

## An Improvement of Welding Method to Reduce Pores in the End Plug Weld of HANARO Fuels

, , , , , , ,

. 가 , , 10

. 120° 3 가  
. 3 ,  
가 .

### Abstract

An investigation was performed to analyze the origin of pores formed at the end plug welds with nuclear fuels for HANARO, and to find a welding method which can reduce the formation of pores. The occurrence frequency and sizes of pores were investigated for various welding methods with a fixed condition of accelerating voltage, beam current and welding speed. The three-step welding method of rotating 120 degree per each time was shown to have the least pore formation among 4 kinds of methods. The formation of pores appeared to be affected by the up-slope time and down-slope time of beam current and beam radiation position in the three-step welding.

1.

( 7.87mm) (0.76mm)  
 (Al1060)  
 가 가  
 (electron beam welding)  
 (  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  mmHg ) 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 가  
 (bead width)  
 가 가  
 (가 ,  
 , )  
 가 200-400 $\mu$ m  
 pore [1]. pore가

2.

1)

ASTM No Al 1060

1

38mm Al 1060

Al 1060 billet

(cladding)

가 200 2 가 (peeling)  
 가 . 가  
 200 2 .

Table 1. Chemical composition of Al 1060(wt%)

Al	Si	Cu	Fe	Mn	Ti	others
99.6	0.25	0.05	0.35	0.03	0.03	0.03

2)  
 가 150kV, 6kW  
 . 가 , , (pore)  
 .  
 , 180° 2 , 120° 3 (Fig. 2) 4가  
 , cycle  
 cycle 3  
 (up-slope) (down-slope)  
 (off-set)  
 ( ) (start point)  
 work chamber  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  torr가 group  
 10 table 2 .  
 Real Time X-ray Radiography pore

Table 2 Electron beam welding condition for the experiments

group		가 (kV)	(mA)	(mm/min)	up slope (sec)	down slope (sec)	off-set (mm)
Gr 1		90	5	494	0.5	0.5	0.4
Gr 2	2	"	4.2	494	0.5	0.5	0.4
Gr 3	3	"	4.2	494	0.5	0.5	0.4
Gr 4	3	"	4.2	494	0.5	0.5	0.4
Gr 5	3	"	4.2	494	0.2	0.2	0.4
Gr 6	3	"	4.2	494	0.4	0.4	0.4
Gr 7	3	"	4.2	494	0.6	0.6	0.4
Gr 8	3	"	4.2	494	2.0	2.0	0.4
Gr 9	3	"	4.2	494	0.5	0.5	0.0
Gr 10	3	"	4.2	494	0.5	0.5	0.5

3.

1)

Fig. 3(a) 가  
가 . 가 70-80%  
0.4mm .  
(pore)

[2].

(entrappment)

[3].

가 가

가

가

180 ° 2 120 ° 3  
 2  
 Fig. 4 가 3 가  
 30-40% Fig. 3(b)  
 1-2 3-4 가 Fig. 3(b)  
 3  
 60 ° 60- 180 ° , 180- 240 °  
 , 120- 180 ° 180- 300 ° , 300- 360 °  
 , 240- 300 ° , 300- 60 ° , 60- 120 °  
 , 3  
 60 ° , X-ray radiography  
 (cutting) 3 360- 60 °  
 Fig. 3(b)

가  
 2)  
 5 8 3  
 (up- slope) (down- slope)  
 . Fig 5

가  
 가  
 3) (offset)  
 9 10 Real Time X-ray radiography  
 9 0.2mm,  
 10 0.4mm . Fig. 6  
 (offset) 0 가

Offset

가

가

4.

120° 3

가

가

5.

1) , , KAERI/RR-1756/96

2) Vol. 11. No 1, Mar. 1993, p 19

3) J. Ruge, P. Lutze, "Welding of Aluminum and Zinc Die Castings", Third International Conference on Aluminum Weldments, Munich, F.R.G., 15 to 17 April 1985

