



GAS-COOLED REACTOR

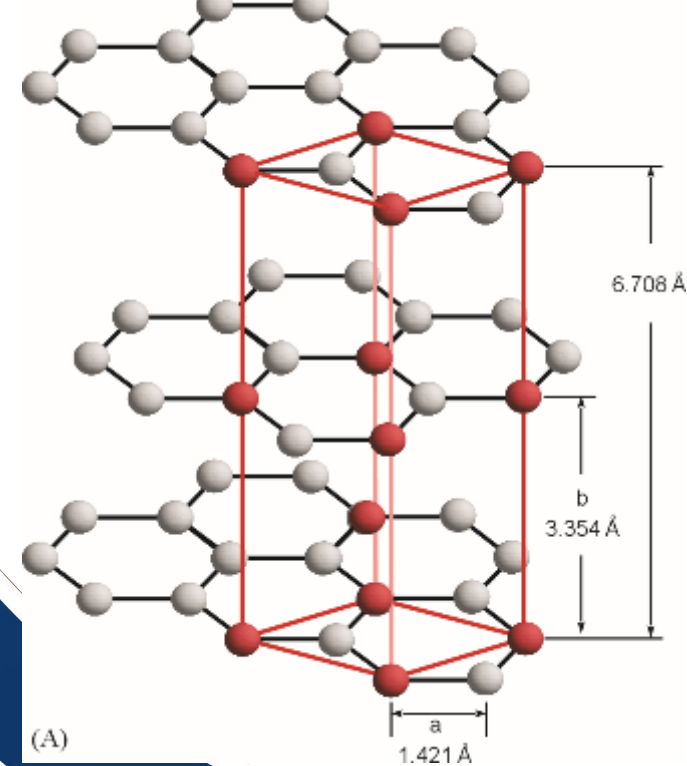
ADVANCED REACTOR TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM

17-July-2024

DOE ART Graphite R&D Program

Will Windes

Graphite Technical Lead - INL



DOE ART GCR Review Meeting

Hybrid Meeting at INL

July 16–18, 2024

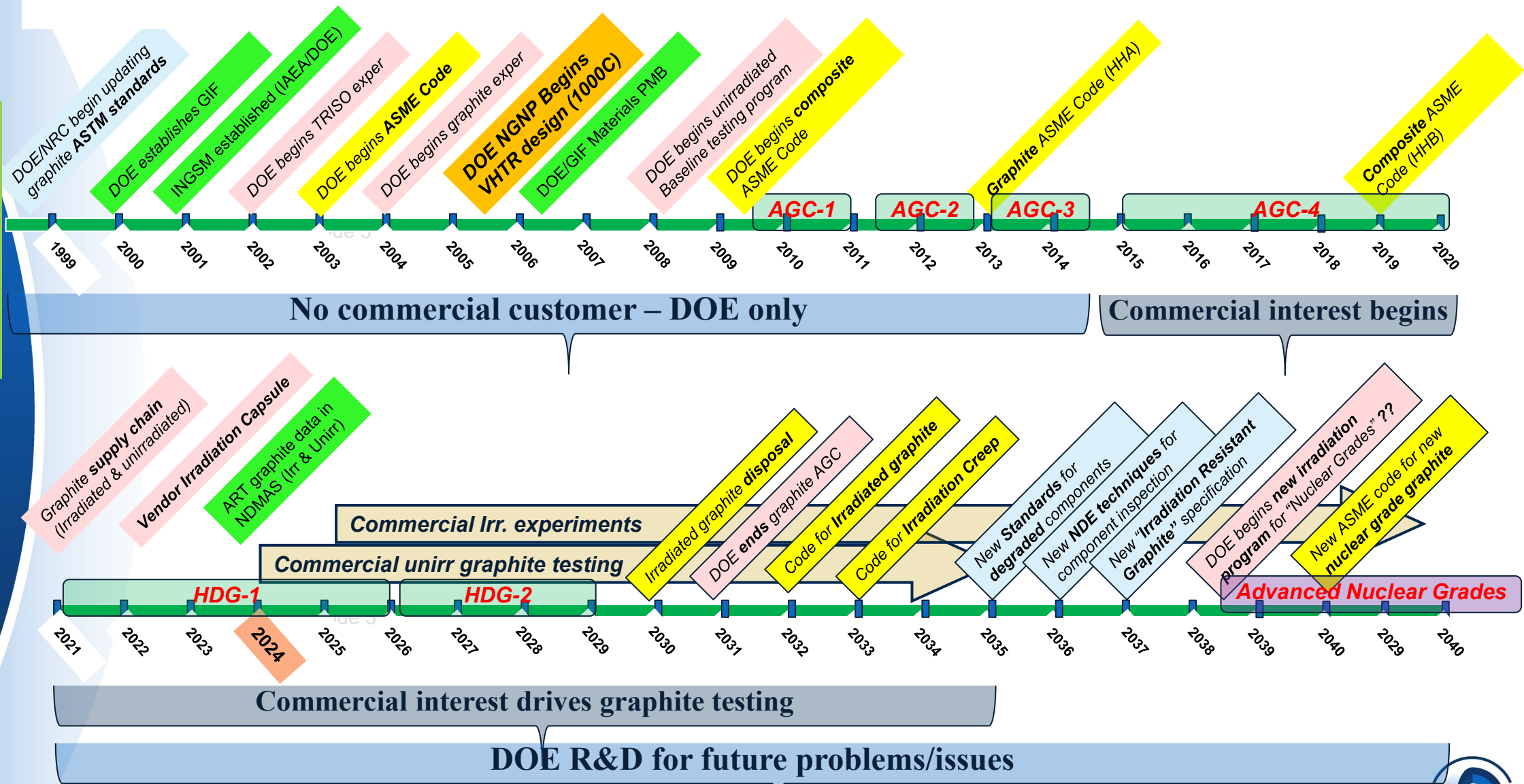
Graphite topics this FY24

Introduction	Will Windes
Oxidation Activities	Rebecca Smith
Oxidation resistant graphite	Tim Bragg/Michael Barkdull
Model Development	Veerappan Prithivirajan
<i>Break (25 minutes)</i>	
ASME Component failure	(Remote) Martin Metcalfe
ASME Code Development (Design rules)	Andrea Mack
Ceramic Composites	Wilna Geringer
<i>Lunch (Graphite NEUP presentations)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Multiscale Effects of Irradiation Damage on Nuclear Graphite Properties</i> <i>Quantifying the Dynamic and Static Porosity/Microstructure Characteristics of Irradiated Graphite through Multi-technique</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Gongyuan (Patrick) Liu, Penn State University</i> <i>Jacob Eapen, North Carolina State University</i>
AGC Update	Will Windes
Molten salt intrusion	Nidia Gallego
Split-disk Studies	Arvin Cunningham & Lianshan Lin
Wear testing	Tomas Grejtak
Concluding remarks	Will Windes



