

Zr-2.5Nb

가

Evaluation of Critical Crack Length  
on Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tube

CCL  
150°C, 200°C, 250°C, 300°C  
가 CCT  
150  
Zr-2.5Nb  
dJ/da  
CCT  
100  
가  
250  
(CCL) 가  
Zr-2.5Nb  
가  
300  
가

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the critical crack length (CCL) of the Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube with various temperatures. The CCL was calculated the data from tensile and fracture toughness test. The tensile and fracture toughness tests were performed at temperatures ranging from room temperature to 300 . Fracture toughness tests were conducted on the curved compact tension (CCT) specimens, which were directly cut from the tube retaining original curvature of Zr-2.5Nb tube. According to these results, The Zr-2.5Nb tube had decrease the tensile strengths and the dJ/da of the Zr-2.5Nb tube with increasing temperature. However, its elongation had a maximum at 150 followed by a decrease with increasing temperatures. The loss of ductility which was striking in the temperature range of 200~250 determined the fracture toughness resistance, dJ/da of the Zr-2.5Nb tube with temperature, resulting in the maximum 100 . The calculated CCL showed decrease in with increasing temperature. In present work, CCL of Zr-2.5Nb tube could be considered dependence of tensile strength.

1.

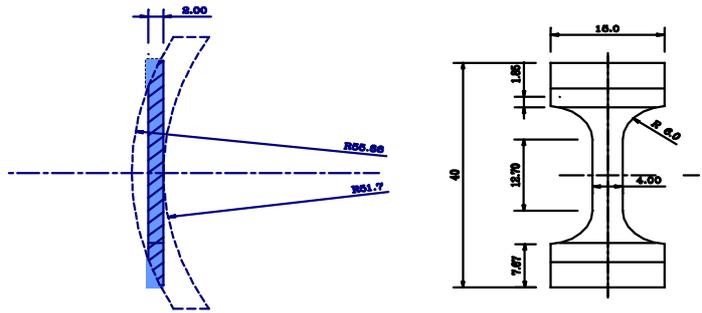
가

Zr-2.5Nb

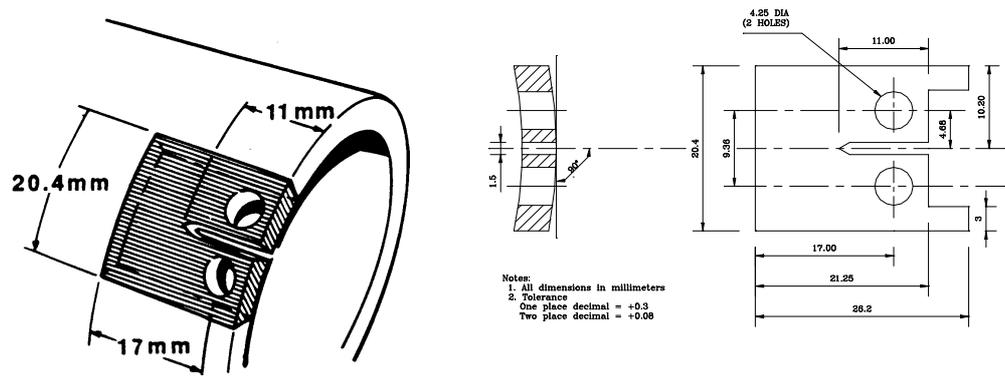
250~310 , 1 가  
 (Calandria tube)  
 (D2O)가 , 10MPa  
 $30 \times 10^{25} \text{ n/m}^2$  ( $E > 1 \text{ MeV}$ ,  $E:$  )  
 가  
 Zr-2.5Nb  
 가 (CCL: critical crack length)  
 ASTM  
 AECL Curved Compact Tension  
 (CCT) ASTM [1. 2]

2.

