# **RSE-M**

# IN-SERVICE INSPECTION RULES FOR MECHANICAL COMPONENTS OF PWR NUCLEAR ISLANDS.

### 2016 EDITION

1<sup>st</sup> Erratum – October 2020

## Afcen

French Association for Design, Construction and In-Service Inspection Rules for Nuclear Island Components

AFCEN - Association governed by the French Law of 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1901 Administrative Offices: AFCEN, Tour AREVA - 92084 Paris la Défense Cedex Legal registration No. 2016-176 ISBN No. 2-913638-86-4

### NOTE TO THE USERS

This document proposes modification which correspond to a translation error in the RSE-M 2016 English edition.

The following page is to be replaced:

- Volume II – Appendix 5.4 – Page 31

If  $L_{r}^{^{\star}} < L_{r} \leq 1,$  a new value for  $K_{f}$  is determined by a linear interpolation between  $K_r(L_r^*)$  and  $K_r(L_r=1)$ :

$$K_{r} = K_{r}(L_{r}^{*}) + \frac{K_{r}(L_{r} = 1) - K_{r}(L_{r}^{*})}{1 - L_{r}^{*}}(L_{r} - L_{r}^{*})$$

where 
$$K_{r}\left(L_{r}^{*}\right) = \left\{\frac{E\varepsilon_{ref}\left(L_{r}^{*}S_{y}\right)}{L_{r}^{*}S_{y}} + 0.5\frac{\left(L_{r}^{*}\right)^{2}}{\left(L_{r}^{*}\right)^{2} + 1}\right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$K_{r}(L_{r} = 1) = \left\{ \frac{E\epsilon_{ref}(S_{y})}{S_{y}} + 0.25 \right\}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

and

 $\frac{\sigma_{nor}}{\sigma_{no}}^{2} \frac{\psi + \frac{\varepsilon_{ref}}{\sigma_{ref}/E}}$ J is calculated by the formula: d)  $J_s = J_{el.} \frac{1}{K^2}.$ 

#### IV.4.1.1.2 J<sub>s</sub> CLC OPTION – STRAIGHT PIPE - LONGITUDINAL SURFACE **BREAKING DEFECT**

a) L<sub>r</sub> is calculated using the following expression:

$$L_r = \sqrt{\left[\frac{p}{q_p \mu_{ep}}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{m_1}{q_p \mu_{em1}}\right]^2 + \left[\frac{m_2}{q_m}\right]^2}$$

where  $p, n_1, m_1$  and  $m_2$  are normalized loads:

$$p = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{Pr_m}{tS_y} \qquad \qquad m_1 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \frac{M_1}{\pi r_m^2 tS_y} \qquad \qquad m_2 = \frac{M_2}{4r_m^2 tS_y}$$

P: internal pressure

 $M_1$ : torsional moment  $M_2$ : bending moment

if  $m^{}_2 \neq 0$  and  $p \, \le \, 0.5,$  this expression is valid for  $\, L^{}_r \, \le \, 1.4$  ; -

if  $m^{}_2 \neq 0$  and p > 0.5, this expression is valid for  $L^{}_r \leq$  1.2 . -

If only the applied moment modulus |M| is known, it is assumed that:  $M_1 = |M|$  and  $M_2 = 0$ .

The significance and value of coefficients  $q_m$ ,  $q_p$ ,  $\mu_{em1}$  and  $\mu_{ep}$  are given in compendium (VII).