

Ion Irradiation Facilities

Roger Webb

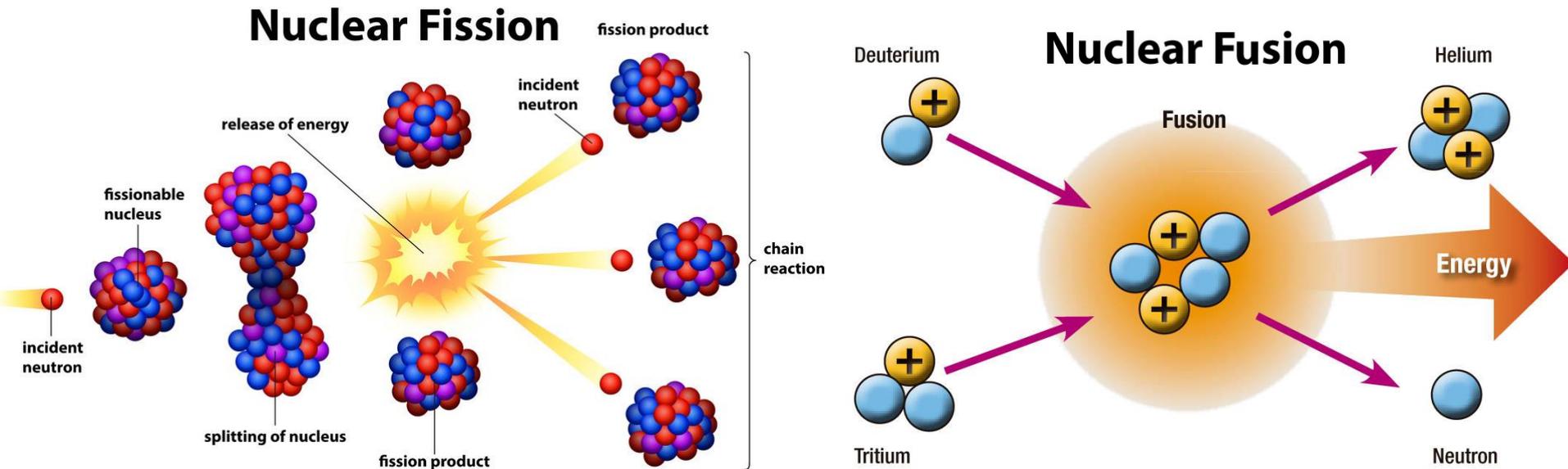
UK National Ion Beam Centre,
Universities of Surrey, Manchester & Huddersfield



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- Ion Irradiation Facilities – why?
- Ion Irradiation Facilities – where?
- Specific Facilities
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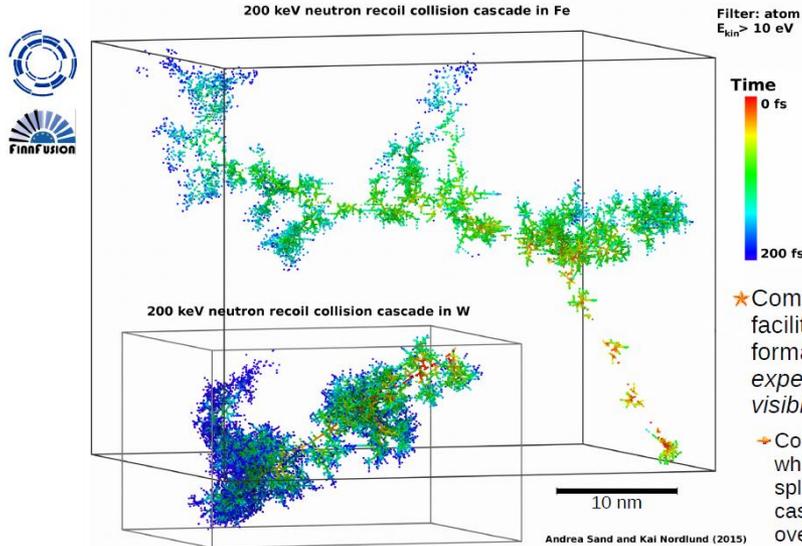
Neutrons are a product of Nuclear Energy



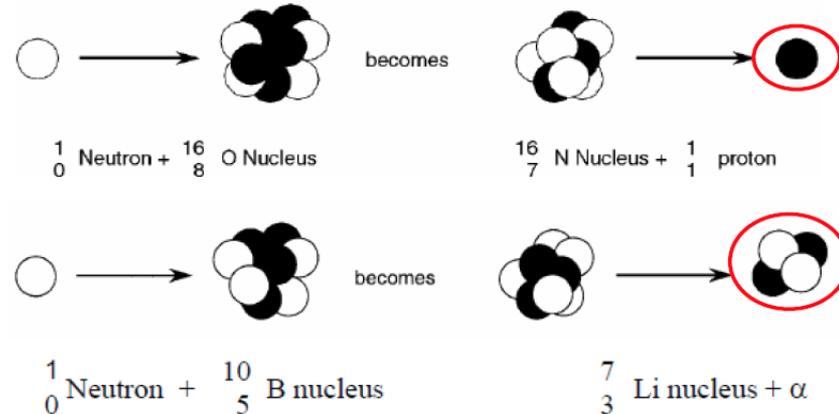
Fission neutrons have a mean energy $<3\text{MeV}$
Fusion neutrons have a mean energy $<14\text{MeV}$



Collision cascades: W vs. Fe



Transmutation from (n,p) and (n,α) reactions



- Neutron irradiation causes substantial displacement damage.
- Transmutation results in production of H and He particles.
- Structural materials often operate at high temperatures $>1000^\circ\text{C}$
- High Fluences over time:
 - high damage ($\sim 200\text{dpa}$)
 - up to 2,000 ppm He
 - up to 10,000 ppm H

Some currently
available
reactor facilities
used for materials
testing

mixed-
spectrum
reactors

fast
reactors

Fast reactor
can reach 20-
30 dpa per
year

Facility	Country	Fast Flux $E_r > 0.1$ MeV ($10^{13}/m^2s$)	Displacement damage in steel (dpa/yr)	Useful vol (cm^3)	Temp Range ($^{\circ}C$)	Comments
BR2 Core Reflector	Germany	1.5–3.0 0.05–1.0	<3/yr <1/yr	90 250	50–1000 50–1000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ~105 days/yr • Caps ϕ: 50–200 mm • In-situ fatigue rigs
OSIRIS	France	2.5	few/yr	230	50–1000	
HFR Core (C5)	Nether- lands	2.5	<7/yr	1540	80–1100	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 275 days/yr • In situ experiments
ATR A and H, B, I-positions Flux traps	U.S.	2.3 0.8 0.03 2.2	6–10/yr 6–8/yr	240 1390 5560 5560	50–>1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caps ϕ: <127 mm • Large irradi. volume • Versatile facility
HFIR Tgt Pos 37 KB pos 8	U.S.	11 5.3	18/yr 5–7/yr	100 720	300–1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high peak flux • Accelerated testing in smaller volumes
JOYO	Japan	5.7	~30/yr		300–700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temp. control +4 K • 300 days/yr
BN600	Russia	6.5	20–52	350	375–750+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very-high dose rate • Only passive instrumentation
BOR-60	Russia	3.0	~20	358	300–700+	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only passive instrumentation • High level PIE

Displacement rates not high enough in research reactors for long term testing.

