

Application of Consistent Fluid Added Mass Matrix to Core Seismic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, 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.

1.

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mm

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IAEA

가 [1,2,3].

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FAMD 가

[4,5].

Fritz

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[6].

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가 FAMD

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2. 가

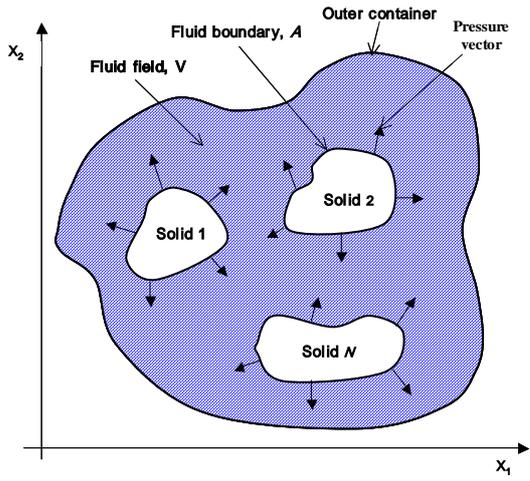
(Fig. 1)

가

2

[4].

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Single row model

Fig. 2

Fig. 1 Immersed Bodies in Confined Fluid

Stick model

n

m

. 2

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가

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Fig. 2

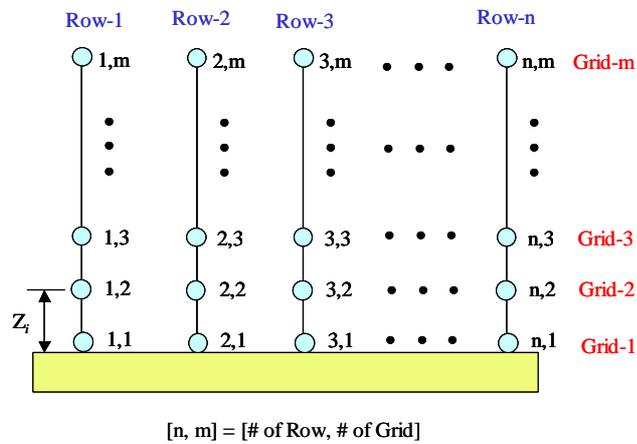


Fig. 2 Stick Model for Core Seismic Analysis

Grid

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. i

Grid

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[CFAM]

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

i Grid

Grid

Li Fig. 2

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

(2) Z_0 Z_m

(1) Grid

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Grid

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SAC-CORE3.0

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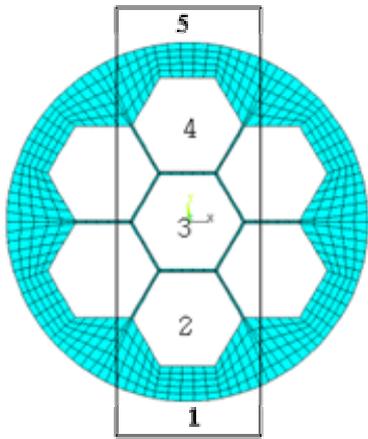


Fig. 3 7

5 Stick

Single Row Model

(1)

가

5x5

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

Grid

2

(3) Grid, i

3.

Fig. 4 7

Fig. 5

Nosepiece 가

100cm

Nosepiece 10cm

Flat-to-Flat

Fig. 5

4cm

0.2cm

0.2cm

10cm

A-Type B-Type

Nosepiece
1cm B-Type 1.4cm

A-Type Nosepiece
B-Type A-type

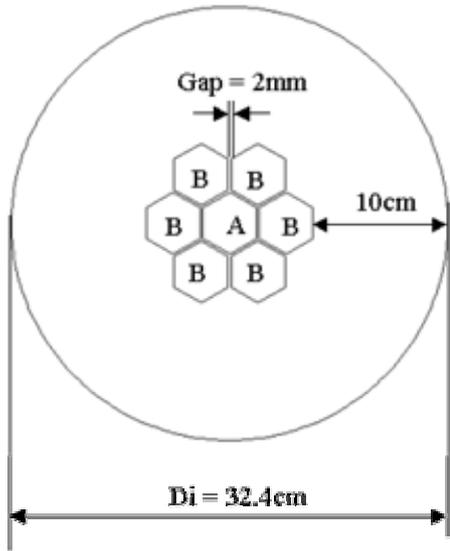


Fig. 4 Used 7-Hexagon System(Top View)

