

**Zr-2.5Nb**

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**Precipitation Behavior of  $\delta$ -Hydride in Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tube**

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50- 300 ppm Zr-2.5Nb -  
 . - - , -  
 . -Zr ω- β-  
 Nb , 가 , .  
 -Zr -Nb  
 가 가  
 $(111)_d // (0001)_a [1\bar{1}0]_d // [11\bar{2}0]_a$  (0001)  $\{10\bar{1}7\}$

**Abstract**

The precipitation behavior of  $\delta$ -hydride plates in a Zr-2.5%Nb pressure tube alloys containing from 50 to 300 ppm hydrogen has been studied.  $\delta$ -hydride is preferentially nucleated at the  $\delta$ - $\beta$  interface and its growth was shown to be sensitive to the nature of the  $\delta$ - $\beta$  interface. For microstructure which the continuous  $\delta$ -Zr films have broken up partly into a series of discrete particle of the  $\omega$ - or  $\beta$ -Nb phase, two types of hydride plate, namely the intergranular and transgranular hydride were observed. For equilibrium microstructure which the retained  $\delta$ -Zr has completely decomposed to  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ -Nb,  $\delta$ -hydride grows across the  $\beta$ -grain transgranular rather than along the interface. For both microstructural conditions, the hydrides appear to have the same orientation relationship, i.e.  $(111)_d // (0001)_a [1\bar{1}0]_d // [11\bar{2}0]_a$  and to have habit plane  $\{10\bar{1}7\}$  lying close to (0001).

1.

Cold worked Zr-2.5Nb 가 , 1  
 , cold worked Zr-2.5Nb delayed  
 hydride cracking(DHC) DHC 가  
 [1,2]. , rolled joint (surface flaw)  
 , 가 DHC  
 [2].  
 DHC 1(a)  
 (radial hydride) ,  
 , DHC , DHC  
 CANDU

2.

, cold worked Zr-2.5wt%Nb  
 (Cathodic hydrogen charging method) 60ppm 300ppm  
 KAERI [3] 2 ,  
 , 65 ± 5 0.1 ~ 0.2 molar  
 150 mA/cm<sup>2</sup> 120 가 , 50%  
 60ppm 300  
 23 , 300ppm 450 6  
 Hot Vacuum Extraction  
 (TEM) sand paper 2000  
 , 6 μm diamond 45% H<sub>2</sub>O - 45% HNO<sub>3</sub> - 10% HF  
 swab-etching . TEM 90% Ethanol + 10% Perchloric Acid -35 ,  
 20mA jet-polishing .

3.

1(b) (macroscopic hydride)

Zr-2.5Nb

cold worked Zr-2.5Nb ( )

-Zr -Zr -Zr

(axial section) -Zr

(circumferential section)

2 60 ppm 가 cold-worked Zr-2.5Nb

가  $\alpha/\beta$

-Zr 가 가

2 (a)-(c) -Zr 2(d)

2(a)

Pervoric [4] cold worked Zr-2.5Nb

-Zr -Zr -Zr

[000c] mismatch 가

(intergranular hydride), -Zr -Nb / Nb, /

(transgranular hydride)

2(d) (transgranular hydride)

-Zr 20%Nb , 400

24 가 -Zr 43%Nb

Zr-2.5Nb ( -Nb

78%Nb ) 3 -Zr

4 -Zr

$\{10\bar{1}7\}$  (habit plane)

(close-packed plane)  $(111)_d // (0001)_a$ ,  $[\bar{1}\bar{1}0]_d // [11\bar{2}0]_a$

Northwood [5] (circumferential hydride) (radial hydride)가

$\{10\bar{1}0\}$ ,  $\{10\bar{1}2\}$ ,  $\{11\bar{2}1\}$ ,  $\{1122\}$ , Zircaloy  $\{10\bar{1}7\}$

[6]. 1(b)

