

가 Hardware-in-the-Loop

(Development of Hardware-in-the-Loop Simulator for Piping Integrity Evaluation)

300

78

가

가 , wide-plate 가 hardware-in-the-loop (HiL) 가

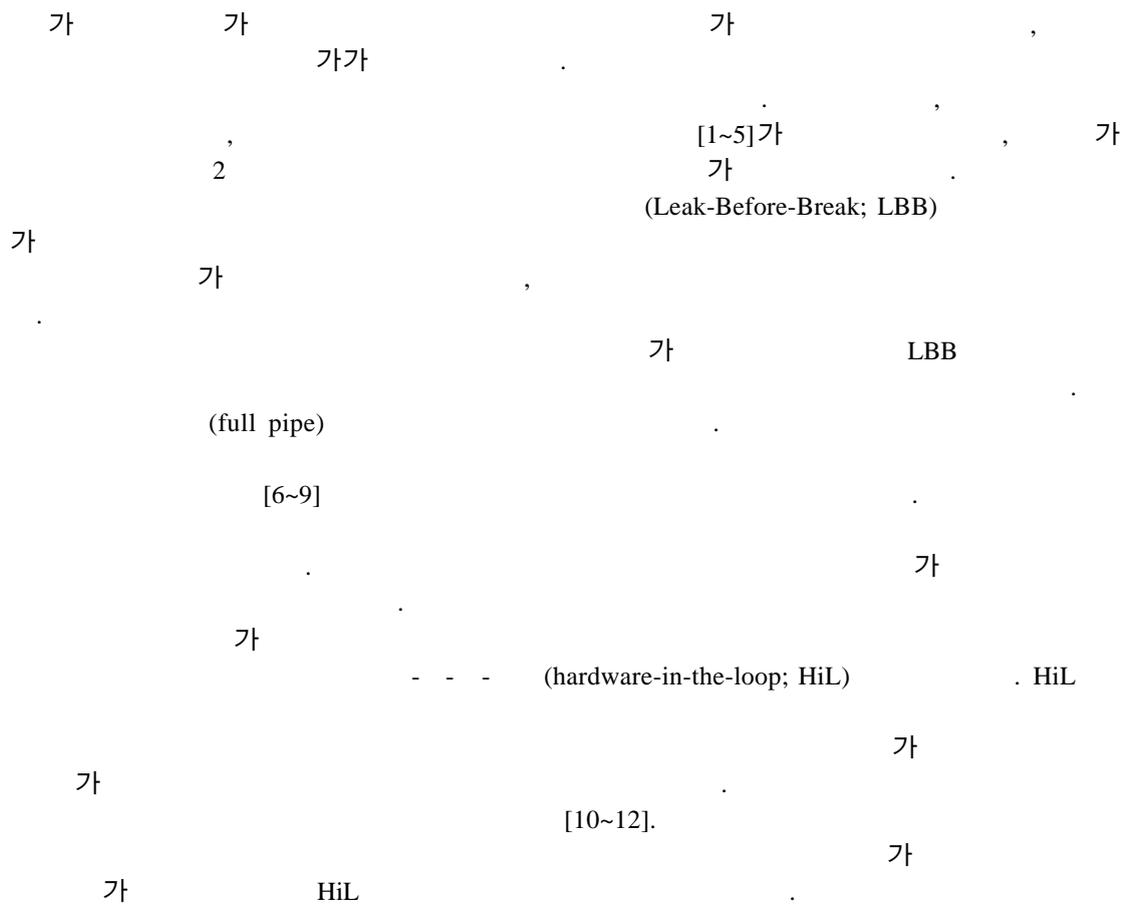
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Abstract

In order to verify the analytical methods predicting failure behavior of cracked pipes, full-scale pipe tests are crucial in nuclear power plant piping. For this reason, series of international test programs have been conducted. However, full-scale pipe tests require expensive testing equipment and long period of testing time. The objective of this paper is to develop a test system that can economically simulate the full-scale pipe test regarding the integrity evaluation. This system provides the failure behavior of cracked pipe by testing a wide-plate specimen. The system was developed for the integrity evaluation of nuclear piping based on the methodology of hardware-in-the-loop (HiL) simulation. Using this simulator, piping integrity evaluation can be performed based on elastic-plastic behavior of full-scale pipe, and the high cost full-scale pipe test may be replaced with this economical system.