Some history and perspective on graphite component development

- Magnox
- AGR (U.K.)
- THTR
- Ft. St. Vrain
- MHTGR
- NPR
- DOE Blue Ribbon Commission (1998)





Five different graphite research areas

Behavior models

- Predicts irradiated material properties and potential degradation issues
- Irradiation behavior for continued safe operation

Licensing & Code

- Establishes an ASME approved code (for 1st time)
- Develops property values for initial components and irradiation induced changes

Graphite R&D Program

Defines the safe working envelope for nuclear graphite and protection of fuel

As-Fab'd Properties

- (Statistically) Establishes as-received material properties
- Baseline data used to determine irradiation material properties

Mechanisms and Analysis

- Data analysis and interpretation
- Understanding the damage mechanisms is key to interpreting data

Irradiation

- Determines irradiation changes to material properties
- Irradiation behavior for continued safe operation



FY23 Graphite Activities

Capsule Irradiation

HDG-1 Irr

HDG-2 Design

HDG-2
Sample order

PIE

AGC-4
Disassembly

Sample
Transport

AGC-4 PIE

Irradiation
Behavior

Characterization

Baseline

Modeling

Licensing
ASME

HT Mech
Testing

ASTM Dev

Irradiation
Damage

Oxidation

Graphite
Microstructur

Oxidation
Properties

Carbon Lab
Upgrade

Oxidation
Resistance

Split Disc

Thermal
Creep

Data

NDMAS

Graphite
Analysis Tool

University
Collaborations

Vendor
Collaboration

IAEA/EDF
Collaboration

N. Graphite
Specification

Supply Chain

ASME

Irridiation
Response

Design Rules

Molten Salt

Oxidation

Definition of
Failure

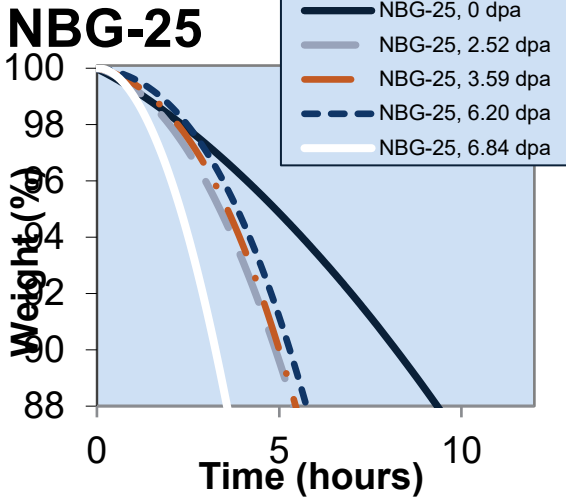
RIM

Composites

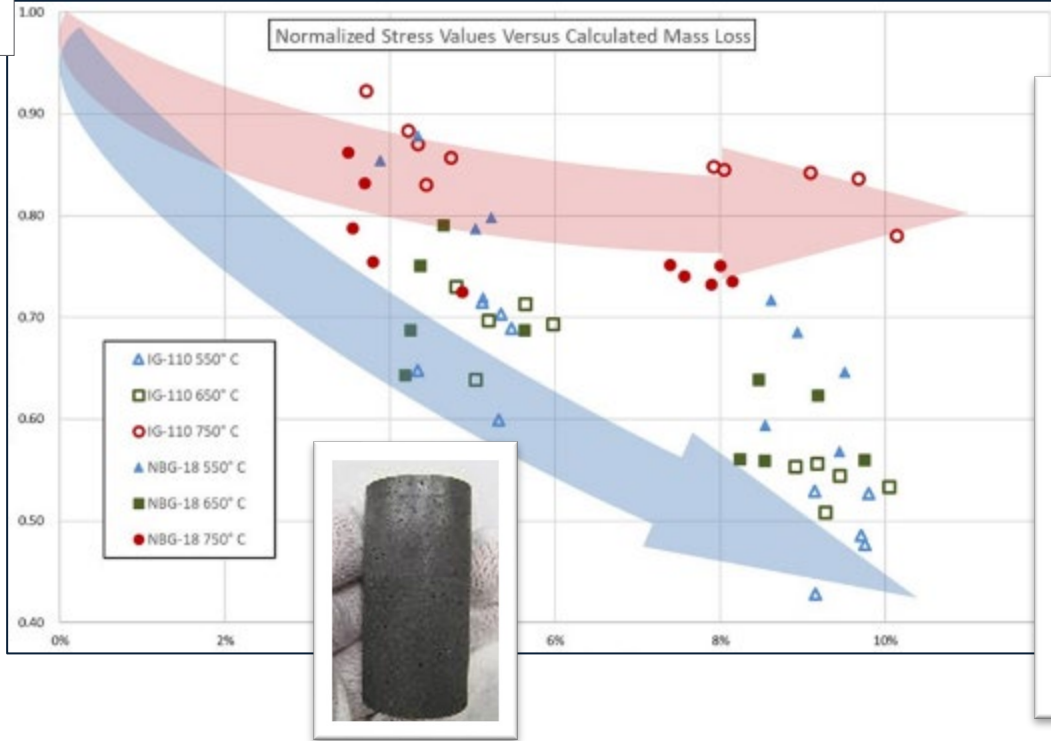
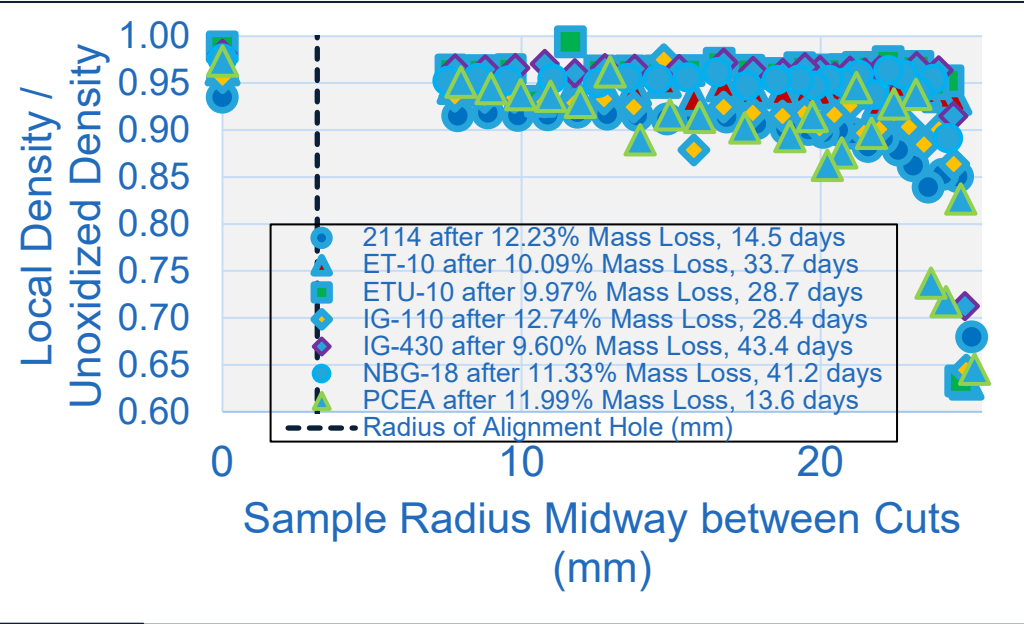
50% to 65% of program funding



