

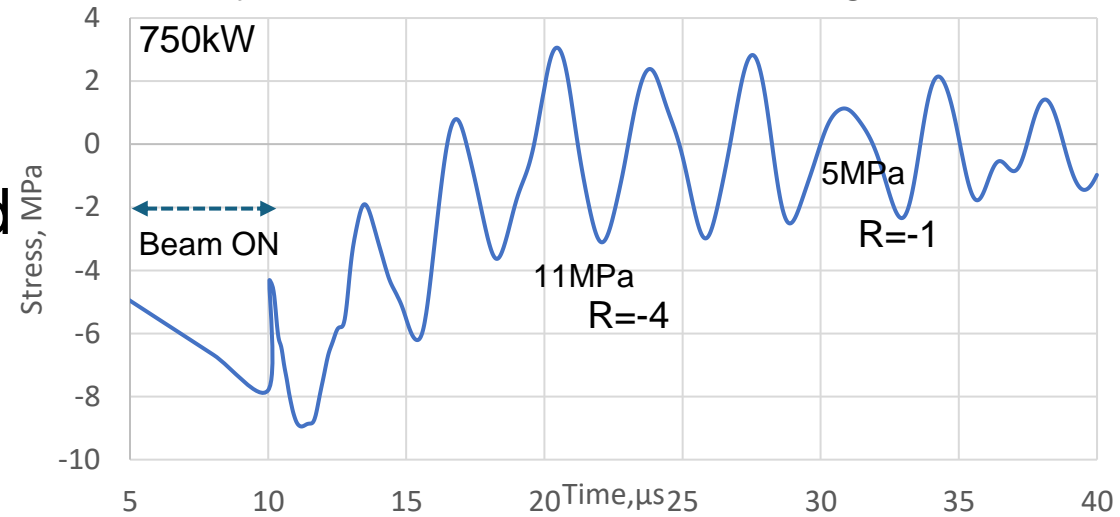
Production and qualification of ceramic nanofiber for future high-power targets

Sujit Bidhar
TSD talk 6/20/2024

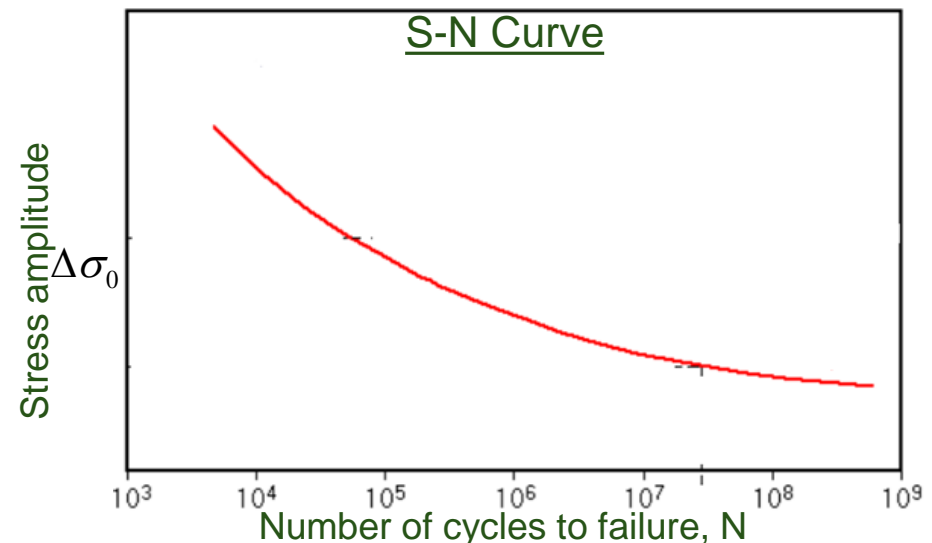
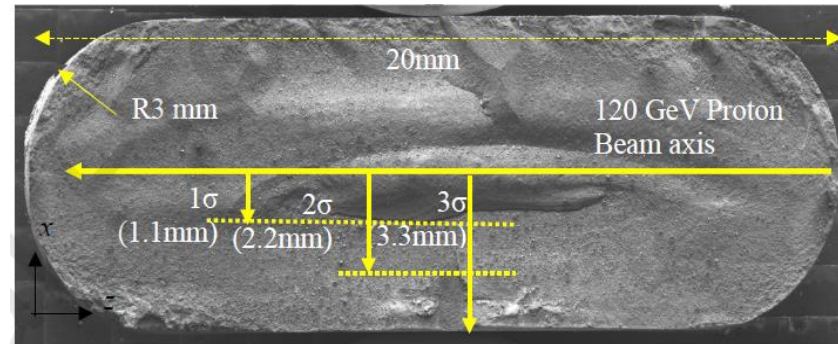
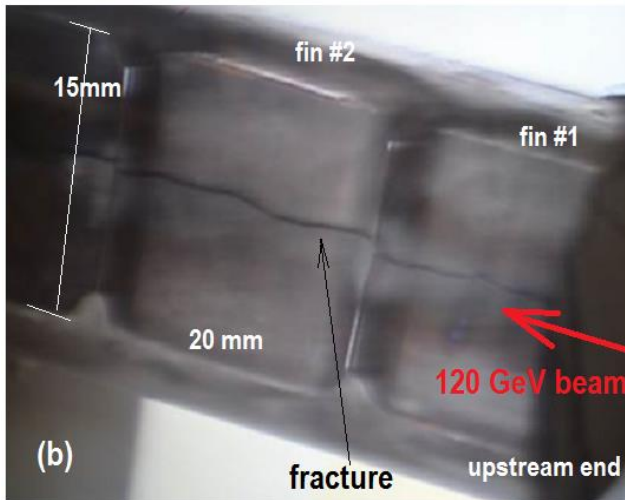
Solid Target- Issues

- Stress wave \rightarrow High cycle fatigue
- Radiation damage
 - Displacement damage, clustering, void
 - Amorphization, segregation
 - Swelling, hardening, embrittlement