1.

(, 가 ,)



2. 가

가 HiL

가

Fig. 1 가

2.1

가 (remote bending moment)

ABAQUS[13]

2.2

wide-plate

Fig. 2
wide-plate
wide-plate

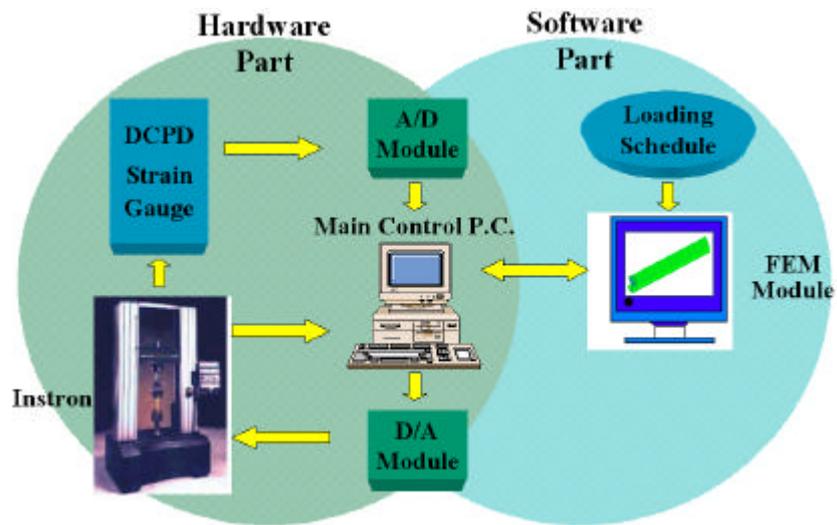


Fig. 1 A schematic illustration of piping integrity evaluation simulator

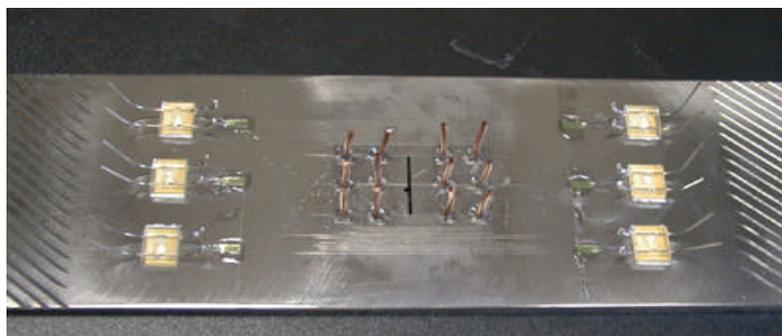


Fig. 2 Wide-plate specimen

INSTRON

wide-plate
(Model 8503)

wide-plate

16

(multi-channel strain measurement system)

(wheatstone

bridge), (filter), (amplifier), A/D converter
16

가 1

(cut-off frequency)가 10Hz LPF(Low Pass Filter)

40dB, 54dB, 60dB, 74dB

PC

Fig. 2

6

main control
wide-

plate

(Direct Current Potential Drop; DCPD)

Fig. 2

3

10

DCPD

(multi-channel DCPD system)

DCPD

[14].

$$\frac{V}{V_o} = \frac{\cosh^{-1}[\cosh(\mathbf{p}_y/2W)/\cos(\mathbf{p}_x/2W)]}{\cosh^{-1}[\cosh(\mathbf{p}_y/2W)/\cos(\mathbf{p}_{x_o}/2W)]} \quad (1)$$

(1)

$$a = \frac{2W}{\mathbf{p}} \cos^{-1} \left\{ \frac{\cosh(\mathbf{p}_y/2W)}{\cosh\{V/V_o\} \cosh^{-1}[\cosh(\mathbf{p}_y/2W)/\cos(\mathbf{p}_{x_o}/2W)]} \right\} \quad (2)$$

