

가

Evaluation of the Effect of Probe Design Parameters on ECT Signal and Development of Eddy Current Probe for Irradiated Fuel Rods

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150

가 . 가 가 가 . 가 .

Abstract

Eddy current test(ECT) is used to inspect not only the failed fuel rods but also peripheral rods during repairing of the failed fuel rods, to detect internal defects in irradiated fuel rods which could not be detected by ultrasonic test and visual test, and to obtain the data for determining the root cause of fuel rod failure. This study evaluates the effect of properties of test article, irradiated fuel rods, on the impedance diagram in order to reduce the difficulty of ECT signal analysis. The optimum eddy current probe design conditions for inspecting the irradiated fuel rods, is estimate by using experimental equations and the probe is manufactured based on the estimated conditions. The performance of developed eddy current probe and the optimum conditions is proved through characteristic comparison experiment with the probe purchased from the foreign vendor.

1.

가 debris 가 가 가 .

가
가

가

2.

2.1 (Skin Effect) (Phase Lag)
(semi-infinite thickness conductor)

(2.1)

$$\frac{J_x}{J_0} = e^{-b} \sin(\omega t - \mathbf{b}) \quad (2.1)$$

, J_x : x (A/m²)
 J_0 : (x=0) (A/m²)
 x :
 : x/

(2.1) $= (\frac{1}{\sigma \mu})^{1/2}$ (SDP, Standard Depth of Penetration)

가 1/e(36.78%)

가

(2.1)

(frequency, Hz),

(electric

permeability, H/m), (electric conductivity, Mho/m)

(Skin Effect) Fig.2.1

Fig.2.1

, 가 가

가 (2-1)

x

x/

가

가

1 (Radian)

57

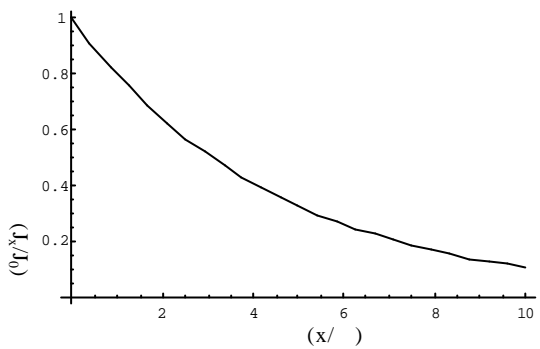
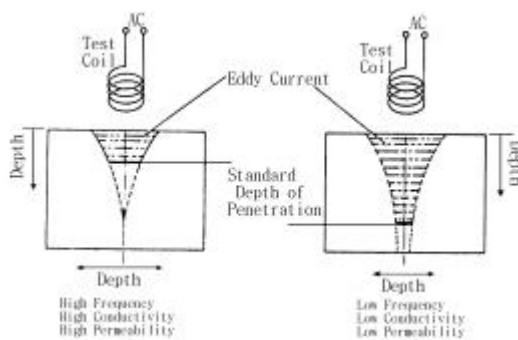


Fig.2.1



(Skin Effect)

2.2

가
 가 가가
 가 가
 transformer
 (inductive reactance)
 , 가
 1 1 2 가
 2

$$z_p = \frac{N_p^2 R_s X_0^2}{(N_p^2 R_s) + X_0^2} + j \frac{(N_p^2 R_s)^2 X_0}{(N_p^2 R_s) + X_0^2} \quad (2.2)$$

, X_0 : (= L_0)

L_0 : (inductance, H)

R_s : (secondary resistance, ohms)

N_p :

(2.2) 가 가
 Fig.2.2 가
 가 Fig.2.2 X - L_0 (resistance), Y-
 (reactance) Fig.2.2a,b 가
 가 가
 가 가
 0.1cm 가
 Fig.2.2c Fig.2.2c 가 가

가

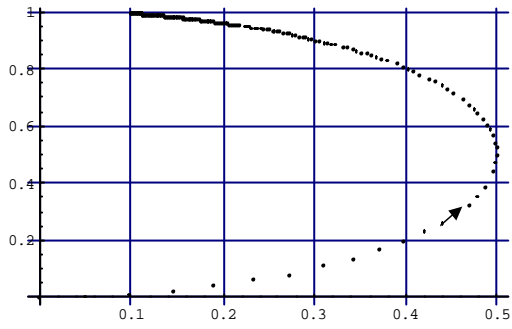
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가

