

‘2000

가 Zr autoclave

On-line Estimation of the Corrosion Characteristics of Zr Alloys in High Temperature Autoclave Using Electrochemical Corrosion Evaluation

150

Zr-0.4Sn-xNb(x=0, 0.4, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 wt.%) Nb 가 autoclave
360 70 ppm LiOH Nb 가
가 가 Nb 가 1wt% Nb 가 Nb 가
가 . autoclave 가가
200 300 70 ppm LiOH ac-impedance
, ZrO₂ 가 (equivalent circuit)
가 capacitance resistance 2

Abstract

The effects of niobium content on the corrosion characteristics of Zr-0.4Sn-xNb(x=0, 0.4, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5 wt.%) alloys were investigated in order to develop the new cladding materials by the high temperature/pressure autoclave test and electrochemical impedance spectroscopy. The corrosion resistance of these alloys in 360 LiOH solution increased with increasing the niobium content. The effect of niobium content on corrosion resistance was high in the range of less than 1 wt%. For the purpose of on-line corrosion monitoring in the high temperature/pressure autoclave, the ZrO₂ oxide film has been characterized by the electrochemical impedance spectroscopy. A simple equivalent circuit has been modeled from the observed spectra. The on-line corrosion characteristics, thickness of the double ZrO₂ layer and corrosion resistance and so on, were estimated by analyzing the equivalent circuit element.

1.

가 (PWR) 가 60,000MWD/MTU (high burn-up) ,
 가 1 pH6.9 7.4 pH
 가
 . KAERI Zr
 .
 autoclave
 . 가
 .
 wetting 가 가 . 가
 autoclave
 autoclave
 .
 Autoclave impedance [1,2]. ac
 가
 [3].
 가 가 가 .
 autoclave
 Ag/AgCl/0.1M KCl KAERI Zr-0.4Sn-xNb
 (x=0, 0.4, 1.5, 2.0 2.5) . 200 300
 70 ppm LiOH . autoclave
 , .
 LiOH, 2,750 psi autoclave 120 360 70 ppm

2.

2.1

Zr-0.4Sn-xNb(x=0, 0.4, 1.5, 2.0 2.5) 3
 . VAR(Vacuum Arc Remelting) 200g button
 .
 5 . 1,050 30 - , 650 30
 60% , 600 3 , 30% 1
 , 670 2 , 40% 2 , 570 2

, 60% 3 1mm
 470 2
 10 x 20 x 1 mm SiC 1200
 HF 5%, HNO₃ 45% H₂O 50%
 (pickling) 1L autoclave
 360 , 2,750 psi, 70 ppm LiOH 120
 hot
 mounting SEM

2.2

autoclave Fig. 1.
 Ag/AgCl/0.1M KCl Fig.1(b)
 autoclave 가 가 working electrode
 Count electrode
 Working electrode Zircaloy-4 (1.7mm)
 70 ppm LiOH autoclave
 가 가 360 , 2,750 psi
 OCP(open circuit potential)가 working electrode
 Zahner IM5d 18
 M -cm Junsei GR LiOH 70 ppm Li

3.

3.1 Zr-0.4Sn-xNb autoclave
 Fig. 2 Zr-0.4Sn-xNb 3, 45, 80, 100 120
 360 70 ppm LiOH Nb
 가 가 ASN00 3
 Nb가 0.4wt% 가 ASN04 45
 80 ASN15, 20, 25
 Fig. 3 Nb가 가 3
 가 24.22 mg/dm² 가
 가 Zr Sn 2 Nb가 0.4 wt%
 가 Fig. 3 30
 45 가 가 가
 Nb 가 가 Fig. 4 가
 100 mg/dm² Nb 가
 Zr-0.4Sn-xNb Nb 가 가 LiOH 가

Nb 가 1.0 wt% Nb 2.5% Nb 가
 가 가 가
 100 가
 Fig. 2 ASN04 Fig. 3
 가
 tetra-ZrO₂
 mono-ZrO₂

