

## Effects of Contact Shape and Environment in Fuel Fretting Wear

150

(PWR) Zircaloy-4

가 .

가 concave convex 10

N 10~100  $\mu\text{m}$  , 30 Hz 10

가 가 가 , 80  $\mu\text{m}$

가가 .

가 convex SEM

가

가 가

가

### Abstract

Fretting wear test in room temperature air and water was performed to evaluate the wear behavior of fuel rod material (Zircaloy-4) against two types of springs (Zircaloy-4). The main focus is to compare the fuel fretting wear behaviors between concave and convex spring shape as well as between air and water environment. Test conditions are 10 N of normal load, 10~100  $\mu\text{m}$  of sliding amplitude and 30 Hz of frequency. The result indicated that the wear volume of convex spring condition was lower than that of concave spring condition with increasing slip amplitude at both air and water conditions. The shapes of wear scar were dominantly determined by the spring shape rather than test environment. From the results of SEM observation, wear mechanism of each test condition also depended on both the spring shape and test environment. The wear mechanism of each test condition in room temperature air and water is discussed.

1.

Induced Vibration, FIV) (Flow

가

1

가

AECL

가

, 200~250°C

가

300°C

[1-3].

가

가

가

2.

2.1

가

Zircaloy-4

Zircaloy-4

1

1

A (concave ) B (convex )

0.45 mm (A )

0.38 mm (B )

가

[4].

2.2

10 N, 10, 30, 50, 80, 100  $\mu\text{m}$  30 Hz

2.3

(SEM)

2.4

2

3

[5],

3.

3.1

2

가

가

50 $\mu\text{m}$

, 80 $\mu\text{m}$

가

가

B

가

A

3

30 $\mu\text{m}$

, 50 $\mu\text{m}$

가

A

B

가

A

A

가

B

가가

가 가 , 4 가  
가 , 가  
가 B

3.2

Concave 가 A , 5  
가  
third body abrasion  
concave 가 convex 가

가

3.3

가 가 SEM 6  
B , 가  
가

. B

7

convex

concave

convex

, concave

3.4

8

(SEM)

A  
, B

가

B

가  
가

A

third body abrasion

3

B

A

A

가

, B

가

가

A

4.

Zircaloy-4

가 가

(1)

가

가

80µm

가

(2)

concave

, convex

(3)

(4)

third body abrasion

concave

convex

[1] N. J. Fisher et al., "Fretting-wear of zirconium alloys", Nuclear Engineering and Design, Vol. 213, p79-90, 2002

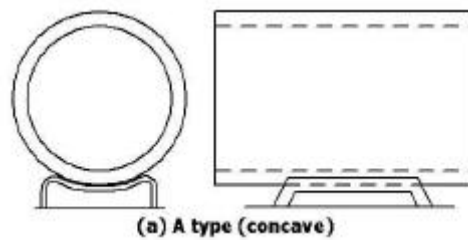
[2] N. J. Fisher et al. "Experimental fretting-wear studies of steam generator materials", J. Pressure Vessel Technology, Vol. 117, p312-320, 1995

[3] F. M. Guerout et al, "Effect of temperature on steam generator fretting-wear", ASME Int' Conf, of PVP, Vol. 328, Flow-Induced Vibration, p233-246, 1996

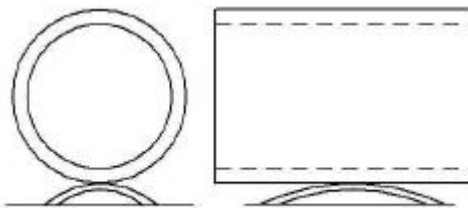
[4] , " ", KEARI/TR-1570/2000, 2000

[5] H. K. Kim et al., "Fretting wear of laterally supported tube", Wear, Vol. 250, p535-543, 2001.

1.		Zircaloy - 4			(w/o)	
Zr	Sn	Fe	Cr	O	C	Si
Bal.	1.28	0.22	0.12	0.114	0.013	0.01

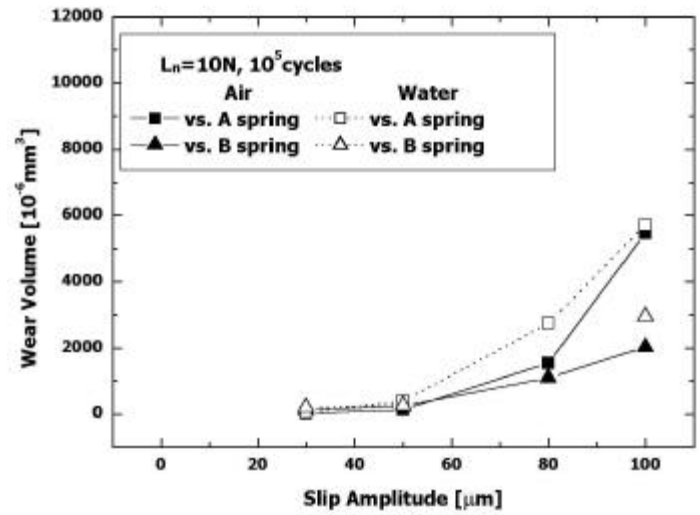


(a) A type (concave)

