



20A44-121: Modeling and characterization of alpha-U to accelerate metallic fuels development

May 2024

Changing the World's Energy Future

Andrea M Jokisaari



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May 2024

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Computational Scientist

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The Question:

What are the defects doing?

(Because they control everything...)

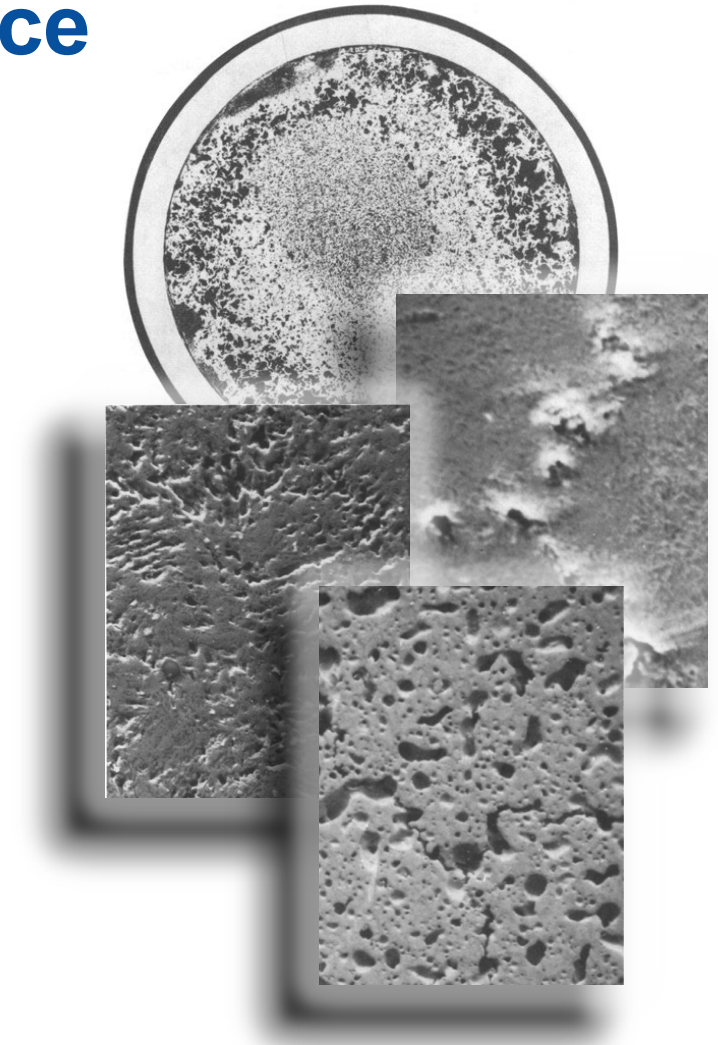
5000 Å

A grayscale micrograph showing a textured surface with diagonal ridges and valleys. A scale bar in the bottom right corner indicates a length of 5000 Å.

A modern study of α -uranium will benefit metallic fuel development and fundamental science

- Metallic fuel swelling is potentially lifetime-limiting, and fuel swells differently depending on the fuel temperature (phases present)
- Current predictive capability is limited
 - Existing fuel design
 - New possible designs and reactors
 - Heyday of α -uranium research was in the 1960s
- Basic understanding of α -uranium irradiation behavior is needed

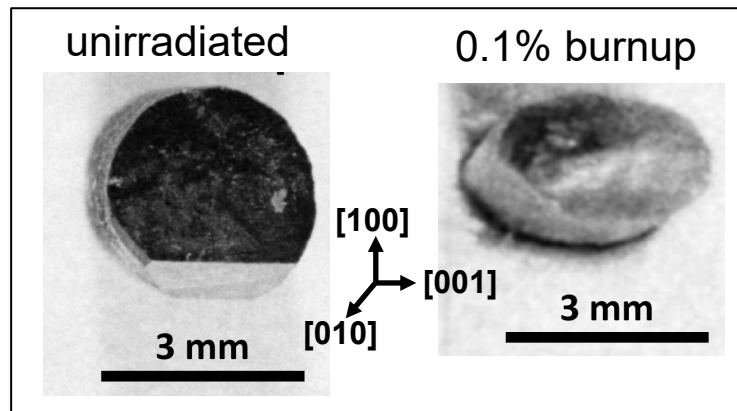
What are the defects doing?



