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**Technology of Progressive Thermal Buckling Analysis
and Evaluation for LMR Reactor Structures Subjected
to Moving High Temperature Cycles**

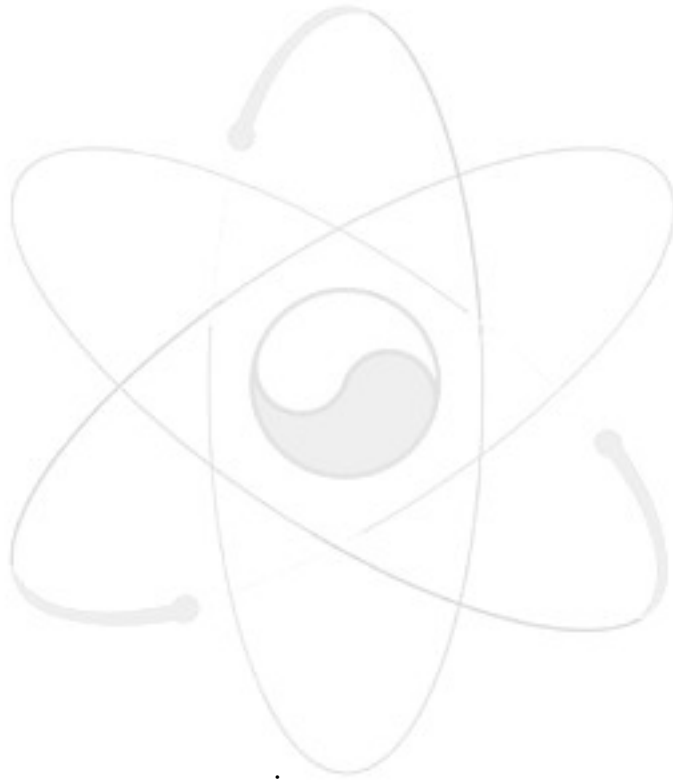
KAERI

“

가 ”

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2004 2 27



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가

ANSYS

Chaboche

가 KALIMER-150 KALIMER-600
가 가

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this report is to establish the analysis and evaluation methodology of the progressive thermal buckling behavior for the LMR structures subjected to moving high temperature cycles. To do this, the ANSYS version 7.1 was used with the nonlinear material constitutive equation of Chaboche's model. Using this model, the progressive thermal buckling behavior was identified for the cylindrical structures having the free edge. As an example of the application, the progressive thermal buckling analysis for the KALIMER was carried out, and the results are described in this report.

	-----	i
	-----	ii
Abstract	-----	ii
	-----	iii
	-----	iv
	-----	iv
1.	-----	1
2.	-----	1
3.	-----	5
3.1	-----	6
3.2	-----	8
3.3	-----	8
3.3.1 No-Overflow	-----	8
3.3.2 Overflow	-----	15
4.	-----	22
4.1	-----	22
4.2	-----	24
4.3	-----	24
5.	-----	25
	-----	28
	-----	29
	-----	29
Bibliographic Information Sheet	-----	30

1. Chaboche's

2.

3.

4.

5. No-overflow

6. (No-Overflow)

7.

8. (No-Overflow)

9. 30

10.

11. 90

12.

13.

14. (No-Overflow)

15. Overflow

16. (Overflow)

17. (Overflow)

18. 가

19.

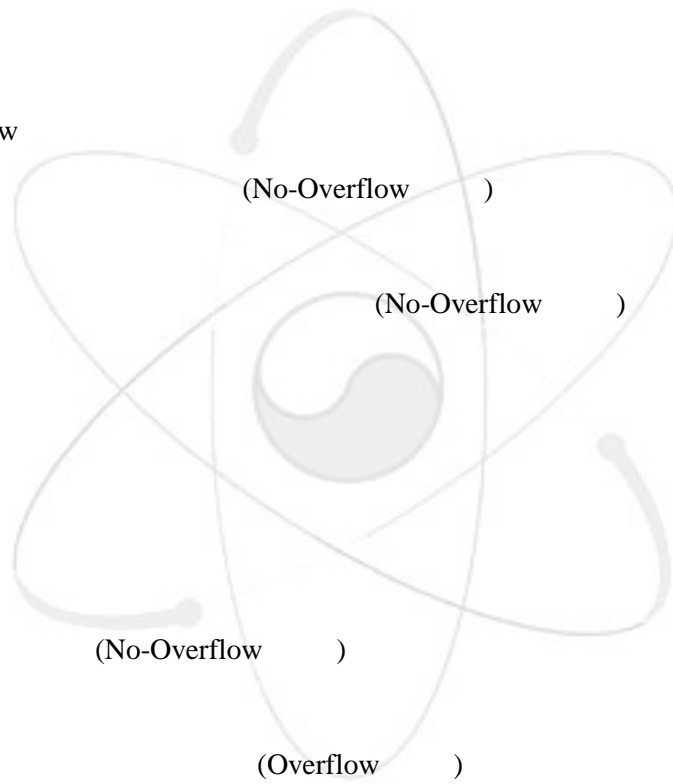
20.

21.

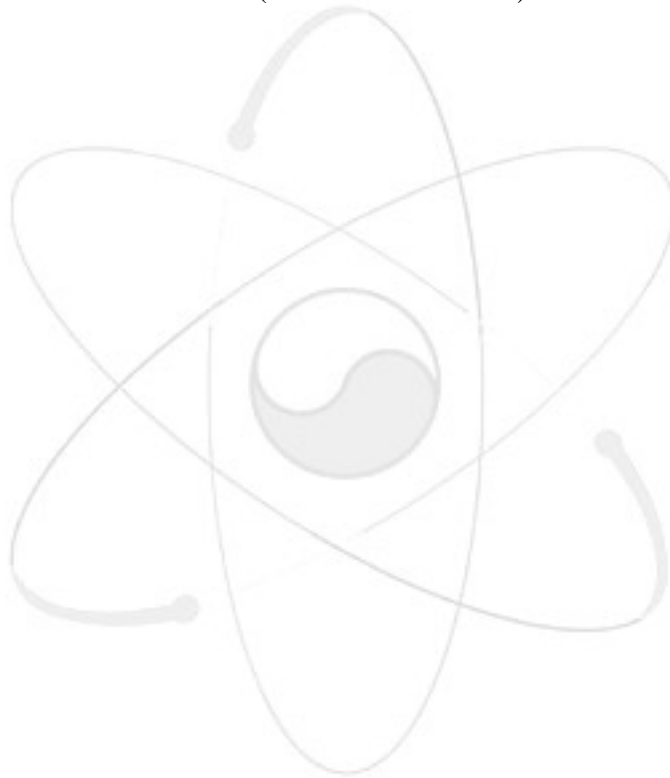
22. (Overflow)

23. (Overflow)

24. Tangent Modulus



- 25. (at Y=0)
- 26. (at Y=100mm)
- 27.
- 28.
- 29. PSDRS
- 30. KALIMER-150
- 31. KALIMER - 150
- 32. KALIMER-150 x 5 (10)
- 33. KALIMER-600 x 5 (7)



1.

(Liquid Metal Fast Breed Reactor)

500°C

KALIMER (Korea Advanced LIiquid MEtal Reactor)

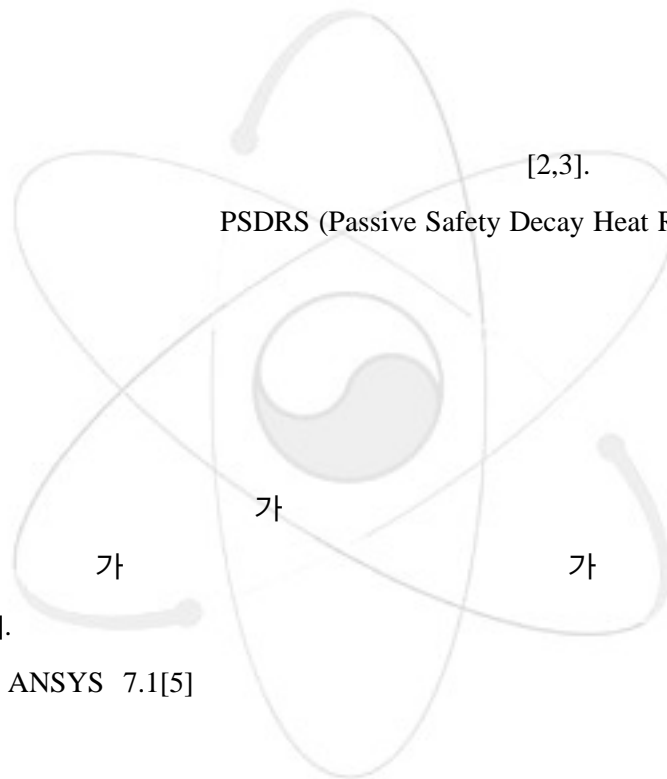
150MWe

가 530°C

가 [1].

가

가



PSDRS

가

가

가

가

[4].

ANSYS 7.1[5]

Chaboche

KALIMER

가

2.