Graphite Oxidation *(Rebecca Smith)*



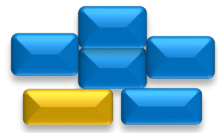
- *Irr. graphite oxidation rate*
- *Penetration depth studies*
- *Strength after oxidation*
- *Commercial HTR vendors*



Vertical Furnace Graphite Oxidation Characterization Plan

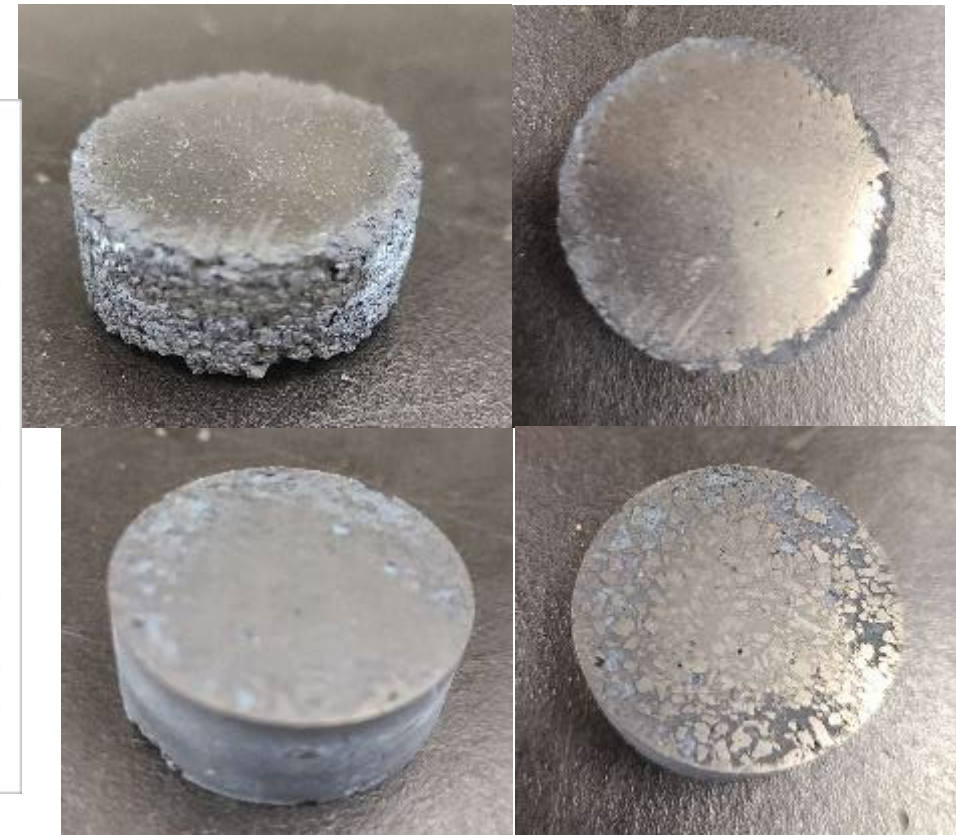
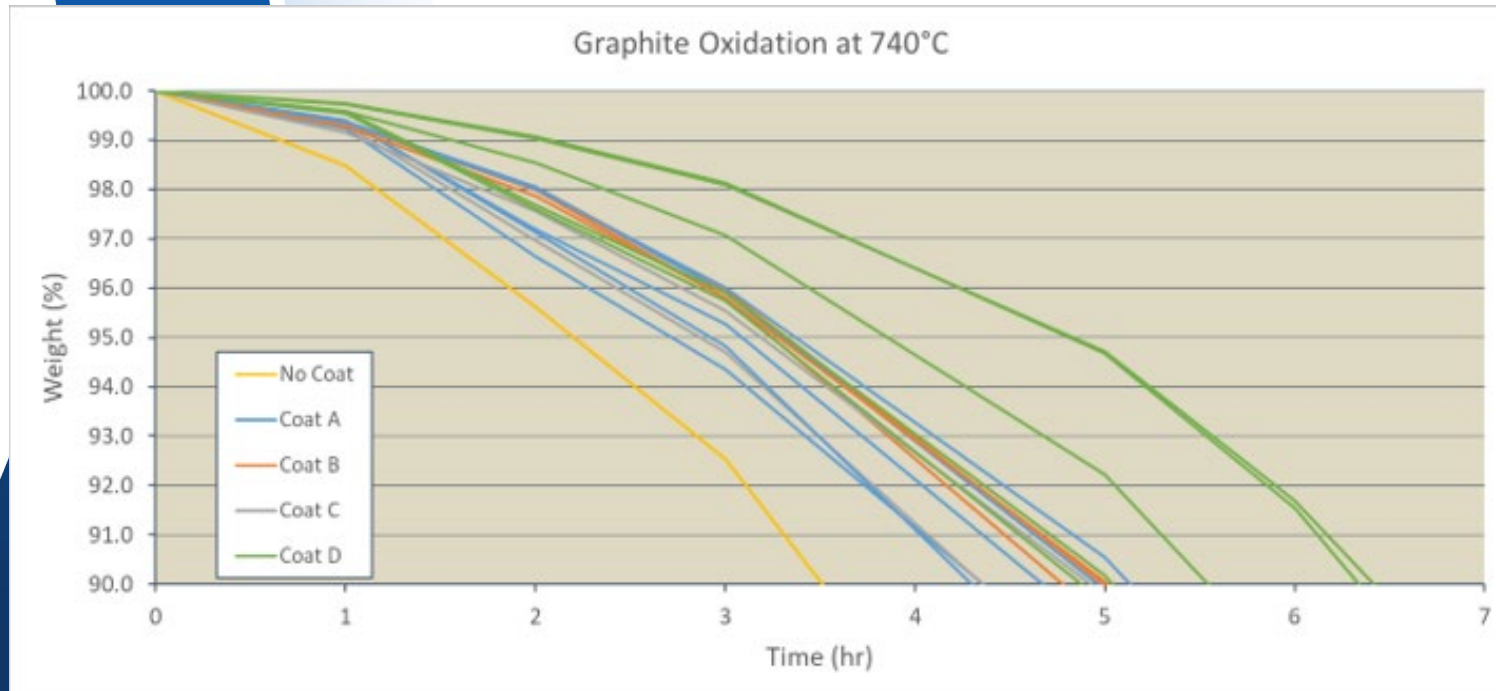
INL Idaho National Laboratory

