



Overview of Nuclear Materials Discovery & Qualification initiative (NMDQi)

March 2021

Changing the World's Energy Future

Robert Allen Roach



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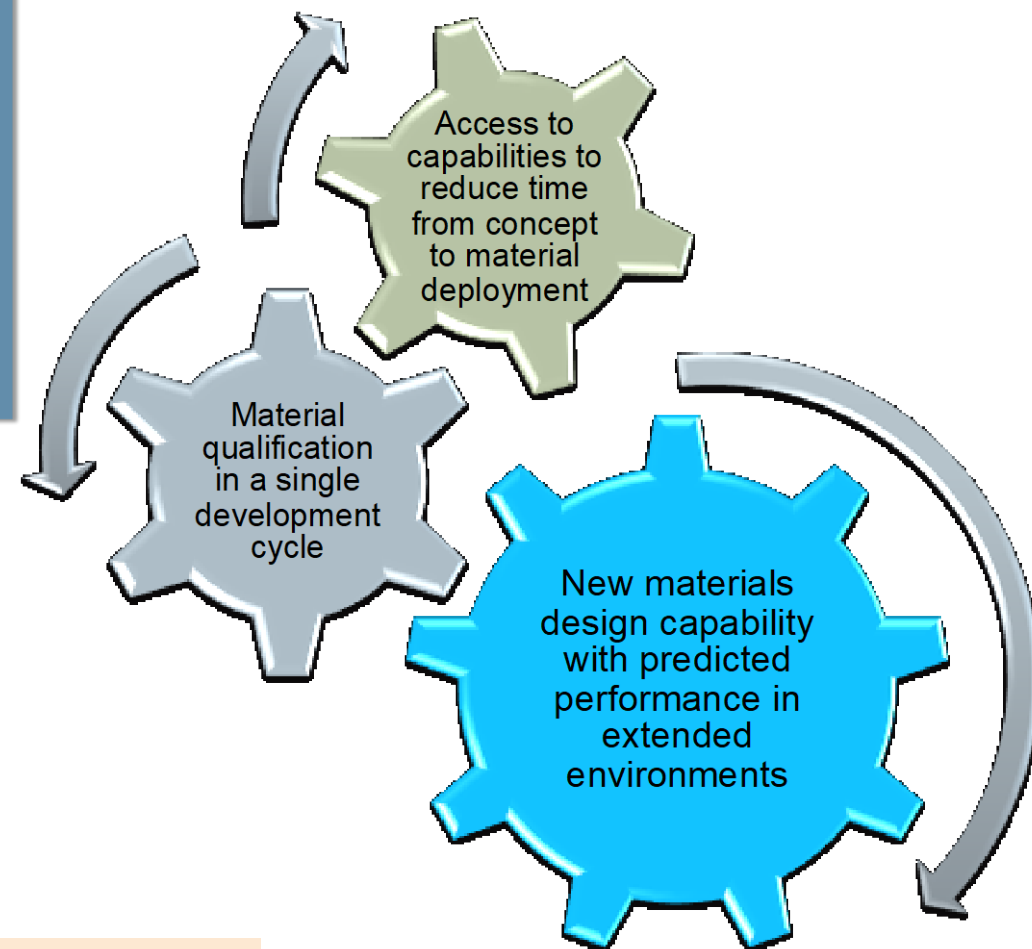
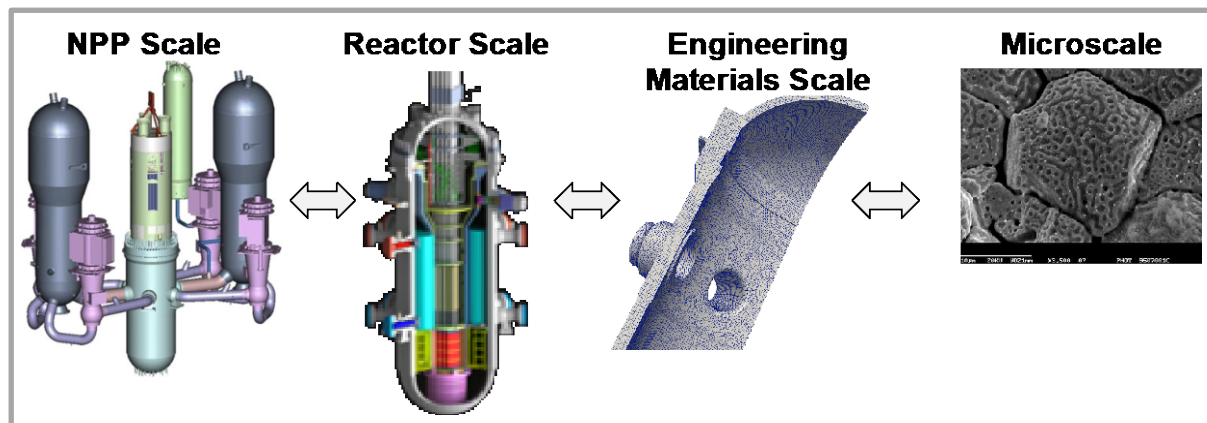
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Overview of Nuclear Materials Discovery & Qualification initiative (NMDQi)

