

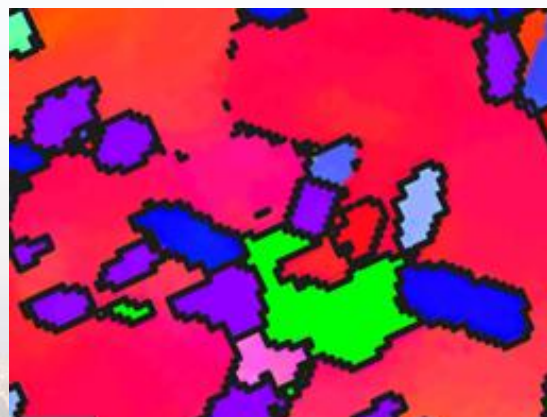
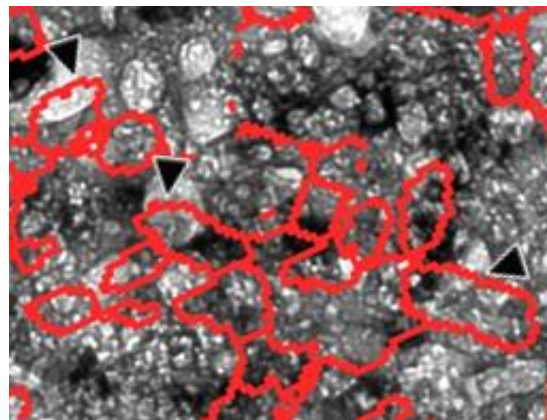
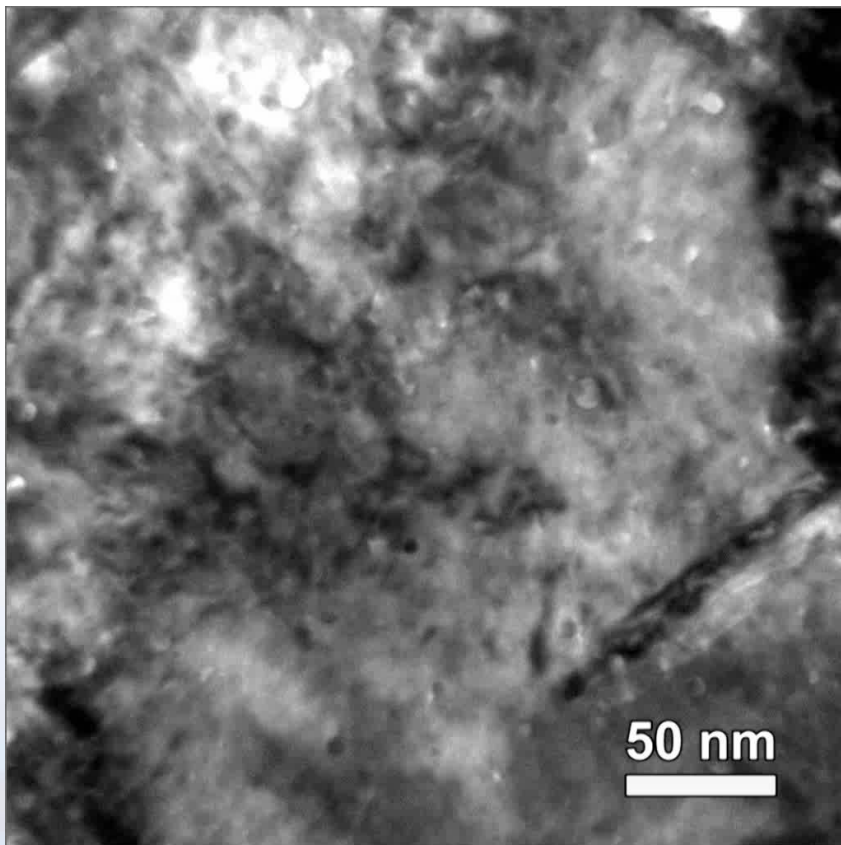
# Revealing the Behavior of Gas Species in Materials with *In situ* TEM

SAND2016-3509C

D.C. Bufford, B.R. Muntifering, C.S. Snow, D. Robinson, K. Hattar

Sandia National Laboratories

April 16, 2016



## Overview

- Capability to directly observe materials response to displacement damage and/or implantation
- Direct correlation to the local microstructure with nanometer resolution
- Range of complex and overlapping environments

This work was supported by the US Department of Energy, Office of Basic Energy Sciences.

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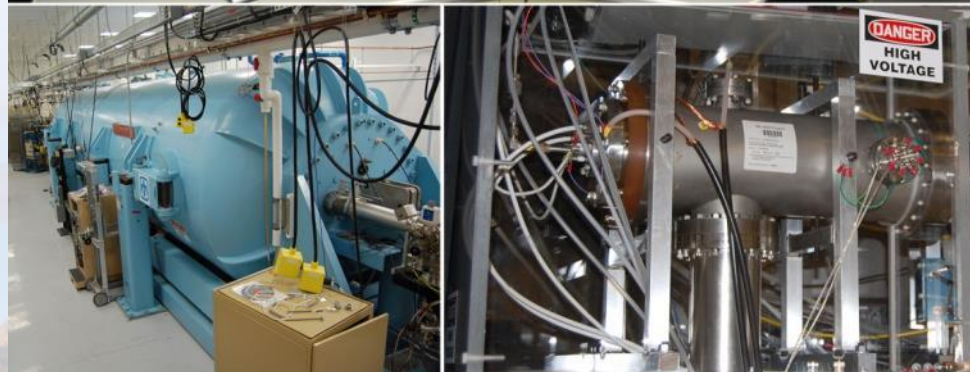
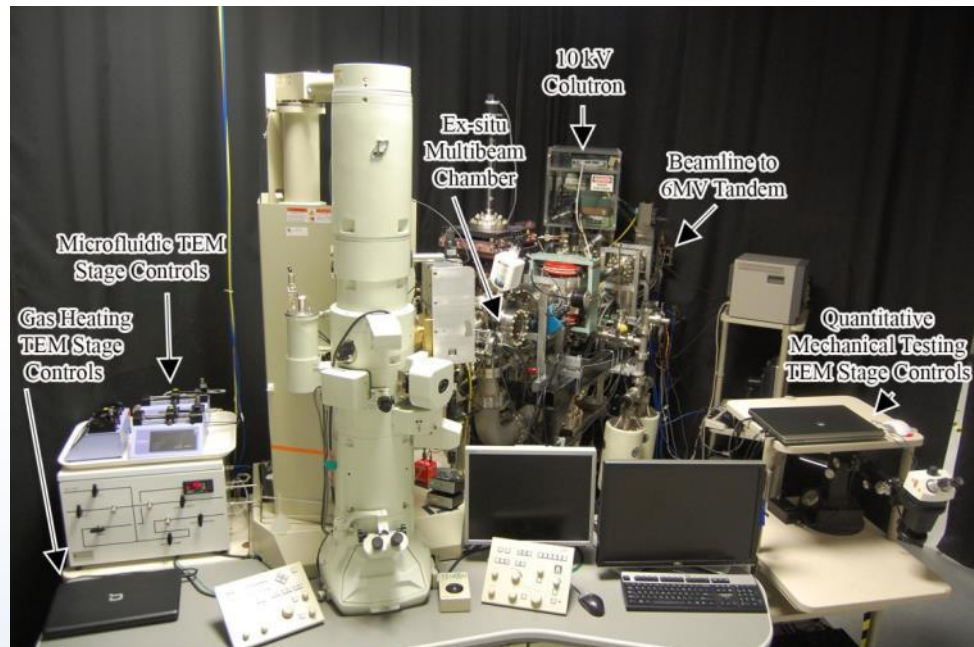


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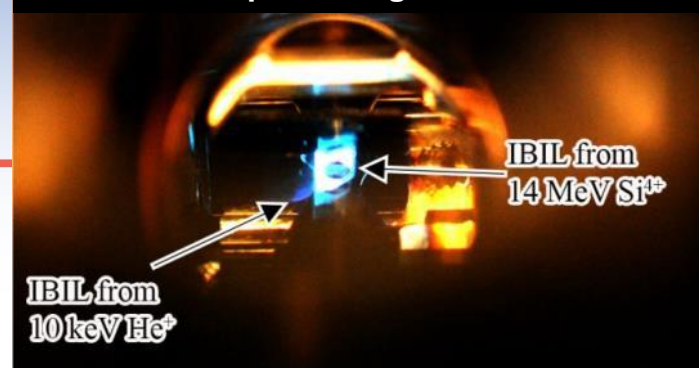
# Sandia's Concurrent *In situ* Ion Irradiation TEM Facility

