

## Effects of composition and geometry on the flow-accelerated corrosion in SA106 Gr.C Weldment

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373-1

\*

3.5% SA106 Gr.C 가 (FAC)  
rotating cylinder electrode  
3.14m/s

가

### Abstract

The chemical and geometric effects of weld on flow-accelerated corrosion (FAC) of SA106 Gr.C low alloy steel pipe in 3.5wt% NaCl and simulated feedwater of nuclear power plant have been investigated by using rotating cylinder electrode. Weight loss test and polarization test were conducted and compared at rotating speed of 2000rpm (3.14m/s). The results showed that the chemical effects were relatively larger than the geometric effects, and the welded parts were the local anode and preferentially corroded which could be explained by the differences between microstructural and compositional parameters. The protrusion weld specimens always had the largest weight loss rate. On the other hand, under active corrosion conditions, the heat affected zone were severely corroded and metallurgical effects became the important role in the whole process.

1.

1986 가 Surry 가 (Flow-Accelerated Corrosion, FAC) 가 . FAC 가

FAC , , pH, ,

[1].

FAC

FAC

(EPRI) CHECWORKS code 가

±50% 가 . code 가

SA106 Gr.C

FAC

FAC

2.

SA106 Gr.C

3, 4

669mm

32mm

Gas Tungsten Arc

Welding (GTAW)

610

2

1

, + , + (1mm ),

+ (1mm ) 4가 가 . ( NB, NW, PW, GW)

가

1

1µm

2% Nital

etching

Rotating Cylinder Electrode

2 RCE

(reference electrode) (auxiliary electrode) (Saturated  
Caromel Electrode, SCE) 가

30mm 2000rpm 3000rpm

3.14m/sec 4.71m/sec 가 PWR 1 [2]

3.5% 600 grit ,

30

(SEM)

(i<sub>a</sub>)

(i<sub>c</sub>)

Tafel

3.

3

4 3.5%

가

cathodic

가

[3].

2 3.5%

3.5%

2000rpm

NB NW 가

가

PW

가

가

PW

가

2000rpm  
가

GW

[4].

5(a) (o.c.p) 3.5%  
가

5(b) NW

가 (sacrificial anode)

가

350mV(SCE)

가 가

6(a)

가 GW PW, PW NW

Voruganti[5]

RI ChE

$$RI = (H_M - H_{BP}) / (H_M - H_{HAZ})$$

$$ChE = -(3.2 \text{ Cu} + 1.5 \text{ Ni} - 4.0 \text{ Si} + 1.5)$$

$H_M$  :

$H_{BP}$  :

$H_{HAZ}$  :

(element) : ( ) - ( )

RI

ChE

ChE가 -1.76 가  
 7 RI ChE  
 가 ChE RI  
 (E) 가  
 가  
 (o.c.p)  
 가 anode Cu Ni  
 Mn Mn  
 가 가 [6] Mn  
 [7]가  
 6(b) 가 가 NW  
 FAC  
 horseshoes pits  
 가

4.

SA106 Gr. C 3.5%  
 2000rpm  
 가 ,  
 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 가 가

## REFERENCES

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Table 1. Chemical composition of the base metal and the weld metal of SA106 Gr.C steel pipe

	C	Mn	P	S	Si	Ni	Cr	Mo	V	Al	Cu
Base	0.19	1.22	0.009	0.007	0.27	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.004	0.029	0.13
Weld	0.073	1.44	0.015	0.017	0.83	0.007	0.02	0.03	0.007	-	0.28

