

**Zr**

**The Effect of Final Heat Treatment on the Corrosion Characteristics of Zr-based New Alloys for Nuclear Fuel Cladding**

305-353 150

360 LiOH 400 Zr-0.8Sn-0.4Nb-FeMo( A)  
 Zr-1.0Sn-1.0Nb-FeCu( B) 270

TEM XRD

LiOH

Nb Sn A가 B  
 470 520 m-  
 ZrO<sub>2</sub> t-ZrO<sub>2</sub> 가

**Abstract**

The corrosion behaviors of the Zr-based new alloys, Zr-0.8Sn-0.4Nb-FeMo(alloy A) and Zr-1.0Sn-1.0Nb-FeCu(alloy B) were investigated after the specimens of the alloys had been taken some different thermo-mechanical treatments including the final heat treatments as stress-relived (SR) at 470 and recrystallized (RX) at 520 for 2.5 hours, respectively. The corrosion tests of the specimens were carried out for 270 days in the autoclaves containing 360 water, 400 steam and 360 aqueous LiOH(70ppm) solution. The microstructures of specimens were analyzed using an TEM, and those of their oxides using small angle XRD method. The test results showed that the corrosion rates of the specimens in the steam were faster than those in the water or the aqueous LiOH solution. It was found that the alloy A containing lower Nb and Sn content showed a little better corrosion resistance in all the test environments than the alloy B containing higher Nb and Sn content as well as the specimens had been taken SR heat treatment showed higher t-ZrO<sub>2</sub> fraction to m-ZrO<sub>2</sub> than those had been taken RX heat treatment.

**Key words:** Zirconium alloy, Corrosion Resistance, Heat treatment

**1.**

Zircaloy-4 1960

PWR

Zircaloy-4 pH 가

Zircaloy-4

Westinghouse Zircaloy-4 Zr-1Nb 1)  
 ZIRLO(Zr1Nb1Sn0.1Fe) 가

Framatome Cogema Fuels(CFC) M5(Zr1Nb0.125O) 2,3)  
 50GW/MTU

NDA<sup>4)</sup> MDA<sup>5)</sup>

2.

0.4Nb-FeMo) VAR(Vacuum Arc Re-melting) Zr A(Zr-0.8Sn-  
 B(Zr-1.0Sn-1.0Nb-FeCu) 200g button  
 $10^{-7}$ torr Ar가  
 4  
 1020 30  
 590 30 가 60% 590 3  
 1 70%, 2 60%, 3 40%  
 1 2 570 2  
 3 2.5 470 (SR) 520 (RX)  
 $10^{-5}$ torr 가 가  
 $15 \times 25 \times 0.9 \text{mm}^3$  가 SiC 1200 가  
 HF 5%, HNO<sub>3</sub> 45%, H<sub>2</sub>O 50%  
 (pickling) autoclave 360 (2,750psi), 400  
 (1,500psi), 360 LiOH 70ppm (2,750psi)  
 diffraction XRD(40Kv, 126mA) 가 mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub> small angle  
 TEM SiC t-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
 mounting  
 1200 HF 10%, HNO<sub>3</sub> 45%, H<sub>2</sub>O 45% (etching) SiC  
 TEM 70-80  $\mu$  m -45 ethanol 90%,  
 perchloric acid 10% 15 V, 0.01mA jet polisher  
 EDS가 TEM (JEOL 200 KeV) EDS

3.

1 470 (SR) 520 (RX) 2.5 A B 360 ,  
 400 , 360 LiOH 70ppm 가 autoclave 270 A B  
 LiOH 가 가 A B  
 150 가 가  
 270 가  
 2(a) LiOH 6)  
 A가 B 가 Zr-Nb  
 가 가 7), Nb 1.0wt.% Nb 8,9,10) Zircaloy-4 Sn  
 11-17) Nb Sn  
 Sn Mo 3.0wt.% 가 A가 가 , 0.5wt.% Zr-  
 18) Mo가 Mo가 0.15% 가  
 A Cu Mo가 0.5wt.% 가  
 Mo Zr-Cu B Cu  
 19,20) Cu가

2(b) 15 A, B B

LiOH A

SR LiOH RX

Zr-Nb Nb 가 LiOH 가

21) Zr-Sn Sn 가 22)

