

HT - 9

Deformation Analysis on HT-9 Fuel Rod According to the Variations of Temperature and Neutron Flux

150

가, /
(FCMI),
가
HT - 9 HT - 9M
KALIMER
MACSIS
가
가

Abstract

LMR fuel rod is irradiated under the high neutron flux and temperature operation conditions. The parameters affected on fuel rod deformation are fission gas release, rod pressure build-up, FCMI, and cladding creep on at the high pressure and temperature under long term operation condition. One of the most important factors among these parameters is cladding creep phenomenon due to gas pressure build-up within the fuel rod. In-reactor thermal and irradiation creep characteristics for HT9 and HT9M were analyzed, and these characteristics were modeled for MACSIS in this study. The results were installed into MACSIS-MOD1 code, and the creep deformation for KALIMER fuel rod were evaluated by the MACSIS-MOD1. It appears that the thermal creep under normal operation condition showed a lower creep rate which is not a function of burnup comparing with irradiation creep. However, the irradiation creep is continually increased with burnup, and it is very important performance parameter at high burnup.

1.

가,
 / (FCMI), [1,2].
 ,
 , FCMI
 . HT-9 , SS , 570°C
 [3].
 ,
 . EBR-II [4] , 75%
 ,
 . HT-9 HT-9M
 , MACSIS [5]
 KALIMER ,

2. HT-9 HT-9M

HT-9 가 /
 . HT-9 Cr 11.5 wt%, HT-9M Cr 10 wt%
 가 [3].
 (irradiation creep) 0.5Tm ()
 (thermal creep)
 [6,7] HT9

① HT-9 , 540°C (1 2)
 , 가 가 . 570°C
 가가 . 570°C
 가 . HT-9 20% 가
 316 , 570°C 316
 , 600°C 316 650°C
 HT9 가 3-7 40 MPa 316

② HT-9M , 600°C HT-9

HT-9

가

Puigh[7]

$$\varepsilon_e = B_e \phi t \sigma_e^n \text{-----} (1)$$

(effective creep strain, %), ϕt

(10^{22} n/cm²), σ_e (MPa), n, B_e

(1) 400°C - 500°C

HT9

3

가

(instantaneous strain)

1

(primary creep)

, 2

, 3

가

(rupture)

2.1 Amodeo Lovell

Amodeo[8] Lovell[9] HT9

HT9

[8].

$$\dot{\varepsilon}_i (\%/hr) = \frac{A}{kT} (\sigma - \sigma_0)^3 \exp\left(-\frac{Q}{kT}\right) \text{-----} (2)$$

A=7.385 × 10⁻³, Q=1.23eV, $\sigma_0 = -0.2185T + 198.178$, k=8.63 × 10⁻⁵eV/K, T

K, ksi (2) 가 500°C - 600°C, 12.5ksi - 50ksi

가

HT9

[10].

$$\varepsilon_{irr} = B \sigma_e^n \phi t + DS_0 \sigma_e \text{-----} (3)$$

ε_{irr} (effective creep strain, %),

ϕt (10^{22} n/cm²),

σ_e (MPa),

n

B ,
D (swelling enhanced creep coefficient),
S₀ (%),
B = -2.9 + 9.5 × 10⁻³T (10⁻²⁶MPa^{-1.3}cm²/n), D = 6.1(10⁻⁶MPa⁻¹),
n = 1.3 .

HT9
(3) (2) .

$$\epsilon_{tot} = B \sigma_e^n \phi t + DS_0 \sigma_e + \int_0^t \frac{A}{kT} (\sigma - \sigma_0)^3 \exp\left(-\frac{Q}{kT}\right) dt \quad \text{-----} \quad (4)$$

HT9 4) 가 ,
, 가 .

2.2 MACSIS HT9 [ref 11: MACSIS]

MACSIS HT9 , $\dot{\epsilon} = \dot{\epsilon}_I + \dot{\epsilon}_T$ $\dot{\epsilon}_I$ $\dot{\epsilon}_T$

- 가 ,
- : 350 ~ 750
- : 0 ~ 250 Mpa
- : 0.5 ~ 5x10¹⁵ n/cm²-s (E > 0.1 MeV)

$$\dot{\epsilon} = \dot{\epsilon}_I + \dot{\epsilon}_T \quad \text{-----} \quad (5)$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_I = \left[B_0 + A \exp\left(-\frac{Q}{RT}\right) \right] \phi \bar{\sigma}^{1.3} \times 10^{-7} \quad \text{-----} \quad (6)$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_T = \dot{\epsilon}_{TP} + \dot{\epsilon}_{TS} + \dot{\epsilon}_{TT} \quad \text{-----} \quad (7)$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{TP} = \left[C_1 \exp\left(-\frac{Q_1}{RT}\right) \bar{\sigma} + C_2 \exp\left(-\frac{Q_2}{RT}\right) \bar{\sigma}^4 + C_3 \exp\left(-\frac{Q_3}{RT}\right) \bar{\sigma}^{0.5} \right] C_4 \exp(-C_4 t)$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{TS} = C_5 \exp\left(-\frac{Q_4}{RT}\right) \bar{\sigma}^2 + C_6 \exp\left(-\frac{Q_5}{RT}\right) \bar{\sigma}^5$$

$$\dot{\epsilon}_{TT} = 4C_7 \exp\left(-\frac{Q_6}{RT}\right) \bar{\sigma}^{10} t^3$$

