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Methodology for Wear Prediction Considering the Gap between Tube and Support/Anti-vibration-bar in the Steam Generator

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Key Words: Steam Generator Tube(), Tube Wear(), Wear Depth(), Gap Effects(), Wear Prediction()

Abstract

When the tube contacted to support, anti-vibration bar of the steam generator in nuclear power plant, the contact area is worn out by their relative displacement and contact force. Connors and Au-Yang found the relation between tube worn displacement and volume, or normal work rate at given gap size. The present analysis is obtained the relation between tube worn displacement and normal work rate at various gap size modifying Au-Yang's result. The results are compared with Connors and Yettisir and Pettigrew's results. The comparison shows that Yettisir and Pettigrew result is fairly good agreement with Connors and present results with gap clearance, 0.015in.

1. Connors 가 가
 Connors⁽¹⁾ (subtend) Connors (fluid 가
 Connors (nominal clearance) Au-Yang⁽³⁾ Brenneman Gurdal⁽⁷⁾
 Connors (flow Connors 가 Au-Yang⁽³⁾
 Axsia⁽²⁾ (normal work rate) Au-Yang⁽³⁾ Axsia, Autune Villard⁽²⁾ (turbulence excitation) 가
 Au-Yang⁽³⁾ Yettisir Pettigrew⁽¹⁰⁻¹³⁾
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 * 가 가 $n < 0$ 가 가

Connors⁽¹⁾

(f_n)

2.

$$h > \theta_0 \frac{L_1}{2} = \theta_0 \quad \text{가}$$

(3)

2.1 Connors

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{L_1}{2} \right) (A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1 A_2}) \quad (3)$$

Connors⁽¹⁾

$$A_1 \quad (h_1)$$

(fretting fatigue)

$$h_2 \quad (h_2 (h_1 > h_2))$$

(1) (3)

$$\theta_0 \quad (4)$$

가

$$\theta_0 = dy/dz \Big|_{z=L} = \pi y_0 / L \quad (4)$$

가

(half length)

(1) (4)

가

$$(R_s), \quad (R) \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{가} \quad y_0 &= 0.0076in. \quad f_n = 33Hz, \\ m_0 &= 0.0001115lb. - sec.^2/in., \quad E = 28.5E6lb./in.^2, \\ (r_0) &= 0.375in. \quad (r_i) = 0.33in. \\ (t) &= 0.042in. \end{aligned}$$

$$A = R^1 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{R} + x(R^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - x(R_s^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2(h+c)x - R_s^2 \sin^{-1} \frac{x}{R_s} \quad (1)$$

2 U

가

$$L = \left(\frac{\pi}{2f_n} \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{EI}{m_0} \right)^{1/4} = 42.9466in., \quad (4) \quad \theta = \pi y_0 / L = 5.55948E-4.$$

$$h_1 \leq \theta_0 L_1 / 2 \quad h_1 \leq 5.55948E-4in. \quad (2)$$

$$, \quad h_1 > \theta_0 L_1 / 2 \quad (3)$$

$$x = \left[R_s^2 - \frac{\{R^2 - R_s^2 - (h+c)^2\}^2}{4(h+c)^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

가

$$h_1 = 5.55948E-4$$

(1)

가

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \text{tube} & \quad 0.0075in. \\ (0.1905mm.), & \quad 0.015in.(0.381mm.), \quad 0.03in. \\ (0.762mm.) & \quad 0.045in.(1.143mm.) \end{aligned}$$

$$h_1 \leq \frac{\theta_0 L_1}{2}$$

가

$$V = \frac{1}{3} A_1 l = \frac{1}{3} A_1 \frac{h_1}{\theta_0} \quad (2)$$

가 h₁ = h₂

(3)

A₁

가 2in.

