

# Metal injection molding of W components for extreme loads

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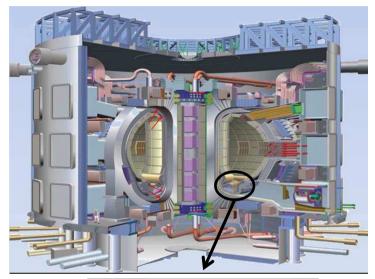
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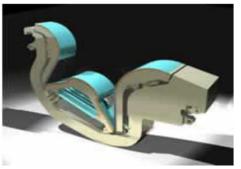




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### Scope





- ❖ To develop suitable W materials to be used in the divertor area of the future DEMO reactor
- ❖ To show the potential of the MIM technique as reliable method capable to produce good materials and to be easily scalable to mass production
- ❖ Demonstrate the feasibility of using MIM method for joining W components without welding/joining technique

#### Overview



MIM: the process



Why high performance Tungsten components by MIM



Characterisation of MIM Tungsten metal



"2K" Demo component

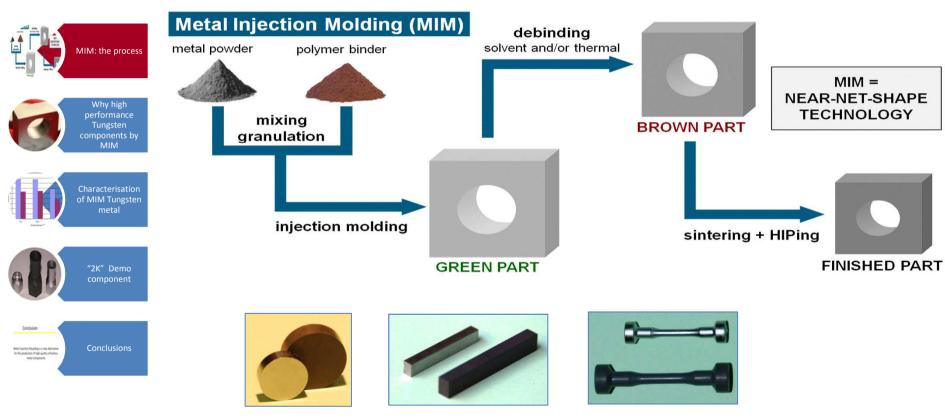
Conclusion

Metal Injection Moulding is a new alternative for the production of high quality refractory metal components

Conclusions

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# MIM: the process (1)



# MIM: the process (2)









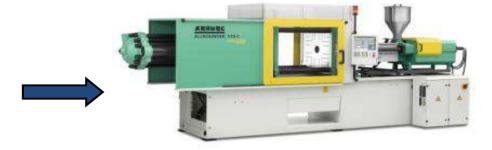




Powder & Binder mixing



Sintering to end density Physics@FOM Veldhoven 2013



Metal injection molding



Pre-sintering



## Net shaped components





Green & as sintered Standard Charpy test sample



Why high performance Tungsten components by MIM



As sintered Standard Tensile test sample

Green & as sintered thimble for HEMJ divertor design



Internal voids e.g. cooling channels possible





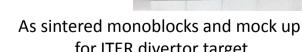
Mockup manufactured By Ansaldo



As sintered bolts



Fine structures possible



for ITER divertor target Physics@FOM Veldhoven 2013

#### Why high performance components by MIM:

#### the product











- Isotropic properties and microstructure → homogeneity
- Ultra high purity materials → homogeneity and predictability
- Free from re-crystallization and recovery → reliability
- Improved properties by unique alloying/doping 
   performance and predictability
- Free Shaping, avoiding machining → reliability and performance
- MIM technology, having tight control on geometry and appropriate for high volume production → reliability

#### Why high performance components by MIM:

the process











#### **Advantages MIM process**

- → Less contamination
- → Less energy consumption
- → Less loss of material
- → Less process steps

