Evaluation of progressive inelastic deformation for a discontinuous structure with plateto-shell junction



Abstract

In this study, thermal ratchet deformation structural test with the cylindrical structure with plate-to-shell junction subjected to the moving temperature distribution in the axial direction was carried out and an evaluation on the inelastic progressive deformation was also carried out. In order to investigate the impact of the discontinuity of plate-to-shell junction on the global progressive inelastic deformation, the test results of this specimen were compared with those of the smooth cylindrical specimen. In addition the ratchet deformation behavior was analyzed for the 316L cylindrical specimen with the thickness of 3mm and diameter of 600mm. The ratchet deformation mode for the smooth cylinder was of expansion type while that of the cylinder with plate-to-shell junction was of contraction type. The amount of deformation for the cylinder with plate-to-shell junction was increased by 45% from that of the smooth cylinder. In addition, as the heating length along the axial direction increases from 10cm to 15cm, the ratchet deformation increased more steeply.

500°C (sodium) 883°C 가 0.9 128 가 가 . 가 KALIMER(Korea Advanced LIquid MEtal Reactor)[1] , 530°C • (progressive inelastic deformation), [2] [3,4]. -_ (plate-to-shelljunction) 가 [5] smooth . . (constitutive equation)[6,7] . 2. 2.1 [2]. [2,8-10]. 가 • 가 Fig. 1

(dimensional instability)

ASME-NH[2]

1%,

0.5%フト

가

[2,10],

[8], [9]

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Image: Cyclic moving temperature Image

Fig..1 Concept of thermal ratchet phenomenon

2.2



(a) smooth cylinder

(b) cylinder with plate-to-shell junction

Fig. 3 Dimensions of smooth test cylinder and cylinder with plate-to-shell junction



Fig. 5 Laser displacement sensor for measuring the residual displacement

	Fig. 6	120mm,	3mm
	가		
10cm			
$C \\ L$			

가

15cm

Fig. 6 Heating zone of the cylinder with plate-to-shell junction

120

3mm

300 mm





Fig. 7 Temperature profile for cylinder with plate-to-shell junction (24CH attached on the shell and 4CH attached on plate)

Fig. 8	smooth	가		30
		가	3cm	
Fig.7				가



Fig. 8 Temperature profile for smooth cylinder (28CH attached on the shell)





Fig. 9 Distribution of residual displacements along the radial direction



Fig. 10



Fig. 10 Comparison of the results by analysis and test for the distribution of residual displacements along the axial direction



Fig. 11 Comparison of ratchet deformation for the smooth specimen and specimen with plate-to-shell junction





Fig. 12 Variation of the residual deformation for the cases of travel lengths of 10cm and 15cm



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