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b-Zr

## Evolution of dislocations and decomposition of b-Zr with neutron irradiation in the Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube irradiated in Wolsong Unit 1

150

1 10 가 264-305.6 °C 8.9x10<sup>25</sup>nm<sup>-2</sup>

M-11

a 4x10<sup>14</sup> m<sup>-2</sup> 7.5x10<sup>14</sup> m<sup>-2</sup> 가 ,

가 가 Inlet 가 . 5-10 nm

a loop c .

, 0.8x10<sup>14</sup> m<sup>-2</sup> .

-Zr 4-4.7 μm -Nb .

Outlet -Zr Nb 55 wt.%

가 Middle Nb 가가 .

### ABSTRACT

TEM examination was successfully conducted for the first time in KAERI on thin foils taken from the inlet, the middle and the outlet of the M-11 tube irradiated with the fluence of up to 8.9x10<sup>25</sup> nm<sup>-2</sup> and temperatures of 264-305.6 °C in the Wolsong Unit-1 for 10 years. Irradiation yielded an increase in a-component dislocation density to 7.5x10<sup>14</sup>m<sup>-2</sup>, which was the highest at the inlet of the tube exposed to 275 °C. Besides, small dislocation loops with the maximum diameter of 5 to 10 nm were observed in the α-Zr grains. In contrast, the c-component dislocation density did not change with irradiation as opposed to that of the as-fabricated tube, keeping an initial dislocation density of 0.7-0.8x10<sup>14</sup> m<sup>-2</sup>. Irradiation facilitated the decomposition of β-Zr phase, leading to the enrichment of Nb concentration in the β-Zr phase, which was the highest at the outlet but was suppressed at the middle of the tube with the highest neutron fluence.

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TEM examination was successfully conducted for the first time in KAERI on thin foils taken from the inlet, the middle and the outlet of the M-11 tube irradiated with the fluence of up to 8.9x10<sup>25</sup> nm<sup>-2</sup> and temperatures of 264-305.6 °C in the Wolsong Unit-1 for 10 years. Irradiation yielded an increase in a-component dislocation density to 7.5x10<sup>14</sup>m<sup>-2</sup>, which was the highest at the inlet of the tube exposed to 275 °C. Besides, small dislocation loops with the maximum diameter of 5 to 10 nm were observed in the α-Zr grains. In contrast, the c-component dislocation density did not change with irradiation as opposed to that of the as-fabricated tube, keeping an initial dislocation density of 0.7-0.8x10<sup>14</sup> m<sup>-2</sup>. Irradiation facilitated the decomposition of β-Zr phase, leading to the enrichment of Nb concentration in the β-Zr phase, which was the highest at the outlet but was suppressed at the middle of the tube with the highest neutron fluence.

1.

가 Zr-2.5Nb delayed hydride  
 cracking (DHC) 가

가 , Zr-2.5Nb

가 c- 가 ,  $1 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$

a- [4]. Zr-2.5Nb

M-11 1 TEM  $8.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$

2. 1 10 가 Zr-2.5Nb (W1M11)

Inlet, Middle outlet 170 mm TEM ring

Table 1 275.4 – 302.1 °C  $6.84 \times 10^{25} - 8.91 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$

W1M11 lot (200817Q) off-cut (1970 TEM )

c- 3 mm, 0.1 mm TEM Zr-2.5Nb Tenupol-3 twin jet

polisher 10% perchloric acid + 90% ethanol 20 V 가

jet polishing TEM Jeol-2000FX (200KeV)

SADF (Selected Area Diffraction Pattern)

Nb [5].

### 3.

#### 3.1.

Zr-2.5Nb 가 W1M11 lot

off-cut 1 Zr-2.5Nb

$\alpha$ -Zr 10:1

$\alpha$ -Zr a- c-  $4.0 \times 10^{14}, 0.97 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$  , X-ray

[6].  $\beta$ -Zr Nb , SADF d(110) [7]  
 Nb , 38 at.% Nb .