NMDQi takes a Grand Challenge R&D approach to establish the prediction of material performance in their service environment before creation.

Allows materials discovery and qualification to become conjoined, accelerating development and qualification of new nuclear materials for future reactor technologies.



Ultimate R&D objective is materials-structure-based qualification of new, designed materials

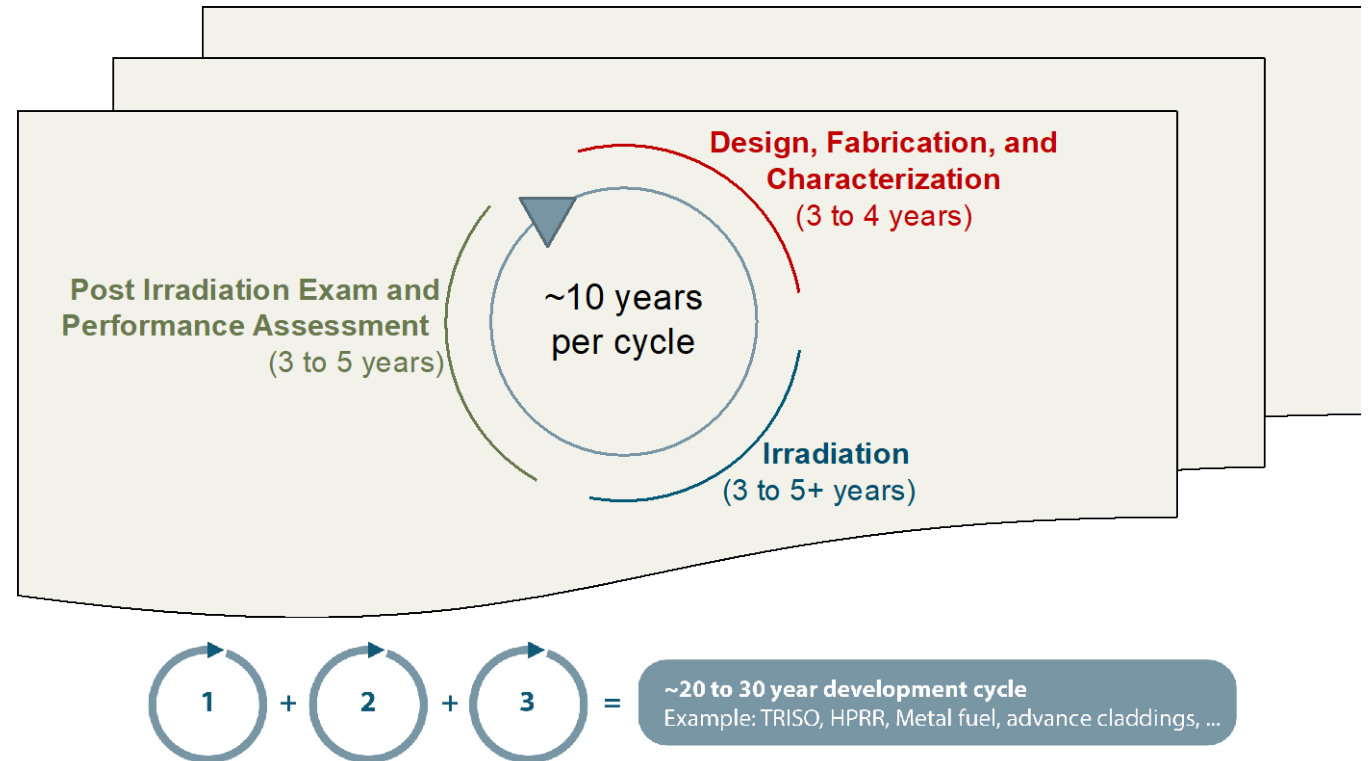
Background

- NMDQi is
 - An Idaho National Lab (INL) Grand Challenge initiated in FY20 that is led out of the INL Nuclear Science & Technology division
 - A program under the DOE NE-5 portfolio with funding initiated in March 2020
- Distinct advantages of being both a program under NE-5 and being an INL Grand Challenge:
 - NE-5 funding allows us to develop new capabilities supporting new materials and rapid qualification
