

Irradiation-induced void swelling in pure copper characterized using transient grating spectroscopy

SAND2017-12014C

Innovation in Nuclear Technology R&D Awards

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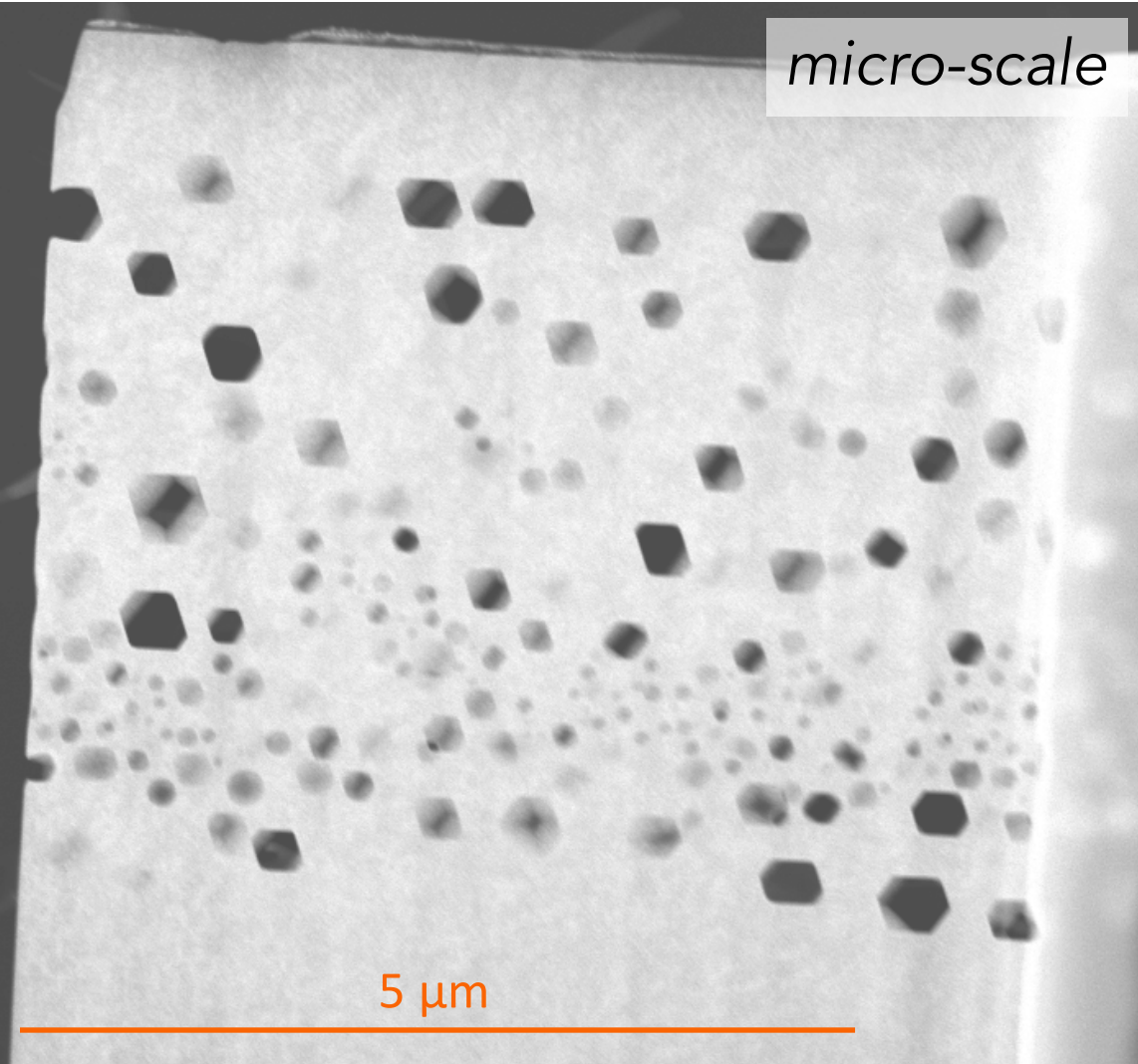
Khalid Hattar

Michael P. Short

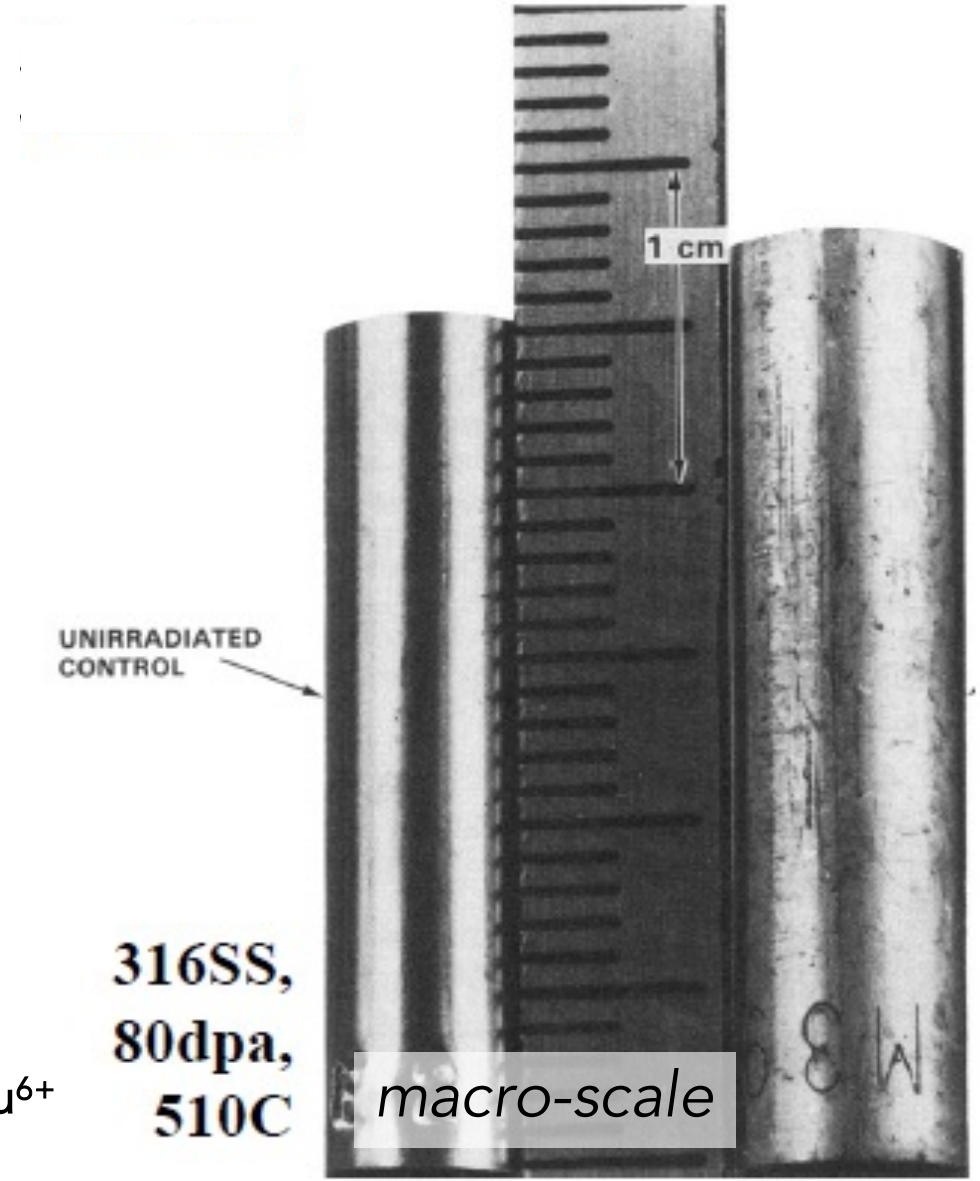
Nuclear materials development has a two-fold problem

