

Comparison of the mechanical properties of T91 steel from the MEGAPIE, LEXUR and TWIN-ASTIR irradiation programs

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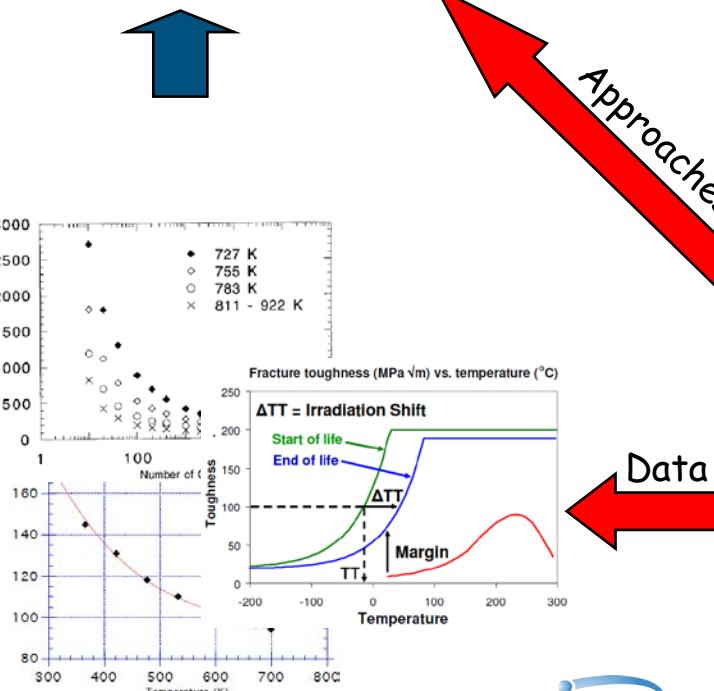
Outline

- ❑ Introduction - MYRRHA reactor
- ❑ MEGAPIE experiment
- ❑ LEXUR irradiation program
- ❑ TWIN-ASTIR irradiation program
- ❑ PIE
 - ✓ Tensile tests
 - ✓ Scanning electron microscopy

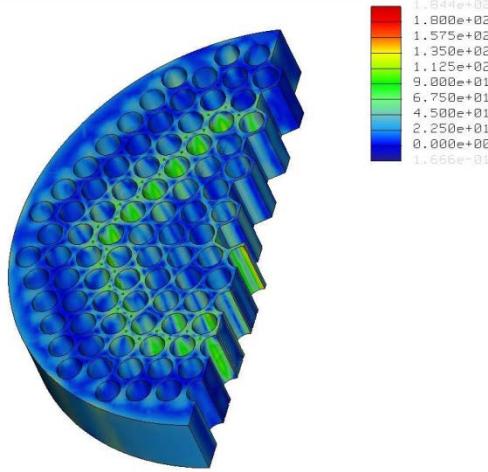
Role of material research for development of MYRRHA

Design tools:

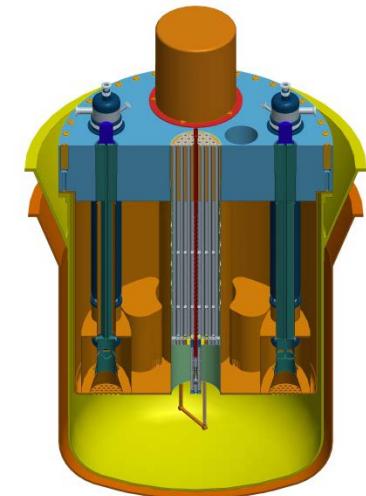
- Nuclear manufacturing codes: RCC-MRx, ...
- Fuel codes
- FE calculations



Design



Construction

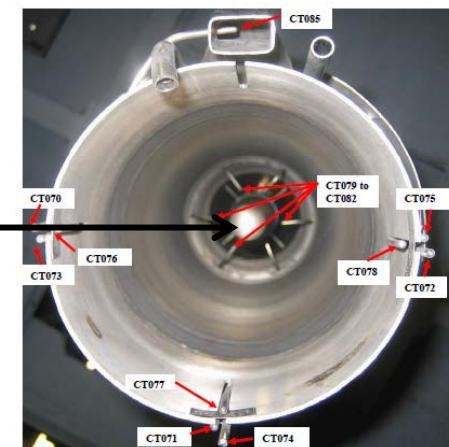
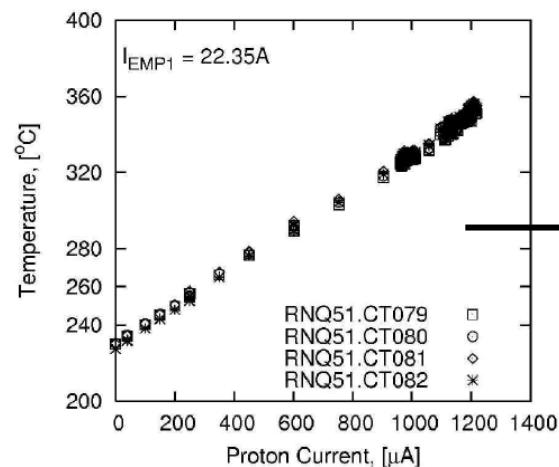
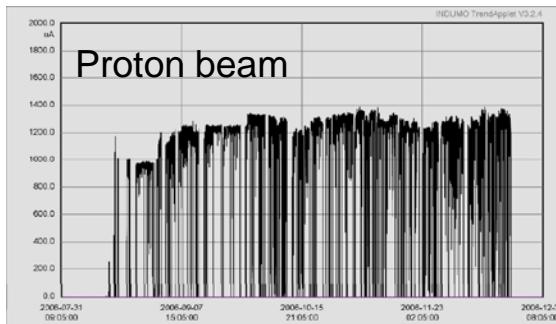


Required data for MYRRHA:

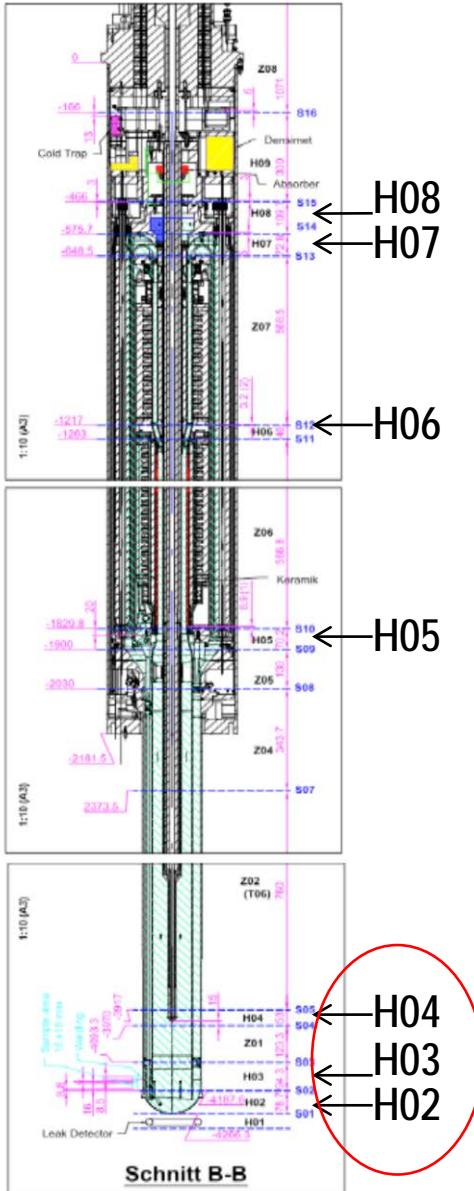
- Some basic characteristics of candidate materials (T91, SS 316L & 1.4970)
- Effects of LBE & irradiation on material properties
- Physical effects: Liquid metal embrittlement (LME), Liquid Metal Corrosion (LMC), SCC, etc.

MEGAPIE experiment

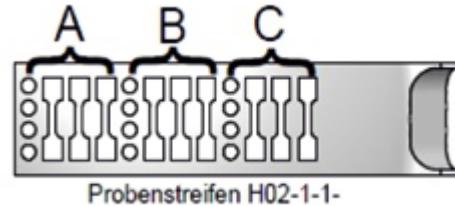
- Materials: T91, 316L
- Irradiation: High-E protons + spallation neutrons
- Dose: 0-7 dpa
- Environment: LBE
- Temperatures: 230-350°C
- Specimens extracted: Flat tensile, TEM discs, plates, bars



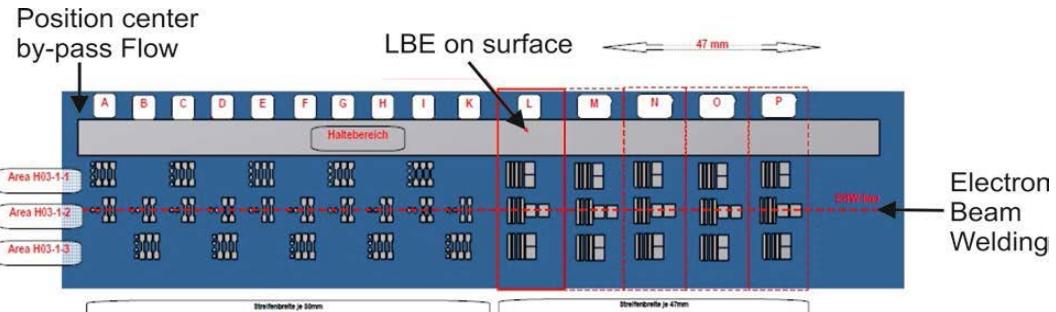
MEGAPIE sample extraction



H02 - The Beam Entrance Window (Calotte)



