

Insights into the behaviour of structural materials in a molten salt environment

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Mia Maric (left) and Dr Ondrej Muransky. Credit: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)

Using electron diffraction and neutron diffraction techniques at ANSTO, the investigators found that cold-rolling leads to an introduction of microstructural defects which make the material stronger but also more susceptible to molten [salt](#) corrosion.

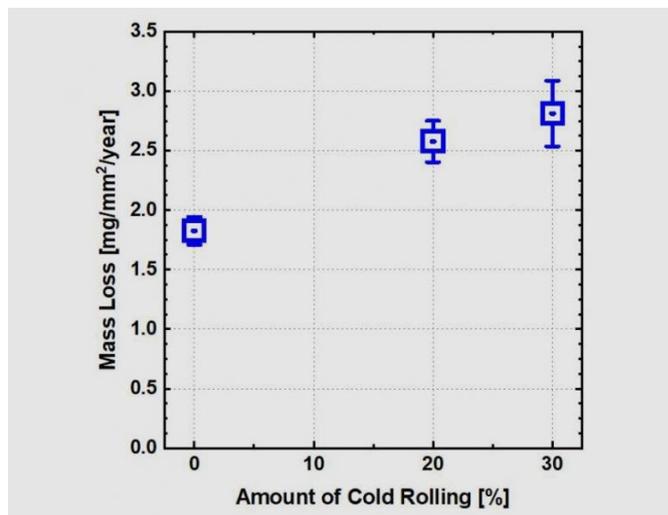
The use of High-Resolution Neutron Diffraction (HRND) on the Echidna instrument revealed an increase in the amount of dislocations, whilst the Electron Back Scatter Diffraction (EBSD) technique revealed a significant increase in the grain boundary length in cold-rolled condition when compared to as-annealed condition.

"HRND and EBSD measurements give us information about the effect of imparted plastic deformation on the microstructure of the alloy", said Muránsky.

An international team of researchers led by ANSTO has found that cold-rolling increases the susceptibility of materials to molten salt corrosion by an increase in grain boundary length, and other microstructural defects, which typically contribute to material strengthening.

Dr. Ondrej Muránsky, Lead, High Temperature and Molten Salt Corrosion Performance of Advanced Materials, Nuclear Fuel Cycle at ANSTO and Ms Mia Maric (both pictured above) said that this research has relevance for future Molten Salt Reactor (MSR), Concentrated Solar Thermal (CST) as well as Thermal Energy Storage (TES) systems currently under development.

The study, which was published in *Corrosion Science*, was done on 316L Stainless Steel which is used in current nuclear reactors and is also being considered as the structural material for future nuclear and non-nuclear energy-generation systems (MSR, CST) as well as energy-storage (TES) systems.



Credit: Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)

Corrosion tests were performed at ANSTO in a dedicated molten salt rig in FLiNaK molten salt at

600°C for 300 hours.

The corrosion resistance of tested alloy conditions (0%, 20% and 30% of cold rolling) was evaluated from the material mass loss as a result of the exposure to the molten salt.

It was found that the amount of cold rolling has a strong relationship with the material mass loss in the molten salt.

Higher amounts of cold rolling led to increases in material mass loss.

"This implies that there is an increased susceptibility of the material to react with the molten salt and as a result undergo accelerated corrosion," said Muránsky.

An Electron Probe Micro-Analyzer (EPMA) at the University of New South Wales (UNSW) revealed that the bulk material retained a uniform distribution of iron (Fe) and nickel (Ni), while there was enhanced diffusion of chromium (Cr) and molybdenum (Mo) to the grain boundaries.

"Here, they could readily react with the [molten salt](#) forming chromium and molybdenum rich [corrosion](#) products," said Muránsky.

More information: M. Maric et al. The effect of cold-rolling on the microstructure and corrosion behaviour of 316L alloy in FLiNaK molten salt, *Corrosion Science* (2018). DOI: [10.1016/j.corsci.2018.07.006](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.corsci.2018.07.006)

Provided by Australian Nuclear Science and Technology Organisation (ANSTO)

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