

Studying the Effect of Thermal Fatigue on Multiple Cracks Propagating in an SS316L Thin Flange on a Shaft Specimen Using a Multi-Physics Numerical Simulation Model

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After more than a decade of research on thermal fatigue cracking in nuclear reactor components, the science remains incomplete. It is essential to understand the crack propagation behaviour and the influence of multiple cracks on the fatigue life of a component due to thermal fatigue load. Accurate numerical simulation modelling can help in better understanding the influence of different factors on failure propagation. In this research, a finite element-based numerical simulation model has been developed using ABAQUS commercial software to obtain insight into crack propagation and crack arrest in an SS316L thin flange on shaft specimen; the assembly is cooled internally, and cyclic thermal loading is applied on the flange rim. The experiment was carried out on a specially designed rig using an induction coil for heating the outer rim. Thermocouples were attached radially on the rim to collect detailed temperature profiles. Real-time temperature-dependent elastic-plastic material data was used for modelling. The boundary conditions and thermal profile used for the numerical model were matched with experimental data. The stresses responsible for crack initiation, the effect of crack number and crack lengths on stresses, energy absorbed at the crack tip after every thermal cycle and the threshold values of cracks are evaluated in the current work. The obtained simulation results were validated by comparing experimental observations. The developed simulation model helps in better understanding the evolution of stresses and strains in uncracked and cracked SS316L discs mounted on a flange due to thermal cycling. It also helped in better understanding the crack propagation behaviour and the evolution of energy release at crack tips. Such a model can help future researchers in designing components undergoing thermal fatigue loading, for example, in nuclear power plants.

Keywords: thermal fatigue, numerical simulation, SS316L, hoop stress, crack propagation, J-integral

Highlights

- Thermal loads occurring in nuclear power plants were used as boundary conditions.
- A detailed temperature-dependent material model of SS316L was used during the simulation.
- Crack initiation and propagation were observed to estimate the fatigue life of the SS316L disc.
- Ratcheting behaviour of SS316L results in plastic deformation and blunting of the crack tip.
- The developed numerical simulation model predictions correspond well with experimental observations.

0 INTRODUCTION

Nuclear power plants are designed for more than 40 years of service life [1], but due to the aggressive operational conditions, unforeseen environmental conditions and material behaviour at elevated temperatures, the overall service life of the plant is affected [2]. One such problem was encountered in the residual heat removal system of the Civaux-1 power plant, France [3]. Due to higher toughness and superior corrosion resistance, austenitic stainless steels are used in the piping system of nuclear reactors [4]. AISI 321 is used in the secondary circuits of the water-water energetic reactor (WVER) nuclear power plants and heat exchangers. SS304 and SS304L are frequently used in pressurized water reactors [5]. SS316, SS316L, and SS316LN are mostly used in the piping system of light water reactors (LWR), and liquid metal cooled fast breeder reactors (LMFBR) [6]. Although tough, these components undergo

complex thermo-mechanical cycles during plant operations [7]. Varying temperatures in piping systems due to thermal stratifications, turbulent mixing of the hot and cold fluid and vortex penetration in different regions of the system, such as mixing tees, joints, and valves [8], result in thermal fatigue of such components [9]. Austenitic stainless steel can be primarily affected by these thermal fluctuations because of their high thermal expansion coefficient and low fatigue endurance limit [10]. The mechanism of fatigue crack initiation and propagation is similar in the case of thermal and mechanical loading conditions [11] and [12]. Though thermal fatigue damage has been proven to be more damaging than uniaxial isothermal fatigue [13] and [14], both are administered by the same fatigue mechanism. Out of these multiple cracks, only dominant cracks grow faster [15]. Cracks may nucleate from the well-developed slip bands, defects, inclusions, non-metallic impurities, or surface imperfections [16]. These geometrical discontinuities

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are present due to the adopted manufacturing process [17] and act as crack initiation sites during service [18] and [19]. The number of cycles to fatigue failure will significantly be decreased if the temperature is increased abruptly [20]. A fatigue crack, when initiated, grows slowly until the critical crack length is reached, after which the fatigue crack growth rate increases and leads to the failure of the component. Due to the lack of a thermal fatigue test standard, different experimental arrangements have been proposed by researchers for the thermal fatigue testing of materials [12] and [21]. Generally, researchers develop setups that are closer to actual conditions. For example, a two- and three-dimensional loading condition Splash test facility and FAT3D [22]. Other researchers for thermal fatigue testing of austenitic stainless-steel grades 304L, 316L were carried out under different temperature ranges for evaluating the crack initiation and propagation in pressurized water reactor (PWR) and LMFBR conditions using a SPLASH test facility [23].

