

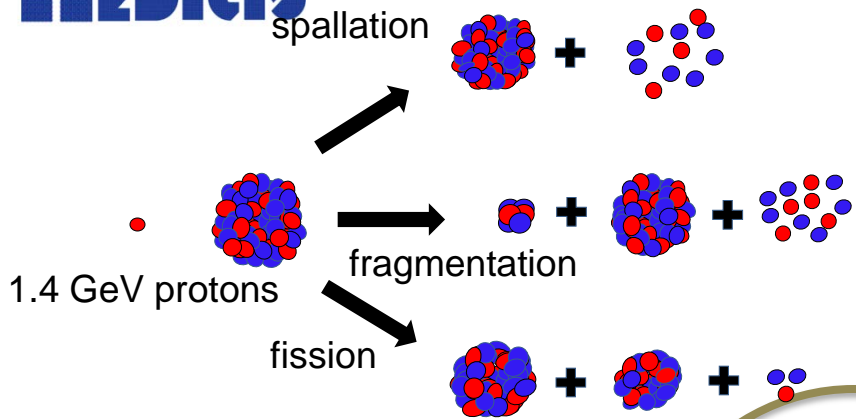
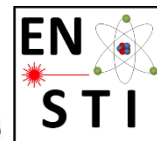
Nanomaterials for

Refractory spallation targets (isotopes)

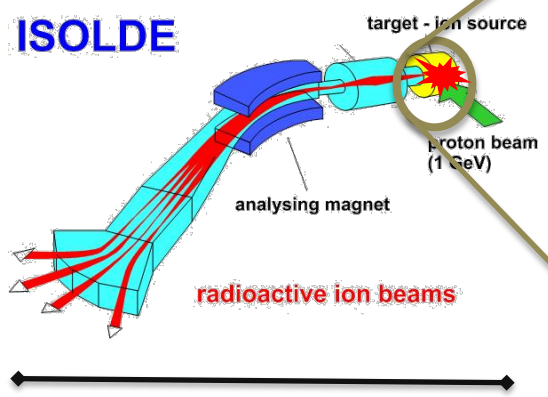
and for

Microfabrication

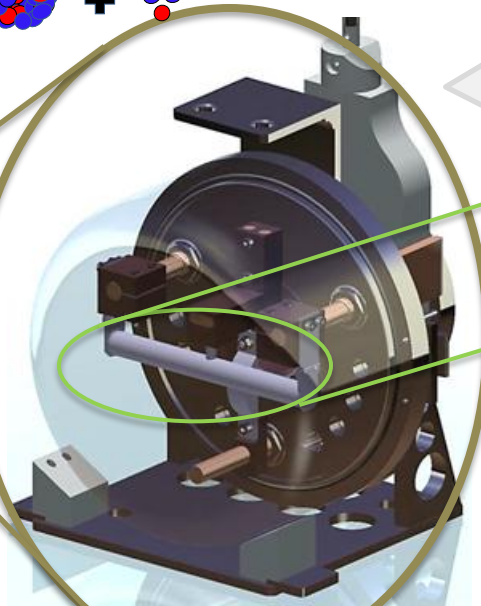
Radiosotope beams by ISOL method



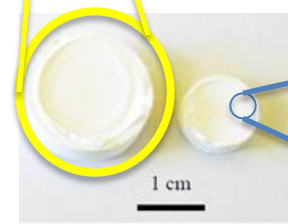
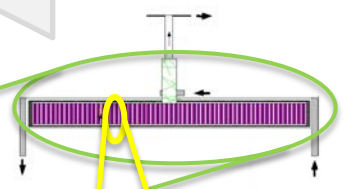
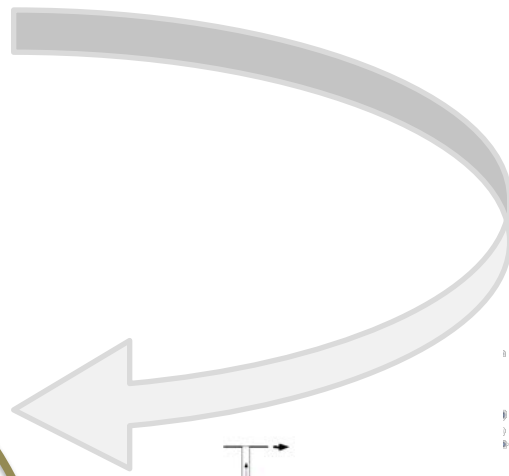
ISOLDE



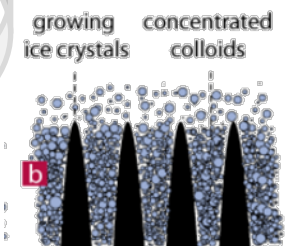
10-100m



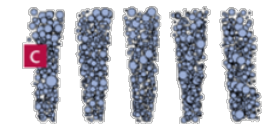
30cm



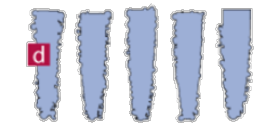
1cm



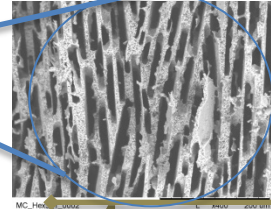
Freezing



Sublimation

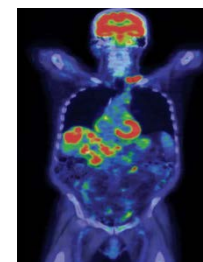


Densification



1mm

For what type of physics?

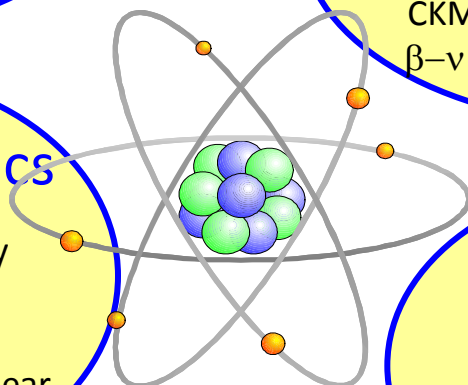


Nuclear physics
 Nuclear Decay Spectroscopy and Reactions
 Structure of Nuclei
 Exotic Decay Modes

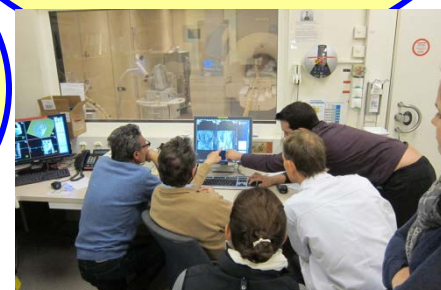
Fundamental physics
 Direct Mass Measurements,
 Dedicated Decay Studies - WI
 CKM unitarity tests, search for β - ν correlations, right-handed currents

Applied physics
 Condensed matter physics and Life sciences
 Tailored Isotopes for Diagnosis and Therapy
MEDICIS Project

Atomic physics
 Laser Spectroscopy and direct Mass Measurements
 Radii, Moments, Nuclear Binding Energies



Astrophysics
 Dedicated Nuclear Decay/Reaction Studies
 Element Synthesis, Solar Processes



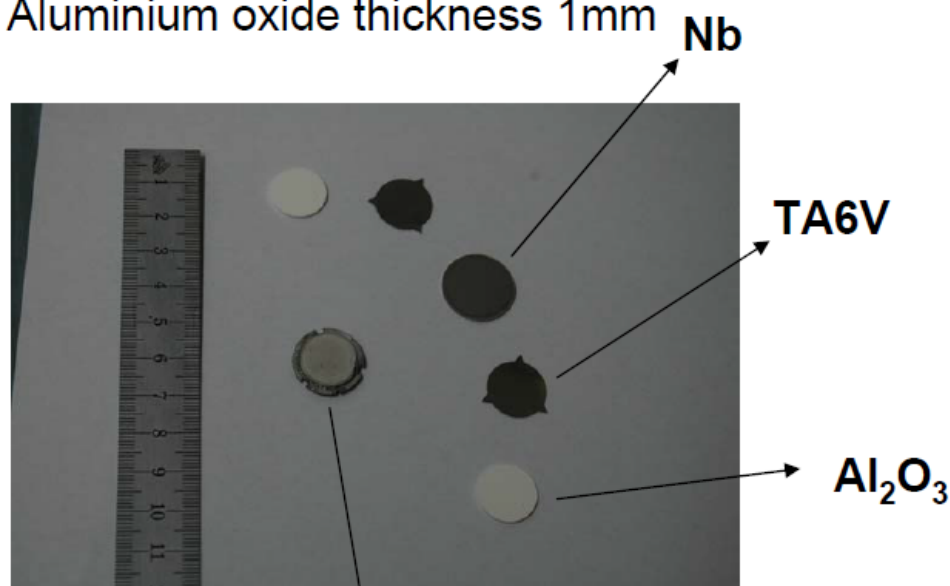
Ion. Pot. (At) = 9.31751(8) eV
Nature Comm. 14May2013

$$f(N,Z)$$



Refractory metal/oxide ceramics composites at very high temperature

- Niobium metal foil thickness 0.5mm
- Ti90 / Al6 / V4 (TA6V) alloy foil thickness 0.1mm
- Aluminium oxide thickness 1mm



