

Molten Salts in Extreme Environments Energy Frontier Research Center Overview and Update



James Wishart, MSEE Director, *Brookhaven National Laboratory*



MSEE All-Hands Meeting, ORNL, July 10-11, 2025



MSEE assembles unique expertise and capabilities across nine institutions to accomplish **multimodal, multidisciplinary research** that would be **impossible at a single institution**



9 Institutions, 19 Principal Investigators, 24 Postdocs, students and staff

Molten salt synthesis (lab-scale)

X-ray and neutron studies of salt and solute structure in the bulk and at interfaces

Classical, *ab initio* and NN molecular dynamics simulations

Radiation chemistry

X-ray, optical and Raman Spectroscopy

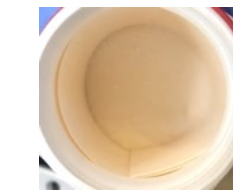
Actinide chemistry

Electrochemical corrosion studies

Electron microscopy corrosion studies

X-ray tomographic imaging and multimodal synchrotron characterization

Phase-field modeling (transport of materials and phase boundaries)



Commercial,
high purity ZnCl₂

Distillation



Residue

Purified Salt

MSEE Research Strategy



We seek **molecular-level insight** into the workings of molten salts and their interactions with solutes, radiation and materials, by:

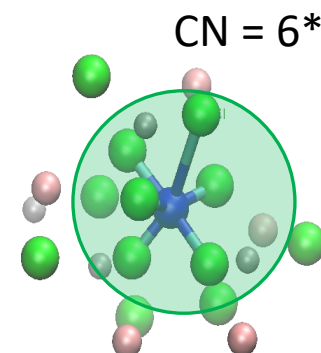
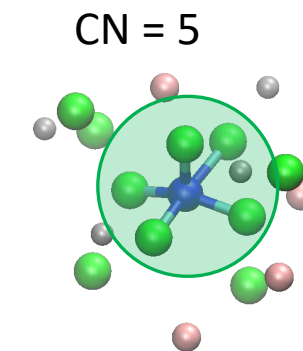
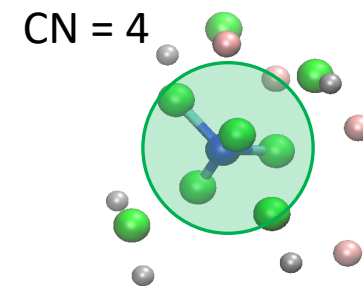
- **Developing and using molten salt experimental tools** to take advantage of the **advanced measurement capabilities of today's synchrotrons, neutron sources, and particle accelerators,**
- In combination with **state-of-the-art calculations** that can give us the means to **interpret our observations on such complex systems and predict molten salt behavior.**

We study *fundamental* problems (structure, speciation, corrosion), but...

We are well connected with the larger molten salt community doing applied science

Co-organizing yearly Molten Salt Chemistry symposia at Fall ACS Meetings since 2019

See you in Chicago, August 23-27, 2026! – 4 sessions and 38 presentations



Ab-initio MD:
coordination states
of Ni^{2+} in KCl-MgCl_2

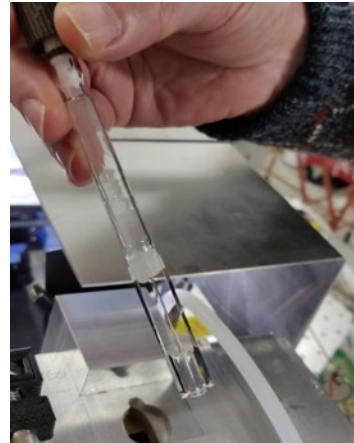
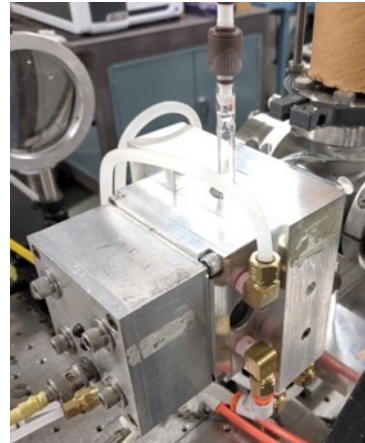
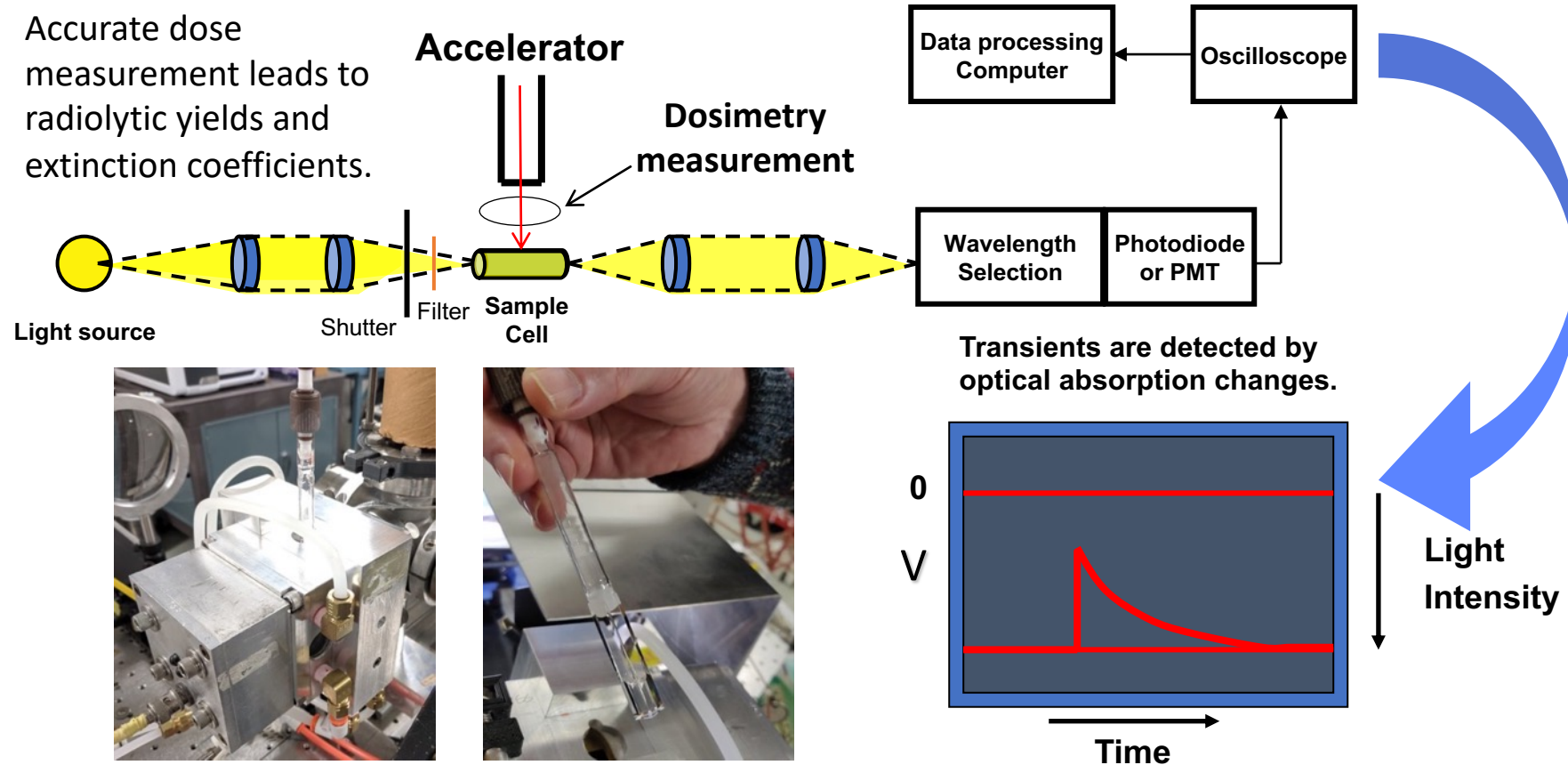
Questions about the radiolysis of molten salts



- What are the yields, speciation, and radical chemistries of the primary molten salt radiolysis products?
- How does radiolysis drive the redox speciation of solutes in molten salt fuel through its working lifetime?
- How does the irradiation of metal-ion laden molten salts lead to the formation of long-lived species (e.g., polyhalides, metal nanoparticles)?

Detection of radiation-induced transient species & reactivity in molten salts by pulse radiolysis

Fast reaction kinetics and radiolytic yields can be observed as functions of time to elucidate reaction mechanisms.

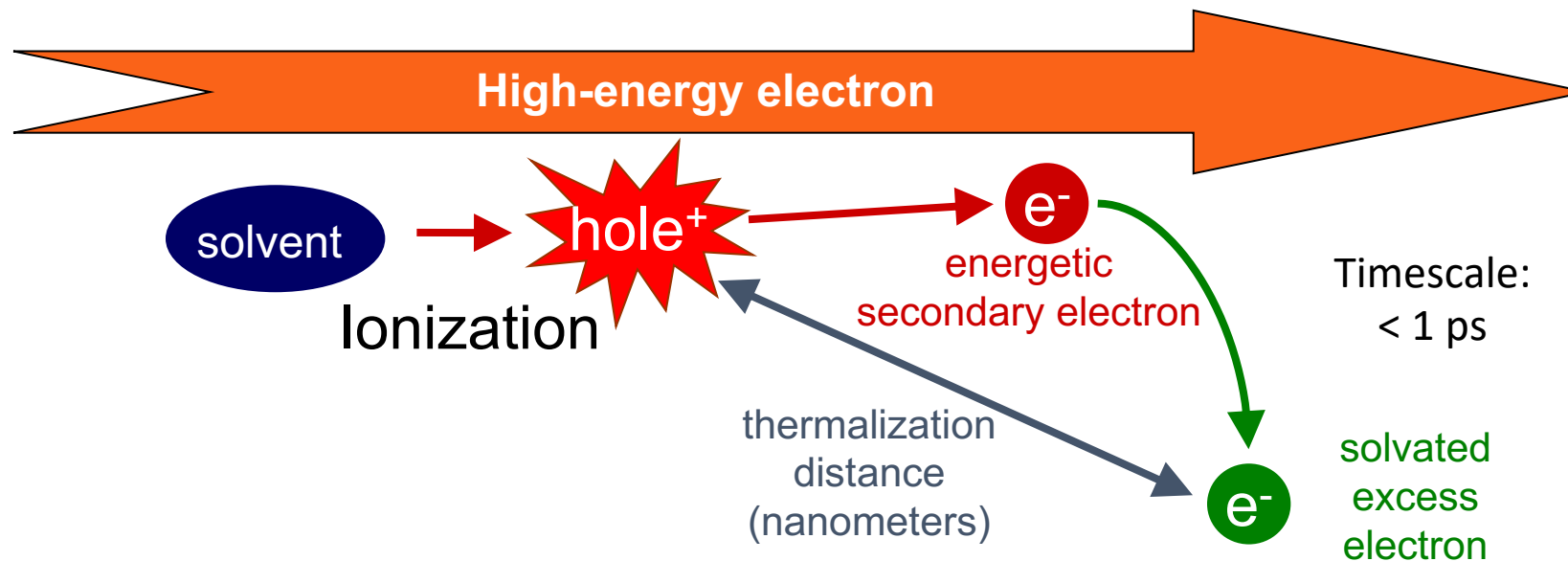


High-temperature sample holder

Rev. Sci. Instrum. **91**, 083105 (2020)

Initial events in radiolysis

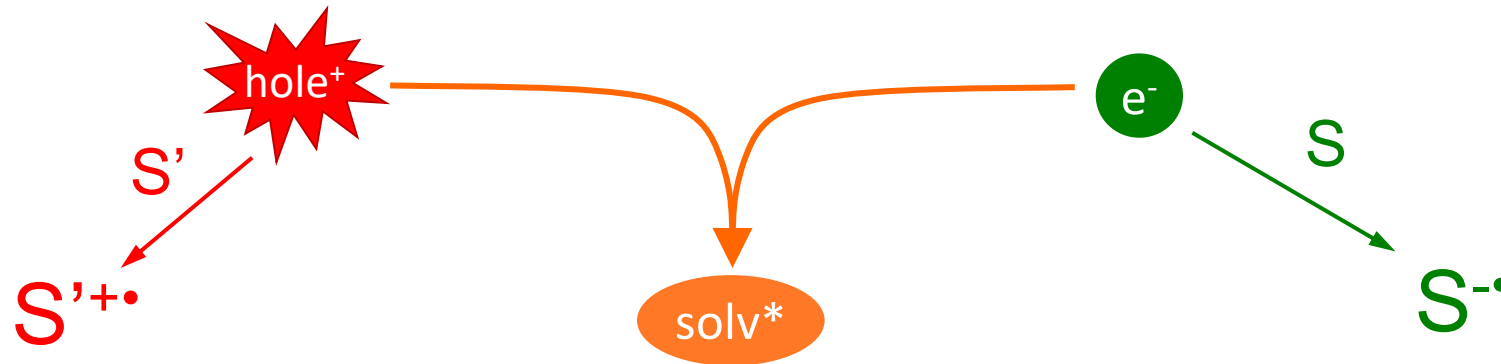
High-energy electrons transfer energy to the medium, resulting in ionization of the constituents.



The “hole” is where the electron used to be.
It is also a very reactive chemical species.

