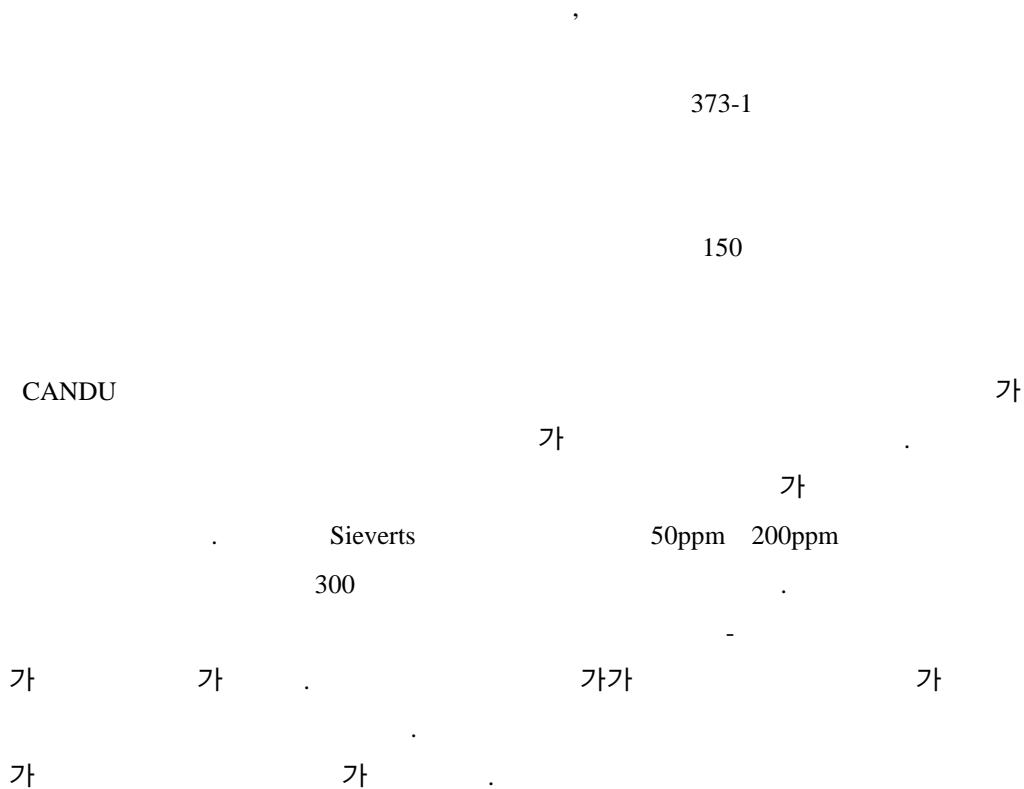


가 CANDU

Effect of hydrogen concentration and temperature on Fracture Toughness of CANDU Pressure Tube



Abstract

The effects of hydrogen concentration on the axial fracture toughness of Zr-2.5 wt% Nb CANDU pressure tube material have been determined from room temperature to 300 . The specimens were charged to 50, 100, 150, 200ppm of hydrogen. As hydrogen concentration increased, hydride volume fraction, thickness and length increased. However, interhydride spacing remained nearly constant. At room temperature, fracture toughness decreased rapidly with increasing hydrogen concentration until hydrogen concentration was below 100ppm. However, fracture toughness remained at a similar level at above 100ppm. Ductile-brittle transition temperature increased slightly when hydrogen concentration increased. At high temperature, fracture toughness also decreased because yield stress increased by hydride volume fraction.

1.

CANDU
[1].

CANDU

1

CANDU

Zircaloy-2

Zr-2.5Nb

Zircaloy-2

[2].

Zr-2.5Nb

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

2.

CANDU

Zr-2.5Nb

Fig. 1

CT(Compact Tension)

W=17mm

ASTM E399-83

. Precrack

4

15MPa m,

10MPa m가

a/W= 0.5가

. 가

Sieverts

400

10^{-5} torr

400

10^{-5} torr

24

300

0.3mm/min

(DCPD, direct current potential drop)

[3].

Fig. 2

300 heat tinting
. J-R dJ/da a=0.15 1.5mm blunt line J

3.

3-1.

cold-mounting 6μm
diamond paste, 1μm chrome oxide polishing , H2O: H2SO4: HNO3: HF = 3:3:3:1
8 swab-etching
Image analyzer program
(SEM)

3-2.

. Fig. 3

. Ells[4]가 cold-drawing radial
habit plane

. Ridley[5]

, Fig. 4

가 가 가 가 가

. Fig. 5 , 가 가 5 10μm

가 가 가

가

Fig. 6 200 500μm 가 ,

가

Fig. 7 가

. 100μm 가 , 가

가

가

3-3. 가 .
 300 . 50ppm,
 100ppm ,
 as-received
 J-R J-R dJ/da

as-received , 가 . Fig. 8(a)

, J-R
 가
 50ppm , J-R Fig. 8(b)
 가 J 가

가 가
 100 , 130 J-R 가 , 130 가 가
 가

(DBTT)
 50ppm DBTT 100 .
 100ppm , Fig. 8(c) J-R
 50ppm , 100
 50ppm J-R 가
 100
 DBTT 가 가 가

fissure ligament cumulative mode[6] 가
 DBTT J-R DBTT
 가
 Fig. 9 dJ/da graph graph DBTT
 130 , 가 가 DBTT 가

graph . 150
 Fig. 10[7]
 가 (h_f) (y)
 h_f가 y
 가 , 150 h_f가 y
 가

Puls[7] 300
 , Fig. 10
 가 가
 가 가
 DBTT
 Fig. 9 가 DBTT 가
 , DBTT 가
 [8].