#### Materials









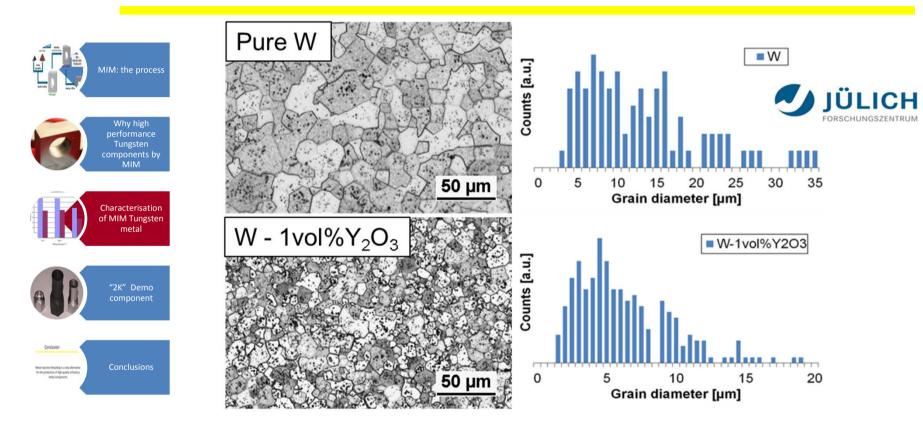


#### **Pure W**

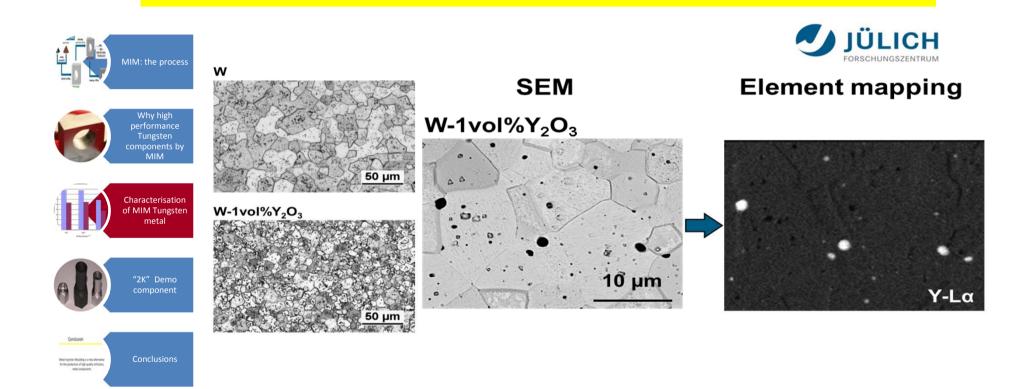
 $W + 1 \text{ vol. } \%Y_2O_3 \text{ (0.26 wt.\%)}$ 

Microstructure
Density
Hardness (HV)
Thermal diffusivity / conductivity
3 P Bending testing
Impact KLST testing
High Heat Flux testing

#### Microstructure



#### Microstructure



# TEM of W doped with 1 vol.%Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

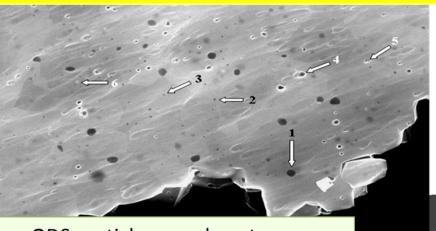






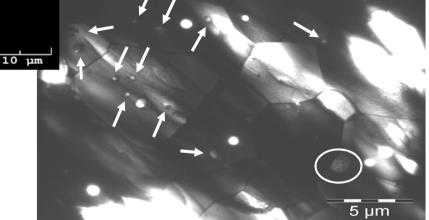






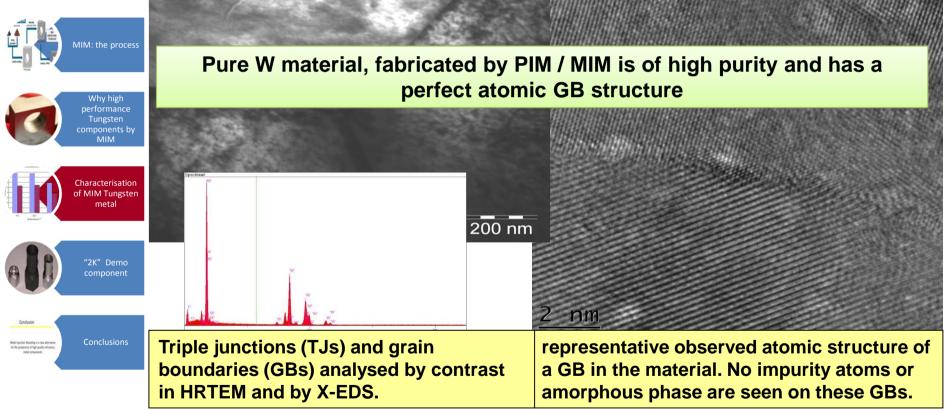
ODS particles are almost uniformly spread inside the material volume, mainly as inclusions in the W grains