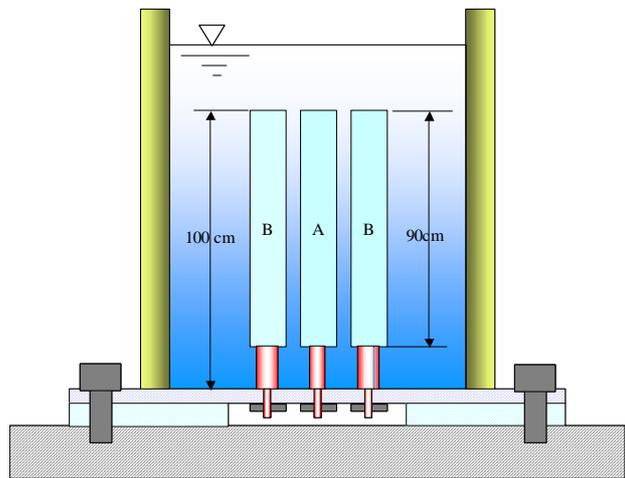


Fig. 5 Used 7-Hexagon System (Front View)

3.1 가

7-Hexagon System

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FAMD

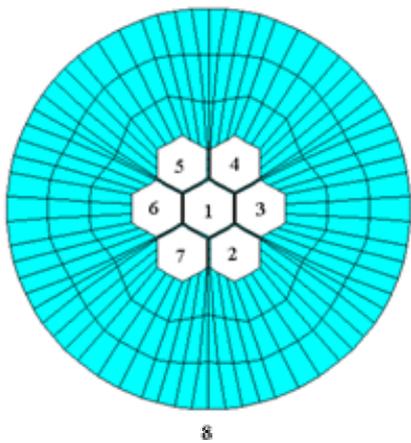


Fig. 6 FEM Model for CFAM Calculation

Fig. 6

Table 1

6

-	1050
288 ,	Re=3000
가	가
7	가
1	$M_1^1 = 10.55kg$ 가
1	3
가	$M_3^1 = M_6^1 = -4.75kg$

M_1^1

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

3.2

Fig. 7

Single Row

35 ,

18 , Gap

4 ,

가

Grid

6 .

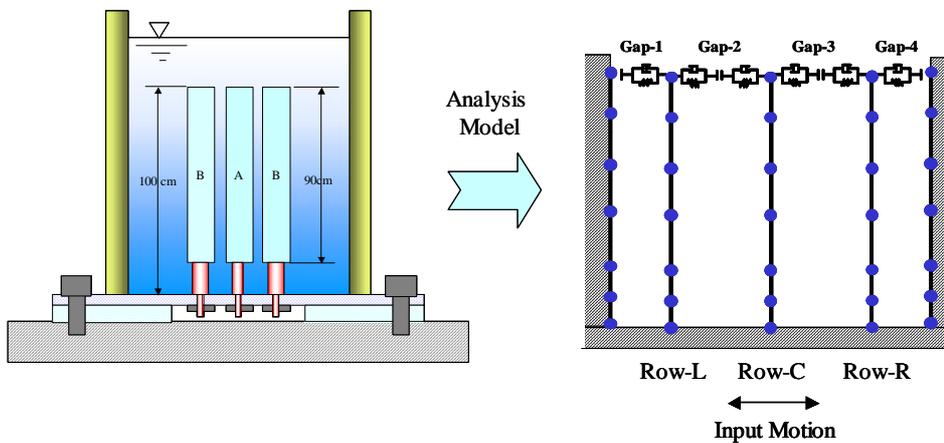


Fig. 7 Used Core Seismic Analysis Model

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Fig. 7

Gap

Row-L, Row-R

Gap

100mm

Row-C

Gap

2mm .

Fig. 8

가

$$\frac{1}{K_{gap}} = \frac{1}{2K_1} + \frac{1}{2K_2} \quad (4)$$

$$C_{gap} = K_{gap} \frac{(1-e^2)t}{\pi} \quad (5)$$

K_{gap} , C_{gap} , t , e

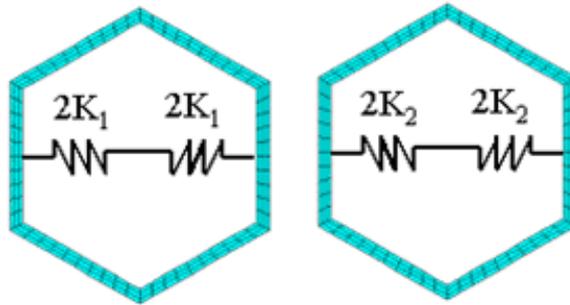
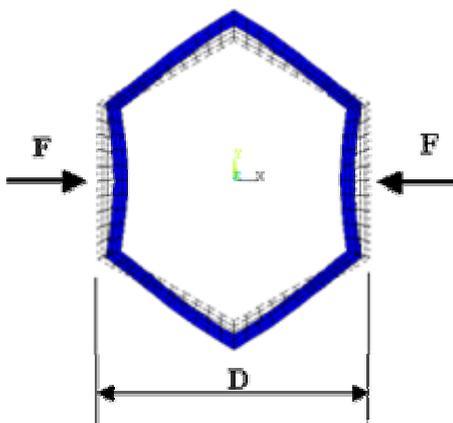


