INL/MIS-24-79246-Revision-0

Multi-scale Effects of Defects and Microstructure on Mechanical Properties of Nuclear Graphite

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Changing the World's Energy Future

Gongyuan Liu, William E Windes

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GAS-COOLED REACTOR
ADVANCED REACTOR TECHNOLOGIES PROGRAM

NEUP Nuclear Energy University Programs
U.S. Department of Energy

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Multi-scale Effects of Defects and Microstructure on Mechanical Properties of Nuclear Graphite

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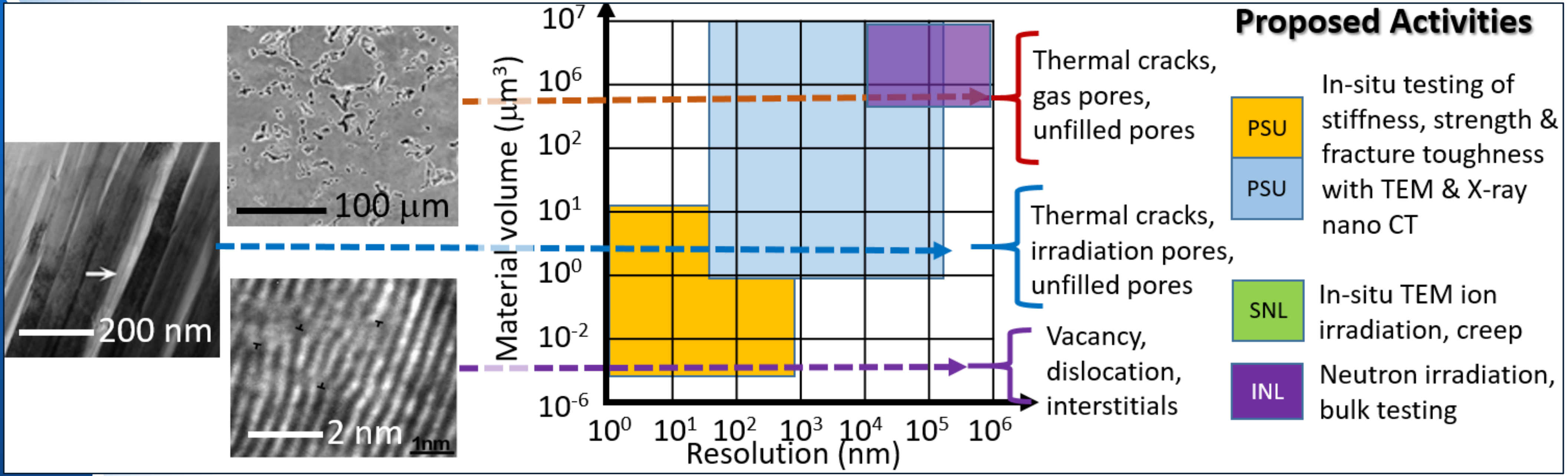
DOE ART GCR Review Meeting

Hybrid Meeting at INL

July 16–18, 2024

Research Goals



- Multi-scale interaction mechanisms among pre-existing and irradiation defects → Connecting to the bulk scale deformation and failure
- Deformation micro-mechanisms influenced by the constituent (filler, binder, interface), radiation displacement damage and temperature
- Stress localization (due to defect/microstructural heterogeneity and internal stress buildup during radiation) on the above-mentioned mechanisms

Outline

- **Micro-CT split disc fracture test**
- In situ TEM compression/creep testing after ion irradiation
- Room temperature annealing of graphite

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Objectives of Preliminary Study

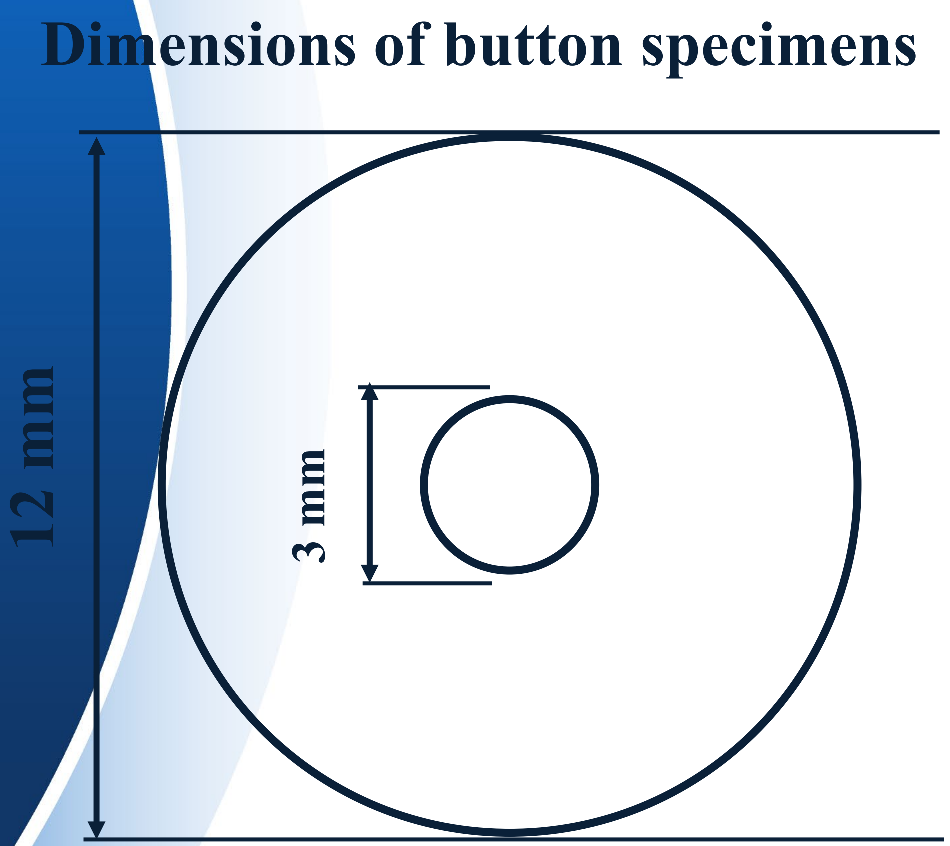
- Establish a new experimental method to investigate crack initiation and propagation.
- Neutron irradiated samples will be tested.

Material: NBG-17 Nuclear Graphite

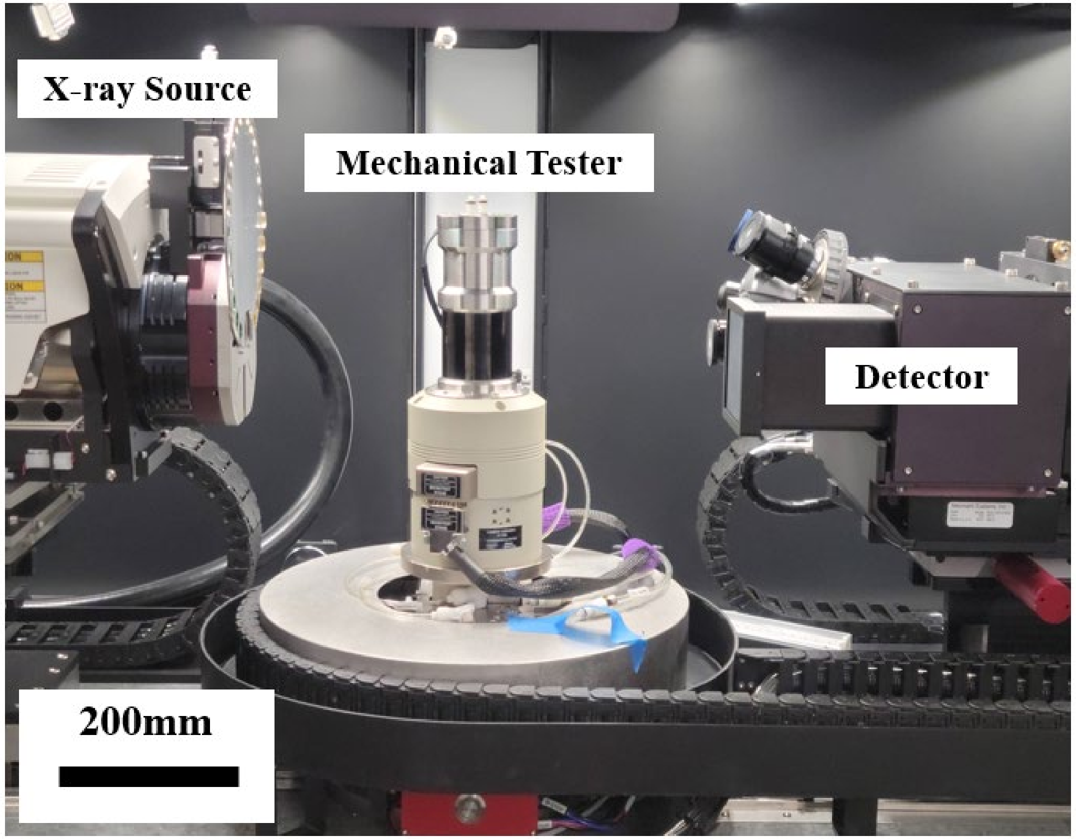
- Vibration molded with a grain size of 800 µm
- **Filler:** Pitch coke
- **Binder:** coal tar pitch

Methodology: Experimental Setup

- Incremental split disc test on NBG-17 button sample under load control.