$$S_{y,total} = V_f S_f^h + (1 - V_f) S_{m,y}$$

where V_f:
 h_f:
 m, y:

300 가
 Fig. 11 가 가
 . Fig. 12[9] 가 가
 가가 가

가 50ppm, 100ppm,
 150ppm, 200ppm
 Fig. 13 가 가 50ppm
 100ppm 가 가 100ppm
 가

3-4.
 (SEM) . as-received
 Fig. 14 dimple

, Fig. 15
 fissure . fissure
 , 가 가 fissure fissure 가 .
 , Fig. 16
 fissure 가 가 가 , fissure
 200μm .
 가 100μm fissure가
 가 .
 4.
 1. 가 가 가 .
 가 .
 2. 가 100ppm 가 가
 가 100ppm .
 3. (DBTT) 130 150
 가 가 가 .
 가 (h_f) 가
 가 (h_f)- 가 가 가 가
 4. (DBTT) 가 가 가
 가 . 가 가가
 가 가 가

Reference

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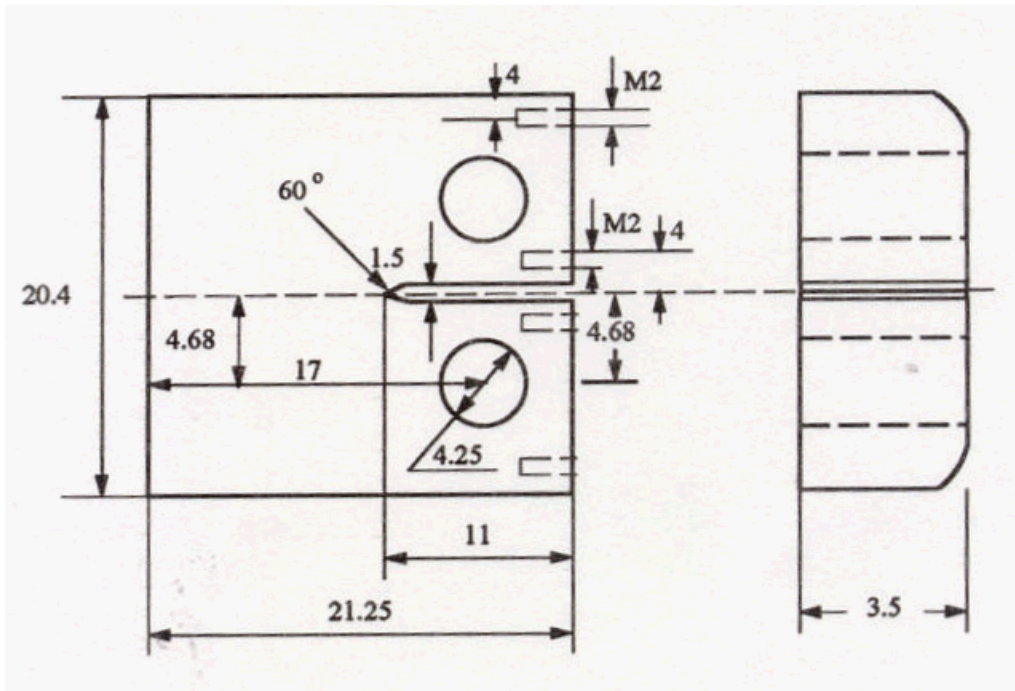