H03 - lower liquid metal container (LLMC)



H04 - lower liquid metal container (LLMC)

LEXUR II irradiation program

- Irradiation experiment in BOR-60 reactor (RIAR, Russia)
- Materials: T91, 316L, 15-15Ti, ODS (Pb)
- Doses: 6÷35 dpa
- Environment: LBE, Pb
- Temperatures: 350°C (LBE) & 550°C (Pb)
- Specimens: Round tensile, DCT, corrosion discs, pressurized tubes

TWIN-ASTIR irradiation conditions

- Irradiation experiment in BR2 reactor
- Materials: T91, 316L, High Silicon Steels, welds
- Dose: 0, 1.25 and 2.5 dpa
- Environment: LBE & PWR water
- Temperatures: 300-320 °C & 350-370 °C & 460-490 °C
- Specimens: Round tensile, DCT, corrosion plates

MEGAPIE

Temperatures: RT, 300 °C

Strain rate: 5×10^{-5} 1/s

Environment: PbBi, ArH, Air

Oxygen: $\sim 10^{-6}$ wt%

LEXUR

Temperatures: RT, 350 °C

Strain rate: 5×10^{-5} 1/s

Environment: PbBi, Air

Oxygen: saturated

TWIN-ASTIR

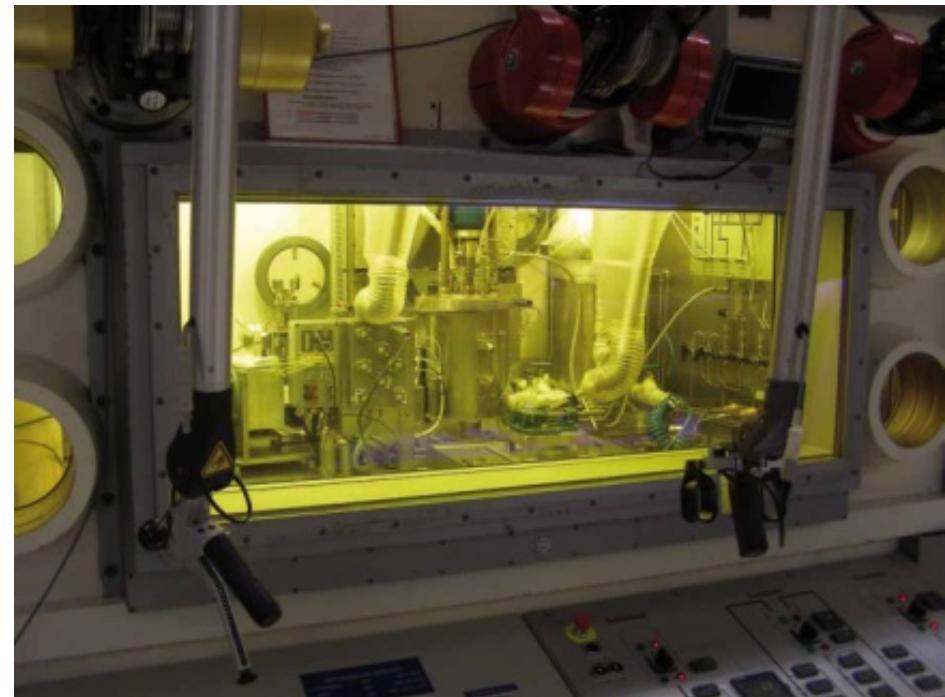
Temperatures: RT, 300 °C

Strain rate: 5×10^{-5} 1/s

Environment: PbBi, ArH, Air

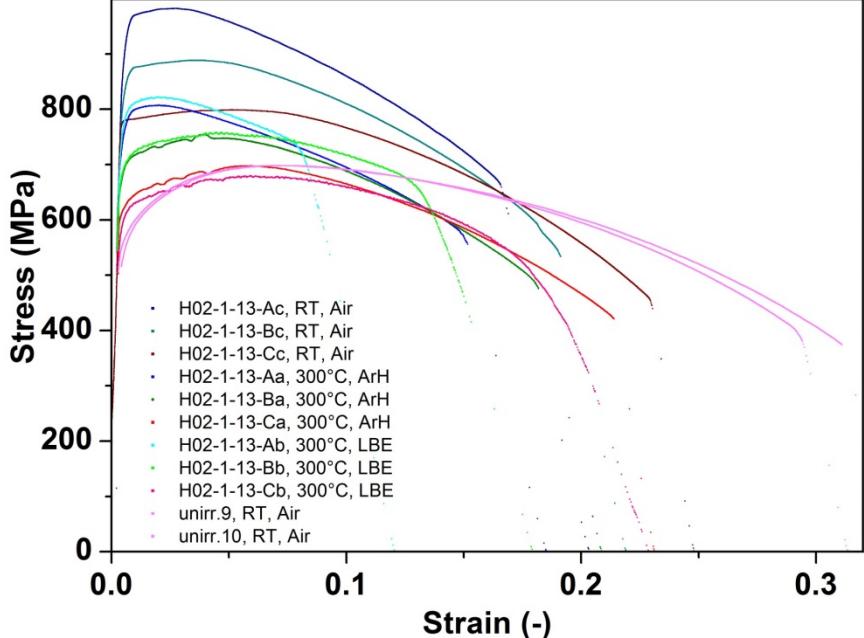
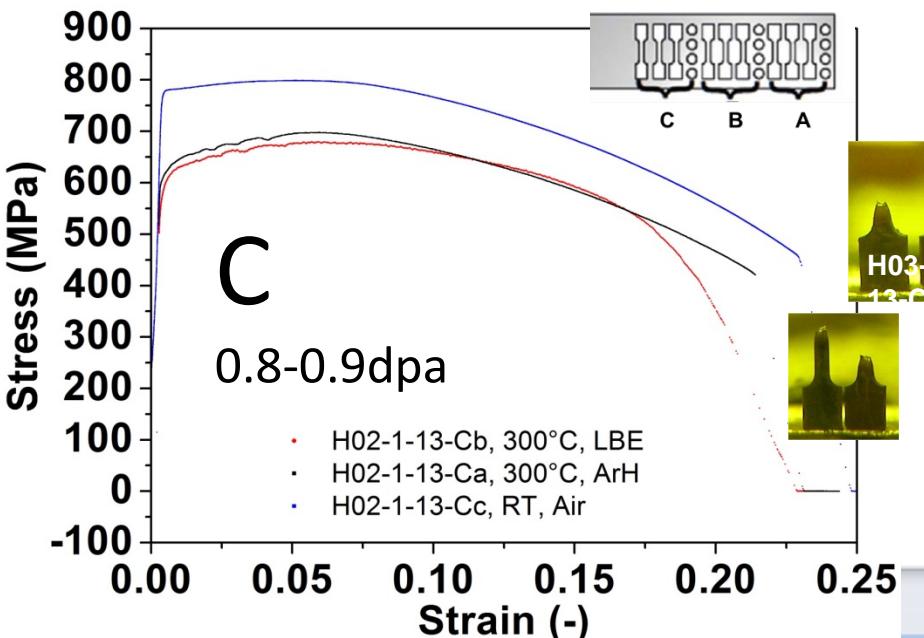
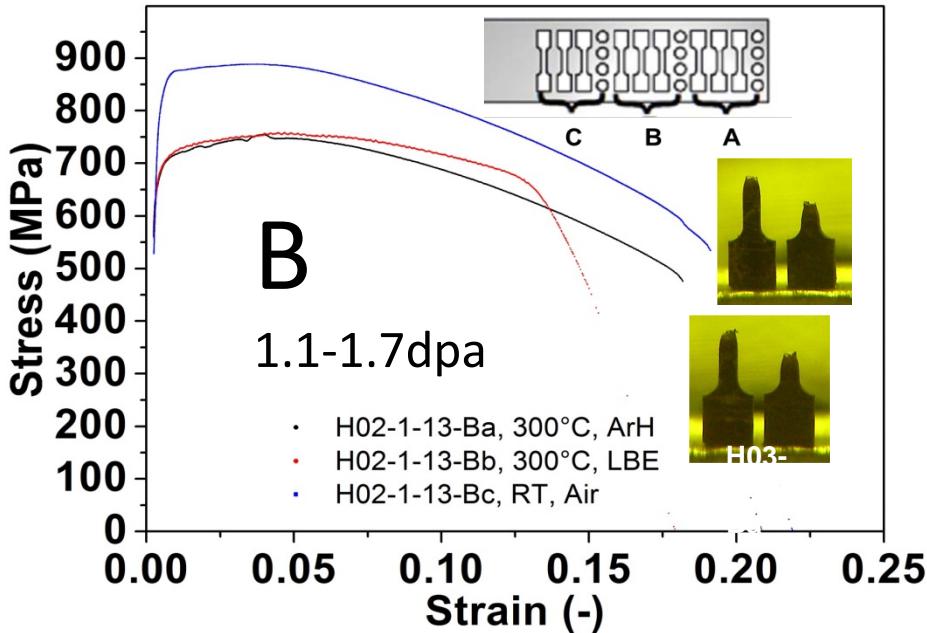
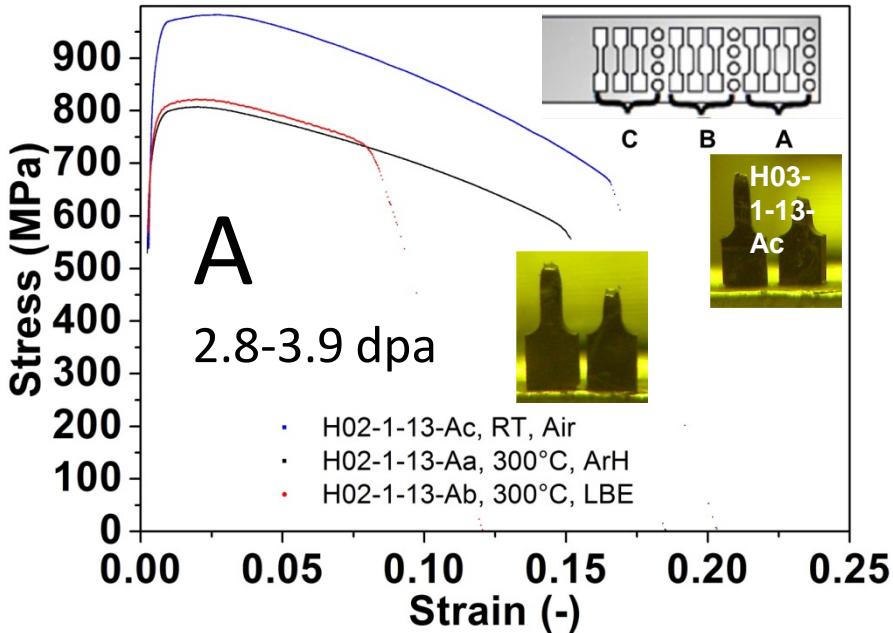
Oxygen: Oxygen: $\sim 10^{-6}$ wt%