(Thermal ratcheting)

(Hardening)

(Softening) 가

가

(Isotropic hardening model) Von Mises

가

(Kinematic hardening model)

가

Bauschinger

가

가

Chaboche

Chaboche

1966

Armstrong

Frederick

(Armstrong and Frederick Hardening Rule)

1

가

Chaboche

3

3-decomposed nonlinear kinematic hardening rule

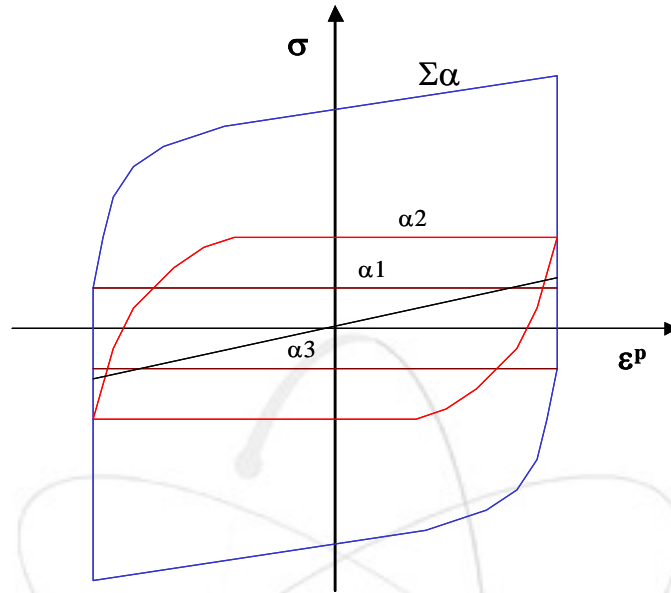
Chaboche

α_1

, α_2 -

α_3
 $S \alpha$

1



1. Chaboche's

Chaboche

$$\dot{\alpha} = \sum_i^n \dot{\alpha}_i = \sum_i^n \left[\frac{2}{3} C_i \dot{\epsilon} - \gamma_i \alpha_i \dot{\epsilon} + \frac{1}{C_i} \frac{dC_i}{d\theta} \dot{\theta} \alpha_i \right] \quad (1)$$

α Back stress tensor

Flow rule

Rate-independent

가

von Mises

$$F = \left[\frac{3}{2} (\{S\} - \{\alpha\})^T [M] (\{S\} - \{\alpha\}) \right]^{1/2} - R = 0 \quad (2)$$

$S \alpha$

(Deviatoric stress) Back

R

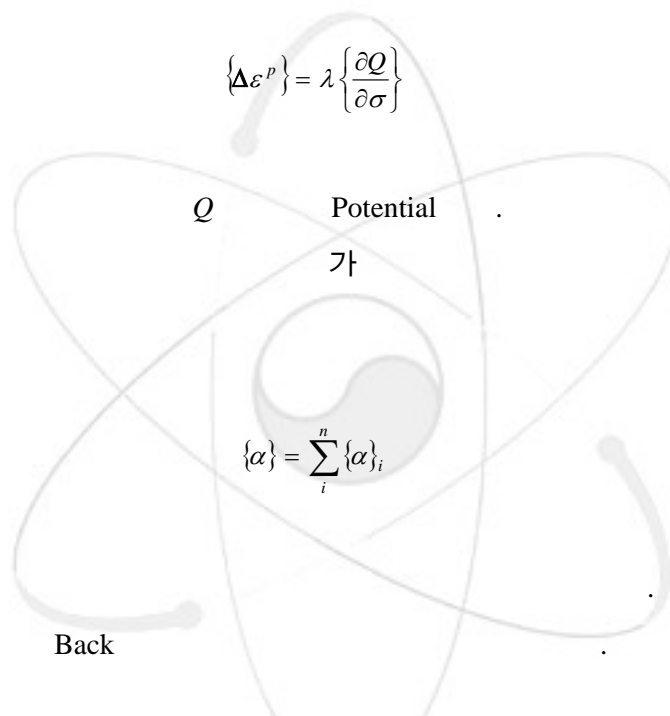
[M]

$$[M] = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & & \\ & 1 & & \phi & & \\ & & 1 & & & \\ & & & 2 & & \\ \phi & & & & 2 & \\ & & & & & 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

Flow rule

$$\{\Delta \varepsilon^p\} = \lambda \left\{ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\} \quad (4)$$

Back
λ
{α}



$$\{\alpha\} = \sum_i^n \{\alpha\}_i \quad (5)$$

n

Back

$$\{\Delta \alpha\}_i = \frac{2}{3} C_i \{\Delta \varepsilon^p\} - \gamma_i \{\alpha\}_i \lambda \quad (6)$$

$C_i = \gamma_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

Flow rule

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial \sigma} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} \right\} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\{S\} - \{\alpha\}}{\sigma_\theta} \quad (7)$$

(4)

$$\{\Delta \varepsilon^p\} = \frac{3}{2} \lambda \frac{\{S\} - \{\alpha\}}{\sigma_\theta} \quad (8)$$

가

$$\Delta \hat{\varepsilon}^p = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \{\Delta \varepsilon^p\}^T [M] \{\Delta \varepsilon^p\}} = \lambda \quad (10)$$

가

$$\hat{\varepsilon}^p = \sum \Delta \hat{\varepsilon}^p \quad (11)$$

(2)

$$R = k + R_o \hat{\varepsilon}^p + R_\infty (1 - e^{-b \hat{\varepsilon}^p}) \quad (12)$$

k

R_o, R_∞, b

Chaboche

Fortunier[6]가

3.

가

2

Hot front condition

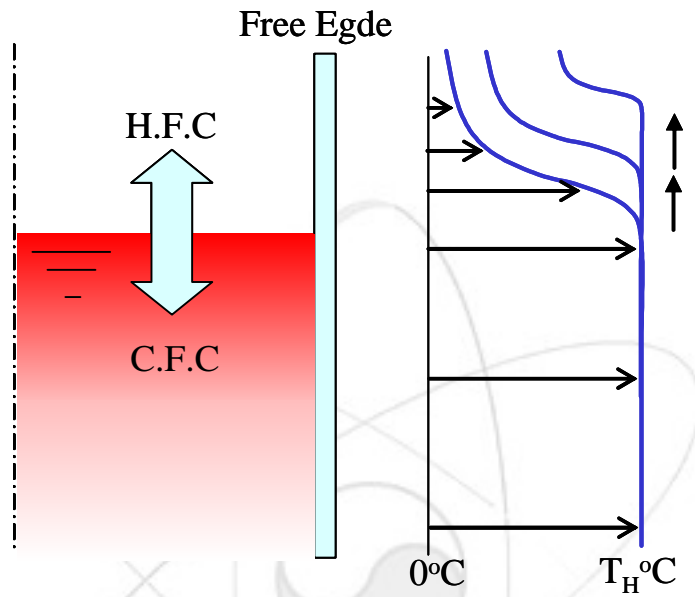
Cold front condition

Hot front condition

[7].

(Thermal ratcheting)

가



2.

3.1

3

)
가

가

가

가

Hot front condition

4

60cm,

40cm,

0.8mm

316L

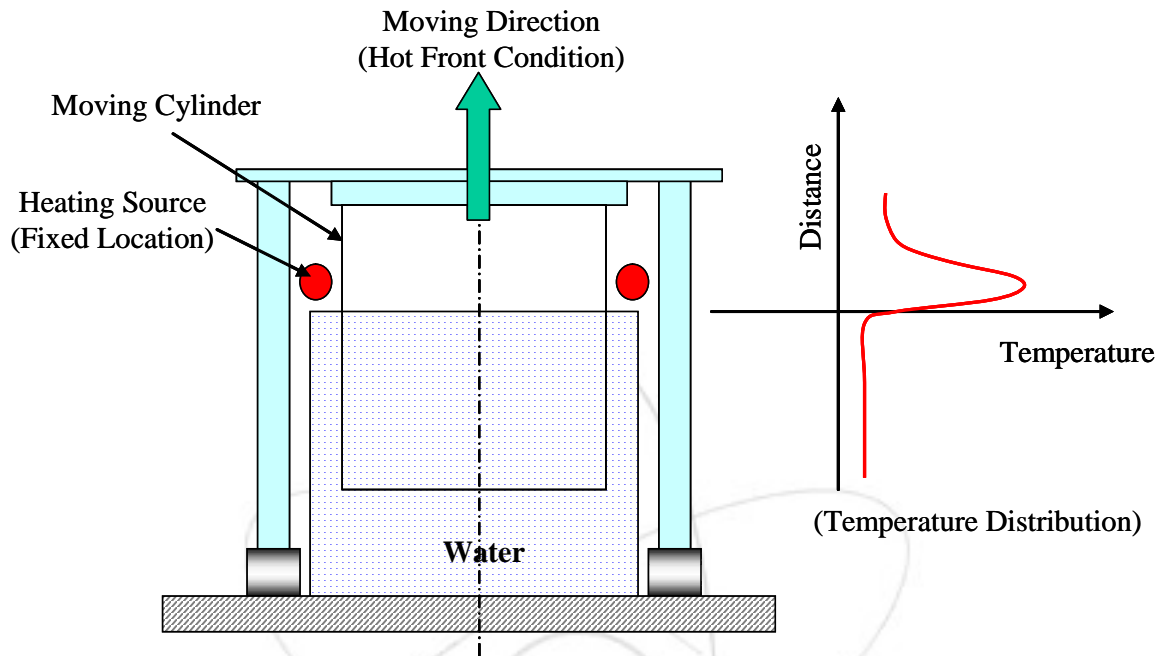
가

600°C

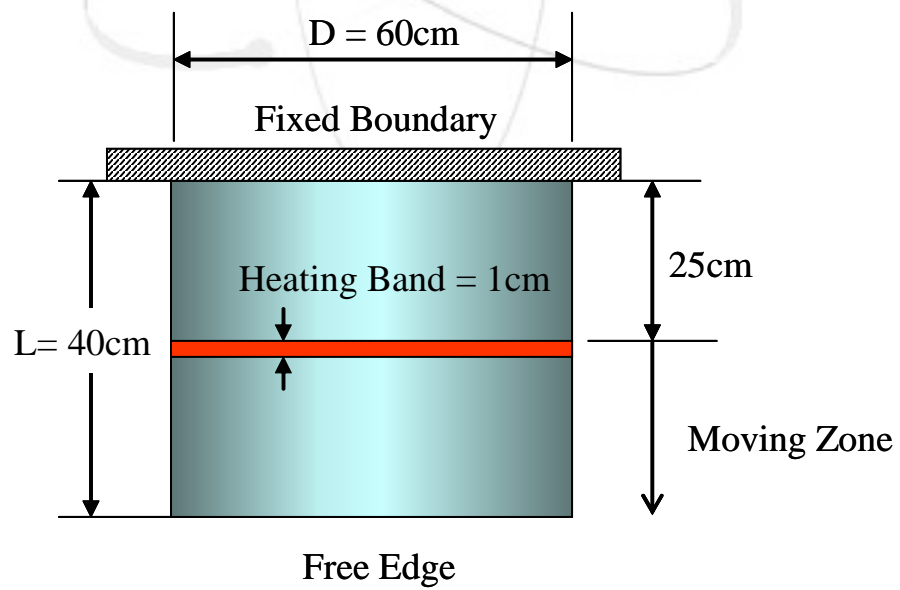
1cm

25cm

15cm



3.



