

## Corrosion Behaviors of SMART Materials in the Ammonia Atmosphere

105

Zr (Zircaloy-4) Ti (PT-7M)  
 ASTM Gr.2) 360°C, 400°C, 500°C, 520°C  
 Zirconium nodular titanium  
 . 360°C zirconium 가 가  
 titanium 가 . 400°C  
 PT-7M ASTM Gr.2

### Abstract

The corrosion characteristics of the zirconium-based alloy(Low-Sn Zircaloy-4) and titanium-based alloys(PT-7M and ASTM Gr.2), which would be used for fuel cladding tube and steam generator tube in the SMART, were investigated at 360°C, 400°C, 500°C, and 520°C in the ammonia atmosphere. In all test conditions, the resistance to uniform and nodular corrosion of zirconium-based alloy was inferior to that of titanium-based alloys. In the case of 360°C test, the corrosion rate of zirconium-based alloy decreased slightly with increasing the ammonia concentration, while that of titanium-based alloys increased. The test results above 400°C showed that the corrosion resistance of PT-7M alloys was superior to that of ASTM Gr.2 alloy and was not influenced from the variation of ammonia concentration.

1.

가 <sup>1,2)</sup>

가 (PWR)

가

가

PWR

pH

<sup>3)</sup>

가가

가

zirconium

titanium

## 2.

Zircaloy-4 tube

PT-7M 3

ASTM Gr.2 titanium

tube 1

5 가

1

tube

50mm

( , G2

1/6

50mm

)

800Grid

100 ml

autoclave

1G

autoclave 가

7 가 가

( 2).

pH=9.98

pH=11.13

가

가

가

가

3.

1 360°C 100  
 . Zry4 cubic law  
 100 가 32mg/dm<sup>2</sup> titanium  
 PT-7M ASTM Gr.2 Zry4 가 1/10 PT-  
 7M 가 1mg/dm<sup>2</sup>  
 가 Gr.2 가  
 . 2 3 pH=9.98 11.13 360°C  
 . Zry4 가  
 cubic law 100 가  
 PT-7M  
 가  
 가 가 PT-7M 360°C PT-10  
 가  
 ASTM Gr.2 PT-7M 가  
 가 가 가 . 360°C  
 titanium 가  
 zirconium 50%  
 4 360°C 가 zirconium  
 . zirconium pH=9.98 60 pH=11.13  
 가 가 pH=9.98  
 . 가 zirconium 3mg/dm<sup>2</sup>  
 가 zirconium  
 4)  
 가 zirconium inhibitor  
 5 6 360°C PT-7M 100  
 가  
 가  
 가 가 pH=11.13

가	가			100		가	5~6
				100	3		10mm
PT10	가		PT06	가		6	
	100		가				
	ASTM Gr.2			7			PT-7M
	가	가	가		가	가	
	, 60				가	1.2mg/dm <sup>2</sup>	
pH=9.98	11.13		2.6mg/dm <sup>2</sup>	3.9mg/dm <sup>2</sup>			
400°C						8	
360°C			Zry4	2			가가
	titanium		가	PT06	60		가
	400°C		zirconium		가	titanium	
		400°C		PT-7M		( , )	
가	ASTM Gr.2			PT-7M		2	
	360°C						
	nodular		가	500°C		(1,500psi)	24
				9	Zry4	24	
가	1100mg/dm <sup>2</sup>	가				nodular	
			titanium		nodular		
	가	6~8mg/dm <sup>2</sup>			400°C		가
	ASTM Gr.2		PT-7M				
400°C			ASTM Gr.2			PT-7M	
		10	500°C	24	nodular		
			nodular		가		11~13
520°C	Zry-4	2가	(pH=9.98	11.13)	1		
			nodular				
360°C		가	가			520°C	
			520°C	1	nodular	ph=9.98	
가	4400mg/dm <sup>2</sup>		ph=9.98		2550mg/dm <sup>2</sup>		PT-
7M						cubic law	
	가	가	60	36~40mg/dm <sup>2</sup>		가	
13	520°C	60				가	
3	60						PT-

7M 39~45 ppm 360°C 60  
 6~11ppm 가가  
 . 400°C  
 360°C 520°C  
 126~172ppm 가 , ASTM Gr.2 15  
 가  
 Zirconium nodular  
 titanium . 360°C zirconium  
 가 가 titanium  
 가 . 400°C ASTM Gr.2  
 PT-7M . PT-7M 400°C  
 가  
 가

4.

