

Unravelling the Mechanisms of Irradiation Induced Phase Transformation in Nanocrystalline Gold

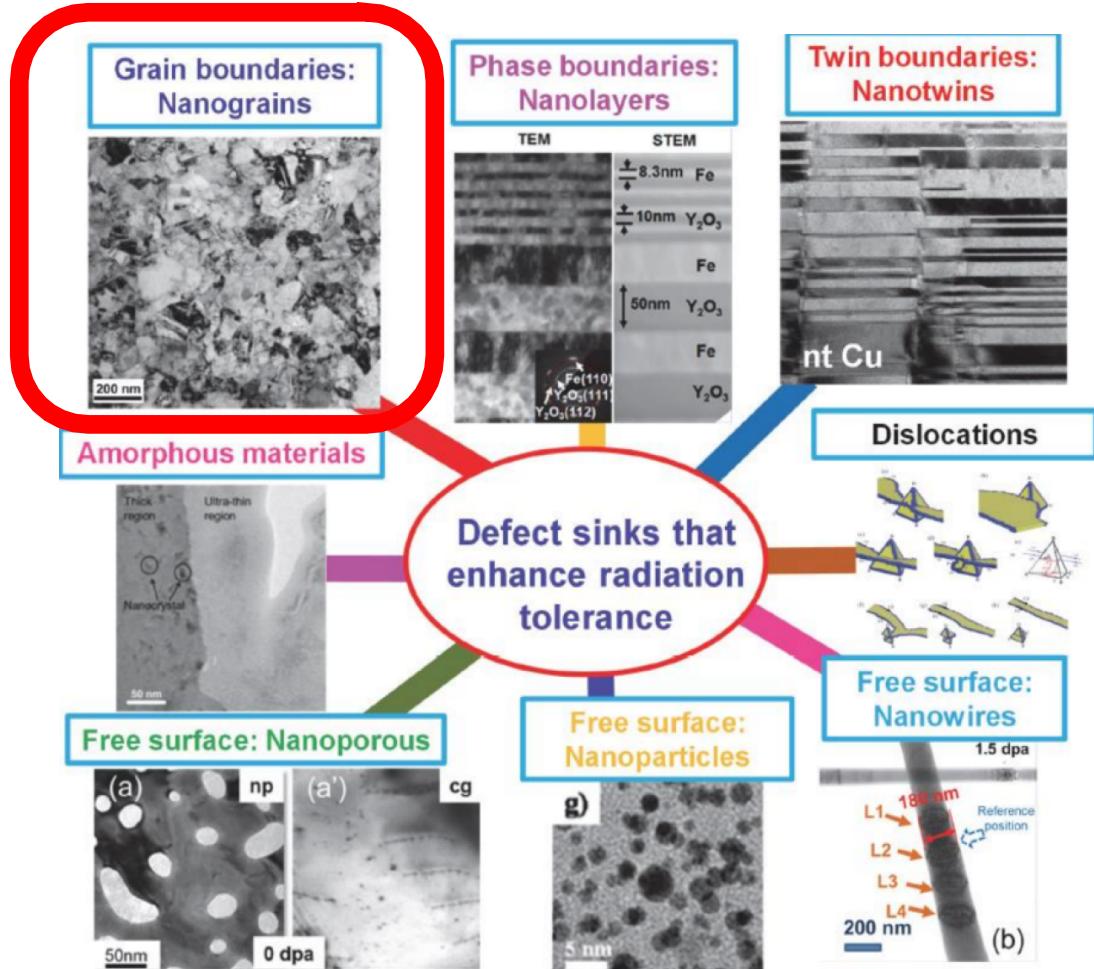
James E. Nathaniel II, Pranav K. Suri, Nan Li, Yongqiang Wang,
Doug Medlin, Khalid Hattar, and Mitra Taheri



TMS 2022 Annual Meeting, Anaheim, California
February 28th, 2022

This work was supported by the United States (U.S.) Department of Energy (DOE) Office of Basic Energy Sciences (BES), Division of Materials Science and Engineering.

How do nanomaterials respond to irradiation?



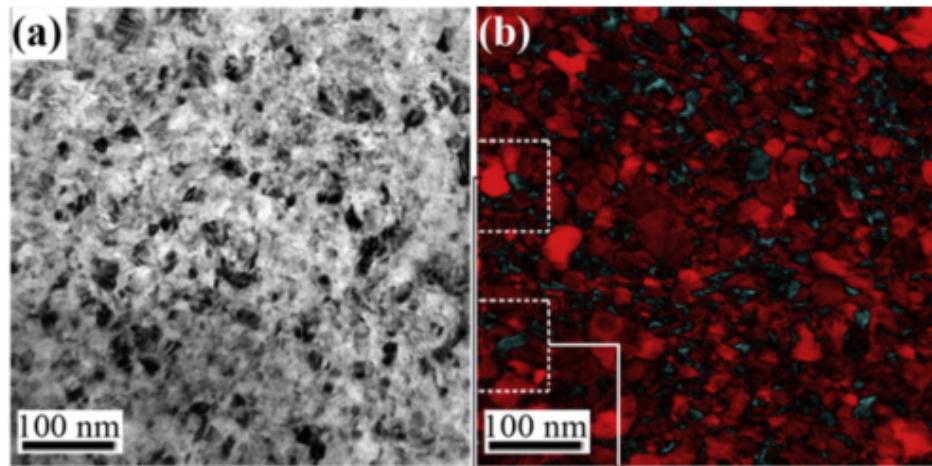
Zhang et al., 2017

- Nanostructured metals provide the potential for radiation tolerant design
- Thermal, mechanical, and radiation properties are related to microstructure
- Non-equilibrium nanograin metals can exhibit very unique and unexpected microstructures/defect structures
- **Change in phase/crystal structure can result from irradiation exposure**

FCC to HCP Transformations in Nanostructured Materials

HCP in electro deposited NC Ni

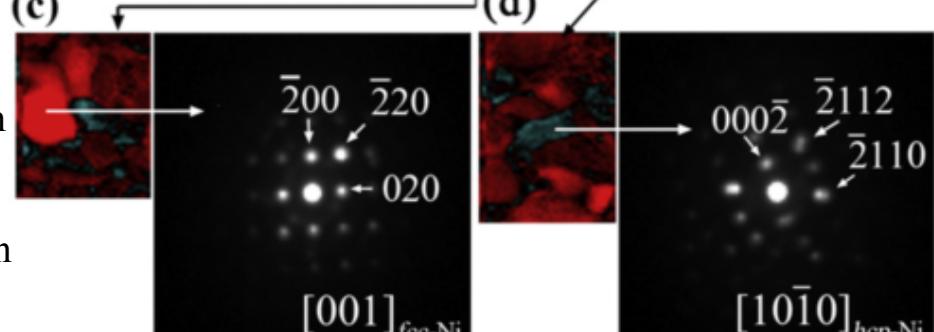
(a) Bright-field TEM image of a 50 nm thick film



