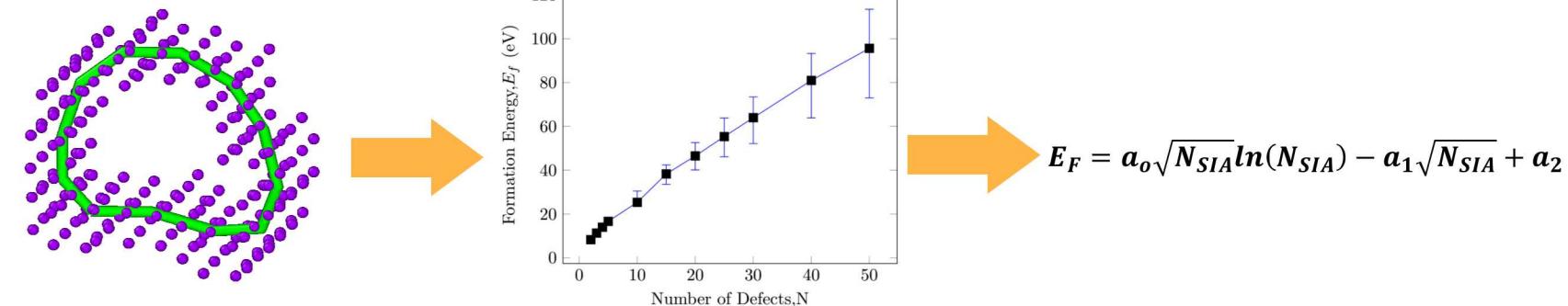




Defect Characterization in bcc Nb



Presented by

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[2] Georgia Institute of Technology, G.W. Woodruff School of Mechanical Engineering Nuclear & Radiological Engineering program



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Outline

1. Radiation induced defects in metals
2. Modeling of defect clusters
3. Trends in formation and binding energies of defect clusters
4. Statistical characterization of SIA defects
5. Conclusion



Radiation Damage and Aging

Picoseconds

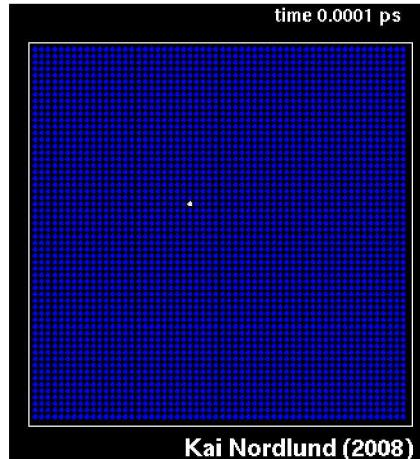
Microseconds - Days

Seconds - Years

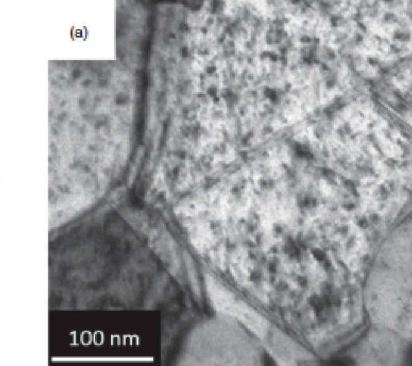
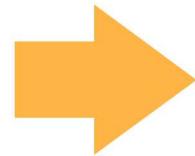
Tens of nm

Hundreds of nm - Hundreds of μm

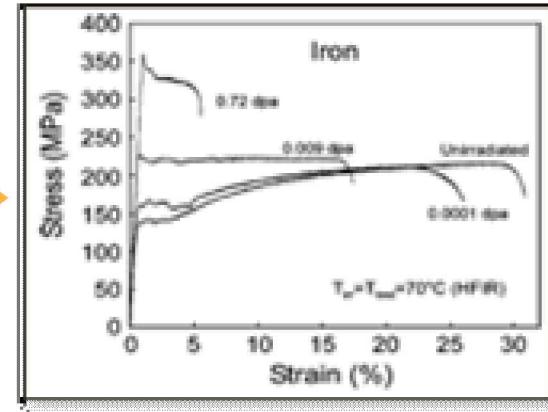
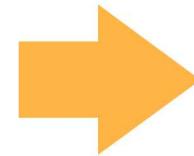
cm - m



Nordlund (2008)



Muntifering et al. (2015) *Mater Res Lett.*



Eldrup (2002) *J. Nucl. Mater.*

“SPECIAL” PHYSICS

- keV-energy collision between nuclei
- Energy loss to electronic excitation
- Transition to high P-T
- Long term relaxation