Tensile tests

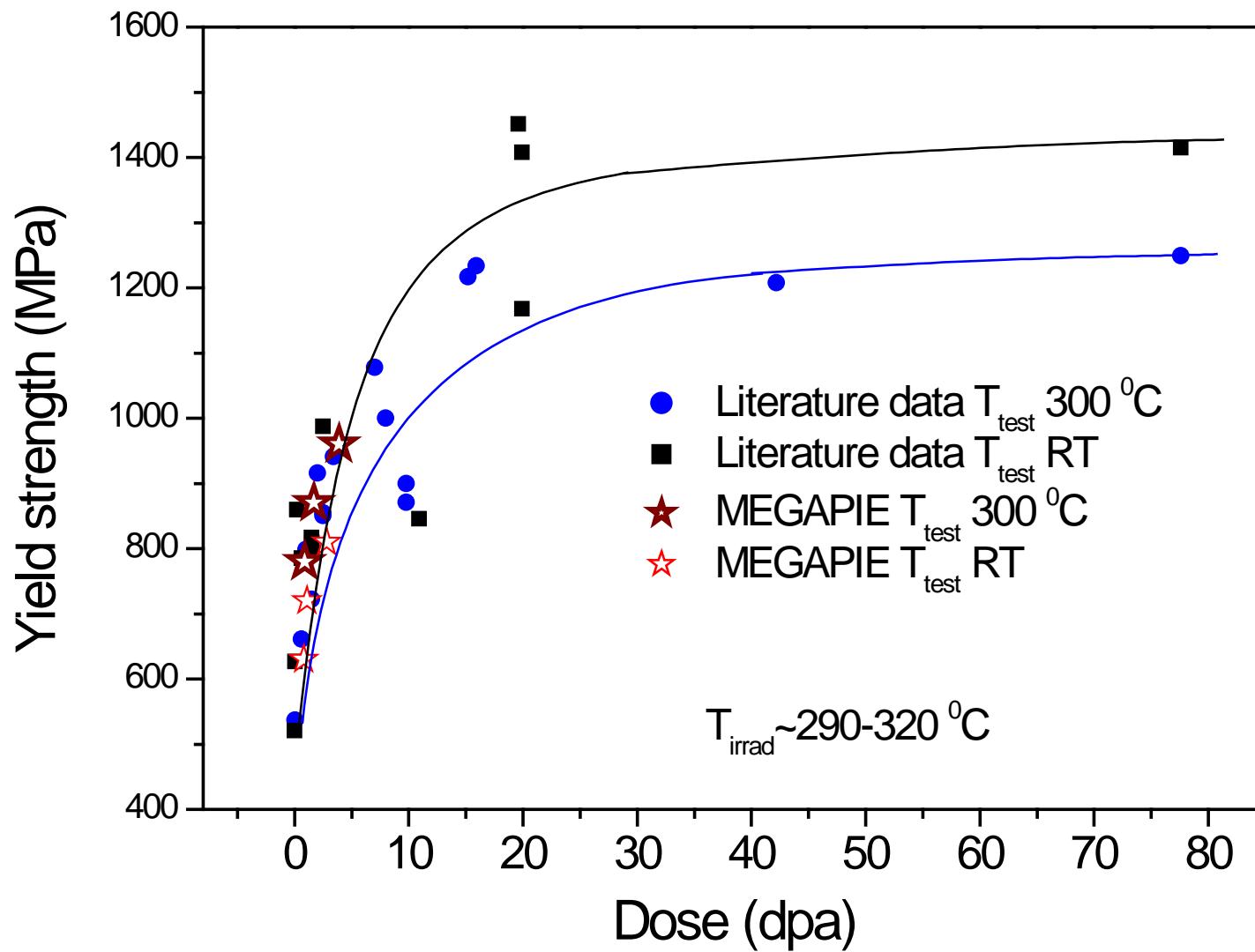


Limets 2, SCK•CEN

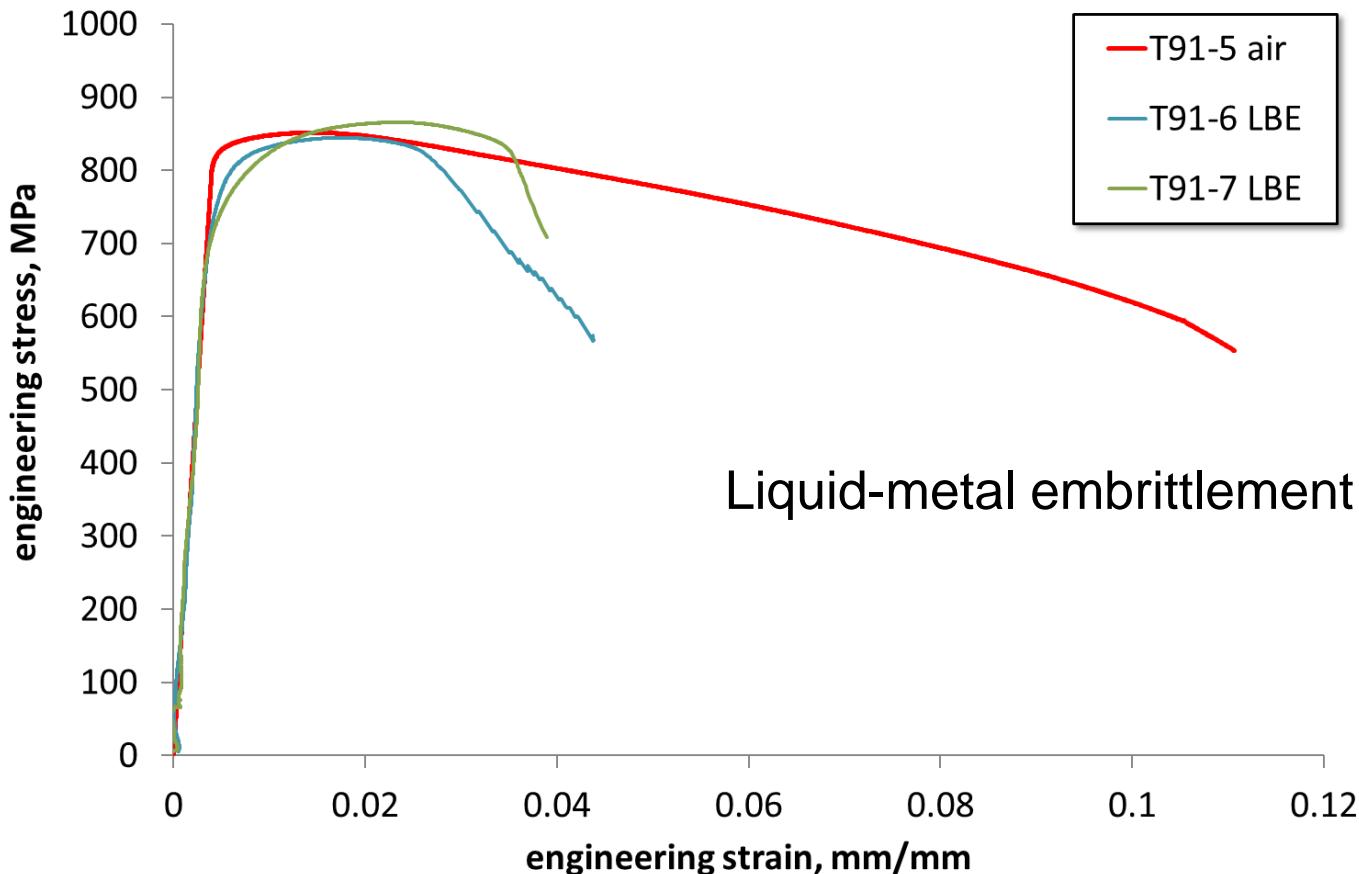
Tensile tests T91



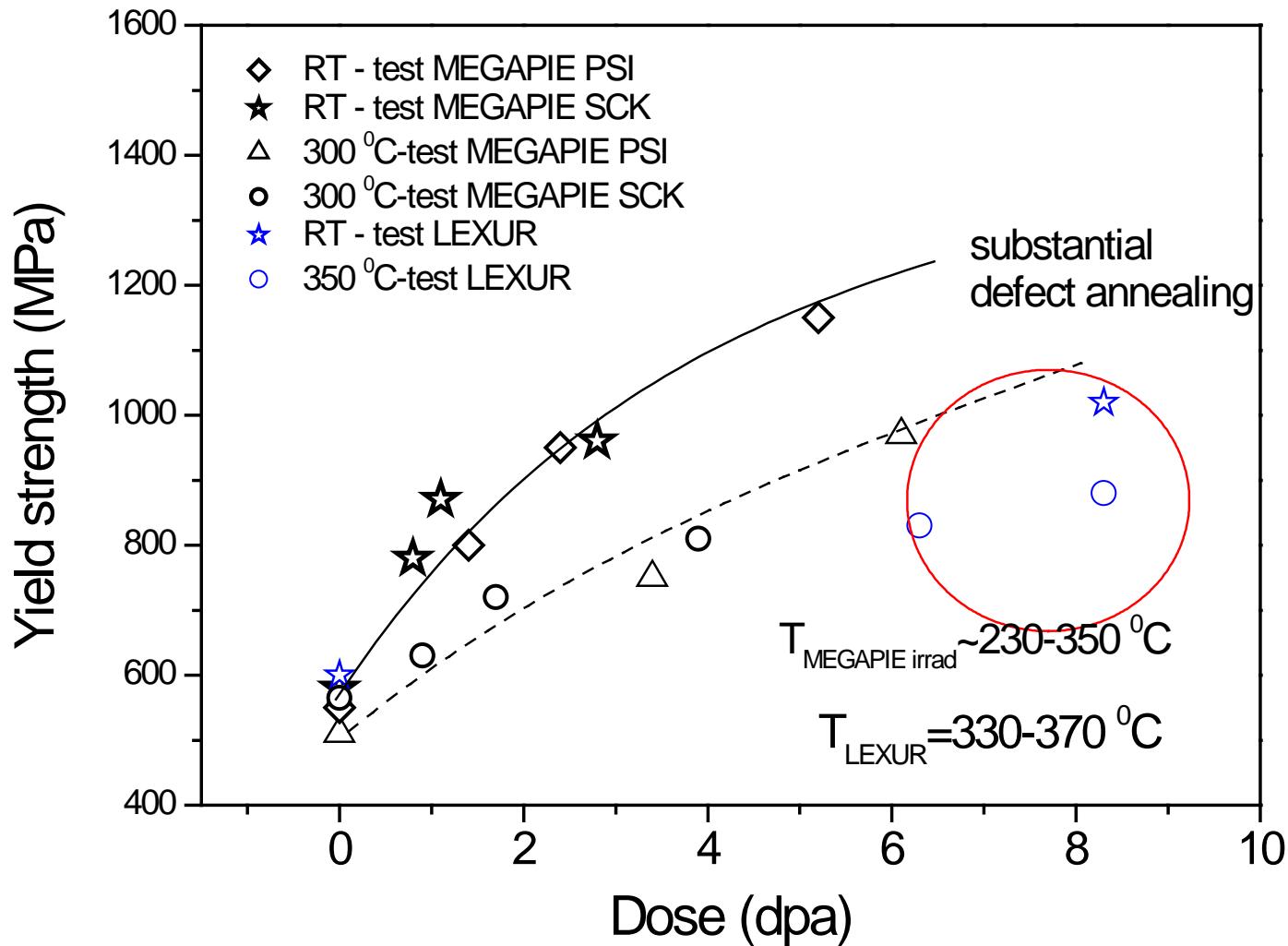
