

Zr Cu 가

**Effect of Cu on Corrosion behaviour of Zr-based Alloys**

48

150

Zr-xCu 2  
 Cu 가 . Cu 가 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 3.0  
 wt.% 2 가  
 360 water 400 steam 360 70ppm LiOH autoclave  
 100 가 (mg/dm<sup>2</sup>)  
 OM TEM X-ray  
 Cu 가 가  
 , LiOH Cu가 가 가  
 , 가 가 tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
 , Cu 가 tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
 mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub> 가 가 ,

**Abstract**

For the development of advanced zirconium alloy for nuclear fuel cladding, the effect of Cu on the corrosion of Zr-xCu alloy system was studied. Several specimens of binary Zr-xCu alloys with 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 wt.% of Cu were manufactured. Corrosion behaviors of Zr-xCu alloys were investigated in water, steam and 70ppm LiOH at 360 for 100days by using autoclave. The weight gains of the specimens were measured periodically during the corrosion test. Also, the microstructures were observed using optical microscope (OM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). The oxides were analyzed by low-angle diffraction method of X-ray. The results of the tests showed that the corrosion resistance of Zr-xCu alloys tended to decrease with the increase of Cu content in the above all three corrosion conditions and, in particular, the weight gain of the alloys was higher in the LiOH solution than in water. Since it was found by the analysis of oxides that the fraction of tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub> phases decreased with the increase of Cu content, it appeared that Cu played a role to accelerate the transition of oxide from tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub> to mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub> which is porous and non-protective.

1.

Zirconium 가 , , , 1-4)

Westing-house ZIRLO(Zr-1Nb-1Sn-0.1Fe)<sup>1)</sup> ,

Zr-1Nb Sn Fe 가 E635(Zr-1Sn-1Nb-0.4Fe)

<sup>2)</sup> Mitsubishi Nb 가 Sn 가 VAZ(Zr-0.5Sn-0.2Nb-0.2Fe-0.1Cr) <sup>3)</sup> ABB-CE Zircaloy-4

Nb 가 Sn Fe Cr Alloy-A(Zr-0.3Nb-0.5Sn-0.4Fe-0.3Cr) <sup>4)</sup> Zircaloy-4 . Cu

1950 가 가 가

Zircaloy-2 가 <sup>5,6)</sup> Cu가 가 <sup>7)</sup> Cu 가

0.5 3.0wt.% Cu 가 2 가

가 zirconium 가

2.

가 Zr-xCu 2

. Cu 0.5wt.% 가 가

<sup>8)</sup> 가 0.5wt.% 3.0wt.% 가

가 1 . 5 VAR(Vacuum Arc Remelting)

400g button 2 ingot

1020 30 - .

590 30 60% . 1

2 50% , 650 3

650 3 10×20×1mm

600 1200 SiC .

pickling HF(5%) + HNO<sub>3</sub>(45%) + H<sub>2</sub>O(50%) . ASTM G2-81

360 water 400 steam, 360

70ppm LiOH 100 가 5 10

weighing 가 .

650 3

가 mounting 1200 SiC  
, HF (10%) + HNO<sub>3</sub> (45%) + H<sub>2</sub>O (45%)

TEM 1mm 80μm 3mm disc punching  
ethanol(90%) perchloric acid(10%)

-40 jet polishing

TEM EDS

pre-transition 가 25 30mg/dm<sup>2</sup>

0.5wt.% 2.0wt.% XRD(X-ray diffraction)

X-ray scan rate 2°/min 1.54056 Cu-K 5°  
, low angle diffraction 20° 40°

Zr tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub> mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

### 3.

3.1 Cu

Cu TEM

1 Zr-xCu 2 650 3

, Cu 가 가

. Cu -Zr 가 822 0.2wt.%

(0.5 3.0wt.% Cu)