(b) Combined phase and reliability maps

(c) SAED pattern for fcc grain

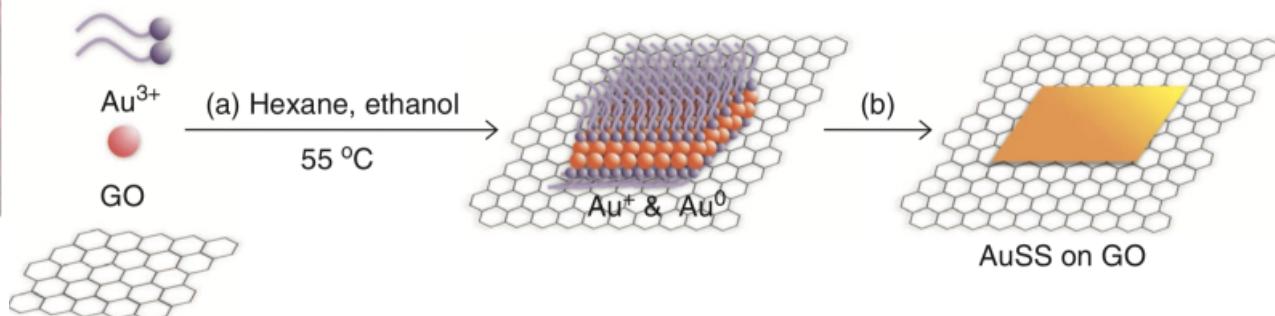
(d) SAED pattern for hcp grain



■ *fcc* phase ■ *hcp* phase

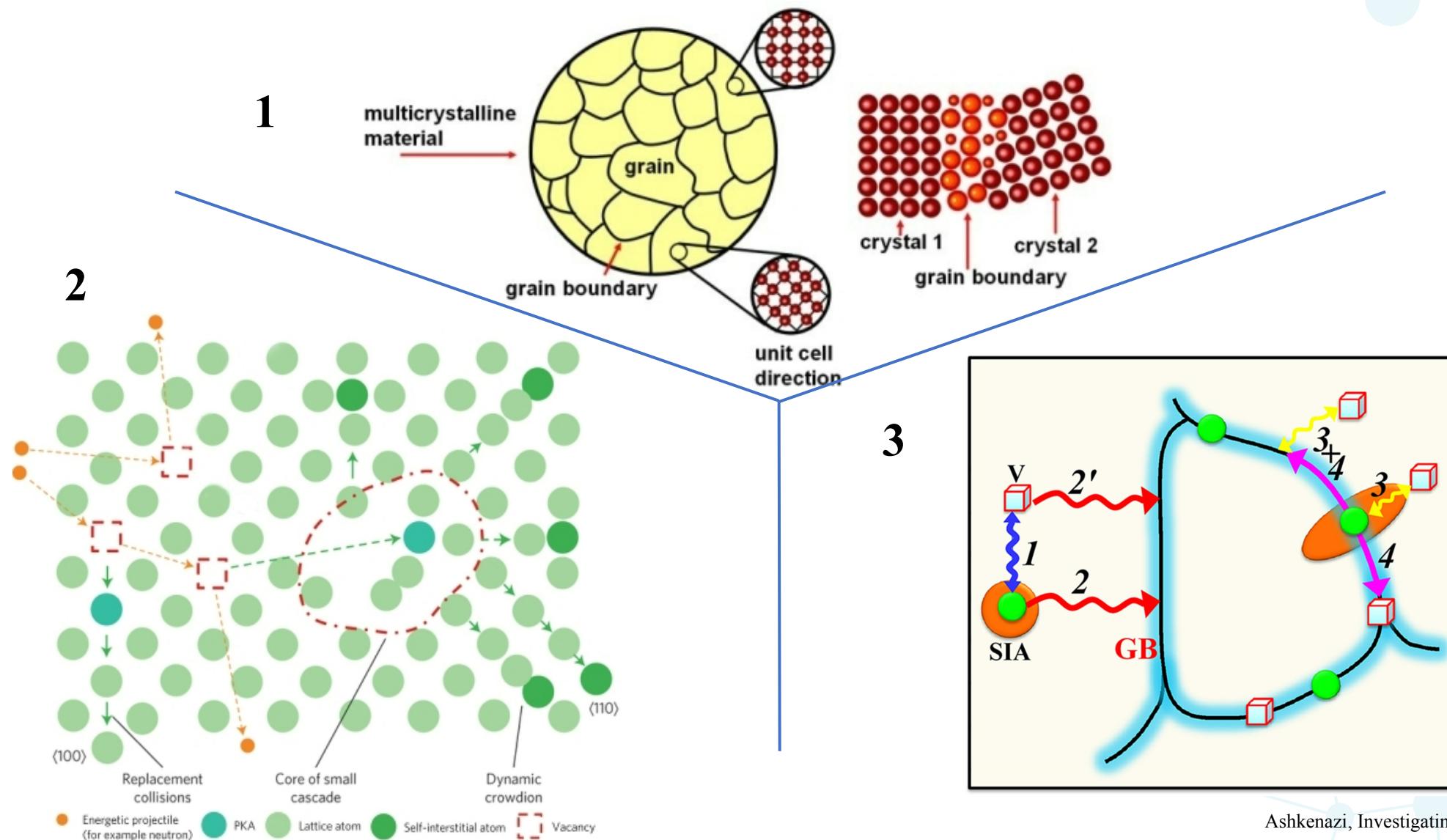


HCP Au formed by nanostructure synthesis



- HCP found in as deposited NC Ni thin film
- HCP Au found in nanostructures & made under high pressure

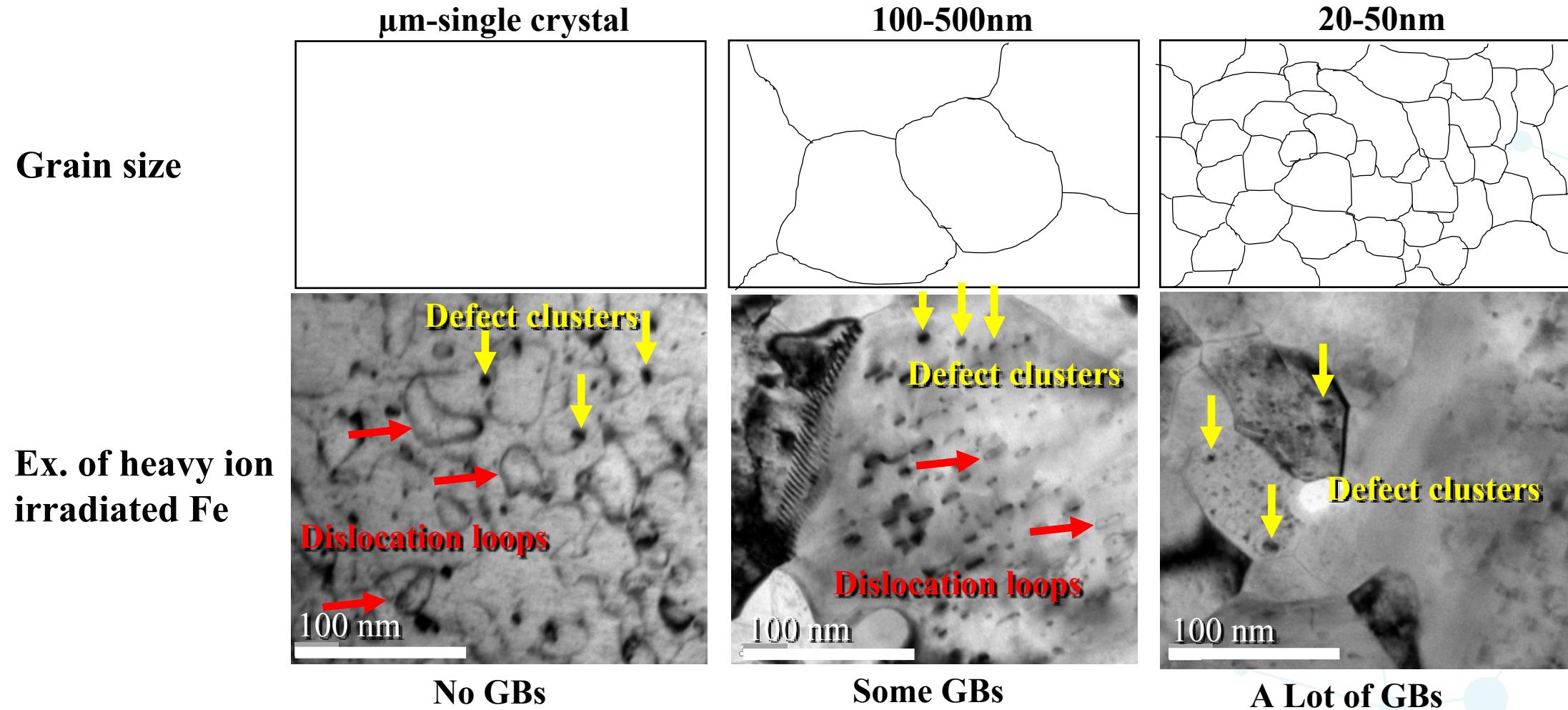
Grain Boundaries, Irradiation Damage, & Defect Absorption



Ashkenazi, Investigating Material Failures (2007)

