

2004

Electrochemical Analysis of CANDU Feeder Piping Characterized by High Temperature Rotating Cylinder Electrode

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가

가

Abstract

High-temperature Rotating Cylinder Electrode (HTRCE) and water chemistry control system was developed for velocity-sensitive testing at high temperature – high pressure water condition. Potentiodynamic test was performed to Electrochemical analysis on FAC behavior of feeder pipe using the high temperature rotating cylinder electrode and surface analysis of oxide film and ex-situ impedance test was performed to evaluation of oxide property change by FAC phenomenon. ECP has changed with DO concentration, rotating velocity, and temperature and ECP curve with DO concentration shows the sigmoidal shape by variation of the diffusion limiting current for oxygen. Effect of rotating velocity on ECP is diminished over certain DO concentration at certain condition. Subtle increase of flow velocity has no effect on corrosion reaction. However the loss of oxide film is caused by increase of solubility of oxide. Thereby, the electrical resistance of oxide film is reduced by flow of fluid, which results in the reduction of protective role of the oxide film.

1.

가 (Flow-Accelerated Corrosion, FAC) 1986 가
Surry 1996
Canada Point Lepreau (feeder) 가 FAC

[1]. FAC

(mass transfer)

가 가

(stagnant condition)

가

[2].

FAC

2.

(RCE)

[3].

(RCE)

FAC

1

RCE

, RCE

1

2 ,

5 , 8

Rulon

RCE

270

가

RCE
external pressure
balanced Ag/AgCl autoclave 316 stainless steel
autoclave 가
,
autoclave
(ECP) 가 0
McDonald's data
[4].
Si-C
#1000 FAC
270
autoclave 88
2
0.01M Na₂SO₄ 가
open circuit potential 1MHz
AUTOLAB pgstat30
50μHz
SEM EDAX
2
가 가
,
가
GE CRD
가 가
가
mass flow controller 가
가 TOADKK DO-32A
3 가

8ppm
ppb
13ppb가
600
12
가 500cc/min
가 5cc/min
4
가 GE CRD
가 GE CRD
가
가 GE CRD
13 ~ 20 ppb
가
100 liter

3.

1.

5 6 150 가
가 가
가 가
가 , diffusion limiting current
가 activation Tafel line [5].
limiting current
Tafel line limiting current가
150 magnetite
[6]. 150
가
magnetite Tafel line 가
autoclave

50ppb

7 8

가 가 , 가 가 가

가 가 가 가 ,

가 가

126ppb 가 , 150

70ppb 가 가 가

가 가 가 가

2.

가 (FAC)

[2].

FAC

FAC

가, SEM, EDAX

13ppb 270 88

500rpm

0.015% 가 , 500rpm

0.0137%

가

9 10 SEM EDAX

10

500rpm

5000

EDAX

가
가

11 FAC

가 0.01M Na₂SO₄
0rpm

500rpm

Randles

[7].

1

가

4.

FAC

13ppb 350ppb

가 가

가

가

가

가가

가 가

가

가

가

가 가

가

FAC

background noise가 in situ
loop
SEM XPS
88
0.015% 가 , 500rpm 0.0137%
가
, 0rpm
500rpm

[1]. K. A. Burill, and E. L. Cheluget, *JALF Int'l Conf. on Water Chemistry*, p. 699, 1998
[2]. P. Berge, and P. Saint Paul, *Water Chemistry of Nuclear Reactors System 2*, British Nuclear Energy Society, pp.19, 1981
[3]. D. R. Gabe, et. al, *Journal of Applied Electrochemistry*, vol. 28, pp. 759, 1998
[4]. D. D. Macdonald, A. C. Scott, and Paul Wentrcek, *Journal of the Electrochemical Society*, vol. 126, no. 6, pp. 908-911, 1979
[5]. A.Turnbull, M.Psaila-Dombrowski, "A Review of Electrochemistry of Relevance to Environment-Assisted Cracking in Light Water Reactors", *Corrosion Science*, Vol. 33, No. 12, 1992
[6]. R. J. Biernat and R. G. Robins, *Electrochimica Acta*, vol. 17, pp. 1261, 1972
[7]. R.Cottis, S.Turgoose, Electrochemical Impedance and Noise, *National Association of Corrosion Engineers*, 1999

" FAC "

1.

