

1.95

Dr David Bowden – Materials Science and Engineering Group Leader (metallics) & NEURONE programme lead



UK Atomic Energy Authority

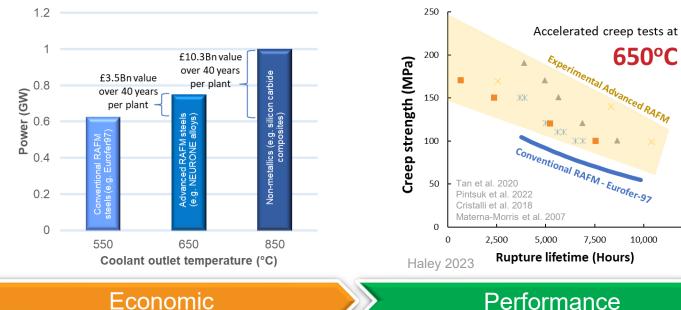
What is **NEURONE**?

NEUtron iRradiatiOn of advaNced stEels

Aim:

Develop and deliver an industrially scalable fusion-grade advanced steel capable of operating at 650°C in a fusion breeder-blanket environment.

- Total value of programme, plus in-kind contributions: £14.6m
- April 2023 until March 2028
- 40 collaborators across 11 organisations





Tonnes

Kilograms



UK Atomic Energy Authority

NEURONE Objectives

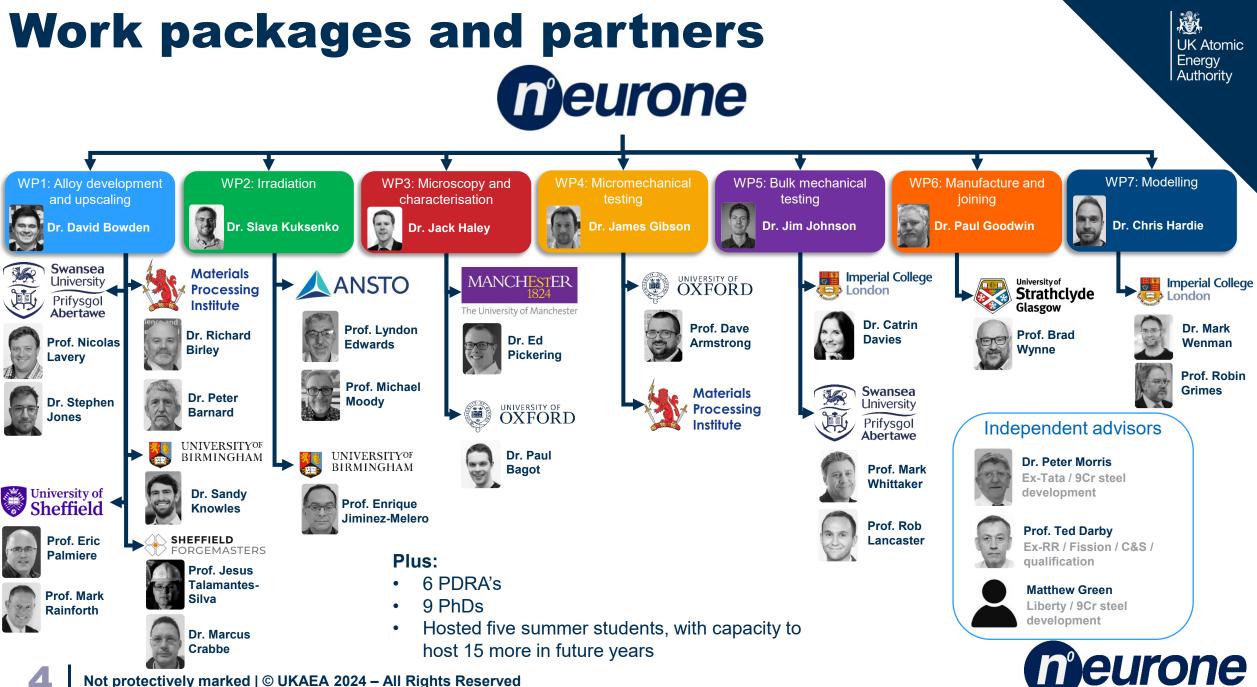
Year 4 Year 1 Year 2 Year 3 First pass down Second pass Iterative alloy Material TMT refinement and design process selection down selection assurance industrial upscaling of process **TRL 5-6 TRL 6-7 TRL 3 TRL 4-5** Material Property Thermodynamic stability Handbook of microstructure Using reduced-~3 allov Many alloy ~15 allov & 1 alloy variant variants variants variants activation ferritic-Creep & radiation Breeder damage interaction martensitic (RAFM) blanket Design Irradiate Assess Deliver mockup steels as a basis. Precipitate stability under irradiation Irradiate the allovs and Irradiate the allovs Long-term material and assess properties 📱 performance and range of Make the alloys and iterate assess properties We are developing depending on findings from based on neutron mechanical property based on proton/ion experimental campaign effects performance assessments Advanced RAFM (ARAFM) steels Findings fed back into alloy design efforts 'Next-generation' NEURONE steel Ensure thermodynamic and Understand and manipulate defect sinks irradiation stability under fusion Assess and down select controlled precipitate evolution, second conditions optimal joining/welding phase interface optimisation and novel approaches. microstructure design. Better understand the interaction of thermal creep, Development of thermomechanical irradiation damage and treatments (TMTs)

synergistic effects.



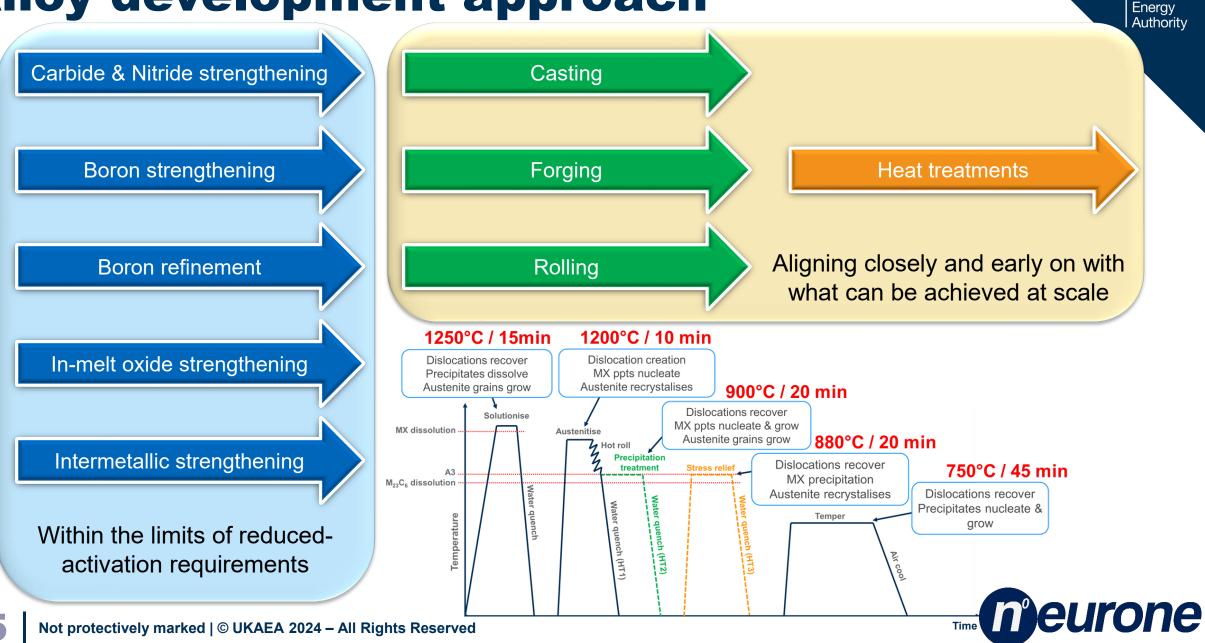
× **UK** Atomic Energy Authority

meurone



Not protectively marked | © UKAEA 2024 – All Rights Reserved

Alloy development approach



×

UK Atomic

Programme highlights to date

UK Atomic Energy Authority

~5.5 tonnes of Eurofer97 (reference baseline) RAFM steel produced using electric arc furnace facilities. A <u>UK first</u> for this type of steel.

Study of vanadium nitride stability in alloys implanted using Fe²⁺, utilising TEM and APT.

J. Haley et al., Short communication: Complete dissolution of MX-phase nanoprecipitates in fusion steels during irradiation by heavy-ions, J. Nucl. Mater. 596 (2024) 155115. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnucmat.2024.15511 5. VN precipitate OXFORD

Materials

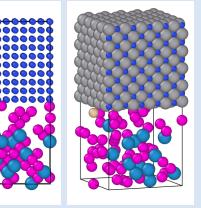
Processina

Imperial College

Swansea

University

Prifysgol Abertawe



University of Sheffield

First DFT modelling results to assess stability of carbonitrides under irradiation, leading to a publication. Initial interface modelling using the MD creation-relaxation algorithm (CRA)

Over 30 prototype alloys

100kg of ARAFM steel

carbonitride, boron and

produced with over

scaled up. Exploring

intermetallic phase

strengthening.



Next milestones

×

Scaling up new ARAFM

scale melts to 50kg VIM

alloys from 150g lab-

Initial joining studies

ingot.

using 5T UK Eurofer97

eurone

ingot sizes.

Materials Processing Institute

R 5

t = 1 Units = mm UK Atomic Energy Authority

Commencing creep testing of new ARAFM grades to validate performance against Eurofer97.

Begin PIE of neutron irradiated samples from ANSTO (OPAL) and ORNL (HFIR). **OAK RIDGE** National Laboratory

ANSTO

Thank you for listening

Dr David Bowden

Materials Science and Engineering Group Leader (metallics) & NEURONE programme lead david.bowden@ukaea.uk

Acknowledgements:

This work is funded by the Fusion Futures NEUtron iRradiatiOn of advaNced stEels (NEURONE) programme and has been part-funded by the EPSRC Energy Programme [grant number EP/W006839/1]. Part of this research used UKAEA's Materials Research Facility, which has been funded by and is part of the UK's National Nuclear User Facility and Henry Royce Institute for Advanced Materials

