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SA 508 Gr.3 Cl.1

The Effect of Steel-Making Practices on Fatigue Properties of SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 for PWR Reactor Vessel

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555

1370

가

3/4

가

(Vacuum Carbon Deoxidation (Si-killing method)

method),

가 (VCD+A1),

가가

가

Abstract

The low cycle fatigue and fatigue crack growth rate properties of the SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 steel with steel-making practices were evaluated at various temperatures in this study. The obtained results are compared with the ASME design requirements.

The fatigue properties of the steels were met the required conditions regardless of steel-making practices, however, the properties of steels by the aluminum and / or silicon killing were securer than those of VCD steel. These were resulted from the refining of grain size and the compact shape of precipitated carbide by adding aluminium.

1.

가

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ASME Code S-N

가

VCD, VCD+A, Si-killing 가 가 가

SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 Mn-Ni-Mo 가

[1]
400

, R,

R = 0.1, 0.3, 0.5 가

2.

2-1.

VCD, VCD+Al, Si-killing 가 shell

shell

ASEA-SKF 260ton 4750mm,

4500mm, 320mm shell 900 7 10

5 9 가 , 870 900

32 650 (PWHT) 610 ,

ASTM

shell 1/4 1

(TEM)

2-2.

10ton 14mm, 7mm

12.5mm, ±2.5mm

extensometer ,

#2000 ASTM E606[2]

- Control : Axial strain control
- Temperature : Room temperature 400 in air environment
- Wave shape : Triangle
- Strain ratio : R = -1(fully reversed)
- Total strain ranges : 0.6, 0.8, 1.0, 1.4, and 1.8%

(N_f) 30%가 , (p) 50%

2-3.

ASTM E647[4] CT(compact tension) 10ton
 Direct Current Potential Drop(DCPD)
 (K-decreasing method) (the value of
 threshold stress intensity range) $K = K_0 \exp(a - a_0)$
 $C = -0.078747$ (K_{th}) $10^{-7}mm/cycle$ 가
 (K-increasing method)
 30

3.

3-1.

288 Si-killing ($\dot{\epsilon}$) $4 \times 10^{-3}/s$, 0.6 1.8%
 Fig. 1 (cyclic hardening region) 0.6%
 (cyclic strain softening region) 가
 288 가 2
 (secondary hardening region) Fig. 2 2
 1.4% 400
 100 400 2
 , 10cycle
 250 2
 288 350
 2
 2
 Abdel-Raouf [5] 0.007%
 (steady state region) 2
 Coffin [6] 0.1%
 가
 0.2% bainite 2 가
 Fig. 3 288
 288 VCD VCD+Al, Si-killing Photo. 1
 VCD+Al, Si-killing VCD , 1 S
 가 [7].
 Photo. 2 TEM Photo. 2
 TEM Al 가 VCD+Al, Si-killing VCD

VCD

Fig. 4 50% log-log
Manson-Coffin (1)

$$\frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{2} = \epsilon' f (2N_f)^c \quad (1)$$

ϵ' : , N_f : , p : , c :

Fig. 5 50% log-log

Fig 4 5

[5,6]. Fig.5

Power law , Pow law

$$\frac{\Delta \sigma}{2} = K' \left(\frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{2} \right)^{n'} \quad (2)$$

: , p : , K' : , n' :

2 (1) (2) 2
가

Fig. 6 ASME Code, Sec. , Appendix [8] S-N

가

3-2.

Fig. 7 , R=0.1 ASME code, Sec. XI

[9]. , Paris,

가 . log(da/dN) (3)

$$\frac{da}{dn} = C (\Delta K)^m \quad (3)$$

Paris law C m , , 3
288 가 가 m 가

가 가 가 288

가 가 , 가 가

[10,11].

가 (K_{th})

(K-decreasing method) Fig. 8 , R=0.1

(K_{th}) 가 , R=0.5 VCD+Al

(K_{th}) VCD, Si-killing 3.4MPam^{1/2} VCD+Al

K_{th} 3 . R = 0.1, 0.5

가 0.1 0.5 가 K_{th}

[12,13]

4.

VCD, VCD+Al, Si-killing

1. ASME

Si-killing	가	.		
2. VCD+Al, Si-killing		VCD	.	
3.		2	250	350
4.	Paris	가	, 288	가 가
,	가 가		가 가	.
5.		가 가	, R=0.5	VCD+Al
3.4MPam ^{1/2}	가	.		