RADIATION DAMAGE

- Defect production: Frenkel pairs, Cascade
- Transmutation
- Segregation
- Amorphization
- Sputtering

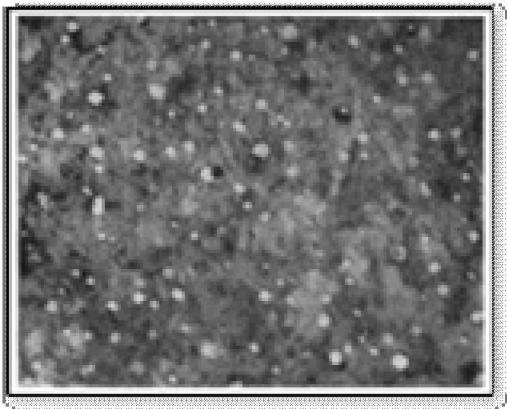
RADIATION EFFECTS

- Hardening
- Swelling
- Embrittlement



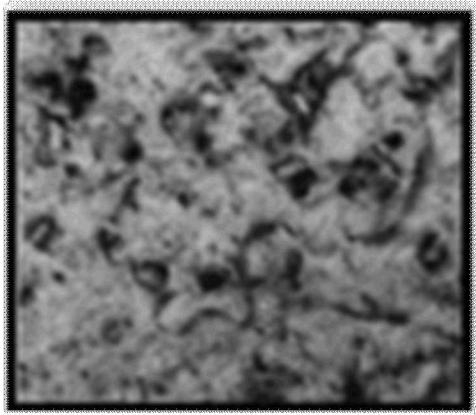
Common Radiation-Induced Defects

Voids



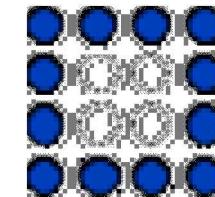
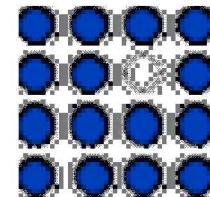
Cawrhone and Fulton (1967)

Dislocation loops

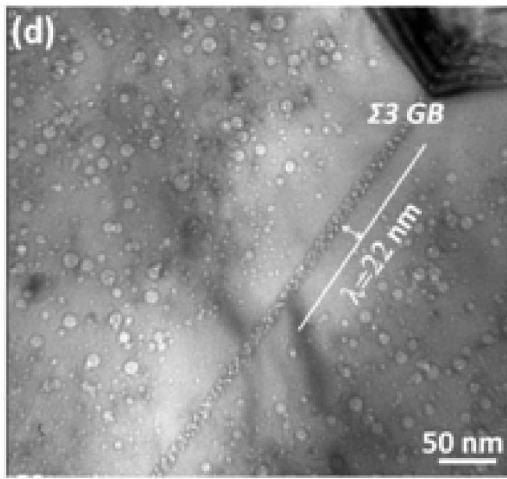


Sugano et al. (2004)

Vacancies

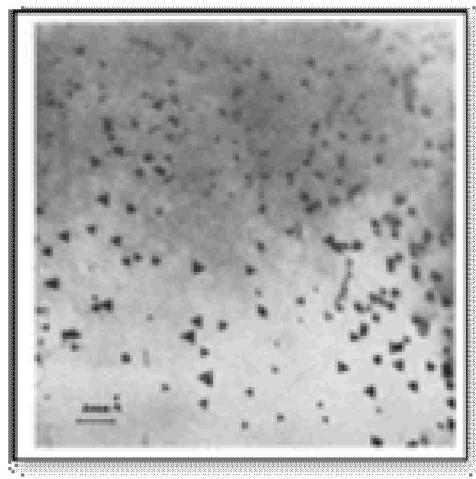


Bubbles



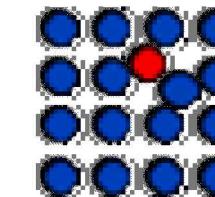
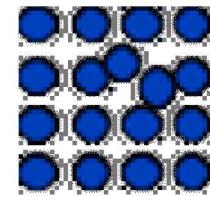
Han et al. (2012)