Although several well-equipped experimental setups have been developed by researchers, it is still problematic and sometimes impossible to record critical material deformation and failure data while the test is in progress. Numerical simulation models developed in the past to study the fatigue life of metals [24], ceramics [25] and [26] and polymers [27] and [28] help understand the material deformation and failure behaviour under varying boundary and geometric conditions. They significantly contribute to reducing design cost and time.

Ullah et al. [29] showed that numerical simulation models could help in better understanding the fatigue crack propagation in material under complex thermo-mechanical loading conditions. Such models were also used to estimate the fatigue life of composite materials under dynamic loading conditions [30] and [31]. Recently, based on elastic-plastic material data and realistic boundary conditions, a method was developed by Qayyum et al. [15] to numerically model the crack propagation in complicated structures due to thermal fatigue. Such a model helps in successfully obtaining a deep insight into the complex thermal fatigue phenomena and therefore is adopted here.

In this research, a flange-shaft specimen made of SS316L is experimentally tested under thermal fatigue loading provided by induction heating and internal cooling. The simulation was developed by incorporating real-time temperature-dependent elastic-plastic material data to obtain insight into stress distribution and crack propagation in a flange rim.

1 EXPERIMENTATION

The specimen consisted of a hollow shaft of SS316L on which a flange was machined as an integral part. Specimen geometry and dimensions are shown in Fig. 1a. The idea behind using a thin flange is to have a plane stress condition at the crack tip for a more straightforward analysis. The experiment was carried out in collaboration with French partners at Ecole D' Mines, Albi, France. The specimen was heated rapidly by 2 MHz high-frequency induction heating and cooled internally by flowing water at room temperature. One thermal cycle lasts for 16 seconds, with 4 seconds of heating and 12 seconds of subsequent cooling. The experimental arrangement is shown in Fig. 1b.

The intended temperature profile was maintained and recorded with the help of spot-welded thermocouples at 0 mm, 2.75 mm, and 4.4 mm from the outer rim of the flange. The temperature profile obtained from experimentation is shown in Fig. 2 with the help of solid lines.

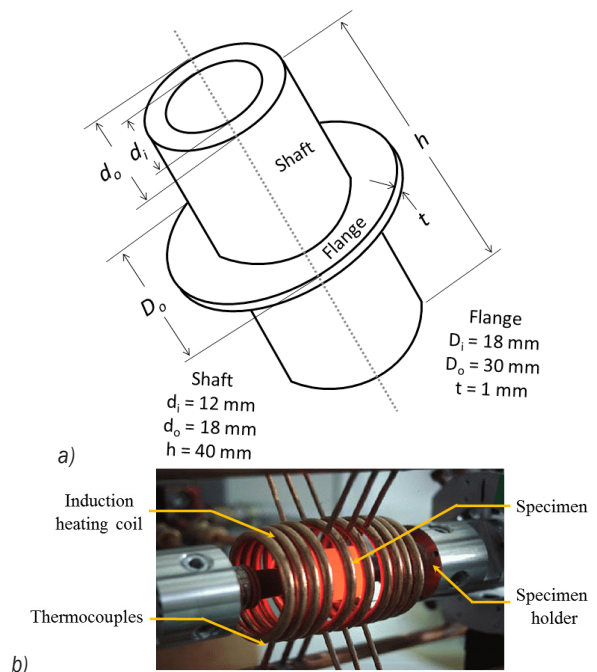


Fig. 1. Experiment; a) specimen geometry, and b) induction heating of the specimen

2 NUMERICAL SIMULATION

ABAQUS Standard™ is used as a finite element analysis tool for the modelling and simulation of thermal fatigue. In this analysis, a de-coupled thermo-

mechanical approach is used with a non-linear rate-independent elastic-plastic material model, as suggested by Fissolo et al. [13].

