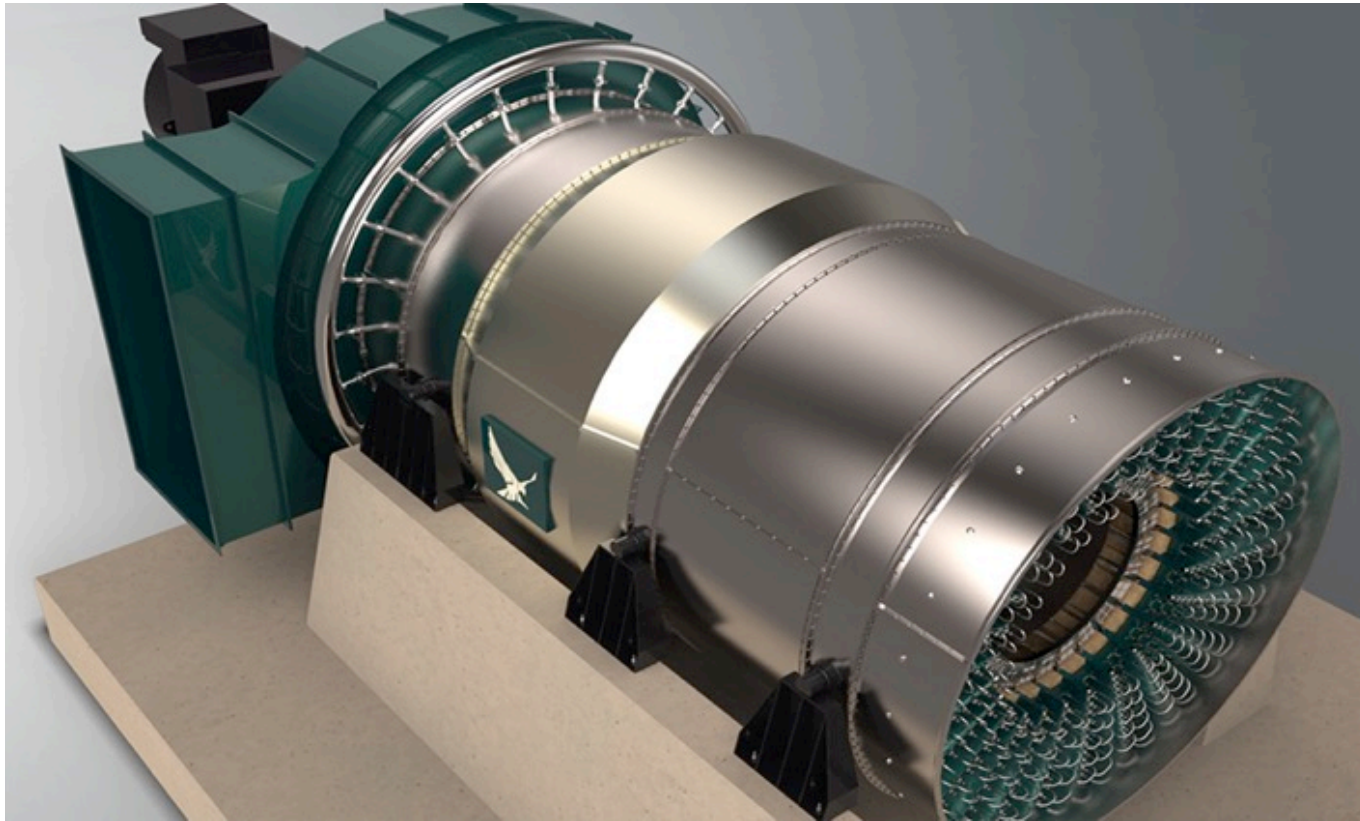


# Overview of the Fossil Energy (FE), NETL, & NL Extreme Environment Materials (EEM), *extremEmat*, Program



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# FE Extreme Environment Materials - *extremEmat*

