

# K - Dynamic Strain Aging Behavior of K - Cladding tube

, , , , , ,  
305 - 353 150

PWR 가 K - 470 510  
2 K4 500  
1.67X10<sup>-2</sup>/s 8.33X10<sup>-5</sup>/s . K4 340  
, 470 가 510 50  
가 K

## Abstract

To study the dynamic strain aging behavior of K-cladding tube in the range of PWR operation temperature, the tensile tests of K4 cladding tube specimens, which had been finally heat-treated at 470 and 510 , have been carried out with the strain rate 1.67x10<sup>-2</sup>/s and 8.33x10<sup>-5</sup>/s at the various temperatures from room temperature to 500 . It was observed that the dynamic strain aging of tested specimens occurred around 340 and the aging of the specimens started at 50 lower temperature when they were finally heat-treated at 470 than at 510 . It seemed that the diffusion of oxygen by thermal activation into the specimens was one of the main causes of dynamic strain aging behavior.

**Key words:** Tensile properties, Cladding tube, Zr - based alloy, dynamic strain aging, Zr

## 1.

가 가 가 .  
1)  
가

가 가 drag stress가 가 가

(dynamic strain aging) 가 (PWR)

Zr UO<sub>2</sub> pellet 1  
Zr 가

가 가 가

Zircaloy 가 PWR

341 - 383 , 227 ~ 427

가 가 1~4) Zr 3~6) Zircaloy - 4 750

Sn 7)

K4 (Zr - 0.4Sn - 1.5Nb - 0.2Fe - TRM)

