



Exceptional service in the national interest

Analysis of High Nickel Alloys Partially Submerged in a Ternary Chloride Salt

Aaron Overacker, Kenneth Armijo, Dimitri Madden,
Patrick Burton, Minghui Chen

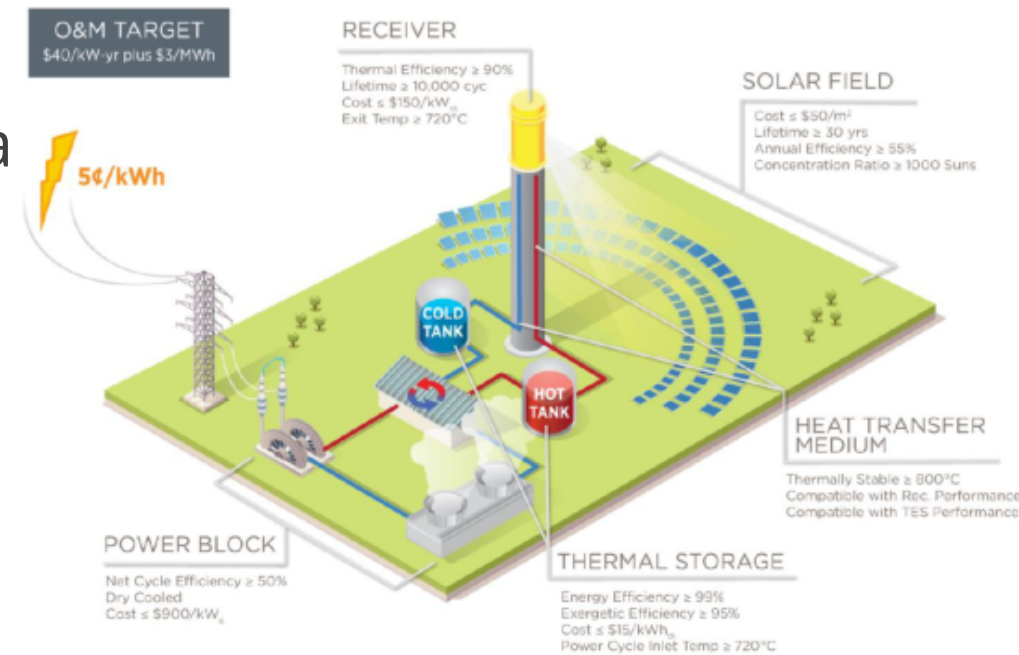
ANS Annual Conference 2022, Anaheim, California

SAND2022



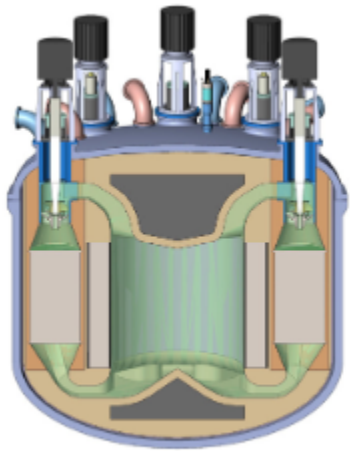
Project Background: 750°C Molten Salt Valve: Key Challenges

- DOE SETO focus of developing thermal transport systems capable of operating temperatures $> 720^{\circ}\text{C}$ and integration with advanced, high-efficiency power cycles.
- Materials & Manufacturing - Solutions to reduce cost & risks of CSP components.
 - “Receiver & components: piping, pumps, tower structure, insulation, heat tracing, headers, and valves”
- Materials compatibility up to 750°C
- Proper Controls and Ullage Gas System Integra
- Higher-than-expected salt vapor pressure
- High salt vapor freezing phenomena

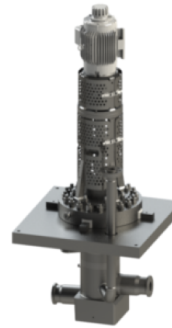




Nuclear Applications



MCFR conceptual design





HT Salt Pot Materials Compatibility Studies

Components to be Studied

- Valve body, bonnet, gaskets, packing, bellows, welds, impellers.
- Gaskets and Seals

