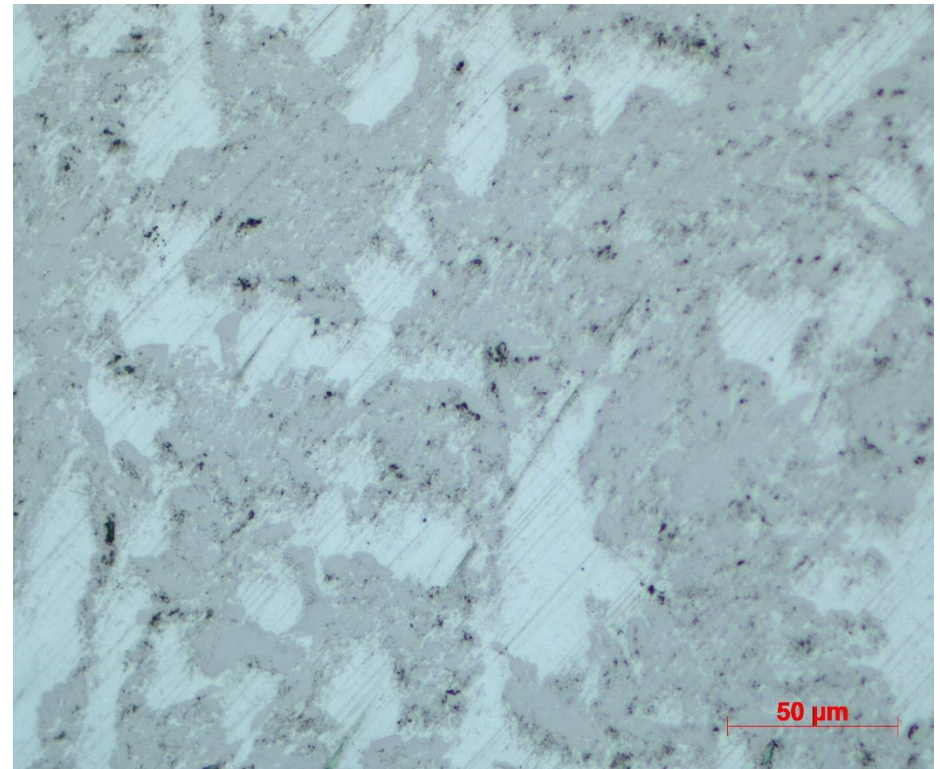


# Corrosion resistance of steel used for spent nuclear fuel storage

# Boron alloyed steel

- ▶ Isotope  $B_{10}$  has the property to capture neutrons produced by nuclear reactions
- ▶ Natural boron contains about 19.9 at% or 18.45 wt % of  $B_{10}$  isotope, the remaining being  $B_{11}$  isotope
- ▶ Ferroboron (FeB) is a ferroalloy consisting of iron and boron. The metal usually contains 17.5% to 20% boron and is used to produce specialist steels