-Zr  $\{10\bar{1}0\}$  , TEM

Zr-2.5Nb  $\{10\bar{1}7\}$

5 가 300 ppm 가 , Zr-2.5Nb  
 . 60 ppm 가 ,  
 (Compressive Strain)  $\alpha$ -Zr  
 , 5(b) 5(d) 가  
 가 .  
 $\alpha$ -Zr  
 (hydride plate) , 4  
 가 6  
 , 7  
 8 2-6 가  $\{10\bar{1}7\}$  가  
 가 [7].  
 c , 15°  
 24 450 6 400  
 가 -Zr , 5(a)  
 c  
 75° 가 5(d)

#### 4.

가 50 - 300 ppm cold worked Zr-2.5Nb OM, TEM

1. Zr-2.5Nb -Hydride ,  
 $(111)_d // (0001)_a$ ,  $[1\bar{1}0]_d // [11\bar{2}0]_a$  가 .
2. -Zr -Zr  $\{10\bar{1}7\}$   
 $\beta$ -Zr  $\alpha$ -Zr  $\beta$ -Zr  
 , 가  $\alpha$ -Zr  $\beta$ -Nb
- 3.

- [1] Young Suk Kim et al. KAERI Report ; KAERI/RR-1766/96, KAERI (1997) 365.
- [2] P. A. Ross-Ros, J. T. Dunn, A. B. Mitchell, G. R. Towgood and T. A. Hunter, AECL-5261 (1976).
- [3] , , , , , “Zr-2.5Nb ”, KAERI/TR-1329/99.
- [4] V. Perovic and G.C.Weatherly, “The nucleation of hydride in a Zr-2.5Nb alloy”, J. Nucl. Mater. 126 (1984) pp.160-169.
- [5] D.O.Northwood and R.W.Gilbert, “Hydride in Zr-2.5Nb alloy pressure tubes”, J. Nucl. Mater., 78 (1978) pp.112-116.
- [6] C. E. Ells, “Hydride precipitates in zirconium alloy”, J. Nucl. Mater. 28 (1968) pp.129-151.
- [7] V. Perovic et al., “Hydride precipitation in / zirconium alloys”, Acta metall. 31 (1983) pp.1381-1391.

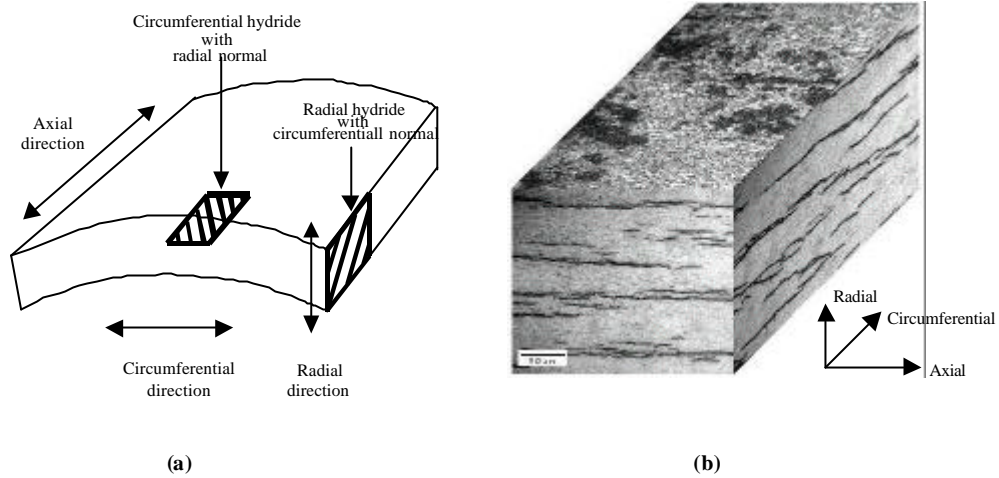


Fig. 1. (a) A segment of a pressure tube, showing the orientation of the circumferential and radial hydride platelets relative to the principal directions in the pressure tubes . (b) axial and circumferential sections of cold worked Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube alloy containing 500 ppm H, showing alignment of hydrides in the circumferential-axial and plane of tube with the same morphology as the  $\alpha$ -Zr grains..

