

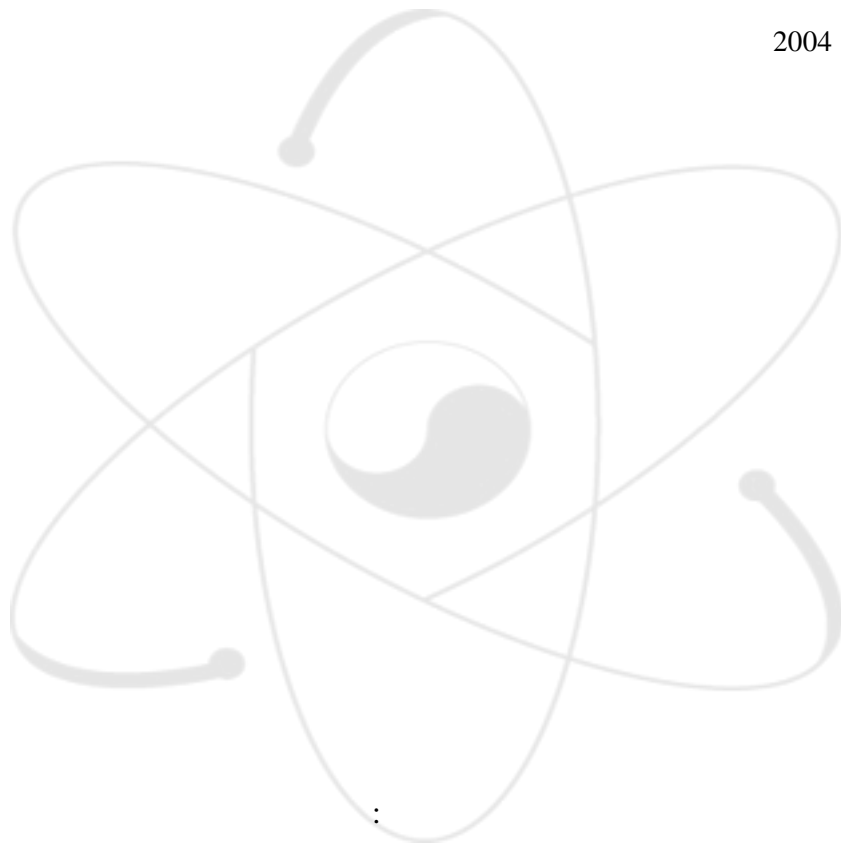
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**Development of LMR Core Seismic Analysis Method
Using Consistent Fluid Added Mass Matrix**

KAERI

“ 가 ”

2004 2 27



⋮
⋮
⋮

가 SAC-
CORE3.0 7-
가 SAC-CORE3.0 가

FAMD 가 , 가
가 가

ABSTRACT

In this report, the application algorithm of a consistent fluid added mass matrix including the coupling terms to the core seismic analysis is developed and installed at SAC-CORE3.0 code. As an example, we assumed the 7-hexagon system of the LMR core and carried out the vibration modal analysis and the nonlinear time history seismic response analysis using SAC-CORE3.0. Used consistent fluid added mass matrix is obtained by using the finite element program of the FAMD(Fluid Added Mass and Damping) code. From the results of the vibration modal analysis, the core duct assemblies reveal strongly coupled vibration modes, which are so different from the case of in-air condition. From the results of the time history seismic analysis, it was verified that the effects of the coupled terms of the consistent fluid added mass matrix are significant in impact responses and the dynamic responses.

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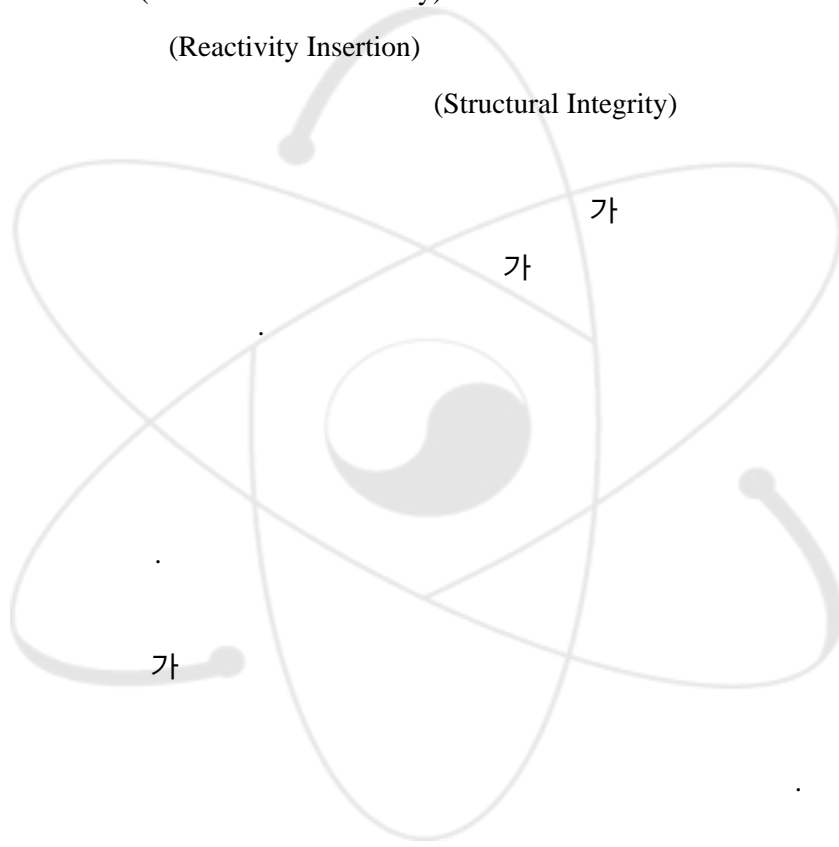
1.

가

가

mm

- (Control rod insertability)
- (Reactivity Insertion)
- (Structural Integrity)



mm

가

IAEA

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[1,2,3].

가

가

가

가

가

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가 [4,5].

[6]. Fritz 가 가

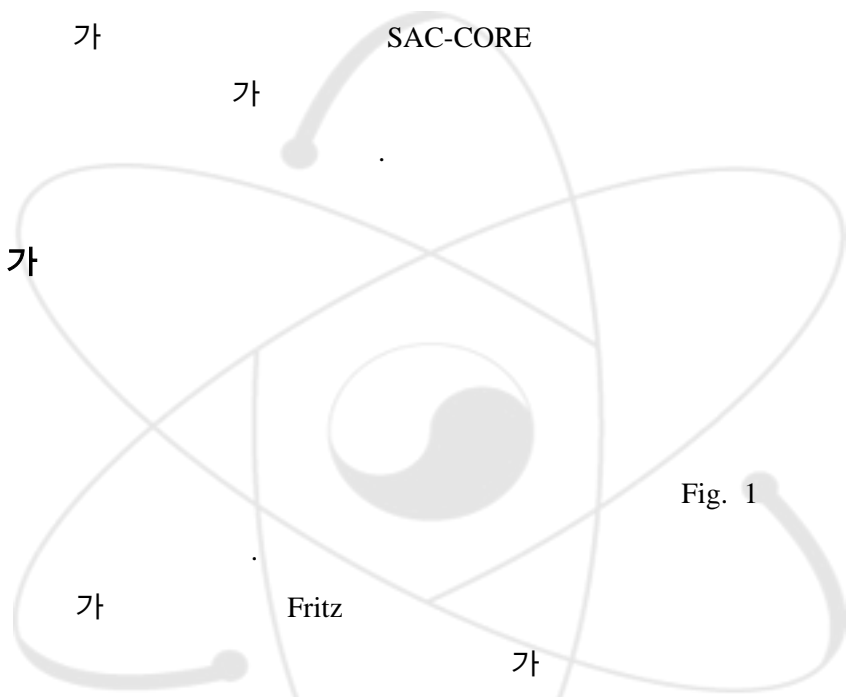
가 가 FAMD 가

CORE3.0[7] FAMD 7- SAC-

가 가 SAC-CORE 가

2. 가

2.1



$$\begin{Bmatrix} F_{x1} \\ F_{x2} \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \alpha M_1 & -(1+\alpha)M_1 \\ -(1+\alpha)M_1 & (1+\alpha)M_1 + M_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} a_{x1} \\ a_{x2} \end{Bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

$$\alpha = (R_2^2 + R_1^2) / (R_2^2 - R_1^2), M_1 = \rho\pi R_1^2, \text{ and } M_2 = \rho\pi R_2^2$$

