

VIBRATION AND FRETTING- WEAR DAMAGE IN STEAM GENERATORS

by

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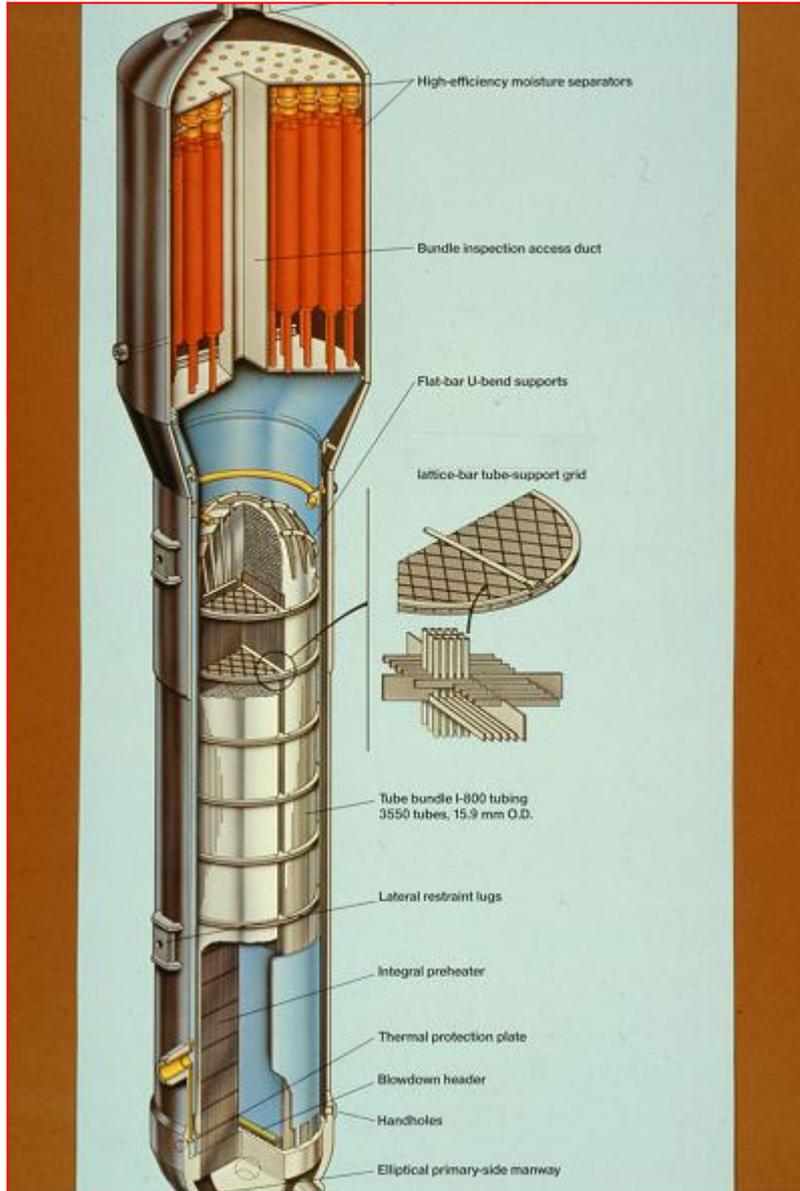
Adjunct Professor