FEA-dynamic stress in NuMI poco-graphite fin



NuMI Target fin

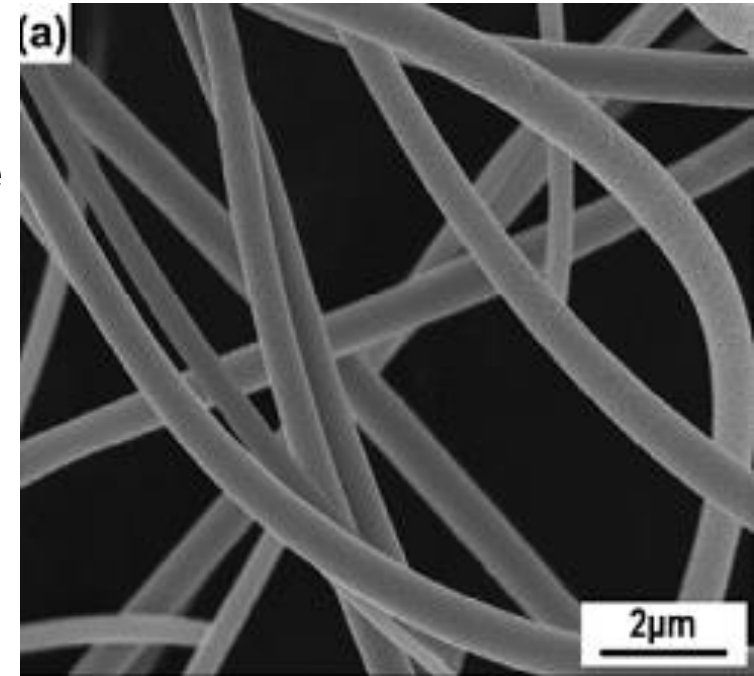


Alternate target design

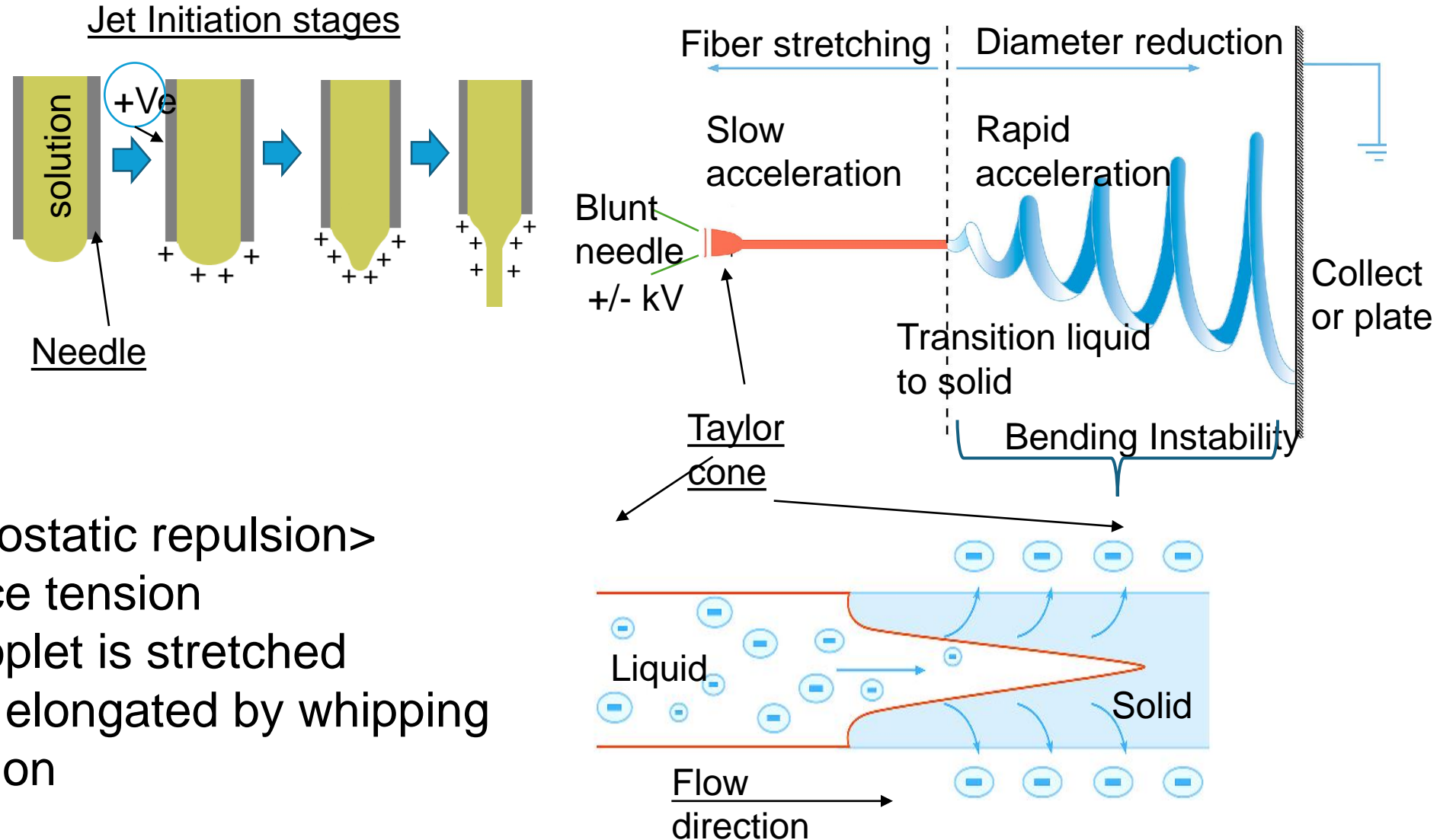
- Liquid –Hg : ORNL, J-PARC
- Powdered
- Spherical rolling balls

Sinuuous target development at Fermilab

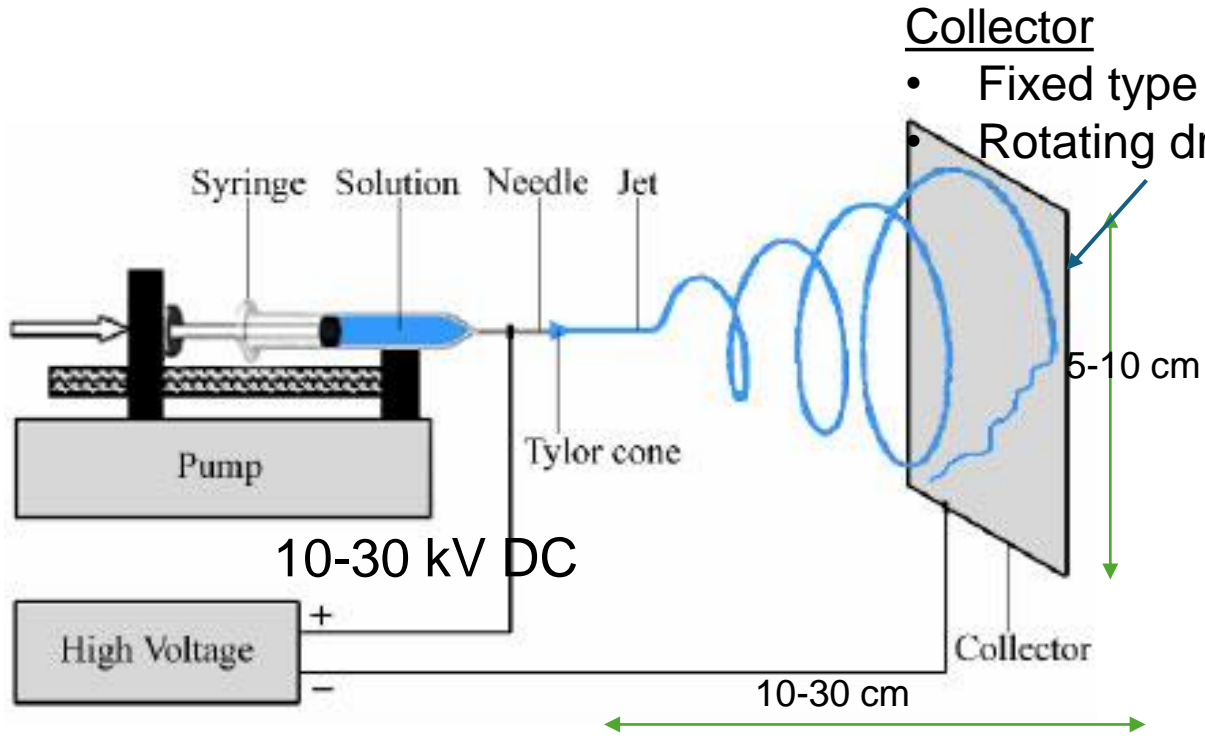
- One dimensional long winding, twisting wire like structure sub-micron diameter
- Manufacturing process → Electrospinning



Electrospinning Principle



Basic Electrospinning Set up

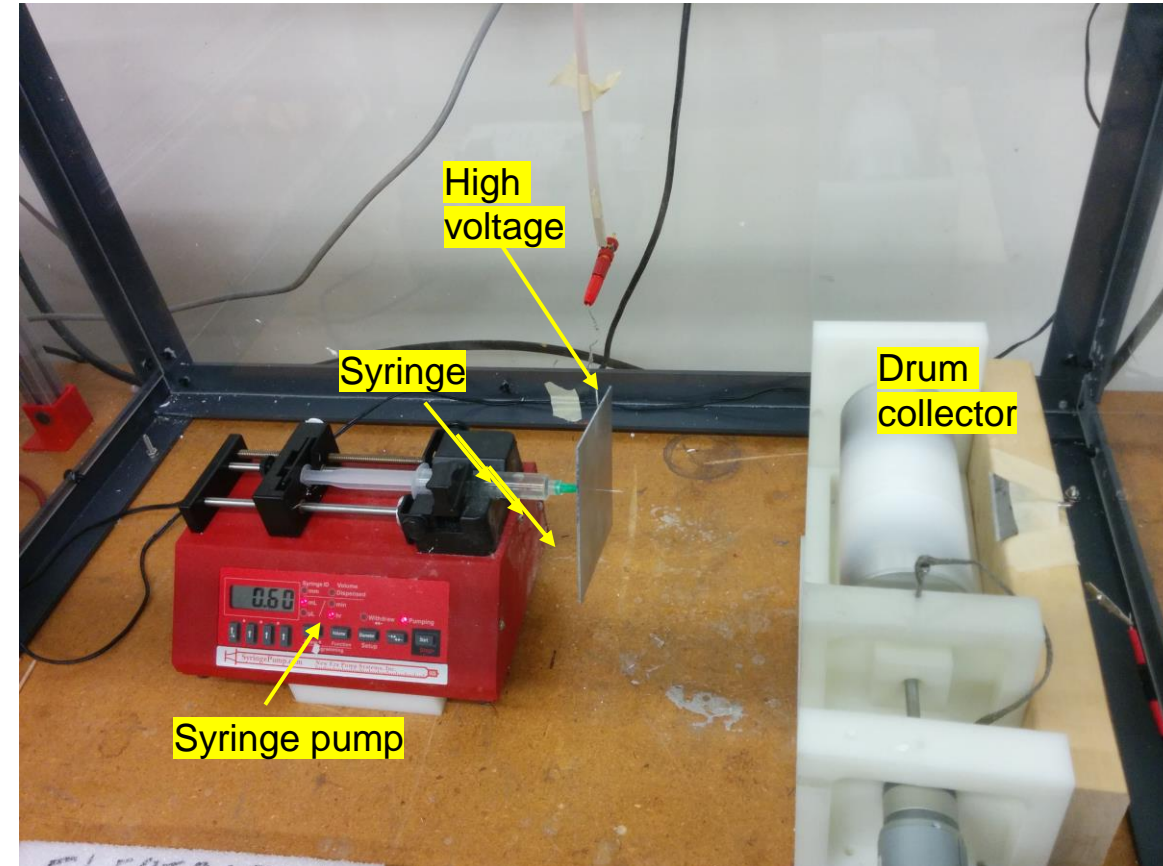


Process carried out at room temp. and atm. Pressure

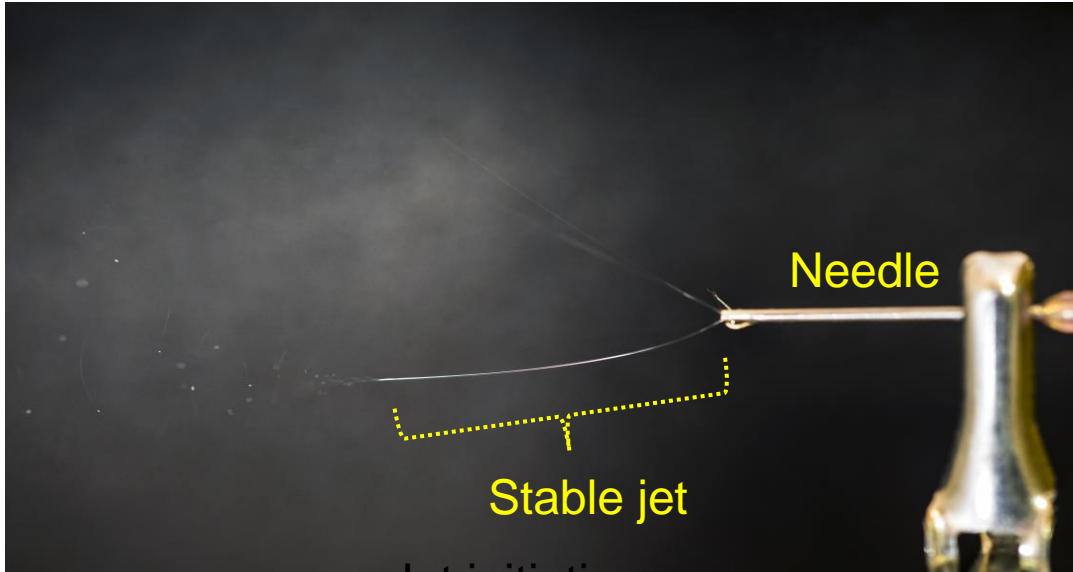
Flow rate 0.5~1ml/hr

Potential : 1-1.5kV/cm

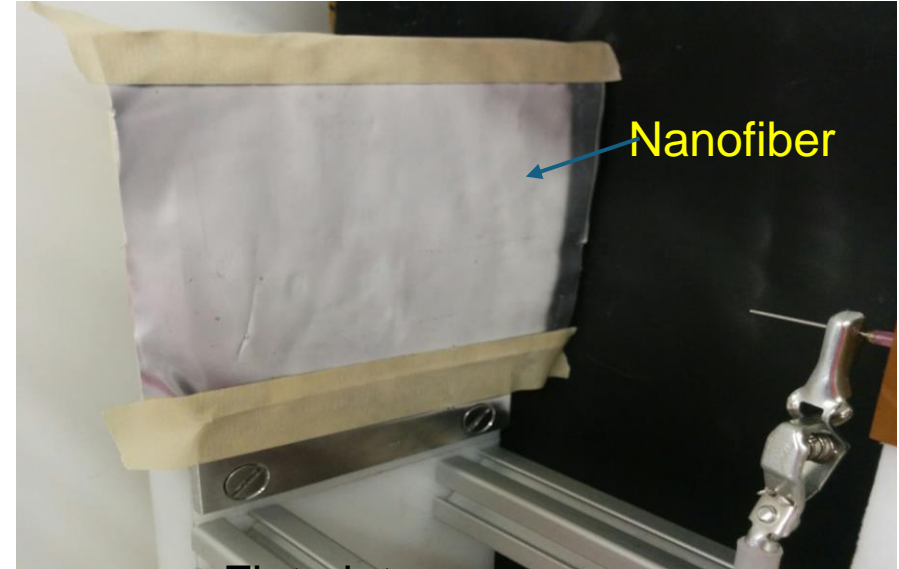
@MI-8



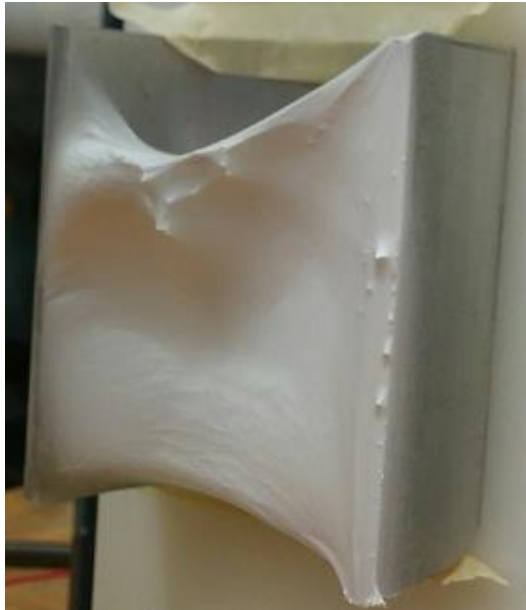
Nanofiber Mat on collector plate



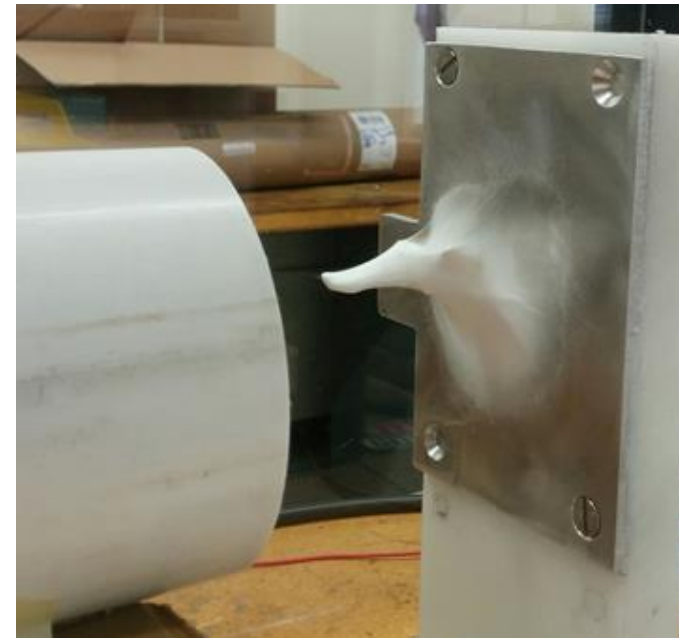
Jet initiation



Flat plate



C-Channel



Focused

Ceramics Nanofiber Fabrication Process

Inorganic precursor(inorganic compound+solvent)

+

Polymer solution(polymer+solvent)

← High molecular weight, long chain polymer, ~1 e6g/mol

+

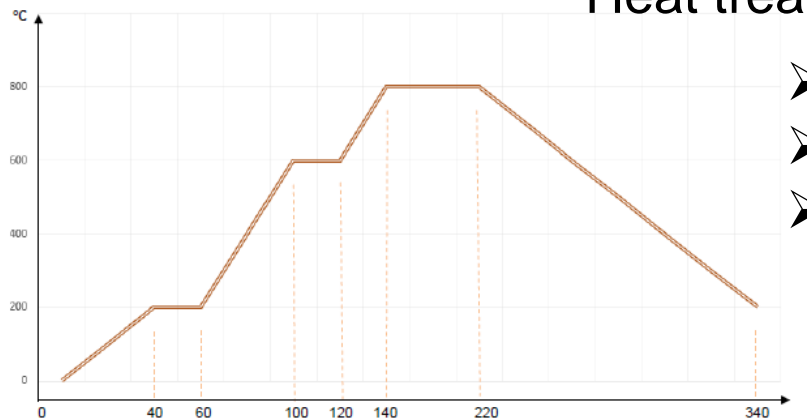
Salt additives (surfactants)

↓

Electrospinning → polymer-ceramic nanofiber

↓

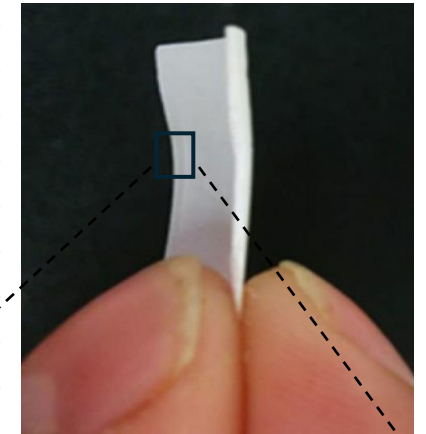
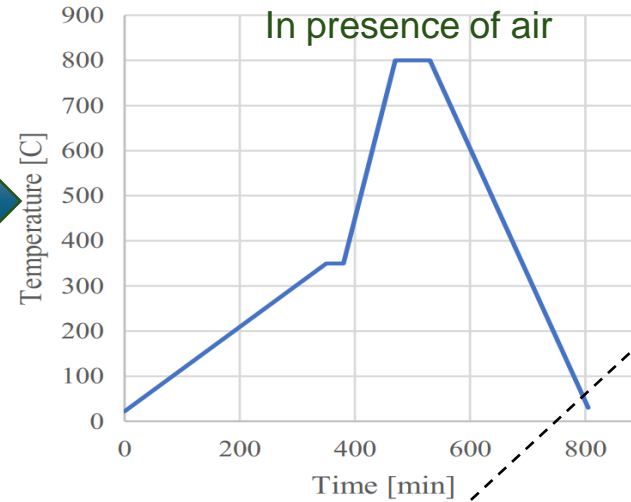
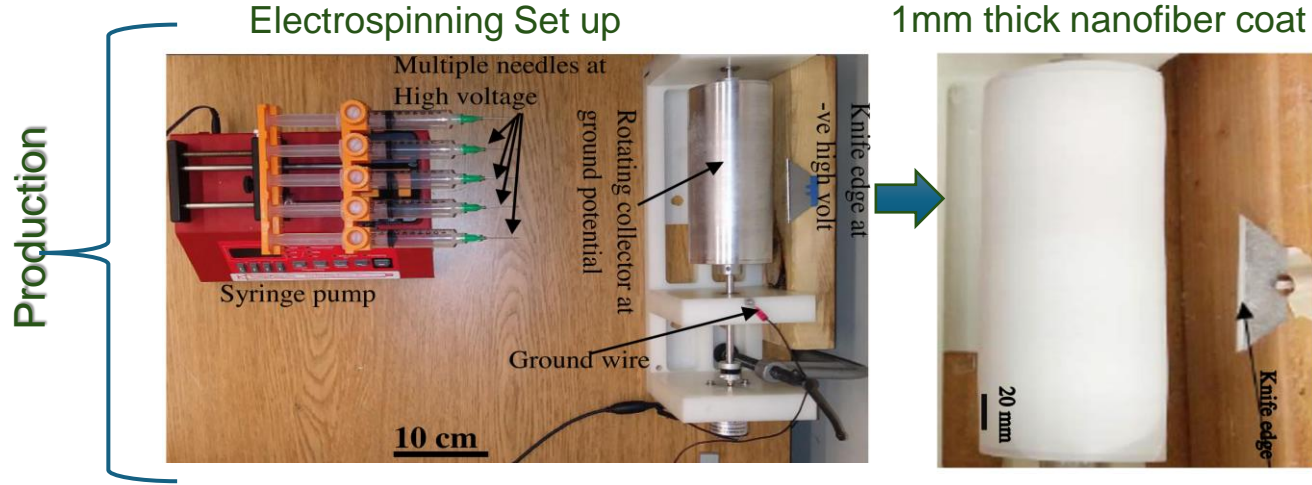
Heat treatment



- Vaporize polymer
- Promotes crystal growth
- Bonding

Representative heating profile

Production of Zirconia Nanofiber

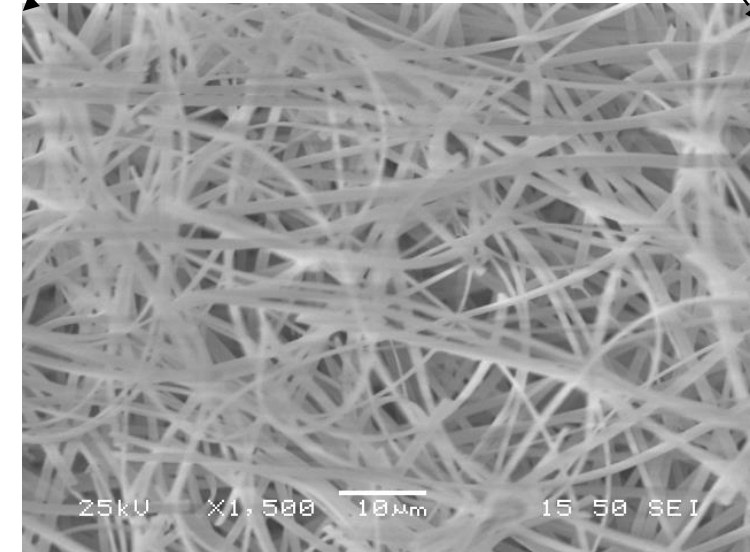


Polymer solution

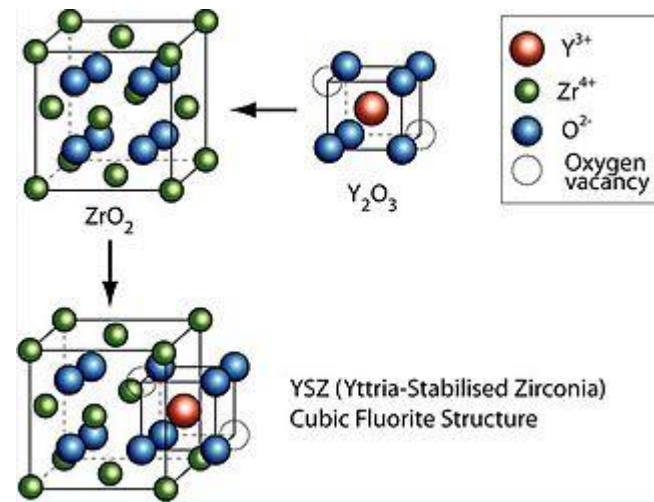
- PVP+Ethanol+Acetone

Ceramic

- Zirconia → Zirconium Carbonate
+Acetic Acid



Zirconia Nanofiber- Yttrium stabilized



Nano-polycrystalline structure
10-30nm grain size

Cubic fluorite structure

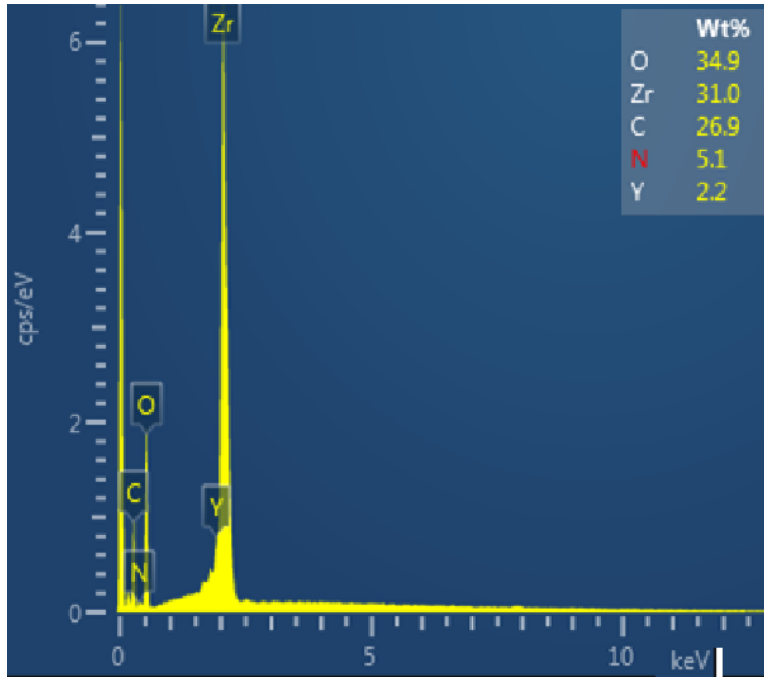
FCC lattice of cations + tetrahedral holes with anions

Improve radiation resistance*

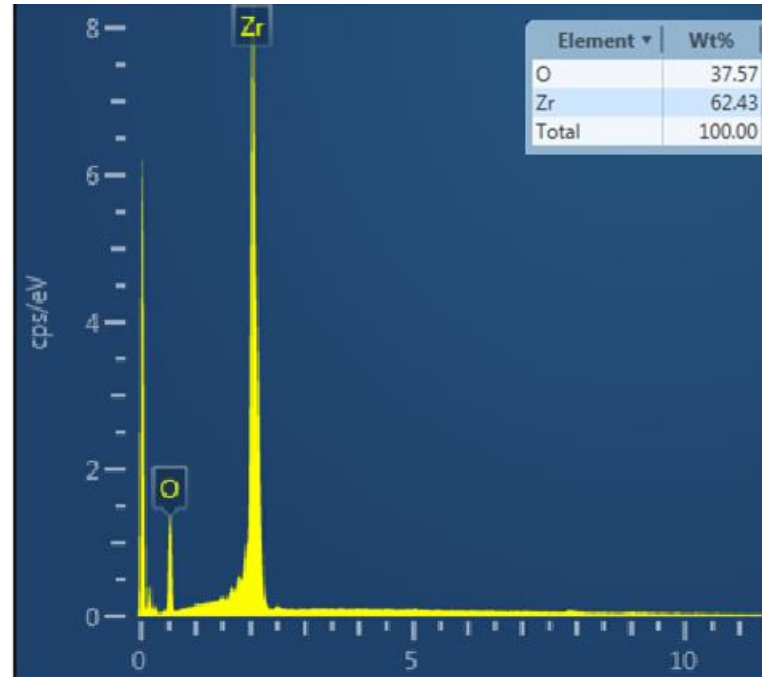
- More grain boundaries absorb dislocation, defect movements, enhance defect recombination.
- Fluorite structure → resistance to amorphization.
- High melting point : 2700C

EDS Mapping- Zirconia Nanofiber

As spun

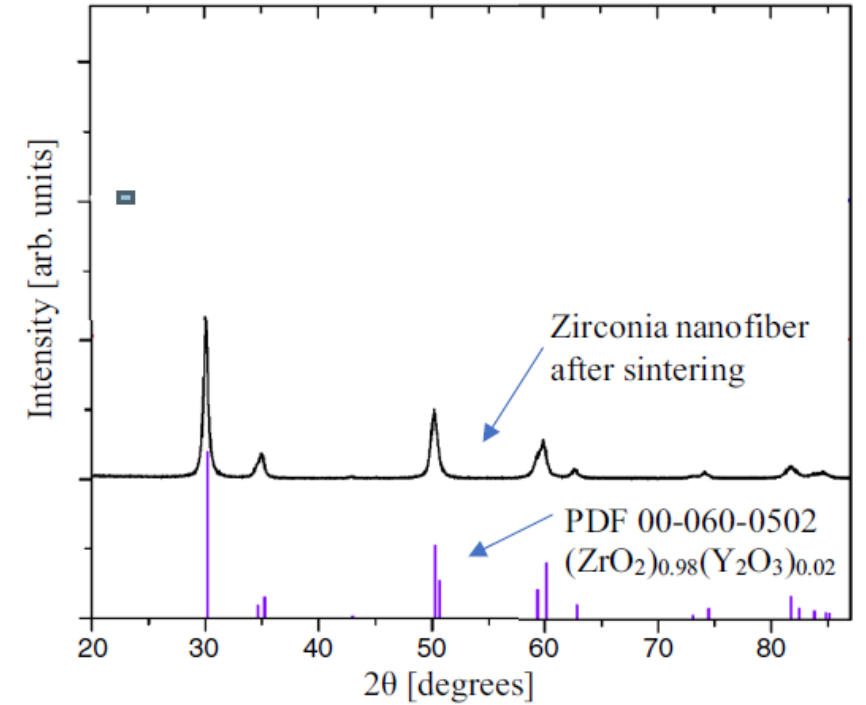


After heat treatment

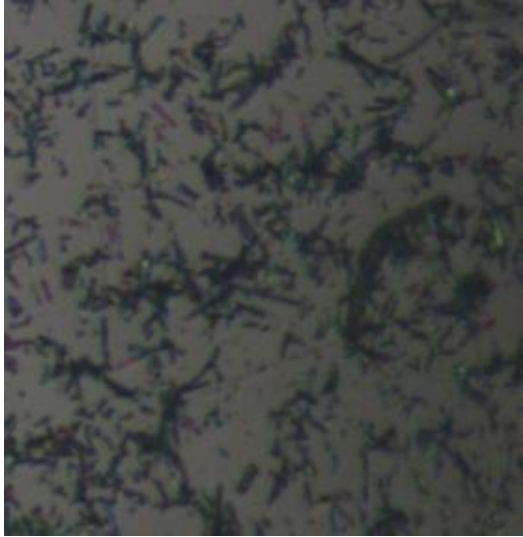


Theoretical Zr wt% in ZrO_2 is 74%
Achieved in actual 62%

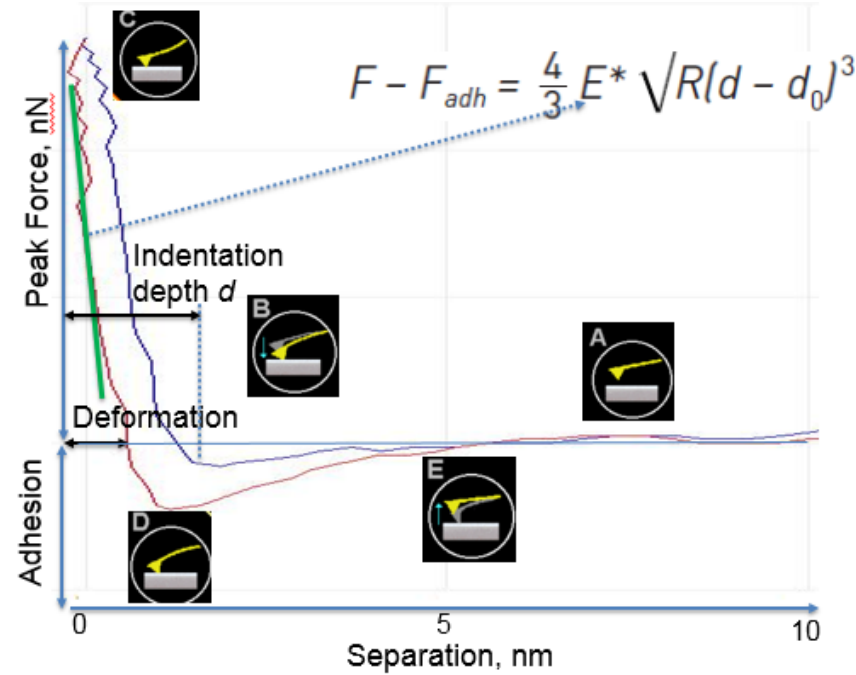
XRD analysis- Tetragonal YSZ



Single fiber micro-mechanical test -Atomic Force Microscopy

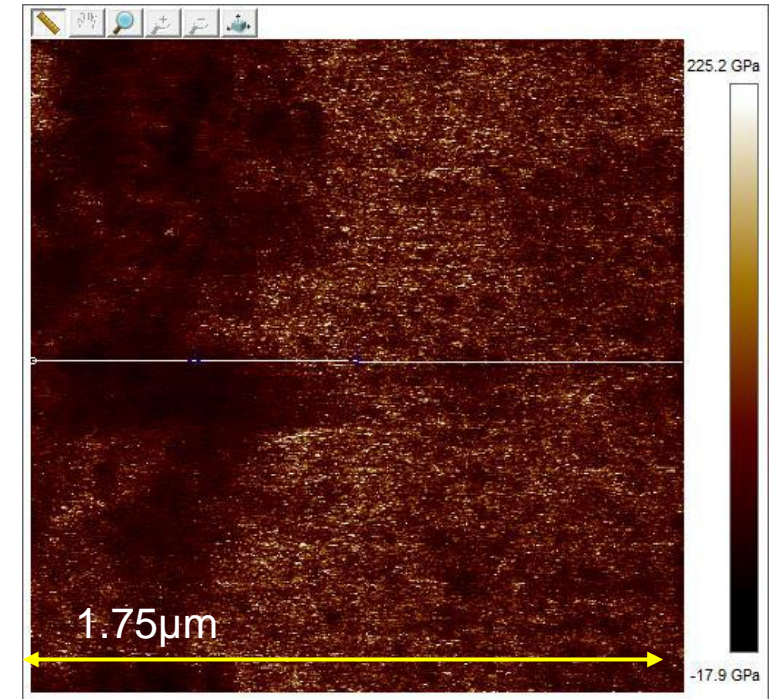


Nanofiber solution casted on harder smooth mica substrate

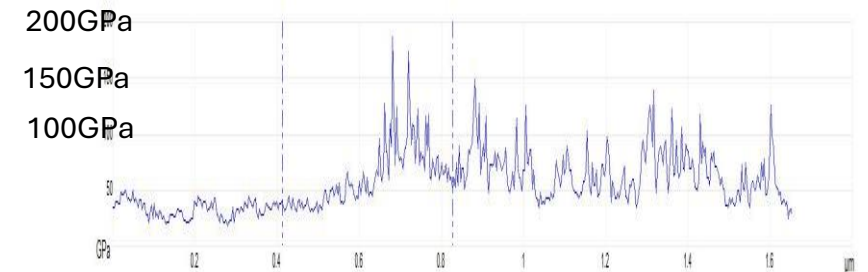


Elastic Modulus map Zirconia

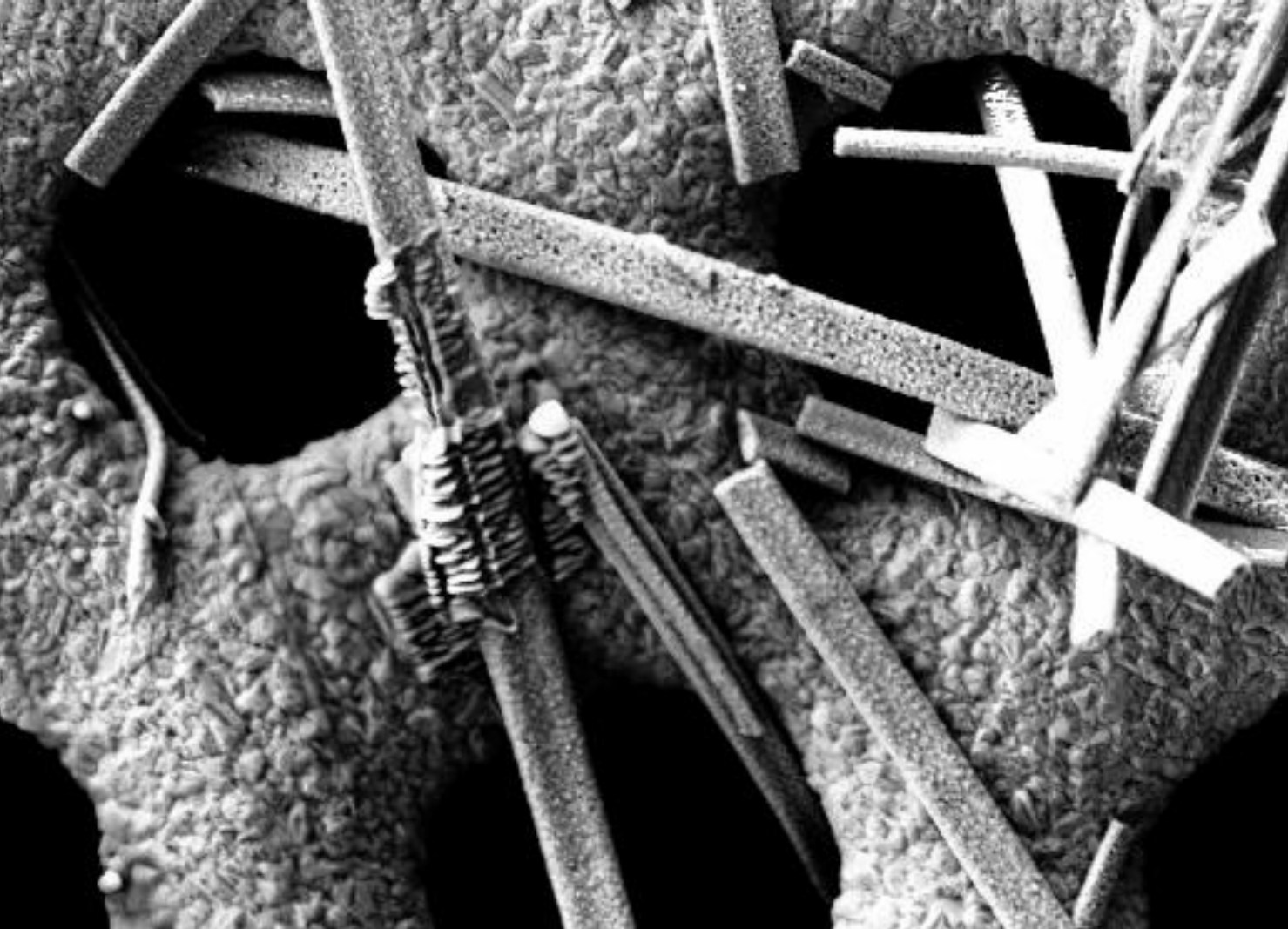
225GPa



Modulus comparable to bulk zirconia

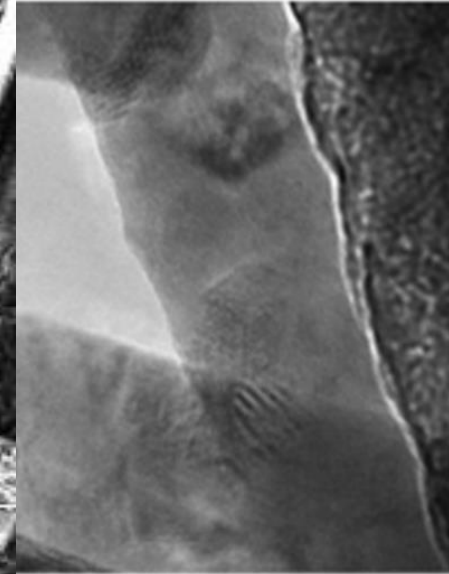


Low energy ion irradiation

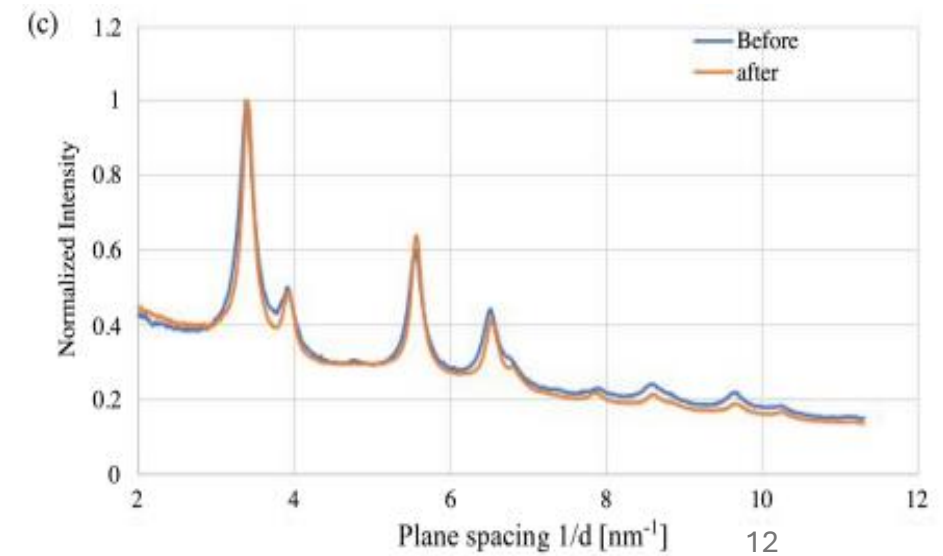
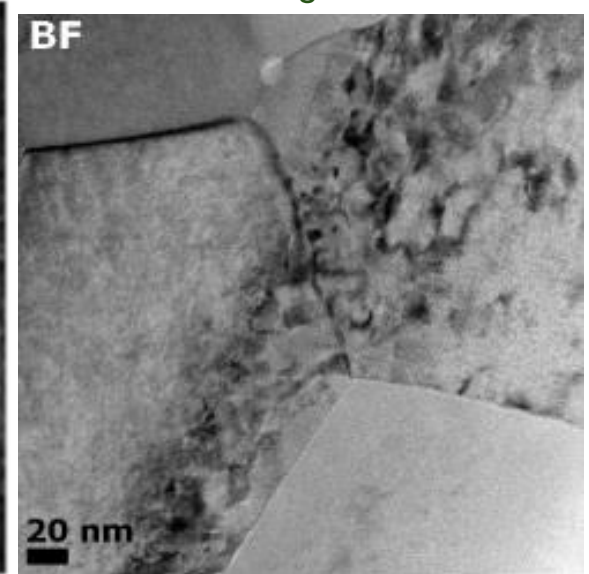


damage.

1 after irradiation

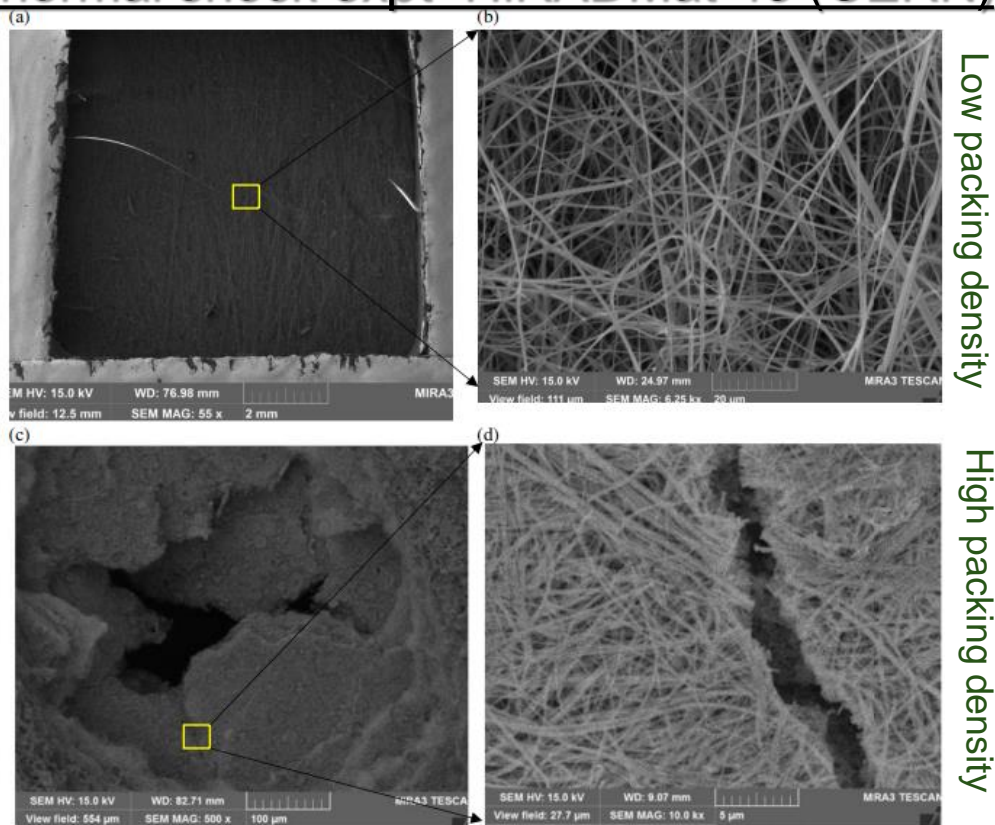


Defect clustering in bulk zirconia



In-beam thermal shock on nanofiber

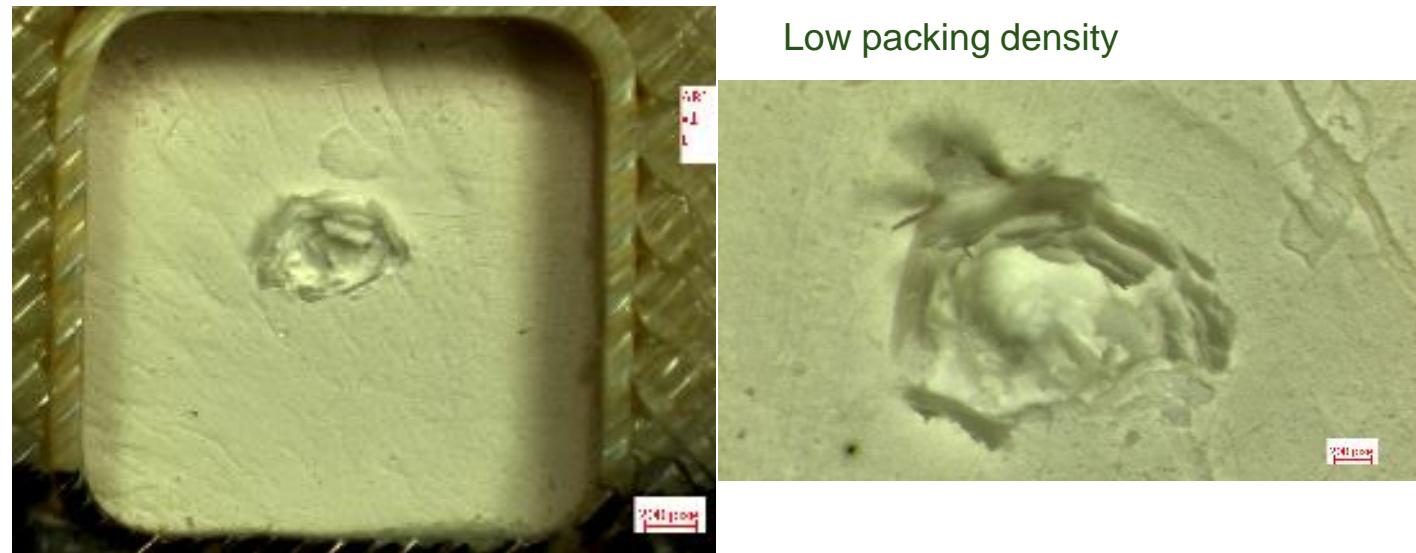
Thermal shock expt- HiRADMat-43 (CERN)