Collaborator: D.L. Buller

10 kV Colutron - 200 kV TEM - 6 MV Tandem

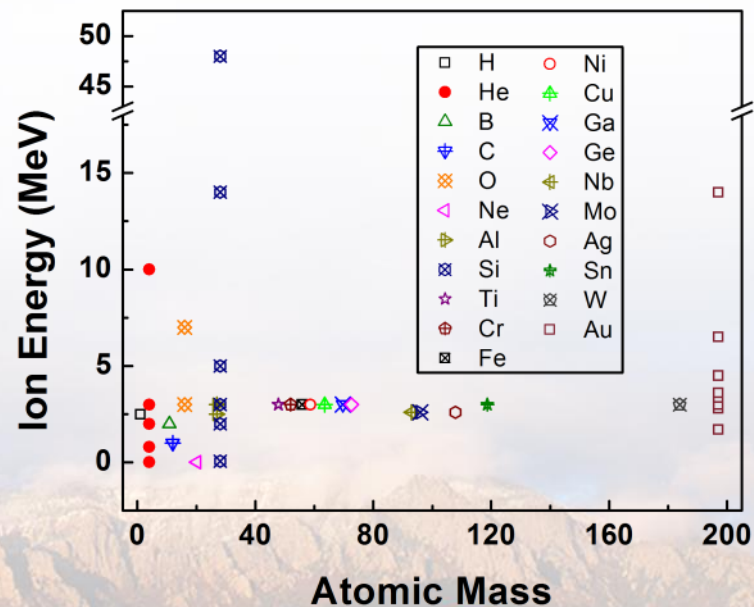


IBIL from a quartz stage inside the TEM



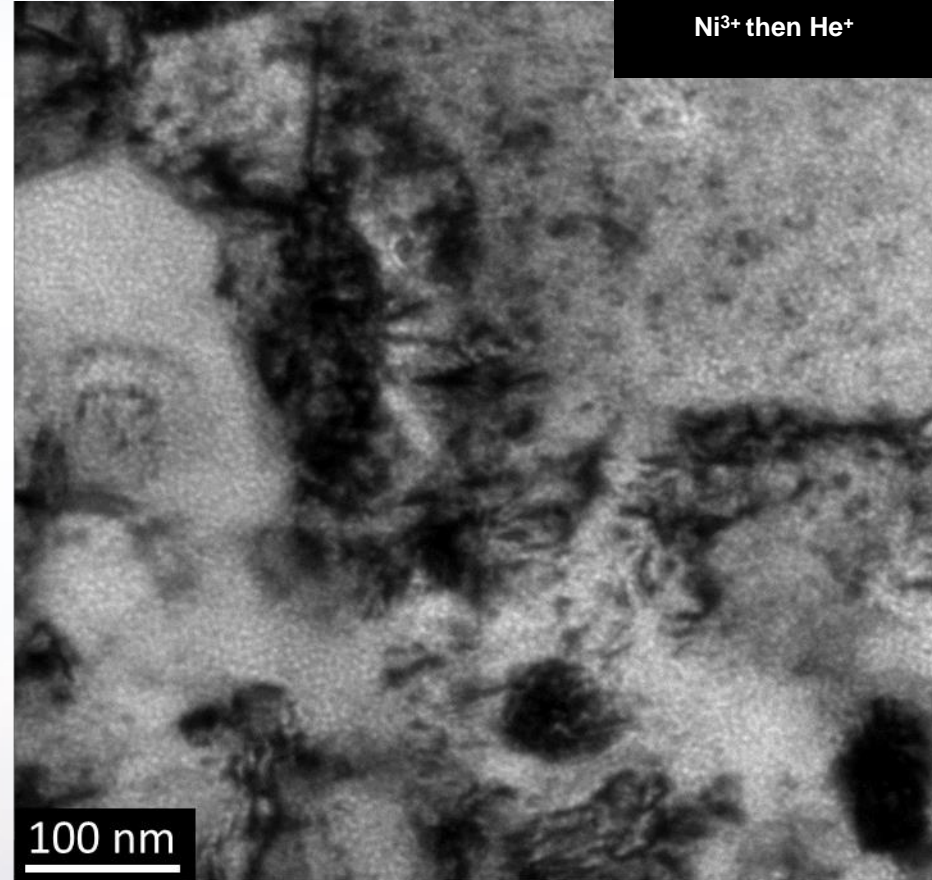
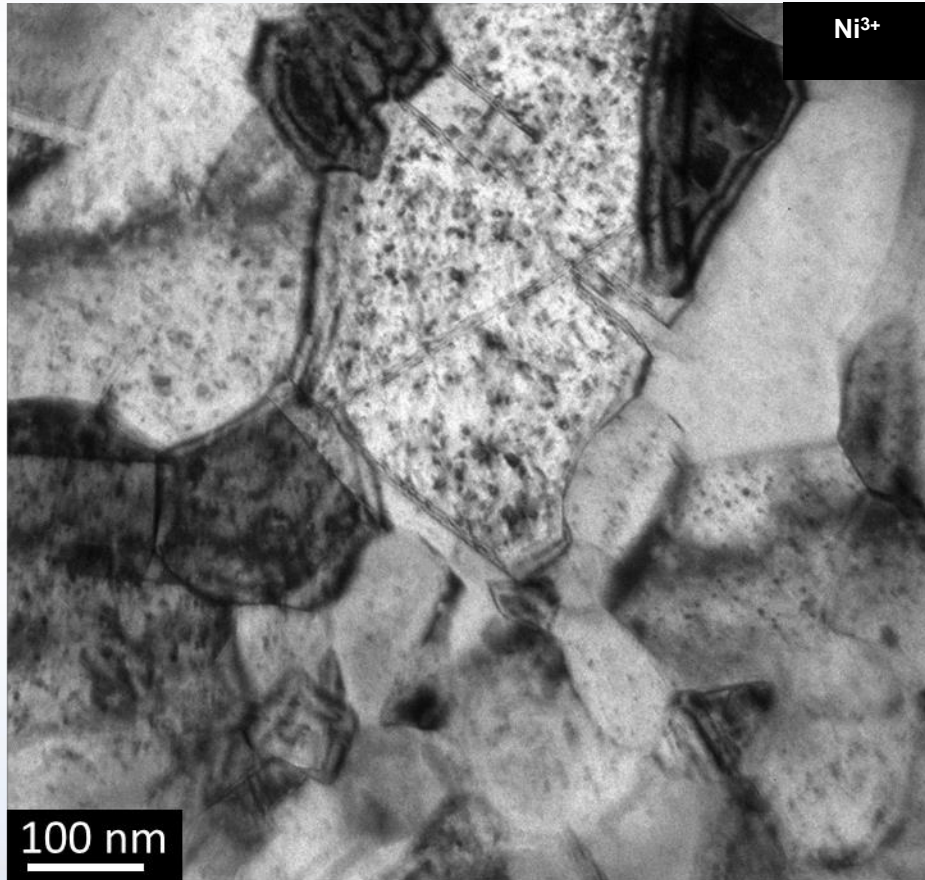
Direct real time observation of ion irradiation, ion implantation, or both with nanometer resolution

Ion species & energy introduced into the TEM





# 3 MeV $\text{Ni}^{3+}$ Irradiation followed by 10 keV $\text{He}^+$ Implantation



1.8 dpa  $\text{Ni}^{3+}$  irradiation

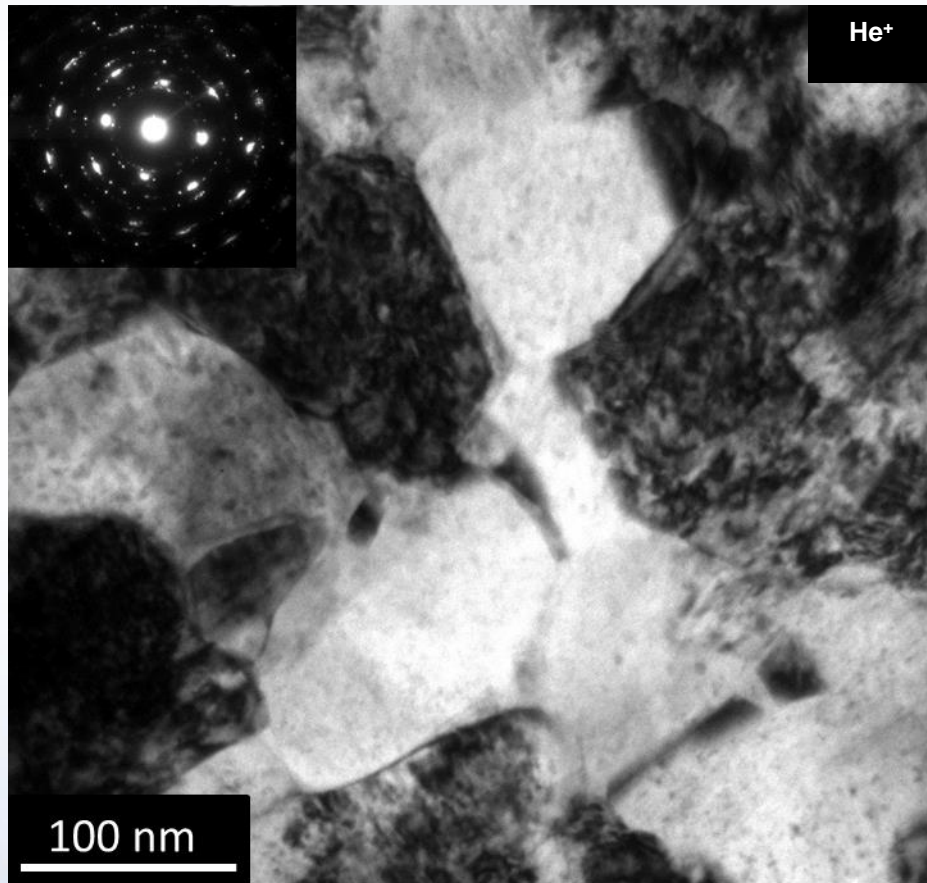
Dislocation loops and SFT are present

Additional  $2 \times 10^{16} \text{ He}^+/\text{cm}^2$

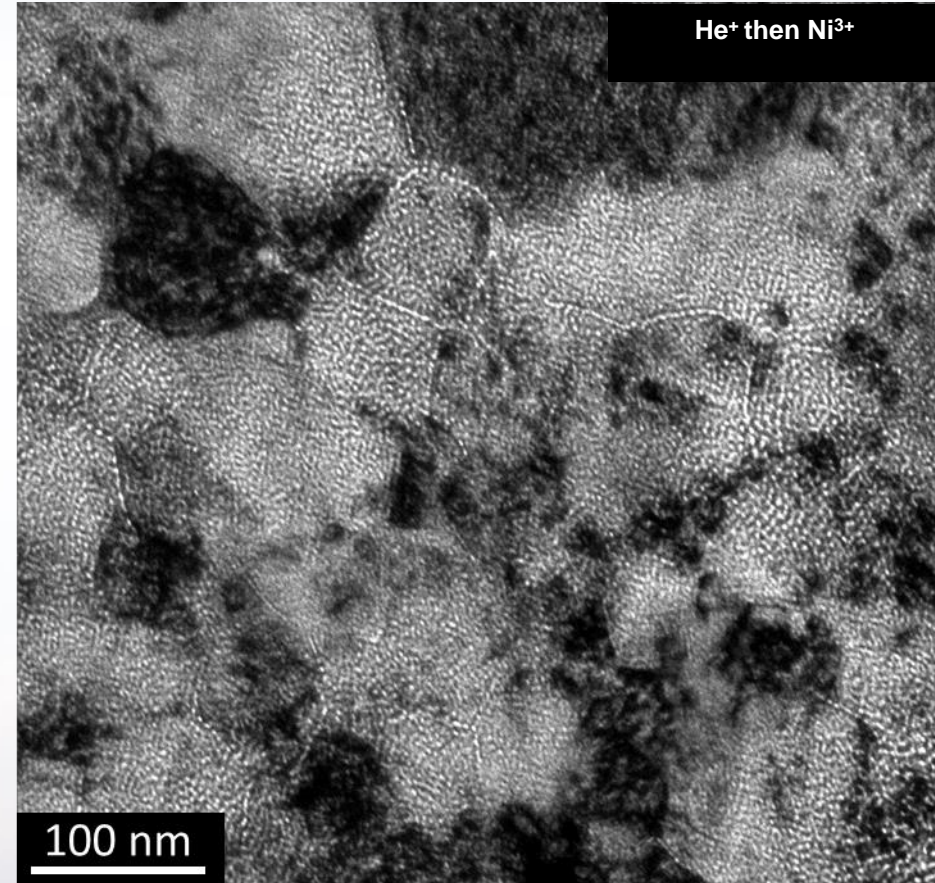
Evenly distributed  
nanometer size cavities