[1] J. D. Baird : " The inhomogeneity of plastic deformation", ASM Ohio, (1971) 191.

[2] ASTM E606-92 Standard Practice for Strain-Controlled Fatigue Testing, 1992.

[3] J. A. Bannantine, J.J. Commer, J.J. Handrock : " Fundamentals of Metal Fatigue Analysis", Prentice Hall(1990).

[4] ASTM E647-93 Standard Practice for Measurement of Fatigue Crack Growth Rates, 1993.

[5] H. Abdel-Raouf, A. Plumtree and T. H. Topper : " Cyclic Stress-Strain Behavior" ASTM Spec. Tech. Publ., 519(1973).

[6] L. F. Coffin Jr : J. Basic Eng. Fatigue at Elevated Temperature, 87(1965) 351.

[7] J.T. Kim, H.K. Kwon, H. S.Chang, and Y. W. Prark, Nuclear Engineering and Design, Vol. 174, 1997, pp. 51-58.

[8] ASME Section III Appendix I, Fig. I-9. 1 Design faigue Curves for Carbon, Low Alloy, and High Tensile Steels for metal Temperatures not Exceeding 700oF, 1995.

[9] ASME Section XI Appendix A, Fig. A-4300- 1 Reference Fatigue Crack Growth Curves for Carbon and Low Alloy Ferritic Steels Exposed to Air Environments(Subsurface Flaws), 1995.

[10] L. A. James and B. M. Schwenk : Metall Trans., 2A(1971) 431.

[11] L. A. James : " The effect of frequency upon the fatigue crack growth of type 304 stainless steel at 100°F" ASTM STP513(1972)218.

[12] Ritchie, R. O., International Metals Review, 1979, Vol. 20, pp. 203.

[13] Suresh, S., Zamiski, G. E., and Ritchie, R. O., Metallurgical Transactions, 12A, 1981, pp. 1435.

Table 1. Chemical composition of the SA 508 Gr. 3 Cl.1 steel used in this study

Steel-making Practices	Chemical composition(Percent by weight)									
	C	Si	Mn	P	S	Ni	Cr	Mo	Al	Cu
VCD	0.20	0.05	1.43	0.007	0.004	0.79	0.14	0.54	0.002	0.04
VCD+Al	0.19	0.1	1.40	0.006	0.003	0.89	0.15	0.51	0.013	0.03
Si- killing	0.21	0.24	1.28	0.007	0.002	0.88	0.21	0.47	0.008	0.03

Table 2. Coefficient in Manson-Coffins law and Power law of the specimens.

Specimens	temperature	r	c	K'	n'
VCD	Room temp.	0.37	-0.55	431	0.12
	288C	0.33	-0.61	505	0.11
VCD+Al	Room temp.	0.41	-0.54	433	0.13
	288C	0.45	-0.62	486	0.12
Silicon-killing	Room temp.	0.54	-0.57	450	0.13
	288C	0.42	-0.60	507	0.12

Table 3. Coefficient in Paris law of the specimens at room temperature and 288 .

Specimens	Load Ratio (R)	Room temperature		288	
		C	m	C	m
VCD	0.1	1.07×10^{-8}	2.60	1.76×10^{-9}	3.2
	0.3	4.06×10^{-9}	2.91	1.58×10^{-9}	3.10
	0.5	4.09×10^{-9}	2.93	1.65×10^{-9}	3.22
VCD+Al	0.1	9.93×10^{-9}	2.64	4.07×10^{-9}	2.98
	0.3	5.32×10^{-9}	2.74	1.26×10^{-9}	2.66
	0.5	3.77×10^{-9}	2.95	3.87×10^{-9}	2.98
Silicon- killing	0.1	9.35×10^{-9}	2.65	2.35×10^{-9}	3.12
	0.3	7.18×10^{-9}	2.77		
	0.5	2.57×10^{-9}	3.09	8.79×10^{-9}	2.74

Table 4. The results of K_{th} with steel-making practices at room temperature.