## Extreme Environment Materials Program

Fossil Energy | National Energy Technology Laboratory



### Goal:

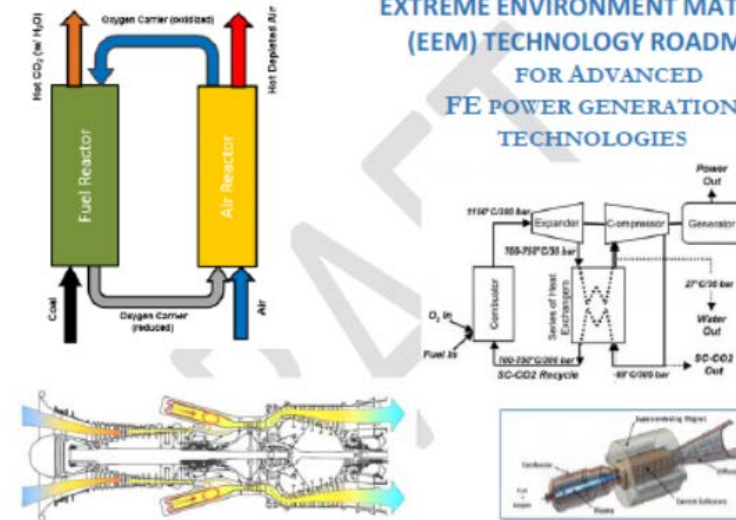
Develop modeling methodology tools and manufacturing processes that can provide a scientific understanding of high-performance materials compatible with the hostile environments associated with advanced Fossil Energy (FE) power generation technologies.

### Objective:

Materials R&D focused on structural and functional materials that will lower the cost and improve the performance of fossil-based power-generation systems.

*Regis Conrad: Advanced Energy Systems Overview (April 28, 2016)*

### FOSSIL ENERGY (FE) EXTREME ENVIRONMENT MATERIAL (EEM) TECHNOLOGY ROADMAP FOR ADVANCED FE POWER GENERATION TECHNOLOGIES



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DECEMBER 2016

REVISION 02



# DOE-FE/NETL Vision

## “Born Qualified” EEMs

### Atoms to Metals

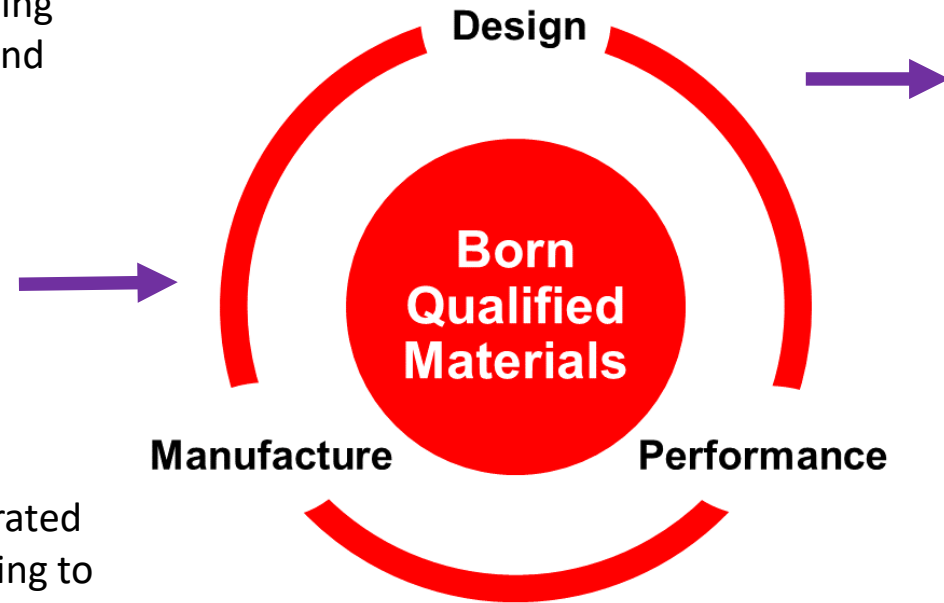
ICME multi-scale computational approaches incorporating best practice manufacturing and focused performance evaluation and characterization