# Material used for spent fuels storage racks

## ATABOR Chemical composition (wt %)

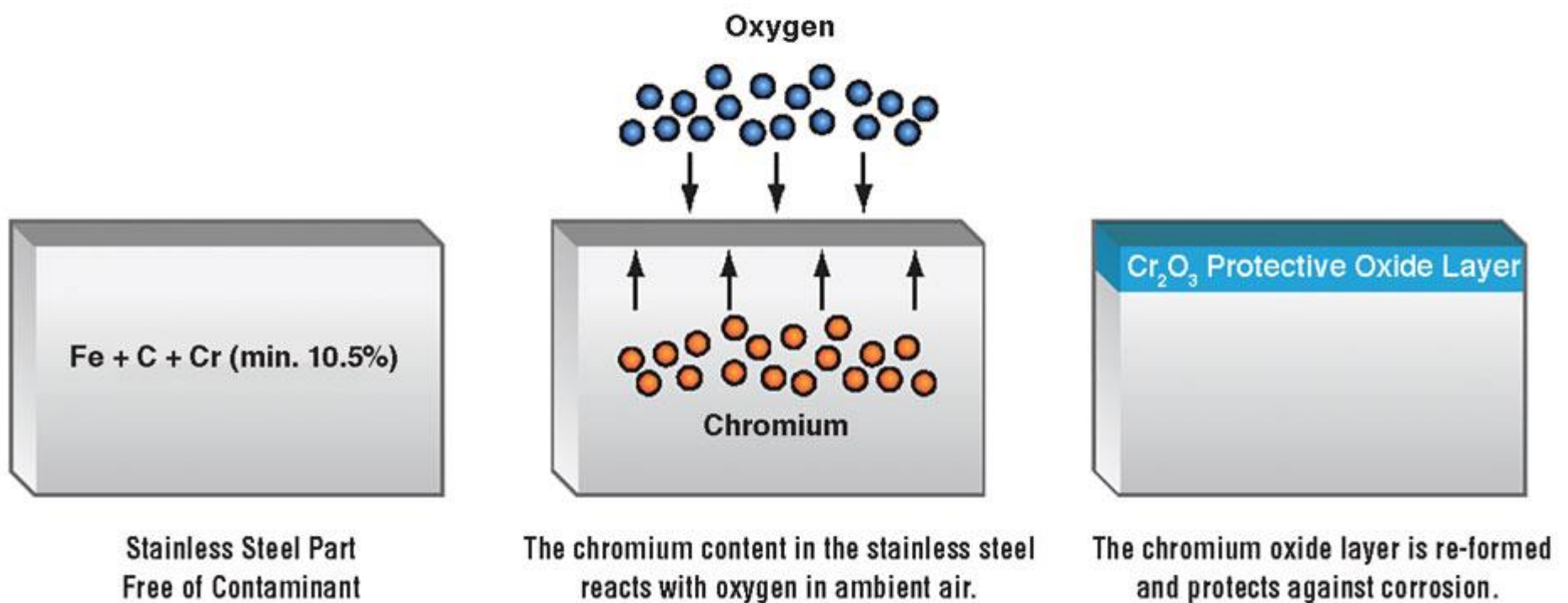
C	Mn	Si	P	S	Cr	Ni	B	Co	N
0.022	1.48	0.51	0.018	0.001	19.45	12.55	1.03	0.03	0.024

## AISI 304 B chemical composition (wt %)

C	Mn	Si	Cr	Ni	B	Co	N
0.013	0.8	0.3	18.5	12.5	1.1	0.03	0.024

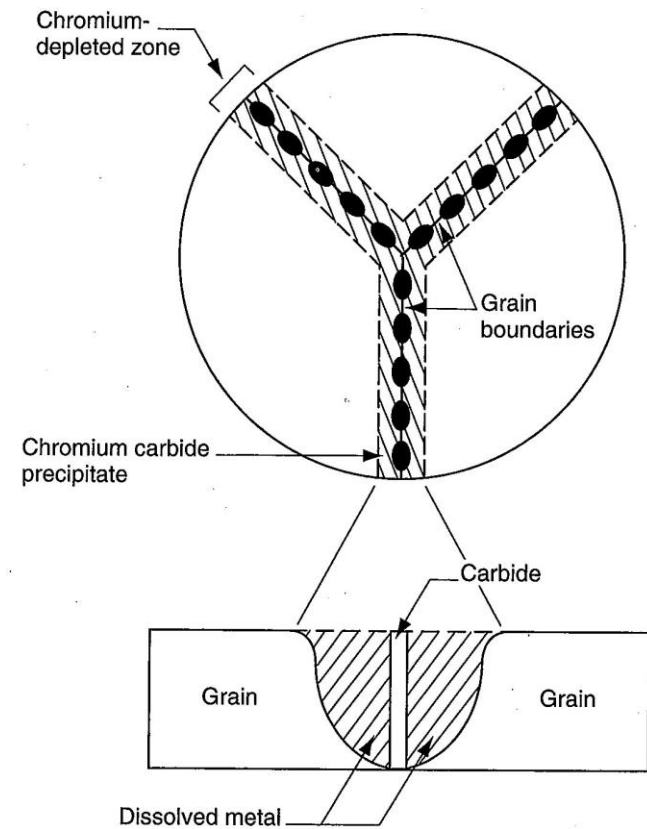
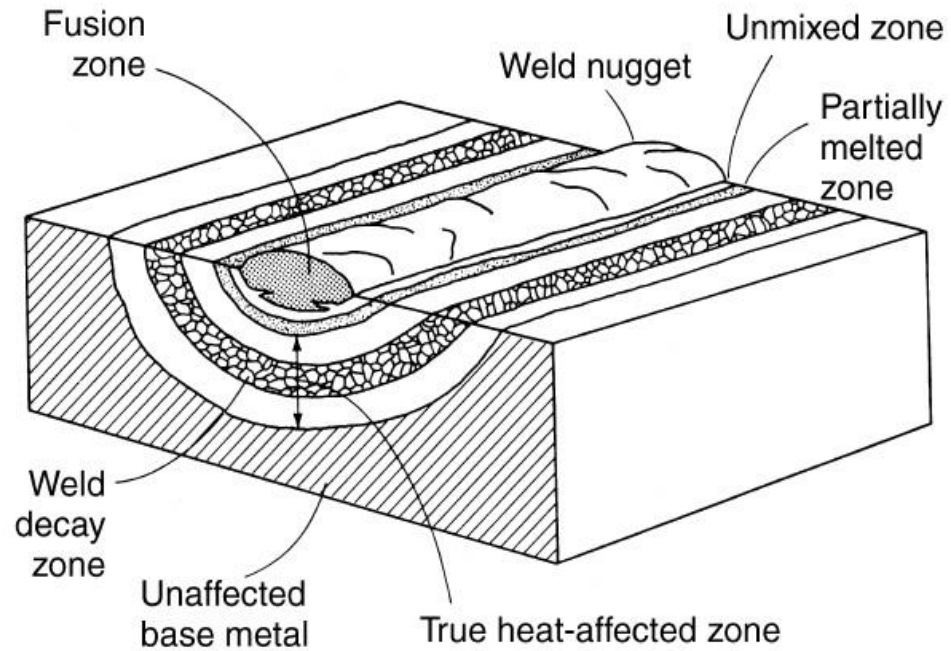
# Corrosion protection mechanism