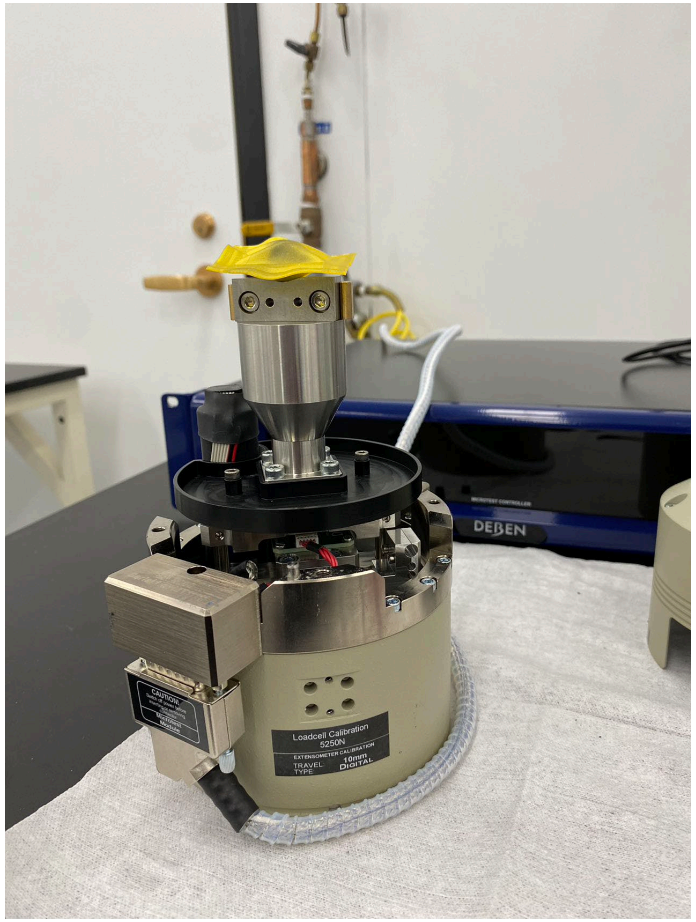
In-situ micro-CT mechanical testing



Mechanical tester (CT5000, Deben, Suffolk, UK)
Micro-CT (Xradia 620 Versa, ZEISS, Jena, Germany)

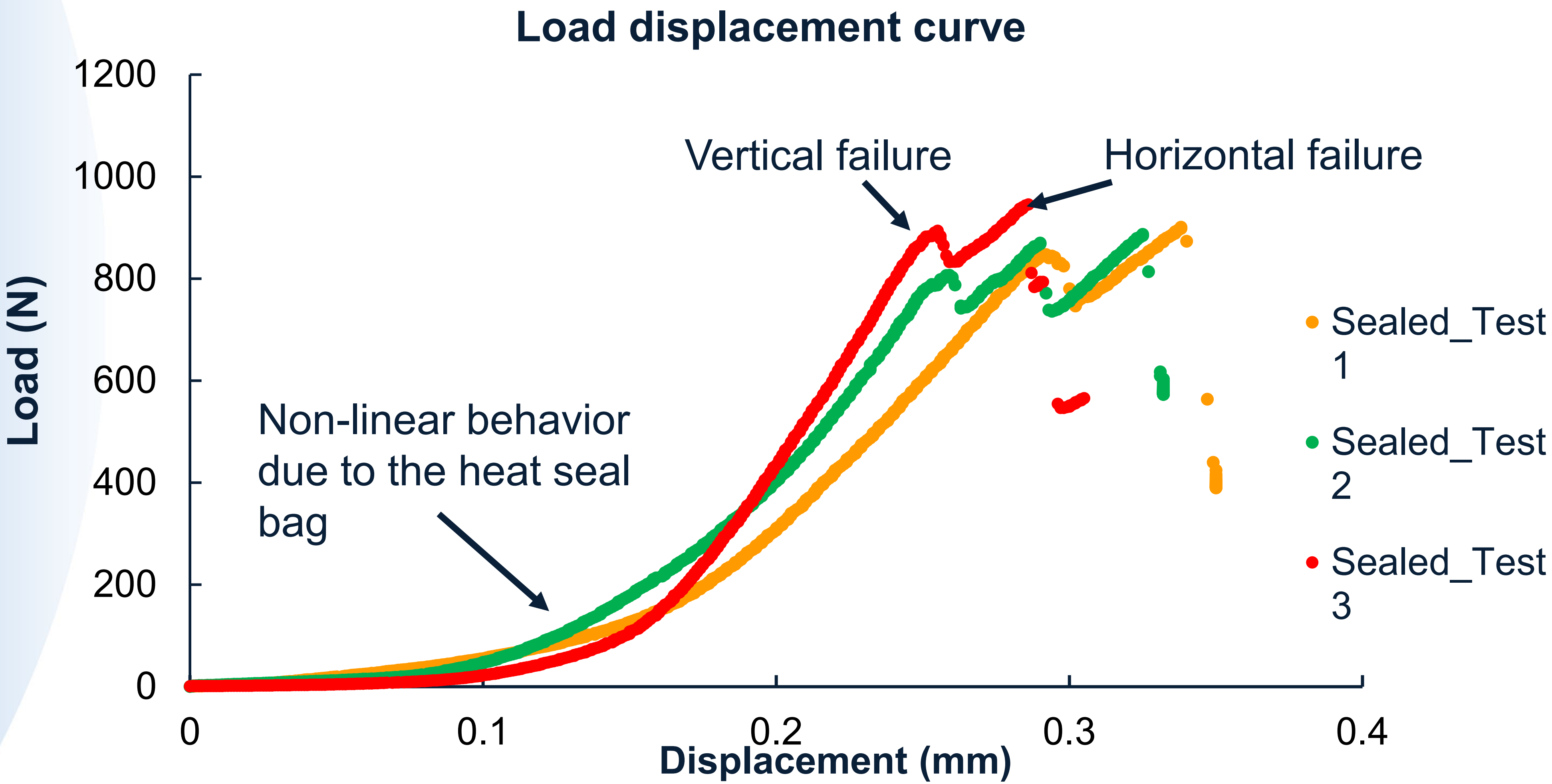
Micro-CT split disc test with heat seal bag

- Due to the safety requirement of Idaho National Lab, the irradiated samples need to be completely sealed by the heat seal bag for mechanical testing.



Load-Displacement Curve

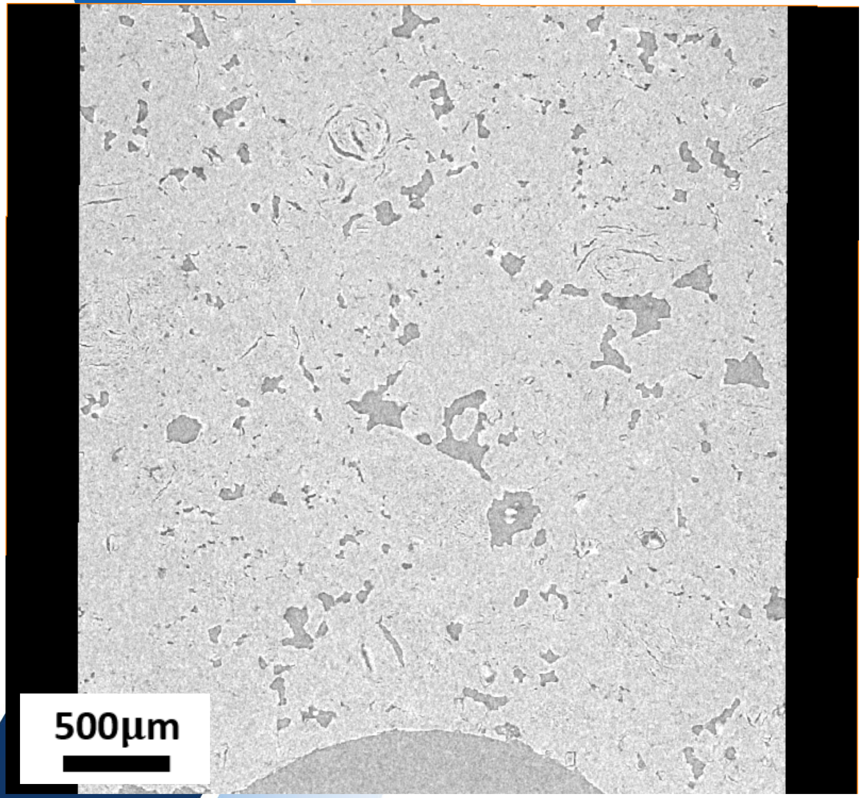
- All curves have a similar trend despite subtle differences in maximum loads