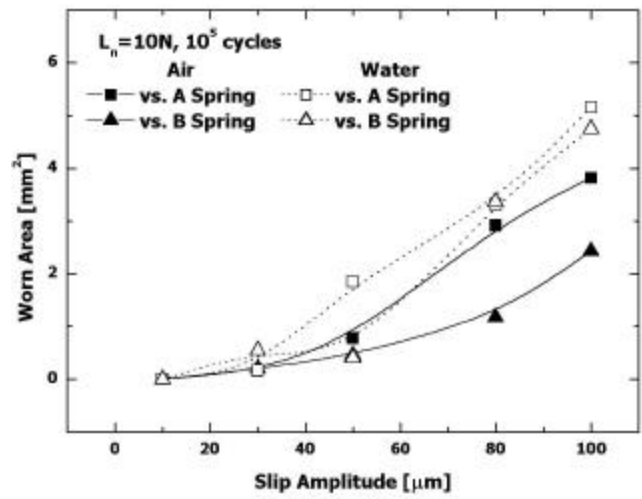


(b) B type (convex)

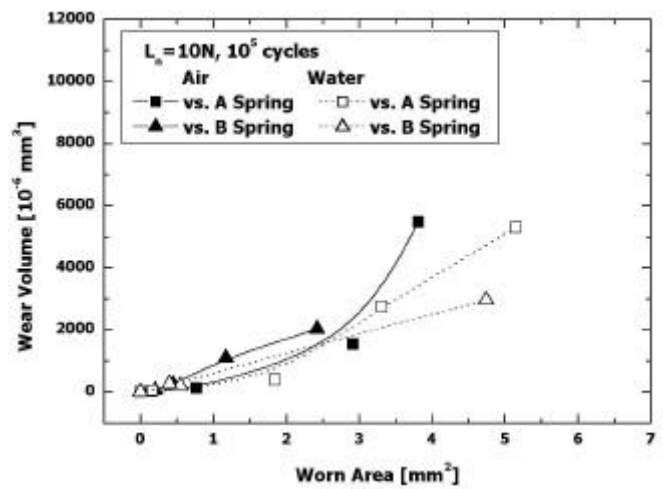
1.



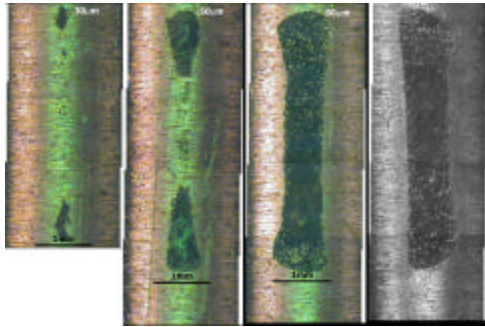
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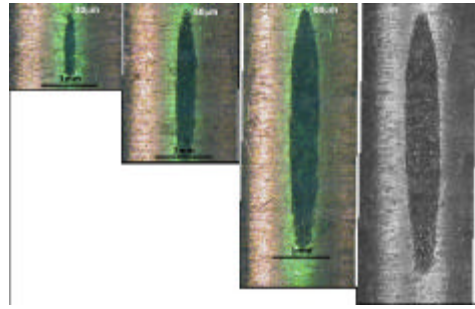
3. 가



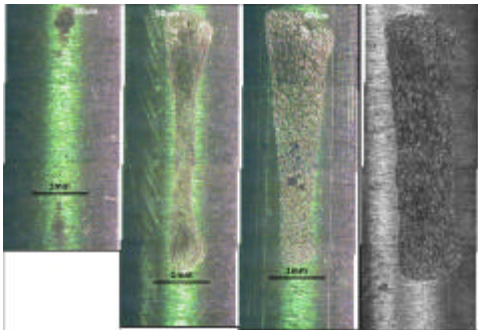
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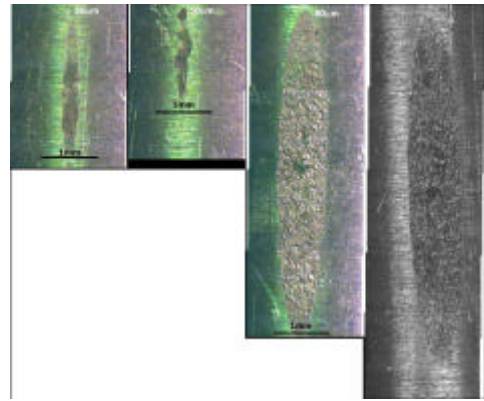
(a) A ( )



(b) B ( )



