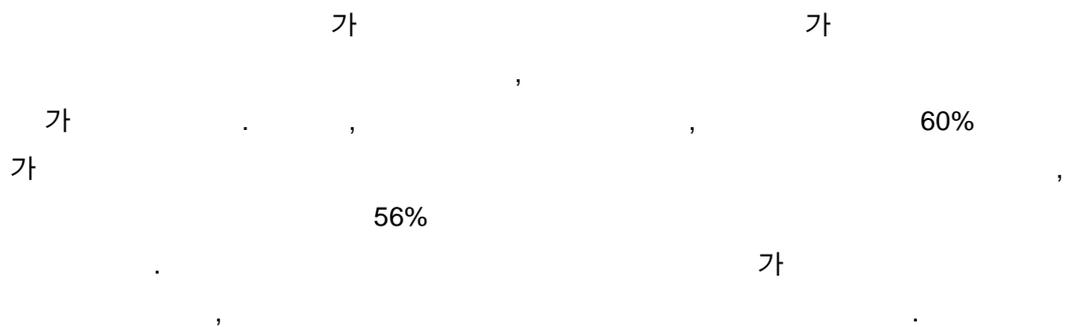


Stress Analysis and Collapse Time Prediction of Nuclear Fuel Cladding Tube with Wear Scar

493



Abstract

In this analysis, the stress and collapse time analysis models for nuclear fuel rod with the fretting wear scar were developed in order to evaluate the effects of the wear depth on the integrity of nuclear fuel rod. The stress analysis result shows that the nuclear fuel rod with approximately 60% deep wear scar of the clad wall thickness, meets the allowable stress criteria and the collapse time analysis indicates that the fuel rod with less than roughly 56% deep wear scar of the clad wall thickness has longer collapse time than the expected fuel life-time. The both stress and collapse time results are evaluated to be very reasonable on considering the comparison with the outputs of existing design code for the simple model. However, the developed analysis models and the results will be confirmed by the tests.

2.2

ZIRLO™

Low Tin Zircaloy-4 OPTIN

792 1 [3]

2.3

Full Power , Zero Power Heatup/Cooldown

가

1970 psi (= 0 psi)

2.4

2 3 가

30% 가 가 0.0175 inch (Stress Intensity) 가

33.3ksi , (2.4 ksi)

가 가

(Hoop Stress)

가 .

4 10% 70% 가 가

(0.0225 ~ 0.0075 inch) 가 10%

18.1 ksi 가 70% 96.5ksi

(irradiated)

가 53% 가

60%

가 .

3.

ZIRLO 가 가

5 SolidWorks 3 가

가 0.380 inch

ANSYS 5 1/2
ANSYS ANSYS
3.3 (2)~(4)
[4] ANSYS
[5]

3.1

가
6 가
7 1/2
가
0.380inch

(Conta174 Targe170)

3.2

677 1 ANSYS
1 Young's modulus Poisson's ratio

3.3

(Ovality) 1/2
가 ZIRLO 가
가 (CEPANFL)
[6] (1) ANSYS

ZIRLO

(1) ZIRLO

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{total} = ACREEP(\dot{\epsilon}_{thermal} + \dot{\epsilon}_{growth} + \dot{\epsilon}_{irradiation}) \quad (1)$$

ACREEP=

$$\epsilon_{thermal} = a\sigma_{eff} \left[e^{(b+c\sigma_{eff}+dT)} \right] \times t^{eT+f} \quad (2)$$

$$\epsilon_{growth} = I \times \epsilon_{growth}^z \quad (\epsilon_{growth}^z = g(\Phi \times k)^h) \quad (3)$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{irradiation} = m\phi\sigma_{eff} + n\phi\sigma_{eff}e^{(-\Phi/F_0)} + p\phi\sigma_{eff}^4 \quad (4)$$

$a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, k, I, m, n, F_0, P =$

$\epsilon =$ (%)

$\dot{\epsilon} =$ (%/hr)

$\sigma_{eff} =$ (psi)

$T =$ ()

$\Phi =$ fluence(E>1 Mev, n/cm²)

$\phi =$ (E>1 Mev, n/cm²-sec)

$t =$ (hr)

3.4



3.5



가 . 9 가 가 50%
 . Y Collapse Ratio 가
 “1” .
 50% 가 53,000 EFPH(Effective Full Power Hour)
 가 . 가 10
 40,000EFPH 가 가 56%
 가 .