### Targeted Validation Experiments

Conducted in industrial relevant environments and scales

### Data Informatics and Analytics

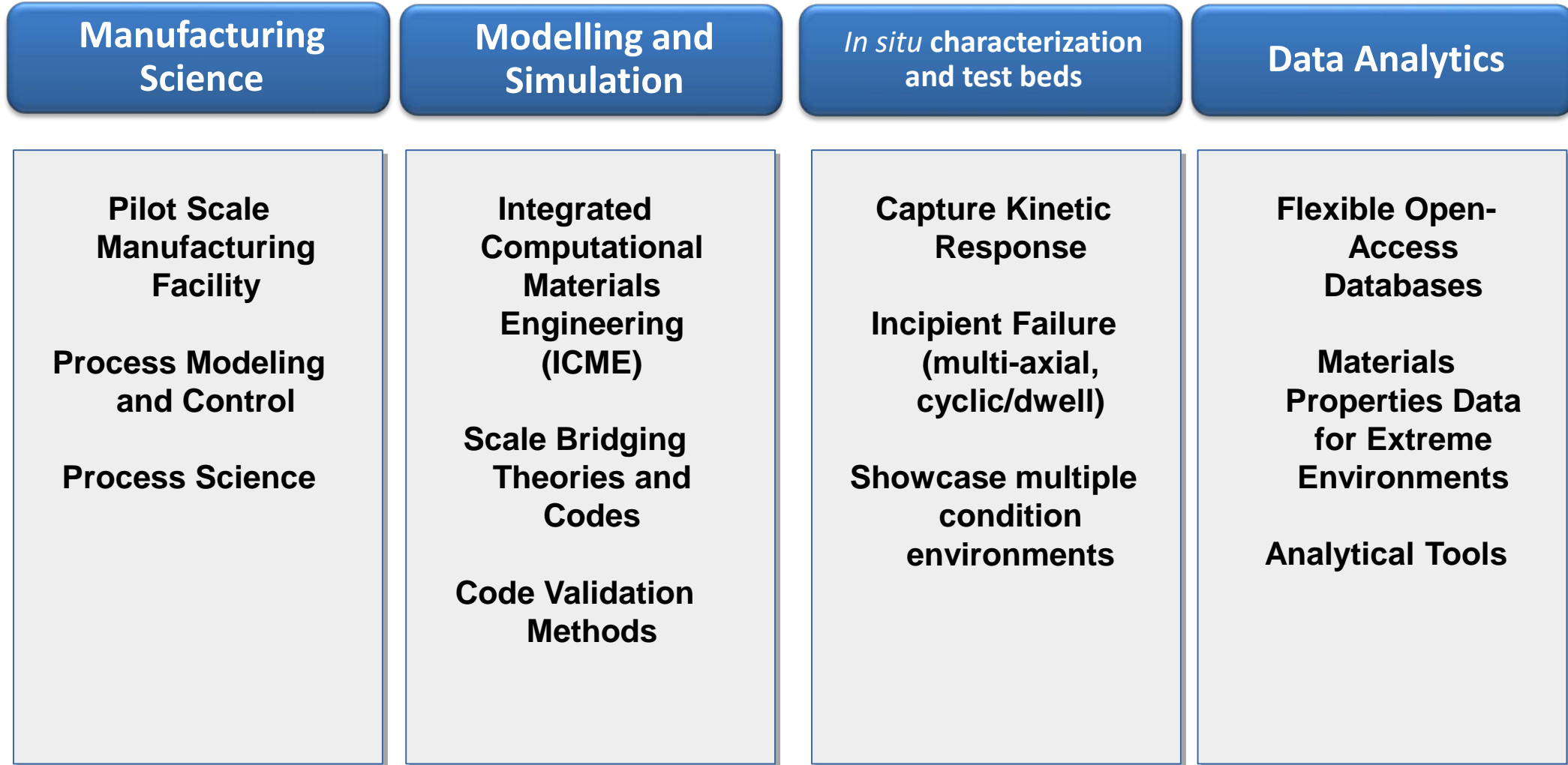
Analyze the large volume of data generated from materials testing incorporate learning to improve predictive capability of simulations and reduce uncertainty.