Primary radiolytic species reactivity in molten salts

Processes that control product distributions and fixation of radiation damage:



Electron-hole recombination

Solvated electron capture

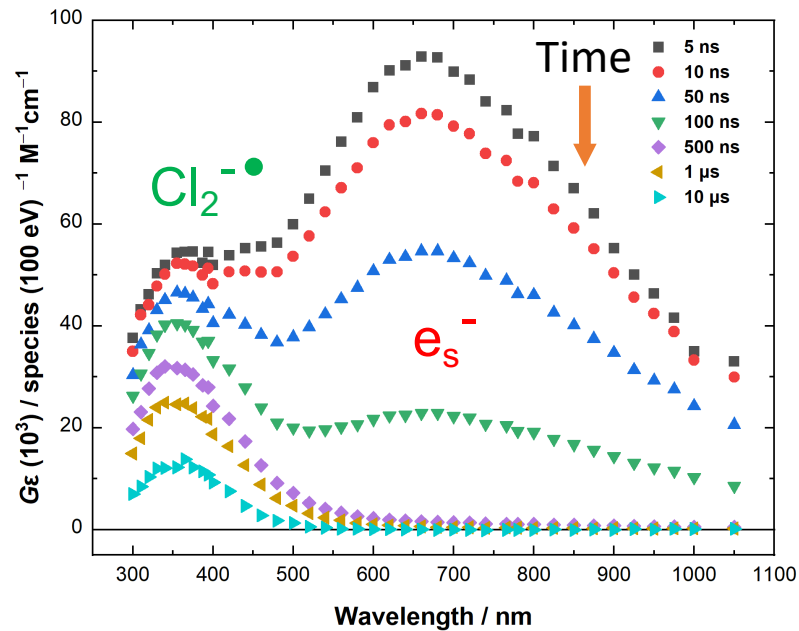
Solvated hole capture

Recombination of $\text{S}'^{+\bullet}$ and $\text{S}^{\bullet-}$

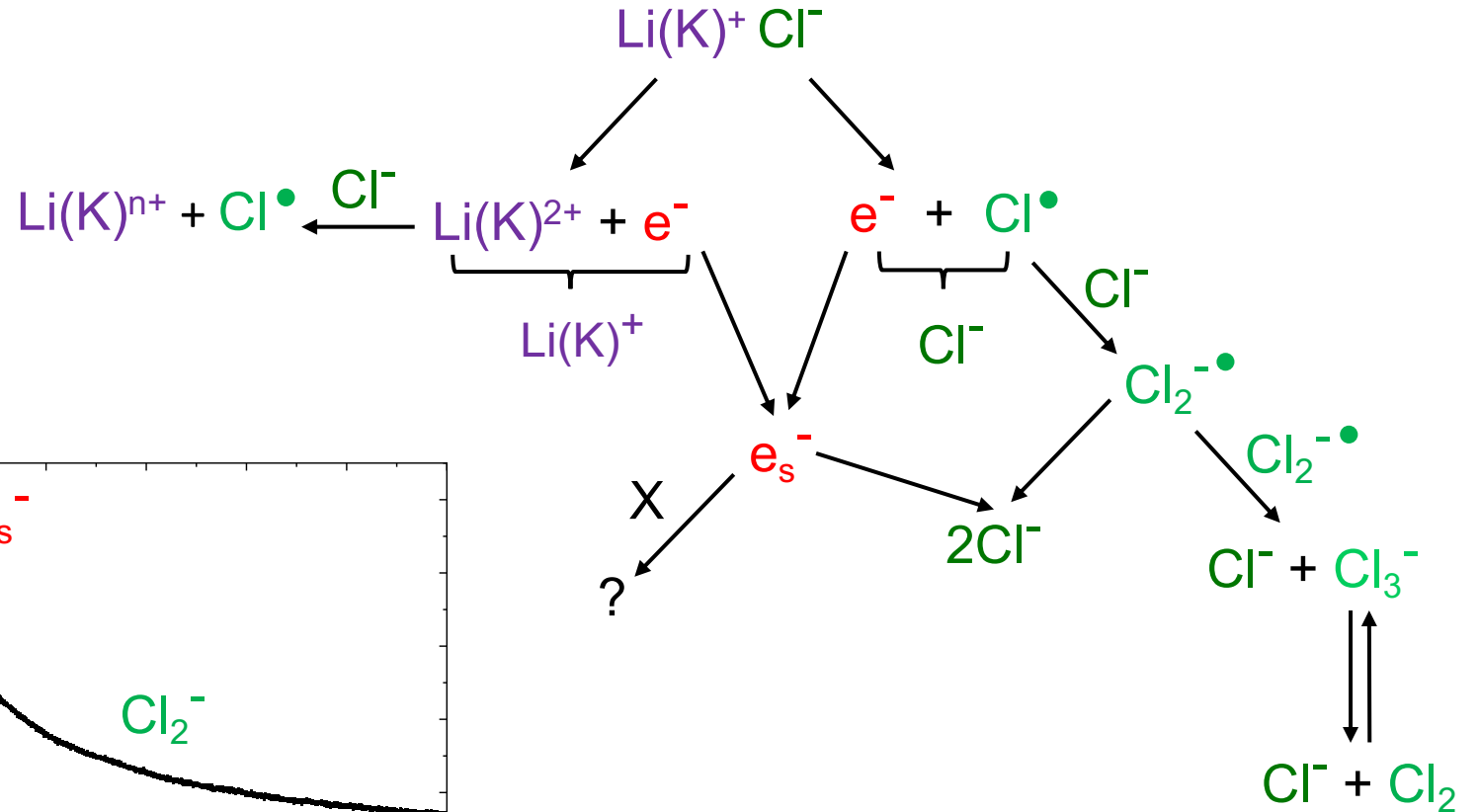
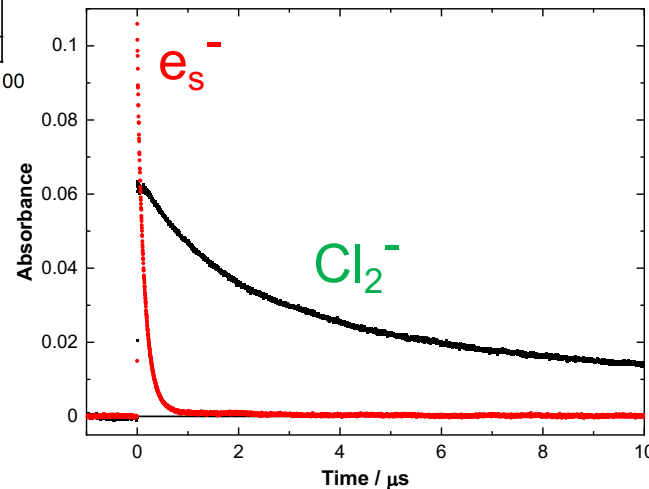
Conversion of $\text{S}'^{+\bullet}$ and $\text{S}^{\bullet-}$ into permanent products

Radiation-driven chemistry of molten salts

Chloride salt radiolysis scheme in eutectic LiCl-KCl (42:58)

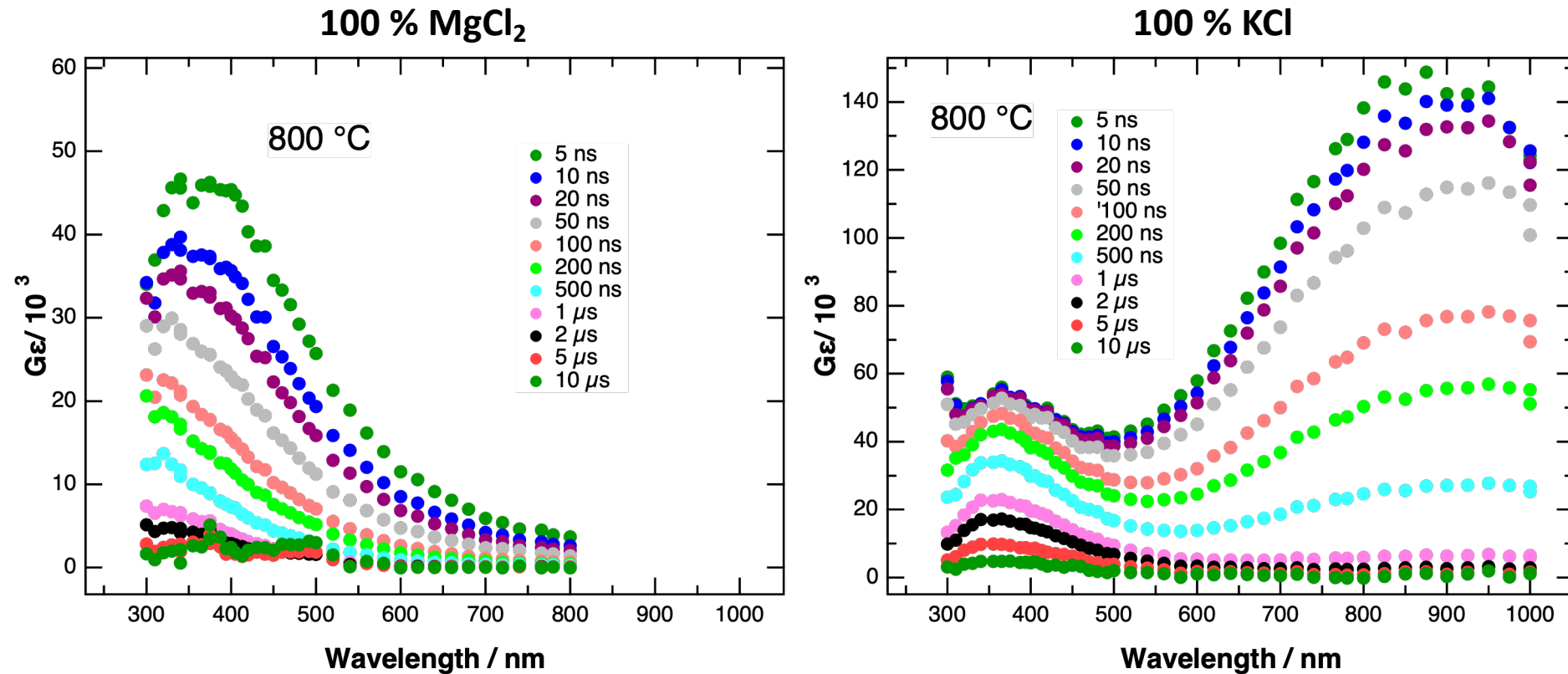


Spectra and kinetics at 400 °C
Melting point: 352 °C



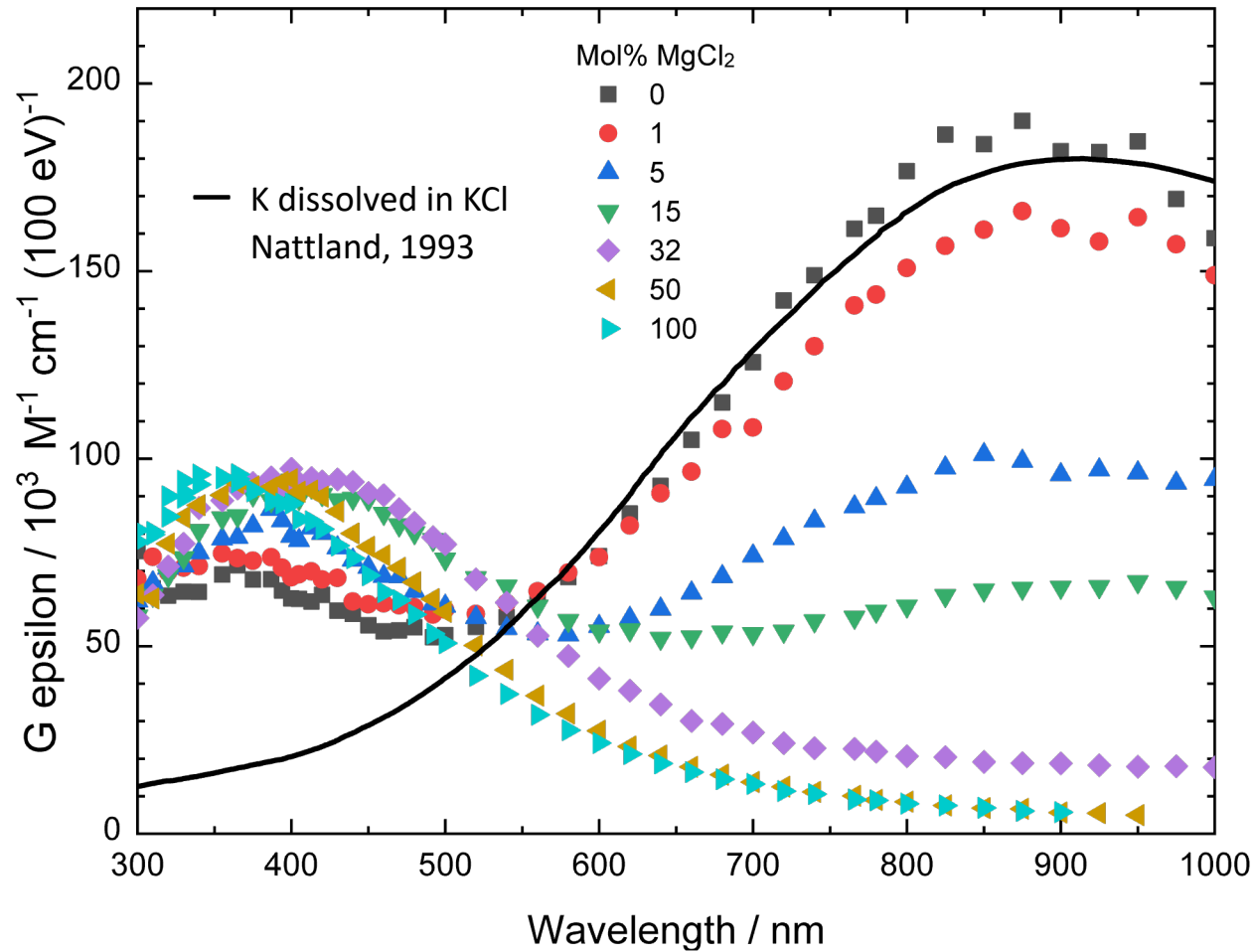
Speciation and reactivity of the solvated electron in the binary MgCl_2 -KCl system

Excess electron spectrum in pure MgCl_2 is strongly blue-shifted compared to KCl and LiCl-KCl

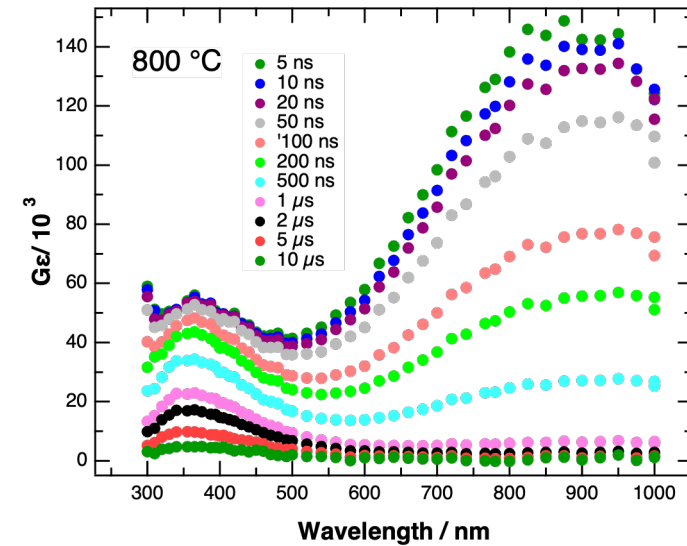


Spectroscopic investigation of the intermediate mixtures can reveal the electron solvation environments.

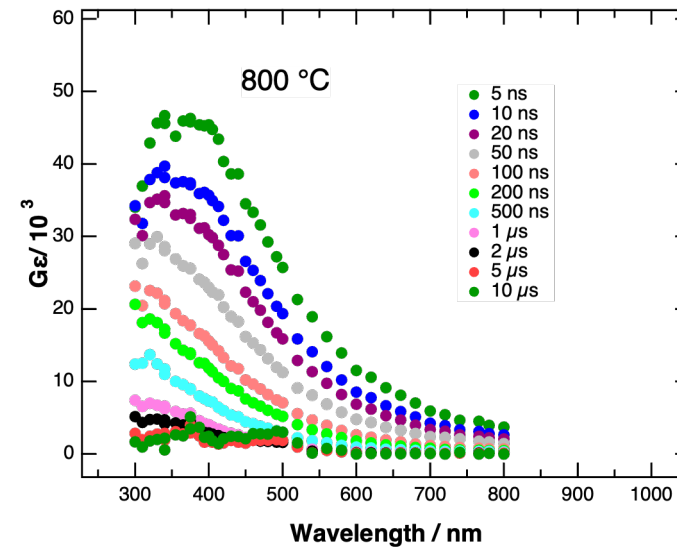
As Mg^{2+} concentration increases, the amplitudes of absorption bands change, but their positions do not; 3 species are implicated



Experimental radiolysis spectra by Kaz Iwamatsu.



