

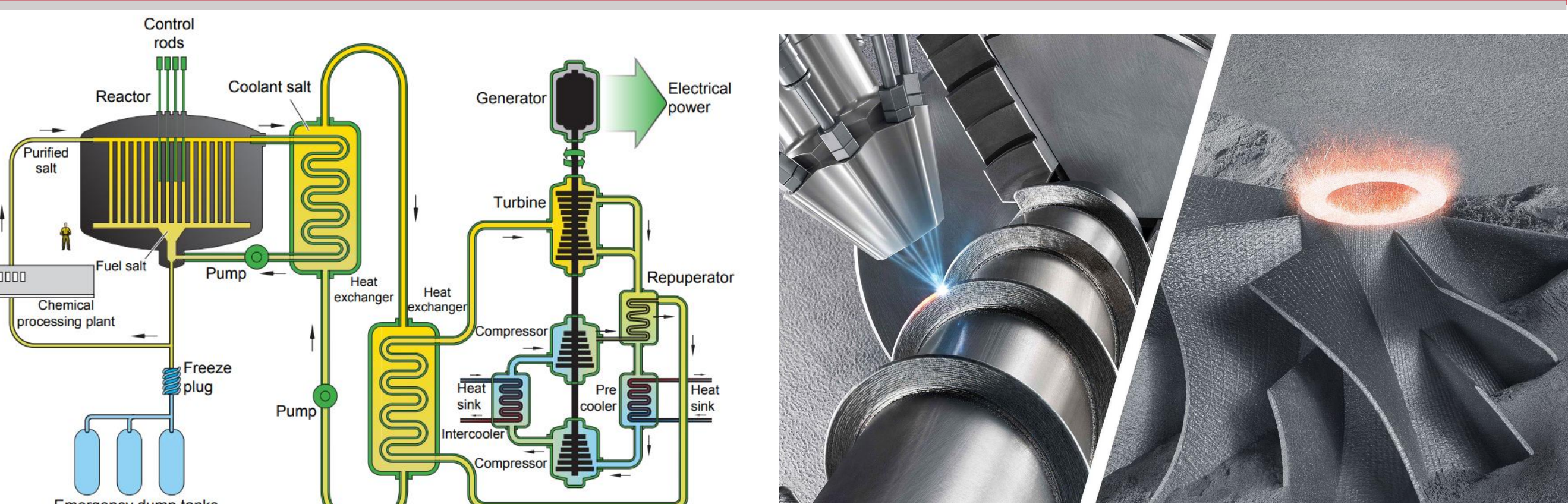
# Advanced Manufacturing of High-Temperature Alloy Components for Small Modular Reactors

Lanh Trinh<sup>1</sup>, Qiuchi Zhu<sup>2</sup>, MD Rezwan Ul Islam<sup>1</sup>, Yongfeng Lu<sup>2</sup>, Bai Cui<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Mechanical and Materials Engineering, <sup>2</sup>Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, NE, U.S.A.



