

## Evaluation of Creep-Fatigue Crack Growth for Large-Scale FBR Reactor Vessel

150

500° C  
 가  
 가  
 . FINAS code  
 ,  
 Von Mises  
 가 .  
 가 (PTS)  
 가 (NDE )  
 shallow  
 . PTS  
 2mm (427 cycles)  
 가 .

### Abstract

Creep fatigue crack growth contributes to the failure of FBR reactor vessels in high temperature condition. In the design stage of reactor vessel, crack growth evaluation is very important to ensure the structural safety. In this study, creep-fatigue crack growth evaluation has been performed for the semi-elliptical surface cracks subjected to thermal loading by simplified JNC method. The thermal stress analysis of a large-scale FBR reactor vessel has been carried out for the load conditions by FINAS code. The distributions of axial, radial, hoop, and Von Mises stresses were obtained for the loading conditions. At the maximum point of the axial and hoop stress, the longitudinal and circumferential surface cracks (i.e. PTS, NDE and shallow cracks) were postulated. Using the maximum and minimum values of stresses, the creep-fatigue crack growth of the proposed cracks was simulated. The crack growth rate of circumferential cracks becomes greater than that of longitudinal cracks. Circumferential cracks become more hazardous than longitudinal cracks in the reactor. The total crack growth of the largest PTS crack is about 2mm after 427 cycles. The structural integrity of a large-scale reactor can be maintained for the plant life.

1.

500~550°C

가  
 가  
 CEA 가 JNC 가 [1,2,3]  
 [4,5] JNC 가  
 가 JNC

2.

가  
 JNC 가

$$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f = \left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f + \left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c \quad (1)$$

2.1

Paris law :

$$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f = C_f \cdot (\Delta J_f)^{m_f} \quad (2)$$

316FR  $C_f = 1.4935 \times 10^{-5}$

$m_f = 1.8158$

2.1.1

Fig. 1

(SIF)

$$\Delta K = K_{\max} - K_{\min} \quad (3)$$

$$K_{\max} = (F_m \cdot \mathbf{s}_{m-\max} + F_b \cdot \mathbf{s}_{b-\max} + F_p \cdot \mathbf{s}_{p-\max}) \cdot \sqrt{\mathbf{p} \cdot a} \quad (4)$$

$$K_{\min} = (F_m \cdot \mathbf{s}_{m-\min} + F_b \cdot \mathbf{s}_{b-\min} + F_p \cdot \mathbf{s}_{p-\min}) \cdot \sqrt{\mathbf{p} \cdot a} \quad (5)$$

$\mathbf{s}_{m-\max}$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{b-\max}$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{p-\max}$  :

$\mathbf{s}_{m-\min}$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{b-\min}$ ,  $\mathbf{s}_{p-\min}$  : , ,  
 $F_m$ ,  $F_b$ ,  $F_p$  : , SIF,  
 $a$  : .

### 2.1.2

$\Delta K_{eff}$  Walker's formula[2] :

$$\Delta K_{eff} = q_{clos} \cdot \Delta K. \quad (12)$$

$q_{clos}$   $R$  .

$$q_{clos} = (1 - R)^{n-1}, \quad (13)$$

$$R = \mathbf{s}_{\min} / \mathbf{s}_{\max}. \quad (14)$$

가  $n$

$R \geq 0$ :  $n = 1$   $q_{clos} = 1$ ,  
 $R < 0$ :  $n = 0$   $q_{clos} = 1/(1 - R)$ .

### 2.1.3 J-

$J$   $\Delta J_e$   $\Delta K_{eff}$

$$\Delta J_e = \frac{\Delta K_{eff}^2}{E^*}. \quad (15)$$

$E^* = E$   $E^* = E/(1 - \nu^2)$  .

### 2.1.4

$J$   $\Delta J_{ep}$   $J$   $\Delta J_e$

$f_{ep}$  가 :

$$\Delta J_{ep} = f_{ep} \cdot \Delta J_e, \quad (16)$$

$$f_{ep} = \frac{E \cdot \mathbf{e}_{ref}}{\mathbf{s}_{ref}} + \frac{\mathbf{s}_{ref}^3}{2\mathbf{s}_y^2 \cdot E \cdot \mathbf{e}_{ref}}. \quad (17)$$

$\mathbf{s}_{ref}$   $\mathbf{e}_{ref}$   $\mathbf{s}_y$  .

