

'2000

## Comparison of Yield Stress related to Compacted Method of the Spent Fuel Assembly Skeleton

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### SUMMARY

To increase the utilization of uranium resources contained in the spent fuel, the spent fuel is reused. For this, the spent fuel is disassembled or spent fuel rod is extracted from the spent fuel assembly. After the rod is extracted, the remaining components of spent fuel assembly, so called a NFBC(Non-Fuel Bearing Components), should be compacted for the final disposal. To develop the compacting device, the compacted device should be considered in terms of fabrication cost of devices, maintainability, required power. Skeleton is composed of the top and bottom nozzle, grid, guide tube, compacted elements etc. Especially, the grid and guide tube is important factor for the skeleton compaction. In this study the characteristic of these three methods was investigated in the front face method, in the side face method, in the mixed face method for the grid compaction. Also It was considered in the bulking and compacting stress for the required power of the guide tube. The theoretical values are compared with the experimental values. Finally, the side face method is selected by the comparison.

1.

2020

500 8 : 1 PKA [2] PKA Fuel Master B&W (Babcock and Wilcox) [3]

1 2 / 1 , 2 , 6 , 가

2. 2.1

가

2.2. 2.2.1 가.

가

Fig. 1

$$P_a = P_1 + P_2 \tag{1}$$

(1)  $P_1$  ,  $P_2$

$$P_1 = \frac{E \times I \times n_1 \times \pi^2 \times C_1 \times C_2}{L_1^2} \tag{2}$$

$$P_2 = \frac{E \times I \times n_2 \times \pi^2 \times C_1}{L_1^2} \tag{3}$$

$C_1, C_2$  ,  $E, I$

$$(2), (3) \quad \begin{matrix} 2 & , & n_1, n_2 \\ P_1 & 555 \text{ KN} & P_2 & 865 \text{ KN} \\ P_a & 1420 \text{ KN} & & 145 \end{matrix} \quad (1)$$

가 17x17 1layer(17 ) 가  
 $P_b$  Fig. 2

$$P_i = \frac{\sigma(b-d)t}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$P_b = P_i \times N \quad (5)$$

$P_i$  hole 1 ,  $P_b$  hole 17 ,

N hole .

$$(4), (5) \quad P_i \text{가 } 38 \text{ KN}, P_b \text{가 } 684 \text{ KN} \quad 70$$

$P_c$  Fig. 3

$P_c$

$$\sigma_m = \alpha_k \times \sigma_a \quad (6)$$

$$\sigma_a = \frac{P_a}{(b-a \times n) \times t} \quad (7)$$

$$\sigma_m = \frac{\alpha_k P_a}{(b-a \times n) \times t}, \quad \alpha_k = 2.8 \quad (8)$$

$$P_a = \frac{\sigma_m \times (b-d \times n) \times t}{\alpha_k} \quad (9)$$

$$\therefore P_c = P_a \times h \quad (10)$$

$\sigma_m$  , 6468 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>[4] ,  $\sigma_a$  ,

$\alpha_k$  ,  $P_a, P_b$

$$(10) \quad (9)$$

150 KN 570 KN 58 .

( ) ( )  $P_b$   $P_f$ ,

$P_c$   $P_n$

$$P_o = (P_b^2 \times P_c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (11)$$

$$P_w = (P_f^2 \times P_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (12)$$

$P_o$  ,  $P_w$

$$(11), (12) \quad P_o \quad 91 \quad , \quad P_w \quad 182$$

116  
2.2.2  
가. 2 cm  
1 layer  
Fig. 4

P가 1 가  
P<sub>1</sub>, P<sub>2</sub> 가  
1

Fig. 4

$$P = P_1 \cos \theta + P_2 \cos \theta \tag{13}$$

$$P_1 = P_2 \quad \theta = 30^\circ \tag{13}$$

$$P = 2 \times P_1 \cos \theta = P_1 \times \sqrt{3} \tag{14}$$

Fig. 5

2 cm 1

$$\sigma = \frac{P_1}{ab}, \quad a = D - d \tag{15}$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P_1}{(D - d)b} \tag{16}$$

$$P_1 = \sigma(D - d)b = 675 \text{ kgf} \tag{17}$$

$$P = P_1 \times \sqrt{3} = 1169 \text{ kgf} \tag{18}$$

$\sigma$  SUS316 2812 kgf/cm<sup>2</sup>, D, d, b, a

1 4974 cm  
2 cm 23987 2 cm 1  
P<sub>g</sub>

$$P_g = f \times N = 2291 \text{ KN} \tag{19}$$

f 1 가 N 1

Fig. 6

1 234

P<sub>g</sub> P<sub>o</sub> Fig. 7

$$(20)$$

$$\sigma = \frac{P_0}{(a \times b) - (A_1 \times 289 - 25)} \tag{20}$$

$$A_1, \frac{\pi d^2}{4} \tag{20}$$

P<sub>0</sub> 2902 KN

296

Table 1

3.

가

296 232 20 % 가

KOPA

58 61

KOPA

가 145 ,

70 , 가 58

1. S.W. Park "Development of Spent Fuel Management Technology Research and Test Facility" , KAERI/RR- 1802/97(1997).
2. R. Jung "Remote Handling and Disassembly of Light Water Reactor Fuel Elements in the Gorleben Pilot Conditioning Plant" IAEA-TECDOC-842 p27-45(1994)
3. S.W. Park "Spent Fuel Reconstitution Consolidation and Disassembly"



Fig. 1

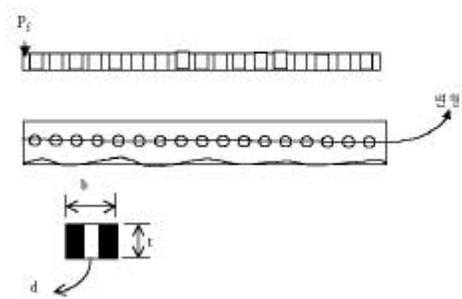


Fig. 2

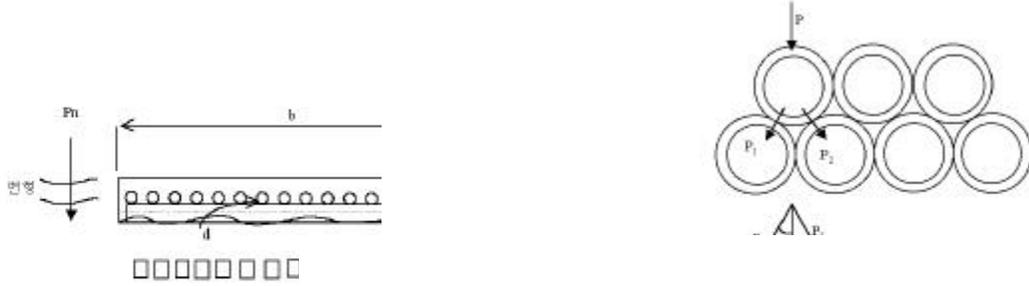
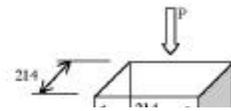
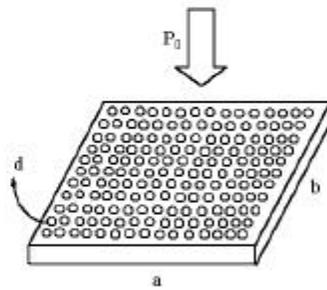


Fig. 3



200 기(20x10)



		(ton)	(ton)
		145	234
	1 layer	70	-
	17x17 hole	296	
		58	
		91	

Fig. 7 가



