

# 가 가

## Vibration Characteristics of a twisted square rod comparing with that of a Equivalent Simple Beam Model

105

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### Abstract

It is general practice to use a simple beam model in the analysis of the vibration characteristics of a slender rod for the simplicity and easiness to get the results. Besides the circular cross-section, fuel rods may have twisted square cross section in order to enhance the mechanical and thermo-hydraulic performance. In this case the modeling for the analysis of the vibration takes much efforts to simulate it properly. Instead of the more complex solid modeling, a simple beam model can be used if the simulation is properly done. In this study, the validity of the use of a simple beam model for the twisted square rod are discussed and the results of the two calculations are evaluated. The results show that the simple equivalent beam model also can be applied for this type of the rod on the vibration analysis and the effect of the twisted form on the rigidity of the rod is negligibly small.

1.

CANDU

가

가

(beam model)

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

3

가

ANSYS

ANSYS

/ 가

300mm

400mm

가

3

Solid

가

가

가

가

가

2.

2.1.

1 Solid Model  
 2 ,  
 [1,2,3]  
 2 DOF  
 , FEM BEVIRA [4] ANSYS [5]  
 . ANSYS  
 (A), (Izz), 가 (added mass)  
 ANSYS beam3 .  
 3 ANSYS Solid Modeling  
 Volume Extrusion (VEXT) 2  
 . 4 Solid Modeling 4  
 가 ANSYS Solid  
 45 . 5  
 .  
 (fin) modeling  
 가 .  
 가 .  
 가  
 6 .  
 7 .

2.2.

가 가  
 .  
 가 .  
 5 ANSYS 가  
 , 가 가 (EI) 가  
 2

가

8

가

가

[6].

$$EI = \frac{P \cdot L^3}{192 \cdot U_x} \quad (1)$$

가

가

300mm 400mm

가) 300mm

가

가

$$EI = \frac{10 \cdot 0.3225^3}{192 \cdot 0.73793 \cdot 10^{-3}} = 2.3674 \text{ Nm}^2$$

Young's Modulus

$$I = 3.23858563 \times 10^{-11}$$

가 Young's Modulus

$$4.19926 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$$

가

가

가

EI

I

$$I = 3.237800237 \times 10^{-11}$$

EI

가

가

) 400mm

가

$$I = 3.19663 \times 10^{-11}$$

가

$$4.14536 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$$

가

가

$$I = 2.78676 \times 10^{-11}$$

가

$$3.61384 \times 10^{10} \text{ N/m}^2$$

3.

[7].

$$\omega_n = (\beta_n L)^2 \left[ \frac{EI}{\rho \cdot A \cdot L^4} \right]^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

End Factor  $(\beta_n L)$  4.73004074, 7.85320462, 10.9956079,  
 14.1371655, 17.2787597 [6], 2  $I = b \cdot h^3 / 12$

2.2 300mm,  
 400mm 가 , , 1  
 2 1

x, y

4

(2) 가

가 가 ANSYS , 가  
 , Solid 45 가

가 가

가 가  
 1 가 300mm 가

9% 가 ANSYS 가

(2)

가

Solid ANSYS

가 가 1% 가

Solid

4

2

15% 가

2 400mm 300mm

ANSYS 가

가  
가

( 2)) ANSYS

300mm

400mm

ANSYS

ANSYS

3

2

3

Solid

가

가

10%

가

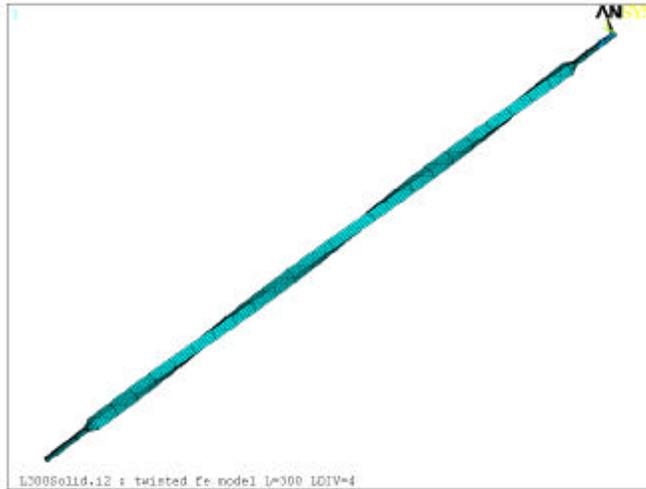
1. 300mm (Hz)

