

가

**On the evaluation of elastic follow-up
of a high temperature discontinuous structure**

, , ,

150

.

, , ,

.

L-

가

Abstract

While high temperature structures of LMR experience inelastic deformation such as plasticity and creep due to high temperature operating temperature of 530~550°C, geometric nonlinear structures may undergo elastic follow-up behavior due to the interaction between stiff region and weak region. Thus, careful consideration should be given to the design and analysis of high temperature geometric nonlinear structure.

In this study, the elastic follow-up behavior of geometric nonlinear structure has been investigated and the current status of design method implemented in the ASME-NH, Japanese BDS, French RCC-MR, and UK R-5 codes to consider elastic follow-up behavior has been reviewed. It has been shown that the ratio of the stiff region and the weak region and the type of loading affect the elastic follow-up behavior greatly from the detailed inelastic analyses of two bar model and L-shaped structure subjected to various loading situation. The applicability and the conservatism of simplified analysis methods implemented among various design codes need to be studied further.

1.

, Y- , ,
 - 가
 , , 가
 . 가
 가
 Robinson[1] ,
 .
 ASME B&PV Code, Section III, Subsection NH[2]
 가 . Roche[3]
 Kobayashi[4]
 가 Kasahara[5]
 - 가 , Dhalla[6]
 가 [7] Y-
 가
 Two Bar Model L-
 가

2.

,
 , 가
 1 가 A B
 . 가
 A B B
 A 가 B
 가
 가 A B
 가 B
 . , B A

가

1

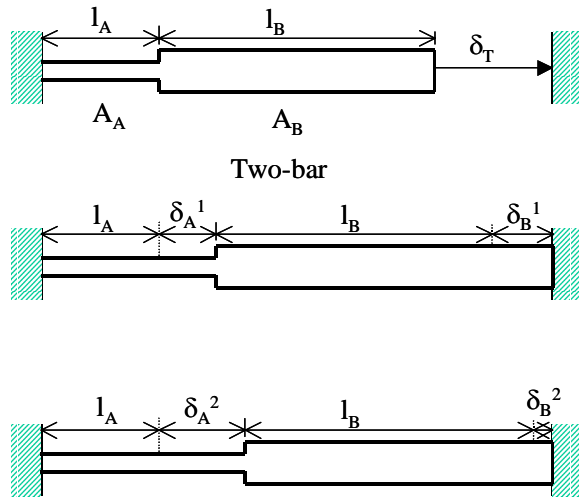
가

가

가

ASME-NH

가



1.

1

3.

가

ASME-NH[2]

BDS[8]

DDS

RCC-

MR [9]

ASME-NH

가

가

Isochronous Curve

가

G

$$S_r = S_j - 0.8G(S_j - \bar{S}_r)$$

$$G = \frac{\sigma_1 - 0.5(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)}{\sigma_1 - 0.3(\sigma_2 + \sigma_3)}$$

(

ASME NH

X

Y

Z

σ_c

$1.25\sigma_c$

Isochronous Curve

가

가

가

BDS[8]

q

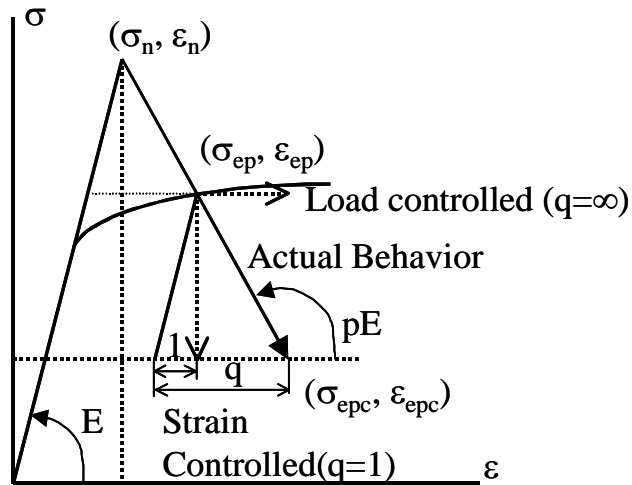
$$\varepsilon_t = K_\varepsilon \varepsilon_n$$

$$K_\varepsilon = \max\left\{\left(\frac{s^*}{\bar{s}}\right) K^2, K \cdot K_e'\right\}$$

$$K_e' = 1 + (q-1)(1 - 3\bar{s}_m / s_n), \quad q = 3$$

q

2



2.

