

LBB 가

† . *

Hydride Embrittlement Behavior at the LBB Evaluation of PHWR Pressure Tube

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Key Words : Leak-Before-BreakK(), PHWR(), Pressure Tube(), Critical Crack Length(), Delayed-Hydride-Cracking()

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the hydride embrittlement when the LBB evaluation is carried out for the integrity of PHWR Pressure Tubes. The transverse tensile and CCT tests were performed at three hydrogen concentrations while the test temperatures were changed (RT to 300). The specimens were directly machined from the pressure tube retaining original curvature. Both the transverse tensile and the fracture toughness tests showed the hydrogen embrittlement clearly at RT but this phenomenon was disappeared while the test temperature arrived over 250 . Using the DHC test results, the CCL and LBB time were calculated and compared. The hydride embrittlement behavior at the LBB evaluation was definitely showed.

1. , ASTM
 가 20 1 (CANDU AECL
) Zr-2.5wt%Nb Curved Compact Tension (CCT)
 (Zr-2.5Nb) ASTM [1,2]. CCT
 가 , ASTM
 Cracking (DHC) Delayed Hydride (Hydride) burst test
 1,2,3,4 CANDU
 , Zr-2.5Nb CCT
 가 가
 † 가 가 DHC
 E-mail : djoh@andong.ac.kr 가 가
 * TEL : (054)820-6016 FAX : (054)823-1766 Leak-Before-Break(LBB) 가
 Zr 가

2.

2.1

CANDU 4

cold-worked Zr-2.5Nb
 800°C 11:1 Hot Extrusion
 Cold Drawing (26%) 400 °C 24
 Autoclave
 (11:1)

-Zr -Zr -Zr -Zr

Fig. 1

Zr-2.5Nb

axial-section

α -Zr

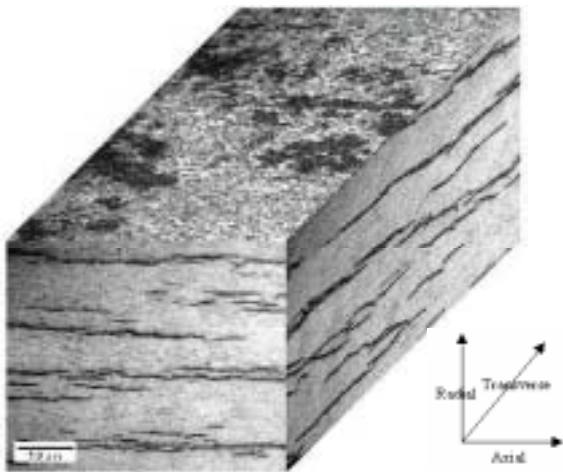
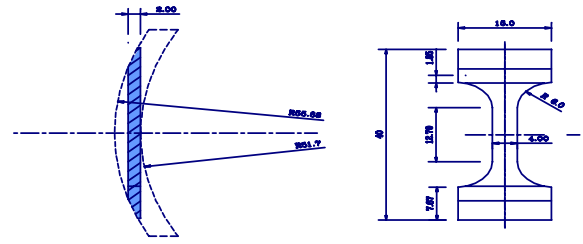
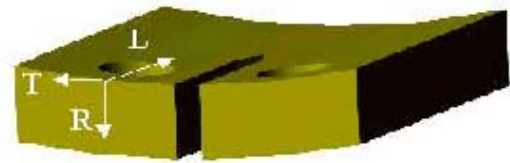
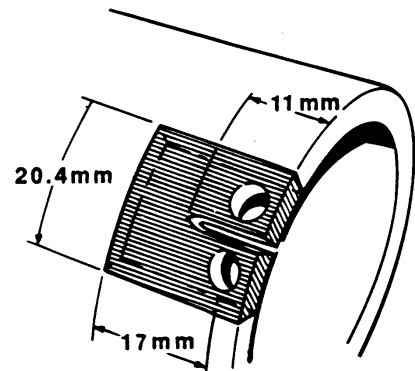


Fig. 1 Typical Microstructure of Hydride on Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tube



(a) Geometry of Transverse Tensile Specimen



(b) Collection of CCT Specimen

Fig. 2 Transverse Tensile and CCT Toughness Specimen

Fig. 2(a)

2 mm

2(b)

CCT
 CCT

mm

CCT

, W 17 mm,

103 mm

(a/W) 0.4

4.2~4.4
 axial

2.2

2.2.1

8501

가

800 °C

Grip
 , DCPD

3

Zr-2.5Nb

Instron

0.5° Visual Method [3]. DHCV Instron Fast Track J_{IC} 300°C 10 heat-tinting 0.7 가

DCPD Nine point average method [3] DCPD 9-point average method J-R curve ASTM E-1152 [8] J