Final pellet after laser cutting
(Ø 18.35 mm)

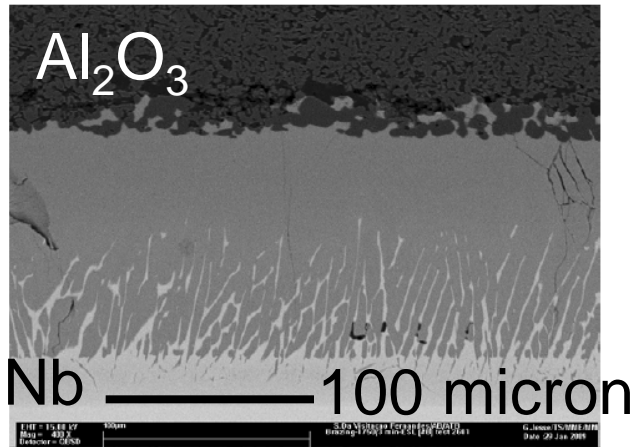
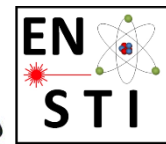


Nd: YAG laser
(0.01mm, 1J, 35 W,
610mm/min)

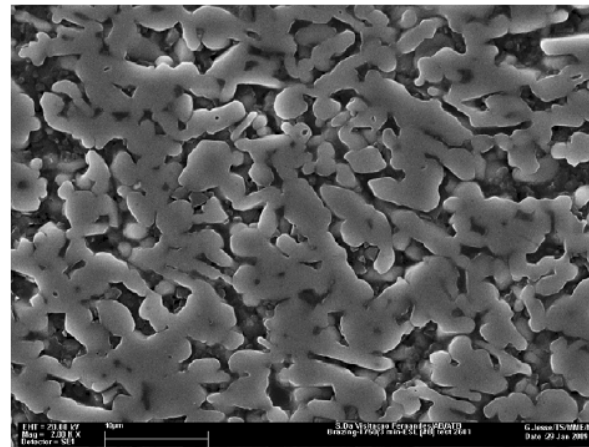
Reactive metal/oxide brazing

Stable at high T

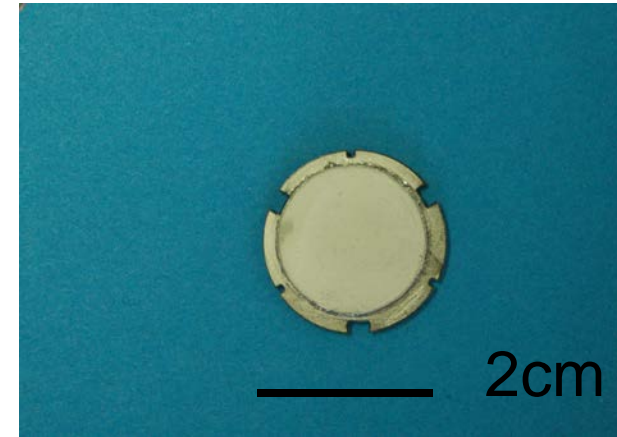
to increase heat dissipation from oxides



Brazing interface Al_2O_3 / TA6V/ Nb



Al_2O_3 microstructure after brazing

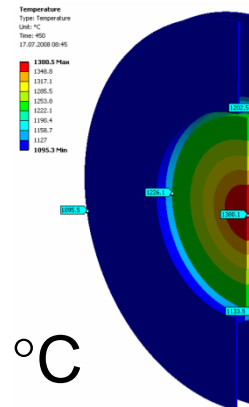
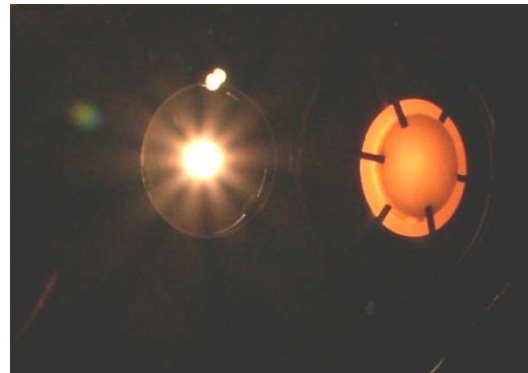
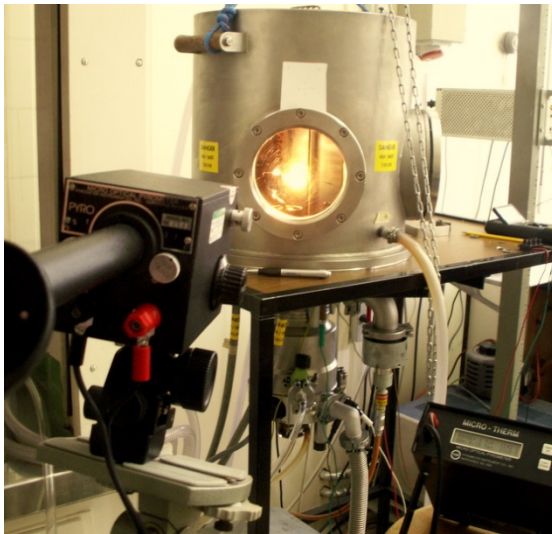


Material	Density (g/cm ³)	Melting point (°C)	Thermal conductivity (W/(m·K))
Al_2O_3	2.75 (%69.5 TD)	2054	3.0 - 3.7 (T = 1400°C)
TA6V	4.42	1650	-
Nb	8.57	2468	50-80 (T = 1273 - 2073°C)

2 relevant properties (for us, maybe also for you ?)

Thermal conductivity & contact conductance

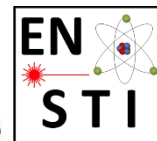
Defective brazing



$K > 20'000 \text{ W/m}^2 \text{ K}$

Resist dilatation/stress at $T=1400 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$
and $\Delta T = 400 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$

Loading a full cylinder



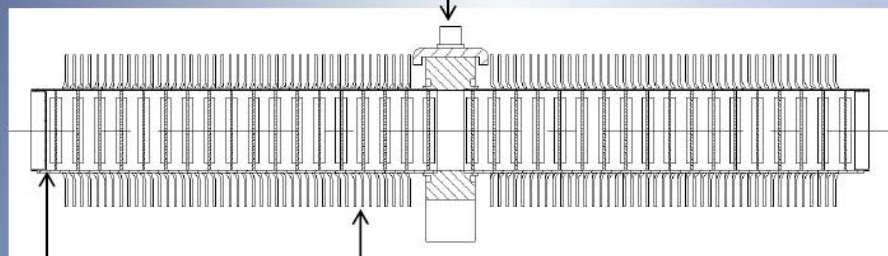
TRIUMF

EURISOL
Design Study

Montage des 36 doubles pilules :



Bloc central et sortie des isotopes



Bouchons

Ailettes de refroidissement

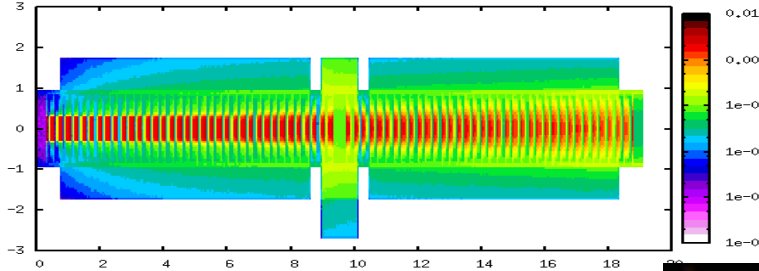
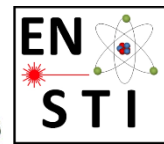
09/09/2009

