

Zr-2.5Nb

가

가

### Governing Factor to the Creep Rate of Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tubes and an Implication of their Creep Rate with the Operation Time

, , , , , , 150

가 Zr-2.5Nb 가 Zr-2.5Nb 가 Zr-2.5Nb 가 Zr-2.5Nb

2.5Nb 623 - 673 K 100-150 MPa .  $\alpha$ -Zr

Nb 가 , replica  $\beta$ -Zr

EDX 가 P1 Zr- Nb

2.5Nb 가 P3, P4 Zr- Zr-

2.5Nb . Zr-2.5Nb Nb

. 가 Zr-2.5Nb , 가 Zr-2.5Nb

#### Abstract

With a view to assessing a change in the creep rate of the Zr-2.5Nb pressure tubes operating in the reactor with the operation time, Zr-2.5Nb sheets were made with four different kinds of manufacturing process to simulate a microstructural change of the pressure tubes with time. The creep tests were conducted on the Zr-2.5Nb sheets at temperatures ranging from 623 to 673 K and constant stress of 120 MPa. As an indirect evaluation of the Nb content dissolved in the  $\alpha$ -Zr grains, the Nb content in the  $\beta$ -Zr phase of Zr-2.5Nb sheets made with 4 different processes was measured using a replica method. Zr-2.5Nb made with process P1 had the lowest creep rate while that made with process P3 or P4 had the highest creep rate. By correlating the Nb content in the  $\alpha$ -Zr grains with the creep rate and strength of the Zr-2.5Nb sheets, we conclude that the Nb contents dissolved in the the  $\alpha$ -Zr grains governs the creep rate and strength of Zr-2.5Nb alloy. A change in the creep rate of the Zr-2.5Nb pressure tubes was discussed on the basis of a fact that  $\alpha$ -Zr grains in the Zr-2.5Nb pressure tubes have the Nb content decreasing with the operation time increasing,

#### 1.

가 Zr-2.5Nb delayed hydride cracking,

(sag), , hydride blister

[1-2]. [3]. 가

, 30

Zr-2.5Nb 1

가  $\alpha$ -Zr  $\alpha$ -Zr  $\beta$ -Zr  
 Zr  $\beta$ -Nb 가  $\beta$ -Zr Nb  $\alpha$ -Zr Nb  
 가  $\alpha$ -Zr 가  $\alpha$ -  
 [4].  
 [5].  
 가 Zr-2.5Nb 가  
 가 Zr-2.5Nb  $\alpha$ -Zr  $\beta$ -Zr Nb 4 가



Fig. 1. Initial Microstructure of a Zr-2.5Nb tube operating in the Wolsong Unit 1 (Before Irradiation).

2.

Zr-2.5Nb 4 1323 K, 0.5h 4 가  
 가 P1, P2, P3 P4 4 가 Zr-2.5Nb  
 $\alpha$ -Zr  $\beta$ -Zr Nb 4 가  
 [6],  
 1132 K 70% ( ) 30% 가 P1  
 P2 , P1 ,  $\alpha$ + $\beta$  1123K 가  
 가 865K , 30% 가  
 P3  $\alpha$ -Zr 893K , 가  
 P4 973K , 953K , 2 865K  
 , 50% 가  
 723K, 24h  
 4 가 Zr-2.5Nb EDX 가  
 (JEOL 2000FX) , X-ray  
 10% Perchloric acid , 20V, -40 °C jet  
 polishing  $\beta$ -Zr Nb carbon replica  $\beta$ -  
 $\alpha$ -Zr EDX . 25 mm  
 623 – 673K 120-150 MPa

3.

3.1.