2.1



(a) Geometry of transverse tensile specimen



(b) Geometry of CCT Specimen

Fig. 1 Transverse tensile specimen and CCT specimen for Fracture Toughness

Zr-2.5Nb 103 mm , 4.2~4.4  
 mm Fig. 1(a) gauge length 가 10mm, 4mm, 2mm

J-R CCT dJ/da Fig. 1(b)  
 CCT CCT  
 Axial

## 2.2

Instron 8501 ASTM E 8  
 [3], ASTM E 21 [4], Instron Series IX  
 CCL  
 ASTM E 1737-96 [5] Single-specimen method  
 1.5°  
 ( $a_i/W$ )가 0.5 가  
 ( $R=P_{max}/P_{min}$ ) 0.1  $\Delta K$   $\Delta K$  14  
 MPa $\sqrt{m}$ , 25%가 12MPa $\sqrt{m}$  가  
 Frequency 3Hz travelling microscope  
 DCPD  
 Nine point average method DCPD

## 2.3 J-Resistance Curve

J-R ASTM E-1152 [6] J J (1)

$$J = J_{el} + J_{pl} \quad (1)$$

$J_{el}$   $J_{pl}$   $J$   $J_{el}$ ,  $P_i$ ,  $a_i$ , (2)

$$J_{el} = \frac{P_i(1-n)}{EB\sqrt{W}} f\left(\frac{a_i}{W}\right) \quad (2)$$

$B$ ,  $n$  Poisson's ratio,  $W$ ,  $E$  Young's Modulus

$$f\left(\frac{a_i}{W}\right) = \frac{2 + a_i/W}{(1 - a_i/W)^{3/2}} (0.866 + 4.64 \frac{a_i}{W} - 13.32 \left(\frac{a_i}{W}\right)^2 + 14.72 \left(\frac{a_i}{W}\right)^3 - 5.6 \left(\frac{a_i}{W}\right)^4) \quad (3)$$

$J_{pl}$

$$J_{pl} = [J_{pl(i-1)} + \left(\frac{h}{b}\right) \frac{A_{pl(i)} - A_{pl(i-1)}}{B}] [1 - g_i \frac{(a_i - a_{i-1})}{b}] \quad (4)$$

$$h_i = 2.0 + 0.522 \frac{b}{W}, \quad g_i = 1.0 + 0.76 \frac{b}{W} \quad (5)$$

,  $A_{pl(i)} - A_{pl(i-1)}$  가 (6)

$$A_{pl(i)} = A_{pl(i-1)} + [P_i + P_{i-1}][d_{pl(i)} - d_{pl(i-1)}]/2 \quad (6)$$

$d_{pl(i)}$

,  $d$ ,

$$d_{pl(i)} = d_i - P_i C_i \quad (7)$$

,  $C_i$

(8)

$$C_i = \frac{1}{E^* B} \left( \frac{w+a_i}{w-a_i} \right)^2 \left[ 2.1630 + 12.219 \frac{a_i}{w} - 20.065 \left( \frac{a_i}{w} \right)^2 - 0.9925 \left( \frac{a_i}{w} \right)^3 + 20.609 \left( \frac{a_i}{w} \right)^4 - 9.9314 \left( \frac{a_i}{w} \right)^5 \right] \quad (8)$$

(8)  $E^*$

Effective Young's Modulus

,  $C_0$ ,

$a_0$

$$E^* = \frac{1}{C_0 B} \left( \frac{w+a_0}{w-a_0} \right)^2 \left[ 2.1630 + 12.219 \frac{a_0}{w} - 20.065 \left( \frac{a_0}{w} \right)^2 - 0.9925 \left( \frac{a_0}{w} \right)^3 + 20.609 \left( \frac{a_0}{w} \right)^4 - 9.9314 \left( \frac{a_0}{w} \right)^5 \right] \quad (9)$$

## 2.4 CCL

(Crack Driving Force: CDF) 가

$J$

(J-R)

가

CDF

$$\left( \frac{\partial J}{\partial a} \right)_P \geq \frac{\partial J_R}{\partial a}$$

(10)

J-R curve 가 CDF

CDF

(11)

CCL

[8].