## Passivation Process



# Welding

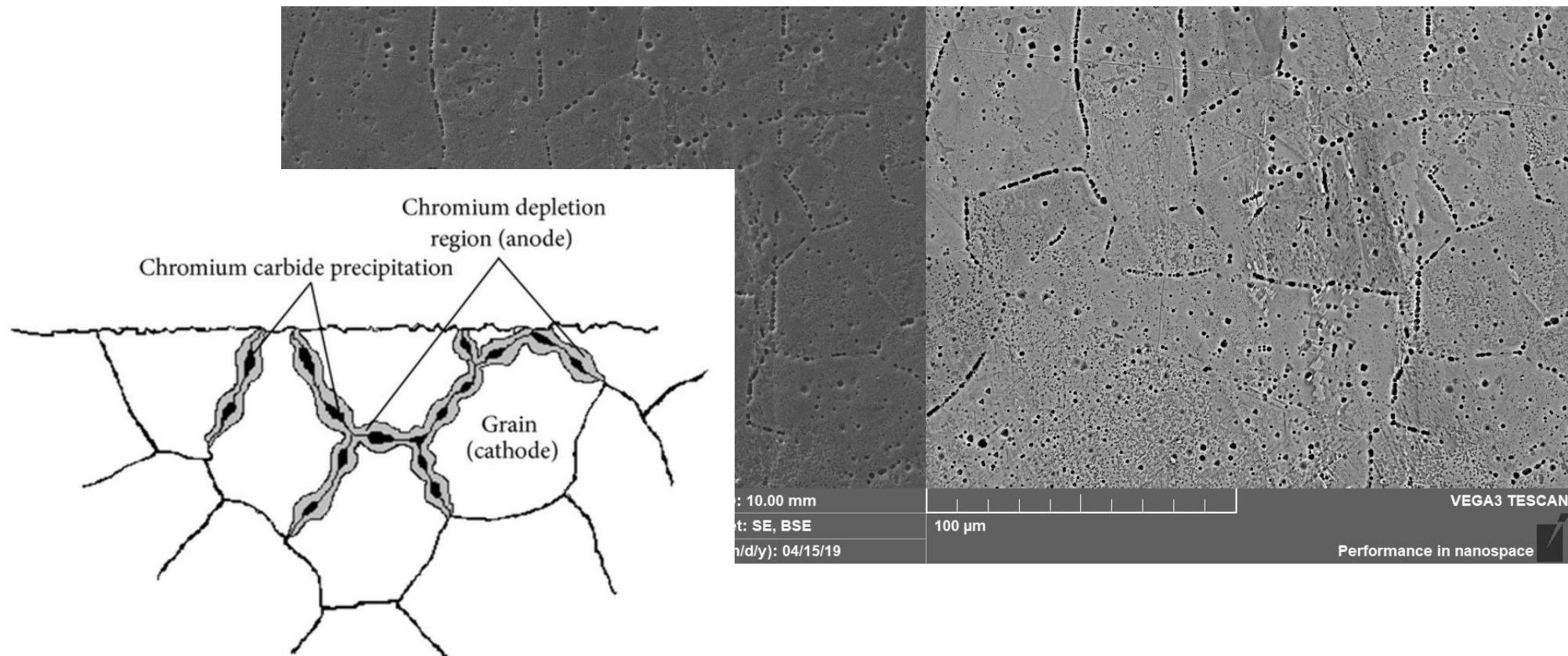
## ► Heat affected zone



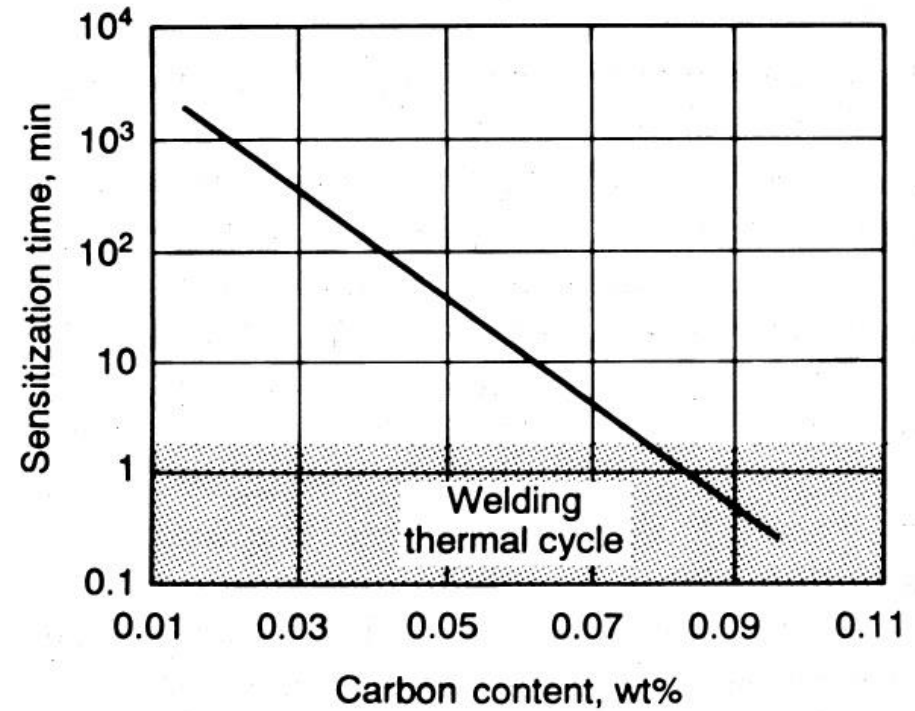
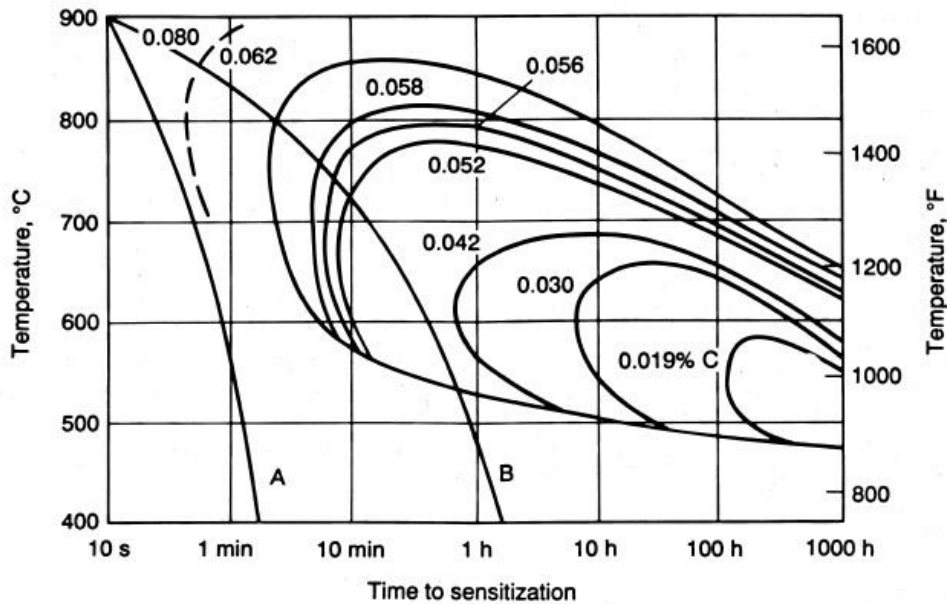
Davis, J. R. *Corrosion of Weldment*; Materials Park: Ohio, 2006.

# Intergranular corrosion

- ▶ Precipitation of carbides
- ▶  $\text{Cr}_{23}\text{C}_6$
- ▶ Chromium depletion at the grain boundaries or sensitization
- ▶ 12 % Cr



# Content of Cr



Davis, J. R. *Corrosion of Weldment*; Materials Park: Ohio, 2006.



