

Zr-2.5Nb CB 가
DHC

Notch Size Effect on DHC Test Using CB specimen
of Zr-.2.5Nb Pressure Tube

• • • •

150

Zr-2.5Nb DHC(Delayed Hydride Cracking) CB(Cantilever Beam)

CB DHC , 60 ppm

CB DHC , 0.1 mm DHCV , DHCV , K_{IH}

DHC 가 incubation time 가 , K_{IH}

Abstract

Since it is not easy to make the pre-fatigue crack of CB(cantilever beam) specimen to carry out the DHC(Delayed Hydride Cracking) test of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tubes, DHC tests have been generally performed using CB specimen without pre-fatigue crack. However, there is no any trial to validate these test results of DHC. Therefore, the aim of this study is to investigate the notch size effect on DHC test using CB specimens in which 60 ppm hydrogen has been absorbed and heat-treated. In conclusion, while the DHCV result of CB specimen (notch radius 0.1 mm) made a good agreement with that of pre-fatigue specimen, DHCV results from CB specimens (notch radius > 0.1 mm) showed the test uncertainty. In addition, it was found that the incubation time was increased with the increasing of notch radius and that the CB specimens with pre-fatigue crack should be used for DHC test to obtain K_{IH} .

1.

가 19 CANDU 1 Zr-2.5wt%Nb

가 [1], matrix Delayed
Hydride Cracking (DHC) (Hydride)

[2]. 1,2,3,4

CANDU

[3,4],

가 .
, Zr-2.5Nb DHC (DHCV) (K_{IH}) 가

가

[5, 6]. , (axial)

DHCV (radial) DHCV 2 , K_{IH}
(circumferential) K_{IH} 1.5 [6-11].
가

DHCV 가 K_{IH} ,

[7, 8]. DHC
가 DHC

가 DHCV K_{IH}

XRD [12].
CB(Cantilever Beam) DHC

AECL CB KAERI ,
[13, 14]. , CB CCT
.

가 . CCT
CB ,
가 (Fig. 1).

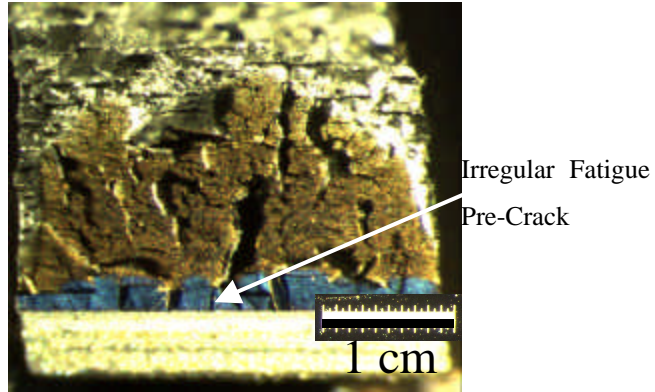
가 CB

가 가 가

가

가 Zr-2.5Nb
가 DHC

가 가
DHC



Crack L : 1.45 mm

Fig. 1 Irregular Fatigue Pre-Crack of CB Specimen

2.

2.1

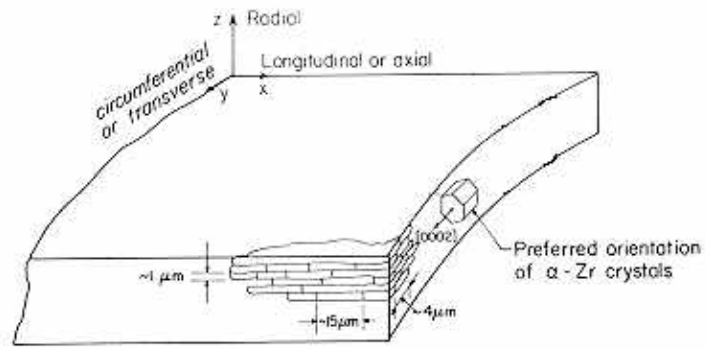
CANDU 4 cold-worked Zr-2.5Nb
 800°C 11:1 Hot Extrusion Cold Drawing (25%) 400 °C
 24 Autoclave CANDU (11:1)
) (Fig. 2).
 -Zr , -Zr -Zr -Zr ()

