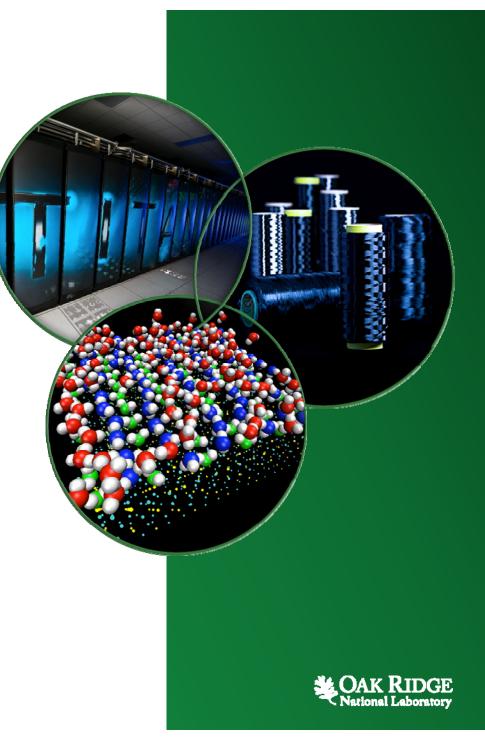
Experience with Thin-Walled High-Temperature Components

Laboratory Materials Research at ORNL

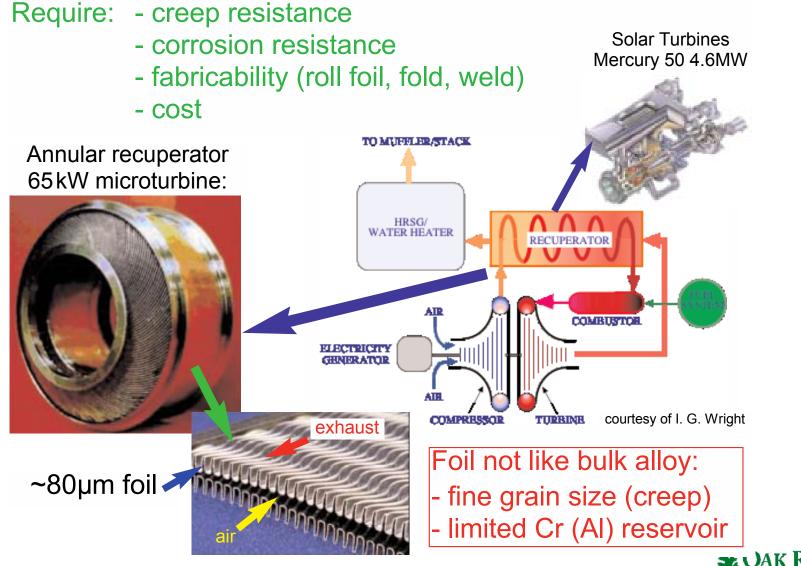
Bruce Pint, Group Leader Corrosion Science & Technology Group Materials Science & Technology Division Oak Ridge National Laboratory