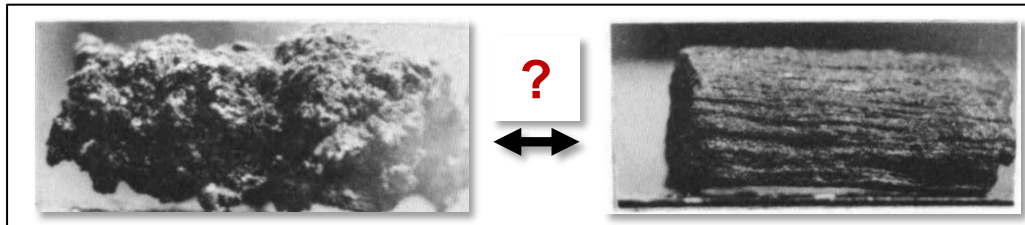
Met. Trans. A 21A (1990) 517

Coupled modeling and experiments to provide new understanding of α -U

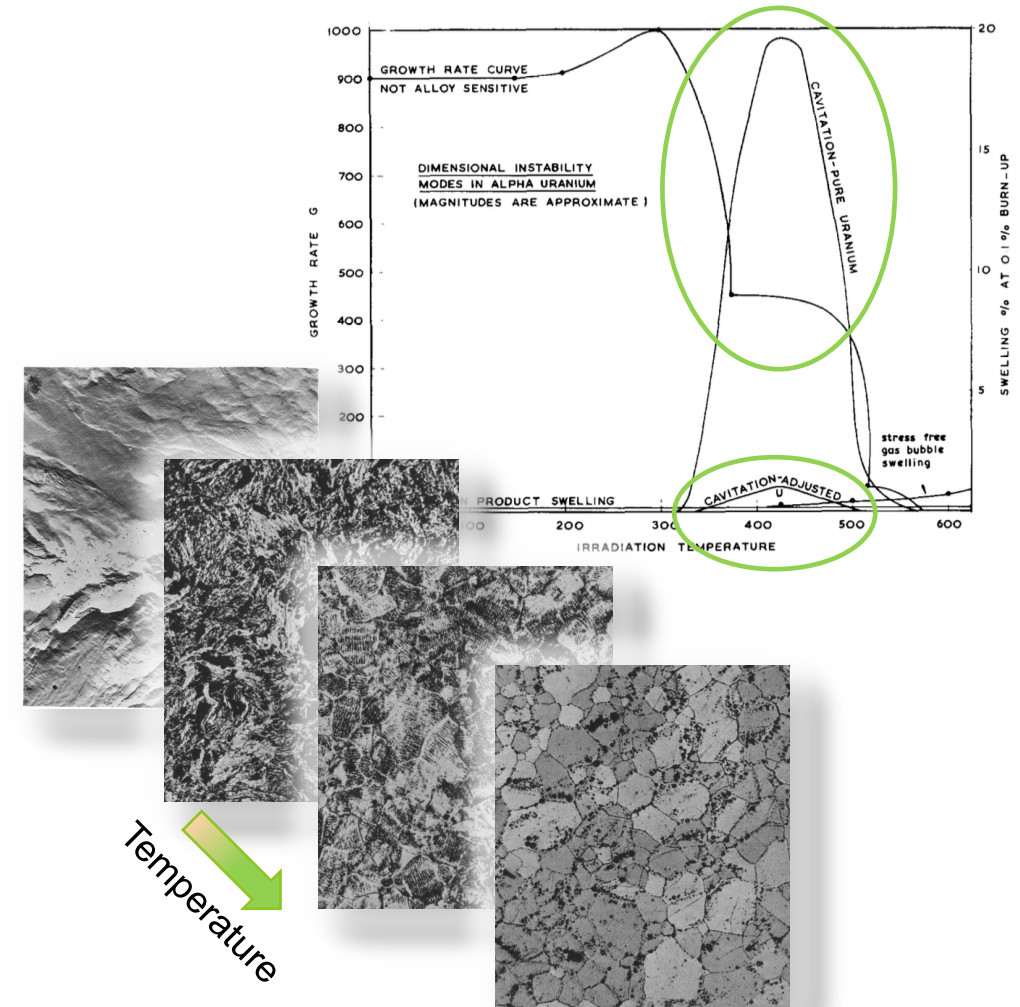
- Atomistic-to-mesoscale modeling links time and length scales
- In-situ furnace controls irradiation conditions



