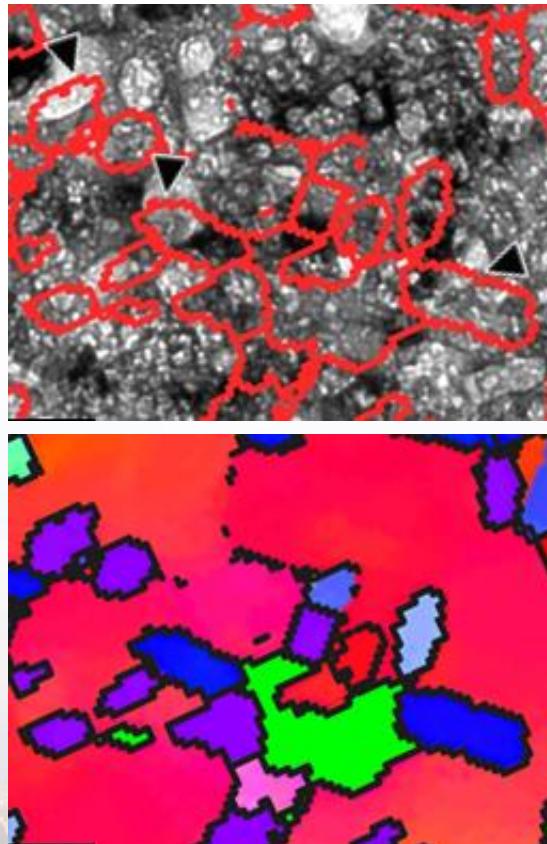
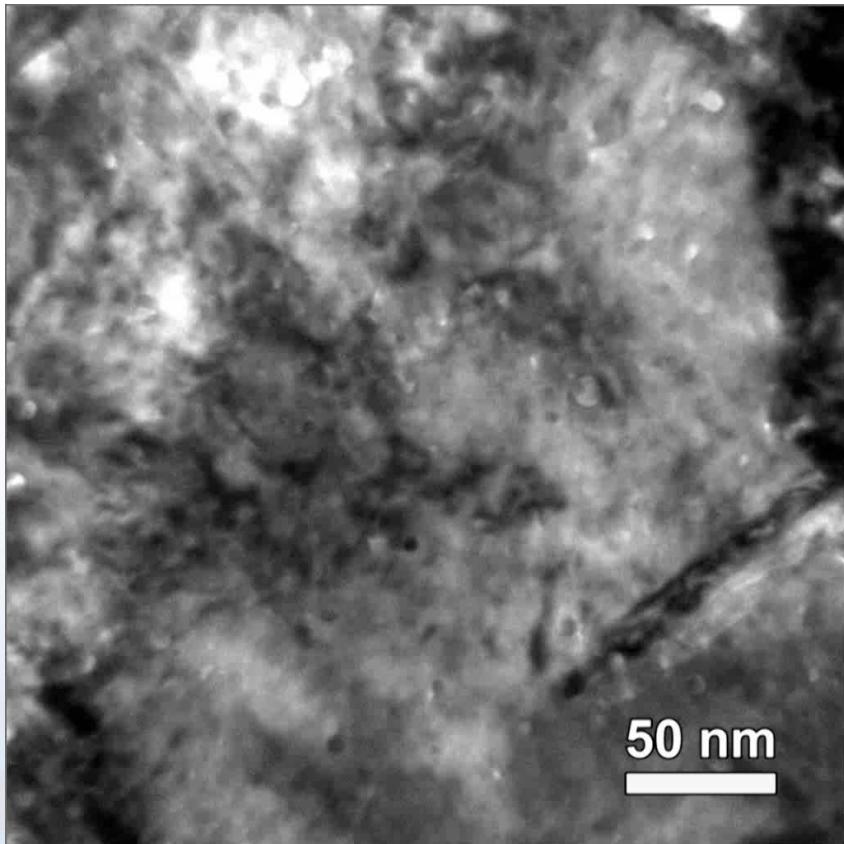


# Revealing the Behavior of Gas Species in Materials with *In situ* TEM

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.

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.

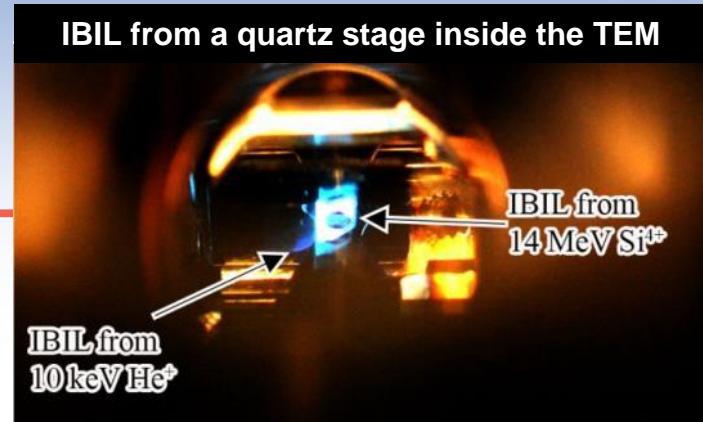
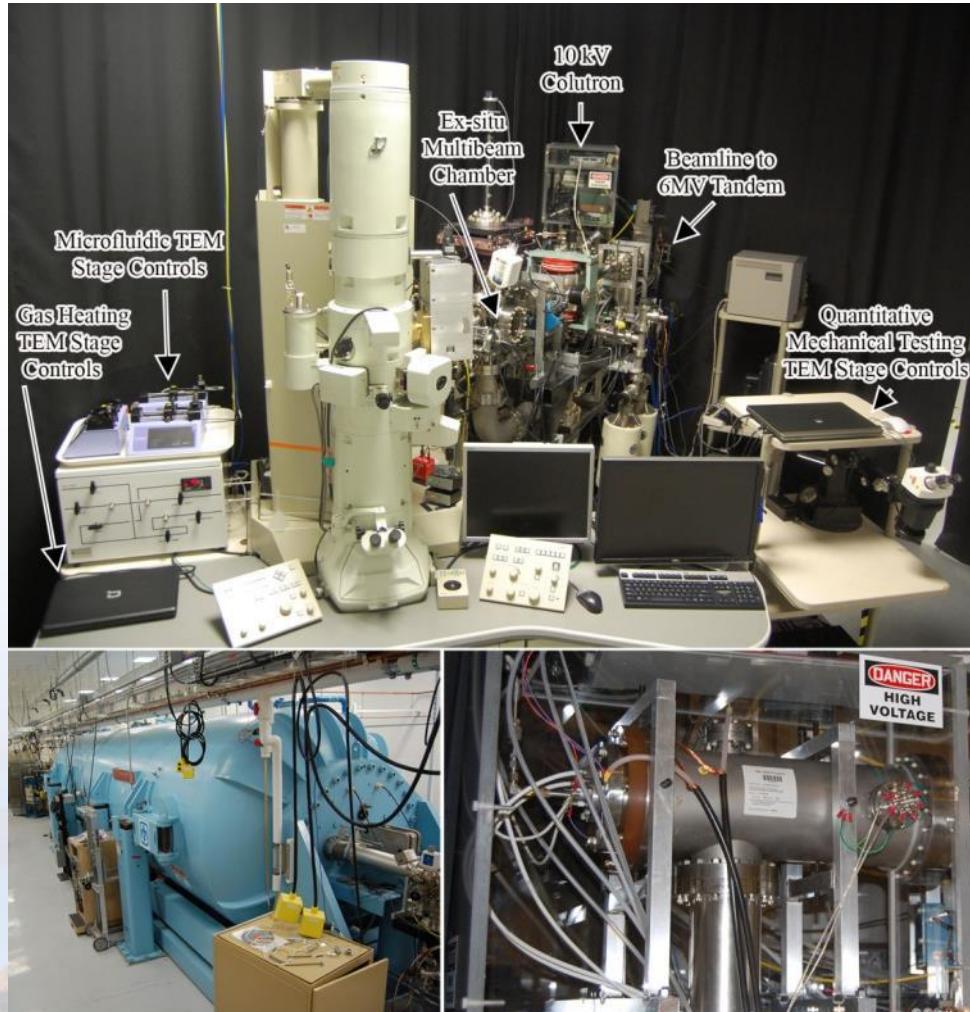


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# Sandia's Concurrent *In situ* Ion Irradiation TEM Facility