$$L_1, \quad \theta_0$$

$$, \quad y_0, \quad L$$

. Fig. 1

. Fig. 1

C가 가 (C) 가 Au-Yang⁽³⁾ 가 Au-Yang⁽³⁾
 가 Axisa Au-Yang⁽³⁾ AVB(Anti Vibration Bar)
 (2) 가 AVB 405 stainless steel
 가 Alloy 600 가
 (turbulence) 11.02E-15pa⁻¹(EPRI⁽⁴⁾) Kawamura⁽⁸⁾
 KAIST⁽⁹⁾가
 18.0E-15pa⁻¹ 43.8E-15pa⁻¹
 Au-Yang⁽³⁾ n 3.5
 n = -3.5 Yettisir
 Pettigrew^(10 13) n = -3.5가
 Hofmann
 2.2 Anti-vibration Bar(AVB) Au-Yang Schettler⁽⁶⁾ AVB

$$\Delta H = \frac{1}{15} (0.53 - 0.13478)$$

$$= 0.0263478mm/volumetric\ loss\ mm^3$$
 Axisa, Antune Villard⁽²⁾
 Au-Yang⁽³⁾ EPRI⁽⁴⁾, Kawamura⁽⁸⁾ KAIST⁽⁹⁾가

$$V = 0.3475260, 0.567648,$$
 (eggcrate) 1.381277 (mm³/yr)(1/mw)
 EPRI⁽⁴⁾ Fisher⁽⁵⁾ 가 1.0668mm (0.042in.) EPRI⁽⁴⁾,
 Au-Yang⁽³⁾ Kawamura⁽⁸⁾ KAIST⁽⁹⁾

$$116.5065 = 1.0668 / (V \times \Delta H), 71.32785,$$
 가 Au-Yang⁽³⁾ 29.3218m Watt
 가 Au-Yang (τ) x_j x_{j-1}
 EPRI⁽⁴⁾
 total

$$\frac{dh}{dt} = f(g), \int f(g)dt = g(o) - \Delta h(t) \quad (5)$$

$$h, g$$

$$- \Delta h(t) = \Sigma \dot{h}(t) \Delta t., - f(g) = c \exp(nt/\tau)$$

$$(5) - \Delta h(t) = g_0 (\exp(nt/\tau) - 1).$$
 τ
 (characteristic time)
 47.56E-15Pa⁻¹(Fisher etal.⁽⁵⁾)
 , 10
 가 Fig. 2 Fig. 2
 n < 0 Au-Yang⁽³⁾ 가
 n < 0 Au-Yang⁽³⁾ 가

$$J \neq 1mw$$

$$\tau_j = (109.21119) \frac{g_j}{x_j}, [109.21119 = \frac{116.5065}{1.0668} \frac{mw.yr}{mm}]$$

$$\tau = \frac{1}{2} (\tau_j + \tau_{j-1}) = \frac{1}{2} (109.21119) (\frac{g_j}{x_j} + \frac{g_{j-1}}{x_{j-1}})$$

$$- \Delta h_j = (g_{j-1} + c)(1 - \exp(-\frac{t}{3.5\tau}))$$
 (C는 세관과 세관지지대의 처음간극), j = 1m watt

$$\tau_1 = 109.21119 \times (\frac{C}{1}), - \Delta h_1 = c \{1 - \exp(-\frac{t}{3.5\tau_1})\}$$

$$x_j = 0 \quad \tau_j \rightarrow \infty \text{가} \quad - \Delta h_j = 0$$
 Kawamura⁽⁸⁾

$$- \Delta h_j$$
 KAIST⁽⁹⁾ 가 5,10,...40

$$k\dot{W}_N T = R^2 \left(\frac{L}{2}\right) (2\alpha - \sin 2\alpha)$$

$$h = R(1 - \cos \alpha) \tag{11}$$

Axisa, Autnnes Villard⁽²⁾가

가 Au-Yang⁽³⁾가

0.33mm 0.66mm

10m watt

, α , R

, L , Connors⁽¹⁾ (11)