# 10 keV He<sup>+</sup> Implantation followed by 3 MeV Ni<sup>3+</sup> Irradiation



$10^{17}$  He<sup>+</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>  
Visible damage



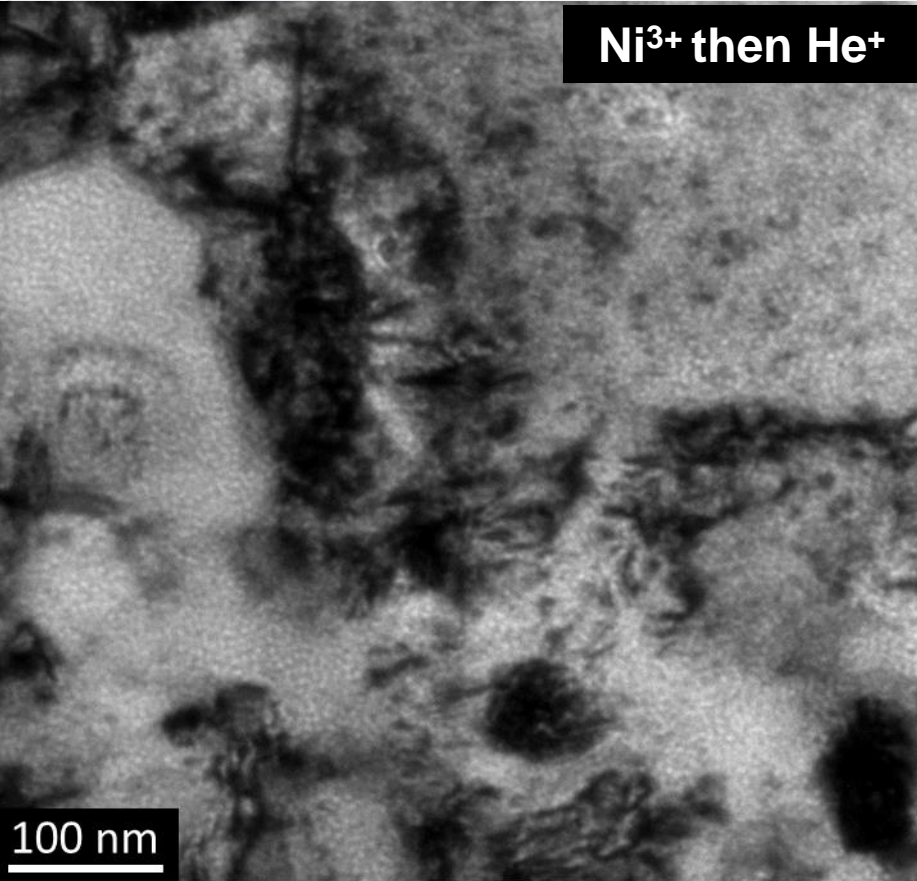
0.7 dpa Ni<sup>3+</sup> irradiation  
High concentration of cavities along  
grain boundaries





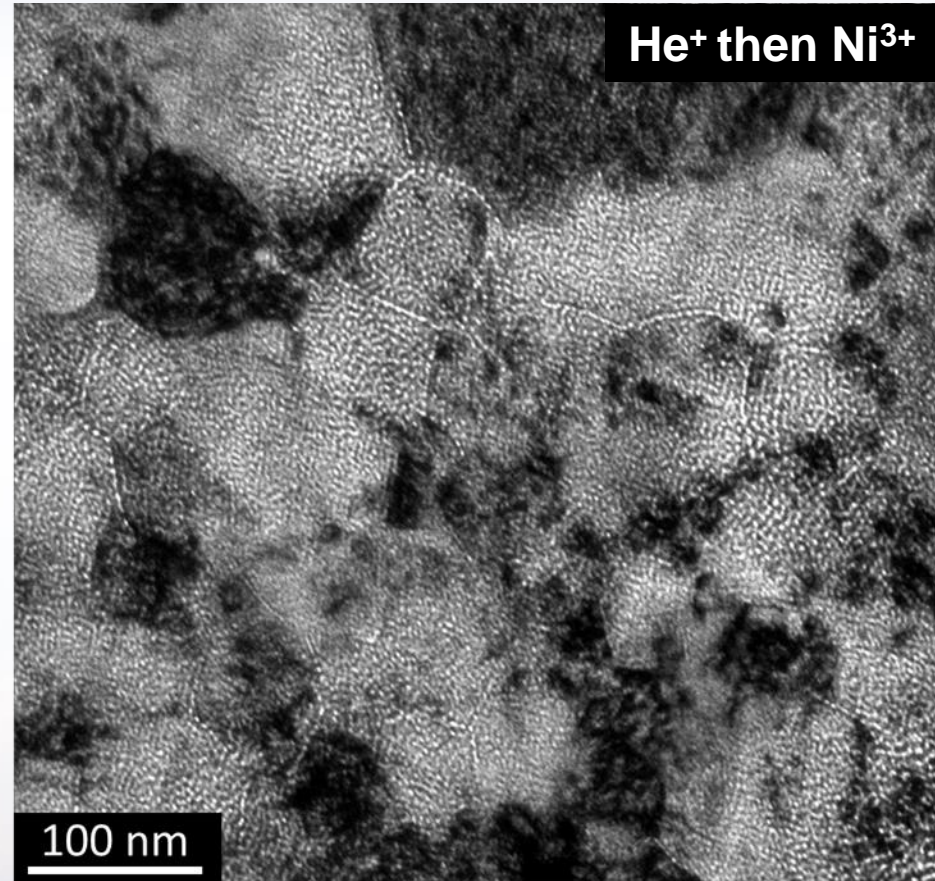
# Irradiation / Implantation Sequence Effect on Cavity Structure

**Ni<sup>3+</sup> then He<sup>+</sup>**



**Evenly distributed cavities  
over the entire grain  
structure**

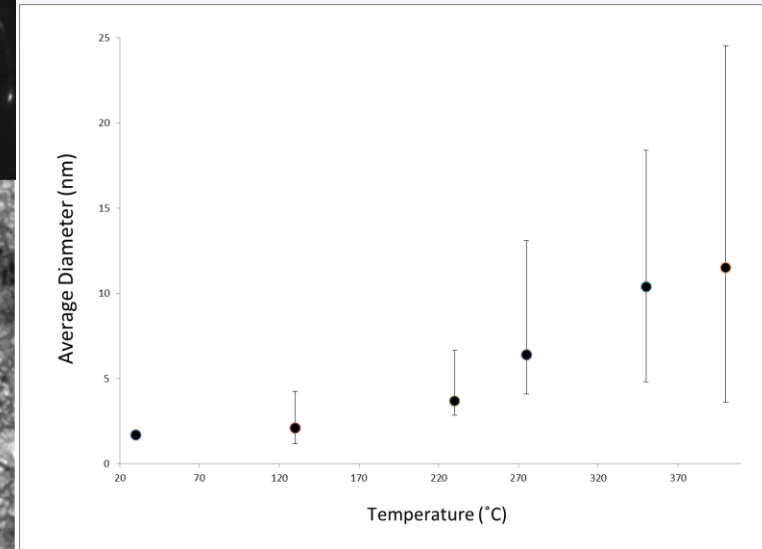
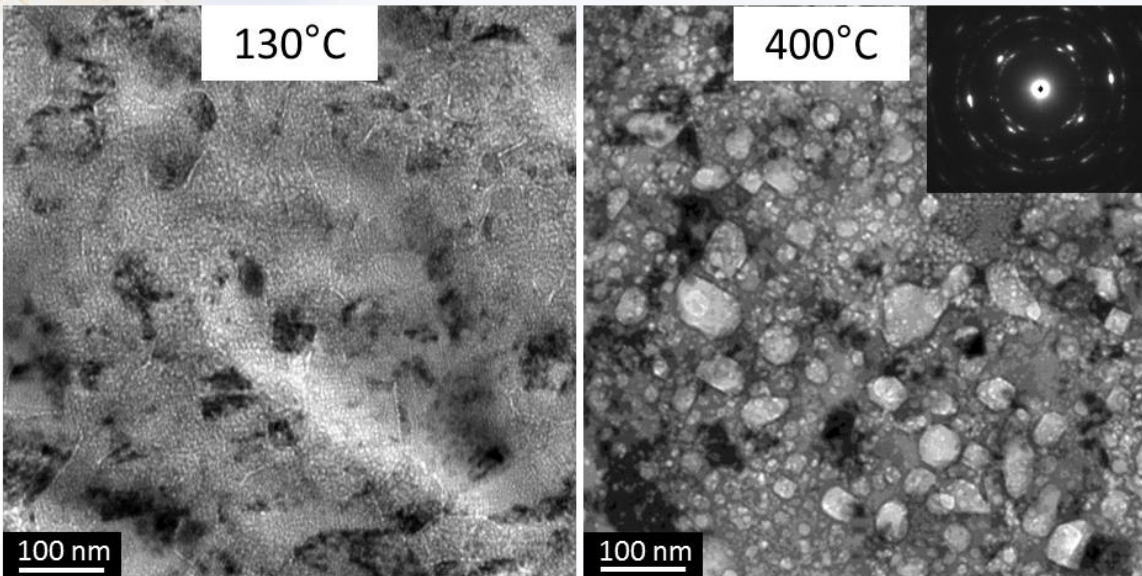
**He<sup>+</sup> then Ni<sup>3+</sup>**