Department of Mechanical Engineering

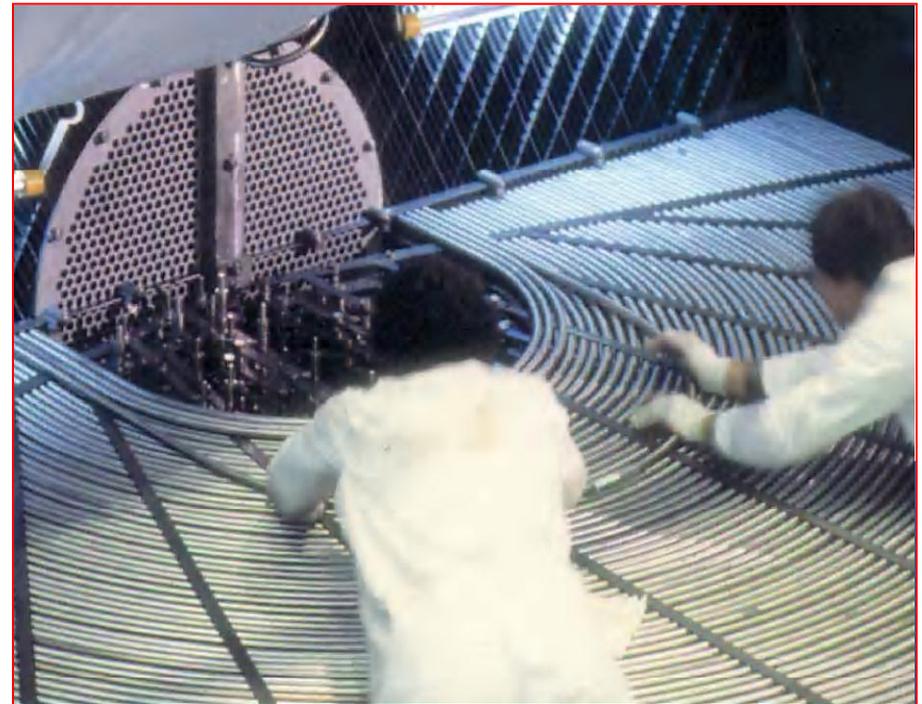
École Polytechnique, Montréal

***NRC Meeting on
Steam Generator Tube Degradation:
NRC Washington DC
February 7th, 2013***

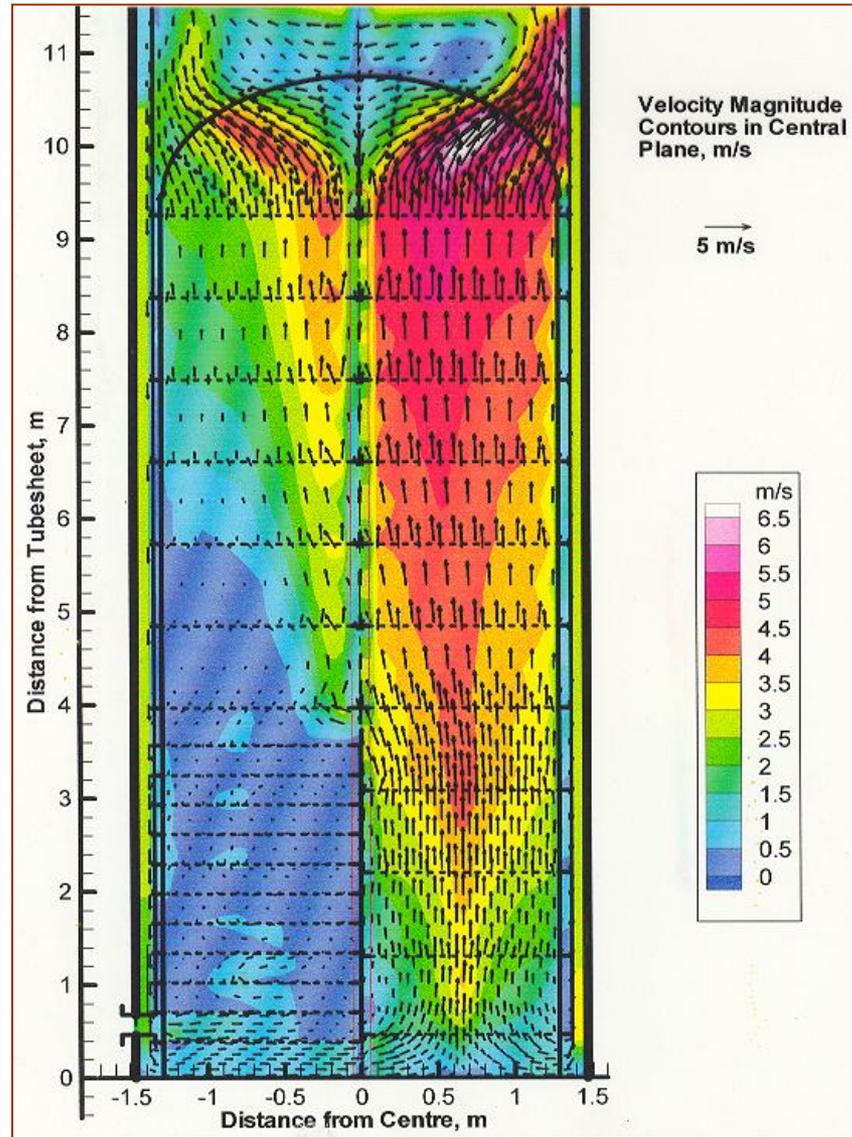




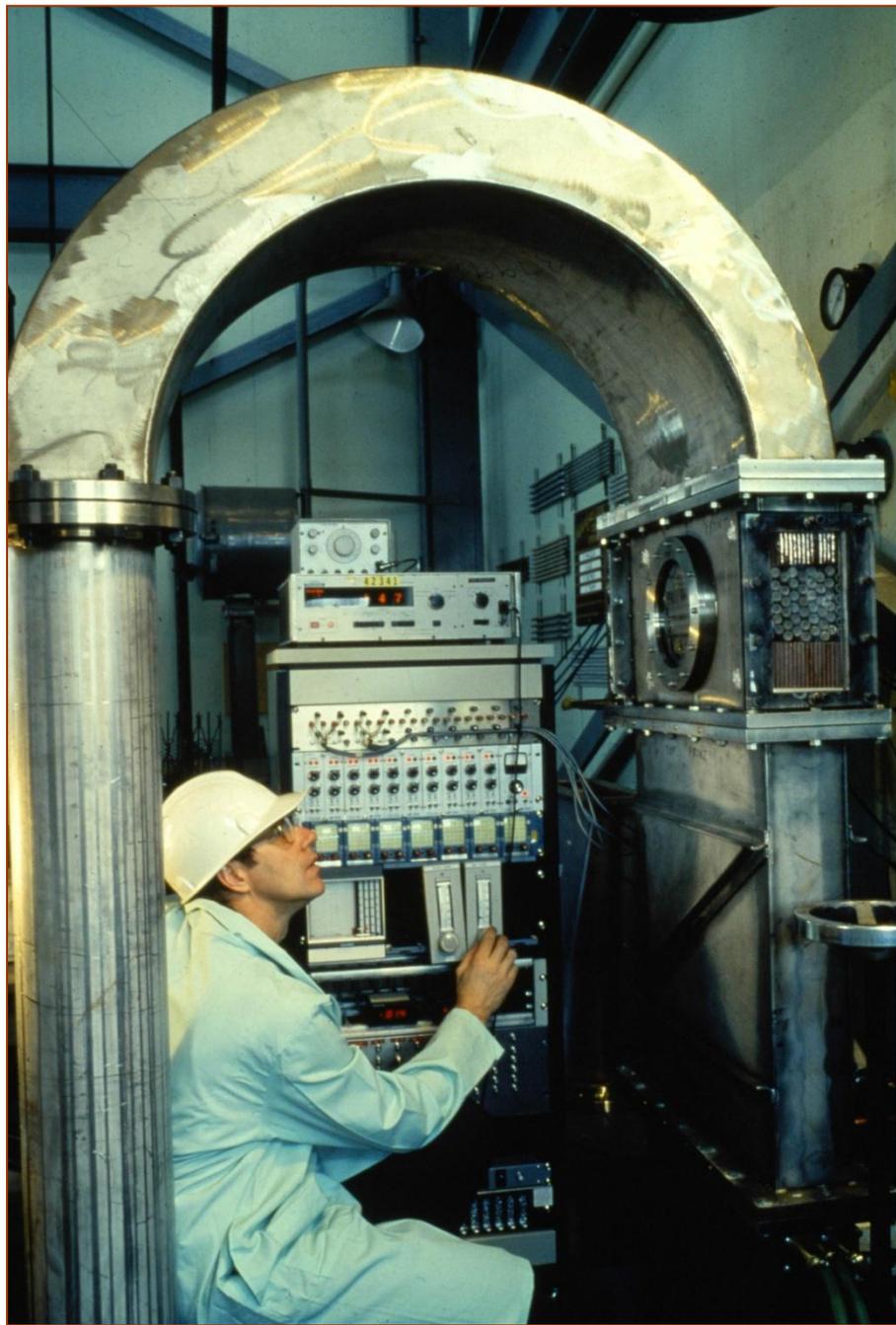
Recirculating Type Nuclear Steam Generator



