

Fig. 1 Determination of the DHC Crack Growth by Sectioning of Typical Cool-Down Curve

$$(1) \quad (3) \quad (6) \quad (2) \quad (C_s)_{TSSP} = 4.11 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{Exp}\left(\frac{-28000}{RT}\right) \quad (8)$$

$$(3) \quad (4) \quad (5) \quad (C_s)_{TSSD} = 8.19 \times 10^4 \cdot \text{Exp}\left(\frac{-34500}{RT}\right) \quad (9)$$

가 (1),(2)

$$\left. \begin{aligned} V_1 &= \sqrt{-2 \cdot \ln U_1} \cdot \cos(2\pi U_2) \\ V_2 &= \sqrt{-2 \cdot \ln U_1} \cdot \sin(2\pi U_2) \end{aligned} \right\} (3)$$

$$u_i = \mu + \sigma \cdot V_i \quad (4)$$

$$u_i' = \text{Exp}\left[\left\{ \ln \mu - \frac{1}{2} \ln((\sigma/\mu)^2 + 1) \right\} + \left\{ \ln((\sigma/\mu)^2 + 1) \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot V_i \right] \quad (5)$$

$$(u_e)_i = -1 \cdot \mu \cdot \ln(U_i) \quad (6)$$

2.2 가

2.2.1 (Terminal Solid Solubility, TSS)

가 (7) AECL-

EACL

가 (3) (terminal solid solubility for hydride precipitation, TSSP) 가

(terminal solid solubility for hydride dissolving, TSSD)

$$(8) \quad (9) \quad (2) \quad (C_s)_{avg} = 1.2 \times 10^5 \cdot \text{Exp}\left(\frac{-35900}{RT}\right) \quad (7)$$

R (8.314 J/mol), T

2.2.2

(Tensile Properties) $1 \times 10^{24} \text{ n/m}^2 (> 1 \text{ MeV})$ 가

, σ_f

2.2.3 DHC

(DHC) 가

Fig. 1 Fig. 1(a) DHC 가 K_{IH} 가 $1 \times 10^{24} \text{ n/m}^2 (> 1 \text{ MeV})$

K_I K_{IH} $4.5 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{m}$, K_{IH}

$15 \text{ MPa}\sqrt{m}$ (3)

가 Zr-2.5Nb

가

35 ppm (3)

, H_{eq} 가 35 ppm (2),(3)

H_{eq} (10)

$$H_{eq} = H + \frac{1}{2} D \quad (10)$$

H, D

, 1.2 ppm/year (2)

Fig. 1(b)

, T(TSS) H_{eq} 2.2.1

가 Fig. 1(c)
(3)
(11)

$$2\Delta c = 2 \sum_{j=1}^N DHC V(T_j) \cdot \Delta t \quad (11)$$

$$\Delta t = \frac{t_b - t_2}{N}$$

$2\Delta c$, $DHC V$ DHC
DHC V (fluence)
가 (12)~(15)

(3)
입구 $\left[\log_{10} V = 0.51 - \frac{4084}{T} + \frac{250200}{T^2} \right]$ [95% 계] (12)

$\left[\log_{10} V = -0.97 - \frac{2965}{T} \right]$ [평균] (13)

출구 $\left[\log_{10} V = -2.61 - \frac{2244}{T} + \frac{102400}{T^2} \right]$ [95% 계] (14)

$\left[\log_{10} V = -3.75 - \frac{1770}{T} \right]$ [평균] (15)

V m/sec², T

2.2.4 (Fracture Toughness), K_c
 H_{eq} 가 35ppm

가 (16) (3)

$$K_c = 26.3 + 0.022T \quad (16)$$

2.3 (Failure Criteria)

2.3.1 (Critical Crack Length, CCL)
(17) (3)

$$c = \frac{K_c^2 \cdot \pi}{8\sigma_f^2 \cdot \ln \left[\sec \left(\frac{\pi \cdot M \cdot \sigma_h}{2\sigma_f} \right) \right]} \quad (17)$$

$$M = \left[1 + 1.255 \left(\frac{c^2}{R_m \cdot t} \right) - 0.0135 \left(\frac{c^2}{R_m \cdot t} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (18)$$

c 1/2, K_c
 σ_f , σ_h

M , R_i , R_m
, t
 $\sigma_h \leq 0.7\sigma_f / M$, $\sigma_h > 0.7\sigma_f / M$ 가
(3)