4.

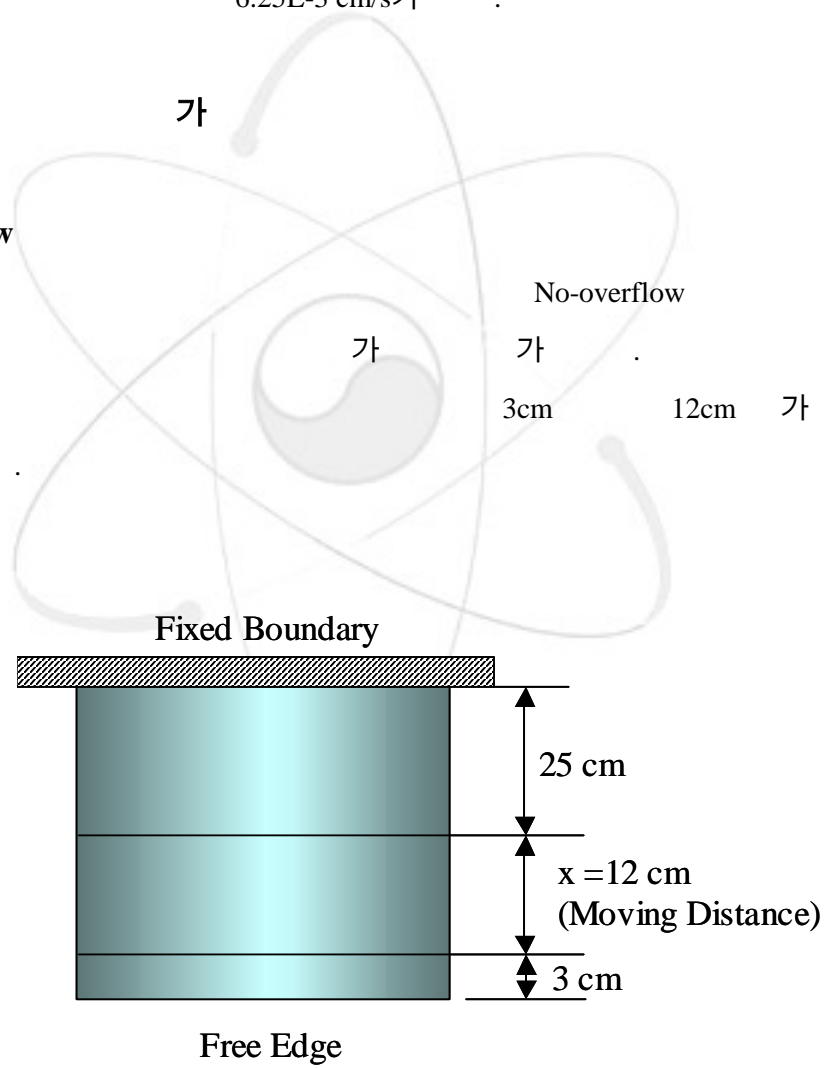
3.2

가 (21°C) 가 가 600°C
가
2400sec
6.25E-3 cm/s가

3.3

3.3.1 No-Overflow

5

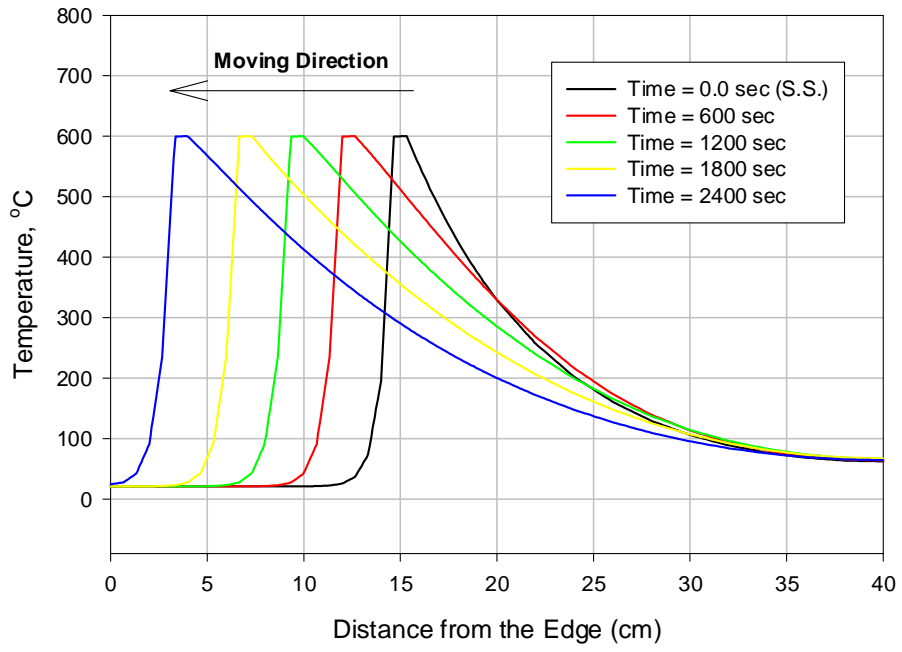


5. No-overflow

6

600 °C

가

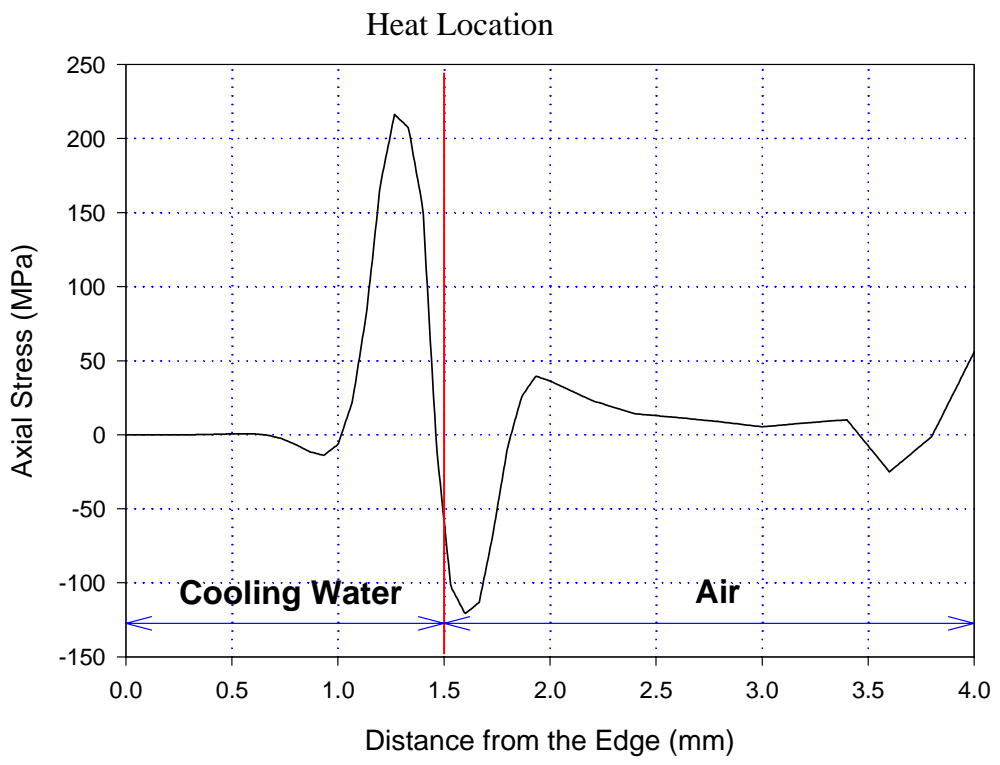
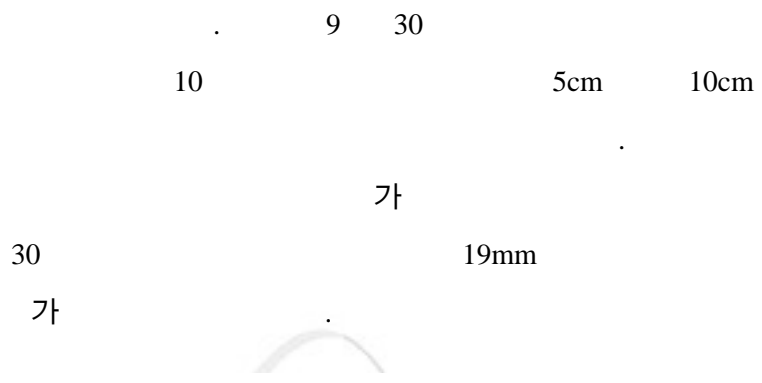


6. (No-Overflow)

7

가

8 30



7.