Stacking Fault Tetrahedras



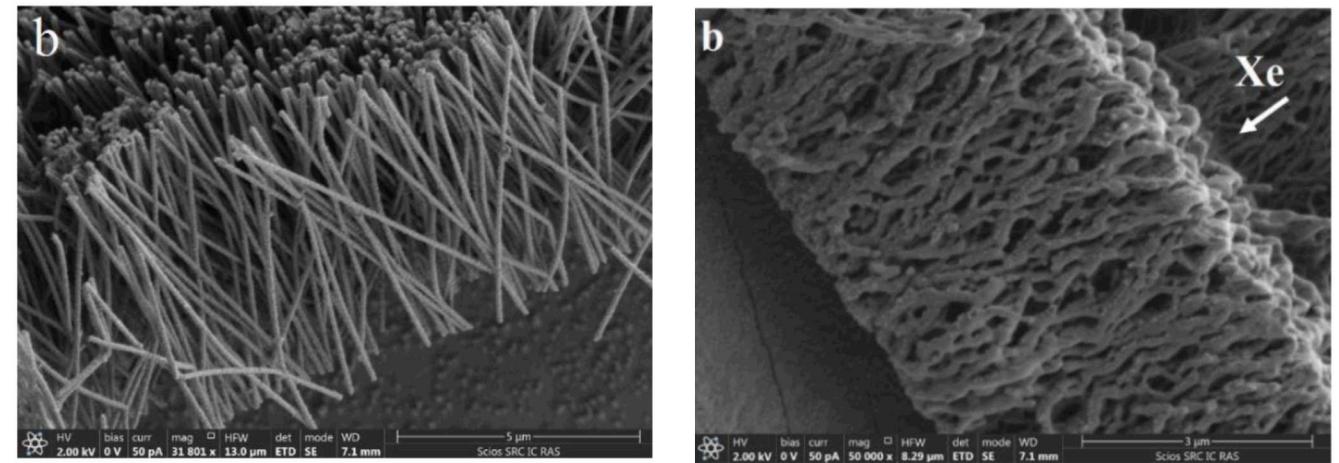
Wesdorp et al. (1964)

Interstitials



Radiation Damage Accumulation in Nanowires

Placeholder, will be an animation of damage accumulation in a nano-rod, file was to big with the animation in place.

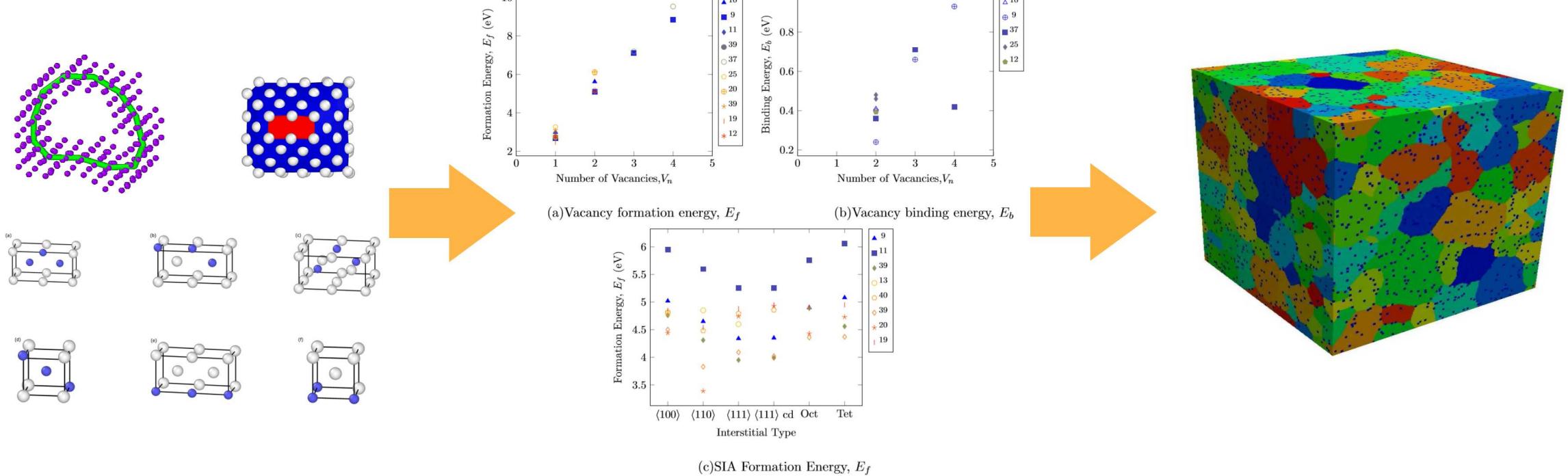


Adapted from Bedin et al. (2017)

Irradiation by Xe^+ Ions

Accumulation of defects due to heavy ion bombardment

Bridging the gap between atomistic and meso-scale simulations



Methods of Defect Cluster Generation

Small Vacancy Clusters

Determine the set of all possible unique cluster configurations of a given size (up to 4)

