



LUND UNIVERSITY

Formation and growth of hydrides

Invited talk at ICSI 2015, Funchal, Madeira, Orationem Meam

Ståhle, P.

2015

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Ståhle, P. (2015). Formation and growth of hydrides: Invited talk at ICSI 2015, Funchal, Madeira, Orationem Meam.

Total number of authors:

1

General rights

Unless other specific re-use rights are stated the following general rights apply:

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

Read more about Creative commons licenses: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/>

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

LUND UNIVERSITY

PO Box 117
221 00 Lund
+46 46-222 00 00

International Conference on Structural Integrity, Funchal 2015

Formation and growth of hydrides

Per Ståhle

Solid Mechanics,
Lund University, Sweden

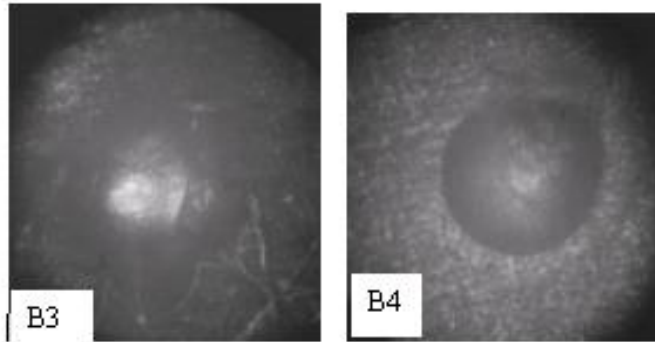
Collaborators:

Wurigul Reheman, Ram N Singh,
Martin Fisk, Srikumar Banerjee,
Ali Massih, Christina Bjerken



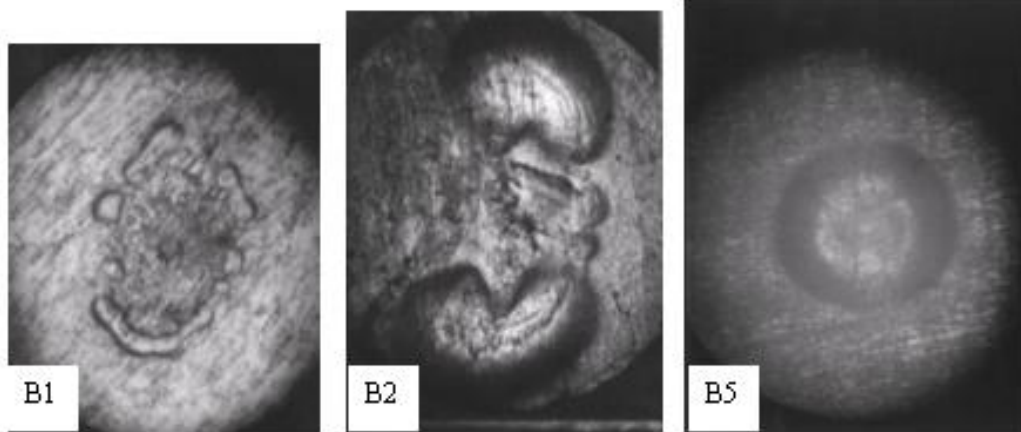
Hydride Blister

Prior solution annealing



(a) Type I

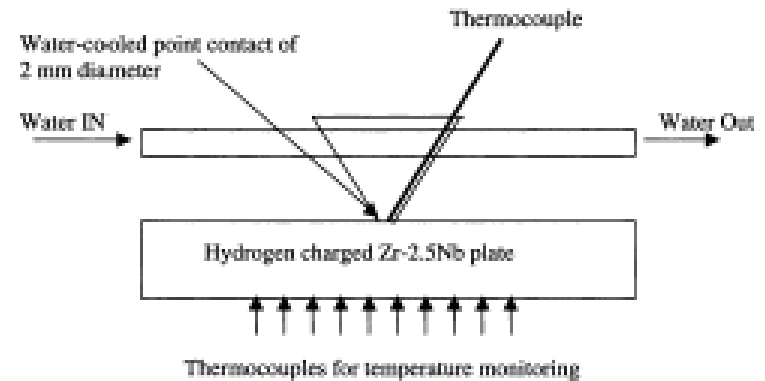
Before cold finger is struck all the hydrogen is solid solution.
As cold finger makes contact hydride precipitation occurs at cold spot which grows with the arrival of thermally migrated hydrogen resulting in single blister



(b) Type II

Without solution annealing

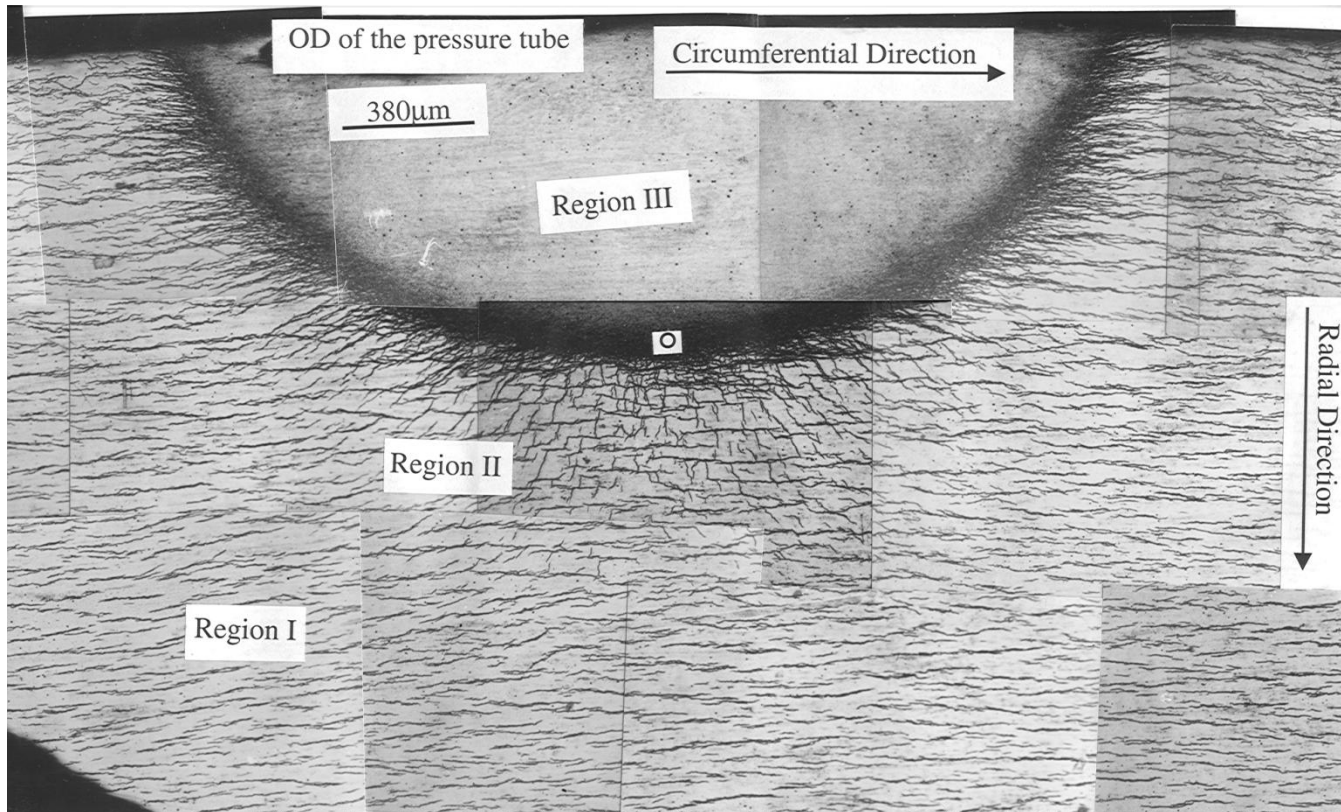
Cold finger is in contact all the time
Hydride precipitation occurs around the cold spot resulting in ring of blisterets



a hydride blister grown in Zr–2.5wt%Nb
pressure tube alloy (Singh *et al.*, 2001)



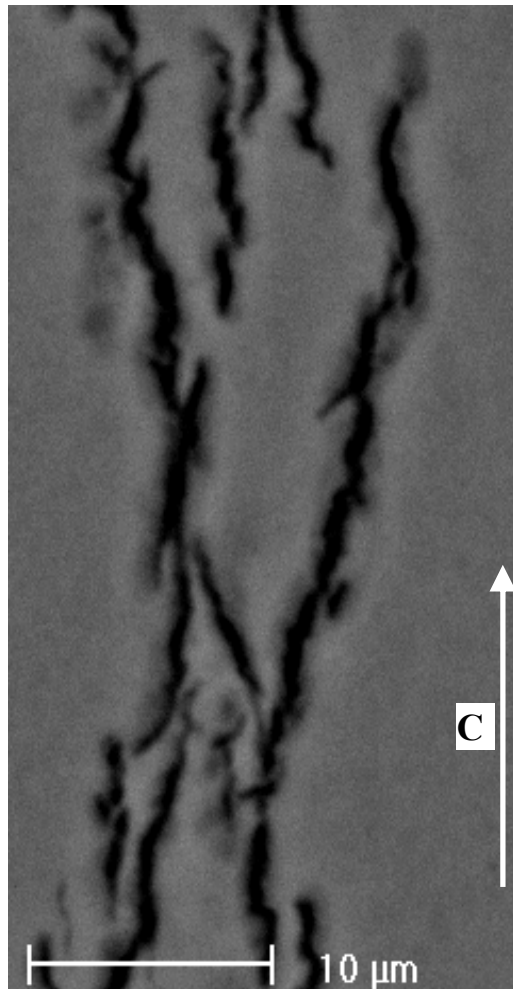
Hydride Blister section



Optical micrograph of hydride blister section, grown in Zr-2.5wt.% Nb pressure tube material. Three regions - Region I - matrix & circumferential hydrides, region II - matrix containing both radial and circumferential hydrides and region III - mainly of δ -hydride.

The basis of radial hydride formation is the stress field of blister in the matrix surrounding it.