## INTRODUCTION



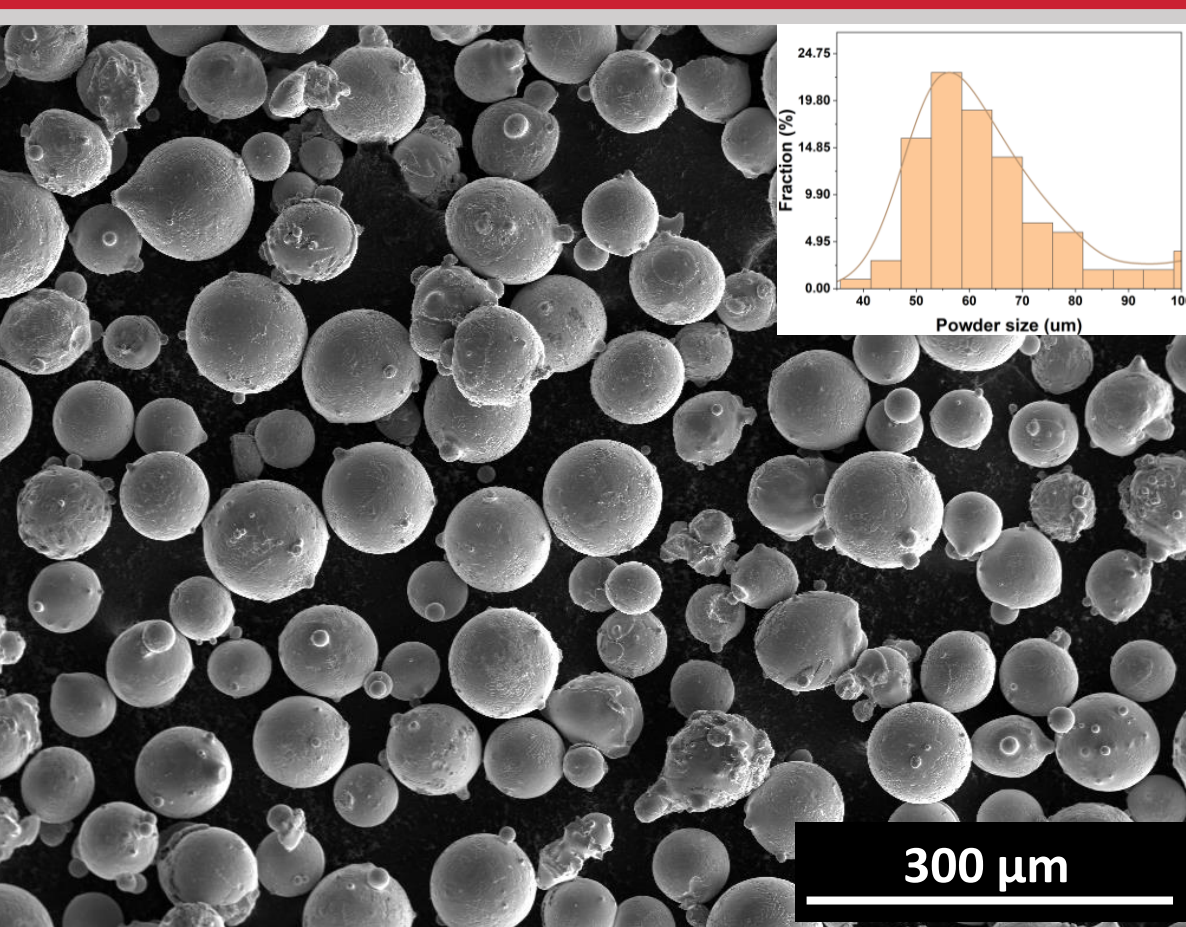
Molten salt reactor (MSR)

- Operating temperature: 700-800 °C
- Fuel type: Liquid/solid
- Coolant: Molten salts
- Core pressure: Near atmosphere