$\bar{\sigma}$ = Effective stress, MPa

$\dot{\epsilon}$ = Total effective creep strain rate, %/s

$\dot{\epsilon}_I$ = Irradiation-induced effective creep strain rate, %/s

$\dot{\epsilon}_T$ = Thermal effective creep strain rate, %/s

$\dot{\epsilon}_{TP}$ = Thermal primary creep strain rate, %/s

$\dot{\epsilon}_{TS}$ = Thermal secondary creep strain rate, %/s

$\dot{\epsilon}_{TT}$ = Thermal tertiary creep strain rate, %/s

$\dot{\epsilon}_{TT} = t$ = Time in seconds

$\dot{\epsilon}_{TT} = T$ = Temperature, K

ϕ = Neutron fluence, 10^{22} n/cm² (E > 0.1 MeV)

ϕ = Neutron flux, 10^{15} n/cm² s⁻¹ (E > 0.1 MeV)

R = 1.986 cal/oK mole (gas constant)

B₀ = 1.83×10^{-4}

A = 2.59×10^{14}

Q = 73000

C₁ = 13.4

Q₁ = 15027

C₂ = 8.43×10^{-3}

Q₂ = 26451

C₃ = 4.08×10^{18}

Q₃ = 89167

C₄ = 1.6×10^{-6}

Q₄ = 83142

C₅ = 1.17×10^9

Q₅ = 108276

C₆ = 8.33×10^9

Q₆ = 282700

C₇ = 9.53×10^{21}

3. HT-9

2

가

MACSIS

HT-9

1

360

480

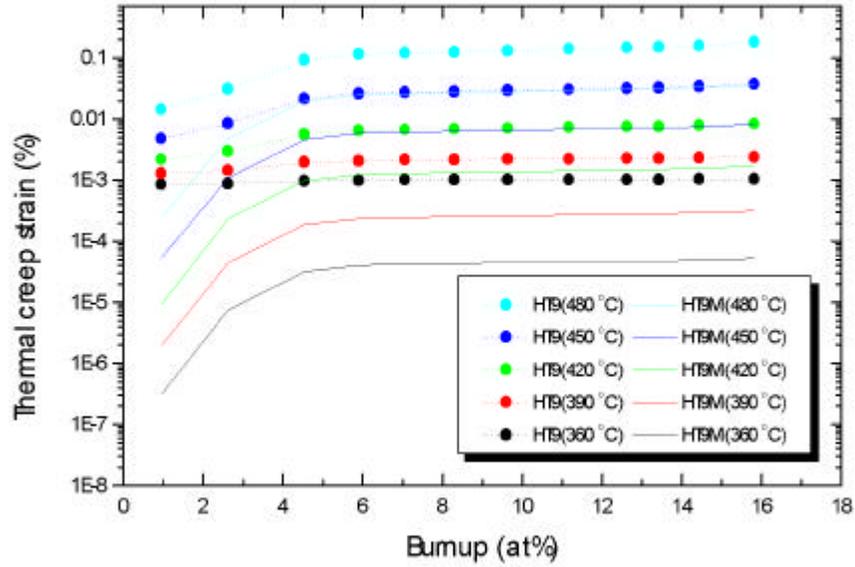
HT-9

HT-9M

가 가

가

HT-9 HT-9M 가 HT-9M
 HT-9 ,
 HT-9M , 5 6 at%
 가 , 6 at% 가



1 HT9 HT9M

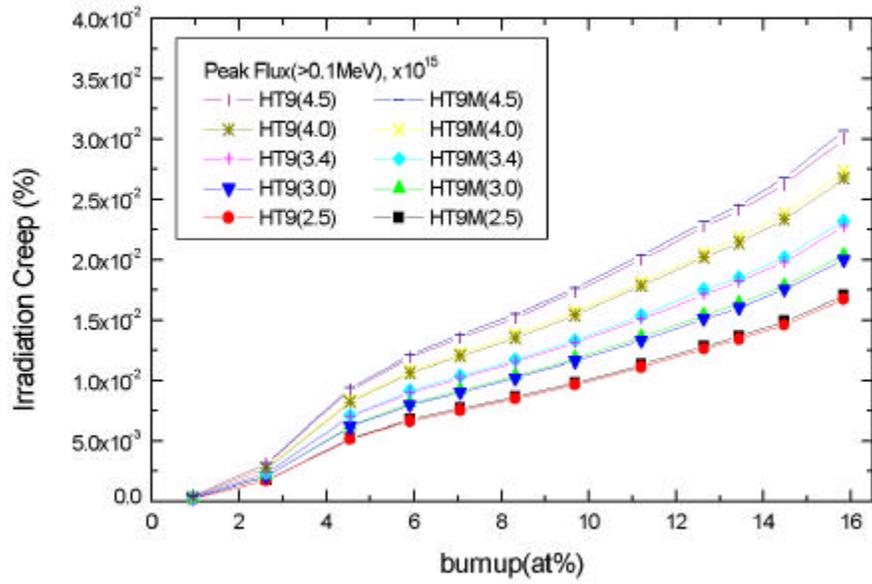
2
 $2.5 \sim 4.5 \times 10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s} (E > 0.1\text{MeV})$
 HT-9 HT-9M
 가 가 HT-9 HT-9M
 가 HT-9 HT-9M 가

