

KALIMER

Buckling Analysis of Reduced Scale Model for Buckling Design of KALIMER Reactor Vessel

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220

,

150

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가 . KALIMER 702 Cm,
 5 Cm, 1700 Cm 가 .
 가 . 가
 가 가

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate buckling analysis of the reduced model of KALIMER Reactor Vessel. Actually it is very difficult to carry out the buckling test for actual size of directly KALIMER Reactor Vessel having 702 Cm of outer-diameter, 5 Cm of thickness, 1700 Cm of length. Therefore, the results of the Reduced model using the Finite Element Method are in well agreement with the results of KALIMER Reactor Vessel with FEM. We perform the buckling analysis for the reduced scale mode of reactor vessel using numerical analysis, which will be the basic data of buckling test in next stage.

1.

(shell) 가

가

(buckling) 가

(Seismic Load) 가

가

J.Okada

가

가

2.

2.1 가

가 J.Okada

가

(Plasticity)

가

(Imperfection) 가

가

$$Q = \alpha \text{Min} [Q_{cr,0}^b, Q_{cr,0}^s] \tag{1}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{Q_{cr,0}^b}{Q_{cr,0}^s} \tag{1}$$

$$Q_{cr,0}^b = y_b \eta_c Q_{cr,e}^b \tag{2}$$

$$Q_{cr,0}^s = y_s \eta_s Q_{cr,e}^s \tag{3}$$

$$\eta_c \quad \eta_s \quad y_b \quad y_s$$

$$Q_{cr,e}^b = \frac{\pi R^2 t}{L} \sigma_{cr,e}^c \tag{4}$$

$$Q_{cr,e}^s = \frac{1}{2} A \tau_{cr,e}^s \tag{5}$$

$$\sigma_{cr,e}^c = [3 (1 - \nu^2)]^{-1/2} E \frac{t}{R} \tag{6}$$

$$\tau_{cr,e}^s = 0.07708 \frac{\pi^2 E}{(1 - \nu^2)^{5/8}} \left(\frac{R}{t} \right)^{-5/4} \left(\frac{L}{R} \right)^{-1/2} \tag{7}$$

, 304SS, 316SS Mod.9Cr-1Mo

Ramberg-Osgood

가

$$\eta_c = \text{Min}[1, 1.04 \tanh (0.98 \sigma_{0.7E} / \sigma_{cr,e}^c)] \quad (8)$$

$$\eta_s = \text{Min}[1.14 \tanh (\tau_{0.7E} / \tau_{cr,e}^s), \tanh (1.6 \tau_{0.7E} / \tau_{cr,e}^s)] \quad (9)$$

$$y_b = 1 + 0.21 \text{ sech} (3.5 \sigma_{0.7E} / \sigma_{cr,e}^c) \quad (10)$$

;

$$y_s = \text{Min}[1 + 0.22 \text{ sech} (1.7 \tau_{0.7E} / \tau_{cr,e}^s), 1 + 13 \text{ sech} (6.4 \tau_{0.7E} / \tau_{cr,e}^s)] \quad (11)$$

$$\sigma_{0.7E} = 1.815 E^{-1/9} \sigma_{0.2}^{10/9} \quad (12)$$

$$\tau_{0.7E} = \sigma_{0.7E} / \sqrt{3} \quad (13)$$

가

. J. Okada

$$\alpha = 0.66\lambda^2 - 0.9\lambda + 1.0 \quad (14)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\sigma_{0.2}}{E} \frac{R}{t} \quad (15)$$

