

Experimental Analysis of the Relationship between Slip Displacement and Wear in Fuel Rod Fretting

, ,
 150
 220
 /
 .
 5 N 0.1 mm .
 / 가
 0.7 mm 30 Hz 가
 / 4 .
 가 가
 가 가 (,) 가
 / .

Abstract

Slip displacement on the contact between the fuel rod and spacer grid springs/dimples is analysed to study the fuel fretting wear caused by the flow-induced vibration in the reactor. The experiment was carried out under the conditions of room temperature and air. One span of a fuel assembly was simulated and the contact force of 5 N and the gap of 0.2 mm were applied. Two different spacer grid specimens were tested to investigate the influence of contact shape. The fuel rod was vibrated with 0.7 mm at the middle of the span and 30 Hz. Four displacement sensors were used to measure the vibration ranges. The axial and transverse slip displacements were calculated with the measured slip displacement. As results, the slip displacement increased several times from the contact to the gap condition; several hundred times from the axial slip to the transverse one. However, the wear result (volume, area and maximum depth) was not found to increase following the slip displacement. It was regarded that the contact shape between the fuel rod and spring/dimple influenced the present results.

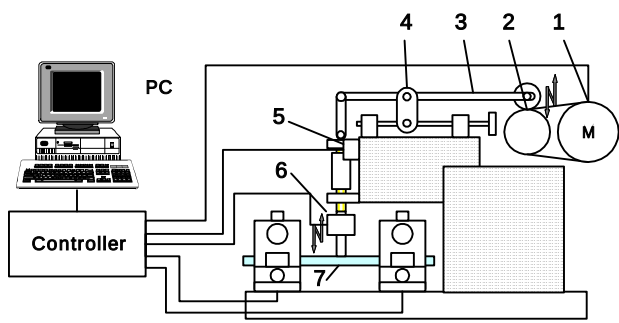
1.

2.

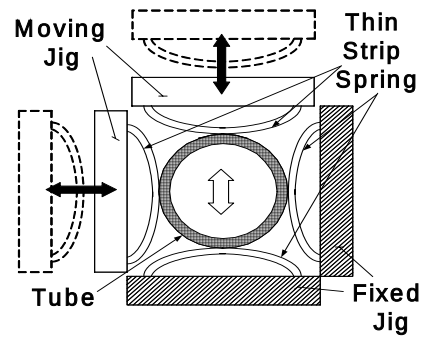
2.1

1
가
[1]
2
2(b)
(Sensor Set #1 & Sensor Set #2)
가 55 mm
#2

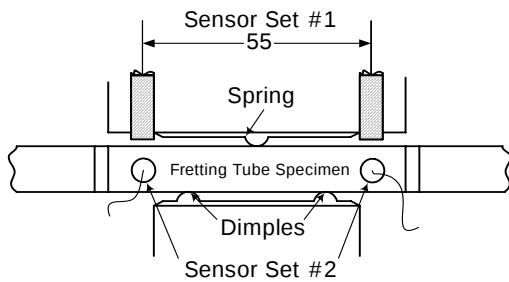
2.2



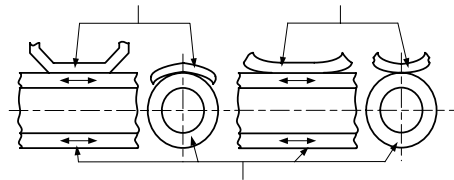
1. / ;
 1: Servo-Motor, 2: Eccentric Cylinder, 3: Lever, 4: Movable Hinge, 5: LVDT, 6: Load Cell, 7: Tube Specimen.



