

SS 316L

Measurement of Thermal Ratcheting Deformation for SS 316L Cylindrical Structure by Guided Ultrasonic Wave

150

가

가

SS 316L

550°C

가

 A_0 A_0

가

Abstract

The thermal ratcheting deformation at the reactor baffle and upper internal structure of the liquid metal reactor (LMR) can occur due to the moving of the hot sodium free surface. In the in-service inspection of reactor internals of LMR, the new inspection technique should be developed for the detection of the thermal ratcheting damage. In this study, the inspection technique using the ultrasonic guided wave is proposed for the detection of the thermal ratcheting damage of cylindrical vessels. The 316L stainless steel cylindrical shell specimen is manufactured. The thermal ratchet structural tests are cyclically performed by heat-up up to 550°C with steep temperature gradients along the axial direction after cool-down by cooling water. The ultrasonic guided wave propagation has been characterized by the analysis of dispersion curve of the stainless steel plate. The zero-order antisymmetric A_0 guided wave is selected for the optimal mode for the detection of the ratcheting deformation. It is confirmed that the thermal ratcheting deformation can be detected by the measurement of transit time difference of the circumferentially propagated A_0 guided waves.

1.

500

가

(UIS)

(ratcheting)

(progressive inelastic

deformation)

(thermal ratcheting) .[1]

(dimensional instability)

[1], [2], [3]

ASME-NH

1%, 0.5%가

[1]

가

가

ASME Sec. XI, Div. 3

[4]

가

가

가

[5,6]

가

(guided ultrasonic wave)가

[7]

2.

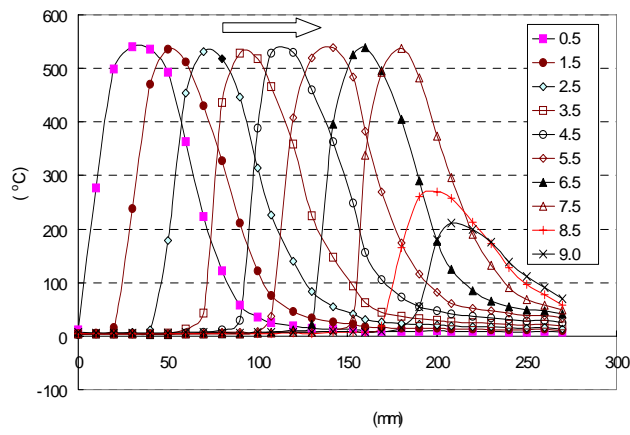
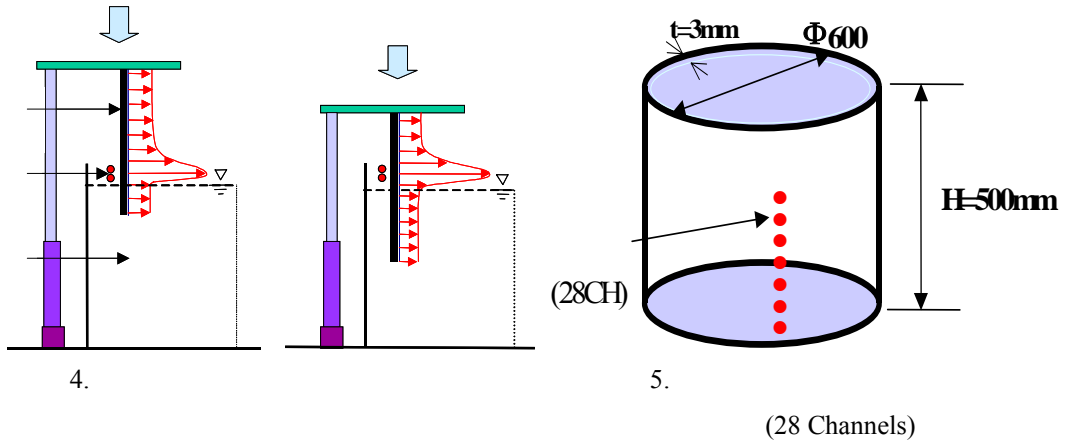
가

[1] 1

가

2

가



8

300 987

0.02 MPa

28

316L

[9] ABAQUS[10]

UMAT

[11]

9 가

3.