Materials being studied

- Alloys: SS316H (CF8M), SS347H, Haynes 282, Haynes 230 (or Inconel N06230), C-276, SS304H Incoloy 800H, Inconel 617, Inconel 625, (potentially combined with nickel and cobalt based cladding such as Colmony 5, Alloy200, 740H).
- Seals: Ceramics, Mica, Thermiculite, graphite.
- Weldments

Salt Pot Work

- Nitrogen gas, vacuum pump, & gas condensation lines detachable via VCR fittings for lid removal
- Addition of a Liner or cladding
- Re-making lid out of $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3/\text{SiC}$
- Ullage Gas systems

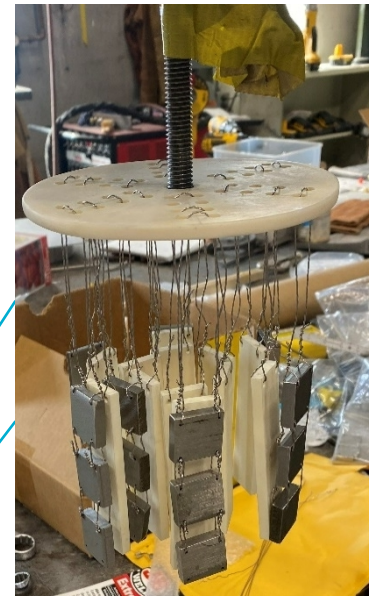
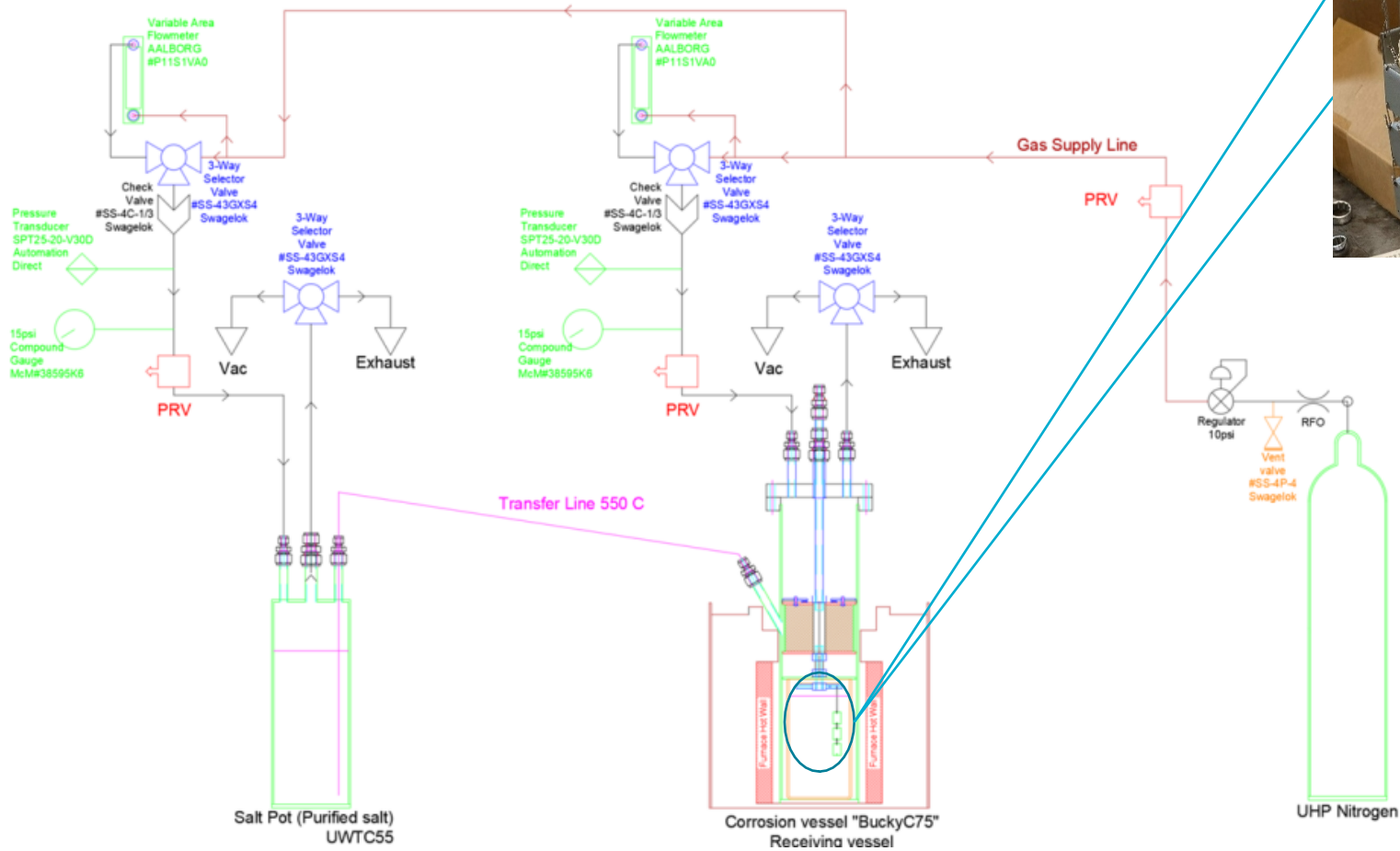
Post-Test Analysis