(1) 가

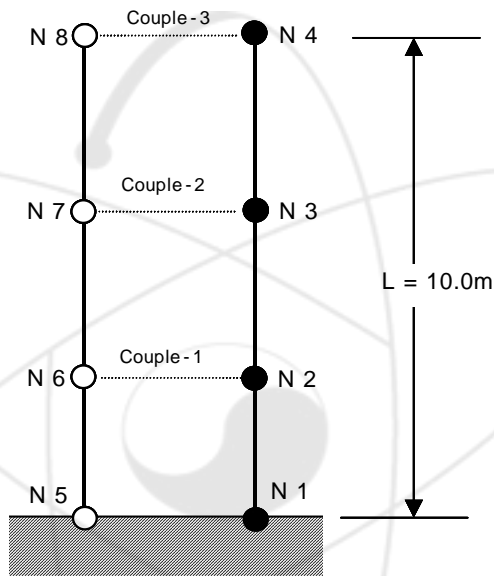
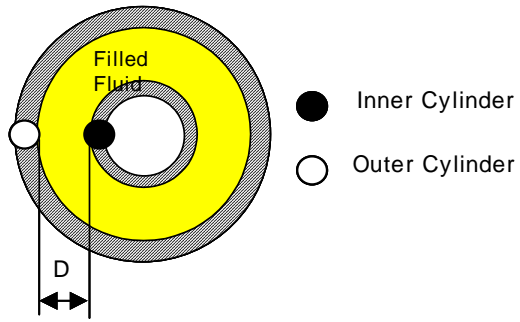


Fig. 1 Seismic Analysis Model for Concentric Cylinders

Fig. 2

(1)

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1

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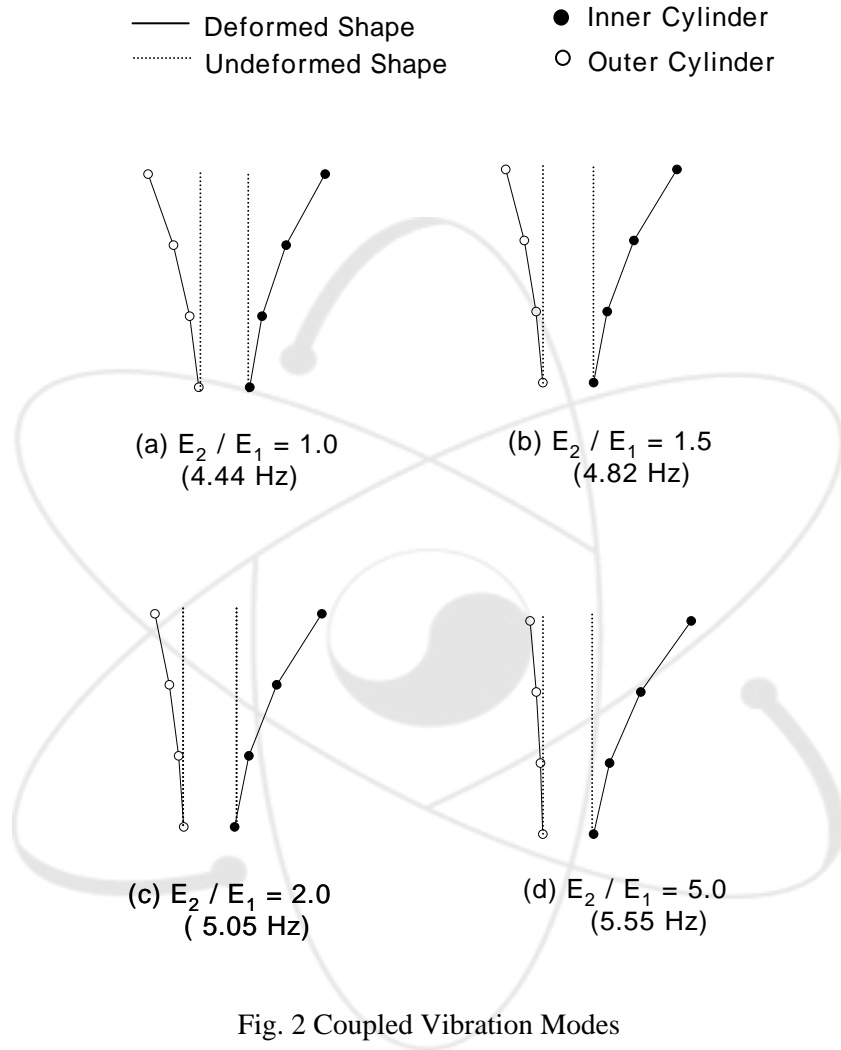
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2.2

Fig. 3

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가

Fig. 4

2

Fig. 5

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[4].

