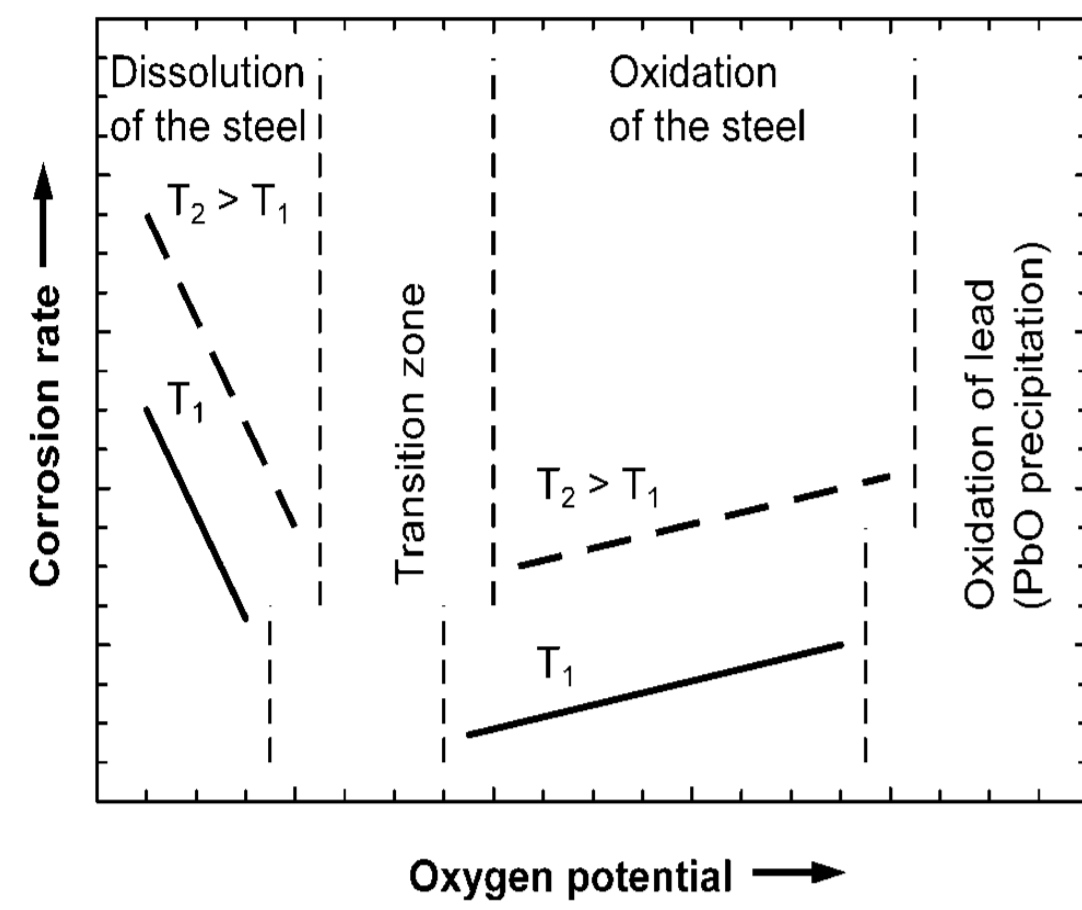


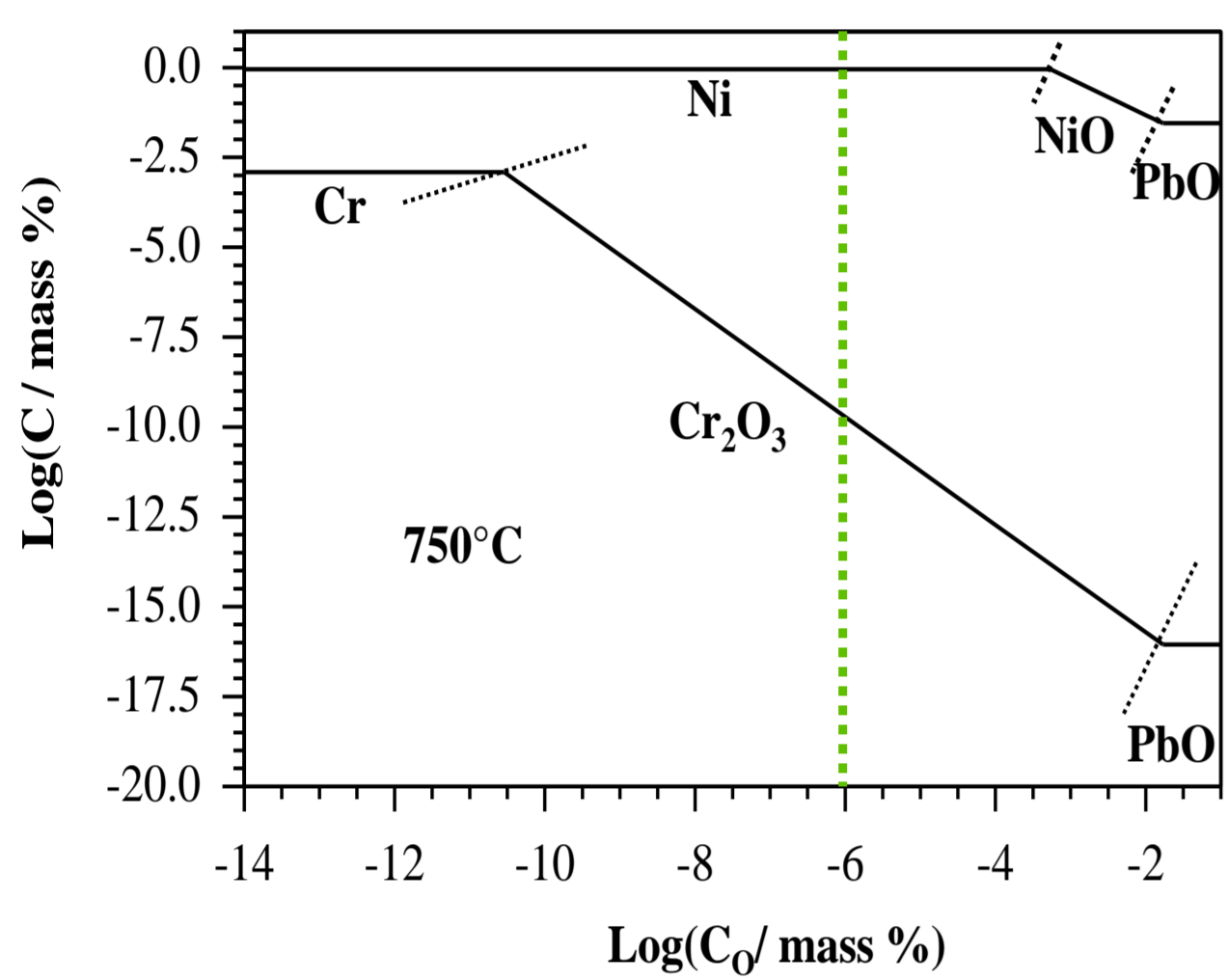
Scope

For future lead-cooled fast reactors (LFR) with improved efficiency, higher operating temperatures of 750°C and more are envisaged. High-Ni steels or Ni-based alloys have to be used because of their superior high-temperature mechanical properties.



Qualitative performance of steels as a function of oxygen potential in liquid lead alloys.

In order to minimize dissolution of metallic structure materials, oxygen is added to liquid lead, so as to promote formation of self-healing protective oxide films on the material surfaces.