20 cm

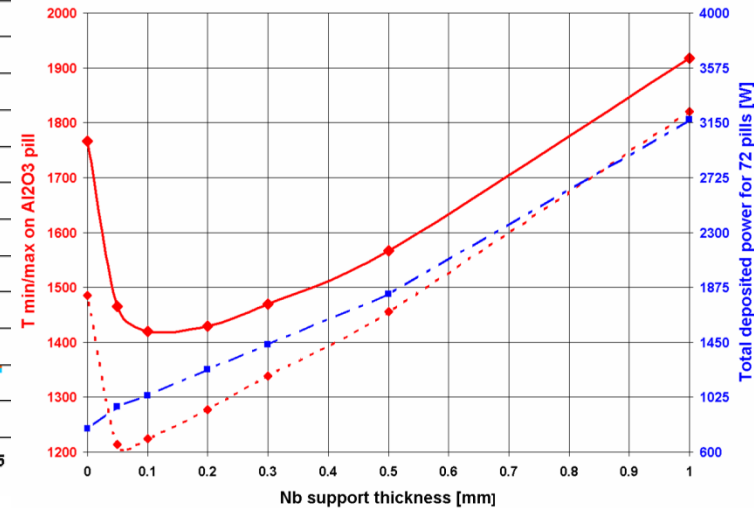
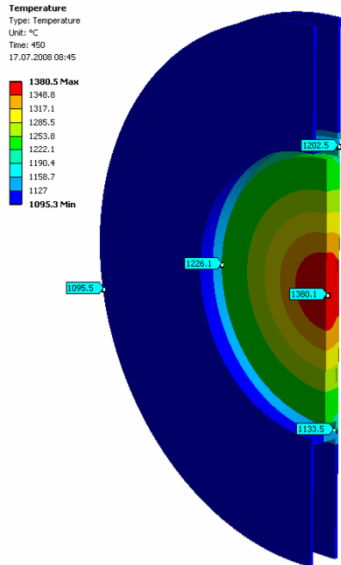
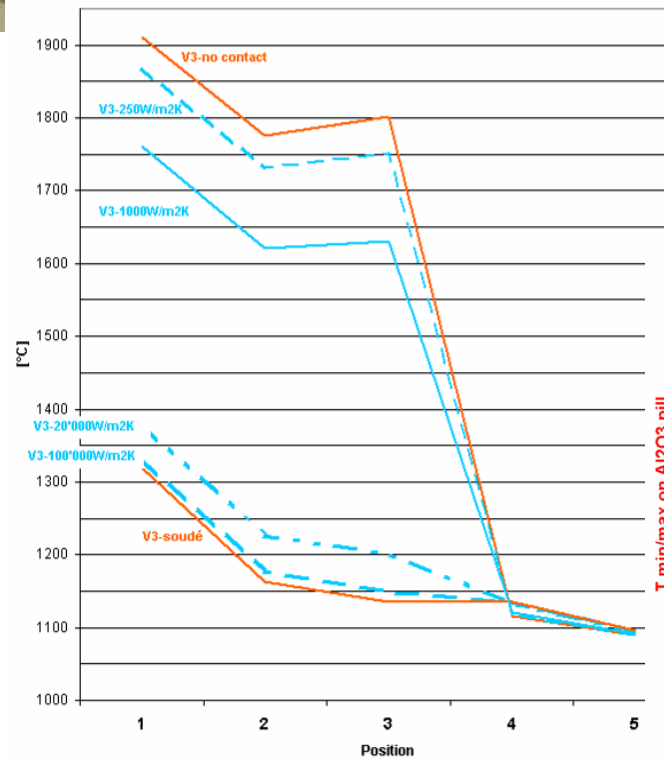
stefano.marzari@cern.ch

25

Thermal conductivity & contact conductance

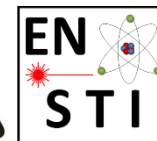


Temperature profile 10Kw, Nb 0.2mm, Variant 3



Otherwise, the ceramics does not stand the beam/heat

Test under beam irradiation : Highest proton beam intensity ever on oxide target



TRIUMF



4004 Wesbrook Mall
Vancouver, BC,
Canada V6T 2A3

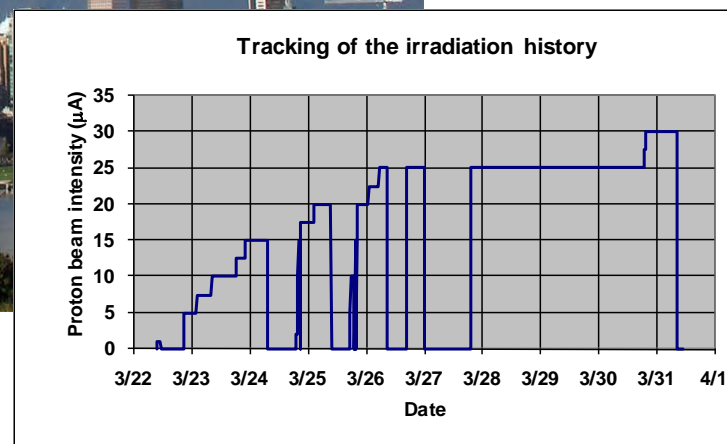
Meeting Note

EURISOL high power oxide target test

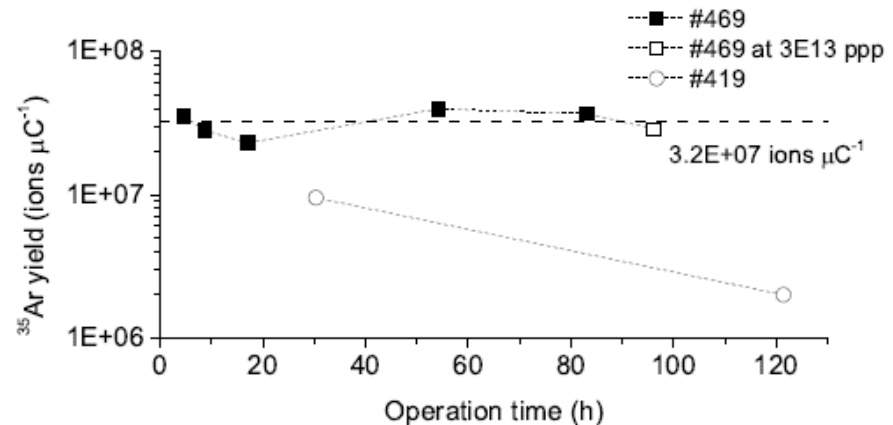
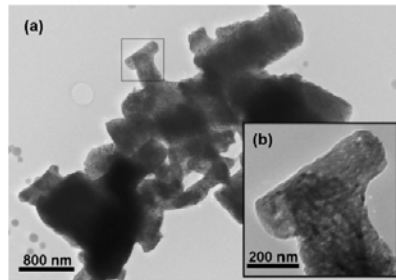
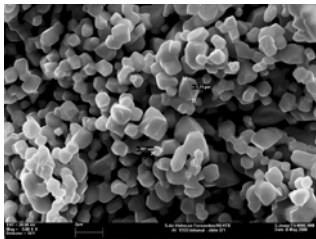
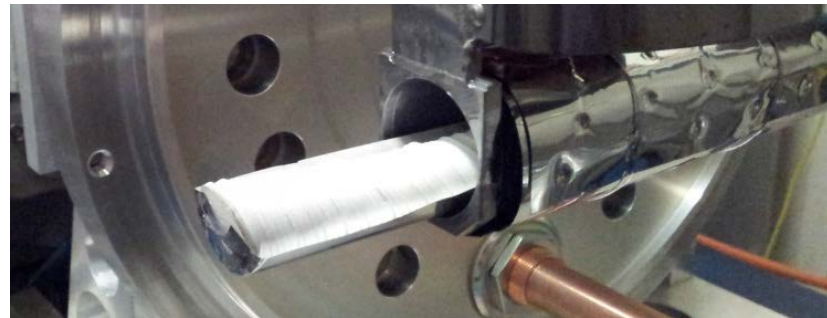
Note prepared by: Pierre Bricault

Present: Thierry Stora (CERN-ISOLDE/EURISOL), Paul Schmor, Friedhelm Ames, Pierre Bricault, Marik Dombisky, Jens Lassen, Victoire Hannemayer, Chad Fisher

Vancouver, CA

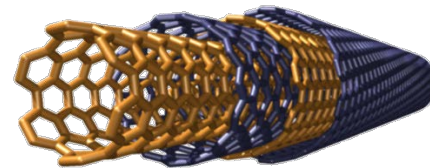
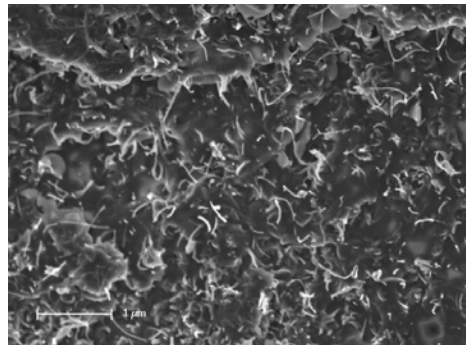
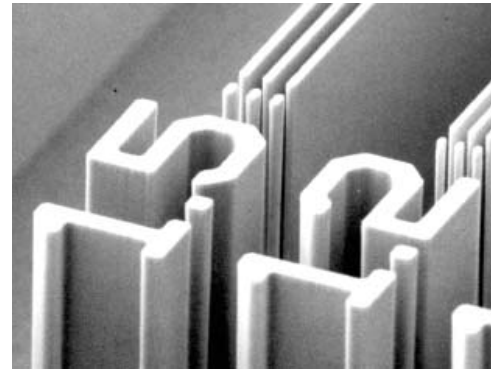


Y_2O_3 , CaO ,
 Al_2O_3 with unidirectional porosity,
 BeO^* , ZrO_2^*
 α -SiC, α -SiC/Carbon nanotubes,
 TiC (ongoing)
 UC_2 /Carbon nanotubes (ongoing)
 *: Tested under beam at high T



Highly porous microstructure stable under beam irradiation at high T.