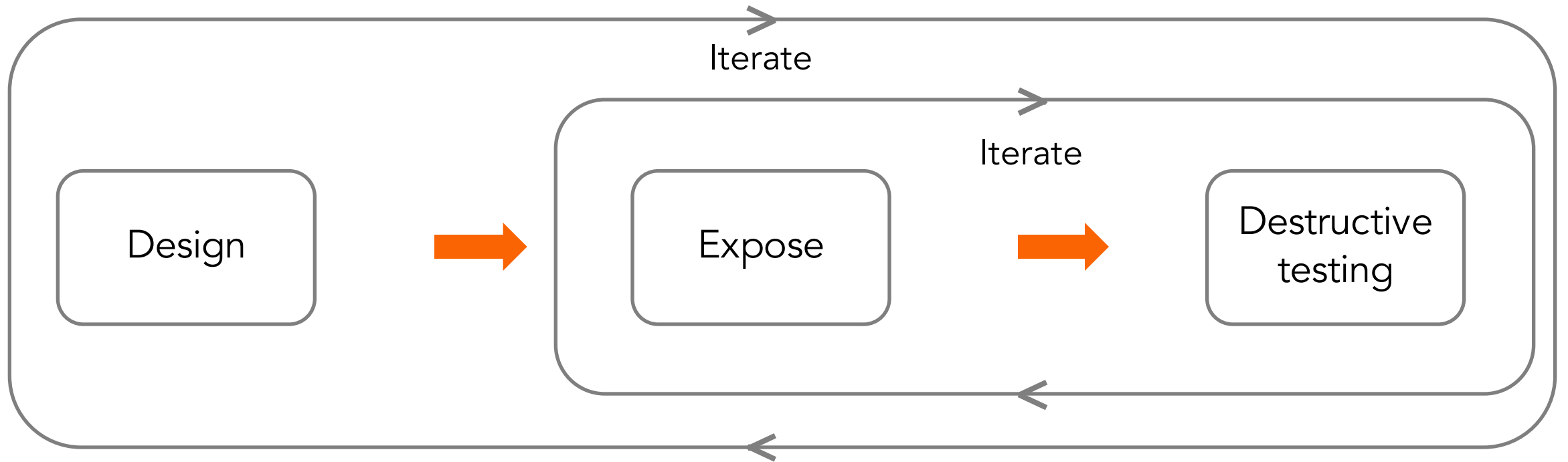
Radiation-enhanced material degradation

Design process and time scale



Pure Cu
35 MeV Cu^{6+}
400°C





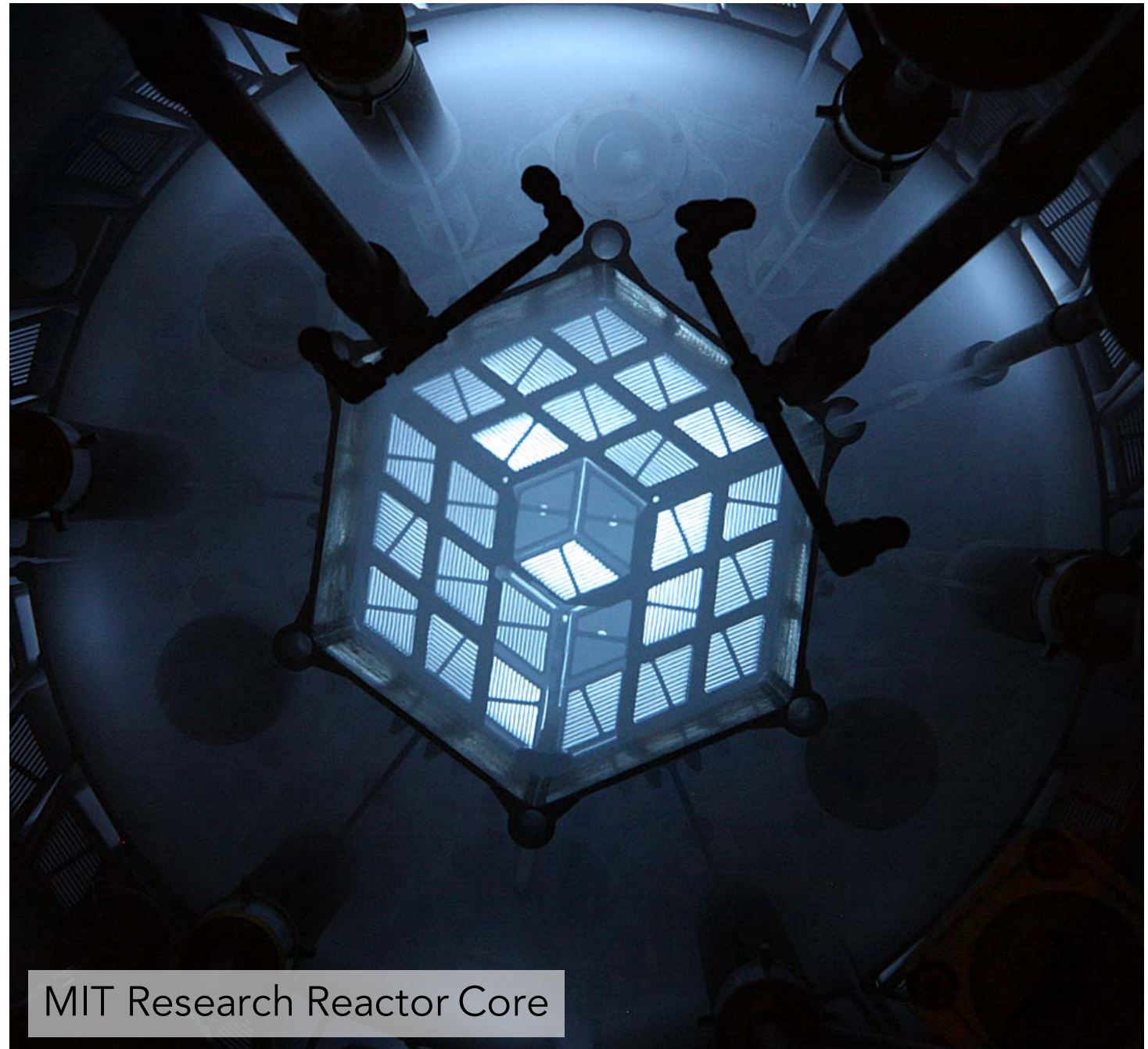
- Time
- Temperature
- Radiation
- (Corrosive conditions)

- Electron microscopy
- Fracture analysis
- Impact testing

Reactor irradiations

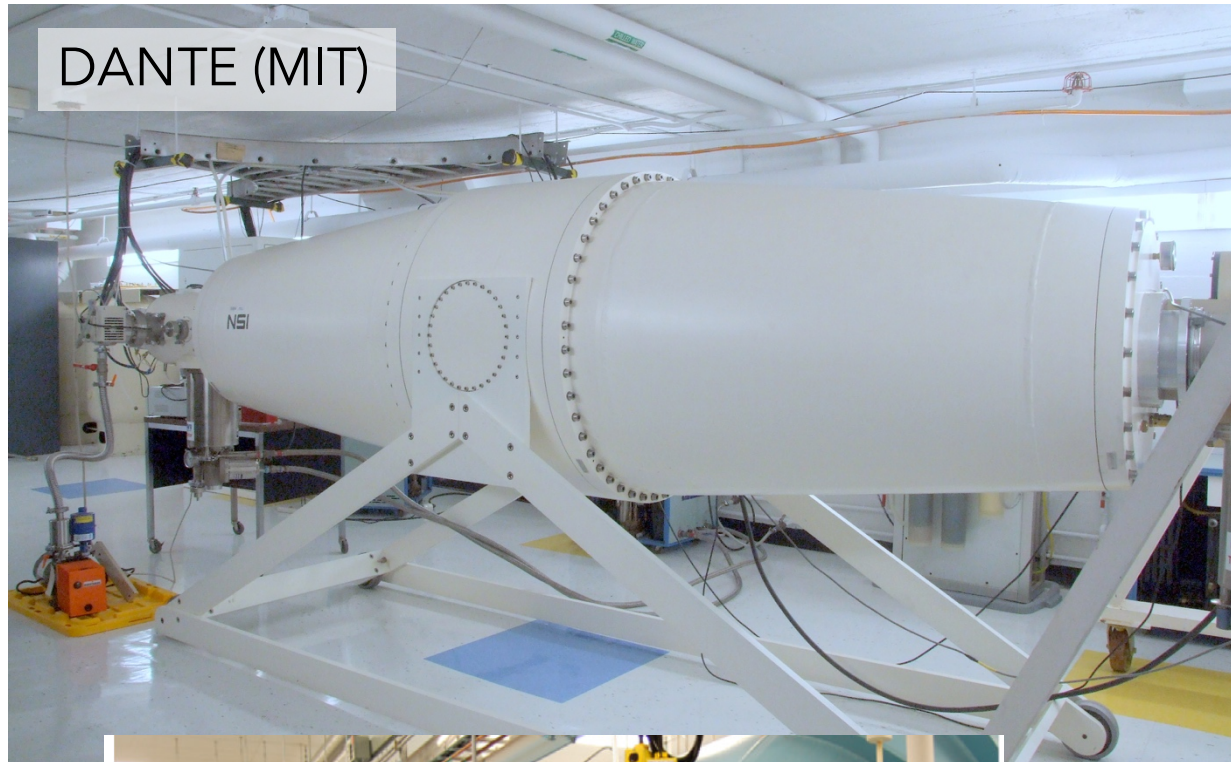
maximum of
~1 dpa/year
(MITR)

maximum of
~25 dpa/year
(BOR-60)



MIT Research Reactor Core

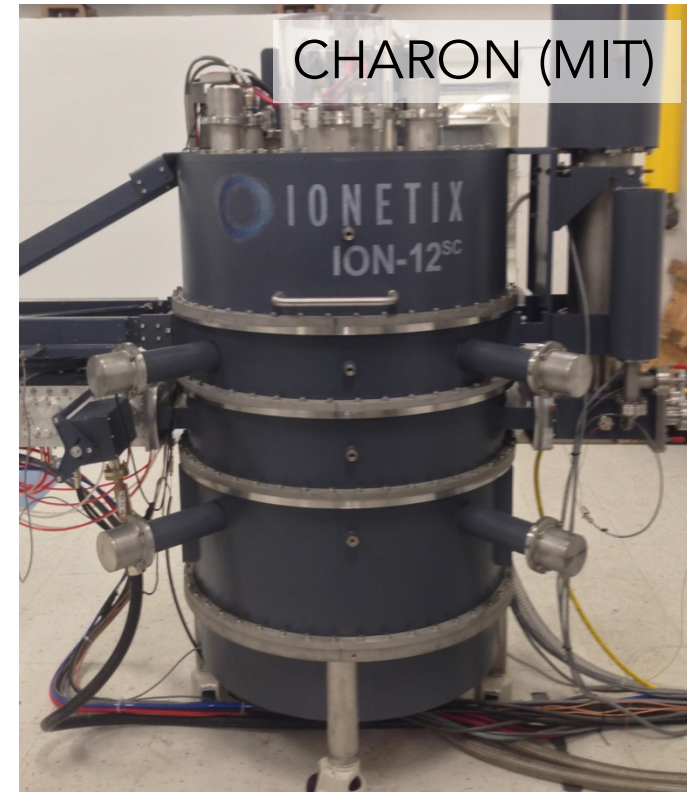
DANTE (MIT)



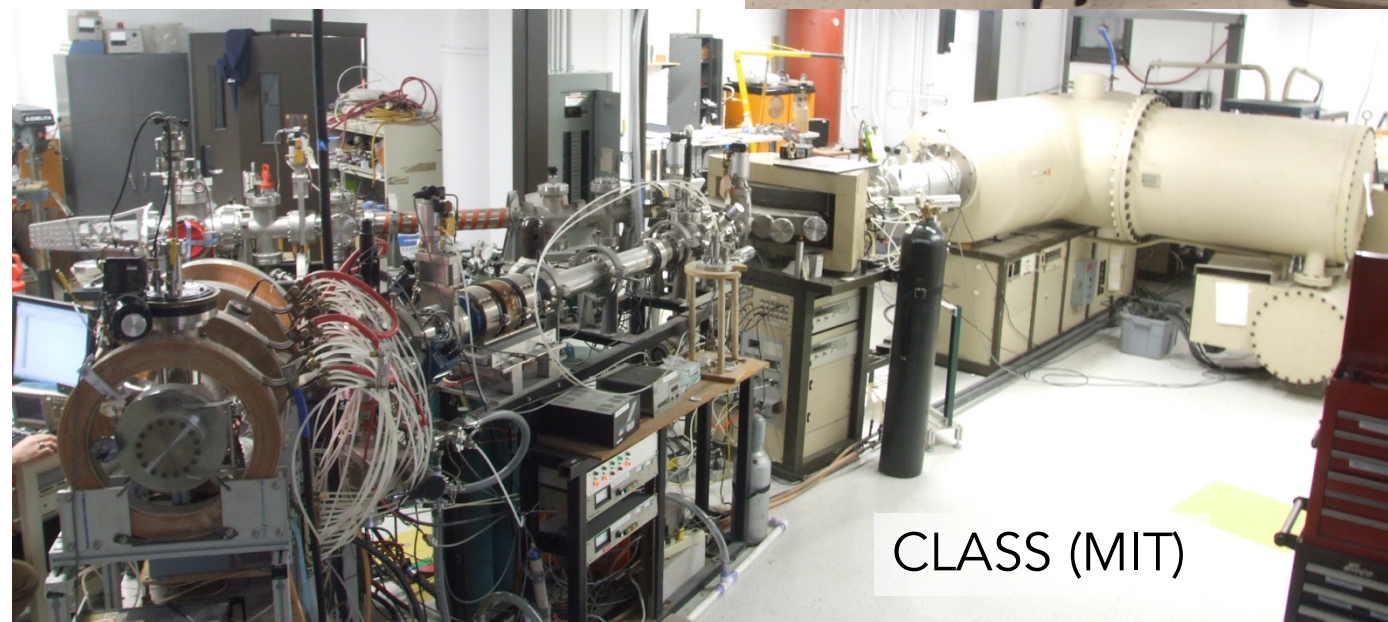
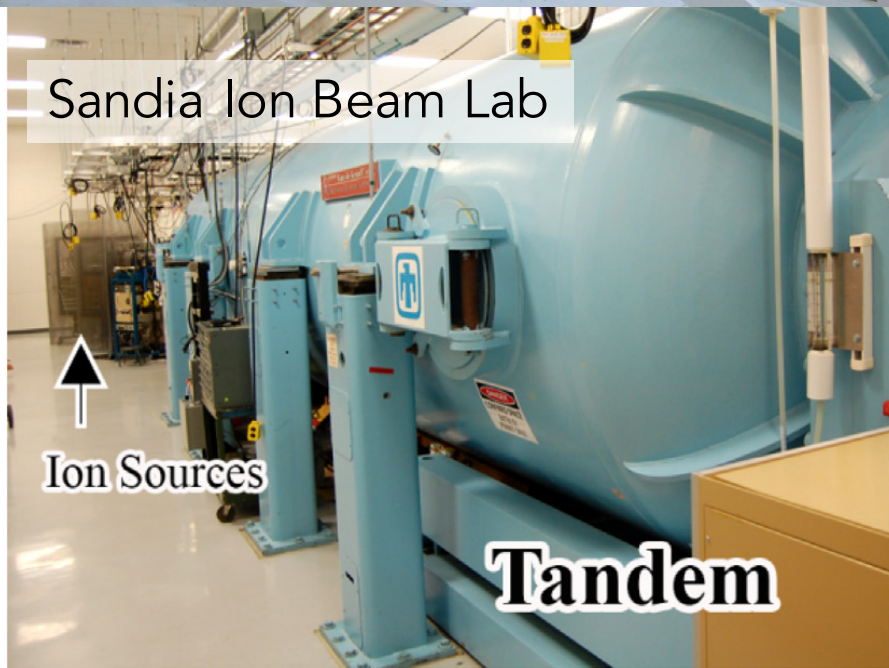
Ion beam
irradiations