2.3.2

(plastic collapse)
(unstable crack growth) 가
가 Carter Eiber
(2),(3),(4) 가 Zahoor,
Scott Thorpe K - Zahoor J -
(3),(4) 가 Zahoor

AECL-EACL
가 Tada, Zahoor, AECL-EACL K -
Zahoor J - (3),(4)

2.3.3 가 (Failure Assessment Diagram)

가 $K_I < K_{IC}$, $\sigma_a < \sigma_c$

가 가 (FAD)가
(2),(3),(5),(6) 가 FAD
(19) (2)

$$K_{r,FAC} = \left[1 + \frac{L_r^2}{2} \right]^{0.5} \cdot [0.3 + 0.7 \text{Exp}(-0.6L_r^6)] \quad (19)$$

$$L_r = \sigma_a / \sigma_c, \quad K_r = K_I / K_{IC}$$

$$K_r \geq K_{r,FAC}$$

FAD

가 (3)

$$(20)$$

$$J_r \geq J_{r,FAC}$$

$$J_{r,FAC} = (K_{r,FAC})^2 = \left[1 + \frac{L_r^2}{2} \right] \cdot [0.3 + 0.7 \text{Exp}(-0.6L_r^6)]^2 \quad (20)$$

L_r 은 원주응력과 소성붕괴 응력의 비이다.

3. 가

3.1 가 가

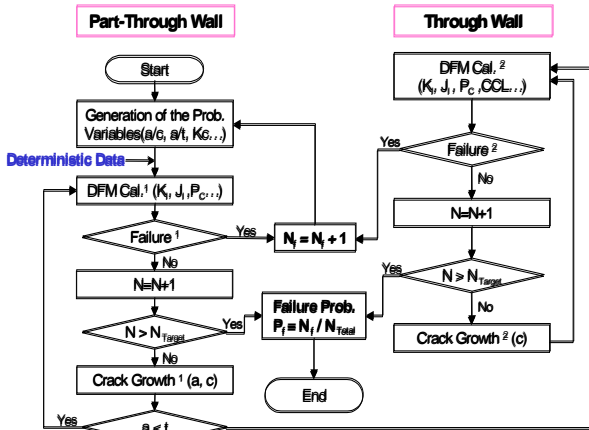


Fig. 2 Flow Chart of the Probabilistic Failure Assessment Program in CANDU Pressure Tubes

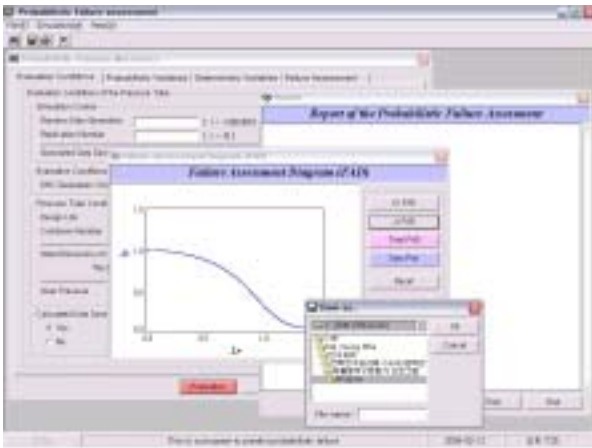


Fig. 3 Windows of the Developed Program to Evaluate the Probabilistic Failure in Pressure Tubes

Table 1 Input Information for Developing the Probabilistic Failure Assessment Program

입력 자료	내용
MCM 자료	- 반복계산 횟수 - 수발생 시각점에 따른 반복횟수
원자로 운전조건	- 계수명, 과도상태 발생 횟수 - 전 이력
압력관 형상자료	- 벽 두께 및 내부반경 - 용융형상 변화량
평가조건	- 수소화물석출기준, TSS, DHC 발생 온도 - 파괴인성(K ₁ , J ₁), 소성붕괴응력 - 동균열기준, 결함파손기준, 결함발생위치
화물변수	- 결함 형상 비, 길이 비, 파괴인성치(K _{1C}) - 응력, 초기수소농도, 결함발생시점