Hydride – level of organization



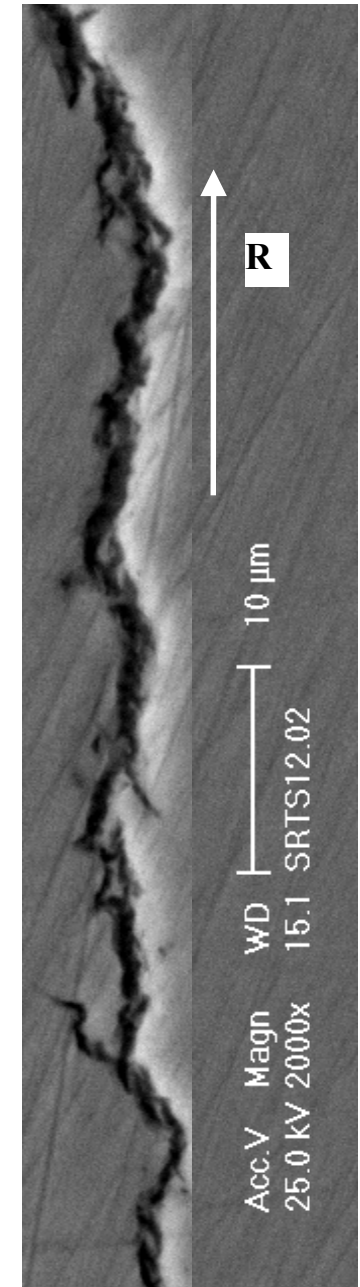
Hydride plate comprising of platelets stacked side by side

Each platelet comprising of sub-platelets stacked end to end

Circumferential hydride shows both level of organization

Radial hydride shows only sub-platelet level of organization

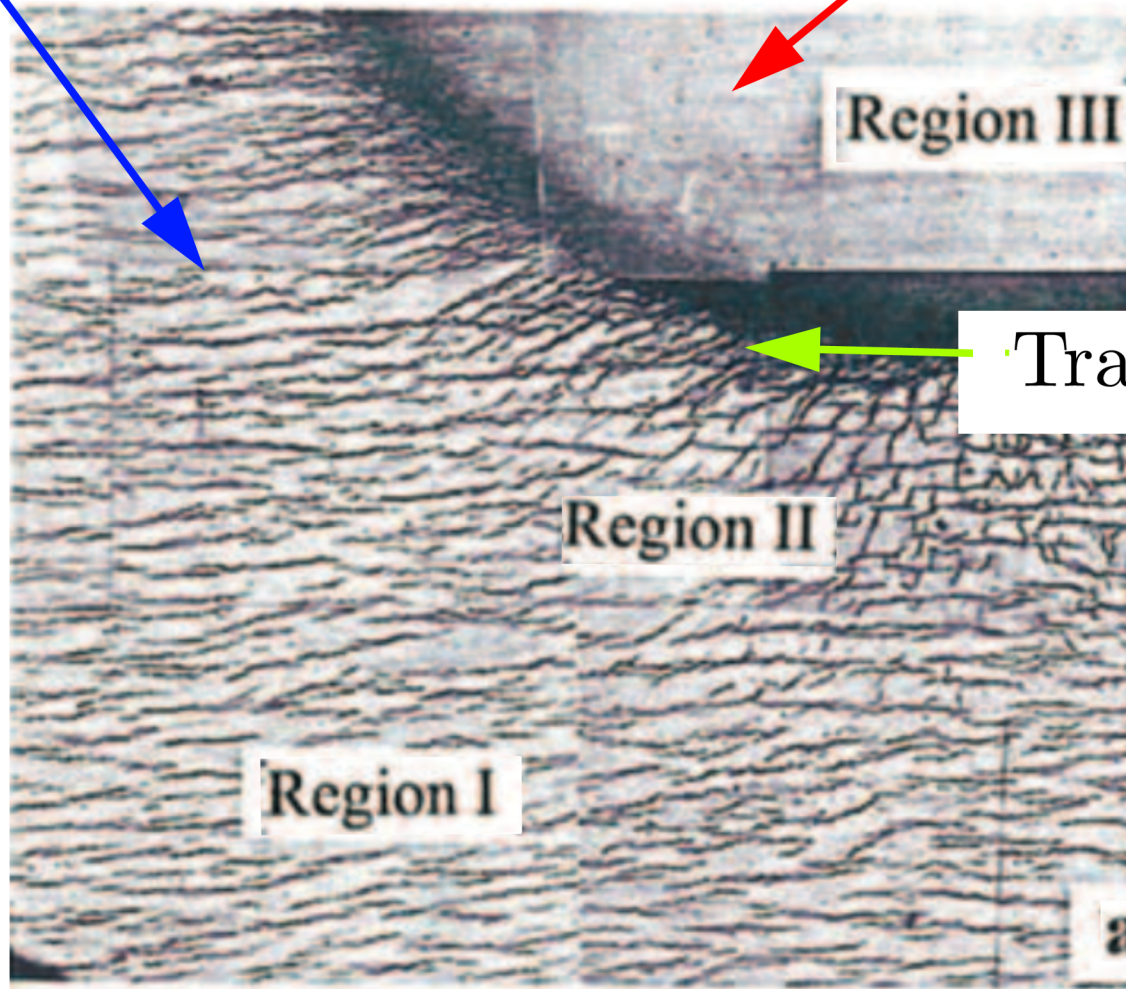
R. N. Singh et al. J. of Nucl. Mater. 2006



The Phase Field

$\psi = 0 \rightarrow \text{Zr}$

$\psi = 1 \rightarrow \text{Zr}_n\text{H}$



Transient region
 $0 < \psi < 1$

Hydride growth by:

0. Thermal diffusion

1. Concentration-driven diffusion

2. Uphill diffusion

3. Stress-driven diffusion

$$F = \int \mathcal{F} dV = \int (\mathcal{F}_{gr} + \mathcal{F}_{ch} + \mathcal{F}_{el}) dV$$

Contributions to the free energy

$$\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_{el} + \mathcal{F}_{ch} + \mathcal{F}_{gr}$$

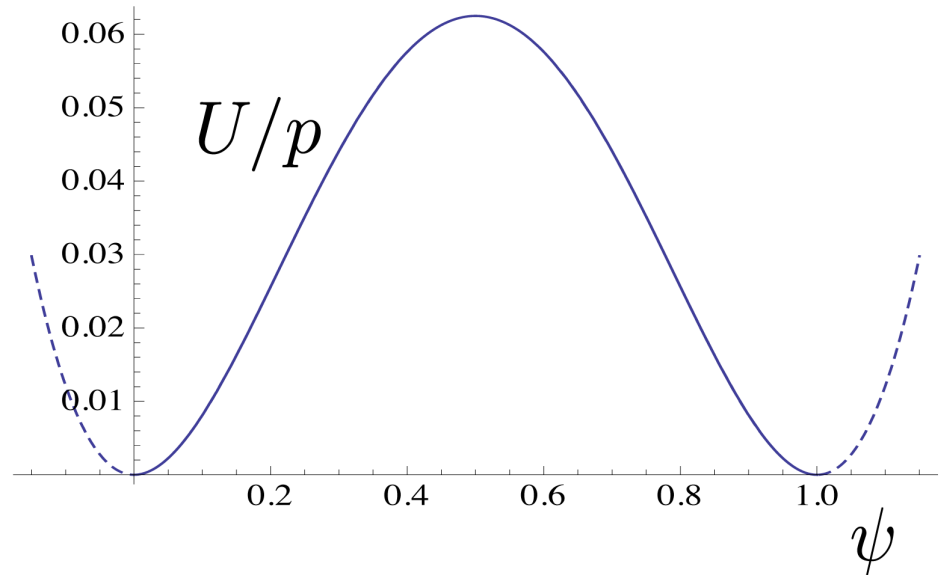
Elastic energy $\mathcal{F}_{el} = \int \sigma_{ij} d\epsilon_{ij}$

Chemical energy $\mathcal{F}_{ch} = U(\psi)$

Gradient energy $\mathcal{F}_{gr} = \frac{g_r}{2} (\psi_{,i})^2$

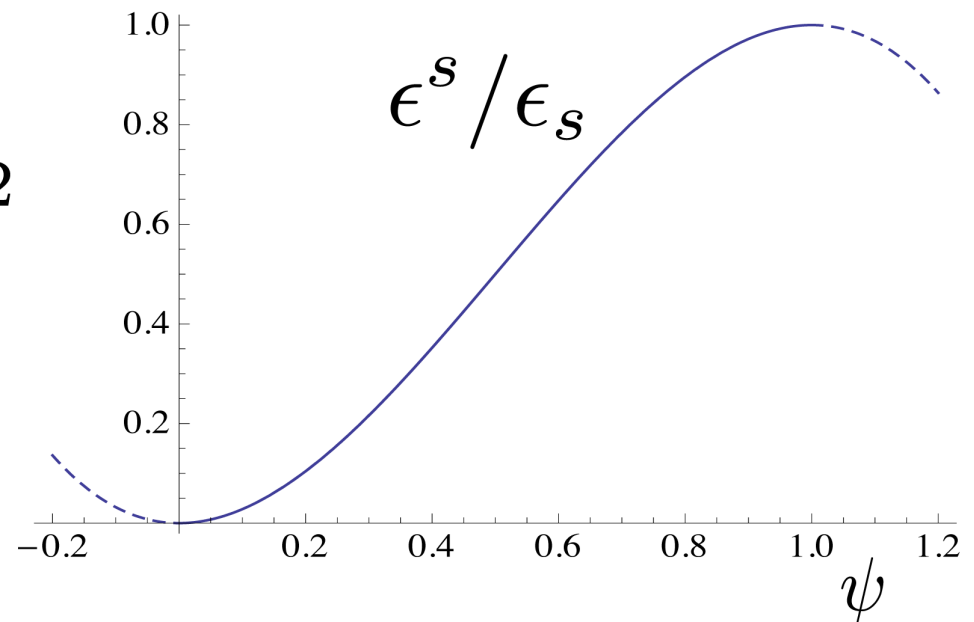
Double-well
chemical potential

$$U(\psi) = p\psi^2(1 - \psi)^2$$



Expansion

$$\epsilon^s(\psi) = \epsilon_s(3 - 2\psi)\psi^2$$



Plane cases.

