

가

2

가

**Preliminary Guideline for High Temperature**

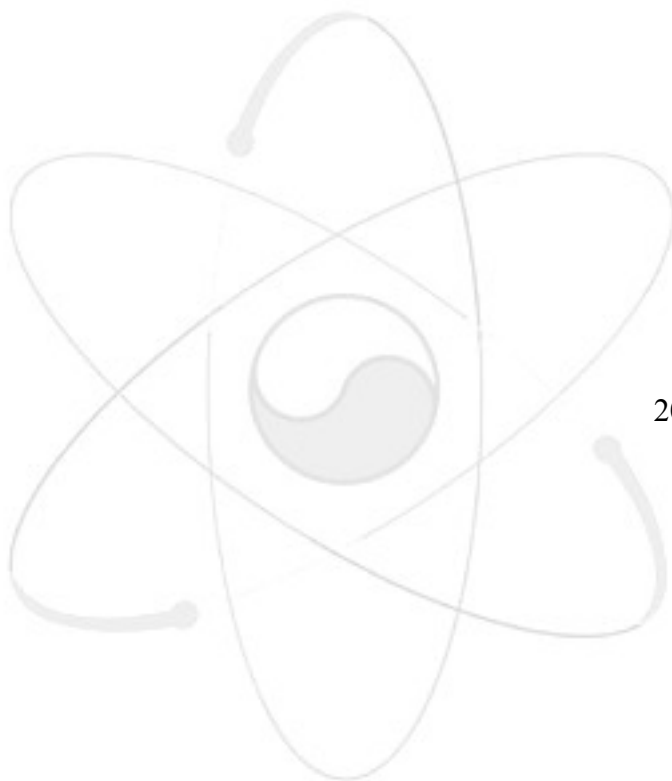
**Structure Integrity Assessment Procedure**

**Part II. High Temperature Structural Integrity Assessment**

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Part 2

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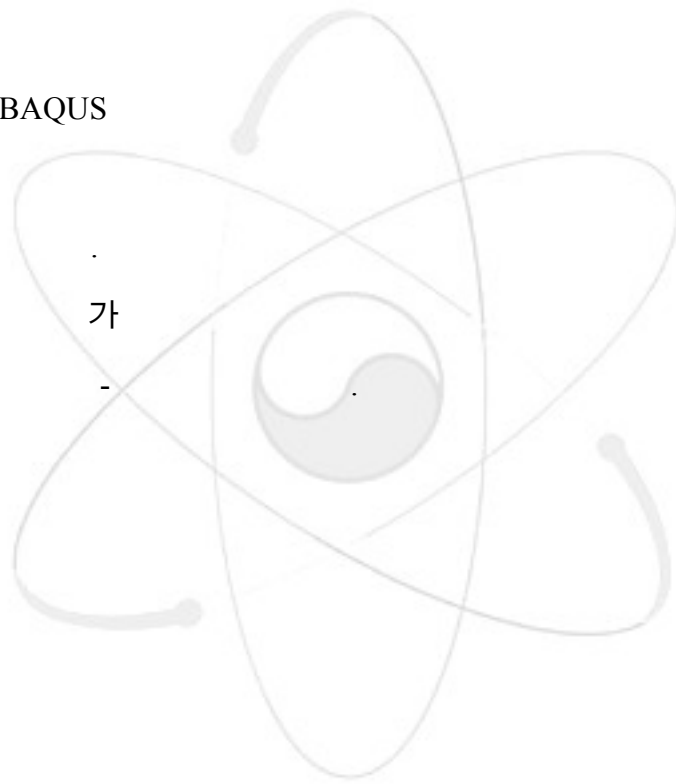
LBB 가

가

ANSYS, ABAQUS

NONSTA

가



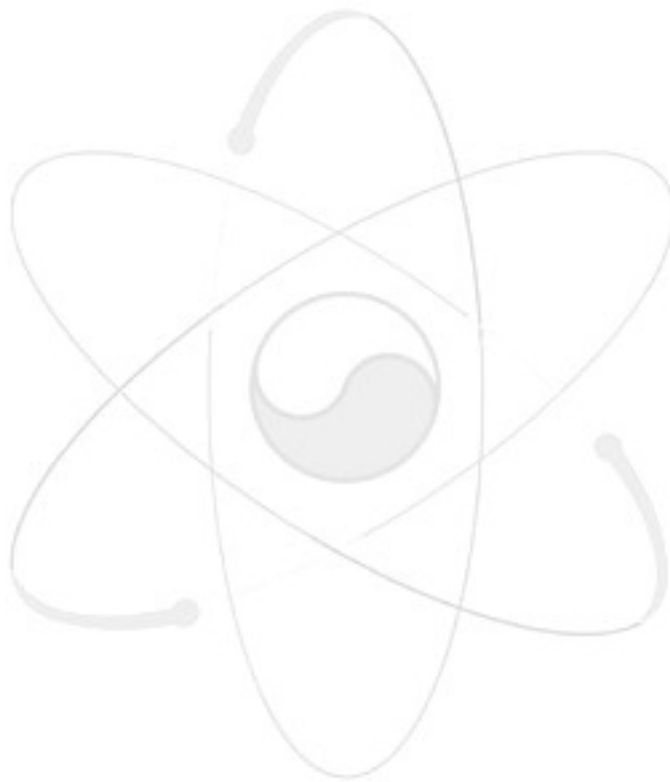
## Summary

A high temperature structural integrity assessment belongs to the Part II of a whole preliminary guideline for the high temperature structure. The main contents of this guideline are the evaluation procedures of the creep-fatigue crack initiation and growth in high temperature condition, the high temperature LBB evaluation procedure, and the inelastic evaluations of the welded joints in SFR structures. The methodologies for the proper inelastic analysis of an SFR structures in high temperatures are explained and the guidelines of inelastic analysis options using ANSYS and ABAQUS are suggested. In addition, user guidelines for the developed NONSTA code are included. This guidelines need to be continuously revised to improve the applicability to the design and analysis of the SFR structures.

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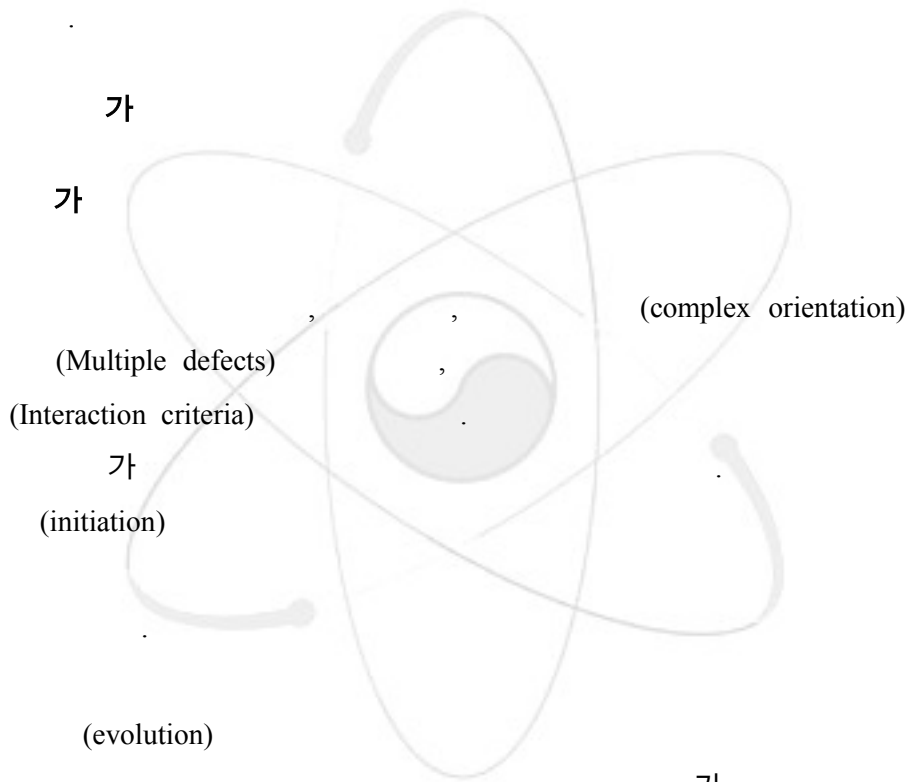


2. 가

RCC-MR A16 가 R5 Volume 2,3 가  
 A16 R5 DB R66  
 가 가  
 A16 가  
 RCC-MR A16

2.1 가

2.1.1 가



(a) (evolution)

2.1.2.1.(a)

가 가

2.1.2.1.(b)

2.1.2.2.(a) 2.1.2.2.(b)

RCC-MR RB/RC

3263

(b) 가 (instability)

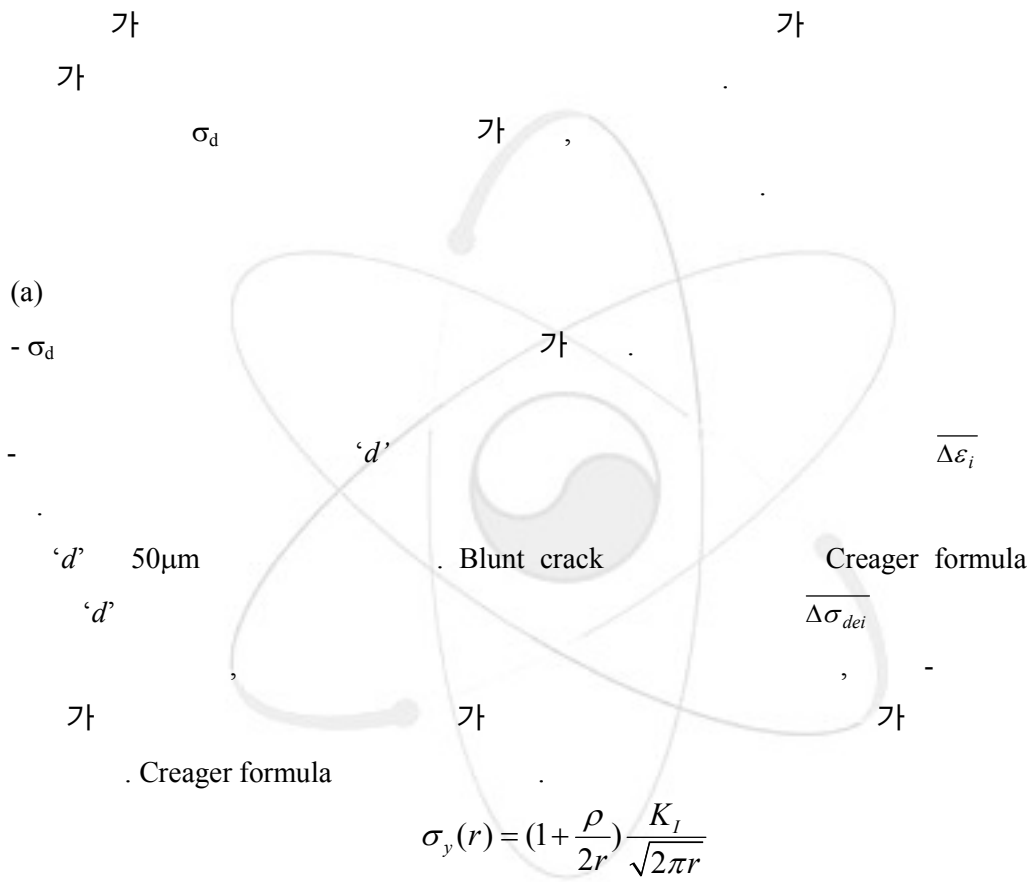
(tear initiation)

0.2mm

가

2.1.2

2.1.2.1



$$\sigma_y(r) = \left(1 + \frac{\rho}{2r}\right) \frac{K_I}{\sqrt{2\pi r}}$$

$\rho$

$r$

$$A_i = n_i / N_{ai}$$

$$A = \sum A_i = \sum \frac{n_i}{N_{ai}} \tag{2-1}$$

$n_i$ :

$N_{ai}$ : RCC-MR

A3

1.5

$(\overline{\Delta\epsilon_i} / 1.5)$

$0 \sim t_f$  (total usage fraction)  $A$

$A$ 가 1

$t_f$  가  $A$ 가 1  
 , 2.1.1.(b)  $n_{ir}$

가  $t_a$  ,  $t_o$  ,  $t_f$   
 (2-2)

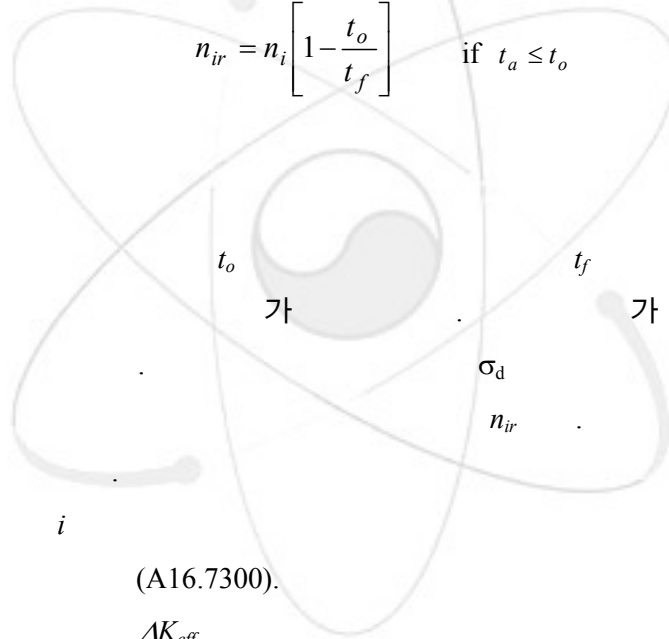
$$t_a = \frac{t_f}{\sum (n_i / N_{ai})} = \frac{t_f}{A} \quad (2-2)$$

$i$   $n_{ir}$

$$n_{ir} = n_i \left[ 1 - \frac{t_a}{t_f} \right] \quad \text{if } t_a > t_o \quad (2-3)$$

$$n_{ir} = n_i \left[ 1 - \frac{t_o}{t_f} \right] \quad \text{if } t_a \leq t_o \quad (2-4)$$

(b)



가

•  $\Delta J_s$  (A16.7300).  
 •  $\Delta K_{eff}$  (2-5)

$$\Delta K_{eff} = q \cdot \sqrt{E^* \Delta J_s} \quad (2-5)$$

$q$  , (R<0) (R>0)

A16.9000

$E^*$   $J_s$

가 , R

(load ratio)

$n_{ir}$

A16.9000

$$\frac{da}{dN} = C \cdot [\Delta K_{eff}]^n \quad (2-6)$$

$$\delta a_i = \sum_{N=0}^{n_r} C \cdot [\Delta K_{eff}]^N \quad (2-7)$$

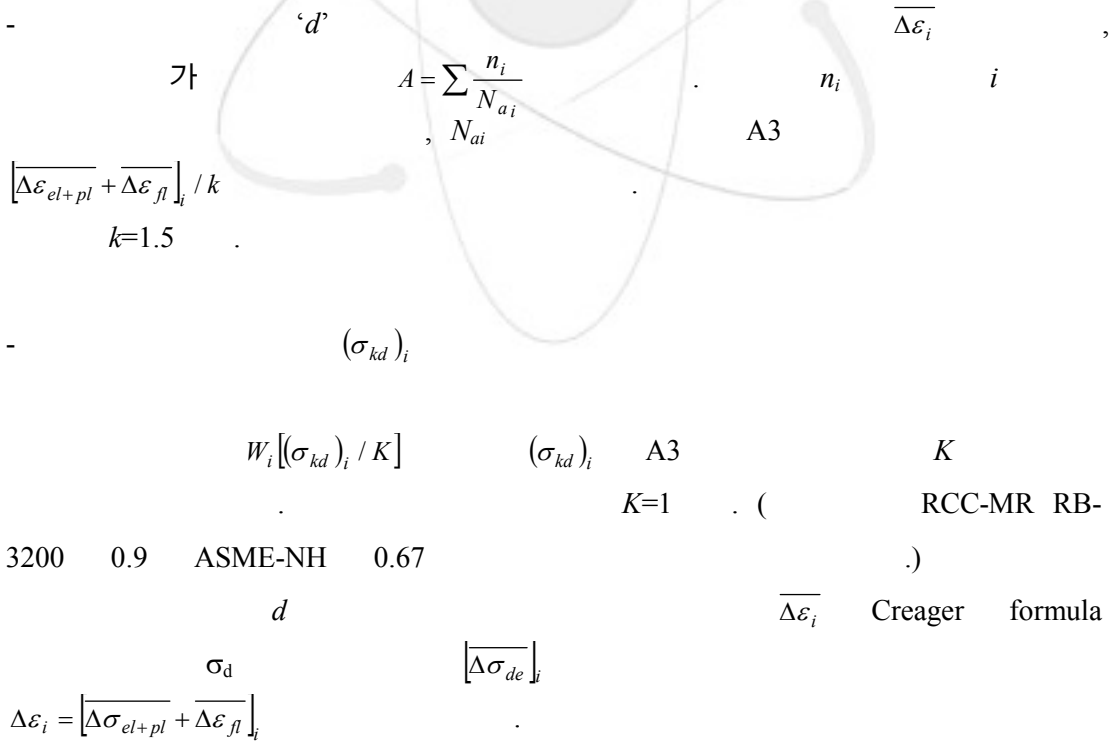
$t_f$

가

### 2.1.2.2

가

(a)



$A$                        $W$

$$A + W = \sum A_i + \sum W_i \quad (2-8)$$

(A, W)      A3.58      -      (bilinear interaction diagram)

가                       $t$                       . 4  
 (fast rupture)

(A, W)가      -      ,  
 $n_{ir}$       .  
 $t_a$        $i$        $n_{ir}$       (2-2)

(2-3)      (2-4)

$\sigma_d$       가  
 'd' 50 $\mu$ m(0.05mm)      ,  
 'd'      가  
 가      RCC-MR      RB-3200      가  
 (      2,      20)      (K=1.5)  
 Best estimate      가  
 ,  $N_d$       가  
 RCC-MR      RB-3200      (sustained stress)       $\sigma_k/k$   
 $k(=0.9)$       (c.f. ASME NH       $k=0.67$ ),  $k=1$

(b)      -

$t_o$       가       $t_f$       ,  
 가      가

가

$n_{ir}$       가  
 $i$        $(\delta a_{fa})_i$        $(\delta a_{fa})_i$

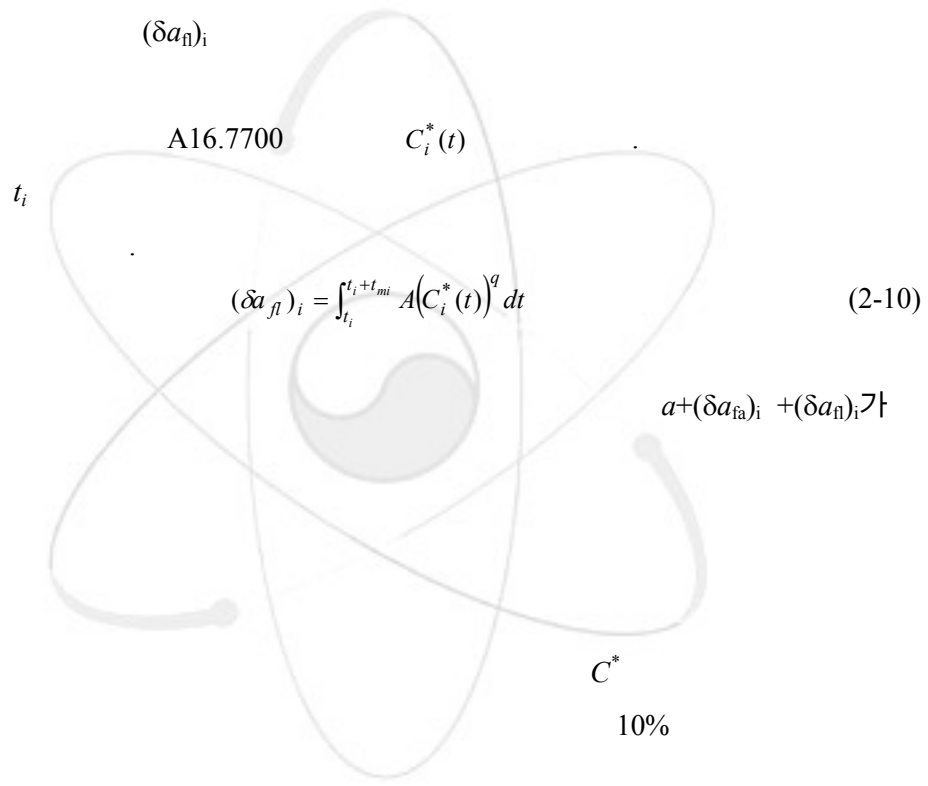
•  $(\delta a_{fa})_i$

$$(\Delta K_{eff})_i \quad (2-5)\sim(2-8)$$

$$(\delta a)_i = C \cdot [(\Delta K_{eff})_i]_n \quad (2-9)$$

$a + (\delta a_{fa})_i$ 가

•  $(\delta a_n)_i$



(c)

$t$

A, B, C (A16.1000)

RCC-MR RB, RC 3251(

), RB, RC 3252

4

가



2.1.3 가  $\sigma_a$

가 'd'

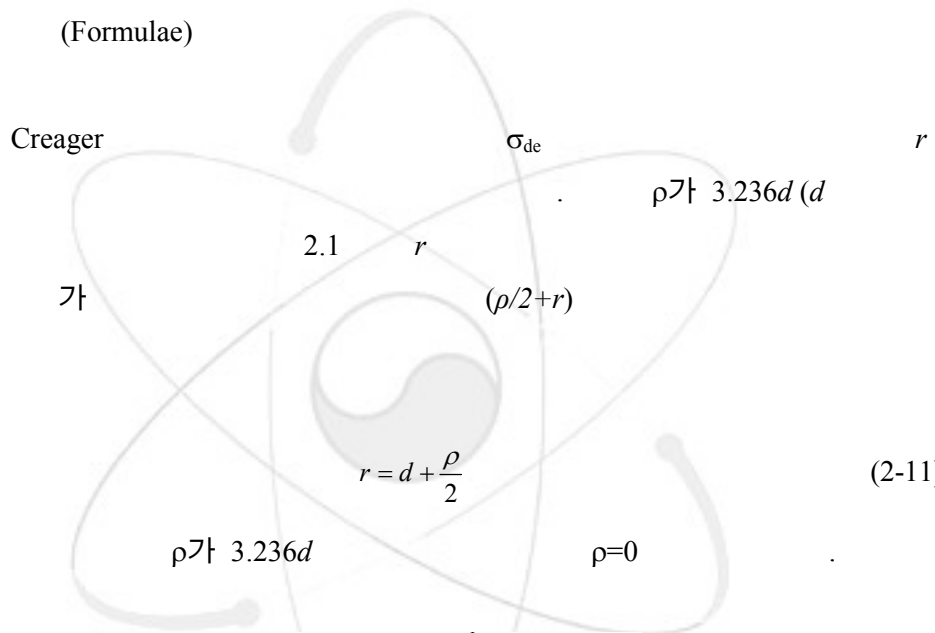
$\sigma_d$

'd'

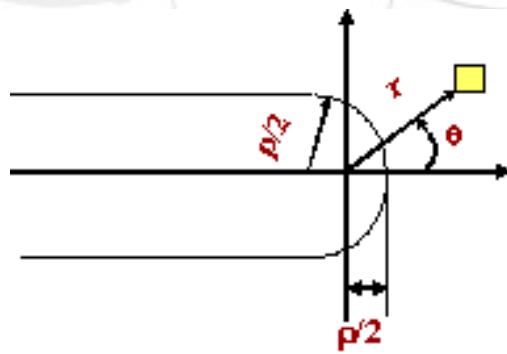
50 $\mu$ m

(Mod.9Cr-1Mo .)

