

CANDU 가

**Reference Stress Based Creep Deflection Analysis of Cylinders and
Application to Integrity Analysis of CANDU Pressure Tube**

300

150

가

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3

3

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Abstract

This paper proposes engineering estimation equations for the maximum deflection of a cylinder subject to bending under elastic-plastic and elastic-creep conditions. Being based on the reference stress approach, the proposed equations are simple to use and can accommodate general tensile and creep behavior. Validation against detailed 3-D finite element results using actual stress-strain data and realistic creep-deformation data shows excellent agreement, which provides confidence in the use of the proposed equation. Based on the proposed equations, together with information on in-service inspection data, discussion is given how to estimate future time-dependent and time-independent deflection of the CANDU pressure tube. Thus the present result would be valuable information for integrity assessment of the CANDU pressure tube.

1.

CANDU (pressure tube), (calandria tube) [1]. CANDU (blister) 가 (creep) 가 (gartner spring) (deflection) 가 CANDU 가 [2]. 가 가 가 3 [3]

2.

2.1

Fig. 1 Fig. 1 d (M)가 R_i , R_o , R_m (inner radius), (outer radius), (mean radius), L t

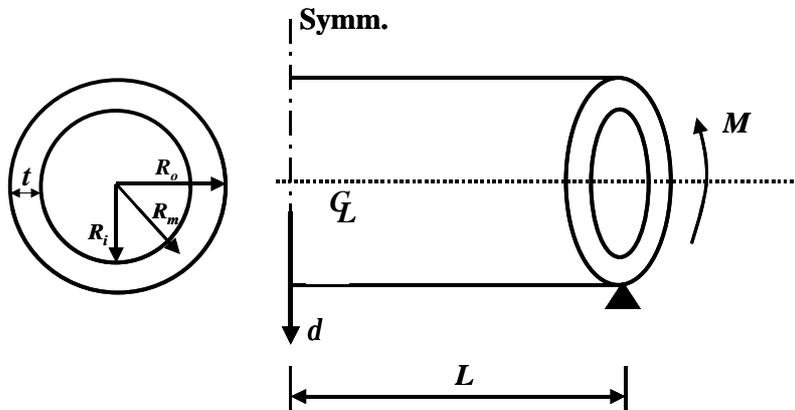


Fig. 1 Schematic illustration of a cylinder under pure bending, and relevant dimensions

[4]. 가 , (d^e)

$$d^e = \frac{ML^2}{2EI} \quad (1)$$

, e (moment of inertia) E (Young's modulus) I

$$I = \frac{P}{4}(R_o^4 - R_i^4) \quad (2)$$

가 , Ramberg-Osgood(R-O)
가 -

$$\frac{e}{e_o} = \frac{s}{s_o} + a \left(\frac{s}{s_o} \right)^n \quad (3)$$

, s_o (yield strength) , a n R-O 가
 e_o (dimensional analysis) 가

$$d^p = a e_o L h \left(\frac{M}{M_o} \right)^n \quad (4)$$

, L (characteristic length) h
(plastic influence function) M M_o
(plastic limit moment) [5].

$$M_o = 4R_m^2 t s_o \quad (5)$$

(4) h (R_m/t), 가 (n)

$$d_{FE}^p = d_{FE} - \frac{ML^2}{2EI} \quad (6)$$

, d_{FE} , d_{FE}^p
(4)

$$d^e = \frac{ML^2}{2EI} = e_o L h (n=1) \left(\frac{M}{M_o} \right) \quad (7)$$

, $h(n=1)$ ($n=1$) h
(7) (4)

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}^p}{\mathbf{d}^e} = \mathbf{a} \frac{h(n)}{h(n=1)} \left(\frac{M}{M_o} \right)^{n-1} \quad (8)$$

M_{ref}

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}^p}{\mathbf{d}^e} = \mathbf{a} \left\{ \frac{h(n)}{h(n=1)} \left(\frac{M_{ref}}{M_o} \right)^{n-1} \right\} \left(\frac{M}{M_{ref}} \right)^{n-1} \quad (9)$$

, $h(n)/h(n=1) \quad M_{ref}/M_o$

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}^p}{\mathbf{d}^e} = \mathbf{a} H \left(\frac{M}{M_{ref}} \right)^{n-1} \quad (10)$$

H 가

가

H 가

H 가

$$H \approx 1 \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}^p}{\mathbf{d}^e} = \mathbf{a} \left(\frac{M}{M_{ref}} \right)^{n-1} \quad (11)$$

