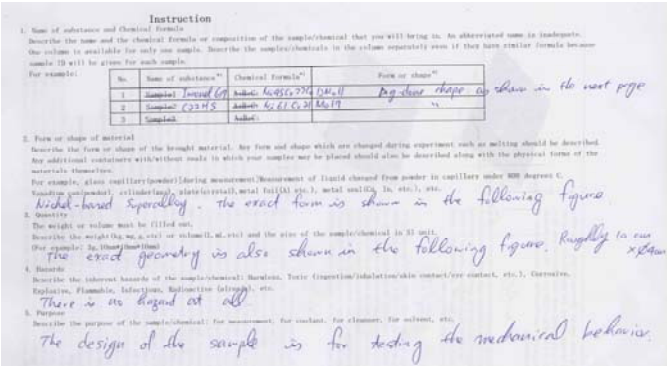


(※本報告書は英語で記述してください。ただし、産業利用課題として採択されている方は日本語で記述していただいても結構です。)

 <h2 style="display: inline;">MLF Experimental Report</h2>	<p>提出日 Date of Report 2013/2/23</p>
<p>課題番号 Project No. 2012A0115</p> <p>実験課題名 Title of experiment High-temperature Fatigue Behavior Study for High-efficiency Power Plant Systems</p> <p>実験責任者名 Name of principal investigator E-Wen Huang</p> <p>所属 Affiliation National Central University</p>	<p>装置責任者 Name of responsible person Dr. Stefanus Harjo</p> <p>装置名 Name of Instrument/(BL No.) BL-19</p> <p>実施日 Date of Experiment 2012/10/27~11/1</p>

試料、実験方法、利用の結果得られた主なデータ、考察、結論等を、記述して下さい。(適宜、図表添付のこと)
Please report your samples, experimental method and results, discussion and conclusions. Please add figures and tables for better explanation.

1. 試料 Name of sample(s) and chemical formula, or compositions including physical form.

 <p>Instruction 1. Name of substance and chemical formula Describe the name and the chemical formula or composition of the sample/chemical that you will bring in. An abbreviated name is acceptable. The volume is available for only one sample. Describe the sample/chemicals in the volume separately even if they have similar formula because sample ID will be given for each sample.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Name of substance**</th> <th>Chemical formula**</th> <th>Form or shape**</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Sample1 Inconel 617</td> <td>Substr: Ni₇₂Cr₁₉Fe₇Mo₂Al</td> <td>Big-plate shape as shown in the next page</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Sample2 Co-28Ni</td> <td>Substr: Ni₇₂Cr₁₉Fe₇Mo₂Al</td> <td>??</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Sample3</td> <td>Substr:</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>2. Form or shape of material Describe the form or shape of the brought material. Any form and shape which are changed during experiment, such as melting should be described. Any additional container with/without seals to which your sample may be placed should also be described along with the physical form of the materials themselves. For example, glass capillary (powder)/during measurement, measurement of liquid changed from powder in capillary under 300 degree C. Sample (or product) cylinder (rod), plate (or coil), metal foil (or etc.), metal melting, etc., etc. Nickel-based superalloy. The exact form is shown in the following figure.</p> <p>3. Quantity The weight or volume must be filled out. Describe the weight (in mg, g, or ml) and the size of the sample/chemical in SI unit. For example: 10.1234g (or 10.1234ml) The exact geometry is also shown in the following figure. Roughly in case.</p> <p>4. Hazards Describe the inherent hazards of the sample/chemical: Hazardous, Toxic (injection/inhalation/skin contact/or contact, etc.), Corrosive, Explosive, Flammable, Infectious, Radioactive (isotope), etc. There is no hazard at all.</p> <p>5. Purpose Describe the purpose of the sample/chemical: for measurement, for coating, for cleaner, for solvent, etc. The design of the sample is for testing the mechanical behavior.</p>	No.	Name of substance**	Chemical formula**	Form or shape**	1	Sample1 Inconel 617	Substr: Ni ₇₂ Cr ₁₉ Fe ₇ Mo ₂ Al	Big-plate shape as shown in the next page	2	Sample2 Co-28Ni	Substr: Ni ₇₂ Cr ₁₉ Fe ₇ Mo ₂ Al	??	3	Sample3	Substr:		<p>Table 1 - Limiting Chemical Composition, % of INCONEL alloy 617</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>Nickel.....</td><td>44.5 min.</td></tr> <tr><td>Chromium.....</td><td>20.0-24.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Cobalt.....</td><td>10.0-15.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Molybdenum.....</td><td>8.0-10.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Aluminum.....</td><td>0.8-1.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Carbon.....</td><td>0.05-0.15</td></tr> <tr><td>Iron.....</td><td>3.0 max.</td></tr> <tr><td>Manganese.....</td><td>1.0 max.</td></tr> <tr><td>Silicon.....</td><td>1.0 max.</td></tr> <tr><td>Sulfur.....</td><td>0.015 max.</td></tr> <tr><td>Titanium.....</td><td>0.6 max.</td></tr> <tr><td>Copper.....</td><td>0.5 max.</td></tr> <tr><td>Boron.....</td><td>0.006 max.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Nickel.....	44.5 min.	Chromium.....	20.0-24.0	Cobalt.....	10.0-15.0	Molybdenum.....	8.0-10.0	Aluminum.....	0.8-1.5	Carbon.....	0.05-0.15	Iron.....	3.0 max.	Manganese.....	1.0 max.	Silicon.....	1.0 max.	Sulfur.....	0.015 max.	Titanium.....	0.6 max.	Copper.....	0.5 max.	Boron.....	0.006 max.
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2. 実験方法及び結果 (実験がうまくいかなかった場合、その理由を記述してください。)
Experimental method and results. If you failed to conduct experiment as planned, please describe reasons.

