dilation



Modeling and Behavior Analysis on the Dilation of the Assembly Duct

Abstract

Dilation is defined as the uniform radial growth of the assembly duct component, and the distortion of the assembly duct by internal coolant pressure is also included in this paper. Maximum dilation especially occurs at the mid-core plane of the assembly duct. If the consequence of duct dilation is greater than the gap between neighboring assembly ducts, the contacts between assembly ducts will occur, and would push assembly ducts outward radially. The objective of this paper is to update the dilation model for assembly duct in the NUBOW2D-KMOD code. The experimental equation for the stainless steel was included in the dilation model of NUBOW2D-KMOD code. But because the material of assembly duct for KALIMER is HT9, it is not proper to use the old dilation model. This paper upgrade the dilation model into analytical model, so it is possible to apply the dilation model to KALIMER. The analytical results of this model are compared with those of FIAT and CRAMP.

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1.





[5].

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$$M(x) = \int V(x)dx - F_a \boldsymbol{d}(x).$$
(3)

, M=moment, V=shear force, $F_a{=}axial$ force, $\delta{=}deflection.$

Euler's Theory[6]

Fa

$$F_a = \frac{\boldsymbol{p}^2 E I}{4L^2} \,. \tag{4}$$

, L=width, E=young's modulus, I=momentum inertia.

 $\boldsymbol{e}_{x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \,. \tag{5}$

(6)

$$\boldsymbol{e}_{x} = \frac{\boldsymbol{s}_{x}}{E} = \frac{y}{\boldsymbol{r}} = -y\frac{d^{2}v}{dx^{2}}.$$
(6)

, ρ = radius of curvature.

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$$\boldsymbol{e}_{x} = \frac{\boldsymbol{s}_{x}}{E} + \boldsymbol{a}\Delta T + \boldsymbol{e}^{s} + \boldsymbol{e}_{x}^{c}.$$
(7)
(7)
(7)

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(10)

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$$\int -y^2 \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} dA = \int \frac{\mathbf{s}_x}{E} y dA + \int y \mathbf{a} \Delta T dA + \int y (\mathbf{e}^s + \mathbf{e}_x^c) dA .$$
(8)

$$\int y^2 dA = I \tag{9-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{r} = \frac{M}{EI} \tag{9-2}$$

$$\boldsymbol{s}_{x} = \frac{y}{\boldsymbol{r}} \boldsymbol{E} = \frac{M}{EI} \boldsymbol{y} \boldsymbol{E} = M \frac{y}{I}.$$
(9)
(8)
(9-3)

$$\int \frac{\mathbf{s}_x}{E} y dA = \int \frac{y}{E} \frac{My}{I} dA = \frac{M}{EI} \int y^2 dA = \frac{M}{E}.$$

, thermal moment

$$M_{t} = \frac{\mathbf{a}\Delta T \cdot EI}{D} , \qquad .$$
$$\mathbf{a}\Delta T = \frac{D \cdot M_{t}}{EI} . \qquad (11)$$

, D=

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(8)

, swelling dilation HT9

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[7], creep dilation

Creep dilation creep modulus

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$$\boldsymbol{e}_{c}^{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{d\boldsymbol{e}}{dt} = K\boldsymbol{s}^{n} \tag{12-1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{e}_{c} = \int \boldsymbol{e}_{c}^{*} dt \cong \sum K_{i} \boldsymbol{s}_{i}^{n}$$
(12-2)

$$\boldsymbol{s}_i = \frac{M_i y}{I}.$$
(12-3)

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$$\int (\boldsymbol{e}_c + \boldsymbol{e}_s) y dA = \int \sum (K_i \boldsymbol{s}_i) y dA = \int \sum K_i \frac{M_i y}{I} y dA = \sum K_i M_i.$$
(13)
(8)

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$$-I\frac{d^{2}\boldsymbol{d}}{dx^{2}} = \frac{M}{E} + \frac{D\cdot M_{t}}{EI} + \sum K_{i}M_{i}.$$
(14)
Bending moment
(14)

$$M = \frac{-I \frac{d^2 \mathbf{d}}{dx^2}}{\left(\frac{1}{E} + \frac{D}{EI} + \sum K_i\right)}.$$
(15) shear force (3) shear force ,

(15) shear force

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shear force

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$$V(x) = \frac{-I}{\frac{1}{E} + \frac{D}{EI} + \sum K_i} \frac{d^3 \boldsymbol{d}}{dx^3} - [F_a] \frac{d\boldsymbol{d}}{dx}.$$
(16)

$$P - F_{cont} = \frac{-I}{\frac{1}{E} + \frac{D}{EI} + \sum K_i} \frac{d^4 d}{dx^4} - [F_a] \frac{d^2 d}{dx^2}.$$
 (17)

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$$\boldsymbol{d}(x) = C_1 x + C_2 + C_3 e^{I_1 x} + C_4 e^{I_2 x} - \frac{(P - F_{cont})}{2[F_a]} x^2.$$
(18)

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$$\boldsymbol{I}_{1} = \sqrt{\frac{-[\boldsymbol{F}_{a} + \boldsymbol{a}\Delta T\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{I}]}{\boldsymbol{I}}} (\frac{1}{\boldsymbol{E}} + \frac{\boldsymbol{D}}{\boldsymbol{E}\boldsymbol{I}} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\boldsymbol{K}_{i})$$
$$\boldsymbol{I}_{2} = -\boldsymbol{I}_{1}.$$

3.





 $\frac{d\boldsymbol{d}(0)}{dx} = 0 \, .$ (19) $\frac{d\boldsymbol{d}(L)}{dx} = 0.$ (20)

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U= $\epsilon \cdot x$ (

ε

V(0)=0. (21) $\cos 30^{\circ} U(L) + \sin 30^{\circ} W(L) = 0.$ (22)

, U , x

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)가 U

$$U(x) = \left[\frac{s}{E} + a\Delta T + e^{c}\right] \cdot x .$$
(23)
(19) (20) slop=0 .
(21) shear force=0 .
(22) z' 7 .
(18) , c , c

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \\ c_4 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \end{bmatrix}.$$
(24)

dilation

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4. Creep

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HT9

HT9

$$\boldsymbol{\mathscr{E}}_{cr} = \left[-2.9 + 9.5 \times 10^{-3} \times (T - 273)\right] \times 10^{-26} \boldsymbol{fs}^{1.3} + 1.743 \times 10^{18} (\boldsymbol{s}/E(T))^{2.3} \exp(-36739/T)\right].$$
(25)

•

, \mathcal{E}_{cr} , f, s, T, and E(T) are effective strain rate(%s⁻¹), fast neutron flux(n cm⁻²s⁻¹), effective stress(*MPa*), temperature(°*K*), and Elastic Modulus(*MPa*).

(12-1) , 1 , K
[7].
? =
$$0.25 \times [4.01823 \times 10^{-6} \text{ T} + (-1.2266 \times 10^{-3})] \sigma.$$
 (26)
, ? : effective strain rate, (% per dpa)

T : temperature in $^{\circ}C$

 σ : effective stress in Mpa.

5.

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dilation









5.540

dilation

dilation 4mm . 4mm , 가 . , dilation .

6.0

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dilation NUBOW2D-KMOD dilation , •

NUBOW2D-KMOD stainless steel

가 HT-9 KALIMER • dilation . 2 FIAT 3

CRAMP

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