

CF8M

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Characteristics of the Cyclic Hardening in Low Cycle Environmental Fatigue Test of CF8M Stainless Steel

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Key Words : Environmental Fatigue(), Corrosion Fatigue(), CF8M CASS(CF8M
) , Cyclic Strain Hardening() , Low
Cycle Fatigue()

Abstract

Low-cycle environmental fatigue tests of cast austenitic stainless steel CF8M at the condition of fatigue strain rate 0.04%/sec were conducted at the pressure and temperature, 15MPa, 315 of a operating pressurized water reactor. The used test rig was limited to install an extensometer at the gauge length of the cylindrical fatigue specimen inside the small autoclave. So the magnet type LVDT's were used to measure the fatigue displacement at the specimen shoulders inside the high temperature and high pressure water autoclave. However, the displacement and strain measured at the specimen shoulders is different from the one at the gauge length for the geometry and the cyclic strain hardening effect. FEM calculated the displacement and the strain of the gauge length from the data measured at the shoulders. Tensile test properties in elastic and plastic behavior of CF8M material were used in the FEM analysis. A series of low cycle fatigue tests simulating the cyclic strain hardening effect verified that the FEM calculation was well agreed with the simulated tests. The process and method developed in this study would be so useful to produce reliable environmental fatigue curves of CF8M stainless steel in pressurized water reactors.

1.

가

[2].

가

ASME B&PV

ASME Section III Appendix

Sec. III

가 ASME B&PV Sec. XI

ASME

10

(margin)

2 ,

가

가

[1].

가

가

가

[2-4].
CF8M

†

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가

가

가

*

** ()K.L.E.S.

(cyclic strain hardening effect)

[5]. 가
autoclave

2.

2.1

1



Fig. 1 Low-cycle environmental fatigue test rig

DO, pH, H₂
(strain control)가 가
(fully reversed load) 가

2.2

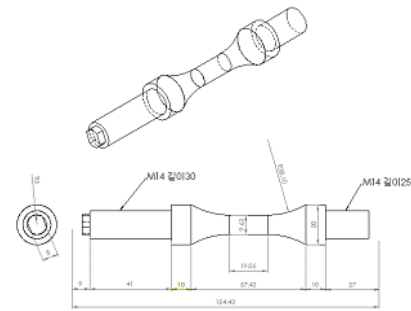


Fig. 2 Low-cycle fatigue test specimen

가

Table 1 Chemical composition

가

Materials	C	Mn	Si	Cr	Ni	Mo	S	P
CF8M(1)	0.059	0.916	1.167	19.88	8.21	2.329	0.007	0.043
CF8M(2)	0.058	0.918	1.116	19.35	8.39	2.351	0.006	0.043
Average	0.058	0.917	1.141	19.62	8.30	2.340	0.006	0.043

3.

3.2

가

1

315

15MPa,

5ppb

R=-1

3.1

ASTM E 606-92[7]

rate) 0.04%/s

(strain
(strain amplitude)

0.4%, 0.6%, 0.8%

2

19.05mm,

9.63mm

2

(strain control)

[6].

25%

1

CF8M

가

(N₂₅)

[7].

CF8M CASS ingot

가

autoclave

, 1050

4

3

LVDT

1

. Real gage(R.G) extensometer

strain , non-linear
 LVDT 가 가
 shoulder gage(S.G) shoulder gage
 가 가
 가 FEM

3.3.2

315

4

(regression)

$$y = -8.0102x^3 + 3.7336x^2 + 0.365519x + 0.00018653$$

(1)

Table 2 Test conditions

Load Ratio (R)	-1 (tensile/compress)
Strain Rate	0.04%/s
Strain Amplitude (ϵ)	0.4%, 0.6%, 0.8%
Temperature	315
Pressure	15MPa
DO (dissolved oxygen)	< 5ppb

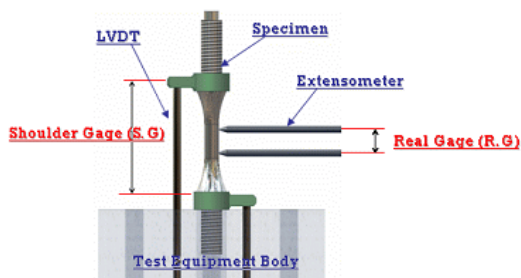


Fig. 3 Real gage and Shoulder gage of specimen

3.3 FEM

가

4 3
 (FEM, finite element method)