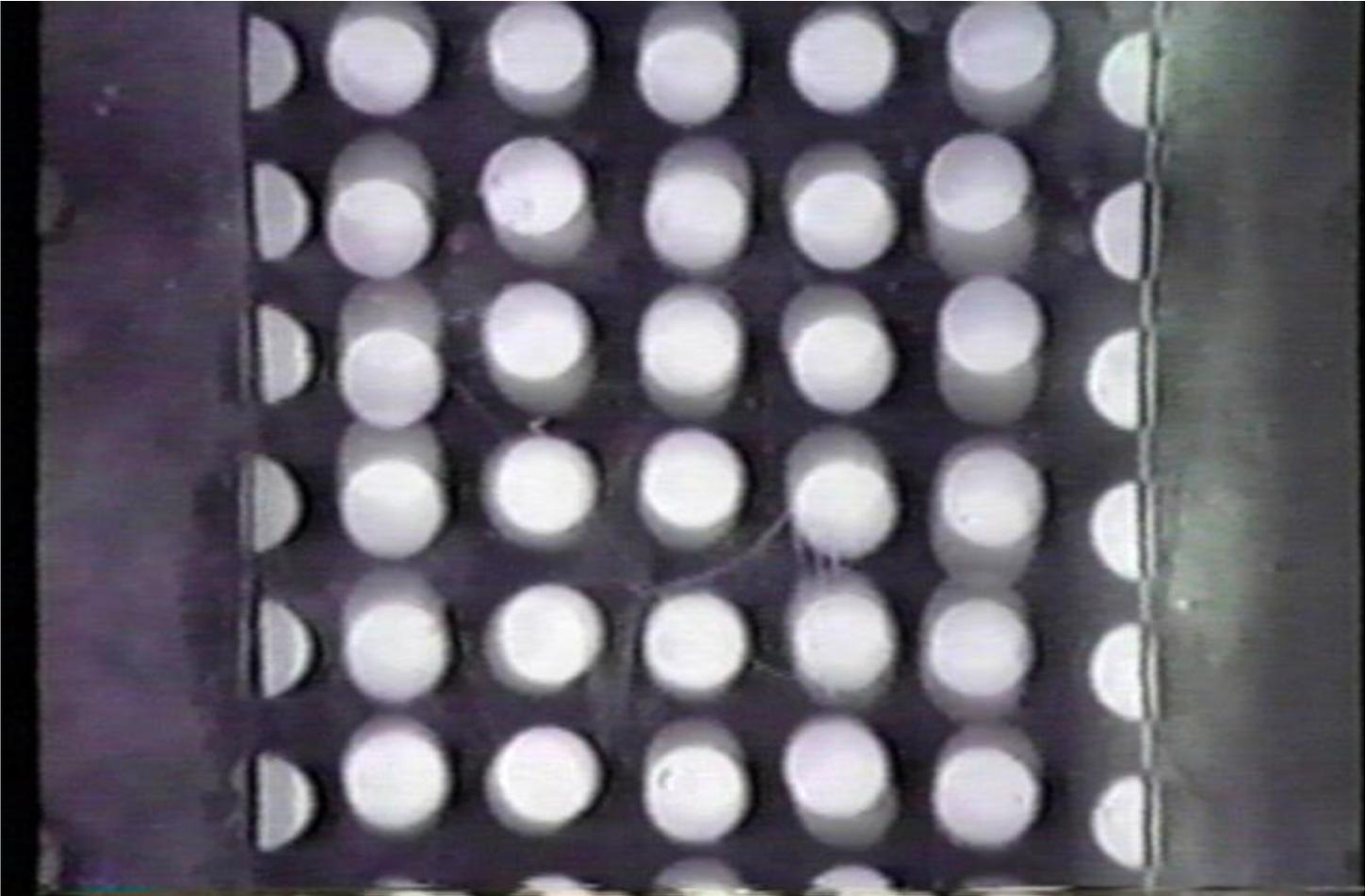
*Flow Velocity Vectors
in the Central Plane of
a Typical Steam
Generator U-bend
Region*



