가

가 Zr -2.5%Nb

Fig.6(a)

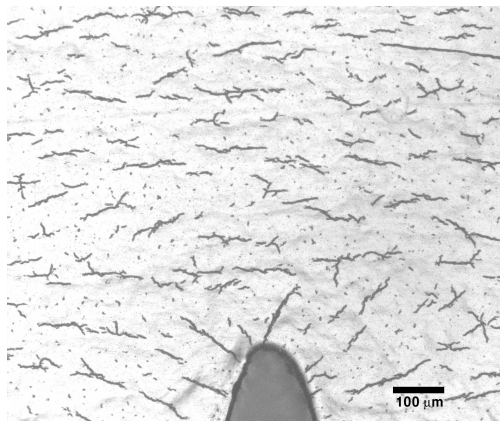
200MPa

가

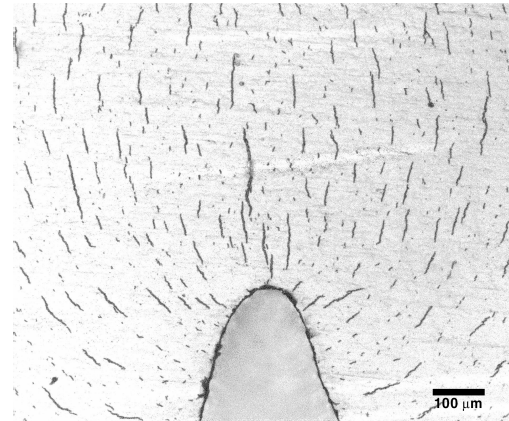
가 Fig.6(b)

600Mpa

가



(a)



(b)

Fig.6. Photomicrographs showing the hydride reorientation at the different external stresses during thermomechanical hysteresis: (a) 200MPa (b) 600MPa.

가

가

가가 Puls가

(1)

Zr -2.5%Nb

(solubility) 가

16)

$$C_H = C_H^0 \exp\left[\frac{pV_H}{RT}\right] \quad (1)$$

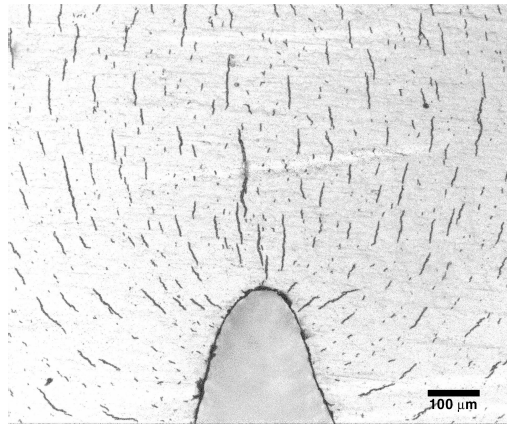
$C_H$ : Hydrogen solubility of a sample under stress

$C_H^0$ : Hydrogen solubility in an unstressed solid

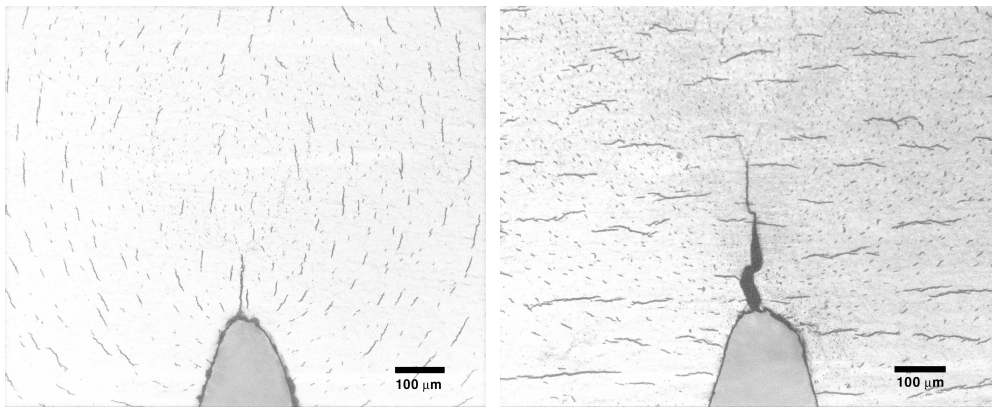
$P^A$ : the hydrostatic stress, R: Gas constant, T: Temperature

$V_H$ : the partial molar volume of hydrogen in the solid solution

, 600MPa 가 가 200MPa 가  
가 Fig.6.  
가 Zr -2.5%Nb



(a)



(b)

(c)

