

Advances in Full Fidelity Soil-Structure-Fluid Interaction Simulation for Nuclear Structures

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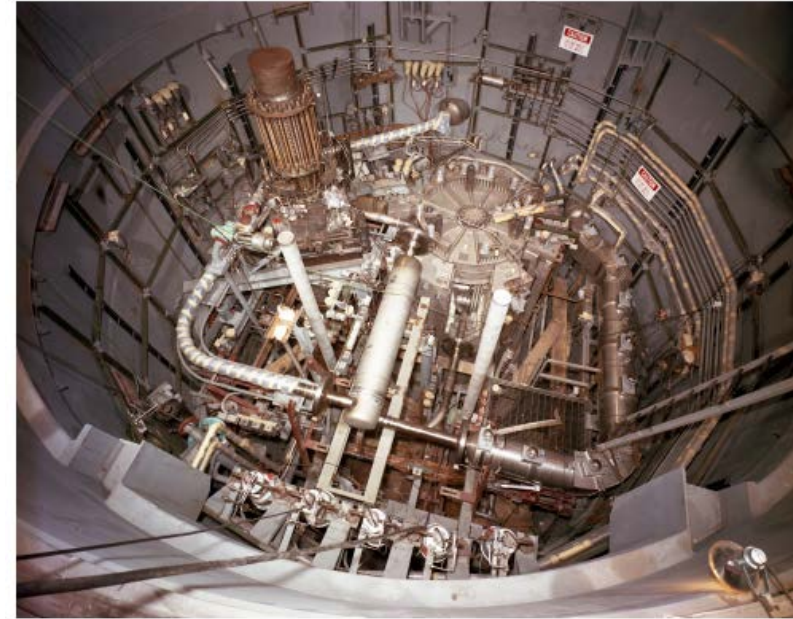


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Analysis Needs for Next Generation Reactors

- Coupled Soil Structure Fluid Interaction (SSFI)
- Combined SSFI and operating load analysis
- Leverage capabilities of commercial FEM codes
- Reduce analysis cycle time
- Single analysis model
 - Same FEM model for operational and seismic loads
 - Eliminate two step analysis solution
 - Reduce model maintenance effort



A top view of the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment (MSRE) at Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Analysis Needs for Next Generation Reactors

- Equivalent Linear vs Nonlinear Analysis
 - Should we design for significant inelastic deformation during a structures life?
 - Operating basis should remain elastic
 - Safe shutdown may have limited inelastic deformation
 - ASCE 43 Limit State C
 - Most designs are targeting elastic response
 - Regulatory precedent
 - Nonlinear analysis is valuable for beyond (original) design basis events
 - Seismic demand 25 years after construction



Existing Analysis Tools

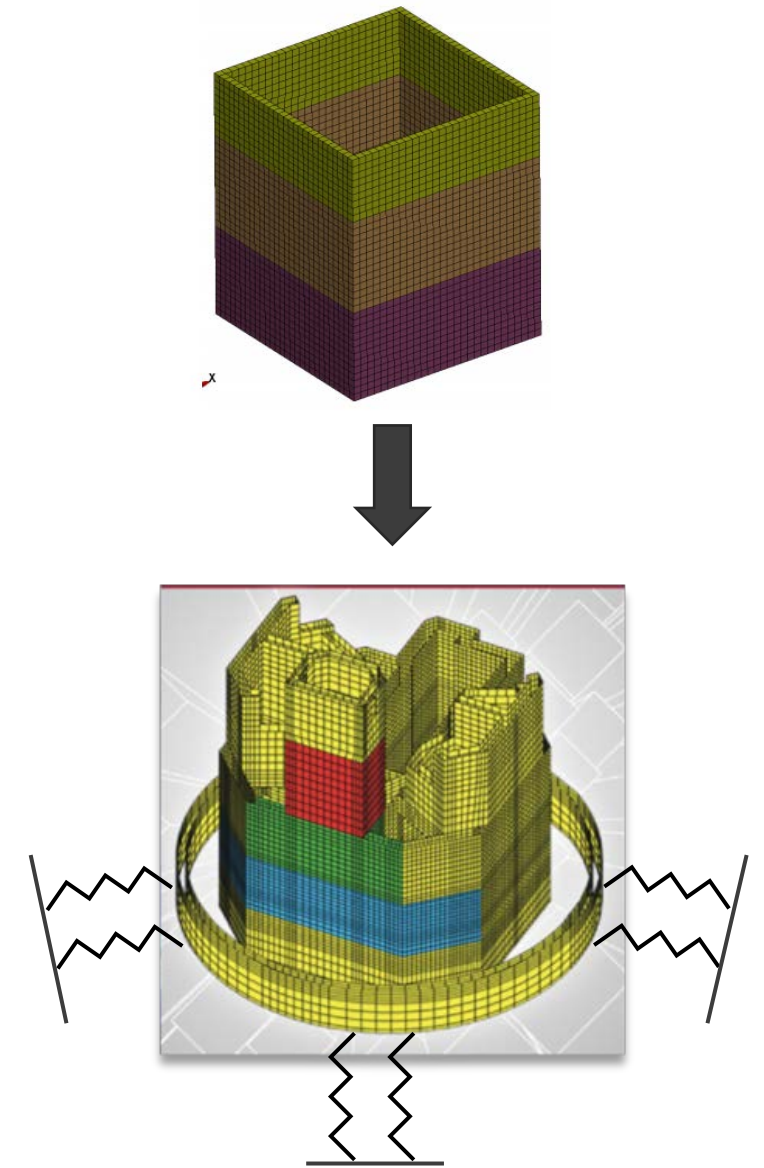
- SASSI
 - Very good for developing frequency domain soil impedance and load vectors
 - Lacks many state-of-the-art analysis features
 - Narrow userbase
- Commercial FEM
 - Excellent element libraries
 - Ability to perform fluid-structure interaction with acoustic elements
 - Excellent constraints, etc. for model development
 - Graphical pre and post processing
 - Wide userbase