- 1) Zirconium titanium ,  
 nodular .
- 2) 360°C zirconium 가 가  
 , titanium 가 .
- 3) 400°C PT-7M ASTM Gr.2

1. , “ ” , **39(4)**, 31-35, (1999).
2. , “ - ” KAERI/RR-1883/98, (1999).
3. , “ SMARTdml 가,” KAERI/AR-507/98, (1998).
4. A. B. Johnson. Jr. “In-reactor Oxidation of Zirconium Alloys in pH 10 LiOH and pH 10 NH<sub>4</sub>OH,”UKAEC-AT(45-1)-830, 49-58.

Table 1 Chemical composition of core materials (wt.%)

I.D.	Commercial Name	Composition
Zry4	Low-Sn Zircaloy-4	Sn :1.2%, Fe : 0.2%, Cr: 0.1%, O: 0.14%, Zr: bal.
PT06	PT-7M, OD=60mm	Al: 2.0%, Zr: 2.5%, Si: 0.12%, Fe: 0.25%, O: 0.15%, H: 0.006%, N: 0.04%, C: 0.1%, Ti: bal.
PT08	PT-7M, OD=80mm	
PT10	PT-7M, OD=100mm	
G2	ASTM Gr.2	Fe: 0.3%, O: 0.25%, N: 0.03%, C: 0.10%, H: 0.015%, Ti: bal.

Table 2 Conditions of corrosion tests

No.	Temperature (°C)	Pressure (psi)	pH	Duration (days)	Remarks
1	360	2,750	7.0	100	Pure water
2	360	2,750	9.98	100	
3	360	2,750	11.13	100	
4	400	1,500	7.0	80	Pure steam
5	500	1,500	7.0	1	Std. nodular test
6	520	1,500	9.98	60	
7	520	1,500	11.13	60	

Table 3 Hydrogen pick-up contents of titanium-based alloy after the 60-day-test (ppm)

I.D.	Raw materials	360°C			400°C	520°C	
		water	pH=9.98	pH=11.13	steam	pH=9.98	pH=11.13
PT06	39	49	46	44	51	172	172
PT08	39	44	44	46	44	141	140
PT10	45	51	56	55	58	128	126
G2	75	77*	78*	82*			

(Note) \* : after 15-day-test

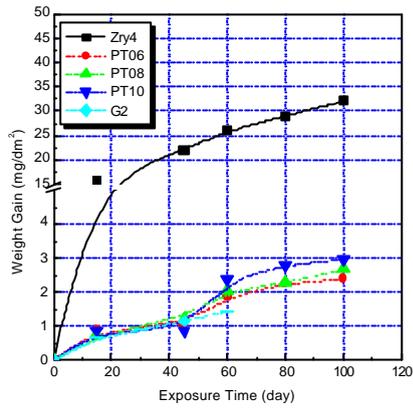


Fig. 1 Corrosion behavior of SMART materials in the pure water at 360°C

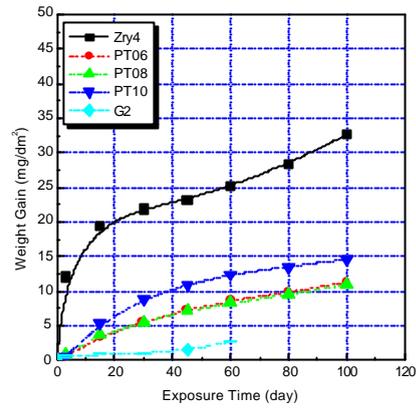


Fig. 2 Corrosion behavior of SMART materials in pH=9.98 aqueous solution at 360°C

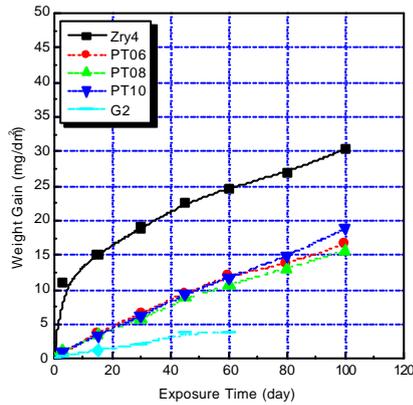


Fig. 3 Corrosion behavior of SMART materials in pH=11.13 aqueous solution at 360°C

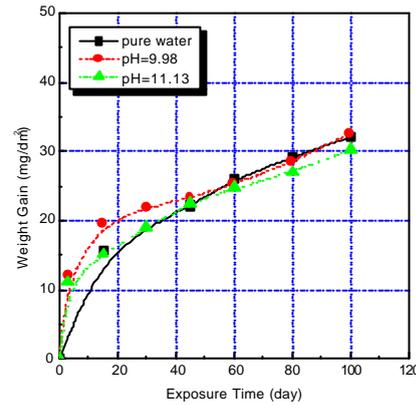


Fig. 4 Corrosion behavior of Low-Sn Zircaloy-4 in the ammonia aqueous solution at 360°C