2.2.2 (Cathodic Hydrogen 50, 100 ppm) 2.2.5 CCL (Crack Driving Force: CDF) 가 (J-R) J 가

Charging Method) KAERI [4] CDF 가

() 65±5°C 0.1~0.2 () 150 mA/cm²
$$\left(\frac{\partial J}{\partial a}\right)_P \geq \frac{\partial J_R}{\partial a} \quad (1)$$

molar 23 가
$$J = \frac{K_I^2}{E} = \frac{8 \sigma_f^2}{\pi E} a \cdot \ln\left[\sec\left(\frac{\pi M \cdot \sigma_h}{2 \sigma_f}\right)\right]$$

50%
$$M = \sqrt{[1 + 1.255(a^2 / (r_m \cdot t)) - 0.0135(a^4 / (r_m \cdot t)^2)]} \quad (2)$$

292°C 30 50 ppm σ_f flow stress σ_h hoop stress M Hot Vacuum Extraction 가

2.2.3 ASTM E 8 [5], 250°C 3. 300°C ASTM E 21 [6] 3.1 Fig. 3 3 가

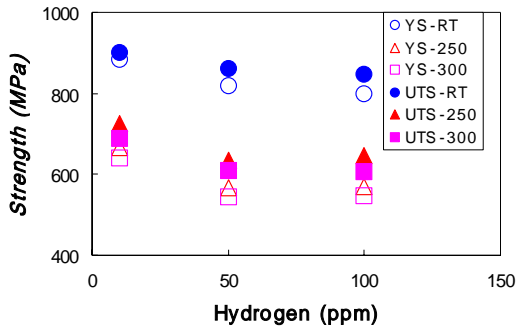
Instron Series IX , 0.2% AR (As Received) , 50, 100 ppm 0.2%

UTS() UTS Fig. 3(a) 가 가 가

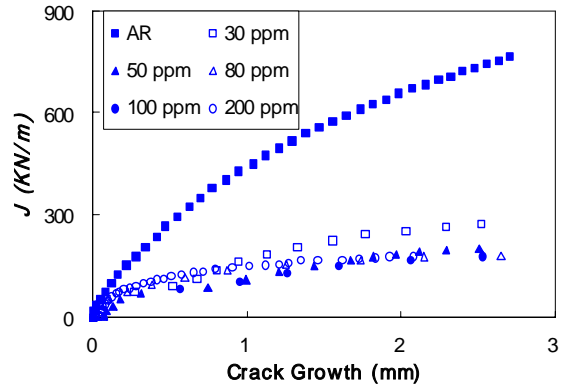
2.2.4 ASTM E 1737-96 [7] single-specimen method 250°C, 300°C (UTS/YS) 가 가 가 Fig. 3(b) 가 가

0.2 KN 가 가

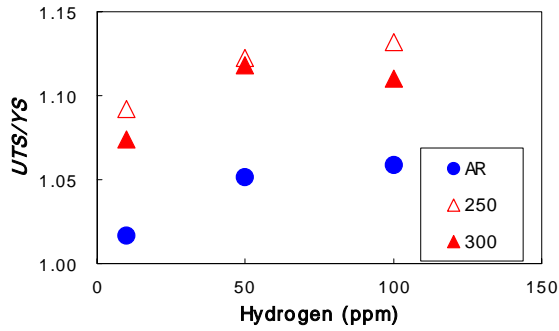
soaking time , 1 ±3 가



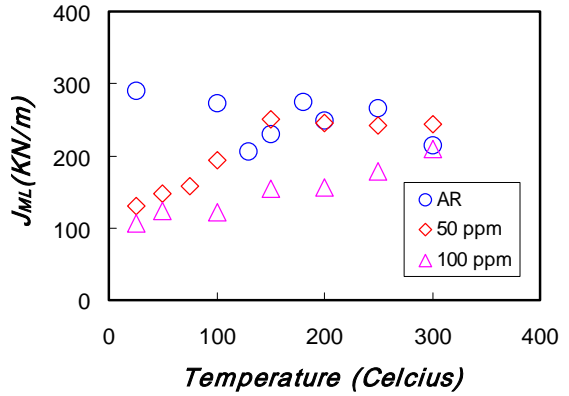
(a) YS and UTS Depending on Hydrogen Concentrations



(a) J -resistance Curve

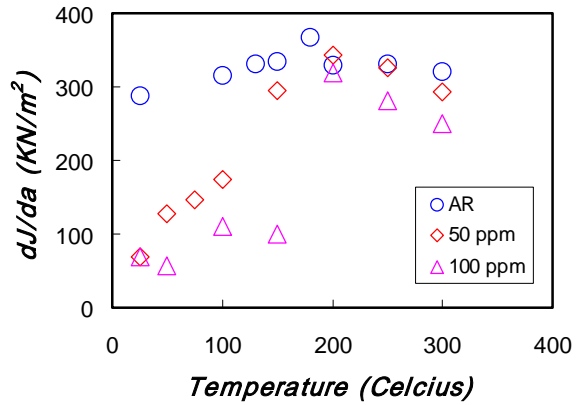


(b) UTS/YS Depending on Hydrogen Concentration



(b) J_{ML} and Temperature

Fig. 3 Transverse Tensile Test Results with Temperature and Hydrogen Concentration