 W grains containing more than one oxide inclusion are observed everywhere # 1,2,3 => ODS particles # 4,5,6 => pre-existing pores

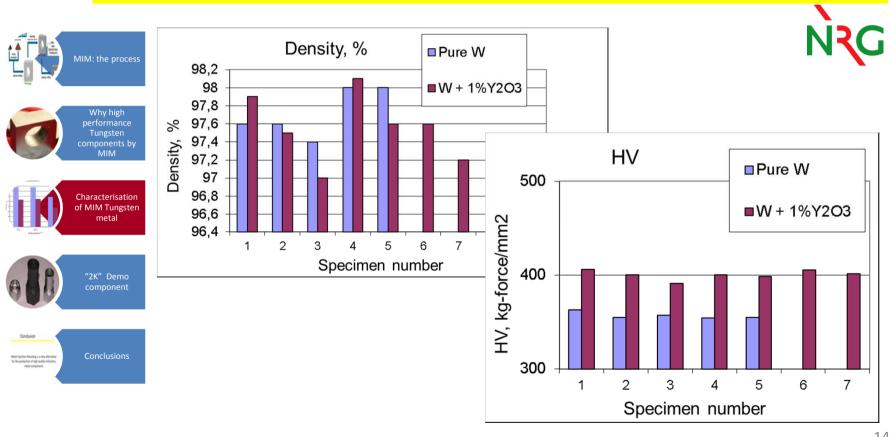




# HRTEM of pure W



# Density and Hardness (HV)



## Thermal conductivity



Thermal diffusivity  $\alpha$  [mm<sup>2</sup>/s] was measured by laser flash method

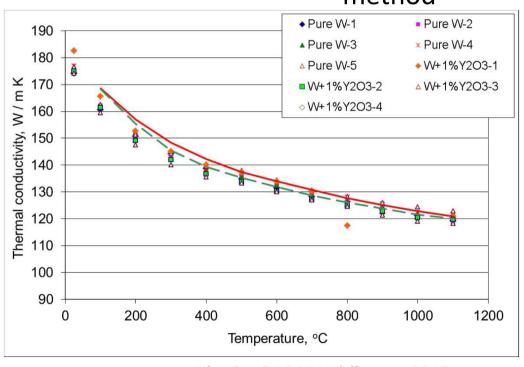












Thermal conductivity K [W/mK]:

$$K = \alpha * \rho * Cp$$

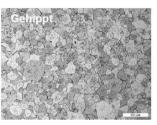
# Measured by Plansee

Rein W (ECN)

#### **Gesintertes W**









	C [µg/g]	Fe [µg/g]	Mo[μg/g]	Si [µg/g]
Gesintert	15	< 5	204	20
Gehippt	6	11	240	20
Spezifikation	30	30	100	20

Alle übrigen Elemente unterhalb der Nachweisgrenze

Eigenschaft	Mess		
	Gesintert	Gehippt	Std. W
Dichte Bars	19,060 (98,76%)	19,076 (98,84%)	
Dichte Squares	19,106 (99,00%)	19,102 (98,97%)	
Wärmeleitfähigkeit 25°C	177,2 Wm <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>	176,9 Wm <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>	164 Wm <sup>-1</sup> K <sup>-1</sup>
Härte	376 HV <sub>30</sub>	378,6 HV <sub>30</sub>	SR 425 HV <sub>30</sub> Rxx 366 HV <sub>30</sub>
Korngröße	17,2 μm	18,8 μm	

<sup>\*</sup> WLF Literatur High purity W 174 Wm<sup>-1</sup>K<sup>-1</sup>

- ECN Niederländisches Institut für Energie Innovation
- Hauptkompetenzen Anlagenentwicklung für Energietechnik und Wärmebehandlungen
- MIM-Entwicklung (inkl. Mitarbeiter) von Philips Lighting übernommen
  - Extrem hohe Reinheit
  - DBTT vergleichbar mit umgeformten Material
  - Dichte nach Sintern ~
     99% der theoretischen
     Dichte
  - Hohe Biegefestigkeit
  - WLF besser als Literaturwerte

