

**framatome**

# Advanced Manufacturing Techniques

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Jean-Marie Hamy : Advanced Reactors &  
Design School Department Manager

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# Why Advanced Manufacturing ?

**Reliability** : To achieve the manufacturing of parts right the first time

**Improvement of Design**: thanks to advanced manufacturing we can provide new design with improved functionality or higher performance

**Cost** :to decrease the cost of the part without decrease of quality

**Time gain** : Allows manufacturing of part in shorter time

**Quality**: provide better metallurgical quality of components than the former technology,

**Improvement of in service properties**: in corrosion for example separate the structural material from the coating that gives the corrosion resistance

# Use of Advance Manufacturing Technologies (AMTs)

- Framatome is involved in the design, manufacturing and maintenance of nuclear island and main equipment of nuclear power plants.
- Advanced manufacturing techniques offer the possibility to:
  - Diversify our supply-chains (shorter lead-times, secured procurements...),
  - Optimise manufacturing and maintenance (spare parts, specific tools),
  - Improve performance (design optimisation, reduction of development times, relocation of fabrication in the workshop),
  - Improve quality (homogeneity, reduction of the number of workpieces).
- To maintain performance and competitiveness, the development of alternative fabrication processes is a great stake.

# Which technologies ?

Powder Metallurgy

Surface treatment

Automation/Digitalisation

Controlling the manufacturing process in real time

Numerical simulation of manufacturing process

# Powder Metallurgy

Two technologies in development:

- Hot Isostatic Pressing (HIP)
- Additive Manufacturing (AM)

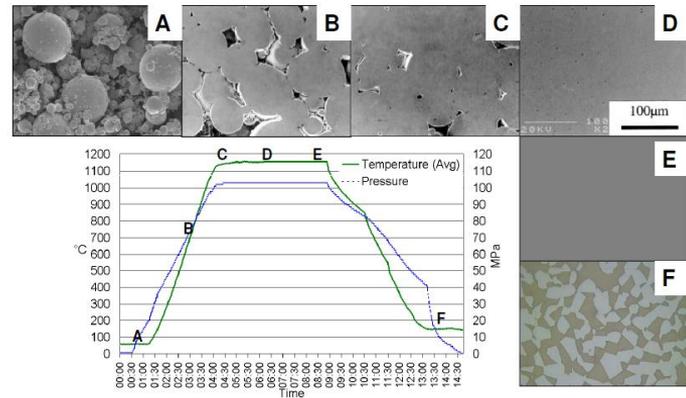
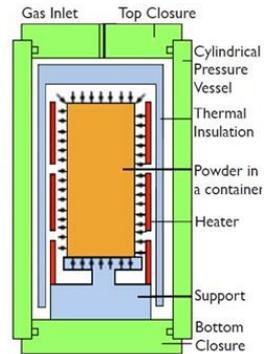
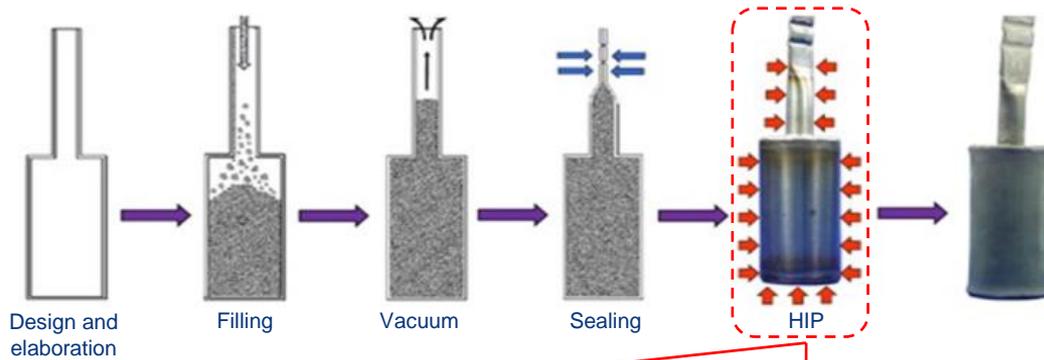
HIP