(a)



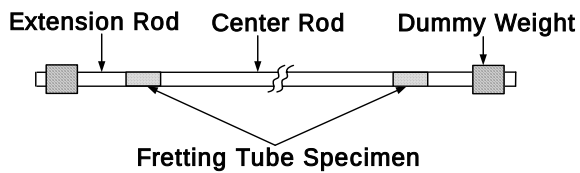
(b)



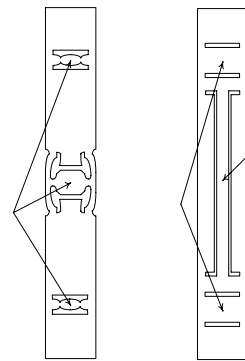
(a)

2. (a)

(b)



3.



(b)

4. (a)

(b)

/

(Modulus of Elasticity: 99.3 Gpa, Poisson's Ratio: 0.37)

9.5 mm, 0.6 mm, 3

/

(span; 522 mm)

55 mm (

),

()

522 mm

가 가
(type A, type B) Type A type B 0.46 0.38 mm
4(b)

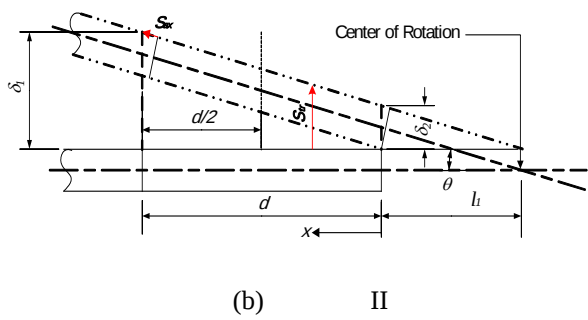
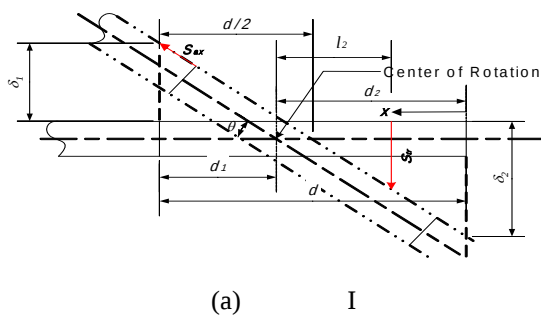
2.3

(,)
0.7 mm 30 Hz 가 가
Hz 1 가 30 Hz 가
/ 5 N
0.1 mm 가
30
(KEYENCE EX-V Series) (2(b)).
가

3.

[3]

(6)



6.

3.1

I

$$s_{ax, I} = \frac{(l_1 + x)(1 - \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta} \quad (1)$$

$$, \quad l_1 = \frac{\delta_2}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\delta_1}{\tan \theta} - d, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{|\delta_1 - \delta_2|}{d} \right).$$

(l_1 : 가)

II

$$s_{ax, II} = \frac{l_2(1 - \cos \theta)}{\cos \theta} \quad (2)$$

$$, \quad l_2 = \frac{|(\delta_1 + \delta_2)x - d\delta_2|}{(\delta_1 + \delta_2)}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{\delta_1}{l_2 + d - x} \right).$$

(l_2 :)