(1)

Strain amplitude

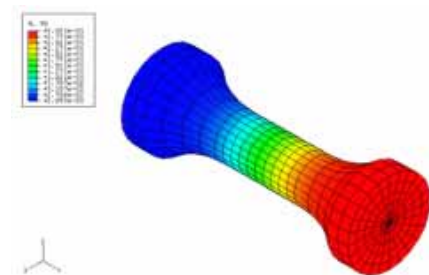


Fig. 4 FEM result of specimen elongation

Table 3 Results of compensation

Strain Amplitude (ϵ_a)	Corrected Strain Amplitude (ϵ_a)
0.4	0.580
0.6	0.800
0.8	1.014

3.3.3

strain amplitude

4

5

3.3.1

ABAQUS

가 가

가

20%

0.4%

0.8%, 0.6%, extensometer LVDT

Table 4 Test results

	Strain amplitude (%)		
	$\epsilon\alpha=0.4$	$\epsilon\alpha=0.6$	$\epsilon\alpha=0.8$
Strain rate (%/s)	0.04	0.04	0.04
Frequency(Hz)	0.025	0.0167	0.0125
Fatigue life(cycles)	8,300	3,040	1,660

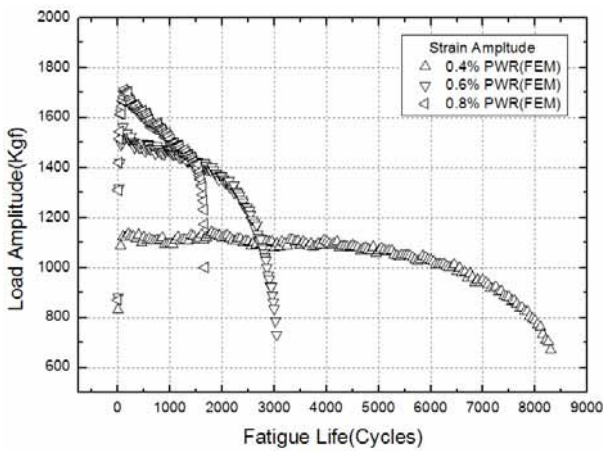


Fig. 5 Graph of load amplitude vs. fatigue life

3.4

polynomial

Step 1: $y = 0.000000000000005 x^3 - 0.00000000203561 x^2 + 0.00002694498772 x$ (2)

Step 2: $y = 0.00000000000000002x^3 - 0.000000000001043333x^2 + 0.000000172683793925x + 0.114354586$ (3)

(1) (2)

LVDT

Table 5 Test results in air, 315

	Strain amplitude (%)		
	$\epsilon\alpha=0.4$	$\epsilon\alpha=0.6$	$\epsilon\alpha=0.8$
Strain rate (%/s)	0.04	0.04	0.04
Frequency(Hz)	0.025	0.0167	0.0125
Fatigue life(cycles)	10,230	5,214	2,654

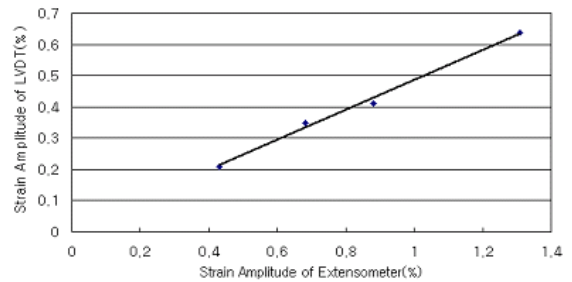


Fig. 6 Relation of extensometer and LVDT strain

PWR

(R.G)

(S.G)

(S.G)

LVDT

cycle

PWR

가

3.4.1

5

6

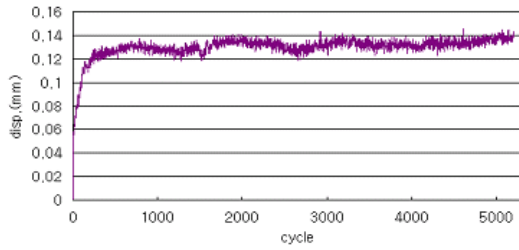


Fig. 7 Displacement behavior of LVDT

3.4.2

가
20%~40%
0.8%, 0.6%, 0.4%
(cyclic strain hardening)
가

Table 6 Test results

	Strain amplitude (%)		
	$\epsilon\alpha=0.4$	$\epsilon\alpha=0.6$	$\epsilon\alpha=0.8$
Strain rate (%/s)	0.04	0.04	0.04
Frequency(Hz)	0.025	0.0167	0.0125
Fatigue life(cycles)	6,818	3,610	1,473

