

# Analysis of Acoustic Scattering Fields from a Bubble and a Tube in Sodium

150

가

## Abstract

Acoustic scattering and attenuation technique is used as the active leak detection method in steam generator of liquid metal reactor. The acoustic scattering field from a tube and a bubble in sodium is studied by normal mode analysis. The acoustic scattering properties of spherical gas bubble in sodium differ from those of cylindrical tube by the large monopole resonance at very low frequencies. The large monopole resonance is due to the compressibility of the gas in the bubble. The circumnavigating waves and whispering gallery wave modes are generated in the water-filled tube at higher frequency range. The unique scattering characteristics of a bubble in very low frequency range can be utilized for the detection of the gas bubble of the leaked tube area.

1.

가

2

가

[1]

가

-  
가

가 가

(Active Leak Detection)

[2]

(Passive Leak Detection)

가

가

가

가

가

[3]

## 2.

### 2.1

Fig. 1(a)

$\exp[i(kX - \omega t)]$  가

가

$p$

[4,5,6]

$$p = p_{inc} + p_{sc} = e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} i^n \mathbf{e}_n [J_n(kr) + R_n H_n^{(1)}(kr)] \cos n\mathbf{q} . \quad (1)$$

$n$

(normal mode number)

$\mathbf{e}_n$

Neumann

$n =$

0

$\mathbf{e}_n = 1, n > 0$

$\mathbf{e}_n = 2$

가

$i$

,  $J_n$

$n$

Bessel

,  $H_n^{(1)}$

1

Hankel

,  $k$

$R_n$

Helmholtz

:

$$\Phi(r, \mathbf{q}, t) = e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} i^n \mathbf{e}_n [T_n J_n(k_L r) + U_n Y_n(k_L r)] \cos n\mathbf{q} , \quad (2)$$

$$\Psi_z(r, \mathbf{q}, t) = e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} i^n \mathbf{e}_n [V_n J_n(k_T r) + W_n Y_n(k_T r)] \sin n\mathbf{q} . \quad (3)$$

$Y_n$

Neumann

$$p_0 = e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} i^n \mathbf{e}_n X_n J_n(kr) \cos n\mathbf{q} . \quad (4)$$

$$R_n, T_n, U_n, V_n, W_n, X_n \quad (a_0) \quad (a_1)$$

∴

$$\mathbf{t}_{rr}^{(1)}|_{r=a_1} = -p|_{r=a_1}, \quad u_r|_{r=a_1} = u_r^{(1)}|_{r=a_1}, \quad \mathbf{t}_{r\mathbf{q}}^{(1)}|_{r=a_1} = 0 . \quad (5)$$

$$\mathbf{t}_{rr}^{(1)}|_{r=a_0} = -p_0|_{r=a_0}, \quad u_r^{(1)}|_{r=a_0} = u_r^{(0)}|_{r=a_0}, \quad \mathbf{t}_{r\mathbf{q}}^{(1)}|_{r=a_0} = 0 . \quad (6)$$

:

$$u_r = \frac{1}{r\omega^2} \frac{\mathcal{I}p}{\mathcal{I}r} . \quad (7)$$

$$D[\mathbf{X}] = \mathbf{E}_{inc} . \quad (8)$$

$$D \quad \mathbf{X} \quad R_n \quad , \quad \mathbf{E}_{inc}$$

6x6

$R_n$  Cramer

$$R_n = B_n / D_n \quad (9)$$

$$D_n \quad D \quad B_n \quad D \quad \mathbf{E}_{inc}$$

Hankel

:

$$p_{sc} \cong \sqrt{\frac{a_1}{2r}} e^{i(kr-\omega t)} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(\mathbf{q}, x) . \quad (10)$$

$$f_n(\mathbf{q}, x) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{p i x}} \mathbf{e}_n R_n \cos(n\mathbf{q}) . \quad (11)$$

$f_n(\mathbf{q}, x)$

$$(\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p}) \quad a_1$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{s}}{p a_1^2} = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p}, k a_1) \right|^2 . \quad (12)$$

## 2.2

Fig. 1(b)

가

$\exp[i(kX - \omega t)]$  가

$$p_{inc} = e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) i^n j_n(kr) P_n(\cos \mathbf{q}) , \quad (13)$$

$$p_{sc} = e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) i^n A_n h_n^{(1)}(kr) P_n(\cos \mathbf{q}) , \quad (14)$$

$$p_0 = e^{-i\omega t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1) i^n B_n j_n(kr) P_n(\cos \mathbf{q}) . \quad (15)$$

$j_n$        $h_n^{(1)}$        $n$       Bessel      Hankel       $P_n$       Legendre  
 Polynomials

