

3.5NiCrMoV

가

Effect of Dissolved Oxygen for Corrosion Fatigue Behavior in 3.5NiCrMoV Steel

150

(rotor)

(disk)

(3.5NiCrMoV)

가

가

가

3.5NiCrMoV

Abstract

The corrosion fatigue behaviour of low alloy steel in a simulated low pressure steam turbine environment in pure water at 25 and 150 has been examined as an effect of dissolved oxygen concentration, 8 ppm and 10 ppb respectively. In pure water at 25 crack propagation rates are similar regardless of dissolved oxygen concentration. However, in pure water at 150 crack propagation rate of 8 ppm (DO) concentration is faster than that of 10 ppb(DO) concentration.

1.

(rotor)

(disk)

(3.5NiCrMoV)

가

가

Lyle[1]

가 ()

(inlet)

150 165

[2]

가

가

3.5NiCrMoV

2.

3.5NiCrMoV ASTM A470 bainitic
bainitic

3.5NiCrMoV

가 CT (W=25mm)

(loop)가

INSTRON

25

150

400 kgf,

80 kgf

0.2

0.1 Hz

가

10 ppb

8 ppm

3.

3.5NiCrMoV

가

150

가

K

가

3.5NiCrMoV

150

25

가 8 ppm

K

20~35 MPam^{1/2}

35 MPam^{1/2}

가

150

K

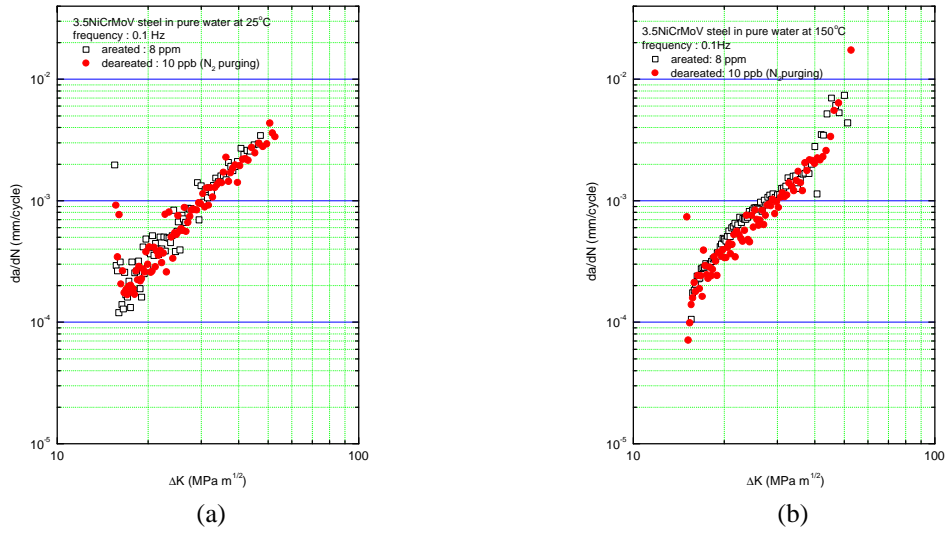


Fig. 1. Crack growth rates during fatigue of 3.5NiCrMoV steel in pure water according to dissolved oxygen (a) in pure water at 25 (b) in pure water at 150

2 25

가

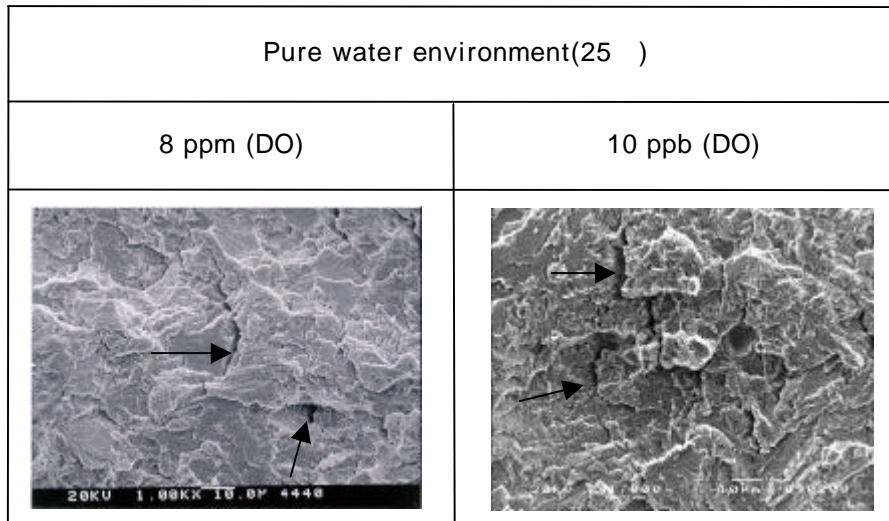


Fig.2. Fracture surface in pure water at 250 according to dissolved oxygen

150

3

가

150

가 8 ppm

가

가 가

4

가 3.5NiCrMoV

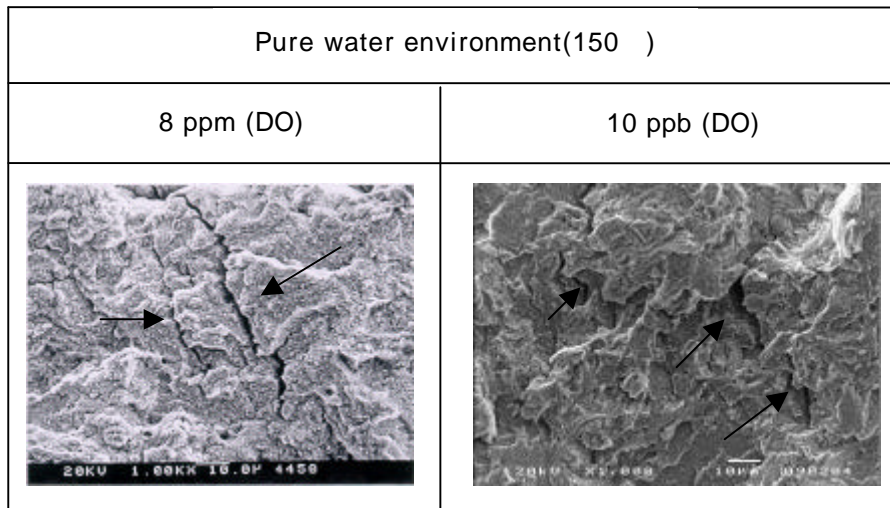


Fig.3. Fracture surface in pure water at 150 according to dissolved oxygen

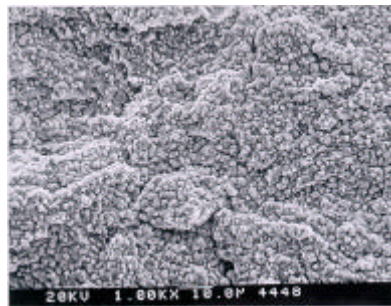


Fig.4. Oxidation formation in fracture surface in pure water with 8 ppm (dissolved oxygen)

5.

1.

150

가 8 ppm

2.

150

가

가

150

(

: 8 ppm)

3.5NiCrMoV

REFERENCES

1. F.F. Lyle, Jr.: " Stress Corrosion Cracking in Low Pressure Steam Turbines", Corrosion 94 (1994)
2. R.Rungta, J.A. Begley, and R.W. Staehle: "Effect of Steam Impurities on Corrosion Fatigue Crack Growth Rates of a Turbine disc steel". Corrosion-NACE (1981) 682