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Ultrasonic Waveguide Sensor for Structural Damage Detection of LMR Internal Structures



Abstract

LMR reactor internal structures might undergo structural damages such as creep and ratchetting due to the high temperature sodium environment. The reactor internal structures should be examined by remote visual testing in the inservice inspection but it is very difficult to confirm the structural integrity because of the opacity of sodium. The ultrasonic technique should be applied to the visualization of the internal structures submerged in sodium. However the ultrasonic technique has a limitation due to the high temperature environment. In this study, the development of ultrasonic waveguide sensor has been tried for the application of damage detection technique for reactor internal structures in high temperature sodium environment. The plate wave propagation has been analyzed for the characterization of design parameters and the stainless steel waveguide sensors are designed and manufactured. Using the zero-order antisymmetric plate wave, the feasibility of the ultrasonic waveguide sensor has been confirmed by experiments in air and water.

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(plate wave

ve Lamb wave)7} . (dispersive)

.[7]

Navier's

$$\mu \nabla^2 \mathbf{u} + (\lambda + \mu) \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}) = \rho \, \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{u}}{\partial t^2} \tag{1}$$

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 $\lambda \mu$ Lame ρ

.

$$\mathbf{u} = \nabla \Phi + \nabla \times \Psi \tag{2}$$

Φ

 \boldsymbol{Z}

x

$$\nabla^2 \Phi = \frac{1}{C_L^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2}, \quad \nabla^2 \Psi = \frac{1}{C_T^2} \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2}$$

$$C_L^2 = (\lambda + 2\mu) / \rho \qquad C_T^2 = \mu / \rho \qquad (3,4)$$

$$7 d$$
 plain strain wave

$$\Phi = \Phi(z)e^{i(kx-\omega t)}, \quad \Psi = \Psi(z)e^{i(kx-\omega t)}$$
(5, 6)

 $\Phi(z) \qquad \Psi(z) \qquad z \qquad \qquad e^{i(kx-\omega t)} \\ k \qquad (\text{wave number}) \qquad \omega \qquad \qquad .$

x

 $\Phi(z) = \Psi(z)$

x

$$\Phi(z) = A_1 \sin(pz) + A_2 \cos(pz) \tag{7}$$

$$\Psi(z) = B_1 \sin(qz) + B_2 \cos(qz) \tag{8}$$

$$p = \sqrt{k_L^2 - k^2}$$
 $q = \sqrt{k_T^2 - k^2}$ A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2

 $\Phi(z) = \Psi(z) = x$

2

(antisymmetric)

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(symmetric)

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7 z flexural mode transverse mode . 0

D 1 · · ·

Rayleigh-Lamb

x

$$\frac{\tan(qh)}{\tan(ph)} = -\frac{4k^2 pq}{(q^2 - k^2)^2}$$
(9)

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$$\frac{\tan(qh)}{\tan(ph)} = -\frac{(q^2 - k^2)^2}{4k^2 pq}$$
(10)
7
 (dispersive)
7

Rayleigh-Lamb

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(C_g)

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$$C_g = \frac{C_p}{1 - \frac{fd}{C_p} \frac{\partial C_p}{\partial (fd)}}$$
(11)

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3 (b)

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(a)

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4.

(b)

5 가 . 7 h 0.6m, 13mm, 1mm 가 (wettability) . . 6 가 가 가 가 가 Tone Burst RITEC RAM-10000 7 1MHz 1/2 "X1 " SWRI . 가 . RAM-10000 가 1MHz 가 5 Tone Burst . 7(a) 가 $A_0 \\$ 가 가 (12) *C_p* 2500m/s C_L . A₀ . 가 1480 m/s 36° 가 7(b) . 가 7cm 가 가 가 가 . 가



(a)

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5.

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Block Diagram

6.





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