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Long-Term Embrittlement of Cast Duplex Stainless Steels in LWR Systems

Semiannual Report
October 1990-March 1991

Prepared by O. K. Chopra

Argonne National Laboratory

Prepared for
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Abstract

This progress report summarizes work performed by Argonne National Laboratory on long-term thermal embrittlement of cast duplex stainless steels in LWR systems during the six months from October 1990 to March 1991. Charpy-impact, tensile, and fracture toughness data are presented for several heats of cast stainless steel that were aged up to 58,000 h at temperatures of 290–400°C. The results indicate that thermal aging increases the tensile stress and decreases the fracture toughness of the materials. In general, CF-3 steels are the least sensitive to thermal aging embrittlement and CF-8M steels are the most sensitive. The increase in flow stress of fully aged cast stainless steels is ~10% for CF-3 steels and ~20% for CF-8 and CF-8M steels. The fracture toughness J_{IC} and average tearing modulus for heats that are sensitive to thermal aging (e.g., CF-8M steels) are as low as ~90 kJ/m² and ~60, respectively.

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Executive Summary

Cast stainless steels used in pump casings, valve bodies, piping, and other components in coolant systems of light water nuclear reactors (LWRs) suffer a loss in toughness after many years of service at temperatures in the range of 280–320°C (-536–608°F). A program is being conducted at Argonne National Laboratory to investigate the low-temperature thermal embrittlement of cast duplex stainless steels under LWR operating conditions and to evaluate possible remedies for the thermal embrittlement problem in existing and future plants. The scope of the investigation includes the following goals: (1) characterize and correlate the microstructure of in-service reactor components and laboratory-aged material with loss of fracture toughness to establish the mechanism of aging and validate the simulation of in-reactor degradation by accelerated aging, (2) establish the effects of key compositional and metallurgical variables on the kinetics and extent of thermal embrittlement, and (3) develop the methodology and correlations necessary for predicting the toughness loss suffered by cast stainless steel components during the normal and extended life of LWRs.

Microstructural and mechanical-property data have been obtained on 25 experimental heats (static-cast keel blocks and slabs) and 6 commercial heats (centrifugally cast pipes, a static-cast pump impeller, and a static-cast pump casing ring), as well as on reactor-aged material of CF-3, CF-8, and CF-8M grades of cast stainless steel. The ferrite content of the cast materials ranges from 3 to 30%. Ferrite morphology for the castings containing >5% ferrite is either lacy or acicular.

Charpy impact, tensile, and J-R curve tests have been conducted on several experimental and commercial heats of cast stainless steel that were aged up to 58,000 h at temperatures of 290–400°C (554–752°F). Results indicate that thermal aging at these temperatures increases the tensile strength and decreases the impact energy and fracture toughness of the steels. The Charpy transition curve shifts to higher temperatures. Different heats exhibit different degrees of thermal embrittlement: in general, the low-carbon CF-3 steels are the most resistant, and the molybdenum-bearing, high-carbon CF-8M steels are the least resistant to thermal embrittlement. Embrittlement of cast stainless steels results in brittle fracture associated with either cleavage of the ferrite or separation of the ferrite/austenite phase boundary. A predominantly brittle failure occurs when either the ferrite phase is continuous, e.g., in cast material with a high ferrite content, or the ferrite/austenite phase boundary provides an easy path for crack propagation, e.g., in high-carbon grades of cast steels with phase-boundary carbides. Consequently, the amount, size, and distribution of the ferrite phase in the duplex structure and the presence of phase-boundary carbides are important parameters in controlling the degree or extent of thermal embrittlement.

Thermal aging of cast stainless steels at temperatures <500°C (<932°F) leads to precipitation of additional phases in the ferrite matrix, e.g., formation of a chromium-rich α' phase by spinodal decomposition; nucleation and growth of α' ; precipitation of a nickel- and silicon-rich G phase, $M_{23}C_6$ carbide, and γ_2 (austenite); and additional precipitation and/or growth of existing carbides at the ferrite/austenite phase boundaries. The additional phases provide the strengthening mechanisms that increase strain hardening and the local tensile stress. Consequently, the critical stress level for brittle fracture is achieved at higher tem-

1 Introduction

Cast duplex stainless steels used in LWR systems for primary pressure-boundary components such as valve bodies, pump casings, and primary coolant piping are susceptible to thermal embrittlement at reactor operating temperatures, i.e., 280-320°C (536-608°F). Aging of cast stainless steels at these temperatures causes an increase in hardness and tensile strength and a decrease in ductility, impact strength, and fracture toughness of the material. Most studies on thermal embrittlement of cast stainless steels involve simulation of end-of-life reactor conditions by accelerated aging at higher temperatures, viz., 400°C (752°F), because the time period for operation of power plants (~40 y) is far longer than can generally be considered for laboratory studies. Thus, estimates of the loss of fracture toughness suffered by cast stainless steel components are based on an Arrhenius extrapolation of high-temperature data to reactor operating conditions.

A program is being conducted at Argonne National Laboratory (ANL) to investigate the significance of low-temperature embrittlement of cast duplex stainless steels under light water reactor (LWR) operating conditions and to evaluate possible remedies for thermal embrittlement problems in existing and future plants. The scope of the program includes the following goals: (1) characterize and correlate the microstructure of in-service reactor components and laboratory-aged material with loss of fracture toughness to establish the mechanism of aging and validate the simulation of in-reactor degradation by accelerated aging, (2) establish the effects of key compositional and metallurgical variables on the kinetics and extent of thermal embrittlement, and (3) develop the methodology and correlations for predicting the toughness loss suffered by cast stainless steel components during normal and extended life of LWRs.

Microstructural and mechanical-property data are being obtained on 25 experimental heats (19 in the form of static-cast keel blocks and 6 in the form of 76-mm slabs) and 6 commercial heats (centrifugally cast pipes and a static-cast pump impeller and pump casing ring), as well as on reactor-aged material of grades CF-3, CF-8, and CF-8M cast stainless steel. Specimen blanks for Charpy-impact, tensile, and J-R curve tests have been aged at 290, 320, 350, 400, and 450°C (554, 608, 662, 752, and 842°F) for times up to 58,000 h. The reactor-aged material is from the recirculating-pump cover plate assembly of the KRB reactor, which was in service in Gundremmingen, Germany, for ~8 yr at 264°C (504°F). Fractured impact test bars from five heats of aged cast stainless steel were obtained from the Georg Fischer Co. (GF) of Switzerland for microstructural characterization. The materials from GF are from a previous study of long-term aging behavior of cast stainless steel.¹ Data on chemical composition, ferrite content, hardness, ferrite morphology, and grain structure of the experimental and commercial heats have been reported earlier.² The chemical composition, hardness, and ferrite content and distribution of the cast materials are given in Table 1. Results of microstructural characterization and mechanical-property data from Charpy-impact, tensile, and J-R curve tests on 16 heats of cast stainless steel aged up to 30,000 h at temperatures between 290 and 450°C have previously been presented earlier.²⁻¹¹

Work at ANL and elsewhere^{1,12-17} has shown that embrittlement of cast stainless steel components will occur during the reactor lifetime of 40 y. Thermal aging at reactor temperatures increases the tensile strength and decreases the impact energy and fracture tough-

Current assessments of thermal embrittlement of cast stainless steels involve simulation of end-of-design-life reactor conditions by accelerated aging at higher temperatures, viz., 400°C (752°F), because the time period for operation of power plants (~40 y) is far longer than can generally be considered for laboratory studies. Estimates of mechanical-property degradation of cast stainless steel components are based on an Arrhenius extrapolation of high-temperature data to reactor operating conditions.

The temperature dependence of thermal embrittlement is controlled primarily by the kinetics of ferrite strengthening, i.e., the size and spacing of Cr fluctuations produced by spinodal decomposition of ferrite. Small changes in the constituent elements of the material can cause the kinetics of thermal embrittlement to vary significantly. Activation energies of thermal embrittlement can range from 65 to 230 kJ/mole. Also, aging behavior at 400°C (752°F) shows significant heat-to-heat variation. Production heat treatment, and possibly the casting process, influence aging behavior at 400°C and therefore the kinetics of thermal embrittlement. The log of the aging time at 400°C for a 50% reduction in Charpy-impact energy has been shown to be a useful parameter for characterizing the kinetics of thermal embrittlement^{20,21}. Activation energy for thermal embrittlement is high for steels that show fast embrittlement at 400°C and low for those that show slow embrittlement at 400°C.

Mechanical-property results from the present study and data from other investigations have been analyzed to develop the procedure and correlations for predicting the kinetics and extent of thermal embrittlement of reactor components from known material parameters. An initial assessment of the mechanisms and significance of low-temperature thermal embrittlement of cast stainless steels in LWR systems has been presented^{20,21}. This report presents mechanical-property data on several heats of cast stainless steel aged up to 58,000 h at 290, 320, 350, and 400°C (554, 608, 662, and 752°F).

2 Impact Energy

2.1 Kinetics of Thermal Embrittlement

The Charpy-impact data for various experimental and commercial heats, aged up to 30,000 h at 290–450°C (554–842°F), have been presented earlier². The variation of the room-temperature Charpy-impact energy C_V (J/cm²) with time can be expressed as

$$\log_{10} C_V = \log_{10} C_{V_{\text{sat}}} + \beta [1 - \tanh [(P - \theta)/\alpha]], \quad (1)$$

where P is the aging parameter, $C_{V_{\text{sat}}}$ is the minimum impact energy reached after long-term aging, β is half the maximum decrease in $\log C_V$, θ is the log of the time to achieve β reduction in impact energy, and α is a shape factor. The aging parameter P is the log of the time at 400°C and is defined by

$$P = \log_{10}(t) + \frac{1000Q}{19,143} \left(\frac{1}{T_a + 273} - \frac{1}{673} \right), \quad (2)$$

where Q is the activation energy (kJ/mole) and t and T_a are, respectively, the time (h) and

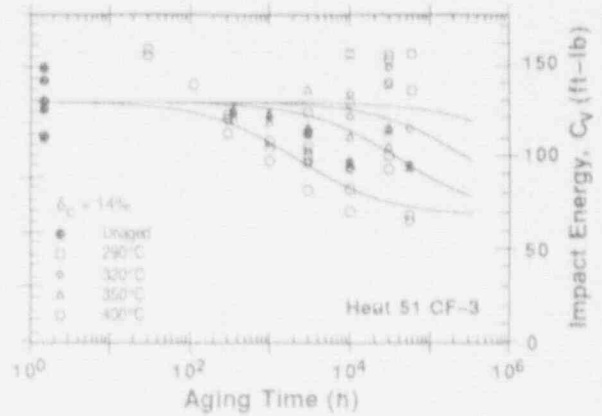
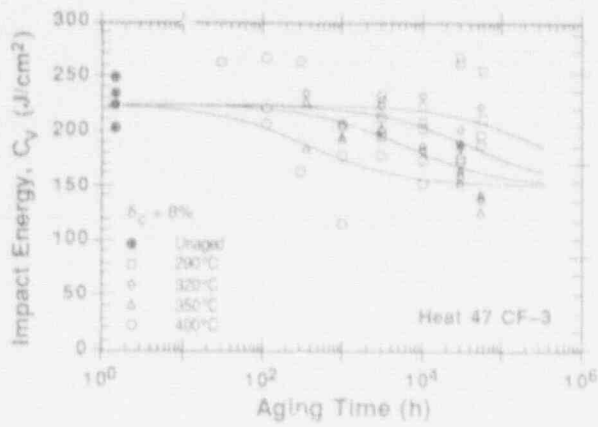


Figure 1. Effect of aging time and temperature on the room-temperature Charpy-impact energy of static-cast CF-3 keel blocks

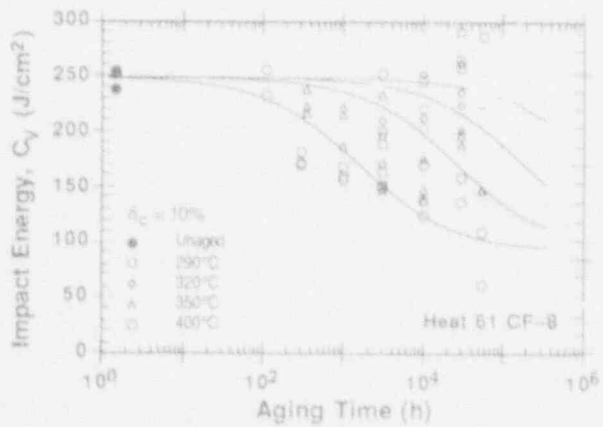
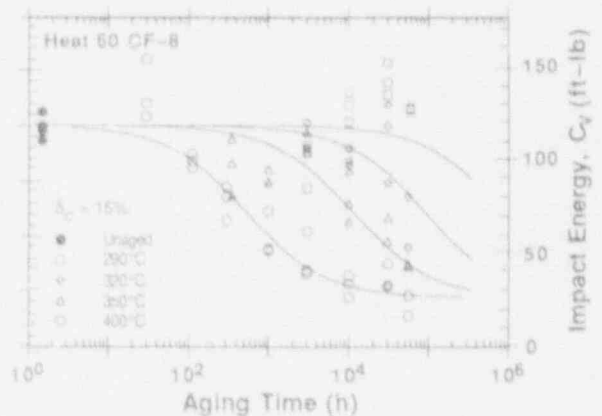
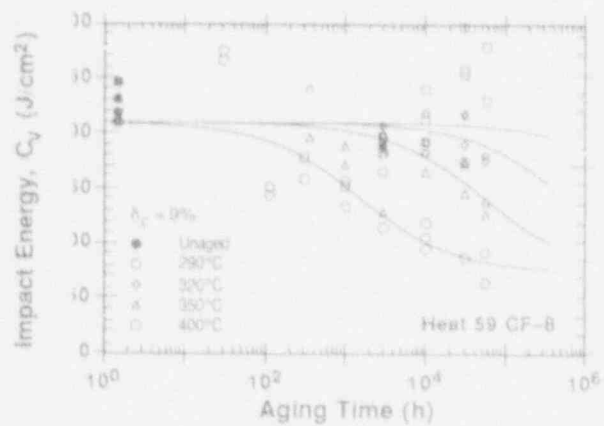


Figure 2. Effect of aging time and temperature on the room-temperature Charpy-impact energy of static-cast CF-8 keel block

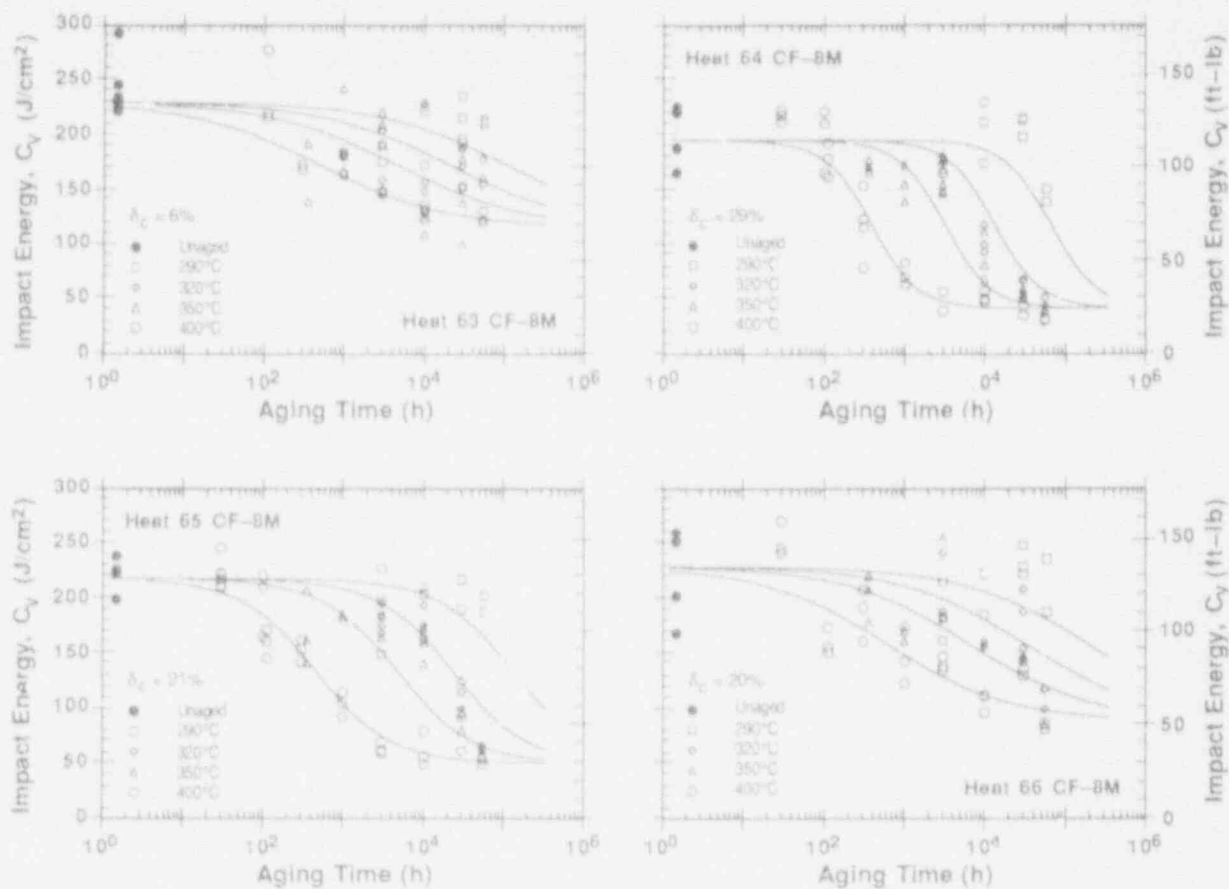


Figure 3. Effect of aging time and temperature on the room-temperature Charpy-impact energy of static-cast CF-8M keel block

The Charpy-impact data obtained at ANL and elsewhere indicate that all cast stainless steels reach a "saturation" impact energy, i.e., a minimum value that would be achieved by the material after long-term aging. The actual value of saturation impact energy for a specific cast stainless steel is independent of aging temperature but depends strongly on the chemical composition of the steel. In general, it is lower for the Mo-bearing CF-8M steels than that for the Mo-free CF-3 or CF-8 steels, and decreases with an increase in ferrite content or the concentration of C or N in the steel. The effect of ferrite content is obvious in Figs. 1-5 for all grades of steel. Influence of C content is seen by comparing the results for Heats 47 and 59 or Heats 51 and 60 in Figs. 1 and 2, and of N content by comparing the results for Heats 63 and P4 in Figs. 3 and 5. These compositional factors promote a predominantly brittle failure. An increase in ferrite content provides a continuous path for crack propagation via cleavage of ferrite. The presence of carbides or nitrides at the ferrite/austenite phase boundary provides an easy path for crack propagation via phase boundary separation. Similar trends are observed in the data from GF,¹ Electricité de France (EdF),¹³ and FRA¹⁵ studies.

The results also indicate that the time to reach saturation, i.e., the kinetics of thermal embrittlement, also shows significant heat-to-heat variation. The decrease in Charpy-im-

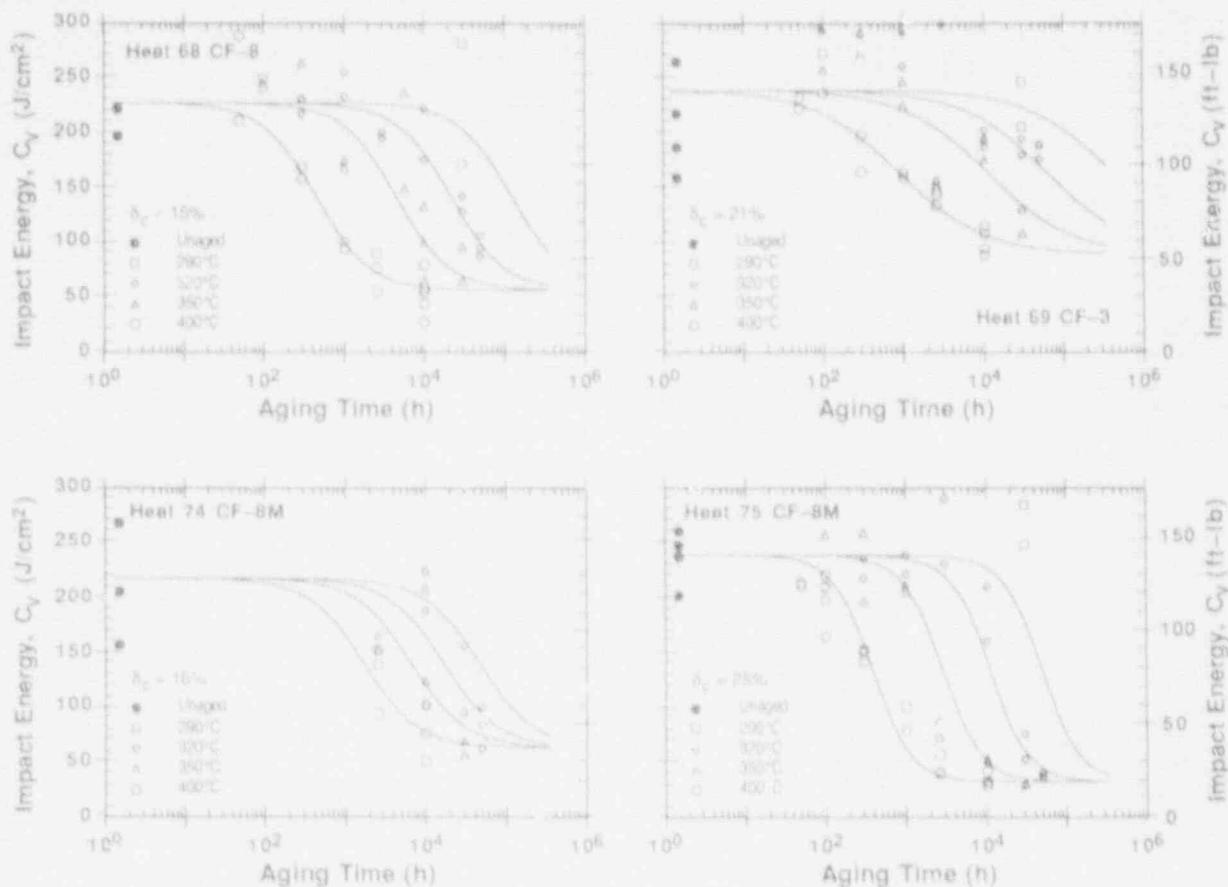


Figure 4. Effect of aging time and temperature on the room-temperature Charpy impact energy of static-cast stainless steel slabs

Impact energy during thermal aging at 400°C for some of the heats investigated at ANL,⁵⁻⁷ FRA,¹⁵ EPRI,¹⁷ and GF¹ is shown in Fig. 7. The aging time to reach saturation varies by more than two orders of magnitude for these heats, e.g., <1,000 h for the EPRI heat, 1,000-10,000 h for the ANL and FRA heats, and 10,000-30,000 h for the GF heats. Longer aging times are needed to achieve saturation at lower temperatures; actual time depends on the kinetics of thermal embrittlement. For example, saturation impact energy is achieved after aging for 30,000 h at 350°C (662°F) for Heats 63, 64, 74, 75, and P4 (Figs. 3-5) and after 58,000 h at 320°C (608°F) for Heat P4 (Fig. 5). Other heats do not reach saturation even after 58,000 h at 350 or 320°C, because the aging behavior at 400°C is very slow and/or the activation energy for thermal embrittlement is high for these heats.

The constant θ , i.e., log of the aging time at 400°C (752°F) for a 50% reduction in Charpy-impact energy, has been shown to be a useful parameter for characterizing the kinetics of thermal embrittlement.^{20,21} Activation energy for thermal embrittlement is high for steels that show fast embrittlement at 400°C and low for those that show slow embrittlement at 400°C. For example, the constant θ and activation energy for thermal embrittlement, respectively, are 3.0-4.0 and 60-105 kJ/mole for the GF heats, 2.3-3.5 and 95-250 kJ/mole for ANL heats, and 2.1 and 225 kJ/mole for EPRI heat. The results indicate that the constant θ , which basically defines the aging behavior at 400°C, is insensitive to the

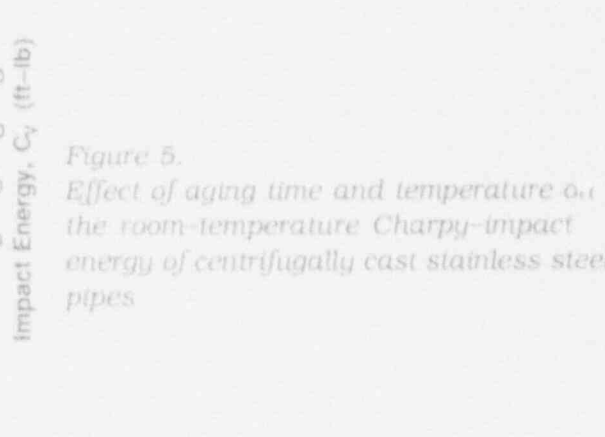
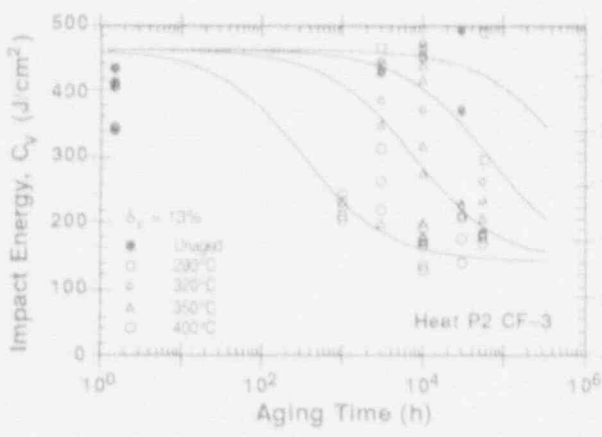
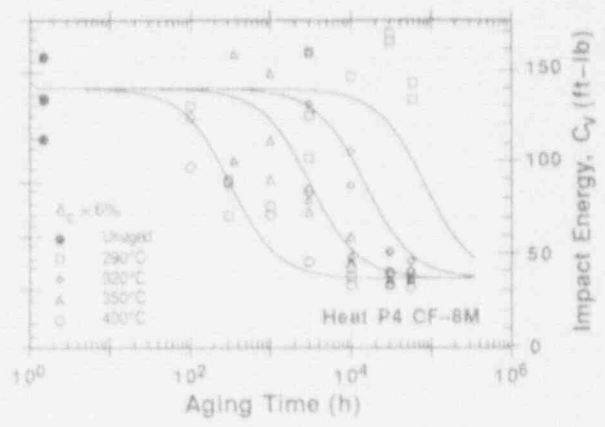
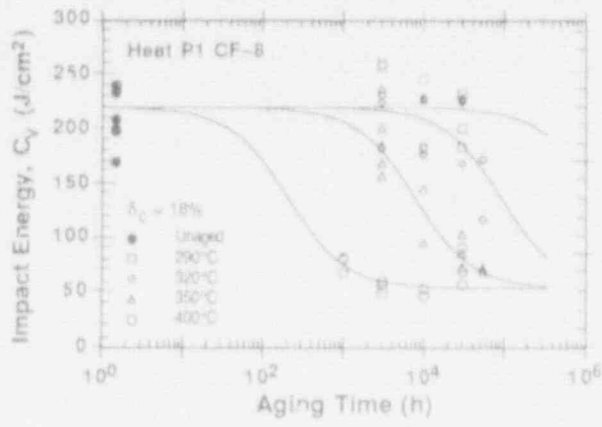


Figure 5. Effect of aging time and temperature on the room-temperature Charpy-impact energy of centrifugally cast stainless steel pipes

Figure 6. Effect of aging time and temperature on the room-temperature Charpy-impact energy of static-cast stainless steel plate

Table 3. Chemical composition and kinetics of thermal embrittlement of Georg Fischer, EPRI, and Framatome heats of cast stainless steels

Heat	Chemical Composition (wt.%)							C _v sat [J/cm ²]	Constants			Q [kJ/mole] [kcal/mole]
	Cr	Mo	Si	Ni	Mn	C	N		β	θ	α	
177	20.5	0.06	1.81	8.13	0.54	0.032	0.036	23.5	0.488	3.65	0.55	88 [21.0]
278	20.2	0.13	1.00	8.27	0.28	0.038	0.030	68.3	0.381	4.05	0.47	63 [15.0]
279	22.0	0.22	1.36	7.85	0.37	0.040	0.032	23.8	0.586	3.21	0.60	92 [21.9]
280	21.6	0.25	1.37	8.00	0.50	0.028	0.038	24.4	0.591	3.30	0.73	87 [20.7]
281	23.1	0.17	0.45	8.60	0.41	0.036	0.053	26.6	0.560	3.76	0.42	93 [22.1]
282	22.5	0.15	0.35	8.53	0.43	0.035	0.040	30.0	0.525	3.73	0.43	98 [23.4]
283	22.6	0.23	0.53	7.88	0.48	0.036	0.032	23.8	0.580	3.65	0.43	83 [19.8]
284	23.0	0.17	0.52	8.23	0.28	0.025	0.037	23.8	0.560	3.71	0.41	87 [20.9]
291	19.6	0.66	1.59	10.60	0.28	0.065	0.054	121.9	0.235	3.89	0.79	77 [18.5]
292	21.6	0.13	1.37	7.52	0.34	0.090	0.039	22.2	0.392	3.08	0.46	99 [23.7]
285	18.8	2.35	0.86	9.49	0.48	0.047	0.039	64.3	0.347	3.76	0.34	82 [19.6]
286	20.2	2.44	1.33	9.13	0.40	0.072	0.062	20.5	0.571	3.11	0.62	106 [25.2]
287	20.5	2.58	0.51	8.46	0.50	0.047	0.033	23.8	0.563	3.52	0.42	92 [21.9]
288	19.6	2.53	1.70	8.40	0.47	0.052	0.022	19.4	0.643	3.02	0.64	106 [25.3]
289	19.7	2.30	1.44	8.25	0.48	0.091	0.032	21.1	0.571	3.32	0.39	90 [21.6]
290	20.0	2.40	1.51	8.30	0.41	0.054	0.050	21.1	0.602	3.49	0.11	81 [19.3]
EPRI	22.04	0.23	0.84	7.93	0.74	0.030	0.045	30.0	0.565	2.10	0.596	225 [54.8]
C	20.7	0.13	1.09	8.19	1.09	0.042	0.035	31.0	0.393	3.30	0.45	83 [19.9]
E	21.0	0.08	0.54	8.47	0.80	0.035	0.051	45.0	0.334	2.63	0.65	133 [31.8]
F	19.7	0.34	1.16	8.33	0.26	0.038	0.026	83.0	0.282	2.45	1.23	176 [41.1]
B	20.1	2.52	0.93	10.56	0.83	0.053	0.042	31.0	0.478	2.55	0.47	129 [30.7]
D	19.2	2.44	0.94	10.32	1.12	0.026	0.063	33.0	0.439	3.30	0.40	90 [21.4]

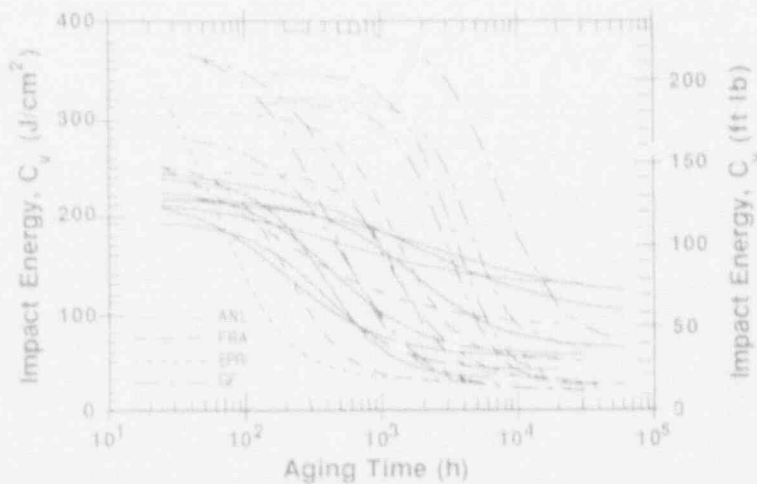


Figure 7. Decrease in Charpy impact energy for various heats of cast stainless steels aged at 400°C

Table 4. (Contd.)

Heat	Aging Condition		Constants			
	Temp (°C)	Time (h)	K_0 (J/cm ²)	B (J/cm ²)	C (°C)	D (°C)
47	Unaged	10,000	35	123.9	-200.9	100.5
	400			69.4	-129.8	30.1
51	Unaged	10,000	35	103.5	-201.6	73.5
	400			54.4	-131.3	20.0
52	Unaged	10,000	35	119.0	-193.7	66.3
	400			75.2	-156.8	21.1
59	Unaged	10,000	15	118.6	133.3	76.3
	400			85.0	1.8	119.2
60	Unaged	10,000	15	116.7	-129.3	77.0
	400			67.1	-17.2	79.2
61	Unaged	10,000	15	137.1	-125.4	103.3
	400			80.6	-15.8	48.6
63	Unaged	10,000	20	118.3	-241.7	84.4
	400			69.3	-32.1	75.3
64	Unaged	10,000	15	99.5	-191.7	31.8
	400			47.0	59.3	127.7
65	Unaged	10,000	15	102.0	-184.3	67.4
	400			59.6	56.7	120.2

an increase in CTT, i.e., the value of constant B in Eq. 3 remains the same, and only the constants C and D increase with longer aging times. This behavior is observed at all aging temperatures and for all heats of material. Table 4 shows that the saturation value of USE for aged cast stainless steels decreases with increasing ferrite content and depends on the casting method and grade of the steel. For comparable ferrite content, CF-3 steels show the highest values of saturation USE and CF-8M steels the lowest. Also, centrifugally cast steels show higher USE than the static-cast steels. Saturation USE for the static-cast ANL heats is between 110 and 185 J/cm² (65 and 109 ft-lb); lowest values are ~110 and 120 J/cm² (65 and 71 ft-lb) for Heats 64 and 75, respectively.

As discussed in Section 2.1, most cast stainless steels reach a saturation room-temperature impact energy after ~3,000 h at 400°C or ~30,000 h at 350°C, i.e., when the aging parameter P is ~3.5. Because both room-temperature impact energy and USE appear to reach saturation values, Charpy transition curves may also show a "saturation effect." Transition curves for three grades of cast stainless steel aged to P values of 3.0-4.0 are shown in Fig. 12. A saturation effect on the transition curve is indicated for the materials that have a saturation room-temperature impact energy close to USE. The saturation room-temperature impact energy for Heat 69 is ~89 (53 ft-lb) and the transition curves for P values of 3.4-4.0 are comparable. Saturation condition is not reached after 50,000 h at 320°C (P = 2.86). These results suggest a saturation effect on the transition curve, because an increase in CTT would mean a further decrease in room-temperature impact energy. For such materials, impact energy at reactor temperatures (280-320°C) would also saturate after aging and the value will be comparable to or slightly higher than the saturation room-temperature impact energy.

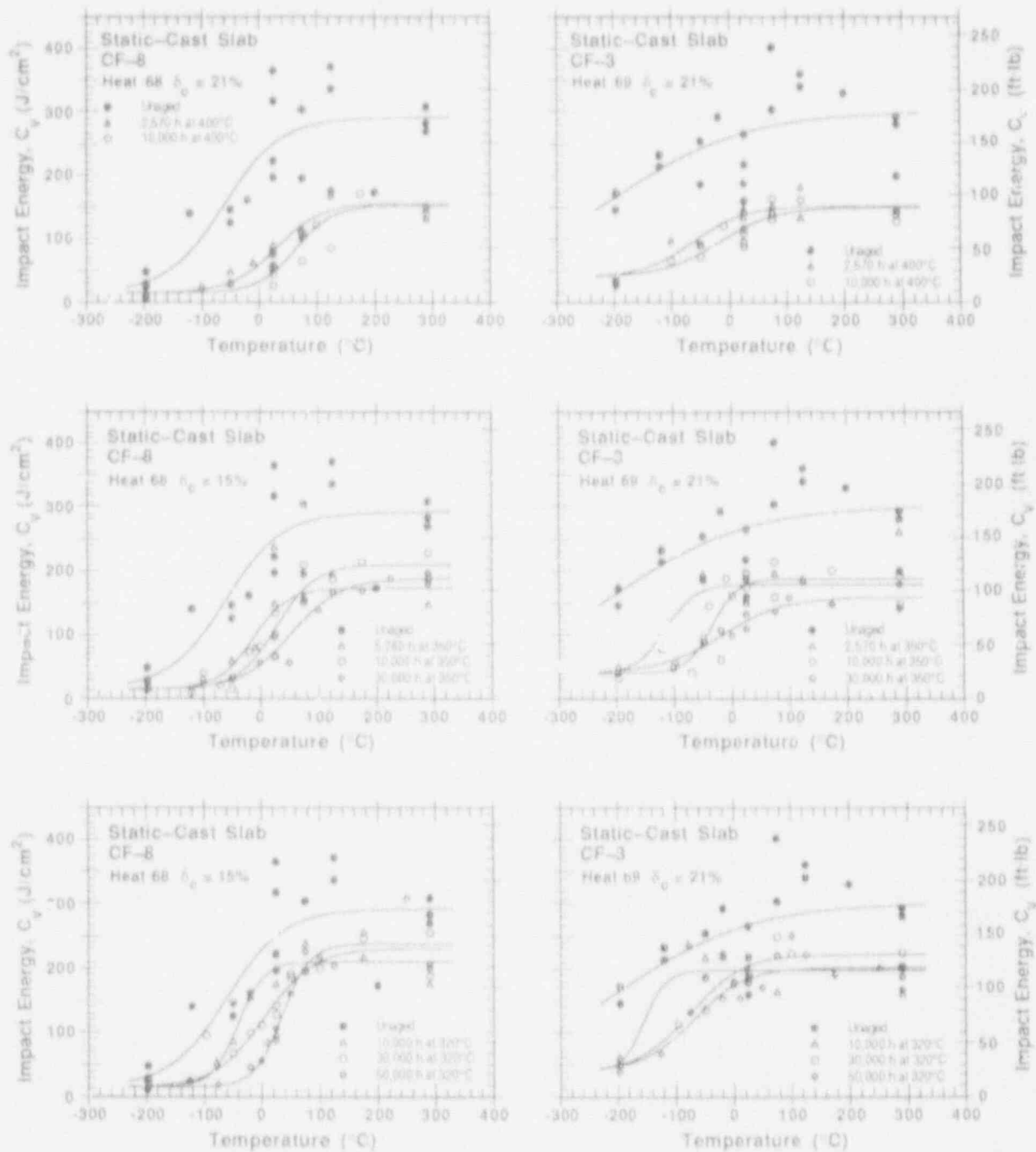


Figure 8. Effect of aging time and temperature on the Charpy-transition curves of experimental Heats 68 and 69

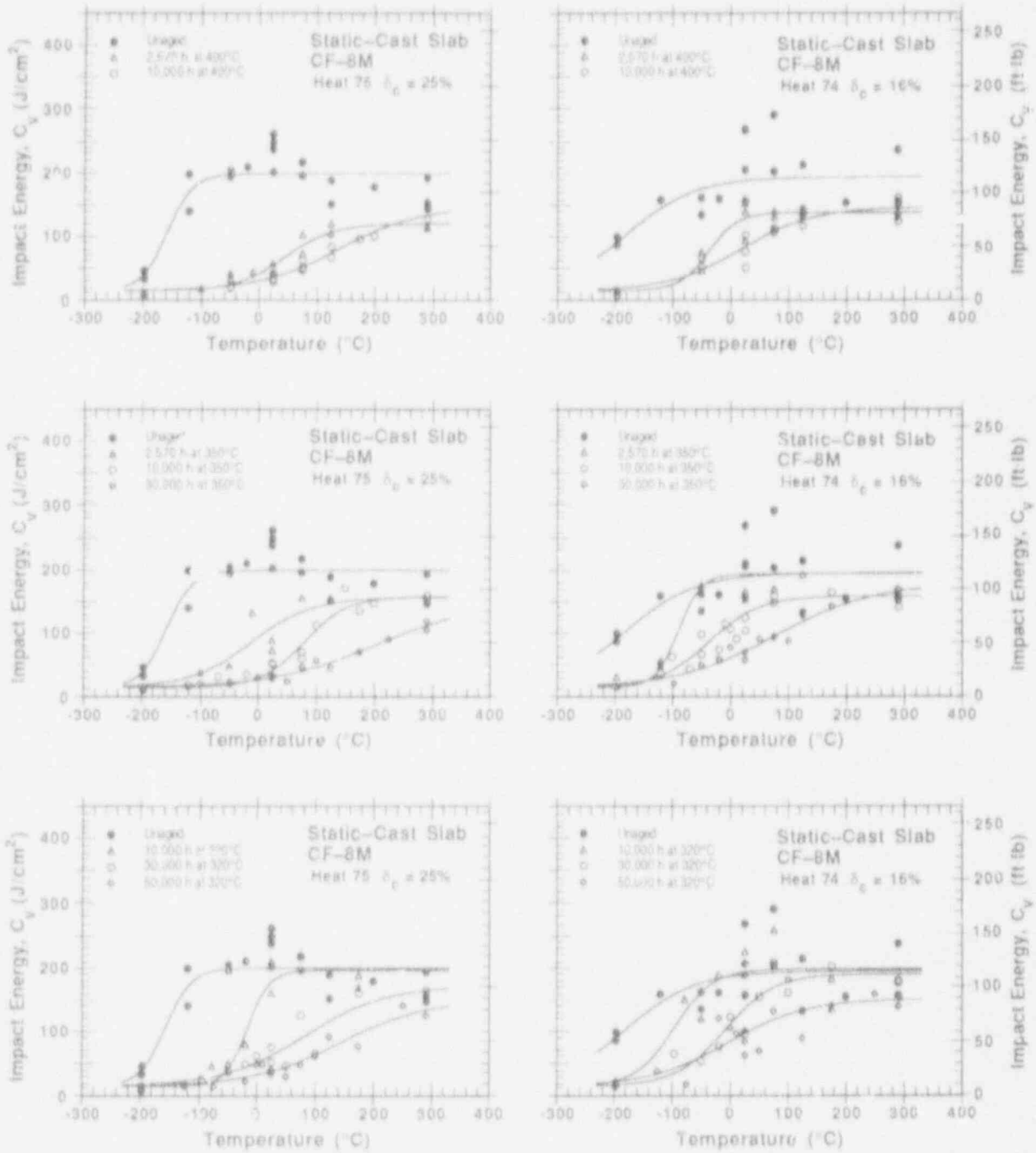


Figure 9. Effect of aging time and temperature on the Charpy-transition curves of experimental Heats 74 and 75

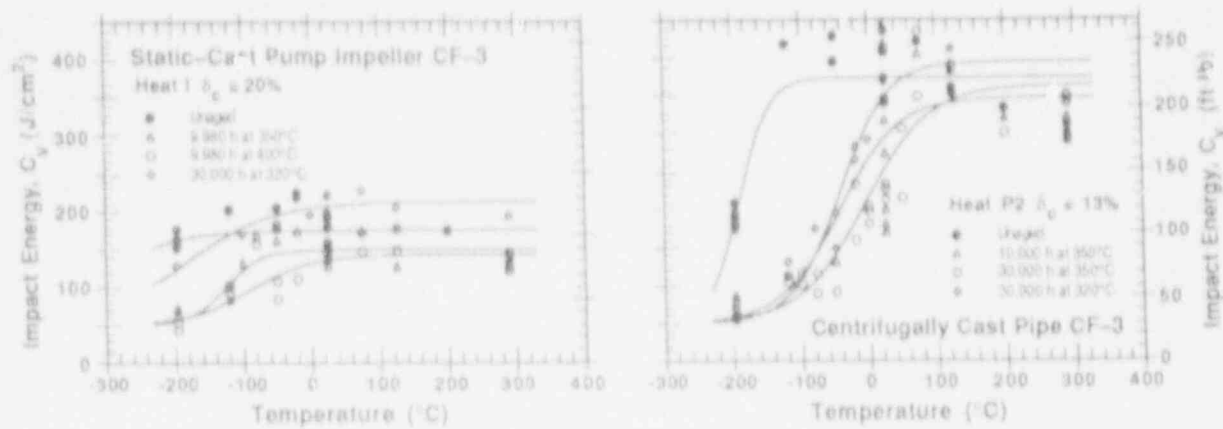


Figure 10. Effect of aging time and temperature on the Charpy-transition curves of commercial Heats 1 and P2

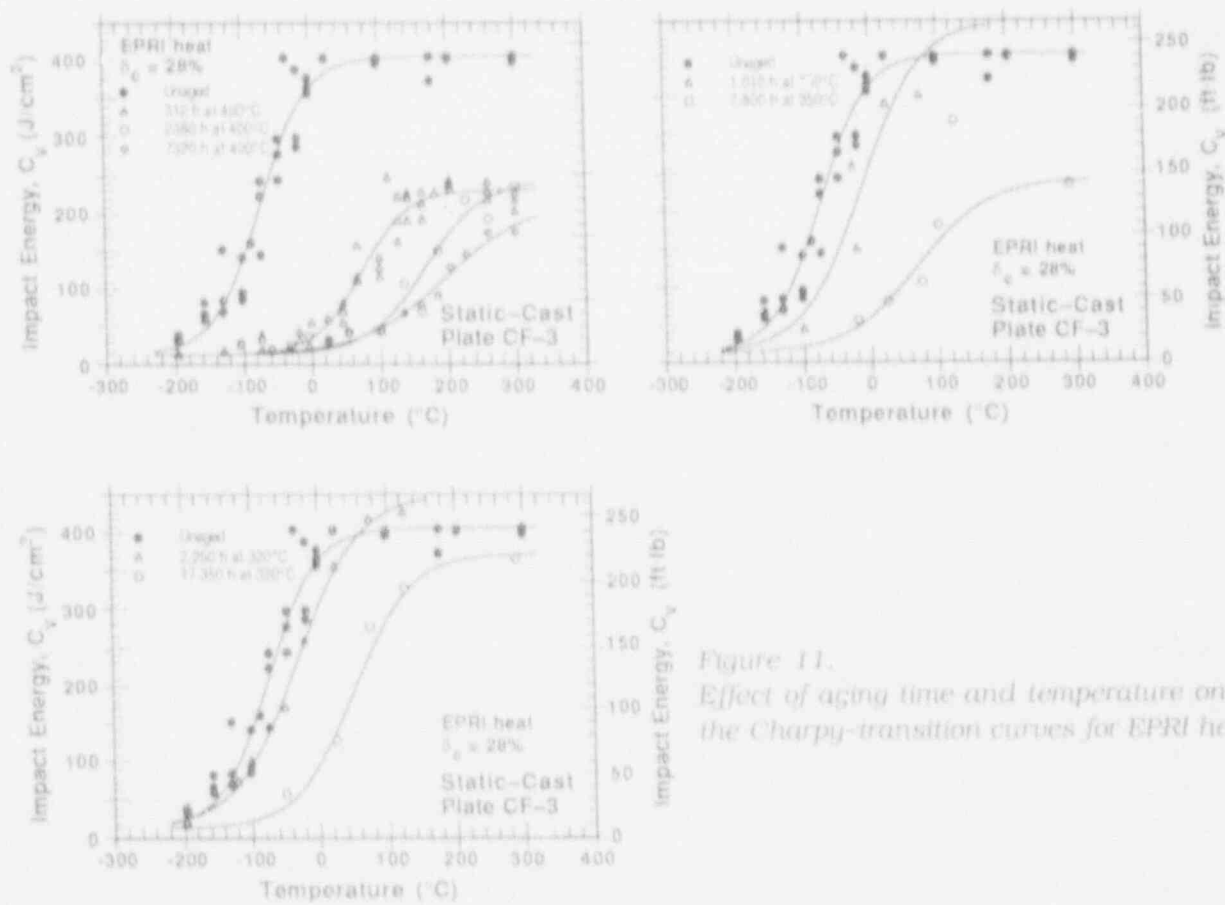


Figure 11. Effect of aging time and temperature on the Charpy-transition curves for EPRI heat

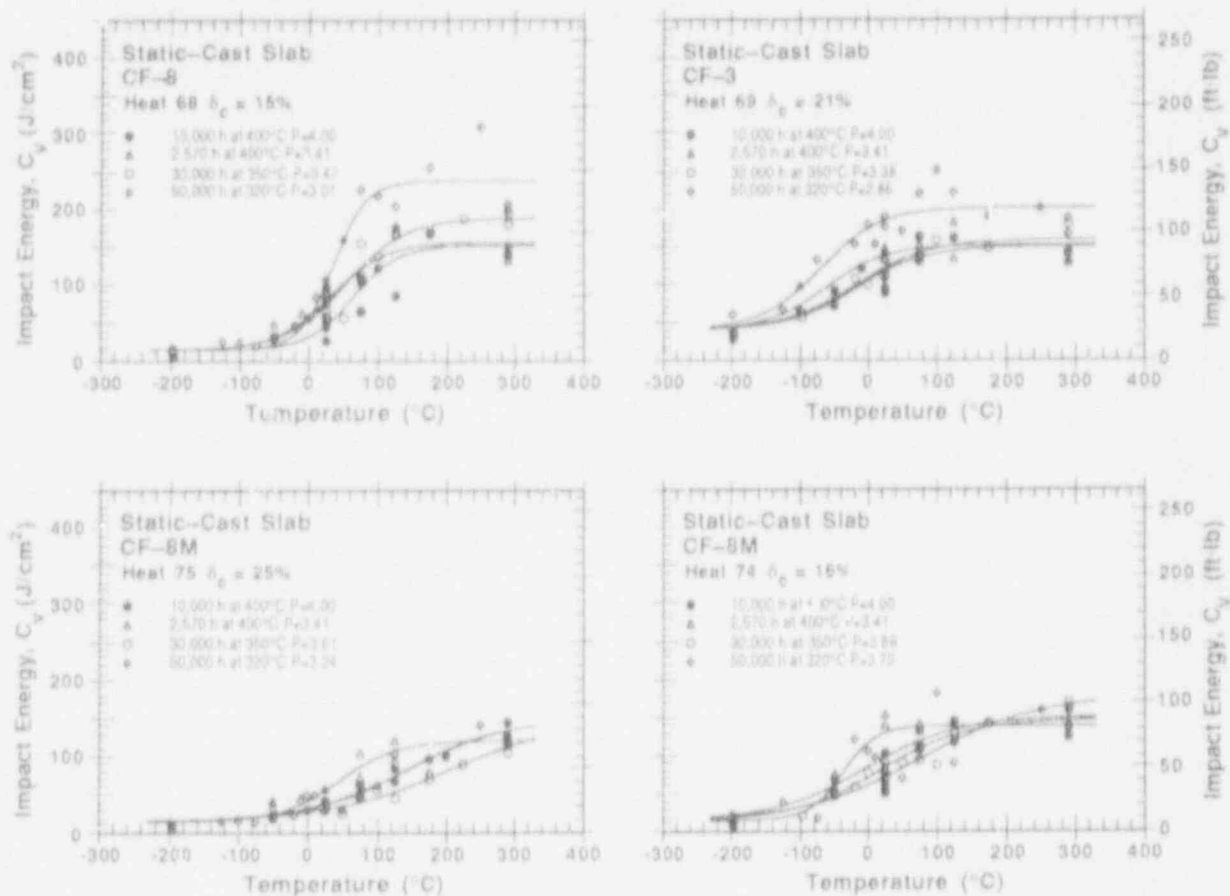


Figure 12. Charpy-transition curves for Heats 68, 69, 74, and 75 aged to P values between 3.0 and 4.0

The saturation room-temperature impact energy for Heat 75, e.g., 32 J/cm² (29 ft-lb) is close to the lower-shelf energy. Also, the transition curves for Heat 75 do not indicate a saturation effect. Although the room-temperature impact energy does not change for P values >3.5, the impact energy at reactor temperatures may continue to decrease with time. This behavior is also observed for the EPRI heat, as shown in Fig. 11. For such materials, impact energy at reactor temperatures will be anywhere between the saturation values of room-temperature impact energy and USE. The transition curves for heats that a saturation room-temperature impact energy in the transition region may or may not saturate depending on whether the value is close to USE or lower shelf. For example, the saturation room-temperature impact energy for Heats 68 and 74 is ~57 and 63 (34 and 37 ft-lb), respectively. These values are greater than the mid-shelf impact energy for the materials, and the transition curves suggest a saturation (Fig. 12). Correlations have not been developed for estimating the Charpy-impact energy at reactor temperatures or the shift in CTT during thermal aging.

2.3 Recovery Annealing

Microstructural and annealing studies^{2-4,8-10} on laboratory- and reactor-aged materials indicate that the mechanical properties of aged cast stainless steels can be restored by

nealing the embrittled material for 1 h at 550°C and water-quenching. The α' phase, which is the primary cause for thermal embrittlement, is not stable at temperatures >550°C and therefore dissolves during the annealing treatment. The material is water-quenched to avoid formation of σ and other intermetallic phases that may also degrade mechanical properties. The influence of annealing on the Charpy transition curves for three laboratory-aged heats and for service-aged materials from the Shippingport and KRB reactors have been demonstrated.^{20,22} The influence of annealing on an additional nine laboratory-aged heats of CF-3, CF-8, and CF-8M steels has also been investigated. The materials were aged for 10,000 h at 400°C prior to the annealing. The results are given in Appendix A, Tables A-3 and A-4. The effect of annealing on the transition curves of the various heats is shown in Fig. 13. The results indicate essentially complete recovery from embrittlement; the transition curves for the annealed materials agree very well with those for the unaged steel. Microstructural examination of the annealed material showed no α' phase, but the size and distribution of the G phase were the same as in the aged material.⁸⁻¹⁰

Charpy data for laboratory-aged materials indicate that the kinetics of embrittlement can also be obtained from the re-embrittlement of recovery-annealed material. The Charpy-impact data for recovery-annealed CF-3, CF-8, and CF-8M steels aged up to 10,000 h at 400, 350, and 320°C are given in Appendix A, Table A-4, and the aging behaviors of unaged and recovery-annealed steels are shown in Fig. 14. The activation energies of the unaged materials are 168 ± 37 , 167 ± 48 , and 146 ± 21 kJ/mole for Heats 68, 69, and 75, respectively. The Charpy data for recovery-annealed and aged Heats 68, 69, and 75, respectively, yield activation energies of 122 ± 41 , 176 ± 49 , and 130 ± 28 kJ/mole, i.e., the kinetics of re-embrittlement are well within the 95% confidence limits of the experimental values.

The results indicate that baseline mechanical properties, as well as the kinetics of embrittlement, of aged cast stainless steels can be determined from the recovery-annealed material. This may be very useful for evaluating degradation of mechanical properties of service-aged components, where the baseline mechanical properties of archive material are generally not available.

3 Tensile Properties

Tensile tests were conducted at room temperature and 290°C (554°F) on three commercial and five experimental heats aged up to 58,000 h at 290-450°C (554-842°F) and on the KRB pump cover plate material. The results from the tests, which were conducted at ANL and Materials Engineering Associates (MEA), are given in Appendix B. The engineering stress vs. strain curves for six of the heats of CF-3, CF-8, and CF-8M steel aged up to 50,000 h at 320, 350, and 400°C and tested at room temperature and 290°C (554°F) are shown in Figs. 15-20. At both test temperatures, thermal aging led to an increase in yield and ultimate stress and a slight decrease in ductility. For all heats, the increase in ultimate stress is substantially greater than the increase in yield stress. The Mo-bearing CF-8M steels are the most sensitive to thermal aging and Mo-free low-carbon CF-3 steels the least sensitive. Some heats show no change in yield stress. Furthermore, specimens aged for short times at high temperatures, e.g., ~3,000 h at 400 (752°F), often show a decrease in yield stress.