up to
5 dpa/hr

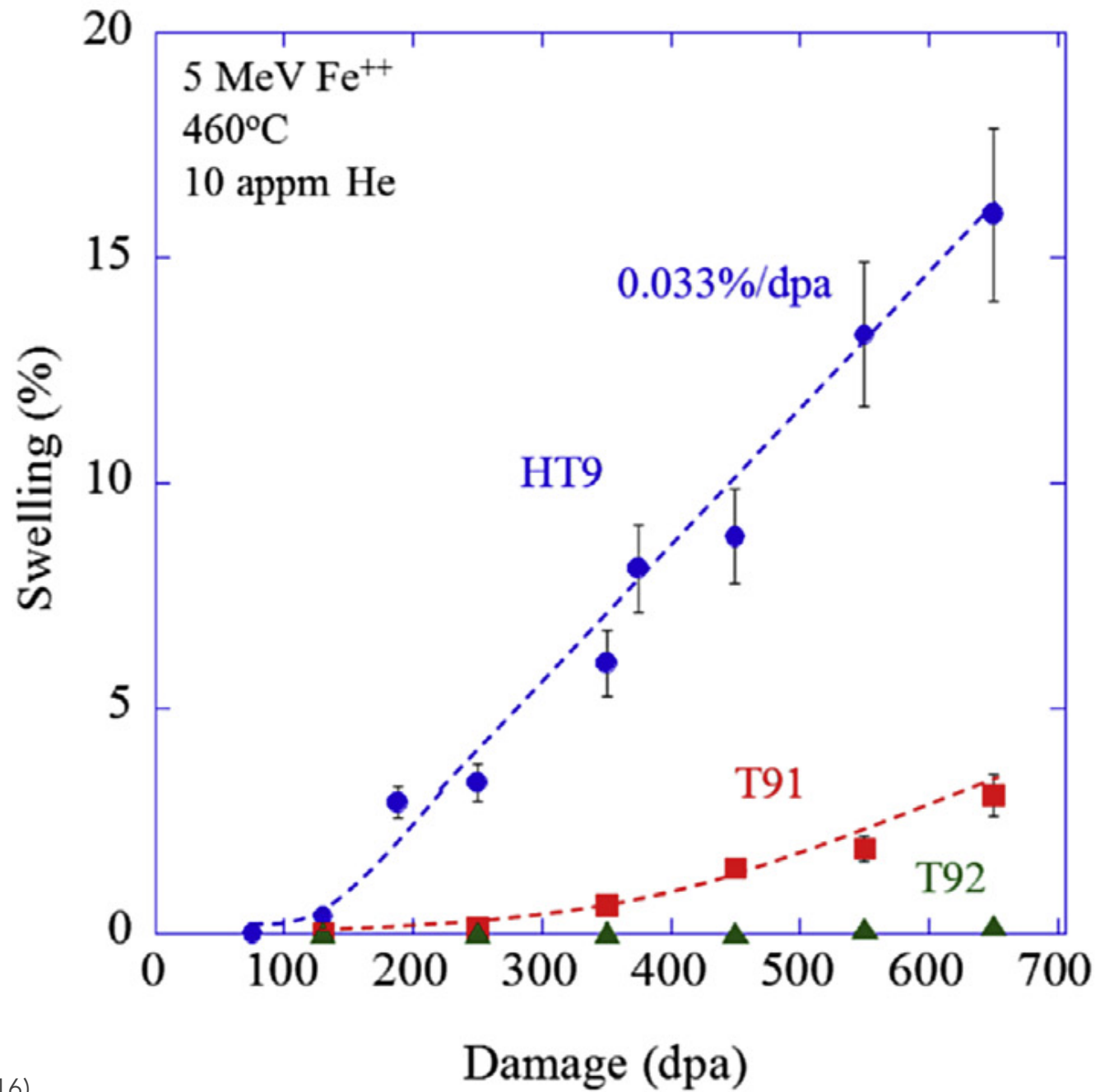
CHARON (MIT)

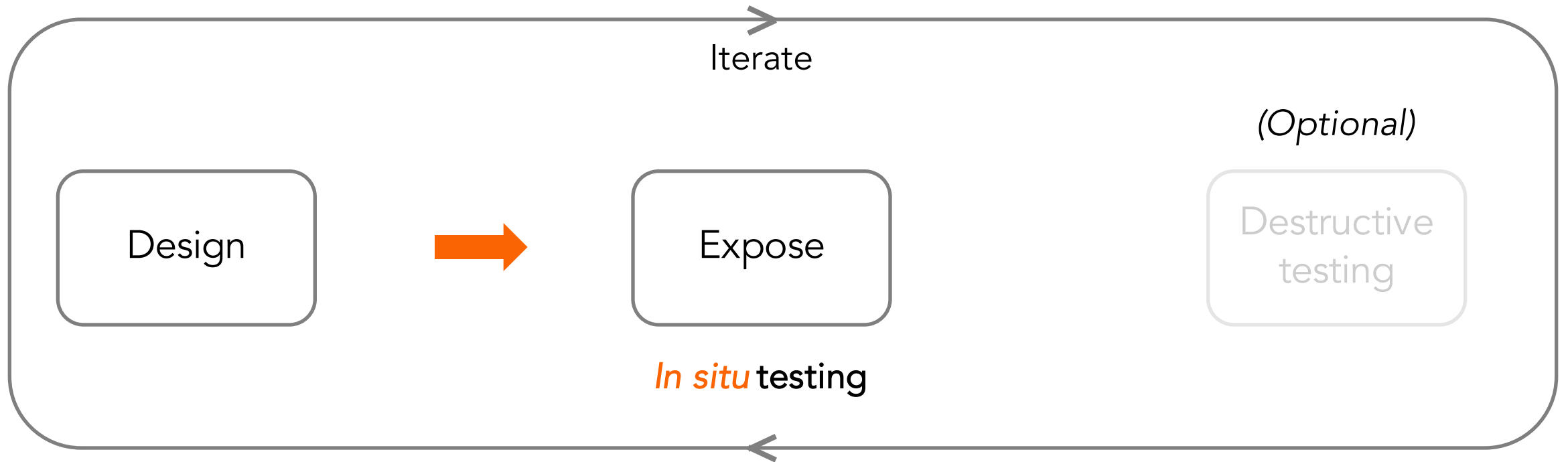


Sandia Ion Beam Lab



CLASS (MIT)



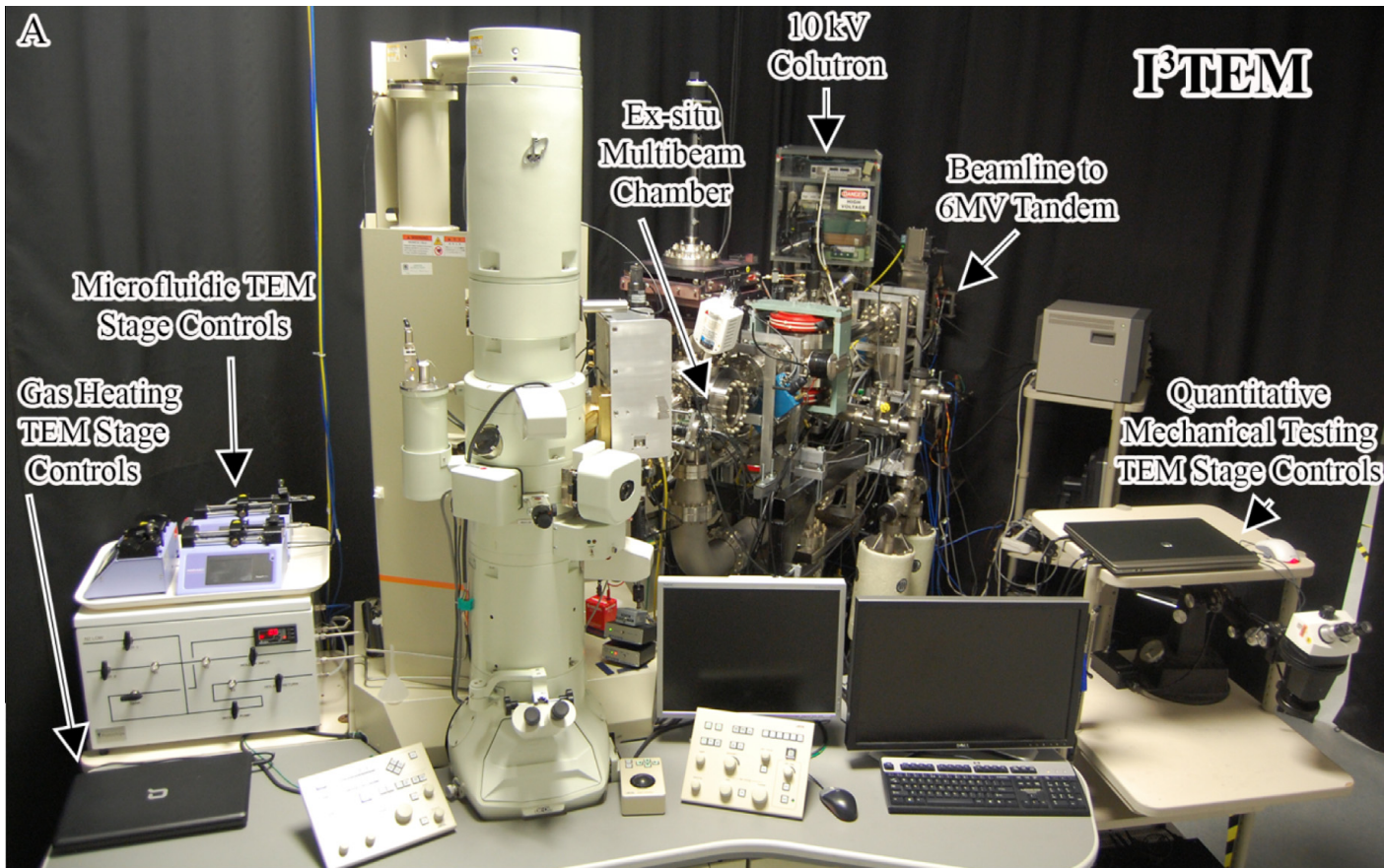


- Time
- Temperature
- Radiation
- (Corrosive conditions)