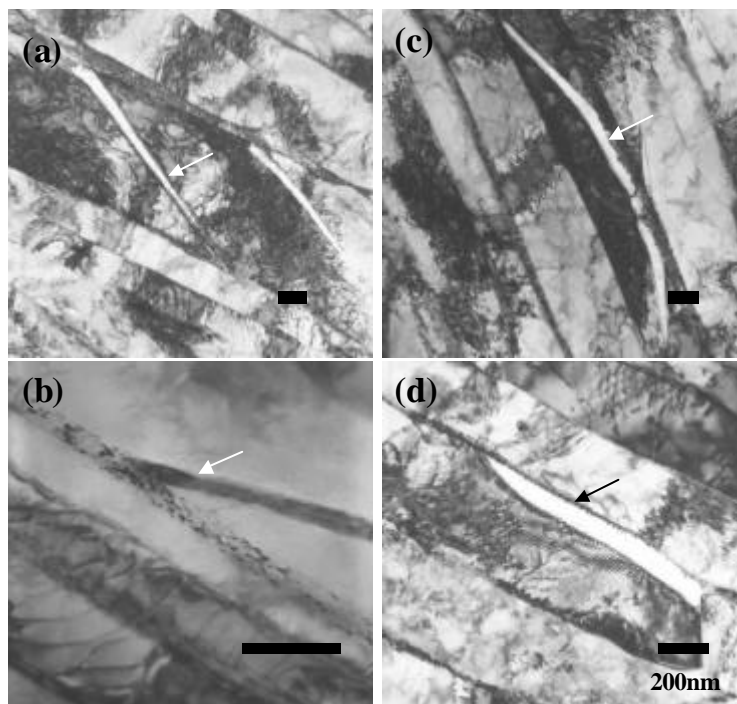


Fig. 2. TEM micrographs of axial section of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube containing 60 ppm H. (a) the hydride plate (arrowed) nucleated at the interface and grew across the  $\alpha$ -grain, (b) the decomposition of the retained  $\alpha$ -Zr phase into a series of discrete particles of the  $\alpha$ - or  $\beta$ -Nb phase, (c) two variants of the hydride plate nucleated at the interface, and (d) the hydride plate grown in the  $\beta$ -phase along the interface.

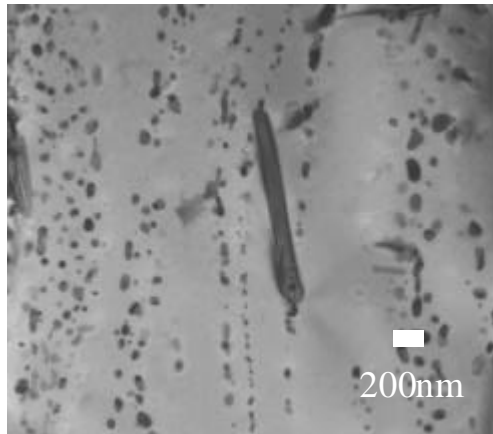


Fig. 3. TEM micrograph of annealed Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube containing 50 ppm H.

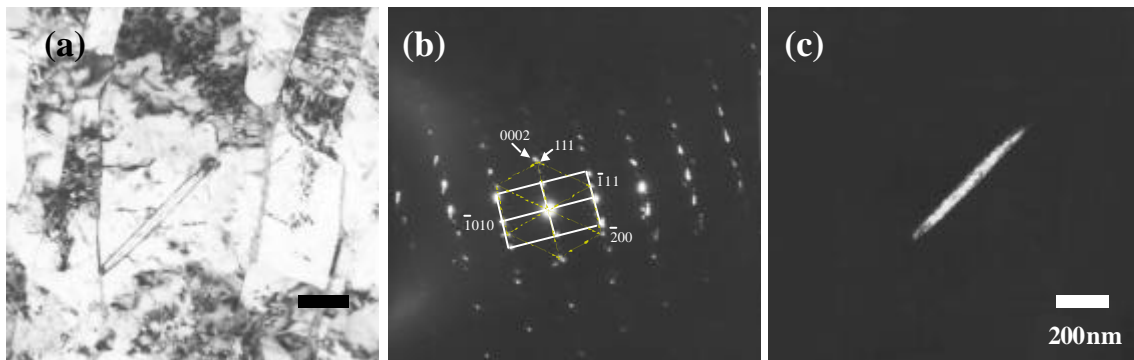


Fig. 4. Circumferential section of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube containing 60 ppm H. (a) bright field TEM micrograph showing the hydride plate nucleated at the interface and grew across the  $\alpha$ -grain, (b) diffraction pattern from  $\alpha$ -hydride and  $\alpha$ -matrix showing  $(111)_d // (0001)_a$   $[1\bar{1}0]_d // [11\bar{2}]_a$ , (c) dark field TEM micrograph using a hydride reflection