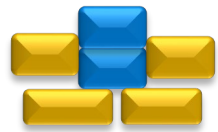




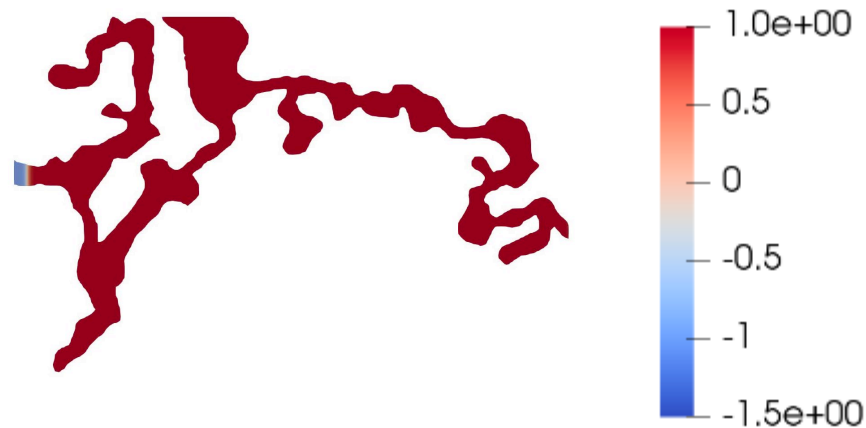
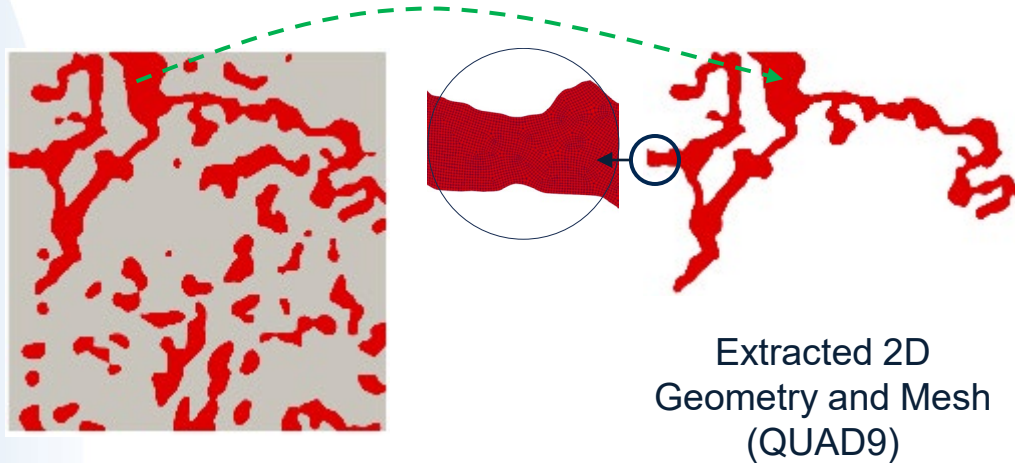
Graphite Oxidation Resistance (*Bragg/Barkdull*)

- Increasing the resistance of graphite to oxidation protects graphite from air-ingress accident scenario
- This is done through the introduction of Boron





Graphite Model Development *(Veerappan Prithivirajan)*



- Interactions across nearly all parts of Graphite program
 - Oxidation
 - Microstructure effects
 - Irradiation behavior
- Collaboration with NRC: Molten salt

Fluid Equations

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial t} + \rho(\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} + \nabla P - \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} - \frac{\nu}{\epsilon^2} \psi \nabla \phi = 0$$

Phase Field

$$\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial t} + \mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla \phi - \frac{\nu \lambda}{\epsilon^2} \nabla^2 \psi = 0$$

$$\psi + \epsilon^2 \nabla^2 \psi - \phi(\phi^2 - 1) = 0$$

where ϕ is the order parameter and ψ is the auxiliary variable.

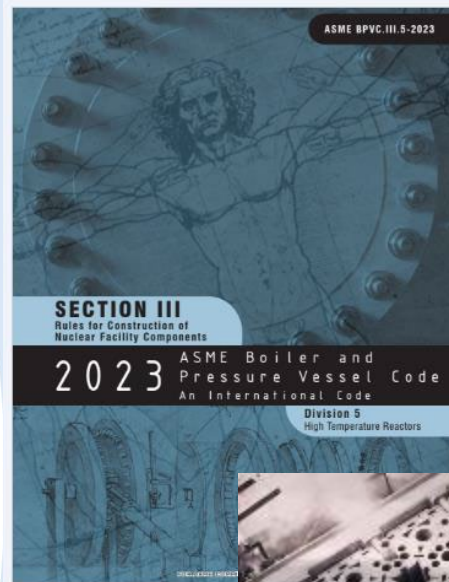
Boundary Conditions

$$\mathbf{u} = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \partial \Omega$$

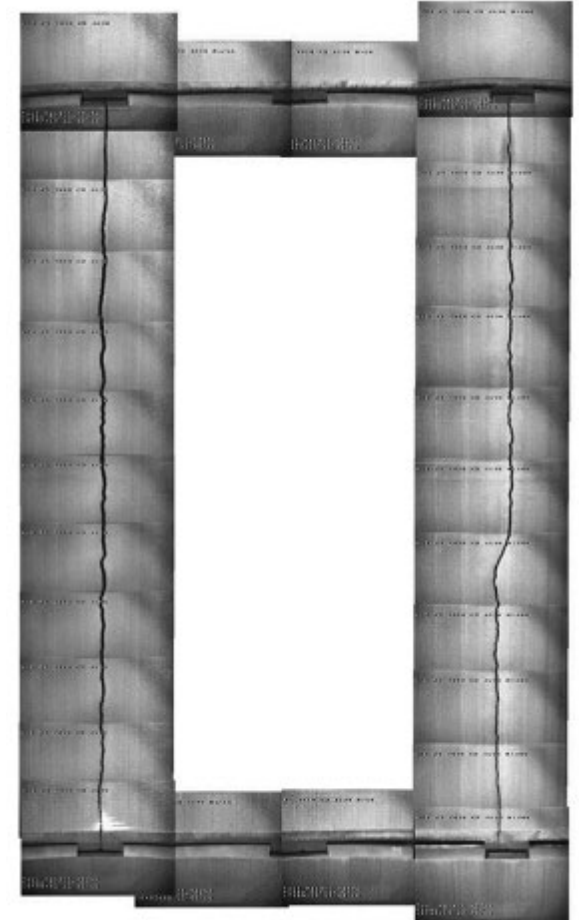
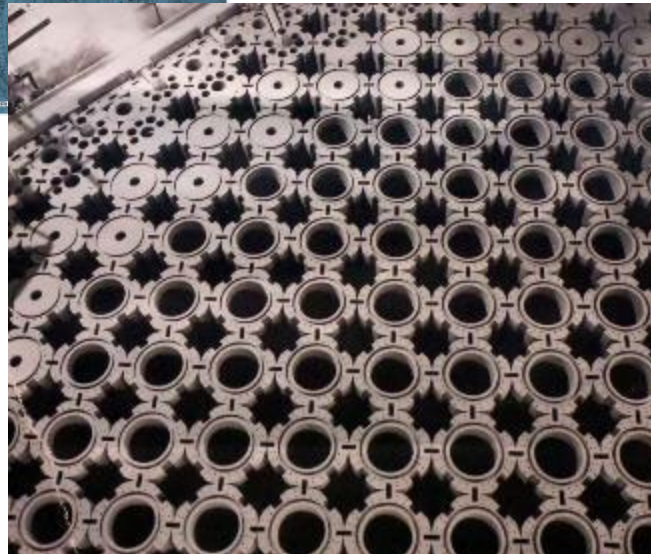
$$\nabla \phi \cdot \mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\lambda} \frac{3\sigma}{4} \cos(\theta_s)(1 - \phi^2)$$



