



Target Materials

Study of prototype refractory ceramics (SiC and Al_2O_3) with open unidirectional porosity

Michal Czapski

*Cathi Final Review Meeting
Barcelona, September 2014*

WHY?

Target Materials

*Study of prototype refractory
ceramics (SiC and Al₂O₃) with open
unidirectional porosity*

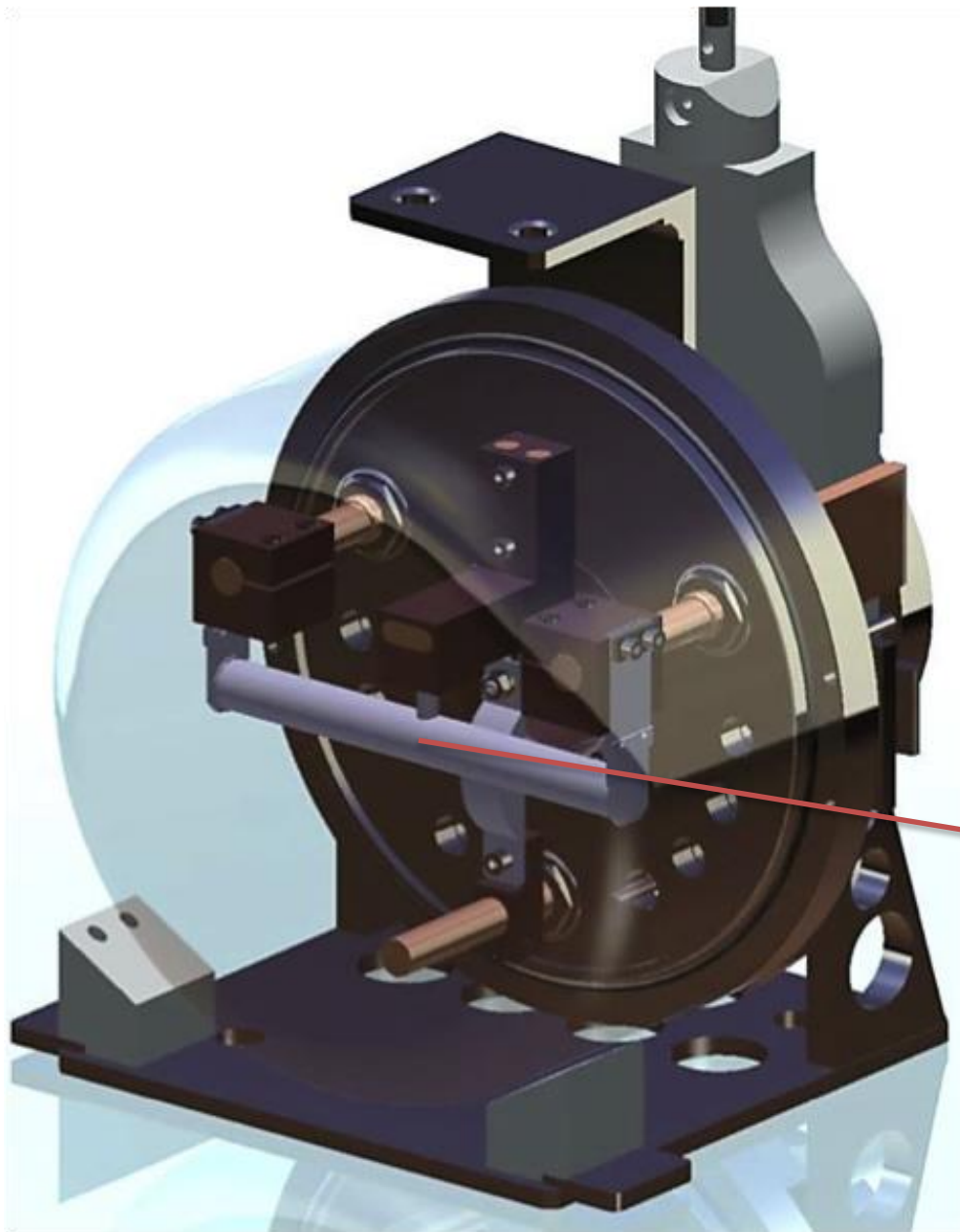
HOW?

WHAT?

WHEN?

WHERE?

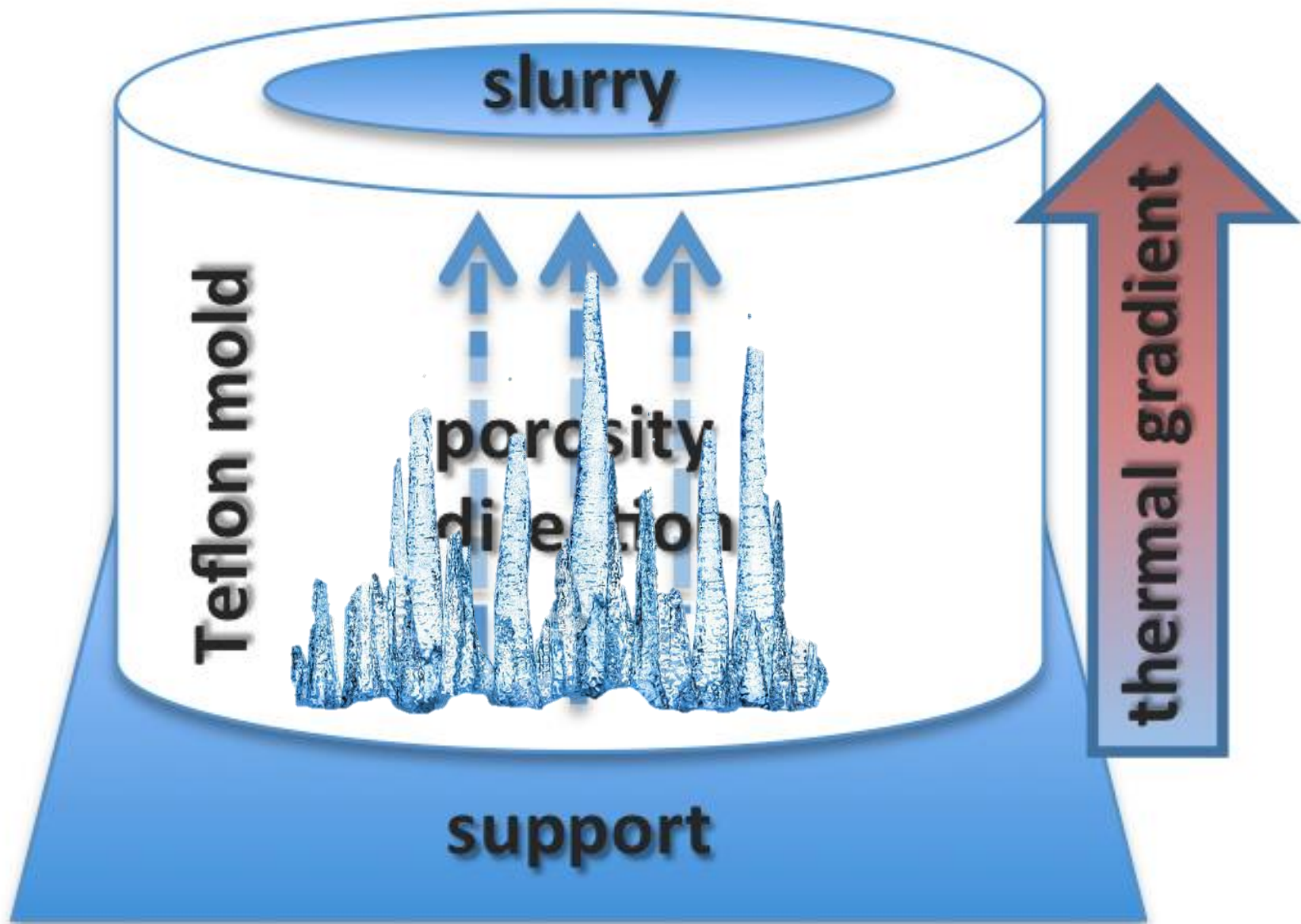
WHO?