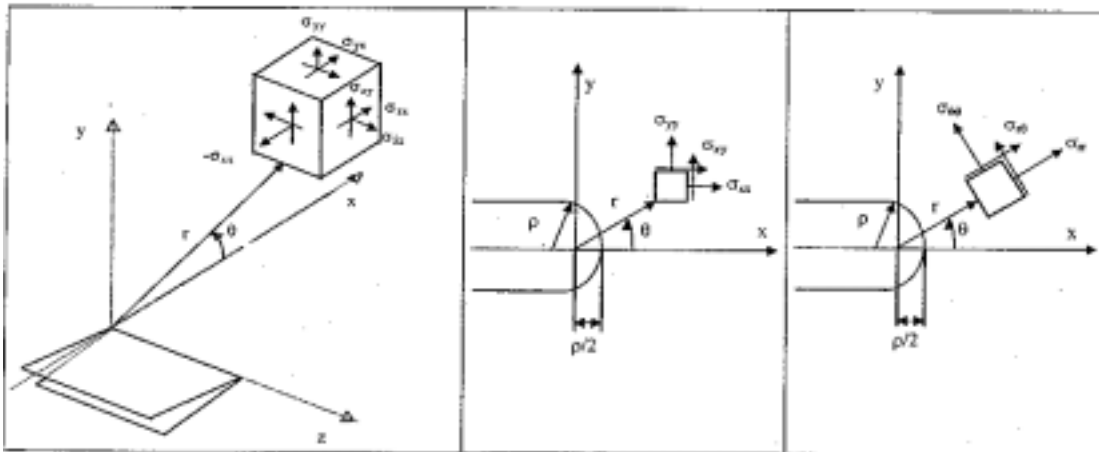
- Creager (Formulae)



(2-11)



2.1



2.2

RCC-MR  
 'd'  
 'sigma\_d'  
 'd' 50um  
 (characteristic length) 'd'  
 'd'

2.1.3.1 Creager-Neuber

$$\overline{\Delta\sigma_{de}} = \overline{\Delta\sigma_{de}} \cdot \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_i}$$

$$\sigma_{de}(t, t') = \sigma_{de}(t) - \sigma_{de}(t')$$

$$\sigma_{de}(t, t') = \text{Rankine } \overline{\Delta\sigma_{de}}(t, t') \cdot \overline{\sigma_{de}(t, t')}$$

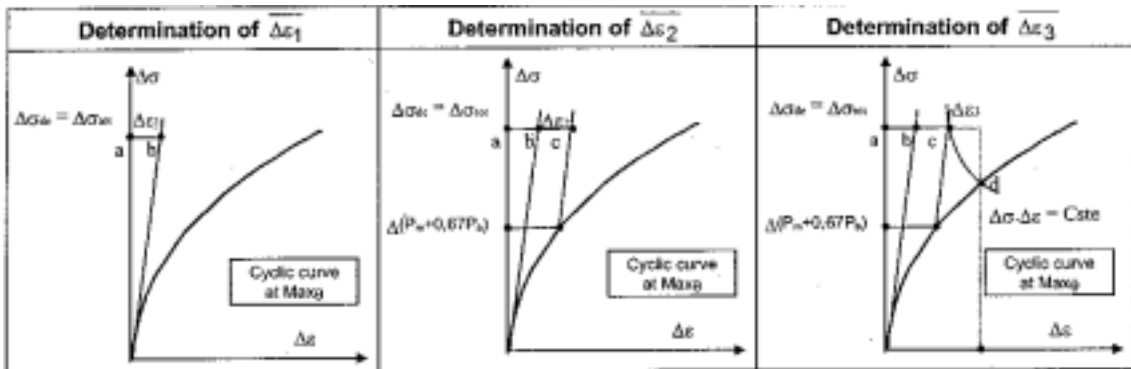
$$\overline{\Delta\sigma_{de}} = \text{Max}_{t,t'} [\overline{\sigma_{de}(t,t')}] = [\text{Max}_{t,t'} [\overline{\sigma_{de}(t)} - \overline{\sigma_{de}(t')}] ] \quad (2-13)$$

$$i \quad \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_i}$$

$$\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_i} = \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_1} + \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_2} + \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_3} + \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_4} \quad (2-14)$$

RCC-MR A3.59

2.3



2.3

$$\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_1}, \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_2}, \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_3}$$

$$- \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_1}$$

2.3

$$\Delta\varepsilon_1 = \frac{2 \cdot (1 + \nu)}{3} \cdot \frac{\overline{\Delta\sigma_{de}}}{E} \quad (2-15)$$

$$- \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_2}$$

gain

$$- \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_3}$$

gain

2.3

$$\overline{\Delta\varepsilon} \cdot \overline{\Delta\sigma} = (\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_1} + \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_2}) \cdot \overline{\Delta\sigma_{de}} \quad (2-16)$$

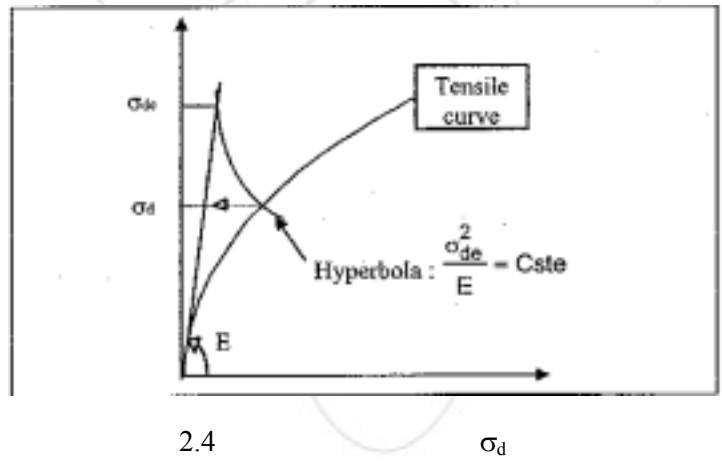
-  $\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_4}$  : gain

$$\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_4} = (K_v - 1) \cdot \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_1} \quad (2-17)$$

$K_v$  A3.59  $\overline{\Delta\sigma_{de}}$

2.1.3.2  $\sigma_d$

Creager-Neuber  
 Rankine 가 Creager  
 2.4



2.1.3.3  $\sigma_d$  가

- 가

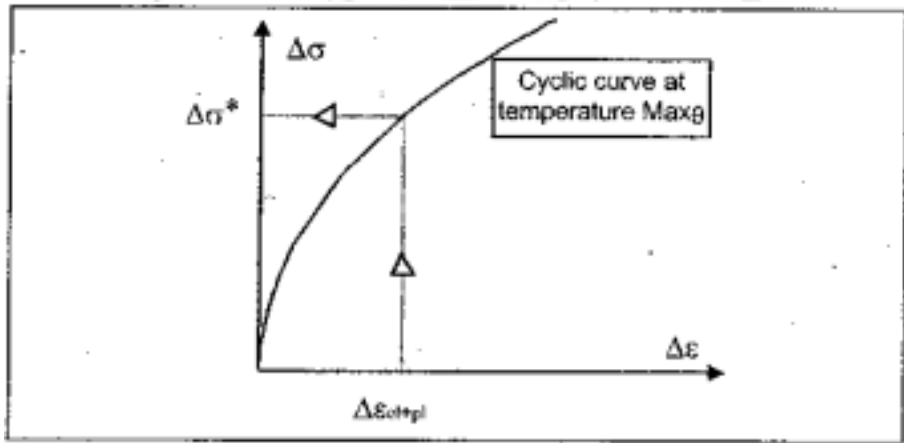
-  $\overline{\Delta\varepsilon}$

$\overline{\Delta\varepsilon}$

$$\overline{\Delta\varepsilon} = \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_{el+pl}} + \overline{\Delta\varepsilon_{fl}} \quad (2-18)$$

-  $\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_{el+pl}}$   
 :  $\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_{el+pl}}$   $\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_i}$   
 - RCC-MR A3  
 -  $\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_{fl}}$  가 A3.63  $\sigma_{kd}$   
 $\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_{fl}}$  가 power law 가

$\sigma_{kd}$   
 -  $\sigma_{kd}$   
 \* 'd'  
 $\sigma_{kd}$   
 가 2.5  
 $\overline{\Delta\varepsilon_{el+pl}}$   $\Delta\sigma^*$  가  $\sigma_{kd} = 0.5\Delta\sigma^*$



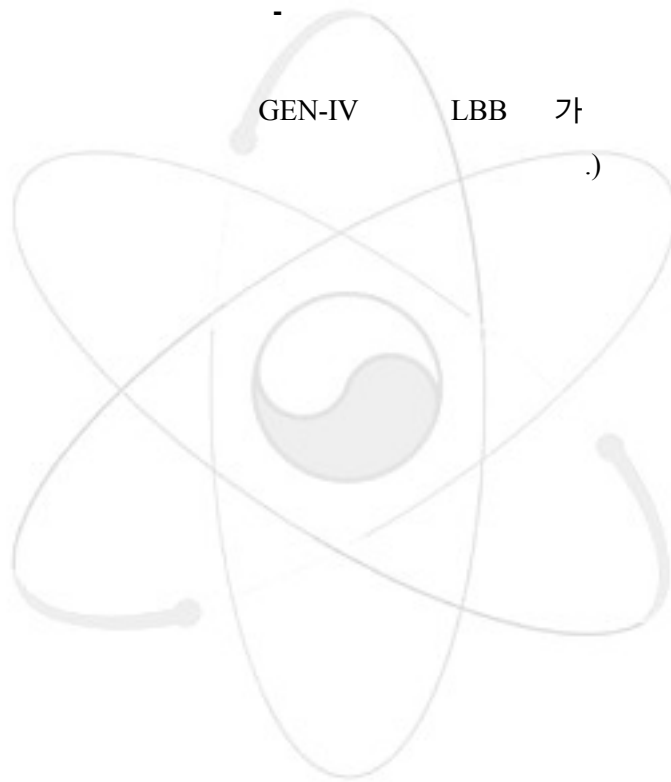
\*  $2.5 \Delta\sigma^*$   
 \* 가  $\sigma_{kd}$  가  
 threshold , 가  $\sigma_{seuil} = P_m + 0.67P_b$

$$\sigma(t) = -\frac{E \varepsilon_{fl}}{C_r} \quad (2-19)$$

$E$ ,  $C_r$  '3'  
 가 3  $\varepsilon_{fl}$   
 $\sigma(t)$   $\varepsilon_{fl} = \frac{C_r}{E} \cdot (0.5 \cdot \Delta\sigma^* - \sigma(t))$  A.63  
 power law

### 2.1.4 FMS

( : )



### 3. 가

#### 3.1 가

RCC-MR A16, R5/R6 JNC  
가

2002 RCC-MR A16 가  
가  $t_0$   $t_f$   
가  
2  
3.1  $(n_{ir})$   
 $(n_i)$

$t_a \geq t_f$		
$t_a < t_f$ $t_a > t_0$	$n_{ir} = n_i \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{t_a}{t_f} \right]$	
$t_a < t_f$ $t_a \leq t_0$	$n_{ir} = n_i \cdot \left[ 1 - \frac{t_0}{t_f} \right]$	

Instant 0 : Commissioning of the component

Instant  $t_a$  : Discovery of the defect

Instant  $t_i$  : initiation of a defect identical to the one discovered during inspection

Instant  $t_a$  : Discovery of the defect

Instant  $t_f$  : End of life or repair of the component.

3.1  $(n_{ir})$

i

$(\delta a_{fa})_i$

$(\delta a_{fl})_i$

i)

가  $(\delta a_{fa})_i$

\* A16.3213

$(\Delta K_{eff})_i$

\* A16.9000

가

가

$$(\delta a_{fa})_i = C \cdot [(\Delta K_{eff})_i]^n \quad (3-1)$$

\*

$$a + (\delta a_{fa})_i$$

ii)

가  $(\delta a_{fl})_i$

\* A16.7700

$C_i^*(t)$

\* A16.9000

가

가

$$(\delta a_{fl})_i = \int_{t_i}^{t_i+t_{mi}} A \cdot (C_i^*(t))^q dt \quad (3-2)$$

\*

$$a + (\delta a_{fa})_i + (\delta a_{fl})_i$$

iii)  $t_f$

$$a_f = \sum_{i=1}^n a + (\delta a_{fa})_i + (\delta a_{fl})_i$$

가

가

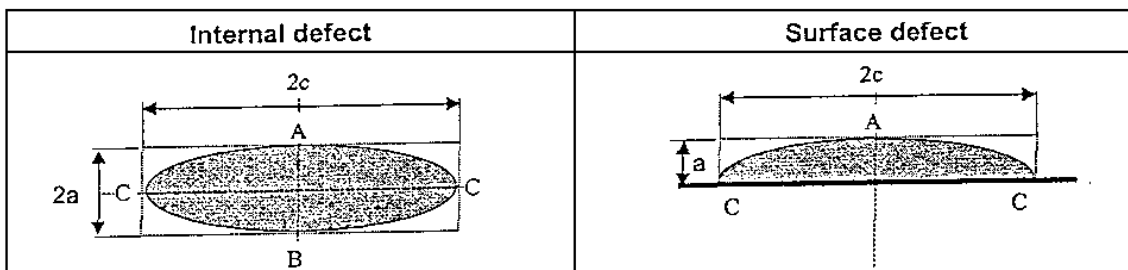
( 3-2)

가

$t_f$

$L_f$

$a_f$  가



3.2

(Apex of the ellipse)



$$C_i^*(t)$$

가

가

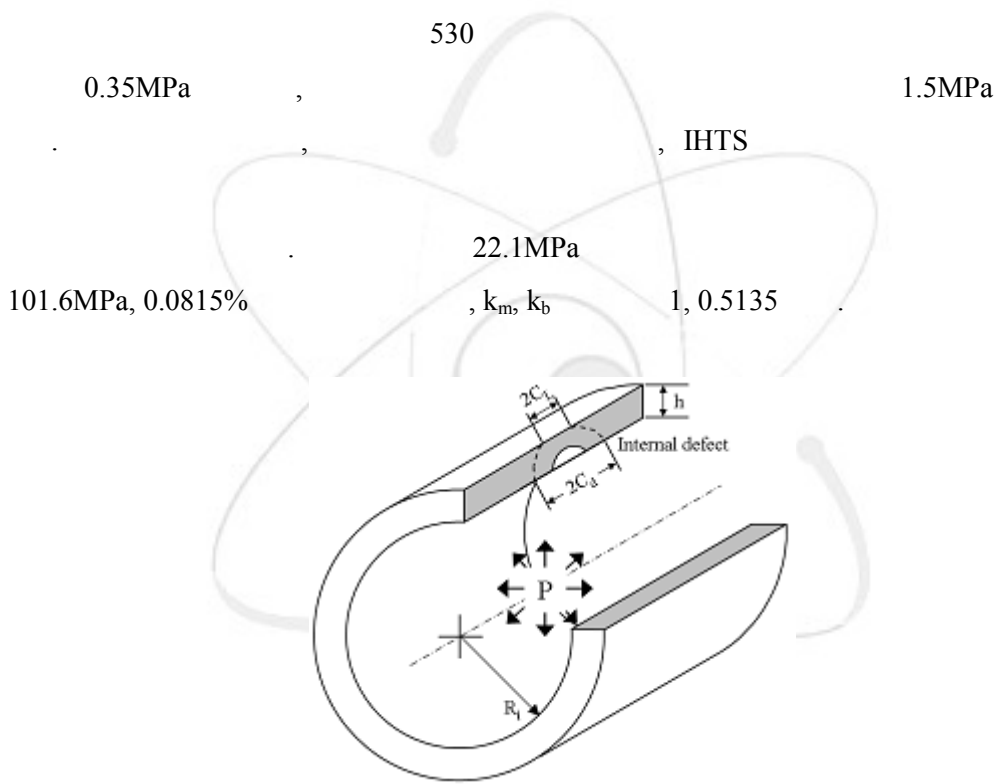
10%

### 3.2 가

가  
가

3.3

KALIMER-600 IHTS



3.3

IHTS

가

-

가

가

가

A16 Master Curve

가

Master Curve

2.793cm

가

2.85cm,

0.057mm

가

가

가 Master Curve

KALIMER-600 IHTS

가

A16.1R

(3-3)

(2-3) C

526

(3-3)

$$\delta a_f = C \cdot [\Delta K_{eff}]^n = 4.52 \times 10^{-8} \cdot [\Delta K_{eff}]^{3.3} \quad (3-3)$$

( $\Delta K_{eff}$ ) J-

J-

(3-4)

$$J_s = J_{ei}^{me} \cdot \left[ \frac{E \cdot \epsilon_{ref}^{me}}{\sigma_{ref}^{me}} + \psi \right] \quad (3-4)$$

(3-5)

$$K_I = [\sigma_m \cdot F_m + \sigma_b \cdot F_b + \sigma_{gb} \cdot F_{gb}] \cdot \sqrt{\pi \cdot c} \quad (3-5)$$

J-

$$J_s = 1.4 [MPa \cdot mm]$$

$$\Delta K_{eff} = 14.59 [MPa \cdot m^{1/2}] \quad (3-6)$$

가

$$\frac{da}{dN} = 3.14 \times 10^{-4} [mm/cycle] \quad (3-6)$$

240,000  
A16.1R  
(3-7) A16.1R (3-7) A, q 가  
550 ~625 가 526

가 (3-7)  
가가  
$$\delta a_c = A \cdot [C^*]^q = 8.05 \times 10^{-2} \cdot [C^*]^{0.81} \quad (3-7)$$

(3-7)  $C^*$  (3-8)

$$C_s^* = J_{el} \cdot \left[ \frac{E \cdot \dot{\epsilon}_{ref}}{\sigma_{ref}} \right] \quad (3-8)$$

( $\dot{\epsilon}_{ref}$ ) A3  
$$C_s^* = 9.043 \times 10^{-9} [MPa \cdot mm / hr]$$

(3-9)  
$$\frac{da}{dt} = 2.457 \times 10^{-8} [mm / hr] \quad (3-9)$$

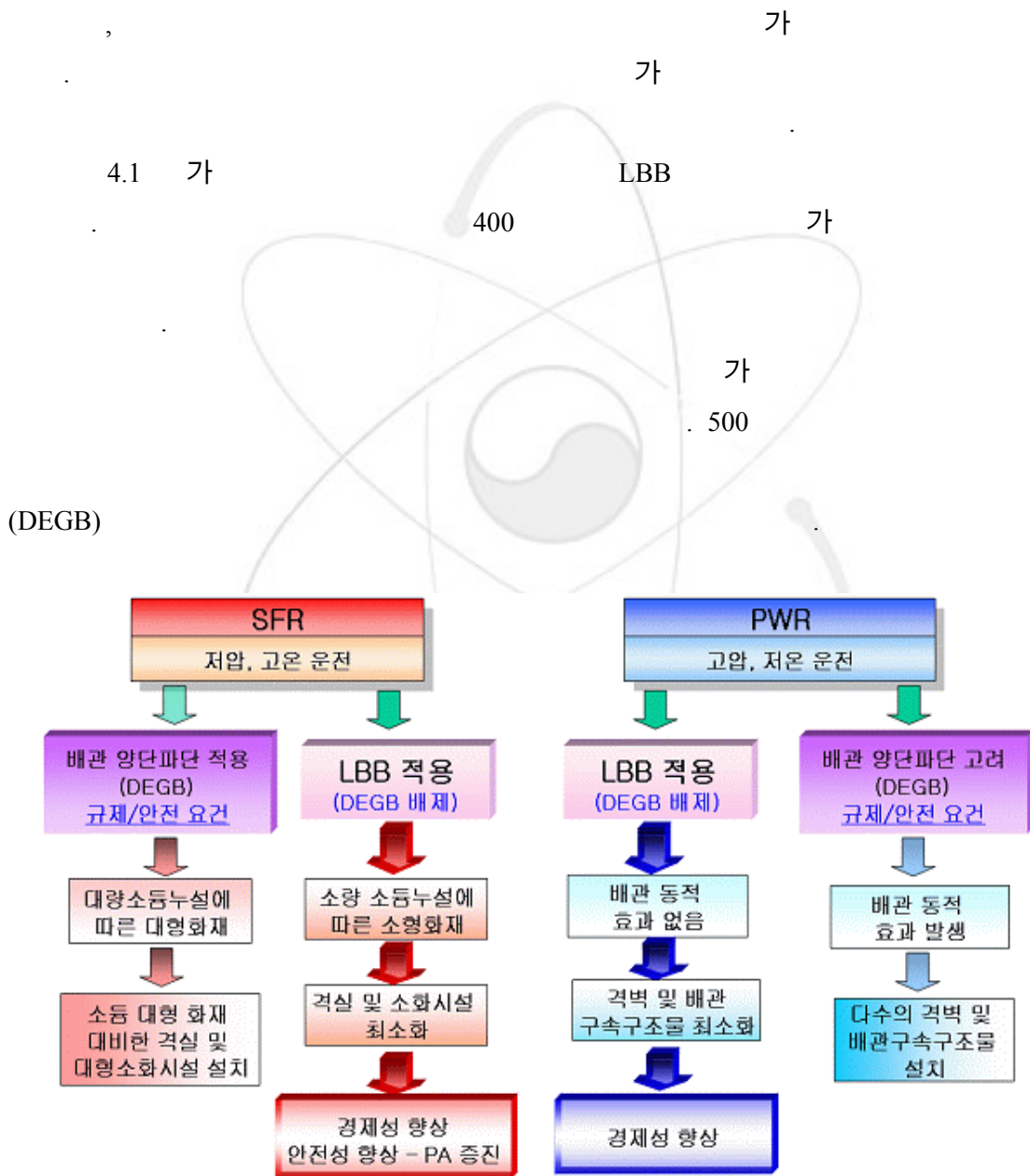
240,000 /  
20 가 12,000  
(3-6) (3-9) /

(3-10)  
$$\frac{da}{dN} = 3.14 \times 10^{-4} + 2.948 \times 10^{-8} [mm / cycle] \quad (3-10)$$

20 (240,000 ) 0.0122mm 가  
28.51mm, 0.582mm가

#### 4. LBB 가

(Leak Before Break; LBB)



4.1



4.1

(Later)

4.2

4.2.1 가

가 ( $Q_{min}$ )

가

가

( $Q_{det}$ )

10

$Q_{det} = 10 \cdot Q_{min}$

a. 가

가

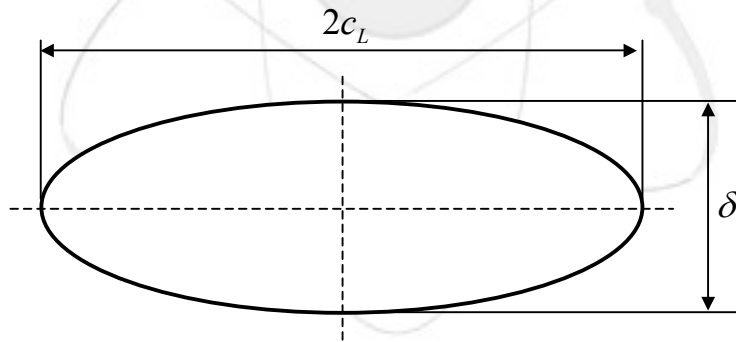
4.3

가

가

( $\delta$ )

( $2c_L$ )



4.3

b. 가 ( $\delta$ )

가

( $\delta$ )

( $\sigma_m$ )

( $\sigma_b$ ),

( $2c_L$ )

. 1

2

가

\* 4.2.3

$$\delta = \delta_{el} \cdot \frac{E \cdot \epsilon_{ref}}{\sigma_{ref}}$$

$k_m, k_b$  4.1

( $\delta$ )  $(k_m \cdot \sigma_m - k_b \cdot \sigma_b) > C$  가

$$\delta_{el} = \frac{4 \cdot c_L}{E} \cdot (k_m \cdot \sigma_m - k_b \cdot \sigma_b)$$

4.1

$k_m, k_b$

a/b	$k_m$	$k_b$ b/h=5	$k_b$ b/h=20	$k_b$ b/h=50	$k_b$ b/h=500
0.000	1.000				
0.056	1.000	0.848	0.589	0.482	0.394
0.111	1.006	0.731	0.508	0.448	0.398
0.167	1.013	0.655	0.478	0.434	0.398
0.222	1.030	0.613	0.467	0.432	0.402
0.278	1.046	0.587	0.462	0.432	0.406
0.333	1.071	0.575	0.463	0.436	0.412
0.389	1.099	0.569	0.466	0.442	0.419
0.444	1.136	0.572	0.474	0.451	0.429
0.500	1.179	0.579	0.484	0.461	0.440
0.556	1.233	0.591	0.498	0.475	0.454
0.611	1.303	0.612	0.517	0.494	0.472
0.667	1.388	0.639	0.541	0.517	0.494
0.722	1.500	0.679	0.573	0.547	0.522
0.778	1.648	0.733	0.615	0.586	0.559
0.833	1.858	0.816	0.677	0.643	0.610
0.889	2.179	0.954	0.776	0.730	0.687
0.944	2.787	1.228	0.904	0.826	0.759

\*  $\delta = f\left(\sigma_m, \sigma_b, \frac{c_L}{\sqrt{r_m h}}\right)$  ,  $r_m$

$h$

c.  $(R_e)$

가  $(R_e)_{lam}$

\*  $V_{lam} = \frac{\Delta P \cdot D_H^2}{48 \cdot \mu_{Na} \cdot h}$

\* 가  $D_H = \frac{\pi \cdot \delta}{2}$

\*

$$(R_e)_{lam} = \frac{p_{Na} \cdot V_{lam} \cdot D_H}{\mu_{Na}}$$

,  $\Delta P$  :

$h$  :

$p_{Na}$  :

$\mu_{Na}$  :

$$\text{Log}_e(\mu_{Na}) = -5.7316 + \frac{508.07}{273 + \theta} - 0.4925 \cdot \text{Log}_e(273 + \theta)$$

$p_{Na}, \mu_{Na}$

4.2

4.2

Temp. ( )	100	200	300	400	500	600	700
$p_{Na}$ (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	927	904	880	856	832	809	784
$\mu_{Na}$ (Ns/m <sup>3</sup> )	6.848e-4	4.569e-4	3.447e-4	2.792e-4	2.365e-4	2.066e-4	1.845e-4

d. 가  $\frac{(2c_L)}{1}$  가

1 2

가  $(2c_L)$  가

$$Q_{det} = V \cdot A_L$$

$Q_{det}$   $c_L$

\*  $A_L$  : 가

$$A_L = \frac{\pi \cdot \delta(c_L) \cdot c_L}{2}$$

\*  $V$  :

