



show little change in the DHC velocity with the radius of the notch tip. These results demonstrate that the nucleation rate of hydrides at the notch tip determines the how fast the DHC starts, or the incubation time, and become constant once a sharp DHC crack is formed, which agrees with Kim's DHC model. A difference in the incubation time and the DHCV between the furnace-cooled and water-quenched specimens was discussed based on the nucleation rate of hydrides at the notch tip and the hydrogen solubility for dissolution with the hysteresis of hydride precipitation.

1.

Zr-2.5Nb

가 가 가

cracking (DHC) defects) rolled joint [1,2]. , DHC Zr-2.5Nb delayed hydride (surface

DHC [3,4]. DHC

DHC

가 DHC 가 가 DHC tip 가

tip DHC [5,6]. 가 DHC Kim DHC DHC [7].

(terminal solid solubility for dissolution, TSSD)

가 , 가 가

(incubation time) , DHC DHC DHC

DHC DHC Kim

Zr-2.5Nb 0.5 mm tip , 0.1, 0.125 0.15 mm 250 °C

DHC DHC

## 2.

### 2.1 Cantilever beam

cold-worked Zr-2.5Nb, DHC  
1 3.5 mm, 38 mm cantilever beam (CB)  
CB DHC  
0.5 mm, 0.1mm, 0.125mm, 0.15mm 0.1-  
0.15 mm 가 ( 2), 0.5 mm  
, 0.15mm 가 4 point bending 0.5 mm

### 2.2

CB  
302 °C 30, 60 ppm  
KAERI [8].  
LECO RH 404 5,  
57 72 ppm H  
DHC (furnace cooling) (water quenching)  
3

### 2.3 DHC

DHC 4 K-  
type, CB DHC  
AE (acoustic emission) (100-300 KHz R15)가 AE  
AE (count) AE  
stepping motor, K<sub>I</sub> 가  
[9] DHC 0.5-5 °C peak  
310 °C 가 250 °C 1-2 °C/min,  
K<sub>I</sub>=20 MPa√m

## 3.

### 3.1

#### DHC

5 6  
2 0.1 mm, 0.125 mm 0.15 mm, 250 °C  
CB AE, DHC  
가 DHC ( 6),

5 AE DHC

7 DHC 2-4

0.1 mm DHC 0.125

mm  $2.45 \times 10^{-8}$  m/s 0.15mm DHC (

$=1.15 \times 10^{-8}$  m/s)  $1.99 \times 10^{-8}$  m/s 5-7

DHC 0.125 mm

DHC 8

, DHC 0.125 mm

( $2.7 \times 10^{-8}$  m/s) 가 0.15 mm DHC

7 8 DHC

가 , DHC 0.15 mm

DHC Kim DHC

310 °C 가 60ppm 250 °C

(Terminal solid solubility for precipitation) 250 °C

[10].

250 °C TSSD (terminal solid solubility for dissolution)

DHC [7]. 가 Puls [11]

, 가 DHC

가 가

가 TSSP . [12,13]. Puls

가 TSSP 가 ,

가 가 가 , Puls

Kim DHC 가 TSSD

가 TSSD DHC

, 가 Coleman [14] DHC 가

, 가 Kearns TSSD DHC

. {10 $\bar{1}$ 7}

[15], 가 DHC

가 가 ,

가 가 [6,11]. 20 MPa $\sqrt{m}$

(nucleation rate)

250 °C

, TSSD

가

TSSD

7 8

가

DHC

가

TSSD

5

AE

5

가

2

DHC

DHC

DHC

AE

DHC

TSSD

가

DHC

DHC

DHC

7,8

DHC

5

striation line

(striation spacing)

DHC

striation spacing

striation spacing

9

DHC

DHC

striation spacing

### 3.2

DHC

10

DHC

0.1mm

DHC

0.125mm

DHC

DHC

10(b)

10%

DHC

hysteresis [16]

2

가

310 °C

250 °C

[16]. ,

hysteresis

310 °C

0.1mm

hysteresis

가

hysteresis

가

가

hysteresis

가

가

hysteresis

가

DHCV

DHCV

Amouzouvi[17]

compact tension

DHC

가

11 60 ppm H

184

200 °C

DHCV

DHC

DHC

[7],

가

(TSSD TSSP)

가

hysteresis [16]가

가

DHCV

DHCV

가

hysteresis 가

TSSD TSSP

가

310 °C peak

가

가

가

가

TSSD

5-6 °C

가

TSSD

[18].