Nanocomposites for microfabrication

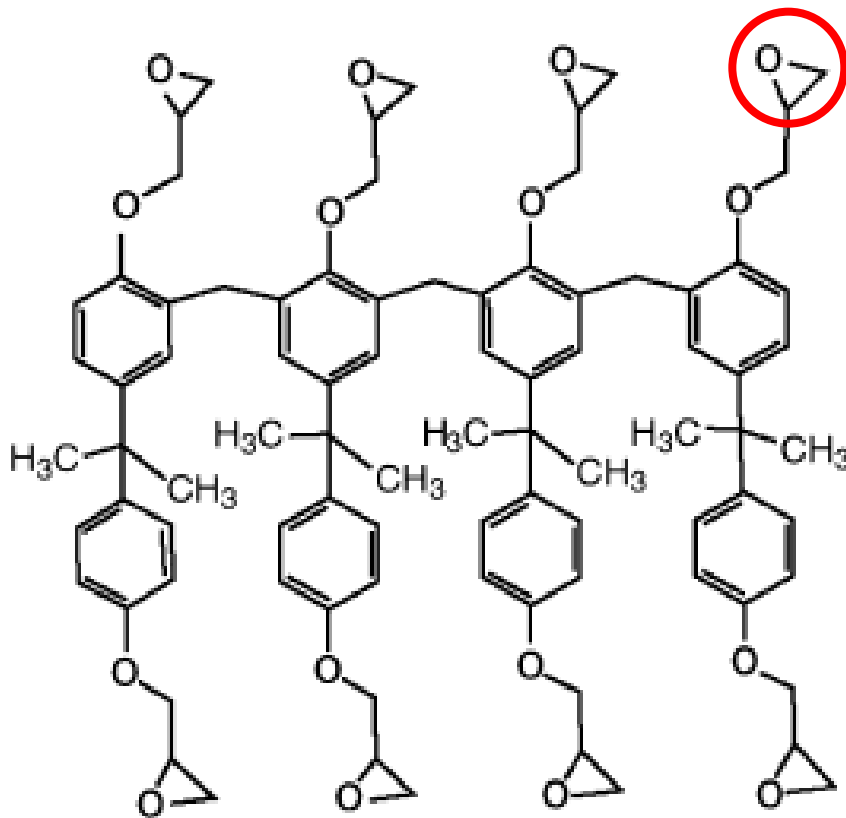


PhD thesis of M. Mionic @EPFL

Matrix for our composites: SU8

Polymer

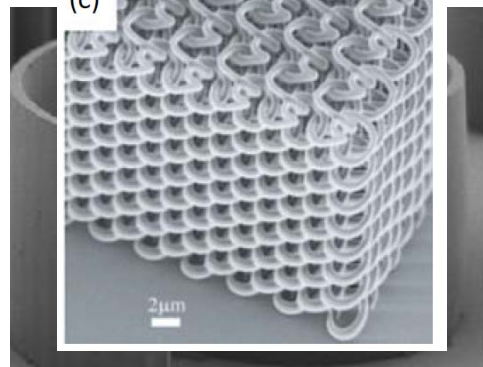
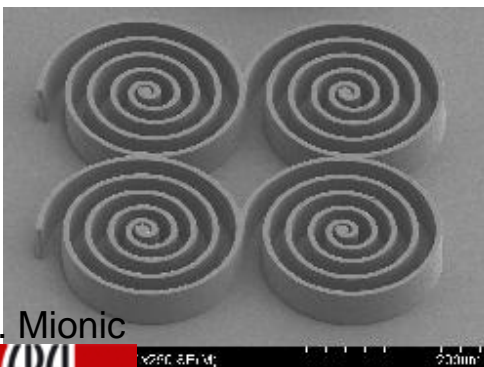
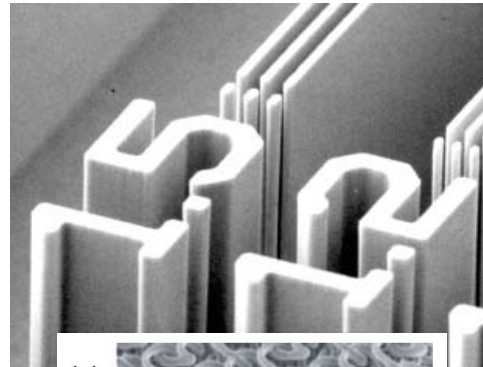
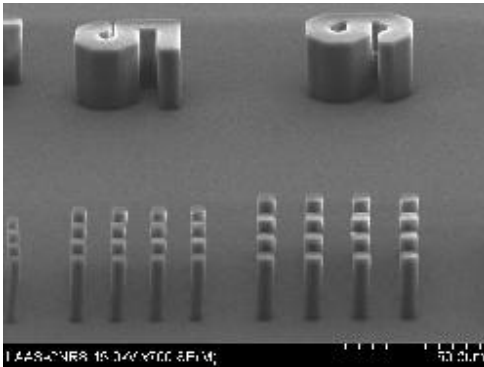
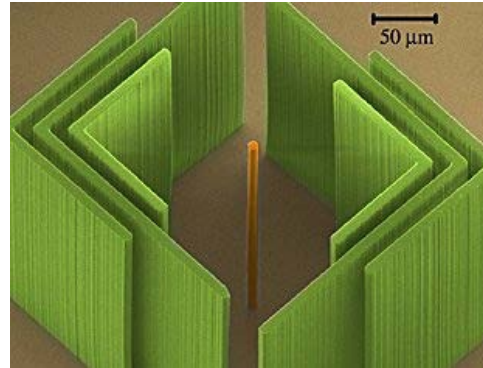
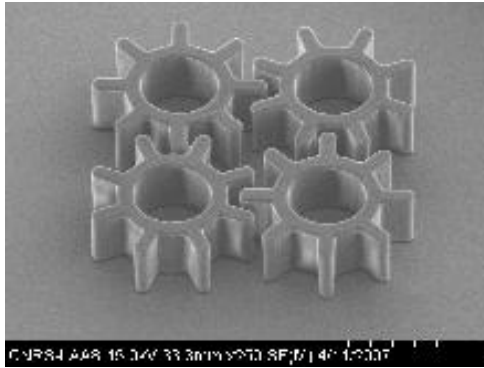
UV curable negative ton epoxy resin



Applications

- MEMS (Micro-electro-mechanical systems)
- MOMES Optoelectronic
- BioMEMS Lab-On-a Chip
- Advanced packaging
- Nanoimprint
- Coating layer
- Bonding layer
- Microfluidic
- LIGA-Micro mould
- Micro-machining
- Stamp manufacturing
- Inkjet manufacturing
- 3D interconnect

Illustration for applications of SU8



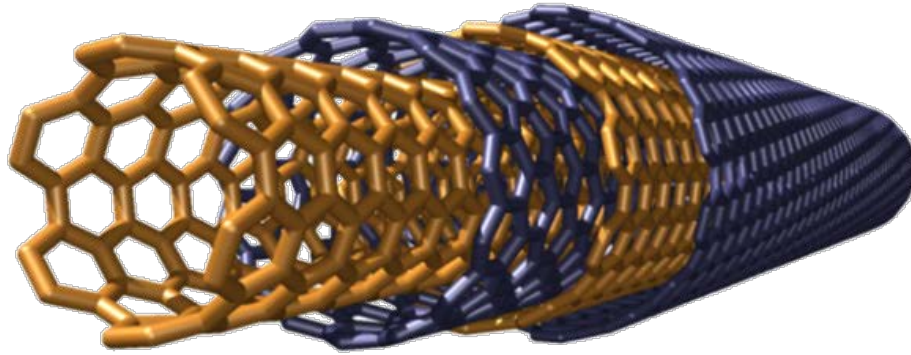
Advantages:

- Processable with UV
- high aspect ratio structures

Disadvantages:

- Electrical insulator
- Thermal insulator
- Brittle

CNTs



Diameter (from $\approx 4\text{\AA}$ to $\approx 100\text{nm}$)

