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核反应堆中锆合金包壳及其表面涂层的 微动磨损行为研究进展

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摘 要: 包壳的微动磨损是世界压水堆燃料失效的主要原因, 因此理解核反应堆中燃料包壳微动磨损行为对核反应堆安全运行至关重要。服役于核裂变堆一回路的锆合金包壳, 不但承受着堆内高温高压冷却剂的冲刷, 还面临腐蚀、强中子辐照的苛刻环境。本文作者从机械因素、水工条件、辐照和腐蚀几个方面总结了反应堆中服役环境对包壳微动磨损行为的影响, 并阐述了事故容错燃料(ATF)包壳涂层的研究进展及其对格-棒间微动磨损的影响。最后对核反应堆包壳的微动磨损、腐蚀磨损未来的研究方向进行了展望。

关键词: 包壳材料; 事故容错燃料包壳涂层; 辐照; 微动磨损; 腐蚀磨损

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Research Progress on Fretting Wear Behavior of Fuel Cladding Materials in Nuclear Reactor

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Abstract: Fretting wear failure of cladding is the main cause of fuel failure of pressurized water reactor in the world, thus understanding the fretting wear behavior of fuel cladding in nuclear reactor is very important to the safe operation of nuclear reactor. The zirconium alloy cladding used in the primary circuit of nuclear fission reactor not only bears the erosion of high temperature and high pressure coolant, but also faces the harsh environment such as corrosion, strong irradiation. This paper summarizes the influence of service environment on fretting wear behavior of cladding from the aspects of mechanical factors, hydraulic conditions, irradiation and corrosion, and expounds the research progress of accident-tolerant zirconium alloy cladding coating material and its influence on fretting wear between grid to rod fretting in the future. Finally, the future research direction of fretting wear and corrosion wear of nuclear reactor cladding is prospected.

Key words: cladding material; accident tolerant fuel cladding coating; irradiation; fretting wear; corrosive wear

随着不可再生能源的不断消耗及环境污染的加剧, 低碳、高效的核能受到人们的广泛关注。截至2019年底, 我国核电总装机容量位于全球第三位, 核

发电量也在逐年增加[图1(a)]^[1]。目前, 世界上主要使用的是第二代核电技术, 主要反应堆型为压水堆和沸水堆^[2]。核电站主要利用铀燃料进行核分裂连锁反

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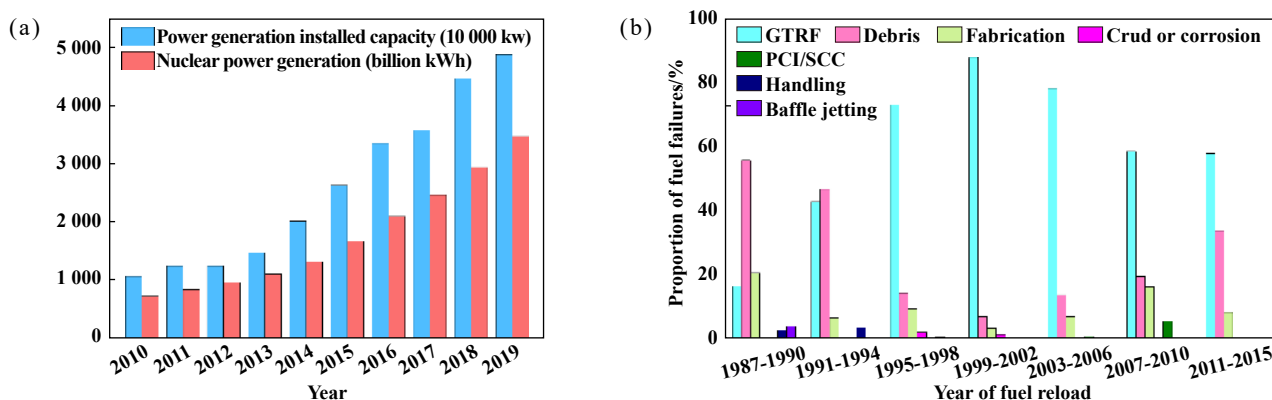


Fig. 1 (a) Development trend of China's Nuclear Power Industry in recent years^[1] and (b) fuel failure mechanism of pressurized water reactor in the world from 1987 to 2015^[5]

图1 (a)我国近年来核电产业发展趋势和^[1](b)1987~2015年世界压水堆燃料失效机制^[5]

应所产生的热进行发电,核裂变放出热的同时还会生成大量的放射性物质,若不加以管制将造成巨大危害.在应用并推进核能发展的过程中,保证核电站周边公众环境不受核辐射的伤害一直是核能发展的首要原则.因此反应堆中均会设置多道安全保护屏障,即核燃料包壳、压力容器和安全壳^[3].

作为核反应堆安全的首道屏障,核燃料包壳能够防止核裂变产物的泄露^[4],其完整性是决定反应堆能否正常、高效运行的关键.而反应堆中冷却水自下而上的流动导致核燃料包壳与其支撑格架之间发生幅度极小的相对运动,引起锆合金包壳和支撑格架间接触表面破坏及亚表面裂纹的萌生和发展,进而引起核燃料组件的破坏及失效,严重时甚至会造成核裂变产物的泄露,这种磨损是造成核反应堆中燃料组件失效的主要原因[图1(b)]^[5-6].因此,锆合金包壳与支撑格架间的微动磨损(GTRF)大大制约着锆合金在核反应堆中的应用^[7-8],研究核燃料包壳微动磨损机制,提高核燃料包壳的抗微动磨损性能对保障核反应堆寿命至关重要.

核环境下锆合金包壳的微动磨损行为十分复杂,作者在对现有研究进行调研的基础上,概述核燃料包壳的作用及其服役环境(磨损环境),总结反应堆内水工条件、材料表面状态、辐照及腐蚀对格-棒间微动磨损(GTRF)行为的影响,并进行分析与讨论.进一步总结了事故容错锆合金包壳涂层近年来的发展及其对格-棒间微动磨损行为及腐蚀磨损的影响.最后,对格-棒间微动磨损研究的发展方向进行了展望.

1 核反应堆中燃料包壳服役环境及摩擦学问题

由于锆合金包壳服役环境复杂,其在核反应堆中

的微动磨损受多个方面的影响.首先,反应堆正常运行时,燃料包壳管内壁要承受400℃的高温裂变气体以及燃料肿胀带来的压力,而外壁要遭受高温高压(280~350℃, 10~16 MPa)冷却水的冲刷,导致锆合金包壳的微动磨损^[9-10].其次,核反应堆活性区存在强烈的中子、 γ 射线、裂变碎片和其他带电粒子流.在核裂变的过程中,能够放出大量能量和中子辐射^[11-12].辐照对反应堆内结构材料会造成一定损伤,影响结构材料的机械性能和微观结构,继而影响其微动磨损行为.最后,水中的游离氧,冷却剂中的硼离子、锂离子和氯离子,在反应堆运行条件下均能明显加速锆合金包壳腐蚀,进而加剧磨损.

