Zirconium in the Nuclear Industry: Fourteenth International Symposium

Peter Rudling and Bruce Kammenzind, editors

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The quality of the papers in this publication reflects not only the obvious efforts of the authors and the technical editor(s), but also the work of the peer reviewers. In keeping with long-standing publication practices, ASTM International maintains the anonymity of the peer reviewers. The ASTM International Committee on Publications acknowledges with appreciation their dedication and contribution of time and effort on behalf of ASTM International.
Foreword

This publication, *Zirconium in the Nuclear Industry: Fourteenth International Symposium*, contains papers presented at the symposium with the same name held in Stockholm, Sweden, June 13–17, 2004. The sponsor of the symposium was ASTM International Committee B10 on Reactive and Refractory Metals and Alloys.

The symposium chairman was Peter Rudling, ANT International, the symposium co-chairman was Mangnus Limback Westinghouse Electric Sweden, and the editorial chairman was Bruce Kammenzind Bettis Laboratory Bechtel Corporation. Serving as editors of this publication were Peter Rudling and Bruce Kammenzind.
Contents

Overview

KROLL AWARD PAPERS

ZIRLÔ™—An Alloy Development Success—G. P. SABOL

Review of Deformation Mechanisms, Texture, and Mechanical Anisotropy in Zirconium and Zirconium Base Alloys—E. TENCKHOFF

SCHEMEL AWARD PAPER


BASIC METALLURGY

Study of Nb and Fe Precipitation in α-Phase Temperature Range (400 to 550°C) in Zr-Nb-(Fe-Sn) Alloys—C. TOFFOLON-MASCLET, P. BARBERIS, J.-C. BRACHET, J.-P. MARDON, AND L. LAEGRAS


Modeling of the Simultaneous Evolution of Vacancy and Interstitial Dislocation Loops in hcp Metals Under Irradiation—V. DUBINKO, A. TURKIN A. ABZYOV, AND M. GRIFFITHS
Microstructural Stability of M5\textsuperscript{TM} Alloy Irradiated up to High Neutron Fluences—

Simulation of Cold Pilgering Process by a Generalize Plane Strain FEM—
M. HARADA, A. HONDA, AND S. TOYOSHIMA

Temperature and Strain Rate Effects on Zr-1\% Nb Alloy Deformation—
O. BOCHAROV, S. ZAVODCHIKOV, V. BELOV, A. KABANOV, V. KOTREKHOV, V. ROZHDESTVENSKI, V. FILIPPOV, A. LOSISTSKY, AND A. SHIKOV


Destruction of Crystallographic Texture in Zirconium Alloy Tubes—V. GRYTSYNA, A. STUKALOV, T. CHERNYAYEVA, V. KRASNORUTSKYY, D. MALYKHIN, V. VOYEVDIN, AND V. BRYK

Improved ZIRLO\textsuperscript{TM} Cladding Performance through Chemistry and Process Modifications—H. K. YUEH, R. L. KESTERSON, R. J. COMSTOCK, H. H. SHAH D. J. COLBURN, M. DAHLBÄCK, AND L. HALLSTADTIUS


In-Situ Studies of the Oxide Film Properties on BWR Fuel Cladding Materials—M. BOJINOV, L. HANSSON-LYYRA, P. KINNUNEN, T. SAARIO, AND P. SIRKIÄ

The Correlation Between Microstructures and in-BWR Corrosion Behavior of Highly Irradiated Zr-based Alloys—Y. TAKAGAWA, S. ISHIMOTO, Y. ETOH, T. KUBO, K. OGATA, AND O. KUBOTA

Effect of Alloying Elements and Impurities on in-BWR Corrosion of Zirconium Alloys—H.-J. SELL, S. TRAPP-PRITSCHING, AND F. GARAZAROLLI
In-Core Tests of Effects of BWR Water Chemistry Impurities on Zircaloy Corrosion—S. SHIMADA, B. CHENG, D. LUTZ, O. KUBOTA, N. ICHIKAWA, AND H. IBE 418

