

HiLuMi LHC Material Irradiation Studies at BNL

STATUS

N. Simos

With help from Paola & Elena



Effort at BNL consists of:

IRRADIATION Phase I

- 200 MeV proton irradiation at BNL Linear Isotope Producer (BLIP) of 4 candidate materials (Molybdenum, Glidcop, Mo-Graphite and Cu-CD (copper-diamond). Irradiation parameters: 8-weeks at 110 uA
- Neutron irradiation of Cu-CD from 118 MeV protons
- 28-MeV proton irradiation of Mo (including spallation neutron irradiation of Mo, Glidcop, Cu-CD and Mo-GR)

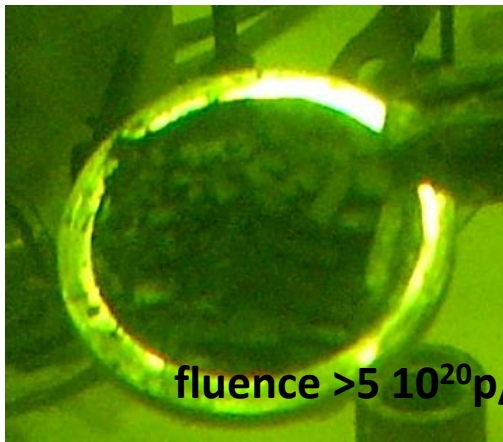
IRRADIATION Phase II

- 200 + 160 MeV proton irradiation at BNL Linear Isotope Producer (BLIP) of 2 newly developed MoGR grades and 2-D C/C composite (CFC)

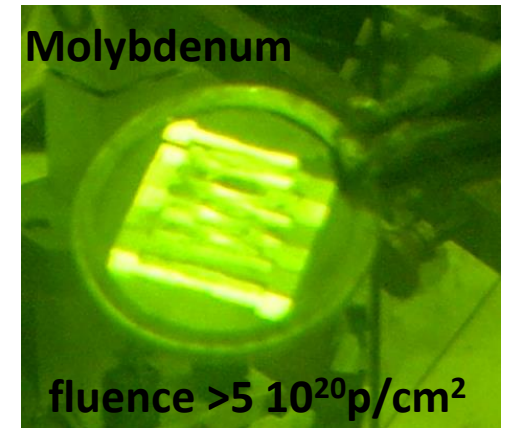
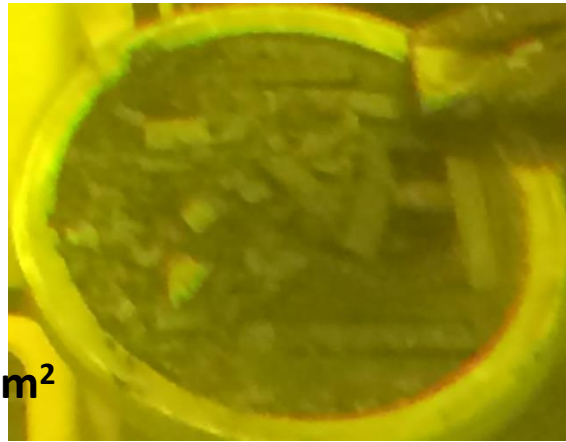
PIE

- X-ray diffraction studies at NSLS X17B1/X17A beamlines (completed)
- X-ray diffraction studies at NSLS II XPD beamline – Approved Experiment August 2016
- Comprehensive macroscopic analysis at BNL Isotope extraction facility
- Spectral Analysis
- Nano- micro-structural characterization at Center of Functional Nanomaterials

Primary reason for conducting a follow-up irradiation to 2014 RUN



fluence $> 5 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ p/cm}^2$

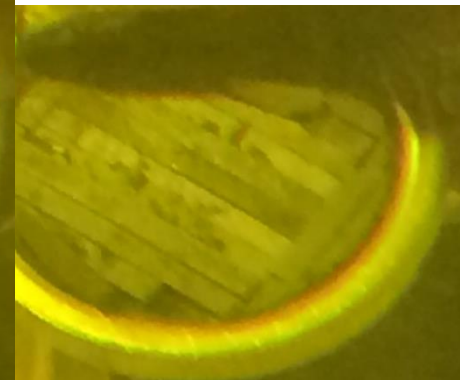
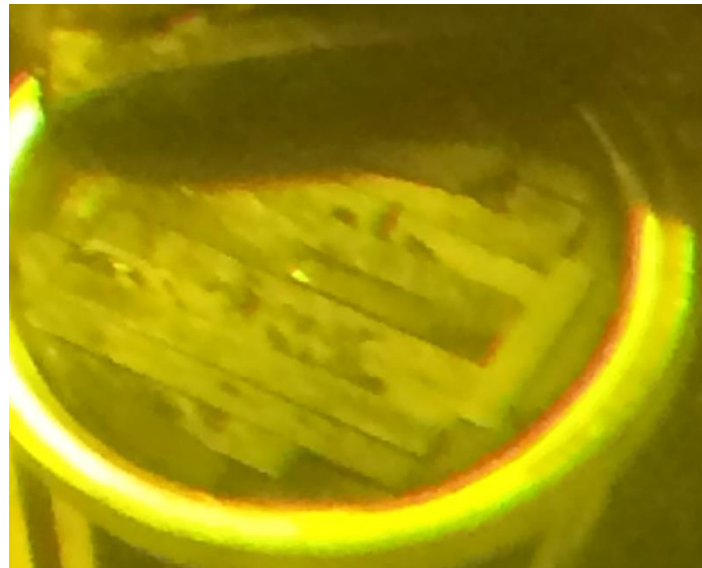


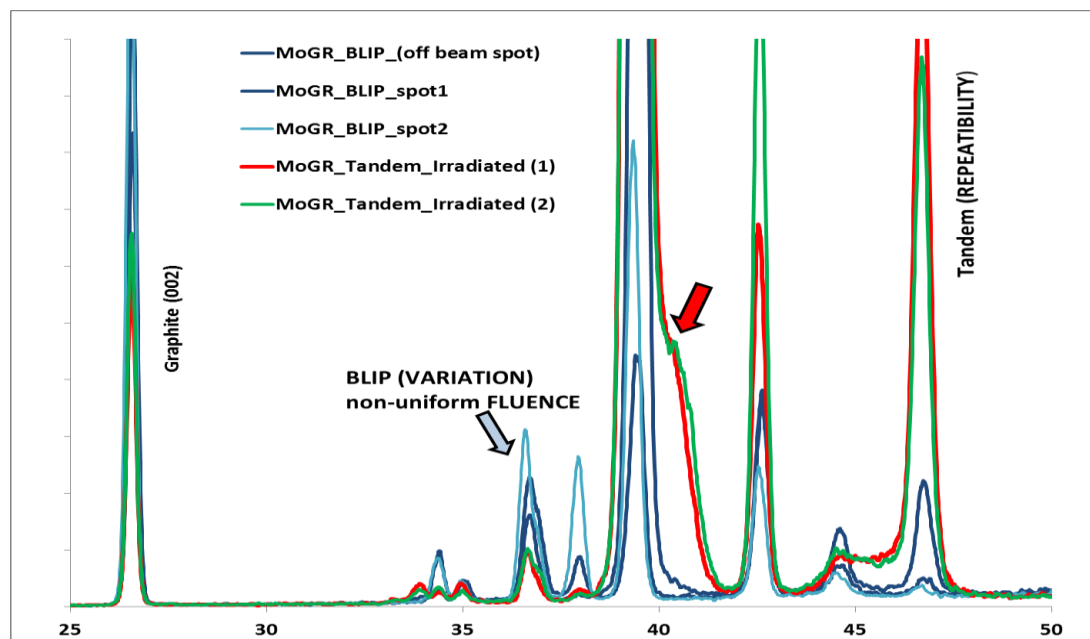
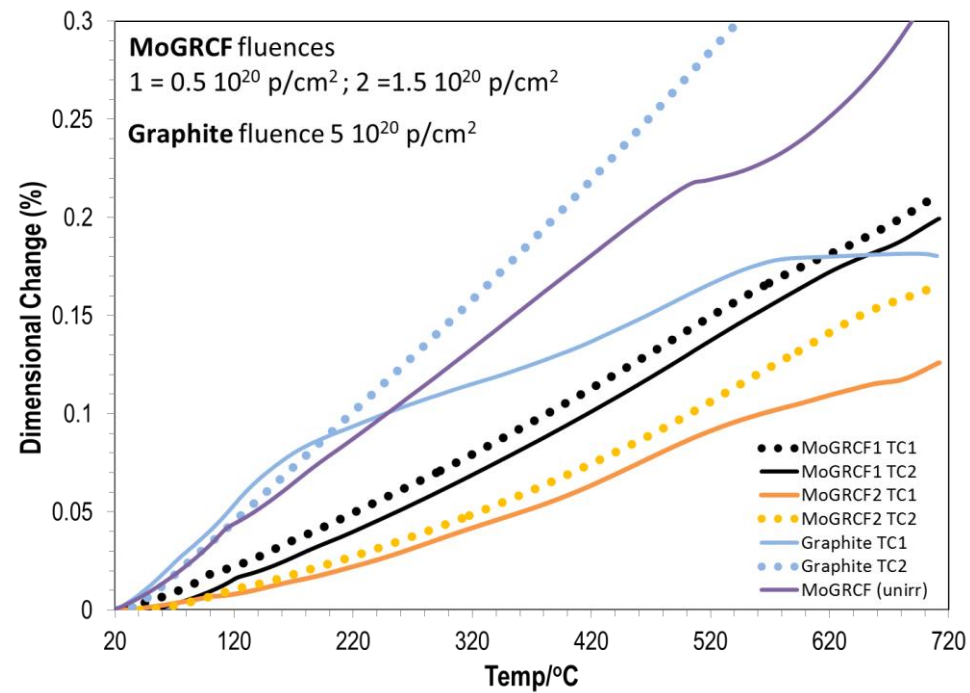
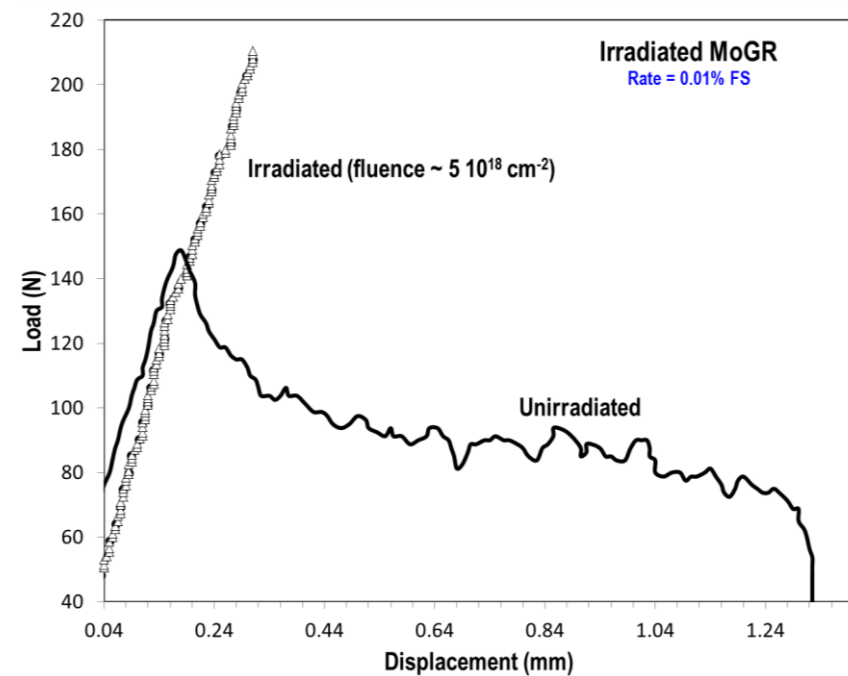
Molybdenum

fluence $> 5 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ p/cm}^2$

QUESTION: at what fluence did structural integrity started to be seriously compromised??

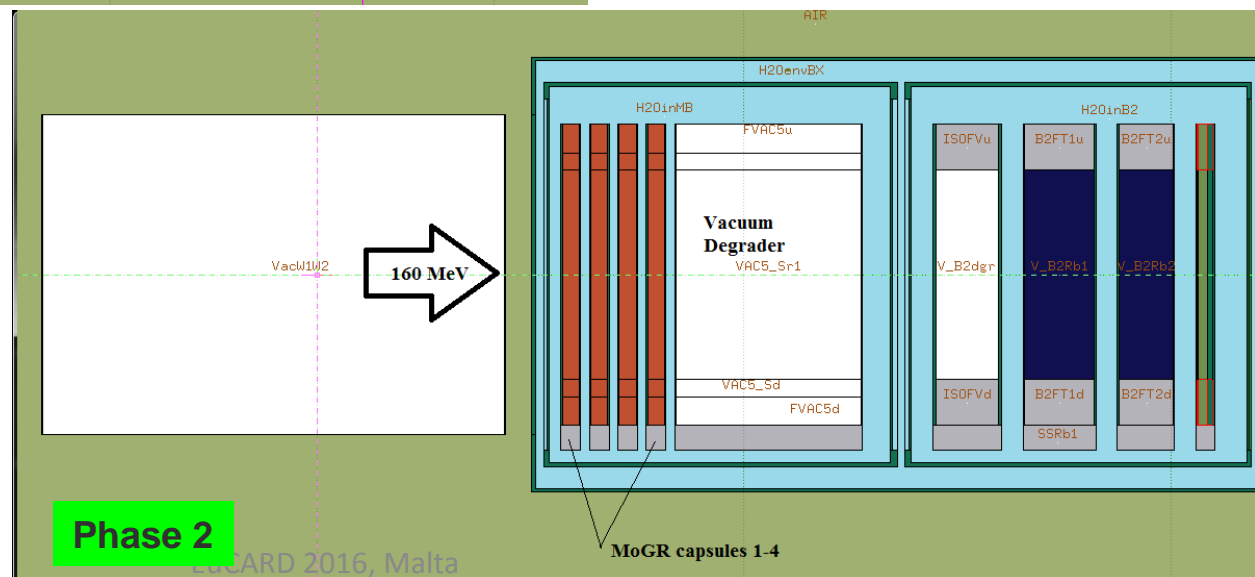
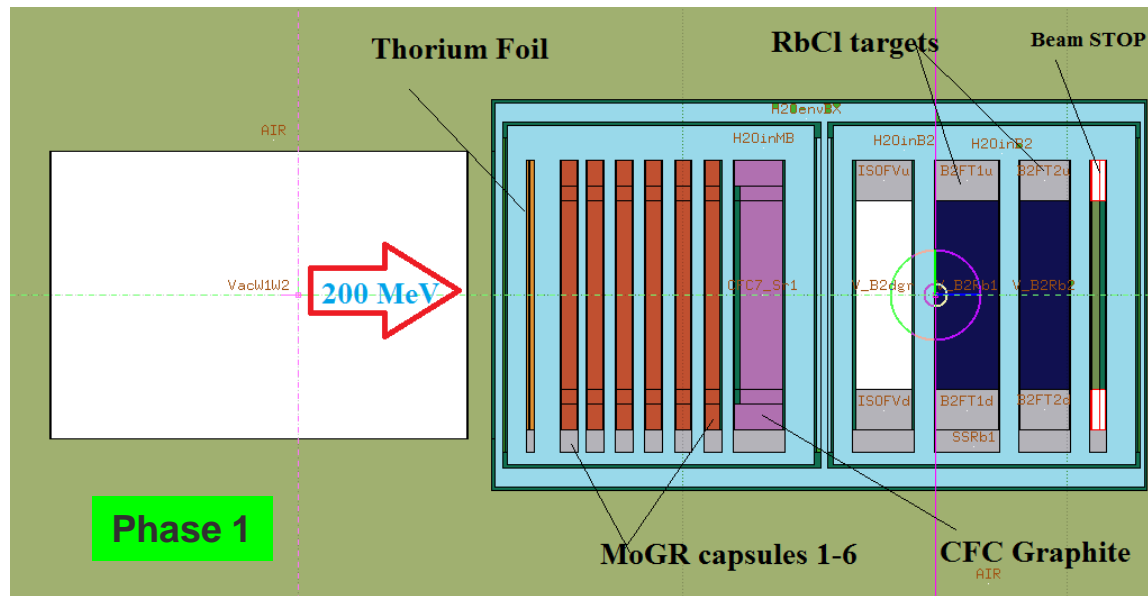
Shows signs of distress even with minimum beam (fluence $\sim 5 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ p/cm}^2 + 5 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ n/cm}^2$)





2016 RUN

Explore the fluence region in between
And for two new MoGR grades (less Mo content)



Numerous Constraints & Challenges

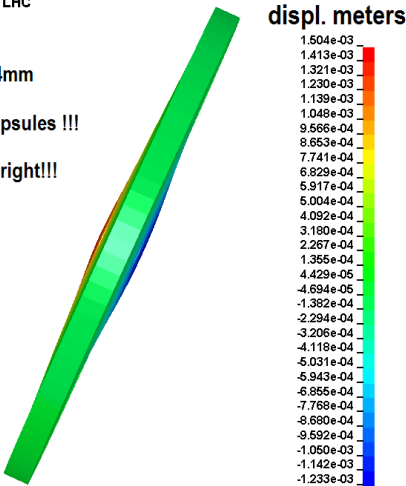
Of “parasitic” experiments:

Isotope Production
Precise Energy Budget
Experimental Review Panel Parameters
Thorium Irradiation

4MM-THICK MOGR TARGET FOR LHC

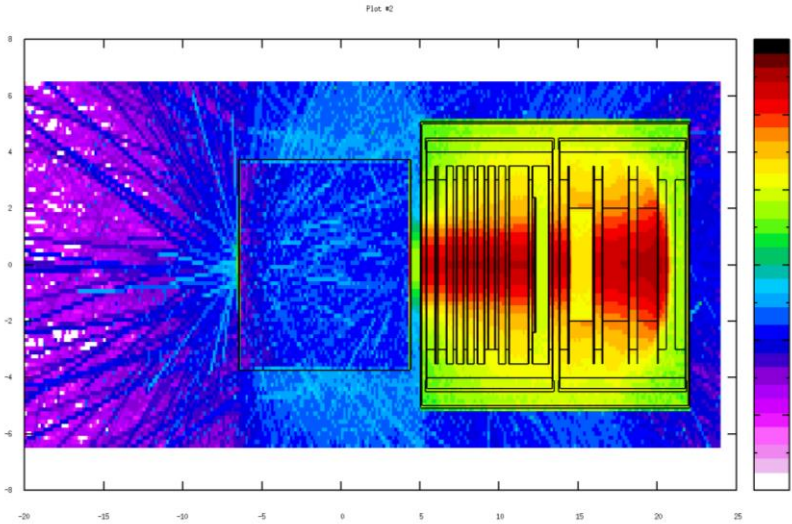
peak displ. shown = 1.504mm
Water Channel = 2mm
Can Close UP between capsules !!!