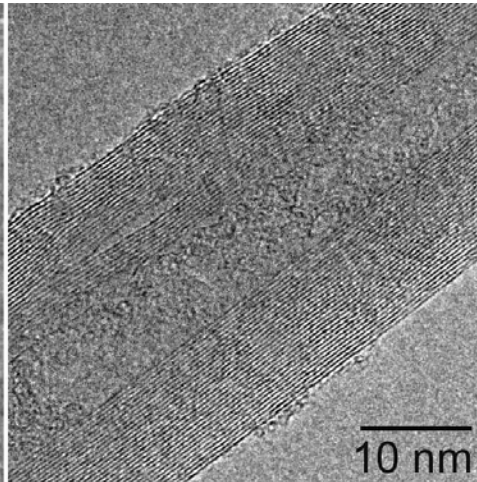
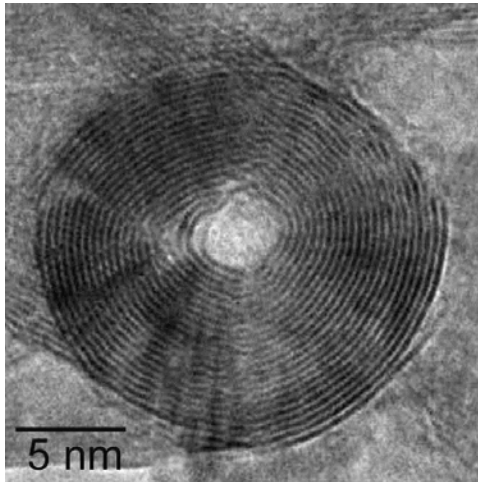
Length (from 200nm to $\approx 20\text{cm}$)

High mechanical strength ($E_Y \approx 1\text{TPa}$)

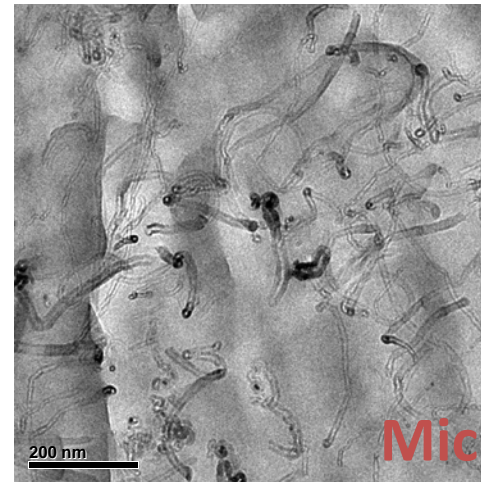
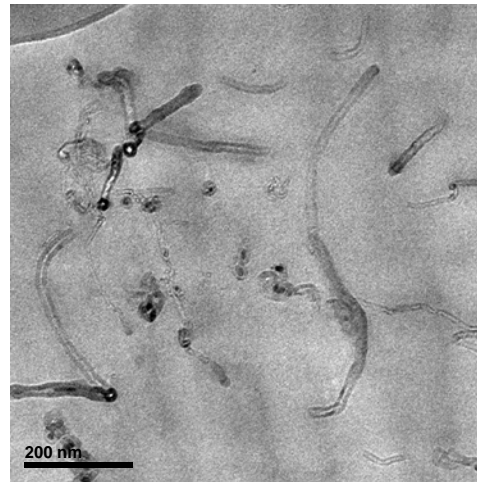
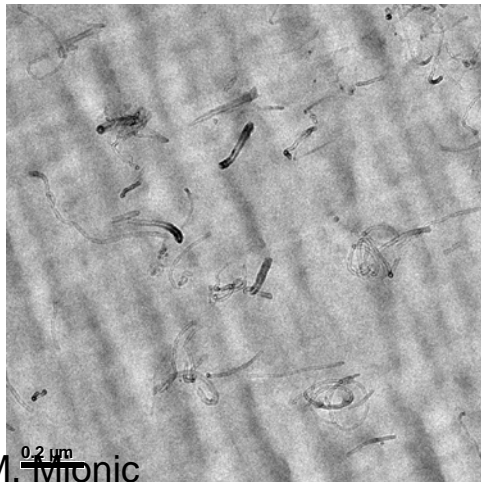
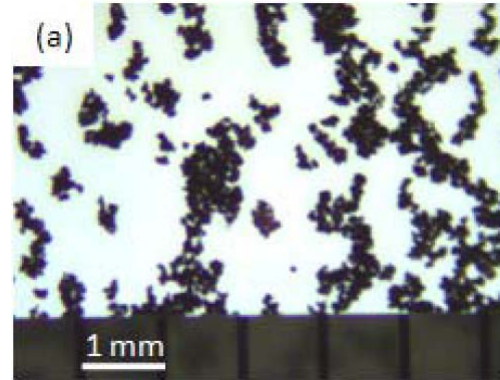
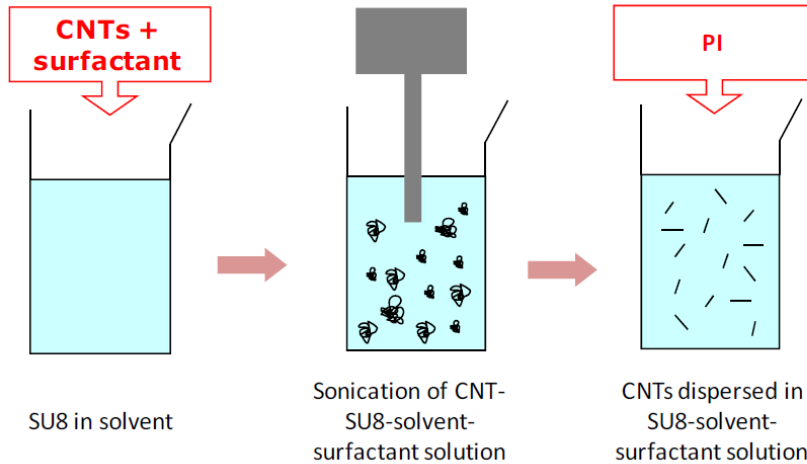
High thermal conductivity ($\approx 3000\text{W/mK}$)

Low resistivity ($> 10^{-8}\Omega\text{m}$)

Low density (from 1.3 to 2.6g/cm^3)

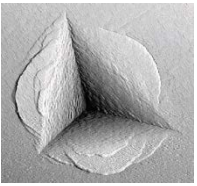
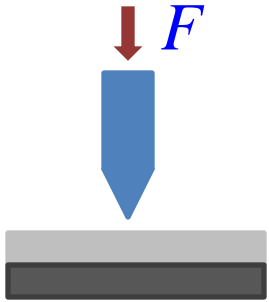


Control of aggregation/network with surfactant and solvent



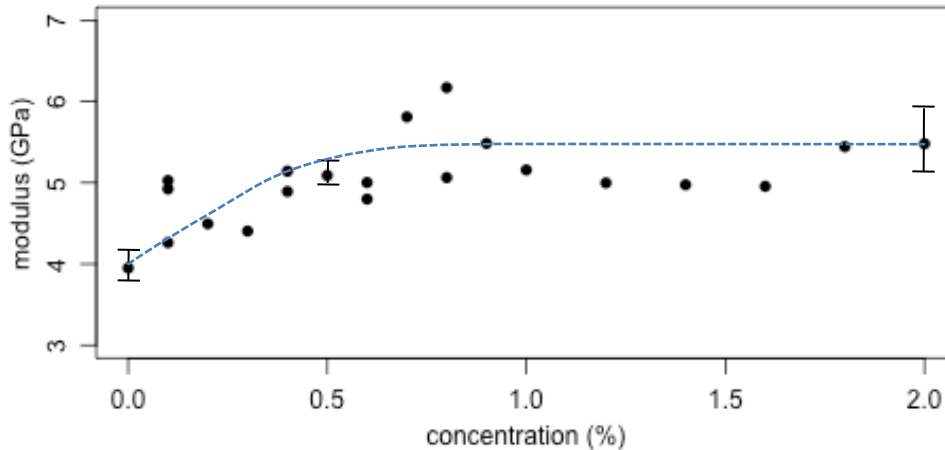
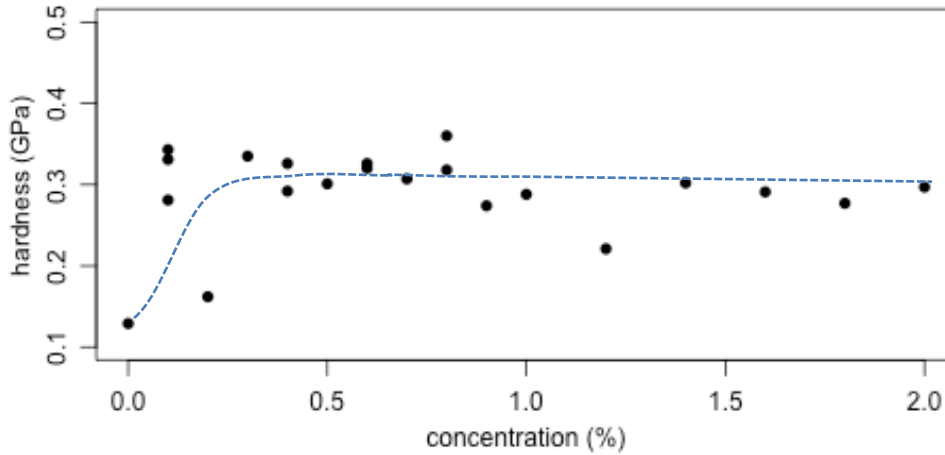
Microtome

