# Neutron diffraction examination of the textures of zirconium based alloys

M. Kucerakova<sup>1</sup>, S. Vratislav<sup>1</sup>, Z. Trojanova<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Solid State Engineering, FNSPE, CTU, Trojanova 13, 120 00, Prague 2, Czech Republic

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, Ke Karlovu 5, 121 16, Czech Republic monika.kucerakova@fjfi.cvut.cz

#### Introduction

Neutron diffraction texture analysis is used extensively in research into the preferential orientation of zirconium based alloys used in nuclear technique [1]. Textures of five zirconium samples labeled as ZZ were investigated by using inversion pole figures. The texture measurements were performed on the KSN-2 neutron diffractometer located at the research reactor LVR-15 in the Nuclear Research Institute, plc. Rez, Czech Republic. Collected data were processed by software package GSAS. The wavelength used was  $\lambda = 0.1362$  nm.

## **Samples**

We had series of five zirconium samples labeled as ZZ. Fig. 1 shows shape and dimensions of samples. Four samples (ZZ14, ZZ19, ZZ16 and ZZ17) were deformed by uniaxial tension by using mechanical testing system ISNTRON 5882. Tab. 1 shows parameters of the experiment. Structure of the initial (non-deformed by uniaxial tension) sample ZZ13 observed by using light microscope Zeiss Axio Imager ZM1 is in Fig. 2.

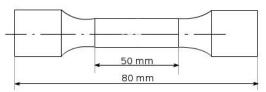


Figure 1. Shape and dimensions of ZZ samples.

**Table 1.** Parameters of uniaxial tension experiment.

Sample	ε [%]	σ [MPa]	
ZZ14	6	121	
ZZ19	10	124	
ZZ16	15	134	
ZZ17	20	146	



Figure 2. Structure of initial sample ZZ13 observed by light microscope Zeiss Axio Imager ZM1.

#### **Inverse pole figures**

The intensity ratios  $p_{hkl,q}$  were calculated by Mueller formula for (100), (002), (101), (102), (110), (103), (112) and (201) reflections for directions q = TD, ND, RD, see Tab. 2.

**Table 2.** Calculated inverse pole figures of ZZ samples.

Sample	ZZ13	ZZ14	ZZ19	ZZ16	ZZ17	
p <sub>002, TD</sub>	1.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	
p <sub>002, ND</sub>	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	
$\mathbf{p}_{002,\mathrm{RD}}$	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0	
p <sub>100, TD</sub>	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	
p <sub>100, ND</sub>	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	
p <sub>100, RD</sub>	2.6	3.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	
P <sub>110, TD</sub>	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	
p <sub>110, ND</sub>	0.21	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	
p <sub>110, RD</sub>	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.2	1.9	

#### **Discussion and Conclusions**

Our results can be summarized as follows:

- Samples prefer orientation of planes (100) and (110) perpendicular to rolling direction.
- Basal planes are oriented perpendicular to normal direction.
- The texture increases with deformation.

Zirconium based alloys are used in nuclear technology, and our results are consistent with data published by the other authors [3].

#### References

- 1. H. Hsun, Texture of metals, Technical report, United States Steel Corporation Research Laboratory, 1974
- 2. G. E. Bacon, *Neutron Diffraction*, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975.
- 3. A. V. Nikulina, *Zirconium Alloys in Nuclear Power Engineering*, Metal Science and Heat Treatment, 46, 2004, pp. 458 462.

## Acknowledgments

This research has been supported by the Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic grant MPOFRTI1-378.