- Hot isostatic pressing is a sintering process that exerts an isotropic gas pressure on the powder during the heating process and achieves densification by the combined effects of high temperature and high pressure

Additive Manufacturing

- Additive Manufacturing is a manufacturing technology that build 3D objects by adding layer-upon-layer of material

# Investigated processes - HIP



# Powder Metallurgy HIP

## Advantages of HIP:

- Quantity of material used far less than with forge technique
- Near Net Shape final part
- Fine and homogeneous metallurgical structure (avoid the large grain CND issue in stainless steel forging)
- As good mechanically as forged steel

## Practical Development in Framatome

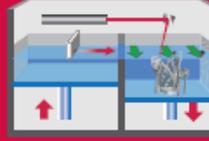
- Characterization of A 508, 304L and 316L steels processed by HIP and comparison to forged steel
- Manufacturing of scale 1 part of primary pipe in 304L
- Development of a specific HIP software: Simulation of the deformation of the container during HIP cycle (shrinkage) and of the metallurgical state after HIP



Advanced Manufactu

# Powder Metallurgy. Framatome Additive Manufacturing technologies in development

LPBF: Laser Powder Bed Fusion



WAAM: Wire Arc Additive manufacturing



LMD: Laser Metal deposition



Design Optimisation

# Investigated processes - AM



# On-going projects – Design for AM

- To take advantage of AM techniques, Framatome develops “Design for AM” routes.
- From the functional requirements and a basic CAD model, a finite element based topology optimization is carried out and permits to suggest organic geometries meeting the prescribed performance targets.
- Then, our know-how permits to convert it into a printable design.

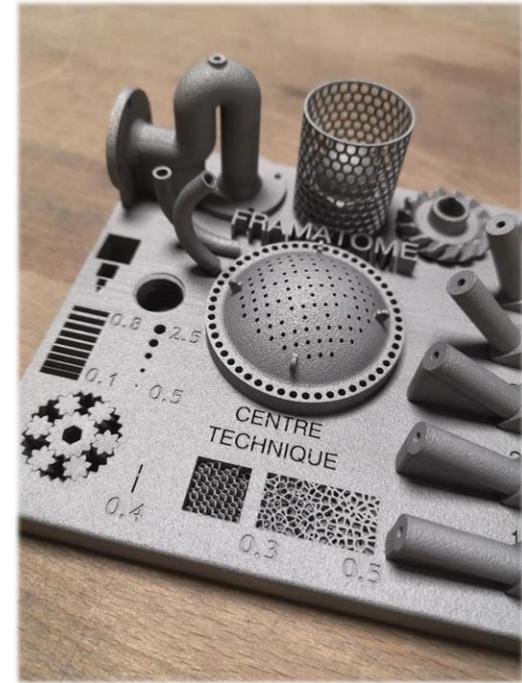
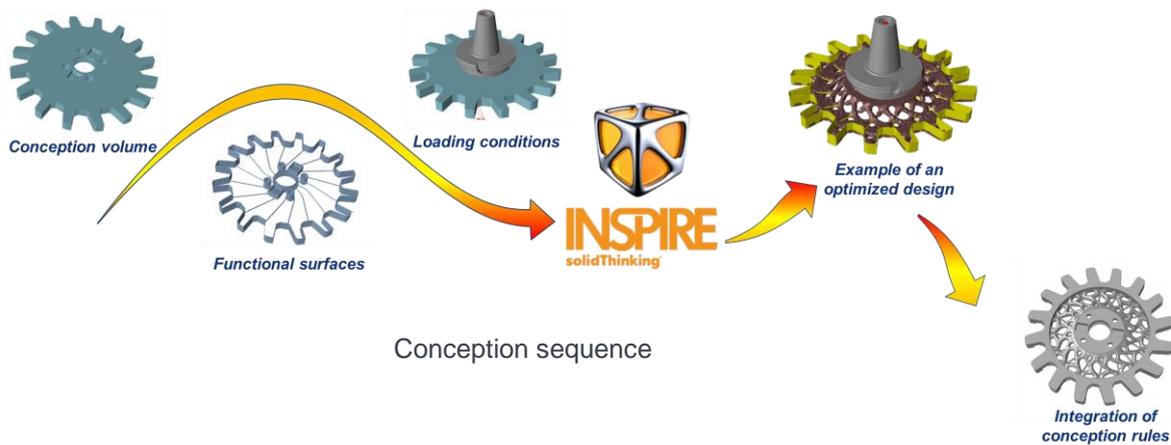
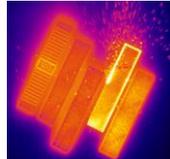
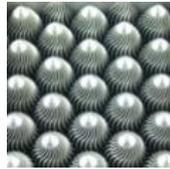