Therefore CALCS must be right!!!

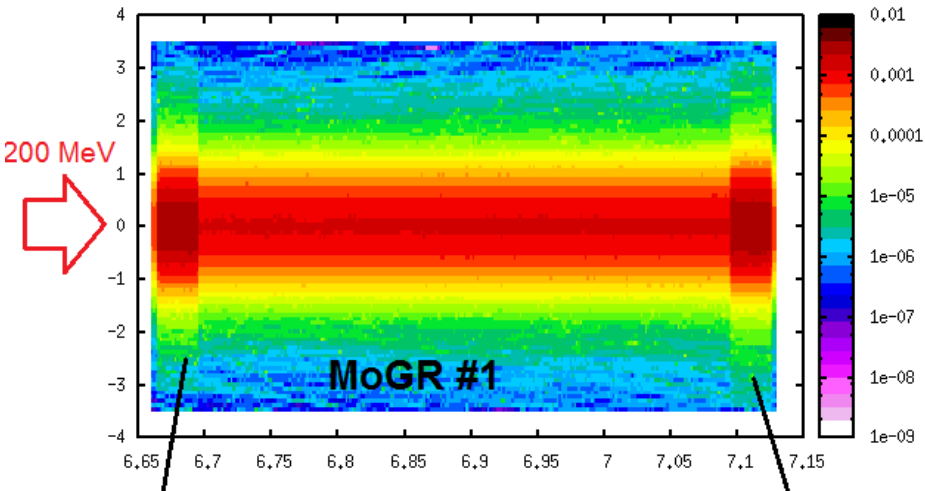


CFC Capsule	Stainless Steel	8.0	0.012 / 0.3048		
	CFC Graphite	8.0	0.055/1.4	136.31	119.20
	Stainless	1.67	0.4567/11.6		
		8.0	0.012/0.3048		
Water Gap	water	1.0	0.3102362/7.88	119.20	114.05
upstream box window	stainless steel	8.00	0.020 / 0.508	114.05	112.2
water gap between box windows	water	1.00	0.150 / 3.81	112.2	109.3
Downstream box front window	stainless steel	8.00	0.020 / 0.508	109.3	107.4
Water Gap	water	1.00	0.200 / 5.08	107.4	103.85
Degrader window	stainless steel	8.00	0.029 / 0.737	103.85	
vacuum	vacuum	0.00	0.596/15.14		
Degrader window	stainless steel	8.00	0.029/0.737		98.42
Water Gap	water	8.00	0.200 / 5.08	98.42	94.63
RbCl-1 can window	Inconel	8.43	0.012 / 0.3048	94.63	93.11
RbCl salt	RbCl	2.38	0.646 / 16.398	93.11	67.75
can window	Inconel	8.43	0.012 / 0.3048	67.75	66.47
Water Gap	water	1.00	0.200 / 5.08	66.47	61.57
RbCl-2 can window	Inconel	8.43	0.012 / 0.3048	61.57	59.42
RbCl salt	RbCl	2.38	0.500 / 12.701	59.42	28.86
RbCl-2 can window	Inconel	8.43	0.012 / 0.3048	28.86	25.28
cooling channel	water	1.00	0.200 / 5.08	25.28	15.6

2016 RUN



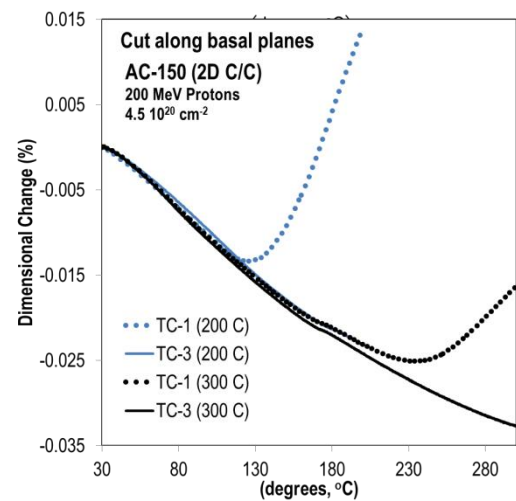
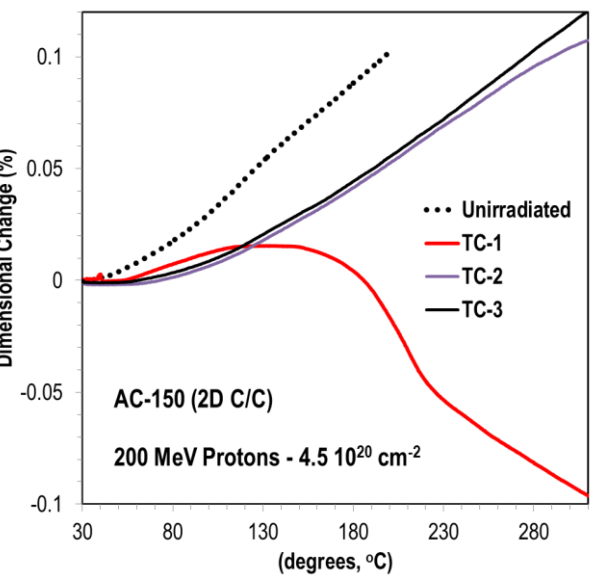
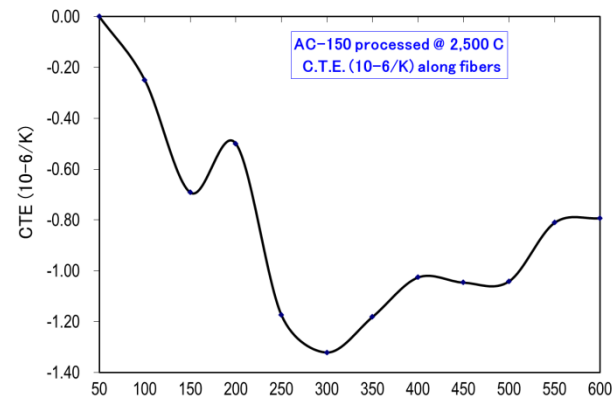
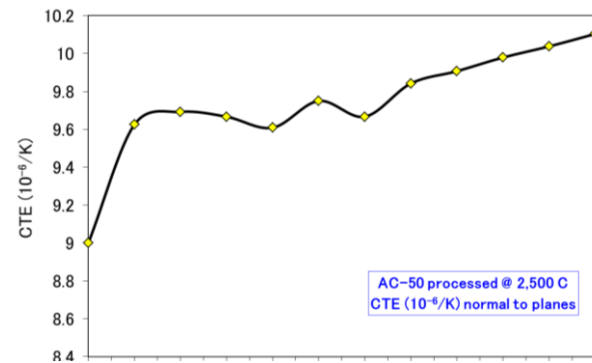
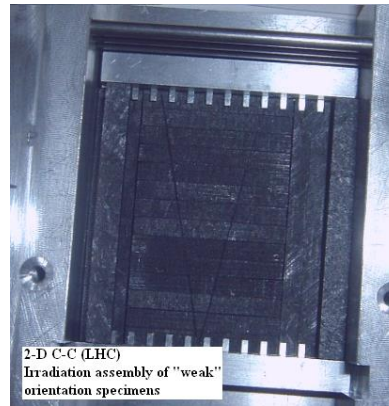
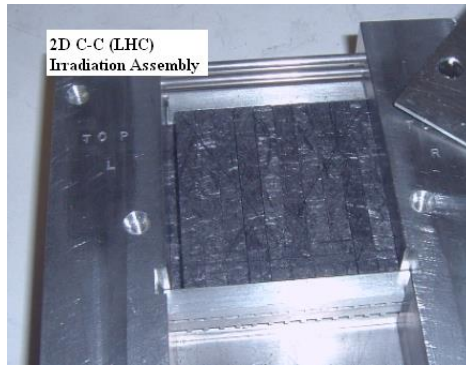
EuCAR



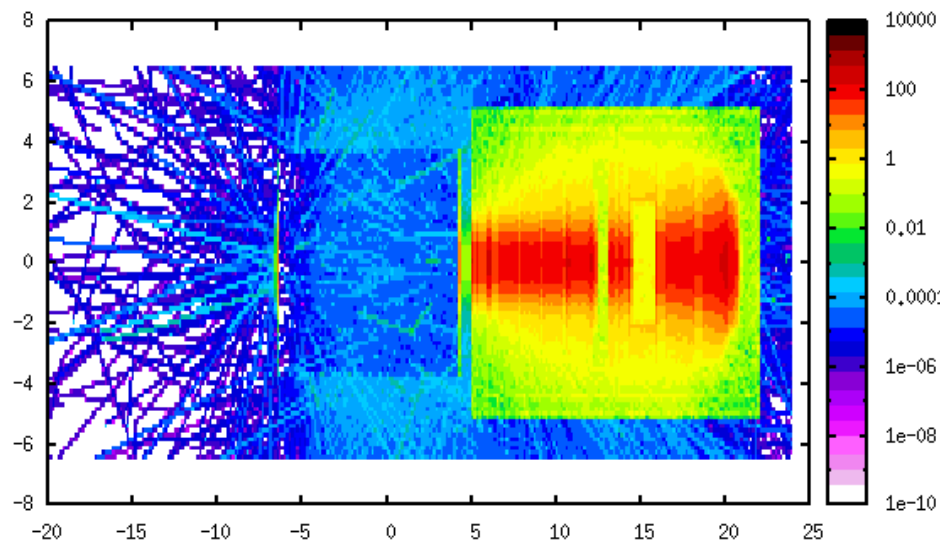
SSTL 0.012" window

SSTL 0.012" window

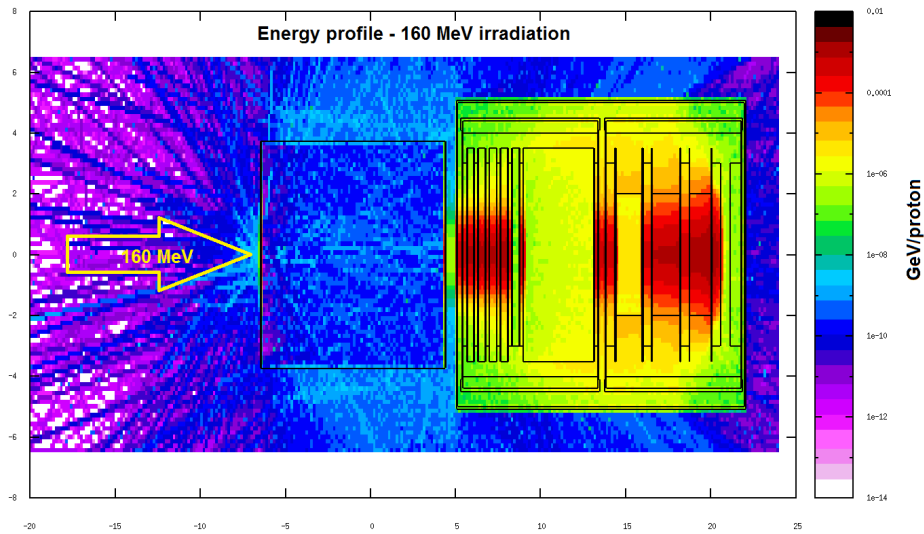
2D C/C structure (Toyo-Tanso AC-150)



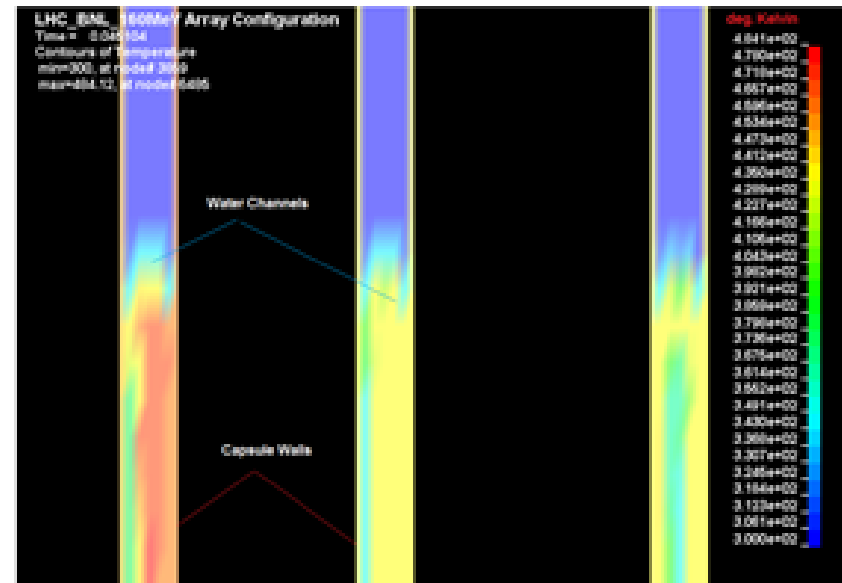
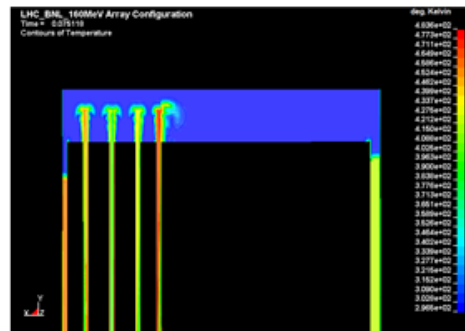
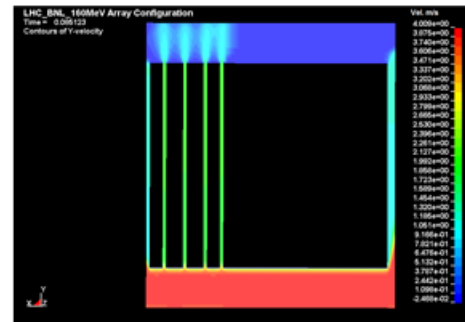
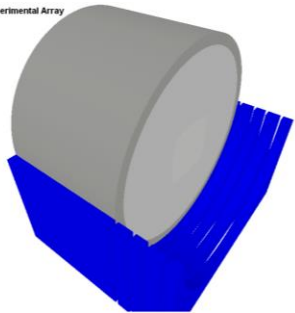
Energy Deposited (J/cc) 200 MeV array - ALL