Paine, ANL-5676, 1958



Leggett, HW-79559, 1963

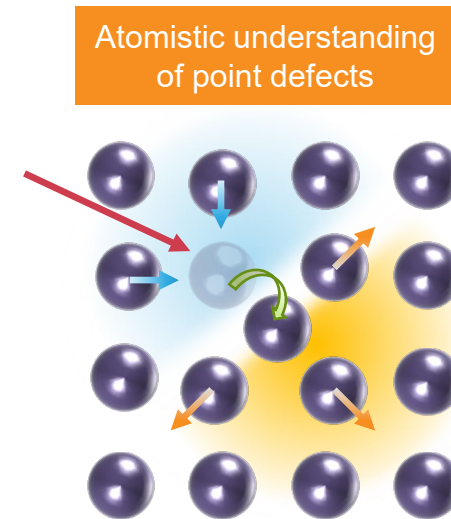
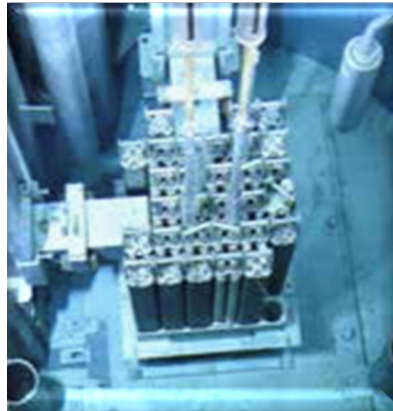


Acta Metall. 23 (1975) 101

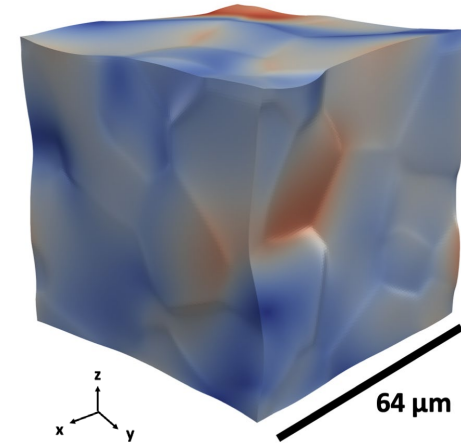
Advancing the state of the art for fuel and reactor materials

- Novel approach to link length and time scales necessary to model long-term microstructure evolution under irradiation
- Furthering basic science of irradiation effects on materials and supporting the development and deployment of next-generation reactors worldwide
 - BES-GBS project
 - NMDQi
 - NEAMS (Marmot, Bison)
 - Industry (Oklo)
- Strengthen internal connections at INL between modeling and experiment

