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### Effects of Spring Shapes on the Fuel Fretting Wear under Sliding and Impact/Sliding Load

150

Zircaloy -4 /

가 (concave) (convex)

가 가 가 /

가 가

가

#### Abstract

Sliding and impact/sliding wear tests were carried out to evaluate the wear behavior of nuclear fuel rod (Zircaloy-4) against two types (concave and convex) of springs in room temperature air and water. The main focus is to compare the fuel fretting wear behaviors between concave and convex spring shape as well as between sliding and impact/sliding load. The result indicated that the wear volumes of two spring conditions increased with sliding slip amplitude. The most severe wear occurred under impact/sliding test in water at each spring condition. However, the concave spring condition showed better wear resistance in water sliding condition even though it was possible to easily remove wear particles generated between contact surfaces by water lubricant. From the variation of wear volume and worn area, it is possible to estimate wear behaviour of each spring condition because the shapes of worn area were dominantly determined by the spring shape rather than test environment and applied load type.



10 N, 50, 80 100  $\mu\text{m}$  30 Hz  
30  
Hz 360  $\mu\text{m}$  10 N  
, 10

2.3

(SEM)  
10

2.4

2

3

[1],

3.

3.1

3

가

가

. A

B

[2]

가

A

가

4

A

. A

50  $\mu\text{m}$

80  $\mu\text{m}$

100  $\mu\text{m}$

80  $\mu\text{m}$

5

A

가  
가

가

가  
A

B

가

가

3.2 /

/

6

가

SEM

7 8

가

[3].