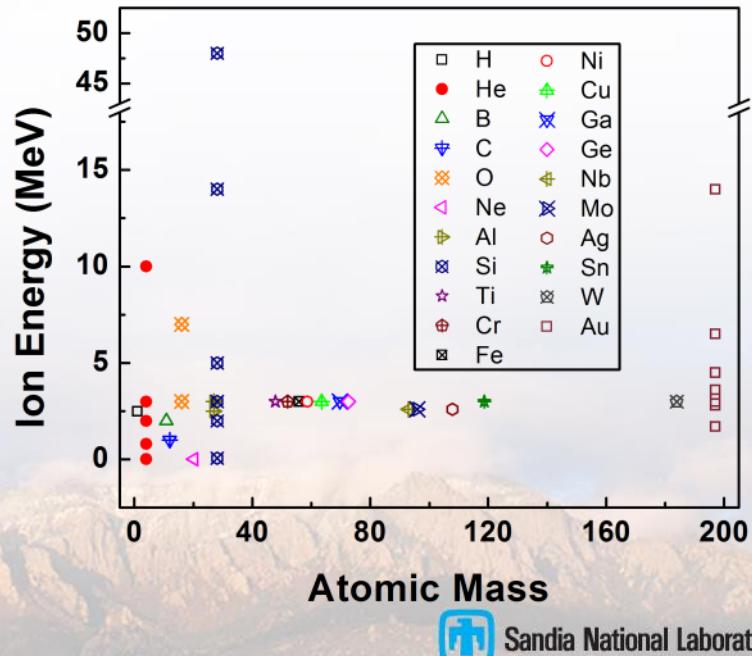
Collaborator: D.L. Buller

## 10 kV Colutron - 200 kV TEM - 6 MV Tandem



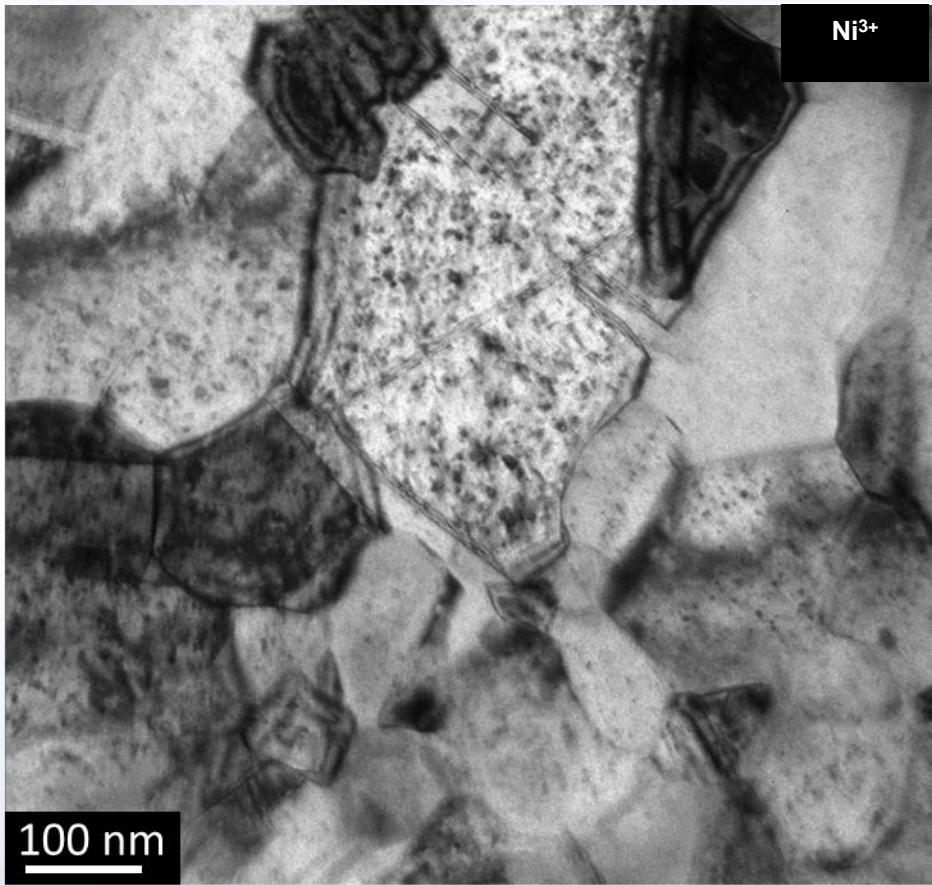
Direct real time observation  
of ion irradiation,  
ion implantation, or both  
with nanometer resolution

## Ion species & energy introduced into the TEM



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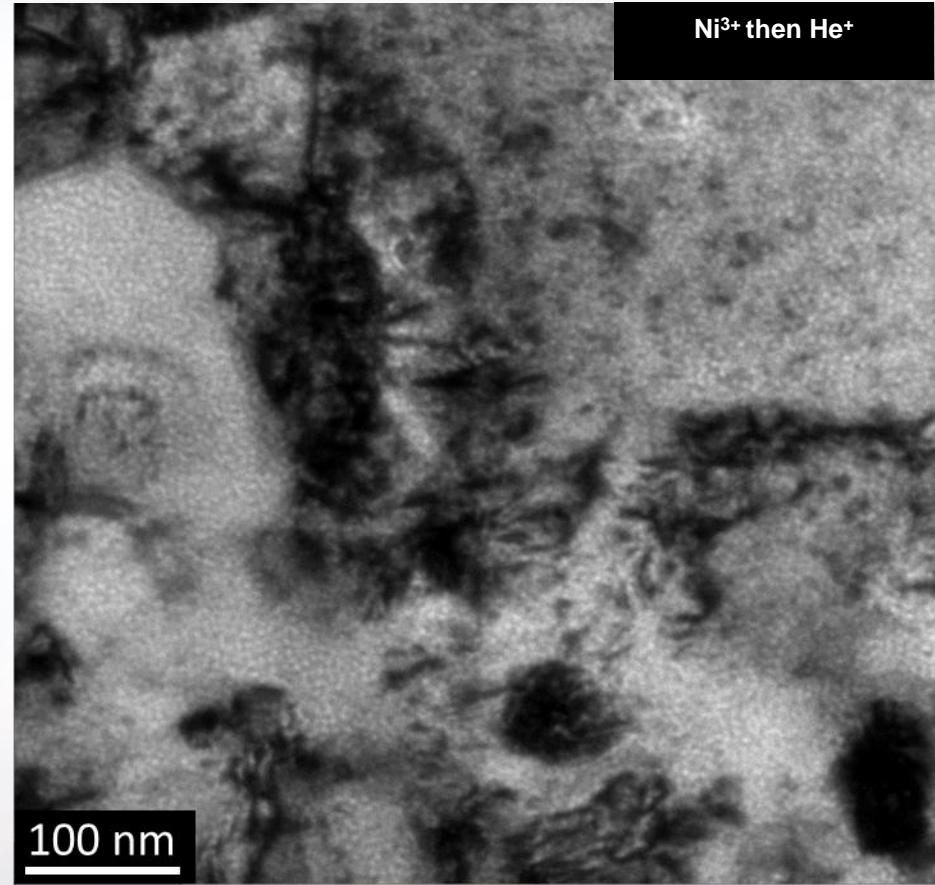
# 3 MeV Ni<sup>3+</sup> Irradiation followed by 10 keV He<sup>+</sup> Implantation



100 nm

1.8 dpa Ni<sup>3+</sup> irradiation

Dislocation loops and SFT are present



100 nm

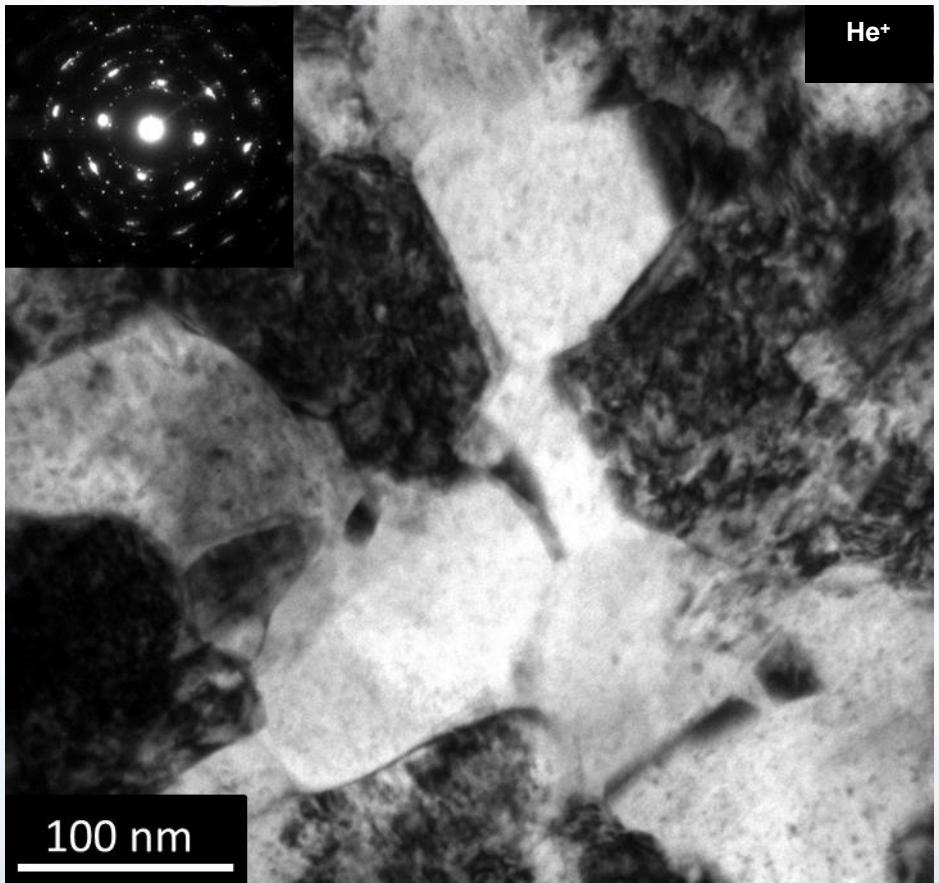
Additional 2x10<sup>16</sup> He<sup>+</sup>/cm<sup>2</sup>

Evenly distributed  
nanometer size cavities

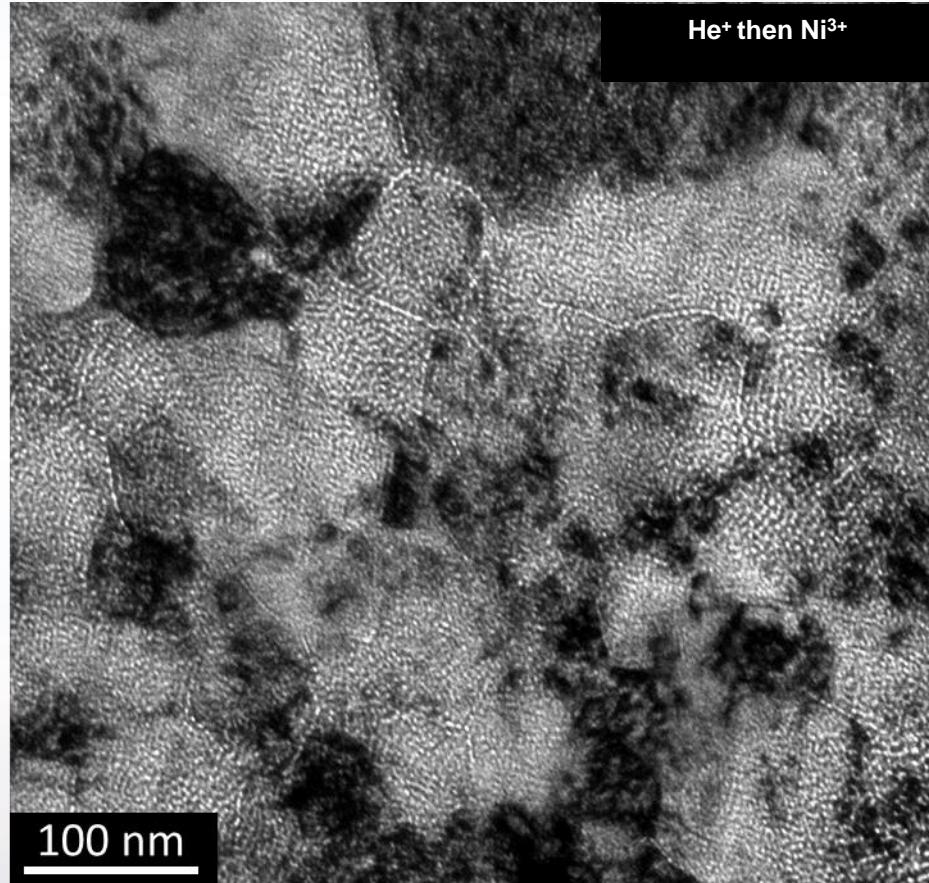


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# 10 keV He<sup>+</sup> Implantation followed by 3 MeV Ni<sup>3+</sup> Irradiation