Fig. 3

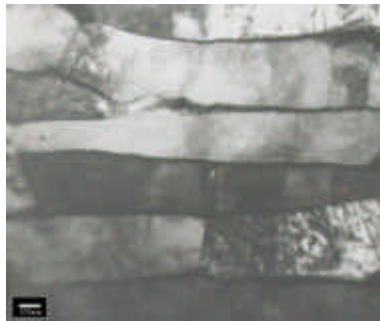
Zr-2.5Nb

Axial-section

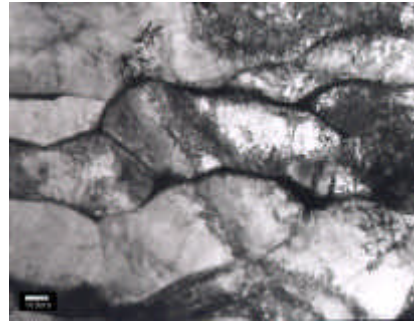
a-Zr



(a) Zr-2.5Nb



(b) Axial Section



(c) Circumferential Section

Fig. 2 Typical Microstructure of Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tube

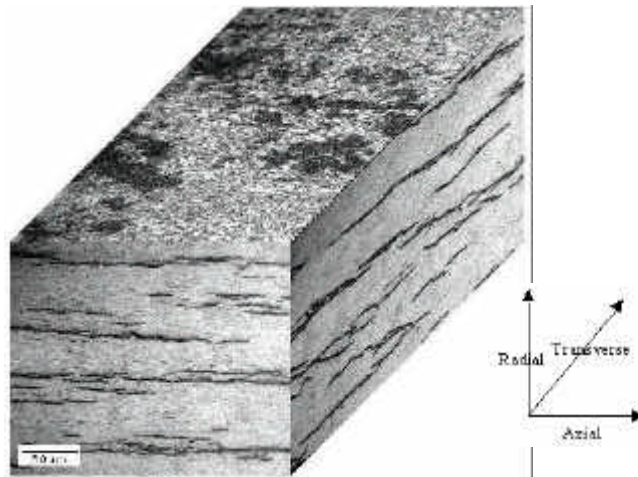


Fig. 3 Typical Microstructure of Circumferential Hydride on Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tube

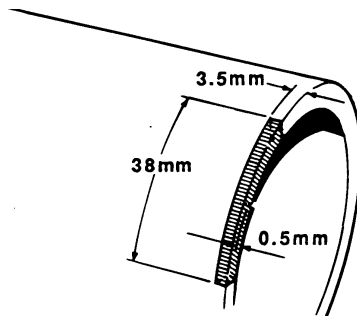


Fig. 4. Schematic Illustration of Cantilever Beam (CB)

Fig. 4 CANDU CB(Cantilever Beam) 103 mm ,
 4.2~4.4 mm . CB 3.5 mm, 38 mm
 (radial) , 0.5 mm $R=0.15, 0.125, 0.1$ wire-cutting

2.2

2.2.1

Fig. 5 CB
 (Acoustic Emission) DHC , PC
 (count)가 K
 . 0.5 ~ 1.0 mm/min stepping
 motor K
 가 가
 stepping motor .