가 가 가 TEM

, 가

TEM EDS

2 (a),(b) 0.5 2.0wt. %Cu가 가 Zr-xCu

TEM EDS Cu가 가

, Zr-2.0wt.%Cu가 Zr-0.5wt.%Cu

. Zr-0.5wt.%Cu

EDS (a) A

Zr<sub>2</sub>Cu , Zr Cu

. Zr-2.0wt.%Cu EDS

Zr-0.5wt.%Cu Zr Cu

2(b) B

3.2 Cu

Zr-xCu 2 Cu 가 100 360  
water 400 steam 360 LiOH , 3  
. Zr-xCu Cu 가 가 가  
. spalling 가 가  
. 3.0wt.% Cu가 가 360 water 400 steam 36  
0 LiOH 가 spalling . Cu 가  
가 Cu가 Zr corrosion potential 가  
<sup>9)</sup>, 2 가 Cu 가  
Klepfer <sup>10)</sup> . Cu 가  
가  
zirconium Cu 가 nodular corrosion <sup>11,12)</sup> 3(b)  
400 steam nodular corrosion  
. 0.5wt.% 1.0wt.%Cu가 가 BWR  
<sup>13)</sup>  
Zr-0.5wt.% Cu Zr-1.0wt.% Cu가 . LiOH 가  
water steam , LiOH  
Li<sup>+</sup> Zr<sup>4+</sup> 가 <sup>14)</sup>  
.  
3.3 Cu  
Zirconium  
tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub> , 가 tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
Cu 가  
. 30mg/dm<sup>2</sup>  
가 가 XRD . 4 0.5wt.% 1.0wt.%  
2.0wt.%Cu가 가 2 X-ray  
. Cu 가 mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub> tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub> , Cu  
가 mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub> tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub> 가  
. mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
가 가 5 Cu tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub> 가 . Cu 가 가  
tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub> mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
. , tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub>

#### 4.

Zr-xCu 2 100  
. 1. Zr-xCu 2 가  
, TEM  
2. Cu 가 가 가 . 15

wt.% Cu가 가 가 , spalling  
 . 3.0wt.% Cu 가 spalling ,  
 400 steam nodular .  
 3. tetra-ZrO<sub>2</sub> mono-ZrO<sub>2</sub>  
 4. Cu  
 , 0.5wt.% Cu 1.0wt.% Cu가 가

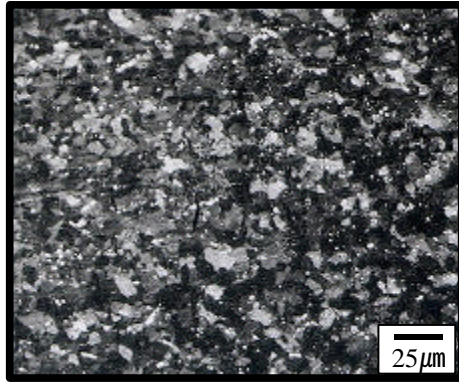
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**Table 1. Chemical composition of Zr-based alloys**

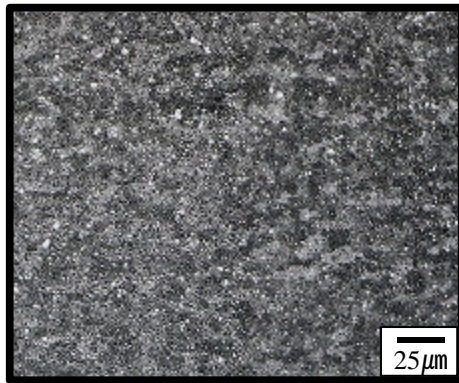
<b>Alloy type</b>	<b>Added elements (wt.%)</b>	<b>Zirconium</b>
<b>Zr - xCu</b>	0.5 Cu	bal.
	1.0 Cu	
	1.5 Cu	
	2.0 Cu	
	3.0 Cu	