2 锆合金包壳微动磨损产生机制及其影响因素

2.1 锆合金包壳格-棒间微动磨损产生的原因

微动发生于“近似静止”的振动工况下,通常是两个接触面之间发生微米量级的相对运动^[13].反应堆中的微动磨损产生的原因是冷却水流动使锆合金包壳管与支撑格架之间产生微小振动,进而导致接触表面的破坏,如图2(a)所示^[14].一般来说,格-棒间微动磨损过程分为3个阶段[图2(b)]^[6, 15],第一个阶段为预磨阶段,在此阶段锆合金燃料包壳与支撑格架之间呈完全夹紧状态或被间隙完全隔开,没有相对运动发生,几乎没有磨损.此时堆内高温环境使得未磨损表面生成一层致密氧化膜.第二阶段为锆合金包壳表面氧化膜的磨损,在水流及辐照作用下,锆合金包壳与支撑格架间夹持力的减弱使两者间产生缝隙,支撑格架与包壳表面氧化膜之间发生微动磨损.第三阶段为锆合金基体的磨损,当锆合金包壳表面氧化膜被磨穿后,锆合金基体裸露并开始与支撑格架接触,由于包壳表面

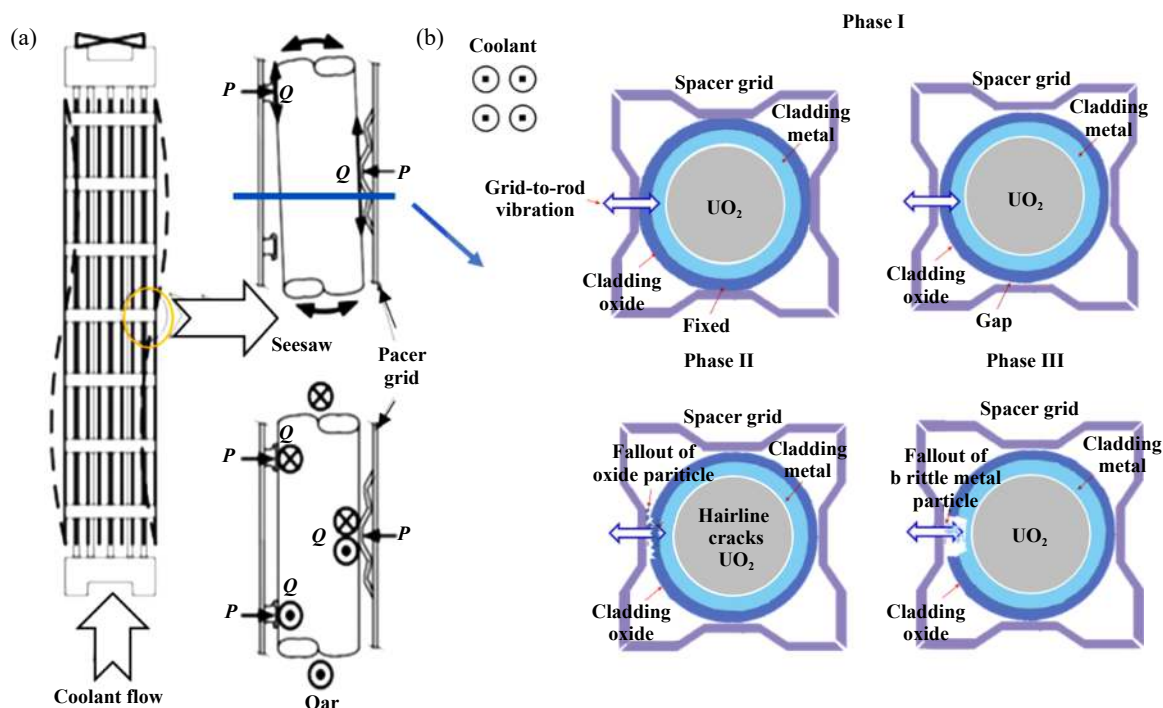


Fig. 2 (a) Schematic diagram of coolant flow-induced fuel rod vibration^[14] and (b) schematic diagram of an in-reactor grid-to-rod fretting wear model

图2 (a)冷却剂流动诱导燃料棒振动^[14]和(b)格-棒间微动磨损模型示意图

会因中子辐照及氢化物形成发生脆化,在此阶段锆合金包壳磨损率最高。

2.2 锆合金包壳材料摩擦学特性

2.2.1 机械与环境因素对锆合金包壳材料微动磨损行为的影响

锆合金包壳材料微动磨损行为受多种因素影响,其中格架形状、格棒间间隙、水流速、磨损频率、摩擦环境和温度等因素被广泛的研究^[16-19]。作为燃料组件的关键组成之一,支撑格架利用弹簧和切窝紧紧夹持燃料棒,使燃料棒之间保持一定距离,从而限制冷却水流经燃料组件时引起的振动。研究表明支撑格架形状对锆合金包壳的微动磨损有着很大的影响,支撑格架的形状差异使得冷却水流经包壳管的方向不同,从而引起支撑格架与包壳管间振动模式的改变^[图3(a-b)],引起磨屑行为和微动磨损机理的变化,最终造成磨损量的差异^[16-17]。Kim等^[14]利用接触力学理论分析了T型和L型支撑格架对锆合金包壳微动磨损行为的影响。研究表明凸形轮廓的纵向定向支撑件(L型)可以获得均匀的应力,从而防止局部严重磨损。而横向取向支撑件(T型)铸造过程可能在接触边缘产生突起,在流致振动作用下,局部接触应力升高,加剧磨损的产生。

从前文可知,锆合金包壳的磨损主要发生在格-棒间夹持力减弱的第二阶段(燃料包壳表面氧化膜磨

损)和第三阶段(锆合金基体磨损)。在包壳与支撑格架紧密夹持时,包壳表面主要为塑性变形和疲劳磨损。随着格-棒间间隙的增大,流致振动导致燃料包壳撞击有间隙的支撑件(上部支撑件),使包壳管的磨损行为发生改变^[20]。为理解冷却水对格-棒间微动磨损的具体影响机制,众多学者对不同冷却水状态下锆合金包壳磨损行为进行了研究。Lee等^[16]的研究表明,流速为5 m/s时,间隙为0.25 mm的总体磨损量是间隙为0.1 mm时的20倍左右^[图3(c~d)]。这是因为包壳振动频率和滑移振幅随间隙的增大而增大,导致亚表面裂纹的萌生扩展及表面大片磨屑的剥离和断裂^[16, 21-22]。

水润滑条件下^[16, 22],锆合金与耦合材料的磨损深度很大程度依赖于材料的机械性能,多为疲劳磨损结合磨粒磨损。在静止水中,微动磨损机制主要为疲劳剥落和磨损氧化的协同作用和相互转换。流动水下的摩擦深度要远远大于静止水下的摩擦深度。流体流动(水流动及水/空气流动)会对接触部分造成影响且对支撑格架固定包壳的能力造成干扰,在更高载荷下出现粘结现象。冷却水局部流动速度可能随时间在短距离上发生变化,导致作用于包壳管上端流力强度的变化^[图4(a)]^[23]。随流速增大,冲击频率的增加使得摩擦碎片层更容易被粉碎成磨粒层,加剧磨损。相同的格-棒间间隙条件下,流速为7 m/s的磨损量要比流速为5 m/s

