

가

**On the evaluation of enhanced creep of high temperature structure  
subjected to cyclic creep loadings**

150

530~550°C

가

Core Stress

가

가

가

가

**Abstract**

High temperature structures of LMR experience inelastic deformation such as plasticity and creep due to high temperature operating temperature of 530~550°C. The generated creep strains are connected with the stress relaxations, redistributions and/or progressive deformations. The superposition of primary and secondary stresses may lead to enhanced creep deformations and the interchange of elastoplastic and creep strains is important for its understanding. It is necessary to secure the proper analysis technique to evaluate inelastic strain due to enhanced creep because of highly nonlinear structural behavior.

In this project, the simplified evaluation method for enhanced creep using Core Stress concept was investigated and the enhanced creep of pipe subjected to sustained axial tensile loading and transient thermal loading with hold time was evaluated by detailed inelastic analysis. The simplified evaluation method using Core Stress concept yields conservative result as expected. It is necessary to systematize the simplified evaluation procedure and to analyze the adequacy and the conservatism of the method.

1.

530~550°C

[1].

(Enhanced Creep)

[2, 3].

가

가

2.

(Core Stress)

가

1

가

가

가

[4].

1

A1

A2

P

가

가

가

가

A1

가

A2

A1

가

A2

A2

가

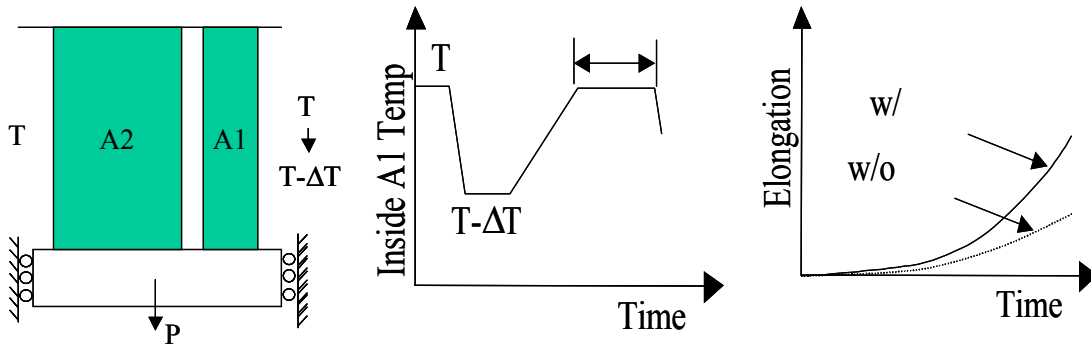
A1

가

T

가

가



1. , , 가

T P A2

A2  
가

1

2

$\sigma_p$  가  $\sigma_y$  0.5  $\sigma_y$  1.5

가가 (d)

$1.5\sigma_y$

ASME NH (Shakedown)

3 가 S1 0.5 $\sigma_y$

$2.0\sigma_y$

가

[5]. 2

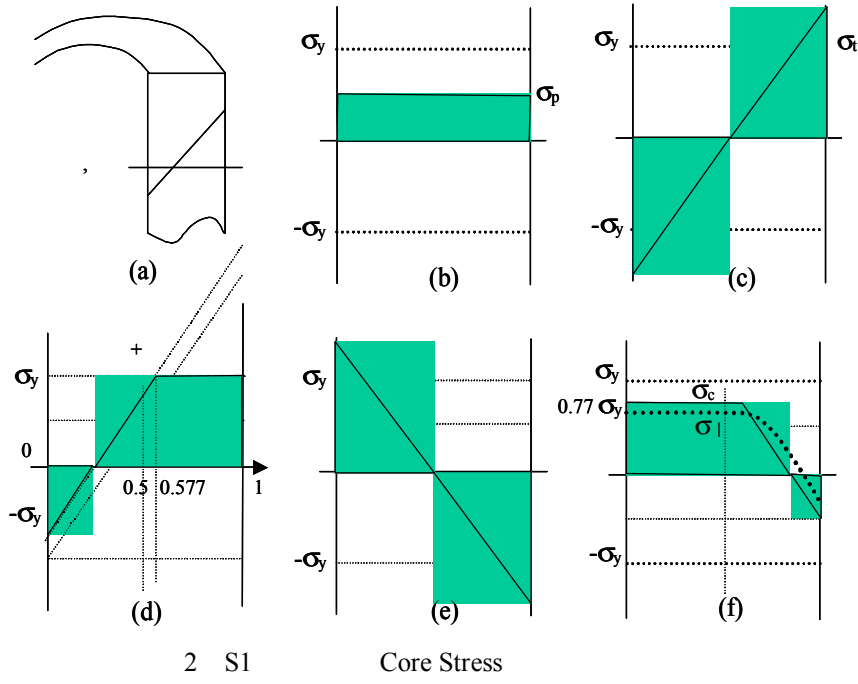
(f)