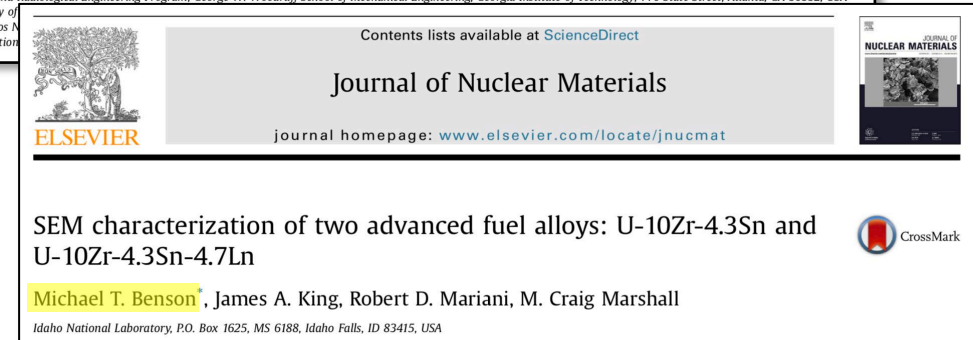
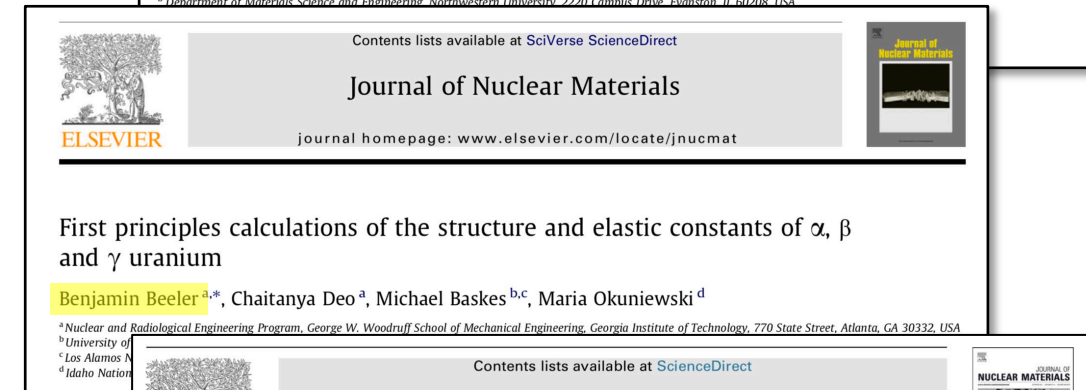