X. Li, et al. Acta Materialia (2016)

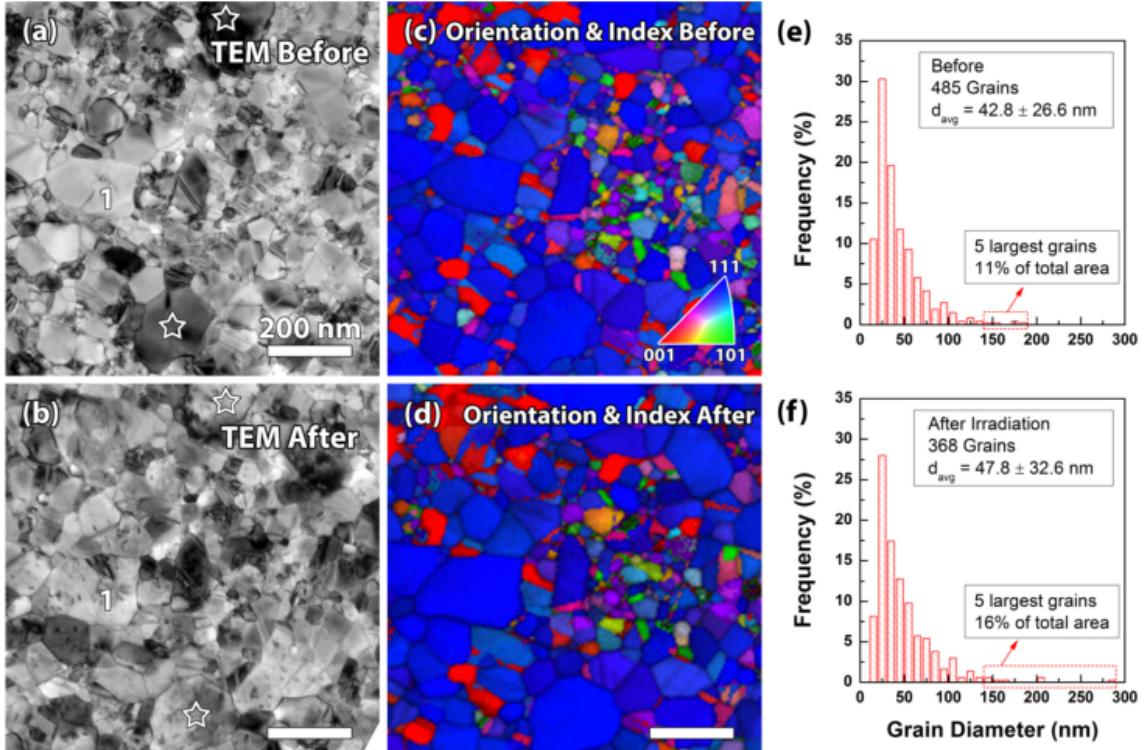
Decreased grain size leads to increased interface/GB density ► Defect sinks ► Increase defect cluster loss



Irradiation Induced Microstructural Changes in NC Metal

Irradiation induced grain growth in NC Au

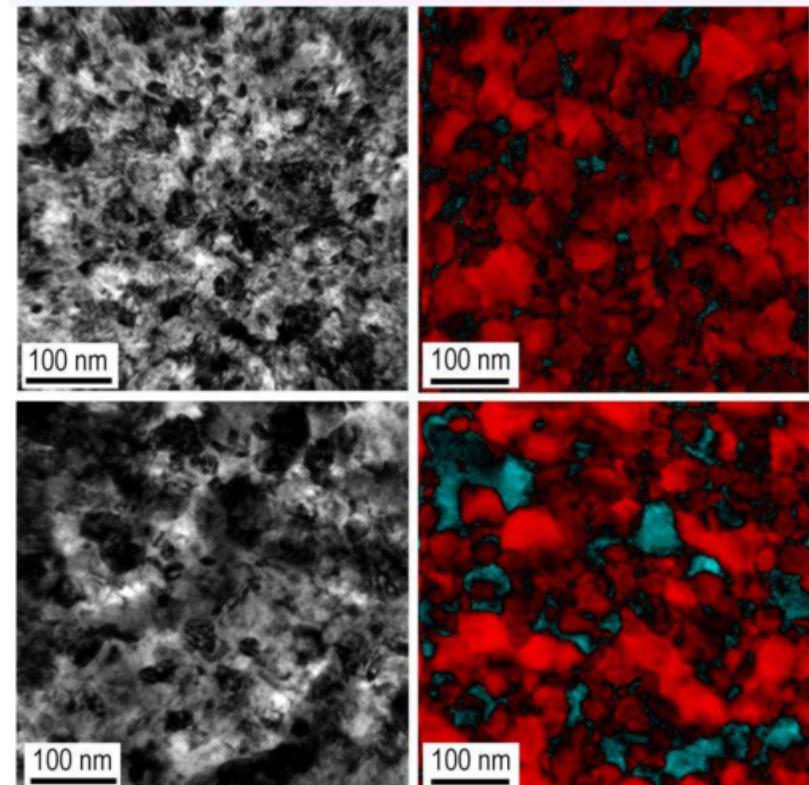
Before irradiation



Irradiation induced grain growth NC Ni

As deposited

35 MeV Ni
(10 dpa)

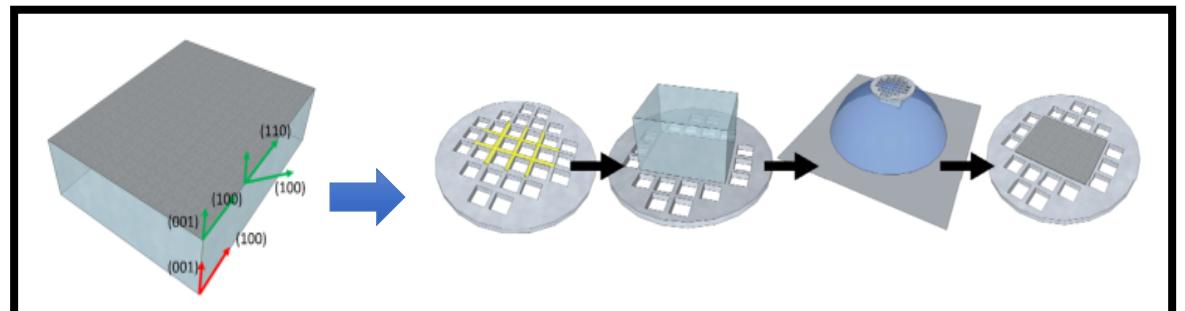
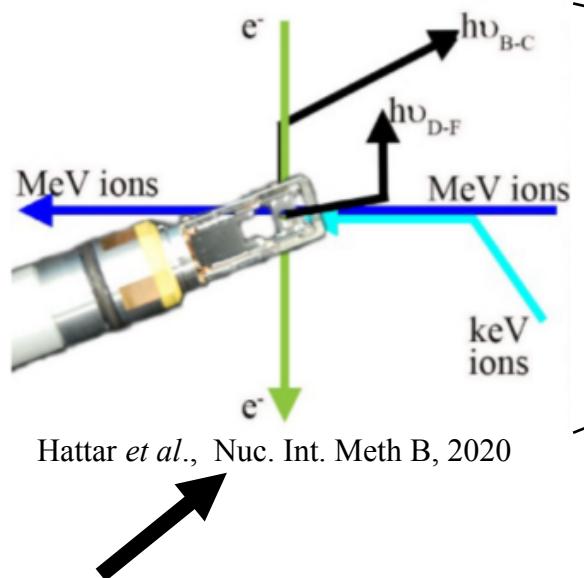


- Irradiation of NC Au lead to grain growth
- Irradiation of NC NiW lead to grain growth and texture evolution $\langle 111 \rangle$

- From 6% HCP to 20%, increase in #
- HCP ave grain size from 8 nm to 14 nm

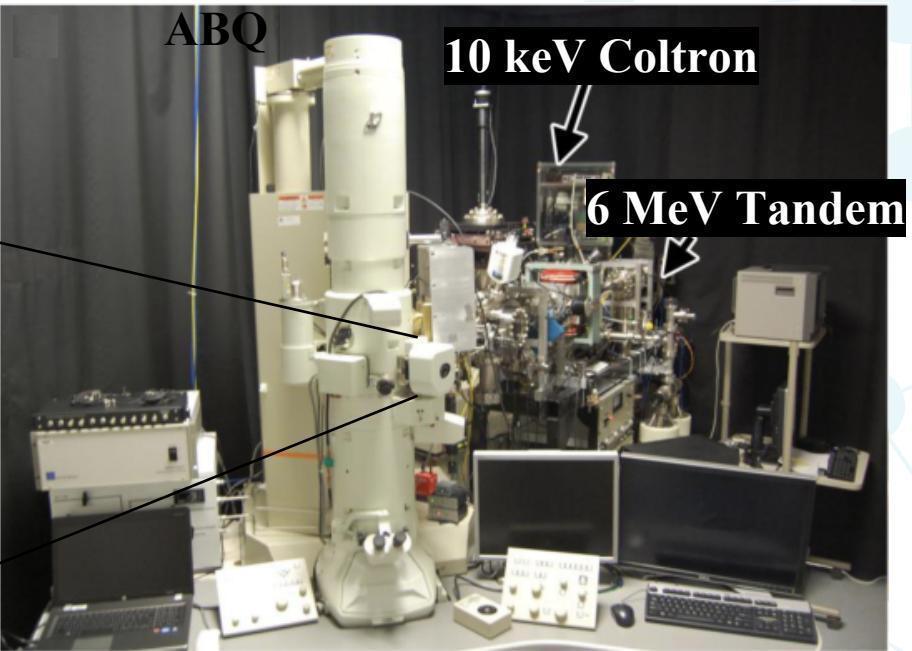
Approach: In-Situ Ion Irradiation in TEM