Shadow Corrosion Mechanism of Zircaloy—G. LYSELL, A.-C. NYSTRAND, AND M. ULLBERG 445

TEM Examinations of the Metal-Oxide Interface of Zirconium Based Alloys Irradiated in a Pressurized Water Reactor—S. ABOLHASSANI, R. RESTAN, T. REBAC, F. GROESCHEL, W. HOFFELNER, G. BART, W. GOLL, AND F. AESCHBACH 467

Comparison of the High Burn-Up Corrosion on M5 and Low Tin Zircaloy-4—P. BOSSIS, D. PECHEUR, L. HANIFI, J. THOMAZET, AND M. BLAT 494


Predicting Oxidation and Deuterium Ingress for Zr-2.5Nb CANDU Pressure Tubes—A. A. BAHURMUZ, I. J. MUIR, AND V. F. URBANIC 547

Inhibitors for Reducing Hydrogen Ingress During Corrosion of Zirconium Alloys—M. B. ELMOSELHI AND A. DONNER 563

Identification of Crystalline Behavior on Macroscopic Response and Local Strain Field Analysis: Application to Alpha Zirconium Alloys—L. GÉLÉBART, J. CRÉPIN, M. DEXET, M. SAUZAY, AND A. ROOS 585

Ductility of Zircaloy-4 Fuel Cladding and Guide Tubes at High Fluences—S. K. YAGNIK, A. HERMANN, AND R.-C. KUO 604

Thermal Creep of Irradiated Zircaloy Cladding—H. TSAI AND M. C. BILLONE 632

Use of the Irradiation-Thermal Creep Model of Zr-1% Nb Alloy Cladding Tubes to Describe Dimensional Changes of VVER Fuel Rods—A. Y. ROGOZHYANOV, A. V. SMIRNOV, B. A. KANASHOV, V. S. POLENOK, AND A. A. NUZHDOV 651


Damage Dependence of Irradiation Deformation of Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tubes—M. GRIFFITHS, N. CHRISTODOULOU, AND S. A. DONOHUE 686
Delayed Hydrogen Cracking Velocity and J-Integral Measurements on Irradiated BWR Cladding—V. GRIGORIEV AND R. JAKOBSSON 711

Overload Fracture of Flaw Tip Hydrides in Zf-2.5Nb Pressure Tubes—G. K. SHEK, J. CUI, AND V. PEROVIC 729

Effect of Irradiation on the Fracture Properties of Zr-2.5Nb Pressure Tubes at the End of Design Life—Z. L. PAN, S. ST. LAWRENCE, P. H. DAVIES, M. GRIFFITHS, AND S. SAGAT 759

Effect of Fabrication Variables on Irradiation Response of Crack Growth Resistance of Zr-2.5Nb—C. E. COLEMAN, J. R. THEAKER, AND K. V. KIDD 783


Mechanical Properties of Zircaloy-4 PWR Fuel Cladding with Burnup 54-64MWd/kgU and Implications for RIA Behavior—J. DESQUINES, B. CAZALIS, C. BERNAUDAT, C. POUSSARD, X. AVERTY, AND P. YVON 851


Indexes 921
Overview

This STP contains the papers presented at the 14th International Symposium on Zirconium in the Nuclear Industry held in Stockholm, Sweden June 13 through 17, 2004. The first symposium was held in Philadelphia in 1968, and symposiums have been held ever since in two to three year intervals. The proceedings of each symposium in the series have been documented with an STP.

This symposium series has been one of the premier forms for the presentation of worldwide research in the area of zirconium alloy performance in a nuclear reactor environment. Forty-two papers and twenty-two posters were selected for presentation at the 14th Symposium from 113 abstracts submitted. The forty-one papers published in these proceedings were peer reviewed and edited, and are also published in the ASTM On Line Journal, (JAI). In addition, the most significant parts of the discussions that followed the oral presentation of each paper at the symposium are included in these proceedings. Finally, E. Tenckhoff and G. Sabol, made presentations on historical aspects of research in Zirconium alloys when they received their Kroll Awards at the 14th Symposium. In all, two hundred three delegates from sixteen countries attended the 14th Symposium with presentations from North America, Europe and Asia, making the conference truly international in scope and content.