- Electron microscopy
- Fracture analysis
- Impact testing

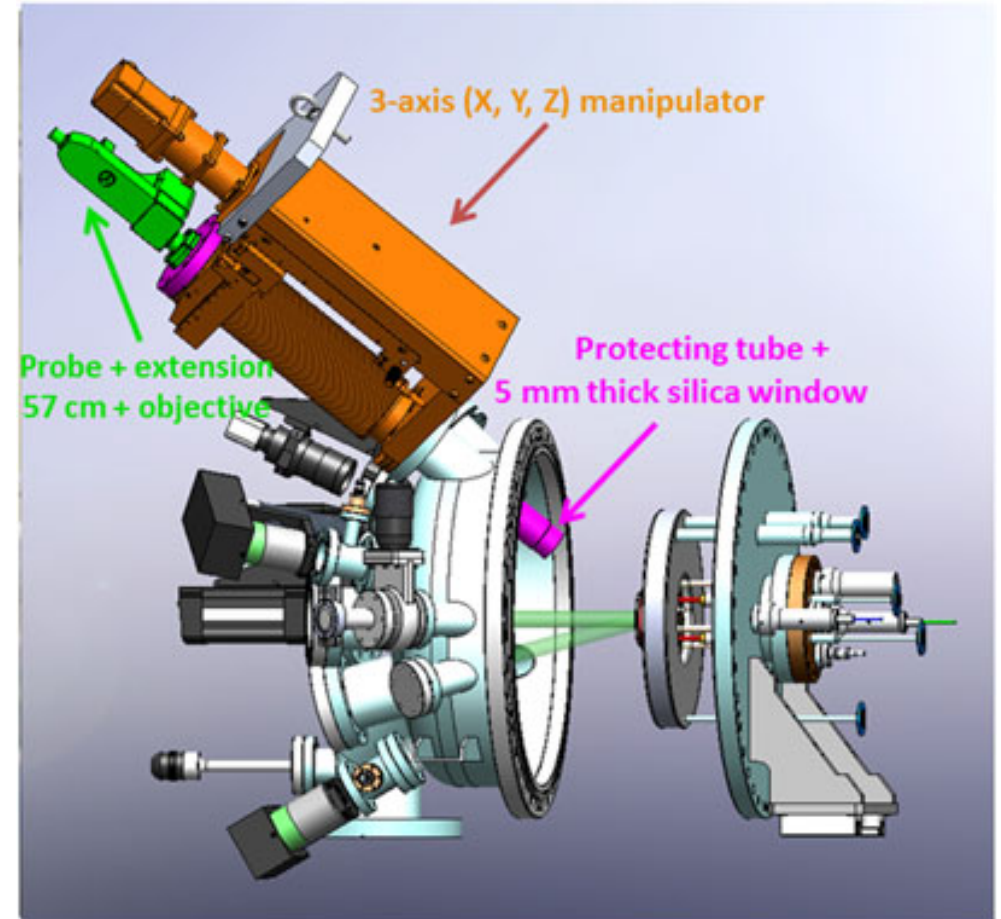
In situ TEM

Sandia Ion Beam Lab



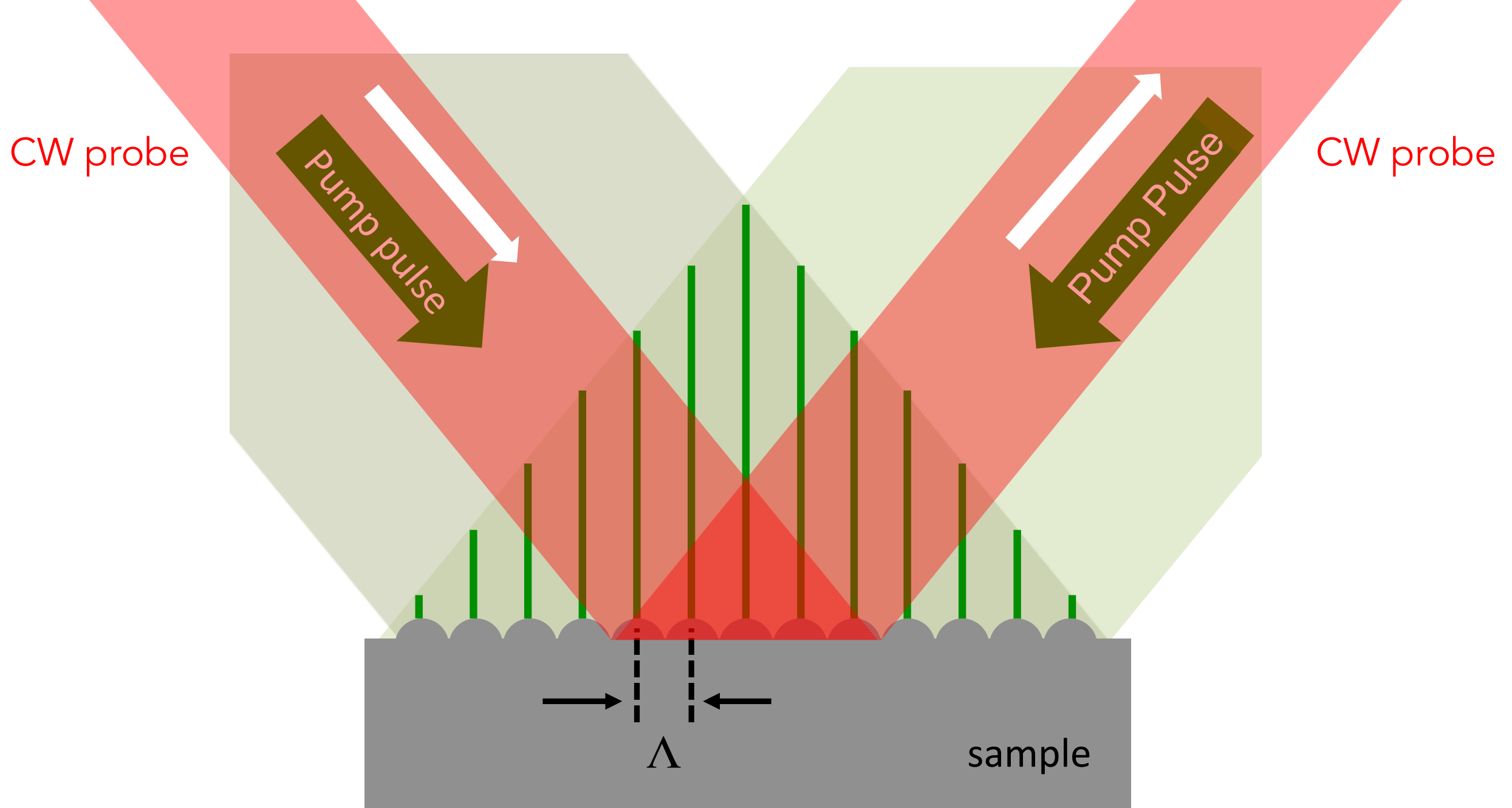
In situ Raman Spectroscopy

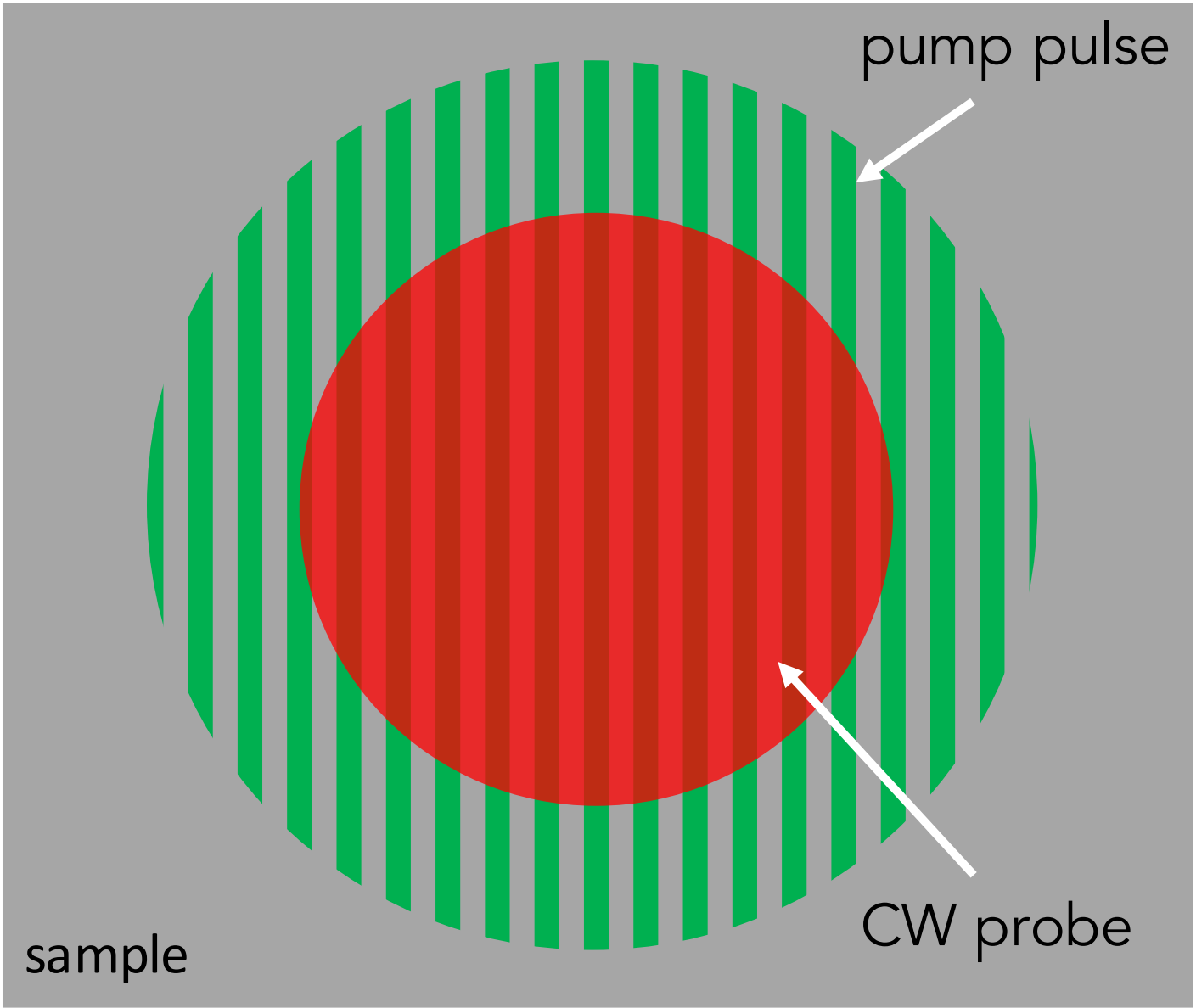
JANUUS-Saclay

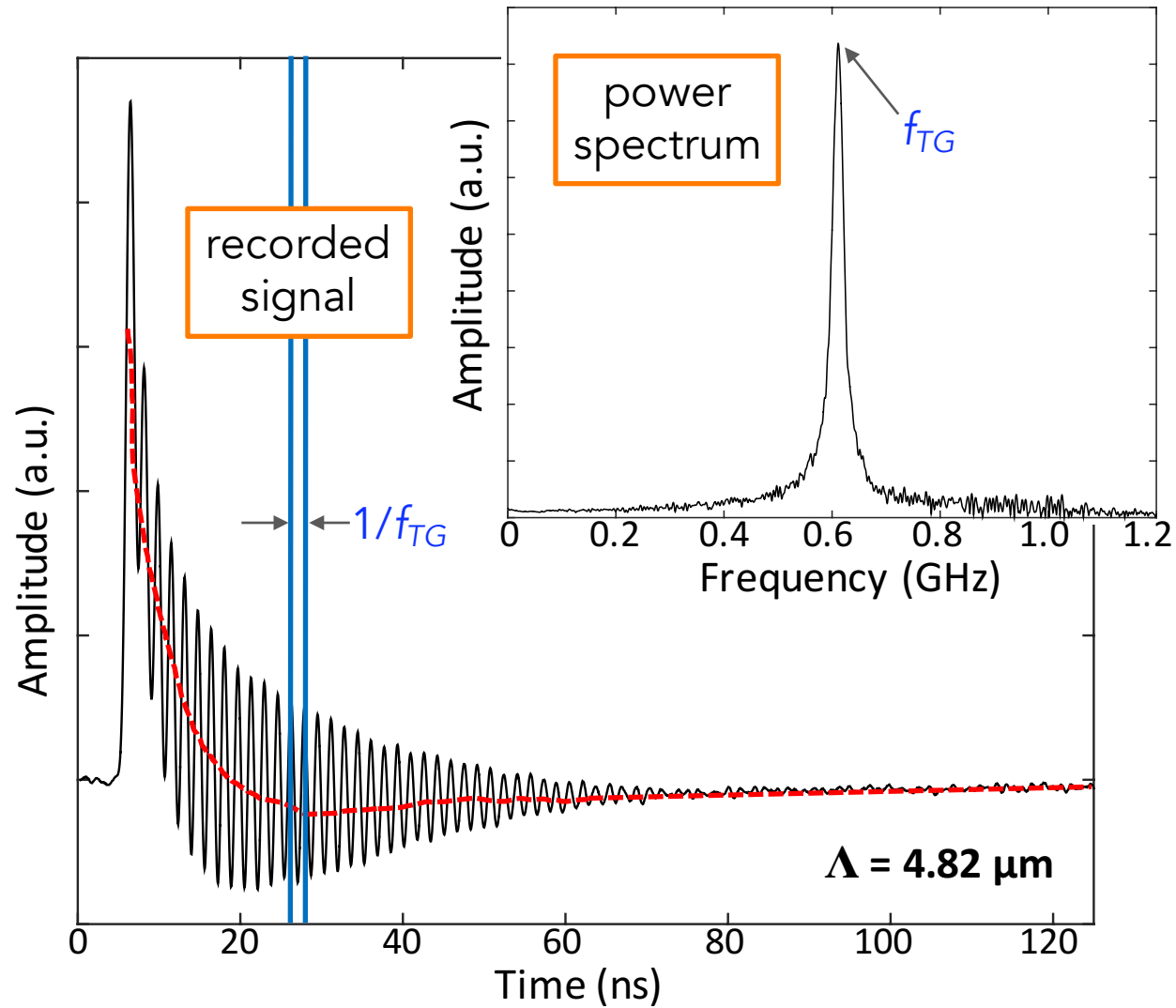


Transient Grating Spectroscopy (TGS)