- Scanning Electron Microscopy/Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (microscopic structural changes and elemental analysis, XPS)
- Mass loss measurements
- Corrosion analysis



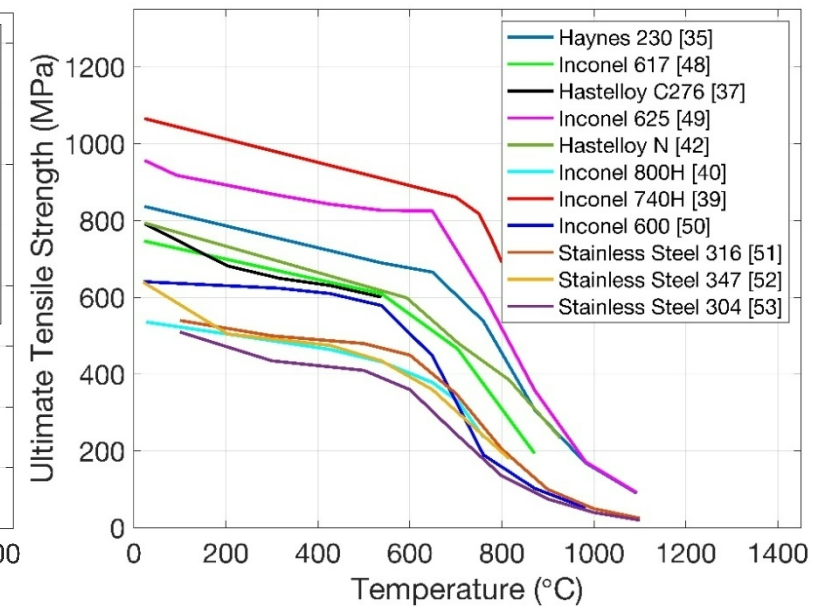
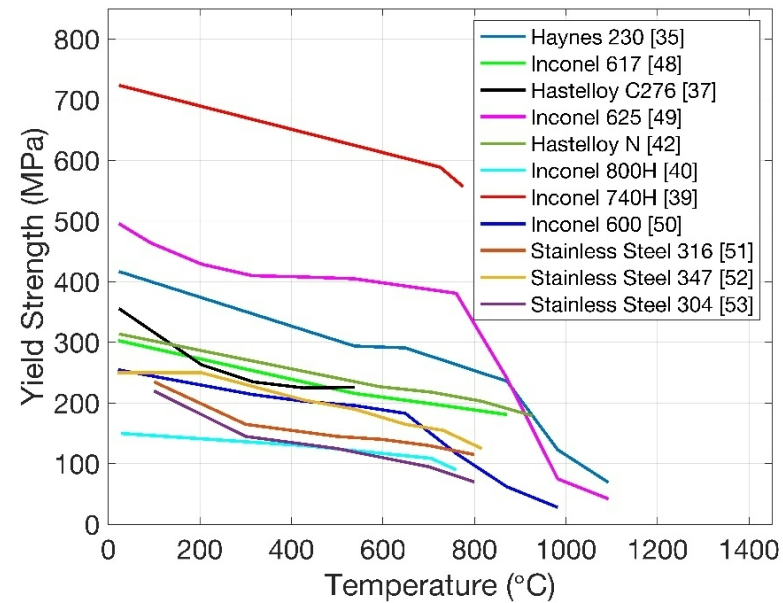
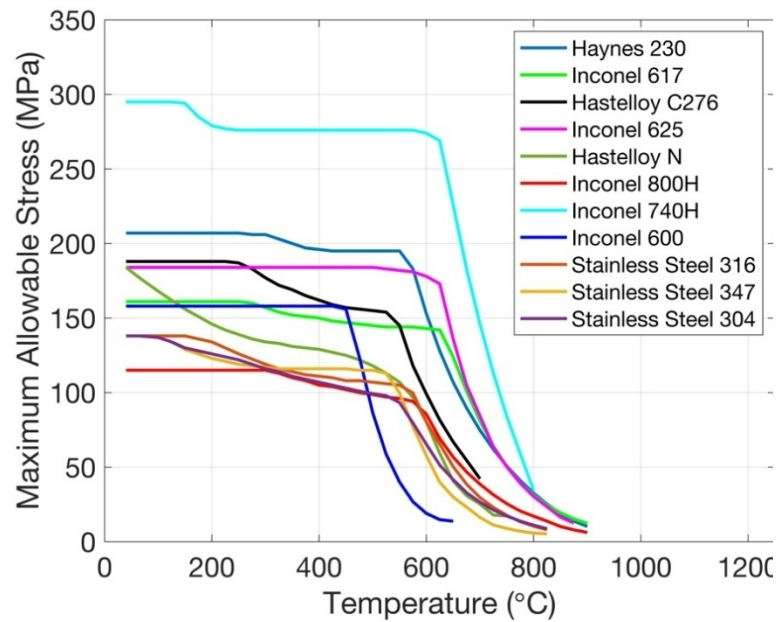