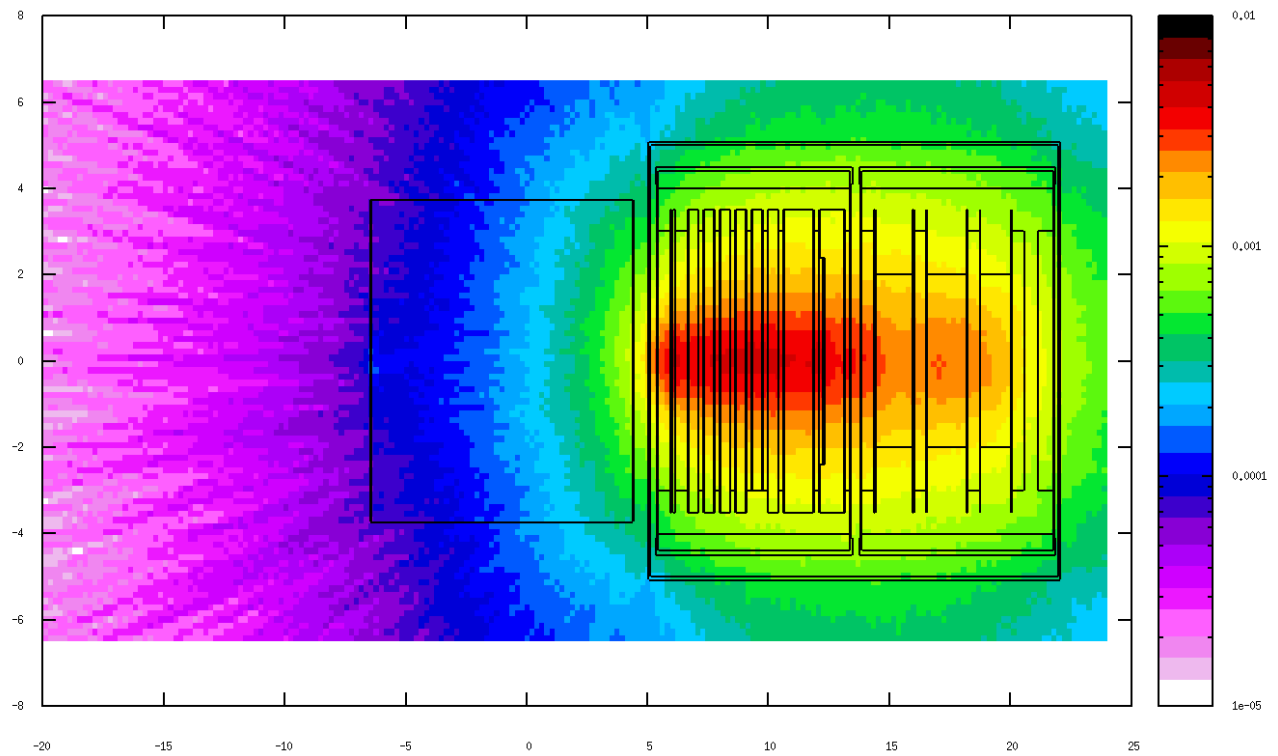
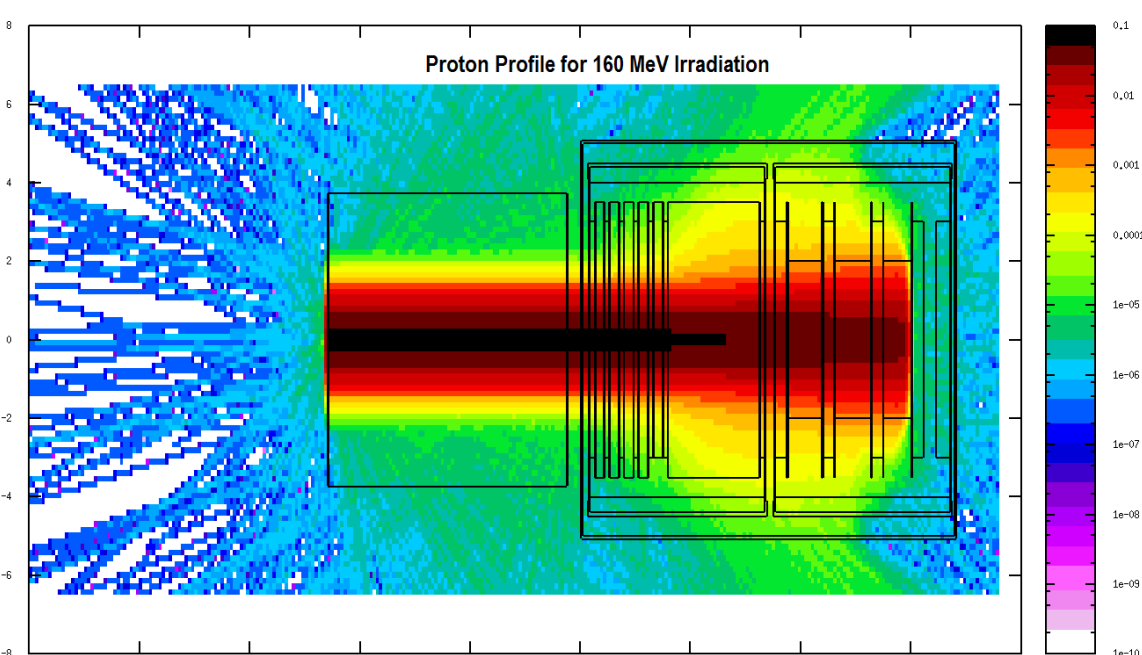


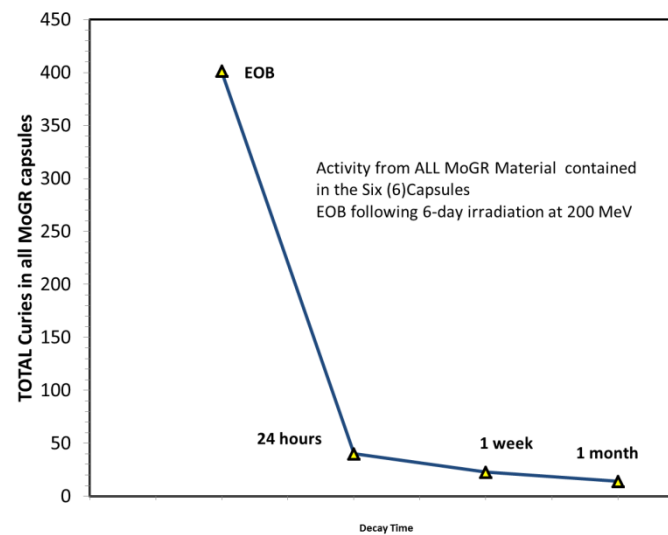
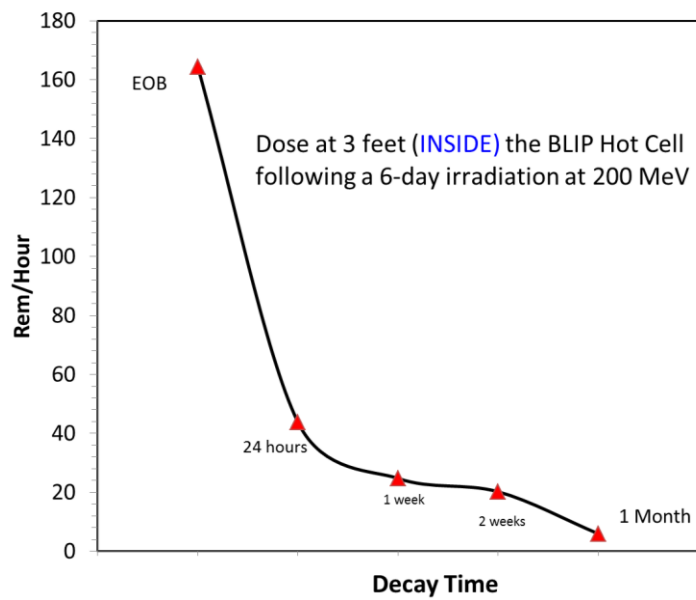
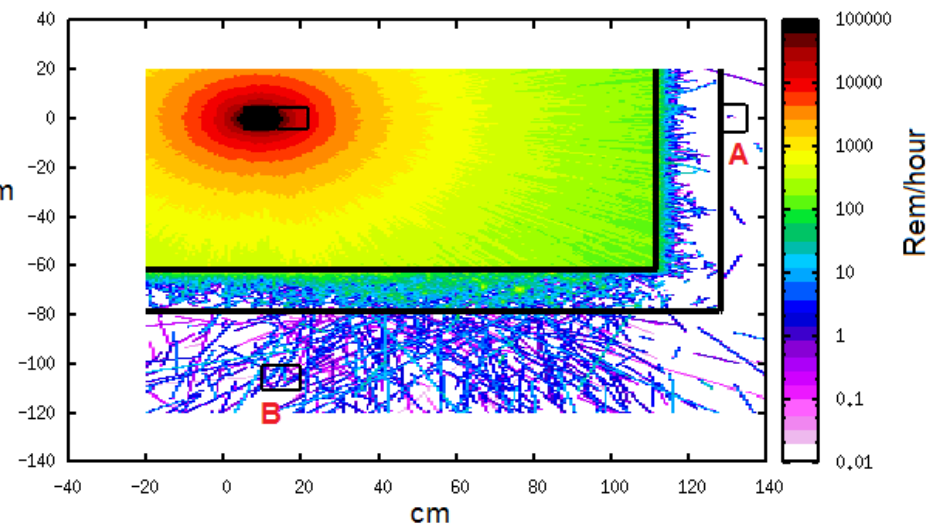
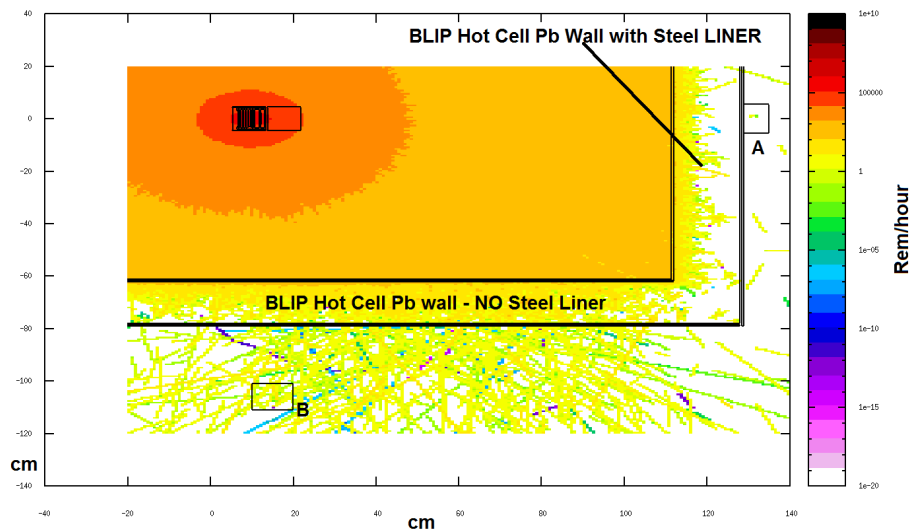
Energy profile - 160 MeV irradiation



LHC_BLP_Experimental Array



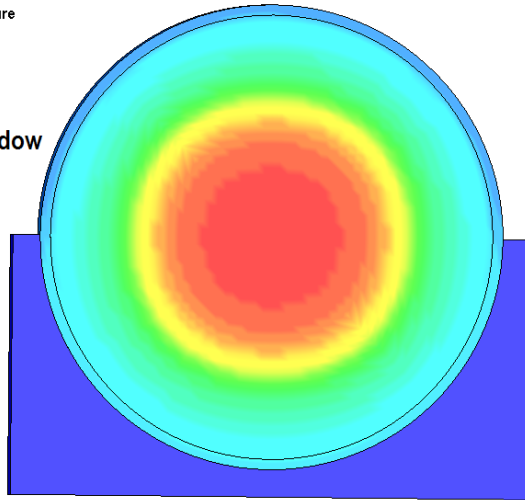




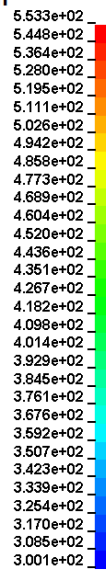
Steady-State Thermal Analysis of the CFC Capsule (#7)

Contours of Temperature

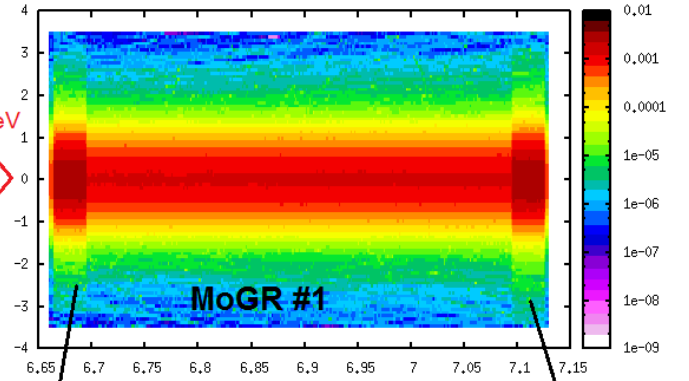
Rear 304 Window



deg. Kelvin



2016 RUN

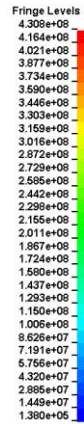
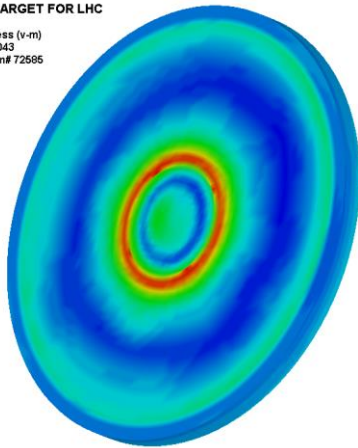


SSTL 0.012" window

SSTL 0.012" window

4MM-THICK MOGR TARGET FOR LHC

Time = 0.002
Contours of Effective Stress (v-m)
min=137957, at elem# 33043
max=4.30769e+08, at elem# 72595



2016 EXPERIMENT Phase 1 (200 MeV) was approved and was launched

1st part of the 200 MeV (along Thorium) was completed last week.

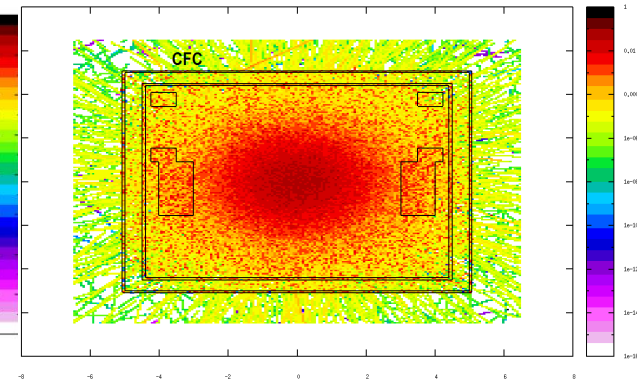
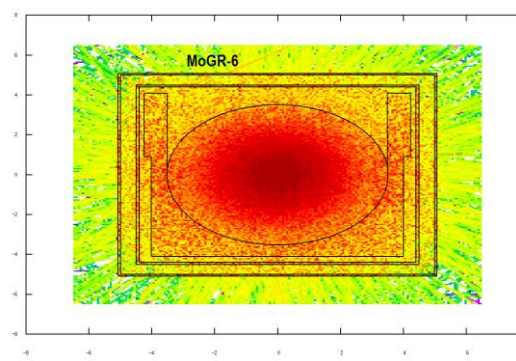
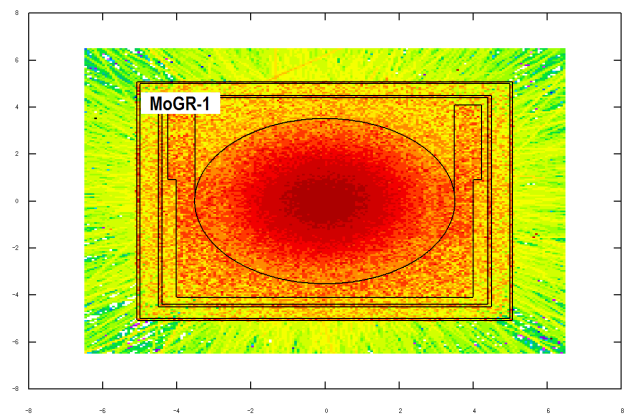
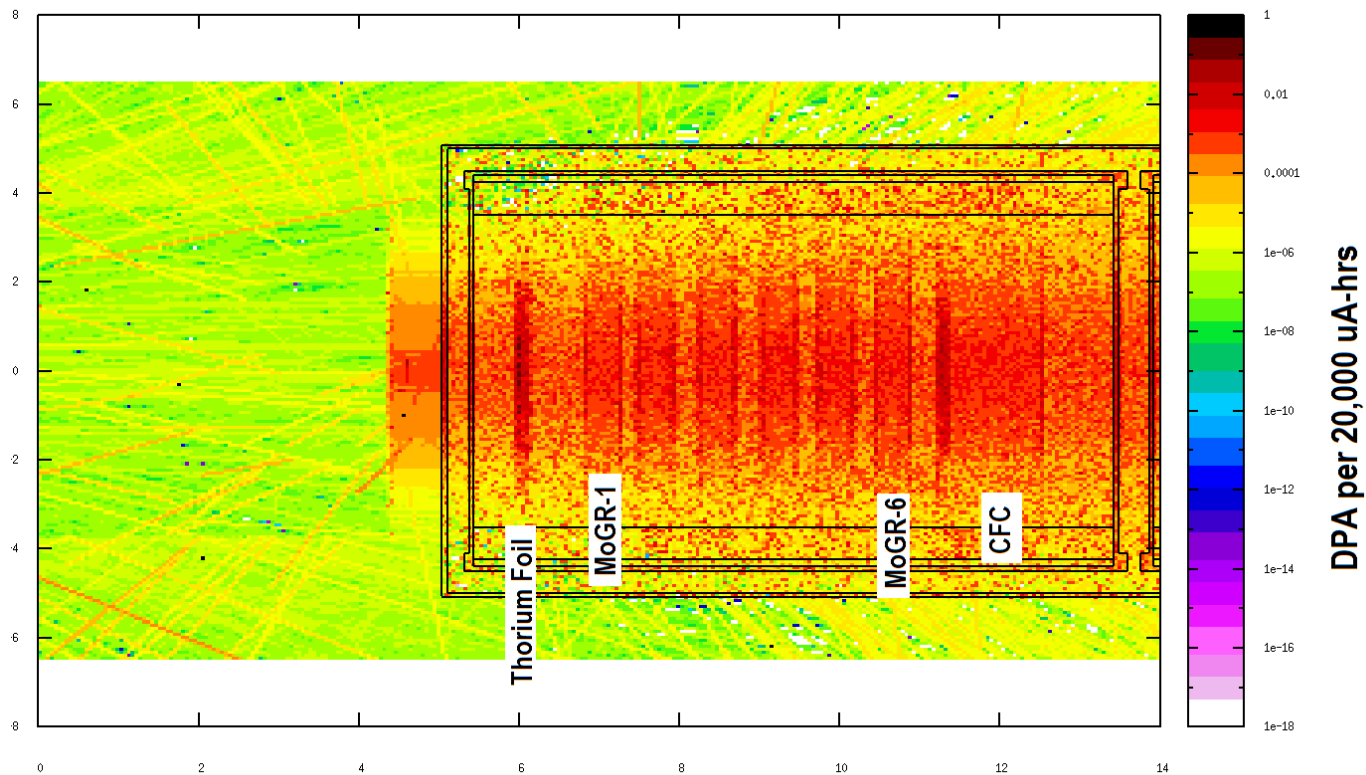
Experiment was a success.

