

Appendix 9.0

Materials

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ACRONYMS

ABR	Advanced Burner Reactor
AFC R&D	Advanced Fuel Cycle Research and Development
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATR	Advanced Test Reactor
B&PV	Boiler and Pressure Vessel
C _f /C	carbon-carbon
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CRBRP	Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project
CTE	Coefficient of Thermal Expansion
CV	cross vessel
DOE	Department of Energy
dpa	displacements per atom
EBR-II	Experimental Breeder Reactor-II
FFTF	Fast Flux Test Facility
FY	fiscal year
GFR	Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor
GIF	Generation IV International Forum
HFIR	High-Flux Isotope Reactor
HTDM	High-Temperature Design Methodology
IHX	intermediate heat exchanger
I-NERI	International Nuclear Energy Research Initiatives
INL	Idaho National Laboratory
LBE	lead-bismuth eutectic
LCP	lower core plate
LFR	Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor
LMR	Liquid Metal-Cooled Reactor
LWR	Light Water Reactor
MPa	megapascals
NERI	Nuclear Energy Research Initiative
NGNP	Next Generation Nuclear Plant
NH	Subgroup on Elevated Temperature Design
NHI	Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative

NMCP	National Materials Crosscut Program
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
ODS	oxide-dispersion-strengthened
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
PIE	post irradiation examination
PRISM LMR	Power Reactor Innovative Small Module Liquid-Metal Reactor
PSER	Preliminary Safety Evaluation Report
QA	quality assurance
R&D	research and development
RIS	Radiation-induced solute segregation
RPV	reactor pressure vessel
S-CO ₂	supercritical carbon dioxide
SCWR	Supercritical-Water-Cooled Reactor
SFR	Sodium-Cooled Fast Reactor
SiC _f /SiC	silicon carbide-silicon carbide
UCS	upper core support plate
UGS	upper guide support plate
VHTR	Very-High-Temperature Reactor
XRD	X-ray diffraction

A9.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

A9.1.1 Crosscut Description

The National Materials Crosscut Program (NMCP) is an integrated research and development (R&D) program being conducted to study, qualify, and in some cases, develop materials with required properties for the reactor systems being developed as part the U.S. Department of Energy's Generation IV Reactor Program. The goal of the program is to ensure that the materials research and development (R&D) needed to support Generation IV applications will comprise a comprehensive and integrated effort to identify and provide the materials data and its interpretation needed for the design and construction of the selected advanced reactor concepts. For the range of service conditions expected in Generation IV systems, including possible accident scenarios, sufficient data must be developed to demonstrate that the candidate materials meet the following design objectives:

- Acceptable dimensional stability including void swelling, thermal creep, irradiation creep, stress relaxation, and growth
- Acceptable strength, ductility, and toughness
- Acceptable resistance to creep rupture, fatigue cracking, creep-fatigue interactions, and helium embrittlement
- Acceptable chemical compatibility and corrosion resistance (including stress corrosion cracking and irradiation-assisted stress corrosion cracking) in the presence of coolants and process fluids.

Additionally, it will be necessary to develop validated models of microstructure-property relationships to enable predictions of long-term materials behavior to be made with confidence and to develop the high-temperature materials design methodology needed for materials use, codification, and regulatory acceptance.

The major materials issues for the four primary systems being considered within the U.S. Generation IV Reactor Program—the Next Generation Nuclear Plant (NGNP [a very-high-temperature gas-cooled reactor]), the Supercritical-Water-Cooled Reactor (SCWR), the Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor (GFR), and the Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor (LFR)—are described along with the R&D currently planned to address them. Additionally, materials issues and associated R&D plans for the primary candidate systems that may be deployed to utilize the high-temperature process heat from the Generation IV reactors to produce hydrogen are addressed. These systems include both thermochemical systems and high-temperature electrolysis.

The majority of materials-related research within the Generation IV Program is focused on NGNP, since it is anticipated to be the first system to be deployed. Major research activities include:

- Selection and qualification of graphite for core and core support structures
- Selection and qualification of high-temperature metallic materials for use within the primary circuit, with emphasis on the reactor pressure vessel and the intermediate heat exchangers
- Selection and qualification of structural composites for selected reactor internals that must withstand temperatures in excess of current metallic material capabilities
- Examination of the effects of the environment and long-term thermal aging on candidate materials

- Development of the improved high-temperature design methodology for metallic materials and components needed to meet codification and regulatory requirements; support for development and modification of materials and design codes and standards bodies
- Coordination with and utilization of related materials research activities being conducted by the international Generation IV reactor community.

The other Generation IV reactor systems will take advantage of the materials research being performed for the NGNP where it overlaps their needs, but will also conduct their own more limited and highly targeted research. Initially this research will be primarily focused on high-priority materials questions related to the viability of their concepts. The SCWR materials research will initially address the question of materials capabilities to withstand the particularly challenging effects of coolant corrosion combined with moderately high radiation doses on reactor internals and core support structures. The GFR materials research will initially address the combined challenges of high radiation doses and high temperatures on reactor internals and core support structures that must be constructed from materials other than graphite to minimize excessive moderation of the hard spectrum the concept requires. The LFR system materials research must address the particularly difficult materials challenges resulting from very aggressive coolant corrosion chemistry combined with extremely high radiation doses on reactor internals and core structures.

Lastly, it is recognized that there are several areas of materials technology that are common to all the nuclear systems being developed. Hence, crosscutting materials tasks have been established, where appropriate. Principal areas of technology being currently examined for crosscutting applications include high-temperature materials, materials for radiation service, microstructural analysis and modeling, and high-temperature design methodology.

A9.1.2 Overall Timeline

The integrated Generation IV Materials R&D Program is planned to provide materials data needed to design, license, and construct the Next Generation Nuclear Plant (NGNP) soon after 2020 and to provide adequate data to assess the viability of the other Generation IV reactor systems by 2010.

A9.2 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A9.2.1 Objectives

The objective of the NMCP is to ensure that the required Generation IV Materials R&D Program will comprise a comprehensive and integrated effort to identify and provide the materials data and its interpretation needed for the design, codification, licensing, and construction of the selected advanced reactor concepts.

A9.2.2 Scope

The NMCP explicitly includes Materials R&D generally considered crosscutting: (1) qualification of materials for service that must withstand radiation-induced challenges; (2) qualification of materials for service that must withstand high-temperature challenges; (3) development of validated models for predicting long-term physically-based microstructure-property relationships for Generation IV reactors; and (4) development of an adequate high-temperature-materials design. Additionally, it contains the overall management and coordination function for the Generation IV Integrated Materials Program that also addresses materials issues specific to individual reactor and energy-conversion systems. An extensive

summary of the overall Generation IV Integrated Materials Program is contained in the draft report *Updated Generation IV Reactors Integrated Materials Technology Program Plan* (ORNL 2005).

A9.2.3 Technical Issues

For the range of service conditions expected in Generation IV systems, including possible accident scenarios, sufficient data must be developed to demonstrate that the candidate materials meet the following design objectives:

- Acceptable dimensional stability including void swelling, thermal creep, irradiation creep, stress relaxation, and growth
- Acceptable strength, ductility, and toughness
- Acceptable resistance to creep rupture, fatigue cracking, creep-fatigue interactions, and helium embrittlement
- Acceptable chemical compatibility and corrosion resistance (including stress corrosion cracking and irradiation-assisted stress corrosion cracking) in the presence of coolants and process fluids.

Additionally, it will be necessary to develop validated models of microstructure-property relationships to enable predictions of long-term materials behavior to be made with confidence and to develop high-temperature materials design methodology for materials use, codification, and regulatory acceptance.

A9.2.4 Research Interfaces of National Materials Crosscut Program

A9.2.4.1 Relationship of Crosscutting and Reactor-Specific Materials Research

Since many of the challenges and potential solutions will be shared by more than one reactor concept, it will be necessary to work with the System Integration Managers (SIMs) for each individual reactor concept. The range of requirements for each reactor's major components needs to be examined to ascertain what the materials challenges and solutions to those will be and to establish an appropriate disposition of responsibilities for the widely varying materials needs within the Generation IV Program. It is expected that there will be two primary categories for materials research needs:

- Materials needs that crosscut two or more specific reactor systems
- Materials needs specific to one particular reactor concept or energy conversion technology.

When there are commonly identified materials needs for more than one system, it will be appropriate to establish a crosscutting technology development activity to address those issues. Where a specific reactor concept has unique materials challenges, it will be appropriate to address those activities in conjunction with that particular reactor system's R&D. Examples of this category of materials needs to include reactor-specific materials compatibility issues associated with a particular coolant or materials used within only one reactor concept (i.e., graphite within the NGNP).

The NMCP within the Generation IV Program will have responsibility for establishing and executing an integrated plan that addresses crosscutting, reactor-specific, and energy-conversion materials research needs in a coordinated and prioritized manner.

Four interrelated areas of Materials R&D are generally considered to crosscut:

1. Qualification of materials for service within the vessel and core of the reactors that must withstand radiation-induced challenges
2. Qualification of materials for service in the balance of plant that must withstand high-temperature challenges
3. Development of validated models for predicting long-term, physically-based microstructure-property relationships for the high temperatures, extended operation periods, and high irradiation doses that will exist in Generation IV reactors
4. Development of an adequate high-temperature-materials design methodology to provide a basis for design, use, and codification of materials under combined time-independent and time-dependent loadings.

Reactor-specific materials research that has been identified for the individual reactor and energy-conversion concepts includes materials that are compatible with a particular coolant or heat-transfer medium, as well as materials expected to be used only within a single reactor or energy conversion system, such as graphite, selectively permeable membranes, catalysts, etc. A special category of reactor-specific materials research will also include research that must be performed at a pace that would significantly precede normal crosscutting research in the same area (e.g., NGNP reactor system materials R&D).

While the current plan addresses materials issues for all the reactors currently being examined within the Generation IV Program, there is recognition that the plans to build a Very-High-Temperature Reactor (VHTR) as the NGNP by about 2020 will strongly drive much of the materials research during the next ten years of the program. Accordingly, though the four crosscutting activities described below will include materials of interest to all the reactors, where possible, the emphasis will be on materials that meet the needs of the NGNP while at the same time supporting the other reactor concepts. Where the NGNP materials needs clearly outstrip those of the other reactor systems, they will be addressed independently and the other reactor systems will be able to utilize those results that are relevant.

A9.2.4.2 Relationship to Generation IV International Forum Research and Development Projects

The Integrated Generation IV Materials Program directly supports several of the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) goals, including:

- Sustainability-1: Generation IV nuclear energy systems will provide sustainable energy generation that meets clean air objectives and promotes long-term availability of systems and effective fuel utilization for worldwide energy production.
- Sustainability-2: Generation IV nuclear energy systems will minimize and manage their nuclear waste and notably reduce the long-term stewardship burden, thereby improving protection for the public health and the environment.
- Economics-1: Generation IV nuclear energy systems will have a clear life-cycle cost advantage over other energy sources.
- Economics-2: Generation IV nuclear energy systems will have a level of financial risk comparable to other energy projects.

- Safety and Reliability-1: Generation IV nuclear energy systems operations will excel in safety and reliability.
- Safety and Reliability-2: Generation IV nuclear energy systems will have a very low likelihood and degree of reactor core damage.

Whereas the materials program supports the goals on sustainability and economics in general, it is the goals on safety and reliability to which it is a key contributor.

The U.S. Generation IV Materials Program directly addresses issues facing four of the six GIF reactor systems, including the NGNP, GFR, SCWR and LFR. The Sodium-Cooled Fast Reactor (SFR) has also recently been recognized as a prime candidate for an Advanced Burner Reactor (ABR). The R&D planned in the Generation IV Materials Program is being coordinated with similar activities being performed by our GIF partners within the Materials and Components Project Management Boards empanelled as part of the System Steering Committees. Activities within the Generation IV Materials Program are intended to provide the materials information needed to enable the Department of Energy (DOE) to assess the viability of the GFR, SCWR and LFR by 2010, with respect to U.S. interests, as well as to provide materials data needed to enable the design, ordering of long-lead components, and licensing of the NGNP as the lead VHTR by about 2020. While no specific R&D for SFR materials is included in the Generation IV Program at this time, general considerations regarding required materials research to support an ABR are included in this plan.

A9.2.4.3 University Projects

University projects to be performed in conjunction with the Generation IV Materials Program will include (1) research directed to a specific university, based on unique capabilities of the performing institution or work considered to be of a critical, programmatically-required nature; and (2) research competed and awarded as part of the university Nuclear Energy Research Initiative (NERI) sponsored by the DOE Office of Nuclear Energy (DOE-NE).

Examples of directed research currently include the assessment of corrosion and stress corrosion of candidate materials for the Generation IV SCWR system by universities with existing capability and expertise in this area.

Materials work to be performed as part of DOE's NERI program is selected with consideration of both technical excellence and programmatic relevance. Review of these attributes for any proposed materials work is performed as a part of the decision-making process leading to contract awards. In addition to providing technical contributions to the overall Generation IV Materials Program, work performed within the NERI program has the additional benefit of helping to recruit and develop professional personnel for many disciplines needed for the U.S. nuclear infrastructure, including advanced materials expertise. Technical areas envisioned as fruitful for materials NERI programs include:

- The development and validation of models that relate materials microstructures, processing, and properties which can be used to predict behavior in Generation IV systems
- Contributions to high-temperature design methodology development needed to assess, codify, and license materials time-dependent behavior.

A9.2.4.4 Industry Interactions

In the early portion of the Materials R&D Program, interactions with industry will fall into two broad categories: (1) interactions with designers and component suppliers to assist in formulating the

requirements needed for the various reactor components and systems, and (2) interactions with materials suppliers to obtain information on or develop materials specifications and architectures, fabrication and joining processes, and commercially-developed and maintained databases. As the maturity of the designs for the Generation IV reactor systems and their components increases, commercial and industrial suppliers will produce prototypical materials and model components or subcomponents for evaluation of their performance and properties. Areas that will likely require interactions with industry include: development of restricted or improved compositions and processing of high-temperature alloys for enhanced performance; assessment of manufacturing methods and materials for the very large reactor vessels needed for some of the Generation IV concepts; fabrication and testing of advanced heat exchanger designs; and assessment of materials properties, fabrication, and performance of large, component-specific, carbon-carbon (C_f/C) or silicon carbide-silicon carbide (SiC_f/SiC) composite architectures.

A9.2.4.5 International Nuclear Energy Research Initiative

Until such time as the full, multilateral implementing agreements for the Generation IV Program are put in place, International NERI (I-NERI) will provide the primary framework for collaborative materials research with GIF partners. All I-NERI projects are currently envisioned to address specific reactor concept issues. I-NERI research projects on materials have been implemented with France, Canada, the Republic of Korea, and Japan. These collaborative research programs will provide generation and bilateral sharing of materials information by each GIF partner. Currently, this includes activities focused on an evaluation of materials for SCWRs with Canada, development and testing of cladding materials for the LFR and high-temperature materials for VHTR with the Republic of Korea, testing and evaluation of SiC_f/SiC or control rod structures for NGNP applications, evaluation of materials for GFRs with France, and development of materials for SCWR systems with Japan. Additional I-NERI Materials R&D programs will be developed and implemented in keeping with joint research programs and activities within the U.S. and our GIF partners until replacement multilateral GIF agreements are established.

A9.2.4.6 Interactions with Other Materials Research and Development Programs

To make efficient use of program resources, the development of the required databases and methods for their application must incorporate the extensive results from historic and ongoing programs in the U.S. and abroad that address related materials needs. These would include, but not be limited to, DOE, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), and industry materials research programs on liquid-metal-, gas-, and light water-cooled reactors; fossil-energy, fusion-reactor, and space-reactor materials research programs; and similar foreign efforts.

A final category of Materials R&D that is recognized within the Generation IV Program is that which overlaps the materials needs for the development of fuels and reprocessing technology within the Advanced Fuel Cycle Research and Development (AFC R&D) Program and for chemical processing equipment for the Nuclear Hydrogen Initiative (NHI). While both the AFC R&D and NHI Programs are independent programs with their own research objectives and funding, their applications will contain many of the same conditions that exist for reactor systems and their components in the Generation IV Program and, hence, they may utilize a common set of structural materials. A special collaboration between all three programs has been developed and is being maintained to help ensure that the Materials R&D being conducted within them is coordinated to minimize duplication and costs and maximize mutually beneficial materials technology development and qualification.

A9.3 HIGHLIGHTS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A9.3.1 Materials Crosscutting Tasks

A9.3.1.1 Materials for Radiation Service

In general, the performance of structural materials is limited by the degradation of physical and mechanical properties as a result of exposure to energetic neutrons or by exposure to the chemical environment provided by the primary coolant medium. Although there are very significant differences in operating environments between the various concepts under consideration, it is possible to identify a number of common environmental features. Of these common features, operating temperatures and neutron exposures will have the greatest impact on materials performance and component lifetimes, leaving aside, for the moment, the issues surrounding radiation-assisted corrosion phenomena. Therefore, combining the evaluation of materials as a function of neutron exposure offers an opportunity for addressing the development and qualification of materials for multiple concepts within a coordinated set of irradiation experiments. Evaluation of candidate materials that are applicable to multiple concepts offers both an improved overall database and the potential for significant cost savings compared to conducting separate irradiation programs for each reactor concept. A prime example would be the design and implementation of an irradiation program that would serve the need for an irradiation effects database for many of the Generation IV reactors.

A second important crosscutting feature to be considered is that data on radiation effects must be obtained for all Generation IV reactor concepts from a limited set of operating test reactors and irradiation facilities such as the High-Flux Isotope Reactor (HFIR) and Advanced Test Reactor (ATR) in the U.S., High-Flux Reactor (HFR) in Europe, BOR60 reactor in Russia, and Japan Materials Testing Reactor (JMTR) and JOYO reactor in Japan. Significant opportunities exist for the sharing of information on the technology of irradiation testing, specimen miniaturization, advanced methods of property measurement, and the development of a common materials property database system that would crosscut all potential reactor concepts. Although it is possible, in a limited number of cases, to provide an irradiation test environment that is prototypical for some of the components of a particular Generation IV concept, irradiation test conditions are generally non-prototypical, either because the required spectral conditions cannot be achieved or the required neutron lifetime exposures can only be achieved by testing at accelerated dose rates. Additionally, individual components experience spatial variations in flux, spectrum and mechanical loading.

Of necessity, materials selection will have to be based upon incomplete experimental databases and, consequently, there is a strong and crosscutting need for the development of physically-based models of critical radiation effects phenomena in both face-centered cubic and body-centered cubic alloy systems based upon advanced microstructural analysis. Such validated models are needed to provide a sound basis for making extrapolations and interpolations from the experimental radiation effects database. While the development of such models will be conducted within a separate crosscutting task focused on that area, the development of the experimental databases upon which those models will be based will be part of this task.