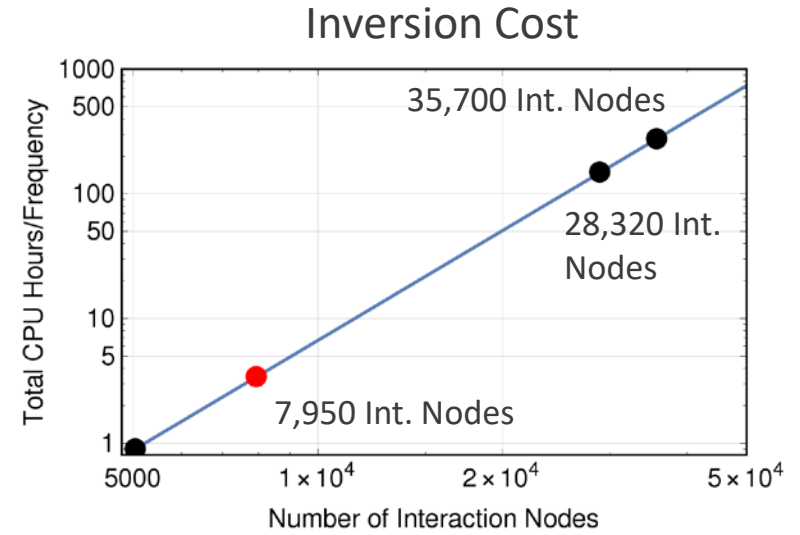
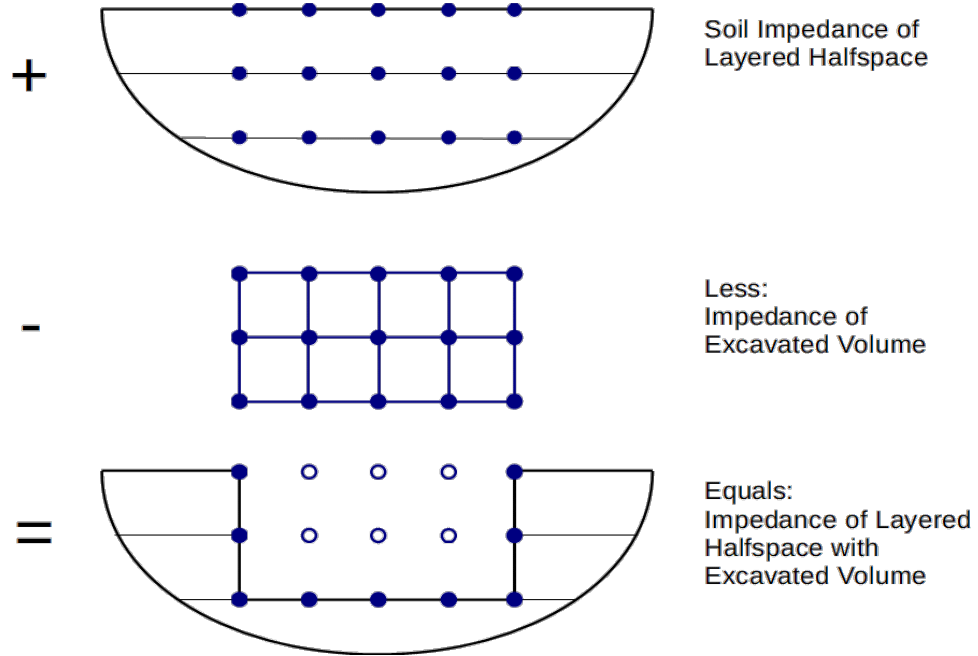
Buildings designed using SASSI and commercial FEM