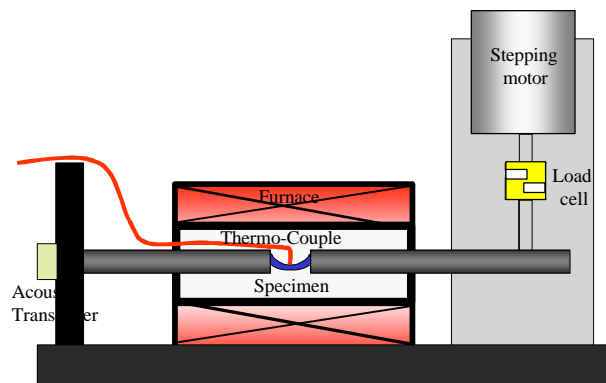
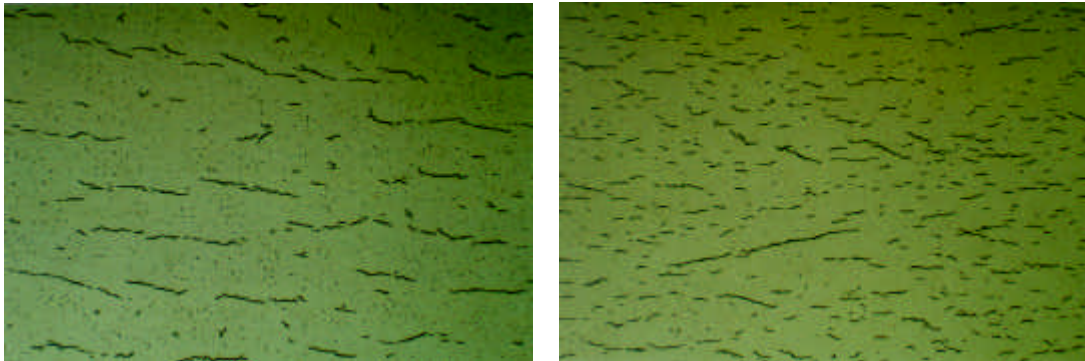


Fig. 5 DHC

2.2.2

Hydrogen Charging Method) (Cathodic
 60 ppm
 KAERI
 [14] 2 () 65±5°C
 0.1~0.2 molar () , 150 mA/cm² 23
 가 , 50%
 302°C 30 60 ppm
 가 DHC (furnace cooling)
 (water quenching) Fig. 6

Hot Vacuum Extraction



(a) Furnace Cooling(Slow)

(b)Water Quenching(Fast)

Fig. 6 Morphology Comparison of 60 ppm Hydride Depending on Cooling Speed

2.2.3 CB

CB single edge center bending

CB

4 point bending method

가

[15, 16].

가

ASTM

BS

(Root Radius)

가

, (b)~(d) 0.1, 0.125, 0.15mm
 Fig. 8 DHCV
 DHCV 가 2.463×10^{-8} m/sec , 0.1, 0.125.
 2.398×10^{-8} m/sec, 2.449×10^{-8} m/sec , 0.15 mm
 가 Fig. 9 incubation time
 가 incubation time 가
 0.125
 DHCV , K_{IH}
 incubation time

3.2 (QW)

DHC Fig. 10 CB AE count
 ,
 (a) , (b)~(d)
 0.1, 0.125, 0.15mm Fig. 11
 DHCV DHCV 가 2.59×10^{-8} m/sec ,
 2.57×10^{-8} m/sec, 2.15×10^{-8} m/sec, 2.33×10^{-8}
 m/sec 0.1 mm
 DHCV Fig. 12
 incubation time 가 incubation time
 가
 DHCV 가 가
 0.1 mm
 , K_{IH}

3.3

Fig. 13(a) 0.1 mm CB DHCV
 , FC QW
 DHCV 가 Fig. 13(b) 가 Incubation time
 0.1 mm 가 incubation time
 가 가
 CB DHC
 , DHCV CB

0.1mm

K_{IH}

30 mm

4.

60 ppm

CANDU Zr-2.5Nb

CB

DHC

250°C

DHCV

Incubation time

(1) DHCV

가

(FC)

(QW)

0.1 mm

DHCV

(2)

incubation time

0.1 mm

incubation time

incubation time

K_{IH}

가

K_{IH}

(3)