11 90

12
70

가가

가 가

13

100 가

가

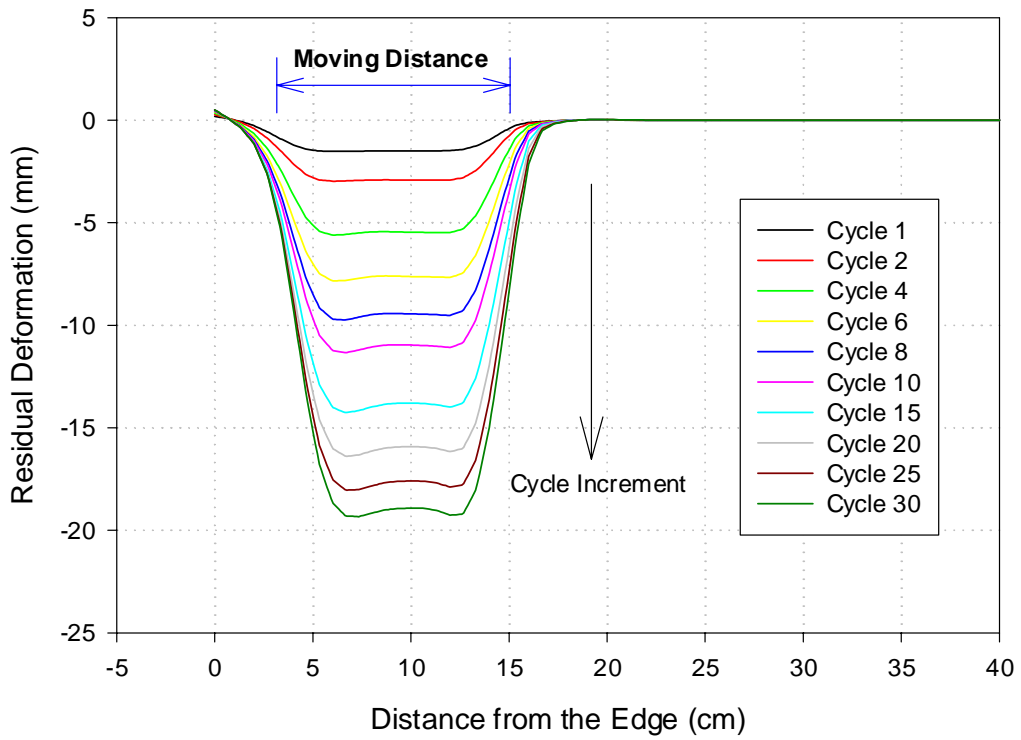
14

, 10

, 30

가 가

200MPa

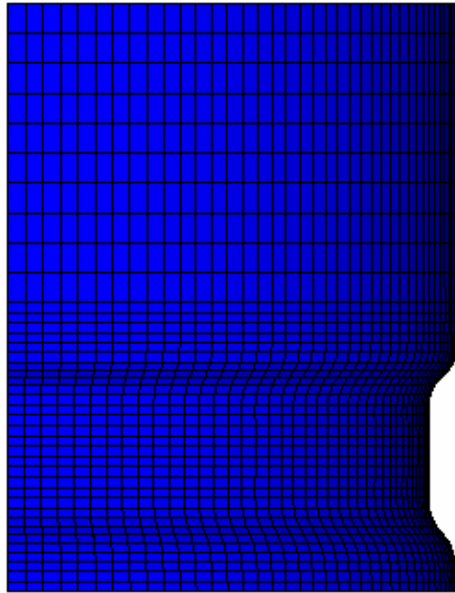


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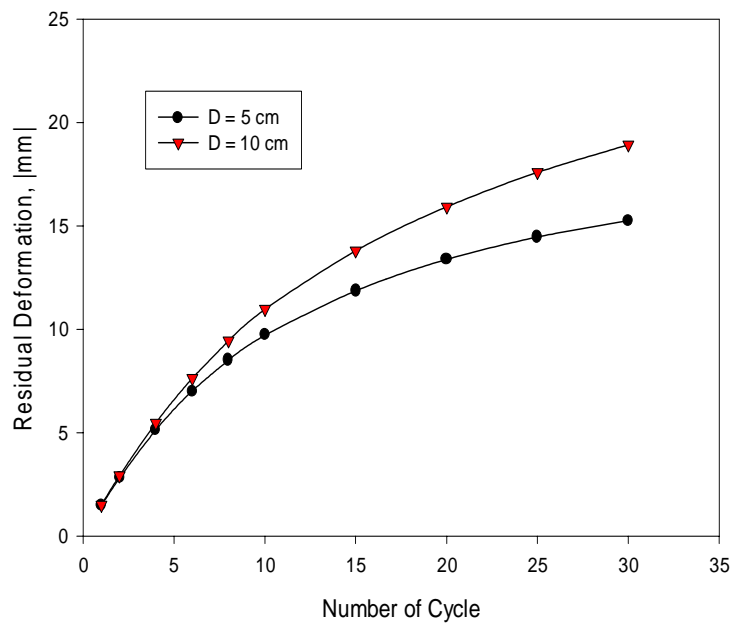
(No-Overflow)

가

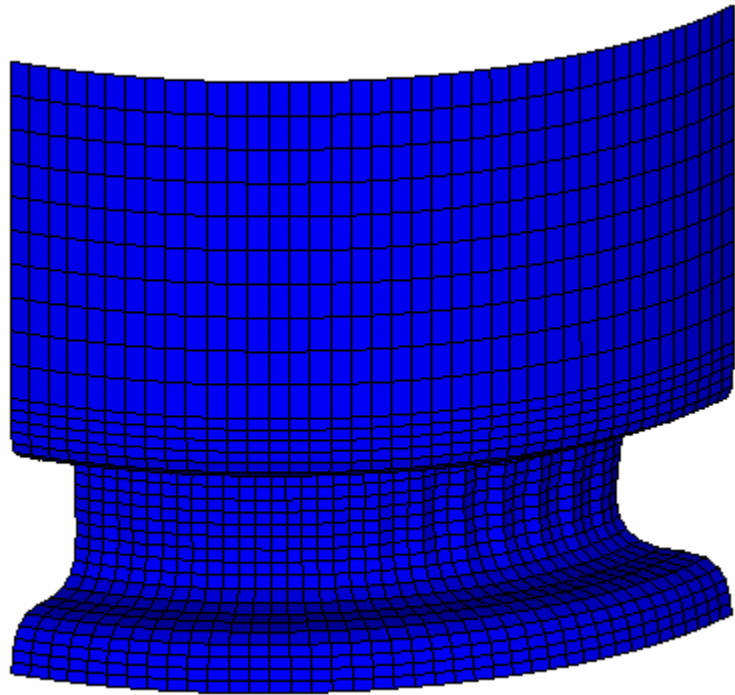
가 가



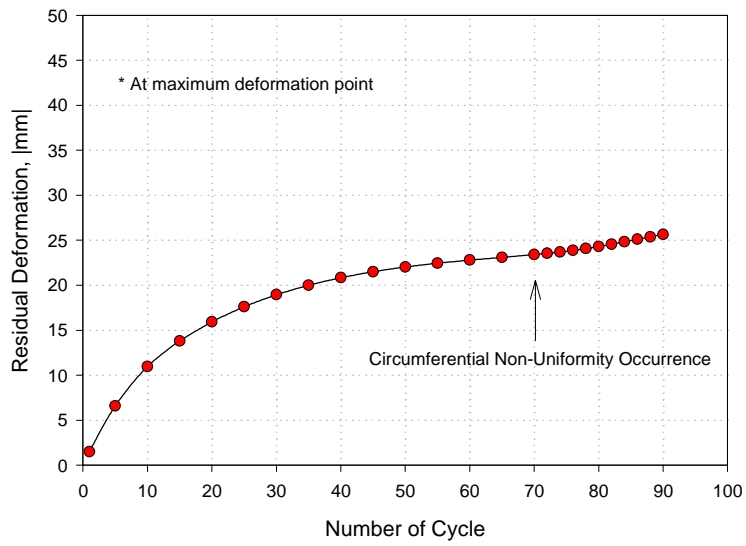
9.30



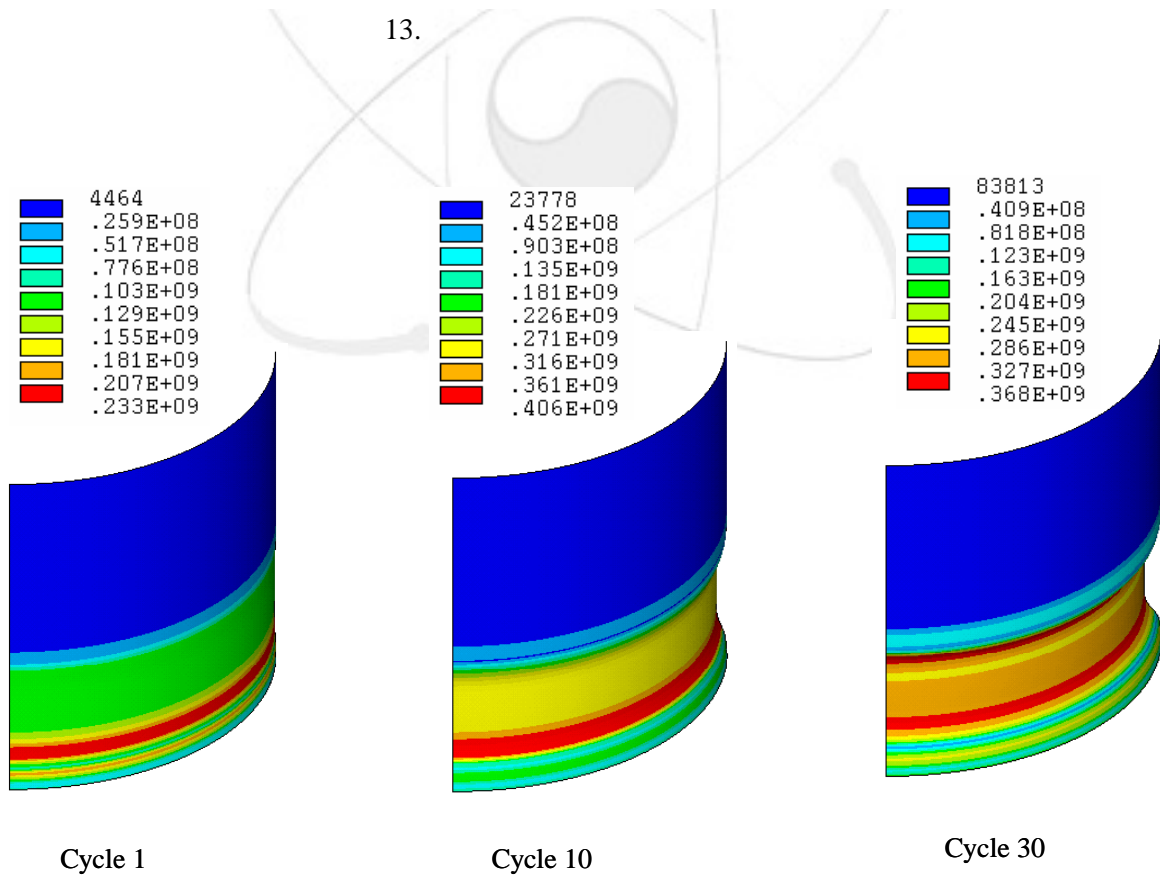
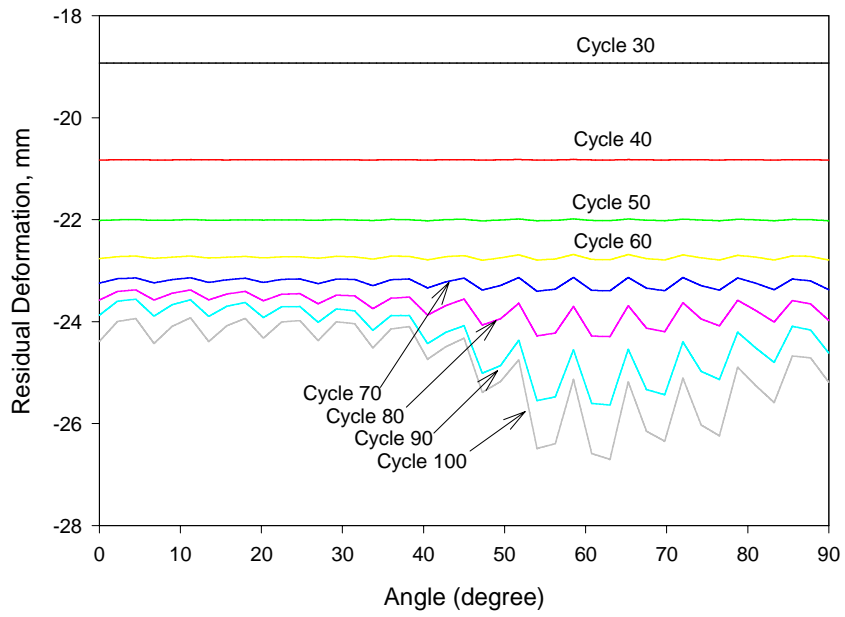
10.