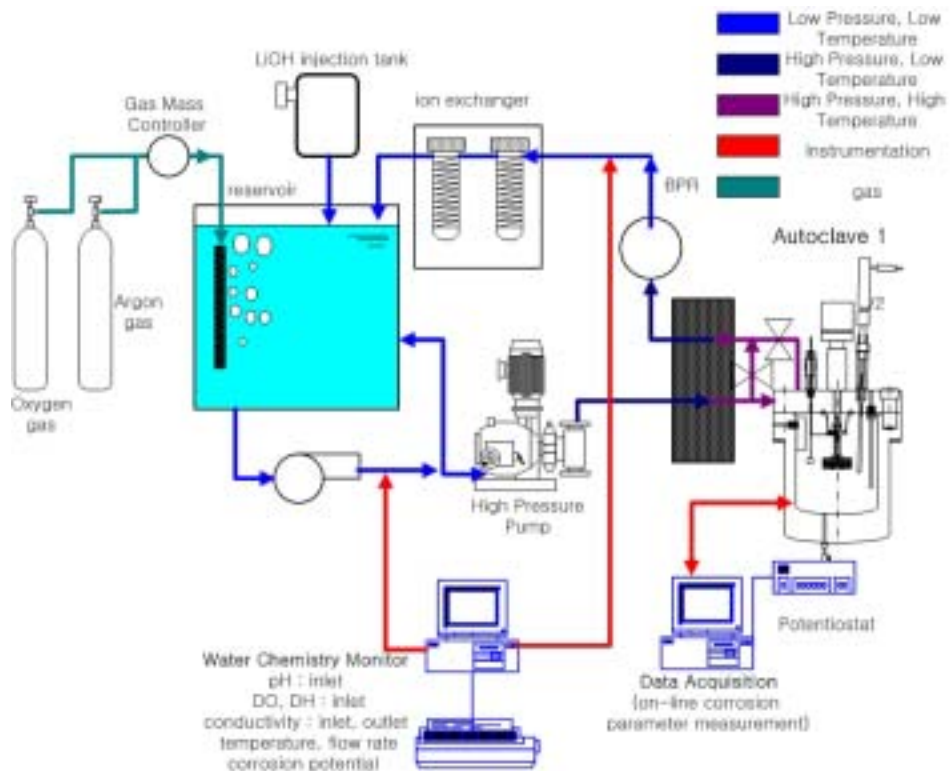
	270 , 13ppb, 0rpm	270 , 13ppb, 500rpm
max	0.0175	0.0027
R _p	4257.8	3375.04
C	0.013352	0.109333



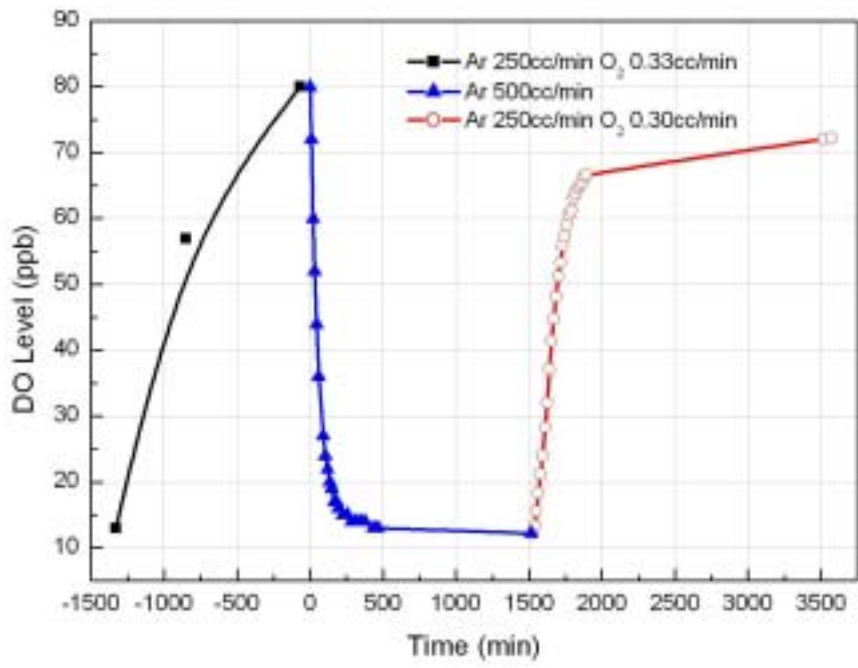
1.



