

Residual stress analysis for multipass welds of Liquid Metal Reactor

150

가

가

2 가

pass Lumped pass 가 Lumped 가

Abstract

Fusion welding is a joining process in which the coalescence of metals is accomplished by fusion. Owing to the welding process and the rapid cooling following the localized heating, residual stress arise in the weld itself and in the base metal. Residual stresses attributed to welding are the significant problems in the fabrication of structures because those stresses induce brittle fracturing and degrade the buckling strength of welded structures. Thus, estimating the magnitude and distribution of welding residual stresses are deemed necessary. In this study, we predict the residual stresses during the multipass welding in steel plate using the finite element technique. The residual stress for two pass welding was evaluated and the soundness of the analyses were confirmed. For complex multipass weldment, the lumped pass model by grouping the weld passes in a layer was used. As this lumped passes were loaded for the heat source of the welds, the residual stress distributions of the weld were effectively evaluated.

1.

가 (crack) (slag inclusion) (arrest)

가

가
(stress corrosion cracking) 가
(buckling strength) 가
가 가 (brittleness)

가
가

가
가

가

4 가
가
(solidification) 가
가
가

가
가
가

(1).

2.

2.1

(1)

(2).

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial X_i} \left(k \frac{\partial T}{\partial X_i} \right) + Q = \rho c \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

$$T(X_i, t=t_o) = T_o(X_i) \quad (2)$$

-

$$T(X_i, t) = \bar{T}(X_i, t) \quad (3)$$

-

$$-k_i \frac{\partial T}{\partial X_i} n_i = q \quad (4)$$

-

$$-k_i \frac{\partial T}{\partial X_i} n_i = h(T - T_e) \quad (5)$$

n_i (component) h T_e

-

$$-k_i \frac{\partial T}{\partial X_i} n_i = \mathbf{s} \mathbf{e} f(T^4 - T_e^4) \quad (6)$$

\mathbf{s} (Stefan-Boltzman) \mathbf{e} f

(2)

가 , 가
(5).

$$\mathbf{e}_{ij} = \mathbf{e}_{ij}^e + \mathbf{e}_{ij}^p + \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{th} \quad (7)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_{ij}^e = \frac{1 + \mathbf{n}}{E} \mathbf{s}_{ij} - \frac{\mathbf{n}}{E} \mathbf{s}_{kk} \mathbf{s}_{ij} \quad (8)$$

\mathbf{d}_{ij} : Kronecker symbol

\mathbf{n} :

E :

$$\mathbf{e}_{ij}^p = \int_0^t \dot{\mathbf{e}}_{ij}^p dt \quad (9)$$

$$\mathbf{e}_{ij}^{th} = \mathbf{a}(T - T_o) \quad (10)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{t+\Delta t} T_o$$

$${}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij} = {}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^e + {}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^p + {}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{ih} + {}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{e'} \quad (11)$$

$${}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^p = \Delta t \Lambda^{t+\Delta t} \mathbf{t} \quad (12)$$

$${}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{ih} = {}^{t+\Delta t} \mathbf{a}^{t+\Delta t} T - {}^t \mathbf{a}^t T \quad (13)$$

$${}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{e'} = \frac{\partial [C^E]^{-1}}{\partial T} \bullet \{ {}^t \mathbf{t} \} dT \quad (14)$$

${}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^e, {}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^p, {}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{ih}$, Λ , \mathbf{t} deviatoric stress, ${}^t \mathbf{e}_{ij}^{e'}$ 가
 C^E 가

$$\int_V \mathbf{s}_{ij} d\mathbf{e}_{ij} dV = \int_V f_i^b dU_i dV + \int_S f_i^s dU_i dS \quad (15)$$

f_i^b, f_i^s, dU_i , S , (2).

2.2

Table1 . Fig. 1
 AISI 316L 가 610 mm²
 13.2 mm V groove SAW(Submerged Arc Welding)
 316 가
 2 가
 가 SAW

(3). Fig.2 2

Fig.3 x
y

2.3

Direct coupled method
 가 PLANE 13
 ANSYS Birth and Death Option
 가 (4).
 가

Von Mises
 (flow rule) bilinear kinematic hardening

가 가
kinematic-Isotropic hardening
0 가
0.5%

Kinematic hardening
(5).
Fig. 4 2

Fig. 5 2
4 lumped pass

가 (6).