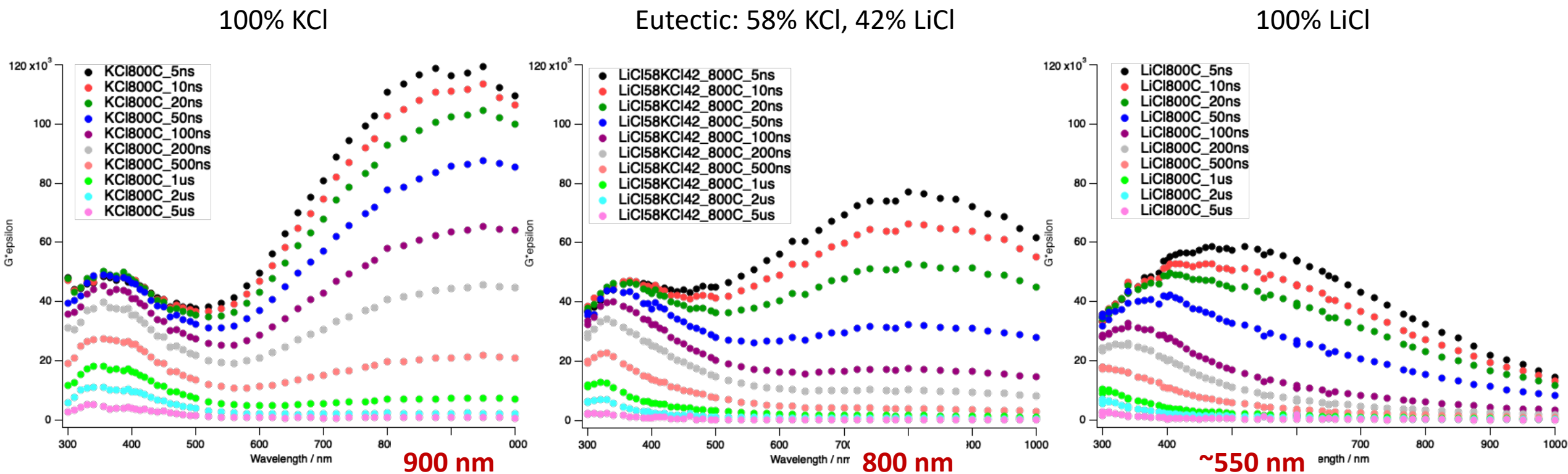
100 % KCl



100 % MgCl_2

In contrast, solvated electron spectra shift smoothly with composition in the LiCl-KCl system

Measured at 800 °C

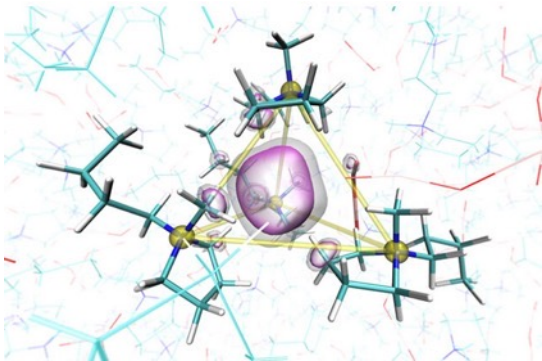


More polarizing Li^+ ion moves the electron spectrum to the blue compared to pure KCl.

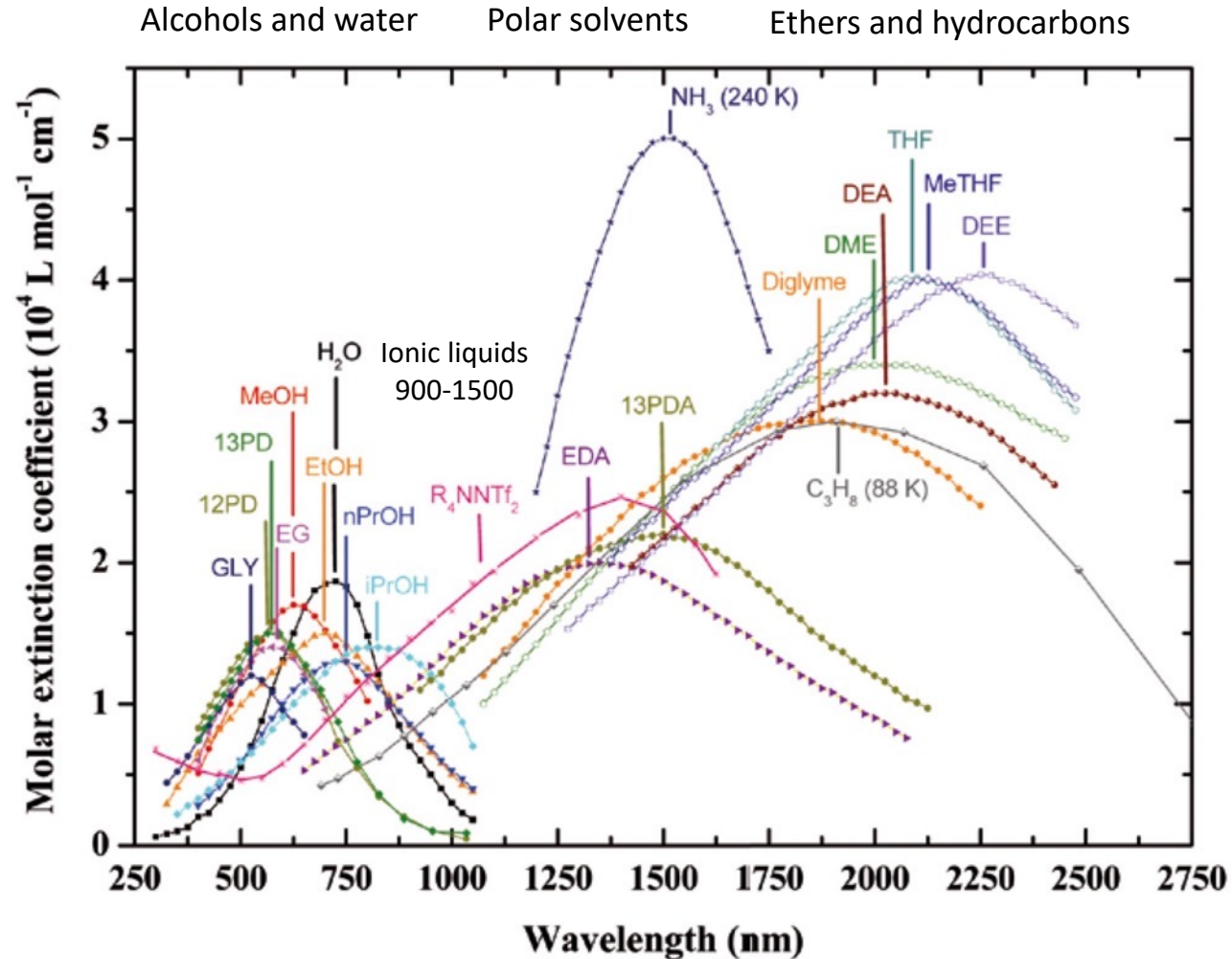
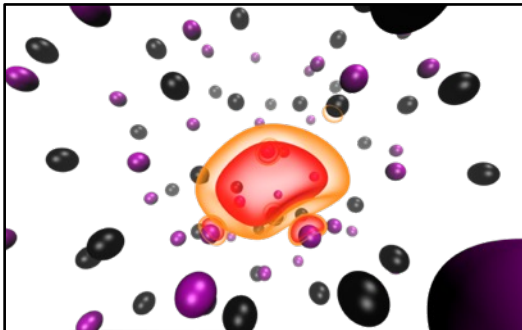
Solvated electron spectra in solvents of different polarity – the “cavity” model

Cavity e^-

Ionic liquid

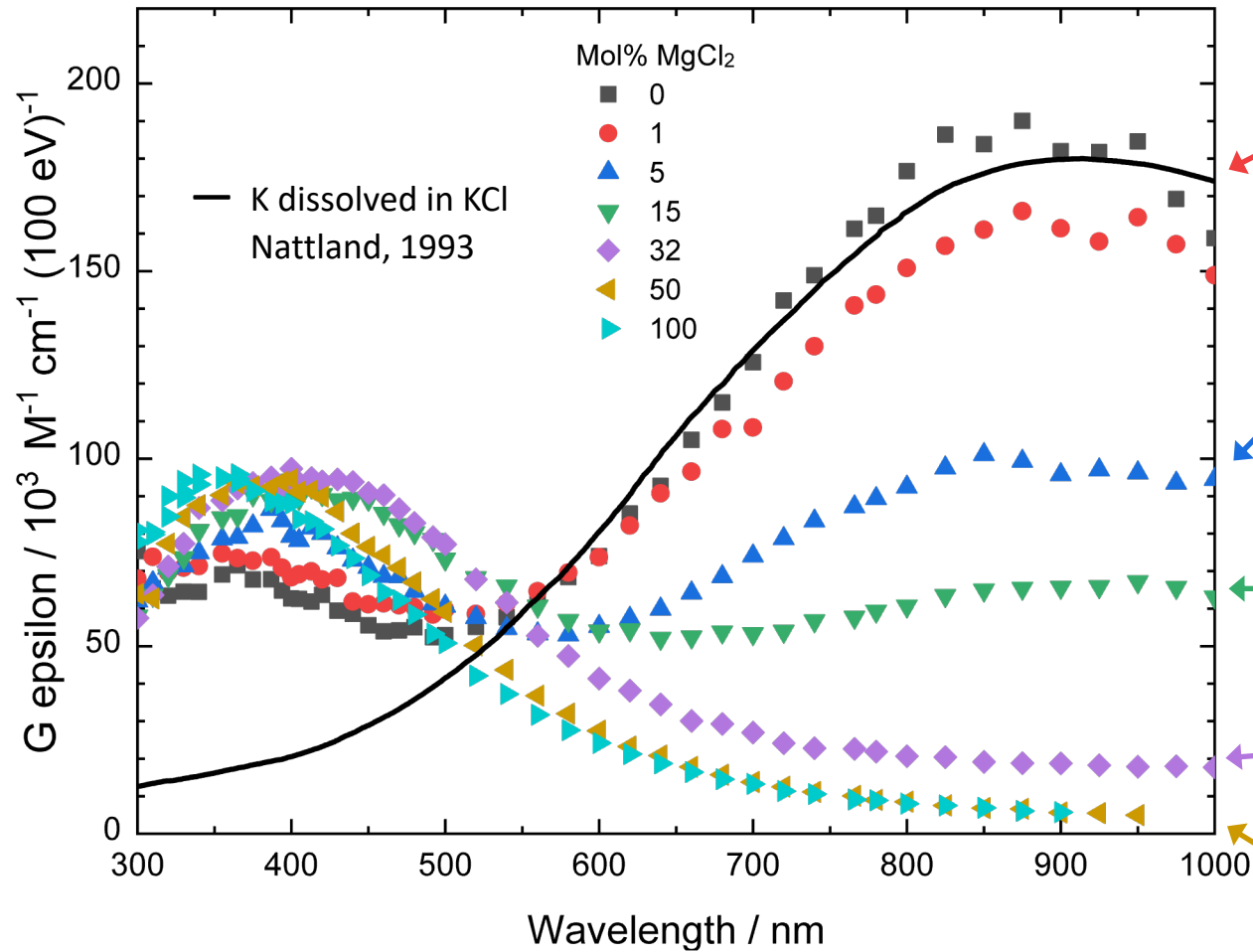


molten salt



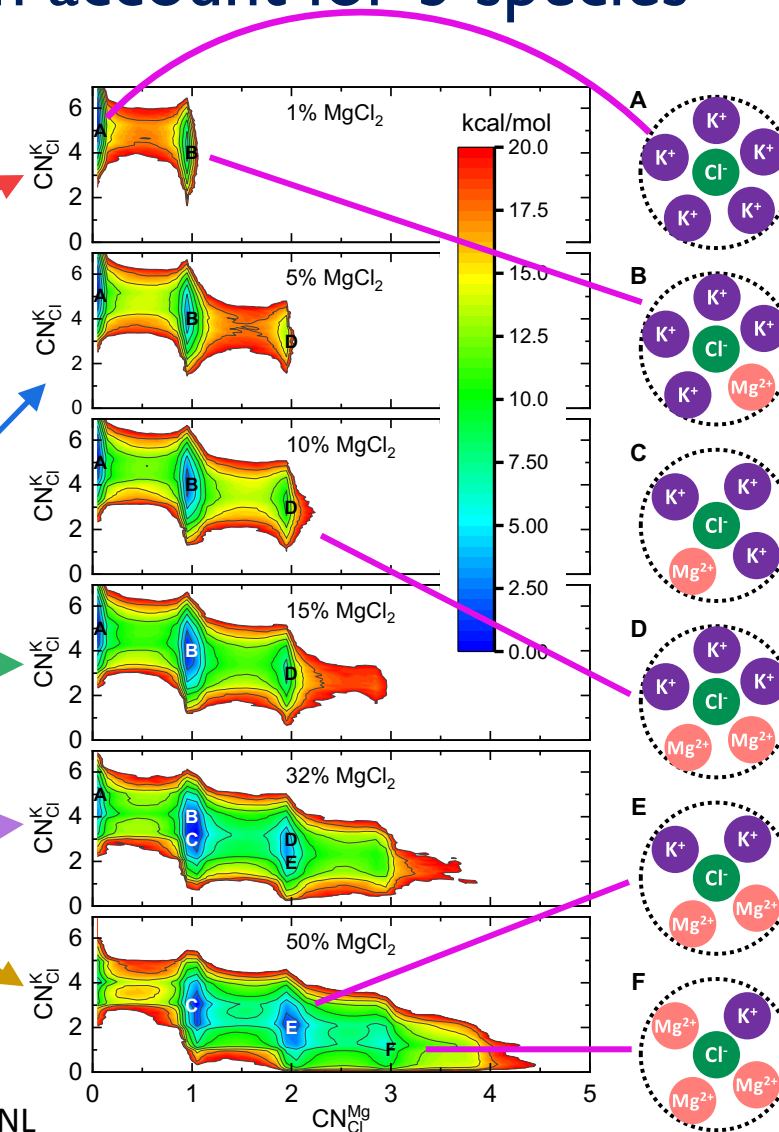
Mostafavi, M.; Lampre, I., in *Radiation Chemistry: From Basics to Applications in Material and Life Sciences*, Belloni, J.; Douki, T.; Mostafavi, M.; Spothem-Maurizot, M., Eds. EDP Sciences: Paris, 2008; p. 40. (After Dorfman.)

A cavity-type model based on the simulated Cl^- coordination environment in MgCl_2 -KCl salt mixtures can account for 3 species



Experimental radiolysis spectra by Kaz Iwamatsu.