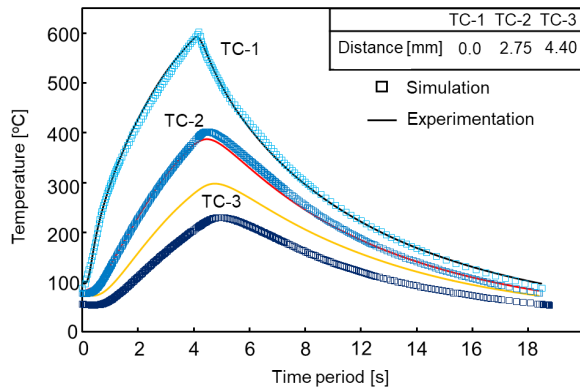


Fig. 2. Thermal profile matching the description of thermocouple positioning

2.1 Material Data

SS316L is a non-hardenable and non-magnetic grade of stainless steel. It is used where toughness and corrosion resistance are equally important [10]. The temperature-dependent material properties of SS316L, which are listed in Table 1, were incorporated in the numerical simulation model. The flow curves of the material at different temperatures are presented in Fig. 3. This temperature-dependent elastic-plastic material data was used in the numerical model definition.

Table 1. The temperature of dependent mechanical properties of SS316L [32]

Temperature [°C]	Young's modulus [GPa]	Thermal conductivity [W/(mm·K)]	Thermal expansion coefficient [$10^{-5}/^{\circ}\text{C}$]	Specific heat [kJ/(kg·K)]
25	200	0.014	1.60	464.68
100	194	0.0149	1.66	-
200	185	0.016	-	-
300	177	0.0173	-	-
400	169	0.0186	-	515.6
500	160	0.0199	-	-
800	135	0.02	-	569.2
871	-	-	1.98	-

2.2 Loading and Constraints

Thermal heat flux of 2 W/mm^2 was applied at the rim of the disc in all simulation models. The temperature profiles at different depths in the numerical simulation model were matched with experimentally observed profiles by tuning the amplitude of heat flux and

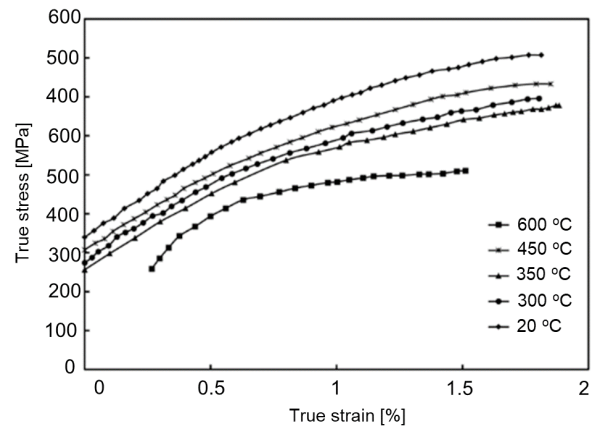


Fig. 3. Temperature-dependent plasticity data of SS316L [32]

cooling. The simulation was run for 30 fatigue cycles to obtain a stabilized stress-strain response. The boundary conditions defined for all simulation models are shown in Fig. 4a. Pinned boundary condition was applied at the internal periphery of the shaft. Element type DC2D4 (4-node linear heat transfer quadrilateral) was used to generate a total of 4260 linear quadrilateral elements on the whole assembly. The meshed assembly of disc and shaft

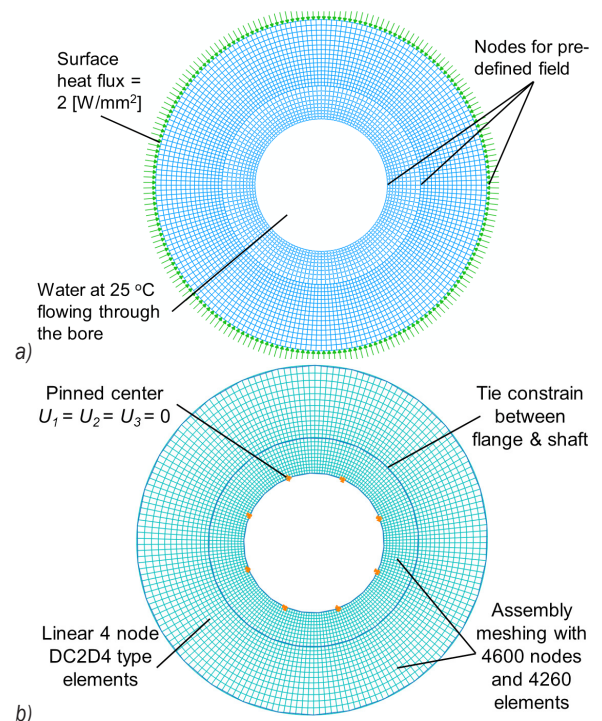


Fig. 4. Loading and constraints; a) heating model specifications, and b) mechanical model specifications

is shown in Fig. 4b. The model was checked for the mesh dependency and, during meshing, the aspect ratio (which is a measure of how well structured the mesh is, i.e., the perfect aspect ratio is 1.0) was maintained below 1.05. The readers are encouraged to refer to previous publications [33] and [34] to obtain more details about the numerical simulation model development, meshing, boundary conditions, and post-processing of data.