3.

3.1 2

(1)

가
가
가
mesh 가
10, 20, 30 mm

Fig.6

Fig.7 mesh

가 Fig.8

(2)

Fig. 9

가

가

Fig. 10

Fig. 11

302 MPa

x

가

가

(7)

4 Cm
ABAQUS simulation

Fig.12 2

x

가

Fig. 13

ABAQUS

가

3.1

2

가

lumped pass

lumped pass

가 Fig.14 ~ Fig.17 7

가

Fig.18 Fig.19

2

7

가

Fig.20

2

1. , , “ ”, KAERI/AR-508/98, pp 104, 1998.
2. Newman, S., Z.,” FEM model of 3D transient temperature and stress fields in welded plates, ph. D. dissertation, Pittsburg, Pa., Carnegie-Mellon university, 1986.
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- 4 . ANSYS user's manual for revision 5.5
5. Tso-Liang Teng, Chih-Cheng Lin,” Effect of welding conditions on residual stresses due to butt welds”, International Journal of Pressure Vessel and Piping 75, pp 857~864, 1998.
6. Y. Dong, J. . Hong, C. L. Tsai and P. Dong,” Finite element modelling of residual stress in austenitic stainless steel pipe girth welds, Welding Research Supplement, pp 442s ~ 449s, October, 1997.
7. C. K. Leung, R. J. Pick, “ Finite element analysis of multipass welds”, WRC bulletin 356, pp 11~33, 1990.

Table 1.