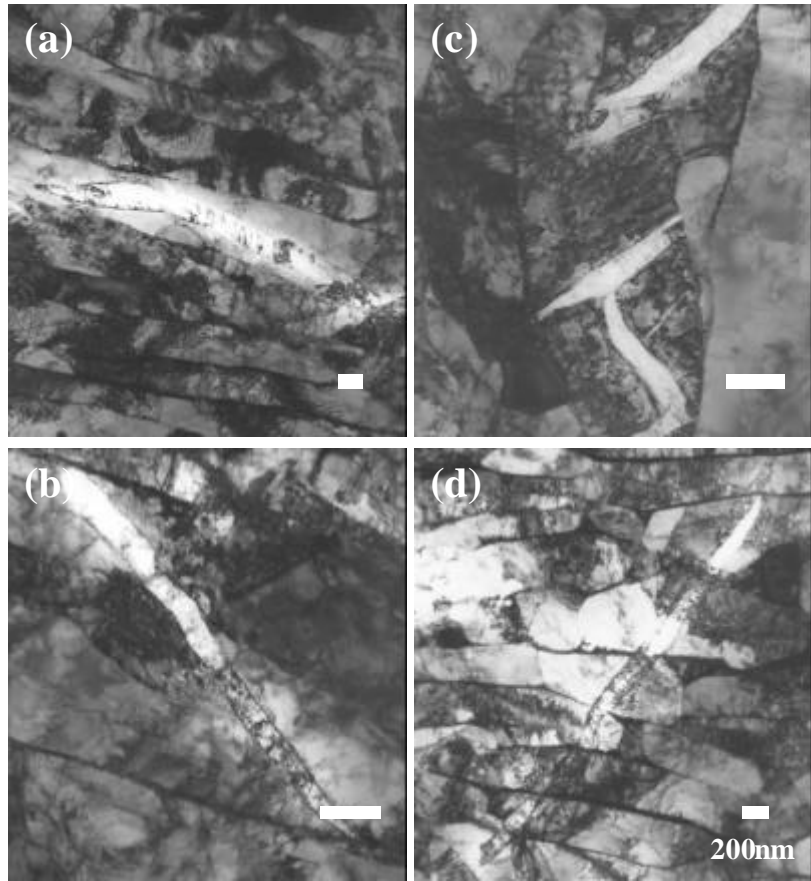


Fig. 5. TEM micrographs of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube containing 300 ppm H. (a) and (b) axial sections, (c) and (d) circumferential sections showing  $\text{ZrH}_2$ -hydride nucleated at the interface and grown across a number of  $\alpha$ -grain boundaries.