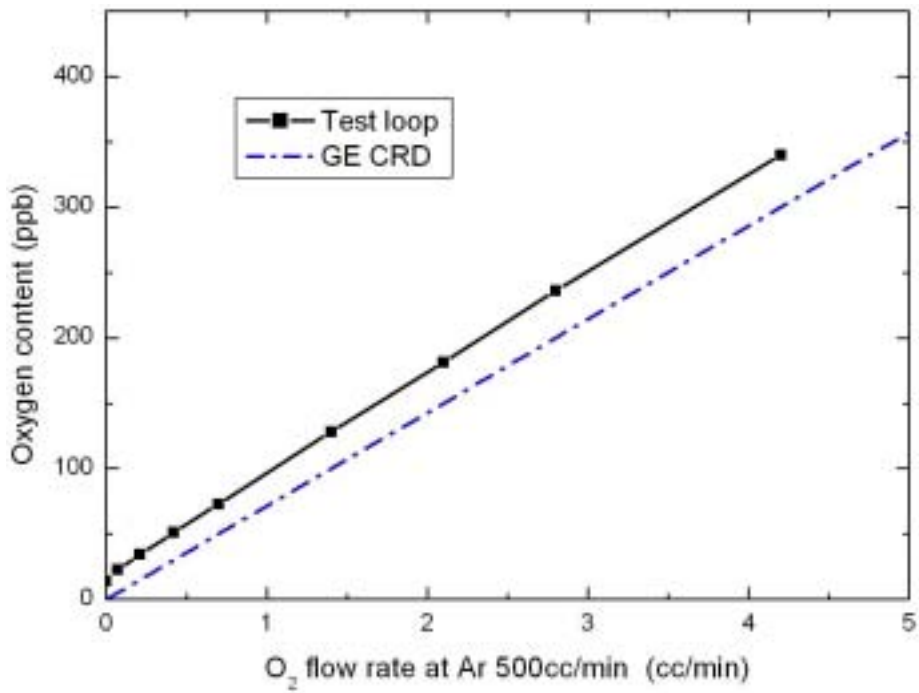
FAC



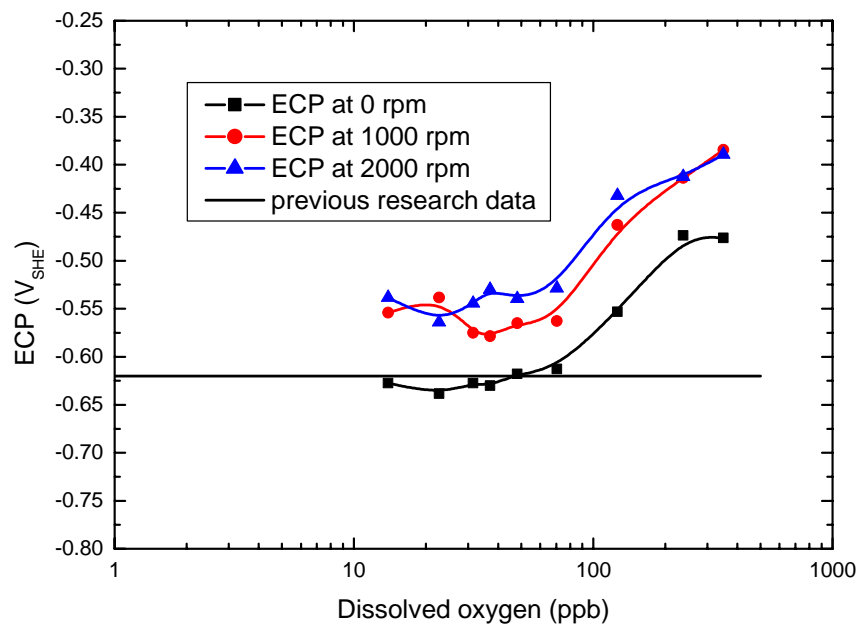
2.