(V)	34 V
(I)	450 A
(V)	88.9 Cm/min
(η)	85 %
(Q)	13005 W

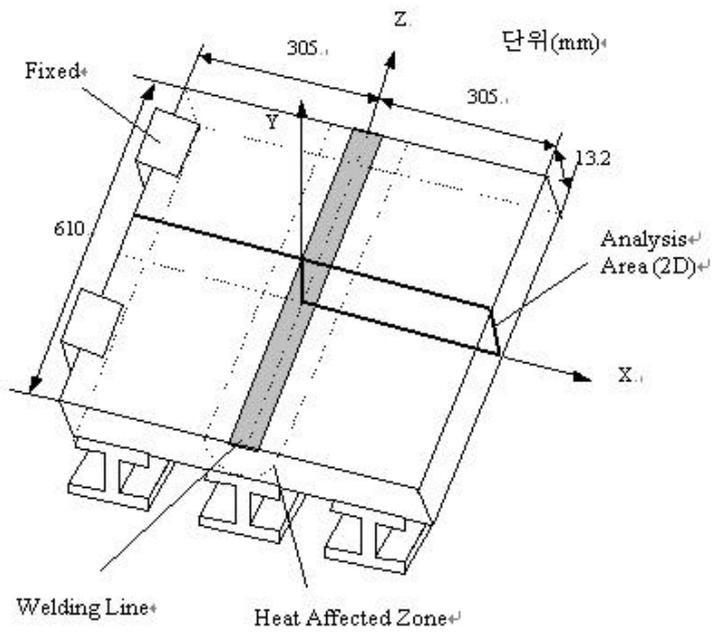


Fig. 1

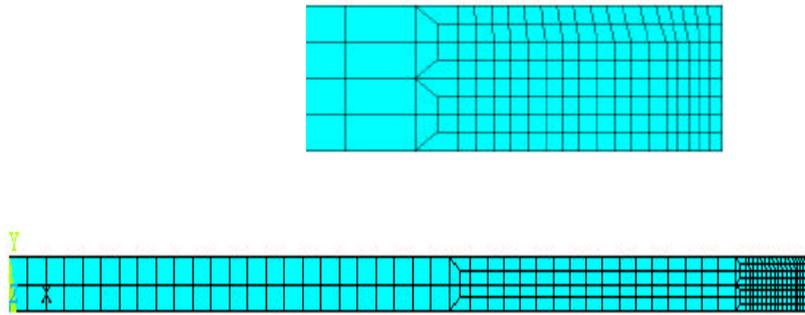


Fig. 2

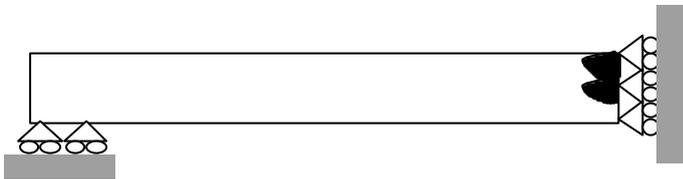


Fig. 3 2

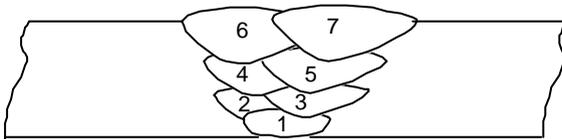


Fig. 4 7

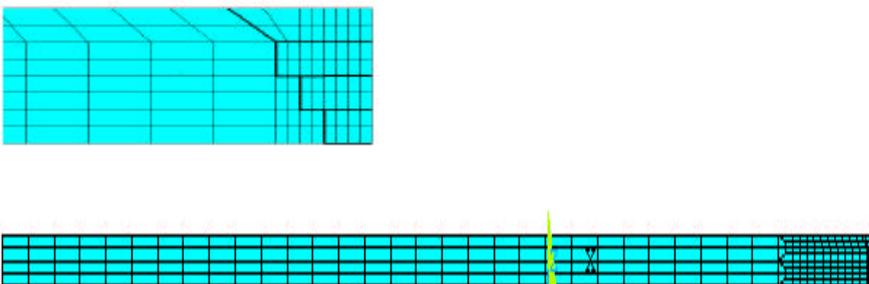


Fig. 5 7

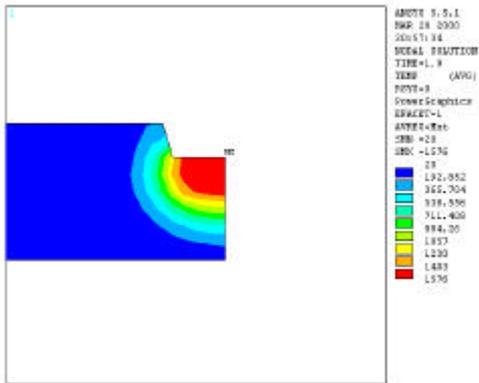


Fig 6. 1pass

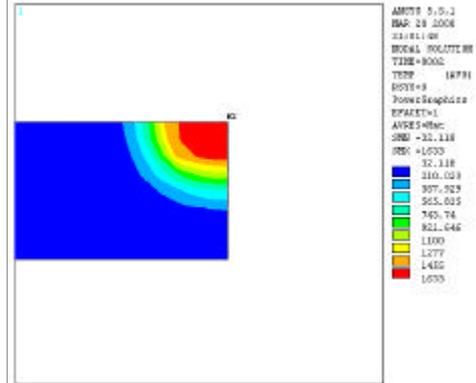


Fig 7. 2pass

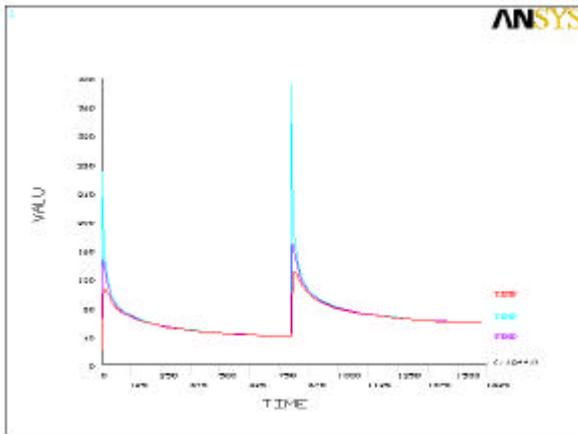


Fig. 8 (10,20,30 mm) ()