JNC 가 :

$$\mathbf{s}_{ref} = F_{net} \cdot (p_m \cdot \mathbf{s}_m + p_b \cdot \mathbf{s}_b). \quad (18)$$

$F_{net}$   $p_m$   $p_b$   $F_{net}$

$$F_{net} = 1$$

$F_{net} = 2/3$   $F_{net}$  .

$$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c = C_c \cdot (\Delta J_c)^{m_c}. \quad (19)$$

$$(17) \quad C_c = 2.2874 \times 10^{-2} \quad m_c = 0.94487$$

$$\Delta J_p = \frac{E \mathbf{e}_{ref}}{\mathbf{s}_{ref}} \cdot \Delta J_e. \quad (20)$$

$$J_c(t) = f_c(t) \cdot J_e, \quad (21)$$

$$f_c(t) = \frac{E \cdot \dot{\mathbf{e}}_{c-ref}(t)}{\mathbf{s}_{c-ref}}. \quad (22)$$

$$J_e = \frac{K_{max}^2}{E^*}$$

$$(21) \quad K_{max}$$

$$J_c(t) = \frac{E \cdot \dot{\mathbf{e}}_{c-ref}(t)}{E^* \mathbf{s}_{c-ref}} \cdot K_{max}^2. \quad (24)$$

$$\Delta J_c = \int_0^{t_H} J'_c(t) dt = \frac{EK_{max}^2}{E^* \mathbf{s}_{c-ref}} \int_0^{t_H} \dot{\mathbf{e}}_{c-ref}(t) dt = \frac{EK_{max}^2 \mathbf{e}_{c-ref}(t_H)}{E^* \mathbf{s}_{c-ref}}. \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_{c-ref}(t_H) \quad t = t_H$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{c-ref}$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{ref} < \mathbf{s}_y \text{ (small scale yield)} \quad \mathbf{s}_{c-ref} = \mathbf{s}_{ref} \cdot \left(\frac{\mathbf{s}_y}{\mathbf{s}_{ref}}\right)^p, \quad (26)$$

$$\mathbf{s}_{ref} \geq \mathbf{s}_y \text{ (large scale yield)} \quad \mathbf{s}_{c-ref} = \mathbf{s}_{ref}. \quad (27)$$

$$p$$

$$p = p_1 + p_2 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{t}\right). \quad (28)$$

$$p_1 \quad p_2$$

$$0.2$$

### 3. 가

#### 3.1

I, II, III, IV .[6] I  
 가 가  
 가 427 가 II  
 III  
 3 IV  
 가 .  
 I II 427 가 .

#### 3.2

가 가 가 .  
 (1) PTS  
 ASME Section III G-2120 가 (PTS)  
 가 .[7] 1/4 1.5  
 가 30mm PTS  
 7.5mm 45mm .  
 (2) NDE  
 ASME XI Division 3 가 가  
 가 .[8] 가  
 (NDE: non-destructive examination)가  
 가 .  
 NDE 가 . 2MHz 가  
 1.5mm ASME XI Div. 1[9] 가 0.25 inch(Table IWB 5318-2)  
 6 mm .  
 (3) Shallow  
 (thermal fatigue) 가 shallow .  
 Shallow NDE aspect ratio가 10 가  
 1.5mm 6 mm .

#### 3.3

316FR .  
 Table 1 . I II Fig. 2 . I  
 20°C 550°C 15°C/h 1000  
 550°C 200°C 25°C/h . II  
 start-up 1000 hold time . I II 427  
 가 .

Processing)[10] FINAS code[11] 100°C 가 axial, radial, hoop, Von Mises II가 I Fig. 3 II( 550°C Axial hoop 160mm 190mm Fig. 4 5 Axial hoop 295 MPa 164MPa Axial hoop 가 Axial hoop 가

3.4

JNC 가 Fig. 6 I PTS 가 Table 2 0.198mm 0.124mm I PTS II II I II I II Table 3 4 427 PTS 2.05mm 1.74mm 8259 PTS Shallow 0.97mm 0.08mm NDE 0.491mm 0.358mm 가 shallow NDE ASME Code Section XI 가 ASME XI Div. 3 가 ASME XI Div. 1 10% shallow NDE 427 Shallow 가 shallow 가 NDE shallow 가 가 가

4.