-  $(R_e)_{lam} < 2300$

$$V = \frac{\Delta P \cdot D_H^2}{48 \cdot \mu_{Na} \cdot h}$$



$$\delta_{el} = \frac{4 \cdot c_L}{E} \cdot (k_m \cdot \sigma_m - k_b \cdot \sigma_b) \quad , \quad \text{가}$$

4.4

$$c_L = \left[ Q_{det} \cdot \frac{6 \cdot \mu_{Na} \cdot h \cdot E^3}{\pi^3 \cdot \Delta P \cdot (k_m \cdot \sigma_m - k_b \cdot \sigma_b)^3} \right]^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

-  $(R_e)_{lam} > 2300$

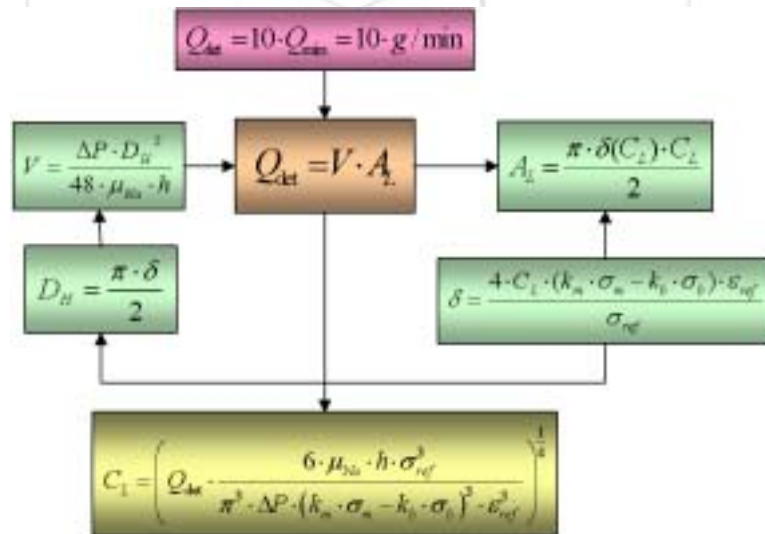
$$V = V_{tur} = \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \Delta P}{\rho_{Na} \cdot \left( 1.5 + \frac{\lambda \cdot h}{D_H} \right)}}$$

Idelcki,  $\lambda$

(roughness)

(hydraulic diameter)

$$\lambda = 0.06$$



4.4

가

#### 4.2.2 가

a. \_\_\_\_\_

$(a, 2c_i)$

$(2c_p)$

$\bullet 2c_p = 2c_s :$

$(2c_i)$ 가 master curve

$(2c_s)$

Master curve

$(\Delta\sigma_m)$

$(\Delta\sigma_b)$

4.5

master curve

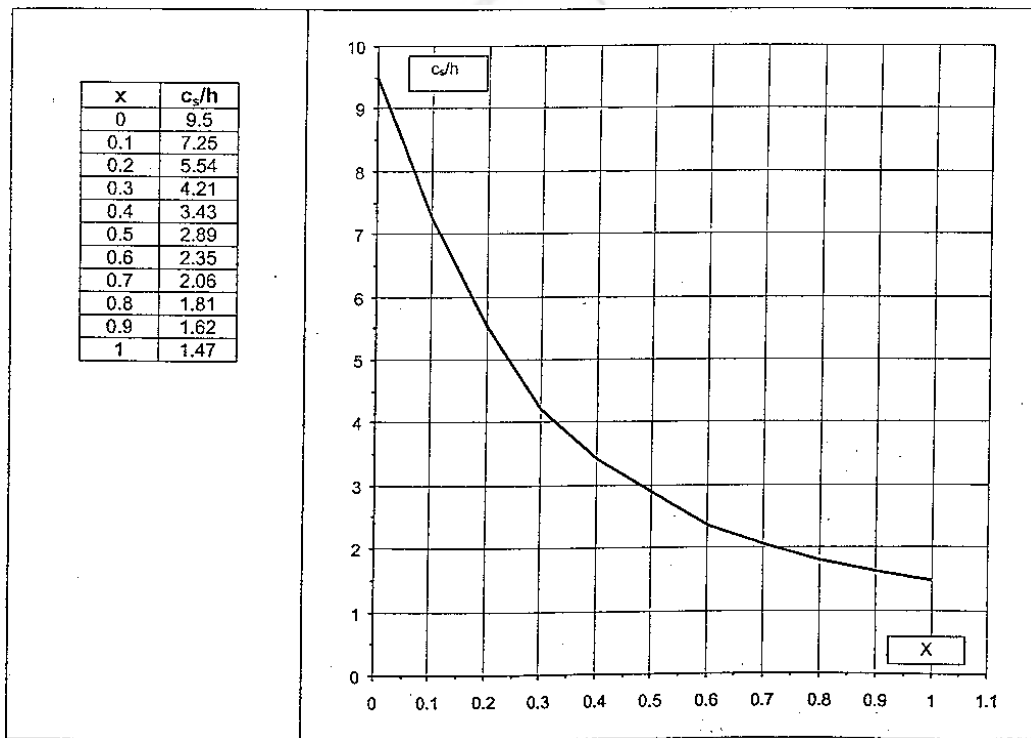
$(\sigma_m)$

$(\sigma_b)$

•  $2c_p = 2c_i$ :

$(2c_i)$  가 master curve

$(2c_s)$



4.5

Master Curve

$$\left( \frac{c_s}{h} = F(X) \text{ with } X = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\Delta\sigma_b}{\Delta\sigma_m}} \text{ or } X = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\sigma_b}{\sigma_m}} \right)$$

4.6

<p>Defect at penetration on the external surface</p> <p>Initial defect : <math>a/h = 0.25</math></p> <p><math>a/h = 0.6</math></p> <p><math>h</math></p>	X=1 (Pure tension)
<p>Defect at penetration on the external surface</p> <p>Initial defect : <math>a/h = 0.25</math></p> <p><math>a/h = 0.6</math></p>	X=0.5
<p>Defect at penetration on the external surface</p> <p>Initial defect : <math>a/h = 0.25</math></p> <p><math>a/h = 0.6</math></p>	X=0.25
<p>Defect at penetration on the external surface</p> <p>Initial defect : <math>a/h = 0.25</math></p> <p><math>a/h = 0.6</math></p>	X=0.1
<p>Defect at penetration on the external surface</p> <p>Initial defect : <math>a/h = 0.25</math></p> <p><math>a/h = 0.6</math></p>	X=0 (Pure bending)

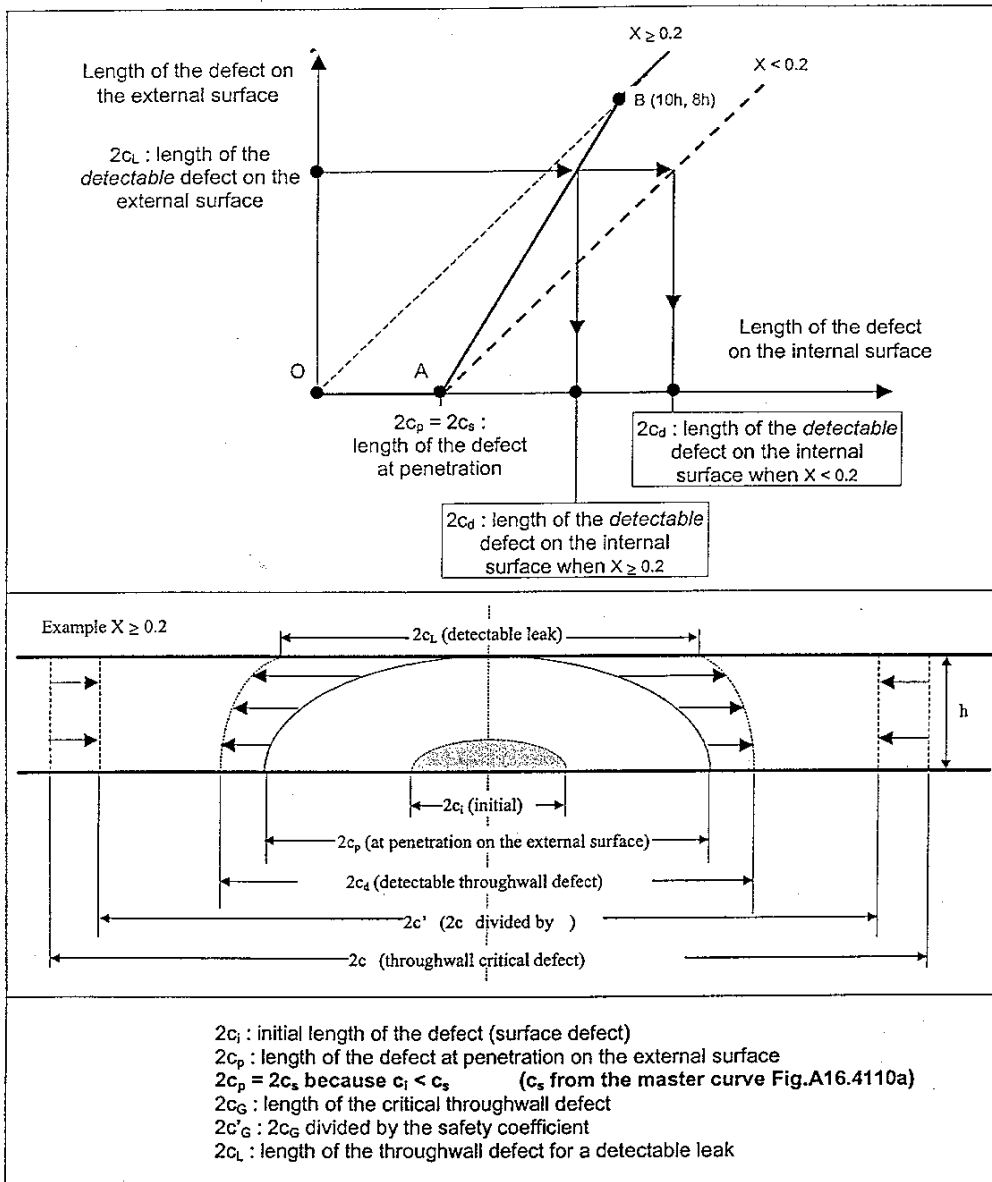
4.6

b. \_\_\_\_\_

master curve  
master curve

가  
( $c_i \leq c_s$ )  
( $c_i > c_s$ )가

- $c_i \leq c_s$  : / . ( 4.7)



4.7  $c_i \leq c_s$

가

( $2c_d$ )

•  $c_i > c_s$  :  
)

(

$X < 0.2$

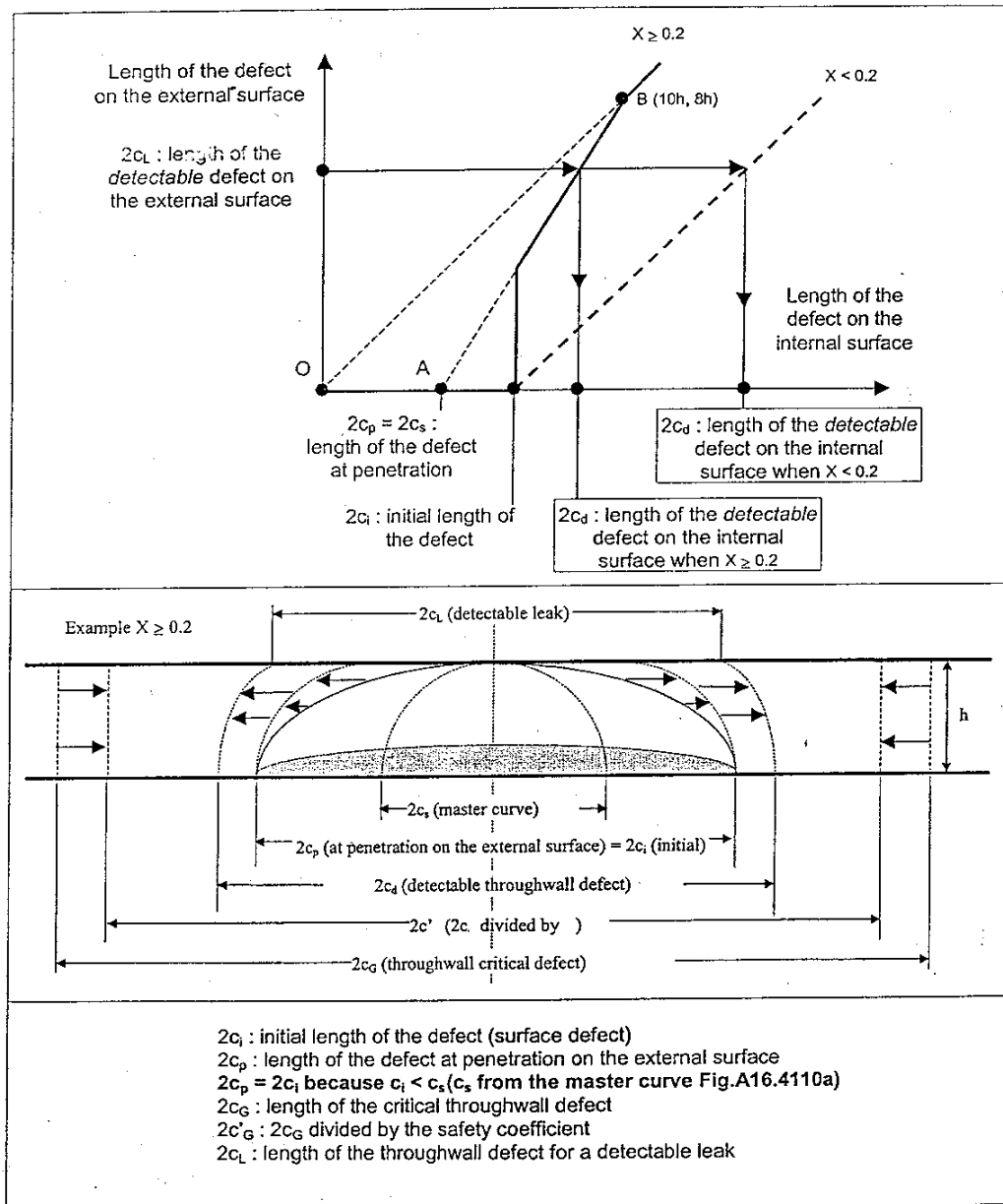
가

$c_i \leq c_s$   
4.8)

가

/

(



4.8  $c_i > c_s$

가

( $2c_d$ )

4.2.3 (Crack Opening)

a.

가

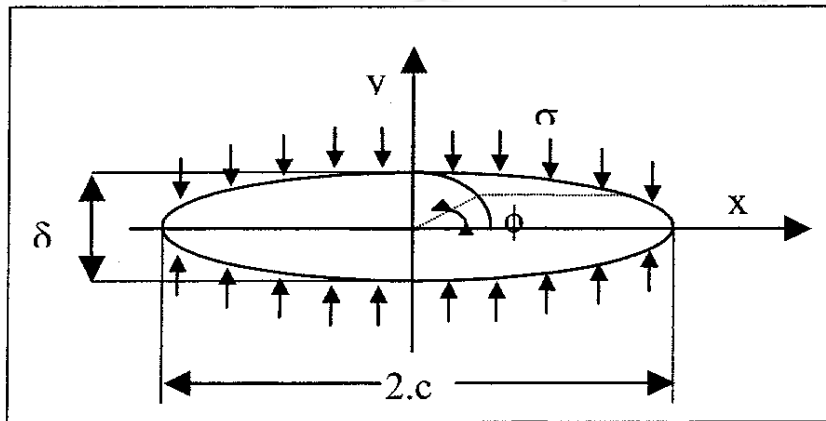
$dA$

$$dW_{el} = J_{el} \cdot dA = \frac{\sigma^2 \cdot f^2 \cdot \pi \cdot c}{E^*} \cdot 2h \cdot dc$$

0

c

$$W_{el} = \frac{2 \cdot \pi \cdot h \cdot \sigma^2}{E^*} \int_0^c x \cdot f^2 \cdot dx$$



4.9

$\sigma$  ( )

4.9

$\sigma$

$$W_{el} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_S \sigma \cdot y \cdot dS$$

S :

$$dS = h \cdot dx = -h \cdot a \cdot \sin(\phi) \cdot d\phi$$

h :

y :  $y = (\delta/2) \cdot \sin(\phi)$

$\delta$  :  $x=0$

2c : ( )

$\phi$  :

- $\sigma$  가  $x$  ,

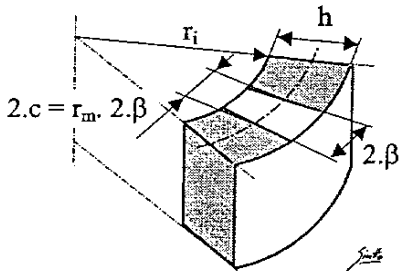
$$\frac{\delta_{el}}{F} = \frac{8\pi \cdot k \cdot \sigma}{E^* \cdot c} \cdot \frac{\int_0^c f^2 \cdot x \cdot dx}{\int_0^{2\pi} \sigma \cdot \sin^2(\phi) \cdot d\phi}, \quad \sigma = k \cdot F$$

- $\sigma$  가 ,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(\phi) \cdot d\phi = \pi \quad \frac{\delta_{el}}{F} = \frac{8 \cdot k}{E^* \cdot c} \cdot \int_0^c f^2 \cdot x \cdot dx$$

**b.** \_\_\_\_\_

( 4.10)

<p><b>Geometry of the defect</b>                  2c : length of the defect (2c = 2β · r<sub>m</sub>)                  2β : angle of the defect (in radians),                  symmetrical position in relation to                  the bending plane</p>	
---	--

4.10

- $\sigma$  가 ,

$$\frac{\delta_{el}}{M} = \frac{8}{E^* \cdot \pi \cdot r_m^2 \cdot h \cdot c} \cdot \int_0^c F_b^2 \cdot x \cdot dx$$

, F=M :

$$\sigma = k \cdot M$$

$$k = 1/(\pi \cdot r_m^2 \cdot h)$$

r<sub>m</sub> :

h :

$$f = F_b :$$

$K_1$

2c :

$\sigma$  가

$$\sigma_x = \sigma_b \cdot \cos\left(\frac{x}{r_m}\right) = \sigma_b \cdot \cos\left(\frac{c}{r_m} \cdot \cos(\phi)\right) = \sigma_b \cdot \cos(\beta \cdot \cos(\phi))$$

,  $\beta$

$$\frac{\delta_{el}}{M} = \frac{8 \cdot k}{E^* \cdot r_m^2 \cdot h \cdot c} \cdot \frac{\int_0^c f^2 \cdot x \cdot dx}{\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\beta \cdot \cos(\phi)) \cdot \sin^2(\phi) \cdot d\phi}$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\beta \cdot \cos(\phi)) \cdot \sin^2(\phi) \cdot d\phi = \xi \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2(\phi) \cdot d\phi = \xi \cdot \pi$$

,  $\xi$  ,  $\beta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$

$$\xi = 1 - 1.3574 \left(\frac{\beta}{\pi}\right)^2 + 0.4642 \left(\frac{\beta}{\pi}\right)^3 \approx \frac{3 + \cos \beta}{4}$$

$$\frac{\delta_{el}}{M} = \frac{8}{\pi \cdot E^* \cdot r_m^2 \cdot h \cdot c} \cdot \frac{1}{\xi} \cdot \int_0^c f^2 \cdot x \cdot dx$$

**c.**

A16.7310  $J_s$

$J$

$\delta_{elpl}$

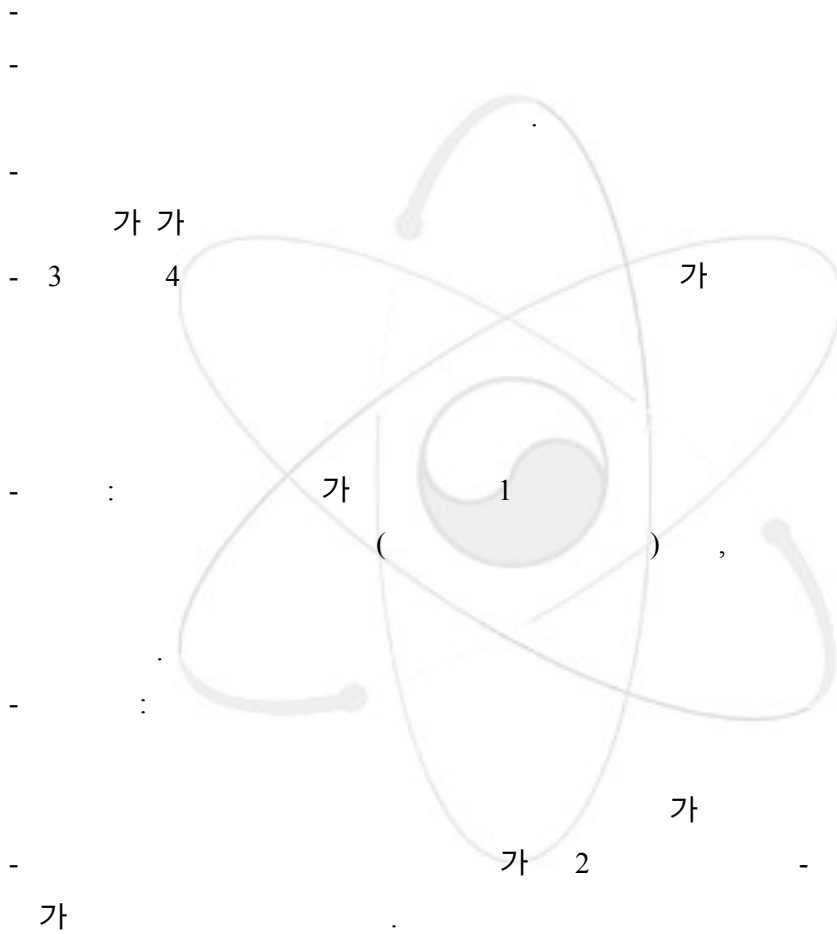
$$\delta_{elpl} = \delta_{el} \cdot \frac{E \cdot \varepsilon_{ref}}{\sigma_{ref}}$$



4.3 LBB 가

가 6 1 4  
Level A, B, C, D

i) 1 4

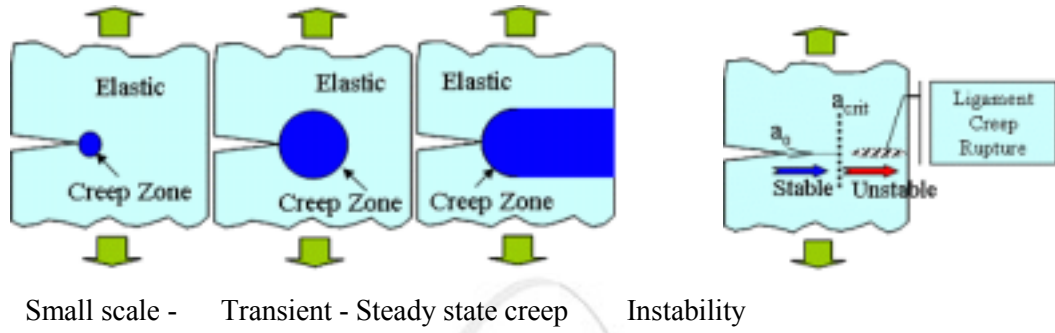


가 3 가가

iii) (noxiousness) 가



)  
(ligament)



Small scale - Transient - Steady state creep Instability

4.11

$(2c_G)$

가

가

$\alpha$

$(2c_G' = 2c_G / \alpha)$

2

가

$J_{sin}$

RCC-MR A16

가

( 가 )

$J_{sin}$

, 가

가

BS7910

4.12(a)

( $l_c$ )

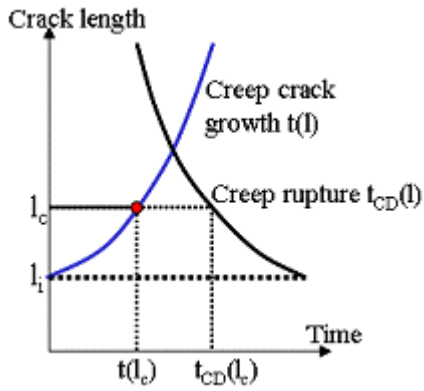
( $l_c$ )

4.12(b)

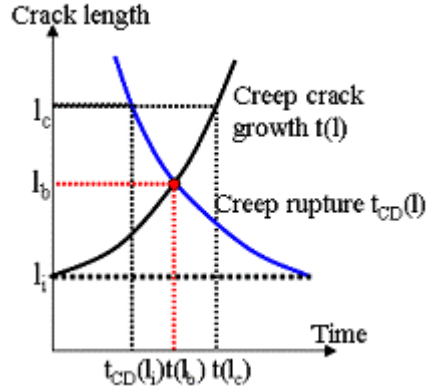
( $l_c$ )

$t(l_b)$

가



(a)



