

K - Dynamic Strain Aging Behavior of K - Cladding tube

, , , , , ,
305 - 353 150

PWR 가 K - 470 510
2 K4 500
1.67X10⁻²/s 8.33X10⁻⁵/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 1.67x10⁻²/s and 8.33x10⁻⁵/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 UO₂ pellet 1
 Zr 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 1.67x10⁻²/s 8.33x10⁻⁵/s
 가 ,
 PWR 가 K4

2.

8-9) 150mm, 50mm
 (ID 8.36mm X OD 9.5mm) 2 ASTM B811 - 97¹⁰⁾

470 510 2.5 K4 ASTM B21 -
 92¹¹⁾ 25, 200, 250, 280, 310, 340, 370, 400, 450, 500
 20 가 ASTM B811 - 97¹⁰⁾ 1.67x10⁻²/s 8.33x10⁻⁵/s
 ASTM E8M - 00a¹²⁾
 0.2% offset 25, 200, 280, 340, 450
 500
 LECO TC - 136 Oxygen analyzer

3.

3.1
 1 470 , 510 500 8.33x10⁻⁵/s
 가
 470 200 - 500 , 510
 200 - 450

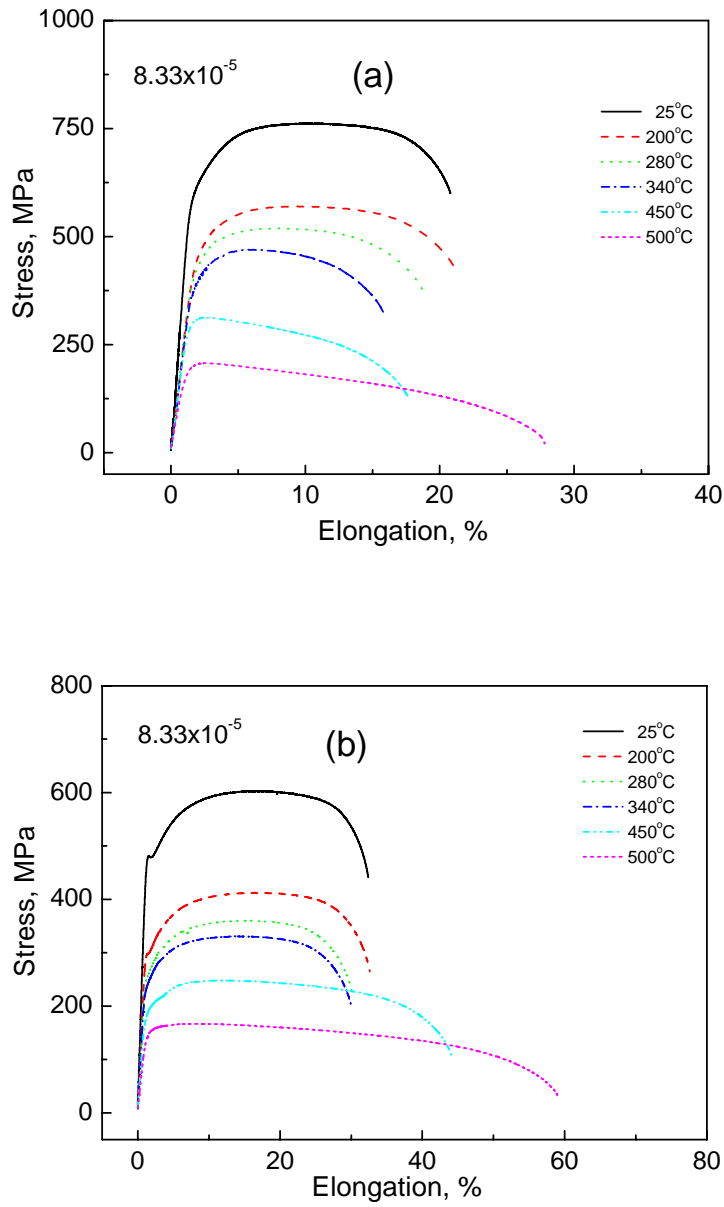


Fig. 1 Tensile stress-strain curve of the tube specimens with the strain rate 8.33×10^{-5} /s at different temperatures after being finally heat-treated at (a) 470°C and (b) 510°C

. 510
(hump)