500°C

가

JNC

가

FINAS code

I II

Von Mises

가

PTS

가

NDE

shallow

가

가

1/4 PTS crack

427

가

가

shallow

가

NDE

가

가

shallow

가

(STA)

JNC-OEC

Ando

Asayama

Morishita

- [1] T. Wakai and K. Aoto, "A Study on the Guideline of Defect Assessment Procedures for Large Scale Fast Breeder Reactor Components (1) – Development of Creep-Fatigue Crack Growth Assessment Procedure," JNC TN9400 2000, JNC, 2000.
- [2] T. Wakai and C. Poussard, "Fatigue Crack Growth : Benchmark Problems on Semi-Elliptical Cracks on Bending Plates," PNC ZE0066 98-002, 1998.
- [3] T. Wakai and C. Poussard, "Creep Fatigue Crack Growth : Benchmark Problems on Semi-Elliptical Crack on a Bending Plate," PNC ZE0066 98-001, 1998.
- [4] T. Wakai, C. Poussard and B. Drubay, "A Comparison between Japanese and French A16 Defect Assessment Procedures for Fatigue Crack Growth," Proc. of the SMiRT 15, G03/1, pp. V-79 ~V-86, 1999.
- [5] C. Poussard, T. Wakai and B. Drubay, "A Comparison between Japanese and French A16 Defect Assessment Procedures for Creep-Fatigue Crack Growth," Proc. of the SMiRT 15, G03/3, pp. V-95 ~V-102, 1999.
- [6] 原子力設備技術基準, 通商産業省 資源Energy廳, 1994
- [7] ASME Code Section III "Rules for Construction of Nuclear Power Plant Components", 1998
- [8] ASME Code Section XI Division 3 "Rules for Inspection and Testing Components of Liquid-Metal Cooled Plants", 1998.

[9] ASME Code Section XI Division 1 “Rules for Inspection and Testing Components of Light-Water Cooled Plants”, 1998.

[10] FEMAP Users Manual, Version 6.0, Enterprise Software Products Inc., 1998.

[11] FINAS Users Manual, Version 12.0 TNC ZN9520 95-013, PNC, 1994.

Table 1. Dimension of large-scale reactor vessel

Inner Diameter	Inner Diameter	Height	Thickness	Sodium level
9660mm	9600mm	7500mm	30mm	1700mm from top of RV

Table 2. Creep-fatigue crack growth simulation results of circumferential cracks for load condition I

Crack type : PTS circumferential crack (Initial size :  $a = 7.5$  mm  $2c = 45$  mm)

N	$a$	$c$	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f$	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c$	$\frac{da}{dN}$	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_f$	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_c$	$\frac{dc}{dN}$
(cycles)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm/cycle)	(mm/cycle)	(mm/cycle)	(mm/cycle)	(mm/cycle)	(mm/cycle)
0	7.50	22.50	2.87E-04	1.78E-04	4.65E-04	1.54E-04	1.28E-04	2.83E-04
50	7.523	22.514	2.87E-04	1.78E-04	4.64E-04	1.56E-04	1.29E-04	2.85E-04
100	7.546	22.528	2.87E-04	1.78E-04	4.64E-04	1.57E-04	1.29E-04	2.86E-04
150	7.569	22.540	2.87E-04	1.78E-04	4.64E-04	1.58E-04	1.30E-04	2.88E-04
200	7.592	22.560	2.87E-04	1.78E-04	4.64E-04	1.60E-04	1.30E-04	2.90E-04
250	7.616	22.572	2.87E-04	1.77E-04	4.64E-04	1.61E-04	1.31E-04	2.92E-04
300	7.639	22.586	2.86E-04	1.77E-04	4.63E-04	1.62E-04	1.31E-04	2.93E-04
350	7.662	22.601	2.86E-04	1.77E-04	4.63E-04	1.63E-04	1.32E-04	2.95E-04
400	7.685	22.616	2.86E-04	1.77E-04	4.63E-04	1.64E-04	1.33E-04	2.97E-04
427	7.698	22.624	2.86E-04	1.77E-04	4.63E-04	1.65E-04	1.34E-04	2.99E-04

Table 3. Creep-fatigue crack growth simulation results of circumferential cracks for load condition II

(a) Crack type : PTS circumferential crack (Initial size :  $a = 7.5 \text{ mm}$   $2x = 45 \text{ mm}$ )