0.1 mm

CB

DHCV 가

incubation time

0.1mm

가

incubation time

가

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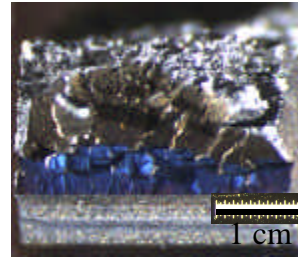
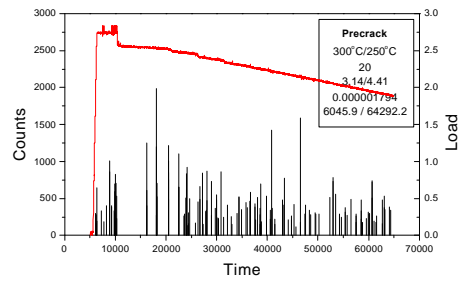
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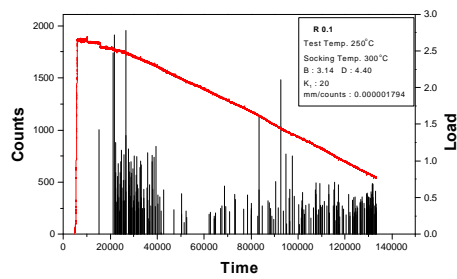
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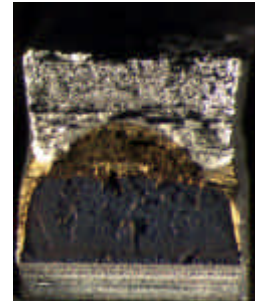
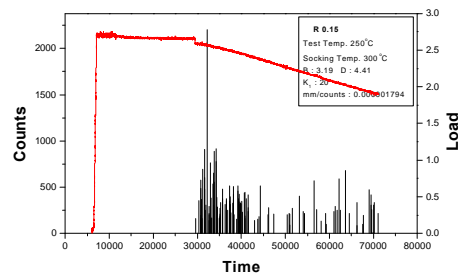
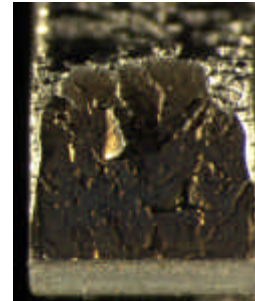
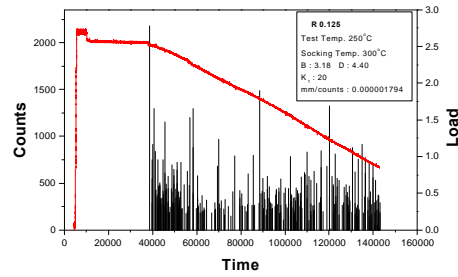


Crack L : 0.85 mm

(a) Notch with Pre-Fatigue Crack



(b) Notch Root = 0.1 mm



(d) Notch Root = 0.15 mm

Fig. 7 AE Counts & Load History and Fracture Surface (FC)