Proposed Solution

- Combine the best of SASSI and Commercial FEM
 - Use SASSI to develop soil impedances and load vectors for a given excavation and site profile
 - Store in a soil library
 - Use a commercial FEM code to
 - Develop building model
 - Generate operational demands
 - Generate seismic demands in the frequency domain
 - Post processing to convert frequency domain to time domain
 - Combine operational and seismic demands
- Functionally equivalent to a SASSI solution



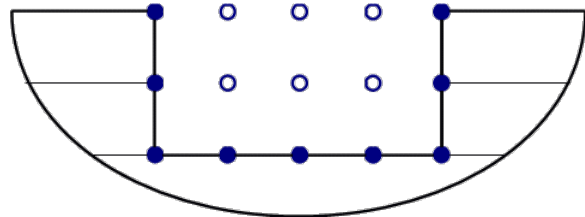
SASSI Soil Impedance



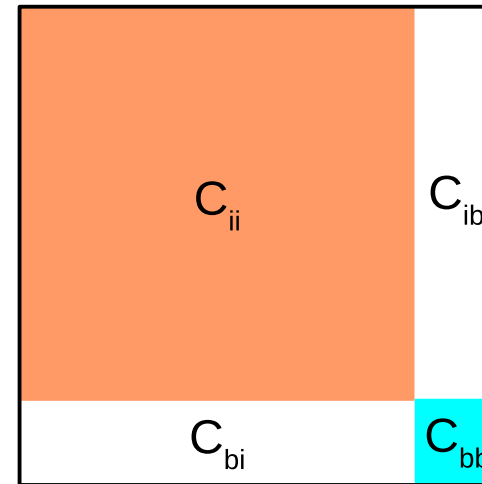
*Use SASSI House bricks with mixed lumped and consistent mass

Impedance Matrix Storage

- Full Storage can be large
- Condense out internal DOF to reduce storage



Case 2, 18,928 Interaction Nodes



Internal
15,600 x 3 DOF

Boundary
3,328 x 3 DOF

	Case 1		Case 2		Case 3	
	Full	Reduced	Full	Reduced	Full	Reduced
Nodes	5,168	1,360	18,928	3,328	35,280	5,085
File Size GiB	1.7	0.12	24	0.72	84	1.7
Size Ratio		14		32		48