New target materials

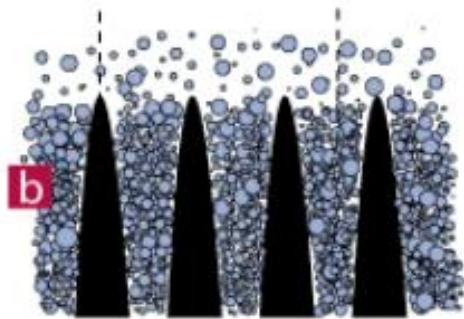


Ice-templating method





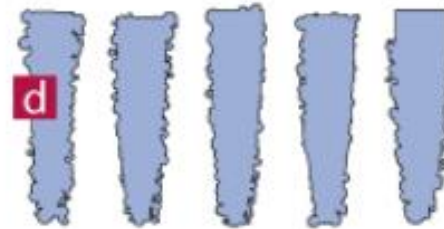
growing ice crystals concentrated colloids



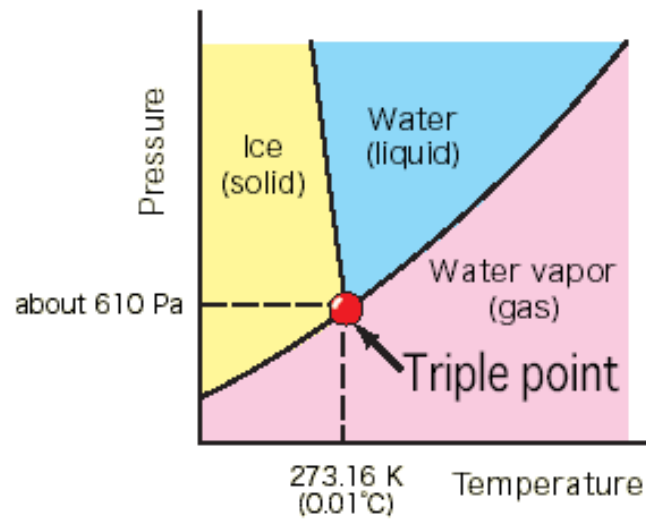
Freezing



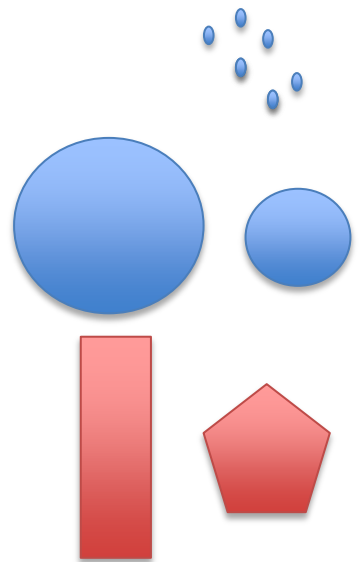
Sublimation



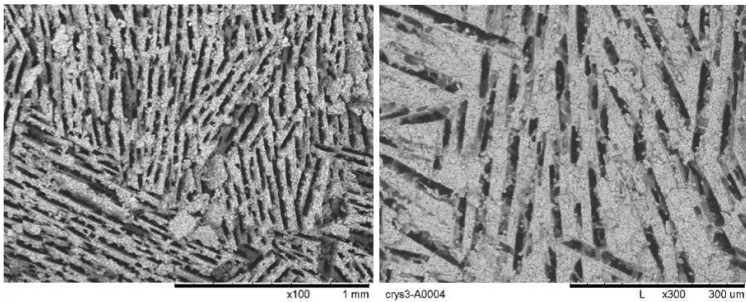
Densification



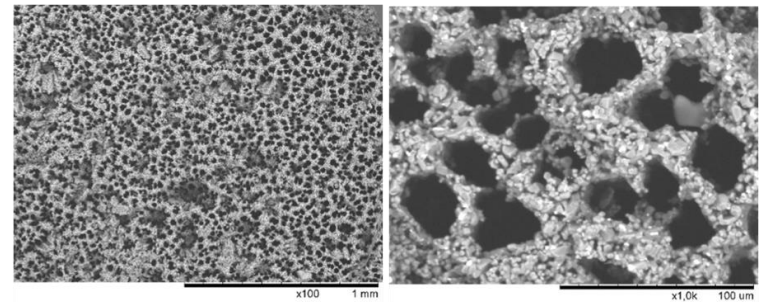
| Parameter | Property |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| Powder fraction in slurry | Porosity fraction |
| Freezing speed | Pore size |
| Additives | Pore structure |



