

Effect of Internal Wall Thinning Defect on the Burst Pressure of Elbow

가 3 가 , 가 , 가 가

Abstract

In the present study, three-dimensional finite element analysis was performed to investigate the effects of wall thinning defect on the burst pressure of elbow in piping system of nuclear power plant and to develop the burst pressure evaluation model. From the results of finite element analysis, the burst pressure was derived by applying local stress criteria, and the effects of thinning location, bend radius, and thinning geometry on the burst pressure of wall thinned elbow were investigated. Also, based on these investigations and previous model which estimates burst pressure of elbow with an external pitting defect, it was proposed the burst pressure evaluation model to be applicable to the elbow containing an internal thinning defect.

1.

가 () 가 [1]. , 가 , 가 가

가 1990 (ASME) EPRI [2,3], ASME Code Case N-597 [4]. (JAERI) Hitachi [5,6].

AMSE Code case N-597 가 ASME Sec.XI Code [7]. 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 가 Gas Oil [8]. 가 가 가 3 가 가 가

2. 2.1

가 Fig. 1 (D_o) 400mm (t_{nom})가 20mm 90° 가 (R_m) 3 (R_b/R_m=3) 6 (R_b/R_m =6) (extrados) (intrados) Table 1 Table 1 (t_{min}) (L_s) , L_C

Fig. 2 3 1/4 가 (5 × R_m) 가 (10 × R_m) 1/4 Fig. 2

ABAQUS Code

Fig. 3

2.2

(1)

가 (von Mises Stress)
가

[9],

$$\sigma_{eq,app} (sect. avg.) \geq \sigma_{u,mat}. \quad (1)$$

3.

(1) 가

3.1

$R_b/R_m=3$ 6

Extrados Intrados

$t/t_{min} = 0.5, \theta/\pi = 0.25$

Fig. 4

가

Intrados

가 Extrados

(2)

Extrados 가

intrados 가

(Crown)

Intrados Extrados

Crown

[8].

$$\sigma_c(\beta) = \frac{P_m R_m}{2t_{nom}} \frac{2R_b + R_m \sin \beta}{R_b + R_m \sin \beta} \quad (2)$$

, β Fig. 1

, Fig. 4

Extrados

Intrados

가 가
(2)

Extrados

가 가 , Intrados 가

3.2

Fig. 4

가

가 , Fig. 4~6

가 ,

가

Fig. 5

가 가 가

가

가

(Fig. 6).

Oil & Gas

가

[8],
가

4.

가

4.1

가

가

가

[8]. 가

Hoop

Hoop 가

$$P_{bst} = \frac{\sigma_0 t_{nom}}{R_m} \frac{A_o - A}{A_0 - AM^{-1}} \frac{R_b / R_m + \sin \beta}{R_b / R_m + \sin \beta / 2} \quad (3)$$

$$\sigma_0 = (\sigma_y + \sigma_u) / 2, A_0 = A$$

가 가 . M Folias factor [10].

$$A_0 = Lt_{nom}, A = L(t_{nom} - t)$$

$$M = \sqrt{1 + 0.6275 \left(\frac{L}{D_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{D_0}{t_{nom}}\right) - 0.003375 \left(\frac{L}{D_0}\right)^4 \left(\frac{D_0}{t_{nom}}\right)^2} \quad \text{for } \left(\frac{L}{D_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{D_0}{t_{nom}}\right) \leq 50.0$$

$$M = 3.3 + 0.032 \left(\frac{L}{D_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{D_0}{t_{nom}}\right) \quad \text{for } \left(\frac{L}{D_0}\right)^2 \left(\frac{D_0}{t_{nom}}\right) \geq 50.0$$

4.2 가

가 (3)

가 가 (3)

(3) 가 가 $A_0 = A$

가 ,

Fig. 7 8

(3) 가 가

(3)

(σ_u)

가

가 (4)

$$P_{bst} = \frac{\sigma_u t_{nom}}{R_m} \frac{A_0 - A}{A_0 - AM^{-1}} \frac{R_b / R_m + \sin \beta}{R_b / R_m + \sin \beta / 2} \cdot \Omega(\theta) \quad (4)$$

, $\Omega(\theta)$

가 ,

$$\Omega(\theta) = \left[30.15756 + 1.20833 \cos \left(4.97984 \frac{\theta}{\pi} \right) \right] / 28.85819 \quad \text{for Extrados}$$

$$\Omega(\theta) = \left[27.16682 + 2.03829 \cos \left(6.55069 \frac{\theta}{\pi} \right) \right] / 23.75084 \quad \text{for Intrados}$$

(4) 가 Fig. 7 8 .
 Extradados
 가 , , (4)
 가 , Intradados
 $R_b/R_m=3$
 가 , 가 (4)
 가 ,

5.