B , LiOH A

B ,

Nb B A

Nb Zr-0.5Nb-1.0Sn-0.5Fe-0.25Cr 가 가

B가 A B 가 RX

SR B Zr

가 가 24) 2(b)

A, B 5% 10%

Zircaloy-4 25) Zircaloy-4

3(a) LiOH 가가 30mg/dm<sup>2</sup> 70mg/dm<sup>2</sup>

가가 70mg/dm<sup>2</sup> m-ZrO<sub>2</sub> A, B 가가 30mg/dm<sup>2</sup> Zr

t-ZrO<sub>2</sub> m-ZrO<sub>2</sub> 가

가 26,27)

t-ZrO<sub>2</sub> 가 3(b),(c) LiOH m-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

SR 3(a) 3(b),(c)

70mg/dm<sup>2</sup> SR, RX LiOH B 가

LiOH SR 가 70mg/dm<sup>2</sup> RX

B SR RX 가 , A

480 SR RX Nb B

Nb 가 580

Zircaloy-4 가 28), Fe Cr

Nb 가 Zr(Fe, Cr<sub>2</sub>) 가 Zr-Nb

23,29) Nb Zr

, 1% Nb Zr 0.5%Nb Zr

30) Zr-1.0Nb-0.2Cu Nb 31)

Zr Fe, Nb, Sn, Mo Cu 가 0.02, 0.6, 9.3, 0.18 0.2 wt.%

32) 가 SR RX Zr -Zr

가 A,B Zr 4,5

TEM 가 EDX 가 SR

가 4,5

EDX 가 RX 가 A

EDX 6(b) 7(b) Cu가 Cu holder

A Nb Zr-Nb-Fe-Mo B Zr-Nb-Fe-Cu RX Nb  
 SR 50 RX  
 Nb가 Nb

4.

Zr 2 Zr A(Zr-0.8Sn-0.4Nb-  
 FeMo) B(Zr-1.0Sn-1.0Nb-FeCu) 470 520  
 360 , 400 LiOH 70ppm

1. Sn Nb가 Nb Sn 가 A Nb Sn  
 Zr Nb Sn 가 Zr
2. (RX ) 470 (SR ) 520  
 B SR , Nb Sn  
 Nb Sn Zr  
 RX SR 가

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1.

:wt. %

( )	Zr	Nb	Fe	
Alloy A (SR)	53	11	30	Mo : 6
Alloy A (RX)	45	22	28	Mo : 5
Alloy B (SR)	44	29	23	Cu : 4
Alloy B (RX)	39	35	22	Cu : 4