500 1.67x10<sup>-2</sup>/s 8.33x10<sup>-5</sup>/s

가 ,

PWR 가 K4

## 2.

8-9) 150mm, 50mm

(ID 8.36mm X OD 9.5mm) 2 ASTM B811 - 97<sup>10)</sup>

470 510 2.5 K4 ASTM B21 -

92<sup>11)</sup> 25, 200, 250, 280, 310, 340, 370, 400, 450, 500

20 가 ASTM B811 - 97<sup>10)</sup> 1.67x10<sup>-2</sup>/s 8.33x10<sup>-5</sup>/s

ASTM E8M - 00a<sup>12)</sup>

0.2% offset 25, 200, 280, 340, 450

500

LECO TC - 136 Oxygen analyzer

## 3.

3.1

1 470 , 510 500 8.33x10<sup>-5</sup>/s

가

470 200 - 500 , 510

200 - 450

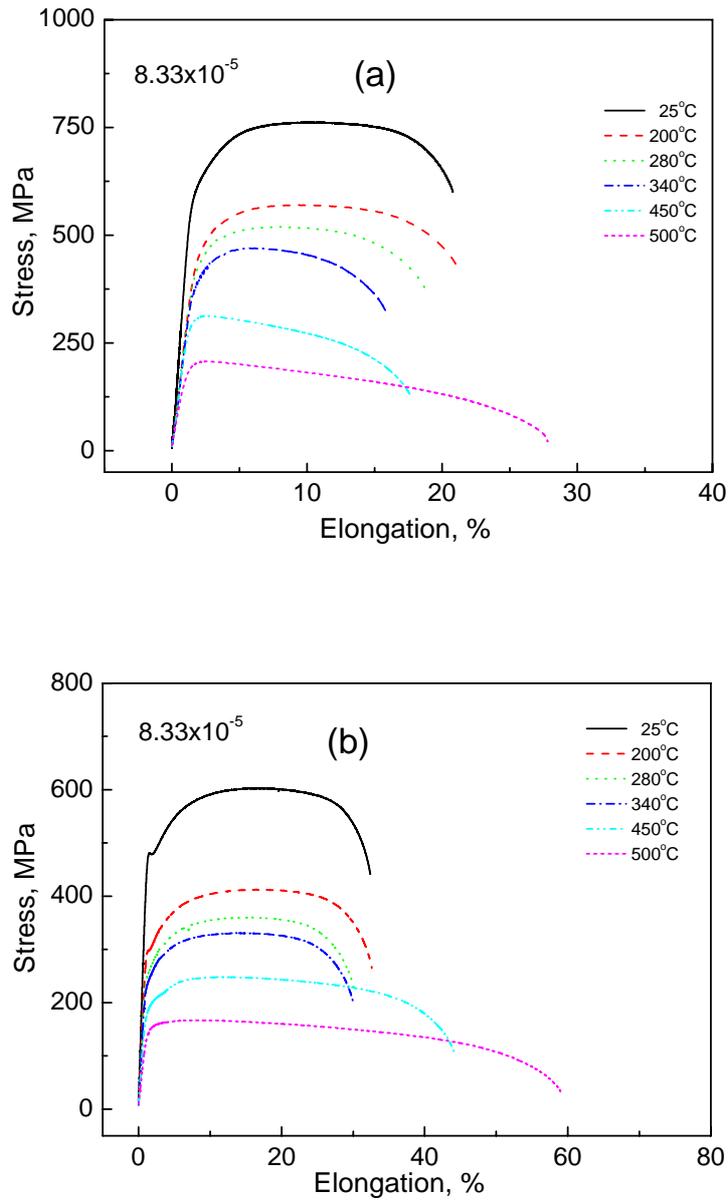


Fig. 1 Tensile stress-strain curve of the tube specimens with the strain rate  $8.33 \times 10^{-5}$ /s at different temperatures after being finally heat-treated at (a) 470°C and (b) 510°C

. 510  
(hump)

470

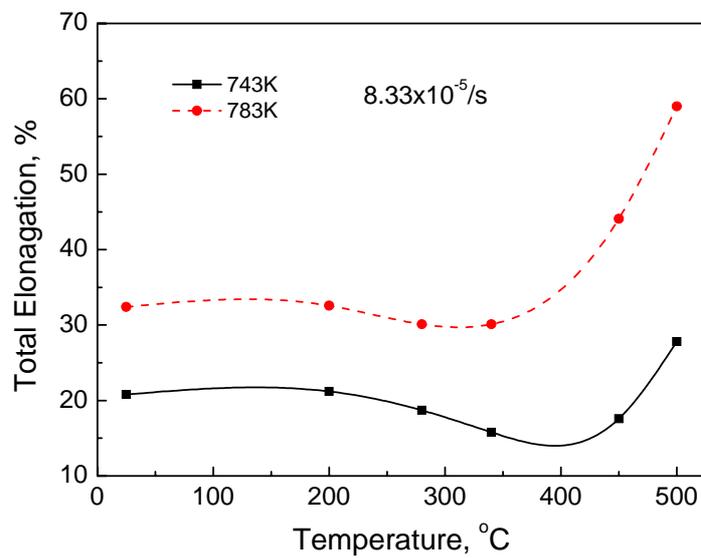
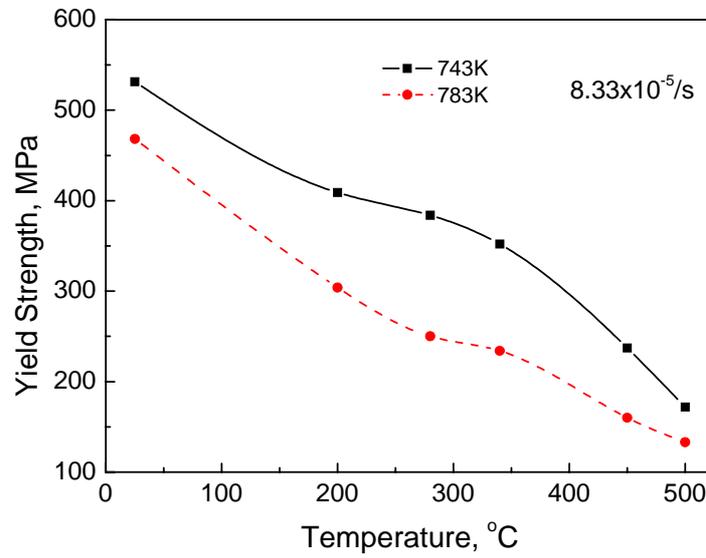


Fig. 2 Yield strength and total elongation of the tube specimens when they were deformed at different temperatures with strain rate  $8.3 \times 10^{-5}/s$  after they were finally heat-treated finally at  $470^{\circ}C$  and  $510^{\circ}C$