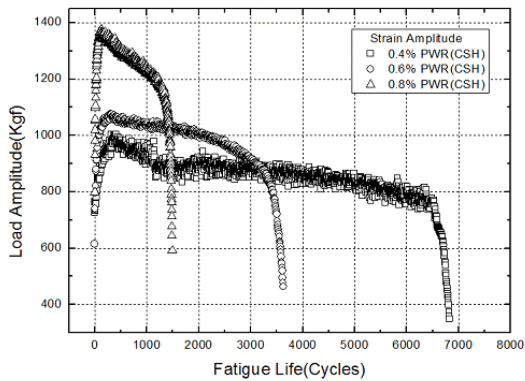


Fig. 8 Graph of load amplitude vs. fatigue life

3.4.3

, strain amplitude, 0.6%

LVDT 9
LVDT

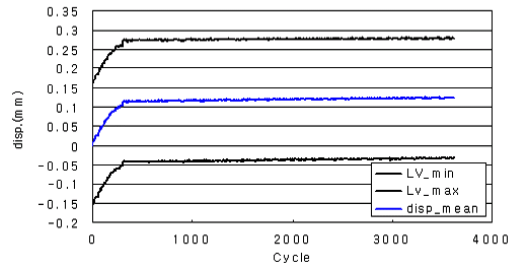


Fig. 9 Modified displacement behavior of LVDT

4.
10 CF8M
FEM
가
11 2004
FEM

FEM shoulder gage
real gage PWR
, FEM

FEM

가

ASME

가
가

(strain rate)

(dissolved oxygen)
5ppb

가 8ppb

Flow rate 가
stagnant 가

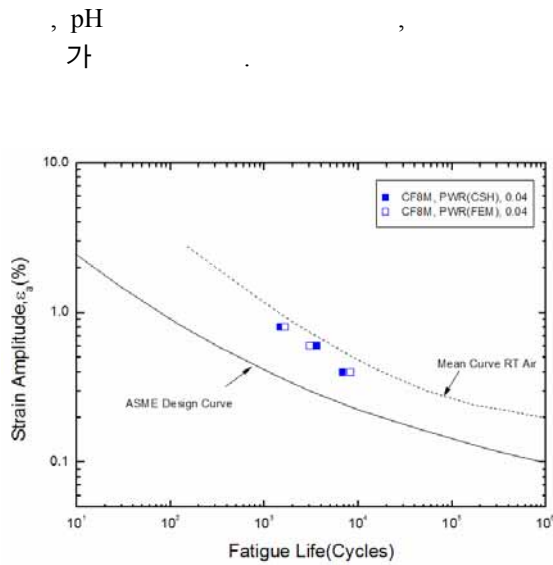


Fig. 10 The comparison of strain amplitude vs. fatigue life

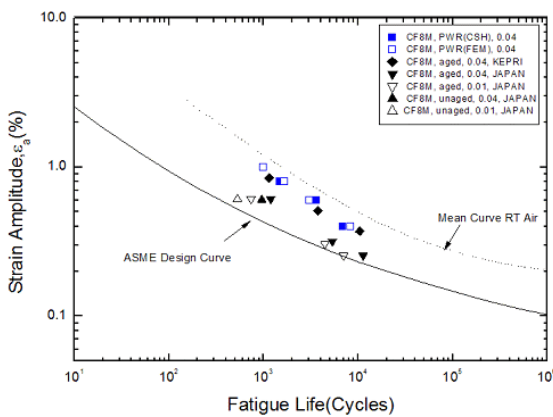


Fig. 11 The comparison of strain amplitude vs. fatigue life included others results

5.

CF8M
(cyclic strain hardening effect)

1
SA 351

FEM

Shoulder gage
cycle 2

LVDT

real gage

가 , pH
가 , FEM
ASME Mean
Curve RT air Curve

FEM

가
가
가

CF8M

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