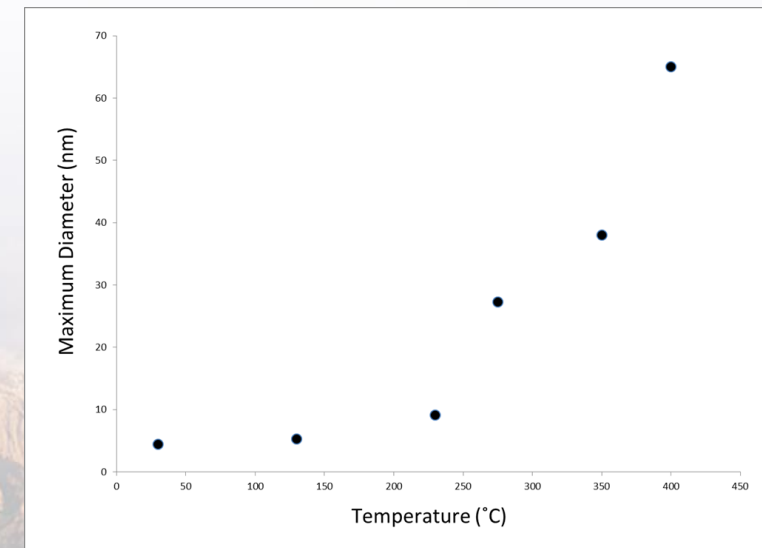
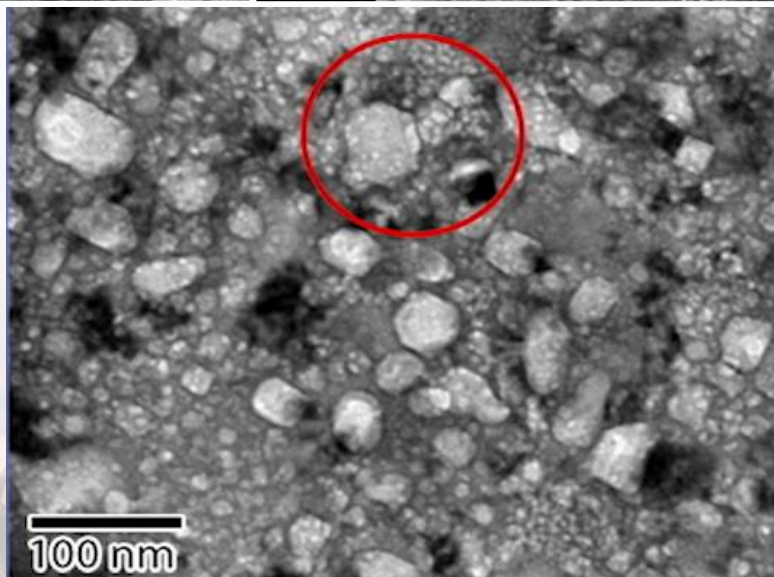
**Apparent higher  
concentration of cavities  
along grain boundaries**



# Cavity Growth during In-situ Annealing of 10 keV He<sup>+</sup> Implanted and then 3 MeV Irradiated Ni<sup>3+</sup>



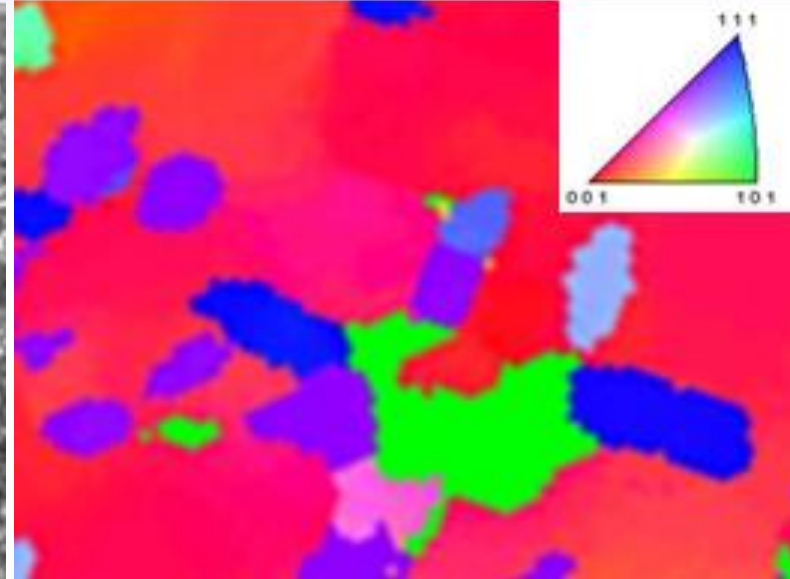
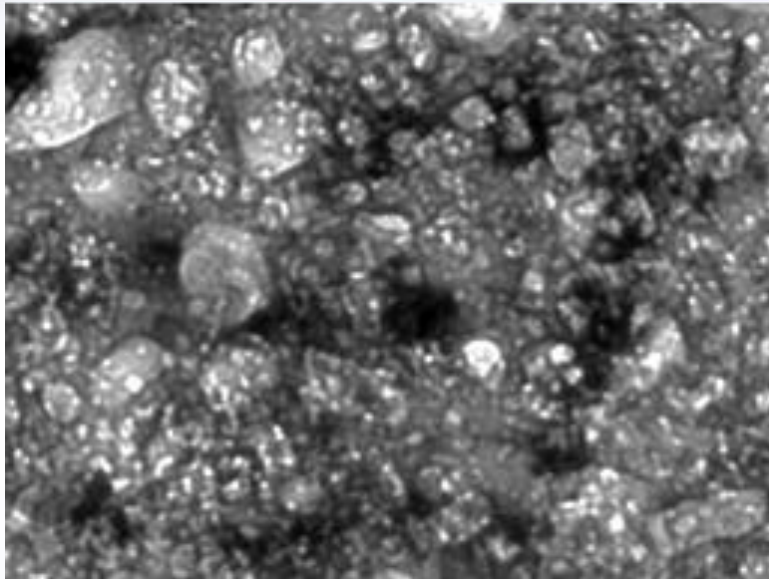
Bubble to cavity transition and cavity evolution can be directly studied



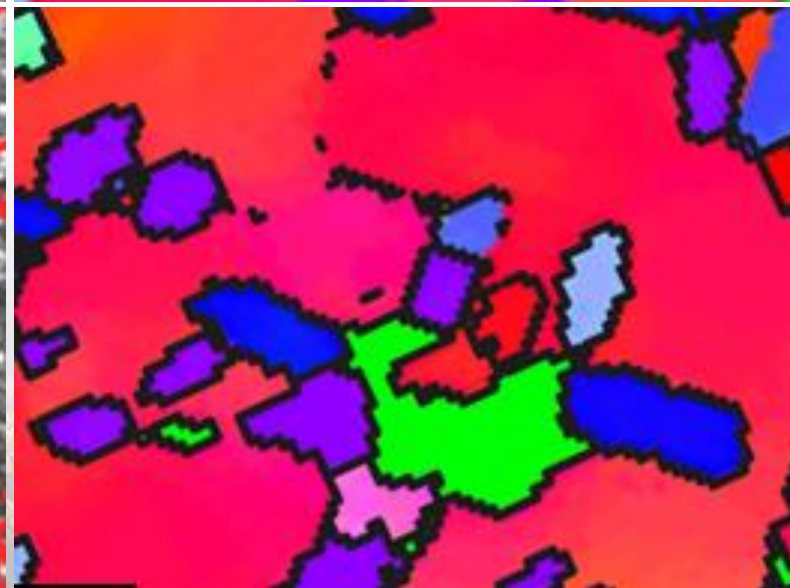
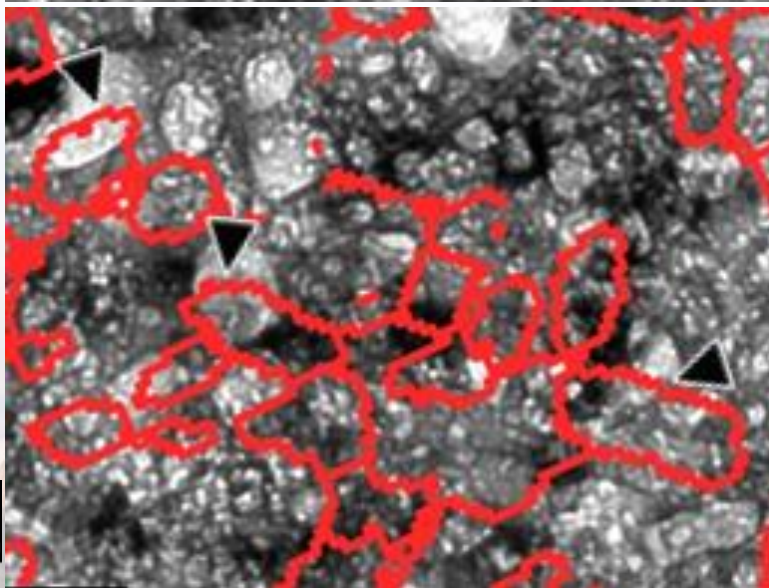


# Precession Electron Diffraction Reveals Hidden Grain Structure

Cavities in  
helium  
implanted,  
self-ion  
irradiated,  
nc nickel film  
annealed to  
400 °C



Cavities  
span  
multiple  
grains at  
identified  
grain  
boundaries

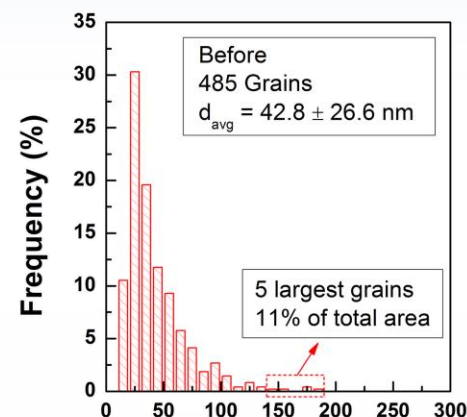
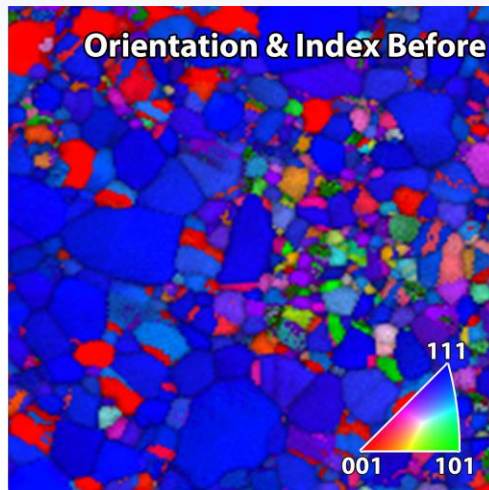
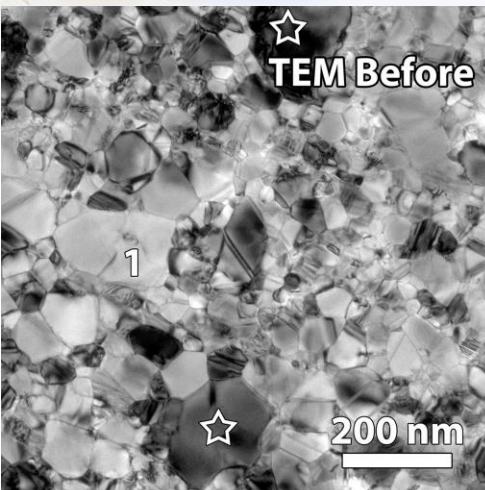