3.2

$(\tau) = \dots$  normal shear  
 510 K 가  $1.67 \times 10^{-2}/s$   
 ( T ) 4

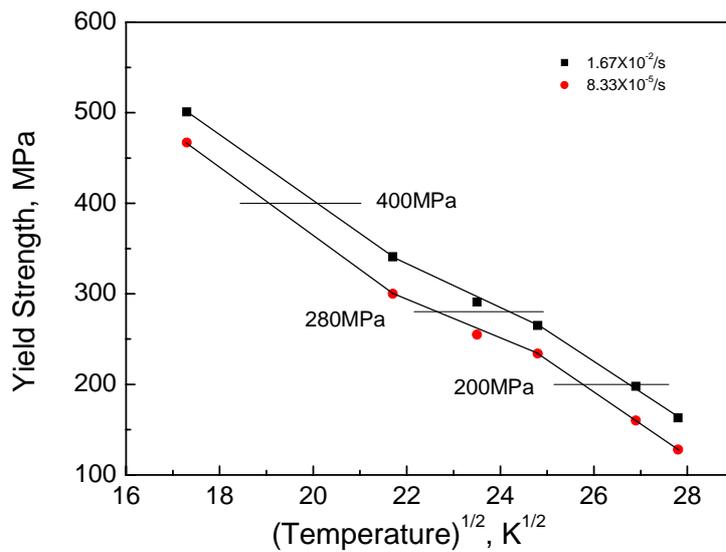


Fig. 4 Yield strength and total elongation of the tube specimens when they were deformed with strain rate  $1.67 \times 10^{-2}/s$  and  $8.33 \times 10^{-5}/s$  at different temperatures after being heat-treated finally at  $510^\circ C$ : The activation energies were calculated with 160.3, 182.6 and 407 kJ/mole at constant stress 400, 280 and 200 MPa, respectively

$1.67 \times 10^{-2}/s$  가  $8.33 \times 10^{-5}/s$  가  
 Arrhenius <sup>14)</sup>  
 $= B \tau^n \exp(-Q/kT) \dots \dots \dots (2)$   
 B,  $\tau$ , n, Q, k  
 Boltzmann T  
 K4 583°C 207kJ/mole Zr  
 -Zr 92.5 - 220kJ/mole <sup>15)</sup> K4  
 가 가

15)

$$\ln \dot{\epsilon} = \ln A - m \ln \sigma - \frac{Q}{RT} \quad (3)$$

가 (3) m T  
 m 가  
 4 m  
 400MPa, 280MPa 200MPa (2)  
 160.3kJ/mole, 182.6kJ/mole 407.0kJ/mole 가  
 400MPa  
 280MPa  
 200MPa 가 2  
 (strain rate  
 sensitivity) 가 가  
 가  
 가 (peak)  
 가 1,2,16)  
 가 2)

$$m_t = \frac{d(\ln \sigma)}{d(\ln \dot{\epsilon})} = \frac{1}{\sigma^* + \sigma_D} (\sigma^* m^* + \sigma_D m_D) \quad (4)$$

m<sub>t</sub>:  
 m\* (pure metal) 가 ;  
 m<sub>D</sub>:

$$m^* = \frac{d(\ln \sigma)}{d(\ln \dot{\epsilon})} = \alpha T + (\alpha, ) \quad \text{가 가 } 5 \quad 510$$

K4 1.67x10<sup>-2</sup>/s 8.33x10<sup>-5</sup>/s

$$m^* = 6.84 \times 10^{-5} T - 7.64 \times 10^{-3} \quad \text{가}$$

340 가 340

necking - Hollomon

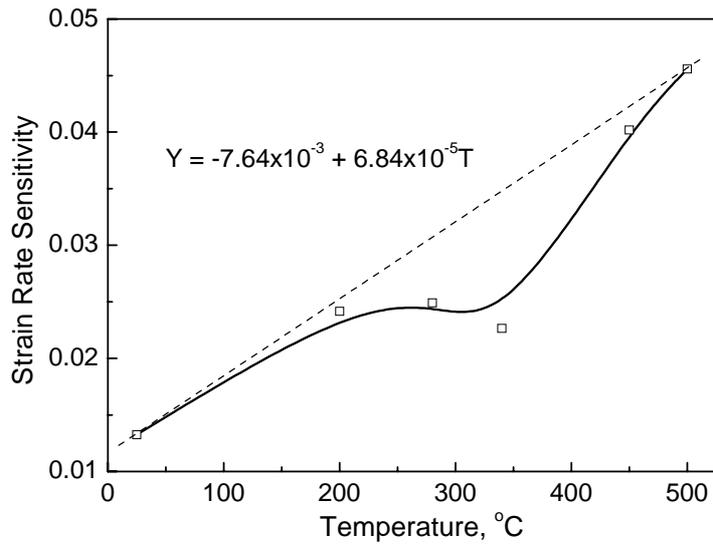


Fig. 5 Strain rate sensitivity of the tube specimens when they were deformed with strain rate  $1.67 \times 10^{-2}/s$  and  $8.33 \times 10^{-5}/s$  at different temperatures after being heat-treated finally at  $510^\circ C$ .

