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Probabilistic Evaluation of RV Integrity Under Pressurized Thermal Shock

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Key Words: Probabilistic Fracture Analysis(), Pressurized Thermal Shock(가), Reactor Vessel()

Abstract

The probabilistic fracture analysis is used to determine the effects of uncertainties involved in material properties, location and size of flaws, etc, which can not be addressed using a deterministic approach. In this paper the probabilistic fracture analysis is applied for evaluating the RV(Reactor Vessel) under PTS(Pressurised Thermal Shock). A semi-elliptical axial crack is assumed in the inside surface of RV. The selected random parameters are initial crack depth, neutron fluence, chemical composition of material (copper, nickel and phosphorous) and RT_{NDT} . The deterministically calculated K_I and crack tip temperature are used for the probabilistic calculation. Using Monte Carlo simulation, the crack initiation probability for fixed flaw and PNNL(Pacific Northwest National Laboratory) flaw distribution is calculated. As the results show initiation probability of fixed flaw is much higher than that of PNNL distribution, the postulated crack sizes of 1/10t in this paper and 1/4t of ASME are evaluated to be very conservative.

K_I (), K_{IC} (), 가 가
 RT_{NDT} () (15 °C)가 (290 °C) 275 °C 가
1. 가 가
가 [1].
가

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* 가 가

(Cu), (Ni), (P) (RT_{NDT})
 PNNL
 Monte Carlo
 Influence Function

1994 mm, 200 mm
 7.5 mm
 Fig. 1 가
 2 0
 (500 MPa) 가 7200

Fig.

2.

2.1

[2]

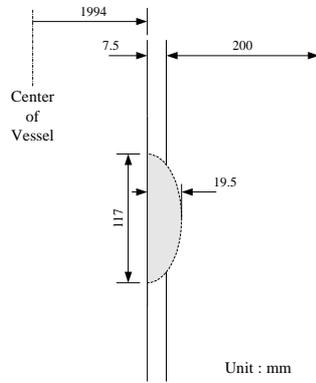


Fig. 1 The location and shape of the defect

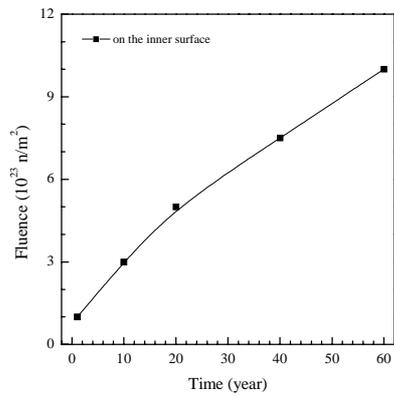


Fig. 3 Fluence on the inner surface

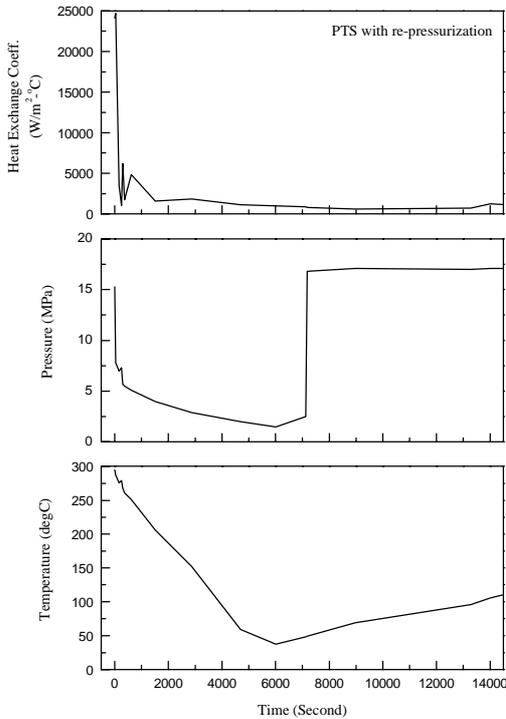


Fig. 2 Time histories of variables during PTS transient

Table 1

() Table
 2 3 , Table 4 PNNL

Table 1 Material properties of RV

	Temp. (°C)	Base Metal & Welds	Cladding
Modulus of elasticity (MPa)	20	204000	197000
	300	185000	176500
Poisson's ratio	20-300	0.3	0.3
Thermal conductivity (W/m°C)	20	54.6	14.7
	300	45.8	18.6
Thermal diffusivity x10 ⁻⁶ (m ² /s)	20	14.7	4.1
	300	10.6	4.3
Thermal expansion coeff. x10 ⁻⁶ (1/°C)	20	10.9	16.4
	300	12.9	17.7