3.2
 Fig. 5 2 2
 equivalent circuit (A) 가
 (B) 가 TiO₂ Al₂O₃
 [4-6]. TiO₂ Al₂O₃ (A)
 Dominique[7] 360 70 ppm LiOH Zircaloy-4
 가
 Li ZrO₂ network incorporate
 가
 Li ZrO₂

3.3
 Fig. 6 Zr-0.4Sn-0.4Nb 200 300
 Bode plot(log |Z| vs log f plot) 200
 Bode plot(phase vs log f plot)
 10 kHz 10 20 0.1 Hz
 4 k
 가 -0.8 10 100 Hz 67° 300 10°
 30° 200 20° 가 1 Hz
 700 -0.56
 가 가
 capacitance

Fig. 5. equivalent circuit
 capacitance resistance
 R_p R_b
 Fig. 7 R_c,
 R_c 200 300 가

R_p 50% 가
 R_b 1/3 가

Fig. 8. capacitance 가
 1/C_p 3 가 1/C_b 가 가 1/3
 capacitor [3].

$$Z = \frac{t}{2\pi f \epsilon \epsilon_0 A} \text{----- (1)}$$

f =

A =

= absolute dielectric constant, 8.86×10^{-12} F/m

o = relative dielectric constant of ZrO₂

capacitance $Z = 1/2 fC$ capacitance

$$t = \frac{\epsilon \epsilon_0 A}{C} \text{----- (2)}$$

(2) t nm C $\mu\text{F}/\text{cm}^2$ capacitance
 가 Fig. 8. 1/C_b
 가 Fig. 7. R_b

1/C_p 가 Fig. 7. R_p Fig. 8.
 가 200 300 가 가 Fig. 5.

2 equivalent circuit
 autoclave 가 가 noise 가
 300 Fig. 6 200

noise
 300 noise
 360

noise autoclave
 가 360 (2)

ZrO₂ o 13 22[3]

autoclave

4.

70ppm LiOH

Zr-0.4Sn-xNb(x=0, 0.4, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5)

(1)	360	Zr-0.4Sn-xNb			Nb	가	가
		가	,	1wt%	Nb	가	가
		가		2.5wt%	가		100
		가				가	
		가		4	가		Nb
		1wt%					
(2)		autoclave	2	ZrO ₂			가
		, 200					가
		360					
			2	ZrO ₂			

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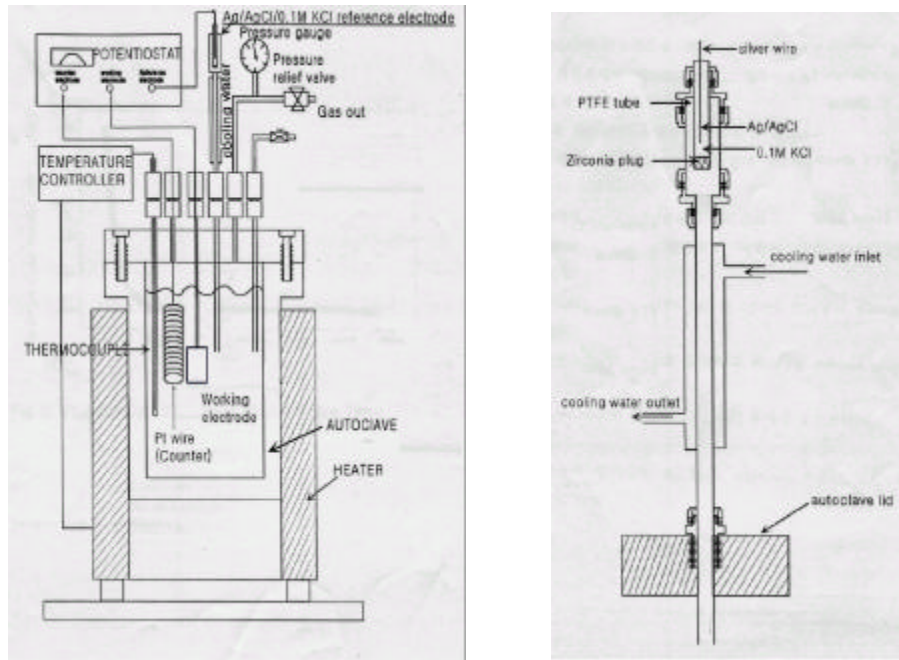