Fig. 1 The schematic diagram of Compact tension specimen

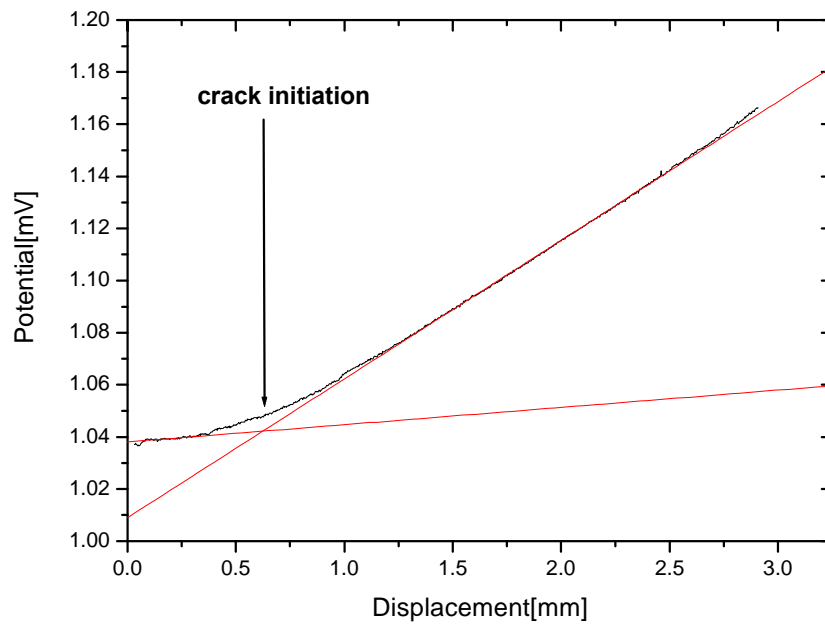
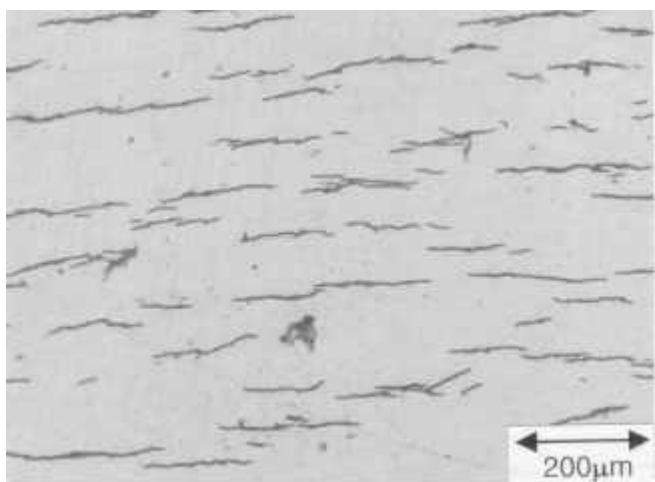
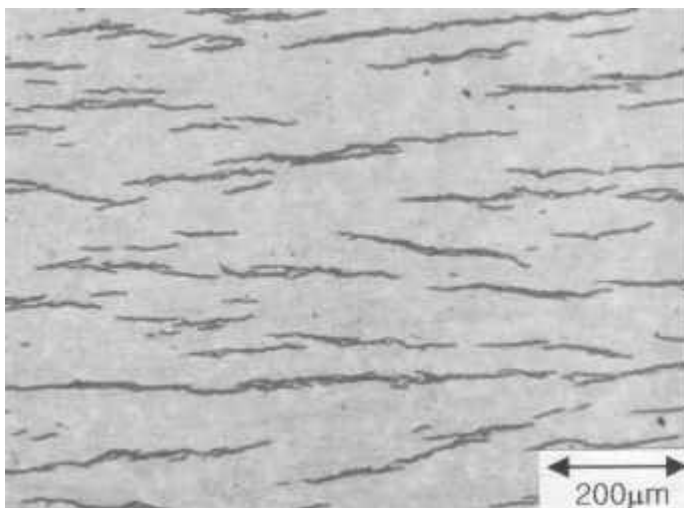


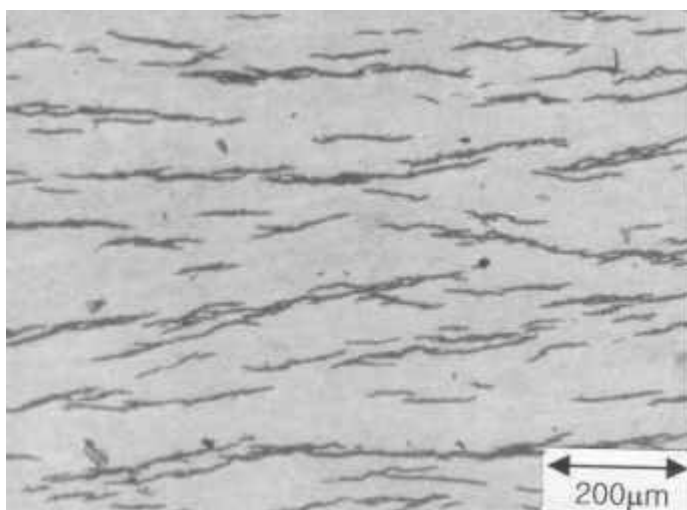
Fig. 2 The determination of crack initiation point