A final important thread that links the structural materials' various Generation IV in-vessel components is that several classes of structural alloys find application in more than one system. Examples include creep-resistant, low-swelling, austenitic stainless steels and ferritic/martensitic steels for in-vessel components for the SCWR, GFR, and LFR; and nickel-based alloys for the NGNP and Molten Salt Reactor (MSR) internals. For very-high-temperature applications, refractory metal alloys and structural composites such as SiC_f/SiC could have potential applications in the long term for more than one concept.

Within the rapidly evolving field of mechanically-alloyed materials, oxide-dispersion-strengthened (ODS) alloys based on austenitic, ferritic or ferritic/martensitic matrices have the potential to significantly advance the performance of components for all the primary Generation IV concepts under consideration. Programs to develop ODS materials for nuclear applications are being strongly pursued in Europe and in Japan. Efforts to understand the processing-microstructure-property relationships for mechanically-alloyed materials could eventually lead to the development of alloys with exceptional high-temperature creep strength, microstructural stability, outstanding resistance to void swelling, and the ability to retain properties following off-normal temperature excursions.

A9.3.1.2 Materials for High-Temperature Service

In the Generation IV Program, although the operating conditions vary significantly from one reactor system to the next, analysis indicates that significant commonality exists with regard to the selection of materials for their high-temperature structural components. These common issues can advantageously be addressed in a crosscutting task. However, in setting out the scope and schedule of this crosscutting task, it is recognized that the highest priority for development and qualification of materials for high-temperature service is given to NGNP, as the first candidate system to be deployed. It follows that in qualification of materials for high-temperature service, early crosscutting efforts will be focused mainly on establishing the activities that will complement those being pursued for NGNP to establish a sound foundation for the multiple Generation IV reactor systems. This will pave the way for the crosscutting activities to gradually increase in scope as portions of the NGNP efforts approach completion.

The crosscutting materials evaluation and qualification activities will be initiated at the early stage of the program and will gradually phase in to follow the development of the leading task on NGNP materials qualification. Analysis indicates that despite the various operating conditions in the proposed reactor systems, significant commonality exists with regard to the selection of materials for their high-temperature structural components. As a result, the materials for Class I nuclear components for service above the temperature limits of American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) Section III will be limited to those materials incorporated into Section III, Subsection NH (Subgroup on Elevated Temperature Design). Currently, this subsection permits construction with a very few alloys, namely type 304H and type 316H stainless steels, alloy 800H, and 2 1/4Cr-1Mo steel (class 1). The incorporation of Gr91 (modified 9Cr-1Mo-V) steel is in progress. To take full advantage of the potential of the reactor concepts in the Generation IV Program, it will be necessary to utilize the advances made in the structural materials technology, select the most promising candidate materials for higher temperature service, and move forward toward acceptance of these materials into the appropriate construction codes.

Even though many of the materials that will be required for construction of high-temperature, out-of-core components will be the same as those used for some in-core applications, the focus of this crosscutting technology development task will be on their unirradiated high-temperature qualification. While short-term tensile and fatigue properties will need to be evaluated for these materials, time-dependent creep and creep-fatigue will be principally addressed since they are the primary limitations for materials use. The crosscutting technology development associated with high-temperature use of these materials in the presence of neutron irradiation will be addressed in the task on Qualification of Materials for Radiation Service described in Section A9.3.1.1. The related high-temperature corrosion and compatibility concerns for these materials will be addressed as part of reactor-specific R&D tasks and discussed, in summary, in sections A9.3.1 to A9.3.4.

For the high-temperature materials to be evaluated for out-of-core applications for the Generation IV Program, the destination of this crosscutting materials research will be their eventual incorporation into ASME Section III, Subsection NH. The materials for such high-temperature service may be separated

into several categories by approximate upper-use temperatures. While there is some overlap, and more advanced materials within a class will somewhat extend the temperature limits of current materials, these classes roughly correspond to: (a) ferritic steels, including bainitic and martensitic steels with up to 12% chromium for use up to about 650°C, (b) austenitic stainless steels for use up to about 800°C, (c) high alloys, in which iron content is greater than any other element, and nickel-based alloys for use up to about 900 to 950°C, and (d) special materials such as ODS alloys for possible use up to about 1,000 to 1,050°C.

The three primary thrusts for this crosscutting activity in the next ten years will be to:

1. Evaluate the current commercial or near-commercial materials for adequacy of data and properties to incorporate into Subsection NH of the ASME Section III for high-temperature service, and begin the codification of those appropriate materials, including generation of incremental required databases
2. Perform evaluation and screening of promising advanced materials for higher temperature service, resulting in the selection of candidate materials for further development and eventual inclusion into the Section III Subsection NH
3. Develop and maintain a Generation IV Materials Handbook that will serve as the definitive repository and source for materials data needed to evaluate, design, and license Generation IV reactor concepts.

These evaluation and development activities will include all appropriate product forms and section thicknesses needed for required reactor components, including weldments and their constituents (weld metal, heat-affected zone (HAZ), and base metal). Since the crosscutting activity involves Generation IV reactor systems with later anticipated deployment dates than that of the NGNP, more efforts for evaluation of advanced materials for high-temperature service can be included.

The activities and funding for this crosscutting task and its associated milestones included in Section 4 are expected to address general needs of materials for high-temperature service for the GFR, LFR, and SCWR systems. Specialized, schedule-driven, reactor-specific needs for NGNP system materials for high-temperature service are addressed in Section A9.3.2.1. Specialized GFR reactor-specific needs for non-metallic materials for high-temperature service are addressed in Section A9.3.2.2. Funding for the reactor-specific NGNP and GFR high-temperature materials research will be included within the materials funding requirements in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

A9.3.1.3 Development of Microstructure-Properties Models

For each design objective described in Section A9.1, the development and evolution of the fundamental microstructural features that establish materials performance need to be understood to further improve material performance and/or ensure the very long operational life envisioned for Generation IV reactor systems. This will require a combination of theory and modeling activities tied to detailed microstructural characterization and mechanical property measurements. The models must be developed using the best current materials science practices in order to provide a sound basis for interpolating and extrapolating materials performance beyond experimental databases, as well as providing the fundamental understanding needed to make designed changes in material compositions and processing to achieve improved properties.

At the Higher Temperature Reactor Materials Workshop, sponsored by the DOE Offices of Nuclear Energy, Science, and Technology and Basic Energy Sciences in March of 2002, the issues associated with microstructural development and modeling were extensively discussed. Significant conclusions from the meeting, including needs for the Generation IV Reactor Program, are:

- Displacement damage during irradiation creates a non-equilibrium, structure-chemistry evolution on the nanoscale that alters plasticity, corrosion-oxidation, and fracture processes. The crucial elements of the microstructure that evolve with irradiation are voids and bubbles, dislocation loops and stacking fault tetrahedra, carbides and other precipitates, and network dislocations. Radiation-induced solute segregation (RIS) can lead to the formation of unexpected phases in the matrix, and composition changes at free surfaces and interior interfaces. RIS influences both mechanical properties and corrosion behavior. In addition, the diffusion and segregation of helium and hydrogen to vacancy clusters and voids is a major contributor to swelling. Fundamental understanding of these complex, interdependent, radiation-induced material changes is essential to underpin the development of Generation IV reactor systems.
- The key structural performance issues for most irradiated metallic alloys are hardening-induced embrittlement at low temperatures, and time-dependent deformation (creep and fatigue) and cracking at high temperatures. The evolution of non-equilibrium structures and chemistries promote a hardened matrix and lower grain-boundary cohesive strengths, thereby reducing the tensile stress required for cleavage or intergranular fracture. At high temperatures, the radiation-induced changes in the matrix and particularly at grain boundaries can promote creep embrittlement. The atomistics of fracture need to be combined with micromechanical models to better elucidate behavior in complex, radiation-induced, multi-component nanostructures.

A series of integrated, physically-based, empirically-validated models will need to be developed to address the issues raised above, guide overall materials development, and ensure long-term materials stability during operation. Six general topics will need to be addressed:

- Development of improved fundamental understanding and modeling of the nucleation-phase of the various defect types that are produced during irradiation (e.g. vacancy and interstitial aggregates, second phases, etc.).
- Development of atomistic and continuum models that describe the mechanisms responsible for radiation-enhanced, -induced, and -modified microstructural changes and the physical phenomena that account for the persistence of those microstructures that remain stable at high temperatures.
- Development of the kinetic and thermodynamic models required to provide an understanding of the formation and stability, particularly under irradiation, of both undesirable and desirable second phase precipitates. A critical example of a desirable second phase is the very fine oxide clusters that provide the high-temperature strength of ODS alloys.
- Development of improved micromechanical models to investigate the detailed interactions between dislocations and other microstructural features that control material strength and deformation behavior. Detailed atomistic modeling is required to provide parameters and insight for higher level deformation models.
- Development of improved understanding for the mechanisms that contribute to high-temperature, time-dependent plasticity (e.g., creep-fatigue, ratcheting, etc.) and the models describing them for application and insight into the improved High-Temperature Design Methodology (HTDM) to be developed under a separate crosscutting task.
- Performance of detailed microstructural analysis, down to the atomic scale, on Generation IV candidate materials using state-of-the-art characterization techniques (e.g., atom probe, X-ray and small-angle neutron scattering, positron annihilation, high-resolution transmission electron microscopy, etc.) to provide microstructural input for model development.

Although the detailed microstructural analysis required for model development may be carried out as part of this task, it is anticipated that the samples for examination will be obtained from materials

irradiated in experiments carried out under other tasks, particularly those on Qualification of Materials for Radiation Service and Reactor-Specific Materials. In some cases, special-purpose experiments may be proposed and conducted as part of this effort.

The activities and funding within this crosscutting task and its associated milestones included in Section A9.4 are expected to address the anticipated microstructural analysis and model development needs for all Generation IV reactor systems.

A9.3.1.4 Development of Improved High-Temperature Design Methodology

The objective of the HTDM task is to establish the improved and expanded structural design technology necessary to support the codification and utilization of structural materials in high-temperature Generation IV reactor system components. The temperatures and materials requirements of most Generation IV components exceed the time/temperature coverage currently provided by Subsection NH of Section III of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (B&PV), which governs the design and construction of elevated-temperature, Class 1 nuclear components. This task will provide the data and models required by ASME Code groups to formulate time-dependent failure criteria and assessment rules and procedures that will ensure adequate life for components fabricated from the metallic alloys chosen for Generation IV systems. The task will also provide the material behavior (constitutive) models for the detailed inelastic design analysis methods required by Subsection NH for accessing critical structural regions and will provide the simplified inelastic design analysis methods that are allowed for less critical regions and are used for preliminary design.

Subsection NH of the ASME Code currently covers just five high-temperature alloys: 304 and 316 stainless steel, 2-1/4 Cr-1Mo steel, Alloy 800H, and modified 9Cr-1Mo steel (Grade 91). The maximum temperature coverage for these materials is inadequate for NGNP, GFR, and LFR (long-term version). In addition, the maximum design life allowed is, at most, 34 years whereas Generation IV components are to have a design life of 60 years. Thus, most Generation IV systems will require the inclusion in Subsection NH of new materials with higher permitted temperatures and longer operating times. Even for systems and components operating within the range of coverage of Subsection NH, new stronger materials may be desirable, and, in any event, the time coverage must be significantly increased.

Candidate structural materials for Generation IV systems fall primarily into two classes: medium high-temperature alloys, characterized by the Cr-Mo steels and American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) 304 and 316 stainless steel, and very high-temperature alloys, characterized by nickel-based alloys. The strategy for the crosscutting development effort is to focus initial efforts on a single representative and promising material from each class—modified 9Cr-1Mo steel (Grade 92) at medium high temperatures and nickel-based Alloy 617 at very high temperatures. As other key structural alloys are identified for the various reactor concepts, they will be factored into the effort, especially where an identified material is common to more than one reactor concept. The developments for modified 9Cr-1Mo steel (Grade 92) and Alloy 617 will provide an initial focus for ASME Code work, and the resulting criteria, design analysis, and assessment methods will provide the framework and springboard to introduce additional materials as they are identified. They will also provide the near-term tools needed by NGNP designers to develop conceptual and preliminary designs.

A unique requirement for most Generation IV materials is that they will operate at the upper end of their useful temperature range. At the lower end of a material's useful elevated-temperature operating range, the inelastic response to cyclic thermal and mechanical loadings, especially at discontinuities, can usually be separated into time-dependent plasticity and time-dependent creep. Current Subsection NH rules and criteria, as well as the associated inelastic design analysis methods and simplified methods, depend heavily on this assumed separation. At higher temperatures, the distinction between rate-

independent plasticity and time-dependent creep blurs for many materials (e.g., modified 9Cr-1Mo steel, Grade 91, and Alloy 617), and the separation between behaviors is no longer valid. The response becomes very rate dependent, and both strain- and cyclic-softening occur. The criteria and analysis methods for Generation IV components must be formulated to reflect these behavioral features.

The HTDM task has several subtasks. The first is the development of experimentally-based constitutive equations required for inelastic design analyses. These equations, which will be developed for each key material starting with modified 9Cr-1Mo steel (Grade 92) and Alloy 617, will be unified in the sense that they will not distinguish between rate-dependent plasticity and time-dependent creep.

The second subtask, which will be carried out in close coordination with the ASME Code Subgroup on Elevated Temperature Design, is the development of failure models for design criteria. These models, which again will be experimentally based, normally consist of two parts: (1) a damage accumulation model describing failure resulting from the accumulation of damage under time-varying thermal and mechanical loadings, and (2) a strength criterion describing failures under multiaxial stresses. Major challenges of this subtask are developing an adequate treatment for creep-fatigue failures, especially at very high temperatures, and an improved means of addressing notches and weldments (both major unresolved NRC concerns in the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Plant licensing process).

Perhaps the most challenging subtask will be the development of simplified methods. While the underlying premise of Subsection NH is that the variation of stresses and strains with time in a high-temperature component should be predicted by detailed inelastic design analyses, the wide use of such analyses for preliminary design and for every region and loading condition of a component would prove impractical. Thus, limited simplified rules for satisfying strain limits (ratcheting) and creep-fatigue criteria are included in Subsection NH. However, at the upper end of a material's operating range, the material response previously described violates basic assumptions used in developing the existing simplified methods. Thus, new methods must be developed quickly, since they are required in the early stages of design.

The final two subtasks are (1) confirmatory structural tests and (2) procedures for safety and reliability assessments. The role of structural tests, which will involve the determination of deformation and failure behavior in generic features as opposed to actual components, is to either validate the high-temperature structural design methodology or, if that does not occur, to guide required improvements. The safety/reliability subtask will focus on the safety assessment methodology that will be required for licensing. Included will be a high-temperature flaw growth and assessment procedure and a criterion for ultimate structural failure.

The activities and funding within this crosscutting task and its associated milestones included in Section 4 are expected to address the HTDM needs for materials for the GFR, LFR, and SCWR systems. Specialized, schedule-driven, reactor-specific needs for the development of HTDM for NGNP system materials are addressed in Section A9.3.2.1 on NGNP materials. Funding for the reactor-specific NGNP materials research is included within the materials funding requirements in Appendix 1.0.

A9.3.2 Reactor-Specific Materials

Reactor-specific materials research includes materials compatibility with a particular coolant or heat-transfer medium used in a single reactor system, as well as structural materials expected to be used only within a single reactor or energy conversion system, such as graphite, selectively permeable membranes, catalysts, etc. Additionally, where research must be performed at a pace that would significantly precede crosscutting research in the same area (e.g., NGNP reactor system materials R&D), it has also been classified as being reactor-specific.

Reactor-specific research identified to date is described for each reactor system in the sections that follow. Materials needs for the NGNP, GFR, and SCWR systems have been fairly well identified at this point and those needs that are not addressed in the crosscutting tasks described above are summarized below. A high-level assessment of materials needs for the LFR systems has been performed, but is not quite as detailed as those performed for the other systems, given the relatively recent definition system conditions for the LFR. Future revisions of this appendix are expected to update the materials needs for all systems, in general, and expand upon the materials needs for the LFR, in particular.

While limited funding has been provided for a small crosscutting task established to provide coordination of reactor-specific materials research, the funding for the actual research, development, and qualification of reactor-specific materials is included in the materials funding requirements in Appendices 1 through 4.

A9.3.2.1 Next Generation Nuclear Plant

DOE has selected the VHTR design for the NGNP Project. The NGNP will demonstrate the use of nuclear power for electricity and hydrogen production without greenhouse gas emissions. The reference reactor design is a graphite-moderated, helium-cooled, prismatic or pebble bed thermal neutron spectrum reactor that will produce electricity and hydrogen in a state of the art thermodynamically efficient manner. The NGNP will use very high burnup, low-enriched uranium tri-isotopic (TRISO)-coated fuel and have a projected plant design service life of 60 years.

The VHTR concept is considered to be the nearest term reactor design that has the capability to efficiently produce hydrogen. The plant size, reactor thermal power, and core configuration will ensure passive decay heat removal without fuel damage or radioactive material releases in the unlikely event of an accident. The NGNP Project is expected to:

- Obtain an NRC operating license and provide a basis for future performance-based, risk-informed licensing
- Support the development, testing, and prototyping of hydrogen infrastructures
- Produce electricity with high efficiency using a high-temperature Brayton Cycle at full scale
- Demonstrate nuclear-assisted production of hydrogen using about 10% of the heat
- Demonstrate the exceptional safety capabilities of the VHTR
- Validate the acceptability of the materials of construction as a bridge to commercialization
- Complete a full-scale VHTR prototype by about 2020

The NGNP Materials Program is responsible for performing R&D on NGNP materials in support of NGNP licensing and design activities. The NGNP Materials Program includes the following elements:

- Develop a specific approach, program plan, and other project management tools for managing the R&D program elements performed
- Develop a specific work package and project execution plan for the R&D activities to be performed for each government fiscal year
- Submit reports to DOE regarding the status and progress of the work based on committed deliverables and milestones

- Develop collaboration with countries that are a part of GIF in areas of Materials R&D of benefit to the NGNP
- Ensure that work performed in support of the materials program is in conformance with established quality assurance (QA) and procurement requirements
- Establish an interface with the Project Integrator (following DOE selection) to continue to facilitate Materials R&D in support of NGNP licensing and design activities.

A summary of material R&D plans for NGNP materials is provided in the sections that follow. More background and details on these plans are contained in the *Next Generation Nuclear Plant Materials Research and Development Program Plan* (INEEL 2005). Estimates of funding required for the NGNP Materials R&D are included in Appendix 1.0 of this Ten-Year Program Plan.