Polarizable ion model classical MD simulations. Free energy surfaces by Santanu Roy, ORNL

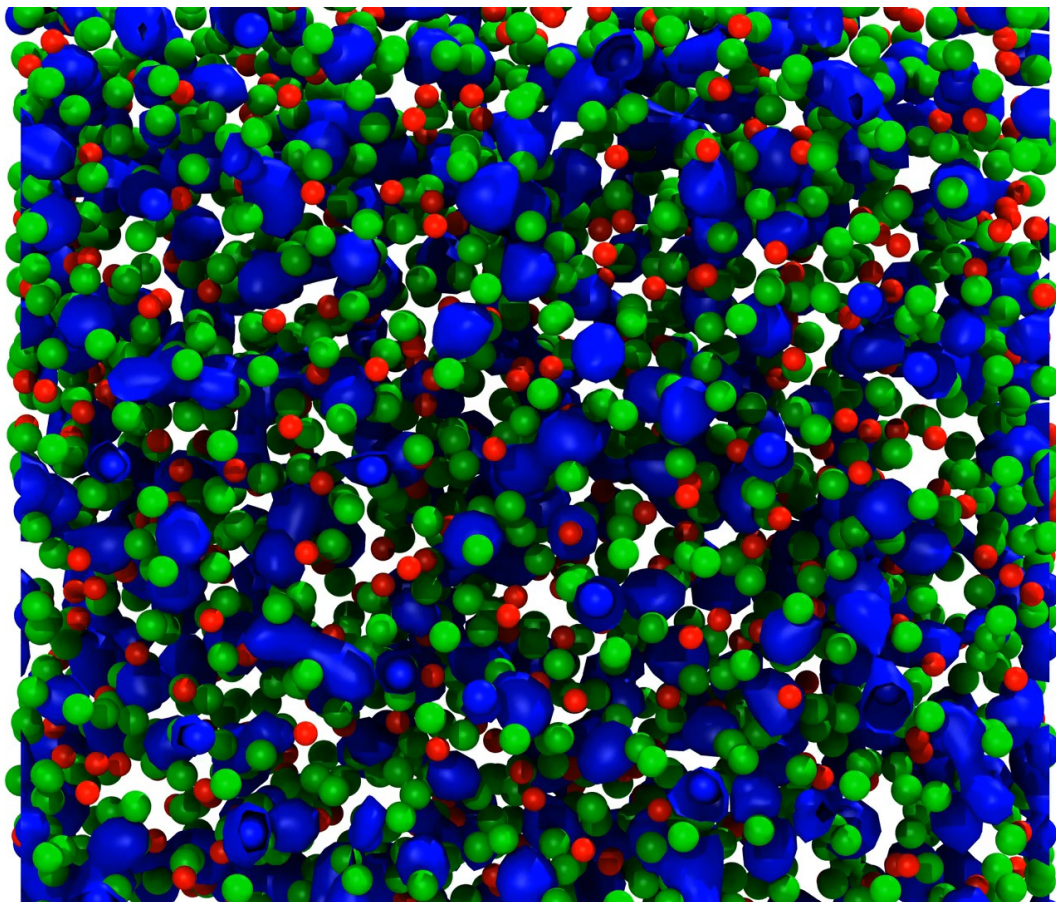


Molecular Dynamics Shows Emergent Intermediate-Range Structure in $\text{MgCl}_2\text{-KCl}$



Multivalent (2+, 3+, 4+) ions induce clustering and networks.
Monovalent (1+) ions are the spacers between the networks.

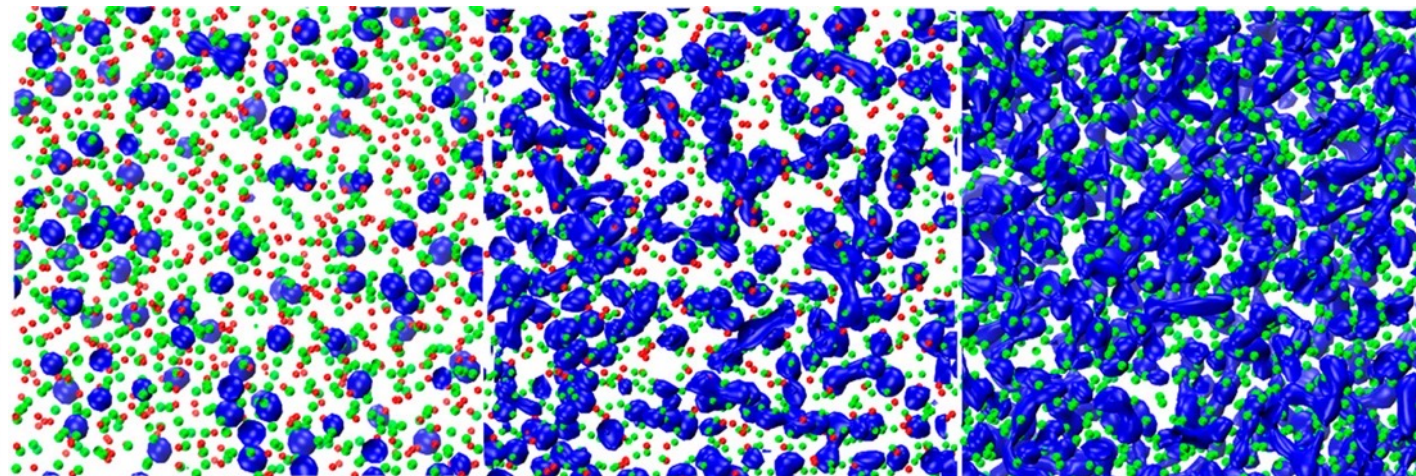
Networked liquids



15% MgCl_2

50% MgCl_2

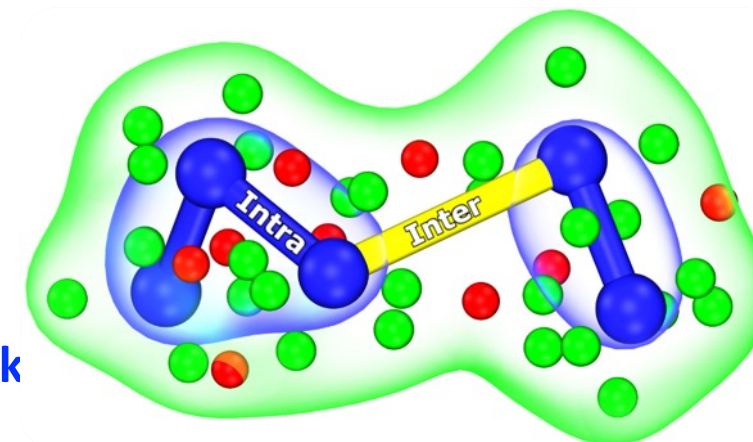
100% MgCl_2



Blue Mg^{2+}
Red K^+
Green Cl^-

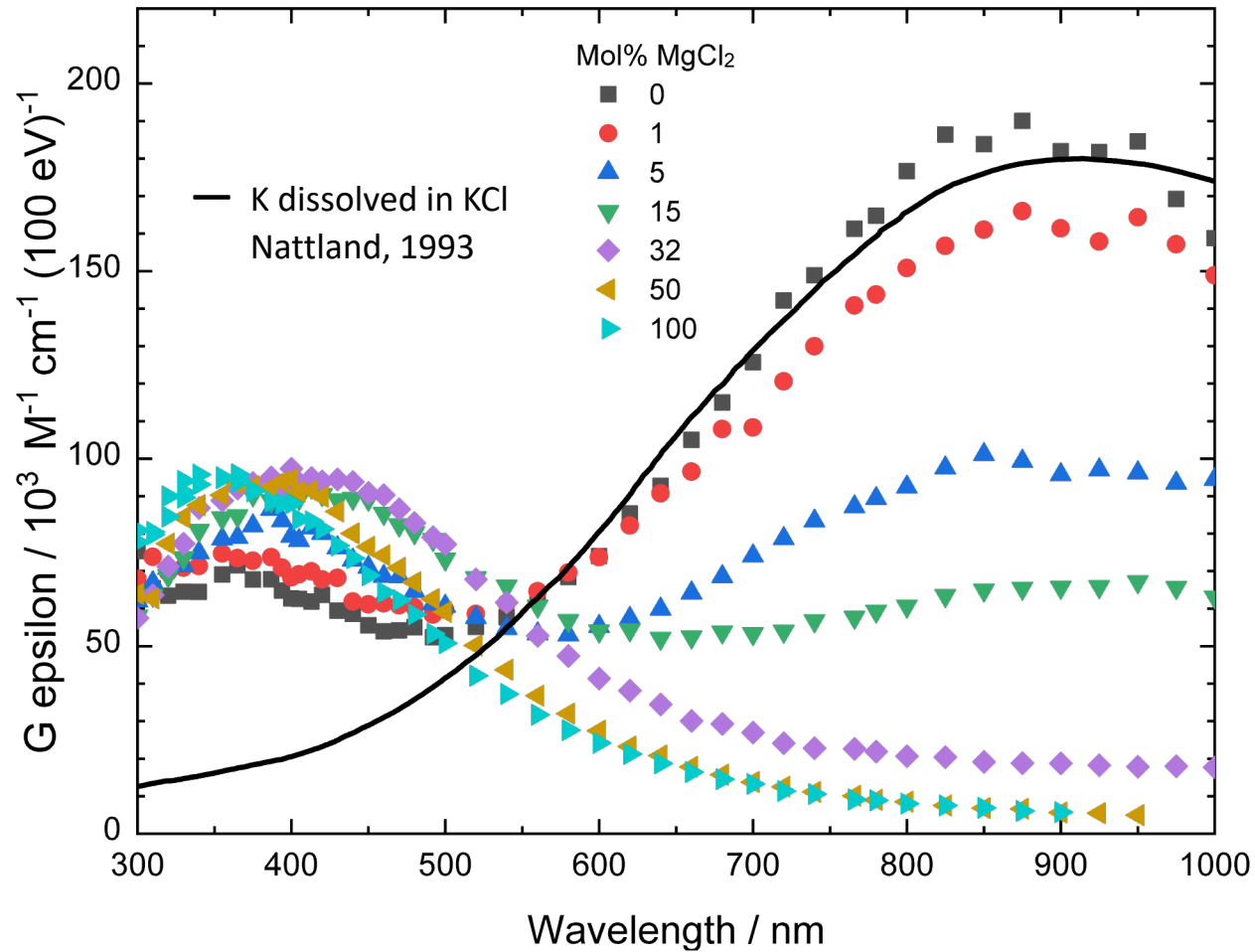


Blue isosurfaces highlight
short transient Mg^{2+} network



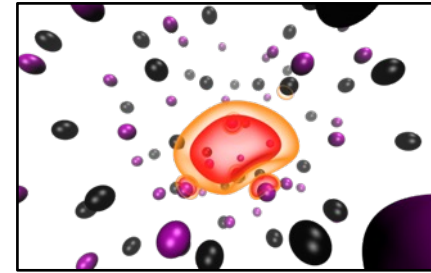
Wu, F., et al. *J. Phys. Chem. Lett.* **2019**, 10, 7603; *J. Phys. Chem. B* **2020**, 124, 2892

AIMD attributes the 3 species to a cavity electron at low $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$, and two Mg-bound species at higher $[\text{Mg}^{2+}]$

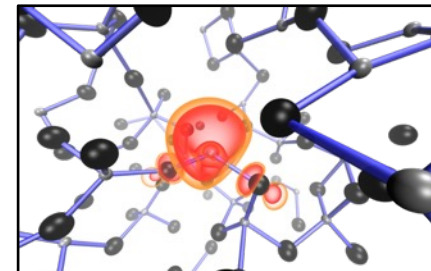


Experimental radiolysis spectra by Kaz Iwamatsu.
AIMD simulations by Hung Nguyen

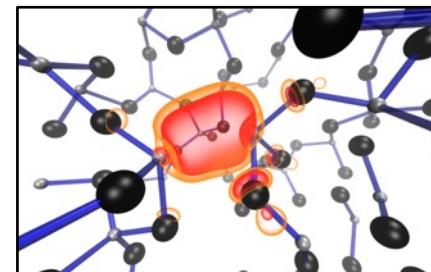
cavity e^-



monomer

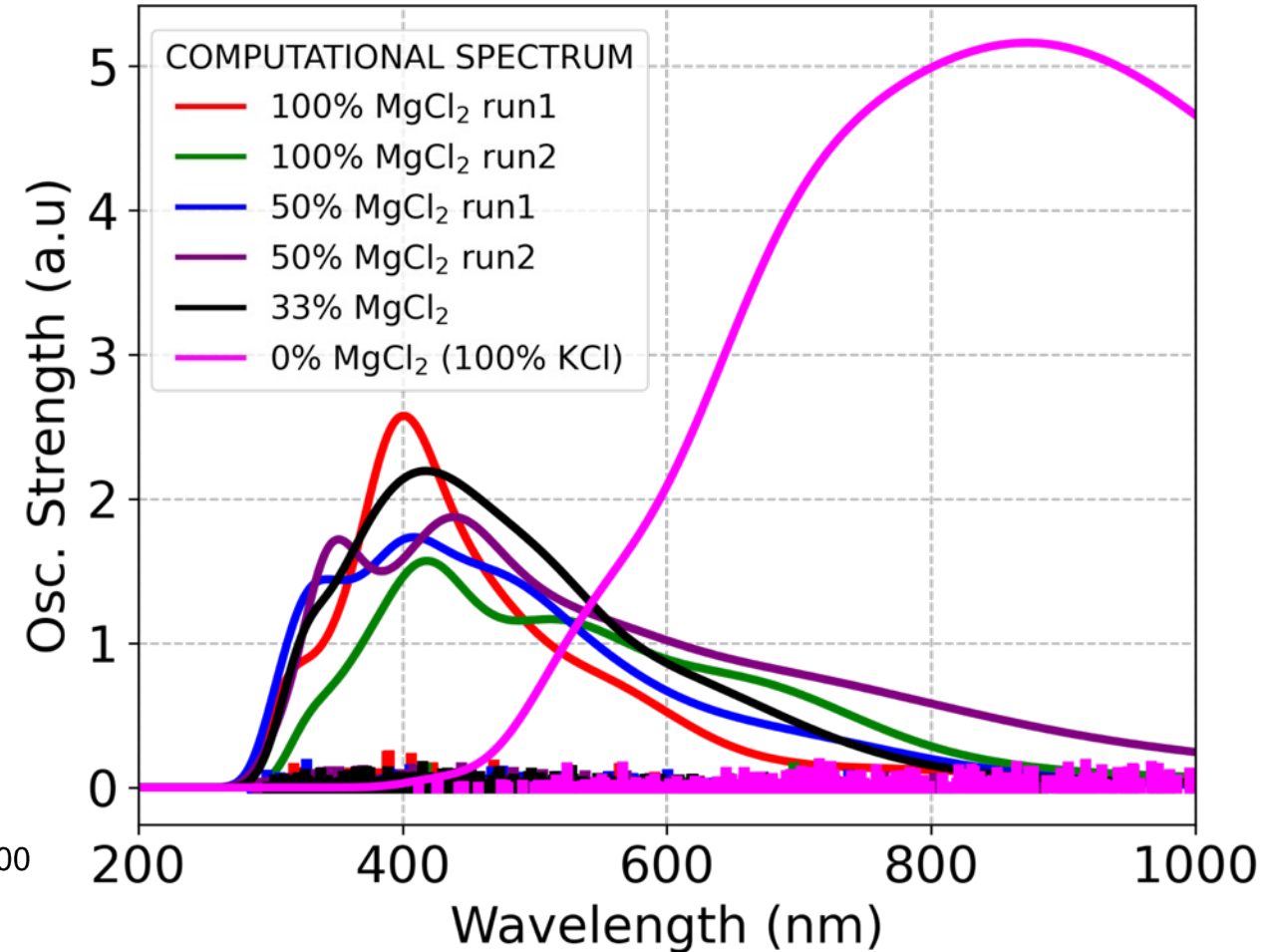
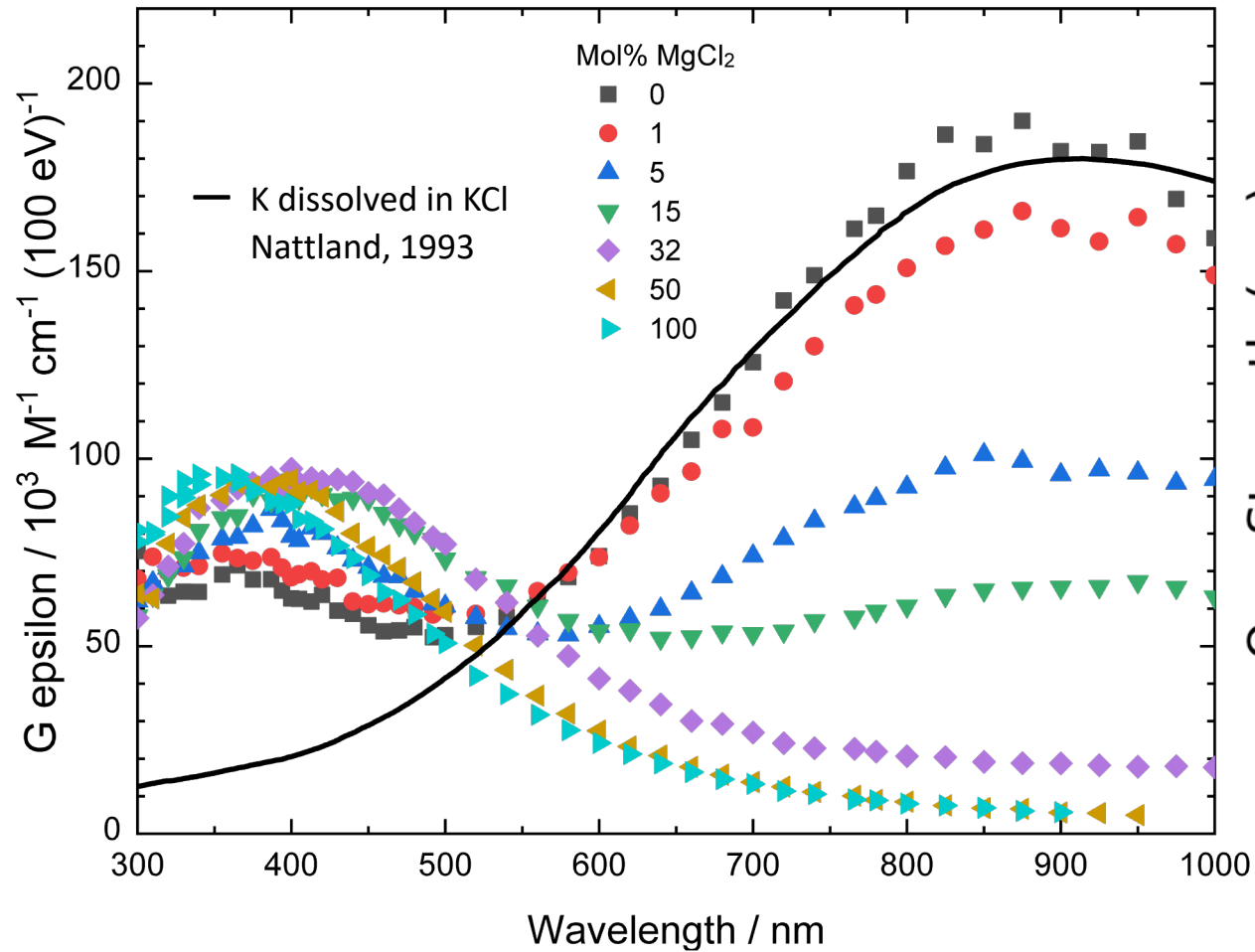