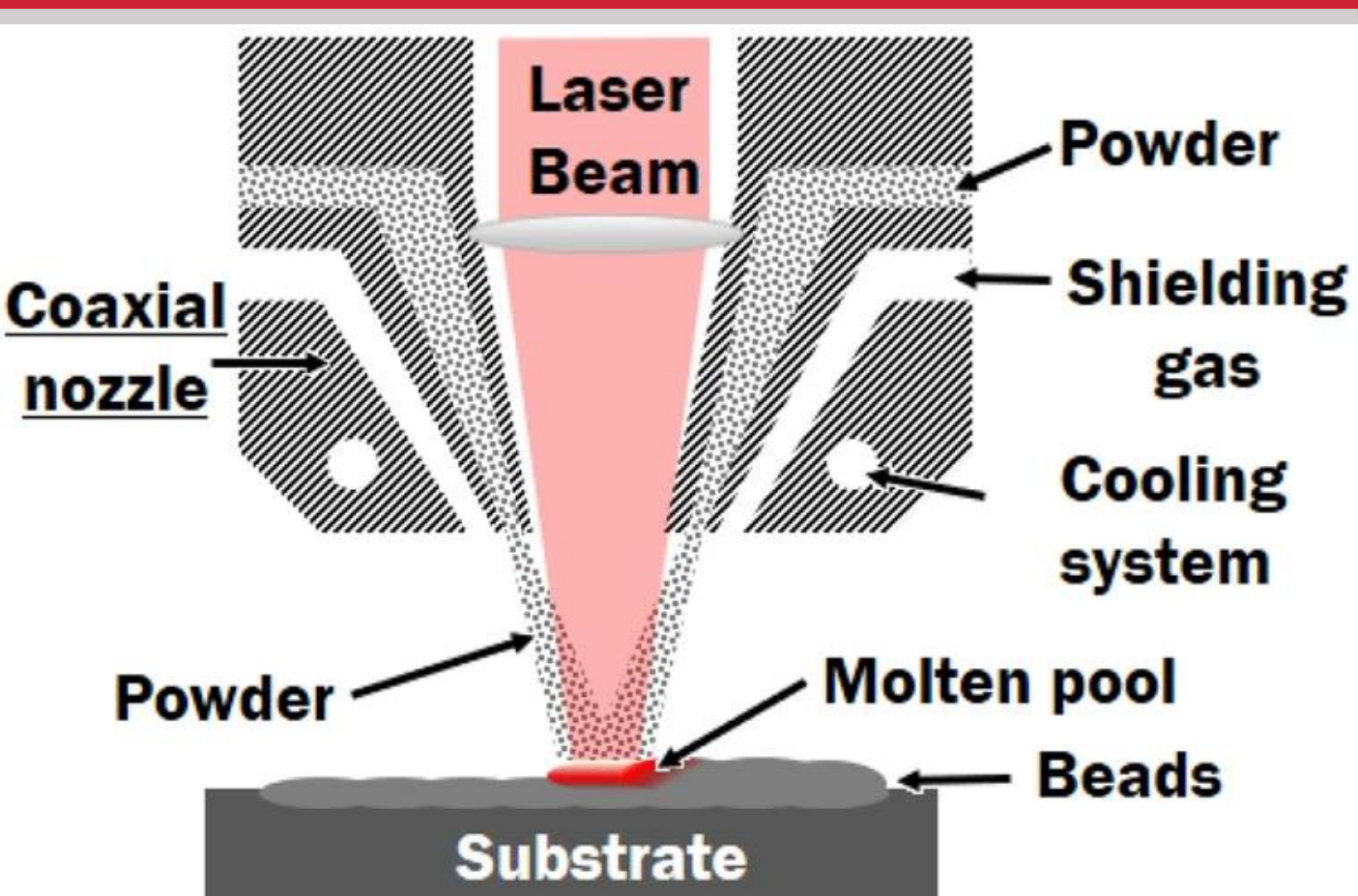
Additive manufacturing (metal 3D printing)

- Materials efficiency and waste reduction
- Design freedom and complexity
- Improved reliability and performance
- Rapid prototyping and production