Test Configuration





Why High Nickel Alloys?



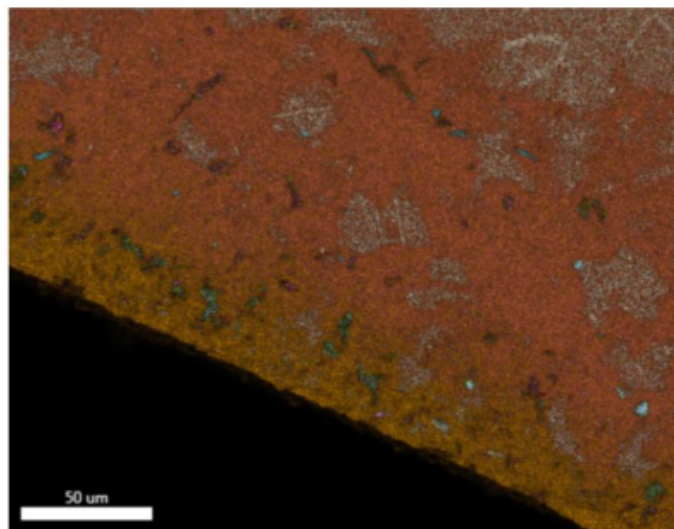


Fully Submerged Samples v.s. Partially Submerged

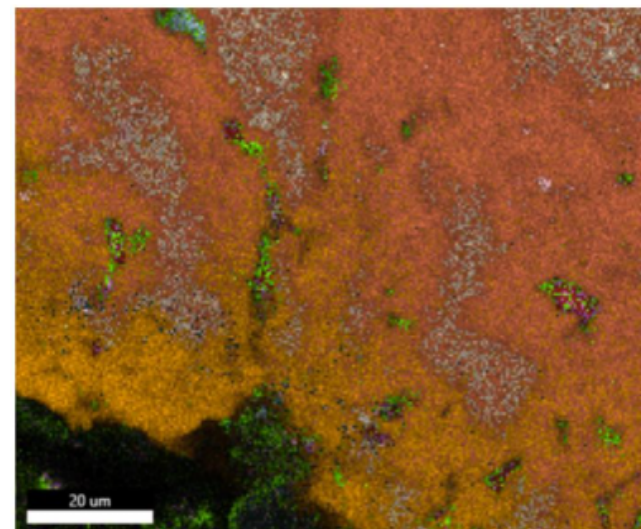
Sample	Corrosion Rate ($\mu\text{m}/\text{year}$) Partially Submerged	Corrosion Rate ($\mu\text{m}/\text{year}$) Fully Submerged
Inconel 800H	397	246.2
Inconel 625	-2	35.68
Inconel 617	53	85.5
Hastelloy C276	37	42.93
Inconel 740H	41	37.67