Table 2 Chemical composition & initial RT_{NDT}

	Initial RT _{NDT}	1 SD* uncertainties
Base metal	-20 °C	9 °C
Welds	-30 °C	16 °C
	% Copper(Cu)	2 SD uncertainties
Base metal	0.086	0.02
Welds	0.120	0.02
	% Phosphorous(P)	2 SD uncertainties
Base metal	0.0137	0.002
Welds	0.0180	0.002
	% Nickel(Ni)	2 SD uncertainties
Base metal	0.72	0.1
Welds	0.17	0.1

) SD : Standard Deviation

Table 3 Shift formula & corresponding uncertainties

Base metal	mean	$\Delta RT_{NDT} = [17.3+1537*(P-0.008)+238*(Cu-0.08)+191*Ni^2*Cu]*\varphi^{0.35}$
	1 SD	10 °C
Weld	mean	$\Delta RT_{NDT} = [18+823*(P-0.008)+148*(Cu-0.08)+157*Ni^2*Cu]*\varphi^{0.45}$
	1 SD	6 °C
ΔRT_{NDT} normal distribution truncated between +3SD and -3SD		

2.2

Influence Function

(1)

$$s(x) = s_0 + s_1(x/t) + s_2(x/t)^2 + s_3(x/t)^3 \quad (1)$$

, s(x) x t (1) s₀, s₁,

s₂ s₃

(2)

Table 4 Flaw depth & PNNL distribution

Flaw Depth(mm)	PNNL Dist.
2.1336	0.6446
4.2926	0.3037
6.4262	0.0413
8.5852	5.71E-03
10.7188	2.39E-03
12.8524	1.13E-03
15.0114	5.40E-04
17.145	2.72E-04
19.304	1.40E-04
21.4376	7.35E-05
23.5712	3.91E-05
25.7302	1.13E-05
27.8638	8.41E-06
30.0228	5.52E-06
32.1564	4.13E-06
34.29	2.96E-06
36.449	2.2E-06
38.5826	1.46E-06
40.7416	1.19E-06
42.8752	1E-06
45.0088	7.65E-07
47.1678	4.06E-07
49.3014	2.63E-07

$$K_I = (a)^{0.5} [s_0i_0+s_1i_1(a/t)+s_2i_2(a/t)^2+s_3i_3(a/t)^3] \quad (2)$$

, a i .

$$K_{IC} \quad [2]$$

(3)~(5)

$$K_{IC} = 36.5+3.1\exp[0.036(T-RT_{NDT}+55.5)] \quad (3)$$

$$(K_{IC})_{mean} = 1.43*(K_{IC}) \quad (4)$$

$$(K_{IC})_{SD} = 0.15*(K_{IC})_{mean} \quad (5)$$

(3) (5) ASME Code[3]

$$, (3) \quad 220 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{m}^{0.5}$$

$$, (5) \quad 15 \text{ MPa} \cdot \text{m}^{0.5} \cdot T$$

, RT_{NDT}

2.3 RT_{NDT}

$$RT_{NDT} \quad [2]$$

(6)

$$RT_{NDT} = RT_{NDT0} + RT_{NDT} + M \quad (6)$$

$$M = ERRTN \sqrt{(\sigma_{RT_{NDT0}})^2 + (\sigma_{\Delta RT_{NDT}})^2} \quad (7)$$

(6) RT_{NDT0} , RT_{NDT} , RT_{NDT} 가 M

Margin (7) $ERRTN$ 0
 , 가 1

, $\sigma_{RT_{NDT0}}$, $\sigma_{\Delta RT_{NDT}}$ RT_{NDT0}
 RT_{NDT} 1 SD(Standard
 Deviation)

2.4

Fig. 4

가

(s0~s3)

(i0~i3)

가

Monte Carlo Method

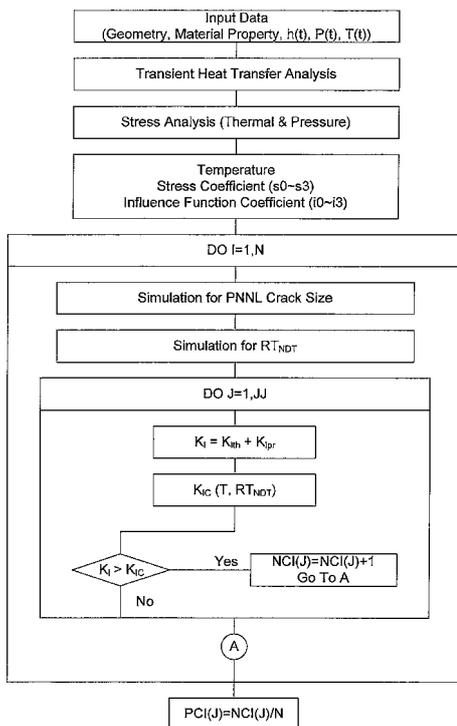


Fig. 4 The schematic diagram of the probabilistic fracture analysis

3.