(b) 가

4.12

가

가 A16 가 LBB 가  
 가 가 가  
 가 가

-----

- A, B :  $C_A \leq C_{Ainst}$
- C :  $C_C \leq C_{Cinst}$
- D :  $C_D \leq C_{Dinst}$

$C_A, C_C, C_D$                       A, C, D  
 $C_{Ainst}, C_{Cinst}, C_{Dinst}$        $C_A, C_C, C_D$

$C_{inst}$

$J_R-da$

$J_{sin}$

$a_o, 2c_o$

4.13(a)

(a)

da

$J_R(da)$

$(K_I)$

$S_{ref}$

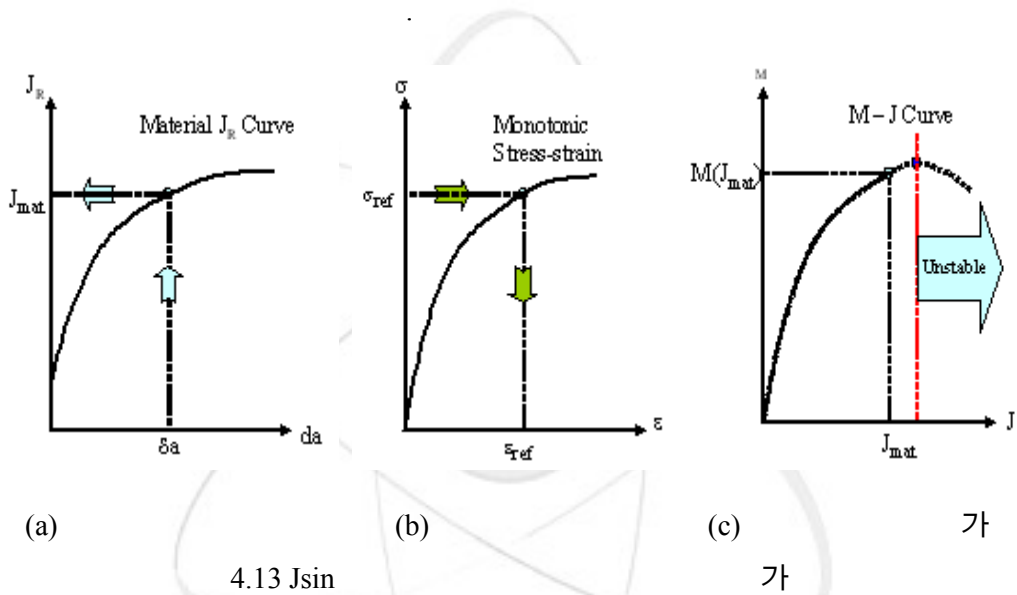
4.13(b)

$\epsilon_{ref}$   
 - (K<sub>I</sub>) J<sub>el</sub>  
 - J J<sub>s</sub>=J<sub>R</sub> (F M)  

$$J_s = \left[ \frac{\sigma_{ref}^2}{2(\sigma_{ref}^2 + \sigma_y^2)} + \frac{E\epsilon_{ref}}{\sigma_{ref}} \right] \left( \frac{K_I^2}{E^*} \right) \text{ for mechanical load}$$

- da  
4.13(c)

- 4.13(c) M (JR)



A, B, C, D

가

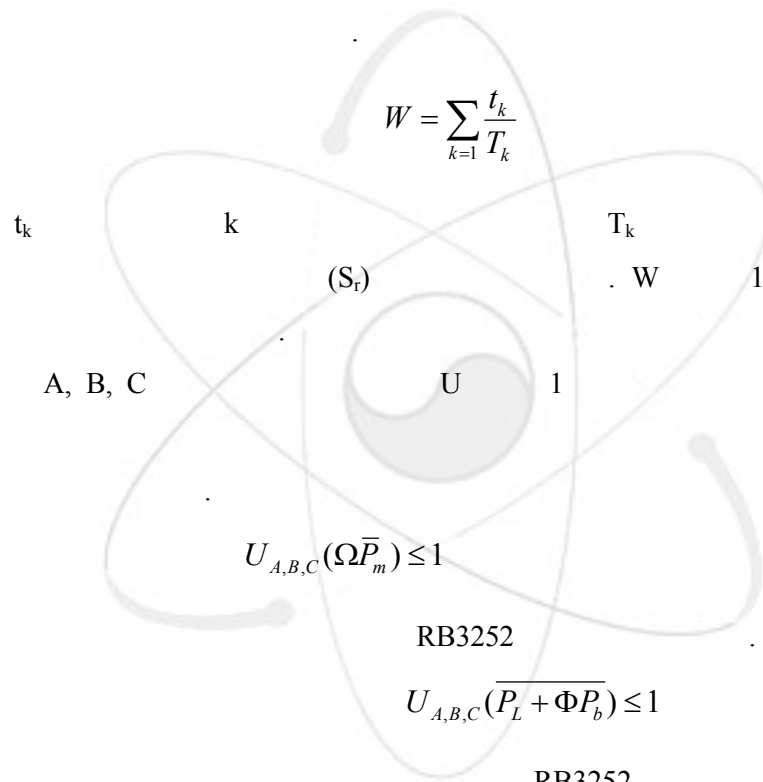
(U)

$$U = \sum_{j=1}^N \frac{t_j}{T_j}$$

N

t<sub>j</sub> j

$T_j$  (S<sub>t</sub>)  
 $N$  U 1  
 2/3 , Tertiary creep  
 80%, t 0.2%  
 1%  
 1% 가 가  
 1 1%가 (W)



D W 1

$$W_{A,B,C,D}(1.35\Omega \bar{P}_m) \leq 1$$

$$W_{A,B,C,D}(1.35(\overline{P_L + \Phi P_b})) \leq 1$$

가

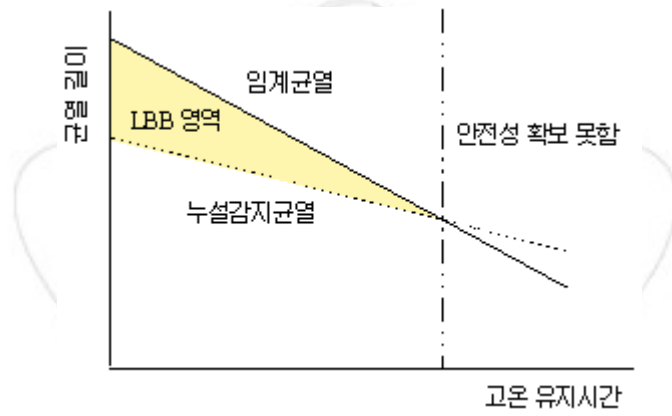
가

vi) LBB

LBB가

4.14

가



4.14

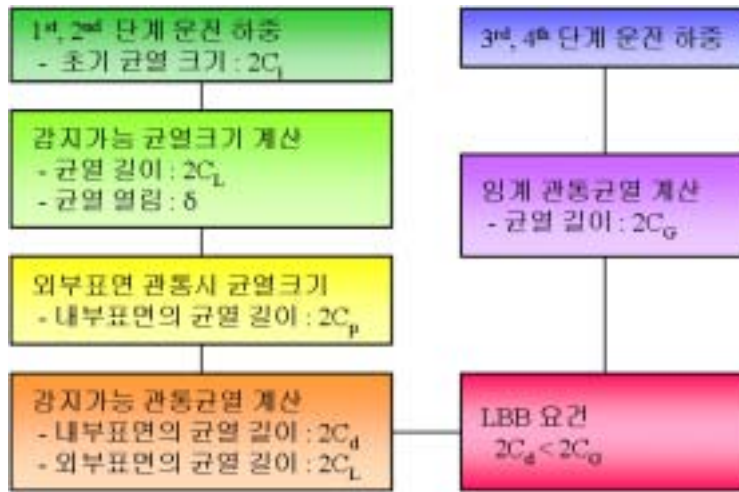
LBB

$$2c_d < 2c_G / \alpha$$

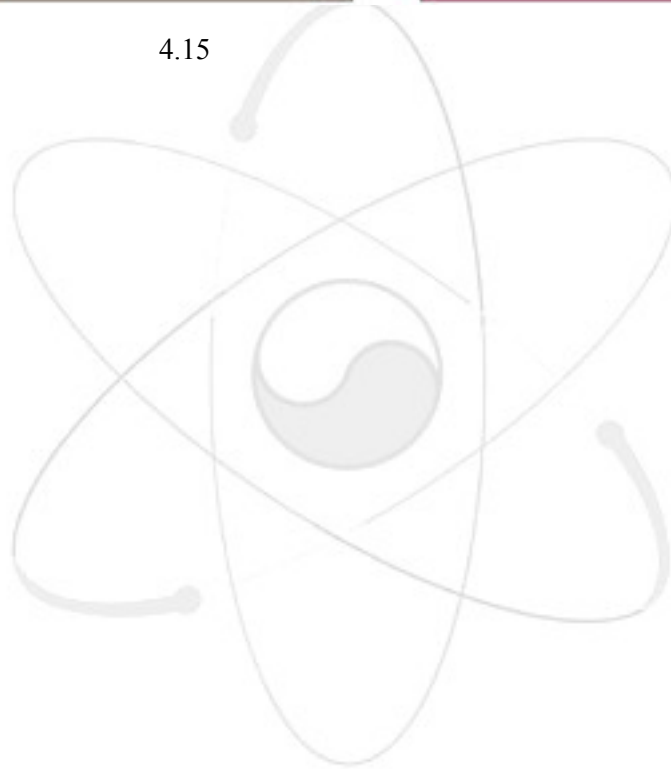
가

가

4.15



4.15





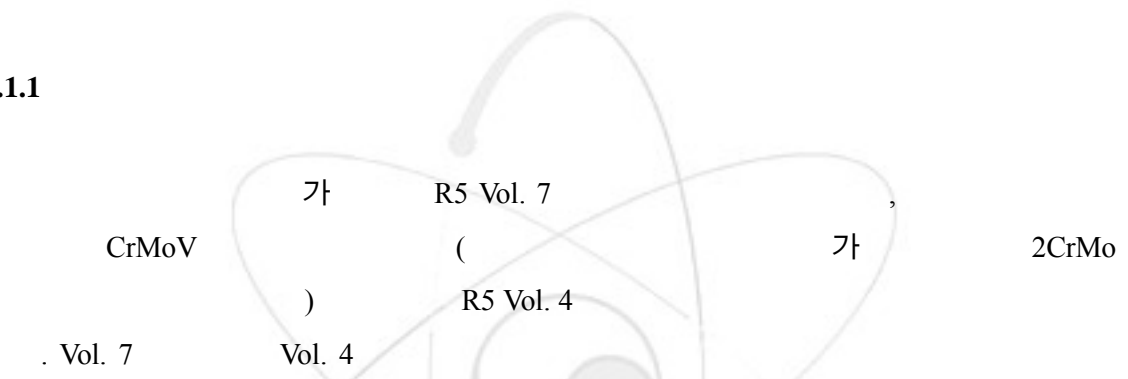
5.

가

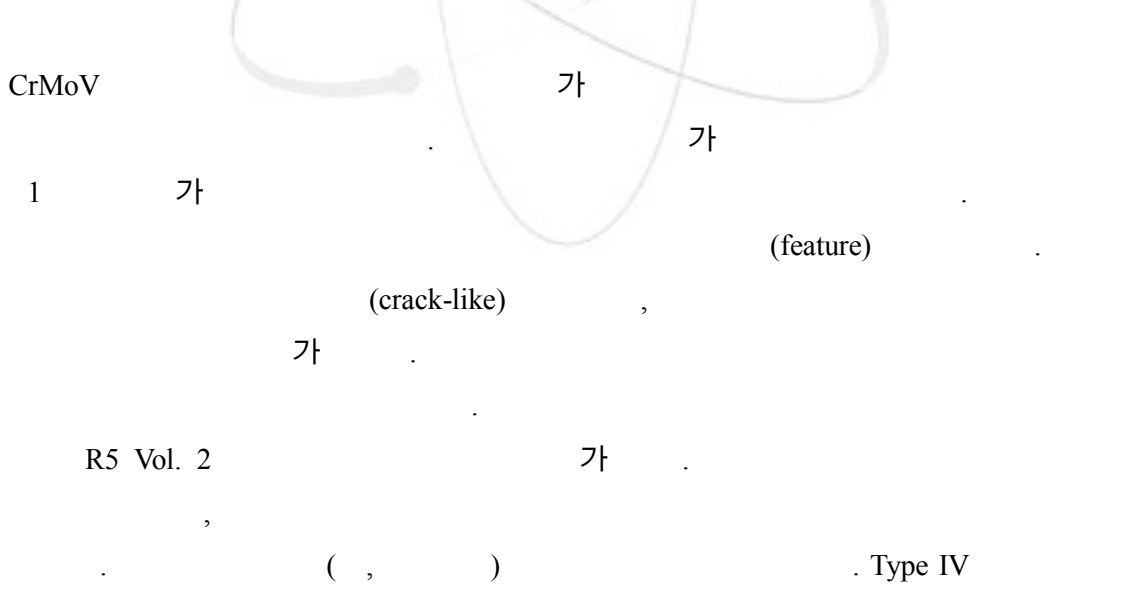
(similar) , (dissimilar) 가  
 가 , 가 가  
 R5 , 가 가

5.1

5.1.1



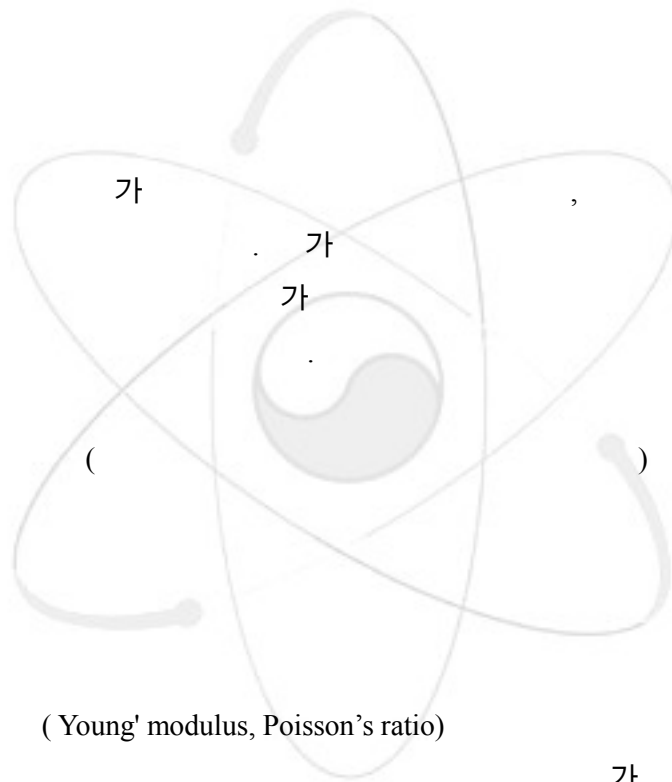
5.1.2



가 ,  
 가  
 2CrMo 가 CrMoV  
 ( ) 가  
 C\* C(t)  
 5.1.5 5.1.4

5.1.3

가



- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)
- (6)
- (7)

( Young' modulus, Poisson's ratio)

가

5.1.4 가

14

5.1

1.

2.

(  $t_0$  ) (  $t_s$  ) 가  $t_1 = t_0 + t_s$   
 $t_s$  .

3.

( $t=0$   $t=t_0 + t_s$ ) .

10 12  $t_0 + t_s$  :  $t_0 + t_s$   
가 가 가 가 가 가

4.

3

5.

NDT(Non Destructive Testing)

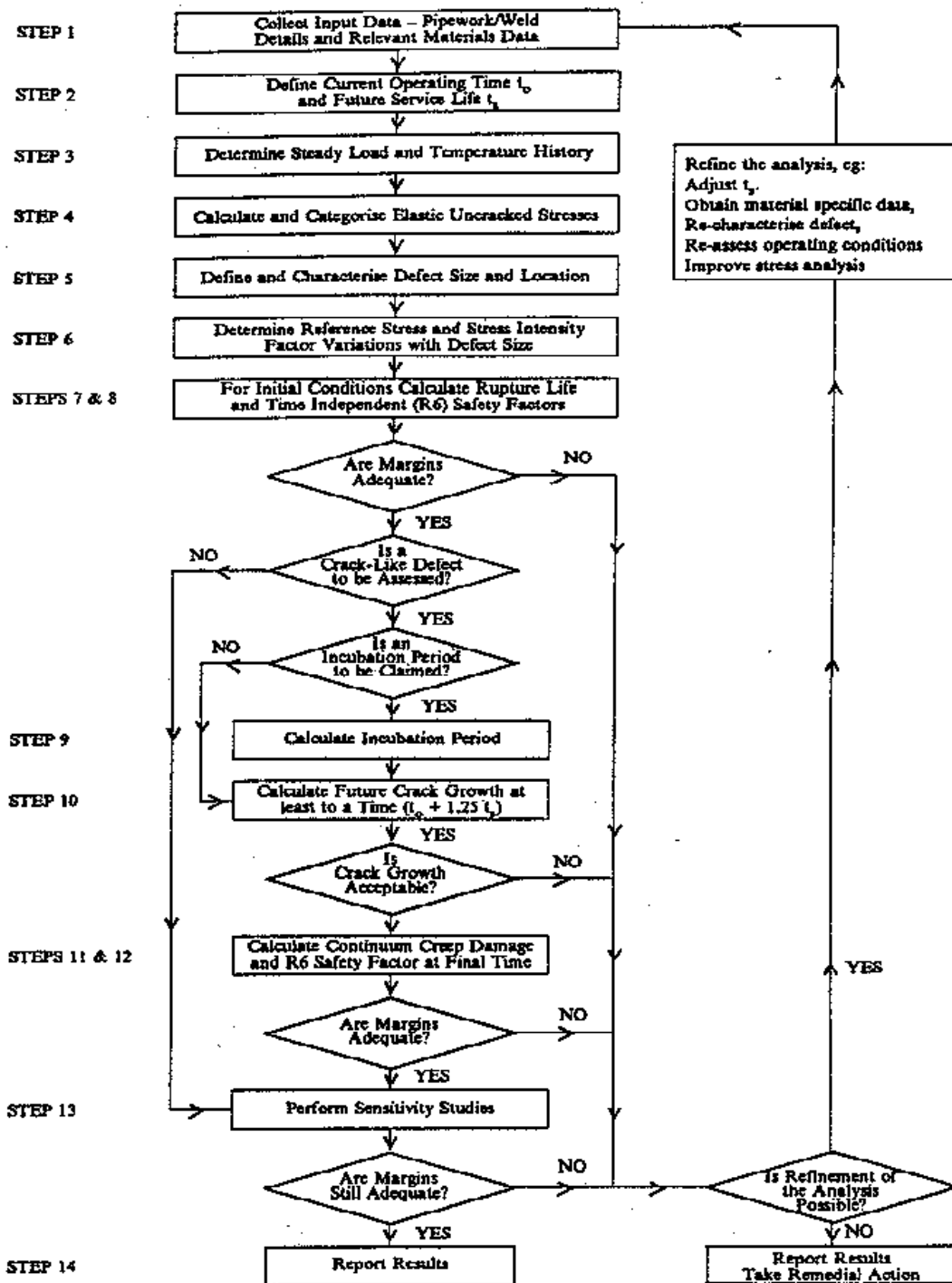
(5.1.5 ) .

6.

$\sigma_{ref}$  가  $a_0$  가  
 $K_p$   $K_s$  (R5 Appendix A3 ) .  
R6 가

7.

$D_0$   $a_0$   $T_{ro}$   $a_0$   
2 7  $t_0 + t_s$   
 $T_{ro}$  가  $T_{ro} < t_0 + t_s$   
가



5.1 R5 Vol. 7 가

8.

1  $a_0$  R6 R6 가

가

4 6

R6 가 R6 가 1.0

가

9 12

9.

$t_i$ 가 R5 Appendix A5

$t_i = 0$

10.

Appendix A6  $(t_0 + 1.25t_s)$   $t_2$   $a_2$   $t_0 + t_s$   $a_1$  (R5)

$t_i < t_0$   $t_2$   $t_0$   $t_i$   $t_0$

$t_2$  가 가  $(t_0 + t_s)$

가

11.

Appendix A4  $(t_0 + 1.25t_s)$   $t_2$  D (R5)

$D_2 < 1$   $t_2$   $D_2$   $(t_0 + t_s)$   $D_1$

가  $D_1 > 1$

가

12.

1  $(t_0 + t_s)$  R6 가

$a_L$  가  $(t_0 + t_s)$   $a_L$

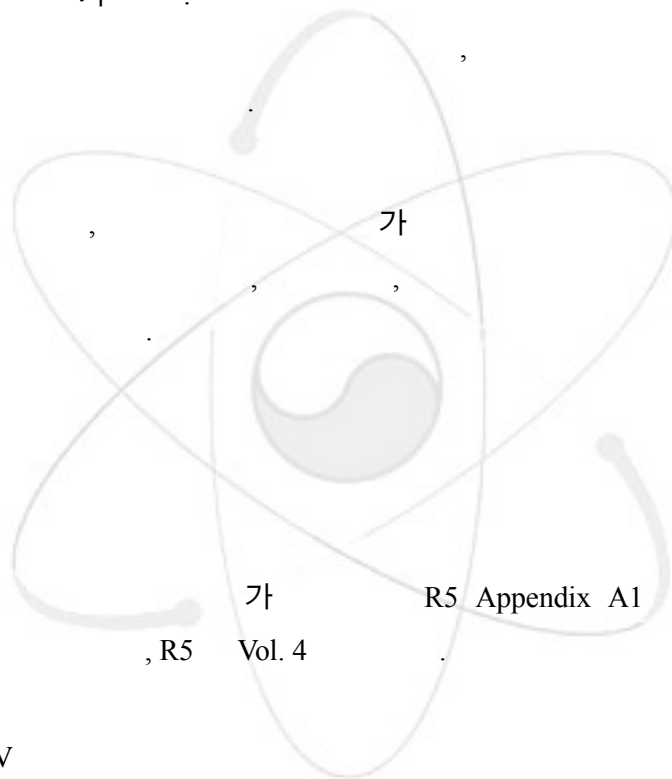
R6 가  $a_L < a_2(10$   
 $t_2$  )  
 가  $a_L > a_1(t_0 + t_s)$  )  
 가

**13.**

가 , 가  
 가 NDT  
 가  
 가  
 가

**14.**

가  
 가  
 가



**5.1.5**

CrMoV

가 R5 Appendix A1 4  
 , R5 Vol. 4

- (i) Cr-Mo-V
- (ii) Type IV
- (iii) (HAZ)
- (iv) 2Cr-Mo

가 가

- (a) -
- (b)

HAZ  $\alpha$  가 가 HAZ

- (c) k

- HAZ ( $\alpha$ )

$\alpha$

$\alpha$

(R5 A1.2 )

- (butternng)

(< 40°) MMAW(Manual Metal Arc

Welding):  $\alpha = 1.5$

(< 40°) MMAW :  $\alpha = 9.0$

- SAW(Submerged Arc Welding)

:  $\alpha = 1.5$

- (k)

(R5 Appendix A3)

k

, HAZ

R5 Vol. 4

5.1

$\alpha$

HAZ

effective k

$k_M$

$$k_M = \frac{\alpha + 1}{\alpha + \frac{k_C}{k_R}} \cdot k_C$$

k

k

$k_R$  : refine HAZ

$k_C$  : coarce HAZ

k

R5 A3

A6

(R5

Appendix A3 )

(

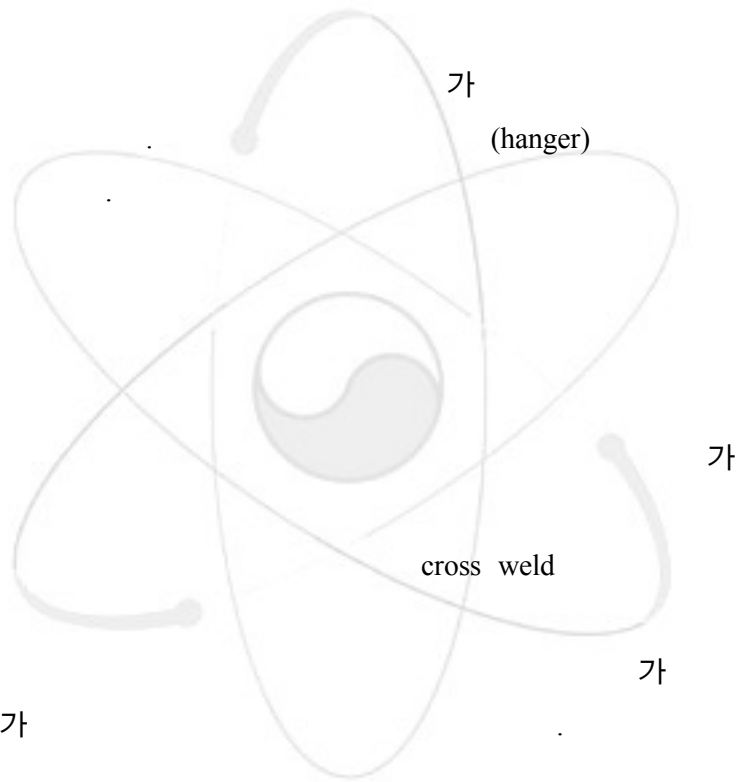
).