Proton beam 440 GeV, Beam σ 0.25mm
 1.21×10^{13} protons on nanofiber in 4 μ sec

Low packing density samples survived.
Holes, crack in higher density samples

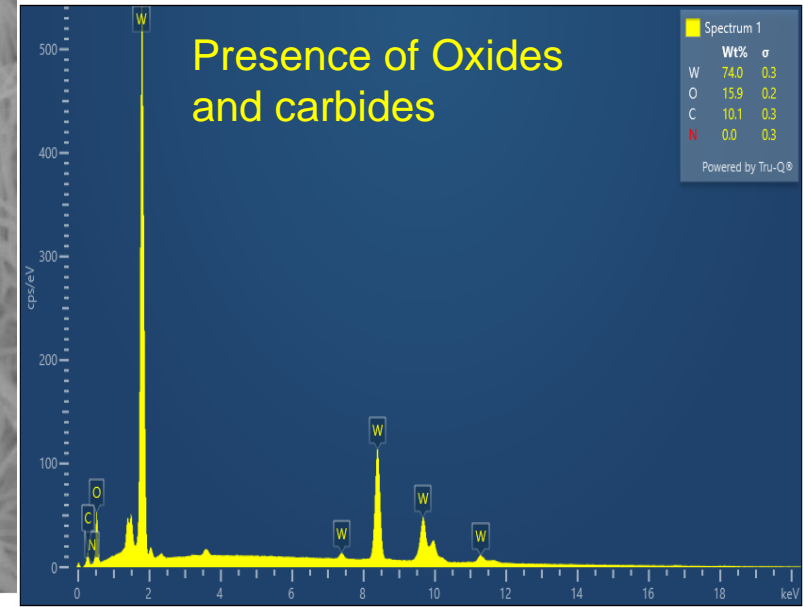
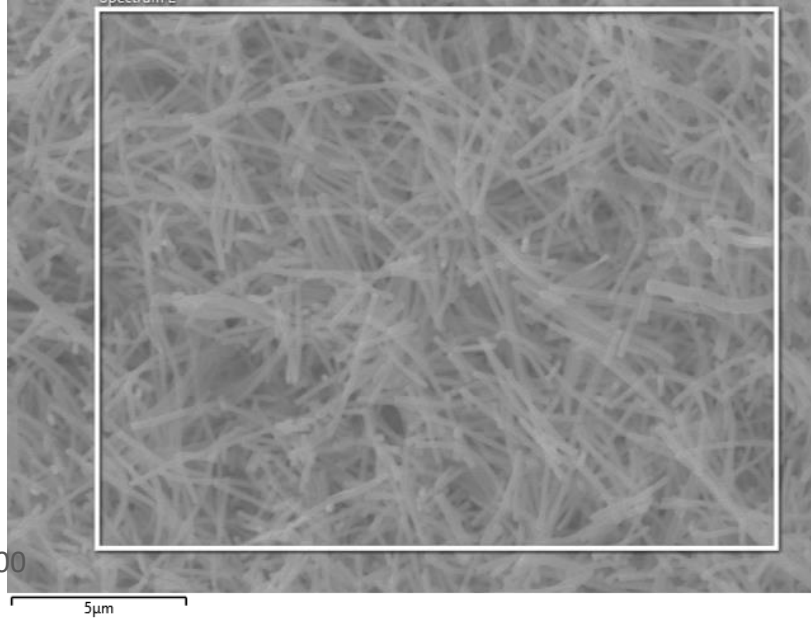
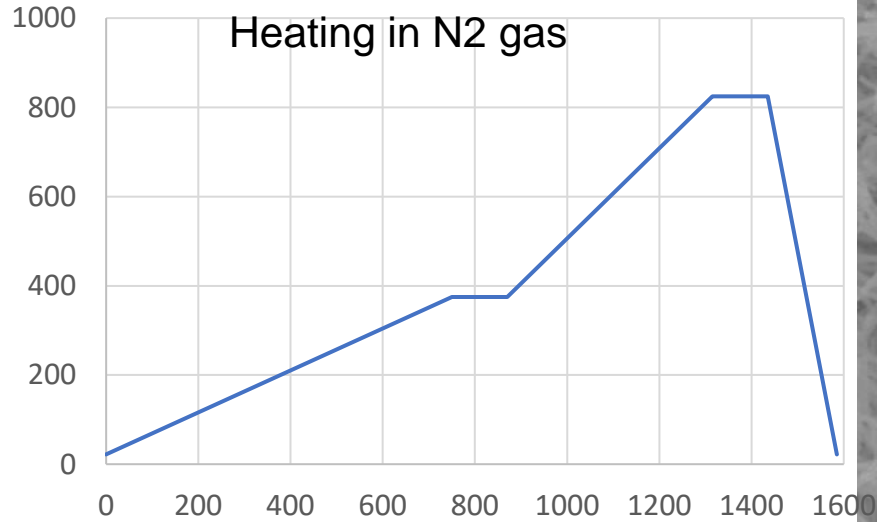
HiRADMat-60 (CERN)



Proton beam 440 GeV, Beam σ 0.25mm, 3.7×10^{13} protons in 8 μ sec

Detail investigation of mass and heat transport in
nanofiber media \rightarrow Will's PhD

Tungsten Nanofiber



Use high Z-material to compensate for loss of density

Raw Materials

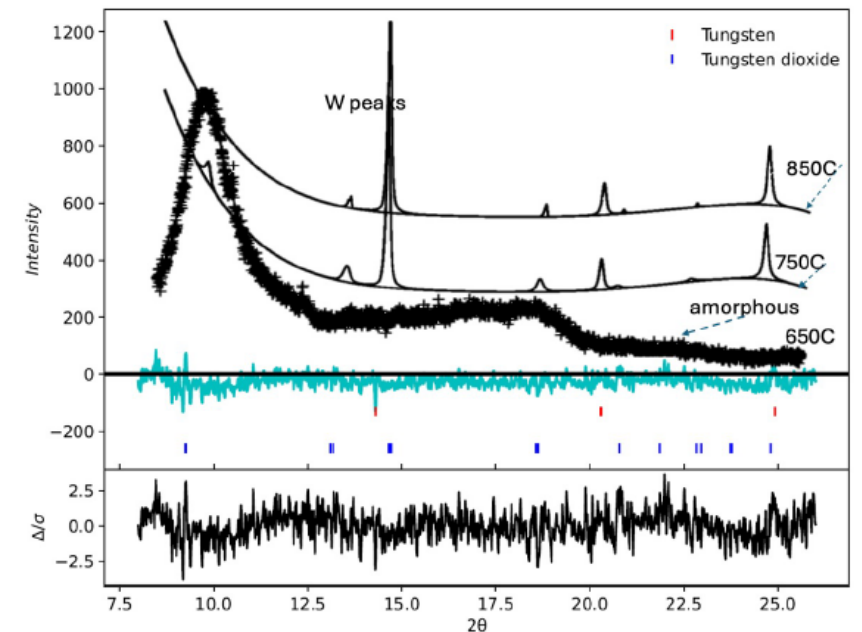
PVP

De-ionized water

Amonium Metatungstate

Heating in syngas at higher temperature (>850C) yields in pure tungsten nanofiber

In-situ XRD Heating in N₂(95%) +H₂ (5%)gas



Further work

- Understanding fiber level transport phenomena
- Next HighRADMat test → vacuum effect
- Mechanical and damage characterization of W-nanofiber
- Practical target design

- Collaborative research work
 - CERN → Helped them set up their lab-scale electrospinner to produce zirconia nanofiber
 - ISOLDE → nanofiber for isotope production target
 - ILL France
 - FRIB → isotope production

Thank You