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Electron microscopic study on nano sized precipitation during ageing in Alloy 617

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Introduction

Thermal power plant		
Features	Present generation	AUSC
Operation Cond.	540 °C & 170 kg/cm ²	700 °C & 300 kg/cm ²
Thermal efficiency	30%	45-47%
CO ₂ emission	1 ton/ MWe-hr.	20% less

Why Alloy-617 tubes for the AUSC boiler application ?

- Alloy-617- Solid solution strengthened Ni-Cr-Co-Mo based super alloy
- Excellent high temperature properties
- Good creep resistance- Solid solution strengthening, Carbides (MC, M₆C, M₂₃C₆) Nitrides (TiN), Intermetallics - γ' (Ni₃(Al, Ti))
- Oxidation resistance at higher temperature- Presence of Al and Cr

Aim of study

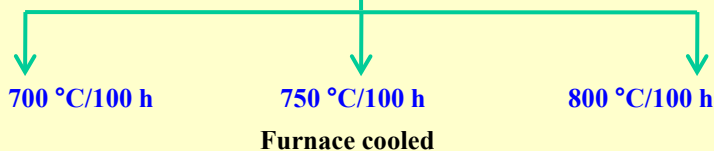
- Formation and evolution of the - γ' precipitates during service by ageing at different probable operation temperature regime

Experimental

	Ni	Cr	Fe	Mn	Mo	Co	Al	C	Cu	B	Si	S	Ti	N	V	Nb
Ba	21.69	0.14	0.0	9.28	12	1.1	0.05	0.0	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.01	0.01	
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Final solution annealed (1170 C/60min-WQ)-Tube (52 mm OD X 12 mm WT)

Aged in air @ Temperatures



Conclusion

- Solution annealed tube had only fine GB carbides
- Nano sized γ' precipitates formed in ageing and were confirmed as Ni₃(Al,Ti) type and hardness increased.
- Fine γ' formed uniformly at 700 °C when aged for 100 h. SAED patterns identified as Ni₃(Al,Ti) type γ' .
- γ' particles coarsened with higher ageing temperature and got enriched in Al & Ti content.
- Fine intragranular carbides precipitated from 750 °C. These are likely add to high creep resistance.
- SAED: Orientation relationship between these carbides, matrix and γ' : (110) γ' || (110) C || (110) M with parallel ZA <112>

Results & Observation