## MATERIAL & METHOD



SEM image of spherical 316H powders

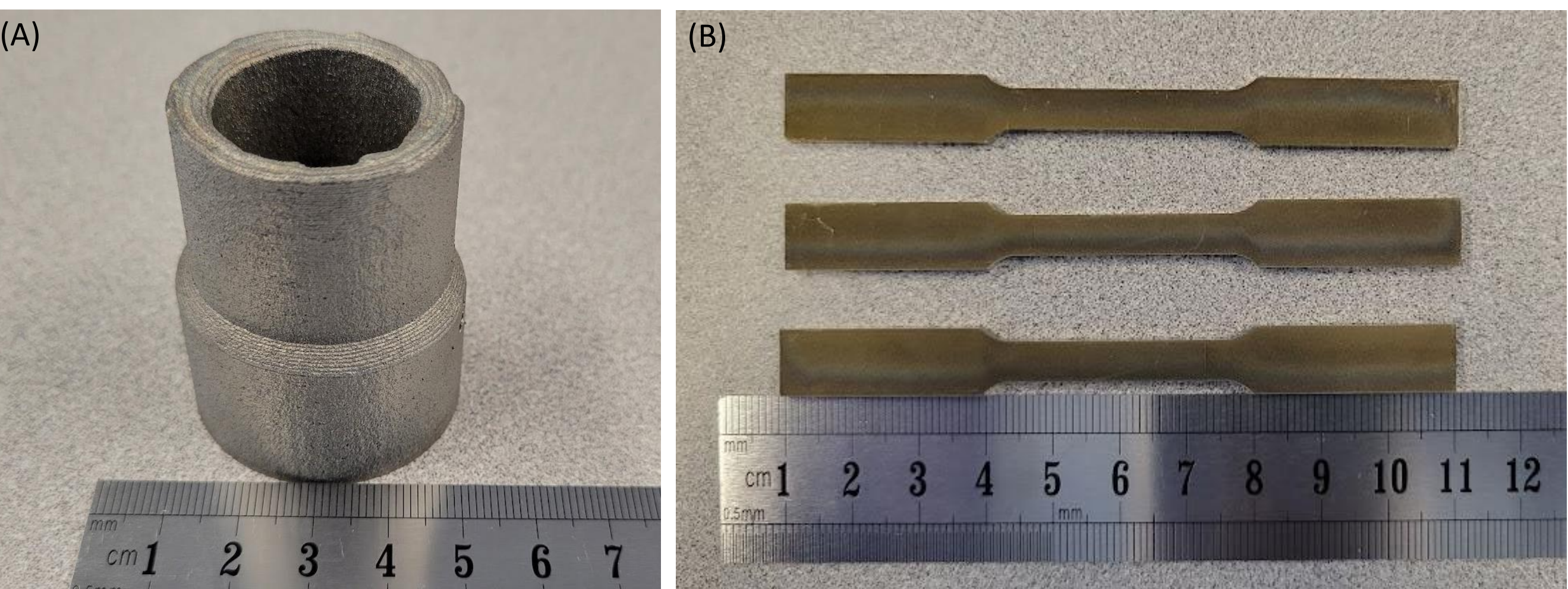


Laser-Direct Energy Deposition (L-DED) process