3.2

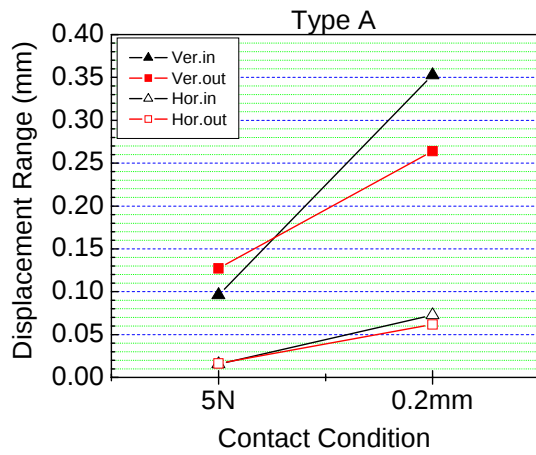
I

$$s_{tr, I} = \frac{x(|\delta_1 - \delta_2|)}{d} + \delta_2 \quad (3)$$

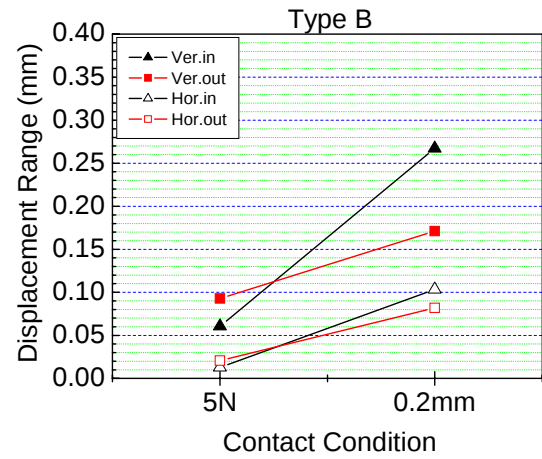
II

$$s_{tr, II} = \frac{|(d_2 - x)\delta_2|}{d_2} \quad (4)$$

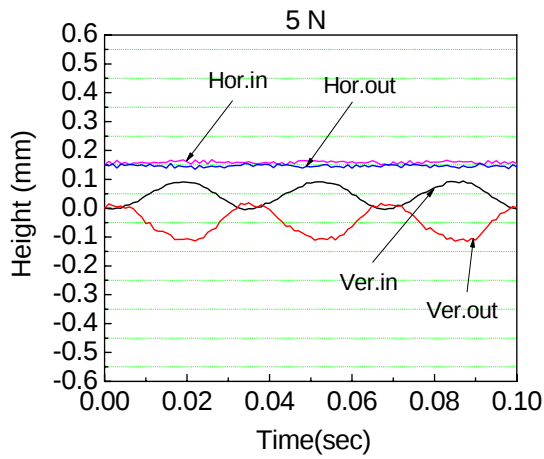
$$, \quad d_2 = \frac{\delta_2}{\tan \theta} = d - \frac{\delta_1}{\tan \theta}, \quad \theta = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{|\delta_1 + \delta_2|}{d} \right).$$



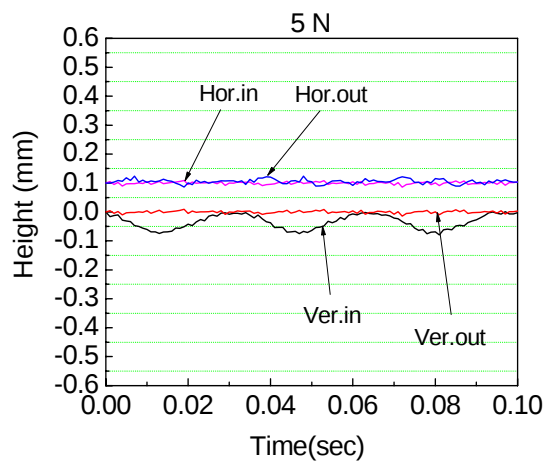
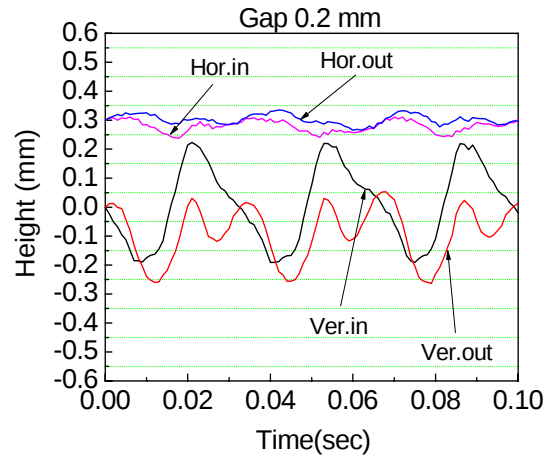
(a) type A