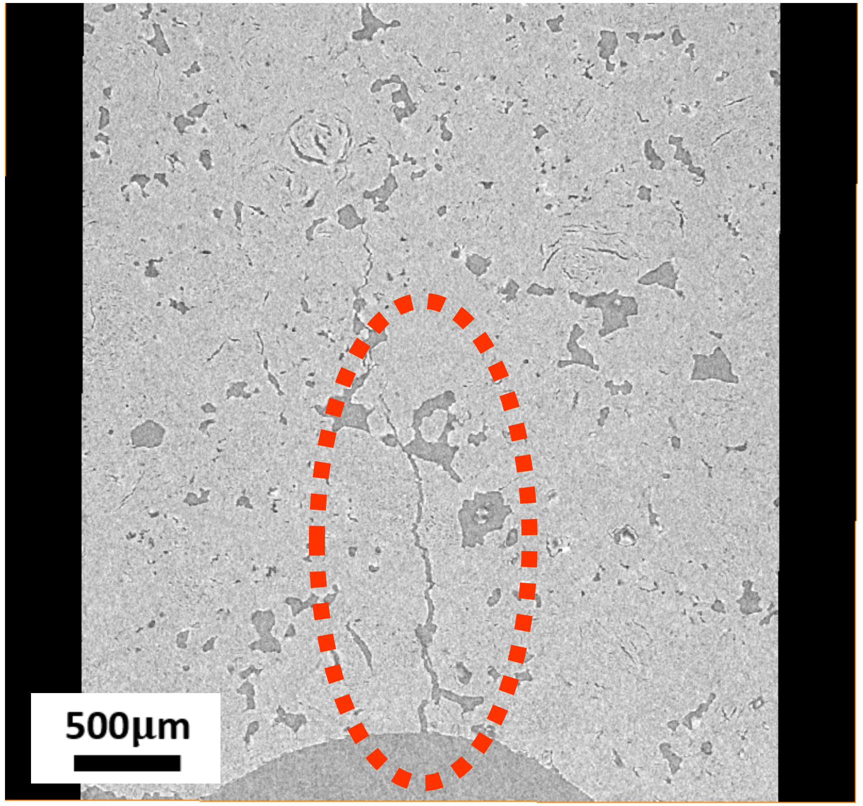
Micro-CT and *in situ* micro-CT

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

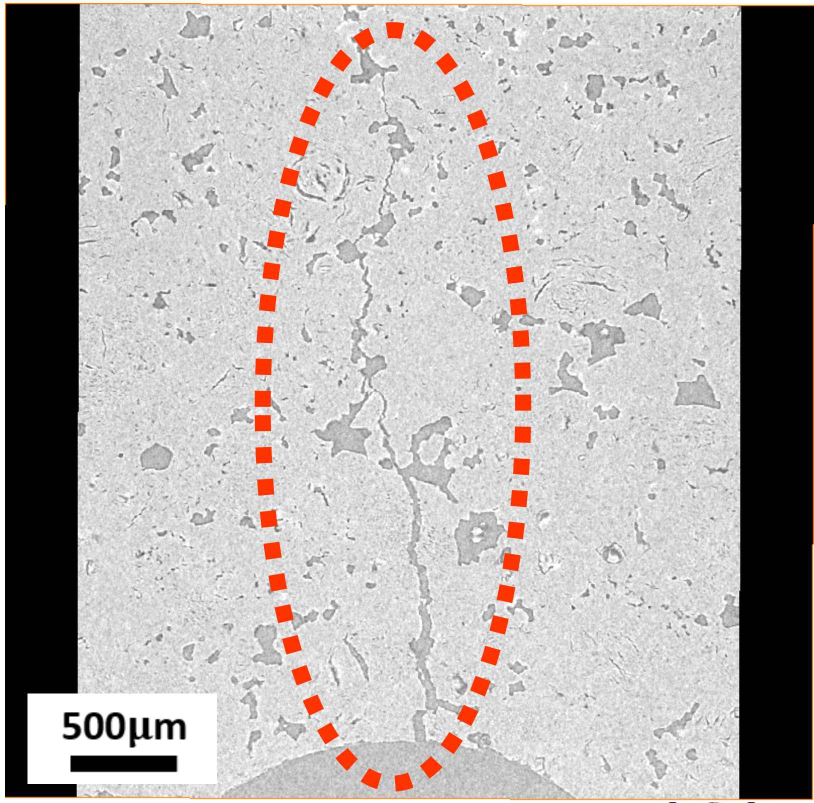
Scan 1: 0 N



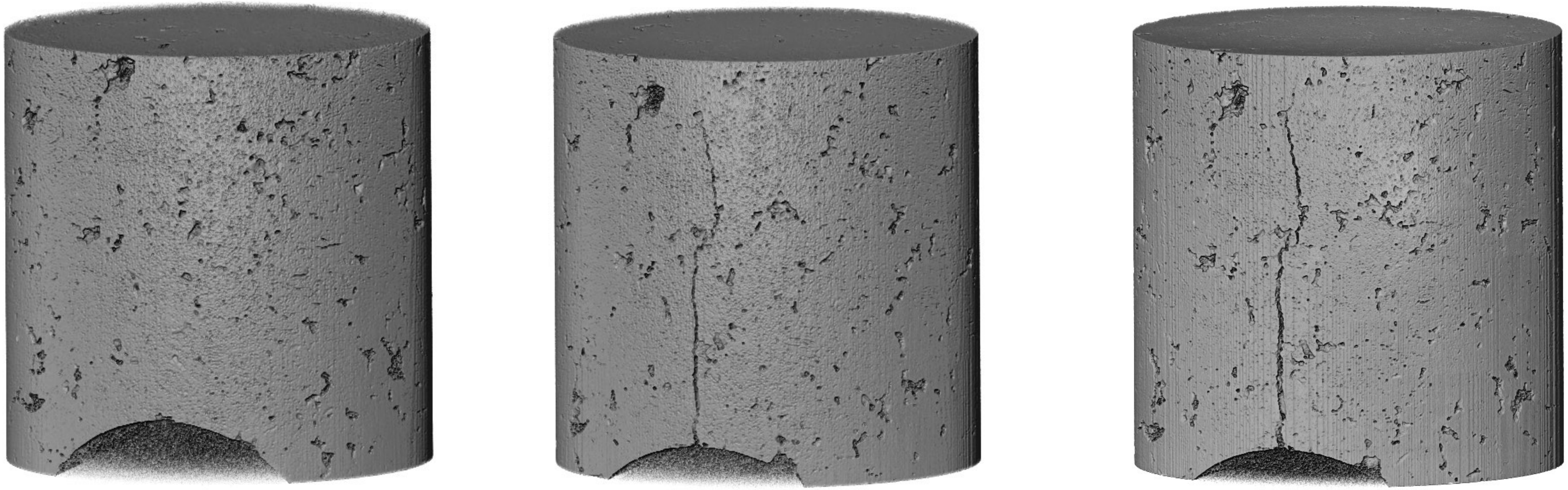
Scan 2: 890 N



Scan 3: 790N

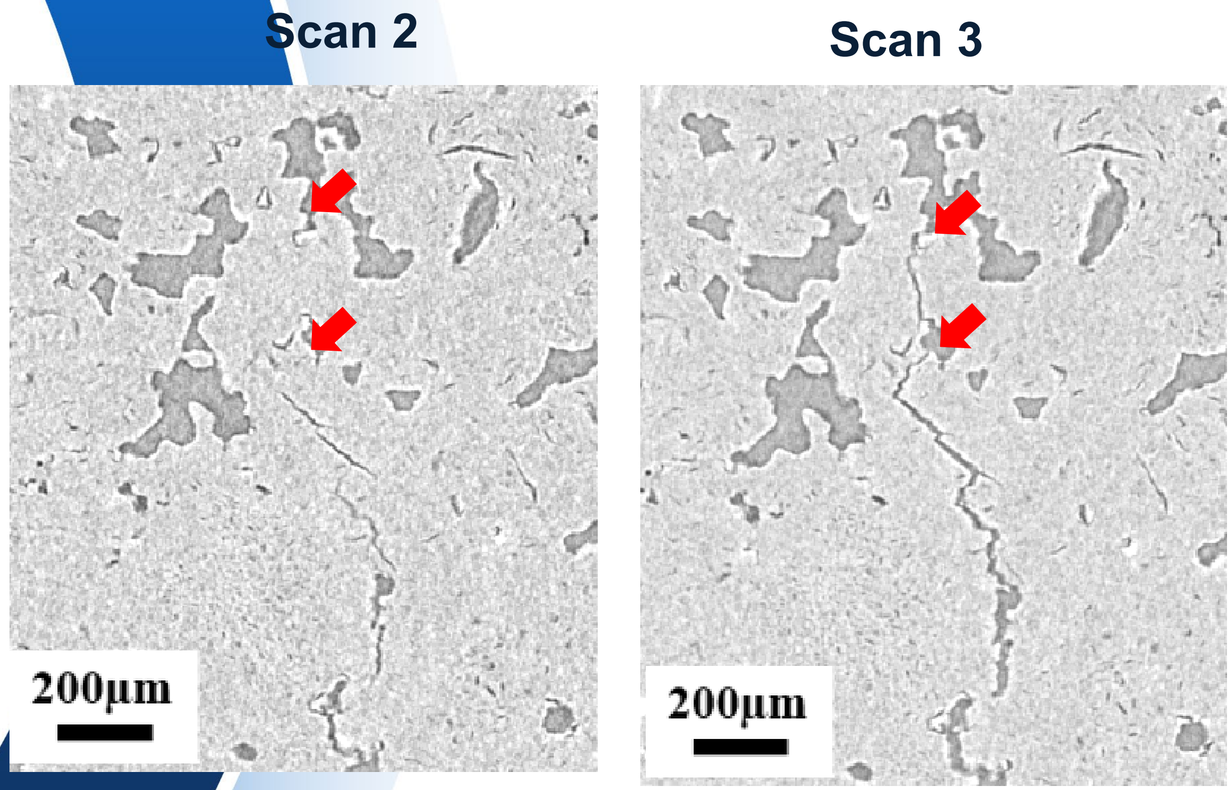


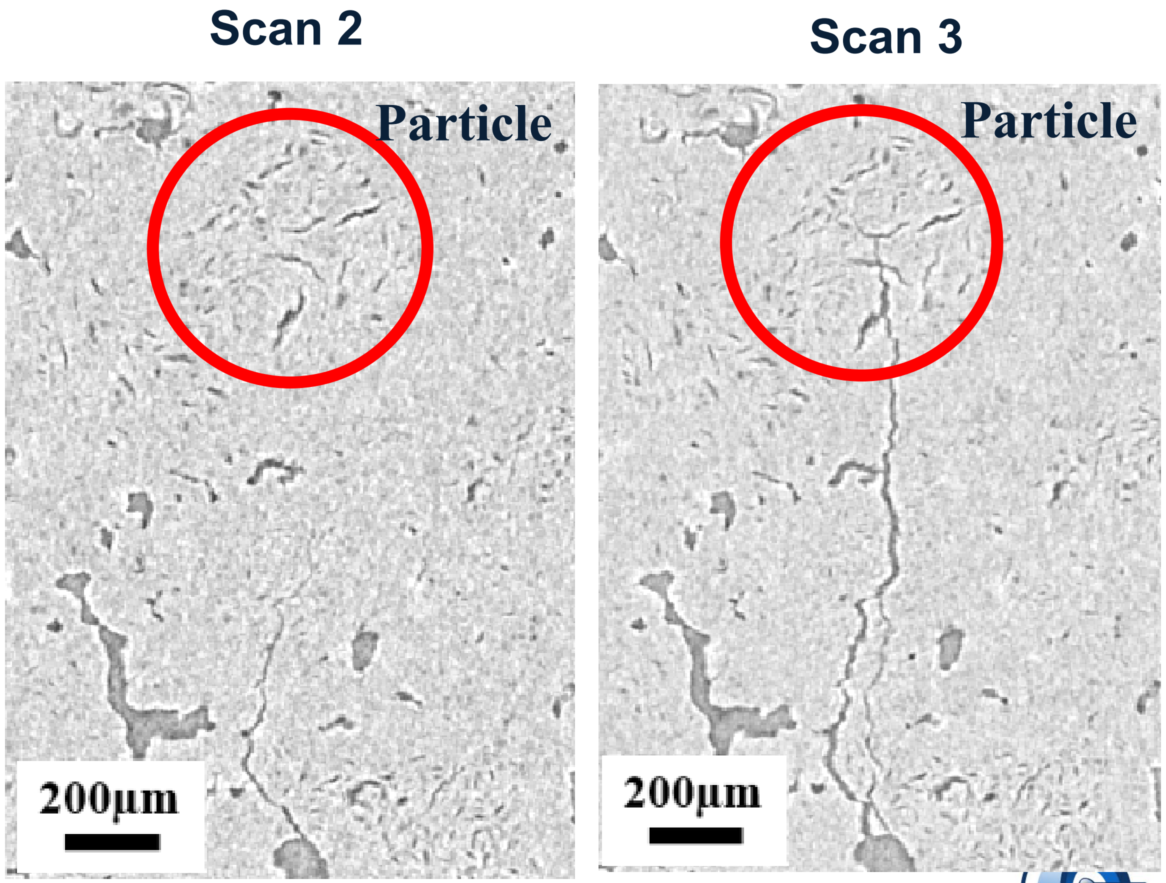
3D volume rendering image of each scan



Crack Propagation

- Crack propagated along and deflected by the pre-existed defects
- Crack propagating through the filler particle was also observed

