

## Method of Crack Analysis in Fuel Fretting Problem

\*, , , ,

150

가

0° - 30°

$K_I$   $K_{II}$

$K_I$   $K_{II}$

가

### Abstract

This study follows the theory of wear particle formation being caused by cracking. So to speak, in the case of fuel fretting wear, it is explained that a crack emanates from the contact surface between the fuel rod and the spacer grid and grows to produce a wear particle. For the present analysis of the fretting crack, it is assumed that the crack has the obliquity of 0° - 30° from the contact surface normal. The stress intensity factors  $K_I$  and  $K_{II}$  are introduced for the mixed mode crack problem. A numerical program is developed by assembling the numerical method of analyzing the contact stresses and that for the stress intensity factor using the dislocation density function. Several sample calculations show the behaviour of  $K_I$  and  $K_{II}$ , which are affected by the obliquity and the contact shear force. The applicability of the stress intensity factor is also discussed by investigating the plastic zone size ahead of the crack of present analysis, which is regarded to be a small crack problem.

1.

가

가

( ; flow-induced

vibration)

(wear)

(fretting failure)

[1].

( , , )

ABB-CE

(Westinghouse )

(ABB-CE )

Westinghouse

가

가

가 . ,

가

가

[2].

가 가 .

가

가

가

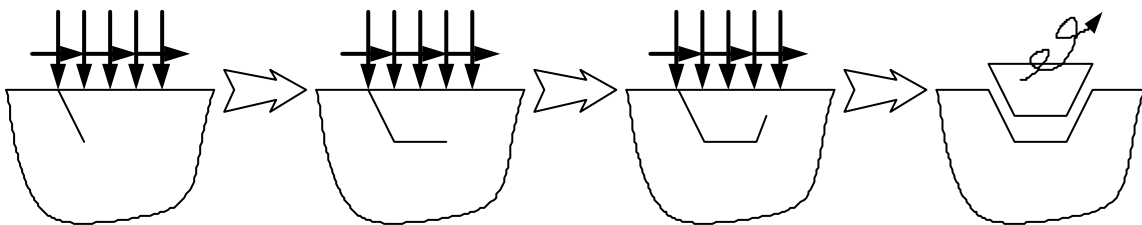
[3].

가

1

[4-6]

가 . ,



1.

[7,8]

가

가 가

2.

가 가

[9].

가 (edge dislocation)가

[10,11]

가

)

(

( I, II III )

(traction free)

0

가

가

Airy

[12]

가

2

**q**

$$\mathbf{s}_{x'x'}^D = \frac{G}{\mathbf{p}(1+\mathbf{k})} \left\{ \int_0^a B_{x'}(s') k_{x'}^N(z', s') ds' + \int_0^a B_{z'}(s') k_{z'}^N(z', s') ds' \right\} \quad (1)$$

$$\mathbf{t}_{x'z'}^D = \frac{G}{\mathbf{p}(1+\mathbf{k})} \left\{ \int_0^a B_{x'}(s') k_{x'}^T(z', s') ds' + \int_0^a B_{z'}(s') k_{z'}^T(z', s') ds' \right\} \quad (2)$$

, a

$B_{x'}(s')$   $B_{z'}(s')$

(x';

I)

(z';

II)

Burgers vector  $b_{x'}$ ,  $b_{z'}$ 가

Burgers vector

(dislocation density

function)

$k_i^j (i = x'$

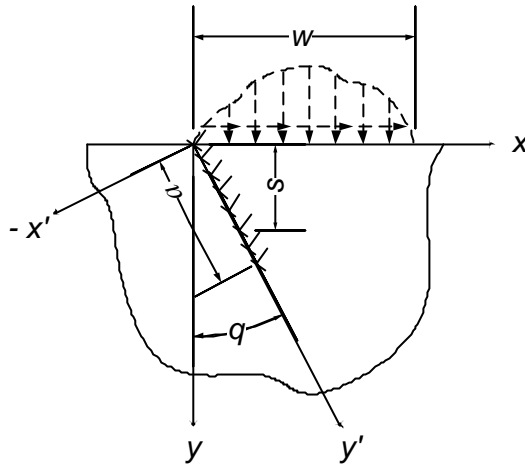
$z', J = N$

$T)$

Kernel

$G$

**n** Poisson



2.

