

CCT

Zr-2.5Nb

가

Assessment of Fracture Toughness of a Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tube Using Curved Compact Tension Specimens

150

요약

중수로압력관은 1차 계통의 압력경계 부품으로, 가동 중 고온, 고압 등 가혹한 환경조건에서 사용되고 있으며 원자로의 가동 온도에 따라 기계적 특성이 변화하므로 각 온도에 따른 압력관의 파괴인성특성을 평가할 필요가 있다. 본 연구에서는 중수로 압력관의 온도에 따른 파괴인성특성을 평가하기 위하여 소형 CCT시편을 이용하여 상온에서 300℃까지의 온도영역에 대하여 인장 및 파괴인성실험을 행하였다. 가 가

150~250℃에서 plateau현상이 나타났다. 인장시험의 결과를 기초로 하여 압력관의 온도에 따른 파괴인성특성을 평가하였다.

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate fracture toughness of a Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube with temperature. The tensile and fracture toughness tests were performed at temperatures ranging from room temperature to 300 on tensile and curved compact tension, CCT specimens. The CCT specimens were directly cut from the tube retaining original curvature using wire cutting machine. The Zr-2.5Nb tube had a decrease in yield and tensile strengths with increasing temperature. However, its elongation had a maximum at 150℃ followed by a decrease with increasing temperatures. The loss of ductility which was striking in the temperature range of 150~250℃ determined the fracture toughness resistance, dJ/da of the Zr-2.5Nb tube with temperature, resulting in the maximum in the range of 100~150℃. The temperature dependence of the fracture toughness for the Zr-2.5Nb tube is discussed fracture in association with the formation of secondary crack on the fractured surfaces.

1.

가

가 1 가

(Calandria tube)

(D₂O)가 10MPa

250~310 30×10²⁵n/m² (E>1MeV, E:)

30 가 Zr-2.5Nb

가 가 가

(1~4) 가 가

가 가 가

가 (LBB, leak before break)

가 CANDU (CANada Deuterium Uranium)

가 CCL(critical crack length)⁽⁵⁾

가 CCL 가 CCL

Burst Test CCT 가

2.

2.1

Zr-2.5Nb Fig. 1(a)

gauge length가 10mm, 4mm, 2mm, J-R

Fig. 1(b) CCT (Curved Compact Tension) Axial, W

17mm, (a_i/W) 0.5 CCT

2.2

Instron 8501

Shoulder type Zr-2.5Nb

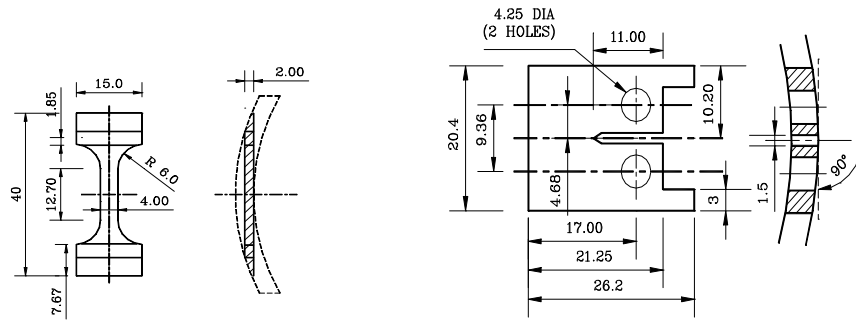
가 (DCPD, Direct Current Potential Drop)

800 3 ASTM E

1737-96⁽⁶⁾ Single-specimen method

K=12~10MPa m K (R=P_{max}/P_{min}) 0.1

3Hz 1.5°



(a) Geometry of transverse tensile specimen

(b) Geometry of CCT Specimen

Fig. 1 Transverse tensile specimen and CCT Specimen for Fracture Toughness

2 travelling microscope
 DCPD
 9 DCPD
 2.3 가
 0.01mm 0.05mm/min (Load Line Displacement, LLD) 0.025~
 (LVDT) LLD 2
 0 10 heat-tinting , 가 , 0.7
 average method 9-point

$$J-R \quad \text{ASTM E-1152}^{(7)} \quad J \quad J \quad (1)$$

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

$$J_{el} \quad J_{pl} \quad J \quad J_{el} \quad P_i \quad (2)$$

$$J_{el} = \frac{P^2(1-\nu^2)}{EB^2W} f^2\left(\frac{a_i}{W}\right) \quad (2)$$

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

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

J_{pl}

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

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

$$A_{pl(i)} - A_{pl(i-1)} \quad \text{가} \quad (6)$$

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

$$\delta_{pl(i)} = \delta_i - P_i C_i \quad (7)$$

$$C_i \quad (8)$$

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

$$(8) \quad E^* \quad \text{Effective Young's Modulus}$$

$$C_0,$$

$$a_0$$

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

3.