11. 90



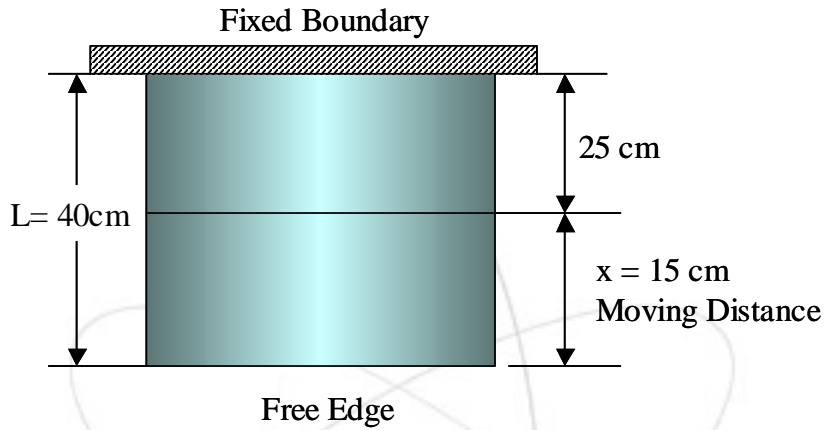
12.



14. (No-Overflow)

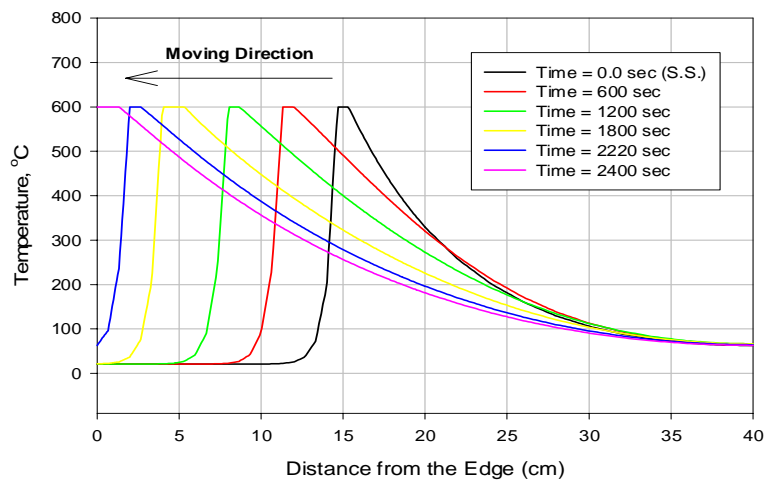
3.3.2 Overflow

Overflow
가 가 . 15
15cm 가
No-overflow 가 가 .



15. Overflow

16



16.

(Overflow)

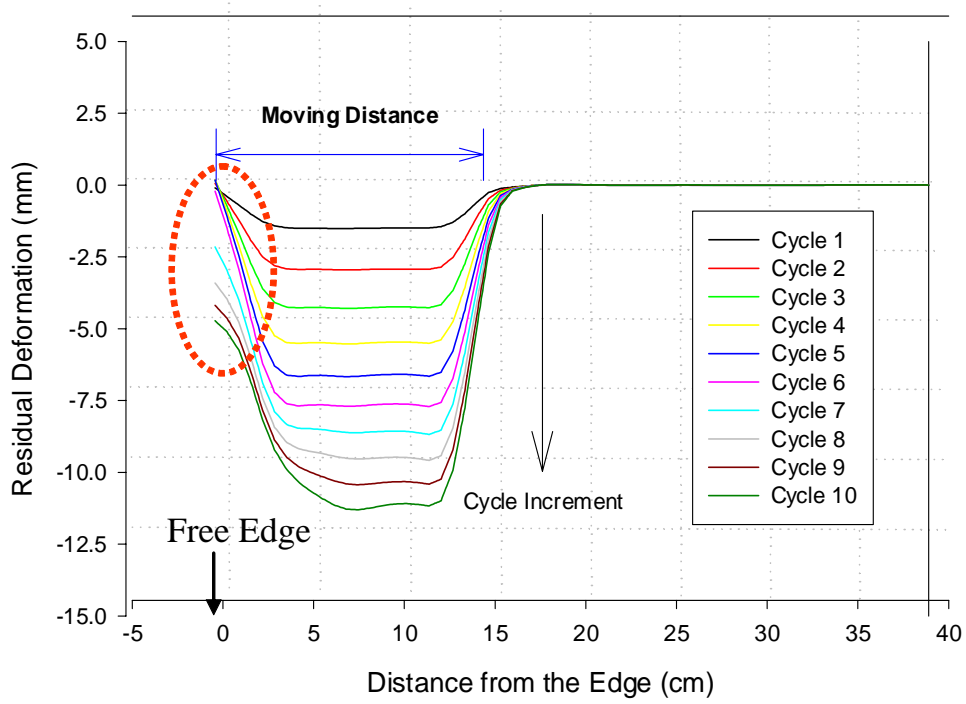
17

6

가 7

가

가



17. (Overflow)

18

가

7

19

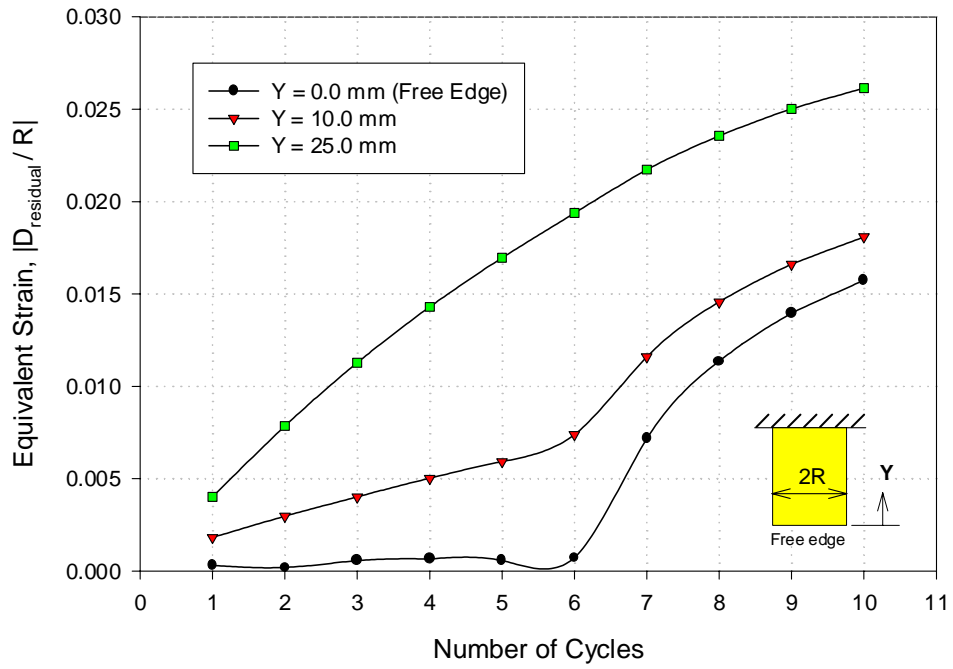
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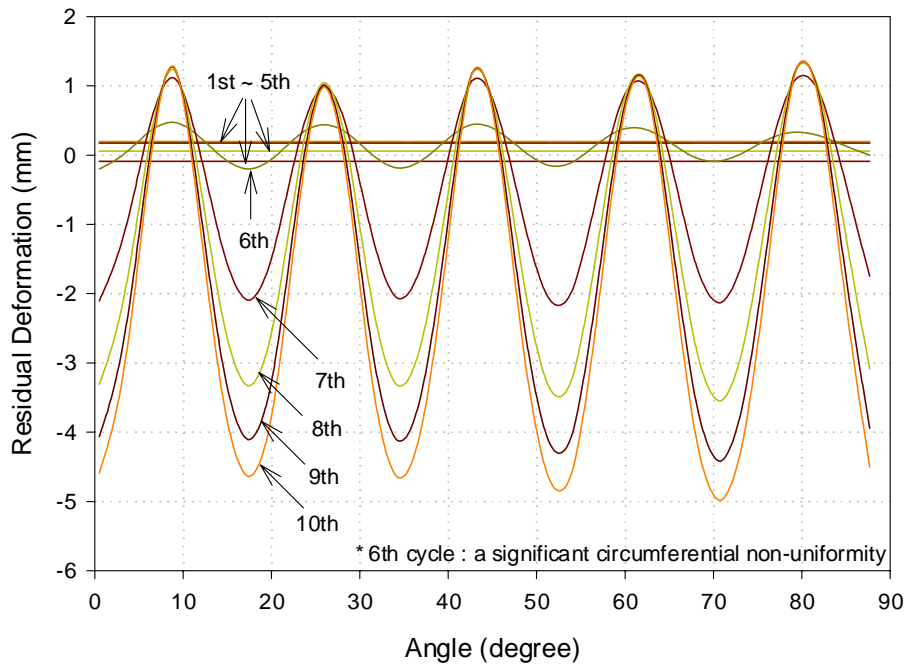
Microscopic