, a_o V_o

(1)

(2)

a/W

0~1

, a V

Wide-plate

Fig. 3

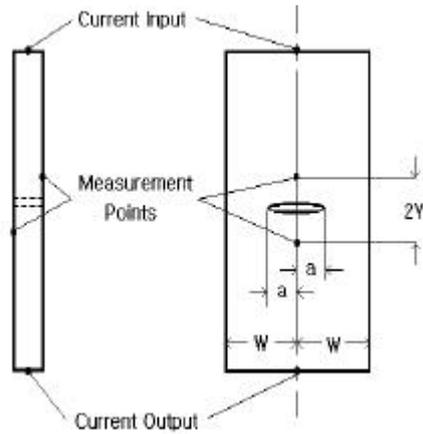


Fig. 3 Wide-plate specimen geometry and electric potential wire placement locations for Johnson's formula

- A/D

A/D

- Main control PC

Main control PC

Main control PC

PC(Pentium II 350MHz)가

3. 가 가

가 가

1)

wide-plate

2)

wide-plate

3) Wide-plate

Fig. 2
(DCPD)

4) Wide-plate

main control PC

5)

wide-plate

가

main control PC

6)

가

7)

4. 가 가

4.1 Wide-plate

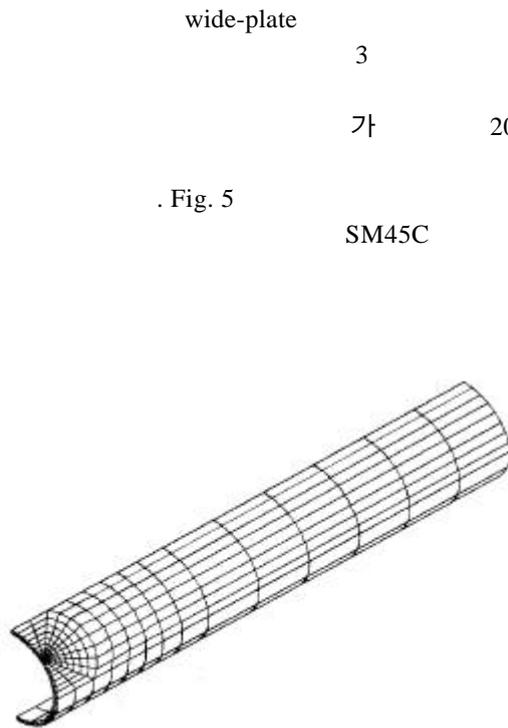


Fig. 4 A three dimensional mesh design for the finite element analysis

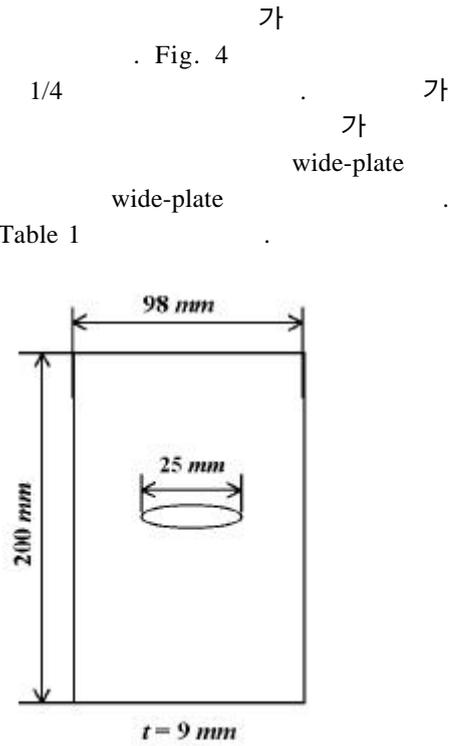


Fig. 5 The configurations of wide-plate specimen

Table 1 Material properties for the wide-plate specimen

Wide-plate specimen (SM45C)	Young's modulus, E (GPa)	207
	Yield strength, σ_y (MPa)	466
	Ultimate strength, σ_u (MPa)	977
	Poisson's ratio, ν	0.3

