

Design Modification and Stress Analysis of Bottom Structure for the Instrumented Capsule

150

3

, Rod Tip Neck
가 .

가

Abstract

The bottom structure of the instrumented capsule, which is used for the irradiation test in the HANARO in-core, plays an important role to support the capsule main structure within the hexagonal flow tube. This paper is described the design modification and stress analysis results to obtain the structural integrity of bottom structure for the instrumented capsule. The capsule's bottom guide structure consisted of three guide pins before, but it is modified as one block structure to obtain an efficient flow of coolant water and a stabilized shape structurally. The structural integrity of the bottom structure is estimated by the stress calculation of components such as welding parts, bolts and neck parts of the rod tip due to the force applied by handling tool. The tensile and shear stresses are calculated by using a mechanical formulas, and a finite element model development is planned to be performed for more complex assembly of the capsule bottom structure.

1.

(instrumented capsule) (HANARO)

가 [1,2]. (bottom
guide structure) (mainbody) (protection tube) (test
hole) (receptable) (handling tool)

4.8mm 3 (guide pin) 120°
가

가 가 ,

[3-5]. 가

가 , 3
(mock-up)

가

1) Rod Tip Neck 가 , 2)
, 3) 6mm
가

가 [6,7],
가
3 I-DEAS[8]

2.

가
가 가
Fig. 1 (97M-01K)

4.8mm 3 120°
(flow tube)

(Fig. 1(a)).

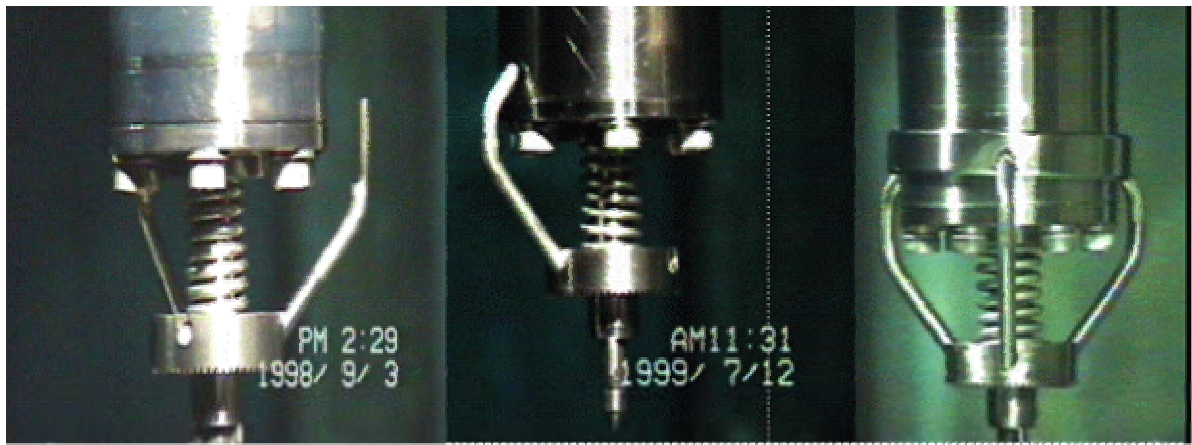
Fig. 1(b)

, Fig.

1(c)

가 가 ,

가



(a) 97M-01K

(b) 98M-02K

(c) 00M-03K (02M-05U)

Fig. 1 Shape of the bottom structure

Fig. 1

Fig. 2 3

가

(200 KPa)