Beam Current was significantly higher (peak of 265 uA) than the 2014 campaign (ave. 105 uA)

Approximate integrated current 20,000 uA-hours

This translates to a fluence of $\sim 7 \cdot 10^{19}$ p/cm²

Target array is waiting inside the BLIP Hot Cell for next 200 MeV run along Thorium (dates TBD)



2016 EXPERIMENT Phase – NEXT STEP

Complete 2nd part of the 200 MeV (along Thorium) – Approved (Date TBD)

Some Concerns:

Linac Experienced sparking at the end of run in Tank #6 which is needed to get the energy to 140 and above.

Current was lowered at the last day and sparking stopped

Decision was made by the Collider to not fix it during this year's run and disrupt Isotope Production (several days of downtime)

The Thorium + LHC 200 MeV run will go on as scheduled but at the level of current where no sparking is experienced (130-150 uA beam)

Running beyond that at approved 160 MeV will depend on two factors:

- (a) State of MoGR (and CFC) after an additional 20,000 uA of beam (may render further radiation damage un-necessary)
- (b) Provided the new MoGR grades survived, risk Isotope Production is willing to take in increasing the chance of blowing the key accelerator tank by operating at a higher energy than they need (117 MeV and tanks 1-5)

2016 EXPERIMENT Phase – Optimizing the OUTPUT

STEP -1:

Retrieve 2 MoGR capsules NOW and replace them with identical MoGR for the next 200 MeV run (one of each grade)

This provides for examining the 2 grades at the 7×10^{19} p/cm²

Structural state (signs of physical degradation)

Physical properties and mechanical behavior

Cool down and prepping for X-ray Diffraction (proposal approved for mid-August – but activation conditions stricter at NSLS II)

STEP-2:

Complete additional 200 MeV irradiation – Retrieve a pair that would have seen 40,000 uA-hrs and examine structural integrity, etc.

STEP -3:

Based on assessment of material state and the Isotope Program decision on risk taking switch to 160 MeV configuration and irradiate for another interval

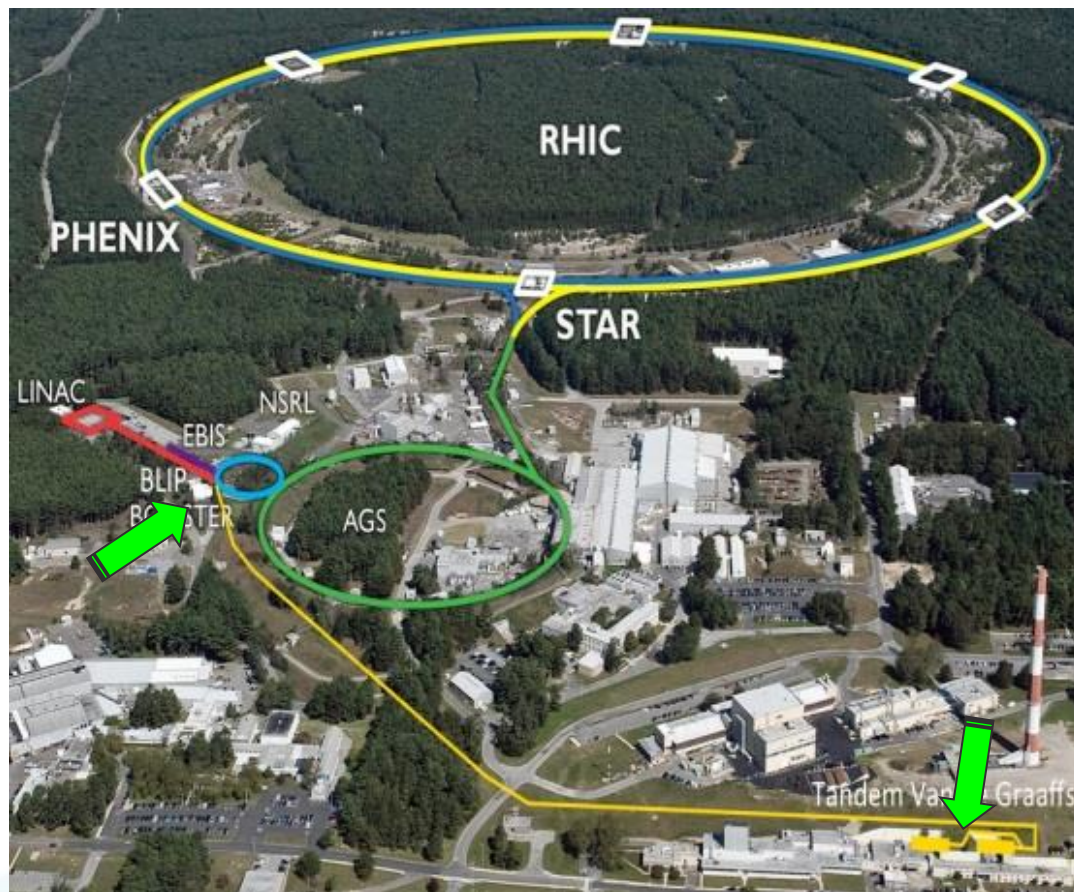
EXCERPT Results from PIE of 2014 Irradiation Campaign

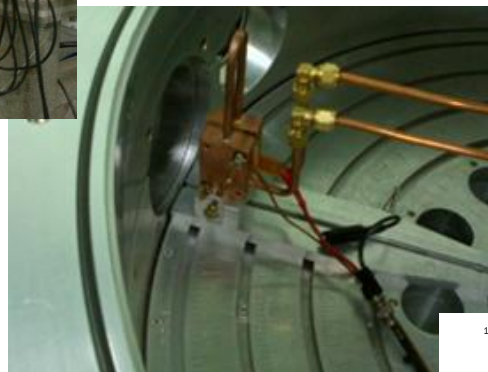
Irradiations took place at BLIP (181 MeV) and Tandem (28 MeV)

At elevated temperatures a BLIP (MoGR ~420C; Mo ~1100 C)

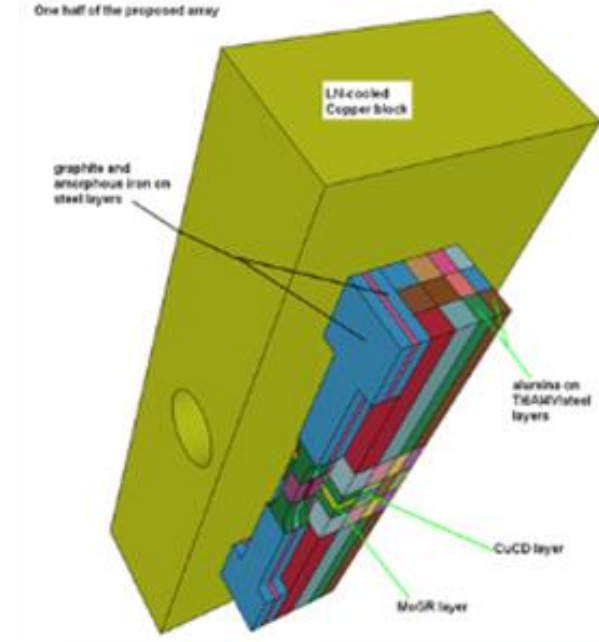
At sub-zero temperatures at Tandem (spallation field from 28 MeV on Mo)

MoGR also irradiated with protons + spallation neutrons to $\sim (5+5) 10^{18}$

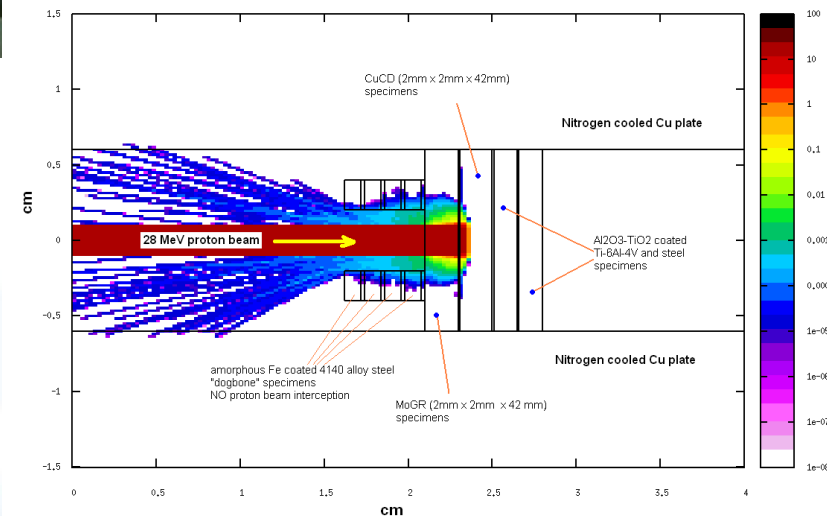
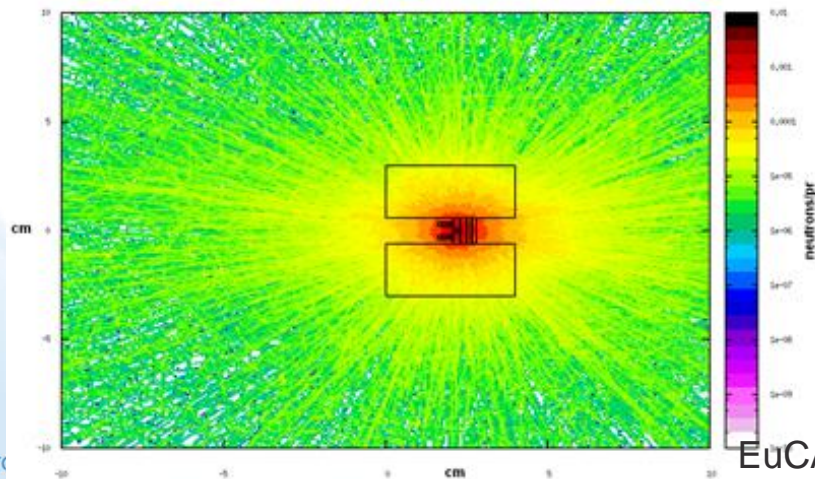




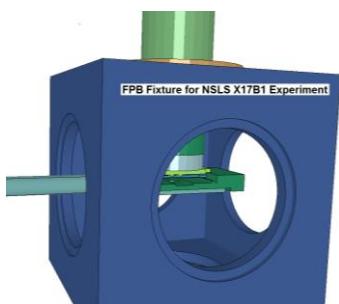
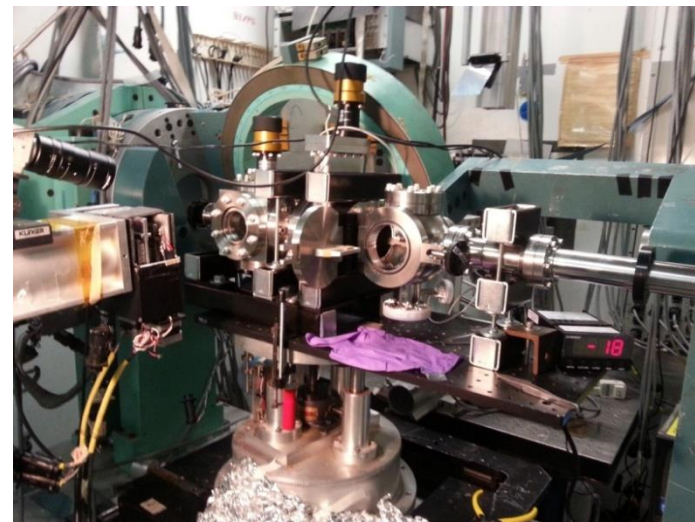
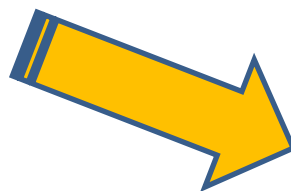
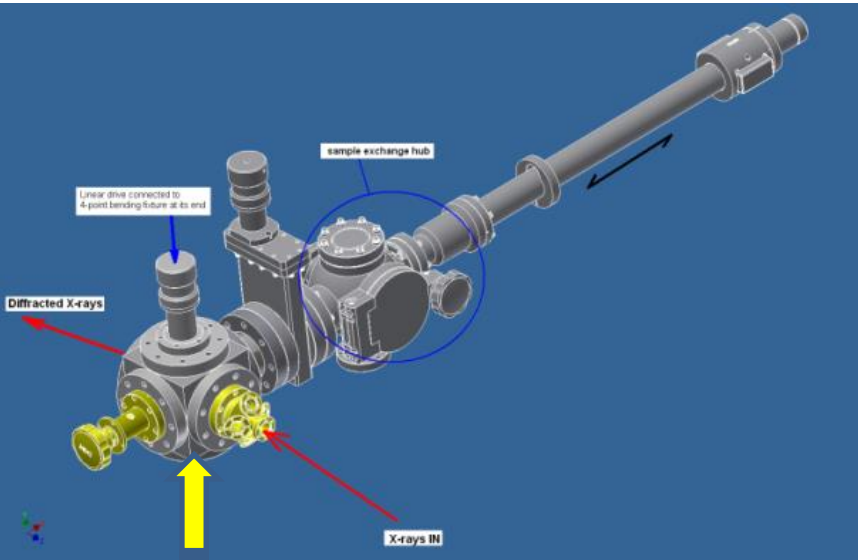
28 MeV Tandem irradiation
One half of the proposed array



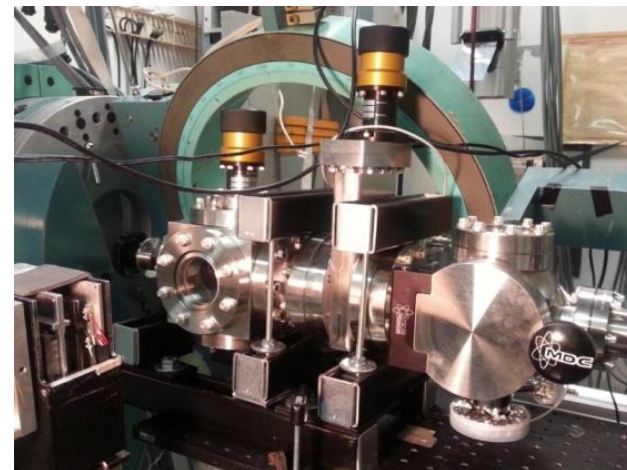
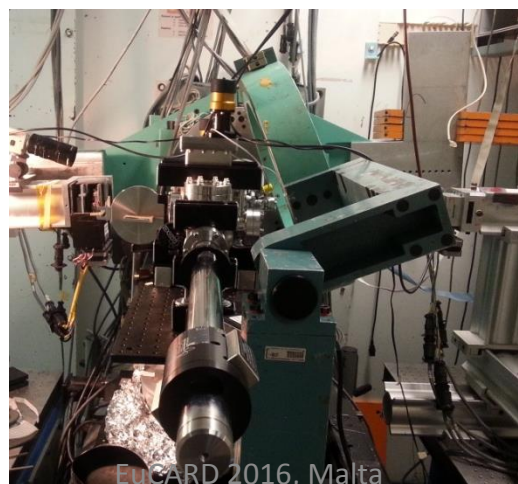
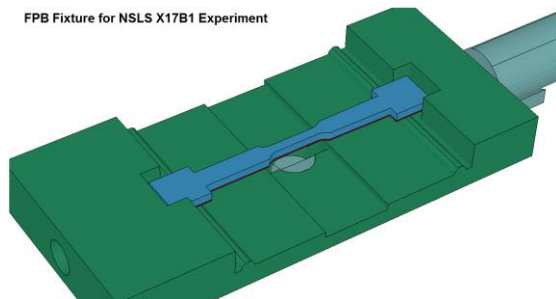
Generated Neutron Profile inside the ORTEC Vacuum Chamber