3

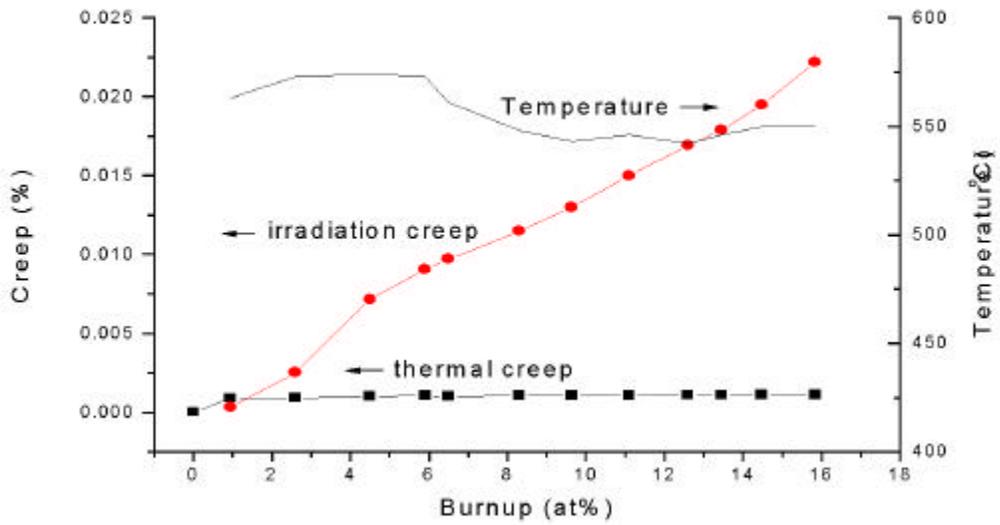
(mid-wall temperature)

542 - 574

가 가 ,
 가 600
 가



2 HT9 HT9M



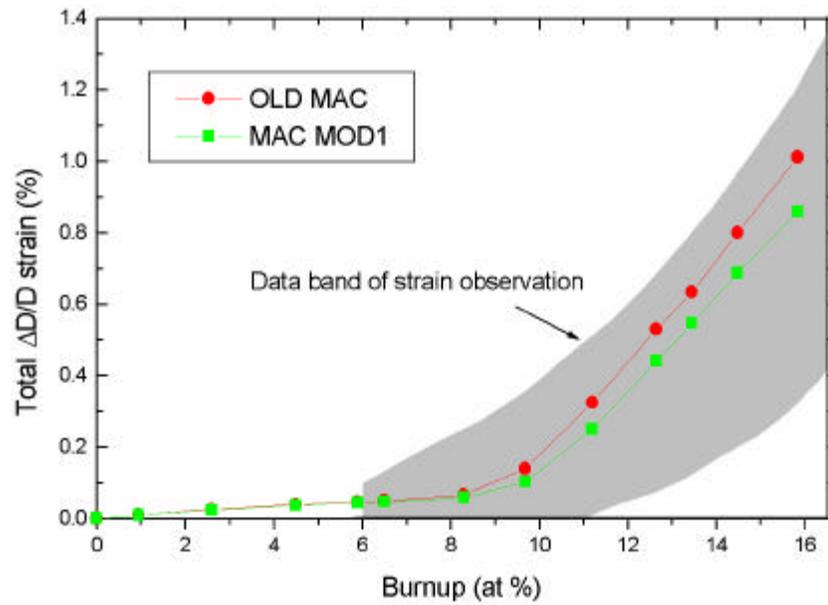
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4

가 MACSIS OLD MOD1

[12]

가 , 15.84 at% , 0.13% , 9.69 at% , 10 at%
 1.01%, MACSIS MOD1 가 0.89% . MACSIS MOD1
 OLD MACSIS



4 MACSIS

4.

HT -9 HT -9M
 , MACSIS KALIMER
 , 가 가 HT -9 HT -9M 가
 . HT -9M HT -9
 , HT -9M HT -9
 , 6 at%
 가 가 2.5 4.5 x
 $10^{15} \text{ n/cm}^2 \cdot \text{s} (E > 0.1\text{MeV})$, 가 가 HT -9
 HT -9M 가 HT -9
 HT -9M 가
 가 가 ,

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