Fig.1 Schematic diagrams of experimental apparatuses.
 (a) Autoclave system and (b) reference electrode

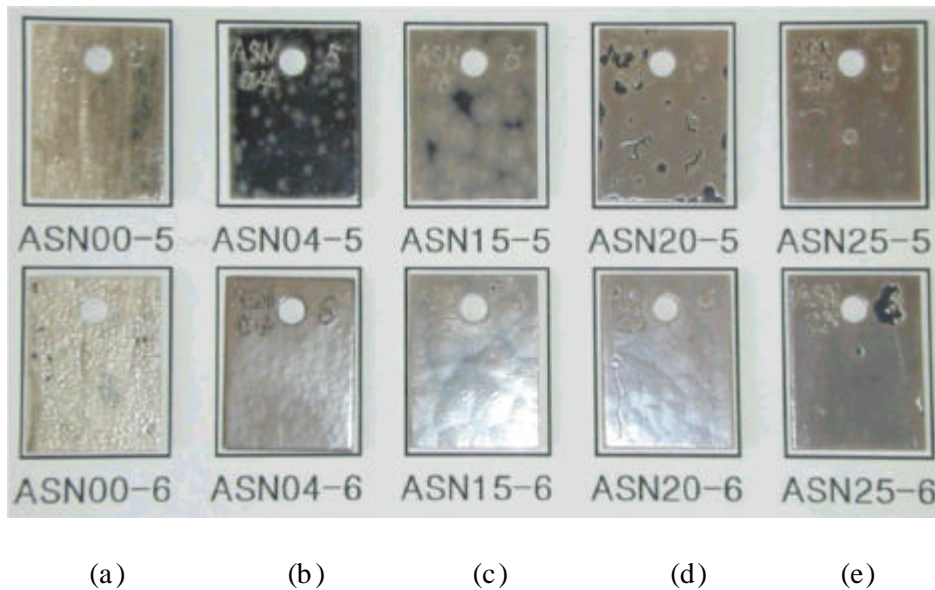


Fig. 2 Surface appearance of corroded Samples 360 70ppm Li solution.
 Content of Nb : (a)0%, (b)0.4%, (c)1.5%, (d)2.0% and (e)2.5% .

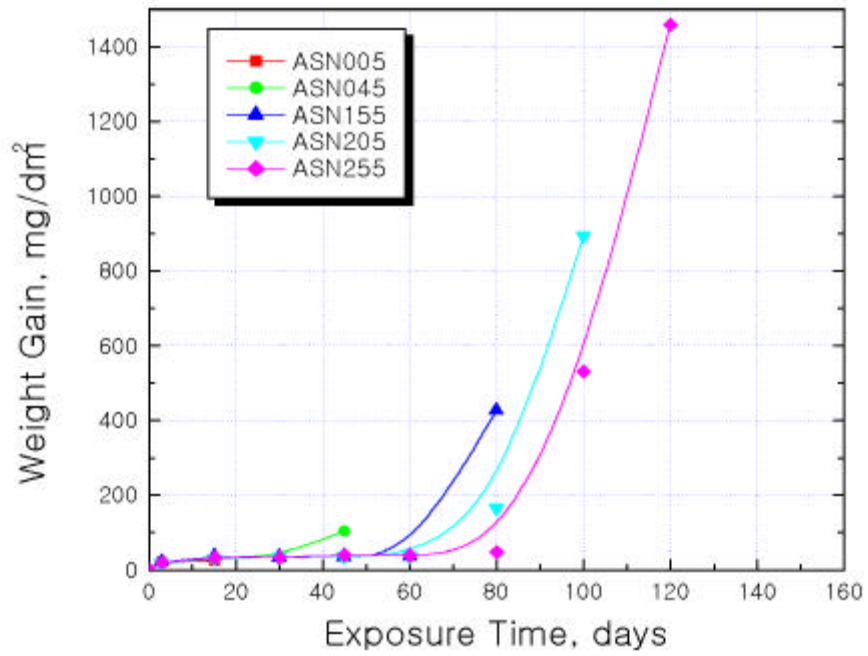


Fig. 3. Corrosion behaviors of Zr-0.4Sn-xNb ternary alloys corroded in 70 ppm LiOH at 360 °C.