310 °C peak

DHC

DHC

TSSD 가 5 °C

10%

DHC

10%

가

#### 4.

Zr-2.5Nb

cantilever beam

DHC

DHC

가

, DHC

0.15mm

DHC

DHC

DHC

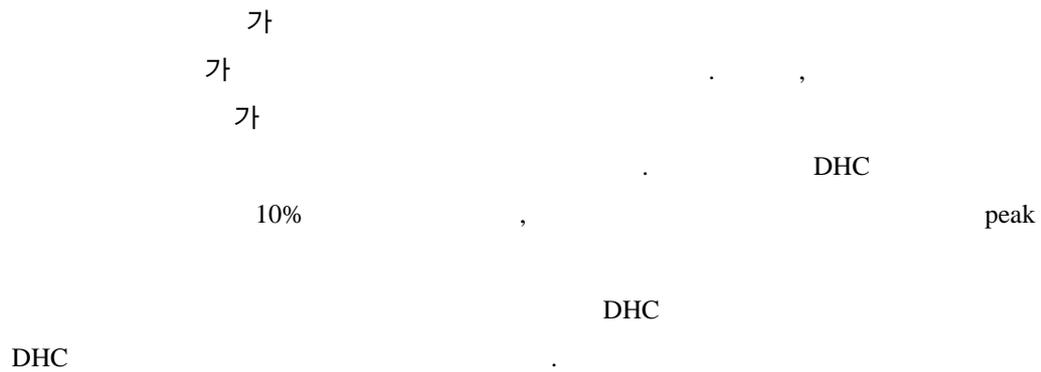
CB

0.1mm

, Kim

DHC

TSSD



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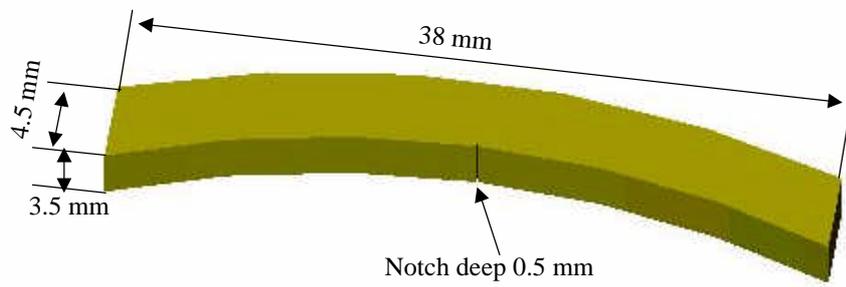


Fig. 1. Schematic diagram of the cantilever beam specimens taken from a CANDU Zr-2.5Nb tube.

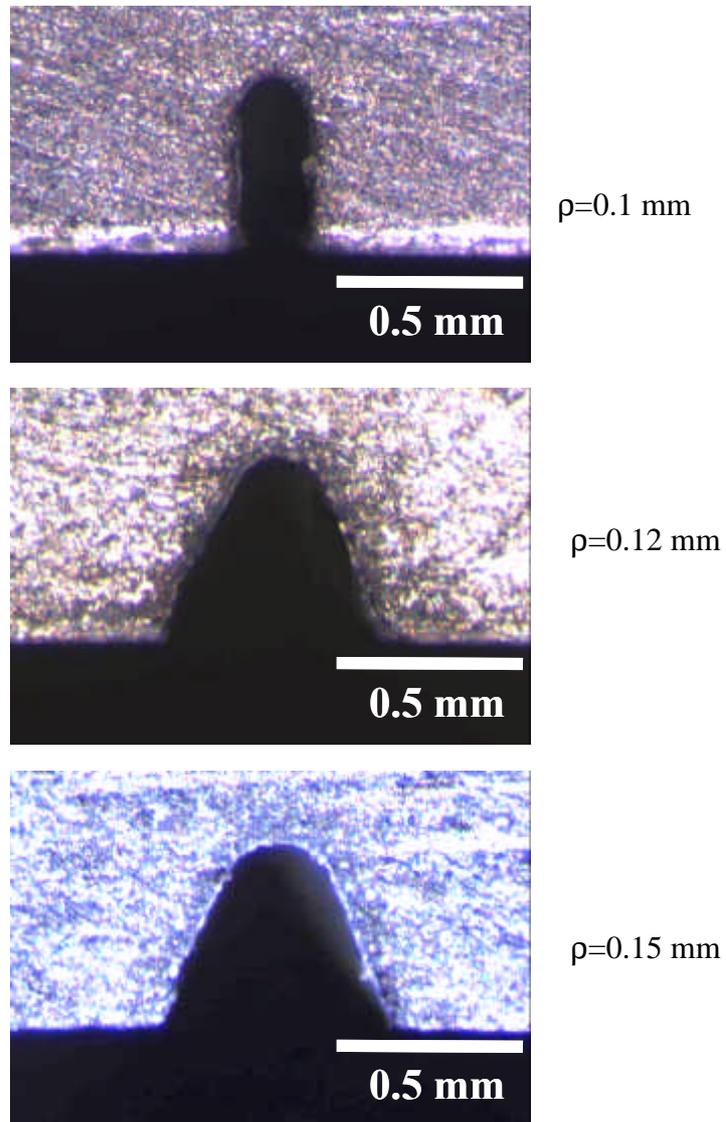


Fig. 2. Cantilever beam specimens with the notch tip radius ranging from 0.1 to 0.15 mm.