$L = 2in.$ (beam) 가 (sliding distance) (F_N) (t) (k)

$$V = kF_N \bar{L}' \tag{12}$$

where, $F_N = \pi D y_0 / \mu L^2 / (1/A + D^2/4I)$

$$\bar{L}' = 2\pi D y_0 t / L.$$

3. Yettisir Pettigrew, Connors

Yettisir Pettigrew⁽¹⁰⁻¹³⁾

가

\dot{W}_N

pa^{-1}

in^2/lb

$k = 7.59765E - 11 in.^2/lb.$ (EPRI⁽⁴⁾),

$k = 1.2409945E - 10 in.^2/lb.$ (Kawamura⁽⁸⁾)

$k = 3.01975E - 10 in.^2/lb.$ (KAIST⁽⁹⁾)

가 (12)

$$\dot{W}_N = 32\pi^3 mL \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^{0.75} \sum_{i=1}^{10} f_i^3 Y_s^2,$$

$$\dot{W}_N = 32\pi^3 mL \left(\frac{R}{L}\right)^{0.75} f^3 Y_s^2 \zeta, \tag{9}$$

$$\dot{W}_N = 16\pi^3 mL f^3 Y_s^2 \zeta / \mu,$$

$$\dot{W}_N = 8\pi^3 mL f^3 Y_s^2 \zeta / \mu$$

, $\bar{F}_N/2$ $\bar{L}'/2$ $\mu = 0.4$

$\bar{F}_N = 0.98353lb.$

, $\bar{L}' = 0.013759t$ 가

3

$V = t1.0436934E - 11,$

$t1.7047613E - 11,$ $t4.1482528E - 11$ 가

(3)

t

가

Yettisir Pettigrew⁽¹⁰⁻¹³⁾ Connors⁽¹⁾

(t)

가

Yettisir

Pettigrew⁽¹²⁾

¹³⁾

Connors⁽¹⁾

0.015in.

$m = 0.849kg/m,$ $L = 3.068m,$ $R = 0.254m,$

$f = 32.748HZ, Y_{rms} = 1.3E - 4m,$ $\zeta = 0.015$

, $\mu = 0.5$

\dot{W}_N

$i = 10$

(9)

$\dot{W}_N = 9.29E - 3,$ $2.6834E - 3,$ $17.3903E - 3$

$8.6951E - 3 watt.$

, V (10),

(11)

(t) Figs. 3 4

Fig. 3 Connors⁽¹⁾가

Yettisir Pettigrew⁽¹³⁻¹⁴⁾

. Fig. 4

가

n

Yettisir Pettigrew가

$$V = k\dot{W}_N T = k\dot{W}_N (3600 \times 24 \times 365 \times years) \tag{10}$$

4.

가 (gap)
 Connors⁽¹⁾ Au-Yang⁽³⁾
 Connors⁽¹⁾
 , k
 가
 Au-Yang⁽³⁾

$$g_i (1 - \exp(-\frac{t}{3.5\tau})) = -\Delta h_n$$

$$\tau_i$$

$$g_i$$

$$n$$
 Yettisir Pettigrew^(12 13)
 0.38mm(0.015in.)