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(Coupling term) 가

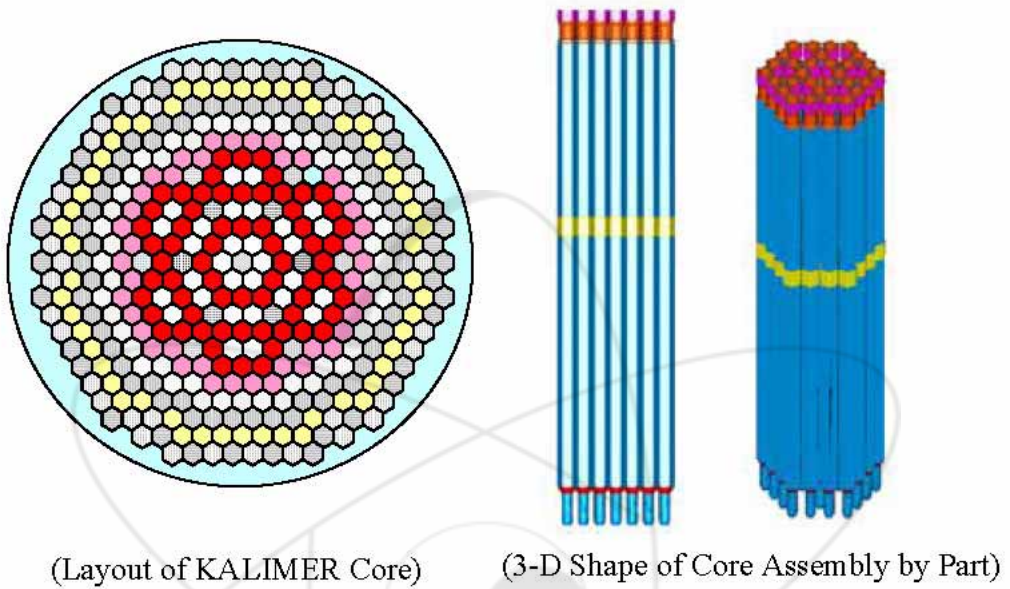


Fig. 3 Core Configurations of Liquid Metal Reactor

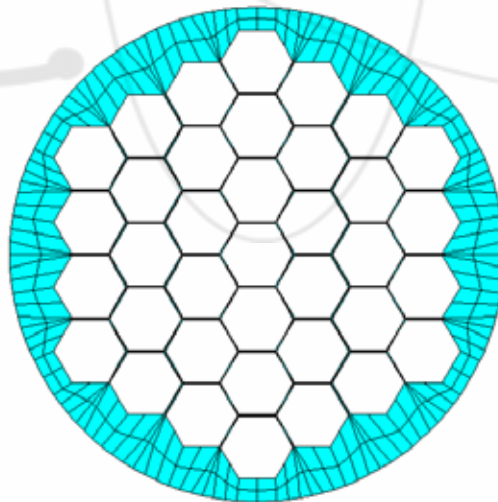


Fig. 4 FE Model for Calculating the Fluid Added Mass Matrix Core Duct System

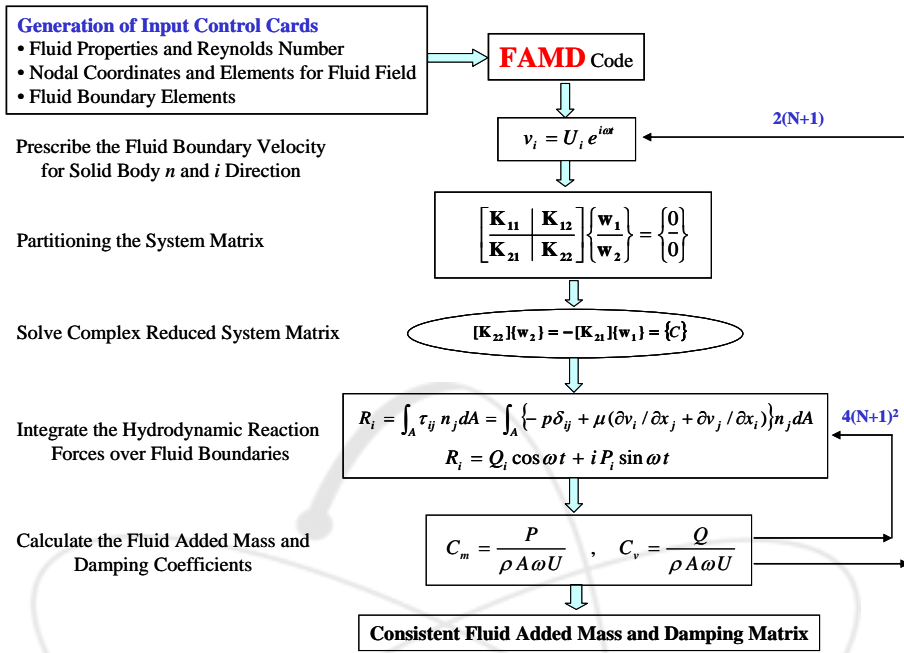


Fig. 5 Flow Diagram of FAMD Code

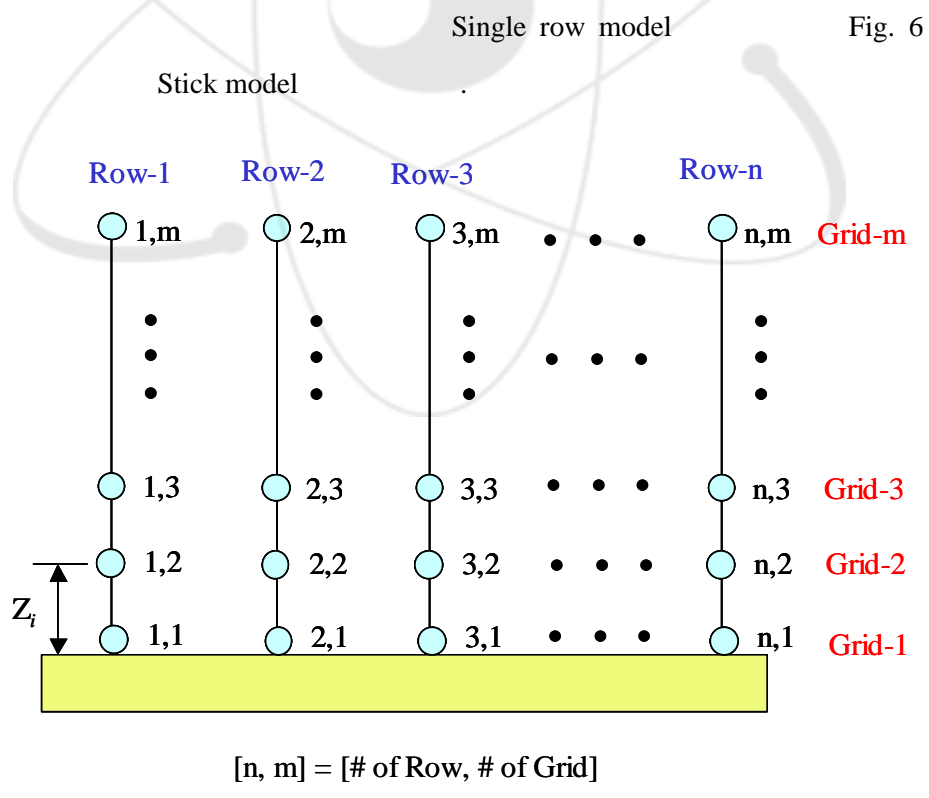


Fig. 6

Fig. 6 Stick Model for Core Seismic Analysis

n m . 2 -
가

Fig. 6 가

가 . i Grid 가 [CFAM] Grid 가

$$[\text{CFAM}]_i = L_i \times \begin{bmatrix} M_{1,i}^{1,i} & M_{2,i}^{1,i} & M_{3,i}^{1,i} & \cdots & M_{n,i}^{1,i} \\ M_{1,i}^{2,i} & M_{2,i}^{2,i} & M_{3,i}^{2,i} & \cdots & M_{n,i}^{2,i} \\ M_{1,i}^{3,i} & M_{2,i}^{3,i} & M_{3,i}^{3,i} & \cdots & M_{n,i}^{3,i} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ M_{1,i}^{n,i} & M_{2,i}^{n,i} & M_{3,i}^{n,i} & \cdots & M_{n,i}^{n,i} \end{bmatrix}_i, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m \quad (2)$$

i Grid Grid Li Fig. 6

$$L_i = (Z_{i-1} + Z_i) / 2, \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, m \quad (3)$$

(3) Zo Zm

(1) Grid

가

Grid

가

SAC-CORE3.0

가

Fig. 7 7

5 Stick

Single Row Model

(1) 가

5x5

$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{1,i}^{1,i} & M_{2,i}^{1,i} & M_{3,i}^{1,i} & M_{4,i}^{1,i} & M_{5,i}^{1,i} \\ M_{1,i}^{2,i} & M_{2,i}^{2,i} & M_{3,i}^{2,i} & M_{4,i}^{2,i} & M_{5,i}^{2,i} \\ M_{1,i}^{3,i} & M_{2,i}^{3,i} & M_{3,i}^{3,i} & M_{4,i}^{3,i} & M_{5,i}^{3,i} \\ M_{1,i}^{4,i} & M_{2,i}^{4,i} & M_{3,i}^{4,i} & M_{4,i}^{4,i} & M_{5,i}^{4,i} \\ M_{1,i}^{5,i} & M_{2,i}^{5,i} & M_{3,i}^{5,i} & M_{4,i}^{5,i} & M_{5,i}^{5,i} \end{bmatrix}_i \quad (4)$$