가 Ramberg-Osgood

(plastic strain)

$$\mathbf{e}_p = \mathbf{a} \frac{\mathbf{s}}{E} \left(\frac{\mathbf{s}}{\mathbf{s}_o} \right)^{n-1} \quad (12)$$

(12)

(11)

$$\frac{\mathbf{d}^p}{\mathbf{d}^e} = \frac{E \mathbf{e}_{ref}}{\mathbf{s}_{ref}} \quad ; \quad \mathbf{s}_{ref} = \frac{M}{M_{ref}} \mathbf{s}_o \quad (13)$$

, \mathbf{s}_{ref}

\mathbf{e}_{ref}

\mathbf{s}_{ref}

(11) $H \approx 1$

(M_{oR})

h

$$M_{ref} = M_{oR} = \left\{ \frac{h(n)}{h(n=1)} \right\}^{1/(1-n)} M_o \quad (14)$$

Table 2 Comparison of elastic FE deflection results with those estimated using the theoretical solution, Eq. (1)

R_m/t	L	Theoretical (mm)	ABAQUS (mm)	Difference (%)
10	$10R_o$	10.07	10.04	0.3
	$5R_o$	2.52	2.48	1.6
15	$10R_o$	9.46	9.43	0.3
	$5R_o$	2.37	2.33	1.7

Table 3 Values of the h -function, determined from elastic-plastic FE results

R_m/t	L	$h(n=1)$	$h(n=3)$	$h(n=5)$	$h(n=10)$
10	$10R_o$	6.633	6.943	6.953	6.939
	$5R_o$	3.265	3.363	3.373	3.367
15	$10R_o$	6.536	6.836	6.852	6.866
	$5R_o$	3.214	3.310	3.325	3.331

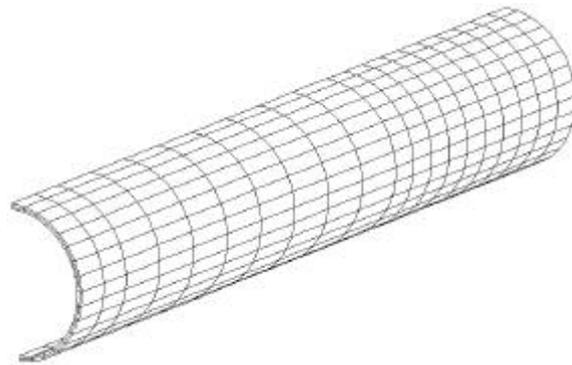


Fig. 2 A typical 3-D FE model for $R_m/t=10$, employed in the present elastic-plastic FE analysis

2.2.2

Table 2 (1)

1.7%

Table 3 (4)~ (7) 가

, Fig. 3 가 $h(n)/h(n=1)$. Fig. 3

(5)

$H \approx 1$

가

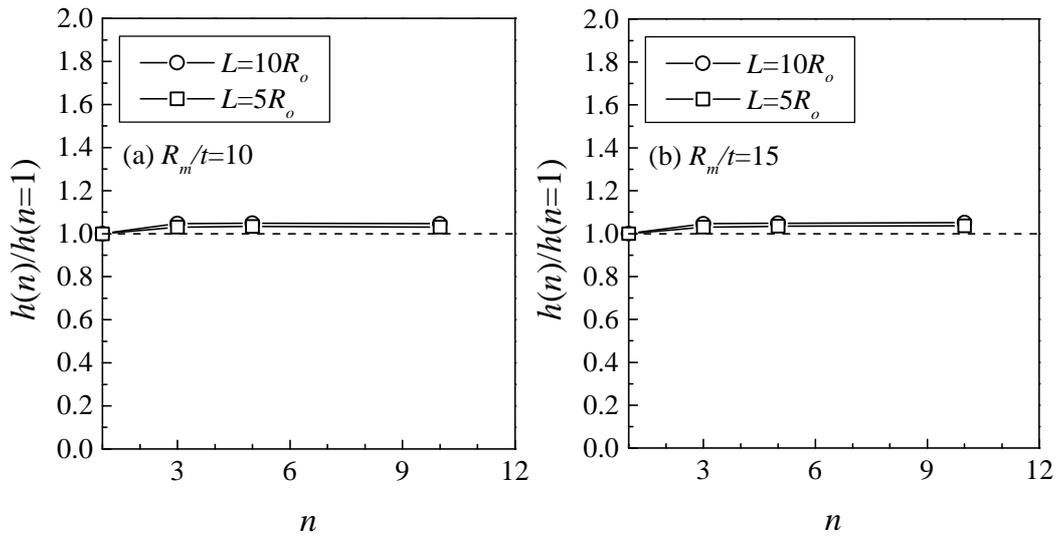


Fig. 3 Variation of $h(n)/h(n=1)$ with n for (a) $R_m/t=10$ and (b) $R_m/t=15$

(14)

