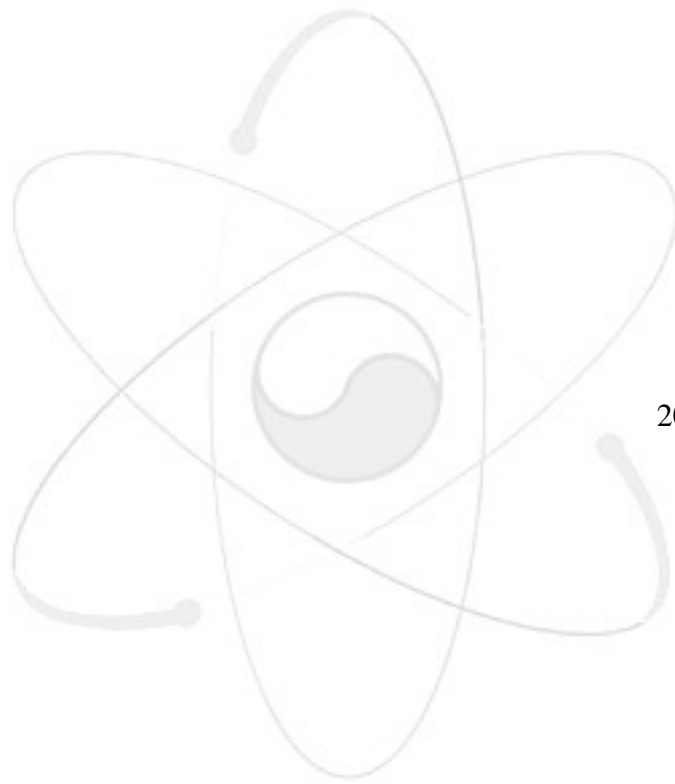


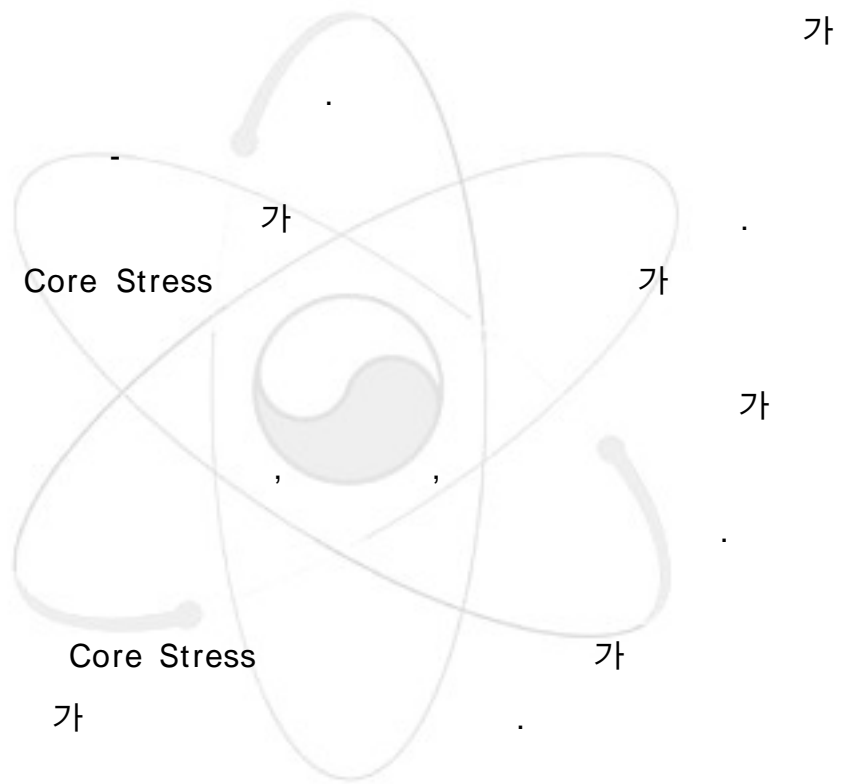
“Enhanced Creep 가”



2003 3 14

⋮

530~550°C



Summary

High temperature structures of LMR experience inelastic deformation such as plasticity and creep due to high temperature operating temperature of 530~550°C. The generated creep strains are connected with the stress relaxations, redistributions and/or progressive deformations. The superposition of primary and secondary stresses may lead to enhanced creep deformations. The term 'creep ratcheting' refer to the phenomenon where enhanced creep occurs with plasticity ratcheting. The interchange of elastoplastic and creep strains is important for its understanding. Since creep ratcheting is highly nonlinear structural behavior, it is required to secure the proper analysis technique to evaluate inelastic strain due to enhanced creep.

In this project, the simplified evaluation method for enhanced creep using Core Stress concept was investigated and the enhanced creep of pipe subjected to sustained axial tensile loading and transient thermal loading with hold time was evaluated using several analysis models; that is, isotropic hardening model, kinematic hardening model and combined hardening model with Norton's power law creep equation. In addition, the viscoplastic analysis using NONSTA - VP was performed for comparisons. The simplified evaluation method using Core Stress concept yields conservative result as expected. It is necessary to systematize the simplified evaluation procedure, to analyze the conservatism of the method, and to improve the inelastic analysis techniques including NONSTA - VP.

- 1. -----7
- 2. Core Stress -----7
- 3. -----12
- 4. -----14
- 5. -----17
- 6. -----18

1. NONSTA - VP

(316SS, 550°C)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3 S1
- 4 가
- 5 R1

Core Stress

Core Stress

가

6.

7. - (316SS, 530°C)

8.

9.

10. - ()

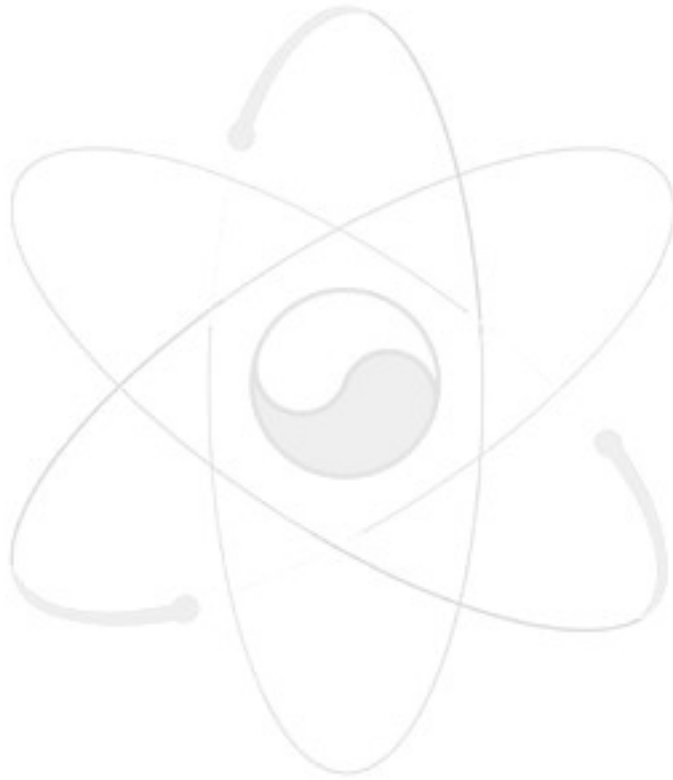
11. - ()

12. - ()

13. - ()

14. - ()

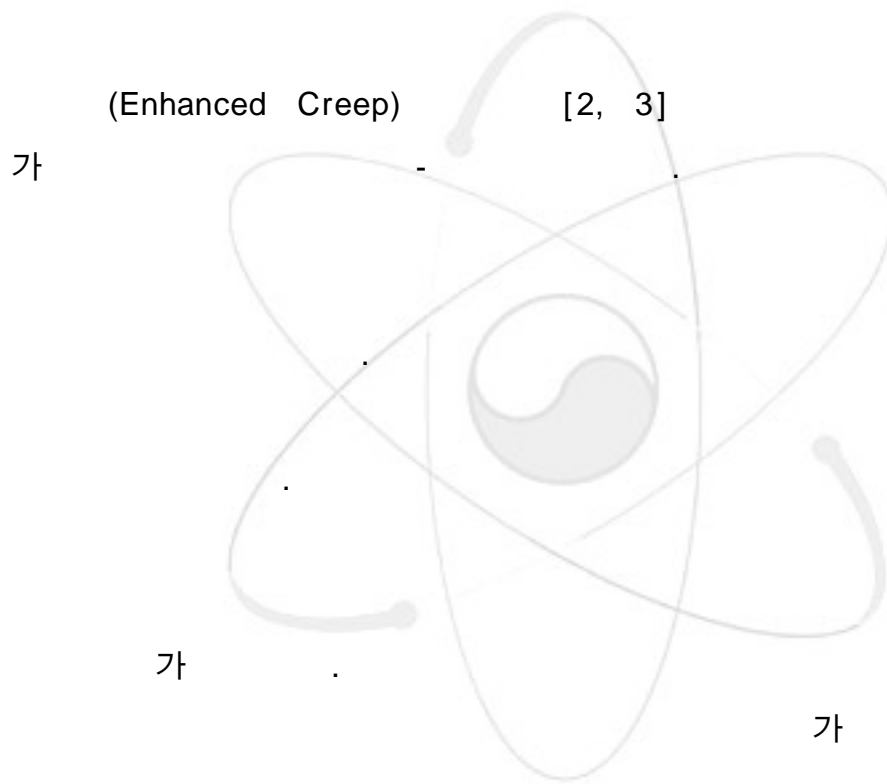
- 15. - ()
- 16. - (VP , 1)
- 17. - (VP , 1)
- 18. - (VP , 2)
- 19. - (VP , 2)
- 20. -



1.

