

'2000

Zr-xNb-xSn-Fe-Cr-Mn

Creep Properties of Zr-based Alloys with Zr-xNb-xSn-Fe-Cr-Mn Alloying System

Zr-based Nb Sn
 Zr-based Nb Sn 가 PK2
 Sn 가
 PK1 PK2
 가 ($\dot{\epsilon}_s$) (Qc)가 가
 가 350 , 400 가 50 MPa 180 MPa (n)가 4
 diffusional creep viscous dislocation glide ,
 450 , 100MPa (n)가 7 dislocation climb

Abstract

To investigate the effect of Nb and Sn on the mechanical properties of Zr-based alloys with Zr-xNb-xSn-Fe-Cr-Mn alloying system, the Zr-based alloys were manufactured as two kinds of sheet specimens and tested for tensile properties and creep behaviors. PK2 alloy, which have more Sn content than Nb, showed higher tensile strength and creep resistance than PK1 alloy. With rising the applied stress and test temperature, PK1 and PK2 alloys increased the steady state creep rate and activation energy for the creep of the alloys. This behavior would be due to the effect of solid-solution hardening of Sn and the dislocation in worked structure. The stress exponent of the alloys also increased in response to rise the applied stress at the constant temperature. In the stress range of 50 to 180 MPa at 350 and 400 , the alloys showed creep deformation behavior due to diffusion and viscous dislocation glide mechanism below 4 of the stress exponent(n). Based on the higher stress exponent than 7, It is thought that the alloys were strained by dislocation climb mechanism at the applied stress over 100 MPa at 450 .

1.

Zircaloy-4 (Pressurized Water Reactor) 가
가 60 Zircaloy-4
[1].

Zircaloy-4 Zr 가
[2-5]. Westinghouse ZIRLO, Siemens HPA (Zr-0.8Nb-0.8Sn-0.2Fe-0.1V), Sumitomo NDA (Zr-0.1Nb-1.0Sn-0.27Fe-0.16Cr-0.01Ni) ZIRLO (Zr-1Nb-1Sn-0.1Fe)

Zircaloy-4
Zr-1Nb Nb 가 Sn Nb Sn
Cr 가 Nb Sn
가

[7] 가 가
[6],

가
6 Zr-based 가
400 , 가
Nb Sn 가 ,
, SEM

2.

2-1.
-xSn-Fe-Cr-Mn 6 Zr-xNb
(Zr-Nb-Sn-Fe-Cr-X) 2 , 6
. Table 1 Nb
Sn Sn , PK 1 PK2 Nb ,
Sn 가 가

2-2.

400
가

VAR (Vacuum Arc-Remelting)
1 x 10⁻⁴ torr

300g button chamber Ar gas Ar
Ar gas (ingot)
1020 30

(sus 1mm) cladding
가 6mm 가 가

100 ton 590 30
(rolling speed) 32 m/min (reduction in a
pass) 60% cladding
590 3 70 ton
, 1 37.5% 570 , 2
. 2 가 40% , 570 , 2
가 40% , 가
470 2.5

2-3.

2-2 가 0.9mm Zr 가
ASTM E8 (wedge
grip), (pin loading) subsize specimen
10ton , Zr
ASTM B352-85 cross head speed 0.127
mm/min , 10 cross head speed 가
1.27mm/min 가 400 ± 1
three zone , 400

2-4.

(lever ratio)가 20 : 1 2ton
LVDT (Linear Variable Differential Transducer)
(lever arm type) (constant loading creep
tester) 350 , 400 , 450 ,
50MPa, 100MPa, 150MPa, 180MPa

240

가

1

2-5.