N (cycles)	$a$ (mm)	$c$ (mm)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{da}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{dc}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)
0	7.50	22.50	1.66E-03	3.26E-03	4.92E-03	8.91E-04	2.36E-03	3.25E-03
100	7.99	22.84	1.64E-03	3.25E-03	4.89E-03	1.05E-03	2.57E-03	3.63E-03
200	8.47	23.22	1.62E-03	3.22E-03	4.83E-03	1.23E-03	2.79E-03	4.02E-03
300	8.95	23.64	1.58E-03	3.18E-03	4.76E-03	1.41E-03	2.99E-03	4.40E-03
400	9.42	24.10	1.53E-03	3.13E-03	4.67E-03	1.61E-03	3.20E-03	4.80E-03
427	9.55	24.24	1.52E-03	3.12E-03	4.64E-03	1.66E-03	3.26E-03	4.92E-03
8259	29.997	223.57	7.64E-04	2.18E-03	2.94E-03	5.76E-02	2.07E-02	7.83E-02

(b) Crack type : Shallow circumferential crack (Initial size :  $a = 1.5 \text{ mm}$   $2x = 60 \text{ mm}$ )

N (cycles)	$a$ (mm)	$c$ (mm)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{da}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{dc}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)
0	1.50	30.00	3.44E-04	1.43E-03	1.78E-03	2.48E-06	1.10E-04	1.13E-04
100	1.69	30.012	4.12E-04	1.58E-03	1.94E-03	3.77E-06	1.37E-04	1.41E-04
200	1.90	30.028	4.95E-04	1.73E-03	2.23E-03	5.74E-06	1.71E-04	1.76E-04
300	2.13	30.05	5.90E-04	1.90E-03	2.49E-03	8.69E-06	2.12E-04	2.20E-04
400	2.40	30.07	6.99E-04	2.08E-03	2.80E-03	1.31E-05	2.62E-04	2.75E-04
427	2.47	30.08	7.30E-04	2.13E-03	2.86E-03	1.46E-05	2.80E-04	2.93E-04

(c) Crack type : Detectable circumferential crack by NDE (Initial size :  $a = 1.5 \text{ mm}$   $2x = 6 \text{ mm}$ )

N (cycles)	$a$ (mm)	$c$ (mm)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{da}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{dc}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)
0	1.500	3.000	1.48E-04	9.27E-04	1.07E-03	7.50E-05	6.30E-04	7.00E-04
100	1.608	3.072	1.56E-04	9.50E-04	1.10E-03	8.20E-05	6.80E-04	7.60E-04
200	1.721	3.152	1.65E-04	9.82E-04	1.15E-03	9.49E-05	7.35E-04	8.31E-04
300	1.838	3.238	1.74E-04	1.01E-03	1.18E-03	1.09E-04	7.89E-04	8.98E-04
400	1.958	3.332	1.83E-04	1.22E-03	1.22E-03	1.24E-04	8.44E-04	9.68E-04
427	1.991	3.358	1.85E-04	1.23E-03	1.23E-03	1.28E-04	8.59E-04	9.86E-04

Table 4. Creep-fatigue crack growth simulation results of longitudinal cracks for load condition II

(a) Crack type : PTS longitudinal crack (Initial size :  $a = 7.5$  mm  $2c = 45$  mm)

N (cycles)	$a$ (mm)	$c$ (mm)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{da}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{dc}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)
0	7.50	22.500	2.16E-04	1.03E-05	2.26E-04	6.00E-05	5.27E-06	6.05E-05
427	7.597	22.529	2.19E-04	1.03E-05	2.29E-04	6.24E-05	5.38E-06	6.70E-05

(b) Crack type : Shallow longitudinal crack (Initial Size :  $a = 1.5$  mm  $2c = 60$  mm)

N (cycles)	$a$ (mm)	$c$ (mm)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{da}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{dc}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)
0	1.5	30.0	2.12E-05	2.85E-06	2.40E-05	1.38E-07	2.08E-07	3.46E-07
427	1.5103	30.00015	2.14E-05	2.87E-06	2.43E-05	1.41E-07	2.10E-07	3.50E-07

(c) Crack type : Detectable longitudinal crack by NDE (Initial size :  $a = 1.5$  mm  $2c = 6$  mm)