6

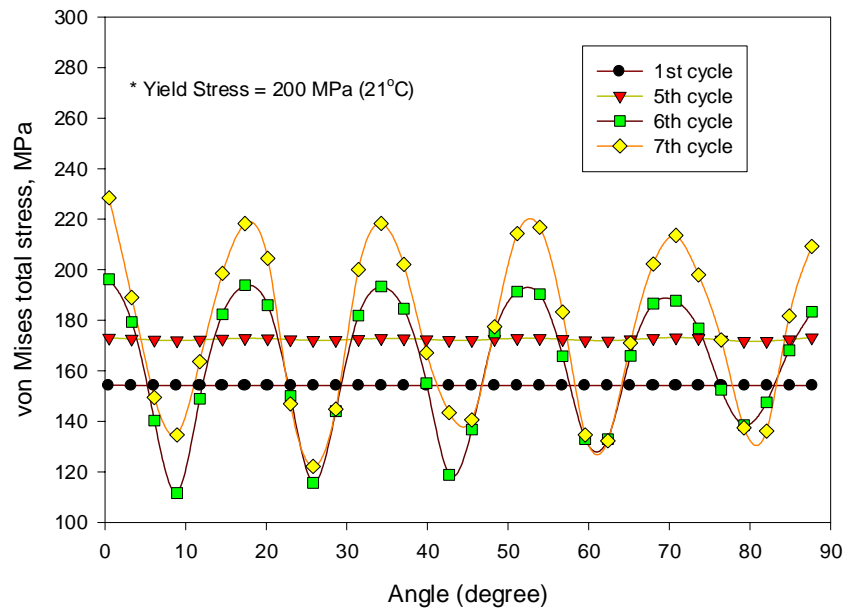
Microscopic

7

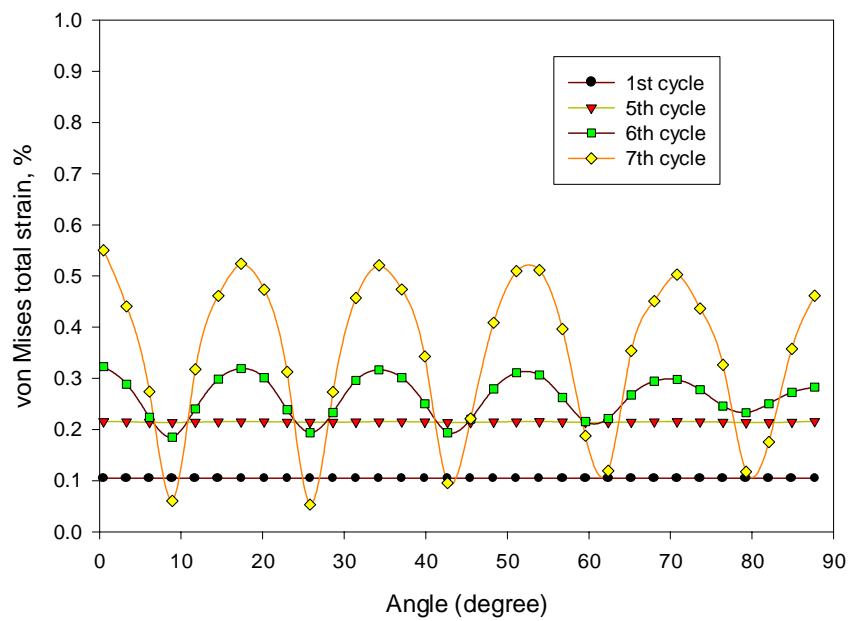




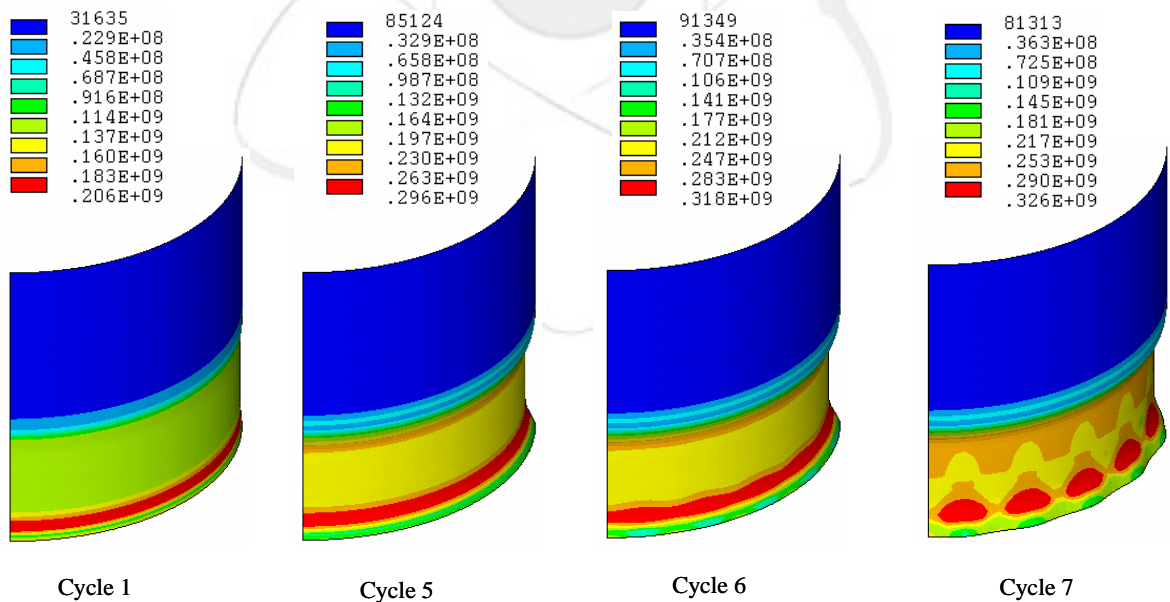
19.



20.

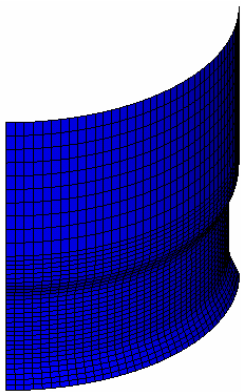


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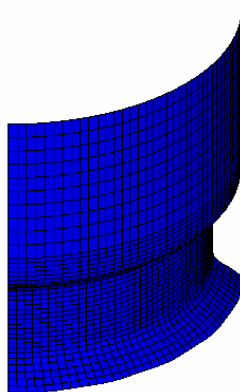


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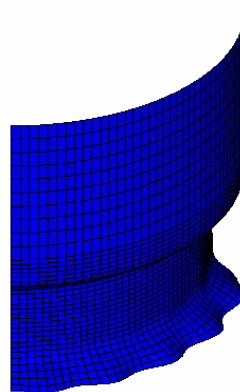
(Overflow)