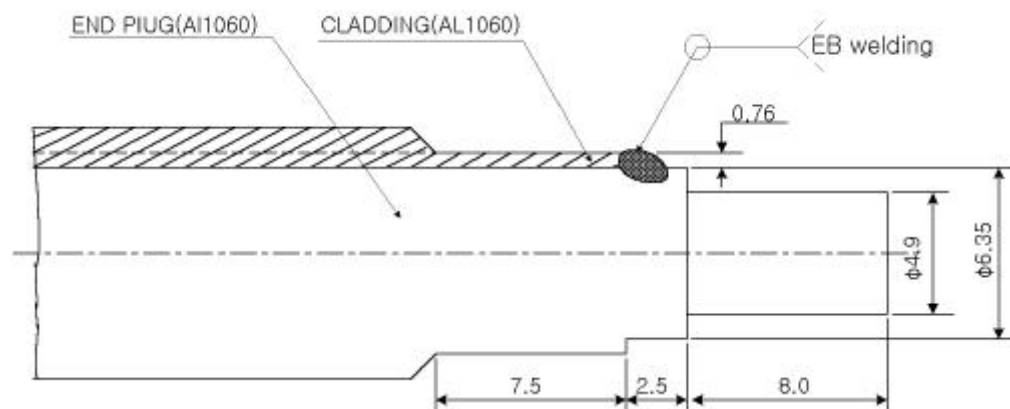


Fig. 1 Weld joint design for end plug and cladding

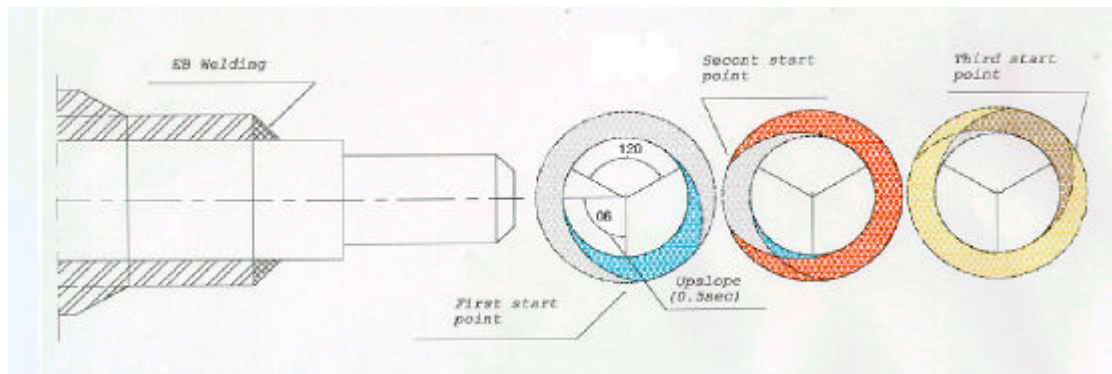
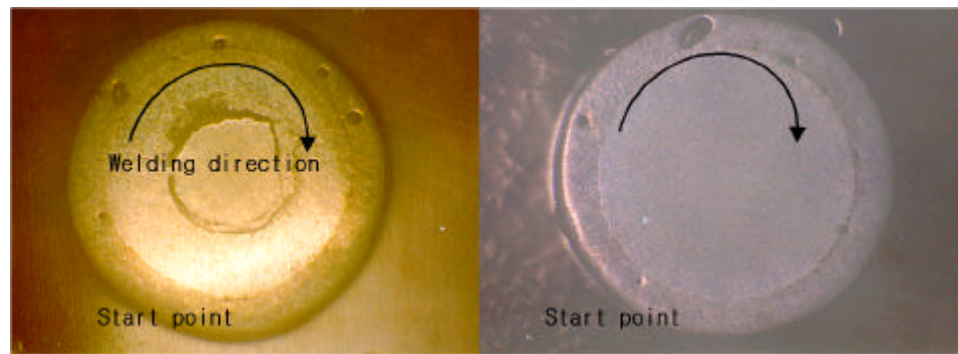
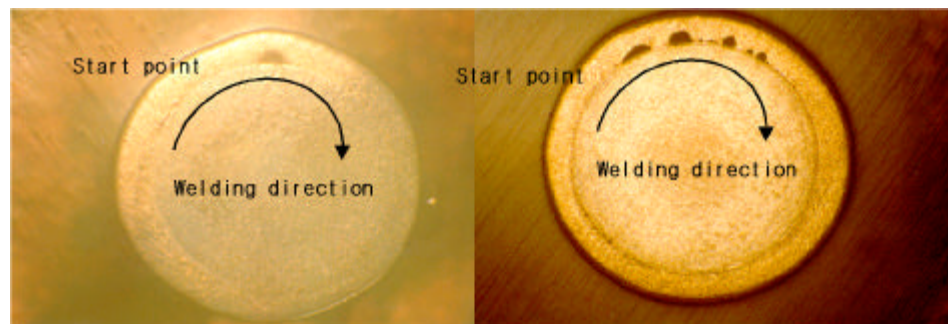