530~550°C

[1].



2.

Core Stress

1

가

가 가 [4].

1 A1 A2 P 가

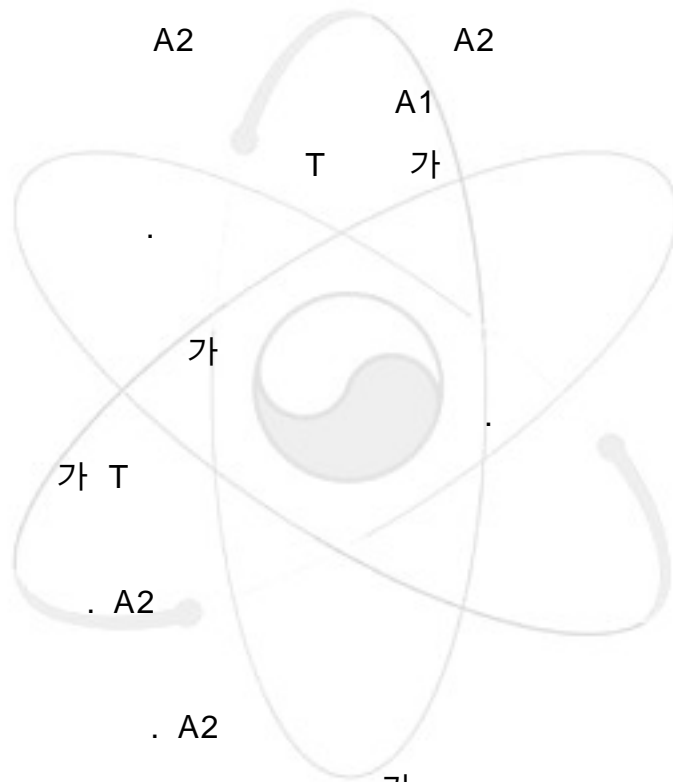
가

가 A1 가
가 A2

A1

가

가 A2 A2 A1
가 T 가

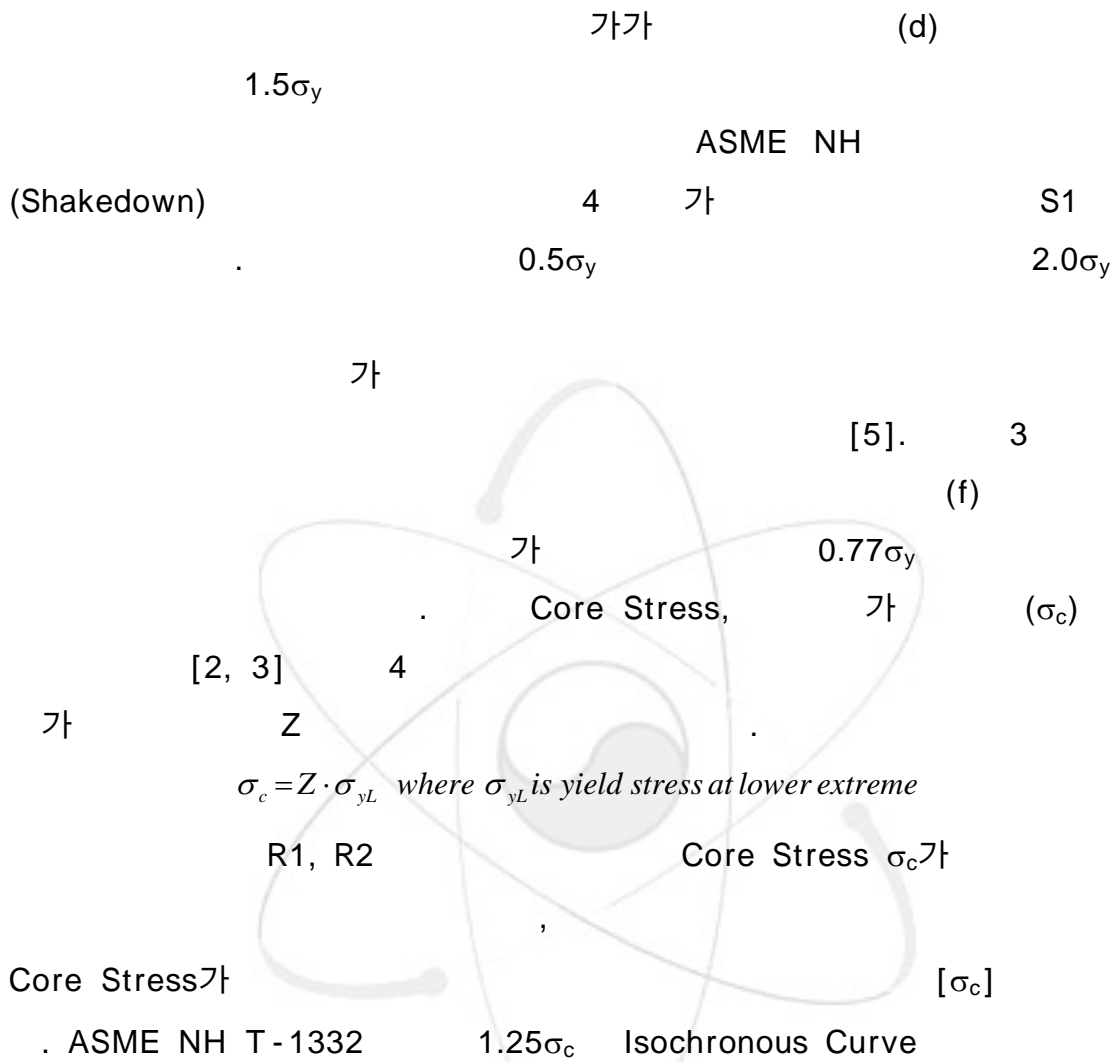


P

2

3

σ_y 1.5 σ_p 가 σ_y 0.5



Core Stress 3
 가 .
 Core Stress σ_c가 σ_l (σ_l > σ_p)
 가(δ)가

$$\delta = \frac{1}{E} \frac{\sigma_c^2 - \sigma_l^2}{\sigma_l}$$

σ_1

Isochronous Curve

550°C

153GPa,

120MPa

60MPa,

180MPa

가

$Z=0.5 \times 1.5=0.75$ 가

$\sigma_c=90$ MPa

σ_c

30

가

ASME - NH T - 1332

Isochronous

Curve

0.24%

Core Stress

70MPa

0.03%

70MPa

0.09%

0.12%가

σ_1

80MPa

0.01%

80MPa

0.15%

Core Stress

ASME -

0.16%가

NH T - 1332

가

$0.75\sigma_y$

$1.5\sigma_y$

5

R1

R2

Core Stress

(f)

R1, R2

$$\Sigma \varepsilon = \Sigma \nu(\sigma_c) + \Sigma \delta([\sigma_{cL}] \rightarrow \sigma_c) + \Sigma \eta$$