dimer



Hung Nguyen, Iowa

New: Ab initio MD simulations account for observed spectra of excess electrons in MgCl_2 -KCl salt mixtures



Experimental radiolysis spectra by Kaz Iwamatsu. AIMD simulations by Hung Nguyen, Iowa

Solvated electron reactions with Co^{2+} and Zn^{2+} in different salt mixtures

In eutectic LiCl-KCl

Metal ion	Occupancy	$k_{400\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}}$ $\times 10^{10} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	A $\times 10^{13} \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$	E_a kJ mol^{-1}	$\Delta H^{\ddagger}$ kJ mol^{-1}	$\Delta S^{\ddagger}$ $\text{J mol}^{-1} \text{ deg}^{-1}$
Co^{2+}	d^7	5.8 ± 0.3	6.3 ± 0.7	39.1 ± 0.7	32.8 ± 1.3	3.4 ± 1.8
Zn^{2+}	d^{10}	4.2 ± 0.1	1.4 ± 0.1	32.7 ± 0.6	27.7 ± 0.5	-8.5 ± 0.7

In eutectic MgCl_2 -KCl (32% MgCl_2)

Co^{2+}	d^7	$3.3 \pm 0.1^*$	0.59 ± 0.07	30.8 ± 1.6	22.0 ± 1.3	-19.9 ± 1.6
Zn^{2+}	d^{10}	$1.2 \pm 0.1^*$	0.19 ± 0.07	31.6 ± 1.2	24.8 ± 1.3	-25.0 ± 1.6

* @ 450 °C

In 50:50 MgCl_2 -KCl

Co^{2+}	d^7	$2.4 \pm 0.2^{**}$	0.45 ± 0.07	33.3 ± 0.8	25.8 ± 0.9	-20.4 ± 1.1
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** @ 500 °C

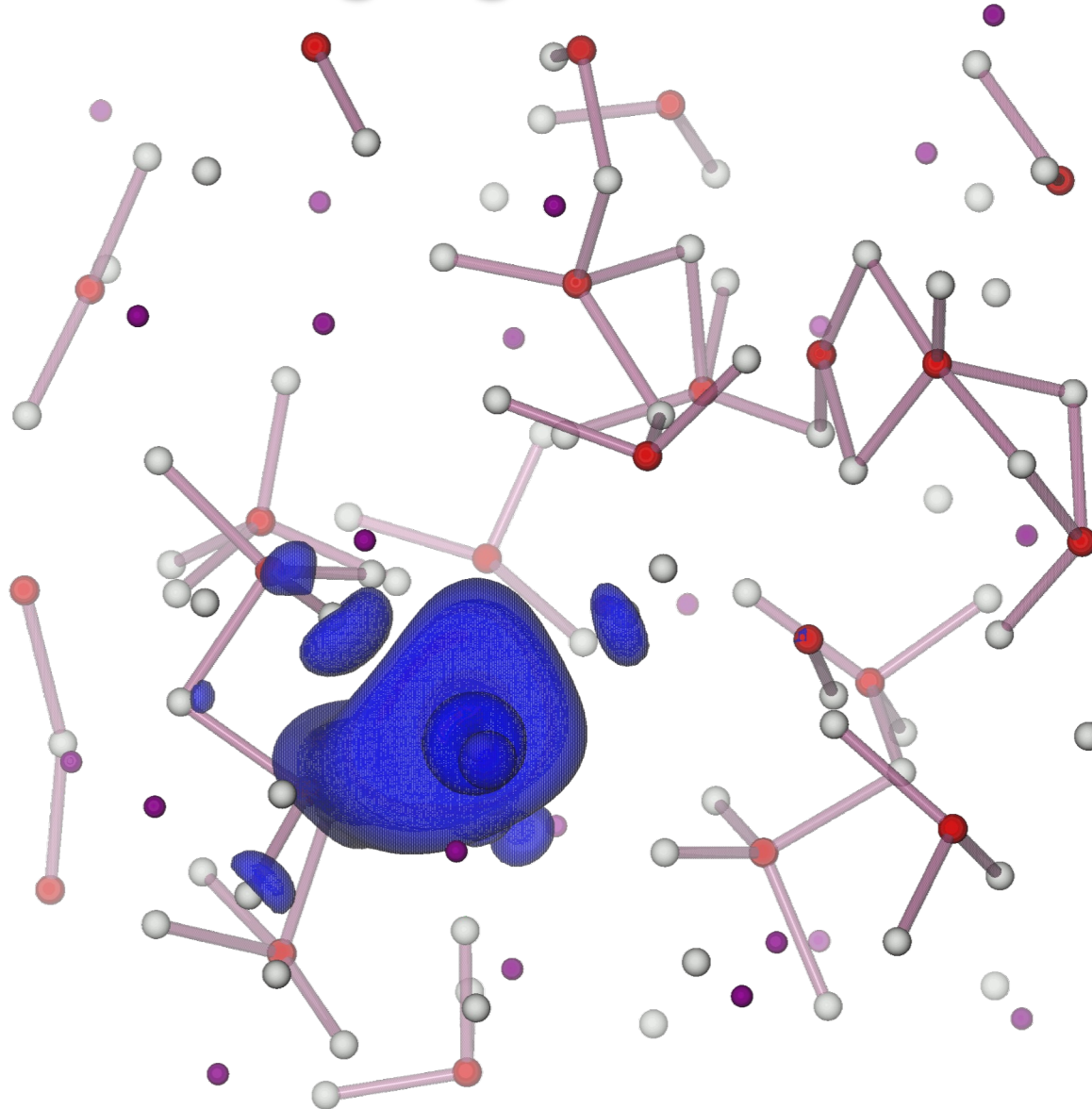
The electron can walk along Mg^{2+} networks

50:50 MgCl_2 -KCl

Red: Mg
Purple: K
Cl: white

Mg - Cl bond in pink
(bond cut off = 2.7 Å).

t = within 10 ps

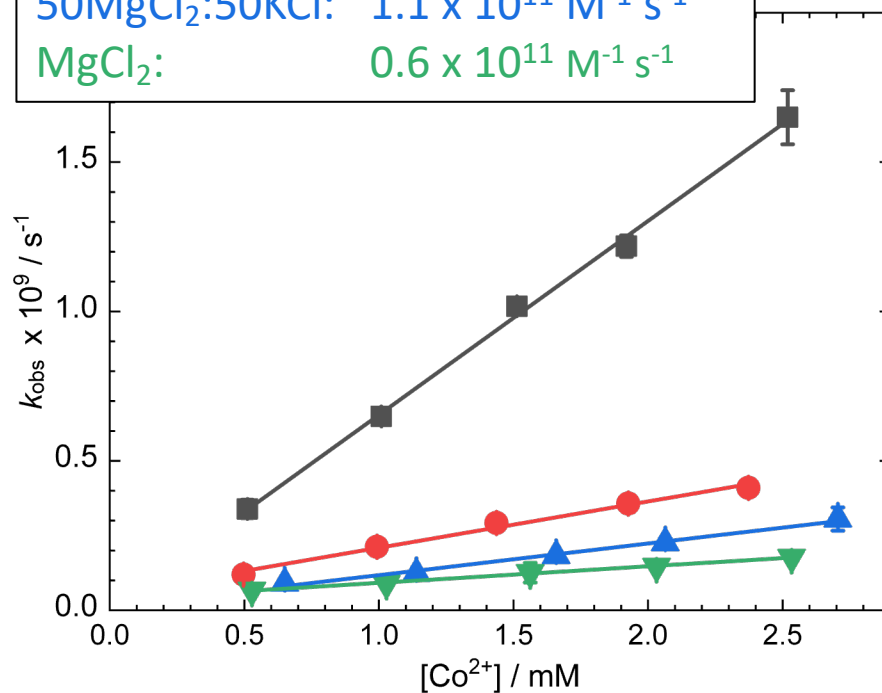
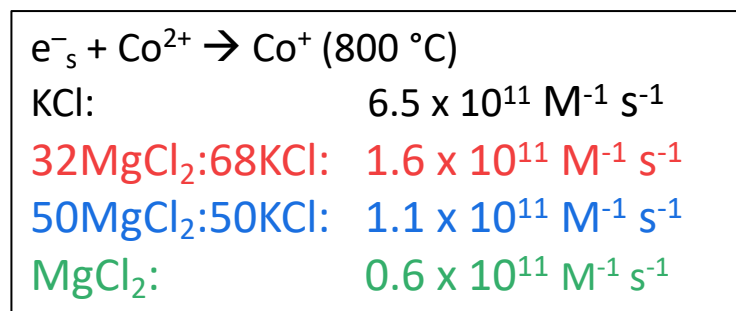


Hung Nguyen, Iowa

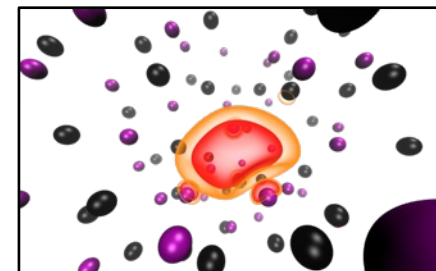
Solvated electron reactivity influenced by metal ion coordination and identity



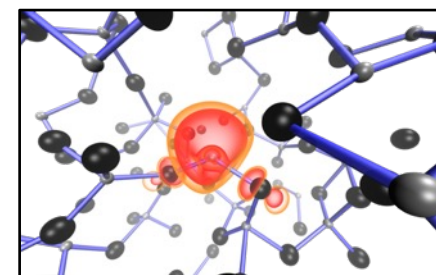
- Reactivity of the e_s^- with Co^{2+} decreases as the proportion of $MgCl_2$ in the solvent salt increases.
- Changes in chemical reactivity are correlated with the structure, mobility and chemical potential of the e_s^- .
- Ab initio MD simulations have revealed different interchanging forms of e_s^- .
- Different solvation states afford changes in reactivity: $e_{K(cavity)}^- > e_{KMg}^- > e_{Mg}^-$.



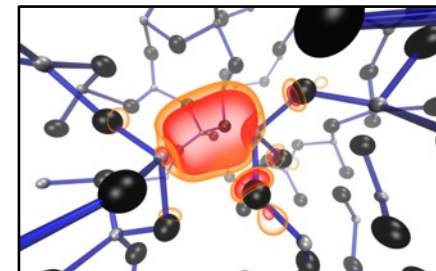
cavity e^-



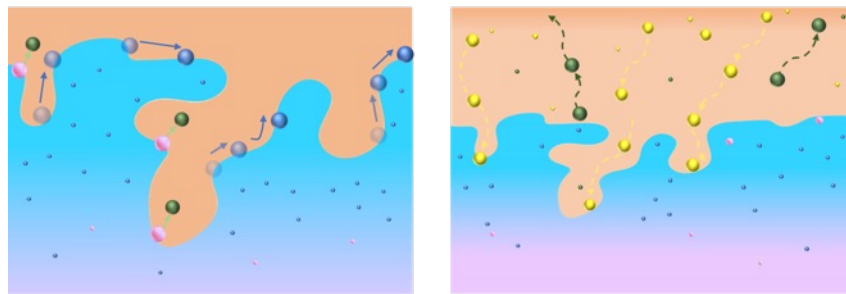
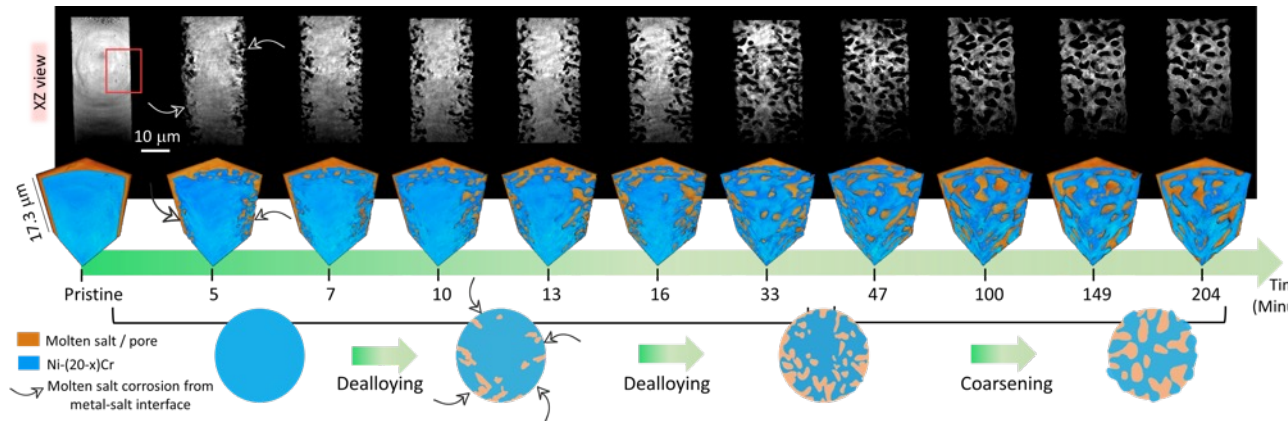
monomer



dimer

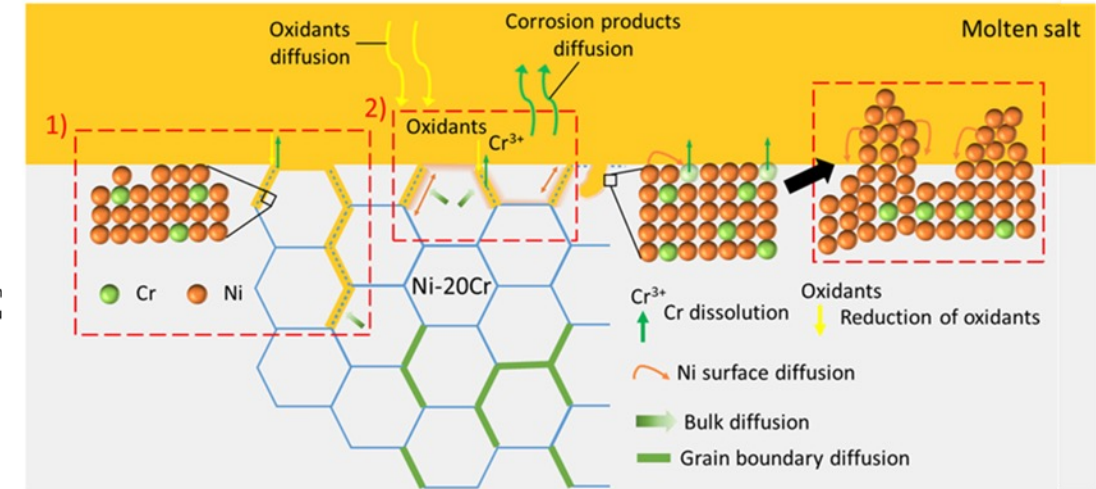


Fundamental processes governing interfacial morphological evolution



Interface Controlled

Long-range Diffusion Controlled



Competition between?