Impedance Matrix Storage

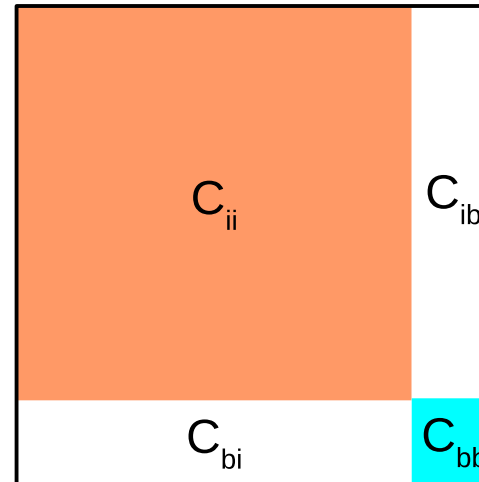
■ Condensed Impedance

$$[C_{Red}] = [C_{bb}] - [C_{bi}] [C_{ii}]^{-1} [C_{ib}]$$

- Let $[X]$ be the solution of $[C_{ii}][X] = [C_{ib}]$, then

$$[C_{Red}] = [C_{bb}] - [C_{bi}][X]$$

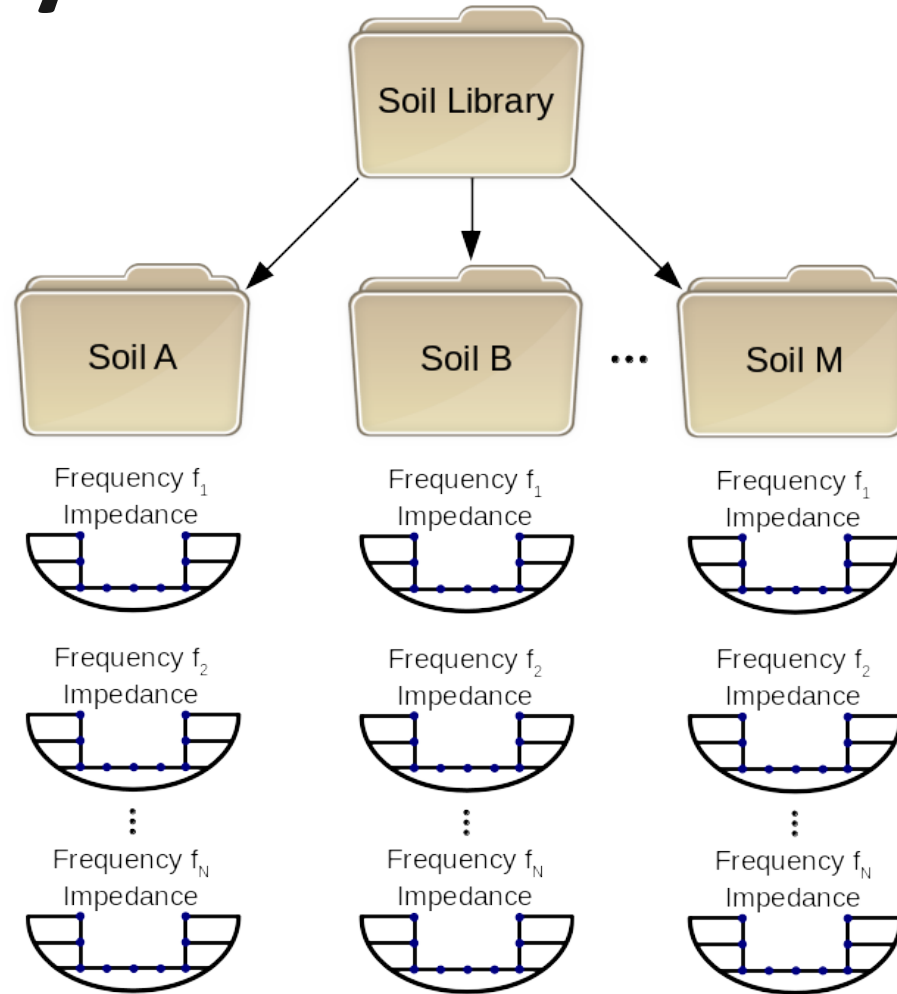