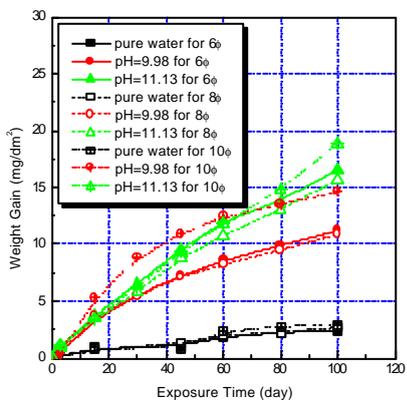


Fig. 5 Corrosion behavior of PT-7M in the ammonia aqueous solution at 360°C

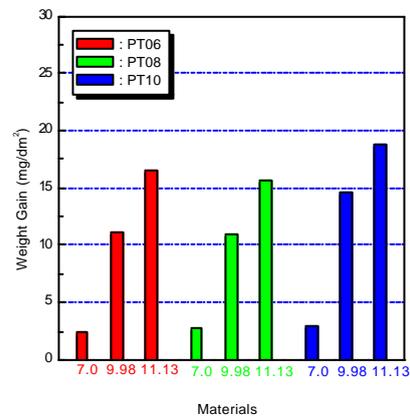


Fig. 6 Weight Gain of PT-7M after the ammonia corrosion test at 360°C for 100 days

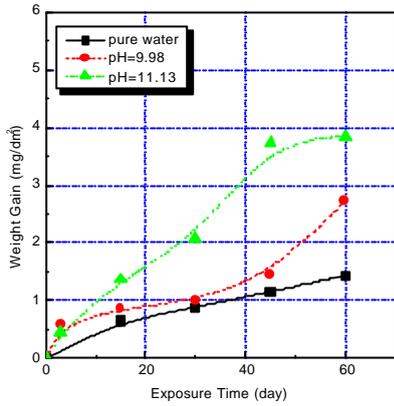


Fig. 7 Corrosion behavior of Grade 2 Ti-alloy in the ammonia aqueous solution at 360°C

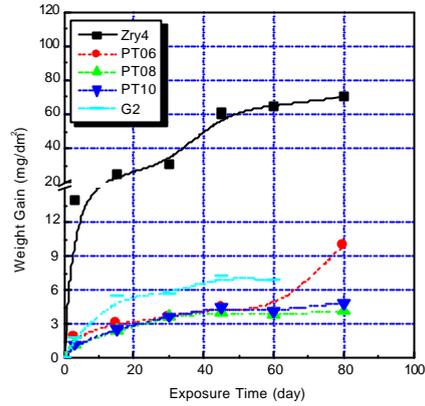


Fig. 8 Corrosion behavior of SMART materials in the pure steam at 400°C

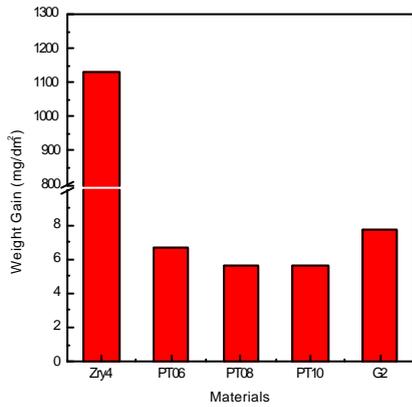


Fig. 9 Weight Gain of SMART materials after standard nodular corrosion test at 500°C for 24 hours