(image from title slide here)



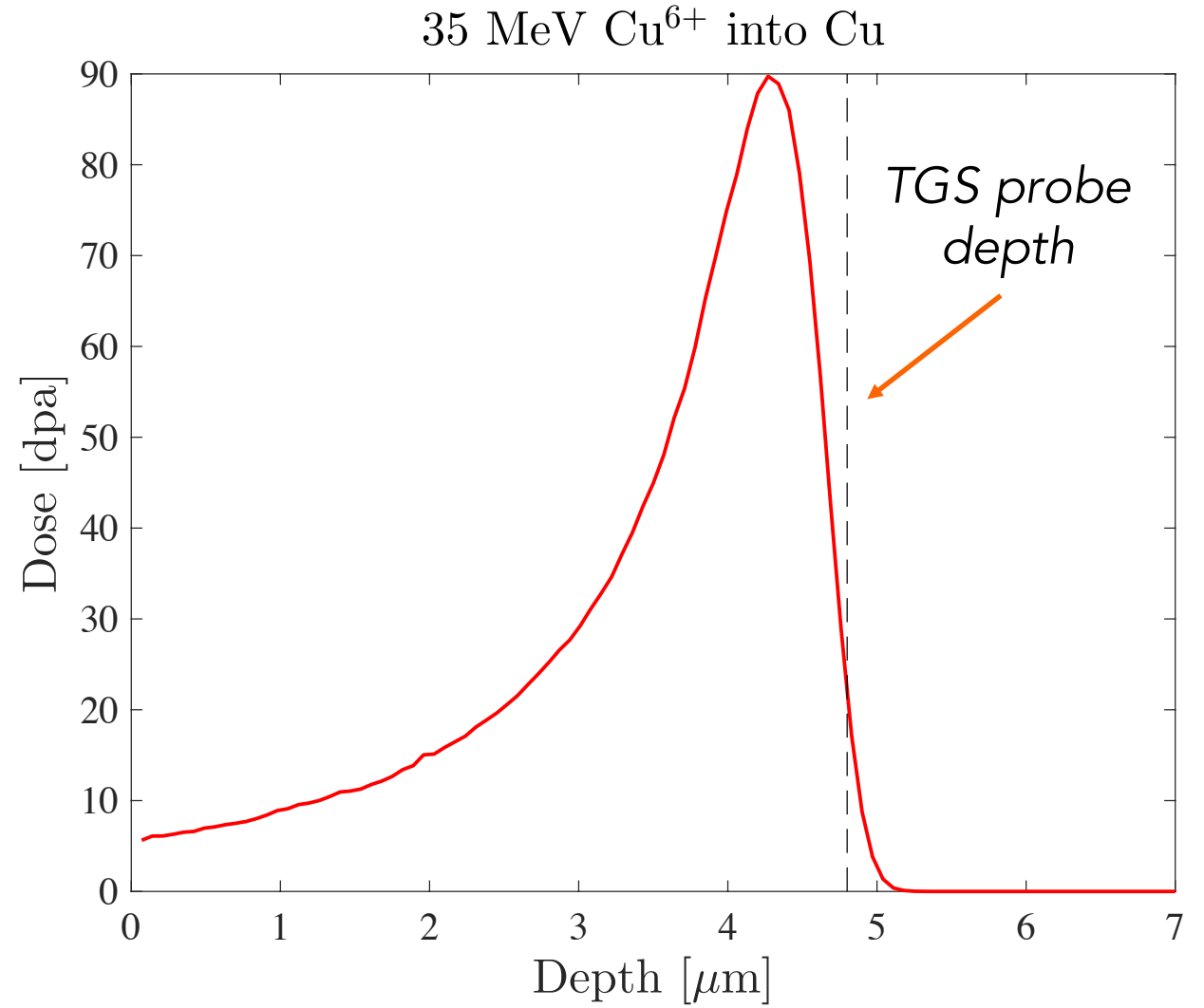




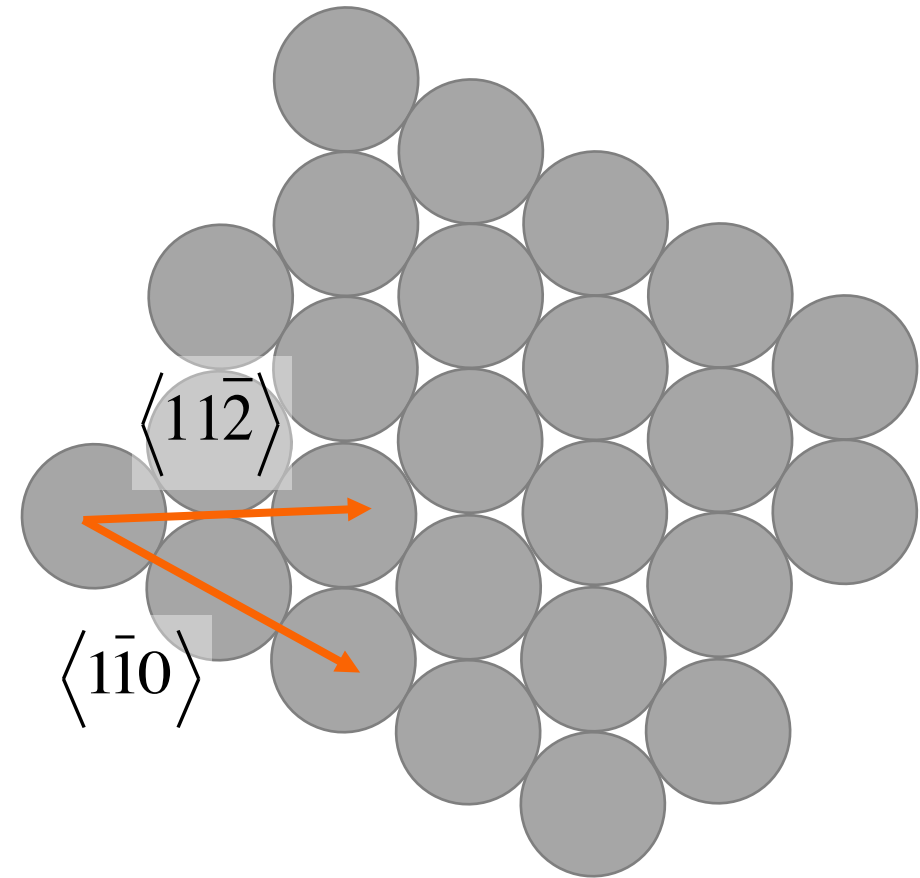
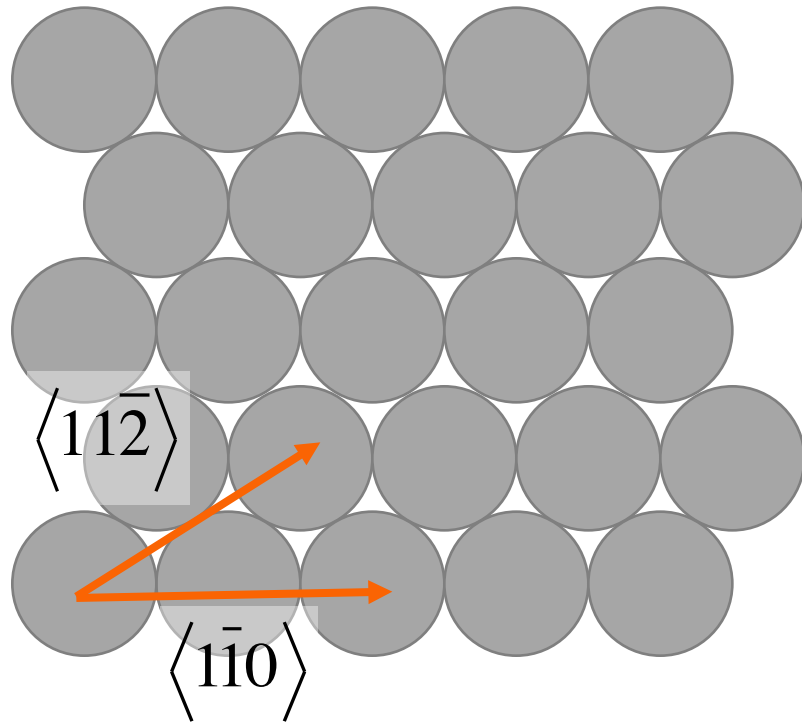
Acoustic oscillations return elastic mechanical properties

Grating decay returns thermal transport properties

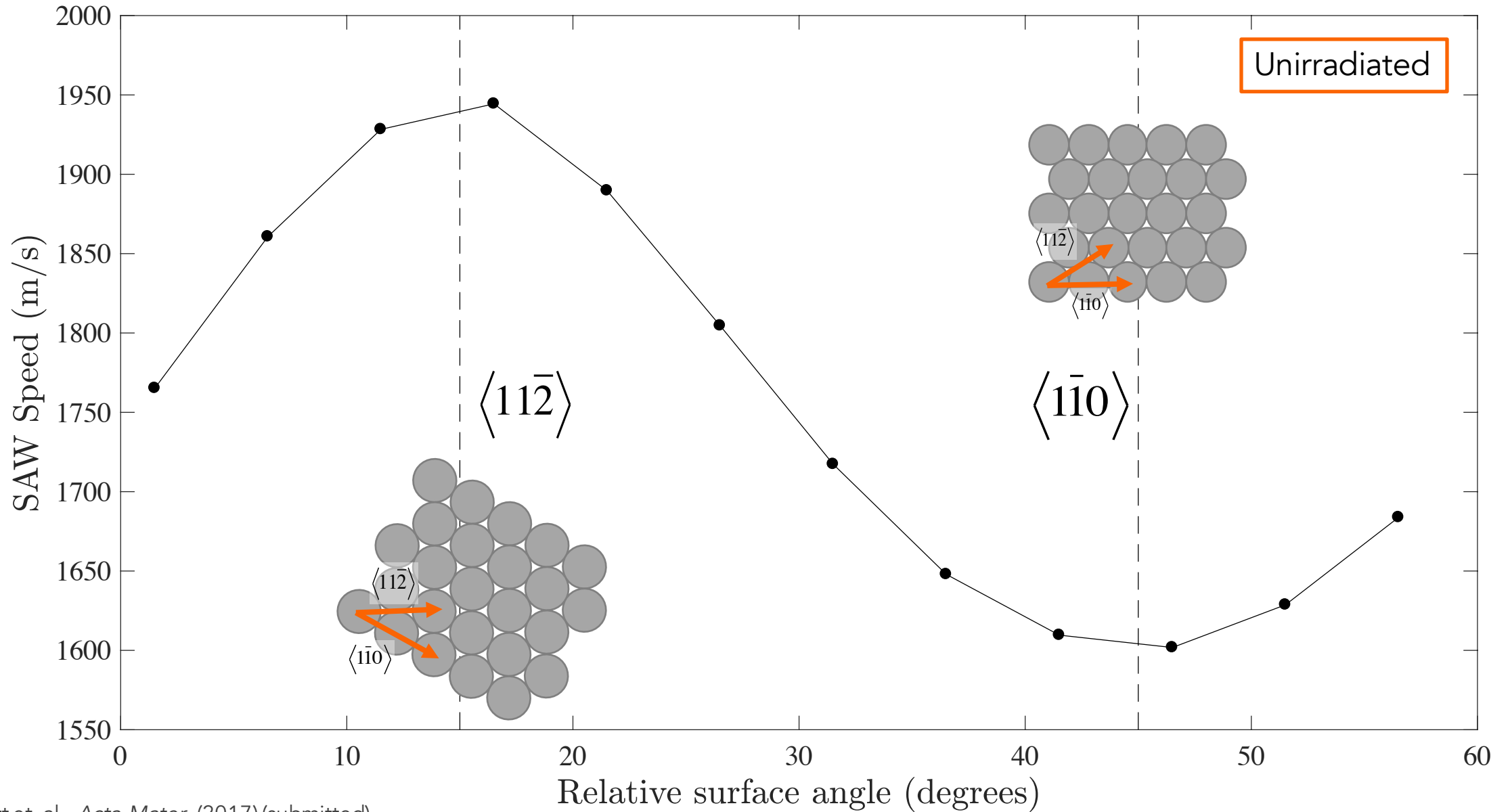
Material	Single crystal {111} Cu
Ion Species	Cu ⁶⁺
Ion Energy	35 MeV
Temperature	400°C
Spot Size	0.19 cm ²
Beam Current	100-250 nA
Target Doses	[0, 5, 10, 30, 50, 100] dpa