가

$$0.5 < L/R < 5.0$$

$$50.0 < R/t < 500.0$$

2.2

$$[Q_{cr}] = [R]^a [L]^b [t]^c [E]^d [\sigma_{0.2}]^e \quad (16)$$

$$[m]^1 = [l]^a [l]^b [l]^c [\frac{m}{l^2}]^d [\frac{m}{l^2}]^e = [l]^{a+b+c-2(d+e)} [m]^{d+e} \quad (17)$$

$$a + b + c - 2(d + e) = 0 \quad d + e = 1 \quad (18,19)$$

$$\therefore c = 2 - (a + b) \quad e = 1 - d \quad (20,21)$$

(16)

$$[Q_{cr}] = [R]^a [L]^b [t]^{2-(a+b)} [E]^d [\sigma_{0.2}]^{1-d} \quad (22)$$

$$= \sigma_{0.2} t^2 \left[\frac{R}{t} \right]^a \left[\frac{L}{t} \right]^b \left[\frac{E}{\sigma_{0.2}} \right]^d$$

$$\therefore \frac{Q_{cr}}{\sigma_{0.2} t^2} = f \left(\frac{R}{t}, \frac{L}{t}, \frac{E}{\sigma_{0.2}} \right) \quad (23)$$

$$(23) \quad R/t, L/t, E/\sigma_{0.2}$$

가

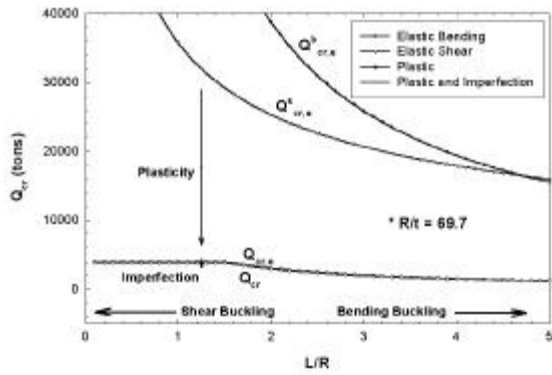


Fig.1 Plasticity and Imperfection Effects(RV)

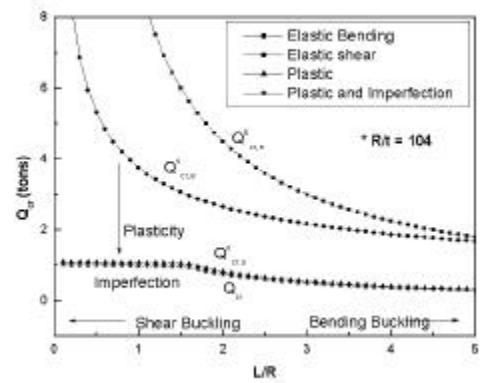


Fig.2 In case of the Test Model

2.5 tons
 2.0 tons
 Fig.1 Fig.2 가 R t, L
 L/R KALIMER
 2% 가

Table.1

L/R

Table.1 Dimension of Test models

(: mm)

	(D)	(L)	(t)	(L/R)	(tons)	
Model- 1	104	50	0.5	0.96	0.854	Shear
Model- 2	104	80	0.5	1.54	0.6773	Mixed
Model- 3	104	160	0.5	3.077	0.3386	Bending
Model- 4	125	75	0.5	1.2	1.0114	Mixed

3.

Buckling Analysis)

(Non-linear Buckling Analysis)

(Eigenvalue

3.1

$$([K] + \lambda[S])\{\Psi\} = 0 \quad (24)$$

$[K]$:

$[S]$: (Stress stiffness matrix)

λ : ()

$\{\Psi\}$:

1/2 ANSYS 5.5 4 SHELL63

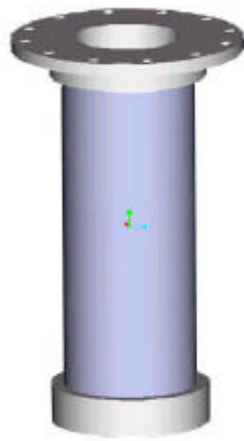


Fig.3 Test Model-3

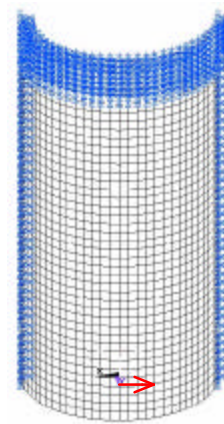
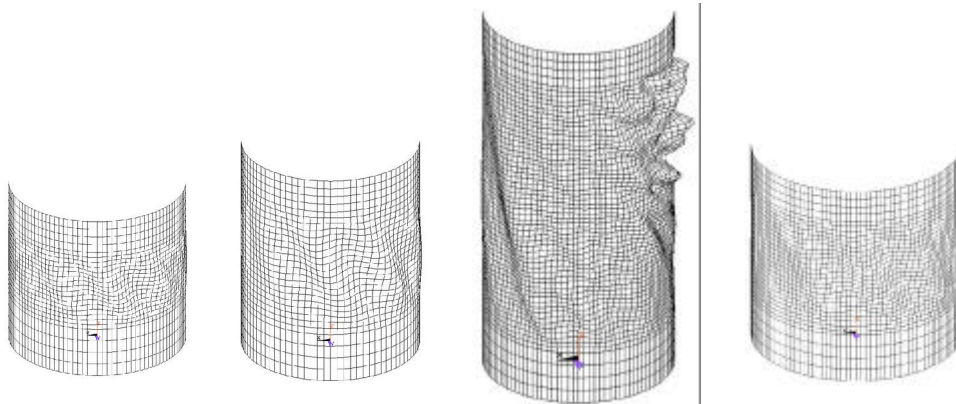


Fig.4 Half-FE Method



(a) Model-1

(b) Model-2

(c) Model-3

(d) Model-4

Fig.5 Eigenvalue Buckling Mode of Test Models

Fig.5

가

가

Model-3

3.2

snap-through

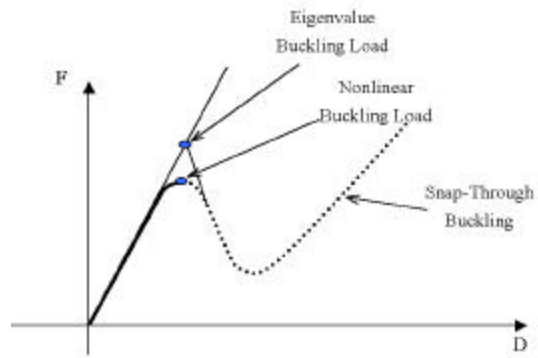


Fig.6 Determination Method of Buckling Load

가

3가 가 가

a.

b.

c.

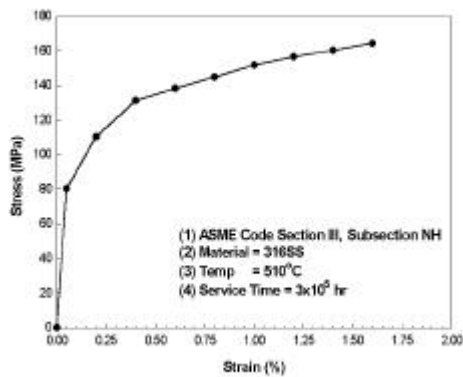


Fig.7 Stress-Strain Curve of R.V

가

가

가

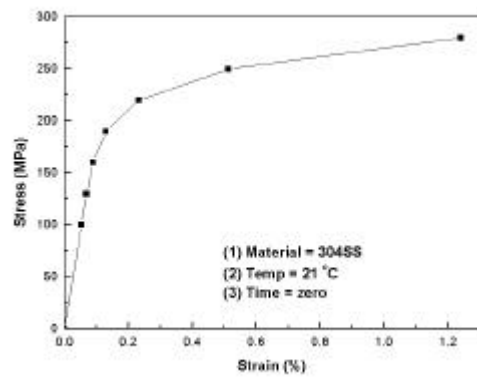


Fig.8 Stress-Strain Curve of Test models

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510 (950. F) 가 ASME Code Section III,NK