SEM/EDS Inconel 800H



3%	O K
1%	MgK
2%	AlK
2%	SiK
3%	TiK
13%	CrK
49%	FeK
28%	NiK

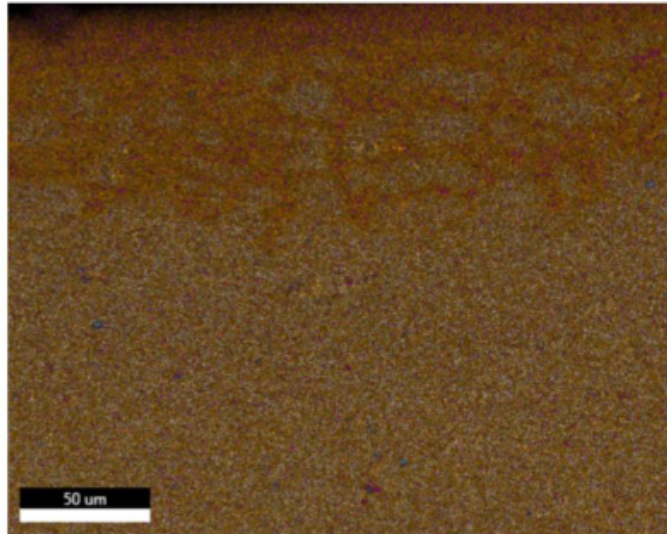


4%	O K
2%	MgK
2%	AlK
2%	SiK
3%	ClK
3%	K K
13%	CrK
44%	FeK
27%	NiK

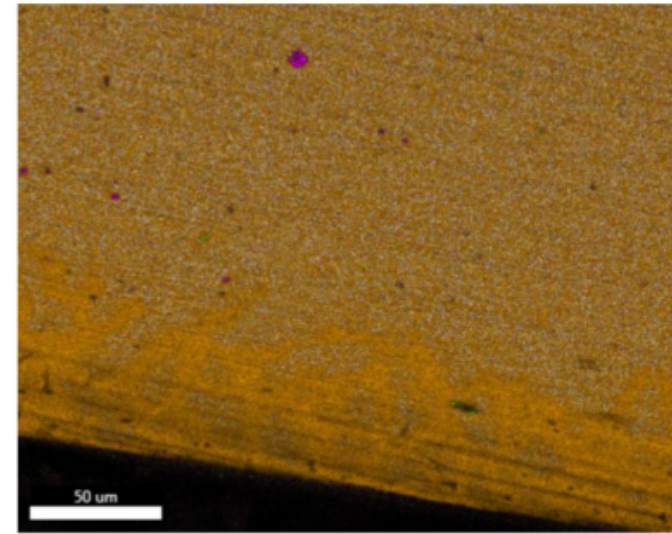




SEM/EDS Inconel 625



8% MoL
3% TiK
26% CrK
9% FeK
55% NiK

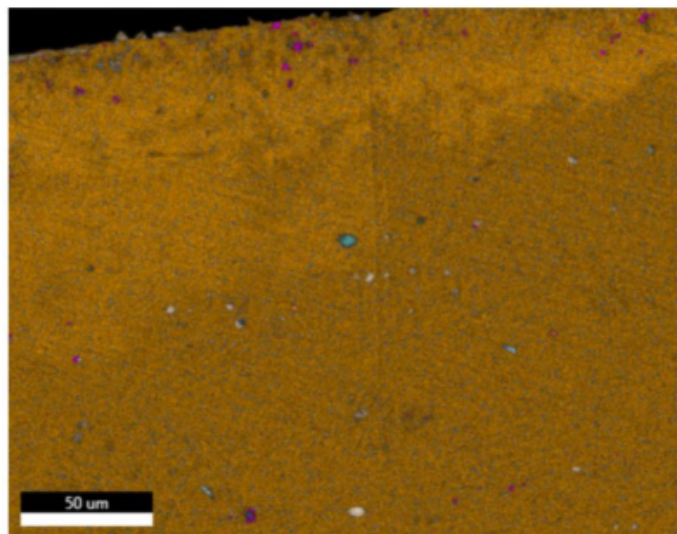


2% C K
3% O K
5% MoL
26% CrK
5% MnK
7% FeK
53% NiK

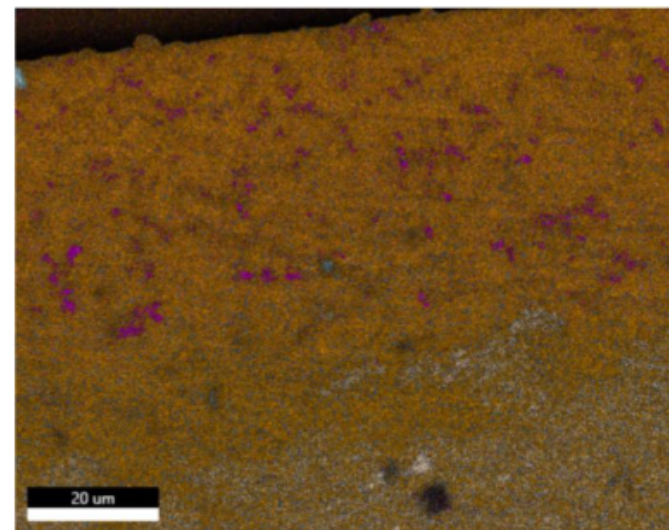




