

## Zr-2.5Nb

### Temperature Dependency of Anisotropic Elastic Properties of Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tube

150

Zr-2.5Nb wave guide . 가  
 가 ,  $c_{ij}$  가 가 9 ~500°C 가  
 Young's modulus shear modulus  
 120°C mechanical damping,  $Q^{-1}$  120°C peak가  
 $\alpha$ - 가 ' ,  $\delta$ -hydride (  $\gamma$ -hydride)  
 internal friction peak 가 가 .

#### Abstract

Anisotropic elastic constants of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube materials were determined by a high temperature resonant ultrasound spectroscopy (RUS). The resonance frequencies were measured using a couple of Alumina wave guides and wide-band ultrasonic transducers into a small furnace. The rectangular parallelepiped specimens were fabricated along with the axial, radial, and transverse direction of the pressure tube. A nine elastic stiffness tensor for orthorhombic symmetry was determined in the range of room temperature~500°C. As the temperature increases, the elastic constant tensor,  $c_{ij}$  gradually decreases. Higher elastic constants along the transverse direction compared to those along the axial or radial direction are similar to the case of Young's modulus or shear modulus. A crossing of elastic constants along axial direction and radial direction was observed near 120°C. This fact is well agreed to the results of yield strength from mechanical testing. The results of temperature dependency of the mechanical damping,  $Q^{-1}$  also showed a peak near 120°C. This may attribute to the change of status of hydrogen atoms in zirconium, i. e. ' free hydrogen in  $\alpha$ -zirconium to  $\delta$ -hydride or vice versa. Further research can help to understand the mechanism.

1.

(texture) 가 , 가 , 가 . , 가 , .

(Resonant Ultrasound Spectroscopy; RUS) 가 1 mm 1) ( , , ) 가 , 2) 가 , 3) , 4) 21 [1].

가 가 , 2) 1) , 가 , 가 zr-2.5Nb (orientation distribution) , Zr-2.5Nb 가 slip system Zr-2.5Nb X- (orientation distribution function; ODF)

[2]. Zr-2.5Nb -500°C ,  $c_{ij}$  Young's modulus, shear modulus internal friction,  $Q^{-1}$  .

## 2.

### 2.1.

Zr-2.5%Nb . 240 mm ingot  $\beta$ -quenching (1285°K~1335°K 가 )  $\alpha+\beta$  ( 1090°K) 가 billet ( 200 mm) 가 가 . 1090°K billet 가 20~30% 가 , , 가 가 .

2.2.

Zr-2.5Nb (orthorhombic symmetry) (hexagonal closed packed; hcp) 가

$$c_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{12} & c_{22} & c_{23} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ c_{13} & c_{23} & c_{33} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{44} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{55} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c_{66} \end{bmatrix}$$

Voigt, Reuss, self-consistent method, [3]. Zr-2.5Nb, self-consistent method, [2].

2.3.

Zr-2.5Nb Fig. 1 synthesizer, PC wave guide Curie furnace Fig. 1 가 1000°C 가 ~ 500°C 2.5 mm x 3.0 mm x 3.5 mm degenerated 가 30

300~900 kHz

30

(k),

,9

Table. 1

RMS error

0.2%

0.05~0.1%

### 3.

#### 3.1. Zr-2.5Nb

~500°C

Zr-2.5Nb

Figs. 2~3

$c_{ij}$

$l, t, r$

(longitudinal),

(transverse),

(radial)

Young's modulus

shear modulus

elastic

compliance

$$E_{ii} = 1/S_{ii}$$

$c_{ij}$

$S_{ij}$

Young's modulus

shear modulus

Figs. 4~5

Zr-2.5Nb

(0002)

c-

f-

$$f_T = 0.60, f_R = 0.33, f_L = 0.07$$

[4].