 - As an INL Grand Challenge our goal is identification of technology gaps where proposals can be submitted to the INL LDRD program and other DOE programs



Background

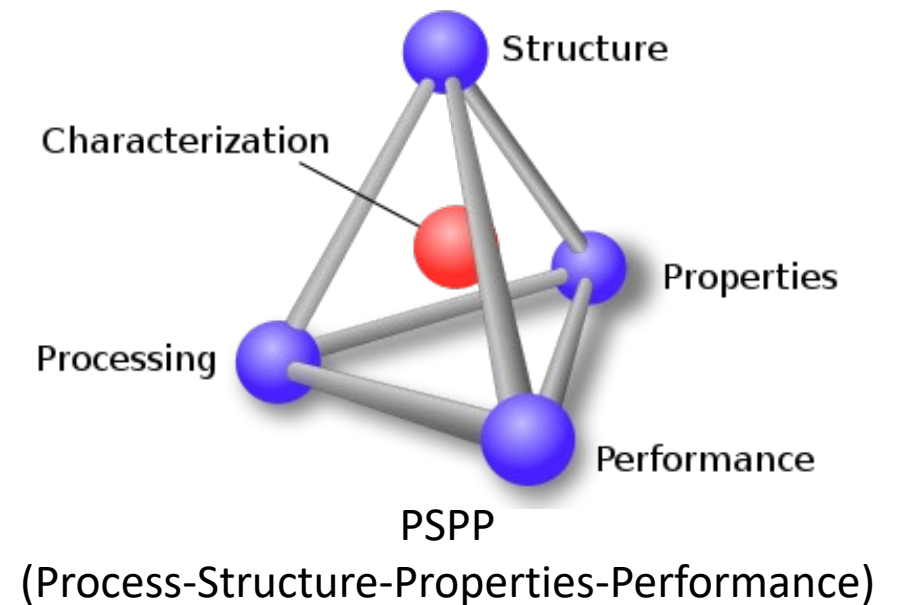
- Time horizons for nuclear materials development and qualification must be shortened dramatically to realize future concepts - Congress mandated demonstrations of advanced reactor technology by 2030
- Nuclear material innovations are needed
 - In-reactor applications for reactor life extension/long-term operation
 - Materials for high temperature advanced reactor applications
 - Increased need for materials qualification and assessment programs
- Advanced materials, such as HEAs or MPEAs, can provide material performance previously unavailable to reactor designers



Can we qualify materials designed for use in advanced reactors in a single development cycle?