	가 ( ) C-C		가 (ANSYS) C-C				(LDIV=4)	LDIV=4,C-C	
			E I	I	가 E				
							LDIV=2	LDIV=4	
1	143.9	135.1	124.6	116.5	124.6	116.3	96.3	112.3	96.98
2	396.8	370.8	343.5	320.9	343.2	320.7	330.9	378.3	332.0
3	777.9	726.9	673.3	629.1	672.5	628.4	721.6	872.0	872.4
4	1286.0	1201.6	1112.5	1039.4	1110.9	1037.9	1270.6	1669.1	1275.7

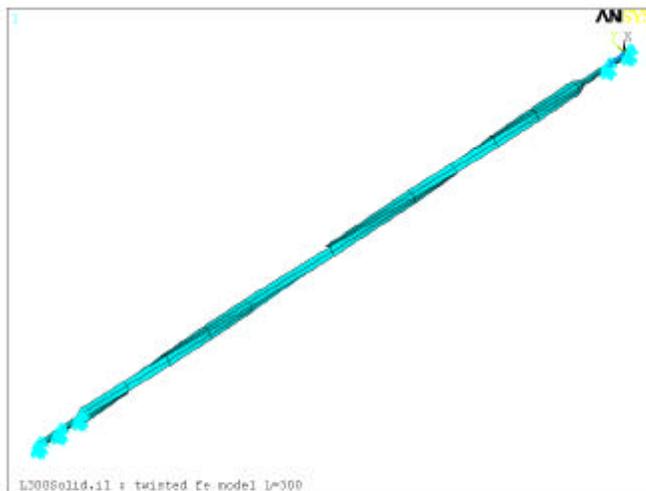
2. 400mm (Hz)

	가 ( ) C-C		가 (ANSYS) C-C				(Ldiv=4)	LDIV=4,C-C	
			E I	I	가 E				
							LDIV=4		
1	72.1	67.4	72.1	67.4	72.1	67.4	57.7	58.1	
2	198.8	185.7	198.8	185.7	198.7	185.7	194.2	195.3	
3	389.7	364.1	389.6	363.9	389.5	363.9	420.5	422.4	
4	644.2	601.9	643.8	601.5	643.5	601.3	742.6	746.5	

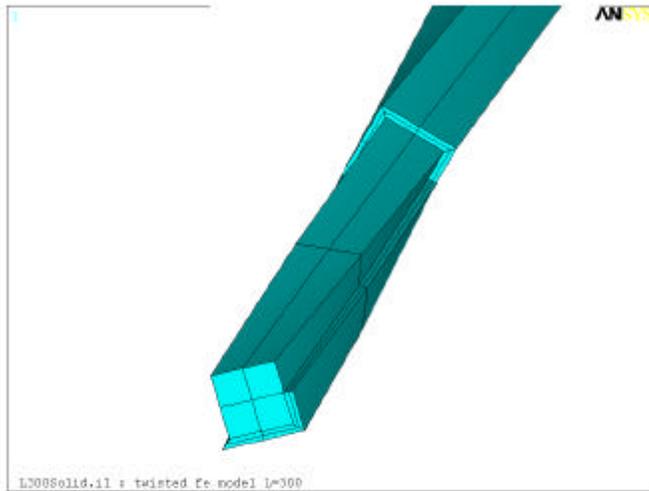




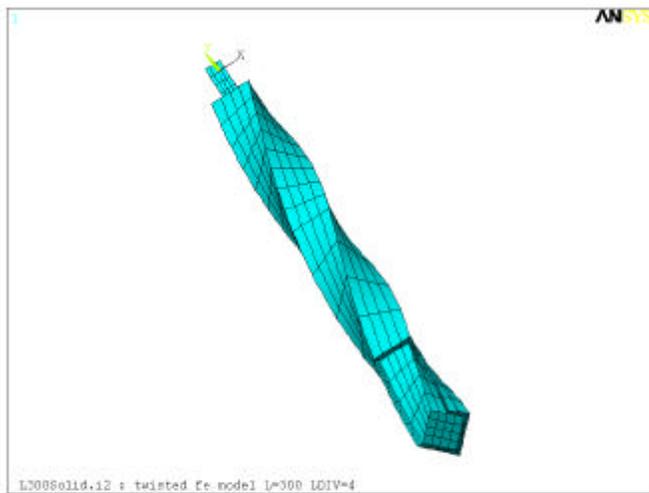
1 Finite Element Model of the Twisted Rod