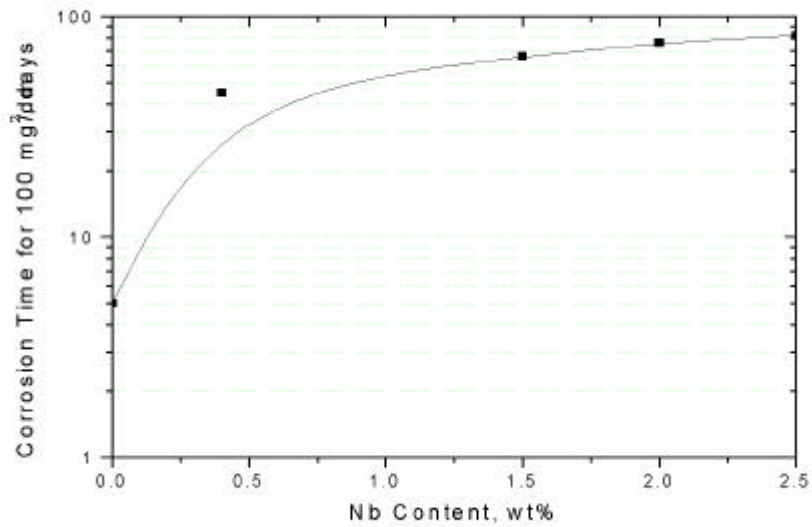


Fig. 4. Corrosion time for 100 mg/dm² vs Nb content plot.

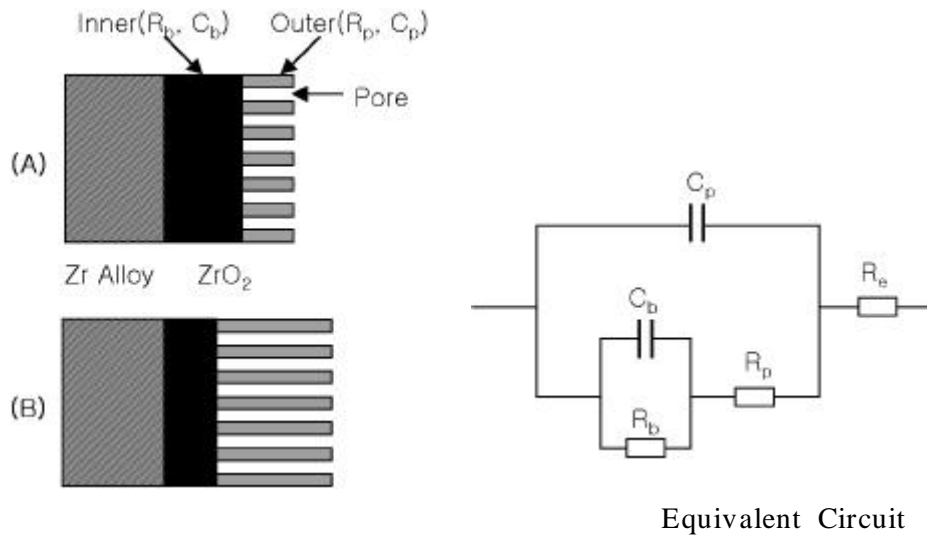


Fig. 5. Equivalent circuit used for the two-layer oxide film on Zr-Alloy and schematic representation of the oxide film. (A) earlier stage and (B) later stage. Notations: R_e is the solution resistance; C_b, R_b are the inner layer capacitance and resistance; C_p, R_p are the outer layer capacitance and resistance.

