

## Analysis of the Failure Cause and Secondary Failure of Domestic Defective Fuel Rods

, , , 가, ,

150

(descriptive model) /

debris fretting flow-induced vibration

fretting

가

mm

가

### Abstract

The phenomenology for failure cause and secondary hydriding of domestic defective fuel rods is analyzed and compared with descriptive model of secondary hydriding. The primary defect is mainly caused by fretting due to debris-induced or flow-induced vibration, which is in accordance with the failure cause of foreign defective fuel rod. Most of defective fuel rods lead to severe secondary hydriding during the operation. These secondary hydriding defects were far away from the primary defect, which is consistent with secondary hydriding mechanism. On the contrary to the model that only primary defect less than critical size can lead to the secondary hydriding, it is also confirmed that several millimeter-size primary defect can bring about secondary hydriding.

1.

“zero defect”

가

가

가

가

가 가

가

300~400 ppm

가

가

ppm

16,300 ppm

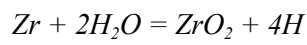
debris fretting

flow-induced vibration  
defect)

fretting

(primary

가



(consume)

(build-up)

가

가 가

/

가

(oxidant)가

가

(massive hydriding)가

가

2

(steam

starvation condition)

2 가  
가

[1, 2].

가

가

[3]

(descriptive

model)

## 2.

(descriptive model)

1)

가

2)

가

H<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

3)

가 Zircaloy

ZrO<sub>2</sub>

가

( 25%)

4)

(defect size)

(gap width)

(flow rate)

(molecular diffusion or convection).

5)

가

6)

heat flux

가

- (thermal diffusion) 가 .
- 7) 가 heat flux 가 self-healing 가 .
- 8) 가 self-healing 가 .
- 가 / 가 가 가 “critical ratio” 가
- “sunburst” .
- 9) 가 “hydrogen sink” .
- 10) 가 (pressure equilibrium)
- 가 / 가 .
- 1 . [4] [5]
- gas mixture H<sub>2</sub>/H<sub>2</sub>O 가
- 가
- 가 1 μm
- random
- [6] 가 가 .
- 4 4~11 μm
- / 가 가 가

가

steam starvation condition

1, 2

4

2

가

10

$3 \sim 10^{-2}$  mm

pinhole

가

### 3.

가

A, B, C, D

가

A

A

675 mm

2mm

grid spring

2,902 mm

1,520 ppm

가

A

B

42 mm

2mm

6

가

B

7

48 assembly

10

assembly, 127

J44 assembly

20

8

hydride blister

가

C

2

A

93 mm

0.8 mm

2,660 mm

가 1 가  
 (debris) 1  
 가  
 B 1,160, 1,410, 1,590 mm hydride blister  
 , 1,160 mm 가  
 가  
 가 / 가  
 (random hydriding)  
 가 D A 3,003 mm  
 5,900 ppm  
 , A 1.17 m  
 , 3 m  
 B 3 cm 2.4 2.6 m  
 , A 3,003 mm  
 가 B 2,348 mm, 2,428  
 mm, 2,614 mm  
 2,348 mm ppm  
 2,428 mm, 2,614 mm  
 'sunburst'  
 2,428 mm 2,614 mm  
 가  
 가

가  
 . 'sunburst'  
 2 .  
 (power ramping rate) 가 가  
 1 .

4.

(descriptive model) /

- 1) debris fretting flow-induced vibration  
 fretting .
- 2) ,
- 3) .
- 4) 가  
 mm 가

[1] J.C. Clayton, *ASTM STP 1023*, (1989) 266  
 [2] D.R. Olander, S. Vaknin, *EPRI TR-101773* (1993)  
 [3] A.M. Garde, G.P. Smith, and R.C. Pirek, *ASTM STP 1295*, (1996) 407

[4] W. D. Lees, *CRNL-1855* (1977)

[5] D. H. Locke, *IWGFPT-6* (1980)

[6] , 99' (1999)