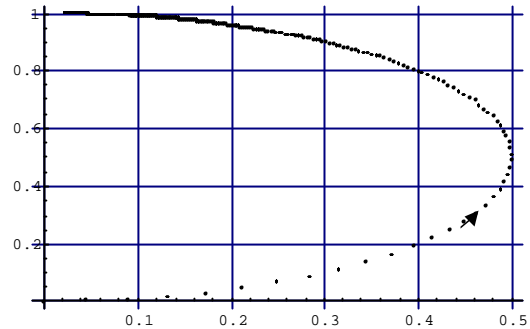
Fig.2.2d

가

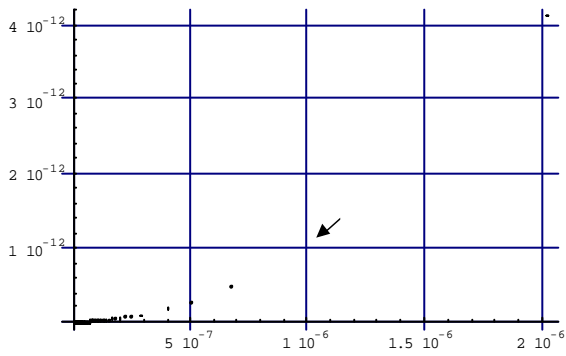
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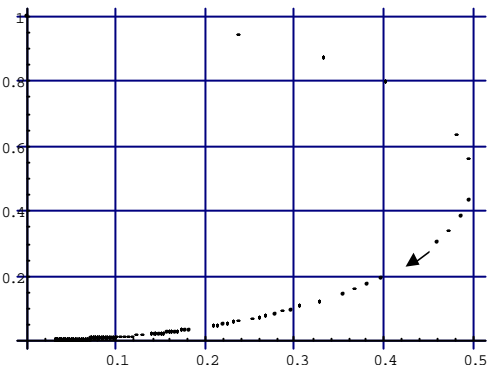
(a) Resistance (Rs : 0 ~ 1)



(b) Resistivity (ρ : 0 ~ 0.1 μ)



(c) Thickness (t: 0 ~ 0.1cm)



(d) frequency (f: 0 ~ 5 MHz)

Fig.2.2

3.

3.1

(fill-factor)

0 1

가 1 가

가 가

가

가

swelling

85%가

10.5mm 가

가 lift-off 가 (90°)

$$f = \frac{3r^2}{t^2}$$

(3.1)

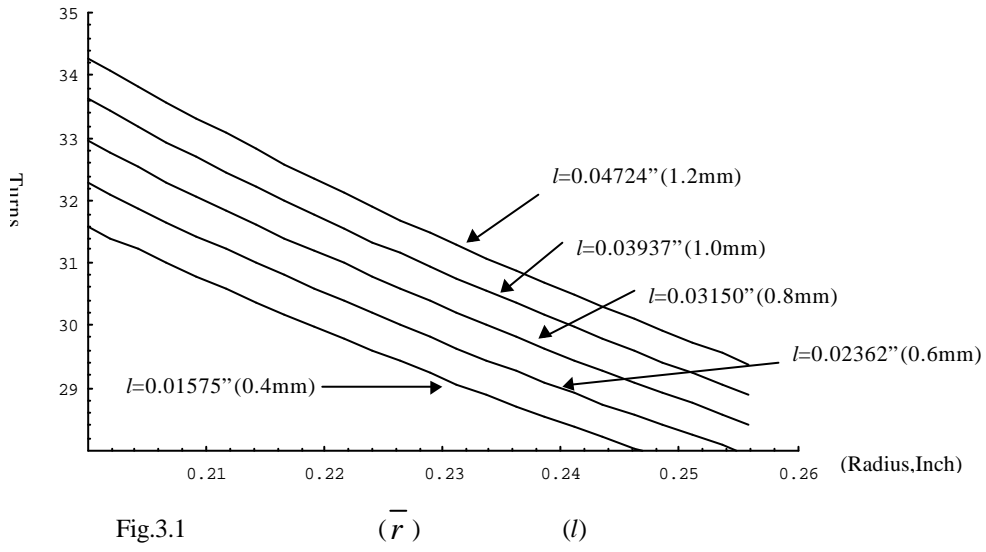
1 3&4 CE 16x16 CE 16x16
 zircoloy-4 zircoloy-2
 resistivity, 72 μ·cm 가 zircoloy-2
 zircoloy-4 resistivity resistivity
 가 CE 16x16
 resistivity() 72 μ·cm, 0.635mm (3.1)
 530 kHz 100kHz 30m
 (resonance frequency)
 (0.8f_{resonance}) (1.2f_{resonance})
 가 0.8
 가 536kHz 670kHz
 RG-174 RG-174
 capacitance 101.0pF/m 25m 2.525x10⁻⁹F
 (reactance) (capacitive
 reactance)가 (resonance frequency) 670kHz, 25m
 capacitance 2.525x10⁻⁹F (inductance) 0.022mH
 (enameled copper wire)
 (3.2)

$$L = \frac{0.8(\bar{r}N)^2}{6r + 9l + 10b} \quad (3.2)$$

, L : (self-inductance, μH)
 N : (total numbers of turns)
 \bar{r} : (mean radius, inches)
 l : (length of coil, inches)
 b : (coil depth or thickness, inches)