(c) dJ/da and Temperature

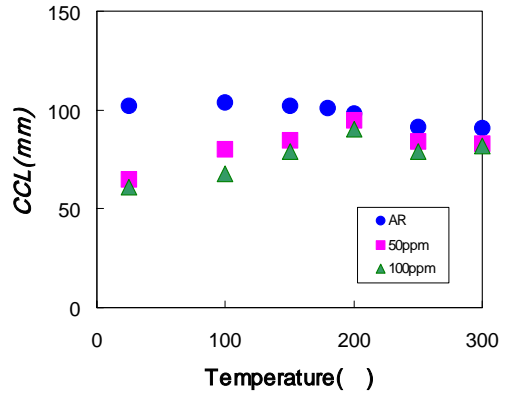
Fig. 4 Hydrogen Embrittlement of Fracture Toughness

3.2 J -R curves, $J_{(ML)}$, Fig. 4(a)
 dJ/da , CCT, J -resistance curve, 3 가 (AR, 50 ppm, 100 ppm)
 Zr-2.5Nb, 가, AR, 가

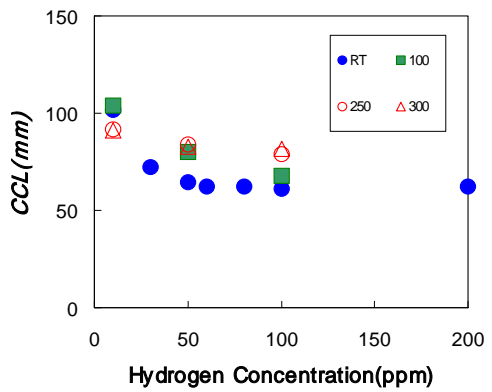
Fig. 4(b) (c)
 300°C, J_{ML} , dJ/da , 가

3.3 DHC, 1, 180, 250°C, 300, Zr-2.5Nb, DHC, [9], 가, LBB 가

DHC
 AR 10 ppm 가
 , 50 ppm 100 ppm
 250 300
 3.4 CCL LBB
 3.4.1 CCL
 outlet 310°C
 150 MPa
 250 , 300°C J-R curve
 CDF CCL
 CCT
 J-R curve , CCT
 J-resistance curve
 CCL 가 burst
 가 CCL
 CCL
 Table 2 Fig.5
 가 CCL
 가 가 CCL 가



(a) CCL and Temperature



(b) CCL and Hydrogen Concentration

Table 1 Temperature Dependency of Axial DHCV(m/s)

	AR	50 ppm	100 ppm
Upper DHCV (m/s)	4.5×10^{-8}	3.5×10^{-7}	1×10^{-6}
Low DHCV (m/s)	1.2×10^{-8}	8×10^{-8}	2×10^{-7}
Average DHCV (m/s)	2.5×10^{-8}	2×10^{-7}	5×10^{-7}

Table 2 CCL (mm) Comparison

	RT	250	300
AR	101.8	91.6	91
50 ppm	64.6	84	82.9
100 ppm	61	79	81.7

Fig. 5 CCL Comparison with Temperature and Hydrogen

3.4.2 LBB

가 AECL
 LBB
 가
 가
 (irradiation)

가
 LBB (3)

$$t = \frac{CCL - LeakCL}{2 \times DHCV} \quad (3)$$

Table 3 Calculated LBB Time(Hours)

	RT	250	300
AR	200.6	200.6	200.6
50 ppm	17.7	25.4	25.0
100 ppm	5.7	8.2	8.2

가 (CCL) LBB

CCL Table 2

, CCL 85 mm
 가 (plastic collapse)
 85mm CCL 85 mm
 , LeakCL AECL 20
 mm DHCV
 가

2002

Zr

(sec)

Table 3

LBB 가 가 CCL 가 LBB

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- (4) KAERI, 1999, "Characterization Testing Procedures of Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tubes," KAERI/TR-1329/99.
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- (9) AECL, 1996, "Fitness for Service Guidelines for Zirconium Alloy Pressure Tubes in Operating CANDU Reactor," COG-91-66.

(irradiation)

LBB

가 가 가 가
 가 AR 가 가
 6

4.

Zr-2.5Nb

(250 , 300)

CCL LBB

(1)

가,
 가

(2)