가
 .[6] 가 ()
 가 (dispersive) (plate wave) Lamb
 wave (symmetric) (antisymmetric)
 7 (symmetric mode) 가
 mode 가 x extensional
 S₀, S₁, S₂,... (antisymmetric mode)
 flexural mode transverse mode 가 z
 A₀, A₁, A₂,...
 .[6] 0

Rayleigh-Lamb

$$\frac{\tan(qh)}{\tan(ph)} = -\frac{4k^2 pq}{(q^2 - k^2)^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\tan(qh)}{\tan(ph)} = -\frac{(q^2 - k^2)^2}{4k^2 pq} \quad (2)$$

$p = \sqrt{k_L^2 - k^2}$ $q = \sqrt{k_T^2 - k^2}$, k
 (wave number) L T
 가 가

Rayleigh-Lamb

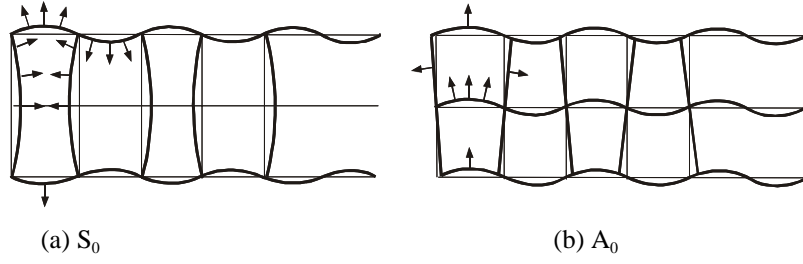
8 (a) 가 가 (C_p)

(C_g)

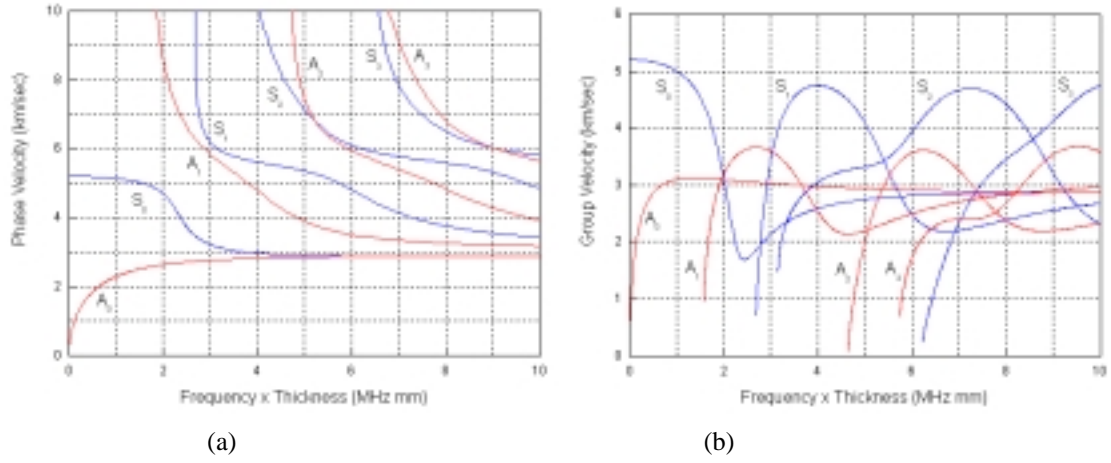
$$C_g = \frac{C_p}{1 - \frac{fd}{C_p} \frac{\partial C_p}{\partial (fd)}} \quad (3)$$

8 (b) 8
 가

가



7. 0



8. 316L

가

가

x

fd 가 2

1

가

4

2

가

가

가

가

가

fd

4

0

2

가

A_0

A_0

fd

가

fd 가 2

A_0

가 3mm

0.5MHz

가

Transient

Fourier transform

가

STFT(Short Time

Fourier Transform)

Wavelet Transform

STFT

$f(t)$

h

STFT

$$STFT(\omega, \tau) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t)h(t-\tau)e^{-i\omega t} dt \quad (4)$$

STFT transient $f(t)$ τ ω
가 가

4.