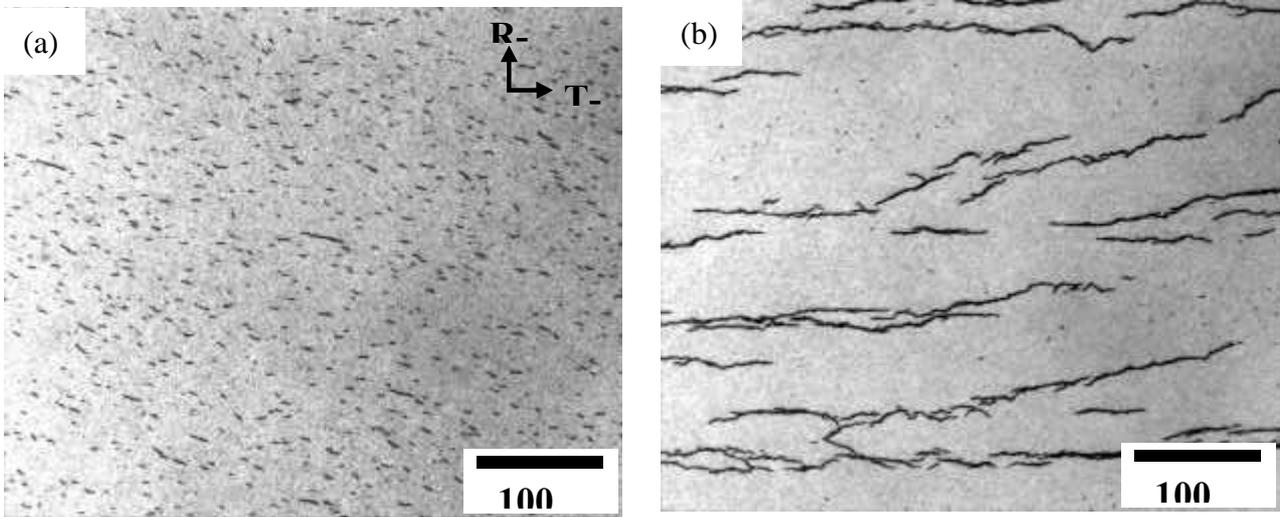


Fig. 3. Hydrides with the cooling rate on (a) the water-quenched and (b) the furnace cooled CB specimens.