*Powder volume ratio
25%*



*Powder volume ratio
25%
Zirconium Acetate*

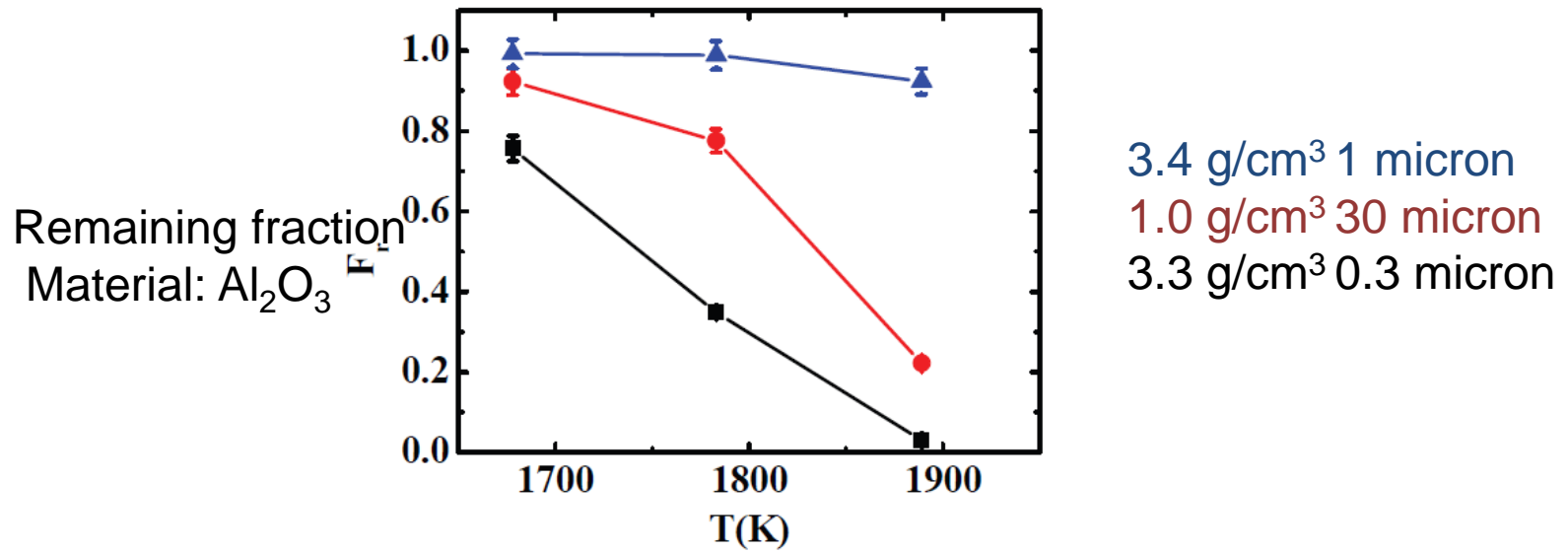


*Macroporous structure preserved. No shrinkage during sintering.
Samples present unidirectional porosity (above 70%).*

WHY?

GRAIN SIZE

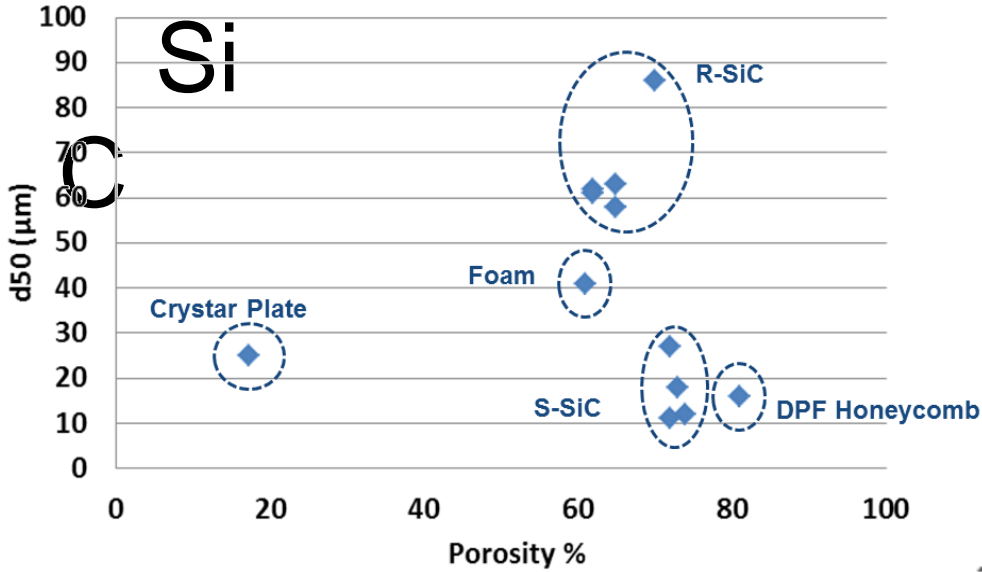
POROSITY CONTENT



WHAT?

| Powder | Compound | Characteristics of the bulk |
|--|---|---|
| <i>Ceralox SPA 0.5</i> | Aluminum Oxide (Al ₂ O ₃) | high purity, porosity of 2% |
| <i>Fine grains + 0.3 boron carbide</i> | Sintered Silicon Carbide (S-SiC) | high hardness, compressive strength and light weight, high density structure (<5%) |
| <i>Coarse (< 30μm) and fine grains (<10μm)</i> | Reaction-Bonded Silicon Carbide (R-SiC) | optimum strength and oxidation resistance, porous walls (15 – 50 %) |