Heavy Ion irradiation facilities are often used to emulate long term irradiation damage.

IAEA Accelerator Database

 **< 6MV**

- **219 Electrostatic Accelerators - 166 Facilities World Wide**



BUT, also need to take into account:

Synergistic Effects

In simultaneous irradiation of Fe, H and He there is a synergistic effect.

Need for multiple beams – dual and triple.

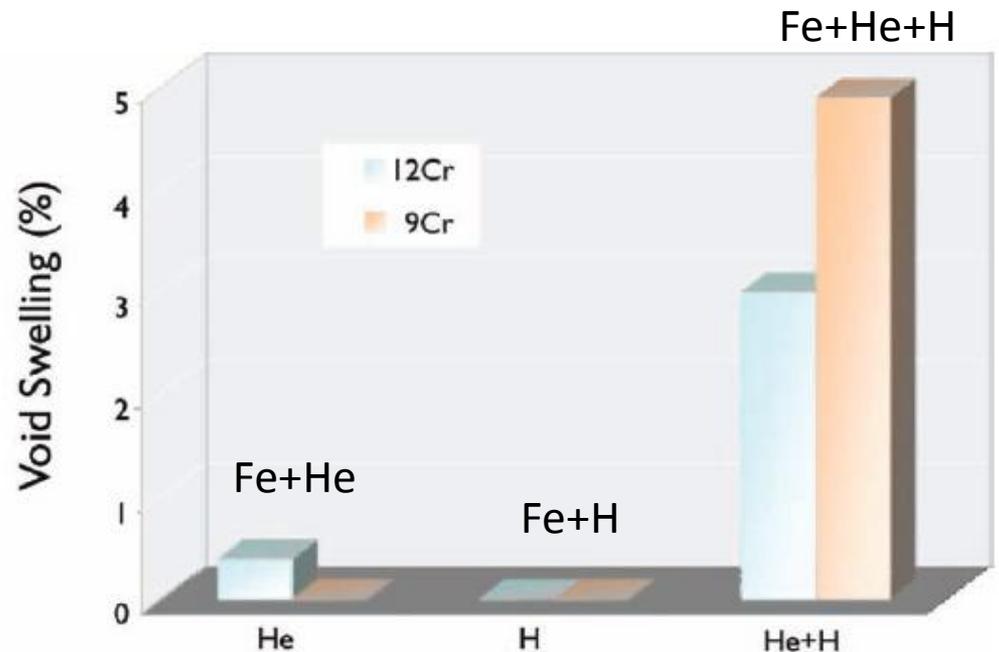


Figure 1. The synergistic effect of He and H was shown clearly in the triple ion ($\text{Fe}^{3+} + \text{He}^+ + \text{H}^+$) irradiation of an FeCr steel.[3]

DUAL beam Facilities

Laboratory	Facility 1	Facility 2
MSD, IGCAR, India	1.7MV Tandem	30-150keV Implanter
HIT, Tokyo, Japan	3.75MV V de G	1MV Tandem
DNE, Nagoya University, Japan	2MV V de G	200kV implanter
HZDR, Rossendorf, Germany	3MV Tandem	500kV implanter
FSU, Jena, Germany	3MV Tandem	400kV implanter
LANL, USA	3MV Tandem	200kV implanter
DCF, Manchester, UK	5MV Tandem	1.7MV Single ended
RBI, Zagreb, Croatia	6MV Tandem	1MV Tandem
University of Kyoto, Japan	1.7MV Tandem	1MV V de G

Triple beam Facilities

Laboratory	Facility 1	Facility 2	Facility 3
IAEA, Takasaki, TIARA, Japan	3MV Tandem	3MV V de G	400kV implanter
Jannus, Saclay	3MV Pelletron	2.5MV V de G	2.25MV Tandem
Kharkov Inst of Physics, Ukraine	2MV ESU	50kV protons	50kV helium
National Tsing Hua Univ, Taipei	500kV implanter	2MV Tandem	1MV V de G
Oak Ridge National Lab, USA?	5MV V de G	2.5 MV V de G	400kV V de G
Lawrence Livermore, USA?	10MV Tandem	2MV Tandem	1 MV Tandem

In-situ TEM / ion accelerator facilities

Kyushu, Japan



Argonne, USA



Hokkaido, Japan



Tsukuba, Japan



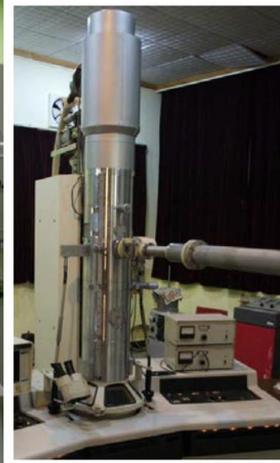
Shimane, Japan



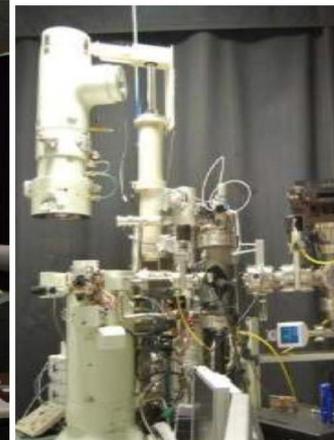
Huddersfield, UK



Orsay, France



Wuhan, China



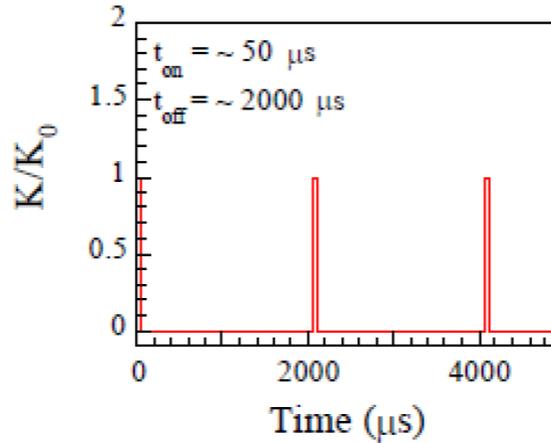
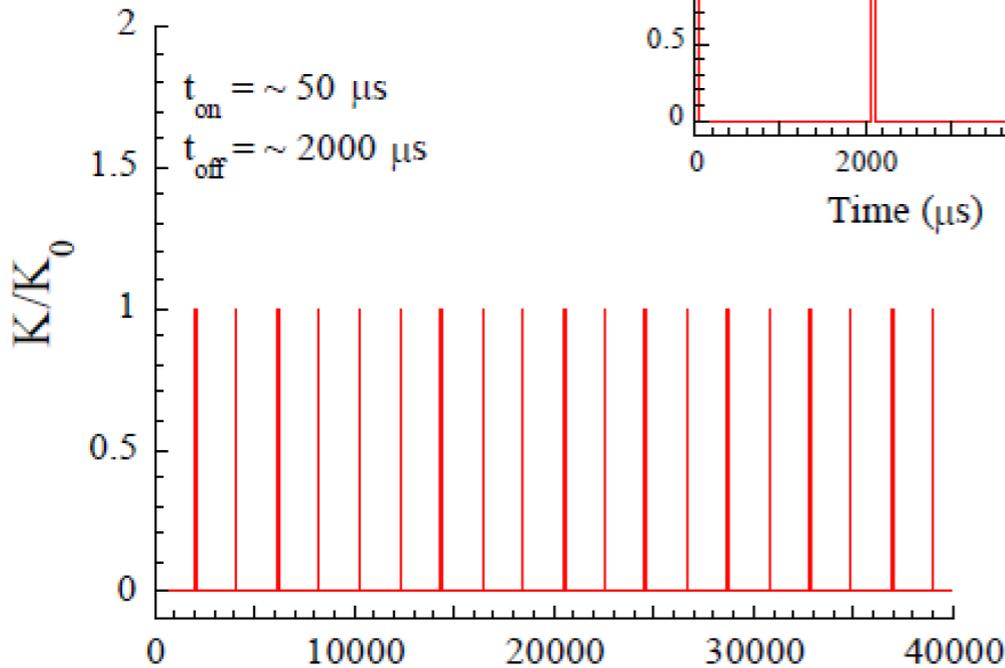
Sandia, USA