Unknown: ψ, u_1, u_2

Phase:
$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -L_{\psi} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial \psi} - \nabla \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial (\nabla \psi)} \right)$$

Displ.:
$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = -L_{u_i} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial u_i} - \nabla \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}}{\partial (\nabla u_i)} \right)$$

Evolution of the phase

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -L_\psi (\{3\sigma_{ii}\epsilon_s + 2p(1 - 2\psi)\} (1 - \psi)\psi - g_b\psi_{,ii})$$

Evolution of the displacements

$$\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial t} = -L_u (\mu u_{i,jj} + (\mu + \lambda)u_{j,ij} - (2\mu + 3\lambda)\epsilon_{,i}^s)$$

At equilibrium

$$\mu u_{i,jj} + (\mu + \lambda)u_{j,ij} - (2\mu + 3\lambda)\epsilon_{,i}^s = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = -L_\psi (\{3\sigma_{ii}\epsilon_s + 2p(1 - 2\psi)\} (1 - \psi)\psi - g_b \psi_{,ii})$$

$$\frac{g_b}{p} \psi_{,ii} - \frac{1}{pL_\psi} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \{3\sigma_{ii}\epsilon_s/p + 2(1 - 2\psi)\} (1 - \psi)\psi$$

$$\tilde{x}_i = \sqrt{p/g_b} x_i, \quad \tilde{t} = pL_\psi t \quad \tilde{u}_i = u_i / \sqrt{g_b p}$$

Heat transfer with heat generation

$$\psi_{,ii} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \tilde{t}} = \{3\epsilon_{ii}^{el} \tilde{\epsilon}_s + 2(1 - 2\psi)\} (1 - \psi)\psi$$

Mechanical equilibrium with thermal expansion

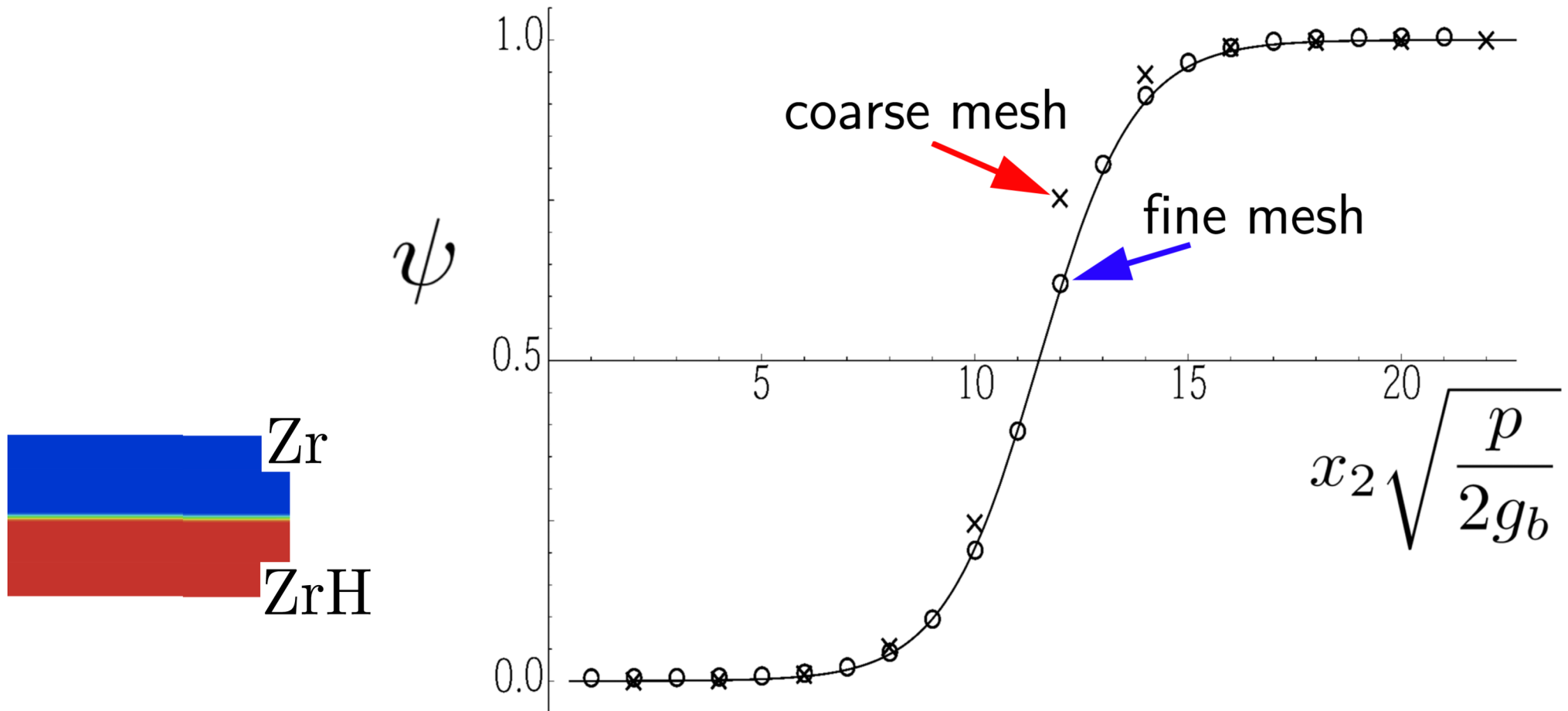
$$\tilde{u}_{i,jj} + \frac{1}{1 - 2\nu} \tilde{u}_{j,ij} - (\tilde{\epsilon}_s)_{,j} = 0$$

In analogy with a fully coupled thermal-stress

One dimension static (Ginzburg, Landau 1950)

$$g_b \psi_o'' - p \psi_o (\psi_o^2 - 1) = 0 \quad \text{solved by} \quad \psi_o = \tanh(x / \sqrt{2g_b})$$

Phase vs. position



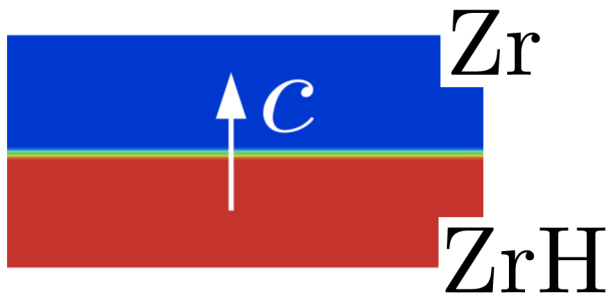
Dynamic with mechanical loading

$$g_b \psi'' - p\psi(\psi^2 - 1) + \kappa p(\psi^2 - 1) - \frac{c}{L_\psi} \psi' = 0$$

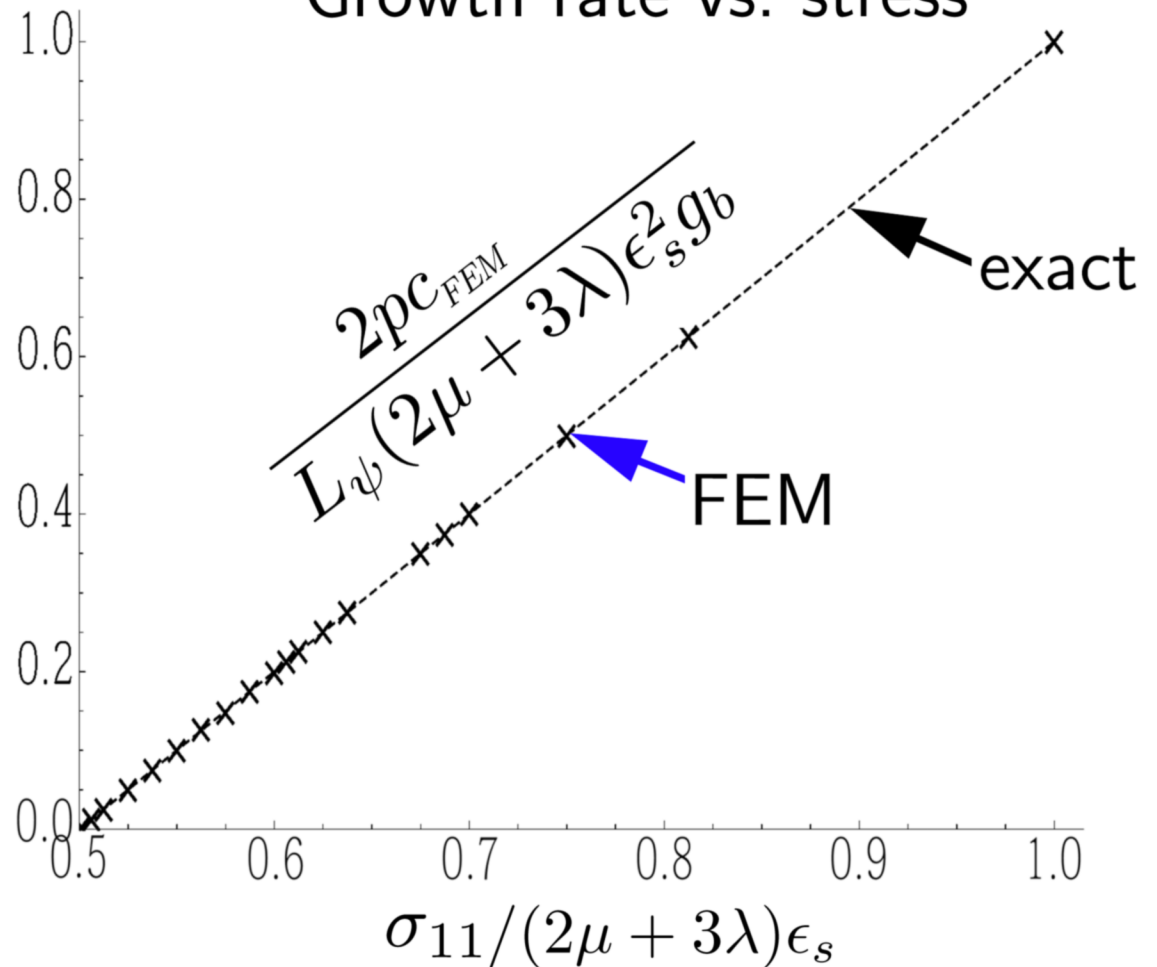
solved by
$$\psi = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \tanh\left(\sqrt{\frac{p}{2g_b}} x_2 + \frac{1}{4} L_\psi \sigma_{11} \epsilon_s \sqrt{\frac{2g_b}{p}} t\right)$$

Growth rate

$$c = L_\psi \sigma_{11} \epsilon_s \frac{g_b}{2p}$$



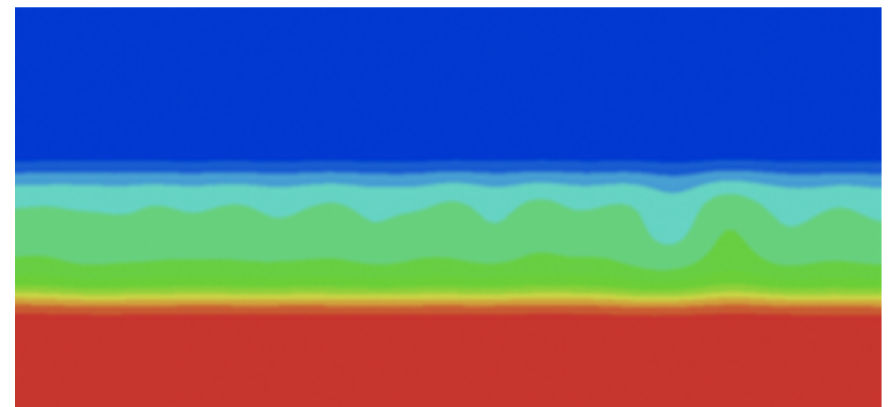
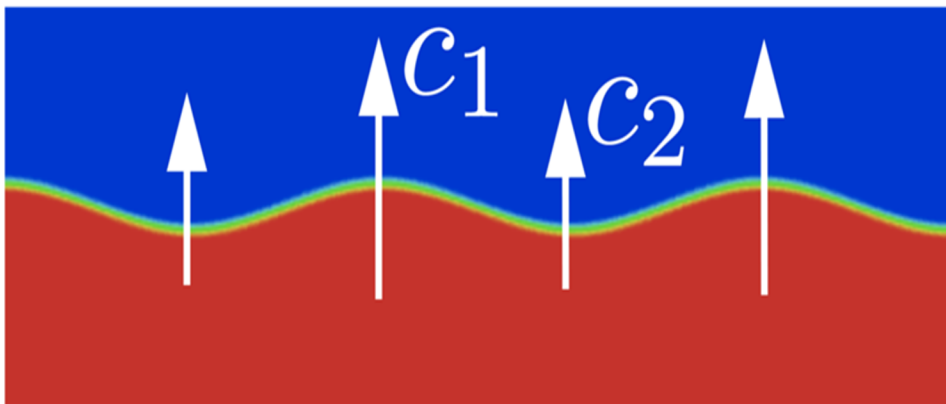
Growth rate vs. stress



