

PWR

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Evaluation of Thermal Embrittlement for Cast Austenitic Stainless Steel Piping in PWR Nuclear Power Plants

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Key Words : Thermal Embrittlement(), Cast Austenitic Stainless Steel(), Ferrite Content(), Charpy Impact Energy(), J-R Curve (), Thermal Embrittlement Susceptibility()

Abstract

Cast austenitic stainless steel is used for several components, such as primary coolant piping, elbow, pump casing and valve bodies in light water reactors. These components are subject to thermal embrittlement at the reactor operating temperature. The objective of this study is to summarize the method of estimating ferrite content, Charpy impact energy and J-R curve and to evaluate the thermal embrittlement of the cast austenitic stainless steel piping used in the domestic nuclear power plants. The result of evaluation, two domestic nuclear power plants used CF-8M and CF-8A material has adequate fracture toughness after saturation.

1. CF-3, CF-8, CF-3M, CF-8M, CF-3A, CF-8A

가 1 가 2 (hot leg) (crossover leg) (cold leg)

가 (cast austenitic stainless steel) 2 (duplex)

C (corrosion resistance) F 3 8 0.03wt%, 0.08wt% A Z M A (1)

(thermal embrittlement)가

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가 가 가 (2)

Table 3 Screening criteria thermal embrittlement susceptibility in GALL report

Mo content	Casting method	Ferrite content, δ_c (%)	Susceptibility
High Mo (2~3wt%)	Static	$\delta_c > 14$	Potentially susceptible
	Centrifugal	$\delta_c > 20$	Potentially susceptible
Low Mo (max 0.5wt%)	Static	$\delta_c > 20$	Potentially susceptible
	Centrifugal	All	Not susceptible

Table 4 Susceptibility evaluation of thermal embrittlement in a domestic power plant A

Component	Casting method	Ferrite content(%)		Susceptibility
		GALL	Aubrey eq.	
Hot leg straight	Centrifugal	$\delta_c > 20$	21.03	Potentially susceptible
Cold leg straight	Centrifugal		18.94	Not susceptible
Crossover leg straight	Centrifugal		17.48	Not susceptible
Hot leg elbow	Static	$\delta_c > 14$	14.58	Potentially susceptible
Cold leg elbow	Static		16.99	Potentially susceptible
Crossover leg elbow	Static		14.81	Potentially susceptible

(flaw evaluation)

가 가가
Table 3 GALL
가

0.5wt%) (static casting)
20% (2.0~3.0 wt%)
14% (centrifugal casting)
20%

가 ASME Sec. 가
XI 가

Table 4 Table 5 2 가 가
가 Table 4 A
가 Table 5 B

CF-8A

B

Table 5 Susceptibility evaluation of thermal embrittlement in a domestic power plant B

Component	Casting method	Ferrite content(%)		Susceptibility
		GALL	Aubrey eq.	
Hot leg straight	Centrifugal	All	14.32	Not susceptible
Cold leg straight	Centrifugal		12.79	Not susceptible
Crossover leg straight	Centrifugal		11.75	Not susceptible
Hot leg elbow	Static	$\delta_c > 20$	14.56	Not susceptible
Cold leg elbow	Static		13.72	Not susceptible
Crossover leg elbow	Static		15.89	Not susceptible

4.

Chopra 97 58,000

(5) Chopra

($C_{T_{max}}$)

(C_T)

CF-8M

(2)

(3)~(4)

$$\log_{10} C_{V_{in}} = 7.28 - 0.011\delta_c - 0.185Cr - 0.369Mo - 0.451Si - 0.007Ni - 4.71(C+0.4N) \quad (2)$$

Ni 10wt%

$$\log_{10} C_{V_{in}} = 1.10 + 2.12 \exp(-0.041\phi) \quad (3)$$

Ni > 10wt%

$$\log_{10} C_{V_{in}} = 1.10 + 2.64 \exp(-0.064\phi) \quad (4)$$

$$\phi = \delta_c (Ni + Si + Mn)^2 (C + 0.4N) / 5$$

CF-3 CF-8

(5) (6)

$$\log_{10} C_{V_{in}} = 5.64 - 0.006\delta_c - 0.185Cr + 0.273Mo - 0.204Si + 0.044Ni - 2.12(C+0.4N) \quad (5)$$

$$\log_{10} C_{V_{in}} = 1.15 + 1.36 \exp(-0.035\phi) \quad (6)$$

$$\phi = \delta_c (Cr + Si)(C + 0.4N) \quad (7)$$

$$\log_{10} C_V = \log_{10} C_{V_{in}} + \beta [1 - \tanh\{(P - \theta)/a\}] \quad (7)$$

$$P = \log_{10}(t_{exp}) - \frac{1000Q}{19.143} \left(\frac{1}{T_{exp}} - \frac{1}{673} \right)$$

$$a = -0.585 + 0.795 \log_{10} C_{V_{in}}$$

$$\beta = (\log_{10} C_{V_{in}} - \log_{10} C_V) / 2$$

(7) β $C_{V_{in}}$

200J/cm²
 (aging parameter) P
 (Q) (self diffusion)

$$Q = 10(74.52 - 7.20\theta - 3.46Si - 1.78Cr - 4.35I_1Mn + (148 - 125I_1)N - 6I_2C) \quad (8)$$