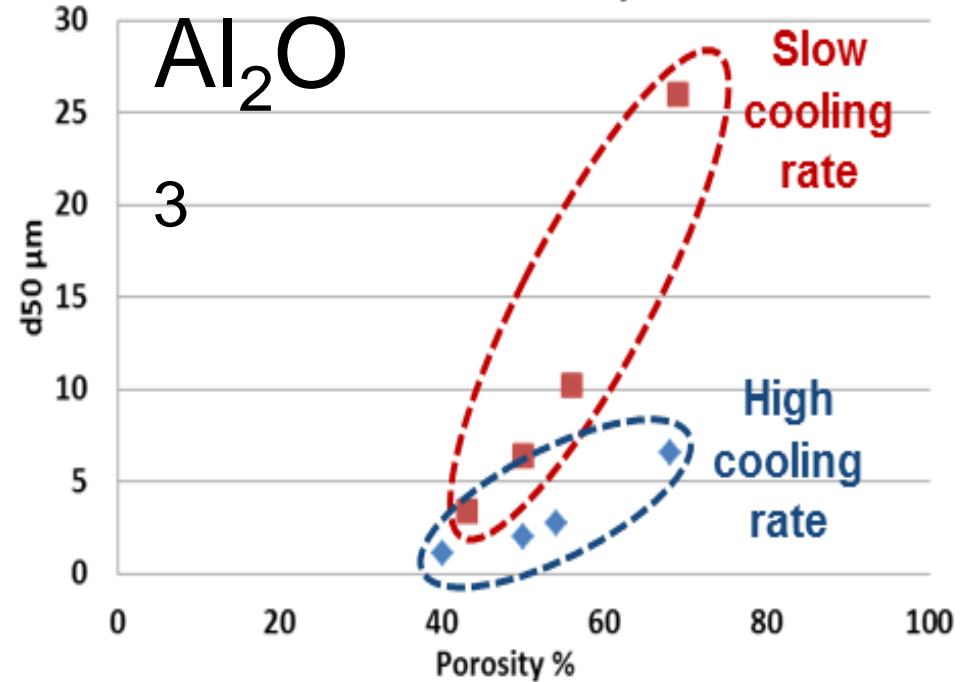
d50 vs porosity



Si

PORE SIZE
VS.
POROSITY

d50 vs Porosity

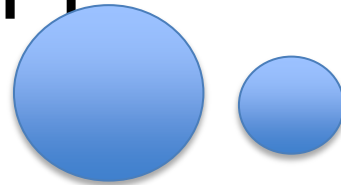


Al₂O₃

Slow
cooling
rate

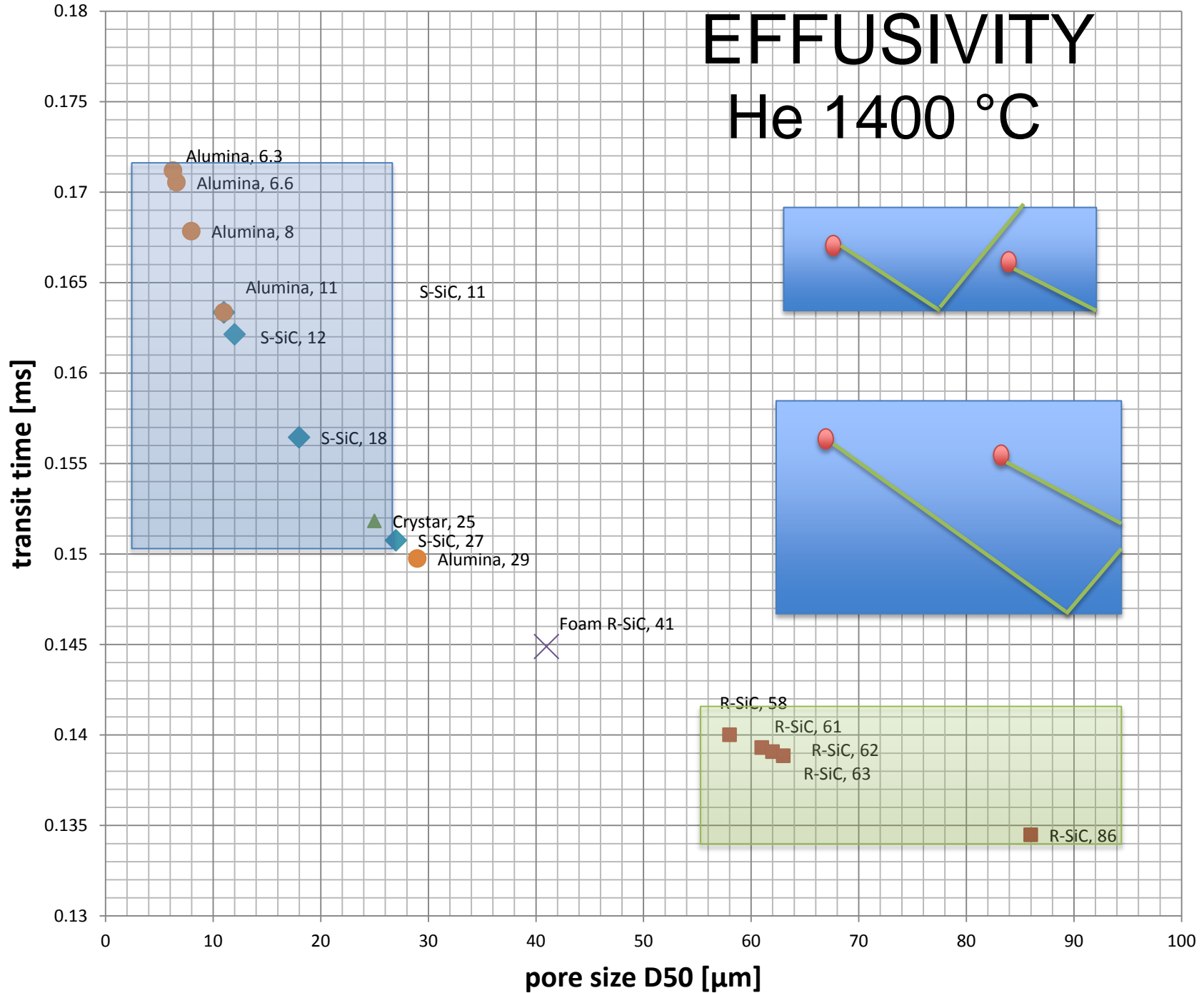
High
cooling
rate

EFFUSI
VITY



EFFUSIVITY

He 1400 °C



Mechanica

|

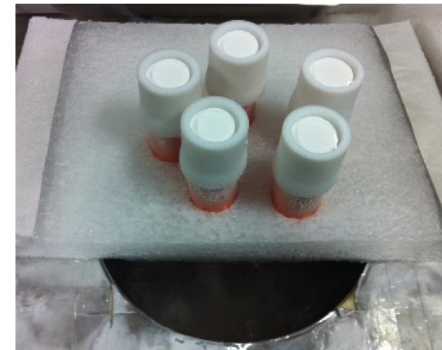
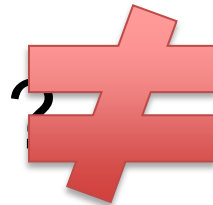
PROPERT