Rod Tip Neck

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Rod Tip Neck

(6.6mm → 6.8mm),

(1.2 kgf/mm → 1.0 kgf/mm), End

Cap Rod Tip
STS 304)

bead

(EB welding → TIG welding), Rod Tip

(Zircaloy-4 →



Fig. 2 Shape of the modified bottom structure

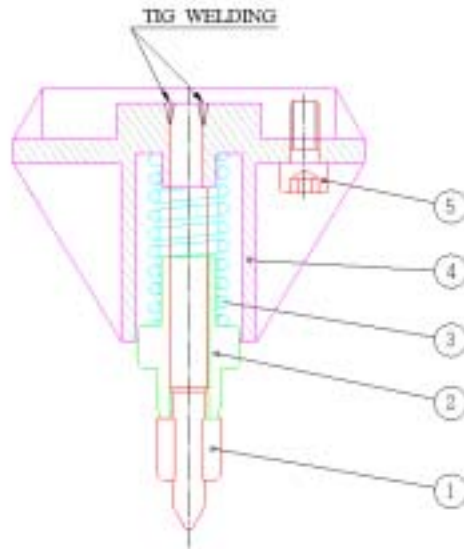


Fig. 3 Section view of the modified bottom structure

3.

가
 가
 (T)
 100mm 가
 (allowable stress)

b
 가
 Fig. 4
 (Q)

Type 304

(stainless steel)

, Table 1

122 °F

Table 1. Material properties [9] of type 304 stainless steel (122 °F)

| Young's Modulus (GPa) | Density (kg/m ³) | Poisson's Ratio | Yield Strength (MPa) | UTS (MPa) | Allowable Stress* (MPa) | Elongation (%) |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|----------------|
| 193 | 7900 | 0.3 | 205 | 515 | 123 | 60 |

* Allowable stress = 0.6 × Yield Strength

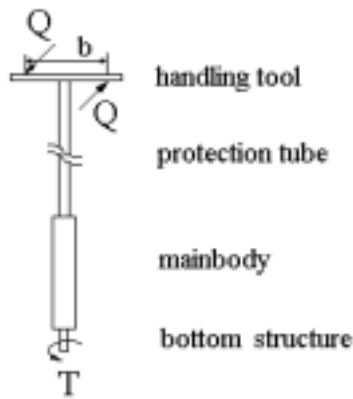


Fig. 4 Schematic view of the force and the moment applied by handling tool

3-1. Rod Tip Neck

60mm Rod Tip Neck 가
 6.8mm 가
 Tip Neck 가
 6.8mm Neck 가
 Rod Tip Neck 가

Fig. 4

$$T = Qb \quad (1)$$

6.8mm Neck $(\tau_{\max}) \quad r = d/2$

$$\tau_{\max} = \frac{Td/2}{J} \quad (2)$$

J (polar moment of inertia)

$$J = \frac{\pi d^4}{32} \quad (3)$$

(1) (3) (2) , (τ_a)
Q ,

$$Q = \frac{\pi d^3 \tau_a}{16b} \quad (4)$$

60% , 74MPa (4)
Q=45.7N , 가
91.4N ,

Rod Tip Neck 가
가

3-2.

1.0 kgf/mm Rod Tip Bottom End Cap
, Rod Tip End Cap 45° (groove TIG weld) Rod Tip
Fig. 5 ,
Table 2 .
가 (P)
가 (F)

Table 2. Description and value of the welding part used in the stress calculation

| Notation | Description | Value |
|----------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| P | Tension | Unknown |
| T | Twisting moment | T = F × r |
| r | Radius of the rod tip | 4 mm |
| h1, h2 | Welding size | 2 mm, 2 mm |
| α1, α2 | Groove angle | 45°, 45° |
| a1, a2 | Throat thickness | a1=h1 × cos α1, a2=h2 × cos α2 |

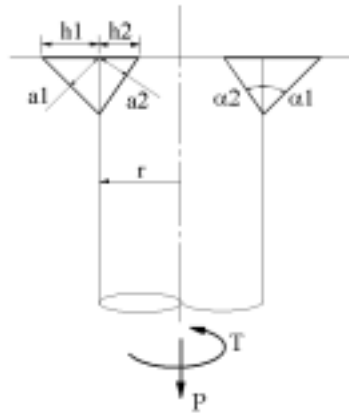


Fig. 5 Schematic view of the welding part and the applied force

(1)

Fig. 5 Table 2 Rod Tip (P)
 (welding size) h , (throat thickness) a , P

(A)

$$A = 2\pi r(a_1 + a_2) = 2\pi r \times 0.707 \times (h_1 + h_2) \quad (5)$$

$$\sigma_t = \sigma_a = \frac{P}{A} \quad (6)$$

(v₂) (η) , (v₁)
 [7].