$A_n$

$$A_n = - \frac{x j_n'(x) - F_n j_n(x)}{x h_n^{(1)'}(x) - F_n h_n^{(1)}(x)} . \quad (16)$$

$$F_n = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{r}_0} x_0 \frac{j_n'(x_0)}{j_n(x_0)} . \quad (17)$$

$$\frac{\mathbf{S}}{\rho a_0^2} = \left| \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_n(\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{p}, ka_0) \right|^2 = \left| \frac{2}{ika_0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n A_n (2n+1) \right|^2 . \quad (18)$$

### 3.

. KALIMER ( : 2¼Cr-1Mo)  
 23 mm ,      3.5 mm      (  $a_0 / a_1$  )      0.696( :  $h = 30.4%$  ) .  
 2¼Cr-1Mo      7.8 g/cm<sup>3</sup> ,      5900 m/s      3200 m/s .  
 400°C      0.852 g/cm<sup>3</sup> ,      2370 m/s .  
 0.00009 g/cm<sup>3</sup>      1280 m/s .  
 (  $f_n$  )      (      )       $n =$   
 0~25,       $x=0\sim 20$        $\Delta x = 0.01$   
 $\Delta x = 0.002$  .  
 2      .      3  
 .      2  
 가 .  
 (whispering gallery wave) .  
 .  
 (  $n=0$  )       $ka=0.012$   
 .      monopole      가  
 .  
 가

4.

가

monopole

가

가

monopole

- [1] S.-H. Kim, “ ” KALIMER/MS400-WR-01-Rev.A/1998.
- [2] IAEA, IWGFR/79, Proceedings of the Special Meeting on Acoustic/Ultrasonic Detection of In Sodium Watre Leaks on Steam Generators, France, 1-3 October, 1990.
- [3] KAERI, , KAERI/RR-1694/96.
- [4] Bowman, T. Senior, and P. Uslenghi, *Electro-magnetic and Acoustic Scattering by Simple Shapes*, New York; Wiely Interscience, North-Holland (1969).
- [5] M.-S. Choi, Y.-S. Joo, H.-K. Jung, and Y.-M. Cheong, “Development of nuclear fuel rod testing technique using ultrasonic resonance phenomena,” KAERI/RR-1680/96 (1996).
- [6] Y.-S. Joo, H.-K. Jung, and Y.-M. Cheong, “Measurement of oxide layer thickness of nuclear fuel rod using ultrasonic resonance,” Proceedings of the Korean Nuclear Society Spring Meeting, Vol. II, pp. 204-209 (1998).

I.  $6 \times 6$   $D_n$   $d_{ij}$   $e_1, e_2$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{11} &= \frac{\mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{r}_1} x_T^2 H_n^{(1)}(x), & d_{12} &= (2n^2 - x_T^2) J_n(x_L) - 2x_L J_n'(x_L), & d_{13} &= (2n^2 - x_T^2) Y_n(x_L) - 2x_L Y_n'(x_L), \\
 d_{14} &= 2n[x_T J_n'(x_T) - J_n(x_T)], & d_{15} &= 2n[x_T Y_n'(x_T) - Y_n(x_T)], \\
 d_{21} &= -x_L H_n^{(1)}(x_L), & d_{22} &= x_L J_n'(x_L), & d_{23} &= x_L Y_n'(x_L), & d_{24} &= nJ_n(x_T), & d_{25} &= nY_n(x_T), \\
 d_{32} &= 2n[J_n(x_L) - x_L J_n'(x_L)], & d_{33} &= 2n[Y_n(x_L) - x_L Y_n'(x_L)], \\
 d_{34} &= 2x_T J_n'(x_T) + [x_T^2 - 2n^2] J_n(x_T), & d_{35} &= 2x_T Y_n'(x_T) + [x_T^2 - 2n^2] Y_n(x_T), \\
 d_{42} &= -2y_L J_n'(y_L) + [2n^2 - y_T^2] J_n(y_L), & d_{43} &= -2y_L Y_n'(y_L) + [2n^2 - y_T^2] Y_n(y_L), \\
 d_{44} &= 2n[y_T J_n'(y_T) - J_n(y_T)], & d_{45} &= 2n[y_T Y_n'(y_T) - Y_n(y_T)], & d_{46} &= \frac{\mathbf{r}_0}{\mathbf{r}_1} y_T^2 J_n(y_0), \\
 d_{52} &= y_L J_n'(y_L), & d_{53} &= y_L Y_n'(y_L), & d_{54} &= nJ_n(y_T), & d_{55} &= nY_n(y_T), & d_{56} &= -y_0 J_n'(y_0), \\
 d_{62} &= 2n[J_n(y_L) - y_L J_n'(y_L)], & d_{63} &= 2n[Y_n(y_L) - y_L Y_n'(y_L)], \\
 d_{64} &= 2y_T J_n'(y_T) + [y_T^2 - 2n^2] J_n(y_T), & d_{65} &= 2y_T Y_n'(y_T) + [y_T^2 - 2n^2] Y_n(y_T), \\
 e_1 &= -\frac{\mathbf{r}}{\mathbf{r}_1} x_T^2 J_n(x), & e_2 &= xJ_n(x). \\
 & , & x &\equiv ka_1, x_i \equiv k_i a_1, y_i \equiv k_i a_0, (i=L, T, 0)
 \end{aligned}$$

