

Mechanical properties of pre-hydrogenated (600 – 5000 wppm) cladding segments

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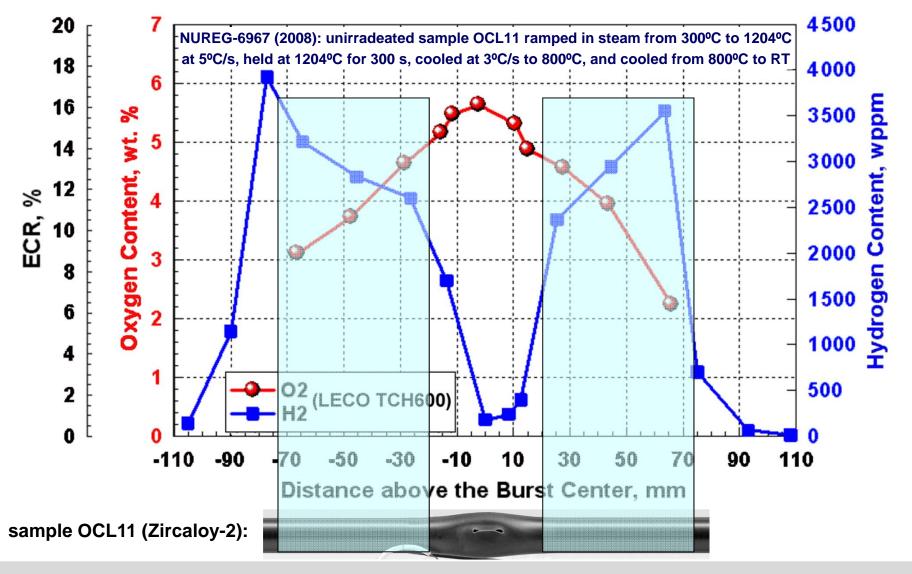
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Objectives

- Preparation of hydrogenated probes for mechanical tests
- Hydrogen uptake under hydrogen starvation conditions to achieve axial hydrogen gradient in the cladding
- Tension and ring compression tests with hydrogenated probes

Short term secondary hydrogenation after ballooning and burst: hydrogen uptake increased rapidly up to 4000 ppm (significant higher than ductility limit of 500 ppm)



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18.11.2010 J. Stuckert: Hydrogenated probes

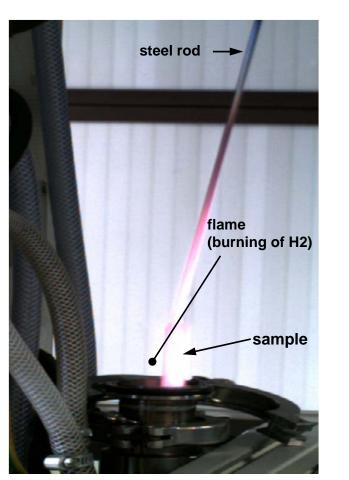
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Hydrogenation facility





vertical 3-zones tube furnace LORA (height 60 cm)