4.

가 .
 53% 가
 60% 가
 가 . 56% 가 (40,000EFPH)
 가 .
 가 가

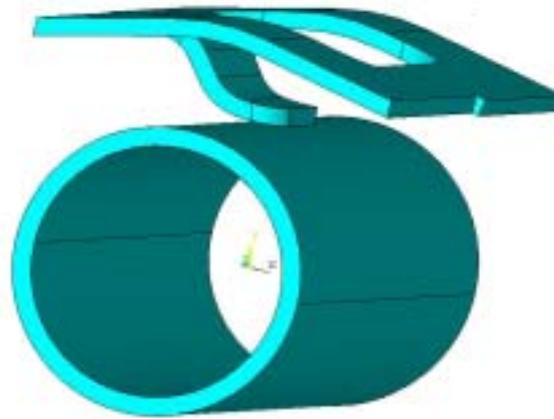
[1] Solidworks 2003, User's Manual, SolidWorks Co., 2003
 [2] ANSYS, User's Manual, Version 7.1, Swanson Analysis Systems, Inc.
 [3] “Material Property Manual”, Westinghouse Proprietary, 1990
 [4] “Compaq Visual Fortran Professional Edition 6.6”
 [5] “ANSYS Programmer's Manual Release 5.6”
 [6] “ ZIRLO 가”, , 2001,2

1. ZIRLO

Parameter	677	792
Young's Modulus, psi	10.87×10^6	10.23×10^6
Poisson's Ratio	0.342	0.338
Irr. Yield Strength, psi	76.3×10^3	60.3×10^3

2. (Stress Intensity)

Wear Depth, %	Wear Depth, inch	Rod Thickness, inch	Stress Intensity, ksi
0	0.000	0.0250	-
10	0.0250	0.0225	18.1
20	0.0050	0.0200	24.9
30	0.0075	0.0175	33.3
40	0.0100	0.0150	43.8
50	0.0125	0.0125	55.8
60	0.0150	0.0100	73.5
70	0.0175	0.0075	96.5



1. HID-1L

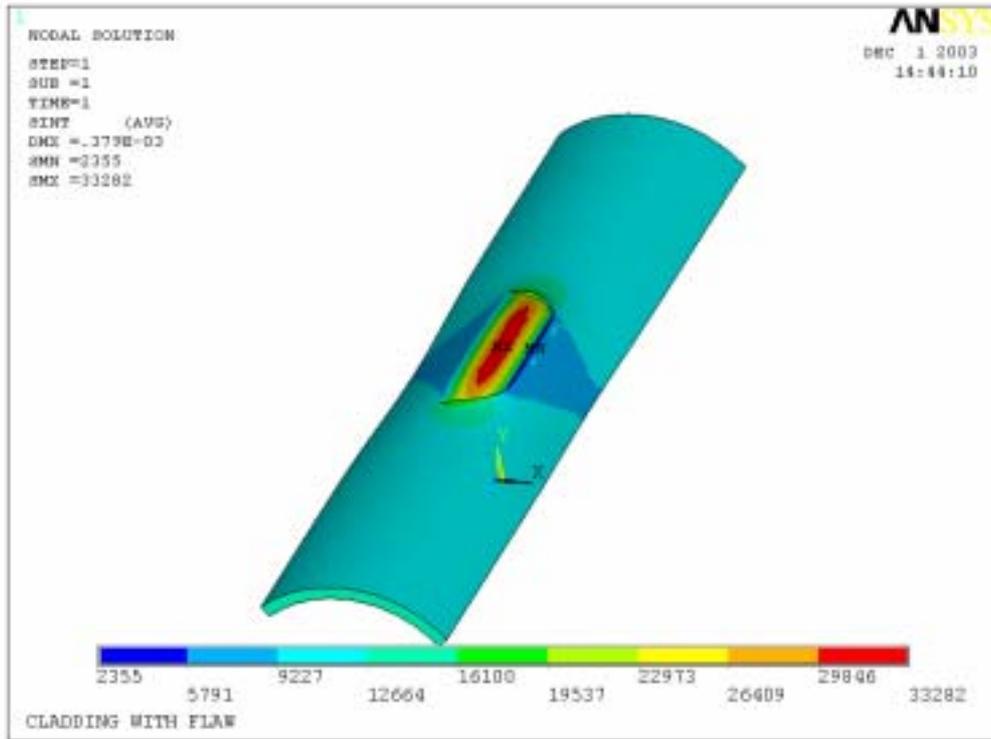
(3)