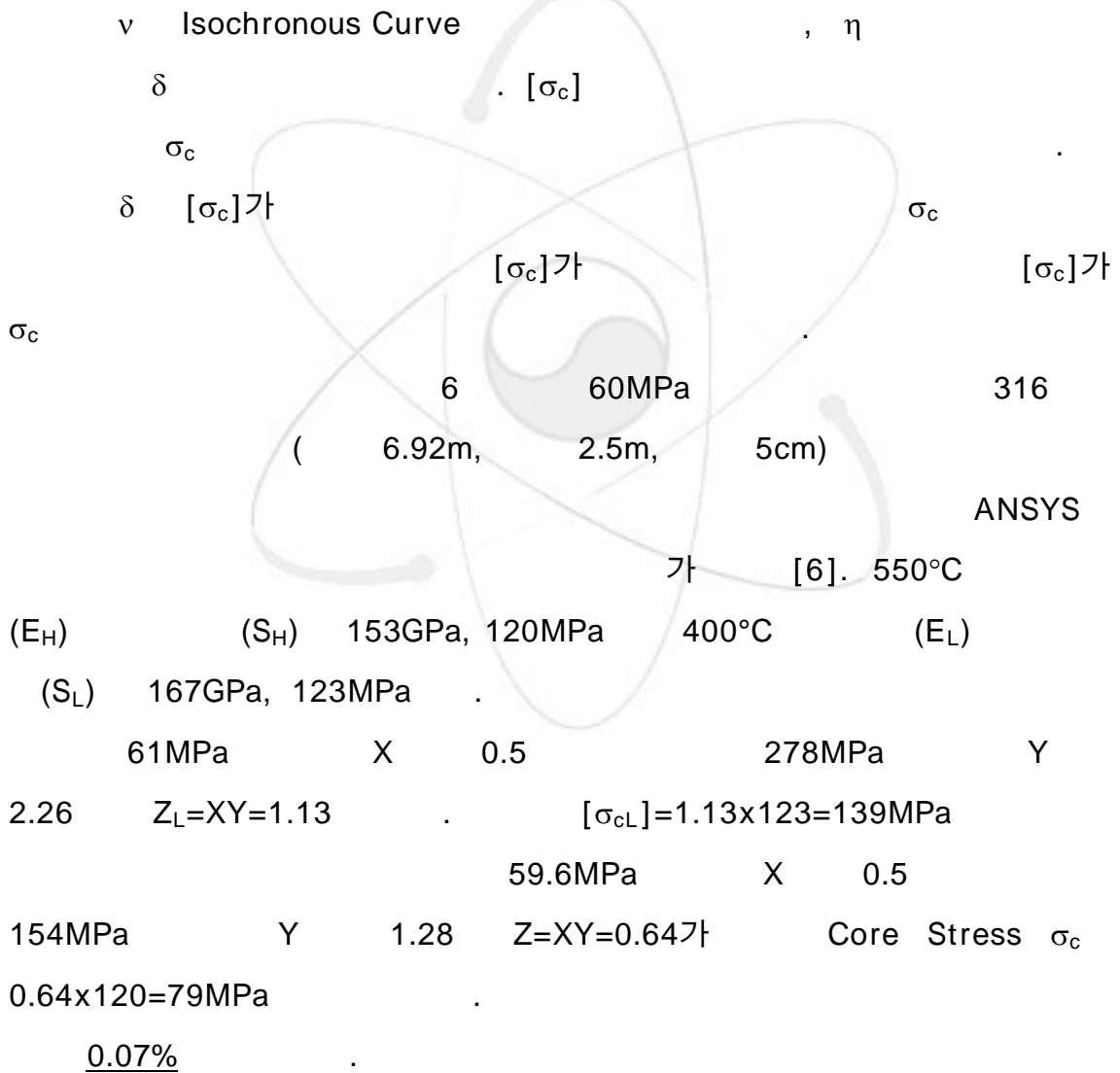
$$\text{When } [\sigma_{cL}] \geq S_{yH}, \delta_{(n)} = \frac{S_{yH}^2 - \sigma_c^2}{E_H \sigma_c}$$

$$\text{When } [\sigma_{cL}] < S_{yH}, \delta_{(n)} = \frac{[\sigma_{cL}]^2 - \sigma_c^2}{E_H \sigma_c}$$

