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Finite Element Limit Analysis of a Nuclear Reactor Lower Head Considering Thermal Softening in Severe Accident

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Key Words: Nuclear Reactor Lower Head(), Finite Element Limit Analysis(), Thermal Analysis (), Thermal Softening(), Severe Accident()

Abstract

This paper is concerned with the global rupture of a nuclear reactor pressure vessel(RPV) in a severe accident. During the severe reactor accident of molten core, the temperature and the pressure in the nuclear reactor rise to a certain level depending on the initial and subsequent condition of a severe accident. While the rise of the temperature cause the thermal softening of RPV material, the rise of the internal pressure could cause failure of the RPV lower head. The global rupture of an RPV is simulated by finite element limit analysis for the collapse pressure and mode and this analysis results have been compared with a variation of the internal pressure of RPV. The finite element limit method is a systematic tool to secure the safety criteria of a nuclear reactor and to evaluate the in-vessel corium retention.

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(1-2)

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가 가

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(3-4)

(5)

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가

(gap)

$$\begin{matrix} \theta- & n-1 \\ T_{\Delta t}^{n-1} & n \\ T_{\Delta t}^n \end{matrix}$$

2.2

(6)

2.

가

2.1

(7,8)

$$\begin{aligned} \rho c_p \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(k_{ij} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_j} \right) + f & \text{ in } D \\ T = g & \text{ on } \partial D_1 \\ k_{ij} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_j} n_i = h & \text{ on } \partial D_2 \\ k_{ij} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_j} n_i = -h_0(T - T_{\infty}) & \\ & - \varepsilon \sigma (T^4 - T_{\infty}^4) \text{ on } \partial D_3 \\ T = T_0 & \text{ at } t = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{maximize } q(\boldsymbol{\sigma}) \\ & \text{subject to } \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\sigma} = 0 \text{ in } D \\ & \boldsymbol{\sigma} \cdot \mathbf{n} = q \mathbf{t} \text{ on } \partial D_1 \\ & \|\boldsymbol{\sigma}\|_{(v)} \leq \sigma_0 \text{ in } D \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{matrix} \boldsymbol{\sigma} & \mathbf{t} \\ \partial D_1 & q \\ \|\cdot\|_{(v)} & \text{von-Mises norm} \end{matrix}$$

k_{ij} , ρ , c_p , ε , σ Stefan-Boltzmann

(duality theorem)

(1)

가

, Hölder (6)

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\mathbb{E}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta t} M_{\sigma\sigma}^{\sigma} + 6K_{\sigma\sigma}^{\sigma} \right) T_{\Delta t}^{\sigma} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\mathbb{E}_1} 6K_{\sigma\sigma}^{\sigma} T_{\Delta t}^{\sigma} \\ & - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\mathbb{E}} \left(\frac{1}{\Delta t} M_{\sigma\sigma}^{\sigma} - (1-\theta)K_{\sigma\sigma}^{\sigma} \right) T_{\Delta t}^{\sigma-1} \\ & - \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\mathbb{E}_1} (1-\theta)K_{\sigma\sigma}^{\sigma} T_{\Delta t}^{\sigma-1} \\ & + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\mathbb{E}} f_{\sigma}^{\sigma} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\mathbb{E}_1} f_{\sigma}^{\sigma, \sigma} + \sum_{\sigma=1}^{\mathbb{E}_1} f_{\sigma}^{\beta, \sigma} \\ T_{\sigma} = g_{\sigma} & \text{ on } \Gamma_1 \\ T_{\sigma}^0 = T_{\text{in}} & \text{ at } t = t_0 \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \tilde{q}(\mathbf{u}) \\ & \text{subject to } \tilde{q} = \sigma_0 \int_{\partial D} \|\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\|_{(v)} d\Omega \\ & \int_{\partial D} \mathbf{t} \cdot \mathbf{u} d\Gamma = 1 \\ & Tr(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}) = 0 \\ & \text{kinematic boundary condition} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

σ_0

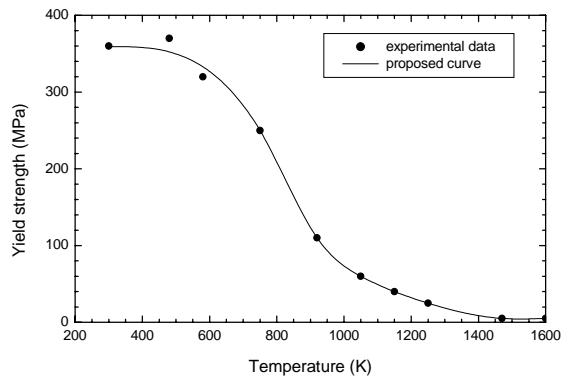


Fig. 1 Yield strength of SA533b steel with respect to temperature

SBO
가 가 11

2가

가

4.

가

σ_0

Fig. 1

Fig. 1

2가

3, 4

Fig. 2

가

0

(4)

1516

1429

가

3.