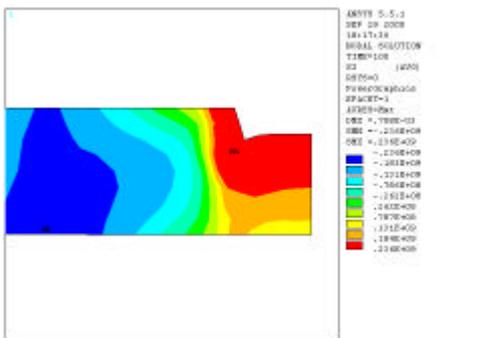


Fig 9. 1pass

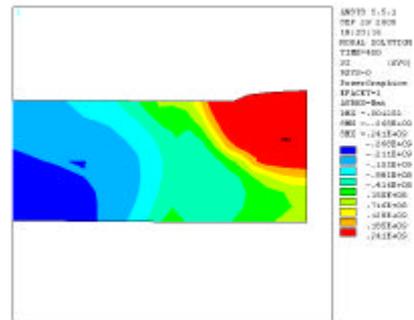


Fig 10. 2 pass

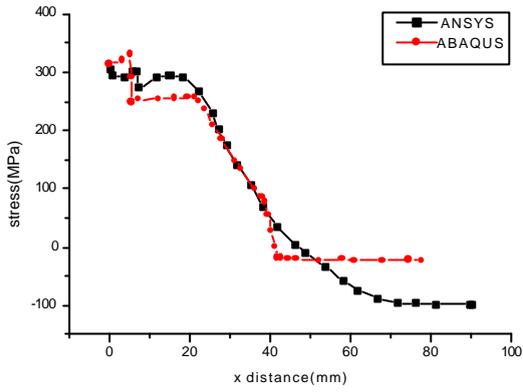


Fig.11 x (longtudinal)

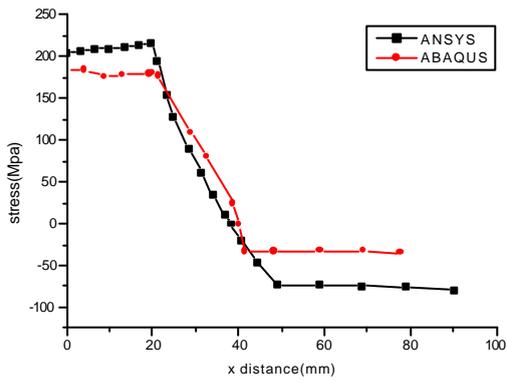


Fig.12 x (longtudinal)

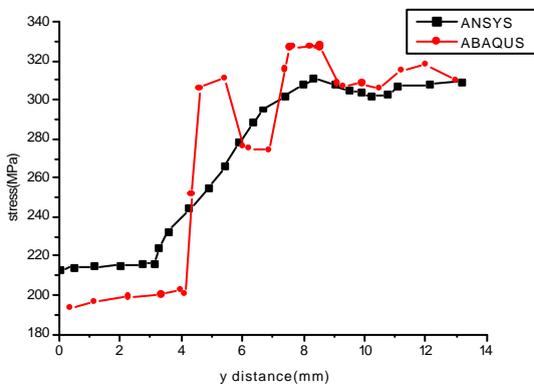


Fig.13 (longtudinal)

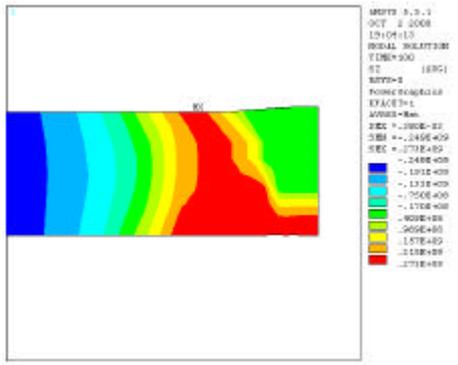


Fig. 14 1pass
(lumped pass)

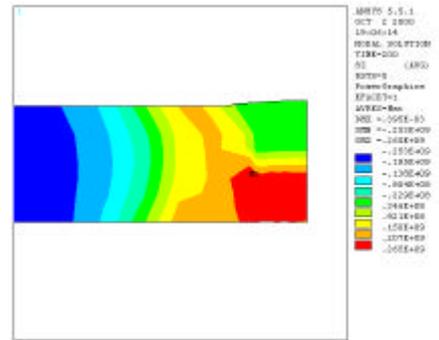


Fig. 15 2 pass
(lumped pass)

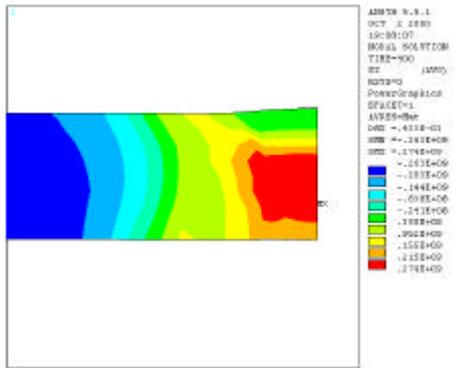


Fig. 16 3pass
(lumped pass)