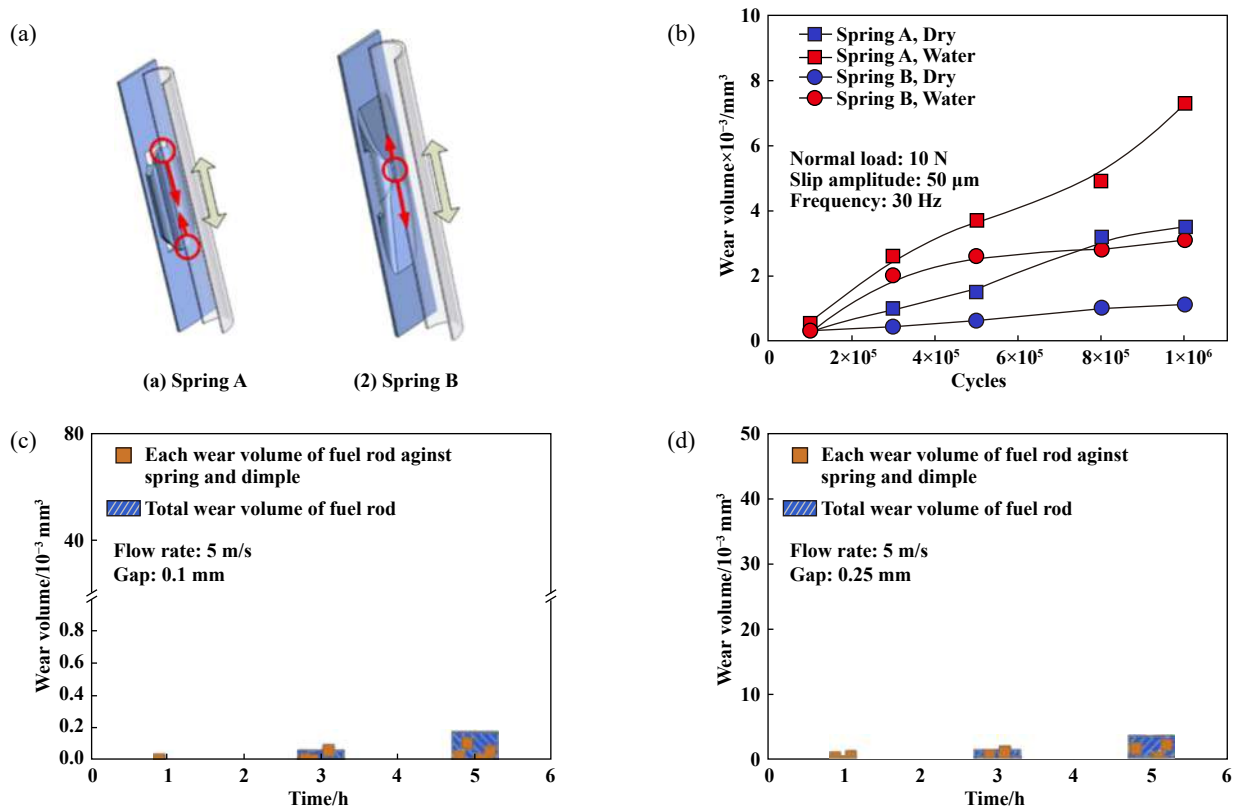


Fig. 3 (a)(b) Effect of support shape^[17] and (c) (d) grid-to-rod gap^[16] on fretting wear of zirconium alloy fuel cladding

图3 (a)(b)支撑件形状^[17]及(c)(d)格-棒间隙^[16]对锆合金燃料包壳微动磨损的影响

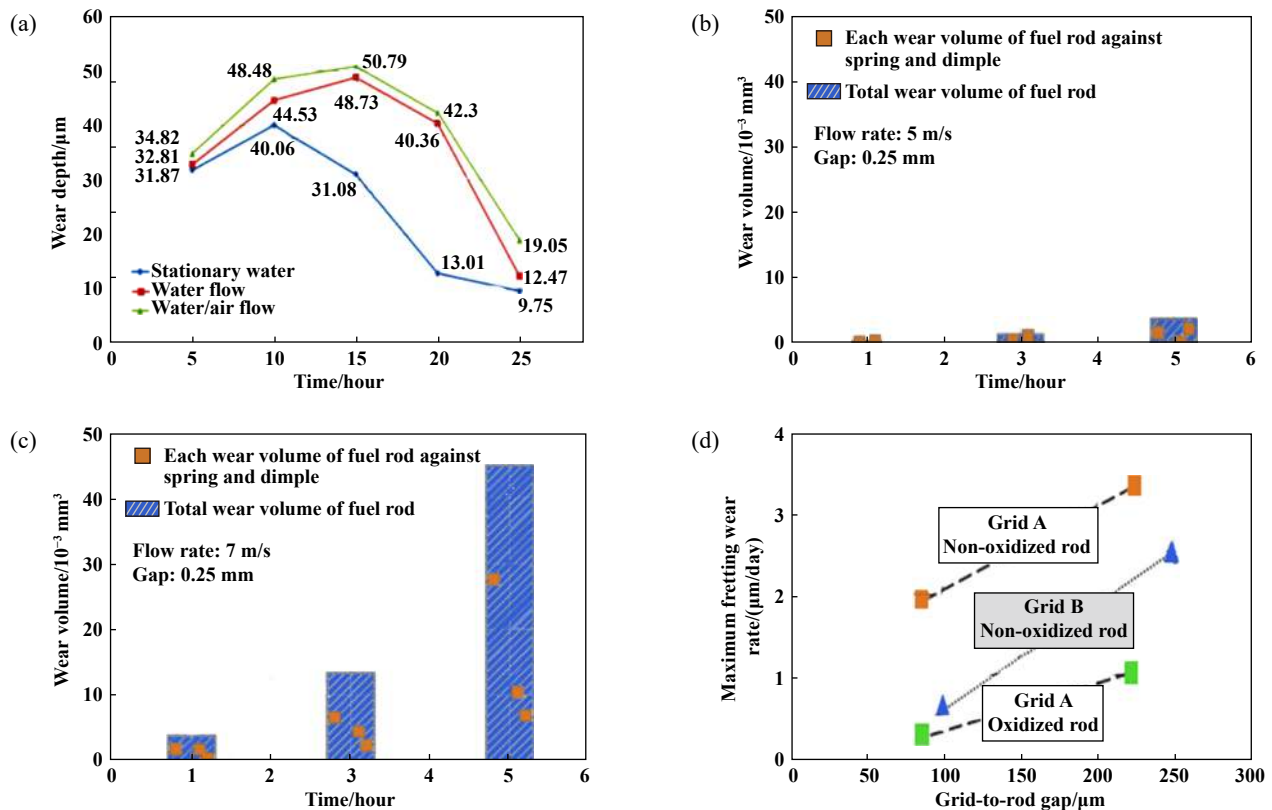


Fig. 4 Effect of (a) (b) (c) water environment^[16, 22] and (d) oxide film^[18] on fretting wear of zirconium alloy fuel cladding

图4 (a)(b)(c)水环境^[16, 22]及(d)氧化膜^[18]对锆合金燃料包壳微动磨损的影响

的磨损量高两个数量级[图4(b~c)].在无润滑条件下(即在空气中)锆合金的磨损深度与包层材料本身关系很小,更多的是与磨屑氧化物有关^[4,22].无润滑条件下摩擦热的产生能够加速磨屑的形成,当大部分摩擦接触表面被锆合金的磨屑覆盖时,锆合金与耦合材料直接接触的可能性降低,包壳磨损体积减小.