October 2015



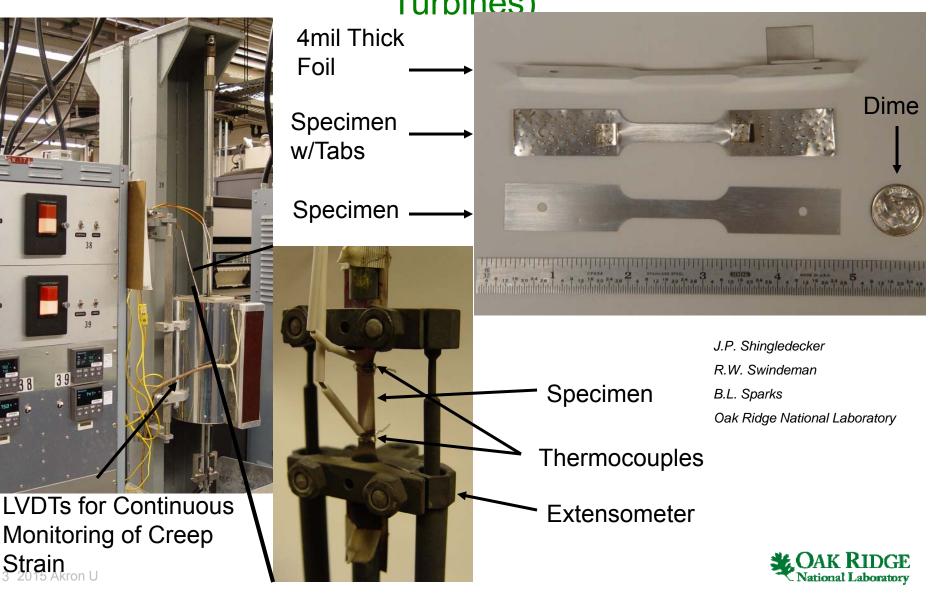
ORNL is managed by UT-Battelle for the US Department of Energy

Primary surface recuperators for gas turbines are a great materials science problem



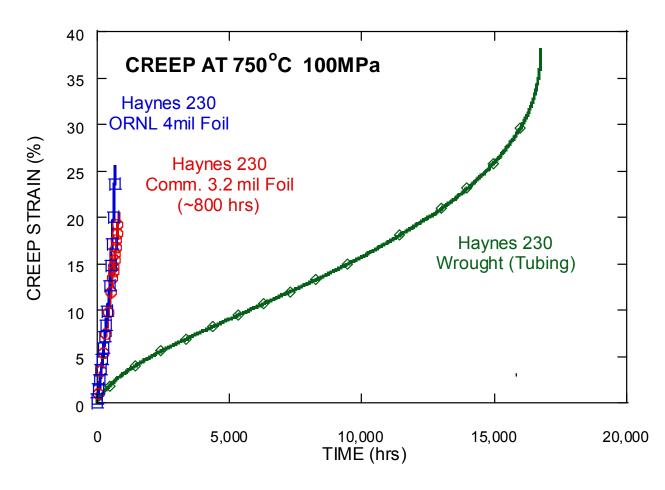
National Laboratory

Specialized techniques for creep testing of thin foils (Building on initial work of Montague at Solar Turbines)



Why is testing needed?

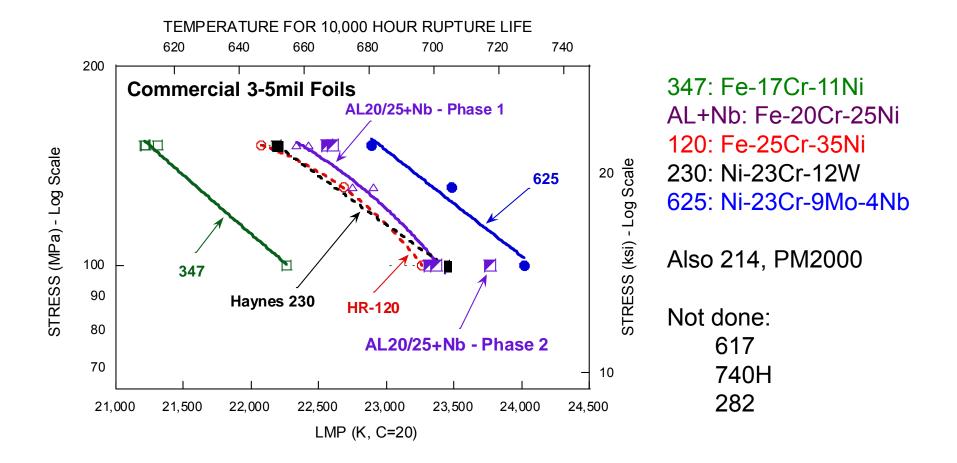
HR230 (NiCrW) is sensitive to grain size, which makes the creep resistance of foils much less than thicker plate/tube