Illustration of the conception rules

# On-going projects – L-PBF

- Framatome is engaged in the development of:
  - Process knowledge and breaking of technological barriers linked to fabrication quality,
  - Elaboration of materials folders
  - In-service behaviour evaluation
  - Control means
- Among other projects, this approach relies on:
  - EU funded NUCOBAM project (Nuclear Components Based on Additive Manufacturing)
    - Aims to develop the qualification process and evaluate the in-service behaviour of AM materials (316L stainless steel)
  - Irradiation of stainless steel and nickel base alloy components (Gösgen PWR and Brown Ferry BWR)
  - French consortium Additive Factory Hub
    - Influence of process parameters on materials properties
    - Process monitoring

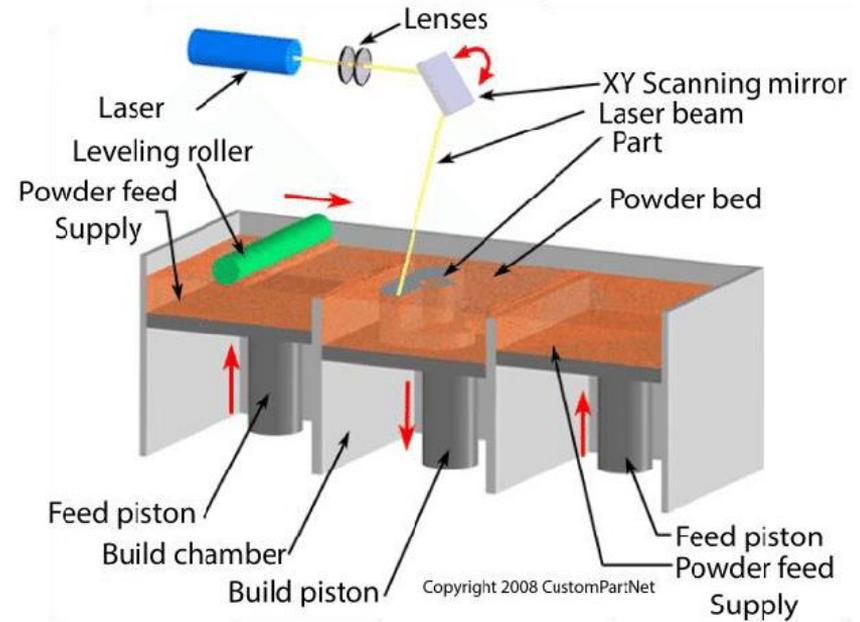


# On-going projects – L-PBF

## Advantages of LPBF:

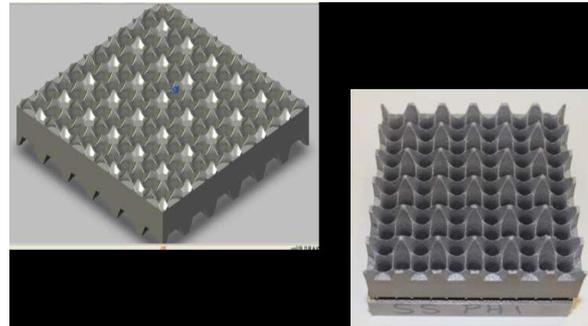
- Complex Parts
- Close to final dimension
- High TRL