**Table 2. Manufacturing process for specimens**

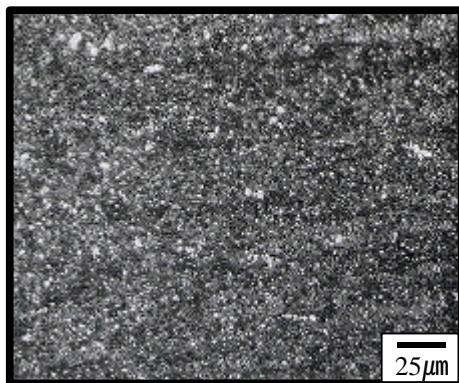
Beta treatment (1020 ×30min)	
Hot rolling (590 ×3hr)	
Annealing (650 ×3hr)	
1st cold rolling	RX annealing (650 ×3hr)
2nd cold rolling	RX annealing (650 ×3hr)
3rd cold rolling	Final annealing (650 ×3hr)



(a)



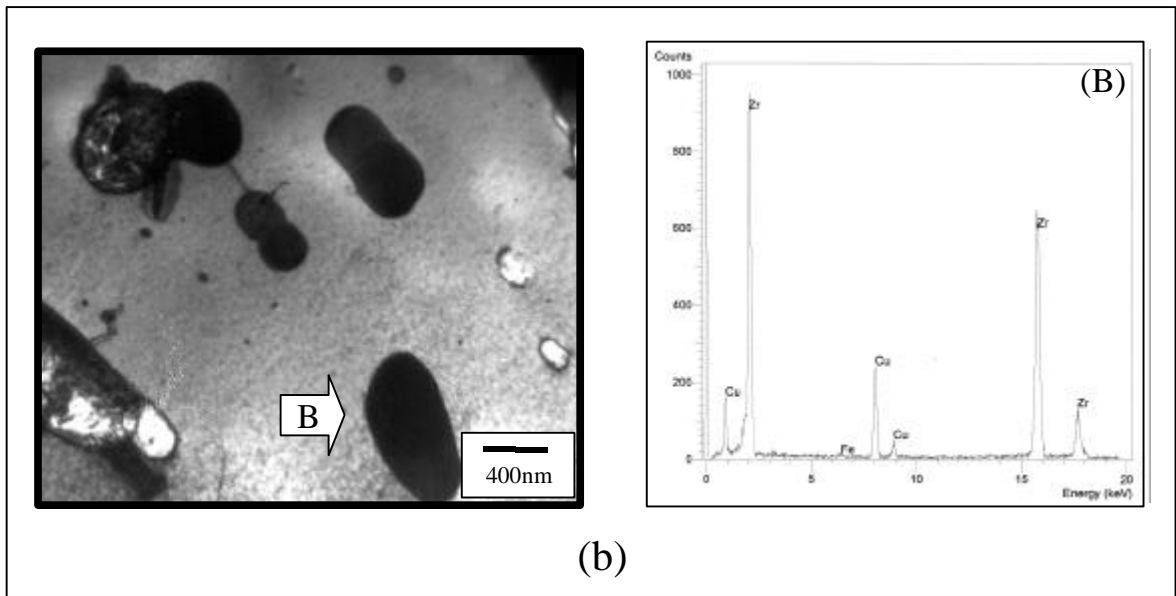
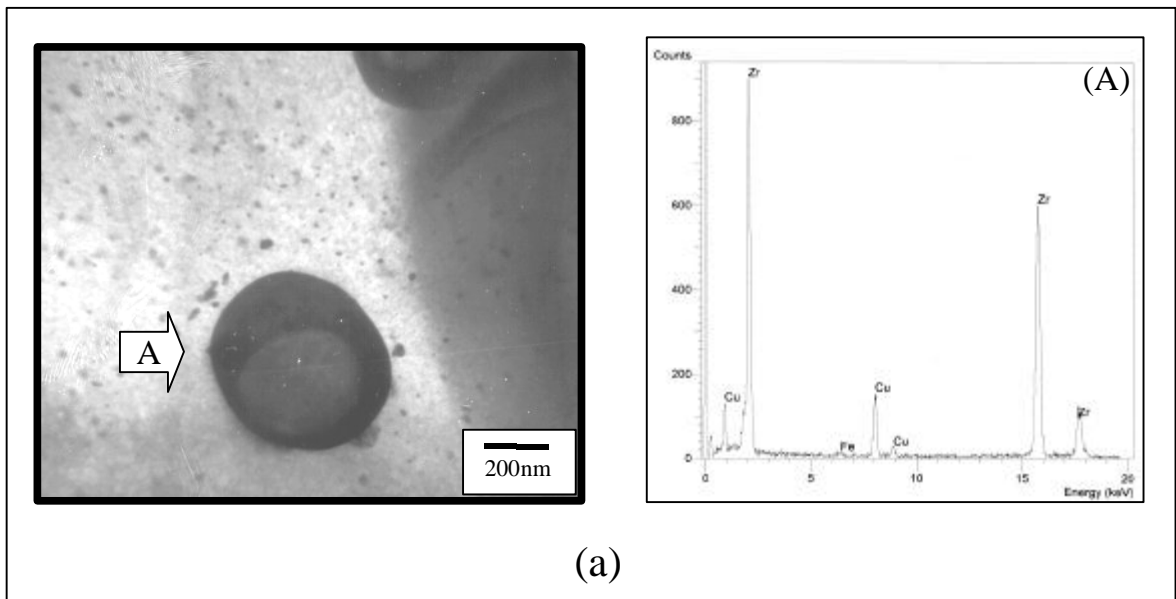
(b)