3.1 RT_{NDT}

(K_{IC}) (3) T

RT_{NDT} RT_{NDT} 가

RT_{NDT} RT_{NDT} Fig. 5

Table 2 3 RT_{NDT}

RT_{NDT} 가 RT_{NDT}

Fig. 6

RT_{NDT} 가

Fig. 5 6 RT_{NDT}

가

, Fig. 5 6

RT_{NDT}

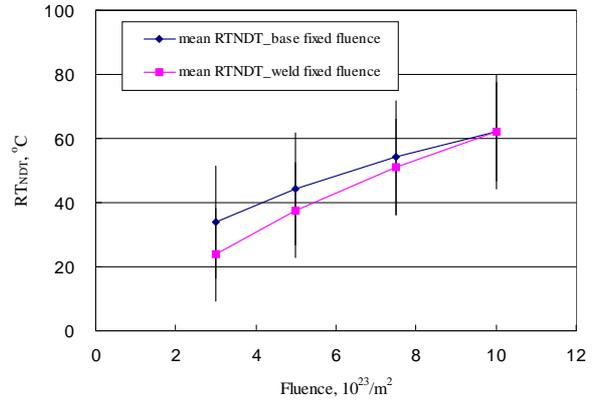


Fig. 5 RT_{NDT} increase with fixed fluence

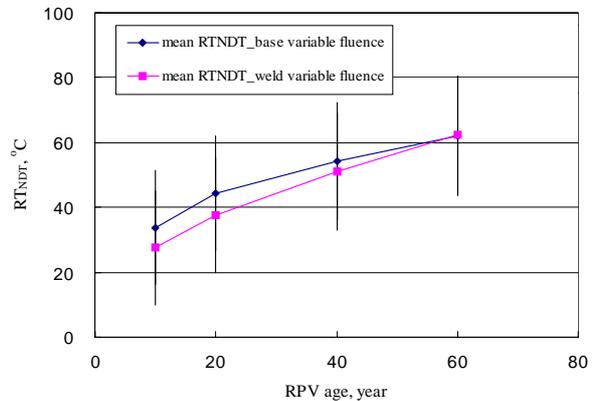


Fig. 6 RT_{NDT} increase with variable fluence

3.2

(aspect ratio, $a/2l$)가 $1/6$,
(thickness ratio, a/t)가 $1/10$ Fig. 1

Fig. 7 8

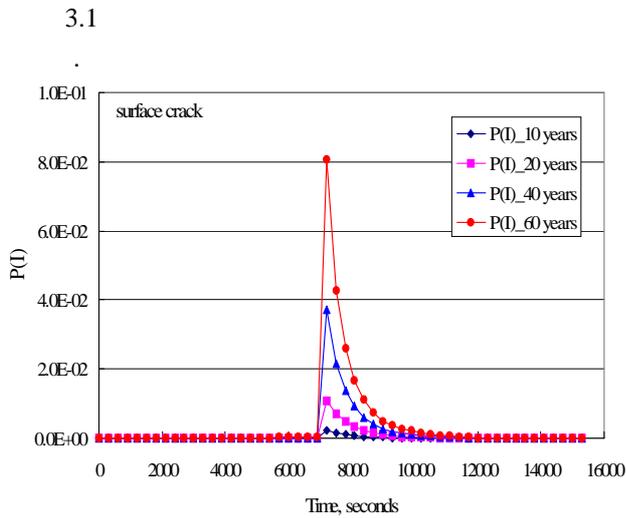


Fig. 7 Probability of crack initiation in base metal during PTS

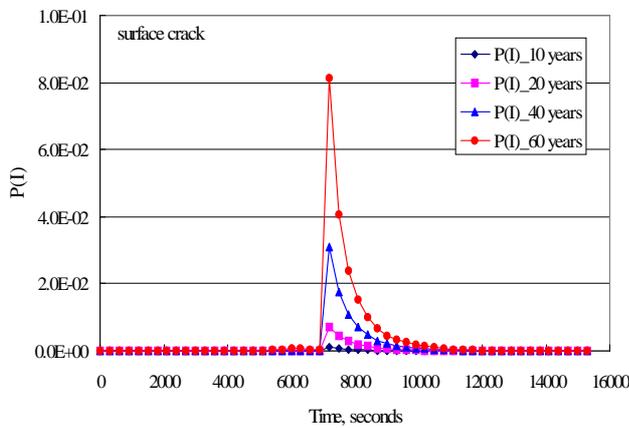


Fig. 8 Probability of crack initiation in weld metal during PTS

균열진전 판단기준은 K_I 값이 K_{IC} 값보다 크면 균열이 증가하는 것으로 판단하였다. Fig. 7과 8에서 7200초에 균열 진전확률이 가장 크게 나타나는 것은 Fig. 2에서 7200초에 압력이 급격히 상승하여 K_I 값이 증가하였기 때문이다. Fig. 7과 8에서 가동년수가 증가할수록 이에 비례하여 RT_{NDT} 값이 증가하여 K_{IC} 값이 감소하므로 균열진전확률이 증가함을 알 수 있다.