[0002]

60%

가

, 33%가

, 7%가

zirconium

$c_{33} > c_{11}$  (

'1' = a-

, '3' = c

)

c-

, f- 가

가

. Fig. 2

$c_{ii}$

가

가 가

. Fig. 3

$c_{tt}$ ,

Zr-2.5Nb

$c_{tt}$

$c_{rl}$

f- 가

가

f- 가

(0002)

가

Figs. 4 5

Young's modulus

shear modulus

Fig. 7

0.2% off-set

Fig. 4

Fig. 8

[5]. RUS

가

0.2% 가

가 가

400~500 MPa

200~300°C

가

(yield plateau)

. Zr-2.5Nb

가  
 3.2  
 modulus  
 shear modulus  
 가  
 relaxation peak  
 dislocation and point defect  
 [6,7].  
 internal friction peak  
 (metastable)  $\gamma$ -hydride  
 Q<sup>-1</sup> peak  
 $\alpha$ -Zr +  
 [9].  
 peak  
 가  
 hydride

가  
 3.2. 120°C  
 mechanical damping peak

가  
 120°C  
 Young's modulus  
 Fig. 4  
 Young's modulus  
 Fig. 5  
 Q<sup>-1</sup> peak  
 205°K, 242°K, 258°K  
 (1) dislocation, (2) point defect, (3) combination of  
 dislocation relaxation 'Bordoni peak'  
 dislocation pinning pinned dislocation  
 relaxation internal friction peak  
 [6,7]  
 mechanism relaxation  
 [8]  
 annealing & quenching aging  
 jumping frequency  
 (1560 Hz)  
 -70°C 110°C  
 110°C peak 'high temperature peak'  
 (가)  
 $\delta$ -hydride  
 가 '가  
 '가  $\delta$ -hydride 가  
 kHz  
 120°C peak internal friction  
 가 가  
 [10]. 120°C peak [9] 'high temperature  
 peak' 가 mechanical damping peak 가  
 120°C Q<sup>-1</sup> peak [8]  
 $\alpha$ -Zr $\leftrightarrow$  $\delta$ -hydride,  $\alpha$ -Zr $\leftrightarrow$  $\gamma$ -hydride(metastable),  $\gamma$ -hydride $\leftrightarrow$  $\delta$ -  
 dislocation relaxation 'Bordoni peak'

friction peak mechanism internal  
가 가

4.

Zr-2.5Nb mechanical damping,  $Q^{-1}$

1.  $c_{ij}$  가 가  
가 Young's modulus  
shear modulus

2. 120°C  
200~300°C 가 yield plateau

3. mechanical damping,  $Q^{-1}$  120°C peak가  
 $\alpha$ - 가 ' '  $\delta$ -hydride  
internal friction peak 가 가

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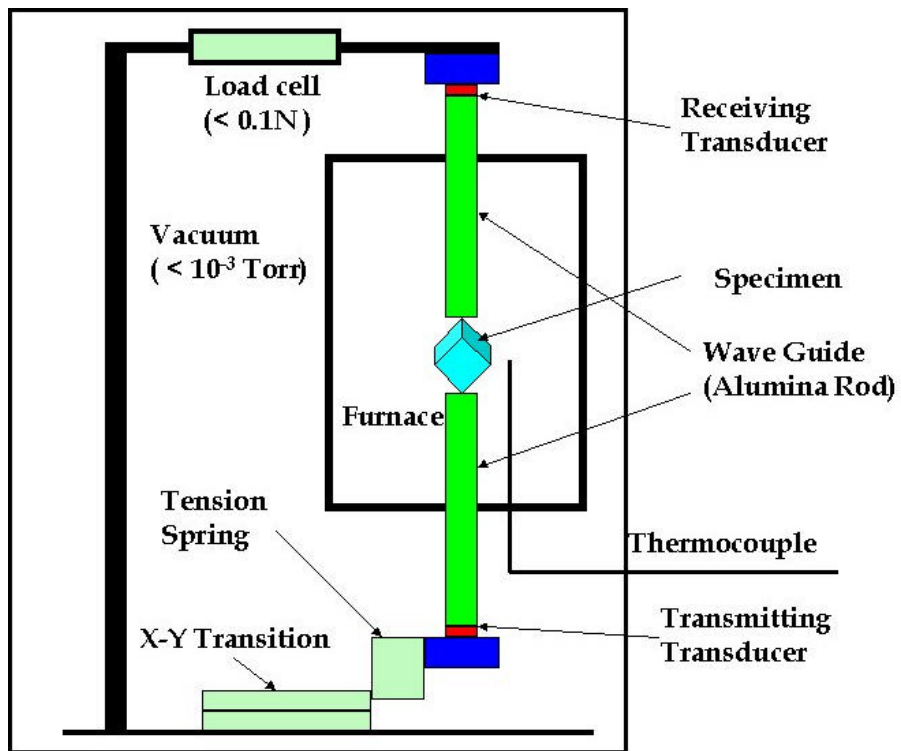