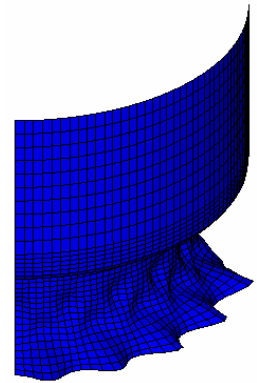
Cycle 5 (X 2)
Thermal Ratcheting



Cycle 6 (X 5)
Circumferential Non-Uniformity Near Free Edge

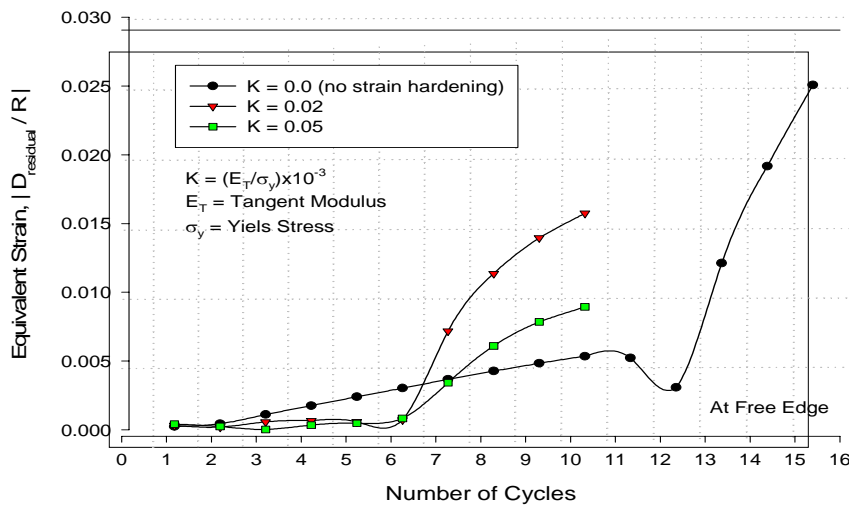


Cycle 7 (X 5)
Buckling At Free Edge Zone

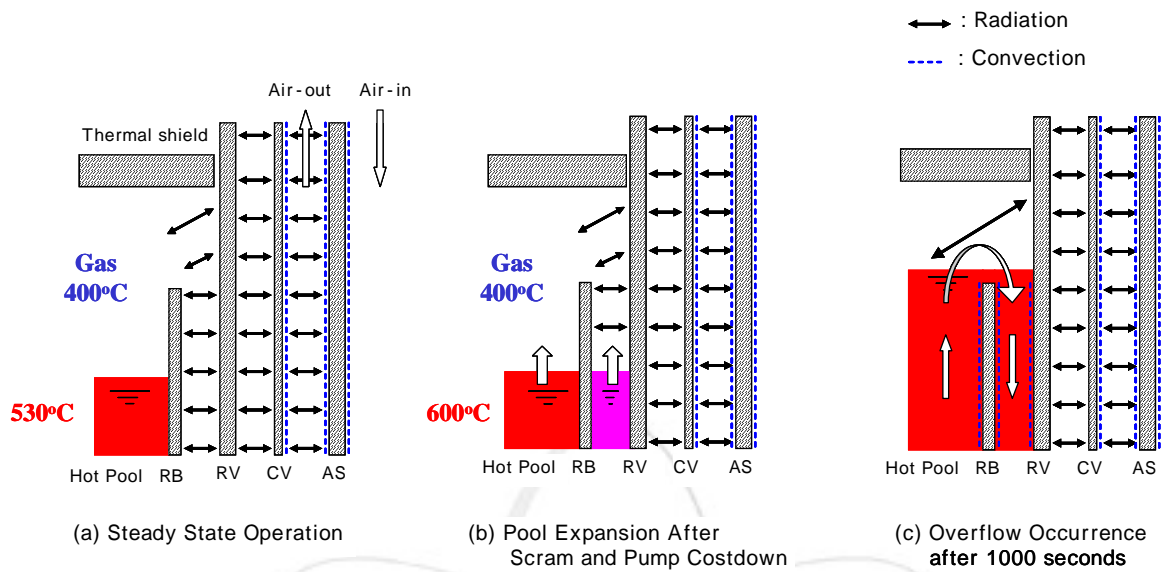


Cycle 15 (X 5)
Buckling All Moving Zone

23. (Overflow)
24 Tangent modulus, E_T
K=0 (Elastic-perfect plastic),
가
가
가



24. Tangent Modulus

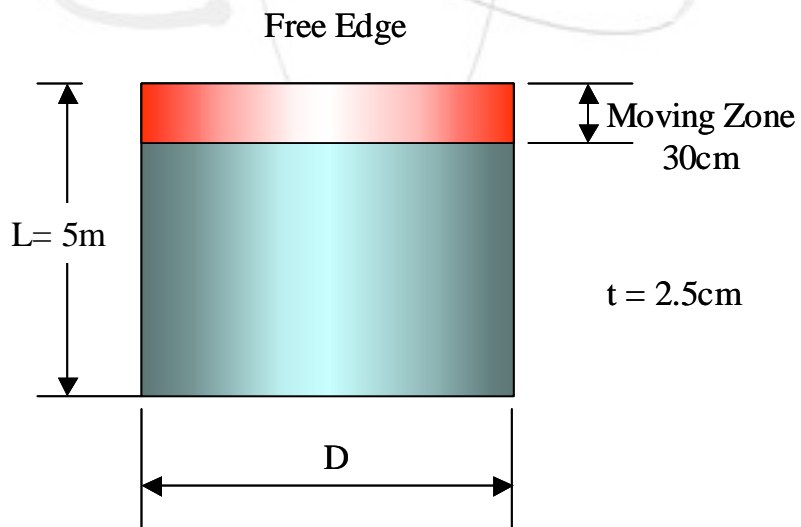


27.

가

가

28



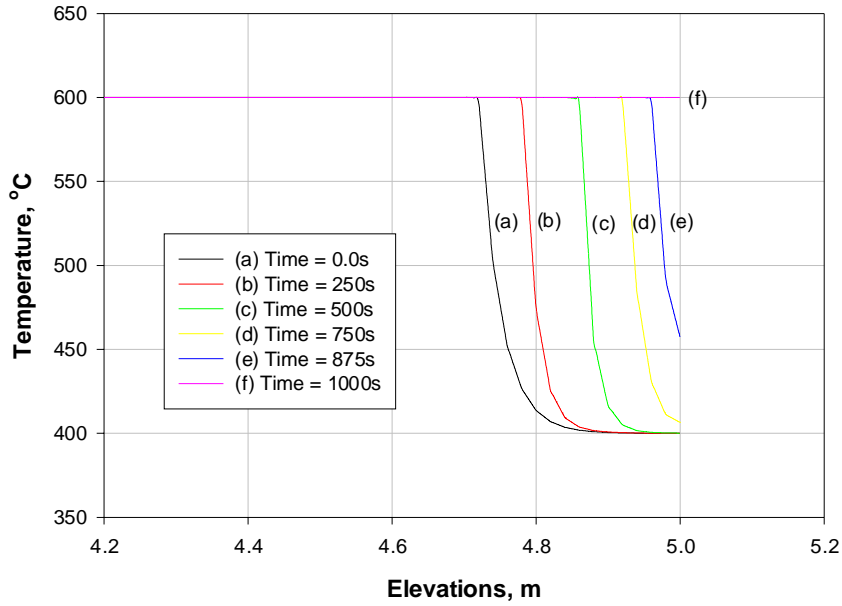
28.

4.2

29 PSDRS

가

600°C 가
가
200°C



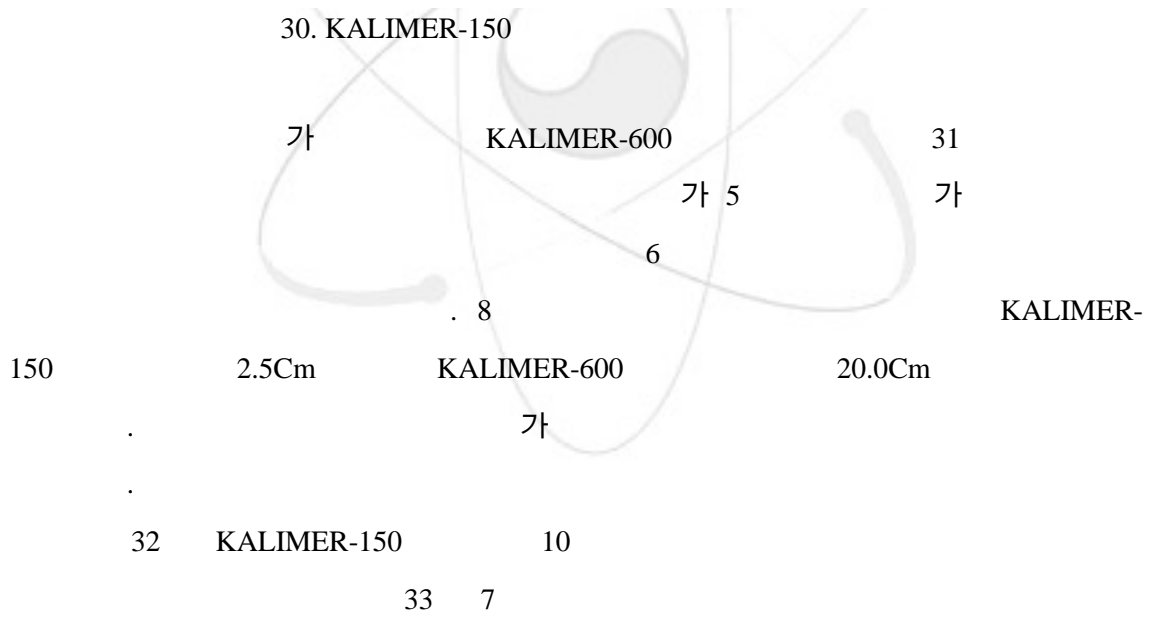
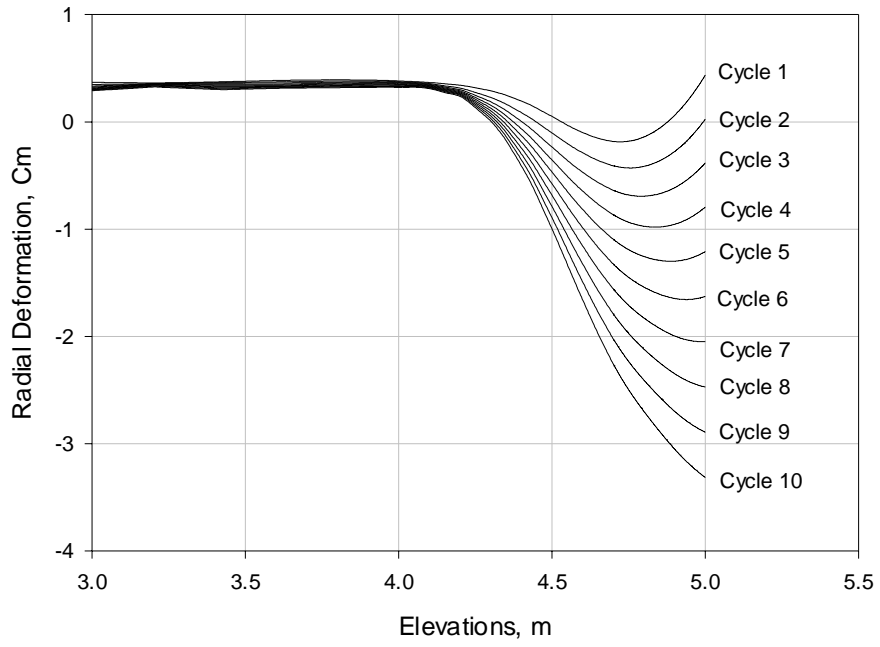
29. PSDRS