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

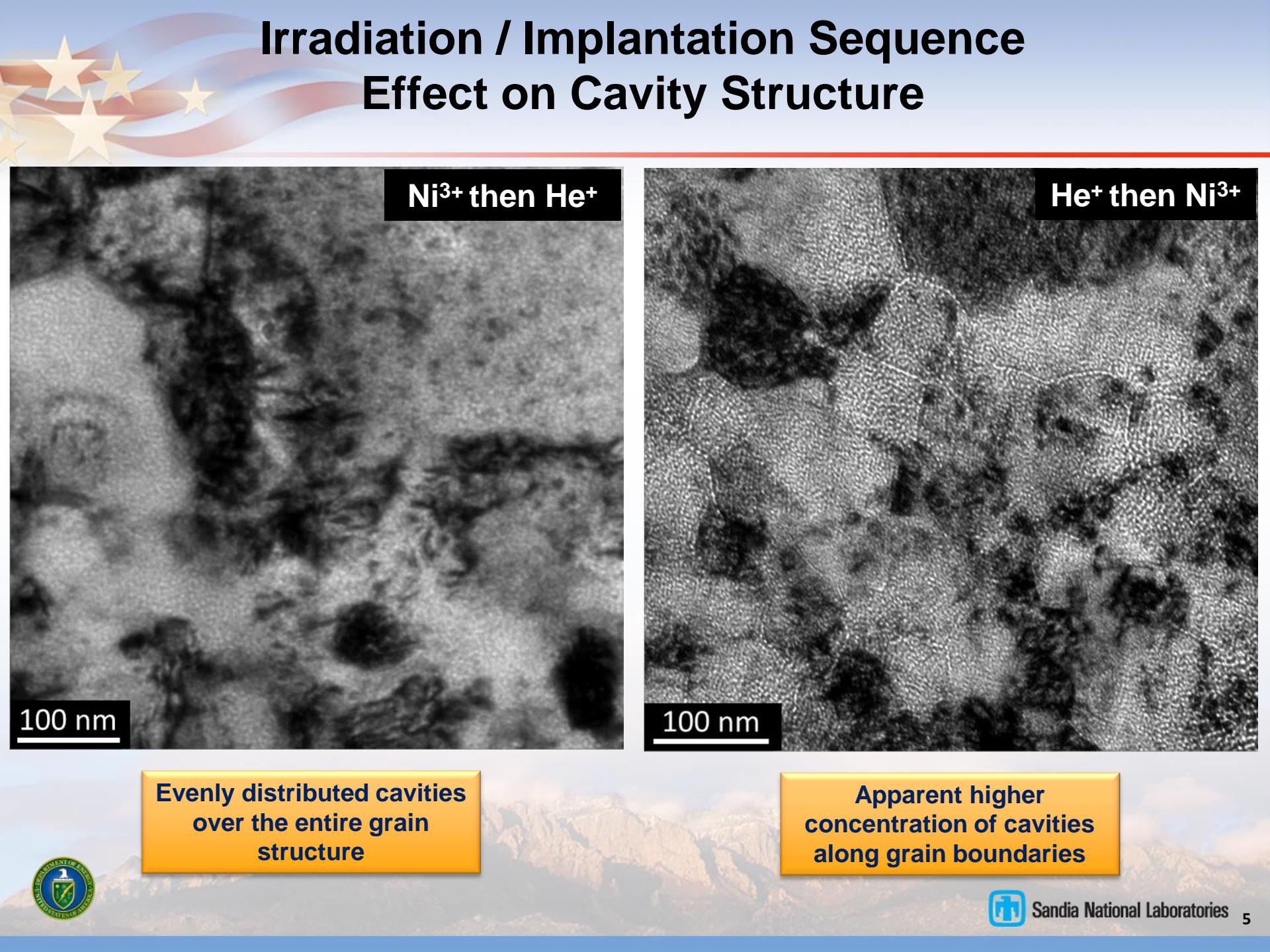


0.7 dpa Ni<sup>3+</sup> irradiation  
High concentration of cavities along  
grain boundaries



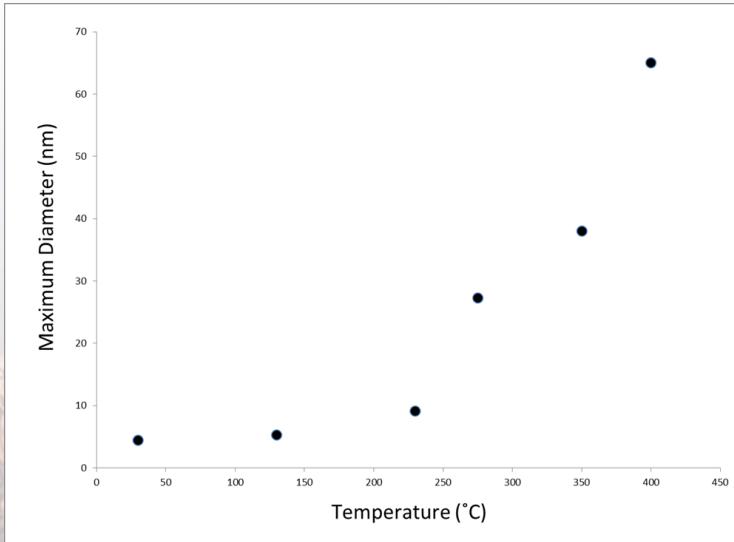
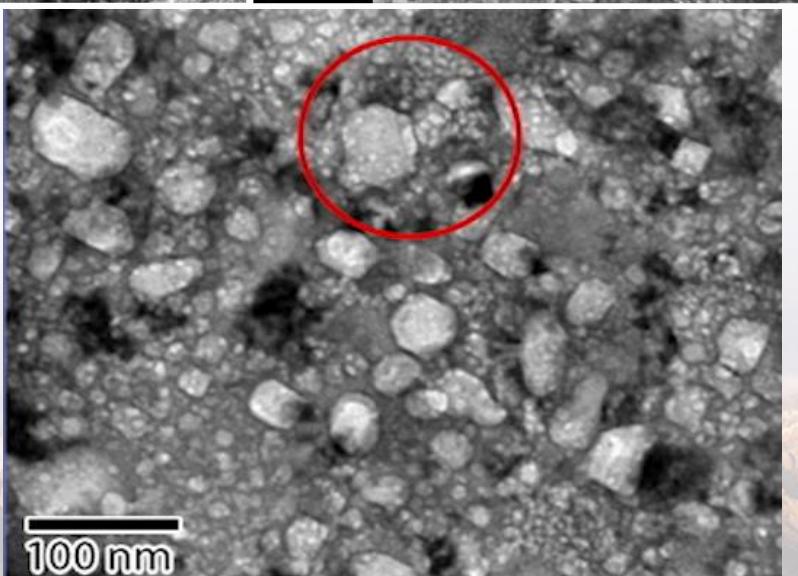
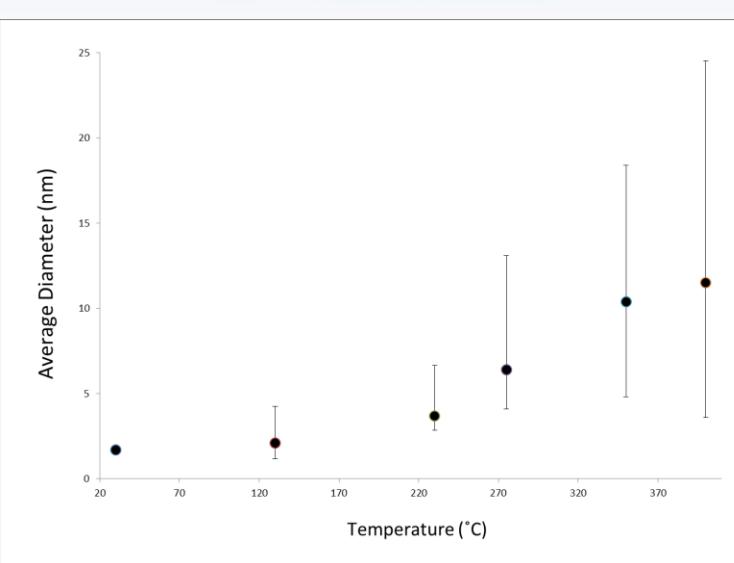
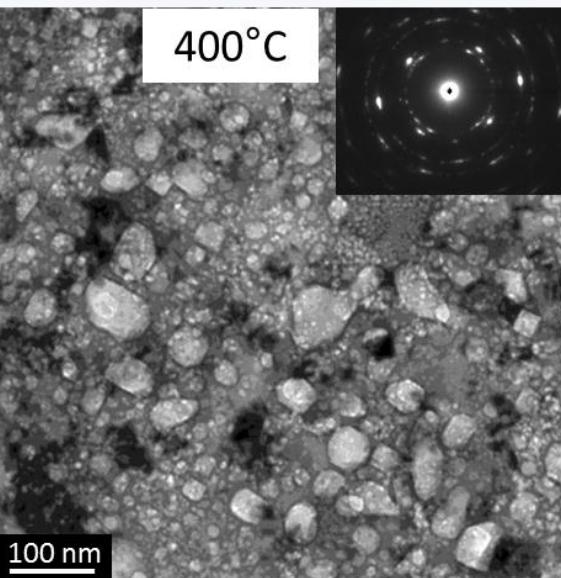
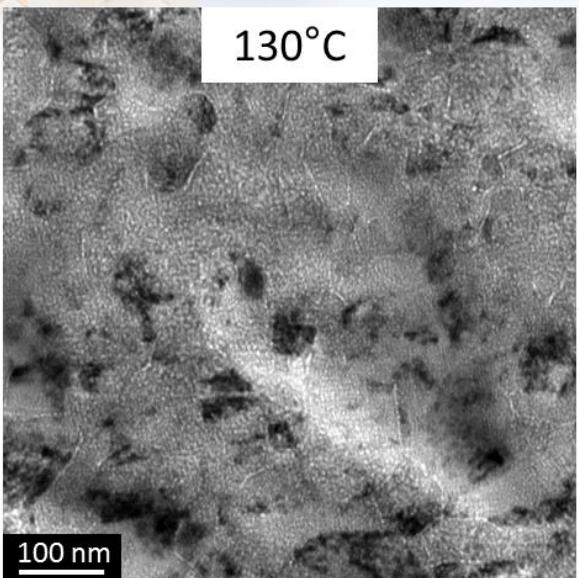
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# Irradiation / Implantation Sequence Effect on Cavity Structure



