



Dilatometric investigation of the annealing behavior of CrGr

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Push-rod DIL

ranging from -175 to 2000°C



| Displacement system (optical encoder) | Sample holder with dual pushrod system | Furnace |
|--|--|---------|
| | | Samples |
| | | ••••• |

Test setup and matrix

Dimensional behavior of CrGr

- Multiple thermal cycles with varying temperature profile
- Application in industry and collimators
 - 400°C and 1000°C
 - Study of permanent changes in length
- Effect of annealing at 1400°C
- Preliminary determination of the CTE
- 3 samples per direction (IP/TP)





View on in-plane samples installed in graphite sample holder



















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Annealing at 1400°C (only raw dilatation)







Annealing at 1400°C (only raw dilatation)





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dL/L0 and CTE





Conclusion

• $CTE \approx 9 \cdot 10^{-6}/K$

Trans-plane

- After the first cycle at 400 and 1000°C, there is a permanent reduction in the sample length L0 at RT
 - 400°C \rightarrow < 0.3 · 10⁻³ (< 5µm)
 - 1000°C \rightarrow < 0.6 · 10⁻³ (< 8µm)
- However, after the isothermal step at 1400°C, the sample length L0 at RT is significantly increased (about 45-50 μm)

In-plane

- Generally lower expansion compared to TP samples
- After the first cycle at 400 and 1000°C, the sample length is permanently increased
 - 400°C \rightarrow < 0.3 · 10⁻³ (< 8µm)
 - 1000°C \rightarrow < 0.6 · 10⁻³ (< 14µm)
- After the annealing, there is also an increase in L0, but only by about 3 – 7 μm
- $CTE \approx 5.5 \cdot 10^{-6}/K$























dL/L0 and CTE - 400°C







dL/L0 and CTE - 1000°C