Case 2, 18,928 Interaction Nodes



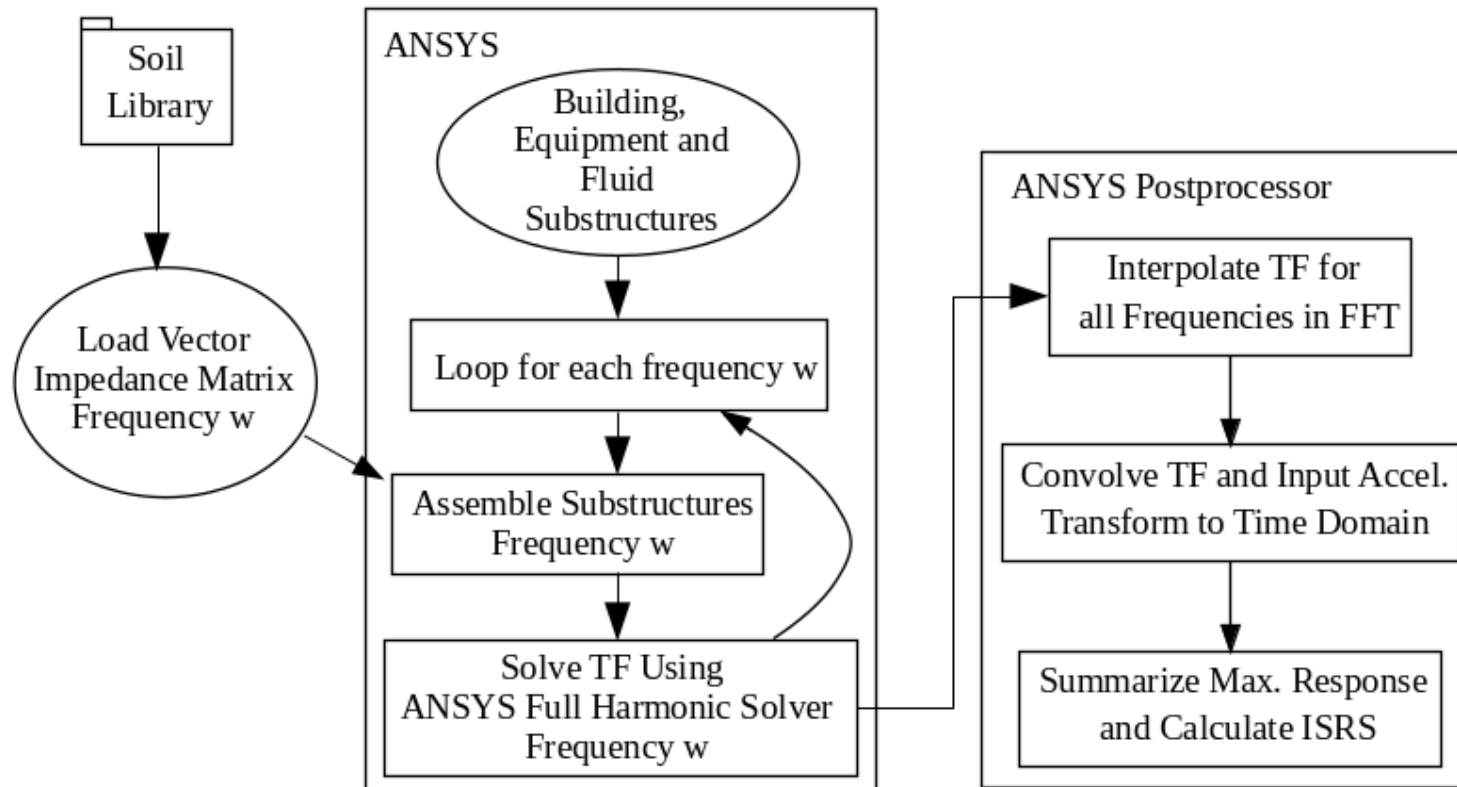
Internal
15,600 x 3 DOF

Boundary
3,328 x 3 DOF

Store Impedances and Load Vectors as Soil Library



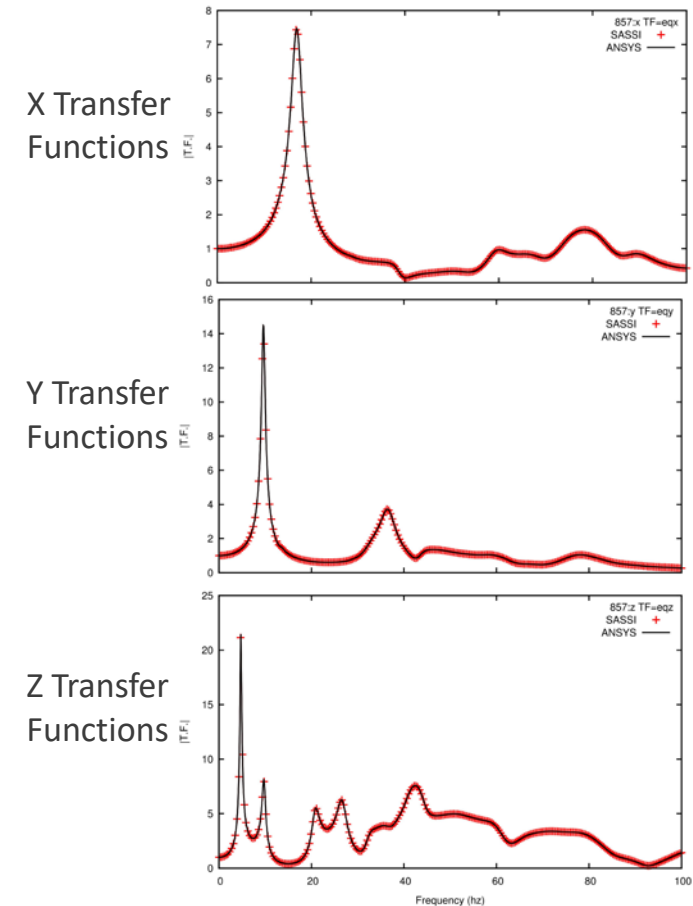
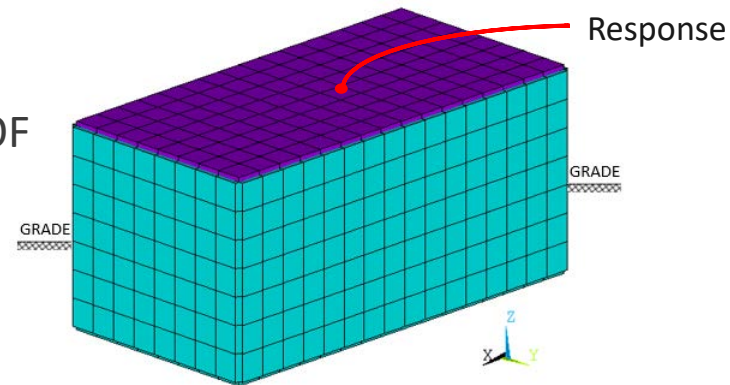
Commercial FEM Solution (ANSYS)



Embedded Building

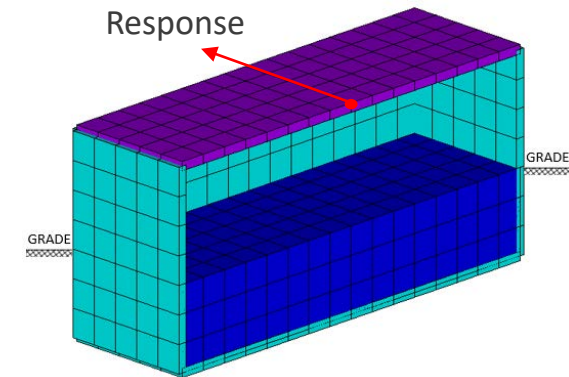
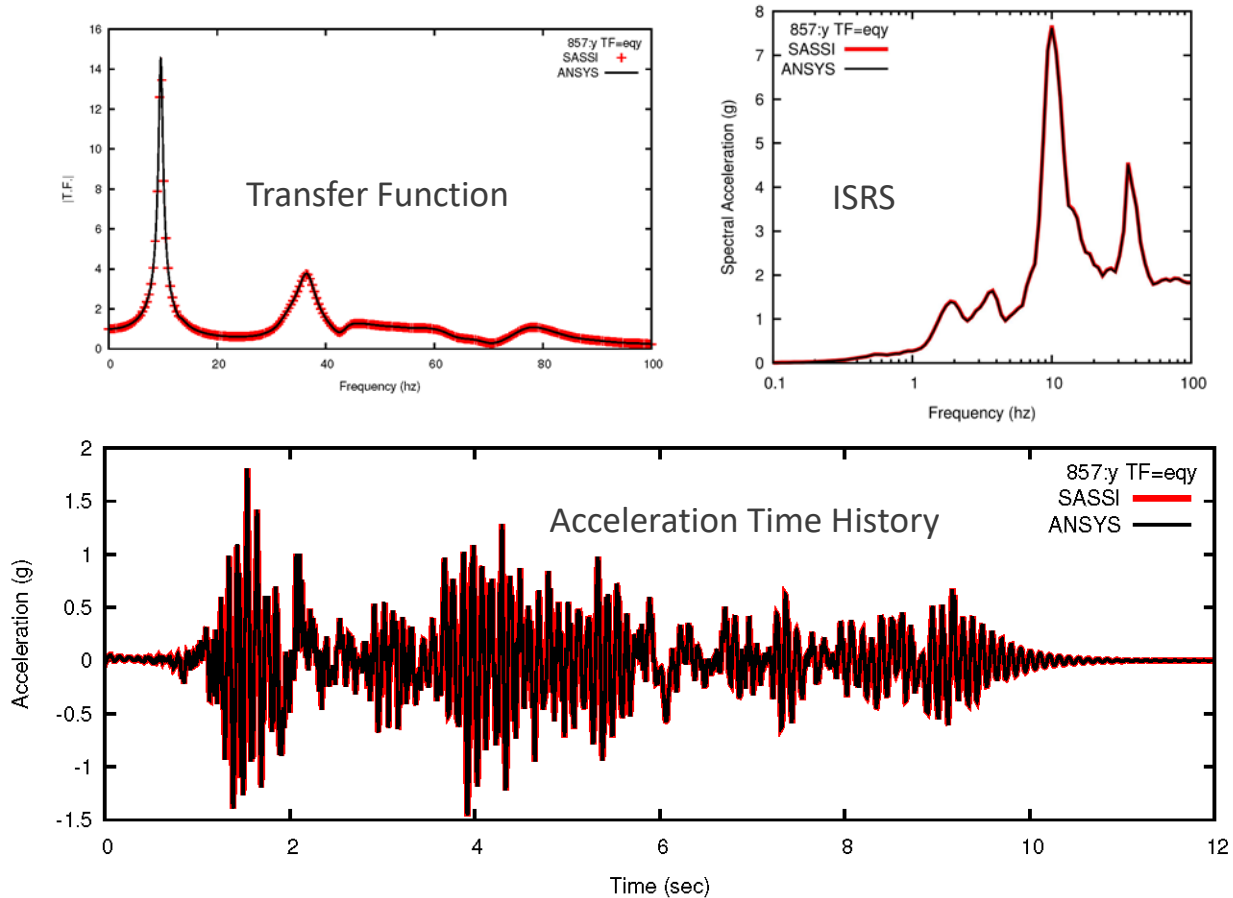
- Simple Concrete Building
 - 95'x47'x44', Embedded 19'
 - Open interior, dry
 - Stiff soil, low damping
 - Use ANSYS building stiffness and mass in SASSI

Large number of building DOF wrt to soil impedance
Use sparse solver



Embedded Building with FSI

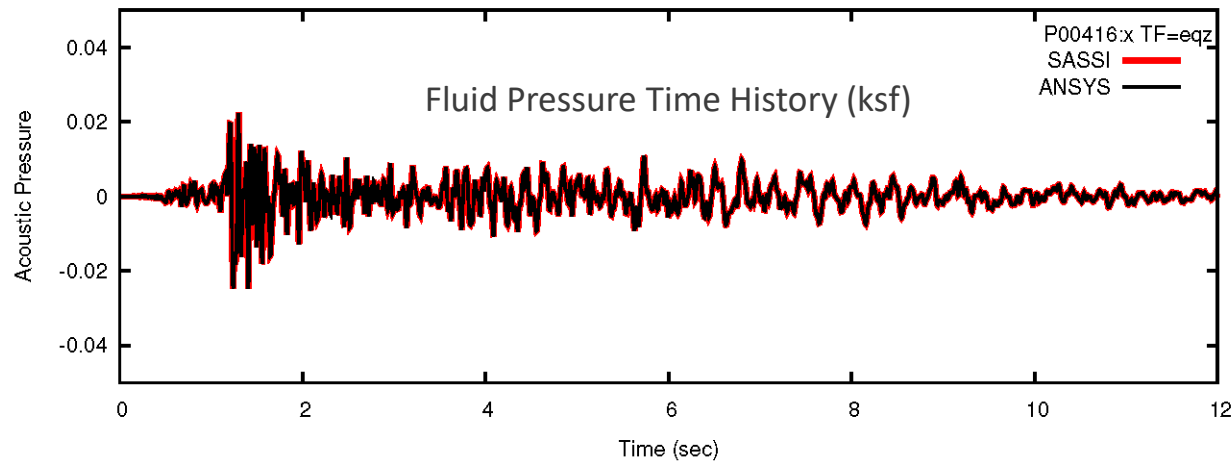
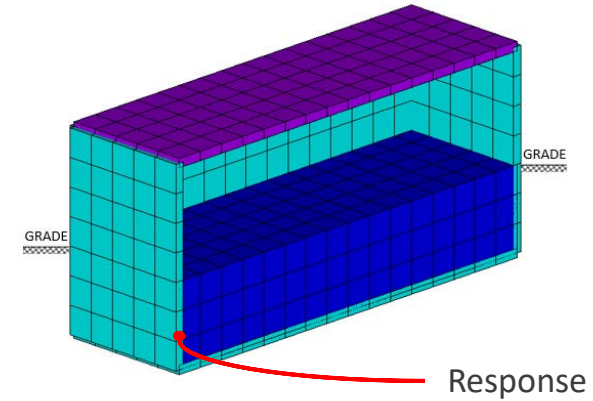
- With a pool up to grade
- Center roof response