가 , , ,
 가 , Intradados 가 Extradados
 Extradados ,
 Intradados 가 가 (Lc/Do<0.5) 가 , 가
 가 ,
 가 ,
 가 , 가
 가 , 가

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Table 1 Matrix for FE analysis

Location	Bend radius, R_b/R_m	Length		Circ. Ang., θ/π	Thickness, t/t_{min}
		L_S/D_o	L_C/D_o		
Extrados	3	1/4, 1/2, 1.0, 2.0	1/3, 2/3, 4/3, 8/3	1/4	0.5
		1.0	4/3	1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2	0.5
		1.0	4/3	1/4	0.25, 0.5, 0.75
	6	1/4, 1/2, 1.0, 2.0	1/3, 2/3, 4/3, 8/3	1/4	0.5
		1.0	4/3	1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2	0.5
		1.0	4/3	1/4	0.25, 0.5, 0.75
Extrados	3	1/4, 1/2, 1.0, 2.0	1/6, 1/3, 2/3, 4/3	1/4	0.5
		1.0	2/3	1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2	0.5
		1.0	2/3	1/4	0.25, 0.5, 0.75
	6	1/4, 1/2, 1.0, 2.0	1/6, 1/3, 2/3, 4/3	1/4	0.5
		1.0	2/3	1/16, 1/8, 1/4, 1/2	0.5
		1.0	2/3	1/4	0.25, 0.5, 0.75