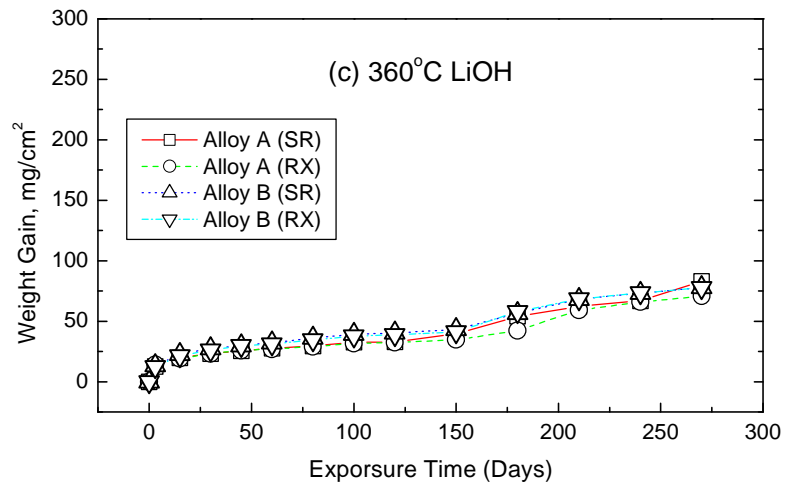
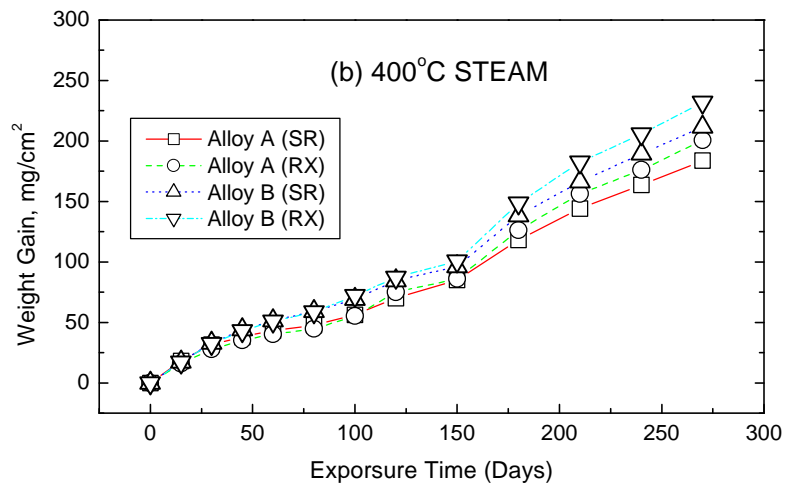
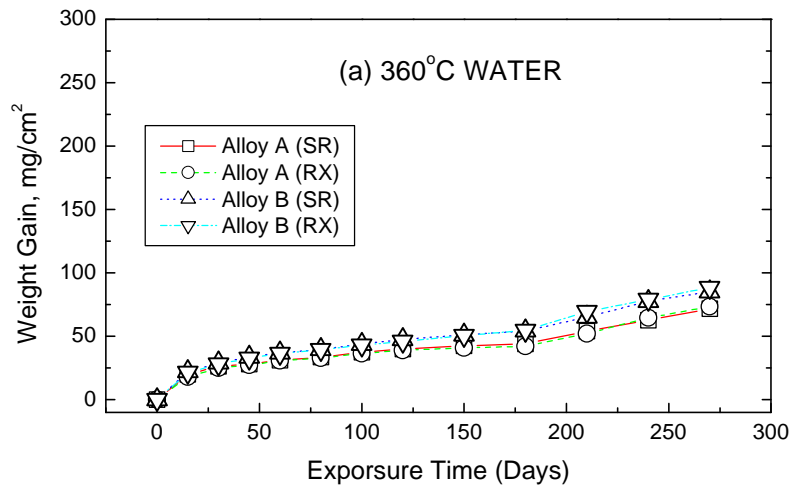


Fig. 1. Corrosion behaviors of the alloy A and B exposed for 270 days in the different conditions

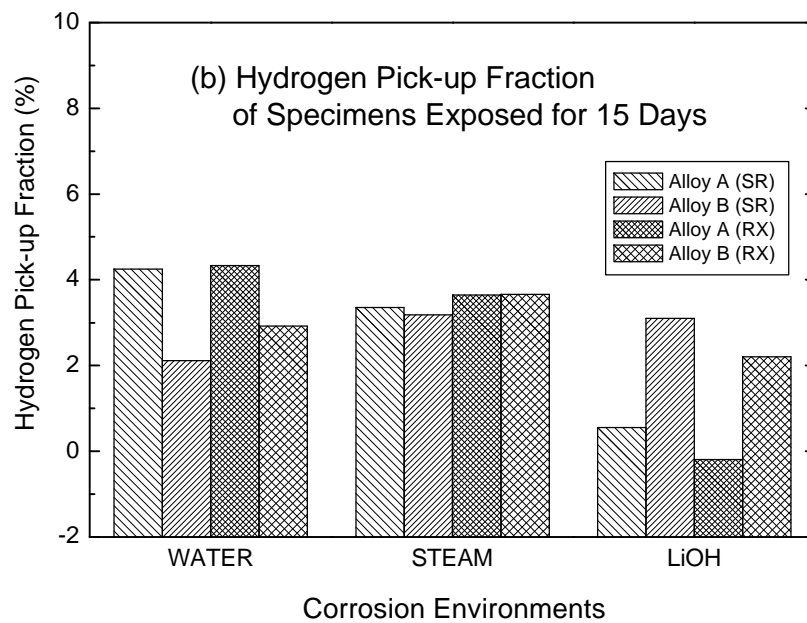
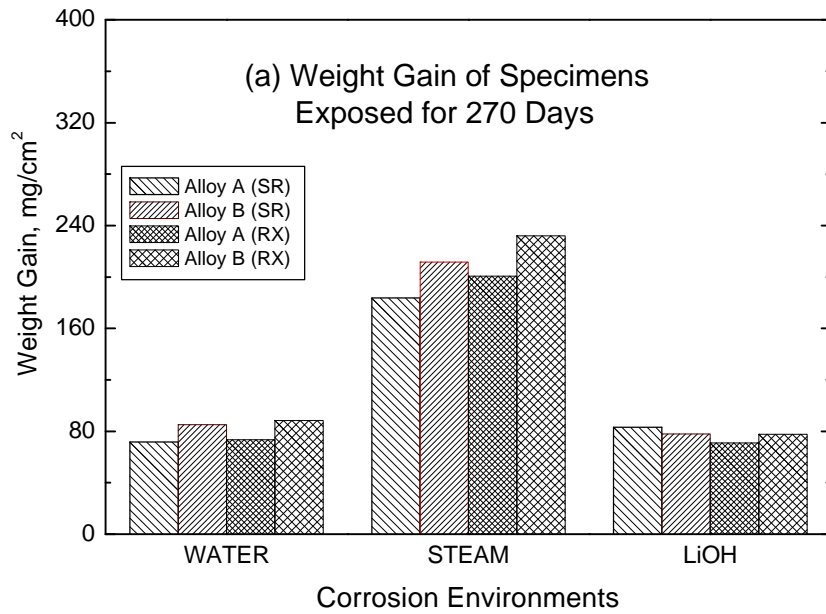