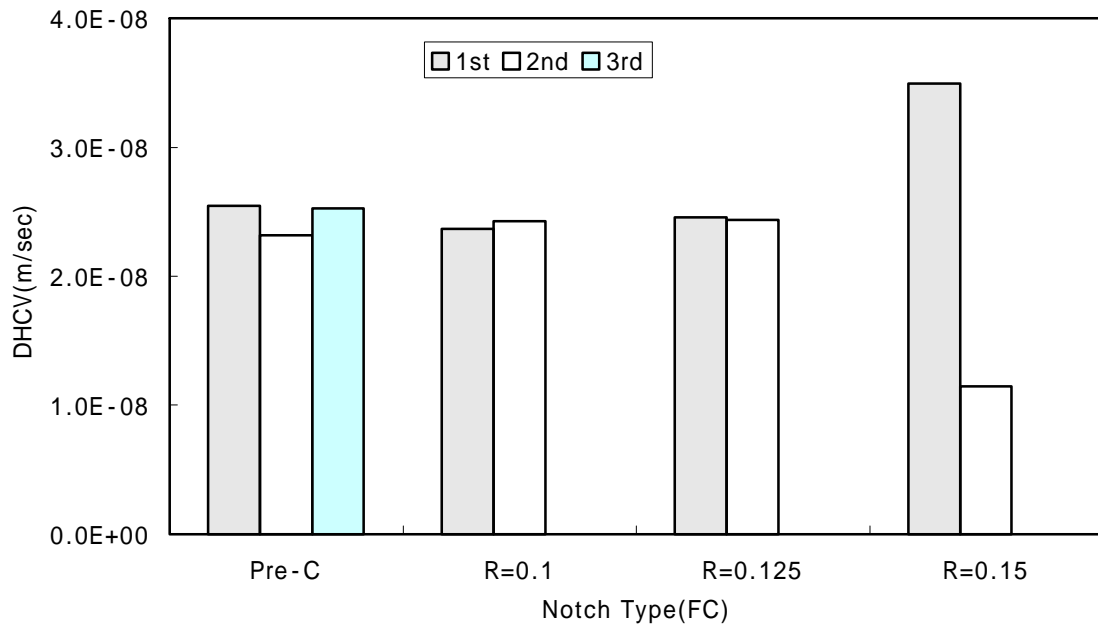


Fig. 8 Comparison of DHCY with the variation of Notch Root (FC)

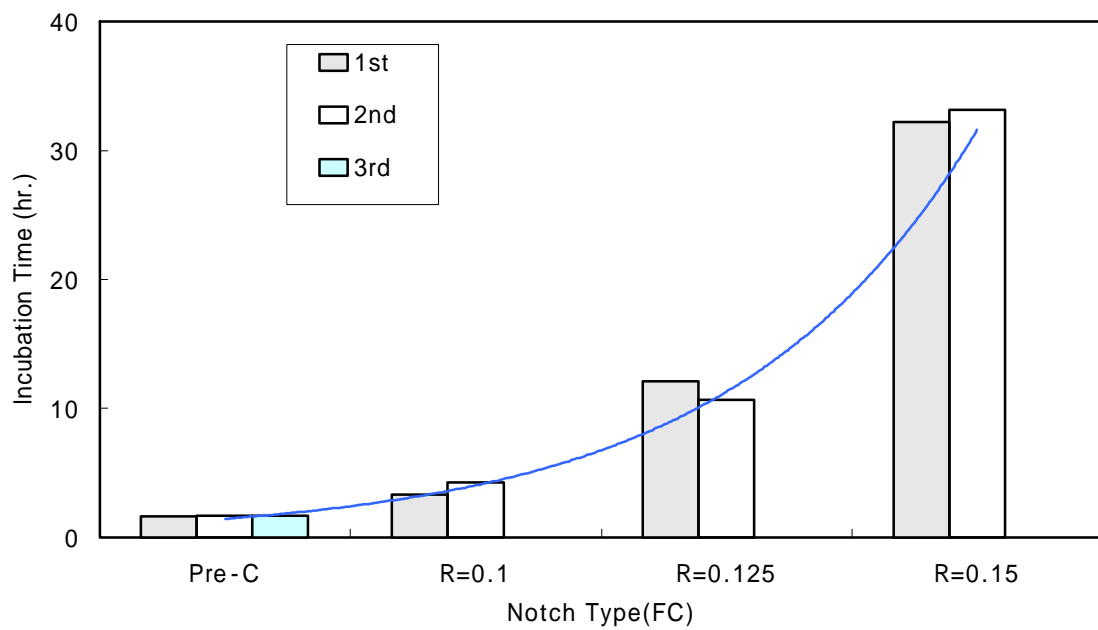
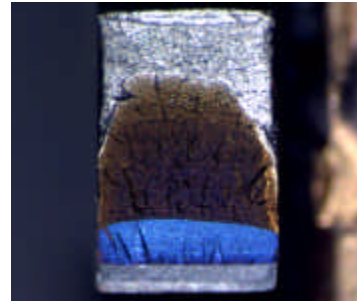
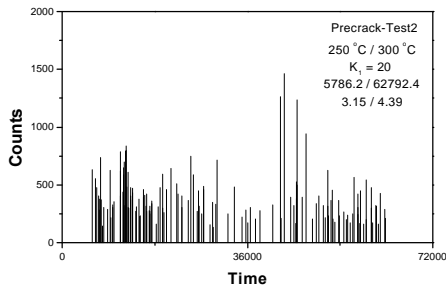
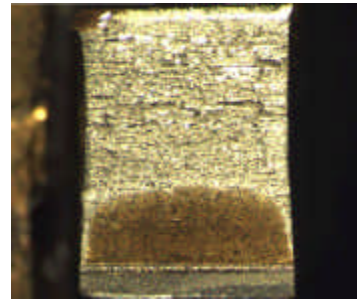
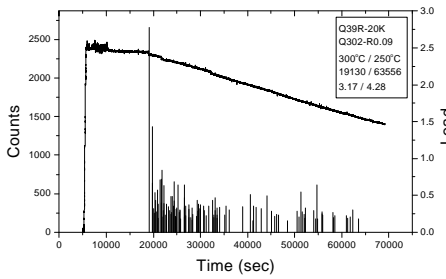