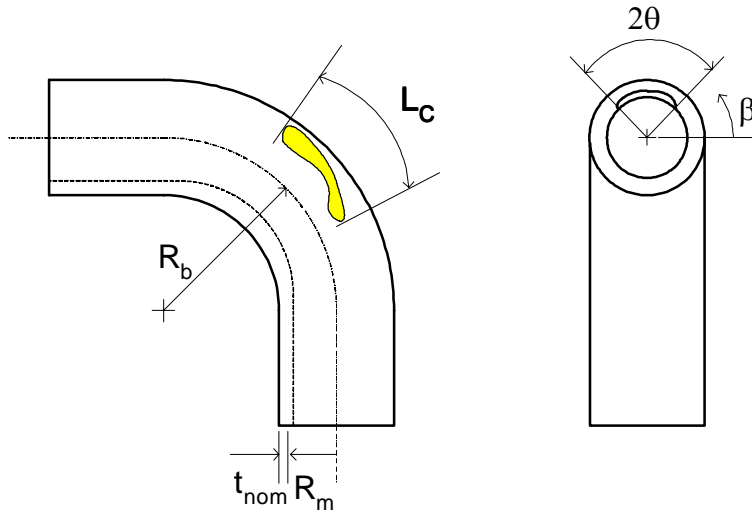


Fig. 1 Definition of elbow and wall thinning geometry

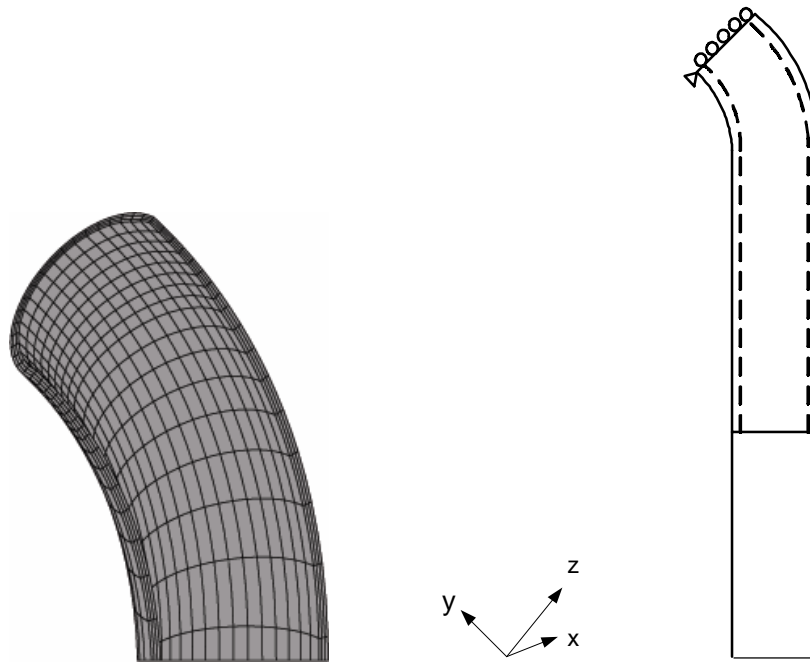


Fig. 2 FE model and boundary condition

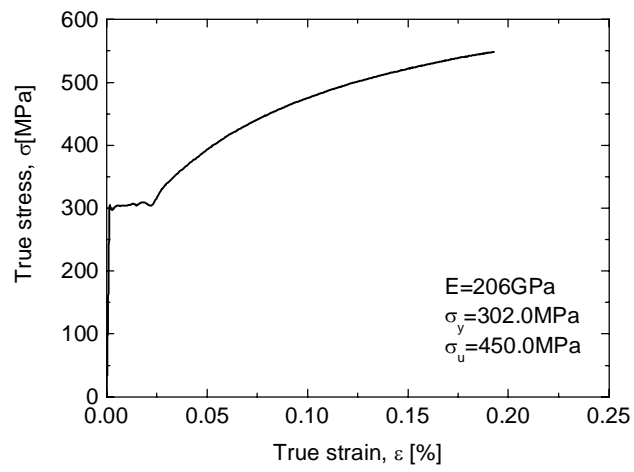


Fig. 3 True stress-strain curve used in FE analysis

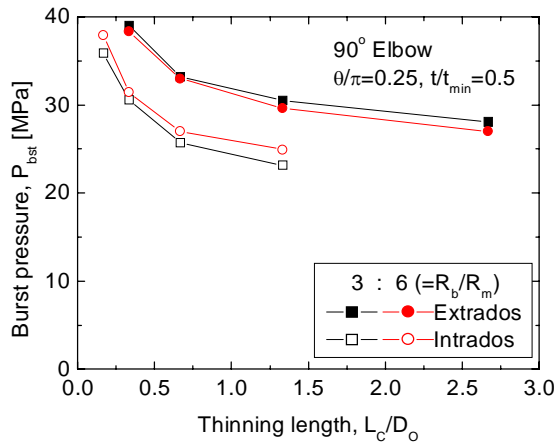


Fig. 4 Effects of defect location and bend radius on burst pressure of wall thinned elbow

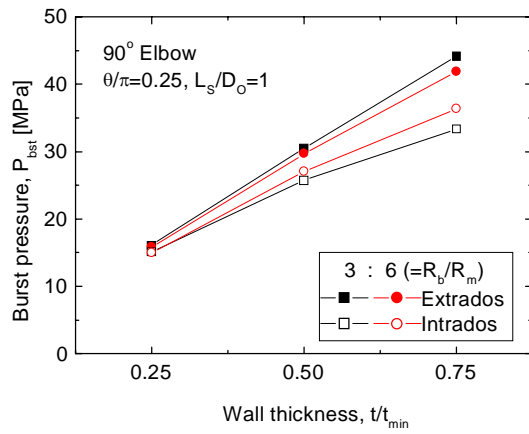


Fig. 5 Dependence of burst pressure on local minimum thickness of wall thinned elbow

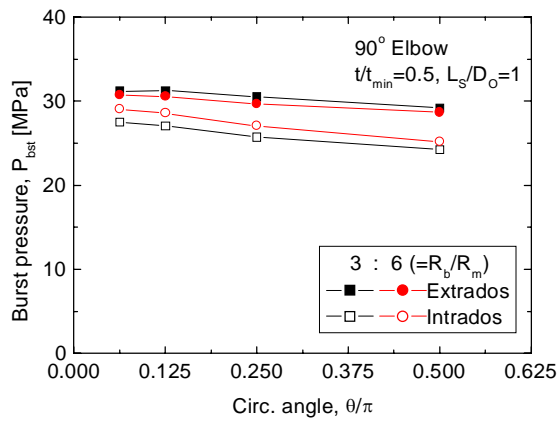


Fig. 6 Dependence of burst pressure on circumferential thinning angle of wall thinned elbow

