

**Zr-2.5Nb                      DHC**  
**Critical Stress Intensity Factor,  $K_{IH}$  for an Initiation of Delayed Hydride Cracking in Zr-2.5Nb Alloy**

**150**

Zr-2.5Nb                      DHC                      ,  $K_{IH}$   
 . 200 ppm                      가                      17mm                      compact tension

Zr-2.5Nb                      .                      DHC

                    , 5 MPa√m                       $K_{IH}$  가                      .

                    , DHC                      .

75                      2                      , 18 MPa√m                       $K_{IH}$

가                      . Zr-2.5Nb                       $K_{IH}$                       {10 $\bar{1}$ 7}

**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this study is to determine a controlling factor to  $K_{IH}$  for an initiation of Delayed Hydride Cracking (DHC) in Zr-2.5Nb alloy. The fatigue crack of the compact tension specimen (17mm width) charged with 200 ppm H changed from the longitudinal to the circumferential directions. The Zr-2.5Nb specimen with a fatigue crack lying in the longitudinal direction had the lowest  $K_{IH}$  of 5.5 MPa√m with the DHC crack growing normal to the tensile load. To the contrary, the Zr-2.5Nb specimen with a fatigue crack lying in the circumferential direction showed the highest  $K_{IH}$  of 18 MPa√m with the DHC crack branching into 2 cracks tilting at a 75 degree to the fatigue crack plane. Dependence of  $K_{IH}$  for Zr-2.5Nb alloy with the angle of the longitudinal direction and the fatigue crack plane was discussed on the basis of the angle of the crack habit plane {10 $\bar{1}$ 7} and the fatigue crack plane, or the magnitude of basal component on the fatigue crack plane.

**1.**

가                      Zr-2.5Nb                      가

Delayed Hydride Cracking(DHC)                      [1].                      DHC

                    가                      ,                      DHC

DHC DHC

[2]. DHC ,

, DHC

{10 $\bar{1}7$ } [3].

{10 $\bar{1}7$ } DHC

, 가 DHC

(0001)

Zr-2.5Nb

0-90 ,

2.

100 mm, 33mm ring Zr-2.5Nb ,

, 400 °C, 48 h . 4mm

compact tension ASTM E-399-83 . , (

) 4

: L0, L30, L45 L90 . L (L- )

. Sievert 200±20 ppm

, 10<sup>-5</sup> torr 400 °C, 24h . Instron

(Model No. 8562) 12 MPa√m ,

7 MPa√m . compact tension

, DCPD(direct current potential drop)

. 300 °C 1 200 °C

24 8-20 MPa√m . 0.5 mm 2mm ,

300 °C 1 가 heat tinting .

3.

1 4 DHC . L0 1

DHC ,

[4, 5]. 30 45 L30

L45 DHC

. 90 L90 ,

, DHC 75

2 crack branching . 2 L0 L90

K<sub>IH</sub> . L0 8 MPa√m K<sub>IH</sub>

MPa√m, 5.5 MPa√m  $K_{IH}$  L90 18  
 148 h  
 가 18 MPa√m  $K_{IH}$   
 가  
 15 MPa√m  $K_{IH}$  Coleman [6].  
 Zr-2.5Nb 60%가  
 가 [7]. L0  
 (0001), 14.7  
 {10 $\bar{1}$ 7} 가 [3], DHC  
 15 ( 3 ). DHC  
 DHC  
 15 DHC  
 15 {10 $\bar{1}$ 7}  
 , L30 L45  
 , DHC  
 1, 30 45, 12 15  
 , 15  
 L90 90 4  
 75 1  
 L90 DHC 75  
 DHC {10 $\bar{1}$ 7}  
 DHC [4,7]-DHC  
 , DHC

5), DHC  $\theta$  {10 $\bar{1}$ 7} 가 ( [8]:

$$\sigma_{\theta\theta} + \sigma^h = \sigma_f^h \quad (1)$$

$\sigma_{\theta\theta}$ ,  $\sigma^h$   
 $\sigma_f^h$ ,  $\sigma^h$   $\theta$

$K_{IH}$  Plain strain  $\sigma_{\theta\theta}$   
 [9]:

$$\mathbf{s}_{qq} = \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\mathbf{p}}} \left[ \frac{3}{4} \cos\left(\frac{\mathbf{q}}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \cos\left(\frac{3\mathbf{q}}{2}\right) \right] \approx \mathbf{s}_f^h \quad (2)$$

DHC,  $K_{IH}$

$$K_{IH} \approx \frac{s_f^h \sqrt{2p}}{\left[ \frac{3}{4} \cos\left(\frac{q}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \cos\left(\frac{3q}{2}\right) \right]} \quad (3)$$

, L90 L0 K<sub>IH</sub> K<sub>IH</sub> at θ=75°/K<sub>IH</sub> at θ=15° = 1.95  
 , L90 L0 K<sub>IH</sub> 3.2 , 가 L0  
 K<sub>IH</sub> 4.5 – 12 MPa√m [8], (3) K<sub>IH</sub>  
 , K<sub>IH</sub>  
 (notch plane)  
 (3)

$$K_{IH} = \frac{s_f^h \sqrt{2p}}{\left[ \frac{3}{4} \cos\left(\frac{q}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \cos\left(\frac{3q}{2}\right) \right]} = 18 - cf_r \quad (4)$$

f<sub>r</sub>= , c= ,  
 18 MPa√m 가 .

4.