通常认为,锆合金包壳表面氧化膜对其微动磨损行为有着极大的影响.在锆合金包壳磨损的第一阶段,反应堆中锆合金包壳表面在高温高压水下与水分子结合生成氧化膜.锆合金包壳微动磨损开始时,首先发生的是包壳表面氧化膜的磨损.多个堆外试验表明^[18,24-25],由于表面材料成分的变化(从金属到氧化物)以及氧化后硬度的增加,氧化膜的存在能够有效减少锆合金包壳的磨损深度及摩擦系数[图4(d)].氧化锆的磨损过程与锆合金基体不同,锆合金包壳原始表面在磨损过程中通常表现出明显的黏着和塑性变形特征,而氧化膜的存在使得包壳表面黏着减少,主导磨损机制转变为磨粒磨损,磨痕粗糙度和摩擦系数均显著降低^[25].氧化膜的存在对锆合金包壳的磨蚀性能也有一定影响,黄永忠等^[26]建立了核反应堆中锆合金包壳的磨蚀模型,结果表明预磨蚀期内包壳腐蚀产生的氧化膜会使磨蚀试验中磨蚀体积和平均磨蚀系数减小.

2.2.2 辐照对锆合金燃料包壳微动磨损行为的影响

在锆合金包壳的摩擦行为研究方面,国内外已经取得一些很有价值的成果.但是,依作者所见,已有的关于锆合金包壳材料摩擦行为的研究还不够深入且不完善,大多数研究未把核反应堆内的辐照效应列入考虑,仅有的少数研究也未能很好地解释辐照对锆合金包壳微动磨损行为的影响机制.

连续的核裂变反应使锆合金燃料包壳承受了强烈的中子辐照,影响其微观及宏观性能.中子辐照尤其是快中子辐照,会在氧化膜和锆合金基体内产生众多的原子移位,形成大量的点缺陷以及位错环、小的空位团等,阻碍材料中的位错运动,使材料硬化^[27-29].且辐照作用下的水解反应,使得氧与锆合金基体接触形成氧化膜并生成氢气,氢聚集导致氧化膜或金属基体脆化,进而影响包壳材料耐磨性^[30-33].综上所述,辐照对锆合金包壳微动磨损行为有很大的影响.由于中子辐照价格昂贵,试验周期长,辐照后样品有放射性,中子辐照试验受到很大限制,相关研究难以进行.研究表明^[34-36],重离子辐照能够造成与中子辐照相近的级联损伤,且能在较短时间内达到较高损伤水平,是

目前最好的替代手段.

最早Jeon^[37]在氧气氛围下用120 keV的氮离子轰击Zr-4合金并研究其磨损性能,注入通量为 1×10^{17} ~ 1×10^{18} ions/cm².研究发现,辐照缺陷加速了吸附在Zr-4合金表面的氧气与氮离子向Zr-4合金内部的扩散,并在表面形成ZrN和致密氧化层,提高了Zr-4合金的抗磨损性.与之不同的是,禹博等^[38]利用120 keV氩离子、氮离子辐照新型锆合金(Zr-Al-Ti-V),发现经离子辐照后锆合金内部生成非晶相,表面硬度增大.摩擦试验结果表明120 keV的离子辐照能够使锆合金平均摩擦系数增加,磨损机制转变为脆性断裂.经120 keV质子、氮离子和氩离子辐照后Zr-702的摩擦试验也表明辐照后Zr-702的平均摩擦系数及磨损率增大,辐照后试样可观测到明显的磨粒磨损现象^[39].

在此基础上,我们设计了一系列试验研究重离子辐照对Zr-4合金微动磨损行为的影响(图5),首先选用不同离子对Zr-4合金进行辐照.低能离子选用400 keV Zr⁺和Kr⁺,结果表明辐照后Zr-4合金内缺陷数量增加,硬度升高,弹性回复系数下降.摩擦试验表明辐照后Zr-4合金摩擦系数明显增加,且辐照加速了磨损过程中表面磨屑的断裂和剥离,加剧Zr-4合金磨损^[11].

另外选用三种高能离子(Fe¹¹⁺, Ni¹³⁺, Au²⁺)分别辐照Zr-4合金,同样观察到摩擦系数和磨损率显著增加.进一步选用不同能量的Au离子对Zr-4合金进行辐照,经不同能量Au离子(Au⁺, Au²⁺, Au³⁺)辐照后Zr-4合金的摩擦试验表明随入射离子能量增加,Zr-4合金磨损加剧,这是因为随着辐照能量的增加,入射离子的运动速度加快,碰撞次数和行程增加,空位增多,形成了更多的非晶态轨迹.它们都会阻碍磨损过程中的位错滑移,增加试样滑动时的表面硬度和摩擦力^[40].

利用3 MeV能量Fe¹¹⁺离子考察辐照损伤水平的影响,辐照损伤水平范围为0.1~10 dpa^[12].研究发现Zr合金随辐照损伤水平增加损伤区出现大量位错环、析出物甚至局部无序化现象[图6(a~c)].球-盘式微动磨损试验表明辐照后Zr-4合金摩擦系数和磨损率升高,磨损率在1 dpa后达到1个相对稳定值[图6(d~e)].

利用FIB结合SEM系统观察辐照前后试样磨痕截面(图7),发现辐照后试样磨痕截面有明显的裂纹生成并延展,这些裂纹在滑移过程中不断生长,能够加速Zr合金磨损过程中大片磨屑的断裂及剥离,使得辐照试样的磨损率明显增加.辐照后Zr-4合金主导摩擦机制由黏着磨损结合磨粒磨损转变为磨粒磨损结合疲劳脆性断裂^[12].