Mechanical test: nanoindentation



$$H = \frac{F_{\max}}{A}$$

$$E = \frac{S(1-\nu^2)\sqrt{\pi}}{2\beta\sqrt{A} - \frac{S\sqrt{\pi}(1-\nu_i^2)}{E_i}}$$



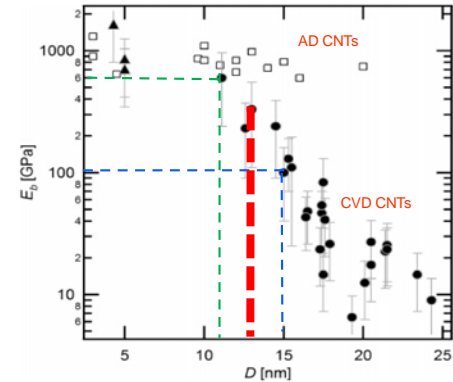
$$E = E_{\text{CNT}} V_{\text{CNT}} + E_{\text{SU8}}(1 - V_{\text{CNT}})$$

(role of mixture)

$$d_{\text{aver.}} \approx 13 \text{ nm}$$

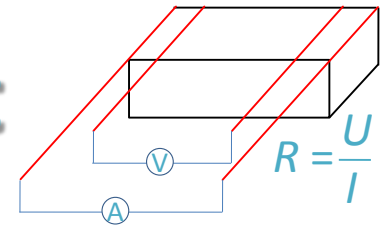


$$E_{\text{CNT}} \approx 300 \text{ GPa}$$

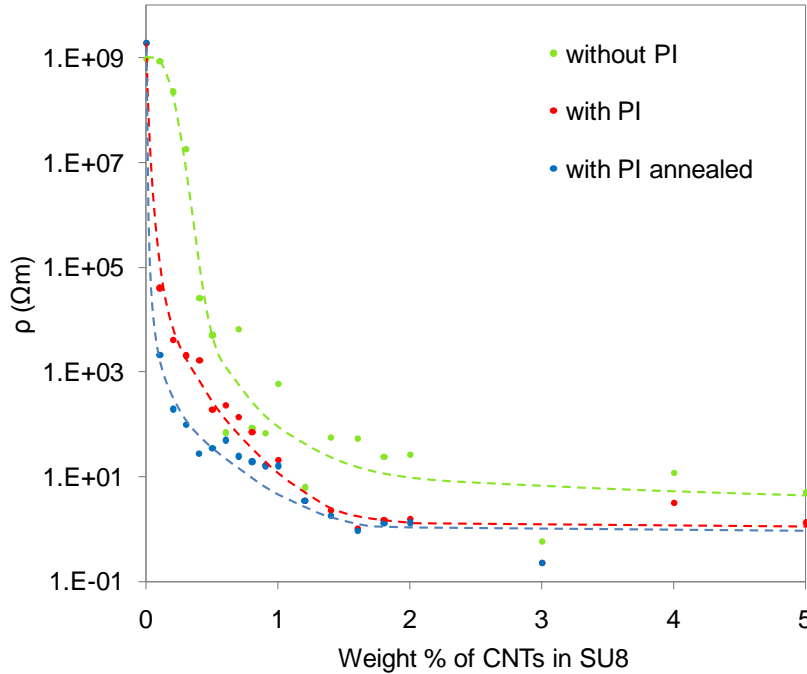


CNTs	E _{Theory}	E _{Measured}
0.2%	4.5GPa	4.5GPa
0.8%	6.3GPa	6.2GPa

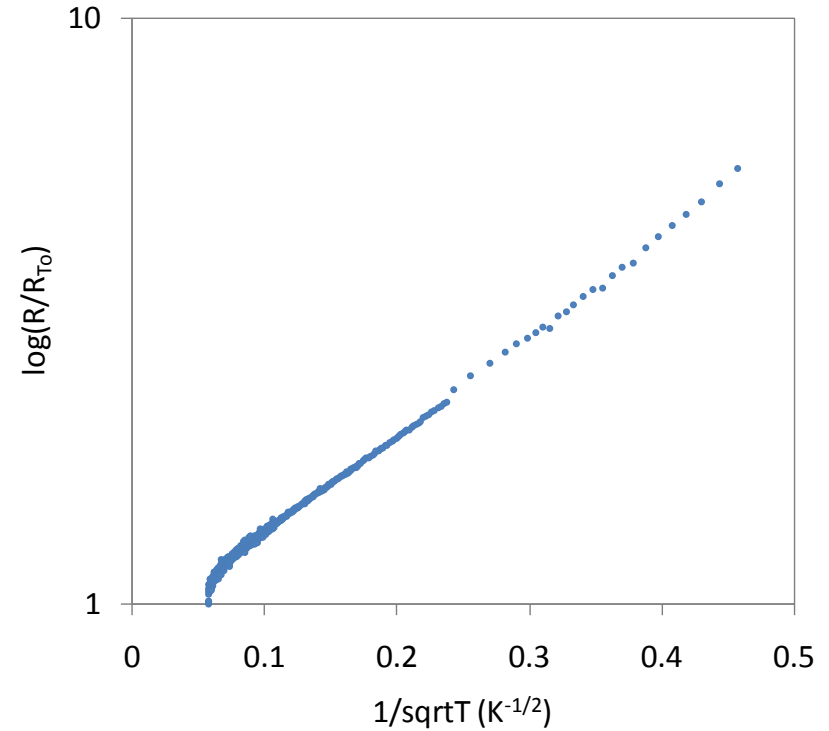
Resistivity measurement



Percolation threshold



Conduction mechanism



< 0.2wt% of CNTs => homogeneous arrangement of CNTs

$$R \propto T^{-\alpha} \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{2}$$

In generally attributed to the presence of Coulomb gap

- In the homogeneous system of localized interacting e
- in the form of charging E in a granular metal systems

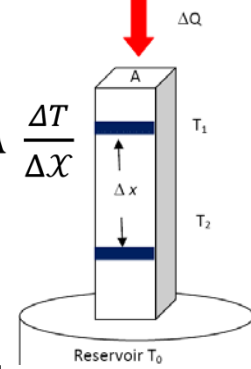
Efros and Shklovskii, JPC 1975,

P. Sheng, PRL 1973

Work with R. Gaal

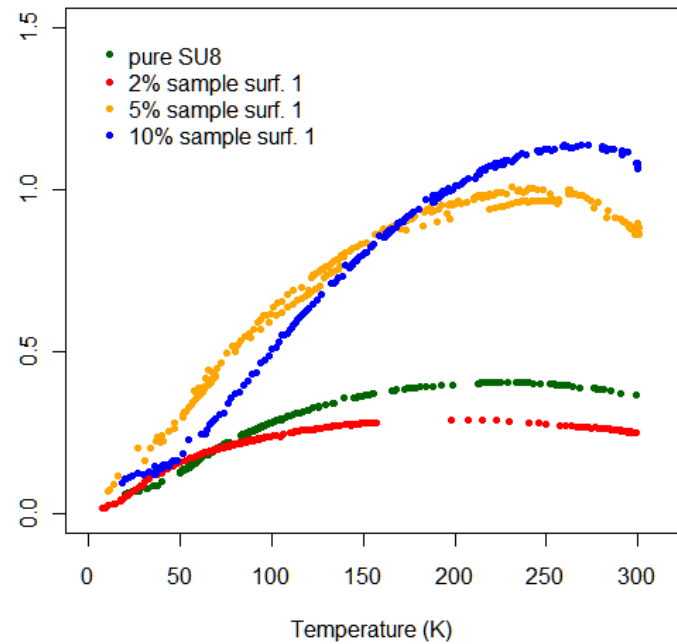
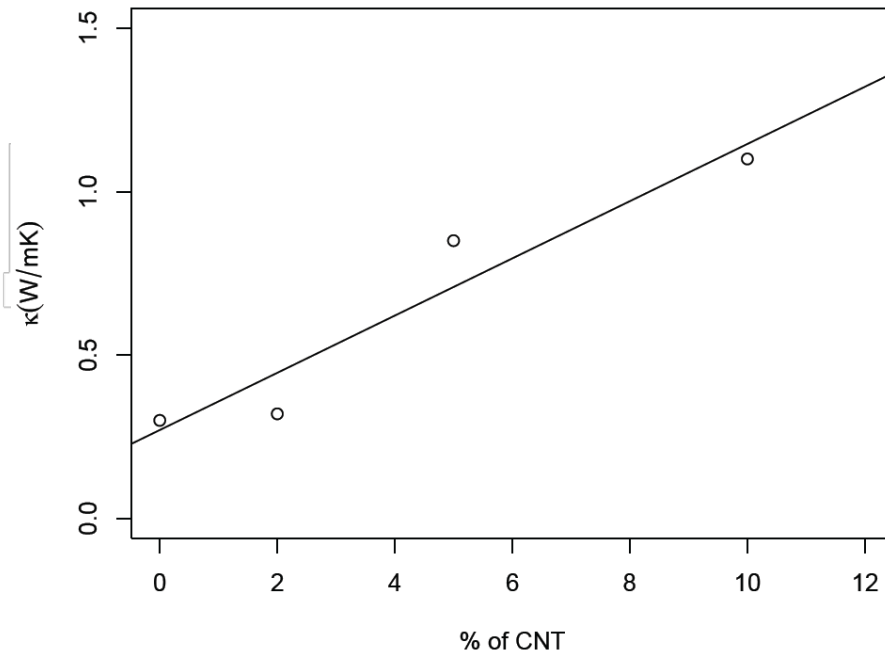
Thermal conductivity

$$\frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t} = -\kappa A \frac{\Delta T}{\Delta x}$$