Fig.7. Photomicrographs showing hydrides reorientation and DHC crack with varying the stressing- point during the same thermomechanical hysteresis:

(a) Stressing at R.T. (b) Stressing at end of peak temp. (c) Stressing at 250

Fig.7. 380 가 가  
가 가 Zr -2.5%Nb  
Fig.2 , , 250



가 . [Fig.7(a)] [Fig.7(b)]  
 가  
 가 DHC . 250  
 가 [Fig.7(c)]  
 DHC . Fig.7. Zr -2.5%Nb

250 가 DHC  
 Fig.8  
 (Terminal solid solution, TSSD)가 가 ,  
 ( c in  
 Fig.8)가 가  
 DHC

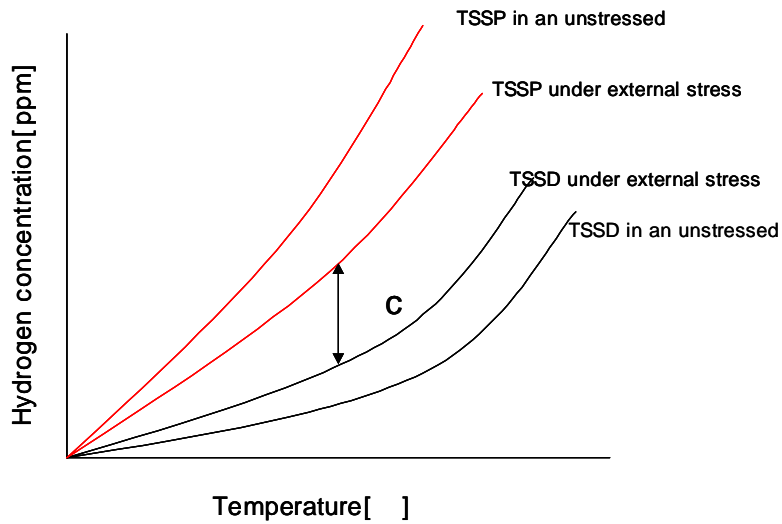
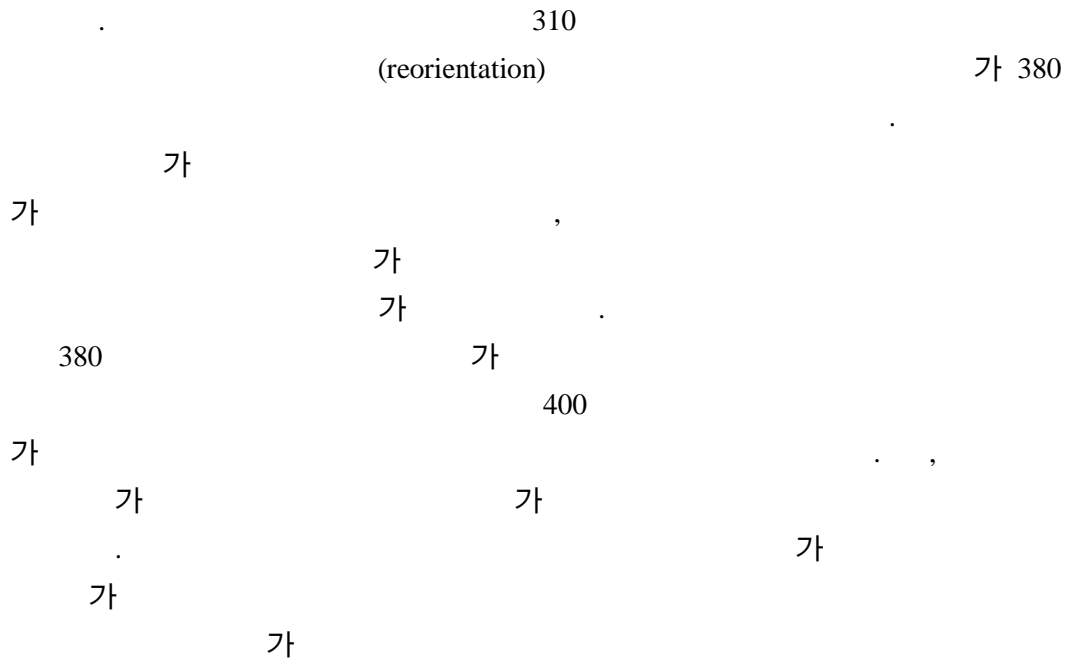


Fig.8. TSSP and TSSD behaviors under external stress and without external stress

가 TSSD가 가 TSSP가  
 ZR -2.5%Nb .  
 250  
 가 가 DHC  
 (driving force) DHC

4.

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