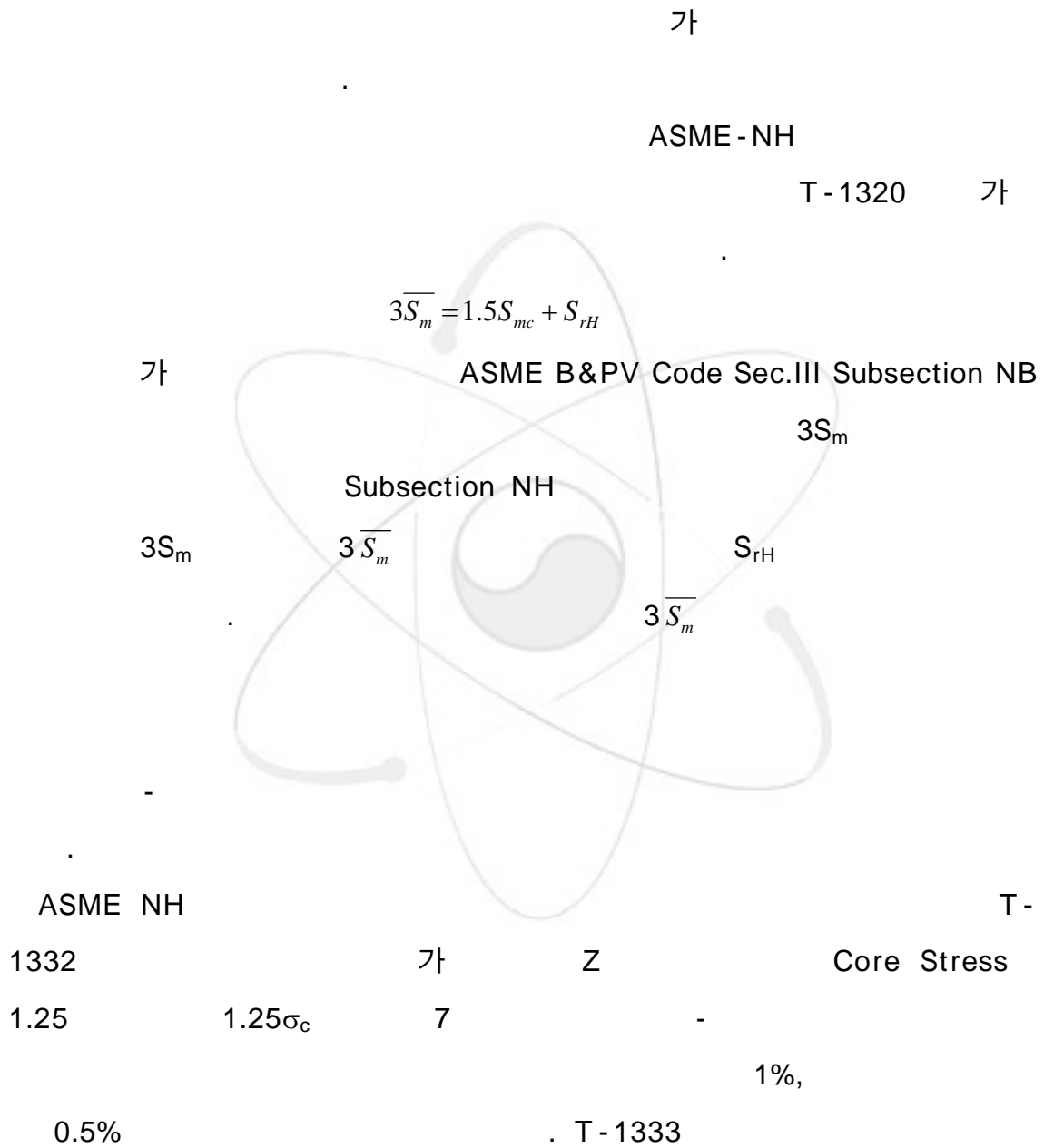
$$[\sigma_c] = Z \cdot S_{yL},$$

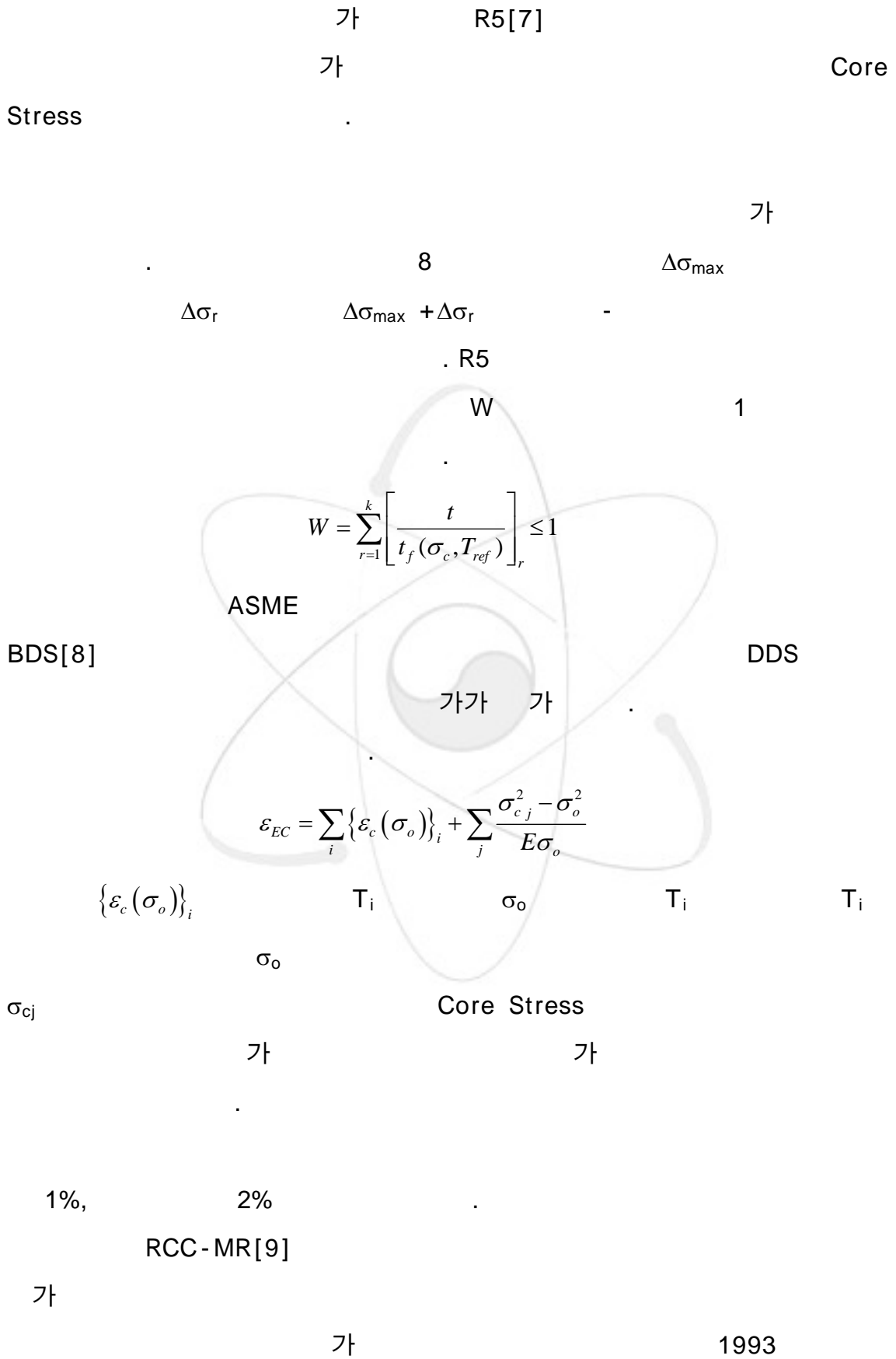
$$Z = X \cdot Y \text{ in } R2,$$

$$Z = Y + 1 - \sqrt{(1-X)Y} \text{ in } R1$$



3.





$$\dot{\epsilon} = -E \dot{\epsilon}_{cr} / C_r \quad (\dot{\epsilon}_{cr} \text{ is creep strain rate})$$

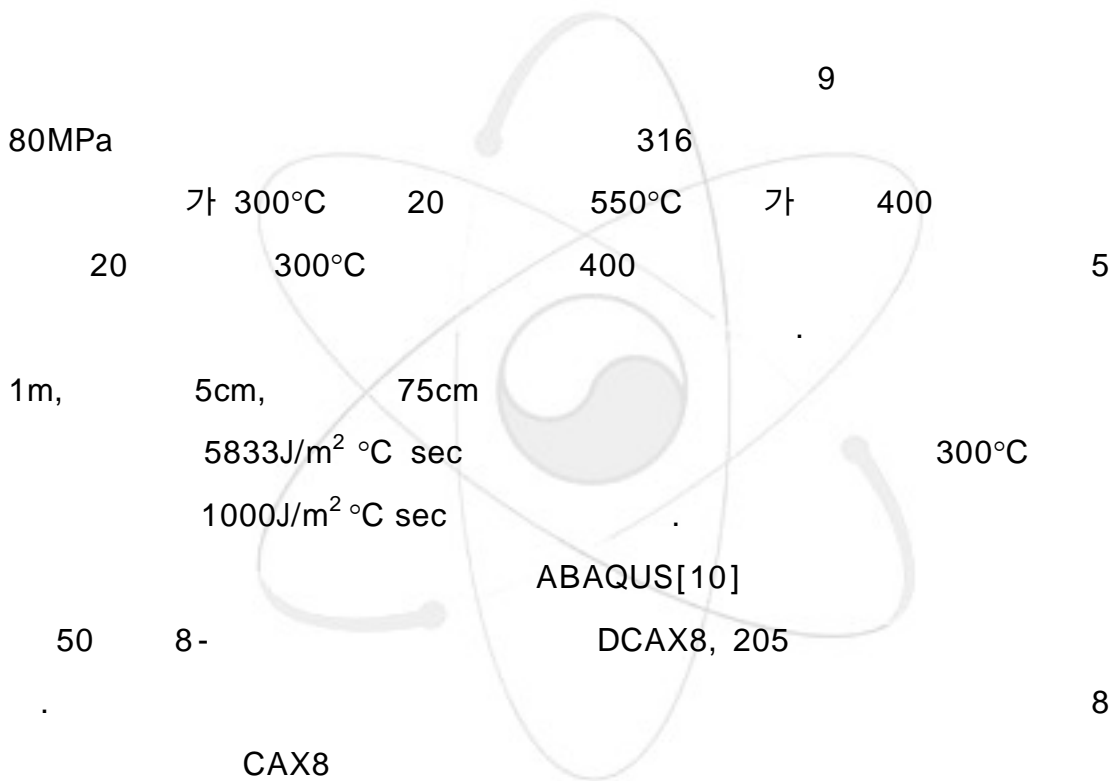
$$\epsilon^{cr}(t) = \frac{C_r}{E} \{K_s \overline{\Delta \sigma}^* - \sigma(t)\}$$

C_r

3

$\dot{\epsilon}_{cr}$

4.



Norton's Creep

NONSTA - VP

300°C

550°C

175.4GPa, 0.288

155.3GPa, 0.305

124MPa, 0.

179MPa, 0.00885

191MPa, 0.021

300°C 550°C

1.7308×10^{-5} , 1.8393×10^{-5}

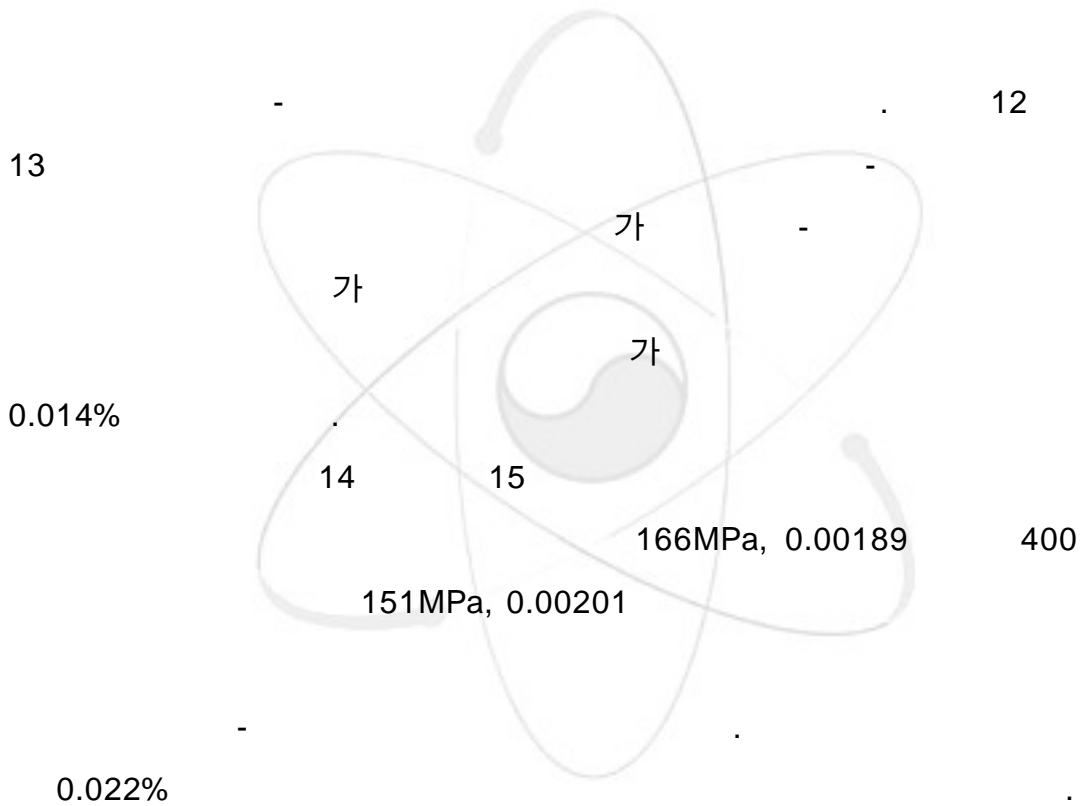
A n $6.37 \times 10^{-75} \text{Pa}^{-n}/\text{s}$, 7.9[11]

10 11
가

156MPa, 0.00259 400

145MPa, 0.00266

가 0.014%



Chaboche

[12]

NONSTA-VP[13]

1

Lemaitre[14]

Schwertel[15]