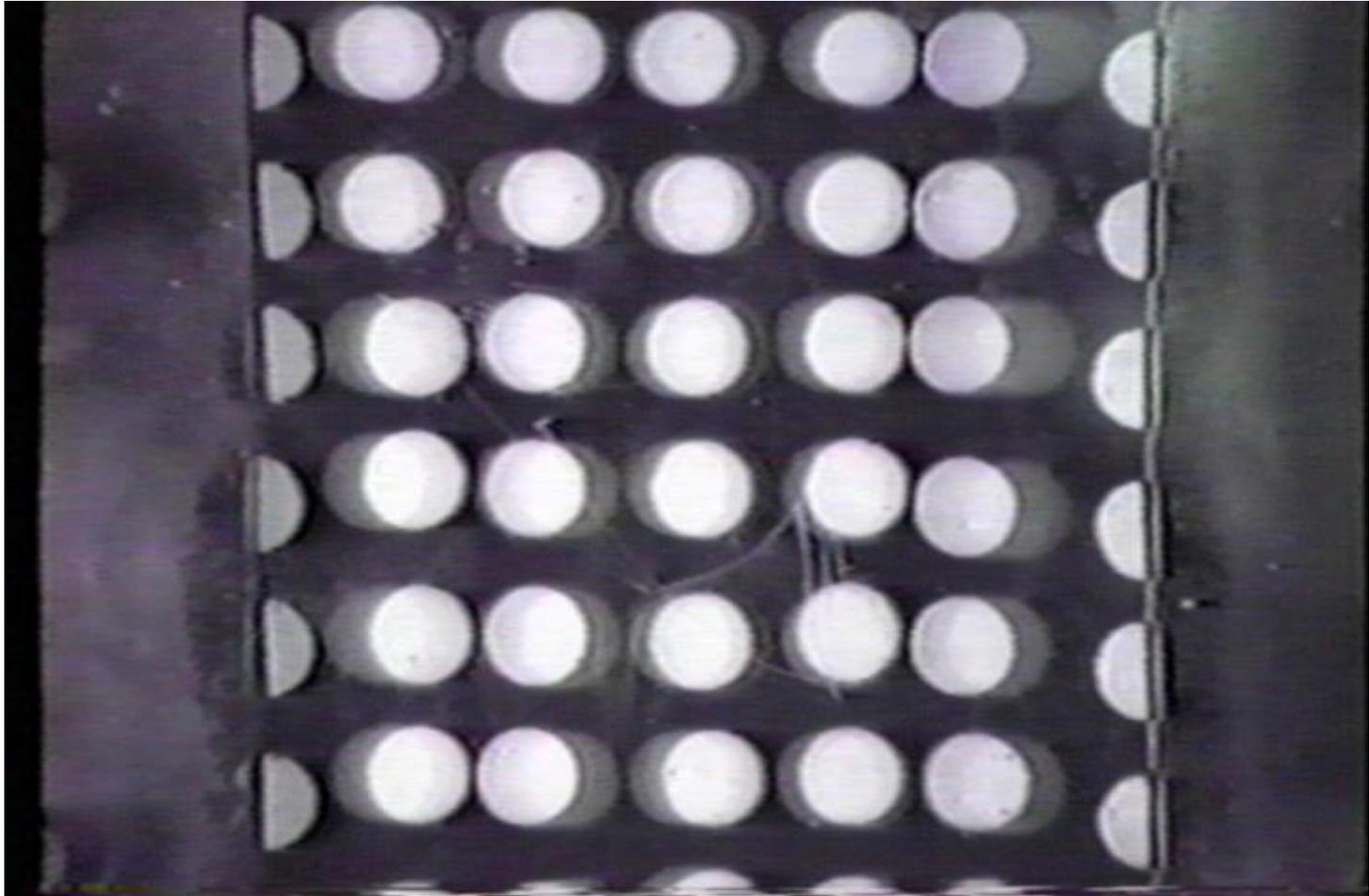
Test Section



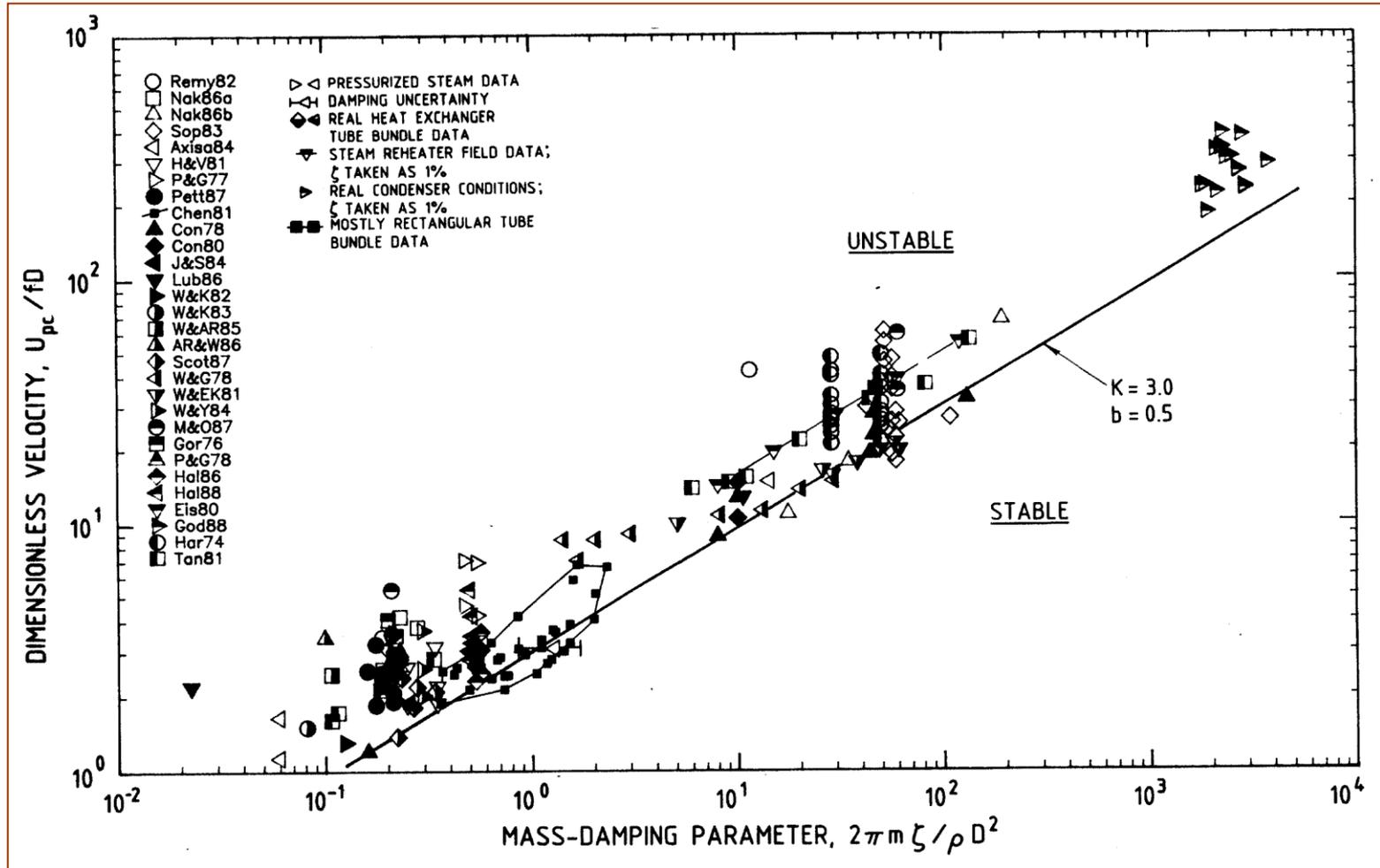
Water Flow



Water Flow