A9.3.2.1.1 Graphite Materials. Graphite will be used as a structural material and neutron moderator for the NGNP core, as the permanent side reflectors, and for the core support structure. A significant challenge related to graphite for the NGNP is that the previous U.S. standard graphite grade qualified for nuclear service, H-451, is no longer commercially available. The precursors from which H-451 graphite was made no longer exist. Hence, it will be necessary to qualify new grades of graphite for use in the NGNP. Fortunately, likely potential candidates currently exist, including fine grained isotropic, molded or isostatically pressed, high-strength graphite suitable for core support structures, fuel elements and replaceable reactor components, as well as near isotropic, extruded, nuclear graphite suitable for the above-mentioned structures and for the large permanent reflector components. These candidates would meet the requirements of the draft American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification for the Nuclear Grade Graphite.

A9.3.2.1.1.1 Graphite Selection Strategy. Several candidate graphites have been identified for components within the NGNP (Table A9-1). The NGNP graphite program will work collaboratively with activities within the GIF for graphite selection and database. A strategy for the selection and acquisition process for the NGNP graphite is being developed with the collaboration of several GIF members and potential vendors.

Table A9.1. Candidate graphites for the core components of the NGNP.

NGNP Concept	Component Description	Candidate Grades
Prismatic Block	Fuel Element & Replaceable Reflector	Graftek PCEA; SGL Carbon NBG-10,17,18; Toyo Tanso IG-110
Prismatic Block	Large Permanent Reflector	Graftek PGX; SGL Carbon HLM
Prismatic Block	Core Support Pedestals & Blocks	Graftek PCEA; SGL Carbon NBG-10,17,18; Carbone USA 2020; Toyo Tanso IG-110
Prismatic Block	Floor Blocks & Insulation Blocks	Graftek PCEA; SGL Carbon NBG-10,17,18
Pebble Bed	Reflector Structure	Graftek PCEA; SGL Carbon NBG-10,17,18; Toyo Tanso IG-110
Pebble Bed	Insulation Blocks	Graftek PCEA; SGL Carbon NBG-10,17,18

Variations between billets within a single lot and between different lots must be fully characterized. Sufficient data must be taken so they are statistically significant to quantify the extent of in-billet and between-billet property variations. Purchased graphite should meet the requirements established in the ASTM Nuclear Graphite Materials Specification. It will be used for ASTM test method development.

A materials properties design database must be developed for the selected NGNP graphites, including data about the effects of reactor environment on properties (including neutron irradiation and irradiation creep).

A9.3.2.1.1.2 Graphite Baseline Materials Test Program. The baseline graphite test program will fill in the database that cannot be abstracted from European and Japanese programs. The baseline materials test program must be sufficient to fully characterize and quantify property variations within candidate graphite billets arising from the raw materials forming process (e.g., parallel and perpendicular to the forming axis), as well as spatial variations (i.e., billet edge and center). Microstructural characterization of candidate graphites will be conducted in order to establish filler particle and pore size distribution (required for fracture modeling). X-ray diffraction (XRD) will be applied to establish crystal parameters and appropriate crystallinity factors for neutron irradiation behavior modeling and prediction.

Prior work and data for nuclear graphite behavior will be reviewed and assessed in an effort to minimize the extent of the testing program.

The chemical purity and boron equivalent content of the candidate graphite will be determined. Physical and Mechanical properties to be determined include:

- Mechanical properties: Strength (tensile, compressive, flexural), Biaxial/multiaxial strength, strain to failure, elastic modulus, Poisson's ratio, fatigue strength, fracture toughness.
- Thermal properties: Thermal conductivity, thermal diffusivity, coefficient of thermal expansion (CTE), emissivity, specific heat.
- Tribology: Significant work has been previously performed on graphite-graphite friction couples. This work needs to be reviewed and documented in the graphite materials database.

Property data is needed as a function of temperature and environment (helium). Moreover, the long-term effects of impurities in the coolant helium (air, water oxygen) on the graphite properties must be established (graphite oxidation). All of the properties determined under the baseline graphite materials test program will need to be re-assessed for the effects of oxidation from helium coolant impurities (air, carbon dioxide [CO₂], water). Graphite air oxidation kinetic data must be obtained for the candidate graphites for air-ingress accident simulation and modeling. Design specification data will be required on the helium coolant purity limits, as this will control the severity of the property degradations.

A9.3.2.1.1.3 Graphite Irradiated Materials Test Program. Significant structural changes occur upon neutron irradiation. The single crystal effects and gross structural effects combine to modify practically all of the properties. Thus, for preliminary selection of candidate graphites, those properties listed in the baseline program above must be examined for the effects of irradiation at a temperature representative of service conditions.

The effects of neutron irradiation over the temperature and dose range appropriate to the NGNP must be established as part of the qualification process. A significant body of data on the effects of irradiation exists and more is being developed by other GIF partners. An initial set of scoping irradiations and two much more extensive sets of irradiation experiments focusing on very high temperature exposures and irradiation creep are planned to supplement data that will otherwise be available.

A9.3.2.1.1.4 Graphite Scoping Irradiations. A series of 36 NGB-10 nuclear graphite bend-bar samples have been irradiated in rabbit capsules in the HFIR at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL). Post irradiation examination (PIE) of the samples has produced data that will be used to assist in the determination of irradiation effects data to aid in selection of NGNP graphites from among the candidates and to guide the more extensive irradiation experiments.

A9.3.2.1.1.5 High-Temperature Graphite Irradiation Experiments. There are few data for the irradiation behavior of graphite at temperatures greater than 1,000°C. Hence, a high-temperature graphite irradiation capsule will be designed which will be capable of irradiating graphite samples at temperatures up to 1,200°C. An evaluation will be made to determine the most appropriate HFIR vehicle for these irradiations based upon capsule size limitations, ease of attaining the desired temperatures, and availability of space in the HFIR (e.g., rabbit capsule, target capsule or reflector capsule). The first capsule was designed and documented (including an experimental plan and required QA documentation) in FY 2005. Irradiation data to be determined on the candidate graphite(s) will include dimensional changes, elastic constants, strength, and coefficients of thermal expansion.

A9.3.2.1.1.6 Graphite Irradiation Creep Experiments. Graphite samples will be loaded under compressive stress and irradiated at representative temperatures in an ATR creep capsule being designed at Idaho National Laboratory (INL). In addition to creep rate data, post irradiation examination of the control samples will yield valuable irradiation-effects data for the NGNP. The graphite samples will be selected from multiple vendors and grades of graphite. The capsule was designed and documented (including all necessary QA documentation and an experimental plan) in FY 2005. Capsule construction and bench testing began in FY 2006. It is anticipated that initial creep capsule irradiations will be completed in FY 2008, with additional capsules to follow, depending upon design decisions made about end-of life dose and operating temperature.

A9.3.2.1.1.7 Graphite Model Development for Predicting Irradiation Effects. Mathematical models must be developed that describe and predict the behavior of nuclear graphite under neutron irradiation. Such models should be based upon physically sound principles and reflect known structural and microstructural changes occurring in graphites during fast neutron irradiation, such as changes in crystallinity, pore shape, coefficient of thermal expansion (bulk and single crystal), etc. Models for graphite irradiation dimensional changes and irradiation creep behavior are a priority. Existing irradiation data may be used for model development, but validation of the models must be conducted using irradiation data obtained on the newer nuclear graphites being considered for the NGNP. Input data for such models must be obtained from the NGNP candidate graphites. Several modeling approaches will be explored. For example, models based on microstructural changes as described by bulk and crystal CTE changes, or fundamental atom-displacement models linked to finite element codes will be considered.

A9.3.2.1.1.8 Codes and Standards. Significant activity is required to bring the existing graphite codes and standards to an acceptable condition. The proposed Section III Division 2, Subsection CE of the ASME B&PV Code (“Design Requirements for Graphite Core Supports”) was issued for review and comment in 1992 and no action has been taken on this code since that date. There is activity underway currently (funded by the NRC) to reinstate the “CE” code committee and begin the process of code case approval. However, significant revision of the code is required as well as expansion of the code to the higher temperatures envisioned for the NGNP. Moreover, the NRC has indicated that the code should be revised to increase the neutron dose limits to levels appropriate to the Pebble Bed Modular Reactor.

Graphite test standards have been developed for nuclear grade graphites (ASTM C-781: Standard Practice for Testing Graphite and Boronated Graphite Components for High Temperature

Gas-Cooled Nuclear Reactors). This ASTM standard must be further expanded to cover required test methods including Fracture Toughness, XRD, Graphite Air Oxidation, and Boron Equivalency. Moreover, the standard must address specimen size issues as they relate to the preparation of graphite irradiation specimens. ASTM is currently preparing a nuclear grade graphite material specification under the jurisdiction of Committee DO2-F.

A9.3.2.1.1.9 Fabrication Infrastructure Development Requirements and Program. Appropriate nondestructive examination methods must be developed for large graphite billets and components. Such methods must be applied prior to accepting production billets for fuel element/component machining and will be useful for subsequent in-service inspection.

A9.3.2.1.2 High-Temperature Design Methodology. Within the NGNP Materials Program both high temperature materials testing and methodology development are included in the HTDM activities. This includes developing baseline high-temperature materials property data and design methodology applicable to several high temperature components including reactor internals, heat exchangers, electrical power conversion turbine and generator equipment, and primary coolant boundary components. The assessment of irradiation, environmental, and thermal aging effects on these materials will be addressed in separate tasks.

The HTDM project will provide the data and simplified models required by ASME B&PV Code subcommittees to formulate time-dependent failure criteria that will assure adequate life. Specifically, this project will also provide the experimentally-based constitutive models that are the foundation of the inelastic design analyses specifically required by ASME B&PV Section III Division I Subsection NH.

The project will also provide data for use with regulatory acceptance. Safety assessments, required by NRC, will depend on time-dependent flaw growth and the resulting leak rates from postulated pressure-boundary breaks. This requires a flaw assessment procedure capable of reliably predicting crack-induced failures as well as the size and growth of the resulting opening in the pressure boundary.

Additional background on issues associated with the development of improved HTDM is provided in the corresponding crosscutting activity in Section A9.2.3.

Potential candidate high-temperature alloys for service above approximately 600°C are listed in Table A9-2. These materials include alloys for which significant databases exist and new state-of-the-art alloys which are being developed for other high-temperature applications. For very-high-temperature components (>760 °C), the most likely material candidates are:

- Variants or restricted chemistry versions of Alloy 617
- Variants of Alloy 800H
- Alloy X and XR
- Alloy 602CA
- Alloy 230.

Materials for somewhat lower temperature service in the reactor pressure vessel are identified and discussed in Section A9.3.2.1.5.

Alloy 617, Alloy X, and Alloy XR were developed for earlier, gas-cooled reactor projects. Alloy 617 has the significant advantage in the U.S. of having gone through ASME Code deliberations that culminated in the draft Code case, and the body of experts that developed the case simultaneously identified what must be done before the Code case could be approved. Alloy 800H is in Subsection NH,

and is the leading candidate for the intermediate temperature range of 600 to 760°C. Alloy X and XR have a significant database and body of experience in Japan. Alloy 602CA is a relatively new high-temperature alloy that has been approved for Section VIII, Division I construction to 1,800°F. Alloy 230 has good high-temperature and environmental resistance properties, and is approved for Section VIII, Division I Construction to 1,650°F

Table A9.2. Potential candidate materials selection for intermediate and high-temperature metallic NGNP components.

Nominal Composition	Unified Numbering System (UNS) No.	Common Name	Existing Data Max Temp (°C)	Helium Experience
Ni-16Cr-3Fe-4.5Al-Y		Haynes 214	1,040	
63Ni-25Cr-9.5Fe-2.1Al	N06025	VDM 602CA	1,200	
Ni-25Cr-20Co-Cb-Ti-Al		Inconel 740	815	
60Ni-22Cr-9Mo-3.5Cb	N06625	Inconel 625		
53Ni-22Cr-14W-Co-Fe-Mo	N06230	Haynes 230	1,100	
Ni-22Cr-9Mo-18Fe	N06002	Hastelloy X	1,000	Yes
Ni-22Cr-9Mo-18Fe		Hastelloy XR	1,000	Yes
46Ni-27Cr-23Fe-2.75Si	N06095	Nicrofer 45		
45Ni-22Cr-12Co-9Mo	N06617	Inconel 617	1,100	Yes
Ni-23Cr-6W		Inconel 618E	1,000	
Ni-33Fe-25Cr	N08120	HR-120	930	
35Ni-19Cr-1 1/4Si	N08330	RA330		
33Ni-42Fe-21Cr	N08810	Incoloy 800	1,100	Yes
33Ni-42Fe-21Cr	N08811	800HT	1,100	
21Ni-30Fe-22Cr-18Co-3Mo-3W	R30566	Haynes 556	1,040	
18Cr-8Ni	S30409	304H SS	870	Yes
16Cr-12Ni-2Mo	S31609	316H SS	870	Yes
16Cr-12Ni-2Mo		316FR	700	
18Cr-10Ni-Cb	S34709	347H SS	870	
18Cr-10Ni-Cb		347HFG	760	
18Cr-9Ni-3Cu-Cb-N		Super 304	1,000	
15Cr-15Ni-6MnCb-Mo-V	S21500	Essete 1250	900	
20Cr-25Ni-Cb		NF 709	1,000	
23Cr-11.5Ni-N-B-Ce		NAR-AH-4	1,000	
Ni-20Cr-Al-Ti-Y ₂ O ₃	NO7754	Inconel MA 754	1,093	
Ni-30Cr-Al-Ti-Y ₂ O ₃		Inconel MA 754	1,093	
Fe-20Cr-4.5Al-Y ₂ O ₃	S67956	Incoloy MA956	1,100	

It is recognized that Alloy 617 is a very mature, high-temperature alloy and as such is the leading potential material candidate for very-high-temperature usage in NGNP. It still has a number of issues that must be addressed to allow its longtime usage under the environmental and loading conditions envisioned. The development of joining and design methodologies for Alloy 617 will be important issues

in component construction and long-term performance. Major shortcomings in the understanding of the interactions of creep, fatigue, and environment in these alloys and their weldments have been identified by the ASME and the NRC. Resolving these issues for Alloy 617 will both develop a technical approach to apply to other high-temperature alloys and reinvigorate the ASME activities needed for their codification within ASME Section III, Subsection NH.

The NGNP HTDM program will begin to address these deficiencies by studying rate-dependent stress-strain behavior (at relatively short times), creep and creep-fatigue-environment interactions in Alloy 617. These studies will leverage the results of existing programs on Alloy 617 base and weld metal and provide early data needed to complete development of HTDM required for its codification for nuclear service. Other alloys will be added to the program based on need and funding provided. Specific near-term activities are described in more detail in the tasks that follow:

- Characterization of Alloy 617 fusion welds will be performed to assess basic microstructural properties and strength characteristics of the welds, thereby providing a better theoretical underpinning for component lifetime models and high-temperature structural design methodology.
- Creep and creep-fatigue testing of Alloy 617 base- and weld-metal specimens in impure helium and control environments at 800 to 1,000°C will be performed, leveraging testing ongoing in the DOE programs, the Ultra-Supercritical Steam Generator program at ORNL and the Materials for Energy Research program at INL.
- Aging tests of Alloy 617 for 10,000 hour, 1,000°C of inert atmosphere encapsulated base alloy and welded samples will be performed to provide a baseline of thermal aging effects in the absence of environmental effects related to impure helium exposure.
- As a companion activity to the high-temperature scoping tests and prior to the substantial efforts needed to generate the large database of mechanical property data needed for codification, a thorough assessment and compilation of existing data is required.
- Additional approaches for simplified methods will be examined and developed. This will include investigation of new approaches in the type of creep-fatigue tests and the use of test data with design rules. The purpose is to avoid the deconstruction of cyclic creep damage into creep and fatigue damage.
- An in-depth survey of literature of component behavior at very high temperatures will be conducted. This will include constitutive equations for stress-strain evolution under various loading conditions for Alloy 617 and Alloy X/XR, efforts at addressing multi-axial effects on damage, and extrapolation of relatively short creep data for use in designing a reactor for a 60-year life.

A9.3.2.1.3 ASME and ASTM Support of the Development of High-Temperature Materials.

Currently there are many areas relating to ASTM standards method development and ASME B&PV Code development that need to be pursued to meet NGNP goals. The NGNP Materials R&D Program must initiate a presence at the ASTM and ASME B&PV Code meetings at the relevant committee and subcommittee level to be able to incorporate new materials or extend the application of materials presently in the Code or existing test standards. Personnel will support appropriate committees and develop required standards and validation testing.

Much of this effort provides required technological support and recommendations to the Subgroup on Elevated Temperature Design. While codification or updating of code status of other alloys will be required for NGNP, it is recognized that Alloy 617 is both a prime candidate for NGNP applications and a good choice for NH to use in establishing the codification activities for such materials. Hence, an initial focal area will be addressing the existing Alloy 617 draft ASME Code case, which has a number of gaps

and shortcomings that will have to be overcome before it can be written and applied satisfactorily and reliably. The following required tasks were identified as the code case was being developed:

- Alloy 617 must be added to the low-temperature rules of ASME Section III
- Weldment stress rupture factors must be added
- Thermal expansion coefficients must be added
- Additional isochronous stress-strain curves must be added
- Simplified methods must be added for Alloy 617.

ASME design code development is required for the graphite core support structures of the NGNP and also for the C_f/C composite structures of the core. A project team under Section III of ASME is currently undertaking these activities, being led by NGNP materials personnel. Standard test methods are also required for the generation of data that may be used in the design code. Such methods are developed through the ASTM and are then adopted by the ASME. The ASTM DO2-F committee of Manufactured Carbons and Graphites is currently engaged in the final stages of developing a Standard Materials Specification for Nuclear Grade Graphite, and are also developing several standard test methods for graphites (for example, crystallinity by X-ray diffraction, surface area, thermal expansion, fracture toughness, and graphite oxidation). NGNP participation in DO2-F committee work is vital to the timely completion and adoption of such standard test methods.

NGNP staff will also support the activities of the ASTM working groups on composite testing method development and ensure that guidelines for testing of composite materials and structures (e.g. C_f/C, SiC_f/SiC, etc.) proceeds in the required time frame.

A9.3.2.1.4 Environmental and Thermal-Aging Testing Program. The three primary factors that will most affect the properties of the structural materials from which the NGNP components will be fabricated are effects of irradiation, high-temperature exposure, and interactions with the gaseous environment to which they are exposed. An extensive testing and evaluation program will be required to assess the effects of these factors on the properties of the potential materials to qualify them for the service conditions required. The information given below provides an overall description of the work that needs to be performed with an early emphasis on aging and exposure to the reactor coolant.