. Core Stress

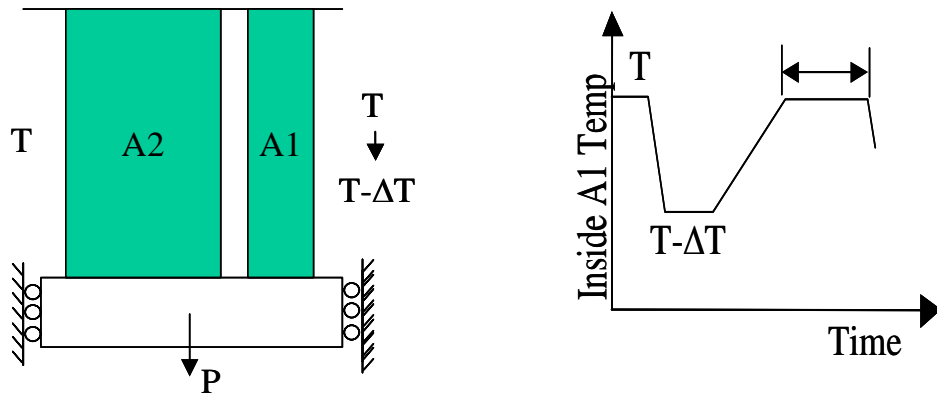
가
가

Core Stress 가
가 , 가

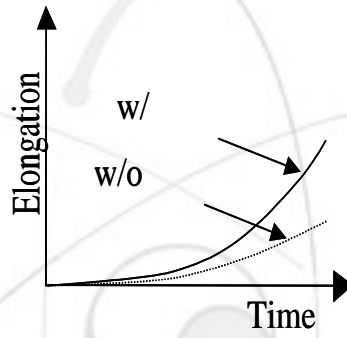
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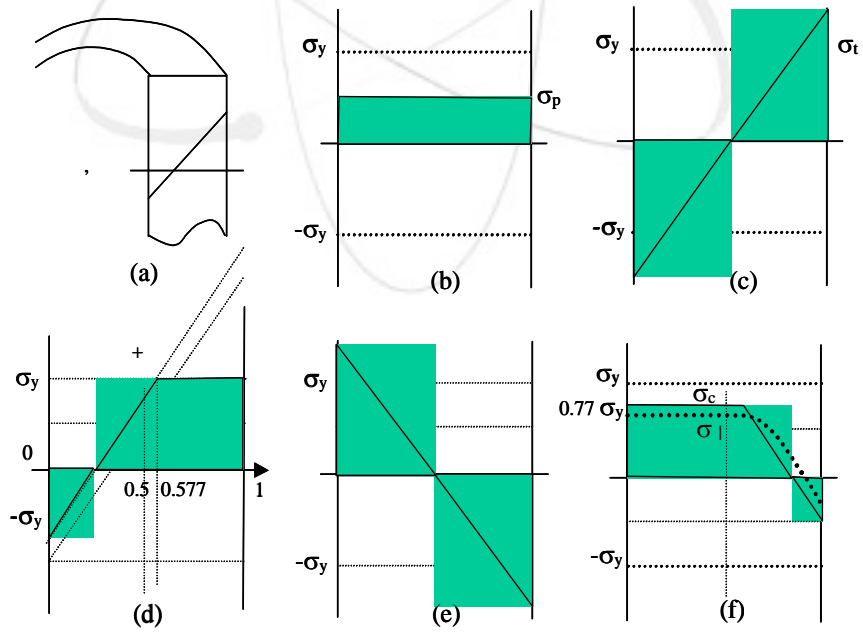


1.



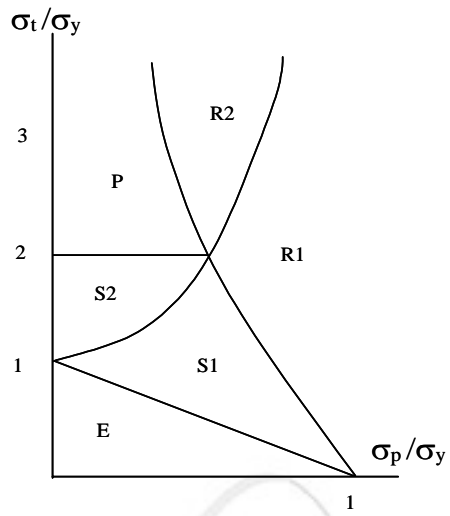
2.

가

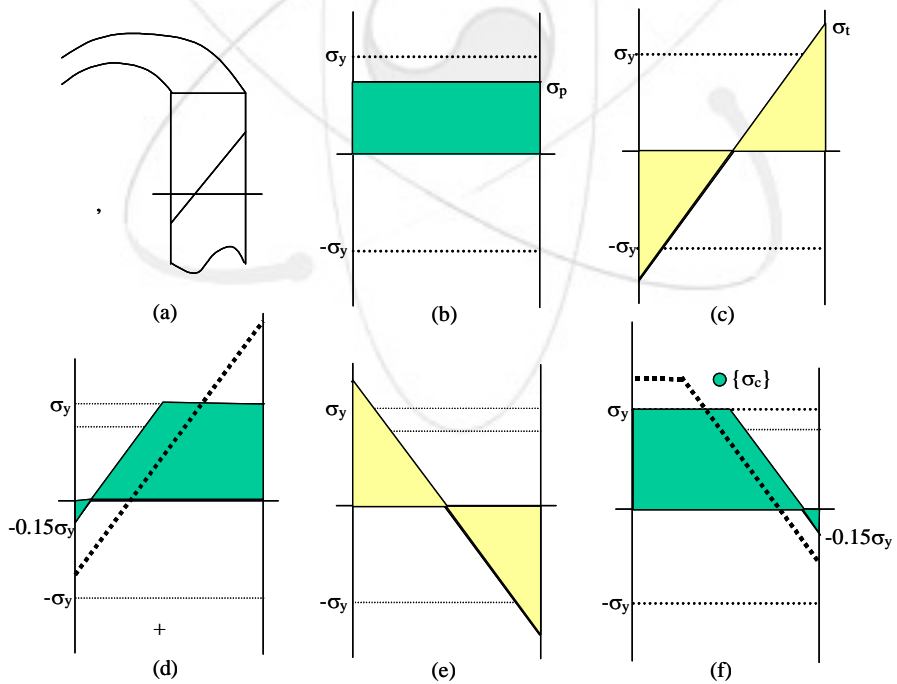


3 S1

Core Stress



4. 가



5 R1

Core Stress

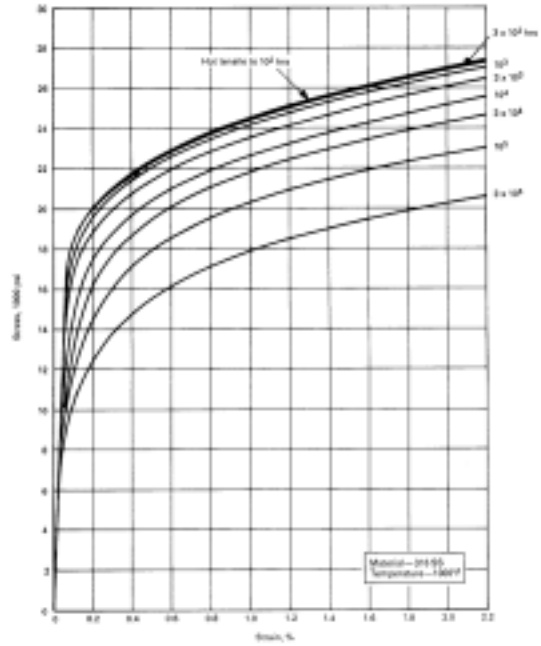
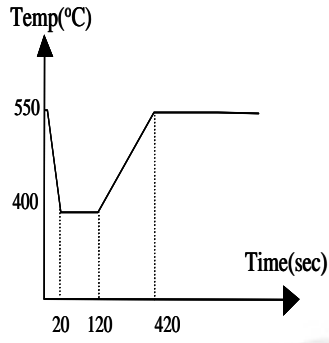
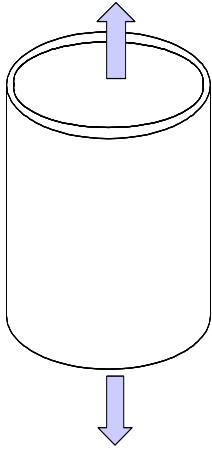
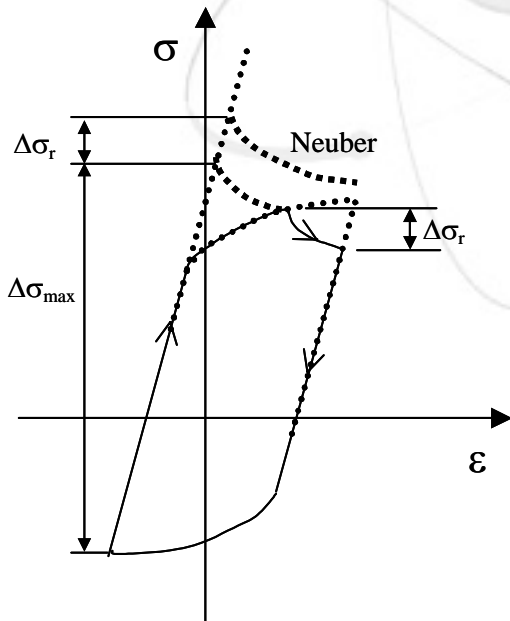