3.1

가 가
가 가

가

Fig. 2

strain hardening

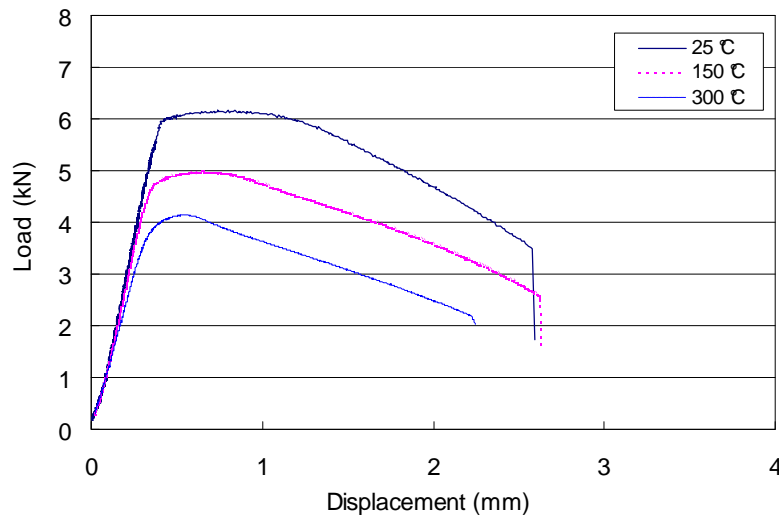


Fig. 2 Typical tensile load and displacement curves at each temperature.

Fig.3
 가 가 150
 가 150
 Fig.4
 Zircaloy-4

(8)

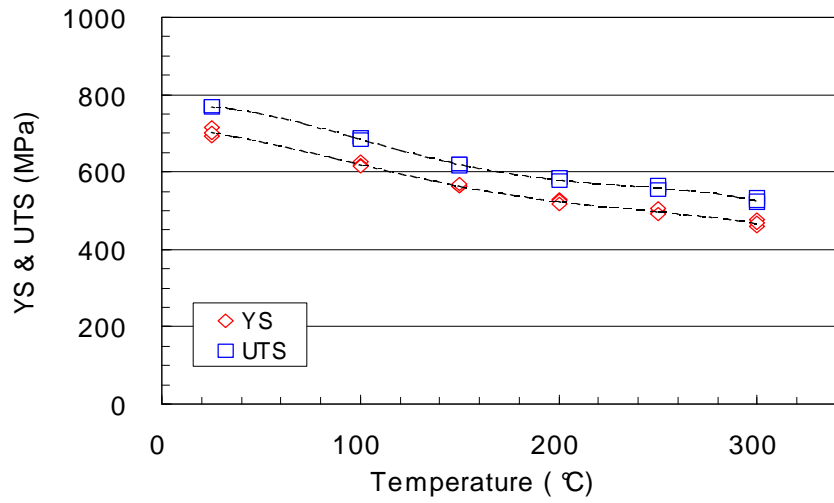


Fig. 3 Yield stress, tensile stress variations with temperature

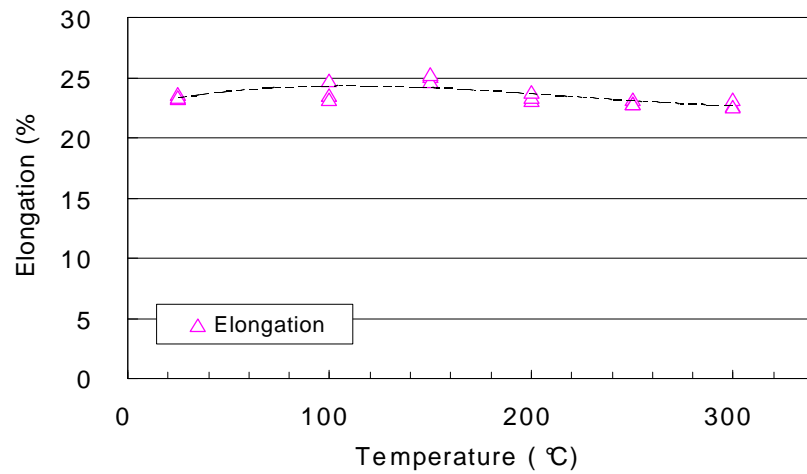


Fig. 4 Elongation variations with temperature

3.2

Fig. 5 , 150 300

, 300

Fig. 6 J-R

가 가

가 J

0.15mm 1.5mm (exclusion line)
 J-R (regression line) dJ/da
 Fig. 7 dJ/da 250~350MPa
 , dJ/da 100~150 150~250