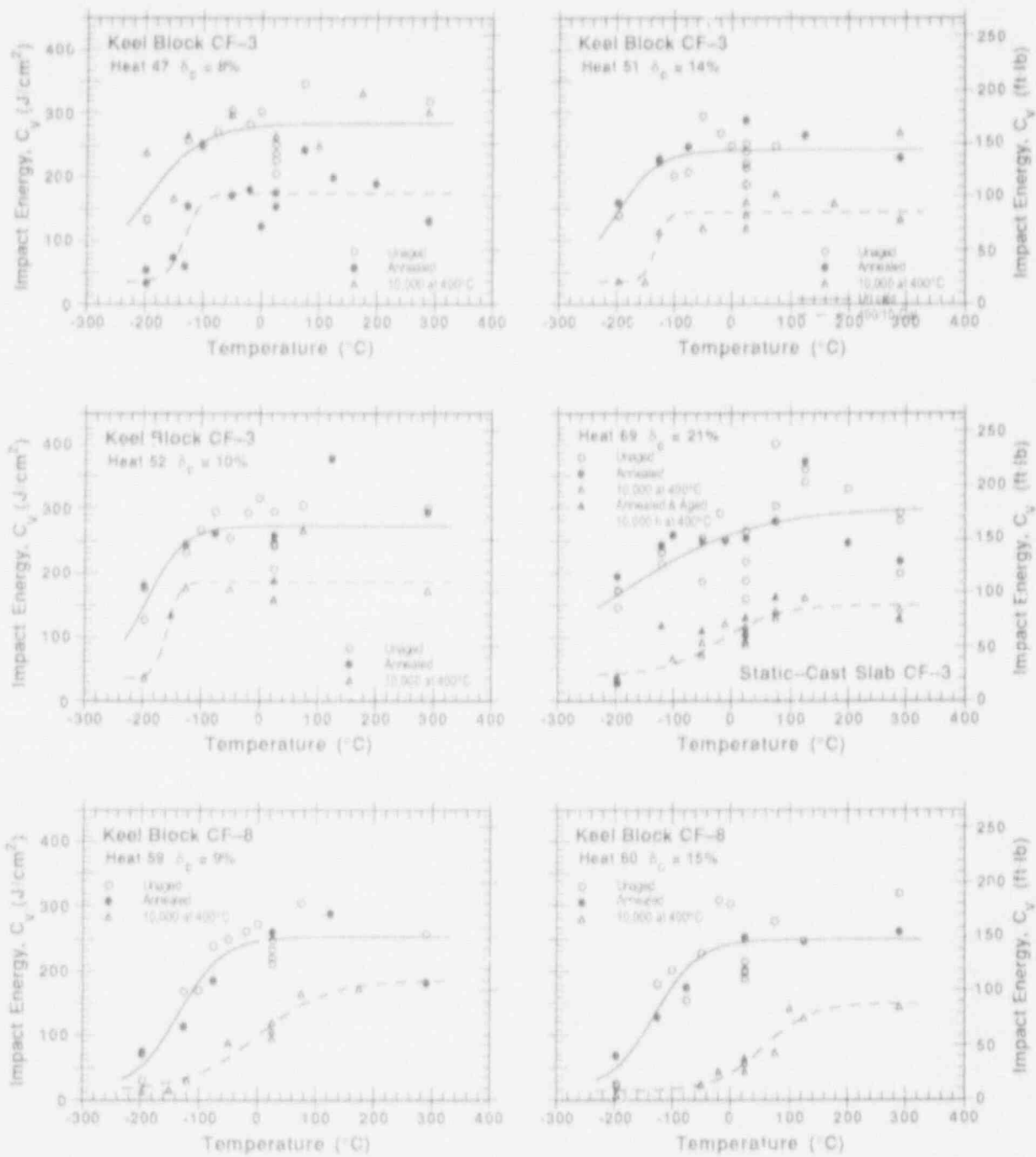


Figure 13. Effect of annealing on the Charpy transition curves for thermally aged CF-3, CF-8, and CF-8M steel

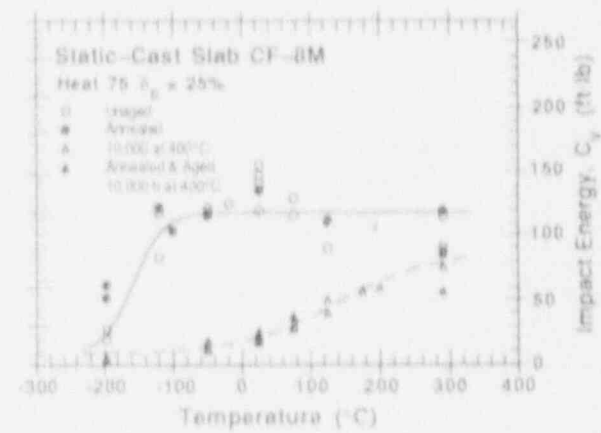
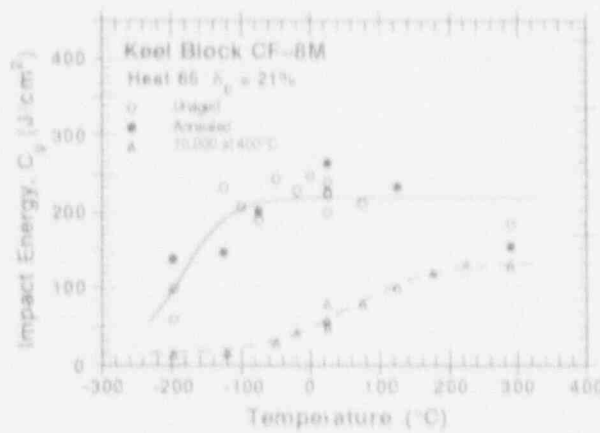
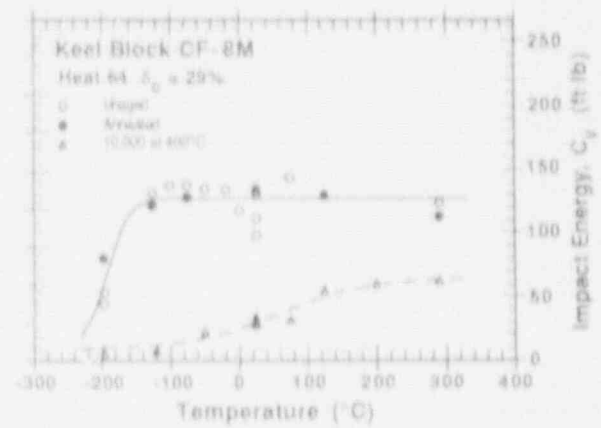
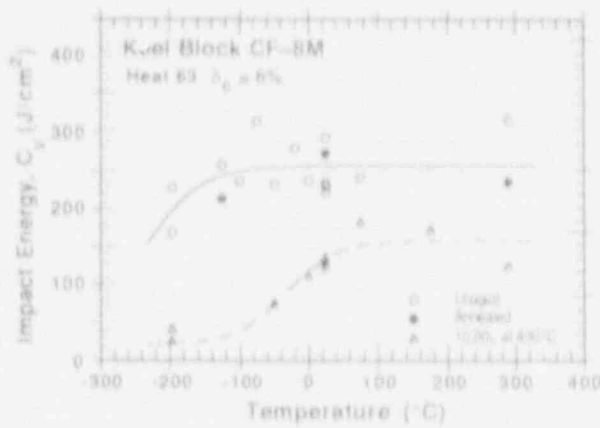
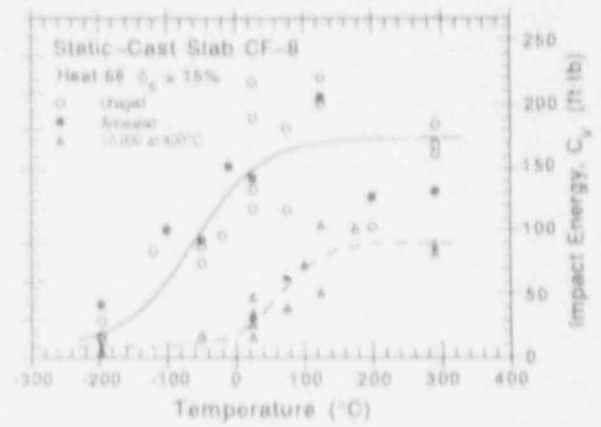
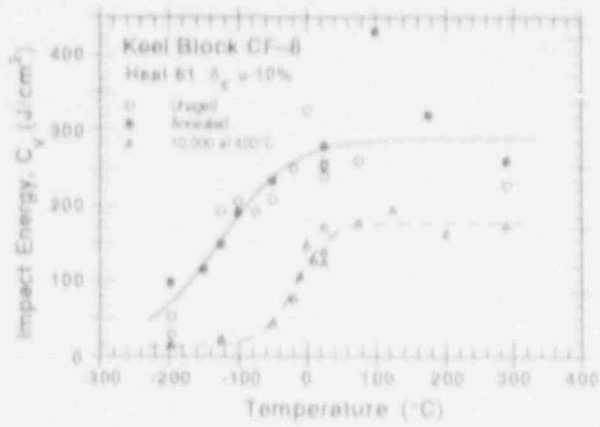


Figure 13. (Contd.)

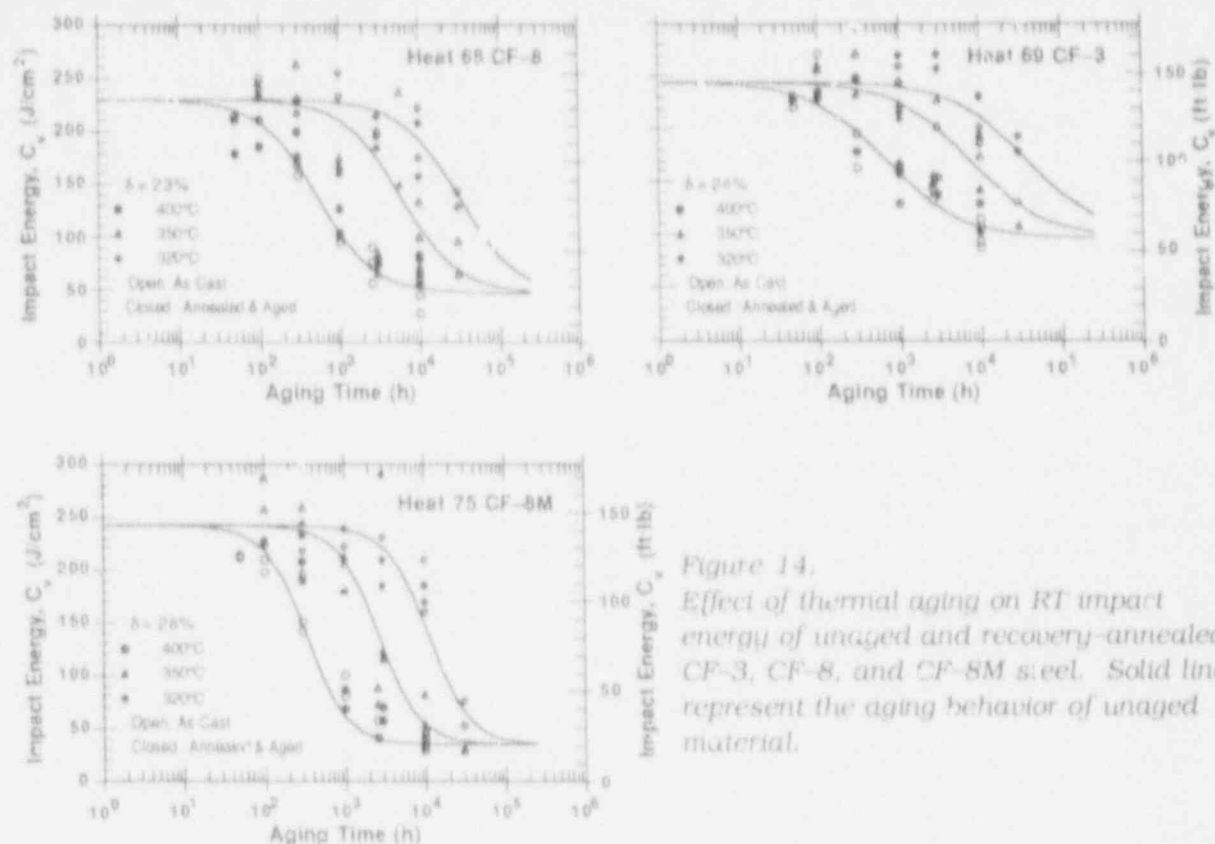


Figure 14.
Effect of thermal aging on RT impact energy of unaged and recovery-annealed CF-3, CF-8, and CF-8M steel. Solid lines represent the aging behavior of unaged material.

Thermal aging increases the strain-hardening rate of all grades of cast stainless steel. The increase is greater at room temperature than at 290°C, and CF-8M steels show a larger increase than do Mo-free grades of steel (Figs. 15-20). Tensile stress vs. strain data are being analyzed using the Ramberg-Osgood equation to evaluate the influence of thermal aging on the strain-hardening behavior of cast stainless steels.

The tensile data are in general agreement with the Charpy-impact data, i.e., for a specific heat, the increase in tensile stress corresponds to a decrease in impact energy. The results also indicate that the temperature dependence of the change in tensile strength is similar to that observed for the Charpy-impact data. Correlations have been developed for estimating the tensile flow stress of aged cast stainless steels from the kinetics of thermal embrittlement.⁶ The ratio of the tensile flow stress of aged and unaged cast stainless steels at RT and 290°C (554°F) is expressed in terms of a normalized aging parameter. Flow stress is characterized as the mean of the 0.2% yield and ultimate stresses, and the aging parameter is normalized with respect to a θ value of 2.9. At both temperatures, the increase in flow stress of CF-3 steels is the lowest and that of CF-8M steels the largest.

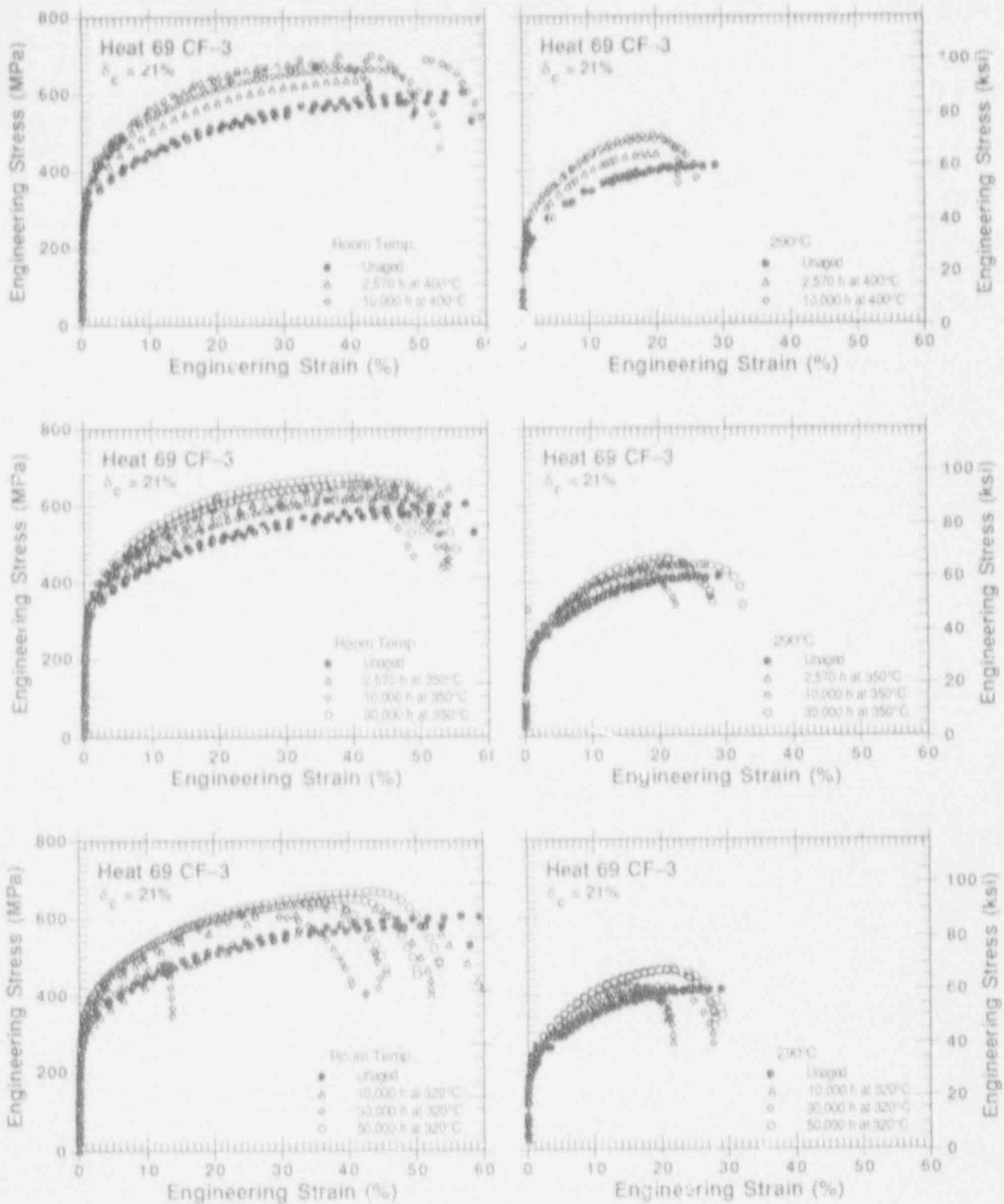


Figure 15. Effect of thermal aging on engineering stress vs. strain curves for Heat 69

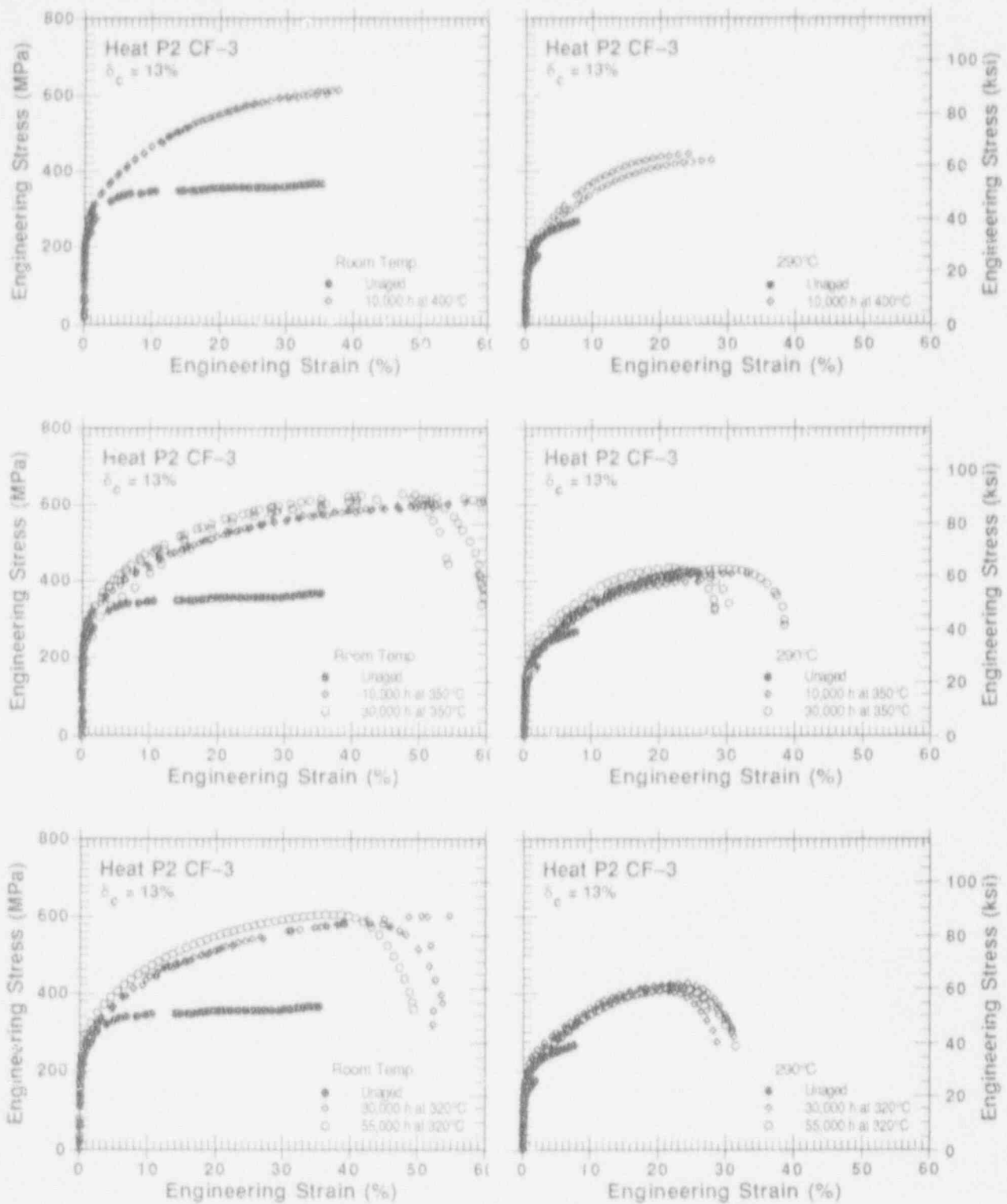


Figure 16. Effect of thermal aging on engineering stress vs. strain curves for Heat P2

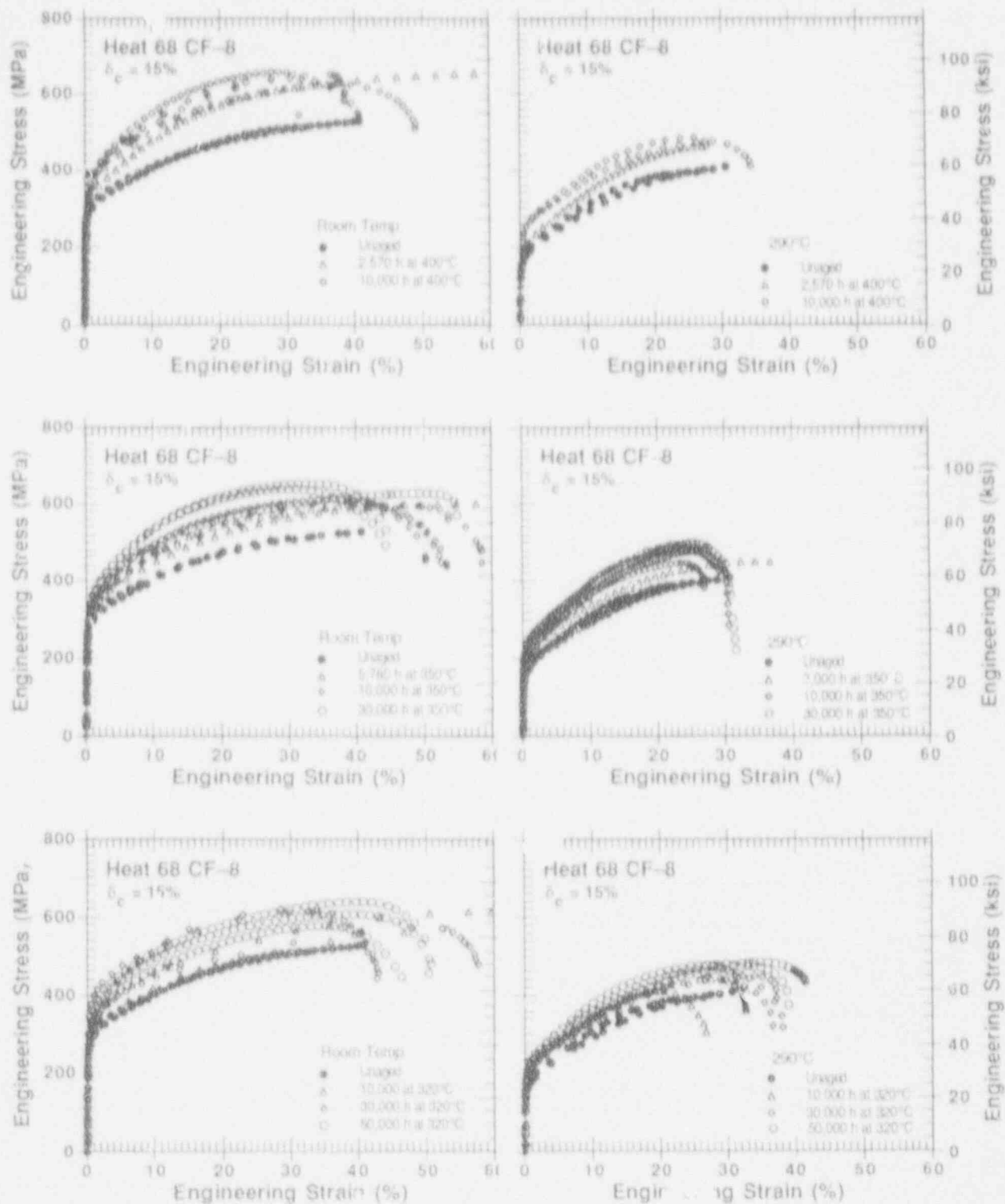


Figure 17. Effect of thermal aging on engineering stress vs. strain curves for Heat 68

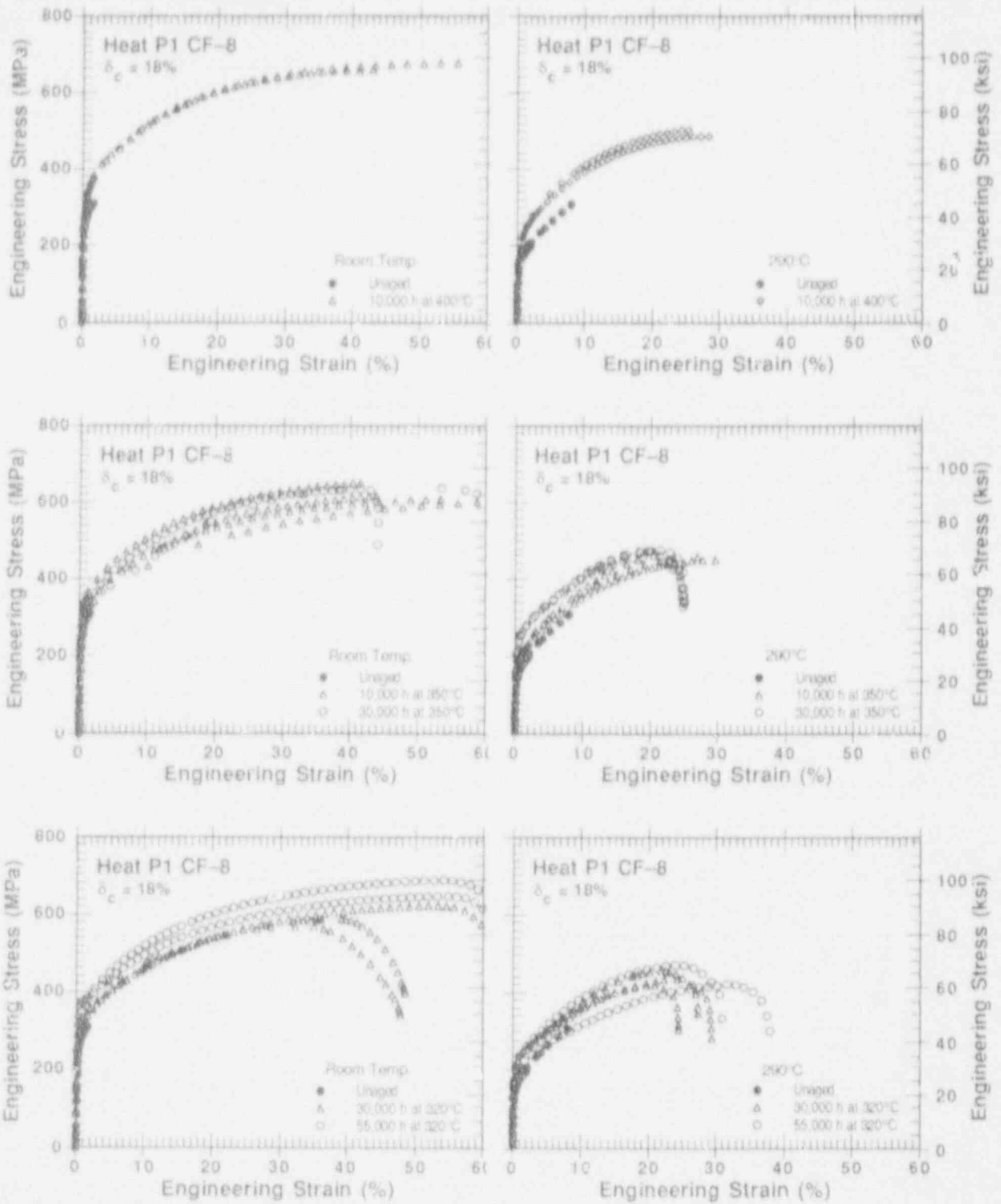


Figure 18. Effect of thermal aging on engineering stress vs. strain curves for Heat P1

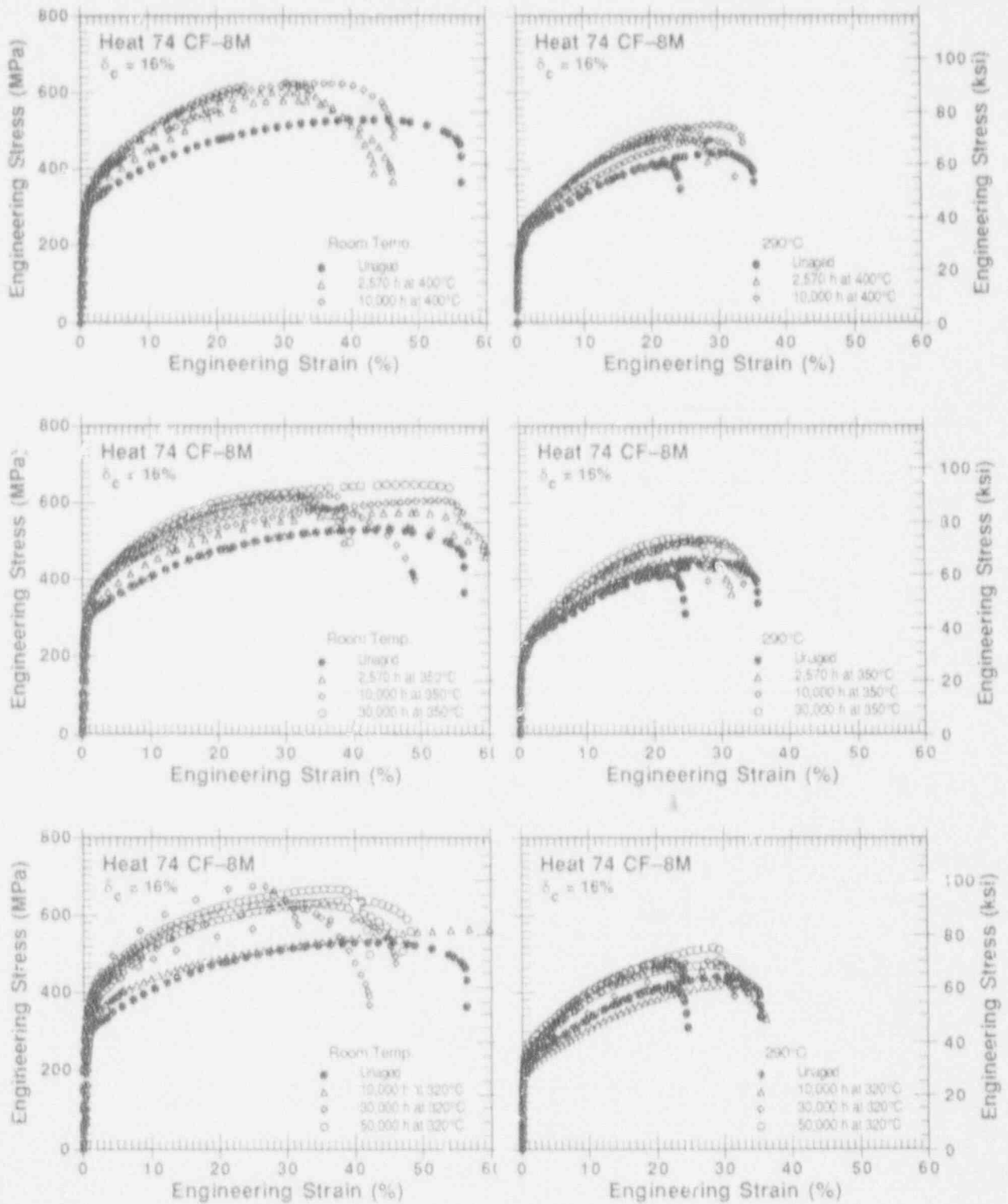


Figure 19. Effect of thermal aging on engineering stress vs. strain curves for Heat 74

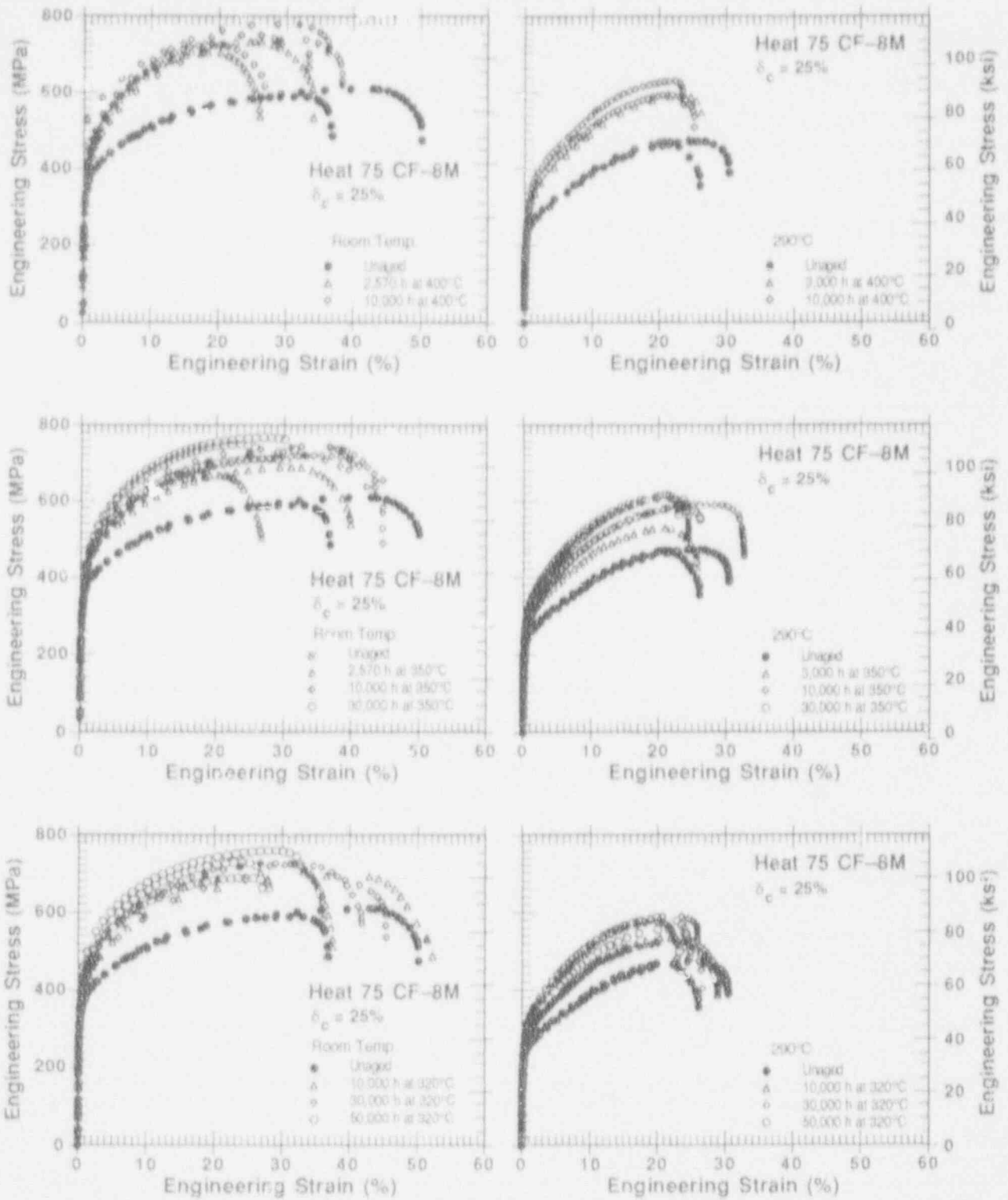


Figure 20. Effect of thermal aging on engineering stress vs. strain curves for Heat 75

4 Fracture Toughness

The J-R curve tests were conducted at room temperature and at 290°C (554°F) according to ASTM Specification E 813-85 and E 1152-87. Compact-tension specimens (CT), 25.4 mm thick (i.e., 1T size), were used for the tests. Table C-1, Appendix C contains the results from tests conducted at MEA and ANL on nine heats of cast stainless steel aged up to 30,000 h at temperatures between 290-450°C (554-842°F). The data and analyses of the tests conducted at ANL are compiled in Appendix C. The results indicate that the deformation J values predicted from the power-law relation are often higher than the observed values for crack extensions of >3 mm. For the room-temperature tests, the values calculated from power-law relation can be higher by a factor of 2. The discrepancy between the calculated and observed values of deformation J is small for the tests at 290°C. The modified J vs. Δa data show good agreement with the power-law relation.

4.1 Unaged Cast Stainless Steels

The fracture toughness J-R curves of unaged cast stainless steels vary significantly for the various heats. Figure 21 shows fracture toughness J-R curves for centrifugally and static-cast steels at room temperature and 290-320°C (554-608°F). Fracture toughness of centrifugally cast steels is significantly higher than that of static-cast steels. The static-cast pump casing ring (Heat C1 with δ_c = 8%) shows the lowest fracture toughness and the centrifugally cast pipe (Heat P2 with δ_c = 12%) has the highest. The room-temperature J-R curves for unaged Heat C1 are marginally higher than those at 290°C. At temperatures up to 320°C, a lower-bound J-R curve for unaged static-cast stainless steels can be expressed as

$$J_d = 400[\Delta a]^{0.40} \quad (4)$$

and for centrifugally cast stainless steels as

$$J_d = 650[\Delta a]^{0.43} \quad (5)$$

where Δa is in mm and J_d is in kJ/m².

Fracture toughness data for unaged cast stainless steels also indicate that J-R curves for structurally "weak" heats may be lower than those for wrought stainless steels. J-R curves for wrought stainless steels²³⁻²⁶ at temperatures ≥290°C are compared with the lower-bound J-R curves for unaged cast stainless steels in Fig. 22. Fracture toughness of wrought stainless steels is higher than the lower-bound J-R curve for static-cast stainless steels.

4.2 Aged Cast Stainless Steels

The effects of aging time and temperature on the fracture toughness J-R curves of the various heats of cast stainless steel are shown in Figs. 23-28. Thermal aging of cast stainless steels decreases their fracture toughness at both room temperature and reactor temperature. The values of J_{IC} and average tearing modulus for heats that are sensitive to

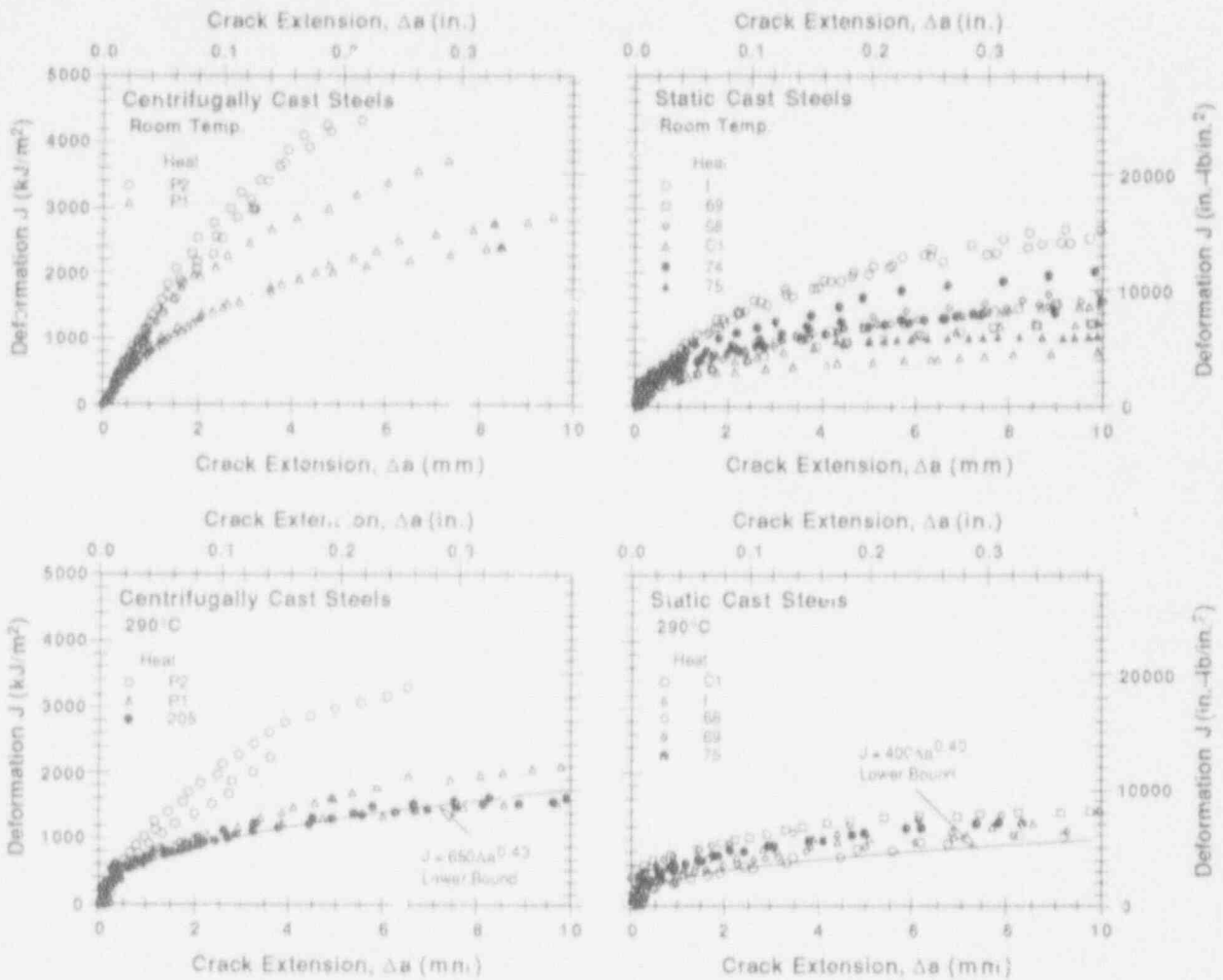


Figure 21. Fracture toughness J - R curves for centrifugally and static-cast stainless steels at room temperature and at 290°C

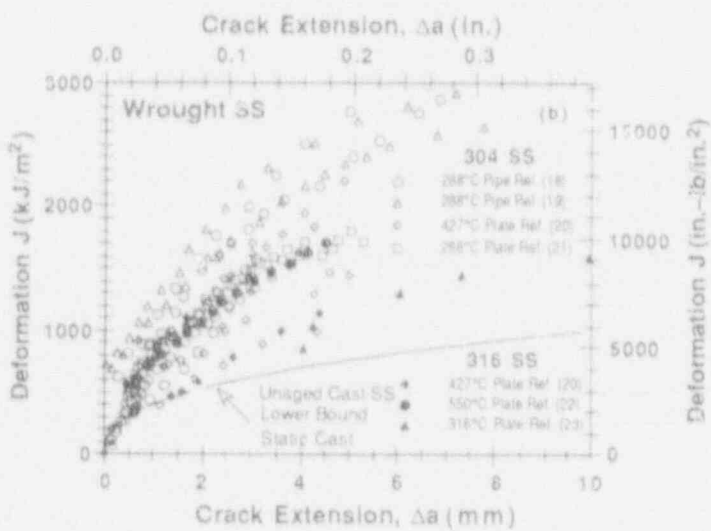


Figure 22. Fracture toughness J - R curves for wrought stainless steels at temperatures $\geq 290^\circ\text{C}$ and lower-bound J - R curve for static-cast stainless steel

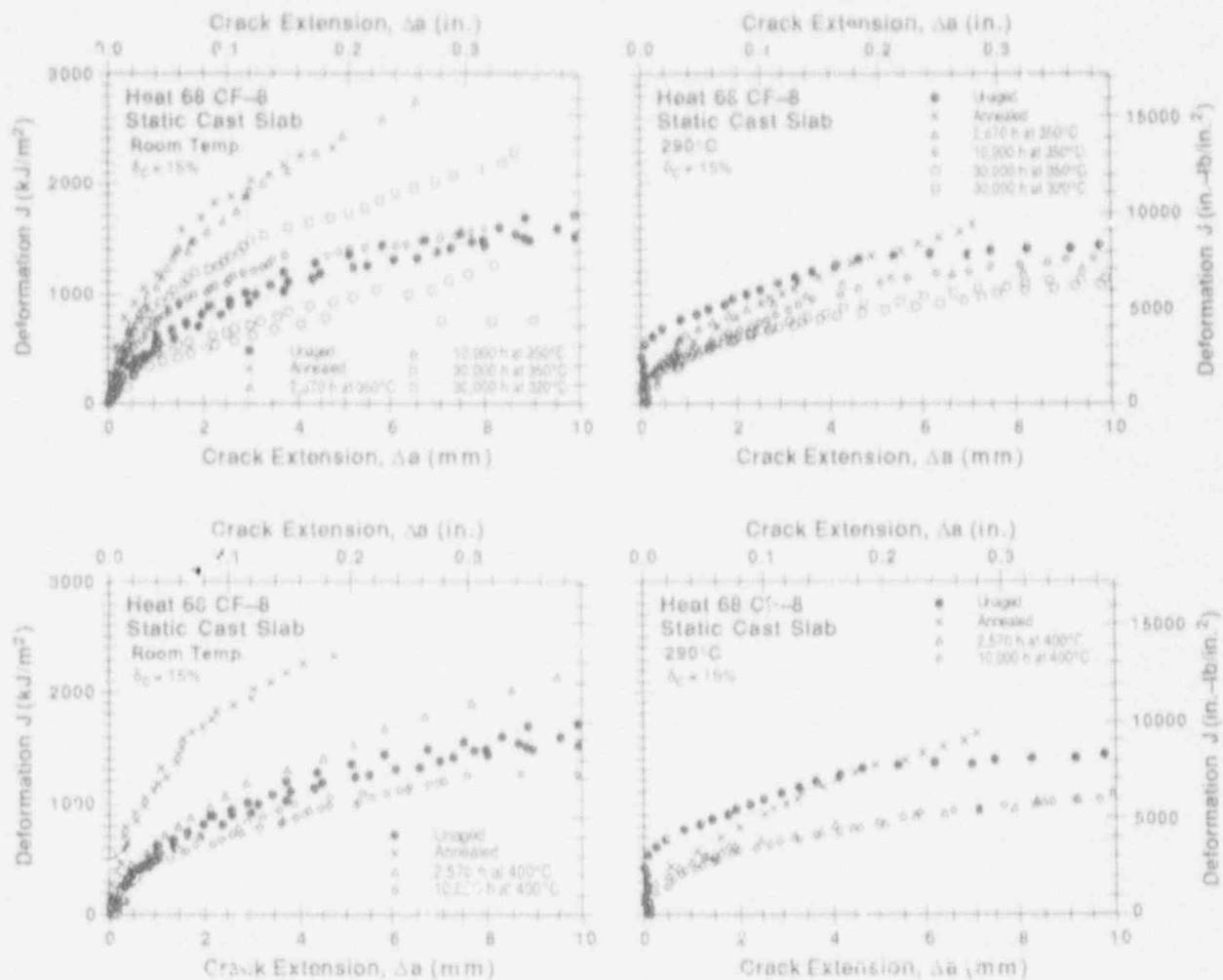


Figure 23. Effect of aging time and temperature on the fracture toughness J - R curves at room temperature and at 290°C for static-cast Heat 68

thermal aging are as low as ~ 90 kJ/m² and ~ 60 , respectively. The J - R curve data are consistent with the Charpy-impact results, i.e., unaged and aged materials that show low impact energy also exhibit lower fracture toughness. All materials reach a minimum saturation fracture toughness after thermal aging, e.g., after 10,000 h at 400°C or 30,000 h at 350°C. The kinetics for the decrease in fracture toughness are identical to those observed for the change in Charpy-impact energy. In general, loss in toughness increases with an increase in ferrite content. The CF-3 steels show the smallest and CF-8M steels the largest toughness loss. Also, for a specific steel, the decrease in toughness is larger at room temperature than at 290°C (554°F).

The static-cast slabs (e.g., Heats 68, 69, and 75) exhibit an unusual aging behavior, viz, the room temperature fracture toughness increased initially after aging. For example the J - R curves for these heats aged for 2,570 h at 400°C (752°F), or up to 10,000 h at 350°C (662°F), or up to 30,000 h at 320°C (608°F) are often higher than those for the unaged ma-

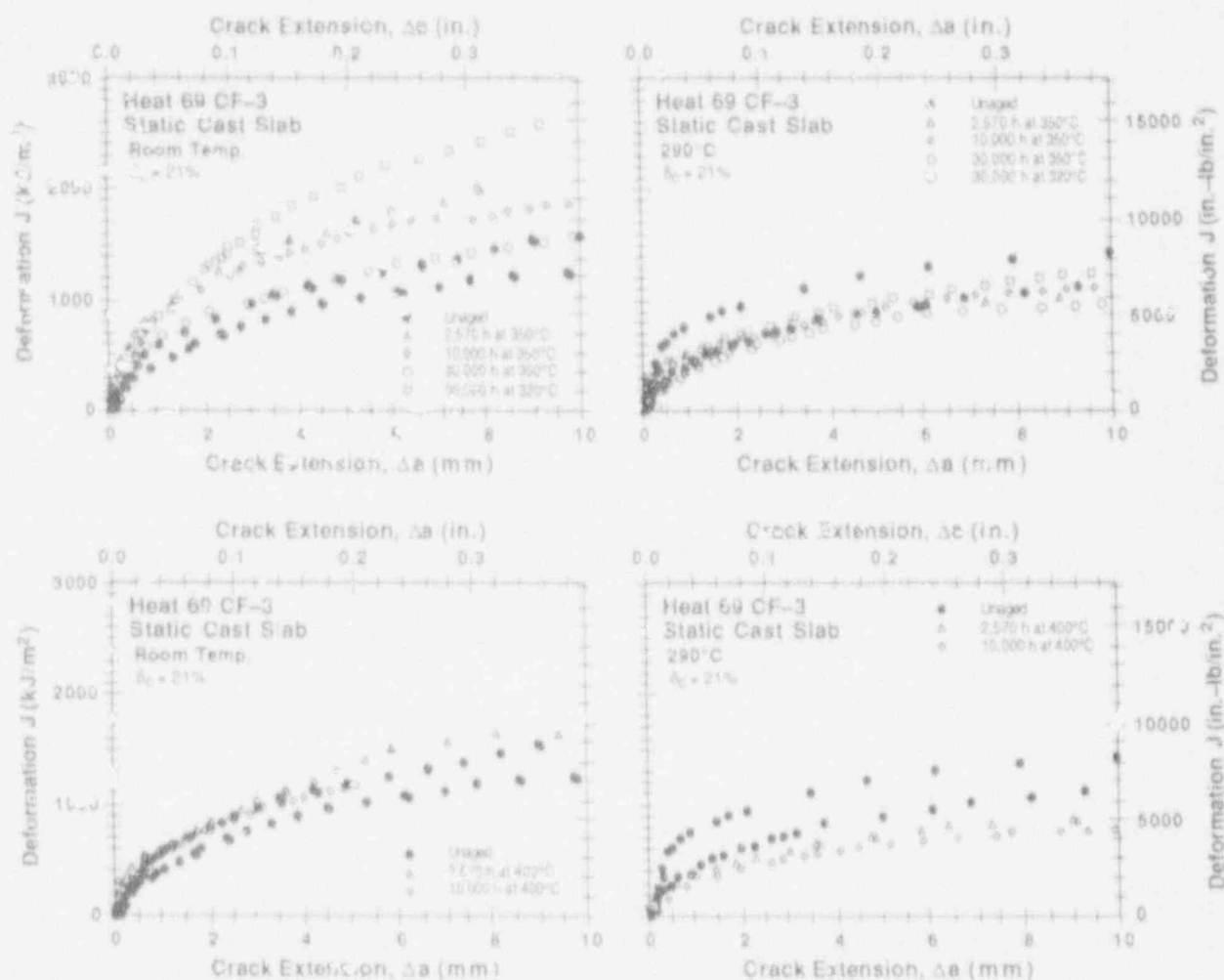


Figure 24. Effect of aging time and temperature on the fracture toughness J - R curves at room temperature and at 290°C for static-cast Heat 69

materials. An initial increase in fracture toughness was not observed at 290°C for static-cast stainless steel or for any other product form. The room-temperature J - R curves for the static-cast slabs in the unaged condition are exceptionally low, although their Charpy-impact energies are comparable with those for other heats. The poor fracture toughness of the cast slabs is most likely due to residual stresses introduced in the material either during casting or the production heat treatment. The initial increase in fracture toughness of the aged material is due to relaxation of the residual stresses during aging. Several observations support this argument:

- The yield stress of the cast slabs decreases initially after aging (Appendix B).
- Whereas the J_{IC} values of unaged cast stainless steels normally decrease with an increase in temperature, an opposite trend is observed for the thermally aged material (Table 5).