ASME – Grappling with the Concept of Component Failure (Martin Metcalfe)



- Tackling some of the most difficult and pertinent operational questions:
 - *What is failure in a graphite component?*
 - *How do you detect failure in core?*
 - *How can you predict failure?*
- Dr. Metcalfe provides real operational experience



ASME Code Development (Design rules) *(Andrea Mack)*

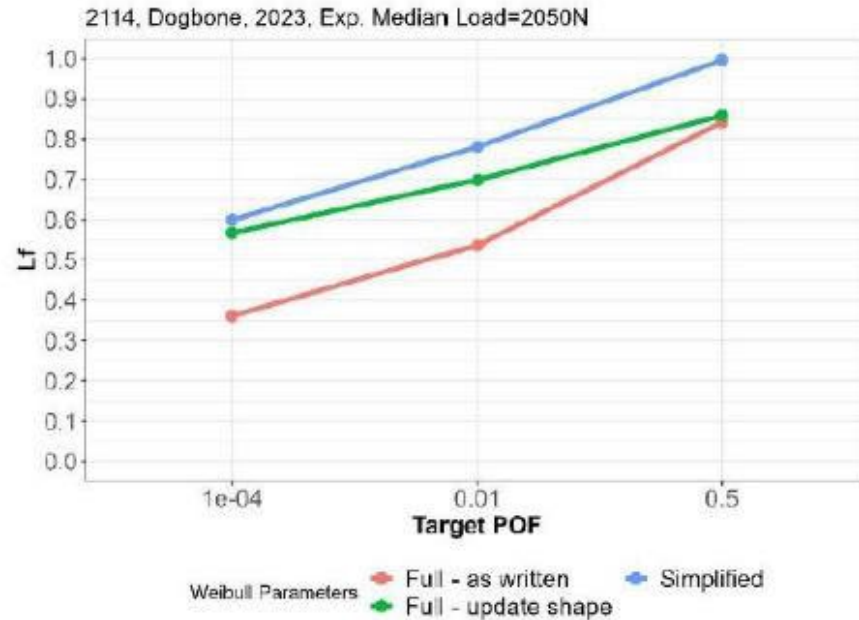


Figure 2: Lf for 2114 dogbones, BPVC 2023

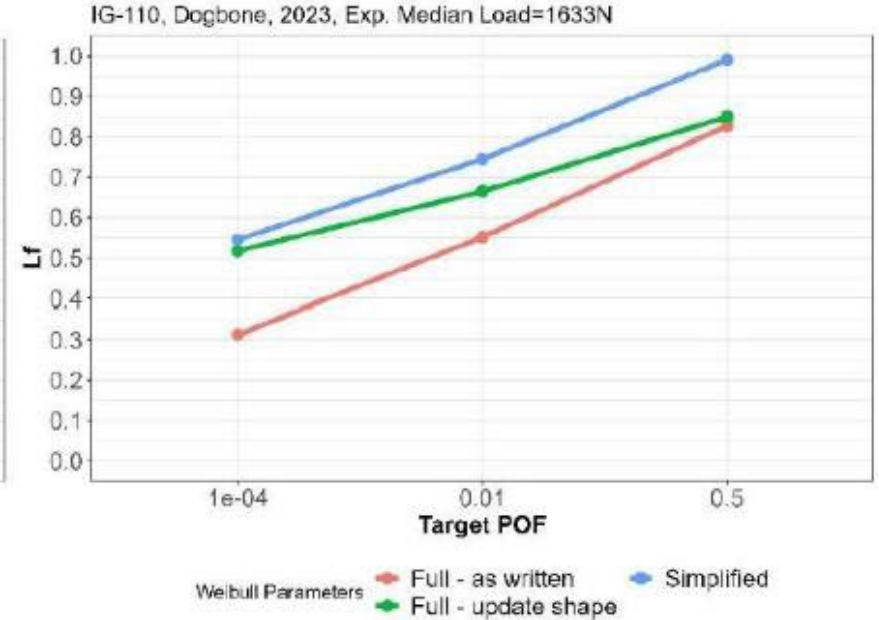
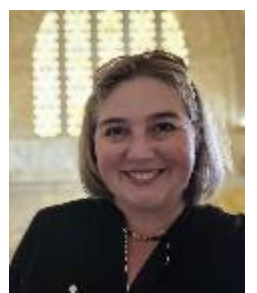


Figure 3: Lf for IG-110 dogbones, BPVC 2023

- Design rules within ASME BPVC are of keen interest (obviously)
- Tremendous amount of work performed in last 2-3 years understanding, improving, and even correcting Design code rules (HHA-3000)
- We have a much better understanding of what code does (and doesn't do now).



ASME Ceramic Composites *(Josina W. Geringer)*



Previous Status

- Code rules established within the ASME design framework
- Allows the use of fiber reinforced CMCs for structural core components in HTRs.
- Provides a method to qualify new CMCs, acceptable for use of nuclear application (NQA-1)

Recent Achievements

- Completed critical analysis review
- Initiated optimization and refinement efforts (e.g. design by test, maximum failure mode, material qual.)

Josina W. Geringer

ORNL/TM-2024/0438

Analysis of the ASME Code Rules for Subsection III-5-HHB (Composite Materials) for Current HTR Design Requirements



J.W. Geringer
J. Podhiny
S. Gonczy
J.D. Arregui-Mena
M. Jenkins
J. Parks
N.C. Gallego