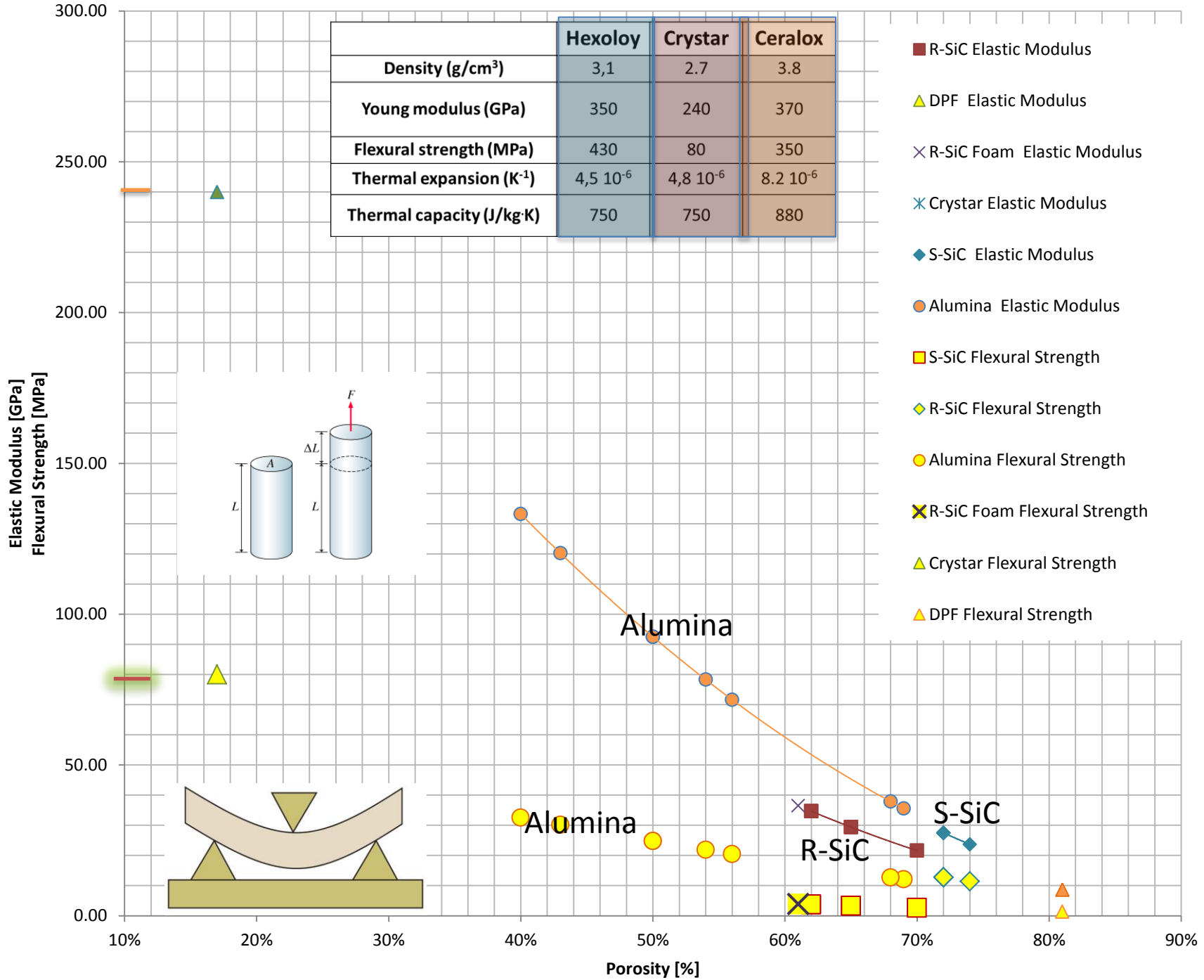
IES

?

Mechanica | PROPERT

| | Hexoloy | Crystar | Ceralox |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Density (g/cm ³) | 3,1 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| Young modulus (GPa) | 350 | 240 | 370 |
| Flexural strength (MPa) | 430 | 80 | 350 |
| Thermal expansion (K ⁻¹) | 4,5 10 ⁻⁶ | 4,8 10 ⁻⁶ | 8.2 10 ⁻⁶ |
| Thermal capacity (J/kg·K) | 750 | 750 | 880 |





WHY?

HOW?

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Irradiation campaign 2012

ISOLDE beam
1.4 GeV
 $\sigma = 3.5$

SPS beam
440 GeV
 $\sigma = 2.0$

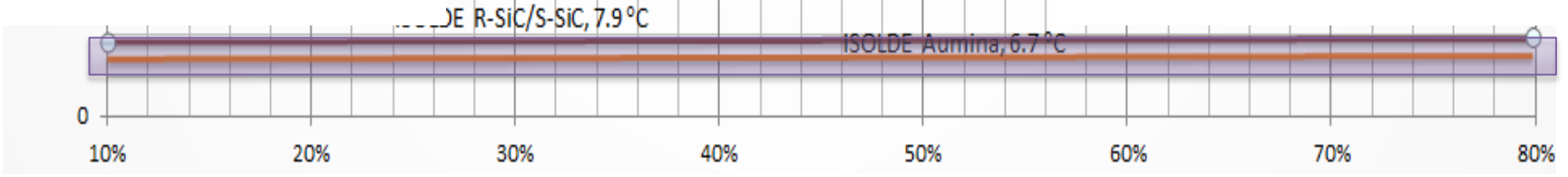
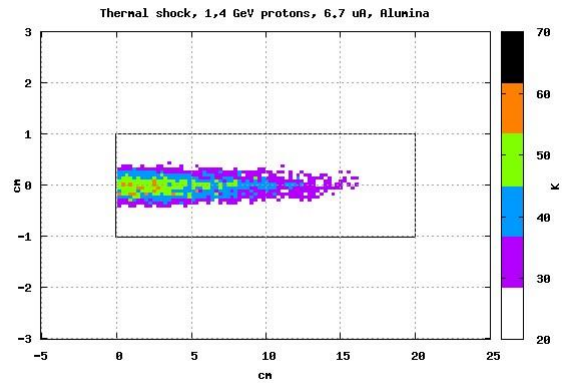
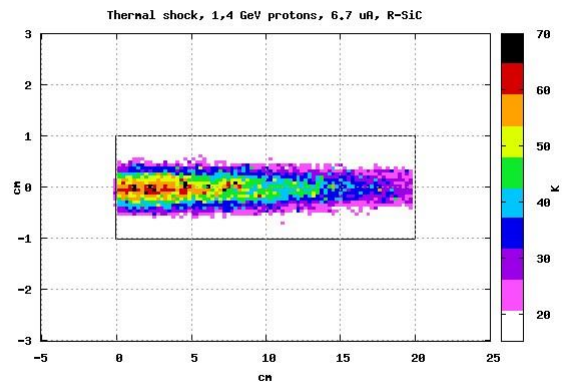
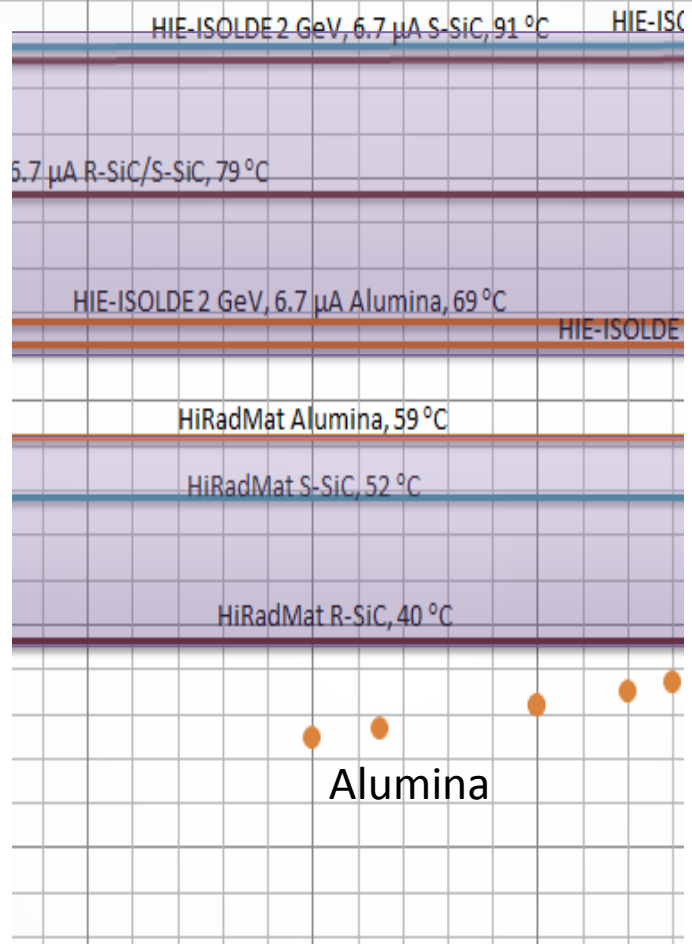
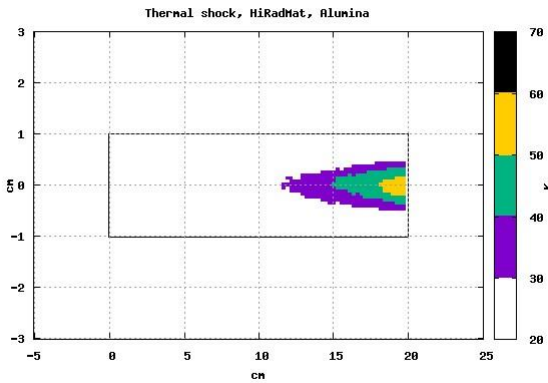
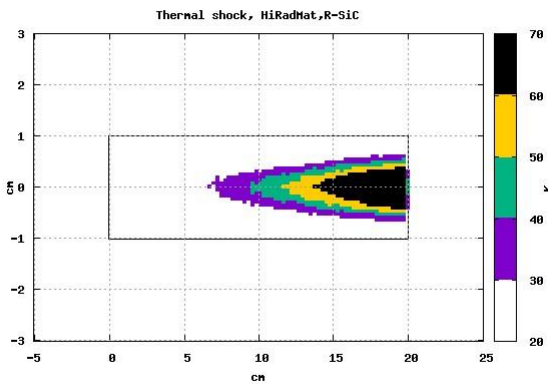
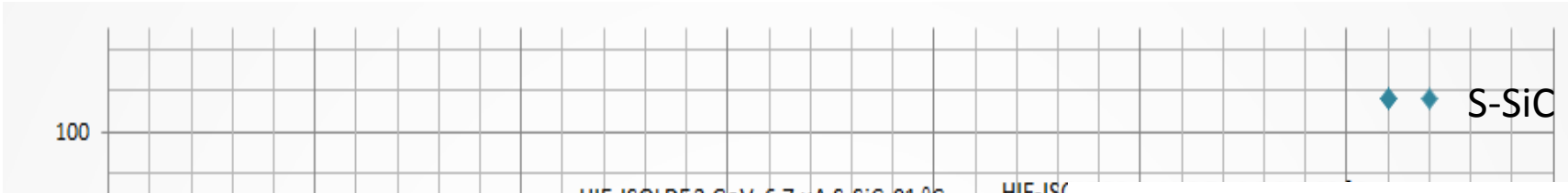
Target #483
SiC
Delivery failure
after sintering

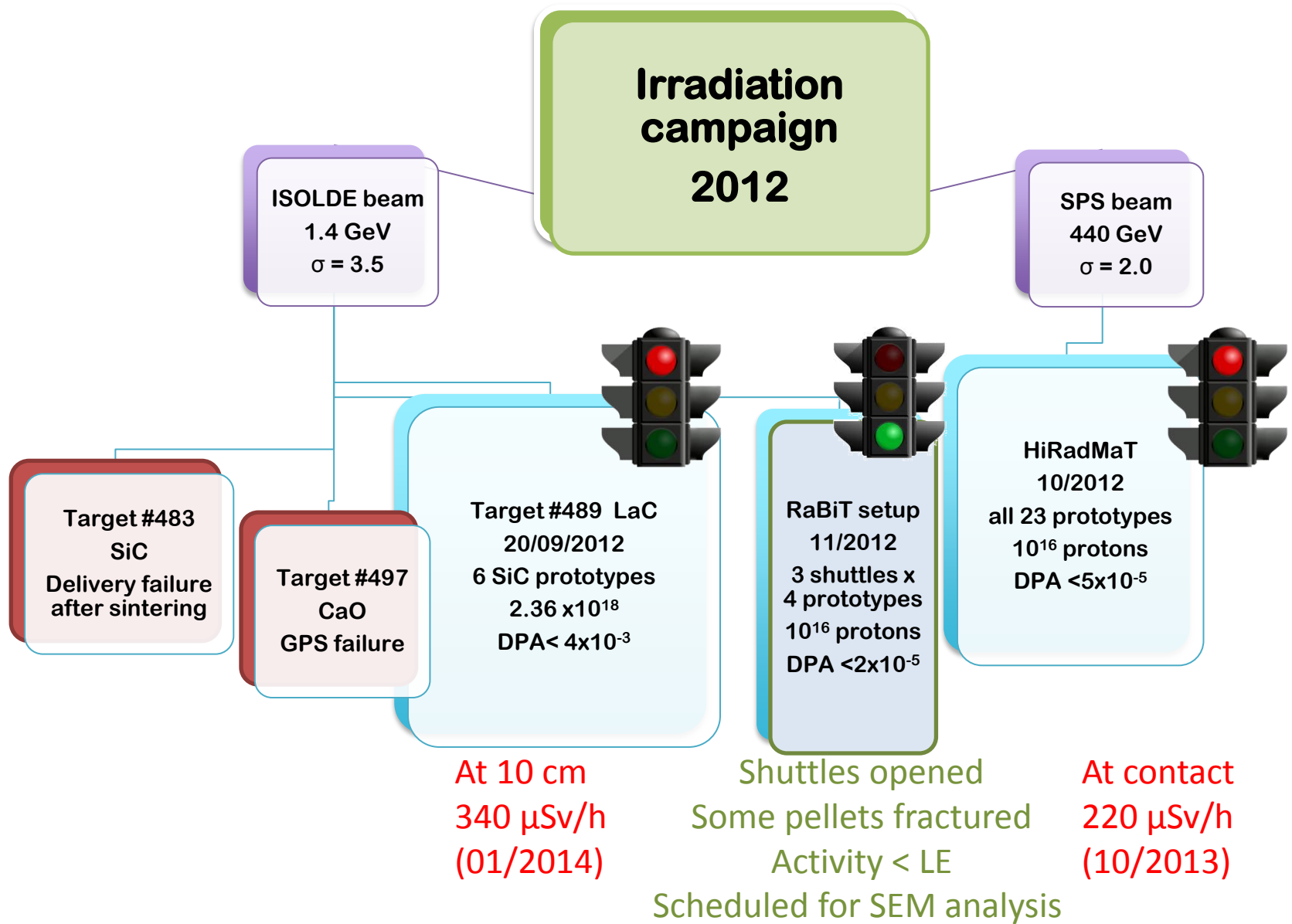
Target #497
CaO
GPS failure

Target #489 LaC
20/09/2012
6 SiC prototypes
 2.36×10^{18}
DPA $< 4 \times 10^{-3}$

RaBiT setup
11/2012
3 shuttles x
4 prototypes
 10^{16} protons
DPA $< 2 \times 10^{-5}$

HiRadMaT
10/2012
all 23 prototypes
 10^{16} protons
DPA $< 5 \times 10^{-5}$





Irradiation campaign 2012

ISOLDE beam
1.4 GeV
 $\sigma = 3.5$

SPS beam
440 GeV
 $\sigma = 2.0$

Target #483
SiC
Delivery failure after sintering

Target #497
CaO
GPS failure

Target #489 LaC
20/09/2012
6 SiC prototypes
 2.36×10^{18}
 $DPA < 4 \times 10^{-3}$

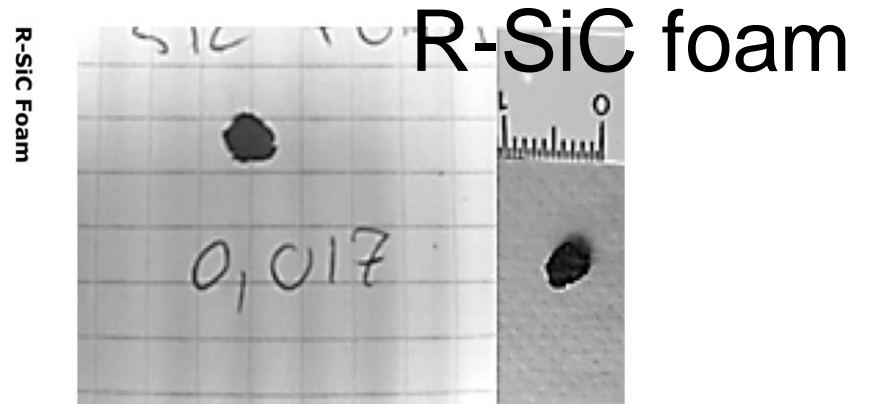
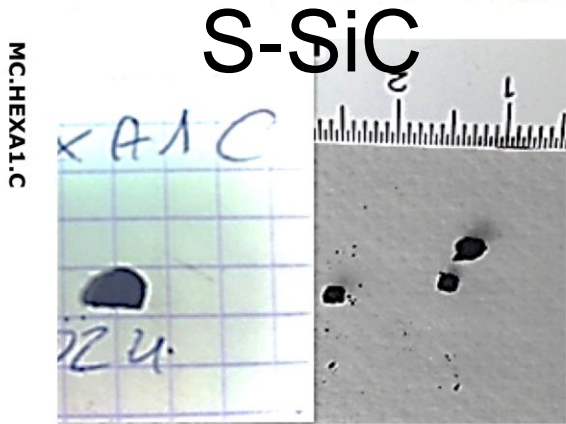
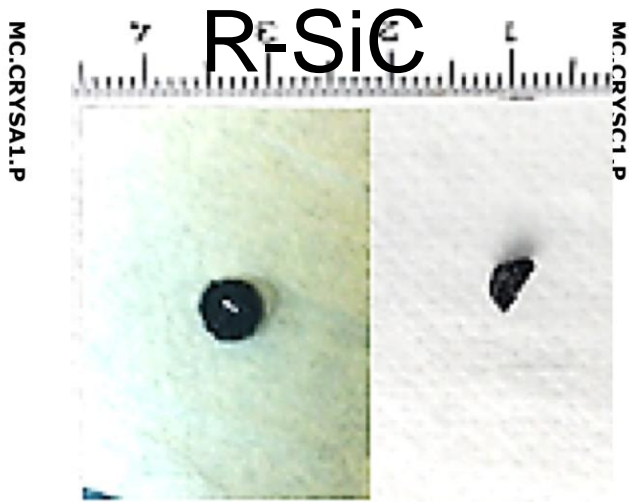
RaBiT setup
11/2012
3 shuttles x
4 prototypes
 10^{16} protons
 $DPA < 2 \times 10^{-5}$

HiRadMaT
10/2012
all 23 prototypes
 10^{16} protons
 $DPA < 5 \times 10^{-5}$

At 10 cm
 $340 \mu\text{Sv/h}$
(01/2014)

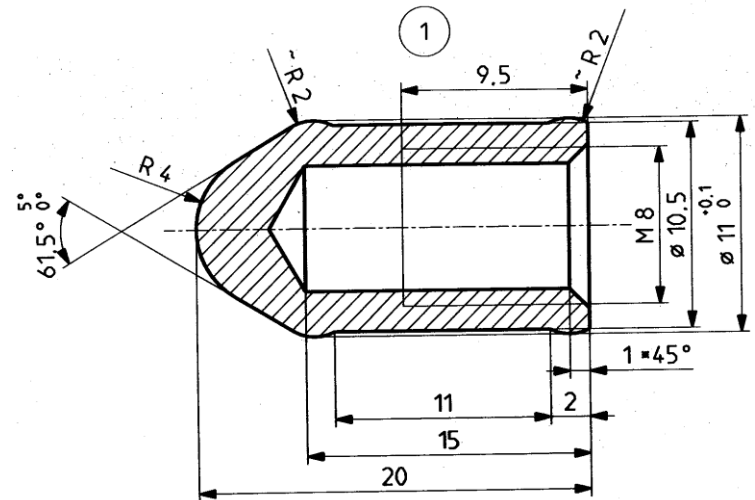
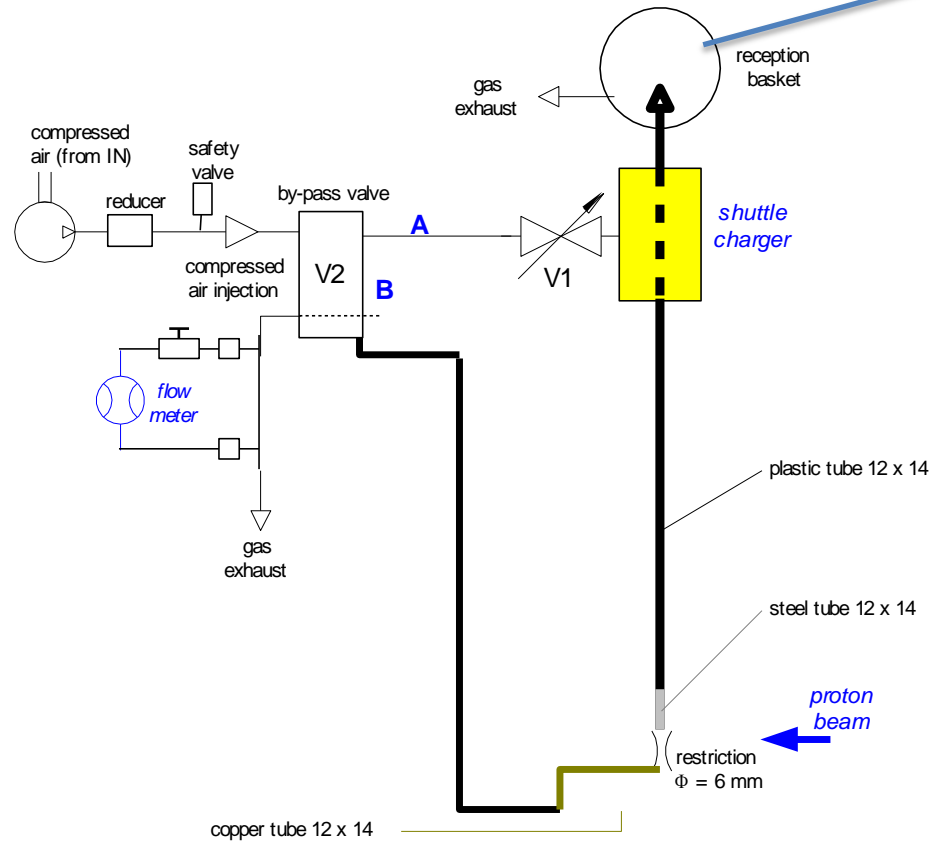
Shuttles opened
Some pellets fractured
Activity < LE
Scheduled for SEM analysis