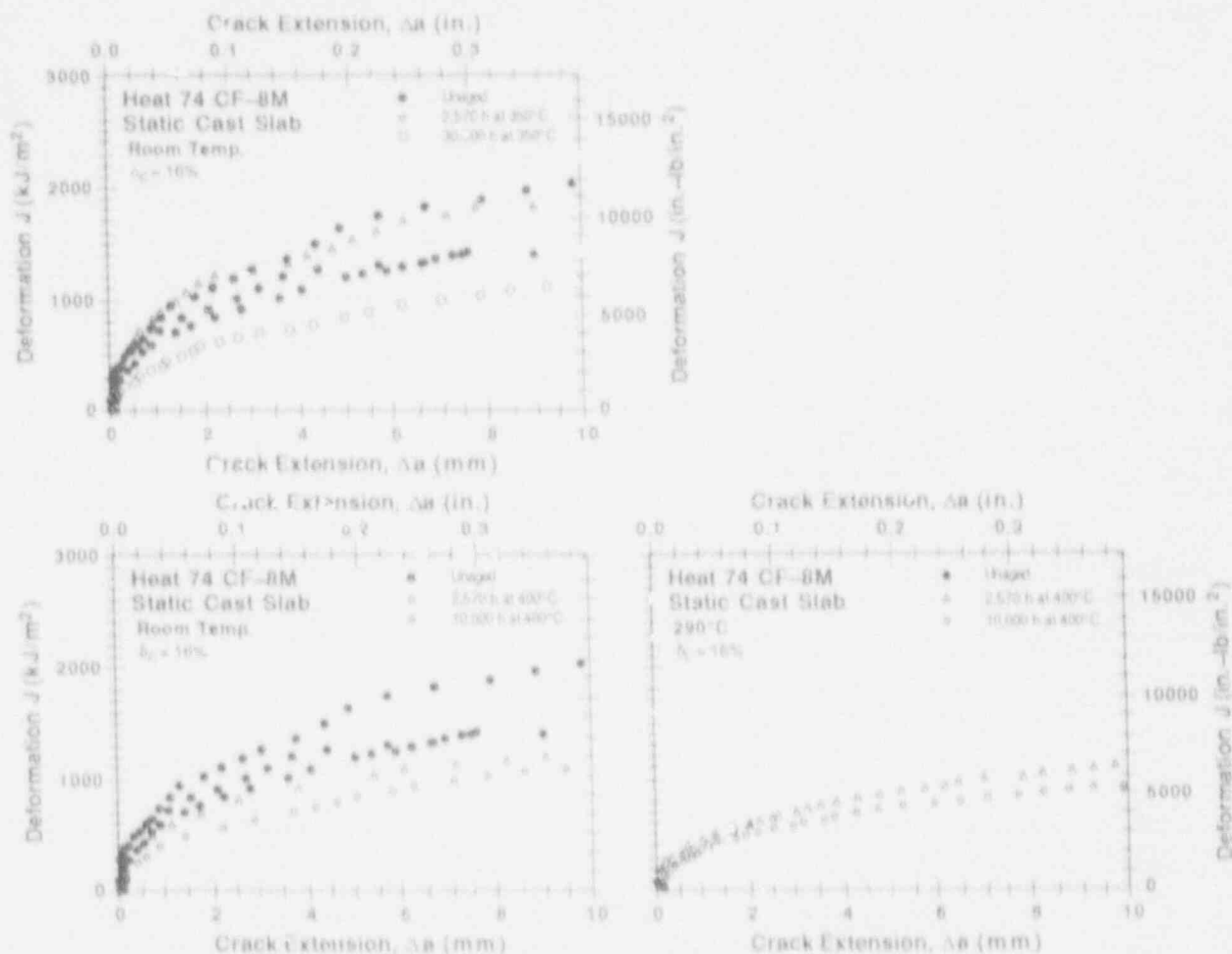


Figure 25. Effect of aging time and temperature on the fracture toughness J - R curves at room temperature and at 290°C for static-cast Heat 74

- Annealing studies indicate that thermal embrittlement of cast stainless steels can be reversed by annealing the embrittled material for 1 h at 550°C and then water quenching.^{2-4, 8-10} The Charpy-transition curves of recovery-annealed CF-3, CF-8, and CF-8M steels agree very well with those of unaged materials.^{20, 22} However, fracture toughness J - R curves of recovery-annealed Heats 68 and 75 are significantly higher than those of the unaged materials, Figs. 24 and 26. Fracture toughness of recovery-annealed materials is comparable to that of materials that were aged for relatively short times.

These results suggest that the mechanical test data obtained on unaged static-cast slabs do not represent baseline properties. For the static-cast slabs, fracture toughness should initially increase during reactor service before it decreases due to thermal embrittlement. J - R curves for the recovery-annealed material most likely represent the baseline properties without the effect of residual stresses.

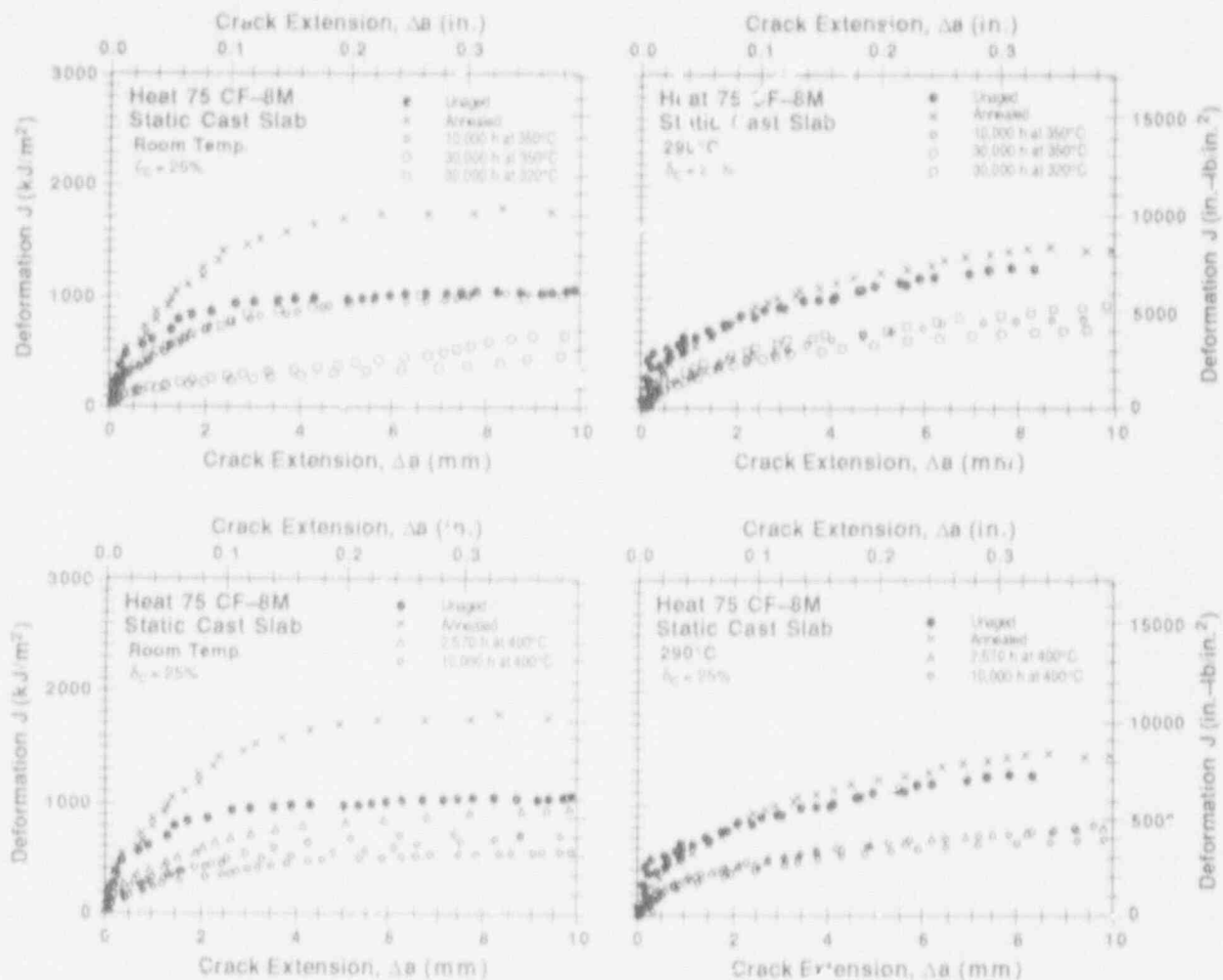


Figure 26. Effect of aging time and temperature on the fracture toughness J - R curves at room temperature and at 290°C for static-cast Heat 75

Thermally aged CF-8 steels (e.g., Heats 68 and P1) exhibit unstable crack growth. These events were generally observed beyond 5-mm crack growth. Crack growth was as high as 2.5 mm, accompanied with a load drop of >10 kN (see Appendix C for Heat 68 aged 30,000 h at 350°C). The ferrite/austenite phase boundaries in CF-8 steels contain large carbide particles and provide an easy path for crack propagation. Unstable crack growth occurs by cleavage of ferrite and separation of weak phase boundaries.

5 Conclusions

Charpy-napact, tensile, and fracture toughness J - R curve data are presented for several experimental and commercial heats of cast stainless steel that were aged up to 58,000 h at temperatures of 290–400°C. The results indicate that thermal aging increases the tensile stress and decreases the Charpy-impact and fracture toughness properties of cast stainless steels. In general, CF-3 steels are the least sensitive to thermal aging embrittle-

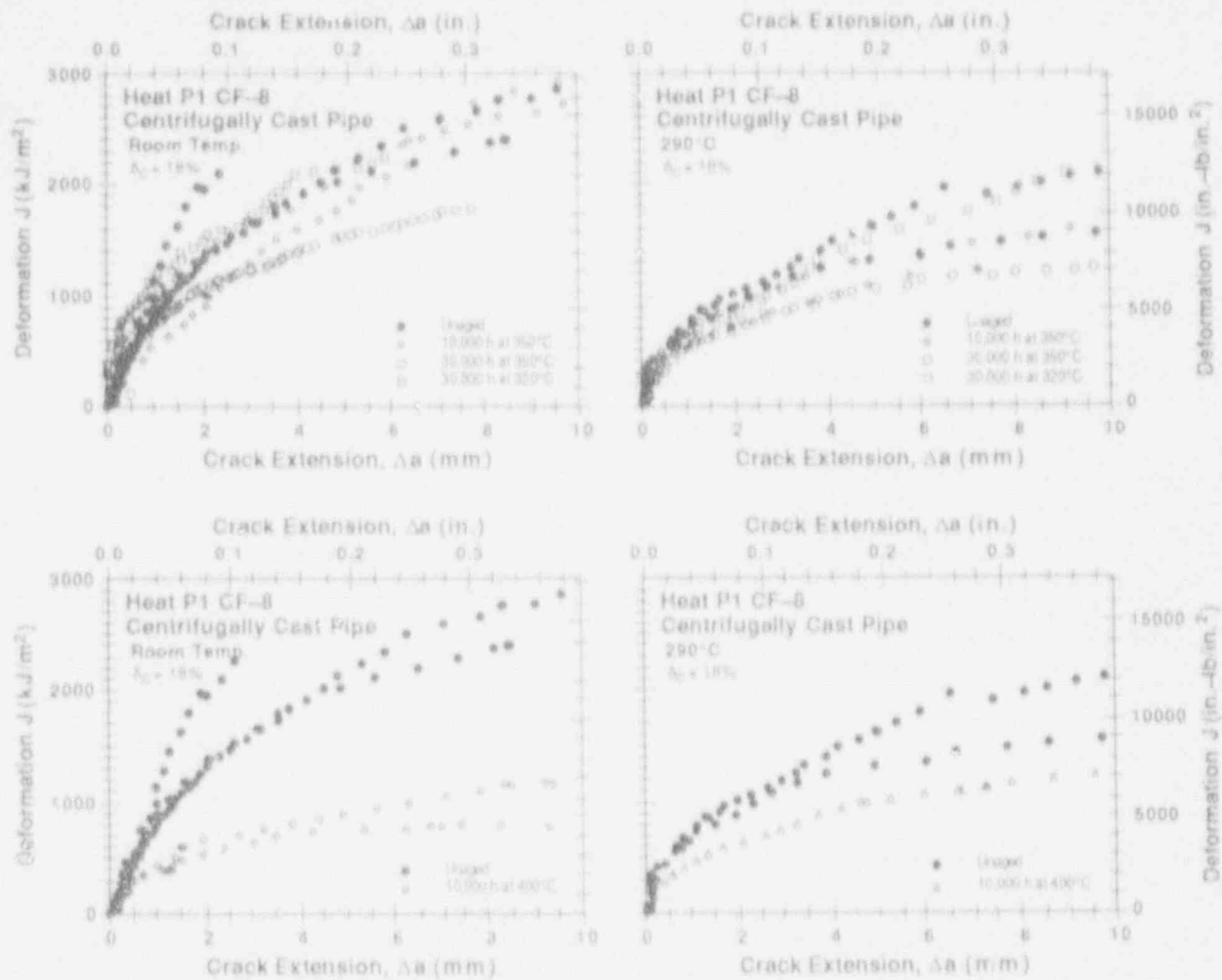


Figure 27. Effect of aging time and temperature on the fracture toughness J - R curves at room temperature and at 290°C for centrifugally cast Heat P1

ment and CF-8M steels the most sensitive. At room and reactor temperatures, the increase in flow stress of fully aged cast stainless steels is ~10% for CF-3 steels, and ~20% for CF-8 and CF-8M steels. The values of fracture toughness J_{IC} and average tearing modulus for heats that are sensitive to thermal aging (e.g., CF-8M steels) are as low as ~90 kJ/m² and ~60, respectively.

Acknowledgments

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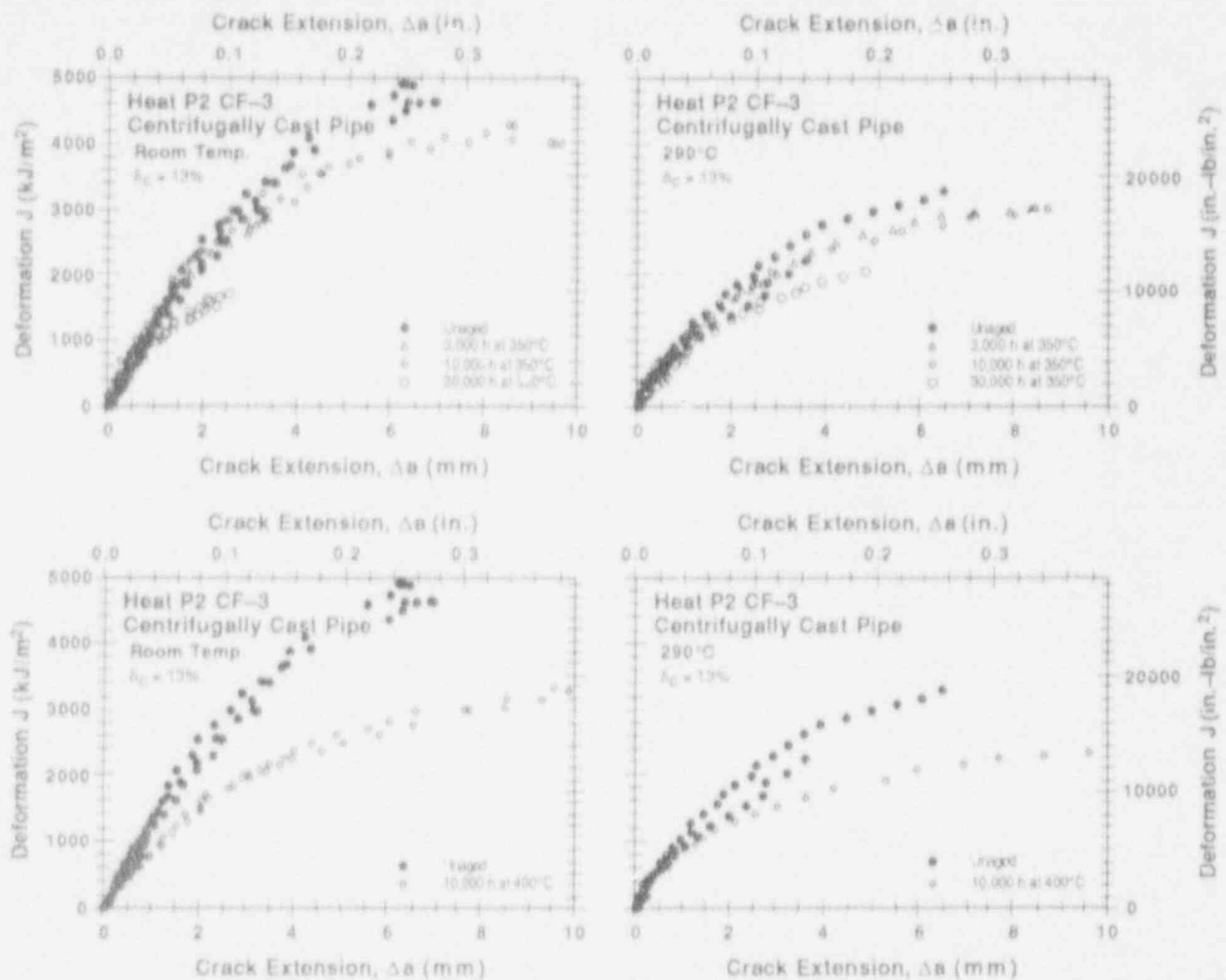


Figure 28. Effect of aging time and temperature on the fracture toughness J - R curves at room temperature and at 290°C for centrifugally cast Heat P2

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Appendix A

Charpy-Impact Energy

The specimen blanks for mechanical tests were obtained from the various experimental and commercial heats of cast stainless steel. The orientation and location of the mechanical-test specimens from pipe sections, slabs, and keel blocks are shown in Fig. A-1. The specimen blanks were aged up to 58,000 h at temperatures between 290 and 400°C (554 and 752°F).

Charpy-impact tests were conducted on Charpy-impact V-notch specimens according to American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Specification E 23. Test specimens, shown in Fig. A-2, were machined from the blanks after thermal aging. A Dynatup Model 8000A drop-weight impact machine with an instrumented tup and data readout system was used for the Charpy-impact tests. The available energy and impact velocity of the machine can be varied by altering the weight of the crosshead and the drop height; maximum energy and velocity obtainable with the machine were 1.3 kJ and 4 m/s, respectively. Load- and energy-time data were obtained from an instrumented tup and recorded on a dual-beam storage oscilloscope. The instrumented tup consists of a striking head and a strain gauge with a four-arm semiconductor bridge circuit. The strain gauge, which measures the compressive load on the tup during the test, was calibrated by a dynamic loading technique. Initial and final velocities of the tup were measured optically. The load-time traces from each test were digitized and stored on a floppy disk for analysis. Total energy was computed from the load-time trace; the value was corrected for the effects of tup velocity.

The instrumented tup and data readout instrumentation were periodically calibrated by fracturing standard V-notch specimens fabricated from 6061-T6 aluminum and 4340 steel with a hardness of Rockwell Rc 54. Amplifier gain was adjusted from the load- and energy-time traces for the aluminum specimen so that the recorded load limit coincided with the load limit for the material (i.e., 7.74 kN). The linearity of the calibration was established from the results for the 4340 steel specimen, which has a higher limit load. Accuracy of the impact-test machine was also checked periodically with Standard Reference Materials 2092 and 2096 (having Charpy-impact energies of 16.41 and 16.12 J, respectively) obtained from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Tests on the reference materials were performed at -40°C (-40°F) in accordance with the testing procedures of Section 11 of ASTM E 23.

The specimens for high-temperature tests were heated by resistance heating. Pneumatic clamps were used to make electrical connection and hold the specimens in position on the anvils. The anvils were electrically insulated from the base plate. Power to the specimen was interrupted immediately before impact to release the clamps and remove any constraint on the specimen. The temperature was monitored and controlled by a thermocouple attached to the specimen. Specimens for the low-temperature tests were cooled in either a refrigerated bath or liquid nitrogen.

Charpy-impact data for the various experimental and commercial heats aged up to 10,000 h at various temperatures have been presented earlier.^{A-1} The data for materials

that were aged longer than 10,000 h are given in Table A-1. The impact energies are normalized with respect to the cross-sectional area of the specimens (impact energy in ft-lb can be obtained from J/cm² by multiplying by 0.59). Charpy-impact results for recovery-annealed materials (from three experimental heats as well as the KRB pump cover plate) that were aged up to 10,000 h at 320, 350, and 400°C are given in Table A-2. Material from the experimental heats was originally aged for 10,000 h at 400°C whereas the KRB pump cover plate was aged during reactor service. All materials were annealed for 1 h at 550°C and then water quenched.

Table A-3 gives the Charpy-impact data for the EPRI heat aged at 320 and 350°C for times up to ~17,000 h. Specimen blanks were obtained from broken compact-tension specimens of the unaged material. The materials were used by the Electric Power Research Institute to study thermal embrittlement of cast stainless steels; the results for 400°C aging have been presented earlier.^{A-2}

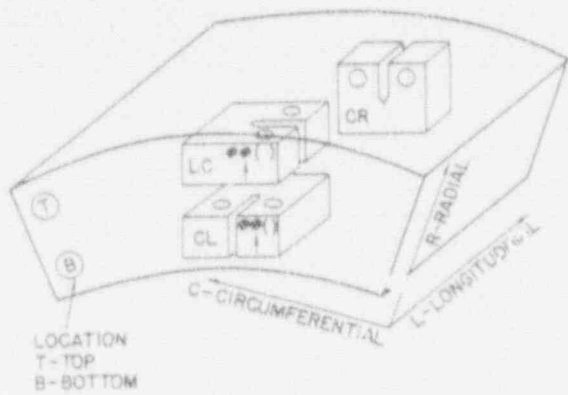
The values of 0.2% yield and maximum load for each test are also listed in Tables A-1 to A-3, and may be used for estimating tensile properties of the cast materials. For a Charpy specimen, the yield stress is estimated from the expression

$$\sigma_y = C P_y B / W b^2, \quad (A-1)$$

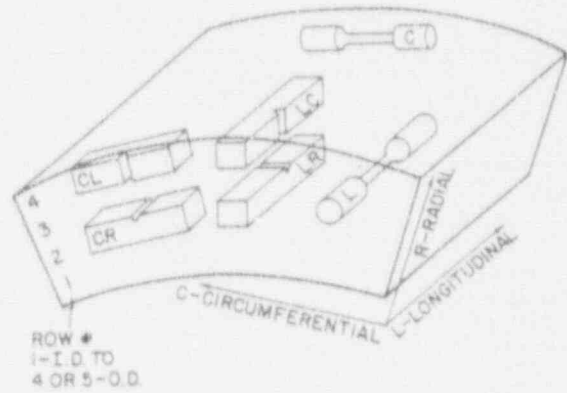
taken from Ref. A-3, where P_y is the yield load, W is the specimen width, B is the specimen thickness, b is the uncracked ligament, and C is a constant. The yield load was obtained from the load-time traces of the Charpy tests. Deviation from linearity in the load-time trace occurred at 125 to 150 μ s for the various heats. The load at 200 μ s was estimated to represent 0.2% yield stress. The actual time for 0.2% yield varies with the strain hardening rate of the material; the load at 0.2% yield can be obtained from a power law fit of the data. The error in the estimated values was <5% for the various tests. The ultimate stress was also obtained from the impact data by means of Eq. A-1 and the maximum load P_m . The constant C was determined by comparing the tensile and Charpy-impact data. The best value of the constant for yield stress was 1.50 for steels of all grades. The constant for ultimate stress was 2.28 for CF-3 and CF-8 steels and 2.54 for CF-8M steel. The estimated values of tensile stress are based on the assumption that strain rate effects are insignificant for the various heats and aging conditions. Equation A-1 should not be used for estimating ultimate stress at temperatures corresponding to the lower-shelf and transition regions.

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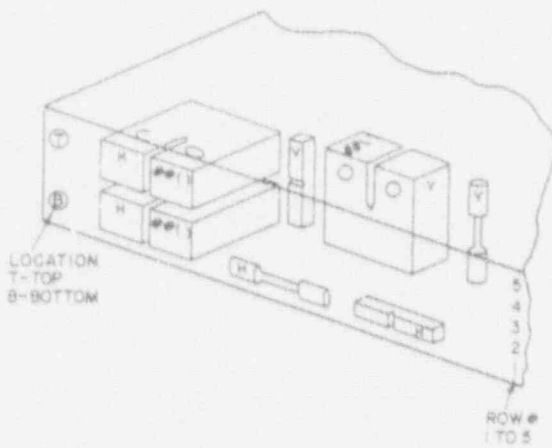
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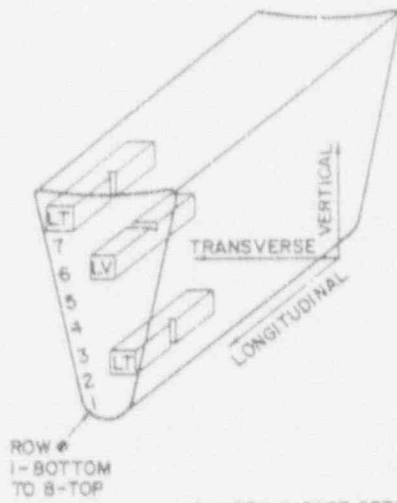
COMPACT-TENSION SPECIMENS



CHARPY IMPACT AND TENSILE SPECIMENS



MECHANICAL TEST SPECIMENS



CHARPY IMPACT SPECIMENS

Figure A-1. Orientation and location of the mechanical-test specimens taken from (a) and (b) pipe sections, (c) slabs, and (d) keel blocks.

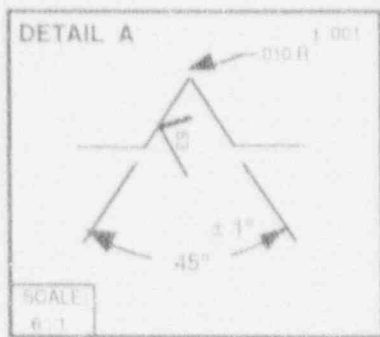
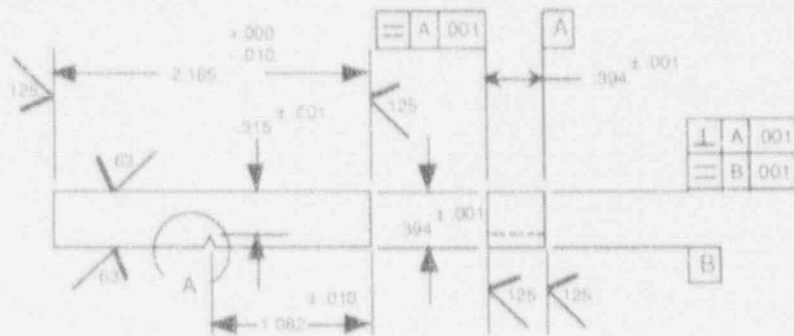


Figure A-2. Configuration of Charpy impact test specimen

Table A-1. (Contd.)

Specimen ID	Heat	Aging Temp. (°C)	Aging Time (h)	Test Temp. (°C)	Impact Energy (J/cm ²)	Yield Load (kN)	Max. Load (kN)
11V-042	1	320	30000	-20	217.9	11.229	20.525
11V-043	1	320	30000	0	195.9	10.858	18.260
11V-040	1	320	30000	20	319.8	15.073	25.731
11V-047	1	320	30000	25	220.9	10.214	17.244
12V-025	1	320	30000	25	222.7	10.018	17.420
12V-026	1	320	30000	25	199.7	10.223	16.863
11V-044	1	320	30000	75	227.4	9.306	15.379
11V-045	1	320	30000	125	204.8	8.603	14.061
11V-046	1	320	30000	290	194.1	6.503	11.366
13V-042	1	320	55000	25	186.9	10.253	17.400
13V-043	1	320	55000	25	199.4	10.594	17.537
13V-044	1	320	55000	25	201.3	10.360	17.615
13V-045	1	320	55000	25	186.4	10.087	17.000
13C-016	1	320	55000	25	152.1	9.511	16.434
13C-017	1	320	55000	25	181.5	9.901	16.736
13V-025	1	350	30000	25	170.8	10.692	17.644
13V-026	1	350	30000	25	177.1	10.428	17.791
13V-027	1	350	30000	25	180.8	11.835	19.256
13V-016	1	400	30000	25	122.9	10.931	16.114
13V-017	1	400	30000	25	153.1	10.941	18.232
P21-A39	P2	290	58000	25	488.2	9.657	16.697
P21-A40	P2	290	58000	25	295.5	9.452	16.746
P21-T19	P2	290	58000	25	489.9	9.569	16.756
P21-A11	P2	320	30000	-197	69.2	12.430	16.512
P21-A13	P2	320	30000	-120	130.6	13.475	22.439
P22-A22	P2	320	30000	-80	174.7	12.176	21.931
P22-A23	P2	320	30000	-50	148.5	12.196	18.640
P22-A24	P2	320	30000	-20	266.2	11.532	19.812
P22-A25	P2	320	30000	0	292.8	11.132	18.972
P21-T12	P2	320	30000	25	369.8	9.901	16.980
P22-A21	P2	320	30000	25	491.3	10.009	17.771
P22-A27	P2	320	30000	25	374.6	9.862	17.010
P22-A28	P2	320	30000	25	493.9	9.813	17.186
P22-A26	P2	320	30000	75	458.1	9.413	15.897
P21-T11	P2	320	30000	125	412.1	8.192	14.549
P21-A12	P2	320	30000	290	351.3	6.562	12.479
P25-T11	P2	320	30000	290	339.7	6.679	11.932
P21-A24	P2	320	55000	25	234.3	10.096	16.648
P21-T14	P2	320	55000	25	263.0	9.960	17.010
P23-A28	P2	350	30000	-196	58.4	12.997	18.318
P23-A29	P2	350	30000	-196	55.7	12.674	16.609
P23-T11	P2	350	30000	-196	61.5	12.333	17.732
P23-A30	P2	350	30000	-120	104.6	11.385	20.505
P23-T12	P2	350	30000	-120	112.6	11.415	21.121
P23-A31	P2	350	30000	-100	115.9	12.538	20.847
P23-T13	P2	350	30000	-100	101.5	12.342	19.480
P23-A32	P2	350	30000	-78	89.4	12.479	19.207
P23-T14	P2	350	30000	-78	115.3	12.313	19.871
P23-A33	P2	350	30000	-50	91.8	11.669	17.186
P23-T15	P2	350	30000	-50	182.3	11.561	20.847
P23-A34	P2	350	30000	-20	159.6	11.200	19.275
P23-T16	P2	350	30000	-20	234.2	10.868	20.183
P23-A34	P2	350	30000	0	204.4	10.878	18.406
P23-T17	P2	350	30000	0	198.7	10.809	18.250
P23-T22	P2	350	30000	25	233.2	10.165	17.186
P24-A27	P2	350	30000	25	227.1	10.126	17.283
P25-A21	P2	350	30000	25	212.6	10.155	16.531
P23-T23	P2	350	30000	50	307.2	9.706	16.736
P25-A22	P2	350	30000	50	215.7	9.491	16.043
P23-A36	P2	350	30000	75	349.1	9.286	15.281

Table A-1. (Contd.)

Specimen ID	Heat	Aging Temp. (°C)	Aging Time (h)	Test Temp. (°C)	Impact Energy (J/cm ²)	Yield Load (kN)	Max. Load (kN)
P41-A14	P4	350	55000	25	61.2	12.508	13.641
P41-A16	P4	350	55000	25	63.4	12.254	14.315
P42-A40	P4	400	30000	25	57.3	12.424	13.303
P42-A41	P4	400	30000	25	68.4	15.021	0.000
P42-A43	P4	400	54800	25	68.0	12.147	13.787
P42-A45	P4	400	54800	25	55.0	12.342	13.621
<u>76-mm Slabs (CF-3 Grade)</u>							
693-28	69	290	30000	-196	71.0	11.454	17.869
694-28	69	290	30000	-196	81.3	11.268	19.656
693-29	69	290	30000	-120	213.4	10.731	24.772
69-131	69	290	30000	-120	226.2	11.991	23.357
694-29	69	290	30000	-100	202.4	11.034	21.912
693-30	69	290	30000	-80	240.7	11.922	22.273
694-34	69	290	30000	-50	248.1	10.243	20.310
69-132	69	290	30000	-20	295.9	11.483	20.027
693-31	69	290	30000	10	205.0	11.313	18.375
693-32	69	290	30000	25	205.4	10.292	17.791
69-133	69	290	30000	25	246.9	10.594	17.810
694-35	69	290	30000	75	192.6	8.769	14.940
693-33	69	290	30000	175	168.1	7.314	12.733
693-34	69	290	30000	290	200.4	5.478	10.936
69-134	69	290	30000	290	196.2	5.263	10.653
691-37	69	320	30000	-197	50.1	12.420	18.221
691-38	69	320	30000	-96	113.2	12.811	20.710
691-39	69	320	30000	-50	135.9	12.098	20.310
69-237	69	320	30000	-20	220.5	11.071	20.720
692-27	69	320	30000	0	175.5	11.210	18.748
692-38	69	320	30000	25	194.1	10.897	17.449
69-238	69	320	30000	25	179.8	10.204	17.332
692-39	69	320	30000	75	248.9	9.296	15.877
69-239	69	320	30000	100	222.6	8.241	14.705
693-37	69	320	30000	290	223.8	7.128	12.391
69-240	69	320	30000	290	202.2	6.982	12.254
69-258	69	320	50000	-197	38.6	11.981	15.115
691-31	69	320	50000	-197	59.9	12.030	19.021
692-31	69	320	50000	-125	66.9	12.225	17.498
691-32	69	320	50000	-75	131.4	12.088	21.248
692-32	69	320	50000	-20	153.1	11.473	19.617
691-33	69	320	50000	0	178.6	10.741	18.709
69-259	69	320	50000	10	152.4	10.057	16.121
692-33	69	320	50000	25	176.0	10.565	17.664
691-34	69	320	50000	25	188.0	10.380	17.928
69-260	69	320	50000	25	189.2	10.487	17.635
692-34	69	320	50000	50	169.7	10.067	15.662
691-35	69	320	50000	75	219.7	8.815	15.401
69-261	69	320	50000	100	250.4	8.300	14.920
692-35	69	320	50000	125	220.4	8.300	14.461
691-36	69	320	50000	175	189.7	7.460	13.690
69-262	69	320	50000	250	200.2	6.620	12.157
692-36	69	320	50000	290	165.7	5.937	11.512
69-263	69	320	50000	290	186.4	6.269	11.346
693-10	69	350	30000	-196	39.3	12.762	16.570
693-11	69	350	30000	-97	56.6	12.987	18.172
693-16	69	350	30000	-50	87.6	12.567	19.841
693-17	69	350	30000	-20	106.5	12.001	18.845
694-10	69	350	30000	0	98.8	10.604	17.010
693-18	69	350	30000	25	131.4	10.214	17.137
69-125	69	350	30000	25	108.7	10.194	16.316
694-11	69	350	30000	75	135.7	9.628	15.428
694-12	69	350	30000	100	157.5	9.335	15.106

Table A-1. (Contd.)

Specimen ID	Heat	Aging Temp. (°C)	Aging Time (h)	Test Temp. (°C)	Impact Energy (J/cm ²)	Yield Load (kN)	Max. Load (kN)
684-13	68	350	30000	225	187.1	8.620	13.829
683-18	68	350	30000	290	179.8	7.851	13.329
68-137	68	350	30000	290	195.5	7.636	12.674
<u>76-mm Slabs (CF-8M Grade)</u>							
743-28	74	290	30000	-196	35.5	16.883	16.883
74-28	74	290	30000	-196	34.1	16.658	18.416
743-29	74	290	30000	-120	139.6	15.223	21.511
744-29	74	290	30000	-100	116.2	13.651	18.299
743-30	74	290	30000	-80	256.5	12.977	22.224
744-30	74	290	30000	-50	308.5	13.973	21.072
74-131	74	290	30000	-20	286.4	11.717	18.308
743-31	74	290	30000	0	273.9	11.835	18.738
744-31	74	290	30000	10	335.5	10.516	17.273
743-32	74	290	30000	25	344.9	10.594	17.078
74-132	74	290	30000	25	326.6	10.702	18.133
744-32	74	290	30000	75	261.1	8.605	13.174
743-33	74	290	30000	175	235.6	7.773	13.133
743-34	74	290	30000	290	289.0	6.386	11.678
74-133	74	290	30000	290	283.3	6.698	11.971
741-37	74	320	30000	-197	15.4	14.285	14.285
741-38	74	320	30000	-96	65.1	15.692	20.418
74-237	74	320	30000	-50	53.8	14.451	15.604
741-39	74	320	30000	-20	75.8	12.606	15.018
74-238	74	320	30000	0	122.5	12.264	17.508
742-37	74	320	30000	25	95.4	10.800	15.692
74-239	74	320	30000	25	156.1	11.649	17.537
742-38	74	320	30000	50	154.3	11.200	16.356
742-40	74	320	30000	75	207.2	10.712	16.395
742-39	74	320	30000	100	160.5	9.363	15.701
74-241	74	320	30000	175	201.4	8.017	14.051
743-37	74	320	30000	290	176.0	7.773	12.997
74-292	74	320	30000	290	179.8	7.812	12.909
74-258	74	320	50000	-197	22.2	15.311	15.643
741-31	74	320	50000	-197	13.5	13.866	13.866
742-31	74	320	50000	-125	38.5	14.041	16.541
741-32	74	320	50000	-75	17.5	13.123	12.123
742-32	74	320	50000	-20	120.4	12.010	16.600
741-33	74	320	50000	0	105.6	11.590	16.551
74-259	74	320	50000	10	96.4	11.239	14.266
742-33	74	320	50000	25	100.5	11.200	14.160
741-34	74	320	50000	25	62.1	11.756	14.110
74-260	74	320	50000	25	84.5	11.200	14.85
742-34	74	320	50000	50	69.5	10.438	2.655
741-35	74	320	50000	75	131.7	9.813	14.686
74-261	74	320	50000	100	180.7	8.983	15.692
742-35	74	320	50000	125	89.4	8.778	13.436
741-36	74	320	50000	175	139.9	8.466	13.377
74-262	74	320	50000	250	158.0	7.294	13.517
742-36	74	320	50000	290	156.0	6.669	12.606
74-263	74	320	50000	290	138.7	6.513	12.225
743-10	74	350	30000	-196	15.1	14.735	14.735
743-11	74	350	30000	-97	20.6	14.149	14.149
743-12	74	350	30000	-50	49.6	13.592	15.281
743-16	74	350	30000	-20	58.6	12.157	15.574
743-17	74	350	30000	0	76.6	11.913	15.965
743-18	74	350	30000	25	69.1	11.727	14.578
74-125	74	350	30000	25	56.9	11.590	13.953
744-10	74	350	30000	50	89.8	10.878	15.233
744-11	74	350	30000	75	93.3	10.155	14.910
744-12	74	350	30000	100	87.0	10.321	14.686
74-126	74	350	30000	125	127.7	9.481	15.311
744-13	74	350	30000	175	141.6	8.788	14.207

Table A-3. Charpy-impact test results for the experimental heats of cast stainless steel in the unaged, fully aged, and annealed conditions. The annealed samples were originally aged for 10,000 h at 400°C.

Specimen ID	Heat	Aging Temp. (°C)	Aging Time (h)	Test Temp. (°C)	Impact Energy (J/cm ²)	Yield Load (kN)	Max. Load (kN)
473-S15	47	-	-	-196	133.3	12.400	23.000
476-S15	47	-	-	-196	131.9	12.320	22.961
478-S09	47	-	-	-125	256.5	11.122	21.248
478-S08	47	-	-	-100	251.7	11.659	21.257
478-S07	47	-	-	-75	270.5	11.258	20.349
478-S06	47	-	-	-50	304.2	11.126	19.076
478-S05	47	-	-	-20	282.0	10.077	17.566
478-S04	47	-	-	0	301.5	9.657	16.258
473-S13	47	-	-	25	235.3	9.681	15.552
473-S14	47	-	-	25	203.9	10.202	15.035
476-S13	47	-	-	25	224.9	9.337	14.563
476-S14	47	-	-	25	250.3	8.984	14.805
478-S16	47	-	-	75	346.4	8.124	13.211
478-S17	47	-	-	290	317.7	5.478	11.024
477-C04	47	400	10000	-197	33.9	12.332	15.175
478-S10	47	400	10000	-197	54.0	12.059	15.447
477-C08	47	400	10000	-150	73.4	12.840	18.709
477-C09	47	400	10000	-130	59.8	11.590	14.920
478-S11	47	400	10000	-125	153.7	11.708	21.912
477-C05	47	400	10000	-50	170.5	11.952	19.744
478-S12	47	400	10000	-20	180.2	11.024	16.513
477-C06	47	400	10000	0	122.9	10.389	15.594
476-S07	47	400	9980	25	153.0	10.166	16.343
476-S08	47	400	9980	25	174.9	10.273	16.170
476-S09	47	400	9980	25	174.7	9.440	16.145
478-S13	47	400	10000	75	242.0	8.505	14.256
477-C07	47	400	10000	125	198.0	7.284	13.280
478-S15	47	400	10000	200	189.1	6.454	11.825
478-S14	47	400	10000	290	130.2	5.888	10.355
476-C01	47	-	Annealed	-197	238.4	11.581	24.802
476-C02	47	-	Annealed	-150	165.6	11.132	20.876
476-C03	47	-	Annealed	-125	264.4	10.790	21.150
476-C04	47	-	Annealed	-100	248.9	10.868	20.789
476-C05	47	-	Annealed	-50	297.1	11.219	19.285
476-C06	47	-	Annealed	25	262.9	9.013	15.506
477-C01	47	-	Annealed	100	248.2	7.372	12.508
477-C02	47	-	Annealed	175	330.9	6.432	11.584
477-C03	47	-	Annealed	290	300.6	5.136	9.901
513-C15	51	-	-	-196	138.3	13.797	23.330
516-S15	51	-	-	-196	139.9	14.369	24.454
518-S15	51	-	-	-125	223.3	12.831	21.068
518-S14	51	-	-	-100	202.0	13.270	21.658
518-S13	51	-	-	-75	206.8	12.411	21.208
518-S09	51	-	-	-50	295.6	12.430	20.945
518-S08	51	-	-	-20	268.1	11.903	19.334
518-S07	51	-	-	0	248.3	11.307	17.976
515-C08	51	-	-	25	239.3	10.951	17.519
516-S13	51	-	-	25	213.5	10.177	16.480
513-S14	51	-	-	25	220.5	10.463	16.565
515-C07	51	-	-	25	251.2	11.000	17.451
516-S14	51	-	-	25	187.3	10.546	16.865
513-S13	51	-	-	25	188.8	10.670	16.645
518-S16	51	-	-	75	247.7	8.671	14.325
518-S17	51	-	-	290	269.0	5.859	10.341
516-C04	51	400	9980	-196	35.9	14.804	16.647
517-C08	51	400	10000	-150	35.4	14.998	17.029
511-S07	51	400	10000	-125	113.1	13.436	22.341
511-S08	51	400	10000	-50	179.9	13.309	20.759

Table A-3. (Contd.)

Specimen ID	Heat	Aging Temp. (°C)	Aging Time (h)	Test Temp. (°C)	Impact Energy (J/cm ²)	Yield Load (kN)	Max. Load (kN)
516-S07	51	400	9980	25	120.0	11.600	18.073
516-S08	51	400	9980	25	159.8	11.647	18.736
516-S09	51	400	9980	25	140.4	11.082	17.522
511-S09	51	400	10000	75	172.2	9.520	15.906
517-C09	51	400	10000	175	158.6	7.138	12.879
517-C07	51	400	10000	290	133.0	6.611	12.069
518-S04	51	550	1	-197	159.1	12.704	24.226
518-S05	51	550	1	-125	227.9	12.566	23.532
518-S06	51	550	1	-75	246.9	12.765	22.107
518-S10	51	550	1	25	288.9	10.581	17.400
518-S11	51	550	1	125	264.3	7.694	13.446
518-S12	51	550	1	290	229.5	6.132	11.092
523-S15	52	-	-	-196	175.1	12.273	24.344
526-S15	52	-	-	-196	126.6	14.640	22.020
528-S12	52	-	-	-125	231.7	11.522	22.087
528-S11	52	-	-	-100	266.9	11.499	22.741
528-S10	52	-	-	-75	294.7	11.532	21.716
521-S06	52	-	-	-50	253.8	11.102	20.300
521-S05	52	-	-	-20	292.8	10.422	18.806
521-S04	52	-	-	0	316.4	10.302	17.635
525-C09	52	-	-	25	245.2	10.141	16.729
526-S13	52	-	-	25	244.9	8.565	14.593
526-S14	52	-	-	25	295.2	9.135	15.739
523-S14	52	-	-	25	241.3	10.136	16.150
523-S13	52	-	-	25	206.2	10.288	15.533
528-S16	52	-	-	75	305.7	8.261	13.231
528-S17	52	-	-	290	300.0	5.400	10.096
526-C04	52	400	9980	-196	36.7	13.376	17.377
526-S17	52	400	10000	-150	134.2	12.010	22.146
521-S07	52	400	10000	-125	176.5	11.942	22.292
521-S08	52	400	10000	-50	173.5	11.659	20.193
526-S08	52	400	9980	25	156.7	10.880	16.295
526-S07	52	400	9980	25	187.4	10.379	17.344
526-S09	52	400	9980	25	158.5	10.911	17.164
521-S09	52	400	10000	75	266.1	8.612	15.252
526-S16	52	400	10000	290	171.0	5.781	11.278
528-S04	52	-	Annealed	-197	179.7	10.917	23.611
528-S05	52	-	Annealed	-125	243.9	11.024	22.917
528-S06	52	-	Annealed	-75	261.1	11.464	21.619
528-S07	52	-	Annealed	25	257.2	9.618	16.600
526-S08	52	-	Annealed	125	378.2	7.294	12.928
528-S09	52	-	Annealed	290	293.8	5.253	9.960
593-S15	59	-	-	-196	75.3	16.459	21.763
596-S15	59	-	-	-196	30.0	16.352	16.160
598-S15	59	-	-	-125	168.7	13.455	22.986
598-S14	59	-	-	-100	169.3	14.041	22.097
598-S13	59	-	-	-75	237.5	13.651	21.492
598-S12	59	-	-	-50	248.4	12.440	20.017
598-S11	59	-	-	-20	260.6	11.649	18.201
598-S10	59	-	-	0	271.5	11.024	17.781
593-S13	59	-	-	25	247.1	10.549	15.948
596-S14	59	-	-	25	231.7	10.324	15.885
596-S13	59	-	-	25	210.5	10.998	15.826
593-S14	59	-	-	25	215.1	10.452	16.114
598-S16	59	-	-	75	303.8	9.569	14.979
598-S17	59	-	-	290	255.6	5.732	10.526

Table A-4. Charpy-impact test results on the reembrittlement of recovery-annealed cast stainless steels. All samples were originally aged for 10,000 h at 400°C and then annealed for 1 h at 550°C and water quenched.

Specimen ID	Heat	Aging Temp. (°C)	Aging Time (h)	Test Temp. (°C)	Impact Energy (J/cm ²)	Yield Load (kN)	Max. Load (kN)
683-55A	68		Annealed	-197	70.0	15.838	19.607
684-52A	68		Annealed	-100	169.6	14.276	21.472
683-54A	68		Annealed	-50	155.3	12.977	20.964
684-53A	68		Annealed	-10	253.3	11.893	18.572
683-53A	68		Annealed	25	237.4	10.946	16.785
683-52A	68		Annealed	125	345.0	9.267	14.451
684-54A	68		Annealed	200	212.7	8.144	12.85
683-51A	68		Annealed	290	220.5	7.382	11.883
68-317A	68	320	3000	25	214.6	10.770	16.024
68-318A	68	320	3000	25	184.3	10.926	17.322
68-319A	68	320	10000	25	157.3	12.010	18.455
68-320A	68	320	10000	25	208.0	11.893	18.211
68-308A	68	350	100	25	236.1	11.327	17.683
68-309A	68	350	300	25	230.9	11.112	17.020
68-310A	68	350	300	25	280.8	11.883	17.615
68-311A	68	350	1000	25	160.8	10.946	17.273
68-312A	68	350	1000	25	166.4	10.800	17.527
68-313A	68	350	3000	25	84.1	11.063	14.578
68-314A	68	350	3000	25	65.6	11.239	14.061
68-315A	68	350	10000	25	55.2	12.782	15.008
68-316A	68	350	10000	25	71.1	12.352	16.063
684-58A	68	400	50	25	213.7	11.278	16.941
684-59A	68	400	50	25	179.0	11.249	16.600
68-301A	68	400	100	25	211.5	12.059	17.683
684-60A	68	400	100	25	186.0	11.756	17.635
68-302A	68	400	300	25	175.9	12.352	18.611
68-303A	68	400	300	25	199.7	11.835	18.347
68-304A	68	400	1000	25	126.5	11.903	17.254
68-305A	68	400	1000	25	103.9	12.791	16.287
68-306A	68	400	3000	25	73.7	11.678	14.803
68-307A	68	400	3000	25	78.5	11.962	14.783
683-56A	68	400	10000	-197	12.1	13.358	13.358
684-55A	68	400	10000	-120	28.0	16.277	16.277
683-57A	68	400	10000	-50	32.3	14.051	14.325
681-59A	68	400	10000	25	82.6	13.368	16.063
682-59A	68	400	10000	25	66.7	12.811	15.164
683-58A	68	400	10000	75	82.2	10.800	15.076
683-59A	68	400	10000	290	129.8	7.597	12.284
693-55A	69		Annealed	-197	194.1	11.249	25.251
694-51A	69		Annealed	-120	242.7	10.966	23.474
694-52A	69		Annealed	-100	258.5	11.219	22.800
693-54A	69		Annealed	-50	248.4	11.200	20.789
694-53A	69		Annealed	-10	249.9	10.780	18.865
693-53A	69		Annealed	25	253.5	9.833	17.283
694-54A	69		Annealed	75	230.3	8.886	14.588
693-52A	69		Annealed	125	373.5	7.636	13.612
694-55A	69		Annealed	200	246.6	7.187	12.323
693-51A	69		Annealed	290	218.1	6.308	11.239
69-305A	69	320	1000	25	244.7	9.939	17.088
69-306A	69	320	1000	25	270.7	10.223	17.391
69-307A	69	320	3000	25	271.8	10.175	17.469
69-308A	69	320	3000	25	258.2	10.487	17.723
69-309A	69	320	10000	75	289.4	11.132	18.699
69-310A	69	320	10000	25	231.5	10.741	18.015
69-318A	69	350	100	25	261.8	10.516	17.498
692-56A	69	350	100	25	235.3	10.145	16.686

Appendix B

Tensile Properties

Tensile tests were conducted at Materials Engineering Associates (MEA) and at Argonne National Laboratory (ANL). Details of the test procedure and results for the tests at MEA have been presented earlier.^{B-1, B-2} Tests at ANL were performed according to ASTM Specification E 8 and E 21 in an Instron tensile test machine with a maximum loading capacity of 90 kN (20 kips). Cylindrical specimens with a diameter of 5.08 mm (0.2 in.) and a gauge length of 20.3 mm (0.8 in.) were used for all the tests. An axial extensometer, with an initial gauge length of 20.3 mm (0.8 in.), was used for continuous measurement of strain during room temperature tests. An IBM computer was used to digitize load, crosshead movement, and axial displacement data and store it on floppy disks. Analog traces of load-vs.-crosshead displacement and load-vs.-extensometer displacement were also obtained for each test.

The true stress-strain data were calculated up to the maximum load using the constant-volume criterion, which assumes a homogeneous distribution of strain along the gauge length. However, most specimens showed inhomogeneous deformation because of the relatively large grain structure. The specimen surfaces along the gauge length were irregular, and the fracture cross sections were often elliptical. These factors create some uncertainty in the true stress-strain data. The true fracture stress was obtained from the fracture load and cross sectional area at fracture. The strain at fracture, i.e., total elongation, was determined from extensometer displacements. Total elongation was also measured from crosshead displacements; the values obtained from extensometer were ~64% of the values determined from crosshead displacement. Correlations between crosshead displacement and total strain in the specimen gauge length were also developed from the room temperature tests. These correlations were used to correct the data for the elevated temperature tests.

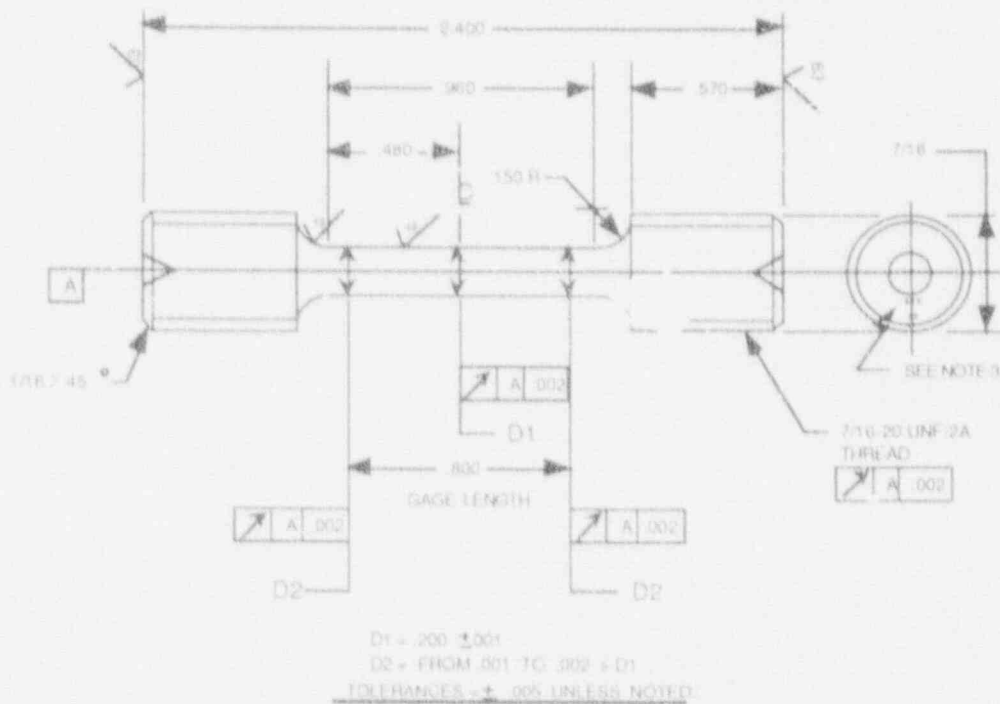
The tests at 290°C (~550°F) were conducted in a forced-air recirculating furnace. Thermocouples were mounted above and below the specimen gauge length to monitor and control the temperature within $\pm 2^\circ\text{C}$. For the tests on samples aged for <10,000 h, an axial extensometer was not used for the elevated temperature tests. Total strain in the specimen gauge length was determined from correlations developed from the room temperature tests. The total elongation was determined from the crosshead displacement multiplied by 0.64.

Elevated temperature tests on the long-term aged samples were conducted with a clip gauge mounted on the specimen grips. Total strain in the specimen gauge length was determined from correlations developed from room-temperature tests conducted with both clip gauge attached to the specimen grips and extensometer mounted on the specimen gauge length.

The results for 10 commercial and experimental heats aged up to 58,000 h at temperatures between 290 and 450°C are given in Table B-1; results from the tests at MEA are also included in the table.

References

- B-1. A. L. Hiser, *Compilation of Tensile and J-R Curve Data from Thermally-Aged Stainless Steel*, MEA-2239, Vols. 1-III, Materials Engineering Associates, Inc. (October 1987).
- B-2. A. L. Hiser, *Tensile and J-R Curve Characterization of Thermally Aged Cast Stainless Steels*, NUREG/CR-502, MEA-2229, Materials Engineering Associates, Inc. (September 1988).



1. THE 800 INCH GAGE LENGTH TO HAVE UNIFORM SLOPE FROM MAX. DIA. D2 TO MIN. DIA. D1. UNIFORM SLOPE MUST NOT EXCEED .004 CHANGE IN DIA. PER 1 INCH CHANGE IN LENGTH.
2. ALL BODY MUST BLEND WITHOUT UNDERCUTS OR STEPS.
3. DIMENSIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS TYPICAL BOTH ENDS.
4. ALL SURFACES TO BE FREE OF BURRS.