A9.3.2.1.4.1 Aging Tests. Procedures for the evaluation of aged and “service-exposed” specimens will be developed. Property evaluations will be performed on a limited number of materials including Alloy 617, Alloy 800H, and Alloy X which have been aged for long periods of time in helium at temperatures as high as 950°C. It is expected that aging exposures will be performed up to at least 25,000 hours. Mechanical and microstructural properties of bulk and weld structures will be evaluated. The determined experimental properties will also serve as input and checks of computational continuum damage modeling activity for high-temperature life prediction. Experimental property data will be used as input to the high-temperature life prediction continuum damage model. This data will also be used as a verification check on this modeling activity. Results of mechanical testing and microstructural evaluations of candidate alloys aged 1,000, 3,000, and 10,000 hours will serve as additional input to computational continuum damage models. The predictions of these models will be compared to the results of testing the materials aged to at least 25,000 hours so as to provide validation of these models. The mechanical and microstructural data will also provide input into code rules to account for aging effects.

A review of all of this work will be performed on Alloy 617 and two other candidate materials to document the applicability of the available thermal aging effects data/information in the temperature

range of interest to the NGNP. This review will also serve to highlight the areas where additional information is needed.

Reactor pressure vessel (RPV) alloy specimens will be prepared for thermal aging in air. Materials will be initially aged for up to 10,000 hours at 650°C. These experiments will serve to provide a relatively early indication of each material's response to long-time high-temperature exposure in air, a condition applicable to the uncoated outer surface of the RPV. Following aging for 10,000 hours, a portion of each material will be further aged at about 650°C for 50 to 100 hours. The aged materials will then be tested for tensile, creep, and toughness behavior, and characterized microstructurally. Candidate materials and weldments will also be aged in the impure helium environment for the same times, mechanically tested, and microscopically examined. In addition, portions of the candidate materials and weldments will remain under thermal aging in both air and helium for at least 25,000 hours, and tested to provide longer time data to allow for comparisons with predictive models. Finally, thermal aging of the prime candidate alloys at the RPV operating temperature will continue for more years to accumulate data for very long times.

Prototype structural composite material components will be manufactured and tested under anticipated in-service conditions (i.e., service temperatures and environment). Properties data must be obtained for candidate composite materials (e.g. C_f/C, SiC_f/SiC, etc.). Following the initial down selection to two vendors, the candidate materials will be evaluated for the various in-service conditions. These service conditions may be unique to each component, so the architectures for each component may need to be individually tested at each condition (to be later specified by the designers). These activities will address both long-term corrosion due to helium impurities and short-term oxidation due to air ingress during accident conditions. Mechanical and thermal properties including tensile strength and modulus, dimensional changes, and thermal conductivity will be evaluated to verify and quantify the effects of time, temperature, and environment.

The results of the aging studies will be used to characterize the kinetics (reaction rate) so the activation energies can be calculated. From these activation energies, aging/life prediction models for the degradation of the materials can be developed. These models will be crucial because it will be impossible to determine the effects after a 60-year life without 60 years of testing. This accelerated-life testing program will be used to reduce the period of time necessary to gather that data.

A9.3.2.1.4.2 Evaluation of Helium Environments. The overall stability of the NGNP helium environment must be evaluated to ensure that testing proposed in various parts of the program is performed in environments that have consistent chemical potentials. In addition, the corrosion of metals and nonmetals will be evaluated to establish baseline data where it does not exist. These tests will be performed at temperatures to include at least 50°C above the proposed operating temperature.

A9.3.2.1.4.3 Helium Loops. Design and construction of a large, low-velocity helium loop with gas cleanup is underway. Special emphasis is being placed on the gas clean-up system, which will serve as the prototype for a high velocity loop. The system will be designed to operate using vacuum or inert gas as the reference atmosphere with capacity to mix parts per million (ppm) levels of impurities (e.g., hydrogen or CO₂ or water vapor) designed to simulate the NGNP environment. While the low velocity loop is being readied, gas/gas studies will be performed in two small, existing, recirculating, low-velocity helium loops to establish the dynamic stability of the helium environment.

An assessment of past helium test environments will be performed to determine the compositional range that should be used for the NGNP Materials R&D Program. It will also review the existing data/information on the environmental effects of impure helium on Alloy 617 to document

the applicability of existing data for the range of temperature and helium compositions of interest to the NGNP. These reviews will also delineate the ranges in which additional data is needed.

In future years, long-term creep testing capabilities will be designed and or augmented as needed. Existing creep facilities will be refurbished and additional creep-fatigue equipment procured as necessary to meet the need for high velocity and long-term testing of materials in potentially contaminated helium environments. A new test loop will be designed and constructed to perform the required testing in helium with controlled impurity levels at temperatures up to 1,100°C, 7.5 MPa pressure, and a flow rate up to 50 m/s.

A9.3.2.1.5 Qualification of Materials for Irradiation Service. Several possible primary coolant pressure boundary systems are envisioned for the NGNP. These comprise a large RPV containing the core and internals, a second vessel containing an intermediate heat exchanger (IHX) and circulator or a power conversion unit (PCU), and a pressure-containing cross vessel (CV) joining the two vessels. Because of the wide range of material thicknesses in the Primary coolant pressure boundary system, it will be constructed in a segmented configuration. Although the specific design is not yet available, such a configuration will play a role in the materials selection as it relates to fabrication issues, effects of loading variables such as cycling, etc. The three vessels will be exposed to air on the outside and helium on the inside, with emissivity of the chosen material an important factor regarding radiation of heat from the component to the surrounding air to ensure adequate cooling during accident conditions.

The primary coolant boundary system will either use conventional materials as listed within ASME SA508/SA533 specifications or it will be fabricated from materials never used previously for a nuclear reactor in the U.S. If the temperature can be maintained at less than 375°C by cooling or other means, conventional materials can be used. However, if the pressure boundary is in the range of 375 to 500°C advanced materials will be required. The advanced materials tentatively selected for further investigation for the gas-cooled primary coolant pressure boundary system service are ferritic/martensitic steels, alloyed primarily with chromium and molybdenum. The two most promising classes of commercially available steels are: 9Cr-1MoVNb steels for higher temperature operation and 2.25Cr-1Mo for lower temperature operation.

In order to evaluate the irradiation effects of candidate RPV alloys under the relatively low-flux test reactor conditions applicable to vessel service, a new facility will be fabricated to replace the irradiation facility that was shut down recently at the Ford Test Reactor at the University of Michigan. Preliminary design concepts envision capsules designed and fabricated to operate from 250 to 650°C, with a preliminary fast neutron flux of about 1 to 2×10^{12} n/cm²·s (>1 MeV).

Although the operating temperature of the RPV and CV may change with evolution of the design, it is currently planned to irradiate mechanical test specimens at 400 and 550°C. The choice of these temperatures is based on the assumptions that (1) 550°C is the highest likely operating temperature that can be envisaged for the RPV and CV at this time, (2) 400°C is in the range of the lowest operating temperature that would allow for reasonable achievement of the objectives for the NGNP, and (3) the range between these temperatures would likely provide sufficient information for design and operation of the RPV at any intermediate temperature with respect to irradiation effects.

Irradiations of the preliminary candidate materials, both base metals and weldments, will begin in later years, with the choice of materials to be based on results of the literature review as well as the baseline and aging tests completed at the time. For purposes of this plan, specimens to be irradiated will include those for tensile, hardness, creep and stress rupture, Charpy impact, fracture toughness, and fatigue crack growth testing. Based on the currently estimated maximum exposure of about 1×10^{19} n/cm² (>0.1 MeV) and 0.075 displacements per atom (dpa), the specimens will be irradiated to an exposure

about 50% greater to accommodate uncertainties in the exposure estimates. A decision to conduct further test reactor irradiations beyond those noted above will be based on the results of the initial testing.

As currently required by 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 50, Appendix H, and for reasons of prudence, the NGNP will incorporate a surveillance program. The specific design of the surveillance program, to include the specimen complement, will be based on the results obtained from the test program discussed above, but will likely include, as a minimum, tensile, Charpy impact, fracture toughness, and creep specimens. Because the NGNP is a demonstration reactor, the surveillance program will be more extensive than is required by the regulatory authority, so it could serve as a test bed for irradiation experiments of more advanced materials that may be developed as NGNP operations progress.

The fluences accumulated in the metallic core internal materials are expected to be low relative to the tolerances of the structural alloys. Nevertheless, for prudence, a review of the radiation effects on the metallic reactor internal components will be undertaken. The review will include a collection of data produced on austenitic alloys irradiated at high temperatures.

This body of information will be characterized in terms of materials, exposure conditions, and testing conditions. Data judged to be pertinent to the NGNP will be evaluated in some detail and provided to the modeling activities. Consideration will be given to irradiation exposures. The selection of materials, exposure conditions, and the design of experiments will be undertaken. Exposures and evaluation of the irradiated materials will include an evaluation of the radiation-induced changes in microstructure, hardness, and ductility.

A9.3.2.1.6 Control Rod and Composite Structures. A number of structural composites were identified for potential use in control rods and other composite structural applications in the NGNP. The components and potential materials are shown in Table A9-3. The reason that composites are being considered for these applications is long-term exposure to temperatures greater than 1,000°C. At these temperatures, most metallic alloys are ineffective.

A C_f/C or SiC_f/SiC composite material comprises a carbon or graphite matrix or a SiC matrix that has been reinforced with carbon or graphite fibers or SiC fibers.

Table A9.3. Potential structural composite applications.

	Graphite	C _f /C	SiC _f /SiC
Hot Duct		X	X
Core Support Pedestal	X		
Fuel Blocks	X		
Replaceable Outer/Inner Reflector Blocks	X		
Top/Bottom Insulation Blocks	X		
Upper Plenum Block	X		
Floor Block	X	X	X
Upper Core Restraint and Upper Plenum Shroud (Structural Liner and Insulation)		X	X
Control Rods and Guides		X	X

Composites of either C_f/C or SiC_f/SiC could be potentially used to fabricate several different components. Future qualification tests will be required to delineate which of the composites is the best choice for a given component based upon the response of the composite to exposure conditions expected

within the reactor. For simplicity, C-SiC composites were not included in the table, but were considered to be an intermediate between C_f/C and SiC_f/SiC composites. The C-SiC composites will be lower in cost than SiC_f/SiC composites, but might exhibit cracking problems due to the use of dissimilar materials. The C-SiC composites were classified as a subcategory of SiC_f/SiC and would require the same qualification tests as SiC_f/SiC . The use of C_f/C composites appears to be desirable for many applications within the reactor because of their strength retention at high temperatures. For example, C_f/C is a top candidate for the control rod sheath or guide tubes for a prismatic NGNP because metallic materials cannot withstand the level of neutron irradiation and high temperature of 1,050°C or higher found in the core.

Ceramic composites made from SiC_f fibers and SiC matrices (SiC_f/SiC) are promising for nuclear applications because of the excellent radiation resistance of the β phase of SiC and their excellent high-temperature fracture, creep, corrosion, and thermal-shock resistance. In addition, there is some evidence that SiC_f/SiC composites have the potential to be lifetime components (no change-out required) of the high radiation environment within the core. Unfortunately, these SiC_f/SiC composites have not been as well characterized as C_f/C composites, and their costs are significantly higher, so there is more uncertainty in the applicability. Therefore, it will be necessary to carefully evaluate both C_f/C and SiC_f/SiC for the control rod material.

A9.3.2.1.6.1 Initial Irradiation Studies. Currently, radiation resistant SiC_f/SiC composites have only been irradiated to fairly low (8 dpa) levels and exhibit little or no mechanical degradation. SiC_f/SiC composites may be stable out to at least 20 dpa without much degradation; however, this assumption needs to be validated.

High-purity SiC_f/SiC samples are being irradiated to higher irradiation levels in HFIR. PIE was carried out in FY 2005 and is continuing. It is expected that the specimens will reach about 20 dpa in FY 2007. Testing will include (but not be limited to) bend strength, dimensional stability, elastic modulus, and thermal conductivity. Based upon these preliminary results, the irradiation stability of SiC_f/SiC composites versus C_f/C composites at higher doses should be resolved. This work will answer the fundamental question “are SiC composites potential lifetime control rod materials” in contrast with C_f/C composites which will not survive much above 10 dpa.

A9.3.2.1.6.2 ASTM Standards Development—Structural Composites. Assuming that basic composite structures are shown to be stable at the doses required, it then becomes necessary to determine if they are suitable as control rod materials. This will require development of test and evaluation methods to carry out proof testing and defend component qualification. The initial step in this direction will be the generation of ASTM test methods for tubular SiC composites, focusing on how size affects tubular properties. The primary motivation for the size effect study is to ensure that the small geometry required for irradiation studies are yielding adequate data. Representative samples from these tubes need to be irradiated and fit into ATR irradiation positions. Test samples much smaller than the actual control rod diameters will be required. In addition, in order to simplify irradiations in the ATR, “dog-bone” shaped flat tensile specimens have been proposed. This would provide a significant cost and time reduction in the composite testing. However, before these smaller dog-bone flat tensile specimens can be used it needs to be established that they are truly representative of large tubes, which would be used for the control rods.

A9.3.2.1.6.3 Creep and Fracture Studies. Irradiation creep studies on the composites will include both out-of-pile and in-pile testing of composite creep samples (both SiC_f/SiC and C_f/C composites). Specific issues that must be addressed include:

- Upgrading or procuring creep test stands to accommodate inert atmosphere testing and accommodate very high temperatures (i.e., 1,400°C) for off-normal events

- Performing out-of-pile creep testing for baseline thermal creep results
- Design, development, and coordination of SiC_f/SiC, C_f/C, and graphite creep capsules where applicable.

A9.3.2.1.6.4 Environmental Effects. It is assumed that the fundamental irradiation response will be similar for all composite architectures and geometries. However, using different composite architectures (e.g., weave angles, fiber tow counts, weave structures, etc.) can lead to differences in the engineered materials due to infiltration efficiency, fiber bending stresses, or matrix/fiber interface characteristics. The environmental conditions these materials will be subjected to may change the overall creep response of the composite (e.g., creep crack growth for fiber-reinforced materials).

Existing creep crack growth models will be evaluated and augmented to predict the environmental factors on the overall creep of the composite structures. The model will be expanded to include flat, thin specimens (i.e., simulate flat dog-bone shaped tensile specimens). It is anticipated that the model may be further expanded to include the three-dimensional (3-D) tubular geometry if applicable/desirable at a later time.

To improve the accuracy of the model predictions, a limiting environment for elevated temperature tests will be determined. Most likely, the limiting environmental species in the helium loop will be the hydrogen/water (H₂/H₂O) ratio. Assuming these species are the most damaging to the composites, a determination of the degradation potential for various H₂/H₂O ratios will be made using both modeling and experimental tests.

A9.3.2.1.7 Data Management and Handbook. The organizational structure to be used in the preparation, control, etc. of NGNP data needs will be finalized for incorporation into the Generation IV Materials Handbook being developed in the Crosscutting Task on Materials for High Temperature Service. Existing materials handbooks will be examined to determine what information might be extracted and incorporated into the Generation IV Materials Handbook.

A *Generation IV Materials Handbook Implementation Plan* (Rittenhouse et al. 2005) that considers NGNP needs and issues has been prepared as part of this crosscutting task. It provides details of purpose, preparation, publication, distribution, and control of the Handbook. It also prescribes records required, QA, and review and approval responsibility and authority. Once fully implemented, the *Generation IV Handbook* will become the repository for the NGNP materials data and serve as a single source for researchers, designers, vendors, codes and standards bodies, and regulatory agencies. It is also planned to evaluate the potential for including similar data from GIF international partners. The beta-version of the *Handbook* is currently undergoing evaluation and potential revision prior to assembling and inputting existing data on materials of interest to NGNP.

A9.3.2.1.8 Reactor Pressure Vessel Transportation and Fabrication Project. RPV heavy-section fabrication is a major issue that needs to be evaluated for the very large sized vessels envisioned for the NGNP. It is unlikely that the manufacturing of the RPV would take place in the U.S. without a significant investment. Preliminary considerations and discussions indicate that Japan Steel Works is the most likely source for forgings of the required size. The physical size of even the largest required forging appears to be within their range of capability; however, the specific material selection is critical since very large forgings of most of the potential candidate alloys listed have not been manufactured, including the 9Cr-1Mo-V alloy.

The main issue is attaining the required through-thickness properties of the higher-alloy steels in the thick sections required. Additionally, weldability of the steels in thick sections is also an issue. However, because of the relatively short lead-time available for ordering components for the primary coolant pressure boundary system, fabricability and availability will also be major considerations in the selection of materials. Besides the technical issues, transportation of the completed RPV or large ring forgings from the vendor facilities to the reactor site may be problematic. The diameter of the RPV is relatively well known from the design, but the thickness, and therefore the weight, is not as well known. It is possible that the RPV will require field fabrication, meaning welding of the ring forgings, heads, etc. onsite. In this case, the conduct of Post Weld Heat Treatment (PWHT) takes on more significance in that a PWHT is more difficult to conduct and control in the field than when performed in the shop environment.

An assessment of these issues and approaches to address current limitations in fabrication and transportation technology will be the primary thrust of this task.

A9.3.2.1.9 Power Conversion Turbine and Generator Project. Very high-temperature creep strength property is most important for the turbine inlet shroud collar, the turbine shroud insulation package container/boundary, and the turbine blade. Further, it is extremely important that the creep behavior (strength and ductility) not be degraded by impure helium or thermal aging. Early work should be initiated on the turbine shroud material to assure that adequate long-term creep data is available in the temperature range of 950 to 1,050°C. In addition to the creep and environmental work, it will be necessary to address questions relative to both low-cycle and high-cycle fatigue at very high temperatures and the effects of impure helium to metal interactions on fatigue behavior.

Testing efforts aimed at the materials for the recuperator should be minimal. All needed mechanical property data are available; confirmatory environmental exposures are desirable but no adverse effects are expected.

The helium circulator will operate in the range of 600°C. There are no pressure stresses, but some concern exists regarding high-cycle fatigue and creep-fatigue. Stainless and ferritic steels such as 2-1/4Cr-1Mo and 9Cr-1Mo-V are potential candidates. The hot ducting and bellows operate at 600°C but could reach 700°C in event of an accident. Alloy 800H is the leading candidate. The material selections will be based, to some extent, on the fatigue or creep fatigue resistance of the candidate alloys. The testing will be largely confirmatory and will include aging effects and environmental effects studies under simple and complex loading conditions.

The turbine disk will be made from a wrought nickel-based alloy. Hastelloy X, Hastelloy XR, and Alloy 617 (also a candidate for the turbine inlet shroud collar) have been studied extensively in simulated gas-cooled reactor environments.