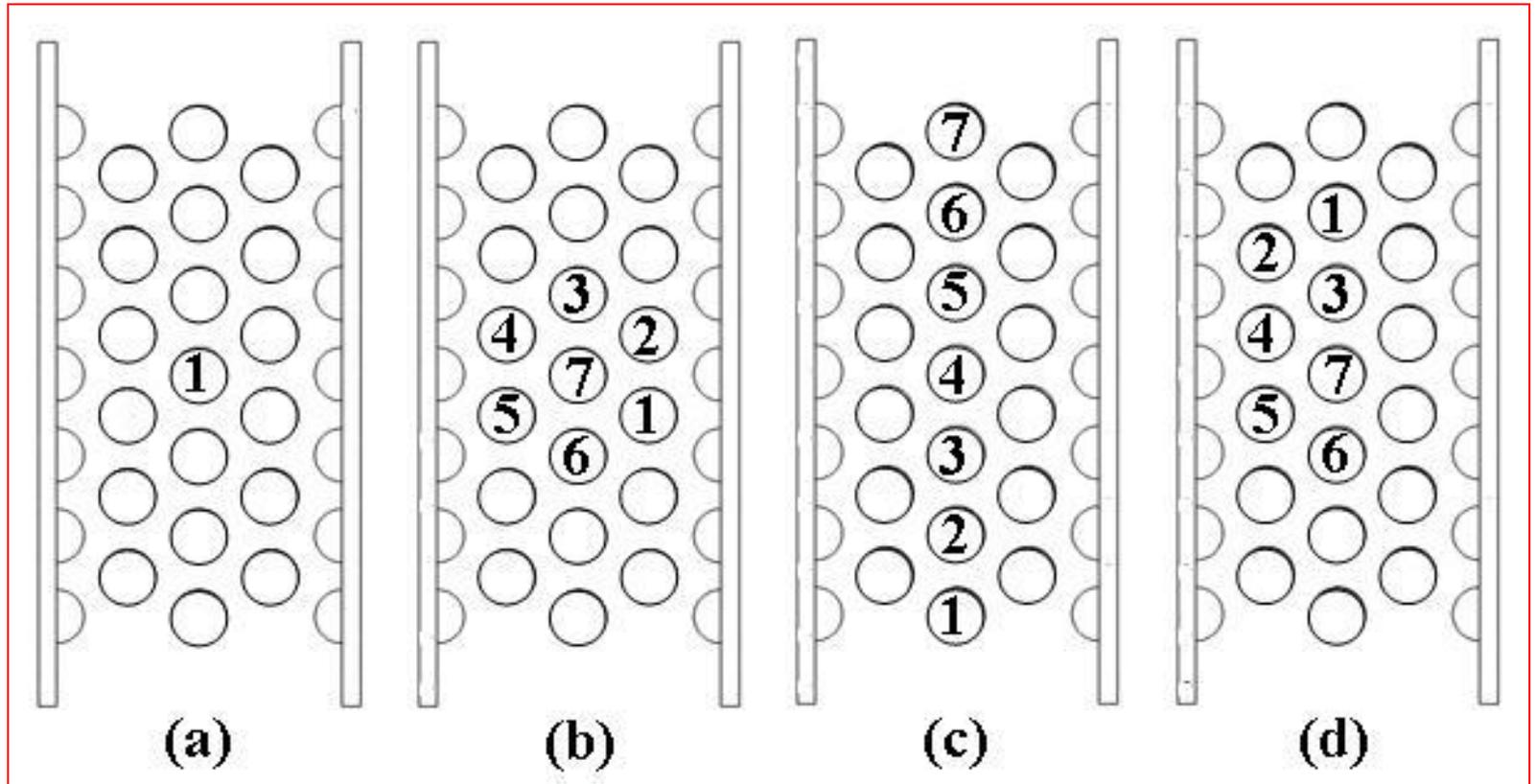
Summary of Fluidelastic Instability Data: Recommended Design Guidelines