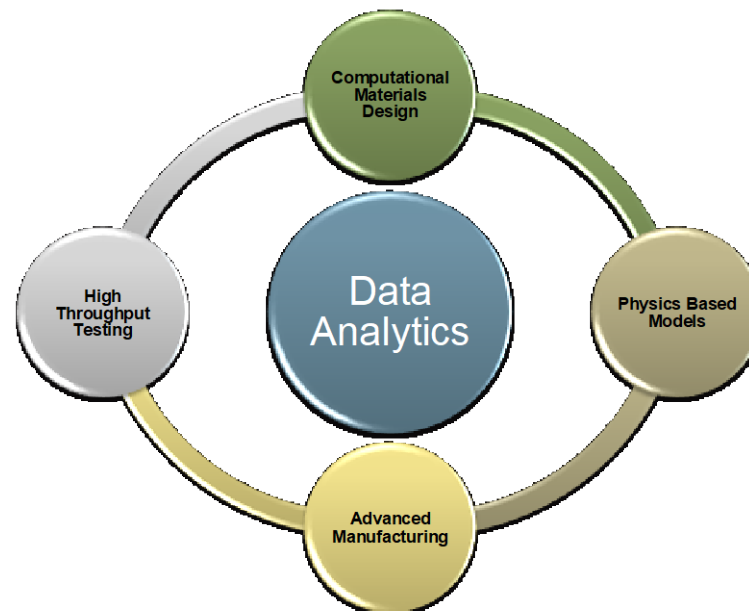
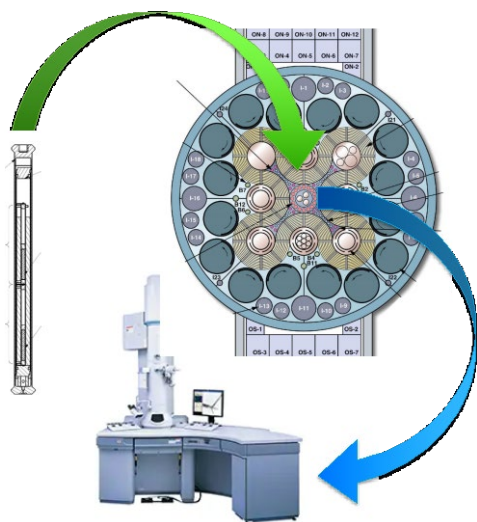
Begin with Materials

- Traditional material qualification is an iterative process during the fabrication of a material to create a material that gives desired properties and performance required for qualification
- Materials Genome Initiative (MGI) (<https://www.mgi.gov>)
 - “discover, manufacture, and deploy advanced materials twice as fast, at a fraction of the cost”
 - MGI does not include nuclear materials or irradiation effects
 - MGI Focus for capability development: tightly integrating computation, experiment, and data management to accelerate materials discovery and design
- Can we reverse-solve material design to determine the structure required to meet performance requirements = ***materials-structure-based qualification of new, designed materials?***

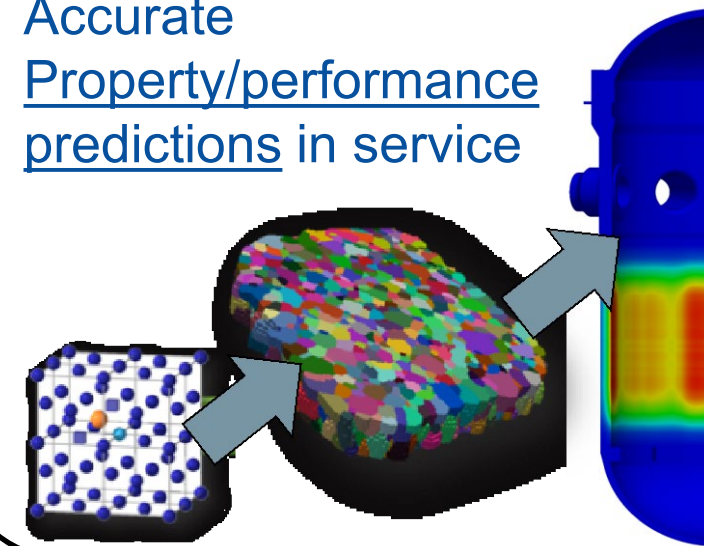


For nuclear energy applications, environmental conditions must be correlated to materials' evolution and degradation in service

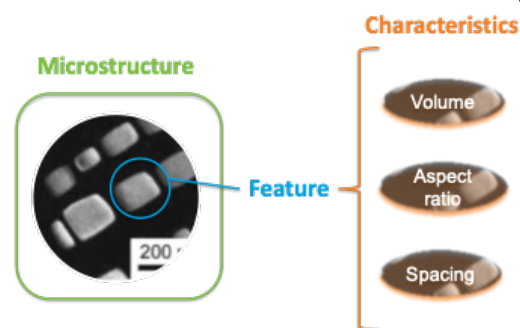
Physics-based modeling
and rapid testing &
characterization links
microstructures & service
conditions to properties



Accurate
Property/performance
predictions in service



Machine
learning to
harness data in
new ways for
improved
physics-based
predictions