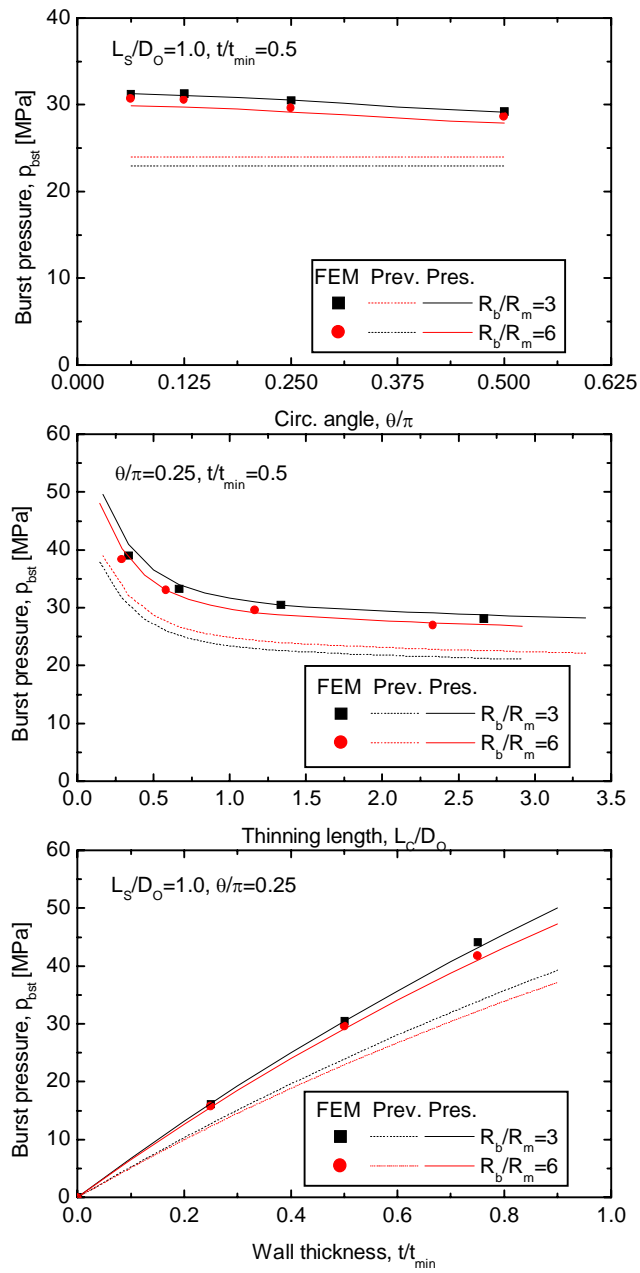


Fig. 7 Comparisons of burst pressure calculated by models and FE analysis for extrados wall thinning

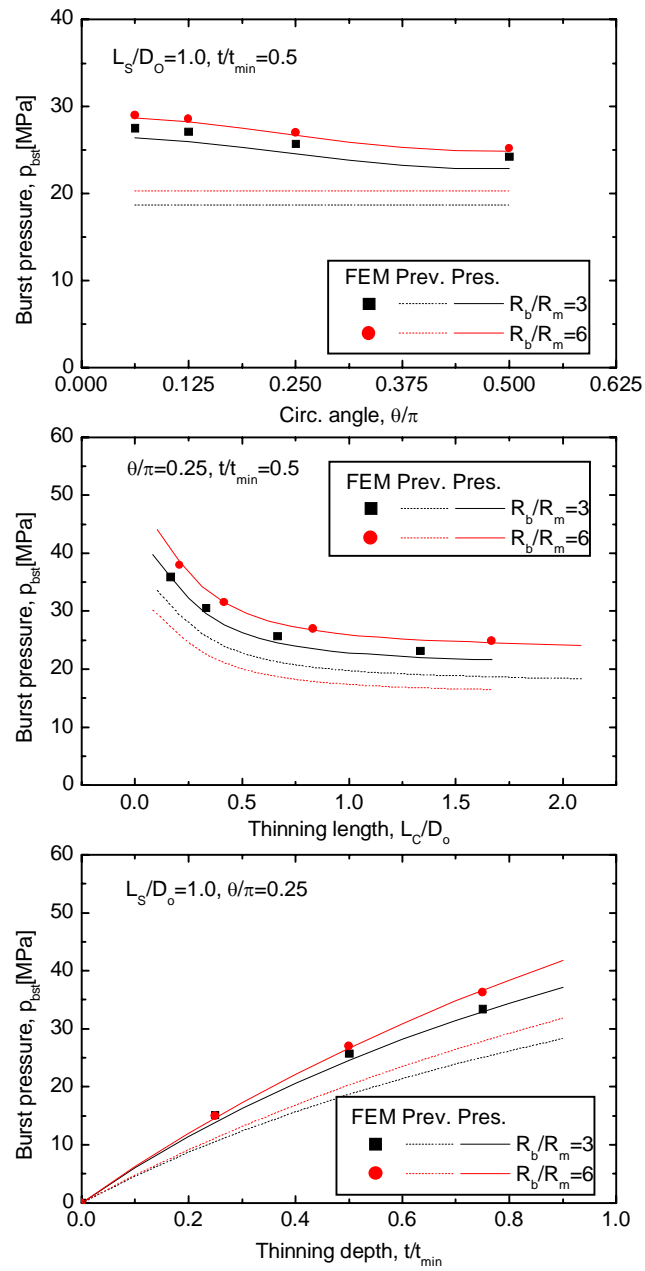


Fig. 8 Comparisons of burst pressure calculated by models and FE analysis for intrados wall thinning