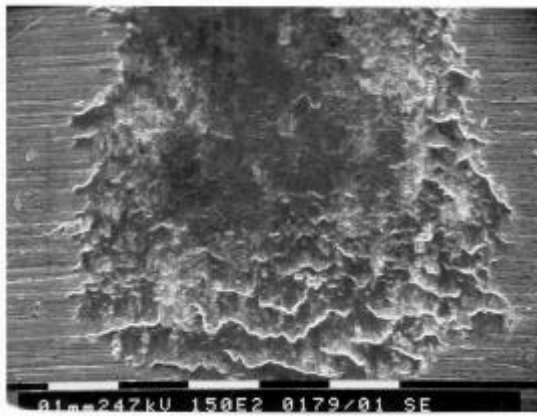
(c) A ( )



(d) B ( )

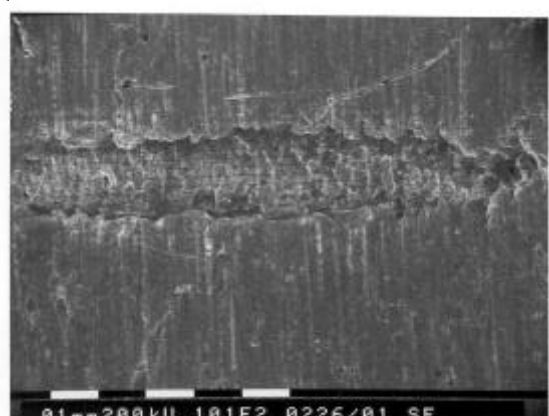
5.

가



(a) A

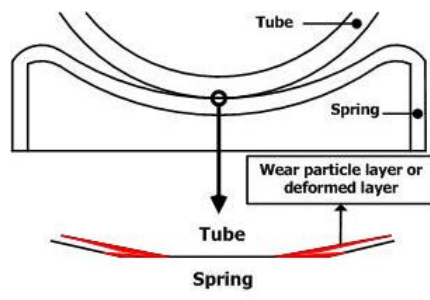
6.



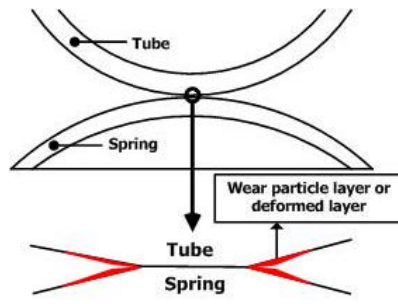
(b) B

SEM



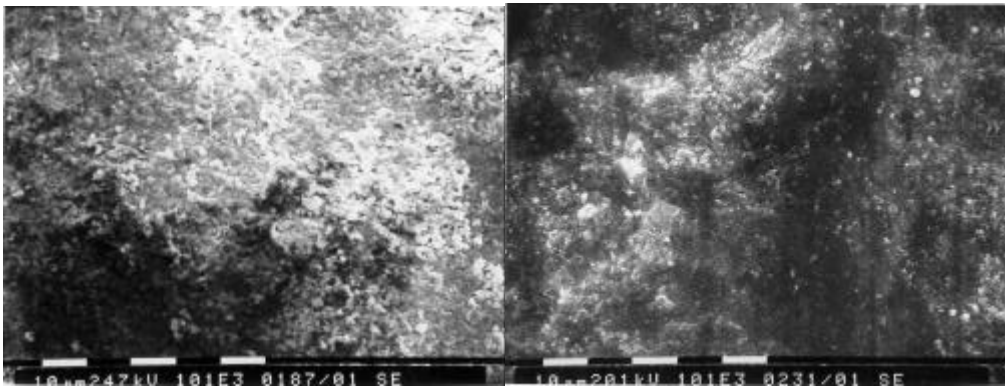


(a) A spring condition (concave)

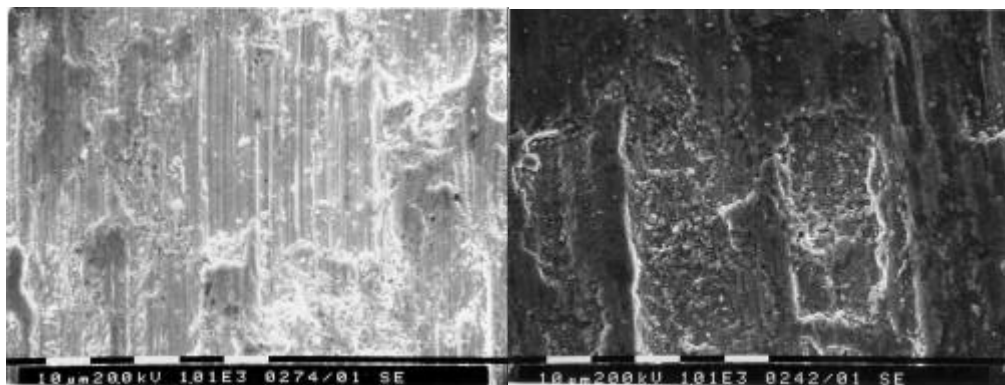


(b) B spring condition (convex)

7.



(a) A ( ) (b) B ( )



(c) A ( ) (d) B ( )

8. 10N, 80μm

SEM