(1)

I

(2)

II

(1)

(2)

$k_i'$   $1/(z'$

-s')

2

(1)

(2)

(P)

(Q)

I

$s_{x'x'}^P$

$s_{x'x'}^Q$ ,

II

$t_{x'z'}^P$

$t_{x'z'}^Q$

$$s_{x'x'}^D + s_{x'x'}^P + s_{x'x'}^Q = 0 \tag{3}$$

$$t_{x'z'}^D + t_{x'z'}^P + t_{x'z'}^Q = 0 \tag{4}$$

$p(x)$   $q(x)$

$s_{x'x'}^P, s_{x'x'}^Q, t_{x'z'}^P$

$t_{x'z'}^Q$

[13].

$$s_{xx}^P = -\frac{2y}{P} \int_w \frac{p(\mathbf{x})(x-\mathbf{x})^2 d\mathbf{x}}{\{(x-\mathbf{x})^2 + y^2\}^2},$$

$$s_{xx}^Q = -\frac{2}{P} \int_w \frac{q(\mathbf{x})(x-\mathbf{x})^3 d\mathbf{x}}{\{(x-\mathbf{x})^2 + y^2\}^2} \tag{5a,b}$$

$$s_{yy}^P = -\frac{2y^3}{P} \int_w \frac{p(\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}}{\{(x-\mathbf{x})^2 + y^2\}^2},$$

$$s_{yy}^Q = -\frac{2y^2}{P} \int_w \frac{q(\mathbf{x})(x-\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}}{\{(x-\mathbf{x})^2 + y^2\}^2} \tag{6a,b}$$

$$t_{xy}^P = -\frac{2y^2}{P} \int_w \frac{p(\mathbf{x})(x-\mathbf{x}) d\mathbf{x}}{\{(x-\mathbf{x})^2 + y^2\}^2},$$

$$t_{xy}^Q = -\frac{2y}{P} \int_w \frac{q(\mathbf{x})(x-\mathbf{x})^2 d\mathbf{x}}{\{(x-\mathbf{x})^2 + y^2\}^2} \tag{7a,b}$$

$$s_{x'x'}^P = s_{yy}^P \sin^2 q + s_{xx}^P \cos^2 q - t_{xy}^P \sin 2q \tag{8}$$

$$t_{x'y'}^P = [s_{xx}^P - s_{yy}^P] \sin q \cos q + t_{xy}^P \cos^2 q - \sin^2 q \tag{9}$$

$s_{x'x'}^Q$

$t_{x'z'}^Q$

(8)

(9)

P

Q

(5)

(7)

(3) (4)  $z' s'$  ( )  
 $v u$  가 .

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{P}} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\mathbf{Y}(u)}{u-v} du + \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{K}(v,u) B(u) du = f(v), \quad (-1 < v < 1) \quad (10)$$

$B(u)$  가  $u$   
 (10)

가 . Erdogan [14]

Jacobi  $B(u)$ 가

(weight function) [14]

$B(u)$  (bounded)

$$B(u) = \mathbf{Y}(u) w(u) = \mathbf{Y}(u) (1-u)^{\frac{1}{2}} (1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad (11)$$

$u = 1$   $B(u)$  ( $u = -1$ )

$w(u)$   $B(u)$   $\mathbf{Y}(u)$

Jacobi (10)

$$\frac{1}{\mathbf{P}} \int_{-1}^1 \mathbf{Y}(u) \left( \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{du}{u-v_j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2(1+u_i) \mathbf{Y}(u_i)}{2n+1 u_i-v_j} \quad (12)$$

$$, u_i = \cos\left(\frac{2i-1}{2n+1} \mathbf{P}\right), v_j = \cos\left(\frac{2j}{2n+1} \mathbf{P}\right) \quad (i, j=1, 2, \dots, n) . \quad (13)$$

(13)  $u_i$  collocation point . (3) (4)