Fig. 2. Weight gain of the alloy A and B corroded for 270 days and hydrogen pick-up of them exposed for 15 days in the environment of 360°C water, 400°C steam and 360°C LiOH



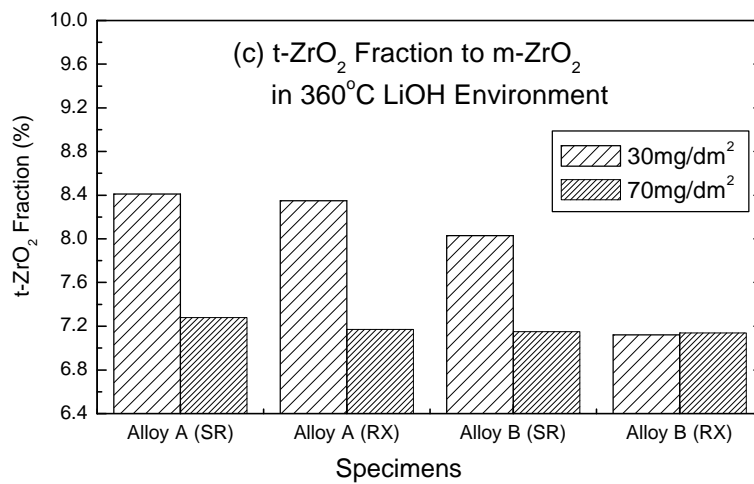
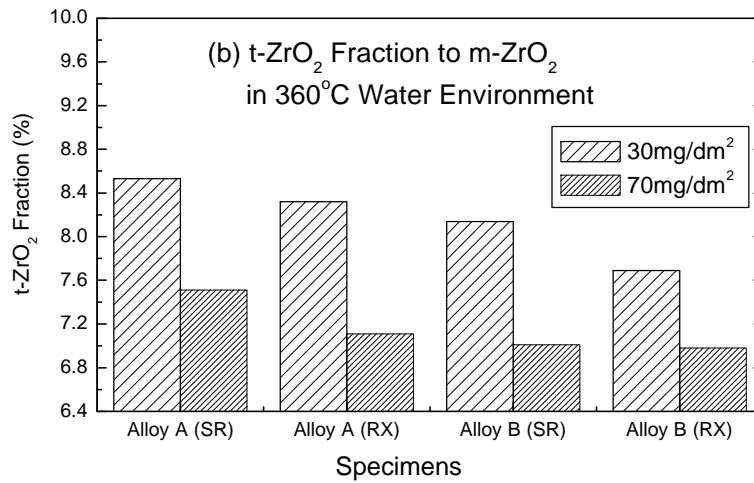
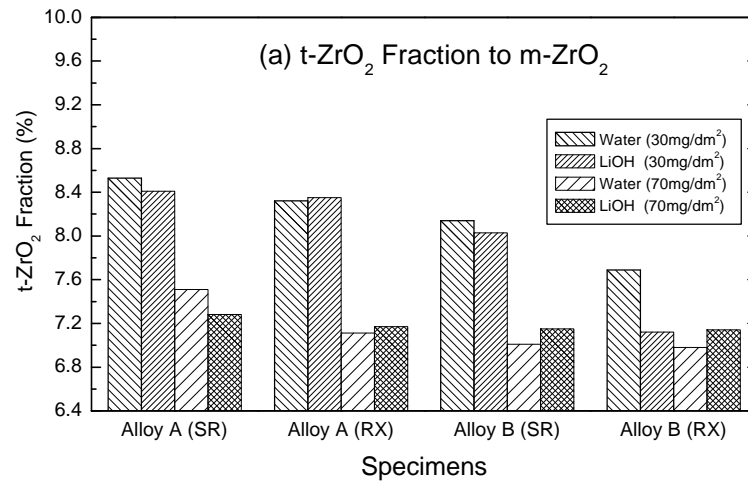
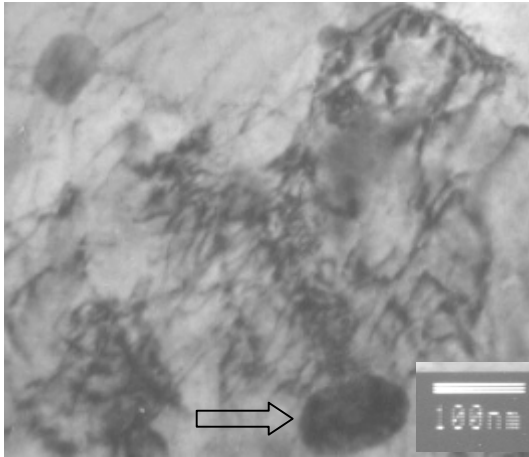
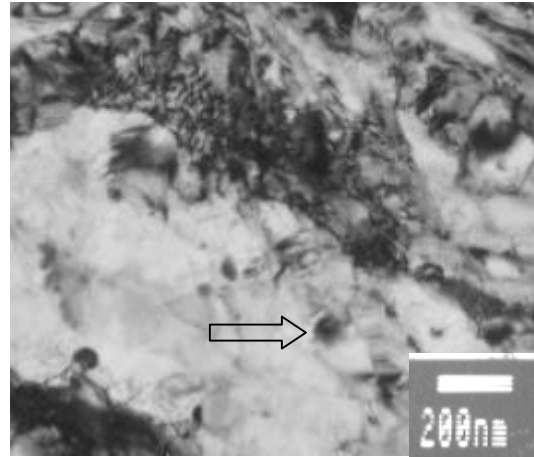