Grid

2

(3) Grid , i

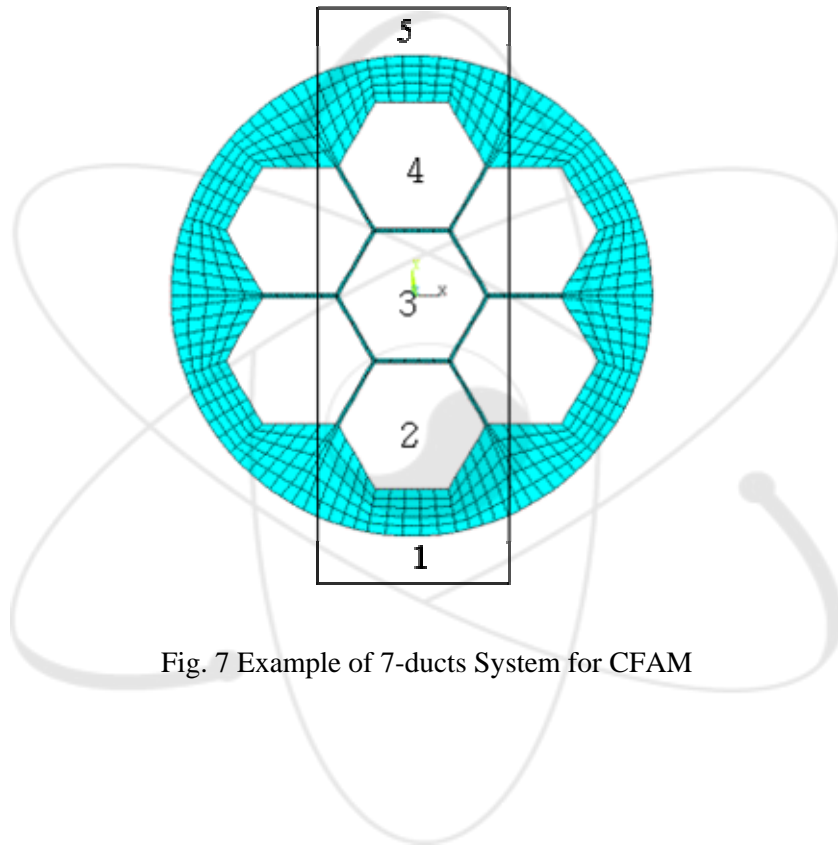


Fig. 7 Example of 7-ducts System for CFAM

3.

3.1

Fig. 8 7

Fig. 9

Nosepiece 가

100cm

Nosepiece

10cm

Flat-to-Flat

Fig. 8

4cm

0.2cm

0.2cm

10cm
 A-Type B-Type
 Nosepiece A-Type
 Nosepiece 1cm B-Type 1.4cm B-Type A-type

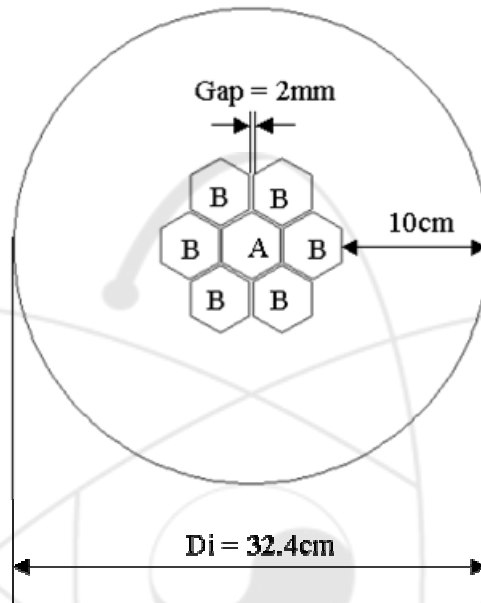


Fig. 8 Used 7-Hexagon System(Top View)

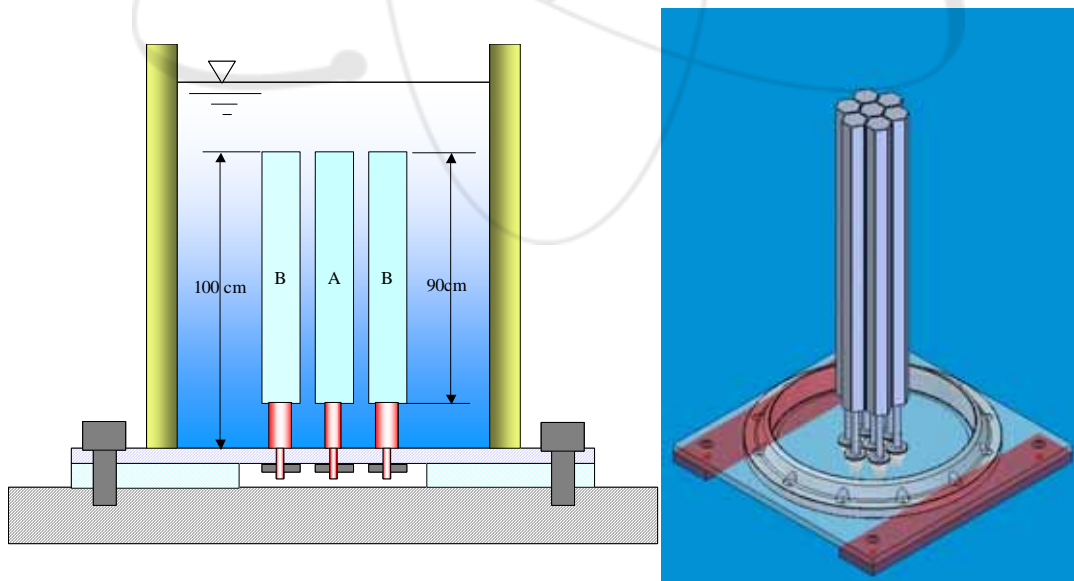


Fig. 9 Used 7-Hexagon System (Front and Iso-View)

3.2 가

7-Hexagon System

가

FAMD

Fig. 10

1050

288 ,

Re=3000

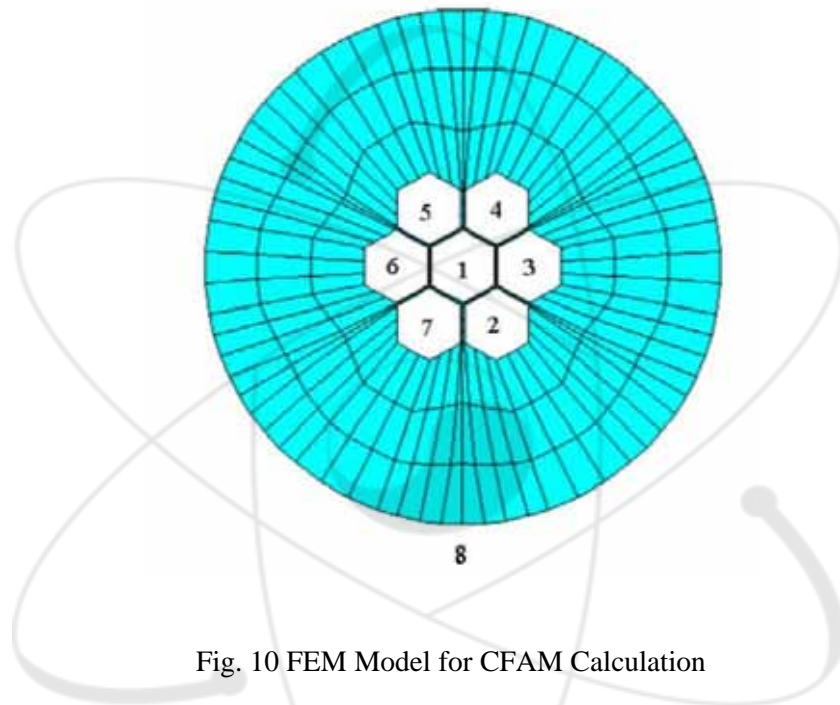


Fig. 10 FEM Model for CFAM Calculation

Table 1

가

7

가

1

$M_1^1 = 10.55kg$

가

1

3

6

가

$M_3^1 = M_6^1 = -4.75kg$

M_1^1

3.3

Fig. 11

Single Row

35 ,

18 , Gap

4 ,

가

Grid

6

가 Fig. 7
 Gap . Row-L, Row-R Gap
 100mm Row-C Gap 2mm .