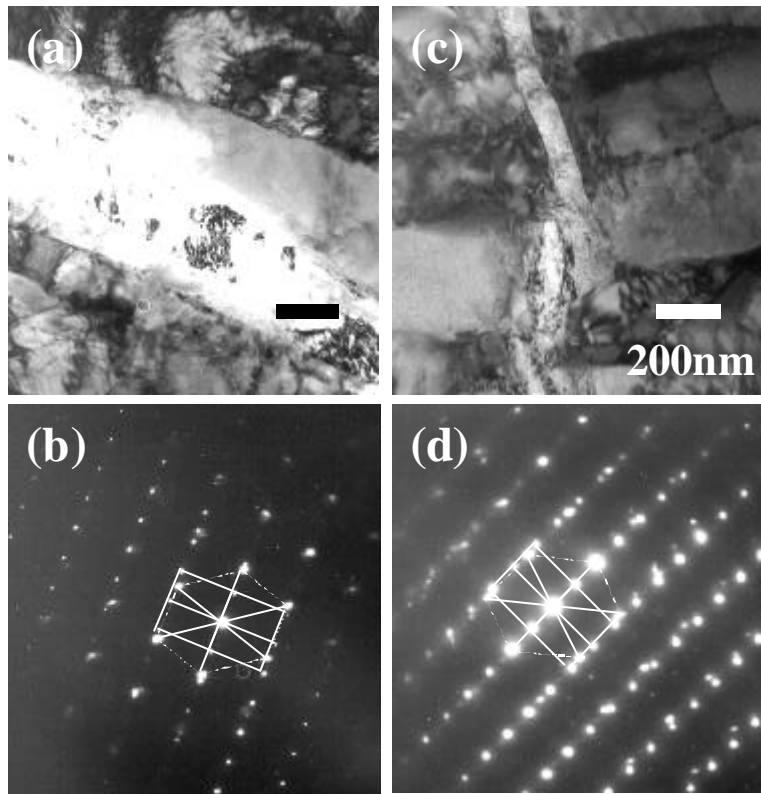


Fig. 6. TEM micrographs of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube containing 300 ppm H. (a) and (b) axial section, (c) and (d) circumferential section. The diffraction pattern from  $\delta$ -hydride and  $\alpha$ -matrix showing  $(111)_\delta // (0001)_\alpha$  and  $[110]_\delta // [1120]_\alpha$ .

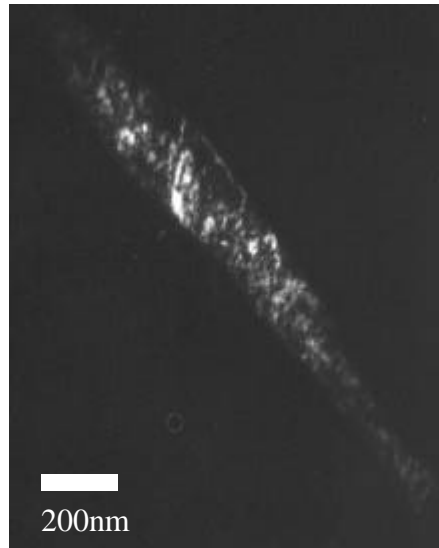


Fig. 7. Axial section of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube containing 300 ppm H. In dark field using a hydride reflection, individual plates in the stack can be seen.

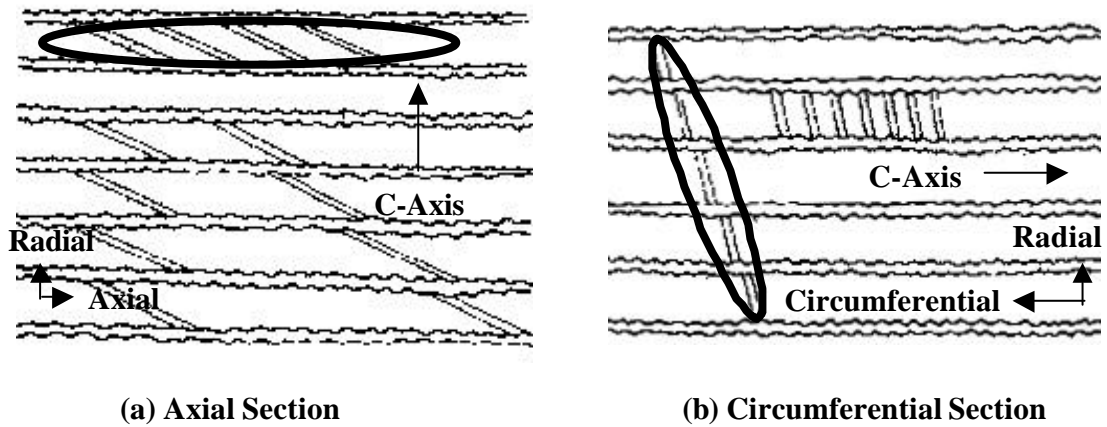


Fig. 8. Possible stacking arrays of hydride plates in pressure tube alloys as views (a) in a axial section and (b) in a circumferential section. Note that all the arrays are shown in grains with normal to the habit plane lying at about  $15^\circ$  to the basal pole in each case.