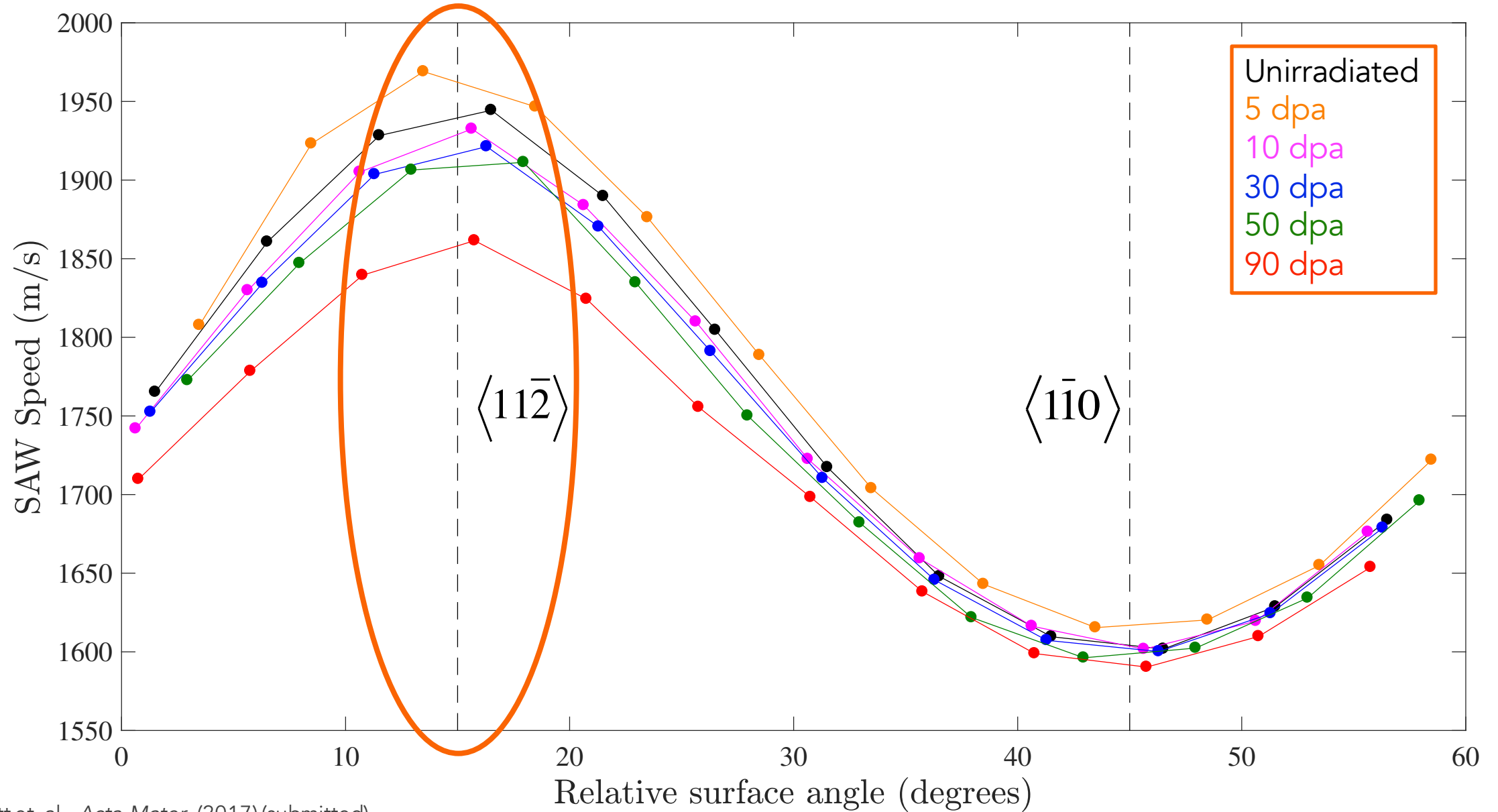
$\{111\}$ plane – face centered cubic

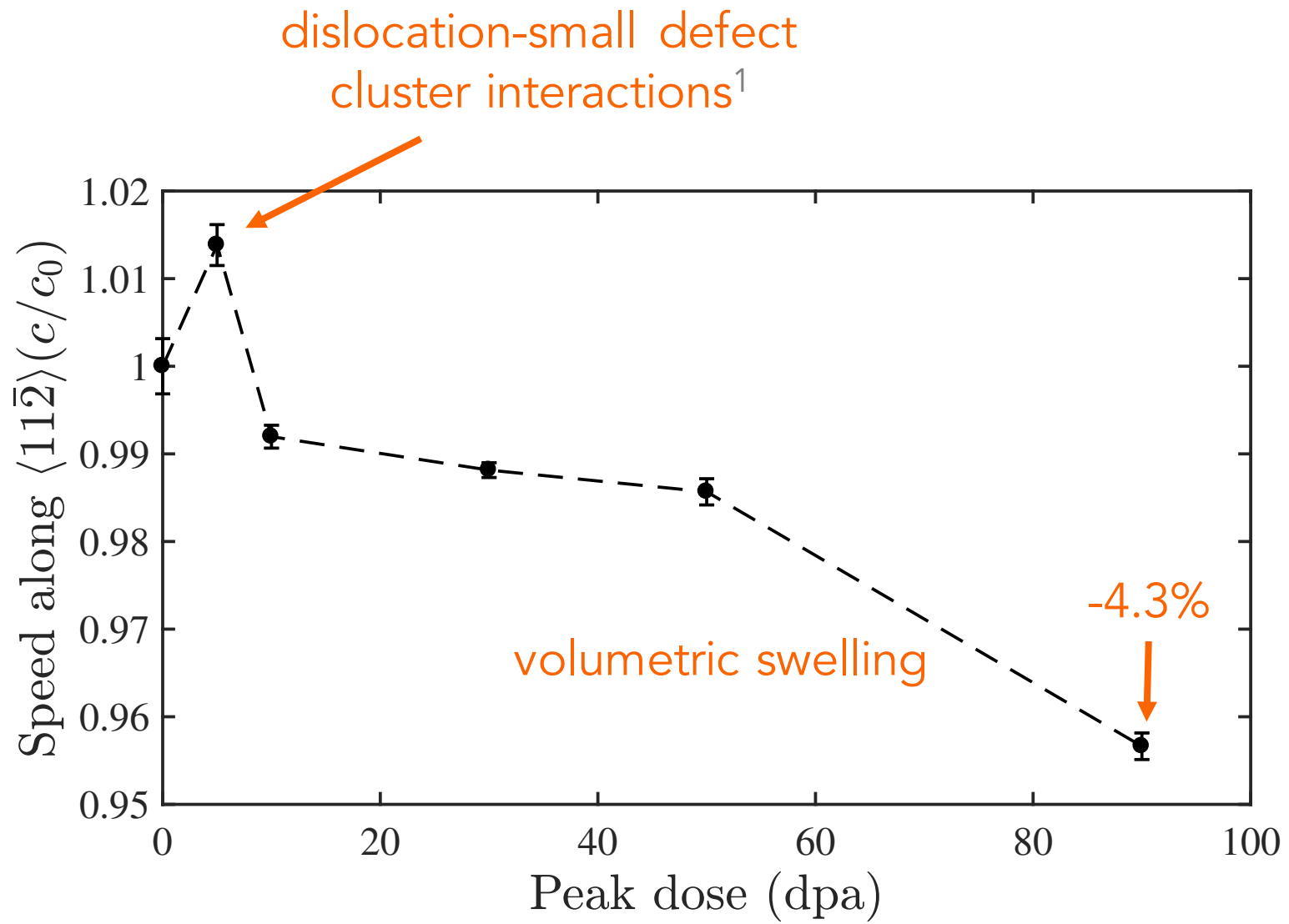


Surface acoustic wave (SAW) response of irradiated Cu



Surface acoustic wave (SAW) response of irradiated Cu





Incident
ion beam

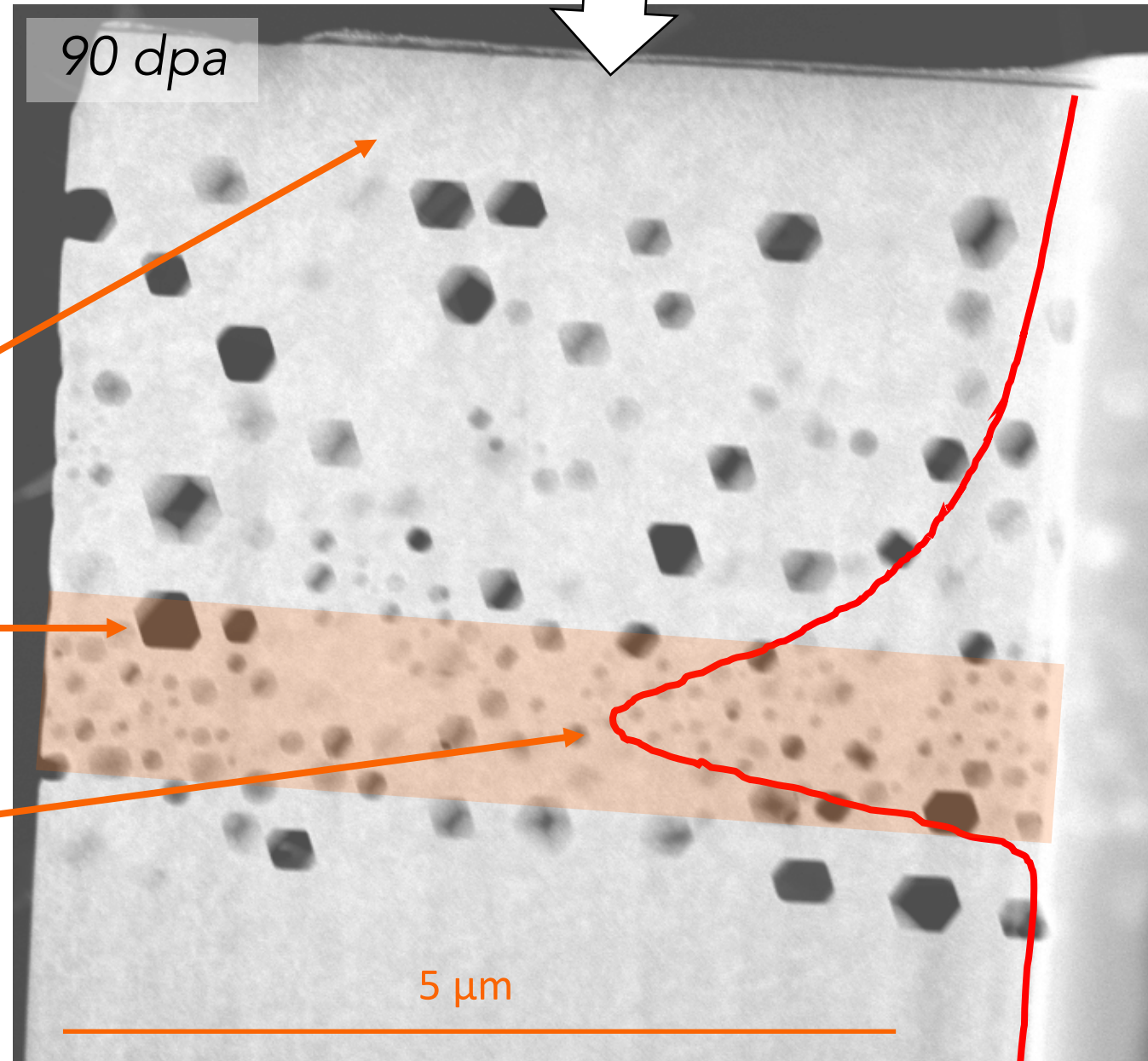
High angle annular dark field
scanning transmission electron
micrograph
(HAADF-STEM)