NC Au thin film



Films are floated off onto Mo TEM grids

Ion Beam Lab at Sandia

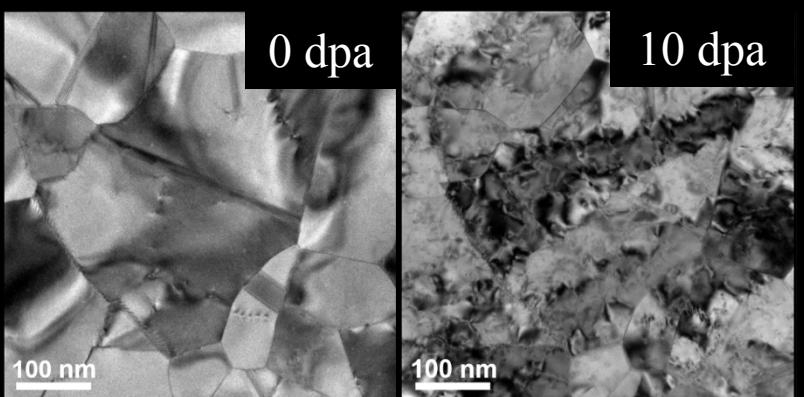


JEOL 2100 LaB6 equipped with NanoMegas ASTAR
PED system & beamlines to accelerators

Additional
HR imaging

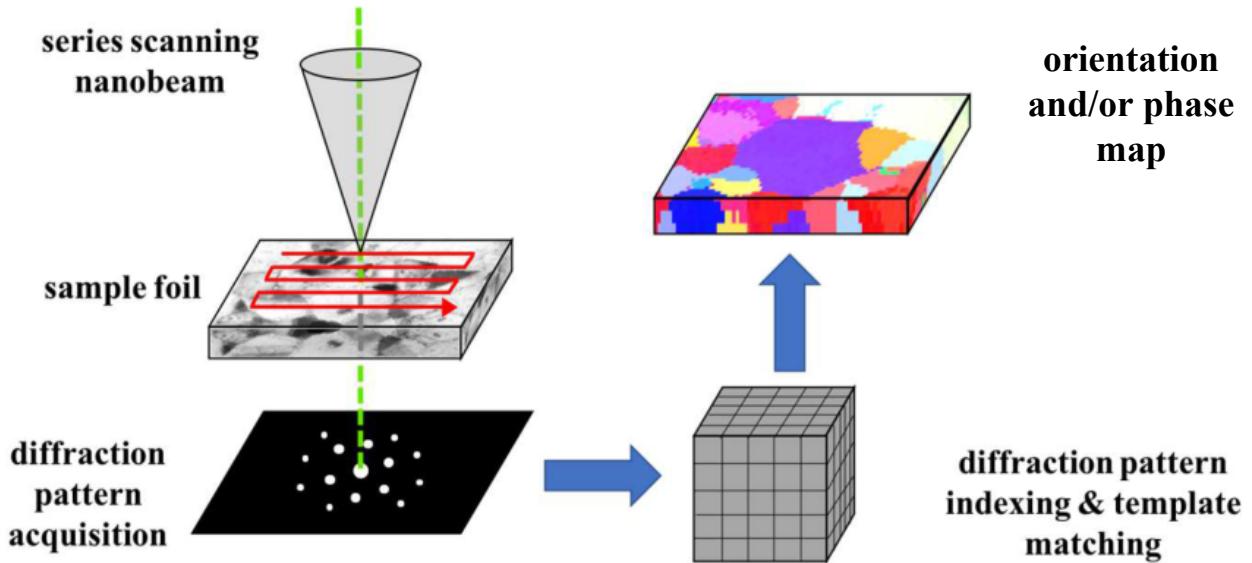
C_s -Corrected FEI
Titan G2 (S)TEM

Suri et al., Sci Reports, 2020



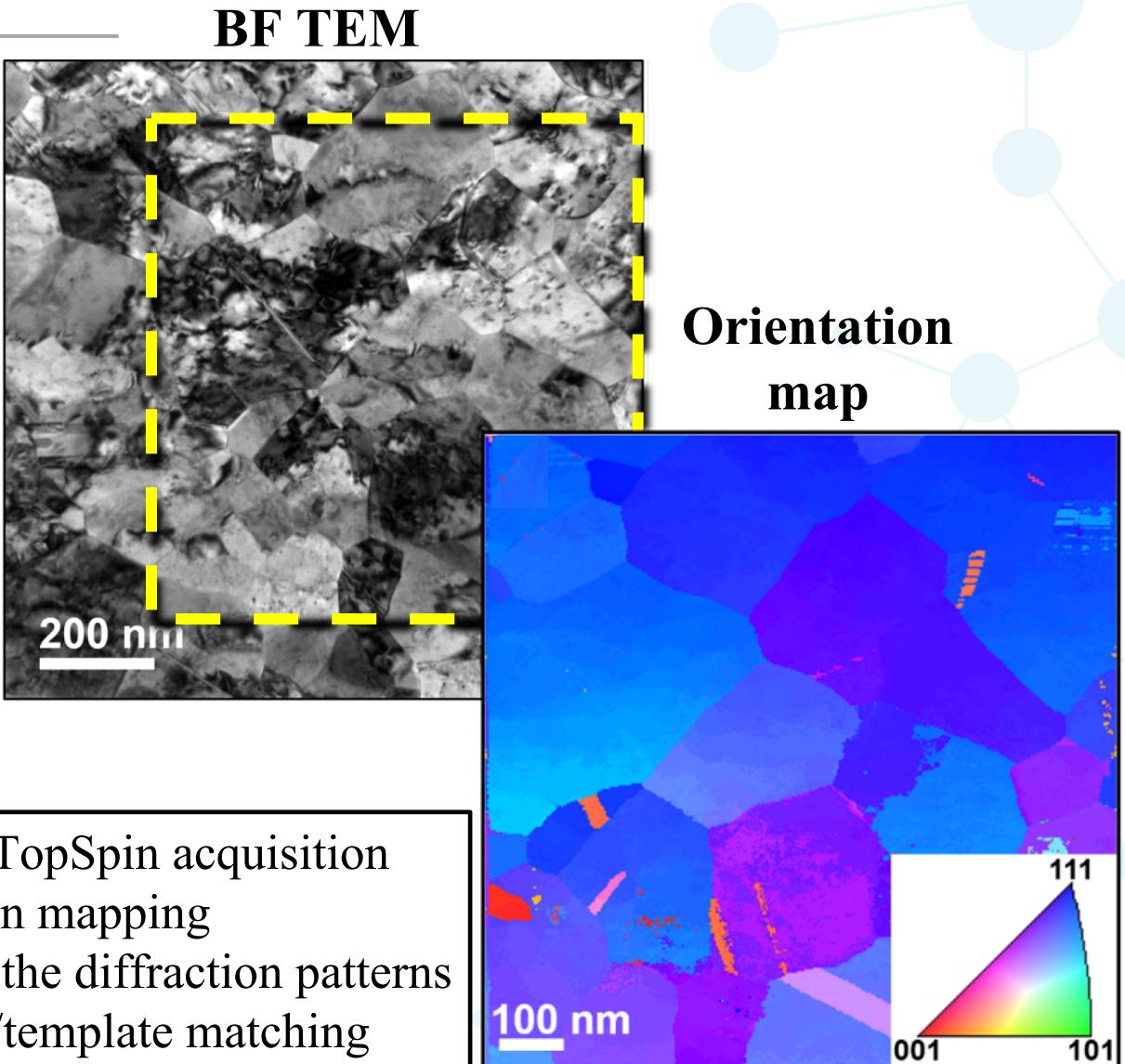
TEM Microstructural Characterization

Automated Crystal Orientation Microscopy (ACOM)



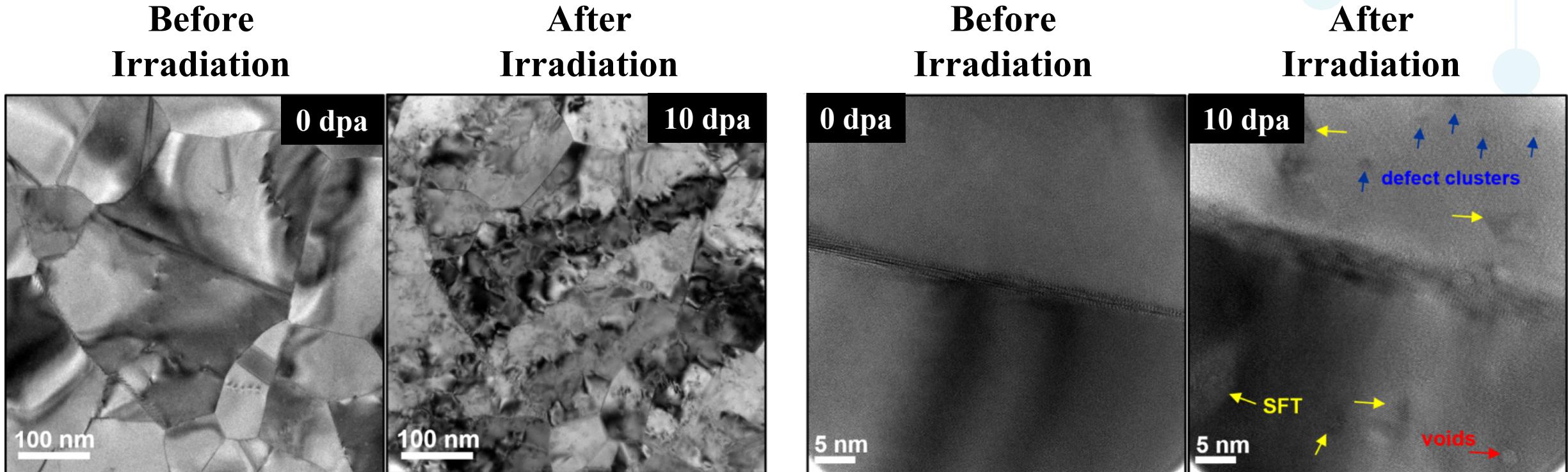
Nathaniel et al (2019) Ultramicroscopy

- NanoMegas ASTAR precession electron diffraction w/ TopSpin acquisition system was used for crystal orientation and relative strain mapping
- Nano-electron beam is rastered over a selected area and the diffraction patterns are recorded; spot patterns undergo automated indexing/template matching
- Digitized microstructures are constructed from the diffraction data arrays