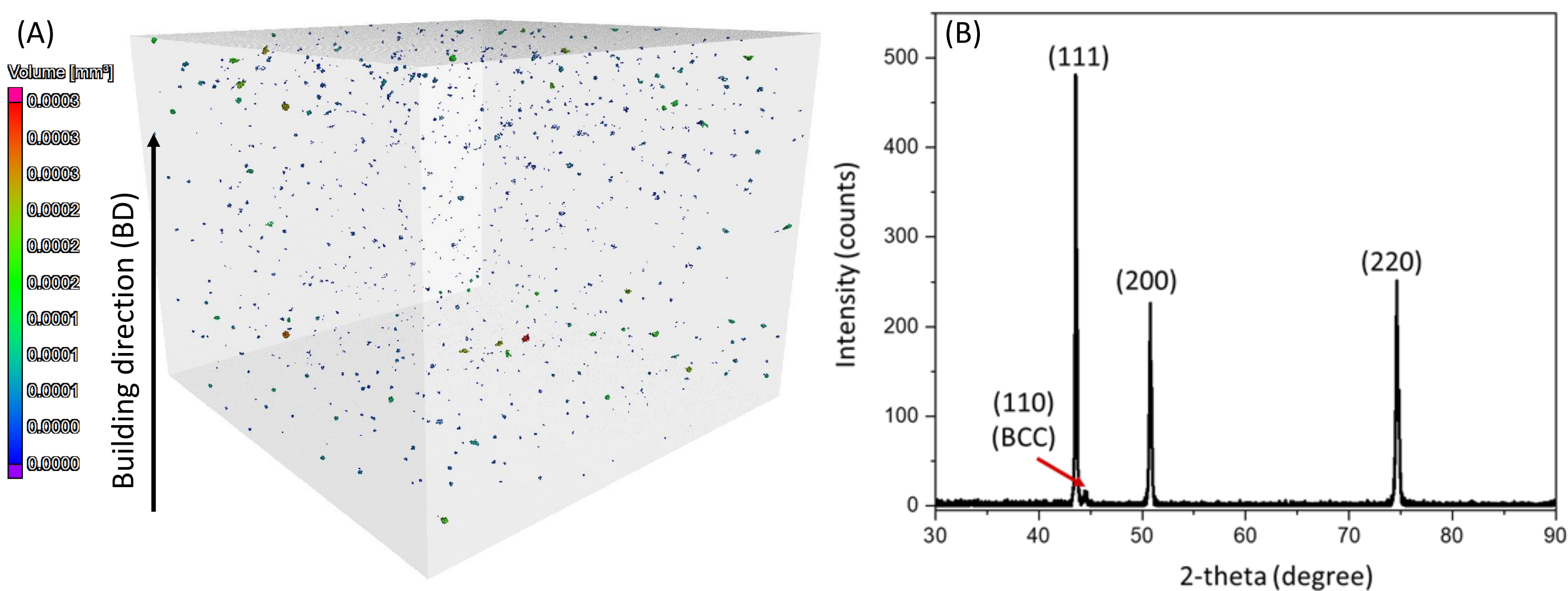
316H powder Composition (wt.%)	C	Fe	Cr	Ni	Mo	Mn	Si	O
	0.05	Bal.	17.0	12.1	2.5	1.07	0.48	0.03