Rastering (beam sweeping) is not suitable to simulate non-pulsed neutron irradiation.

rastered at
255 Hz horizontally
2061 Hz vertically

Duty factor of 2.5%



ASTM E521-83. Standard Practice for Neutron Radiatic Damage Simulation by Charged-Particle Irradiation

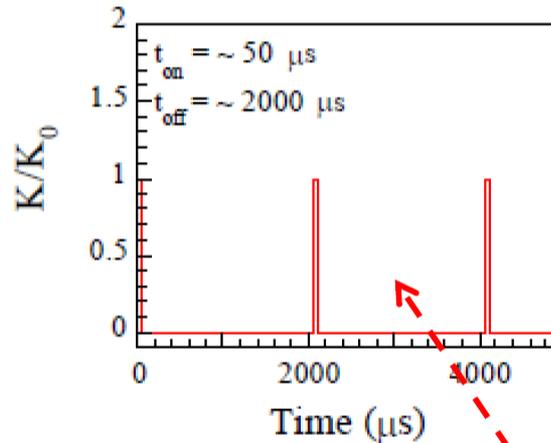
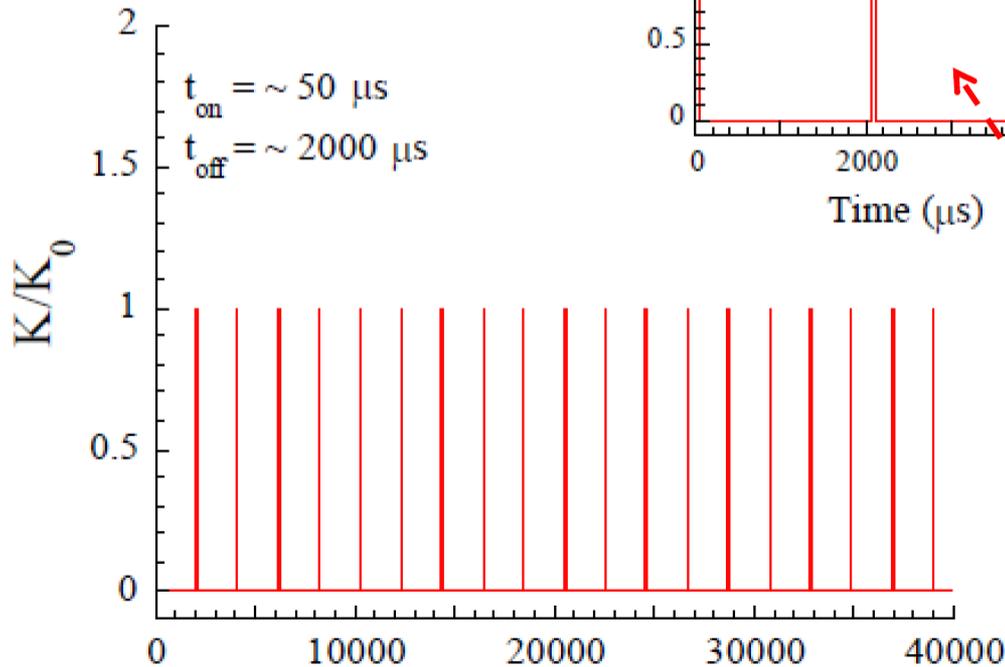
“It is recommended that a rastered beam be avoided for the simulation of a constant neutron flux.”



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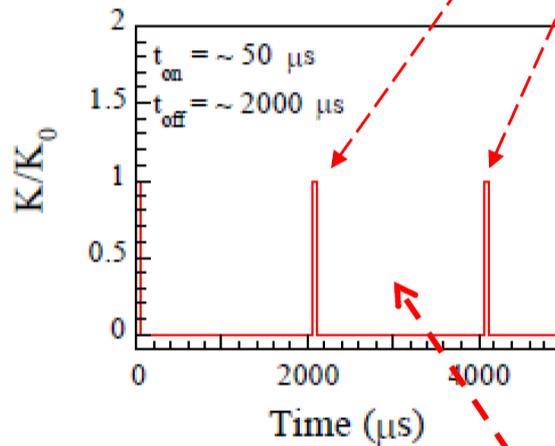
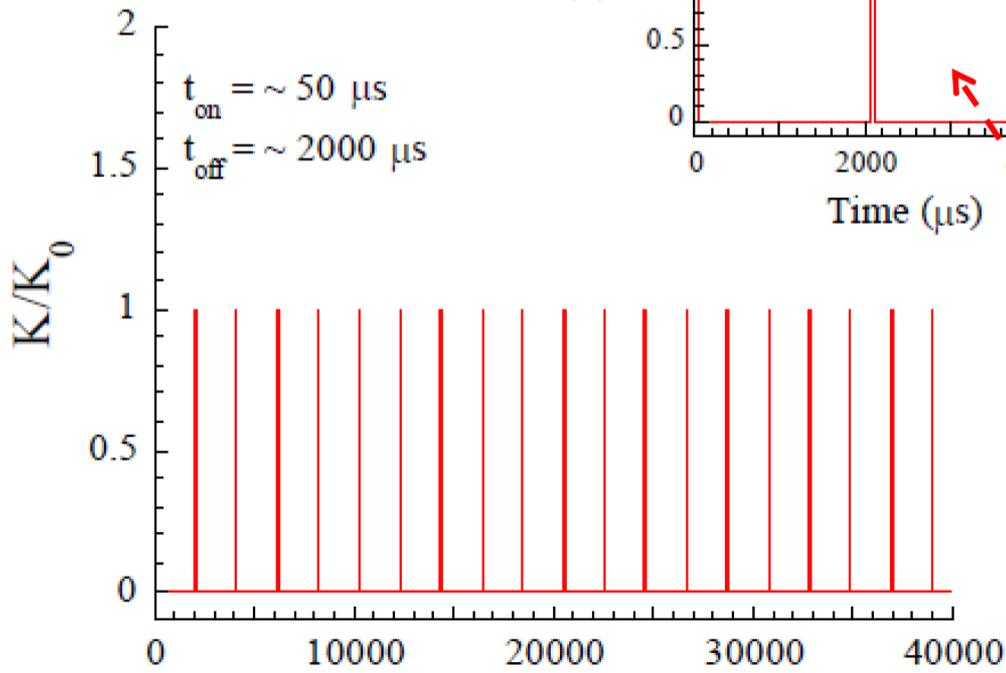
Void nuclei tend to dissolve during the between-pulse periods.