Table 1. Obtained Consistent Fluid Mass Matrix (kg)

	1-X	2-X	3-X	4-X	5-X	6-X	7-X	8-X
1-X	10.55							
2-X	0.37	4.72						
3-X	-4.75	1.18	7.06					
4-X	0.37	0.43	1.14	4.72				
5-X	0.37	-0.07	-1.10	-3.10	4.72			
6-X	-4.75	-1.11	-1.15	-1.11	1.18	7.06		
7-X	0.37	-3.10	-1.10	-0.07	0.43	1.14	4.72	
8-X	-4.1	-4.18	-2.88	-4.18	-4.18	-2.88	-4.18	108.10

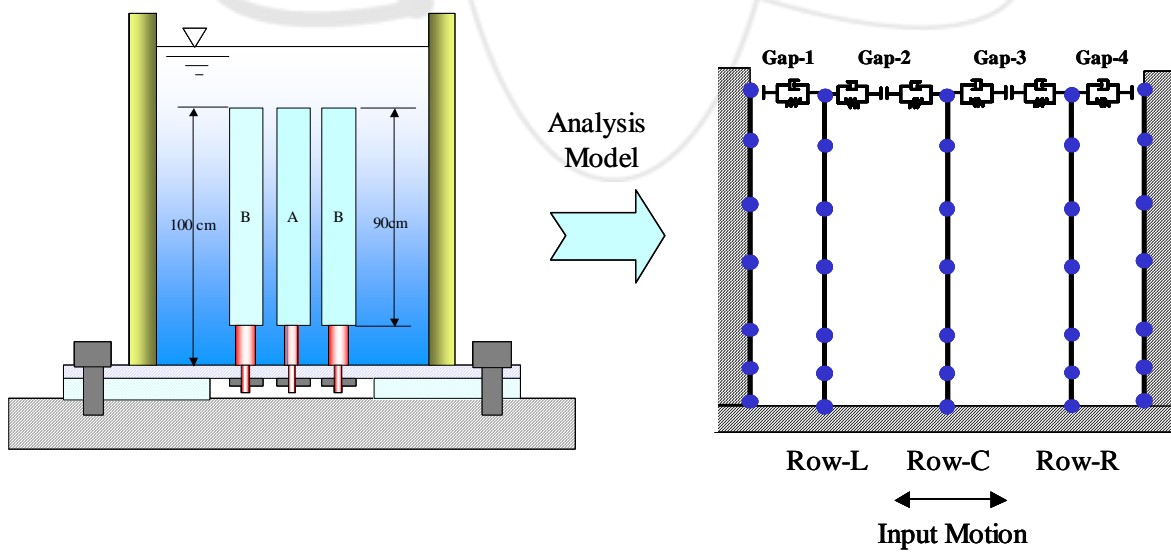


Fig. 11 Used Core Seismic Analysis Model

Fig. 12

가

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{K}_{gap}} = \frac{1}{2\mathbf{K}_1} + \frac{1}{2\mathbf{K}_2} \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{C}_{gap} = \mathbf{K}_{gap} \frac{(1-e^2)t}{\pi} \quad (6)$$

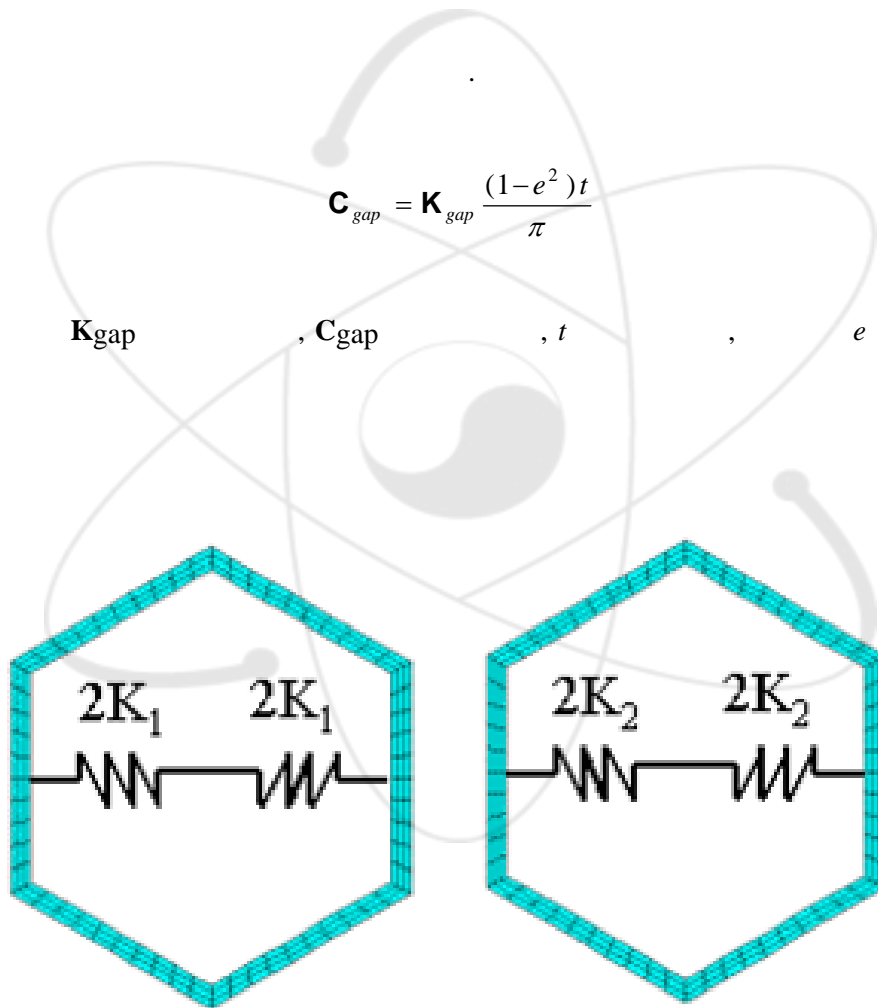


Fig. 12 Concept of Calculating the Impact Stiffness between Ducts

Fig. 13

$$K_{el} = \frac{F}{\Delta D} \quad (7)$$

$$K_{gap} = K_{el} = \frac{F}{\Delta D} = \frac{1000}{8.2062E-6} = 121.8 \text{ MN/m}$$

$$C_{gap} = K_{gap} \frac{(1-e^2)t}{\pi} = 121.8E6 \frac{(1-0.55^2)0.1}{\pi} = 2.7 \text{ MN s/m}$$