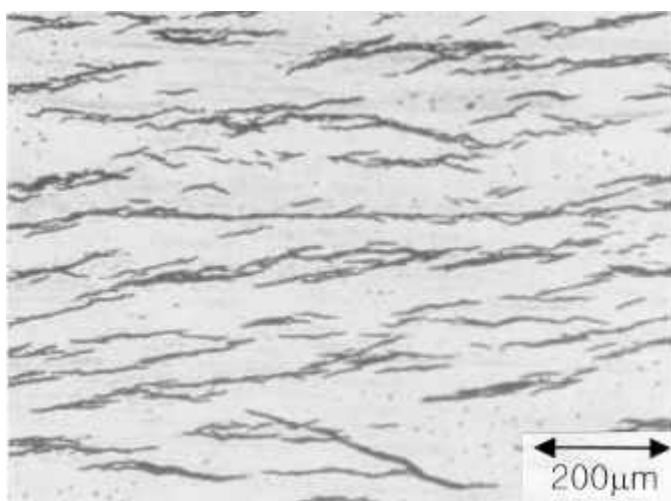
(a) 50ppm



(b) 100ppm



(c) 150ppm



(d) 200ppm

Fig. 3 The hydride morphology

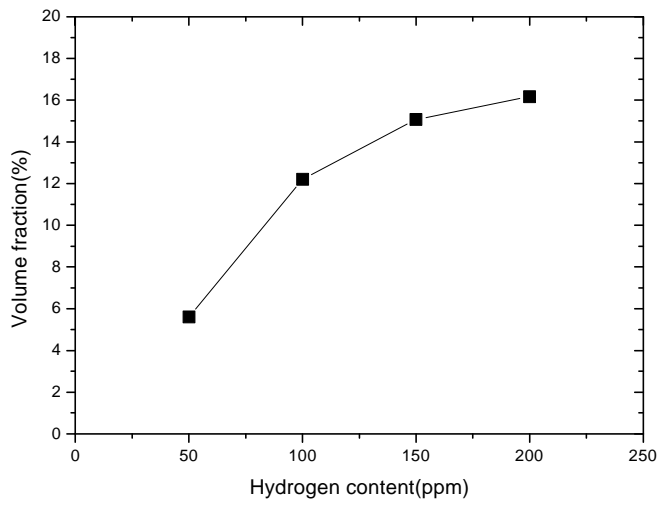


Fig. 4 Volume fraction of hydride with hydrogen concentration

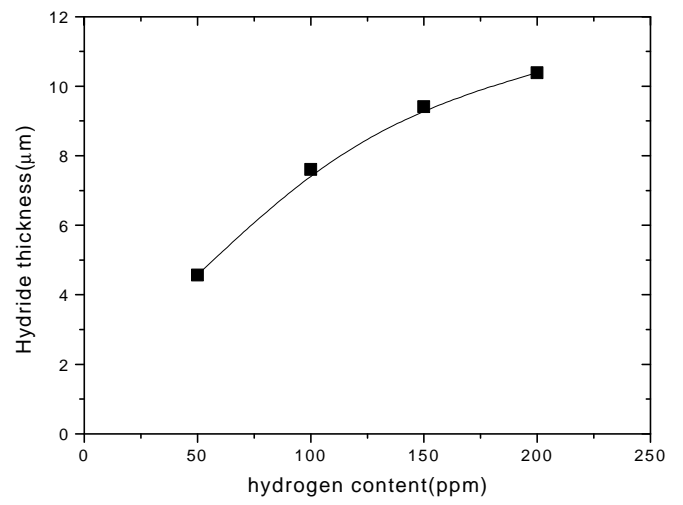