가 가 9 block diagram
10

JSR DPR50+ Pulsar/Receiver LeCroy LC574A
가 0.5MHz 1/2" x1" (HaGi Sonic LVA0.5-A1)

가
가 (variable angle wedge)

Snell (α)

$$\sin \alpha = \frac{C_{Wedge}}{C_p} \quad (5)$$

C_L (2760m/s) C_p

가 3mm 가 0.5MHz (,
가 4700m/s 3200m/s
 $fd=1.5$) S_0 A_0 가
36 60 가
9 10

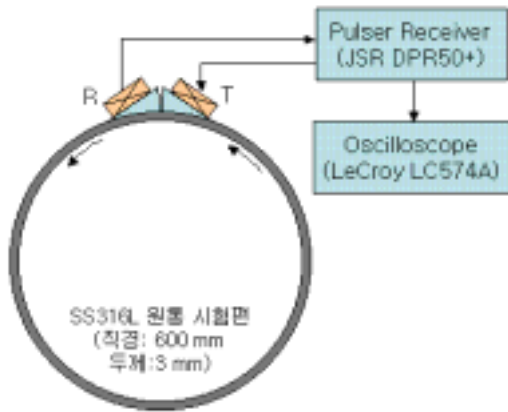
11(a) 36
 A_1 RF 가 STFT STFT S_0 가

11(b) 60 RF STFT
STFT A_0 가 가
 S_0 가 A_0 가

A_0 1

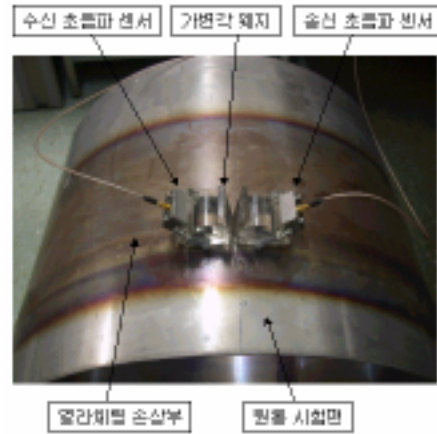
A_0 A_0

1mm
A₀
가 가
25mm 7m

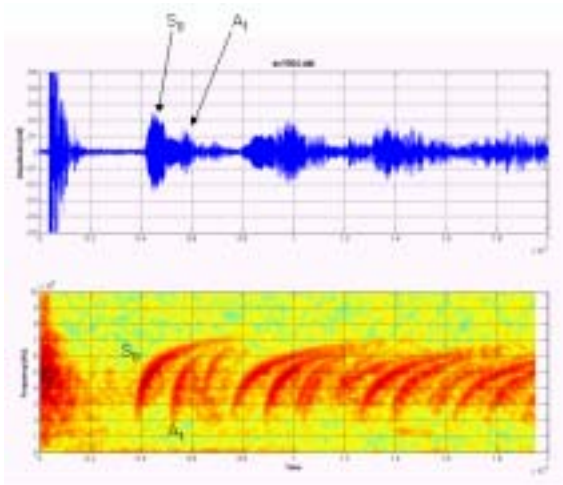


9. Block Diagram

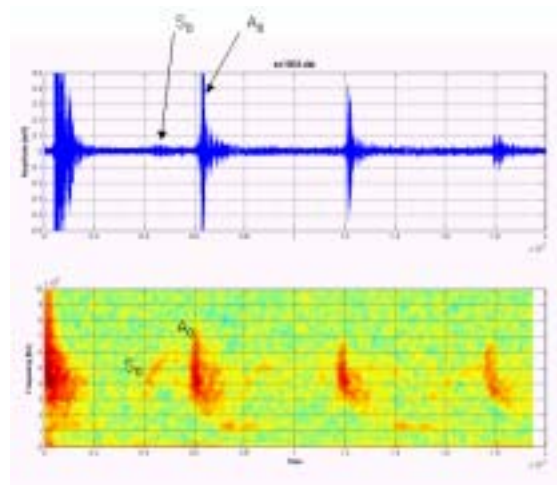
A₀
가
100kHz



10.



(a) : 36



(b) : 60

11.

RF STFT (0.5 MHz)

1.

		A ₀	A ₀	A ₀
70 mm	1882 mm	579.0 usec	3250.43 m/s	-
260 mm	1889 mm	580.9 usec	-	1888.2 mm
370 mm	1900 mm	584.5 usec	-	1899.6 mm
400 mm	1894 mm	582.5 usec	-	1893.3 mm