A9.3.2.1.10 Reactor Pressure Vessel Emissivity. Emissivity data on the various potential candidate materials for the RPV are needed. This is necessary because passive cooling of the RPV by radiation from the outer surface to the air in the cavity between the RPV and surrounding concrete is required during any anticipated accident conditions throughout the life of the reactor. It is therefore necessary to have a stable, high emissivity surface on the external surface of the pressure vessel at elevated temperatures. Depending on the emissivity of the selected base material, it may be necessary to incorporate a high emissivity coating on the outer surface of the RPV.

Early testing to establish limitations of the emissivity of potential candidate materials and the performance and durability of proposed surface modifications to improve emissivity must be performed early to provide design feedback and limitations. Preliminary emissivity screening testing of the potential

candidate materials will be performed to determine the detailed experimental program needed for developing a stable surface with minimum emissivity required for adequate cooling of the RPV. Concurrent with that testing, a surface treatment/coatings program will be conducted to investigate the efficacy of various potential concepts for either increasing the emissivity of the RPV materials or providing a coating that would have the required emissivity.

A9.3.2.1.11 Internals Project. The existing database for candidate alloys will be assembled, analyzed, and evaluated with respect to the design and operating requirements for reactor internals. Principal topics for review will include: high-temperature strength, stability, and long-time performance under irradiation of the materials; effects of impure helium on the mechanical and physical properties of the materials; and codification status, prospects, and needs. The status of the joining technology will be reviewed. The weld metal and weldment database will be collected for the candidate alloys. The technology behind the weld strength factors under development by the ASME and other international codes will be reviewed in collaboration with activities on design methodology. The neutron fluences accumulated in the metallic core internal materials are expected to be low relative to the tolerances of the structural alloys. Nevertheless, these will be reviewed and details developed for confirmatory testing and evaluation. Based upon the results of the review, details of the program to evaluate the mechanical and fracture properties of the leading candidates, along with their environmental and irradiation response, will be developed.

A9.3.2.1.12 Intermediate Heat Exchanger and Piping Fabrication Test. The leading potential candidate alloys for these components are listed in Table A9.2. New alloys such as CCA617, Alloy 740, and Alloy 230 will be considered as alternates. An assessment will be undertaken of the potential of C_r/C composites for the compact IHX. The baseline materials data generation program for the IHX will focus on the characterization of the material of construction as it is influenced by the specific fabrication procedures needed to produce the compact IHX configuration. The material performance requirements will be developed and a list of leading candidates will be identified. It will be necessary to decide if the fabrication processes should be selected to produce a material of optimum metallurgical condition or if an off-optimum material condition is satisfactory. At 1,000°C, most of the wrought nickelbase alloys require relatively coarse grain size for good creep strength but fatigue resistance is best for fine grain size.

Exploratory testing will be undertaken to establish the effect of fabrication variables on the subsequent creep and fatigue properties. Materials of comparable chemistry, grain size, and processing history will be used to produce data, which can then be used to model the performance of the IHX. It will be determined if the metallurgical state of materials included in the testing program for the core supports and internals are suitable for the IHX. If so, mechanical testing and aging work on materials for the IHX will not be needed. Bench testing of small models of the IHX will be performed to add confidence to life-prediction methodologies. Metallurgical evaluations will be carried out.

A9.3.2.1.13 Hot Duct Liner and Insulations Test. Data on the performance of fibrous insulation are needed to ensure that the selected materials are capable of lasting for the life of the plant. The data include: physical properties (heat resistance, heat conductivity, and heat capacity), long-term thermal and compositional stability, mechanical strength at temperature, resistance to pressure drop, vibrations and acoustic loads, radiation resistance, corrosion resistance to moisture and air-helium mixtures, stability to dust release and gas release, thermal creep, and manufacturing tolerances and mounting characteristics. The acquisition of these data requires testing of insulation specimens or small assemblies of thermal insulation panels and application of appropriate ASTM standards. This standards development work will be supported within the program. Moreover, application of current non-destructive evaluation techniques, especially in support of the monolithic insulators, will be included within this test plan. Specific test rigs and facility requirements include helium flow, vibration, and acoustic test equipment as well as an irradiation facility and hot cell. The testing of prototype assemblies is not planned to include neutron irradiation.

A9.3.2.1.14 Valves, Bearings, and Seals Qualification Test. A few valves may be required in the primary or secondary piping systems for this plant, and a flapper valve is used in the shutdown cooling system (SCS). Bearing surfaces exist between the RPV and the core barrel. Seals may be required in a variety of locations. However, insufficient information regarding the specific requirements and issues related to valves, bearings, and seals is available at this time to initiate a selection activity. It is expected that a Materials R&D Program covering these areas will be added in later revisions to the plan.

A9.3.2.2 Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor

The GFR system features a fast-spectrum, gas-cooled reactor and closed fuel cycle. The GFR reference design is a helium-cooled system operating at 7 MPa with an outlet temperature of 850°C that utilizes a direct Brayton cycle turbine for electricity production and provides process heat for thermochemical production of hydrogen. Through the combination of a fast-neutron spectrum and full recycle of actinides, GFRs will be able to minimize the production of long-lived radioactive waste isotopes and contribute to closing the overall nuclear fuel cycle.

Two alternate system options are currently being considered. The first alternate design is a helium-cooled system that utilizes an indirect Brayton cycle for power conversion. Its secondary system utilizes supercritical carbon dioxide (S-CO₂) at 550°C and 20 MPa. This allows for more modest outlet temperatures in the primary circuit (~ 600 to 650°C), reducing fuel, fuel matrix, and material requirements as compared to the direct cycle, while maintaining high thermal efficiency (~ 42%). The second alternate design is an S-CO₂-cooled (550°C outlet and 20 MPa), direct Brayton cycle system. This further reduces temperature in the primary circuit, while maintaining high thermal efficiency (~ 45%), potentially reducing both fuel and materials development costs as compared to the reference design, and reducing the overall capital costs due to the small size of the turbomachinery and other system components.

Much of the GFR balance of plant will be able to utilize materials being evaluated or qualified for the NGNP, though a number of items specific to the operation of the GFR will need to be evaluated. The largest materials challenge for the GFR, however, will be to select and qualify materials for the core and reactor internals structures, since graphite use will be severely restricted due to its heavy moderation of the neutron spectrum. Use of alternate, neutronically-acceptable materials must be demonstrated at the high GFR temperatures and very high neutron exposures that are also compatible with the coolants envisioned.

The goal of the current Materials R&D plan being developed for the GFR is to examine those materials issues that are expected to potentially limit the viability of the overall system, such as neutronically-acceptable core and reactor vessel internals materials. Since detailed component designs, particularly for the reactor core and internals, are unavailable at this early stage in the GFR system design, much of the materials research identified in this plan will focus on identification and viability of materials that meet the conditions that will likely envelop specific components. Where component designs are relatively more mature, such as for the reactor pressure vessel, more specific research tasks are identified.

Since many of the materials issues faced by the GFR, outside of the core region, are similar to those for the NGNP which is being developed on a more rapid time scale, it is assumed that any relevant Materials R&D performed for the NGNP will be available to GFR. This work will not be repeated within the GFR Materials R&D plan. The resulting GFR Materials Scoping R&D Plan contained herein is designed to provide the information needed on capabilities of current materials or those that can be developed in time to allow a decision on the overall viability of the GFR system concept by 2010. Potential showstoppers will be identified and resolved. The information generated during this stage of the R&D is sufficient for the conceptual design of a prototype. It is not sufficient for the final design of the

plant. The additional research required to provide the extensive databases needed to qualify the candidate materials identified during the GFR materials scoping studies, detailed in this document, will be addressed at the conclusion of these studies and after the decision to proceed to the design phase has been made.

A summary of R&D plans for GFR materials is provided in the sections that follow. More background and details on these plans are contained in *The Gas Fast Reactor (GFR) Survey of Materials Experience and R&D Needs to Assess Viability* (ORNL 2004). Estimates of funding required for the GFR Materials R&D are included in Appendix 3.0 of this Ten-Year Program Plan.

A9.3.2.2.1 Nonmetallic Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor Core and Reactor Internals Materials.

Key in-core structures include plate/block type composite fuels with casing/hexagonal canning and gas tubing, solid solution pellet fuel clad and wrapper, and particle basket designs. Materials must be qualified for the fuel and cladding as well as for supporting structures and subassembly structures for control rods and reflectors. The key out-of-core structures include the core barrel and hot gas duct, core support components, the reactor vessel, and cross-vessel components.

For the purpose of this discussion, it is convenient to categorize the ceramics considered for GFR core applications as insulating ceramics, structural ceramics, and structural composites. These classifications are helpful when discussing materials requirements in the absence of solid design data needs such as stress levels and types of loading. The motivation for this classification is driven by the lack of robustness of the current GFR designs.

A9.3.2.2.1.1 Insulating Ceramics. This class of ceramics has a good knowledge-base for application with low mechanical performance requirements (e.g., tensile stress below ~ 1 MPa) and would require the least time for qualification testing. These nonstructural ceramics might be used as spacers, electrical insulators, and/or thermal insulators in the reactor. Common commercial ceramics such as CaO and MgO are hygroscopic and therefore are not good candidates for applications which may be exposed to water vapor impurities during maintenance operations. Candidate monolithic ceramics with moderate radiation resistance include Al₂O₃, MgAl₂O₃, Si₃N₄, AlN, SiC, and ZrC. Required testing for GFR applications would focus on filling gaps in the existing database for thermal conductivity degradation and dimensional stability under irradiation of off-the-shelf materials.

Insulating ceramics can be broken down into separate functional classes: fibrous and monolithic insulators. Insulation design studies have determined that the best fibrous insulation system for high temperature gas-cooled reactor application is the use of Al₂O₃ and SiO₂ mixed ceramic fiber mats ($K_{th} < 0.1$ W/m-K) contained between metallic cover plates attached to the primary structure that requires insulation. Such insulating materials (particularly Kaowool) were used in the past, though performance data is incomplete. Moreover, the operating normal and off-normal temperatures (1,000 and 1,200°C) are aggressive for application of the Kaowool.

Typically, monolithic thermal insulators can have very low (<10 MPa) tensile and (<50 MPa) compressive strengths; thus their mechanical performance is quite limited. However, in contrast to fibrous thermal insulation, they will be capable of withstanding much greater loading (e.g., gravity) without significant deformation. Following the example of the previous paragraph, it would not be possible to use fibrous matting to replace thermally insulating floor blocks due to the significant compression that would occur. These monolithic ceramics typically have fracture toughness values of 1 to 5 MPa-m^{1/2}.

The primary work in this area will be determining the dimensional stability of select commercially available insulating ceramics under fission neutron irradiation conditions appropriate for GFR. It is not expected that there will be a spectrum effect on the swelling of these materials except for nitride ceramics, which have enhanced gas production in mixed-spectrum reactors due to a high thermal neutron cross section for gas production by ^{14}N . Therefore, any materials test reactor capable of high-temperature irradiation could be employed for initial scoping studies of non-nitride ceramics.

A9.3.2.2.1.2 Structural Ceramics. For many applications in gas-cooled reactor cores, the primary stress of concern is compressive in nature. In this case, structural ceramics or toughened monolithic ceramics would be appropriate. Given that performance requirements for structural ceramics are more challenging than those of insulating ceramics, and given the limited data on irradiation performance of this class of materials, irradiation performance testing for GFR applications will be longer and more extensive. This is indicated by the 6- to 10-year lead-time in the above table, at the end of which the material would be ready to move into a qualification program. There may be off-the-shelf materials appropriate for these applications. Candidate monolithic structural ceramics include Si_3N_4 , AlN , SiC , and ZrC . Additional candidates include whisker-, platelet- or transformation-toughened ceramics, such as whisker or platelet-toughened Al_2O_3 , Si_3N_4 , or AlN , and yttria-stabilized ZrO_2 . Typical fracture toughness values are 5 to 10 $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$.

In association with reactor design specialists, a program to accurately determine the mechanical properties of select structural ceramics, with particular emphasis on the statistical nature of failure, should be carried out. An irradiation program will also be required to determine the effect of high temperature neutron irradiation on standard thermophysical properties as well as non-standard tests such as creep and fracture toughness. Depending on the coolant system selected, an environmental effects program will be required to study corrosion and grain boundary effects leading to mechanical property degradation.

A9.3.2.2.1.3 Structural Composites. For application where compressive stresses are extreme (>100 MPa) or where tensile stresses are large (>50 MPa), the use of structural composites consisting of woven ceramic fibers and a ceramic matrix will be required. Currently, only SiC_f/SiC and C_f/C composites are of sufficient maturity to be considered for application in the GFR timeframe. An example of a GFR application would be a control rod sleeve or perhaps the core barrel. One essential difference between this class of materials and the structural ceramics is that structural composites would be uniquely engineered for their application and would therefore not be off-the-shelf products. Structural ceramic composites typically have fracture toughness values of 15-25 $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^{1/2}$.

To date, C_f/C composites have found only specialized use as structural materials and SiC_f/SiC composites have never been used as a high-stress structural component. The limited application of these materials is due primarily to their relative immaturity, lack of design structural codes governing non-metallic materials, and a conservative approach to structural design.

A comprehensive program including processing of structural composites of appropriate architecture and composition for GFR application will be required. In parallel, a high-dose irradiation campaign must be carried out to determine not only the mechanical property changes under irradiation but also the swelling and thermal conductivity of structural composites under irradiation.

C_f/C and SiC_f/SiC composites will be evaluated for use as structural materials for the NGNP. The primary difference between the C_f/C composites applications in the GFR and the NGNP is that the GFR C_f/C components will be limited to usage well outside the core to minimize excessive moderation; even so, they will see significantly higher fluences. Hence, the only additional scoping

research required for the GFR must address limits of neutron exposure applicable to C_f/C components at the temperature of operation and limited studies to ensure the radiation in a fast spectrum is not significantly different than the existing database developed primarily in a thermal-reactor spectrum.

A9.3.2.2.2 *Metallic Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor Core and Reactor Internals Materials.*

Because the core operates at such high temperatures in normal conditions and greatly exceeds even those temperatures during thermal excursions in accidents, ceramics are the prime candidates for core internals. However, based on their high temperature capabilities, refractory alloys could also be considered as alternates, but only if the oxygen content in the system can be maintained well below ~1ppm. In general, currently available refractory alloys are extremely susceptible to oxidation even at that level and it is understood that the technology is not currently available to maintain oxygen at such low levels in a system like the GFR. Cermets or intermetallic structures have also been suggested. It may be possible to eventually develop very-high-temperature versions of more conventional alloys based on Fe-Cr-Ni systems with greatly improved microstructural stability under severe temperature excursions. For example, ODS ferritic/martensitic alloys have shown very good creep resistance at temperatures above 800°C, and good structural stability up to 1,300°C.

The normal operating temperatures for the three primary out-of-core internals components range from 490 to 850°C for the reference design. For the lower temperatures, the low-swelling austenitic stainless steels and advanced versions of the 8-9Cr ferritic/martensitic steels are viable classes of candidate materials, and ODS versions of the ferritic and ferritic/martensitic steels produced by mechanical alloying, austenitic stainless steels, and nickel-based alloys are candidates at the higher temperature range.

Metallic materials for the reactor internals will be reviewed comprehensively. This review will build heavily on a similar review for the NGNP. The existing database for those alloys will be assembled, analyzed, and evaluated with respect to the design and operating requirements presented above. Of particular importance is the review of the irradiation performance data for each of the three main alloy classes. Based upon this review, a limited set of candidate advanced austenitic steels and ferritic/martensitic steels will be defined. Additional property measurement and testing will be carried out on these materials to cover specific aspects of the GFR environment for which the existing database may be inadequate. Examples of this are determination of (1) the effects of long-term exposure to S-CO₂ on mechanical behavior, (2) long-term structural stability at GFR temperatures, and (3) the impact of off-normal temperature excursions on structure and properties. Irradiation experiments will be designed and carried out to complement and expand the existing database to cover the projected GFR conditions.

Materials deemed appropriate for use at temperatures and radiation doses of the GFR will be exposed in S-CO₂ in the temperature range of 350 to 1,250°C for a time of up to 10,000 hours. These tests will establish reaction kinetics, corrosion allowance, and effect on mechanical properties. It is anticipated that even in the absence of graphite in the core, a helium environment can be established that is within the range of previous test environments. If this cannot be achieved, testing in the proposed helium similar to that stated for S-CO₂ will be required. In addition, the stability of the proposed helium environment will need to be established.

A9.3.2.2.3 Reactor Pressure Vessel Materials Selection and Issues. Based on the currently estimated operating temperatures, modified 9Cr-1Mo-V or 2-1/4Cr-1Mo steel would be the most likely candidate pressure vessel materials for the GFR if design and construction were to begin soon. However, given the lead-time available before material selection is anticipated for the GFR system, materials research and development efforts with other ferritic materials should be a definitive part of the GFR program. For example, advances in dispersion-strengthened alloys and ongoing research with nitrogen-modified steels are indicating significant promise for extension of adequate creep strength to temperatures of about 800°C. Alternate pressure vessel materials such as Fe-3Cr-3WV steel should also be considered.

A comprehensive and detailed review of the potential candidate materials for the RPV system will be performed. This review will build heavily on a similar review for the NGNP but will examine the materials with respect to the different operating temperatures and much higher radiation doses associated with the GFR RPV. A baseline materials test program will be conducted that augments the evaluation of all the basic mechanical and physical properties and microstructural characterization anticipated for the NGNP program.

The anticipated radiation exposure for the GFR RPV is significantly higher than that for the NGNP. Most of the ferritic/martensitic steels discussed earlier have good radiation resistance to embrittlement and swelling in the anticipated temperature regime and to the anticipated radiation dose. However, specific radiation experiments will be required for design conditions to validate that information for the designers and for the regulatory authority. Irradiations would be conducted in a high-flux facility to attain the necessary dose (~15 dpa) in a reasonable time.

A9.3.2.2.4 Temperature Metallic Components Materials. The candidate materials for the high temperature components within the GFR are very similar to those for the NGNP listed in Table A9.2. Although the service temperatures are lower, the CO₂ service environment presents a major consideration in the selection of alloys. To avoid carburization or metal dusting, it is preferable to have alloys that are high in nickel and chromium. Nickel cladding of the structural materials could be an option. Also, alloys that are alumina-formers could be considered, if they could be heat-treated to form the needed protective coating prior to service.

The R&D plan for the high-temperature GFR materials assumes that the efforts on the NGNP will be directly applicable. Emphasis should be placed on the elements that are different in the two systems. Specifically, it will be the environment that will differ between the GFR and the NGNP. The GFR plan should include both helium and CO₂ effects on the mechanical properties. Here, it is assumed that corrosive characteristics of the helium and CO₂ environments will be established as another part of the GFR material research plan. The specific temperatures and times for the different materials should be linked to the components for which the materials are candidates. For example, testing of the nickel base alloys in helium should be extended to 850°C.