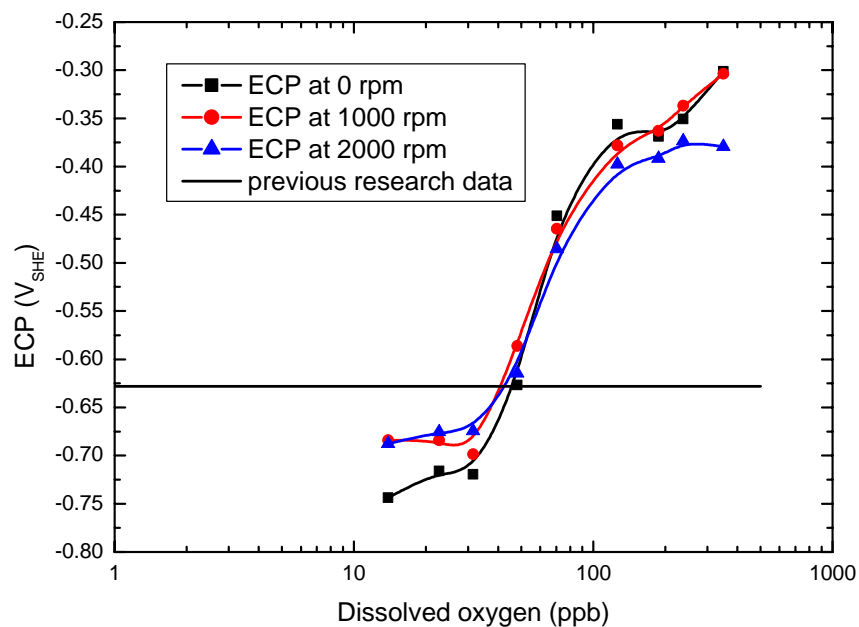
3.