3.2. W1M11

[8]. 가 Middle Ring TEM 0, 3 , 6 , 9

TEM Inlet, Middle Outlet Ring 0  
 2 Inlet, Middle Outlet  
 a- 가  
 가 line intercept method  
 (3), 가 Inlet 가 ( $7.5 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$ ) , 가  
 Outlet ( $5.2 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$ ) , a- loop 3  
 Inlet 10 nm, Outlet 15 nm  
 a- loop

Inlet 가  
 Griffiths TEM X-ray line broadening  $1.6 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$  Zr-  
 2.5Nb , Inlet ( $250 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ )  $8 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$ ,  $300 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  Outlet  
 $6 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$  TEM  $8.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$   
 Griffiths [6, 9] , Zr-2.5Nb a-  
 $1-2 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$  가 ,

4 W1M11 c- . c- prism  
 0002 , c-  
 $0.97 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$   $0.8 \times 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-2}$   
 c-  $8.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$   
 가  
 가 c- loop  $8.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$

$\beta$ -Zr 가 , W1M11 Inlet, Middle  
 Outlet  $\beta$ -Zr Nb .  $\beta$ -Zr  
 Nb 20% Nb 38 %Nb .  $\beta$ -Zr  
 , 가 Outlet 가 55 at. %Nb 가  $\beta$ -Zr  
 , inlet  $\beta$ -Zr Nb 48 at.% . 가  
 Middle  $\beta$ -Zr Nb 41 at. % Inlet Outlet

β-Zr 가 Griffiths 가 [9].

4. 264 – 305.6 °C 8.9x10<sup>25</sup> nm<sup>-2</sup> 1

W1M11 TEM 가

α-Zr a- 2 가 , 5-10 nm a-  
loop , a- 가 Inlet 7.5x10<sup>14</sup>m<sup>-2</sup> 가  
가 Outlet 5.2x10<sup>14</sup>m<sup>-2</sup> 가 a- 가  
, Inlet 가  
. c- 가 , 4x10<sup>14</sup>m<sup>-2</sup>  
. β-Zr β-Zr Nb 가 가 ,  
가 Outlet Nb 55 at. %Nb β-  
Zr Nb 가 가 Middle .

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## 5.

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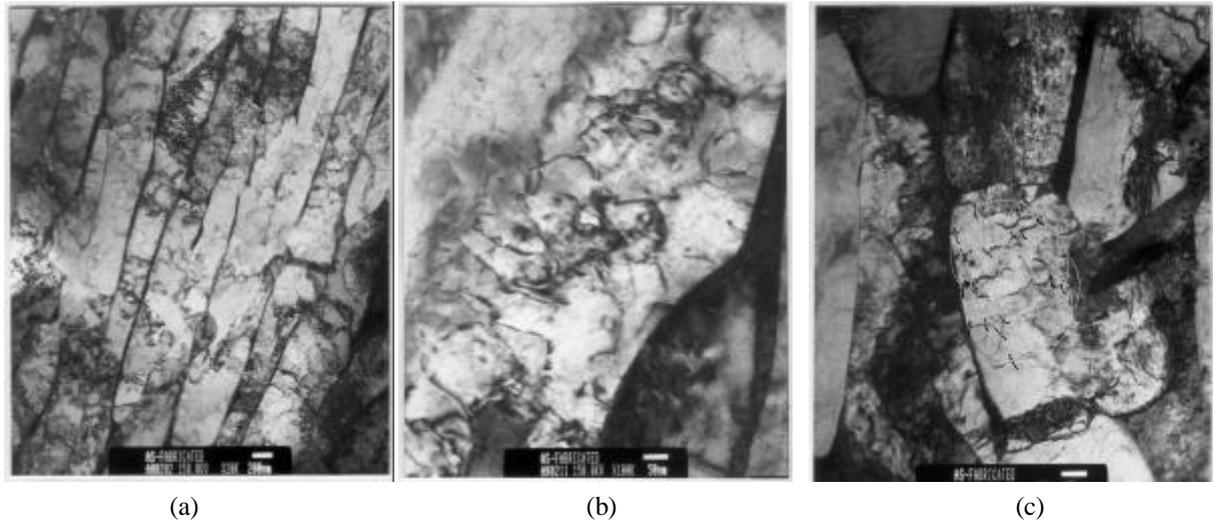


Fig. 1. Microstructures of the unirradiated Zr-2.5Nb tube made of the same lot as that of W1M11 tube: (a) grain structures, (b)  $\langle a \rangle$  component dislocations and (c)  $\langle c \rangle$  component dislocations.