SEM/EDS Inconel 617



2% AlK
6% MoL
3% TiK
25% CrK
5% FeK
14% CoK
46% NiK

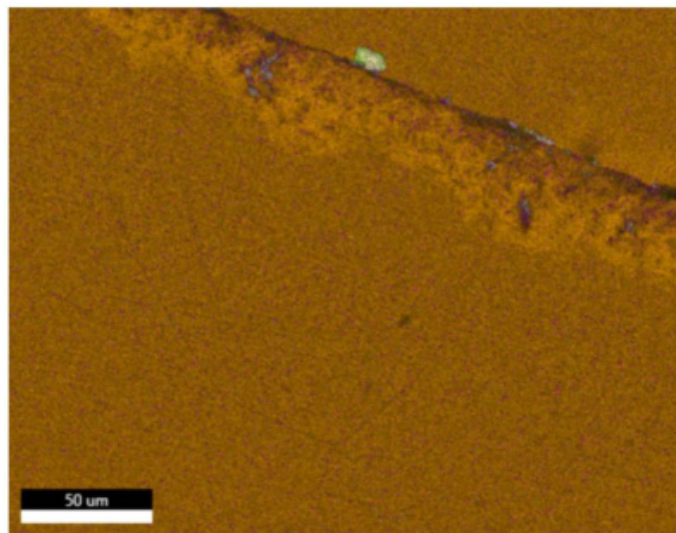


3% AlK
7% MoL
12% CrK
14% FeK
14% CoK
51% NiK

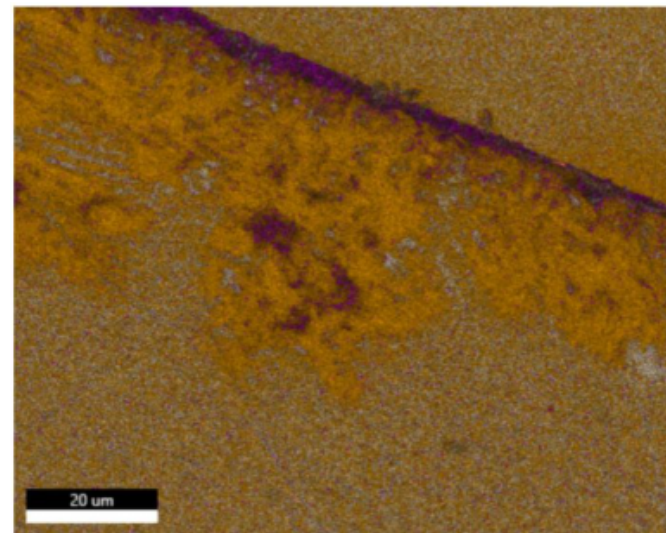




SEM/EDS Hastelloy C276



3%	O K
3%	Si K
24%	Cr K
11%	Fe K
57%	Ni K
2%	Mo K

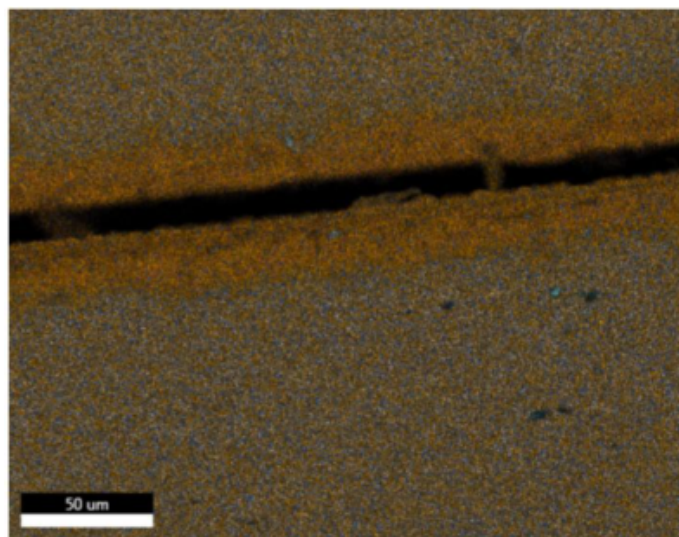


3%	Si K
21%	Cr K
12%	Fe K
61%	Ni K
3%	Mo K

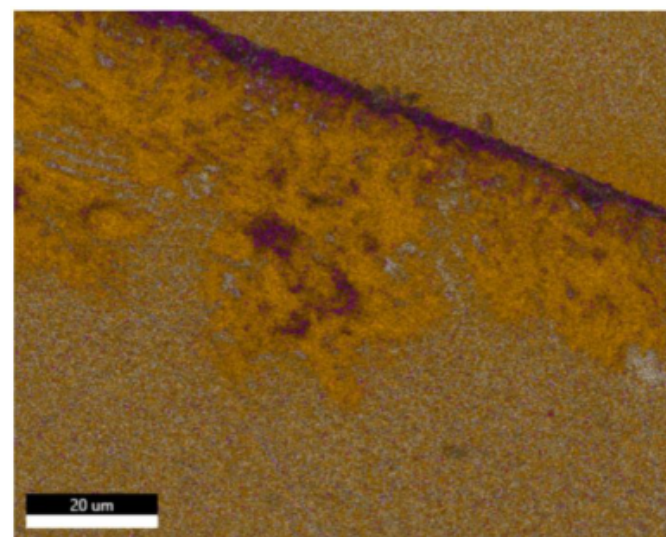