Table. 2 Details of Probabilistic Variables

Prob. Variables	PDF type	Mean	S.T.D	Min.	Max.
Aspect Ratio(a/c)	Exponential	0.12	-	0.1	1.0
Depth Ratio(a/t)	Log-Normal	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.5
Fract. Toughness(Kc)	Log-Normal	67.0	12.0	20.0	120.0
Initial Hydrogen Density (ppm)	Normal	8.30	2.65	5.0	15.5
Flow Stress(MPa)	Normal	1063.3	55.4	600.0	1400.0

Fig. 4

가

가 가

Fig. 5

(1, 3, 5)가 가

가

Fig. 6

TSSD DHC

, TSSP TSSD

가

가

TSSP TSSD

Fig.2

가

Table 1

Fig. 2

Table 1

가

Fig. 3

3.2

가

가

가

가

Table. 2

Fig. 4~Fig. 8

(2)

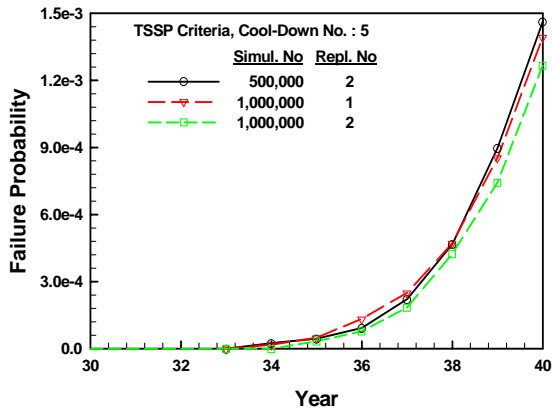


Fig. 4 Comparison of Failure Probability as Total Calculation Number Change

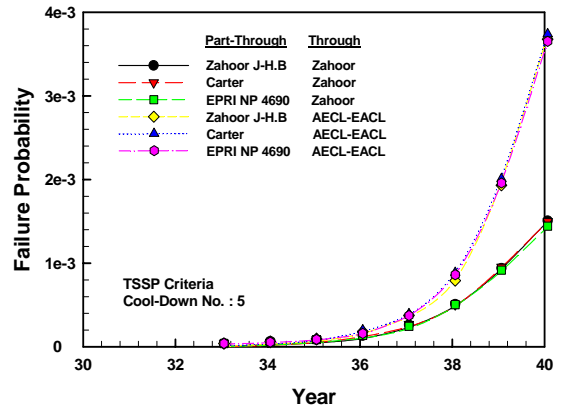


Fig. 7 Comparison of Failure Probability as Through-Wall Criteria

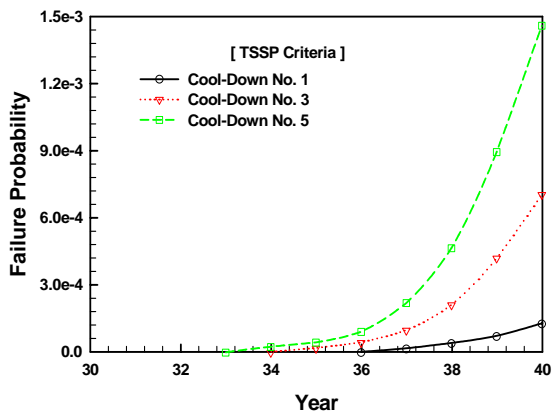


Fig. 5 Comparison of Failure Probability as Cool-Down Number Change

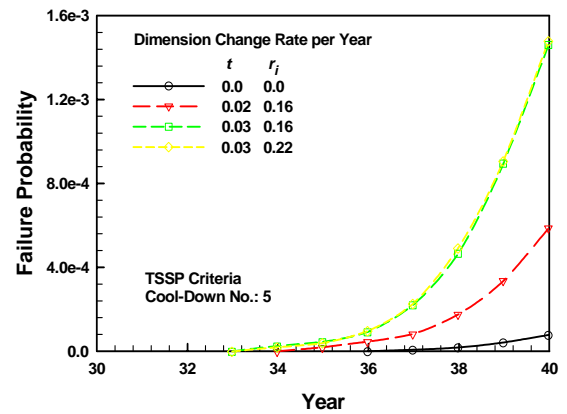


Fig. 8 Comparison of Failure Probability as Dimension Change Rate

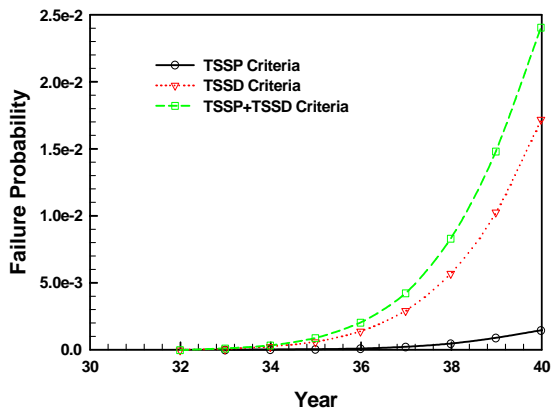


Fig. 6 Comparison of Failure Probability as Criteria of Terminal Solid Solubility

Fig. 7 가
가
가
Fig. 8

3.3 가