sample extraction at furnace top

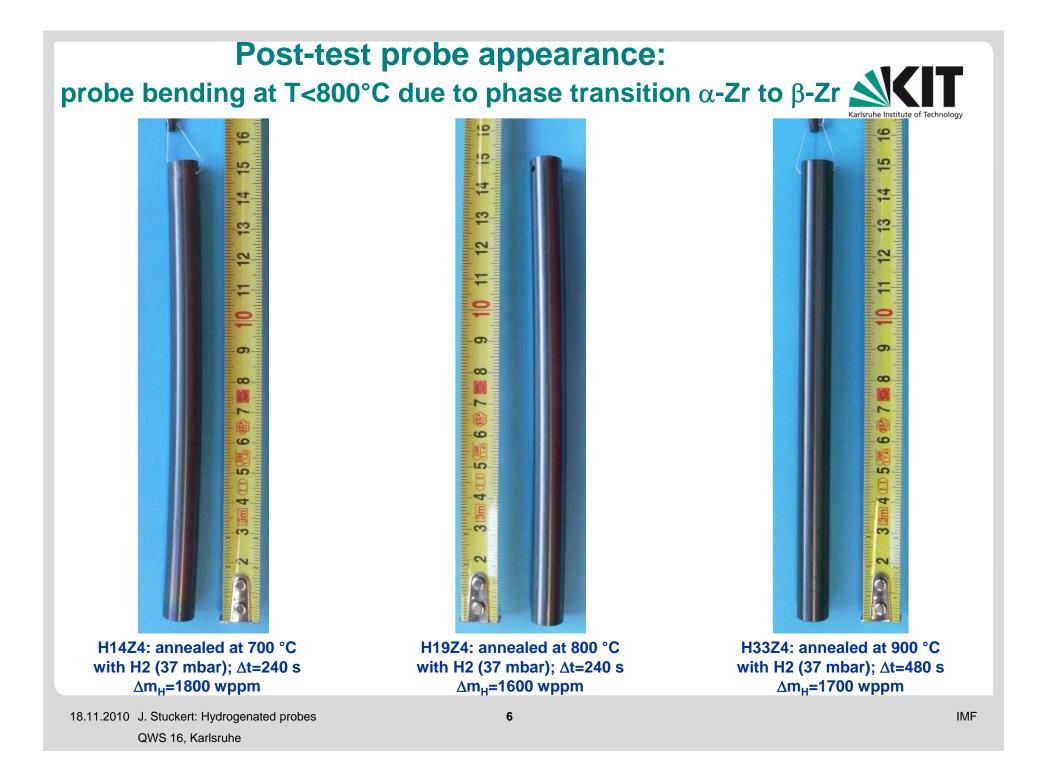


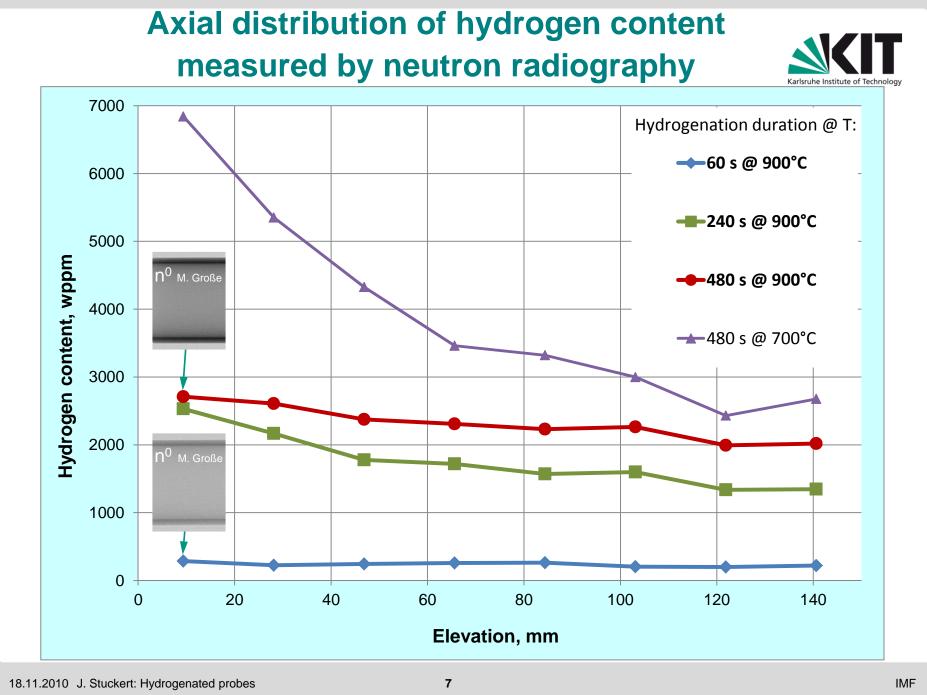
sample 15 cm



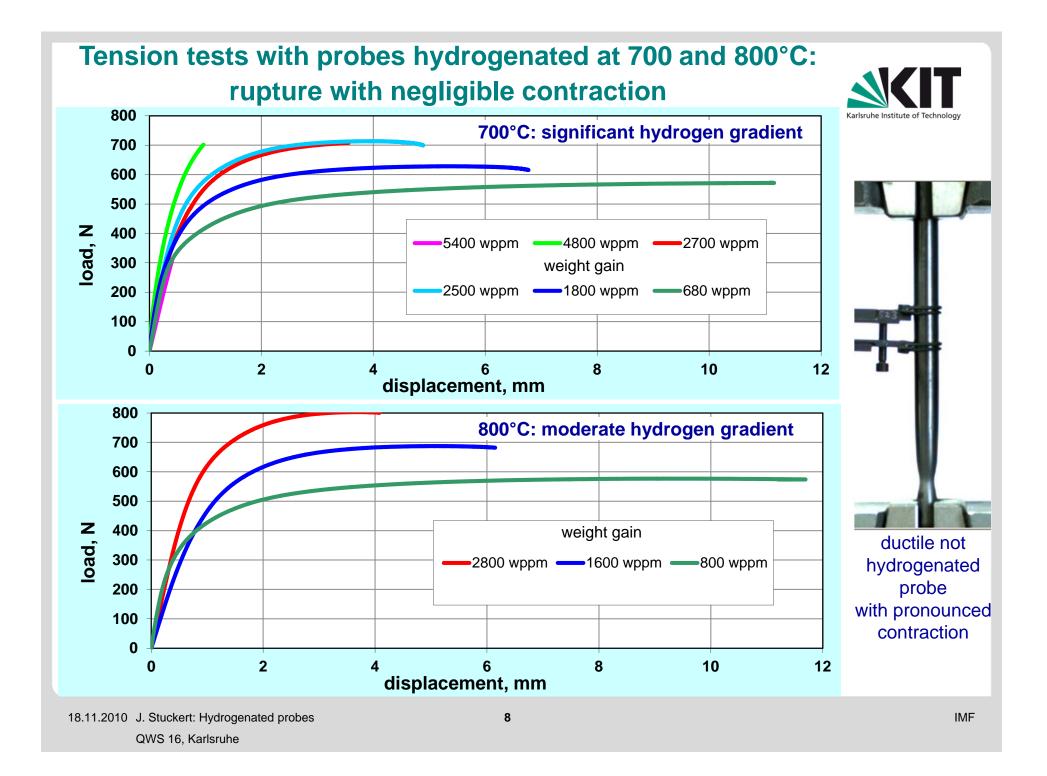


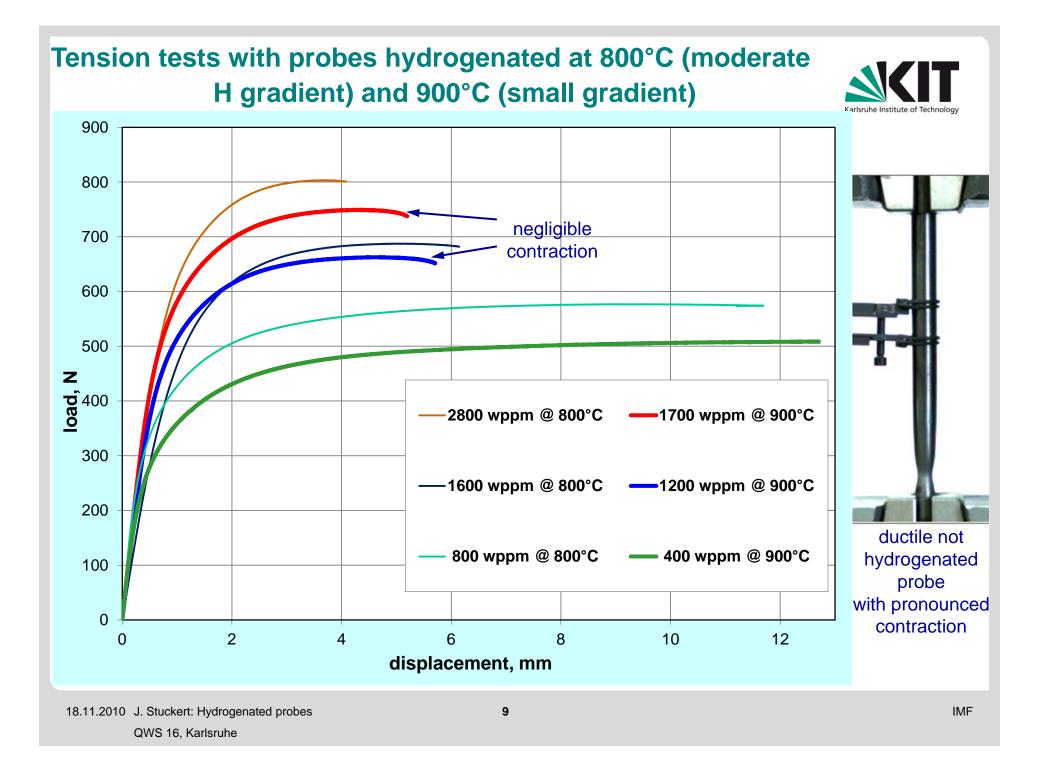
probe	temperature	H2 partial pressure	hydrogenation duration	dissolved hydrogen (weight gain)	hydrogen solubility limit
#	°C	mbar	min	wppm	wppm
H11Z4	700	90	2	2473	16770
H12Z4	700	90	6	5417	16770
H13 Z4	700	37	2	681	10820
H14 Z4	700	37	4	1819	10820
H15 Z4	700	37	6	2746	10820
H16 Z4	700	37	8	4810	10820
H18 Z4	800	37	2	827	5150
H19 Z4	800	37	4	1625	5150
H20 Z4	800	37	8	2783	5150
H21 Z4	800	37	16	4420	5150
H29Z4	900	37	1	400	2770
H31Z4	900	37	4	1215	2770
H33Z4	900	37	8	1689	2770