A9.3.2.2.5 Power Conversion Components Materials Selection and Issues. The candidate materials for the various components of the 850°C GFR reference design power conversion system should be essentially identical to those proposed for the higher temperature NGNP. For example, the turbine inlet shroud, which sees the full normal operating temperature in the system, can certainly use the wrought nickel-based alloys (Alloy 617 and Hastelloy X) proposed for the NGNP. In fact, given the lower temperature in the GFR, Fe/Ni-based Alloy 800H might also be acceptable for this application.

The issue of compatibility of materials with S-CO₂ is critical to establishing the viability of existing materials for candidate GFR power conversion systems. To this end, potential materials for the alternate concept power conversion system turbine and recuperator should be exposed in S-CO₂ at appropriate temperatures ranging from 350 to 650°C for times to ~10,000 hours. These tests should be performed to

establish reaction kinetics, set corrosion allowances, and determine effects of reactions with S-CO₂ on mechanical and physical properties. The results obtained will be important in the materials down-selection process.

To this end, three turbine inlet shroud materials, two turbine blade materials, two turbine disk materials, and two recuperator materials should be selected from the preliminary candidate materials discussed earlier and exposed to S-CO₂. The materials tested for the turbine inlet shroud will likely overlap those for the indirect cycle IHX and for the direct cycle high-temperature metallic components. Recuperator materials may also overlap with those for latter alternate cycle.

A9.3.2.2.6 Materials Compatibility Feasibility Considerations for the Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor. It is expected that the materials performance needs for the GFR in helium will largely be covered by the work needed for the NGNP and data generated in previous helium-cooled reactor work. The major exception is the demonstration of feasibility of gas cleanup for the reactor with little or no graphite internals. Tests are needed to demonstrate that under the appropriate helium flow rate and atmospheric ingress, the composition of the helium can be maintained within the compositional range of the previous testing range. These tests will require an appropriately sized, pumped loop with associated chemistry measurement and side stream gas cleanup equipment.

The helium side-stream cleanup studies are needed to establish feasibility of this approach to maintain control of the helium environment and to determine whether the existing data can support validity of the GFR helium concept or the need for a more extensive test program. It is envisioned that a small number of the materials chosen for their ability to withstand the higher radiation exposure of the GFR, as compared to the previous High-Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactors (HTGRs), will need to be evaluated for corrosion performance. These tests will be performed at temperatures up to 50°C higher than the expected exposure temperatures.

A9.3.2.2.6.1 Supercritical-Carbon Dioxide. Because of the dearth of materials performance data for S-CO₂ at the pressures and temperatures of interest, an exploratory database must be developed to establish feasibility of the concept. The materials proposed for various components of the S-CO₂ cooled reactor will be evaluated over the expected temperature range. As a minimum, the corrosion performance and mechanical properties of proposed materials in S-CO₂ and the lift-off and plating characteristics of the corrosion products must be determined.

A much more extensive array of specimens will need to be evaluated for the S-CO₂ environment. It is envisioned that these tests will be performed in an S-CO₂ loop for varying times up to 10,000 hours. These tests will provide for a down-selection of materials capable of surviving in the S-CO₂ environment. This smaller subset of materials will then be evaluated in an in-reactor S-CO₂ loop. This will allow for exposure of the chosen materials to the radiolytic products of the S-CO₂ coolant. In addition, the chemistry of the S-CO₂ will be ascertained to allow for an understanding of the effects of radiolysis on the coolant and to correlate materials performance with environmental exposure.

A9.3.2.2.7 Required High Temperature Design Methodology Experimental and Analytical Activities for the Gas-Cooled Fast Reactor. The bulk of HTDM needs for GFR will be covered by activities already planned for the NGNP. Additional tasks to establish GFR viability efforts will be needed to assess the viability of ODS, intermetallics and the ferritic/martensitic alloys for core components and reactor internals where the operating conditions or materials selections are significantly different than the NGNP.

A9.3.2.3 Supercritical-Water-Cooled Reactor

SCWRs are among the most promising advanced nuclear systems because of their high thermal efficiency (i.e., about 45% vs. 33% of current light water reactors [LWRs]) and considerable plant simplification. SCWRs achieve this with superior thermodynamic conditions (i.e., high operating pressure and temperature), and by reducing the containment volume and eliminating the need for recirculation and jet pumps, pressurizer, steam generators, steam separators, and dryers. The reference SCWR design in the U.S. is a direct cycle, thermal spectrum, light-water cooled and moderated reactor with an operating pressure of 25 MPa and core inlet and outlet coolant temperatures of 280 and 500°C, respectively. The inlet flow splits, partly to a down-comer and partly to a plenum at the top of the reactor pressure vessel, to flow downward through the core in special water rods to the inlet plenum. This strategy is employed to provide good moderation at the top of the core, where the coolant density is only about 15 to 20% that of liquid water. The SCWR uses a power conversion cycle similar to that used in supercritical fossil-fired plants: high- intermediate- and low-pressure turbines are employed with one moisture-separator re-heater and up to eight feedwater heaters. The reference power is 3,575 MWt, the net electric power is 1,600 MWe and the thermal efficiency is 44.8%. The fuel is low-enriched uranium oxide fuel and the plant is designed primarily for base load operation.

A summary of the Materials R&D needed to establish the SCWR viability with regard to possible materials of construction is provided below. The two most significant materials-related factors in going from the current LWR designs to the SCWR are the increase in outlet coolant temperature from 300 to 500°C and the possible compatibility issues associated with the supercritical water environment. More background and details on these plans are contained in *The Supercritical Water Reactor (SCWR) Survey of Materials Experience and R&D Needs to Assess Viability* (INEEL 2003). Estimates of funding required for the SCWR Materials R&D are included in Appendix 2.0 of this Ten-Year Program Plan.

A9.3.2.3.1 Materials for Supercritical-Water-Cooled Reactor Radiation Service. A combination of corrosion in supercritical water and radiation effects will determine the service life of materials for the SCWR. The non-fuel materials of the reactor that are expected to experience significant neutron displacement doses are: (1) core structural materials, (2) core support structures, and (3) the pressure vessel. The core structural materials are fuel cladding, fuel rod spacers (spacer grid or wire wrap), water rod boxes, fuel assembly ducts, and control rod guide thimbles. Core support structures include control rod guide tubes, upper guide support plate (UGS), upper core support plate (UCS), lower core plate (LCP), calandria tubes, core former, core barrel, and threaded structural fasteners. The RPV includes two low-temperature inlet nozzles and two high-temperature outlet nozzles. Insulation materials will also be needed for the reactor internals that separate the hot outlet coolant from the inlet coolant, and for the pressure vessel outlet nozzles.

The reactor will operate at a pressure of 25 MPa, above the thermodynamic critical point of water. The above components will be exposed to supercritical water, ranging from the low temperature inlet at 280°C to the outlet at slightly higher than 500°C. The coolant changes from a compressed liquid to a fluid nearly an order of magnitude less dense than ordinary water as it traverses the core from bottom to top. Doses vary, from hundredths of a dpa for the RPV, UGS, UCS, LCP, and calandria tubes to 15 to 20 dpa for the replaceable fuel assemblies and core former. Under normal operation the highest temperatures of up to 620°C will be experienced in the upper part of the core by the fuel cladding, fuel rod spacers, and core former. At the same time, the bottom of the core will be at a temperature of 280°C. Under off-normal conditions, the fuel cladding temperature could reach 840°C.

Materials qualification will be carried out as a progressive program of selection from a range of candidates, mainly in the Fe-Ni-Cr alloy system. Materials will then be screened by testing to select promising candidates and alloys will be modified where necessary for specific conditions. Alloys will be

developed if satisfactory alloys cannot be obtained in the earlier stages. The range of compositions within the Fe-Cr-Ni alloy system, within which alloys with acceptable mechanical behavior and dimensional stability currently exist or could be developed, may be divided into four broad categories: a) austenitic stainless steels, b) ferritic and ferritic/martensitic steels, c) high alloys (Fe <50 wt.%), and d) nickel-based alloys.

Other materials are also included. For example, for control rod thimbles experiencing temperatures less than 300°C, zirconium alloys are candidates based on their proven performance in reactors that are currently operating. Consideration also will be given to the potential application of ceramic materials such as silicon carbide composite materials. These materials have been developed primarily for applications requiring high strength at temperatures well above those of the SCWR. Although nothing is known regarding their behavior in supercritical water conditions, such materials could offer significant advantages over metallic materials in some cases. Where the application requires it, the outer composite layer could be fabricated with a higher porosity to act as an insulator.

There is insufficient knowledge regarding the behavior in supercritical water of the materials described above to rank them in terms of irradiation-assisted stress corrosion cracking (IASCC). Within each category, there exist numerous compositions that have the basic strength and ductility properties to meet the operating requirements of the SCWR. For the reactor vessel with an operating temperature and irradiation exposure similar to that of current generation pressurized water reactors (PWR), the primary candidate materials for the RPV shell are those currently used in PWRs, namely variants of SA 508 steel. However, because of the high pressure of 25 MPa, a vessel of this material would have to be about 50% greater in wall thickness than current practice. Therefore, consideration will also be given to higher strength chromium steels containing solution strengtheners in order to reduce the section thickness.

The materials program consists of two overlapping activities: a) R&D to define prime candidate alloys, and b) a materials engineering design data effort. The former entails a sequenced set of testing and performance evaluation stages in which an initial set of potential candidate materials is reduced to a limited number of prime candidates through testing in increasingly complex and aggressive environments. Throughout the R&D program, it will be essential to adopt an integrated theoretical modeling and experimental approach in order to build the scientific knowledge needed to understand the mechanisms controlling the behavior and to provide a rational basis for developing improved alloys. R&D will ensure the viability of the SCWR. It will yield alloy compositions and thermo-mechanical treatments with demonstrated capability to meet the intended service conditions. The second activity involves extensive evaluation and qualification of the prime candidates to develop a materials engineering design database that meets licensing requirements. The product of this phase will be specifications for producing materials in the required product forms, an approved database on properties, the structural assessment methods required to support design, construction, and licensing, and a reliable basis for the prediction of materials performance throughout the expected lifetime.

The behavior of alloys in supercritical water absent irradiation will be the dominant feature of the initial phases of the R&D program. In the following stages of the program, irradiation of selected materials will be carried out, culminating in irradiation of the best performing materials in irradiation facilities containing supercritical water. This approach will develop information on the broad response of the four alloy categories and the SiC composites, as well as on the effects of specific compositional and microstructural variations within these classes.

Selection of alloy compositions and conditions for the initial evaluations in supercritical water will be guided by existing data in three different areas:

1. Materials for which there is substantial information on behavior in current water reactors. These benchmark materials will provide a basis for identifying acceleration of known phenomena or for detecting the development of new phenomena in supercritical conditions.
2. The experience derived from the operation with a variety of materials in fossil fired supercritical steam power plants.
3. The vast body of data developed over the past 30 years on the effects of neutron displacement damage on materials in LWR, fast breeder reactor, fusion power, and basic science programs worldwide.

This database will provide a rationale for the exclusion of alloys based upon well-documented behavior in terms of radiation embrittlement and dimensional instability under the conditions of temperature, mechanical loading, and neutron dose projected for the core internals. The work will be carried out in a coordinated program utilizing existing experimental facilities at various U.S. institutions in close collaboration with similar international efforts.

A9.3.2.3.2 *Supercritical-Water-Cooled Reactor Materials Compatibility.* The mechanisms for environmentally sensitive cracking in water-cooled reactors that have been observed include intergranular stress corrosion cracking (IGCC) and corrosion fatigue. These mechanisms are affected by several variables including metallurgical structure, irradiation induced grain boundary segregation, and oxidizers/reducers in the aqueous environment.

There are several aspects of the water chemistry of the SCWR that will impact the corrosion behavior of materials of construction. The concentrations of the transient and stable species due to radiolysis of the water at the higher operating temperature (as compared to LWRs) may well be significantly different. The chemical potential of oxygen and hydrogen peroxide, which will be significantly different in the supercritical fluid, will affect the corrosion potential of the water. This in turn determines whether magnetite (Fe_3O_4) or hematite (Fe_2O_3) forms as well as determining the morphology of these films which are important to corrosion control on low alloy steels. Note that the low alloy pressure vessel steel will generally not be exposed to an aqueous environment due to the stainless steel weld overlay cladding; however, possible contact of the pressure vessel steel with the supercritical water will need to be quantified in the safety assessment.

The chemical potential of the hydrogen should change as much as the chemical potential of the oxygen. Hydrogen water chemistry may be just as effective in reducing the oxygen content. However, a decrease in the critical reaction rate of the OH radical with hydrogen above 300°C has been observed. Because the radiolysis in the core is kinetically controlled, it might require much more hydrogen to suppress the oxygen and peroxide generation. If too much is required, metal hydriding could occur. The trade-off between these effects, will, to a large extent, determine how much of the LWR and fossil plant water chemistry control experience is applicable to the SCWR. The control of pH, while theoretically possible, may be difficult in practice, especially in the 300 to 500°C temperature range. The pH of the water is important in setting the corrosion potential and rate, and, to some extent, the mode of corrosion. A range of pH has been successfully employed in LWRs and this approach will need to be explored.

The initial focus of the SCWR materials study will be the examination of the likely candidate materials for the reactor internals with respect to their general corrosion resistance and stress-corrosion cracking resistance in supercritical water. This work will be done initially on unirradiated materials, with previously irradiated materials being added to the sample set as funding and materials availability allows.

A9.3.2.4 Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor

LFR systems are Pb or Pb-Bi alloy-cooled reactors with a fast-neutron spectrum and closed fuel cycle. Options include a wide range of plant ratings, including a long-refueling-interval transportable system ranging from 50–150 MWe, a modular system from 300–400 MWe, and a large monolithic plant at 1,200 MWe. These options also provide a range of energy products. The focus of the U.S. program is on transportable concepts that are small factory-built turnkey plants operating on a closed fuel cycle with a very long refueling interval (15 to 20 years or longer) cassette core or replaceable reactor module.

Near-term systems are limited by material performance to outlet temperatures of about 550°C. Both Pb and Pb-Bi are coolant options for this reactor. Lead provides probable material corrosion improvements but limits core delta T (ΔT), while Pb-Bi provides more temperature flexibility but raises issues of ^{210}Po and Bi corrosion. The favorable properties of Pb coolant and nitride fuel, combined with development of high temperature structural materials, may extend the reactor coolant outlet temperature into the 750–800°C range in the long term, which is potentially suitable for hydrogen manufacture and other process heat applications. In this option, the Bi-alloying agent is eliminated. The required R&D is more extensive than that required for the 550°C options because the higher reactor outlet temperature requires new structural materials, coolant technology and nitride fuel development.

More background and details on these plans are contained in the *Interim Status Report On Pre-Conceptual LFR Design Studies and Evaluations* (Halsey et al. 2005) and *Interim Status Report on the Small Secure Transportable Autonomous Reactor (SSTAR)/Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor (LFR) and Related Research and Development* (Sienicki et. al. 2005). Estimates of funding required for the LFR Materials R&D are included in Appendix 4.0 of this Ten-Year Program Plan.

A9.3.2.4.1 General Considerations for Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor Materials Research.

The three factors that will most affect the properties and choice of the structural materials from which the LFR components will be fabricated are: effects of irradiation, high-temperature exposure, and interactions with molten lead or Pb-Bi coolants to which materials in the primary circuit are exposed. Extensive testing and evaluation will be required to assess the effects that these factors have on the properties of the potential materials for LFR construction before a preliminary selection of the most promising materials can be made and to qualify the materials selected for the service conditions required. Structural materials needs for LFR systems can be divided into those needed for cladding, the reactor vessel, internals, heat exchangers, and balance of plant.

Two of the three primary considerations for LFR service, irradiation and high-temperature exposure, will largely be addressed with the research planned for the crosscutting materials for NGNP. While the levels of neutron exposure for the LFR will be quite high (up to 200 dpa) for the metallic components, most of the same mechanisms identified at lower fluences will still be of concern, though at a much greater level. Irradiation-induced swelling of structural alloys at the very high fluences anticipated for LFR internal components will be a much greater limitation for selection and operation of metallic materials. The third primary consideration, materials interactions with molten lead or Pb-Bi coolants, is unique to the LFR and is described below.

Materials compatibility concerns for structural metal alloys that are in contact with the coolants for the LFR will be very significant. General corrosion, thermal-gradient-induced mass transfer, and even stress corrosion cracking and liquid metal embrittlement are all potential failure mechanisms that must be addressed.

Most of the historical understanding of structural metal in a Pb or Pb-Bi environment is derived from Russian programs in which significant development was performed to understand and deploy

materials and coolant chemistry control schemes for lead-alloy cooled systems. Outside of Russia, the technological readiness level of lead-alloy nuclear coolant technology is at a much earlier development stage, but the partial knowledge of the Russian experience available to the Western technical community has been factored into this materials plan.

Russian lead-bismuth eutectic (LBE) nuclear coolant technology relies on active control of the oxygen thermodynamic activity in LBE to control corrosion and coolant contamination. Within this framework, a series of structural materials were developed and tested in Russia for enhanced corrosion resistance and acceptable lifetime for operating temperatures below 550°C, with fuel cladding temperature below 650°C. Unfortunately, the most advanced Russian alloys, although similar to some Western alloys, have no direct counterpart.

The oxygen control technique, when properly applied, leads to the formation of “self-healing” protective oxide films on the surfaces of the materials in contact with lead-alloys. This is because the base element (typically Fe) and alloying elements (Cr, Ni) of many structural materials have higher chemical affinity to oxygen than to the coolant alloy constituents. Without such protective measures, Fe, Cr and especially Ni all have non-negligible solubility in lead-alloys that causes severe dissolution attacks.

Oxygen sensors and control systems are thus important components of the reference coolant technology. Alloying materials with elements promoting tenacious and protective oxides (e.g., Si and Al), or treating/coating the surface with appropriate materials for enhanced corrosion resistance, have been developed and tested with oxygen control.

For materials used for operating conditions at the high end of the reference technology (above 500°C), it is necessary in some cases to precondition them (i.e., pre-oxidize them so that the kinetics is favorable for growth of protective oxide film during operations). There has been little systematic evaluation and development in this area.

For promising candidate materials, especially the ferritic and martensitic steels for fuel cladding and other high temperature applications, preconditioning (e.g., hot dipping in oxygen-saturated LBE bath) tests and subsequent corrosion testing in lead-alloys needs to be performed.