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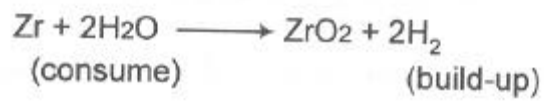
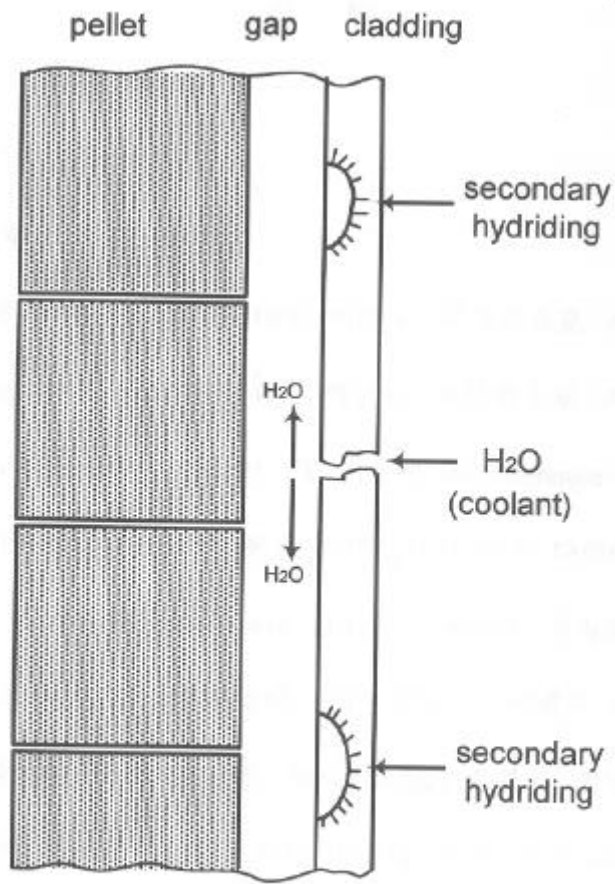
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PWR-A (14×14 W-SFA)	Grid spring fretting	2 mm
PWR-B (16×16 KOFA)	Flow-induced vibration fretting	3 mm × 10 mm
PWR-C (16×16 K-SFA)	Debris-induced fretting No primary defect	0.8 mm No primary defect
PWR-D (17×17 KOFA)	Debris-induced fretting (tentative)	1.4 mm × 3.2 mm 0.9 mm × 1.4 mm

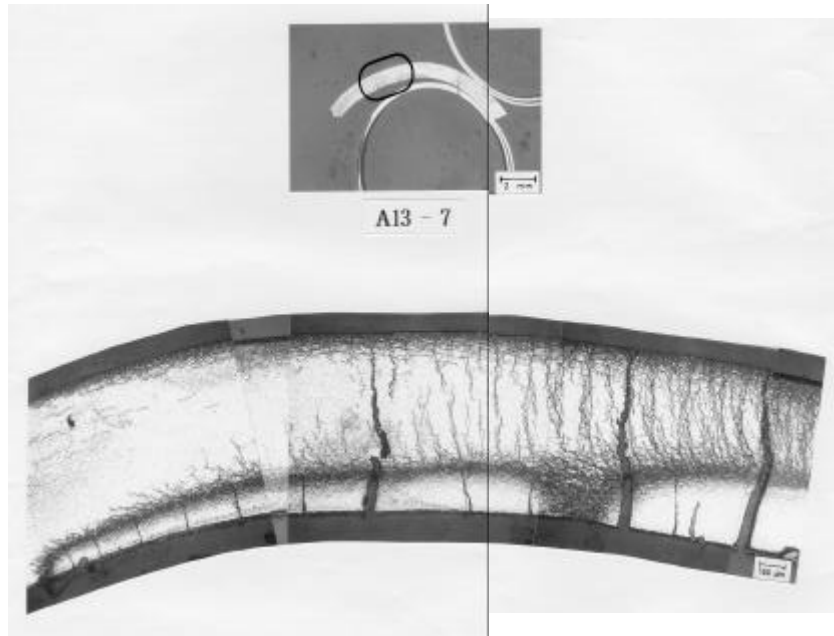
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1.





1.



2.

“sunburst”

hydride morphology