- Surface Diffusion of Ni
- Chemical Reaction of Cr

Role of long-range diffusion?

- Vacancy in the solid-state
- Oxidants and reaction products in the liquid state?



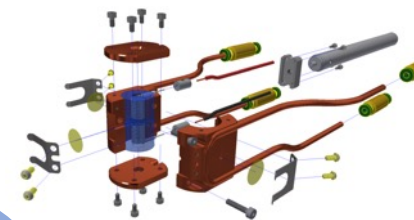
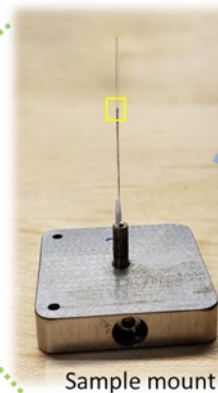
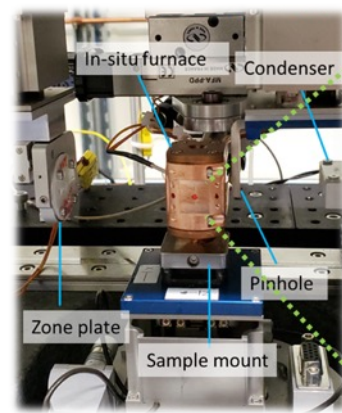
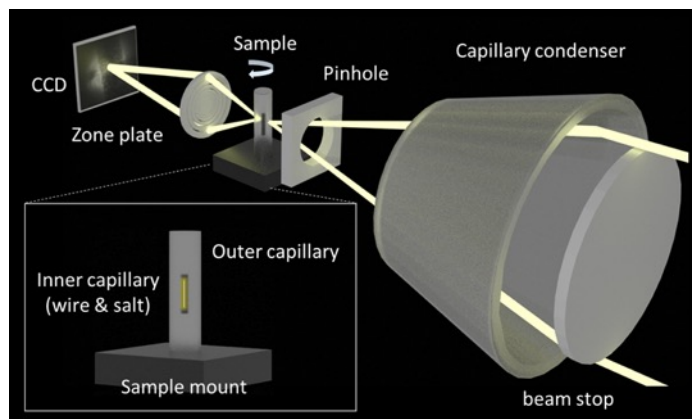
Four key factors:

- (I) Temperature
- (II) Oxygen and water
- (III) Metal ions
- (IV) Metallic species

Liu, Ronne, Chen-Wiegart, et al., Nature Communications (2021)

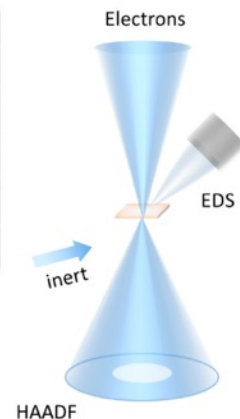
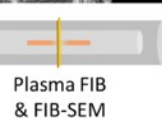
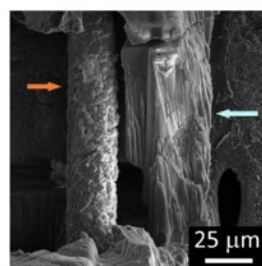
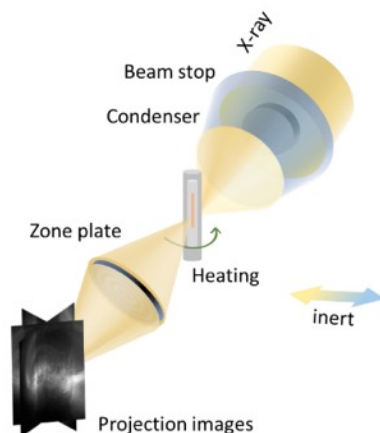
Liu, Chen-Wiegart, Bawane, Gakhar, Thornton, et al., ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces (2024)

Building molten salt capabilities at DOE facilities



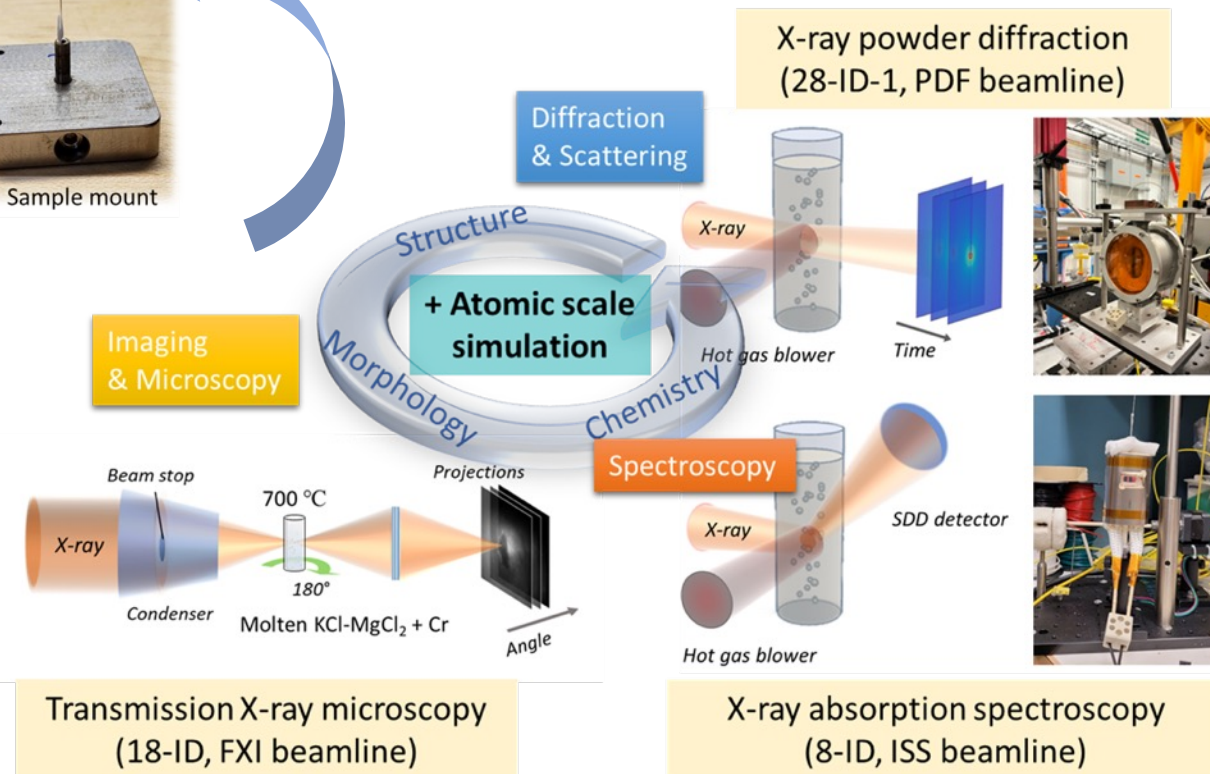
Antonelli, Ronne, Chen-Wiegar, Xiao, et al., *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*, (2020)

Full-Filed X-ray Imaging (FXI) Beamline, NSLS-II



3D morphology by TXM at BNL + Elemental Mapping by STEM at INL

Liu, Bawane, Chen-Wiegar, et al., *ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces* (2023)



Liu, Chen-Wiegar, et al., *Physical Chemistry Chemical Physics* (2024)

Key Factor (I) Temperature-dependent interfacial morphology

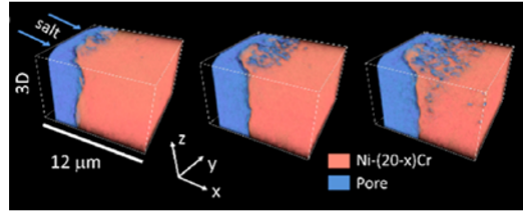
From dealloying to intergranular corrosion transition

Intergranular Corrosion

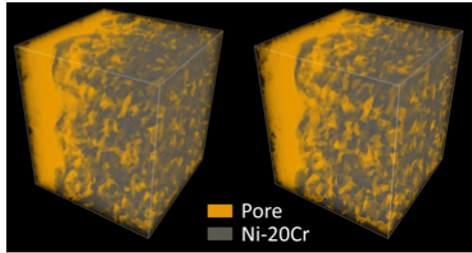
Percolation Dealloying

600 °C

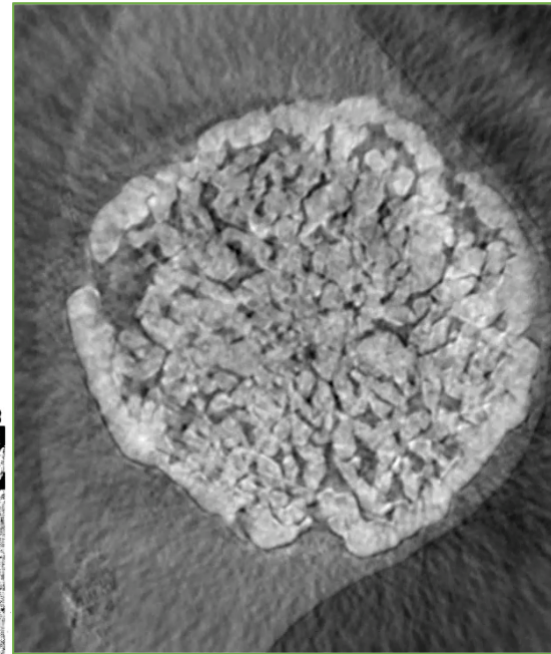
800 °C



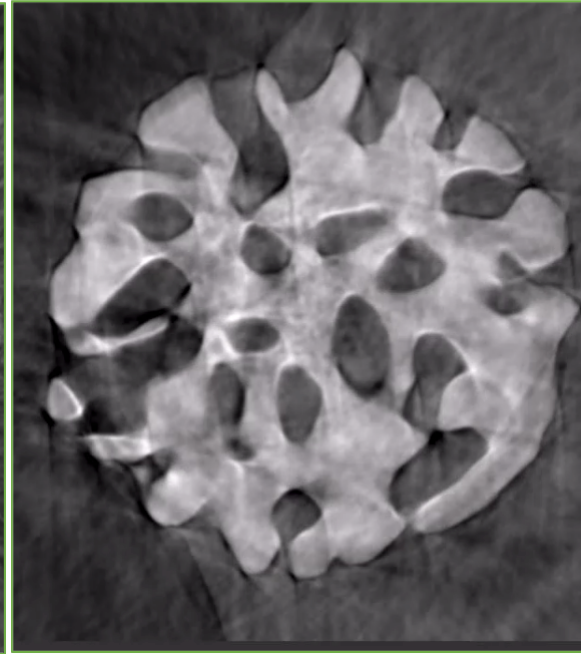
500 °C



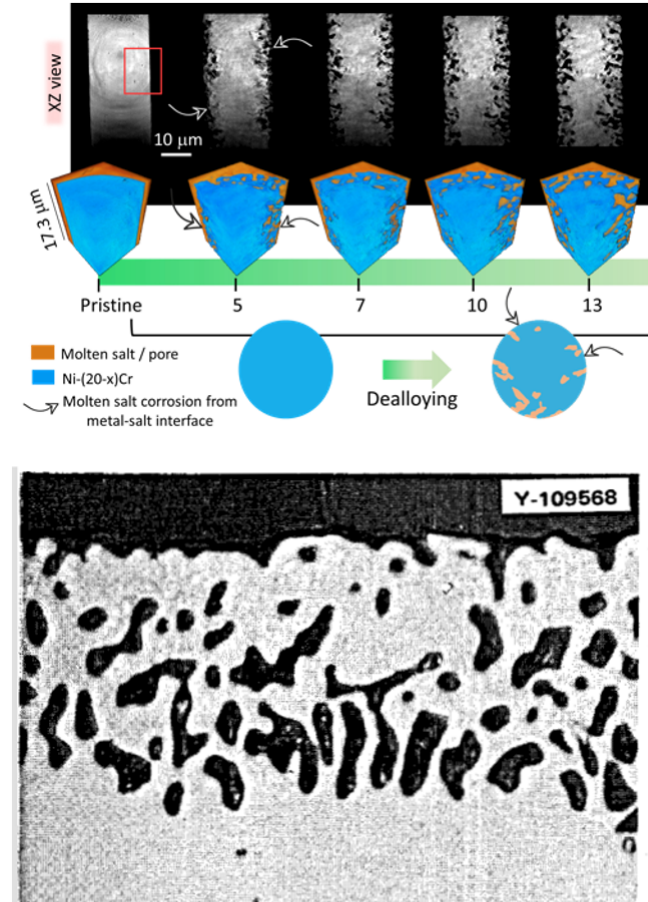
K Bawane et.al., Corrosion Sciences, (2021)



*ORNL-4829, Report from
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL),
Molten Salt Reactor Experiment (MSRE)*