FIG. 1-1899-0-5 AVERAGE ISOCHRONOUS STRESS-STRAIN CURVES

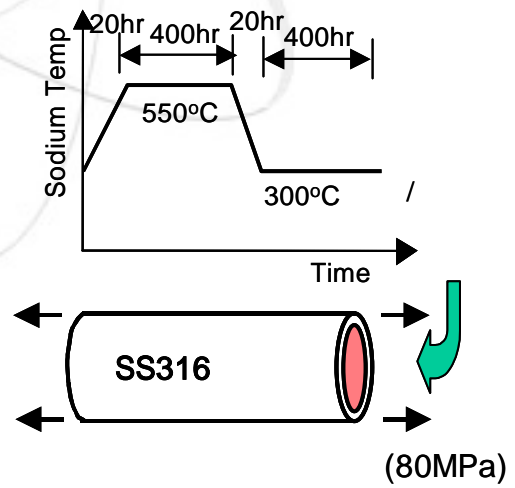
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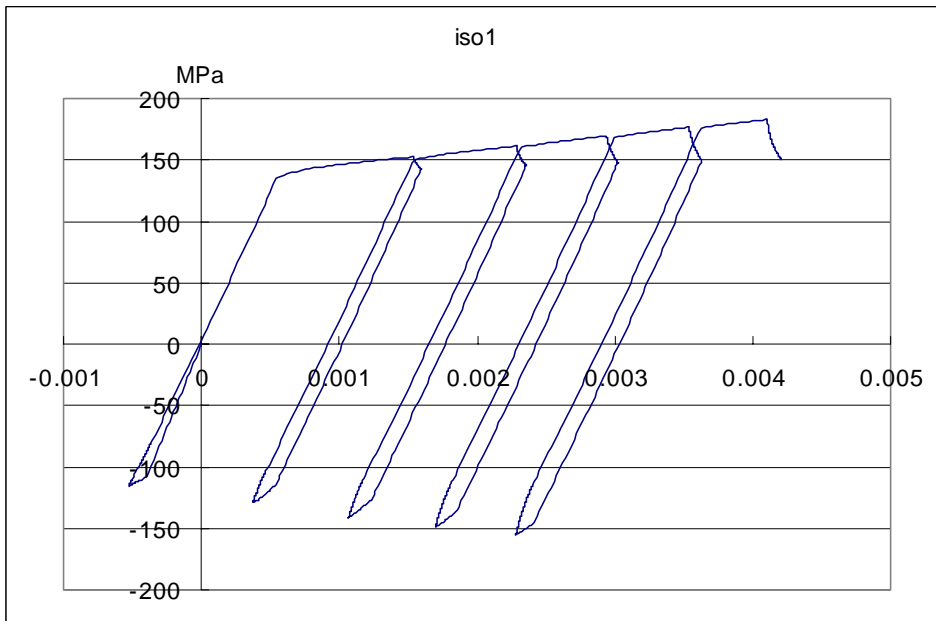
8.

7.

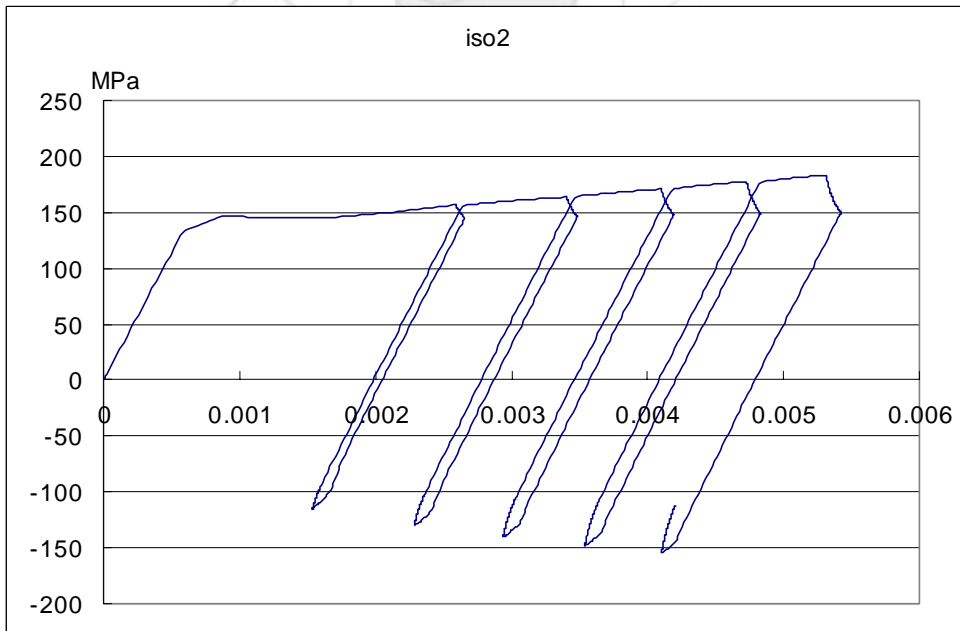
(316SS, 530°C)



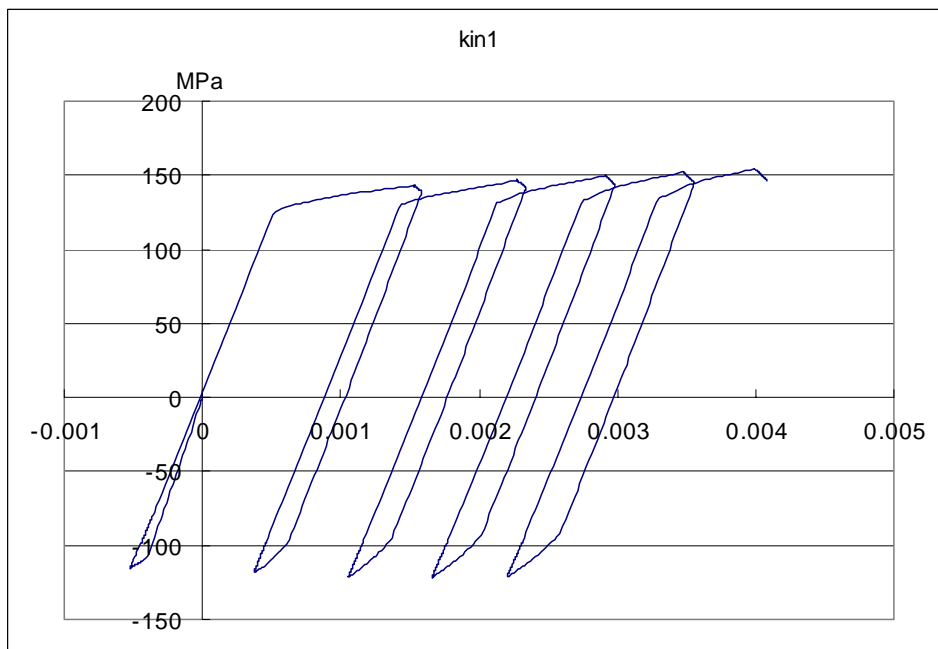
9.



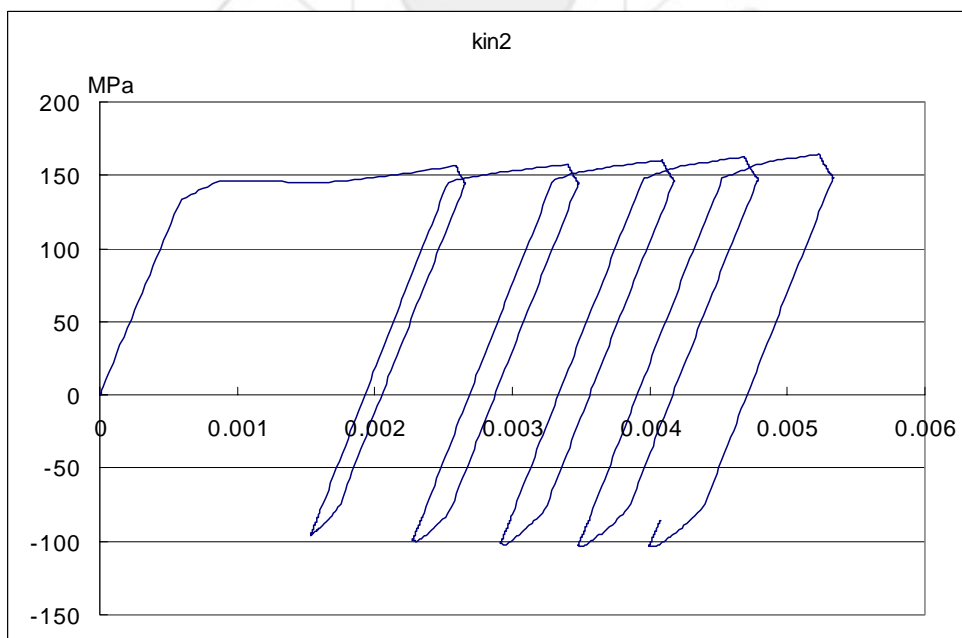
10. - ()