가

가

가

3.3 /

가

가

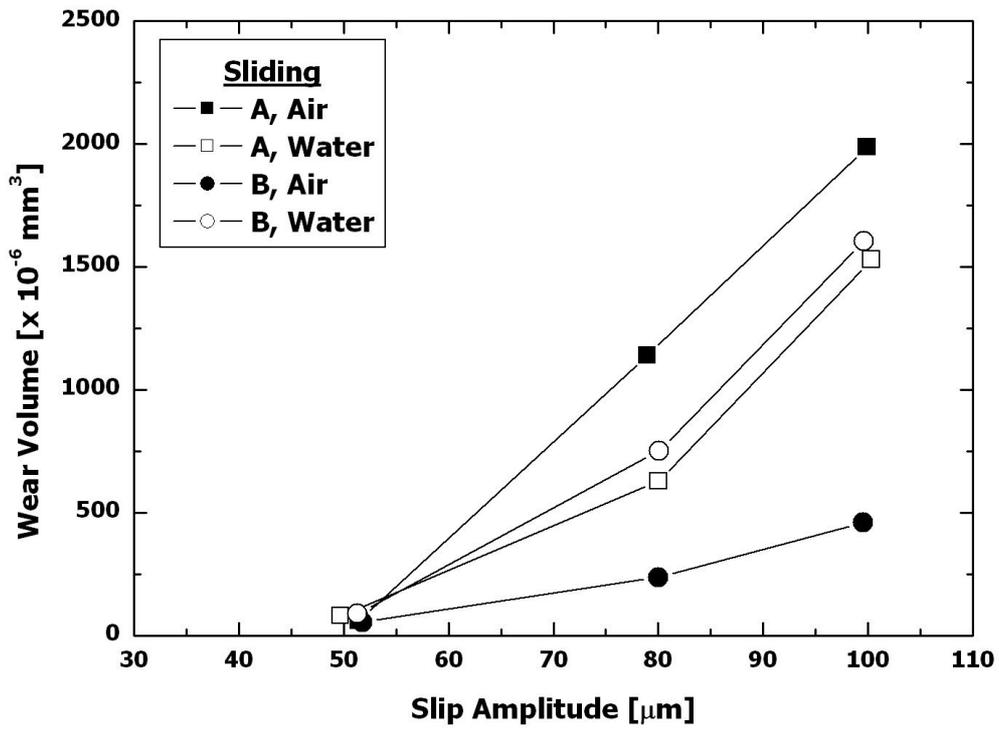
, 가

A

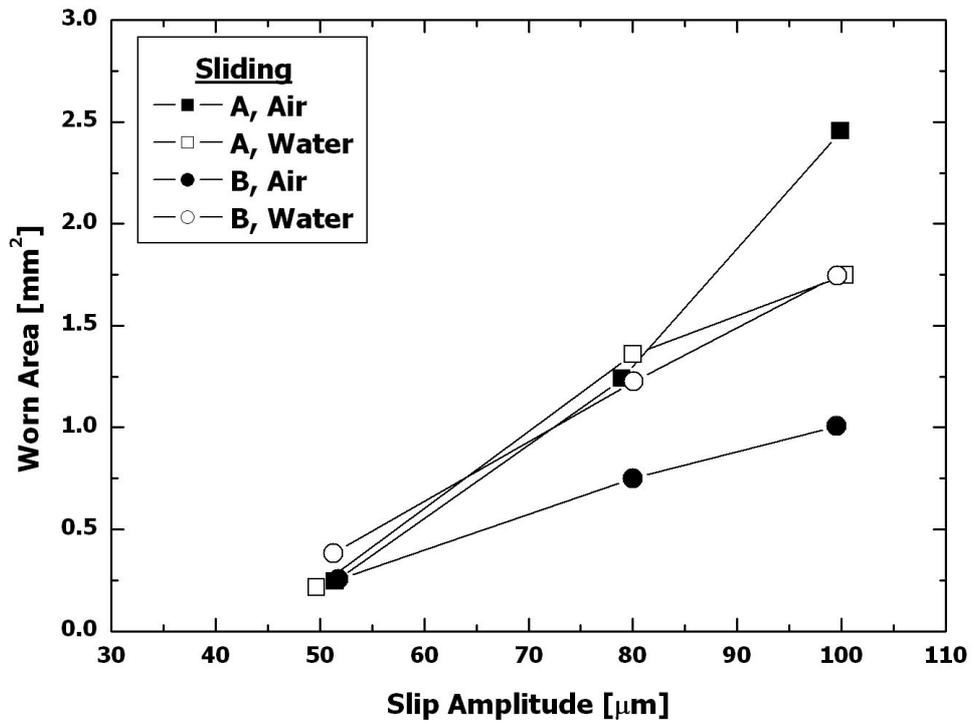
B





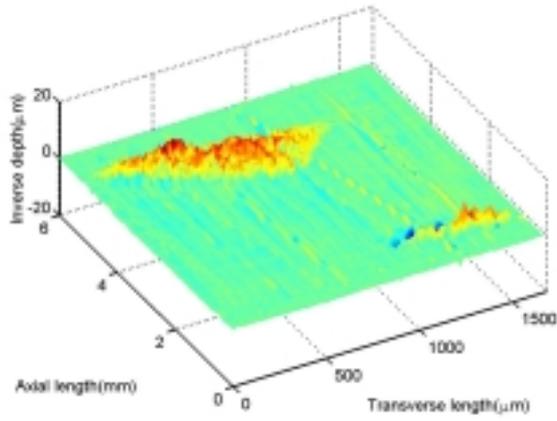


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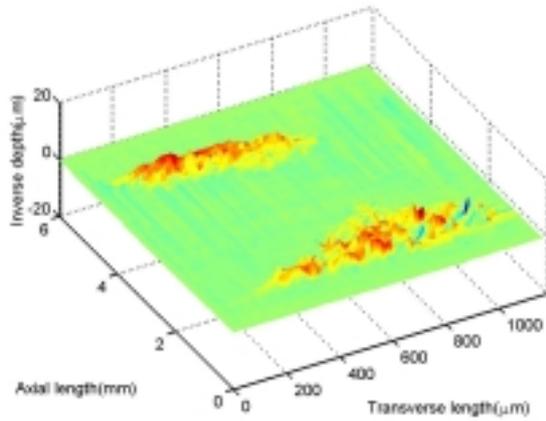


4.

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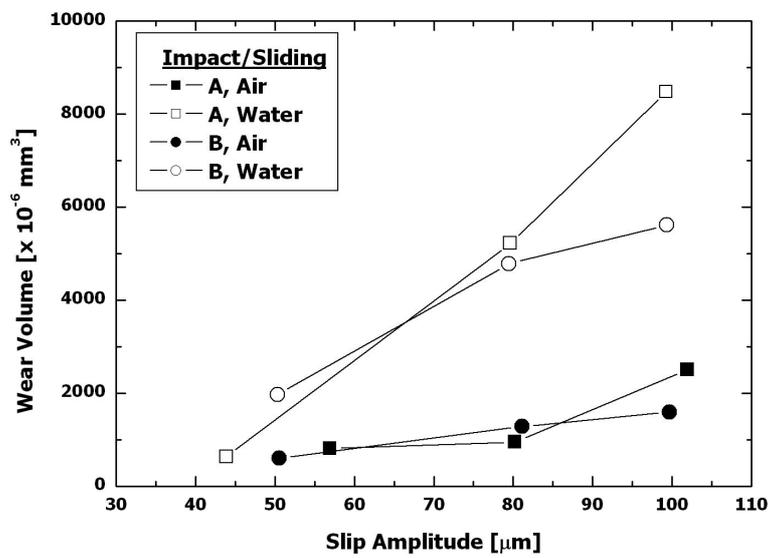
(a)