Rastering (beam sweeping) is not suitable to simulate non-pulsed neutron irradiation.

rastered at
255 Hz horizontally
2061 Hz vertically

Duty factor of 2.5%



At 40 times the average dpa rate, the injected interstitial suppression effect will be supercharged, suppressing void nucleation during the beam-on period.

ASTM E521-83. Standard Practice for Neutron Radiatic Damage Simulation by Charged-Particle Irradiation

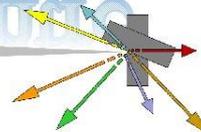
“It is recommended that a rastered beam be avoided for the simulation of a constant neutron flux.”

Void nuclei tend to dissolve during the between-pulse periods.

See papers by Getto and

The UK National Ion Beam Centre

Bringing together 3 ion beam facilities
in the UK



Surrey Ion Beam
Centre



MIAMI dual beam in-situ TEM
and
MEIS Facilities



Dalton Cumbrian
Facility



Huddersfield MIAMI Facility

Implanter with In situ TEM

○ Facilities

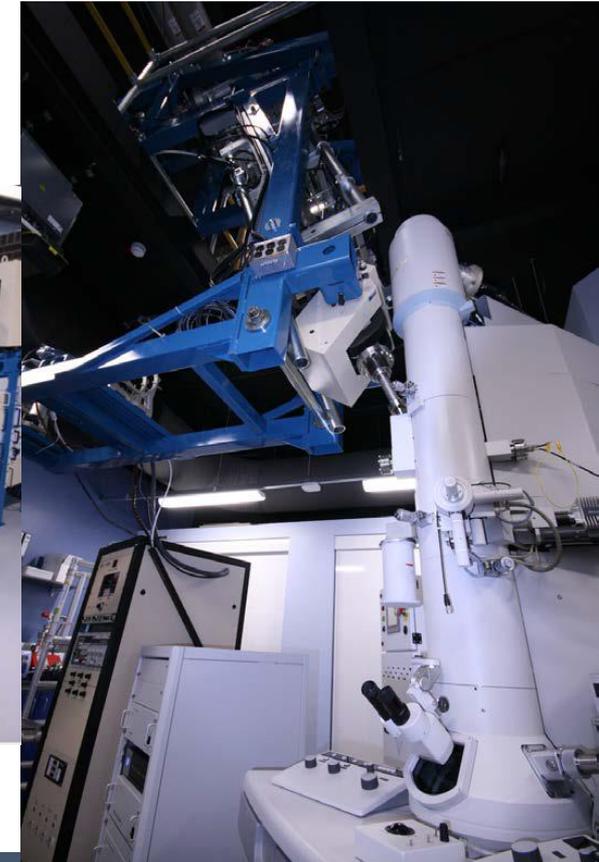
- JOEL 2000FX TEM
- 2-100keV Implanter
- Temperature stage -173-1000°C
- Dual beam arrangement

○ Applications

- Nuclear Radiation damage
- Ion Implantation

○ Staff

- Steve Donnelly
- Johnathan Hinks
- Graeme Greaves



Huddersfield MEIS Facility

Medium Energy Ion Scattering

○ Facilities

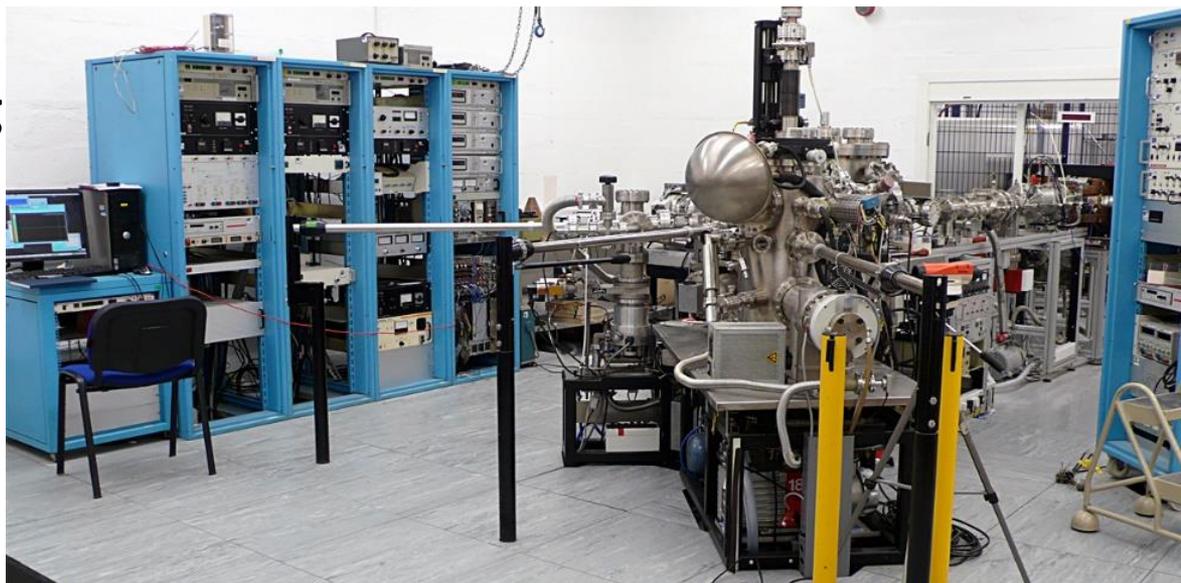
- 50-200keV Accelerator
- LEED Auger
- Temp range 300-1300K

○ Applications

- High Resolution Depth Profiling
- Channelling for damage studies

○ Staff

- Jaap Van Den Berg



Manchester Dalton Institute

Cumbrian Nuclear User Facility

○ Facilities

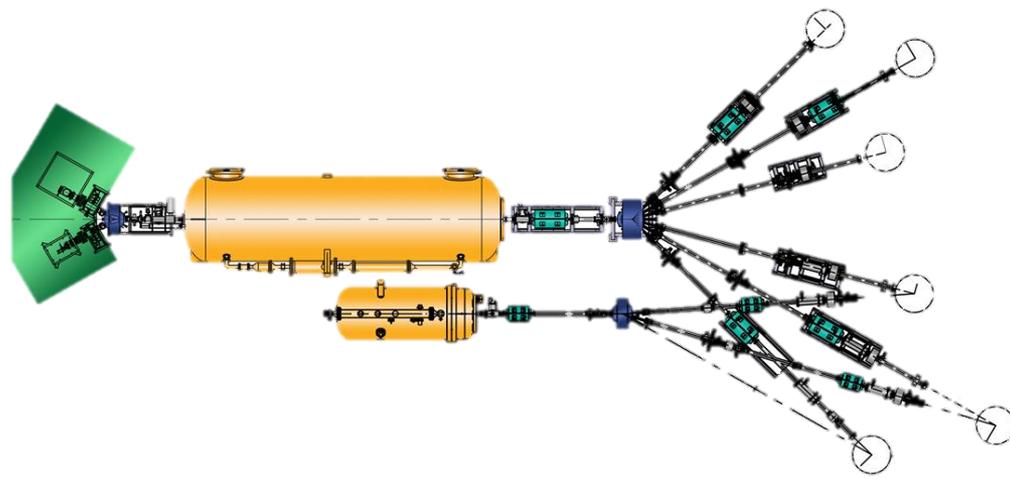
- 5 MV Tandem – 10MeV $^1\text{H}^+$ up to 100 μA ;
15 MeV $^4\text{H}^{2+}$ up to 15 μA
35 MeV $^{12}\text{C}^{6+}$ ~150nA
- 2.5MV single ended for dual beam work (under construction)