EDXRD at NSLS

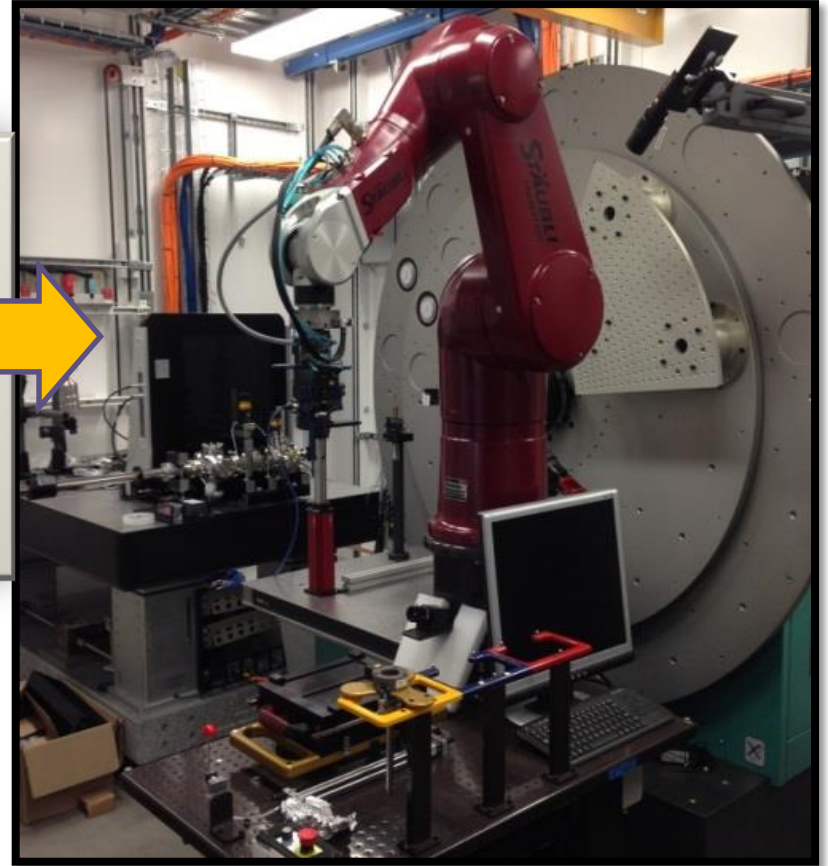
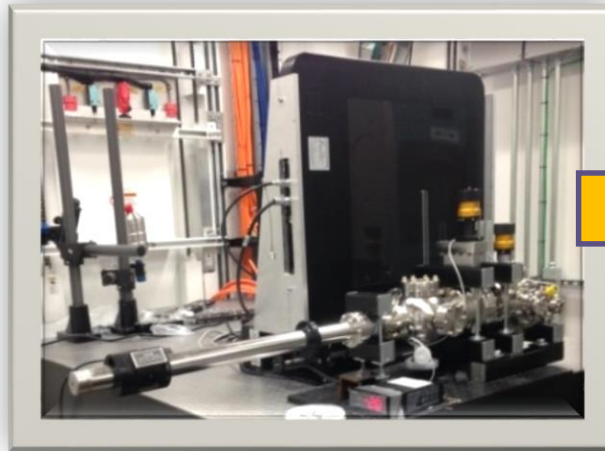


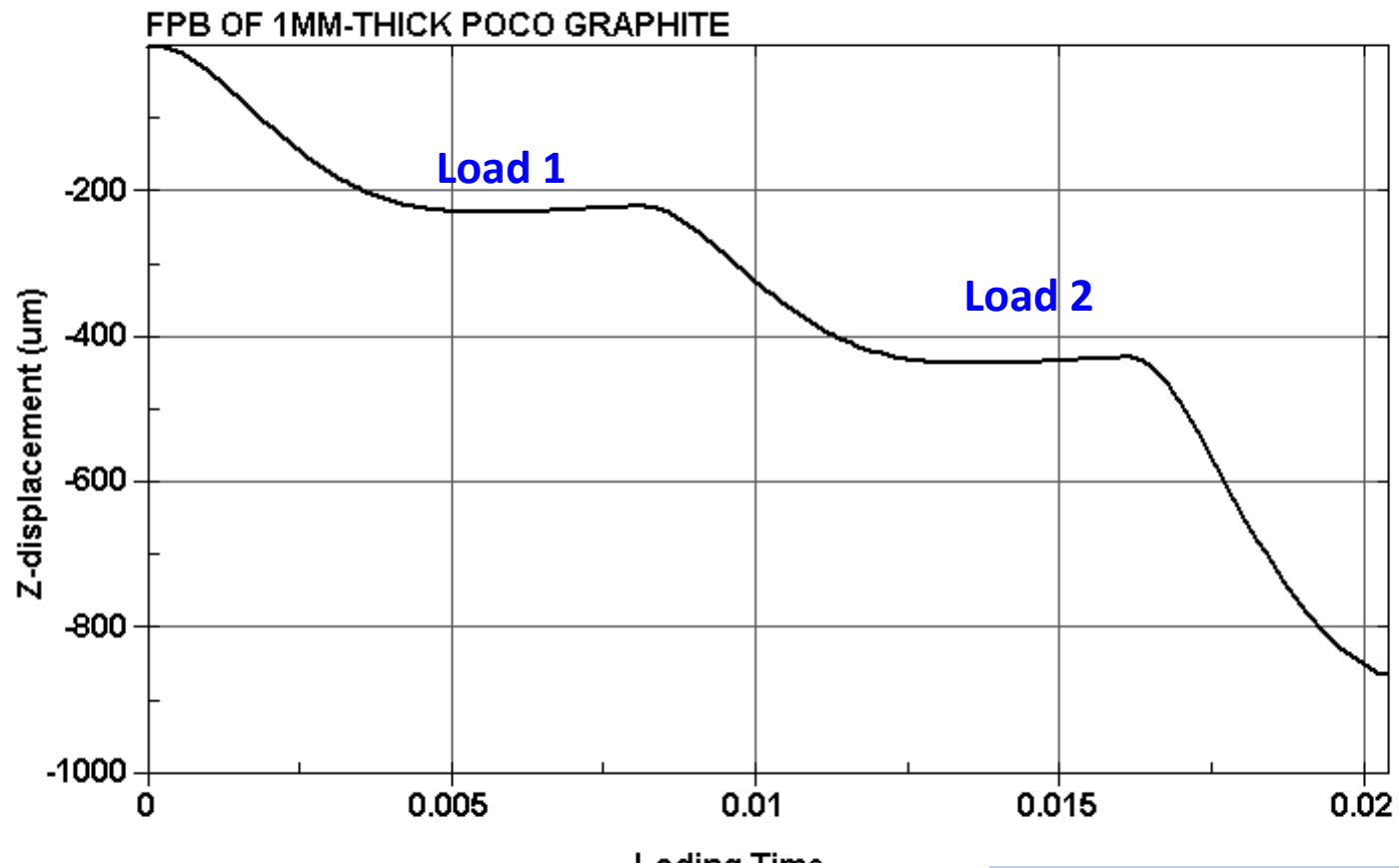
FPB Fixture for NSLS X17B1 Experiment



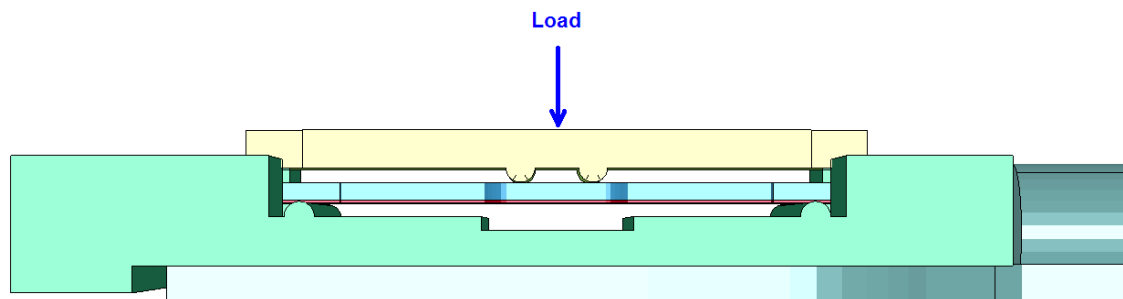
XRD at NSLS (70 keV at X17A Beamline)

Upcoming → XRD at XPD Beamline of NSLS II





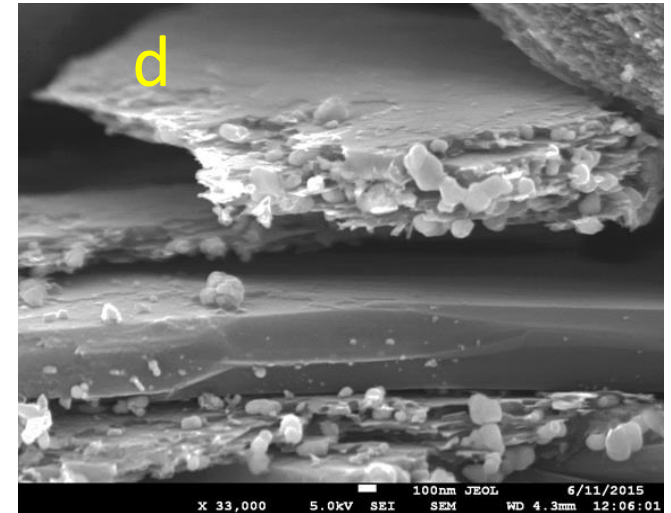
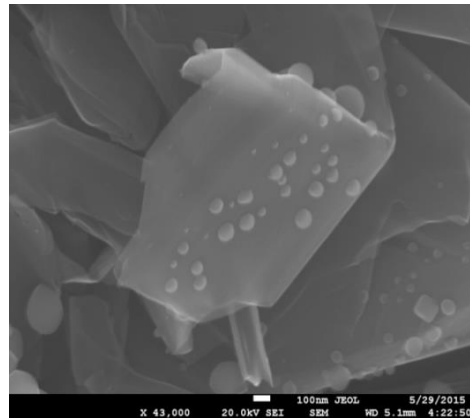
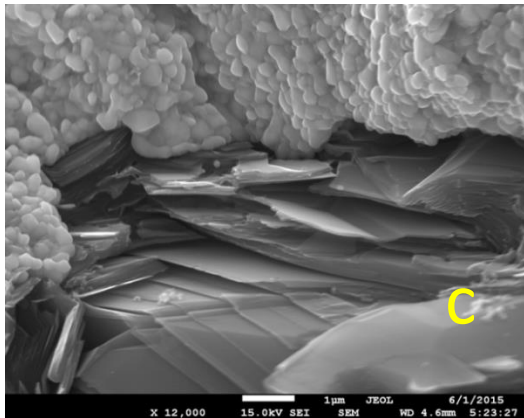
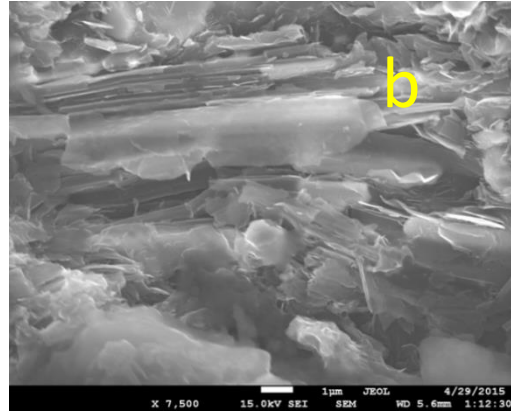
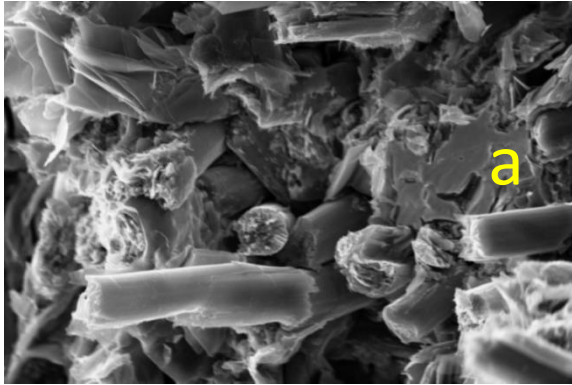
FPB Fixture for NSLS X17B1 Experiment



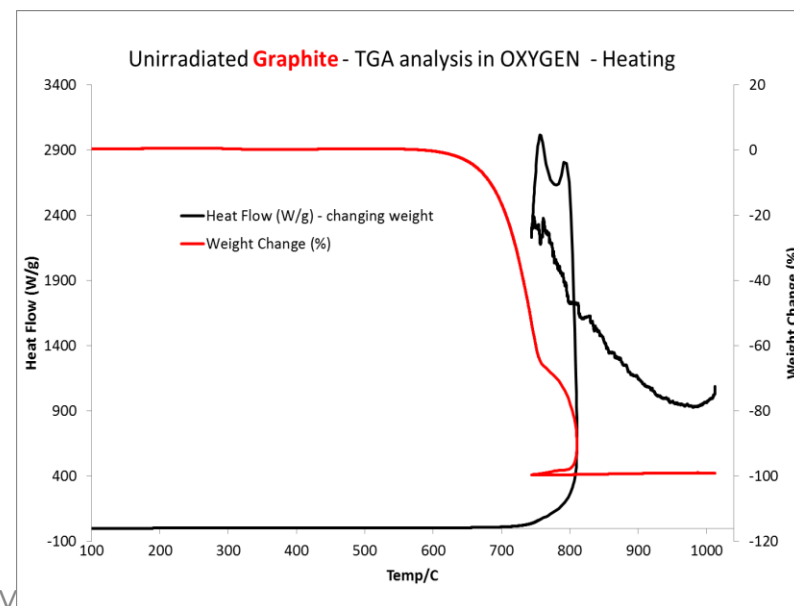
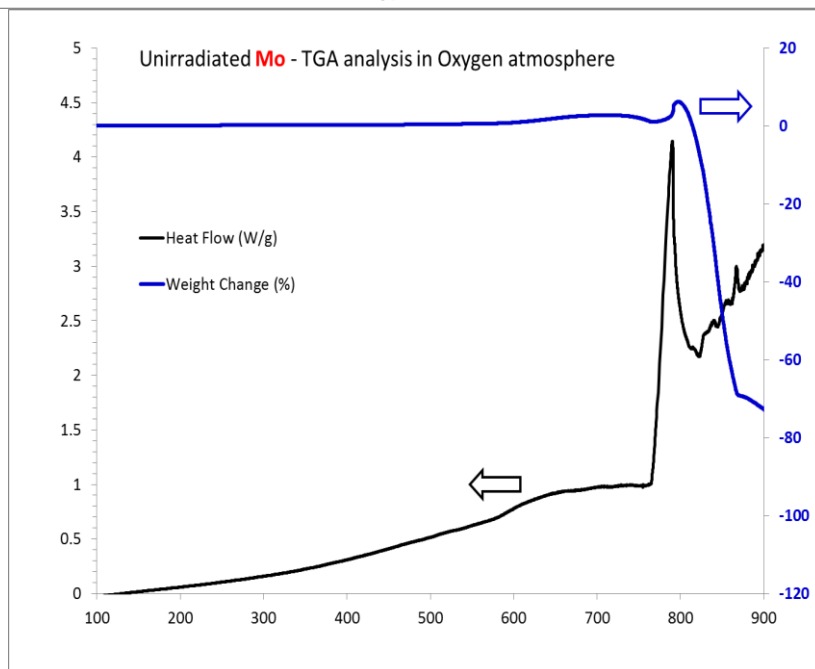
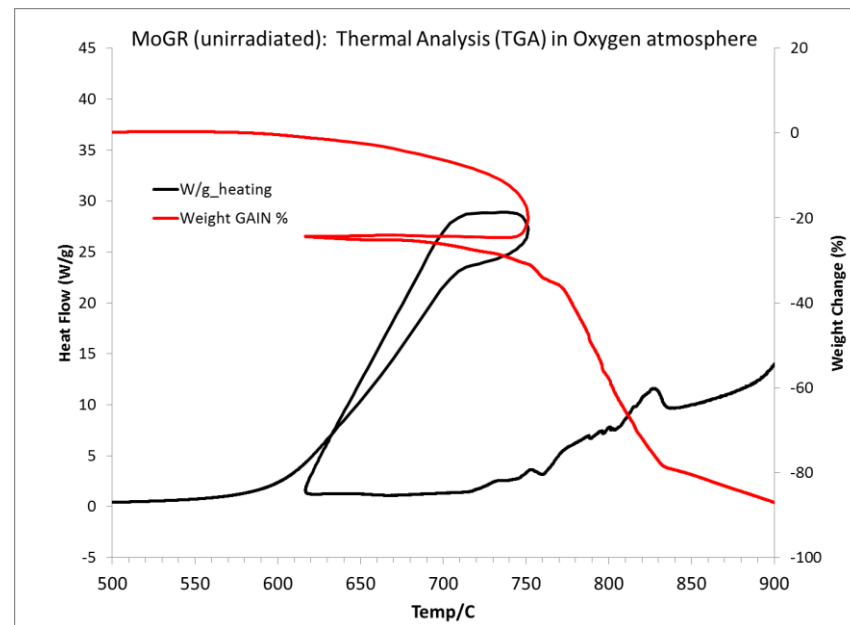
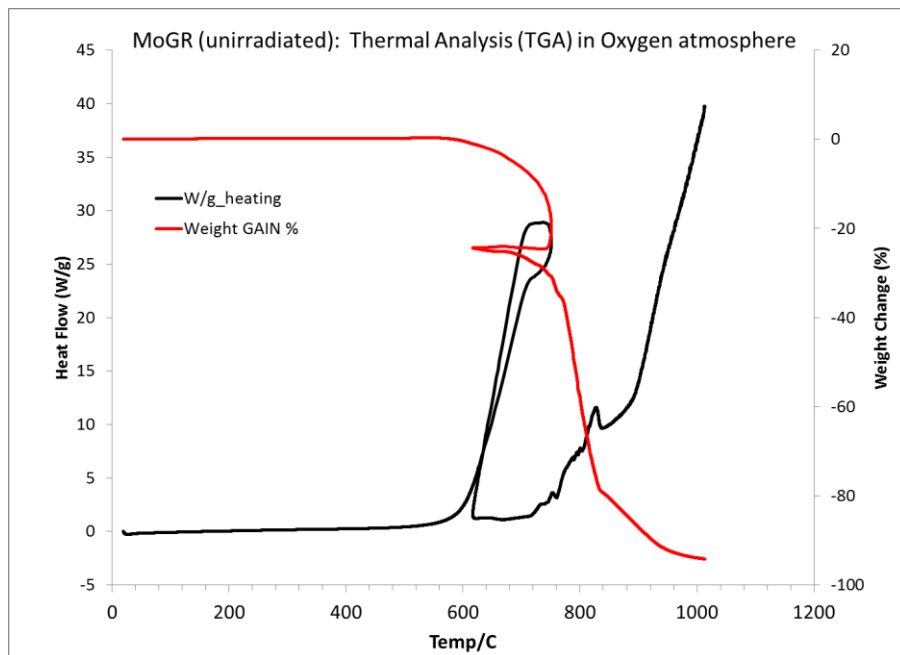
GOAL: LATTICE strain and global strain are very different in magnitude

