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Structural Transformations in Metallic Iron under the Action of External Irradiation

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Using several modes of Mossbauer spectroscopy, after effects have been studied of irradiating metallic iron with 1) thermal neutrons (fluence of $1.8 \cdot 10^{24} \text{ n} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$); 2) protons (energy, 6.0/2.0 MeV; fluence, $1.0 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ p} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$); 3) deuterons (energy, 9.0/7.3 MeV; fluence, $1.0 \cdot 10^{21}$ to $1.0 \cdot 10^{22} \text{ d} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$); 4) α -particles from a ^{238}Pu source (energy, 5.5 MeV; fluence, $2.5 \cdot 10^{19} \alpha \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$); 5) $^{12}\text{C}^-$ and $^{14}\text{N}^-$ ions (energy, 47.2/0 and 58.8/0 MeV, respectively; fluence, $(1.6 \text{ to } 8.2) \cdot 10^{19} \text{ ions} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$); 6) 6.1 to 8.8 MeV α -particles and ^{208}Tl , ^{212}Pb , ^{212}Bi , ^{212}Po recoil nuclei from a ^{228}Th source (energy, 0.11 to 0.17 MeV), the total fluence being $4.5 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ particles} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$.

The experimental data obtained in the study enabled various types of external radiation to be correlated as to their radiation damage, the effect on the structure-, phase composition- and corrosion resistance properties of metallic iron.

After irradiating with neutrons, protons and weak deuterons (beam currents of less than $5 \mu\text{A}$), it is only the magnetic superfine structure, which is characteristic of α -Fe, that has been observed in the experimental spectra.

Irradiation with intensive beams of deuterons (beam currents, 10 to $15 \mu\text{A}$), α -particles, $^{12}\text{C}^-$ and $^{14}\text{N}^-$ ions leads to a structural disordering of the α -Fe lattice and to the emergence of the γ -phase on the surface of foils and in the near-surface area: a single component, which is 2 to 3 times wider as compared to the magnetic sextet lines: is a result of local heating of the lattice to high temperatures with subsequent recrystallization from the "molted" volume.

Irradiation of iron foils with recoil nuclei (combined with α -particles) provokes corrosion processes and is accompanied by an intensive oxidation of the metal.

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