$n$   $\mathbf{Y}_x(u)$   $n$   $\mathbf{Y}_z(u)$   $2n$   
 $\mathbf{Y}_x(u)$   $\mathbf{Y}_z(u)$   $2n \times 2n$  가 .  $\mathbf{Y}_x(u)$

$\mathbf{Y}_z(u)$ 가

$$K_I = \frac{2\sqrt{2}G}{(1+\mathbf{k})} \sqrt{\mathbf{p}a} \mathbf{Y}_x(1), K_{II} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}G}{(1+\mathbf{k})} \sqrt{\mathbf{p}a} \mathbf{Y}_z(1). \quad (14a,b)$$

,  $\mathbf{Y}_x(1)$   $\mathbf{Y}_z(1)$  (13)  $u_i$  1 . ,

$\mathbf{Y}_x(1)$   $\mathbf{Y}_z(1)$  [15].

$$\mathbf{Y}_k(1) = \frac{2}{2n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \cot\left(\frac{2i-1}{2n+1} \mathbf{P}\right) \sin\left(\frac{2i-1}{2n+1} n \mathbf{P}\right) \mathbf{Y}_k(u_i), \quad (k=x' z'). \quad (15)$$

### 3.

(3) (4)  $D$  가 ) . (5)

(7) (8) (9)  $P$   $Q$  가 ) . (5)

(7)  $p(x)$   $q(x)$  Cauchy Principal Value 가 가 . (5)

가  $(p(x) \quad q(x))$  [7,8]. ,

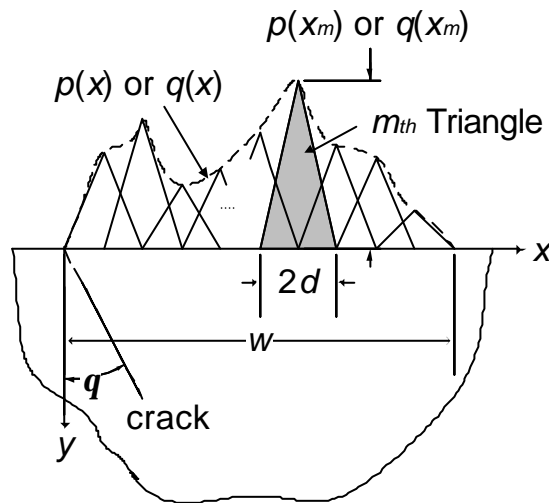
가 . (P) (Q)

3 가 , collocation point  $m$

$p(x_m)$   $q(x_m)$  . 3

$p(x_m)$   $q(x_m)$   $P$   $Q$  .  $p(x)$   $q(x)$

$p(x_m)$   $q(x_m)$  [7,8]



3.

가  $2d$   $p(x_o)$  ( )  $q(x_o)$  ( )

)

$$p(x) = p(x_o) \left(1 - \frac{|x|}{d}\right) \quad q(x) = q(x_o) \left(1 - \frac{|x|}{d}\right) \quad (16a,b)$$

(16)  $x-y$  (5)

(7)

$$\int_{-d}^d \frac{C - |x/d| h x}{\{(x-x)^2 + y^2\}^2} dx = \frac{1}{2y^3} [-2x Q_1 + (x-d) Q_2 + (x+d) Q_3] \equiv I_0 \quad (17)$$

$$\int_{-d}^d \frac{C - |x/d| h x}{\{(x-x)^2 + y^2\}^2} dx = \frac{1}{2y} [2Q_1 - Q_2 - Q_3] \equiv I_1 \quad (18)$$

$$\int_{-d}^d \frac{C - |x/d| h x}{\{(x-x)^2 + y^2\}^2} dx = \frac{1}{2y} [-2x Q_1 + (x-d) Q_2 + (x+d) Q_3 + 2yL_1 - yL_2 - yL_3] \equiv I_2 \quad (19)$$

$$\int_{-d}^d \frac{C - |x/d| h x}{\{(x-x)^2 + y^2\}^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} [-6y Q_1 + 3y Q_2 + 3y Q_3 - 2xL_1 + (x-d)L_2 + (x+d)L_3] \equiv I_3 \quad (20)$$

$$Q_1 = \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{y}, \quad Q_2 = \tan^{-1} \frac{x-d}{y}, \quad Q_3 = \tan^{-1} \frac{x+d}{y} \quad (21a,b,c)$$

$$L_1 = \log e^{x^2 + y^2} j, \quad L_2 = \log e^{(x-d)^2 + y^2} j, \quad L_3 = \log e^{(x+d)^2 + y^2} j \quad (22a,b,c)$$