Thermal conductivity at room temperature

Mechanism of thermal conductivity



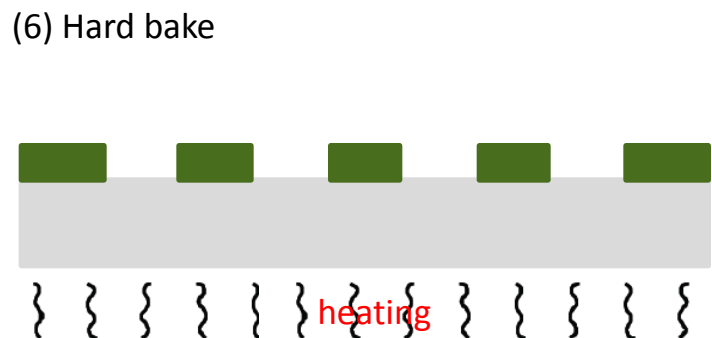
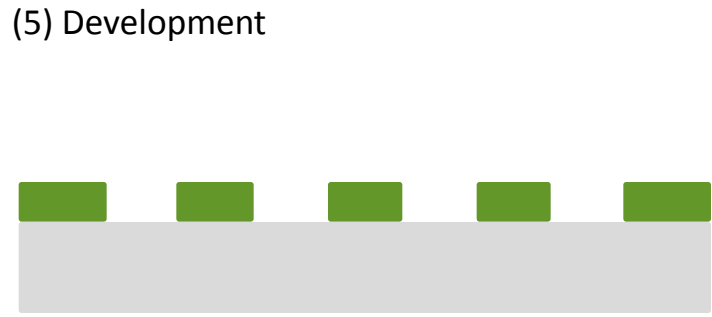
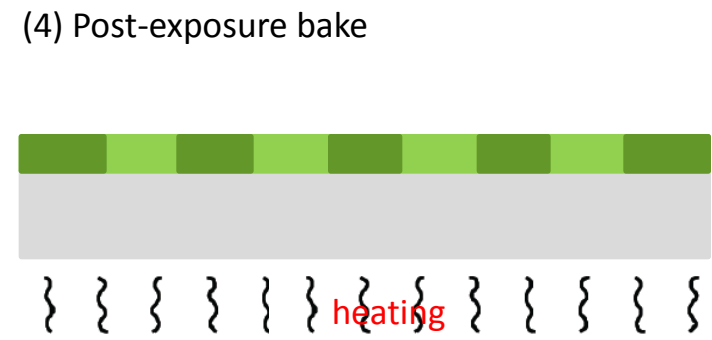
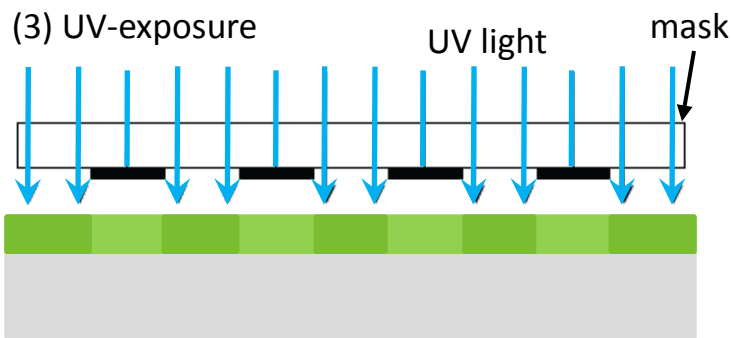
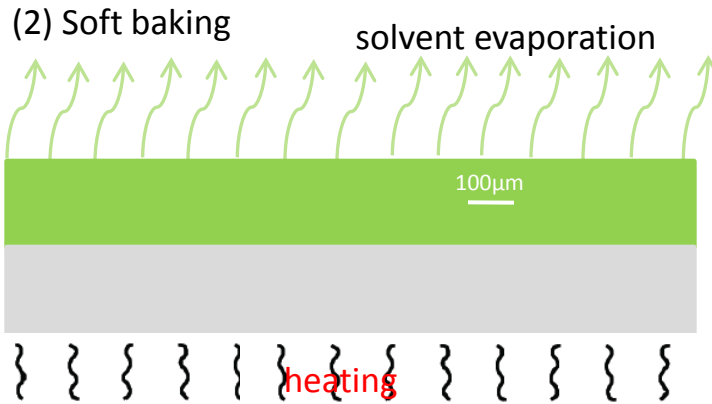
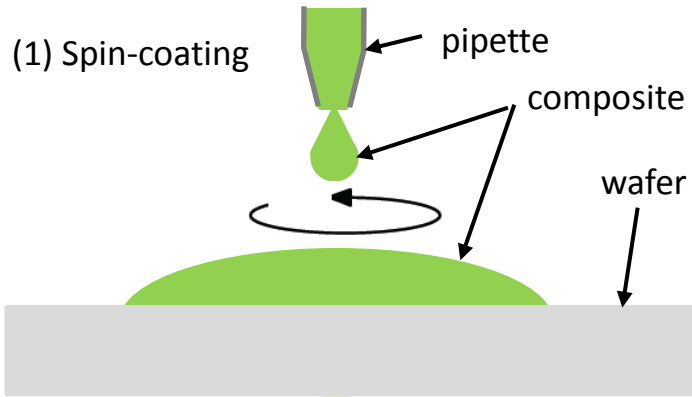
With 10wt% of CNTs – 4 fold increase