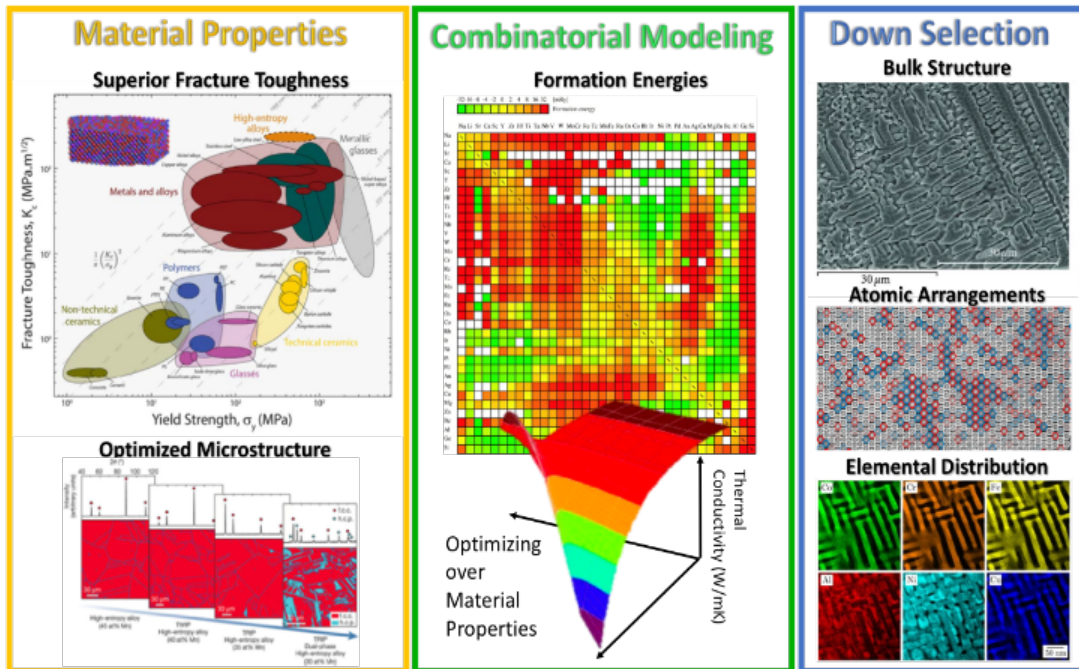
Materials Design

Supports new materials and pipeline development for high-throughput methods

Operant Conditions

Modeling Down Selection

Experimental Validation



- **Targeting** discovery of new alloy classes that are high strength, chemically compatible, and radiation resistant above 400 °C
- **Incorporating** modeling and experimental results in the same workflows to enable training, evaluation, and deployment
- **Establishing** frameworks to shorten the nuclear materials development and research cycle

1. Huang, Jen-Ching, *Scanning*, 2012, **34**, 325-331.

2. Z. Li, K. Pradeep, Y. Deng, D. Raabe, and C.C., *Nature*, 2016, **534**, 227-230.

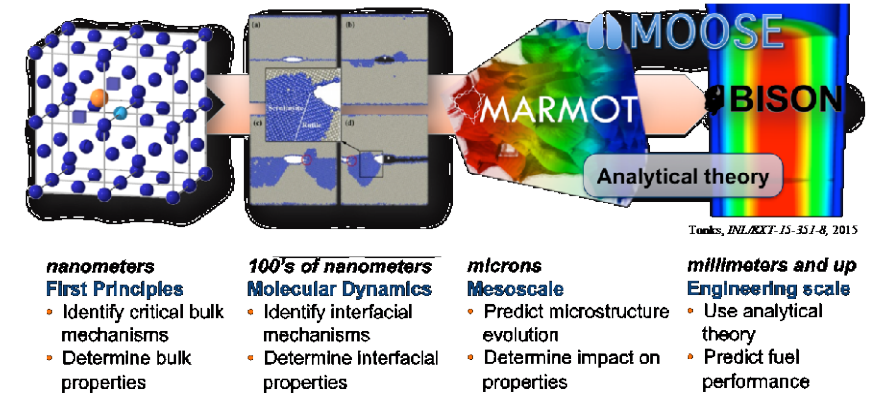
Comput. Sci. Discov., 2009, **2**, 015006