Fig. 3. t-ZrO<sub>2</sub> Fraction to m-ZrO<sub>2</sub> of the oxides on the alloy A and B corroded to 30 mg/dm<sup>2</sup> and 70 mg/dm<sup>2</sup> in weight gain

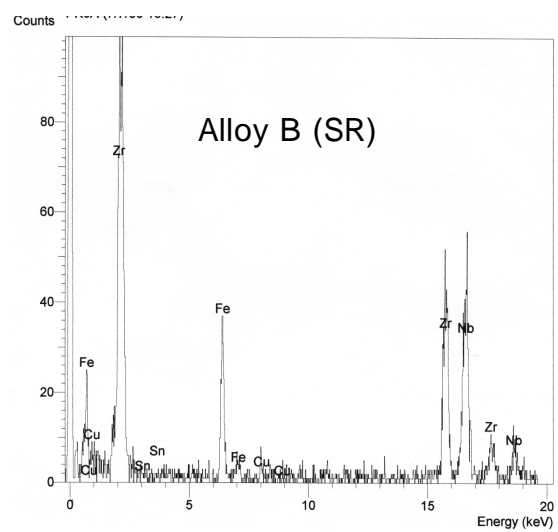
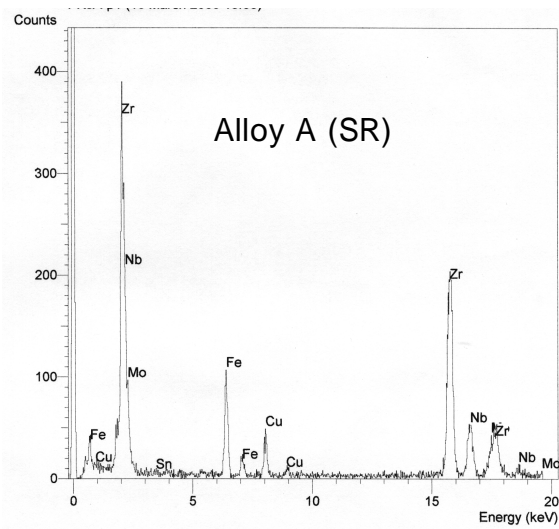
Alloy A (SR)