(L) 22 μH (3.2) (b) 0.5mm, (l) 1.0mm, (\bar{r}) 5.6mm,
 (N) 33

(b)
 가
 32.24
 , $b=0.8\text{mm}$ 가
 , $b=0.5\text{mm}$ 가
 가
 Fig.3.1
 가 가 가
 가 (fill-factor)
 Fig.3.2
 가 가 Fig.3.2 x- , y- , z-
 , $b=0.5\text{mm}$, $b=1.0\text{mm}$ Fig.3.2 가 0.5mm
 1.0mm
 1
 16x16 85% (:10.5mm) 가 CE
 1.0mm, 0.6mm, 33



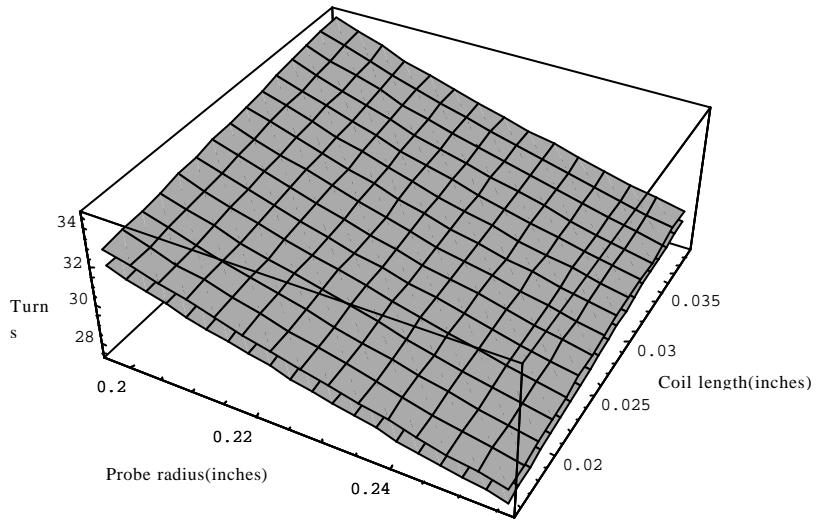


Fig.3.2

3.2

3.1

가
 (probe core) 0.1mm 0.14mm 33 , 60 , 80
 Table 3-1 11 . Table 3-1 coil length 가
 가 가

Table 3-1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Probe I.D(mm)	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Wire Dia.(mm)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.1	0.1	0.1
Coil Length	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0
Coil Gap	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Coil Length	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0
Turns	33	33	33	33	33	60	60	60	80	80	80

(probe core)

가 ± 0.05mH

4.

Zetec MIZ-27SI (Notch) CE 16x16 가
 11 가 가 가 ,
 (:92%) 가
 85% 92% 가 가
 600kHz, 530kHz, 400kHz, 100kHz

4.1

11 가 ,3 가
 가 11 1 5 6 11

Table 3-1 1 5 100 ohms
 가 6 11 230 ohms
 가 100 ohms

4.2 (Signal Amplitude)

2
 Fig a 가 , Zetec (,
 =85%) , b 85% 가 KNFC , c 92% 가
 KNFC Fig.4.1 가
 Fig.4.1
 Fig.4.1c> Fig.4.1b> Fig.4.1a Fig.4.2
 Fig.4.1 Fig.4.2 Fig.4.1
 Fig.4.1c Fig.4.2c
 Fig.4.1b Fig.4.2b 가

1mm 가
 KNFC 100kHz 가 (600kHz,
 530kHz, 400kHz) 가
 100kHz 100kHz 가

4.3 (Phase Angle)

가 가
 (correlation curve) 0° ~ 40°
 debris, wear, fretting damage , 40 ± 5° , 40° ~ 165°
 hydrizing 가
 Zetec 가
 KNFC 가
 가 가

5.

가
 (wobbling)
 Wobbling 1mm 가
 Zetec 가
 KNFC 가 Zetec , KNFC 가
 가 가
 가 가
 가 가

ABB-CE 16x16 17x17
 (:9.5mm) 가 , 14x14 (:10.72mm)
 가 가 .

가

6.