$E = 160 \text{ GPa}$

Fig.7

$E = 190 \text{ GPa}$

Fig.8

Table.2 가

Table.2 Evaluation Results of Buckling Loads

[: ton]

	가		Eigen value		
	20000	1200	31829	19252	2000
I	3.8299	0.8540	9.8153	8.3147	0.5684
II	3.0278	0.6773	5.7513	4.2146	0.4181
III	2.1409	0.3386	2.7531	1.9206	0.3608
IV	3.2742	1.0114	6.9342	5.1142	0.7429

Model-3

, $Q_{cr,} / Q_{cr,} = 2.1409 / 1.92058$

$Q_{cr,} / Q_{cr,} = 0.3386 / 0.3608$

L/R

가 0.5 5 가 가

가

1

2.5

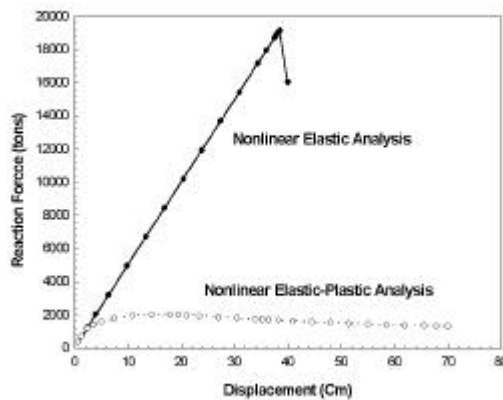


Fig.9 Disp-Force Response of RV

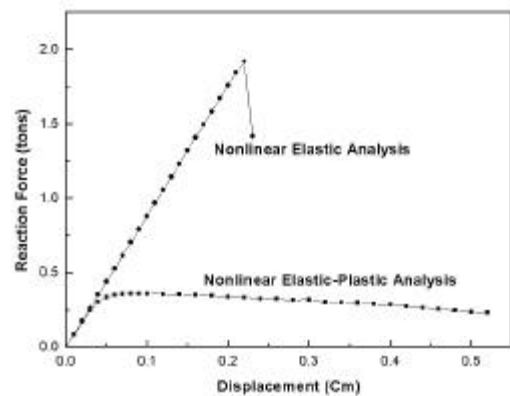
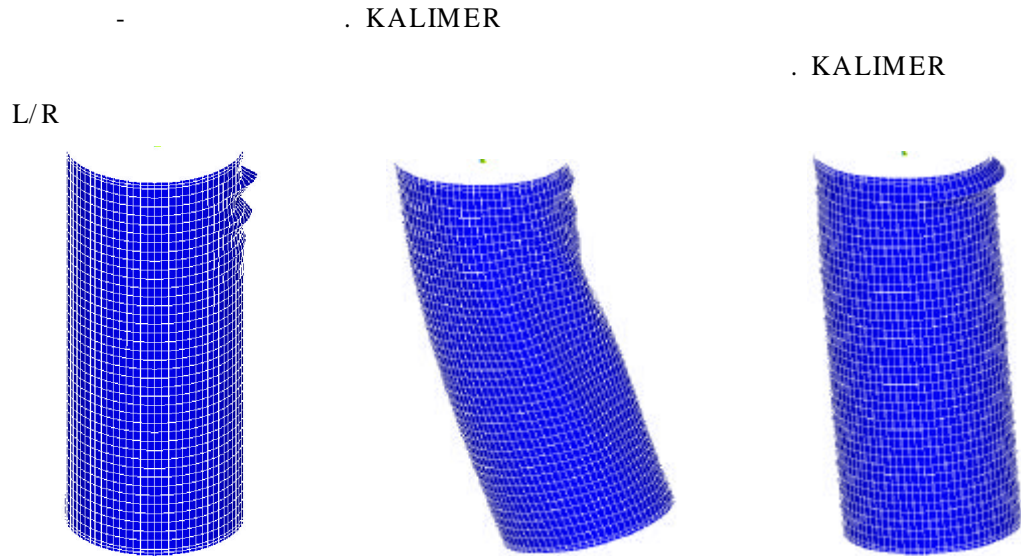


Fig.10 Disp-Force Response of Test model

Fig.9, Fig.10



(a) Eigenvalue buckling (b) Non-linear Elastic Buckling (c) Non-linear Elasto-Plastic Buckling

Fig.11 Buckling mode of KALIMER Reactor Vessel

4.