June 2024

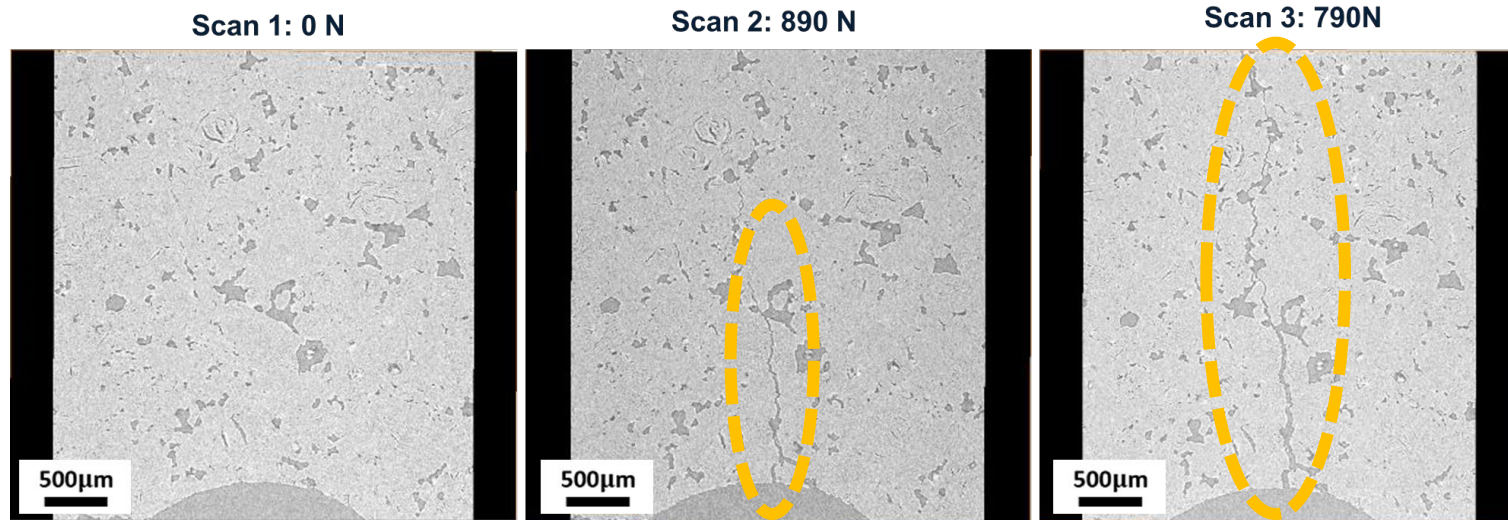
 OAK RIDGE
National Laboratory

ORNL IS MANAGED BY UT-BATTELLE LLC FOR THE US DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

NEUP: *In-situ* micro-CT fracture test (Gongyuan Liu and Jacob Eapen)

- NEUP grants to address the lack of information on mesoscale behavior
- Need to determine effect of graphite microstructure at the mesoscale level
 - *We understand atomic length-scale and are measuring macroscale response but what is going on at mesoscale?*
- Will be needed in order to develop better “nuclear” graphite components

The NBG-17 graphite was scanned three times under different loads.



Gongyuan (Patrick) Liu

Department of Mechanical Engineering, The Pennsylvania State University

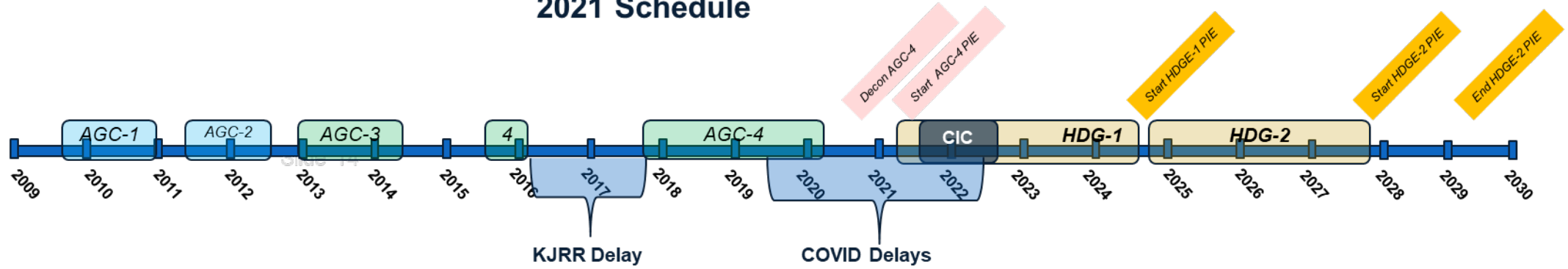
Prof. Jacob Eapen

Department of Nuclear Engineering, North Carolina State University

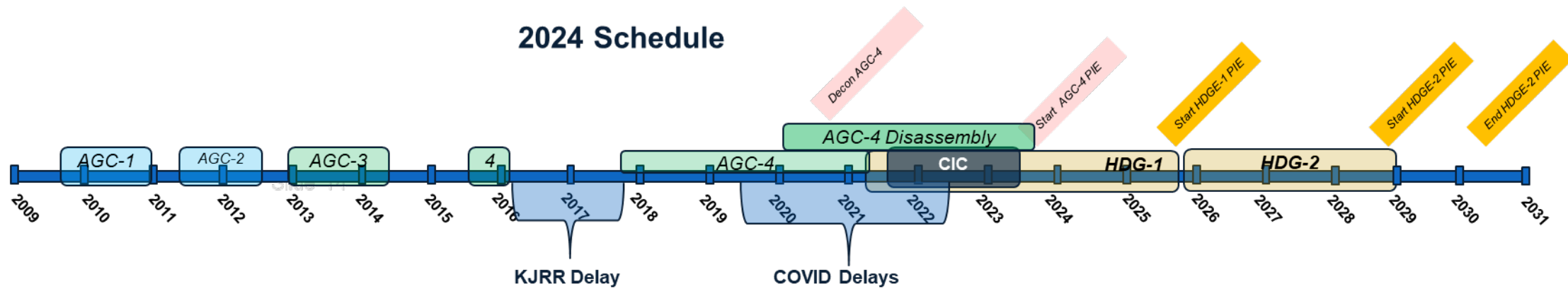


AGC Update *(Will Windes)*

2021 Schedule



2024 Schedule



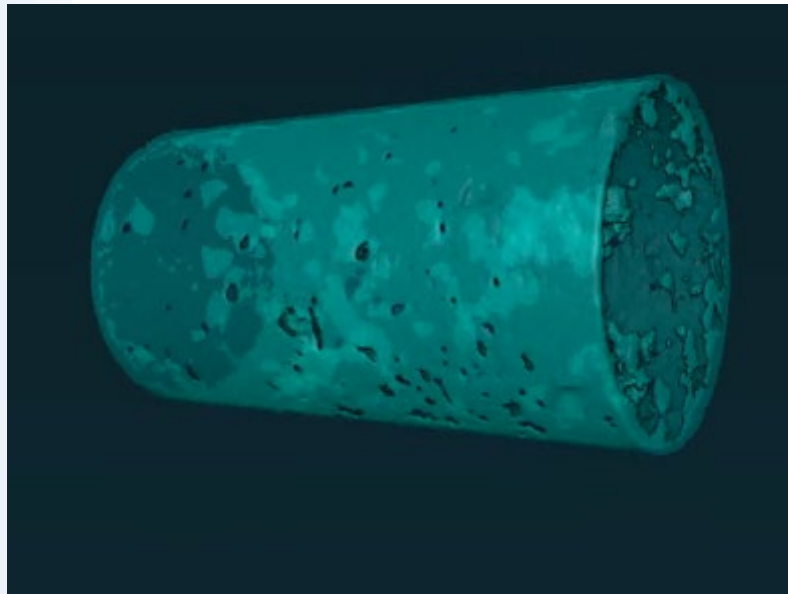
Studies of Molten Salt Intrusion and salt wettability in Graphite

(Nidia C. Gallego, Jisue Braatz, et al.)