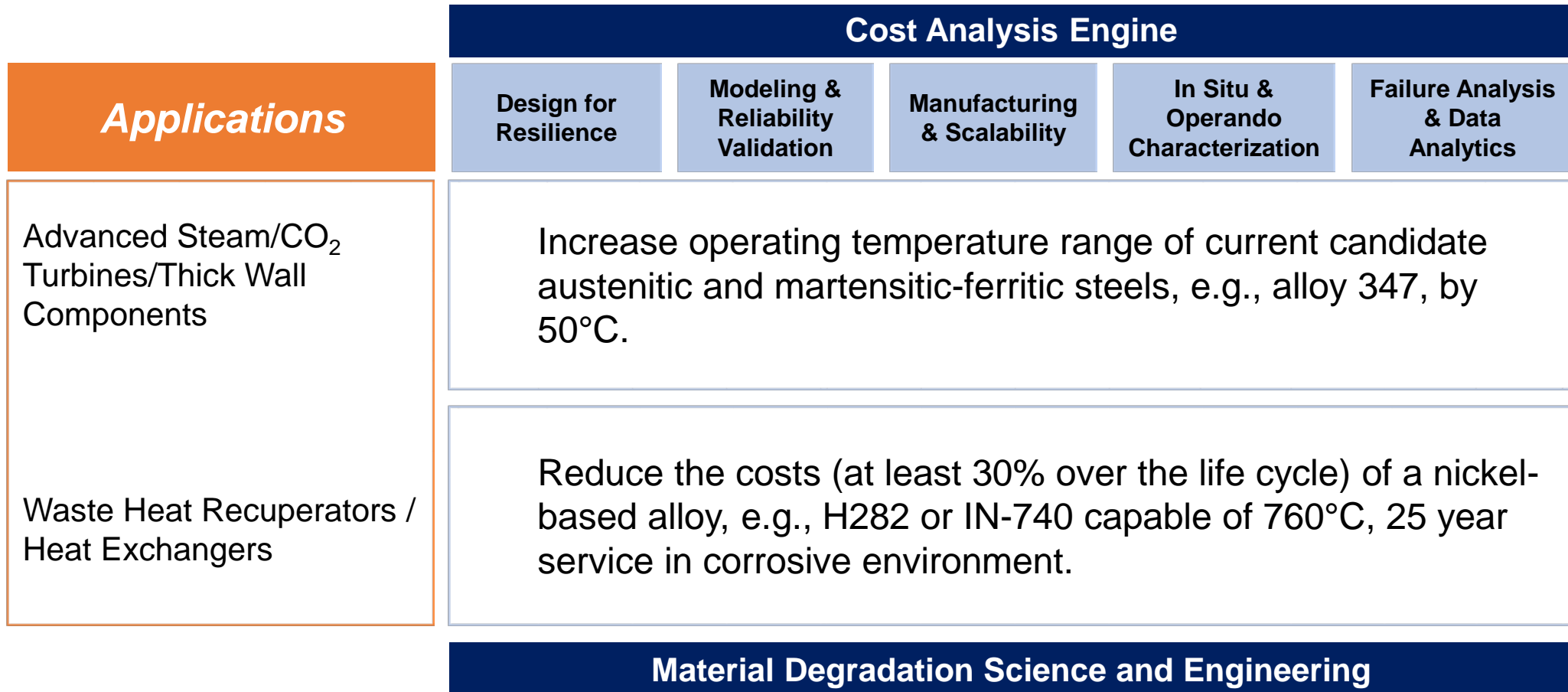
Validated simulations linking structure, processing and performance.

Accelerate the identification and deployment of cost effective materials by 2X for extreme environment applications.