2.3 Mechanical Model

A total of 29 models were developed for this research with different crack lengths and numbers of cracks. The simulations were based on the sequence published earlier [12] and [35]. A thermal analysis was run, and the temperature evolution at each node was recorded to obtain nodal temperature distributions. A model was developed to study the effect of thermal cycling on the uncracked sample, which results in the highest hoop stresses. Twenty-seven models with different crack numbers and crack lengths were analysed to study the effect of varying crack numbers and crack lengths on evolving stresses at the periphery of the disc. The description of peripheral cracks is shown in Fig. 5.

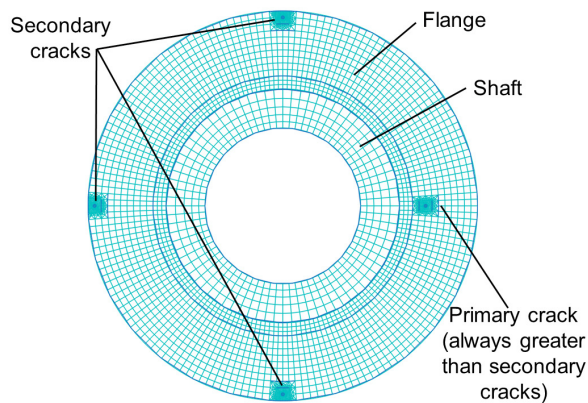
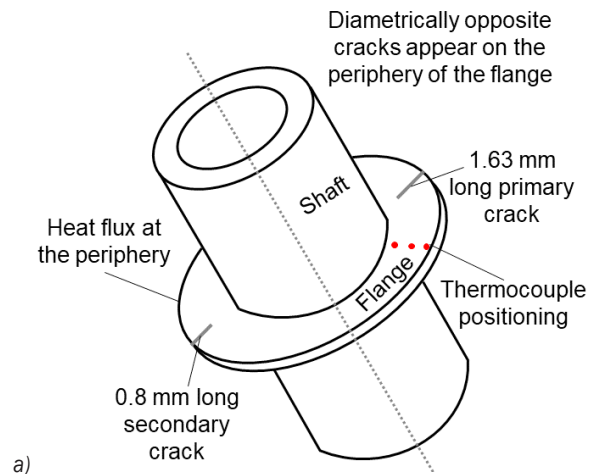


Fig. 5. Description of peripheral cracks in the specimen

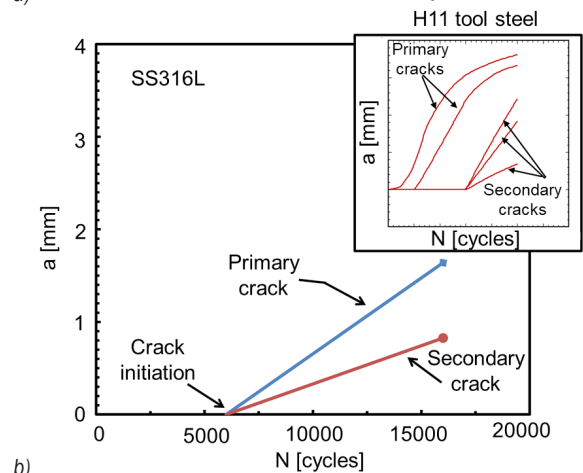
3 RESULTS

Experimentally, it is observed that two diametrically opposite cracks initiate at the outer periphery of the flange. Cracks initiate in the flange after 6,000 thermal cycles. The two cracks originated were 180° apart from each other, the fatigue crack growth behavior of these cracks is presented in Fig. 6b. The same phenomenon of cracking was observed previously in the case of the H-11 tool steel disc [15]. In the case

of H-11 tool steel, multiple cracks originated on the periphery, out of which only eight cracks propagated throughout the experiment, which was validated through numerical simulation, whereas in this case only two noticeable cracks initiated and propagated up to 16,000 cycles. One of the cracks propagated to a crack length of 1640 μm, and the other grew up to 825 μm for the same number of cycles. The number of cycles to crack initiation and the significant crack lengths attained by the two cracks are shown in Fig. 6b.



a)



b)