Laser process, not in the code



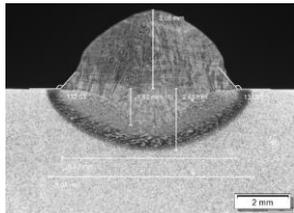
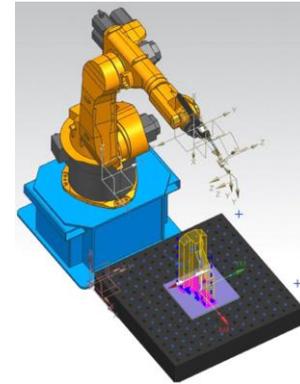
## Practical Development in Framatome

- Characterization of 316L and Inconel 718 steels processed by LPBF
- Fuel Assembly Grids
- Tools (for welding Machining...)



# On-going projects – WAAM

- WAAM is developed in-house, on our welding installations.
- Our development program addresses the main challenges:
  - Design adaptation to WAAM process
  - Elaboration of welding programs using CAM solutions
  - Thermo-mechanical simulations
  - Procurement of wires and definition of operating windows
  - Industrialization
- This approach relies on the elaboration of walls for characterization and of prototypes for feasibility demonstration



# On-going projects – WAAM

## Advantages of WAAM:

- Large parts
- Technology based on arc welding : easier to codify,
- Reduced investment and material costs
- No specific tools required
- But far from to the final dimensions



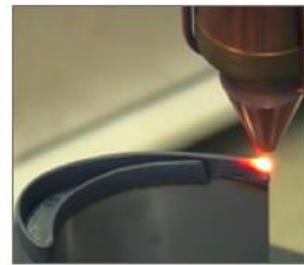
## Practical Development in Framatome

- Characterization of 316L A508 steels processed by WAAM
- Master the generation of complex welding paths
- Manage the thermal aspects to improve deposition rates



# On-going projects – LMD

- Repair strategies for stainless steel and hardfacing materials
  - Identification of repairable defects
  - Preparation of the defect and stress release
  - Deposition strategy
  - NDE
- Elaboration of components and/or function additions
  - Design adaptation and definition of the deposition strategy
  - Material folders and dimensional control
  - Evaluation of the qualification approach
- Advantages LMD
  - Can be used for repair
  - Coating/cladding
  - Intermediate dimensions
- Laser process, not in the code

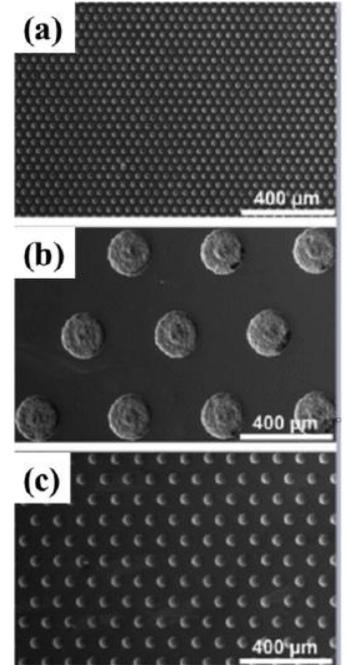


# Surface Treatment

Technologies until now not very developed in Nuclear reactors.

Framatome works on some Surface treatment:

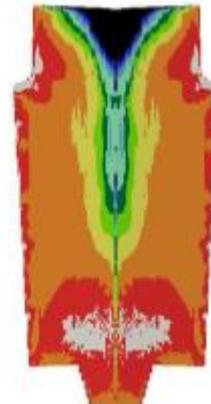
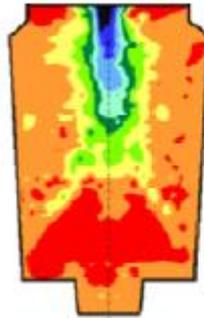
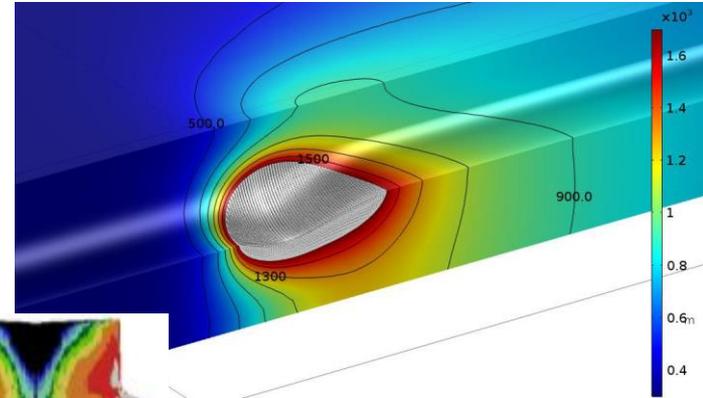
- PVD (Physical Vapour Deposition)
- Graphene or Graphite coating
- Laser texturing
- Cr VI coating replacement (Reach)