Spallation-neutron-source-yielded multiple diffraction combining with the *in-situ* high-temperature experimental environment was applied to study high-temperature fatigue behavior of a specific structural material, which will be applied for the next-generation power plant. The understanding of the cyclic effects at the lattice level for the different environmental temperatures is of importance to elucidate the thermo-mechanical mechanisms. The main purpose of the executed experiment is taking the advantage of the *in-situ* neutron beam to investigate the kinetics of the lattice-strain evolution subjected to different levels of fatigue stages. There were overall 6 *in-situ* experiments as summarized in the following list:

1. 850 degree C fatigue
2. 850 degree C tension
3. 600 degree C fatigue
4. 600 degree C tension
5. Room-temperature fatigue
6. Room-temperature tension

2. 実験方法及び結果(つづき) Experimental method and results (continued)

During our experiments at the Materials and Life Science Experimental Facility (MLF) of the Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex (J-PARC), the plasticity dependence of flow-stress mechanisms subjected to different temperature was studied on the Inconel 617, which is an alloy designed for very-high-temperature applications. Subjected to the cyclic loadings, the creep phenomenon was observed at the 850°C condition, which was not the case of the other two lower temperature environments.

Our study focuses on the lattice-strain-evolution kinetics, which is never investigated, with various temperatures as a function of the fatigue cycles. We applied hydraulic systems (Fig. 1) coupled with the high temperature furnace. The results (Fig. 2) in conjunction with the neutron data provide insights into microscopic creep mechanisms.



Fig. 1 The specimen mounted in a vacuum furnace on a load frame.

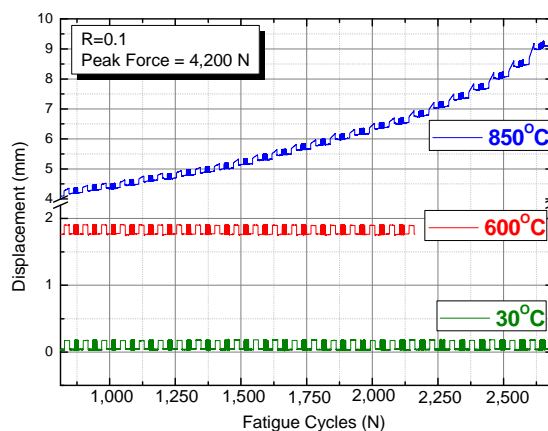


Fig. 2 The displacement evolutions subjected to tension-tension fatigue experiments at 30°C (green lines), 600°C (red lines), and 850°C (blue lines), respectively.

We do appreciate TAKUMI team's dedication. The sophisticated design helps us to easily writing the remote commands on the in-situ machine. Meanwhile, the very fine detector design enables us to extract the orientation-dependent data, which was not possible in other facilities. Specifically, we gratefully acknowledge Dr. Stefanus Harjo and Dr. Wu Gong's help. During our intensive experimental schedule, they carefully taught us TAKUMI's characteristics from setup to the data analysis step by step so that we could fully appreciate TAKUMI's powerful features.

We thank the Users' Office's help very much! Specifically, when we took much longer time to refine and to analyze data than expected, the Users Office and the Users Dormitory officers helped us to solve the need of the additional accommodation in a very efficient manner. Special appreciation is also expressed to Yuko Maejima for her help.