$$\sigma = K \epsilon^n \quad \text{----- (5)}$$

$\sigma$ : (true stress)

$\epsilon$ : (true strain)

n: 가 (strain hardening coefficient)

K: ( )

$$\ln \left( \frac{\sigma_1}{\sigma_2} \right) = n \ln \left( \frac{\epsilon_1}{\epsilon_2} \right) \quad [\ln (\tau_1/\tau_2) = n \ln (\dot{\epsilon}_1/\dot{\epsilon}_2)]$$

14).

Ln - 가 K4  
 6(a) - n 510  
 가 . 470 가  
 n . 6(b) 510 가  
 470 가 가  
 가 . , 5 가 310 -  
 370 n 가

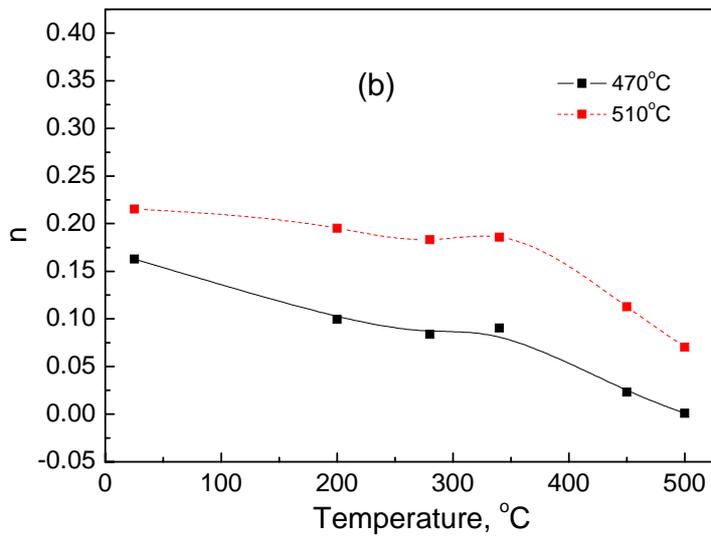
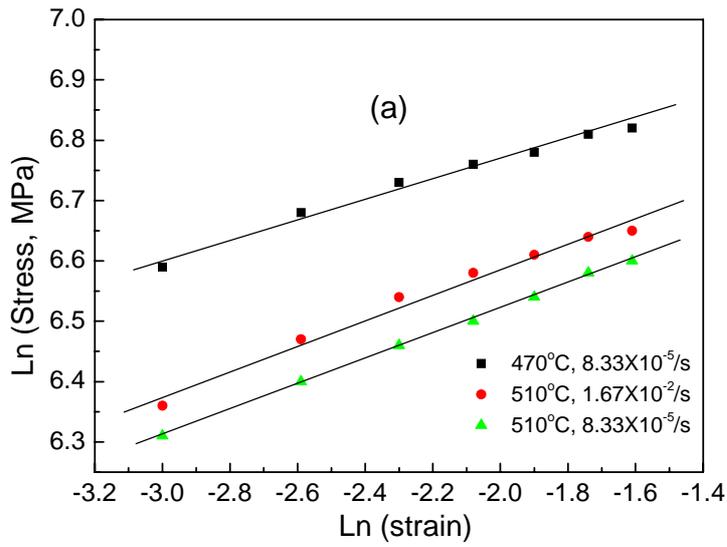


Fig. 6 Strain hardening of the tube specimens when they were heat-treated finally at 470°C and 510°C: (a) Ln true stress( $\sigma$ ) versus Ln true strain( $\epsilon$ ) at room temperature at different strain rates. (b) the change of strain hardening exponent ( $n$ ) when the specimens were strained with  $8.33 \times 10^{-5}/s$  at different temperatures



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