Fig. 5와 6에서 가동년수 60년($10 \times 10^{23}/m^2$)의 경우 모재와 용접재의 RT_{NDT} 가 동일하므로 Fig. 7과 8에서 균열진전 확률이 일치한다. Fig. 5와 6에서 가동년수 40년($7.5 \times 10^{23}/m^2$)과 20년($5 \times 10^{23}/m^2$)의 경우 모재와 용접재의 RT_{NDT} 차이가 Fig. 7과 8에서 균열진전확률의 차이로 나타나는 것으로 볼 수 있다. 한편 가동년수 10년($3 \times 10^{23}/m^2$)의 경우 Fig. 5와 6에서 RT_{NDT} 의 차이가 있지만 Fig. 7과 8에서 균열진전확률에 차이가 없는 것은 K_I 값이 너무 작아 균열 진전이 안 일어나기 때문이다.

3.3 PNNL

(aspect ratio, $a/2l$)가 $1/6$, 가
PNNL

Fig. 9, 10

3.1
PNNL 가 가
3.2 7200
가 가 , 가 가
가
7200 PNNL
(Fig. 9,10) 3.2 $1/10t$
(Fig. 7,8) PNNL
가 $1/10t$

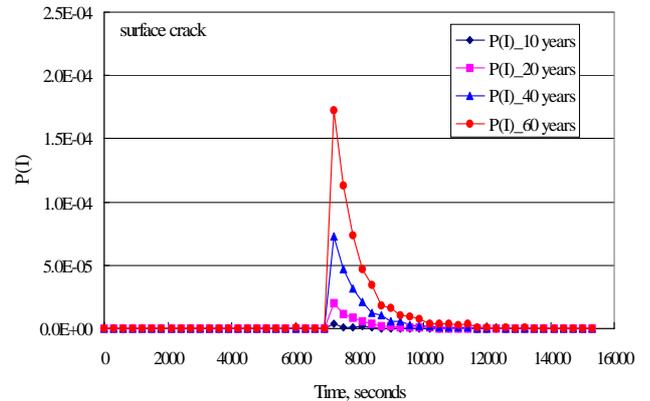


Fig. 9 Probability of crack initiation in base metal with PNNL flaw distribution during PTS

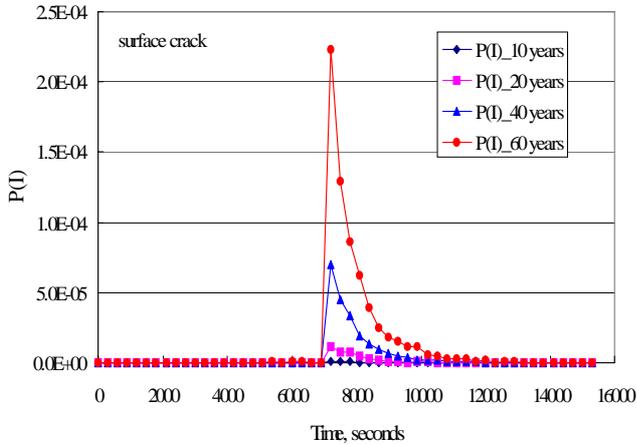


Fig.10 Probability of crack initiation in weld metal with PNNL flaw distribution during PTS

- (2) OECD/NEA PWG3-IAGE Metal Group, 2004, "Probabilistic Structural Integrity of a PWR Reactor Pressure Vessel", pp. 1~28
- (3) ASME, 1998, ASME Code Section XI, "Rules for Inservice Inspection of Nuclear Power Components", Appendix A, pp. 413

4.

가압열충격을 받는 원자로용기에서의 균열진전 거동을 확률론적 해석방법으로 평가하였으며, 수행내용과 결과는 다음과 같다.

(1)

가 ,
PNNL

(2)

가 RT_{NDT} 가
 , 가

(3) ($RT_{NDT} = 1/10t = 19.5 \text{ mm}$) PNNL

. PNNL
94% 4.3mm 가
 . ASME Code
가 , $1/4t$,
 .

- (1) USNRC, 2002, "Technical Basis for Revision of the Pressurized Thermal Shock(PTS) Screening Criteria in the PTS Rule (10CFR50.61)", Draft NUREG, Section 1.1