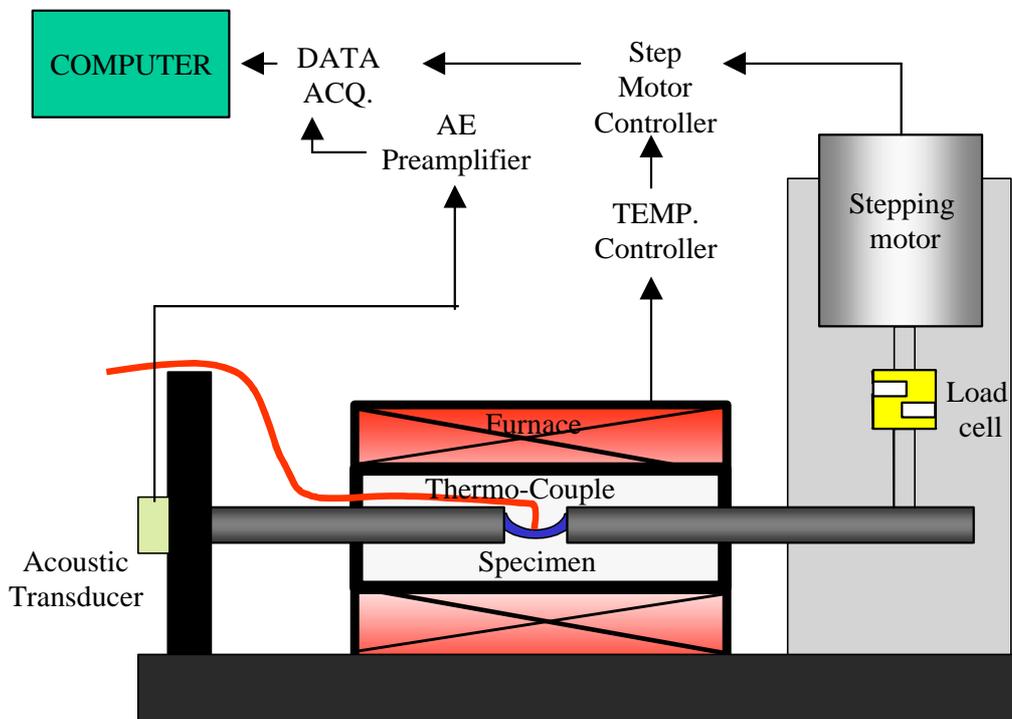


Fig. 4. Schematic diagram of the testing equipment used for DHC tests, with an acoustic emission sensor to determine the initiation and growth of the DHC crack.

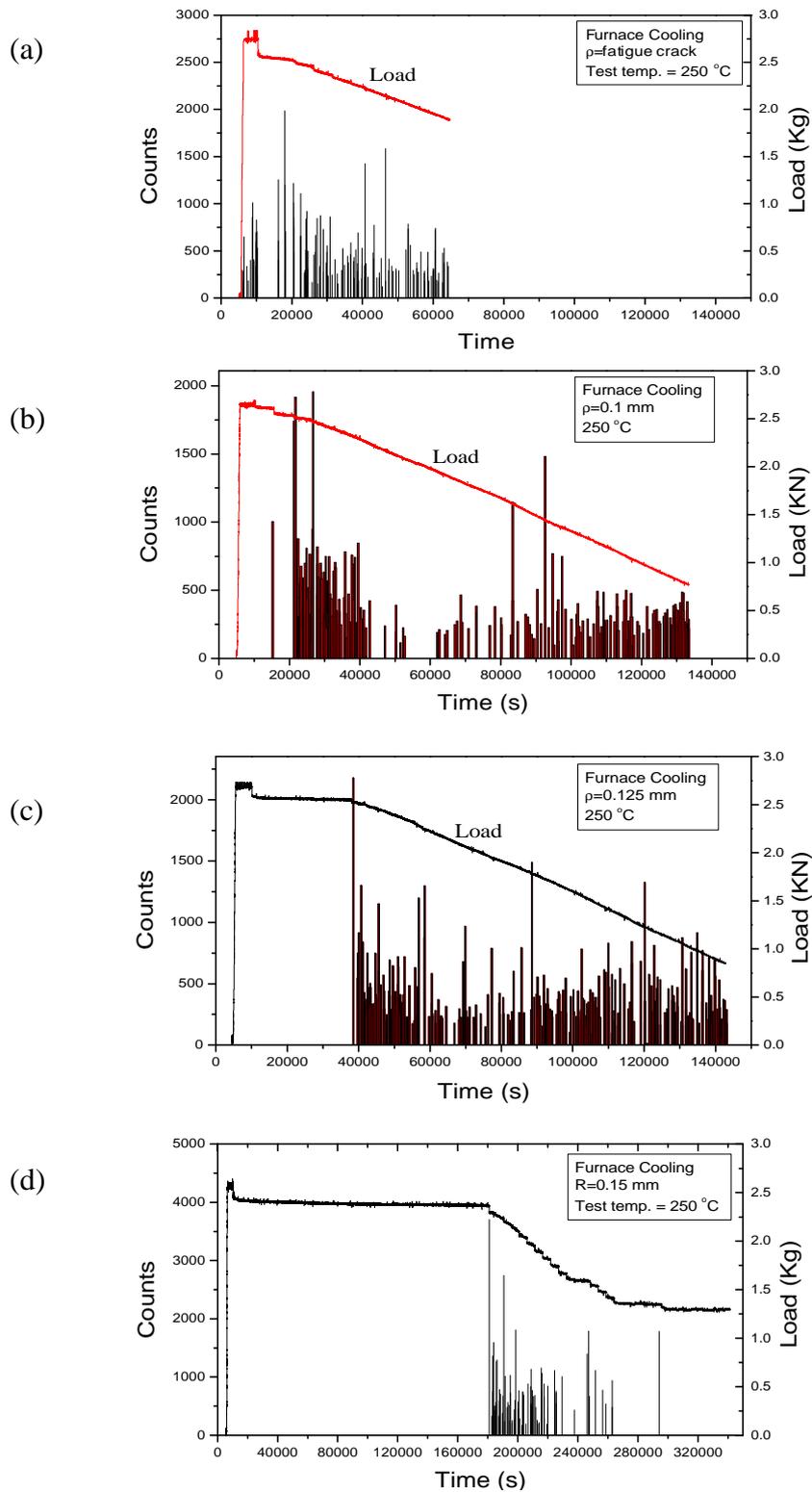


Fig. 5. Acoustic emission counts and load with time for the furnace-cooled CB specimens with different notch tip radii during DHC tests at 250 °C: (a) fatigue crack and (b), (c), (d) the notch tip radius of 0.1, 0.12 and 0.15 mm, respectively.