Fluidelastic Instability in Two-Phase Cross Flow In-plane VS Out-of-plane



Configurations of Flexible Tubes



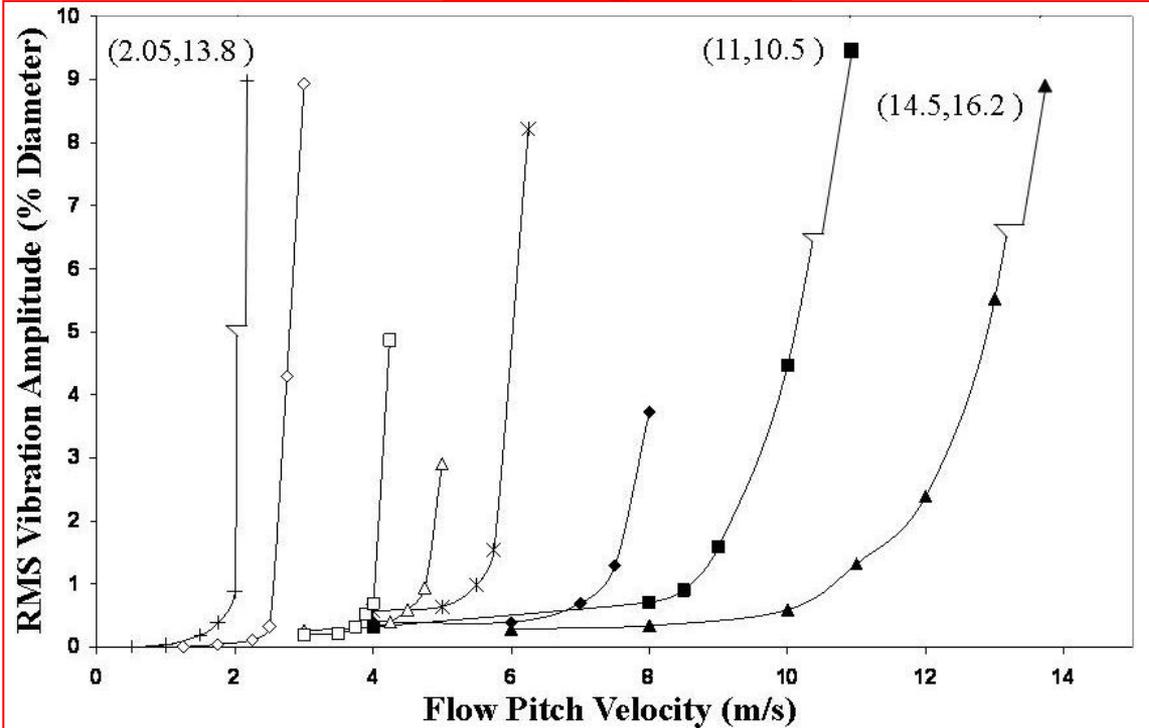
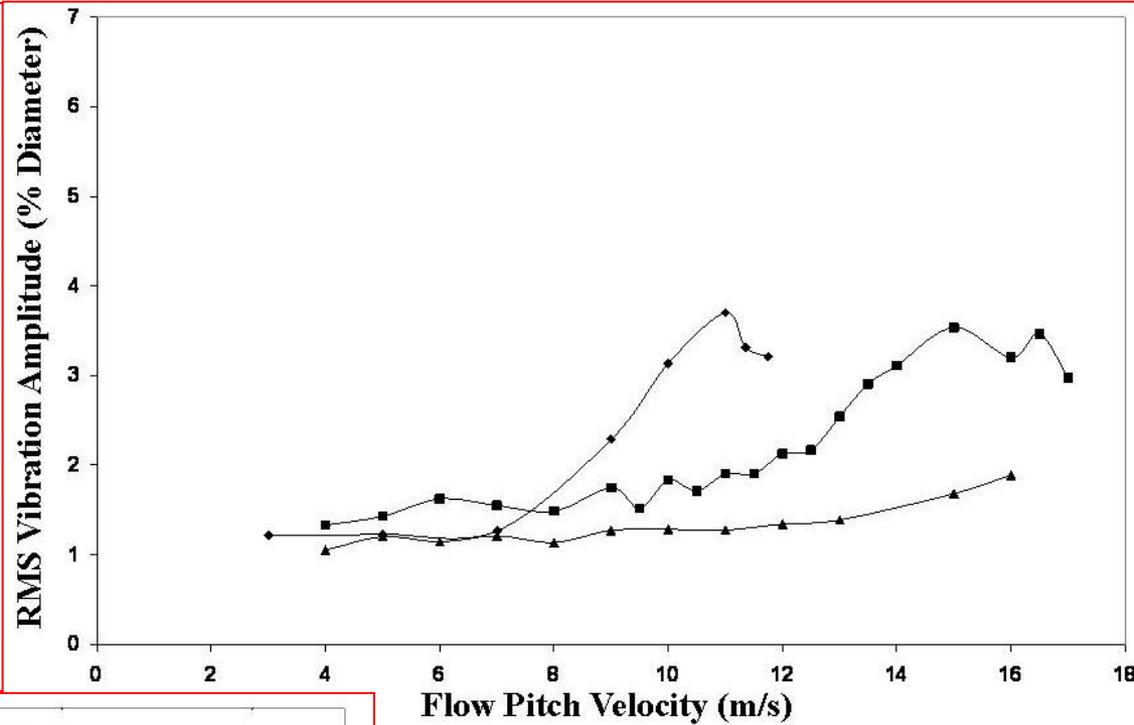
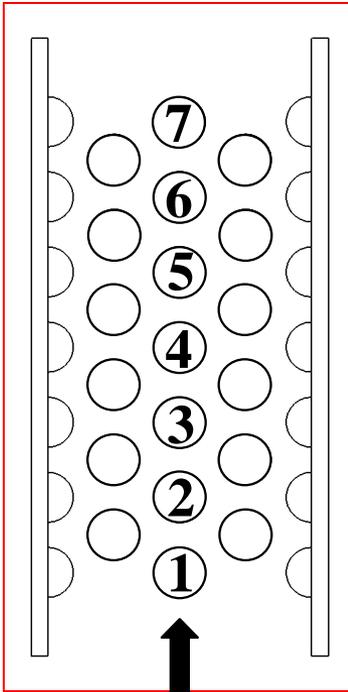
Single flexible tube