(c)

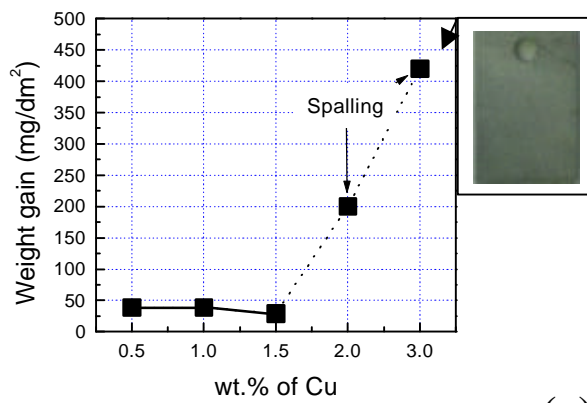
**Fig. 1. Microstructures of Zr-xCu alloys after final annealing at 650 °C for 3hr.**

**(a) Zr-0.5Cu (b) Zr-1.0Cu (c) Zr-2.0Cu**

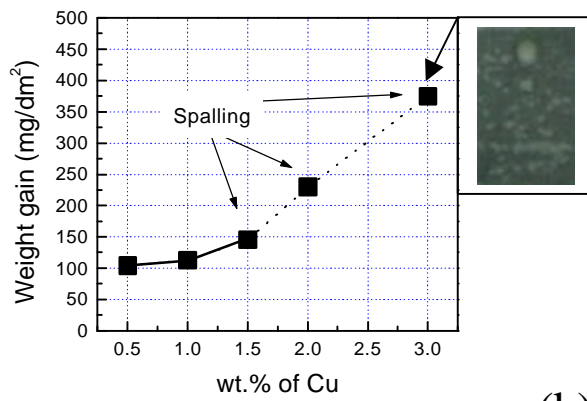
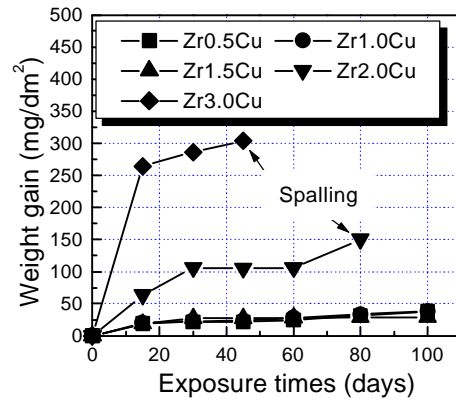