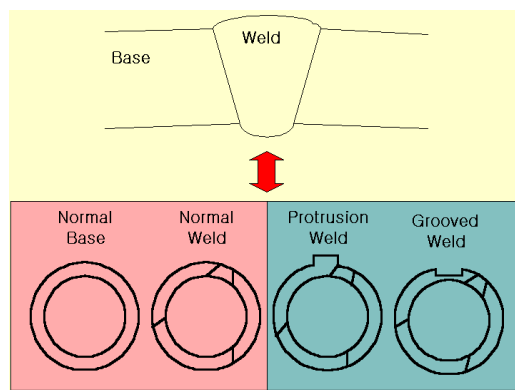


Fig. 1 Preparation of four kinds of the specimen

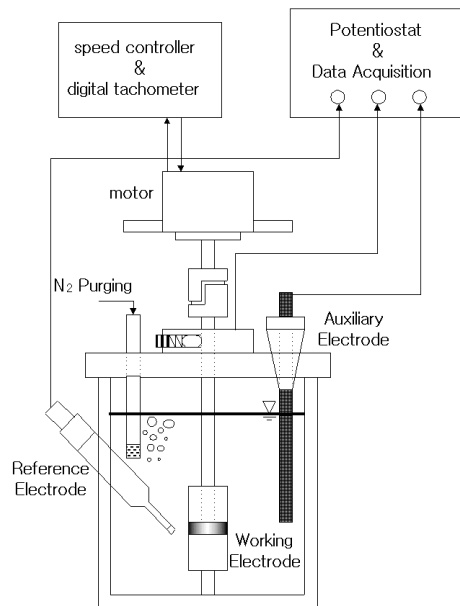
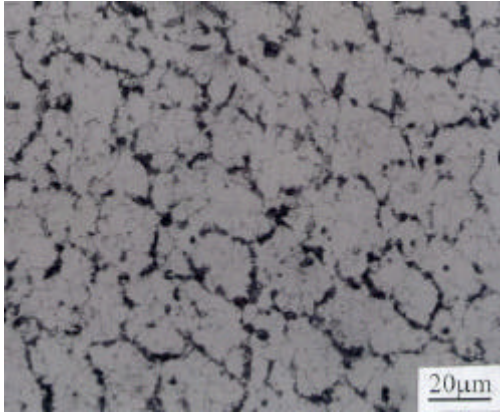
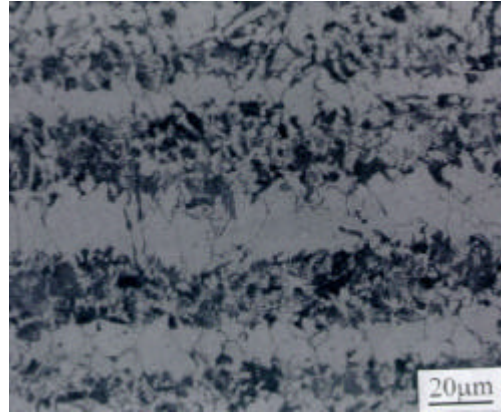


Fig. 2 Schematic illustration of RCE setup



(a)



(b)

Fig. 3 Microstructure of SA106 Gr.C carbon (a) weld metal, (b) base metal

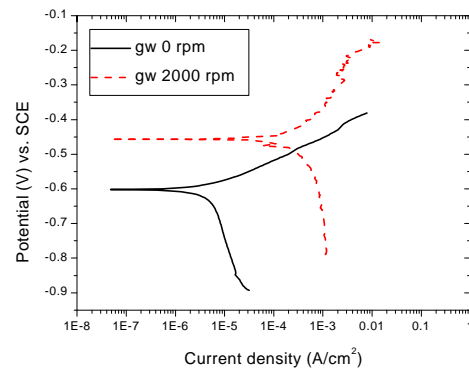
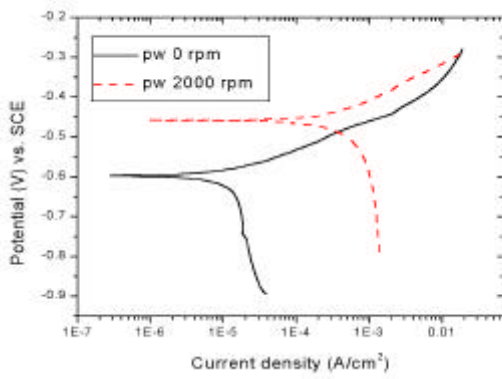
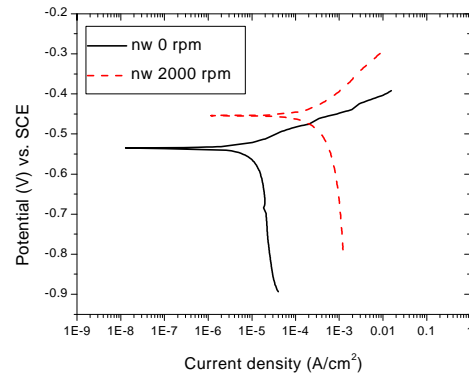
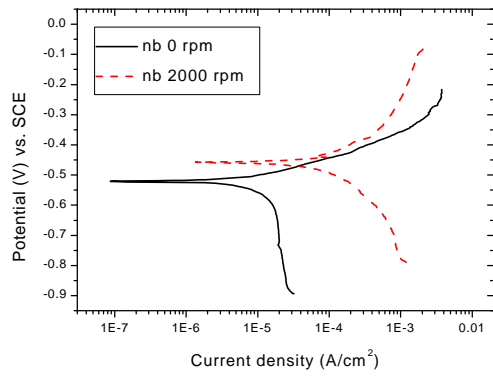