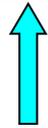
Central cluster

Single flexible column

Two-partially flexible columns

Single Column





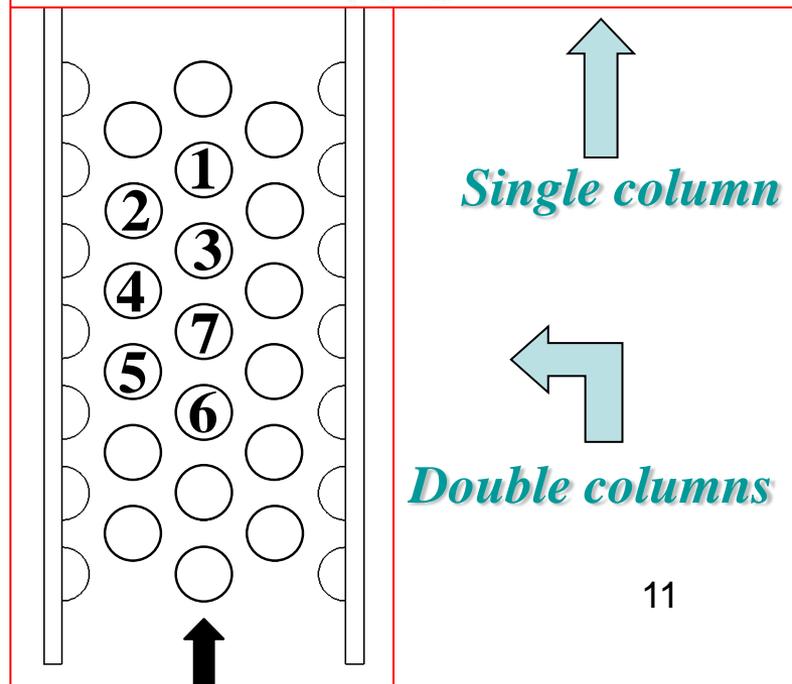
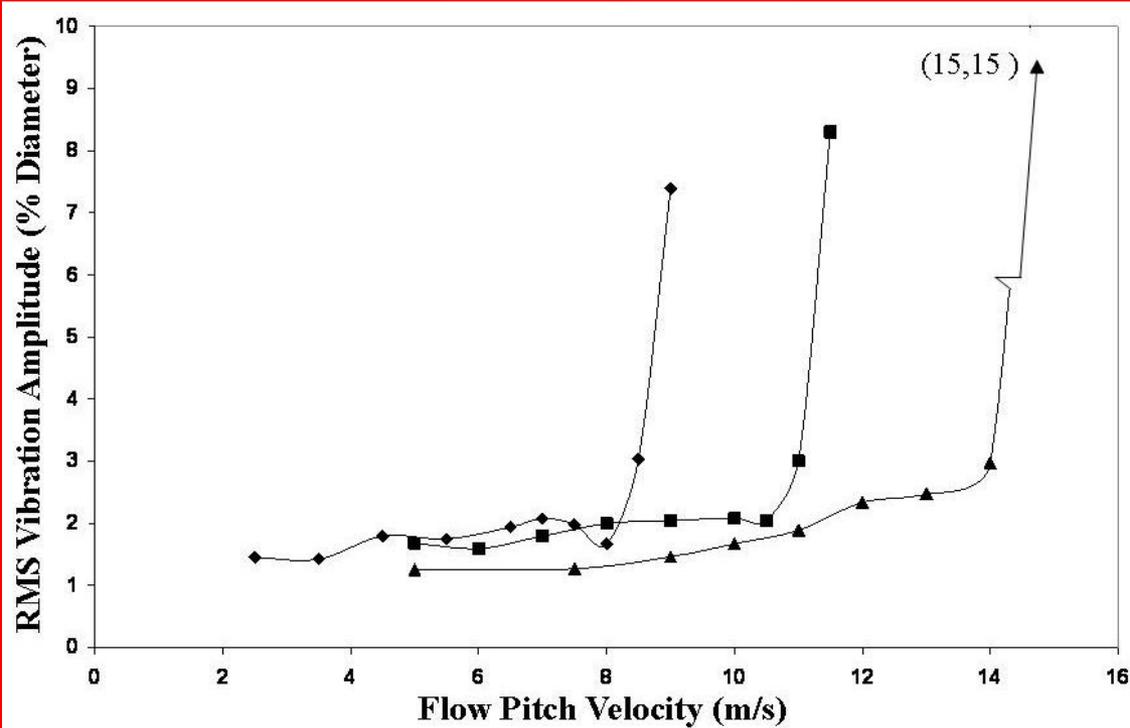
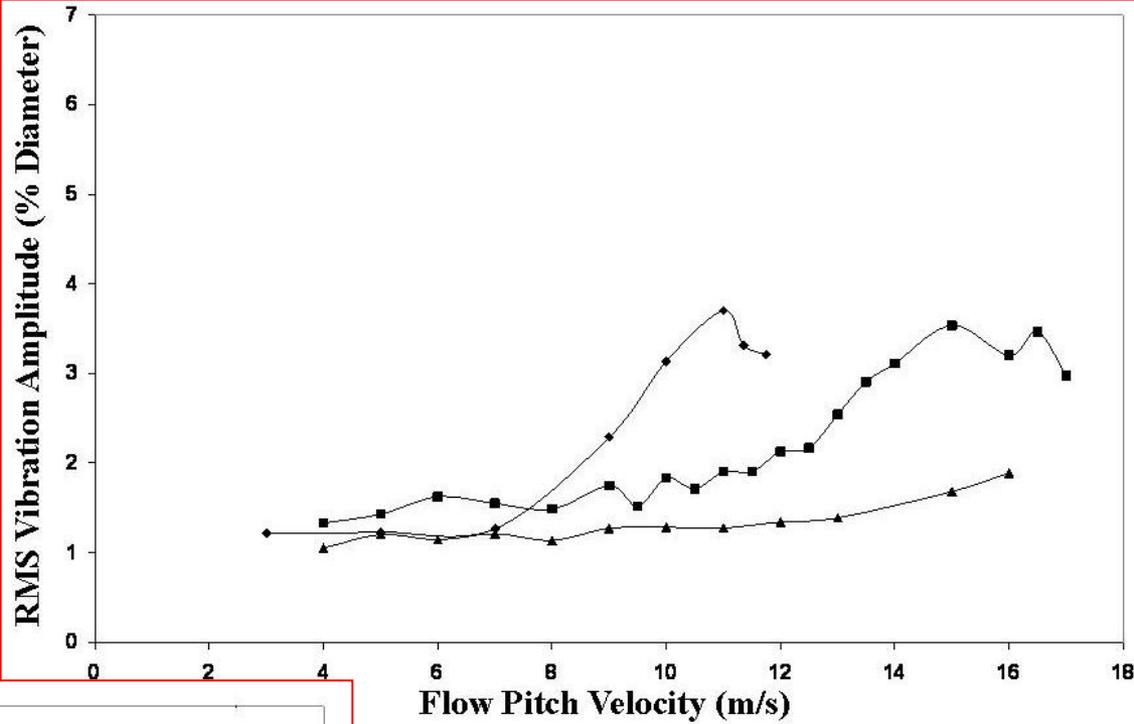
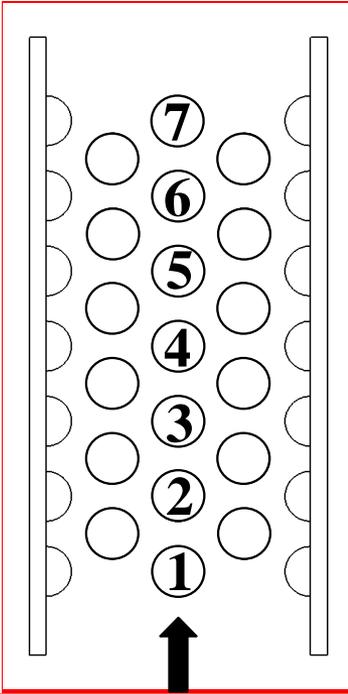
In-plane flexibility
($f_n=14$ Hz)