- 1) 5.5 MPa√m 가 K<sub>IH</sub> ,  
 18 MPa√m 가 K<sub>IH</sub> .
- 2) DHC , 가  
 DHC 15  
 , {1017}
- 3) DHC , K<sub>IH</sub>  
 , L90 L0 K<sub>IH</sub>

5.

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1. Direction of DHC growth and orientation of CT specimen.

Orientation of Specimen (Angle between notch direction and Longitudinal direction)	Crack growth angle to notch direction	Crack growth angle to longitudinal direction
0° (L0)	0°	0°
30° (L30)	18°	12°
45° (L45)	30°	15°
90° (L90)	75°	15°

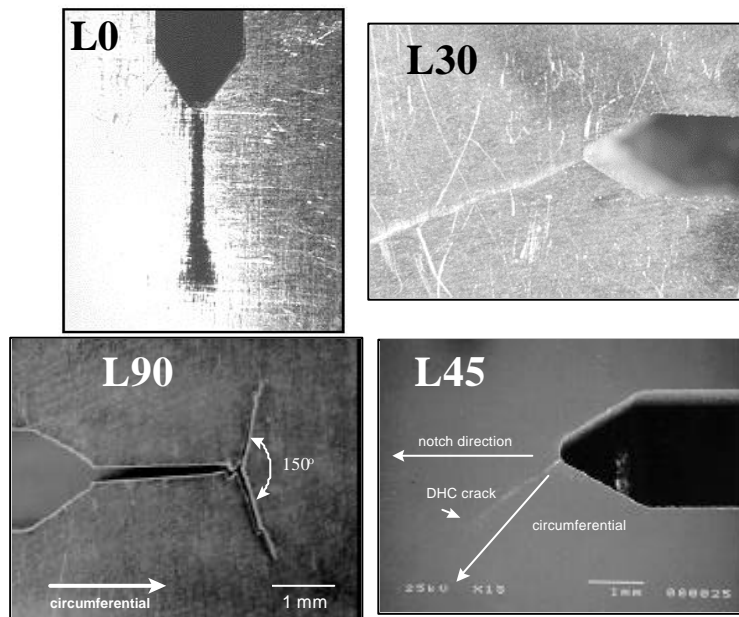


Fig. 1. Crack growth pattern with the angle between the direction of a precrack and the longitudinal direction of Zr-2.5Nb pressure tube

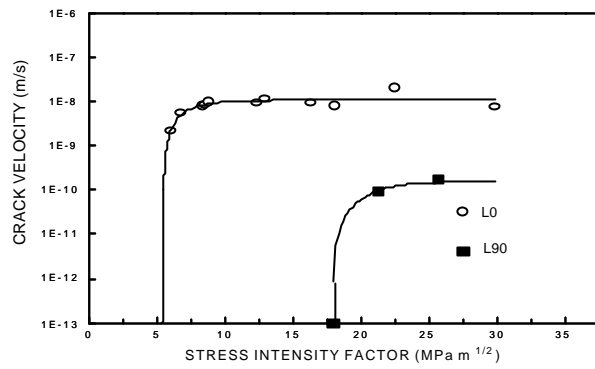


Fig. 2. Crack velocity as a function of stress intensity factor

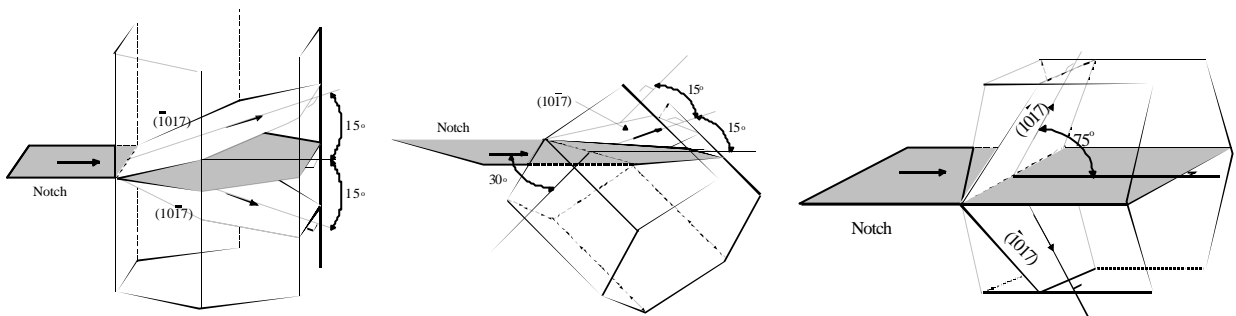


Fig. 4. Angle between the hydride habit plane ( $\{10\bar{1}7\}$ ) and the precrack plane

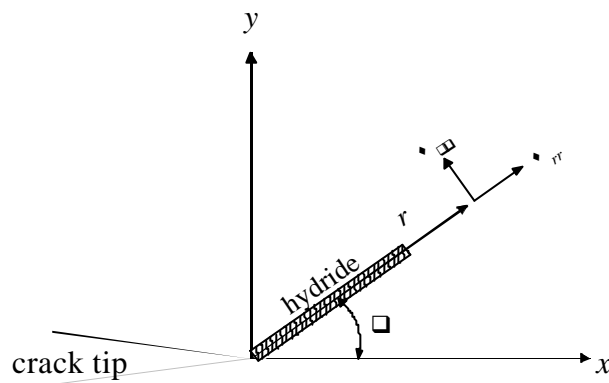


Fig. 6. Hydride platelet precipitated with an angle,  $\theta$  to the notch direction