Test configuration stability by performing energy minimization in LAMMPS

Large Vacancy Clusters

Remove atom with highest potential energy (or central atom if initializing a cluster)

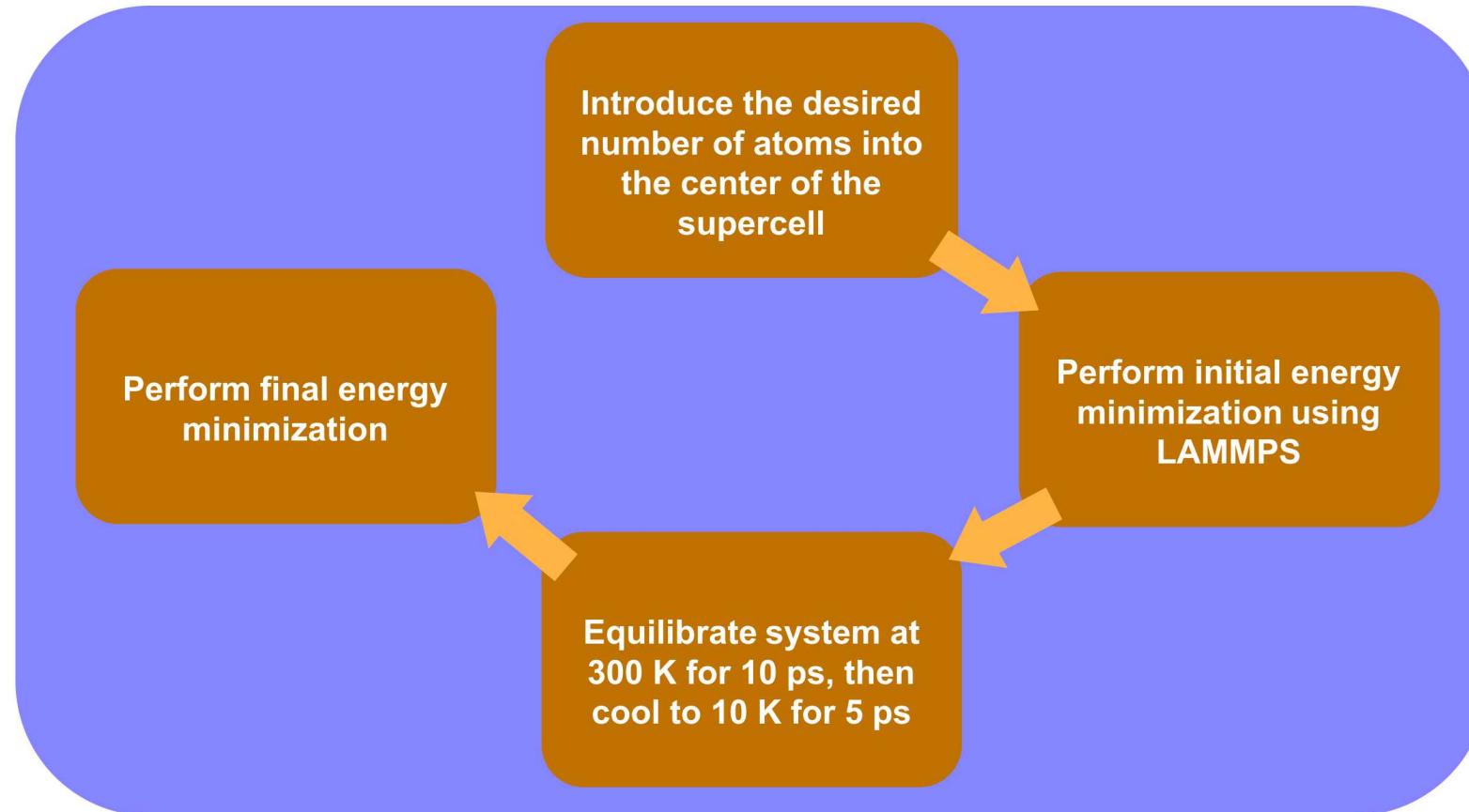
Perform Energy minimization in LAMMPS

Equilibrate structure at 300 K for 10 picoseconds



Methods of Defect Cluster Generation

Self-Interstitial Atom Clusters



Calculation of Defect Energetics

- Formation Energies

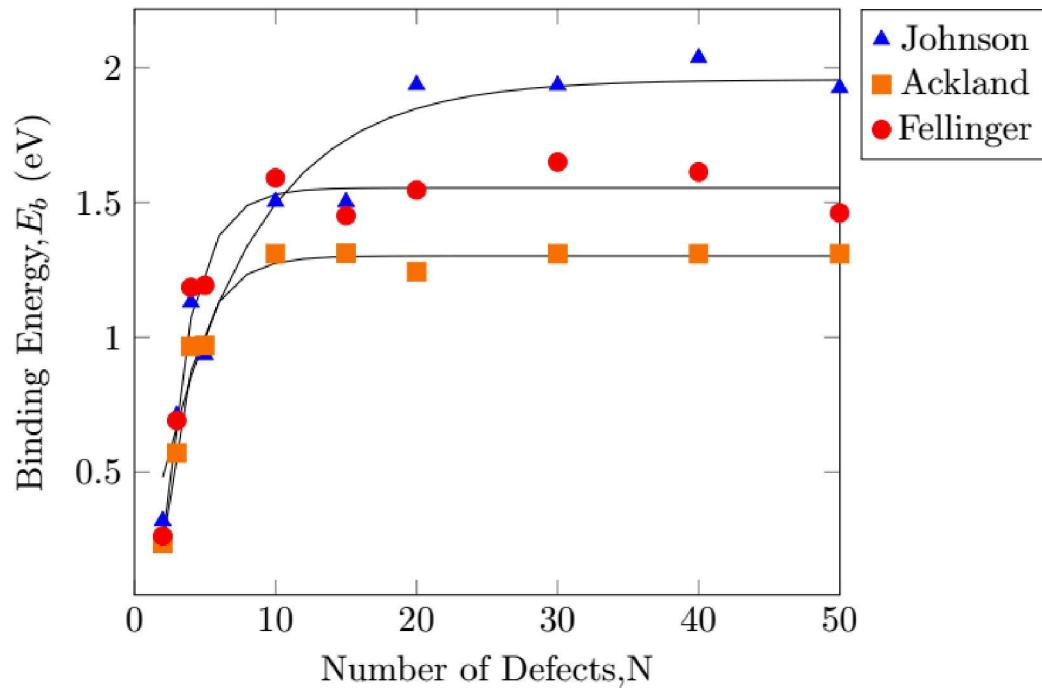
$$E_f = E_{N \pm n} - \frac{N \pm n}{N} E_N$$