Fig. 6. Experimental results; a) no. of cycles to crack initiation, and b) diametrically opposite cracks as a result of thermal fatigue

3.1 Temperature- Stress Correspondence

Maximum hoops stress is observed at the rim of the flange. The change in hoop stress versus temperature when plotted forms a hysteresis loop, as shown in Fig. 7; the area under the hysteresis is representing the energy absorbed by the material itself to reach the peak stress with the increase in temperature. The

first cycle (from 0 to 1) shows a sudden increase in stress with increased temperature. Compressive stresses develop in the disc (from 1 to 2) when the temperature is raised while they start to transform into tensile stresses (from 2 to 3) during the cooling period. Tensile stress reaches a maximum magnitude of 396 MPa in the last cycle at point 4, which shows a 21 % increase in stress as compared to the 1st cycle. These stresses are responsible for the crack initiation in the disc. When the first and last cycle compressive stresses are compared, 13.4 % elevation is observed at point 2.

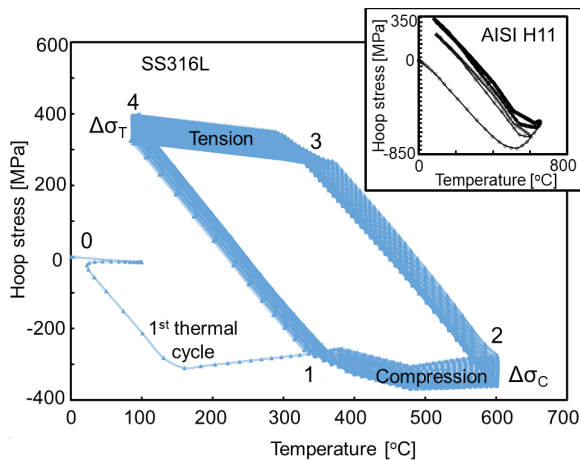


Fig. 7. Stress-temperature hysteresis of SS316L and H11 tool steel (for comparison)

3.2 Effect of Crack Lengths and Number of Cracks on Hoop Stress

Maximum hoops stress is observed on the rim of the flange. The variation in hoop stress on the rim due to cracking forms plateaus of hoop stresses which are presented in Fig. 8. In this figure, n is the number of cracks, a_p is the length of the primary crack, a_s is the length of the secondary crack. The graph shows that

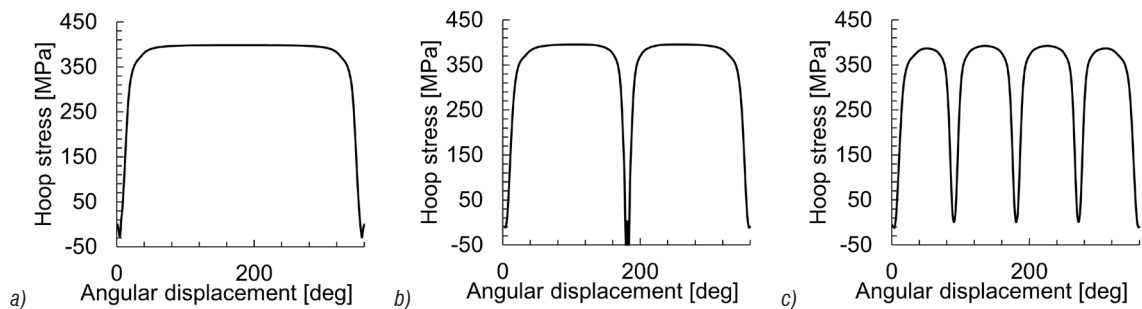


Fig. 8. Distribution of hoop stress along the periphery of the SS316L disc with different No. of cracks;

a) $n = 1$, $a_p = 2$ mm, $a_s = 0$ mm, b) $n = 2$, $a_p = 2$ mm, $a_s = 1$ mm, and c) $n = 4$, $a_p = 2$ mm, $a_s = 1$ mm

hoop stress suddenly falls when a crack is introduced in the specimen. The initiation of the crack and its opening in the cooling cycle results in stress relief. An increasing number of cracks results in an overall decrease in hoop stress on the rim. By comparing Fig. 8a with Fig. 8b, it is observed that introducing a crack causes sudden stress relaxation at a particular point on the rim.

In the case of the SS316L disc, only two cracks initiate and propagate to significant lengths during the experimentation. This validates the numerical simulation results in which a 7 % drop in hoop stress is recorded when the crack number increases from 2 to 4, i.e., from Fig. 8b to Fig. 8c.