470

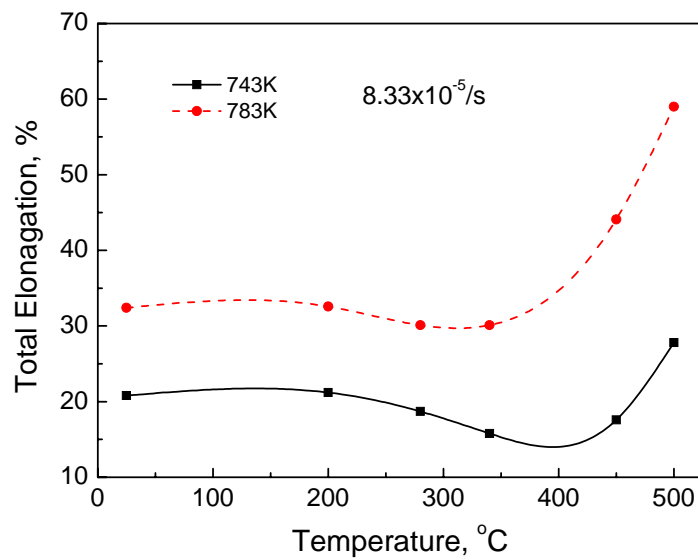
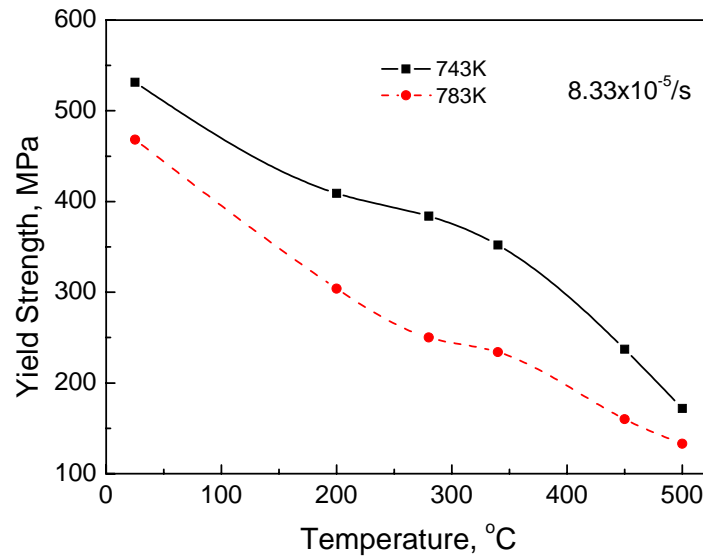


Fig. 2 Yield strength and total elongation of the tube specimens when they were deformed at different temperatures with strain rate $8.3 \times 10^{-5}/s$ after they were finally heat-treated finally at $470^{\circ}C$ and $510^{\circ}C$

3.2

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

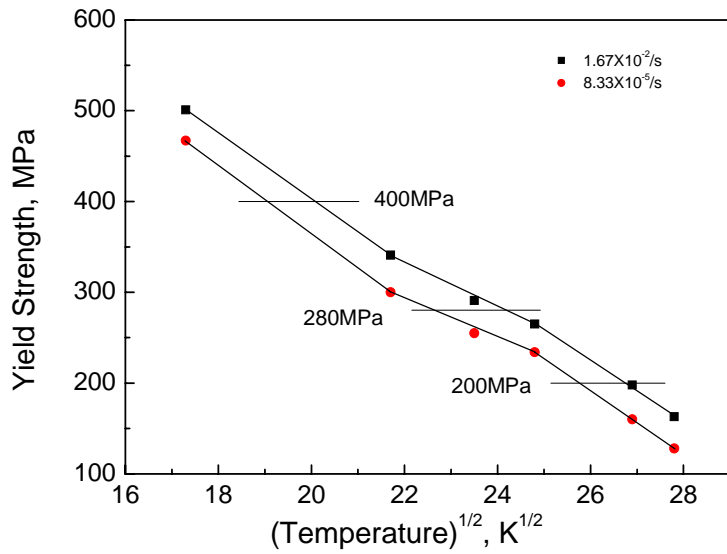


Fig. 4 Yield strength and total elongation of the tube specimens when they were deformed with strain rate $1.67 \times 10^{-2}/s$ and $8.33 \times 10^{-5}/s$ at different temperatures after being heat-treated finally at $510^\circ C$: The activation energies were calculated with 160.3, 182.6 and 407 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 ¹⁴⁾
 $= B \tau^n \exp(-Q/kT) \dots \dots \dots (2)$
 B, τ , n, Q, k
 Boltzmann T
 K4 583°C 207kJ/mole Zr
 -Zr 92.5 - 220kJ/mole ¹⁵⁾ K4
 가 가

15)

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

가 (3) m T 가
 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)
 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_t:
 m* (pure metal) 가 ;
 m_D:

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

K4 1.67x10⁻²/s 8.33x10⁻⁵/s

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

340 가 340

necking - Hollomon

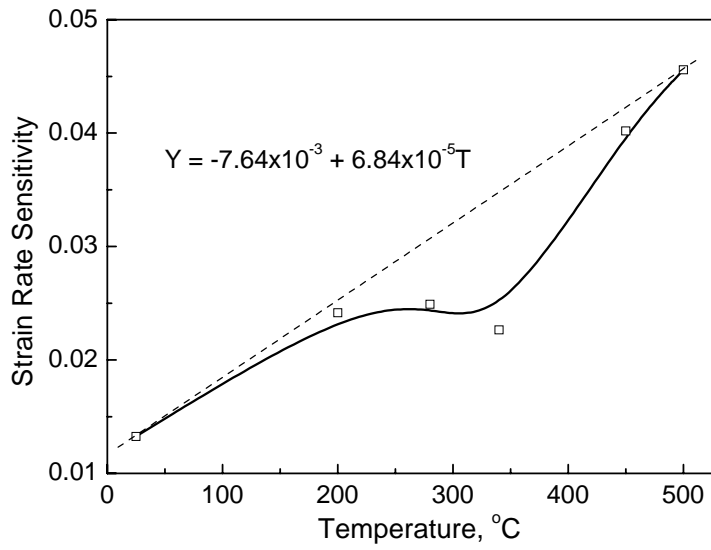


Fig. 5 Strain rate sensitivity of the tube specimens when they were deformed with strain rate $1.67 \times 10^{-2}/s$ and $8.33 \times 10^{-5}/s$ at different temperatures after being heat-treated finally at $510^\circ C$.

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

σ : (true stress)

ϵ : (true strain)

n: 가 (strain hardening coefficient)

K: ()

가 (n) .

$$n \quad (\tau) \quad (\dot{\epsilon}) \quad [\ln(\tau_1/\tau_2) = n \ln(\dot{\epsilon}_1/\dot{\epsilon}_2)]$$

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

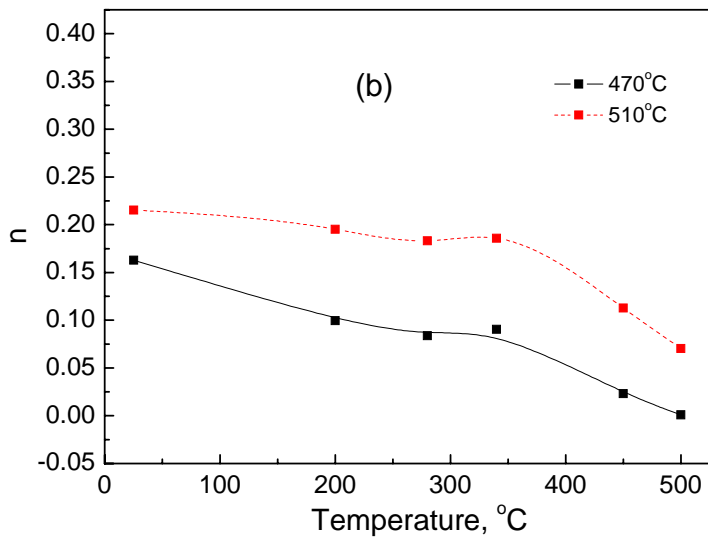
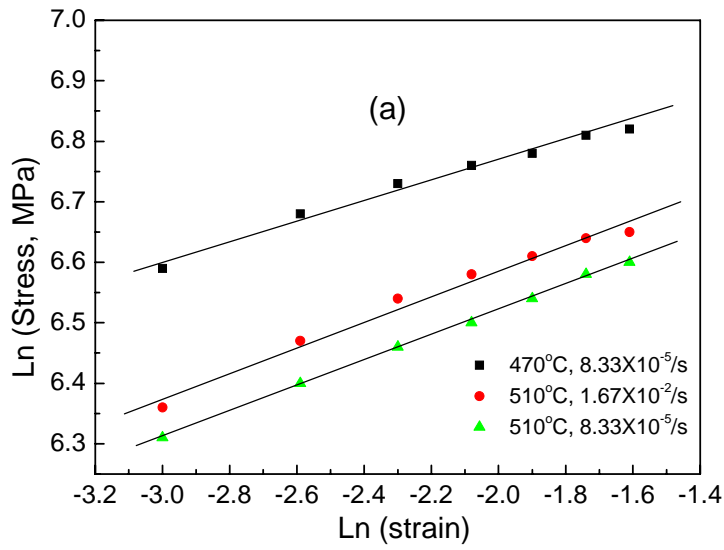


Fig. 6 Strain hardening of the tube specimens when they were heat-treated finally at 470°C and 510°C: (a) Ln true stress(σ) versus Ln true strain(ϵ) at room temperature at different strain rates. (b) the change of strain hardening exponent (n) when the specimens were strained with $8.33 \times 10^{-5}/s$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

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