- Binding Energies

$$E_b = \sum_{i=1}^K E_i - E_f$$



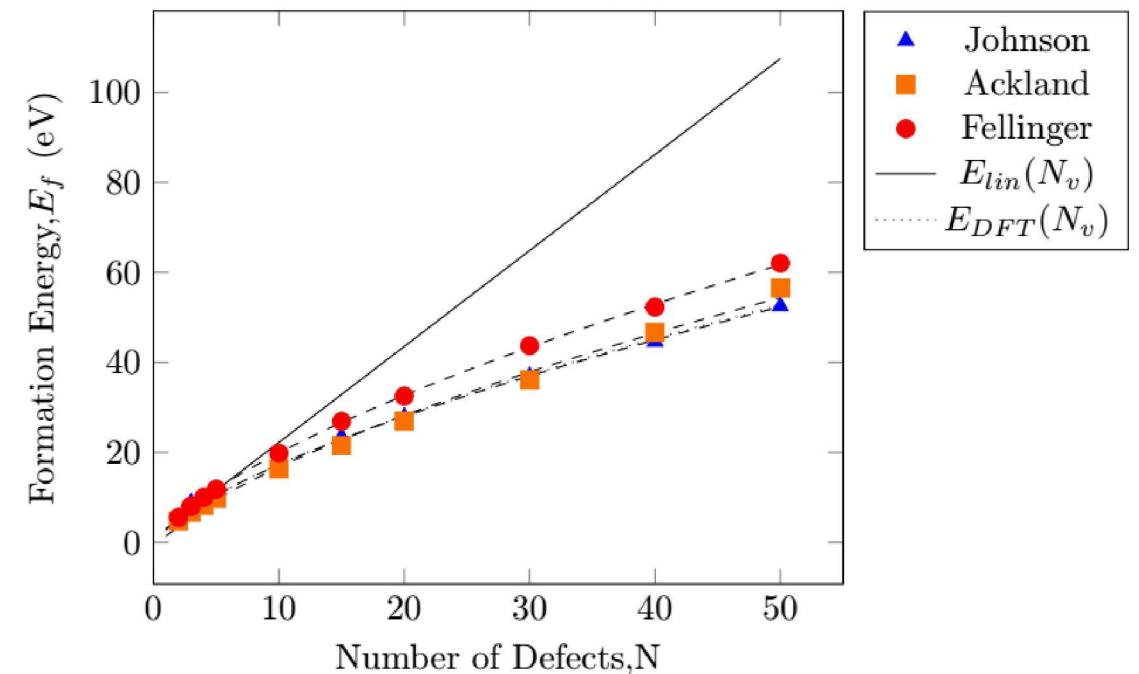
Vacancy Cluster Binding Energy



$$E_b(N_v) = -a_0 \exp(-a_1 N_v) + a_2$$

Binding approaches a constant value as cluster size increases

Vacancy Cluster Formation Energy



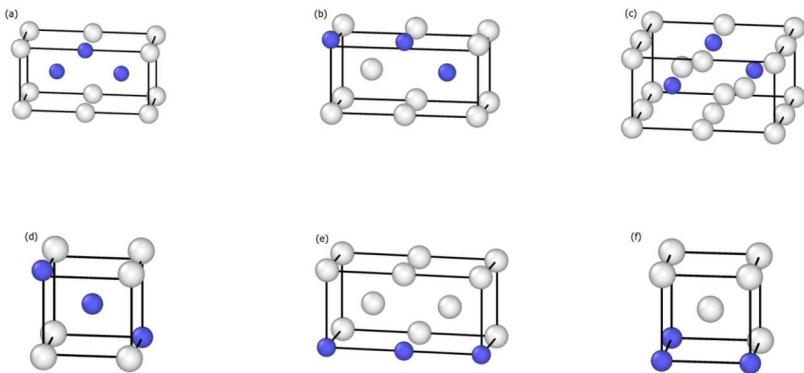
$$E_f(N_v) = a_0 N_v^{\frac{2}{3}} + a_1$$