Fig. 8 Concept of Calculating the Impact Stiffness

Fig. 9

$$K_{el} = \frac{F}{\Delta D} \quad (6)$$



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

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

Fig. 9 Stiffness Analysis for Hexagon Duct Section

3.3

가

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

Fig. 10

가

Fig. 11

가

. 1 (2.9Hz) Row-C
 1 가 2 Row-L Row-R
 가 (6.3Hz)가 . 3
 가 (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

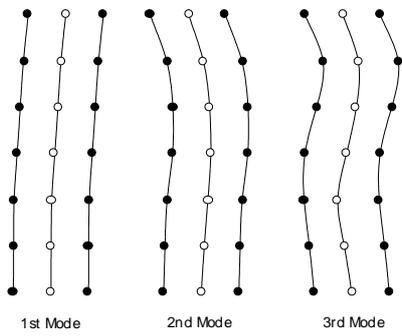


Fig. 10 Mode Shapes in Air

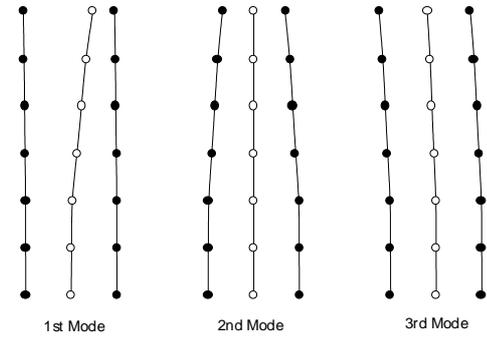


Fig. 11 Mode Shapes in Water

3.4

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US NRC Reg. 1.60

0.15g

가

2Hz ~

10Hz

2.0E-3

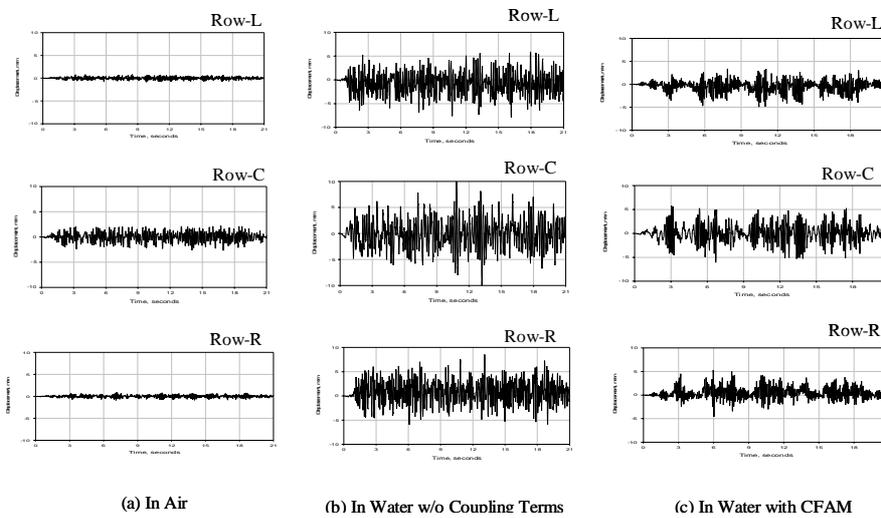
21

3%

Fig. 12