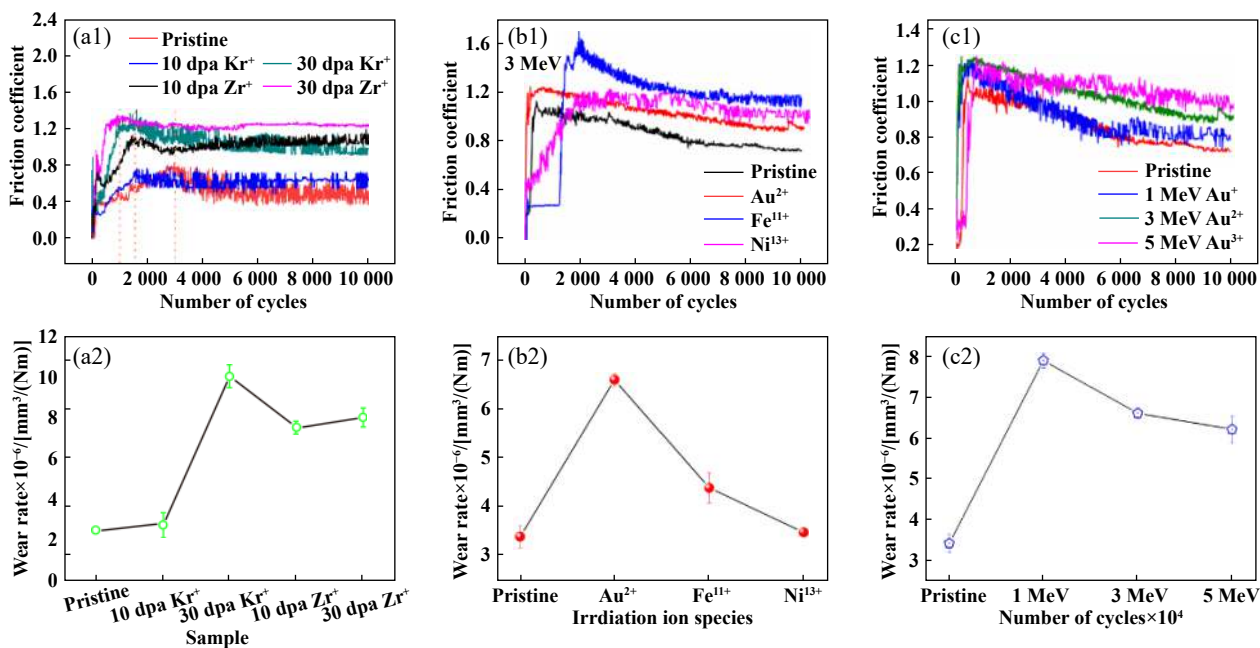


Fig. 5 Changes of tribological behavior of Zr-4 alloy under different irradiation conditions^[11, 40]

图5 不同辐照条件下Zr-4合金摩擦学行为变化^[11, 40]

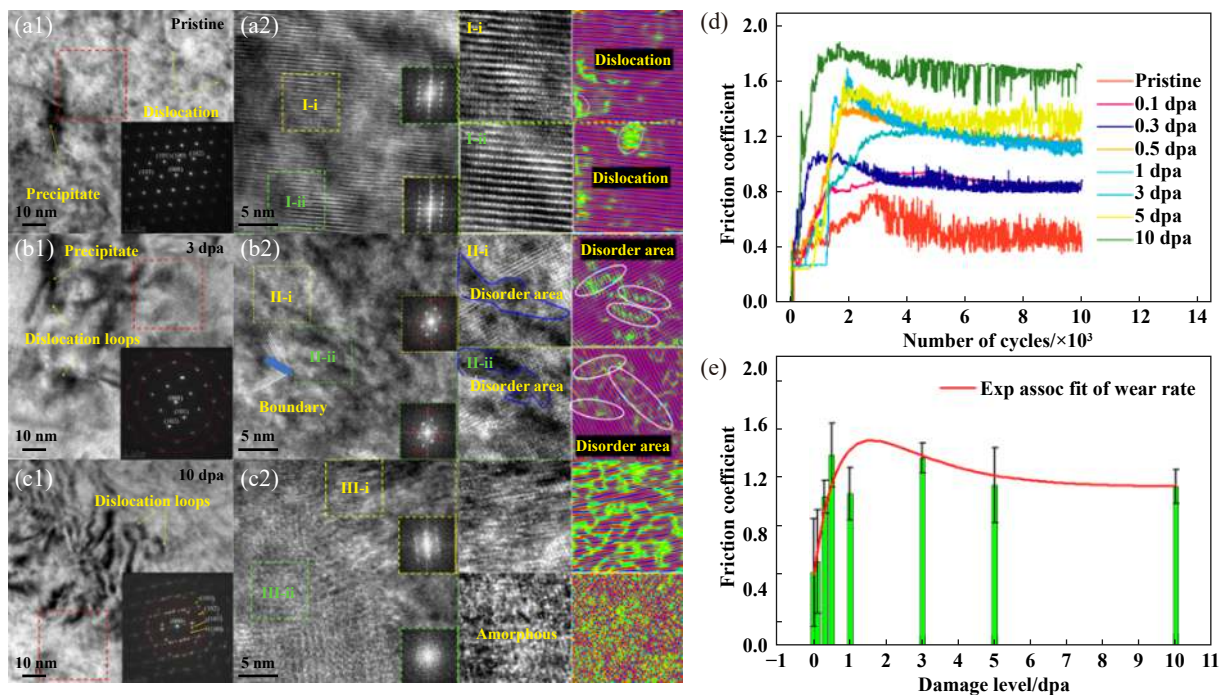


Fig. 6 Changes of microstructure and tribological behavior of Zr-4 alloy under different dpa^[12]

图6 不同dpa下Zr-4合金微观结构及摩擦学行为变化^[12]

2.2.3 腐蚀对锆合金燃料包壳微动磨损行为的影响

核反应堆中锆合金包壳管的腐蚀也是影响锆合金包壳磨损的重要因素. 高温高压冷却水(360 °C/18.6 MPa)循环过程中会不断腐蚀锆合金包壳表面^[41-44]. 强中子辐照对锆合金微观组织造成损伤, 在金属中产生大量缺陷, 使得锆合金的腐蚀电位发生变化而降低其稳定

性, 加剧腐蚀. 一般来讲, 平均腐蚀速率与辐照通量近似成正比, 当辐照剂量达到 10^{25} n/m²后平均腐蚀速率可提高至两倍. 另外, 核反应堆内中子辐照使冷却剂中水分子电离或激发, 产生电子、带正电的水离子(H₂O⁺)和处于激发状态的水分子(H₂O^{*}), 经过一系列的化学反应过程, 生成一些相应的辐解产物, 其中, 产

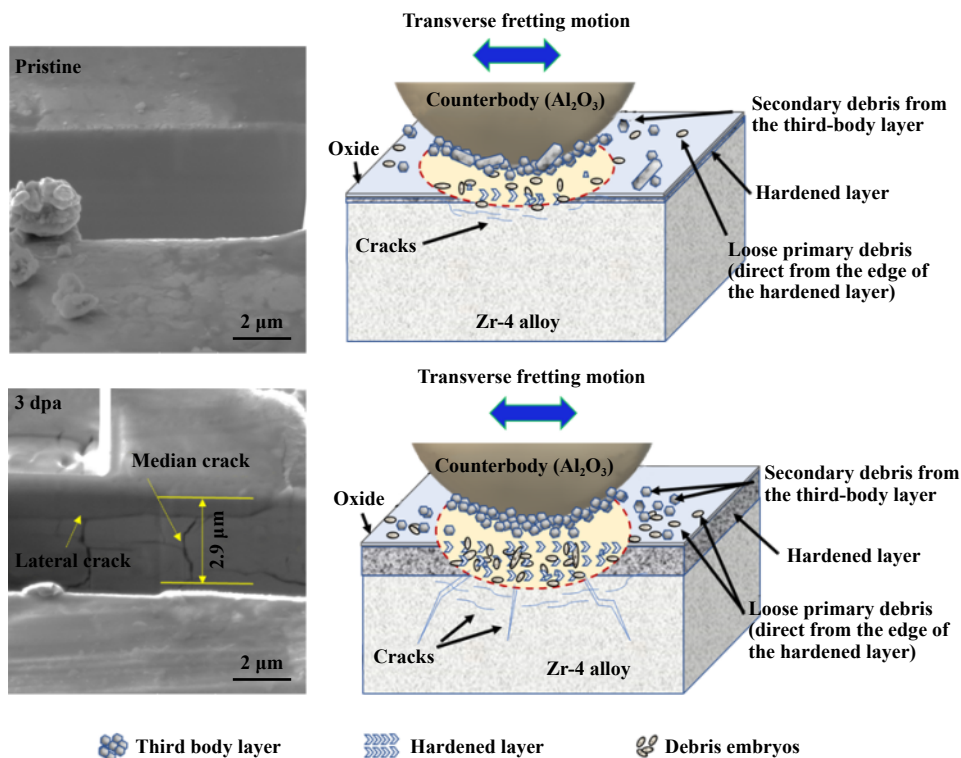


Fig. 7 Changes of wear mechanism of Zr-4 alloy before and after irradiation^[12, 40]