Fig. 4 Polarization curve of SA106 Gr.C steel in 3.5% NaCl solution

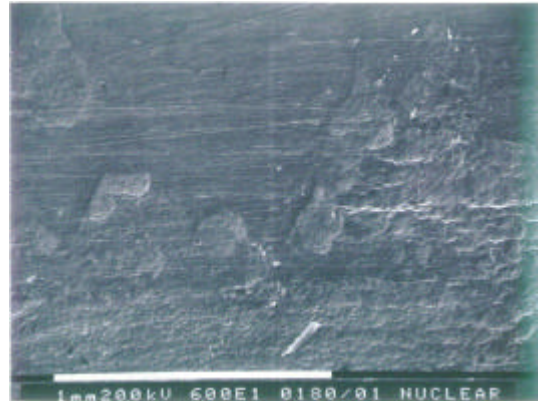
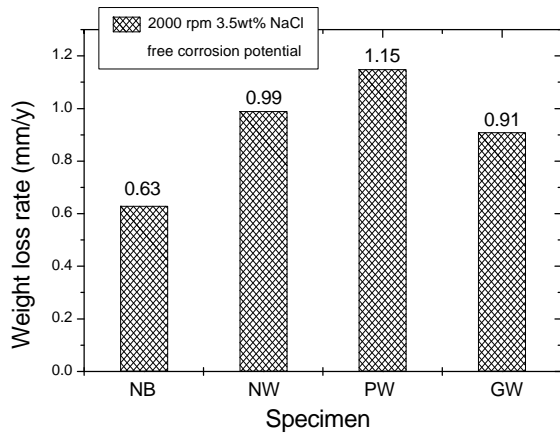


Table 2. corrosion current of SA106 Gr.C steel in 3.5% NaCl and PWR feedwater solution (A/cm<sup>2</sup>)

3.5% NaCl	NB	NW	PW	GW
0 rpm	$4.93 \times 10^{-6}$	$3.39 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.95 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.16 \times 10^{-6}$
2000 rpm	$5.83 \times 10^{-5}$	$1.16 \times 10^{-4}$	$1.99 \times 10^{-4}$	$6.03 \times 10^{-5}$

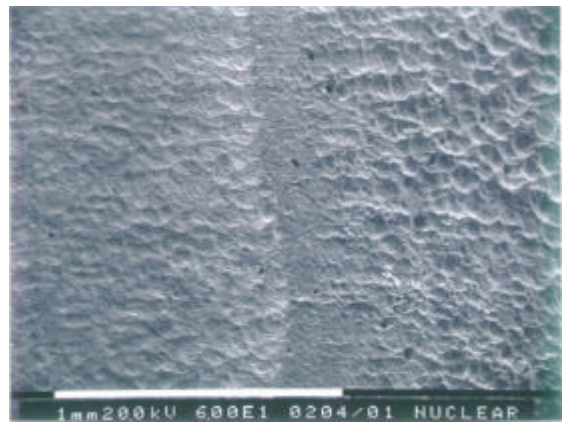
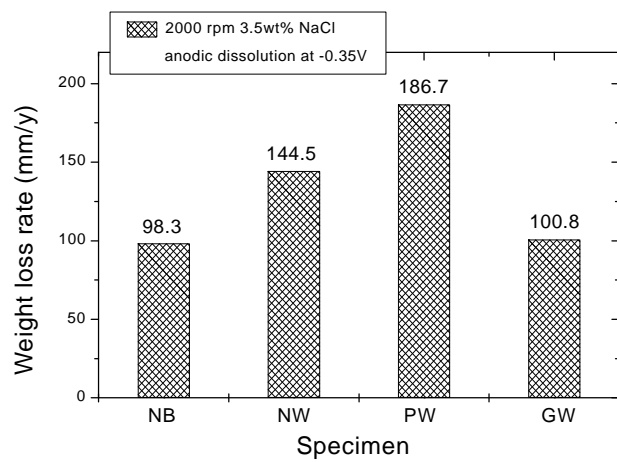
PWR	NB	NW	PW	GW
0 rpm	$2.62 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.20 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.73 \times 10^{-6}$	$1.74 \times 10^{-6}$
2000 rpm	$2.77 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.43 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.09 \times 10^{-6}$	$2.58 \times 10^{-6}$



(a)

(b)

Fig. 5 (a) weight loss rate at free corrosion potential in 3.5% NaCl, (b) surface profile of corroded part of NW specimen after weight loss test of free corrosion condition (left : base metal, right : weld metal)



(a)

(b)

Fig. 6 (a) weight loss rate at anodic dissolution results at -0.35V(SCE) in 3.5% NaCl (b) surface profile of corroded part of NW specimen after weight loss test at -0.35V (left : weld metal, right : base metal)

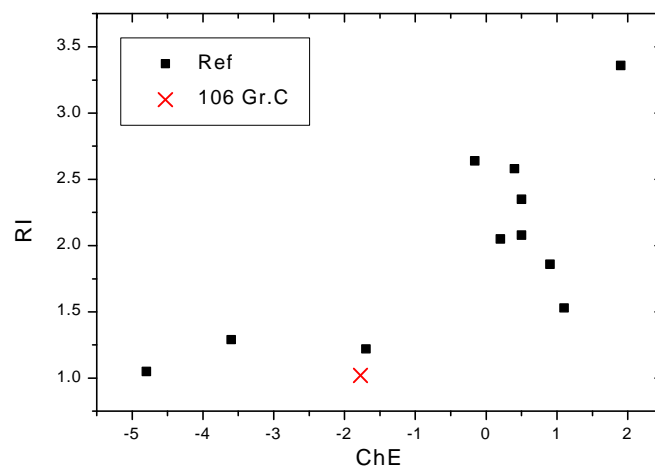


Fig. 7 Relationships between RI and ChE value