가 w S (S - 1)

( collocation point) m

$$(17) \quad (22) \quad x \quad (x - md) \quad (5) \quad (7)$$

$$p(x_m) \quad q(x_m) \quad (S - 1)$$

$$s_{xx}^P + s_{xx}^Q = -\frac{2}{P} \sum_{m=1}^{S-1} [p(x_m) y I_2(m) + q(x_m) I_3(m)] C \quad (23)$$

$$s_{yy}^P + s_{yy}^Q = -\frac{2}{P} \sum_{m=1}^{S-1} \{p(x_m) y^3 I_0(m) + q(x_m) y^2 I_1(m)\} \quad (24)$$

$$t_{xy}^P + t_{xy}^Q = -\frac{2}{P} \sum_{m=1}^{S-1} \{p(x_m) y^2 I_1(m) + q(x_m) y I_2(m)\} \quad (25)$$

$$I_k(m) \quad (k = 0,1,2,3) \quad (17) \quad (20) \quad I_k \quad (k = 0,1,2,3) \quad x \quad (x - md)$$

가 ( , 가 ) (17)

$$(20) \quad x$$

$$(23) \quad (25) \quad (8) \quad (9) \quad (3) \quad (4) \quad P$$

4.

Mindlin-Cattaneo

[16].

가

(driving force)

( $q$ ),

collocation point ( (12)  $n$ ) 10

collocation point ( (23) (25)  $S$ ) 30

$$p_o \sqrt{\pi a}$$

$p_o$  Hertz

$$p_o = \frac{2P}{b} = \frac{4P}{2g} \quad (26)$$

4(a) 4(b)  $Q / mP = 0.36$  ,

$q = 0^\circ$  ( )  $q = 30^\circ$

가 가

I

( $K_I$ )

II

( $K_{II}$ )

( $p(x)$   $q(x)$ ) 5

4(a)

가

$K_I$

가

$K_I$

가

가

$K_I$  (-)

$K_{II}$

4(b)

가

가

$K_{II}$

가

$K_I$

(+)

,  $K_I$  (+)

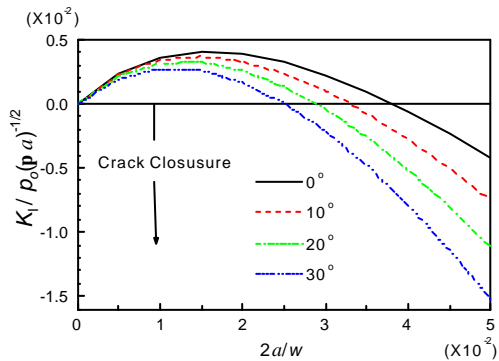
$K_{II} / K_I$

6

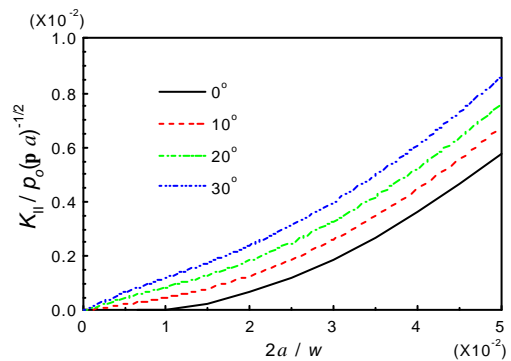
가

$K_I$

$K_{II}$  가



(a)



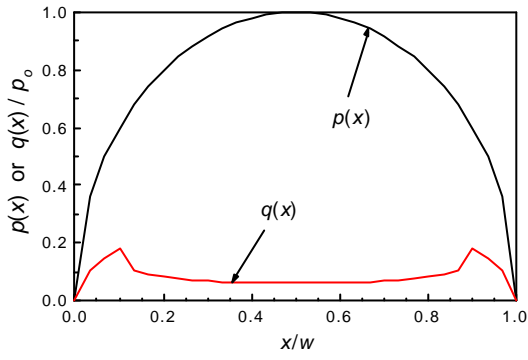
(b)

4.