Micro Evaluation of MoGR (original grade)

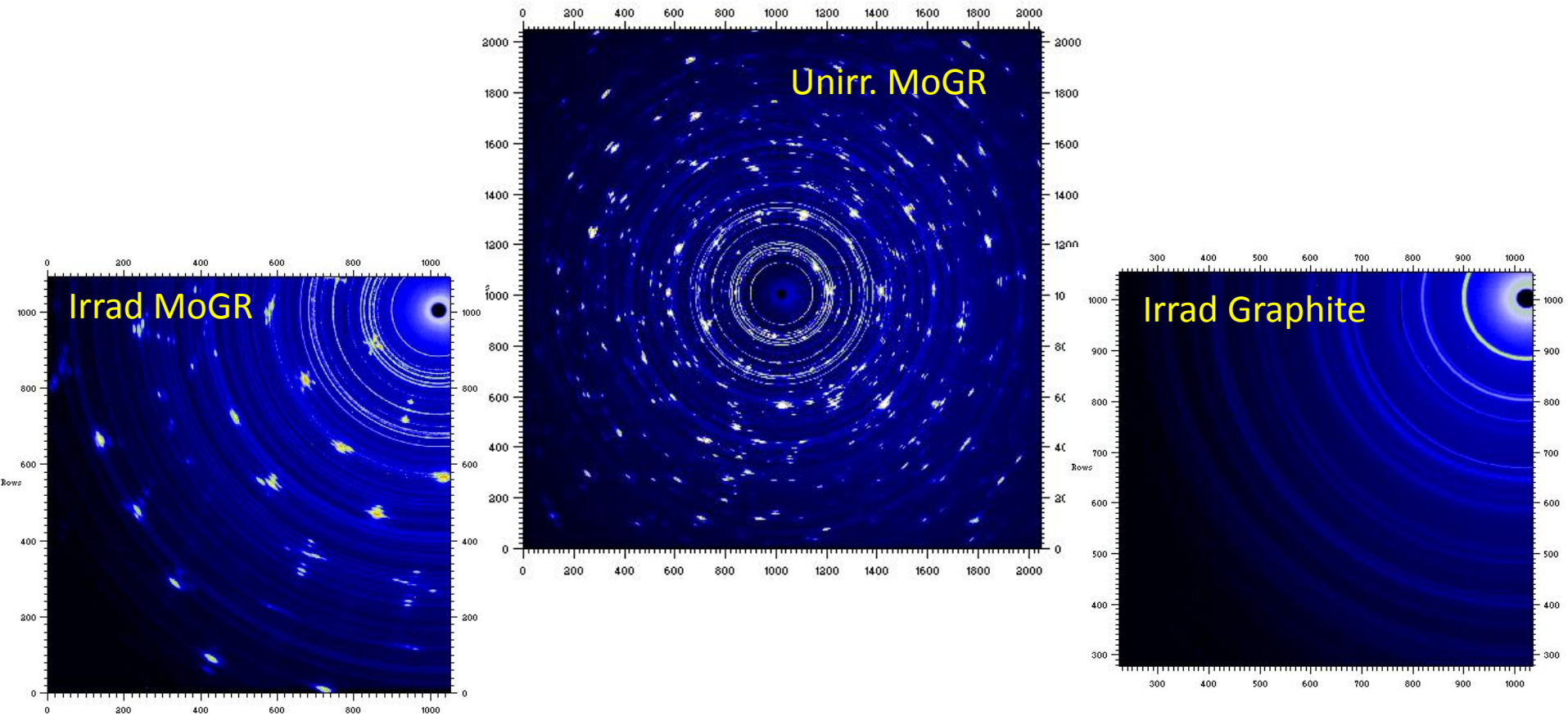
How close to graphite behavior?



a = RT, b = 400°C, c = 720°C, d = 965°C

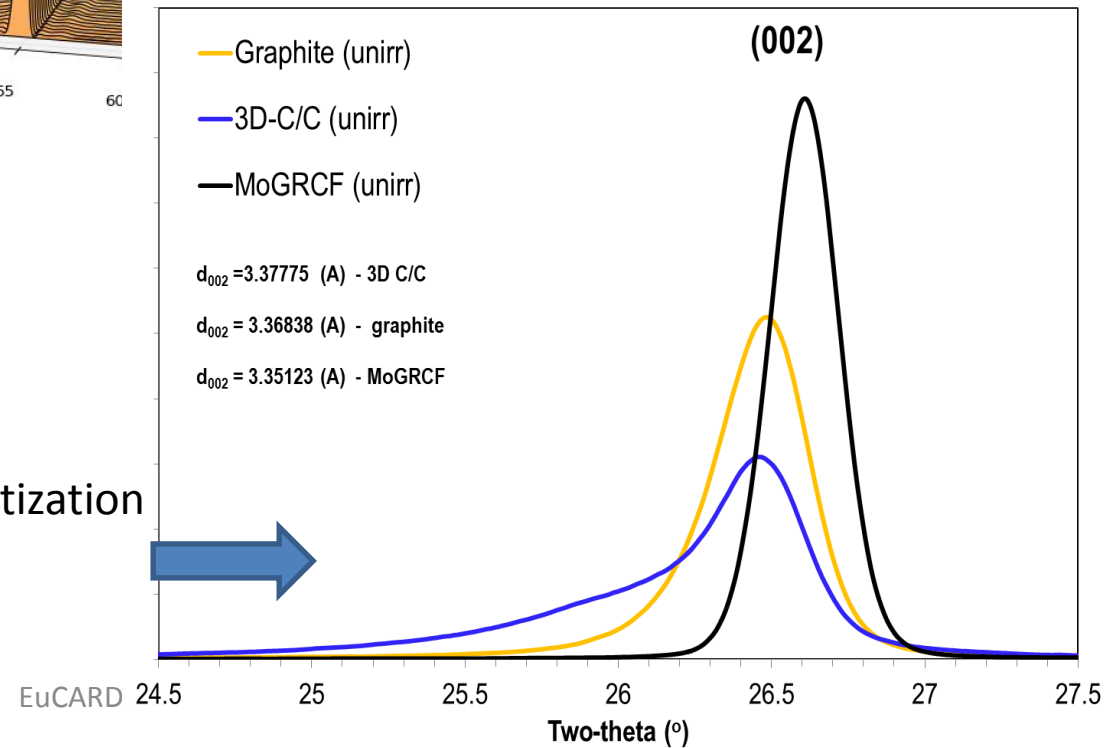
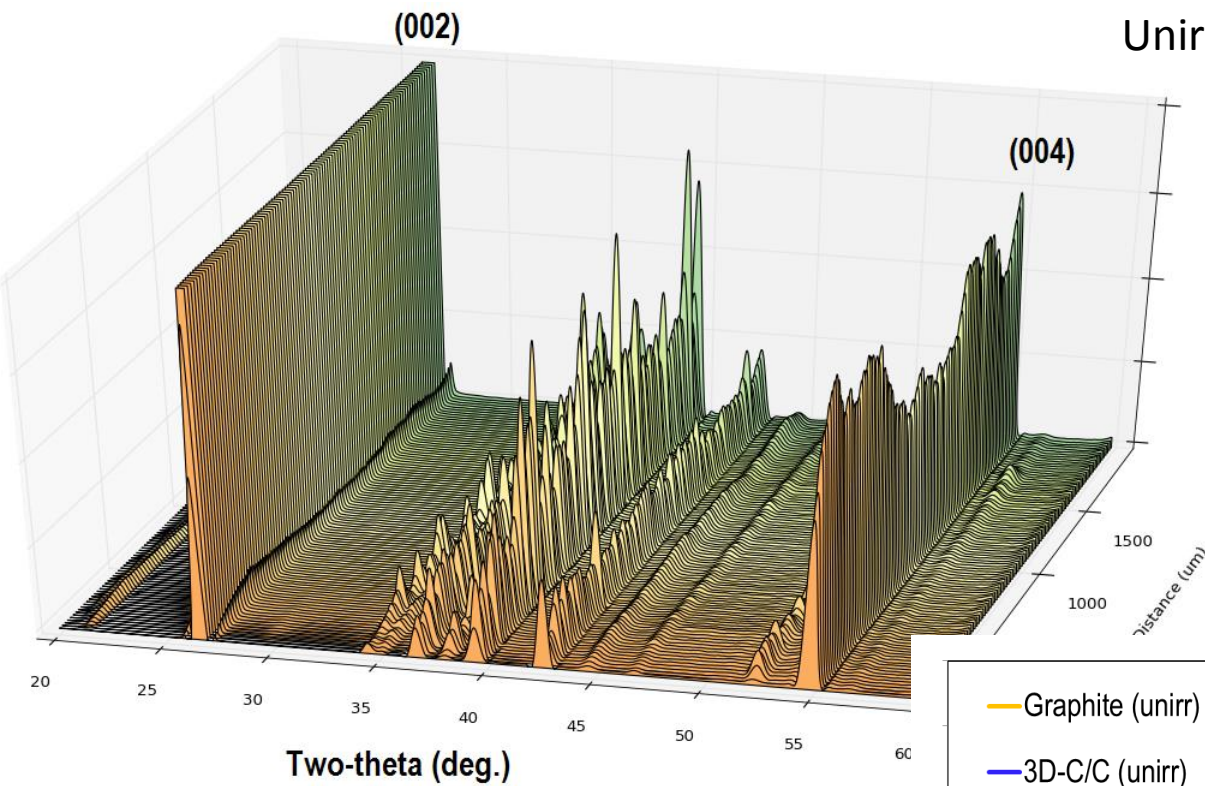


XRD Study – 70 keV Monochromatic Beam at X17A

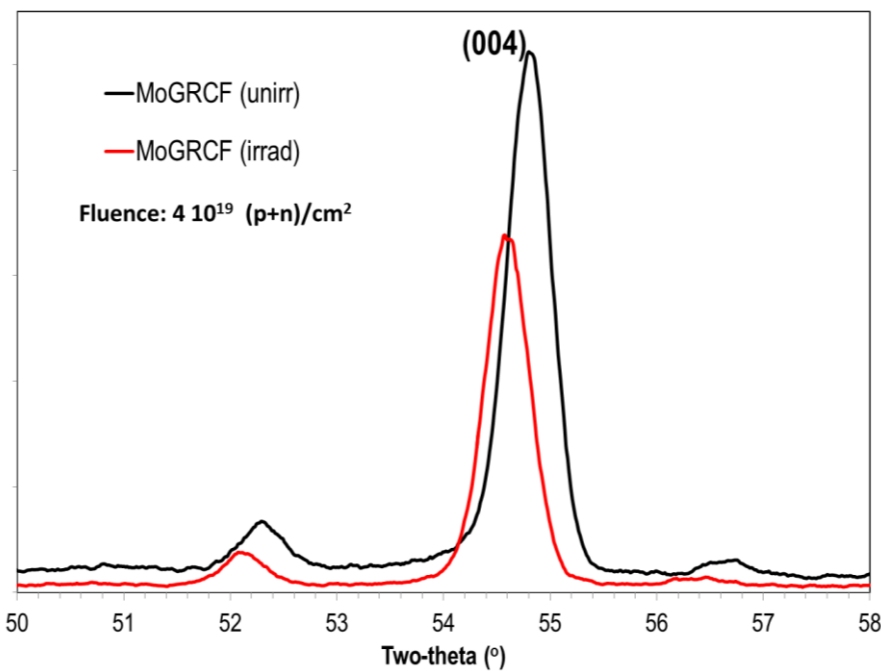
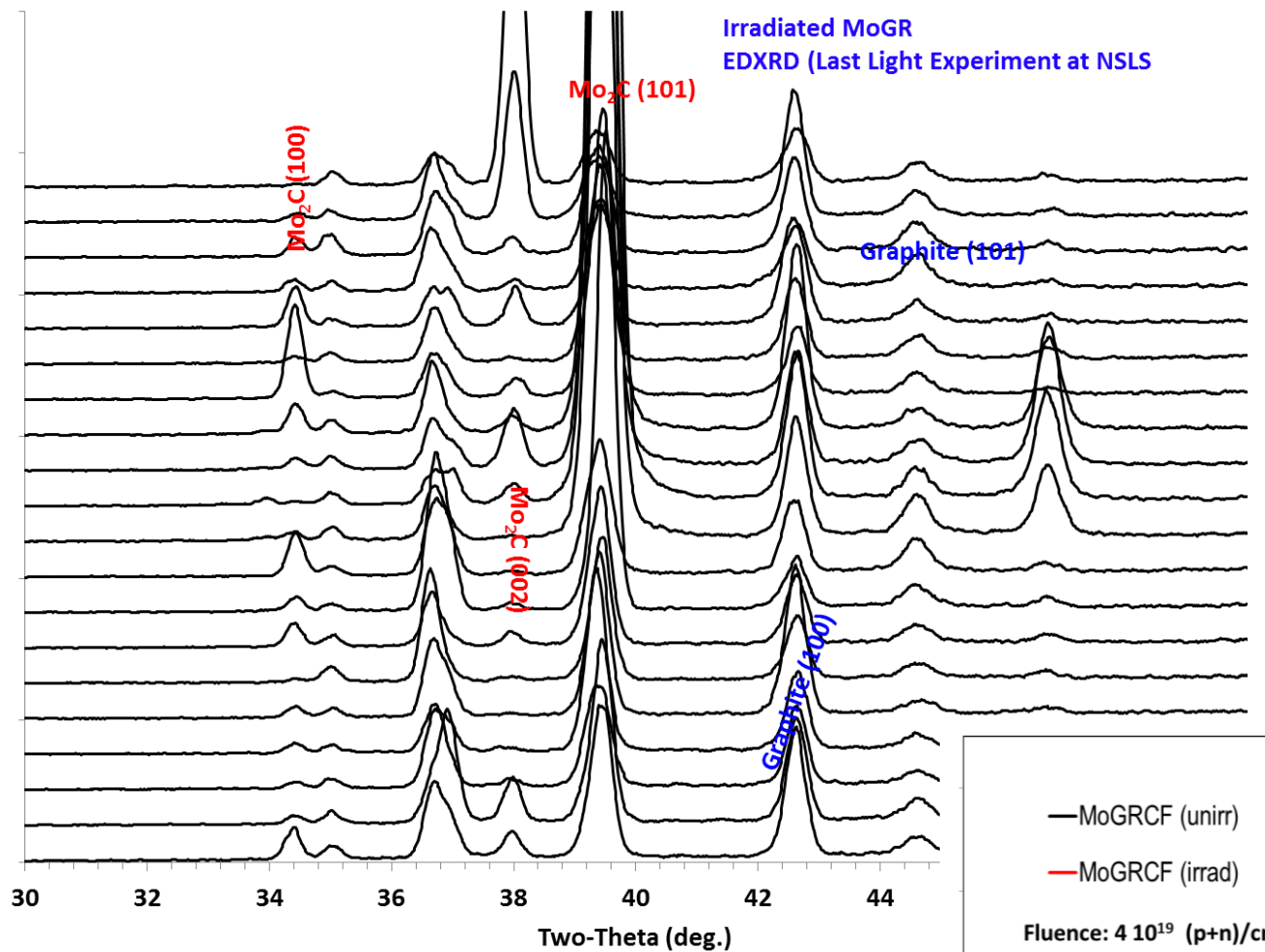