图7 Zr-4合金辐照前后磨损机制变化^[12, 40]

生的氧化性物质可加速结构材料的腐蚀^[45-47]。

核反应堆中腐蚀能够显著促进锆合金包壳的磨损。冷却水流经锆合金包壳与支撑格架接触表面时流速较慢, 且高温下水质变化使得此处碱浓度增加, 发生缝隙腐蚀, 造成包壳材料表面结构的变化, 加剧磨损, 进而影响核燃料组件的安全运转和使用寿命。另外, 锆合金包壳腐蚀会降低部件的有效壁厚, 并在反应堆系统中产生活性氧化物或腐蚀产物碎屑颗粒, 加剧锆合金包壳的磨损。

3 锆合金包壳表面涂层的发展及其对包壳摩擦性能的影响

锆合金具有良好的抗侵蚀和耐辐照性能, 是制备核燃料包壳及相关组件的理想材料。但日本福岛核电站事故暴露出了传统锆合金包壳可靠性存在着严重缺陷。失水事故(LOCA)时, 锆合金包壳将通过锆-水反应释放大量氢气及热, 严重情况下会导致氢爆发生严重事故^[37, 48-51]。近年来, 各国学者致力于研究性能更优良的包壳材料代替传统的锆合金燃料包壳(图8)。一方面, 是维持包壳材料为锆合金, 通过改变合金中微量元素的配比来提高包壳合金性能。另一方面, 积极开发经济、耐磨、耐辐照、耐腐蚀的事故容错包壳材料。

目前研究的ATF包壳材料主要有两种, 一种是整体包壳材料如SiC_f/SiC复合材料包壳管、FeCrAl管等^[52-54]; 第二种是在锆合金包壳上制备相关ATF涂层如MAX相、Cr、FeCrAl等^[55-56]。ATF涂层在不改变锆合金本身服役条件的情况下, 能够改善传统锆合金包壳性能, 相对开发新的ATF包壳材料而言, 更经济且更易实现。因此, 锆合金表面涂层是目前的热点研究方向。

一般来说, 期望ATF候选包壳材料在事故工况下能大幅提高安全性, 同时在正常情况下可以提高其经济性^[57]。因此, ATF包壳候选材料除需具备比传统锆合金包壳更好的抗高温氧化性、抗辐照性、抗腐蚀性外, 理想状态下其抗磨损性也可得到改善。包壳的力学性能对包壳微动磨损行为有着不可忽视的影响, 决定着包壳在正常运行工况及事故工况下的完整性。因此, 在对ATF包壳候选材料的研究中, 对力学性能的评估十分重要(见表1)。

目前, 国际上对ATF涂层的研究均处于探索阶段并取得了一些成果。在几种ATF薄膜中, Cr涂层制备工艺最为简单。Cr膜具备良好的化学稳定性和抗酸碱腐蚀性, 且Cr与锆合金均为金属材料, 热膨胀系数差异较小, 是很好的表面改性材料[图9(a)]^[69]。在高温条件下, Cr涂层的存在能够使包壳本身免受氧化并抑制

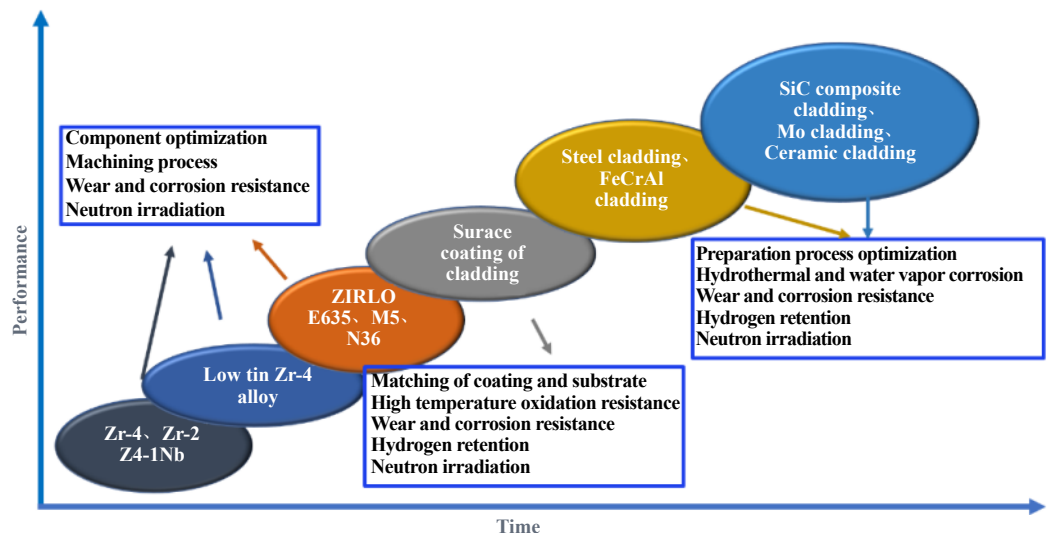


Fig. 8 Technological development route of nuclear fuel cladding
图 8 核燃料包壳技术发展路线图

表 1 核燃料包壳及相关涂层材料的基本力学性能参数

Table 1 basic mechanical properties of nuclear fuel cladding and related coating materials

Material	Thickness / μm	Condition	Hardness	E/GPa	σ_B/MPa	$\sigma_{0.2}/\text{MPa}$	$\delta/\%$
Zr-1%Nb ^[58]	-	RT	-	-	320~380	180~250	28~40
Zr-2.5%Nb ^[58]	-	RT	-	-	400~480	280~350	22~35
Zr-2 ^[58]	-	RT	-	-	700	527	12
Zr-4 ^[59]	-	RT	-	-	615~620	505~515	21~22
Cr coating ^[60]	15	RT	-	-	516	383	29
	15	400 °C	-	-	251	156	44.5
Cr coating ^[61]	3.1	RT	2 070 HK	-	-	-	-
Cr coating ^[62]	3.5±0.5	200~500 °C	6 GPa	-	-	-	-
Cr coating ^[63]	5~6	RT	215±15 HV	-	887	812	1.7
FeCrAl coating ^[64]	100以上	RT	4.81±0.16 GPa	-	-	-	-
		350 °C	-	-	211.9	84.5	47.8
FeCrAl coating+Mo transition-layer ^[65]	143.88、14.83(Transition-layer)	RT	300~500 HV	-	455.5	142.5	48.9
FeCrAl coating+Mo transition-layer ^[48]	122.6±14.7、4.95~19.52(Transition-layer)	350 °C	-	-	211.9	84.5	47.8
		RT	253.8±30.8 HV	-	-	-	-
Ti ₂ AlC coating ^[66]	70	25 °C	15.8±2.1 GPa	273.04 ± 20.1	-	-	-
		300 °C	10.3±4.4 GPa	191.8 ± 47.2	-	-	-
Ti ₂ AlC coating ^[67]	90	RT	800 HK	-	-	-	-
Ti ₂ AlC coating ^[68]	3	RT	7.6 GPa	124.1	-	-	-