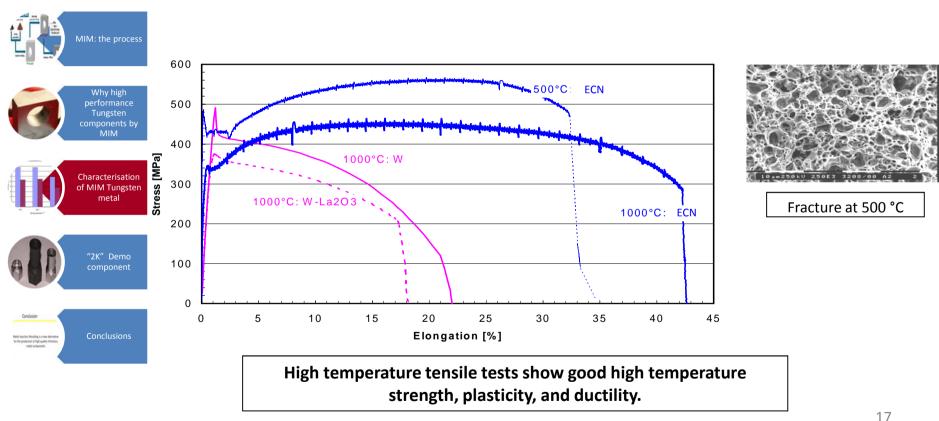
Auch im gesinterten Zustand extrem gute Eigenschaften erreicht.

A Step ahead in Technology.

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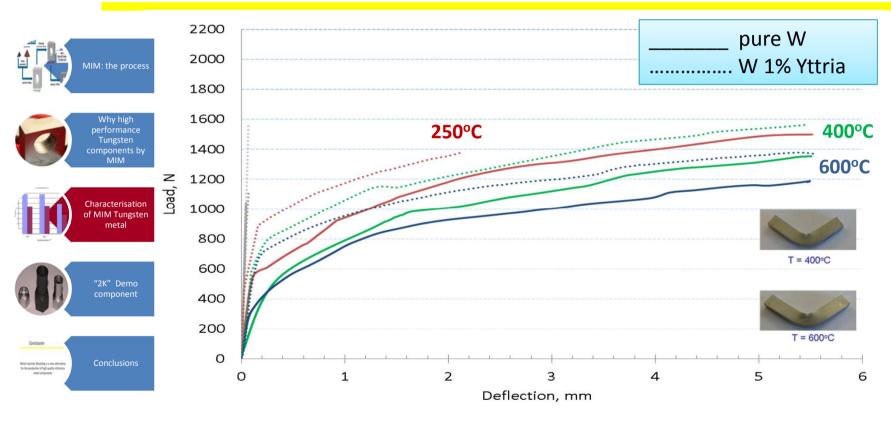
## High temperature tensile tests