At contact
 $220 \mu\text{Sv/h}$
(10/2013)



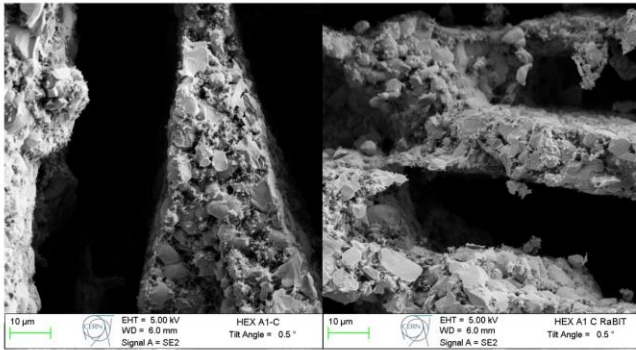
RaBIT

Rapid p-Beam Irradiation system

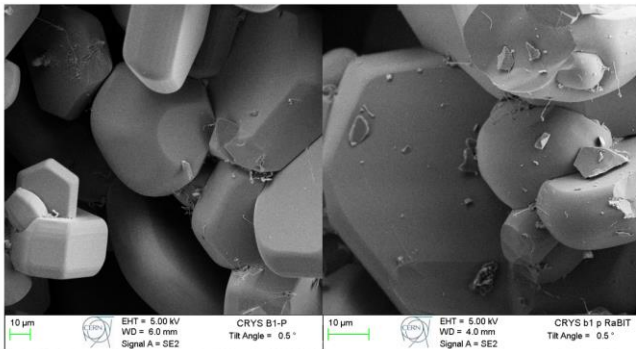


S-SiC

C.HEXA1.C

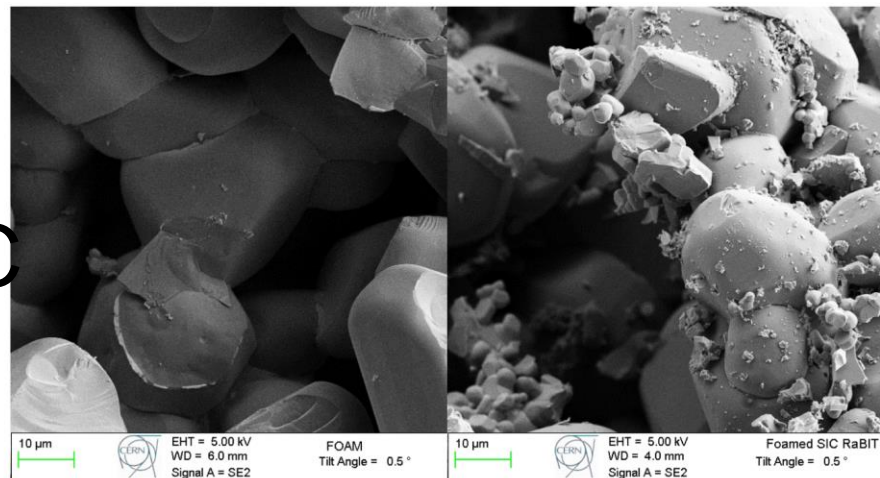


MC.CRYSB1.P

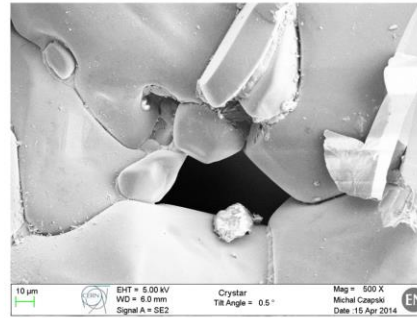


R-SiC

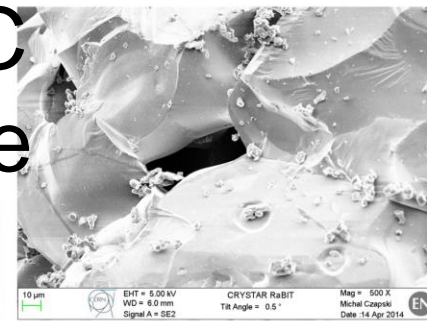
R-SiC foam



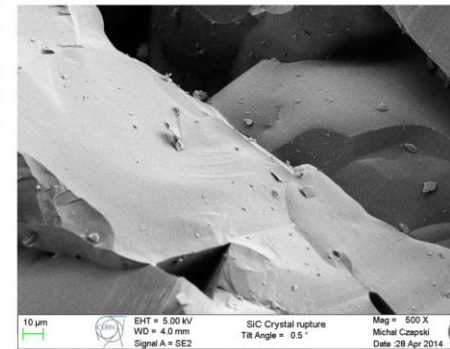
R-SiC dense



surface



rapture



R-SiC Foam

CONCLUSIONS

Simple setup

Many structures

First tests – fractured pellets

No evident evolution of the structure

FUTURE STEPS?

Other samples...?

Mechanical testing

Micro-damages studies

(continuation)

WHY?

HOW?

WHAT?

WHEN?

WHERE?

WHO?

WHO?



WHO?

Thank YOU