가  $0.77\sigma_y$

(Core Stress), 가 ( $\sigma_c$ ) [2, 3] 3

가 Z

$\sigma_c = Z \cdot \sigma_{yL}$  where  $\sigma_{yL}$  is yield stress at lower extreme



R1, R2

Core Stress  $\sigma_c$  가

Core Stress 가

[ $\sigma_c$ ] ASME NH T-1332

1.25 $\sigma_c$  Isochronous Curve

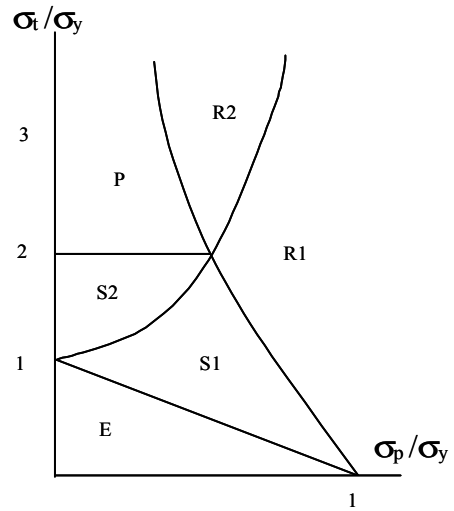
Core Stress

가

2

Core Stress  $\sigma_c$  가  $\sigma_1$  ( $\sigma_1 > \sigma_p$ )