○ Applications

- Radiation Damage Studies
- Nuclear Irradiation

○ Staff

- Andy Smith
- Nick Mason



Manchester Dalton Institute

Cumbrian Nuclear User Facility

High beam energy/high beam current experiments
Beam line "hot cell" to allow higher penetration &
higher damage rate studies
Equipment for the handling, storage & onward
transport of activated samples

Ion beam analysis : PIXE, RBS, NRA & ERDA

In-situ measurements : High temperature &
pressure corrosion loop, Raman spectroscopy



MANCHESTER
1824

The University of Manchester



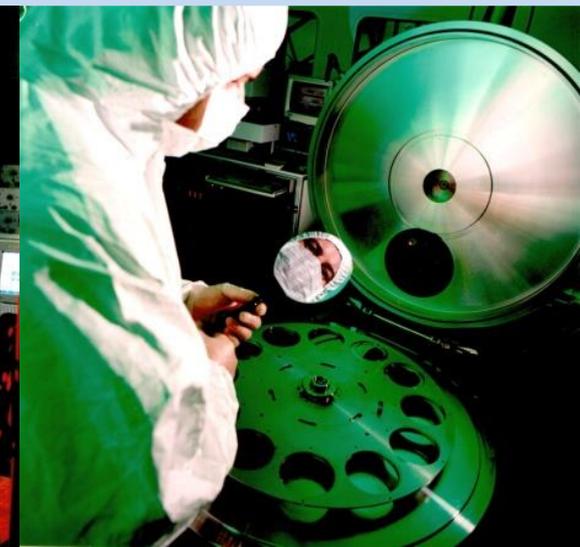
Surrey Ion Beam Centre

• Controllable Materials Modification

- 0.4-2MV High Energy Implanter
- 2-200kV High Current Implanter
- Implantation 2keV \Rightarrow 4MeV (up to 10mA)
- Sample size mm² to 40cmx40cm
- Hot (700°C) or cold (~10K)
- Sample Chambers in class 100 clean room

Available Implanted Species

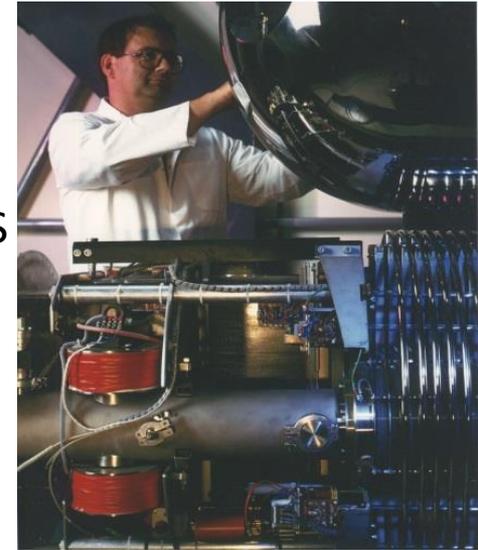
		2 - 2000kV																			
		Not Available																			
		Call																			
H																	He				
Li	Be															B	C	N	O	F	Ne
Na	Mg															Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr				
Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe				
Cs	Ba	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn				
Fr	Ra	Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Uut	Uuq	Uup	Uuh	Uus	Uuo				
		La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb	Lu					
		Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No	Lw					



Surrey Ion Beam Centre

• **Advanced Materials Analysis**

- 2MV Tandem
- Techniques include RBS, ERD, PIXE, PIGE, NRA, IBIL, IBIC, MeV SIMS
- Channelling Spectroscopy for damage analysis
- Fully automated collection and analysis
- External Beam for vacuum sensitive samples ($\sim 2\mu\text{m}$)
- Horizontal nanobeam ($\sim 500\text{nm}$)
- Implantation line – heavy ion irradiation up to $\sim 10\text{MeV}$





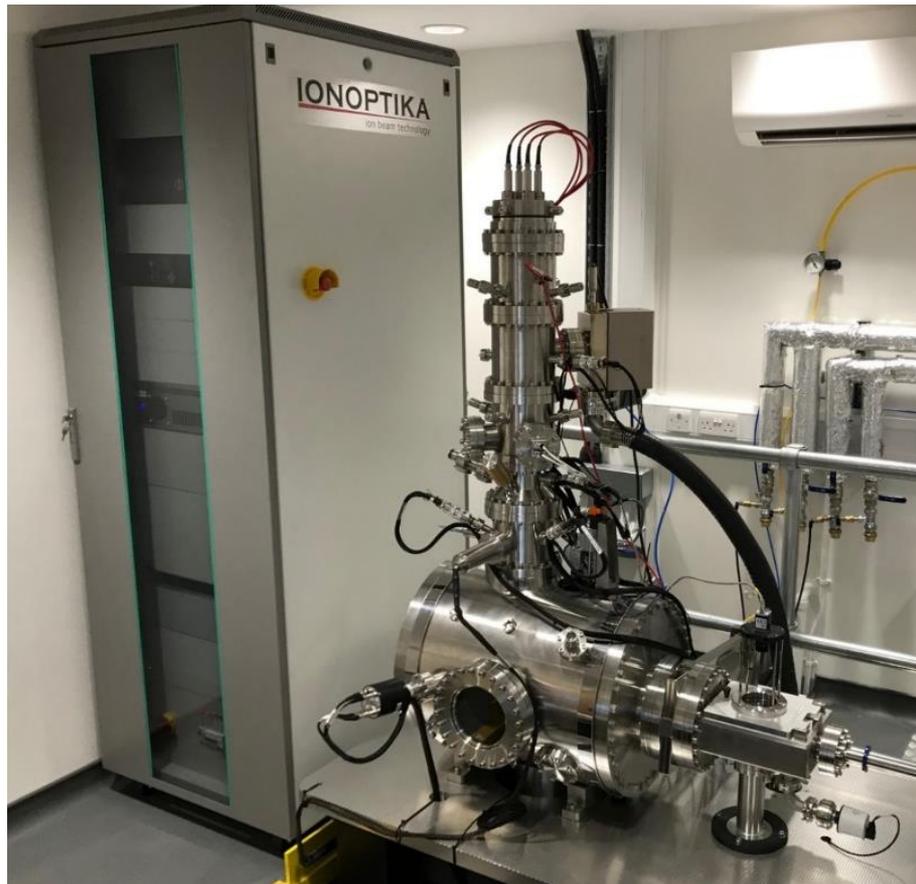
Deterministic Ion Implantation

Aim to support QT applications:

to be able to place **two atoms** such that they are **within 20nm** of each other.

Not one, and not three.