Using steels as the main structural materials, the existing LBE technology requires a proper control of the oxygen level to mitigate the steel corrosion problem. Under this framework, if oxygen is depleted, liquid metal corrosion via dissolution attack and, possibly, liquid metal embrittlement, can occur. However, at high temperatures in Pb, oxidation kinetics may be accelerated too much and become detrimental. Within this higher temperature range, the mechanical properties of some refractory metals and alloys improve but oxidation problems compound (e.g., internal oxidation of Nb). So, oxygen-free coolant technology may be needed for high-temperature reactors.

It will also be very important to assess weight loss by corrosion. Temperature gradient mass transfer will likely be an important phenomenon in these systems and experiments should be designed specifically to investigate it. In a system with a temperature difference and with alloy constituents that are soluble in the coolant, it is possible to dissolve from the higher temperature regions and precipitate again on cooler regions. Because there is a temperature gradient, equilibrium levels could never be established in the coolant, so there is an "engine" that unavoidably transfers mass from one part of the system to another. This would occur in addition to other forms of corrosion. In some liquid metal systems, temperature gradient mass transfer has turned out to be the primary issue, even leading to complete blockages in some cases. Test loops with higher temperature and lower temperature sections and appropriate specimens in each region would be needed to assess this issue.

Recent development of lead-alloy spallation target and coolant technology worldwide for accelerator-driven systems (ADS) has advanced the state of the art in the West considerably. There is now a substantial amount of experimental evidence that the main features of the Russian LBE nuclear coolant technology are valid for forced circulation in small- to medium-loop-type systems. Corrosion tests by various international groups indicate that there are qualified structural materials (U.S., European, and Japanese) for the temperature and flow conditions of the Russian reactors. However, to achieve the high potential aimed for in the advanced reactor system concepts, a significant amount of R&D is needed in the areas of materials and coolant chemistry control.

A9.3.2.4.2 Cladding and Core Internals Materials. Cladding material for LFR systems (1) must be compatible with metal or nitride fuel, (2) must be corrosion resistant in lead or Pb-Bi coolants, and (3) must have adequate strength, ductility, toughness, and dimensional stability over the operating temperature range and to doses up to 200 dpa.

Because of the desire to operate to high dose, ferritic/martensitic steels are the primary candidates for cladding in the lower temperature LFR. Because of the extensive work on the martensitic steel HT9 for the earlier Liquid Metal-Cooled Reactor (LMR) program, for lower temperature (550°C outlet) LFR systems, HT9 is the initial reference cladding material. However, other steels, as discussed below, offer substantial strength and toughness advantages over HT9, and will probably perform better.

The corrosion resistance of HT9 or any other ferritic/martensitic steel still needs to be proven before it is chosen as the cladding. Both Russian experience and preliminary U.S. corrosion studies indicate that elevated silicon levels may be required to provide adequate corrosion resistance when using oxygen control as the method for cladding corrosion protection. Additionally, earlier U.S. work has indicated that the formation of intermetallic or nitride surface layers based on Zr, Ti, and/or Al may provide satisfactory corrosion resistance. If alloys with higher silicon are required, the irradiation test base must be established for the new higher silicon alloys.

HT9 was developed by Sandvik, Sandviken, Sweden, for the power-generation industry in the 1960s. It was introduced into the U.S. fast reactor and fusion materials programs in the 1970s. However, since that time, several improved ferritic/martensitic steels have been developed for the power-generation industry that are significant improvements over HT9. For these newer steels, no lead corrosion data exist and limited irradiation data exist, although it would not be expected that these steels will behave differently from steels for which more extensive data are available (HT9, EM12, FV448, 1.4914, etc.). Fairly extensive irradiation data were developed in the U.S. fusion materials program on modified 9Cr-1Mo (T91), a second-generation steel. The T91 showed significantly improved irradiation resistance compared to that of HT9, primarily because of the lower carbon concentration in T91. In particular, under irradiation conditions where HT9 develops an increase in the ductile-brittle transition temperature of 120 to 150°C, the modified 9Cr-1Mo developed a shift of only 52 to 54°C. For the very high neutron exposures anticipated for some LFR components, the reduced radiation sensitivity may be critical.

Other candidate materials that emerged from the fusion program include the reduced-activation 9Cr-2WVTa steel developed in the U.S. fusion materials program. Extensive irradiation testing of this steel showed still more improvement than T91 in irradiation resistance compared to HT9. These results are indications that, although HT9 can and should serve as a reference material for potential ferritic/martensitic steels, given the irradiation experience available, there is every indication that better steels than HT9 are available and should be exploited, if their corrosion resistance is sufficient.

Based on the observations of the 9Cr steels (T91 and 9Cr-2WVTa), the third-generation steel NF616 (a 9Cr-0.5Mo-1.8WVNB steel) may offer the same possibility of improved irradiation resistance plus better elevated-temperature strength than either of these two steels. One potential problem with the

9Cr steels is corrosion resistance, which may mean the need for a higher chromium concentration. Therefore, another third generation steel, HCM12A (a 12Cr-0.5Mo-1.0WVNbN steel), should be given consideration. To obtain further significant improvements in high-temperature creep strength from ferritic steels, ODS steels will likely have to be produced and evaluated.

Qualification of any of these materials requires establishing both corrosion resistance and acceptable mechanical performance and dimensional stability. Corrosion testing of all of the ferritic/martensitic steels is important in increasing the potential operating temperature of LFR systems. A final possibility is to coat HT9 or another steel in a manner that provides corrosion protection but maintains the acceptable mechanical and dimensional stability performance. Coating and surface modification technology is an important component of the cladding and core internals development program and will need to be evaluated, particularly for the higher operating temperatures.

For significantly higher temperature (800°C) applications, steels are not likely to be successful as cladding materials. For the higher temperature applications, ceramics, refractory metals, or coated refractories may be necessary. For these high-temperature candidates, the existing materials database comes from the fusion and space programs.

Based on the development work in the fusion programs and early promising results in lead corrosion tests, SiC and SiC composites would be primary candidates for 800°C application although high dose radiation resistance, cost, and fabricability are still major open issues. Tantalum alloys are also expected to be resistant to lead corrosion although they may not be adequate from a neutronics standpoint.

Core internals include ducts, grid plates, core barrel, and other piping. In lower temperature LFRs, these can be constructed of either ferritic/martensitic steels for higher dose components or austenitic stainless steels for lower dose components. Advances in structural steels will allow operating temperatures to rise above 550°C, but steels available at present will not support 800°C options. The only alternative steels presently on the horizon for possible 800°C operation are the ODS steels (see above), but they are still in an early stage of development. For the 800°C options, new classes of refractory metals or ceramics are likely to need to be developed. The requirements for internals are very similar to those of cladding, with the exception that core internals do not have any interaction with fuel and will operate at lower temperatures and doses than the cladding.

Because transitions between ferritic/martensitic and austenitic materials may occur, properties of welds will also be important for some core internals applications.

For ferritic/martensitic components, the candidates are the same as for cladding. For austenitic components where the neutron exposure is low enough to avoid the inevitable swelling that occurs at high doses, cold-worked 316 stainless steel is the primary candidate, with 304 also a nearer-term possibility. Both 316 and 304 have established mechanical properties and irradiation performance databases. Corrosion resistance of 316 and 304 in lead alloy coolants still needs to be proven. If the corrosion resistance is inadequate, then a complete corrosion, mechanical properties, and irradiation performance database will need to be developed for alternate candidates. For both ferritic/martensitic and austenitic materials, an option would be to coat a material in such a manner that corrosion protection is afforded without loss of mechanical properties or irradiation stability.

A9.3.2.4.3 Materials for Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor Heat Exchangers. Heat exchanger materials must have good corrosion resistance in lead alloy coolant, particularly given the thin sections typically employed for such applications. Corrosion test requirements are similar to those for other core components, but without the requirement for radiation resistance.

For process heat applications associated with high temperature LFRs, an intermediate heat transport loop is probably needed to isolate the reactor from the energy converter for both safety assurance and product purity. Heat exchanger materials screening will be needed very early in the program for potential intermediate loop fluids, including molten salts, He, CO₂ and steam. For interfacing with thermochemical water cracking, the chemical plant fluid is HBr plus steam at 750°C and low pressure. For interfacing with turbomachinery, the working fluid options are S-CO₂, or superheated or supercritical steam.

Corrosion resistance for candidate heat exchanger materials must be established. This may include corrosion resistance to lead alloys, high-temperature S-CO₂, and aqueous HBr solutions, and molten salt. Decisions on establishing this aspect of the LFR materials program will require better definition of system requirements.

A9.3.2.4.4 Materials for Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor Balance-of-Plant. For lower temperature LFRs, the energy production side is likely to be either a Rankine cycle or a Brayton cycle using S-CO₂ as the working fluid. No development is needed for the Rankine cycle, as this is commonly used in commercial energy production. Qualified materials for supercritical Brayton cycles do not exist. If the proposed Calcium-Bromine (Ca-Br) cycle is selected for hydrogen production, materials qualified for HBr acid use will be chosen.

A key unknown is corrosion resistance in S-CO₂ for a Brayton cycle. Another is fabricating joints between heat exchangers and bromic acid containing piping.

A9.3.2.4.5 Expected Research, Testing, and Qualification Needs for Lead-Cooled Fast Reactor Materials

A9.3.2.4.5.1 Survey and Selection of Candidate Cladding, Duct, and Structural Materials. The objectives of this area include:

- Identification of materials of construction that make the LFR concept feasible
- Early indication of materials behavior or characteristics that limit in-service conditions for LFR components.

Candidate materials have been and will continue to be selected based on literature survey and investigation of materials usage in industrial application. Materials will be screened for adequate mechanical performance, corrosion resistance, and fabricability. Testing will take place over the range of temperatures, flows, and stresses expected in the LFR system. The materials of interest will be different for the lower temperature (550°C) and higher temperature (800°C) versions. For long-life cores, there is a strong need for accelerated materials testing coupled with benchmarked materials performance modeling to reliably predict lifetime performance. For cladding, compatibility with lead/LBE on the coolant side and metal or nitride fuel on the fuel side is required. Weight loss under typical temperature, coolant chemistry, and coolant velocity conditions must be ascertained, as must general corrosion. Weight loss as a function of exposure time in lead alloy is required for all candidates. Stress corrosion cracking and liquid metal embrittlement resistance must be demonstrated.

A9.3.2.4.5.2 Lead/Lead-Bismuth Eutectic Corrosion Testing of Candidate Cladding, Duct, and Structural Materials. The objectives of this area include:

- Acquire corrosion performance and properties data for candidate materials of construction for support of conceptual and preliminary design efforts

- Determine corrosion-based limiting conditions of operation for selected materials.

Lead/LBE corrosion properties of candidate materials will be investigated under LFR-relevant coolant conditions of chemistry, flow, and temperature. These tests will be conducted by using various techniques and facilities, but most notably by using the DELTA loop at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Therefore, the testing will be coordinated in a long-term experimental program that includes development of lead/LBE technology using the loop facility.

A9.3.2.4.5.3 Irradiation Testing of Candidate Cladding, Duct, and Structural Materials. The objectives of this area include:

- Acquire irradiation performance and properties data for candidate materials of construction for support of conceptual and preliminary design efforts
- Determine irradiation properties-based limiting conditions of operation for selected materials.

Candidate materials will be irradiated under fast spectrum conditions at LFR relevant temperatures and stresses. Following irradiation, materials will be evaluated to determine mechanical properties, microstructural evolution, and corrosion resistance. These efforts will be performed as part of a larger materials development and assessment activity within the Generation IV Program. As part of the LFR-specific work scope, screening studies may be performed using high-energy ion beams to induce irradiation-damage microstructures in samples that can be characterized and tested for corrosion properties.

A9.3.2.4.5.4 High-Temperature Design Methods. Design methods will be evaluated and extended to cover the temperature and stress regime of the LFR. Developing high-temperature design methods is expected to be addressed within crosscutting materials R&D.

A9.3.2.4.5.5 Materials Modeling. The objectives of this area include:

- Develop mechanistic models of phenomena that control materials behavior in LFR environments
- Use mechanistic materials behavior models to better understand the phenomena that control materials behavior in LFR environments, for the purpose of informing design efforts.

Advanced, mechanistically-based models for irradiation performance and corrosion of materials in lead/LBE will be developed. These developments will need to be coordinated with related activities to be addressed in crosscutting materials R&D.

A9.3.2.5 Sodium-Cooled Fast Reactor

Recent changes in advanced reactor development plans have elevated the SFR to a higher priority than had previously been established for the Generation IV Program. The ability of the SFR to function as an ABR for the reduction of actinides, lanthanides, and plutonium has been recognized as having a strong potential to assist in closing the overall fuel cycle from the fleet of LWRs within the U.S. The extensive work done within the U.S. on the sodium-cooled Experimental Breeder Reactor-II (EBR-II), the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF), and the Clinch River Breeder Reactor (CRBRP), as well as overseas for the Phenix, Superphenix, Monju, and JOYO reactors, have established an excellent framework for the development of an SFR to reduce the overall high-level waste generated by LWRs. However, the use of the SFR in this role still has a number of materials-related technology challenges that will need to be addressed prior to its successful deployment.

At the current time, the details of the SFR systems to be developed cover a range of sizes—from initial test reactor to demonstration and, eventually, commercial reactors—as well as design options. The type of system now being considered as most likely for development is similar to the Power Reactor Innovative Small Module Liquid-Metal Reactor (PRISM LMR) reactor design developed by General Electric, in which the majority of the primary loop piping and heat exchangers are located within the reactor vessel. Details of the reactor hardware that would be most conducive to a deep-burn of LWR fuel (especially the fuel and fuel cladding) have yet to be developed. Hence, details of the Materials R&D required for such a system has not been addressed. Two general areas of such research have already been recognized, however: (1) issues associated with high-temperature materials qualification and design methodology required for codification and regulatory approval, and (2) irradiation- and materials-compatibility issues for cladding and reactor internals associated with the new fuels containing high-levels of actinides, lanthanides, and plutonium and their significantly higher burnups anticipated.

Details of the specific Materials R&D Program needed for the SFR and associated estimates of the funding required for such research have yet to be developed.

A9.3.2.5.1 High-Temperature Materials Qualification and Design Methods. The design and operation of reactors at elevated temperatures, such as the CRBRP, include time-dependent effects of creep, creep-fatigue, and creep-ratcheting that are significant. These and numerous other failure modes must be considered in the design process. At least two critical reviews of elevated temperature structural design criteria have been conducted by/for the NRC—the NRC licensing review of the CRBRP for a construction permit in the mid-1980s and an NRC-sponsored evaluation in the early 1990s of materials and design bases issues in ASME Code. Both reviews clearly summarize numerous issues that remain to be addressed.

Based on a review of the material presented by the CRBRP Project, the NRC identified concerns in over twenty areas, which were reduced down to nine key issues in the materials and design methodology areas:

1. Weldment safety evaluation
2. Elevated-temperature seismic effects
3. Design analysis methods, codes and standards
4. Elastic follow-up in elevated temperature piping
5. Notch weakening
6. Creep-fatigue evaluation
7. Plastic strain concentration factors
8. Intermediate heat transport system transition weld
9. Steam generator.

Some of these issues may have been resolved, but most of them remain today (Griffen 1985).

Another NRC review was conducted by ORNL in the early 1990s; this review addressed overall material and design bases issues within ASME Code Rules rather than design-specific issues. Twenty-two unresolved issues related to materials and design bases for elevated temperature reactor design and operation were identified. The ten major issues are:

1. Lack of material property allowable design data/curves for 60-year design life
2. Lack of understanding/validation of notch weakening effects
3. Lack of validated weldment design methodology
- 4-5. Degradation of material properties at high temperatures due to long-term irradiation and corrosion phenomena
6. Lack of validated thermal striping materials and design methodology
7. Lack of reliable creep-fatigue design rules
8. Lack of flaw assessment procedures
9. Lack of inelastic design procedures for piping
10. Lack of rules/guidelines to account for seismic effects at elevated temperature.

These concerns are consistent with the review of the CRBRP Project as well (Huddleston and Swindeman 1993).

DOE submitted General Electric's Preliminary Safety Information Document (PSID) for the PRISM LMR for NRC review in 1986. PRISM LMR is a prime candidate for development into an ABR. The NRC released a Preliminary Safety Evaluation Report (PSER) for the PRISM LMR in 1994 (NUREG-1368). The review was based on a conceptual design, for which confirmatory R&D programs had not been completed. A brief summary of the report includes the following issues. The NRC will be required to identify the data, analyses, acceptance criteria, confirmatory research, and program plans in much greater detail in order that the NRC, designers, and the public are more fully aware of the technical regulatory requirements for a prototype demonstration and design certification. Some sources of uncertainty regarding the conceptual design are lack of final design information, unverified analytical tools, limited supporting technology and research, and limited construction and operational experience.

Coolant chemistry, service degradation of properties, creep, fatigue, creep-fatigue, and stress rupture were cited by the NRC to be issues, similar to the CRBRP due to high design and operating temperatures and the use of sodium as a coolant. The NRC's evaluation of the general design criteria proposed by GE for the PRISM LMR design identified concerns relevant to the CRBRP that were not included in the PRISM LMR design. The NRC has not yet endorsed ASME Code Case N-47 (now ASME III-NH) and, in general, did not accept the application of inelastic stress and strain deformation limits in the initial design evaluations. NRC expects that considerable discussion and correspondence pertaining to application of ASME code and code cases and the inelastic analysis to the PRISM LMR design will be required. This will include addressing all types of time-dependent failure modes relevant to the ABR and identified or to be identified in ASME code and code cases, including those that might occur from degradation of material. Extrapolation of stress allowables to 60 years from the current 34 years is an issue as well. The effects of irradiation exposure (damage and dpa limits), particularly for a reactor envisioned with a significantly deeper burn-cycle, and the validity of not using in-situ testing/exposure of specimens, is also a concern. Long-term metallurgical stability and mechanical properties of 2-1/4 Cr-1Mo tubes in sodium must also be understood for use in the steam generator, if this power conversion system is used. Comparable materials issues for alternative power conversion systems, such as an S-CO₂ Brayton cycle, will need to be examined once a decision is made regarding design in this area.

While no significant safety issues were identified based on the PSER, significant effort and R&D is required to address issues and concerns related to numerous materials issues, design and analysis methodologies, modification/development of ASME code, and subsequent endorsement of such codes or criteria by the NRC in support of the PRISM LMR. While the ABR will not use identical materials as the

NGNP, the materials in the ASME Code that are currently codified are limited and will certainly include common material selections. The materials, design methods, and structural testing programs currently underway for the Generation IV and NGNP programs will provide valuable support for similar materials needs for the ABR. Similarly, the active and planned design methods and structural testing for NGNP that are needed for code verification and modification in support of NRC licensing will certainly be applicable to many of the design considerations identified by NRC for PRISM LMR that will still be an issue for the ABR.