Fig. 5 Hydride thickness with hydrogen concentration

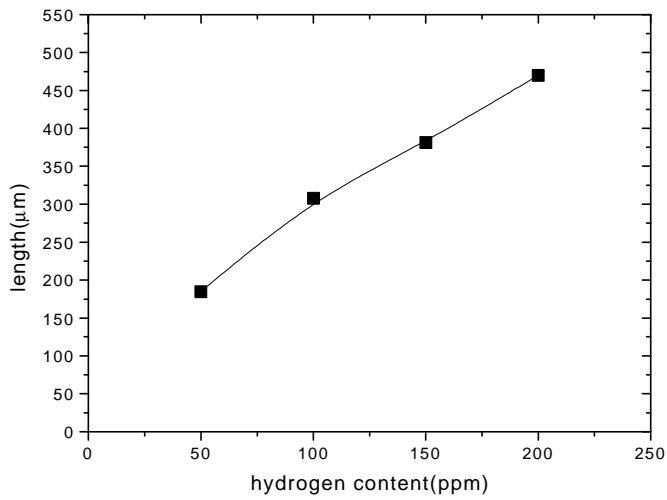


Fig. 6 Hydride length with hydrogen concentration

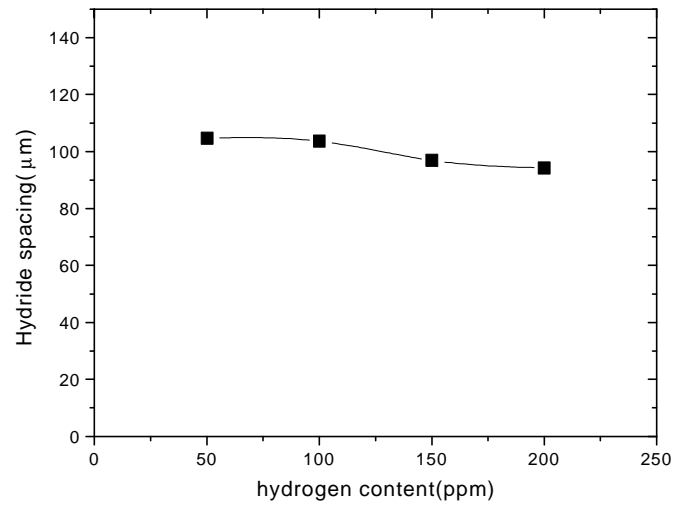
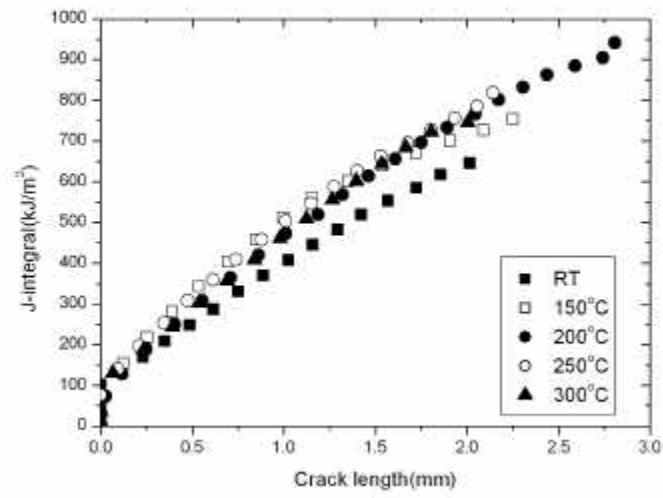
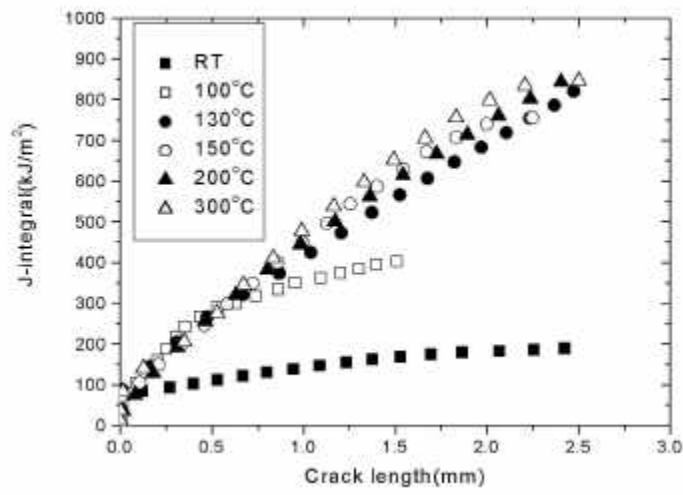