100 nm



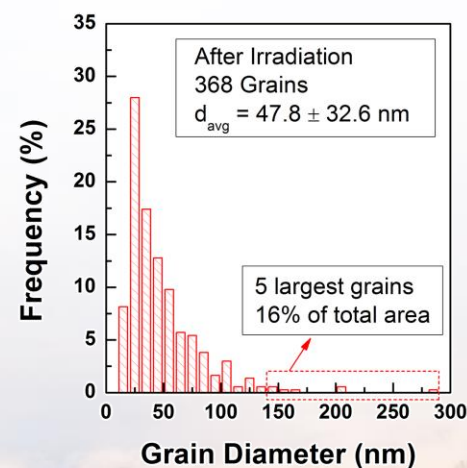
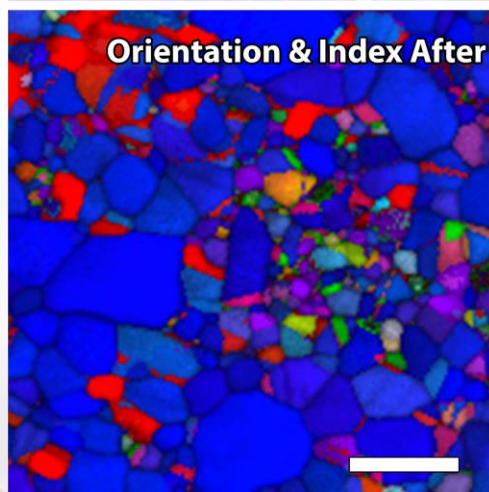
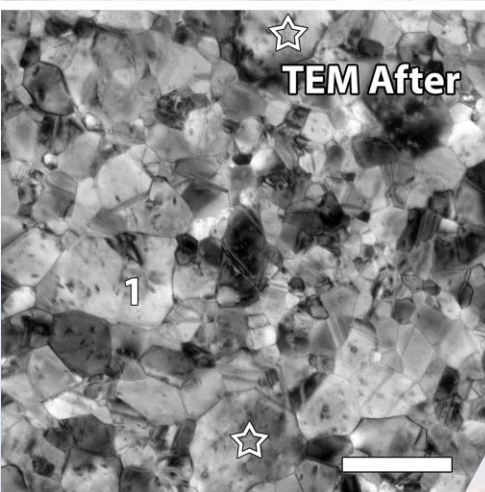
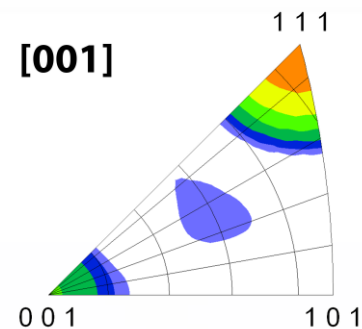
# Quantifying Stability of Nanocrystalline Au during 10 MeV Si Ion Irradiation

Collaborators: F. Abdeljawad, & S.M. Foiles



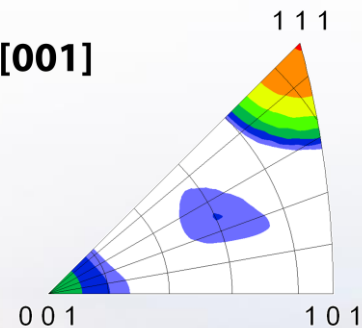
Before

[001]



After

[001]



Increasing Intensity

Any texture or grain boundary evolution can be directly observed and quantified

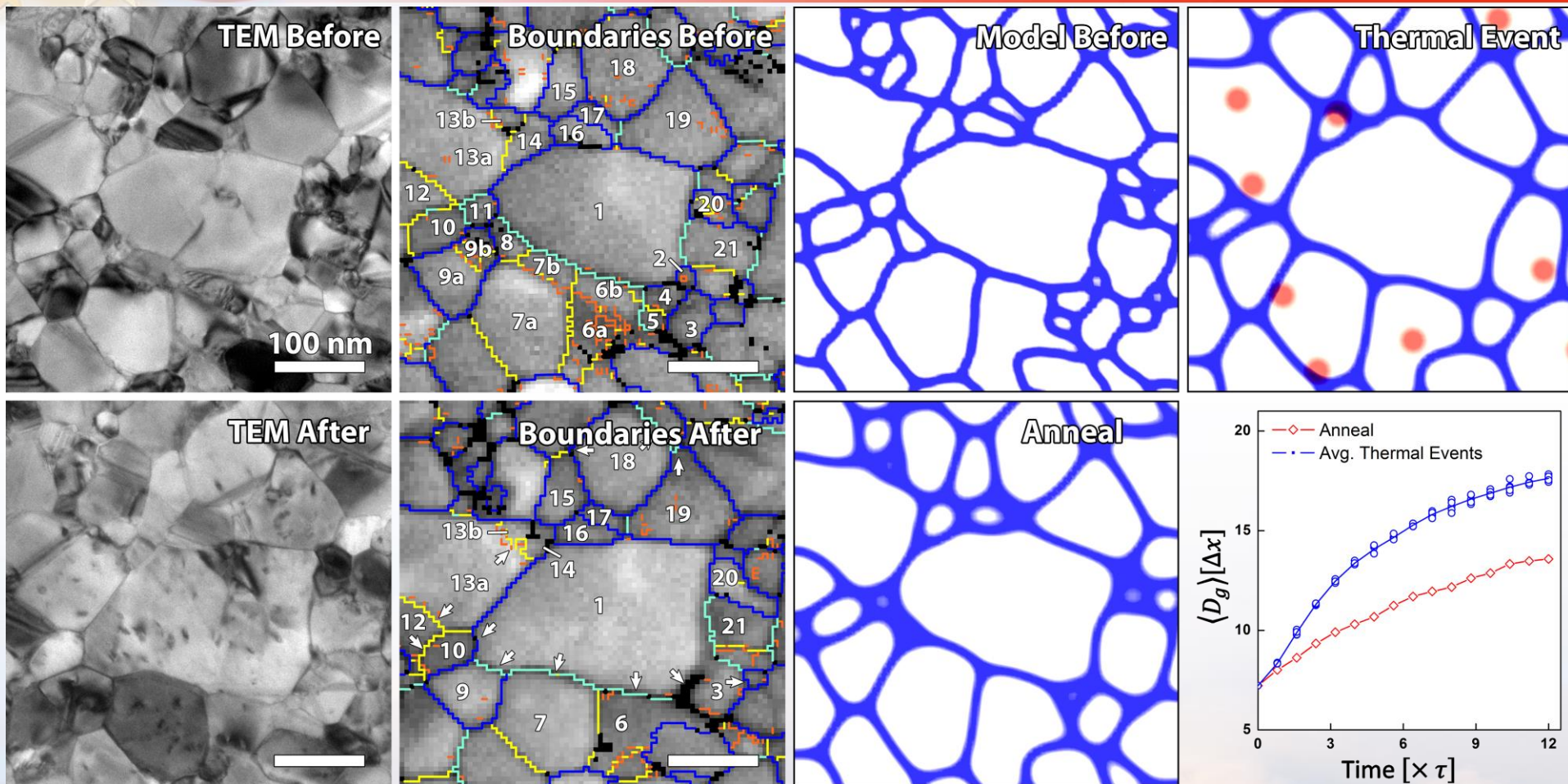


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# Direct Comparison to Mesoscale Modeling

Collaborators: F. Abdeljawad, & S.M. Foiles



Because of the matching length scale, the initial microstructure can serve as direct input to either MD or mesoscale models & subsequent structural evolution can be directly compared.

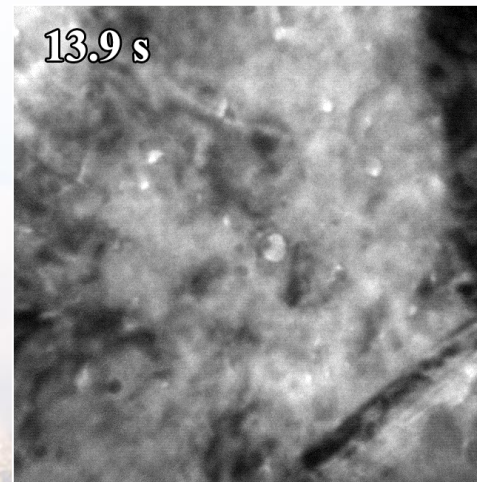
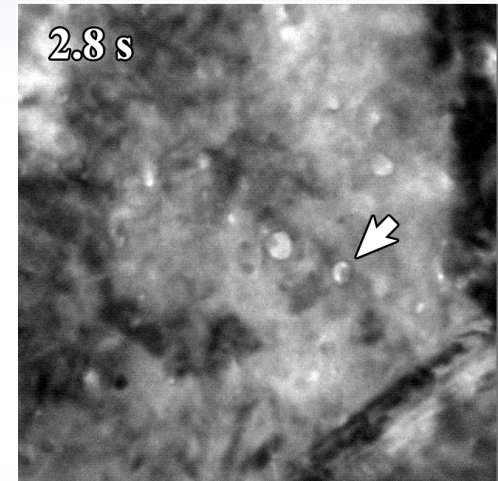
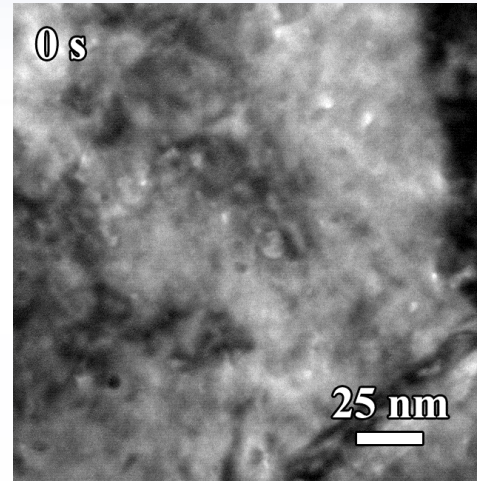
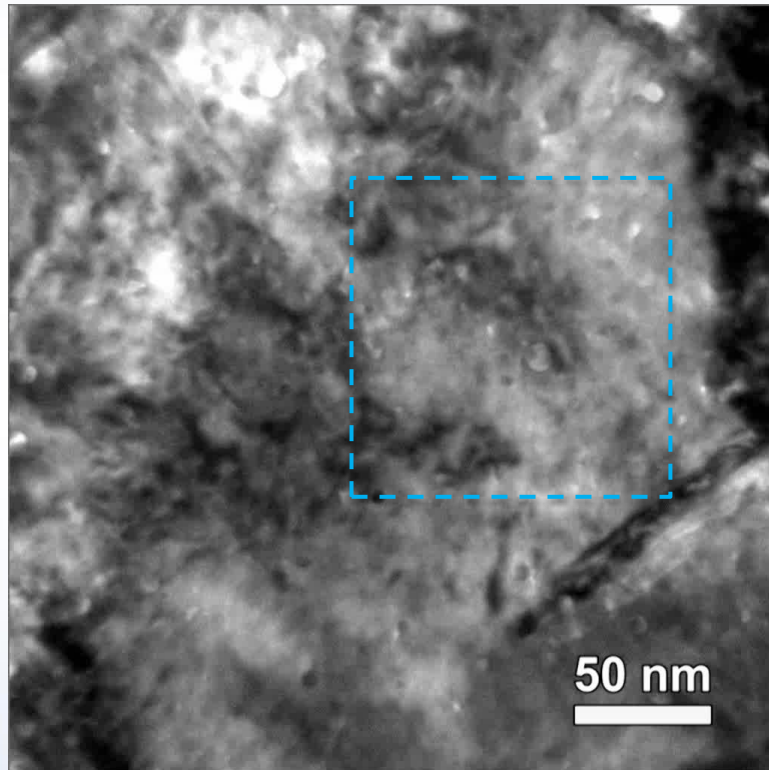