Suri et al (2020) Sci. Reports

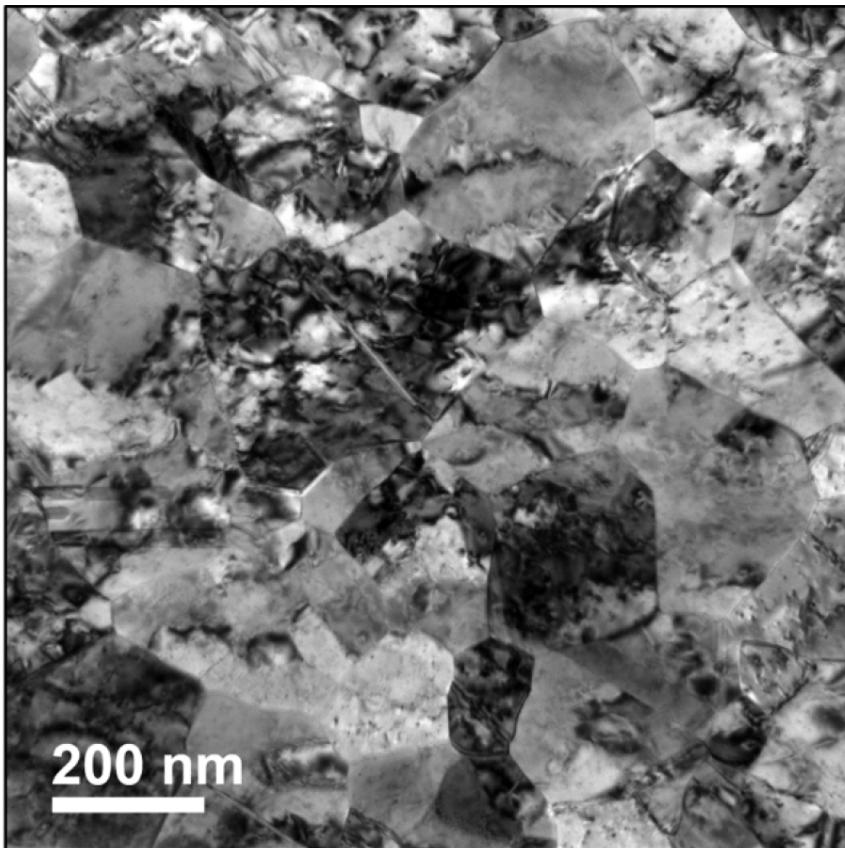
Microstructural & Defect Morphology Evolution Imaging



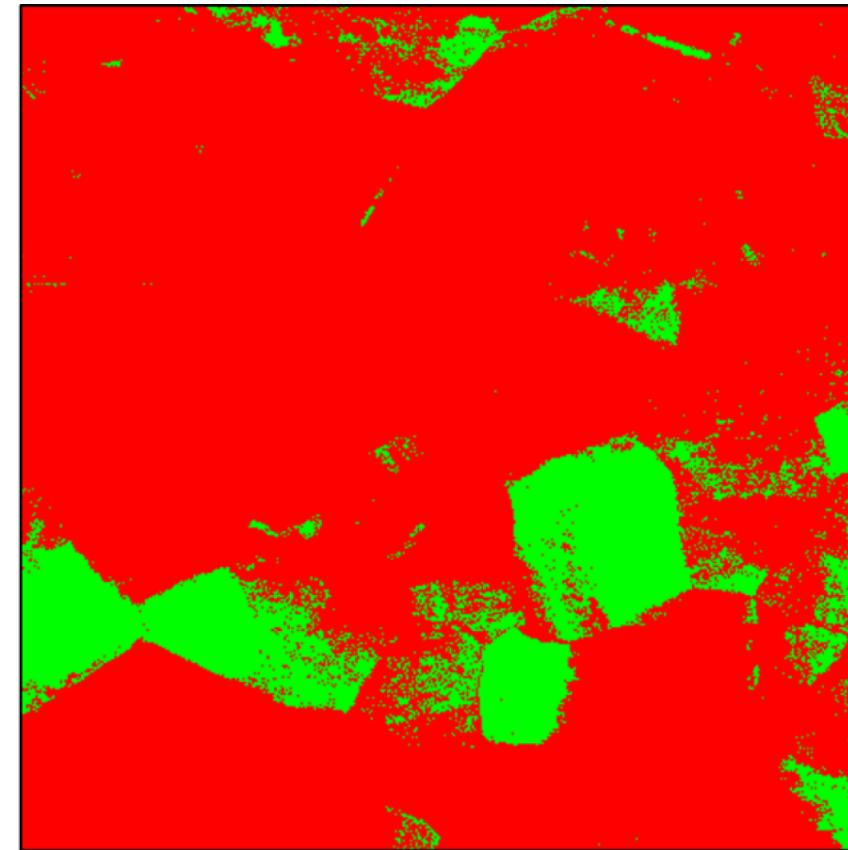
- Sample was irradiated w/ 2.8 MeV Au ions @ 200C to 4.1×10^{14} ions/cm² (10 dpa)
- Pre & post-irradiation HR imaged w/ C_s-Corrected FEI Titan G2 (S)TEM
- Post-irradiation microstructure did not exhibit substantial grain growth; however, significant deformation was imparted by radiation induced defects
- Stacking-fault tetrahedron and voids decorate the grain matrices and adjacent to GBs

Microstructural Characterization

Post irradiation
TEM image of ROI



PED phase map



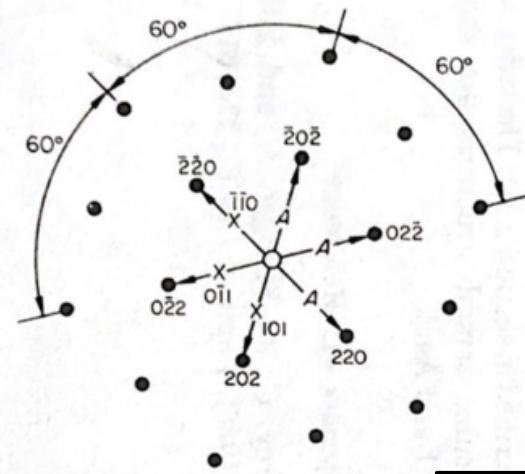
STEM Microstructural Characterization

HR STEM

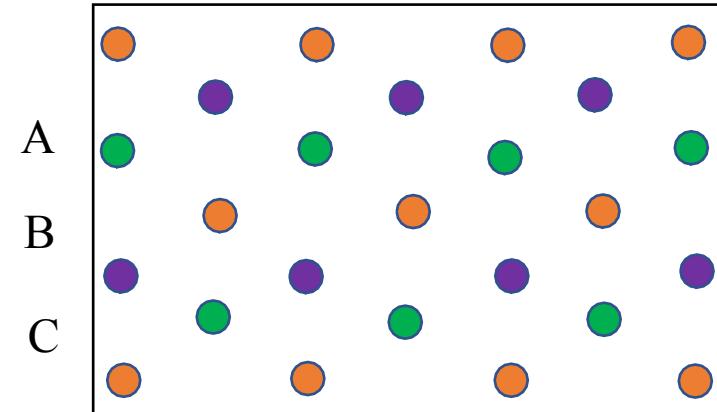
 Sandia
National
Laboratories

FCC, [111]