q

$$q = \frac{1 + \frac{l_B}{l_A} \frac{A_A}{A_B}}{1 + \frac{l_B}{l_A} \left[\frac{A_A}{A_B} \right]^n}, \text{ where } n \text{ is creep const}$$

Cantilever

$$q = \frac{n+2}{3}, \text{ where } n \text{ is creep const}$$

Norton's Power Law

$$\dot{\epsilon}^{cr} = B\sigma^n \quad (n \leq 7)$$

n 7 q 2~3 BDS

q 3 2000 BDS DDS

q_p q_c

BDS

RCC-MR[9] ASME-NH 가

RB3225

RB3223.3

1993

$$\dot{\sigma}_r = -E\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} / C_r \quad (\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} \text{ is creep strain rate})$$

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

Cr BDS 가 3

가 ASME-NH

RB 3224.3.5

가가 가

가 R5[10]

가 Z

가 가

가

가

가

가

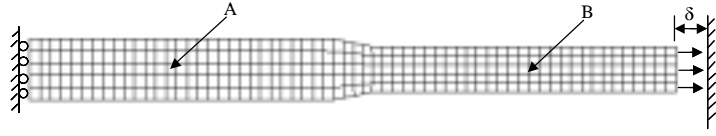
가

가

가

4.

가 30cm B 3 가 40cm A
 가 4350cm B 가
 3mm, 10mm, 20mm 3 가 550°C
 가 1000 가 100



3D FEM ANALYSIS REPORT
 3D FEM ANALYSIS REPORT
 3D FEM ANALYSIS REPORT
 3D FEM ANALYSIS REPORT

3.

Norton's

550°C 155.3GPa, 0.305 , 124MPa, 0
 179MPa, 0.00885 191MPa, 0.021 B n 6.37x10⁻⁷⁵Pa⁻ⁿ/s, 7.9[11]

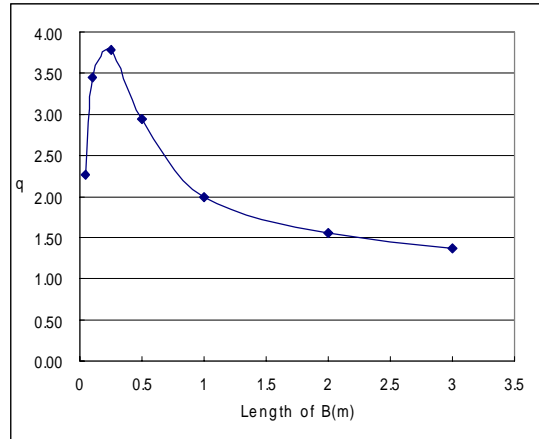
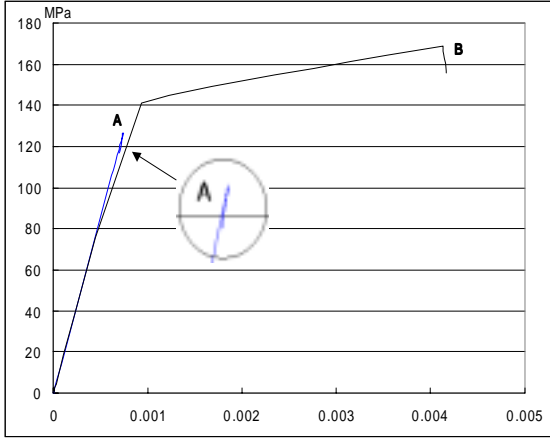
3mm
 10mm A B
 20mm 가 A B 10mm
 A B (345MPa, 0.0020156),

(460MPa, 0.0026875) A B
 (125MPa, 0.000735), (167MPa, 0.00413) B
 0.269% 0.413% 54% 가 A
 0.202% 0.074%

B 가 가
 q=1.744 가 3mm
 20mm 가 10mm

, 100
 A (125MPa, 0.000735) (117MPa, 0.000699)
 B (167MPa, 0.00413)
 (156MPa, 0.00417) 가
 q=1.54 가 4 A B

Isochronous Curve



4.