L-DED parameters	Laser power	Speed	Feed rate	Layer thickness	Hatch spacing
	340 (W)	7.62 (mm/s)	6.08 (g/min)	300 (μm)	0.6 (μm)

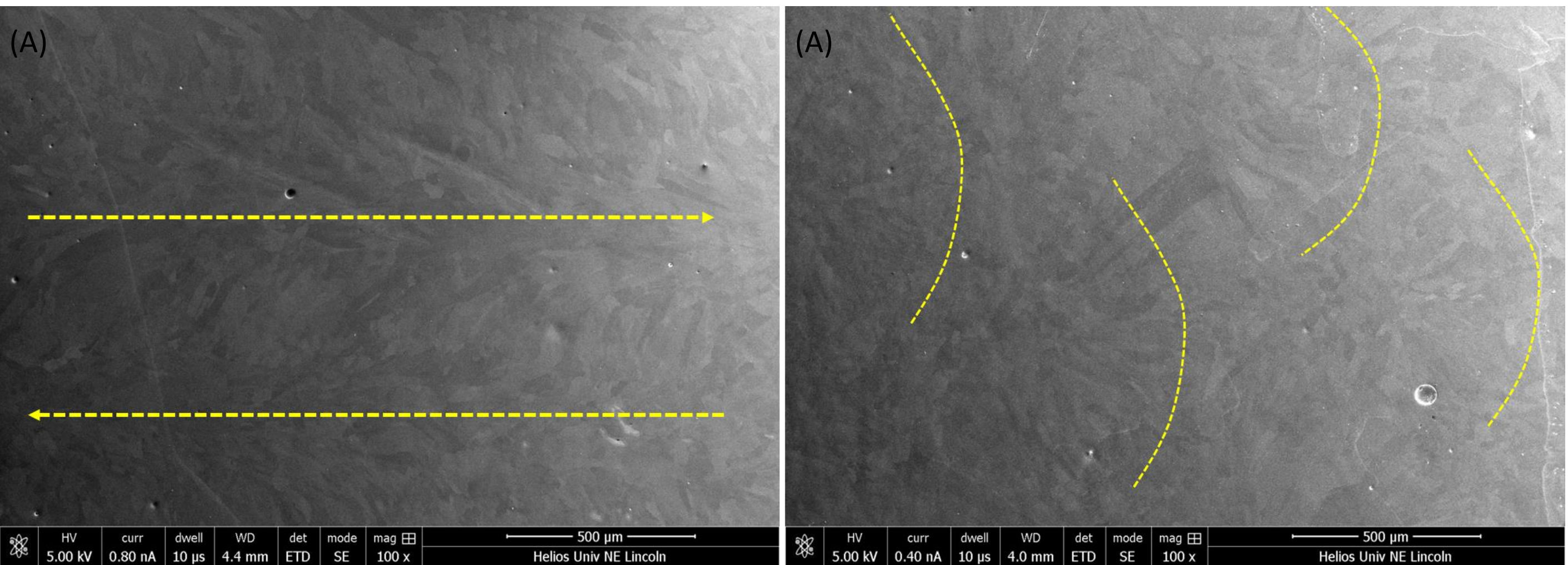
## RESULTS & DISCUSSION



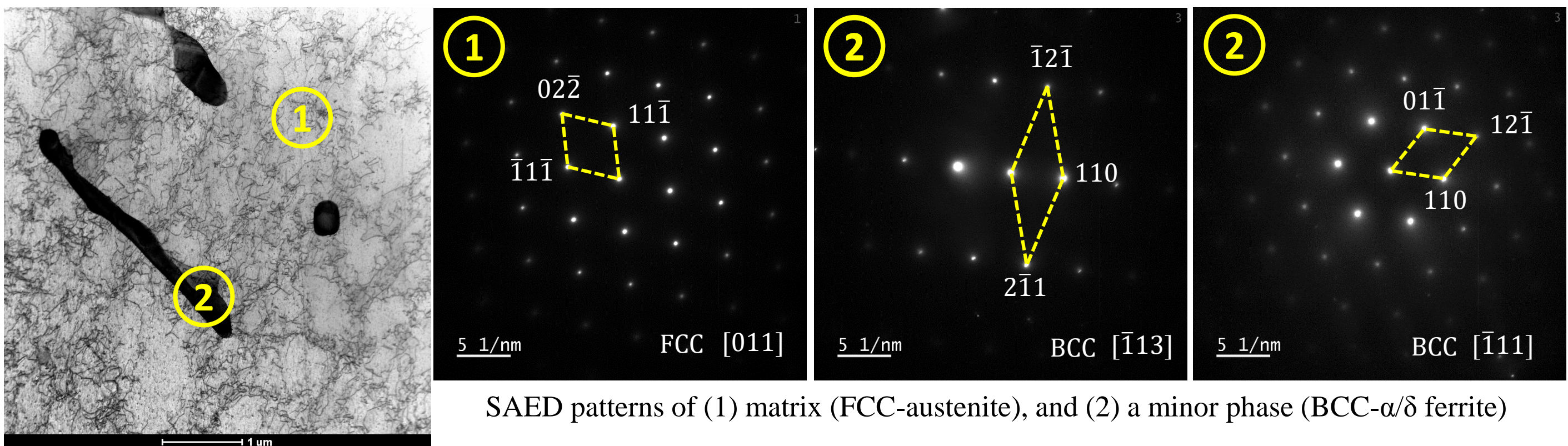
Optical images of (A) a thin-to-thick wall thickness tube and (B) dog-bond samples for tensile strength measurement of 316H fabricated using L-DED process