Surface energy $\gamma = \sqrt{2p g_b}$ [F/L]

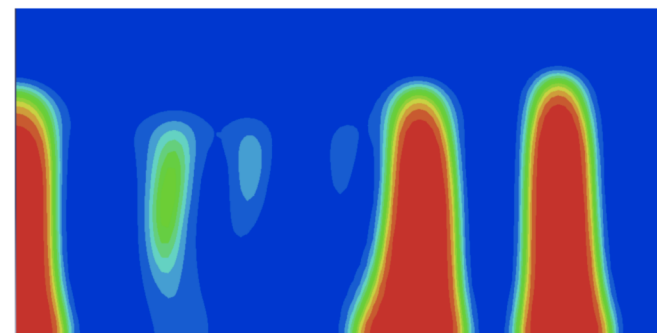
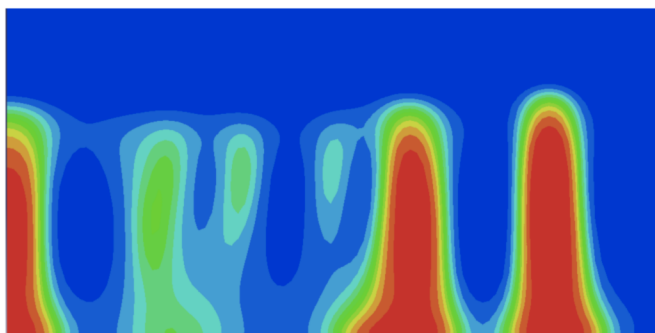
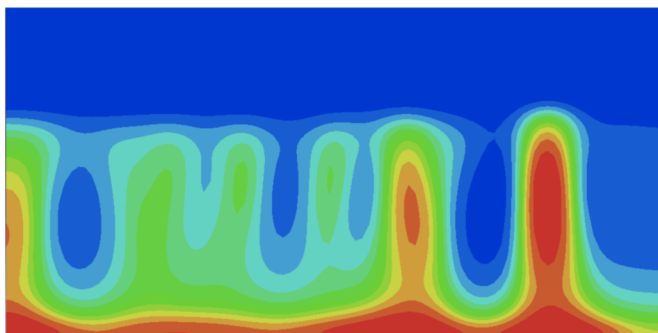
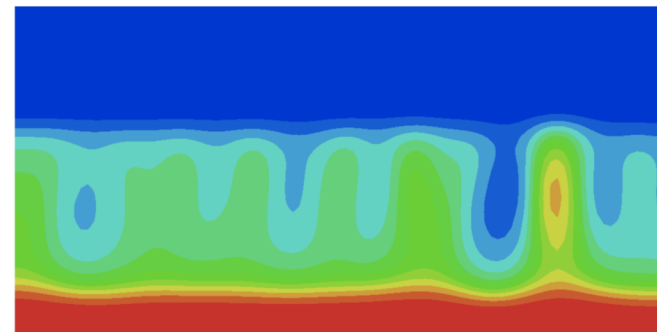
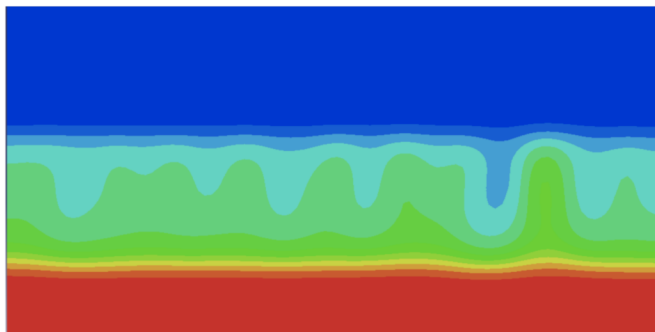
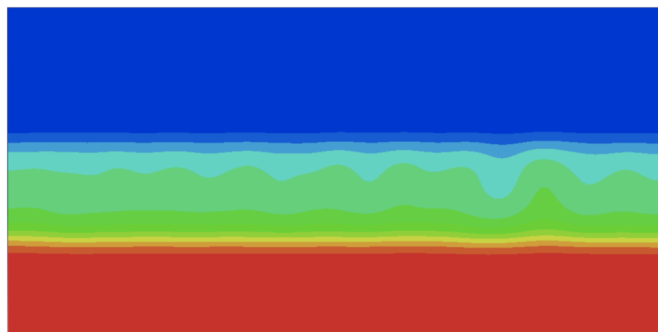
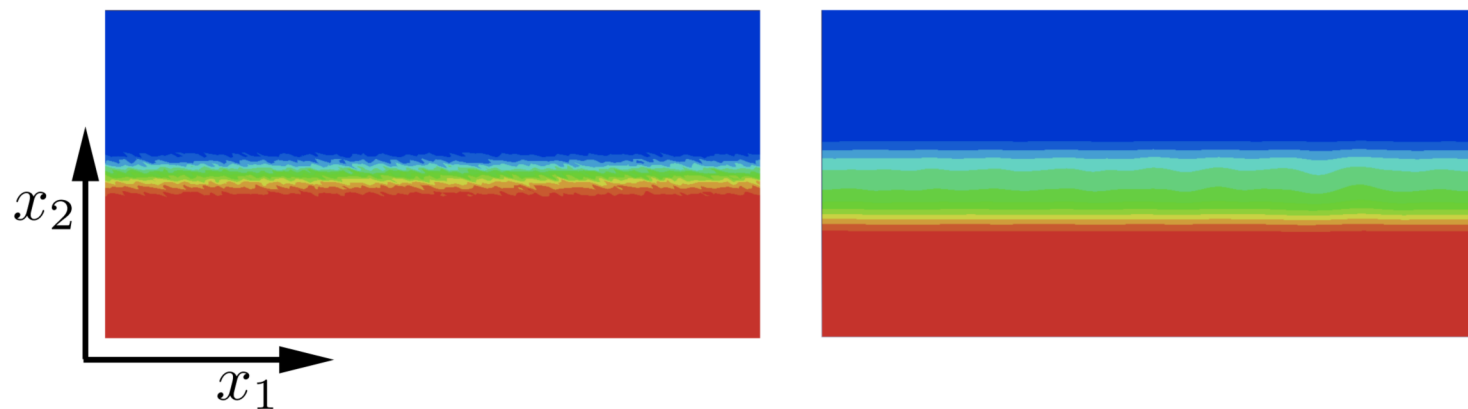
Strain energy density $W = \sigma_{ii} \epsilon_s$ [F/L²]

Length parameter γ/W [L]



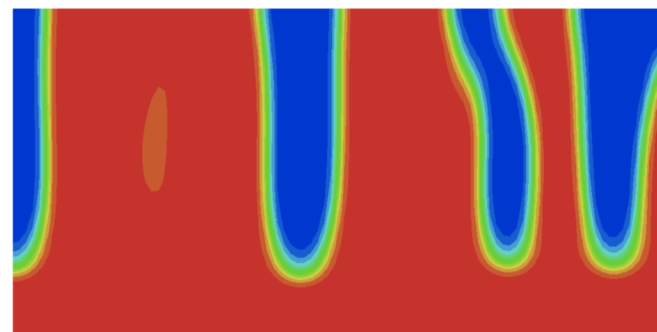
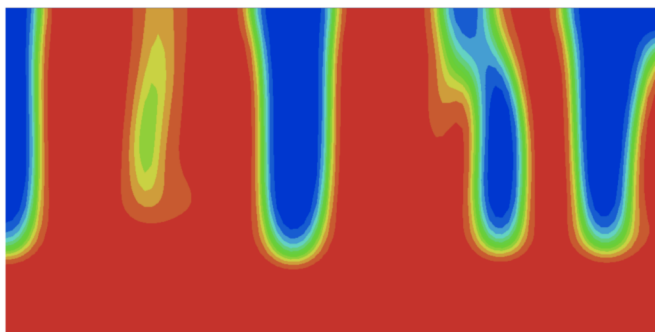
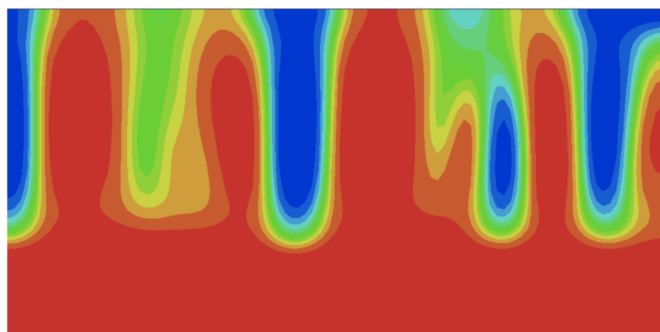
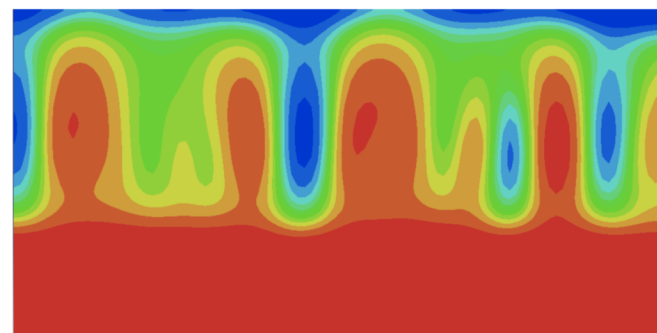
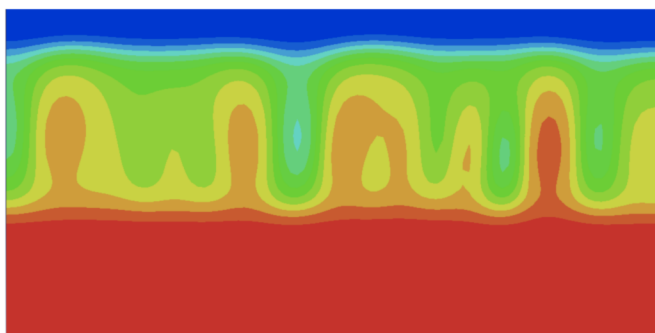
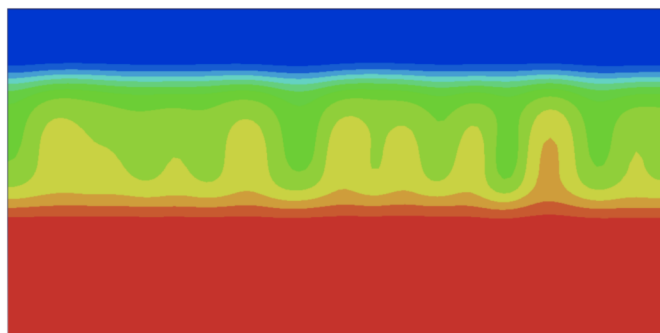
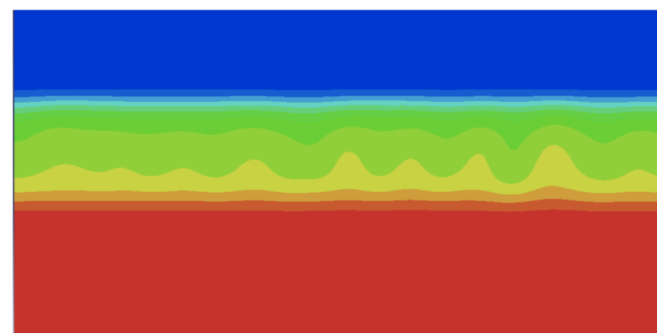
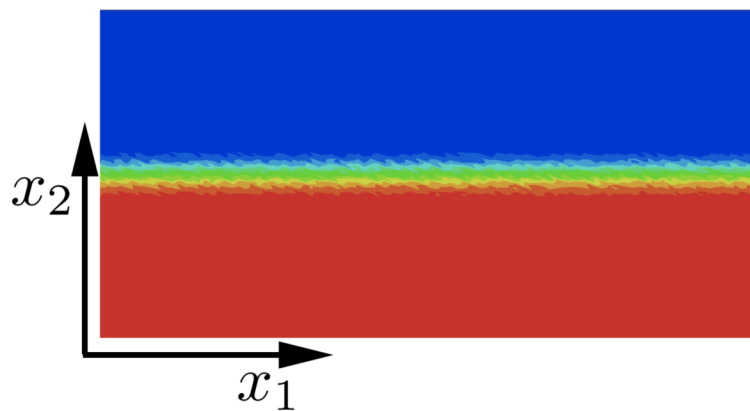
Noisy interface