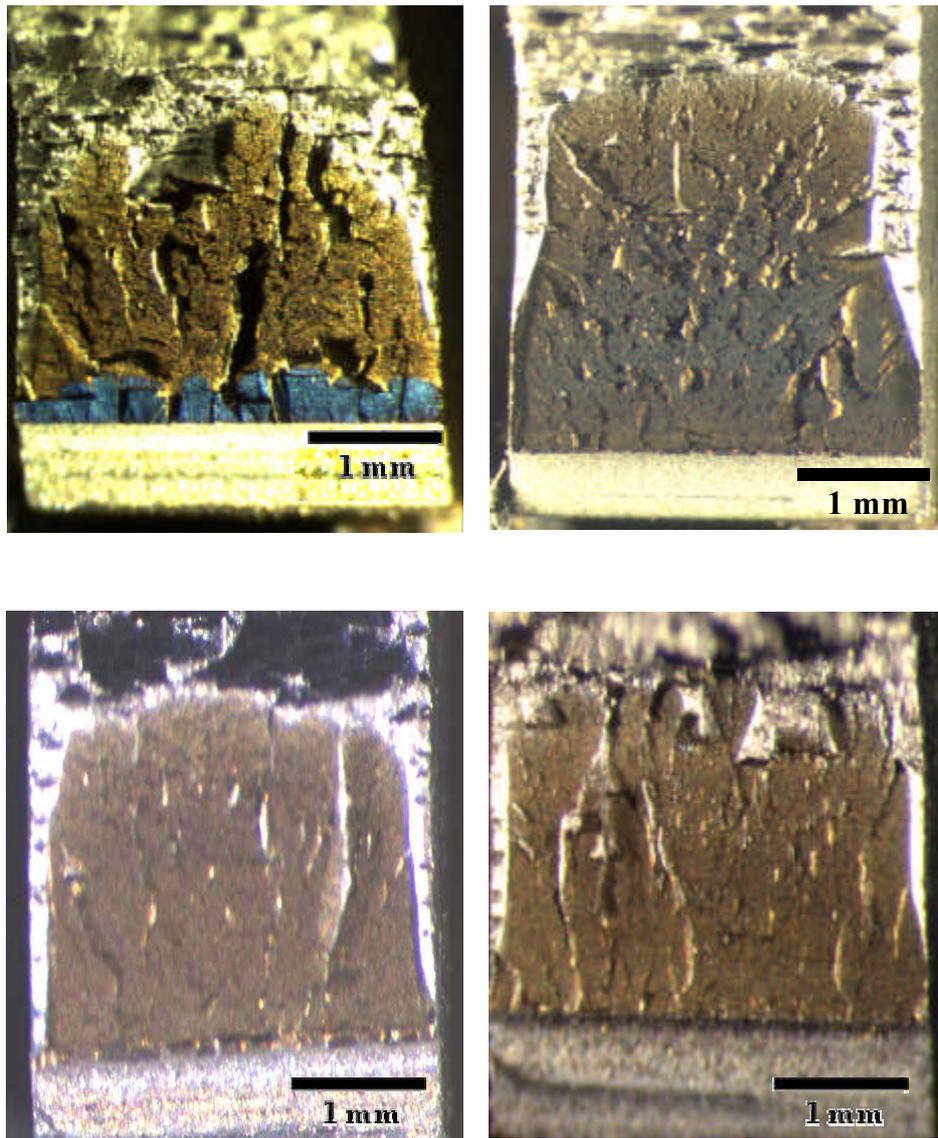


Fig. 6. Fracture pattern of the DHC cracks for the furnace-cooled cantilever beam specimens with different types of cracks: (a) fatigue crack, (b), (c), (d) the notch tip radius of 0.1, 0.125 and 0.15 mm.