$$\sigma_a = \eta \sigma'_a = v_1 v_2 \sigma'_a \quad (7)$$

End Cap Rod Tip 가 Type 304 , 0.75

$$P = A \sigma_a = A \eta \sigma'_a = A v_1 v_2 \sigma'_a \quad (8)$$

(8) , Rod Tip 가
 P=6.56 kN

(2)

(T)가 Rod Tip , F =

T/r
(τ_a)

(τ_t)

$$\tau_t = \tau_a = \frac{F}{A} \quad (9)$$

(7) $v_1 = 0.65$ [7], $\sigma_a = 80 \text{ MPa}$

(9) 60% $\tau_a = 0.6\sigma_a = 48 \text{ MPa}$

(groove angle)

45°

가

(5) (9)

$$F = \tau_a A = 48 \times 10^6 \times \{2\pi r \times 0.707 \times (h1 + h2)\} = 3.41 \text{ kN} \quad (10)$$

가

F=3.41kN

Rod Tip

20.5mm가 D

가

End Cap

가

3-3. 6mm

Fig. 6

6

M6

가

Rod Tip

End Cap

Rod Tip

가

[7],

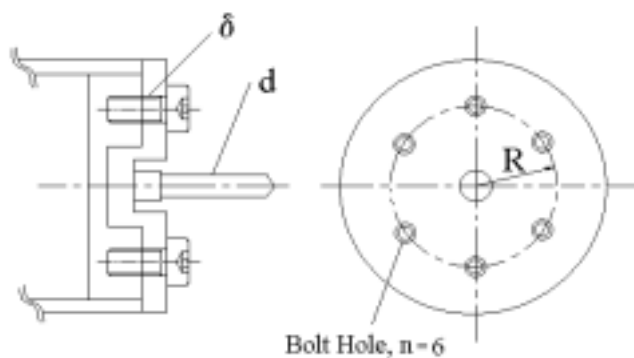


Fig. 6 Schematic view of the bolting part

Rod Tip

T

$$T = \frac{\pi}{16} d^3 \tau_s \quad (11)$$

d (8mm), τ_s . n
 T'

$$T' = \frac{\pi}{4} \delta^2 \tau_b n R \quad (12)$$

τ_b , R Rod Tip
 R=24mm 가 $T' \geq T$

$$\frac{\pi}{16} d^3 \tau_s = \frac{\pi}{4} \delta^2 \tau_b n R \quad (13)$$

(13) Rod Tip (0.6 × 123 = 74MPa), (13)

(14)

$$\delta = 0.5 \sqrt{\frac{d^3}{nR}} = 0.94 \text{ mm} \quad (14)$$

3

2.8mm

가 , 6mm

3-4. 3D

3
ANSYS

I-DEAS[8]

. Fig 7

Rod Tip End Cap

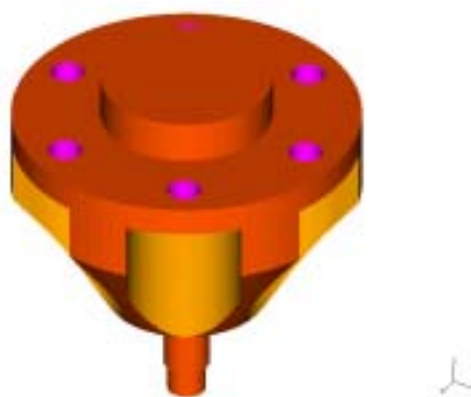


Fig. 7 Geometrical shape model of the bottom structure using an I-DEAS

I-DEAS

, ANSYS

4.

(1) 3

(2) 6.8mm Rod Tip Neck

가 91.4N
가

(3) Rod Tip End Cap
F=3.41kN

가 P=6.56 kN
Rod Tip 20.5mm가 D 가 End Cap

(4) 2.8mm 가 , 6mm 3

(5) 3

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