$$n = -3.5$$

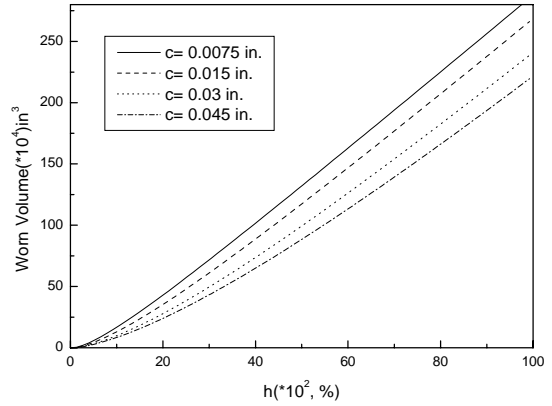


Fig. 1. Worn volume versus wear depth

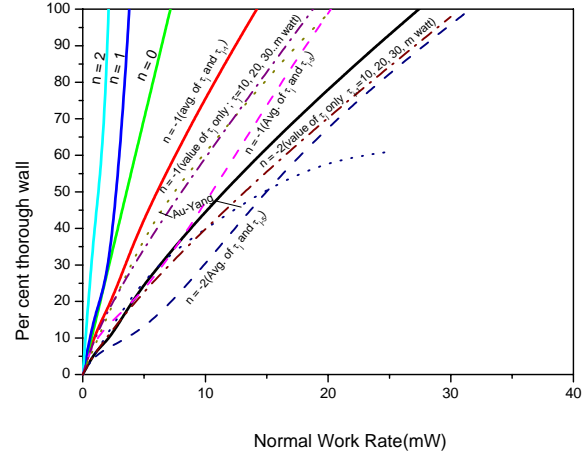


Fig. 2. 10 years wall thickness loss : a function of normal work rate based on Chalk River (eggcrate)

i) Yettisir Pettigrew

$$W_N = 8\pi^3 (mL)f^3 Y_{rms}\zeta/\mu$$
 Connors⁽¹⁾
 ii) Pettigrew , Au-Yang⁽³⁾ Yettisiti

$$\dot{W}_N = 8\pi^3 (mL)f^3 Y_{rms}\zeta/\mu \tau$$

 iii) Connors⁽¹⁾ Au-Yang⁽³⁾ Connors⁽¹⁾

Fig. 5

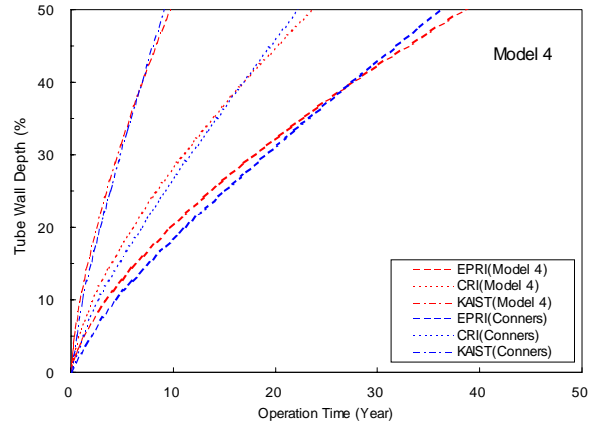


Fig. 3. Comparison of results obtained by Yettisir and Pettigrew, and Connors

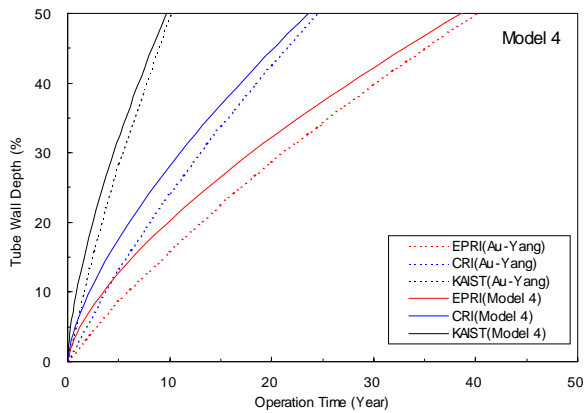


Fig. 4. Comparison of results obtained by Yetisir and Pettigrew and combined results of Au-Yang and Present one.

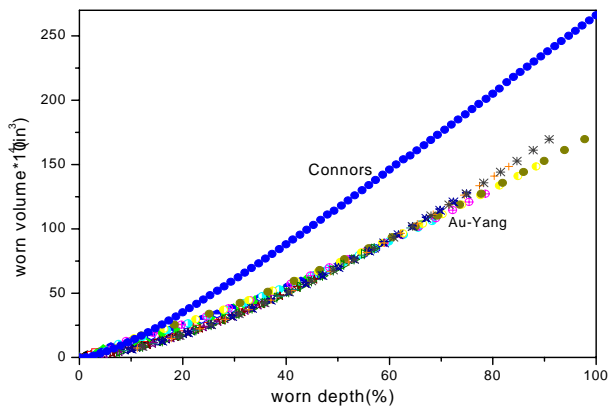


Fig. 5. The comparison of worn volume and depth obtained by Connors(gap 0.015in.), Au-Yang(gap 0.015in.) and approximate method

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