The $N^{2/3}$ term converts the volume of the cluster to the surface area

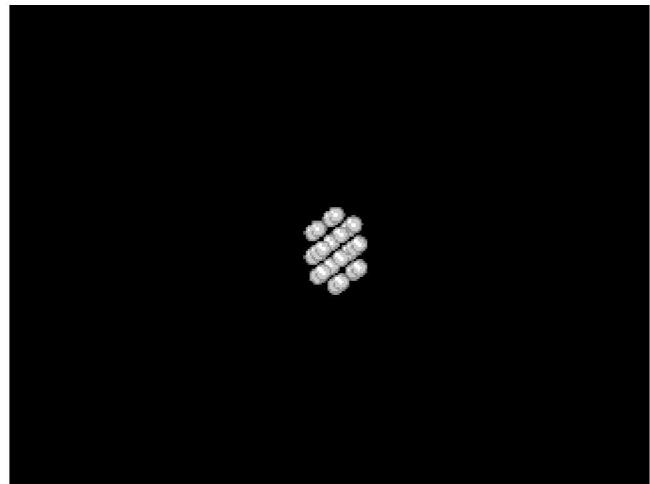


Vacancy Cluster Configurations

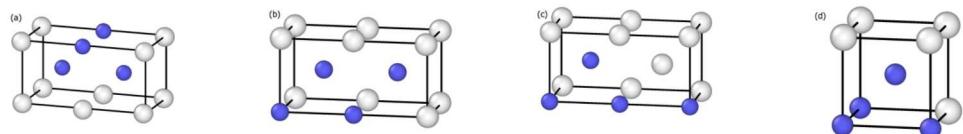
Trivacancies



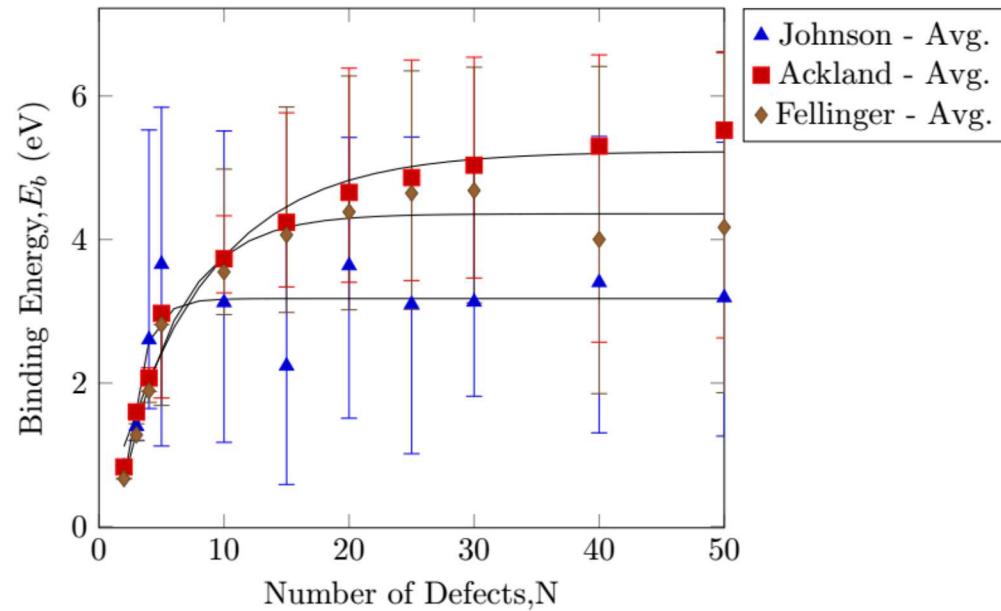
Vacancy Clusters



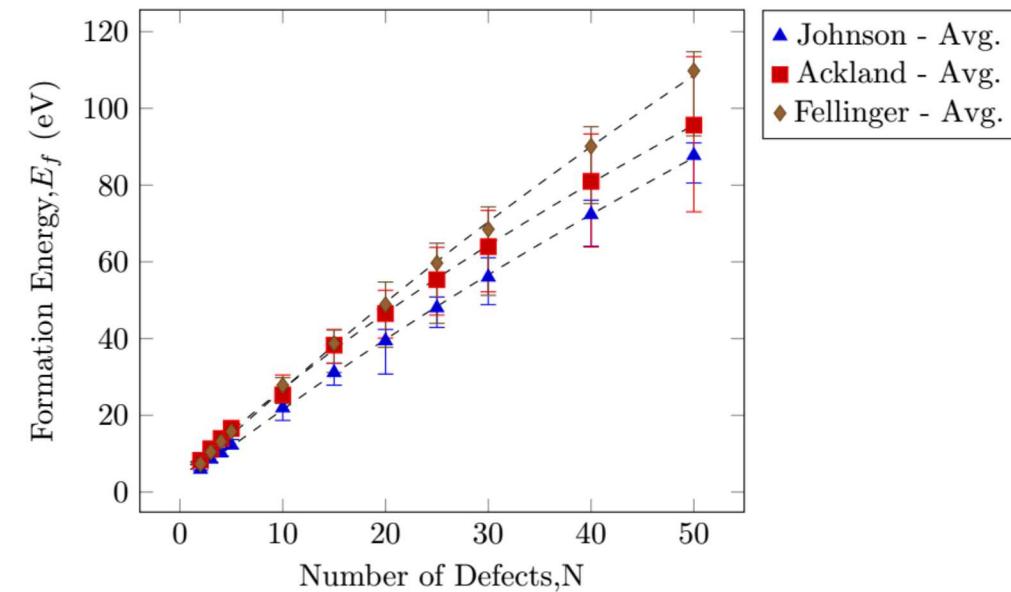
Tetravacancies



SIA Cluster Binding Energy



SIA Cluster Formation Energy



$$E_b(N_{SIA}) = -a_0 \exp(-a_1 N_{SIA}) + a_2$$

Binding approaches a constant value as cluster size increases

$$E_f(N_{SIA}) = a_0 \sqrt{N_{SIA}} \ln(N_{SIA}) + a_1 \sqrt{N_{SIA}} + a_2$$

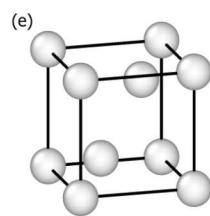
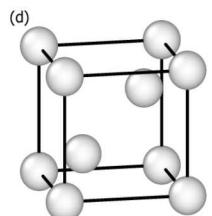
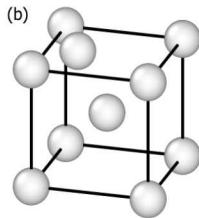
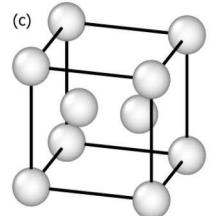
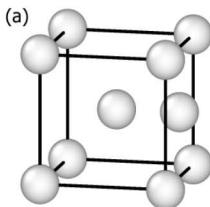
This term is an elastic energy term