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# Simultaneous *In situ* TEM Triple Beam:

**2.8 MeV Au<sup>4+</sup> + 10 keV He<sup>+</sup>/D<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>**

Video playback speed x1.5.



## ■ Approximate dose:

- Au  $1.2 \times 10^{13}$  ions/cm<sup>2</sup>
- He  $1.3 \times 10^{15}$  ions/cm<sup>2</sup>
- D  $2.2 \times 10^{15}$  ions/cm<sup>2</sup>

## ■ Cavity nucleation and disappearance

**In-situ triple beam He, D<sub>2</sub>, and Au beam irradiation has been demonstrated on Sandia's I<sup>3</sup>TEM!**

**Intensive work is still needed to understand the defect structure evolution that has been observed.**

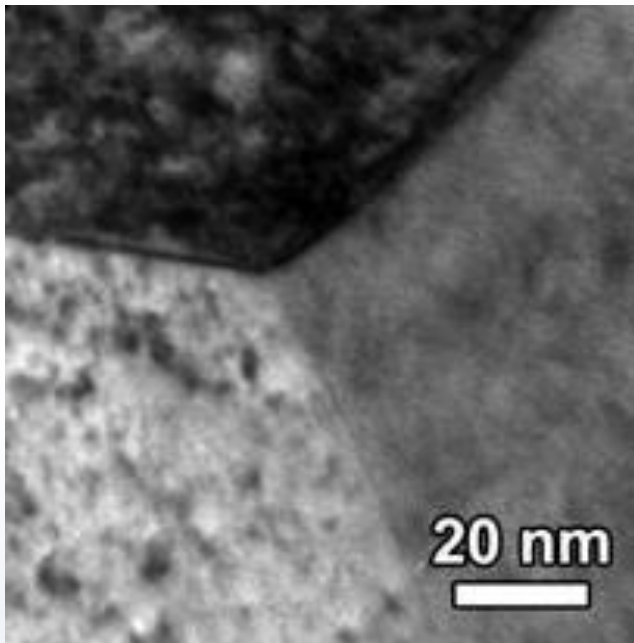


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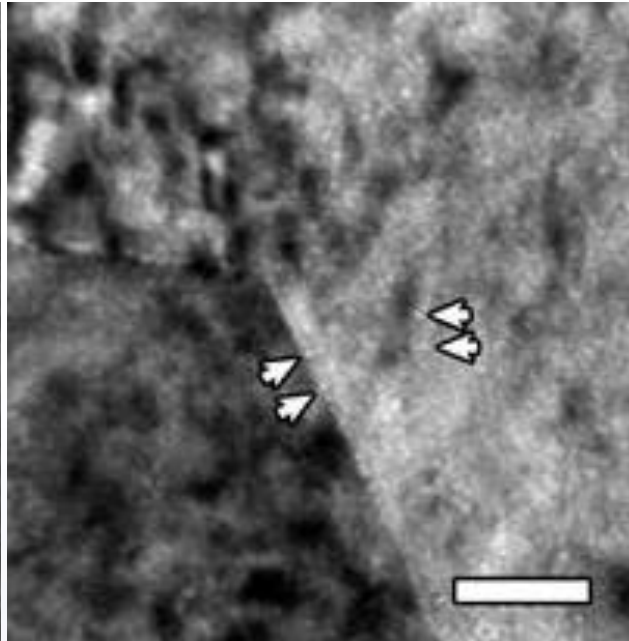


# He Bubble Evolution in Deuterium Exposed Mo

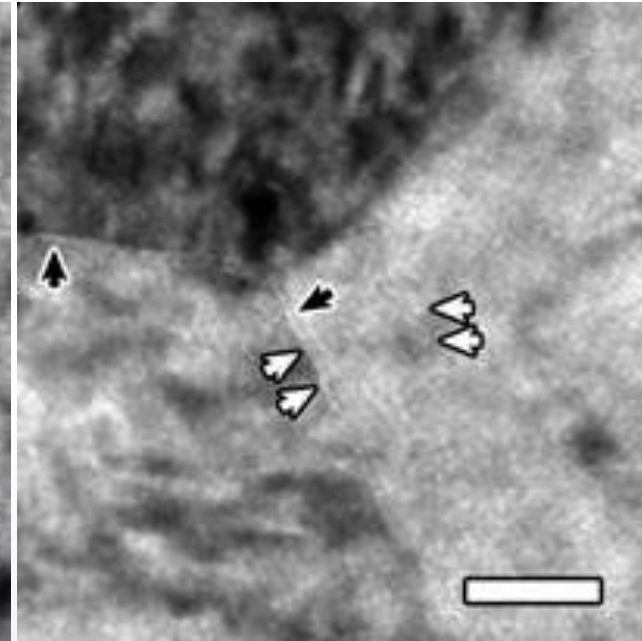
Deuterium-exposed Mo before implantation



After  $1.7 \times 10^{15}$  He/cm<sup>2</sup>



After  $1.7 \times 10^{17}$  He/cm<sup>2</sup>



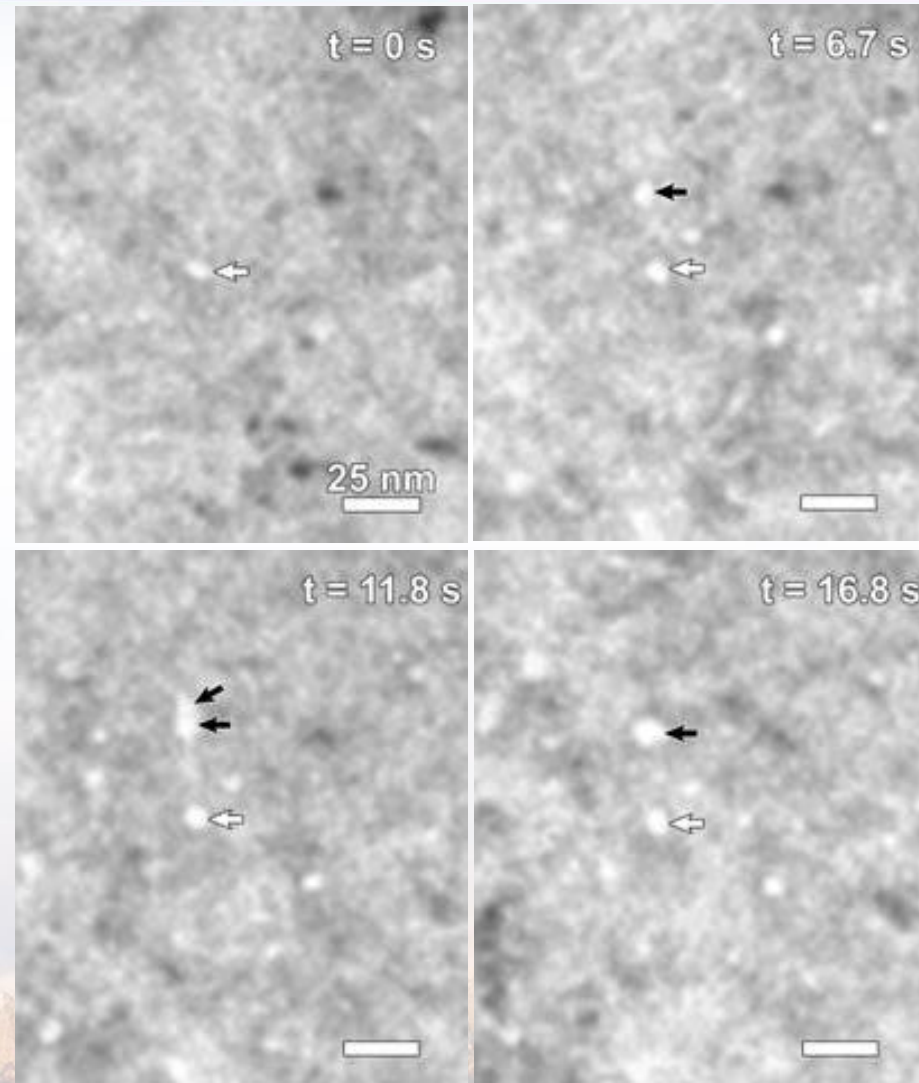
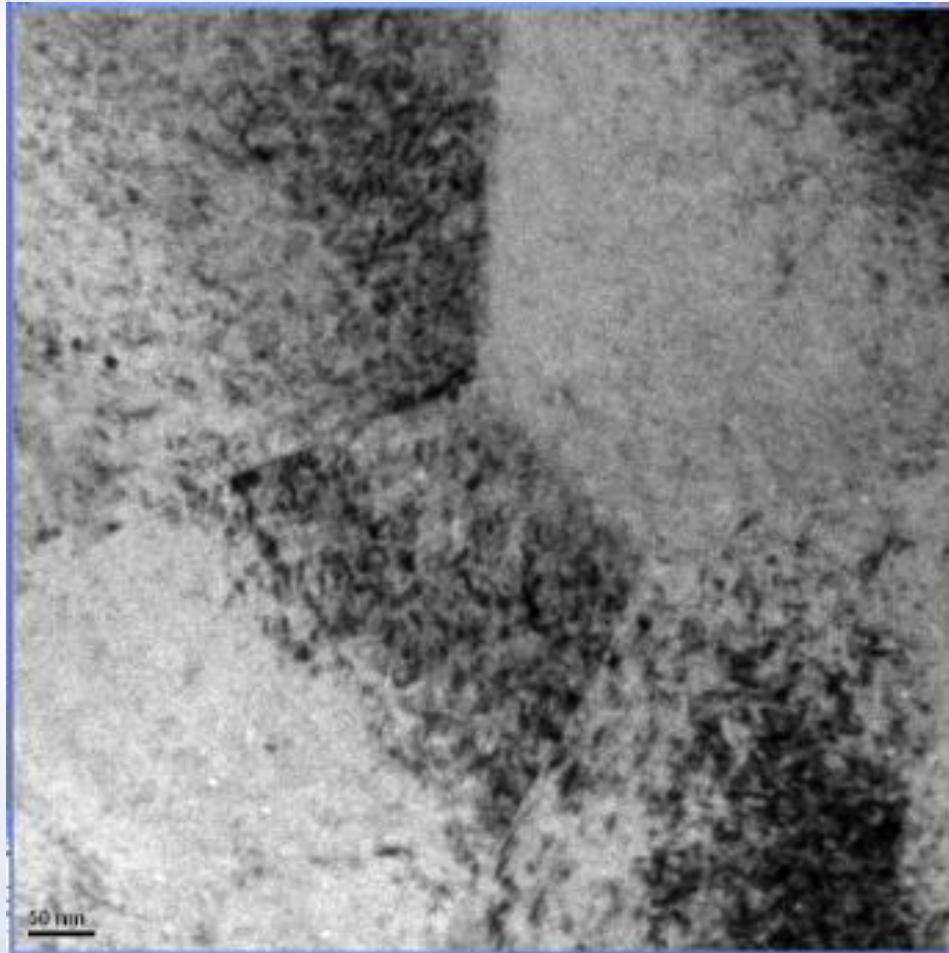
In situ Room Temperature He implantation at 10 keV shows minimal variation in bubble size or spatial distribution, but increasing density with dose.