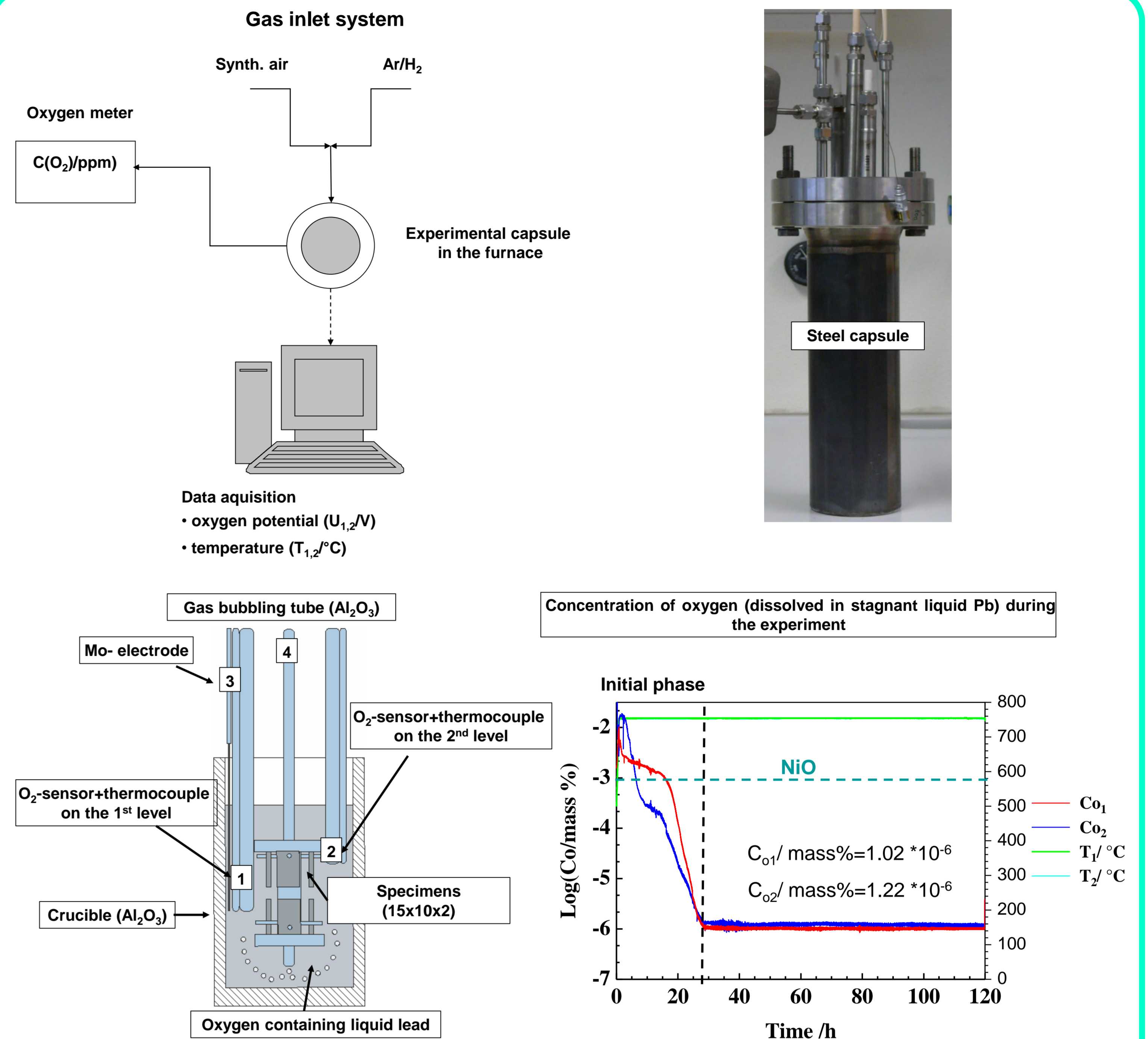


Concentration of Ni and Cr dissolved in Pb at 750°C.

Investigation on binary Ni-Cr-alloys (with 0, 25, 30, 35 and 48 mass % Cr) in stagnant liquid lead at 750°C and $c_0=10^{-6}$ mass % dissolved oxygen:

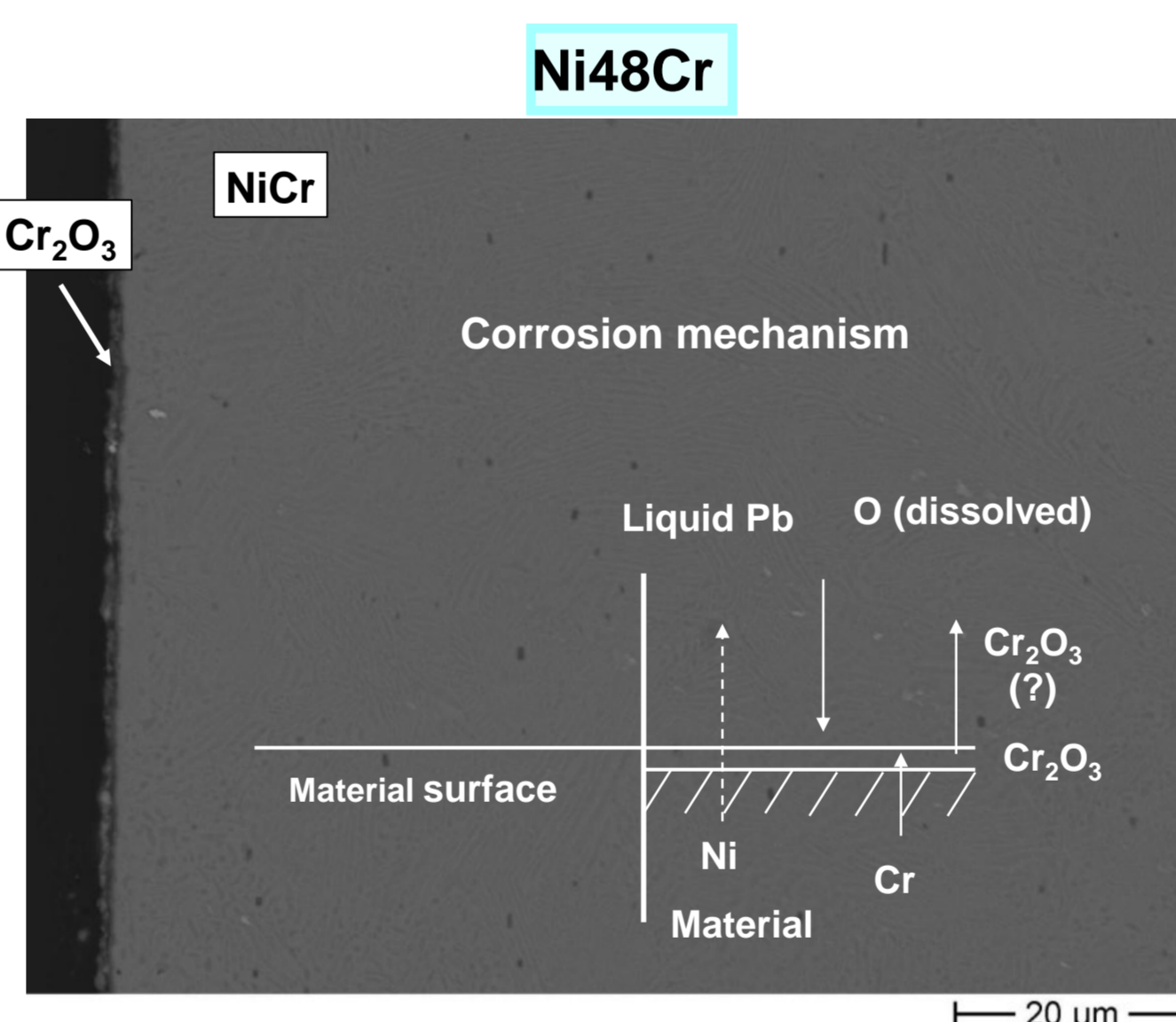
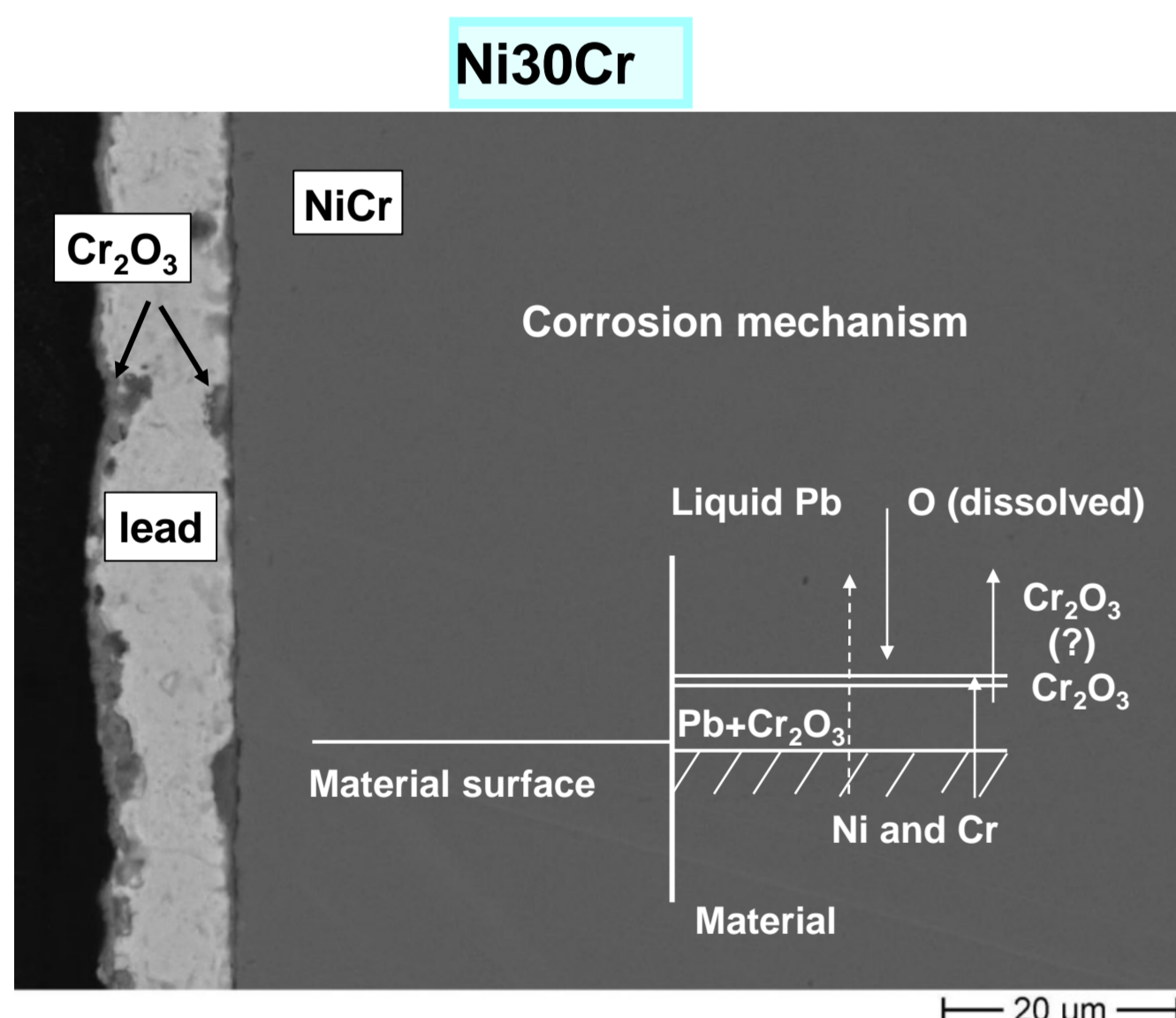
- Ni dissolution
- Cr_2O_3 formation, protection against material dissolution
- Impact of Al in the ternary Ni-35Cr-5Al alloy