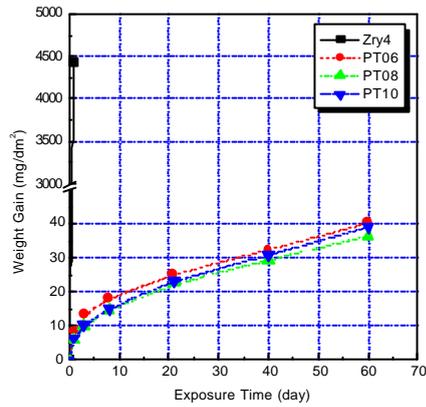


Fig. 11 Corrosion behavior of SMART materials in pH=9.98 aqueous steam at 520°C

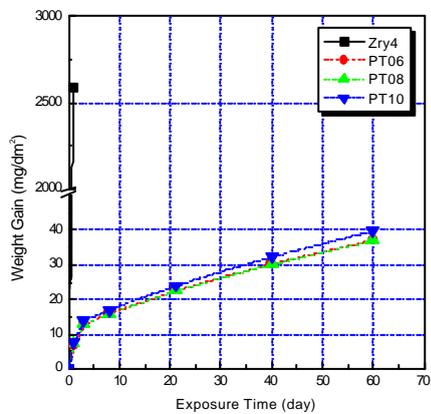


Fig. 12 Corrosion behavior of SMART materials in pH=11.13 aqueous steam at 520°C

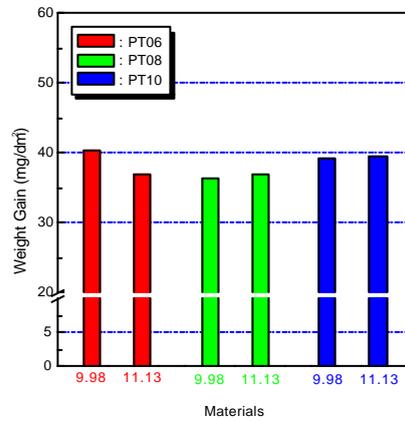
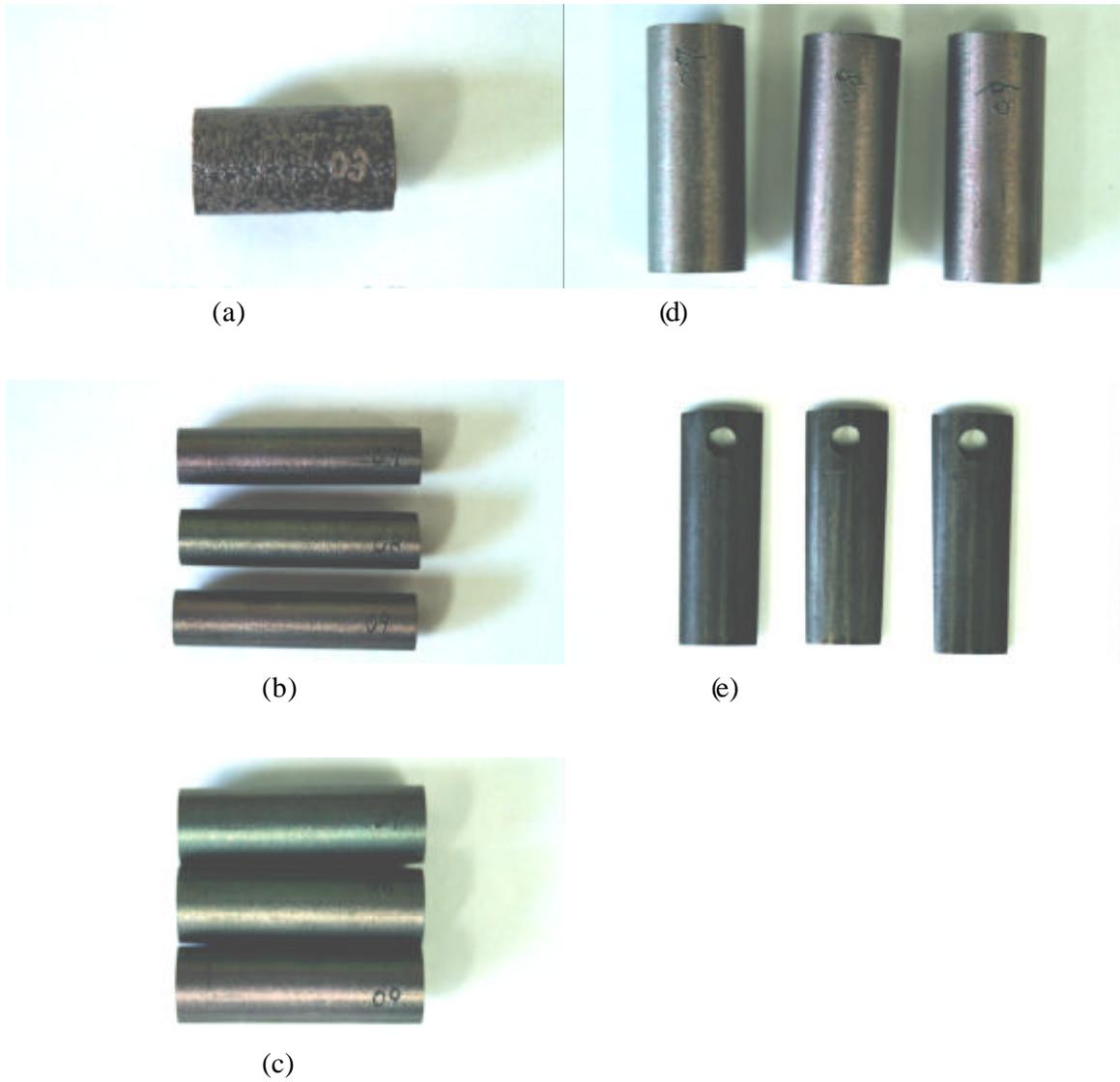


Fig. 13 Weight Gain of PT-7M after the ammonia corrosion test at 520°C for 60 days



**Fig. 10** Photos of specimens after the standard nodular corrosion test

(a) Zry4, (b) PT06, (c) PT08, (d) PT10, (e) G2