N (cycles)	$a$ (mm)	$c$ (mm)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{da}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{da}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_f$ (mm/cycle)	$\left(\frac{dc}{dN}\right)_c$ (mm/cycle)	$\frac{dc}{dN}$ (mm/cycle)
0	1.5	3.0	9.21E-06	1.85E-06	1.10E-05	3.93E-06	1.19E-06	5.12E-06
427	1.505	3.002	9.23E-06	1.85E-06	1.10E-05	3.96E-06	1.19E-06	5.12E-06

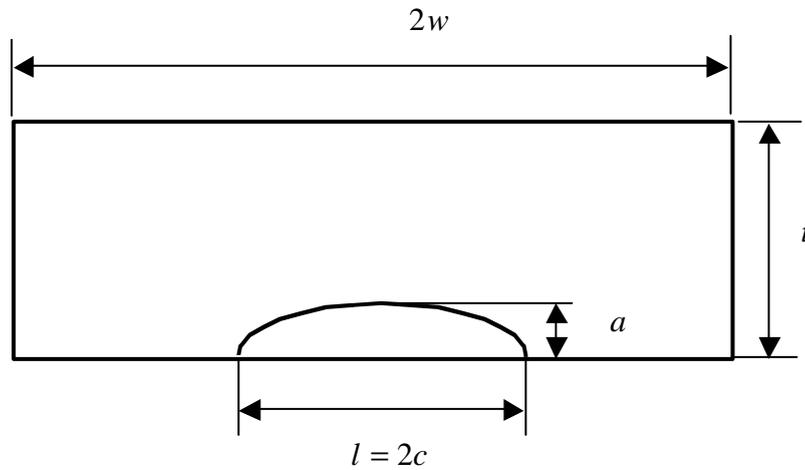
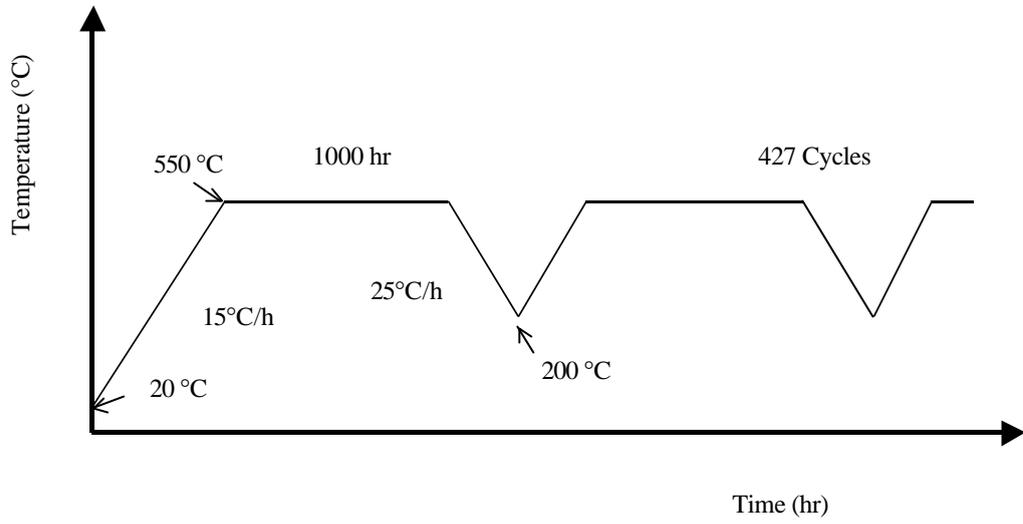
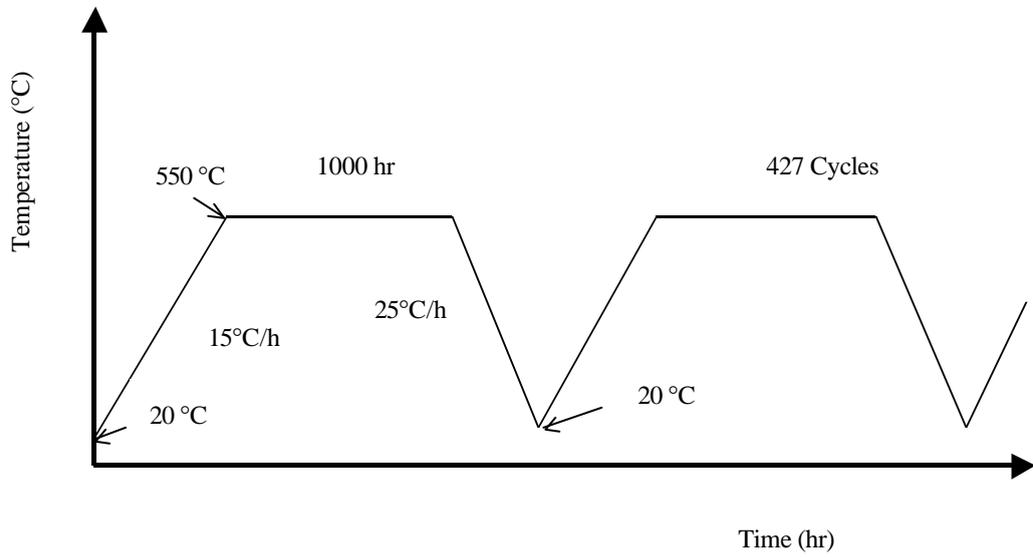