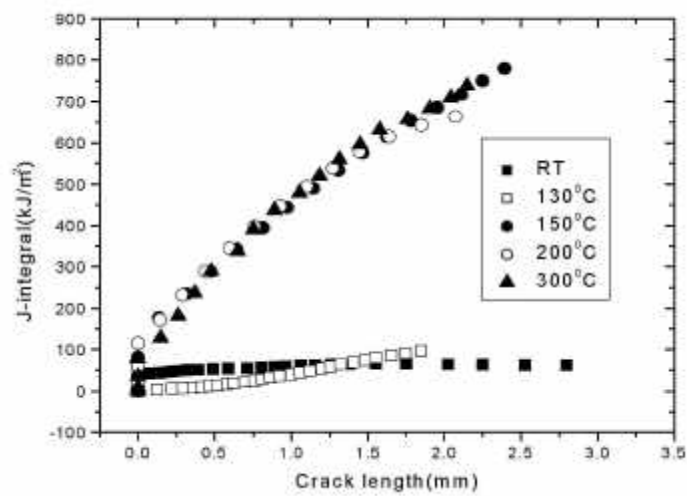
Fig. 7. Interhydride spacing with hydrogen content



(a) As-received



(b) 50ppm



(c) 100ppm

Fig. 8 J-R curves of (a)as-received ,(b)50ppm and (c)100ppm

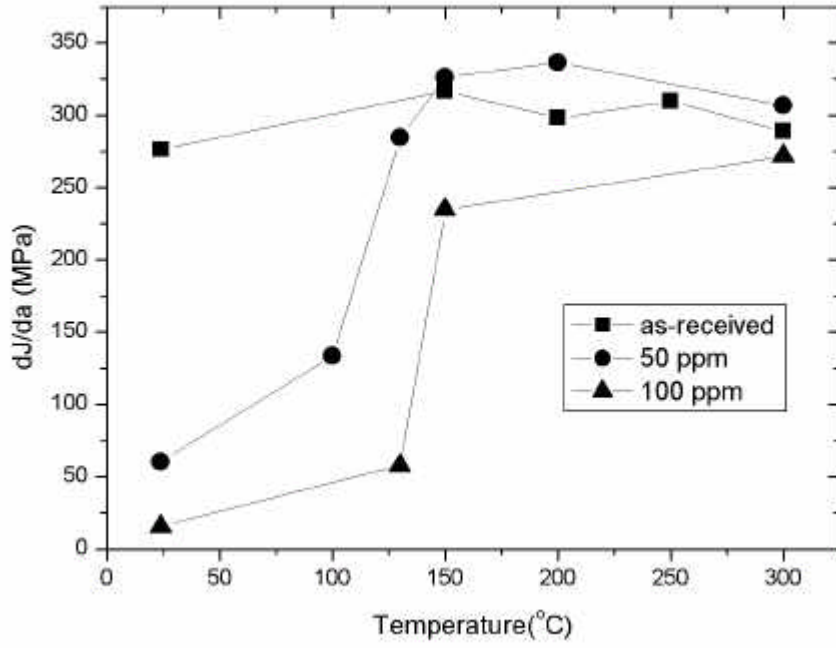


Fig. 9. dJ/da as a function of temperature

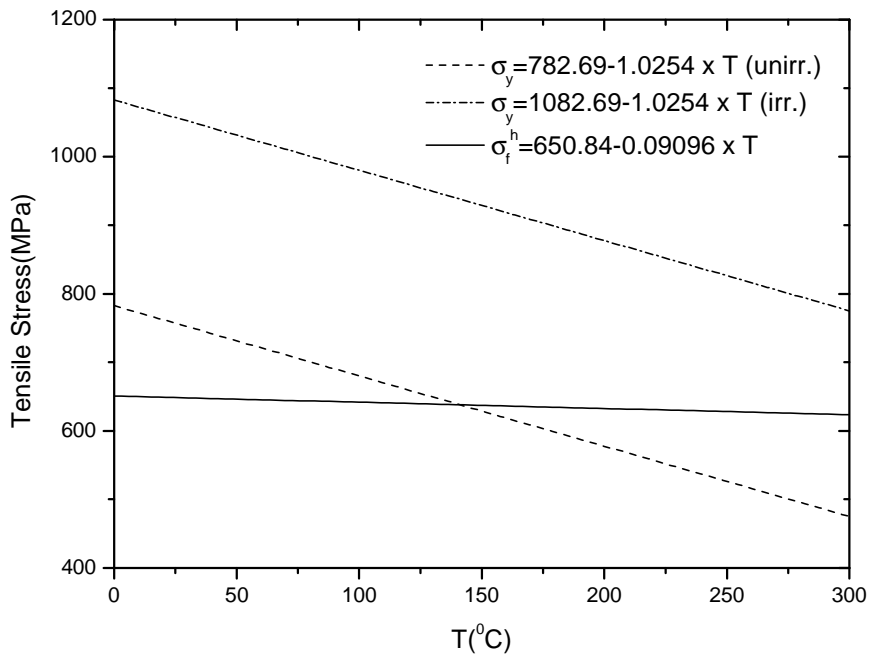


Fig. 10 The fracture stress of hydrides and the yield stress of Zr-2.5Nb as a function of temperature

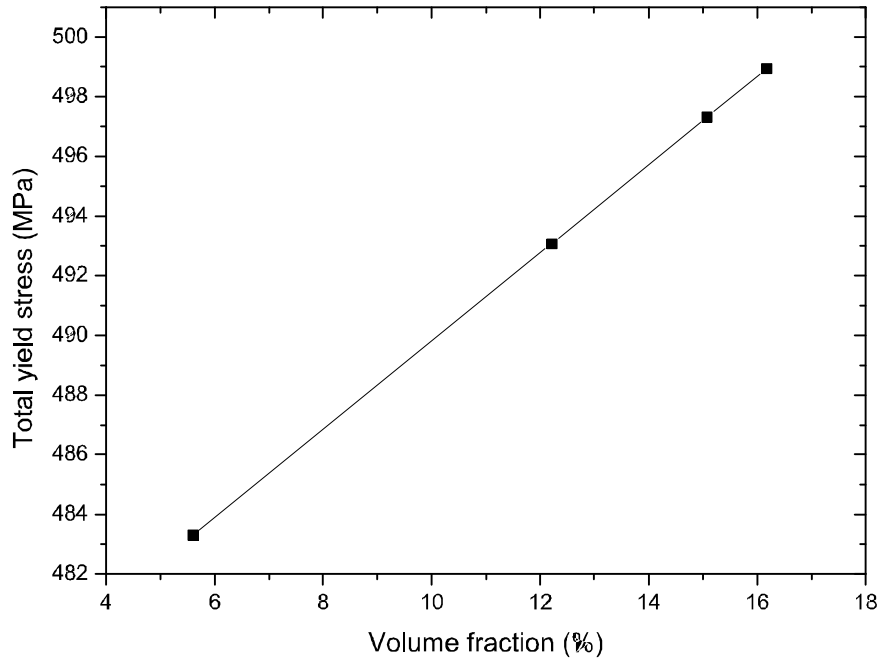


Fig. 11 the yield stress of pressure tube as a function of hydride volume fraction