**Fig. 2. TEM micrographs and EDX spectra of air-cooled Zr-xCu alloy  
(a) Zr-0.5Cu (b) Zr-2.0Cu**

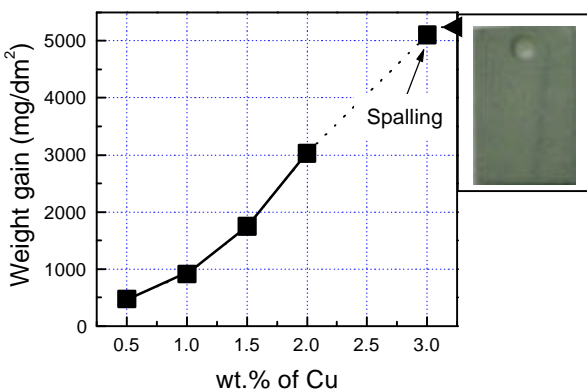
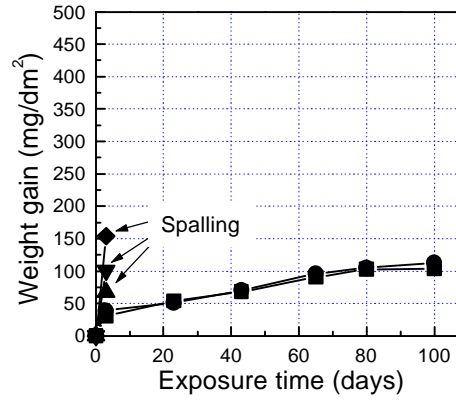




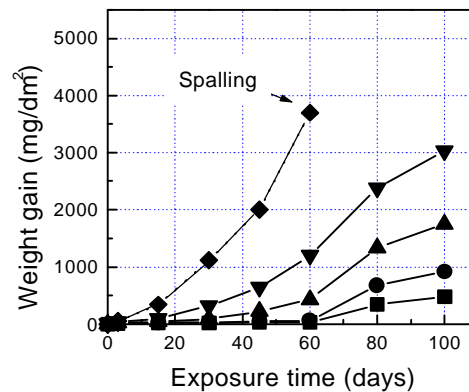
(a)