SRIM predict 63% of He remains in the film during implantation with a peak 30 nm into TEM film



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# Bubble to Cavity Transition is Directly Observed during *In situ* Annealing



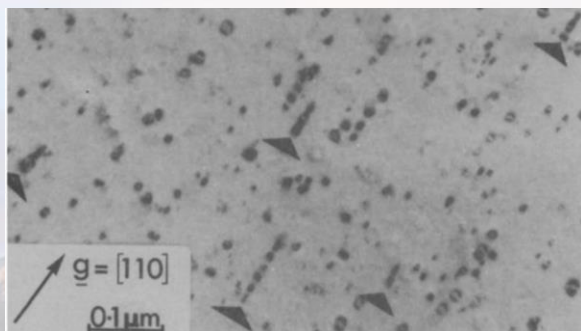
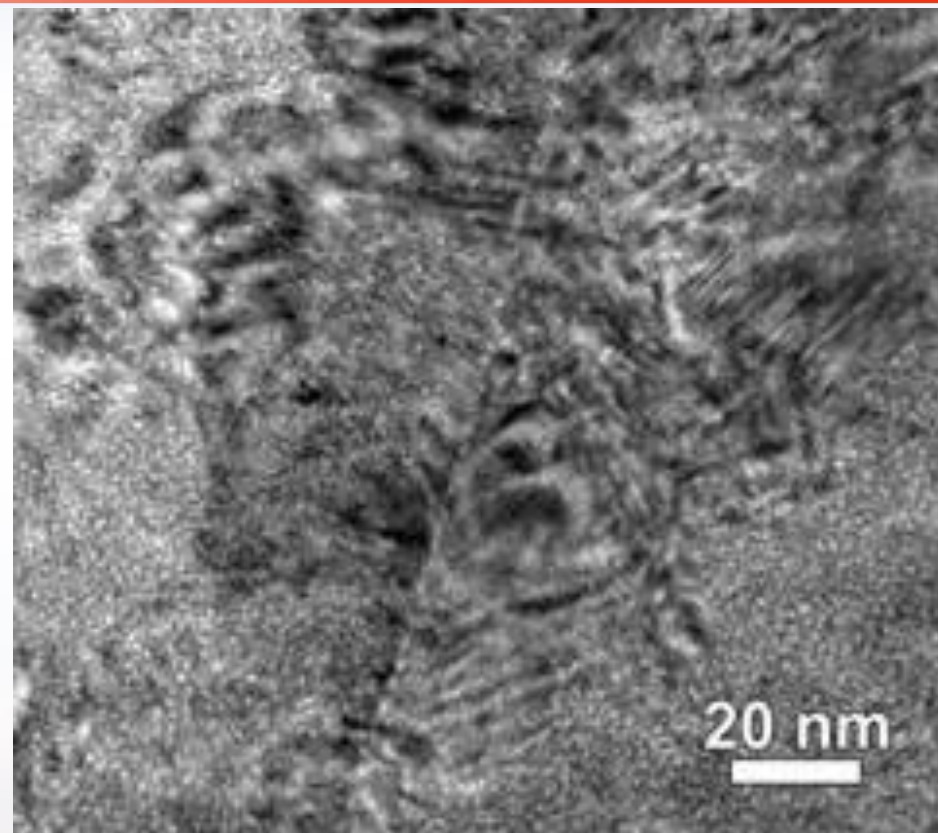
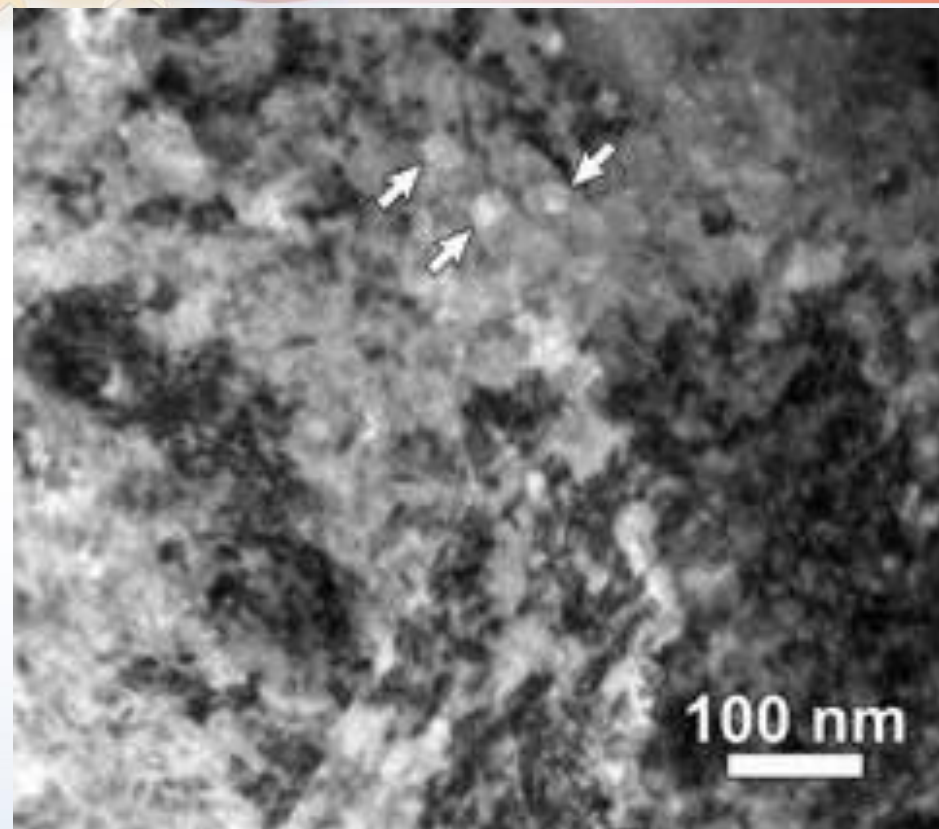
Minimal structural evolution below 750 °C  
Video shows cavity formation at 786 °C



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# Large Cavity Formation Appears to be Significantly Effected by the Implanted Vacancy Concentration



SRIM predicts 6 vacancies/He &  
Cavity shape suggest vacancy play a major role  
Future work: Explore below knock-on damage He implantation

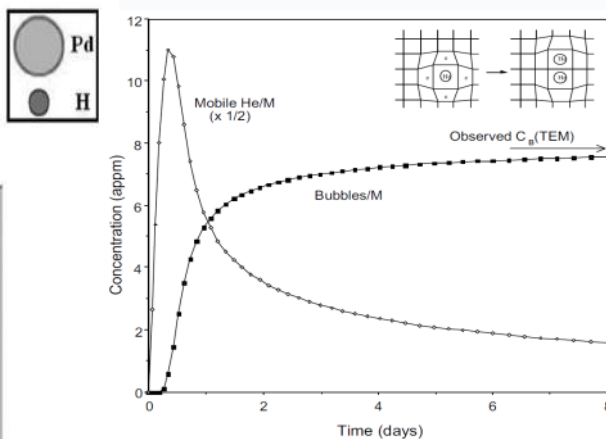
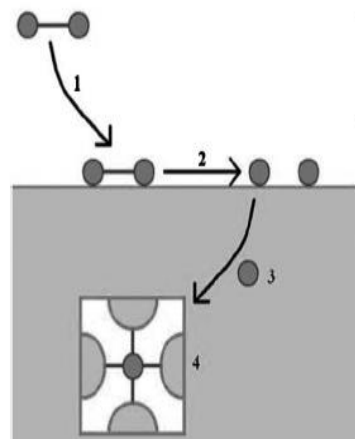
J.H. Evans, et al. Scripta Met.  
Vol. 15 pp. 323-326, 1981



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# *In situ* TEM Observation of Hydrogen's Effect on Pd Nanopore Stability

Contributors: B.G. Clark, P.J. Cappillino, B.W. Jacobs, M.A. Hekmaty, L.R. Parent, I. Arslan. & Protochips, Inc.