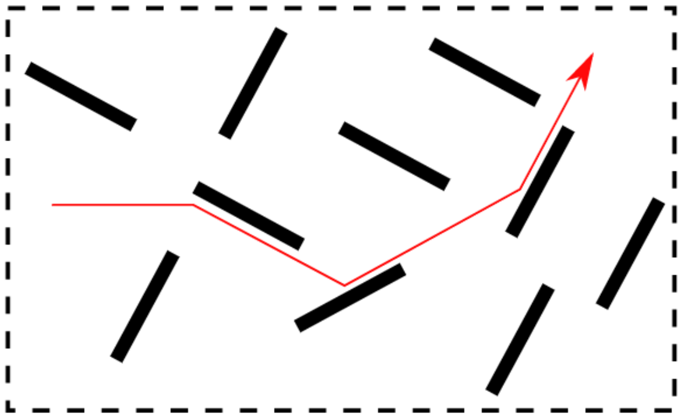


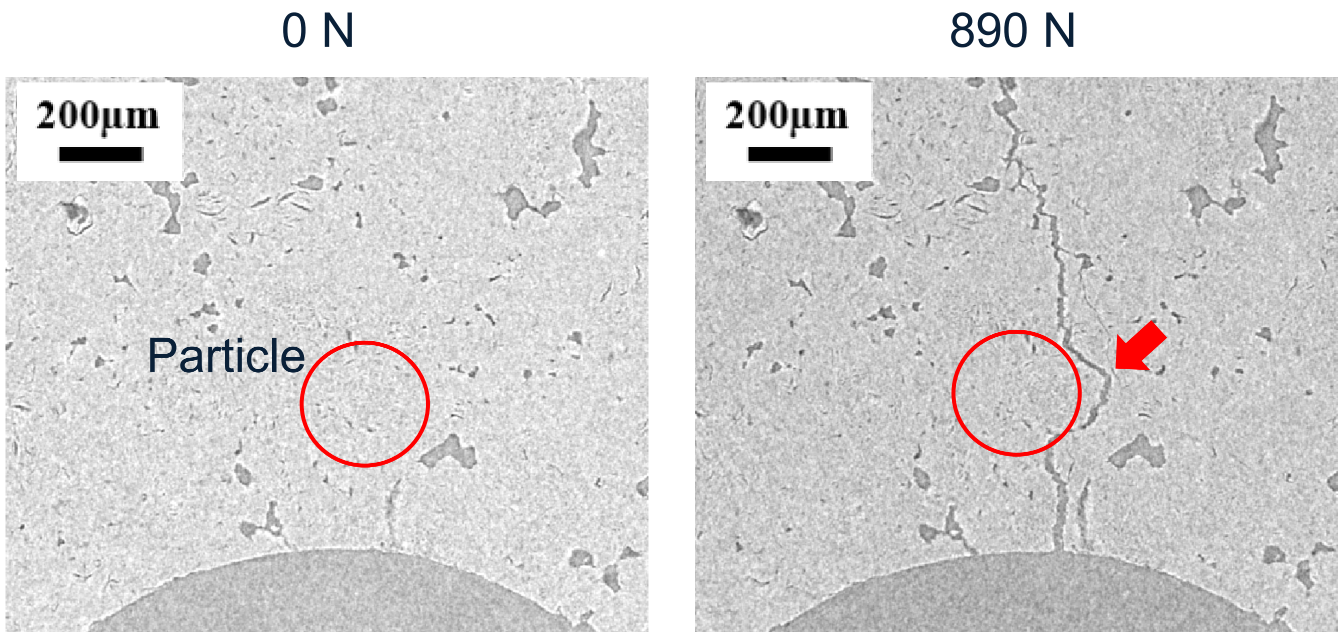


Result: Toughening Mechanism

- **Toughening mechanism:** the process of making a material more resistant to the propagation of cracks.
- **Crack deflection** due to thermal crack, gas entrapment pores, and filler particles.