3

(practical materials : dispersion hardened materials, solid solution alloy)

($\dot{\epsilon}_s$)

Arrhenius relation

$$\dot{\epsilon}_s = A \sigma^n \exp\left(-\frac{Q_c}{RT}\right) \text{----- (1)}$$

A constant, $\dot{\epsilon}_s$ steady state creep rate(%/s), applied stress, Q_c activation energy of creep(Cal/mole.K)

가

가

(1) $\dot{\epsilon}_s$ 가

plot

Q_c

가, (1) ln

$$\ln \dot{\epsilon}_s = \ln A + n \ln \sigma - \frac{Q_c}{RT} \text{----- (2)}$$

$$\ln A + n \ln \sigma \quad \ln \dot{\epsilon}_s$$

$$\ln \dot{\epsilon}_s = B - \frac{Q_c}{RT} \text{가}$$

$$Q_c = (\ln \dot{\epsilon}_s \times T \times R) \text{----- (3)}$$

n (1)

가

가

n

$$n = \frac{\ln \dot{\epsilon}_s}{\ln \sigma} \text{----- (4)}$$

2

2-5.

PK1 PK2

가

#1200

polishing

SiC

#220

1

45%

, etching HF 10%, HNO₃ 45%,

400

가 SEM

3.

3-1.

가 Nb Sn
 가 Nb Sn
 350 , 400 , 450 3 4 (50MPa, 100MPa, 150 MPa, 180MPa)
 2 2
 가 (steady state creep rate)가 가
 가 가
 350 50MPa 100MPa, 100MPa
 150MPa, 150MPa 180MPa 가 가
 1 2 PK1 PK2 450
 150MPa 가 가 PK1
 50MPa 가 100MPa PK2
 22 가 , primary, secondary, tertiary creep
 가
 2 PK2 100MPa tertiary creep
 PK2 PK1 450
 Nb Sn 가

3-2.

3 2-5
 3 4 (n)
 100MPa 가 가 가
 가
 가 350 , 400 [9] 가
 50MPa 100MPa (n)가 1
 가 가 diffusional creep , 100MPa
 (n)가 3 Zr-based 가
 viscous dislocation glide 450
 100MPa PK1 가 4.5 , PK2 3 viscous
 dislocation glide , 가 7.7
 solute locking dislocation climb
 Zirlo (Zr-1.0Nb-1.0Sn-0.2Fe) 가
 K.L. Murty [8,10] 가
 가 가 ,
 () 가 ($\dot{\epsilon}_s$) ,
 5, 6 (Qc) ,

가 (ε_s)가 가
 50MPa 400
 가 가 ,
 가 5 PK1 350 450
 50MPa 가 10,554 Cal/mole.K 가 , 100MPa (35
 0 400) 9,817 Cal/mole.K, 400 450 30,149 Cal/mole.K , 150MPa
 (350 400) 13,789 Cal/mole.K, 400 450 42,912 Cal/mole.K ,
 180MPa (350 400) 15,326 Cal/mole.K , 400 450 52,201
 Cal/mole.K 6 PK2

3-3.

가 Zr-based 400
 PK1 Zr-xNb-xSn-Fe-Cr-Mn 0.4Nb 0.8Sn 가
 , PK2 0.2Nb 1.1Sn 가 7 PK2
 PK1 10MPa , 2%
 8 400 Nb Sn
 가 PK2 , Sn

3-4

PK1 PK2 가 9
 590 30 가 37% 1
 elongate 2
 570 2
 elongate 가 40% 2
 1 ,
 40% 3 470 2.5
 PK1 가 가
 , PK2 가 가
 가 가 PK2 가
 10 PK1 PK2 400
 (dimple)

Table 1 Chemical composition of Zr-based alloys

element (wt%) alloy I.D	Nb	Sn	Fe	Cr	Mn	Zr
PK1 alloy	xNb	xSn	0.4	0.2	0.1	bal.
PK2 alloy	xNb	xSn	0.4	0.2	0.1	bal.