4.2 Wide-plate

HiL

Wide-plate

HiL

200kN-m

15

HiL

Fig. 6

가 22 mm

가

“■”

가

Fig. 7

가

가 22 mm

7

Fig. 8

1

2

Fig. 7

7

(necking)

(2)

DCPD

7

7

가

DCPD

1%

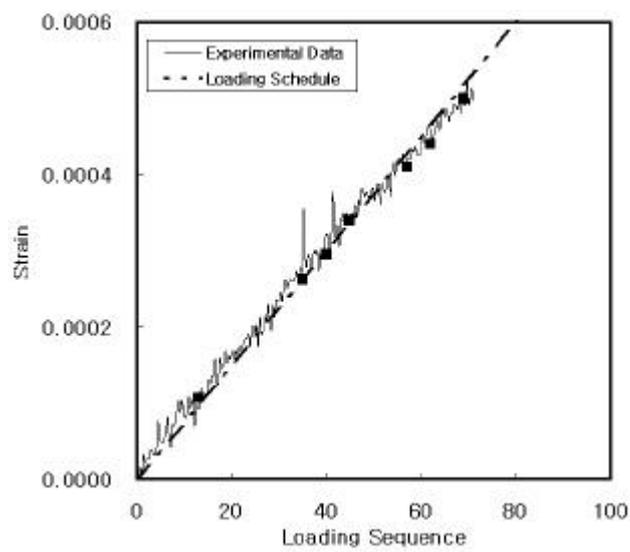


Fig. 6 Comparison of strain values between loading schedule and experimental result

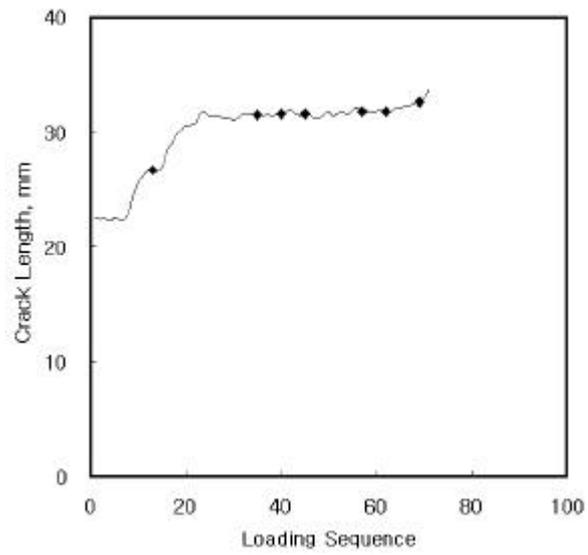


Fig. 7 Variation of crack length during the simulation at each loading step

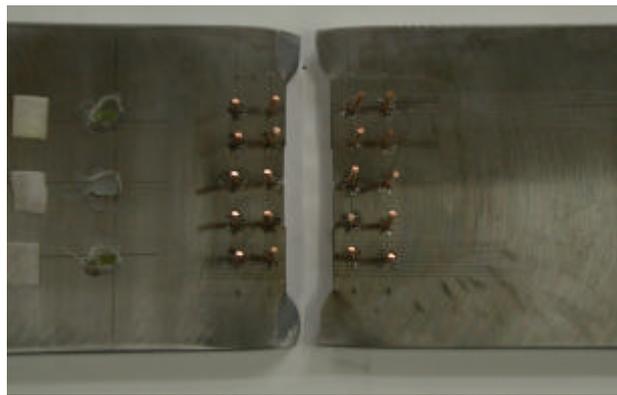


Fig. 8 Ruptured specimen after HiL simulation

5.

HiL 가 가
 DCPD 가
 Limit load 가 (crack initiation load) 가 (GE/EPRI , (maximum load)
 가 가 LBB

가

가

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