(b)

5. 10 N, 80 mm

3



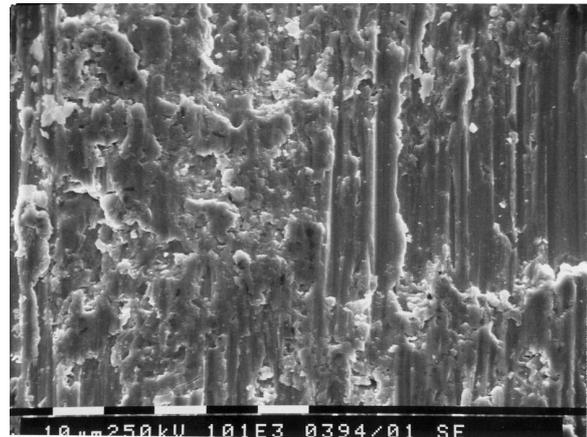
6. /

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(a)

7. A

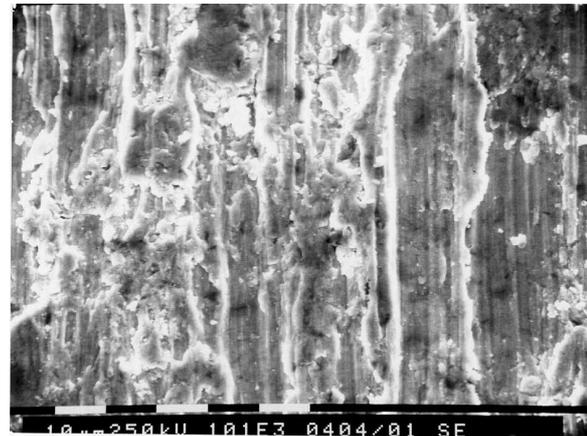


(b)

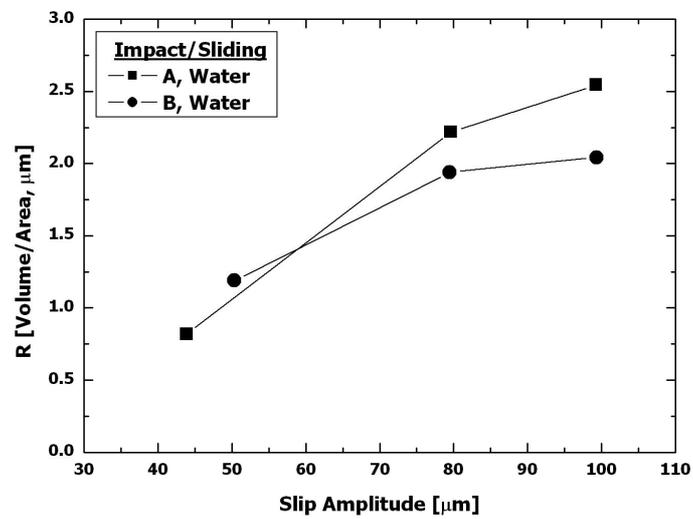


(a)