R. Delmelle, J., Phys. Chem. Chem. Phys. (2011) p.11412

Cowgill, D., Fusion Sci. & Tech., 28 (2005) p. 539

Trinkaush, H. et al., JNM (2003) p. 229

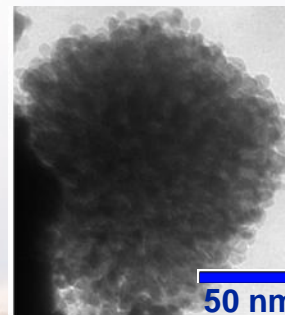
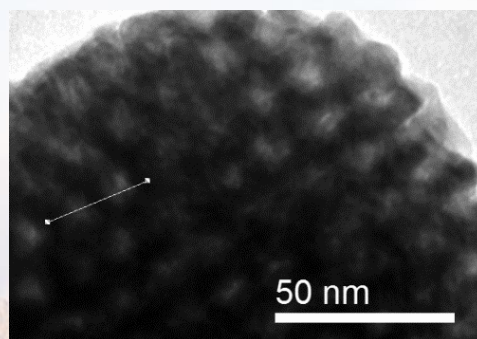
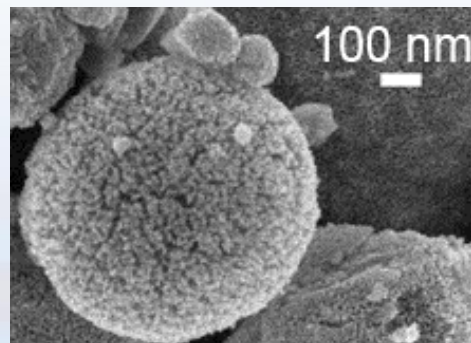
Thiebaut, S. et al. JNM (2000) p. 217

## Vapor-Phase Heating TEM Stage

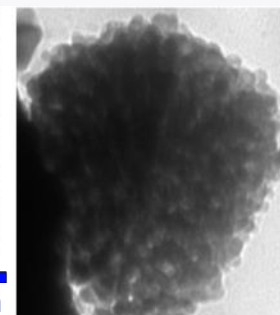
- Compatible with a range of gases
- *In situ* resistive heating
- Continuous observation of the reaction channel
- Chamber dimensions are controllable
- Compatible with MS and other analytical tools



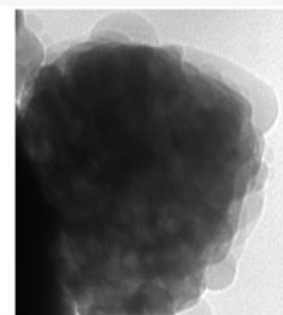
- 1 atm H<sub>2</sub> after several pulses to specified temp.



125° C



200° C



300° C

New *in situ* atmospheric heating experiments provide great insight into nanoporous Pd stability

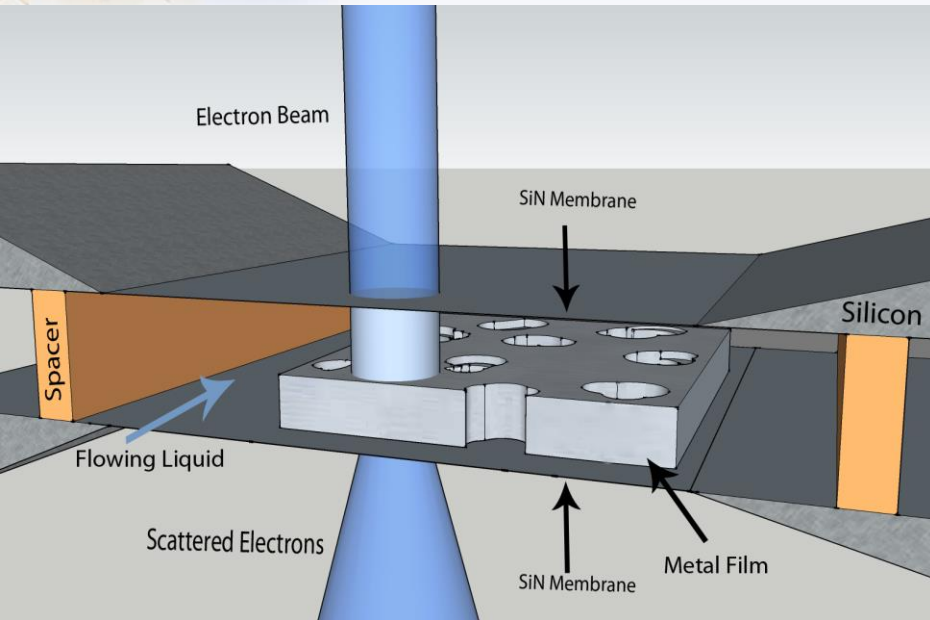


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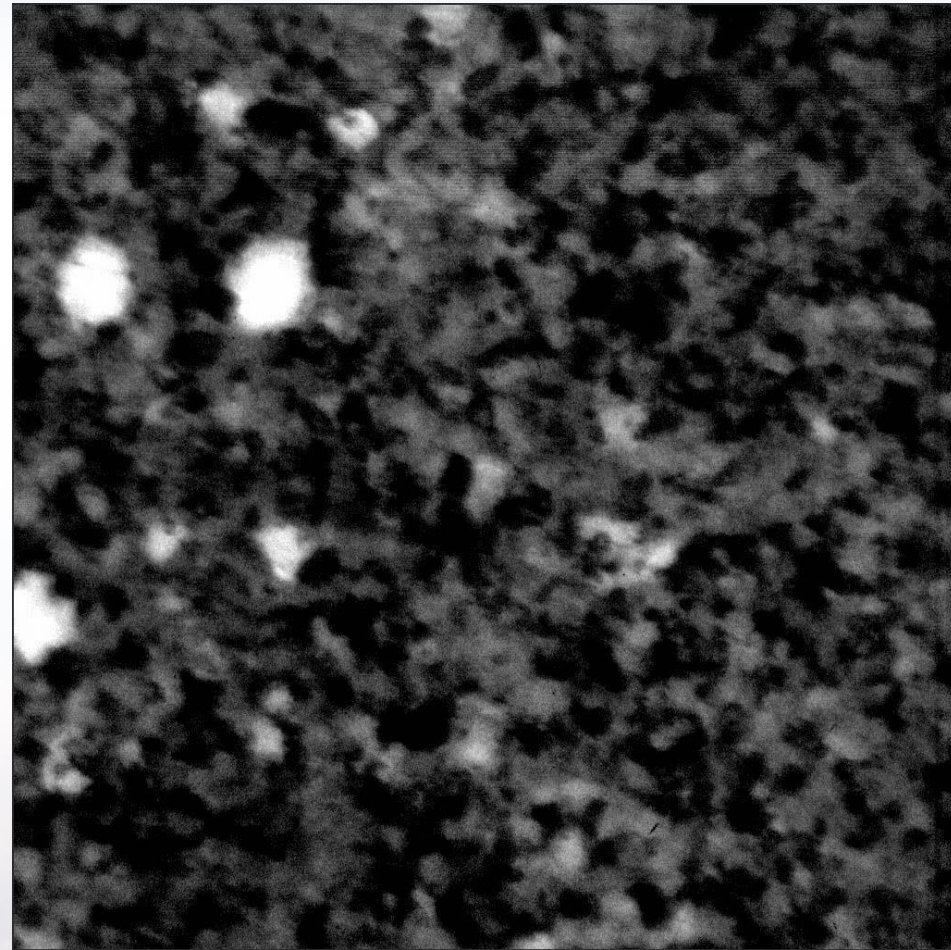
# *In situ* TEM Corrosion Direction

Contributors: D. Gross, J. Kacher, & I.M. Robertson



## Microfluidic Stage

- Mixing of two or more channels
- Continuous observation of the reaction channel
- Chamber dimensions are controllable
- Films can be directly deposited on the electron transparent SiN membrane



**Pitting mechanisms during dilute flow of acetic acid over 99.95% nc-PLD Fe involves many grains.**



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# Summary

## Sandia's I<sup>3</sup>TEM capabilities:

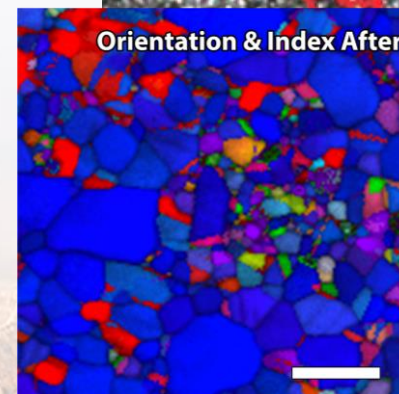
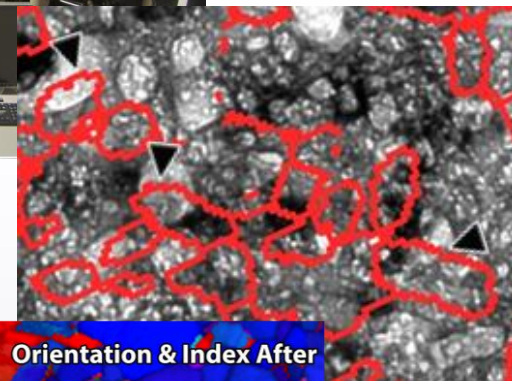
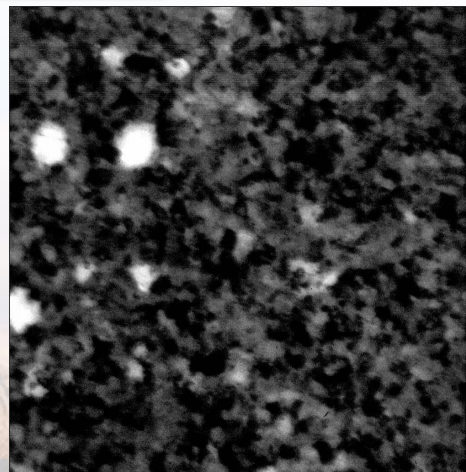
- *In situ* high energy ion irradiation from H to Au
- *In situ* gas implantation
- Heating up to 1,000 °C
- Quantitative and bulk straining
- Two-port microfluidic cell
- Gas flow/heating stage
- Electron tomography
- Precession Electron Diffraction



Currently applying the current I<sup>3</sup>TEM capabilities to various material systems in sequential or combined harsh environmental conditions

## Structural response of metal sample to various harsh environments:

- Sequence of gas implantation and cascade formation matters for the final microstructure
- Concurrent gas implantation and irradiation permits the deconvolution of environmental parameters
- PED permits the correlation of bubble evolution with grain texture and boundary type
- Not limited to vacuum environments



This work was partially funded by the Division of Materials Science and Engineering, Office of Basic Energy Sciences, U.S. Department of Energy. Sandia National Laboratories is a multi-program laboratory managed and operated by Sandia Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Lockheed Martin Corporation, for the U.S. Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.