Fig. 1. Design of high temperature device for RUS experiment.



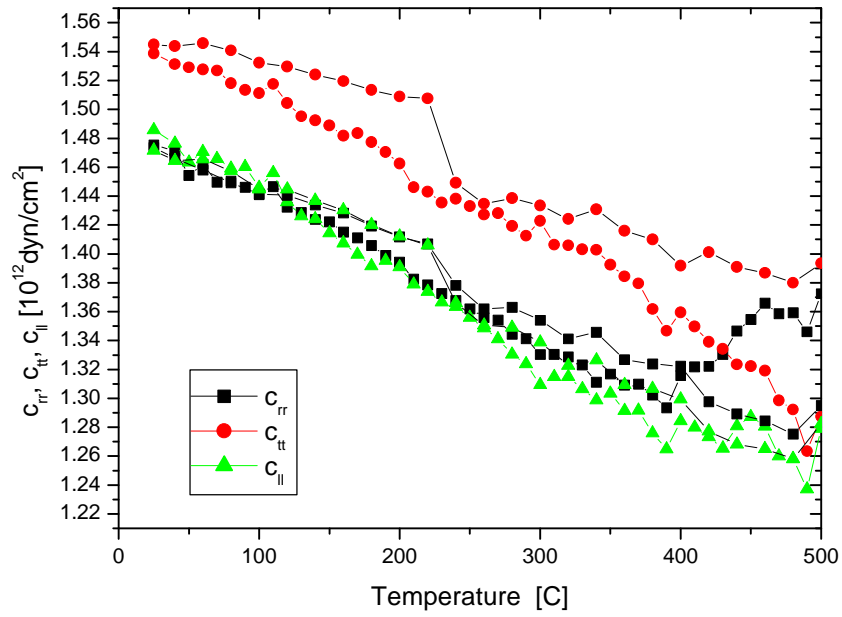


Fig. 2. Temperature dependence of normal elastic moduli of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube

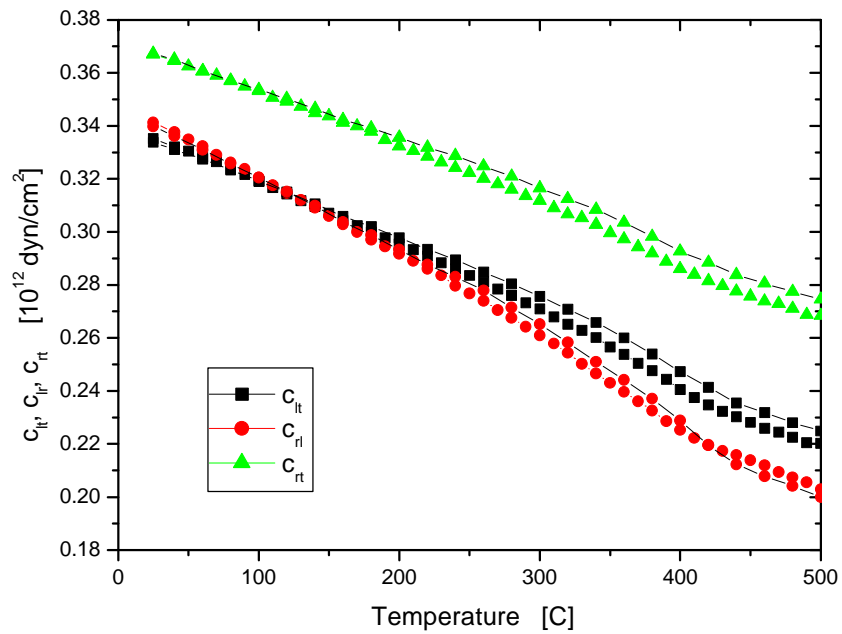


Fig. 3. Temperature dependence of shear elastic moduli of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube

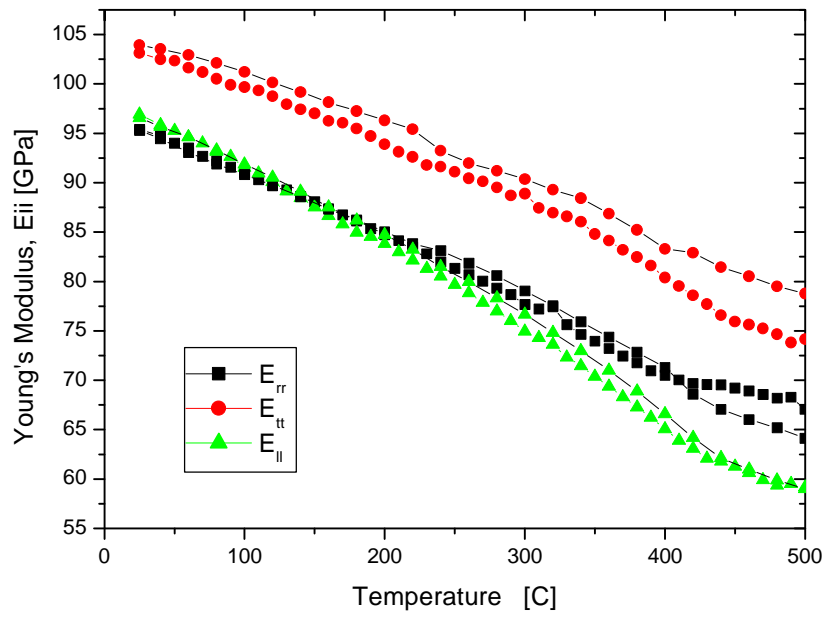


Fig. 4. Temperature dependence of anisotropic Young's moduli of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube

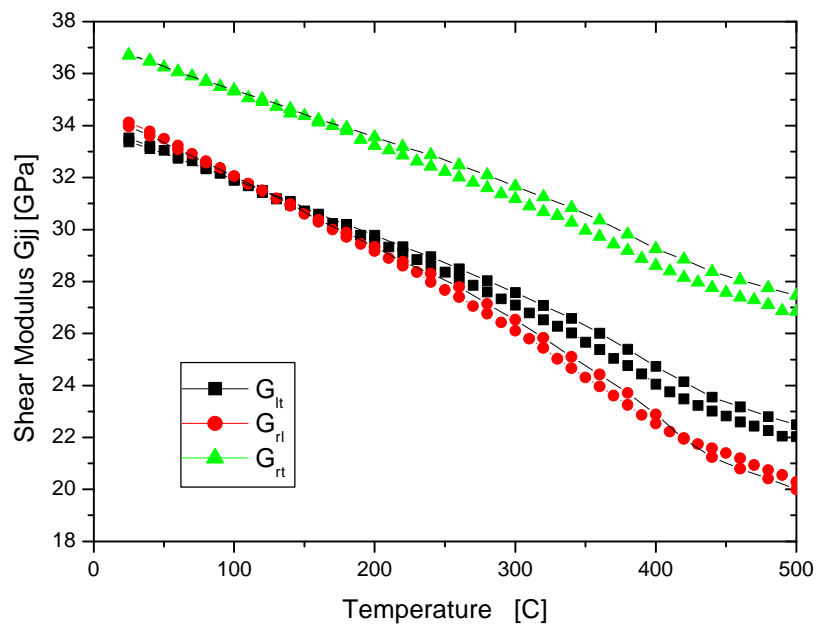


Fig. 5. Temperature dependence of anisotropic shear moduli of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube

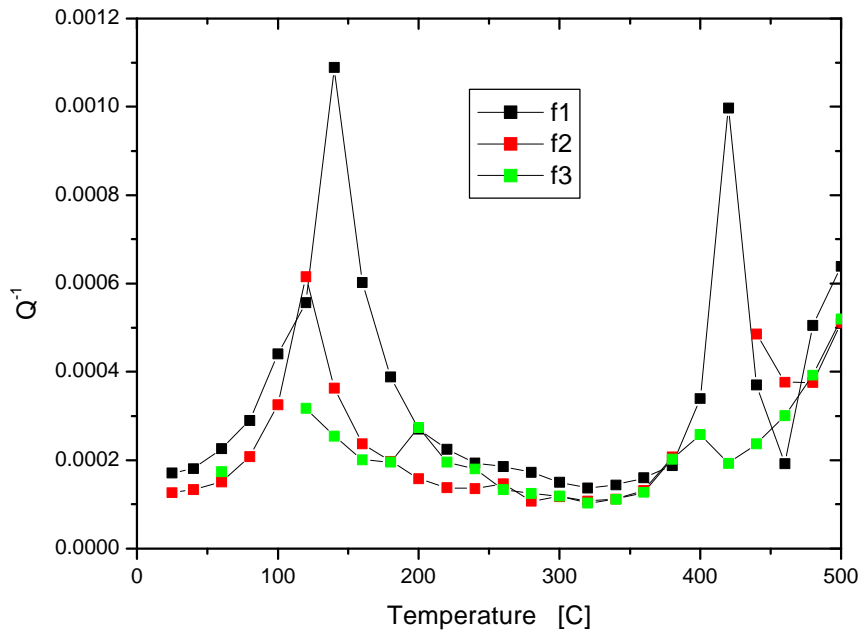


Fig. 6(a). Temperature dependence of Q-factors of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube

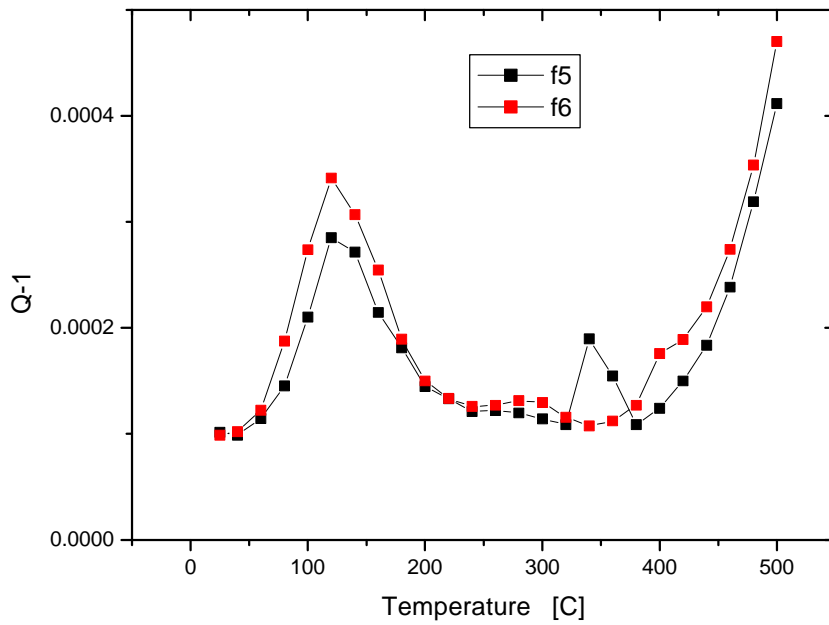


Fig. 6(b). Temperature dependence of Q-factors of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube.