Notes: E : Young's modulus; σ_B : Ultimate strength; $\sigma_{0.2}$: Yield limit; δ : Elongation

了氧在锆基体中的扩散, 涂覆Cr涂层的包壳管氧化增重比未涂覆包壳至少降低15倍^[70]. 另外, 由于Cr的硬度比Zr高, 在一定程度上可以保护包壳免受磨粒磨损. 法马通技术中心在300 °C的高压釜中, 利用不锈钢丝, 在包壳上滑动来模拟极其苛刻的磨粒磨损. 与未镀Cr的试样相比, 镀Cr试样上的缺口大小和深度均明显减小[图9(b)]. 在M5锆合金上制备了约15 μm 厚的Cr涂层进行的磨损测试, 测试结果也证明了Cr涂层显著降低包壳和支撑格架间的磨损[图9(c)]^[71]. 此外, 法国AREVA NP's的研究提出由于Cr涂层的硬度比锆合金

高, Cr涂覆包壳的耐磨性有了明显的改善^[72].

MAX相涂层综合了金属和陶瓷材料的一些优良性能, 具有好的机械加工性、高弹性模量、高温强度、卓越的抗氧化及抗侵蚀性, 重要的是, MAX相涂层有着好的抗辐照能力, 受到了广泛关注^[72-75]. Benjamin等^[67]利用冷喷涂的方法在Zr-4合金上制备了Ti₂AlC涂层, 并进行了磨损试验及LOCA模拟检测等一系列性能检测, 发现Ti₂AlC涂层显示出了与Zr-4基体良好的结合性, MAX相涂层与基体之间无氧化层产生, LOCA模拟检测显示MAX相对基体有很好的保护作用, 不仅

如此, 与未涂层的Zr-4相比, MAX相涂层具有更高的硬度, 具有较高的耐磨粒磨损性能(见图10)。

FeCrAl涂层具有比锆合金优良数倍的力学性能, 耐高温蒸汽腐蚀性能远高于锆合金基体且具有好的中子增值效率. 因此, 开发应用FeCrAl涂层具有更好的经济性. Dabneyd等^[64]利用冷喷涂的方法在锆合金基体上制备了两种不同Cr、Al含量的FeCrAl合金涂

层, 发现两种涂层的抗氧化性均比锆合金有了显著的提高. 销盘式磨损试验表明, FeCrAl涂层涂覆的锆合金磨痕尺寸较小, 最大磨损深度要比锆基体低3~4倍, 耐磨性明显优于锆合金基体(图11)。

4 总结与展望

燃料包壳是核反应堆中必不可少的结构组件, 其

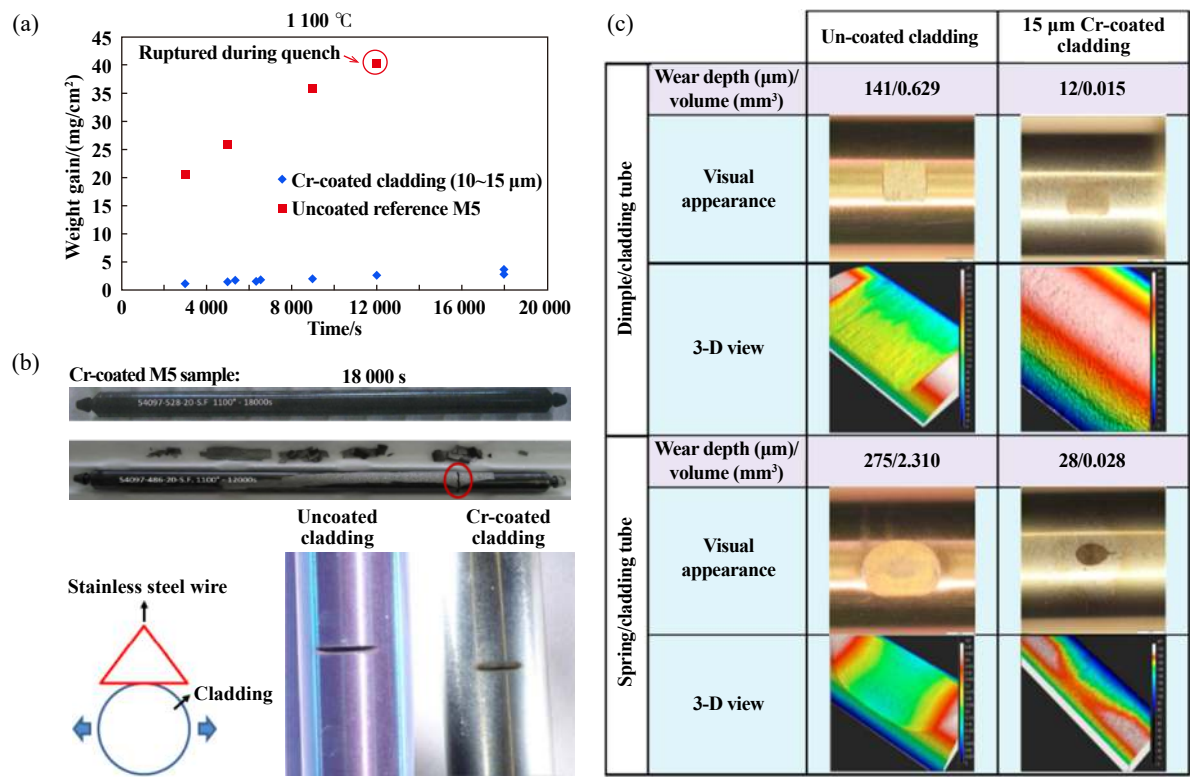


Fig. 9 Effect of Cr coating on high temperature oxidation resistance and wear properties of zirconium alloy^[70-71]
图 9 Cr涂层对锆合金抗高温氧化性及磨损性能的影响^[70-71]