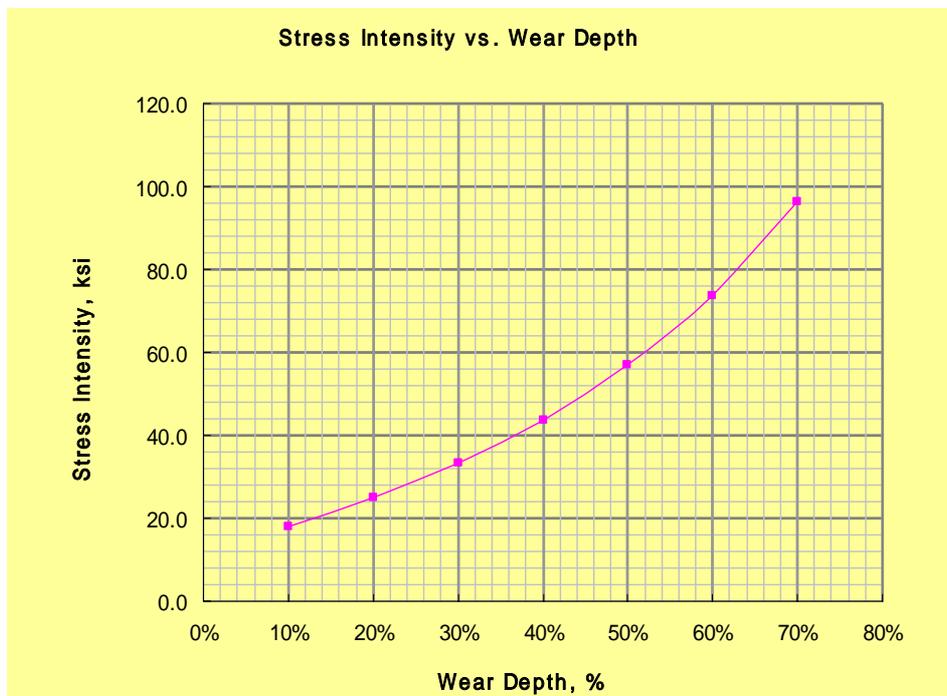
2.



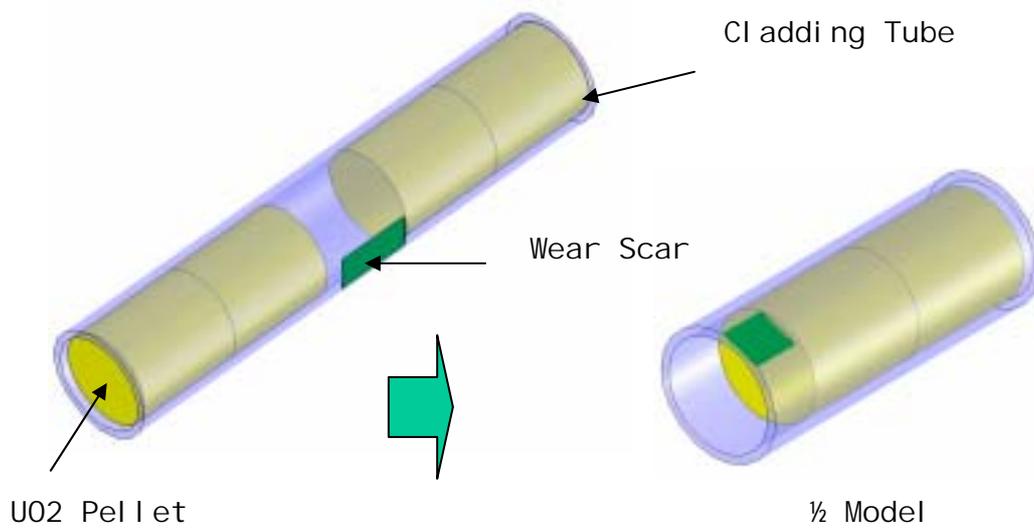
(30%)