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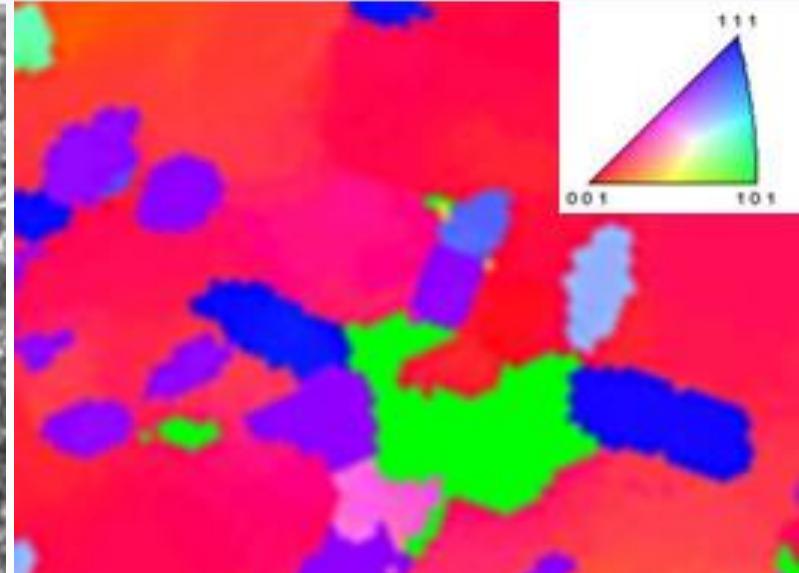
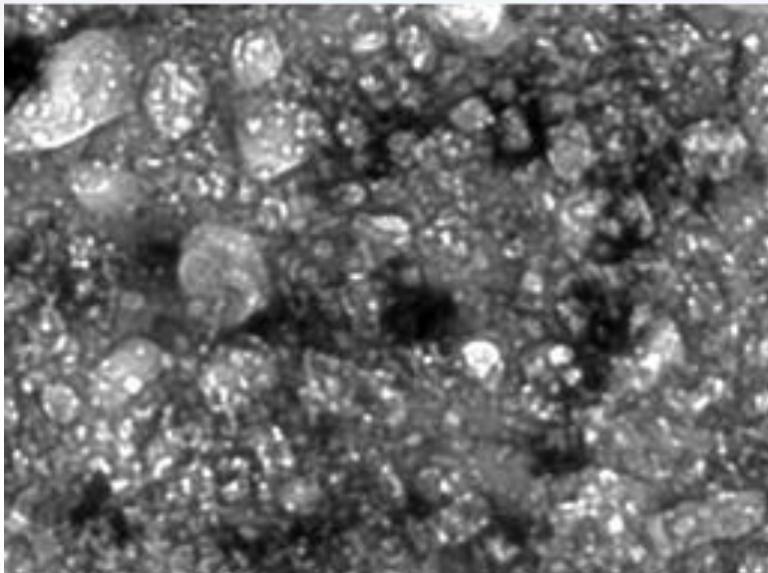
# Cavity Growth during In-situ Annealing of 10 keV He<sup>+</sup> Implanted and then 3 MeV Irradiated Ni<sup>3+</sup>



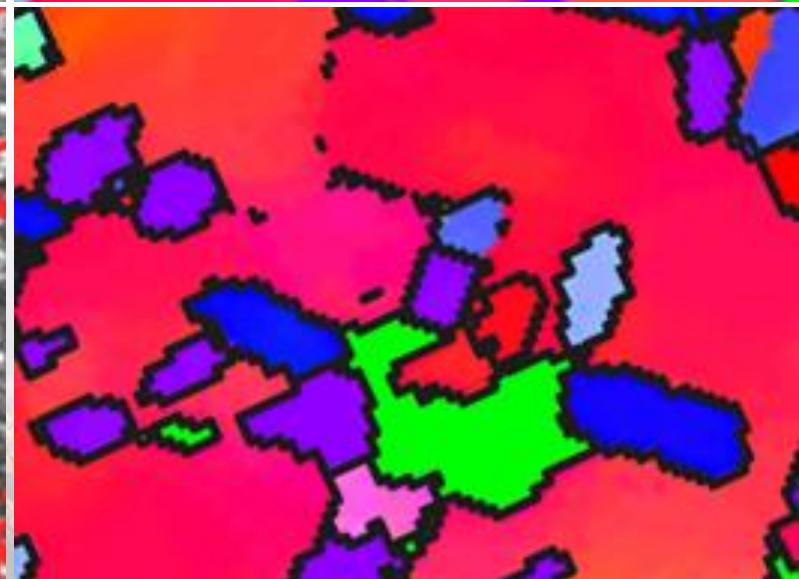
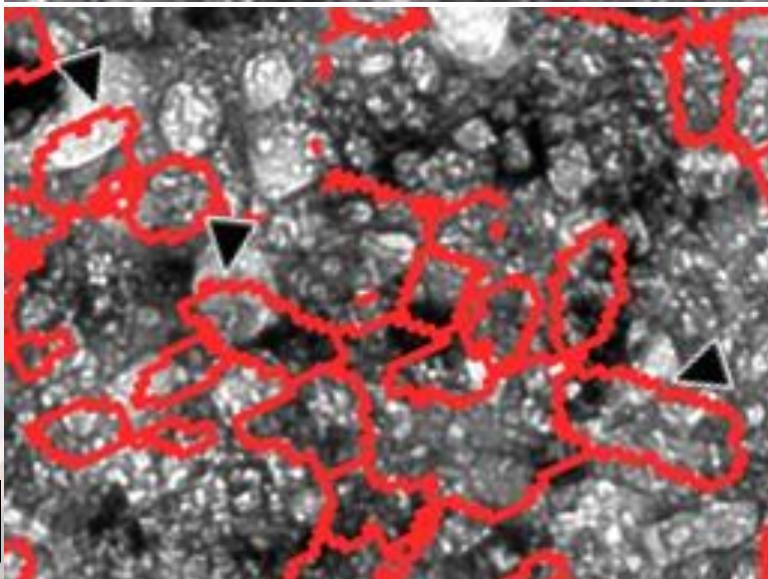


# Precession Electron Diffraction Reveals Hidden Grain Structure

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



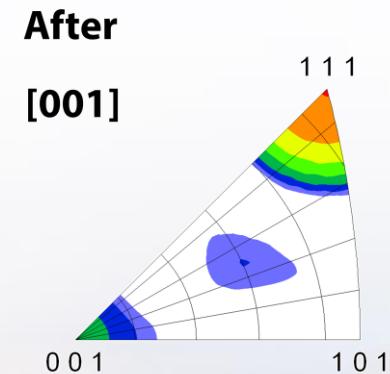
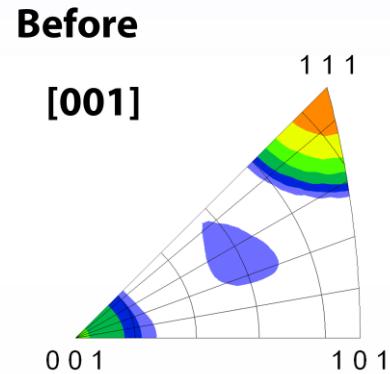
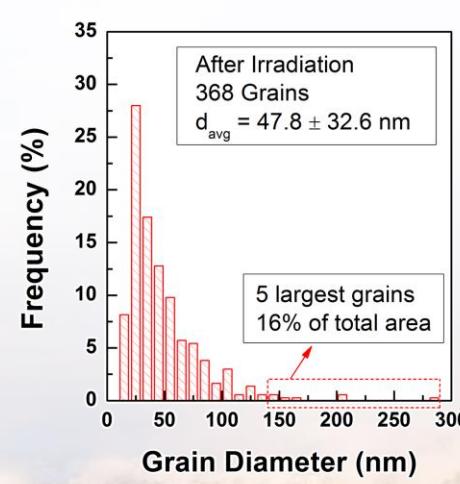
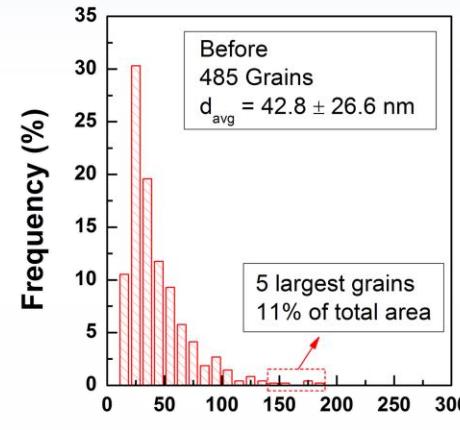
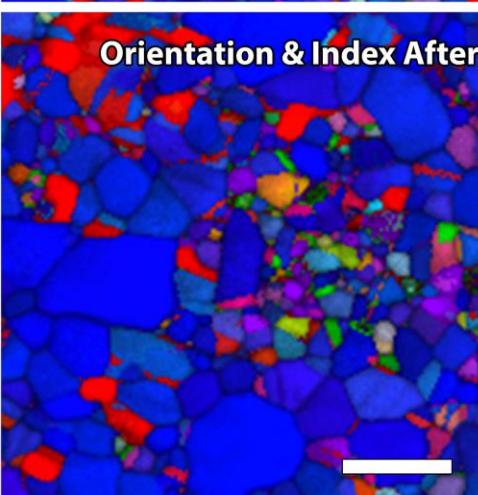
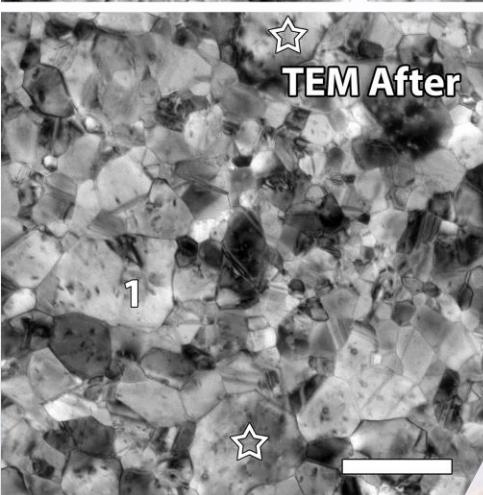
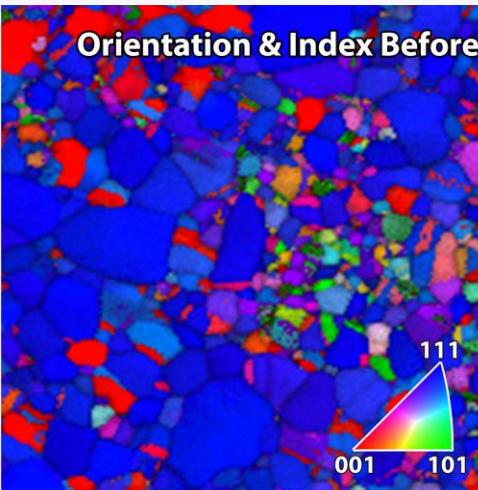
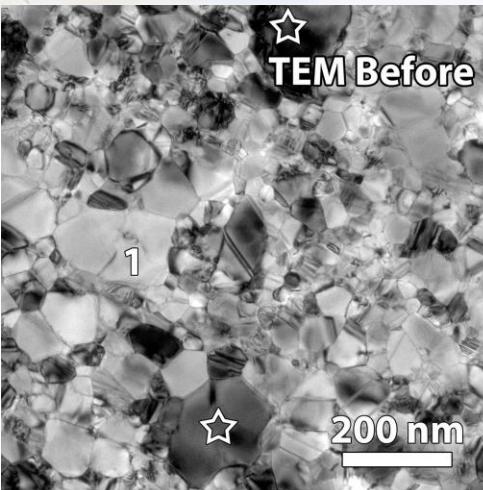
Cavities span multiple grains at identified grain boundaries