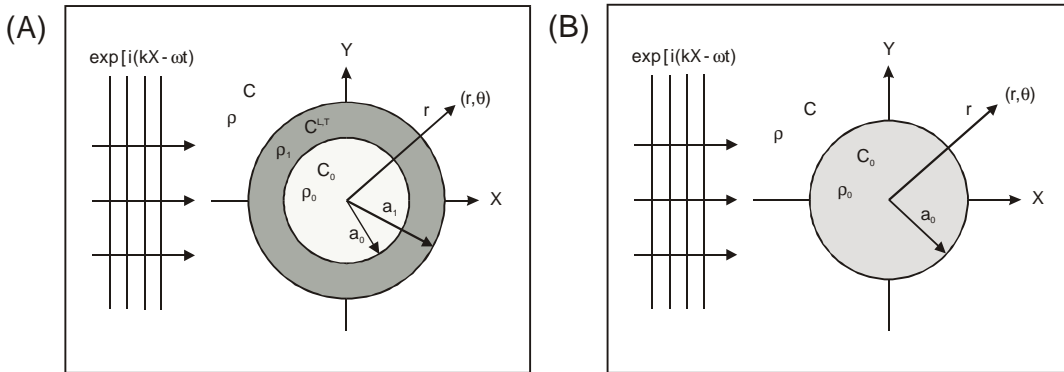


Fig. 1 Plane acoustic wave scattering from (A) a tube and (B) a H<sub>2</sub> bubble in sodium.

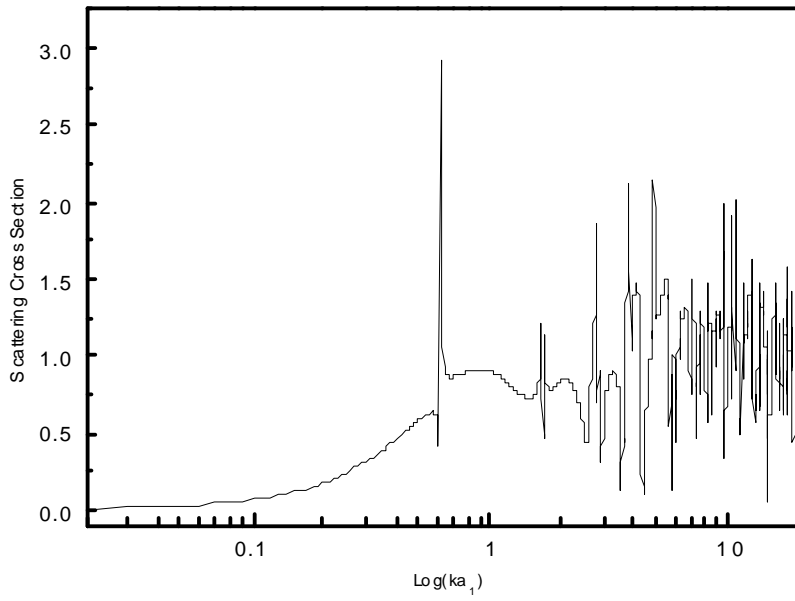


Fig. 2 Scattering cross section of a water filled tube in sodium.

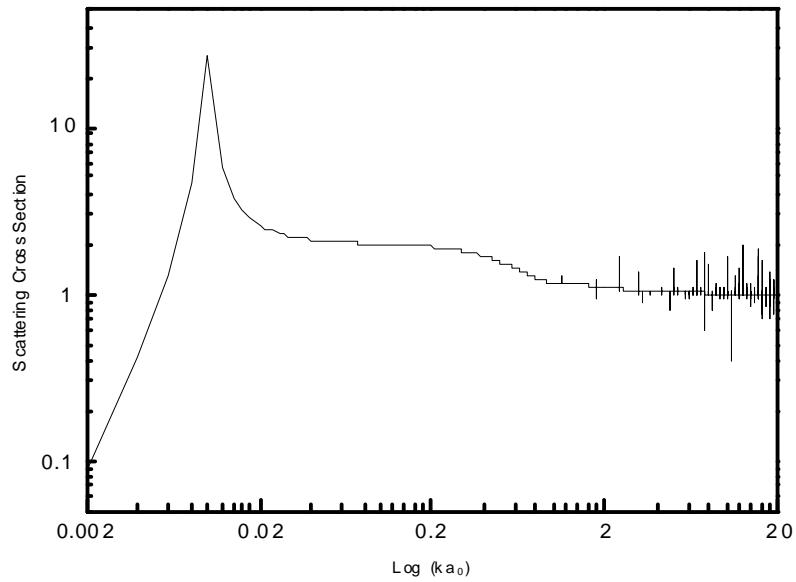


Fig. 3 Scattering cross section of a hydrogen bubble in sodium.