3. (Stress Intensity) (30%)

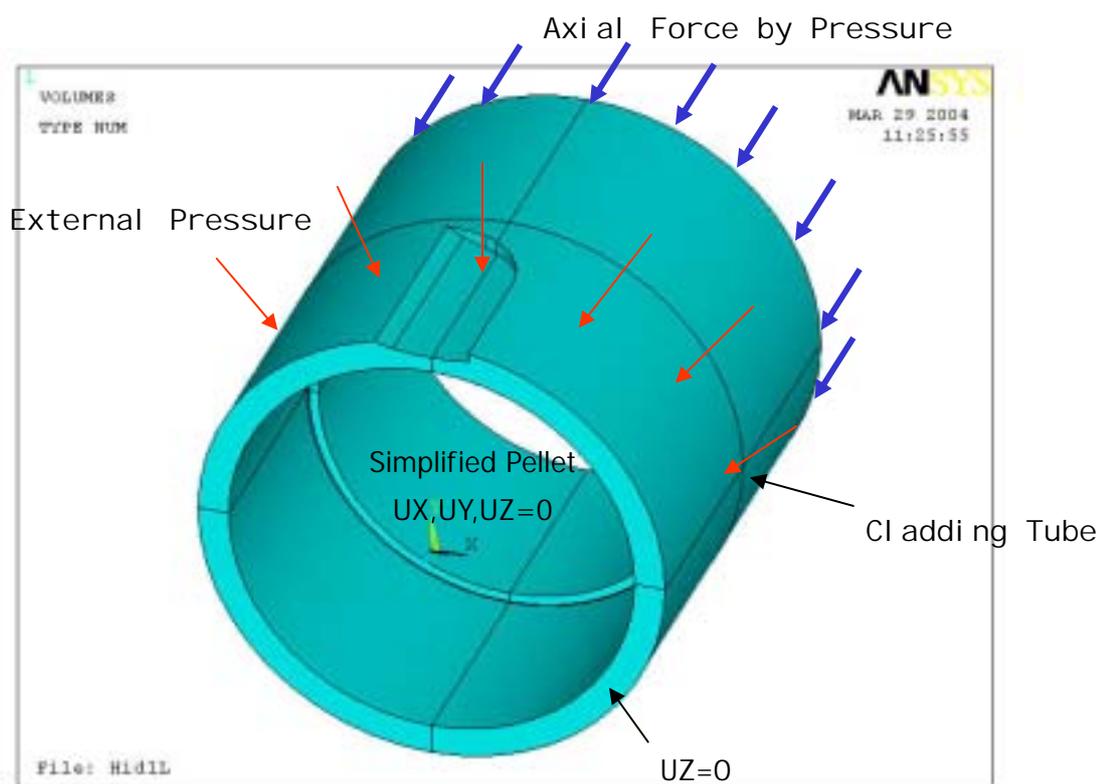


4.