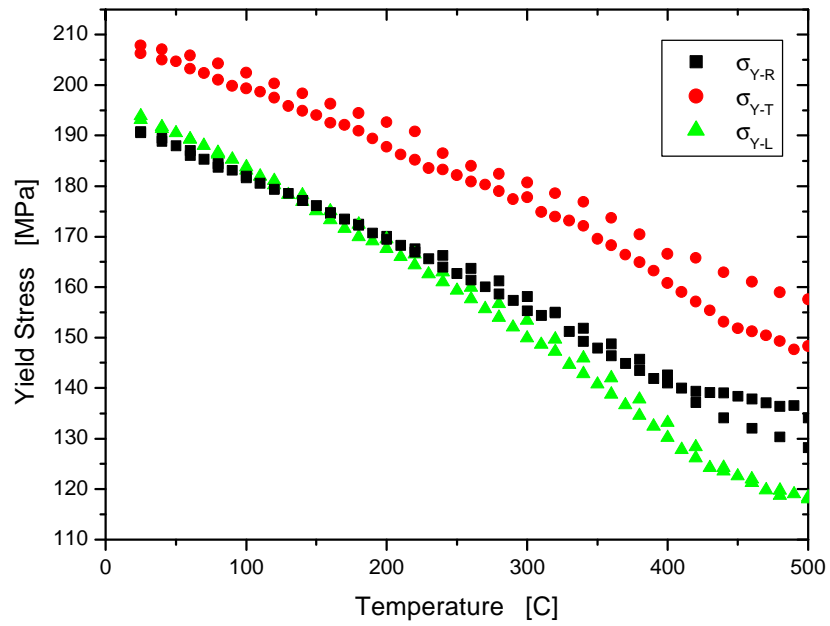


Fig. 7. Temperature dependence of yield stresses of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube by RUS.

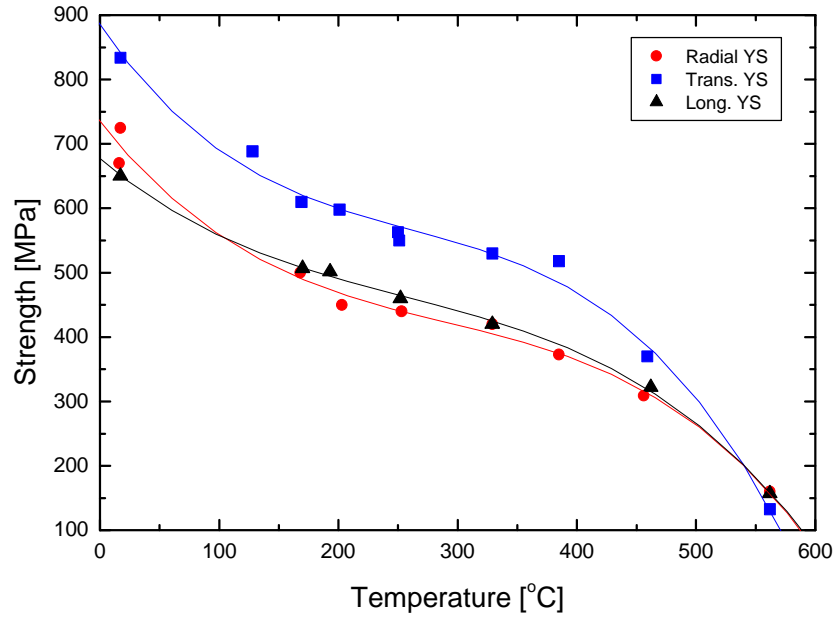


Fig. 8. Temperature dependence of yield stresses of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube by mechanical testing.