$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{E} = \frac{8 \mathbf{s}_f^2}{\mathbf{p} E} a \cdot \ln \left[ \sec \left( \frac{\mathbf{p} M \cdot \mathbf{s}_h}{2 \mathbf{s}_f} \right) \right]$$

$$M = \sqrt{[1 + 1.255(a^2 / (r_m \cdot t)) - 0.0135(a^4 / (r_m \cdot t)^2)]} \quad (11)$$

,  $\mathbf{s}_h$  applied hoop stress in the pressure tube,  $\sigma_f$

flow stress,  $2a$

,  $M$

correction factor  $E$

modulus,  $r_m =$

$t$

. CCL

outlet

310°C

150 MPa

, CCL

J-R curve

CDF

## 3.

### 3.1

Fig. 2

가 가 , 150  
가 250  
가 150

[7]

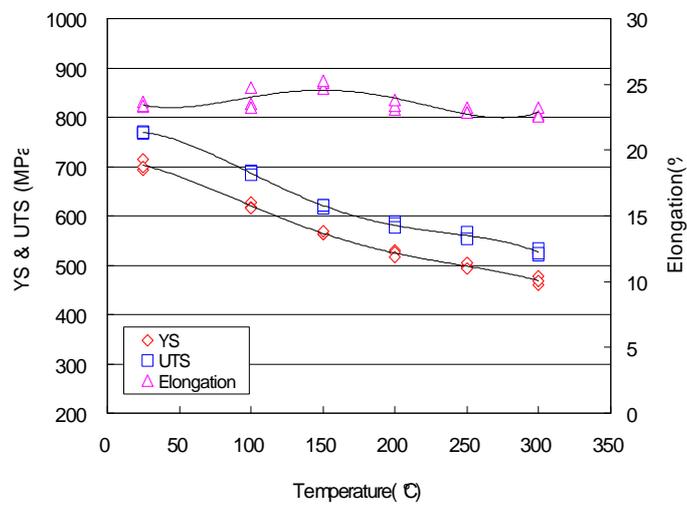


Fig. 2 Results of tensile test  
Yield stress, tensile stress and elongation with various temperatures

### 3.2

Fig. 3

J-R  
가 가 J  
J-R 0.15mm 1.5mm J-R  
(regression line)  $dJ/da$   $dJ/da$  Fig. 4  
 $dJ/da$  250~350MPa , 100 가 가  
(void) (0.5~1mm) SEM Fig. 5  
(elongated dimple) 가 250  
(secondary crack) 300