Figure B-1. Configuration of tensile test specimen

Table B-1. Tensile test results for cast stainless steels

Specimen Number	Orientation ^a	Heat	Test Temp. (°C)	Engineering			Elongation (%)	Red. in Area (%)	Aging Condition		Ref. ^b
				0.2% Yield Stress (MPa)	Ultimate Stress (MPa)	Fracture Stress (MPa)			Temp. (°C)	Time (h)	
CF-3 Grade											
11V-01	L	1	25	264.8	508.8	1636.6	54.6	79.3	Unaged		2
11V-02	L	1	25	242.1	583.4	1698.5	78.4	79.5	Unaged		2
12V-01	L	1	25	251.0	579.9	1274.6	77.4	74.3	Unaged		2
12V-02	L	1	25	257.7	578.1	1671.8	75.0	80.2	Unaged		2
13C-01	L	1	25	239.7	517.6	1274.8	66.2	69.5	Unaged		2
12V-23	L	1	25	235.8	637.3	1387.7	72.5	66.7	320	30000	1
13C-14	L	1	25	278.2	633.9	1411.7	56.9	68.2	320	30000	1
13V-38	L	1	25	255.0	609.6	1432.6	56.6	68.5	320	30000	1
13V-39	L	1	25	282.5	452.7	858.8	12.7	50.5	320	30000	1
11V-26	L	1	25	281.3	615	1897.6	60.6	77.4	350	10000	2
11V-27	L	1	25	303.4	644.7	1445.0	-	62.2	350	10000	2
12V-19	L	1	25	314.7	642.0	1296.9	72.0	68.4	350	10000	2
12V-03	L	1	290	169.2	409.2	755.1	-	58.9	Unaged		2
12V-06	L	1	290	178.5	402.4	837.8	39.4	64.6	Unaged		2
13C-02	L	1	290	158.6	387.3	819.5	33.0	66.2	Unaged		2
12V-24	L	1	290	178.6	445.9	710.7	28.9	57.2	320	30000	1
13C-15	L	1	290	163.6	427.2	810.4	27.9	67.2	320	30000	1
13V-40	L	1	290	-	470.5	828.9	18.5	54.7	320	30000	1
11V-28	L	1	290	192.4	381.1	503.0	-	36.0	350	10000	2
11V-29	L	1	290	189.0	442.8	780.5	34.2	59.7	350	10000	2
12V-20	L	1	290	179.1	437.8	756.0	39.0	51.6	350	10000	2
P21T-01	C	P2	25	216.3	538.3	1000.4	72.6	59.9	Unaged		2
P23T-01	C	P2	25	238.1	556.8	1568.6	106.0	84.4	Unaged		2
P22A-01	L	P2	25	206.4	561.7	1094.5	73.7	75.7	Unaged		2
P23A-01	L	P2	25	216.7	536.9	887.4	62.4	75.1	Unaged		2
P22T-16	C	P2	25	247.0	580.1	1547.8	65.4	79.9	290	30000	1
P21A-31	L	P2	25	242.6	571.1	2017.1	65.9	84.7	290	30000	1
P25A-28	L	P2	25	223.9	548.3	1797.3	57.2	87.0	290	30000	1
P21A-36	L	P2	25	263.6	583.8	1564.4	58.3	79.3	290	58000	1
P24T-14	C	P2	25	229.4	600.0	1944.4	73.1	82.3	320	30000	1
P25T-10	C	P2	25	258.1	581.8	1535.3	55.4	75.5	320	30000	1
P22A-36	L	P2	25	237.4	603.0	1487.3	77.8	80.5	320	30000	1
P21A-19	L	P2	25	249.7	605.2	1673.6	49.4	78.3	320	55000	1
P22T-04	C	P2	25	252.3	601.8	2162.5	-	85.3	350	10000	2
P23A-14	L	P2	25	249.2	594.3	2783.2	73.6	88.5	350	10000	2
P23A-26	L	P2	25	265.2	668.5	1830.3	76.6	78.8	350	10000	2
P22T-11	C	P2	25	249.9	628.4	1235.0	68.6	64.4	350	30000	1
P22A-13	L	P2	25	245.5	615.4	1598.5	65.5	76.2	350	30000	1
P24A-32	L	P2	25	225.4	617.2	1799.8	68.9	79.0	350	30000	1
P24T-05	C	P2	25	233.5	603.1	1268.2	-	68.8	400	10000	2
P24A-04	L	P2	25	236.2	616.8	2384.5	-	78.0	400	10000	2
P21T-02	C	P2	290	161.3	387.1	819.1	44.6	72.2	Unaged		2
P23T-02	C	P2	290	154.2	405.0	688.2	42.4	65.9	Unaged		2
P22A-02	L	P2	290	137.9	406.9	755.7	47.2	65.9	Unaged		2
P23A-02	L	P2	290	144.0	385.1	538.7	39.9	59.6	Unaged		2
P21A-32	L	P2	290	162.3	403.4	830.6	36.8	74.5	290	30000	1
P21A-33	L	P2	290	155.2	405.9	740.8	35.0	73.7	290	30000	1
P24T-16	C	P2	290	148.2	407.0	389.5	39.9	78.7	290	30000	1
P21A-37	L	P2	290	164.2	410.7	1152.1	33.1	72.2	290	58000	1
P22T-17	C	P2	290	177.5	422.7	1094.7	37.9	72.3	290	58000	1
P21A-14	L	P2	290	153.2	428.9	968.4	31.4	73.0	320	30000	1
P21A-15	L	P2	290	163.9	422.7	815.5	30.9	62.9	320	30000	1
P21A-16	L	P2	290	152.6	407.7	870.6	28.8	71.9	320	30000	1
P25T-12	C	P2	290	171.4	418.4	790.5	31.5	62.5	320	55000	1
P21A-18	L	P2	290	168.6	416.4	980.1	31.2	67.9	320	55000	1

Table B-1. (Contd.)

Specimen Number	Orientation ^a	Heat Treatment ^b	Test Temp. [C]	Engineering					Aging Condition		
				0.2% Yield Stress (MPa)	Ultimate Stress (MPa)	Fracture Stress (MPa)	Elongation (%)	Red in Area (%)	Temp. [C]	Time (h)	
684-12	H		290	216.0	485.7	888.0	29.6	53.9	350	30000	1
684-15	H		290	190.4	427.3	671.2	25.3	41.7	350	30000	1
68-140	V		290	170.2	479.0	482.8	31.6	53.6	350	30000	1
682-18	H		290	161.3	463.1	711.3	32.1	47.1	400	2720	2
682-24	H		290	176.7	475.6	800.8	34.4	47.6	400	10000	1
68-120	V		290	193.9	484.4	734.0	27.8	37.1	400	10000	1
681-06	H		290	169.7	466.8	700.4	-	36.8	450	2570	2
682-09	H		290	191.6	503.8	769.0	35.5	42.6	450	2570	2
733-40	H		25	254.3	557.0	882.9	46.5	41.3	Unaged		1
733-41	H		25	249.5	530.8	988.8	54.9	55.1	Unaged		1
734-23	H		25	221.9	475.4	1835.0	62.7	78.0	320	10000	1
734-24	H		25	228.2	521.4	1675.1	72.3	78.0	320	10000	1
732-25	H		25	244.0	526.5	1453.0	57.3	74.2	350	2570	1
732-26	H		25	244.4	528.4	1109.6	45.5	65.4	350	2570	1
734-06	H		25	228.0	536.9	1885.1	53.5	78.0	350	10000	1
734-07	H		25	219.1	529.3	2005.0	67.1	79.0	350	10000	1
73-119	H		25	212.8	488.1	2084.8	50.8	83.0	350	10000	1
732-16	H		25	240.8	541.8	1390.9	59.5	72.4	400	2570	1
732-17	H		25	252.6	555.7	1419.0	56.1	72.1	400	2570	1
732-15	H		25	235.3	563.3	2183.2	58.5	79.2	400	10000	1
732-22	H		25	215.8	530.3	1298.3	58.4	63.6	400	10000	1
73-109	V		25	222.2	534.9	1719.7	69.0	74.4	400	10000	1
731-04	H		25	256.5	493.1	944.5	34.4	53.1	450	2570	1
731-05	H		25	234.0	570.4	1511.4	75.2	69.3	450	2570	1
733-42	H		290	138.9	366.6	970.1	40.5	75.8	Unaged		1
734-40	H		290	133.9	365.0	599.5	33.0	54.0	Unaged		1
734-19	H		290	130.4	354.0	426.4	33.6	33.8	320	10000	1
734-22	H		290	131.3	365.2	743.5	45.7	61.1	320	10000	1
732-27	H		290	139.6	419.8	833.9	44.3	62.0	350	2570	1
734-08	H		290	127.7	377.7	964.3	40.7	68.6	350	10000	1
734-09	H		290	165.0	417.5	725.9	28.9	53.3	350	10000	1
73-120	V		290	136.7	386.4	835.4	35.5	69.0	350	10000	1
732-18	H		290	444.1	444.1	700.7	38.0	59.9	400	2570	1
732-23	H		290	138.5	408.5	683.8	39.7	50.0	400	10000	1
732-24	H		290	143.0	424.1	649.8	32.7	40.2	400	10000	1
73-110	V		290	139.4	395.8	696.5	37.4	51.7	400	10000	1
731-06	H		290	144.1	411.2	596.6	24.8	39.2	450	2570	1
732-09	H		290	136.2	436.1	730.6	43.6	51.2	450	2570	1
CF-8M Grade											
205-26	T		205	248.5	670.6	1227.7	36.3	65.0	400	18000	1
205-27	T		205	254.0	642.4	1694.1	49.0	71.2	400	18000	1
205-30	T		205	248.7	646.1	1576.7	41.8	70.6	400	18000	1
205-25	T		205	179.4	505.9	744.1	23.6	44.6	400	18000	1
205-28	T		205	177.3	507.8	790.3	27.0	49.2	400	18000	1
205-29	T		205	168.2	495.1	700.7	24.6	44.2	400	18000	1
743-40	H		74	273.5	542.4	1366.5	-	65.4	Unaged		1
743-41	H		74	273.0	531.3	1362.7	63.0	68.3	Unaged		1
743-36	H		74	282.2	555.6	2157.5	42.5	63.2	290	30000	1
744-34	H		74	292.9	601.2	1509.6	38.1	71.1	290	30000	1
74-135	V		74	259.0	570.4	1832.2	55.6	77.6	290	30000	1
744-21	H		74	273.1	551.0	1848.3	49.9	78.1	320	10000	1
744-25	H		74	270.5	565.3	2107.4	69.9	80.8	320	10000	1
742-42	H		74	312.7	589.9	1418.6	10.2	66.4	320	30000	1
744-39	H		74	326.4	663.6	1400	-	63.6	320	30000	1
74-245	V		74	278.8	617.0	1579	4	76.7	320	30000	1

Table B-1. (Cont'd.)

Specimen Number	Orientation	Heat Treat	Test Temp [°C]	Engineering				Aging Condition			
				0.2% Yield Stress [MPa]	Ultimate Stress [MPa]	Fracture Stress [MPa]	Elongation [%]	Red in Area [%]	Temp [°C]	Time [hr]	
752-25	H		25	-	667.8	1677.6	37.5	0-4	350	2570	1
752-26	H		25	346.5	688.9	1522.3	37.6	1-1	350	2570	1
754-06	H		25	532.7	741.1	1643.1	41.4	59.6	350	10000	1
754-07	H		25	352.5	728.5	1199.6	39.5	54.2	350	10000	1
754-08	H		25	308.6	718.8	1455.1	42.3	56.1	350	10000	1
75-119	V		25	351.0	742.8	1437.7	44.4	57.6	350	10000	1
753-10	H		25	316.1	766.4	1266.0	31.5	41.4	350	30000	1
753-11	H		25	344.3	748.2	1051.8	26.3	31.6	350	30000	1
75-130	V		25	300.8	711.0	1061.3	30.5	34.9	350	30000	1
752-16	H		25	326.7	703.6	1531.0	38.5	61.3	400	2570	1
752-17	H		25	353.1	731.6	1441.4	33.6	64.0	400	2570	1
752-15	H		25	405.3	777.1	1305.1	36.4	45.0	400	10000	1
752-22	H		25	-	748.1	1093.5	28.1	37.6	400	10000	1
752-23	H		25	338.9	726.6	1328.9	26.7	53.5	400	10000	1
75-109	V		25	356.0	736.8	1171.8	38.1	46.3	400	10000	1
751-04	H		25	311.7	721.2	1094.2	25.1	38.4	450	2570	1
751-05	H		25	314.7	746.4	1217.2	32.0	41.6	450	2570	1
754-40	H		250	196.8	470.8	652.0	26.1	63.1	Unaged		1
753-42	H		250	191.5	474.8	620.7	30.5	45.0	Unaged		1
754-29	H		250	193.3	528.3	1051.1	33.5	60.5	290	30000	1
754-30	H		250	202.6	495.3	784.9	31.1	58.5	290	30000	1
75-236	V		250	211.8	486.2	924.1	32.0	56.2	250	30000	1
754-26	H		250	205.6	538.0	945.5	28.9	64.7	320	10000	1
754-27	H		250	212.2	534.3	957.8	29.2	64.6	320	10000	1
752-40	H		250	231.7	589.3	852.7	26.0	38.4	320	30000	1
752-42	H		250	268.5	575.8	803.6	22.9	46.0	320	30000	1
75-246	V		250	213.0	521.8	881.3	26.7	54.2	320	30000	1
75-28	H		250	258.9	587.8	933.6	24.4	43.2	320	50000	1
752-29	H		250	264.1	581.7	969.4	23.2	48.5	320	50000	1
75-130	V		250	239.6	557.8	889.5	24.7	38.9	320	50000	1
752-27	H		250	304.7	528.8	843.9	25.8	49.4	350	2570	1
754-09	H		250	219.8	614.1	918.6	24.5	44.8	350	10000	1
75-120	V		250	263.9	595.6	854.7	32.7	35.4	350	10000	1
753-12	H		250	264.4	615.9	809.3	23.0	30.2	350	30000	1
754-12	H		250	227.2	613.8	839.4	24.2	31.2	350	30000	1
75-270	V		250	209.0	584.6	823.5	26.2	32.9	350	30000	1
752-18	H		250	203.2	591.1	799.6	26.4	41.0	400	2570	1
752-24	H		250	208.2	630.4	858.4	23.7	31.4	400	10000	1
75-110	V		250	206.7	593.1	884.1	25.3	42.4	400	10000	1
751-06	H		250	218.7	598.2	749.6	24.3	24.7	450	2570	1
752-09	H		250	197.7	606.2	888.1	25.5	33.0	450	2570	1

a Designation L = longitudinal or axial direction, C = circumferential direction, H = horizontal direction in the plane of the slab, and V = vertical direction transverse to the plane of the slab.
 b 1) Argonne National Laboratory
 2) Materials Engineering Associates

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Appendix C

J-R Curve Characterization

The J-R curve tests were conducted at MEA and at ANL. Details of the test procedure and results for the tests at MEA have been presented earlier.^{C-1,C-2} Tests at ANL were performed according to ASTM Specifications E 813-85 (Standard Test Method for J_{IC} , a Measure of Fracture Toughness) and E 1152-87 (Standard Test Method for Determining J-R Curve). Compact-tension (CT) specimens, 25.4 mm (1 in.) thick with 10% side grooves, were used for the tests. The CT specimen design, shown in Fig. C-1, is similar to the specimen of ASTM Specification E 399, the notch region is modified in accordance with E 813-85 and E 5112, to permit measurement of load-line displacement by axial extensometer. The extensometer was mounted on razor blades that were screwed onto the specimen along the load line.

Prior to testing, the specimens were fatigue-precracked at room temperature and at load levels within the linear elastic range. The final ratio of crack length to width (a/W) after precracking was ≈ 0.55 . The final 1-mm (≈ 0.04 -in.) crack extension was carried out at a load range of 13 kN (2.92 kip) to 1.3 kN (0.292 kip), i.e., during precracking K_{max} was $< 25 \text{ MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$ ($22.6 \text{ ksi}\cdot\text{in.}^{1/2}$). After precracking, all specimens were side-grooved by 20% of the total specimen thickness, i.e., 10% per side, to ensure uniform crack growth during testing.

The J-R curve tests were performed on an Instron testing machine with 90 kN (20 kip) maximum load capacity. The load and load-line displacement data were digitized with digital voltmeters and stored on a disk for post-test analysis and correction of the test data. The single-specimen compliance procedure was used to estimate the crack extension. Rotation and modulus corrections were applied to the compliance data. Both deformation theory and modified forms of the J integral were evaluated for each test.

After each test, the specimen was heated to 350°C to heat-tint the exposed fracture surface. The specimen was then fractured at liquid nitrogen temperature. The initial (i.e., fatigue precrack) and final (test) crack lengths were measured optically for both halves of the fractured specimen. The crack lengths were determined by the 9/8 averaging technique, i.e., the two near-surface measurements were averaged and the resultant value averaged with the remaining seven measurements.

The fracture toughness J_{IC} values were determined in accordance with ASTM Specification E 813-81 and E 813-85. For the former, J_{IC} is defined as the intersection of the blunting line given by $J = 2\sigma_f\Delta a$, and the linear fit of the J-vs- Δa test data between the 0.15-mm and 1.5-mm exclusion lines. The flow stress, σ_f , is the average of the 0.2% yield stress and the ultimate stress. The ASTM Specification E 813-85 procedure defines J_{IC} as the intersection of the 0.2-mm offset line with the power law-fit (of the form $J = C\Delta a^n$) of the test data between the exclusion lines. J-R curve tests on cast stainless steels indicate that a slope of four times the flow stress ($4\sigma_f$) for the blunting line expresses the J vs Δa data better than the slope of $2\sigma_f$ defined in E 813-81 or E 813-85. The fracture toughness J_{IC} values were determined using the $4\sigma_f$ slope.

The tearing modulus was also evaluated for each test. The tearing modulus is given by $T = E(dJ/da)/\sigma_f^2$, where E is the Young's modulus and σ_f is the flow stress. The ASTM E 813-81 value of tearing modulus is determined from the slope dJ/da of the linear fit to the J -vs- Δa data. For the power law curve fits, an average value of dJ/da was calculated^{C-3} to obtain average tearing modulus.

The fracture toughness results for four commercial and four experimental heats of cast stainless steel aged up to 30,000 h at 320, 350, 400, and 450°C, and for the service-aged KBR pump cover plate material, are given in Table C-1. The test data as well as an analysis and qualification of the data for 47 J-R curve tests have been presented earlier.^{C-4} Data analysis and qualification for an additional 24 J-R curve tests at 290°C are presented in this Appendix.

Data Analysis Procedures

The compliance method was used to determine the crack length during the tests. The Hudak-Saxena calibration equation^{C-5} is used to relate the specimen load line elastic compliance C_l on an unloading/loading sequence with the crack length a_l . The compliance, i.e., slope $(\Delta\delta/\Delta P)$ of the load-line displacement versus load record obtained during the unloading/loading sequence, is given by

$$U_{LL} = \left[\frac{1}{(B_e E_e C_l)} \right]^{1/2} + 1 \quad (C-1)$$

and

$$a_l/W = 1.000196 - 4.06319(U_{LL}) + 11.242(U_{LL})^2 - 106.043(U_{LL})^3 + 464.335(U_{LL})^4 - 650.677(U_{LL})^5 \quad (C-2)$$

where E_e is the effective elastic modulus, B_e is the effective specimen thickness expressed as $B - (B - B_N)^2/B$, and W is specimen width.

Both rotation and modulus corrections are applied to the compliance data. The modulus correction^{C-5} is used to account for the uncertainties in testing, i.e., in the values of initial crack length determined by compliance and measured optically. The effective modulus E_M is determined from

$$E_M = \frac{J}{C_0 B_e} \left(\frac{W + a_0}{W - a_0} \right)^{1/2} f(a_0/W) \quad (C-3)$$

and

$$f(a_0/W) = 2.163 + 12.219(a_0/W) - 20.065(a_0/W)^2 - 0.9925(a_0/W)^3 + 20.609(a_0/W)^4 - 9.9314(a_0/W)^5 \quad (C-4)$$

where C_0 is initial compliance, B_e is effective specimen thickness, and a_0 is the initial physical crack size measured optically.

To account for crack opening displacement in CT specimen, the crack size should be corrected for rotation.^{1,6} The corrected compliance is calculated from

$$\theta = \sin^{-1} \left\{ \left(\frac{d_m}{2} + D \right) / (D^2 + R^2)^{1/2} \right\} - \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{D}{R} \right) \quad (C-5)$$

and

$$C_c = C_m / \left\{ \left(\frac{H^*}{R} \sin \theta - \cos \theta \right) \left(\frac{D}{R} \sin \theta - \cos \theta \right) \right\} \quad (C-6)$$

where C_c and C_m are the corrected and measured elastic compliance at the load line, H^* is initial half span of load points (i.e., center of pinholes), R is radius of rotation of crack centerline ($= (W+a)/2$), a is the updated crack length, D is one-half of the initial distance between the displacement points (i.e., half gauge length), d_m is total measured load line displacement, and θ is the angle of rotation of a rigid body element about the unbroken mid-section line.

The J value is calculated at any point on the load versus load-line displacement record using the relationship

$$J = J_e + J_p \quad (C-7)$$

where J_e is the elastic component of J and J_p is the plastic component of J . For a CT specimen, at a point corresponding to the coordinates P_i and δ_i on the specimen load versus load-line displacement record and a_i is $(a_0 + \Delta a_i)$, the deformation J is given by

$$J_{D(i)} = (K_i)^2 (1-\nu^2)/E_e + J_{p(i)} \quad (C-8)$$

where from ASTM method E 399:

$$K_i = [P_i / (BB_N W_c)^{1/2}] f(a_i/W) \quad (C-9)$$

with

$$f(a_i/W) = [2 + (a_i/W)] [0.886 + 4.64(a_i/W) - 13.32(a_i/W)^2 + 14.72(a_i/W)^3 - 5.6(a_i/W)^4] / [1 - (a_i/W)]^{3/2} \quad (C-10)$$

and:

$$J_{p(i)} = [J_{p(i-1)} + \left(\frac{\eta_i}{b_i} \right) \frac{A_{p(i)} - A_{p(i-1)}}{B_N}] \left[1 - \left(\frac{Y_i}{b_i} \right) (a_i - a_{i-1}) \right] \quad (C-11)$$

where ν is Poisson's ratio, b is the uncracked ligament, $A_{p(i)}$ is the plastic component of the area under the load versus load-line displacement record, and η a factor that accounts for the tensile component of the load as given by

$$\eta_i = 2 + 0.522b_i/W \quad (C-12)$$

and γ a factor that accounts for limited crack growth as given by

$$\gamma = 1 + 0.76b_i/W \quad (C-13)$$

The modified J values (J_M) are calculated from the relationships (from Ref. C-7)

$$J_{M(i)} = J_{D(i)} + \gamma J_i \quad (C-14)$$

where

$$\Delta J_i = \Delta J_{i-1} + \left(\frac{\gamma_i}{b_i}\right) J_{D(i)} (a_i - a_{i-1}) \quad (C-15)$$

According to ASTM Specification E 1152-87, the J_D -R curves are valid only for crack growth up to 10% of the initial uncracked ligament. Also, they show a dependence on specimen size. The J_M -R curves have been demonstrated to be independent of specimen size and yield valid results for larger crack growth.

Data Qualification

The various validity criteria specified in ASTM Specification E 813-85 for J_{IC} and in ASTM Specification E 1152-87 for J-R curve, were used to qualify the results from each test. The various criteria include maximum values of crack extension and J-integral; limits for initial uncracked ligament, effective elastic modulus, and optically measured physical crack length; and spacing of J- Δa data points. The α criteria (from Ref. C-8) was also used to ensure that a region of J dominance exists.

For the present investigation, most of the unaged or short-term-aged specimens yielded invalid J_{IC} values because of the relatively high toughness of the material. The reasons for the discrepancies are data-point spacing, shape of the final crack front, or size of the uncracked ligament. In general, the size of the uncracked ligament or the specimen thickness was inadequate for the unaged or short-term-aged specimens because of the relatively high toughness of the material. The J_{max} limit for the J vs. Δa data was ignored in most tests to obtain a good power-law fit of the test data.

The shape of the crack front was also very irregular for most cast stainless steels. This may be attributed to the coarse grain structure of the casting and differences in ferrite morphology. Cast stainless steels with large columnar grains, in particular, showed significant variation in crack length along the width of a specimen. Furthermore, the crack front always had a leading crack near the edges of the specimen. The near-surface measurements of the final physical crack length were often ≥ 1.02 mm, the maximum value allowed for data qualification.

The fracture surfaces often showed uncracked ridges or ligaments along the direction of crack extension. The uncracked ligaments add significant error to the estimation of crack length by compliance. Therefore, the difference between the crack extension predicted from elastic compliance and the average measured physical crack extension is more than the maximum value allowed by ASTM E 1152.

All tests showed significant load relaxation during the unloading/reloading cycle for estimating the crack length by elastic compliance. All unloadings were 25% of the load. The load at the end of the unloading/reloading cycle is always lower than it was at the start of the unloading cycle. The difference is appreciable for the room-temperature test. Therefore, the initial 20-30% of the unloading curve was ignored in estimating the crack length.

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Table C-1. (Contd.)

Specimen Number	Heat Treat ^a	Orient ^a	Test Temp. a/W	As Form ^b		Deformation J ^c			Modified J ^c			Flow Impact		Condition	Rec ^d				
				Comp.	Opt. (mm)	J _{1C} (kJ/m ²)	T _{1C}	C	n	J _{1C} (kJ/m ²)	T _{1C}	C	n			Stress (MPa)	Energy (J/cm ²)	Time (h)	Temp. (°C)
P1B-12	P1	L-C	290	3.571	9.05	10.43	456.3	366	571.2	0.403	467.6	429	597.6	0.453	306.1	30000	320	1	
P1B-07	P1	L-C	290	3.527	7.19	9.63	400.7	384	529.9	0.24	428.2	410	559.7	0.434	315.8	244.7	10000	350	2
P1T-07	P1	L-C	290	3.526	12.36	14.10	542.1	469	663.3	0.435	538.4	537	691.7	0.484	315.8	244.7	10000	350	2
P1B-10	P1	L-C	290	3.551	10.11	11.17	294.0	440	491.5	0.595	299.2	488	513.9	0.633	331.6	30000	350	1	
P1T-05	P1	L-C	290	3.513	12.48	13.47	293.7	391	451.7	0.505	298.7	431	470.1	0.538	324.2	133.5	10000	400	2
683-05B	68	H-H	25	3.527	13.04	14.68	324.4	395	532.8	0.586	327.0	432	572.9	0.619	400.2	245.4	Unaged	2	2
683-05T	68	H-H	25	3.519	13.88	16.29	282.3	335	485.5	0.554	284.0	369	543.1	0.590	400.2	245.4	Unaged	2	2
683-03V	68	V-H	25	3.528	12.81	15.00	311.8	364	526.9	0.562	315.5	398	546.3	0.594	400.2	245.4	Unaged	2	2
683-06T	68	H-H	25	3.572	4.76	5.83	1097.4	567	1170.2	0.529	1157.0	667	1213.5	0.593	400.2	237.4	Annealed	1	1
682-06T	68	H-H	25	3.578	8.62	9.69	647.3	328	864.1	0.484	657.1	380	901.3	0.539	461.4	135.1	30000	320	1
681-04B	68	H-H	25	3.543	19.22	11.65	798.0	560	1037.7	0.608	832.0	607	1075.5	0.636	444.3	192.9	2570	350	2
682-02T	68	H-H	25	3.560	8.08	8.35	475.2	367	719.1	0.546	488.3	397	746.2	0.571	442.5	100.0	10000	350	1
682-04T	68	H-H	25	3.562	8.18	8.63	205.1	244	430.4	0.634	204.7	265	446.3	0.666	464.6	80.6	30000	350	1
681-06V	68	V-H	25	3.575	9.02	10.20	206.0	159	357.5	0.472	207.4	175	372.3	0.502	464.6	80.6	30000	350	1
681-03B	68	H-H	25	3.548	10.73	12.13	408.4	307	648.6	0.531	412.6	338	673.6	0.565	467.8	74.1	2570	400	2
681-01T	68	H-H	25	3.553	7.08	6.85	260.5	253	487.6	0.578	266.1	265	503.6	0.590	472.5	46.4	10000	400	1
681-03V	68	V-H	25	3.548	10.96	11.66	214.0	244	443.4	0.626	216.2	258	456.9	0.645	476.1	46.4	10000	400	1
681-04T	68	H-H	25	3.531	12.92	14.52	294.7	193	467.7	0.448	296.6	214	486.1	0.480	471.7	54.2	2570	450	2
681-05B	68	H-H	25	3.540	-	-	252.6	330	532.9	0.680	253.2	356	561.9	0.711	471.7	54.2	2570	450	2
683-07T	68	H-H	290	3.536	12.59	14.30	753.1	368	763.0	0.271	752.5	545	795.3	0.384	282.2	287.1	Unaged	2	2
683-06B	68	H-H	290	3.564	7.05	8.22	413.0	550	583.1	0.513	425.8	631	579.9	0.582	287.2	220.5	Annealed	1	1
682-07T	68	H-H	290	3.570	10.35	11.45	225.3	432	401.9	0.901	225.9	477	418.1	0.640	301.9	221.2	30000	320	1
681-06T	68	H-H	290	3.544	13.40	15.28	406.3	573	592.8	0.575	413.7	642	617.0	0.619	319.8	147.5	2570	350	2
682-03T	68	H-H	290	3.563	10.13	10.69	281.6	423	451.5	0.544	283.0	472	466.5	0.585	320.2	207.6	10000	350	1
682-05T	68	H-H	290	3.572	10.27	11.24	303.8	291	438.6	0.437	311.8	322	458.3	0.466	328.1	187.7	30000	350	1
681-05T	68	H-H	290	3.550	12.69	14.66	335.4	362	464.9	0.431	343.1	474	487.9	0.473	312.2	139.6	2570	400	2
681-02T	68	H-H	290	3.569	10.55	11.38	242.5	312	396.2	0.510	245.7	347	413.7	0.546	332.7	144.0	10000	400	1
681-03T	68	H-H	290	3.529	12.69	13.77	312.2	319	454.9	0.446	316.5	361	475.1	0.486	338.5	124.8	2570	450	2
205-23C	205	L-C	290	3.511	15.71	7.536	185.0	149	328.1	0.482	186.7	161	339.7	0.506	440.2 ^e	123.5	18000	400	1
205-25C	205	L-C	25	3.569	16.45	11.65	275.8	248	493.9	0.585	274.9	274	513.4	0.593	461.1 ^e	113.6	18000	400	1
205-24C	205	L-C	290	3.581	9.93	11.14	207.2	256	340.0	0.475	208.1	285	354.3	0.512	339.0	116.3	18000	400	1
207-08C	207	L-C	290	3.564	10.76	11.09	615.1	409	718.8	0.405	641.9	483	755.8	0.456	320.3 ^e	271.6	Unaged	1	1

Table C-1. (Contd.)

Specimen Number	Heat Treat ^a	Orien- tation ^b	Test Temp. (°C)	Δa Final ^b		Deformation J^c		Modified J^c		Flow Impact		Collision ^d							
				Comp. (mm)	Opt. (mm)	J_{IC} (kJ/m^2)	T_{av}	C	n	J_{IC} (kJ/m^2)	T_{av}	C	n	Stress (MPa)	Energy (J/cm^2)	Time (h)	Temp. (°C)	Ref. d	
751-02V	75	V-V	290	0.569	10.33	11.14	262.0	121	363.6	0.329	265.6	140	382.5	0.356	409.6	135.8	10000	400	1
751-03T	75	H-H	290	0.559	10.06	10.36	107.1	151	230.1	0.577	197.2	165	240.0	0.609	405.2	82.0	2570	450	1
758-02C	758	L-C	25	0.582	10.84	10.39	91.2	101	209.0	0.591	91.5	108	216.6	0.613	501.0 ^e	69.6	18000	400	1
758-03C	758	L-C	25	0.568	11.57	13.56	103.4	116	239.1	0.607	103.4	124	247.3	0.632	501.0 ^e	69.6	18000	400	1
758-01C	758	L-C	290	0.567	11.90	12.37	167.2	128	268.8	0.400	167.8	142	279.8	0.432	397.1 ^e	118.1	18000	400	1

^a The first digit represents the direction normal to the plane of the crack and second digit is the direction of crack propagation. For pipe and pump cover plate materials L = longitudinal or axial, C = circumferential, and R = radial directions. For slabs H = horizontal direction in the plane of the slab and V = vertical direction transverse to the plane of the crack.

^b Final crack extension: Comp. determined from compliance and Opt. measured optically.

^c According to ASTM E-813 but with a slope of 4 times the flow stress for the blunting line.

^d Tests conducted at 1 ANL and 2 MEA.

^e Estimated from Charpy-impact data.

Unload Number	Δd (kN/m ²)	Δm (kN/m ²)	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	15.16	15.17	0.0180	16.288	0.304
2	42.48	42.45	0.0014	19.447	0.607
3	73.13	73.26	0.0024	21.271	0.907
4	111.70	111.82	0.0304	22.718	1.258
5	151.59	153.85	0.3005	23.862	1.609
6	194.27	195.66	0.2207	24.702	1.960
7	237.00	241.25	0.4349	25.511	2.309
8	281.88	286.95	0.4866	26.142	2.662
9	325.27	334.42	0.7044	26.576	3.008
10	366.58	374.76	0.6585	26.805	3.310
11	401.02	418.82	1.0925	26.943	3.612
12	438.17	458.98	1.1826	26.995	3.907
13	472.98	503.20	1.5849	26.876	4.210
14	508.69	544.96	1.7112	26.567	4.511
15	542.48	588.46	2.0020	26.484	4.811
16	583.84	629.76	2.0000	26.561	5.109
17	614.96	675.25	2.4014	26.402	5.412
18	653.79	717.59	2.4741	26.659	5.714
19	684.57	762.09	2.7738	25.954	6.011
20	716.29	813.60	3.1987	25.600	6.302
21	757.45	869.50	3.3542	25.347	6.709
22	792.86	914.87	3.6755	25.151	7.090
23	828.24	965.34	3.9439	24.561	7.408
24	860.68	1024.22	4.2014	23.644	7.811
25	893.62	1093.62	4.8075	22.550	8.307
26	925.99	1163.31	5.5103	21.630	8.808
27	963.23	1230.34	5.9226	20.867	9.314
28	1005.46	1310.63	6.4226	19.899	9.808
29	1047.22	1389.68	6.8728	19.042	10.307
30	1092.26	1467.07	7.2749	17.534	11.108
31	1027.23	1337.04	8.2113	16.255	11.710
32	1093.22	1608.88	8.7944	15.228	12.512
33	1102.49	1676.77	9.2785	14.070	12.911
34	1112.28	1741.95	9.5028	13.001	13.512
35	1102.92	1803.55	10.5091	11.852	14.110

Table C-2. Test data for specimen 11S-08

Test Number : 0076
 Material Type : CF-3
 Aging Temp : 320°C
 Spec. Thickness : 25.35 mm
 Spec. Width : 50.83 mm
 Test Temp : 290°C
 Heat Number : 1
 Aging Time : 30,000 h
 Net Thickness : 20.31 mm
 Flow Stress : 309.50 MPa

Table C-3. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen IIS-08

Test Number	: 0076	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CP-3	Heat Number	: 1
Aging Temp.	: 320°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.35 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.31 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.83 mm	Flow Stress	: 309.50 MPa
Modulus E	: 176.59 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.7750 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5661 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.2031 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7909 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.2841 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7728 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept, B	: 195.479 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 188.31 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9623	(8 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 230.5 kJ/m ²	(1316.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.186 mm	(0.0073 in)	
T average	: 347.1	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 394.23 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4938
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9683	(8 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 251.8 kJ/m ²	(1437.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.403 mm	(0.0159 in)	
T average	: 343.8	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 230.0 kJ/m ²	(1313.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.336 mm	(0.0132 in)	
T average	: 351.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 310.8 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 455.13 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.942 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 4	Zone B = 2	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_f Measurement	: Near-surface	outside limit	
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 314.33 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.206 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.569 mm	($w = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 9	Zone B = 6	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-4. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen IIS-08

Linear Fit		$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 183.374 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 218.88 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9821	(9 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 222.8 kJ/m ²	(1272.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.180 mm	(0.0071 in)	
T average	: 403.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit		$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 414.79 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5489
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9808	(9 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 252.1 kJ/m ²	(1439.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.404 mm	(0.0159 in)	
T average	: 400.1	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 226.9 kJ/m ²	(1295.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.333 mm	(0.0131 in)	
T average	: 408.1	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 326.8 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

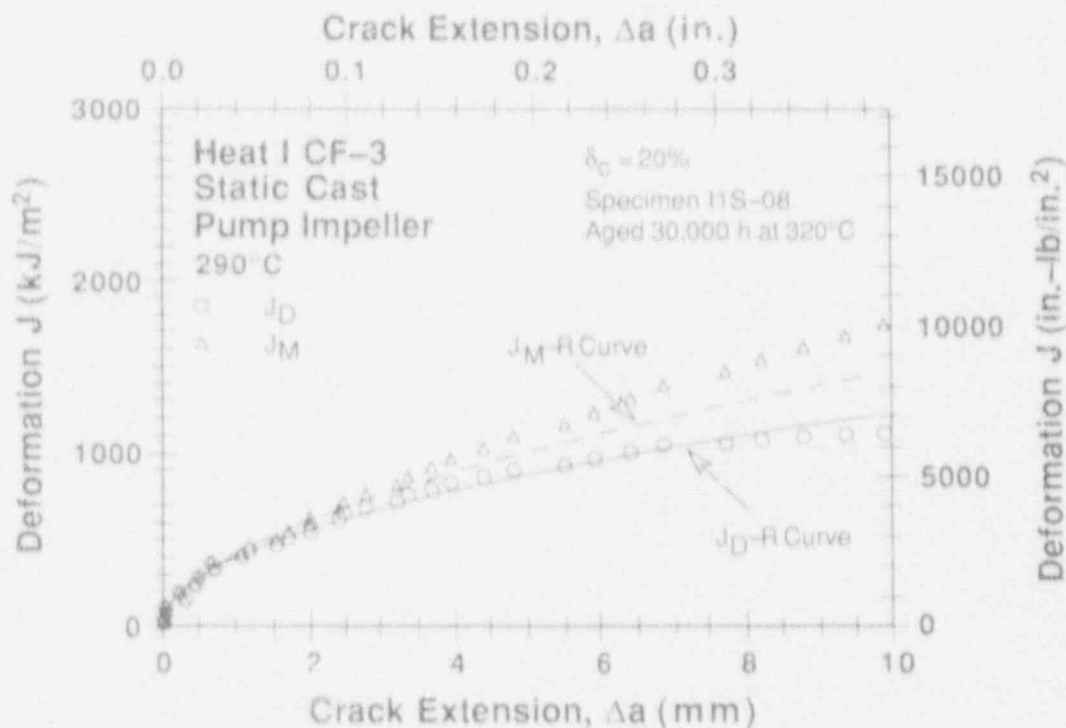


Figure C-2. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat I aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

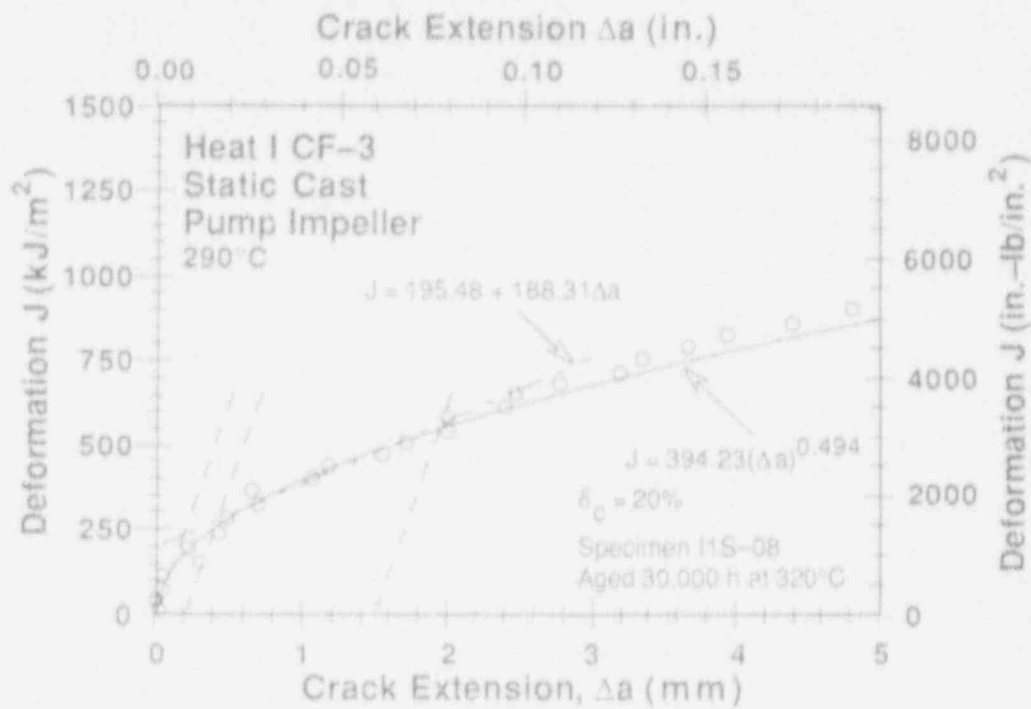


Figure C-3. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat I aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

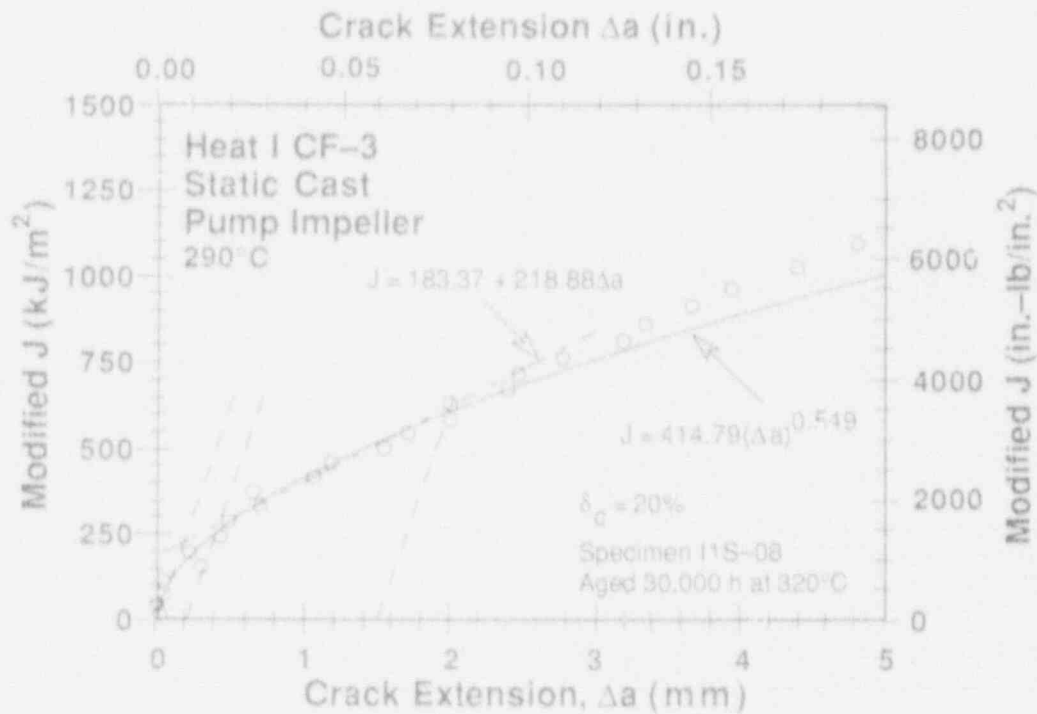


Figure C-4. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat I aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

Table C-6. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen P2B-12

Test Number	: 0058	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-3	Heat Number	: P2
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.30 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.30 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.78 mm	Flow Stress	: 292.10 MPa
Modulus E	: 186.82 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.8625 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5684 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 34.4375 mm	Final a/w	: 0.6782 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 33.6979 mm	Final a/w	: 0.6657 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 326.499 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 483.46 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9763	(15 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 557.0 kJ/m ²	(3180.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.477 mm	(0.0188 in)	
T average	: 1058.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 796.53 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.7260
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9776	(15 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 650.7 kJ/m ²	(3715.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.757 mm	(0.0298 in)	
T average	: 1078.4	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 580.6 kJ/m ²	(3315.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.647 mm	(0.0255 in)	
T average	: 1090.0	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 576.2 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 426.71 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{DC} \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 3.021 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 9	Zone B = 3	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} or b_0 size	: Inadequate		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 296.48 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{DC}(\sigma_f / 20)$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.191 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 6.437 mm	($w = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 35	Zone B = 0	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-7. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen P2B-12

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 307.792 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 534.10 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9849	(16 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 567.0 kJ/m ²	(3237.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.485 mm	(0.0191 in)	
T average	: 1169.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 824.76 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.7678
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9853	(16 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 686.7 kJ/m ²	(3921.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.788 mm	(0.0310 in)	
T average	: 1192.4	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 604.8 kJ/m ²	(3453.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.668 mm	(0.0263 in)	
T average	: 1203.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 616.5 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

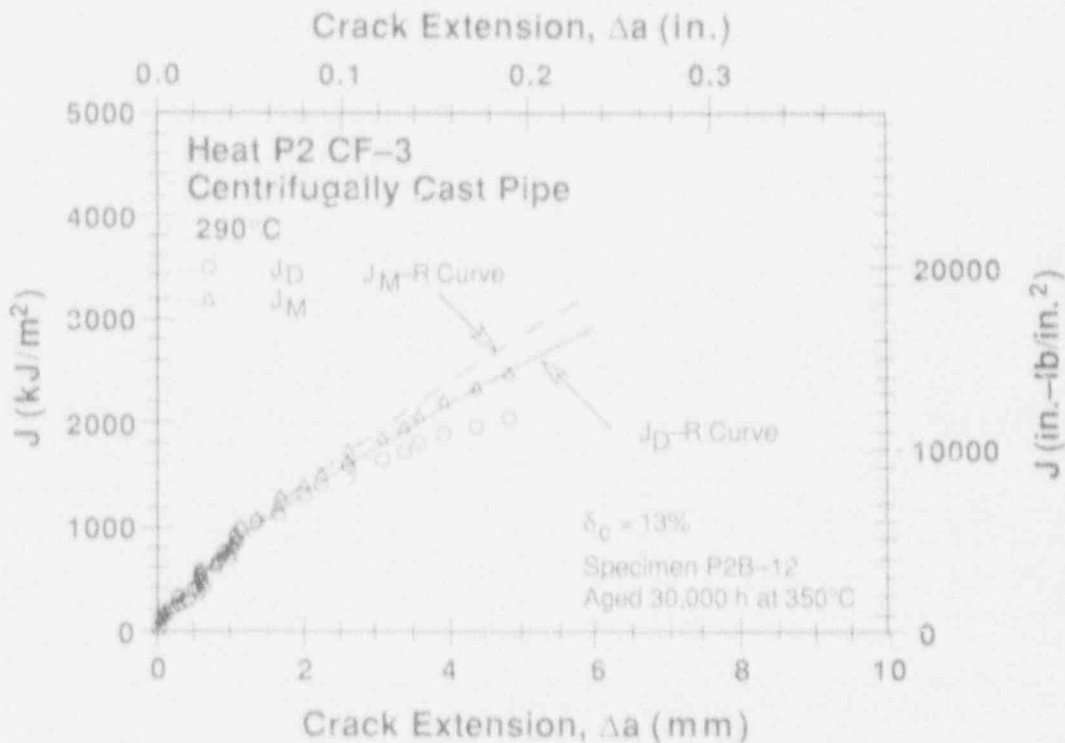


Figure C-5. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat P2 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

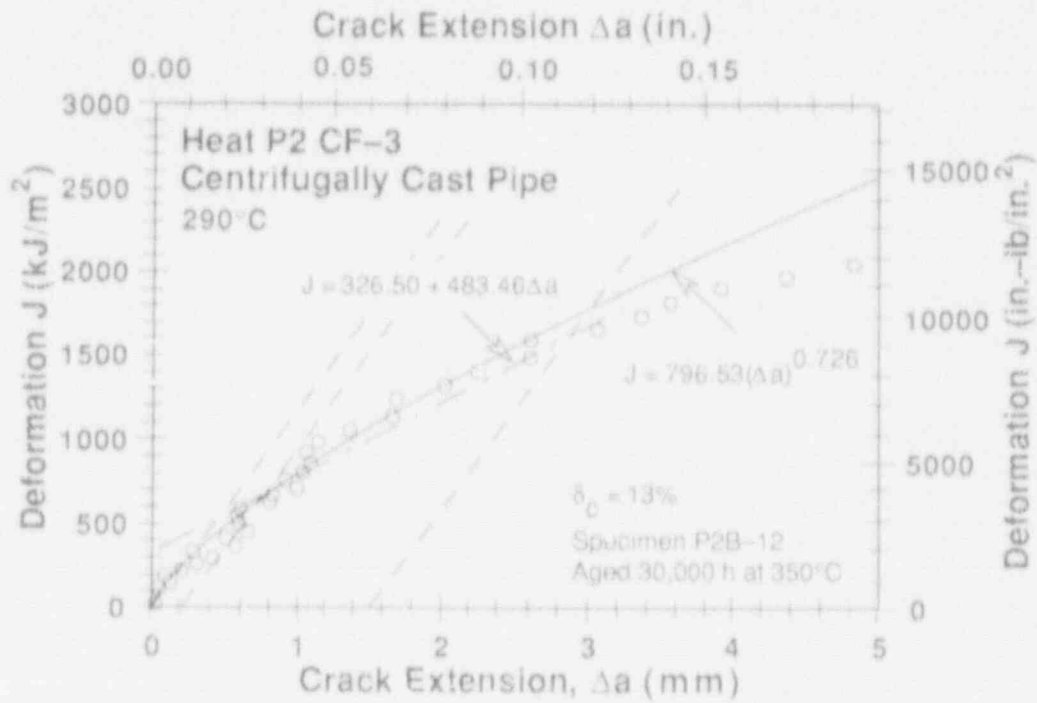


Figure C-6. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat P2 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

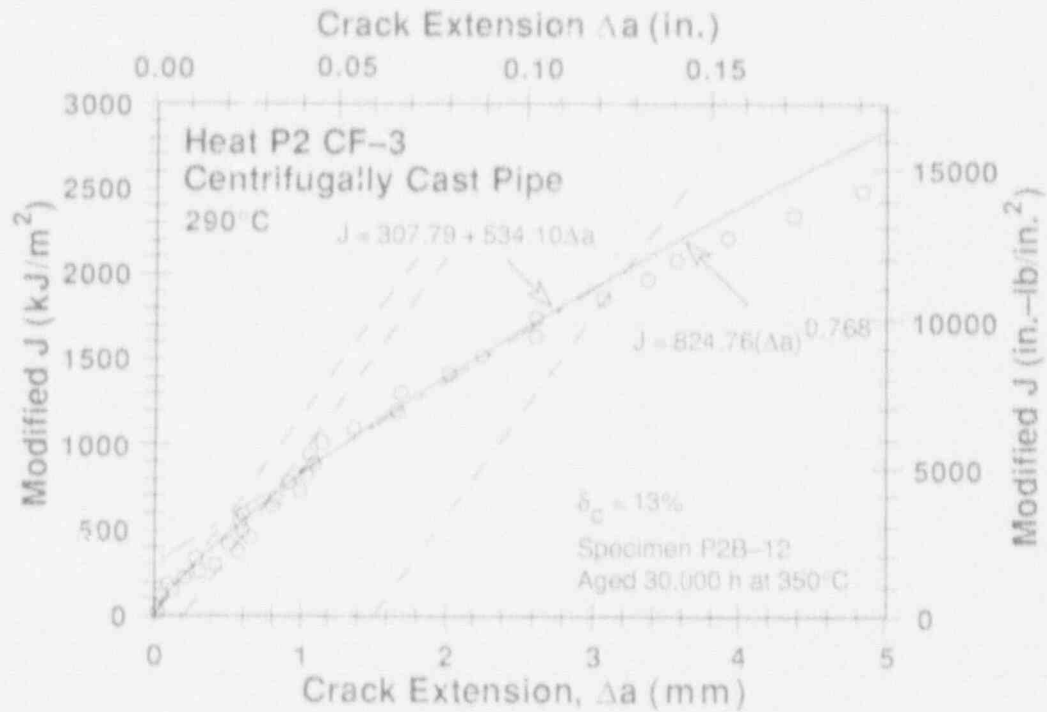


Figure C-7. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat P2 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

Table C-9. Deformation J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 691-07T

Test Number	: 0072	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-3	Heat Number	: 69
Aging Temp.	: 320°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.35 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.21 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.75 mm	Flow Stress	: 295.40 MPa
Modulus E	: 181.08 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.9781 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5710 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.3031 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7941 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.2751 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7738 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B+M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 301.094 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 185.76 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9628	(7 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 357.3 kJ/m ²	(2040.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.302 mm	(0.0119 in)	
T average	: 385.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 492.89 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4104
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9630	(7 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 376.5 kJ/m ²	(2149.7 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.519 mm	(0.0204 in)	
T average	: 375.1	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 355.4 kJ/m ²	(2029.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.451 mm	(0.0177 in)	
T average	: 383.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 346.6 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 428.82 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.061 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 1	Zone B = 2	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} or b_0 size	: Inadequate		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 298.52 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.177 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 3.850 mm	($\omega=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 13	Zone B = 6	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J - R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-10. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 691-07T

Linear Fit		$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 289.027 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 218.55 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9820	(8 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 354.6 kJ/m ²	(2024.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.300 mm	(0.0118 in)	
T average	: 453.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit		$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 514.35 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4752
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9788	(8 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 376.5 kJ/m ²	(2149.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.519 mm	(0.0204 in)	
T average	: 453.1	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 350.8 kJ/m ²	(2003.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.447 mm	(0.0176 in)	
T average	: 462.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 364.9 MPa·m ^{0.5}		