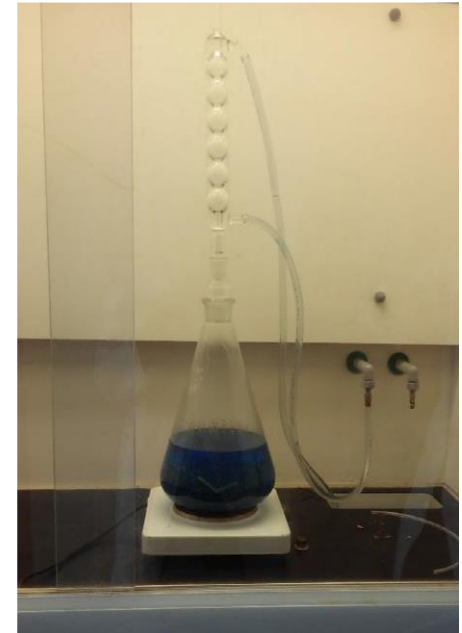
## AISI 304 B chemical composition (wt %)

C	Mn	Si	Cr	Ni	B	Co	N
0.013	0.8	0.3	18.5	12.5	1.1	0.03	0.024

# Corrosion tests – intergranular corrosion

**TABLE 9.2** Standard Intergranular Corrosion Tests for Stainless Steels

ASTM Standard (Common Name)	Species Environment	Exposure	Evaluation	Attacked
A708-86 (Strauss)	16% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +6% CuSO <sub>4</sub> . Boiling.	One 72- hour period.	Macroscopic appearance after bending.	Chromium- depleted area
A262-86 Practice A (Oxalic Etch)	10% H <sub>2</sub> C <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .	1.5 min. Anodic at one A/cm <sup>2</sup> . Ambient temp.	Microscopic type of attack.	Various carbides.
A262-86 Practice B (Streicher)	50% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +2.5% Fe <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> . Boiling.	One 120 hour period.	Weight loss per unit area.	Chromium- depleted area.
A262-86 Practice C (Huey)	65% HNO <sub>3</sub> . Boiling.	Five 48 hour periods. Fresh solution each period.	Average weight loss per unit area.	Chromium- depleted area, σ phase and carbides.
A262-86 Practice D (Warren)	10% HNO <sub>3</sub> +3% HF. 70C	Two 2- hour periods.	Weight loss per unit area.	Chromium- depleted area in Mo bearing steels.
A262-86 Practice E (Copper Accelerated Strauss)	16% H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> +6% CuSO <sub>4</sub> . Boiling. Specimen in contact with copper metal.	One 24- hour period.	Macroscopic appearance after bending.	Chromium- depleted area.

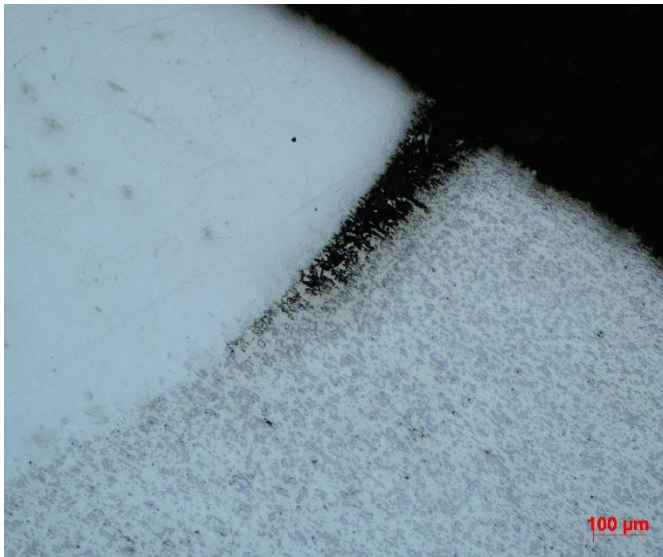


Jones, D. A. *Principles and Prevention of Corrosion*; Pearson: Harlow, 2014.



# Corrosion environment

- ▶ Corrosion environment is not aggressive
- ▶ Racks are usually in 3 %  $\text{H}_3\text{BO}_3$
- ▶ Boric acid is weak acid
- ▶ Corrosion rates are less than 1  $\mu\text{m}/\text{year}$



# Corrosion protection

- ▶ Modification of material
  - ▶ Ti, Nb – more affinity to C (still problem with B)
  - ▶ Mo
- ▶ Heat treatment
- ▶ Surface treatment
  - ▶ Passivation
  - ▶ Nickel, Zinc plating
  - ▶ Corrosion inhibitors
- ▶ No welding
- ▶ Not so hard testing?



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# Thank you for your attention

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