high purity tungsten



# 3P Bending results





# Charpy impact results



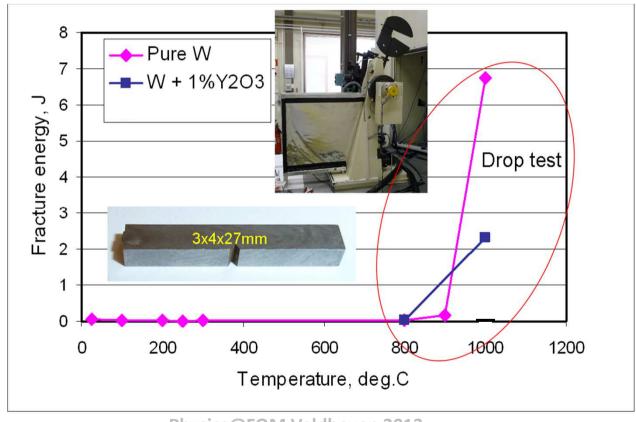


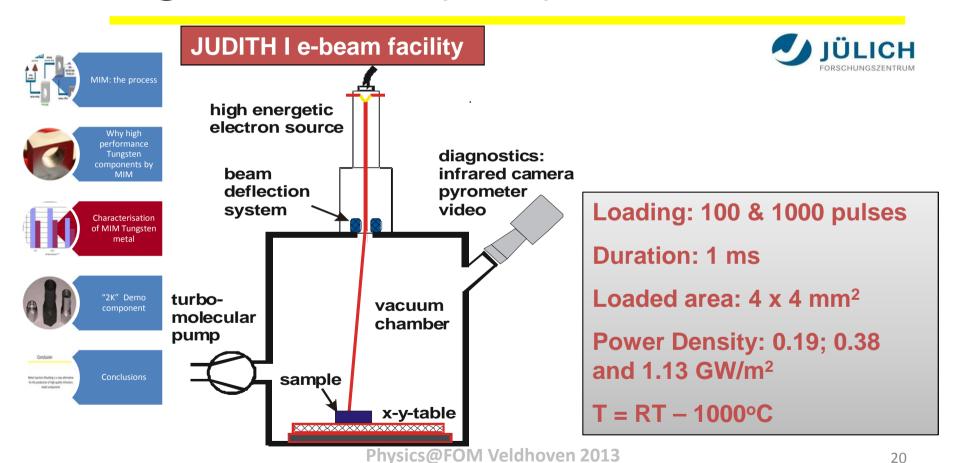


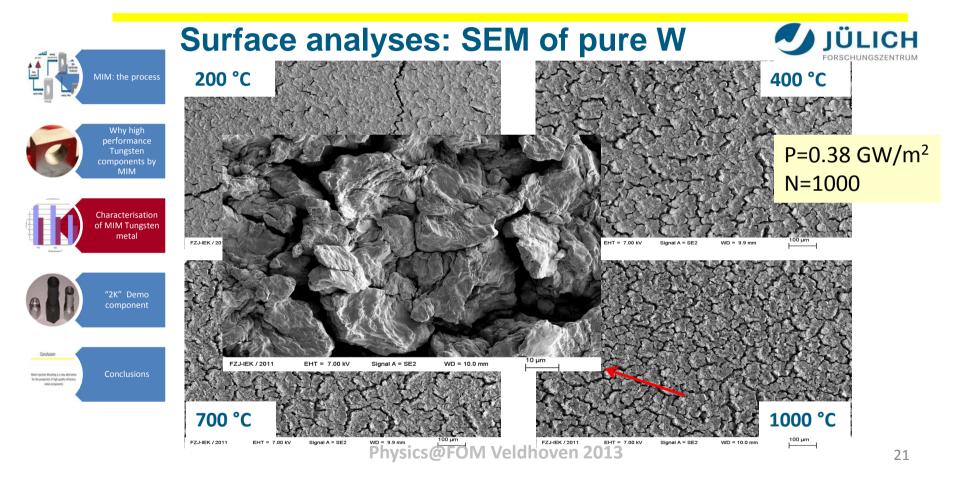


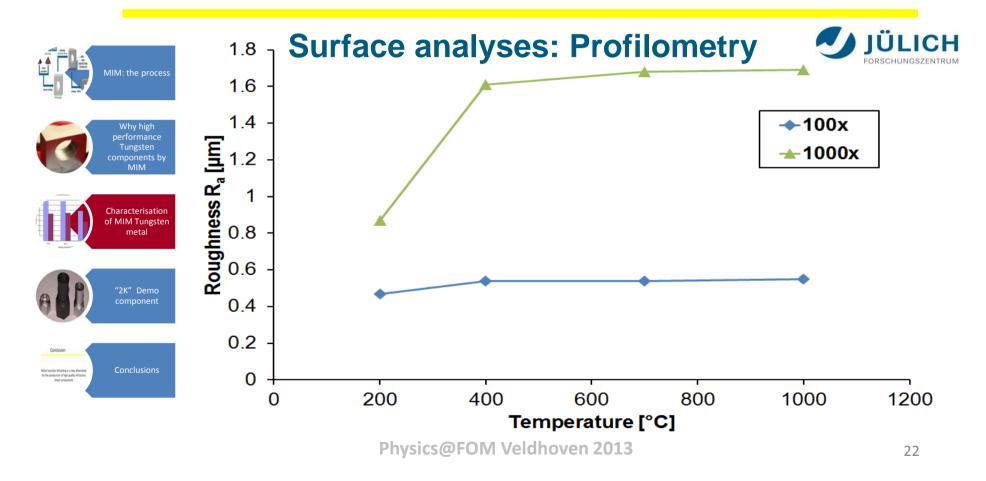




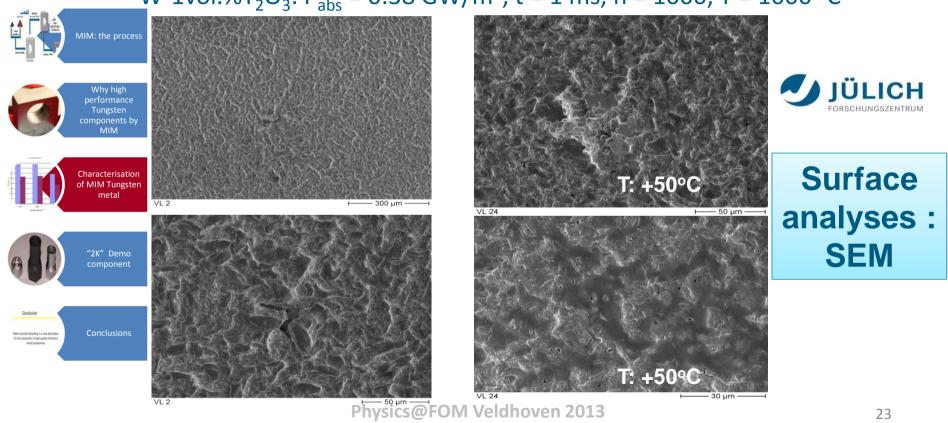


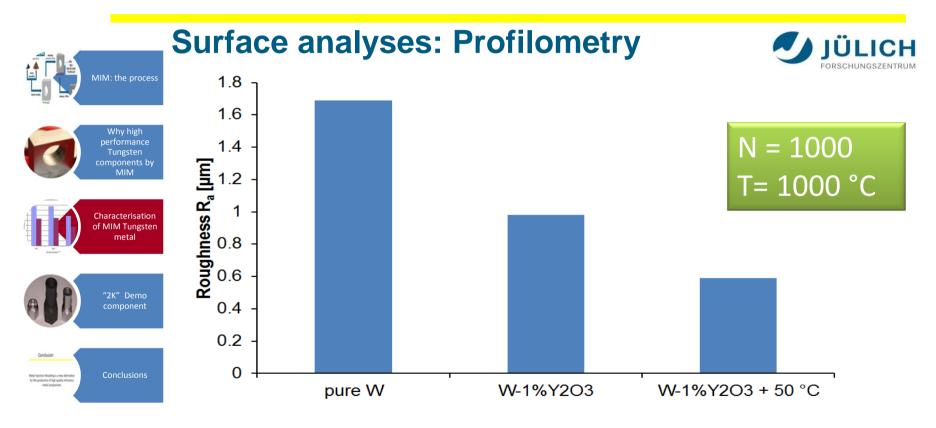






W-1vol.% $Y_2O_3$ :  $P_{abs} = 0.38 \text{ GW/m}^2$ , t = 1 ms, n = 1000,  $T = 1000 ^{\circ}\text{C}$ 





#### 2-component MIM mock-ups production

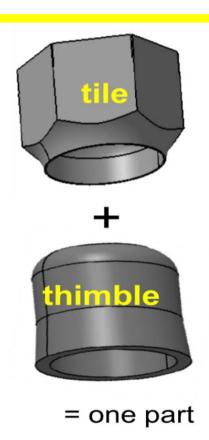












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## 2-component MIM mock-up production

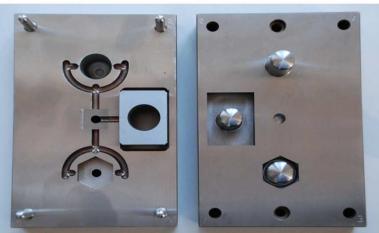