4.3

150:R/t=137.4 KALIMER-600:R/t=440.0
KALIMER-150

KALIMER-

가
30



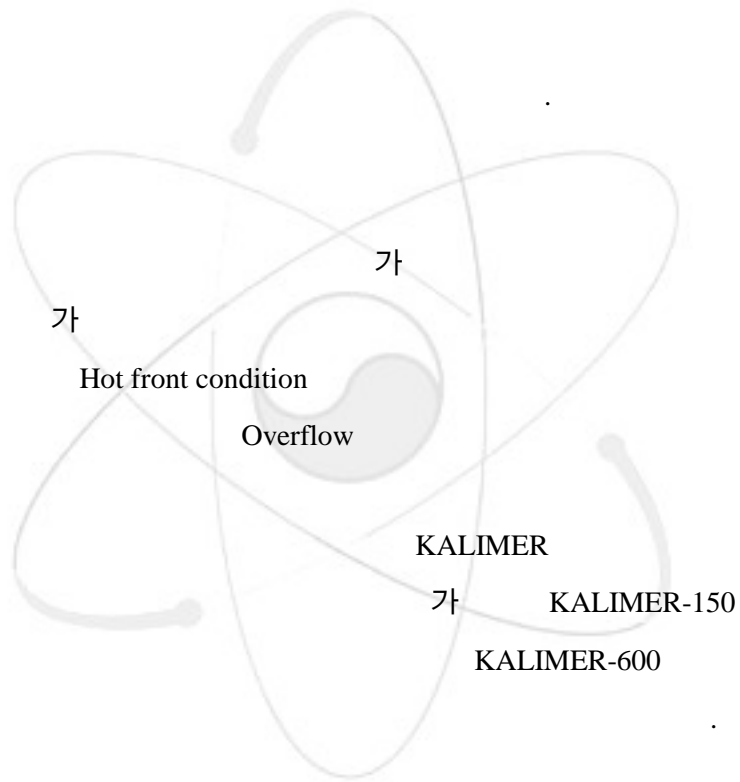
5.

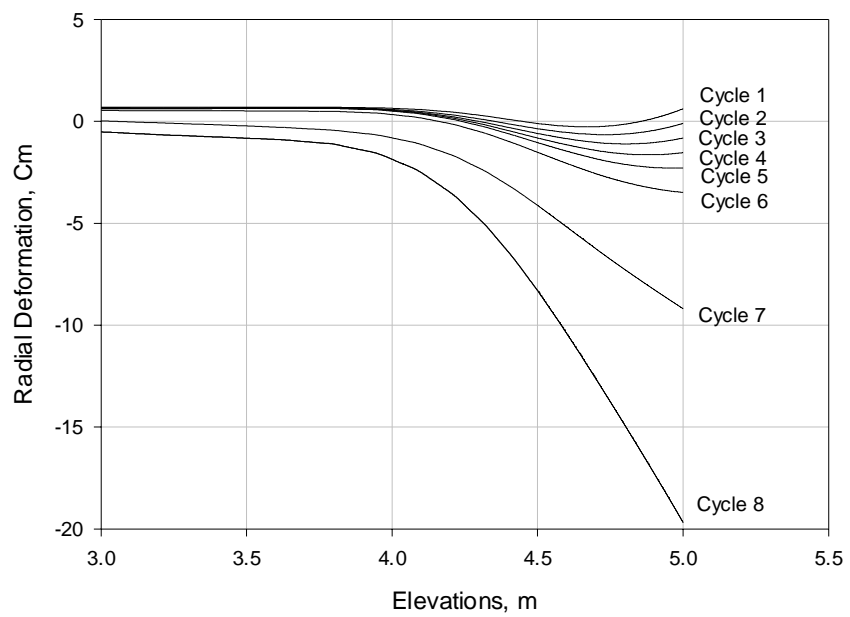
- 1 :
- 2 :
- 3 :
- 4 :
- 5 :

가

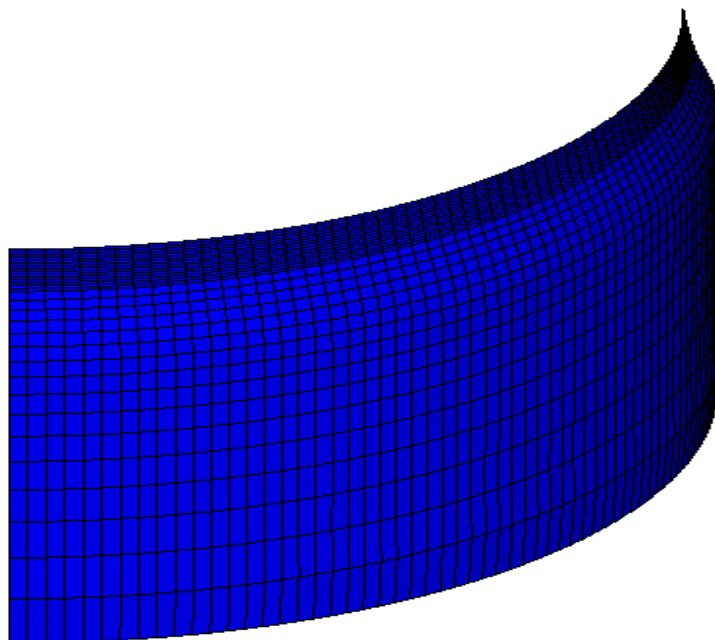
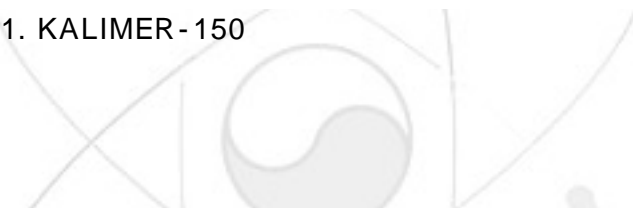
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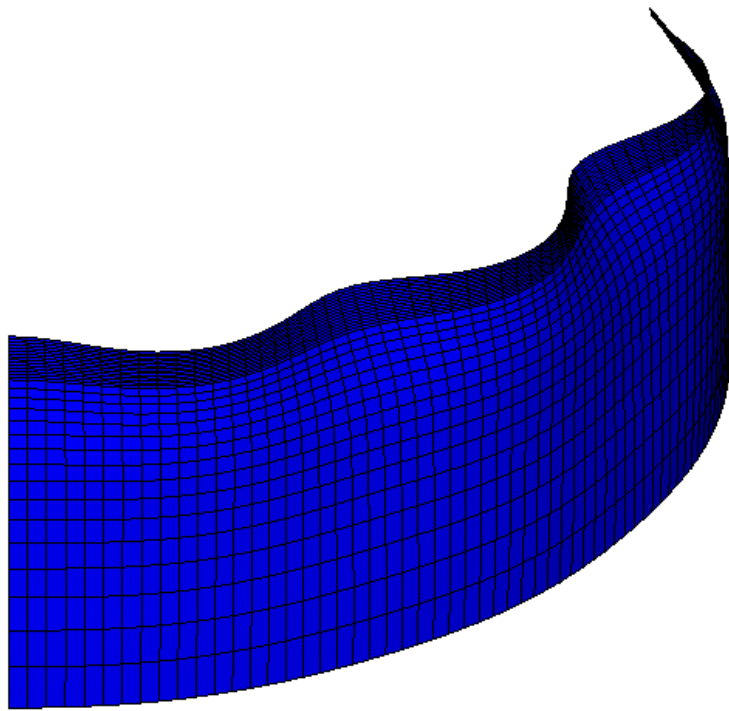
31. KALIMER-150



32. KALIMER-150

x 5 (10

)



33. KALIMER-600

x 5 (7

)

α = back stress tensor

\mathcal{E}^p = plastic strain tensor

P = accumulated equivalent plastic strain

θ = temperature

C_i and γ_i = material constants

n = number of nonlinear kinematic models

$\bar{\sigma}$ = effective equivalent stress

S = deviatoric stress

R = isotropic hardening parameter

λ = plastic multiplier

Q = plastic potential

k = elastic limit

R_o, R_∞, b = material constant

- (1) , , , “KALIMER ,” KAERI/TR-1636/2000, , 2000.
- (2) G.H. Koo and J.H. Lee, “Design of Reactor Structures of LMR in the Vicinity of Hot Pool Free Surface Regions Subjecting Elevated Moving Temperature Cycles,” International Journal of Pressure Vessels and Piping, Vol.79. No. 3, pp.167-179, 2002.
- (3) G.H. Koo and J.H. Lee, “Structural Design of Liquid Metal Reactor for Elevated Temperature Cycles,” GENES4/ANP2003, 2003.
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- (6) Rakotoveloa M, Taleb L, and Cousin M. On the validation of the methods related to cyclic behavior of metallic structures. International Journal of Plasticity 1999;15:457-478.
- (7) M.Jimbo, H.Hirayama and S.Matsuura, “Buckling Analysis of Cylinder with Free Edge under Thermal Load,” Transactions of the 15th International Conference on SMiRT-15, Vol. IV, Div. F, pp.265-268, 1999.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SHEET					
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KAERI/TR-2700/2004					
Title / Subtitle	Technology of Progressive Thermal Buckling Analysis and Evaluation for LMR Reactor Structures Subjected to Moving High Temperature Cycles				
Project Manager and Dept. (Main Author)	Gyeong-Hoi Koo / Development of LMR Design Technology				
Researcher and Dept.	J.H. Lee / Development of LMR Design Technology				
Pub. Place	Taejon, Korea	Pub. Org.	KAERI	Pub. Date	February, 2004
Page	29P	Fig. and Tab.	Yes(o), No()	Size	26 cm
Note					
Classified	Open(o), Outside(), _Class	Report Type			
Sponsoring Org.			Contract No.		
Abstract (About 300 Words)	<p>The main objective of this report is to establish the analysis and evaluation methodology of the progressive thermal buckling behavior for the LMR structures subjected to moving high temperature cycles. To do this, the ANSYS version 7.1 was used with the nonlinear material constitutive equation of Chaboche's model. Using this model, the progressive thermal buckling behavior was identified for the cylindrical structures having the free edge. As an example of the application, the progressive thermal buckling analysis for the KALIMER was carried out, and the results are described in this report</p>				
Subject Keywords (About 10 Words)	<p>Progressive Thermal Buckling, Liquid Metal Reactor, Ratcheting, Chaboche Model, KALIMER, High Temperature Cycles</p>				