Diffraction pattern of (a) unirradiated MoGRCF (b) irradiated at modest fluence ($\sim 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-2}$) and (c) irradiated graphite

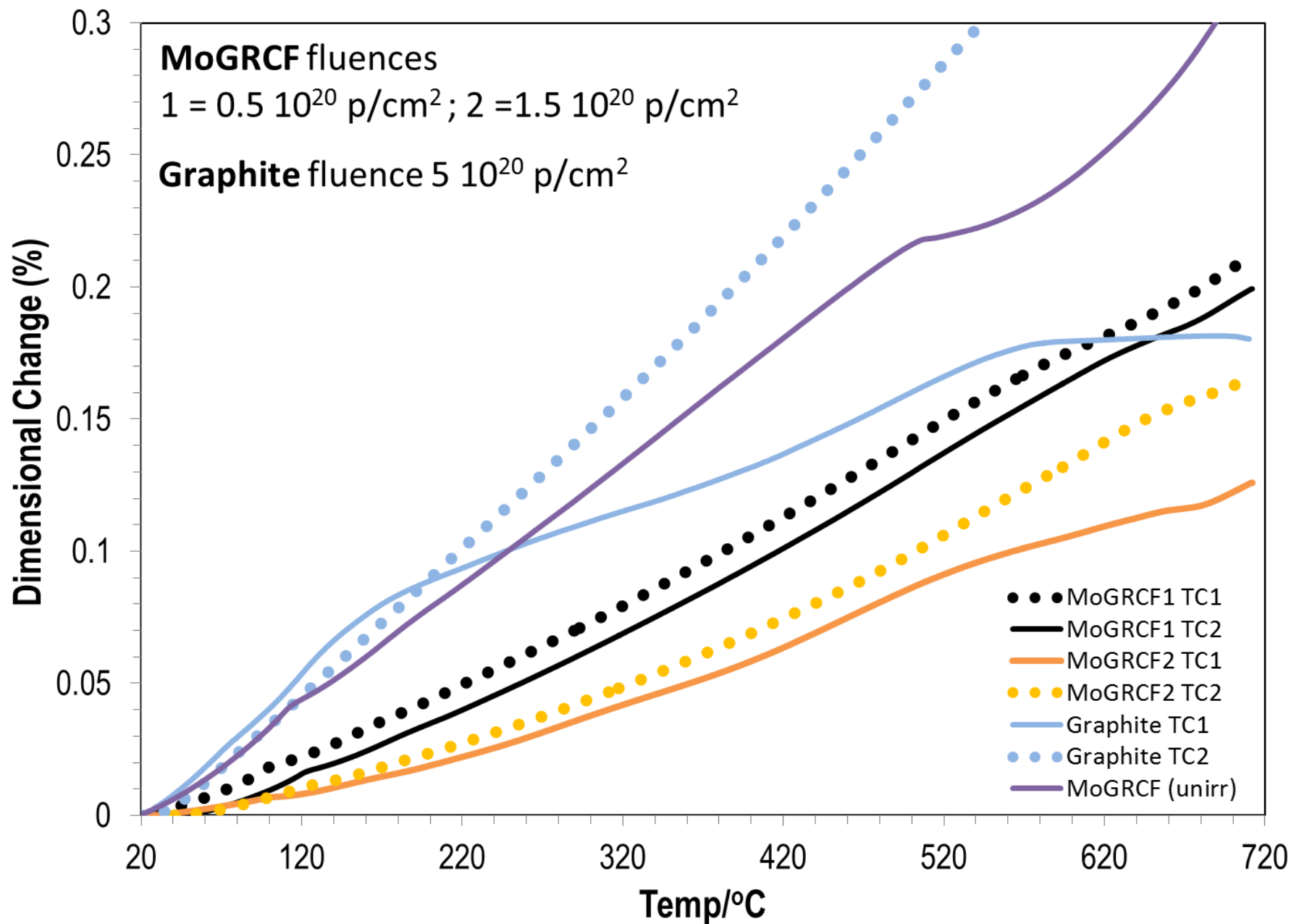
Unirradiated MoGR 3D Phase Map

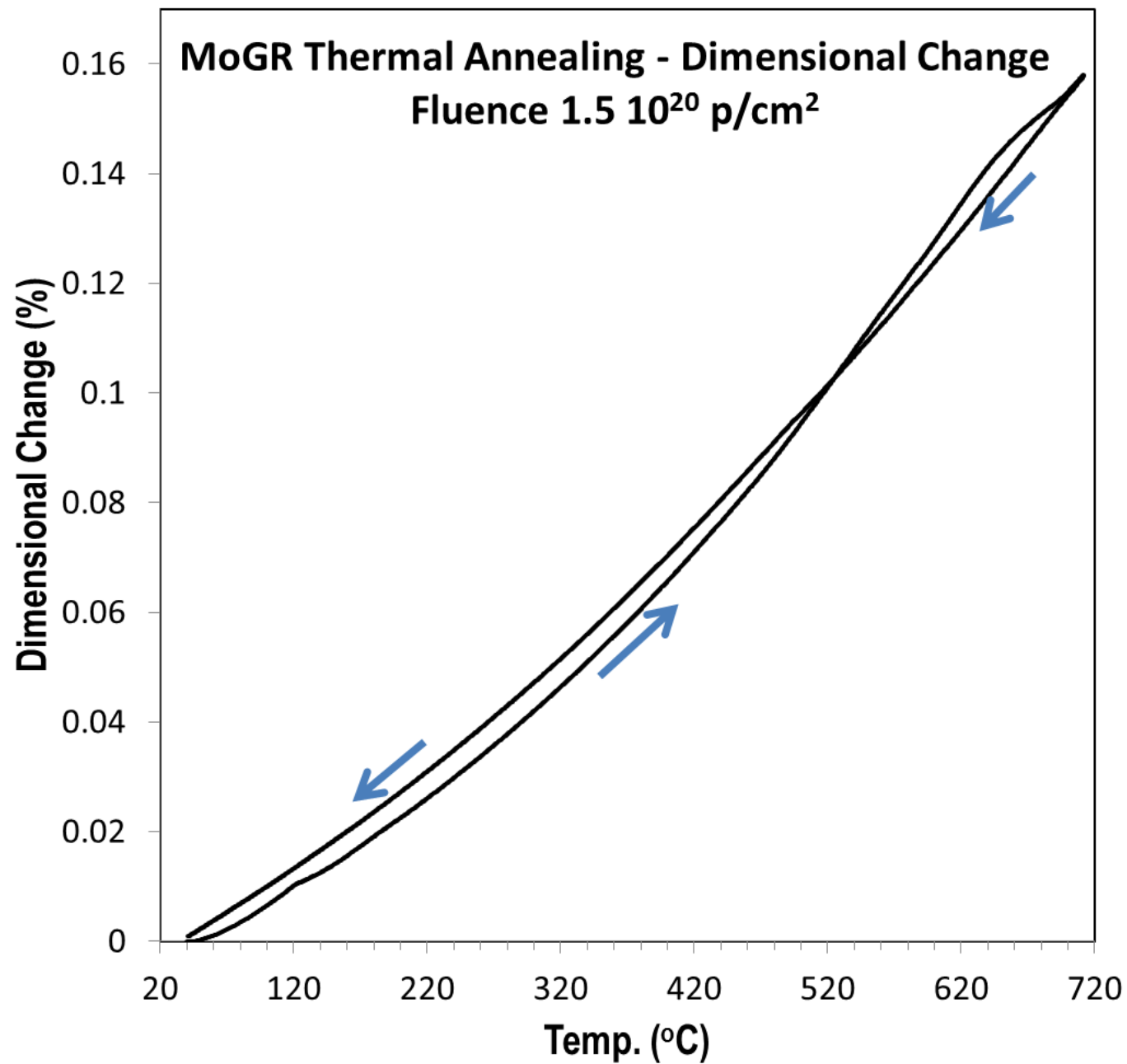


Company claim of achieving good graphitization in MoGR is valid

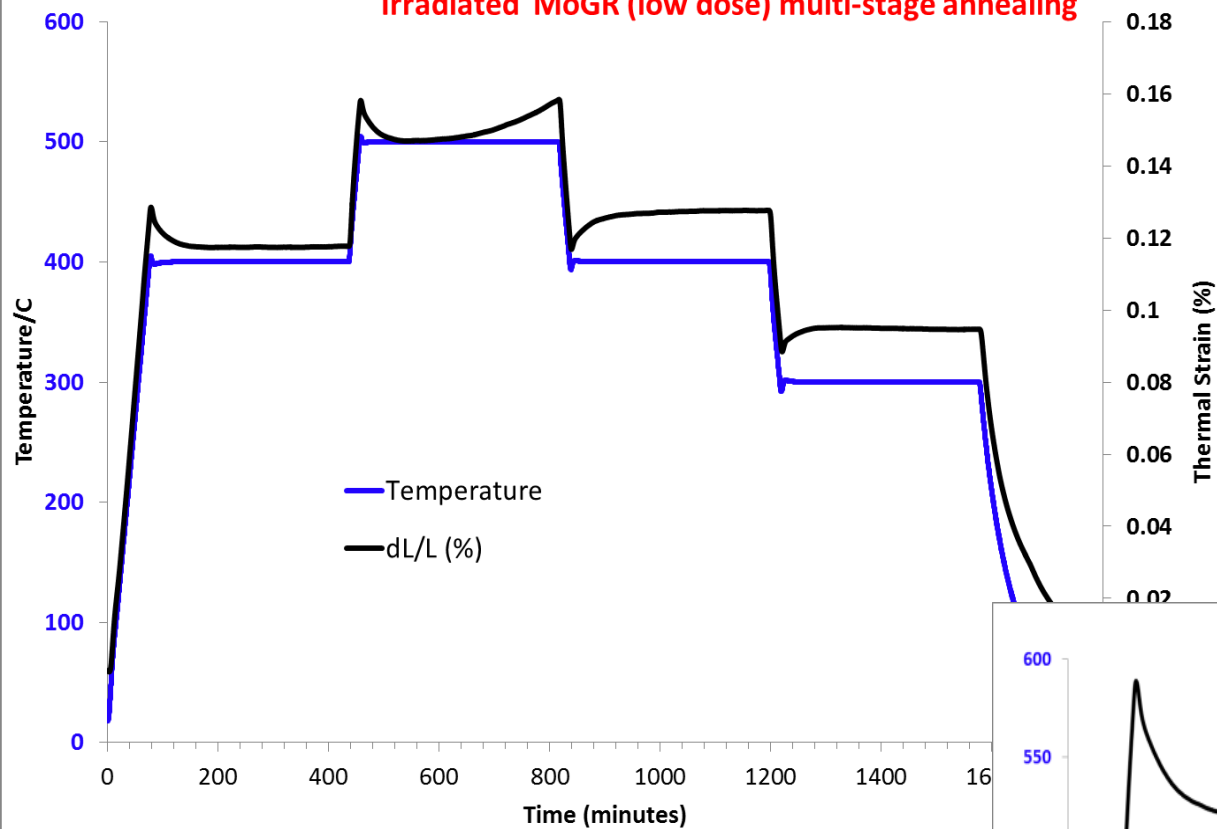


LAST LIGHT NSLS Experiment
MoGR received last NSLS photon !!!!

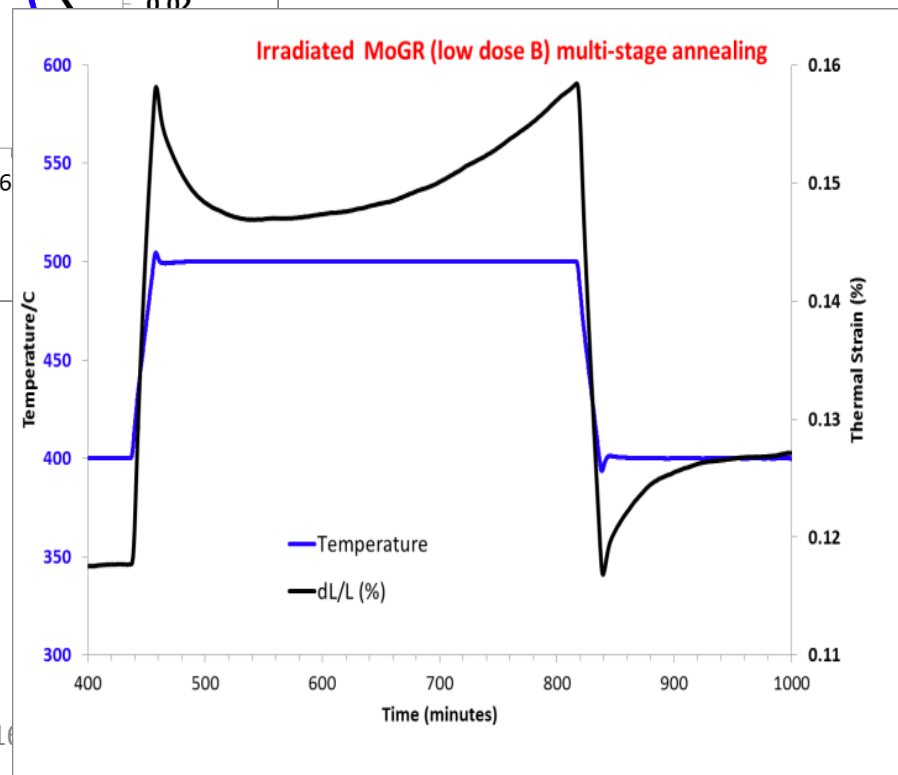


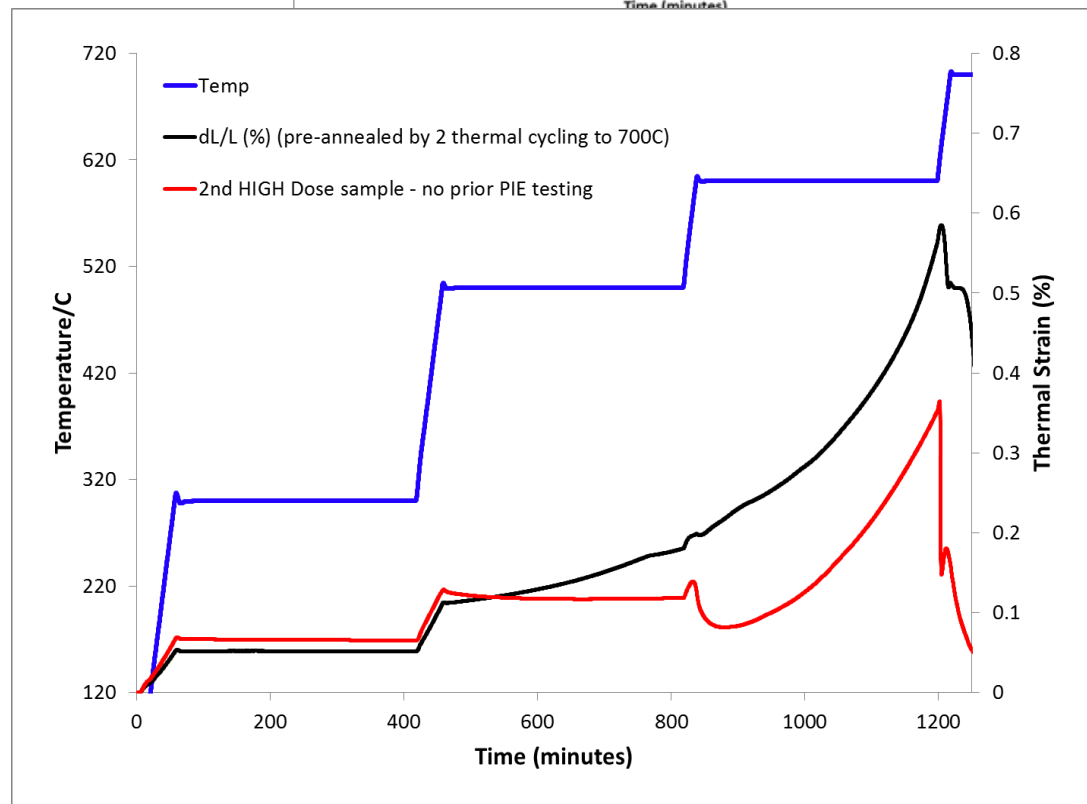
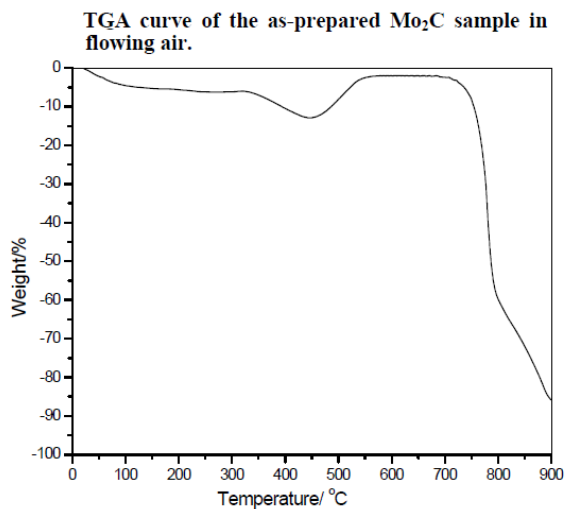
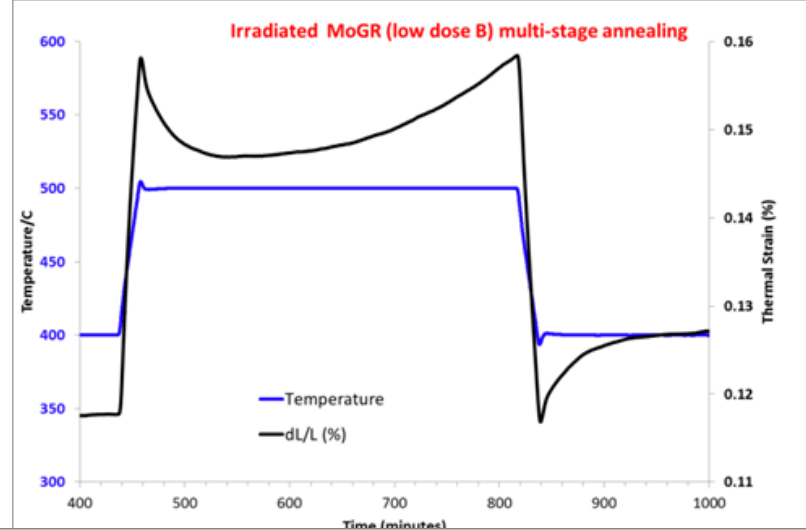
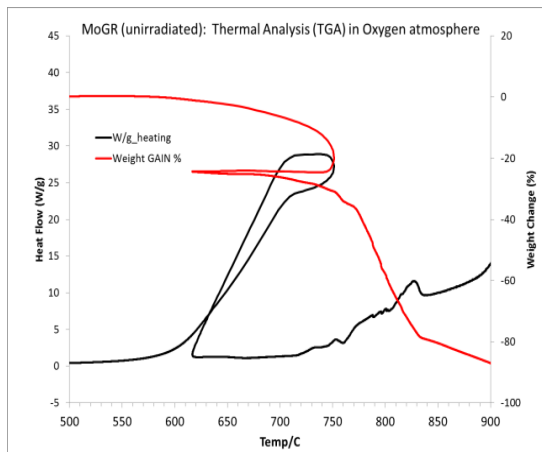