Alloy B (SR)



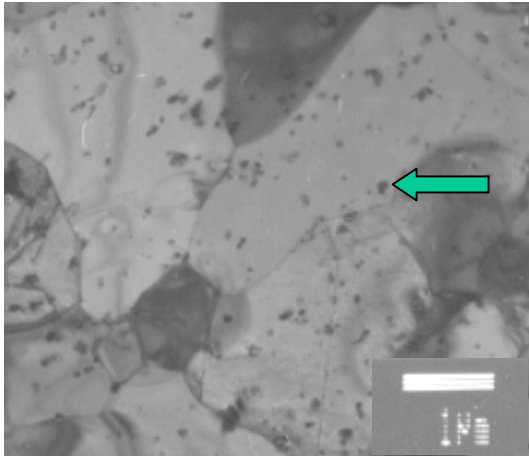
(a) TEM micrographs



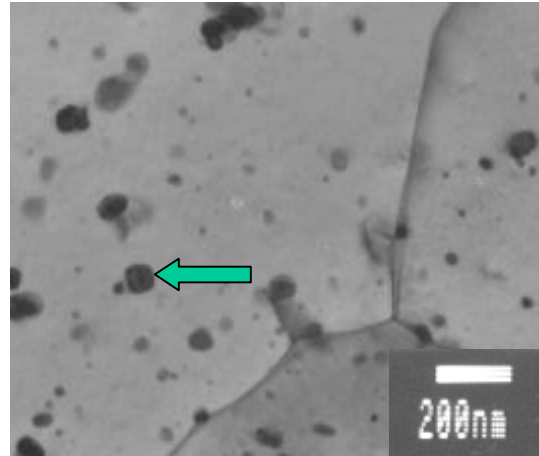
(b) EDX spectra of one of the precipitates in the alloys

Fig. 4. TEM micrographs of the alloy A and B with EDX spectra of one of their precipitates after final SR heat treatment

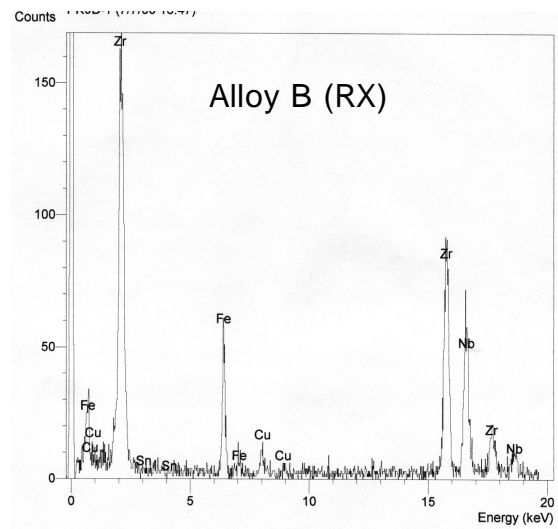
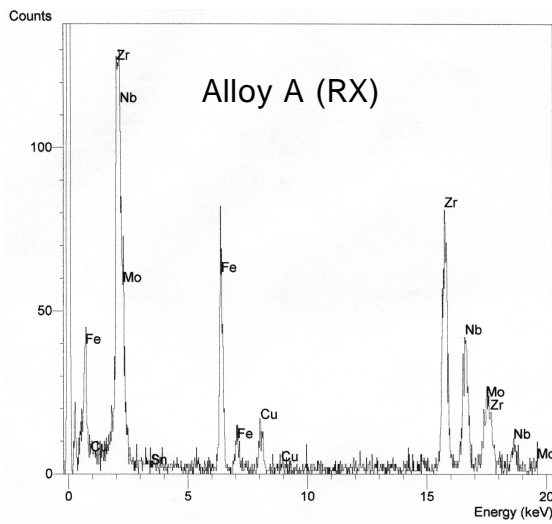
Alloy A (RX)



Alloy B (RX)



(a) TEM micrographs



(b) EDX spectra of one of the precipitates in the alloys

Fig. 5. TEM micrographs of the alloy A and B with EDX spectra of one of their precipitates after final RX heat treatment