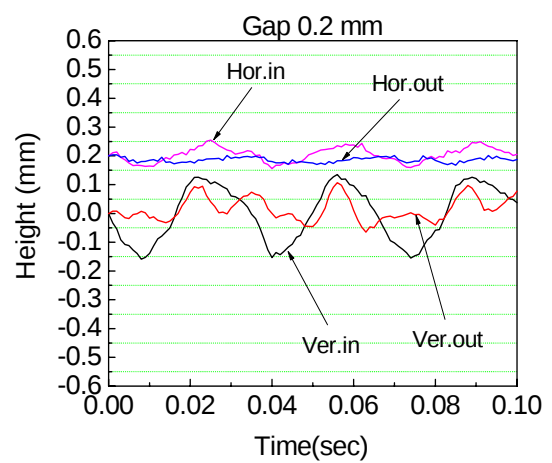
(b) type B



(a) type A



(b) type B



1.

(μm)

Contact conditions	Loc.*	Type of specimen							
		Axial				Transverse			
		type A		type B		type A		type B	
		1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd
5N	S	0.024	0.054	0.056	0.022	12.6	30.2	70	46.6
	D _L	0.166	0.124	0.096	0.034	90	69.6	118	73.3
	D _R	0.198	0.216	0.02	0.01	108	122	26	22
G0.2mm	S	0.444	0.302	0.22	0.404	253.6	262.2	157.6	297.4
	D _L	0.618	0.378	0.34	0.514	352.2	328	240	378
	D _R	0.284	0.232	0.114	0.302	162.4	202	82	222

*S: Spring, D_L: Left Dimple, D_R: Right Dimple, Center range: 0.7mm

2.

Spring	Condition			
	Axial		Transverse	
	5N	G 0.2mm	5N	G 0.2mm
Type A				
	x:0.41, y:0.77	x:0.8, y:1.67	x:0.35, y:0.83	x:0.94, y:1.81
Type B				
	x:0.46, y:1.73	x:0.66, y:1.89	x:0.32, y:0.8	x:1.22, y:2.89

) x: 가 ; y:

4.3

4.3.1

2

2

가

가

Type A

4(a)

(concave)

Type B 가 5 N

0.2 mm

9

9(a)-(c)

가

가

가

가

가

9

(seesaw)

/

가

가

9(b)

(5 N)

가

가

(0.2 mm)

가

9(c)

가

(9(a))

(9(b))

가

가

/

(9(a))

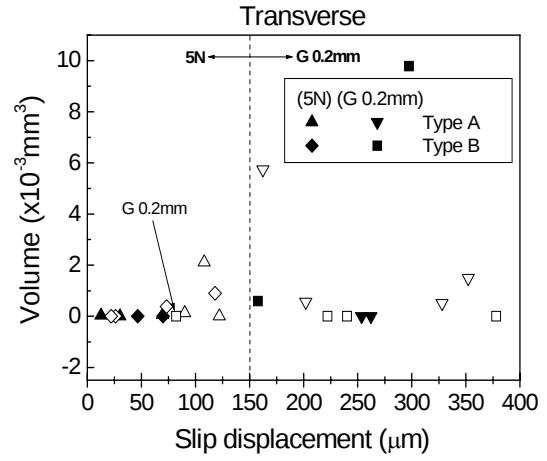
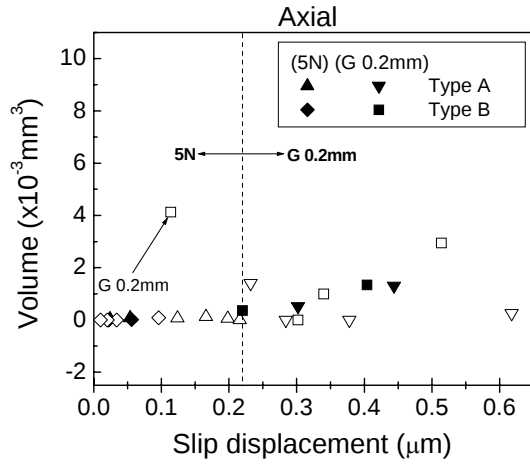
(9(c))