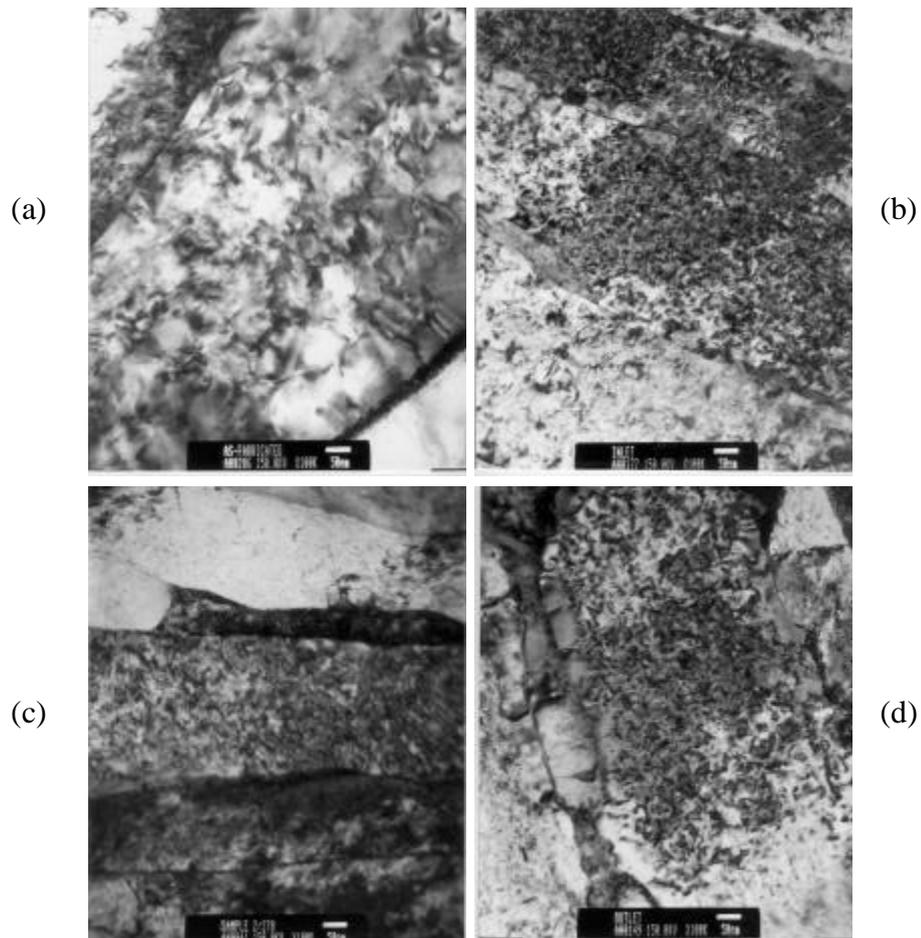


Fig. 2. Evolution of  $\langle a \rangle$  type dislocations with irradiation in the W1M11 pressure tube: (a) before irradiation and (b-d) after irradiation – (b) the inlet, (c) the middle and (d) the outlet.