Table.3 Geometry of Test models

(: mm)

	(D)	(L)	(t)	(kg)		(L/R)
Model- 1	104	50	0.5	2.761	5.661E05	0.96
Model- 2	104	80	0.5	2.761	5.661E05	1.54
Model- 3	104	200	0.5	2.761	5.661E05	3.85
Model- 4	125	75	0.5	3.792	6.46338E05	1.2

ANSYS 5.5

Table.4 Natural Frequency of Test models

[: Hz]

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Model- 1	938.83	938.83	1508.5	2446.6	2683.6	2683.6	4860.0
Model- 2	674.19	674.19	1189.5	1925.4	2273.0	2273.0	3174.4
Model- 3	363.90	363.90	836.29	1351.2	1624.3	1624.3	1800.3
Model- 4	699.12	699.12	1151.2	1864.0	2095.7	2095.7	3051.9

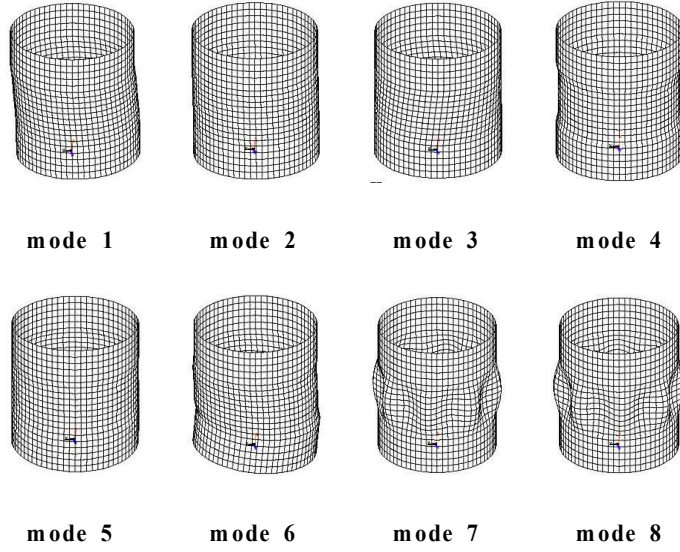


Fig.12 Mode shape of Model-1 ($R = 104/2$, $L = 50$, $t = 0.5$)