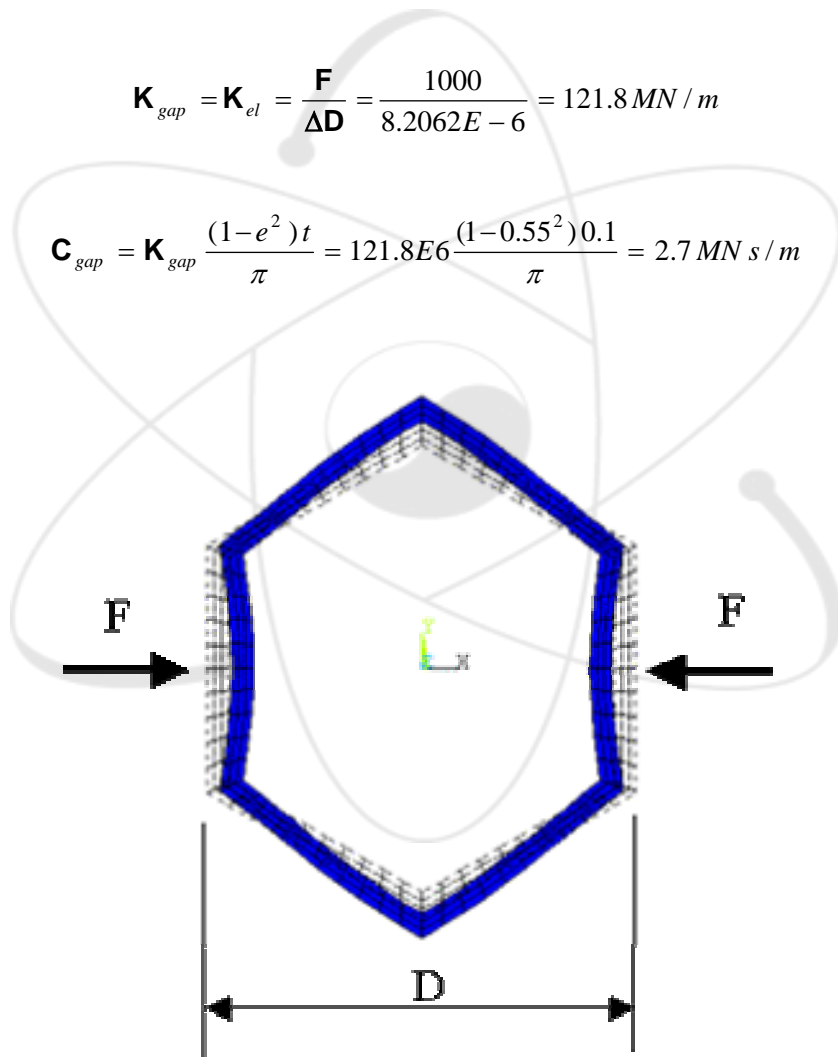


Fig. 13 Stiffness Analysis for Hexagon Duct Section

3.4

가

Fig. 14

SAC-CORE3.0

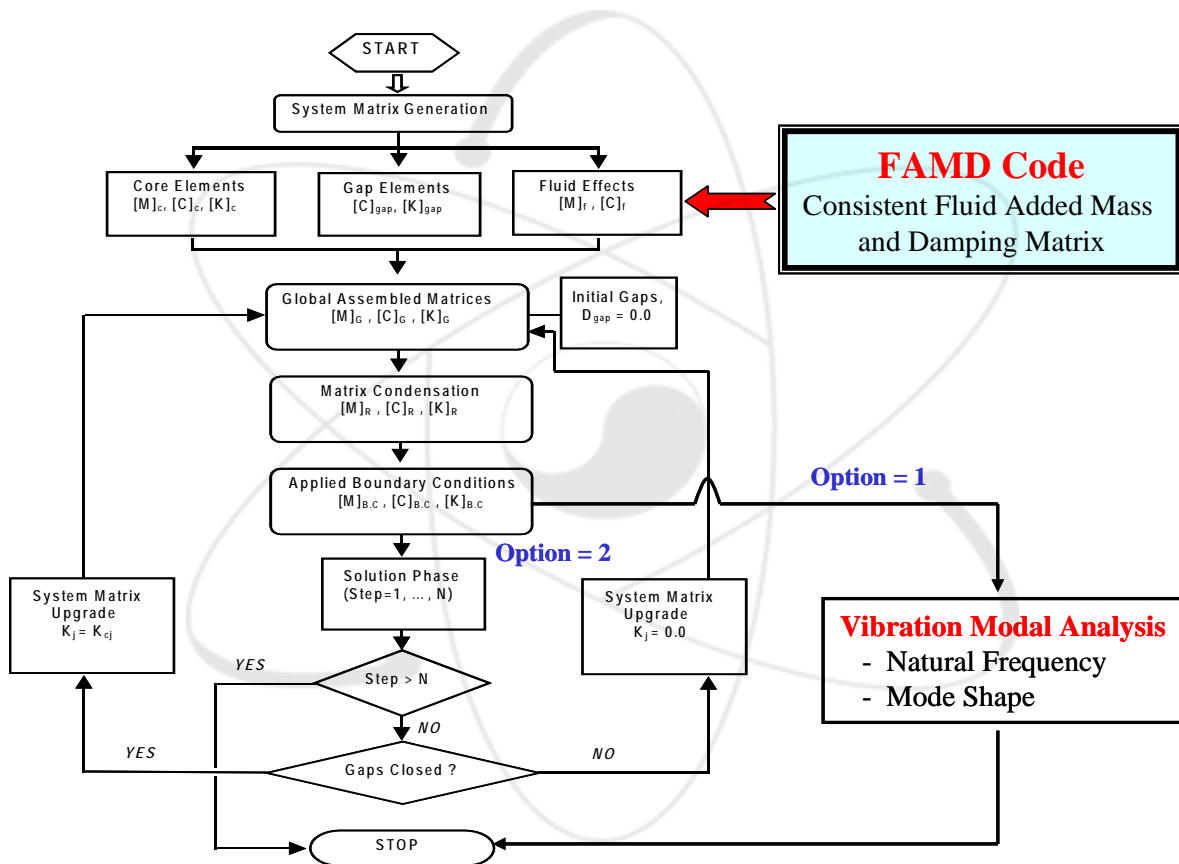


Fig. 14. Flow Diagram of SAC-CORE3.0

Table 2

Row-L	Row-R	1	12.3Hz, Row-C	6.4Hz
				가
				가
Row-L	Row-R	1	6.7Hz, Row-C	3.0Hz
		Row-L	Row-R	1
				6.3Hz, 2
9.3Hz	Row-C	1	2.9Hz, 2	9.3Hz

Table 2. Comparison of Natural Frequencies for Each Case (Hz)

	Row-L			Row-C			Row-R		
	Air	Water (Diagonal)	Water (CFAM)	Air	Water (Diagonal)	Water (CFAM)	Air	Water (Diagonal)	Water (CFAM)
1st	12.3	6.7	6.3	6.4	3.0	2.9	12.3	6.7	6.3
2nd	186.5	96.4	9.3	164.1	71.2	9.3	186.5	96.4	9.3
3rd	550.3	247.5	64.0	423.9	157.3	64.0	550.3	247.5	64.0

Fig. 15

가

가

Fig. 16

가

. 1

(2.9Hz)

Row-C

1

가

2

Row-L

Row-R

가

(6.3Hz)가

. 3

가

(9.3Hz)