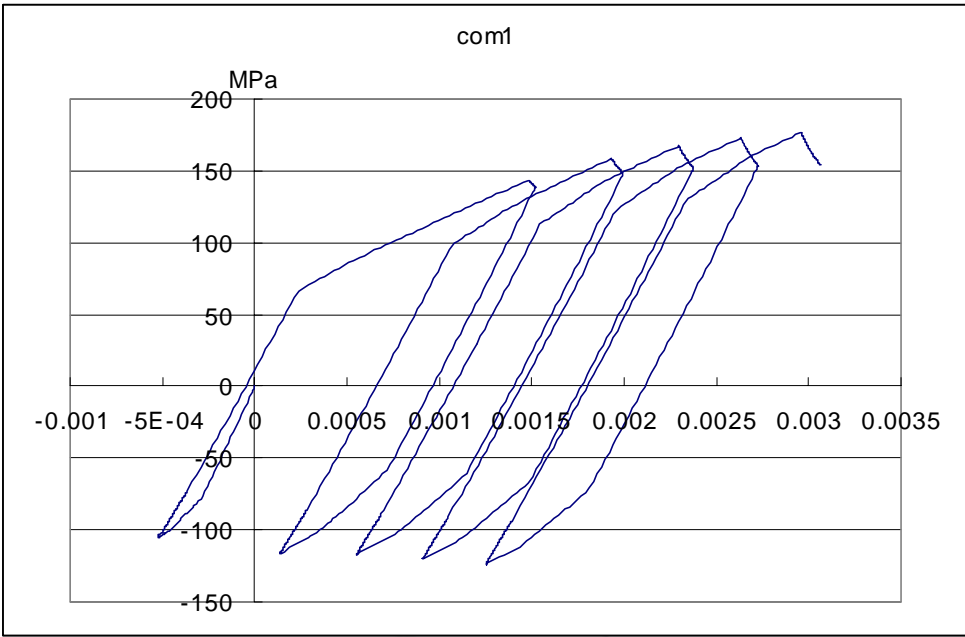
11. - ()



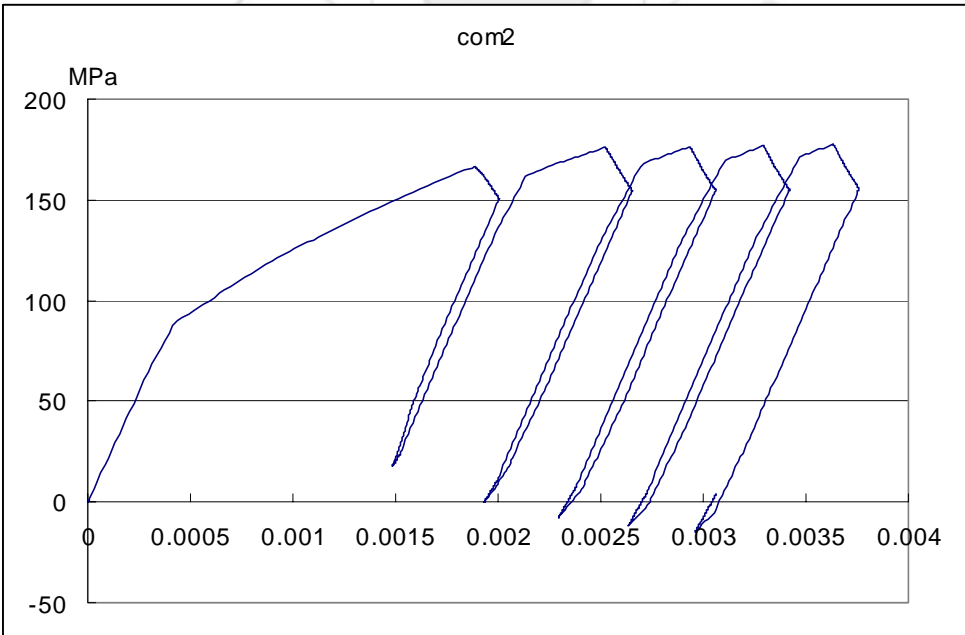
12. - ()



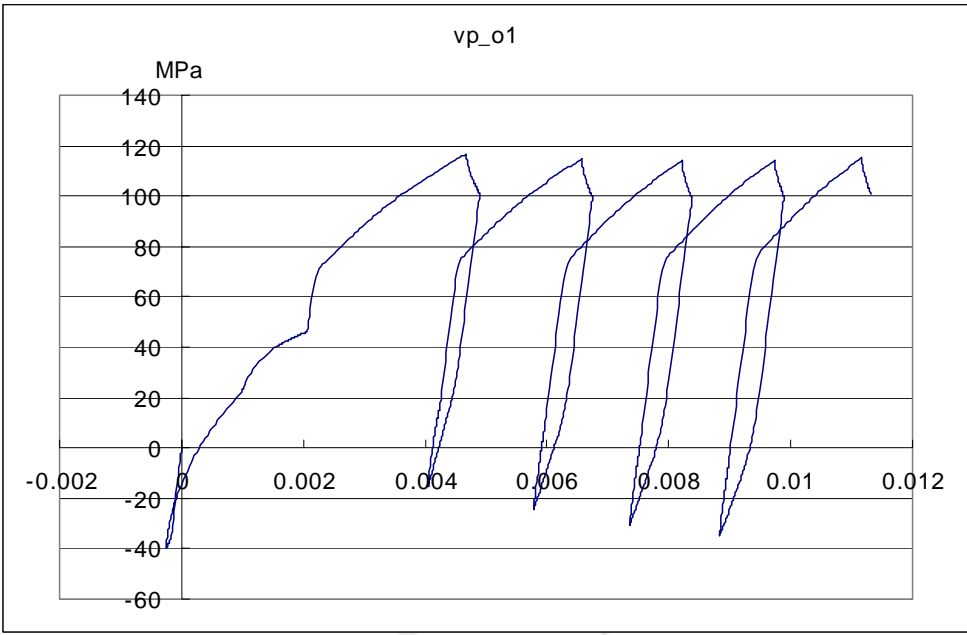
13. - ()



14. - ()

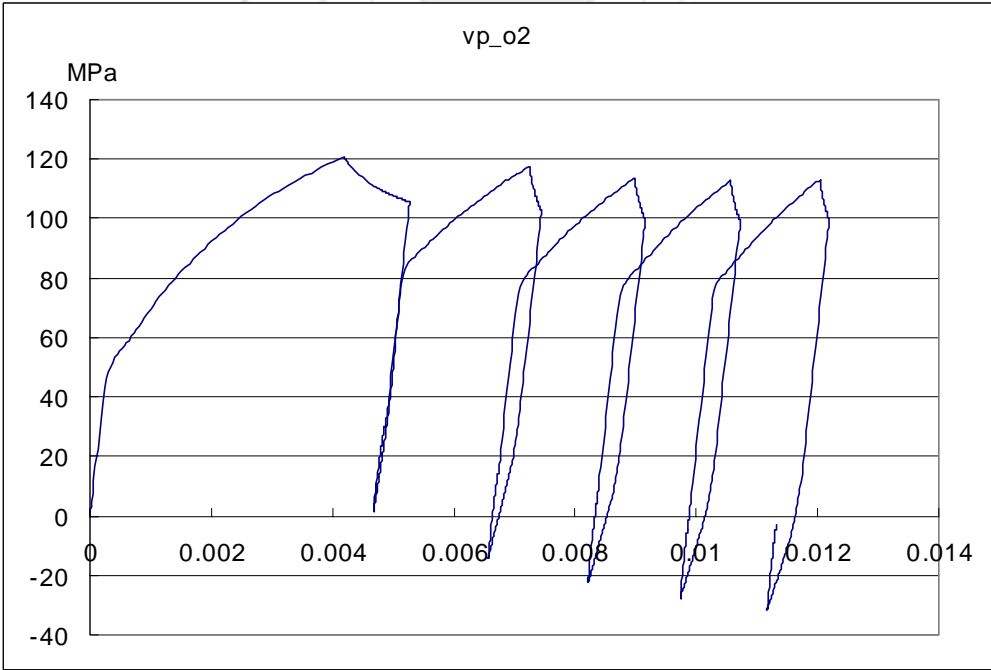


15. - ()