Single crystal diffraction pattern

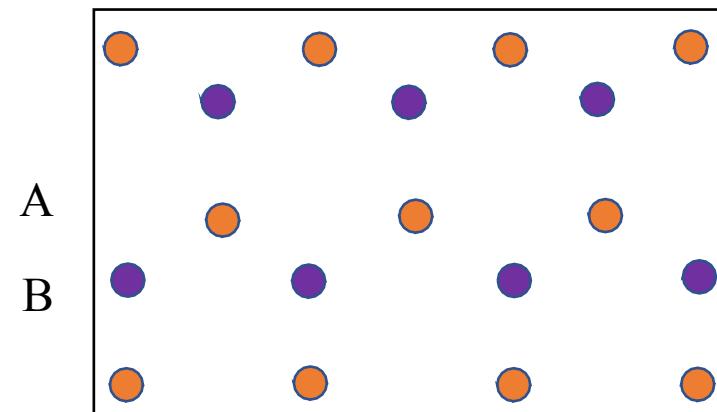
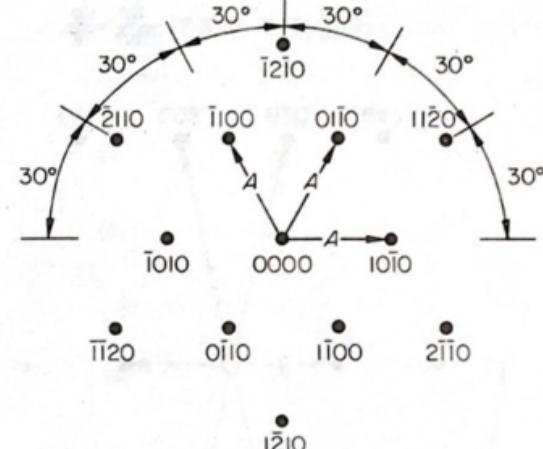


Schematic of down axis projection



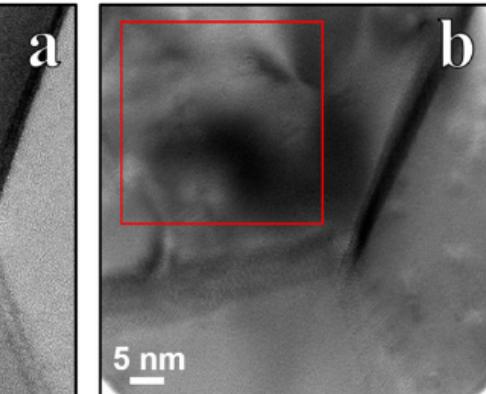
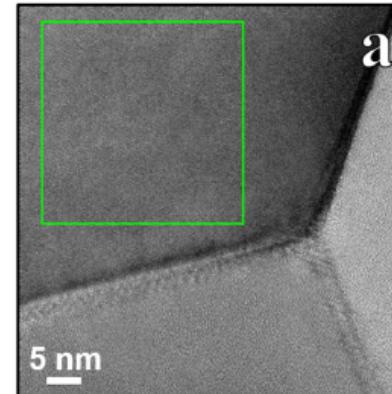
A, B & C sites

HCP, [0001]



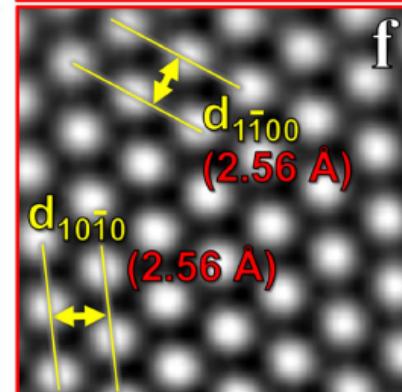
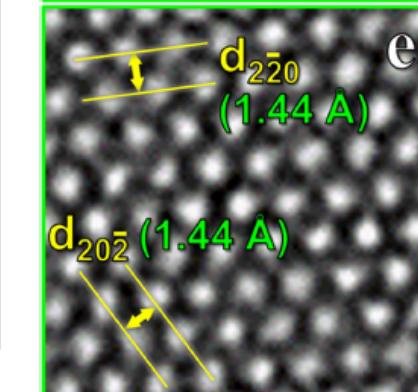
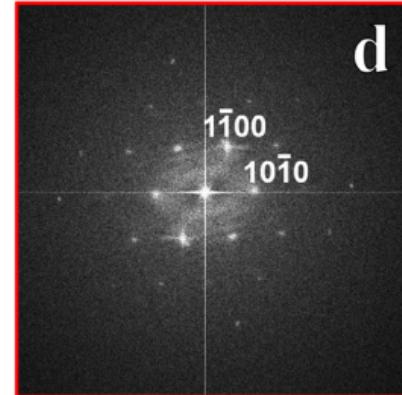
A & B sites only