가( $\delta$ )가



3. 가

$$\delta = \frac{1}{E} \frac{\sigma_c^2 - \sigma_l^2}{\sigma_l}$$

$\sigma_l$

Isochronous Curve

, 550°C

153GPa,

120MPa

60MPa,

180MPa

가

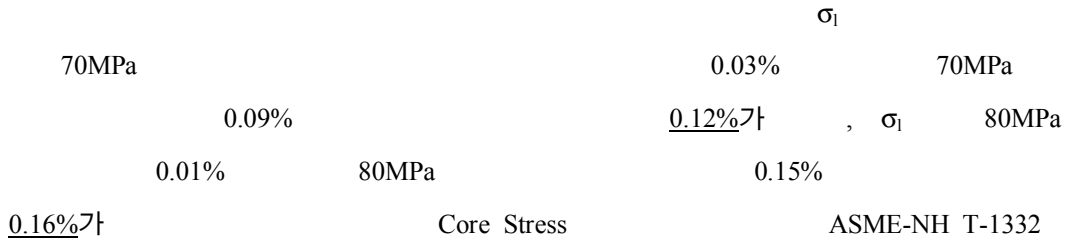
Z=0.5x1.5=0.75 가

$\sigma_c=90$ MPa

$\sigma_c$  30

가

Core Stress

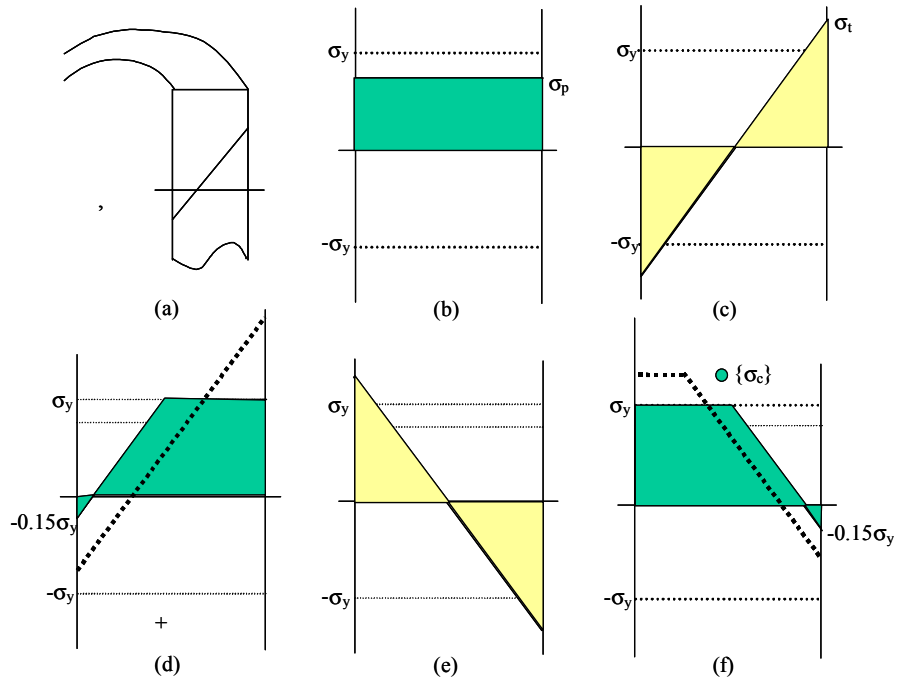


가

$0.75\sigma_y$

$1.5\sigma_y$

4



4 R1

Core Stress

(f)

R1

R2

Core Stress

(f)

R1, R2

$$\Sigma \epsilon = \Sigma \nu(\sigma_c) + \Sigma \delta([\sigma_{cl}] \rightarrow \sigma_c) + \Sigma \eta$$

$$\text{When } [\sigma_{cl}] \geq S_{yH}, \delta_{(n)} = \frac{S_{yH}^2 - \sigma_c^2}{E_H \sigma_c}$$

$$\text{When } [\sigma_{cl}] < S_{yH}, \delta_{(n)} = \frac{[\sigma_{cl}]^2 - \sigma_c^2}{E_H \sigma_c}$$

$$[\sigma_c] = Z \cdot S_{yL},$$

$$Z = X \cdot Y \text{ in R2,}$$

$$Z = Y + 1 - \sqrt{(1-X)Y} \text{ in R1}$$

v Isochronous Curve, η δ

[σ<sub>c</sub>] σ<sub>c</sub>

δ [σ<sub>c</sub>]가

σ<sub>c</sub> [σ<sub>c</sub>]가

[σ<sub>c</sub>]가 σ<sub>c</sub>

5 60MPa 316

( 6.92m, 2.5m, 5cm)

ANSYS

가 [6]. 550°C (E<sub>H</sub>) (S<sub>H</sub>) 153GPa, 120MPa 400 ° C

(E<sub>L</sub>) (S<sub>L</sub>) 167GPa, 123MPa

61MPa X 0.5 278MPa Y 2.26

Z<sub>L</sub>=XY=1.13 [σ<sub>cl</sub>]=1.13x123=139MPa

59.6MPa X 0.5 154MPa Y 1.28

Z=XY=0.64 가 Core Stress σ<sub>c</sub> 0.64x120=79MPa

0.07%

3.

가

ASME-NH

T-1320

가

$$3\overline{S_m} = 1.5S_{mc} + S_{rH}$$

가

ASME B&PV Code Sec.III Subsection NB

$3S_m$

Subsection NH

$3S_m$

$3\overline{S}_m$

$S_{rH}$

$3\overline{S}_m$

ASME NH

T-1332

가

Z

Core Stress

1.25

$1.25\sigma_c$

6

1%,

0.5%

T-1333

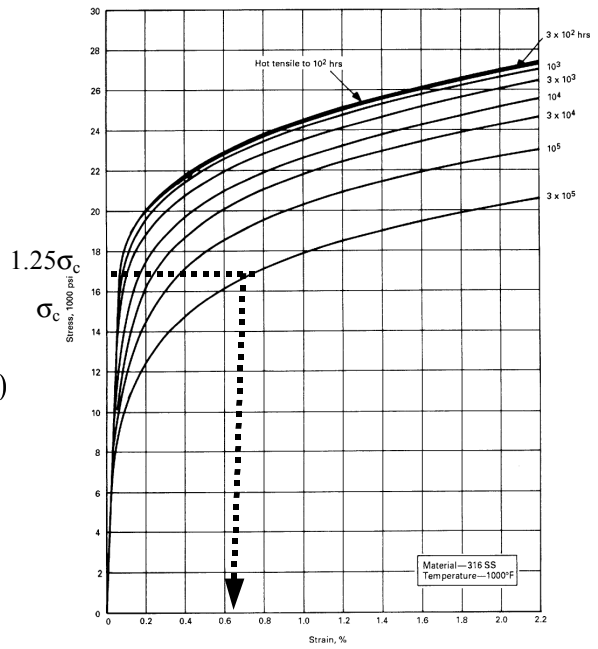
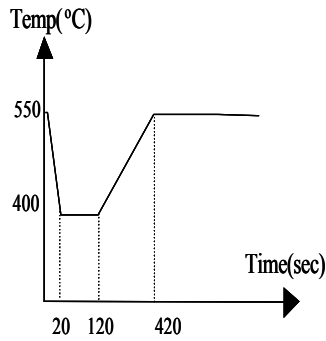
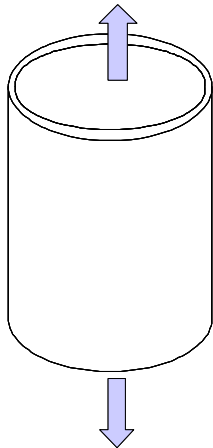