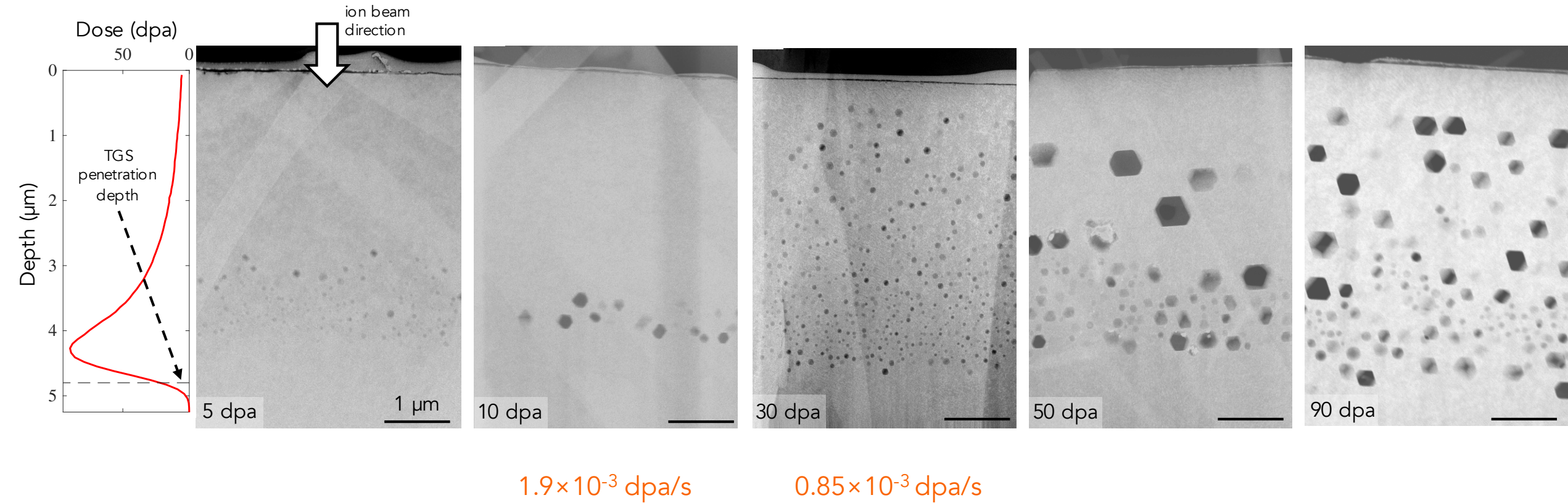
90 dpa

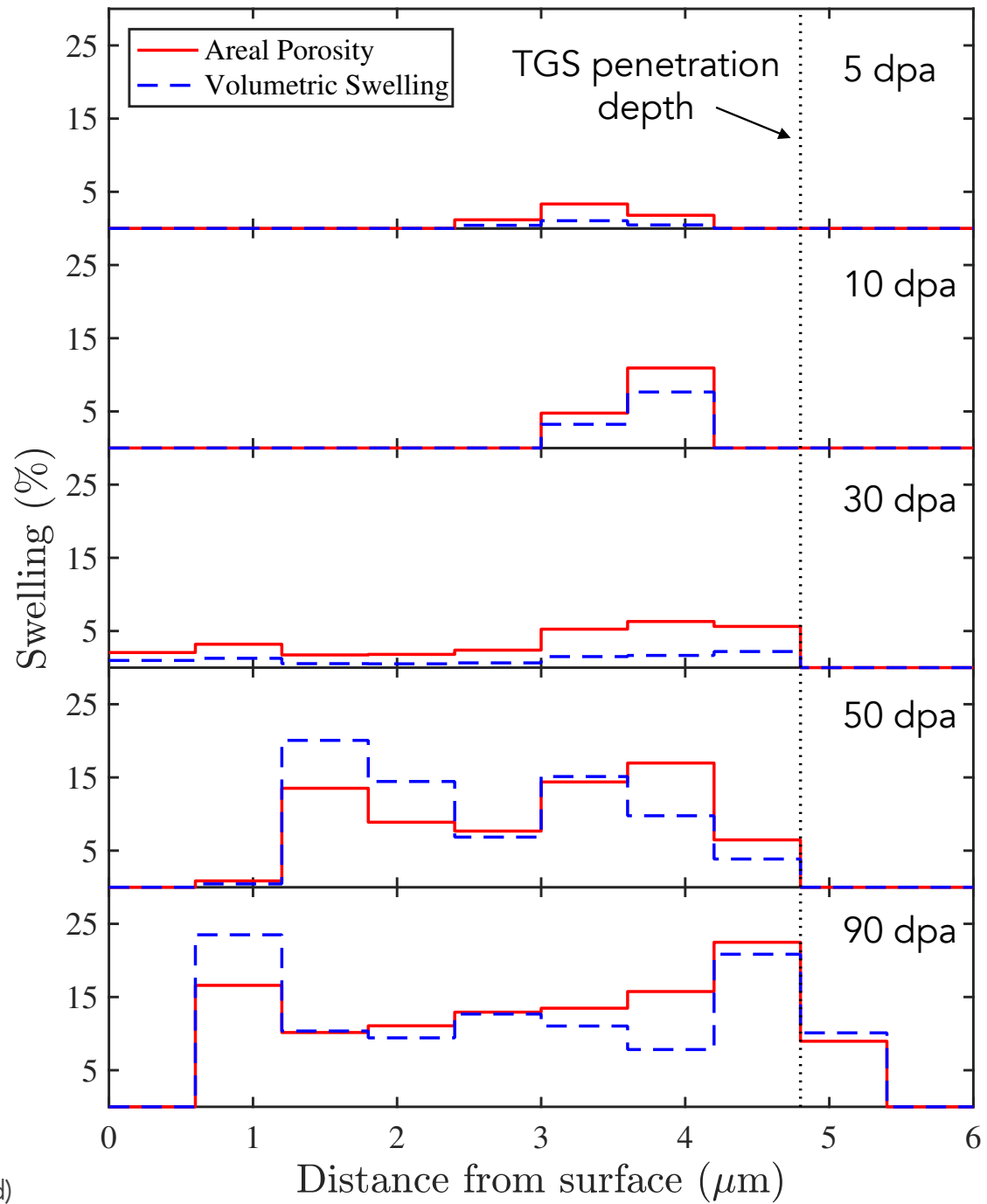
Void denuded zone

Large, crystallographic voids

High density, small size near
damage peak

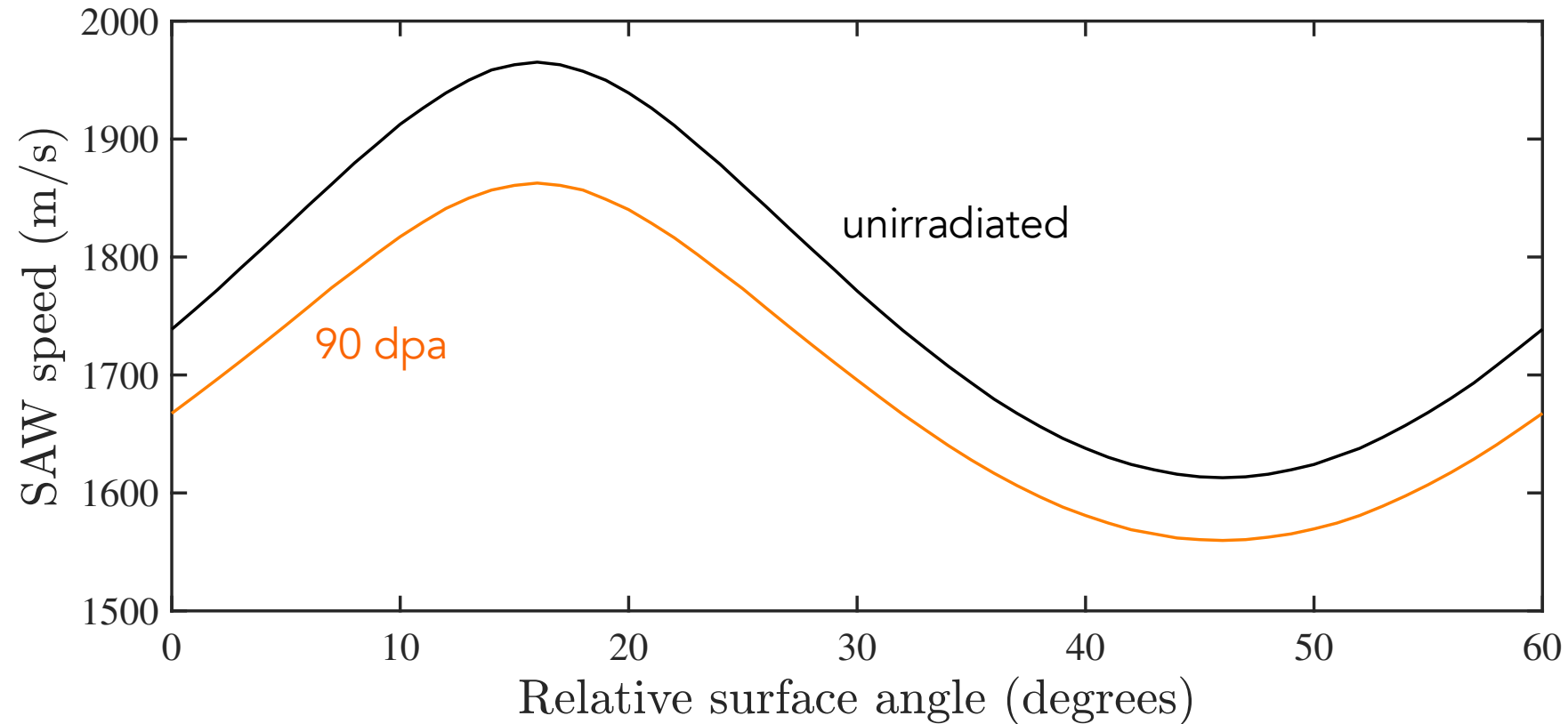






Peak dose at 4.25 μm (dpa)	Intermediate dose at 2.4 μm (dpa)	Peak dose rate ($\times 10^{-3}$ dpa/s)	$\Delta c/c_0$ along $\langle 11\bar{2} \rangle$ (%)	Areal porosity (%)	Volumetric swelling (%)
5.0	1.1	1.5	1.38	0.79	0.24
10	2.1	1.9	-0.80	1.96	1.36
30	6.3	0.85	-1.19	3.55	1.17
50	11	1.0	-1.43	8.59	8.82
90	19	1.7	-4.34	12.8	12.0