Comparison with literature data



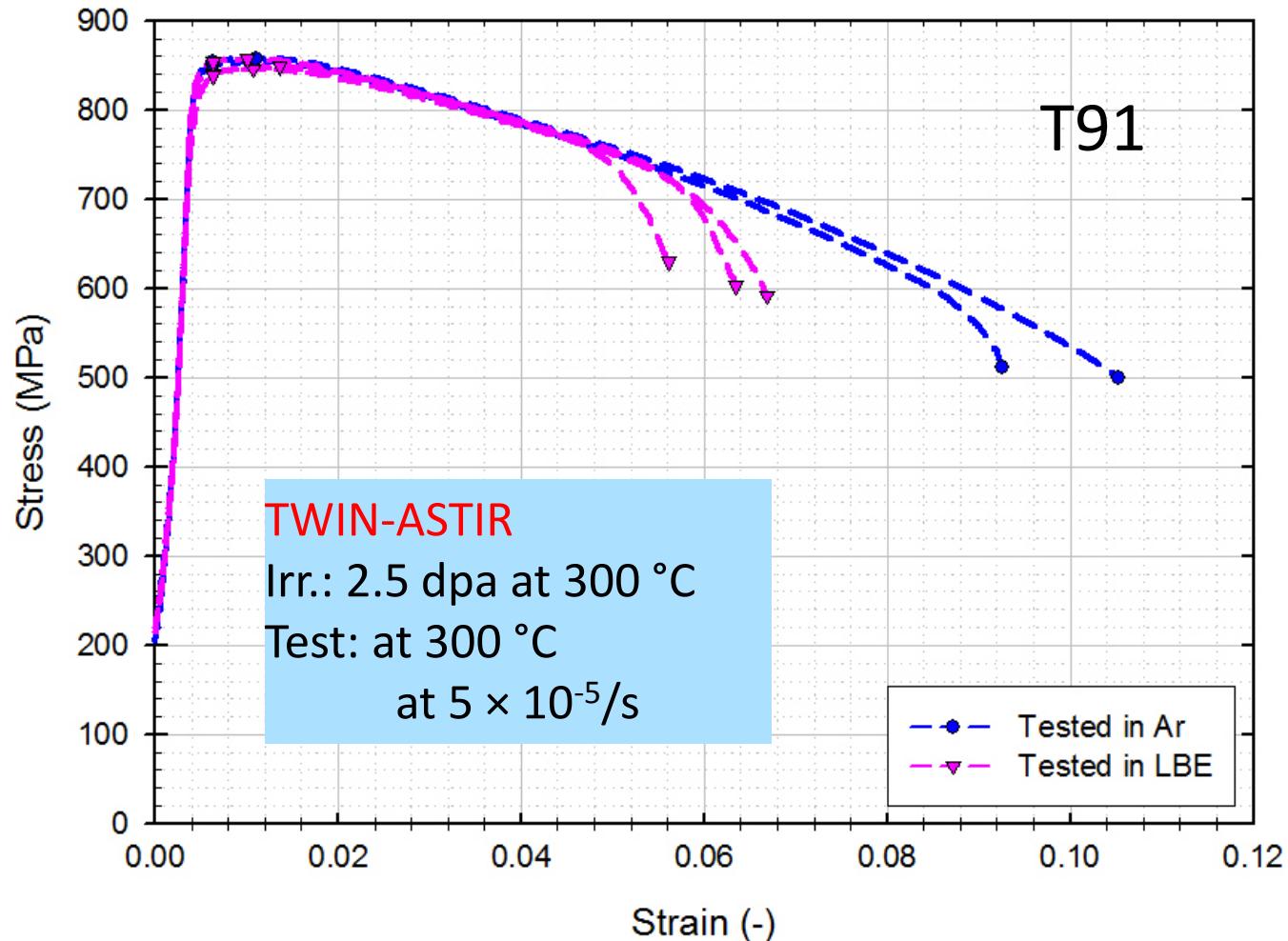
LEXUR mechanical tests



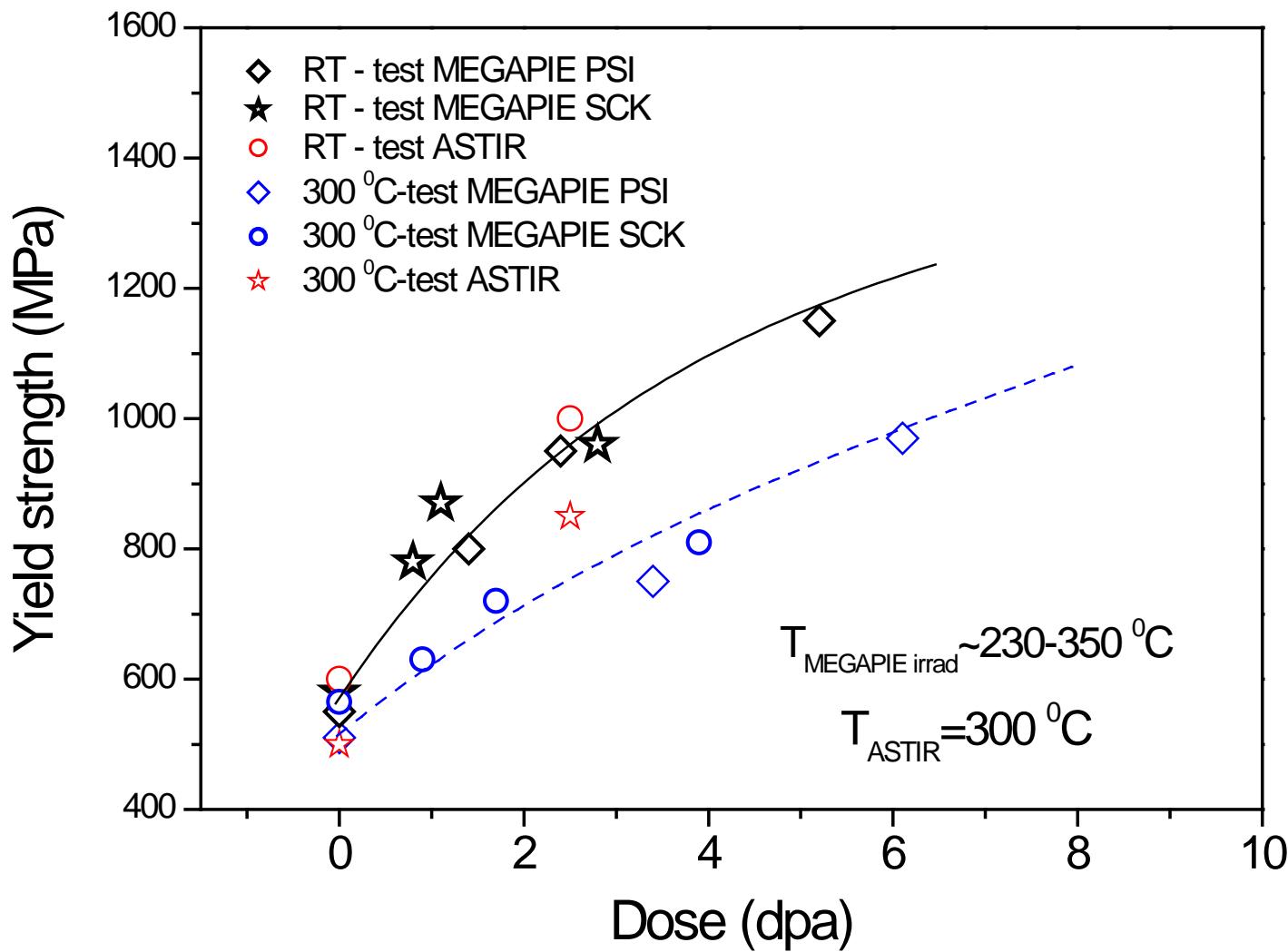