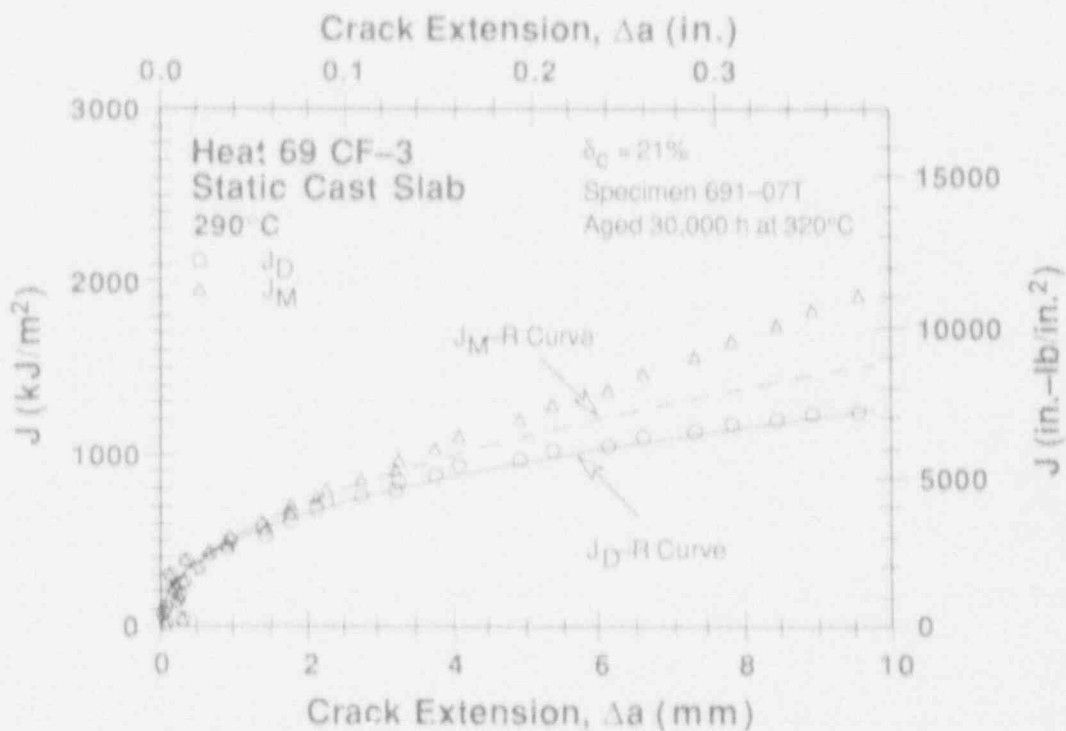


Figure C-8. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

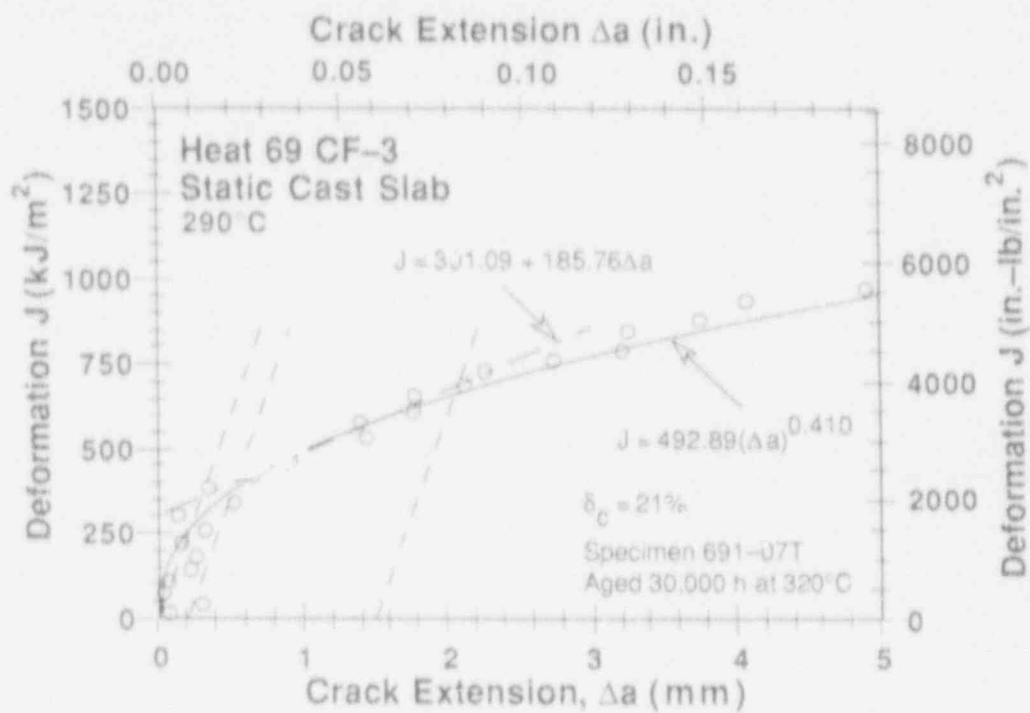


Figure C-9. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

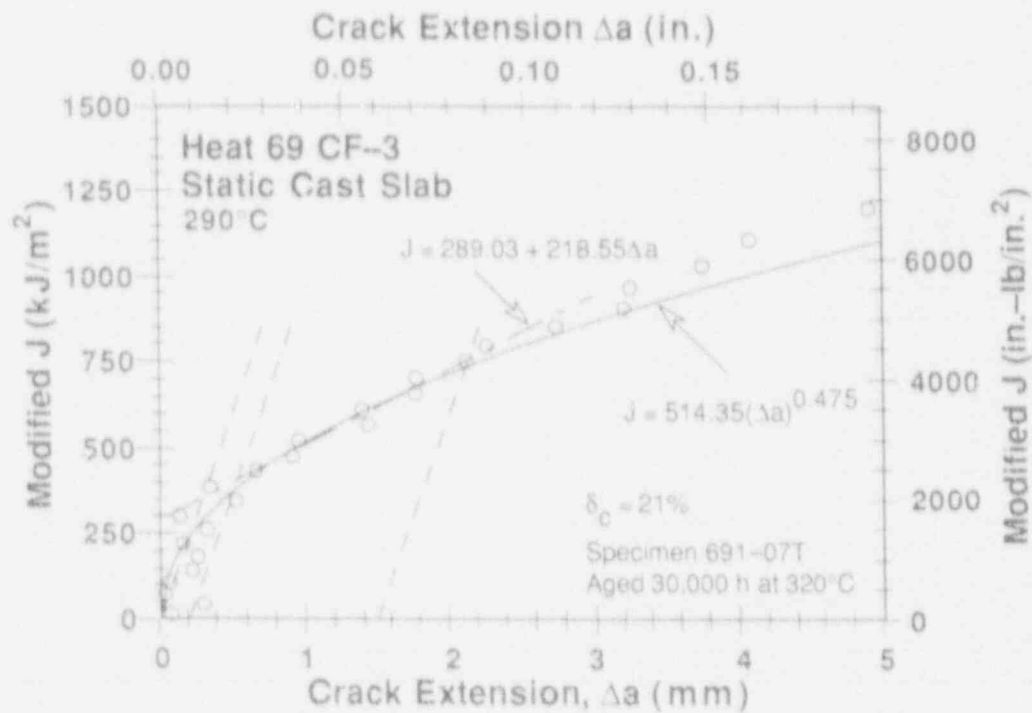


Figure C-10. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

Table C-12. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 691-02T

Test Number	: 0057	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-3	Heat Number	: 69
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 10,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.29 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.78 mm	Flow Stress	: 294.80 MPa
Modulus E	: 182.03 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus L	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.5250 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5617 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.5938 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7797 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.6888 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7619 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 94.262 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 262.92 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9785	(13 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 121.3 kJ/m ²	(692.7 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.103 mm	(0.0041 in)	
T average	: 550.7	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 362.56 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.7559
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9808	(13 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 158.4 kJ/m ²	(904.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.334 mm	(0.0132 in)	
T average	: 561.5	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 131.6 kJ/m ²	(751.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.262 mm	(0.0103 in)	
T average	: 567.8	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 335.3 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-87)			
J_{max} allowed	: 437.42 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.024 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 3	Zone B = 4	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 299.10 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.226 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 6.669 mm	($\omega = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 9	Zone B = 10	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-13. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 691-02T

Linear Fit		$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 83.518 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 288.11 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9831	(13 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 110.5 kJ/m ²	(631.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.094 mm	(0.0037 in)	
T average	: 603.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit		$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 376.76 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.7893
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9835	(13 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 158.8 kJ/m ²	(906.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.335 mm	(0.0132 in)	
T average	: 608.6	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 130.3 kJ/m ²	(744.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.261 mm	(0.0103 in)	
T average	: 614.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 348.8 MPa·m ^{0.5}		

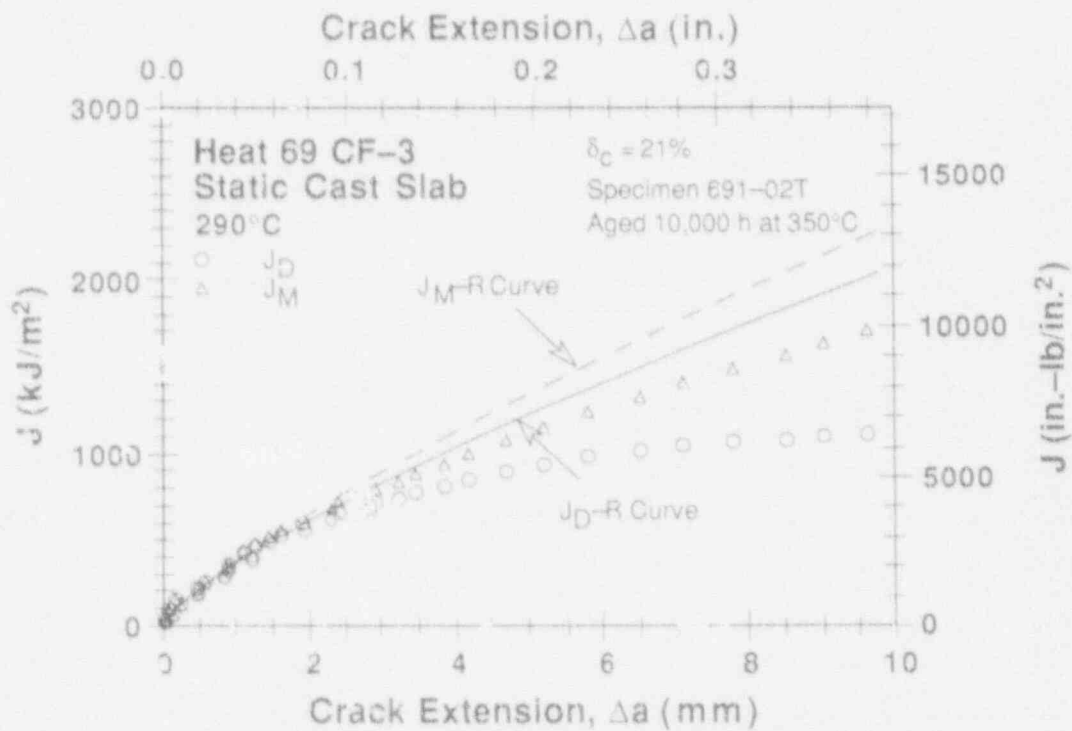


Figure C-11. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 10,000 h at 350°C.

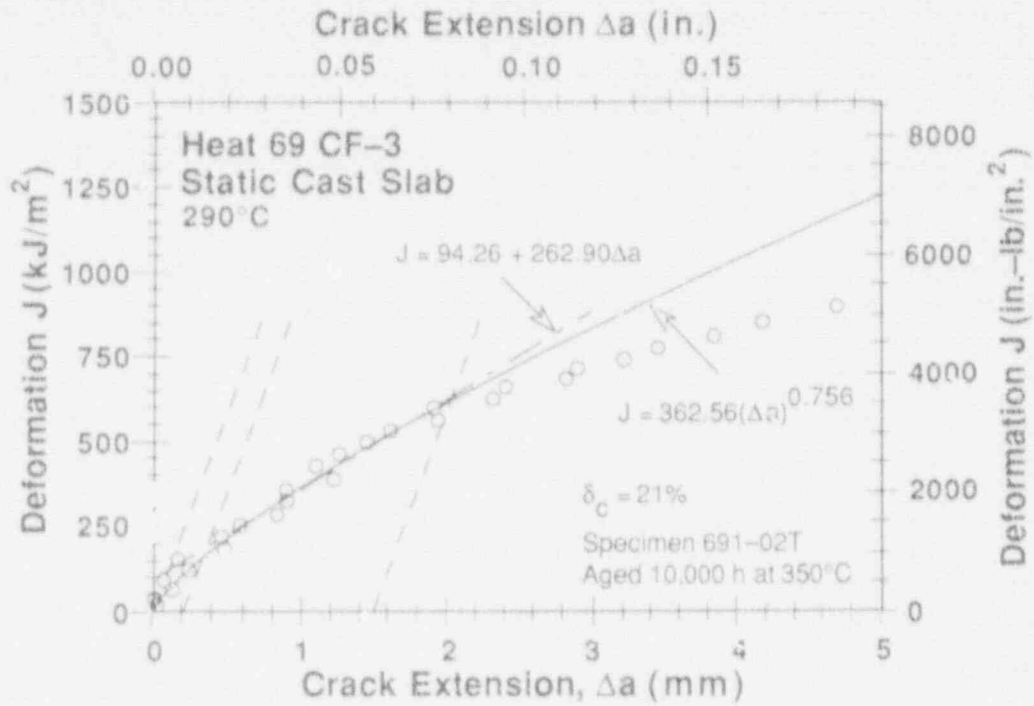


Figure C-12. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 10,000 h at 350°C.

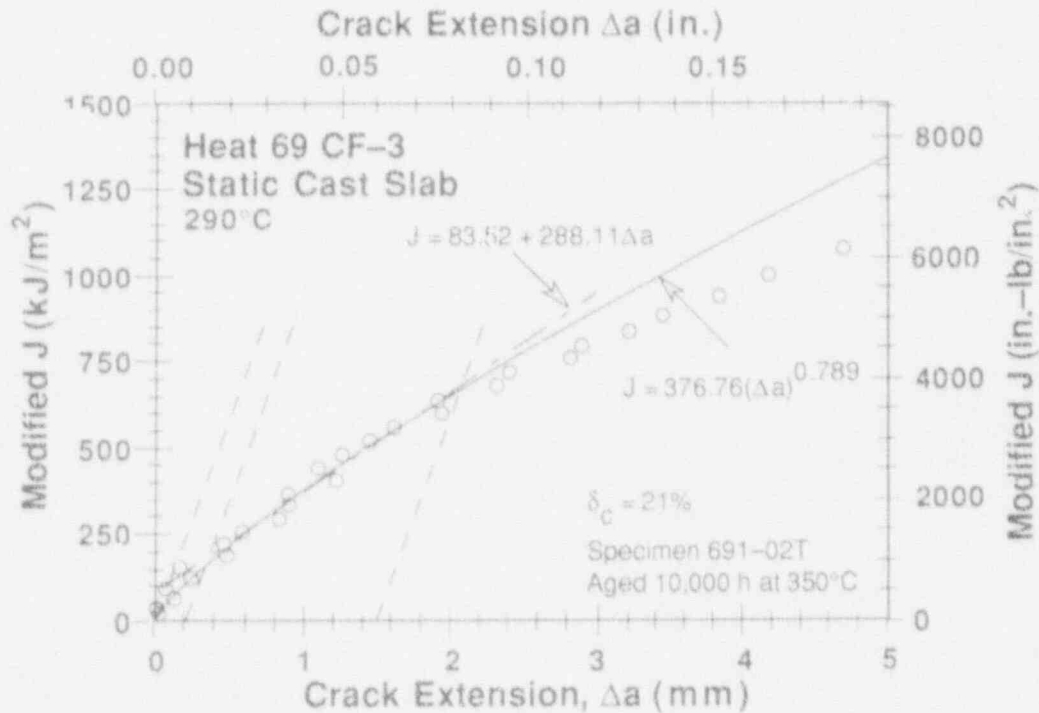


Figure C-13. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 10,000 h at 350°C.

Table C-15. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 691-03T

Test Number	: 0048	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-3	Heat Number	: 69
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.32 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.26 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.80 mm	Flow Stress	: 323.30 MPa
Modulus E	: 181.77 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.4406 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5598 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.4719 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7770 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.8203 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7641 (Compliance)

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 154.075 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 197.58 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9778	(9 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 181.9 kJ/m ²	(1038.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.141 mm	(0.0055 in.)	
T average	: 343.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	

Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 365.46 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5447
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9704	(9 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 210.3 kJ/m ²	(1201.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.363 mm	(0.0143 in.)	
T average	: 339.0	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 188.1 kJ/m ²	(1074.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.295 mm	(0.0116 in.)	
T average	: 346.0	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 307.0 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)

J_{max} allowed	: 481.96 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored	
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.901 mm	(≤ 1.5 exclusion line)
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line	
Data Points	: Zone A = 4	Zone B = 3
Data point spacing	: OK	
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK	
$dJ/d' a$ at J_{IC}	: OK	
Initial crack shape	: OK	
Final crack shape	: OK	
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)
E Effective	: OK	
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID	

J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)

J_{max} allowed	: 377.57 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.236 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.991 mm	($w = 5$)
Data Points	: Zone A = 9	Zone B = 5
Data point spacing	: Inadequate	
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID	

Table C-16. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 691-03T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 146.805 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 220.78 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9828	(9 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 177.0 kJ/m ²	(1010.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.137 mm	(0.0054 in.)	
T average	: 383.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 381.73 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5803
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9748	(9 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 212.5 kJ/m ²	(1213.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.364 mm	(0.0143 in.)	
T average	: 375.3	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 188.2 kJ/m ²	(1074.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.296 mm	(0.0116 in.)	
T average	: 382.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 218.9 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

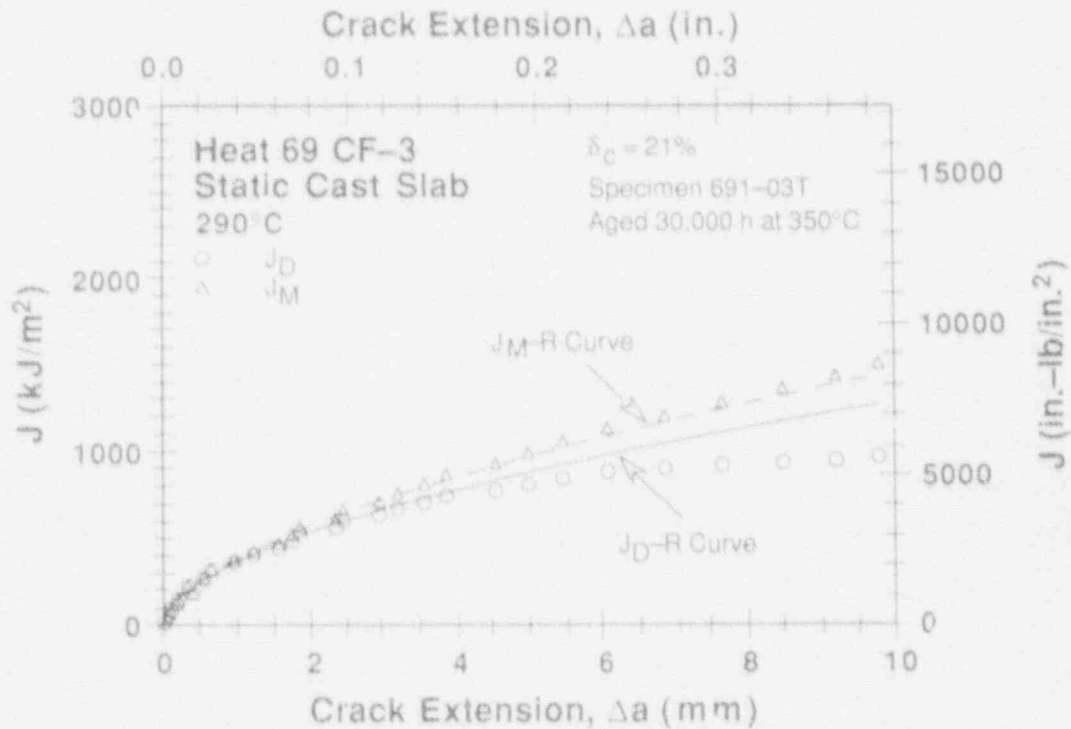


Figure C-14. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

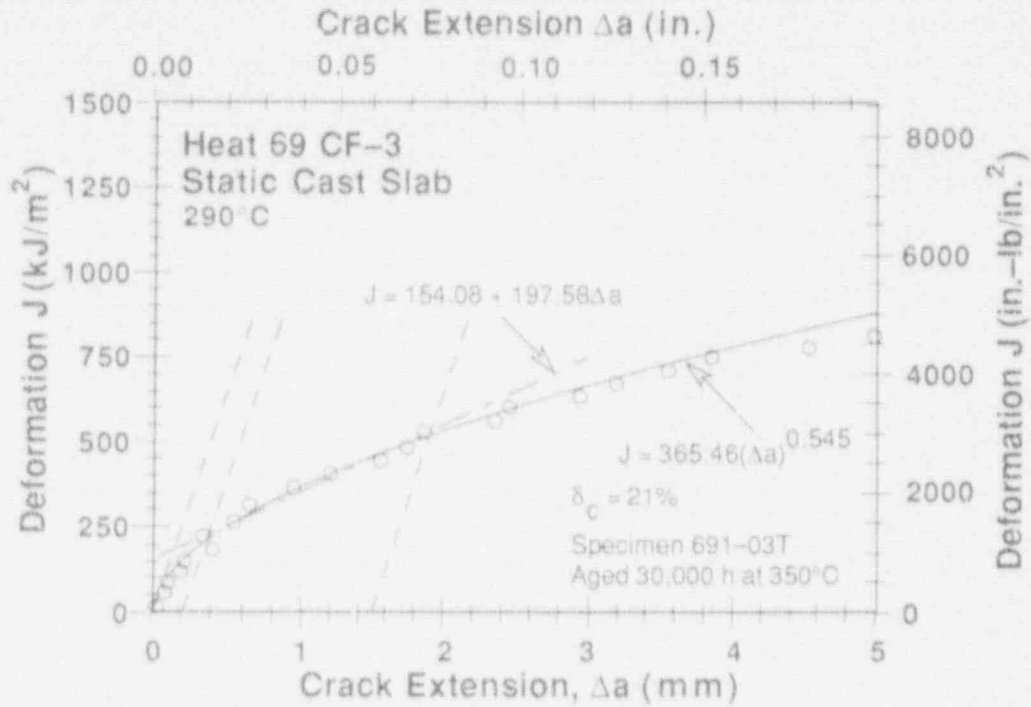


Figure C-15. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

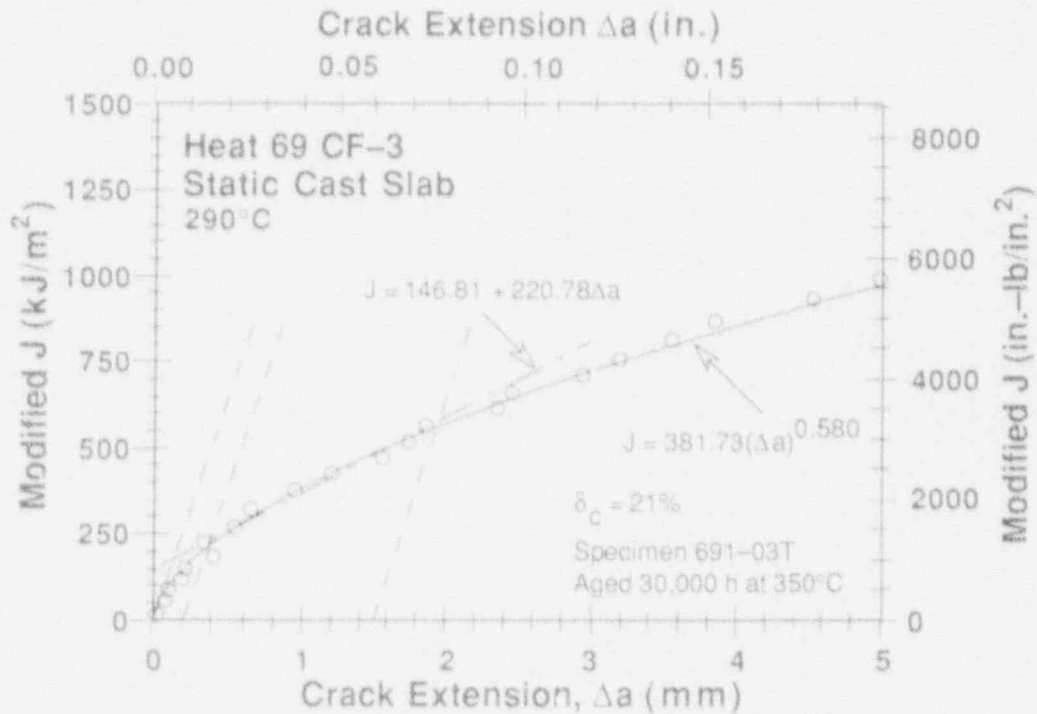


Figure C-16. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

Table C-18. Deformation J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 697-01T

Test Number	: 0063	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-3	Heat Number	: 69
Aging Temp.	: 400°C	Aging Time	: 10,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net. Thickness	: 20.30 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.82 mm	Flow Stress	: 336.60 MPa
Modulus E	: 179.80 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.6719 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5642 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.8344 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7642 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.5845 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7593 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 126.178 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 162.35 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9670	(8 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 143.5 kJ/m ²	(819.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.107 mm	(0.0042 in)	
T average	: 257.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 296.40 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5102
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9408	(8 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 166.3 kJ/m ²	(952.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.324 mm	(0.0128 in)	
T average	: 243.0	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 149.3 kJ/m ²	(852.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.261 mm	(0.0103 in)	
T average	: 248.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 268.1 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 496.89 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.797 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 3	Zone B = 2	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: OK	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: VALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 341.68 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.214 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.705 mm	($w = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 1	Zone B = 12	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-19. Modified J_{IC} and $J-R$ curve results for specimen 697-01T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 121.389 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 180.48 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9737	(8 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 140.2 kJ/m ²	(800.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.104 mm	(0.0041 in)	
T average	: 286.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 309.87 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5414
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9478	(8 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 168.7 kJ/m ²	(963.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.325 mm	(0.0128 in)	
T average	: 267.9	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 149.8 kJ/m ²	(855.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.261 mm	(0.0103 in)	
T average	: 273.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 277.5 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

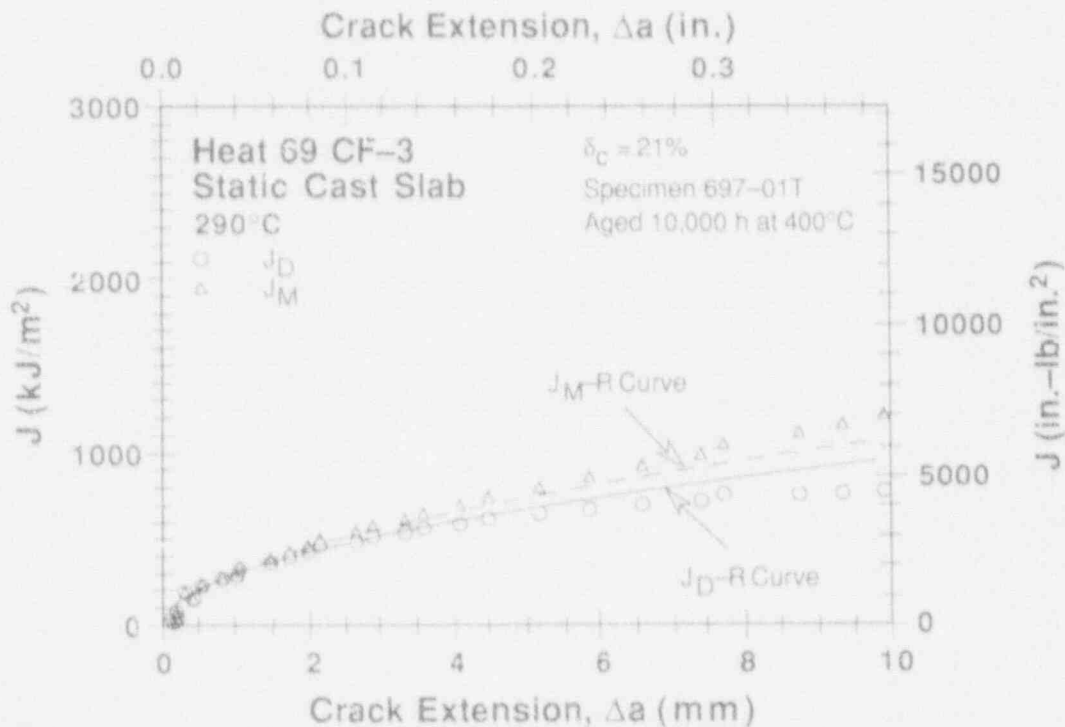


Figure C-17. Deformation and modified $J-R$ curves at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

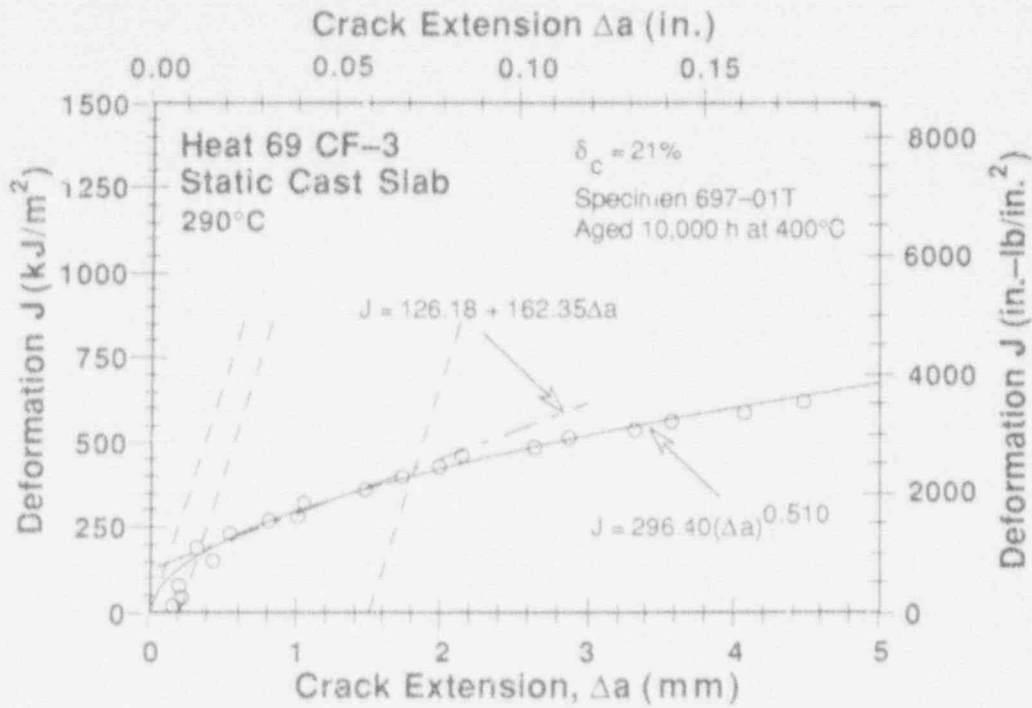


Figure C-18. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

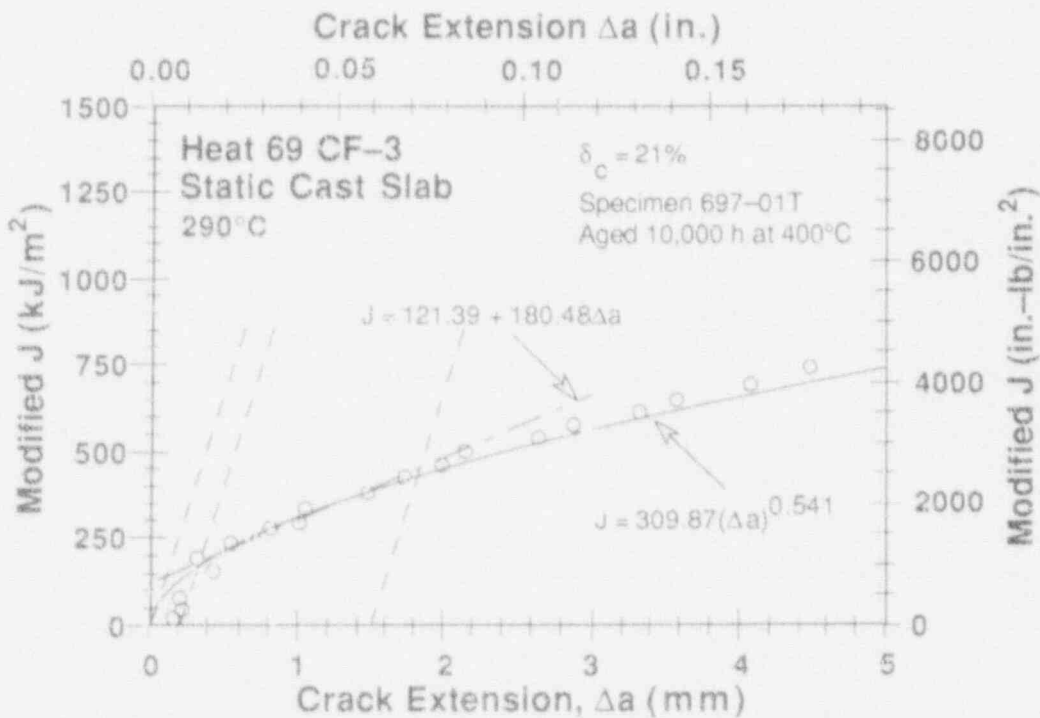


Figure C-19. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 69 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

Table C-20. Test data for specimen PIB-12

Test Number	: 0074	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: P1
Aging Temp.	: 320°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.31 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.83 mm	Flow Stress	: 306.10 MPa

Unload Number	J_d (kJ/m ²)	J_m (kJ/m ²)	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	14.05	14.08	0.0697	15.238	0.309
2	39.73	39.58	-0.0302	18.423	0.608
3	69.19	69.06	-0.0252	20.134	0.909
4	99.98	100.13	0.0288	21.295	1.205
5	137.93	138.71	0.1135	22.385	1.553
6	178.33	179.32	0.1747	23.237	1.906
7	218.94	221.93	0.2965	23.936	2.256
8	264.81	263.35	-0.0005	24.587	2.606
9	305.76	310.78	0.3684	25.198	2.960
10	351.88	353.84	0.2176	25.768	3.309
11	388.96	395.39	0.4145	26.007	3.611
12	427.10	435.12	0.4784	26.414	3.910
13	466.56	476.46	0.5471	26.622	4.211
14	502.30	518.55	0.7598	26.917	4.510
15	538.39	560.42	0.9388	27.057	4.809
16	575.01	603.36	1.1209	27.140	5.110
17	613.39	645.79	1.2295	27.122	5.408
18	655.44	688.36	1.2426	27.118	5.707
19	685.46	734.16	1.6152	27.110	6.010
20	718.53	777.15	1.8369	27.152	6.310
21	755.31	819.71	1.9589	27.035	6.602
22	794.40	865.88	2.1000	26.835	6.911
23	828.73	910.47	2.2942	26.571	7.212
24	856.40	955.19	2.6028	26.378	7.512
25	893.90	997.88	2.6924	26.207	7.810
26	926.60	1051.45	3.0347	26.022	8.160
27	961.71	1103.19	3.2949	25.932	8.511
28	1015.47	1162.21	3.3724	25.806	8.911
29	1074.47	1239.62	3.6258	25.676	9.412
30	1137.93	1314.39	3.7717	25.403	9.909
31	1184.81	1407.53	4.3303	24.452	10.512
32	1227.15	1495.63	4.8510	23.736	11.112
33	1248.44	1581.75	5.5512	21.906	11.710
34	1263.06	1662.16	6.2286	19.805	12.312
35	1271.30	1750.80	7.0170	18.434	13.010
36	1294.64	1837.32	7.6059	17.578	13.709
37	1335.06	1924.00	8.0132	16.394	14.413
38	1366.23	2009.13	8.4647	15.706	15.110
39	1375.61	2091.99	9.0532	14.850	15.808

Table C-21. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen P1B-12

Test Number	: 6074	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: P1
Aging Temp.	: 320°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.31 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.83 mm	Flow Stress	: 306.10 MPa
Modulus E	: 172.27 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 29.0063 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5706 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.4344 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7758 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.0595 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7487 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B+M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 353.900 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 207.18 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9881	(10 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 426.0 kJ/m ²	(2432.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.348 mm	(0.0137 in)	
T average	: 380.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 571.23 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4030
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9847	(10 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 456.3 kJ/m ²	(2605.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.573 mm	(0.0225 in)	
T average	: 366.1	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 433.4 kJ/m ²	(2474.7 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.504 mm	(0.0198 in)	
T average	: 374.0	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 365.4 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 445.41 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_o\sigma_f/15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.133 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 3	Zone B = 4	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} or b_o size	: Inadequate		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_o Measurement	: 9 outside limit		
a_o Measurement	: 1 outside limit		
a_f Measurement	: Near-surface	outside limit	
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 310.84 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.183 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_o$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 3.792 mm	($\omega=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 15	Zone B = 4	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-22. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen P1B-12

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 338.806 kJ/m ²	Slope M : 247.33 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9919	(10 Data Points)
J_{IC}	: 424.6 kJ/m ²	(2424.4 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.347 mm	(0.0137 in)
T average	: 454.7	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 597.61 kJ/mm ²	Exponent n : 0.4531
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9870	(10 Data Points)
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 467.6 kJ/m ²	(2670.0 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.582 mm	(0.0229 in)
T average	: 429.3	(J_{IC} at 0.20)
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 440.3 kJ/m ²	(2514.3 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.510 mm	(0.0201 in)
T average	: 437.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
K_{Jc}	: 383.5 MPa-m ^{0.5}	

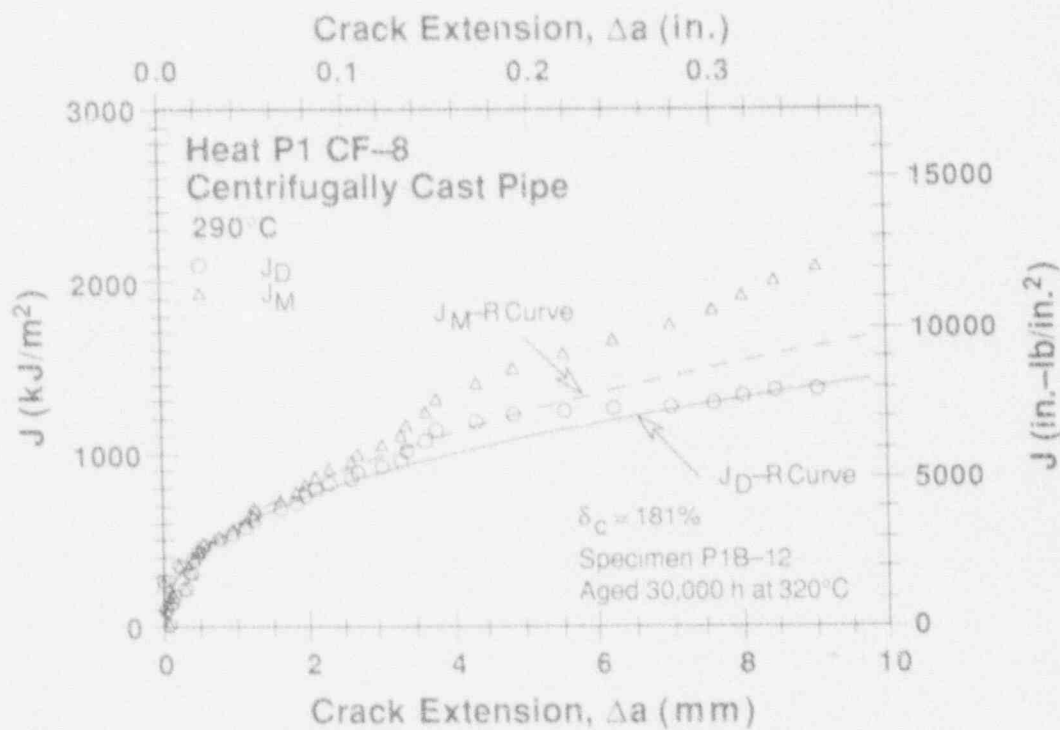


Figure C-20. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat P1 aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

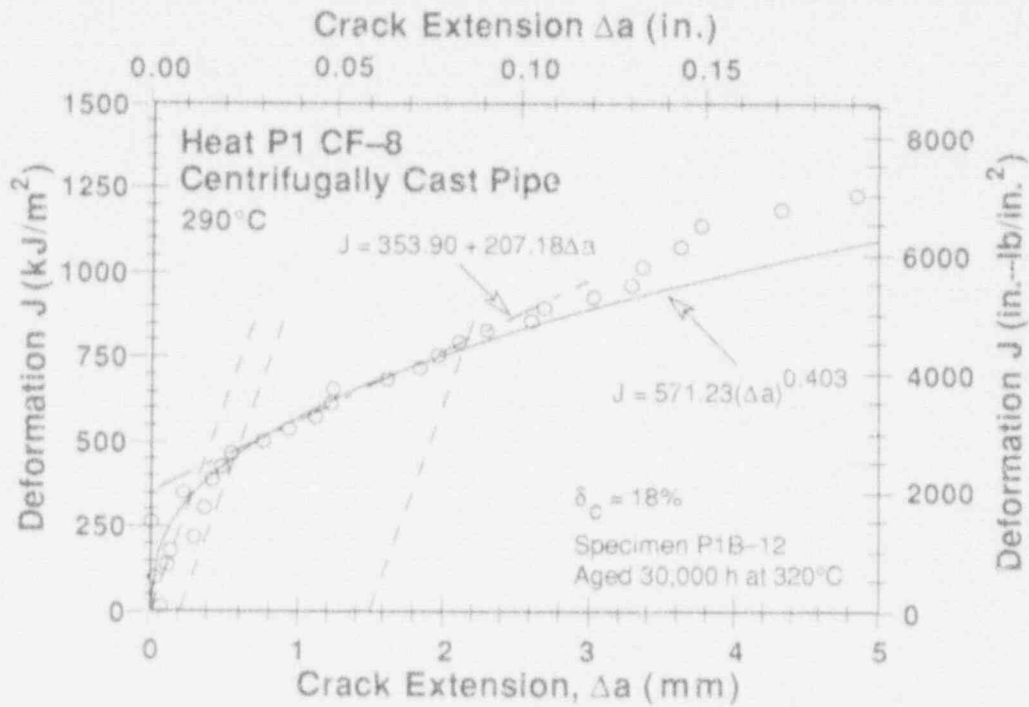


Figure C-21. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat P1 aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

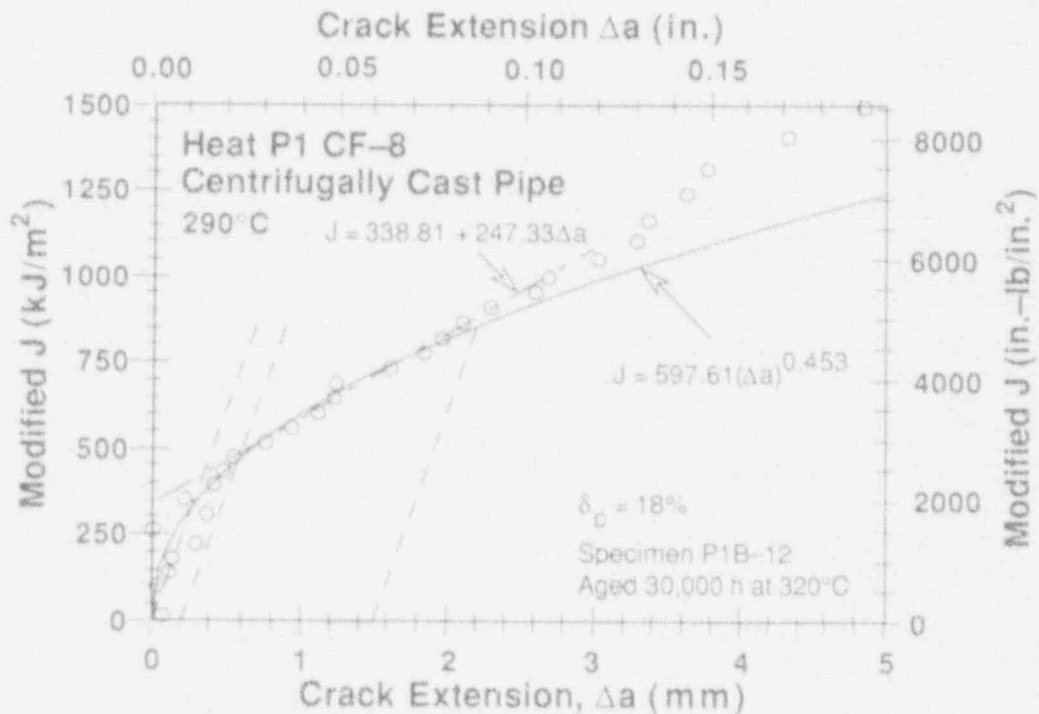


Figure C-22. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat P1 aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

Table C-24. Deformation J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen P1B-10

Test Number	: 0062	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: P1
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net. Thickness	: 20.31 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.81 mm	Flow Stress	: 331.60 MPa
Modulus E	: 175.70 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.0031 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5511 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.1750 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7710 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.1161 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7502 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 216.945 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 261.34 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9595	(12 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 270.2 kJ/m ²	(1542.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.204 mm	(0.0080 in)	
T average	: 417.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 491.48 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5951
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9821	(12 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 294.0 kJ/m ²	(1678.6 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.422 mm	(0.0166 in)	
T average	: 439.8	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 262.0 kJ/m ²	(1496.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.348 mm	(0.0137 in)	
T average	: 447.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 365.0 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 504.18 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.072 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 5	Zone B = 4	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 336.74 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.281 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 5.404 mm	($w = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 18	Zone B = 7	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-25. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen P1B-10

Linear Fit		$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 205.777 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 294.60 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9698	(12 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 264.5 kJ/m ²	(1510.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.199 mm	(0.0075 in)	
T average	: 470.7	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit		$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 513.90 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.6331
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9867	(12 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 299.2 kJ/m ²	(1708.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.426 mm	(0.0168 in)	
T average	: 487.8	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 263.9 kJ/m ²	(1506.7 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.349 mm	(0.0137 in)	
T average	: 495.7	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 381.4 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

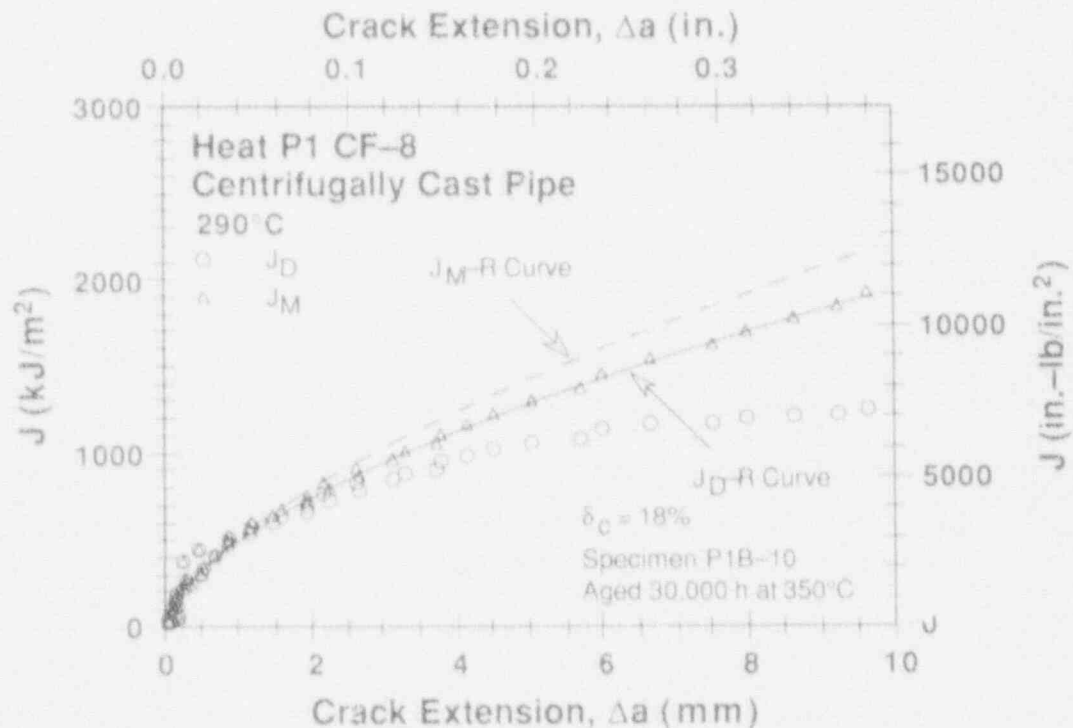


Figure C-23. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat P1 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

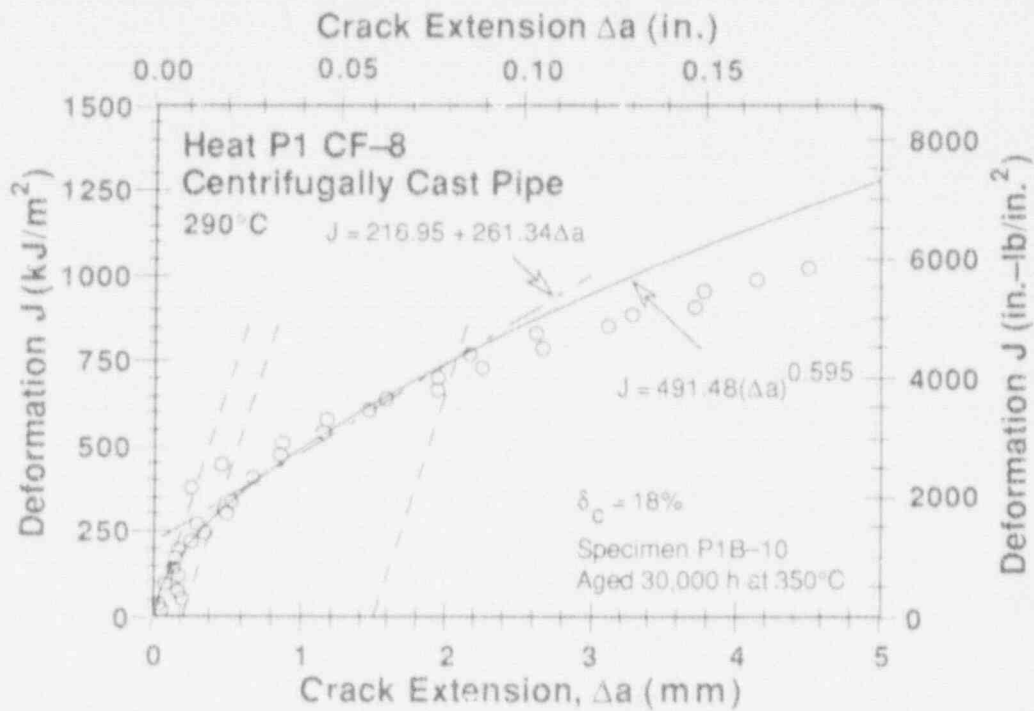


Figure C-24. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat P1 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

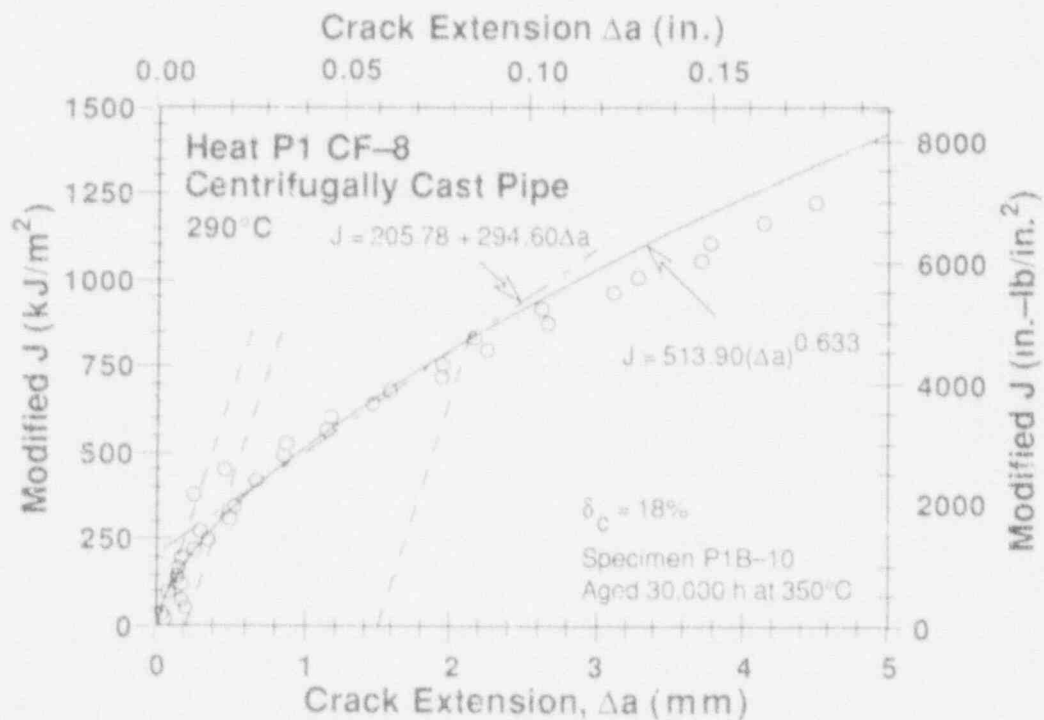


Figure C-25. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat P1 aged 30,000 h at 350°C

Table C-27. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 683-06B

Test Number	: 0070	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: 68
Aging Temp.	: 550°C	Aging Time	: 1 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.39 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.44 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.83 mm	Flow Stress	: 282.20 MPa
Modulus E	: 176.88 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.6813 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5643 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 36.9031 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7260 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 35.7332 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7030 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 272.385 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 267.16 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9832	(11 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 356.8 kJ/m ²	(2037.6 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.316 mm	(0.0124 in)	
T average	: 593.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 553.11 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5130
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9876	(11 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 413.0 kJ/m ²	(2358.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.566 mm	(0.0223 in)	
T average	: 549.9	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 383.5 kJ/m ²	(2189.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.490 mm	(0.0193 in)	
T average	: 560.2	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 384.7 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 416.69 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_o \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.241 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 4	Zone B = 4	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} or b_o size	: Inadequate		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_f Measurement	: Near-surface	outside limit	
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: 'INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 288.44 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.215 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_o$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.730 mm	($\omega = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 18	Zone B = 0	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-28. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 683-06B

Linear Fit		$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 262.843 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 301.96 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9902	(12 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 358.8 kJ/m ²	(2049.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.318 mm	(0.0125 in)	
T average	: 670.7	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit		$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 579.91 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5622
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9915	(12 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 425.8 kJ/m ²	(2431.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.577 mm	(0.0227 in)	
T average	: 631.0	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 391.3 kJ/m ²	(2234.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.497 mm	(0.0196 in)	
T average	: 641.8	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 406.0 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

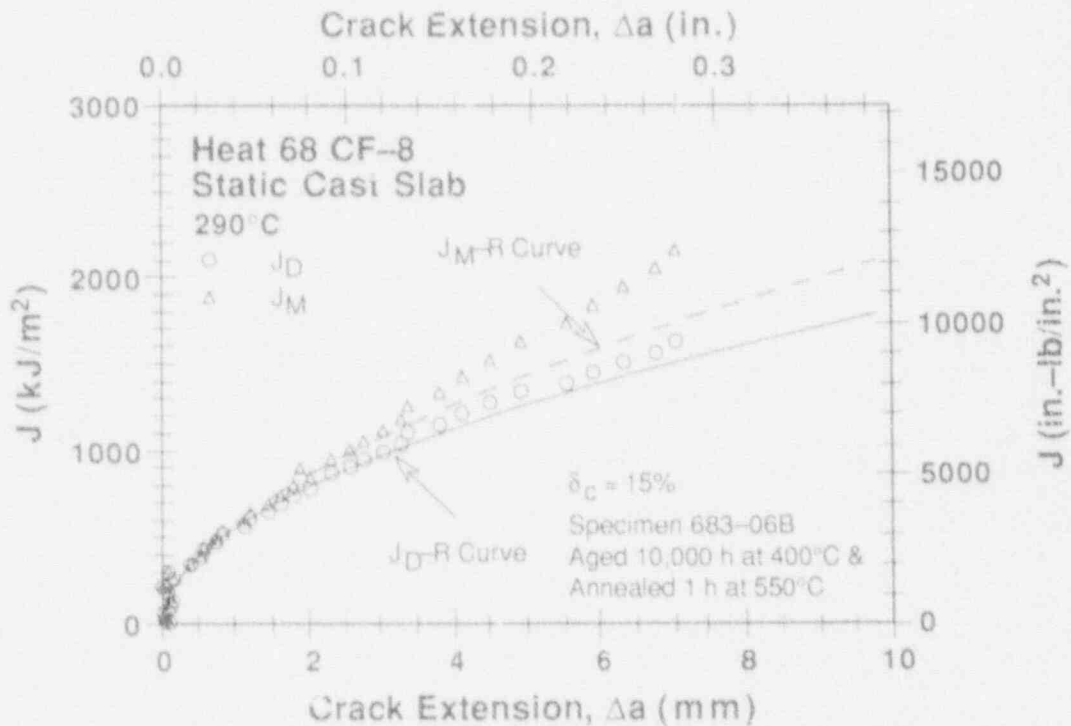


Figure C-26. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 400°C and then recovery annealed.

