

FY2013 NEET Award - Developing Microstructure-Property Correlation in Reactor Materials using *in situ* High-Energy X-rays

PIs:

Meimei Li (ANL), Jonathan Almer (ANL), Yong Yang (U. Florida), Lizhen Tan (ORNL)

Contributors:

Erika Benda, Yiren Chen, Peter Kenesei, Ali Mashayekhi, Jun-Sang Park, Hemant Sharma (ANL), B.K. Kim and K.G. Field (ORNL)

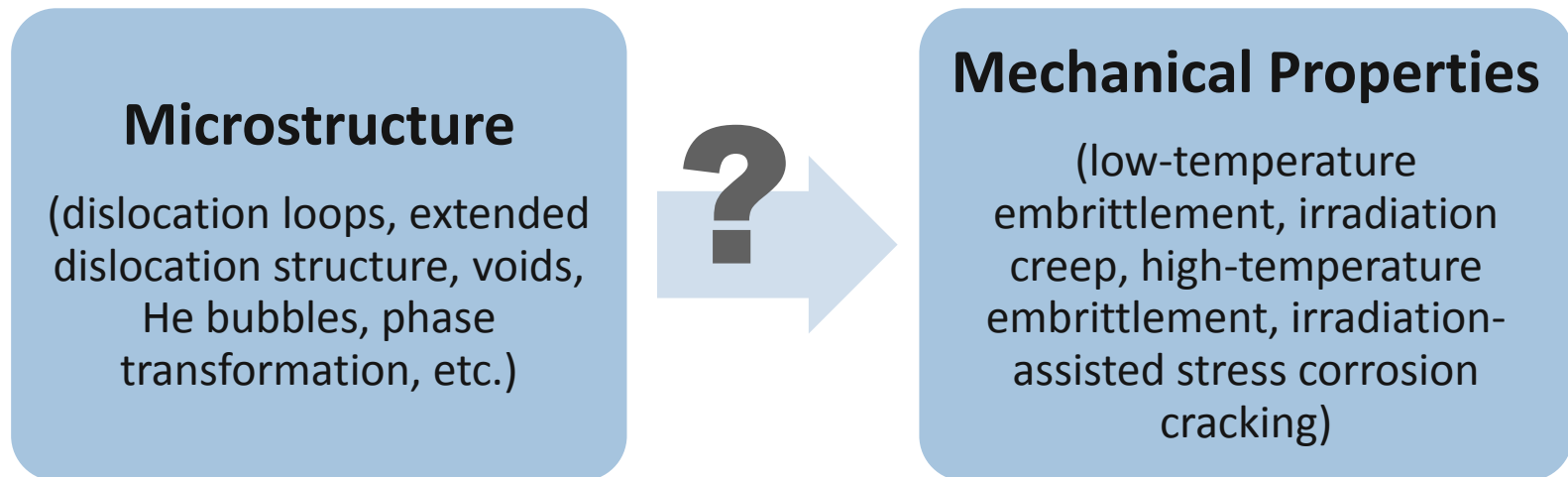
Postdoc and student:

Xuan Zhang (Postdoc, ANL), Chi Xu (PhD student, U. Florida)

Special thanks to NSUF and Prof. Stubbins (U. Illinois) for providing irradiated specimens

Motivation

Microstructure – Property Correlation



- Traditionally, microstructure and mechanical properties are measured separately;
- Need **new capability** that measures microstructure and properties **simultaneously**;
 - Existing techniques, e.g. *in situ* straining with electron microscopy of small-scale specimens
 - New capability: *in situ* straining of lab-scale specimens with multiple probes

In situ Straining with High-Energy X-rays and Multiple Probes

- Beamline 1-ID at Advanced Photon Source

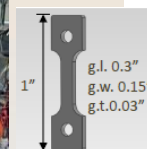
High-energy, high-brilliance X-rays:

- Deep penetration
 - mm-sized specimens
 - Suite of sample environments/stages
- *In situ*, real-time studies

SAXS detector

- HR detector
- Filters & stop

Lab-scale mechanical test



6m

5.5m

4.5m

1m

Very far-field detectors

- 3 HR detectors
- Trans-rotate for high q-coverage

Far-field detectors

- 4 GE 2x2k detectors
- @1m: $q_{max} \sim 25 \text{ 1/\AA}$
- Center-hole (SAXS)

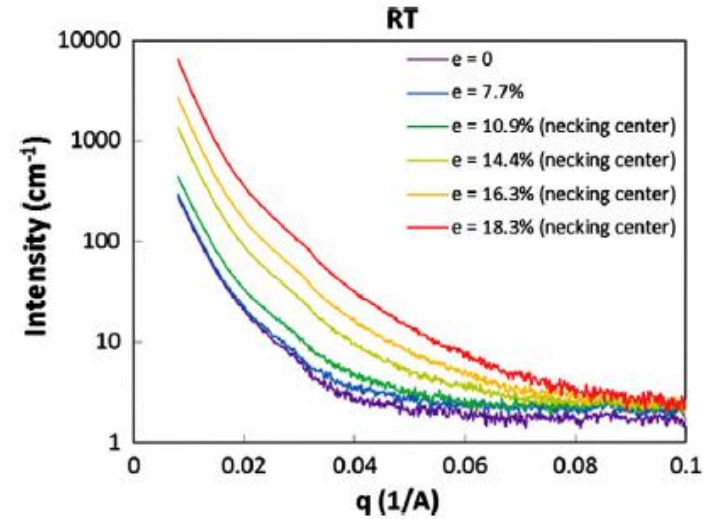
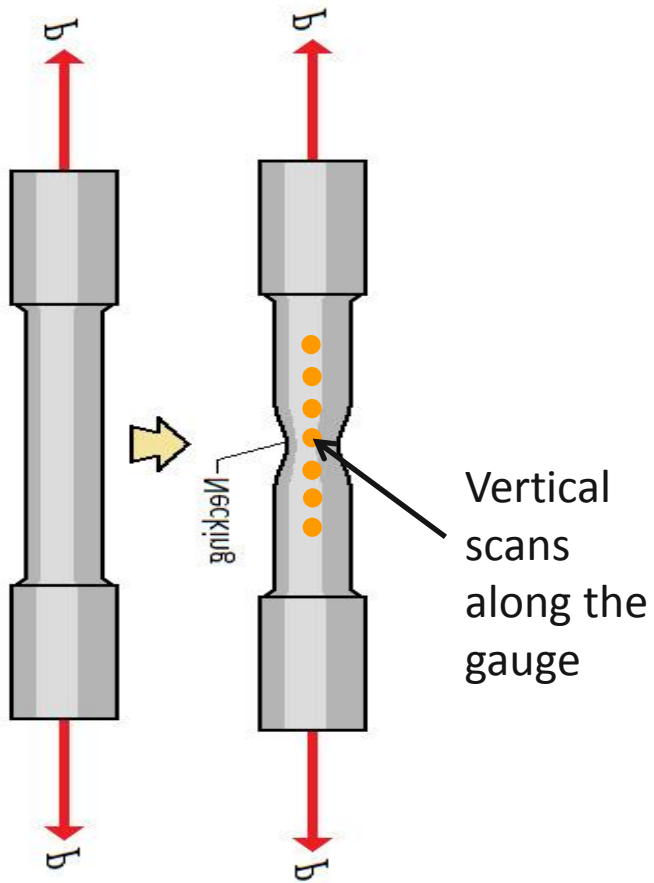
Near field-HEDM detector

- Tomography
- Conical slit
- Lasers

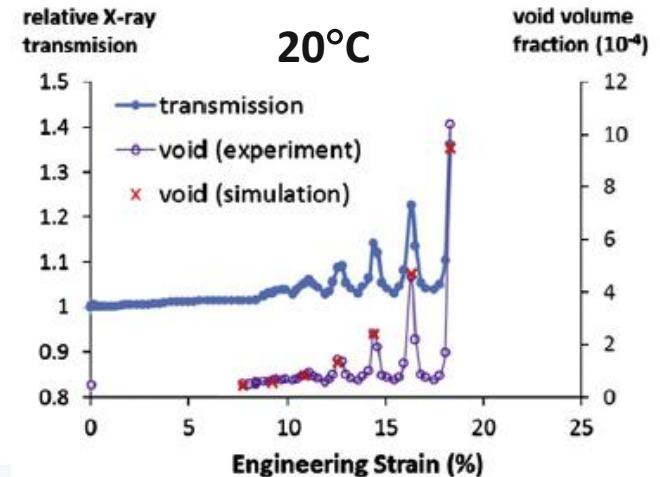
***E=40-140keV
High-brilliance***

Small-angle X-ray Scattering (SAXS)

Measure void formation and evolution



Void formation and grow during necking captured by SAXS

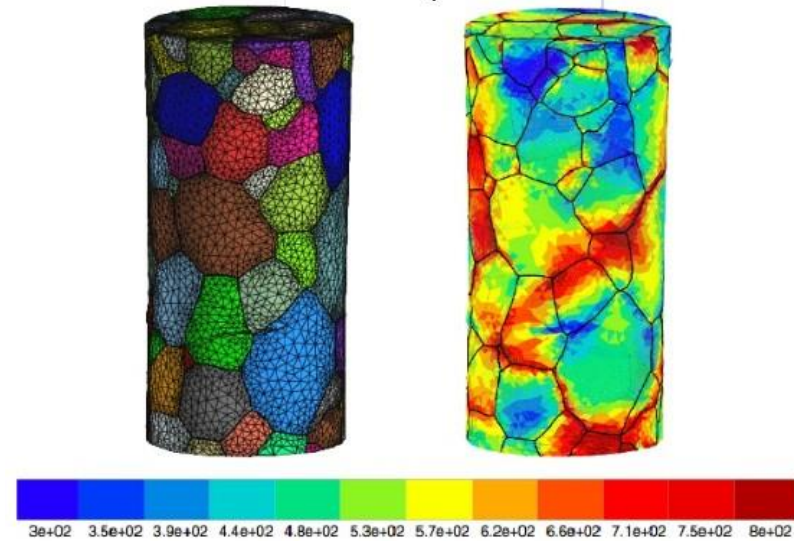
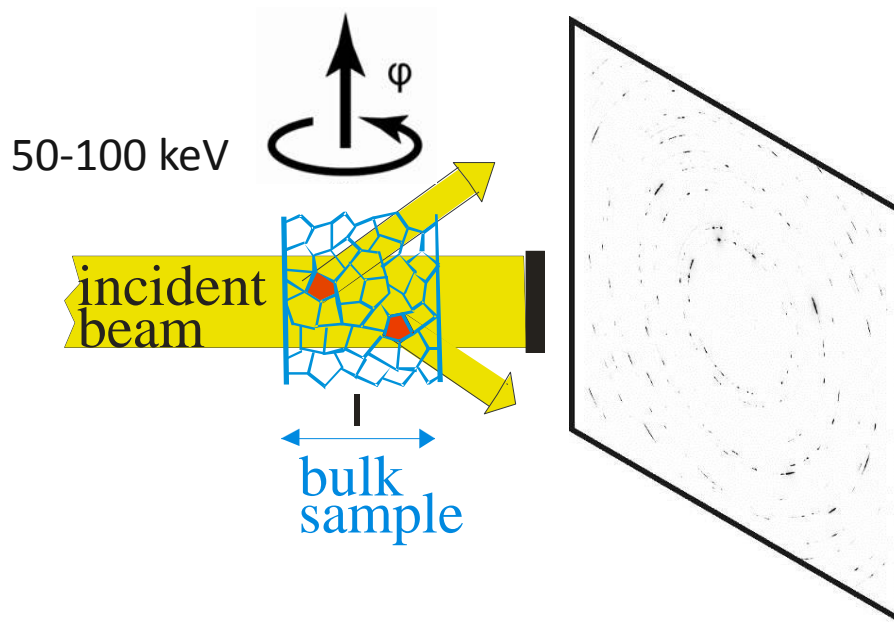


Wang, et al. JNM 440 (2013) 81.



High Energy Diffraction Microscopy (HEDM)

- **Three-dimensional, grain-scale, non-destructive** characterization of microstructural and micromechanical response of individual grains within the bulk of a polycrystalline specimen.



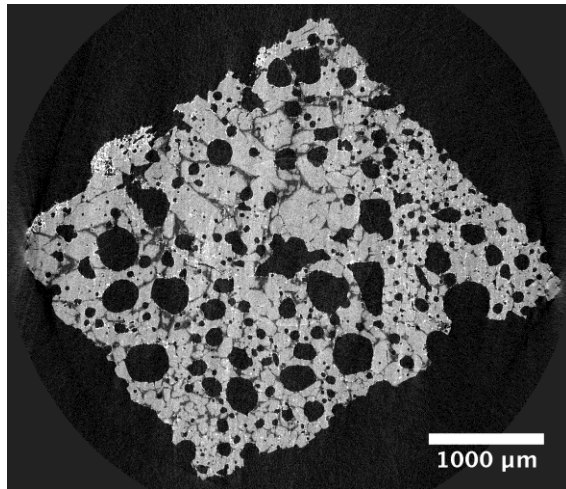
- Thousands of grains in mm-size samples
- Near-field HEDM: grain shape, orientation
- Far-field HEDM: strain, orientation

FEM simulation of von Mises stress in a Ti alloy sample loaded to 500 MPa. (Ludwig, et al, MSE A524 (2009))

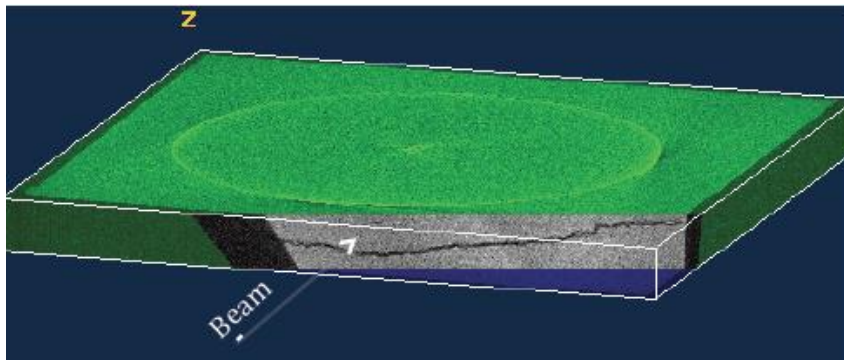


X-ray Tomography

- Nondestructive technique for visualizing internal microstructure within a material
- Provide 3D images of the internal structure (pores, voids, cracks, etc.) in a material

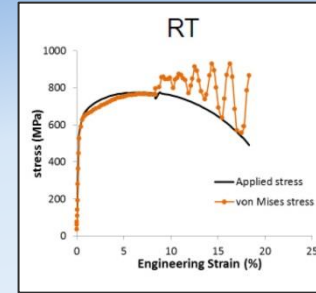
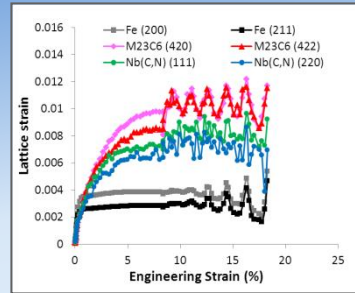
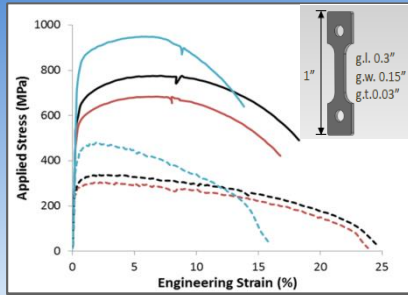


Absorption Tomography provides information due to electron density, revealing presence of voids, cracks, etc.
(by AFRL, unpublished)

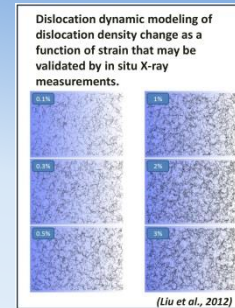
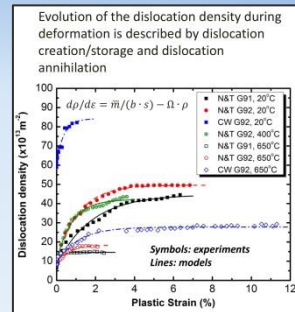
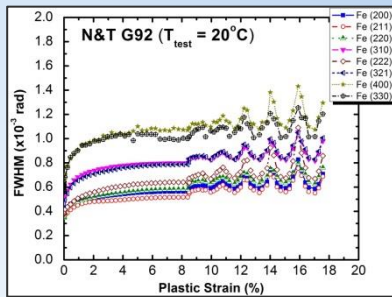


X-ray tomography of thermally-fatigued GlidCop specimen measured at APS beamline 1-ID.
(A. Khounsary et al. J. Phys 425 (2013) 212015)

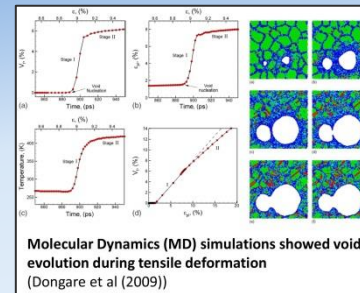
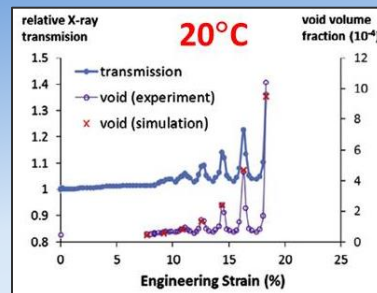
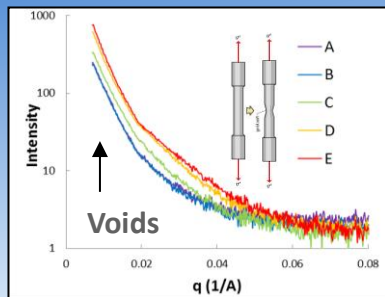
In situ Characterization of F-M G92 Steel during Tensile Deformation by WAXS/SAXS/Radiography



Diffraction peak shifts revealed load partitioning among phases during deformation



Diffraction peak broadening revealed dislocation evolution during deformation

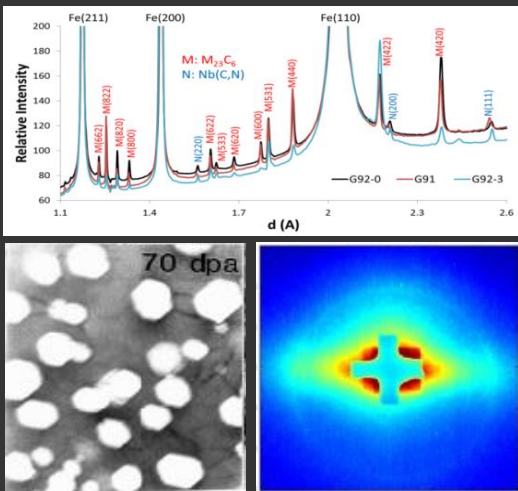
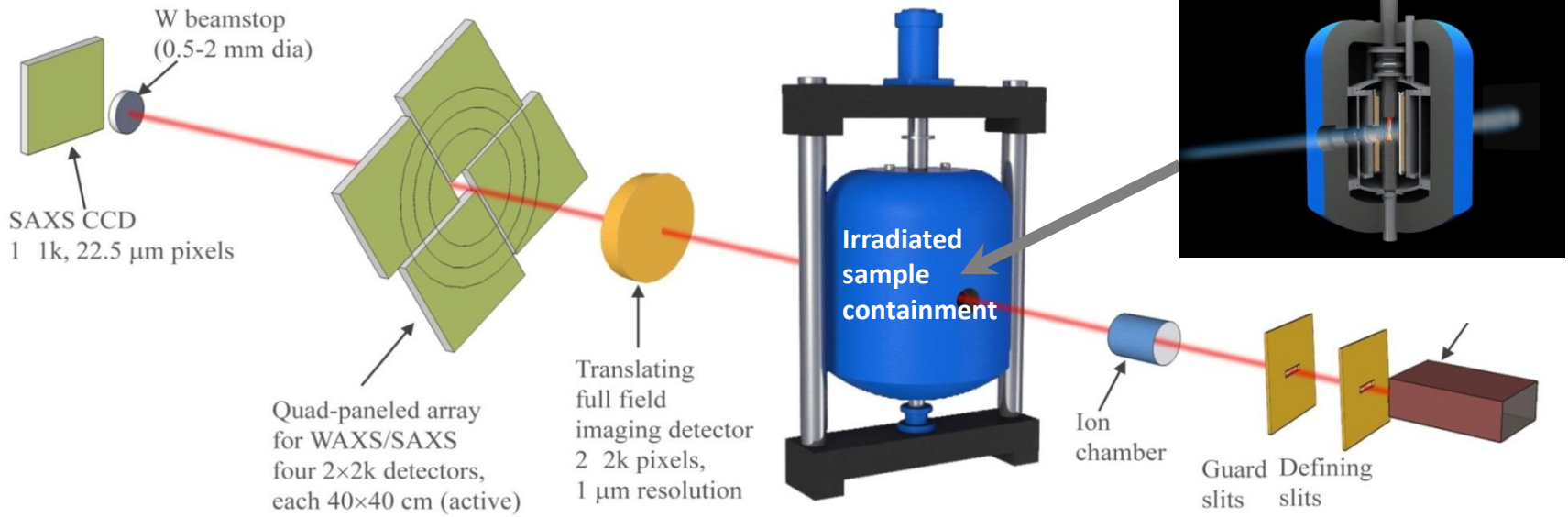


SAXS captured void formation and evolution during necking



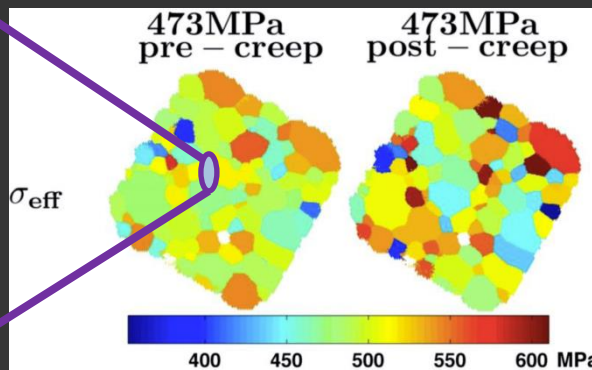
Project Goal -

In situ Characterization under Thermal-Mechanical Loading with High-Energy X-rays of Neutron-Irradiated Specimens

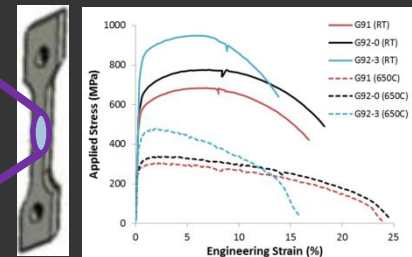


Nanoscale: WAXS and SAXS

(Schuren, et al 2014, pre-publication)



Mesoscale: diffraction microscopy & tomography



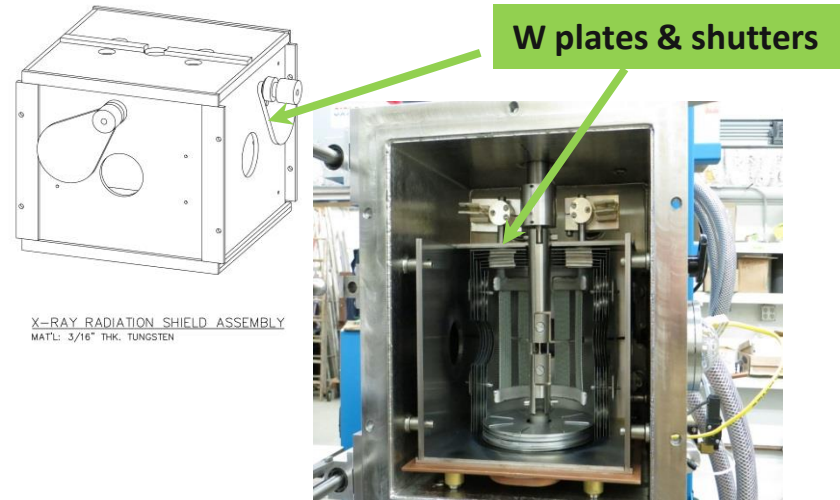
Macroscale: stress-strain behavior

In situ X-ray Radiated Materials Straining/Annealing (*iRadMat*) Apparatus

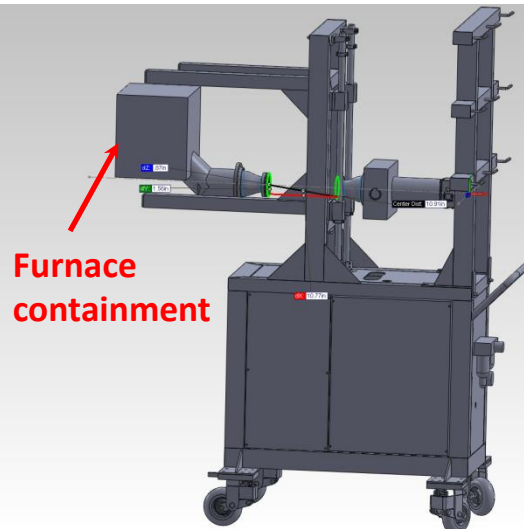
Unique x-ray sample environment

- Internal radiation shielding for activated samples
- Temperature: <math><1000^{\circ}\text{C}</math>
- Vacuum: 1×10^{-5} Torr
- Tension, creep, fatigue loading
- In-grip rotation for tomography & diffraction microscopy

Vacuum furnace with Integrated Radiation Shielding



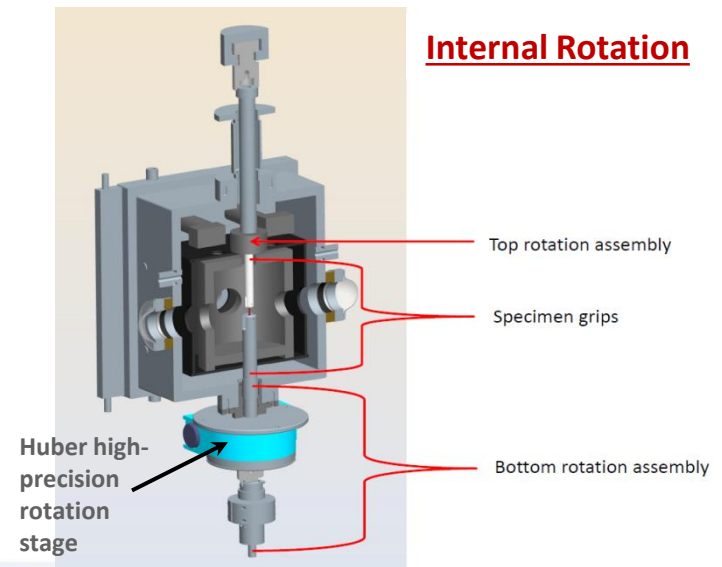
iRadMat



Beamline 1-ID



Internal Rotation

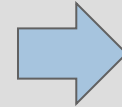


Challenge - Handling Activated Specimen

On-site Radiological Facility - Irradiated Materials Lab (IML)



Specimen installation and encapsulation at Irradiated Materials Laboratory (IML) in Bldg. 212, ANL



Pack into a shielded containment and survey.

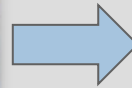


Transfer between IML and APS

Advanced Photon Source (APS)

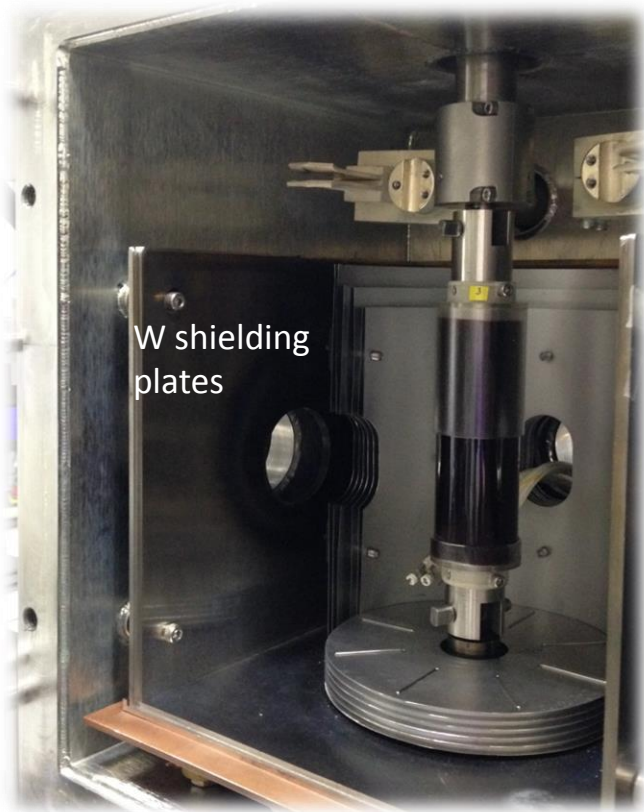


Unpacking and loading at 1-ID beamline



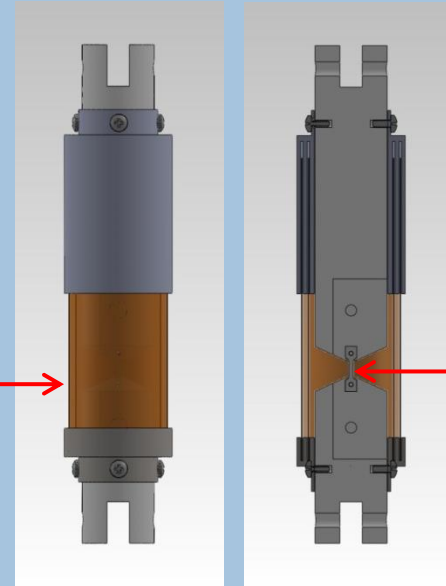
Encapsulation for Activated Tensile Specimen

RT tensile test of an irradiated specimen



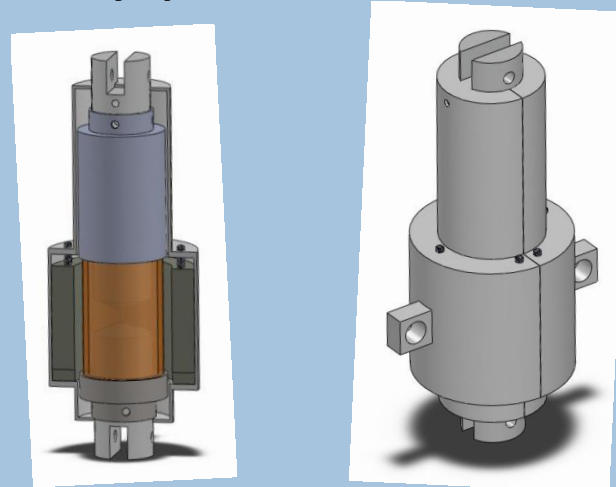
For low-activity specimens

Double-layered
Kapton tubes



Irradiated
Sample

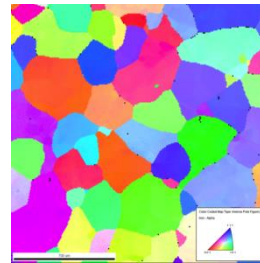
For high-activity specimens – additional local shielding



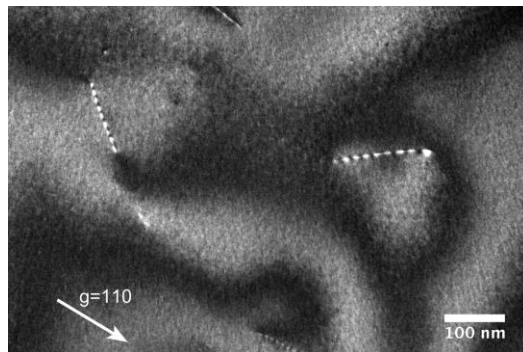
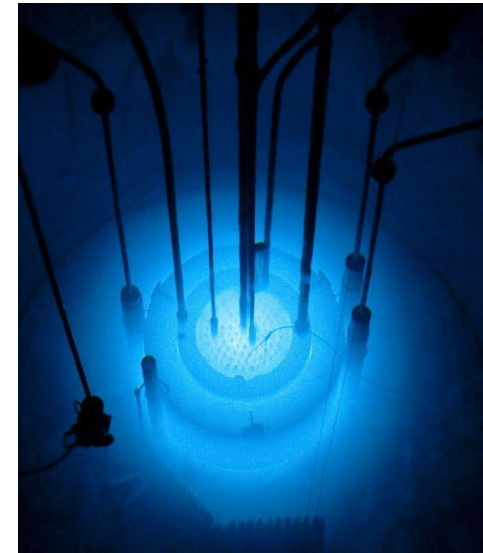
In situ Straining of Neutron-Irradiated Fe-9Cr Alloy

Samples	Non-irradiated	Irradiated	Irradiated
T_{irr} (°C)	N/A	300	450
dose (dpa)	N/A	0.01	0.01

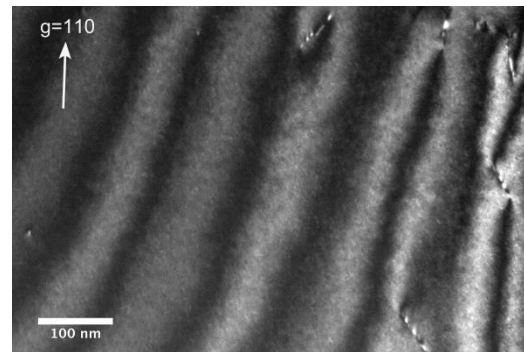
- EBSD mapping of control sample shows an average grain size of 180 μm .
- TEM characterization of defect structures shows:
 - no visible irr-induced defects in 300°C-0.01dpa sample;
 - nano-sized loops in 450°C-0.01dpa specimen sample.



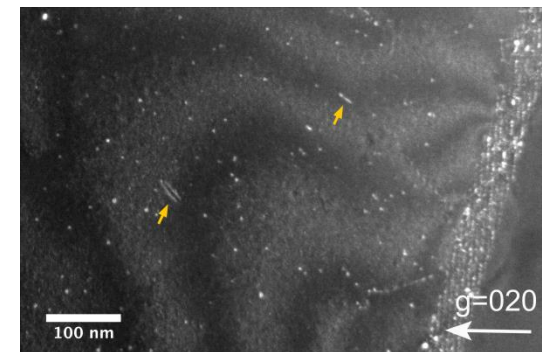
U. Illinois Irradiation Experiment at ATR



Unirradiated



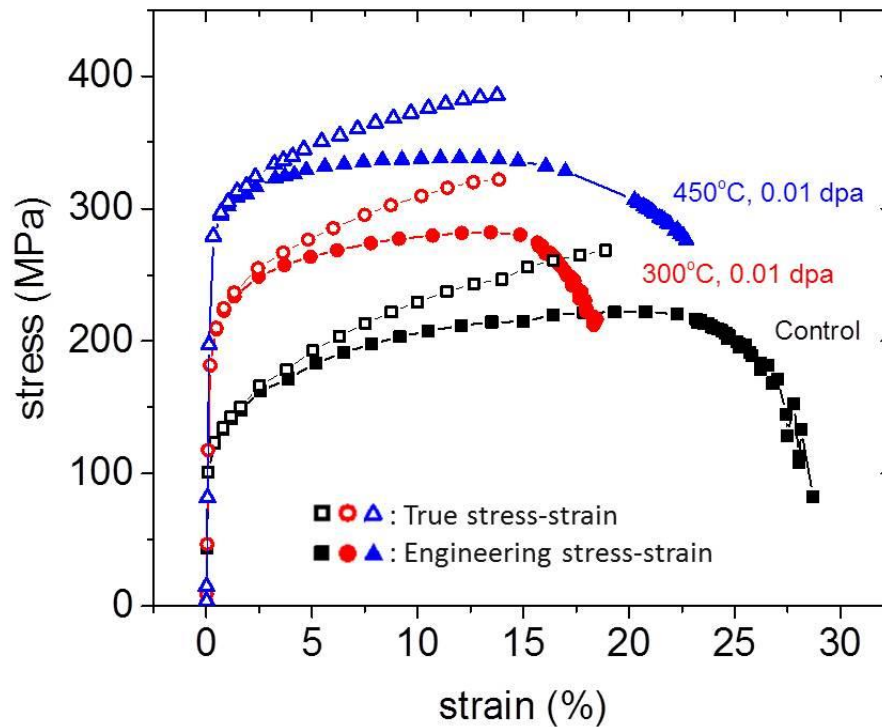
300°C, 0.01 dpa



450°C, 0.01 dpa

Stress-Strain Behavior of Neutron-Irradiated Fe-9Cr

- Stress-strain curves recorded during *in-situ* X-ray measurement



Work-hardening:

$$\sigma = 76.82 + 63.02\varepsilon^{0.380}$$

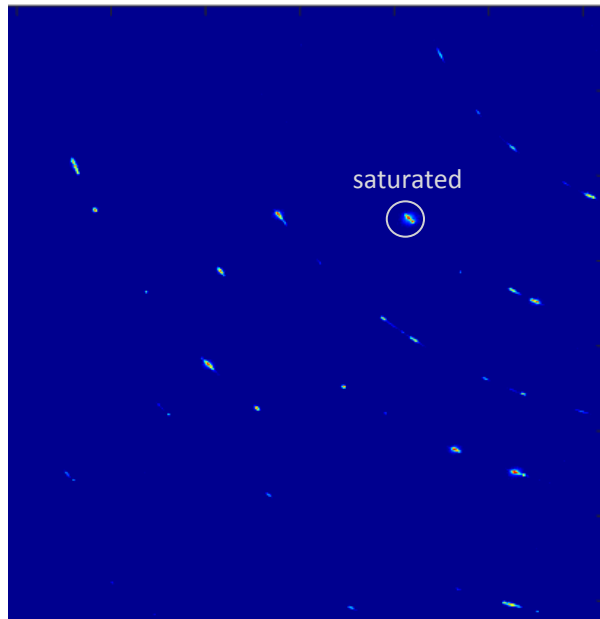
$$\sigma = 128.43 + 100.20\varepsilon^{0.254}$$

$$\sigma = 214.86 + 88.06\varepsilon^{0.255}$$



Wide-angle X-ray Scattering during Deformation

300°C irr, as received



X-ray energy: $E = 122\text{keV}$
X-ray beam size = $0.2 \times 0.2\text{mm}^2$

300°C irr, after deformation

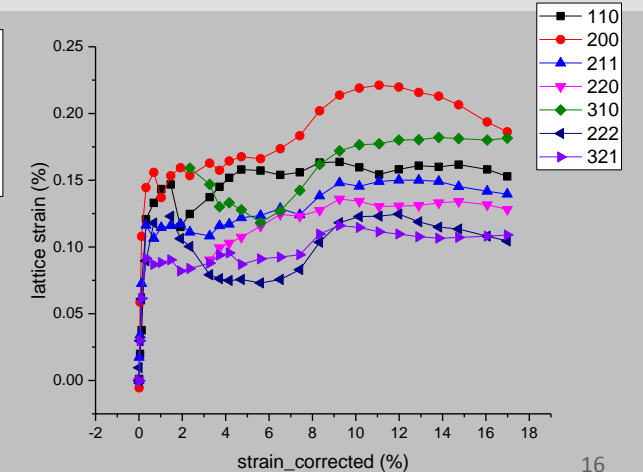
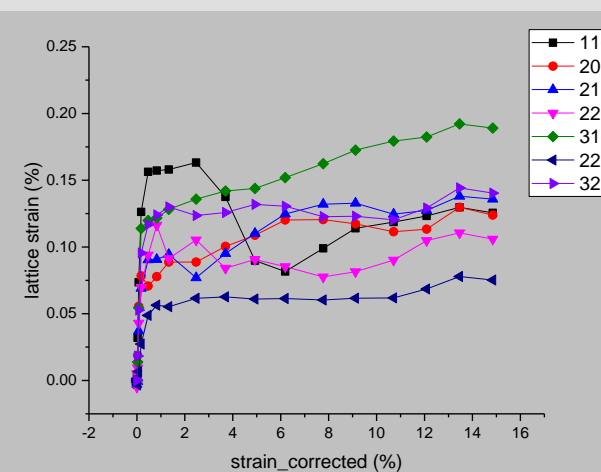
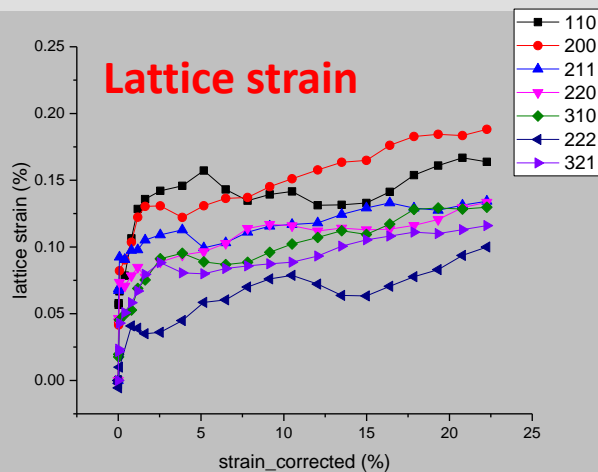
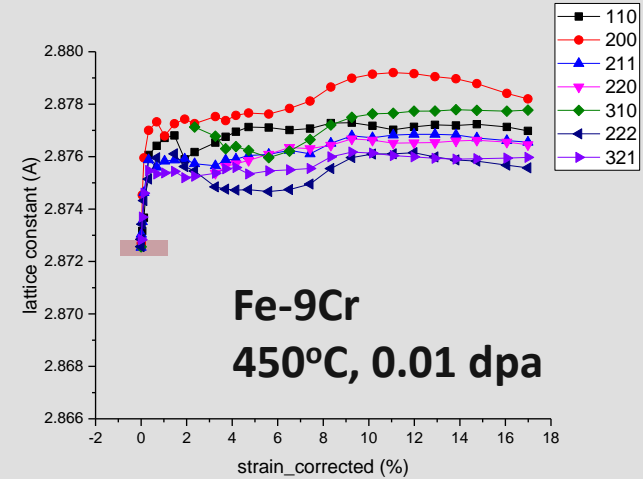
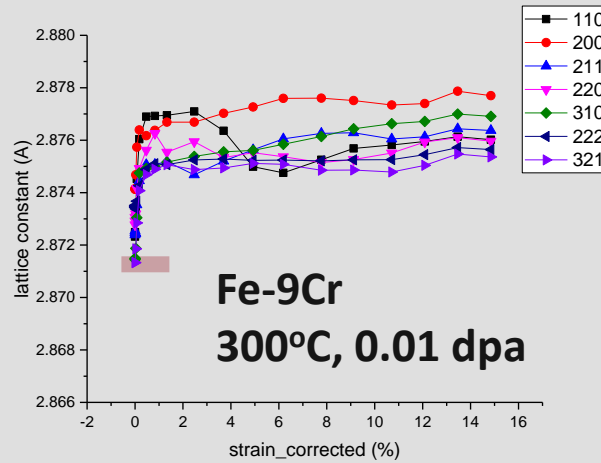
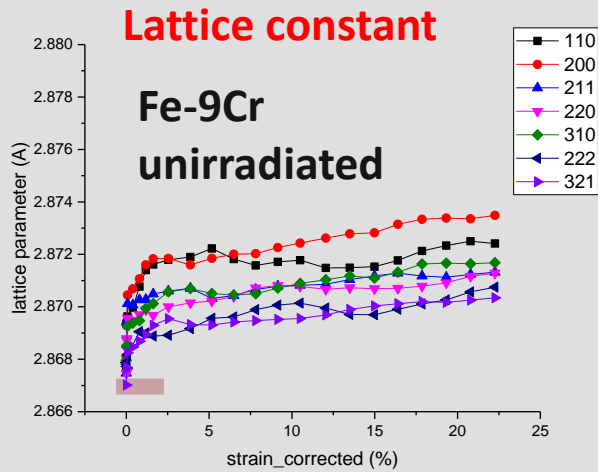


Strain rate $\sim 1-3 \times 10^{-5}$ /sec

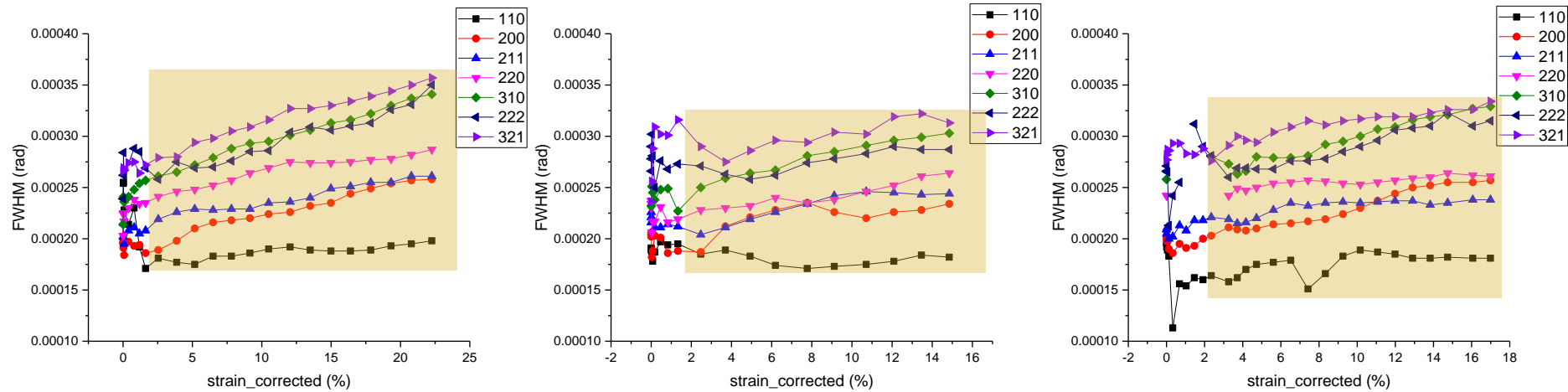
-> duration for 1 test: $\sim 5\text{h}$

1 data point averages over 30 measurements, covering 0.5mm^3 volume of about 100 grains.

Lattice Strain Evolution during Tensile Deformation



Peak Broadening during Tensile Deformation

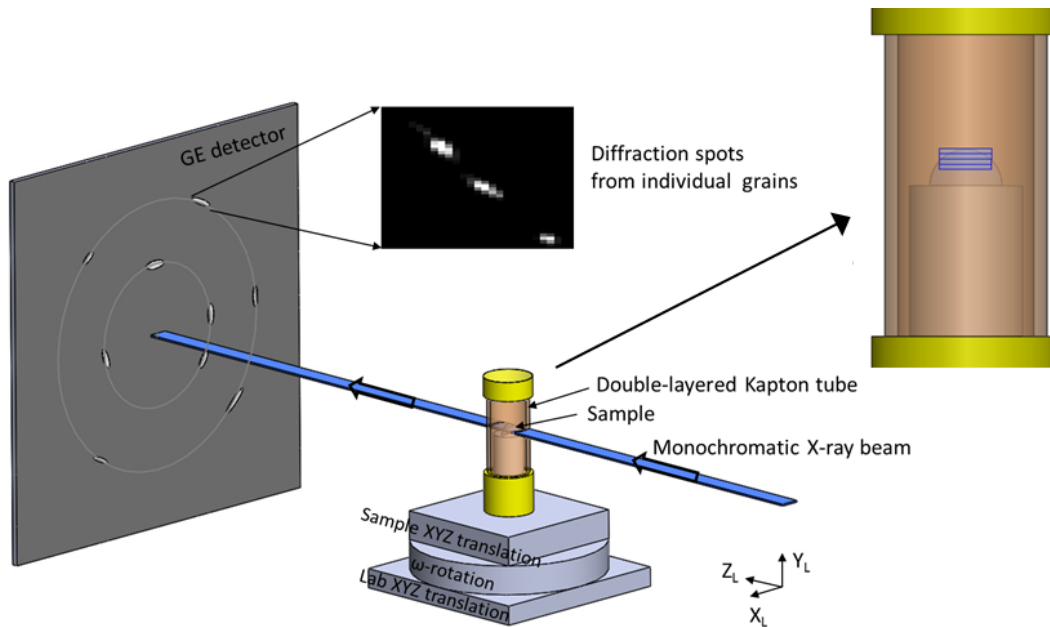


- Peak broadening data are being analyzed to obtain dislocation density and dislocation structure as a function of strain.
- Small-angle X-ray scattering data are to be analyzed.