LEXUR vs MEGAPIE

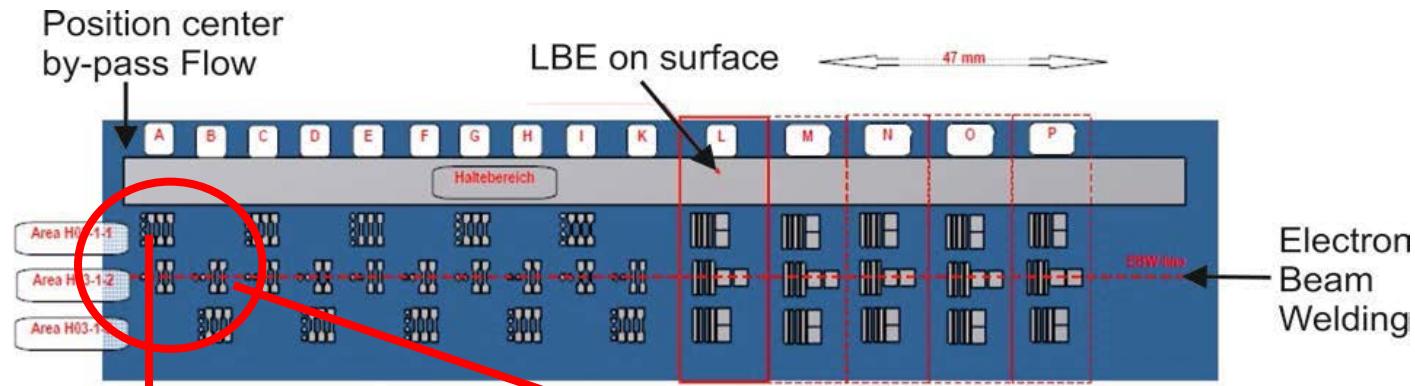


TWIN-ASTIR mechanical tests

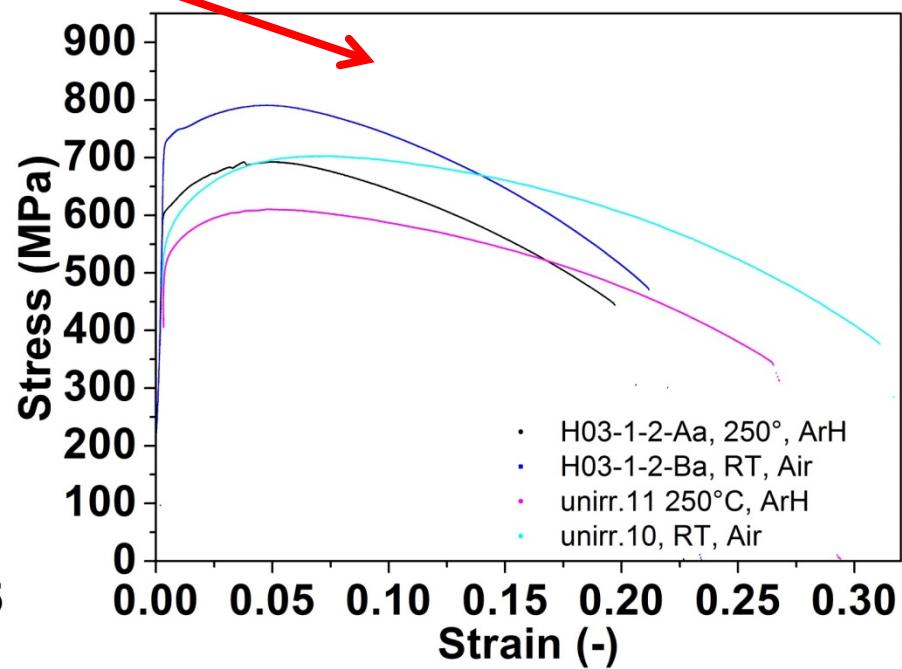
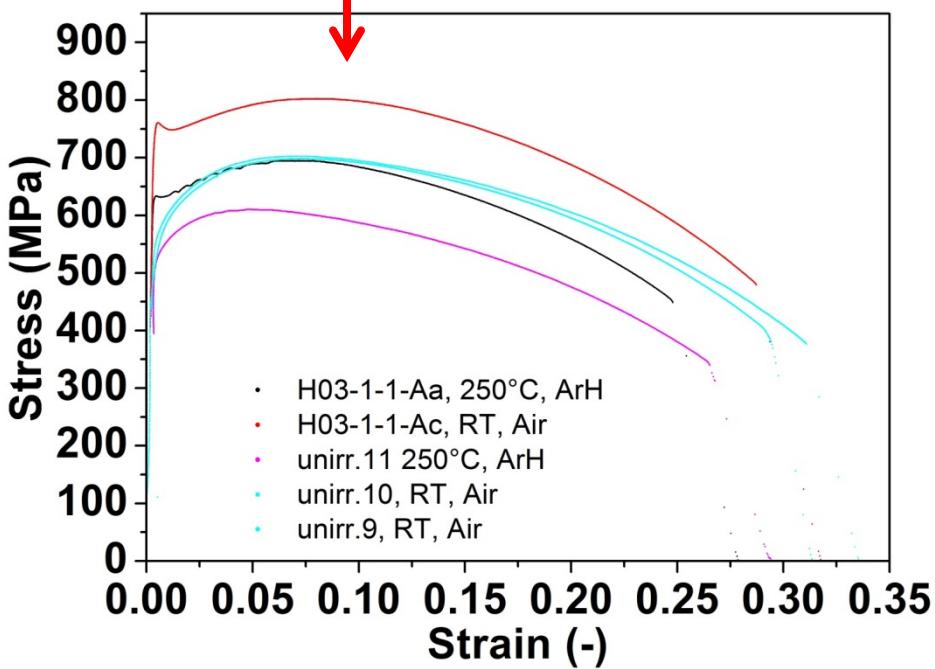