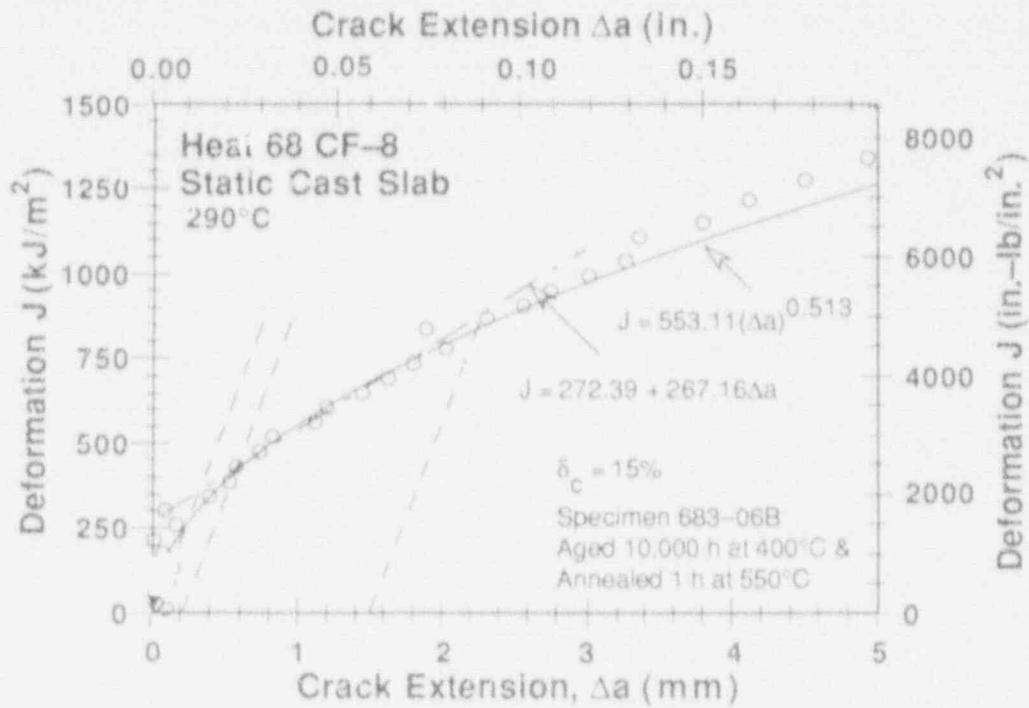


Figure C-27. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 400°C and then recovery-annealed.

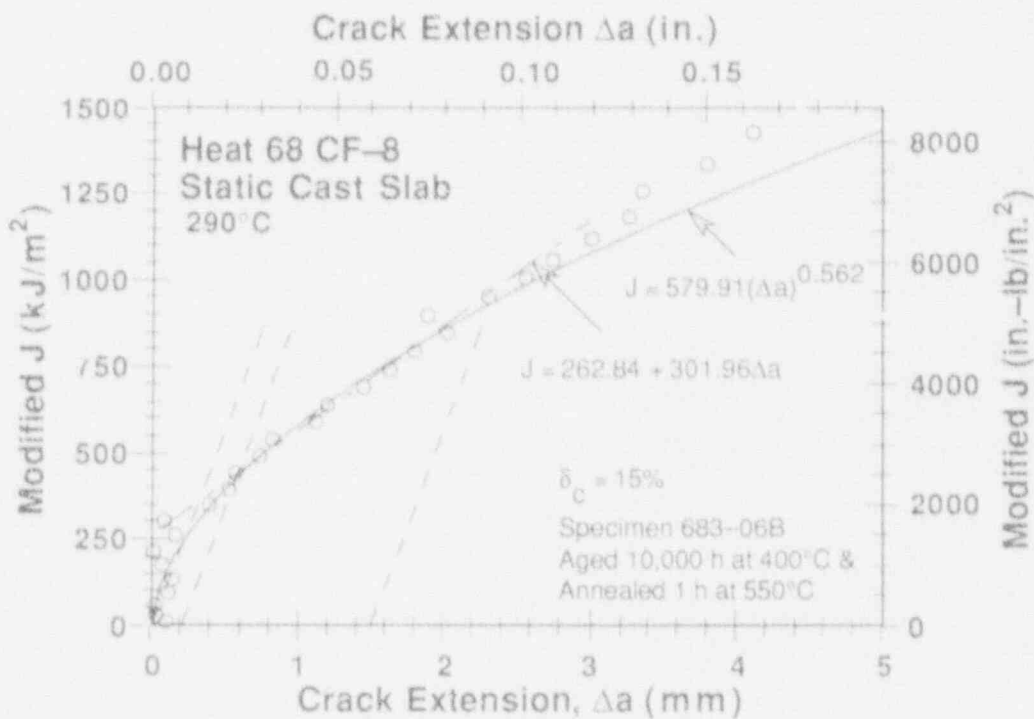


Figure C-28. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 400°C and then recovery-annealed.

Table C-29. Test data for specimen 682-07T

Test Number	: 0077	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: 68
Aging Temp.	: 320°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.35 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.27 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.78 mm	Flow Stress	: 309.90 MPa

Unload Number	J_d (kJ/m ²)	J_m (kJ/m ²)	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	15.77	15.85	0.1543	16.552	0.306
2	43.75	44.23	0.3633	19.964	0.607
3	70.03	69.98	0.2998	21.596	0.859
4	99.11	98.41	0.0814	22.665	1.110
5	128.74	129.00	0.2213	23.663	1.361
6	160.24	158.17	-0.0468	24.497	1.611
7	190.58	192.11	0.2953	25.207	1.862
8	221.43	223.00	0.2991	25.816	2.110
9	253.14	257.14	0.4686	26.271	2.360
10	285.98	291.09	0.5365	26.703	2.611
11	316.81	326.43	0.7825	27.011	2.858
12	350.89	361.19	0.8163	27.408	3.110
13	385.60	397.35	0.8802	27.669	3.360
14	418.49	434.20	1.0403	27.718	3.609
15	450.82	471.20	1.2139	27.754	3.861
16	485.58	507.91	1.2808	27.848	4.113
17	516.26	545.78	1.5099	27.829	4.361
18	549.32	582.16	1.6089	27.526	4.610
19	575.89	620.95	1.9513	27.528	4.861
20	608.44	657.55	2.0579	27.258	5.115
21	634.17	695.69	2.3675	27.033	5.361
22	663.56	732.52	2.5437	26.644	5.613
23	691.51	771.40	2.7888	26.372	5.870
24	745.71	843.79	3.1509	25.535	6.351
25	779.88	897.71	3.5388	25.143	6.718
26	815.32	955.10	3.9347	24.57	7.109
27	865.51	1027.90	4.3114	23.752	7.608
28	909.05	1100.01	4.7546	22.736	8.109
29	927.97	1170.97	5.5174	21.640	8.610
30	972.62	1252.53	6.0197	20.468	9.218
31	1003.33	1332.09	6.6426	19.117	9.812
32	1036.20	1408.72	7.1674	18.232	10.411
33	1058.23	1485.43	7.7867	17.104	11.011
34	1093.33	1558.49	8.1924	16.314	11.613
35	1116.34	1632.45	8.7089	15.543	12.211
36	1122.01	1705.08	9.3563	14.372	12.824
37	1131.67	1770.23	9.8692	13.380	13.413
38	1142.46	1835.55	10.3510	12.421	14.008

Table C-30. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 682-07T

Test Number	: 0077	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: 68
Aging Temp.	: 320°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.35 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.27 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.78 mm	Flow Stress	: 309.90 MPa
Modulus E	: 178.39 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.9656 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5704 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.4406 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7964 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.3166 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7742 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 164.144 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 230.22 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9825	(11 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 201.6 kJ/m ²	(1151.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.163 mm	(0.0064 in)	
T average	: 427.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 401.94 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.6013
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9898	(11 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 225.3 kJ/m ²	(1286.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.382 mm	(0.0150 in)	
T average	: 432.0	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 199.0 kJ/m ²	(1136.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.311 mm	(0.0122 in)	
T average	: 439.7	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 329.3 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 450.73 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.990 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 2	Zone B = 3	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_f Measurement	: Near-surface	outside limit	
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 314.07 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.182 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 5.451 mm	($w = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 8	Zone B = 11	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-31. Modified J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 682-07T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 152.808 kJ/m ²	Slope M : 257.63 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9875	(11 Data Points)
J_{IC}	: 192.9 kJ/m ²	(1101.5 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.156 mm	(0.0061 in)
T average	: 478.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 418.12 kJ/m ²	Exponent n : 0.6403
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9917	(11 Data Points)
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 225.9 kJ/m ²	(1289.8 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.382 mm	(0.0150 in)
T average	: 477.2	(J_{IC} at 0.20)
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 199.7 kJ/m ²	(1140.0 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.315 mm	(0.0124 in)
T average	: 484.3	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
K_{Jc}	: 342.6 MPa-m ^{0.5}	

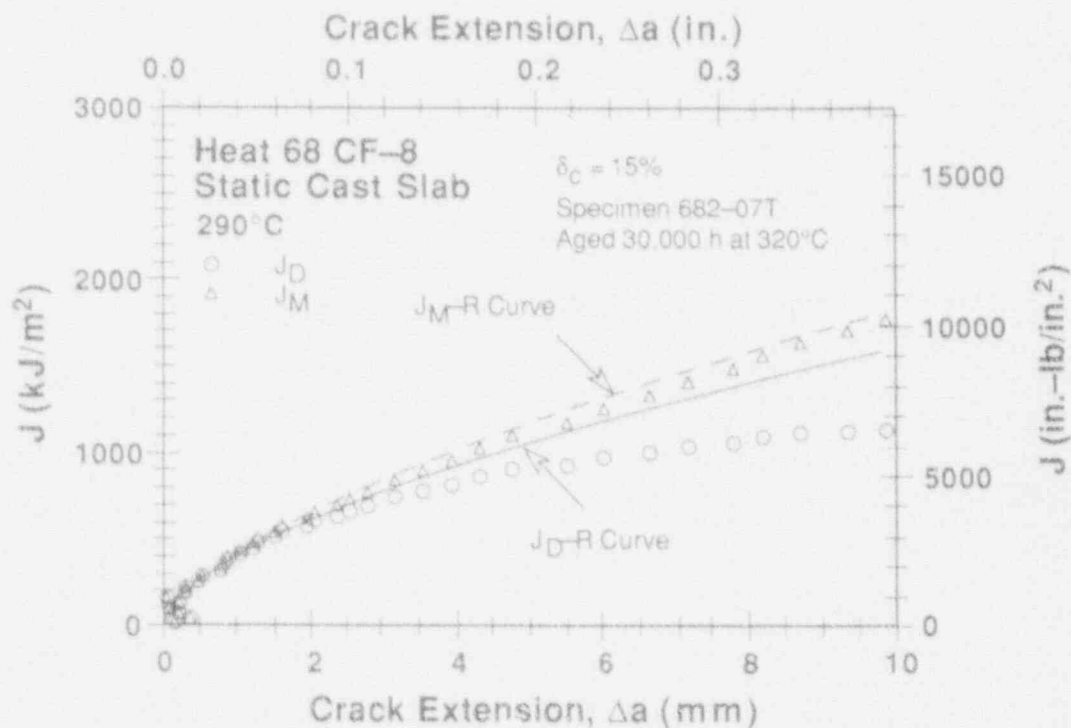


Figure C-29. Deformation and modified J-R curves at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 30,000 h at 320°C.

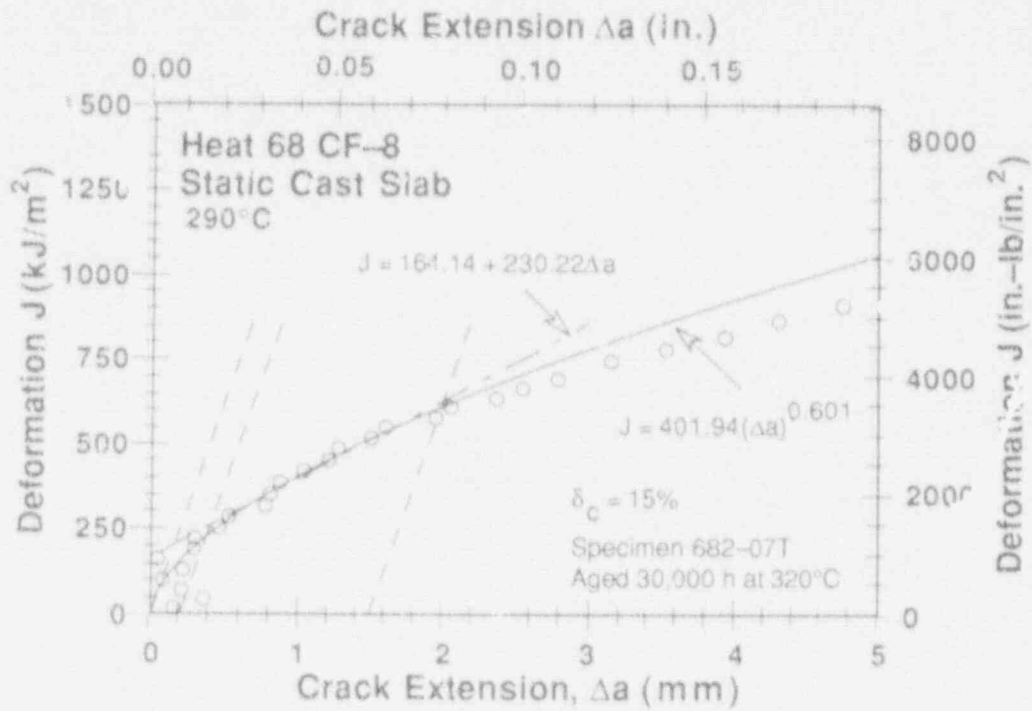


Figure C-30. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 30,000 h at 320°C.

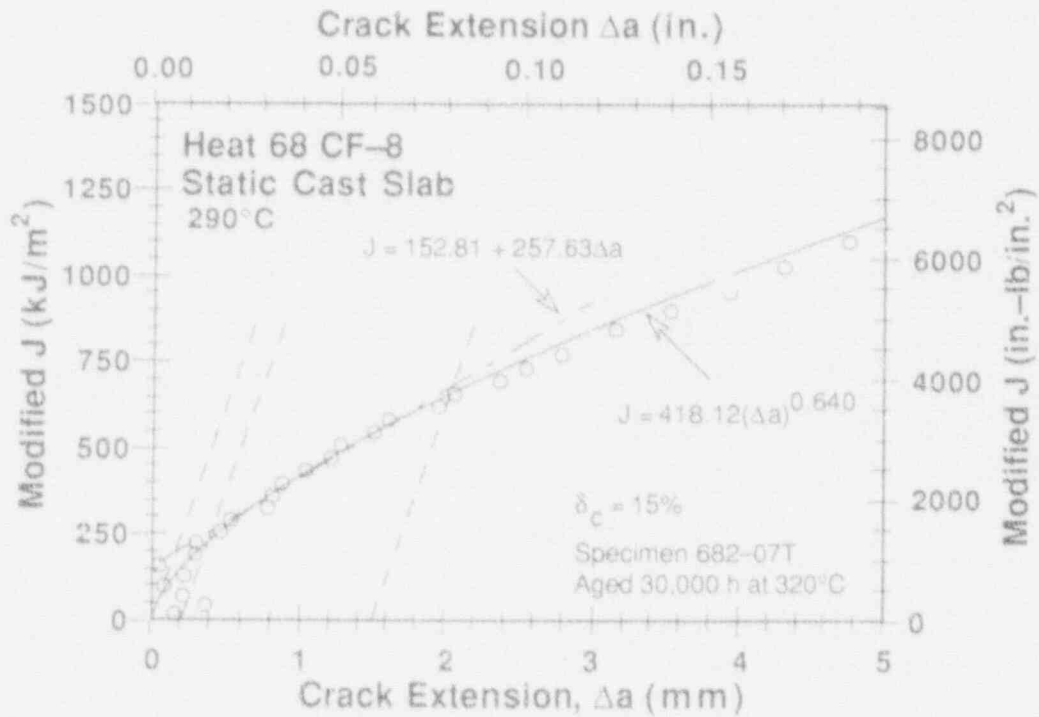


Figure C-31. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 30,000 h at 320°C.

Table C-32. Test data for specimen 682-03T

Test Number	: 0075	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: 68
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 10,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.30 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.84 mm	Flow Stress	: 320.20 MPa

Unload Number	J_d [kJ/m ²]	J_m [kJ/m ²]	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	16.49	16.65	0.3275	17.305	0.304
2	40.16	40.22	0.2701	20.762	0.558
3	67.44	67.14	0.1575	22.567	0.807
4	96.85	97.30	0.3104	24.005	1.058
5	128.08	126.56	0.0160	25.089	1.307
6	159.90	161.20	0.3450	26.014	1.561
7	193.14	191.93	0.1051	26.797	1.809
8	226.02	227.05	0.3569	27.472	2.059
9	262.24	260.81	0.1260	27.989	2.310
10	293.71	290.37	0.5547	28.350	2.562
11	328.09	333.19	0.5243	28.768	2.810
12	363.03	371.00	0.6630	29.267	3.061
13	399.93	408.25	0.6783	29.533	3.313
14	432.54	447.09	0.9260	29.824	3.561
15	466.08	485.20	1.0937	30.073	3.811
16	503.40	524.52	1.1610	29.984	4.066
17	533.17	564.31	1.4762	30.190	4.311
18	570.20	601.98	1.4950	30.242	4.559
19	602.75	643.45	1.7394	30.169	4.810
20	638.38	683.04	1.8415	29.982	5.063
21	669.03	723.99	2.0917	29.929	5.311
22	697.93	763.58	2.3384	29.945	5.556
23	730.79	804.28	2.5099	29.705	5.809
24	763.21	844.94	2.6808	29.427	6.058
25	806.92	898.18	2.8661	29.319	6.382
26	844.47	950.94	3.1452	28.827	6.702
27	897.80	1017.16	3.3652	28.367	7.110
28	943.56	1082.23	3.6743	27.859	7.508
29	985.98	1164.22	4.2649	26.892	8.010
30	1036.82	1242.78	4.6510	26.067	8.517
31	1094.63	1336.65	5.1161	25.135	9.111
32	1141.27	1429.70	5.6746	24.040	9.710
33	1178.77	1520.07	6.2722	22.775	10.310
34	1200.94	1608.13	6.9776	21.609	10.912
35	1239.76	1692.36	7.4361	20.492	11.509
36	1259.98	1778.35	8.0668	19.500	12.111
37	1276.93	1859.99	8.6579	18.264	12.710
38	1312.07	1940.11	9.0479	17.369	13.310
39	1322.30	2021.67	9.6385	16.280	13.916
40	1335.18	2096.01	10.1257	15.165	14.508

Table C-33. Deformation J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 682-03T

Test Number	: 0075	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: 68
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 10,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.30 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.84 mm	Flow Stress	: 320.20 MPa
Modulus E	: 187.07 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E_c	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.6094 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5628 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.3031 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7731 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.7351 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7619 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 207.622 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 234.30 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9829	(11 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 254.1 kJ/m ²	(1451.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.198 mm	(0.0078 in)	
T average	: 427.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 451.45 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5437
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9807	(11 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 281.6 kJ/m ²	(1608.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.420 mm	(0.0165 in)	
T average	: 422.8	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 254.6 kJ/m ²	(1453.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.349 mm	(0.0137 in)	
T average	: 431.2	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 351.6 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 474.51 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.016 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 4	Zone B = 4	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 325.00 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.223 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.986 mm	($w = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 12	Zone B = 9	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J - R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-34. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 682-03T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 195.74 (kJ/m ²)	Slope M	: 263.99 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9872	(# Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 246.6 kJ/m ²	(1407.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.193 mm	(0.0076 in)	
T average	: 481.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 469.52 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5850
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9842	(# Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 283.0 kJ/m ²	(1616.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.421 mm	(0.0166 in)	
T average	: 471.8	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 253.0 kJ/m ²	(1444.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.348 mm	(0.0137 in)	
T average	: 480.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 366.0 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

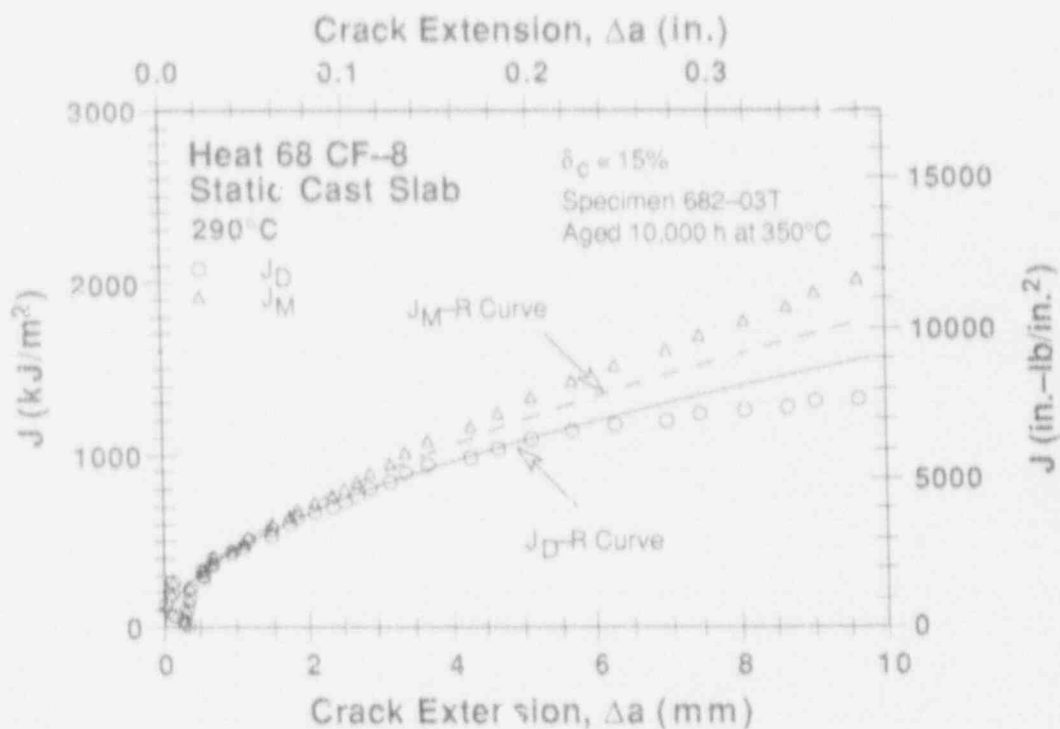


Figure C-32. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 350°C.

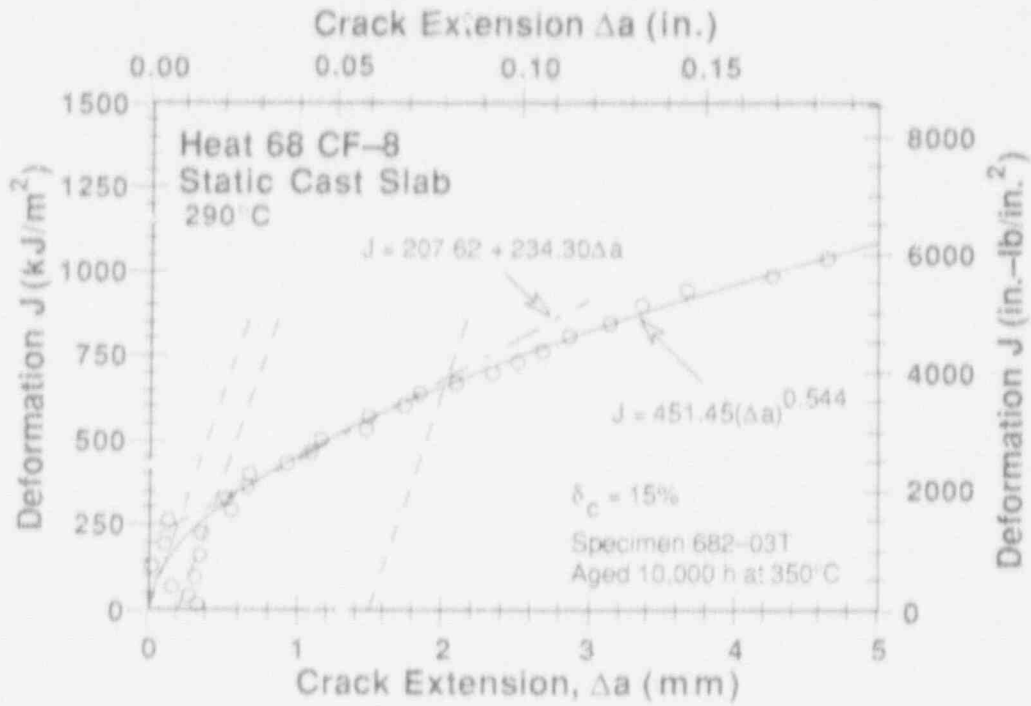


Figure C-33. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 350°C.

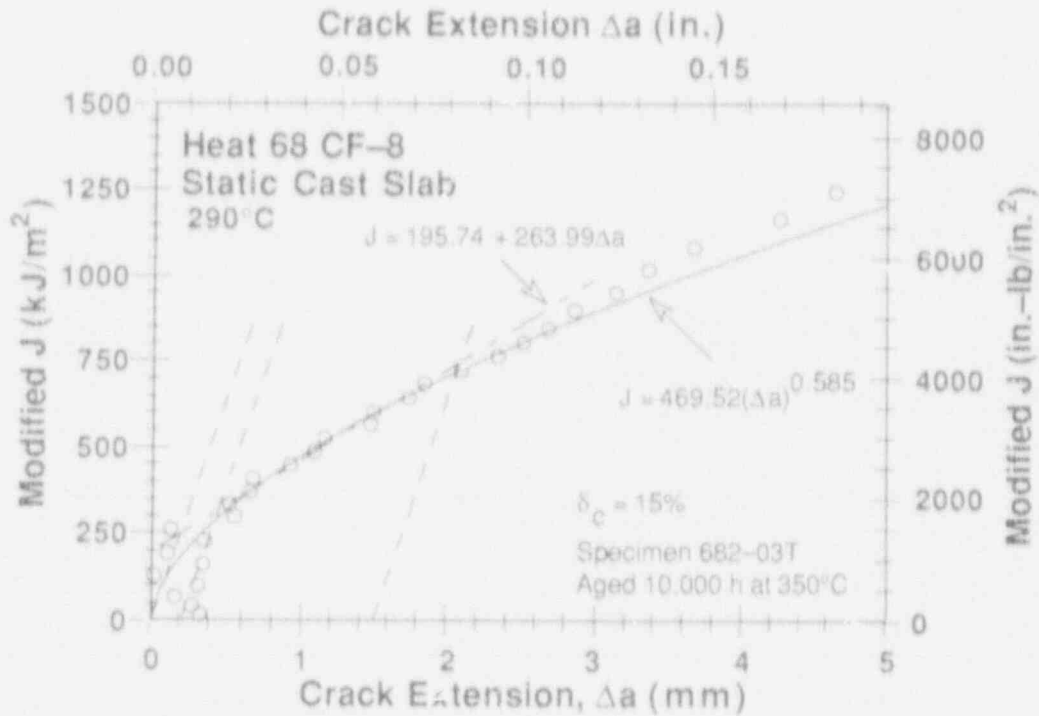


Figure C-34. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 350°C.

Unload Number	d _g (μl/m ²)	d ₁₀ (μl/m ²)	aa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	21.80	21.35	-0.1867	17.192	0.300
2	36.78	36.88	-0.0318	18.804	0.555
3	51.09	51.19	-0.0298	20.040	0.704
4	72.31	71.02	-0.2513	21.293	0.905
5	94.03	95.29	0.0282	22.287	1.107
6	116.57	117.49	0.0684	23.115	1.307
7	139.92	141.74	0.1865	23.867	1.507
8	154.53	155.53	0.0647	24.545	1.707
9	191.23	191.29	0.0027	25.001	1.909
10	214.85	217.49	0.2189	25.415	2.105
11	241.56	242.47	0.0903	25.921	2.305
12	265.72	270.76	0.3655	26.343	2.506
13	290.87	296.44	0.3076	26.516	2.704
14	316.45	325.42	0.5841	26.738	2.910
15	344.35	351.05	0.5196	26.911	3.109
16	371.41	380.64	0.5911	27.140	3.309
17	395.17	400.82	0.8246	27.238	3.510
18	423.93	436.44	0.7389	27.269	3.709
19	445.40	467.20	1.0890	27.284	3.909
20	473.42	493.97	1.0447	27.343	4.110
21	492.92	525.34	1.4424	27.179	4.312
22	519.22	551.20	1.4442	27.111	4.509
23	549.86	592.80	1.7229	26.919	4.711
24	602.69	611.38	1.9395	26.737	4.912
25	687.98	639.64	2.0043	26.592	5.112
26	610.95	674.90	2.3228	26.364	5.343
27	641.26	704.18	2.2924	26.192	5.558
28	683.08	744.85	2.7385	25.714	5.820
29	696.87	777.19	2.9297	25.232	6.050
30	708.90	814.37	3.2592	25.020	6.308
31	741.91	856.55	3.4396	24.599	6.607
32	766.25	900.87	3.8249	24.150	6.906
33	796.80	958.87	4.1793	23.312	7.259
34	822.83	1008.10	4.7158	22.485	7.661
35	852.90	1068.88	5.2115	21.395	8.107
36	879.16	1136.49	5.8412	20.265	8.606
37	908.91	1201.25	6.3493	19.303	9.111
38	935.58	1266.02	6.8679	18.575	9.610
39	969.23	1329.90	7.2453	18.086	10.111
40	1005.48	1393.53	7.5743	17.194	10.611
41	1027.83	1460.42	8.1830	16.080	11.298
42	1042.43	1540.35	8.7608	15.124	11.808
43	1067.95	1629.66	9.2381	14.292	12.412
44	1082.31	1678.20	9.7056	13.397	13.009
45	1094.06	1744.16	10.2673	12.399	13.612

Test Number : 0060
 Material Type : CF-8
 Aging Temp. : 350-C
 Spec. Thickness : 25.36 mm
 Spec. Width : 50.81 mm
 Test Temp. : 290-C
 Heat Number : 68
 Aging Time : 30,000 h
 Net Thickness : 20.28 mm
 Flow Stress : 328.10 MPa

Table C-35. Test data for specimen 682-05T

Table C-36. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 682-05T

Test Number	: 0060	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: 68
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.36 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.28 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.81 mm	Flow Stress	: 328.10 MPa
Modulus E	: 172.86 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 29.0531 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5718 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.2969 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7930 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.3204 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7738 (Compliance)

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 234.095 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 192.42 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9537	(12 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 274.3 kJ/m ²	(1566.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.209 mm	(0.0082 in)	
T average	: 309.0	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	

Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 438.62 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4370
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9702	(12 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 303.8 kJ/m ²	(1734.7 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.431 mm	(0.0170 in)	
T average	: 290.8	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 232.5 kJ/m ²	(1612.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.365 mm	(0.0144 in)	
T average	: 297.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 318.5 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)

J_{max} allowed	: 475.96 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored	
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.947 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line	
Data Points	: Zone A = 6	Zone B = 3
Data point spacing	: OK	
b_{net} or b_0 size	: Inadequate	
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK	
Initial crack shape	: OK	
Final crack shape	: OK	
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)
E Effective	: OK	
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID	

J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)

J_{max} allowed	: 332.64 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.176 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.084 mm	($w = 5$)
Data Points	: Zone A = 15	Zone B = 6
Data point spacing	: Inadequate	
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID	

Table C-37. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 682-05T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 236 571 kJ/m ²	Slope M : 206.94 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9694	(13 Data Points)
J_{IC}	: 280.9 kJ/m ²	(1603.8 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.214 mm	(0.0084 in)
T average	: 332.3	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 458.28 kJ/m ²	Exponent n : 0.4661
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9808	(13 Data Points)
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 311.8 kJ/m ²	(1780.2 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.438 mm	(0.0172 in)
T average	: 322.0	(J_{IC} at 0.20)
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 288.2 kJ/m ²	(1645.4 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.370 mm	(0.0145 in)
T average	: 329.2	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
K_{IR}	: 330.0 MPa·m ^{0.5}	

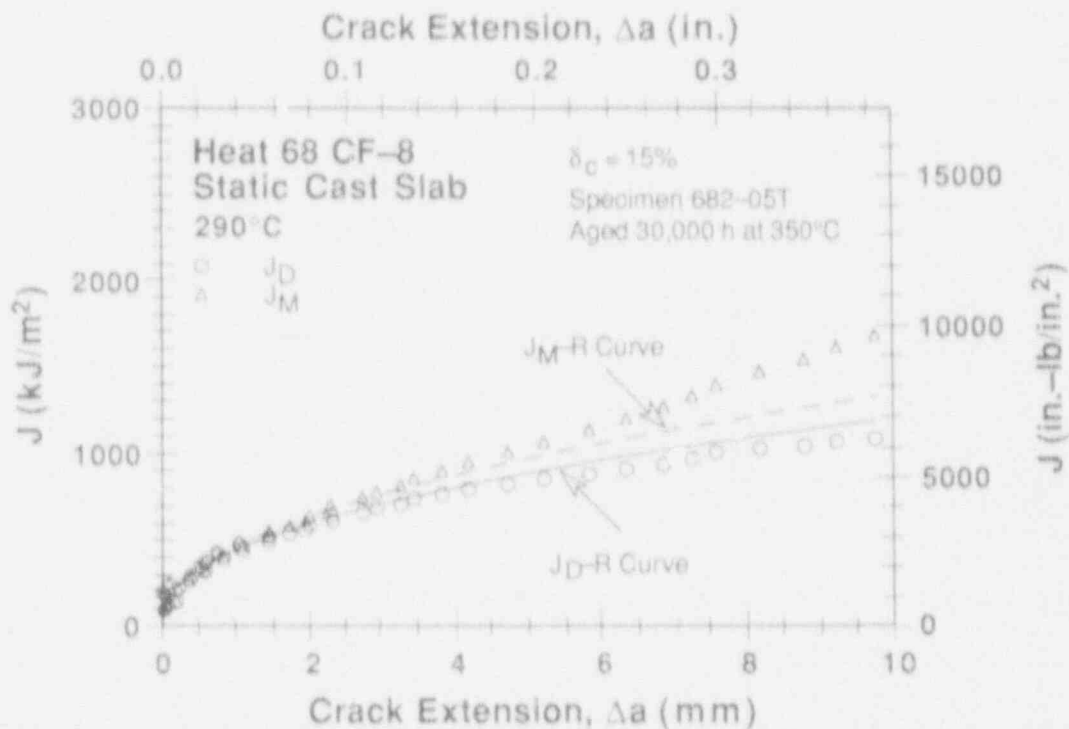


Figure C-35. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 30,000 h at 350°C.

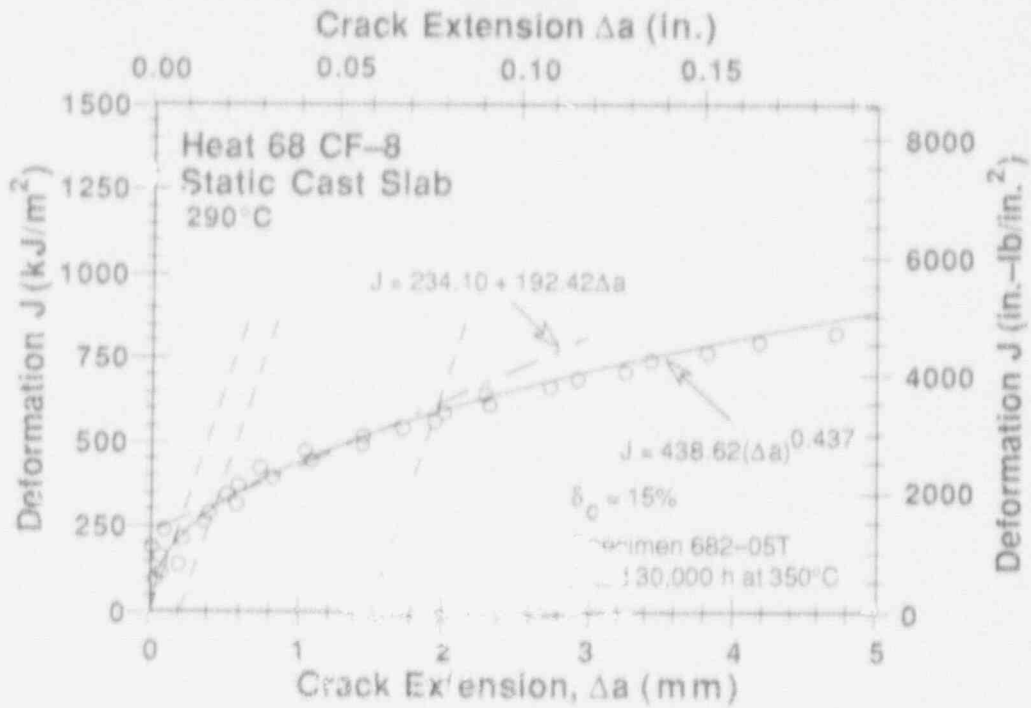


Figure C-36. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 30,000 h at 350°C.

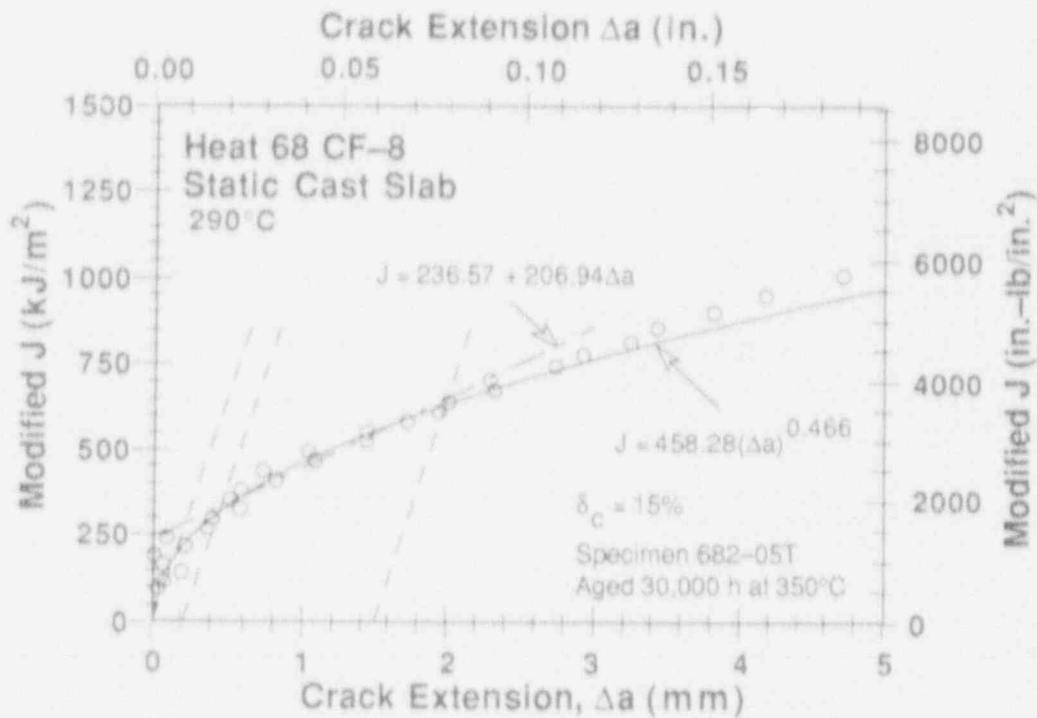


Figure C-37. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 30,000 h at 350°C.

Test Number : 0061
 Material Type : CF-8
 Aging Temp. : 400°C
 Spec. Thickness : 25.36 mm
 Spec. Width : 50.78 mm
 Test Temp. : 290°C
 Heat Number : 68
 Aging Time : 10,000 h
 Net Thickness : 20.31 mm
 Flow Stress : 332.70 MPa

Unload Number	d _g (μJ/m ²)	d _m (μJ/m ²)	aa (mm)	Lead (RN)	Deflection (mm)
1	16.55	16.55	0.0127	16.930	0.315
2	28.97	28.97	-0.1633	19.025	0.457
3	49.86	49.86	0.0512	21.021	0.656
4	71.15	94.87	0.0808	22.586	0.854
5	93.91	118.42	0.2098	23.795	1.055
6	118.63	144.46	0.0149	24.711	1.256
7	144.63	170.77	-0.0206	25.501	1.456
8	170.77	197.82	0.1707	26.153	1.650
9	197.82	225.87	0.2432	26.763	1.857
10	222.65	252.46	0.3465	27.245	2.060
11	248.42	279.84	0.5016	27.642	2.258
12	275.02	303.54	0.6296	27.920	2.459
13	303.54	329.83	0.6203	28.282	2.658
14	325.53	359.55	0.4633	28.609	2.860
15	360.48	371.55	0.7884	28.593	3.059
16	388.14	400.95	0.8655	28.644	3.266
17	412.41	430.75	1.0933	28.531	3.460
18	437.56	459.46	1.2307	28.481	3.656
19	461.73	490.91	1.4940	28.536	3.860
20	489.70	520.22	1.5390	28.452	4.062
21	520.30	549.52	1.4950	28.476	4.267
22	541.97	582.90	1.8503	28.103	4.461
23	575.33	621.81	2.0043	27.784	4.725
24	597.68	657.66	2.3713	27.377	4.956
25	622.53	694.97	2.6809	27.061	5.206
26	651.59	732.72	2.8896	26.529	5.460
27	679.36	778.20	3.2864	25.932	5.757
28	713.02	830.18	3.6721	25.424	6.107
29	747.68	889.28	4.1513	24.551	6.506
30	781.15	947.27	4.6020	23.729	6.907
31	830.28	1019.34	4.9804	22.939	7.409
32	870.91	1091.73	4.4908	22.208	7.909
33	916.81	1161.52	5.6411	21.249	8.411
34	935.85	1231.87	6.5811	19.854	8.912
35	957.09	1295.35	7.1055	18.847	9.409
36	979.22	1360.35	7.6386	17.743	9.912
37	985.07	1422.75	8.2907	16.631	10.410
38	1011.90	1481.03	8.6638	15.579	10.910
39	1027.93	1544.15	9.1707	14.574	11.434
40	1034.28	1597.54	9.6567	13.728	11.907
41	1045.41	1653.27	10.0983	12.890	12.411
42	1051.54	1707.01	10.5514	12.085	12.910

Table C-38. Test data for specimen 681-02T

Table C-39. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 681-02T

Test Number	: 0061	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8	Heat Number	: 68
Aging Temp.	: 400°C	Aging Time	: 10,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.36 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.31 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.78 mm	Flow Stress	: 332.70 MPa
Modulus E	: 176.25 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.8875 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5689 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.2625 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7928 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.4389 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7766 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B+M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 181.449 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 204.28 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9596	(13 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 214.4 kJ/m ²	(1224.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.161 mm	(0.0063 in)	
T average	: 325.3	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 396.19 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5102
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9514	(13 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 242.5 kJ/m ²	(1385.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.382 mm	(0.0150 in)	
T average	: 312.3	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 219.8 kJ/m ²	(1255.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.315 mm	(0.0124 in)	
T average	: 319.1	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{JIC}	: 311.9 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 485.62 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.915 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 5	Zone B = 4	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_f Measurement	: Near-surface	outside limit	
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 337.91 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.189 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.702 mm	($\omega=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 13	Zone B = 8	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-40. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 681-02T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 173.779 kJ/m ²	Slope M : 229.16 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9684	(13 Data Points)
J_{IC}	: 209.9 kJ/m ²	(1198.7 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.158 mm	(0.0062 in)
T average	: 364.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 413.74 kJ/m ²	Exponent n : 0.5455
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9588	(13 Data Points)
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 245.7 kJ/m ²	(1402.8 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.385 mm	(0.0151 in)
T average	: 346.9	(J_{IC} at 0.20)
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 220.6 kJ/m ²	(1259.7 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.316 mm	(0.0124 in)
T average	: 353.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
K_{Jc}	: 323.9 MPa-m ^{0.5}	

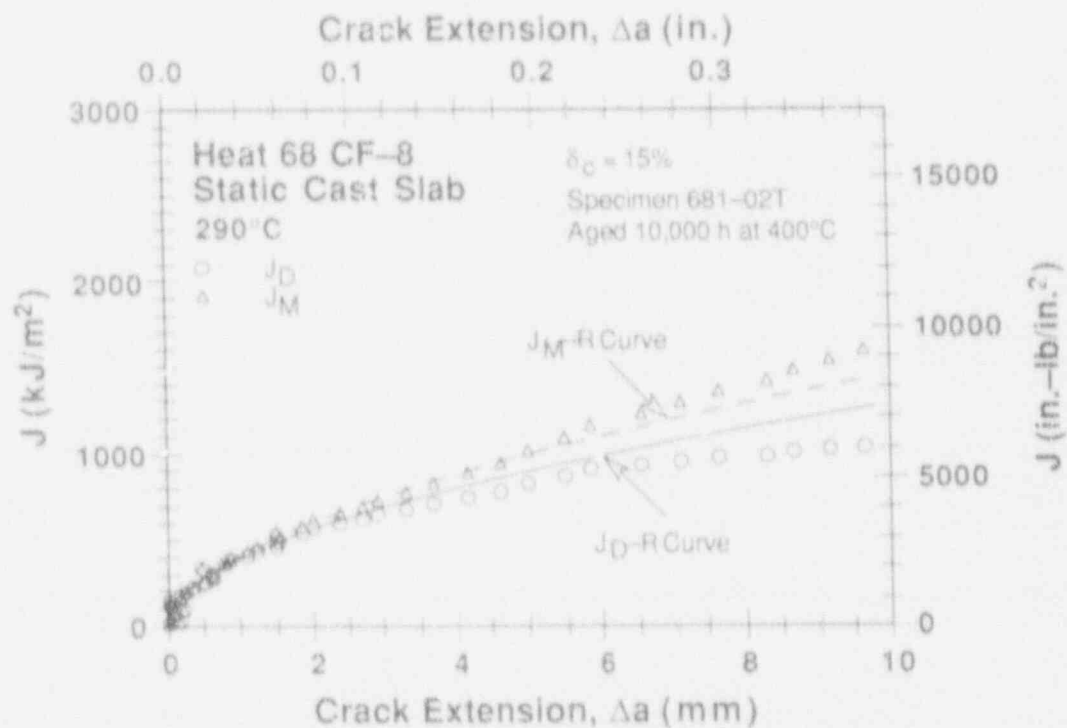


Figure C-38. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 400°C.

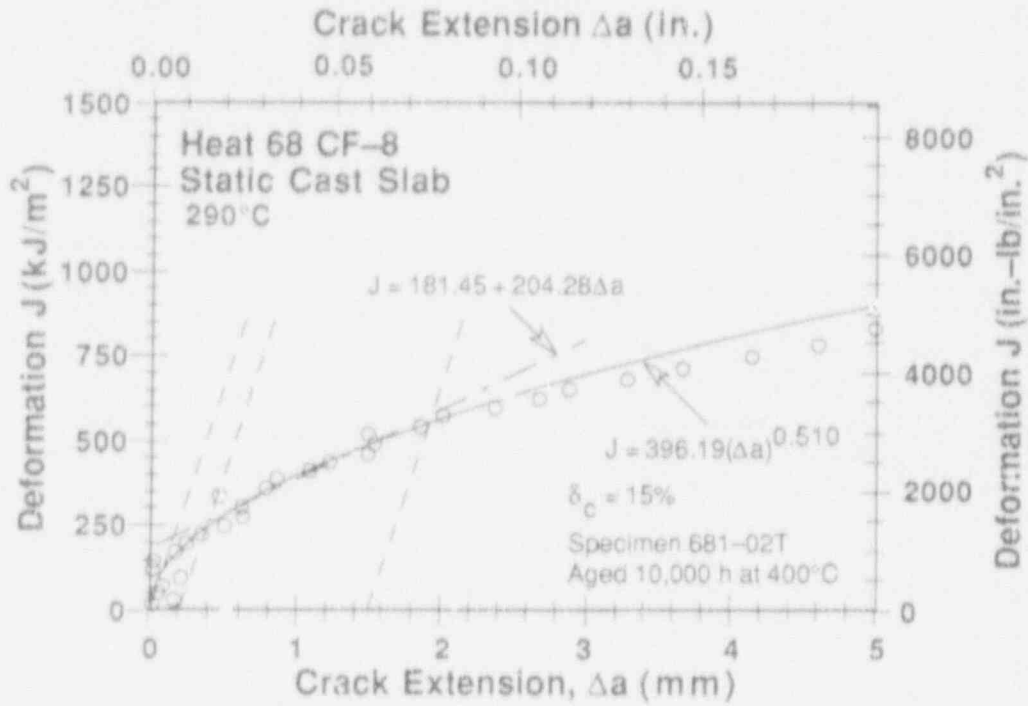


Figure C-39. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 400°C.

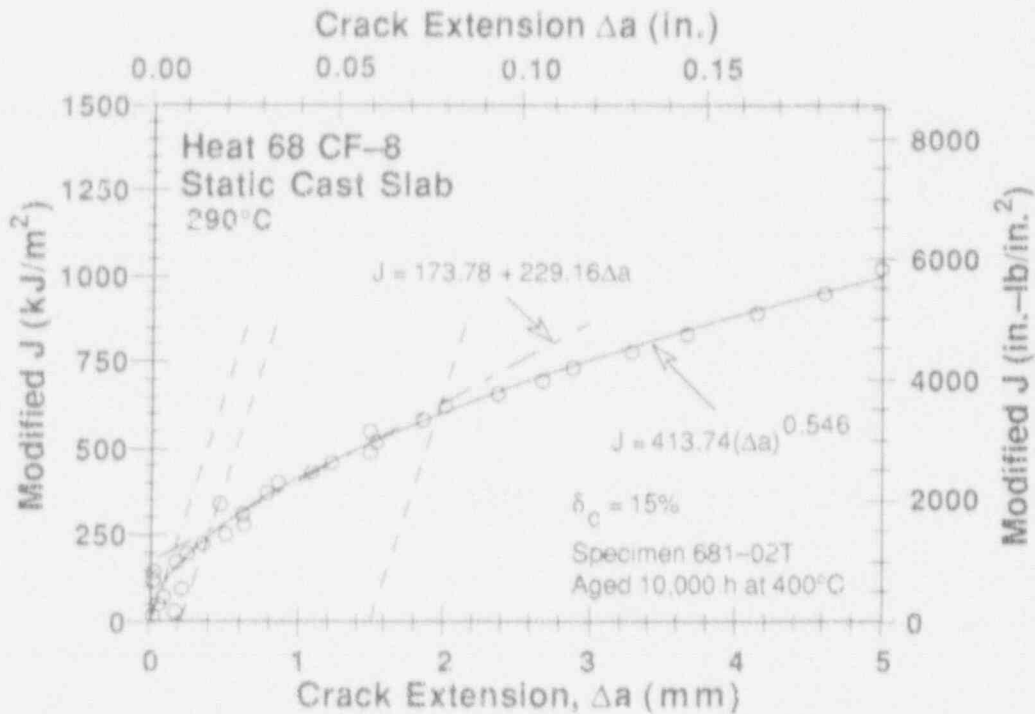


Figure C-40. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 68 aged for 10,000 h at 400°C.

Table C-42. Deformation J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 741-05T

Test Number	: 0071	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 74
Aging Temp.	: 400°C	Aging Time	: 3,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.33 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.32 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.81 mm	Flow Stress	: 325.70 MPa
Modulus E	: 173.59 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 29.3063 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5768 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.1938 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7911 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.4892 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7772 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B+M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 251.968 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 179.02 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9544	(10 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 292.1 kJ/m ²	(1668.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.224 mm	(0.0088 in)	
T average	: 292.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 438.16 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4212
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9565	(10 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 309.3 kJ/m ²	(1766.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.437 mm	(0.0172 in)	
T average	: 284.5	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 288.8 kJ/m ²	(1649.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.372 mm	(0.0146 in)	
T average	: 291.3	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 317.3 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 466.87 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.945 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 3	Zone B = 2	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} or b_0 size	: Inadequate		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 330.94 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.150 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 3.947 mm	($\omega=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 11	Zone B = 9	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-43. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 741-05T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 244.099 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 207.19 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9661	(10 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 290.3 kJ/m ²	(1657.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.223 mm	(0.0088 in)	
T average	: 339.0	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 459.05 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4624
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9662	(10 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 314.5 kJ/m ²	(1795.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.441 mm	(0.0174 in)	
T average	: 325.3	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 291.1 kJ/m ²	(1662.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.373 mm	(0.0147 in)	
T average	: 332.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 330.7 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

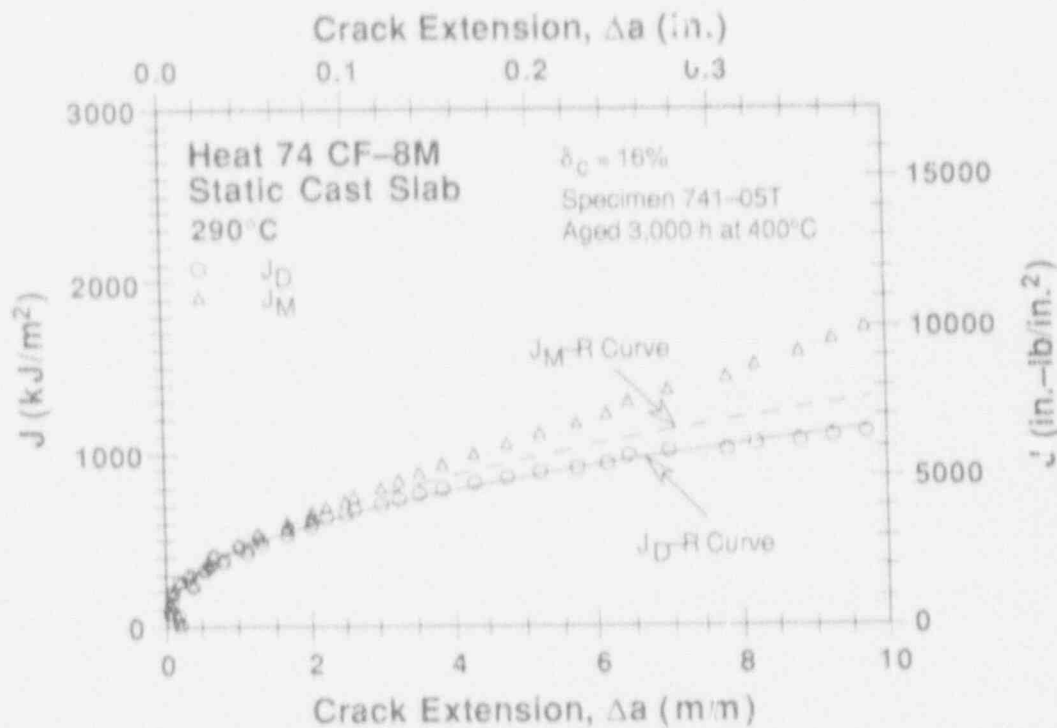


Figure C-41. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 3,000 h at 400°C.

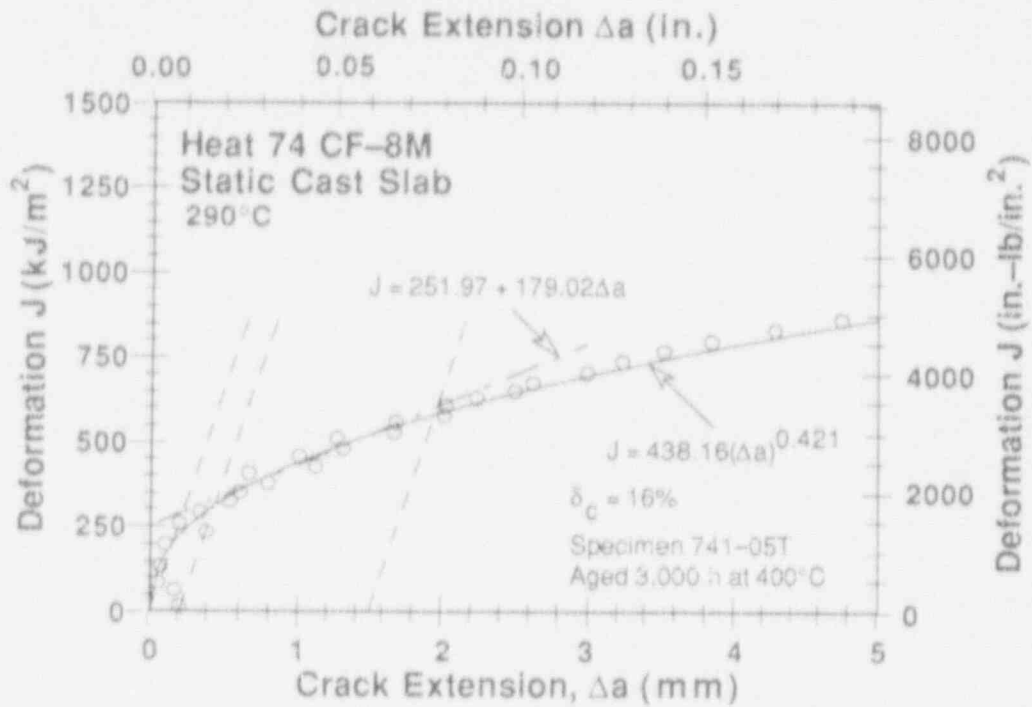


Figure C-42. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 3,000 h at 400°C.