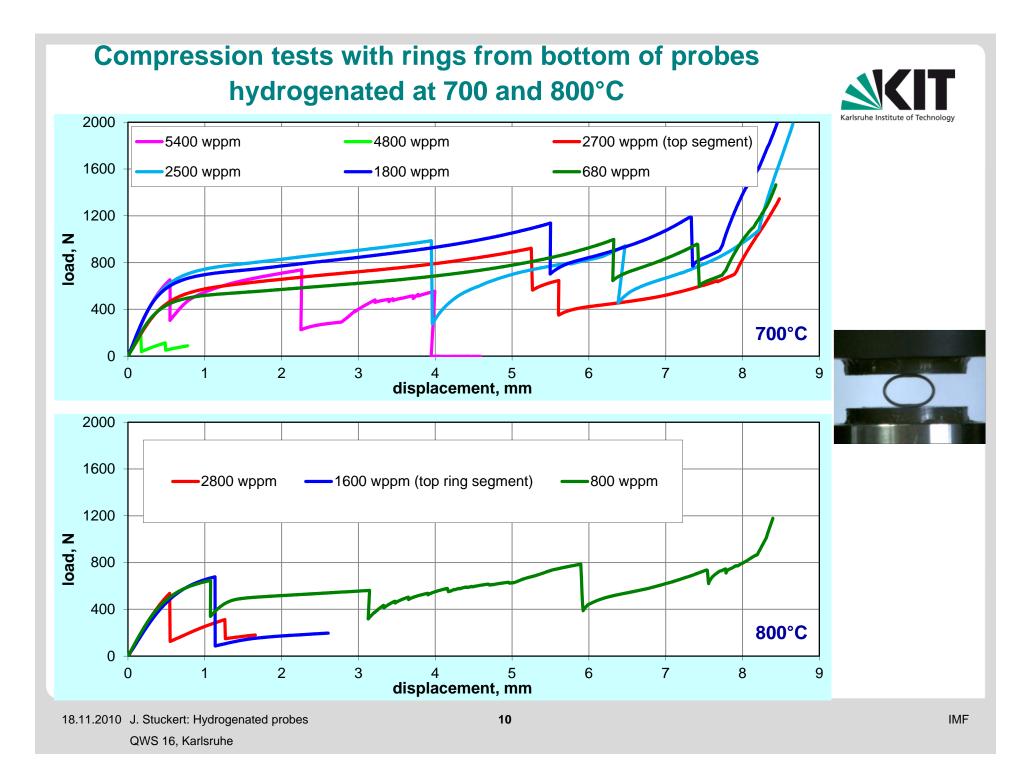


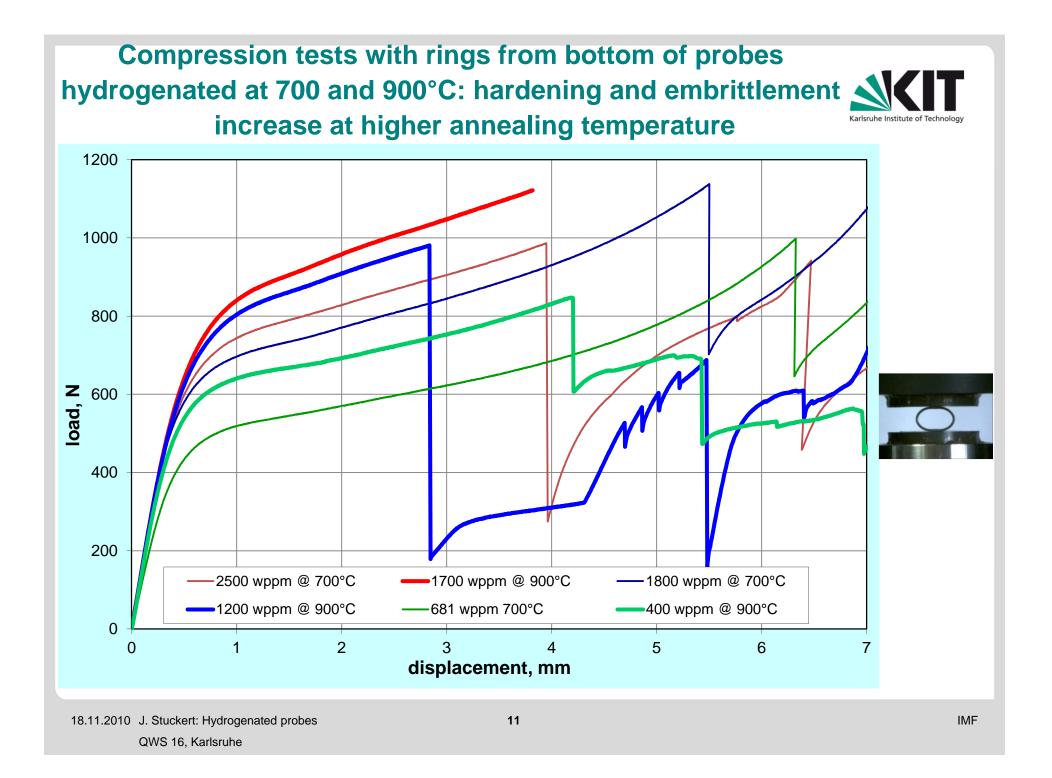


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Summary



- Twelve Zry-4 cladding specimens with length of 150 mm were hydrogenated in Ar + H₂ atmosphere at temperatures 700, 800 and 900 C
- Average hydrogen content was measured with probe weighing between 600 and 5000 wppm. Axial hydrogen distribution was measured by neutron radiography.
- No macroscopic hydrides were observed by means of optical microscopy.
- Tension and ring compression tests showed clear hardening and embrittlement increase with increased hydrogen content and annealing temperature.



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Thank you for your attention