Table 2. Steady state creep rates of PK1 and PK2 alloys

Testing Temp. () ID	applied stress (MPa)	350	400	450
PK1		steady state creep rate(s, %/S)		
	50	3.41×10^{-8}	1.77×10^{-7}	5.11×10^{-7}
	100	8.08×10^{-8}	3.14×10^{-7}	1.14×10^{-5}
	150	1.62×10^{-7}	1.09×10^{-6}	1.81×10^{-4}
	180	2.86×10^{-7}	2.38×10^{-6}	1.17×10^{-3}
PK2	50	4.0×10^{-8}	1.23×10^{-7}	5.30×10^{-7}
	100	8.93×10^{-8}	3.58×10^{-7}	3.99×10^{-6}
	150	1.29×10^{-7}	1.90×10^{-6}	1.78×10^{-4}
	180	2.30×10^{-7}	2.52×10^{-6}	7.44×10^{-4}

Table 3. Values of activation energy of creep(Qc) and stress exponent(n) for Zr-based alloys(PK1, PK2)

ID	Applied Stress(MPa)	Qc(cal/ mole.K)	Testing Temp.()	Stress Exponent(n)
PK1	50	10,554 (at 350 450)	350	1.4 (at 50 150 MPa) 3.1 (at 180 MPa)
	100	9,817 (at 350 400) 30,149 (at 400 450)	400	0.8 (at 50 100 MPa) 3.4 (at 100 180 MPa)
	150	13,789 (at 350 400) 42,912 (at 400 450)	450	4.5 (at 50 100 MPa) 3.4 (at 100 180 MPa)
	180	15,326 (at 350 400) 52,201 (at 400 450)		
PK2	50	9,988 (at 350 450)	350	1.3 (at 50 180 MPa)
	100	10,043 (at 350 400) 20,237 (at 400 450)	400	1.5 (at 50 100 MPa) 3.5 (at 100 180 MPa)
	150	19,455 (at 350 400) 38,105 (at 400 450)	450	2.9 (at 50 100 MPa) 9.0 (at 100 180 MPa)
	180	17,314 (at 350 400) 47,739 (at 400 450)		