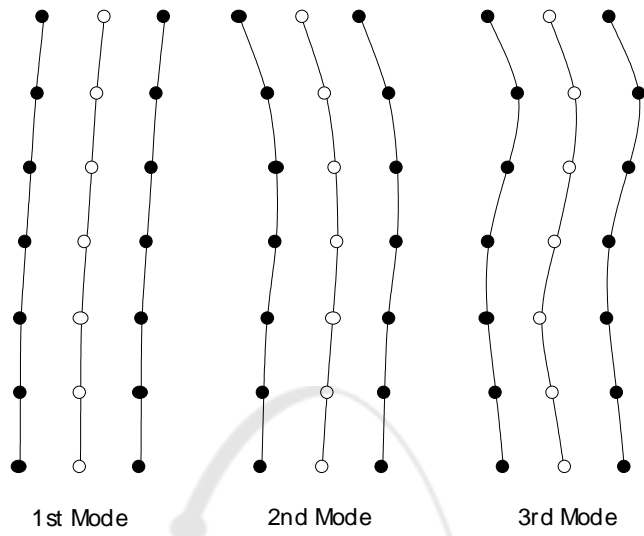


Fig. 15 Mode Shapes in Air

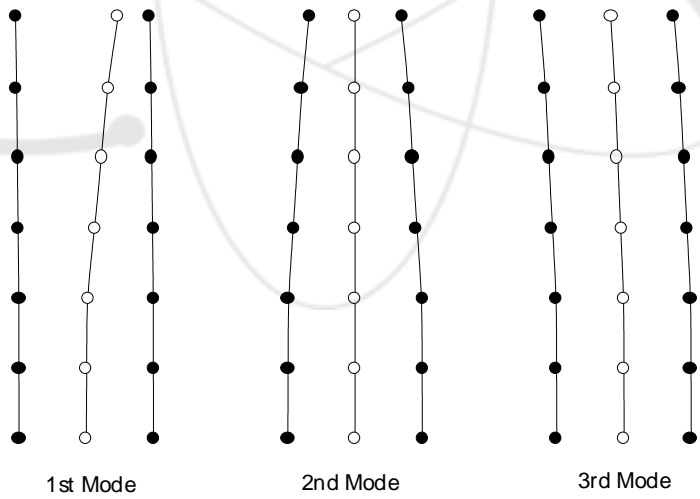


Fig. 16 Mode Shapes in Water

3.5

가

Fig. 17

US NRC Reg. 1.60

0.3g

Fig.18

가

2Hz ~ 10Hz

2.0E-3

21

3%

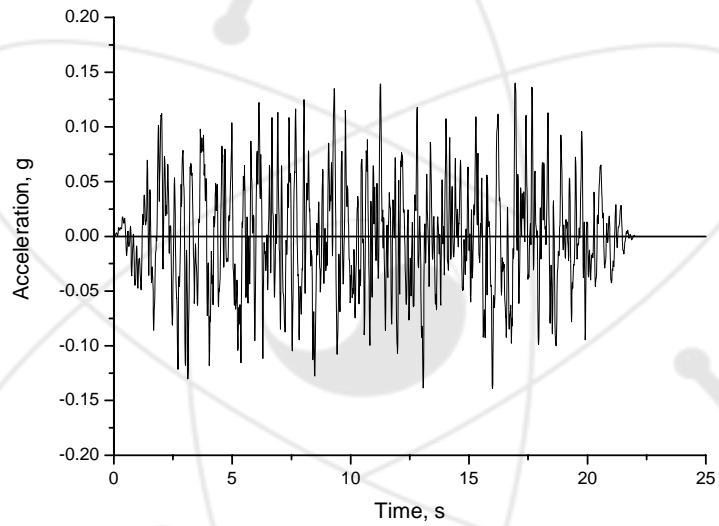


Fig. 17 Input Seismic Load

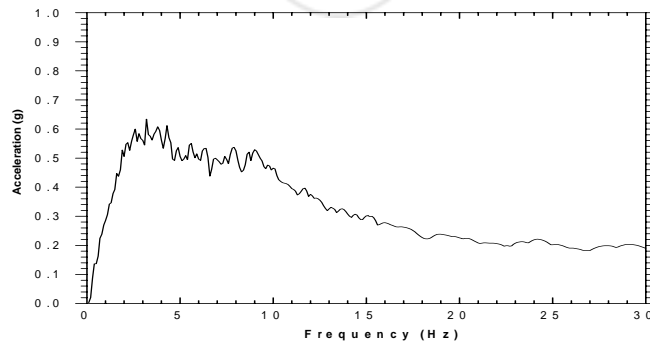
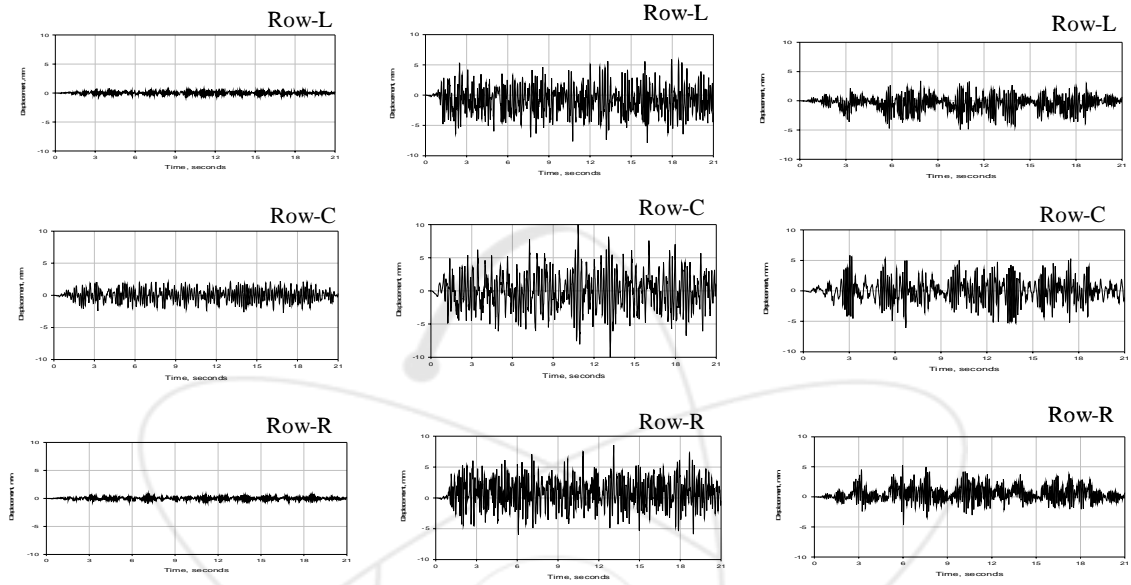