Axisymmetric flexibility
($f_n=30$ Hz)

*In-Plane
Flexibility*

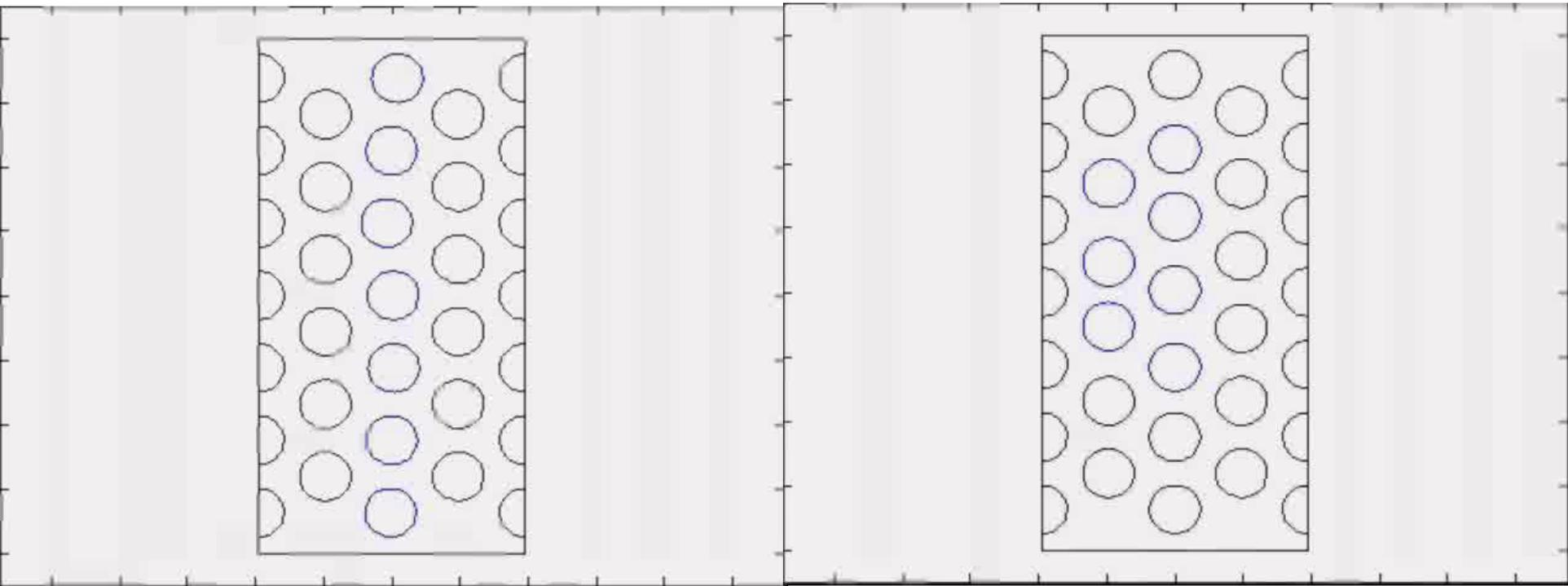
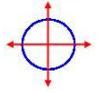
$(f_n = 14 \text{ Hz})$



Axisymmetric Flexibility for One Flexible Column



In-Plane Flexibility for Two Flexible Columns



Instability mode for $\beta=80\%$

Instability mode for $\beta=90\%$

Instability Map