100 nm

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

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



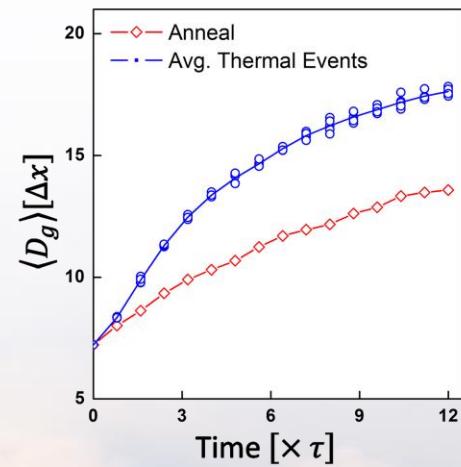
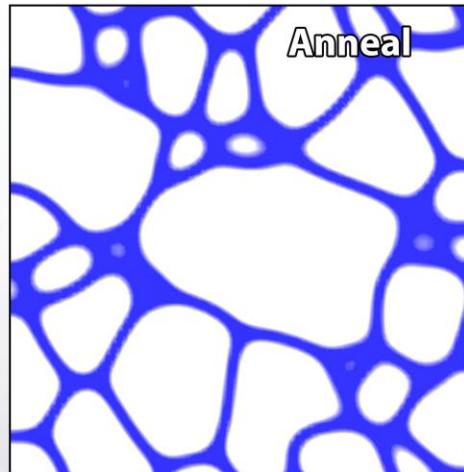
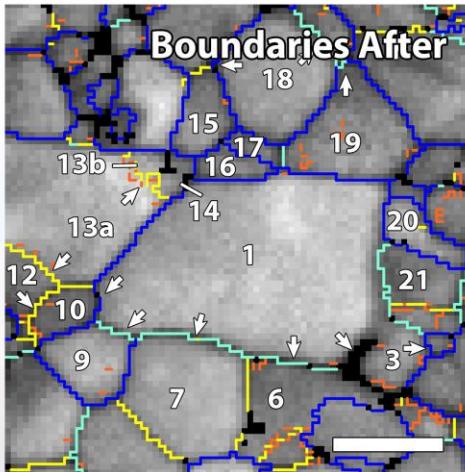
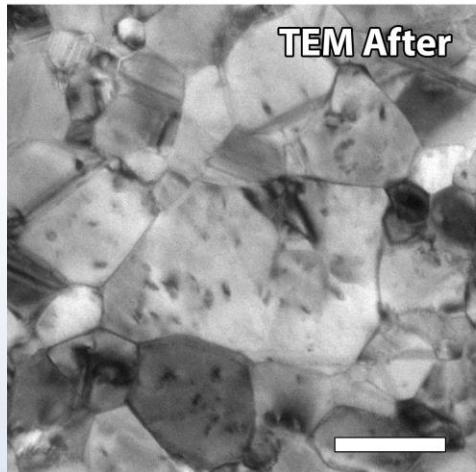
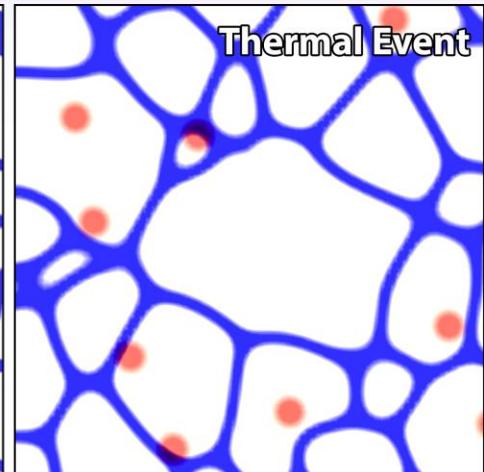
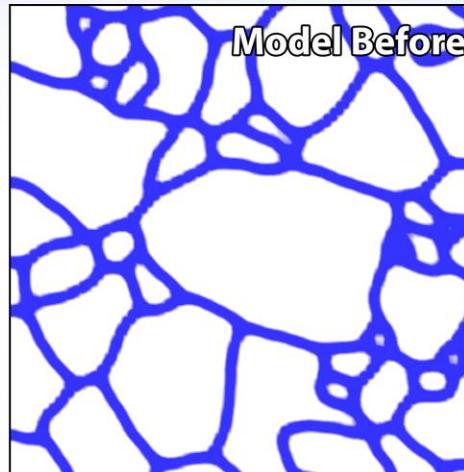
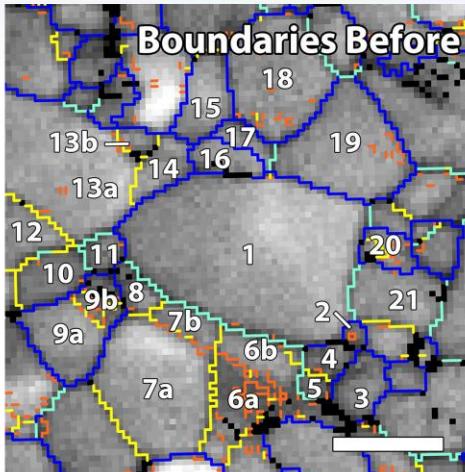
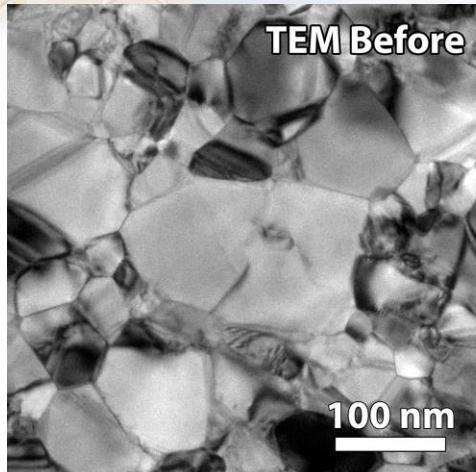
Any texture or grain boundary evolution can be directly observed and quantified



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# Direct Comparison to Mesoscale Modeling

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



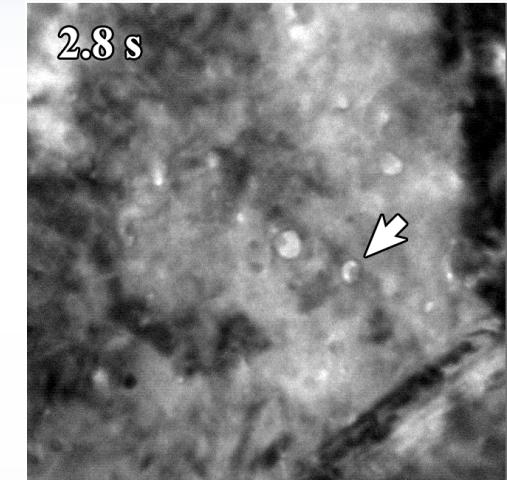
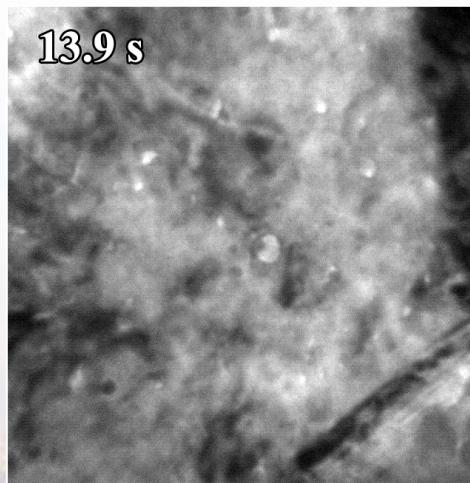
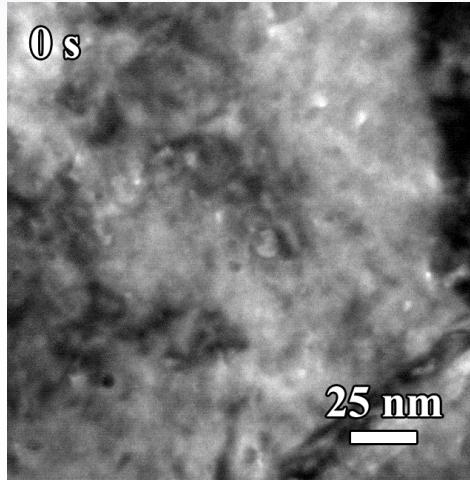
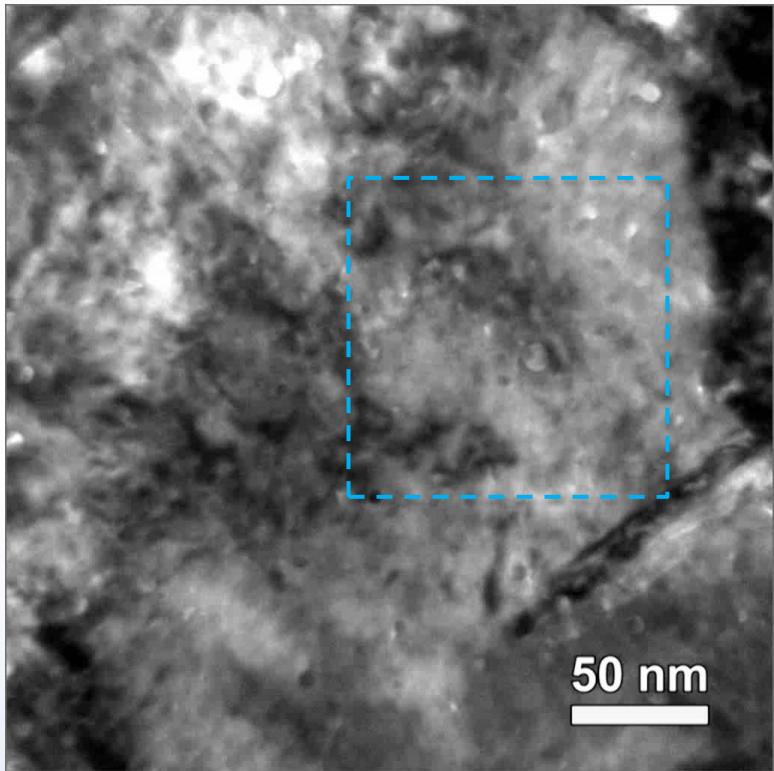
Because of the matching length scale, the initial microstructure can serve as direct input to either MD or mesoscale models & subsequent structural evolution can be directly compared.