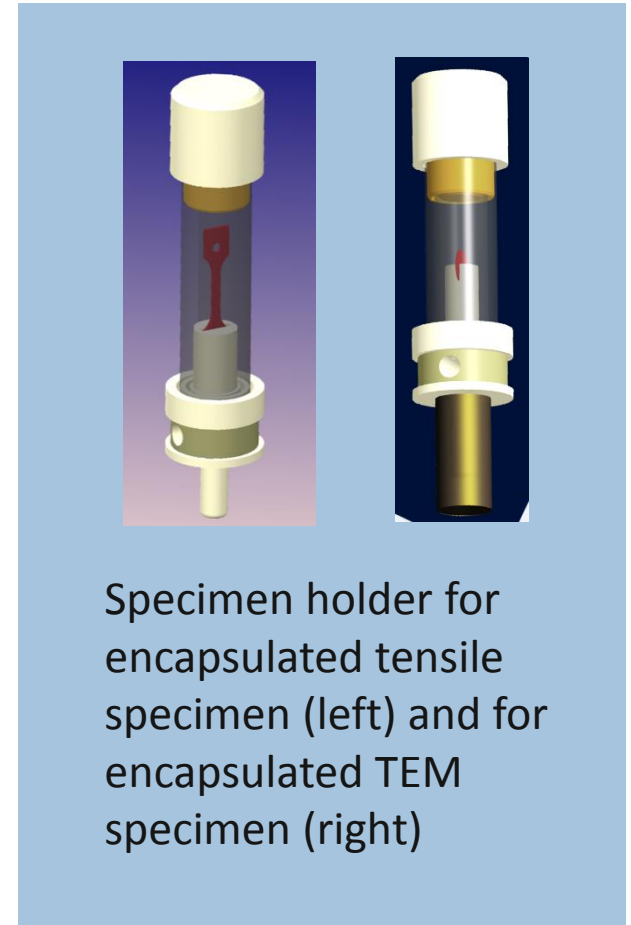


Ex situ 3D Characterization of Irradiated Specimens

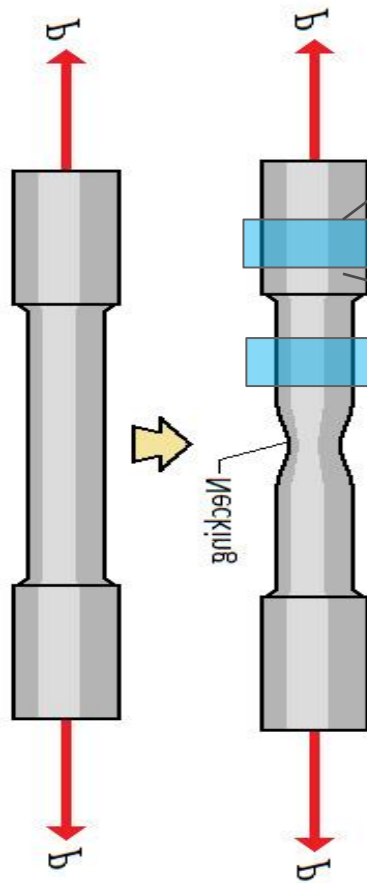
Far-field High-Energy Diffraction Microscopy (ff-HEDM)



X-ray Energy: $E=70\text{keV}$
Beam size= $2\times 0.2\text{mm}^2$
4 layers measured



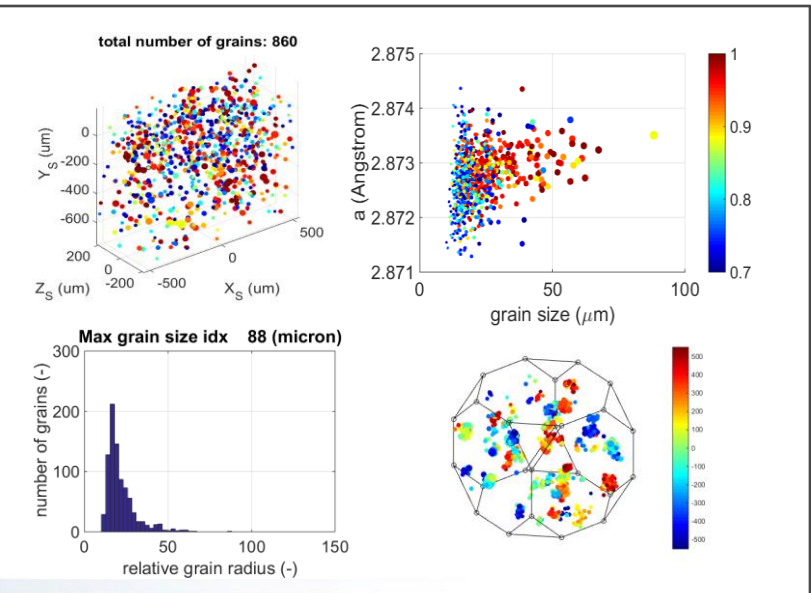
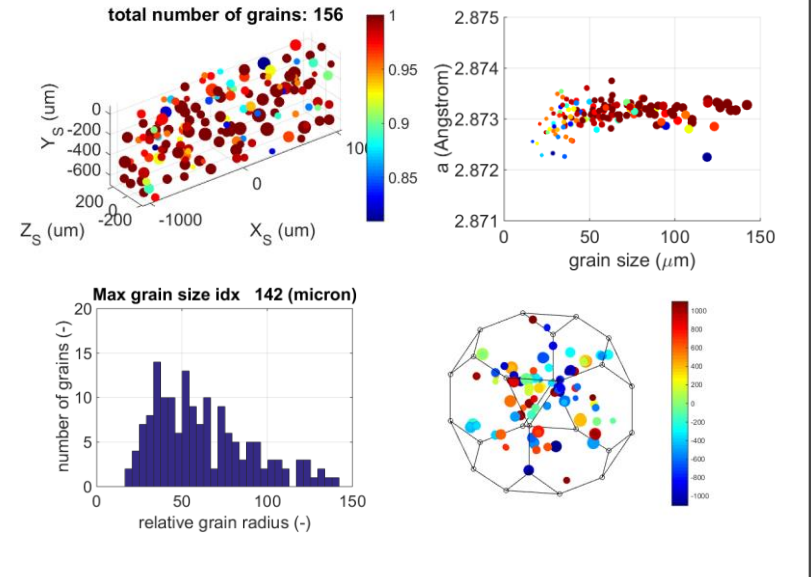
ff-HEDM on Deformed, 300°C/0.01 dpa n-irradiated Fe-9Cr Alloy



Un-deformed region

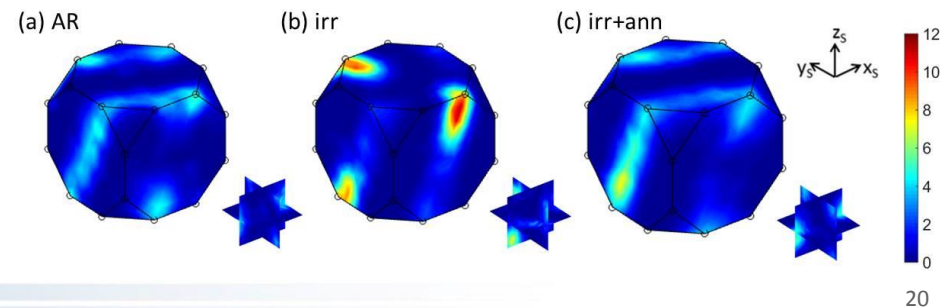
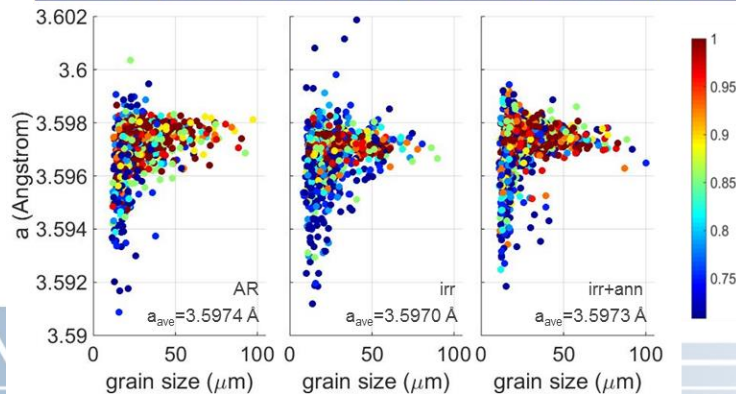
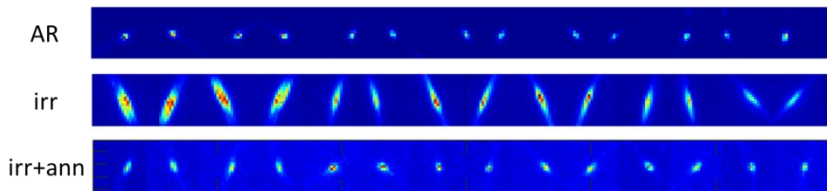
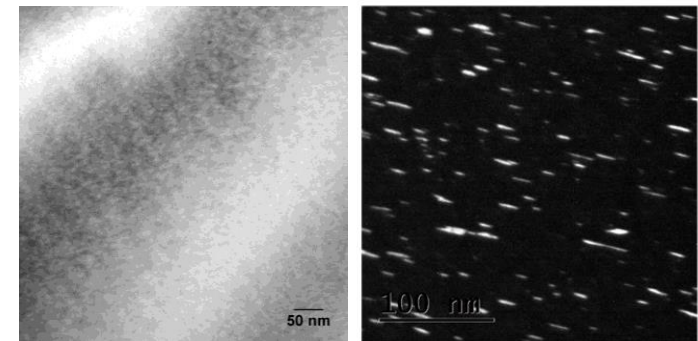
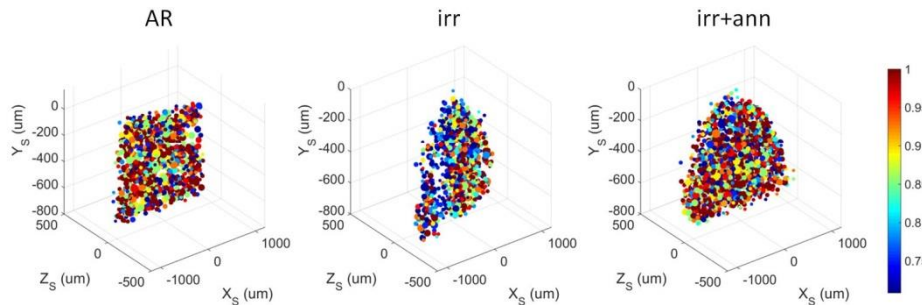
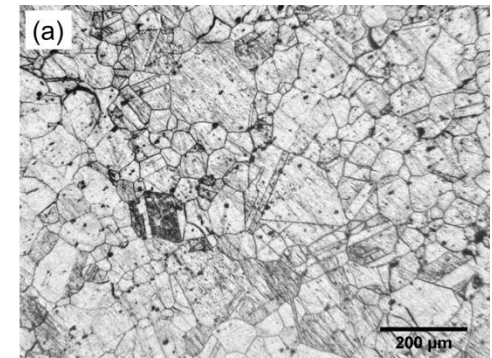