Load Ratio (R)	K_{th} with Steel-making Practices(MPam ^{1/2})		
	VCD	VCD+Al	Silicon- killing
0.1	8.3	8.7	8
0.3	6.5	6.1	4.9
0.5	4.3	3.4	4.27

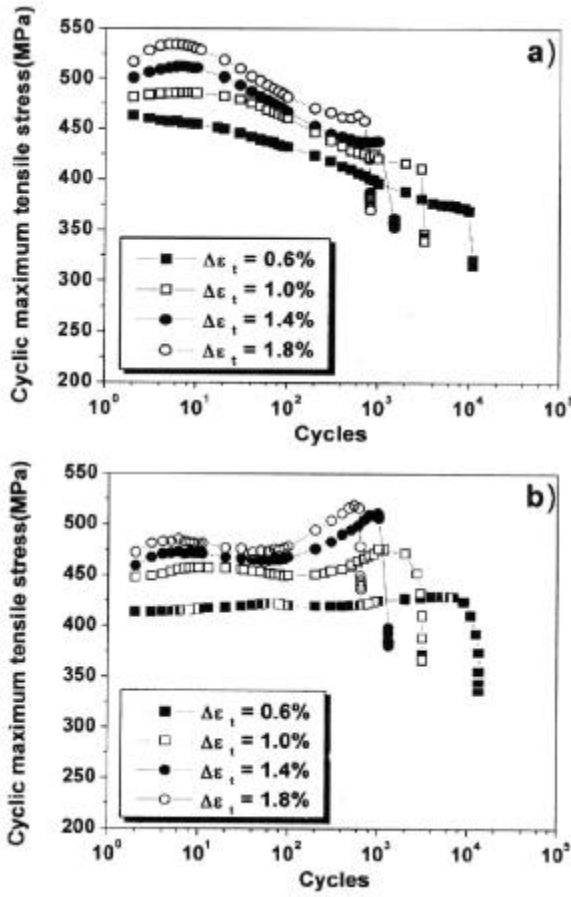


Fig. 1. Maximum cyclic tensile stress change of Si-killing steel.
 a) room temperature, b) 288

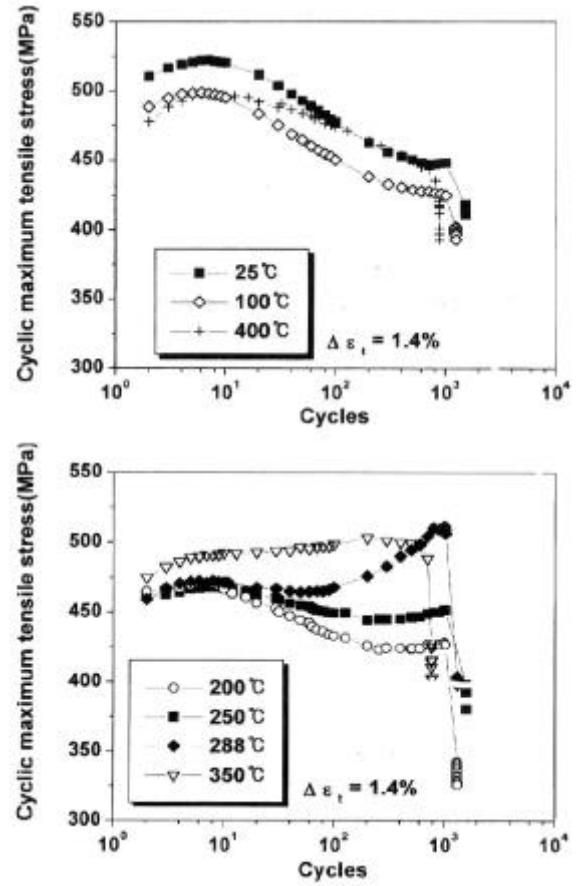


Fig. 2. Maximum cyclic tensile stress change of Si-killing steel as a function of test temperature.

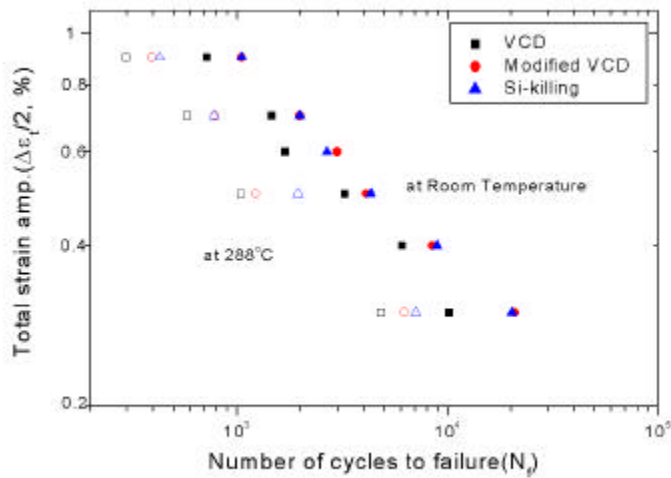


Fig. 3. Relationship between fatigue life and total strain amplitude of SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 steels with steel-making practices at room temperature and 288 .