Twin-ASTIR vs MEGAPIE



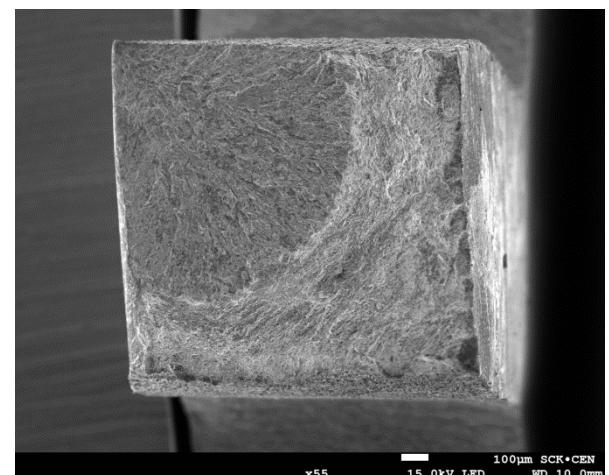
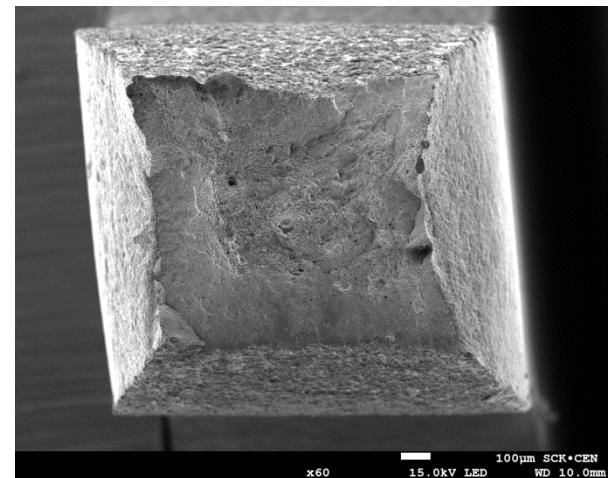
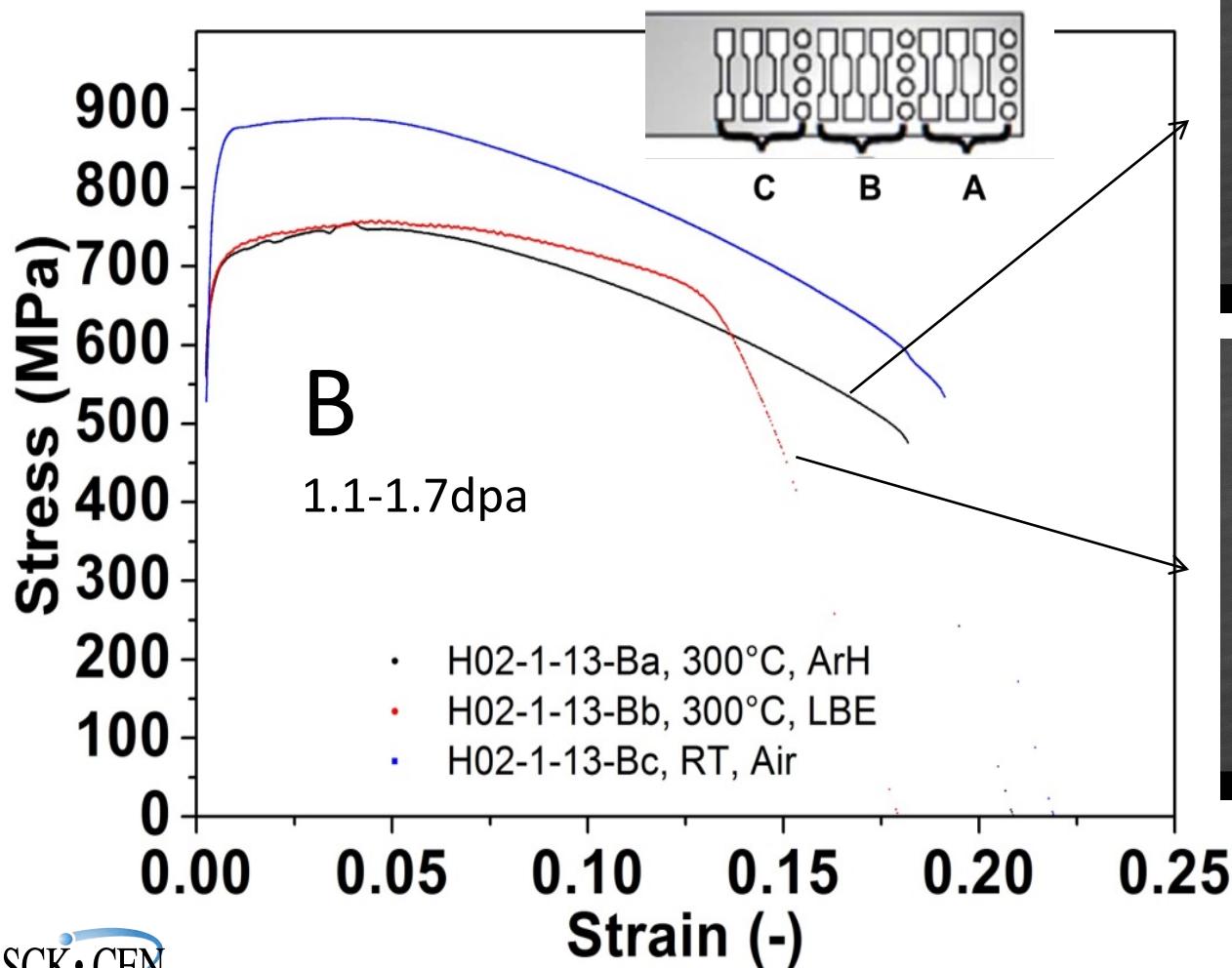


Dose ~ 0.7 dpa

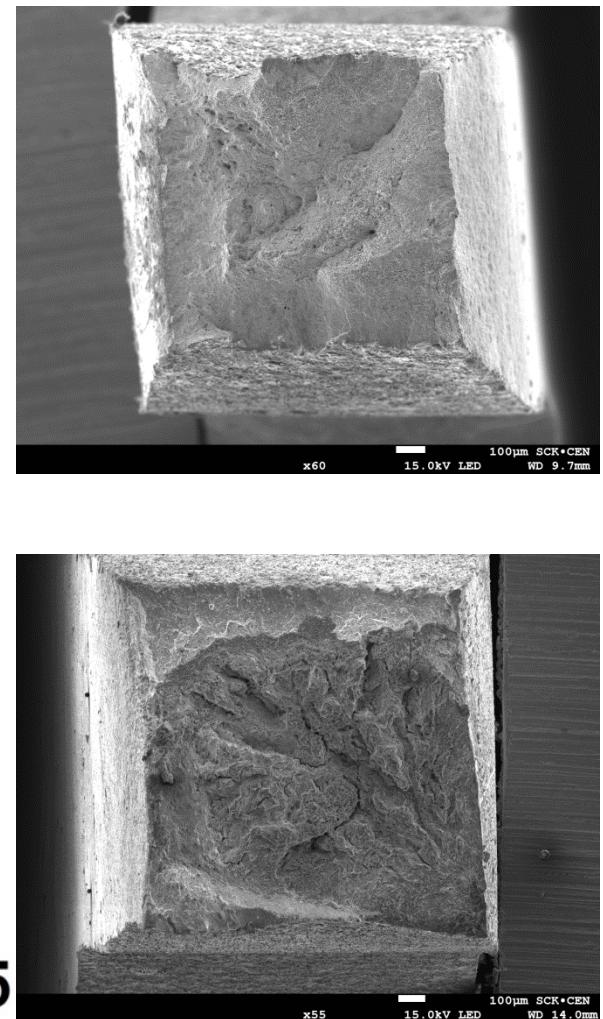
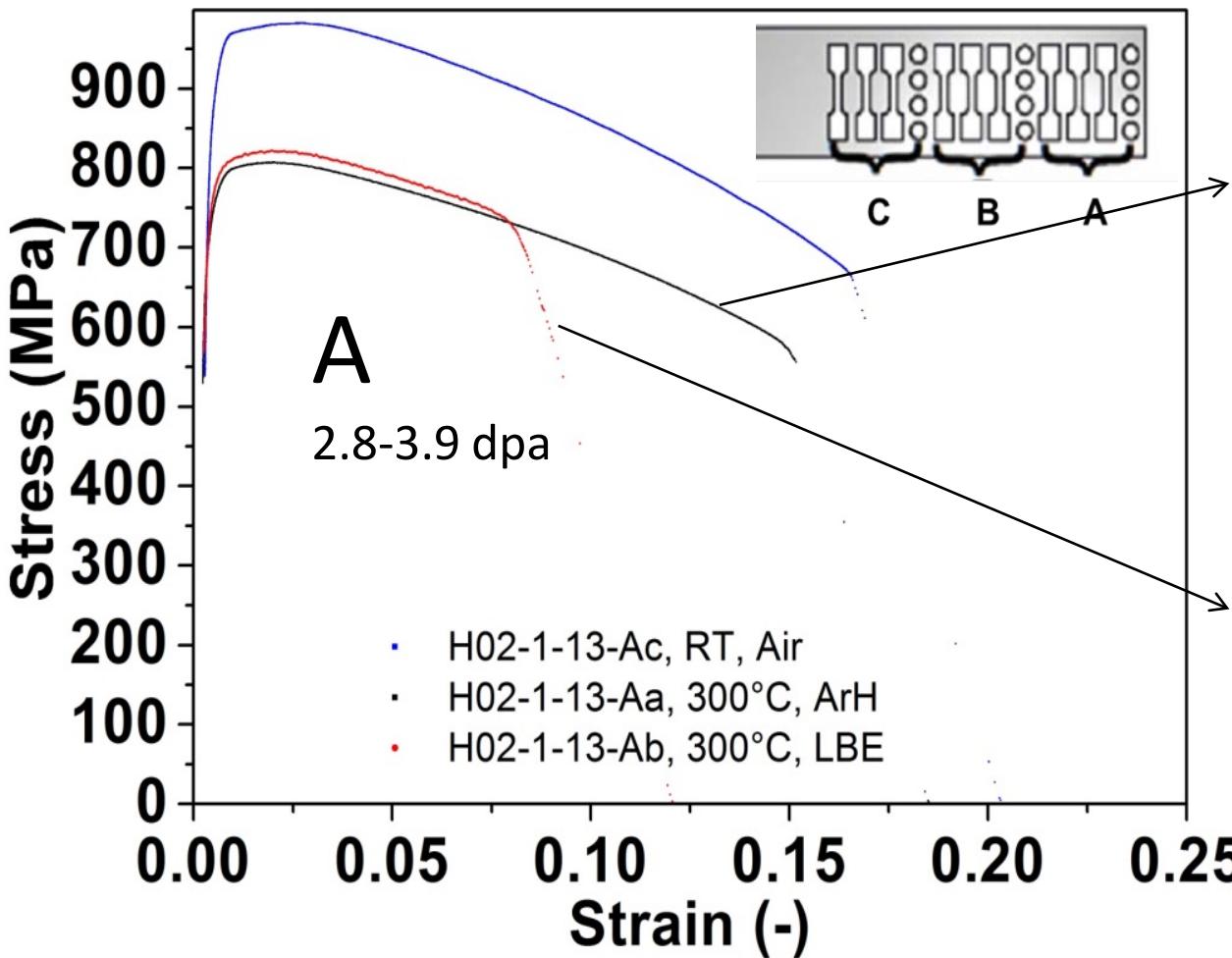