(8) θ

	280~330	θ	2.9
CF-3	CF-8	$I_1 = 0, I_2 = 1$	
CF-8M		$I_1 = 1, I_2 = 0$	
CF-8A			
Chopra		(9)	
CF-8			

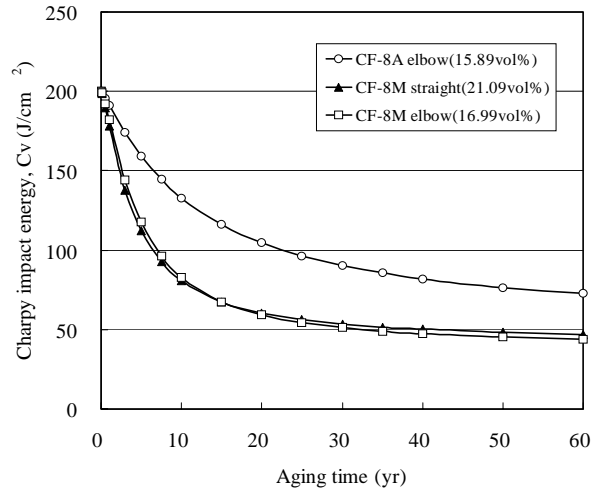


Fig. 1 Charpy impact energy according to aging time in plant A and B

Fig. 1 (2)~(8) A B
 가

40 가
 CF-8M CF-8A
 가 1/4

5. 가

5.1
 Chopra

(lower bound J-R curve) J-R
 (5) (9)

J-R

Table 6

$$J = a(C_{V_{in}})^b (\Delta a)^n \quad (9)$$

$$n = c + d(\log_{10} C_{V_{in}})$$

Fig. 2 CF-8M 가
 A J-R

GALL

Table 6 Constants for predicting the J-R curve

Index	Static Cast				Centrifugal Cast			
	R/T		290		R/T		290	
	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b
CF-3	49	0.52	102	0.28	57	0.52	134	0.28
CF-8	16	0.67	49	0.41	20	0.67	57	0.41

Index	R/T		290	
	c	d	c	d
CF-3	0.15	0.16	0.17	0.12
CF-8	0.20	0.12	0.21	0.09
CF8M	0.23	0.08	0.23	0.06



Fig. 4 J-R test specimen of CF-8A

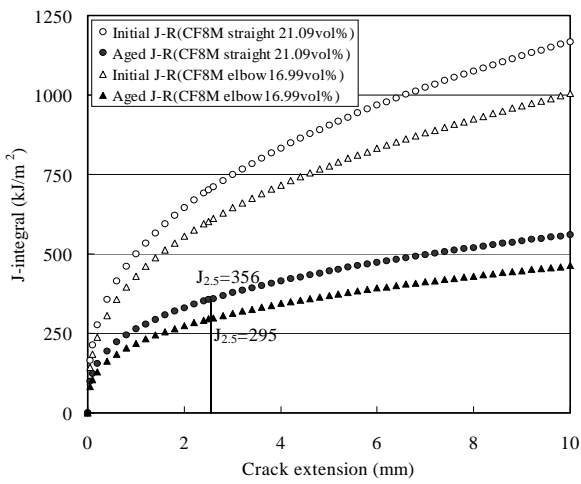


Fig. 2 Initial and aged J-R curve in plant A

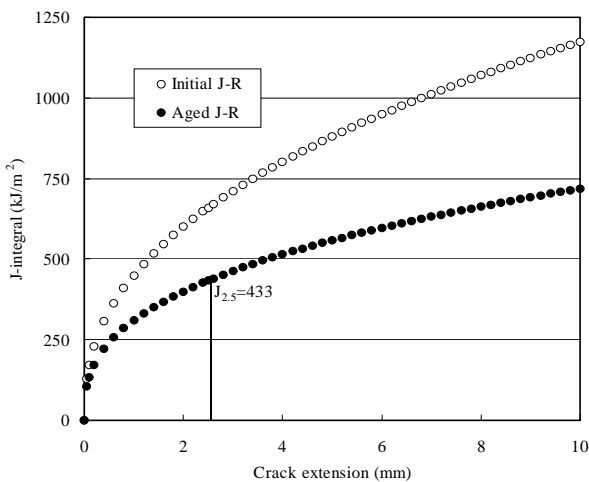
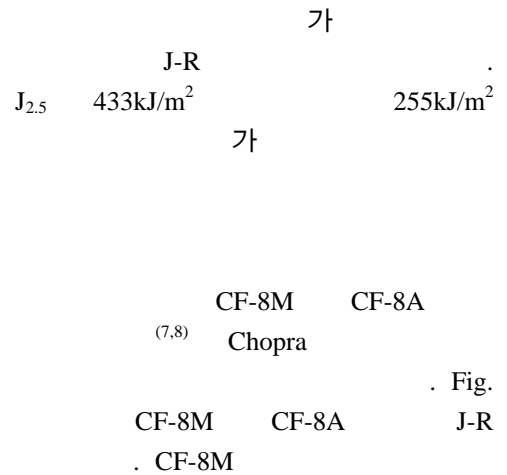


Fig. 3 Initial and aged J-R curve in plant B

295kJ/m²

Fig. 3 CF-8A



10.3%

28%

CF-8M

CF-8A

30%

6.

2.5mm

255kJ/m²

, Fig. 2 J_{2.5}
356kJ/m²,

가
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- (2) Chopra J-R 가 2
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