가

가

3, 4

(loss of feed water; LOFW)
(station break out; SBO)

LOFW

가

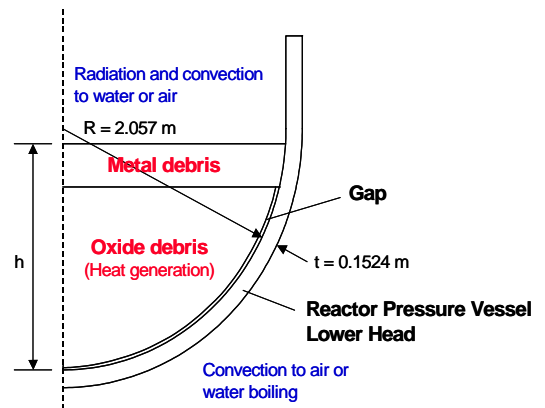


Fig. 2 Heat transfer model and boundary conditions of a nuclear reactor lower head

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Fig. 2

. Fig. 3

2가

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가

가

가

(5)

가

$$q'' = 31.0 t^{-0.288} \text{ (MW/m}^2\text{)} \quad (5)$$

가

가

3000 K 가
TMI-2

(9)

SA533b

Fig. 1

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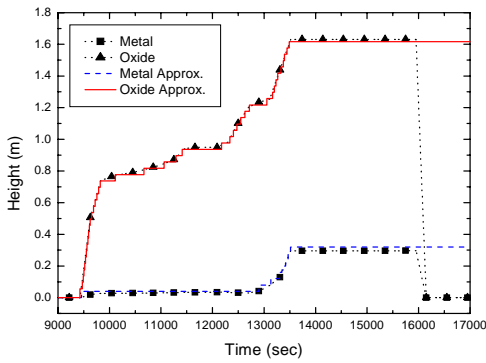
600 ~ 900K

가

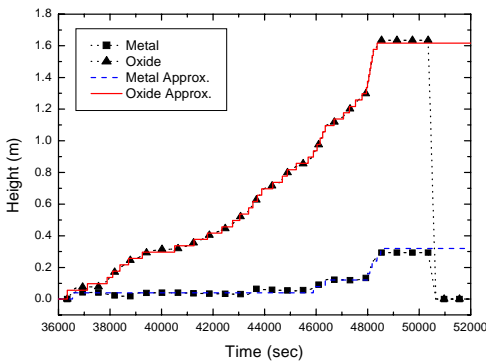
가

가 1600K

가



(a)



(b)

0

. Fig 4 2가

가

가

1200 K

가 가

Fig. 3 Height variation of debris pool with respect to time: (a) in the LOFW accident; (b) in the SBO accident

가

Fig. 5

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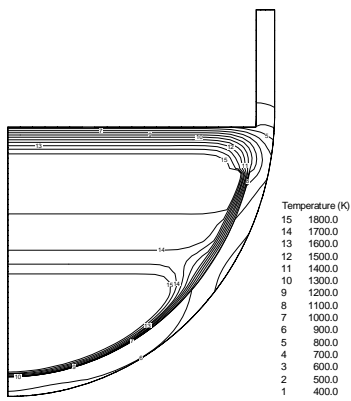
Fig. 6

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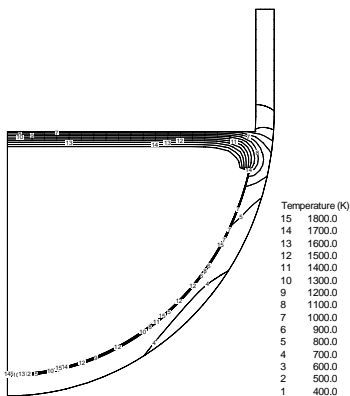
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2가 15 MPa 가

가 가

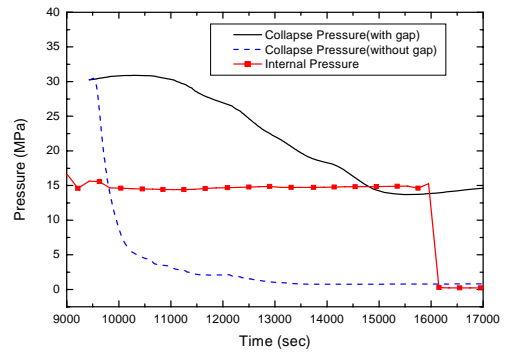


(a)

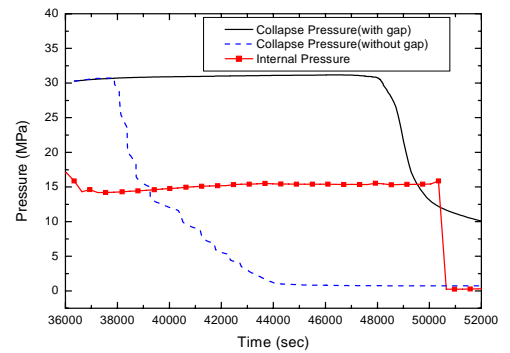


(b)

Fig. 4 Temperature distribution of a nuclear reactor lower head and debris pool with gap effect: (a) after 15,100 sec in the LOFW accident; (b) after 50,400 sec in the SBO accident

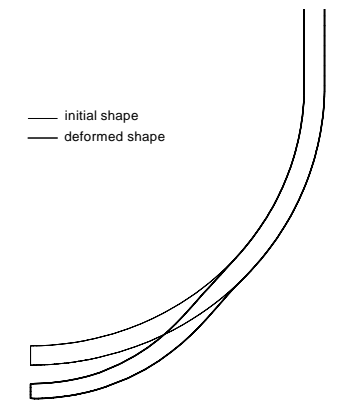


(a)

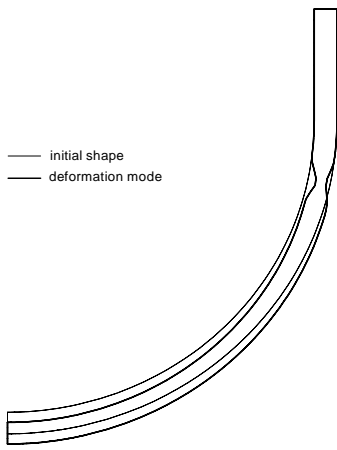


(b)

Fig. 5 Comparison with collapse pressures and internal pressure of a nuclear reactor lower head: (a) in the LOFW accident; (b) in the SBO accident.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 6 Collaspe modes of a nuclear reactor lower head: (a) without gap effect; (b) with gap effect.

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