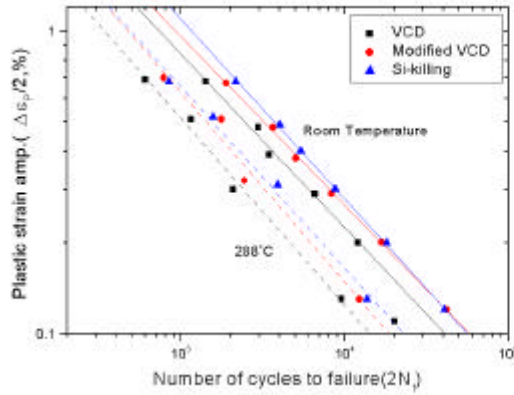


Fig. 4. Relationship between fatigue life and plastic strain amplitude of SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 steels with steel-making practices at room temperature and 288 .

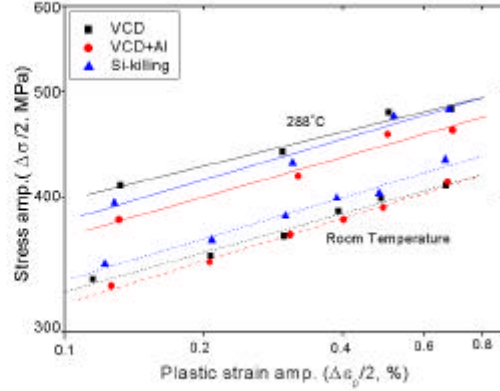


Fig. 5. Cyclic stress-strain curves at room of SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 steels with steel-making practices at room temperature and 288 .

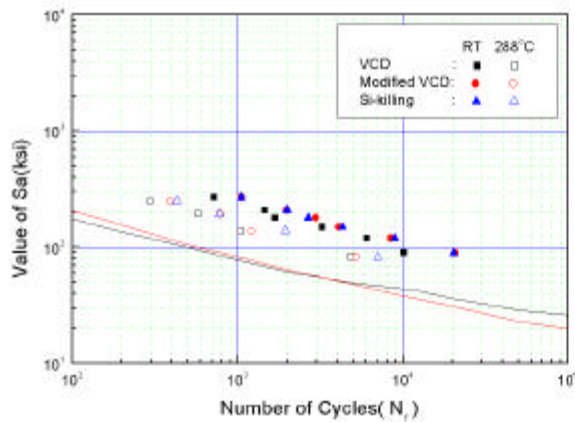


Fig. 6. Comparison of low cycle fatigue properties with design fatigue curves.

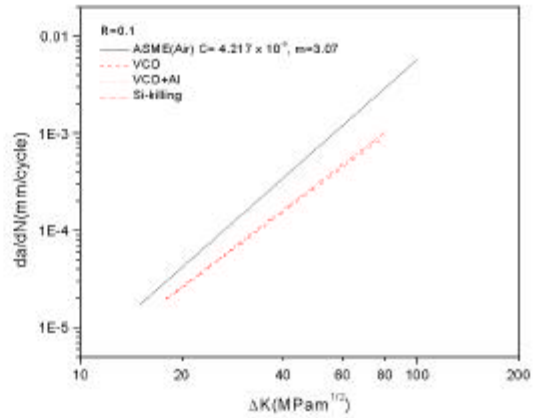


Fig. 7. Comparison of fatigue crack propagation properties with design fatigue curves.

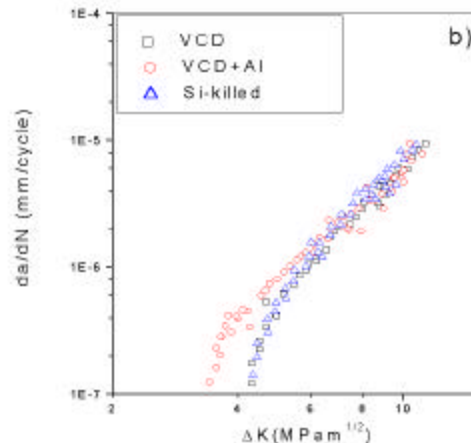
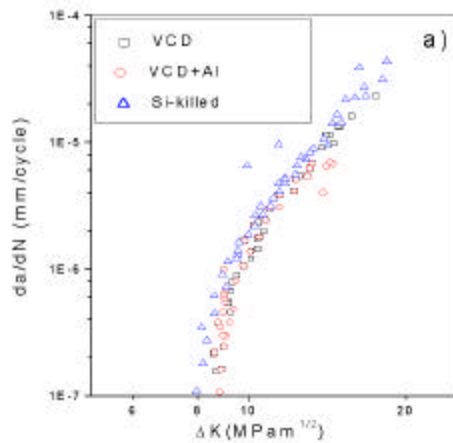