5.2.1

-  
-  
-  
-  
-



5.2.2 가

가

가

가

가

$$A + B + C = 1$$

(5-1)

- , A:
- B:
- C:

가

1)

, A

A Robinson time fraction rule (5-2)

$$A = \sum_i \frac{t_i}{t_f(\sigma_{rup,i}, T_i)} \quad (5-2)$$

$t_i$        $i$       ,  $t_f(\sigma_{rup,i}, T_i)$       cross weld  
 $\sigma_{rup,i}$        $T$

2)      ,  $B$

Miner (5-3)

$$B = \sum_i \frac{N_j}{N_f(\Delta\bar{\varepsilon}_j)} \quad (5-3)$$

$N_j$       가       $\Delta\bar{\varepsilon}_j$       ,  $N_f(\Delta\bar{\varepsilon}_j)$

weld

(endurance)  
(FSRF)

cross

( R5 A3 )

3)      ,  $C$

(5-4)

$$C = \sum_k N_k \frac{\varepsilon_k}{\varepsilon_{fk}} \quad (5-4)$$

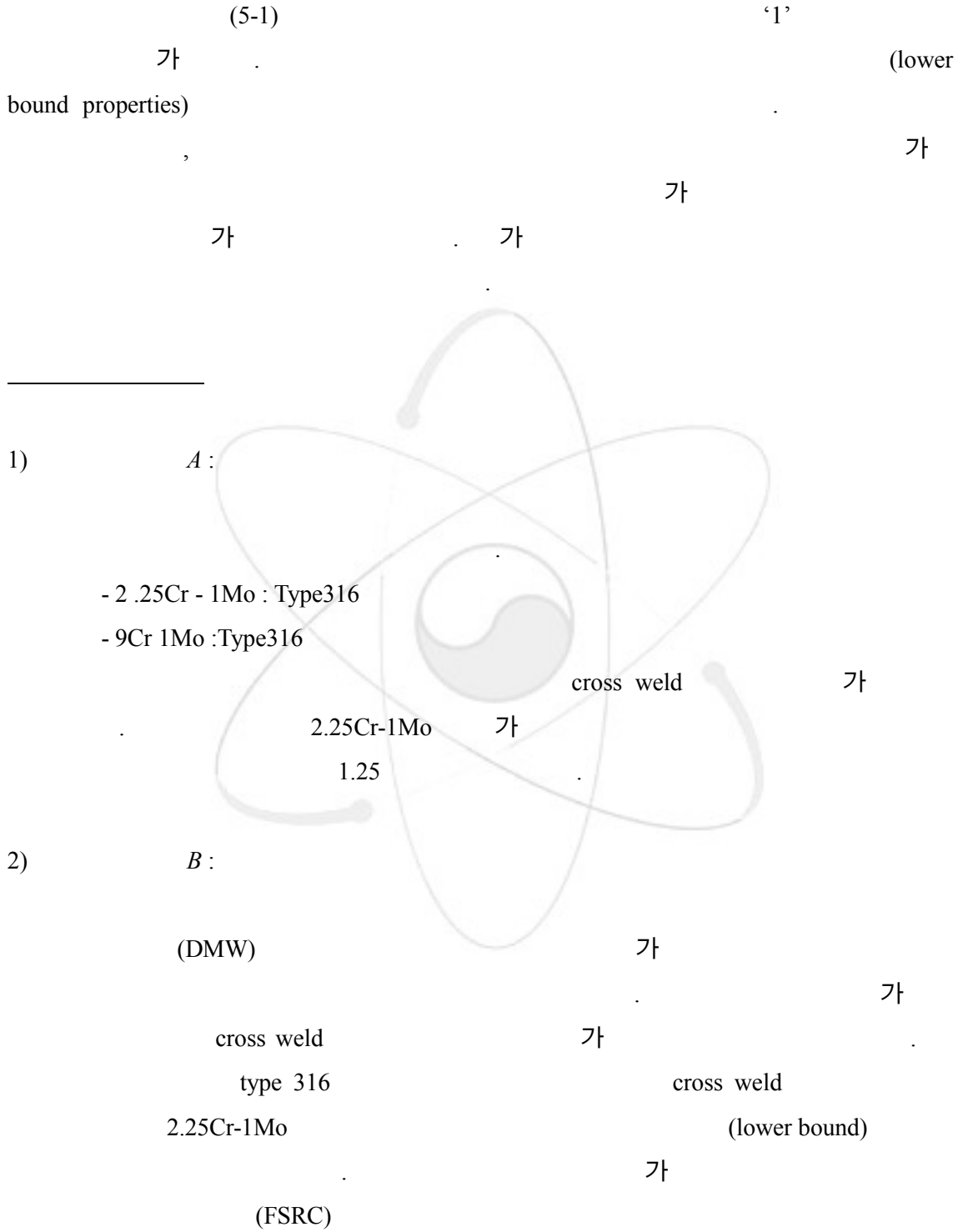
$N_k$        $k$       ,  $\varepsilon_k$       dwell      (shift)

,  $\varepsilon_{fk}$        $k$       가

(rate)

R5 A4

5.2.3



3)

C:

Dwell  
가

C

가

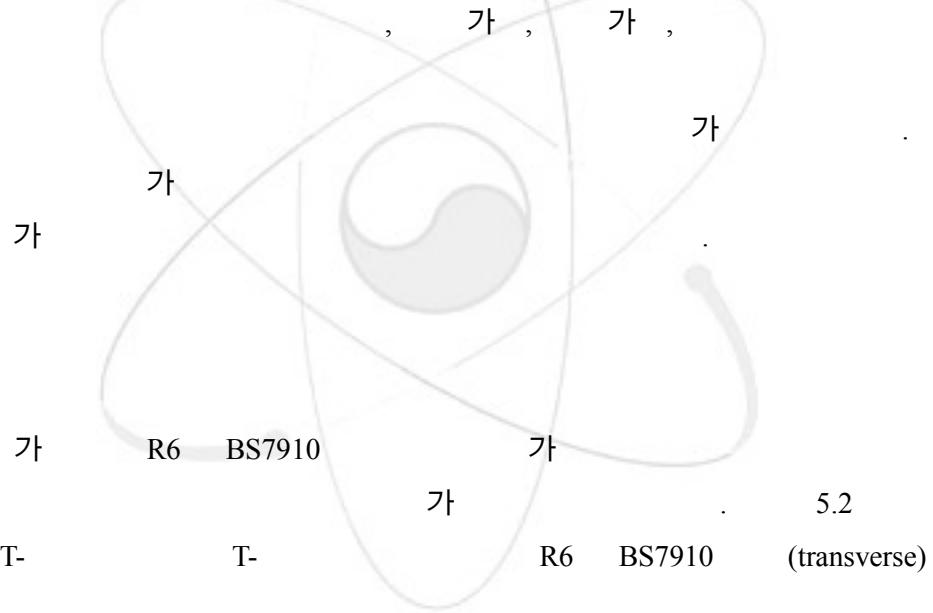
dwell  
C

dwell

가

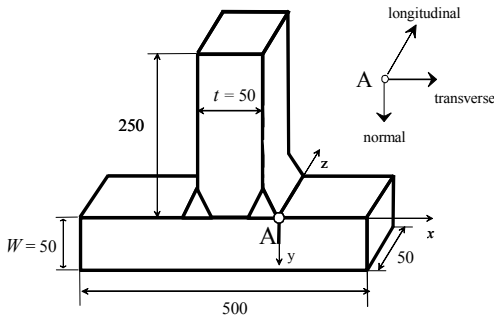
5.3

가

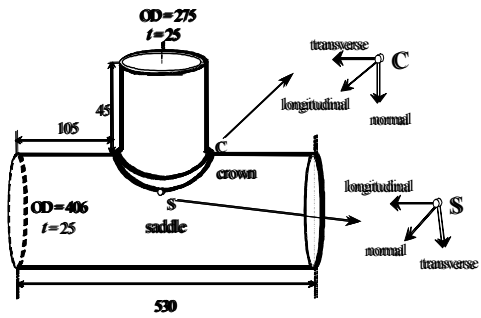


5.3.1

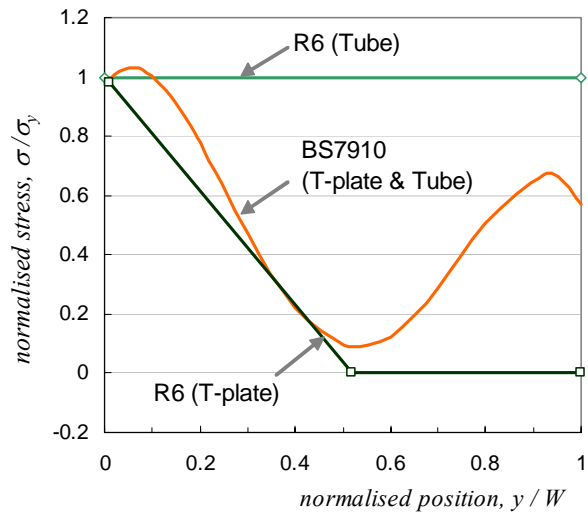
가 R6 BS7910 가 가 5.2  
T- T- R6 BS7910 (transverse)



5.2 T-



T-



5.3 T- R6 가 (bilinear) R6 Upper bound toe  $r_o$  toe  $r_o$  5.3  $r_o = \left( \frac{C\eta q}{\sigma_{yp} v} \right)^{0.5}$  (5-5)  $\sigma_{yp}$  (in mm/s),  $C$  ,  $\eta$  ,  $q$  (in J/s),  $v$  Ferritic  $C=153\text{Nmm/J}$ ,  $\eta=0.8$  BS7910 5.2 T- butt

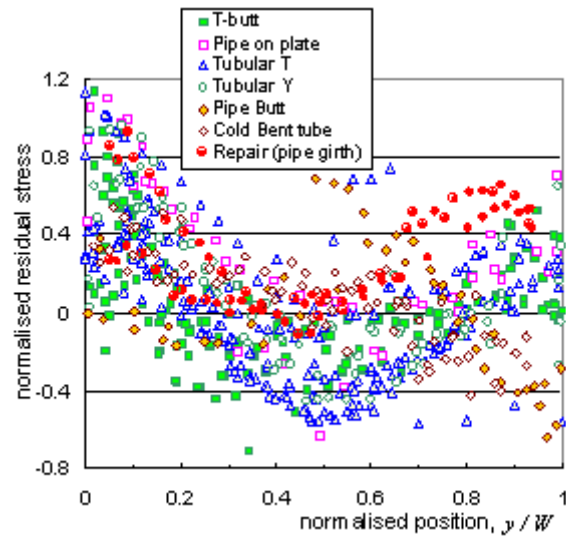
$$\sigma_{res} = \sigma_{yp} [0.97 + 2.3267(y/W) - 24.125(y/W)^2 + 42.485(y/W)^3 - 21.087(y/W)^4] \quad (5-6)$$

$$y/W \quad 5.2 \quad (5-6)$$

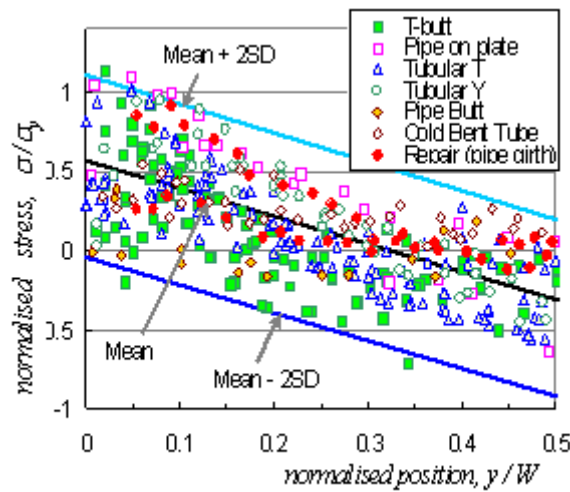
5.3

5.3.2

R6 BS7910



(a) ( )



(b) ( )

5.4

가 T- 5.2 toe A  
 , T- 5.2  
 crown C  
 가 (Mode I)

T- , T- , Y- , (cold bent tube)

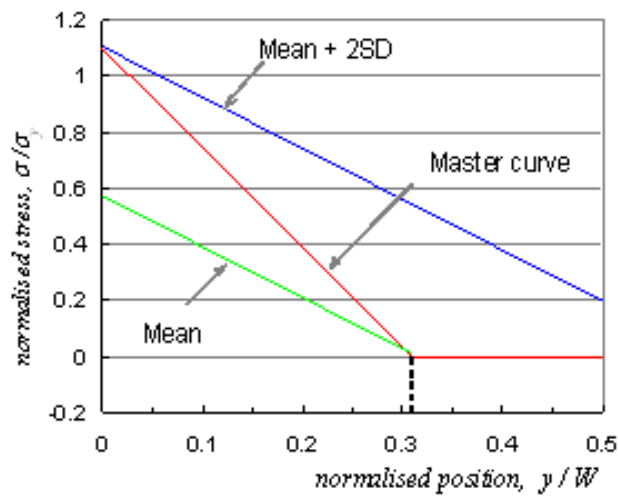
5.4

'Mean' (Standard Deviation)  
 (regression line) , 'Mean+2SD' SD  
 SD가 가  
 'Mean±1SD' 68%  
 'Mean±2SD' 95%, 'Mean±3SD' 99.7%  
 'Mean±3SD'

5.4

5.5

가 ( )  
 가 ( )



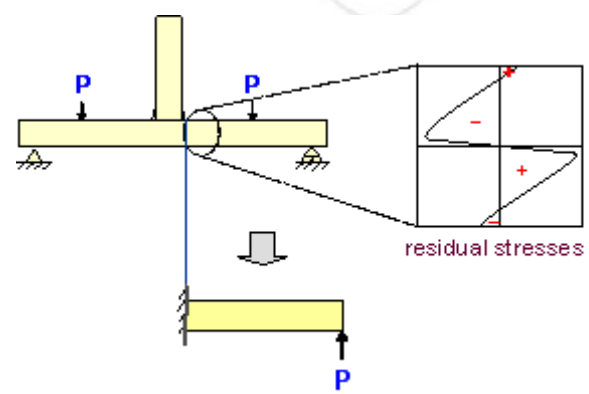
5.5

curve) (master  
 가 ( $\sigma/\sigma_y=0$ )  $y/W=0.31$   
 (y/W=0) 'Mean+2SD' y (bilinear)

가  
 T- 5.5  
 5.5 3가 ('Mean+SD', 'Mean+2SD',  
 'Mean+Bend')

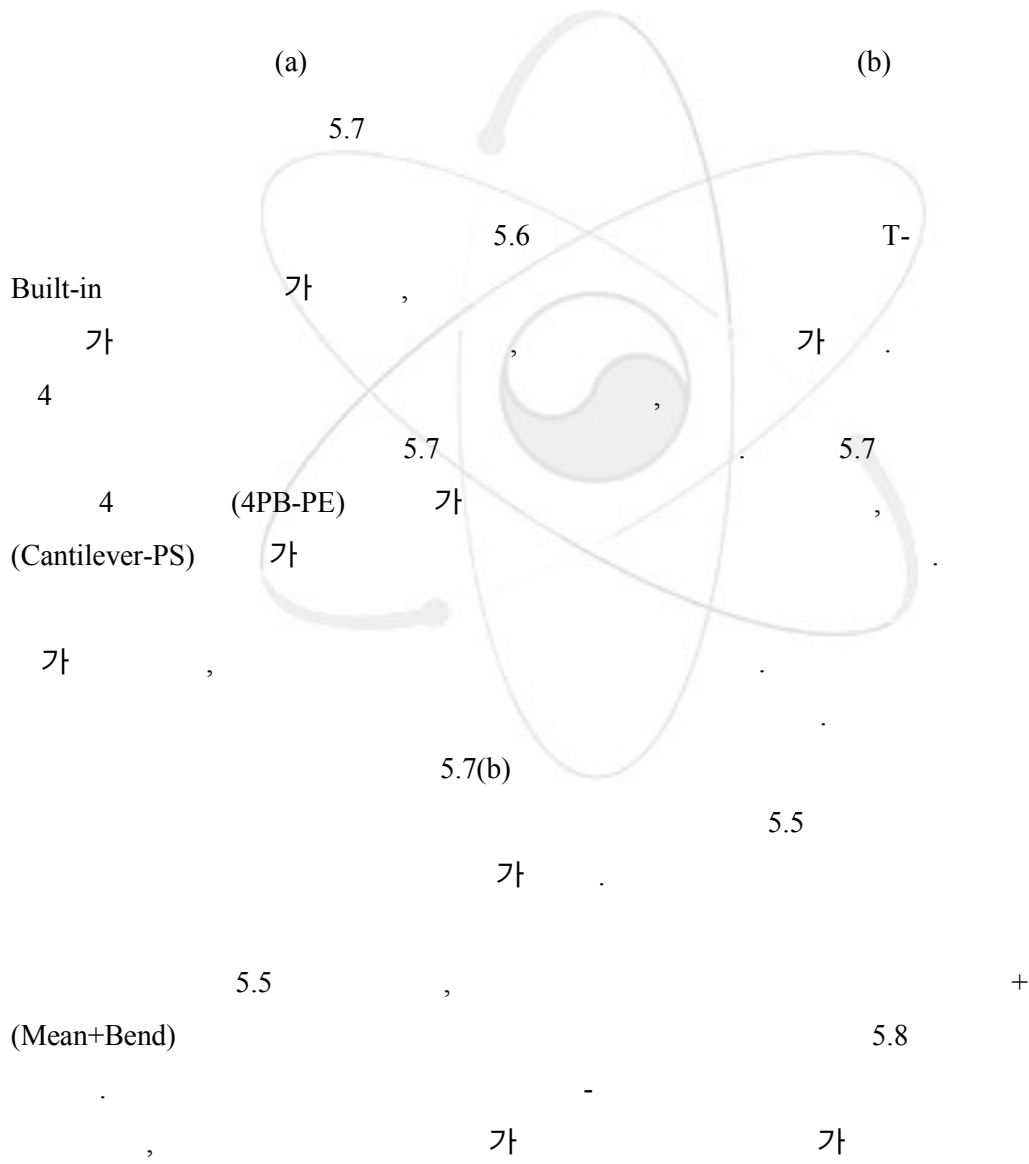
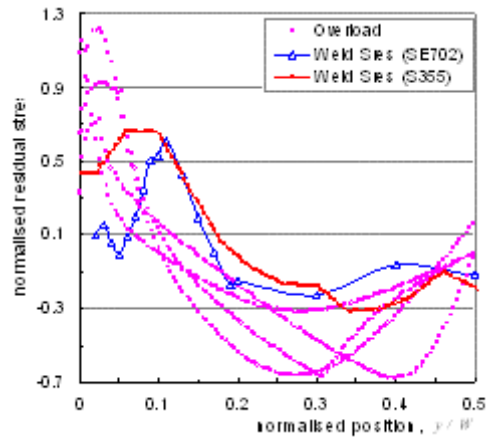
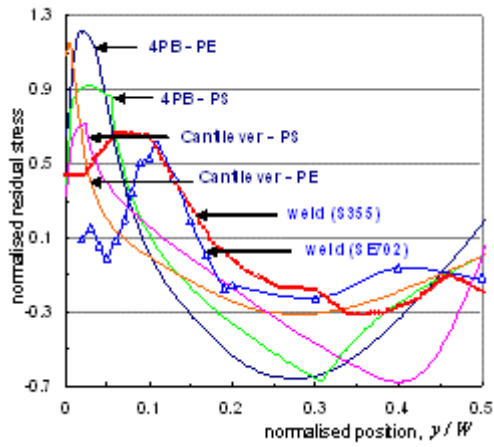
5.3.3

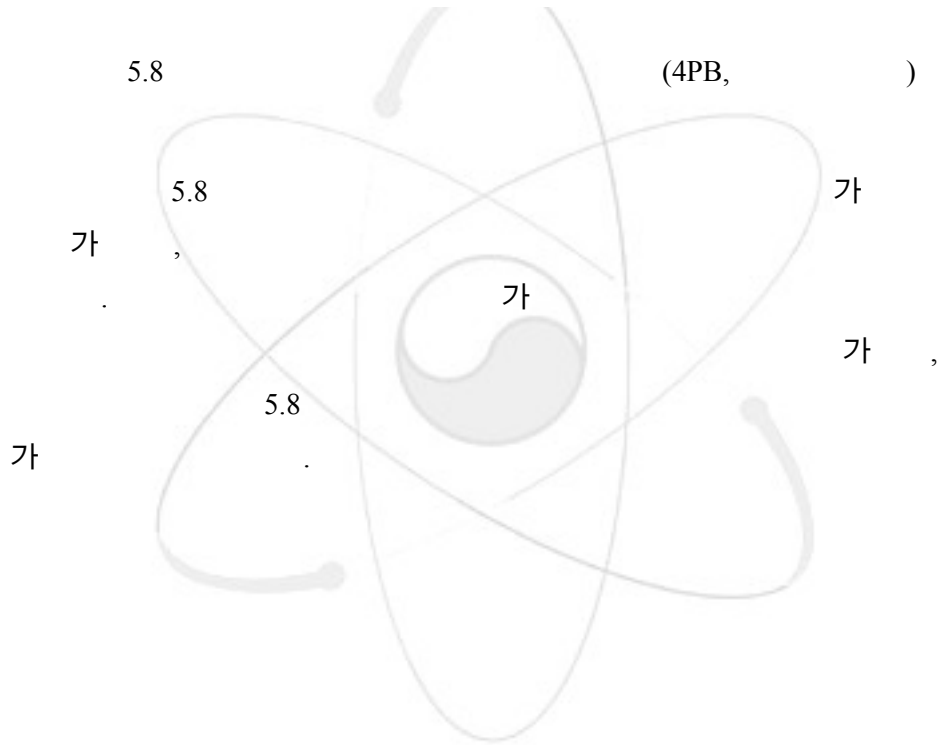
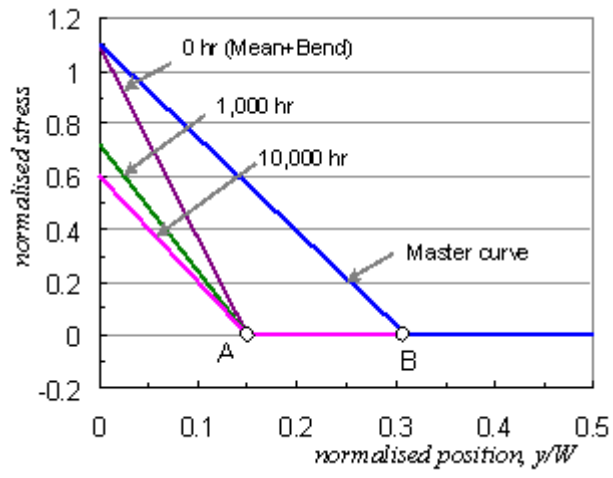
가  
 5.6 4 (4 Point Bend : 4PB)  
 5.6 4PB 가 4PB  
 316H (PE) (PS)  
 가



5.6







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**A.**

Part 1

가

가

가

Part 2

A

가

ABSQUS ANSYS

NONSTA

- i)
- ii)
- iii)
- iv)

가

Part 1 2

D

9Cr-1Mo-V

가

# A.1

가

가

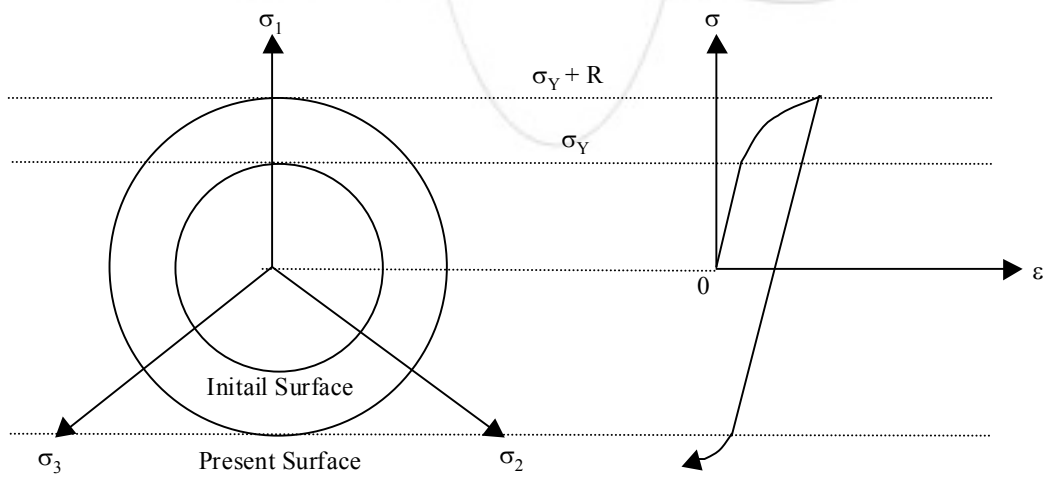
ABAQUS, ANSYS

가

가

## A.1.1

### A.1.1.1 (Isotropic Hardening)



A-1

$$f = f_Y(\sigma) - \Gamma(R)$$

Prandtl-Reuss

i) hydrostatic stress  $\sigma_H = 1/3 \text{Tr}(\sigma)$  (deviatoric stress)

ii)  $J_2$   $J_3$

$$J_2(\sigma) = \sigma_{eq} = \left(\frac{3}{2} \sigma' : \sigma'\right)^{1/2}$$

$$J_3(\sigma) = \left(\frac{9}{2} \sigma' \cdot \sigma' : \sigma'\right)^{1/3}$$

iii) (associated plasticity) normality  $\nabla f$

$$d\varepsilon^p = d\lambda(\partial f / \partial \sigma) = 3/2 d\lambda(\sigma' / \sigma_{eq})$$

$$dp = -d\lambda(\partial f / \partial R) = d\lambda = \left(2/3 d\varepsilon^p : d\varepsilon^p\right)^{1/2}$$

iv) von Mises

$$f = \sigma_{eq} - R(p) - \sigma_Y = 0$$

$$d\varepsilon = d\varepsilon^e + d\varepsilon^p$$

$$d\varepsilon^e = \frac{1+\nu}{E} d\sigma - \frac{\nu}{E} d(\text{Tr}(\sigma))I$$

$$d\varepsilon^p = \frac{3}{2} H(f) g'(\sigma_{eq}) \frac{\langle d\sigma_{eq} \rangle}{\sigma_{eq}} \sigma'$$