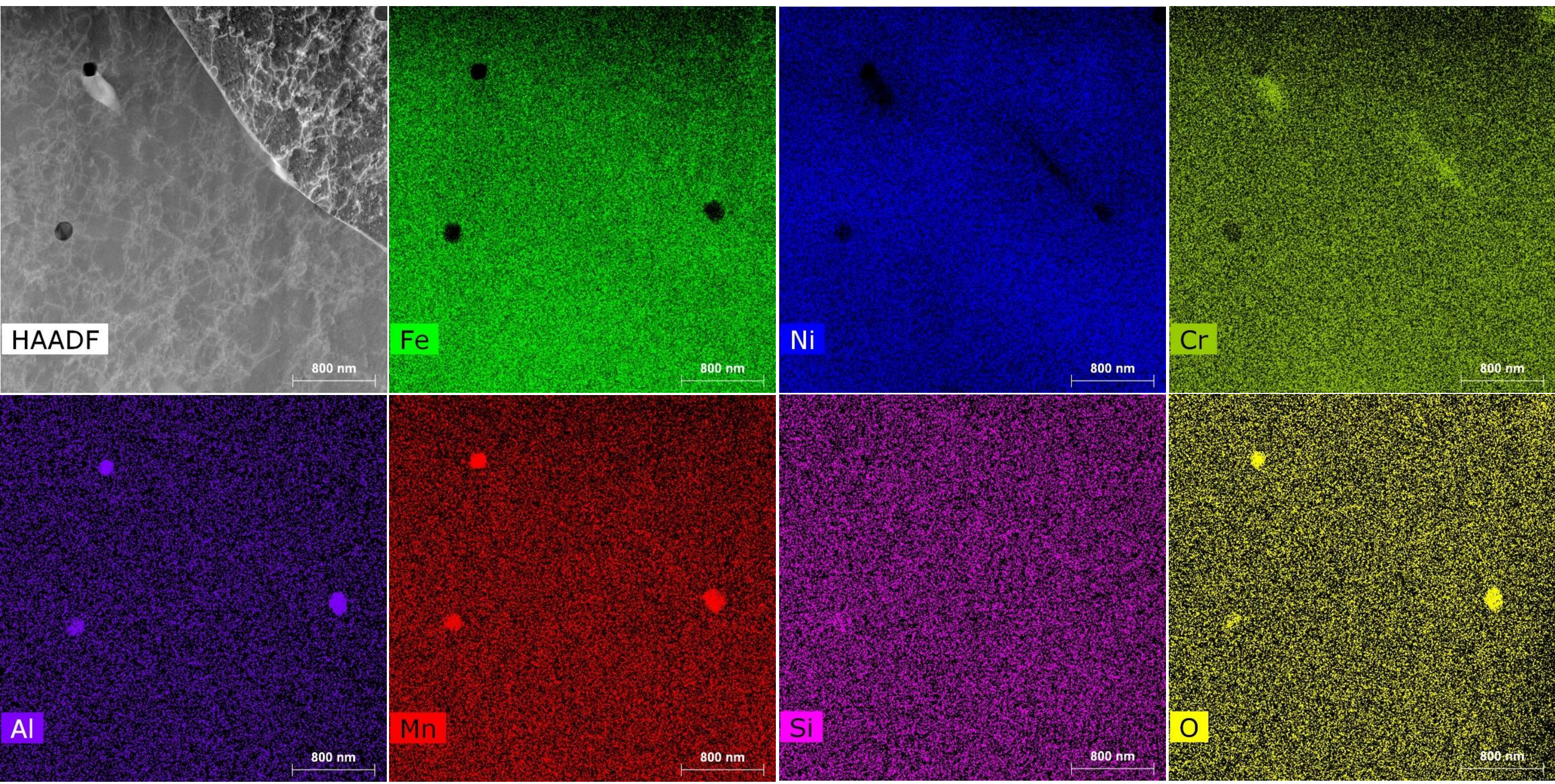
(A) X-ray computed tomography (XCT) of internal porosity in the printed part (porosity < 0.01 vol.%), (B) X-ray diffraction (XRD) pattern of the printed 316H, showing the major austenitic phase with a face-center cubic (FCC) crystal structure