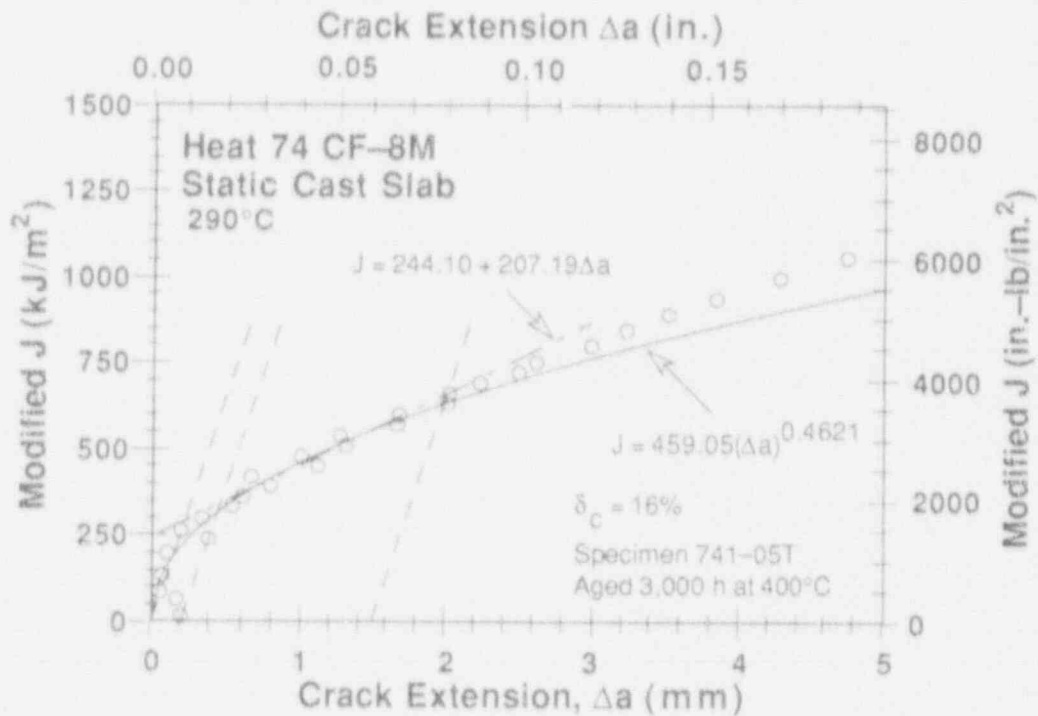


Figure C-43. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 3,000 h at 400°C.

Table C-45. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 741-02T

Test Number	: 0050	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 74
Aging Temp.	: 400°C	Aging Time	: 10,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.37 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.33 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.75 mm	Flow Stress	: 335.50 MPa
Modulus E	: 180.45 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.4375 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5603 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.3563 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7754 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.7494 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7635 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 151.434 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 189.78 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9866	(8 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 176.4 kJ/m ²	(1007.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.131 mm	(0.0052 in)	
T average	: 304.2	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 348.86 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5460
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9950	(8 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 195.3 kJ/m ²	(1115.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.346 mm	(0.0136 in)	
T average	: 302.6	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 174.0 kJ/m ²	(993.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.280 mm	(0.0110 in)	
T average	: 308.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 297.5 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 499.15 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.865 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 2	Zone B = 2	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_f Measurement	: Near-surface	(outside limit)	
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 341.04 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.232 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.997 mm	($\omega = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 5	Zone B = 11	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-46. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 741-02T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 144.332 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 211.41 kJ/m ² mm]
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9905	(8 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 171.3 kJ/m ²	(978.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.128 mm	(0.0050 in)	
T average	: 338.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^N$		
Coeff. C	: 363.52 kJ/m ²	Exponent N	: 0.5804
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9960	(8 Data Points)	
J_{IC} (0.20)	: 196.5 kJ/m ²	(1121.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.346 mm	(0.0136 in)	
T average	: 333.5	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
J_{IC} (0.15)	: 173.3 kJ/m ²	(989.7 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.279 mm	(0.0110 in)	
T average	: 339.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 308.2 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

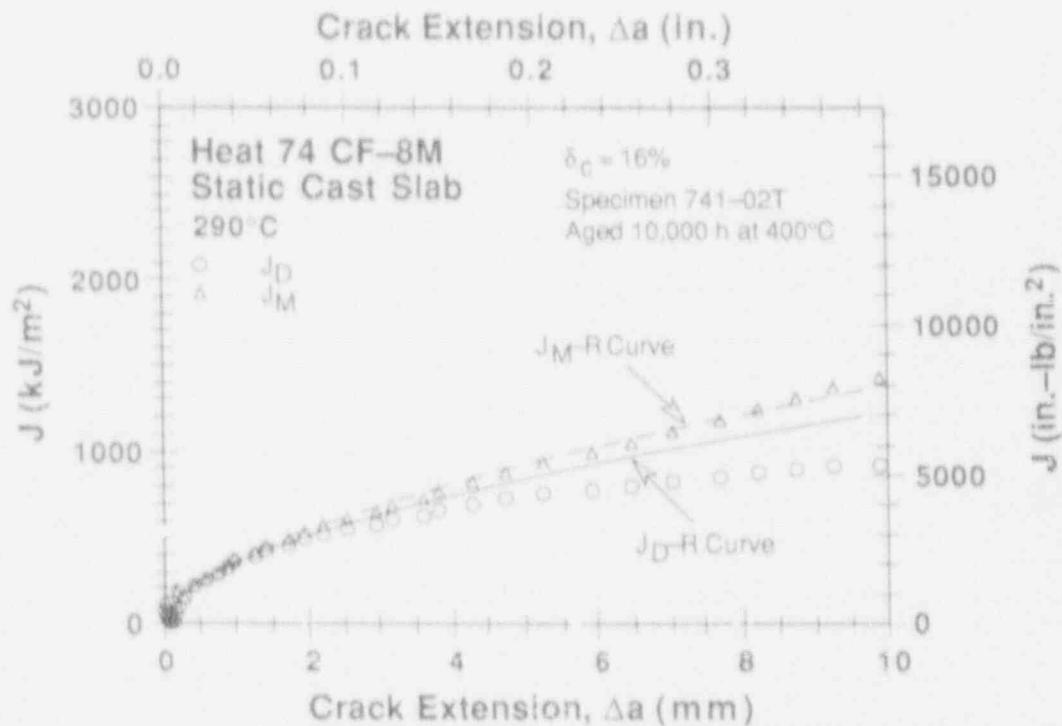


Figure C-44. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

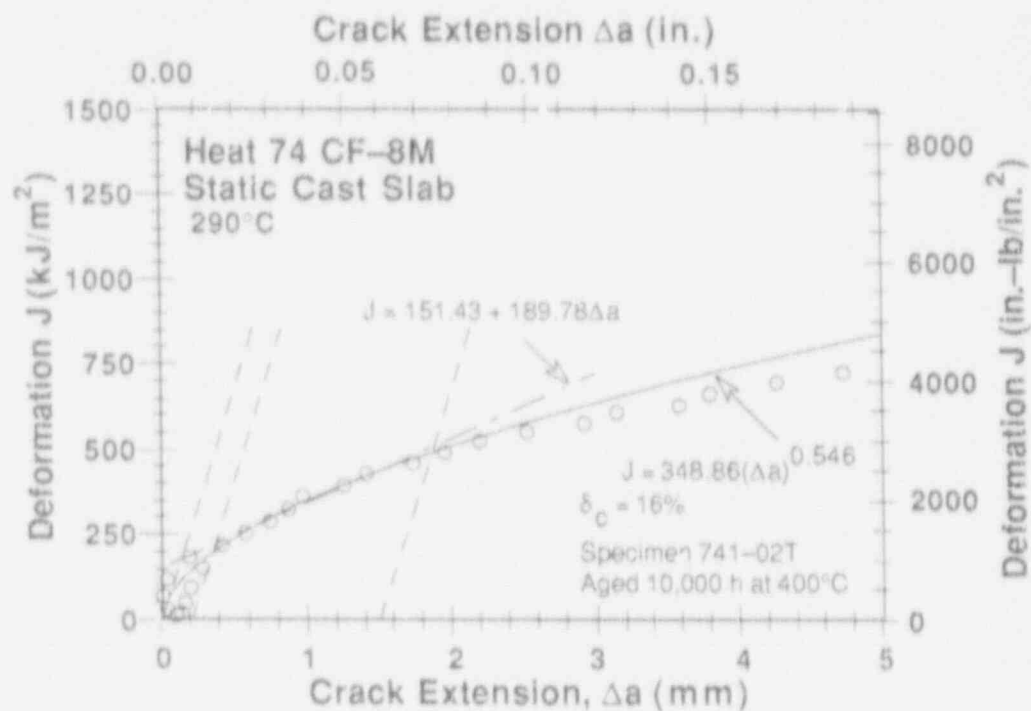


Figure C-45. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

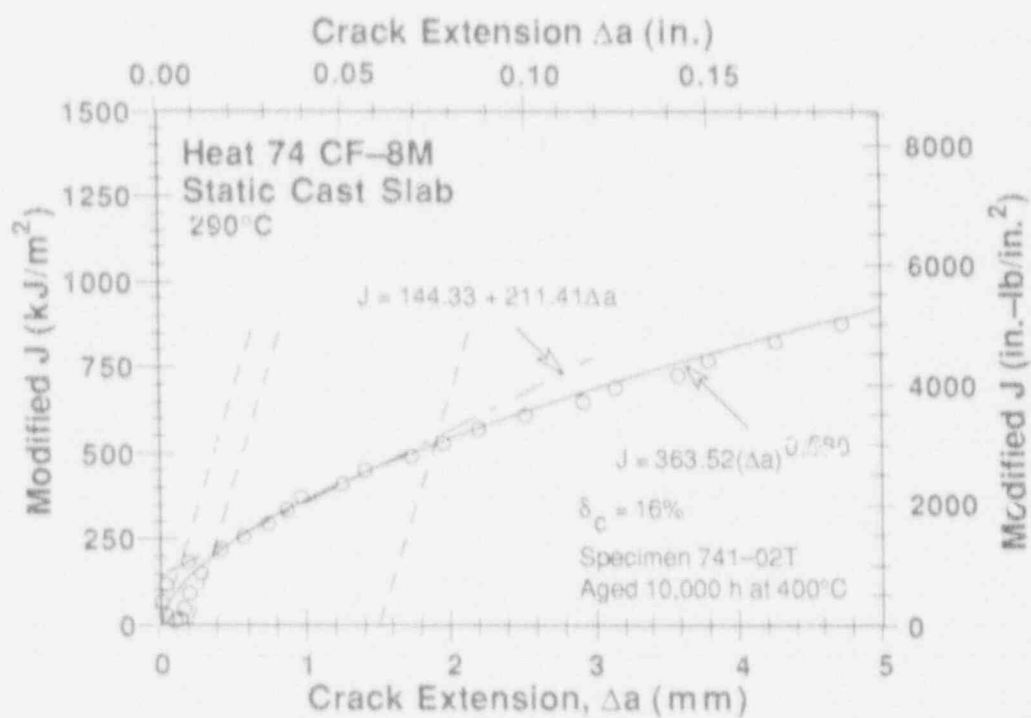


Figure C-46. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

Unload Number	d_d [kN/m ²]	d_m [kN/m ²]	aa [mm]	Load [kN]	Deflection [mm]
1	18.78	18.85	0.1174	16.104	0.375
2	31.41	31.56	0.1742	17.932	0.522
3	52.92	52.59	-0.0197	19.873	0.745
4	81.01	81.81	0.2614	21.674	1.006
5	103.32	104.00	0.2386	22.758	1.210
6	126.14	128.28	0.4566	23.515	1.405
7	150.33	152.30	0.4362	24.219	1.607
8	174.62	178.83	0.6675	24.747	1.806
9	200.13	204.11	0.6476	25.096	2.009
10	224.03	232.15	0.9728	25.326	2.208
11	248.83	257.83	1.0336	25.443	2.409
12	271.93	285.75	1.3364	25.148	2.607
13	295.84	312.49	1.4975	25.084	2.810
14	319.75	339.75	1.6509	24.945	3.008
15	341.64	367.25	1.9295	24.615	3.209
16	362.87	394.04	2.1857	24.106	3.409
17	390.76	434.02	2.6735	23.588	3.700
18	506.86	452.80	2.777	23.158	3.859
19	429.85	487.59	3.1982	22.494	4.109
20	453.58	518.43	3.4354	21.894	4.355
21	480.05	563.31	3.9906	21.042	4.692
22	506.09	601.23	4.3381	20.258	5.005
23	533.91	652.50	4.9528	19.467	5.406
24	557.96	700.44	5.5495	18.586	5.803
25	585.98	747.14	5.9721	17.669	6.203
26	603.13	807.42	6.8390	15.878	6.706
27	617.66	859.43	7.5903	14.306	7.206
28	620.53	909.25	8.4533	12.968	7.704
29	626.17	958.90	9.1649	11.664	8.207
30	629.55	1000.94	9.8494	10.609	8.709
31	633.64	1043.40	10.4480	9.706	9.207

Table C-47. Test data for specimen 741-04T

Test Number : 0049
 Material Type : CR-8M
 Aging Temp. : 450°C
 Spec. Thickness : 25.33 mm
 Spec. Width : 50.83 mm
 Test Temp. : 290°C
 Heat Number : 74
 Aging Time : 3,000 h
 Net Thickness : 20.33 mm
 Flow Stress : 332.10 MPa

Table C-48. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 741-04T

Test Number	: 0049	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 74
Aging Temp.	: 450°C	Aging Time	: 3.000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.33 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.33 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.83 mm	Flow Stress	: 332.10 MPa
Modulus E	: 169.48 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 29.3219 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5769 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.6281 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7993 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.7699 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7824 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B+M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 67.901 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 157.51 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9794	(11 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 77.0 kJ/m ²	(439.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.058 mm	(0.0023 in)	
T average	: 242.1	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 232.90 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.6511
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9772	(11 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 100.7 kJ/m ²	(574.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.276 mm	(0.0109 in)	
T average	: 238.8	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 85.4 kJ/m ²	(487.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.214 mm	(0.0084 in)	
T average	: 242.8	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 238.5 M ^{1/2} a-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 476.19 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.753 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 5	Zone B = 3	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 337.58 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.151 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 5.857 mm	($w=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 0	Zone B = 14	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-49. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 741-04T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 64.1 kJ/m^2	Slope M	: 170.84 $\text{kJ/m}^2 \text{ mm}$
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.98	(11 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 73.6 kJ/m^2	(420.1 in.-lb/in.^2)	
$\Delta a (J_{IC})$: 0.055 mm	(0.0022 in)	
T average	: 262.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 242.22 kJ/m^2	Exponent n	: 0.6777
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9798	(11 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 101.3 kJ/m^2	(578.4 in.-lb/in.^2)	
$\Delta a (J_{IC})$: 0.276 mm	(0.0109 in)	
T average	: 257.3	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 85.2 kJ/m^2	(486.7 in.-lb/in.^2)	
$\Delta a (J_{IC})$: 0.214 mm	(0.0084 in)	
T average	: 261.2	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 245.8 $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{0.5}$		

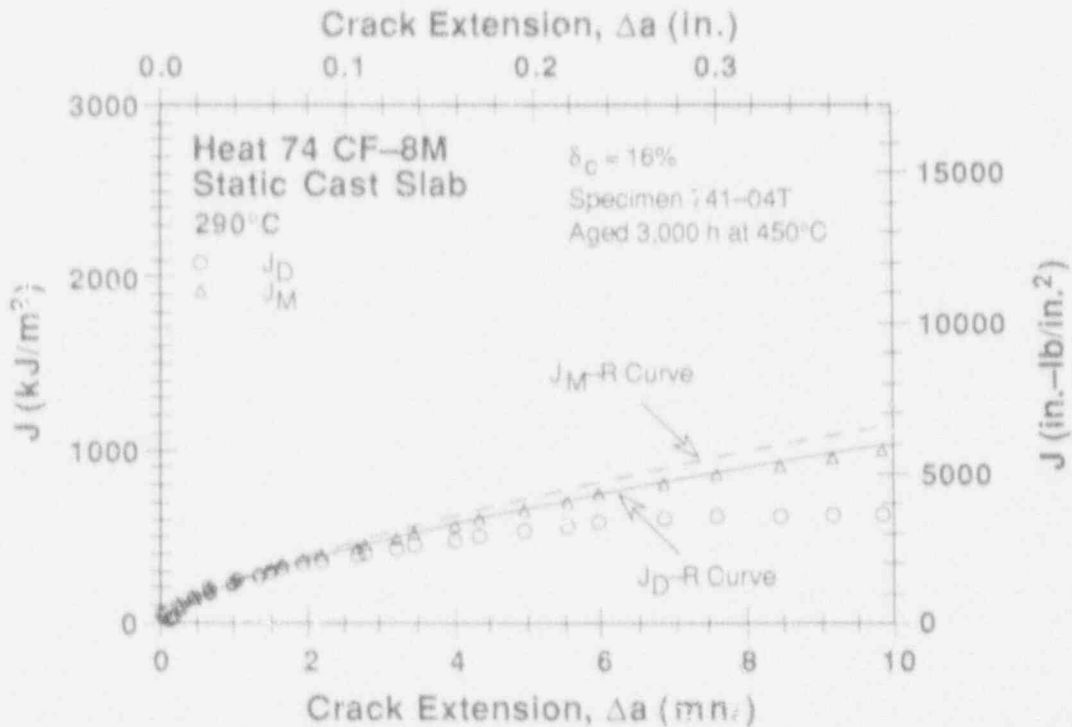


Figure C-47. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 3,000 h at 450°C.

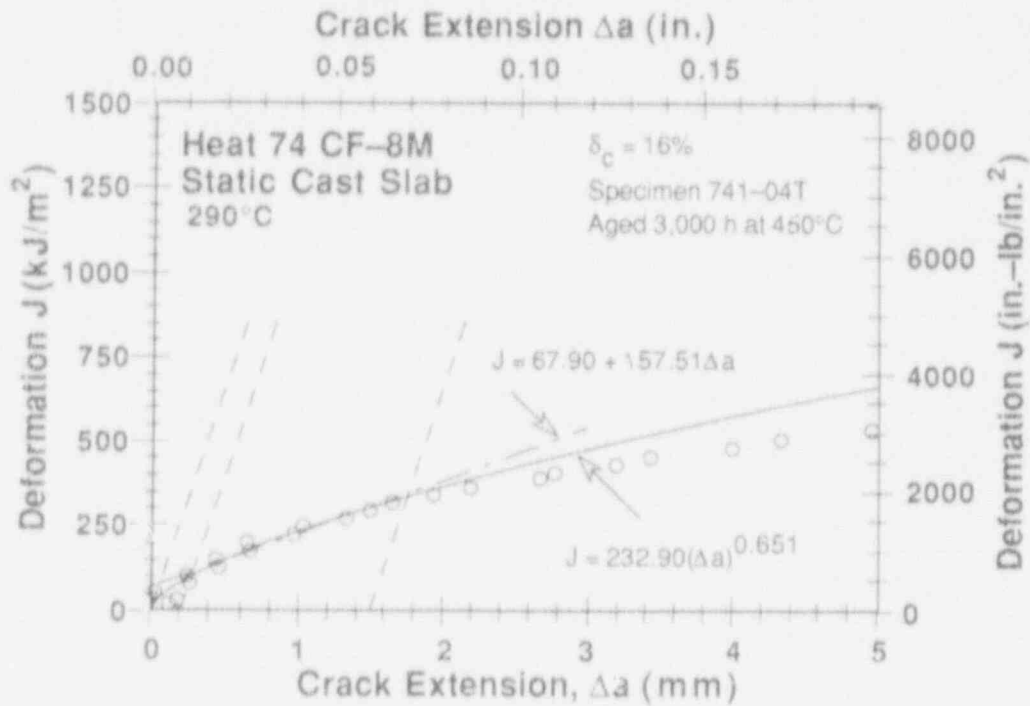


Figure C-48. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 3,000 h at 450°C.

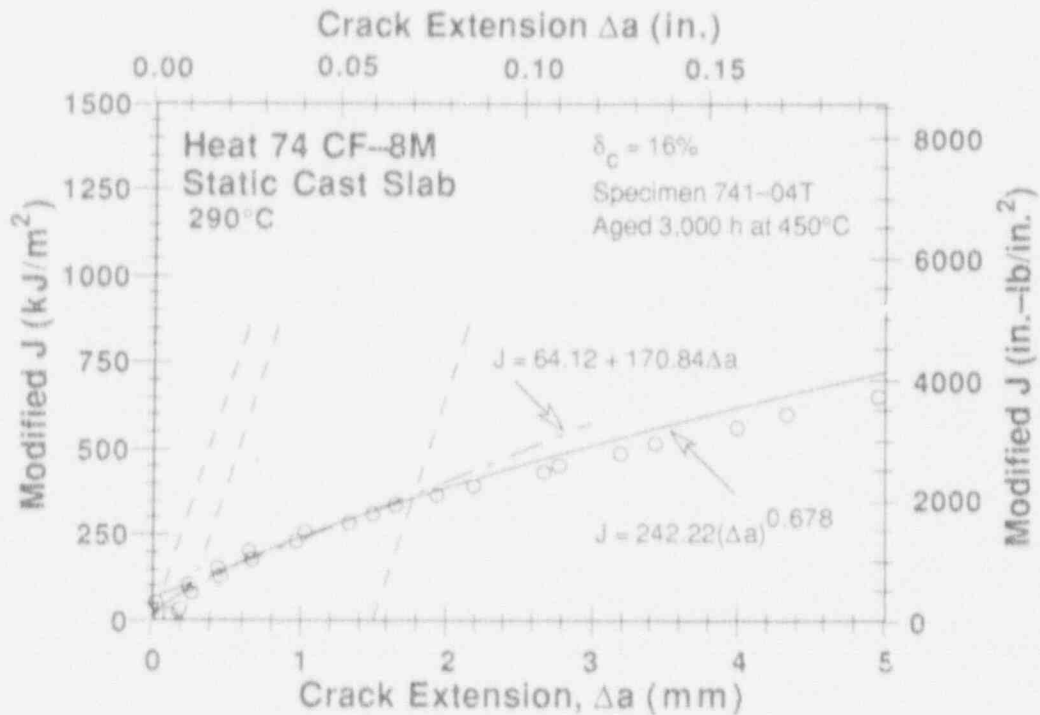


Figure C-49. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 74 aged 3,000 h at 450°C.

Table C-50. Test data for specimen 753-05B

Test Number	: 0059	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 550°C	Aging Time	: 1 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net thickness	: 20.34 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.78 mm	Flow Stress	: 333.50 MPa

Unload Number	J_d (kJ/m ²)	J_m (kJ/m ²)	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	14.66	14.67	0.0153	18.000	0.280
2	31.69	31.66	-0.0196	21.478	0.454
3	54.48	54.70	0.0895	23.841	0.653
4	79.23	79.17	0.0136	25.272	0.857
5	112.12	112.48	0.0890	26.699	1.108
6	146.29	146.67	0.0907	27.777	1.360
7	180.75	182.70	0.2543	28.701	1.608
8	217.02	219.15	0.2702	29.530	1.860
9	254.24	256.70	0.2941	30.206	2.108
10	292.31	295.54	0.3410	30.820	2.357
11	329.43	335.36	0.4871	31.409	2.606
12	368.56	375.09	0.5159	31.762	2.856
13	407.62	416.56	0.6194	32.212	3.106
14	446.53	459.18	0.7635	32.539	3.360
15	485.18	501.09	0.8791	32.742	3.610
16	523.20	544.68	1.0606	32.962	3.862
17	561.87	586.59	1.1580	33.048	4.109
18	601.43	630.54	1.2805	32.976	4.361
19	637.45	674.78	1.4953	33.250	4.610
20	677.97	717.85	1.5574	33.333	4.860
21	715.31	764.84	1.7785	33.293	5.116
22	753.10	807.62	1.8867	33.314	5.360
23	808.22	872.37	2.0791	33.274	5.713
24	849.64	915.56	2.1124	32.780	5.960
25	882.62	962.79	2.3691	32.684	6.213
26	921.23	1006.03	2.4485	32.574	6.462
27	954.16	1055.15	2.7140	32.221	6.725
28	991.13	1104.53	2.9077	31.380	7.006
29	1023.80	1163.57	3.2966	30.769	7.333
30	1063.31	1209.13	3.3857	30.369	7.608
31	1090.38	1266.12	3.7939	29.754	7.919
32	1128.59	1332.91	4.1642	29.116	8.308
33	1184.79	1419.48	4.5322	28.144	8.808
34	1222.94	1506.12	5.0865	26.897	9.311
35	1254.13	1587.40	5.6299	25.424	9.809
36	1285.68	1668.05	6.1367	24.783	10.312
37	1335.82	1746.48	6.4133	23.941	10.810
38	1369.37	1828.17	6.8610	22.737	11.312
39	1387.15	1905.30	7.3900	21.493	11.813
40	1414.59	1978.58	7.7817	20.757	12.311
41	1442.74	2053.32	8.1691	19.958	12.811
42	1452.91	2126.65	8.6608	18.421	13.311
43	1421.31	2192.61	9.4082	16.390	13.812
44	1425.50	2266.57	9.9233	15.653	14.412
45	1449.54	2342.68	10.2916	15.157	15.008

Table C-51. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 753-05B

Test Number	: 0059	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 550°C	Aging Time	: 1 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.34 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.78 mm	Flow Stress	: 333.50 MPa
Modulus E	: 185.61 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.8406 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5679 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.1438 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7905 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.1322 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7706 (Compliance)

Linear Fit

$$J = B + M(\Delta a)$$

Intercept B	: 219.619 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 287.94 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9939	(11 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 280.1 kJ/m ²	(1599.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.210 mm	(0.0083 in)	
T average	: 480.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	

Power-Law Fit

$$J = C(\Delta a)^n$$

Coeff. C	: 518.46 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5622
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9956	(11 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 329.8 kJ/m ²	(1883.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.447 mm	(0.0176 in)	
T average	: 451.8	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 298.0 kJ/m ²	(1701.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.373 mm	(0.0147 in)	
T average	: 460.3	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 381.5 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)

J_{max} allowed	: 487.83 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_I/15$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.866 mm	(at J_{max})	
Data Limit	: J_{max}		
Data Points	: Zone A = 4	Zone B = 3	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} or b_0 size	: Inadequate		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_I Measurement	: Near-surface	outside limit	
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Crack a_c estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		

J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)

J_{max} allowed	: 339.22 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_I/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.194 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 5.133 mm	($\omega=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 17	Zone B = 6	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-52. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 753-05B

Linear Fit		$J = B + M(\Delta a)^1$	
Intercept B	: 207.666 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 321.01 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9957	(11 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 273.5 kJ/m ²	(1561.6 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.205 mm	(0.0081 in)	
T average	: 535.7	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit		$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 539.77 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5993
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9964	(11 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 335.0 kJ/m ²	(1912.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.451 mm	(0.0178 in)	
T average	: 500.2	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 299.7 kJ/m ²	(1711.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.375 mm	(0.0148 in)	
T average	: 508.8	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 397.5 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

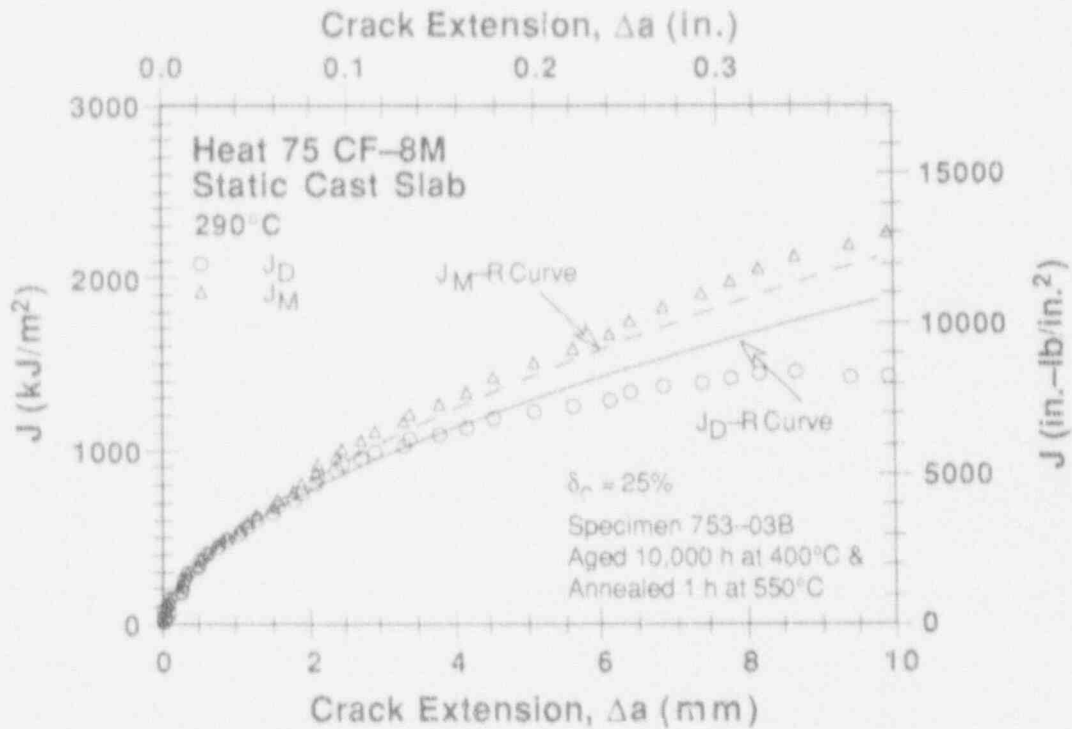


Figure C-50. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C and annealed 1 h at 550°C.

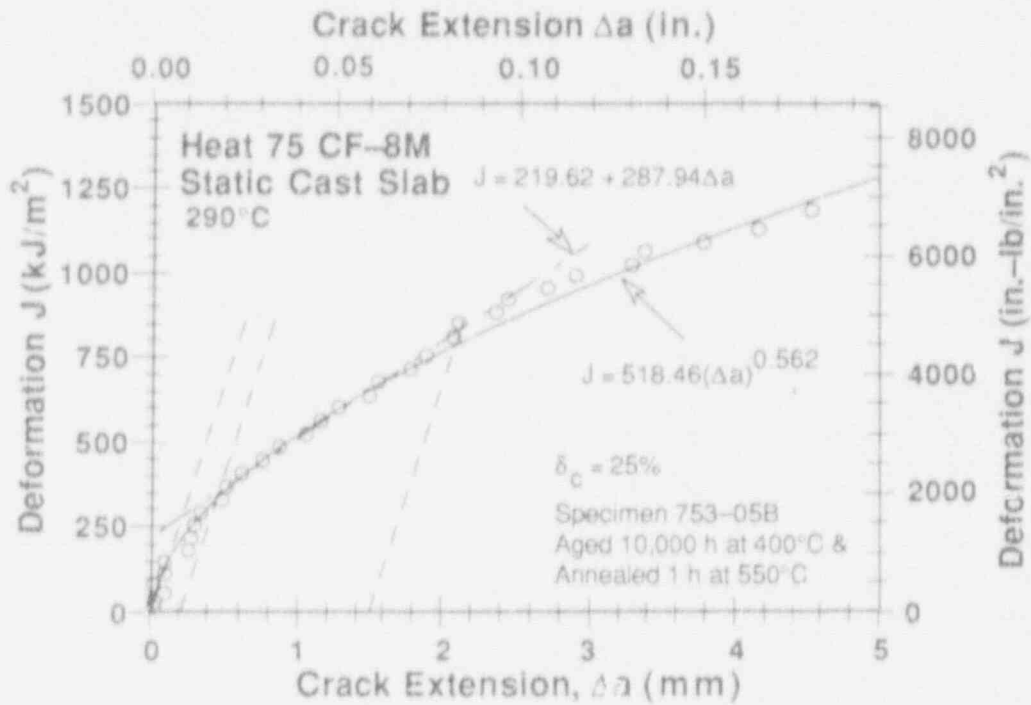


Figure C-51. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C and annealed 1 h at 550°C.

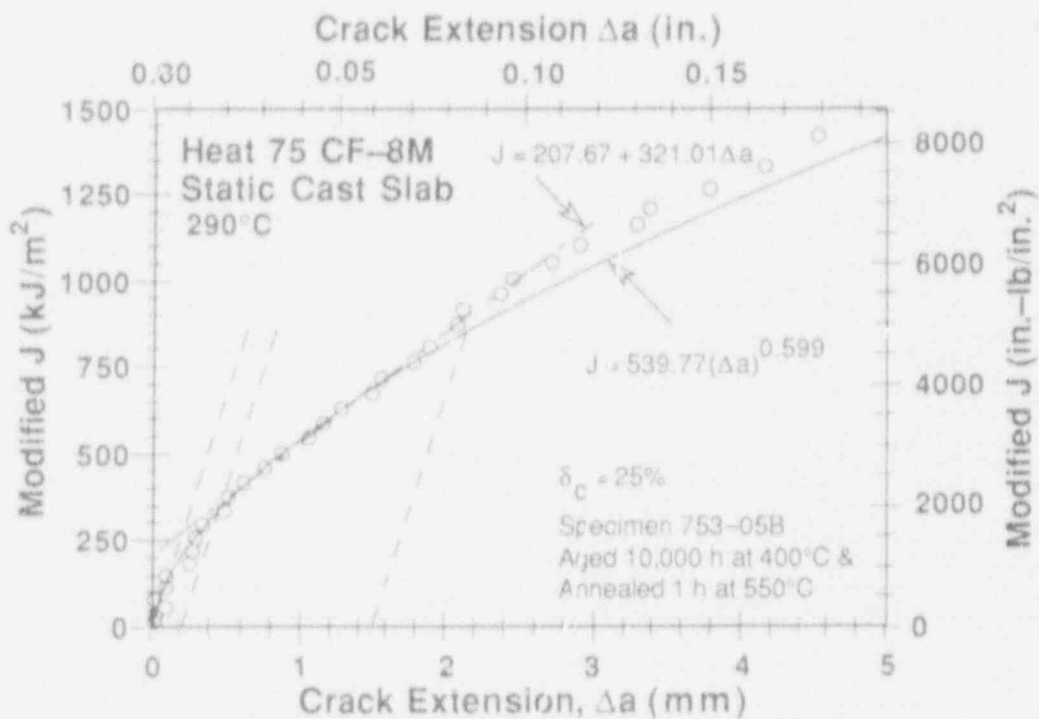


Figure C-52. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C and annealed 1 h at 550°C.

Table C-53. Test data for specimen 752-07T

Test Number	: 0051	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 320°C	Aging Time	: 30.000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.38 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.34 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.83 mm	Flow Stress	: 389.00 MPa

Unload Number	J_d (kJ/m ²)	J_m (kJ/m ²)	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	11.46	11.49	0.1279	17.109	0.241
2	19.28	19.20	-0.0882	20.045	0.331
3	41.93	41.65	-0.2084	23.879	0.537
4	71.17	71.83	0.0269	26.701	0.767
5	102.90	104.39	0.2408	28.603	1.006
6	138.04	139.18	0.0585	30.300	1.255
7	177.60	179.98	0.2941	31.382	1.505
8	216.19	219.07	0.3375	32.377	1.755
9	256.01	261.18	0.5049	32.990	2.006
10	297.24	302.44	0.5061	33.420	2.257
11	334.70	348.12	0.9469	33.459	2.508
12	373.23	390.74	1.1409	33.449	2.764
13	410.95	433.03	1.3344	33.598	3.006
14	443.79	480.09	1.8800	33.156	3.261
15	482.28	510.49	1.9124	32.884	3.509
16	518.27	569.23	2.2560	32.240	3.759
17	553.66	608.17	2.4493	31.610	4.007
18	582.84	653.78	2.9008	30.749	4.261
19	614.80	693.79	3.1010	29.472	4.511
20	635.88	737.85	3.6634	28.524	4.763
21	662.18	775.04	3.9134	27.483	5.010
22	675.96	826.15	4.7220	26.203	5.311
23	703.02	878.20	5.2302	25.263	5.602
24	744.09	939.51	5.6111	24.593	6.060
25	779.77	1011.33	6.2393	23.475	6.511
26	822.96	1084.99	6.7259	21.726	7.011
27	838.95	1160.46	7.6155	20.397	7.519
28	859.94	1225.83	8.2391	19.019	8.009
29	894.42	1297.64	8.7267	17.699	8.541
30	908.91	1360.54	9.3257	16.581	9.012
31	928.16	1423.63	9.8385	15.571	9.512
32	936.12	1485.36	10.4356	14.292	10.008

Table C-54. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 752-07T

Test Number	: 0051	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 320°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.38 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.34 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.83 mm	Flow Stress	: 389.00 MPa
Modulus E	: 182.48 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.6969 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5646 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.7750 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7826 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.1325 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7699 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 153.189 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 196.18 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9620	(7 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 175.3 kJ/m ²	(1000.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.113 mm	(0.0044 in)	
T average	: 236.6	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 357.96 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4876
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9674	(7 Data Points)	
J_{IC} (0.20)	: 210.0 kJ/m ²	(1199.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.335 mm	(0.0132 in)	
T average	: 212.1	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
J_{IC} (0.15)	: 189.7 kJ/m ²	(1083.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.272 mm	(0.0107 in)	
T average	: 217.1	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 295.2 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 573.86 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_0 \sigma_f / 15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.807 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 4	Zone B = 1	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_0 Measurement	: 1 outside limit		
a_f Measurement	: Near-surface	(outside limit)	
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: JID		
J-R Curve Validity - Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 395.52 kJ/m ²	($J_{max} = b_{net} \sigma_f / 20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.213 mm	($\Delta a = 0.1 * b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.516 mm	($\omega = 5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 5	Zone B = 8	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-55. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 752-07T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 149.312 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 215.09 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9689	(7 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 173.3 kJ/m ²	(989.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.111 mm	(0.0044 in)	
T average	: 259.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 373.14 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5147
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9726	(7 Data Points)	
J_{IC} (0.20)	: 213.2 kJ/m ²	(1217.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.337 mm	(0.0133 in)	
T average	: 232.0	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
J_{IC} (0.15)	: 191.3 kJ/m ²	(1092.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.273 mm	(0.0107 in)	
T average	: 237.2	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{IC}	: 304.7 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

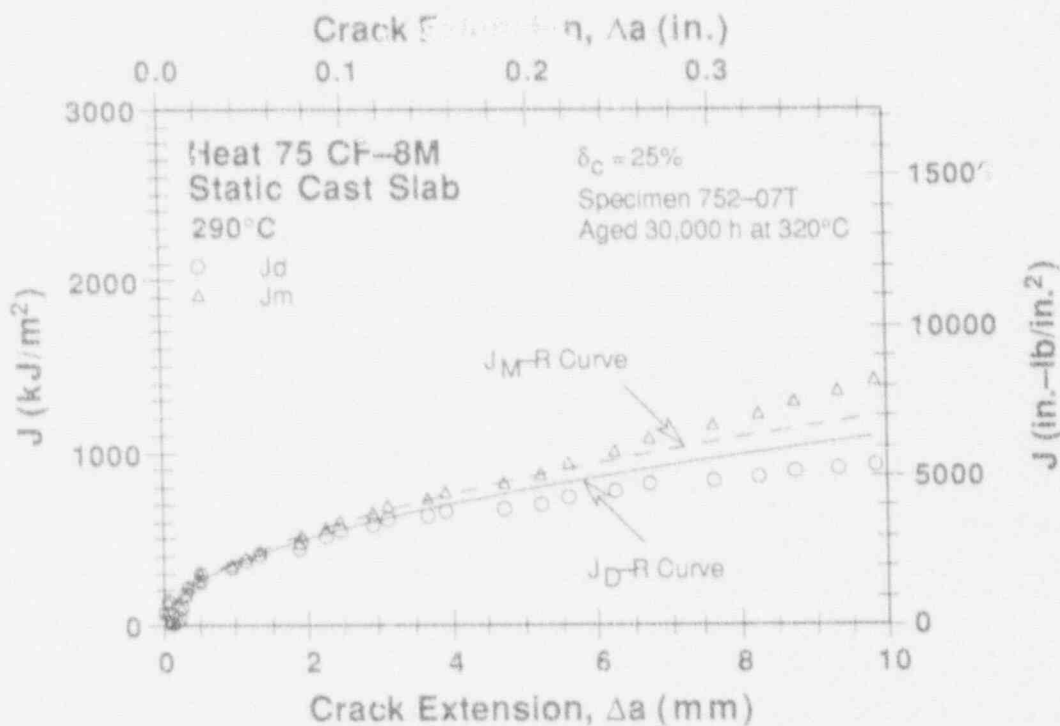


Figure C-3. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 30,000 h. at 320°C.

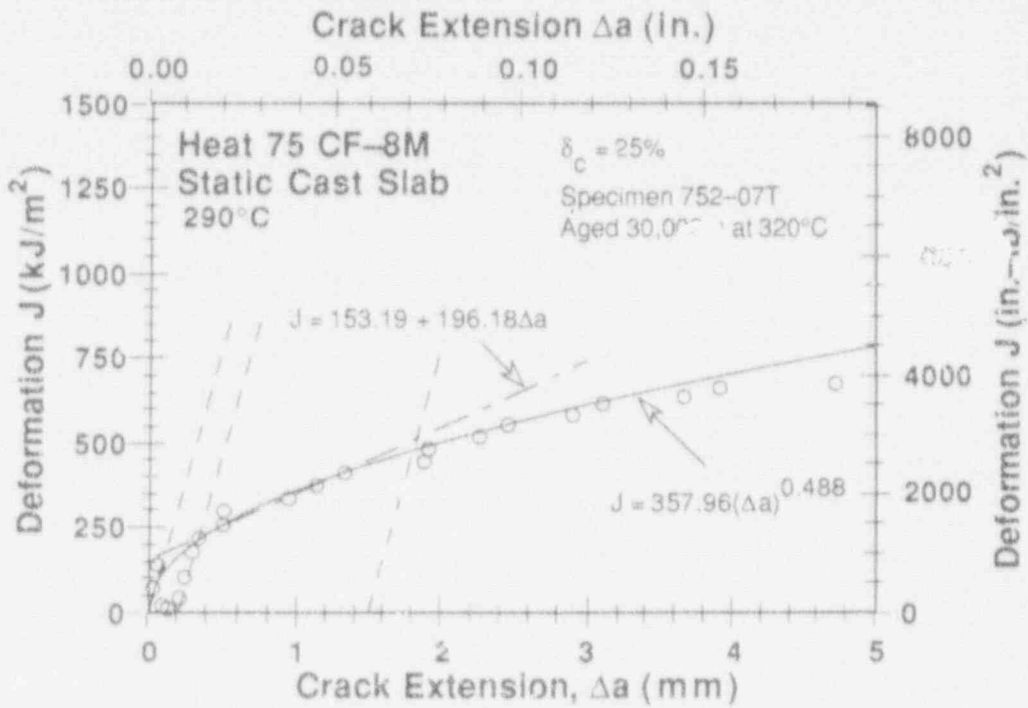


Figure C-54. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

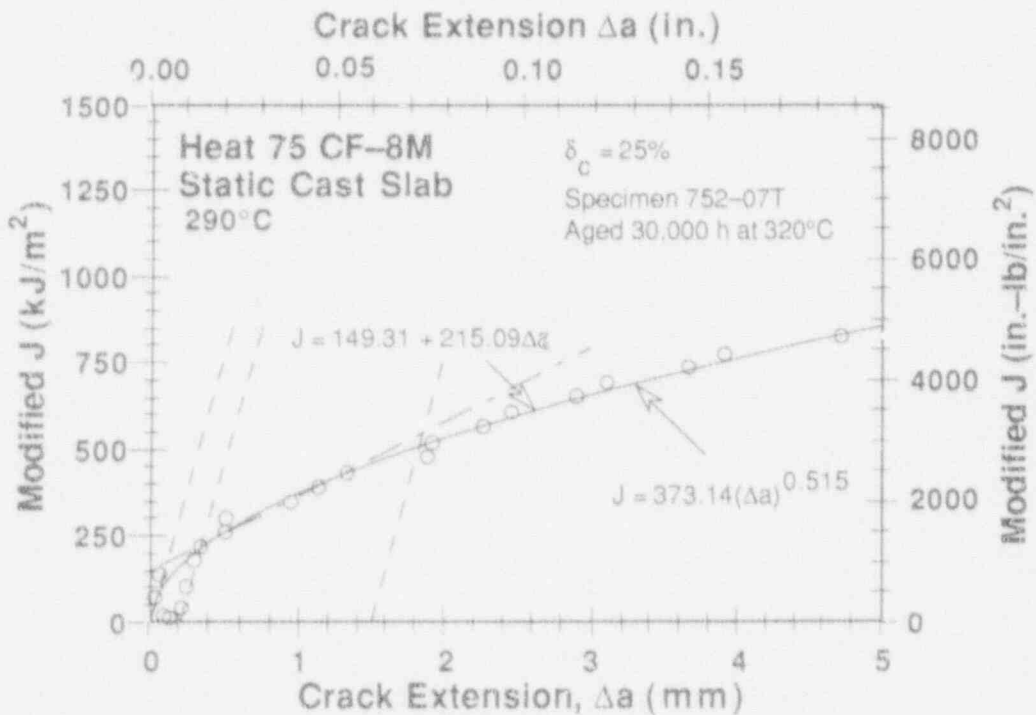


Figure C-55. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 30,000 h at 320°C.

Unload Number	Δd (kN/m ²)	Δm (kN/m ²)	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	11.30	11.34	0.2290	18.067	0.223
2	23.59	23.58	0.1486	22.416	0.353
3	41.47	41.39	0.1058	25.616	0.505
4	60.97	60.87	0.0141	27.752	0.655
5	80.36	80.11	0.2821	30.234	0.854
6	118.69	119.27	0.2494	31.937	1.055
7	150.94	152.67	0.4082	33.436	1.258
8	183.27	185.03	0.4117	34.545	1.457
9	216.75	221.01	0.6389	35.402	1.658
10	249.94	255.53	0.7422	35.938	1.858
11	282.53	293.03	1.0697	36.392	2.058
12	315.98	327.97	1.1566	36.514	2.258
13	350.53	366.00	1.3387	36.698	2.458
14	381.79	404.36	1.726	36.397	2.658
15	417.43	440.04	1.6748	36.131	2.863
16	444.08	481.29	2.3453	35.456	3.062
17	472.44	513.71	2.3928	34.992	3.258
18	499.26	553.77	2.8392	34.426	3.453
19	533.72	597.65	3.1312	32.608	3.710
20	574.59	652.91	3.5372	33.089	4.006
21	618.89	717.92	4.0646	31.474	4.358
22	653.16	780.44	4.7246	29.791	4.708
23	693.02	848.27	5.3203	27.647	5.112
24	725.01	912.58	5.9577	26.247	5.507
25	768.54	978.48	6.3638	24.999	5.926
26	777.88	1039.63	7.2507	22.605	6.307
27	799.64	1094.50	7.9333	20.939	6.707
28	797.29	1150.37	8.6911	19.272	7.111
29	804.03	1202.06	9.3486	17.415	7.513
30	811.74	1265.42	10.1171	16.107	8.010

Table C-56. Test data for specimen 752-03T

Test Number : 0056
 Material Type : CF-8M
 Aging Temp. : 350°C
 Spec. Thickness : 25.34 mm
 Spec. Width : 50.77 mm
 Test Temp. : 290°C
 Heat Number : 75
 Aging Time : 10,000 h
 Net Thickness : 20.31 mm
 Flow Stress : 409.90 MPa

Table C-57. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 752-03T

Test Number	: 0056	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 10.000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.34 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.31 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.77 mm	Flow Stress	: 409.90 MPa
Modulus E	: 186.26 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 27.9844 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5512 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.6594 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7615 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.1014 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7505 (Compliance)

Linear Fit

J = B+M(Δa)

Intercept B	: 89.444 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 189.41 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9879	(10 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 101.1 kJ/m ²	(577.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.062 mm	(0.0024 in)	
T average	: 210.0	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	

Power-Law Fit

J = C(Δa)ⁿ

Coeff. C	: 288.18 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.6266
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9909	(10 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 129.5 kJ/m ²	(739.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.279 mm	(0.0110 in)	
T average	: 205.5	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 110.8 kJ/m ²	(632.9 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.218 mm	(0.0086 in)	
T average	: 209.2	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 276.1 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)

J_{max} allowed	: 622.57 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored	
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.750 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line	
Data Points	: Zone A = 3	Zone B = 3
Data point spacing	: OK	
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK	
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK	
Initial crack shape	: OK	
Final crack shape	: OK	
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)
E Effective	: OK	
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID	

J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)

J_{max} allowed	: 416.25 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.278 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 5.653 mm	($\omega=5$)
Data Points	: Zone A = 1	Zone B = 15
Data point spacing	: Inadequate	
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID	

Table C-58. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 752-03T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 84.358 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 205.21 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9903	(10 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 96.4 kJ/m ²	(550.6 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.059 mm	(0.0023 in)	
T average	: 227.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 298.74 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.6540
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9920	(10 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 129.7 kJ/m ²	(740.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.279 mm	(0.0110 in)	
T average	: 271.3	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 110.0 kJ/m ²	(628.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.217 mm	(0.0085 in)	
T average	: 225.0	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 284.0 MPa-in ^{0.5}		

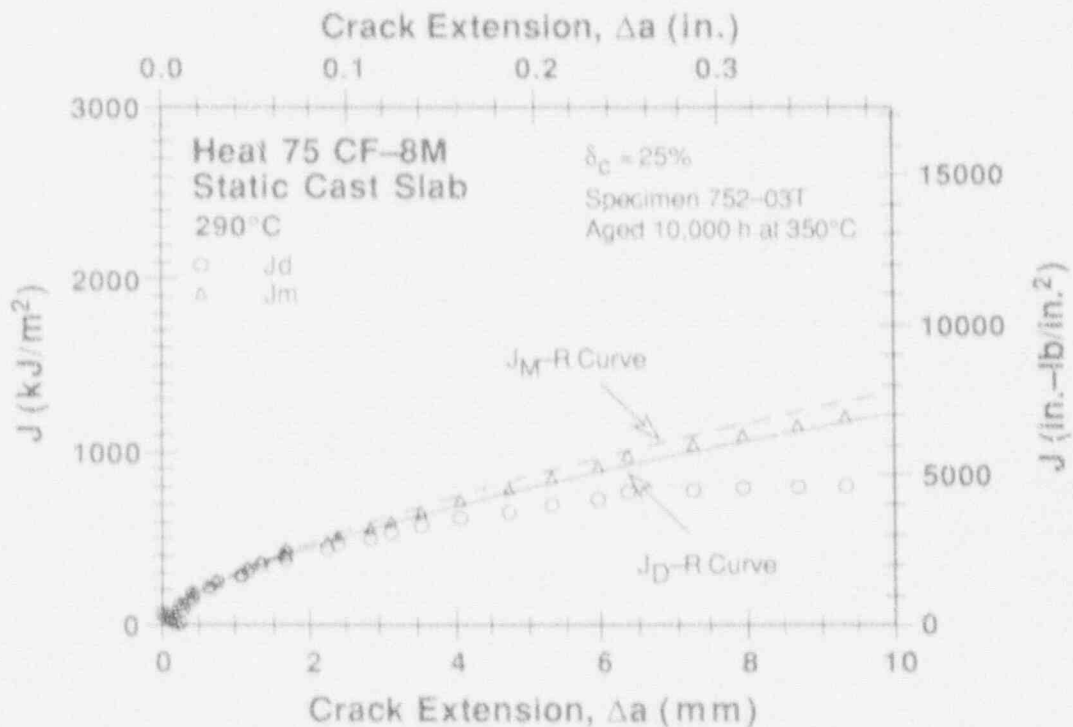


Figure C-56. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 350°C.

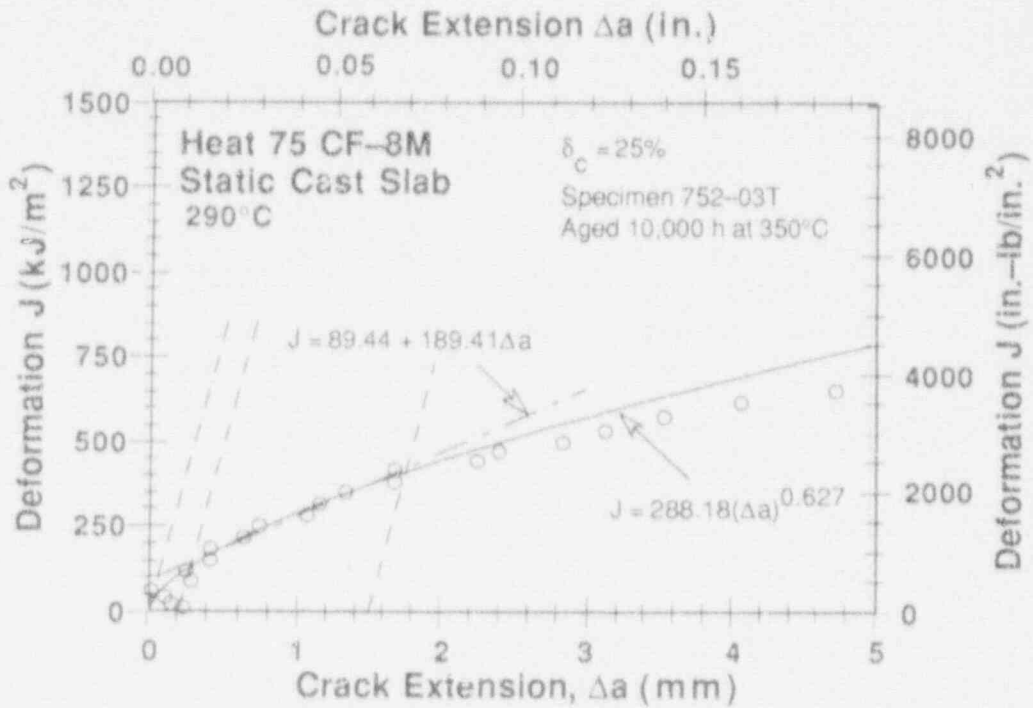


Figure C-57. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 350°C.