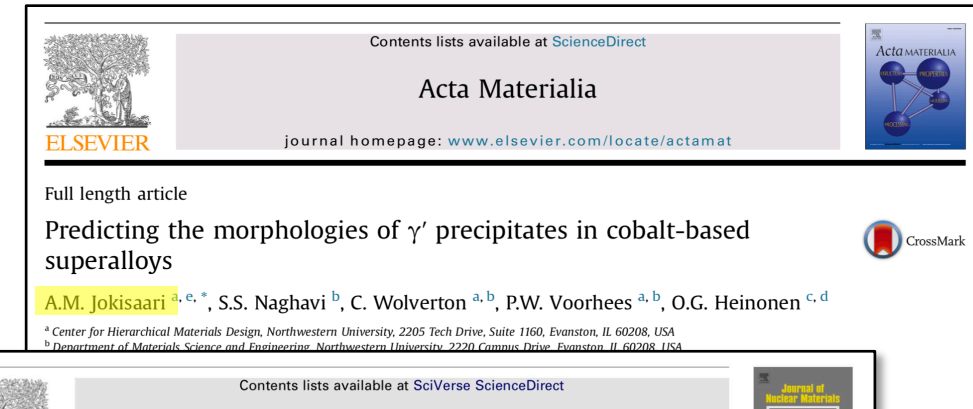
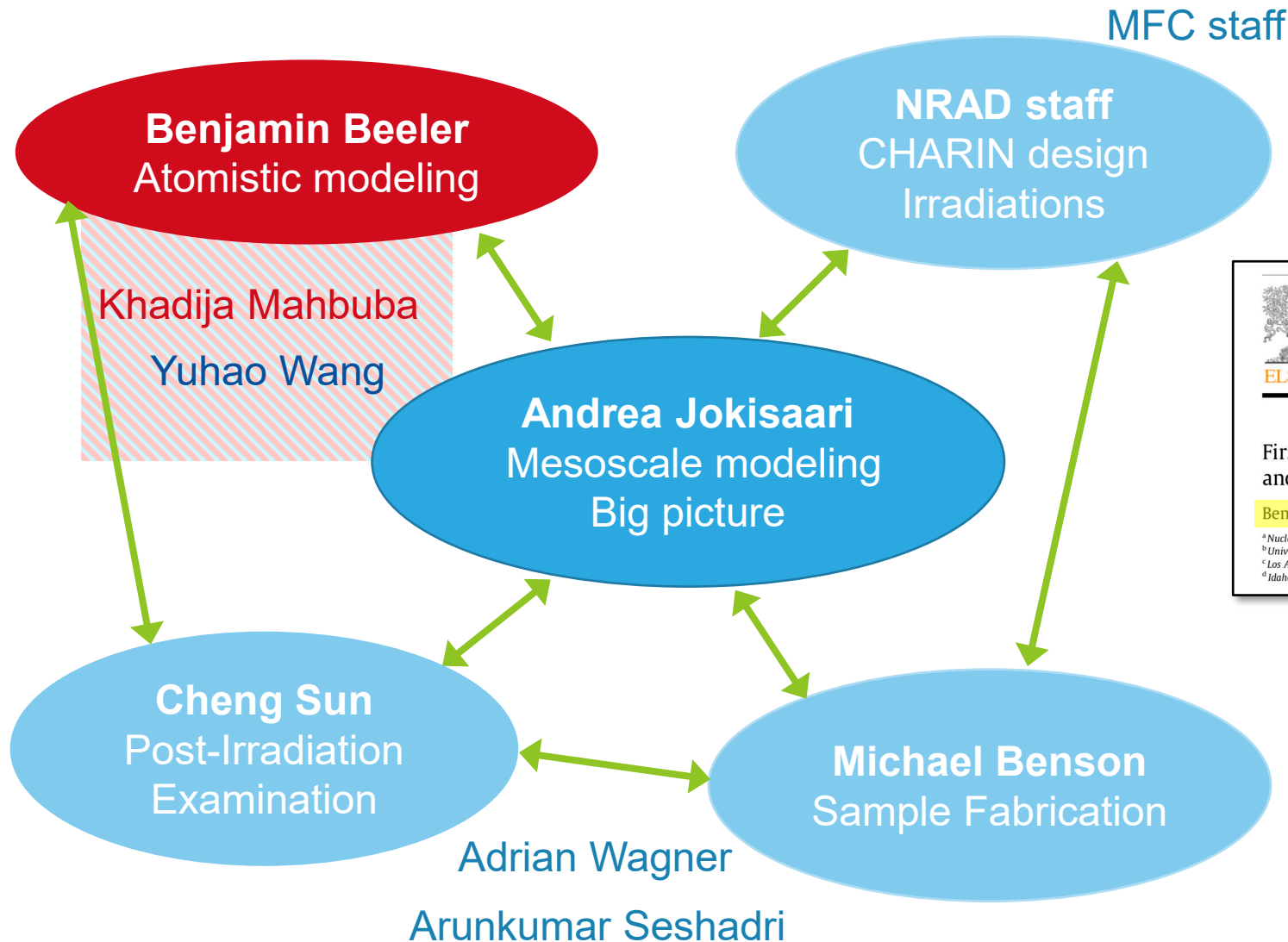
NRAD hot-stage irradiation