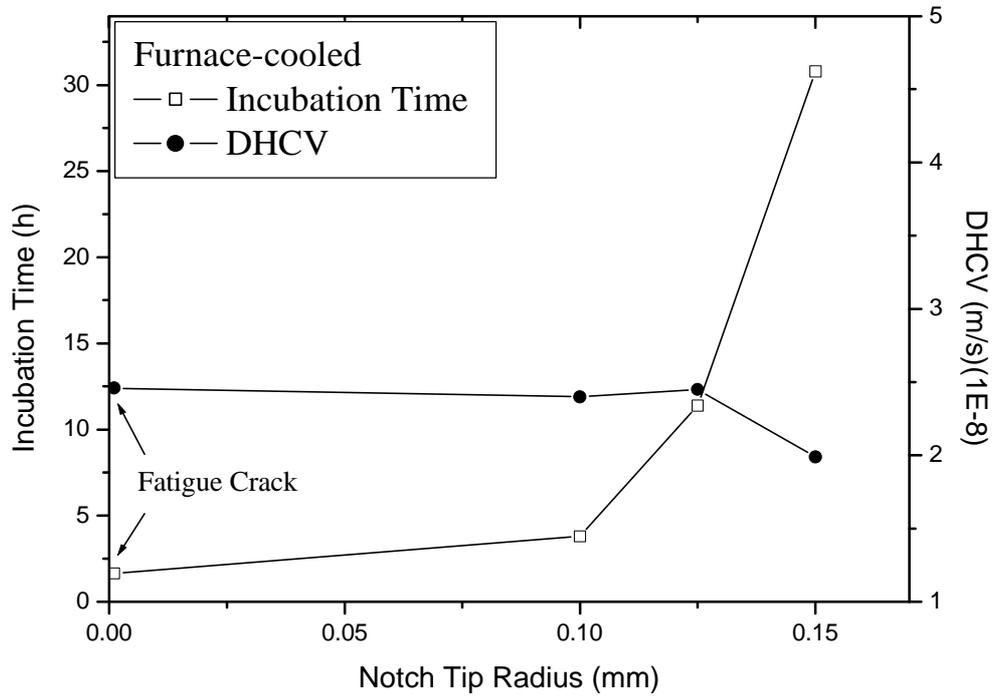


Fig. 7. The incubation time and DHC velocity with the notch tip radius for the furnace cooled CB specimens at 250 °C

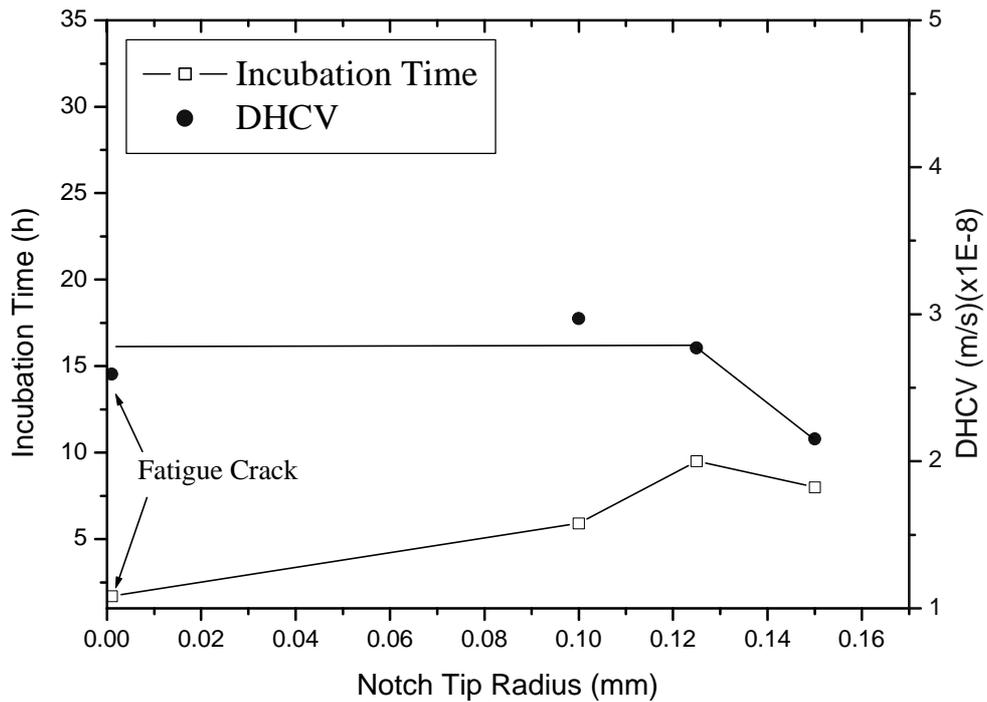


Fig. 8. The incubation time and DHC velocity with the notch tip radius for the water-quenched CB specimens at 250 °C.