Fig. 18 Floor Response Spectrum for Input Load

Fig. 19



(a) In Air

(b) In Water w/o Coupling Terms

(c) In Water with CFAM

Fig. 19 Displacement Seismic Responses at Top Nodes

Fig. 20

Fig. 21

Row-C

FFT

6.4Hz

가

50Hz Low pass

2

1

9.3Hz

Fig. 20

1 2.9Hz가
 Fig. 19 Row-C 가
 1 Fig. 21
 가 가 3 (9.3Hz)가
 가 Fig.
 22 1 2

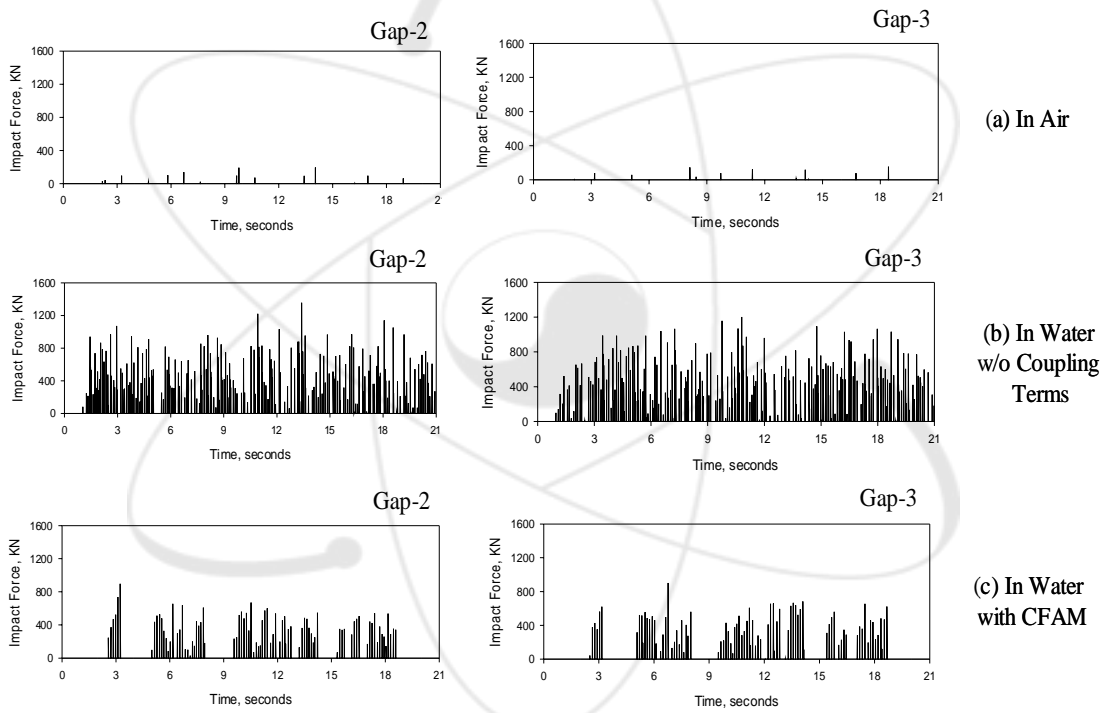
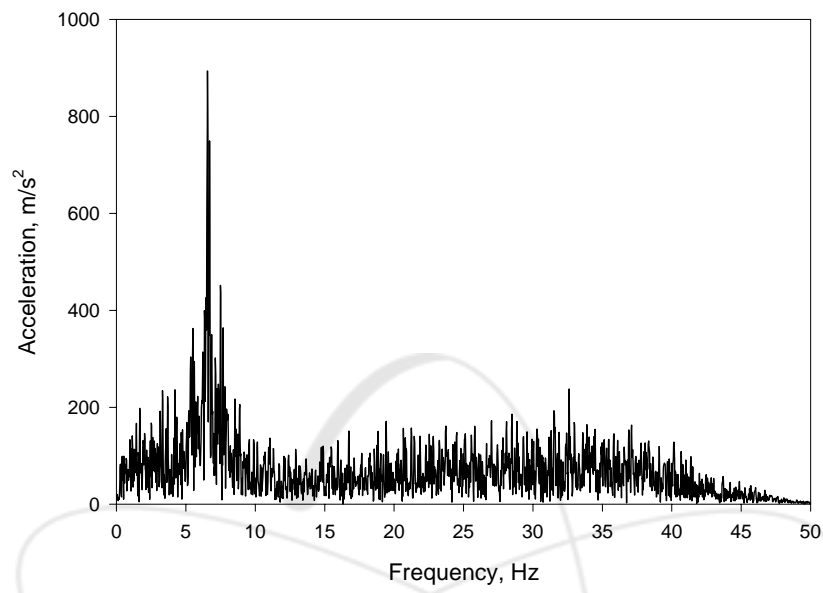


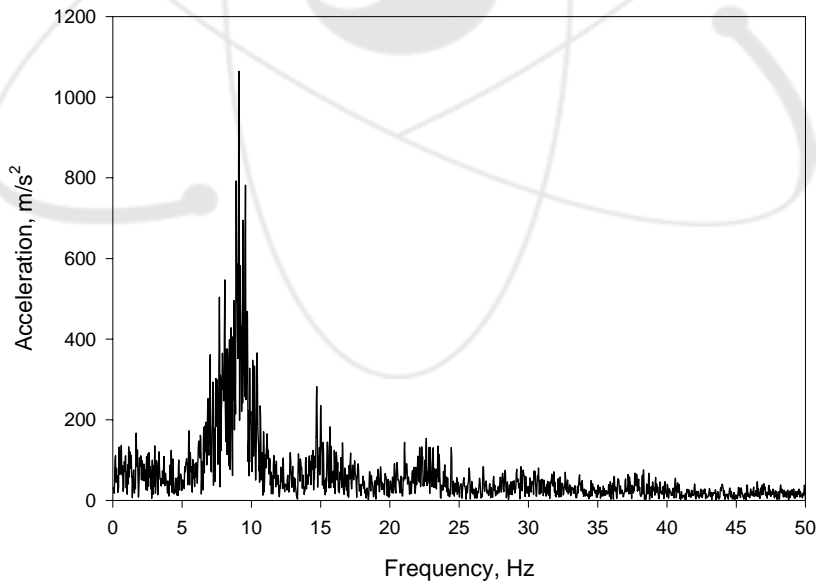
Fig. 20 Impact Response at Gaps

Row-C



(a) In Air

Row-C



(b) In Water

Fig. 21 FFT Spectrum Analysis Results for Row-C

Row-C

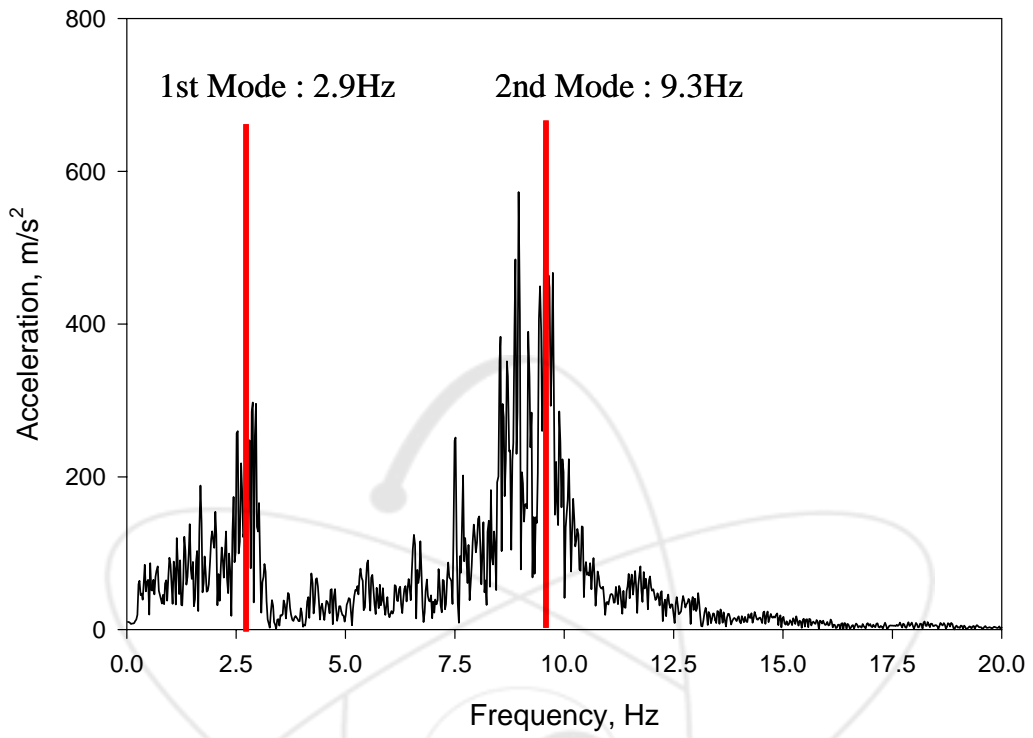


Fig. 22 FFT Spectrum in Case of No-Impact Condition, in Water

4.

FAMD

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SAC-CORE3.0

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SHEET					
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Researcher and Dept.	J.H. Lee / Development of LMR Design Technology				
Pub. Place	Taejon, Korea	Pub. Org.	KAERI	Pub. Date	February, 2004
Page	22P	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>In this report, the application algorithm of a consistent fluid added mass matrix including the coupling terms to the core seismic analysis is developed and installed at SAC-CORE3.0 code. As an example, we assumed the 7-hexagon system of the LMR core and carried out the vibration modal analysis and the nonlinear time history seismic response analysis using SAC-CORE3.0. Used consistent fluid added mass matrix is obtained by using the finite element program of the FAMD(Fluid Added Mass and Damping) code. From the results of the vibration modal analysis, the core duct assemblies reveal strongly coupled vibration modes, which are so different from the case of in-air condition. From the results of the time history seismic analysis, it was verified that the effects of the coupled terms of the consistent fluid added mass matrix are significant in impact responses and the dynamic responses.</p>				
Subject Keywords (About 10 Words)	Liquid Metal Reactor, Core Seismic, Fluid Added Mass Matrix, SAC-CORE, FAMD Code, Fluid-Structure Interaction				

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CORE3.0					가
가	SAC-CORE3.0				가
	가				
FAMD	, 가				가
	가				가
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