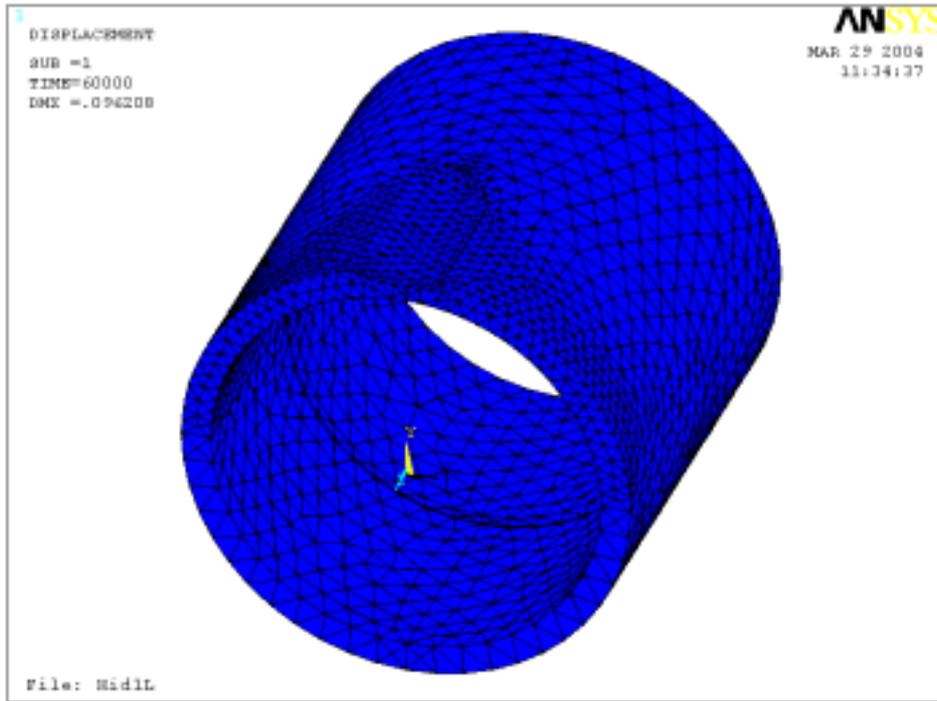


5.