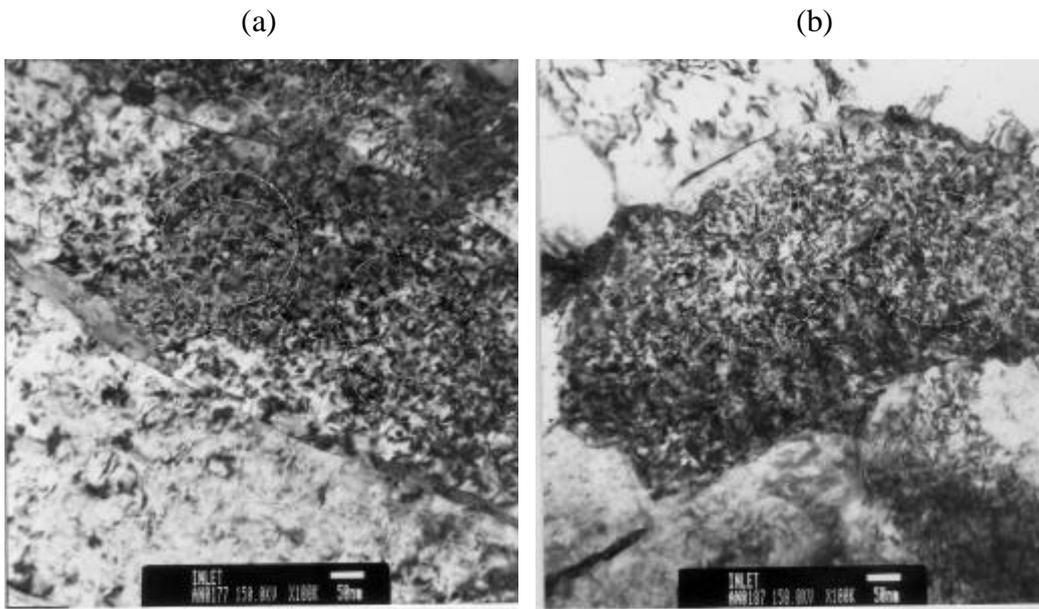


Fig. 3. <a> type dislocation loops on the inlet ring of the W1M11 tube irradiated to  $8.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$ .

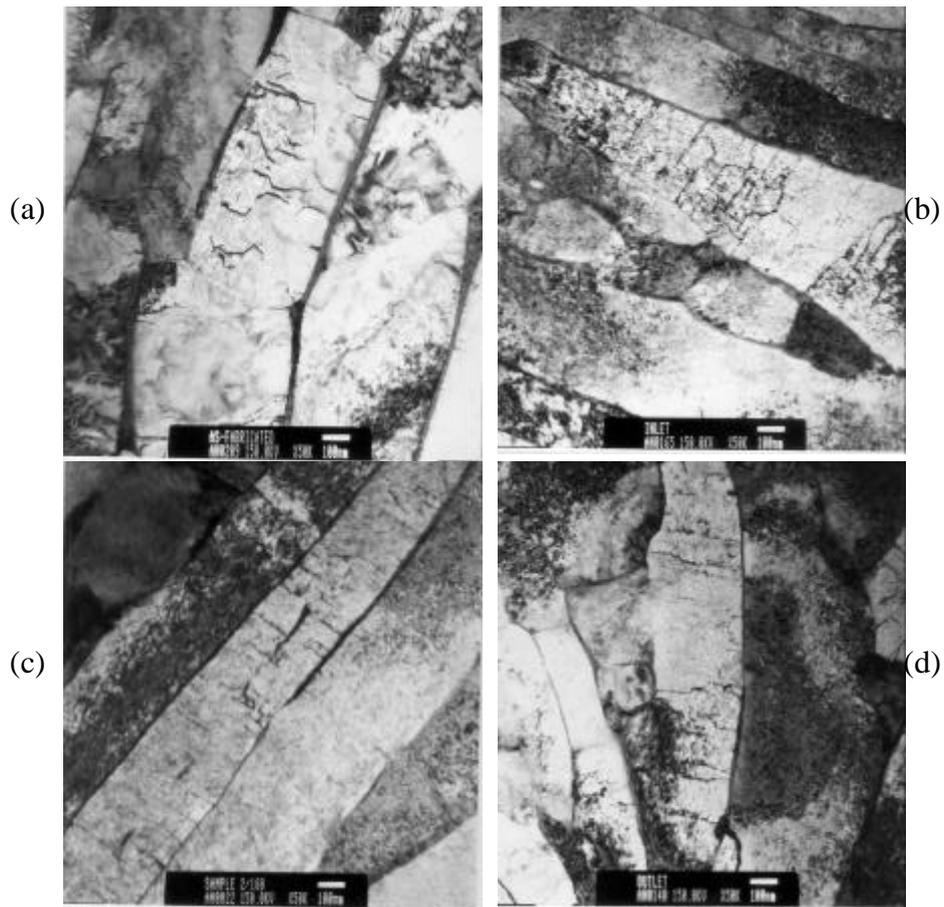


Fig. 4. Typical <c> component dislocations in the W1M11 tube irradiated to  $8.9 \times 10^{25} \text{ nm}^{-2}$  along with those of the preirradiated tube: (a) preirradiated tube, (b) the inlet, (c) the middle and (d) the outlet of the W1M11 tube.