Experimental setup

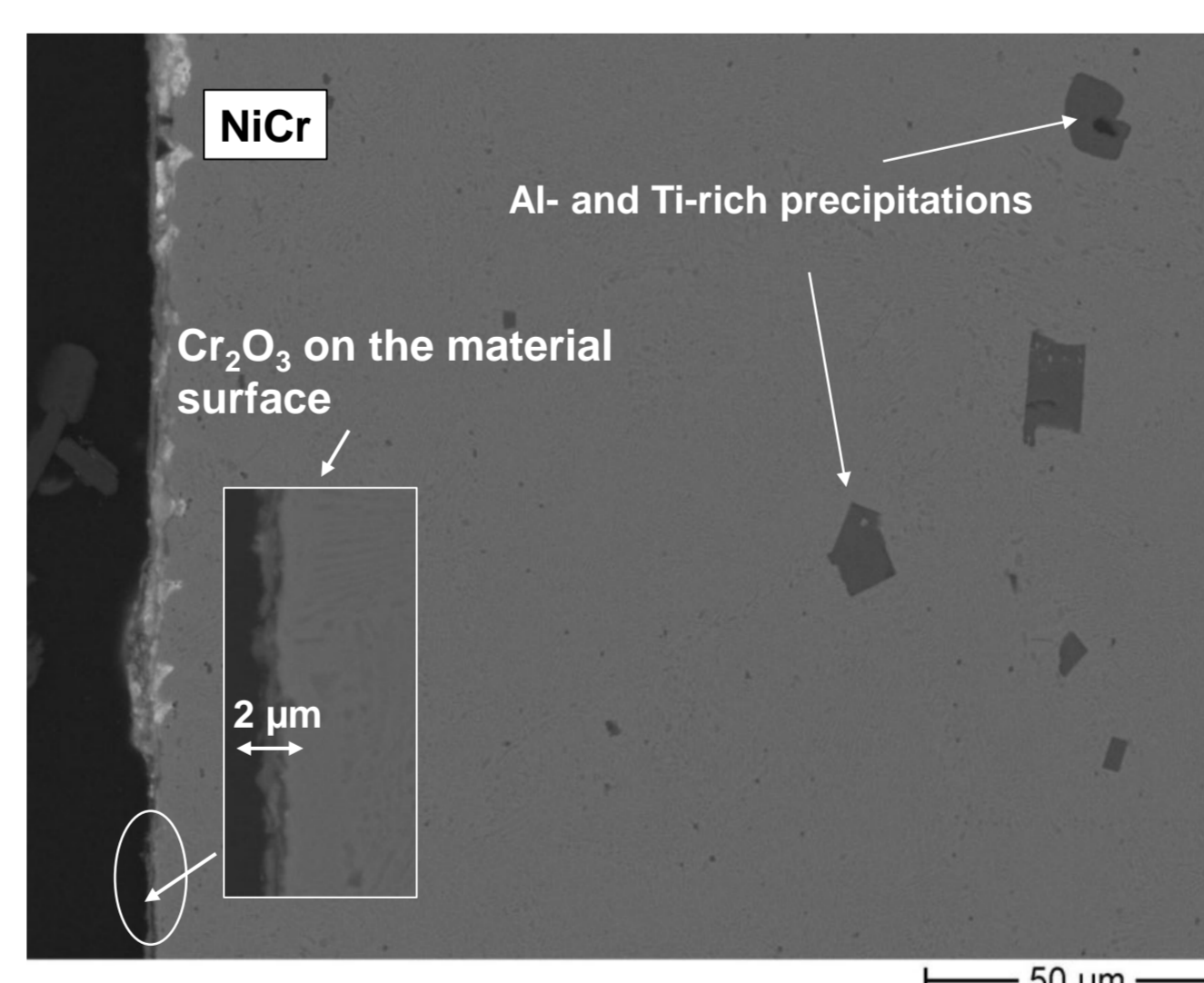