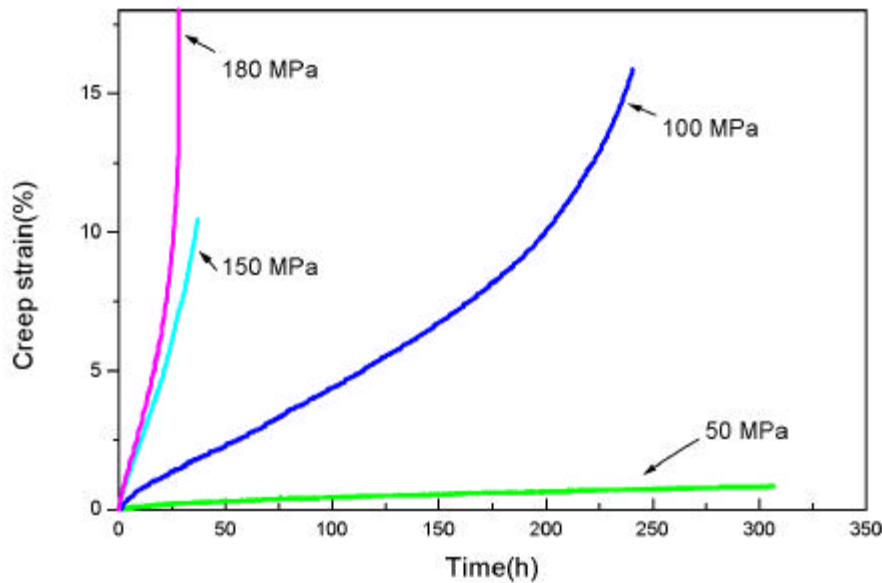


Fig. 1 Creep curves for PK1 alloy at 450°C under various applied stresses

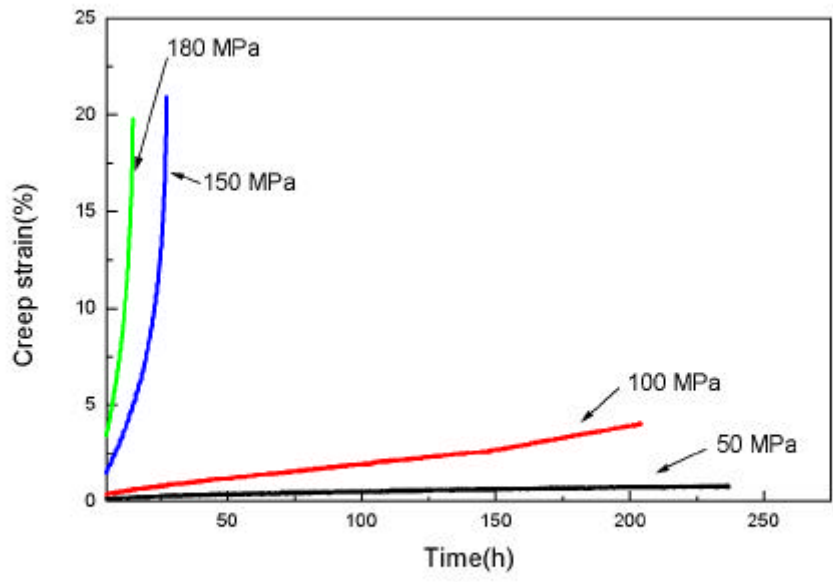


Fig.2 Creep curves for PK2 alloy at 450°C under various applied stresses

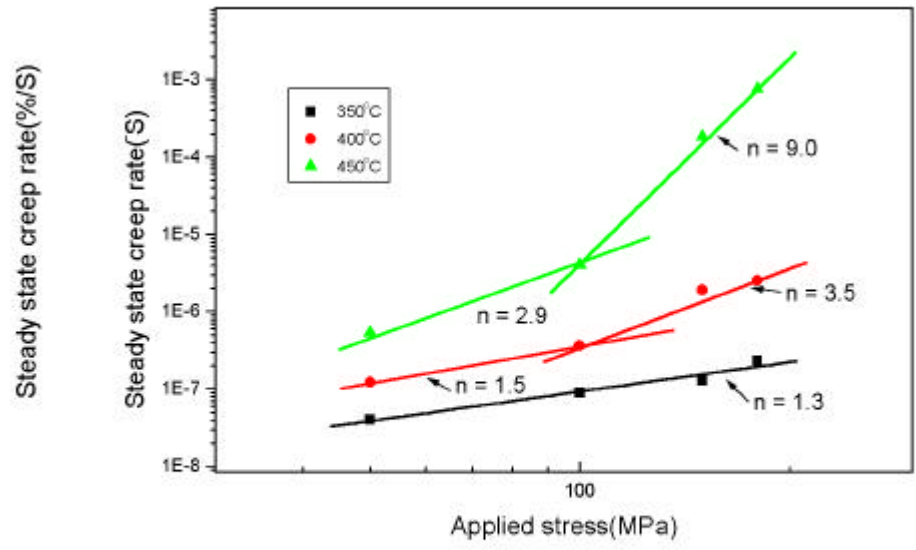


Fig. 4 Applied stress dependence of steady state creep rate for PK2 alloy at various testing temperature