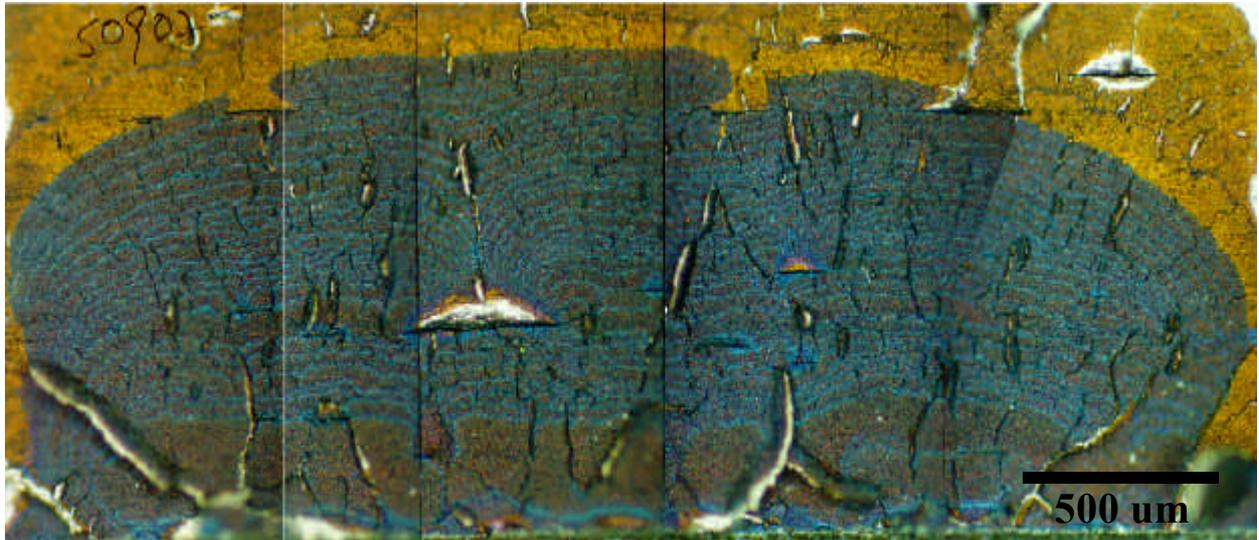


Fig. 9. Striation lines observed on the fracture surface of a CB specimen: the first spacing between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> lines is very long compared to that of other striation lines.

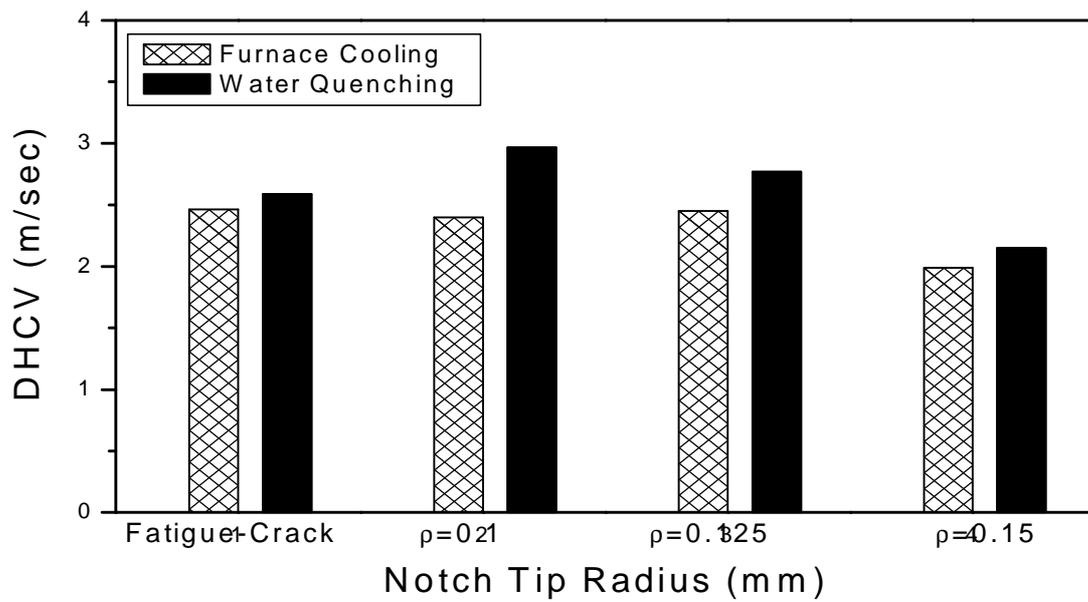
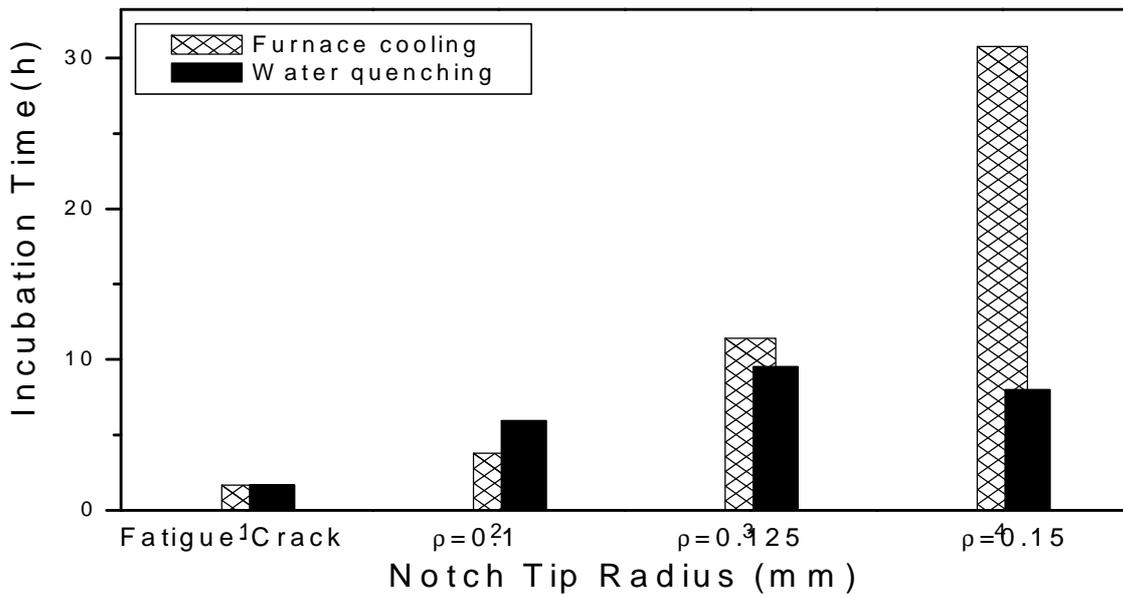