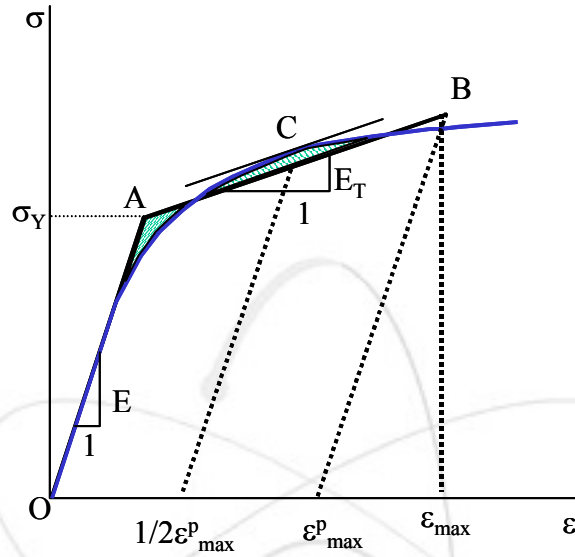
ABAQUS  
ANSYS

(multilinear)

(Tangent modulus)

A-2

OA AB



A-2

가  $\epsilon_{max}$

가  $E_T$

AB

A

H'

가

$$H' = \frac{d\sigma}{d\epsilon^p} = \frac{d\sigma}{d\epsilon - d\epsilon^e} = \frac{E_T}{1 - E_T/E}$$

A.1.1.3

Bauschinger

A.1.1.2 (Kinematic Hardening)

가

Bauschinger

A-3

$$f = f_Y(\sigma - X) - \kappa$$

X

(Back Stress)

$\kappa$

$$\dot{X} = C \frac{1}{\kappa} (\sigma - X) \dot{\epsilon}^p$$

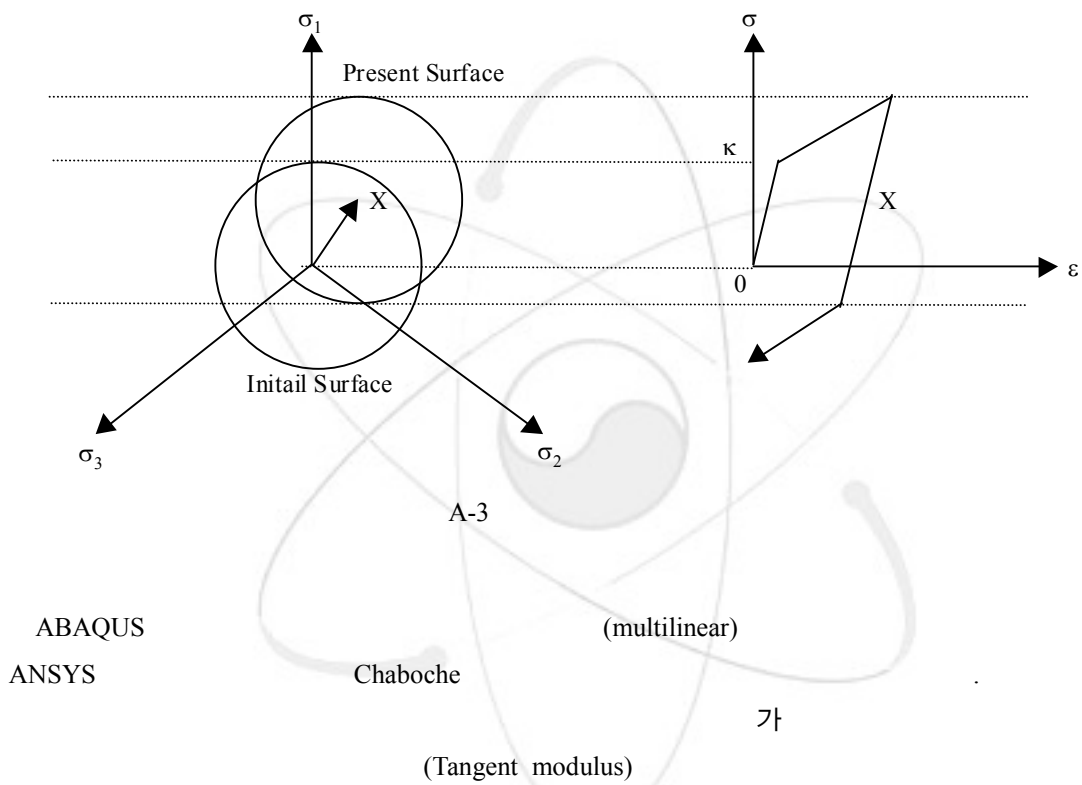
C

$\dot{\epsilon}^p$

가

$\kappa$

$\sigma_Y$



A.1.1.3 (Combined Hardening Model)

가

Prager

가

$$\dot{X}_{ij} = C \left( \dot{\epsilon}^p \right)_{ij} - \gamma X_{ij}$$

C  $\gamma$

$\gamma$

가

가

C



$\gamma$ 가

C  $\gamma$ 가

가

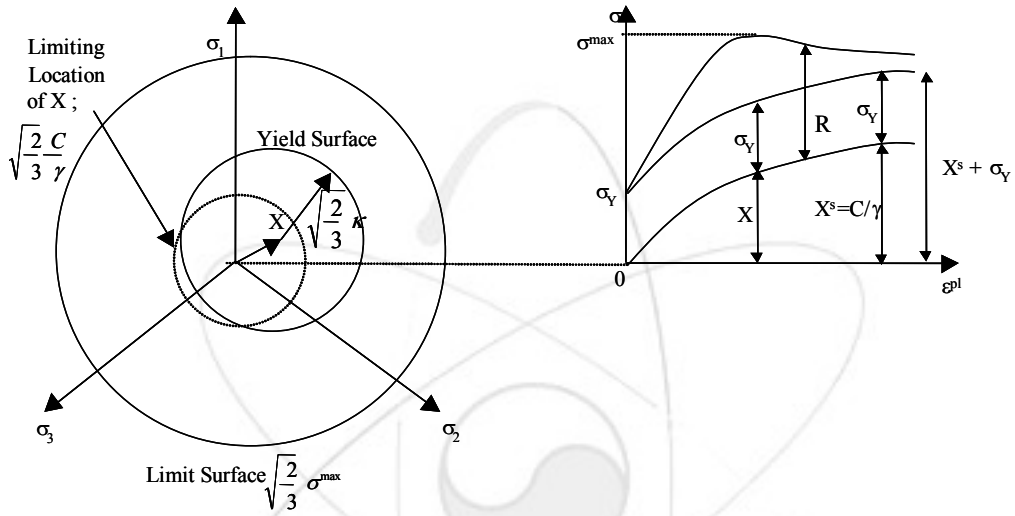
R

$$R = b(Q - R)$$

Q b  
b

Q A-4

가



A-4

A-4

$X^s \sqrt{2/3}$

$\sqrt{2/3} \sigma^{\max}$

Bauschinger

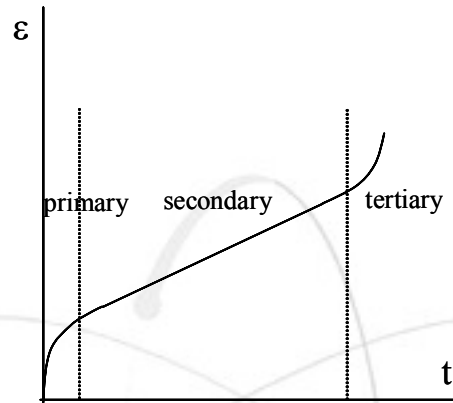
ABAQUS

ANSYS

A.1.2

A.1.1.1 (Creep Model)

1/3 가  
 가 . A-5  
 3 .



A-5

가 가 (primary) , 가 가  
 가 (secondary) , 가 가  
 가 (tertiary) . 가 가

Norton's Power Law

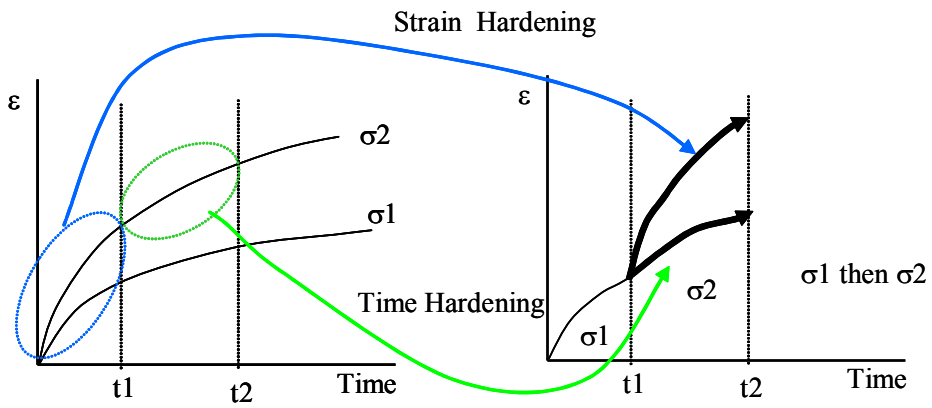
$$\dot{\epsilon}^{cr} = A \bar{q}^n t^m$$

$\dot{\epsilon}^{cr}$  가  $\bar{q}$  가  
 t , A, n, m m 가

가 가 ANSYS ABAQUS  
 A n 가

가 가 가 1

A-6  $\sigma_1$   $\sigma_2$   
 t1  $\sigma_1$   $\sigma_2$



A-6

ANSYS  
Subroutine

ABAQUS

가

가

User

Blackburn

Garofalo

Blackburn

$$\epsilon^c = C[1 - e^{-Bt}] + \frac{\sigma}{m}t$$

$$\epsilon^c = C_1[1 - e^{-B_1t}] + C_2[1 - e^{-B_2t}] + \frac{\sigma}{m}t$$

ANSYS

가

A.1.3

(Viscoplasticity Model)

(Unified viscoplastic model)

가

, 304

316

ORNL

가

가

(Rate-

independent plasticity)

(Rate-dependent plasticity)

(Viscoplasticity)

(1) ORNL

ORNL(Oak Ridge National Laboratory)

NE F9-5T

가

$$\vec{\epsilon} = \vec{\epsilon}^e + \vec{\epsilon}^p + \vec{\epsilon}^{cr}$$

$\vec{\epsilon}^e$

$\vec{\epsilon}^p$

$\vec{\epsilon}^{cr}$

back \_\_\_\_\_ :

Ziegler

$$d\epsilon_{ij} = \frac{C}{\sigma} (\sigma_{ij} - a_{ij}) d\bar{\epsilon}^p + a_{ij} \frac{1}{C} \frac{dC}{d\Theta} d\Theta$$

C

\_\_\_\_\_ :

Norton

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij}^{cr} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{S_{ij}}{\bar{\sigma}} \bar{\epsilon}^{cr}$$

$\dot{\epsilon}^{cr}$

$\bar{\epsilon}^{cr}$

가

$\bar{\sigma}$  Mises 가

$$\bar{\epsilon}^{cr} = A [\bar{\sigma} * ((m+1)\bar{\epsilon}^{cr})^m]^{1/m+1}$$

$$\bar{\sigma} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} S_{ij} \cdot S_{ij}}$$

A, n, m

(2) Robinson

가 가

back drag  
Robinson

\_\_\_\_\_ : 가 가

( $\mathcal{E}^l$ ) Robinson

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij} = \begin{cases} A \left[ \frac{J_2(\Sigma_{ij})}{K} - 1 \right]^* \frac{\Sigma_{ij}}{J_2(\Sigma_{ij})} & \text{if } S_{ij} \cdot \Sigma_{ij} > 0 \text{ and } J_2(\Sigma_{ij}) > K \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$S_{ij}$   $s_{ij}$   $K$  drag

( $\chi$ ) back (a<sub>ij</sub>) A n  $J_2(\Sigma_{ij})$  2 (second invariant) 가

back back 1 back

$$\dot{a}_{ij} = \begin{cases} HG^{-\beta} \dot{\epsilon}_{ij} - R(T)G^{m-\beta} a_{ij} & \text{if } \sigma_{ij} \cdot a_{ij} > 0 \text{ and } G > G_0 \\ HG_0^{-\beta} \dot{\epsilon}_{ij} - R(T)G^{m-\beta} a_{ij} & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

H, m,  $\beta$  T 가 G R

$$G = \frac{J_2(a_{ij})}{\kappa_0^2}$$

$$R(T) = R_r \exp\{Q_r(1/T_0 - 1/T)\}$$

$\kappa_0, R_r, Q_r, T_0$

drag \_\_\_\_\_ : drag

$$K = \frac{K_s(T) - K_i(T)}{3W_0(T)} \exp\left[-\frac{W^p}{W_0(T)}\right] W^p - \frac{Q_0 K_0}{6T^2} \exp\left[-Q_0\left(\frac{1}{T_0} - \frac{1}{T}\right)\right] T$$

$K_0, Q_0, T_0$   $W^p, W_0, K_i, K_s$

$$W^p = \sigma \dot{\epsilon}^p$$

$$K_i = K_0 \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \exp(-Q_0(1/T_0 - 1/T))) \right\}$$

$$K_s = A + B(T - T_p) + C(T - T_p)^2$$

$$W_0 = p + q(T - T_p)^2$$

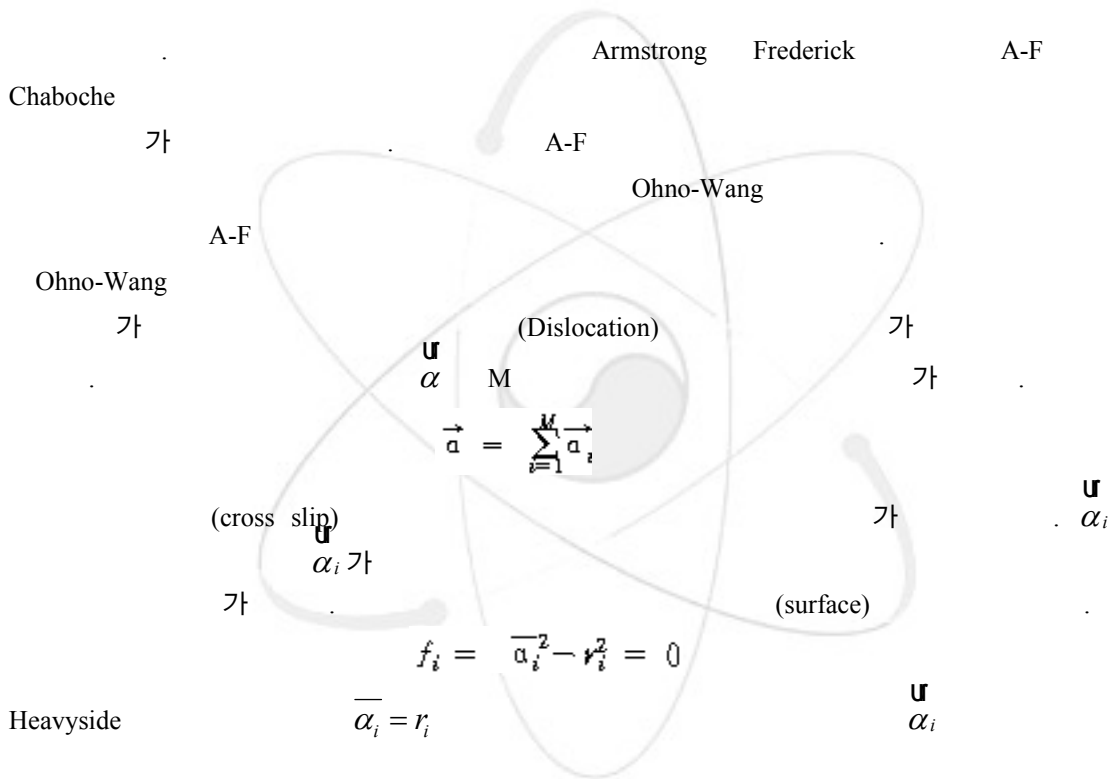
A, B, C, p, q

(3) Ohno-Wang

Ohno-Wang

(Hardening/dynamic recovery format)

()가



$$\vec{a}_i = \frac{2}{3} h_i \vec{\epsilon}^p - H(f) \lambda_i \frac{\vec{a}_i}{r_i}$$

$$\lambda_i = h_i \langle \vec{\epsilon}^p : \vec{k}_i \rangle$$

$$\frac{r}{k_i} \frac{\mathbf{u}}{\alpha_i}$$

$$\frac{r}{k_i} = \frac{\mathbf{u}}{\alpha_i}$$

$$\vec{a}_i = h_i \left\{ \frac{2}{3} \vec{\epsilon}^p - H(f) \langle \vec{\epsilon}^p : \vec{k}_i \rangle \frac{\vec{a}_i}{r_i} \right\}$$

$$h_i = \frac{2}{3} \mu_i$$

$$\vec{a}_j = \zeta_j \left\{ \frac{2}{3} v_j \vec{\epsilon}^p - H(f_j) \langle \vec{\epsilon}^p : \vec{k}_j \rangle \vec{a}_j \right\}$$

Ohno-Wang

$\gamma(k)$

$\gamma(k)$

$$v_{(k)} = f(T_{obs}) g(R_H)$$

Ohno-Wang

CRIEPI

$$\Delta \alpha_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^M \left[ \zeta_{(k)} \left\{ \frac{2}{3} v_{(k)} \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p - H(f_k) \frac{\langle \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p \alpha_{ij(k)} \rangle}{\alpha_{(k)}} \alpha_{ij(k)} \right\} + \frac{\Delta v_{(k)}}{v_{(k)}} \right]$$

$$\Delta \alpha_{ij} = \sum_{k=1}^M \left[ \zeta_{(k)} \left\{ \frac{2}{3} v_{(k)} \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p - \left( \frac{\alpha_{(k)}}{\alpha_{(k)}} \right)^m \frac{\langle \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p \alpha_{ij(k)} \rangle}{\alpha_{(k)}} \alpha_{ij(k)} \right\} + \frac{\Delta v_{(k)}}{v_{(k)}} \right]$$

$R_H$

$$R_H = \sum_{i=0}^2 R_H^{(i)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R_H^{(i)} &= L_H^{(i)} (R_{HS}^{(i)} - R_H^{(i)}) \frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{\Delta \epsilon_p} \quad (R_{HS}^{(i)} \geq R_H^{(i)} \text{ 일 때}) \\ &= L_R^{(i)} (R_{HS}^{(i)} - R_H^{(i)}) \frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{\Delta \epsilon_p} \quad (R_{HS}^{(i)} < R_H^{(i)} \text{ 일 때}) \end{aligned}$$

$R_{HS}$

$R_H$

$R_{HS}$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{HS}^{(0)} &= \alpha_0 \bar{\rho}^{-m_0} \\ R_{HS}^{(1)} &= \alpha_1 \bar{\rho}^{-m_1} k_1(T_{obs}) \\ R_{HS}^{(2)} &= \alpha_2 \bar{\rho}^{-m_2} k_2(T_{obs}) \end{aligned}$$

$\bar{\rho}$

(hardening index surface)

$$g = \frac{2}{3} (\epsilon_{ij}^p - \beta_{ij}) (\epsilon_{ij}^p - \beta_{ij}) - \rho^2 = 0$$

$\rho \quad \beta_{ij}$

$$\Delta \beta_{ij} = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} (1-c) \Gamma \overline{\Delta \epsilon^p} v_{ij}$$

$$\Delta \rho = c \Gamma \overline{\Delta \epsilon^p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma &= v_{ij} \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p / \sqrt{\Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p} \quad (g=0 \text{ and } v_{ij} \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p \geq 0) \\ &= 0 \quad (g < 0 \text{ or } v_{ij} \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p < 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$v_{ij} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \epsilon_{ij}^p} / \sqrt{\frac{\partial g}{\partial \epsilon_{ij}^p} \frac{\partial g}{\partial \epsilon_{ij}^p}}$$

$$\overline{\Delta \epsilon^p} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p \Delta \epsilon_{ij}^p}$$

$\rho \quad \bar{\rho}$

$$(\nabla_{\#} \Delta \varepsilon_{\#}^{\#} < 0)$$

$\rho$ 가 0

$\bar{\rho}$

c

0.5

(4) Chaboche

Chaboche

1977

Chaboche

가

가

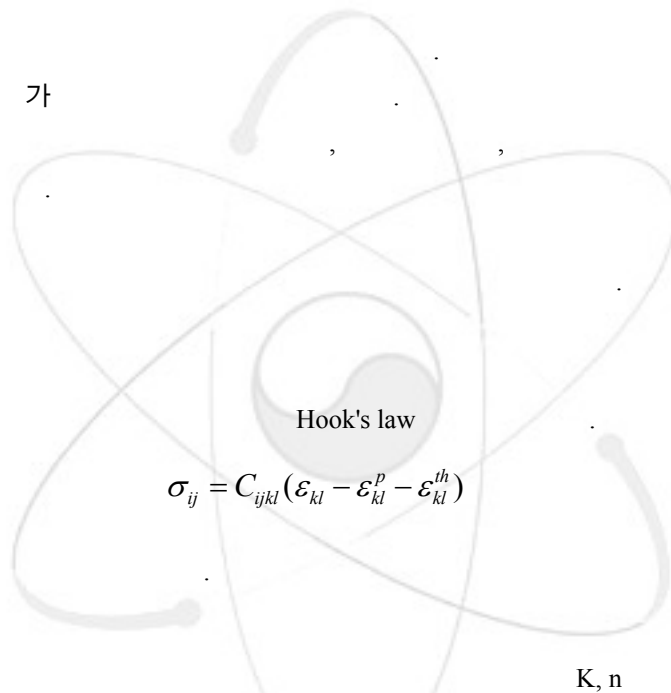
가

Chaboche

\_\_\_\_\_ :

$C_{ijkl}$

\_\_\_\_\_ :



$$\dot{\varepsilon}_p = \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \sigma} = \frac{3}{2} p \frac{s' - X'}{J(s - X)}$$

$$\dot{p} = \left\langle \frac{J(s - X) - R - k}{K} \right\rangle^n \quad K = K_0 + \alpha_K R$$

s

\_\_\_\_\_ : Back

p 가

2

Bausinger

back

$$X = X_1 + X_2$$



$$\dot{X}_i = \frac{2}{3} C_i \frac{\dot{p}}{p} - \gamma_i(p) X_i \dot{p}$$

$$\gamma_i = \gamma_i^0 [a_0 + (1 - a_0) e^{-bp}]$$

\_\_\_\_\_ : 가 가 가  
 가 가  
 가 drag

$$\dot{R} = b(Q - R) \dot{p}$$

Q drag R b

A.1.4

가

가

가

(1)

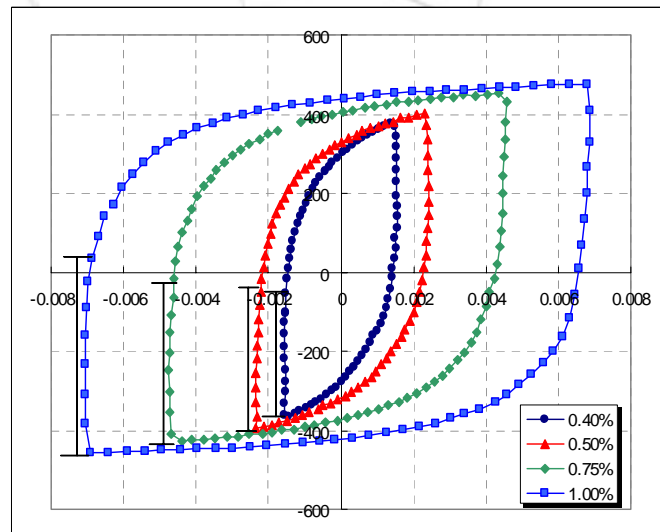
(κ)

A-7  
 가

가

κ

κ



A-7

(2)