$$\epsilon_{11} = 0.45\epsilon_s$$

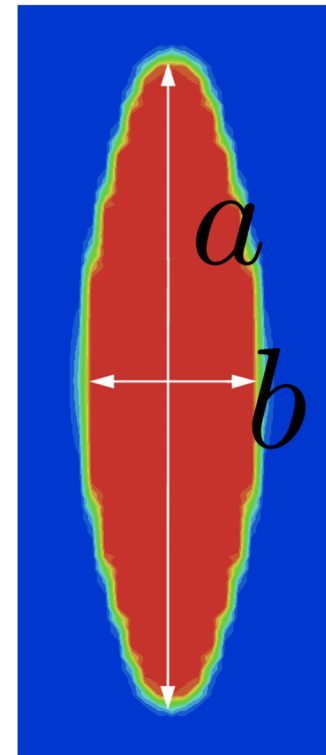
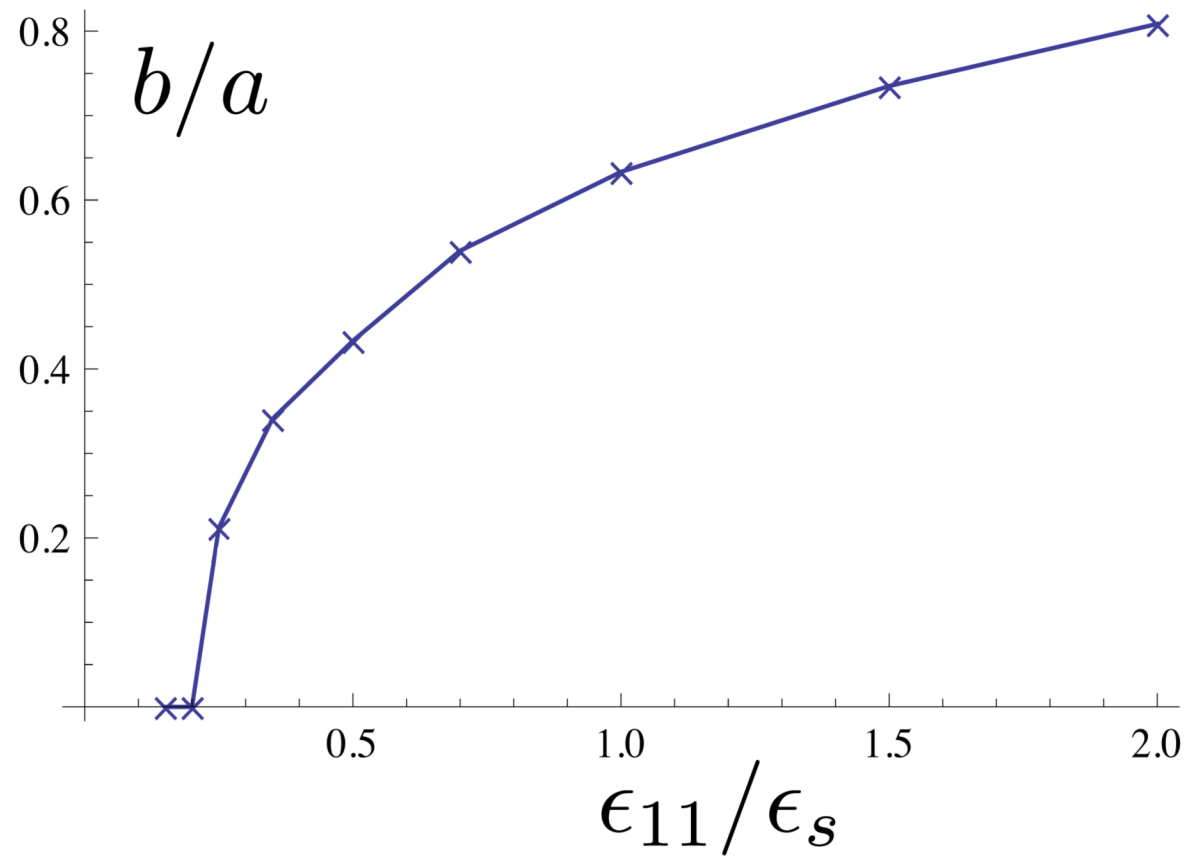


Noisy interface

$$\epsilon_{11} = 0.55\epsilon_s$$



Aspect ratio of platelet axes



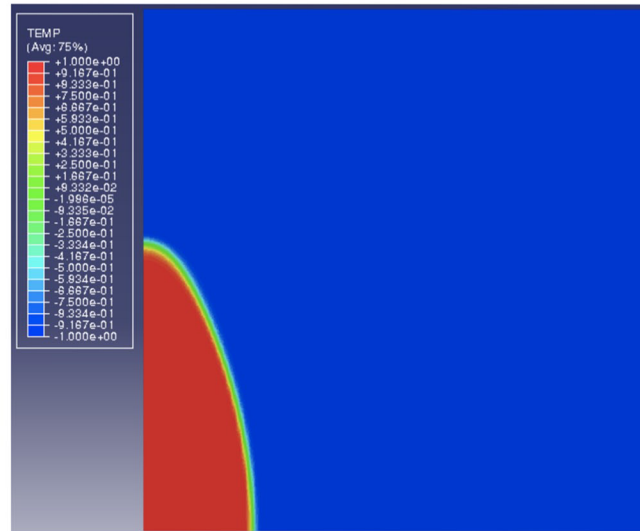
elastic ideally-plastic

$$\sigma_Y = E\epsilon_s$$

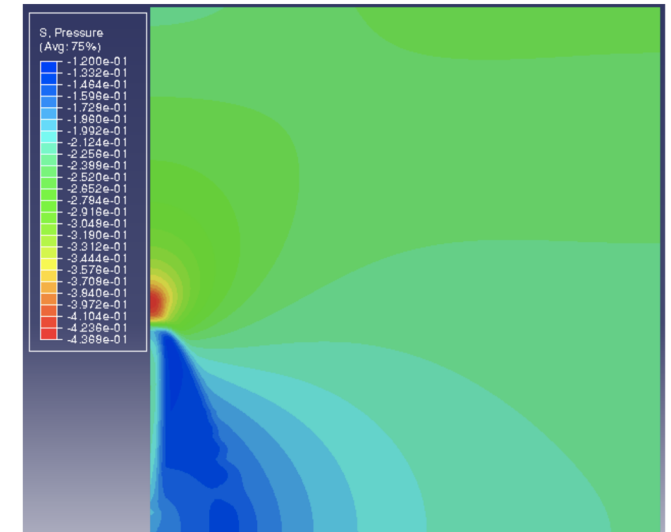
$$\sigma_{11} = \sigma_{22} = 0.75E\epsilon_s$$