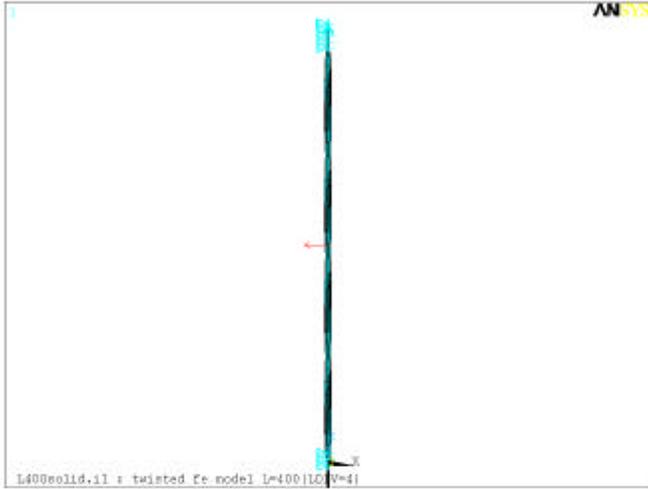
2 Boundary Condition of the Twisted Rod



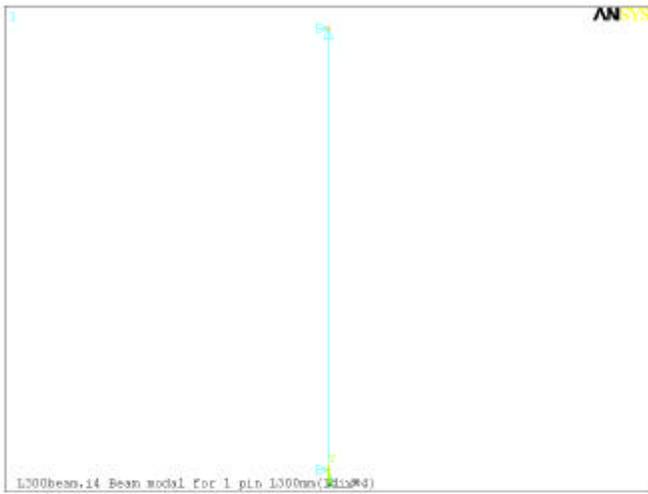
3 Element View of the Twisted Rod(LDIV=2)



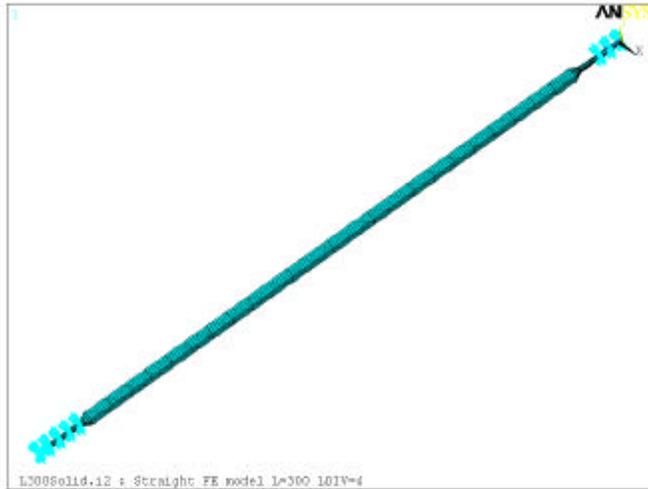
4 Element View of the Twisted Rod(LDIV=4)