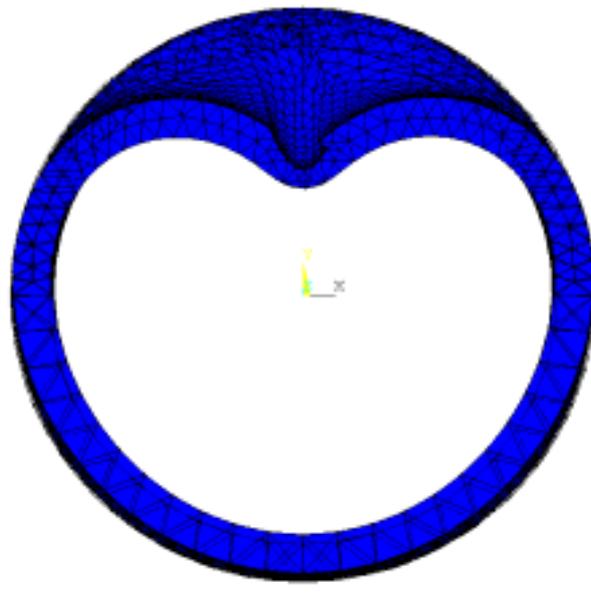
3



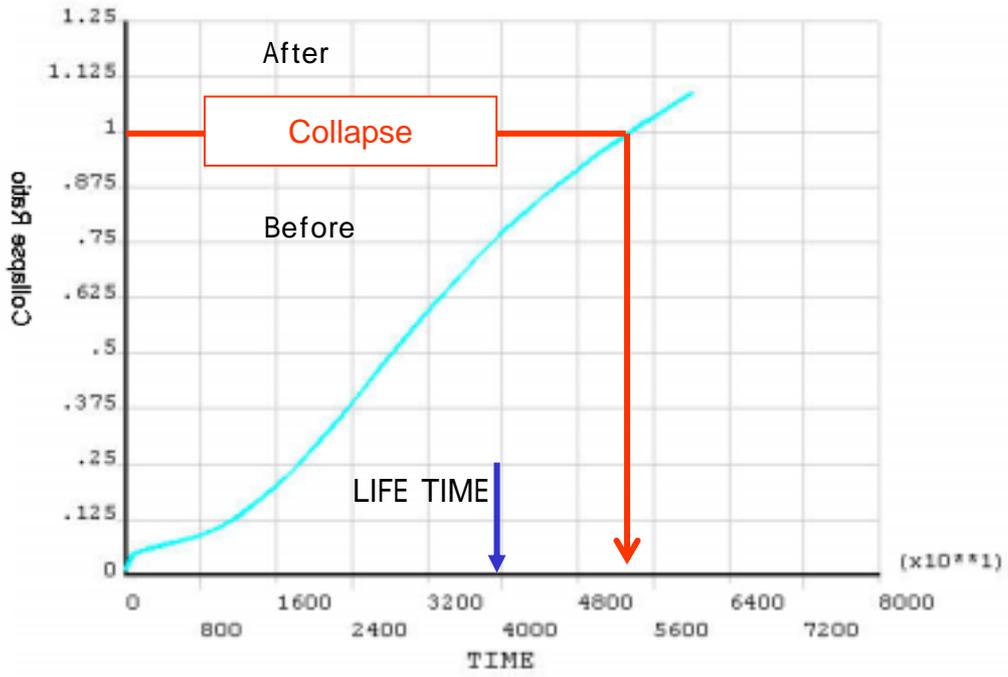
6.



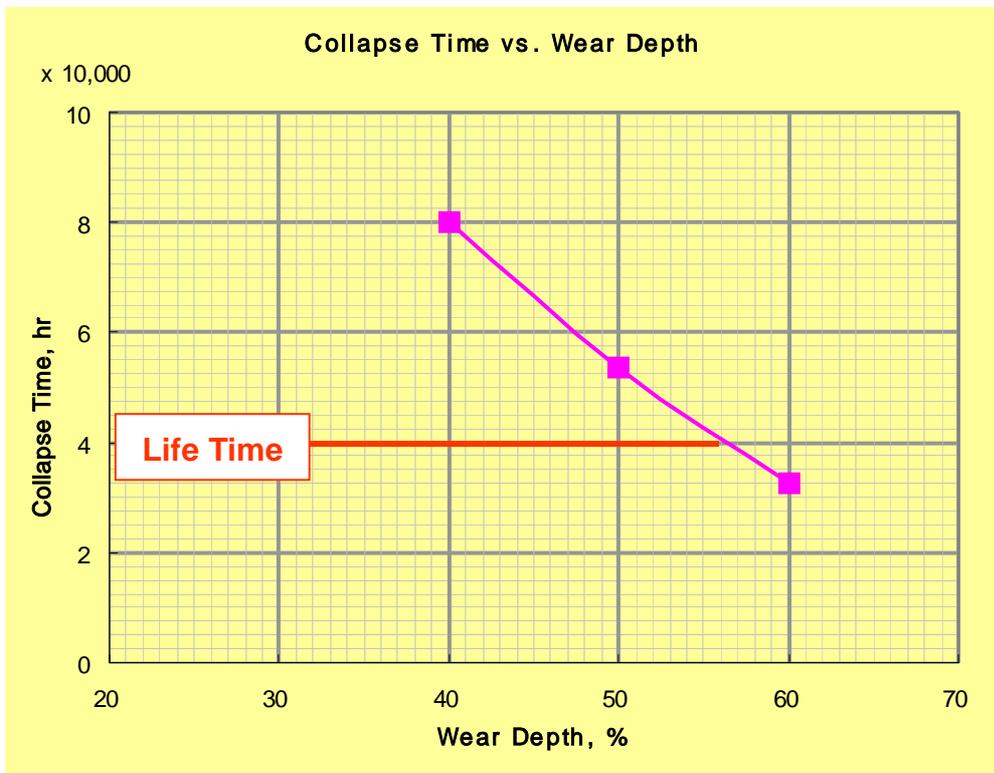
7. (50%)



8. (53,000EFPH) (50%)



9. (Collapse Ratio)



10.