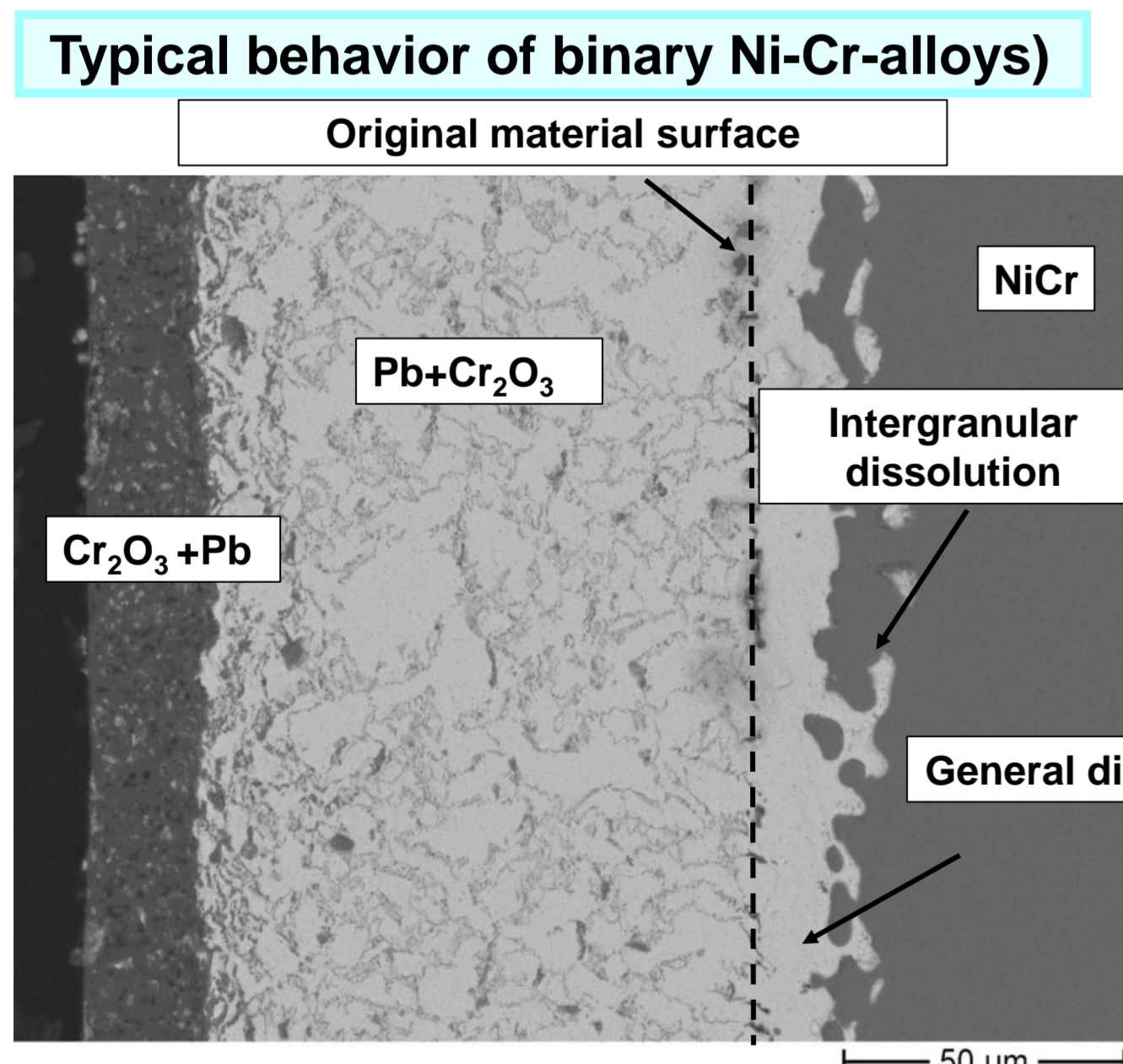