This term is a surface energy term

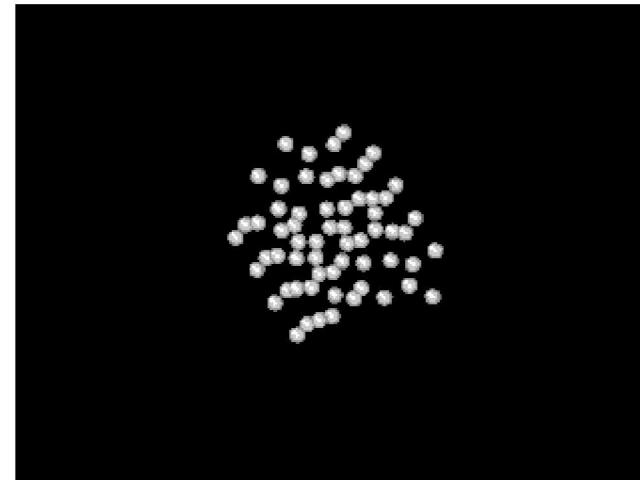


SIA Cluster Configurations

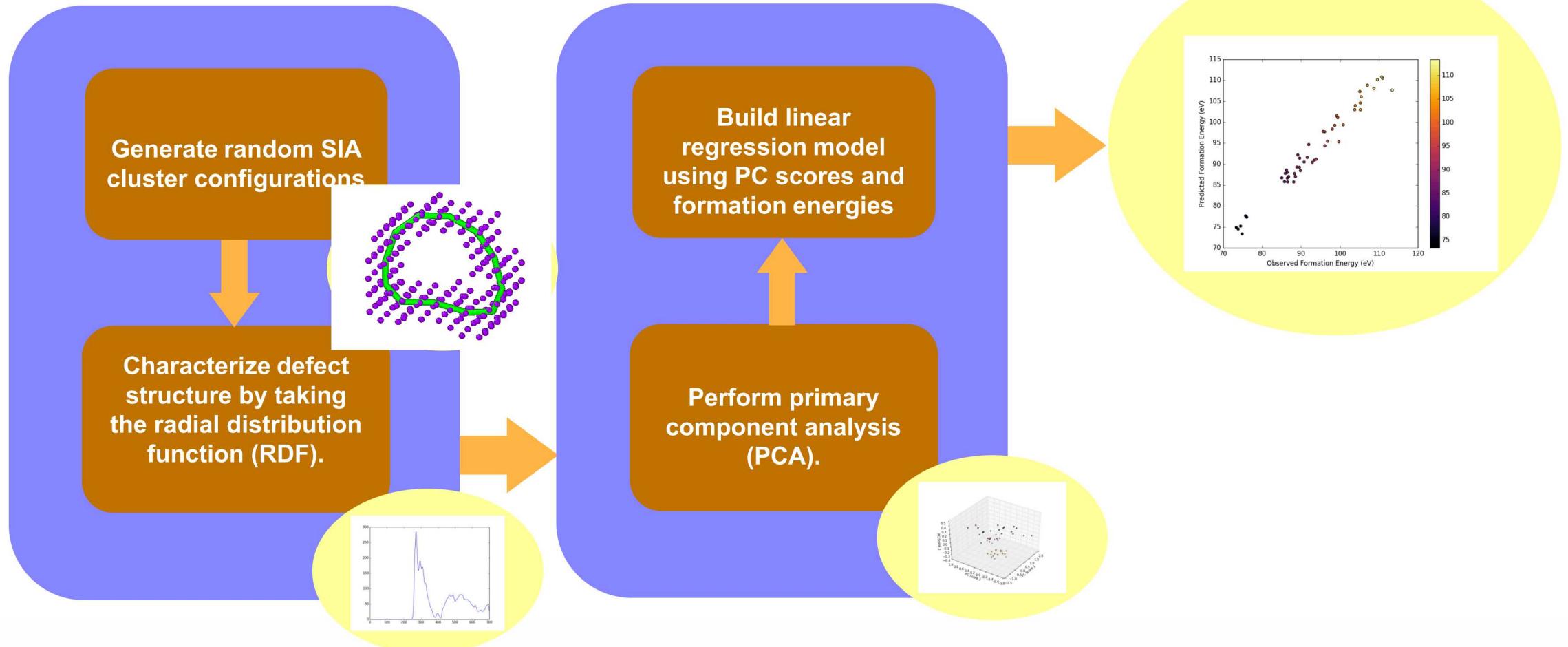
Single SIA configurations



SIA clusters containing 5 to 50 SIAs



Statistical Characterization of SIA Cluster Geometry



Conclusions

- Formation and binding energies of vacancy and SIA clusters have been predicted for sizes up to 50 vacancies or SIAs using three interatomic potentials.
- Functional forms have been fit to the average formation and binding energies of defect clusters as a function of the number of individual defects.
- Linear regression models can be trained can be trained on and predict the formation energies of SIA clusters containing a set number of SIAs.



Questions