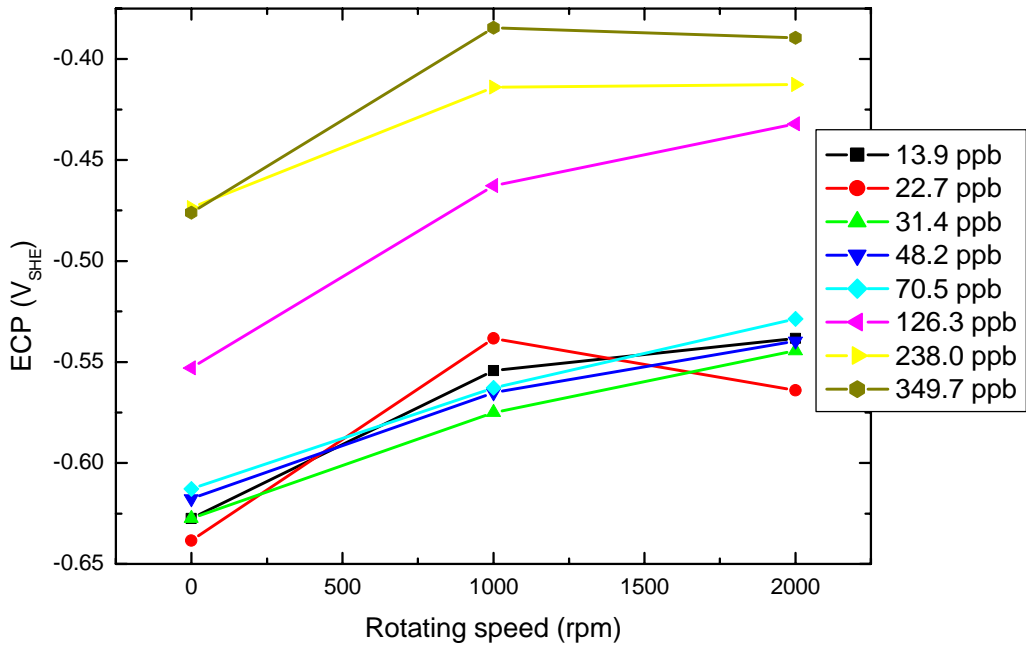
4. 가



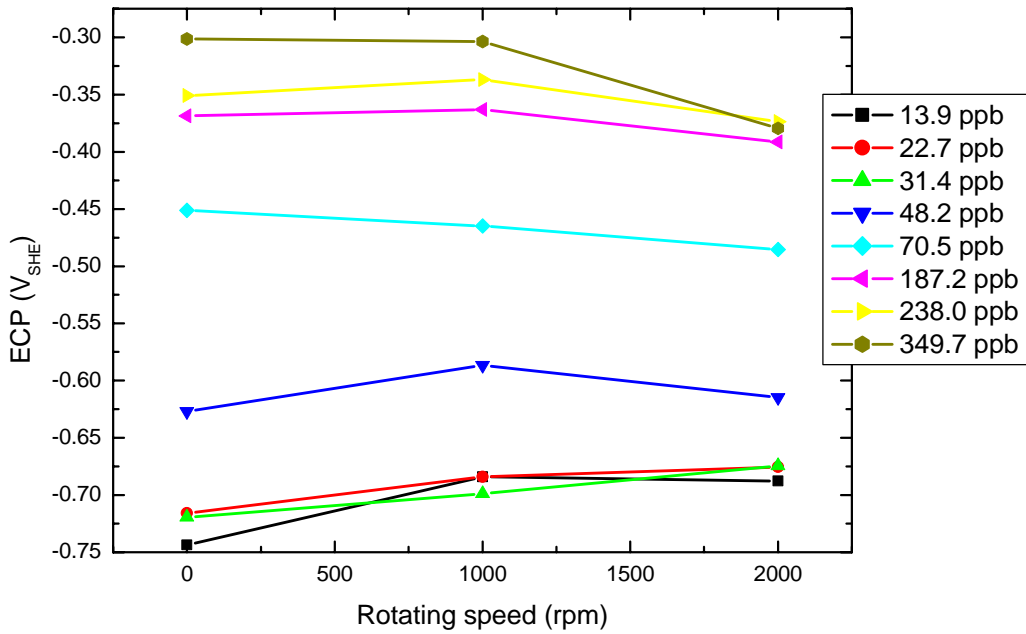
5.



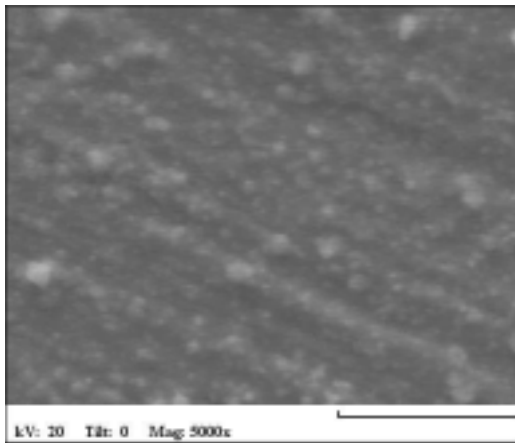
6. 150



7.

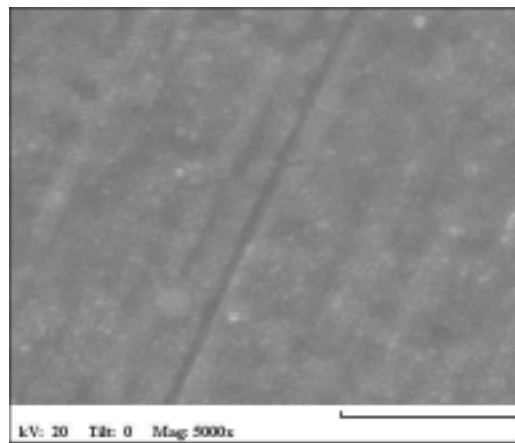


8. 150



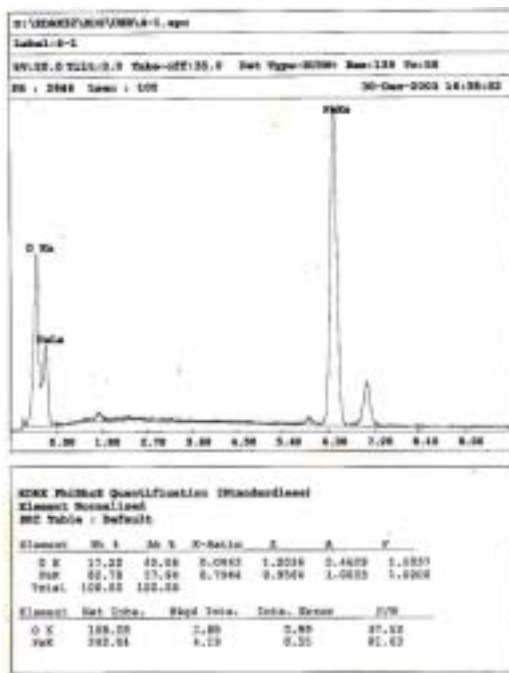
(a)