Schematic of crack deflection

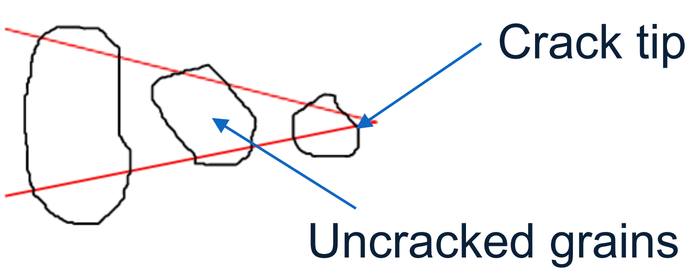


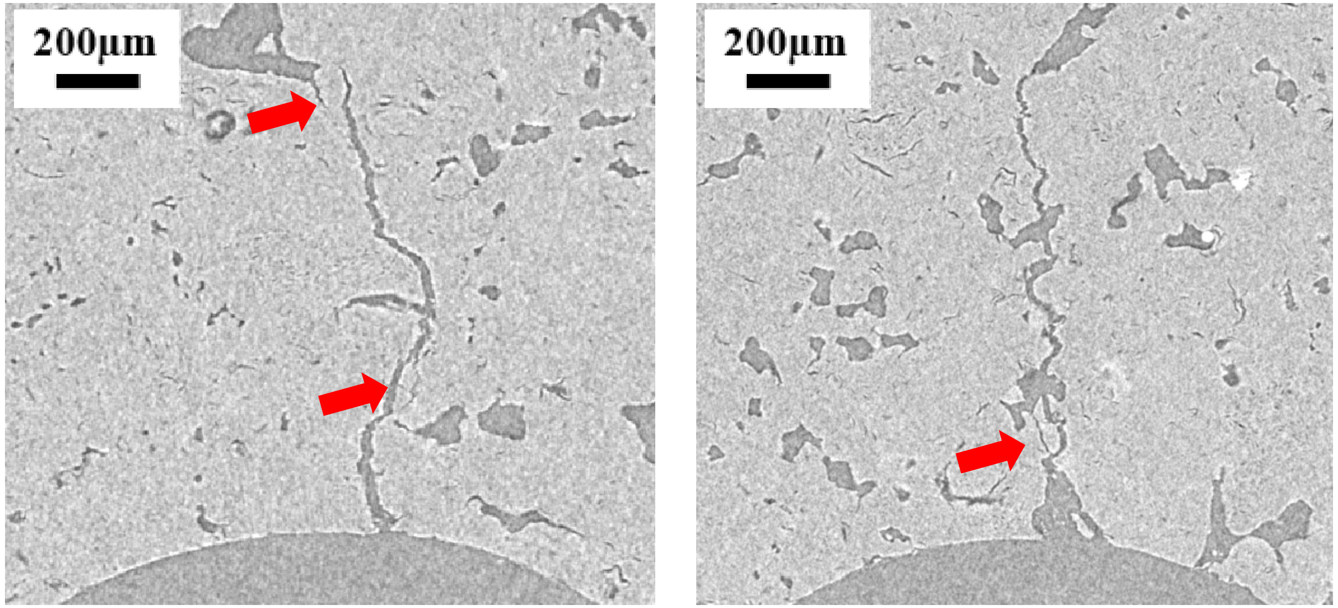


Result: Toughening Mechanism

- **Crack bridging by uncracked ligament:**

Schematic of crack bridging

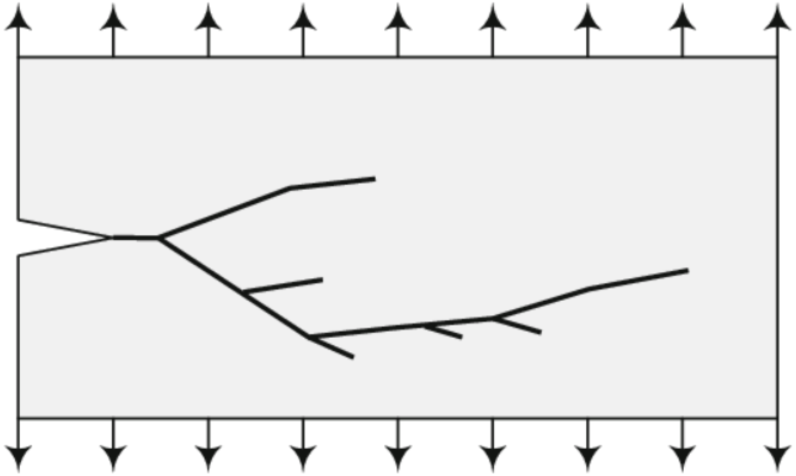


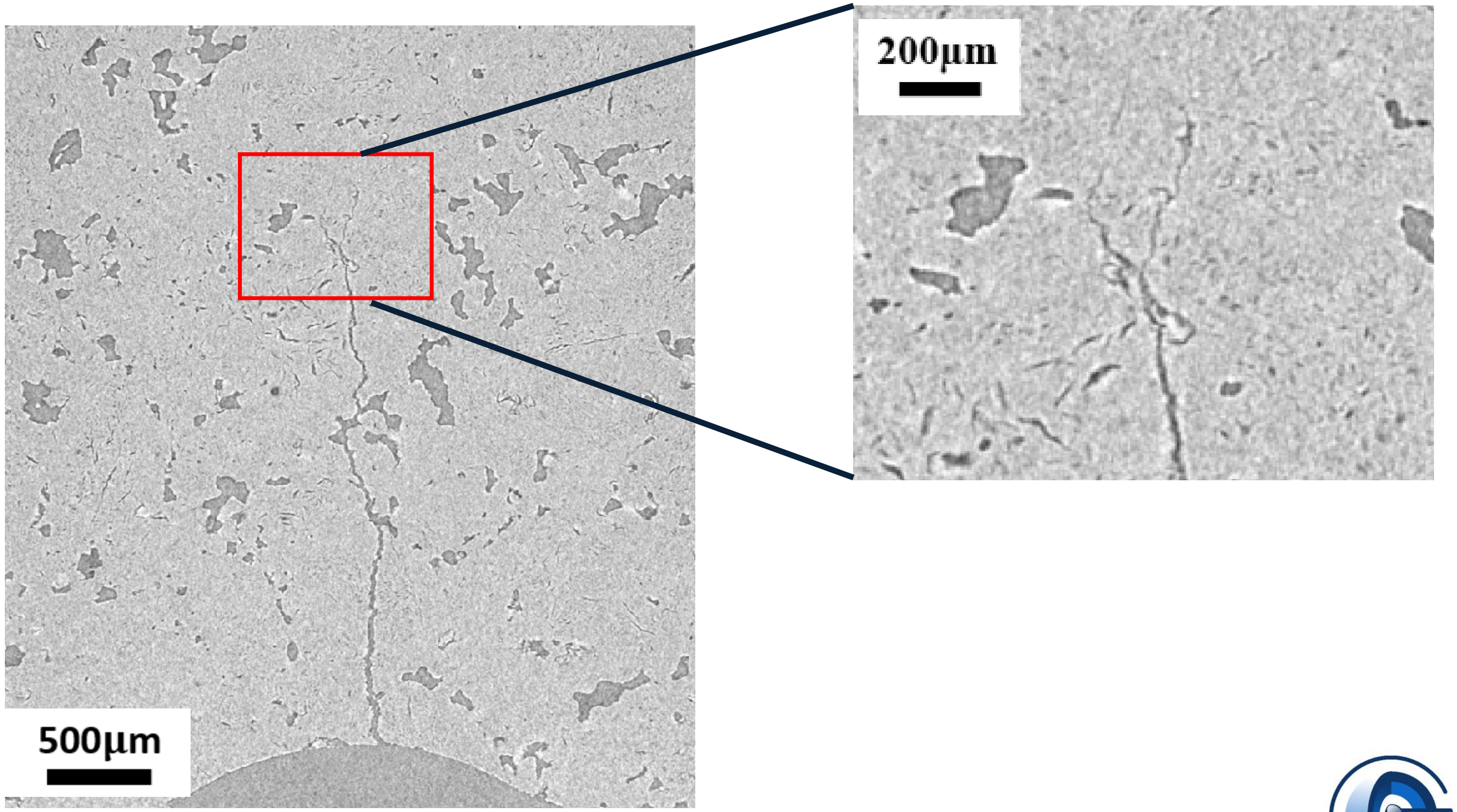


Result: Toughening Mechanism

- **Crack tip bifurcation** was also observed but it was not common.

Schematic of crack tip bifurcation





Kazerani, Tohid, GaoFeng Zhao, and Jian Zhao. "Dynamic fracturing simulation of brittle material using the distinct lattice spring method with a full rate-dependent cohesive law." *Rock mechanics and rock engineering* 43.6 (2010): 717-726.

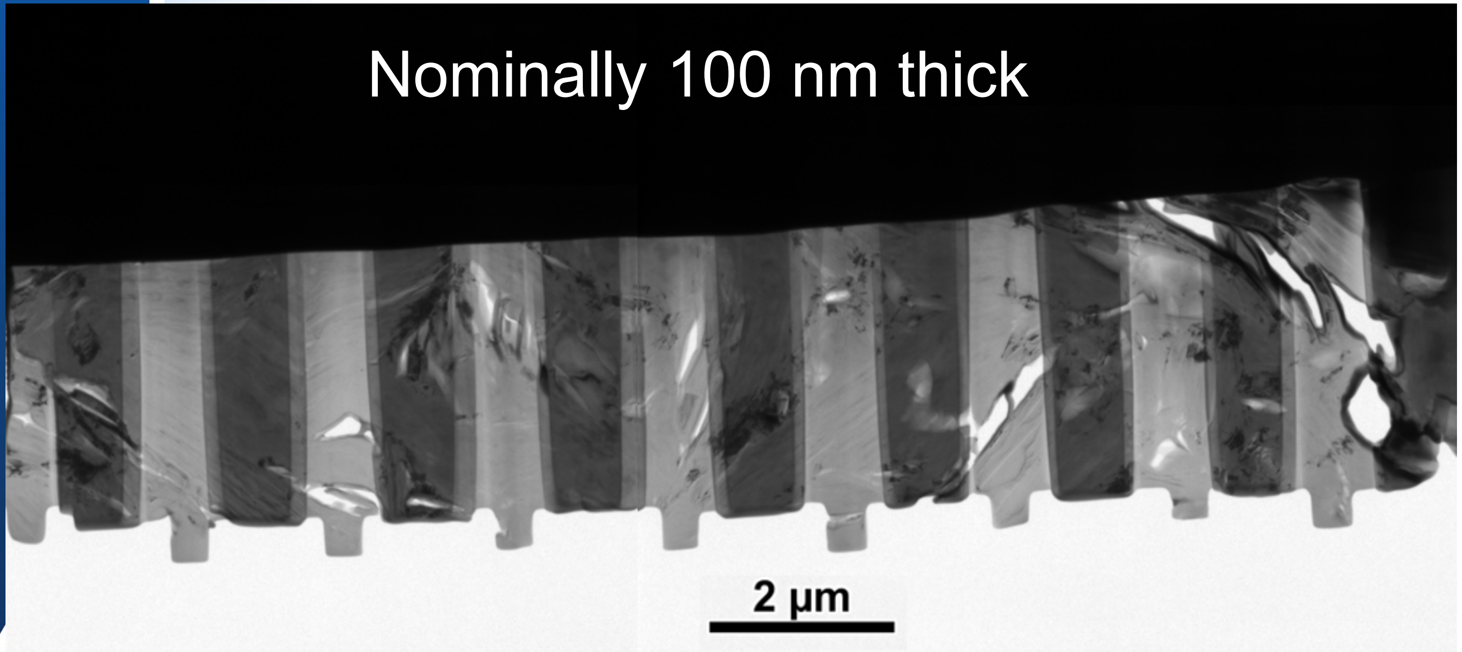
Outline

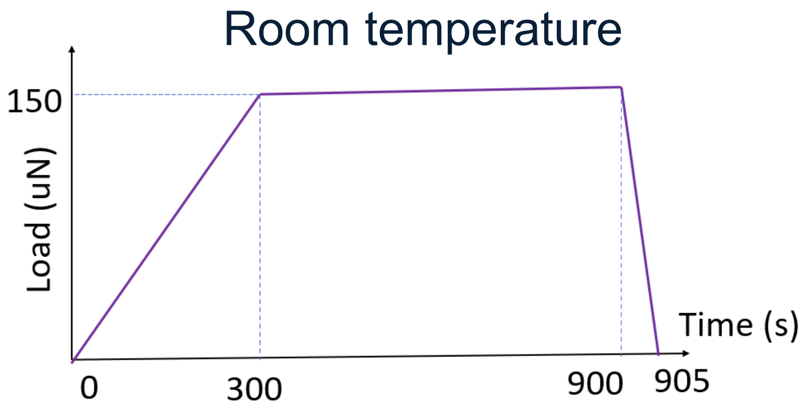
- Micro-CT split disc fracture test
- **In situ TEM compression/creep testing after ion irradiation**
- Room temperature annealing of graphite

In-situ TEM Creep Testing

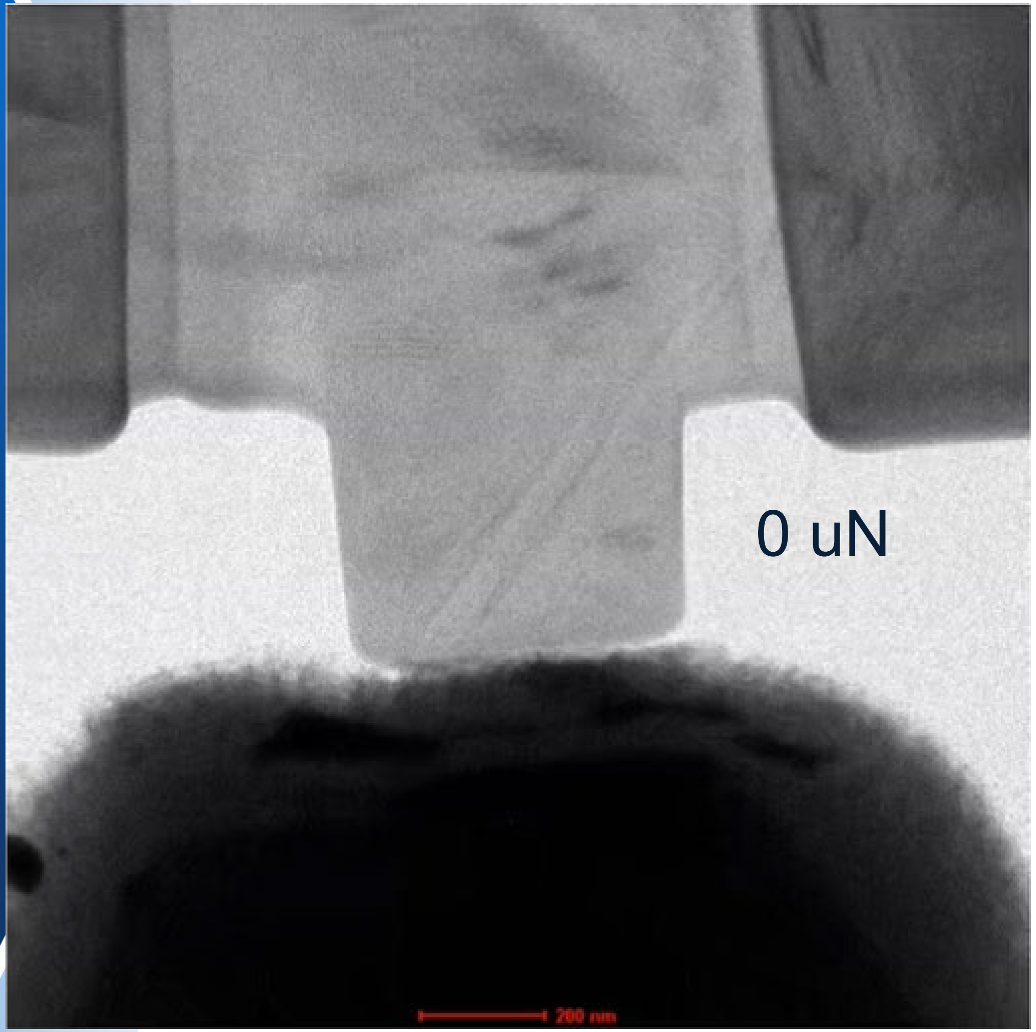
Creep plays the important role of relieving the stresses originating from irradiation at the reactor core.