(C, γ)

$$\epsilon_{ij} = \frac{2}{3} C \epsilon_{ij} - \gamma(p) \epsilon_{ij}$$

Tensile Peaks

$$\sigma_t = \frac{c}{\gamma} \tanh\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \epsilon_p}{2}\right) + Q + \kappa + K \left(\frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

(A-1)

$$\frac{d\sigma_t}{d\frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{2}} = \frac{c}{\gamma} \cdot \gamma \cdot \operatorname{sech}^2\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \epsilon_p}{2}\right) \quad (\text{A-1})$$

A-8(a)

Curve Fitting

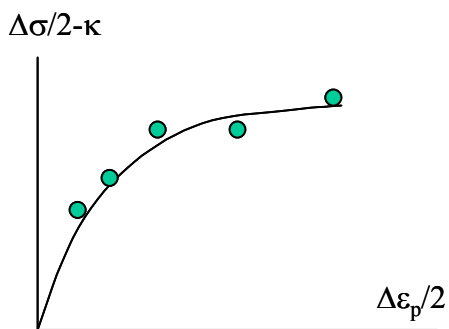
$$\sigma_t = \bar{K} \left(\frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{2}\right)^{\bar{n}}$$

A-8(b)

$\bar{K}$   $\bar{n}$

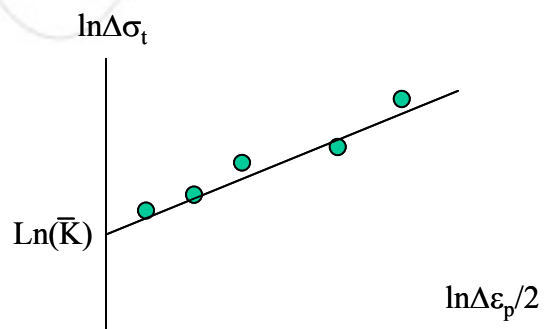
$$\ln \sigma_t = \bar{n} \ln \frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{2} + \ln \bar{K}$$

$$\frac{d\sigma_t}{d\frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{2}} = \bar{n} \bar{K} \left(\frac{\Delta \epsilon_p}{2}\right)^{\bar{n}-1} \quad (\text{A-2})$$



(a)

A-8



(b)

$\bar{K}$   $\bar{n}$

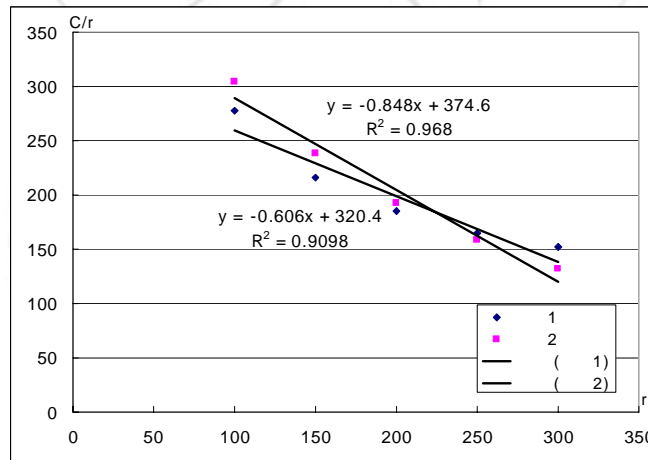
Method (A-1) (A-2) Least Square  
 $c/\gamma$   $\gamma$

$$f\left(\frac{c}{\gamma}, \gamma\right) = \sum_{i=1}^N \left[ F_i - \frac{c}{\gamma} \cdot \gamma \cdot \sec h^2\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \varepsilon_{pi}}{2}\right) \right]^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \frac{c}{\gamma}} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{\gamma} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N F_i \cdot \sec h^2\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \varepsilon_{pi}}{2}\right)}{\gamma \sum_{i=1}^N F_i \cdot \sec h^4\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \varepsilon_{pi}}{2}\right)}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \gamma} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{c}{\gamma} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N F_i \left[ 1 - \gamma \frac{\Delta \varepsilon_{pi}}{2} \tan h\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \varepsilon_{pi}}{2}\right) \right] \cdot \sec h^2\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \varepsilon_{pi}}{2}\right)}{\gamma \sum_{i=1}^N \sec h^4\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \varepsilon_{pi}}{2}\right) \left[ 1 - \gamma \Delta \varepsilon_{pi} \tan h\left(\frac{\gamma \Delta \varepsilon_{pi}}{2}\right) \right]}$$

A-9 (3)  
 $c/\gamma$ 가 C,  $\gamma$



A-9

(3) (b, Q)

$$R = b(Q - R)$$

(cyclic hardening)

(cyclic softening)

Tensile Peaks

A-10

/  
Curve

Fitting

b, Q

$$\frac{(\sigma_{\max})_i - (\sigma_{\max})_0}{(\sigma_{\max})_{ss} - (\sigma_{\max})_0} = 1 - e^{-bp}$$

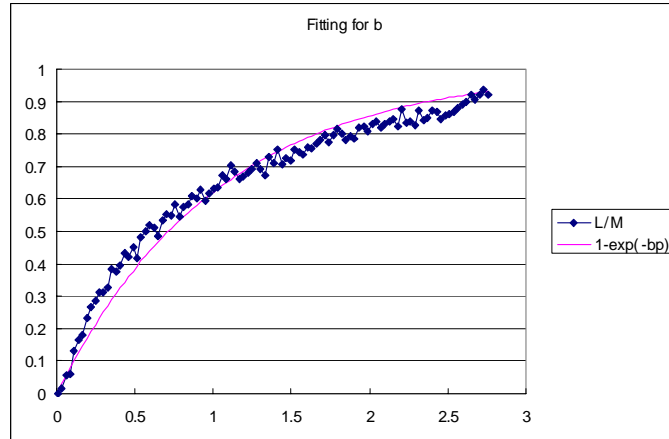
i i

ss

o

Q 가

가



A-10

## A.2 ABAQUS

ABAQUS

가 가

### A.2.1 (Classical metal plasticity)

가

standard Mises Hill associated plastic flow

### A.2.2 (Models for metals subjected to cyclic loading)

(nonlinear isotropic/kinematic hardening model)

(Bauschinger effect)

ABAQUS

ORNL

ORNL

ABAQUS

가

A.1.4

#### A.2.2.1

(Linear kinematic hardening model)

( $\alpha$ )

Ziegler

$$\dot{\alpha} = C \frac{1}{\sigma_0} (\sigma - \alpha) \dot{\epsilon}^{pl}$$

$\dot{\epsilon}^{pl}$

가

C

가

$\sigma_0$ 가

가

$\sigma^0 = \sigma|_0$ 가

$\sigma|_0$

#### A.2.2.2

(Nonlinear isotropic/kinematic hardening model)

ABAQUS

Ver.5.6

가

#### A.1.1.3

가

Ziegler

$$\dot{X} = C \frac{1}{\sigma^0} (\sigma - X) \dot{\epsilon}^p - \gamma X \dot{\epsilon}^p$$

$$\sigma^0 = \sigma|_0 + Q_\infty (1 - e^{-b\epsilon^p})$$

X, p,  $\sigma^0$ ,  $\sigma|_0$

C,  $\gamma$ , b, and  $Q_\infty$

Lemaitre-Chaboche

ABAQUS Theory Manual

two surface Mroz model

가

Ziegler hardening law

가

X

dX

Prager hardening rule

d $\epsilon^p$

가

$$dX = \frac{2}{3} C d\epsilon^p$$

가

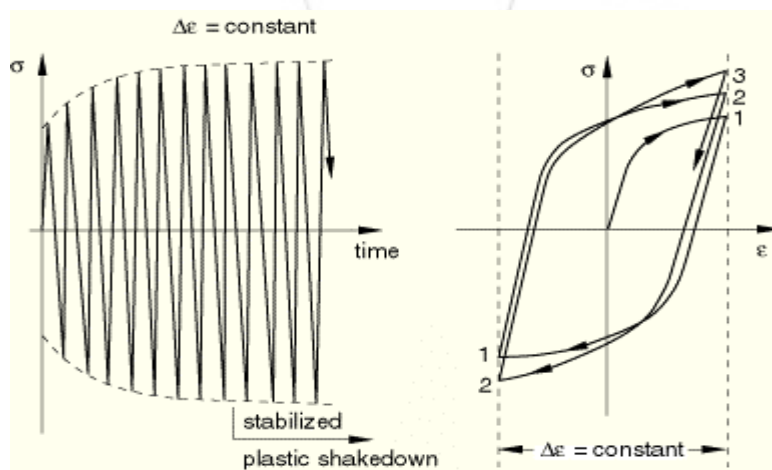
A.1.4

가

가

**(Cyclic hardening with plastic shakedown):**

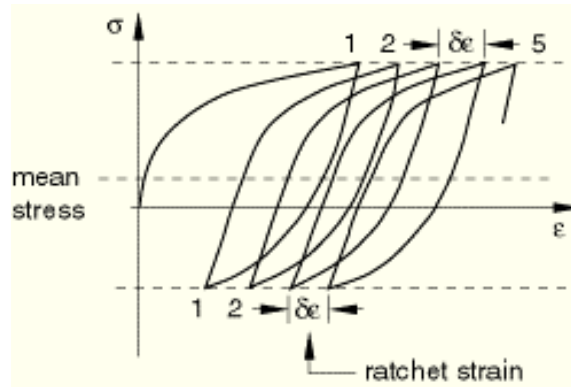
A-11



A-11

**(Ratchetting):**

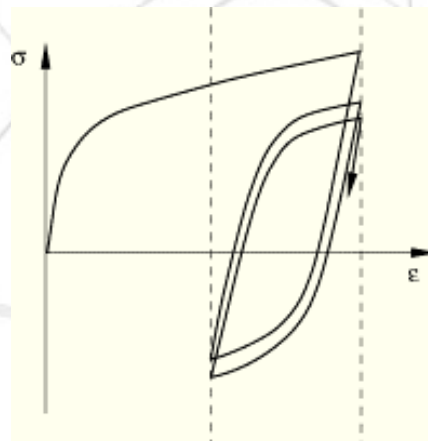
A-12



A-12

**(Relaxation of the mean stress):**

A-13



A-13

**ABAQUS**

\*CYCLIC HARDENING, PARAMETERS ;

\*CYCLIC HARDENING, USER ;

user subroutine

\*PLASTIC, HARDENING=COMBINED, DATA TYPE=PARAMETERS ;

\*PLASTIC, HARDENING=COMBINED, DATA TYPE=HALF CYCLE ;

\*PLASTIC, HARDENING=COMBINED, DATA TYPE=STABILIZED ;

**A.2.3 (Rate-dependent yield):**

가 가 가  
 가 가  
 Drucker-Prager , crushable foam  
 가

ABAQUS 가 가

\*PLASTIC, HARDENING=ISOTROPIC, RATE= $\dot{\epsilon}^{pl}$

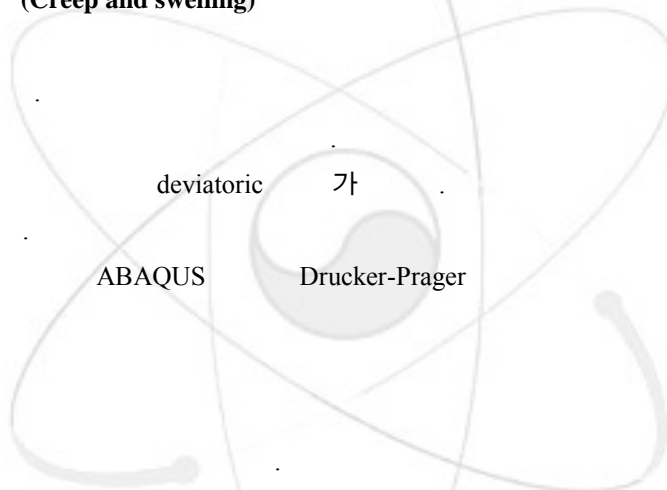
\*CYCLIC HARDENING, RATE= $\dot{\epsilon}^{pl}$

\*DRUCKER PRAGER HARDENING, RATE= $\dot{\epsilon}^{pl}$

( ) ABAQUS

**A.2.4 (Creep and swelling)**

ABAQUS



ABAQUS

Power-law  
 power-law

$$\dot{\epsilon}^{cr} = A\tilde{q}^n t^m,$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}^{cr} \text{ 가 } \sqrt{\frac{2}{3} \dot{\epsilon}^{cr} : \dot{\epsilon}^{cr}}, \tilde{q} \text{ 가}$$

가  $t$ ,  $A, n, m$

$\tilde{q}$  Mises 가  $A, n$   $-1 < m \leq 0$ .

\*CREEP, LAW=TIME

$$\dot{\epsilon}^{cr} = \left( A\tilde{q}^n [(m+1)\tilde{\epsilon}^{cr}]^m \right)^{\frac{1}{m+1}},$$



$\dot{\epsilon}^{cr}$   $\tilde{q}$   $\dot{\epsilon}^{cr}$  가

\*CREEP, LAW=STRAIN

$$\dot{\epsilon}^{sw} = f(\theta, f_1, f_2, \dots),$$

$\dot{\epsilon}^{sw}$   $f_1, f_2,$

anisotropic

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ii}^{sw} = r_{ii} \frac{1}{3} \dot{\epsilon}^{sw} \quad (\text{no sum on } i),$$

$\dot{\epsilon}^{sw}$   $r_{11}, r_{22}, r_{33}$  가

\*SWELLING

\*RATIO

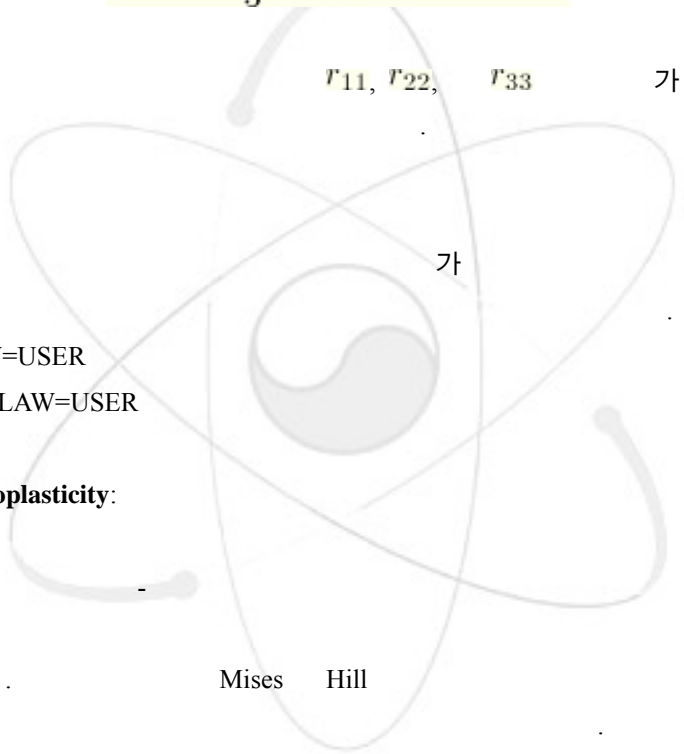
ABAQUS

가

\*CREEP, LAW=USER

\*SWELLING, LAW=USER

### A.2.5 Two-layer viscoplasticity:



가

A.1.3

Mises Hill

ABAQUS

\*VISCOUS, LAW=TIME or STRAIN or USER

\*POTENTIAL

A.1.3.(4) Chaboche

ABAQUS

NONSTA

NONSTA

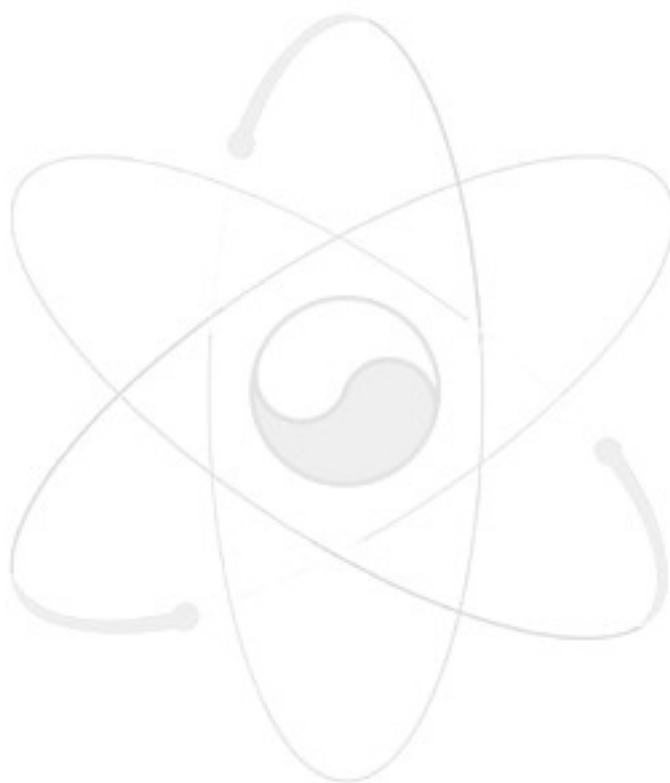
ABAQUS

A.4

**A.2.6 ORNL constitutive model**

ORNL Oak Ridge National Laboratory

A.1.3.(1) Nuclear Standard NE F 9-5T(Guidelines and Procedures for Design of Class I Elevated Temperature Nuclear System Components) 304 SS 316 SS



### A.3 ANSYS

ANSYS 가 ANSYS

#### A.3.1 (Kinematic Hardening Model)

ABAQUS 가

ANSYS BKIN (Bilinear Kinematic Hardening), MKIN(Multilinear Kinematic Hardening), Nonlinear Kinematic Hardening Model Chaboche가

The Bilinear Kinematic Hardening (BKIN) :

A-14(a)

2

가

(Tangent Modulus)

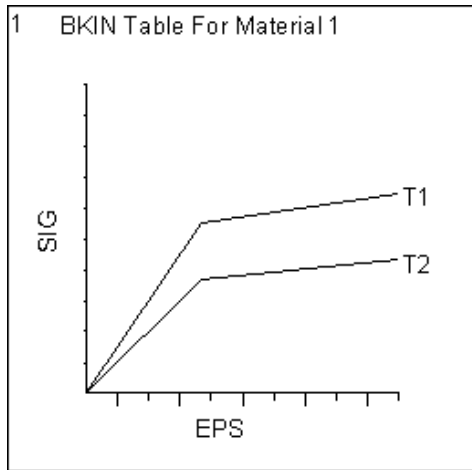
A-14(a)

MKIN

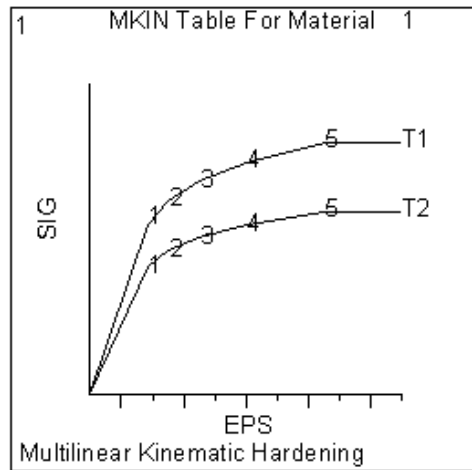
BKIN

```

MPTEMP,1,0,500          ! Define temperatures for Young's modulus
MP,EX,1,1.2E6,-8E3      ! C0 and C1 terms for Young's modulus
TB,BKIN,1,2             ! Activate a data table
TBTEMP,0.0              ! Temperature = 0.0
TBDATA,1,44E3,1.2E6   ! Yield = 44,000; Tangent modulus = 1.2E6
TBTEMP,500              ! Temperature = 500
TBDATA,1,29.33E3,0.8E6  ! Yield = 29,330; Tangent modulus = 0.8E6
TBLIST,BKIN,1           ! List the data table
/XRANGE,0,0.01         ! X-axis of TBPLOT to extend from varepsilon=0 to 0.01
TBPLOT,BKIN,1          ! Display the data table
    
```



(a)



(b)

A-14 Linear Kinematic Hardening Model of ANSYS

The Nonlinear Kinematic Hardening (CHABOCHE) :

Chaboche 가 BGIN MKIN 가 BISO,  
MISO, NLISO  
NLISO ABAQUS Chaboche  
ANSYS Chaboche

$$\dot{X} = \sum_i^n \dot{X}_i = \frac{2}{3} \sum_i^n C_i \dot{\epsilon}^{pl} - \gamma_i X_i \dot{p} + \frac{1}{C_i} \frac{dC_i}{d\theta} \dot{\theta} X_i$$

X = (back stress)

$\epsilon^{pl}$  =

p = 가

$\theta$  =

$C_i$   $\gamma_i$  =

n = ( 1 )

Chaboche

3

TB,CHABOCHE,1 ! Activate CHABOCHE data table

TB,DATA,1,C1,C2,C3 ! Values for constants C1, C2, and C3

C1 k (= Yield stress), C2 C3  $C_i$   $\gamma_i$  가

**A.3.2 (Isotropic Hardening Model)**

von Mises

BISO MISO NLISO

가

The Nonlinear Isotropic Hardening (NLISO) :

Voce

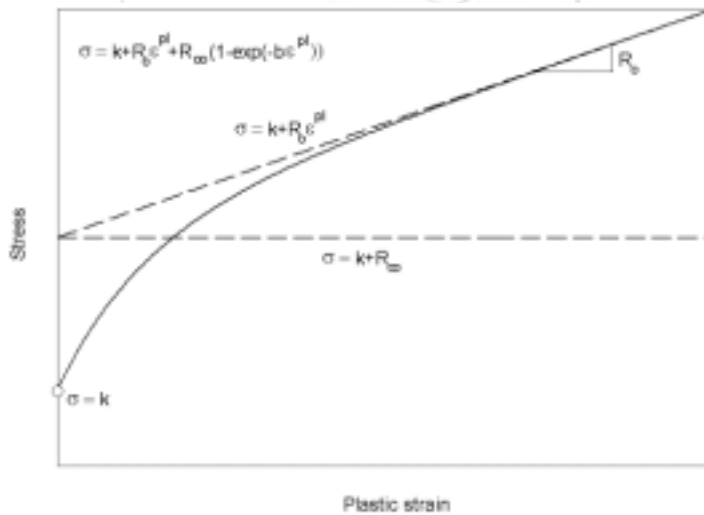
A-15

$$R = k + R_0 \epsilon^{pl} + R_\infty \left( 1 - e^{-b \epsilon^{pl}} \right)$$

k =

$R_0, R_\infty, b = \text{Voce}$

4



A-15 Voce

(NLISO)

TB,NLISO,1

! Activate NLISO data table

TBTEMP,100

! Define first temperature

TBDATA,1,C11,C12,C13,C14

! Values for constants C11, C12, C13,

! C14 at first temperature

TBTEMP,200

! Define second temperature

TBDATA,1,C21,C22,C23,C24

! Values for constants C21, C22, C23,

! C24 at second temperature

C1 = k, C2 =  $R_0$ , C3 =  $R_\infty$ , C4 = b 가

**A.3.3 (Creep Model)**

가 가

(Stress relaxation)

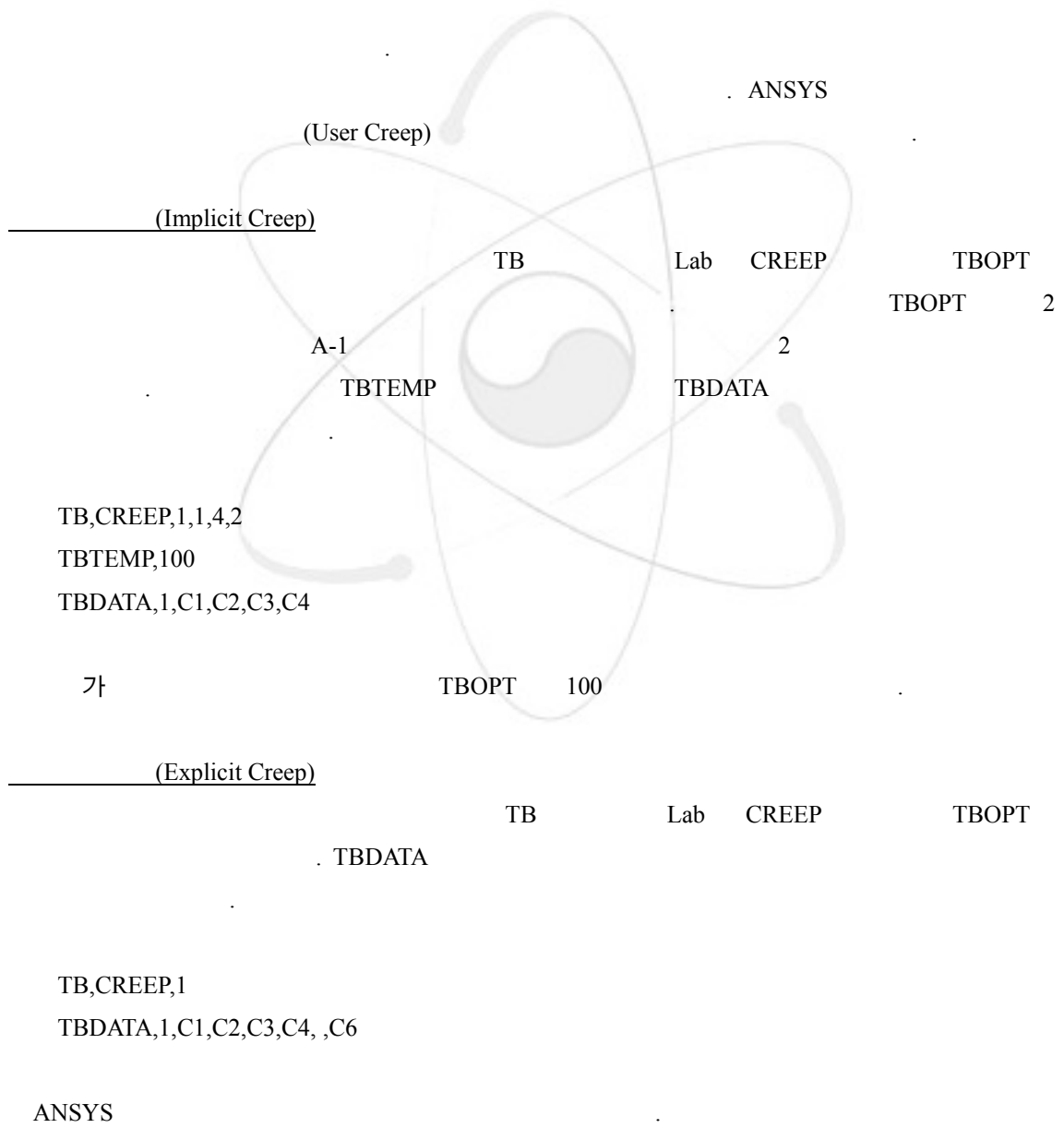
ABAQUS

가

ANSYS

(implicit)