Fig. 6 Fig. 2

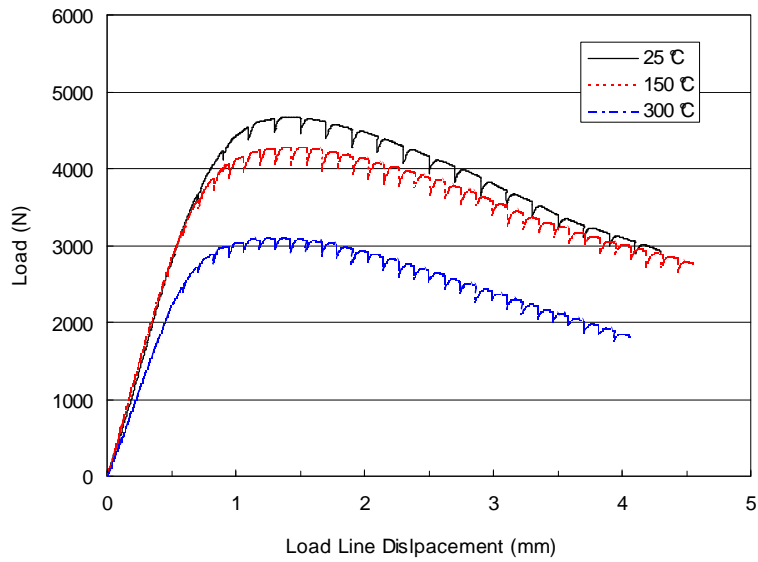


Fig. 5 Typical behaviors of load and LLD

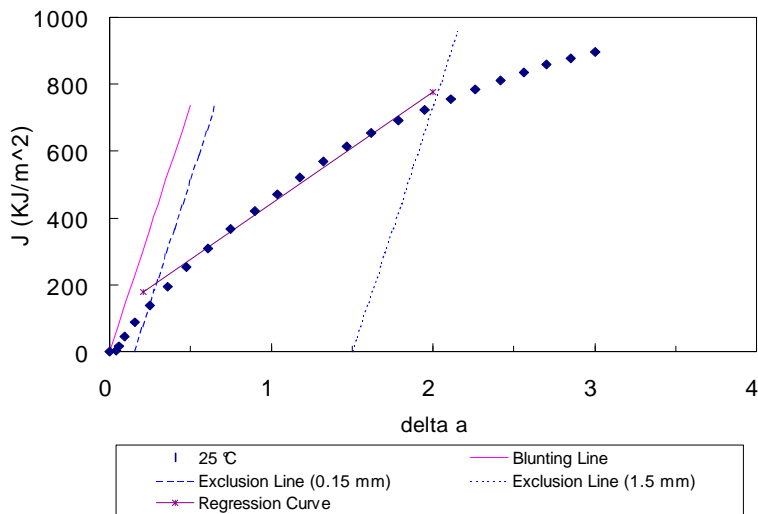


Fig.6 Typical crack resistance curve at room temperature

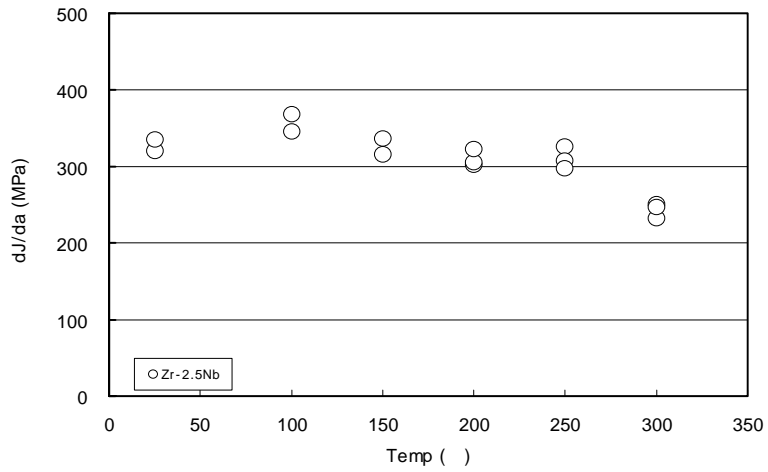


Fig. 7 The dJ/da values with various temperature

Fig. 8

SEM (tunneling) 0.5~ 1mm (void) (elongated dimple) (secondary crack)

25~250 100 μ m 가 Fig. 2 Fig. 6

300 가 300



(a) 25

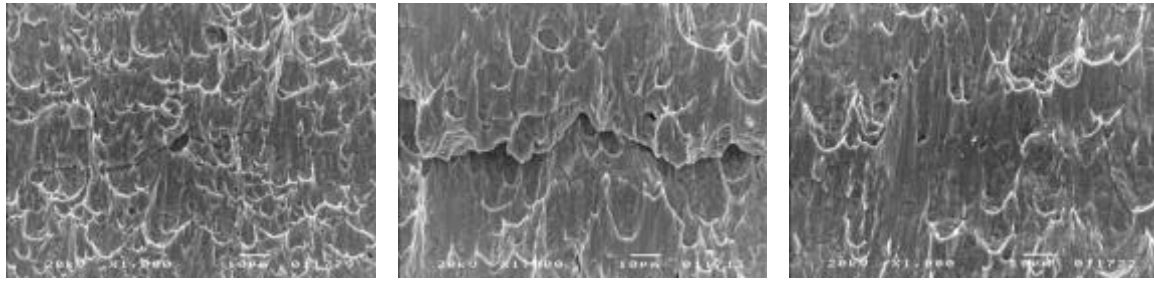


(b) 150



(c) 300

Fig. 8 Macroscopic fractured surface images



(a) 25 (b) 250 (c) 300

Fig. 9 Fracture Surface of Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tubes by SEM

4.

CCT

가

(1)

,

250

가 가

150

(2)

dJ/da

100

150~25

0

(3)

SEM

250

5.

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