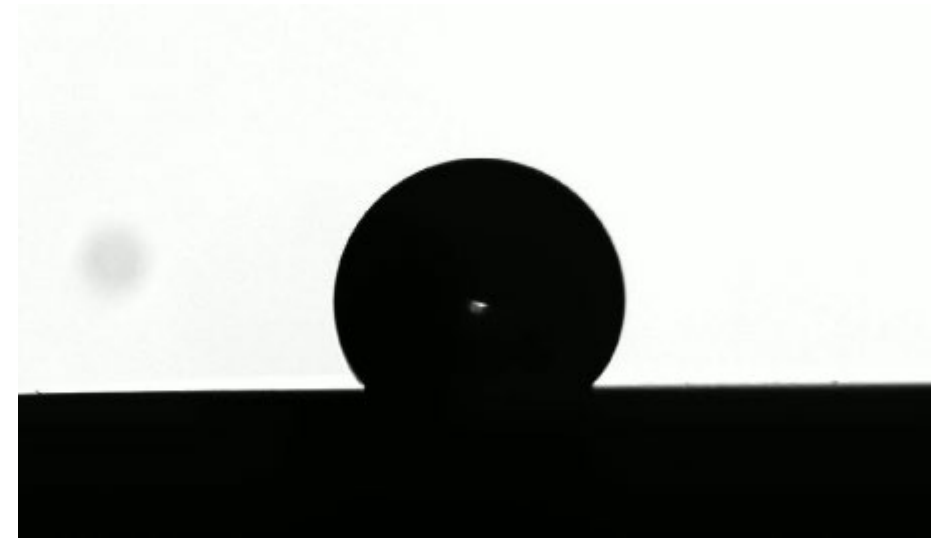


Focus on:

- Understanding salt intrusion (penetration depth and salt distribution) in a wide range of graphite grades (various microstructures) as a function of temperature, pressure and time.
- Studying wetting behavior of salt on graphite surfaces to develop predictive models for salt intrusion



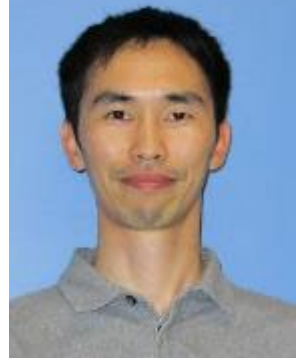
Tomography of NBG-18 sample exposed to molten FLiNaK, 3 bar, 750°C, 336 hours



Drop of molten FLiNaK on a graphite surface

Effect of Sample Thickness on the Tensile Strength of Small Graphite Discs

(Lianshan Lin, Nidia C. Gallego)



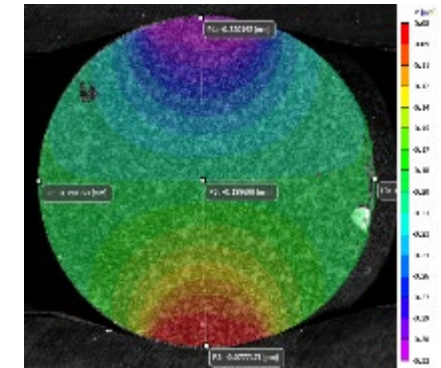
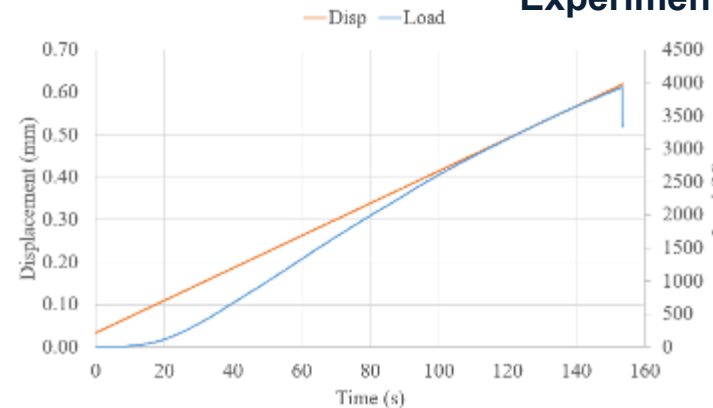
Objective: complete the Advanced Reactor Technologies (ART) Level 3 Milestone (M3TG-24OR0501054), “Continue activities related to Split Disc-DIC - complete analysis of effect of sample thickness on one fine grain graphite.”

Approach: Apply the ASTM D8289 Standard test on graphite samples to investigate the effect of sample thickness on splitting tensile strength. The tests involved $\varnothing 12.7$ mm samples of fine-grain graphites 2114 and IG 110 of different thicknesses (6.35, 5, 4, and 3 mm). The digital image correlation (DIC) method was applied to the samples, along with the ASTM D8289 Standard, to help interpret the measured results.