$$\text{mesh size} = 10 \times 10 \text{ } g_b/p$$

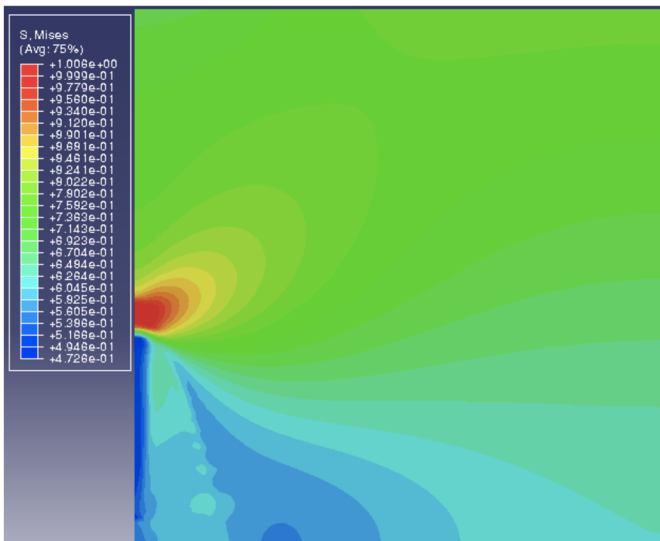
phase, ψ



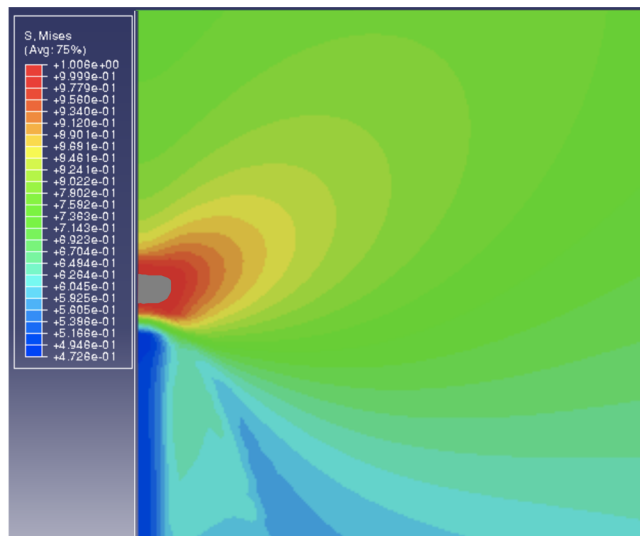
hydrostatic stress, σ_h



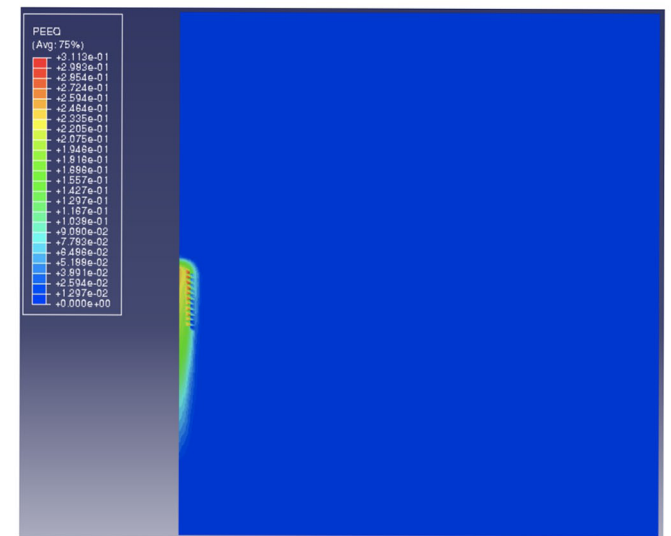
effective stress, σ_e



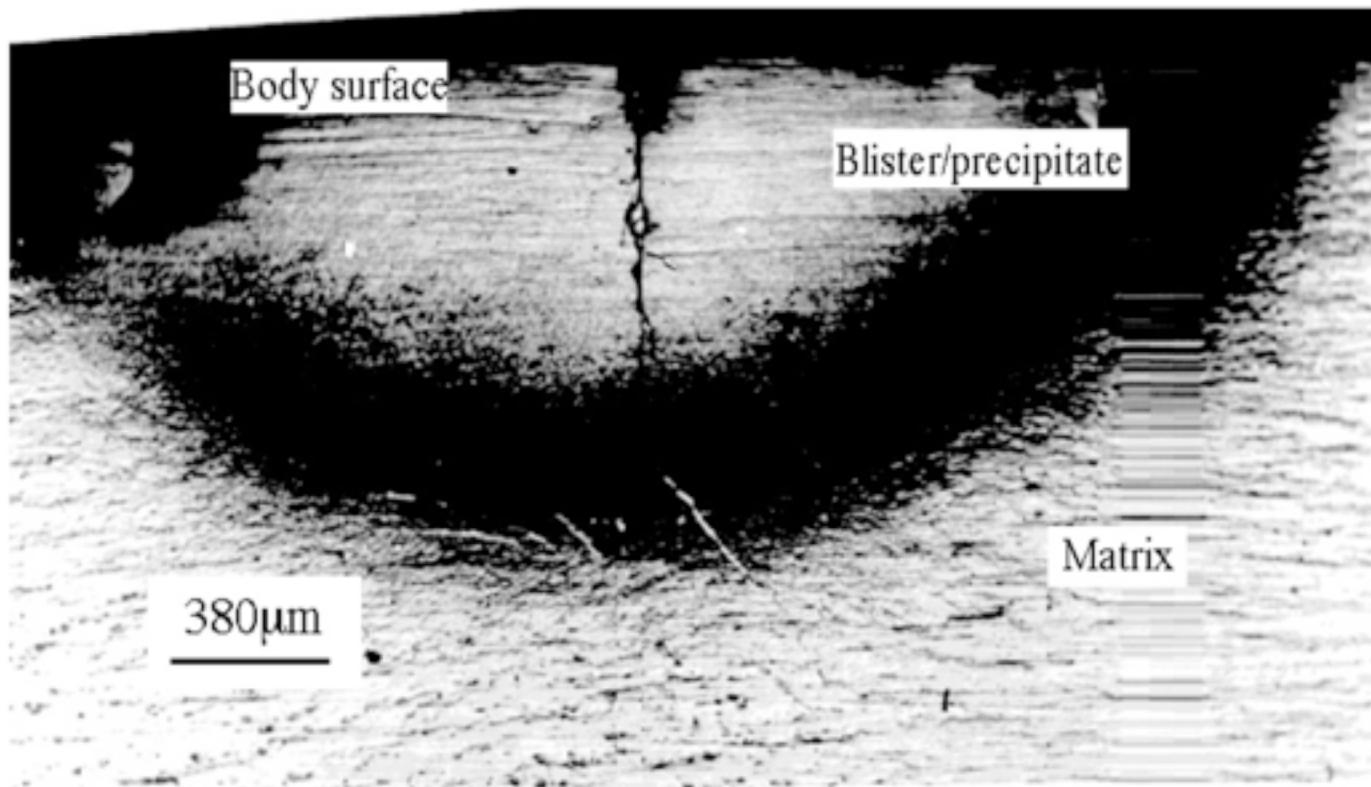
active plastic zone



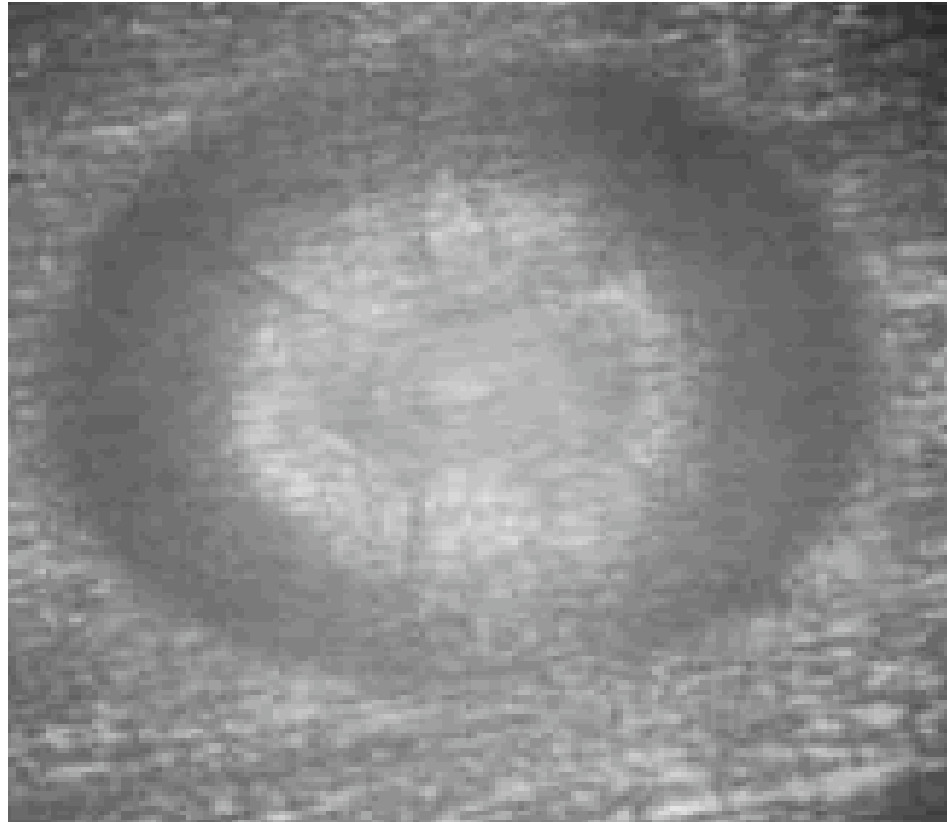
plastic strain, ϵ_p



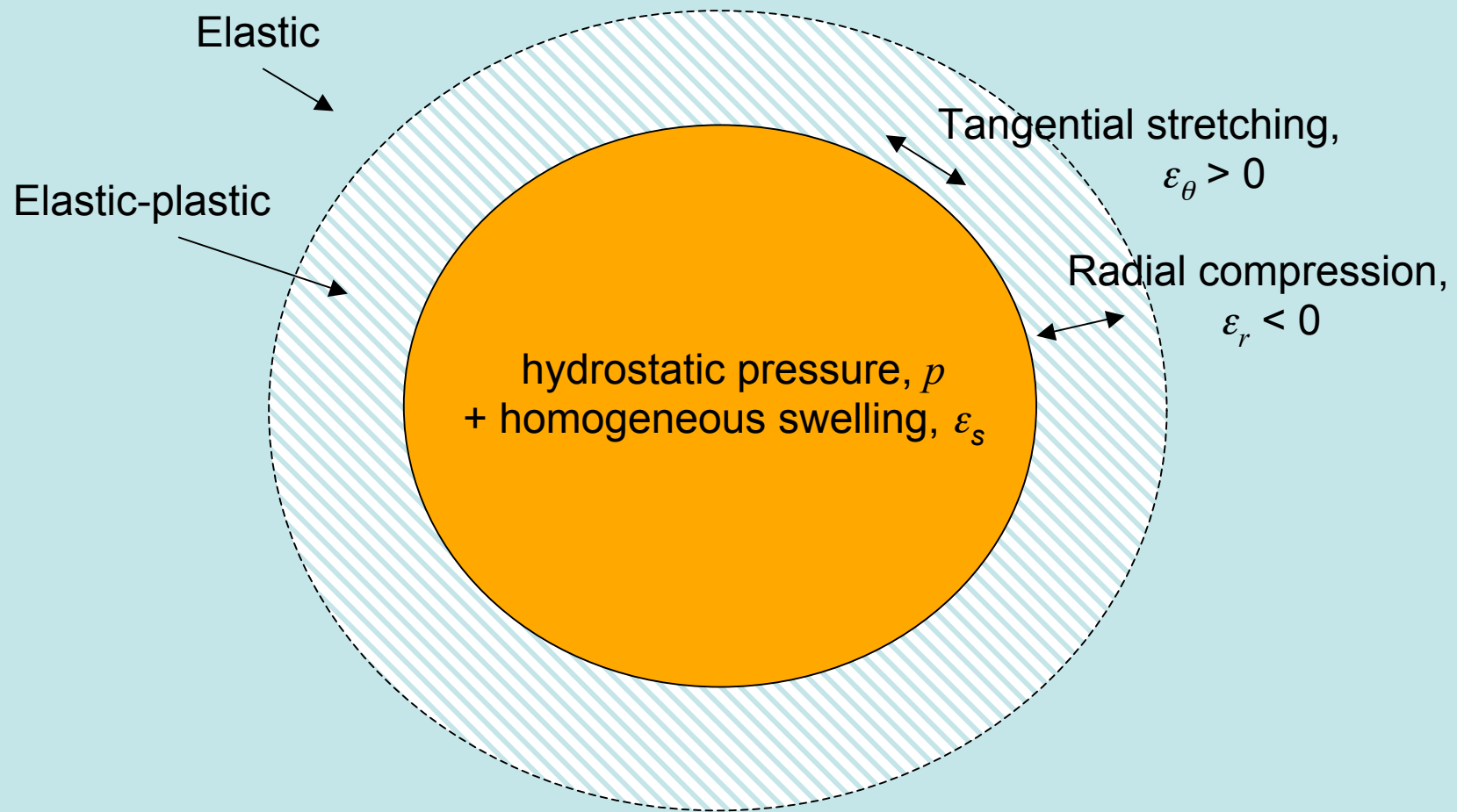
Stress and strain in the expanding hydride