Fig. 1 Shape of the semi-elliptical crack in a plate.

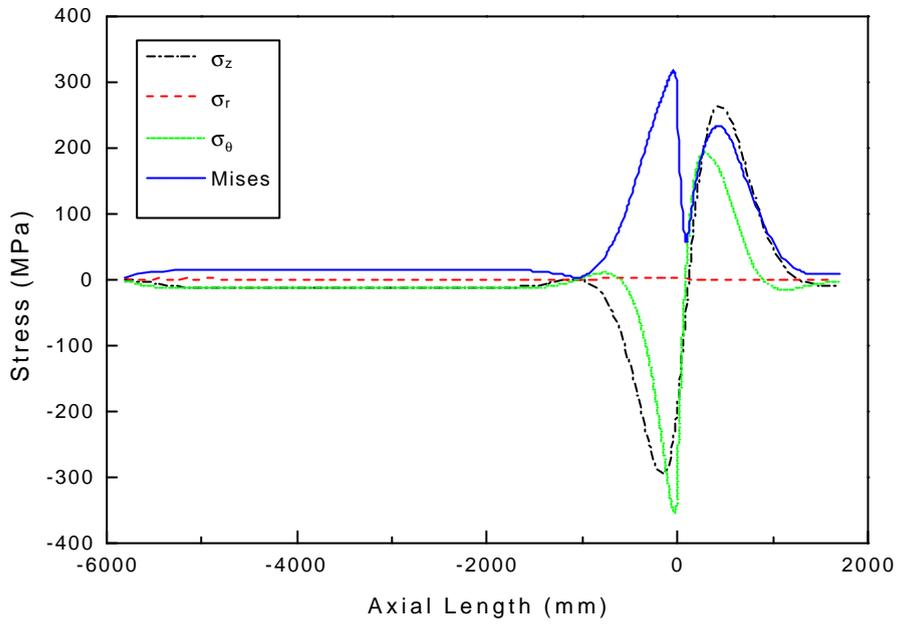


(a) Loading condition I (normal operation)