1382°F, 14.5ksi

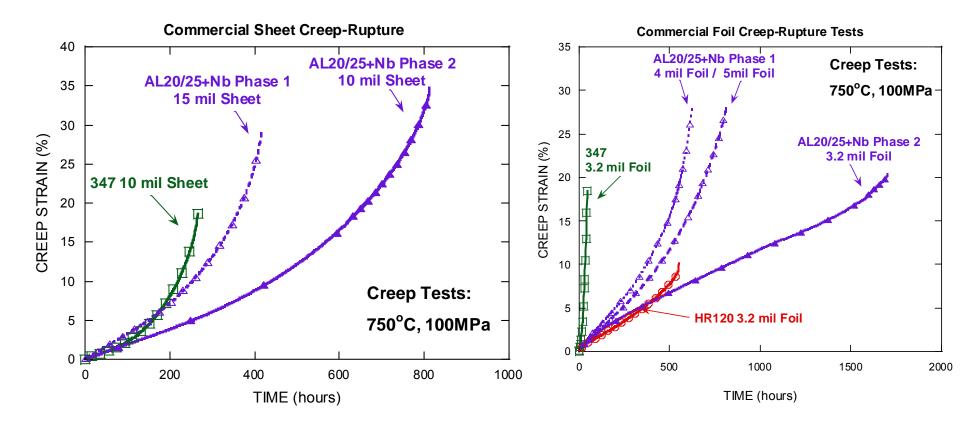


Several alloy foils were evaluated at 700°-750°C under DOE Office of Distributed Generation





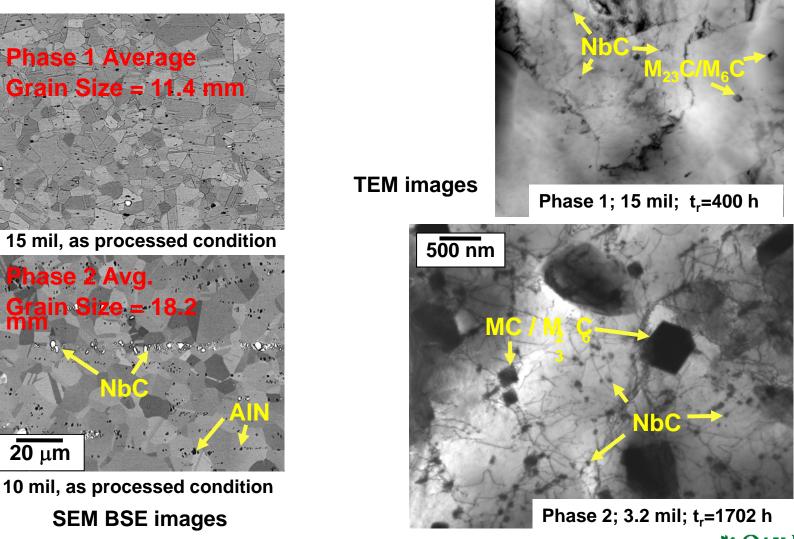
ORNL (Maziasz) helped improve the strength of commercial 347 and AL20/25+Nb foil by composition and processing control



1382°F, 14.5ksi



AL20-25+Nb optimized microstructure Coarsened grain size and fine carbides



specimens crept 750°C, 100 MPa



Summary & Closing Thoughts

- ORNL has 20 years experience evaluating and optimizing the high temperature properties of thin-walled alloys for gas turbine heat exchangers
 - International recognition for recuperator materials
 - High quality data base on creep and oxidation behavior
 - Alloy optimization and development impacted the industry
- Current small project supports the deployment of ORNL alumina-forming austenitic (AFA) steel foil
 - Evaluation of current alternatives
 - 8,000h durability test in 65kW engine in progress at ORNL
- ORNL expertise can assist in the development of new thinwalled heat-exchangers for supercritical CO₂
 - New alloys should be evaluated
 - Current materials have improved since ~1999-2006 data