5. B

(10mm)

5 A 가 2m 가 B
 0.05m, 0.1m, 0.25m, 0.5m, 1m, 2m, 3m
 q 0.25m 3.79 가 가
 q 1 B 가 3m
 q 가 1.38 B 가
 A 가
 B 가 0.05m q 2.27 B
 가 A B A
 가
 가
 5 가 1~3.8 가
 가 가
 가
 가

5.

L- 가

ABAQUS 8 CPE8 239 818

100 20000N 가 40 가

200 20000N 가

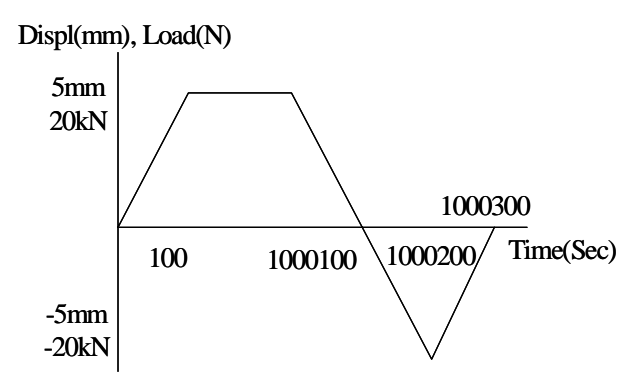
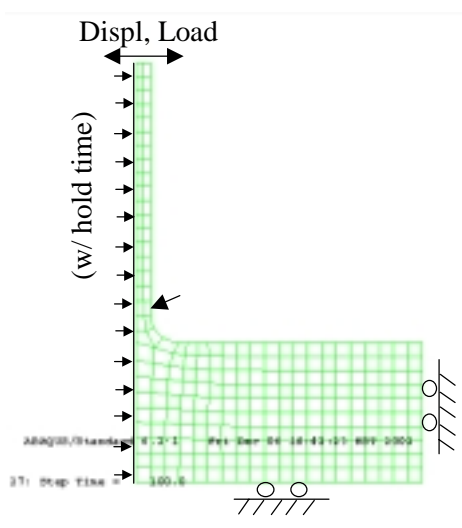
+/-5mm 가

20 350 ° C 550 ° C 가 400

가 20 350 ° C 5833W/m² ° C

350°C

가



6. L-

Norton's Power Law Creep

C, γ , b, Q 40600MPa, 139.4, 50.4,
 $6.37 \times 10^{-75} \text{Pa}^{-n}/\text{s}$, 7.9[11]

95.6MPa Norton B n

6

7 q=2.16

5

8

9 q=8.14

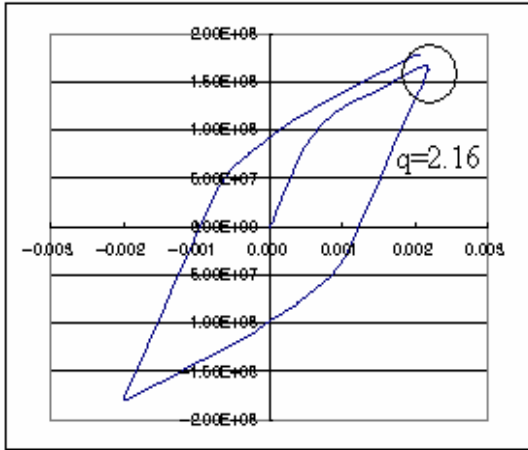
가

10 q=1.1

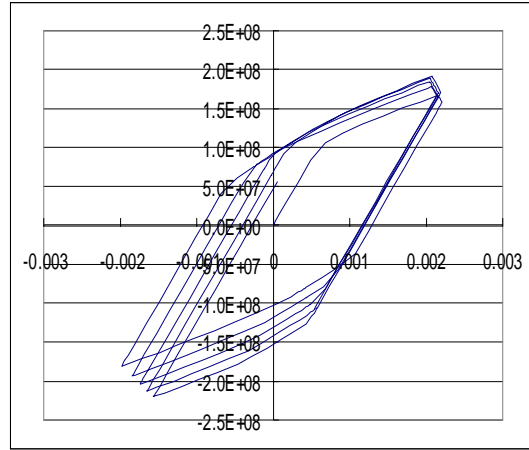
$$q = 1 - 1/p \quad (\text{Graphical Method})$$

$$q = \Delta \varepsilon_p / \{(\Delta \sigma_{EL} - \Delta \sigma) / E\} \quad \text{for elastoplastic}$$