0 dpa

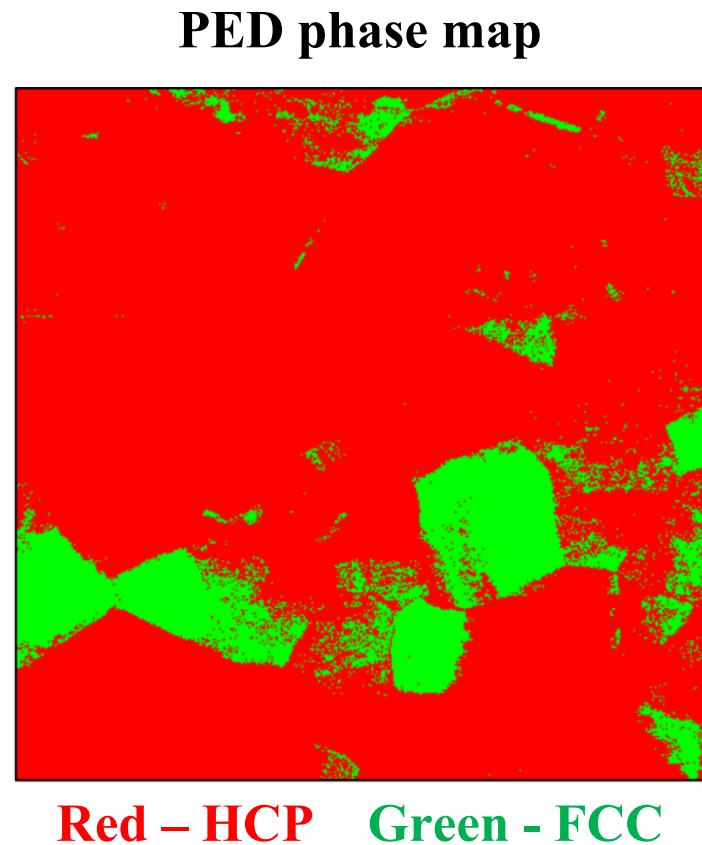


10 dpa

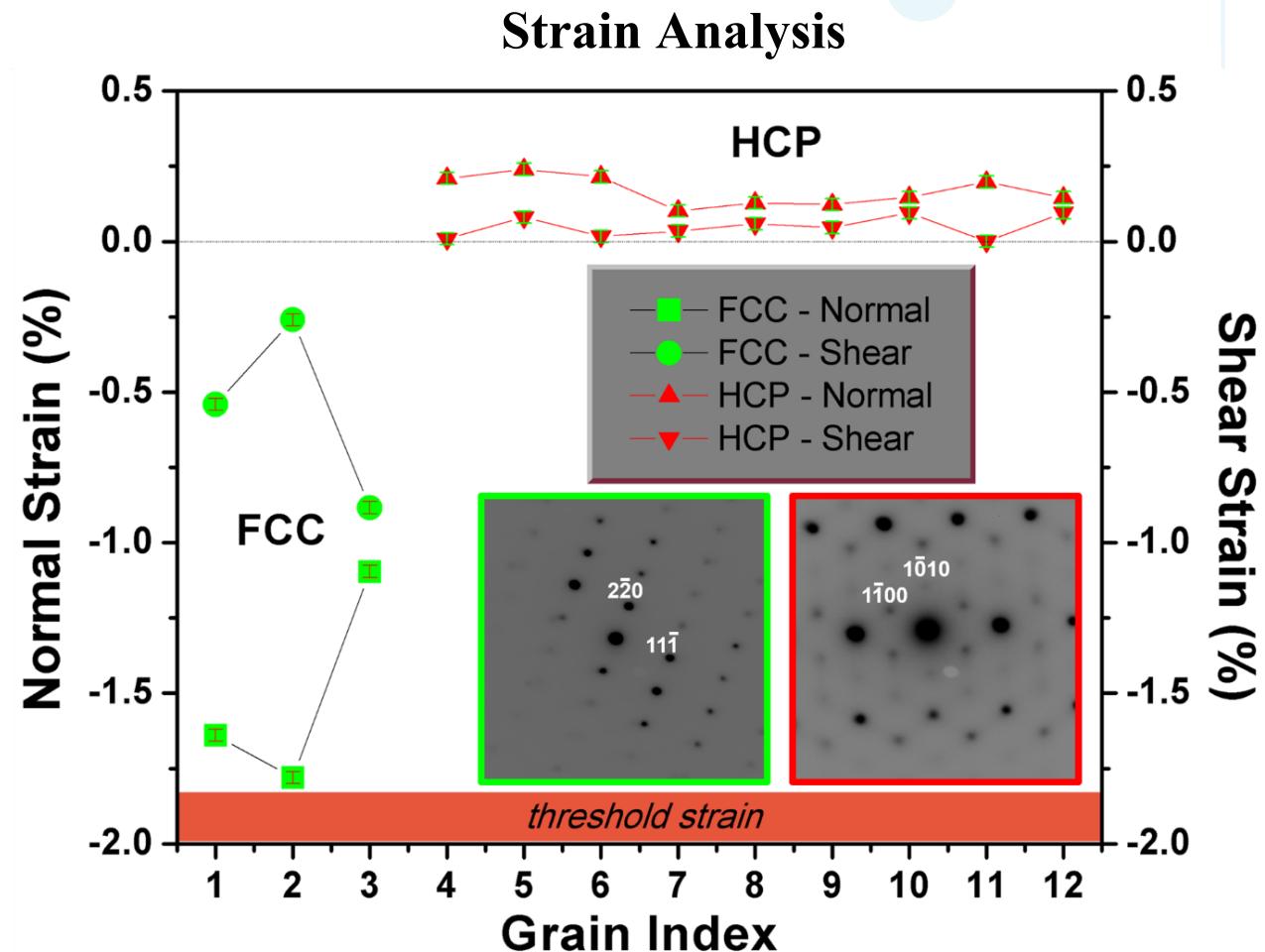
Suri et al., Sci Reports, 2020



Microstructural Characterization

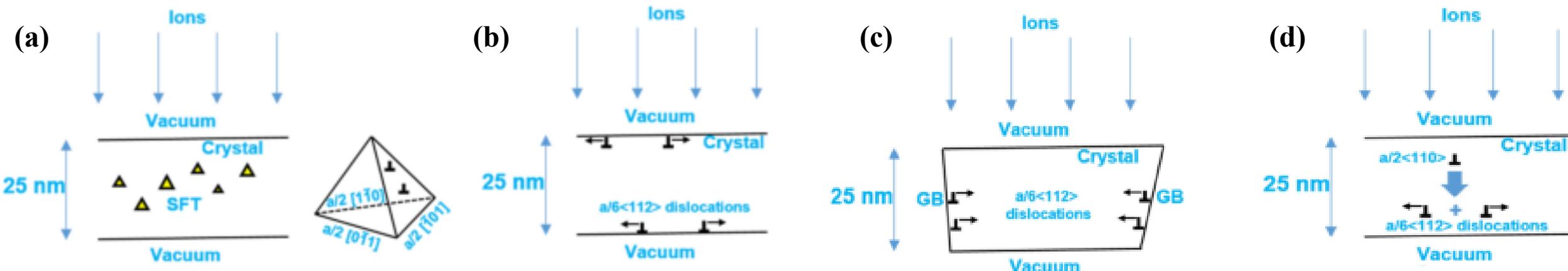


Measured average normal and shear strain
in FCC & HCP grains using TopSpin



Average normal ($\text{Max} [\varepsilon_{xx}, \varepsilon_{yy}]$) and shear (ε_{xy}) strain plotted for the HCP and FCC phases

What is the mechanism that induces the FCC to HCP phase transformation in irradiated nanocrystalline metals?



The propagation of $a/6 <112>$ Shockley partials is predicted as what's changing the atomic layer packing thus transforming FCC to HCP. We proposed a few mechanisms for the origin of these dislocations:

- Formation of SFT, nucleation of Shockley partials on SFT faces
- Nucleation of $a/2 <110>$ dislocations at the crystal-vacuum interface → dissociate to Shockley partials
- Nucleation of $a/2 <110>$ dislocations at the GBs → dissociate to Shockley partials
- Nucleation of $a/2 <110>$ dislocations in the crystal matrix → dissociate to Shockley partials

Summary/Conclusions

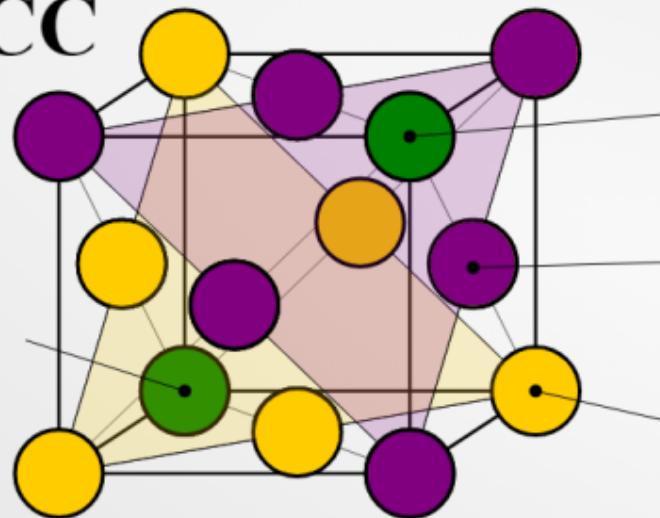
- First documented instance of irradiation induced HCP in Au / HR-TEM
- Suri, P.K., Nathaniel, J.E., Li, N. et al. Ion irradiation induced phase transformation in gold nanocrystalline films. *Sci Rep* 10, 17864 (2020).
- Unique structures in nanograined material can be induced/stabilized by irradiation
- Precession electron diffraction microscopy provides a unique tool to study the grain orientations, microstructure, and properties at the smallest scale
- Thermal, mechanical, and radiation stability of nanograined metals are probably intertwined

Thank You

- Collaborators: Pranav K. Suri, Nan Li, Yongqiang Wang, Khalid Hattar, and Mitra Taheri
- Continuing research team: Doug Medlin, Ryan Schoell, Zachary Milne, Eric Lang
- Sandia, CINT, BES, NNSA, & DOE

HCP vs FCC Stacking: ABABAB vs ABCABC

FCC



C

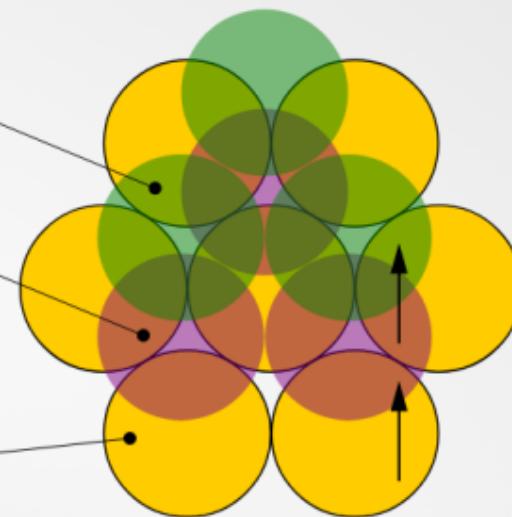
B

A

A

B

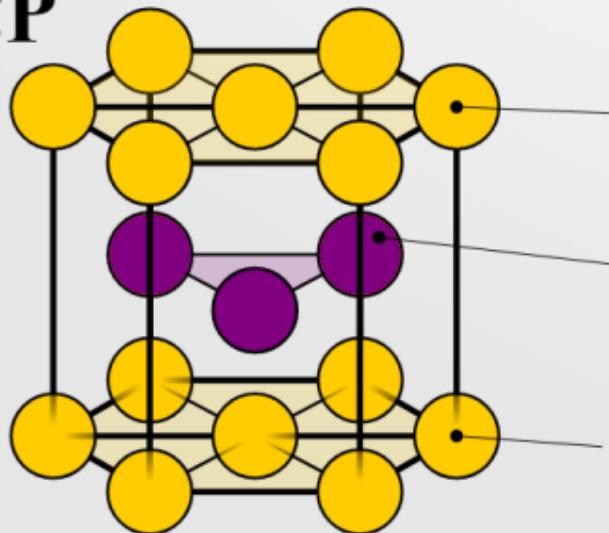
A



Sequence: ABCABC

There are **3 possible positions** for a close-packed layer. If **all 3** positions are used in ABC pattern, this makes an **FCC** crystal. This is hard to see because the close-packed planes are along the body diagonal.