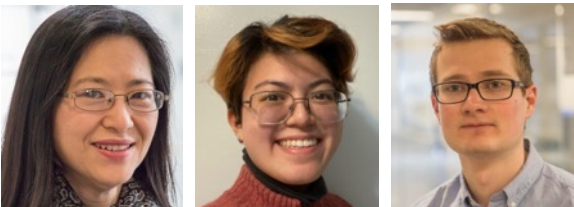
*ORNL-TM-4189, Report from
ORNL, MSRE*



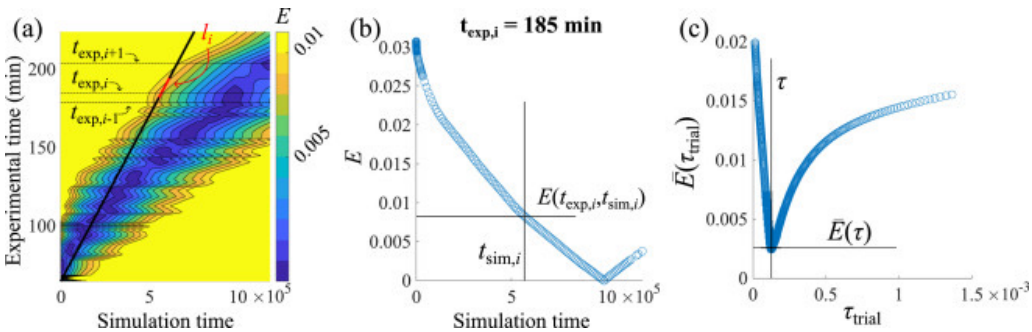
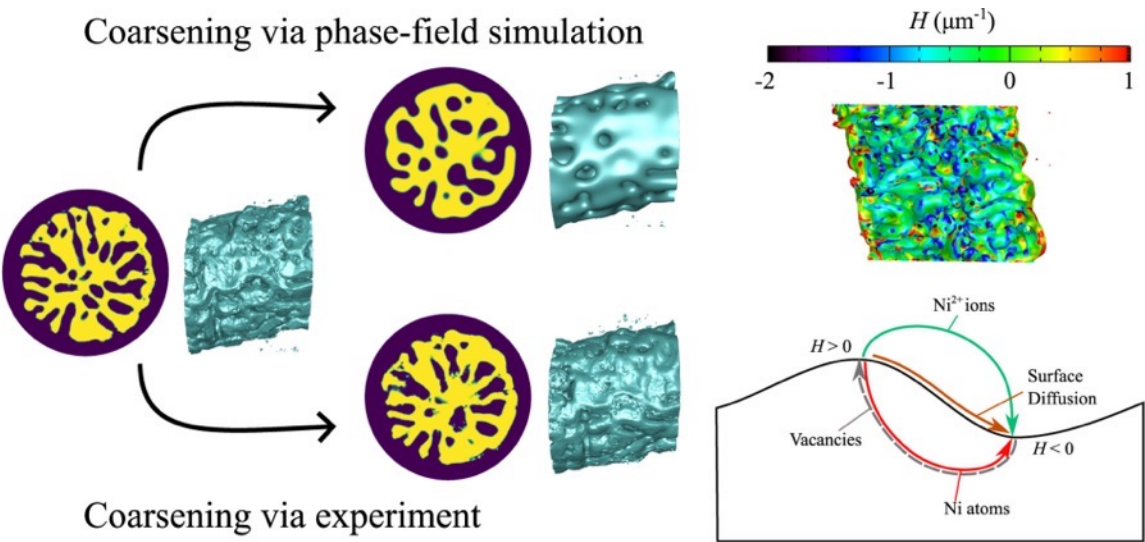
Liu, Chen-Wiegart, et al., ACS Applied Materials & Interfaces (2023)

Liu, Ronne, Chen-Wiegart, et al., Nature Communications (2021)

Phase-Field Modeling of Coarsening Mechanisms in Dealloyed Ni–Cr Microwires in Molten Salt

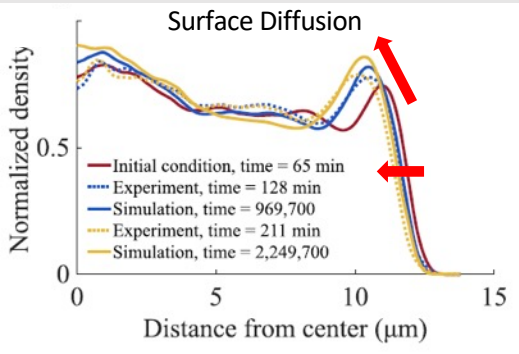


Katsuyo Thornton Ellery Hendrix W. Beck Andrews



Quantify the similarities and differences between predicted microstructures experimental data

- **Radial density function** provides a good measure for the comparison: densification and inward motion
- Matching enables comparison to kinetic parameters for similar systems



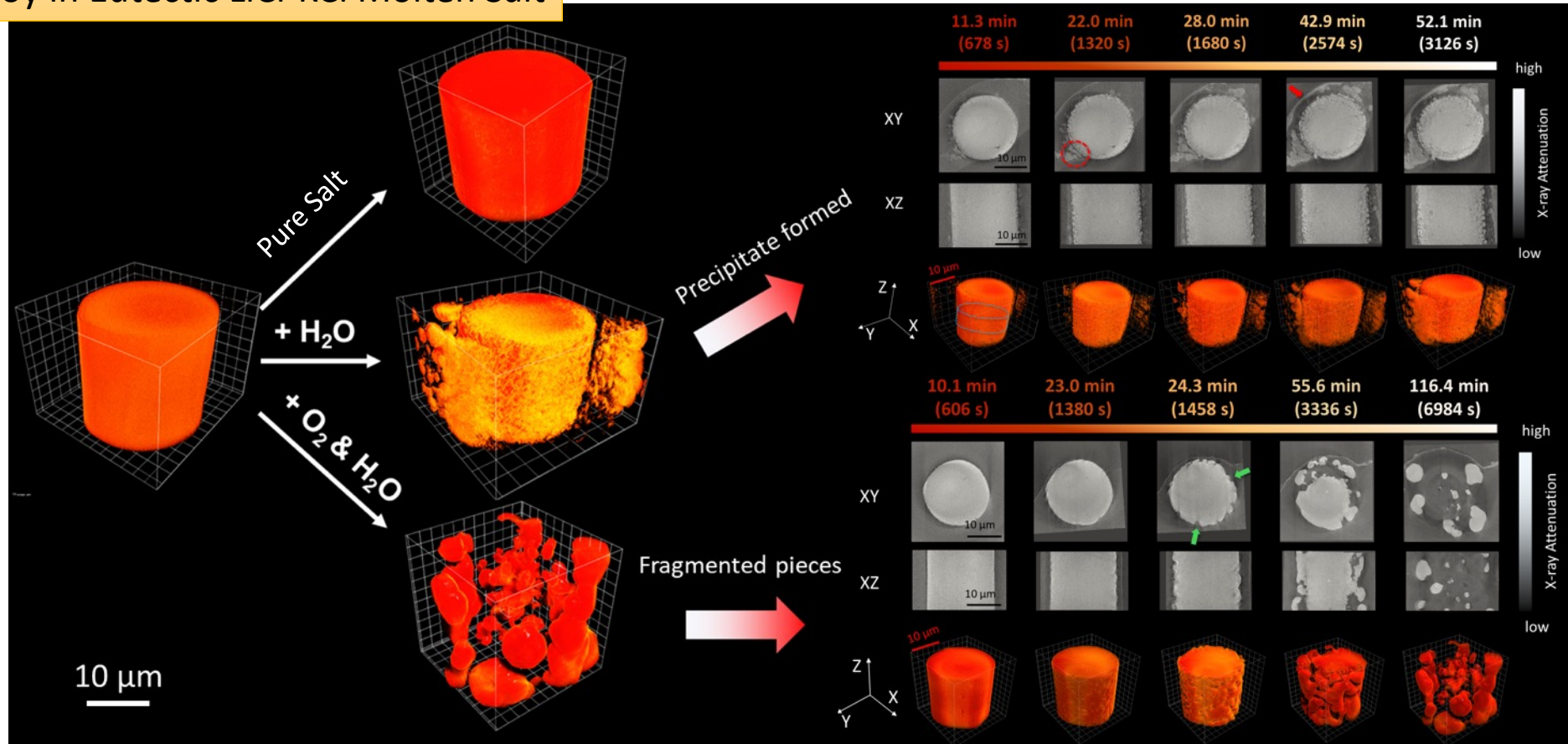
	B^{RDF}	B^{lit}
Surface diffusion (m^4/s)	1.51×10^{-28}	1.69×10^{-29}
Solid bulk diffusion (m^3/s)	7.50×10^{-23}	9.40×10^{-27}
Liquid bulk diffusion (m^3/s)	2.26×10^{-22}	1.38×10^{-34}

Ellery J Hendrix, W. Beck Andrews, Xiaoyang Liu, Karen Chen-Wiegart, Katsuyo Thornton, *Acta Materialia* (2025)

Key Factor (II) Oxygen and Water

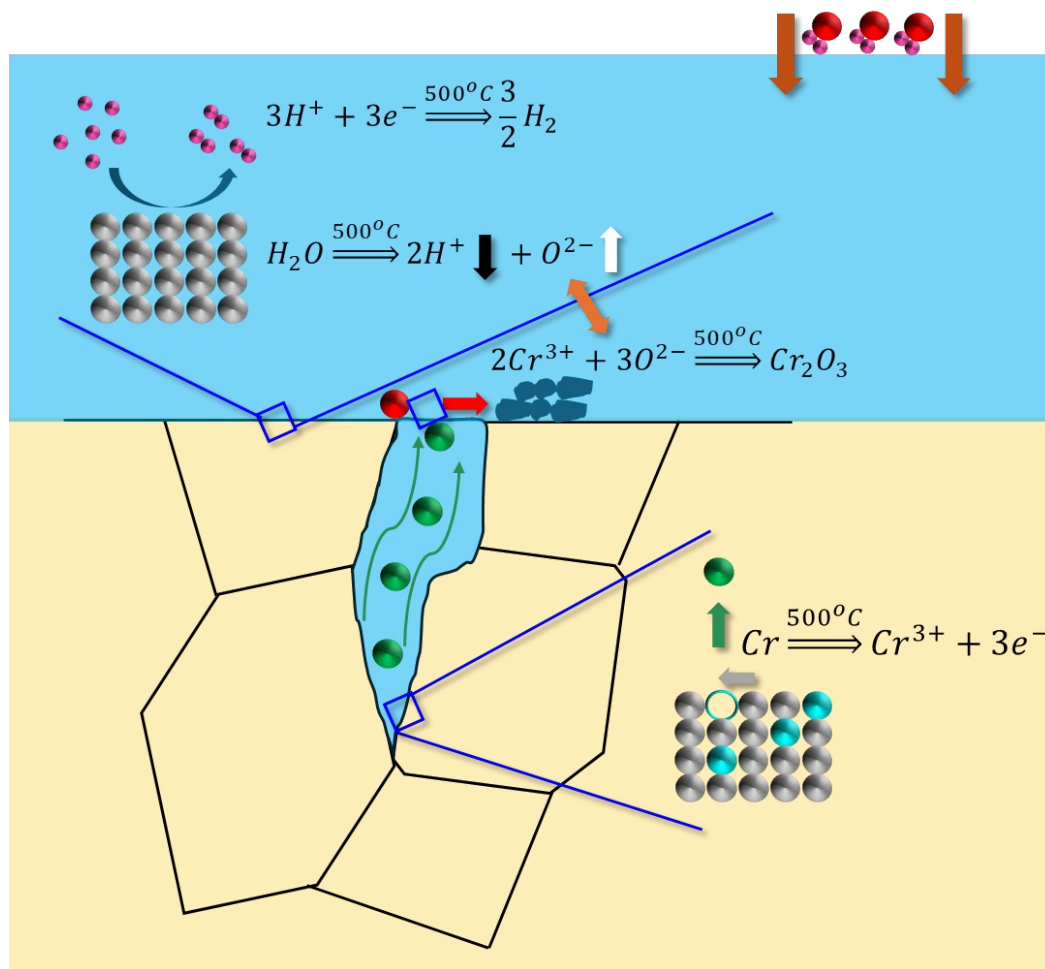
Altering Corrosion Mechanisms and Microstructural Evolution

Ni-20Cr Alloy in Eutectic LiCl-KCl Molten Salt

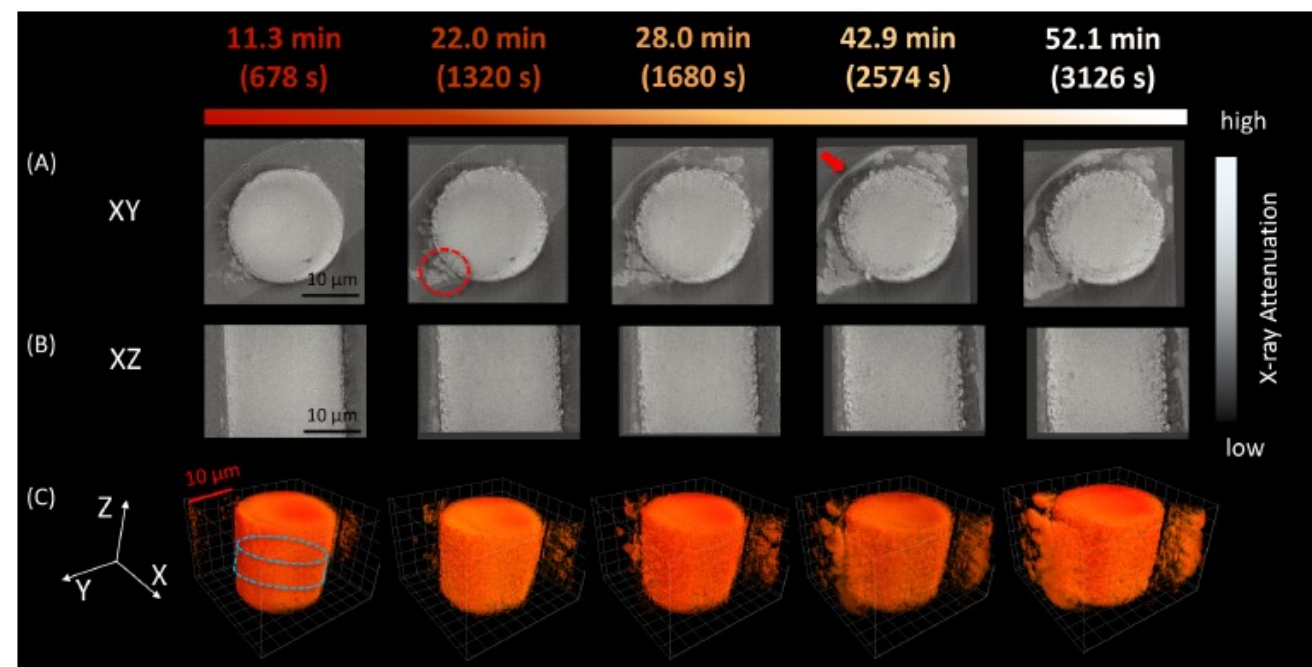


Yuxiang Peng, Kaustubh K. Bawane, Xiaoyang Liu, Xiaoyin Zheng, Mingyuan Ge, Xianghui Xiao, Ellie M. Kim, Phillip W. Halstenberg, Sheng Dai, James F. Wishart, and Yu-chen Karen Chen-Wiegart. *ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces* (2025)