Fig. 8. Comparison of near-threshold fatigue crack growth rate of SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 steel with steel-making practices obtained by K-decreasing tests a) R=0.1 and b) R=0.5.

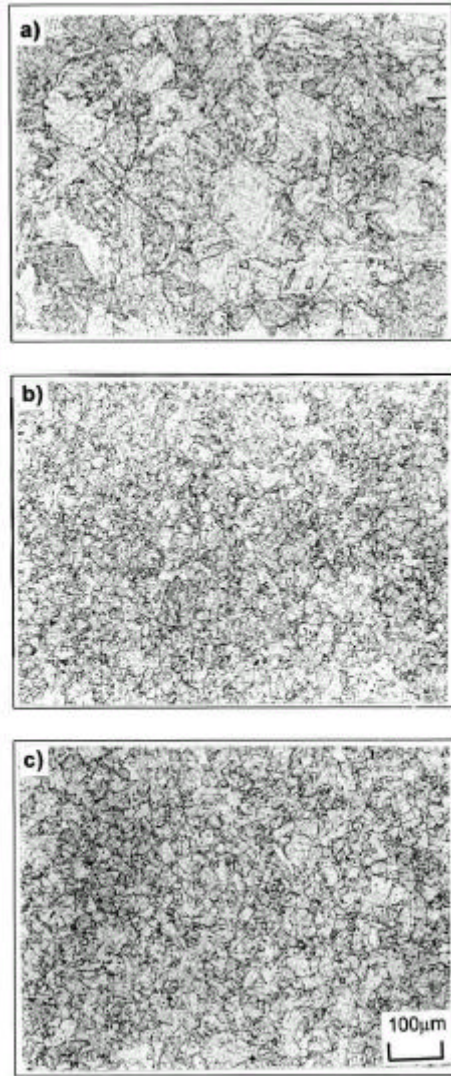


Photo. 1. Optical micrographs of the SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 steels with steel-making practices. a) VCD , b) VCD+Al, c) Si-killing.

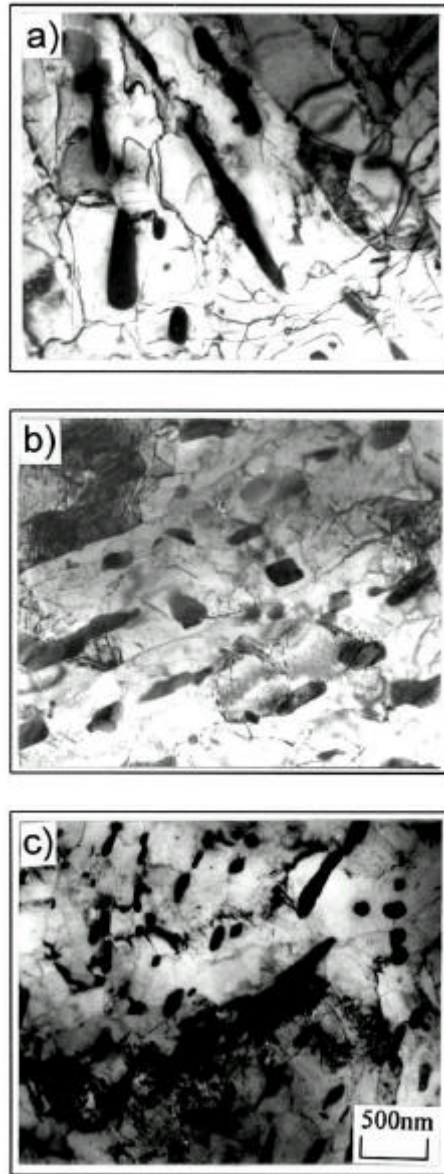


Photo. 2. Transmission electron microscopy of the SA508 Gr.3 Cl.1 steels with steel-making practices. a) VCD, b) VCD+Al, c) Si-killing.