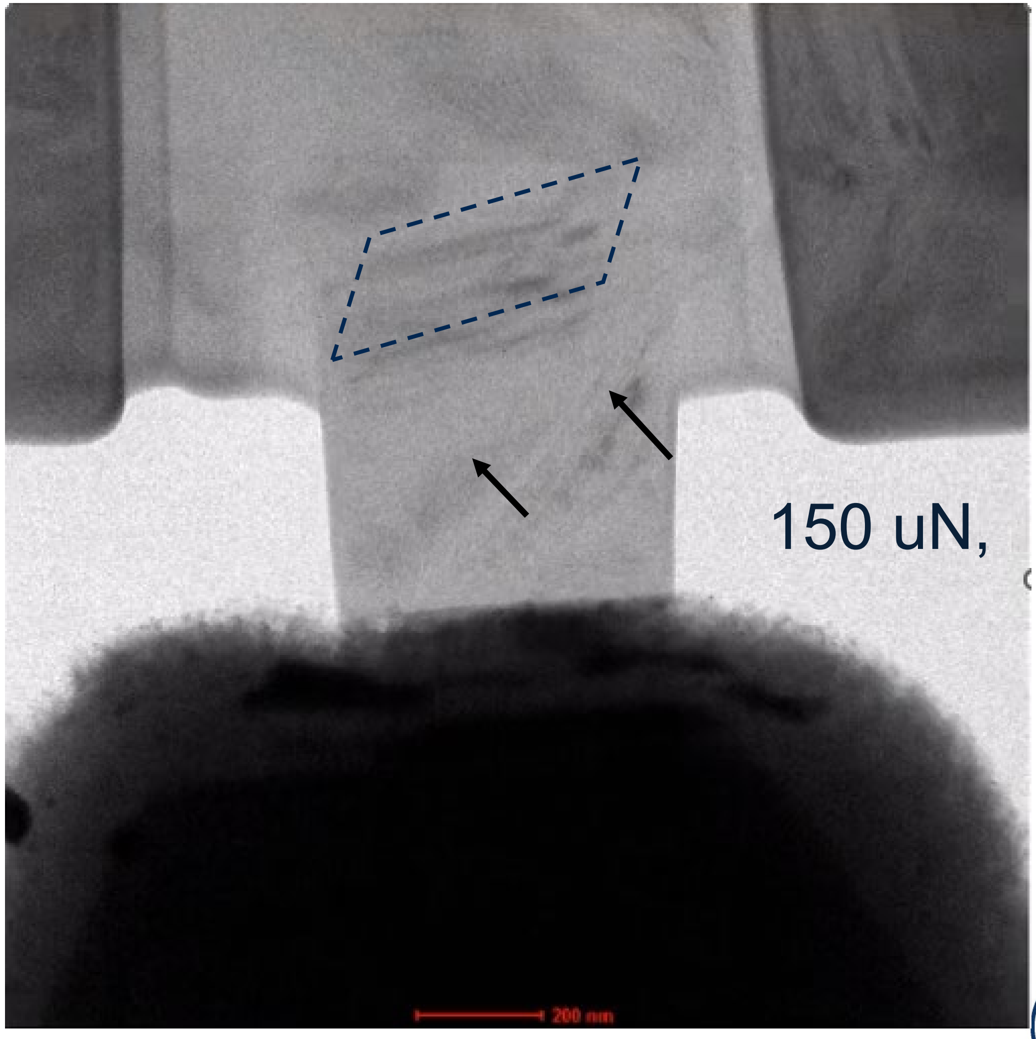
The fundamental mechanism is often ascribed to basal plane slip, which is not well understood – particularly from other properties (coefficient of thermal expansion, Young's modulus) perspectives.





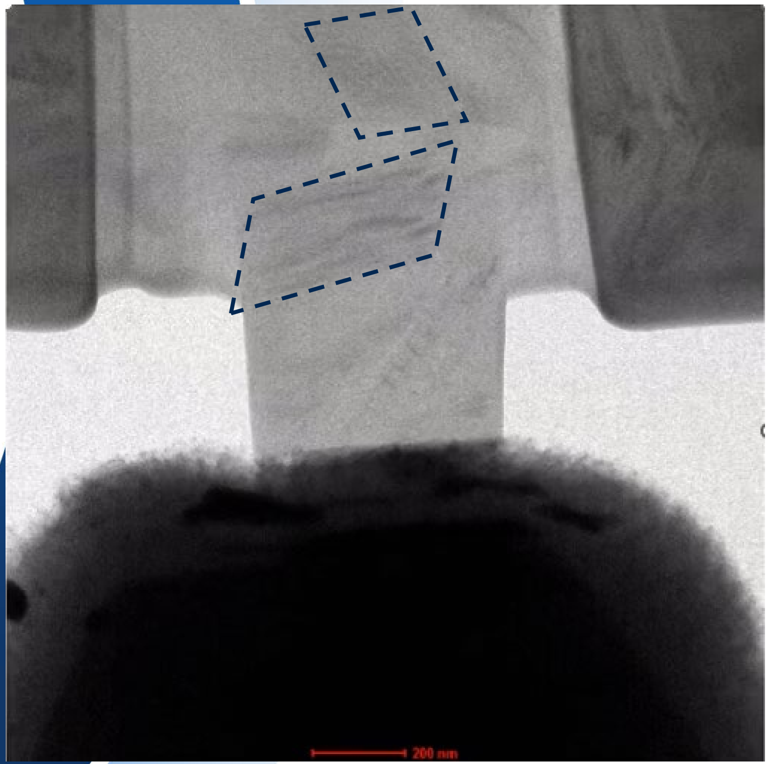
In-situ TEM Creep (Pristine IG110)



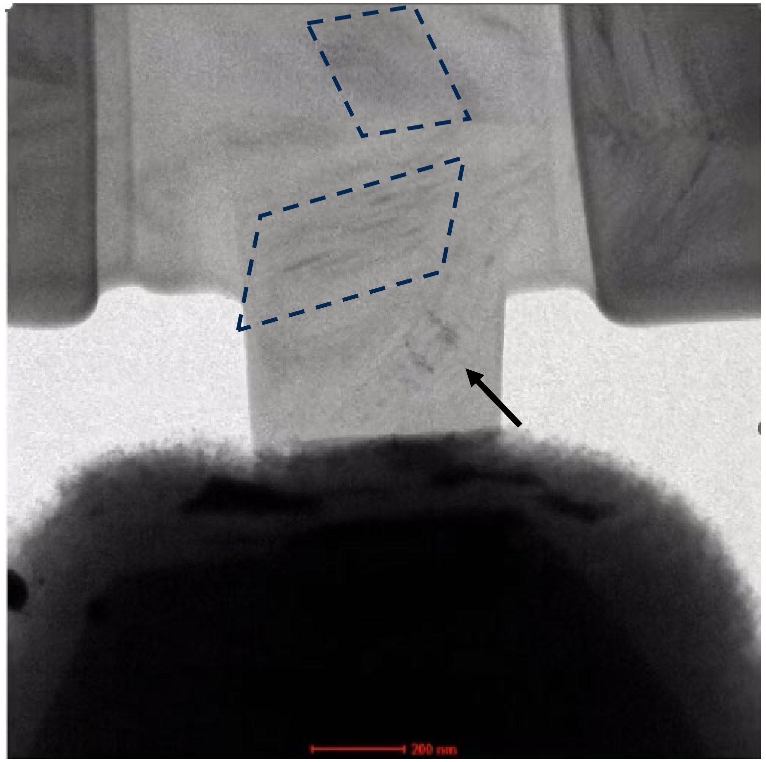


In-situ TEM Creep (Pristine IG110)