Deformed region



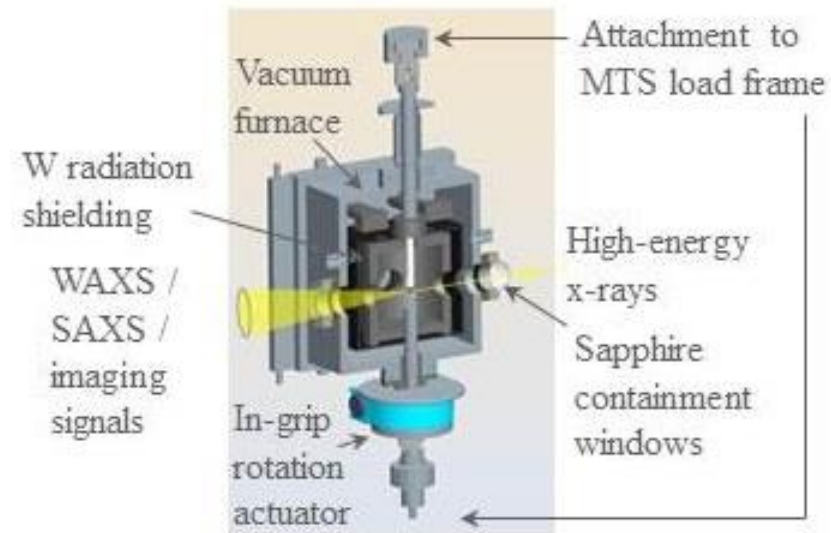
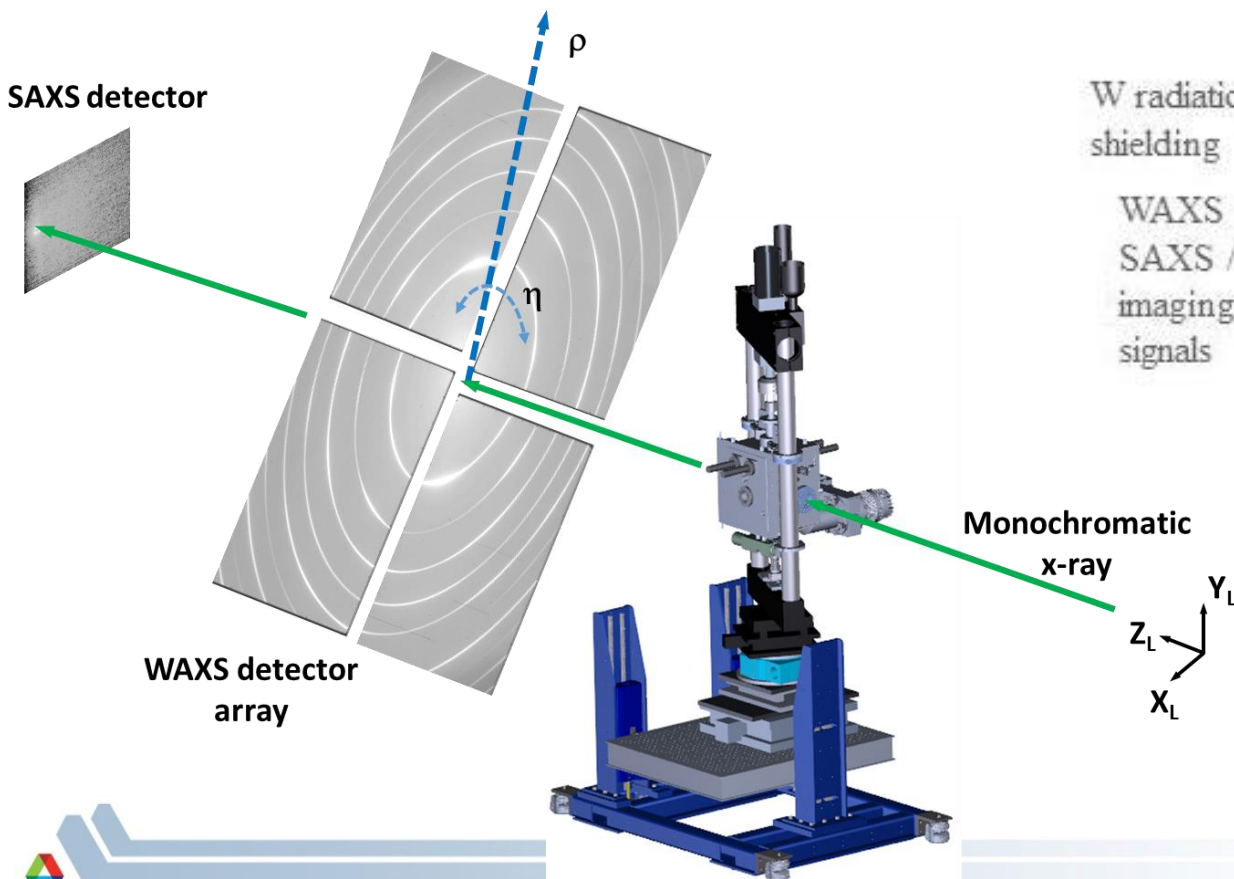
ff-HEDM of Neutron-Irradiated HT-UPS Austenitic Steel

Sample	Condition	Dimensions
AR	As-received.	1.7 × 2 × 0.15 mm
irr	3 dpa, 500°C	3 mm dia × 0.16 mm t
irr+ann	3 dpa, 500°C + annealing at 600°C for 1 h	3 mm dia × 0.2 mm t



Outlook - *in situ* 4D Characterization

- Integrate *in situ* straining/annealing capability with 3D characterization techniques for 4D (time- and spatial-resolved) characterization of neutron-irradiated specimens under thermal-mechanical loading.



Special Thanks to APS Beamline 1-ID

MPE group members

Name	Location	email	phone
Jonathan Almer	431/A006	almer@aps.anl.gov	630-252-1049
Marija Erkapic	431/A006	erkapic@aps.anl.gov	630-252-5453
Peter Kenesei	431/A007	kenesei@aps.anl.gov	630-252-0133
Ali Mashayekhi	431/A009	mashayek@aps.anl.gov	630-252-0123
John Okasinski	431/A003	okasinski@aps.anl.gov	630-252-0162
Jun-Sang Park	431/A004	parkjs@aps.anl.gov	630-252-9194
Rogelio Ranay	431/B095	ranay@aps.anl.gov	630-252-6031
Hemant Sharma	431/A002	hsharma@aps.anl.gov	630-252-0133
Sarvjit Shastri	431/A005	shastri@aps.anl.gov	630-252-0129