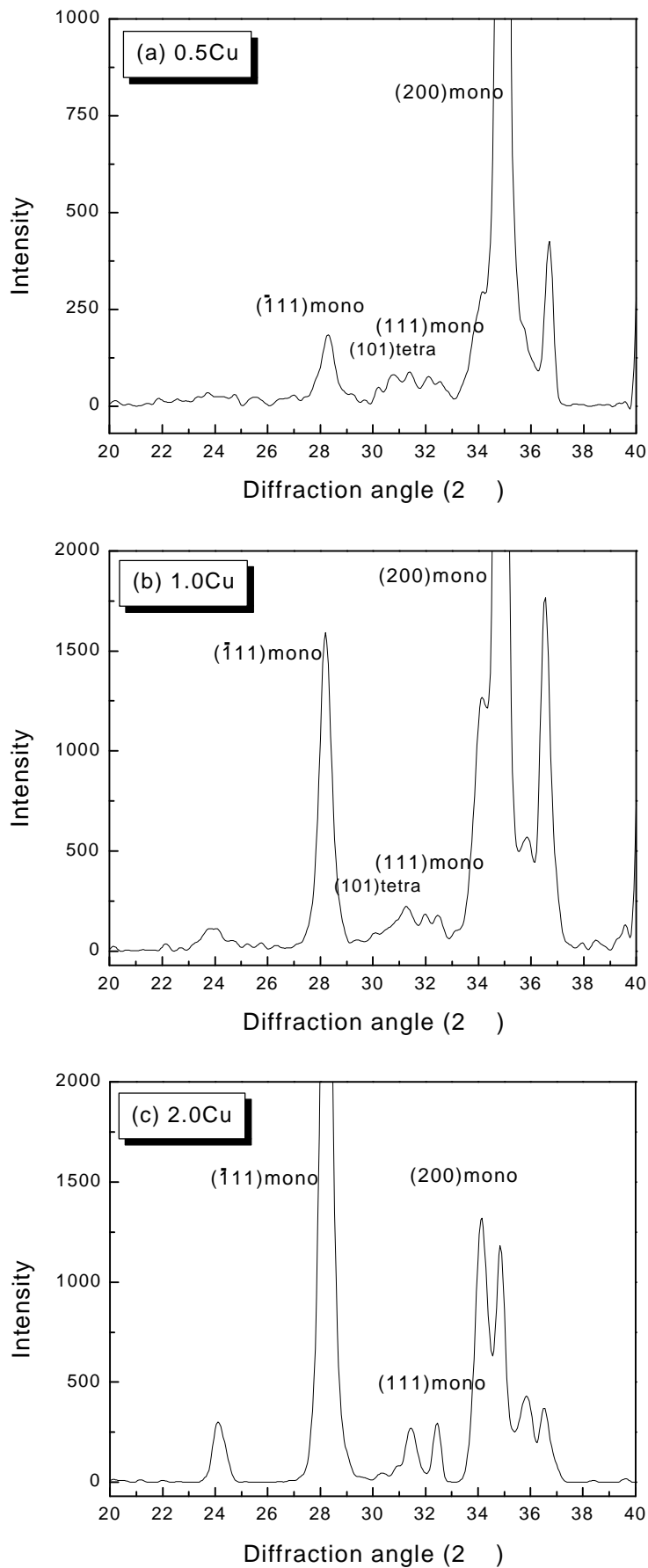
(b)



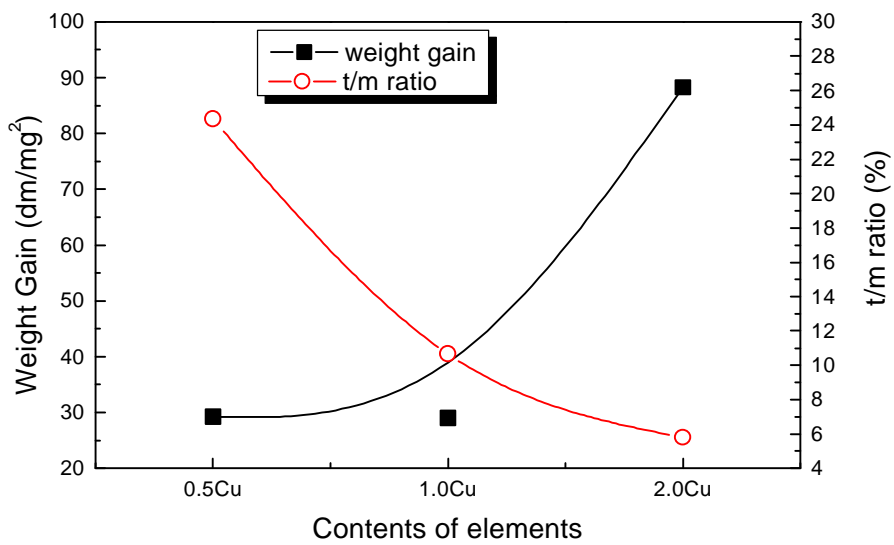
(c)



**Fig. 3. Corrosion behaviors of Zr-xCu alloys in various condition for 100days**  
**(a) 360 Water (b) 400 Steam (c) 360 LiOH**



**Fig. 4. Diffraction pattern on zirconium oxide formed in water at 360 °C of Zr-xCu alloys (weight gain : 30mg/dm<sup>2</sup>)**



**Fig. 5. Weight gain and the ratio of tetragonal-ZrO<sub>2</sub>/monoclinic-ZrO<sub>2</sub> of Zr-xCu alloy with increasing Cu contents**