8. B



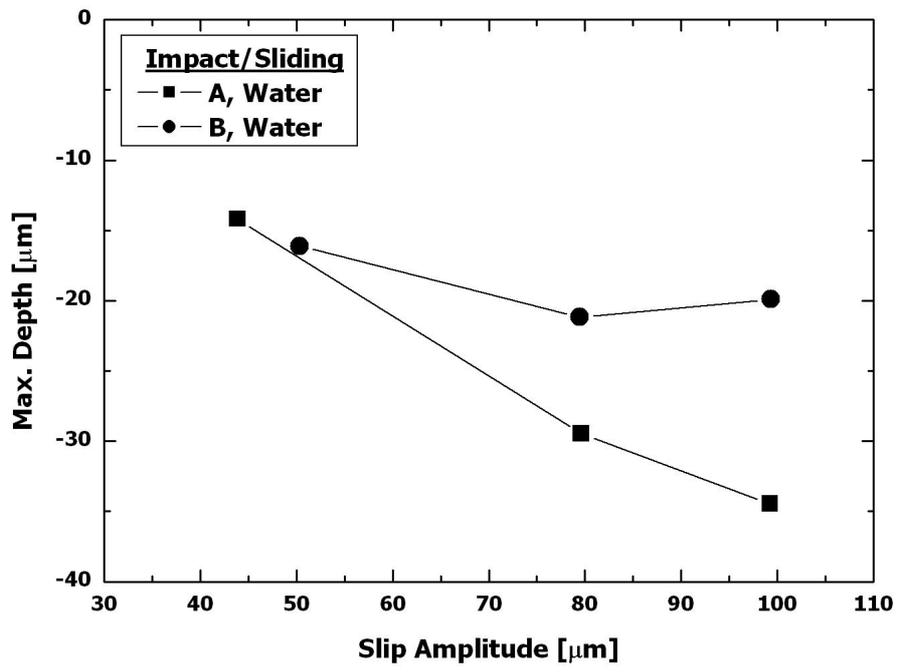
(b)



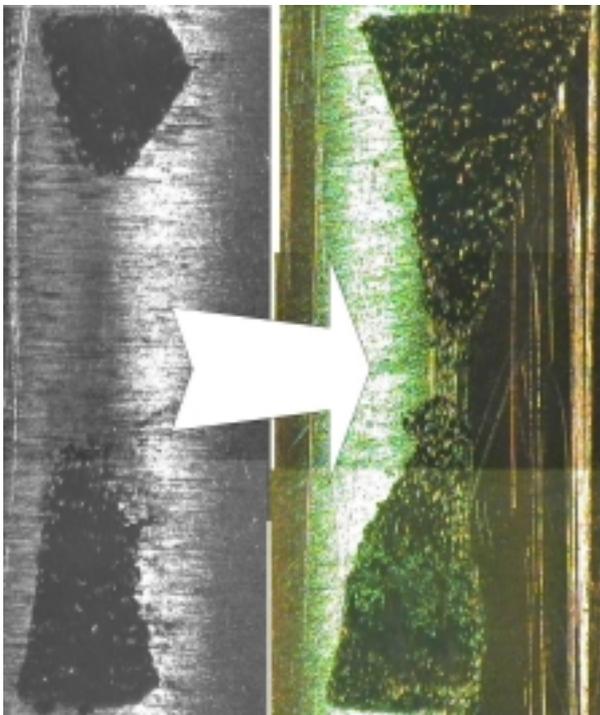
9.

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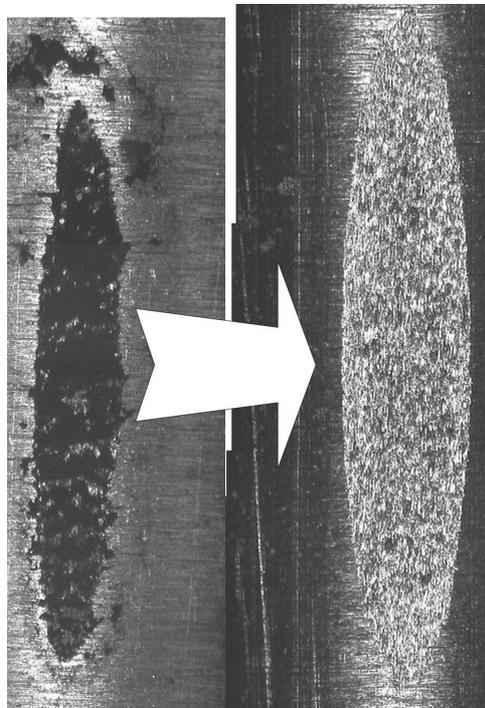
(R).