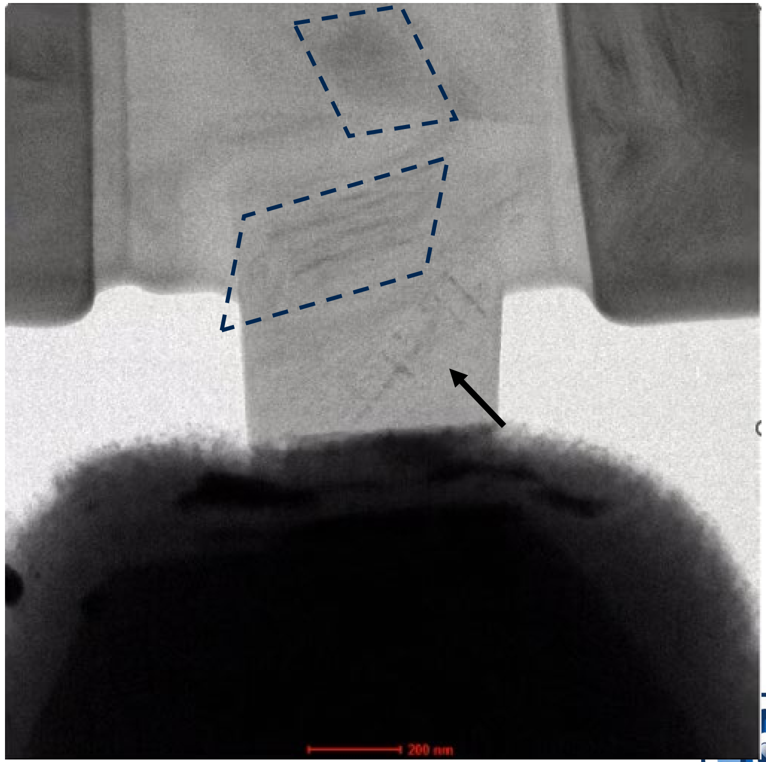
150 uN, 100 sec



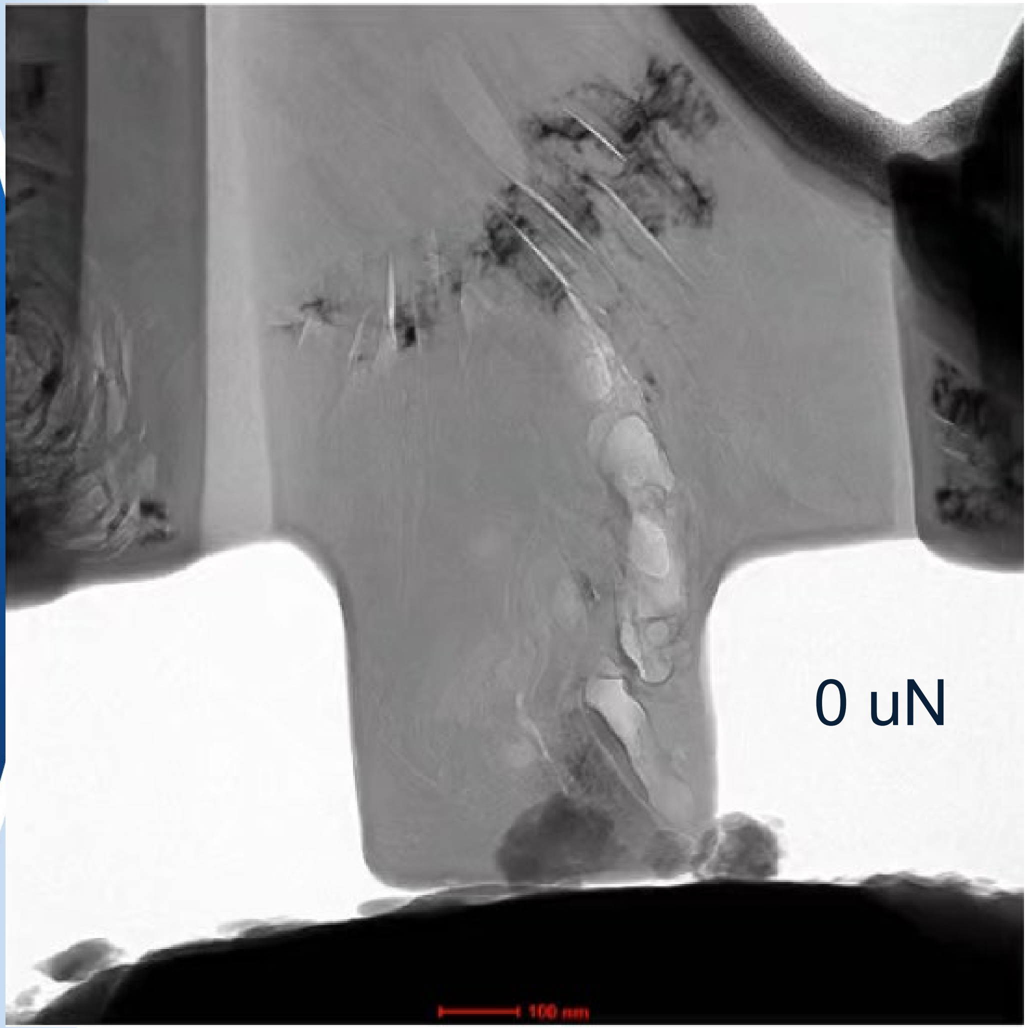
150 uN, 200 sec

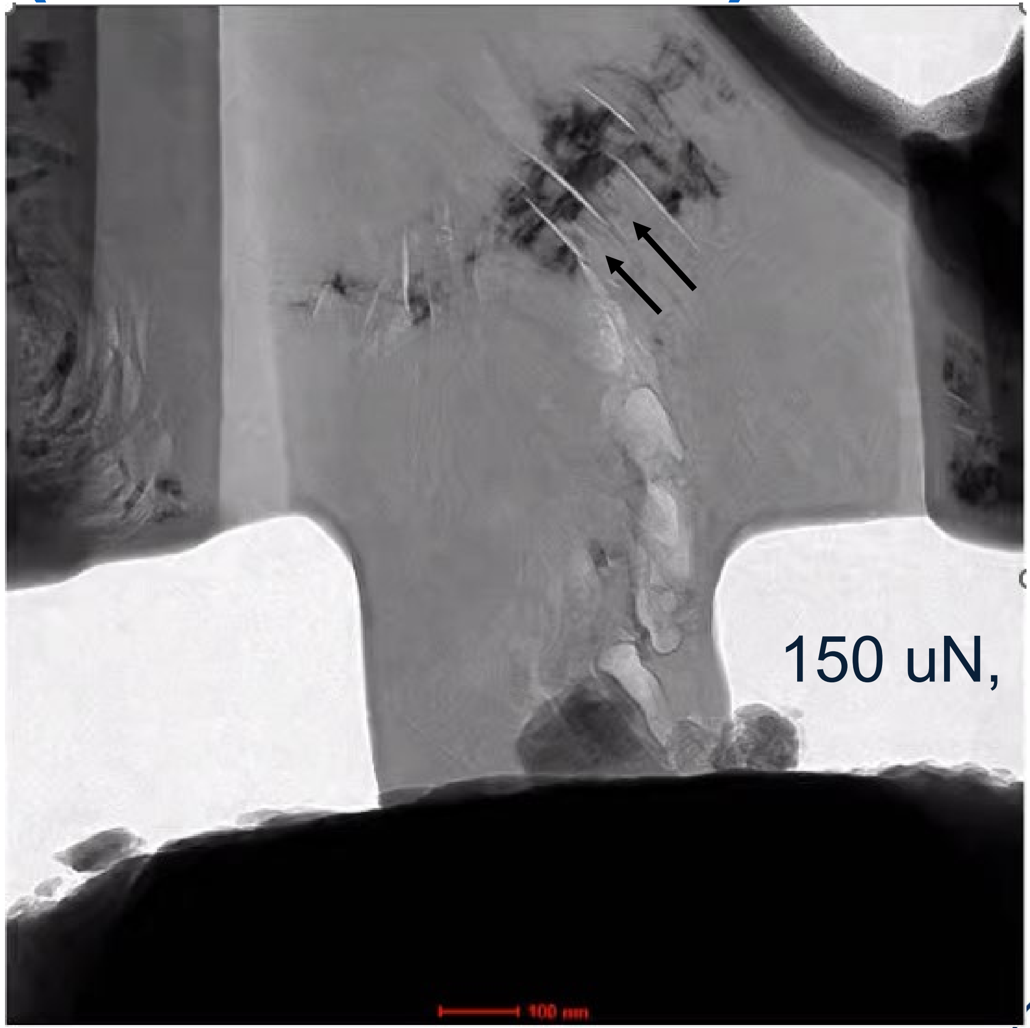


150 uN, 250 sec



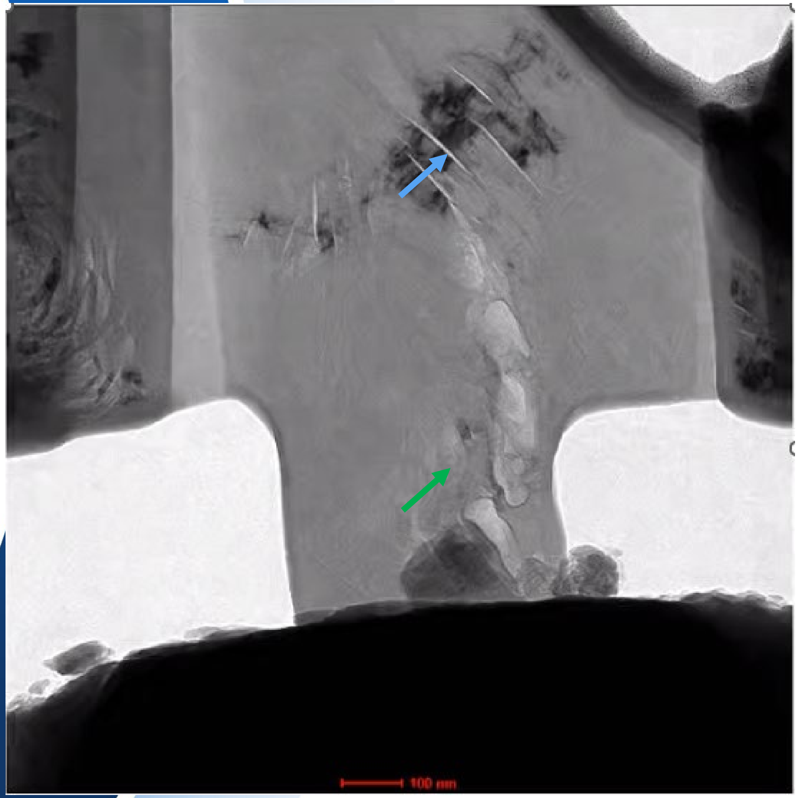
In-situ TEM Creep (Ion Irradiated)



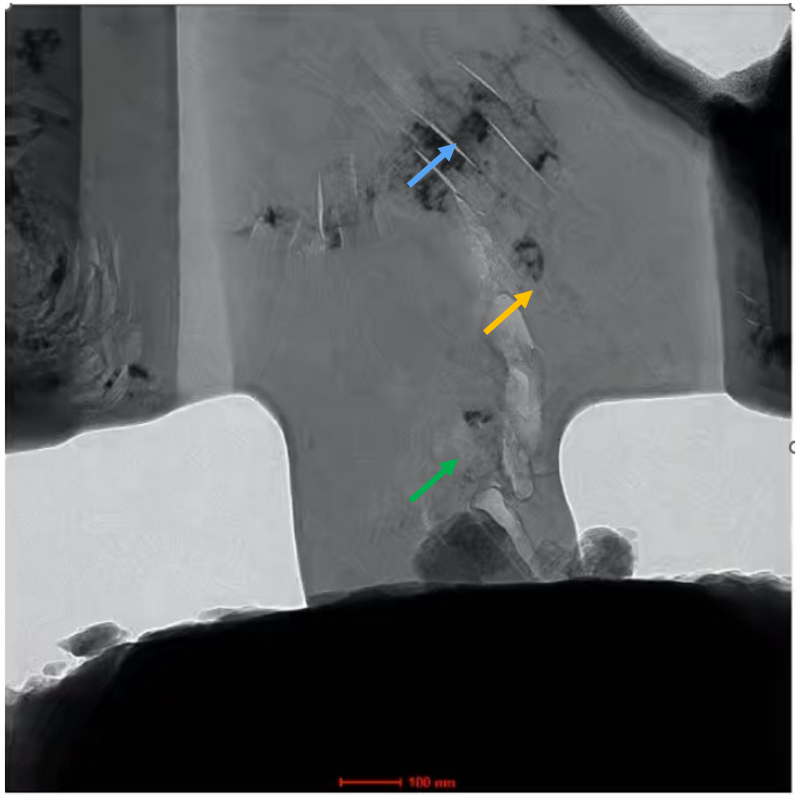


In-situ TEM Creep (Ion Irradiated)