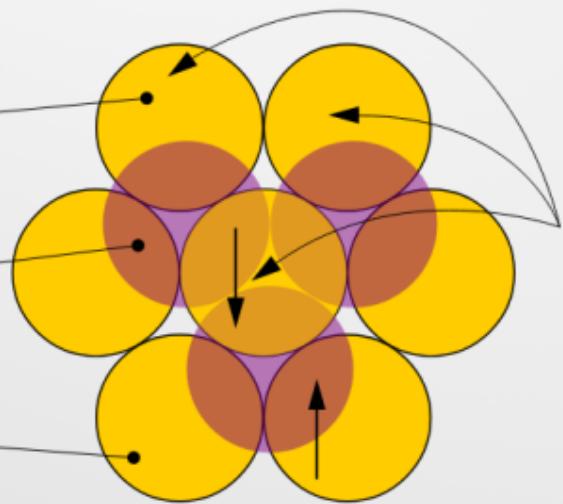
HCP



A

B

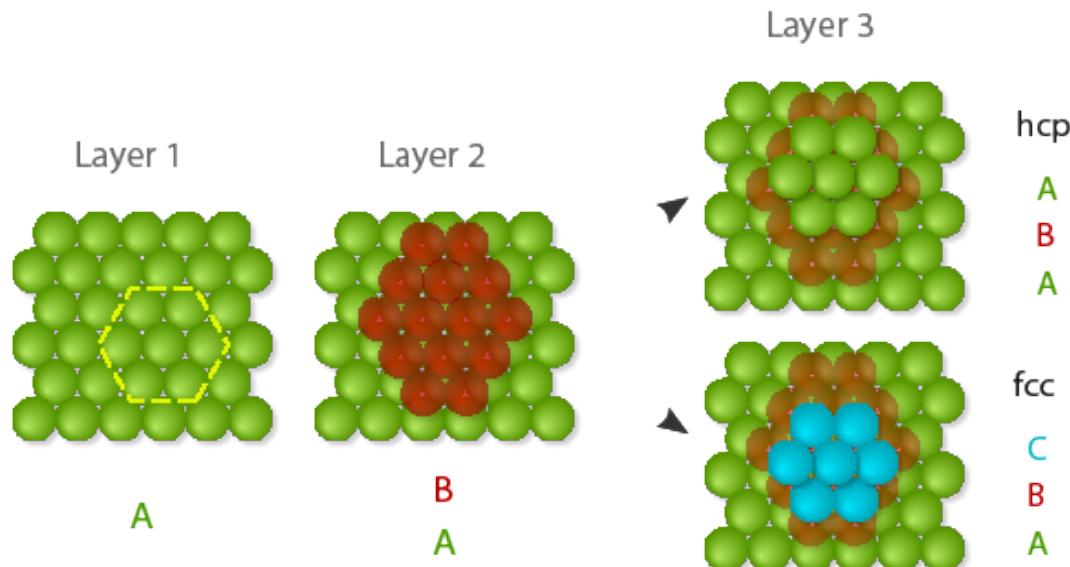
A



Sequence: ABABAB

The stacking is easier to see in HCP because the layers stack within the unit cell. For an HCP crystal, **only 2** of the 3 possible positions are used, so the third layer is a repeat of the first layer.

Irradiation-induced microstructural changes in nanocrystalline metals



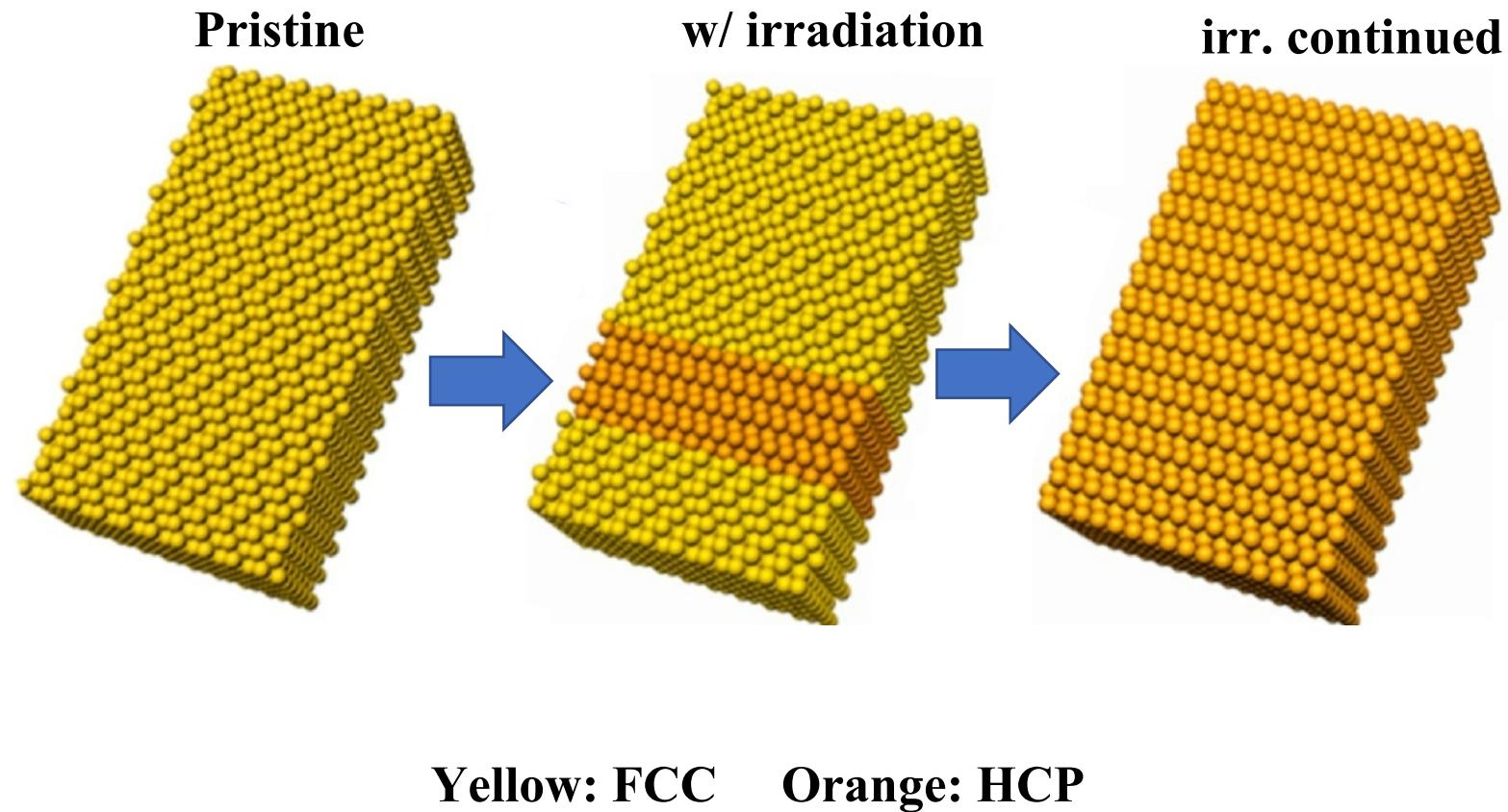
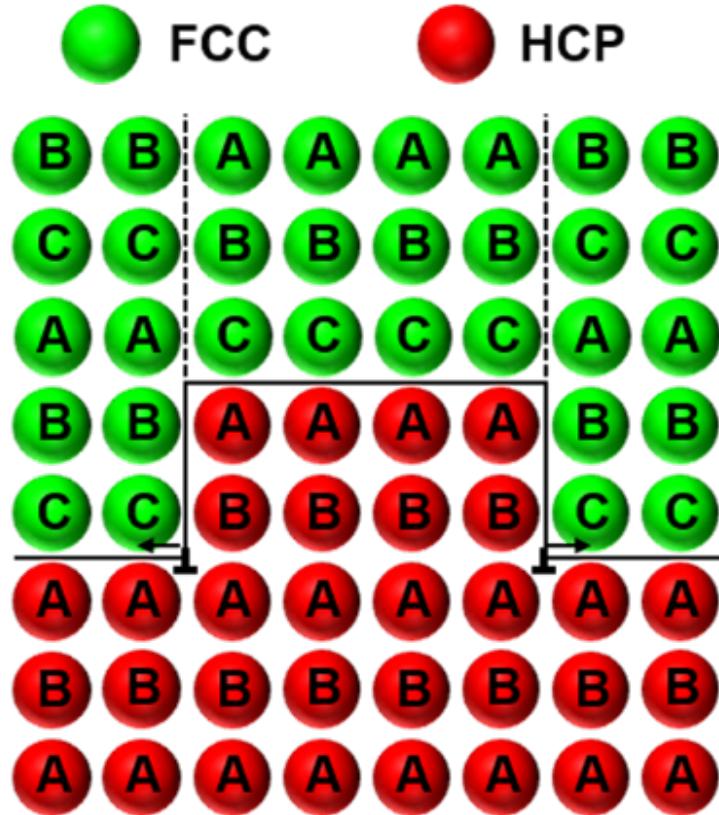
Schematic of atomic layer packing change from ABCABC... (FCC) to ABABAB... (HCP)



Propagation of $a/6<112>$ Shockley partials transforming two layers of FCC to HCP

Though this phenomena has been documented, the mechanism(s) of transform have yet to be identified

Schematic of atomic layer packing change from ABCABC... (FCC) to ABABAB... (HCP)



Propagation of $a/6<112>$ Shockley partials
transforming two layers of FCC to HCP