# Numerical Simulation of Manufacturing Process

Already some Numerical Simulation software exist. Some are underdevelopment:

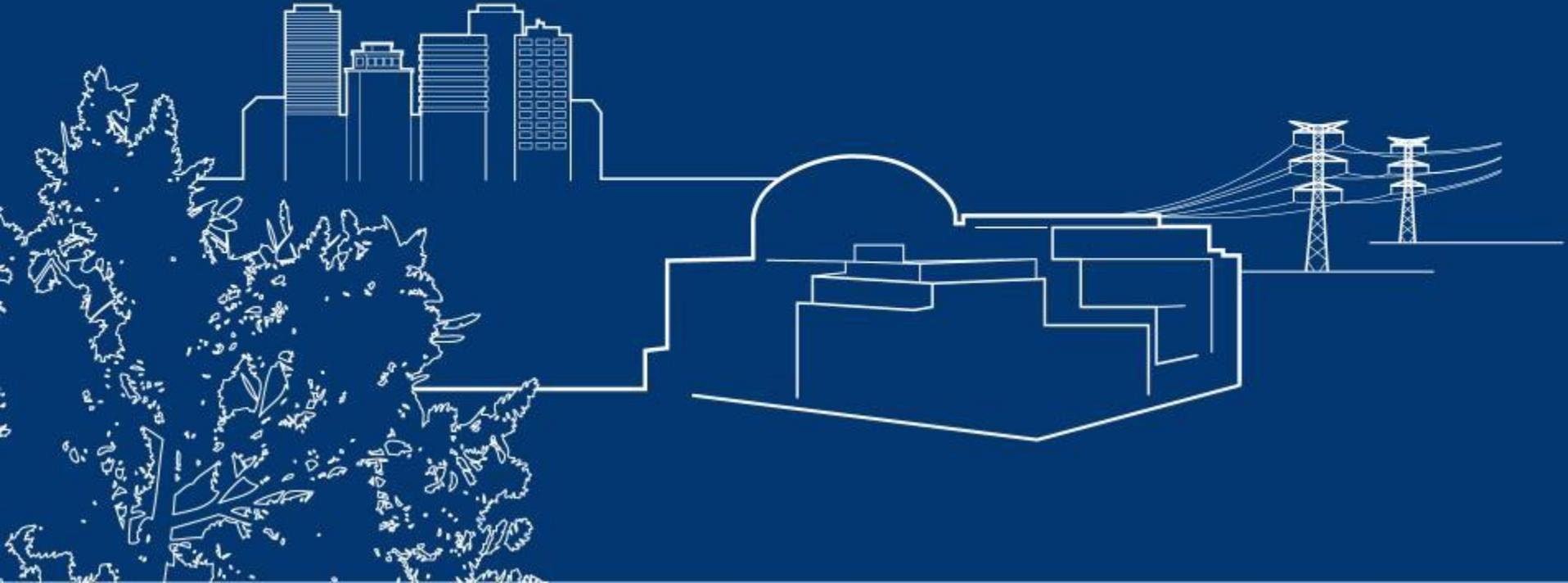
- Welding: mechanical simulation, and Multiphysics simulation
- Machining: mechanical simulation
- Metallurgical microstructure simulation
- Heat treatment simulation
- Forge simulation
- Solidification simulation
- HIP simulation



*In the future chaining of the software*

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