Repeat for a 100x100 array < 1hour



Capability	SIMPLE01
Ion species	Si, P, Mn, Se, Er, Bi, Ge...
Isotope selection	✓
Spatial resolution	<20 nm
Ion energy	5kV – 20kV
Deterministic doping	✓ (single ion)

Capability	SIMPLE02
Ion species	N, O, He, Ne, Ar...
Isotope selection	✓
Spatial resolution	<40 nm
Ion energy	5kV – 25kV
Deterministic doping	✓ (single ion)

Installation of SIMPLE01 at the Surrey Ion Beam Centre



Access to the UKNIBC

- Currently open to support National projects at UK Universities.
- Commercial access for anyone.
- Surrey is certified at ISO9001:2015

New EU H2020 I3 grant starting 1/1/19:



Research and Development with Ion Beams –
Advancing Technology in Europe

18 partners across Europe: Following on from SPIRIT (11 partners) under FP7

HZDR – Dresden-Rossendorf, Germany

Atomki - Hungary

CAEN – Italy

CNRS – France

ETHZ – Switzerland

IMEC – Belgium

INFN – Italy

Ionoptika – UK

Ionplus – Switzerland

Surrey - UK

IST – Portugal

JSI – Slovenia

JYU – Finland

KUL – Leuven, Belgium

Orsay Physics – France

RBI – Croatia

University Bundeswehr – Munich, Germany

University of Vienna

Offering TNA

Table 1.2: TA access distribution listed by categories, topics and methods

TNA topic distribution			HZDR	CNRS	ETHZ	INFN	JSI	JYU	KUL	RBI	UBW	UKNIBC	UW
Category	Topic	Method	1	4	5	9	11	12	13	15	16	17	18
Analysis	Elemental Analysis & Depth Profiling	RBS											
		ERDA											
		NRA											
		PIXE / PIGE / PES											
		MEIS											
	Ultrahigh Sensitivity	Cosmogenic dating AMS											
		High-energy AMS											
		Environmental tracer AMS											
	Lateral Imaging	External microbeam IBA											
		(ambient) MeV SIMS											
		PIXE (μ -beam, camera)											
		He-Ne microscopy											
		H microscopy											
		IBIC											
Defect Analysis	RBS/PIXE-C												
	In-situ TEM												
Real-time in-situ Analysis	Dynamic / high-T IBA												
Implantation & Irradiation	Broad Beam	Implantation / Doping											
		Multi-beam											
		Clean environment											
	Local	Non-Ga FIB, He/Ne microscope											
		Single ion implantation											
		Cell irradiation											
	Deep	MeV ions											
		Swift heavy ions											
	Shallow	Low-energy ions											
		Highly charged ions											

 Primary Provider
  Secondary Provider

14 National & Regional Ion Beam Centres

Providing TNA for ion beams of all stable elements from a few eV up to GeV



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Offering Irradiation

HZDR – Dresden-Rossendorf, Germany

Atomki - Hungary

CAEN – Italy

CNRS – France

ETHZ – Switzerland

IMEC – Belgium

INFN – Italy

Ionoptika – UK

Ionplus – Switzerland

Surrey - UK

IST – Portugal

JSI – Slovenia

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Orsay Physics – France

RBI – Croatia

University Bundeswehr – Munich, Germany

University of Vienna

HZDR – Dresden-Rossendorf, Germany

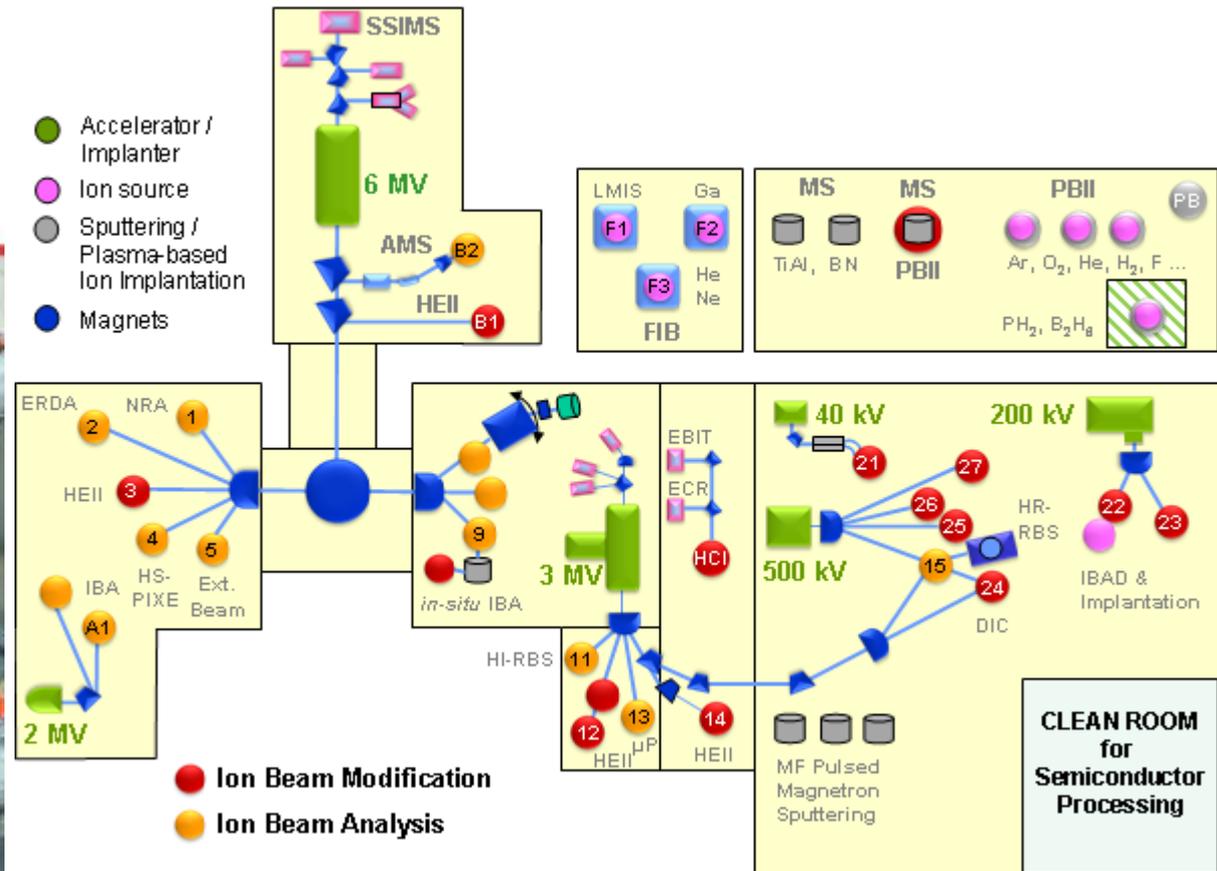


Dual beam capability:

- 3MV tandem
- 500keV implanter



HZDR



CNRS, CEA, – France



CiMap

Civil

Centre Interdisciplinaire de
Recherche avec les Ions Lourds

User Facility for Interdisciplinary Research at
GANIL



LABORATOIRE D'EXCELLENCE **CMC**

Irradiation conditions

Wide range of **temperature**

10 K, 77K up to 1200°C

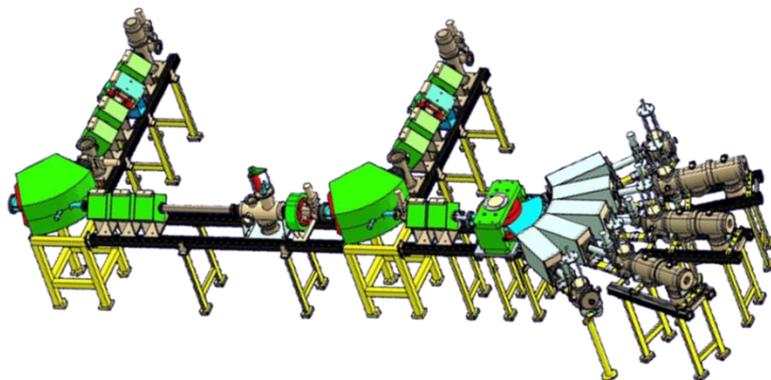
1100°C for nuclear materials (UO₂)