FIG. T-1800-B-5 AVERAGE ISOCHRONOUS STRESS-STRAIN CURVES

5.

6.

가

R5[7]

가

Core Stress

가

7

$\Delta\sigma_{max}$

$\Delta\sigma_r$

$\Delta\sigma_{max} + \Delta\sigma_r$

W

1

$$W = \sum_{r=1}^k \left[ \frac{t}{t_f(\sigma_c, T_{ref})} \right] \leq 1$$

ASME

BDS[8]

DDS

가가 가

$$\varepsilon_{EC} = \sum_i \{ \varepsilon_c(\sigma_o) \}_i + \sum_j \frac{\sigma_{cj}^2 - \sigma_o^2}{E\sigma_o}$$

$\{ \varepsilon_c(\sigma_o) \}_i$

$T_i$

$\sigma_o$

$T_i$

$T_i$

$\sigma_o$

$\sigma_{cj}$

Core Stress

가

가

1%,

2%

RCC-MR[9]

가

가

1993

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_c = -E\dot{\varepsilon}_c / C_r \quad (\dot{\varepsilon}_c \text{ is creep strain rate})$$

$$\varepsilon^{cr}(t) = \frac{C_r}{E} \{ K_s \overline{\Delta\sigma^*} - \sigma(t) \}$$

$C_r$

3

$\dot{\varepsilon}_c$

4.

가

8

80MPa

316

가 300°C

20

550°C

가

400

20

300°C

400

5

1m,

5cm,

75cm

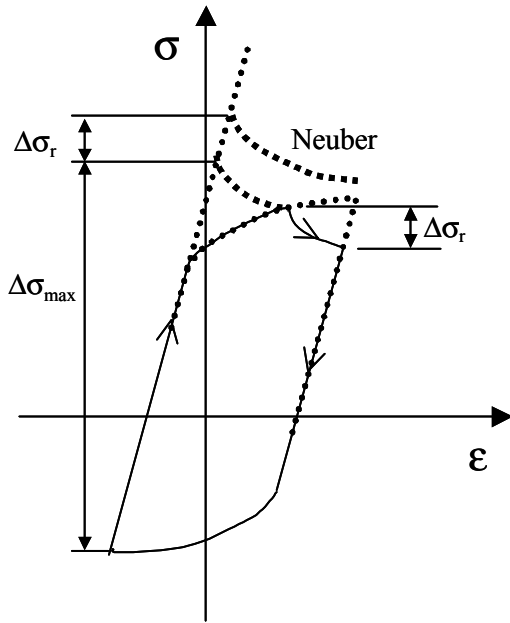
5833J/m<sup>2</sup> °C sec

300°C

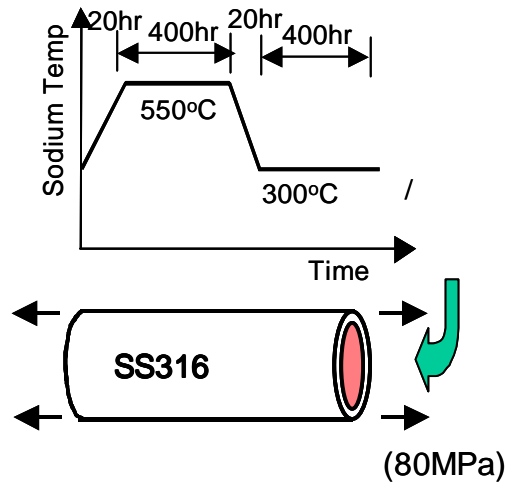
1000J/m<sup>2</sup> °C sec



Norton's Creep



7.