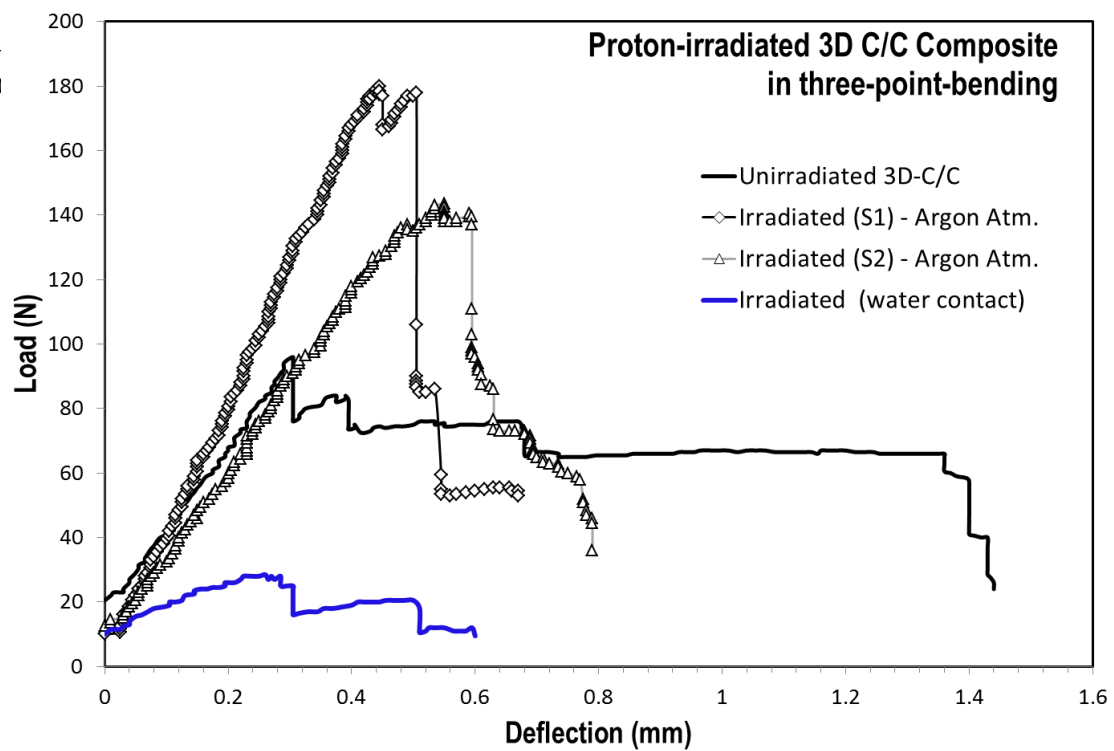
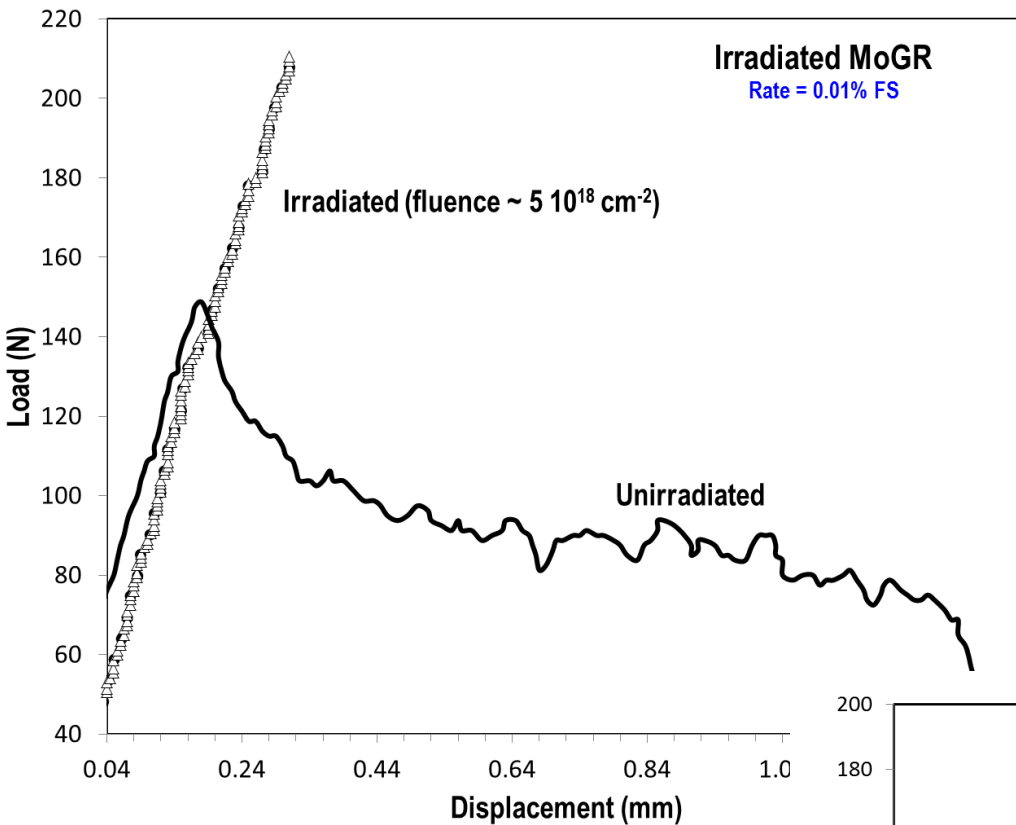
Irradiated MoGR (low dose) multi-stage annealing

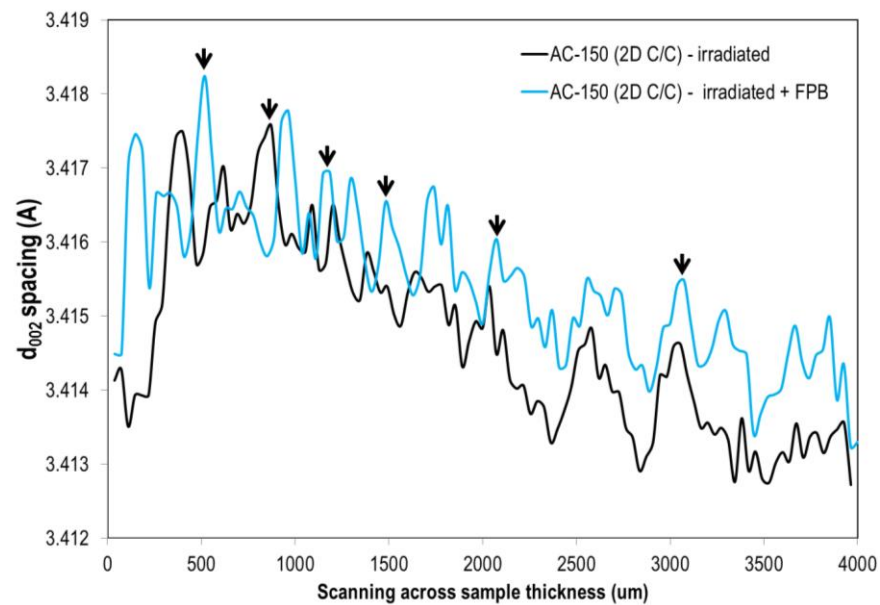
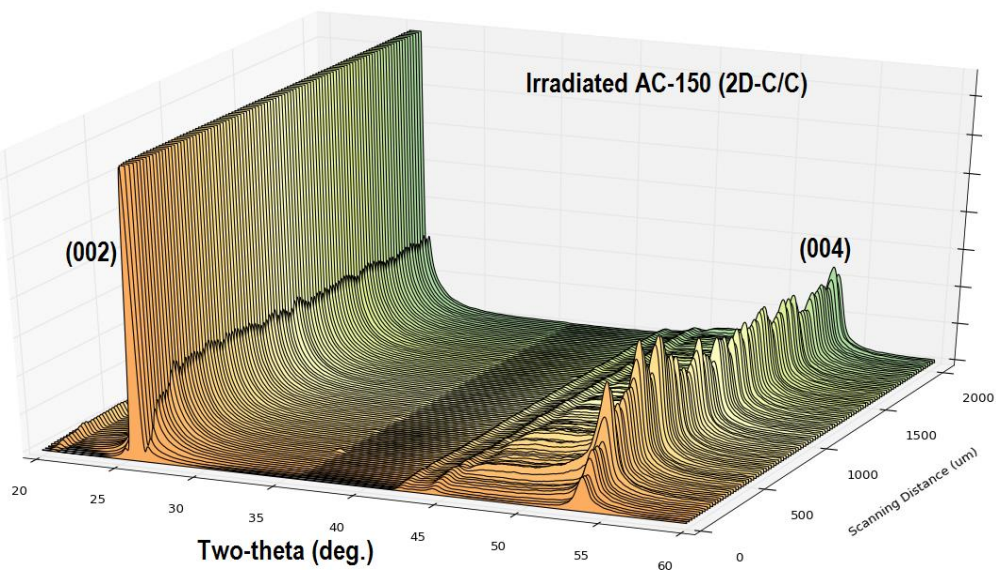


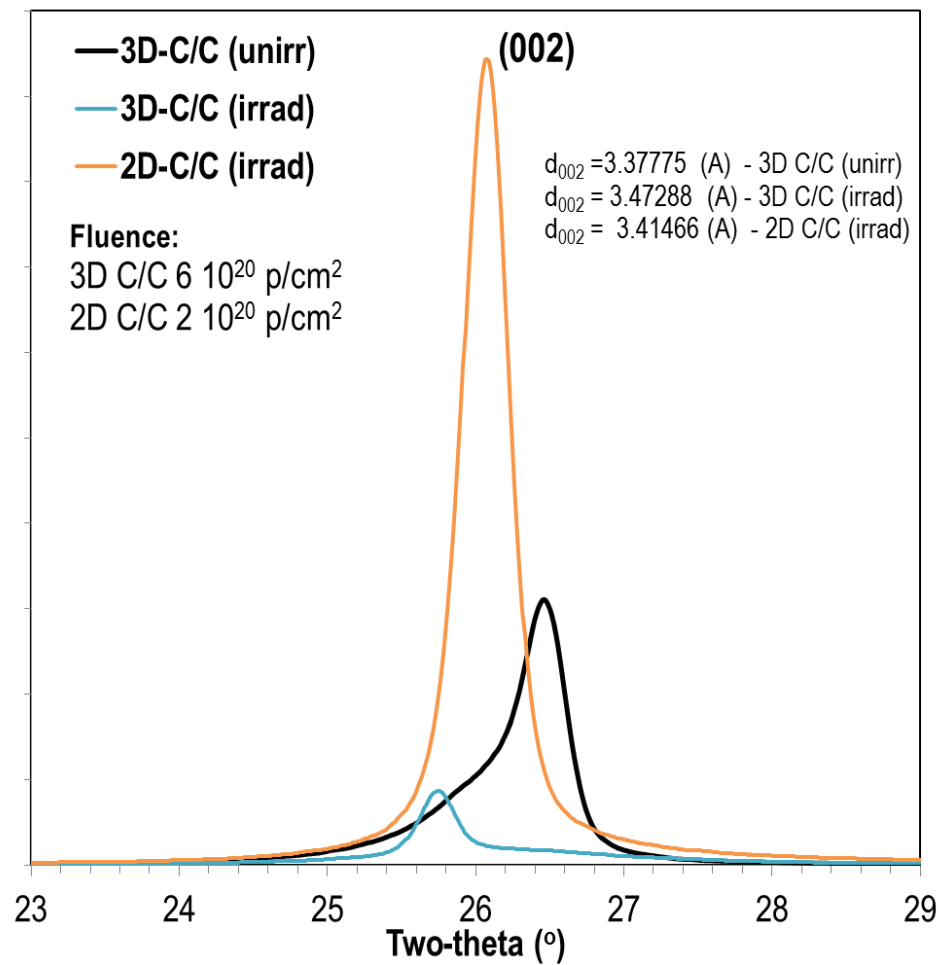
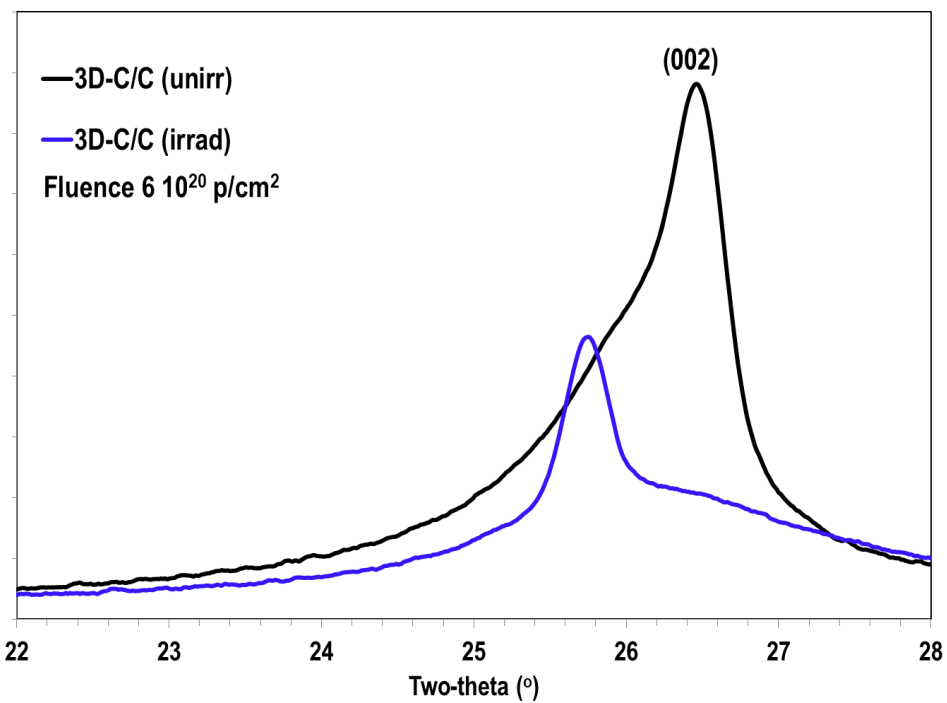
Irradiated MoGR (low dose B) multi-stage annealing











SUMMARY

MoGR appears to be an intriguing compound

There appear to be signs of pre-mature degradation from irradiation as compared to its dominant constituent (graphite)

The on-going irradiation tests will reveal (we hope) the FLUENCE threshold at which the material begins to experience structural change.

New experiments will also provide the basis for assessing the effect of the composition of the compound on its stability

Path Forward:

- **Successfully complete upcoming crucial 200 MeV irradiation phase**
- **Prepare for the important PIE (following visual assessment) especially XRD at XPD beamline**