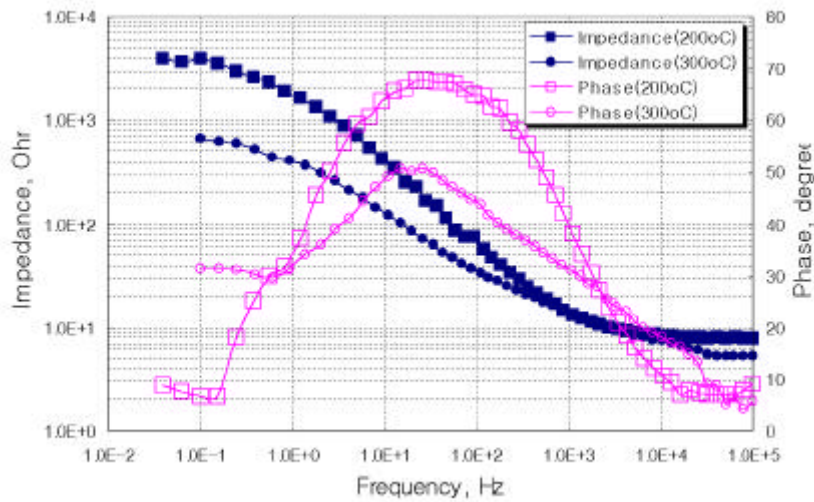


Fig. 6. Impedance spectra of Zr-0.4Sn-0.4Nb alloy corroded in 200 and 300 ppm LiOH solution for 1 day.

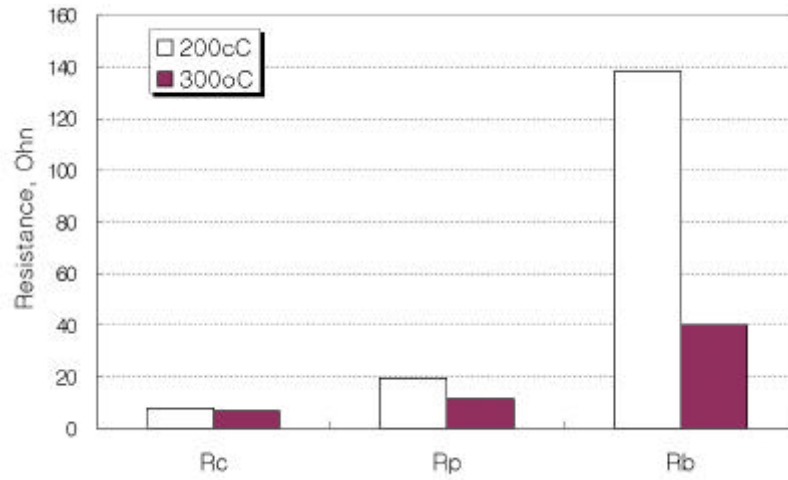


Fig. 7. Comparison of the oxide resistance corroded in 200 and 300 70 ppm LiOH solution for 1 day. R_p : Resistance of outer porous layer; R_b : Resistance of inner layer; and R_c : Solution Resistance.

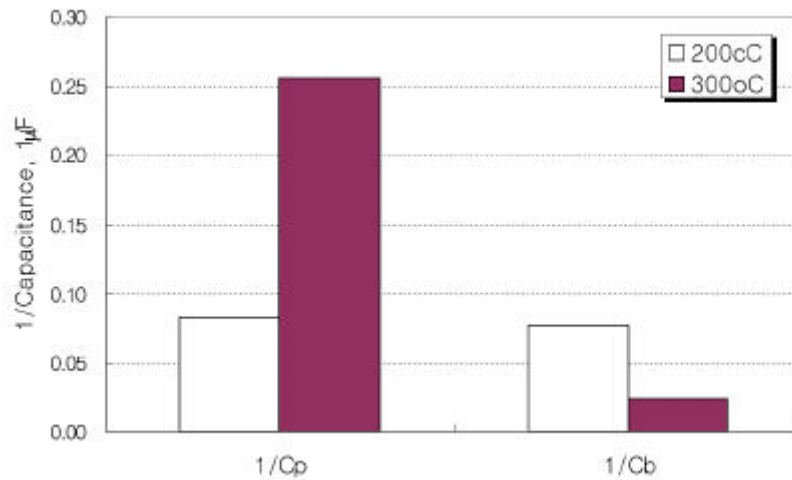


Fig. 8. Reciprocal capacitance of the inner and outer layers corroded in the 200 and 300 70 ppm LiOH solution for 1 day. C_p : Capacitance of outer porous layer; C_b : Resistance of inner layer.