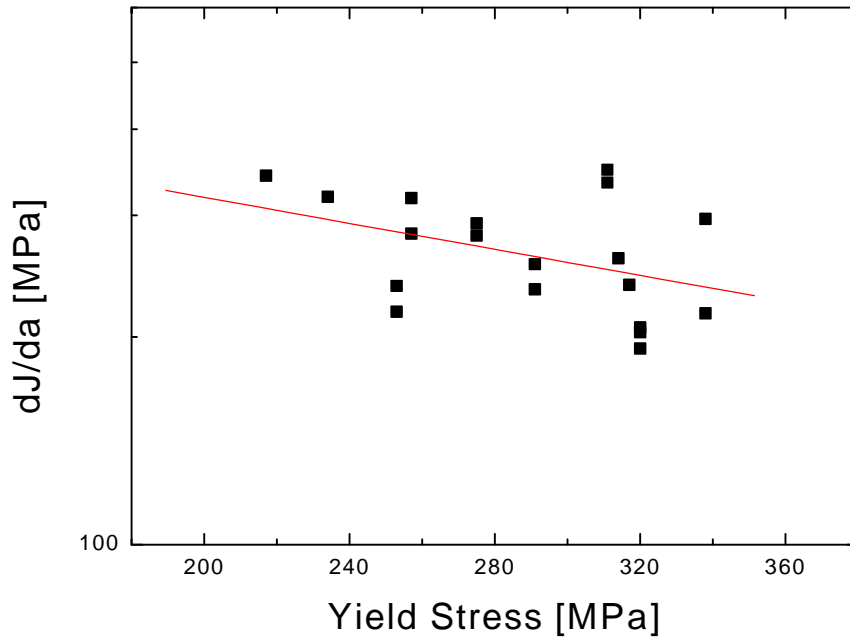


Fig. 12 dJ/da as a function of yield stress

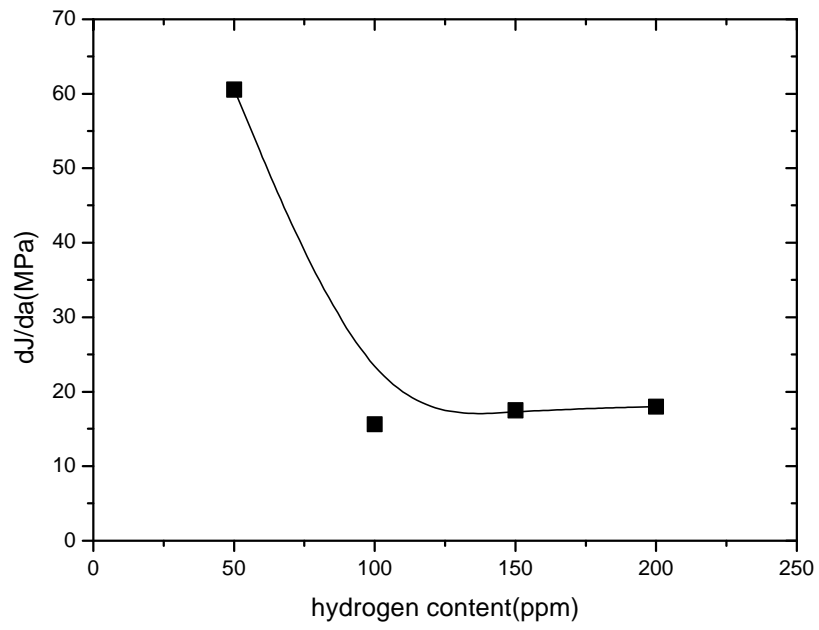
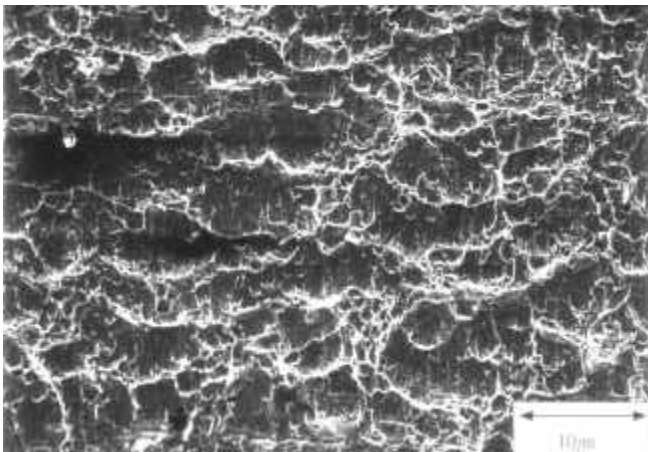
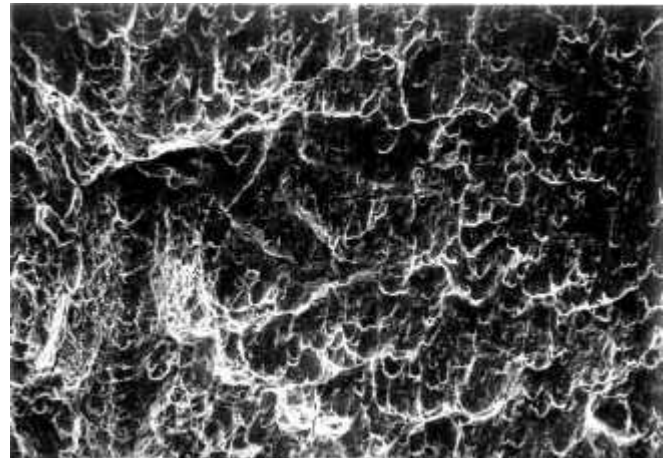


Fig.13 dJ/da as a function of hydrogen concentration



(a)

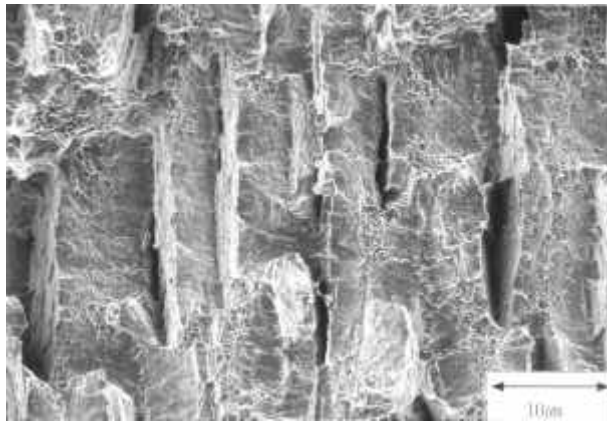


(b)