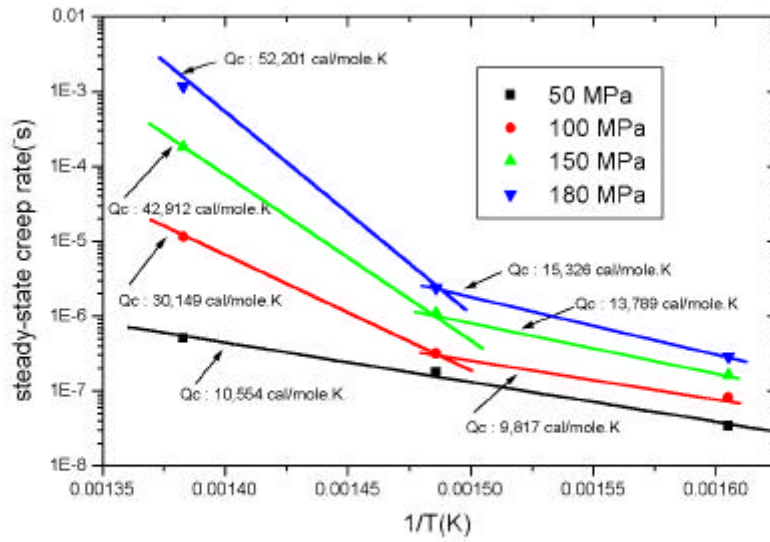


Fig. 5 Testing temperature dependence of steady state creep rate for PK1 alloy under various applied stress

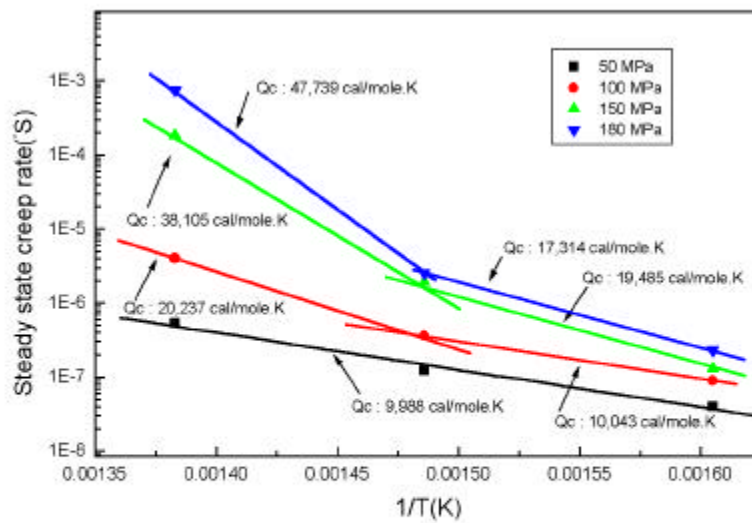


Fig. 6 Teasting temperature dependence of steady state creep rate for PK2 alloy under various applied stress