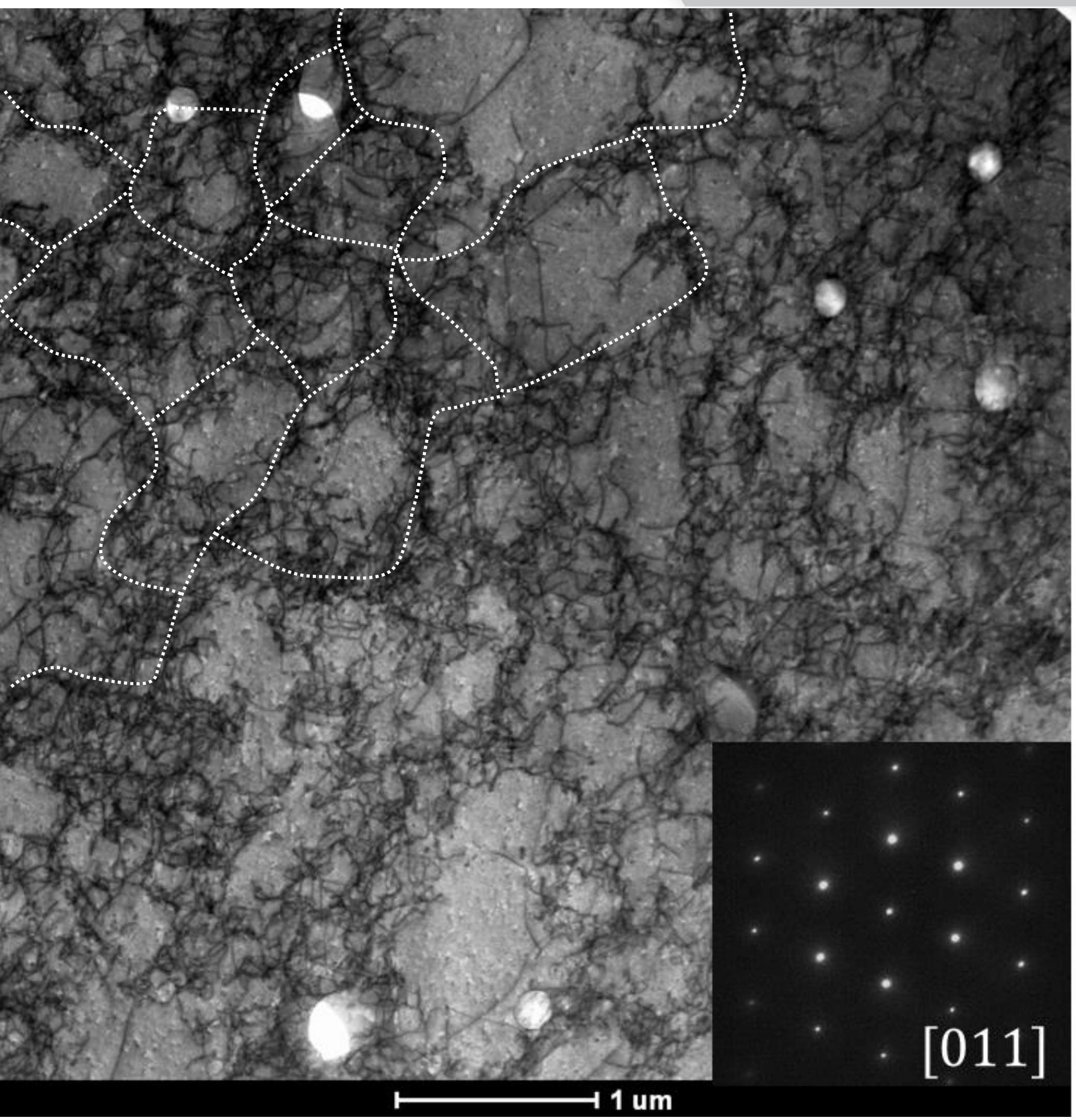
SEM images of grain structure (A) across and (B) along the building direction of the L-DEDed 316H sample.



TEM analysis: STEM bright field image and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) patterns of the matrix and minor phase



High-angle annular dark-field (HAADF) images and corresponding STEM-EDS mapping results of the L-DEDed 316H



STEM bright-field image of dislocation cellular structure in the L-DEDed 316H (dislocation density:  $1.48^{+0.11} \times 10^{14} \text{ (m}^{-2}\text{)}$ )

## CONCLUSIONS

- Solid and intricate 316H parts with a high density (> 99.9 %) have been successfully fabricated using L-DED process.
- The XRD and SAED patterns reveal a major austenitic phase (FCC structure) with a minor  $\alpha/\delta$  ferrite (BCC structure).
- The L-DEDed sample contains (Mn, Si, Al)-rich oxide particles with a vol. fraction of 0.55% and size of  $183.77 \pm 38.68 \text{ nm}$ .
- The sample exhibits the sub-grain dislocation cellular structure with a dislocation density of  $1.48^{+0.11} \times 10^{14} \text{ (m}^{-2}\text{)}$
- The L-DEDed 316H sample will be investigated in mechanical properties as well as corrosion and irradiation resistance.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This work was supported by the Nebraska Public Power District through the Nebraska Center for Energy Sciences Research at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln