

UNIGRAF

Understanding and Improving Graphite for Nuclear Fission

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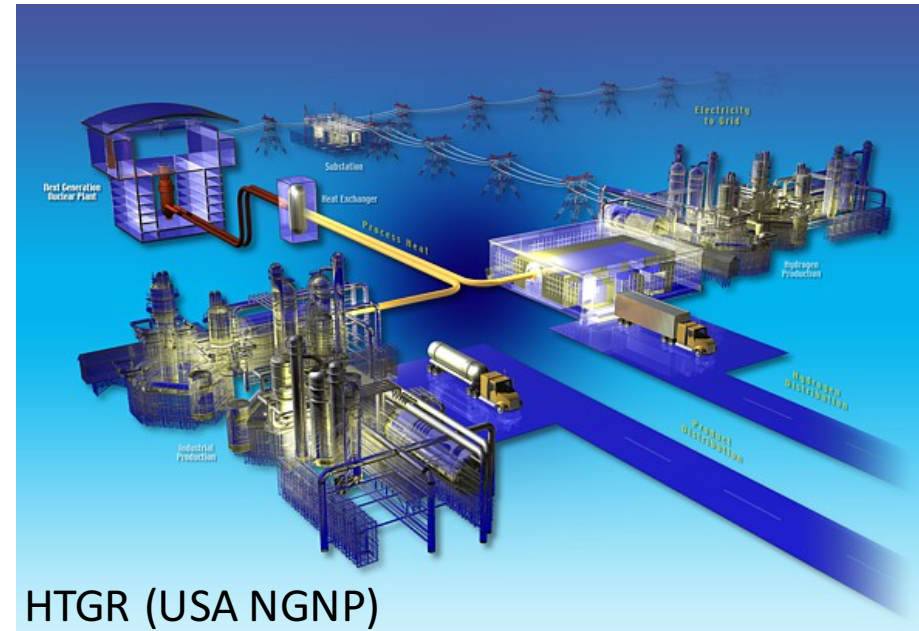
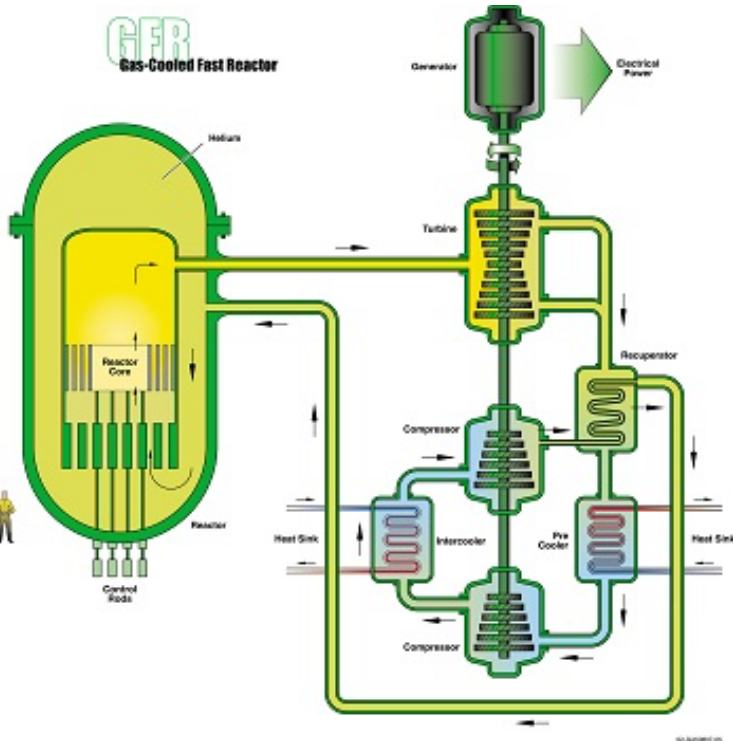


GSI Helmholtzzentrum für Schwerionenforschung GmbH



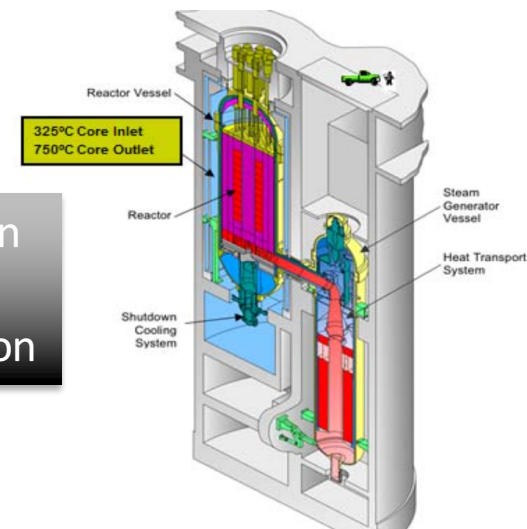
清華大學
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Next Generation Graphites for Gen IV



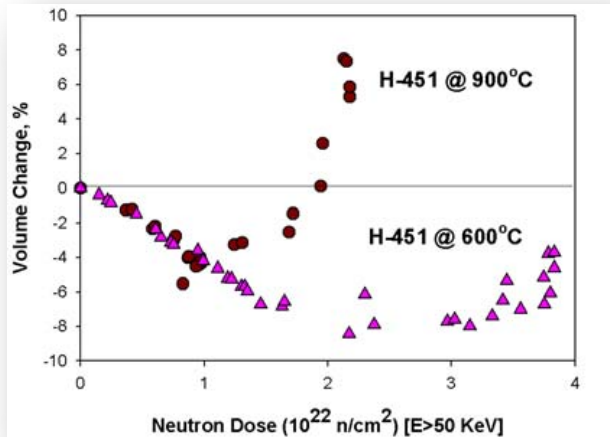
Graphite is a key structural material in advanced nuclear reactors for electricity and process heat generation

HTR-PM (China) (2014-)
(250 MWt, 750°C, Helium Cooled)

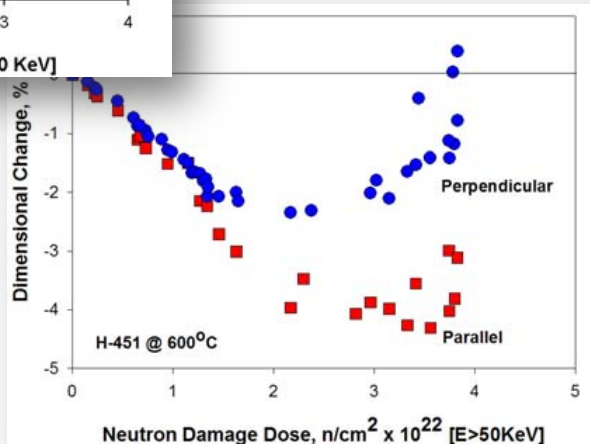


Why is Graphite Interesting?

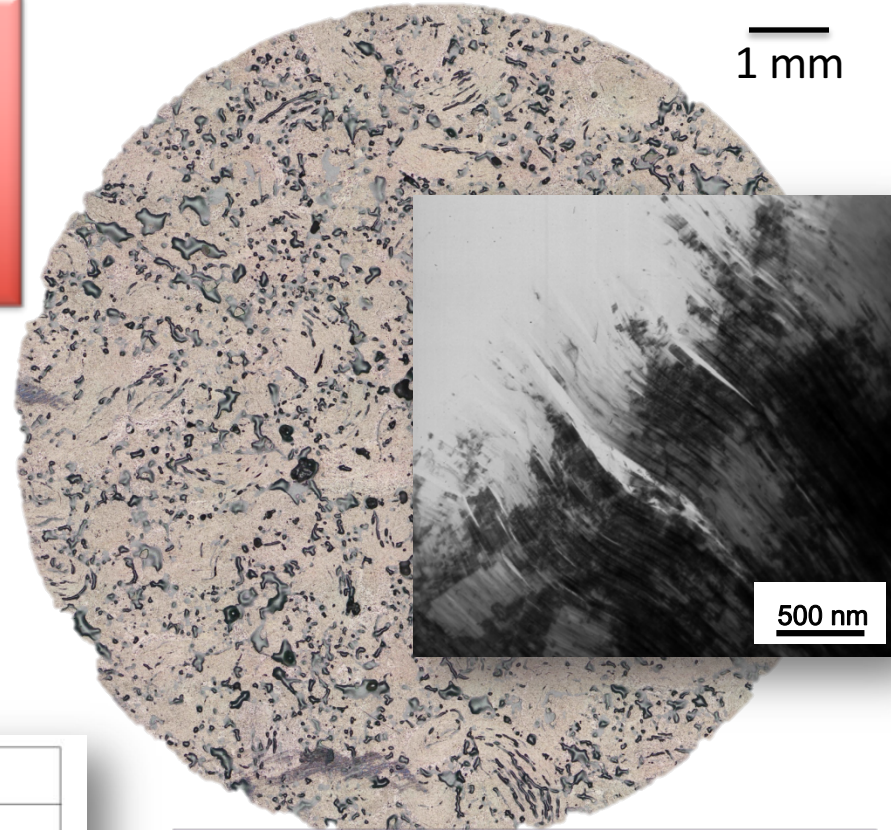
Need to improve knowledge on the correlations between nano- to meso-scale microstructure and irradiation damage resistance in order to design and select graphite material with improved resistance to irradiation damage



Burchell et al

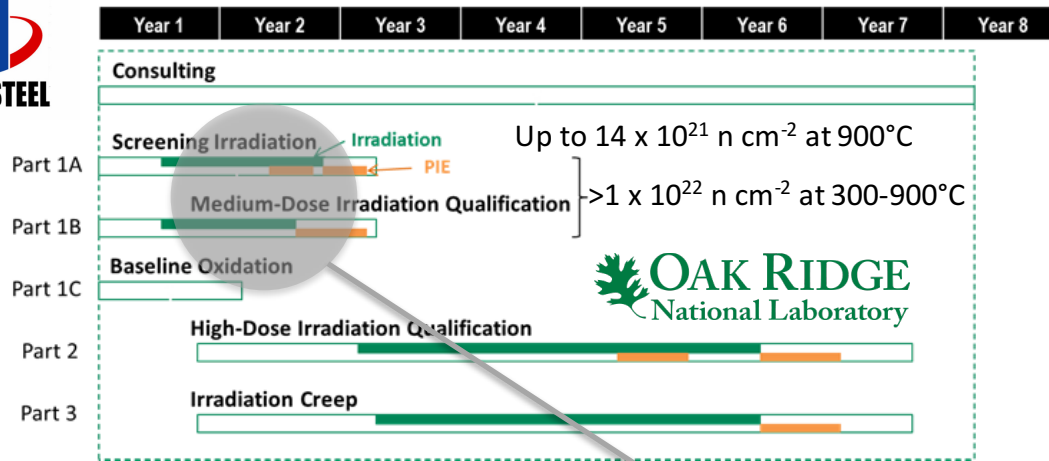


H451: extruded near-isotropic medium-grained nuclear grade graphite



Graphite has a structure at many length scales and is a network of connected crystals. This structure and its properties change with irradiation during reactor life

Opportunity and Methodology



Sinosteel/ORNL Irradiation Programme (Year 1 = 2015)



Eight Graphites (2 x Filler @ 2 sizes, 2 x Binder)

- Characterisation over length scales:
 - Dimensional change, Young's modulus, thermal expansion, tensile strength, toughness
 - HR-TEM, nano-indentation, Raman, EELS
- Modelling at the meso-scale
 - MD atomistic simulations (up to $\sim 50 \text{ nm}^3$) to predict physical and mechanical properties
- Testing at the meso-scale
 - In situ nano-indentation, pillar compression and Nano-XCT
 - In situ TEM testing with DIC and diffraction strain measurement

SINO STEEL

- Producer of graphite for the Chinese HTR-PM programme,
- Funding the irradiations at ORNL to select graphites