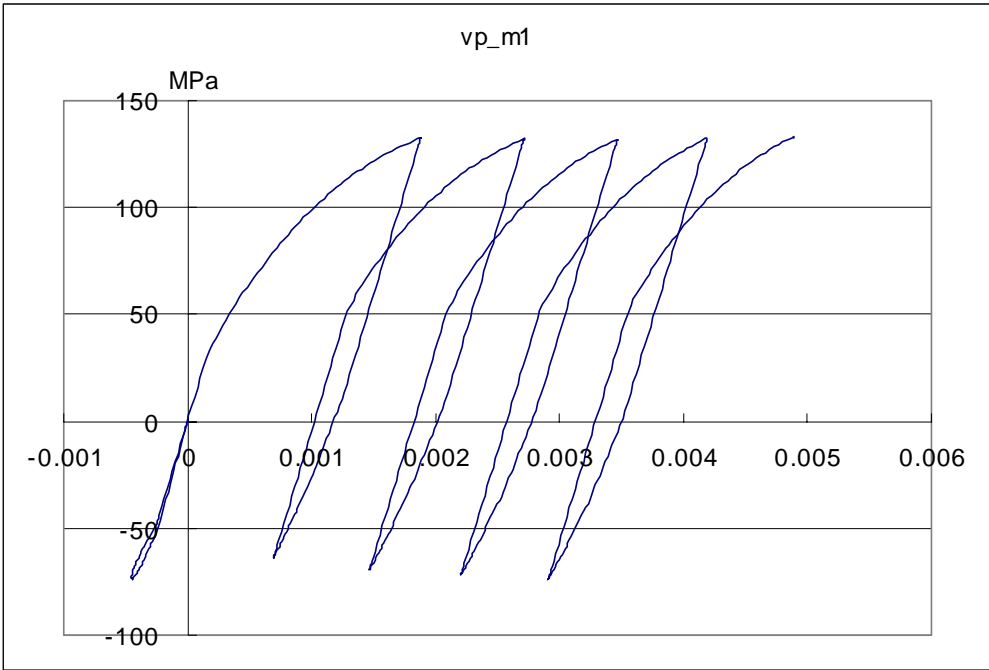
16.

(VP , 1)



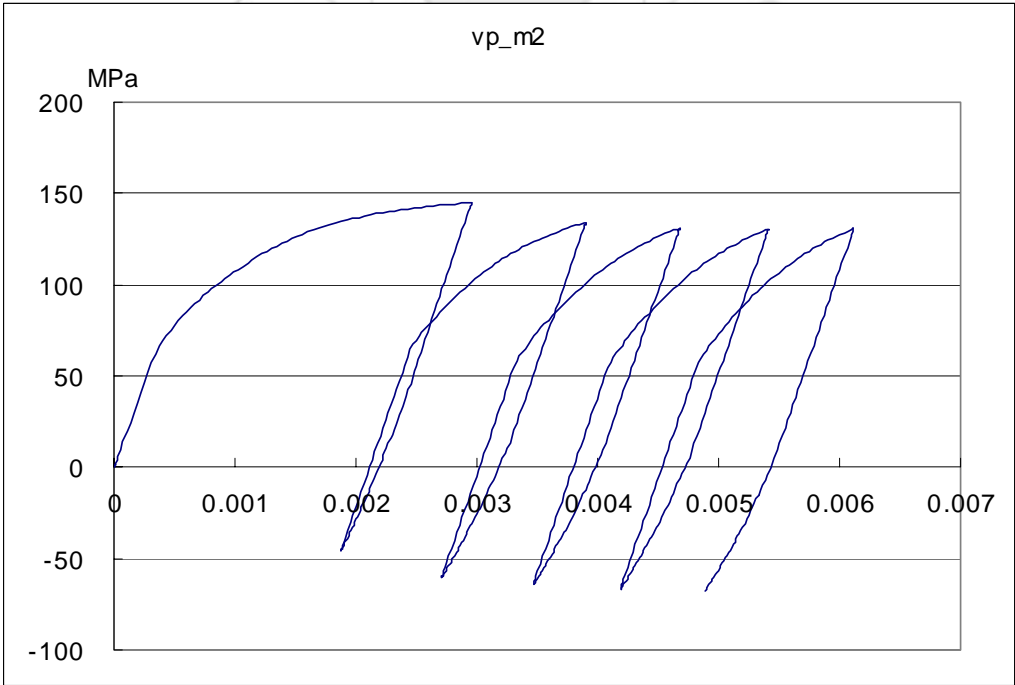
17.

(VP , 1)



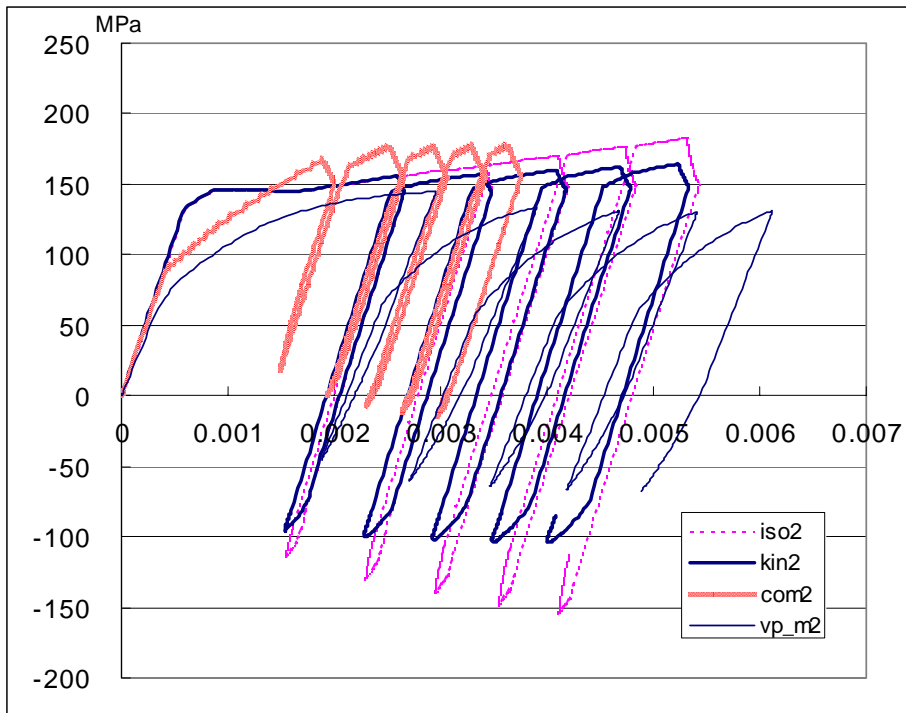
18.

(VP , 2)



19.

(VP , 2)



20.

-

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KAERI/TR-2451/2003				
/	Enhanced Creep 가			
(TR, AR)		/		
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				2003.3.
	30 p.		(V), ()	26cm
	(V), (), _			
(15-20)				
<p style="text-align: center;">530~550°C</p> <p>가</p> <p style="text-align: center;">가</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Core Stress 가</p> <p style="text-align: center;">가</p> <p style="text-align: center;">가</p> <p style="text-align: center;">가</p> <p style="text-align: center;">가</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Core Stress</p>				
(10)	, , ,			

BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SHEET					
Performing Org. Report No.		Sponsoring Org. Report No.		Standard Report No.	INIS Subject Code
KAERI/TR-2451/2003					
Title/ Subtitle	On the Analysis and Evaluation of Enhanced Creep Behavior of LMFBR Structure				
Project Manager and Department (Main Author)		Jong-Bum Kim/LMR Mechanical Structure Design Development			
Researcher and Department		H.Y.Lee, J.M.Lee, J.H.Lee/LMR Mechanical Structure Design Development			
Pub.Place	Taejon, Korea	Publisher	KAERI	Pub.Date	2003.3.
Page	30 p.	Fig. & Tab.	Yes(V), No ()	Size	26cm
Note					
Classified	Open(V), Restricted(), ___ Class Document		Report Type	Technical Report	
Sponsoring Org.				Contract No.	
Abstract (15-20 Lines)					
<p>High temperature structures of LMR experience inelastic deformation such as plasticity and creep due to high temperature operating temperature of 530~550°C. The generated creep strains are connected with the stress relaxations, redistributions and/or progressive deformations. The superposition of primary and secondary stresses may lead to enhanced creep deformations. The term 'creep ratcheting' refer to the phenomenon where enhanced creep occurs with plasticity ratcheting. Ther interchange of elastoplastic and creep strains is important for its understanding. Since creep ratcheting is highly nonlinear structural behavior, it is required to secure the proper analysis technique to evaluate inelastic strain due to enhanced creep.</p> <p>In this project, the simplified evaluation method for enhanced creep using Core Stress concept was investigated and the enhanced creep of pipe subjected to sustained axial tensile loading and transient thermal loading with hold time was evaluated using several analysis models; that is, isotropic hardening model, kinematic hardening model and combined hardening model with Norton's power law creep equation. In addition, the viscoplastic analysis using NONSTA-VP was performed for comparisons. The simplified evaluation method using Core Stress concept yields conservative result as expected. It is necessary to systematize the simplified evaluation procedure, to analyze the conservatism of the method, and to improve the inelastic analysis techniques including NONSTA-VP.</p>					
Subject Keywords (About 10 words)		LMR(Liquid Metal Reactor), Enhanced Creep, Ratchetting, Core Stress			