

Out-of-Reactor Corrosion Behaviors of Zircaloy-4 and Zr-base New Alloy Cladding Tubes

150

3 Zircaloy-4 3
 360~415°C , LiOH
 . 360°C ZRX 가
 가 ZRC 가 가
 , ZRC 360°C/70ppm Li 150 가
 가 . 360°C LiOH ZRZ 가
 가 .

Abstract

Long-term corrosion tests were performed for three Zircaloy-4 alloys and three advanced Zr-alloy nuclear fuel cladding tubes at temperature range of 360 to 415°C under water, steam and LiOH environments. After testing at 360°C/Water conditions, ZRX exhibited inferior corrosion resistance to other cladding tubes, which showed similar weight gain and corrosion rate. ZRC cladding tubes with higher cumulative annealing parameter showed lowest corrosion weight gains under steam test conditions. However, ZRC cladding tubes exhibited highest corrosion weight gain after 150 days at 360°C/70 ppm Li condition. Under LiOH environments at 360°C, ZRZ cladding tubes showed lowest corrosion weight gains.

1.

1).

(uniform corrosion)

$t^{1/3}$
 2~3 μm 가 가
 5 μm 2 가 가 가
 heat flux, 가 autoclave
 ASTM G2 360° C 400° C
 PWR
 Sabol²⁾ ZRZ 360° C 가
 Peters³⁾ 360° C
 400° C
 Scheme⁴⁾ 400° C 150~200 가
 150~200 400° C
 Zircaloy-4 가 400° C 500° C
 Rudling⁵⁾ 410° C 430° C 430° C
 , 410° C , 410° C
 LiOH

2.

Low-Sn Zircaloy-4 ZRX,
 ZRA, ZRC 3 ASTM B353 ZRZ (Zr-1.0Sn-0.1Fe-1.0Nb), ZRB (Zr-1.33Sn-
 0.28Fe-0.15Cr), ZRD (Zircaloy-4 + Zr-0.8Sn)
 ASTM G2 (Practice for Aqueous Corrosion Testing of Samples of Zirconium
 and Zirconium Alloys)
 Autoclave Engineering Type 304L stainless steel 1 liter
 static autoclave 360° C, 400° C, 415° C
 LiOH 360° C
 0.01 molar LiOH (~ 70ppm Li) 0.03 molar LiOH (~210ppm Li)
 1500 +/-100psi , LiOH
 2700 +/-200psi

3.

3.1

415°C 가 360°C, 400°C
 Figure 1 400°C Table 1 Figure 1~Figure 3
 174 30
 (transition)
 cyclic 가 2
 Figure 2 415°C 85 20
 400°C 415°C
 , 400°C 415°C
 ZRC 가 가 ZRX 가
 가 , ZRZ 가
 ZRD ELS 가
 , ZRD ZRX 가
 Figure 3 360°C 330 ZRX 가
 가 , 60~90 1
 2 3 400°C
 ZRZ ZRX Sabol
 , 360°C cyclic
 , 360°C 가
 Zircaloy-4 ZRX, ZRC ZRA Sn Sn
 , 1.45% Sn Low-Sn Zircaloy-4 ZRA Fe
 Cr ASTM ZRB Fe 가
 Cr 가 ZRB 가
 ZRA CAP (cumulative annealing 가
 parameter) 가 , ZRB Fe 가
 CAP , ZRX ZRC
 ZRA Garzaroli⁶⁾ CAP
 (Q/R=40,000 K)가 가 , PWR CAP ≥ 3x10⁻¹⁸

$2 \times 10^{-18} \leq CAP \leq 5 \times 10^{-17}$. Thorvaldsson⁷⁾
 Zircaloy-4 400°C CAP 가
 가 , (~10⁻¹⁴, Q/R=63,000 K) 가
 . Gros⁸⁾ Zircaloy-4
 Zircaloy 가 Fe ,
 SOCAP (second order cumulative
 annealing parameter) . Van Swam⁹⁾ CAP SOCAP
 , SOCAP 가 , SOCAP ~ 2x10⁻²¹m³
 가 . CAP
 , CAP 가 ZRC ZRA
 . ZRZ Sn Fe Nb 가 Zr-Nb β-
 Nb 2
 β-quenching , Zircaloy-4
 Sn Comstock¹⁰⁾ . ,
 Zircaloy-4 CAP 가 가
 ZRZ 가 . Comstock
 ZRZ
 가 80nm

3.2 LiOH

1 pH
 가 , Li 가 가 360°C
 LiOH 가 70ppm 210ppm Li .
 Figure 4 360°C 0.01M LiOH (70ppm Li) 150 360°C
 가 . LiOH ZRZ ZRC
 . 400°C 415°C 가 ZRZ LiOH
 가 cyclic .
 ZRC 70ppm Li
 . ZRX ZRC 30 가
 가가 , Pati¹¹⁾ 360°C/70ppm Li
 Sabol Zircaloy-4
 ZRC Nb 가
 LiOH
 , ZRC LiOH ZRX

가 , 가 . ZRA, ZRB ZRD ZRX
가
, ZRA ZRB 100
Figure 5 360° C 0.03M LiOH 50 , 20-30 가
가 . 210ppm Li
ZRZ 가 가 , ZRB
가 LiOH 가
가 70ppm Li 가 2~7 가 ,
210ppm Li 가 가가 .

4.

Zircaloy-4

가 ,

5.