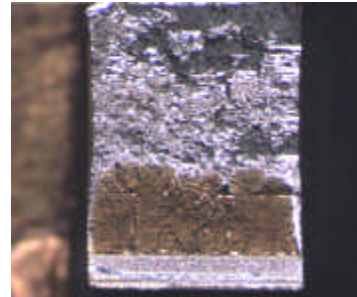
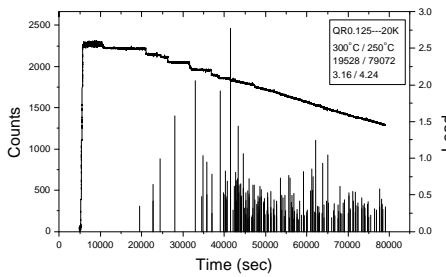
Fig. 9 Comparison of Incubation Time with the Variation of Notch Root (FC)



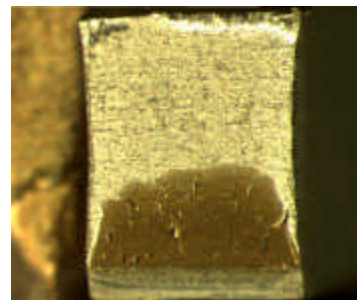
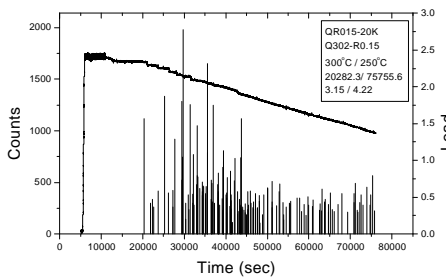
(a) Notch with Pre-Fatigue Cracking



(b) Notch Root = 0.1 mm



(c) Notch Root = 0.125 mm



(d) Notch Root = 0.15 mm

Fig. 10 AE Counts & Load History and Fracture Surface (QW)