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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.



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.

- 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>

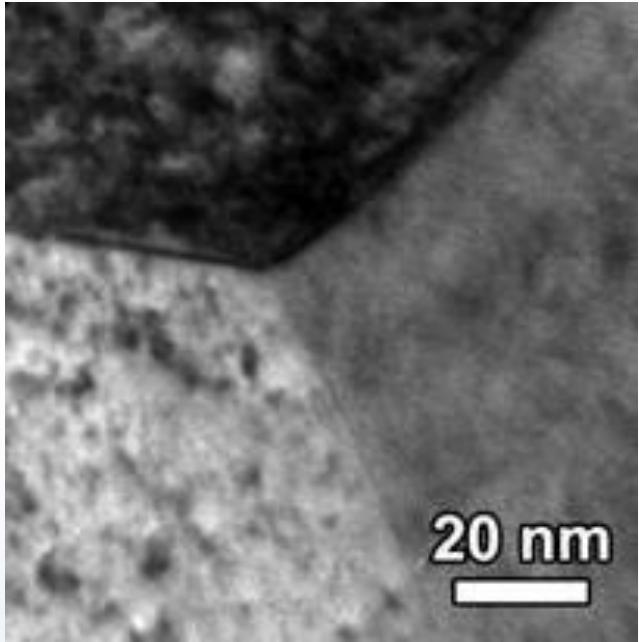
- Cavity nucleation and disappearance



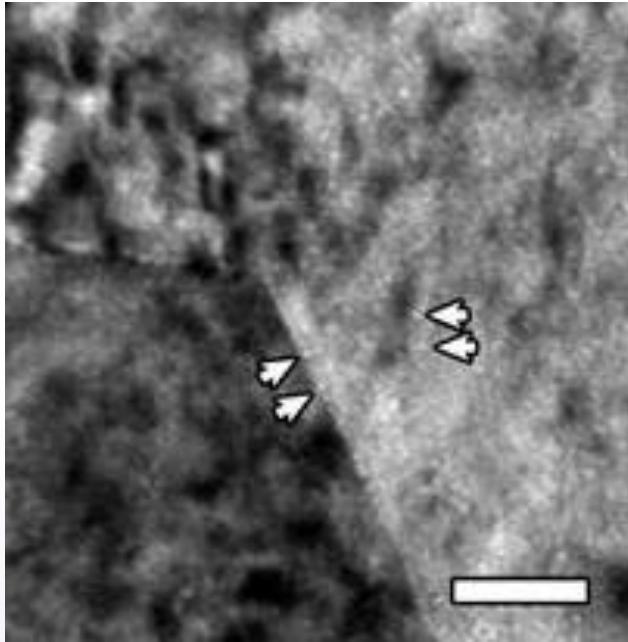
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# He Bubble Evolution in Deuterium Exposed Mo

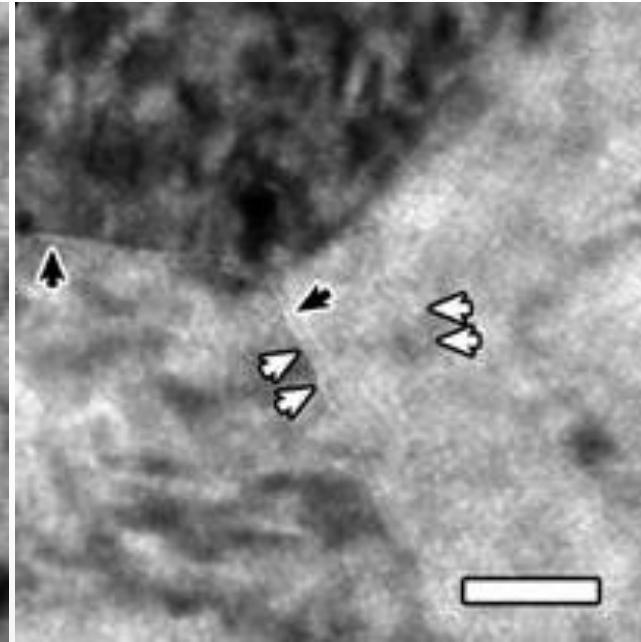
Deuterium-exposed Mo before implantation



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



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



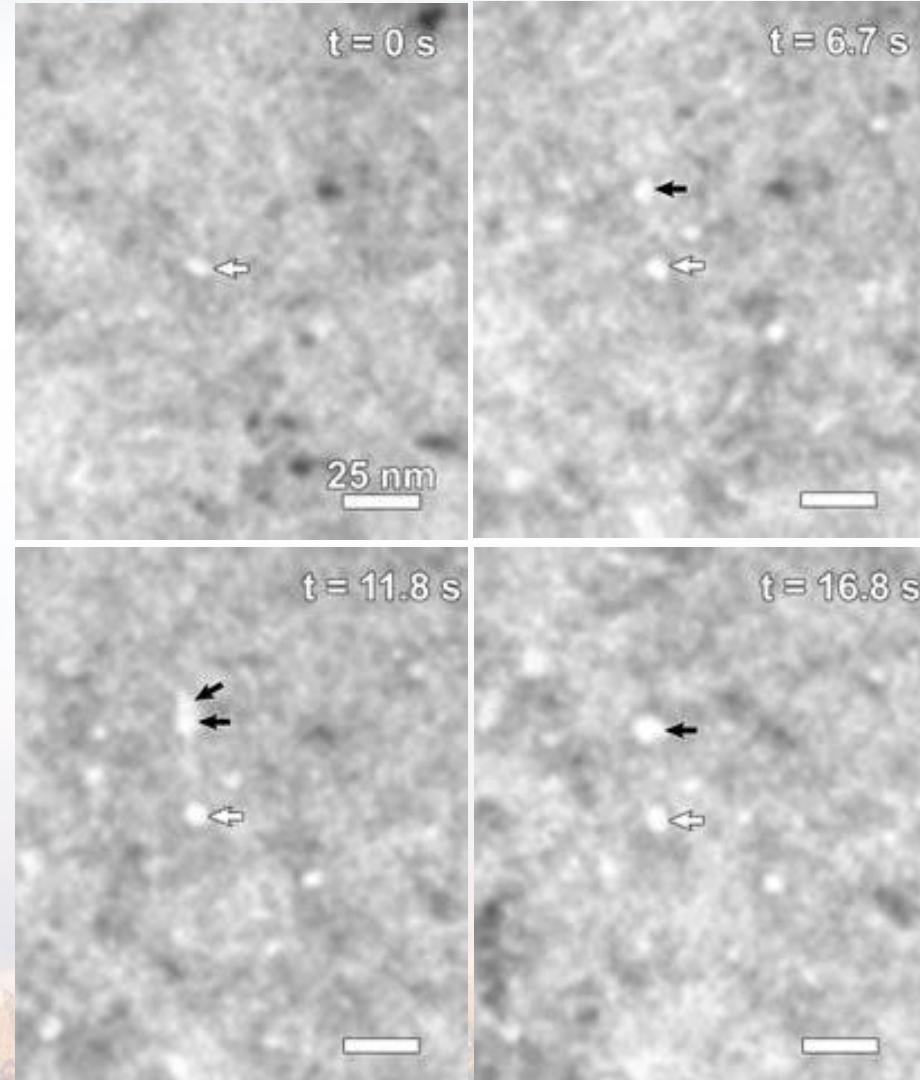
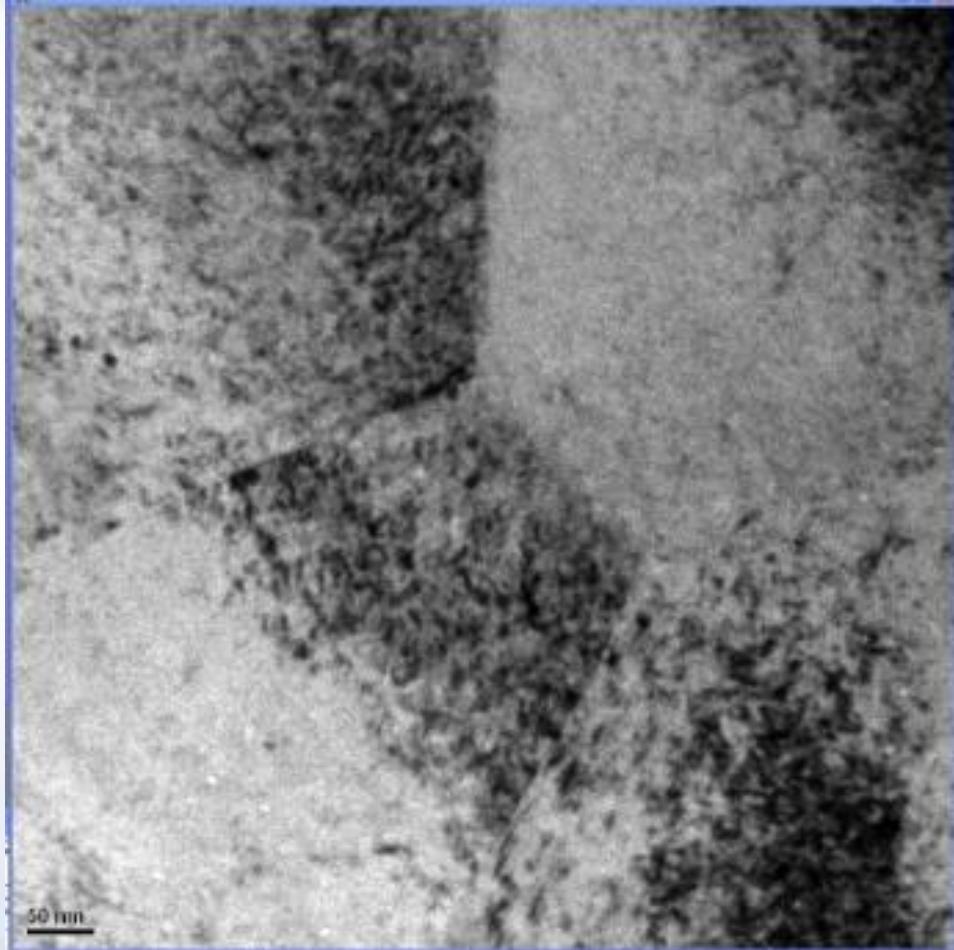
In situ Room Temperature He implantation at 10 keV shows minimal variation in bubble size or spatial distribution, but increasing density with dose.