Fortunately, a DOE-ASME collaboration plan for support of codification and regulatory acceptance of Generation IV Reactors was established, under the leadership of ORNL. The need to build confidence in the regulatory community that the resulting designs will have adequate safety margins is critical, for both Generation IV reactors and the PRISM LMR. One of the tasks in the DOE-ASME collaboration is a review of all the safety issues relevant to ASME Code Rules, and an assessment of how ASME code currently addresses these issues or not. The identification of possible new failure modes relevant to specific Generation IV reactor concepts will also be addressed. The review will serve as a foundation to initiate communications with the NRC on these issues and facilitate future consultation with the NRC in improving, developing, and confirming design and fabrication procedures, stress and strain limits, and material design curves. Other tasks include review and assessment of ASME stress allowables for various code materials, revision of code cases relevant to Generation IV and the ABR, review of material allowables for Mod 9Cr-1Mo which might be considered for use in the ABR, creep-fatigue of existing code materials and desirable code materials, structural testing for validation of design criteria, considering environmental and fluence effects in ASME code, and flaw assessment. All of these tasks will be of considerable value to Generation IV and ABR designs.

Clearly, the need to address materials issues for the ABR similar to those identified by the NRC in review of the CRBRP Project, overall elevated temperature reactors, and, specifically, the NRC PSER for PRISM LMR, will require a combination of materials and design R&D. The challenges for the ABR may not be as difficult as those for the very-high-temperature NGNP reactor but, nonetheless, they remain to be addressed. The current programs established in support of Generation IV and NGNP should be leveraged and/or expanded to address these issues in support of an SFR for use as an ABR.

A9.3.2.5.2 Core Support and Cladding Materials. The details for the type and burnup levels of LWR-waste-containing fuels envisioned for the ABR are only beginning to be developed and will be highly dependent upon the overall reactor design, reprocessing approach, and fuel form (metallic versus oxide) selected. Hence, it is premature to define detailed Materials R&D required for the fuel cladding and the surrounding core support materials. However, considering that the challenges faced by the materials within these components will be outside the range of those already investigated, an initial assessment can be made regarding the type of additional research that will likely need to be made to address the resulting uncertainties.

Given the extensive research and development programs already conducted for the fairly wide array of sodium-cooled reactors, it can be said that ferritic and austenitic steels are prime candidates for fuel clad and structural materials in the ABR. In particular, the extensive mechanical properties databases, irradiation data over 100 dpa, and established liquid metal compatibility have been developed for candidate ferritic/martensitic steels (e.g., T-91, HT-9, and HCM12A, etc.), austenitic stainless steels (e.g., 316LN), and advanced austenitic alloys (e.g., D9). However, there are still gaps in the databases which must be evaluated under relevant operating conditions for the detailed ABR designs to be developed. The following materials issues related to irradiation service of ABR materials will need to be examined:

- A confirmatory evaluation of interactions and compatibility between clad and fission products, particularly considering the significant departures in likely fuel chemistry compared to historical data, must be performed.
- RIS has been examined extensively in stainless steels. However, there are very limited measurements in ferritic/martensitic steels (due to magnetic nature of material) and D9. This data is needed as the redistribution of elements under RIS can result in precipitation of second-phases, which may impact mechanical properties, particularly considering that fuel rod internal pressures from deep-burn cycles may require improved mechanical strength of the cladding.
- RIS can also influence stress-corrosion cracking, which must be evaluated under relevant environments and materials of interest, since the deep-burn cycles anticipated for the ABR may require the selection of a modified fuel clad material compatible with both the coolant and the fission products.
- Modeling of RIS and precipitation effects will be a key element for improved lifetime prediction. Again, this must be done for specific alloys of interest under relevant irradiation conditions.
- Joining of structural materials or clad materials must be evaluated; the impact of irradiation service is of great importance.
- Low-temperature embrittlement must be examined. There are several recent observations of embrittlement at low doses for ferritic/martensitic steels that must be further evaluated.
- In-situ testing of mechanical performance under irradiation is a key step in confirming that the high temperature design methodology developed for ABR designs and materials is sufficient to ensure that all post-irradiation data generated is representative of in-reactor conditions.

While most of the issues described above will require new irradiation experiments to fully assess them, significant insight can be gained by a thorough review of the extensive information already available in these areas. Additionally, examination of the materials still remaining from test programs and actual reactor hardware (fuel pins, ducts, spacers, etc.) from the EBR-II and FFTF may provide a very valuable and cost-effective means to address many aspects of the irradiation-exposure issues raised above, since the exposure conditions are, in many cases, extremely relevant. An aggressive approach to preserving and utilizing historically available materials from these two major U.S. reactor experiments should be undertaken immediately.

A9.3.2.6 Materials for Energy Conversion System

The various approaches for energy conversion currently being considered within the Generation IV reactors include both electrical generation and use of process heat for hydrogen production. While many of the materials issues for electrical generation are similar to those in the fossil fuel industry, the same cannot be said for hydrogen production. Multiple approaches for nuclear hydrogen production include the use of thermo-chemical separation and thermally-assisted electrolysis as the two leading candidate processes. Both of these approaches will have significant materials challenges, including high-temperature structural stability, stability and effectiveness of special functional materials for catalysis and separation technology, thermal barrier materials, and materials compatibility with a variety of heat-transfer media and process-related chemicals.

Of particular concern are the very-high-temperature heat exchangers envisioned both on the reactor side and the hydrogen production side of the process-heat transfer loop, as well as the lower temperature heat exchangers used within any chemical separation system. The combination of high-temperature operations and simultaneous exposure to multiple process and heat transfer fluids will present significant challenges to maintain the integrity of the thin sections inherent in heat exchangers.

While some of the requirements for the high-temperature materials will be addressed as part of the crosscutting task described in Section A9.2 or within the R&D identified within the individual reactor systems, the remaining specialized materials requirements for energy conversion systems will need to be addressed separately. Those tasks that address the generation of electricity will continue to be conducted within the Generation IV Program itself. Those tasks that will address the production of hydrogen will fall under the newly established NHI Program. The extensive systems description of the nuclear hydrogen production processes and more background and details on the materials plans for the NHI Program are contained in Corwin et al. (2004). A brief summary of the highest priority NHI materials research is included below. Schedules and funding estimates for the NHI research are currently being developed.

A9.3.2.7 Summary of High-Priority Materials Research Areas for Nuclear Hydrogen Production

A wide range of materials research areas have been identified that will need to be addressed before the three systems proposed for nuclear hydrogen production can be deployed. This research covers issues of materials compatibility, high-temperature strength and stability of materials, and fabrication technologies. However, a number of key areas were identified as particularly high priority items that must be addressed early in the program. These areas are summarized below. Obtaining the candidate materials identified and evaluating them under the environmental conditions that will envelop their service will comprise the next steps for the NHI materials program.

A9.3.2.7.1 High-Priority Materials Research and Development for the Sulfur Iodine System. Three areas of materials compatibility research were identified for the sulfur iodine system as very high priority issues. These include the screening of materials for service in both the concentrator and vaporizer portions of the sulfuric acid concentration and decomposition section and those used in the reactive distillation column of the hydrogen iodide decomposition section. At the present time, candidate materials have been identified for these service conditions, but the environments are known to be extremely aggressive and performance of even the most promising materials is not adequately established to ensure system viability.

The one additional area of high priority research identified for the sulfur iodine system was the assessment of high-temperature inorganic membranes for separation of decomposition products of sulfuric acid to potentially reduce peak required temperatures, and associated structural materials requirements, in the hydrogen generation plant and the nuclear reactor providing the process heat.

A9.3.2.7.2 High-Priority Materials Research and Development for the Calcium-Bromine System. One area of materials research judged to be of high priority for the Ca-Br systems is that of corrosion screening of the materials for the internal heat exchanger within the reaction beds. The wide range of high operating temperatures and widely varying reactants in which these heat exchangers will operate as the beds change from modes of production (where HBr is replaced by steam) to regeneration (where bromine is replaced by pure oxygen) will create a significant challenge for the heat exchanger materials.

Investigation of the corrosion resistance of materials for the heat exchanger that will cool the process stream from the reaction beds prior to its introduction into the plasmatron, where the combination of the HBr, bromine, and water must be accommodated is also a very high priority.

The final area that may or may not be a high priority for the Ca-Br system is that of the vessel materials that will enclose the reaction beds. If the decision is made to insulate this vessel internally, the reduction in temperature will allow the use of nickel-clad, low-alloy steel. However, if the vessel is not insulated from the operating temperatures required for the bed, the corrosion resistance of the limited

materials identified as possible candidates for that application will need to be screened as a high priority task.

A9.3.2.7.3 High-Priority Materials Research and Development for the High-Temperature Electrolysis System. Several areas of research were identified for the High Temperature Electrolysis (HTE) system that will need to be addressed to assess whether materials are available to enable higher efficiency operation and improved economic viability. These include materials for metallic interconnects in the electrolytic cell, as well as materials to enable higher temperature operation of the steam-hydrogen separator and the recuperators for hydrogen and oxygen cooling. Since alternate approaches are available, such as ceramic interconnects or partial adiabatic cooling, these issues should not affect the operational viability of the system and, hence, were not judged to be a high technical priority. If the economic consequences of using the more expensive or less efficient alternate approaches are later judged to affect the overall viability of the system, these issues should be given a high priority in the NHI materials program.

The only other issue that might be raised to a high priority on economic grounds is the investigation of the use of organic membranes to enable nearly isothermal (and hence much more economical) separation of hydrogen from steam in the output stream from the cell.

A9.3.3 National Materials Program Integration

To help ensure that the Materials R&D activities conducted within the overall Generation IV Program form an integrated, efficient program, an additional task is included as part of the crosscutting materials program activities to coordinate, prioritize, and manage materials cross-cutting research with that needed for each specific reactor concept and the energy-conversion system. Principal activities within this task will be to work with the product teams to:

- Develop a detailed understanding of the conditions that all major components and subsystems in each reactor concept and energy-conversion system must withstand (e.g. temperature, irradiation dose, corrosive media, etc., and their combinations)
- Collect and evaluate existing related data from domestic and foreign sources to determine deficiencies in materials data or capabilities
- Provide cross-platform guidance to ensure appropriate Materials R&D is performed in support of each reactor concept, with minimum overlap and no technical voids
- Ensure that the cross-cutting materials research provides needed and useful information that can be applied to support all reactor concepts
- Help ensure that an integrated materials research is developed, prioritized, and implemented to address the materials needs of the overall Generation IV Program.

The major products of this task will be to provide initial and regularly updated reports assessing potential materials for use in all Generation IV reactor concepts and providing recommendations for reactor-specific materials screening and evaluations to identify viable candidate materials.

A9.4 INTEGRATED MATERIALS PROGRAM COST AND SCHEDULE

A9.4.1 Fiscal Year 2007 Project Budget

Only the costs associated with the Materials Crosscutting Tasks are included below in Table A9.4. Costs for materials activities associated with the specific reactor concepts and the NHI will be funded by those activities and are delineated elsewhere.

Table A9.4. FY 2007 budget profile for Materials activities (\$K).

Task	FY-07 ^a
Materials for Radiation Service	258
Gen IV Materials Handbook	200
Microstructural Modeling	99
System-Specific Materials ^b	142
National Materials Program Mgmt.	428
Materials for High-Temperature Service	91
High-Temperature Design Methodology	40
Total	1,258

a. FY 2007 funding includes FY 2006 carryover funds.

b. Primary funding included in specific system and NTD budgets. Only coordination funding is shown above.

A9.4.2 Ten-Year Project Schedule

During the ten years addressed in this Program Plan for the National Materials R&D Program within the Generation IV Program, it is expected to:

- Complete an assessment of crosscutting and reactor-specific materials for use in all Generation IV reactor concepts to identify viable candidate materials
- Complete the initial development of a comprehensive irradiation-effects materials database for materials needed for radiation service in Generation IV reactors
- Complete initial development of a comprehensive high-temperature materials properties database to support the design, use, and codification of materials needed for Generation IV reactors
- Complete adequate qualification of the materials to be used in the NGNP reactor to enable the design and ordering of all major components and subsystems
- Complete initial development of an improved HTDM methodology that will support design, use, and codification of materials needed for Generation IV reactors
- Complete development of an interim comprehensive model for predicting long-term properties of materials needed for Generation IV reactors as a function of thermal and irradiation exposure
- Interface with GIF and relevant domestic and foreign materials research programs to optimize the effectiveness of the Materials R&D plan.

The anticipated deployment of the NGNP by about 2020 will require a strong acceleration of materials qualification needed to enable design and ordering of long-lead components by about 2010. As a result, a major focus of materials research during the next ten years will be on the qualification of

commercial and near-commercial materials and the related HTDM needed to specify and order those components. Parallel studies on materials for other reactor concepts will both take advantage of the accelerated work for the NGNP and examine additional materials under other conditions where the NGNP materials studies are inadequate or inappropriate for their conditions. To help level required resources to the extent possible, the additional studies on materials for other reactor concepts will generally increase in scope as portions of the NGNP-related materials studies are completed.

A9.4.3 Ten-Year Project Milestones

The high-level milestones of the Ten-Year Program Plan are as follows:

FY 2007

- Complete supplemental PIE of irradiations of high-temperature materials
- Complete evaluation and modification of *Generation IV Materials Handbook* based on the beta-test version of the *Handbook*
- Continue simplified inelastic design methods development for high-temperature metallic design in support of ASME Code Section III, Subsection NH needs
- Prepare interim report on evaluation of reaction rate theory and Monte Carlo methods for simulating point-defect distributions produced under irradiation
- Prepare updated Ten-Year Plan on integrated Materials R&D plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2008

- Complete low-dose scoping irradiations of commercial and near-commercial materials
- Structure an integrated experimental and modeling approach to investigate radiation effects issues that crosscut the Generation IV reactor concepts, with emphasis on critical areas
- Complete population of materials database with available historical data, and initiate additions of available advanced materials data and new data developed in the Generation IV Program
- Continue creep-fatigue testing of Alloy 617 and Alloy 230
- Continue constitutive model development for Alloy 617
- Prepare interim report on mechanisms responsible for the development of radiation-enhanced, -induced, and -modified microstructural changes on advanced alloys
- Prepare updated status report on integrated Materials R&D Plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2009

- Complete initial low-dose scoping irradiations of advanced materials and low-dose scoping irradiations of commercial and near-commercial materials
- Complete development of evaluated description of initial advanced materials database
- Continue population of materials database on advanced materials and new data developed in the Generation IV Program by U.S. and foreign partners
- Prepare interim report on kinetics and thermodynamics of formation and stability of the very fine oxide clusters in ODS alloys, and make recommendations on use of ODS alloys

- Complete initial functionality enhancement and advanced customization of web-accessible *Generation IV Materials Handbook*
- Prepare interim report on kinetics and thermodynamics of formation and stability of the very fine oxide clusters in ODS alloys, and make recommendations on use of ODS alloys
- Prepare updated status report on integrated Materials R&D Plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2010

- Complete PIE of low-dose scoping irradiations
- Based on analysis of neutronic, volumetric, and instrumentation characteristics, select host reactor facilities for irradiations and initiate designs of irradiation capsules for GFR, LFR, and SCWR
- Initiate high-dose scoping irradiations of advanced materials for reactor internals
- Provide interim design basis for existing Generation IV materials in database
- Continue population of materials database on advanced materials and new data developed in the Generation IV Program by U.S. and foreign partners
- Provide interim constitutive equations for Alloy 617
- Prepare interim report on atomistic mechanisms in support of advanced micromechanical models for predicting mechanical properties of structural materials
- Prepare updated status report on integrated Materials R&D Plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2011

- Complete selection of primary RPV candidate materials based on literature reviews and screening irradiation experiments
- Complete low-dose irradiation experiments and PIE of advanced materials for reactor internals
- Continue qualification testing of advanced materials (such as ODS, etc.) for high-temperature service for all advanced reactor concepts
- Prepare report on results of comprehensive modeling of radiation-induced microstructural evolution in the primary Generation IV candidate structural materials; identify areas for further model development
- Initiate creep-fatigue interaction life prediction modeling
- Prepare updated status report on integrated Materials R&D Plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2012

- Complete PIE for low-dose irradiations experiments of advanced materials for reactor internals
- In collaboration with microstructure and modeling task, perform advanced microstructural analysis and property measurements to examine effects of low-dose rate high-temperature irradiations
- Provide revised design basis for Generation IV materials in database
- Prepare detailed interim report on integrated models for assessing radiation-induced and time-dependent, high-temperature changes in Generation IV candidate structural materials
- Initiate biaxial testing and constitutive model development for Alloys 617 and 230, and Mod9Cr-1Mo

- Initiate creep-fatigue interaction life prediction modeling
- Prepare updated status report on integrated Materials R&D Plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2013

- Complete preliminary assessment of candidate materials for radiation service for high-temperature reactors and provide input to remaining reactor concepts regarding establishing detailed plans to meet their needs
- Complete designs of irradiation capsules for GFR, LFR, and SCWR
- Continue population of materials database on advanced materials and new data developed in the Generation IV Program by U.S. and foreign partners
- Prepare detailed interim report ranking candidate Generation IV structural materials based on predictions of comprehensive microstructural models
- Provide interim and final reports on creep-fatigue modeling compared with test results for Alloy 617 and Alloy 230
- Prepare updated status report on integrated Materials R&D Plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2014

- Prepare reports on scoping irradiations of advanced materials for reactor internals
- Continue population of materials database on advanced materials and new data developed in the Generation IV Program by U.S. and foreign partners
- Provide recommendations for further studies for all advanced reactor concepts
- Develop, design, build, conduct, and compare structural features and component testing results to predicted behavior for validation of very-high-temperature structural design methodology
- Prepare updated status report on integrated Materials R&D Plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2015

- Continue high dose irradiations of candidate advanced materials for internals radiation service and provide recommendations for further studies for all advanced reactor concepts
- Prepare final report on micromechanical models, including their atomistic basis, used to predict the relationship between microstructure and mechanical properties in structural materials planned for use in Generation IV reactor program
- Prepare updated status report on integrated Materials R&D Plan for Generation IV reactor systems.

FY 2016

- Initiate high dose irradiations of candidate advanced materials for internals radiation service
- Prepare final report on integrated models for assessing radiation-induced and time-dependent, high-temperature changes in Generation IV candidate structural materials and provide recommendations for any further studies required to refine and validate the models in support of Generation IV reactor operations
- Provide final constitutive models for Alloys 617 and 230, and Mod9Cr-1Mo

- Resolve identified shortcomings, issues, and regulatory concerns in high-temperature structural design methodology
- Prepare updated status report on integrated R&D plan for assessment and selection of crosscutting candidate materials for high-temperature and radiation service in Generation IV reactor systems.

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