- Fluid modeled with acoustic elements
- Unsymmetric mass and stiffness

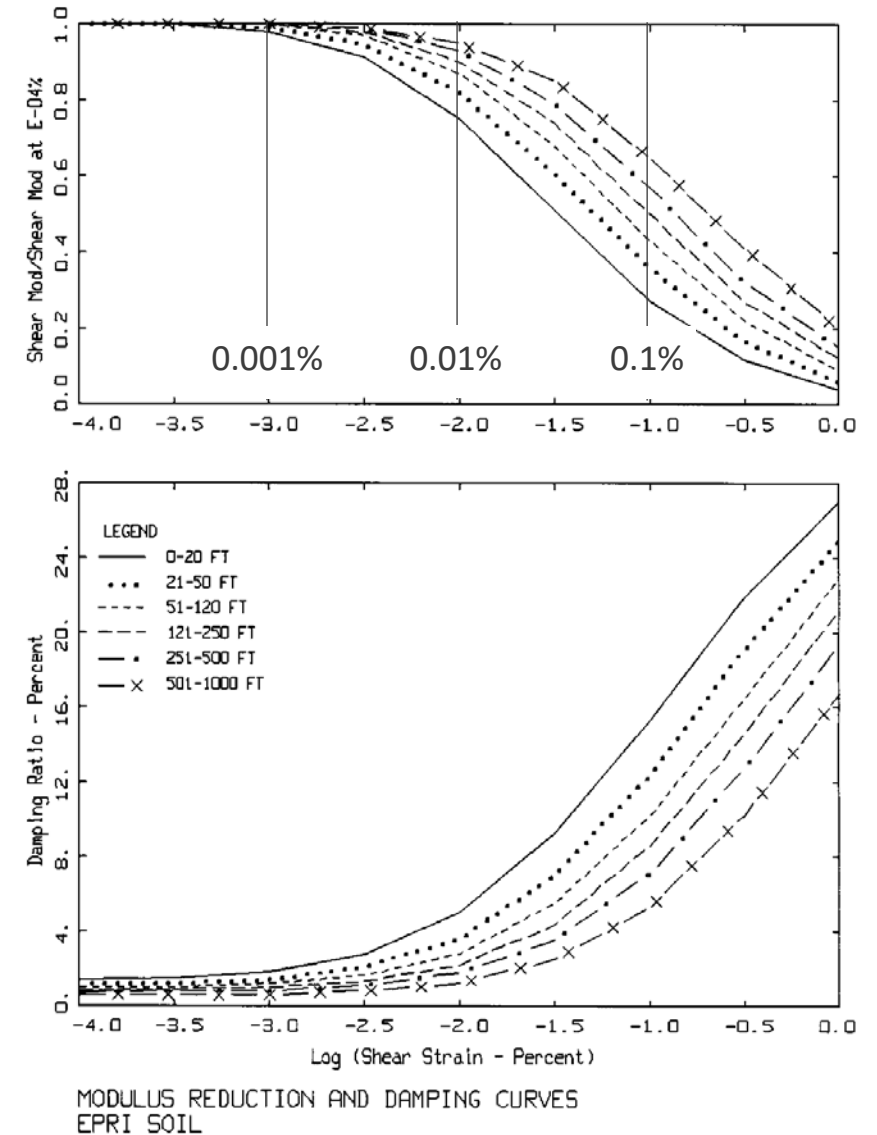
Embedded Building with FSI (cont)

- With a pool up to grade
- Fluid response to vertical motion



Experimental Needs

- Validation of Analysis Methods
 - Soil box seismic environment w/o building
 - Not a halfspace
 - Need to fully characterize the response of a soil box
 - Range of soil strain levels
 - Operating basis – low strain (boring, but important test)
 - Design basis – moderate strain
 - Beyond design basis – high strain
 - Soil box with test structure
 - Focus on SSI interaction
 - Wall tractions with waterproofing
 - Soil pressure on wall
 - Foundation rocking



Experimental Validation (Proposed)



Partially embedded structure containing fluid with a free surface. Immersed dummy component

Examples:

- Reactor vessel with supercritical steam/water
- Molten salt reactor with free surface
- Reactor vessel immersed in water
- Liquid metal cooled reactor
- Spent fuel pool

Experimental Validation (Proposed)

- Specimens
 - Empty container
 - Partially filled container
 - Full container
- Instrumentation
 - Soil pressure and tractions
 - Fluid Pressure
 - Component Acceleration
 - Anchorage Load
 - Structure Acceleration and Relative Displacement
 - Fluid Level Indicator



Experimental Validation (Proposed)

- Analytical preparation
 - Create soil impedance functions
 - Frequency Domain Solution
 - Time Domain Solution
 - Target range of soil strain
 - 0.1g, 0.5g, 1.0g, 2.0g PGA
- Experimental Runs
 - 0.1g, 0.5g, 1.0g, 2.0g PGA
 - Monitor divergence from analytical runs



Experimental Validation (Proposed)

■ Results

- Identify acceptable range for equivalent linear analyses
- Validate coupled time domain solution
- Establish method to qualify Gen IV reactors with Soil-Fluid-Structure interaction

■ Possible expansions

- Isolation and damping
- Pebble bed fuel
- Cask tipping



Conclusions

- Practical solution for Soil-Structure-Fluid Interaction problems
 - Based on existing, proven, technology
 - Methodology is functionally equivalent to a SASSI solution
- Demonstration problem
 - Excellent results comparisons
 - Transfer functions
 - Acceleration time histories and response spectra
 - Structural member design forces
 - Acoustic pressure time histories
- Experimental verification will strengthen our understanding
 - Confirm what we know
 - Identify what we don't know