9. 270 , 13ppb



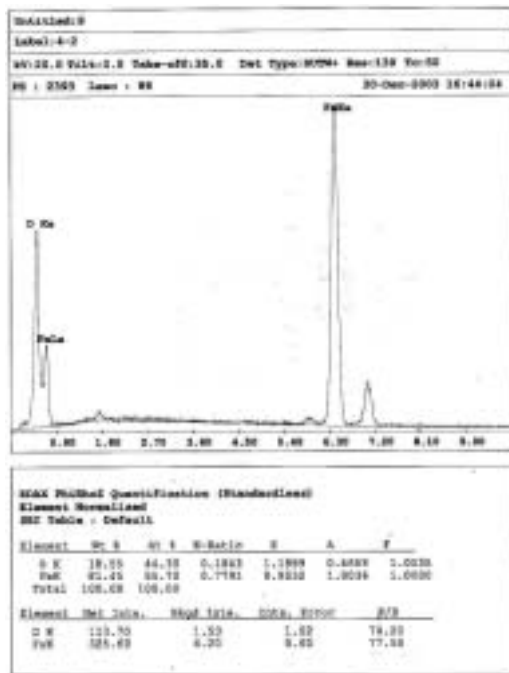
(b)

SEM . (a) 0rpm, (b) 500rpm



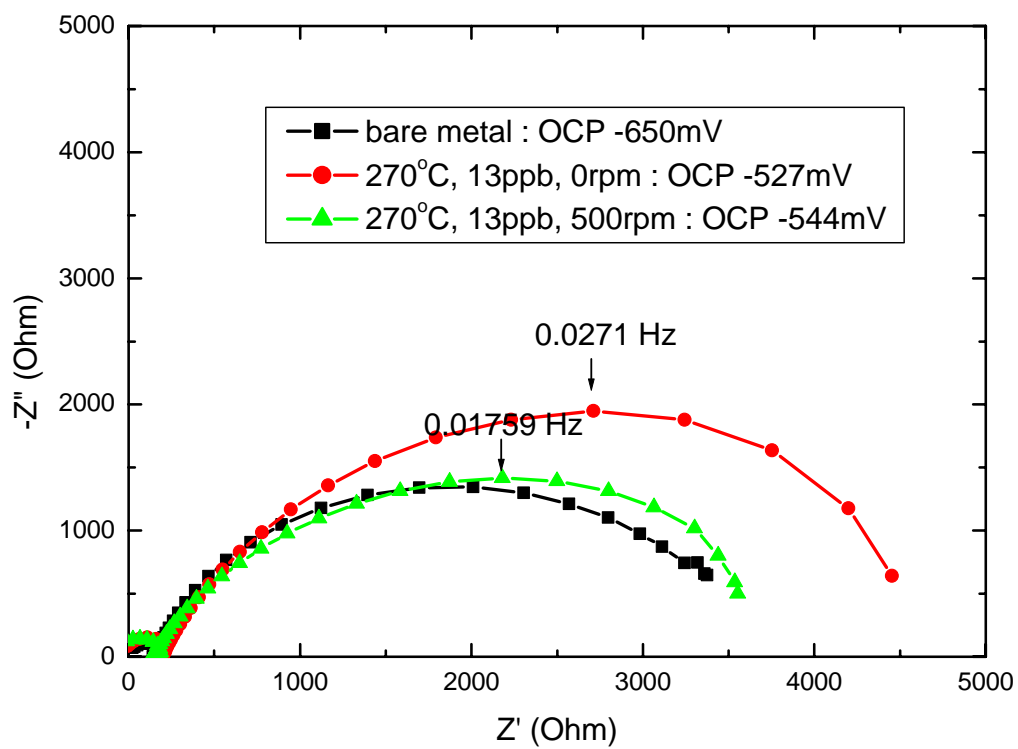
(a)

10. FAC EDAX



(b)

. (a) 0rpm, (b) 500rpm



11.

Nyquist plot