10μm

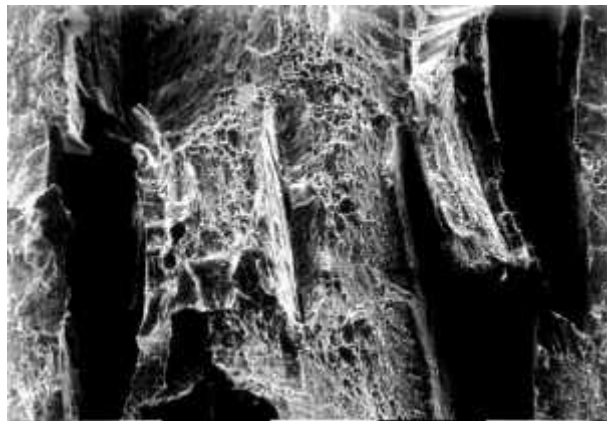
10μm

Fig.14 Fracture surface of as-received at (a) room temperature and (b) 100°C



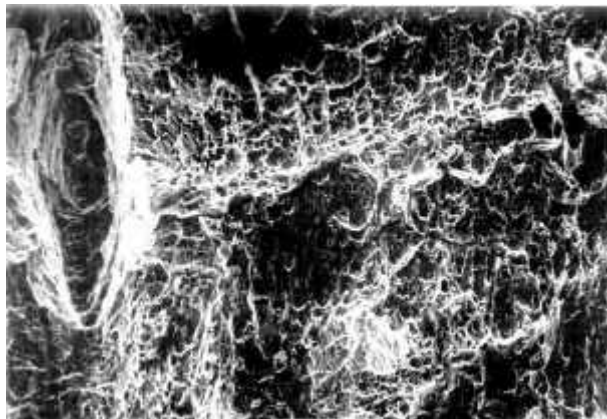
(a) room temperature

↔
100μm



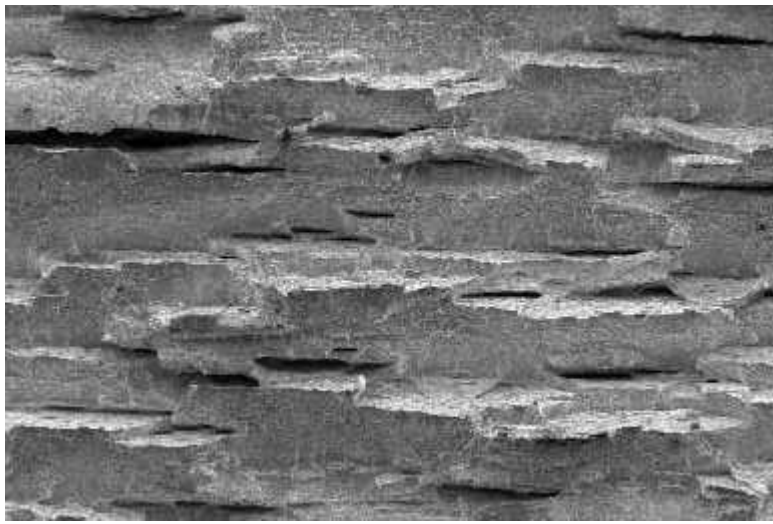
(b) 100°C

↔
100μm



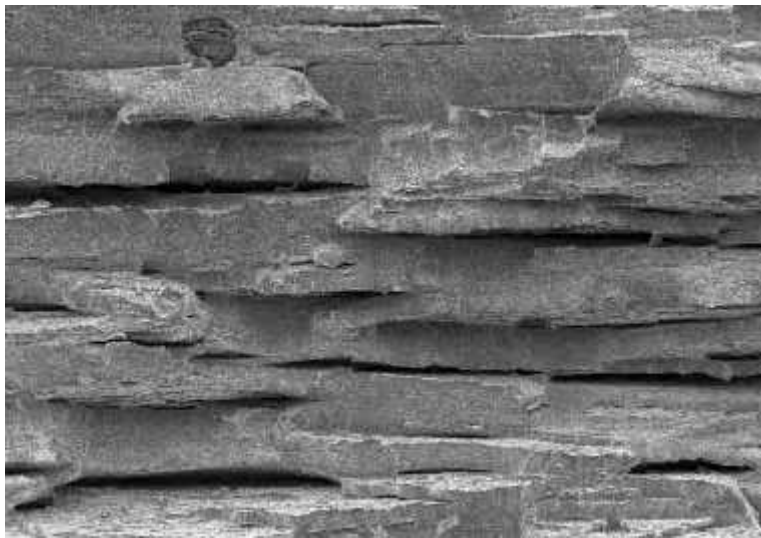
(c) 130°C

Fig.15 Fracture surface at (a) room temperature, ↔ 100μm and (c) 130°C



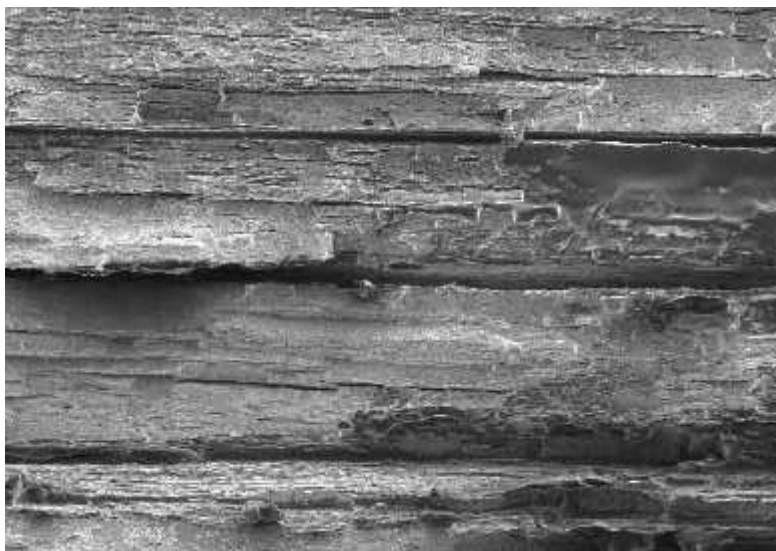
(a) 50ppm

200μm



(b) 100ppm

200μm



(c) 150ppm

200μm

Fig. 16 fracture surface of (a) 50ppm ,(b) 100ppm and (c) 150ppm