Microstructure behavior under irradiation

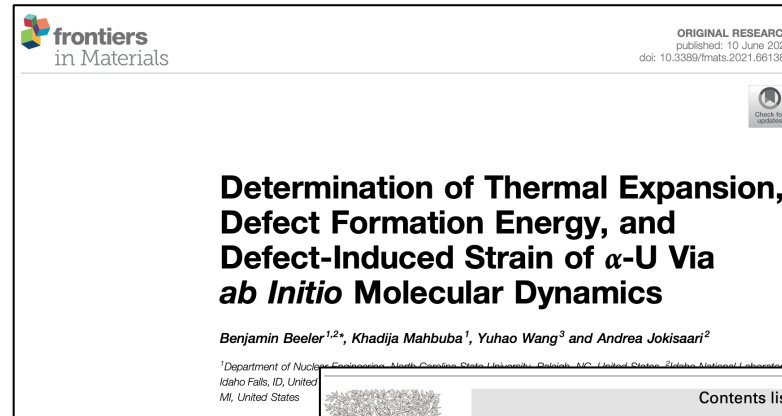


Team members have synergistic expertise



Generating scientific and engineering output that will impact the future

- Modeling and simulation focusing on understanding point defect behavior and interplay of multiple phenomena on microstructure evolution
- Obtain experimental data about the change in defect behavior with temperature and the influence of grain boundaries/internal sinks
- New in-situ irradiation furnace (CHARIN) being developed
- Journal publications and conference presentations
- Catalyzed BES-EC proposal by PI



PROJECT NARRATIVE

DOE COVER PAGE

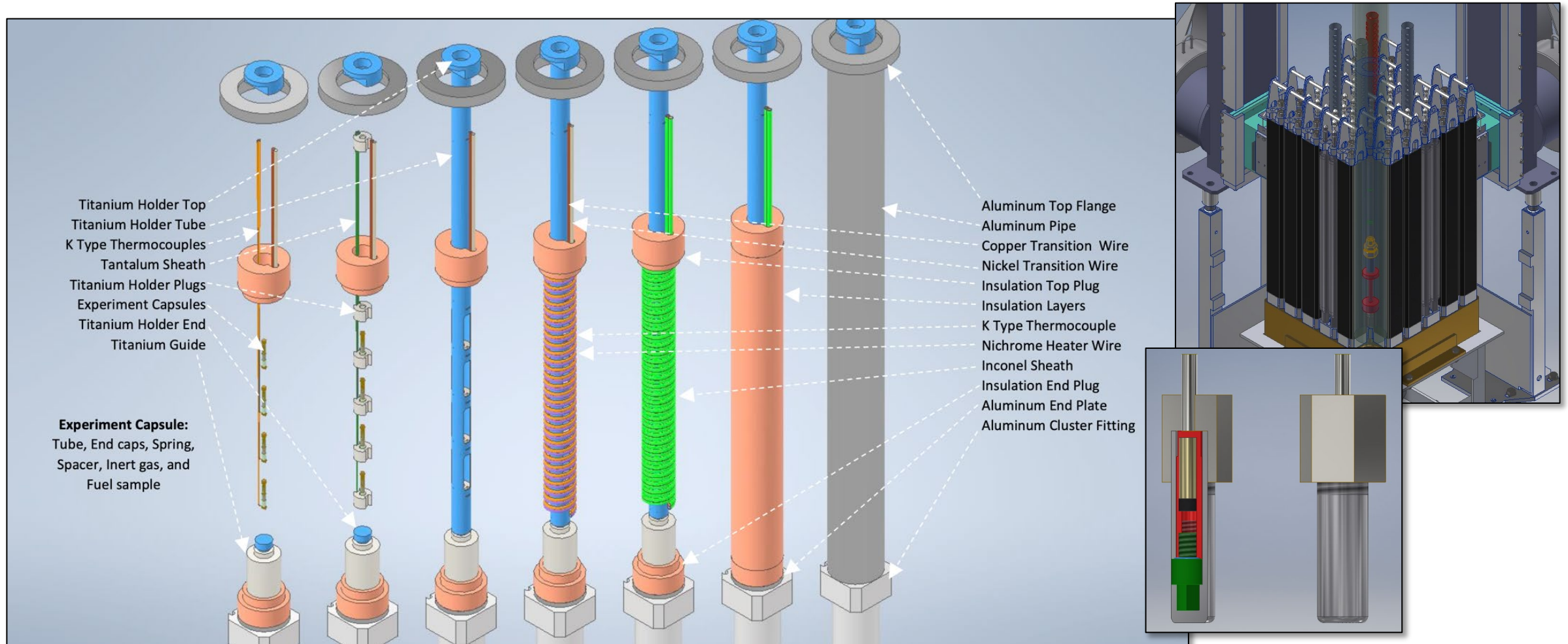
Project Title: Towards fully predictive accelerated irradiations of structural materials