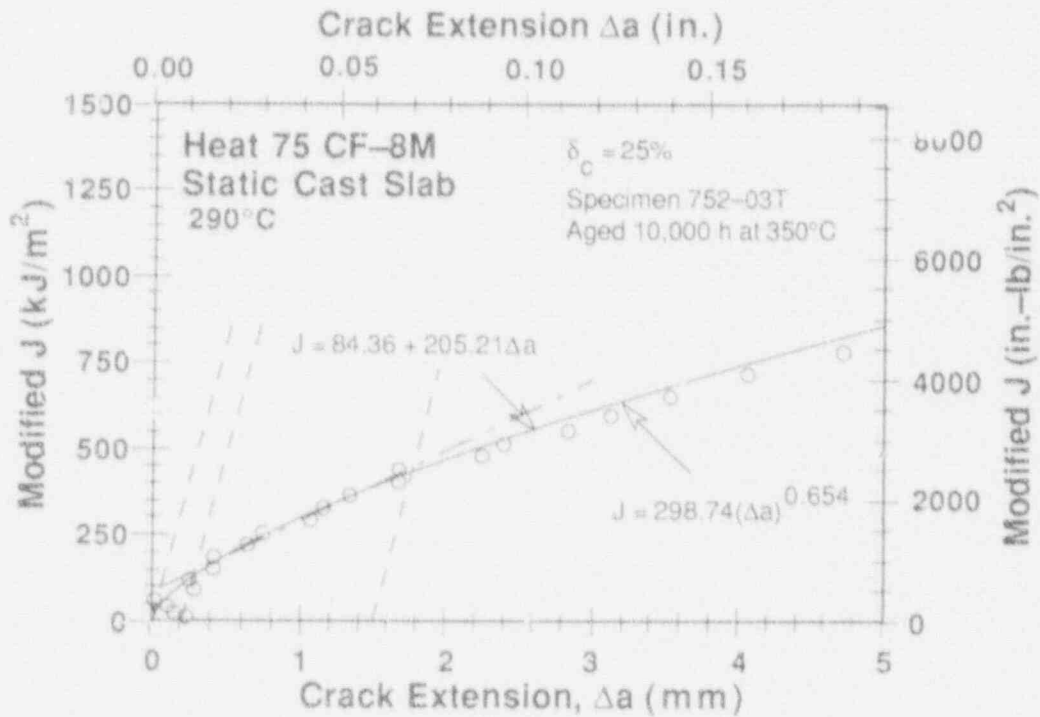


Figure C-58. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 350°C.

Table C-59. Test data for specimen 752-05T

Test Number	: 0055	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.31 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.28 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.79 mm	Flow Stress	: 408.70 MPa

Unload Number	J_d (kJ/m ²)	J_m (kJ/m ²)	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	16.62	16.66	0.0828	18.037	0.301
2	31.68	31.77	0.1279	21.277	0.453
3	48.71	48.67	0.0658	23.380	0.605
4	67.57	68.06	0.2414	25.189	0.756
5	86.64	86.92	0.1911	26.533	0.906
6	107.33	108.50	0.3600	27.700	1.055
7	128.52	129.22	0.2862	28.678	1.206
8	158.51	161.01	0.5060	29.688	1.407
9	188.76	191.05	0.4905	30.449	1.609
10	219.13	225.04	0.7919	30.912	1.810
11	248.16	255.96	0.9300	31.344	2.007
12	278.47	290.64	1.2101	31.771	2.210
13	310.70	321.49	1.1324	32.141	2.407
14	342.11	359.87	1.4852	31.924	2.613
15	371.11	392.59	1.6564	31.613	2.812
16	397.13	426.01	1.9683	30.887	3.003
17	424.29	460.36	2.2486	30.766	3.209
18	448.18	493.82	2.5948	30.040	3.405
19	473.60	527.47	2.8720	29.472	3.609
20	496.66	560.54	3.1878	28.419	3.808
21	517.71	603.89	3.8442	27.531	4.060
22	548.57	650.95	4.2835	26.506	4.365
23	577.91	707.18	4.9522	25.066	4.710
24	610.08	769.41	5.6339	23.377	5.113
25	636.66	827.81	6.2994	21.682	5.511
26	657.71	885.04	7.0025	20.039	5.913
27	676.09	937.91	7.6284	18.207	6.311
28	686.57	989.09	8.3262	17.032	6.710
29	702.74	1043.21	8.9355	15.549	7.149
30	712.71	1084.85	9.4205	14.641	7.510
31	718.68	1131.59	10.0130	13.385	7.911

Table C-60. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 752-05T

Test Number	: 0055	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 350°C	Aging Time	: 30,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.31 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.28 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.79 mm	Flow Stress	: 408.70 MPa
Modulus E	: 186.80 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 29.1438 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5738 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.6375 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7804 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.1568 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7709 (Compliance)

Linear Fit	$J = B+M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 71.597 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 184.98 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9797	(10 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 80.7 kJ/m ²	(461.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.049 mm	(0.0019 in)	
T average	: 206.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	

Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 262.59 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.6669
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9693	(10 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 108.4 kJ/m ²	(618.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.266 mm	(0.0105 in)	
T average	: 202.1	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 91.2 kJ/m ²	(520.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.206 mm	(0.0081 in)	
T average	: 205.2	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 266.1 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)

J_{max} allowed	: 589.84 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored	
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.732 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line	
Data Points	: Zone A = 4	Zone B = 3
Data point spacing	: OK	
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK	
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK	
Initial crack shape	: OK	
Final crack shape	: OK	
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)
E Effective	: OK	
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID	

J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)

J_{max} allowed	: 414.50 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.165 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 5.993 mm	($\phi=5$)
Data Points	: Zone A = 1	Zone B = 15
Data point spacing	: Inadequate	
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID	

Table C-61. Modified J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 752-05T

Linear Fit		$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 66.683 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 199.87 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9831	(10 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 76.0 kJ/m ²	(433.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.046 mm	(0.0018 in)	
T average	: 223.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit		$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 272.29 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.6970
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9722	(10 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 108.3 kJ/m ²	(618.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.266 mm	(0.0105 in)	
T average	: 217.3	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 90.3 kJ/m ²	(515.6 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.205 mm	(0.0081 in)	
T average	: 220.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 273.9 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

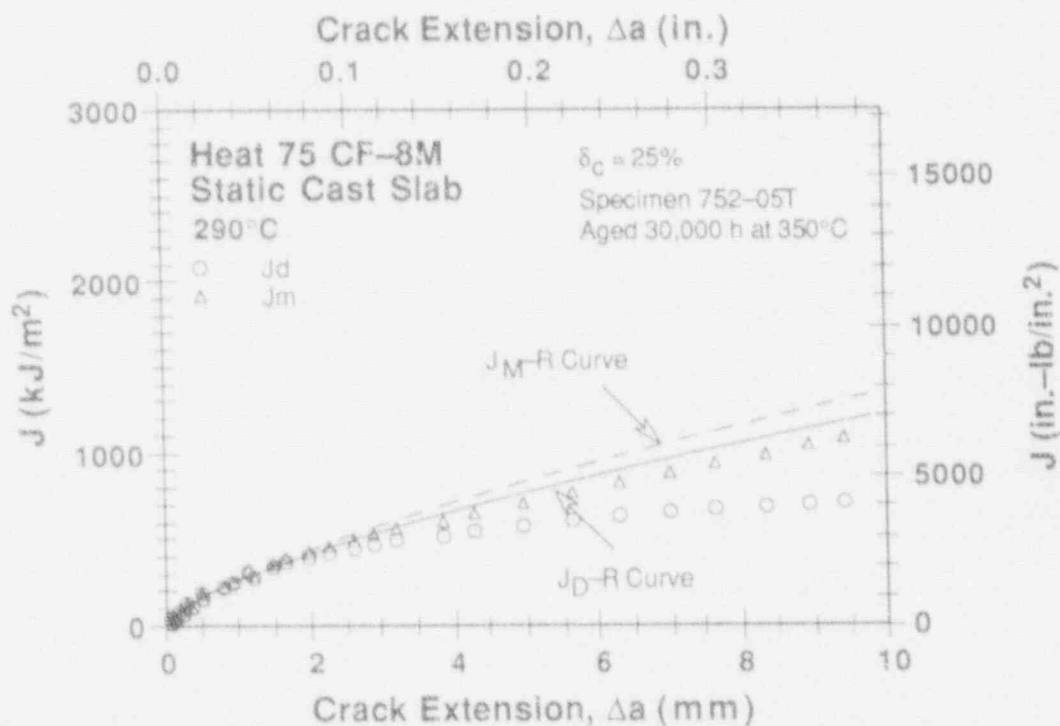


Figure C-59. Deformation and modified J-R curves at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

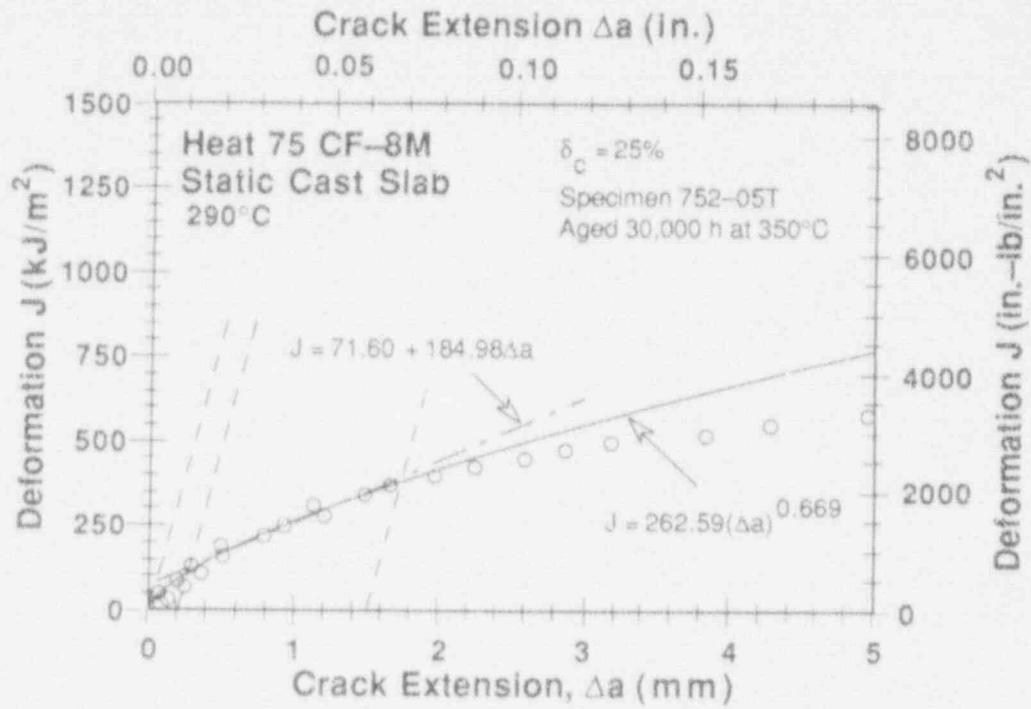


Figure C-60. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

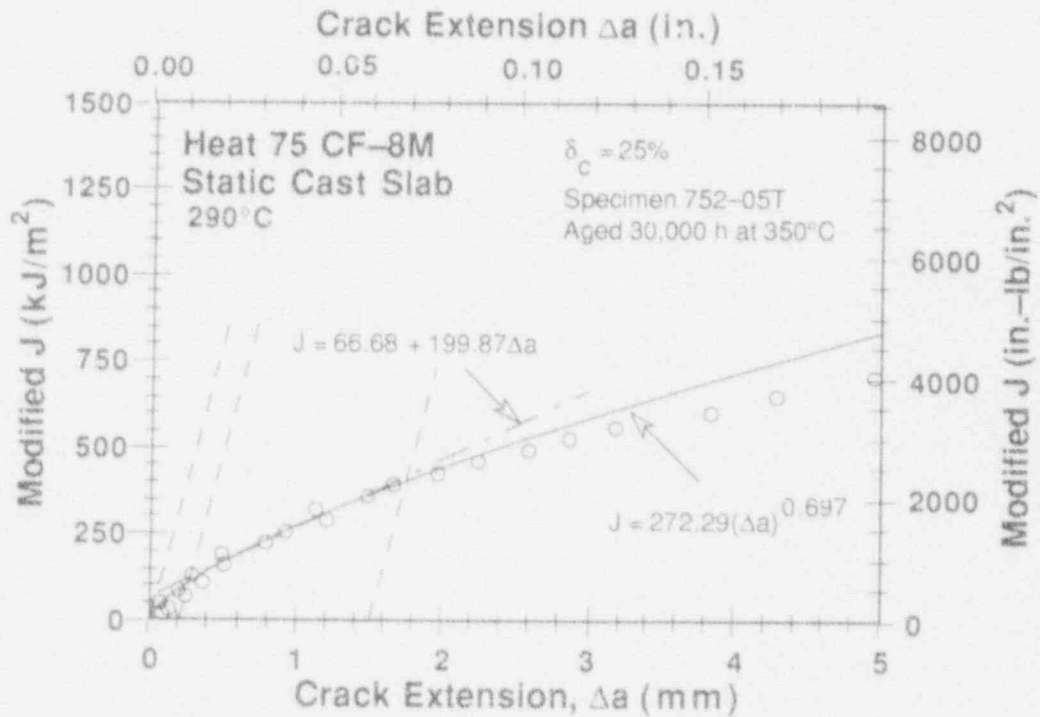


Figure C-61. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 30,000 h at 350°C.

Table C-63. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 751-05T

Test Number	: 0054	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 400°C	Aging Time	: 3.000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.35 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.32 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.83 mm	Flow Stress	: 397.20 MPa
Modulus E	: 183.90 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.6313 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5632 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.1875 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7709 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.8594 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7645 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B+M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 105.785 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 190.88 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9904	(8 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 120.2 kJ/m ²	(686.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.076 mm	(0.0030 in)	
T average	: 222.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 301.92 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5712
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9918	(8 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 150.2 kJ/m ²	(857.7 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.295 mm	(0.0116 in)	
T average	: 206.0	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 131.3 kJ/m ²	(749.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.233 mm	(0.0092 in)	
T average	: 210 ±	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 277.0 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 587.90 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.763 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 3	Zone B = 2	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_0 Measurement	: 9 outside limit		
a_0 Measurement	: 1 outside limit		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 403.56 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.220 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 5.211 mm	($w=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 3	Zone B = 11	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-64. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 751-05T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$	
Intercept B	: 101.254 kJ/m ²	Slope M : 207.32 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9927	(# Data Points)
J_{IC}	: 116.4 kJ/m ²	(364.9 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.073 mm	(0.0029 in)
T average	: 241.7	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$	
Coeff. C	: 313.67 kJ/m ²	Exponent n : 0.5970
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9922	(8 Data Points)
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 151.4 kJ/m ²	(864.7 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.295 mm	(0.0116 in)
T average	: 222.6	(J_{IC} at 0.20)
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 131.3 kJ/m ²	(750.0 in.-lb/in. ²)
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.233 mm	(0.0092 in)
T average	: 226.8	(J_{IC} at 0.15)
K_{IC}	: 285.2 MPa-m ^{0.5}	

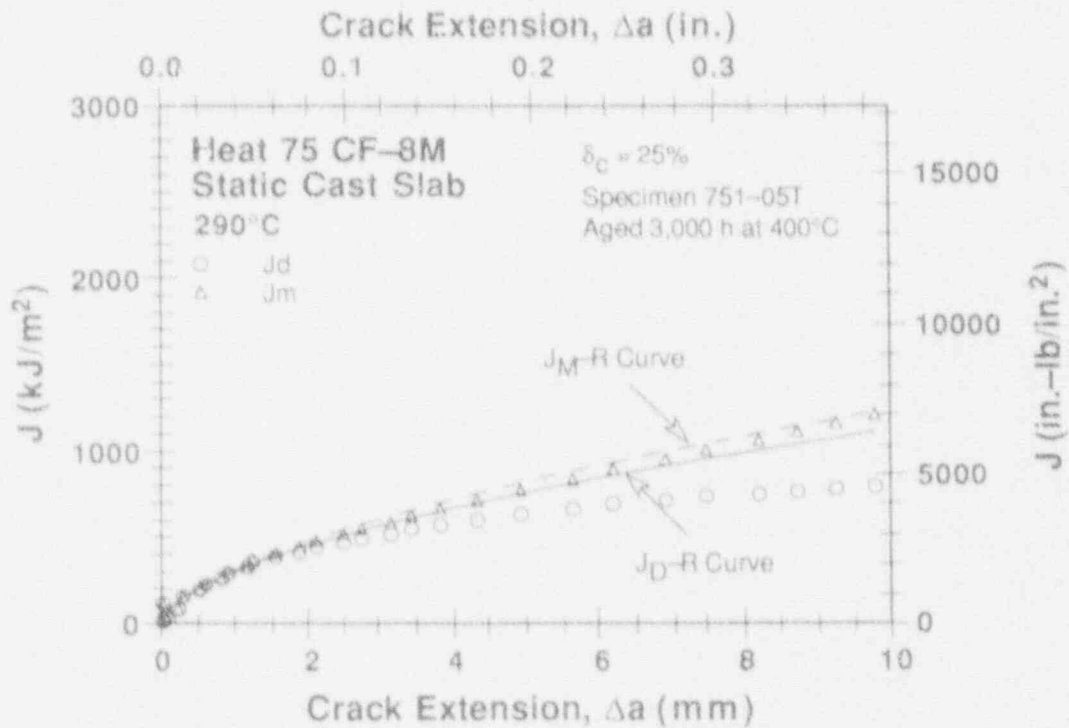


Figure C-62. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 3,000 h at 400°C.

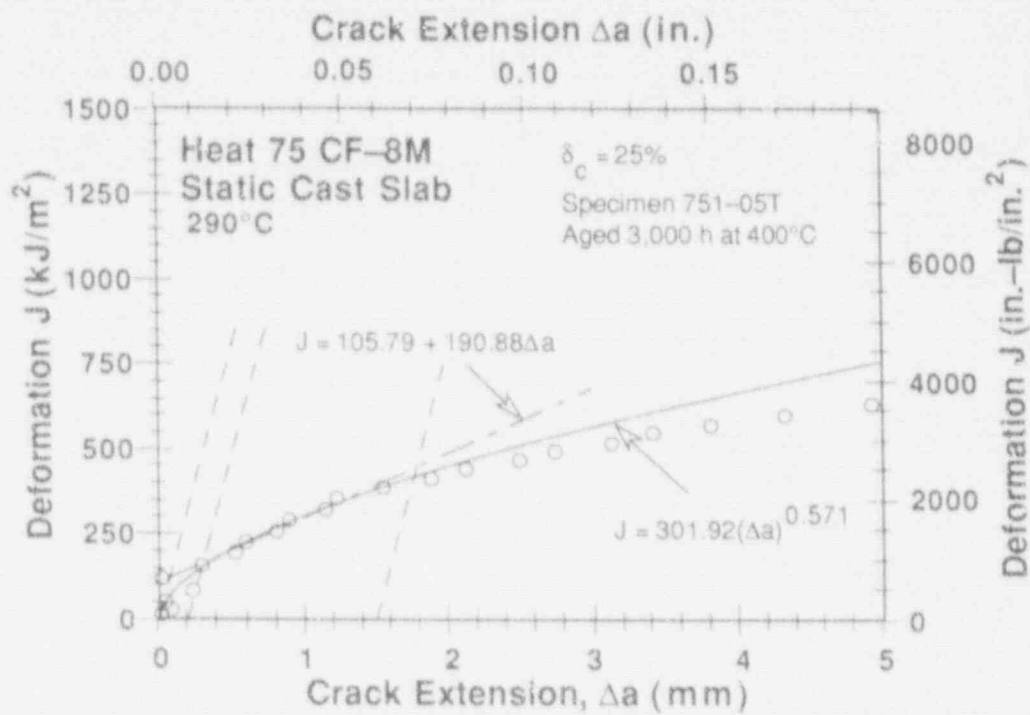


Figure C-63. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 3,000 h at 400°C.

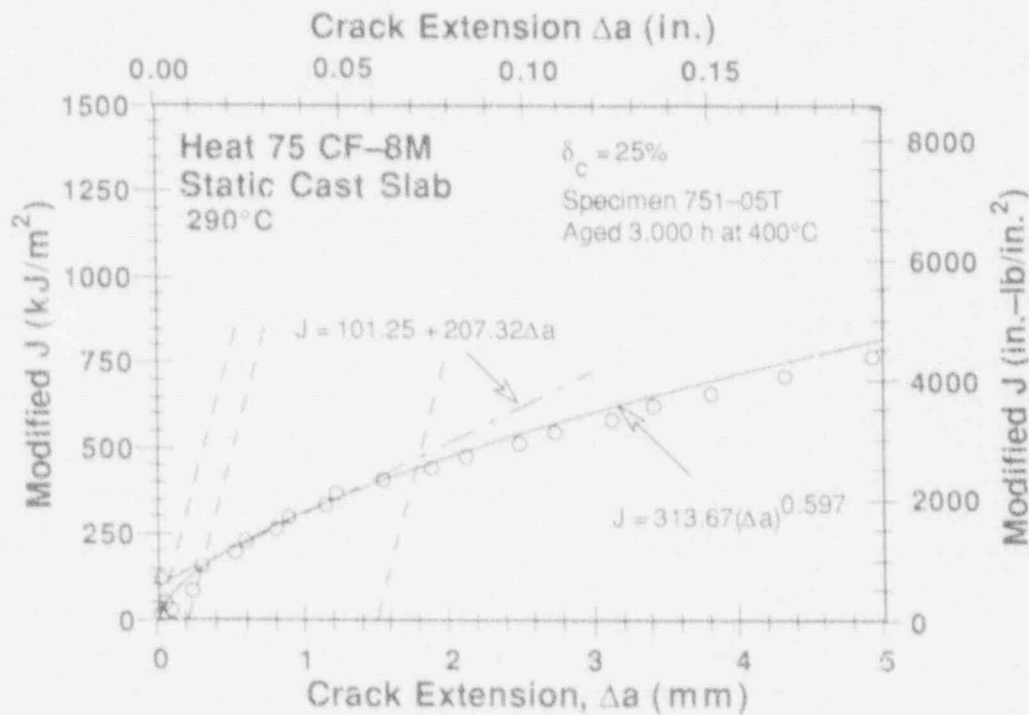


Figure C-64. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 3,000 h at 400°C.

Table C-66. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 751-02V

Test Number	: 0053	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 400°C	Aging Time	: 10,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.39 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.29 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.81 mm	Flow Stress	: 409.60 MPa
Modulus E	: 171.06 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.9219 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5693 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 40.0656 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7886 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.2564 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7727 (Compliance)

Linear Fit

J = B+M(Δa)			
Intercept B	: 234.029 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 123.52 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9810	(6 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 253.1 kJ/m ²	(1445.3 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.154 mm	(0.0061 in)	
T average	: 125.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	

Power-Law Fit

J = C(Δa)ⁿ			
Coeff. C	: 363.55 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.3204
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9848	(6 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 262.0 kJ/m ²	(1494.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.360 mm	(0.0142 in)	
T average	: 120.7	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 247.5 kJ/m ²	(1413.1 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.301 mm	(0.0119 in)	
T average	: 124.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 273.2 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)

J_{max} allowed	: 597.56 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored	
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.766 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line	
Data Points	: Zone A = 1	Zone B = 2
Data point spacing	: OK	
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK	
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK	
Initial crack shape	: OK	
Final crack shape	: OK	
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)
E Effective	: OK	
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID	

J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)

J_{max} allowed	: 415.58 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.188 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)
Δa (max) allowed	: 3.059 mm	($w=5$)
Data Points	: Zone A = 6	Zone B = 7
Data point spacing	: Inadequate	
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID	

Table C-67. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 751-02V

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 231.319 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 144.64 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9868	(6 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 253.7 kJ/m ²	(1448.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.155 mm	(0.0061 in)	
T average	: 147.5	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 382.54 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.3559
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9880	(6 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 266.6 kJ/m ²	(1522.6 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.363 mm	(0.0143 in)	
T average	: 139.9	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 250.0 kJ/m ²	(1427.4 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.303 mm	(0.0119 in)	
T average	: 143.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 283.6 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

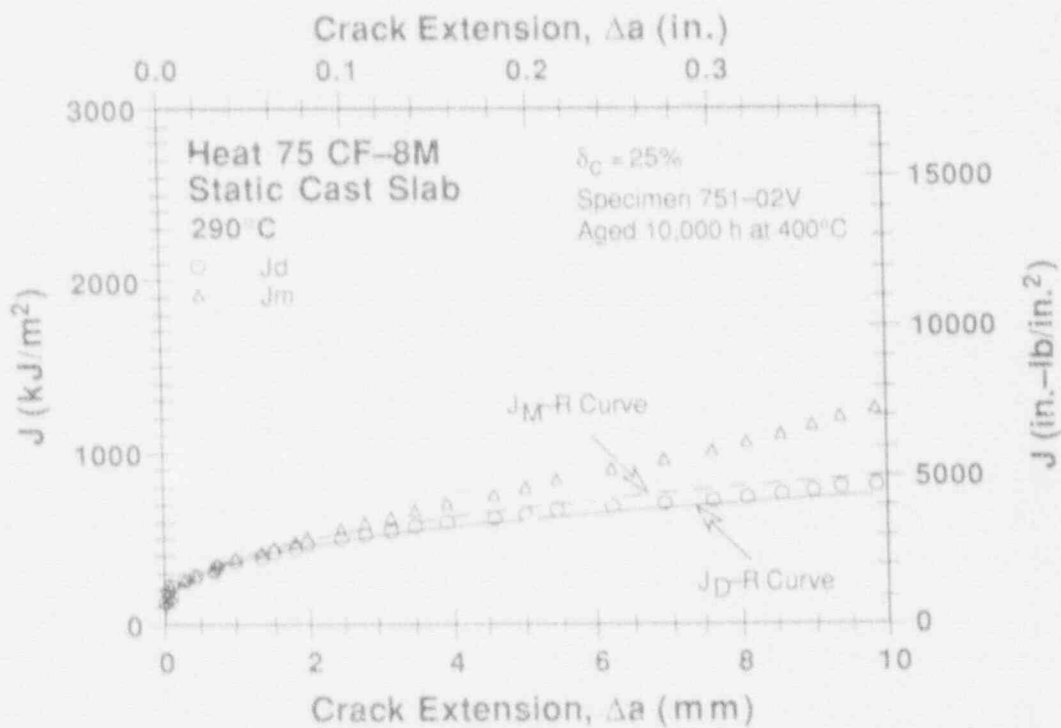


Figure C-65. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

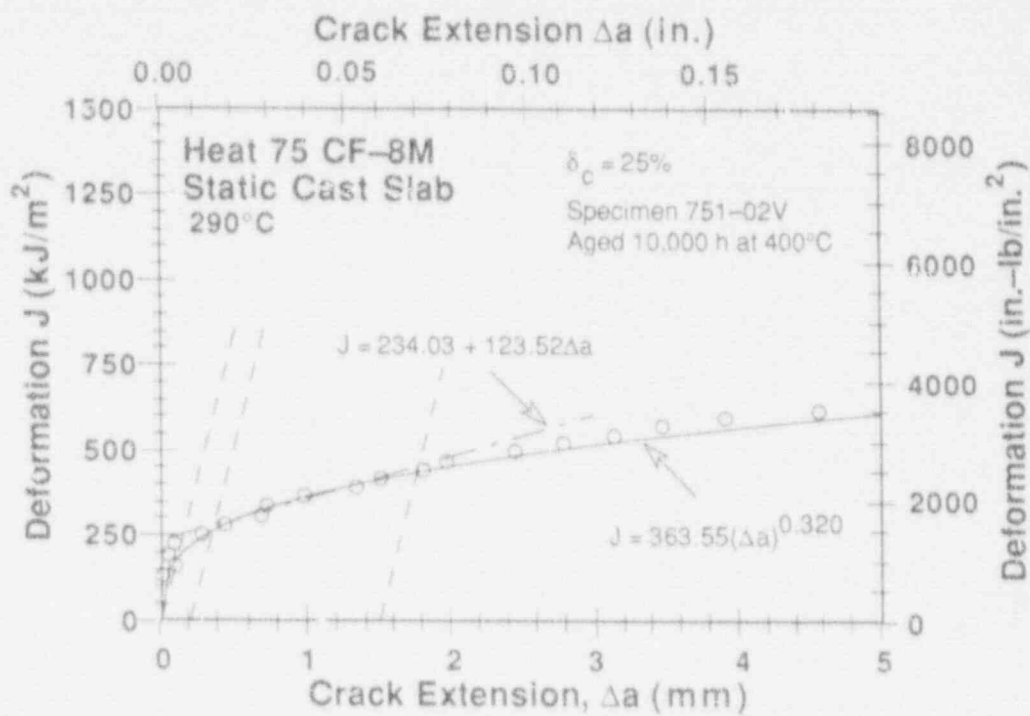


Figure C-66. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

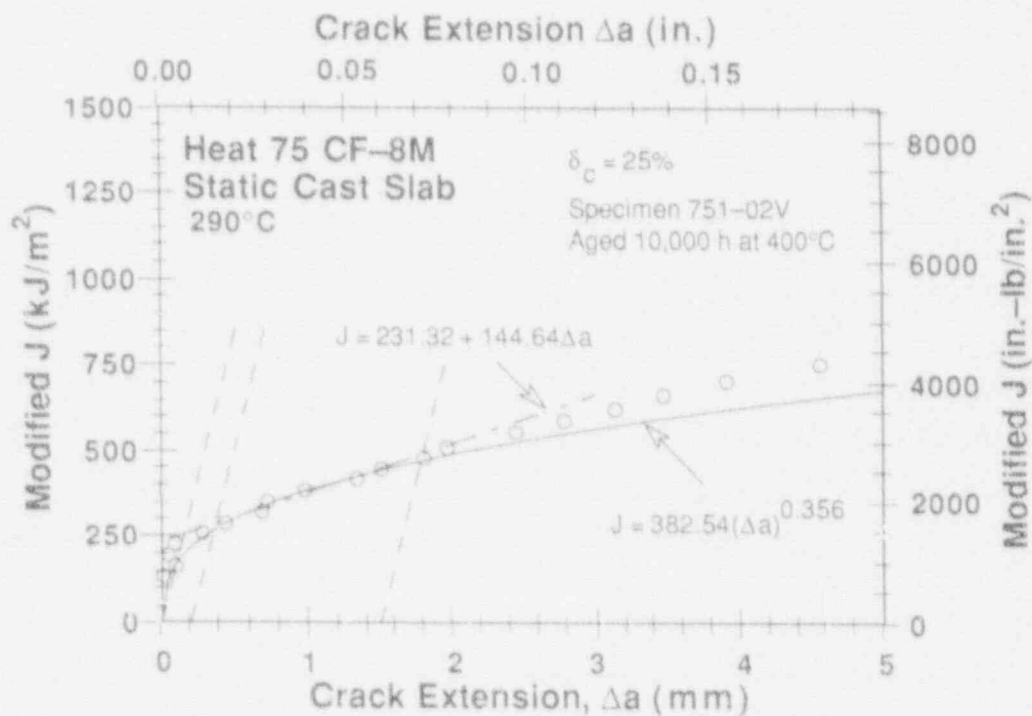


Figure C-67. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

Unload Number	J_d (kJ/m ²)	J_m (kJ/m ²)	Aa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	17.72	17.83	0.2287	18.962	0.304
2	38.87	39.12	0.3346	23.180	0.506
3	62.92	62.48	0.0748	25.751	0.706
4	91.21	91.56	0.2635	27.906	0.908
5	116.17	116.81	0.1369	29.307	1.086
6	143.12	144.83	0.4426	30.499	1.264
7	155.33	155.40	0.2183	31.043	1.350
8	184.06	187.02	0.5246	31.856	1.529
9	212.02	214.71	0.5003	32.135	1.710
10	240.07	247.14	0.8413	32.920	1.891
11	269.05	274.98	0.7630	33.148	2.071
12	295.43	309.79	1.2774	33.040	2.251
13	321.83	337.35	1.3418	32.764	2.431
14	346.07	371.35	1.8331	32.634	2.610
15	375.02	403.43	1.9759	32.256	2.811
16	400.14	440.76	2.4879	31.612	3.011
17	429.00	471.67	2.6668	30.801	3.212
18	451.49	509.66	3.1214	30.132	3.414
19	482.36	548.92	3.3972	29.319	3.661
20	511.71	592.49	3.8284	28.633	3.913
21	535.03	633.49	4.3269	26.980	4.162
22	555.76	672.44	4.8092	25.794	4.411
23	580.15	718.41	5.3410	24.479	4.706
24	600.28	762.80	5.9011	23.089	5.002
25	612.91	807.51	6.4900	21.871	5.308
26	610.97	861.38	7.1699	20.075	5.707
27	652.05	919.15	7.9945	18.623	6.109
28	661.43	968.14	8.6978	16.720	6.506
29	675.87	1016.26	9.2599	15.631	6.906
30	690.57	1065.67	9.8078	14.358	7.318
31	695.94	1110.60	10.3999	13.352	7.709

Test Number : 0073
 Material Type : CF-8M
 Aging Temp. : 400°C
 Spec. Thickness : 25.33 mm
 Spec. Width : 50.79 mm
 Test Temp. : 290°C
 Heat Number : 75
 Aging Time : 10,000 h
 Net Thickness : 20.30 mm
 Flow Stress : 409.60 MPa

Table C-68. Test data for specimen 751-02T

Table C-69. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 751-02T

Test Number	: 0073	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 400°C	Aging Time	: 16,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.33 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.30 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.79 mm	Flow Stress	: 409.60 MPa
Modulus E	: 183.03 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.8375 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5678 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.3656 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7751 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 39.2374 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7726 (Compliance)

Linear Fit	J = B+M(Δa)		
Intercept B	: 137.383 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 133.02 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9315	(6 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 149.5 kJ/m ²	(853.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.091 mm	(0.0036 in)	
T average	: 145.1	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	

Power-Law Fit	J = C(Δa)ⁿ		
Coeff. C	: 274.23 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4618
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9287	(6 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 156.1 kJ/m ²	(891.6 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.295 mm	(0.0116 in)	
T average	: 144.7	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 140.8 kJ/m ²	(803.8 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.236 mm	(0.0093 in)	
T average	: 148.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 253.7 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)

J_{max} allowed	: 599.31 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.715 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 2	Zone B = 2	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 size	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Final crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: OK	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: VALID		

J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)

J_{max} allowed	: 415.74 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.195 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 4.294 mm	($\omega=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 3	Zone B = 12	
Data point spacing	: OK		
J-R Curve Data	: VALID		

Table C-70. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 751-02T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 132.033 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 148.39 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9445	(6 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 145.2 kJ/m ²	(829.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.089 mm	(0.0035 in)	
T average	: 161.9	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 284.38 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.4973
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9404	(6 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 154.8 kJ/m ²	(884.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.295 mm	(0.0116 in)	
T average	: 160.5	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 138.2 kJ/m ²	(789.2 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.234 mm	(0.0092 in)	
T average	: 164.3	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 261.4 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

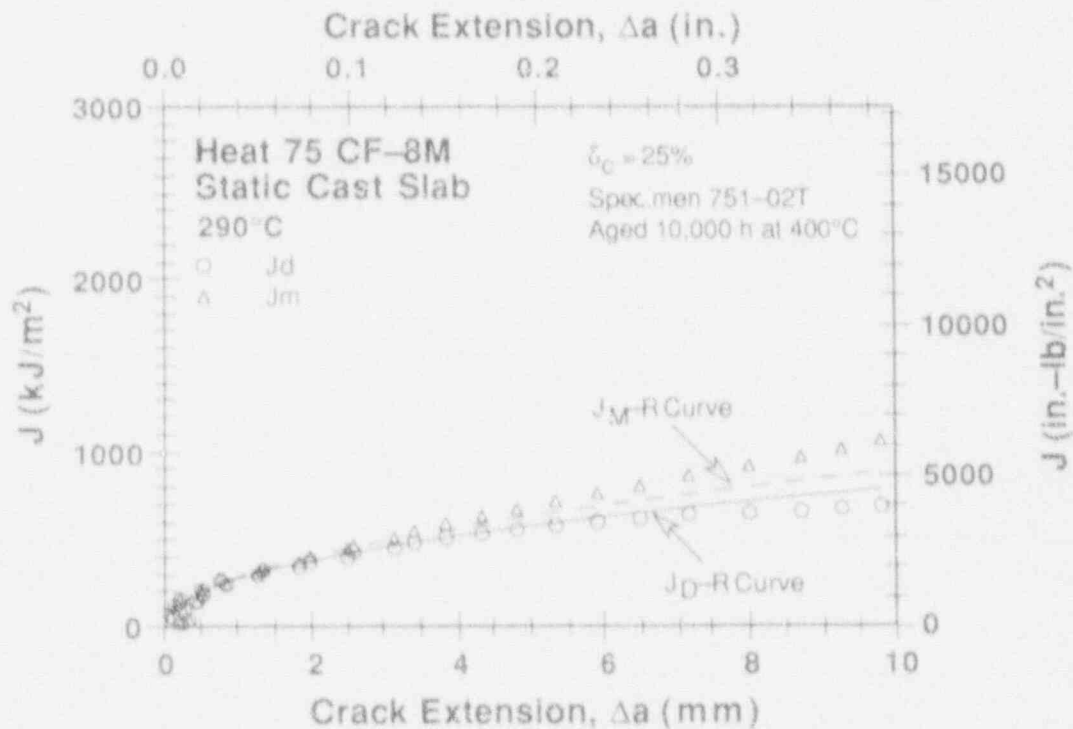


Figure C-68. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

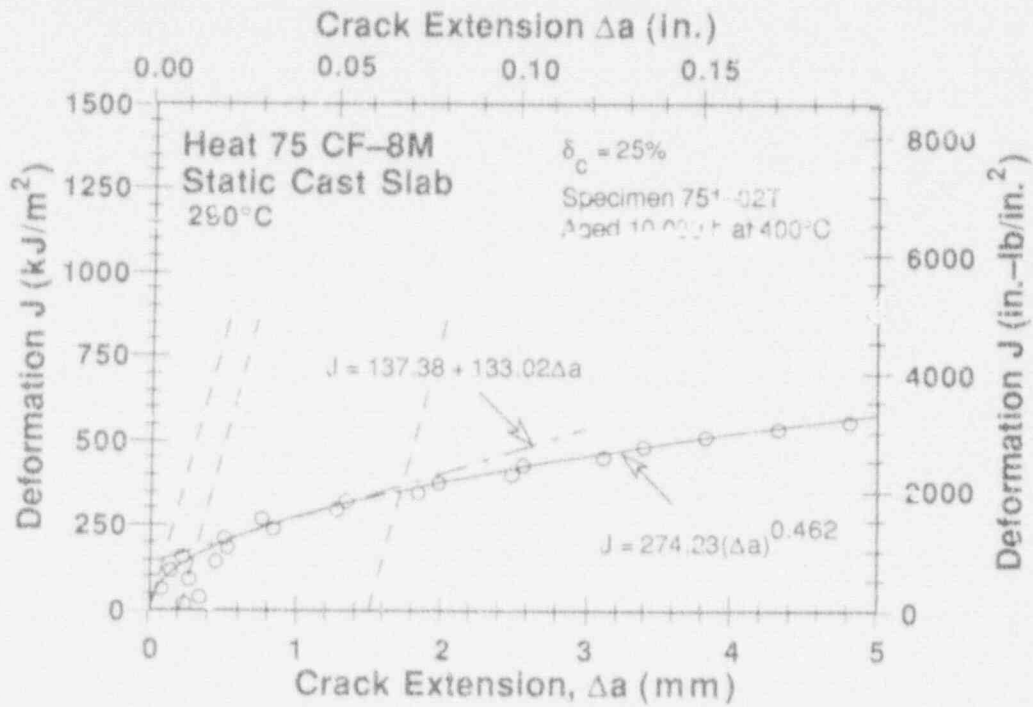


Figure C-69. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

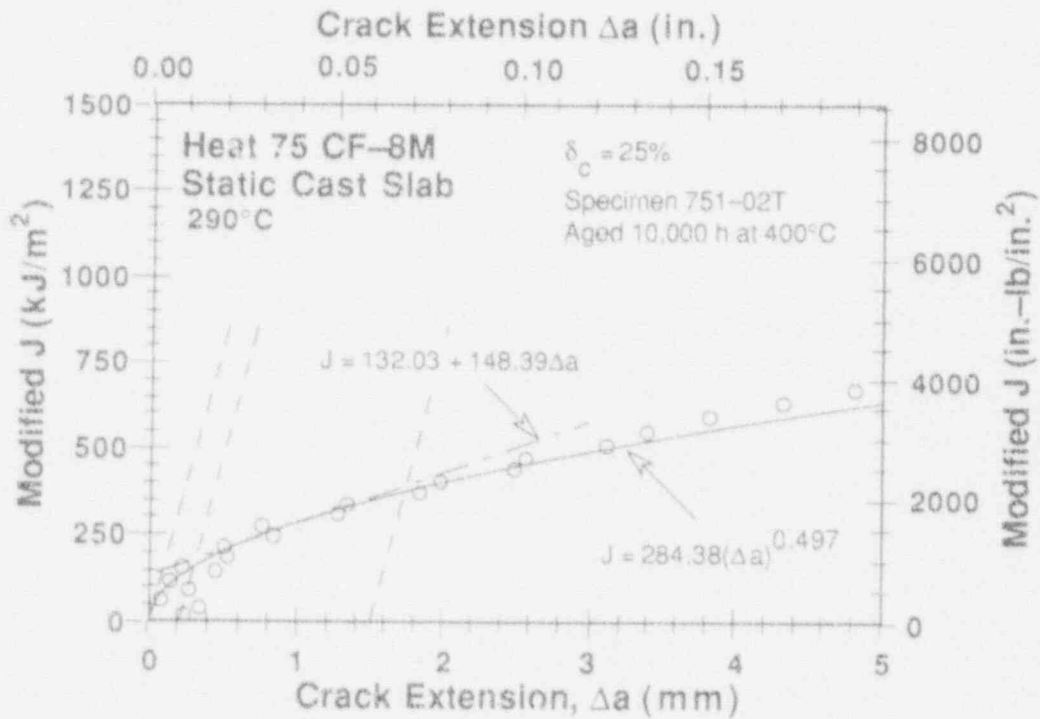


Figure C-70. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 10,000 h at 400°C.

Table C-71. Test data for specimen 751-03T

Test Number	: 0052	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 450°C	Aging Time	: 3,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.38 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.36 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.82 mm	Flow Stress	: 405.20 MPa

Unload Number	J_d (kJ/m ²)	J_m (kJ/m ²)	Δa (mm)	Load (kN)	Deflection (mm)
1	14.57	14.57	-0.0198	18.041	0.280
2	33.17	32.65	-0.4464	22.113	0.474
3	55.30	55.70	-0.0433	24.881	0.656
4	86.11	87.15	0.1193	27.500	0.907
5	120.41	121.76	0.1724	29.526	1.155
6	156.67	161.38	0.6032	31.025	1.407
7	186.04	190.53	0.5797	31.878	1.608
8	216.38	225.02	0.9435	32.200	1.808
9	245.86	256.98	1.1320	32.448	2.009
10	276.65	290.95	1.3419	32.431	2.211
11	305.59	324.51	1.6125	32.256	2.409
12	335.03	357.94	1.8208	31.529	2.613
13	354.72	383.22	2.5673	30.163	2.810
14	373.26	423.40	3.0827	28.926	3.013
15	394.01	464.69	3.9141	27.451	3.267
16	418.41	499.16	4.2880	25.937	3.517
17	437.68	547.21	5.2609	23.816	3.819
18	458.65	584.48	5.7715	22.356	4.112
19	473.56	627.54	6.5890	20.715	4.416
20	486.62	664.46	7.2386	19.257	4.711
21	493.35	703.87	8.0751	17.550	5.021
22	505.26	738.99	8.6345	16.334	5.335
23	522.62	787.40	9.3253	14.896	5.738
24	533.71	833.99	10.0600	13.499	6.159

Table C-72. Deformation J_{IC} and J-R curve results for specimen 751-03T

Test Number	: 0052	Test Temp.	: 290°C
Material Type	: CF-8M	Heat Number	: 75
Aging Temp.	: 450°C	Aging Time	: 3,000 h
Spec. Thickness	: 25.38 mm	Net Thickness	: 20.36 mm
Spec. Width	: 50.82 mm	Flow Stress	: 405.20 MPa
Modulus E	: 178.21 GPa	(Effective)	
Modulus E	: 180.00 GPa	(Nominal)	
Init. Crack	: 28.4313 mm	Init. a/w	: 0.5594 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.7938 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7633 (Measured)
Final Crack	: 38.4913 mm	Final a/w	: 0.7574 (Compliance)
Linear Fit $J = B + M(\Delta a)$			
Intercept B	: 92.477 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 133.97 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9817	(6 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 100.8 kJ/m ²	(575.6 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.062 mm	(0.0024 in)	
T average	: 145.4	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit $J = C(\Delta a)^n$			
Coeff. C	: 230.05 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.5773
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9674	(6 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 107.1 kJ/m ²	(611.7 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.266 mm	(0.0105 in)	
T average	: 151.1	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 92.7 kJ/m ²	(529.5 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.207 mm	(0.0082 in)	
T average	: 154.1	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 235.7 MPa-m ^{0.5}		
J_{IC} Validity & Data Qualification (E 813-85)			
J_{max} allowed	: 604.88 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_0\sigma_f/15$)	
Data Limit	: J_{max} Ignored		
Δa (max) allowed	: 1.692 mm	(at 1.5 exclusion line)	
Data Limit	: 1.5 Exclusion line		
Data Points	: Zone A = 1	Zone B = 2	
Data point spacing	: OK		
b_{net} and b_0 σ_f	: OK		
dJ/da at J_{IC}	: OK		
a_f Measurement	: Near-surface	outside limit	
Initial crack shape	: OK		
Crack size estimate	: Inadequate	(by compliance)	
E Effective	: OK		
J_{IC} Estimate	: INVALID		
J-R Curve Validity & Data Qualification (E 1152-86)			
J_{max} allowed	: 412.51 kJ/m ²	($J_{max}=b_{net}\sigma_f/20$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 2.239 mm	($\Delta a=0.1*b_0$)	
Δa (max) allowed	: 5.261 mm	($\omega=5$)	
Data Points	: Zone A = 2	Zone B = 7	
Data point spacing	: Inadequate		
J-R Curve Data	: INVALID		

Table C-73. Modified J_{IC} and J - R curve results for specimen 751-03T

Linear Fit	$J = B + M(\Delta a)$		
Intercept B	: 88.656 kJ/m ²	Slope M	: 147.67 kJ/m ² mm
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9849	(6 Data Points)	
J_{IC}	: 97.5 kJ/m ²	(557.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.060 mm	(0.0024 in)	
T average	: 160.3	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
Power-Law Fit	$J = C(\Delta a)^n$		
Coeff. C	: 240.00 kJ/m ²	Exponent n	: 0.6087
Fit Coeff. R	: 0.9715	(6 Data Points)	
$J_{IC}(0.20)$: 107.2 kJ/m ²	(612.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.266 mm	(0.0105 in)	
T average	: 165.0	(J_{IC} at 0.20)	
$J_{IC}(0.15)$: 91.9 kJ/m ²	(525.0 in.-lb/in. ²)	
Δa (J_{IC})	: 0.207 mm	(0.0081 in)	
T average	: 168.1	(J_{IC} at 0.15)	
K_{Jc}	: 243.3 MPa-m ^{0.5}		

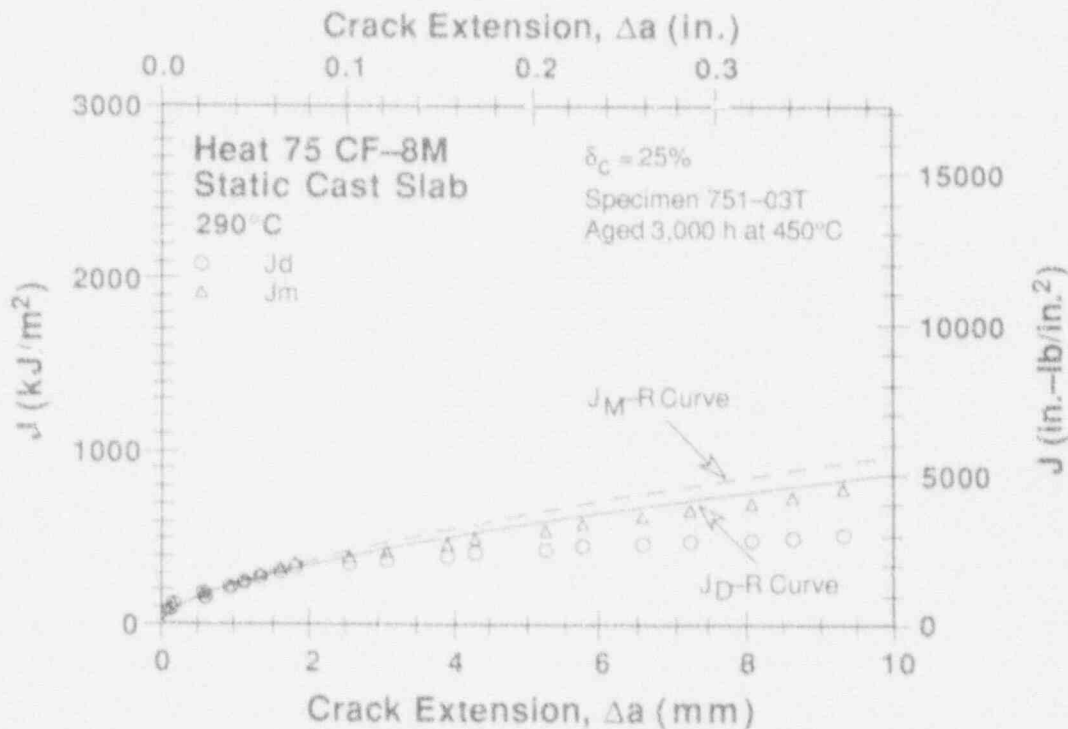


Figure C-71. Deformation and modified J - R curves at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 3,000 h at 450°C.

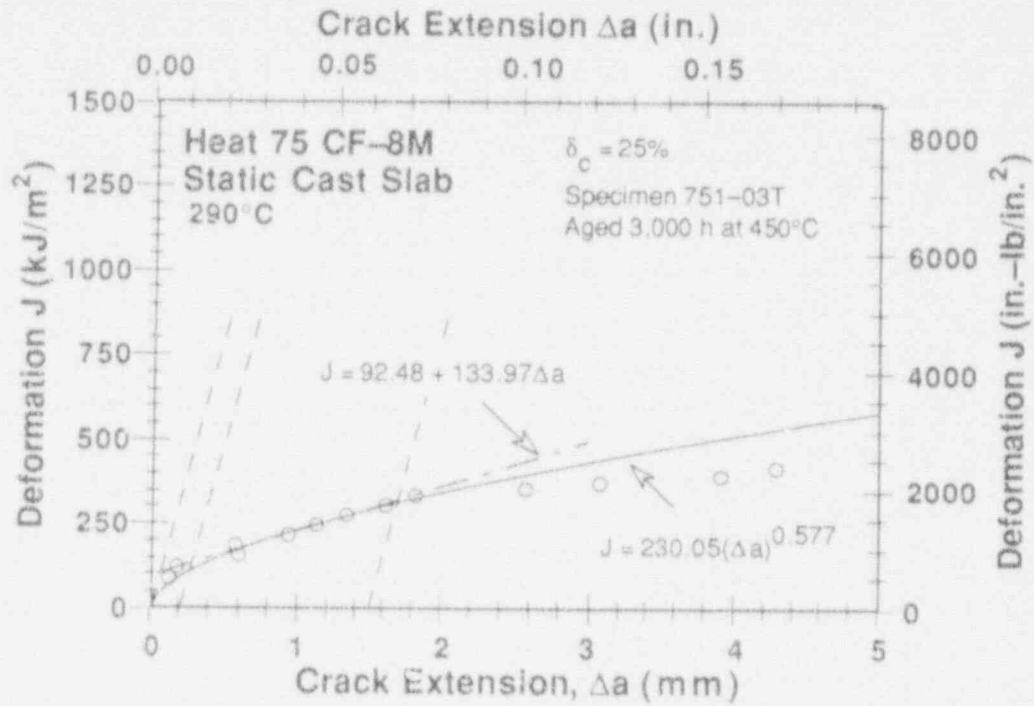


Figure C-72. Deformation J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 3,000 h at 450°C.

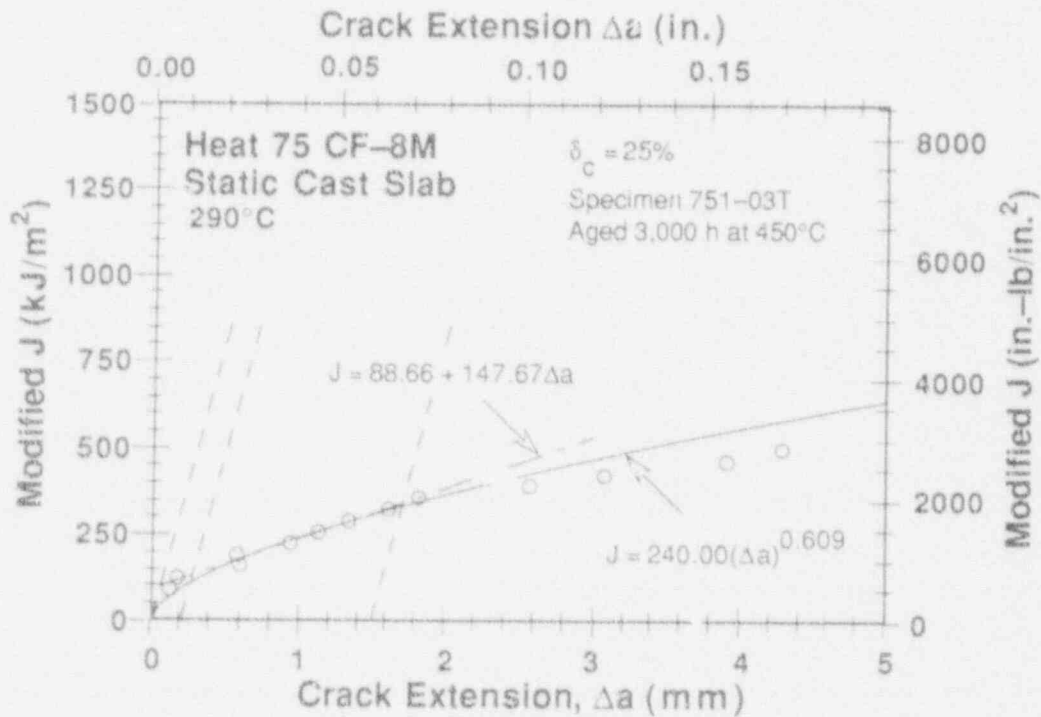


Figure C-73. Modified J_{IC} at 290°C for Heat 75 aged 3,000 h at 450°C.

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10. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

11. ABSTRACT (200 words)

This progress report summarizes work performed by Argonne National Laboratory on long-term thermal embrittlement of cast duplex stainless steels in LWR systems during the six months from October 1990 to March 1991. Charpy-impact, tensile, and fracture toughness data are presented for several heats of cast stainless steel that were aged up to 58,000 h at temperatures of 290-400°C. The results indicate that thermal aging increases the tensile stress and decreases the fracture toughness of the materials. In general, CF-3 steels are the least sensitive to thermal aging embrittlement and CF-8M steels are the most sensitive. The increase in flow stress of fully aged cast stainless steels is ~10% for CF-3 steels and ~20% for CF-8 and CF-8M steels. Minimum fracture toughness J_{IC} and average tearing modulus for heats that are sensitive to thermal aging (e.g., CF-8M steels) are as low as ~90 kJ/m² and ~60, respectively.

12. KEY WORDS/DESCRIPTORS (List words or phrases that will assist research in locating this report.)

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Impact strength
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