No effect of EBW

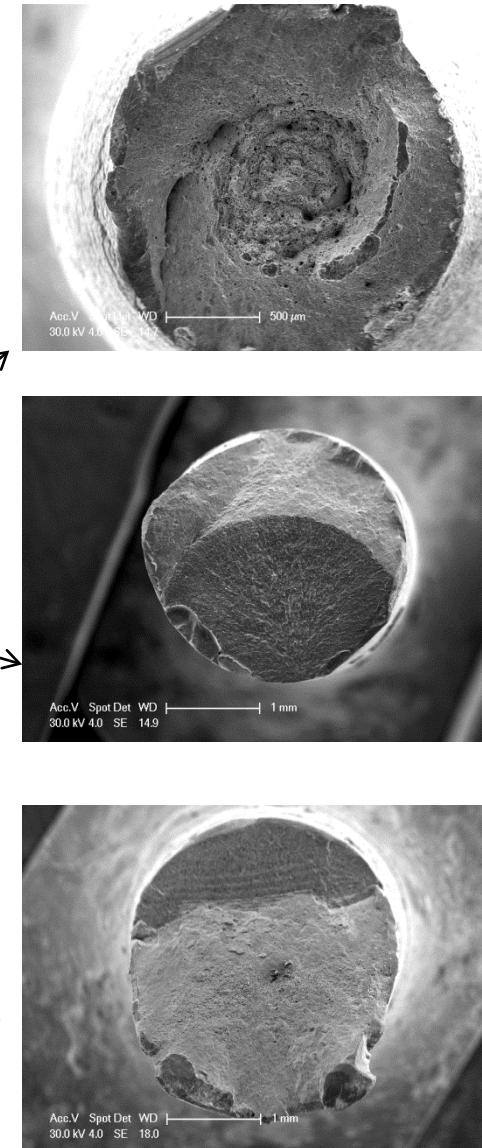
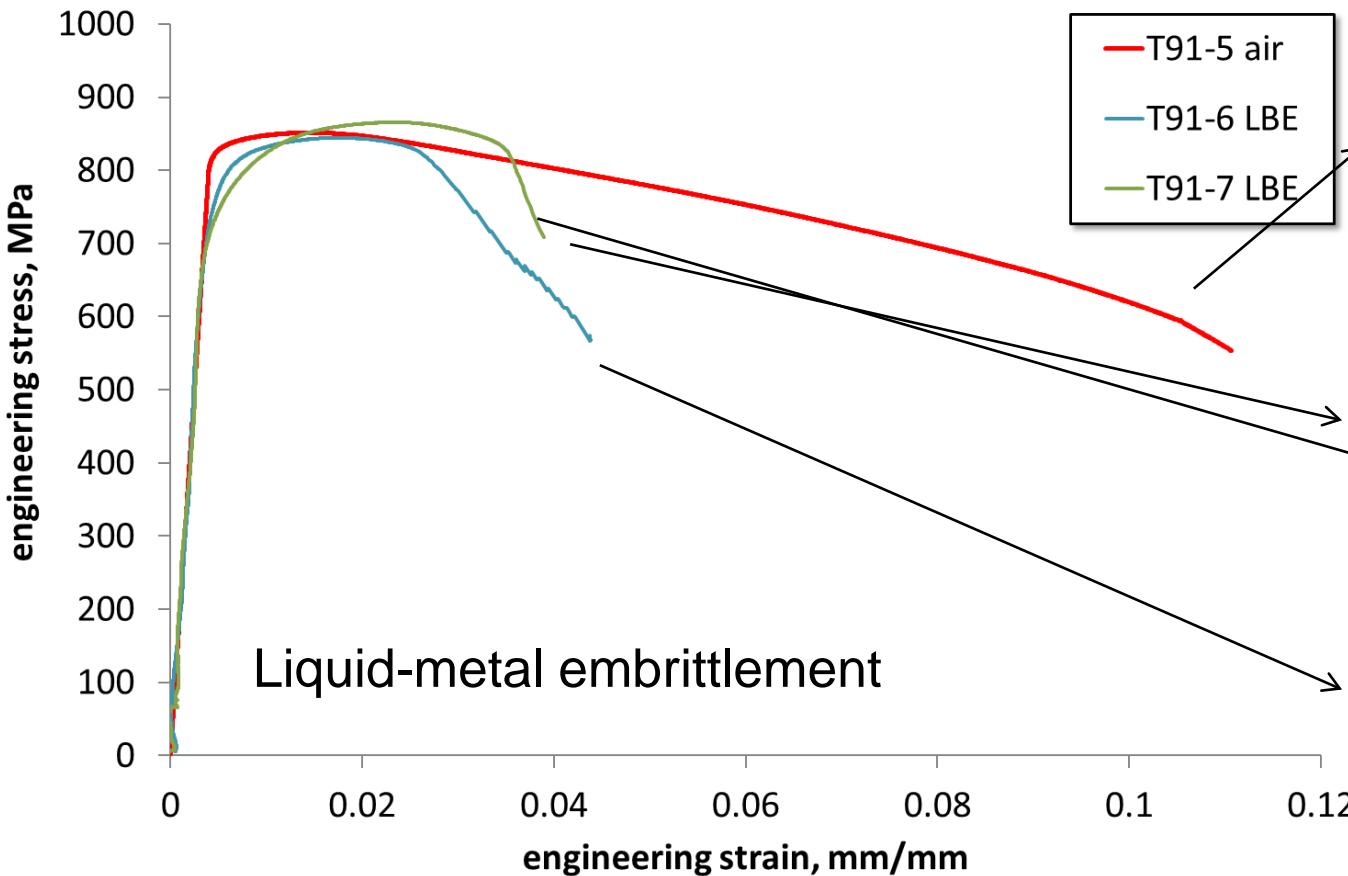
SEM – fractured surface MEGAPIE