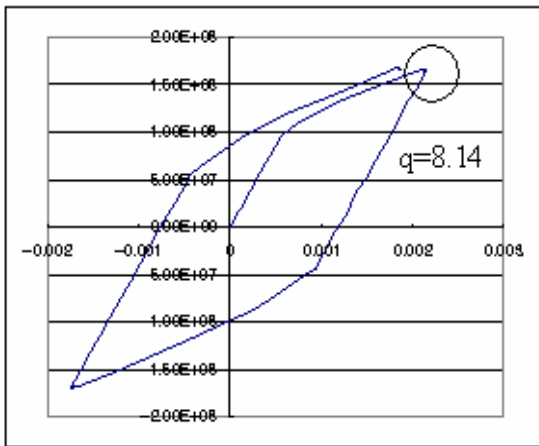
$$q = \Delta \varepsilon_c / \{(\Delta \sigma) / E\} \quad \text{for creep}$$



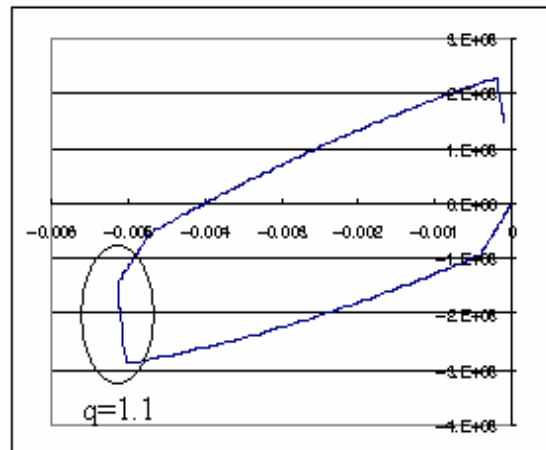
7. 가



8. 가(5)



9. 가



10. 가

6.

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

- [1] E.L.Robinson, "Steam Piping Design to Minimize Creep Concentrations," p.1147, Trans. ASME, 1955
- [2] ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section III, Rules for Construction of Nuclear Power Plant Components, Div. 1, Subsection NH, Class 1 Components in Elevated Temperature Service, ASME, (2001).
- [3] R.L.Roche, "Estimation of Piping Elastic Follow-up by Using Conventional Computations," Int.J. of Pressure Vessel and Piping, Vol.26, p.53, 1986
- [4] K.I.Kobayashi, Y.Saito and T.Udoguchi, "Estimation of Elastic Follow-up Behavior on 18Cr-8Ni Steel Using Simplified Inelastic Analysis," Trans. Of the ASME, Vol.116, p.136, 1994
- [5] N.Kasahara, et.al., "Advanced Creep-Fatigue Evaluation Rule for Fast Breeder Reactor Components: Generalization of Elastic Follow-up Model," Nuclear Engr. And Design, Vol. 155, p.499, 1995
- [6] A.K.Dhalla, "Verification of an Elastic Procedure to Estimate Elastic Follow-Up," J. of Pressure Vessel Tech., Vol. 108, p.461, 1986
- [7] , , , " Y- ", 1997
 , , 1997
- [8] BDS, Structural Design Guide for Class 1 Components of Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor for Elevated Temperature Service, PNC N241 84-08(1,2)TR, PNC, 1984
- [9] RCC-MR, Design and Construction Rules for Mechanical Components of FBR Nuclear Islands, Section I, Subsection B: Class 1 Components, AFCEN, France, 1993
- [10] R.A..Ainsworth, et.al., An Assessment Procedure for the High Temperature Response of Structures (R5), Nuclear Electric Ltd, UK, 1998
- [11] H. Riedel, Fracture at High Temperatures, Springer-Verlag, 1987