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가



(a) In Air

(b) In Water w/o Coupling Terms

(c) In Water with CFAM

Fig. 12 Displacement Seismic Responses at Top Nodes

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Fig. 13

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Fig. 13

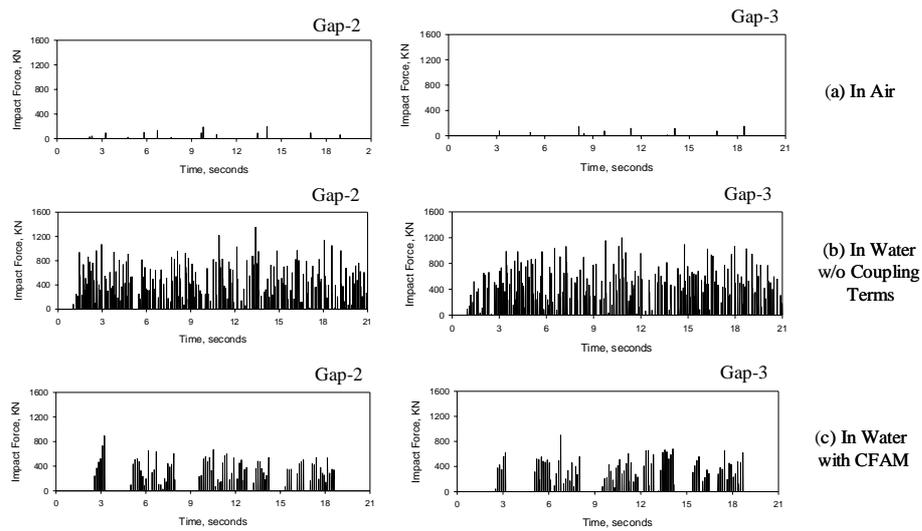


Fig. 13 Impact Seismic Responses at Gaps

Fig. 14 Row-C

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50Hz Low pass

FFT

1

6.4Hz

2

9.3Hz

1

2.9Hz가

Fig. 13

Row-C

가

1

Fig. 11

가

가

3

(9.3Hz)가

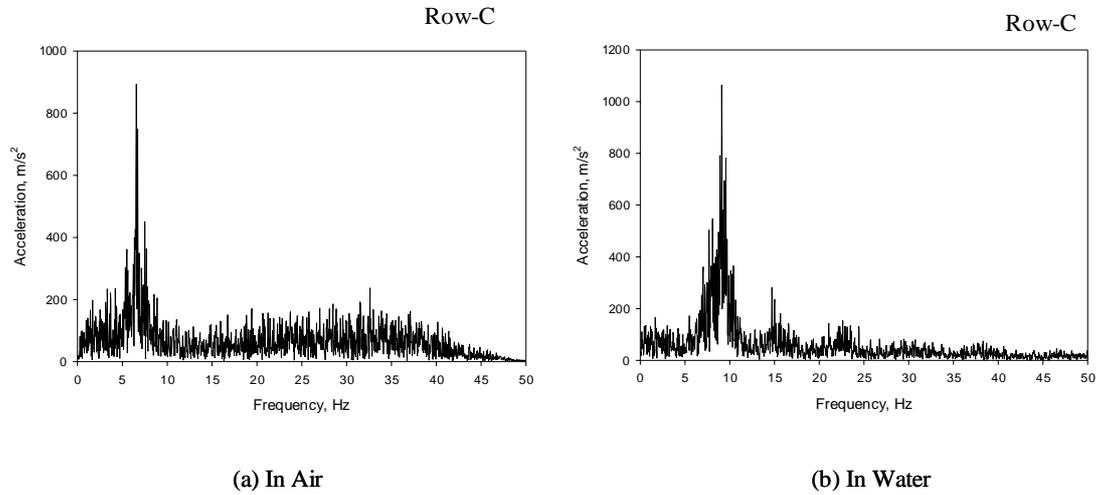


Fig. 14 FFT Spectrum Analysis Results for Row-C

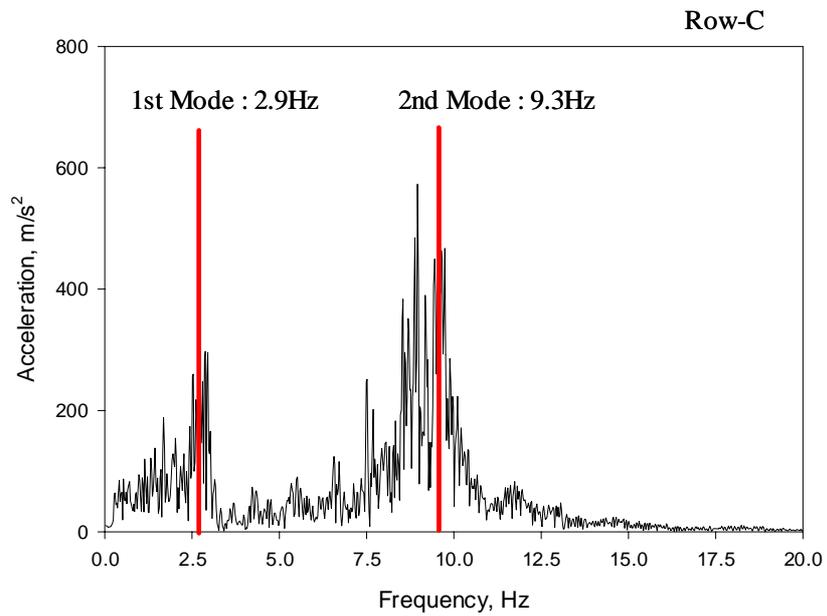


Fig. 15 FFT Spectrum in Case of No-Impact Condition, in Water

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