가

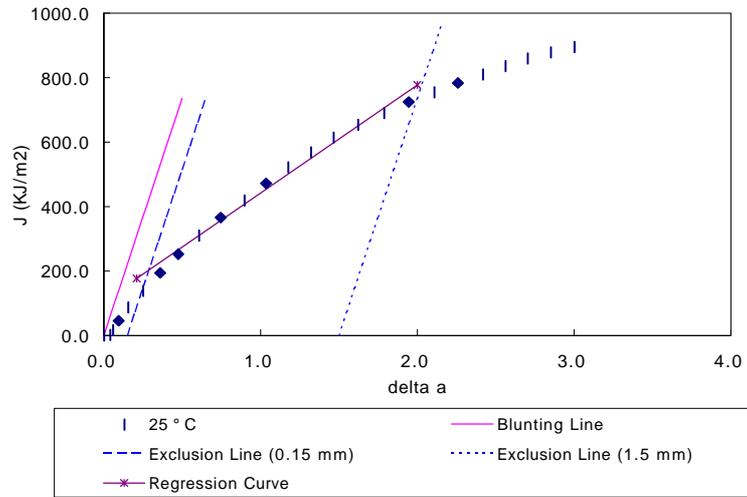


Fig.3 Typical crack resistance curve at room temperature

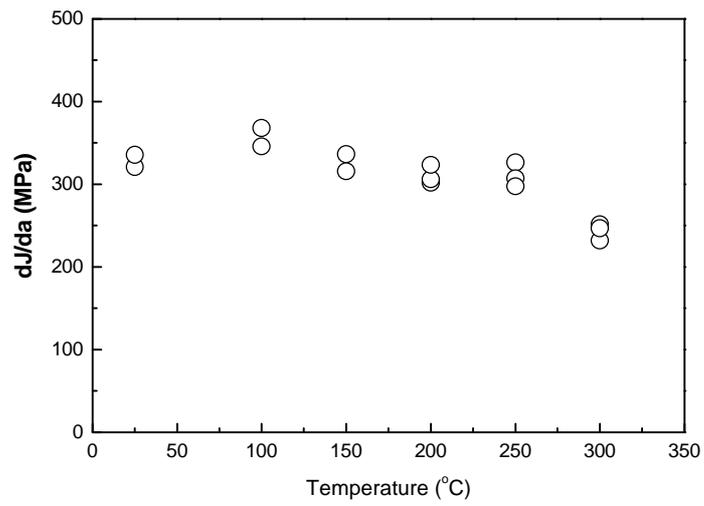
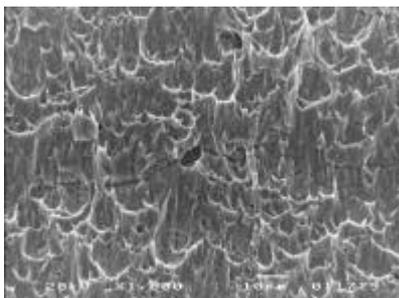
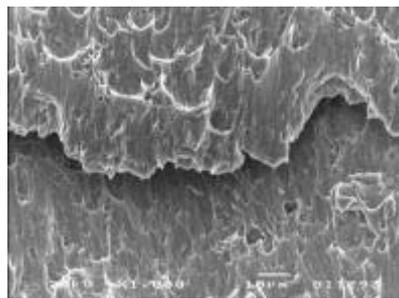


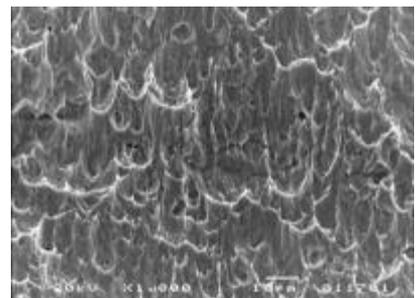
Fig. 4 The  $dJ/da$  values with various temperature



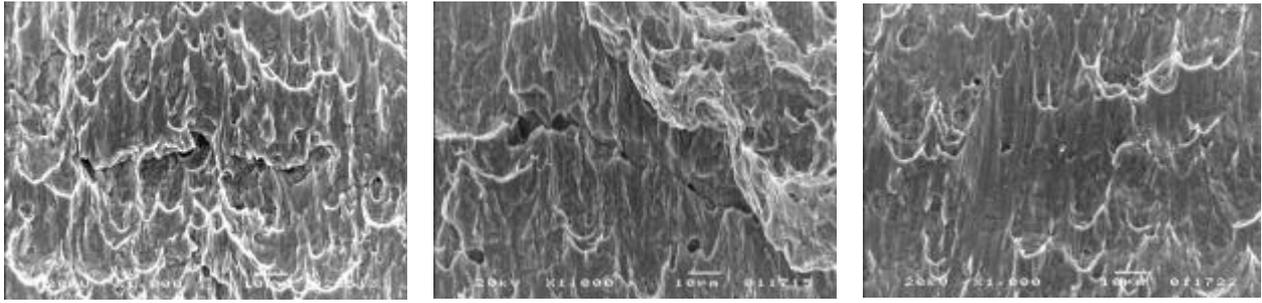
(a) 25



(b) 100



(c) 150



(d) 200

(e) 250

(f) 300

Fig. 5 Fracture surface of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tubes by SEM