1. Hugo L. Libby, *Introduction to Electromagnetic Nondestructive Test Methods*, Robert E. Krieger Publishing Company, Huntington, New York(1979)
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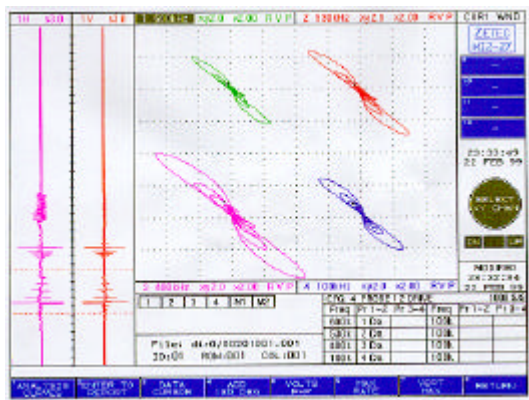


Fig.4.1a Zetec probe(= 85%)

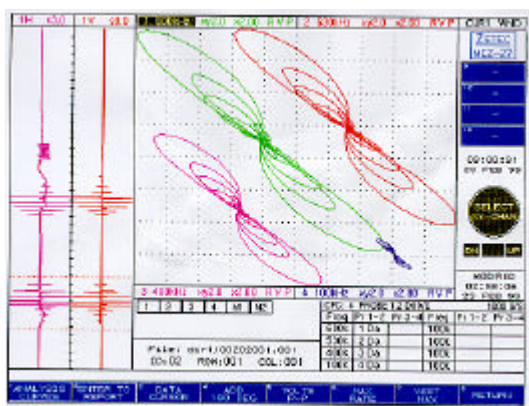


Fig.4.1b KNFC probe(= 85%)

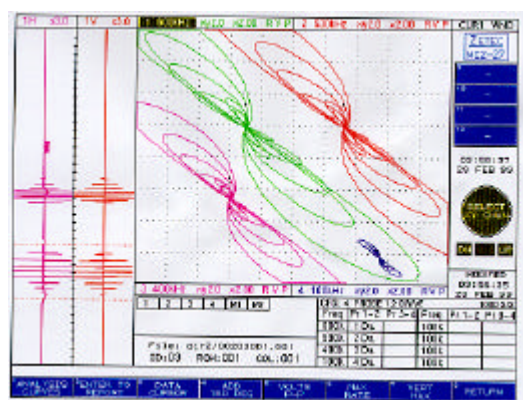


Fig.4.1c KNFC probe(= 92%)

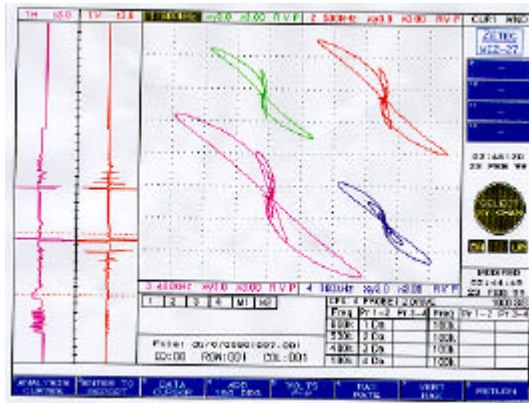


Fig.4.2a Zetec probe(= 85%)

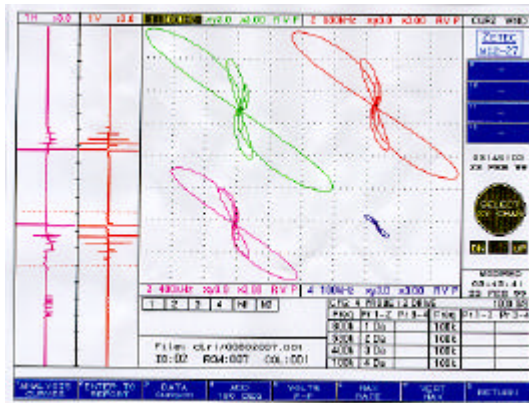


Fig.4.2b KNFC probe(= 85%)

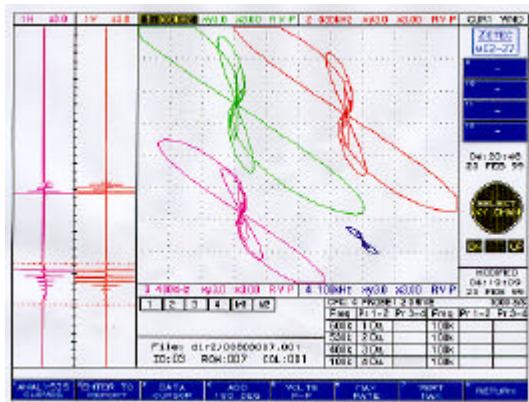


Fig.4.2c KNFC probe(= 92%)