Zr-2.5Nb

2 4 가 Zr-2.5Nb P1 α-Zr β-Zr ( 3(a)) α-Zr  
 1 a-subcell , P1 , Nb α-Zr , β-Zr  
 Nb α-Zr , β-Zr  
 Nb P1 Zr-2.5Nb β-Zr 가 1 β-Zr Nb 49 wt.% Nb  
 β-Zr 20 wt.% Nb ,  
 Zr Nb 30-3 wt.% [7]. α-Zr Nb β-  
 EDX , α-Zr Nb  
 β-Zr Nb [8]. α-Zr β-Zr  
 P2 Zr-2.5Nb α+β α'-Zr α'-  
 Zr β-Zr ( 3(b)). Zr-2.5Nb  
 Nb α-Zr 1 Nb P1 62 wt.% P2  
 가 , P3 P4 2 가  
 , P3 Zr-2.5Nb α-Zr  
 β P4 Zr-2.5Nb P3  
 가 , α-Zr P3  
 β Nb 81.8 80.8 wt.% , β-Nb  
 , P3 P4 Zr-2.5Nb , Nb  
 가 , P1 P2 α-Zr Nb P1, P2  
 , 4 가  
 Nb α-Zr 49 62 wt.% Nb  
 β-Zr , P3 P4 가 , α-Zr  
 Nb 가 α-Zr Nb β-Zr  
 β-Nb .

3.2

Zr-2.5Nb

5 350-400 °C, 120 MPa 4 가 Zr-2.5Nb  
 P1 가 , P2, P3 (=P4)  
 5 Zr-2.5Nb 1  
 β-Zr Nb α-Zr Nb  
 Nb Zr-2.5Nb 가 α-Zr Nb

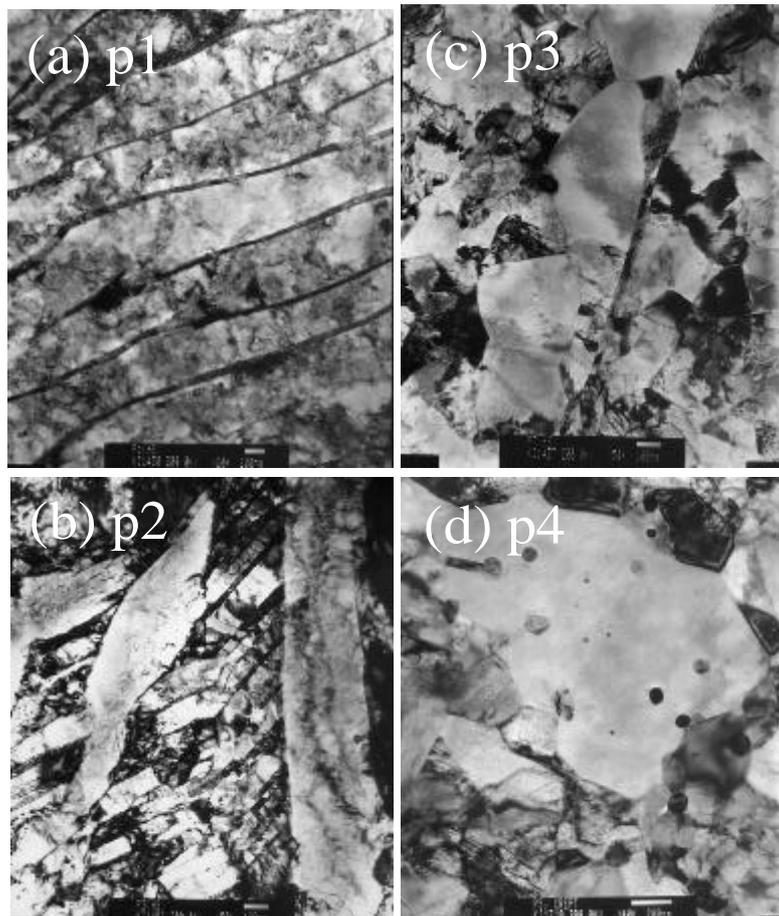


Fig. 2. Microstructures of the Zr-2.5Nb sheets made with 4 different manufacturing processes.