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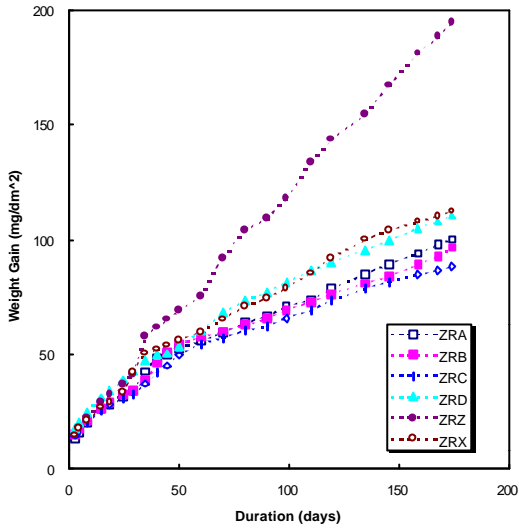


Figure 1. Autoclave Corrosion Weight Gain from Testing in Steam at 400°C

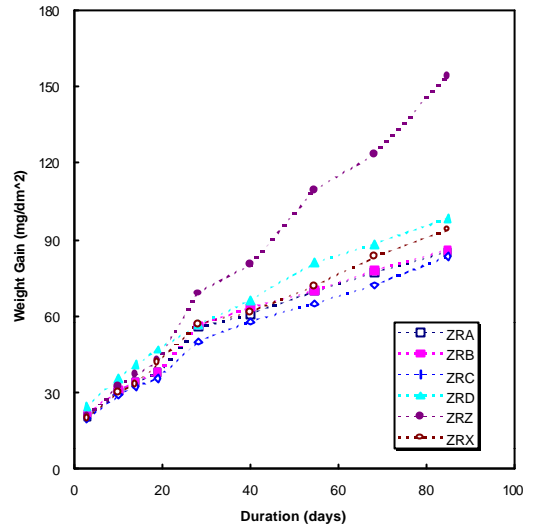


Figure 2. Autoclave Corrosion Weight Gain from Testing in Steam at 415°C

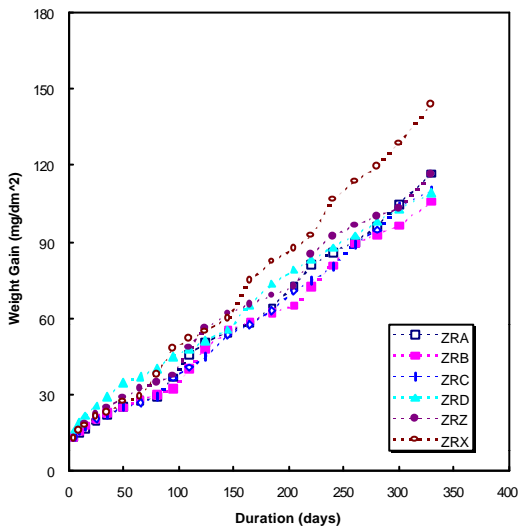


Figure 3. Autoclave Corrosion Weight Gain from Testing in Water at 360°C

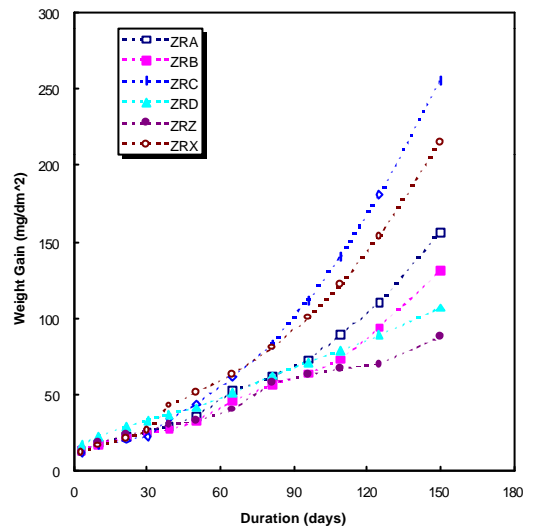


Figure 4. Autoclave Corrosion Weight Gain from Testing in 0.01M LiOH Water Solution at 360°C

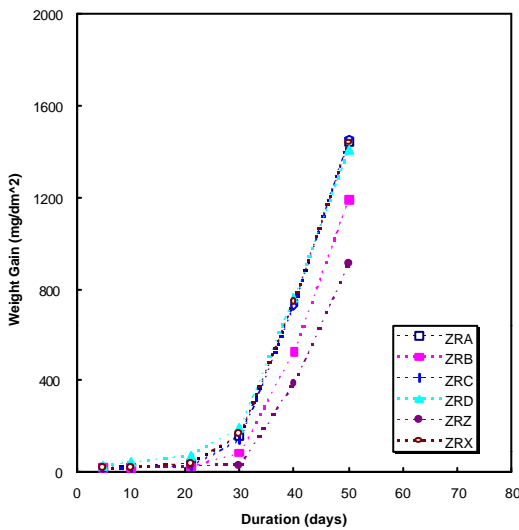


Figure 5. Autoclave Corrosion Weight Gain from Testing in 0.03M LiOH Water Solution at 360°C

Table 1. Post-transition corrosion rate after first transition (mg/dm²/day)

	ZRA	ZRB	ZRC	ZRD	ZRZ	ZRX
360°C	0.324	0.305	0.322	0.295	0.317	0.408
400°C	0.389	0.332	0.312	0.437	1.017	0.475
415°C	0.534	0.521	0.573	0.743	1.511	0.677
0.01M LiOH	1.538	1.451	2.503	0.644	0.525	2.136
0.03M LiOH	64.38	55.26	65.66	60.67	43.82	63.64