8.

175.4GPa, 0.288      155.3GPa, 0.305  
 0.179MPa, 0.00885      191MPa, 0.021  
 $1.7308 \times 10^{-5}$ ,  $1.8393 \times 10^{-5}$       A n       $6.37 \times 10^{-75} \text{Pa}^{-n}/\text{s}$ , 7.9[11]

300°C      550°C  
 124MPa,  
 300°C      550°C  
 9  
 156.5MPa,  
 0.00259      400      144.7MPa, 0.00266  
 가      0.013%

0.013%      가      가      10  
 가      가      가      가  
 316      가

가      0.013%

가

0.017%가

11

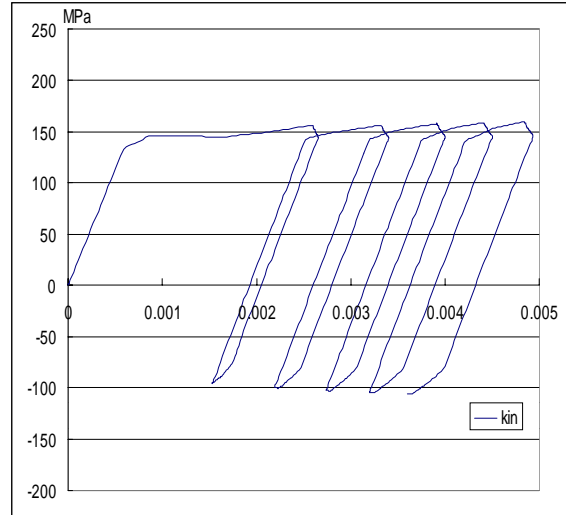
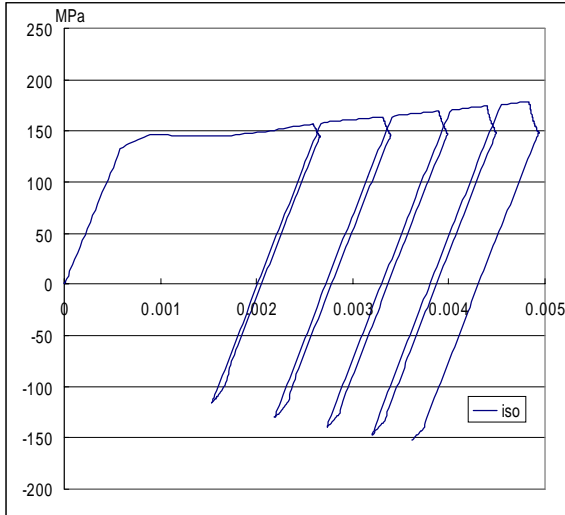
201MPa, 0.00252

400

157MPa, 0.00265

0.037%

0.023%



9.

( + )

10.

( + )

가

가

가

가

X 0.65

Y 2.44 가

R1

Z=Y+1-

$2\sqrt{Y(1-x)} = 1.59$  가  $\{\sigma_c\}=195.6\text{MPa}$

$1.25\sigma_c$  244.5MPa

Isochronous Curve

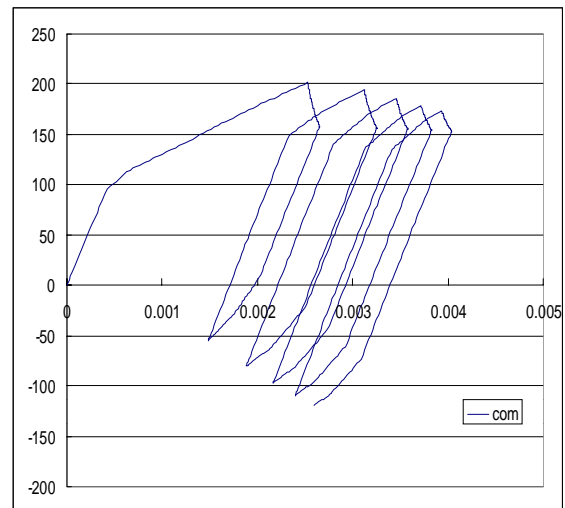
T-

1332

가

T-1333

가 0.07%가



11.

( + )

0.013% ~ 0.037%

0.07%

가

5.

Core Stress

가

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가

가

. Core Stress

가

가

,

가

가

Core Stress

가

가

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