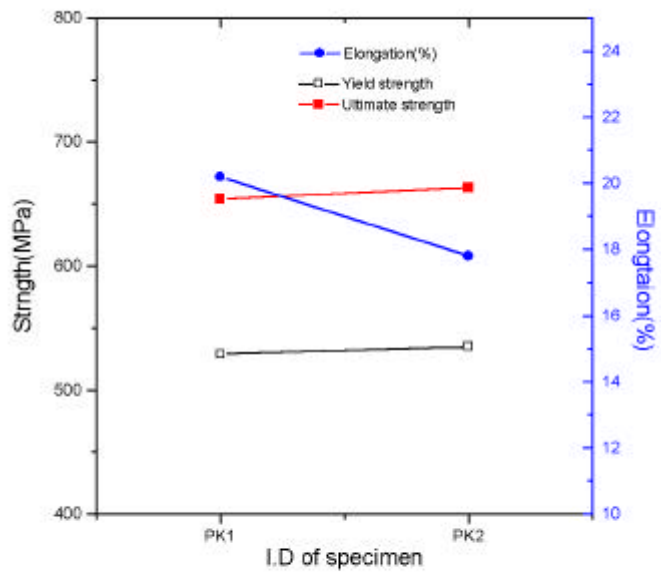


Fig. 7 Tensile properties for PK1 and PK2 alloy at room temperature

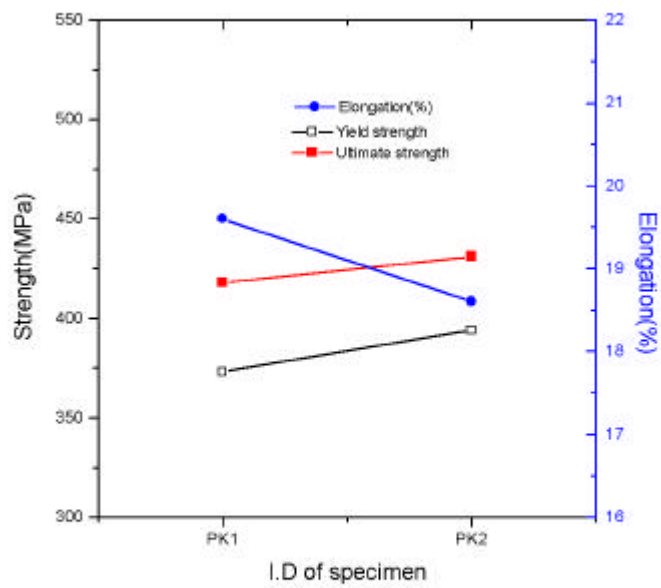


Fig. 8 Tensile properties for PK1 and PK2 alloy at 400°C

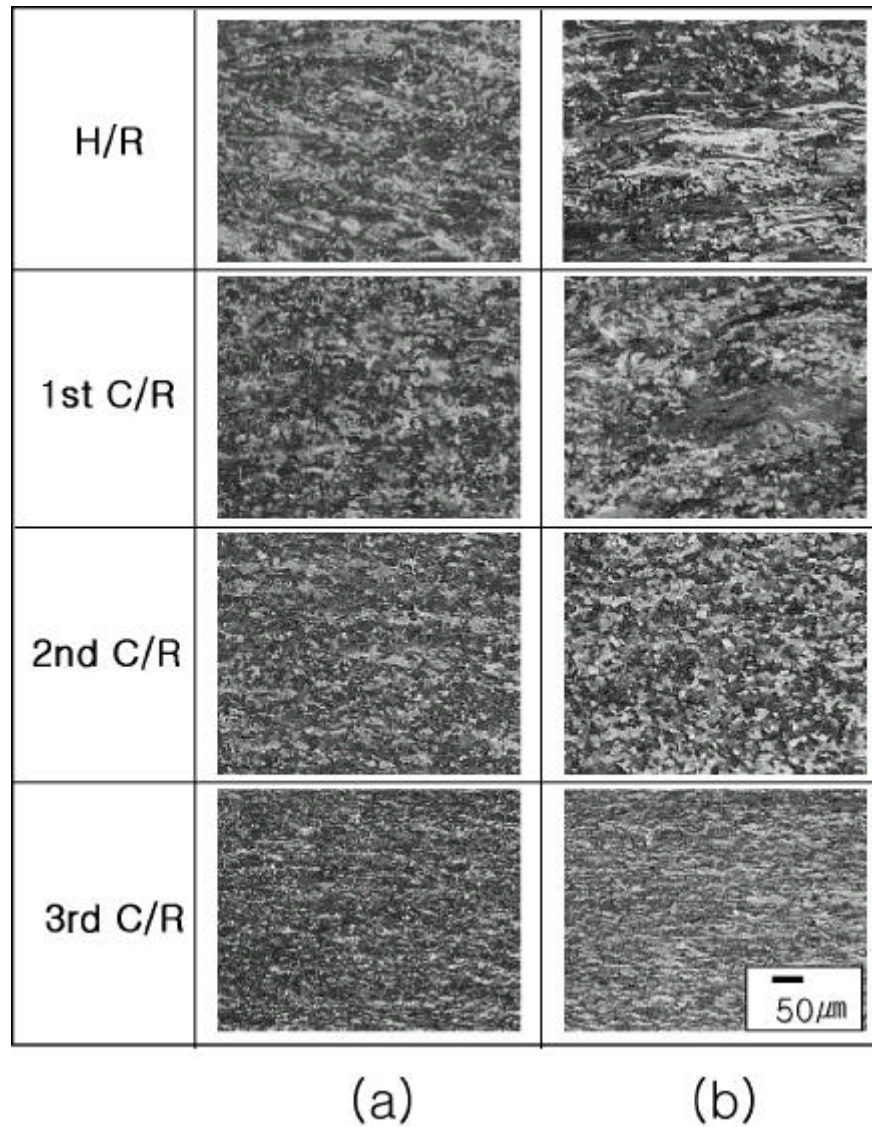
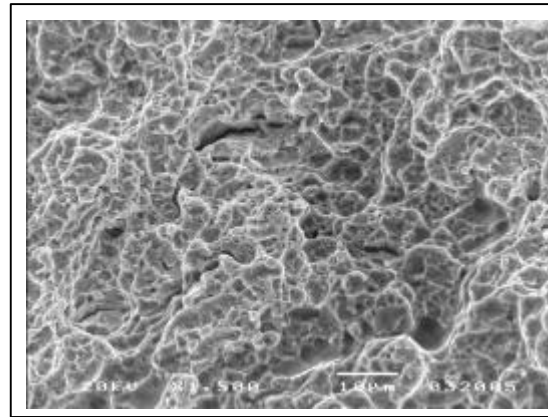
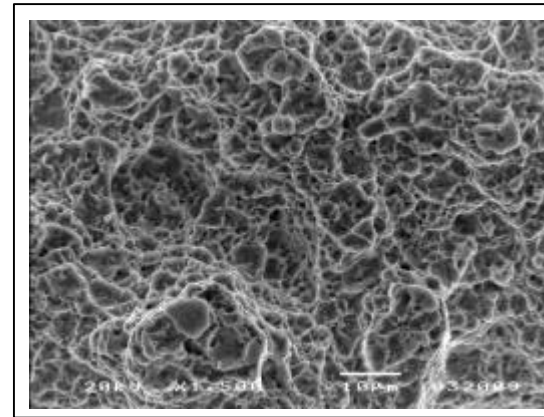