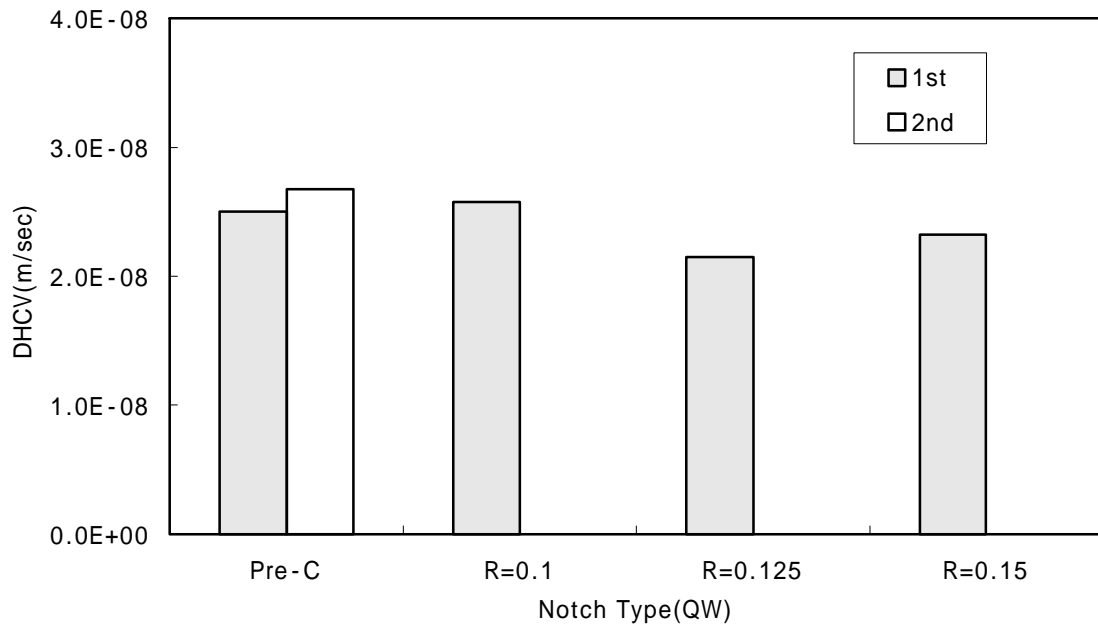


Fig. 11 Comparison of DHCV with the variation of Notch Root (QW)