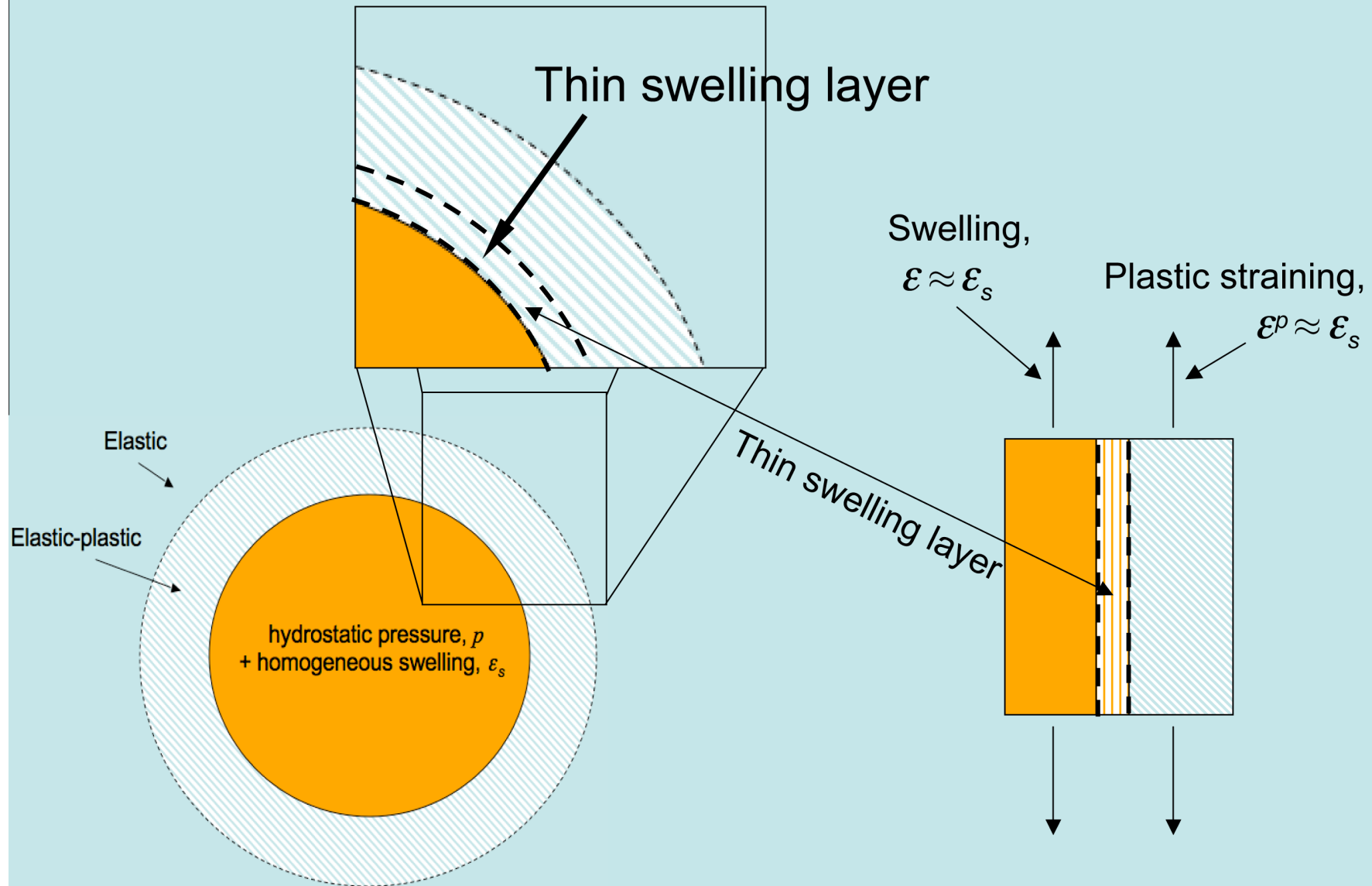
Top view of a hydride blister grown in
Zr–2.5wt%Nb pressure tube alloy (Singh *et al.*, 2001)



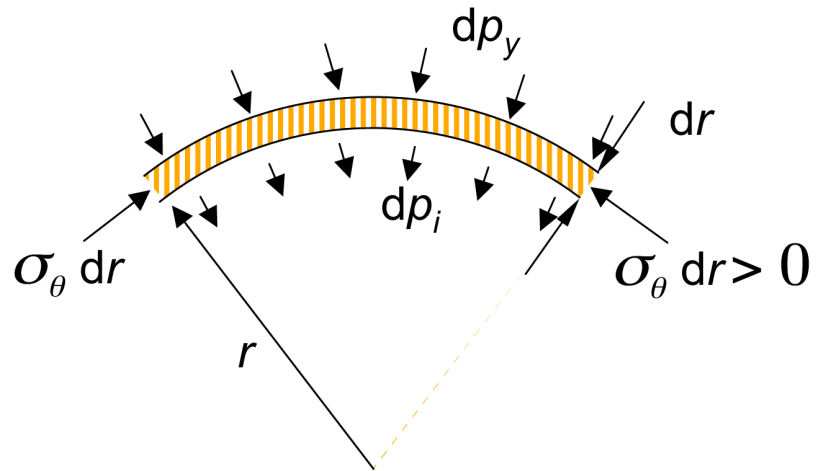
Expanding elastic-plastic inclusion (Hill, 1950)



Thin layer increasing inclusion volume (and mass)