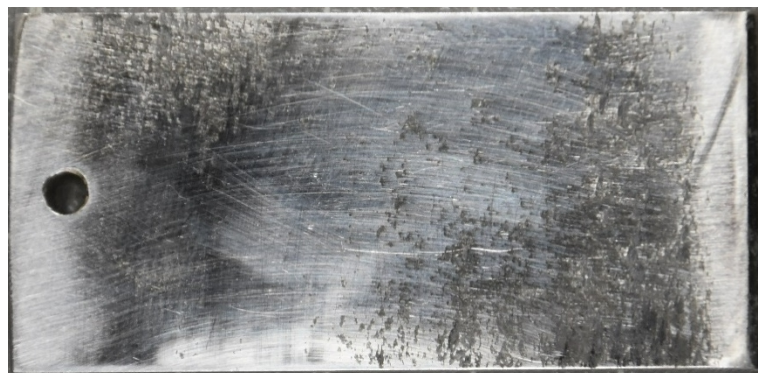
SEM/EDS Inconel 740H



2% AlK
4% TiK
25% CrK
8% FeK
18% CoK
43% NiK



3% SiK
21% CrK
12% FeK
61% NiK
3% MoK





Conclusion/Future Work

- Partially Submerged materials show more pitting corrosion above the liquid line in the vapor space
- Harmful for piping, pumps, valves, and storage containers
- Further studies are being conducted with samples completely in the vapor space