Historically, in commercial reactors, Zircaloys-2, Zircaloys-4 and Zr-1Nb alloys have been used as material for fuel assembly components, while Zr-2.5Nb materials have been used for pressure tubes. During the 1980’s and 1990’s, the increased fuel element corrosion observed in the “hot” Swiss and German PWR plants prompted the PWR fuel vendors to replace the Zircaloys-4 cladding material with more corrosion resistant materials. This situation was the driving force for the development of the various PWR corrosion resistant Zr-Nb materials and the Zircaloys materials with low tin contents that are commercially available today. The deregulation of the electricity market and increased competition from other sources of electricity continue to require utilities reduce fuel cycle costs through increased fuel burnup, more aggressive fuel management schemes, and increased operating flexibility (such as load following). At the same time the regularity agencies require that safety margins be maintained or enhanced, maintaining pressure for zirconium alloys and components with improved corrosion, deformation and fracture resistance, and for improved predictive capabilities of zirconium alloy performance.

The papers and posters presented at the 14th Symposium covered all aspects of the fuel cycle, with the oral presentation divided into seven sessions. The Basic Metallurgy and the Fabrication and Processing sessions represented the beginning of the fuel cycle from component design and manufacture; the BWR Corrosion, the PWR Corrosion, and the Deformation Mechanism sessions represented component performance under nominal service conditions; the Primary Failure Mechanism and the Transient and High Temperature Performance sessions represented aspects that might end the useful service life of the component. Finally, some papers and posters covered post service life of the component in a dry storage and in a repository environment representing the final disposal portion of the fuel cycle. In all, the current material related issues facing the industry are well reflected and represented in the papers and poster displays presented at the Stockholm conference.

As a whole, several themes were evident throughout the 14th Symposium. First the Industry has readily embraced new analytical tools and applied them to better understand old problems. Examples include the use of Focused Ion Beam (FIB) for TEM sample preparation of corrosion film cross
sections; the Orientation Imaging Microscope (OIM) to consider the meso-scale microstructure, relating grain to grain texture variations to processing and deformation behavior; and synchrotron radiation to more clearly understand fine scale microstructure and microchemistry variations within the metal and the corrosion film. Second, the Industry has maintained a focus on improving component performance through alloying element and processing modifications and successfully introduced several such modifications into the marketplace. Examples include the ZIRLO and M5 cladding alloys that now make up the majority of new cladding tube orders for PWR applications. Third, the Industry has maintained a strong mechanistic focus as to why these alloy and processing modifications matter, and a desire to improve the fundamental understanding of zirconium alloy performance in a nuclear environment with improved analytical models that may someday reduce dependence on expensive experimentation. Fourth, the industry is embracing advances in computational science and finite element methods and considering their use in the up-front design of experiments. Finally, the conference was well attended by a healthy mix of established experts in the field who have made many contributions in the past, and by a large number of younger new scientists who bring new ideas and enthusiasm to the work and who represent the community that will carry the industry into this next century.

The John Schemel Award is awarded following each symposium for the best paper presented at the symposium. The selection is based upon the technical content of the paper, the usefulness of the work reported to the worldwide reactor component community, and the technical difficulty in doing the work. This year a committee of technical experts in several aspects of the zirconium industry selected the paper entitled “Plastic Deformation of Irradiated Zirconium Alloys: TEM Investigation and Micro-Mechanical Modeling” by F. Onimus, J.-L. Bechade, S. Doriot, I. Monnet, D. Gilbon, B. Verhaegue, C. Prioul, P. H. Pilvin, L. Robert, L. Legras, and J.-P. Mardon to receive the John Schemel Award.

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