ctively, in spite of ge grain size was in turning on the and-operated on a tor.

radially columnar 6, 7 and 8). These concentration of rod axis, giving a is unusual for mperatures in the ditions (010) poles he rod axis. Work shown that alpha mal gradient grow the {100} poles direction of the axial texture in be a consequence re. The unusual in the quenched effect of the steep during quenching. re" rods can also illustrated in the ranium-0.16 wt % red to the larger lloyed rod no. 3 conditions. The rim can be conthe billet before 20 and 21) were xtrusion container in contact with for 3 sec longer an was the front ne-grained rim on nately twice the rim on the front

e selected so that ransforms to the die and thereby narily is achieved by a separate post-extrusion beta treatment. This beta structure may be present throughout the rod or it may constitute a core surrounded by a rim of fine-grained material, which has not transformed into the beta phase. This rim thus has a preferred orientation and also very fine grains; the latter may help minimize in-pile bumping of the surface by the coarse core grains. The thickness of the fine-grained rim can be controlled through cooling of the rim of the extrusion billet, e.g. through contact with the extrusion tools.

The beta-treated structure achieved directly by extrusion is presumably suitable for isotropic behavior under irradiation. The tendency for surface bumping can be reduced by the finegrained rim achievable in the same extrusion operation. Such a rim may be unnecessary if the core is alloyed to obtain a finer grained all-beta structure.

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