Key Factor (II) Water only

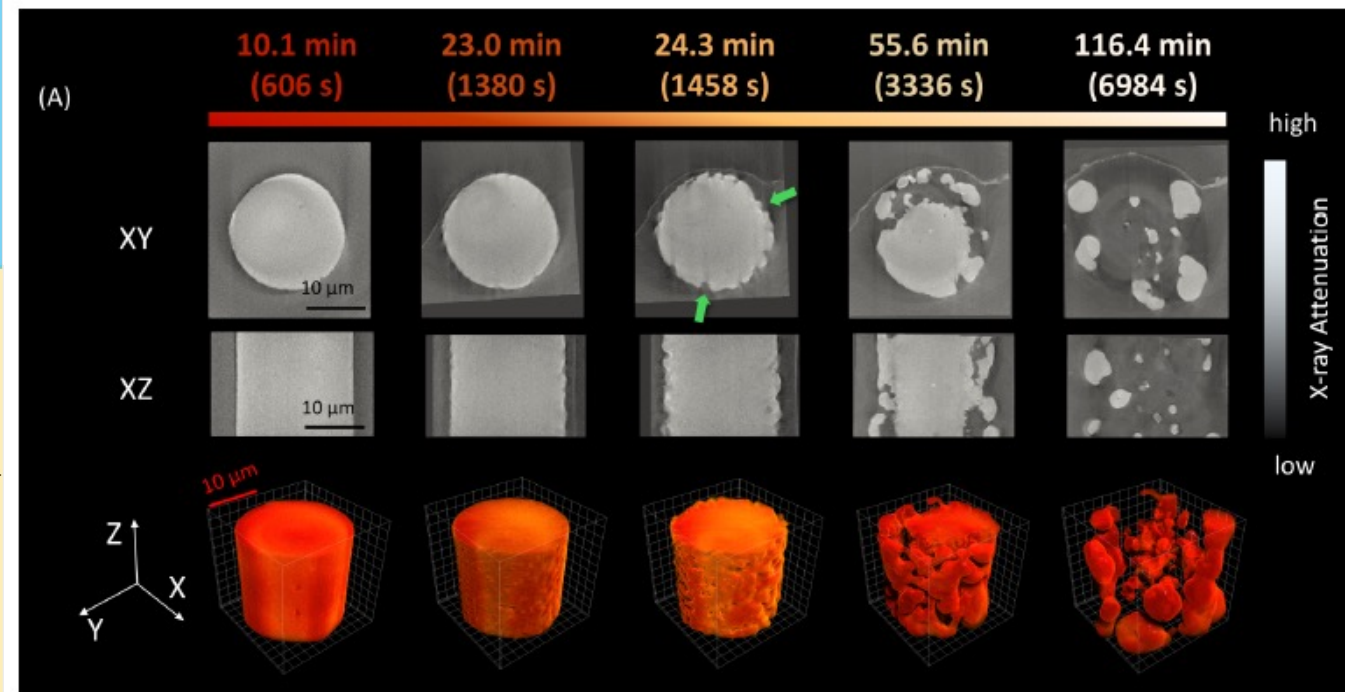
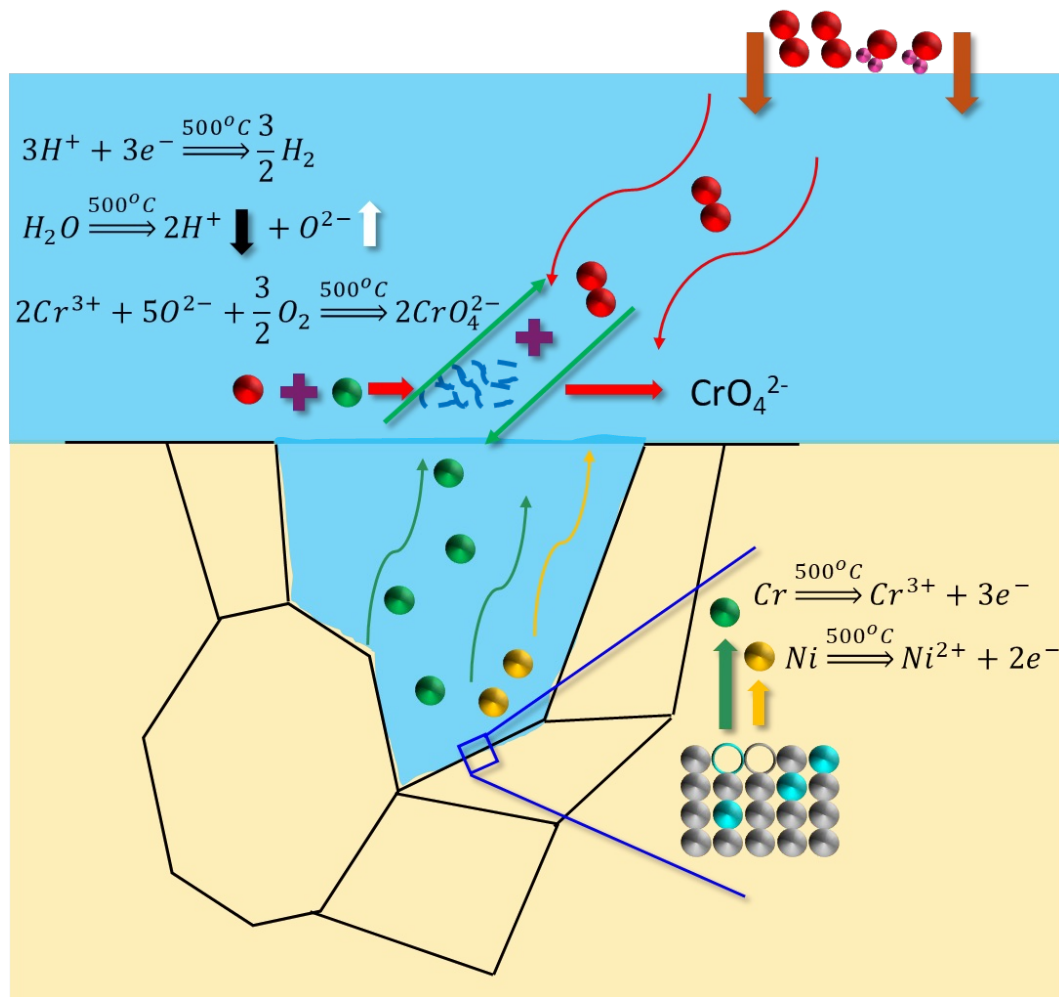


- Key:** Cr reacted at the interface forming ions. The transport of the ions into the salt, forming oxides in the molten salt, not necessarily at the alloy interfaces



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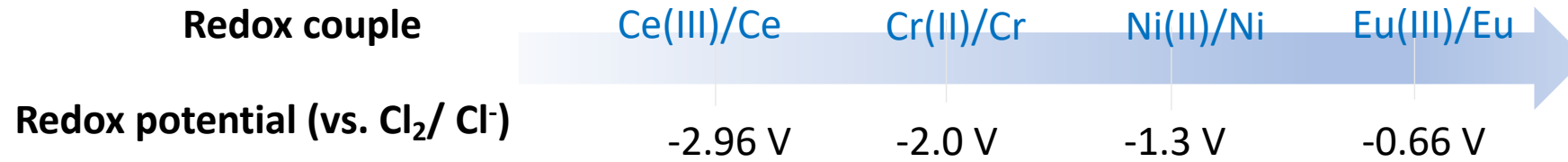
Key Factor (II) Both H₂O and O₂ impurity



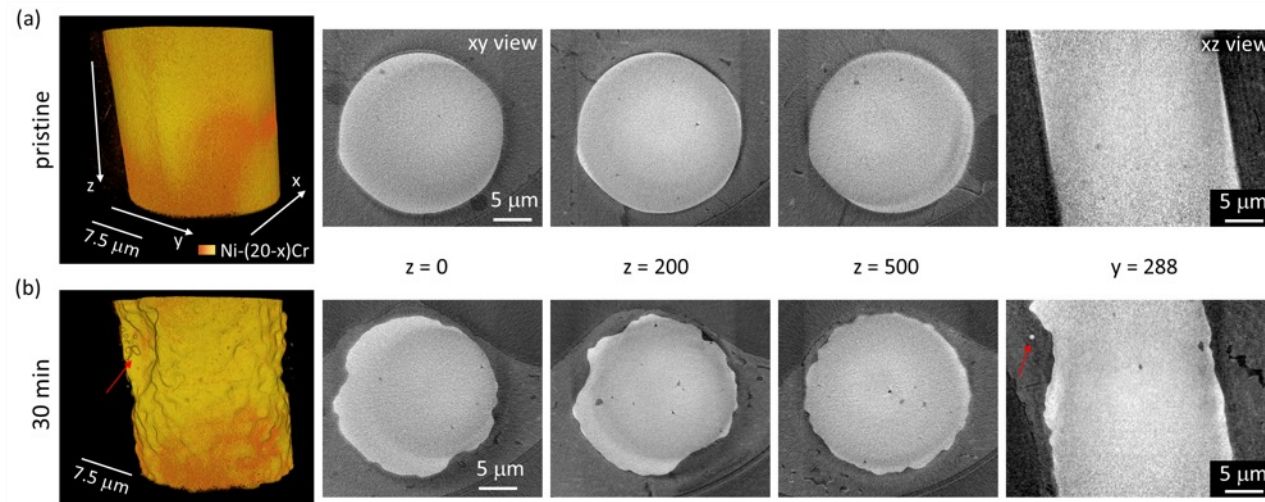
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Key Factor (III) Metal Chlorides: Fission Products

From planar corrosion to mixed characters of corrosion front

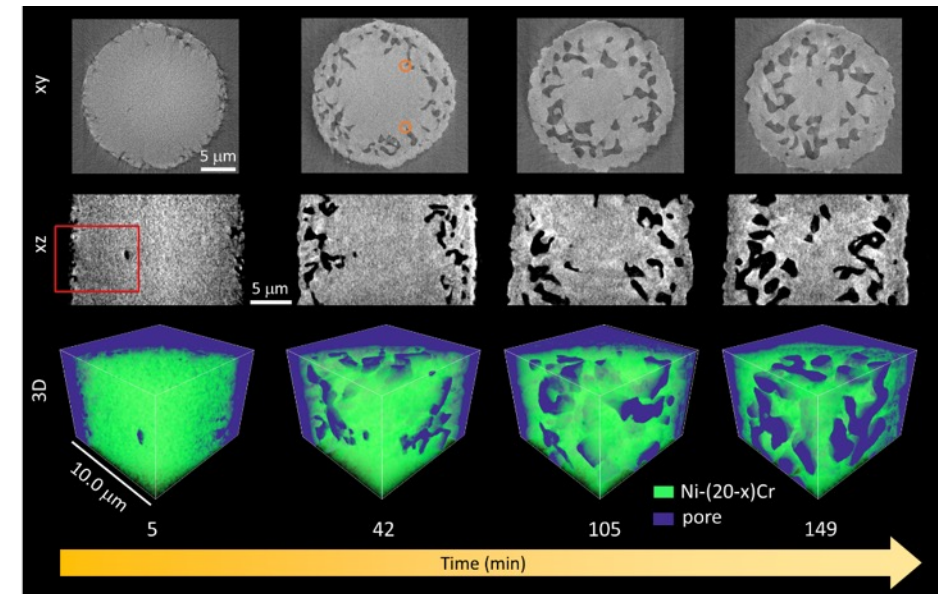


Ni-20Cr in molten KCl-MgCl_2 (50-50 mol.%) at 700 °C



with 1 wt.% CeCl_3

Surface/planar corrosion



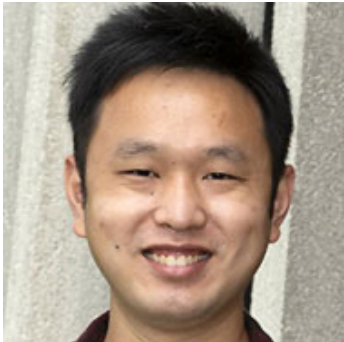
with 1 wt.% EuCl_3 at 700 °C

Mixed intergranular attacks and dealloying

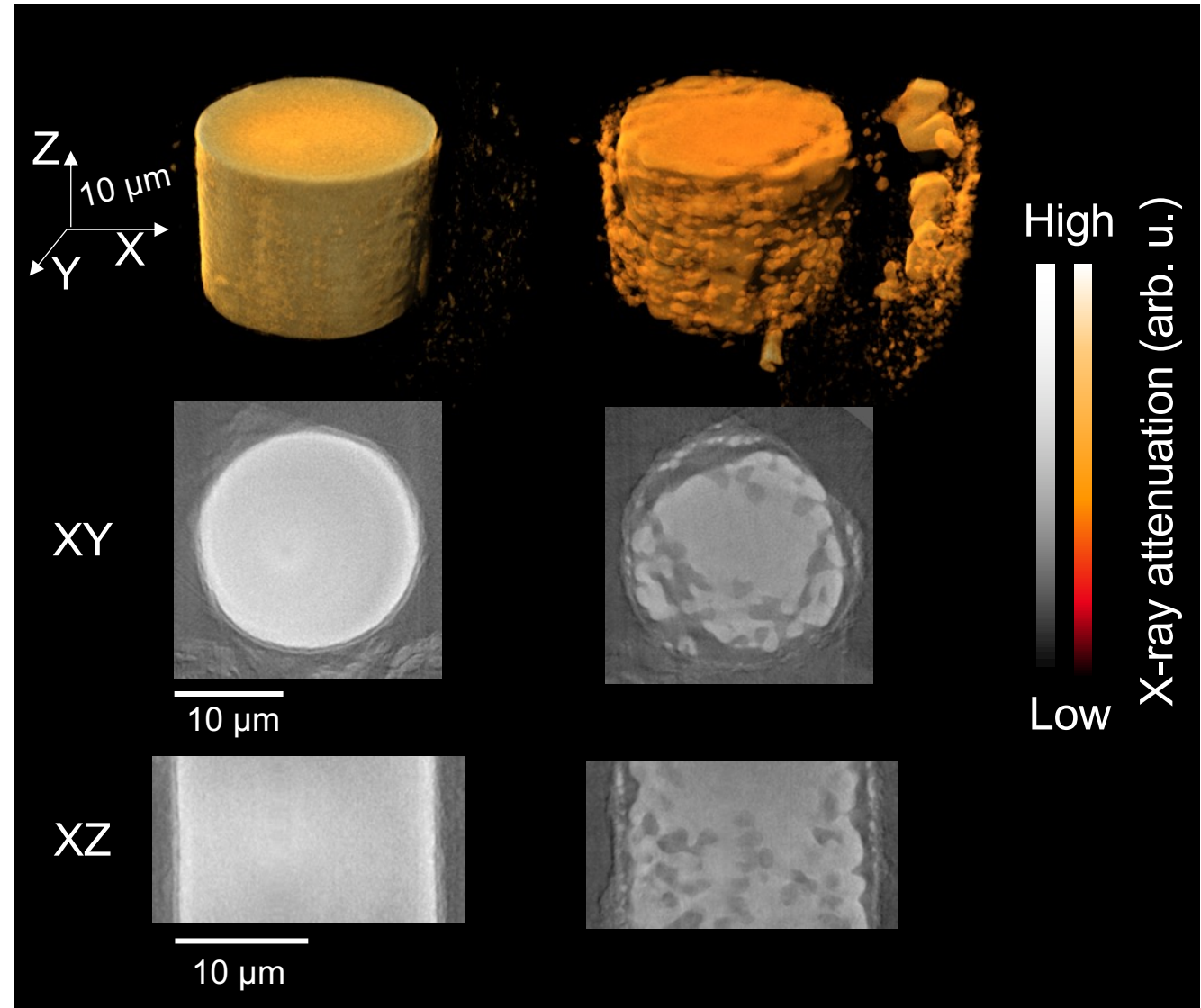
Liu, Chen-Wiegart, Bawane, Gakhar, Thornton, et al., ACS Applied Materials and Interfaces 2024

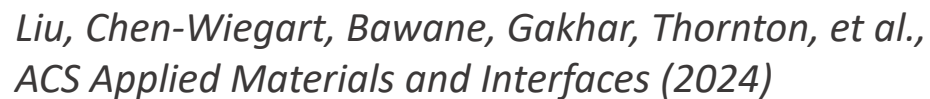
Key Factor (IV) Metallic species Ongoing work

- **Effects of metals:** Quantifying how corrosion-control metals and metallic fission products (e.g., Zr, Te) influence intermetallic phase formation and interfacial changes of structural alloys in molten salts.



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