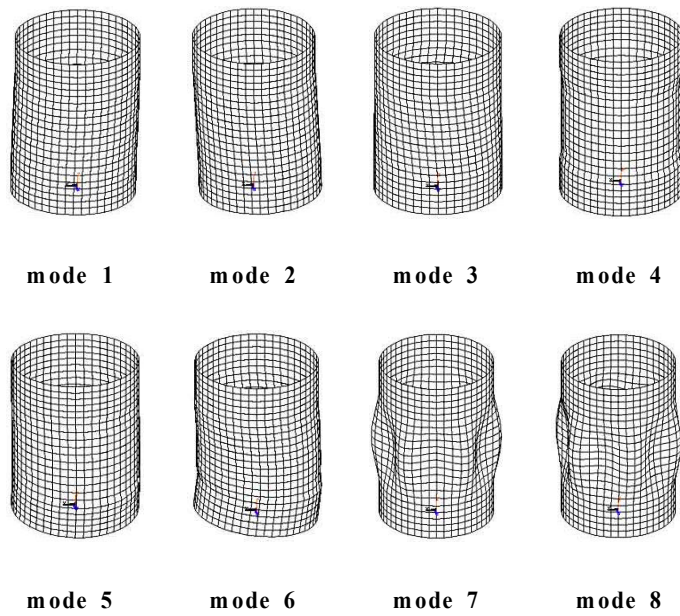
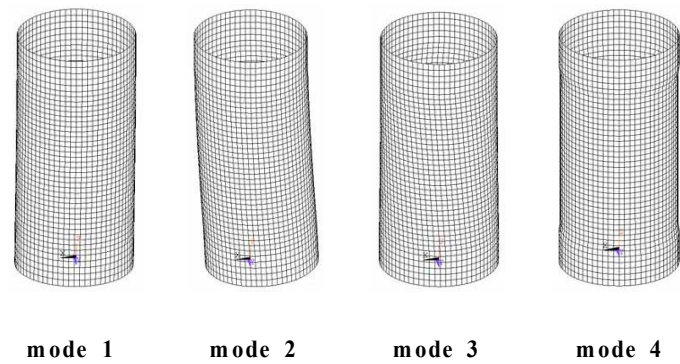


Fig.13 Mode shape of Model-2 ($R = 104/2$, $L = 80$, $t = 0.5$)



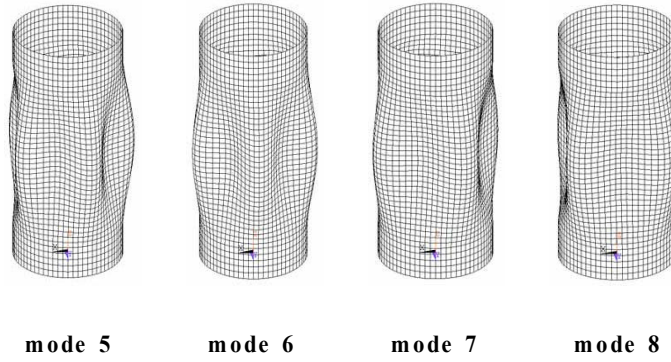


Fig.14 Mode shape of Model-3 ($R = 104 / 2$, $L = 160$, $t = 0.5$)

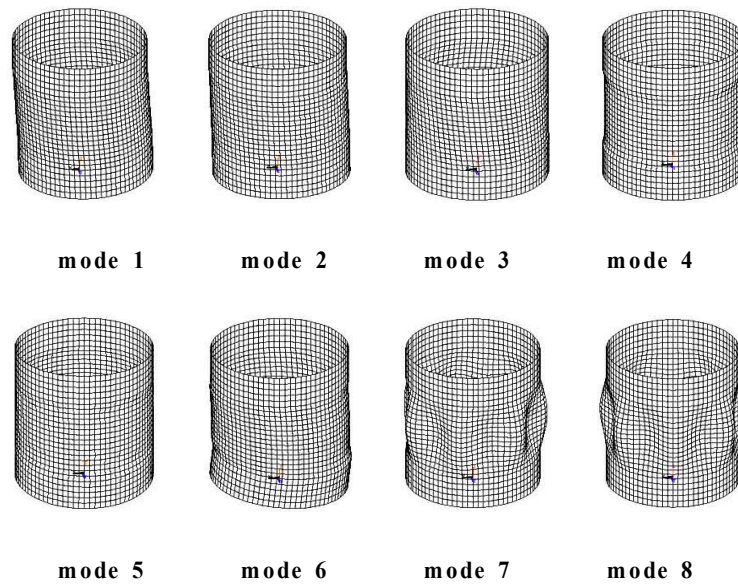


Fig.15 Mode shape of Model-4 ($R = 125 / 2$, $L = 75$, $t = 0.5$)

Fig.5

Model-1

. Fig.12 7

. Model-2

가

7

Model-3

1

5.

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가

가

가

2.5

2.5

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