Institution: Idaho National Laboratory

Street Address/City/State/Zip: 2525 North Fremont Ave., Idaho Falls, ID 83415-3860

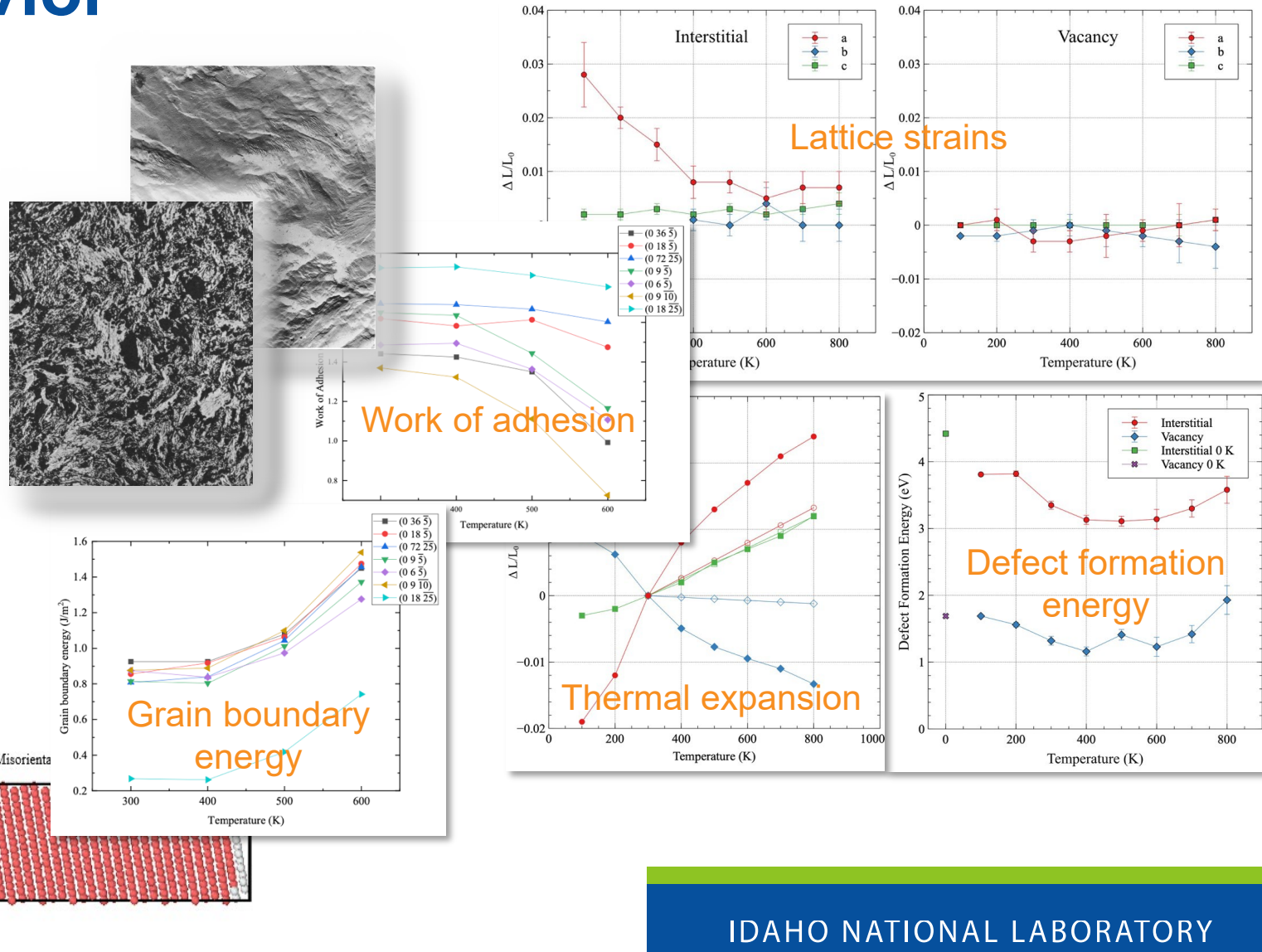
Principal Investigator (PI): Andrea M. Jokisaari