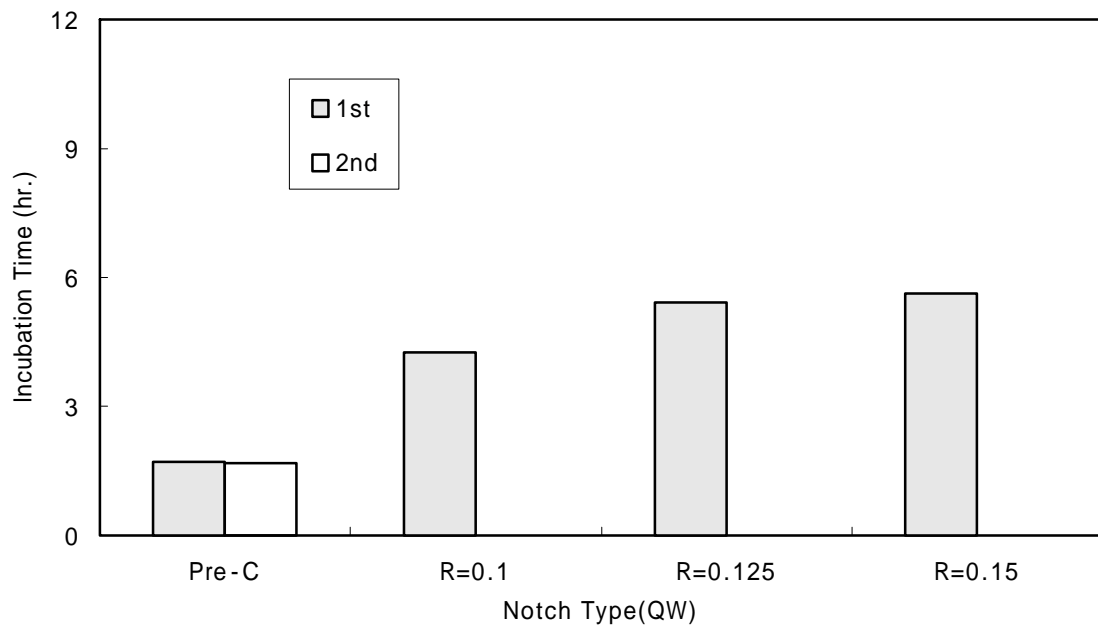
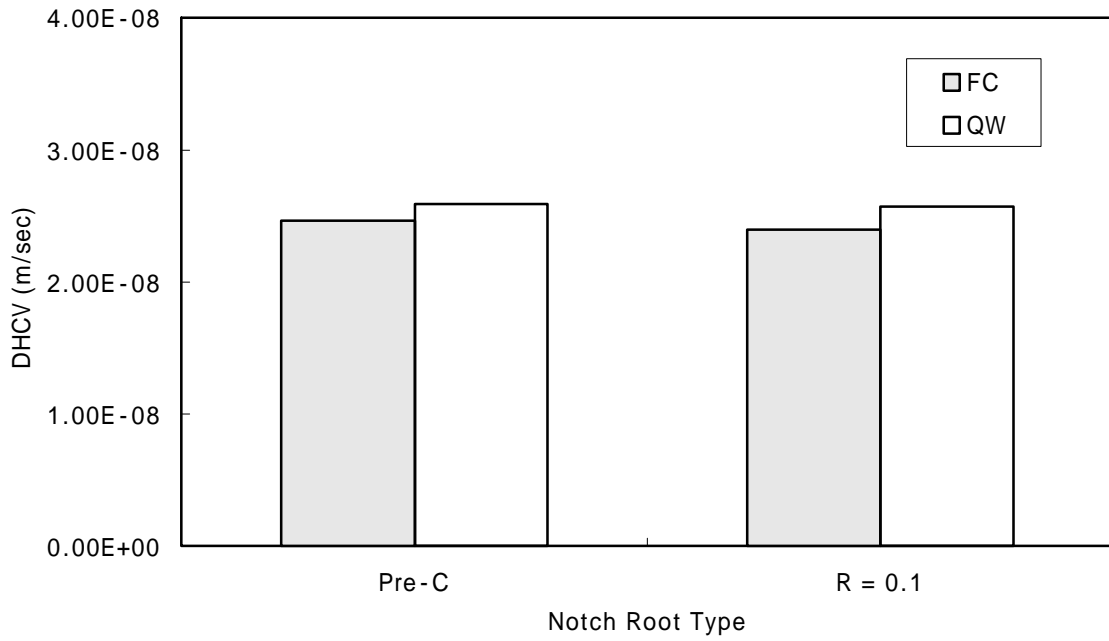
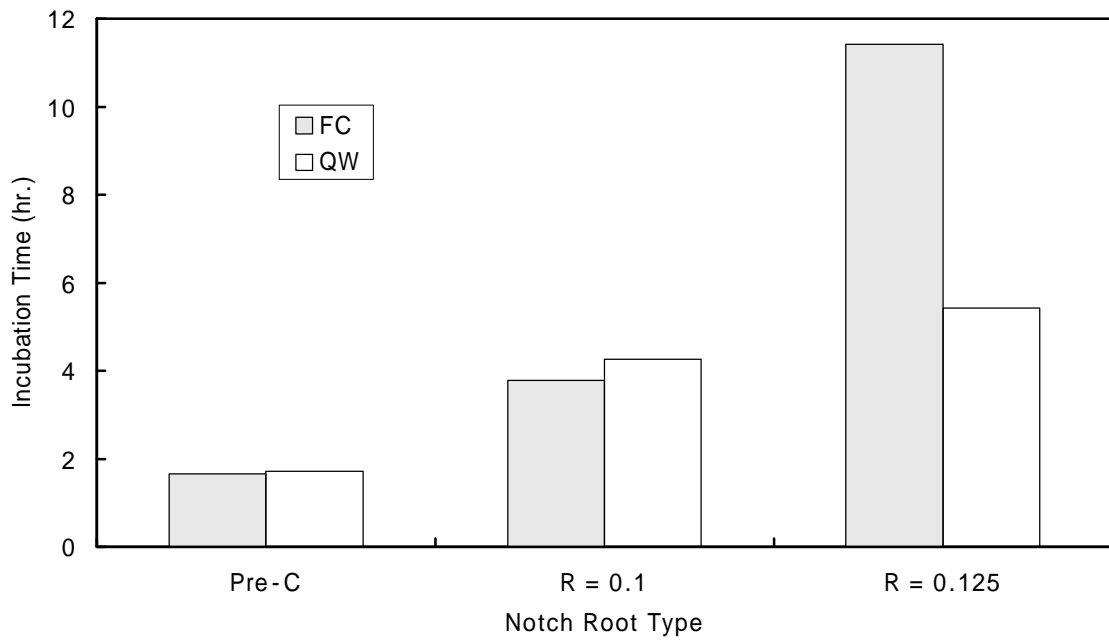


Fig. 12 Comparison of Incubation Time with the Variation of Notch Root (QW)



(a) Comparison of DHCV between FC and QW



(b) Comparison of Incubation Time between FC and QW

Fig. 13 Comparison DHCV and Incubation Time between FC and QW