$$M_{ref} = M_{oR} = 4R_m^2 t s_o \quad (18)$$

3.3

3.1

3

(L) 3200mm, (288°C), (R_o) 56.2mm, 4.2mm, SA312 TP316, 165.5MPa, 190GPa. Fig. 4

secondary creep law), 2 -3 (power-law creep law), 1 -2 (secondary-tertiary creep law) (primary-

$$\dot{\epsilon}_c = A s^n ; A = 1 \times 10^{-16}, n = 5 \quad (19)$$

($\dot{\epsilon}_c$) 1/hour, MPa

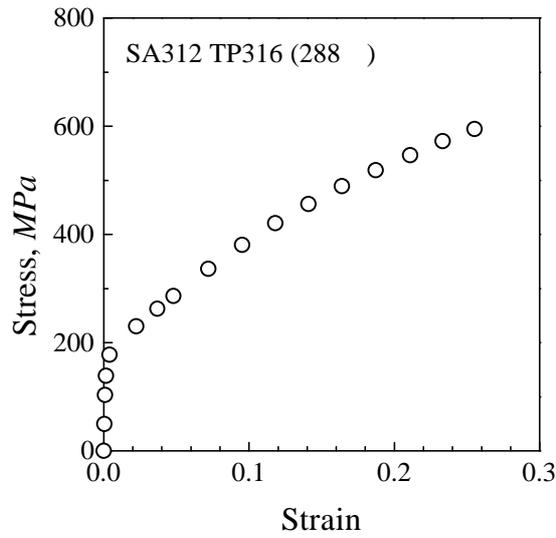


Fig. 4 True stress-strain data for the SA312 TP316 stainless steel (288°C), employed in the present elastic-plastic FE analysis for validation

1 -2 RCC-MR(Design and Construction Rules for Mechanical Components of Fast Breeder Reactor Nuclear Islands) 565°C TP316 [7]

$$\mathbf{e}_c = \begin{cases} B\mathbf{s}^m t^p & \text{for } t \leq t_{fp} \\ B\mathbf{s}^m t_{fp}^p + \mathbf{s}^n (t - t_{fp}) & \text{for } t > t_{fp} \end{cases}$$

$$B = 2.2243 \times 10^{-12}, \quad m = 4.3056, \quad p = 0.44633 \quad (20)$$

$$A = 1.7122 \times 10^{-23}, \quad n = 8.20$$

$$t_{fp} = 2.75366 \times 10^{19} \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-7.0337}$$

, \mathbf{e}_c (%), t (hour), \mathbf{s} (MPa) [8].

2 -3

$$\mathbf{e}_c = k\mathbf{s}^n t^p + m\mathbf{s}^n t$$

$$k = 7.43 \times 10^{-24}; m = 1.908 \times 10^{-17}; n = 5.4; p = 2.364 \quad (21)$$

, \mathbf{s} (MPa), t (hour) ABAQUS

1 -2

2 -3

ABAQUS

“CREEP”

10%

() 가

3.2

Fig. 5 3

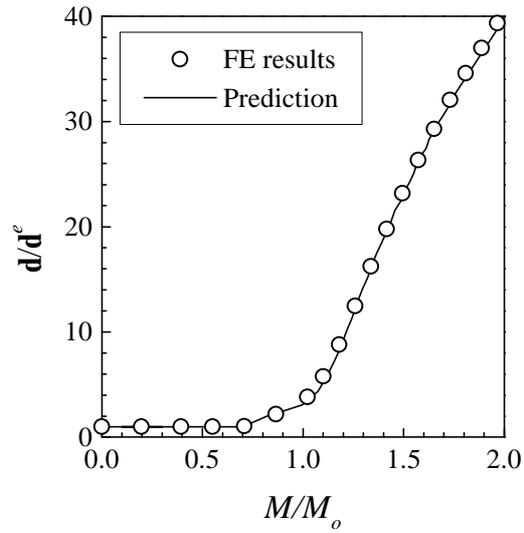


Fig. 5 Comparison of the maximum deflection from the elastic-plastic FE analysis, with the present prediction

(15))

Fig. 6 3

[9].

$$e_c(\mathbf{s}_{ref}, t_{red}) = \frac{\mathbf{s}_{ref}}{E} ; \quad \mathbf{s}_{ref} = \frac{M}{M_o} \mathbf{s}_o \quad (22)$$

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CANDU

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(16)

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