Fig. 10. Comparison of the incubation time and DHCV of the furnace-cooled and water-quenched cantilever beam specimens at 250 °C.

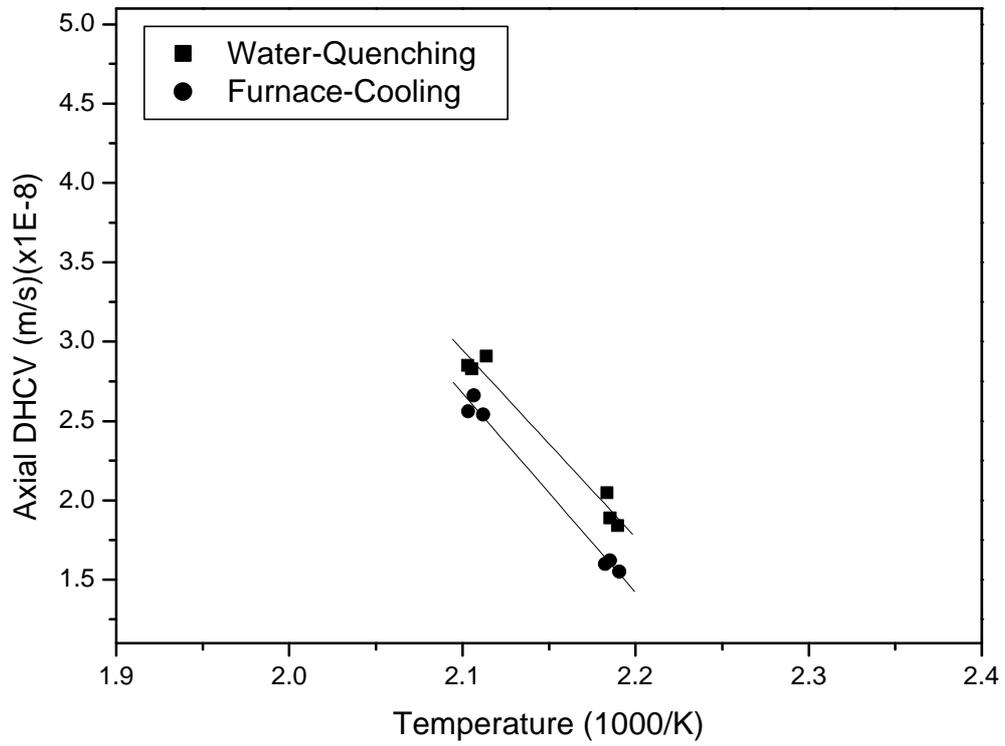


Fig. 11. Axial DHC velocity of Zr-2.5Nb tube subjected to water quenching and furnace cooling after homogenization treatment to dissolve 60 ppm H: the water-quenched compact tension specimens had slightly higher DHCV than the furnace-cooled.