Oxidation and dissolution behavior of nickel-chromium alloys at 750°C

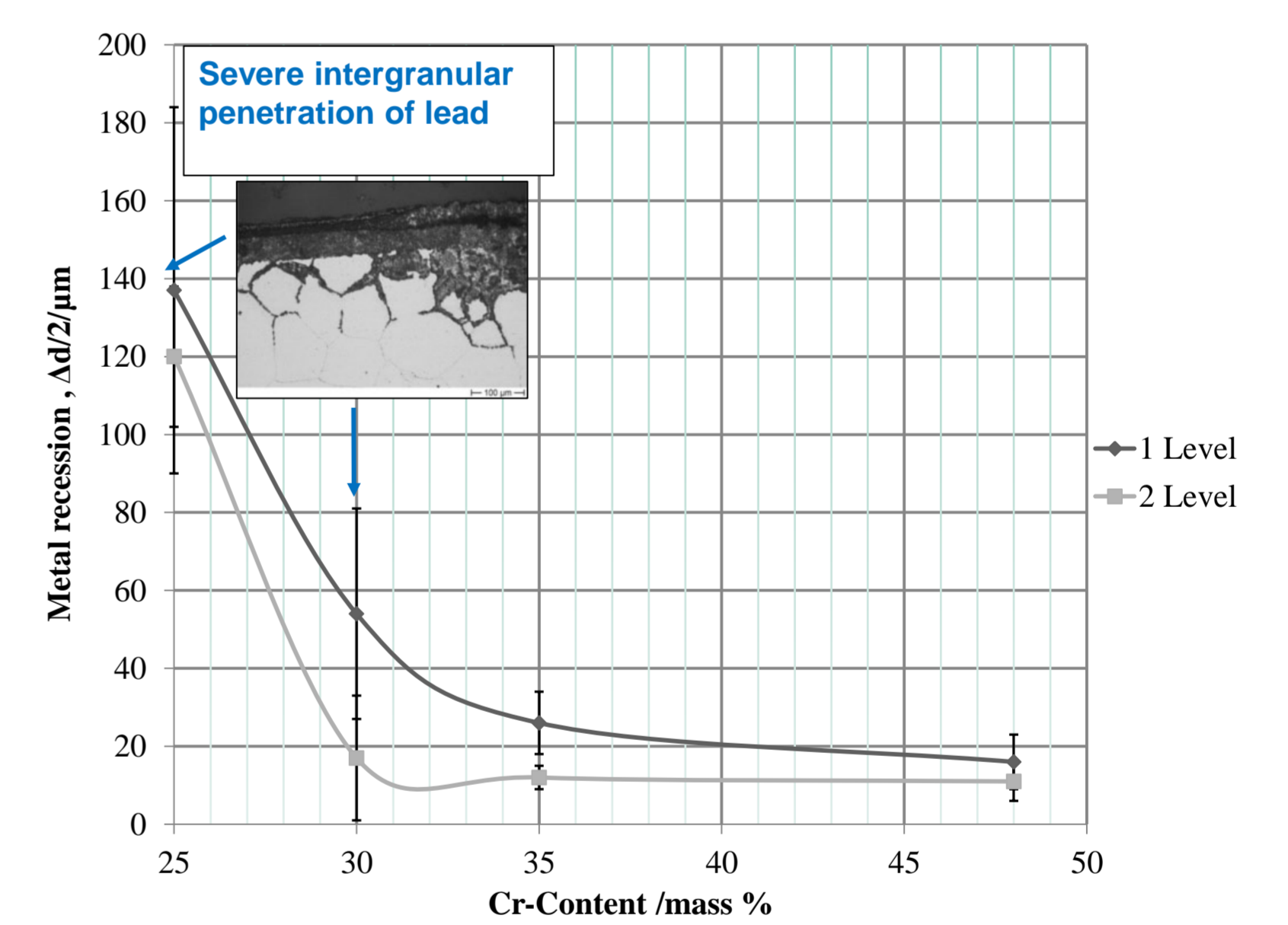
Initial phase/ 0-24h



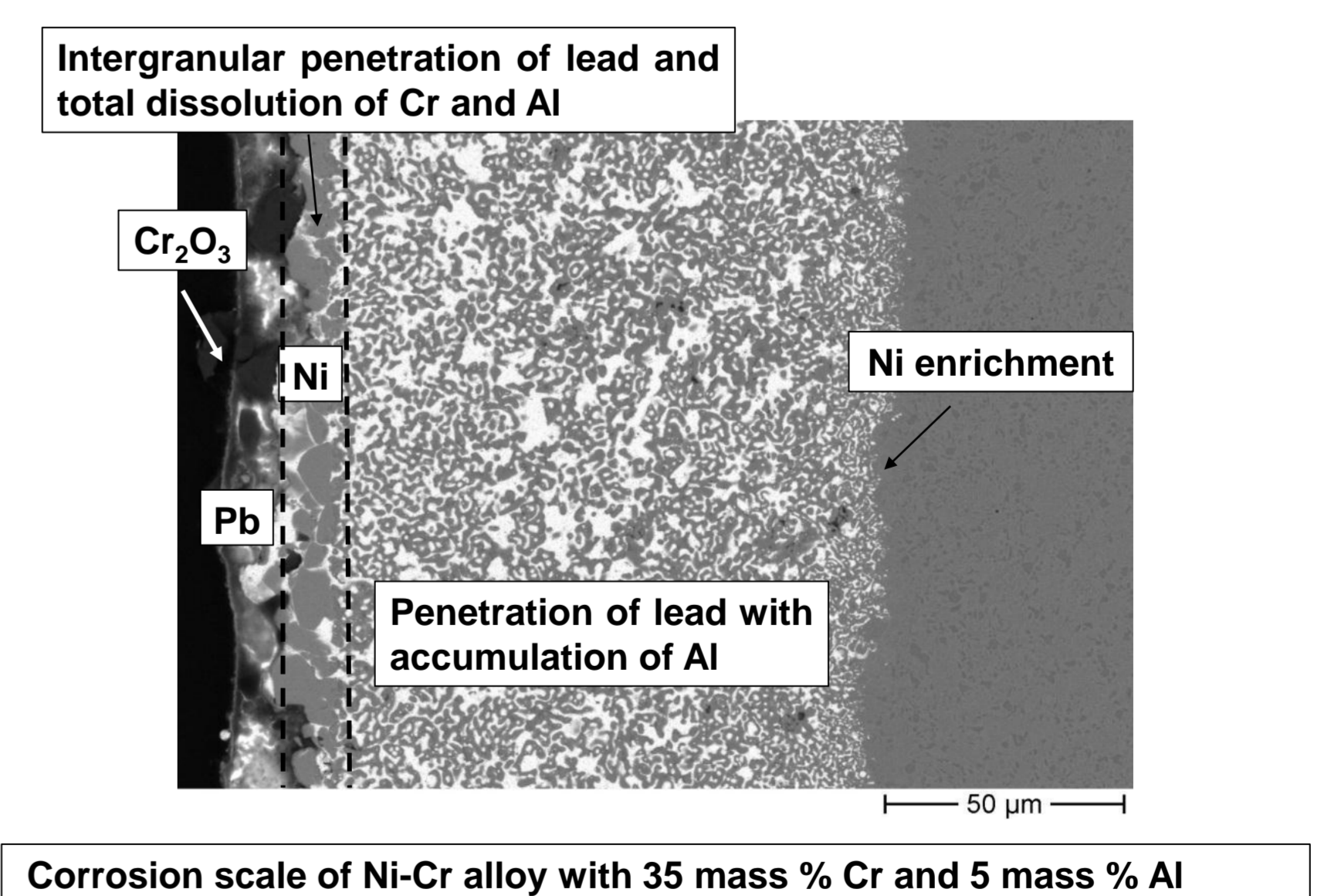
After exposure for 120h



Material loss depending on Cr-content



Influence of 5 mass % Al



Conclusions

- Cr_2O_3 -layer formation on the material surface was observed only for the alloy with 48 mass % Cr, no significant dissolution and lead penetration.
- For lower Cr-content, Cr_2O_3 forms away from the material surface. Cr-dissolution and precipitations in the form of oxide in oxygen gradient at the material surface.
- Pure Ni completely dissolved during of exposure for 120 h.
- 5 mass % Al in Ni35Cr-alloy does not improve the corrosion resistance, rather promotes the material dissolution.

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- GETMAT (contract no. FP7-212175) for funding a PhD-project
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