<https://www.rutcm.msm.cam.ac.uk/research-themes/high-entropy-alloys>

Physics-informed combinatorial approach for accelerated materials development

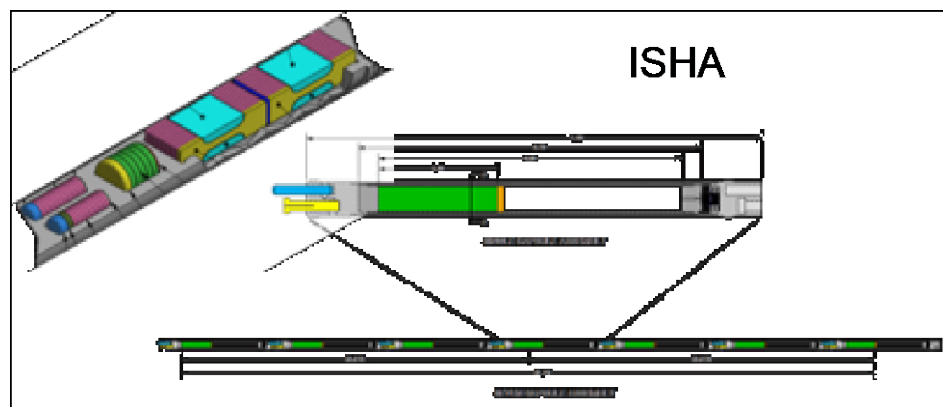
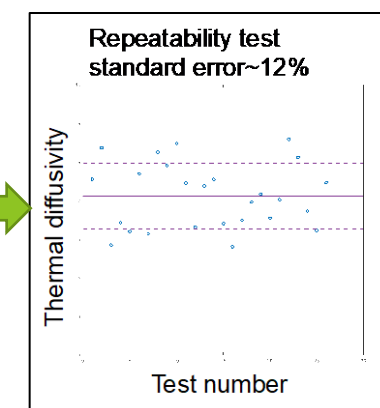
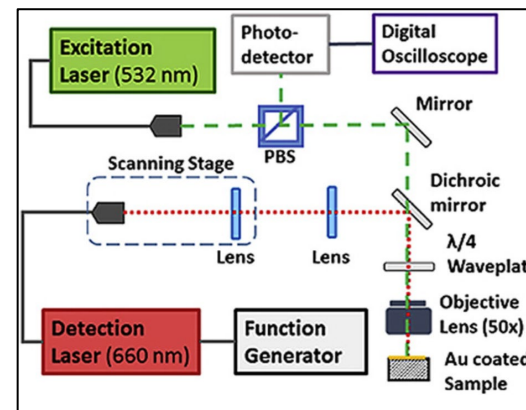
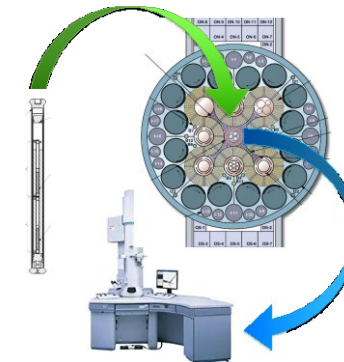
FY21 Plans for Physics Models and Data Analytics

- Focus: Incorporate physics-based models and machine learning capability for a new paradigm of PSPP predictions to predict material performance in advanced reactors
- Demonstrate stochastic tool module within MOOSE supporting integration of high-throughput data from experiments to reliably represent important material features
- Develop capability to solve "inverse problem": optimizing properties in computational domain to obtain given boundary conditions - for example, back-calculate thermal properties from temperature data
- Enhance MOOSE crystal plasticity capability to support high fidelity models of dislocation-driven and creep-driven deformation
- Develop modern machine-learning tool for use with database of high-throughput DFT simulations to target energetics of different defect structures for property prediction of irradiated materials
- Demonstrate Magpie + phase field for a real materials system with focus on recombination from the initial radiation damage event



