

## Operator CALC\_MAC3COEUR

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### 1 Goal

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Macro-order dedicated to the fuel assemblies. The goal is to evaluate:

- that is to say deformation of the fuel assemblies subjected to loadings thermics, hydraulics and neutronics;
- that is to say water interassemblies blades at the beginning of cycle of an engine.

## 2 Syntax

U = CALC\_MAC3COEUR (

◆ TYPE\_COEUR = type of heart to be treated [K]  
/ 'MONO',  
/ 'TEST',  
/ '900',  
/ '1300',  
/ 'N4',

Table containing information of the engine to the cycle  $N$

◆ / TABLE\_N = [table]

Grid of the engine to the cycle  $N$

◆ / MAILLAGE\_N = [grid]

Result on initial grid

◇ / RESU\_DEF = [CO]

◇ ETAT\_INITIAL =\_F (

Unit of the file containing loading THYC

◆ / UNITE\_THYC = [I]

Value of the fluence to be reached

◆ / NIVE\_FLUENCE = [R]

Type of the effort of maintenance

◇ / TYPE\_MAINTIEN = / 'DEPL\_PSC' [DEFECT]

Taking into account of the push of Archimedes

◇ / ARCHIMEDES = / 'YES' [DEFECT]

Table containing information of the engine to the cycle  $N + 1$

◆ / TABLE\_NP1 = [table]

Grid of the engine to the cycle  $N + 1$

◆ / MAILLAGE\_NP1 = [grid]

),

◇ DEFORMATION =\_F (

Result containing the initial state

◇ / RESU\_INIT = [result]

Unit of the file containing loading THYC

◆ / UNITE\_THYC = [I]

Value of the fluence to be reached

◆ / NIVE\_FLUENCE = [R]

# 1. case of a heart multi-assembly ( TYPE\_COEUR ≠ 'MONO' )

Type of the effort of maintenance

◇ / TYPE\_MAINTIEN = / 'DEPL\_PSC' [DEFECT]

Taking into account of the push of Archimedes

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    ◇ / ARCHIMEDES = / 'YES' [DEFECT]

# 2. cases of a heart mono-assembly ( TYPE_COEUR = 'MONO' )
Type of the effort of maintenance
◆ / TYPE_MAINTIEN = / 'DEPL_PSC'
/ 'FORCE'
Value of the gripping force if TYPE_MAINTIEN = 'FORCE'
◆ / FORCE_MAINTIEN = [R]

Taking into account of the push of Archimedes
◆ / ARCHIMEDES = / 'YES'
/ 'NOT'

),

◇ BLADE =_F (

Unit of the file containing loading THYC
◆ / UNITE_THYC = [I]

)

U is of type evol_noli .
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## 3 Operands

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### 3.1 Operand TYPE\_COEUR

Name of the type of heart to be treated.

The case 'TEST' represent a fictitious heart with five fuel assemblies, laid out in cross.  
The case 'MONO' represent an assembly alone (either a fictitious heart mono-assembly, without taking into account of the contact with the interns of tank).

### 3.2 Operand TABLE\_N

Table containing the information of the assemblies (position, design and deformation mainly) at the end of the cycle  $N$ .

### 3.3 Operand MAILLAGE\_N

Grid corresponding to the description of the heart to the cycle  $N$ .

### 3.4 Operand DEFORMATION

Keyword factor which specifies that the macro-order is used here to calculate the deformations of the fuel assemblies in configuration heart.

#### 3.4.1 Operand RESU\_INIT

Possibility of giving a result in initial state. This keyword is useful in the case of realization of several cycles of irradiation.

#### 3.4.2 Operand UNITE\_THYC

Logical unit in which file THYC as starter is given of CALC\_MAC3COEUR containing the axial and transverse hydraulic loadings.

#### 3.4.3 Operand NIVE\_FLUENCE

Value of the fluence to be reached (in  $10^{24} \text{ neutrons/m}^2$ ).

#### 3.4.4 Operand TYPE\_MAINTIEN

In the case of hearts multi-assemblies (different from 'MONO'), this keyword is optional and only the value authorizes 'DEPL\_PSC' (value by default) clarified below. The effort of maintenance is then generated by the displacement imposed by the Plate Superior of Heart (PSC) on the system of maintenance of each assembly. The value of this displacement is indicated in the file geometrical data (datg) of each heart considered.

In the case mono-assembly ('MONO'), the keyword TYPE\_MAINTIEN is obligatory, without value by default, and can take the values 'DEPL\_PSC' or 'FORCE' :

- 'DEPL\_PSC' : the effort of maintenance is then generated by one displacement imposed as described above; in this case the keyword FORCE\_MAINTIEN is not expected;

- 'FORCE' : the effort of maintenance is then introduced by a force imposed fixes whose value is given by the keyword FORCE\_MAINTIEN. This option makes it possible to accurately reproduce the experimental tests which are in particular used to readjust the model.

### 3.4.5 Operand FORCE\_MAINTIEN

In the case mono-assembly ('MONO'), this keyword makes it possible to provide the value (in Newtons) gripping force in the case TYPE\_MAINTIEN=' FORCE'.

### 3.4.6 Operand ARCHIMEDES

In the case mono-assembly, the keyword ARCHIMEDES is obligatory, without value by default, and can take the values 'YES' or 'NOT'. This keyword makes it possible to choose if the push of Archimedes is activated or not.

In the case of hearts multi-assemblies (different from 'MONO'), this keyword is optional and authorizes only the value 'YES' (value by default): the push of Archimedes is always activated.

## 3.5 Operand BLADE

Keyword factor which specifies that the macro-order is used here to determine the water blades at the beginning of cycle  $N+1$  starting from a heart made up of deformed assemblies. The hydraulic efforts are taken into account.

### 3.5.1 Operand UNITE\_THYC

Logical unit in which file THYC as starter is given of CALC\_MAC3COEUR containing the axial and transverse hydraulic loadings.

## 3.6 Operand ETAT\_INITIAL

Keyword factor which specifies that the macro-order is used here to reconstitute the mechanical state starting from the observation of the deformations at the end of the cycle: this mechanical state can then be used as initial state in a posterior calculation.

### 3.6.1 Operand TABLE\_NP1

Table containing the information of the assemblies (position, design and deformation mainly) at the end of the cycle  $N+1$ .

### 3.6.2 Operand MAILLAGE\_NP1

Grid corresponding to the description of the heart to the cycle  $N+1$ .

### 3.6.3 Operand UNITE\_THYC

Even use that in §3.6.3.

### 3.6.4 Operand NIVE\_FLUENCE

Even use that in §3.4.3.

### 3.6.5 Operand TYPE\_MAINTIEN

Even use that in §3.4.4 in the case different from 'MONO'.

## 3.6.6 Operand ARCHIMEDES

Even use that in §3.4.6 in the case different from 'MONO'.

## 3.7 Operand RESU\_DEF

In the case of the use of the operand 'BLADE', the result is provided on the grid deformed initially by the data of the deformations. The operand 'RESU\_DEF' allows to recover a concept résultat which contains displacement on the initial grid not deformed.