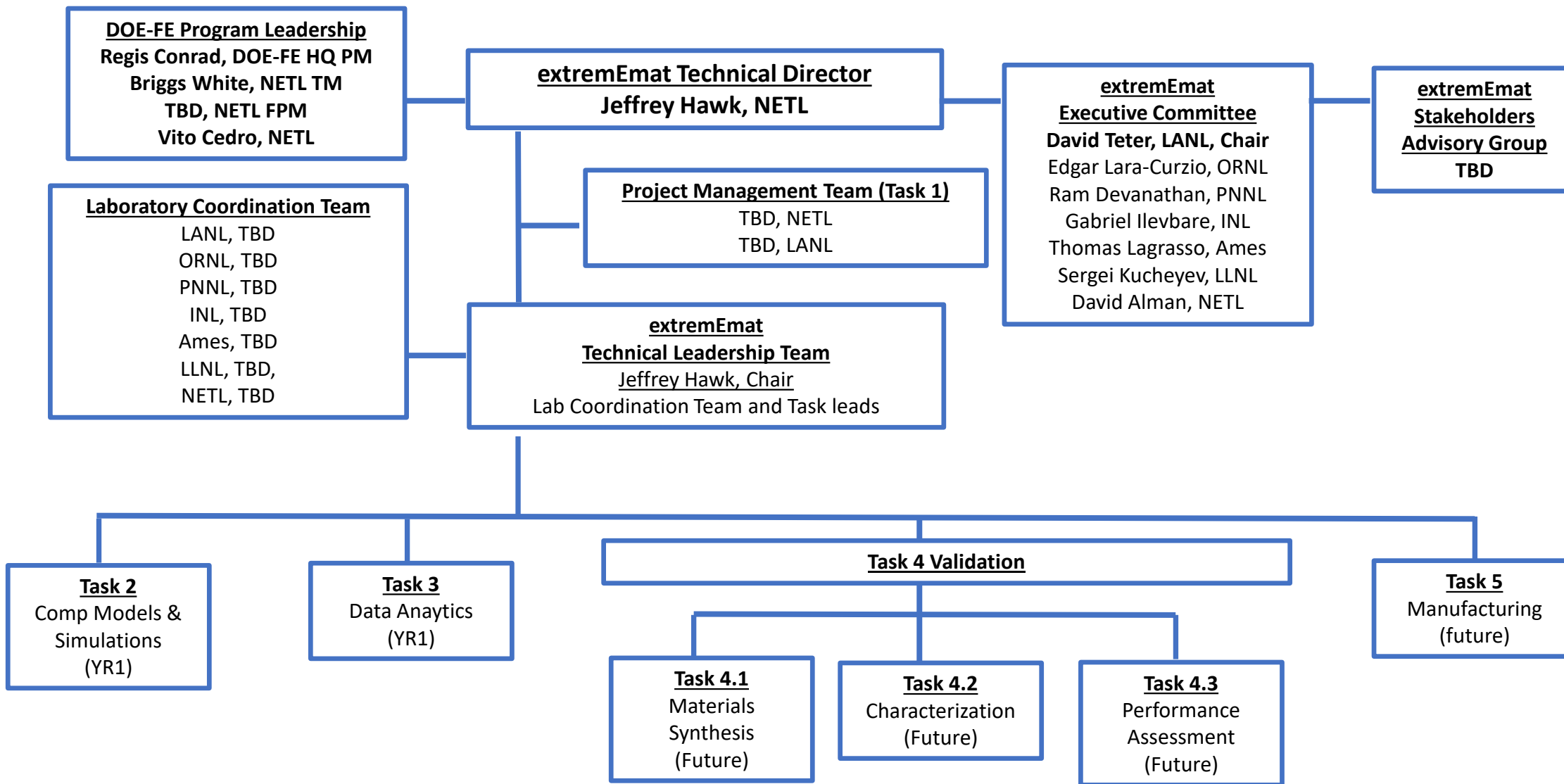
# Long-term extremEmat Capability Theme Areas



# Developing cross-cutting “tool sets” focused on accelerating discovery & scale-up for reliably manufacturing materials at scale.



# extremEmat - Proposed Organizational Structure



# High Strength, High Temperature Austenitic SS Alloys

- FY17-FY18 Challenge & Technical Effort

Supports EEM Technology Roadmap goal of enabling supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> (sCO<sub>2</sub>) technologies through development of High Yield Strength, High-Temperature Austenitic Stainless Steels for extended high temperature service in demanding environments.

Challenge: Increase the yield strength of austenitic SS above current state-of-the-art commercial SS alloys to enable long-term operation at temperatures, at least 50°C above 650°C, while maintaining low cost and fabricability, making use of NL complex computational tools integrated with experimental validation.

Benefit: While targeting austenitic SS, the computational methodologies & validation procedure developed in this project will benefit other lower cost alloys such as 9-12% Cr steels. Modeling framework & informatics/analytics development tools should benefit more difficult/complex materials issues in gas turbines, direct energy extraction, etc.

Leverage Opportunity: In addition, there is interest in improving the creep strength of ferritic alloys at 700°C by designing the size, morphology, distribution, and composition of precipitates (i.e., mesoscale microstructure development).

# Low Cost, High Performance Ni-based Alloys

- FY17-FY18 Challenge & Technical Effort

Supports EEM Technology Roadmap goal of enabling supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> (sCO<sub>2</sub>) and gas turbine (limited) technologies through development of high performance, low(er) cost nickel superalloys for extended high temperature service in demanding environments.

Challenge: Develop nickel superalloys with higher creep strength than H282 and IN740H at no, or minimal additional alloy, cost while maintaining the favorable fabrication and welding properties of both alloys. (1) Lower cost by element substitution approach; (2) Improve high temperature mechanical strength overall, and creep life in particular, by optimally stabilizing microstructure relative to H282/IN740H.

Benefit: Nickel alloys are expensive and to facilitate use they must be affordable on a cost to performance basis. Their use can guarantee optimum efficiency design goals for A-USC, sCO<sub>2</sub> and other FE systems needing performance at this level. (Ditto: Modeling framework ...)

Leverage Opportunity: Achieving similar performance through element manipulation, and/or improving microstructure stability leading to improved creep life, can in principle be used on other alloy system classes (e.g., high  $\gamma'$  fraction nickel superalloys).





# FY17: Gap Analysis of Computational Techniques