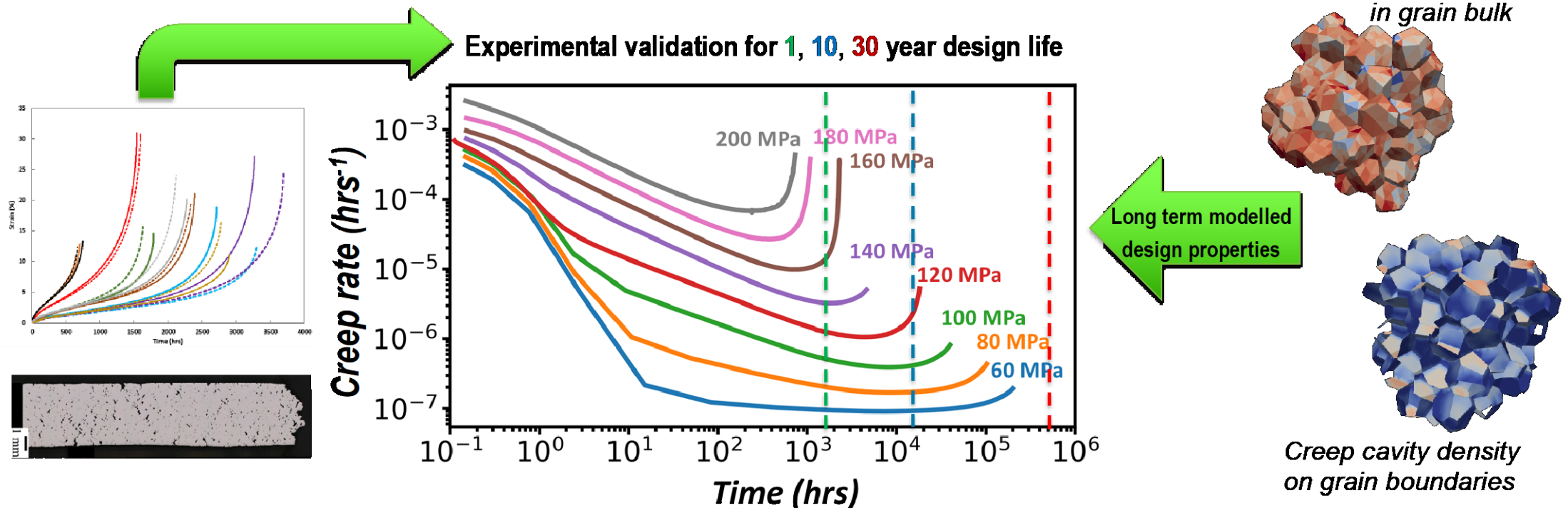
FY21 Plans for Rapid Testing and Characterization

- Focus: High throughput testing and irradiated materials characterization capabilities to support our data analytics and machine learning efforts
- Capability for using continuous wave laser spectroscopy methods within microscopy tools to couple microstructure and chemical analysis with thermal-mechanical properties
- Develop ISHA capsule as a drop-in capsule with bounding safety design to accommodate multiple materials systems (both fissile and non-fissile materials) with goal to make future irradiation planning faster, cheaper, and with less administrative burdens



FY21 Plans for Rapid Qualification

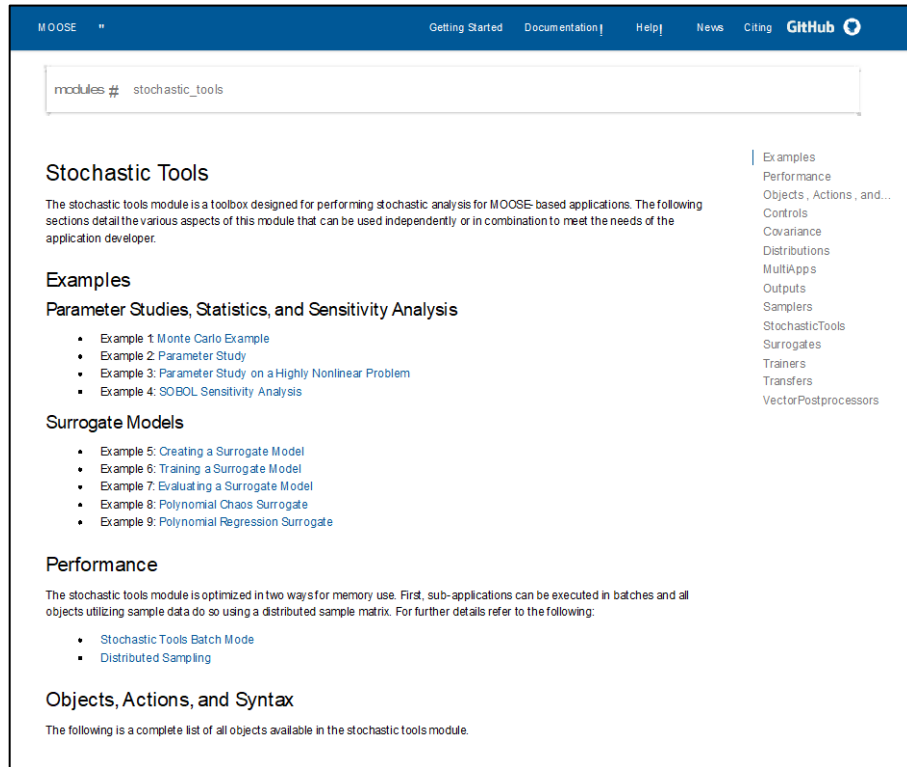
Focus: Strategy development for how to approach and scope a new qualification paradigm for materials in advanced reactors using enabling physics-based modeling, data analytics, high-throughput testing and characterization