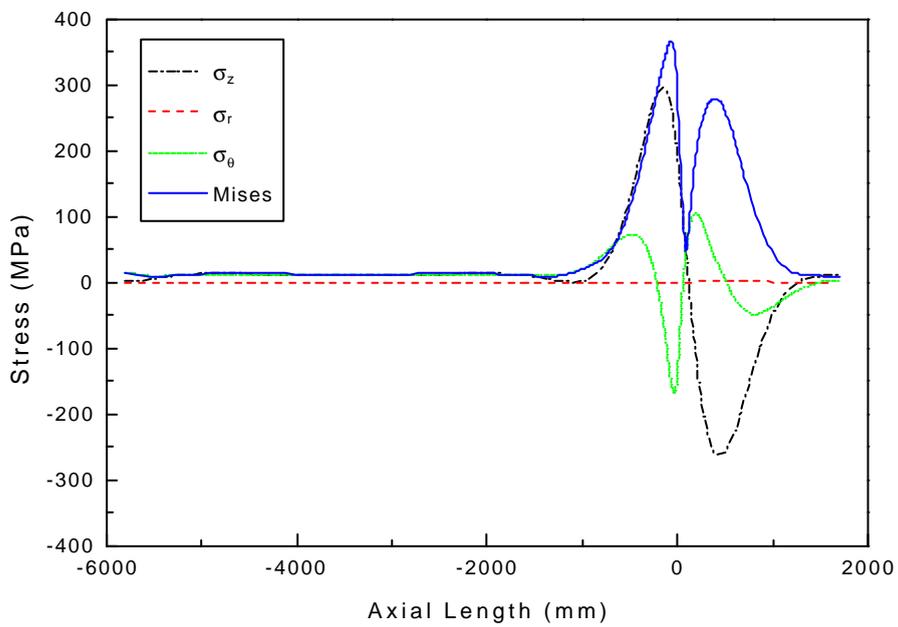


(b) Loading condition II

Fig. 2. Loading history of loading condition I and II.



(a) Inside surface of vessel



(b) Outside surface of vessel

Fig. 3. Stress distribution on the vessel along axial length at 550 °C for Condition II.  
(Zero point is sodium level)

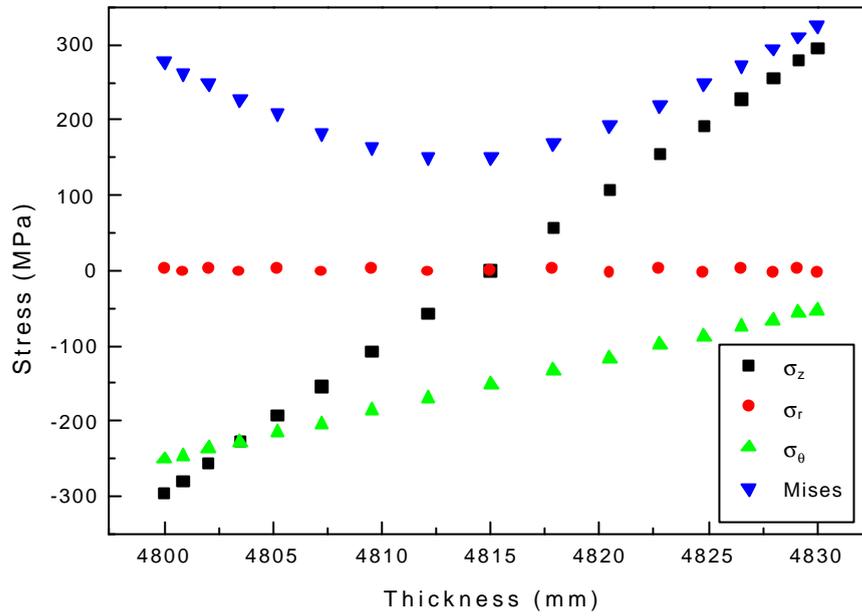


Fig. 4. Stress distribution at the point of maximum axial stress for Condition II. (at 160mm under sodium level)

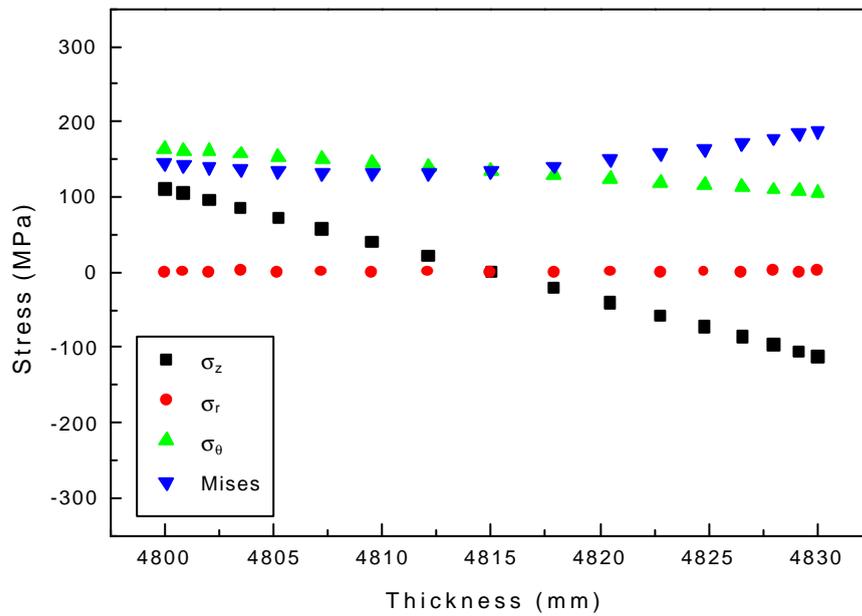


Fig. 5. Stress distribution at the point of maximum hoop stress for Condition II. (at 190mm over sodium level)