( $Q / mP = 0.36$ ,  $m = 0.3$ ):

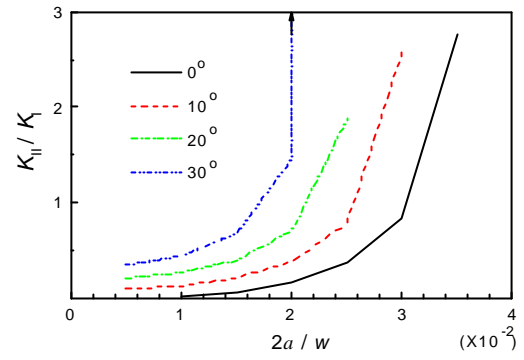
(a)  $K_I$ ; (b)  $K_{II}$ .





5. 4

$K_I$   $K_{II}$



6. 4  
 $K_{II}/K_I$

7(a)

3

0.0015)

$0^\circ$

$K_I$   $K_{II}$

4(a)

$K_I$

( $a/w =$

7(b)

7(b)

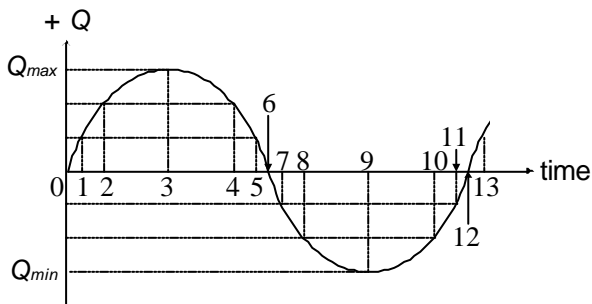
가

가

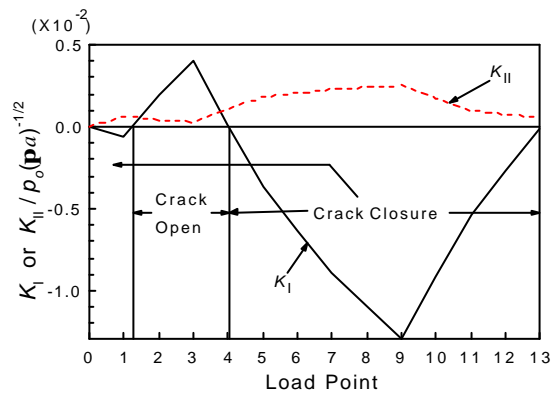
(fully unloaded)

Elber[17]

가



(a)



(b)

7. (a) ( $Q_{max} / mP = 0.36, m = 0.3;$  1,5,7,11,13  $|Q| = Q_{max} / 3,$

2,4,8,10  $|Q| = 2Q_{max} / 3, Q_{min} = -Q_{max}$ ); (b)

가  $\approx 0.07 \sim 0.1$  mm

[16]

(

4(a) 4(b)) 가 ( $K_I > 0$ ) ( $\mu\text{m}$ ) .  
 [4] AISI 1020 가  
 5  $\mu\text{m}$  .

가 .  
 (27)[18]

Zircaloy-4 ( $> 320 \text{ MPa}$ )  
 가 1/100  
 가 .

$$r_y = a \frac{E K I^2}{S_Y k} \quad (27)$$

,  $r_y$  가  $K$  ,  $S_Y$   
 .  $a$   $1/(2p)$   
 1/(6p)가 .

### 5.

가 .  
 ,  $K_I$  가  
 가 ,  
 ,  $K_{II}$  가 가  
 .  $K_I$   $K_{II}$ 가  
 . 가 가  
 . 가 가 .  
 가

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