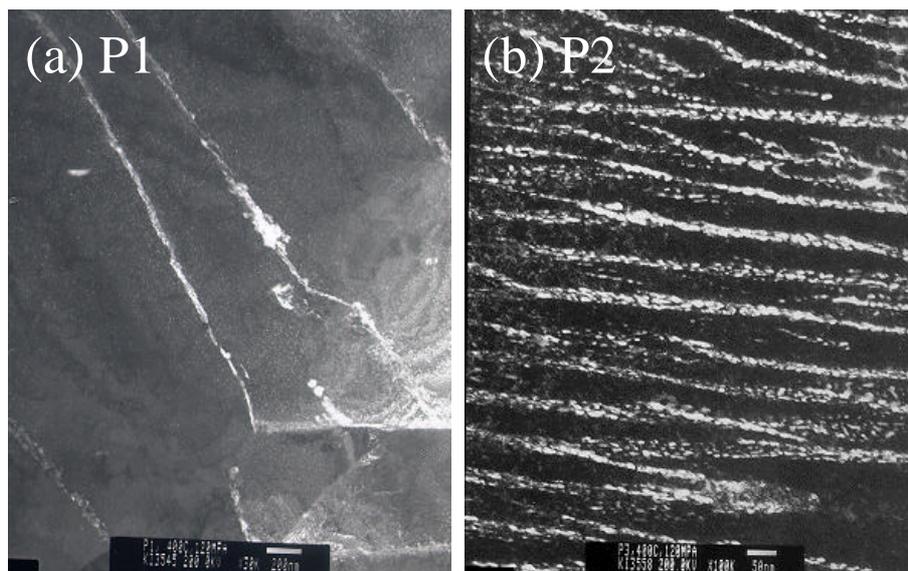


Fig. 3. TEM dark images (a) demonstrating the presence of continuous and thin layers of the  $\beta$ -Zr between  $\alpha$ -Zr grains in the Zr-2.5Nb sheet made with process P1 and (b) the fine  $\beta$ -Nb particles along the  $\alpha'$ -Zr grains in the Zr-2.5 sheet made with process P2.

Table 1. Microchemical composition of the  $\beta$ -phase determined by EDX on the extracted particle from the Zr-2.5Nb sheets made with 4 different manufacturing processes.

Process		Zr-2.5Nb				Quenchi ng from 850°C
		P1	P2	P3	P4	
$\beta$ - phase	Zr	51.2	38.2	18.2	19.8	80
	Nb	48.9 (44.8*)	61.8 (64.5*)	81.8	80.8	20
$\alpha$ -Zr	Nb	$\leq 0.6-1.0$	$\leq 0.5$	$\ll 0.5$	$\ll 0.5$	$> 0.6-1.0$

6 400 °C 300h P1  
 P1  $\alpha$ -Zr Nb  $\alpha$ -Zr  
 가 Zr-2.5Nb Nb  $\alpha$ -Zr  
 , P1  $\alpha$ -Zr Nb  $\beta$ -Nb  
 $8.9 \times 10^{21}$  n/cm<sup>2</sup>  
 [7].

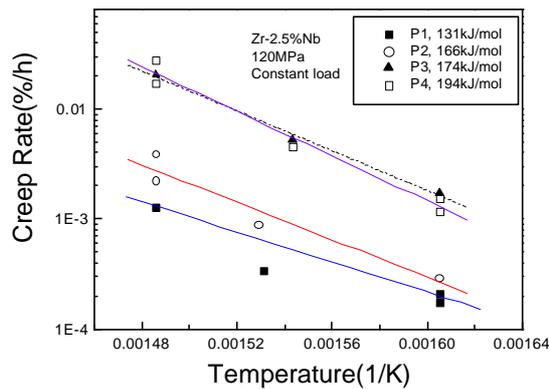


Fig. 5. Creep Rate of the Zr-2.5Nb sheets made with 4 different manufacturing processes under the applied stress of 120 MPa and temperatures of 350 to 400 °C.

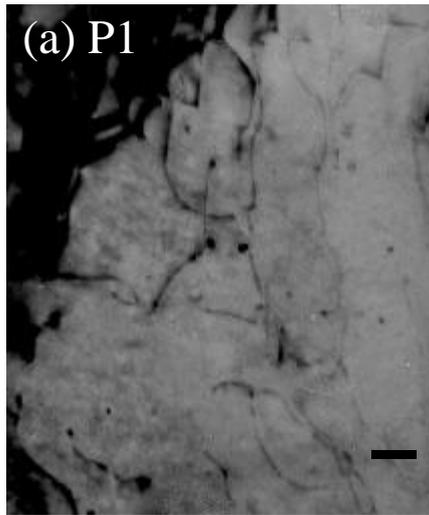


Fig. 6. Microstructures of the Zr-2.5Nb sheets made with processes P1 and P4, respectively, after creep at 673 K for 300 h.