(explicit)



TBOPT	Name	Equation		Type
1	Strain Hardening	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} \epsilon_{cr}^{C_3} e^{-C_4/T}$	$C_1 > 0$	Primary
2	Time Hardening	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} t^{C_3} e^{-C_4/T}$	$C_1 > 0$	Primary
3	Generalized Exponential	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} r e^{-rt}, r = C_5 \sigma^{C_3} e^{-C_4/T}$	$C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0$	Primary
4	Generalized Graham	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} (t^{C_3} + C_4 t^{C_6} + C_6 t^{C_7}) e^{-C_8/T}$	$C_1 > 0$	Primary
5	Generalized Blackburn	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = f(1 - e^{-rt}) + gt$ $f = C_1 e^{C_2 \sigma}, r = C_3 (\sigma/C_4)^{C_5}, g = C_6 e^{C_7 \sigma}$	$C_1 > 0, C_3 > 0,$ $C_6 > 0$	Primary
6	Modified Time Hardening	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} t^{C_3+1} e^{-C_4/T} / (C_3 + 1)$	$C_1 > 0$	Primary
7	Modified Strain Hardening	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = [C_1 \sigma^{C_2} [(C_3 + 1) \epsilon_{cr}]^{C_3} / (C_3 + 1)] e^{-C_4/T}$	$C_1 > 0$	Primary
8	Generalized Garofalo	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 [\sinh(C_2 \sigma)]^{C_3} e^{-C_4/T}$	$C_1 > 0$	Secondary
9	Exponential form	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 e^{\sigma/C_2} e^{-C_3/T}$	$C_1 > 0$	Secondary
10	Norton	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} e^{-C_3/T}$	$C_1 > 0$	Secondary
11	Time Hardening	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} t^{C_3+1} e^{-C_4/T} / (C_3 + 1)$ $+ C_5 \sigma^{C_6} t e^{-C_7/T}$	$C_1 > 0, C_2 > 0$	Primary + Secondary
12	Rational polynomial	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \frac{\partial \epsilon_c}{\partial t}, \epsilon_c = \frac{cpt}{1+pt} + \dot{\epsilon}_m t$ $\dot{\epsilon}_m = C_2 t^{C_3} \sigma^{C_4}$ $c = C_7 \dot{\epsilon}_m^{C_8} \sigma^{C_9}, p = C_{10} \dot{\epsilon}_m^{C_{11}} \sigma^{C_{12}}$	$C_2 > 0$	Primary + Secondary
13	Generalized Time Hardening	$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = f t^r e^{-C_6/T}, r = C_1 \sigma + C_2 \sigma^2 + C_3 \sigma^3$	$r = C_4 + C_5 \sigma$	Primary
100		User Creep		

C.1 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 0

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} \epsilon_{cr}^{C_3} e^{-C_4/T}$$

C.2 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 1

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} t^{C_3} e^{-C_4/T}$$

C.3 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 2

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \sigma^{C_2} r e^{-rt}$$

C.4 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 9 (Annealed 304 Stainless Steel©)

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \frac{\partial \epsilon_c}{\partial t}$$

C.4.1 Double Exponential Creep Equation (C4 = 0)

$$\epsilon_c = \epsilon_x (1 - e^{-st}) + \epsilon_t (1 - e^{-rt}) + \dot{\epsilon}_m t$$

800 ~ 1100°F

304SS

## C.4.2 Rational Polynomial Creep Equation with Metric Units (C4 = 1)

$$\varepsilon_c + \frac{cpt}{1+pt} + \dot{\varepsilon}_m t$$

C.4.1

## C.5 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 10 (Annealed 316 Stainless Steel)

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_c}{\partial t}$$

316 SS

C.4.1 C.4.2

## C.6 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 11 (Annealed 2 1/4 Cr - 1 Mo Low Alloy Steel)

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_c}{\partial t}$$

## C.7 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 12

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cr} = MK(C_1 \sigma)^{N_t(M-1)}$$

## C.8 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 Equals 13 (Sterling Power Function)

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cr} = \frac{\varepsilon_{acc}}{B \varepsilon_{acc}^B \sigma^A 10^{(3A+2B+C)}}$$

## C.9 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 14

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_c}{\partial t}$$

## C.10 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 15

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cr} = C_1 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_c}{\partial t}, \quad \varepsilon_c + \frac{cpt}{1+pt} + \dot{\varepsilon}_m t, \quad \dot{\varepsilon}_m = C_2 10^{C_3 \sigma} \sigma^{C_4} \quad (C_2 \text{ must not be negative})$$

## C.11 Primary Explicit Creep Equation for C6 = 100

가

C6=100

## C.12 Secondary Explicit Creep Equation for C12 = 0

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cr} = C_7 e^{\sigma/C_8} e^{-C_{10}/T}$$

## C.13 Secondary Explicit Creep Equation for C12 = 1

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_{cr} = C_7 \sigma^{C_8} e^{-C_{10}/T}$$

## C.14 Irradiation Induced Explicit Creep Equation for C66 = 5

ANSYS



$$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} = C_{55} \sigma \dot{\phi} e^{-\phi^{0.5}/C_{56}} + C_{61} B \sigma \dot{\phi}$$

$$B = FG + C63$$

= 가

T =

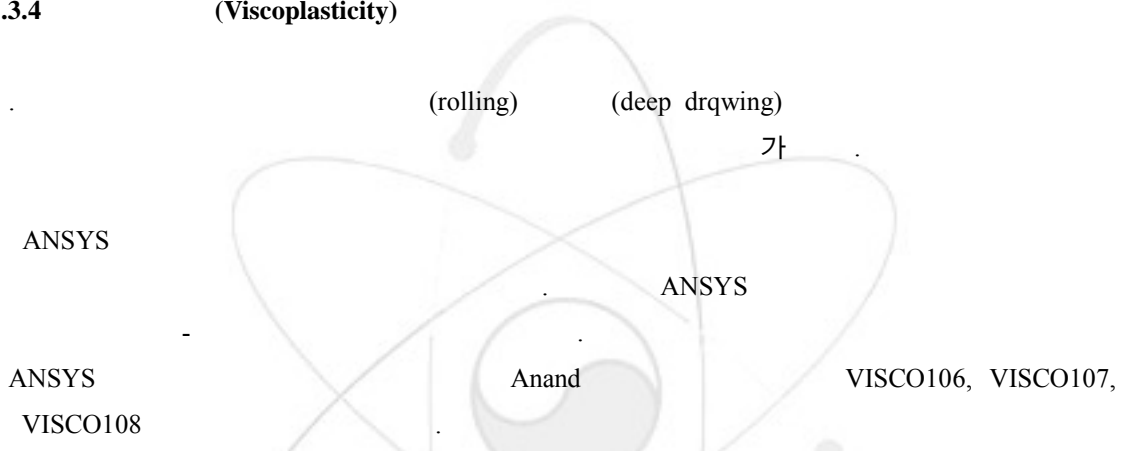
$t_{0.5}$  = (neutron fluence)

e = (natural logarithm base)

t =

20% 가 316SS 700° ~ 1300°F

**A.3.4 (Viscoplasticity)**

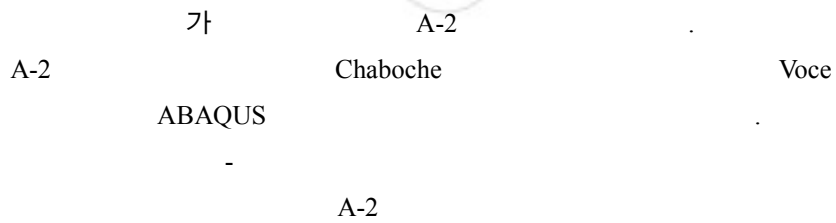


**A.3.5 (Swelling)**

USERSW

**A.3.6 (Material Model Combinations)**

ANSYS



A.1.3

Model	With ...	Combination Type	Command, Label
Plasticity	Combined Hardening	Bilinear	<b>TB</b> ,BISO + <b>TB</b> ,CHAB
Plasticity	Combined Hardening	Multilinear	<b>TB</b> ,MISO + <b>TB</b> ,CHAB
<b>Plasticity</b>	<b>Combined Hardening</b>	<b>Nonlinear</b>	<b>TB</b> ,NLISO + <b>TB</b> ,CHAB
Viscoplasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Bilinear	<b>TB</b> ,BISO + <b>TB</b> ,RATE
Viscoplasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Multilinear	<b>TB</b> ,MISO + <b>TB</b> ,RATE
Viscoplasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Nonlinear	<b>TB</b> ,NLISO + <b>TB</b> ,RATE
<b>Plasticity and Creep (Implicit)</b>	<b>Isotropic Hardening</b>	<b>Bilinear</b>	<b>TB</b> ,BISO + <b>TB</b> ,CREEP
Plasticity and Creep (Implicit)	Isotropic Hardening	Multilinear	<b>TB</b> ,MISO + <b>TB</b> ,CREEP
<b>Plasticity and Creep (Implicit)</b>	<b>Isotropic Hardening</b>	<b>Nonlinear</b>	<b>TB</b> ,NLISO + <b>TB</b> ,CREEP
<b>Plasticity and Creep (Implicit)</b>	<b>Kinematic Hardening</b>	<b>Bilinear</b>	<b>TB</b> ,BKIN + <b>TB</b> ,CREEP
Anisotropic Plasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Bilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,BISO
Anisotropic Plasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Multilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,MISO
Anisotropic Plasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Nonlinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,NLSIO
Anisotropic Plasticity	Kinematic Hardening	Bilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,BKIN
Anisotropic Plasticity	Kinematic Hardening	Multilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,MKIN/ KINH
Anisotropic Plasticity	Kinematic Hardening	Chaboche	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,CHAB
Anisotropic Plasticity	Combined Hardening	Bilinear Isotropic and Chaboche	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,BISO + <b>TB</b> ,CHAB
Anisotropic Plasticity	Combined Hardening	Multilinear Isotropic and Chaboche	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,MISO + <b>TB</b> ,CHAB
Anisotropic Plasticity	Combined Hardening	Nonlinear Isotropic and Chaboche	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,NLISO + <b>TB</b> ,CHAB
Anisotropic Viscoplasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Bilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,RATE + <b>TB</b> ,BISO
Anisotropic Viscoplasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Multilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,RATE + <b>TB</b> ,MISO
Anisotropic Viscoplasticity	Isotropic Hardening	Nonlinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,RATE + <b>TB</b> ,NLISO
Anisotropic Creep (Implicit)			<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,CREEP
Anisotropic Creep and Plasticity (Implicit)	Isotropic Hardening	Bilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,CREEP + <b>TB</b> ,BISO
Anisotropic Creep and Plasticity (Implicit)	Isotropic Hardening	Multilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,CREEP + <b>TB</b> ,MISO
Anisotropic Creep and Plasticity (Implicit)	Isotropic Hardening	Nonlinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL + <b>TB</b> ,CREEP + <b>TB</b> ,NLISO
Anisotropic Creep and Plasticity (Implicit)	Kinematic Hardening	Bilinear	<b>TB</b> ,HILL +
Hyperelasticity and Viscoelasticity (Implicit)	Finite Strain Viscoelasticity	Nonlinear	<b>TB</b> ,HYPER + <b>TB</b> ,VISCO

## A.4 NONSTA

A-2 A-3

ABAQUS ANSYS

가

NONSTA

### A.4.1 NONSTA-EP ( )

NONSTA-EP

ABAQUS

ABAQUS

A.2.2.2

가

Ziegler

Prager

NONSTA-EP

Chaboche

가

( $\epsilon$ )

( $\epsilon$ ),

( $\epsilon$ )  
( $\epsilon^h$ )

$$\epsilon = \epsilon^e + \epsilon^p + \epsilon^h$$

Hooke's Law

$$\sigma = E(\epsilon - \epsilon^p - \epsilon^h)$$

Overstress

equivalent plastic strain rate

$$(\dot{\epsilon}^p)_{ij} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\sigma}{J(s-X)} (s_{ij} - X_{ij})$$

$s_{ij}$

,  $X_{ij}$

,  $J(s)$

second invariant

$$J(s-X) = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2} (s_{ij} - X_{ij}) : (s_{ij} - X_{ij})}$$

$$F = J(s-X) - R - \sigma_Y$$

$\sigma_Y$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{ij} = C(\epsilon_p)_{ij} - \gamma \dot{\epsilon}_{ij}$$

C,  $\gamma$

$$\dot{\epsilon} = b(Q - R)\dot{\epsilon}$$

b Q

NOSTA-EP ABAQUS

```
*material,name= :
*devar :
*user material, constants= :
*user subroutines, input=nonsta_ep.f : NONSTA-EP
```

ABAQUS C,  $\gamma$ , Q, b A.1.4

```
316SS ABAQUS
*****
** ELEMENT PROPERTY
*****
*SOLID SECTION, ELSET=EALL, MATERIAL=316SS
1.,
*****
** Material Definition : 316SS
*****
*MATERIAL, NAME=316SS
*DEPVAR
20
*USER MATERIAL, CONSTANTS=24
3,0,1,1,5,0,0,0
20,196000,0.3,1.d-5,0,0,0,0
20,162400,2800,8,60,82,0,0
*USER SUBROUTINE, INPUT=nonsta-ep.f
```

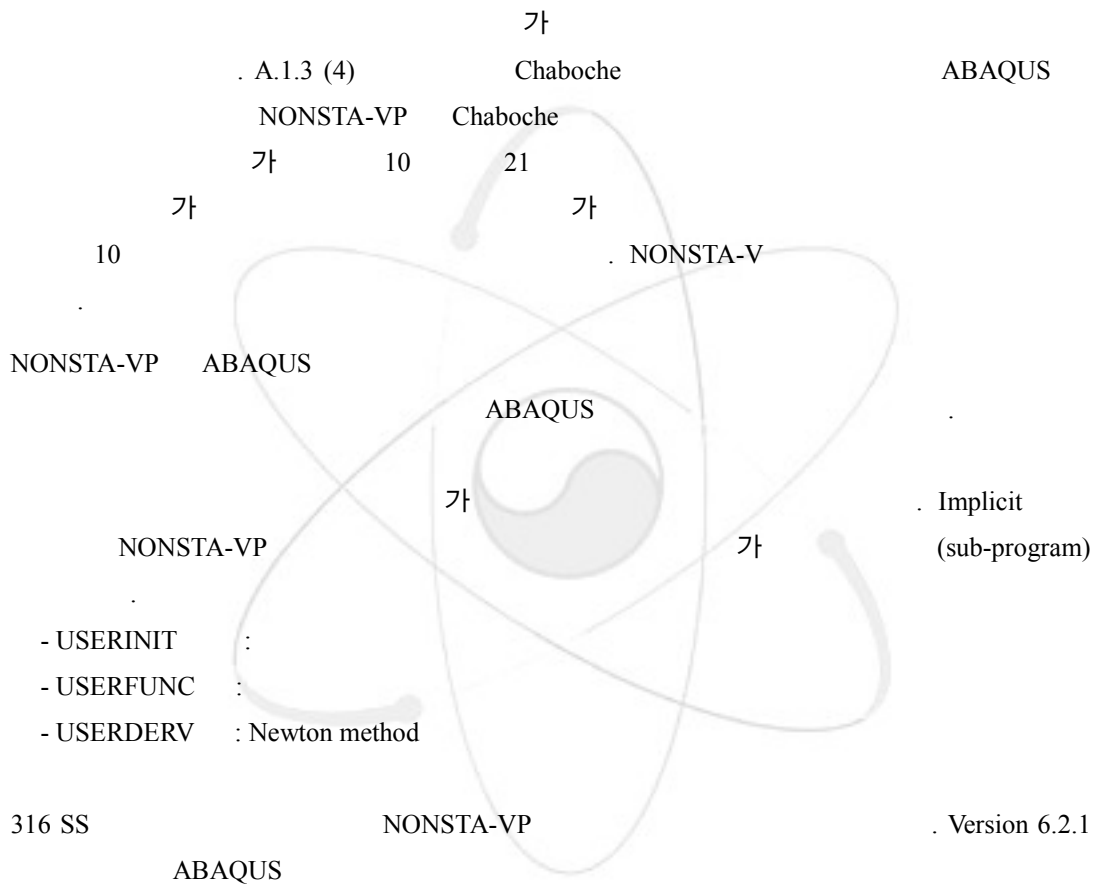
ABAQUS

A.2.2.2

NONSTA-EP

(CHABOCHE) Voce ANSYS (NLISO) ABAQUS  
Chaboche

**A.4.2 NONSTA-VP ( )**



```
- USERINIT :
- USERFUNC :
- USERDERV : Newton method
```

316 SS

ABAQUS

```
abq621 input=xxx job=xxx user= nonsta-vp.f
```

```
** MATERIALS
**
**MATERIAL, NAME=SS316
**DEPVAR
10
**USER MATERIAL, CONSTANTS=7
3, 0.5, 0.001, 0, 1, 1, 1
```

USER MATERIAL

Chaboche model 3 GMR  
(midpoint coefficient = 0.5) Newton (RTOL)

. USERINIT Chaboche

316SS

가

c material parameter for 316 stainless steel (600C)

c

param(1)= 149600.e+6 : E  
param(2)= 0.309 : v  
param(3)= 1.870d-5 : α  
param(4)= 180.e+6 : K  
param(5)= 9.6 : n  
param(6)= 6.e+6 : κ  
param(7)= 24801.e+6 : C  
param(8)= 300 : γ  
param(9)= 80.e+6 : Q  
param(10)= 10 : b

NONSTA-VP

Implicit Version

Explicit Version

NONSTA-VP2

\*\* MATERIALS

\*\*\*\*\*

\*MATERIAL, NAME=SS316

\*USER MATERIAL, CONSTANTS=10

149760.e+6, 0.3, 6.e+6, 24800.e+6, 300, 10, 80.e+6, 150.e+6,

12, 1

\*DEPVAR

20,

NONSTA-VP2

c parameter definition

EMOD = PROPS(1) : E

ENU = PROPS(2) : v

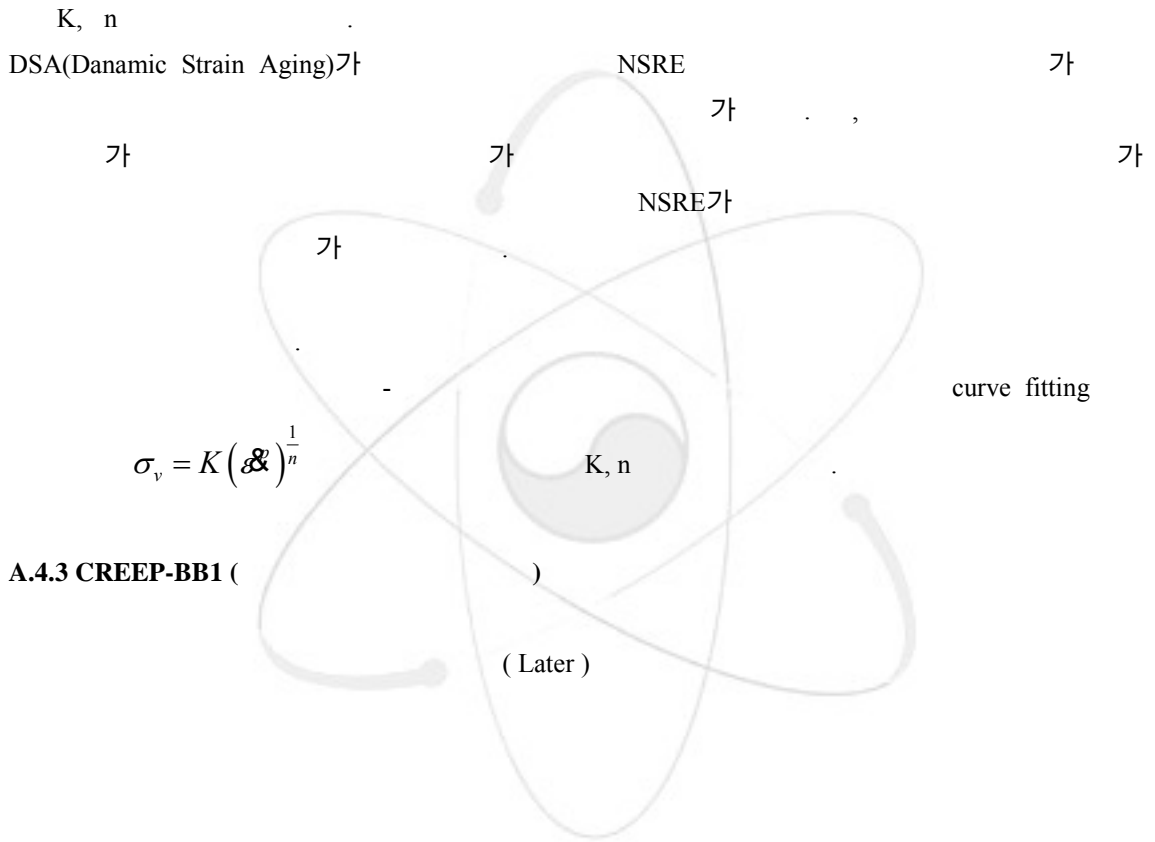
SYIELD0 = PROPS(3) : κ

C = PROPS(4) : C

GAMMA = PROPS(5) : γ

B = PROPS(6) : b

Q = PROPS(7) : Q  
 EK = PROPS(8) : K  
 EN = PROPS(9) : n  
 THETA = PROPS(10) :  $\theta$



				INIS	
KAERI/TR-3383/2007					
/		가 2 가			
(TR, AR )		/			
		, , , , , /			
				2007.2	
p.94		(V), ( )		A4	
		(V), ( ), _			
(15-20 )		가 Part 2 가 LBB 가 가 ANSYS, ABAQUS NONSTA 가			
(10 )		, - , , , ,			



<b>BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SHEET</b>					
Performing Org. Report No.		Sponsoring Org. Report No.		Standard Report No.	INIS Subject Code
KAERI/TR-3383/2007					
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Project Manager and Department		Jae-Han Lee / KALIMER Mechanical Structure Design Development			
Researcher and Department (or Main Author)		J.B. Kim, H.Y. Lee, C.G. Park, Y.S. Joo, G.H. Koo, S.H. Kim / KALIMER Mechanical Structure Design Development			
Publication Place	Taejon, Korea	Publisher	KAERI	Publication Date	2007.2
Page	p.94	Fig. & Tab.	Yes( V ), No ( )	Size	A4
Note					
Classified	Open( V ), Restricted( ), ___ Class Document		Report Type	Technical Report	
Sponsoring Org.				Contract No.	
Abstract (15-20 Lines)		<p>A high temperature structural integrity assessment belongs to the Part II of a whole preliminary guideline for the high temperature structure. The main contents of this guideline are the evaluation procedures of the creep-fatigue crack initiation and growth in high temperature condition, the high temperature LBB evaluation procedure, and the inelastic evaluations of the welded joints in SFR structures. The methodologies for the proper inelastic analysis of an SFR structures in high temperatures are explained and the guidelines of inelastic analysis options using ANSYS and ABAQUS are suggested. In addition, user guidelines for the developed NONSTA code are included. This guidelines need to be continuously revised to improve the applicability to the design and analysis of the SFR structures.</p>			
Subject Keywords (About 10 words)		Liquid Metal Reactor, Creep-fatigue, Crack, LBB, Welded joint, Inelastic analysis			