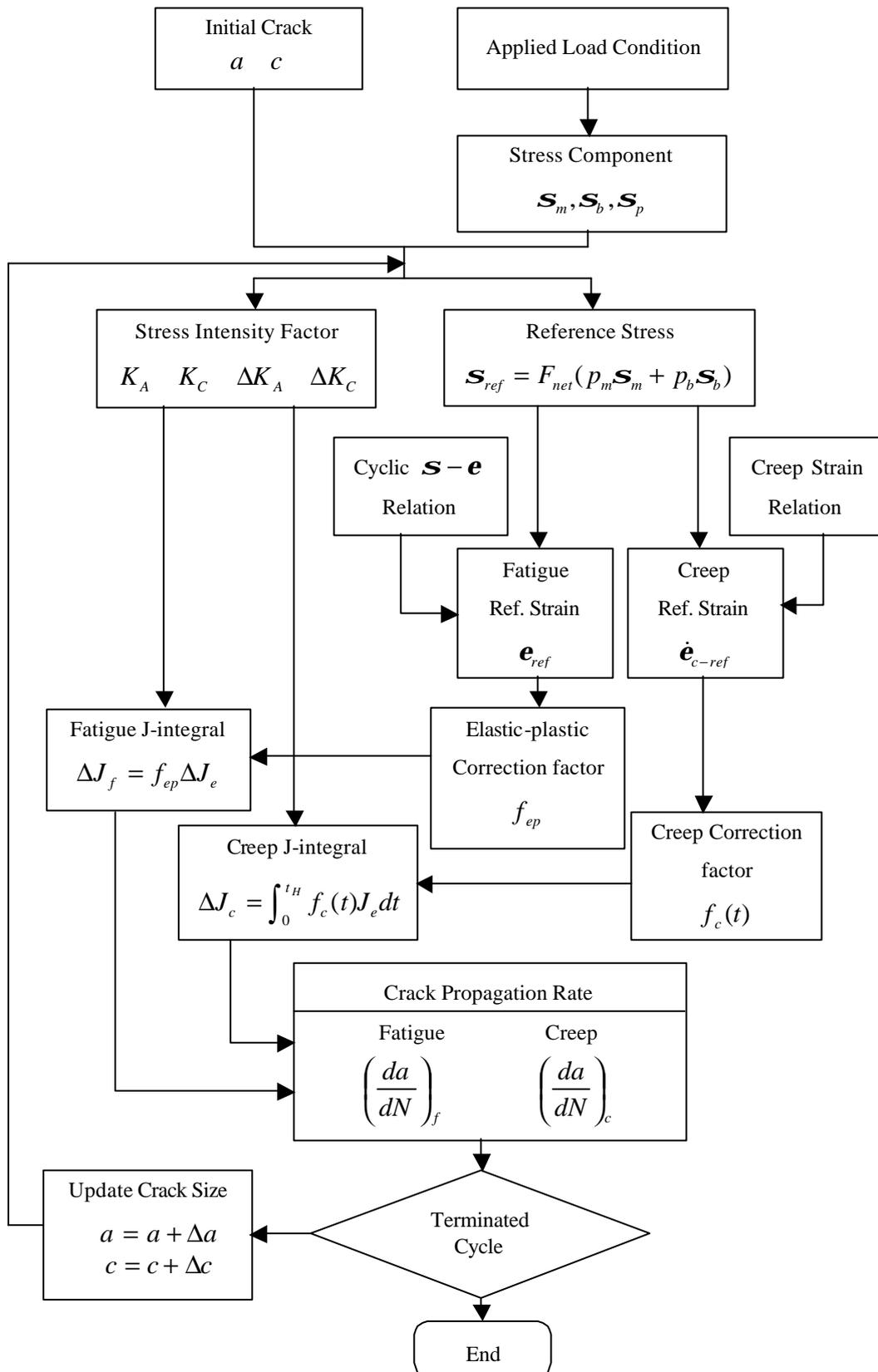


Fig. 6. Evaluation flow of creep-fatigue crack propagation.