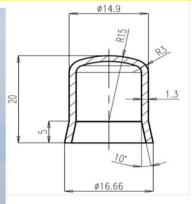




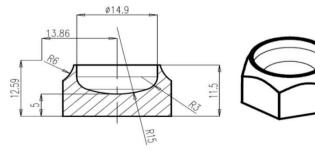




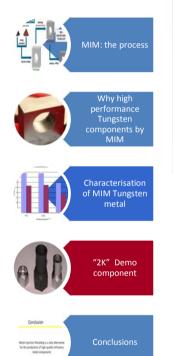


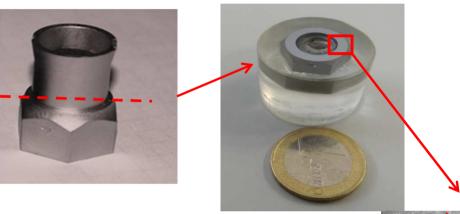


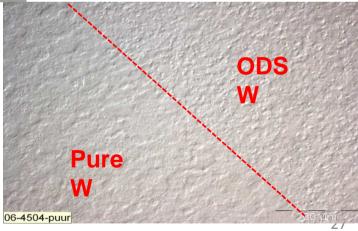




### 2-component MIM mock-ups production







#### Conclusion











- MIM technology is capable to produce clean isotropic net-shape components with good material properties
- Yttria doped (ODS) MIM Tungsten shows best behaviour as potential armour material
- Metal Injection Moulding is an alternative for the production of high quality refractory metal components

## Thanks for your attention

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