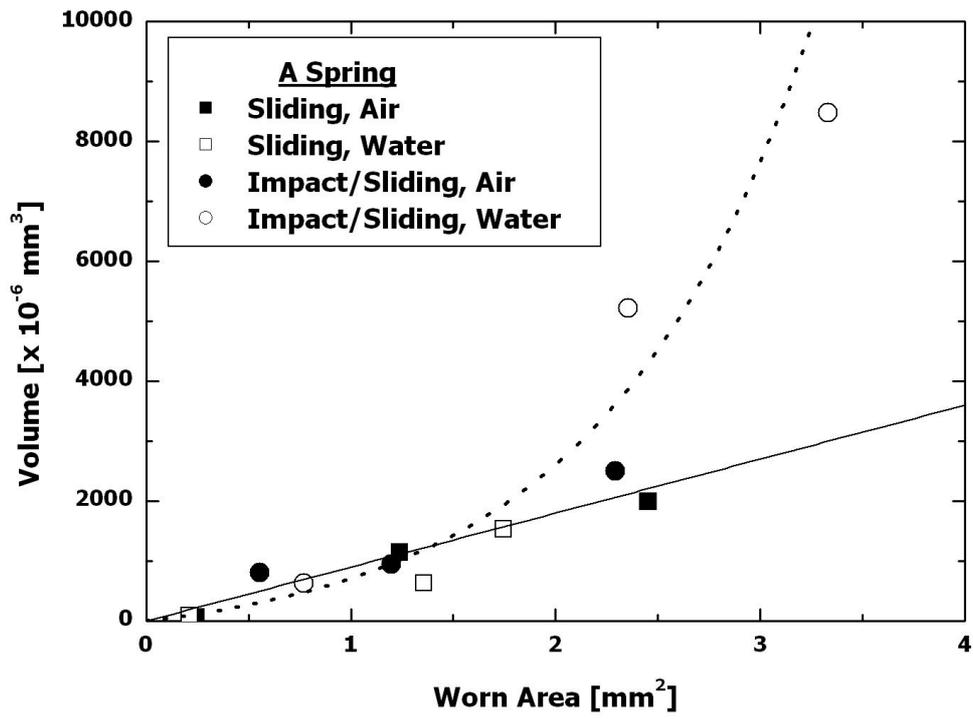
10. / .



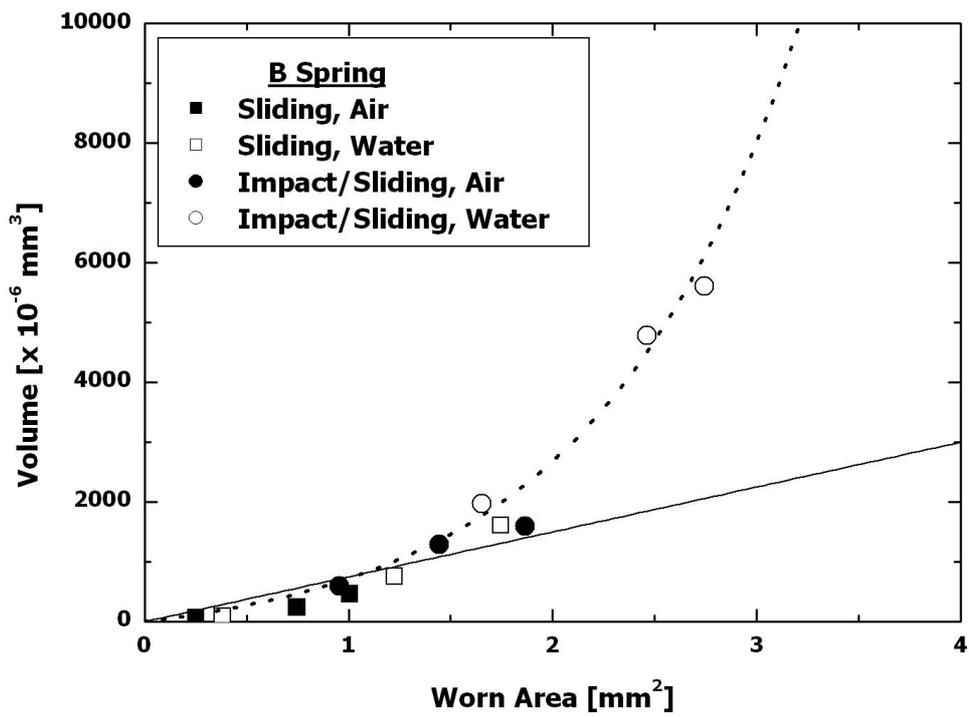
(a) A



(b) B



(a) A



(b) B