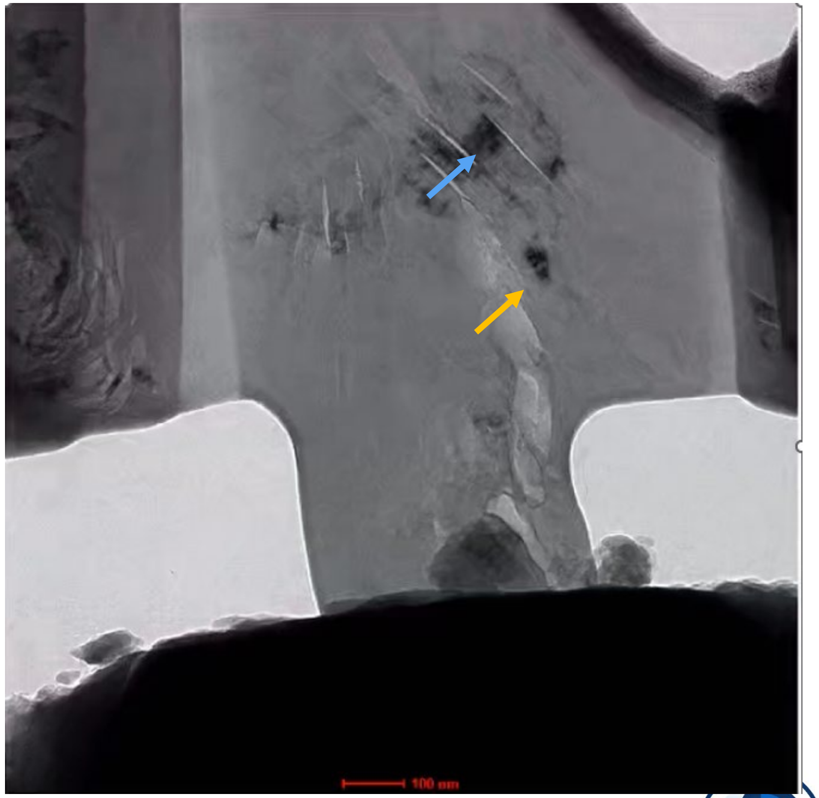
150 uN; 300 sec



150 uN; 600 sec



150 uN; 900 sec



Outline

- Micro-CT split disc fracture test
- In situ TEM compression/creep testing after ion irradiation
- **Room temperature annealing of graphite**

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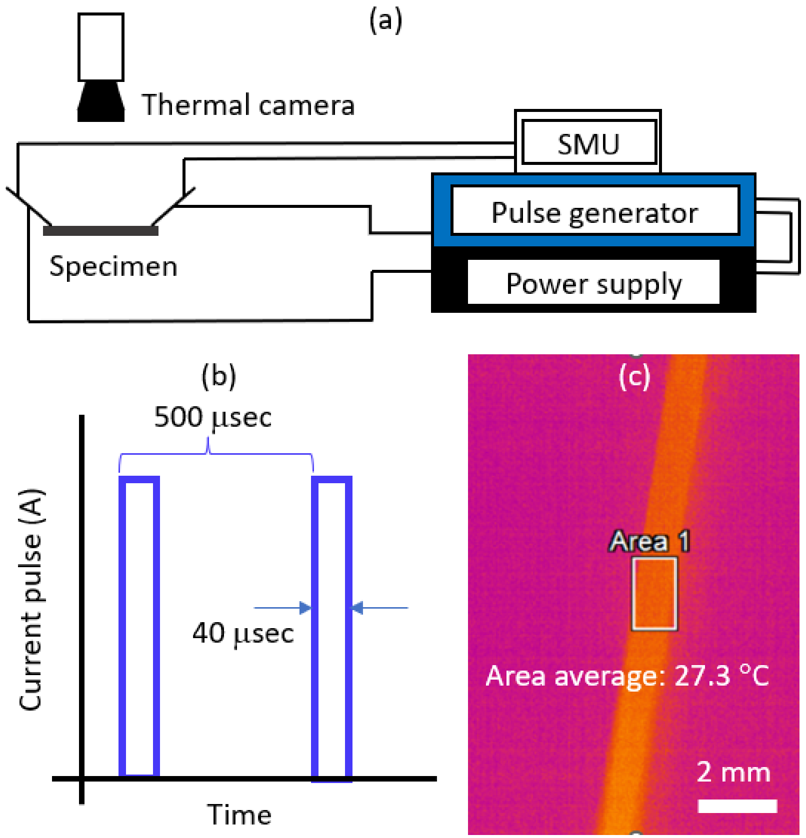
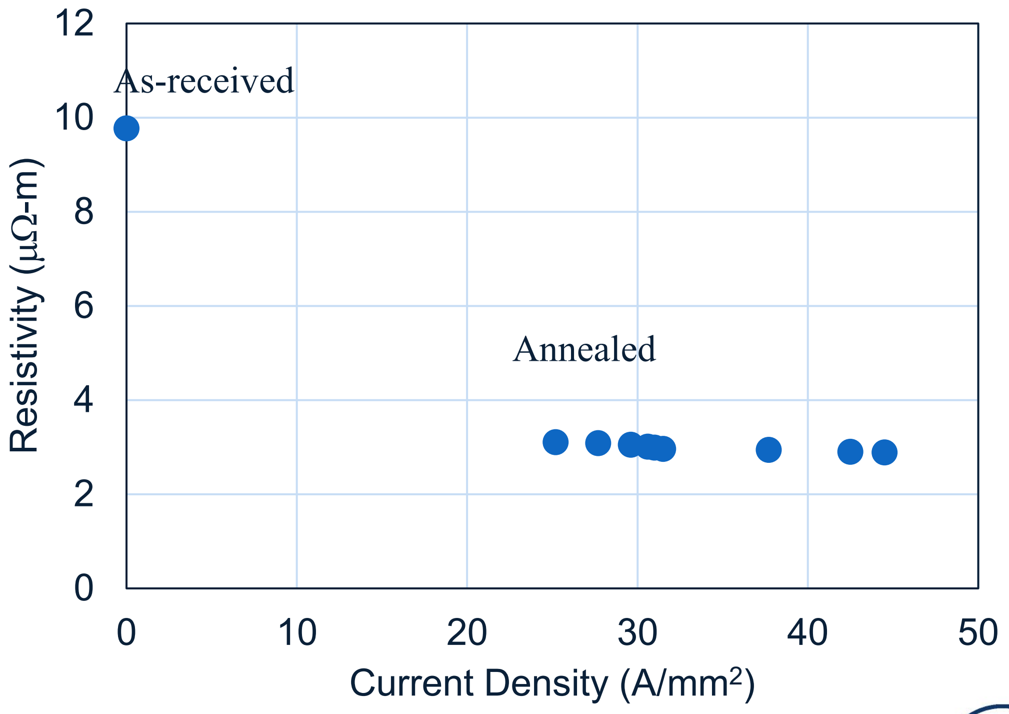
Room Temperature Annealing

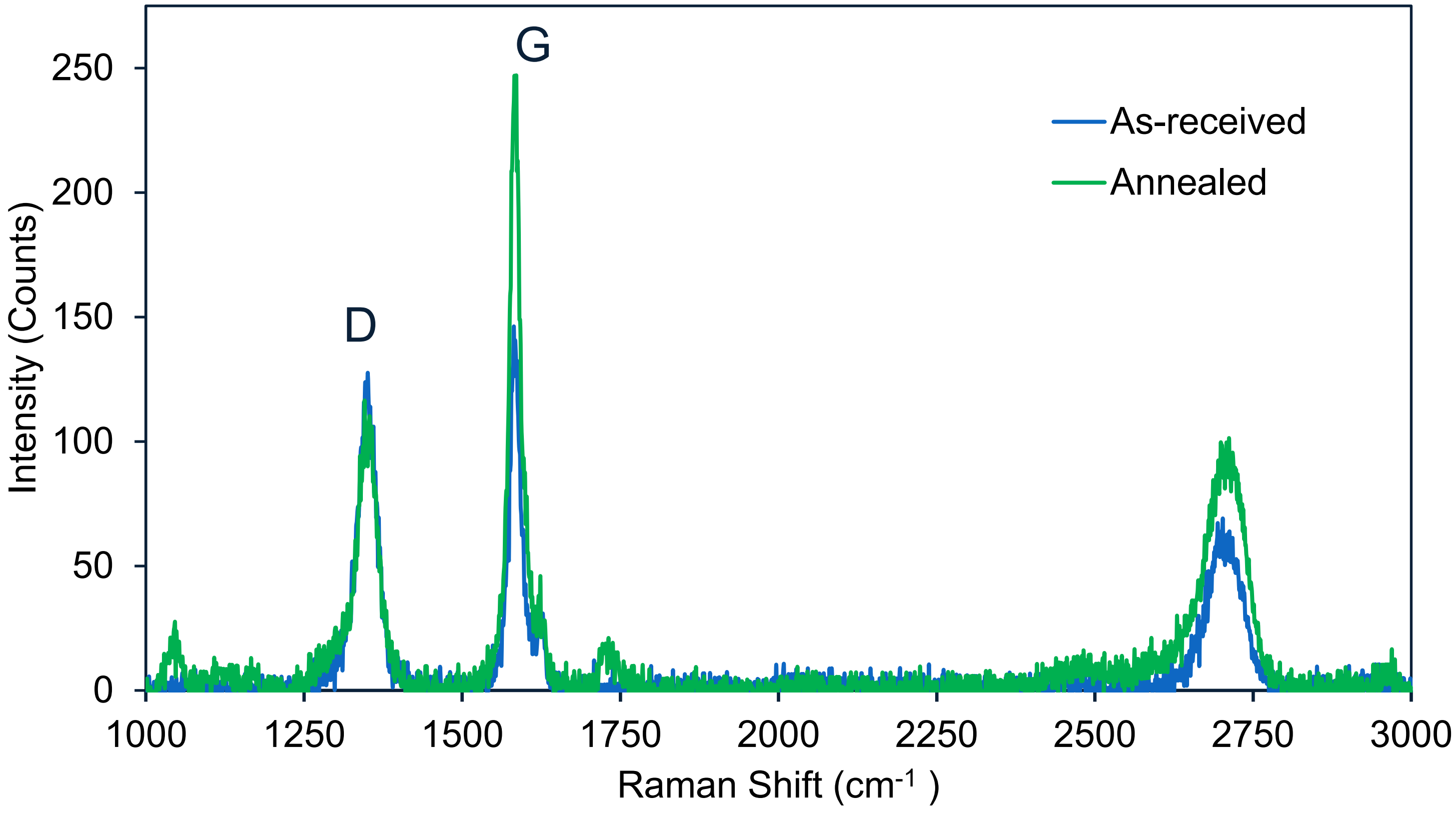
Complete annealing is not possible even > 2000 °C.
What if the annealing was not thermal?





Electropulsing Room Temperature Annealing

Raman spectra of the same sample before and after annealing



Future work

- In-situ TEM and SEM mechanical testing on neutron-irradiated nuclear graphite
- Creep studies bulk neutron-irradiated graphite

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Thank you

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