type A

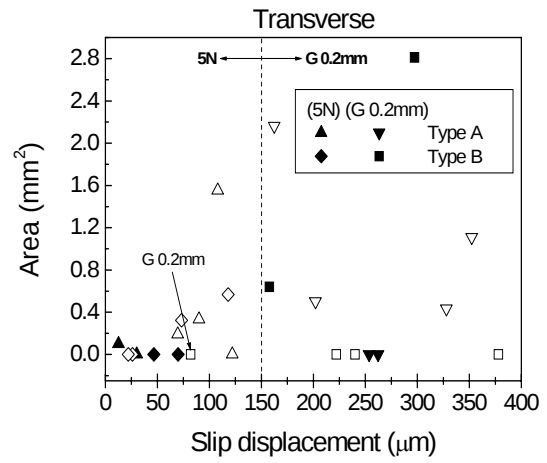
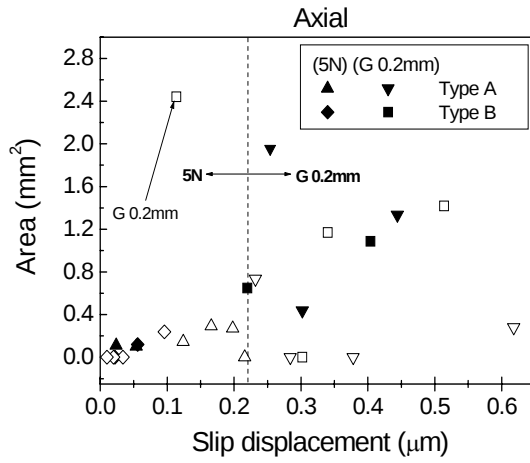
가 type B

type A

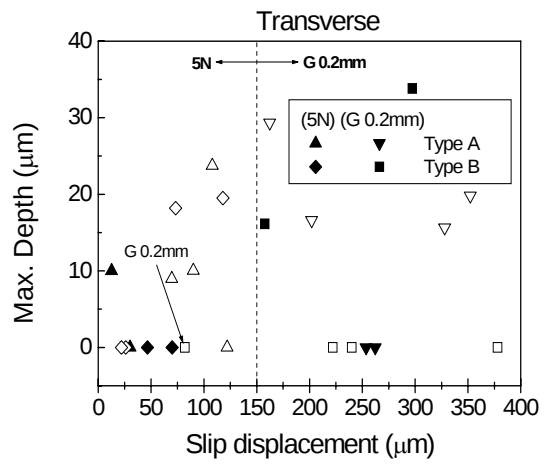
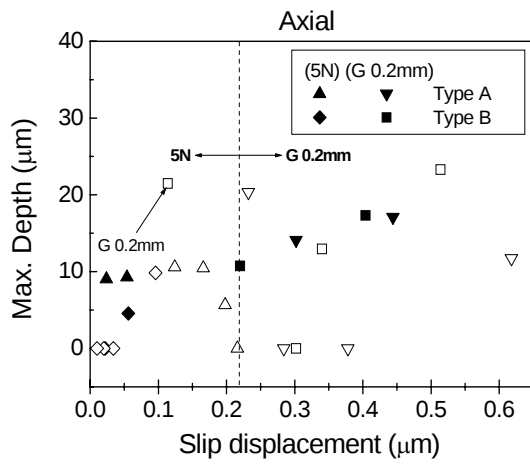
type B



(a)



(b)



(c)

type B

가 (/) .
가 ,
가 .

5.

/
가
.

1. / 가
가 , 가
가 .
2. 가 , /
(seesaw)
.

1. 4 , 2001 , pp. 245-251.
2. 2 , 2003 .
3. 2 , 2003 , pp. 41-49.
4. 3 , 2004 .
5. Ramond G. Bayer, 'Wear Analysis for Engineers', pp. 35-36.