Elastic theory predicts the expected SAW speed on single crystal surfaces



minimize best-fit elastic constants based on TGS data

Zener anisotropy
ratio

	ρ (g/cm ³)	C ₁₁ (GPa)	C ₁₂ (GPa)	C ₄₄ (GPa)	A	Speed along $\langle 11\bar{2} \rangle$ (m/s)	Speed along $\langle 1\bar{1}0 \rangle$ (m/s)
Unirradiated	8.96	165.9	119.6	73.51	3.18	1945	1601
90 dpa	7.81	137.7	99.35	56.24	2.93	1861	1559
% change	-12.8%	-17.0%	-17.0%	-23.5%	-7.9%	-4.35%	-0.75%

To be a useful *in situ* diagnostic a new method must

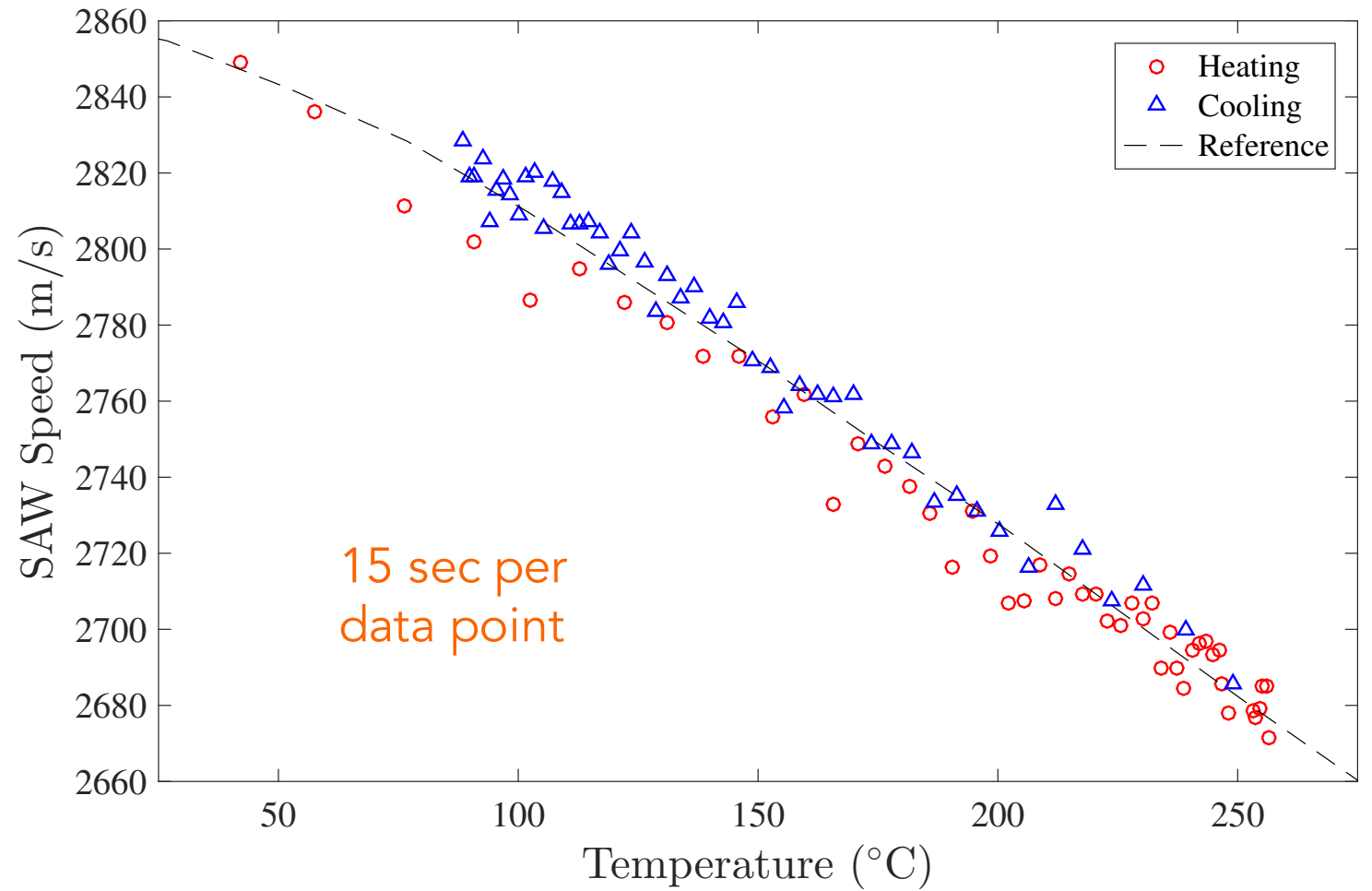
be non-destructive

be non-contact

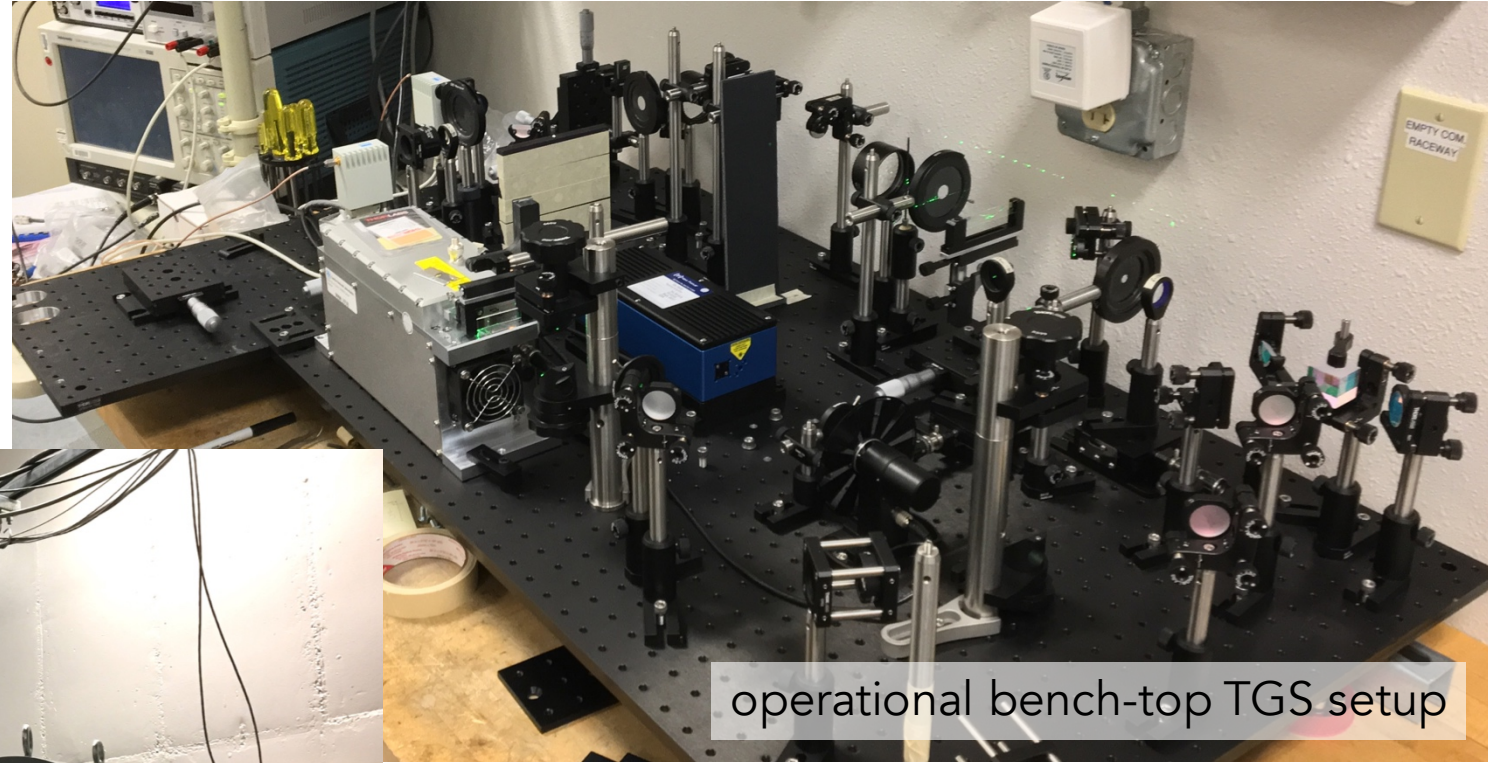
measure appropriate physical quantities

have sufficient time resolution

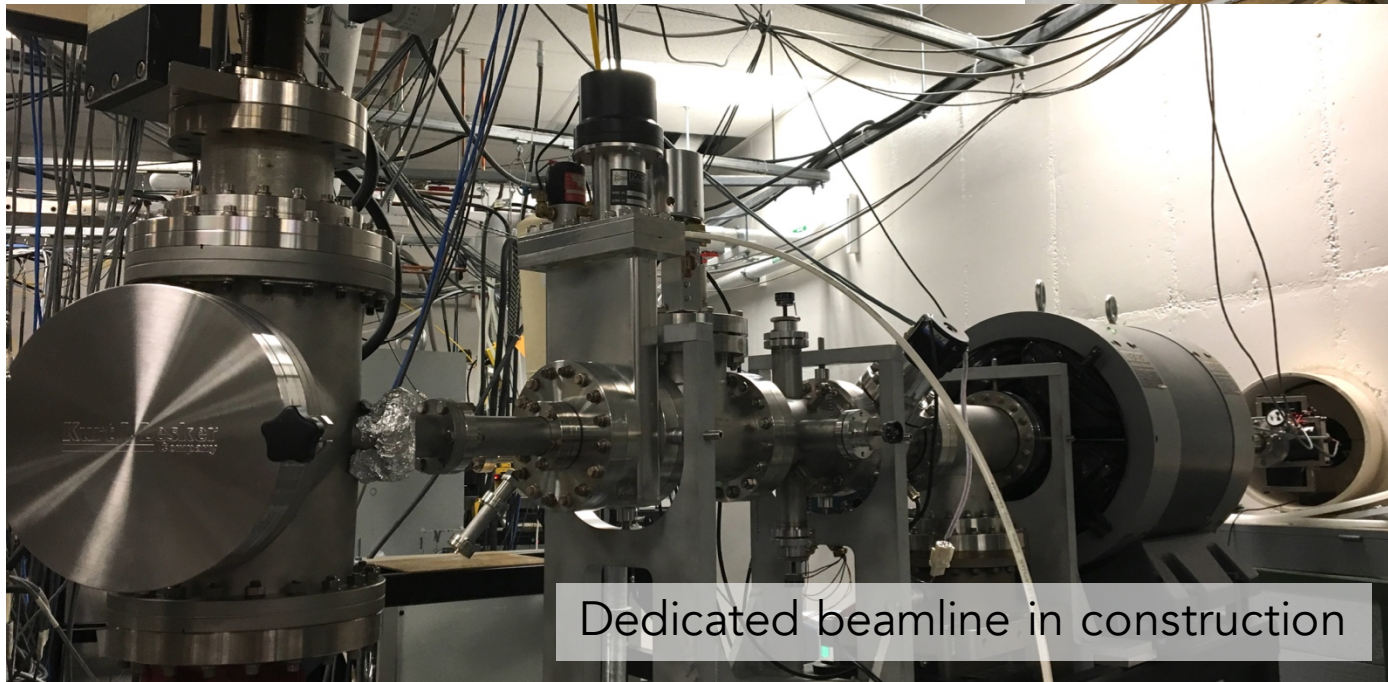
Aluminum single crystal on a 30min heating and cooling cycle



In situ TGS beamline experiment currently under development for Sandia Ion Beam Lab 6 MV tandem accelerator



operational bench-top TGS setup



Dedicated beamline in construction



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



**Sandia
National
Laboratories**



SUTD-MIT
INTERNATIONAL
DESIGN
CENTRE (IDC)



STEWARDSHIP SCIENCE GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP



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Materials