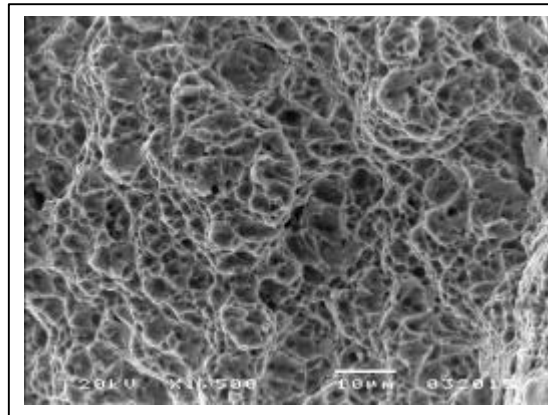
Fig. 9 Microstructures of worked (a) PK1 alloy and (b) PK2 alloy at each manufacturing processes



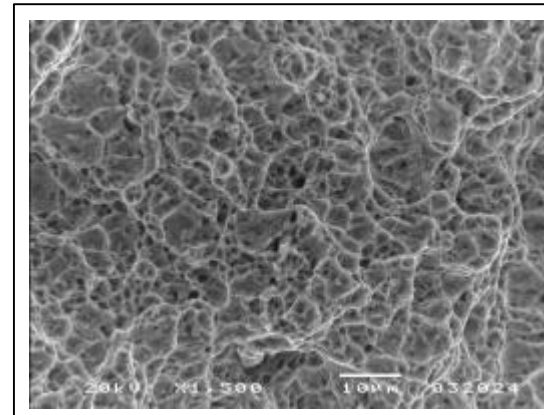
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

Fig.10 SEM fractographs of the fractured tensile specimens : (a) PK1, (b) Pk2 alloy at room temperature (c) Pk1, and (d) Pk2 alloys at 400°C