K_r-FAD 가
J-

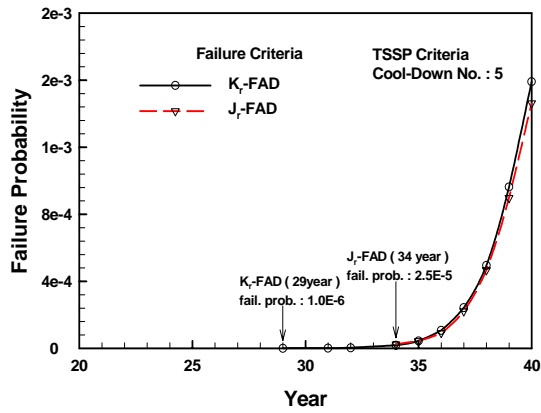


Fig. 10 Comparison of Failure Probability as FAD Criteria for Material Behavior

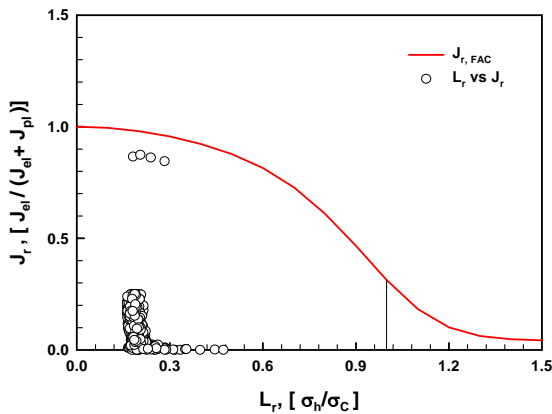


Fig. 11 FAD Result of Fracture Toughness Ratio, J_r Using the EPFM Parameter J-integral

가 , J_r -FAD (5),(6)
 K_I -FAD 가 J_r -FAD
 Fig. 10 Fig. 11 J_r -FAD
 , CCL
 . K_I -FAD FAD
 J_r -FAD
 K_I -FAD 가
 가 J_r -FAD
 가

4.
 1. GUI
 2.
 3. 가 K_I -FAD 가
 가

(1) "Numerical recipes in C++," the art of scientific computing second edition, Cambridge Univ. Press
 (2) Kwak, S. L., 1999, "A Study on the Integrity Assessment of CANDU Pressure Tube Using Probabilistic Fracture Mechanics," Ph. D. Thesis, Department of Mech. Eng., Sung Kyun Kwan Univ.
 (3) AECL EACL., 1996., "Fitness for Service Guidelines for Zirconium alloy Pressure Tubes in Operating CANDU Reactors," Revision.1, COG-91-66.
 (4) Zahoor, A., 1990 "Ductile Fracture Handbook," EPRI Report, Vol.2~3.
 (5) Huang, W. L and Tan, J. Z., 1995, "Failure Assessment Diagram(FAD) for I-II mixed-mode crack structures under biaxial loading," Int. J. Pres. Ves. & Piping, Vol.69, pp.53~58.
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