Governed by lattice thermal conductance

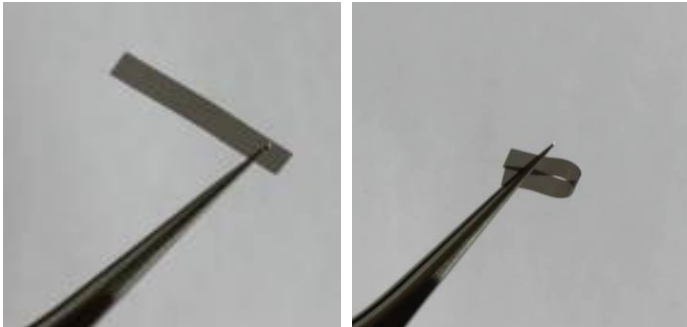
Processing of CNTs-SU8 composite

- Photolithography
- Inkjet printing
- Screen printing

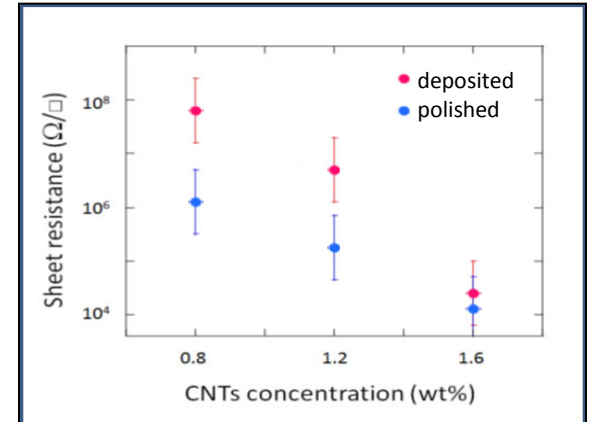
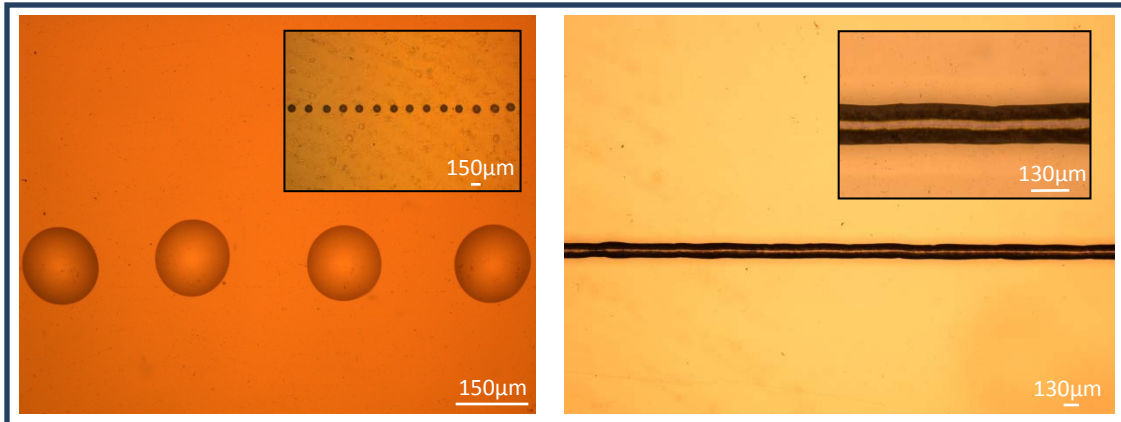
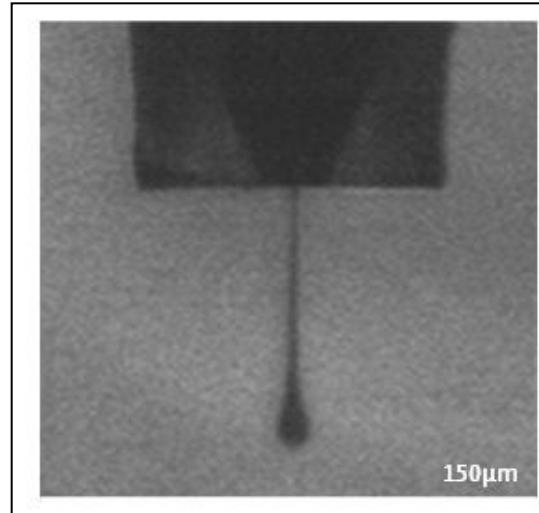
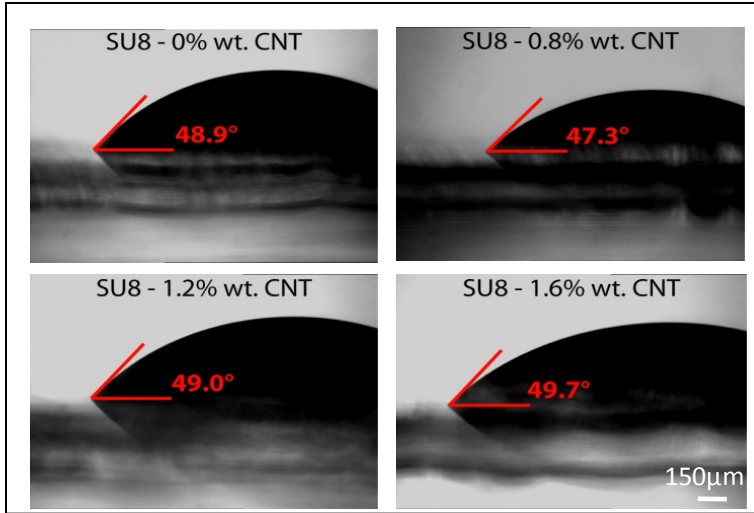
Photolithography



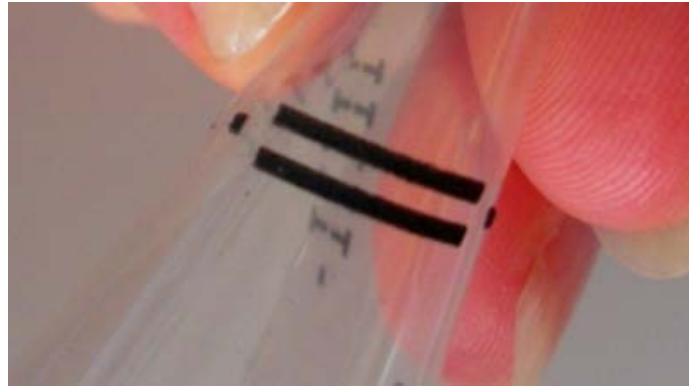
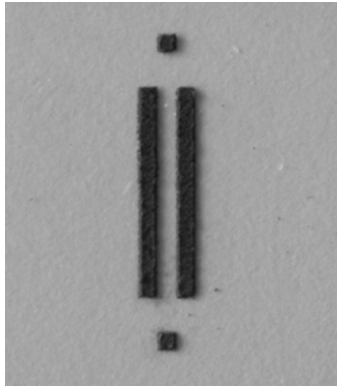
Photolithography



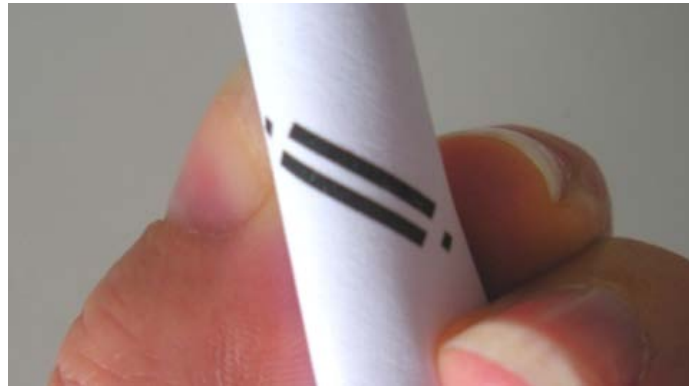
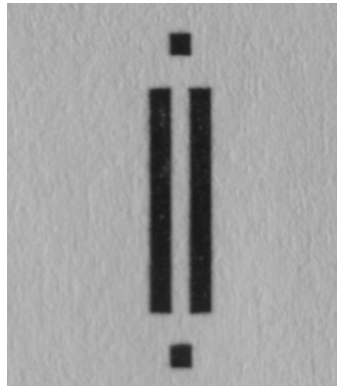
Inkjet printing



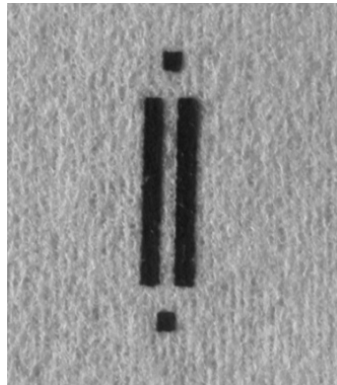
Screen printing



On plastic foil



On paper

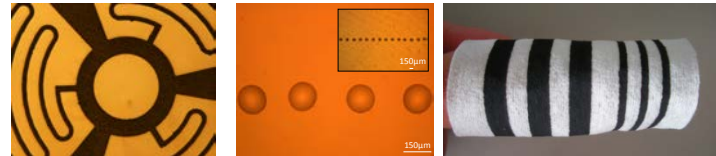
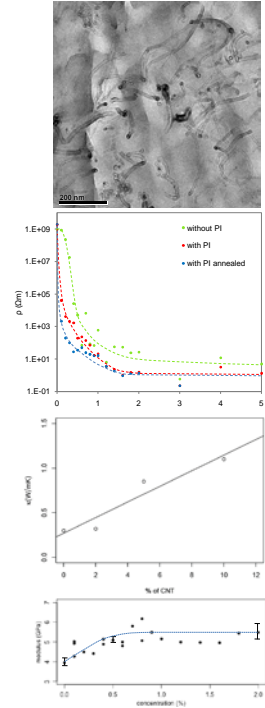


On textile

Summary and outlook

Summary

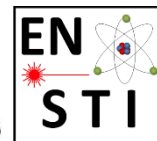
- Preparation of homogeneous CNTs-SU8 composites
- Turned into good electrical conductor
- Improved thermal conductivity
- Better mechanical response
- Easy processability



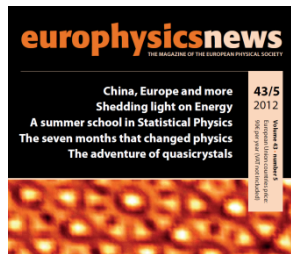
Outlook

- Composite ready for real applications

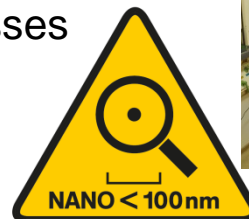
Outlook, references



Logo and safety protocols related to processes with nanopowders (A. P. Bernardes).



T. Stora, Europhysics news 43(5), 2012



S. Fernandes, PhD CERN/EPFL, young scientist award EMRS 2010

(<http://cds.cern.ch/record/1312950/files/CERN-THESIS-2010-170.pdf>)

J. P. Ramos et al., Nucl. Instr. Meth. B (2013)

(<http://cds.cern.ch/record/1425438/files/CERN-THESIS-2012-008.pdf>)

A. Gottberg et al., to be submitted; M. Henriques et al., to be submitted

(some partners:

T. Stora et al. "Nanostructured target for isotope production", European Patent EP 2342952 (2011).



M. Mionic et al. "Carbon nanotubes composites for microfabrication applications" U.S. Patent No. 20,130,017,374 (2013).



FP6 EURISOL-DS, FP7 ENSAR, FP7 ITN Marie-Curie CATHI, HIE-DS

the TISD team, ISOLDE, EN-MME, TE-VSC at CERN