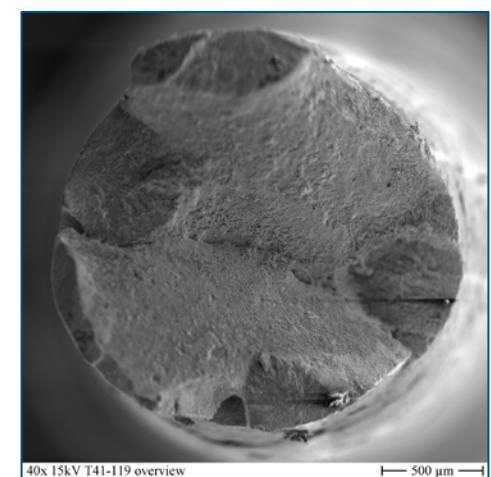
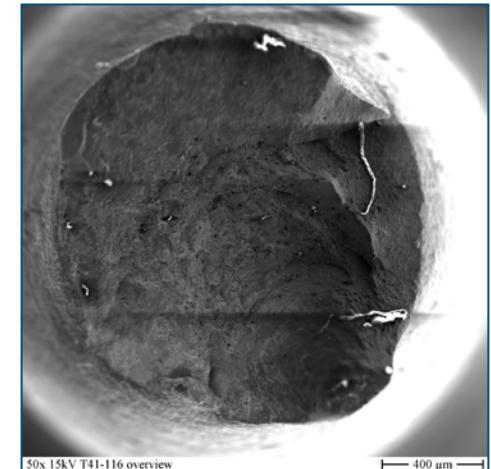
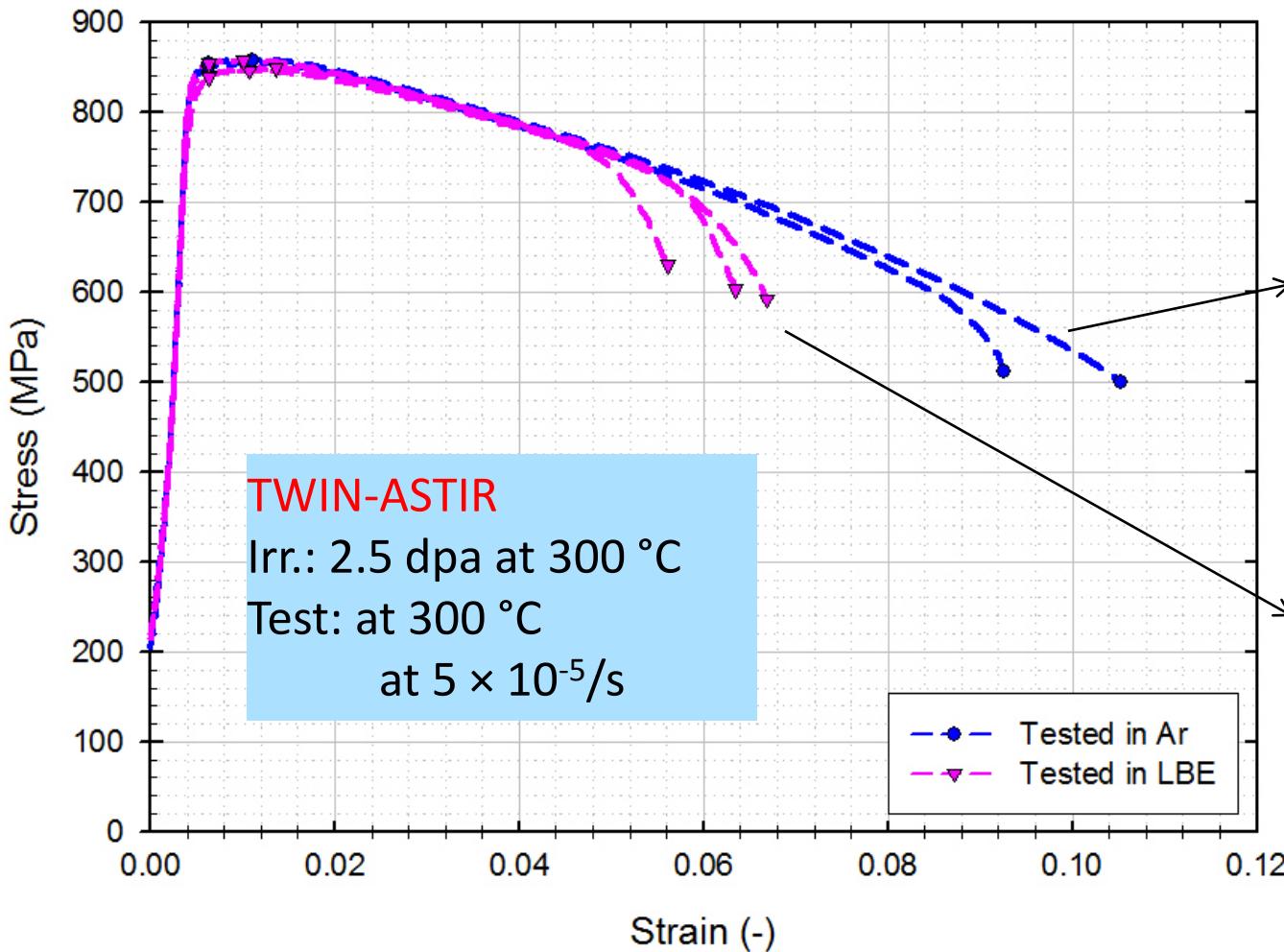
SEM – fractured surface MEGAPIE



SEM fractured surface -LEXUR

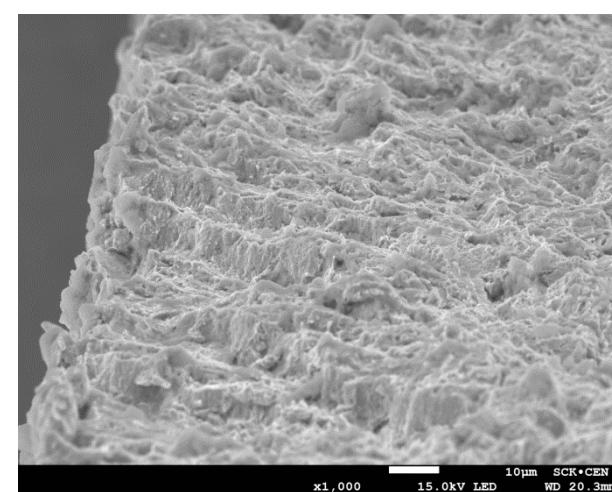
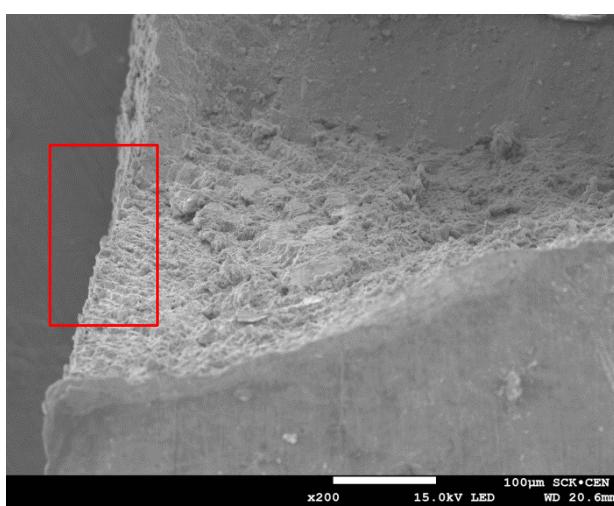
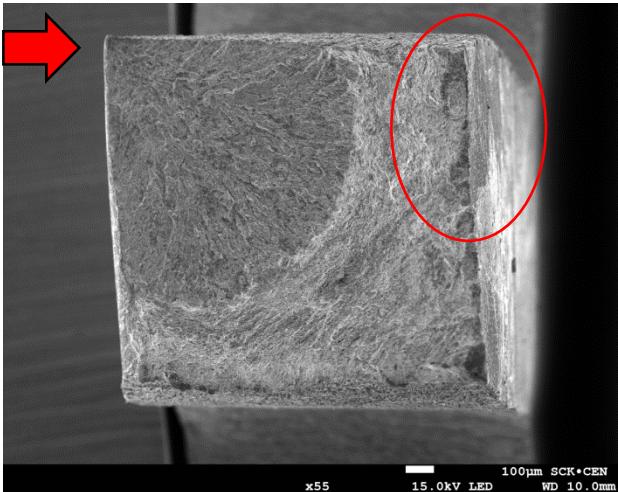
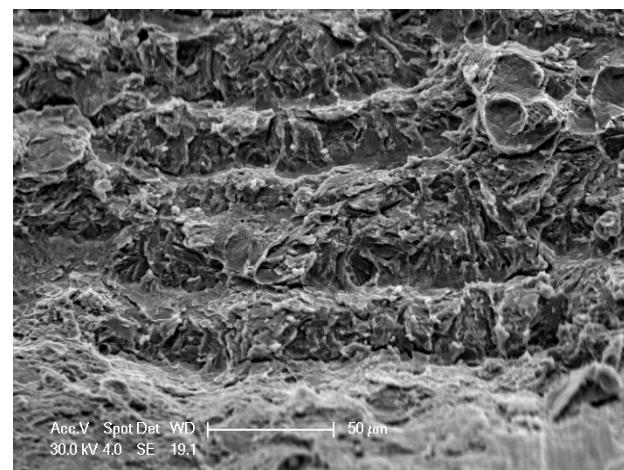
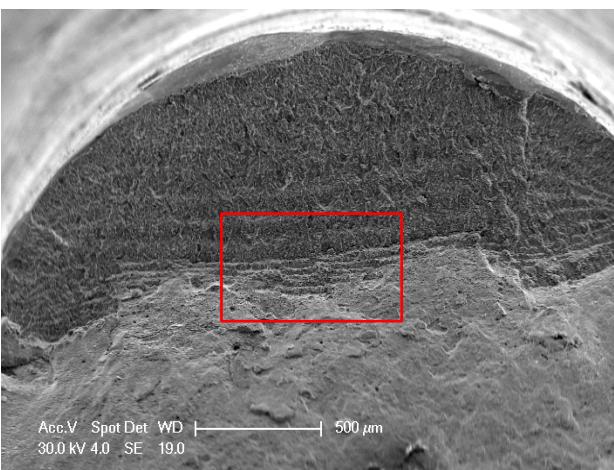
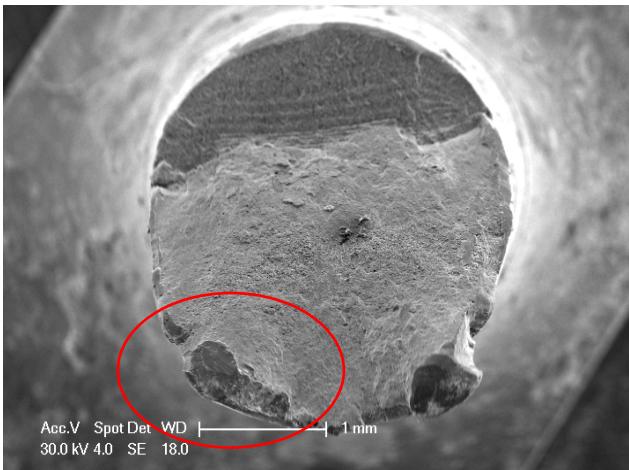


TWIN-ASTIR mechanical tests



Step-like surface

LEXUR



Conclusions

- Tensile properties consistently scale with respect of irradiation dose and test temperature. LM embrittlement is clearly observed.
- Yield strength values agree well with other measurements performed on the samples extracted from the target window, as well as to those obtained from LEXUR and TWIN ASTIR PIE.
- Consistent features associated with LM embrittlement are observed by SEM of the fractured surface.
- No particular effects are associated to spallation vs neutron irradiation conditions.
- No effects due to HAZ.
- TEM studies are under progress.

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