In Fig. 9, the secondary crack length is plotted as a function of hoop stress for different primary crack lengths. For every set of primary crack lengths, i.e., 2 mm, the hoop stress decreases with an increase in secondary crack length; the same is true for the set where primary crack length is kept at 3 mm and 4 mm respectively. For a 2 mm secondary crack, hoop stress has a maximum value of 396 MPa. The minimum value of hoop stress for $n = 4$ is recorded when the primary crack length is 4 mm, and the secondary crack length is 3 mm.

3.3 Crack Propagation Phenomenon

Anderson [36] has explained that either J-integral or the crack tip opening displacement (CTOD) can be used as a fracture criterion for time-independent, elastic-plastic behaviour of materials that are to be dealt with in non-linear elastic-plastic fracture mechanics. Both J-integral and CTOD give information about the crack- tip condition. Researchers have also associated the fatigue crack growth to the cyclic J-integral [37]. The time response of J-integral resulted in spikes, as shown in Fig. 10. Spikes are formed as a result of sudden rises and falls in the values of J-integral, which is governed by continuous thermal cycling of

the flange. During the tension cycle, the crack opens, which results in the release of energy while in the compression cycle the crack remains closed; hence, no energy is being released. This release in energy results in crack propagation during the cooling cycle. The J-integral trend, in this case, is comparatively different from that observed in the case of H-11 tool steel. Although the spikes formed in the case of H-11 tool steel were comparable to that of SS316L, the J-integral does not become stabilized with subsequent thermal cycling in SS316L; the values seem shifted from the horizontal axis.

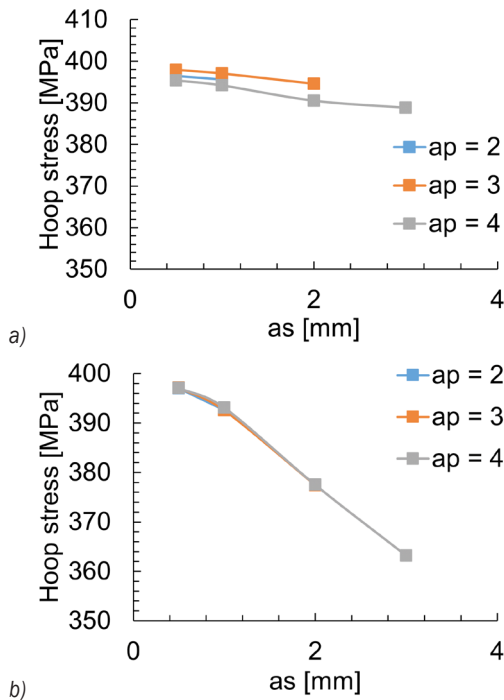


Fig. 9. Maximum hoop stress as a function of secondary crack length; a) for $n = 2$, and b) for $n = 4$

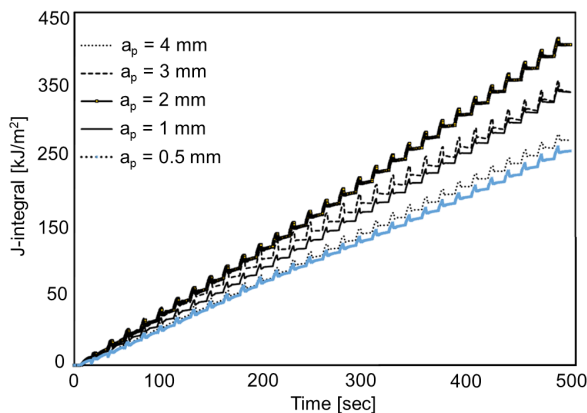


Fig. 10. J-integral vs. time; for $n = 1$

The graph shown in Fig. 11 is the response of crack mouth opening displacement (CMOD) with respect to time. CMOD increases with time after every cycle. It is maximum at the instance at which tensile stress is maximum, i.e., at the end of every thermal cycle. The overall shift in the value of CMOD from the horizontal axis represents the cumulative plastic deformation at the crack tip, which is adding specific value to its displacement response taken for the last 12 cycles.