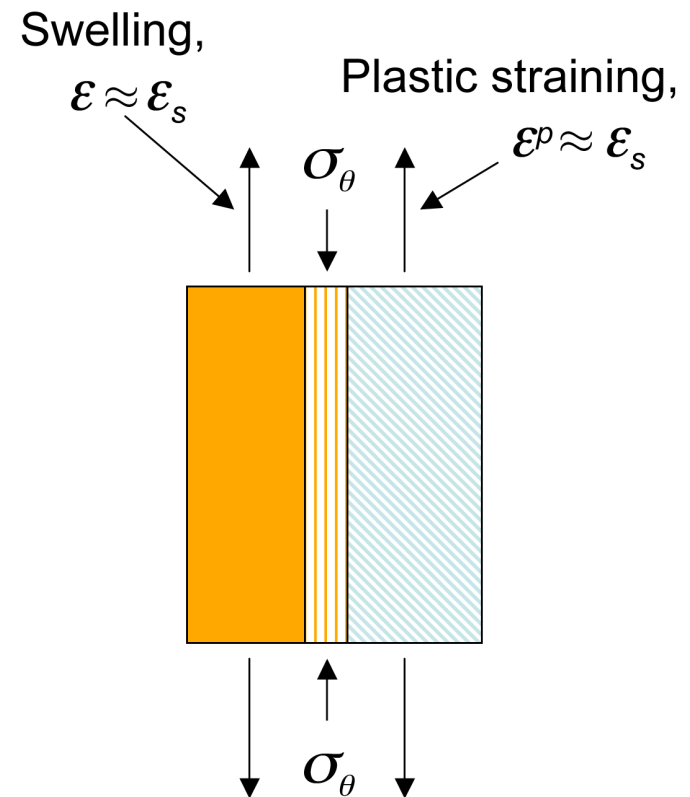


The swelling of a thin layer

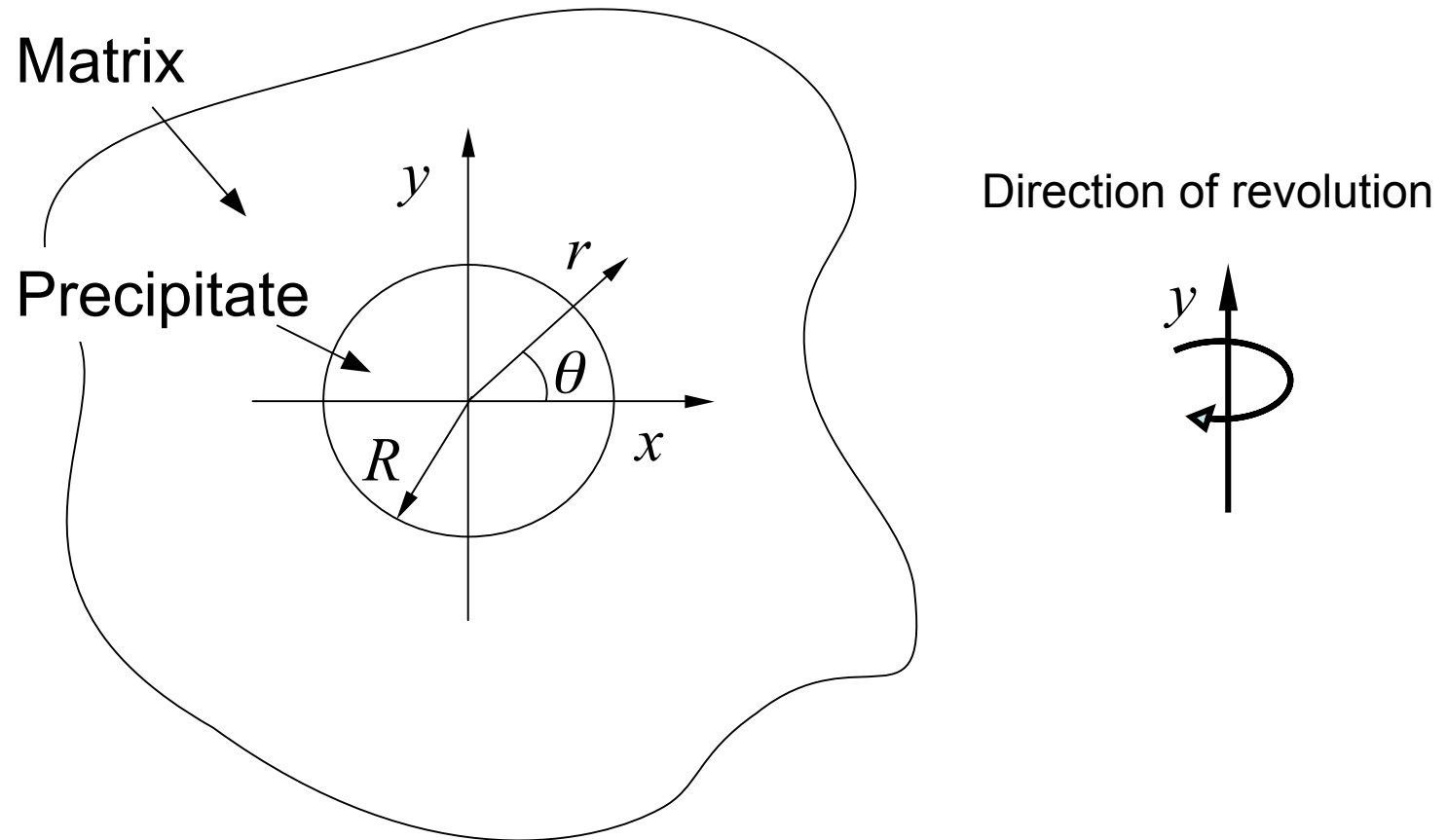


$$(dp_i + dp_y)r = \sigma_\theta dr$$

$$\Rightarrow p_i + p_y = \sigma_\theta \ln(r)$$



Body described in a spherical coordinate system



$$r = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}$$
$$\varphi = \arctan(y / (x^2 + z^2)^{1/2})$$
$$\theta = \arctan(z / x)$$

Shear stress components vanish everywhere:

$$\sigma_{r\theta} = \sigma_{r\psi} = \sigma_{\theta\varphi} = 0 \quad .$$

Symmetry also results in

$$\sigma_{\theta} = \sigma_{\psi} \quad .$$

The equations of equilibrium are reduced to

$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} + 2\frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_{\theta}}{r} = 0 \quad ,$$

General solution for an elastic hollow sphere

$$u_r = c_0 r + c_1 r^{-2} .$$

$$\sigma_r = (2\mu + 3\lambda)c_0 - 4\mu c_1 r^{-3}$$

$$\sigma_\theta = (2\mu + 3\lambda)c_0 + 2\mu c_1 r^{-3} .$$

Elastic-Plastic hollow sphere

The spherical symmetry give the same yield stress for both Tresca's and von Mises' effective stresses. The shear stress given by

$$\tau = \frac{\sigma_r - \sigma_\theta}{2} = \mu(\varepsilon_r - \varepsilon_\theta) \quad ,$$

If the yield shear stress, k , is meet *i.e.* if $|\tau| = k$ and $d\varepsilon_p / dt > 0$, where

$$d\varepsilon^p = \left[\frac{3}{2} (d\varepsilon_r^{p2} + d\varepsilon_\theta^{p2} + d\varepsilon_\psi^{p2}) \right]^{1/2} = \left[\frac{3}{2} \left(\left(d \frac{du}{dr} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{du}{r} \right)^2 \right) \right]^{1/2} \quad ,$$

the equilibrium equation (3) at plastic deformation reads

$$\frac{d\sigma_r}{dr} \pm 4 \frac{k}{r} = 0 \quad ,$$

The general solution is

$$\sigma_r = -4k \ln r + q \text{ and } \sigma_\theta = -4k \ln r + q + 2k ,$$

where q is an arbitrary constant.

cf. (Hill, 1950).

Results for an expanding growing inclusion

$$\sigma_r = -4\mu c_1 r^{-3}$$

$$\sigma_\theta = 2\mu c_1 r^{-3} .$$

If $c_1 > 0$ because of the supposed compressive stresses exerted by the expanding sphere. Yield stress is met at

$$r = r_p = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3\mu c_1}{k}} .$$

Because of the expansion of the sphere $\tau = -k$ in the region $R < r \leq r_p$.

$$\sigma_r = 2k[2 \ln(\frac{r}{r_p}) - \frac{2}{3}]$$

$$\sigma_\theta = 2k[2 \ln(\frac{r}{r_p}) + \frac{1}{3}] .$$

In the region $r < R$ the stresses are obtained through (13) using $\tau = k$,

$$\sigma_r = 2k[2 \ln(\frac{R^2}{rr_p}) - \frac{2}{3}]$$

$$\sigma_\theta = 2k[2 \ln(\frac{R^2}{rr_p}) - \frac{5}{3}] .$$

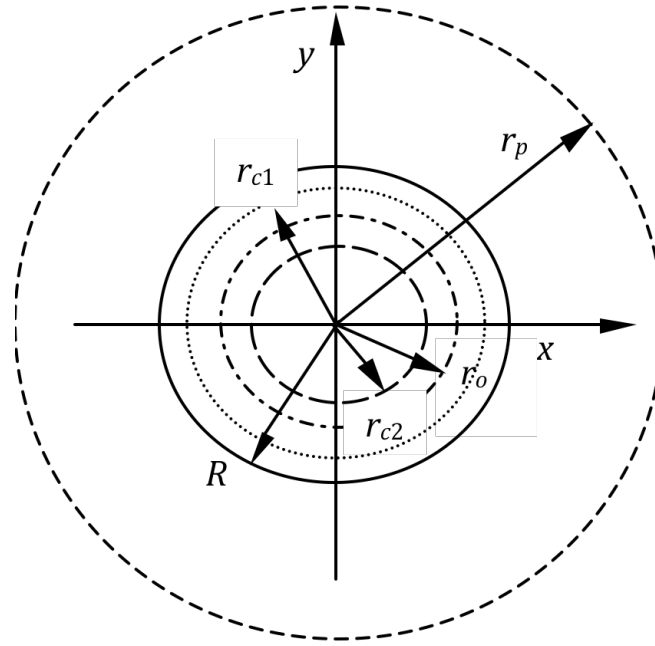
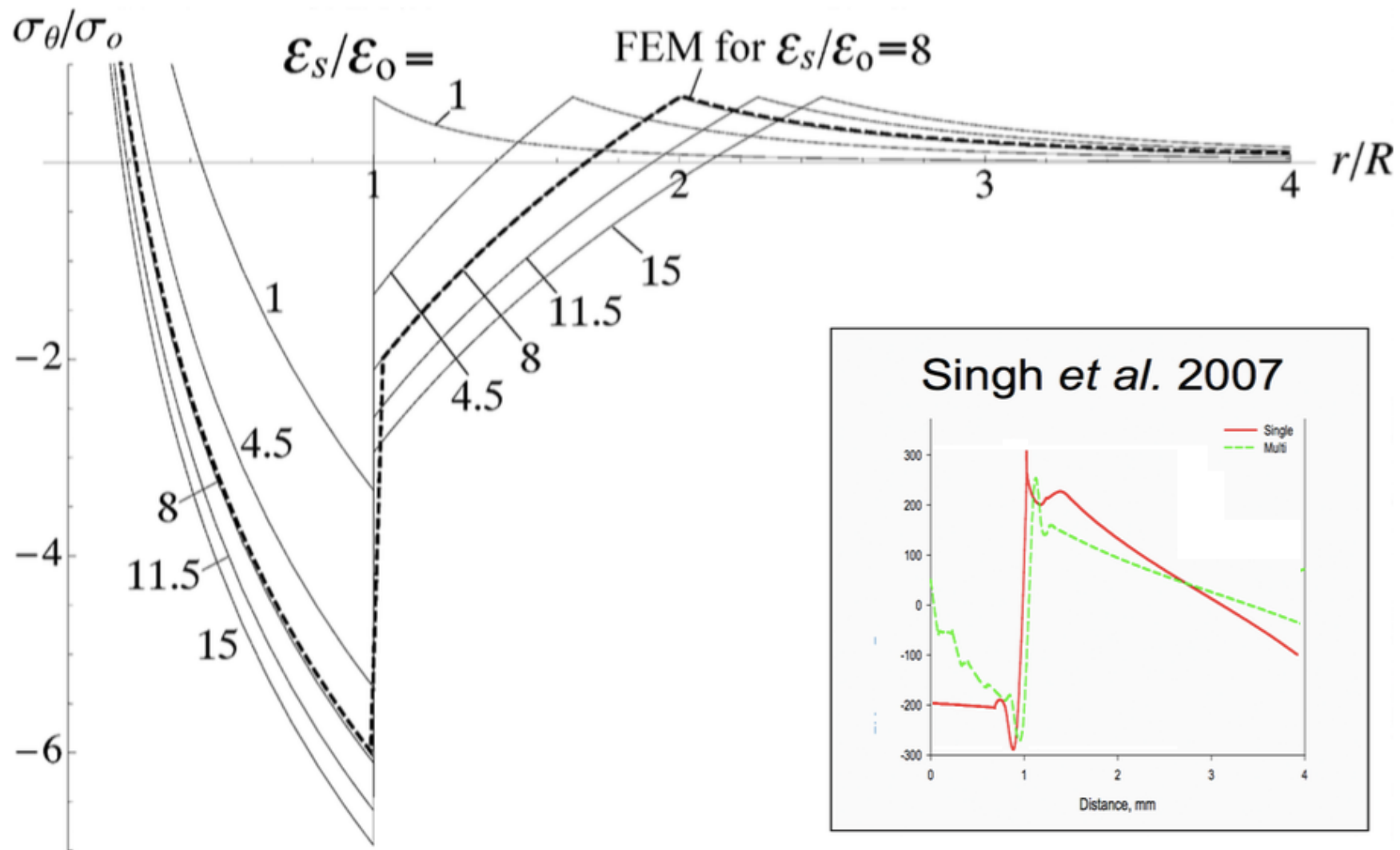


Fig. 2 Different characteristic regions of the solution. In $r > r_p$ the material is elastic; in $r \leq r_p$ the material is plastic; in $r_{c1} < r < R$ no tensile stress; in $r_o < r < r_{c1}$ tensile radial stress; in $r_{c2} < r < r_o$ tensile radial stress and hydrostatic stress; in $r < r_{c2}$ all stresses are tensile.

$$r < r_{c1} = \frac{R^2}{r_p e^{1/3}}, \quad r < r_o = \frac{R^2}{r_p e^{2/3}} \quad \text{and} \quad r < r_{c2} = \frac{R^2}{r_p e^{5/6}}$$



Summary

Phase field modelling can be used in studies of phenomena occurring near the hydride surface

The hydride surface is unstable on a length scale given by the ratio of the surface energy and the strain energy density

Platelet shape is affected by the ratio of stress free expansion strain and the elastic strain

Inclusions that grow at its edges obtain reduced compression closer to its center

At self similar growth stress becomes tensile and logarithmically singular