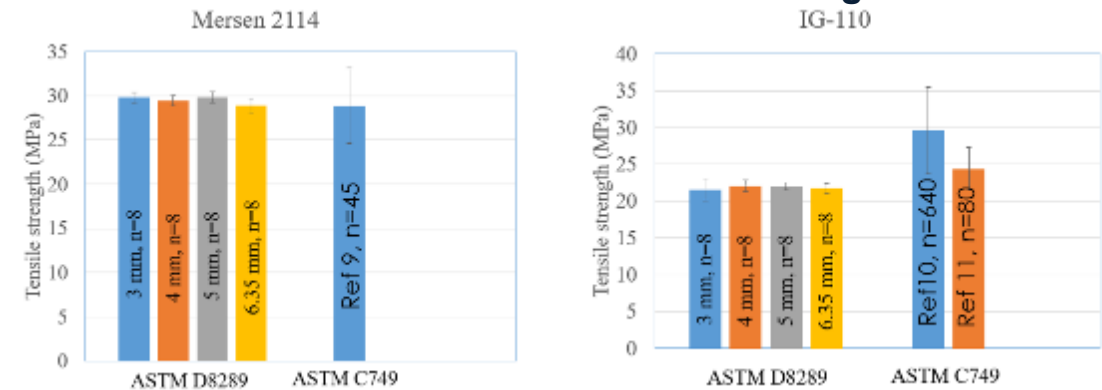
Test Facility & Experimental Setup



Experimental Results



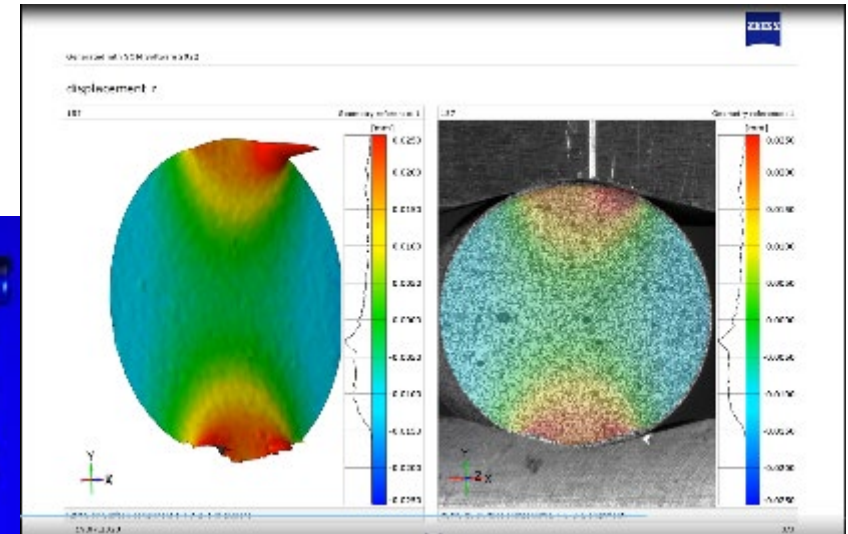
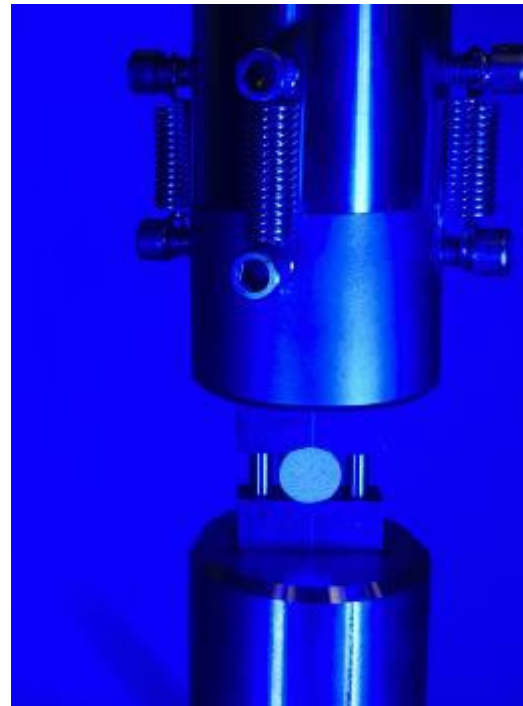
Thickness Effect on Tensile Strength



Split-disc studies utilizing Digital Image Correlation (DIC)

(Arvin Cunningham)

- We have a problem measuring mechanical strength of irradiated graphite
 - We can't use traditional ASTM sized tensile specimen
- ASTM D8289 "Split-disc tensile strength estimate" allows us to use miniature sample sizes
 - But it's an estimate of tensile strength, not true measure of tensile strength
- This must be corrected
 - ASME design code will require it



Tribological characterization of graphite in dry argon and molten salt environments

Tomas Grejtak, James R. Keiser, Jun Qu, Nidia C. Gallego



Objective: investigate the tribological (wear and friction) behavior of graphite pebbles in High Temperature Gas-cooled Reactor (HTGR) and Molten Salt-cooled Reactor (MSR) environments. Complete the (ART) Level 2 Milestone M2TG-24OR0501081: “Complete report on initial tribological studies within molten salt environment”.

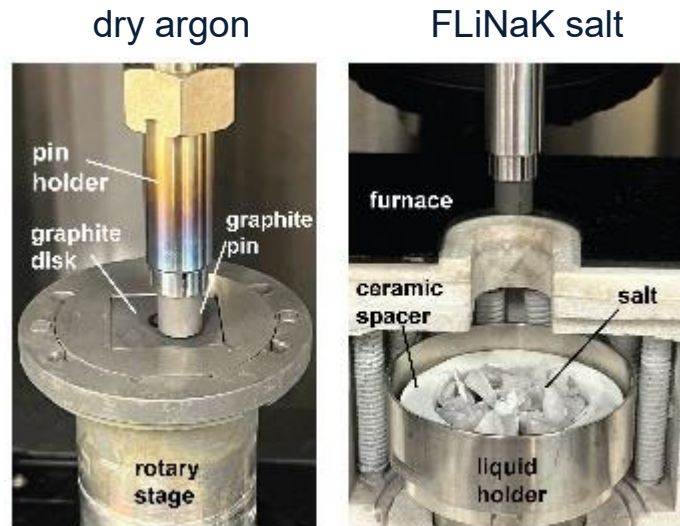
Approach: 1) determine tribologically relevant conditions such as pebble-pebble and pebble-wall contact loads, pebble sliding and rolling speeds; 2) conduct wear and friction experiments on graphite in dry argon and molten FLiNaK salt environments.

AIM

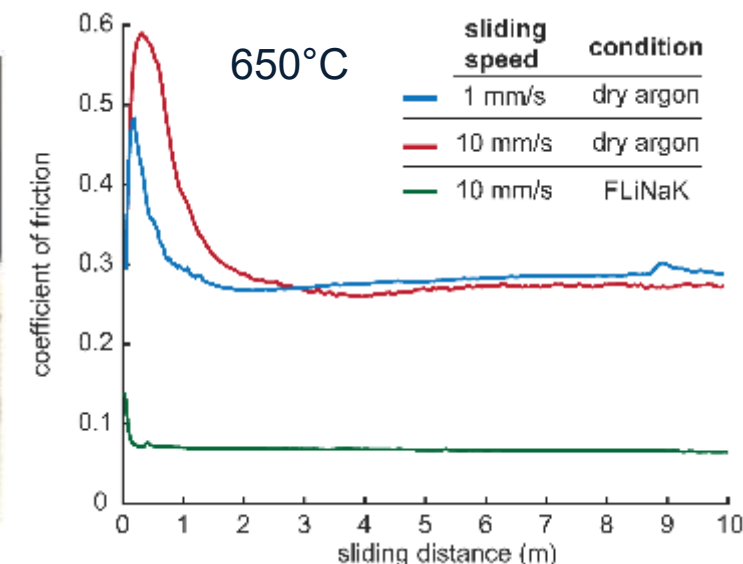
Key input parameters of pebbles

	HTGR	MSR
Contact load (N)	~28	<100
Sliding speed (mm/s)	$<1.2 \times 10^{-3}$	$\sim 4.0 \times 10^{-4}$
Rolling speed (mm/s)	$<1.1 \times 10^{-4}$	N/A

Experimental setup



Frictional behavior



Results

Milestone report

Grejtak, T., Qu, J., Gallego, N.C., Keiser, J.R., Report on Initial Tribological Studies of Graphite in Dry Argon and Molten Salt Environment. ORNL/TM-20024/3253. Oak Ridge National Laboratory, 2024



Concluding remarks

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ENERGY**