$\alpha$ -Zr Nb 가 Zr-2.5Nb  
 2.5Nb 573K Zr-2.5Nb P1, P2 P3, P4 7 Zr-  
 , Zr-2.5Nb  $\beta$ -Zr Nb 가  
 Nb  $\alpha$ -Zr P1 Nb  
 X-ray 8 P2 4 가 Zr-2.5Nb  
 $\omega$  (20-21) [9, 10], P2 P1 Nb  $2\theta=51.1^\circ$   
 $\omega$  가

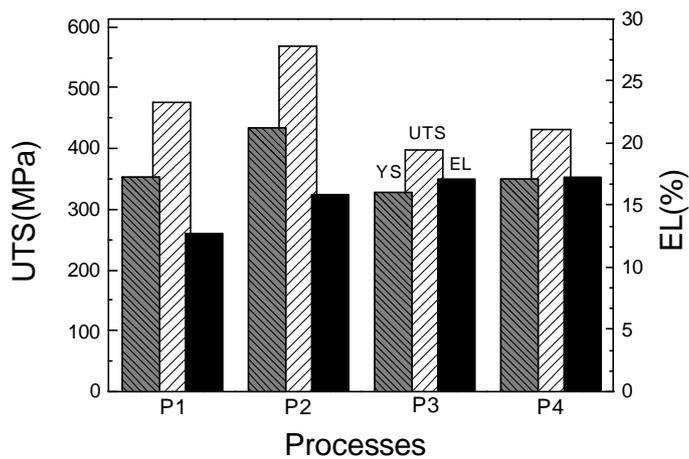


Fig. 7. Tensile properties at 573 K of the Zr-2.5Nb sheets with the manufacturing processes.

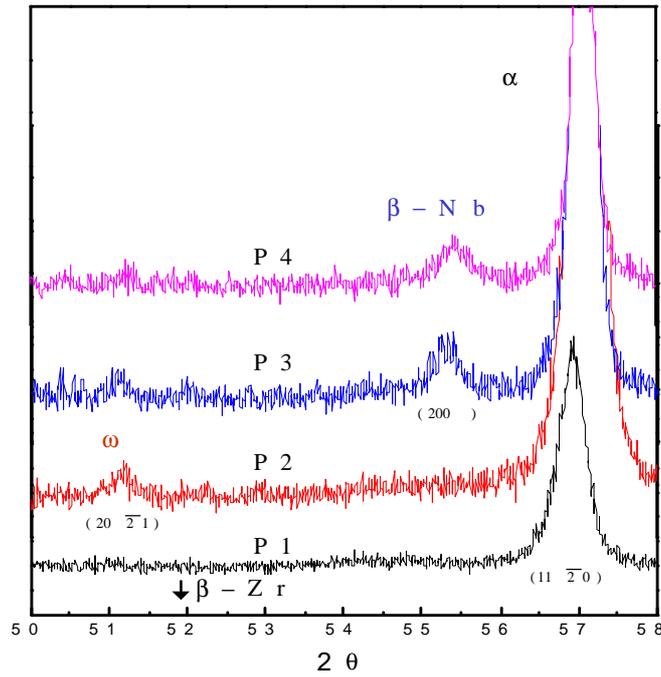


Fig. 8. X-ray diffraction pattern of the Zr-2.5Nb sheets with the manufacturing processes.

3.3. 가

	α-Zr		Nb	가	Zr-2.5Nb			
		10						264-
305.6°C, 8.9x10 <sup>21</sup> n/cm <sup>2</sup>			β-Zr	Nb	30-38wt.%	41-55wt.%		
[7],	α-Zr		β-Nb		α-Zr	Nb	가	
	α-Zr		가		5			
			가					
		가			가			

4.

4 가	Zr-2.5Nb					Zr-2.5Nb	
	α-Zr		Nb		α-Zr	Nb	
	ω-	Zr-2.5Nb					
		Zr-2.5Nb		가			
	10					α-Zr	
β-Nb	α-Zr		Nb	β-Zr	Nb	가-	
				1			( )

5.

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