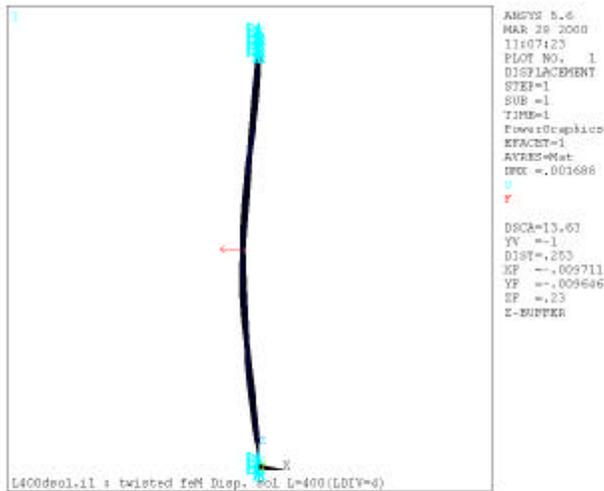
### 5 Load and Boundary Condition of the Twisted Rod



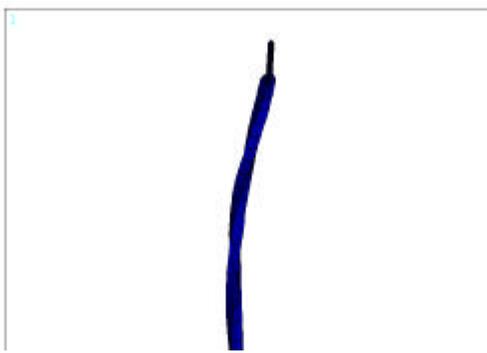
### 6 FEM of the Beam Model



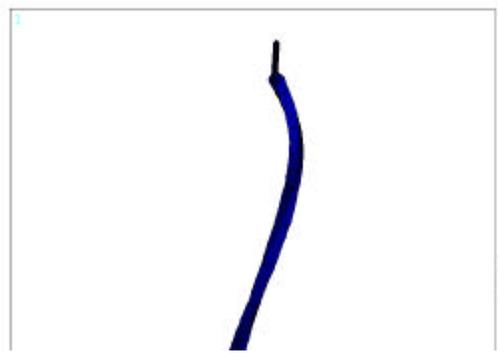
### 7 Boundary Condition of the Straight Rod(LDIV=4)



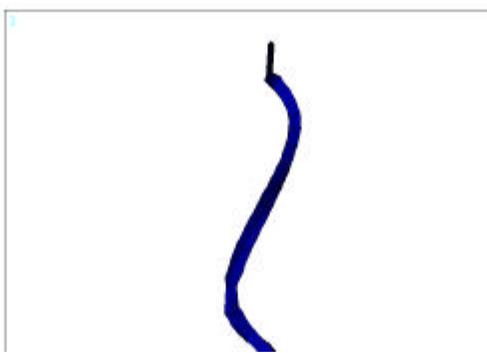
### 8 Displacement of the Twisted Rod



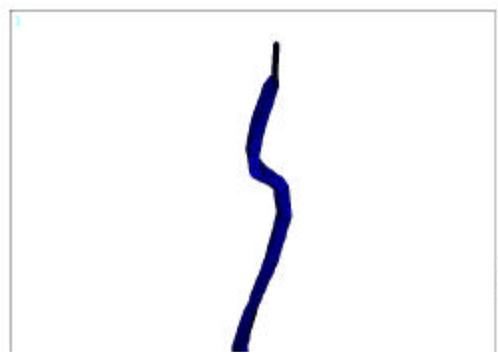
9 Mode Shape 1



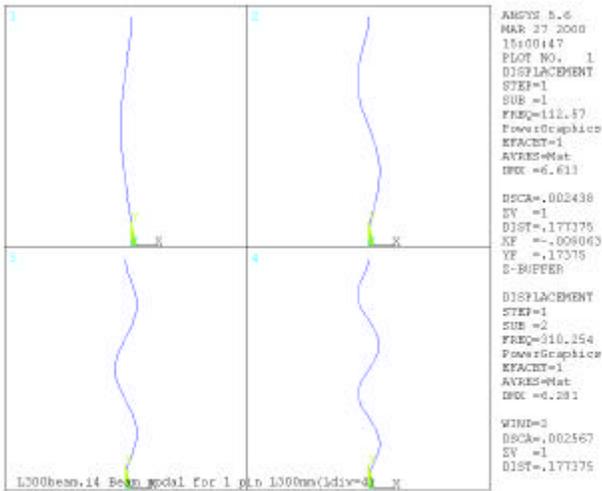
10 Mode Shape 2



11 Mode Shape 3



12 Mode Shape 4



13 Mode Shapes of the Beam Model