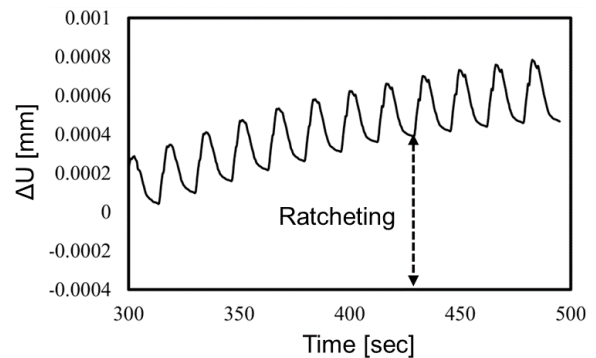


Fig. 11. CMOD vs. time for last 12 cycles, $n = 1$, $a_p = 1$ mm

4 DISCUSSION

Maximum hoop stress is observed on the rim of the flange. The hoop stress is compressive during heating, reduces to zero, and eventually becomes tensile during cooling due to retained plasticity. In this research, these stresses were analysed using calibrated thermal and mechanical models, and it was observed that an energy hysteresis is observed in the case of SS316L with an increasing area. This shows that there is continuous energy absorption at the crack tip.

The crack initiation was not the main focus in this research but has been previously investigated to occur due to dislocations accumulation at grain boundaries, or inclusions or voids to form micro-cracks, which eventually join together to form a bigger crack, which grows larger under the influence of tensile stresses.

During each thermal cycle, a complex phenomenon occurs at the crack tip. This research was carried out to see and understand this phenomenon in a better way. In the first thermal cycle during heating, the material softens, and compressive hoop stresses accumulate on the rim of the flange, and the crack faces close, as shown in Fig. 12a. Tensile hoop stresses originate during cooling, which is responsible for crack opening, as can be observed in Fig. 12b.

It is observed in this research that during cyclic thermal loading, stainless steel undergoes ratcheting

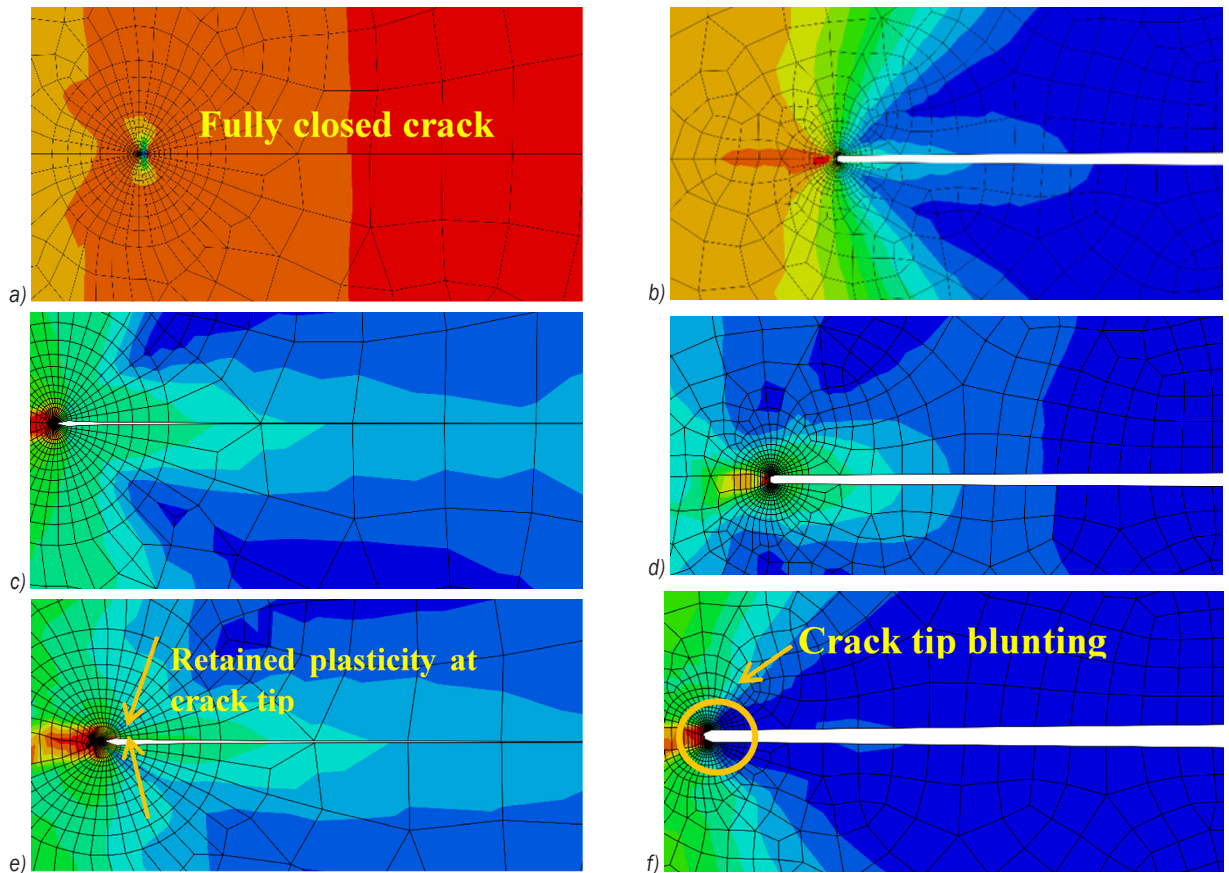


Fig. 12. Crack tip condition in subsequent cycles

a) 1st compression cycle, b) 1st tension cycle, c) 5th compression cycle, d) 5th tension cycle, e) 30th compression cycle, f) 30th tension cycle

behaviour. Energy absorption at crack tip results in crack tip blunting and with subsequent thermal cycles the crack tip does not close even at the highest temperature. This can be seen for the 5th cycle in Figs. 12c and d and for the 30th cycle in Figs. 12e, and f.

The J-integral shows an increasing trend with the increase in crack length in Fig. 10. The J-integral reaches its maximum value after 30 cycles. It is observed that the J-integral increases with an increase in crack length up to 2 mm. There is a 15.33 % increase in energy release rate when the crack grows from 1 mm to 2 mm. On further increasing the crack length up to 3 mm, the maximum value of the energy release rate was approximately the same as that for a crack length of 1 mm. On further increase in crack length from 2 mm to 3 mm and 4 mm, 15.34 % and 29 % drops in corresponding values of J-integral are recorded.

CMOD and CTOD are the two parameters that are also used to estimate the crack growth rate. Researchers have associated the fatigue crack propagation to the CMOD [38]. CMOD increases

with an increase in crack length, as shown in Fig. 11. 0.61 % decrease in hoop stress is observed where the number of cracks remains the same while secondary crack length increases from 1 mm to 2 mm. For both the cases, i.e. $n = 2$ and $n = 4$, CMOD increases with an increase in secondary crack length. An overall decrease can be seen in Fig. 11, when $n = 4$ which points towards the limitation of the number of cracks on the periphery. Fig. 11 shows that CMOD increases with an increase in primary crack length. The relationship curve between primary crack length and CMOD for $n = 4$ overlaps with $n = 2$. It shows that for greater crack length, CMOD will be more independent of the number of cracks.

5 CONCLUSIONS

In this research, a cracked and un-cracked flange-shaft specimen of SS316L was numerically simulated using the elastic-plastic material model with isotropic hardening in Mode-I fracture. The simulation was based on the results obtained by the experimentation

of the disc type specimen of SS316L under cyclic thermal loading provided by the induction heating and internal cooling. The experiment resulted in two diametrically opposed cracks, which propagated to 1640 μm and 825 μm in length. The results of the numerical simulation give the agreeable validation of the experiment. The obtained results can be concluded as follows:

- Material permanently deforms in the first thermal cycle. During thermal cycling, stress reverses itself and results in a stress-strain hysteresis. The pair of stresses developed in the specimen exceeds the fatigue endurance limit of the material.
- Hoop stress on the flange stands responsible for crack initiation in it. When the number of cracks is increased from $n = 2$ to $n = 4$, a maximum drop of 6.4 % in hoop stress is recorded, which justifies the two-crack formation phenomenon during experimentation.
- The J-integral gave us the possible range of primary crack length, which is $0.5 \text{ mm} \leq a_p \leq 2.5 \text{ mm}$ while there is enough energy available in the specimen to drive the secondary crack up to 2 mm.
- CMOD increases regardless of the number of cracks or crack length, thus cannot be relied on as a suitable identifier of thermal fatigue damage.
- The time response of J-integral and CMOD points towards the ratcheting behaviour of SS316L and crack blunting in the specimen.

7 NOMENCLATURE

n	number of cracks
N	number of cycles
a	crack length, [mm]
a_s	secondary crack length, [mm]
a_p	primary crack length, [mm]
U_1	displacement in X-direction
U_2	displacement in Y-direction
U_3	displacement in Z-direction
d_i	pipe inner diameter, [mm]
d_o	pipe outer diameter, [mm]
h	height of pipe, [mm]
D_i	flange inner diameter, [mm]
D_o	flange outer diameter, [mm]
t	thickness of flange, [mm]

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