3.3

CCL 가

Fig. 6

Zr-03

CCL

J-R

JCD

CCL

CCL

Fig. 7

2

CCL

가

-0.971

-0.985

CCL

J-R

JCD

CCL

CCL

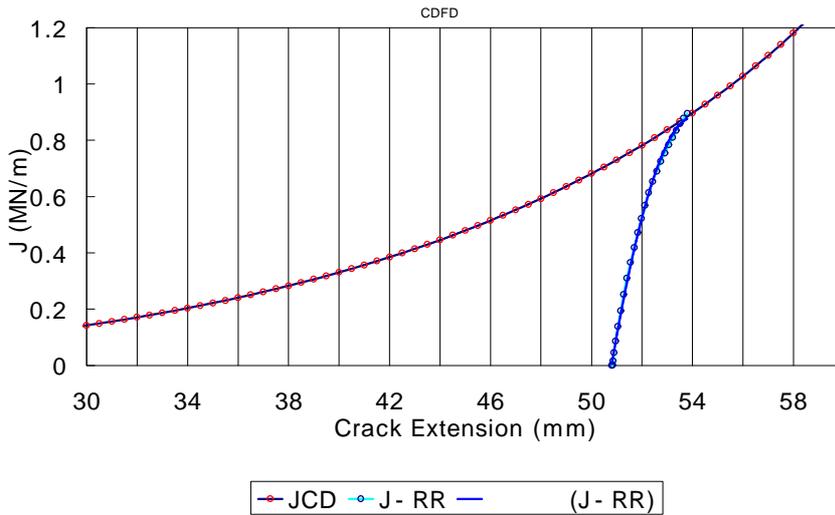


Fig. 6 Determination of CCL (Zr-03/25 ) using JCDF

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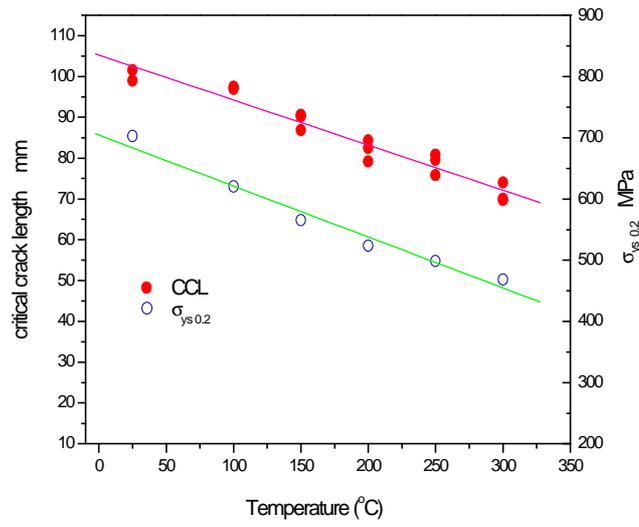


Fig. 7 CCL and yielding strength ( $\sigma_{ys,0.2}$ ) comparison with various temperature

#### 4.

CCT

CCL

(1) , 가 가 , 150  
가

(2) dJ/da 100 250  
가 300

(3) SEM 250

(4) CCL 가 CCL

#### 5.

- [1] L.A. Simpson, C.K. Chow, and P.H. Davies, "Standard Test Method for Fracture Toughness of CANDU Pressure Tubes", AECL Report COG-89-110-I, September 1989
- [2] D.D. Himbeault and P.H. Davies, "Second International Round Robin on Fracture Toughness Testing of Pressure Tube Materials Using 17 mm Curved Compact (Toughness) Specimens," RC-2069, COG-98-161-I, Jan. 1999, AECL
- [3] American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM E 8, "Standard Test Method of Tension Testing of Metallic Materials"
- [4] American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM E 21, "Standard Recommended Practice for Elevated Temperature Tension Tests of Metallic Materials"
- [5] American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM E 1737-96, "Standard Test Method for J-Integral Characterization of Fracture Toughness"
- [6] American Society for Testing and Materials, ASTM E 1152-87, "Standard Test Method for Determining J-R Curves"
- [7] S.I. Hong, W.S.Ryu and C.S.Rim, "Elongation minimum and strain rate sensitivity minimum of zircaloy-4", J. Nucl. Mater., 116, 1983, pp.314~316