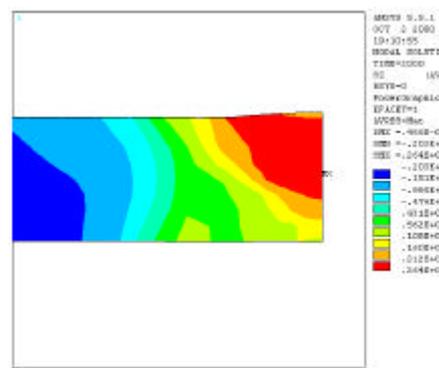


Fig. 17 4 pass
(lumped pass)

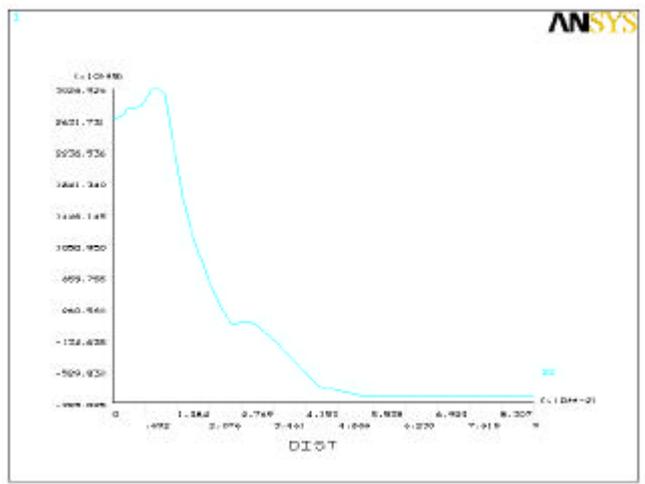


Fig.18 x (longitudinal)
(lumped pass)

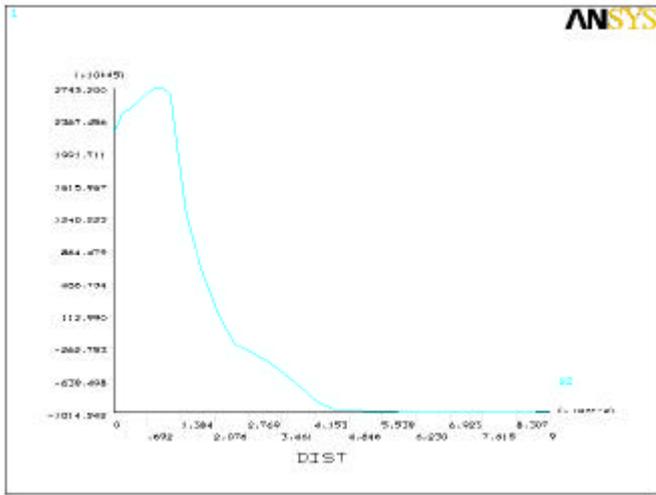


Fig.19 x (longtudinal)
(lumped pass)

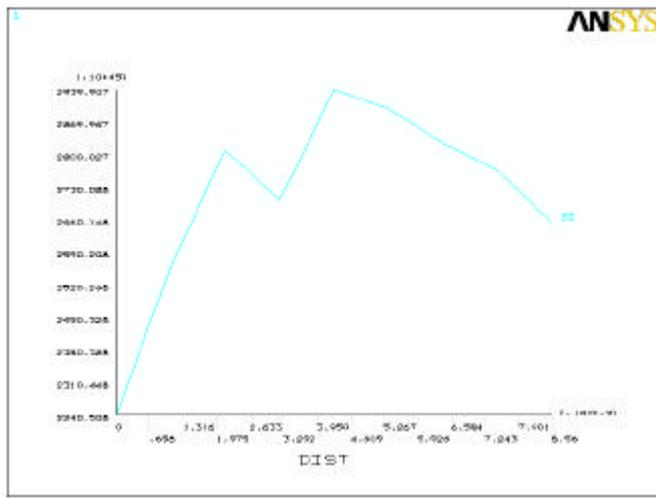


Fig.20 (longtudinal)
(lumped pass)