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

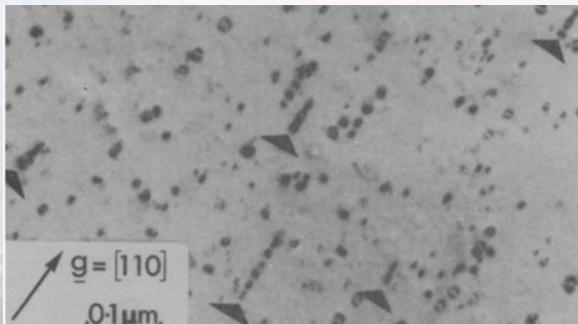
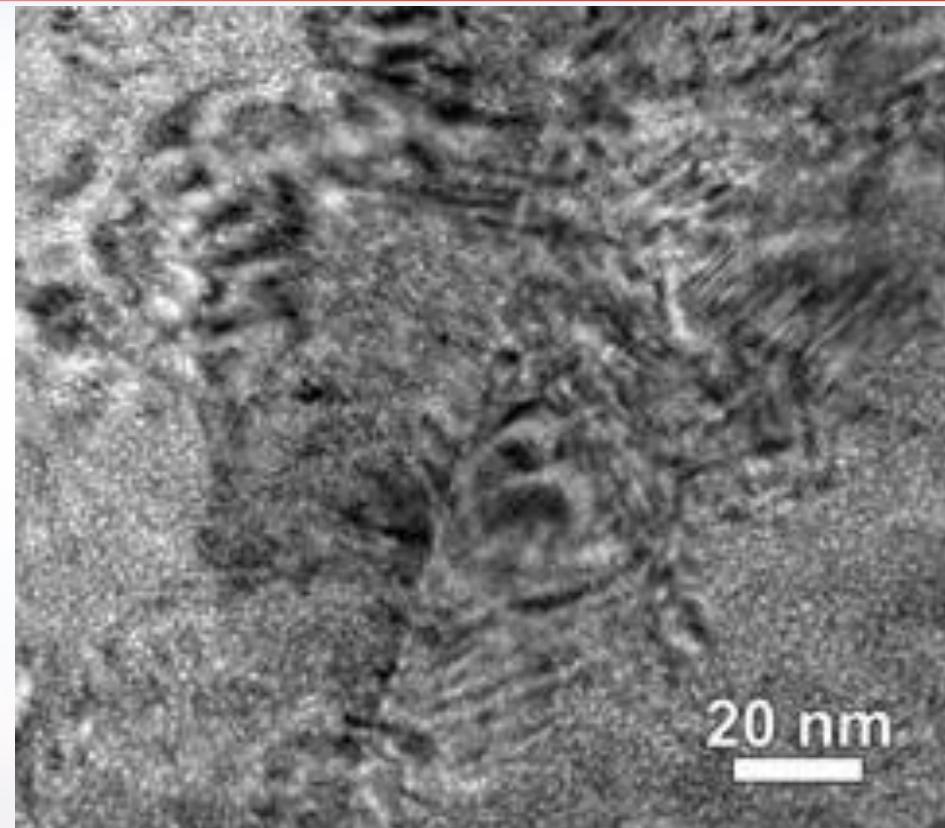
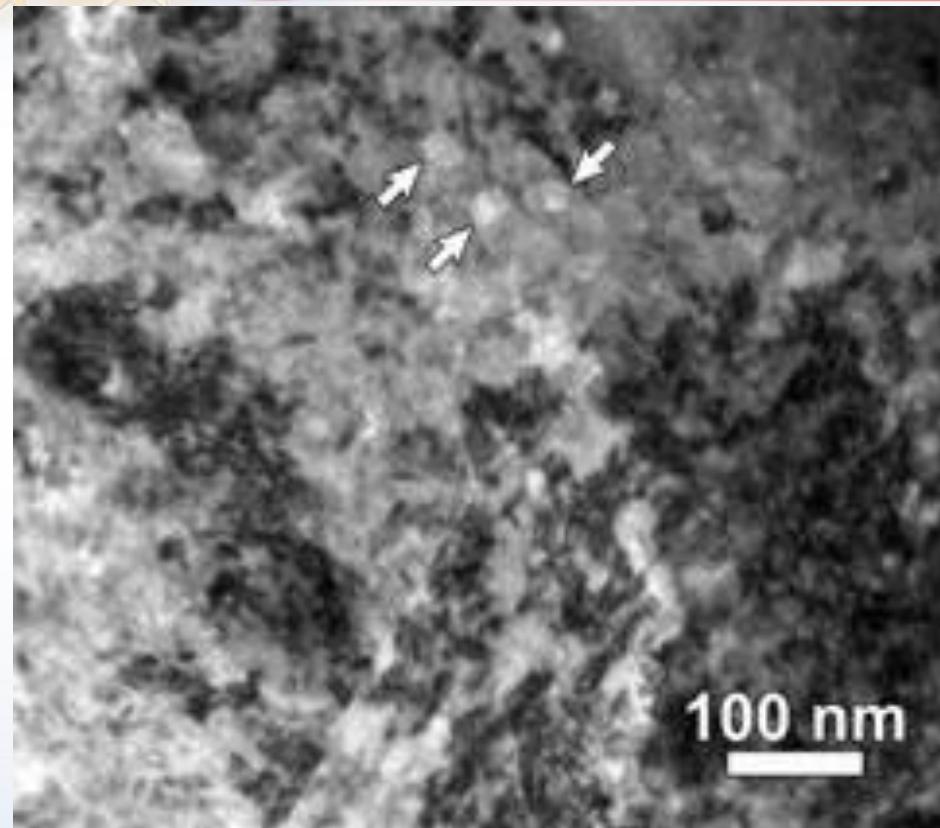


Minimal structural evolution below 750 °C  
Video shows cavity formation at 786 °C



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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

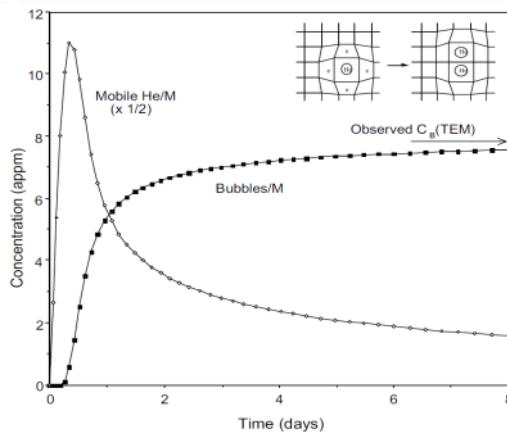
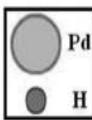
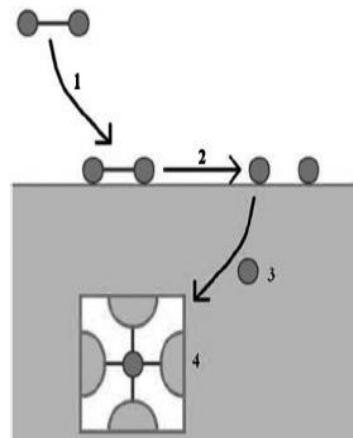
J.H. Evans, et al. Scripta Met.  
Vol. 15 pp. 323-326, 1981



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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

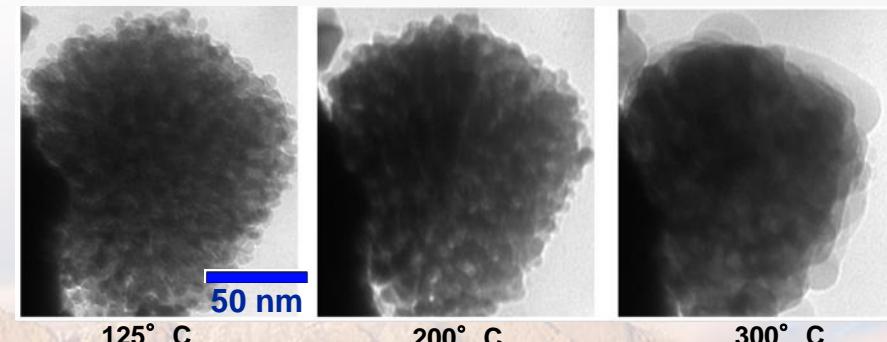
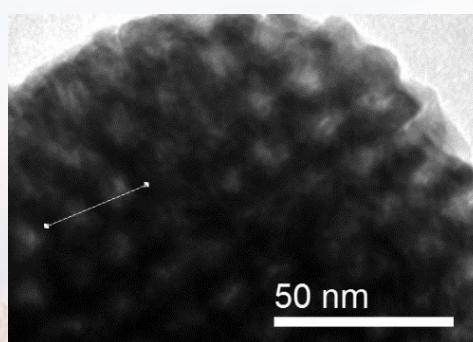
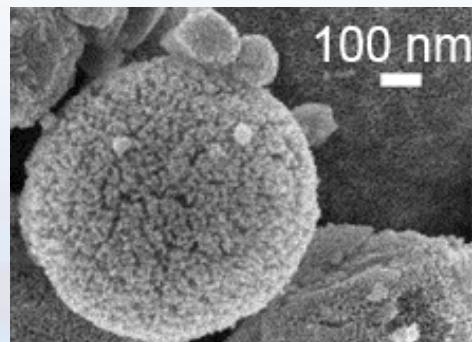
Cowgill, D., Fusion Sci. & Tech., 28 (2005) p. 539  
Trinkaus, H. et al., JNM (2003) p. 229  
Thiebaut, S. et al. JNM (2000) p. 217