Staggered qualification for structural materials: begin with materials outside the reactor first then apply to irradiated materials

FY20/21 Highlights

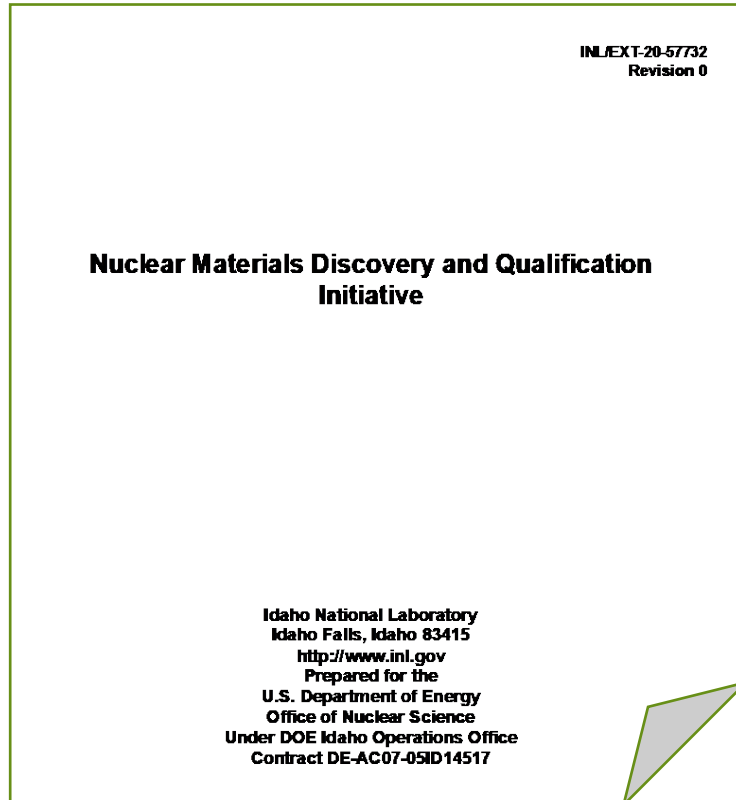
- First-generation data analysis framework (MOOSE compatible Data Analytics Framework)



- Parameter Studies
 - Compute affect of perturbations on quantities of interest
 - Example- vary diffusivity, heat flux input, initial temperature then compute resulting average temperature distribution and out-going heat-flux
- Surrogate/Reduced-Order Modeling
 - Perturbations of input parameters and create a simple/fast model for quantities of interest
 - Current models so far: polynomial regression, polynomial chaos expansion, proper orthogonal decomposition (limited), Gaussian process regression

FY20/21 Highlights

- Vision Setting



Future Outcomes

- Development and demonstration of new methods, approaches, techniques, & tools for accelerating development and qualification of new materials
- Establishing rapid qualification capability that is materials-structure-based and grounded in science
- High throughput irradiation and characterization capabilities - refitting new capabilities into existing facilities and obtaining multimodal data from individual samples
- Establishing combinatorial approach to shorten the nuclear materials development and research cycle by integrating physics-based modeling, data analytics, and rapid experimental frameworks