Fig 2. Three-step welding method for end plug



(a) continuous welding



(b) three-step welding

Fig. 3 The shape of pores in continuous welding and three-step welding

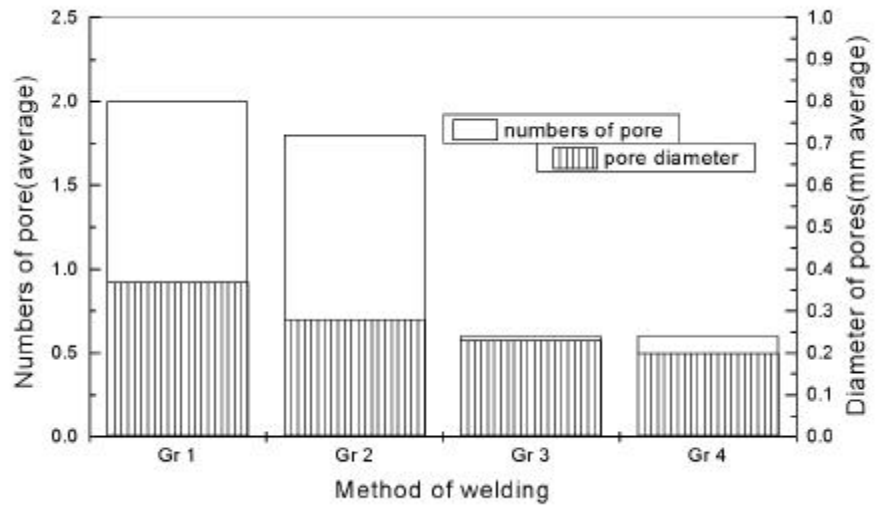


Fig. 4 Variation for the pores with welding method

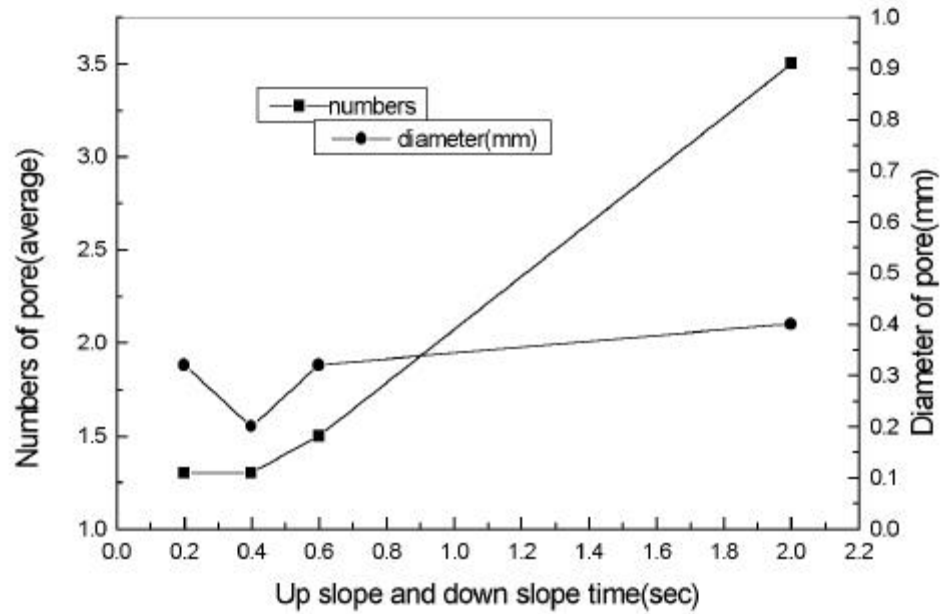


Fig. 5 Variation for the pores with up-slope and down-slope



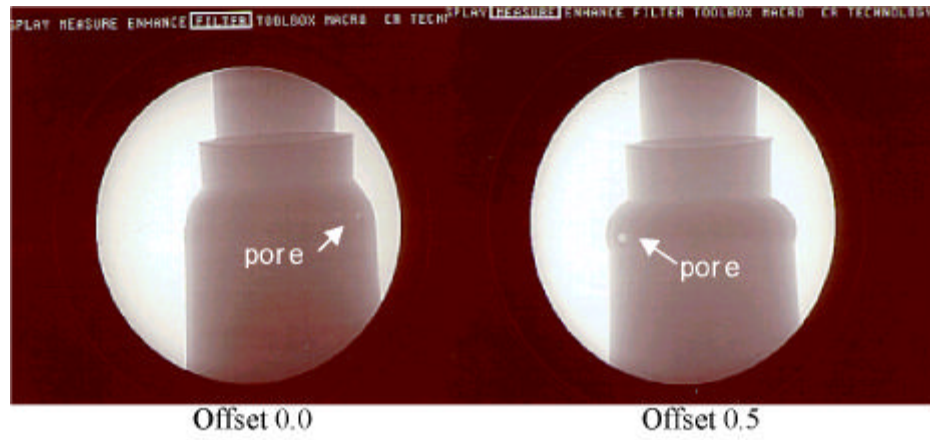


Fig. 6 X-ray radiography image with different beam position in weld of end plug