CHARIN furnace efficiently uses neutrons for high-fidelity materials testing



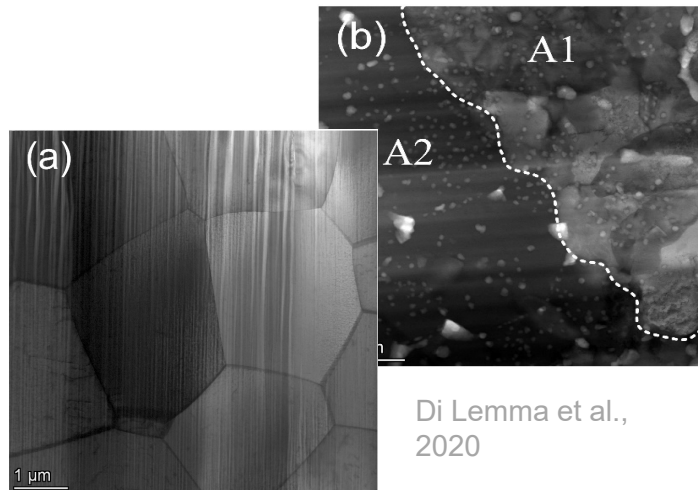
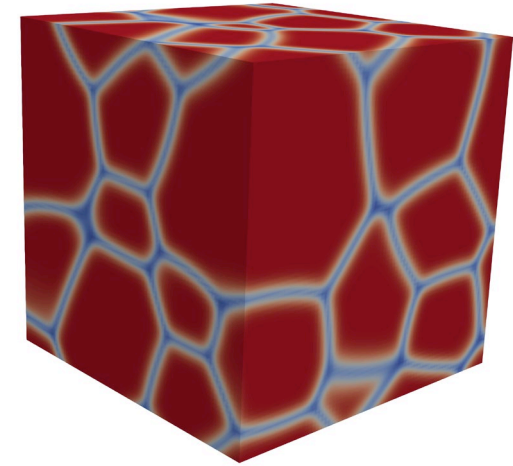
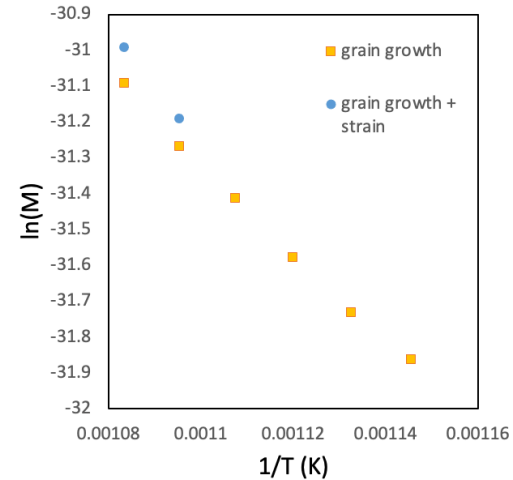
Atomistic investigations suggest several mechanisms for irradiation behavior

- Extensive characterization of atomistic properties of orthorhombic α -U to understand its anisotropic nature
- Fruitful collaboration between NCSU and INL
 - Two graduate students supported
- Future work involves characterizing grain boundary sink behavior, multi-defect lattice strains



Microstructure evolution simulations are shedding light on thermomechanical behaviors

- Examining impact of thermal strain anisotropy on grain growth using average grain boundary energy and anisotropic thermal strains
 - Grain growth kinetics
 - Texture evolution
- Future work will focus on defect evolution



Di Lemma et al.,
2020