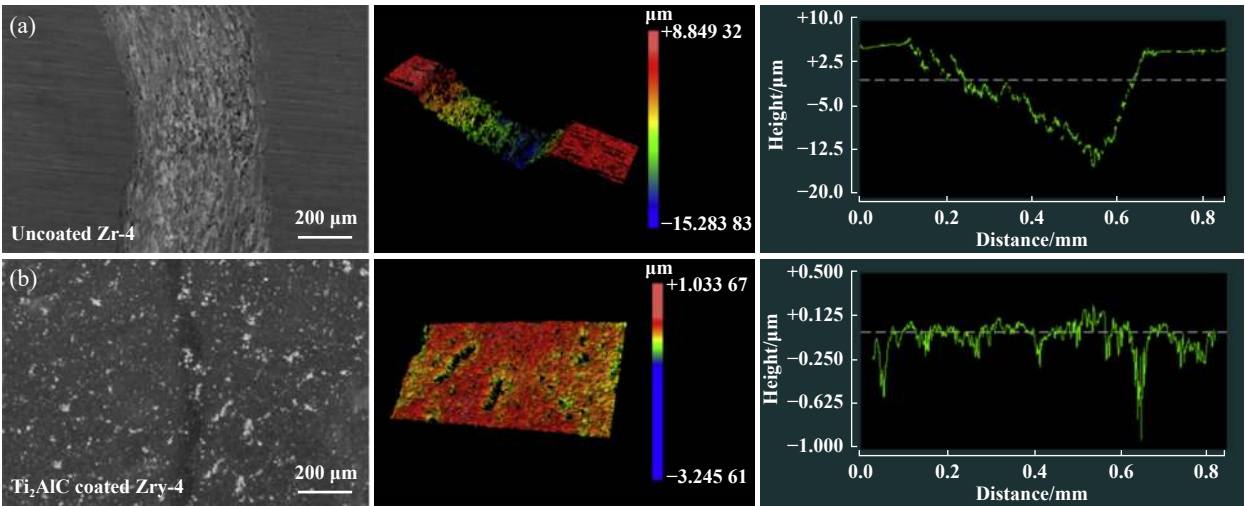


Fig. 10 Effect of MAX phase surface coating on wear properties of zirconium alloy^[67]
图 10 MAX相表面涂层对锆合金磨损性能的影响^[67]

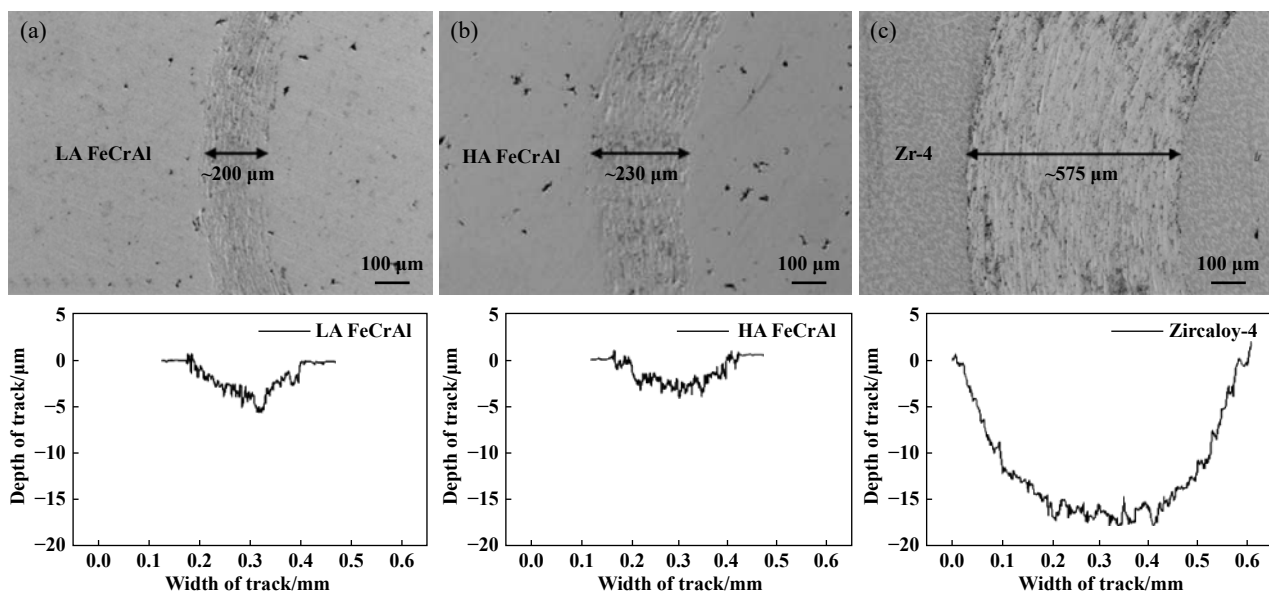


Fig. 11 Effect of FeCrAl coating on wear properties of zirconium alloy^[64]

图 11 FeCrAl涂层对锆合金磨损性能的影响^[64]

在核反应堆运行过程中存在不可忽略的摩擦磨损现象. 目前, 关于核反应堆内包壳微动磨损问题的研究并未统一, 锆合金包壳在各种工况下的磨损行为及磨损机理变化机制仍缺乏深入了解, 成熟的性能评价体系还未建立. 由于核反应堆内环境复杂, 无论是从哪方面进行研究均需考虑包壳服役环境的复杂性和特殊性. 国内外关于核反应堆内包壳摩擦均不能模拟实际工况, 一般都是建立数学模型或在堆外进行简单的模拟试验来进行评估, 提供一些基础数据. 因此, 针对核反应堆内环境的特殊性, 需要在尽可能贴近实际工况环境的条件下系统开展核环境下包壳管的微动摩擦试验. 研究核燃料包壳材料的微动磨损行为, 深入认识环境耦合下包壳材料的磨损失效机制. 研究的侧重点在于堆内核辐照及堆内腐蚀对格-棒间微动磨损影响机制, 发展磨损预测核检测模拟模型. 在此基础上, 对包壳材料服役寿命进行预判.

2011年日本福岛核事故对核燃料包壳材料的故事容错能力提出了更高的要求, 通常要求在正常情况下提高其经济性, 在事故条件下提高其安全性. 目前研究工艺较为成熟的故事容错燃料包壳涂层 MAX相、FeCrAl及Cr涂层已被证实能够很好地改善包壳材料的耐高温氧化性, 在发生失水事故时, 能提供更长的应对时间, 但其在冷却水扰动下产生的摩擦磨损仍是无法避免. 因此, 在研究传统锆合金包壳摩擦磨损行为的同时, 对辐照及腐蚀条件下故事容错涂层的也需同步进行, 为ATF涂层包壳入堆服役的可行

性提供数据参考.

目前对ATF涂层的研究主要集中在其抗高温氧化性的研究上, 其抗微动磨损性能及电化学腐蚀性能也有少量研究, 但对ATF涂层与锆合金基体的结合能力、界面性能及辐照对ATF相关性能的影响却少有报道. 由于ATF涂层与锆合金基体均为结合力较小的机械结合. 在反应堆中高温高压的环境下, 在温度变化过程中锆合金与表面涂层热膨胀系数的差异会使界面处结合力减弱, 导致涂层剥落, 锆合金基体失去保护^[76]. 另外, FeCrAl、Cr和MAX涂层热中子吸收截面较高^[55, 77], 在中子辐照环境下由于燃料肿胀引起的涂层与基体间界面的开裂也需列入考虑. 因此, 关于ATF涂层包壳技术研究还没有完全成熟, 仍有很多关键应用性能需要进一步提高和改善. 如何制备致密、高附着力及具有优良抗辐照性能的涂层材料仍需深入研究.

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