## 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.



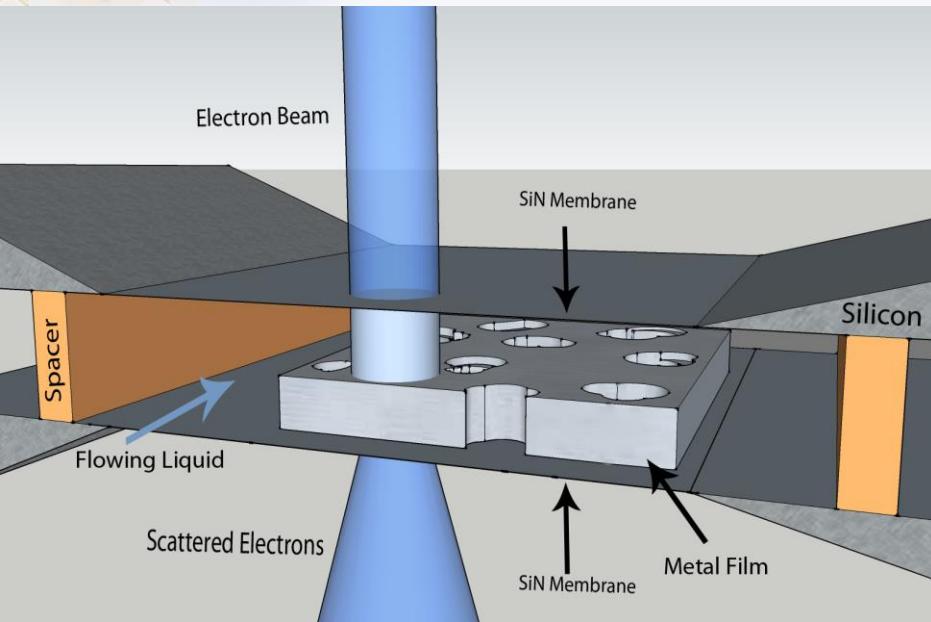
New *in situ* atmospheric heating experiments provide great insight into nanoporous Pd stability



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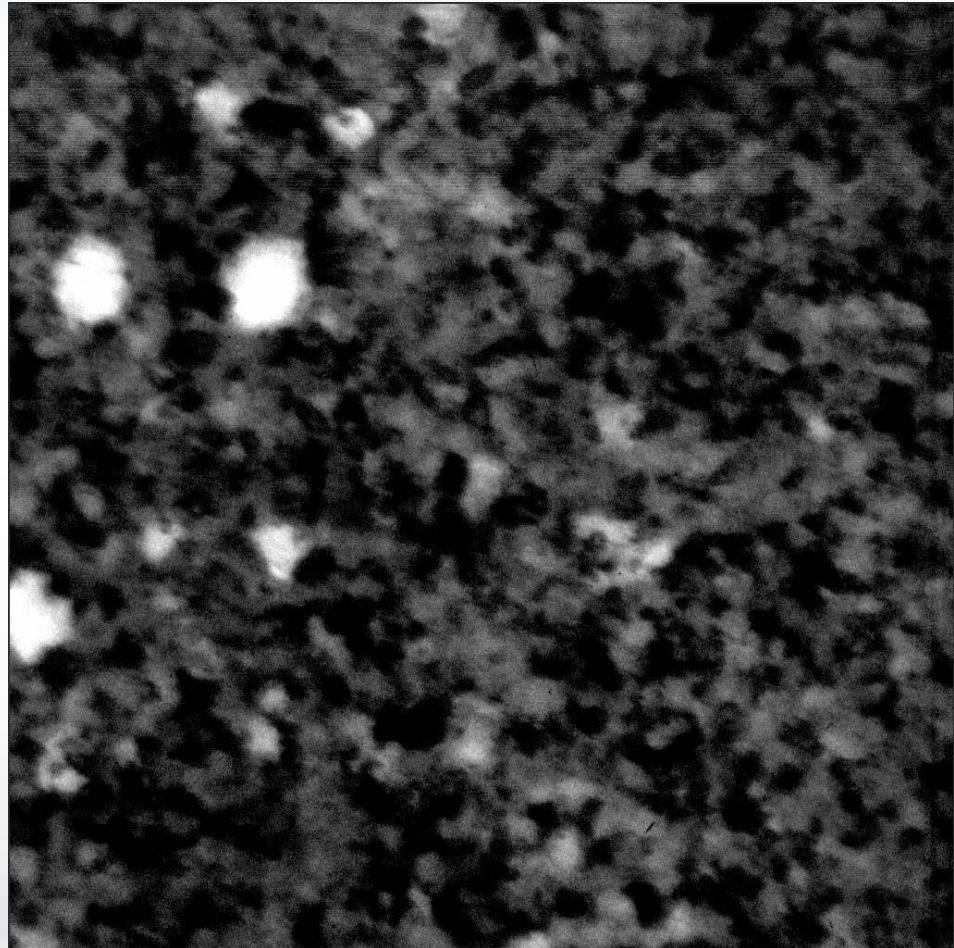
# In situ TEM Corrosion Direction

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.

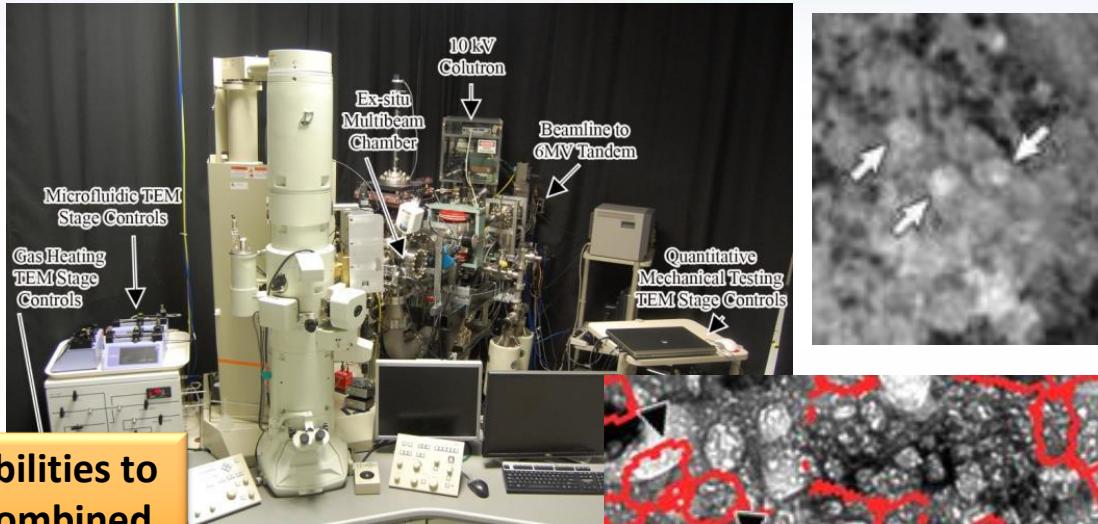


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# Summary

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

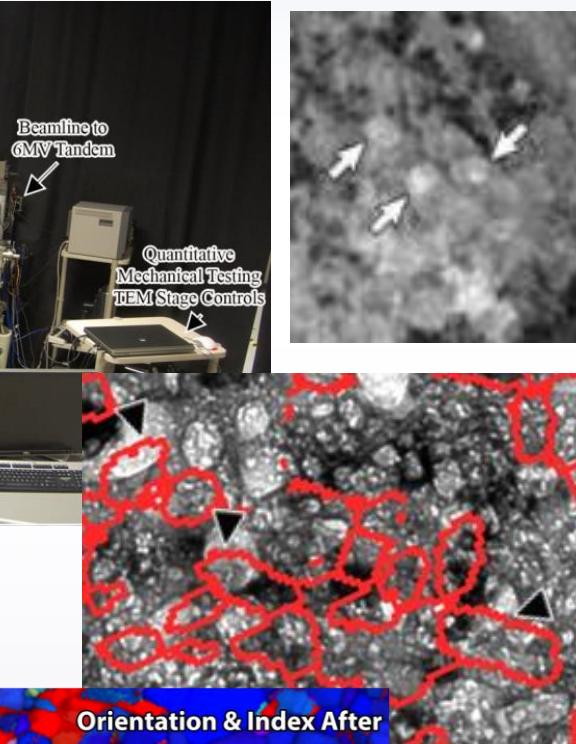
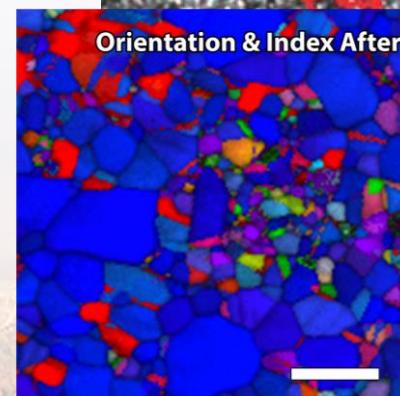
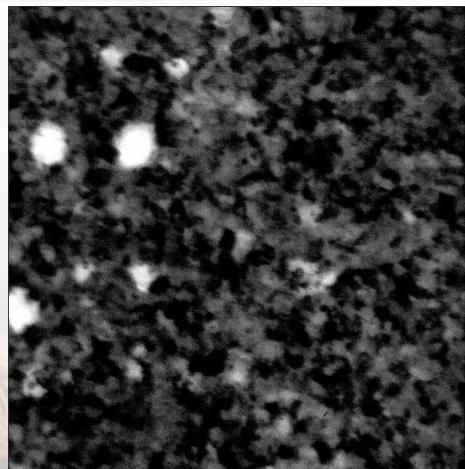
- *In situ* high energy ion irradiation from H to Au
- *In situ* gas implantation
- Heating up to 1,000 °C
- Quantitative and bulk straining
- Two-port microfluidic cell
- Gas flow/heating stage
- Electron tomography
- Precession Electron Diffraction



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.



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