Different **angles** down to grazing incidences

+++ On line experiments for dense materials

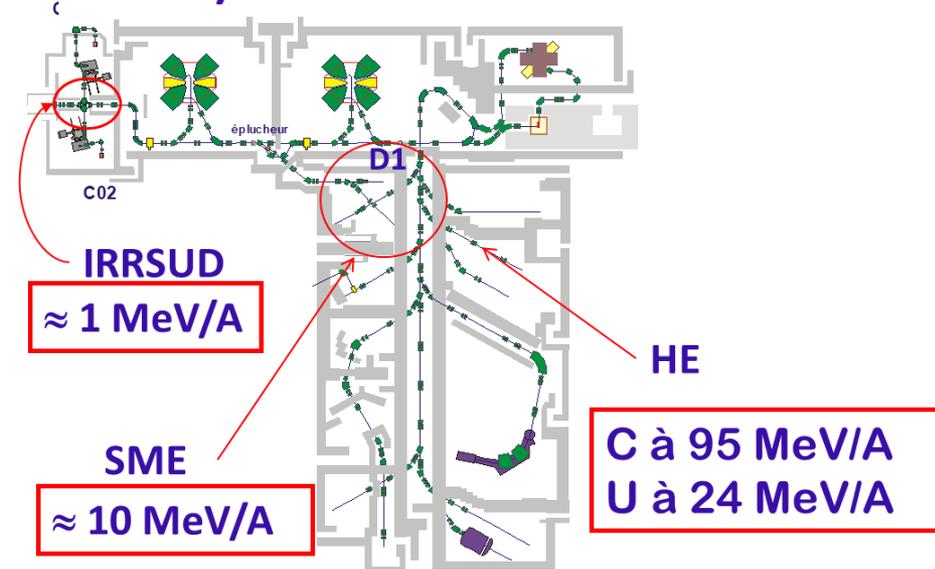
ARIBE

Low Energy Beam Line



de He⁺ à Xe³¹⁺ ; 18 kV

High Energy Beam Lines (from C to U)

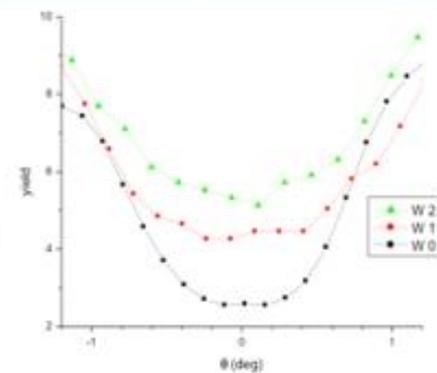
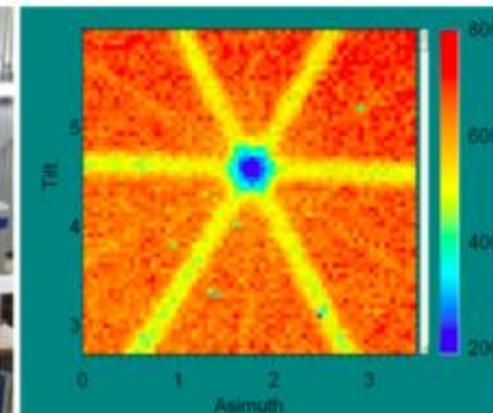
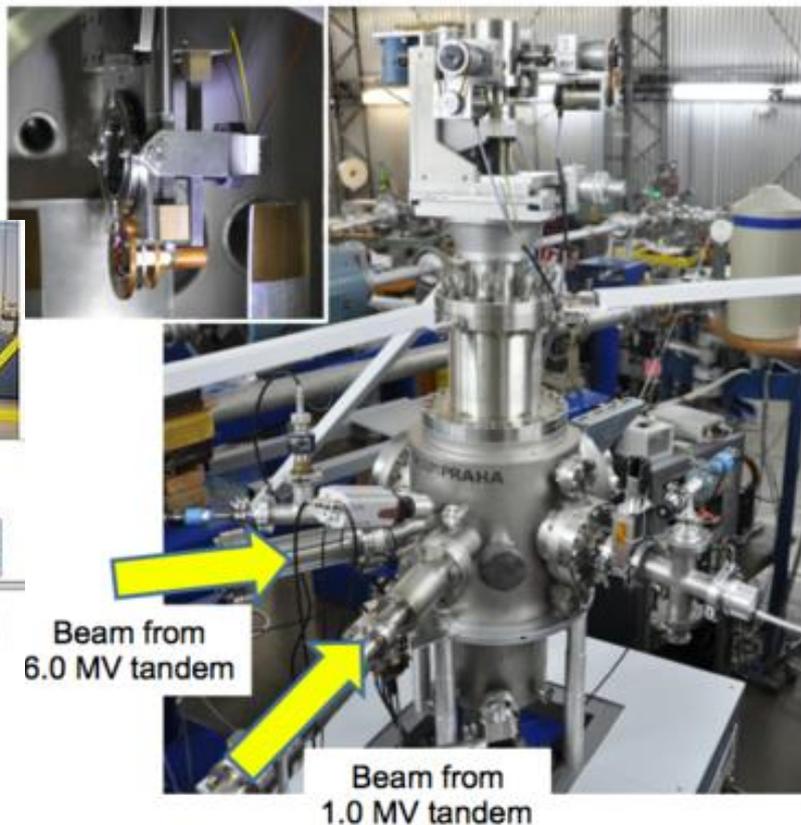
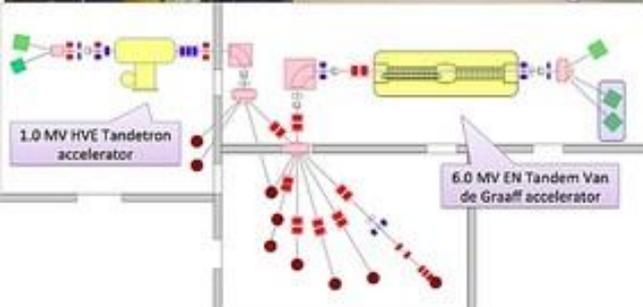


RBI - Croatia



Dual beam capability:

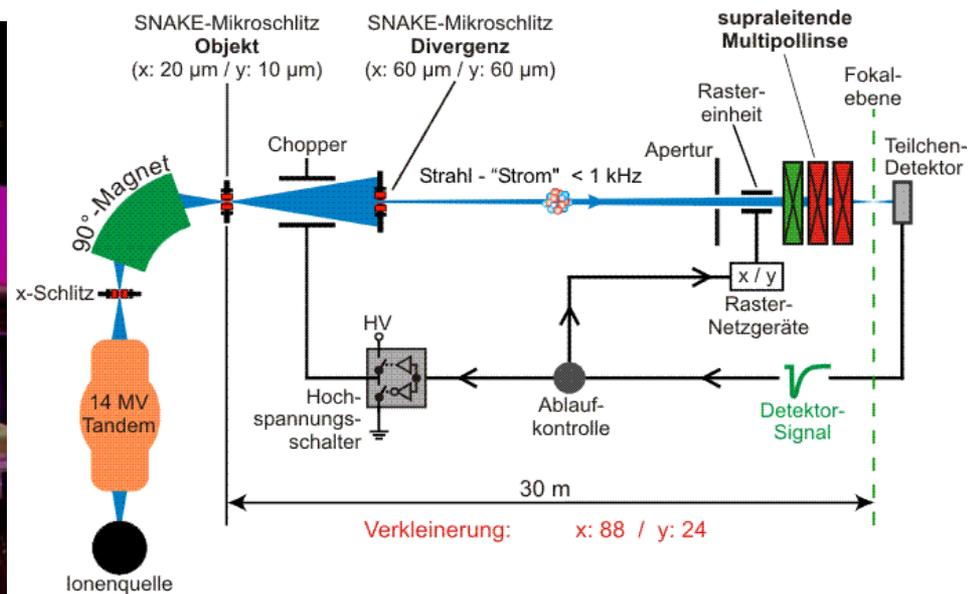
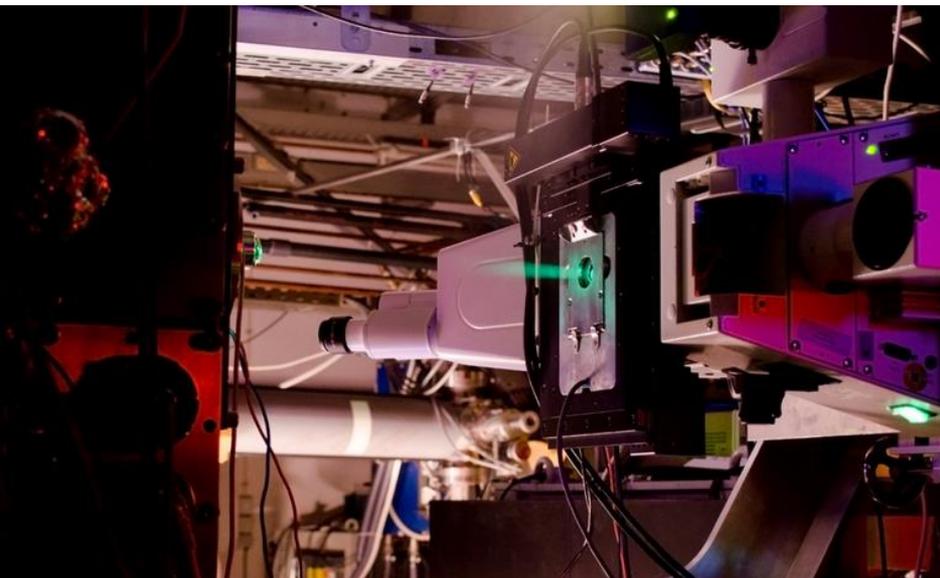
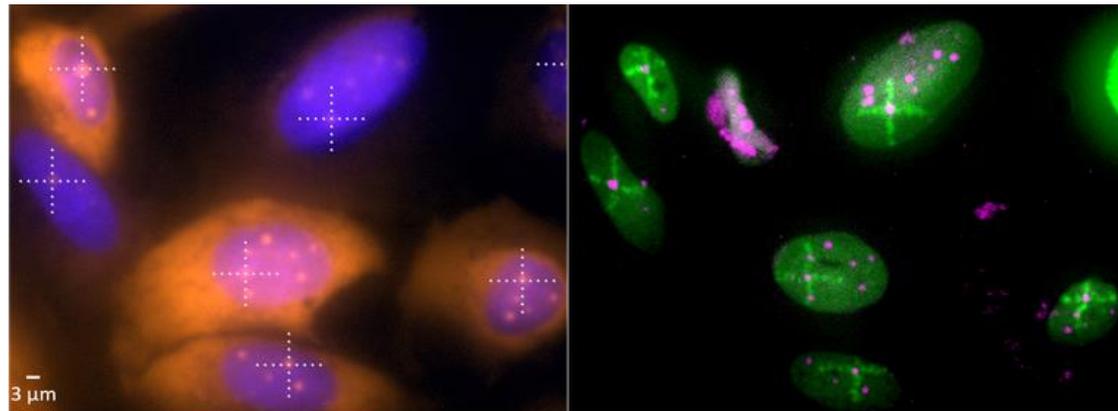
- Irradiation
- Ion Beam Analysis



University Bundeswehr – Munich, Germany



Irradiation of Single
Biological Cells



11 National &
Regional Ion Beam
Centres
Providing TNA for
ion beams of all
stable elements
from a few eV up
to GeV

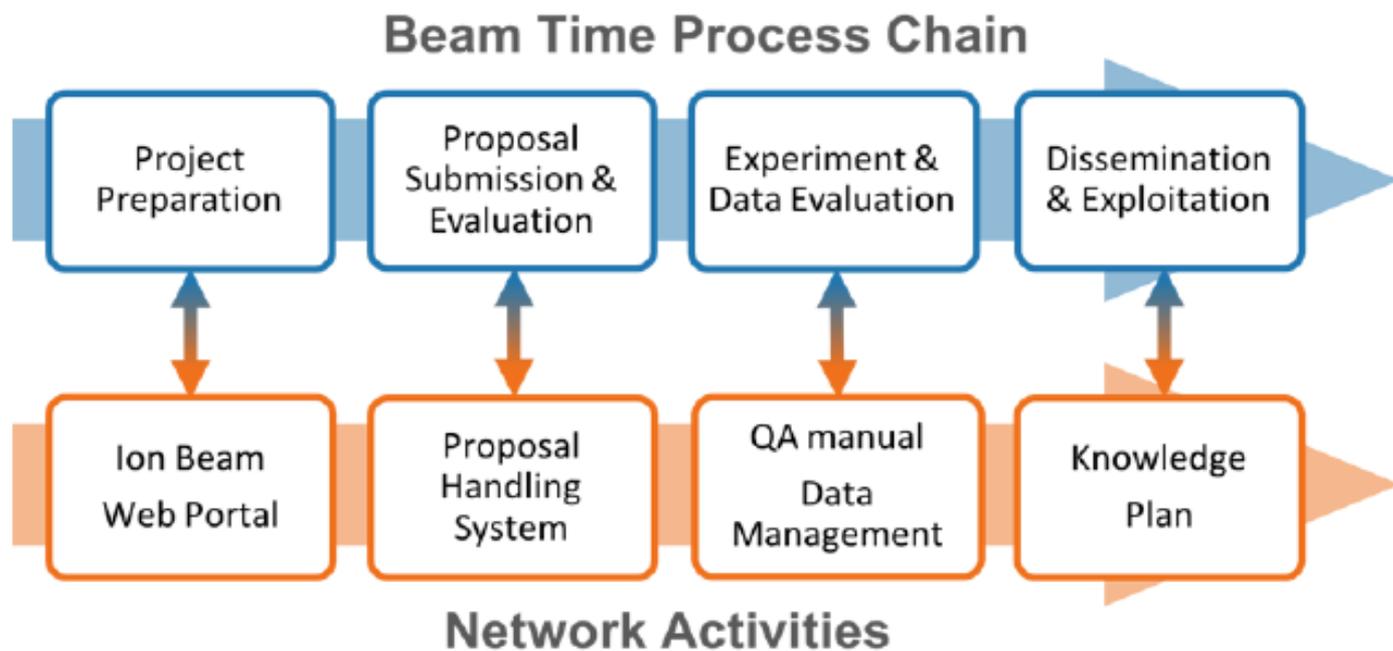


Figure 1.1: Illustration of the process chain of an experimental campaign and the corresponding Network Activities.



Previous TNA
activity under
SPIRIT

16,000 hours of
TNA were
provided across
the consortium
over 4 years

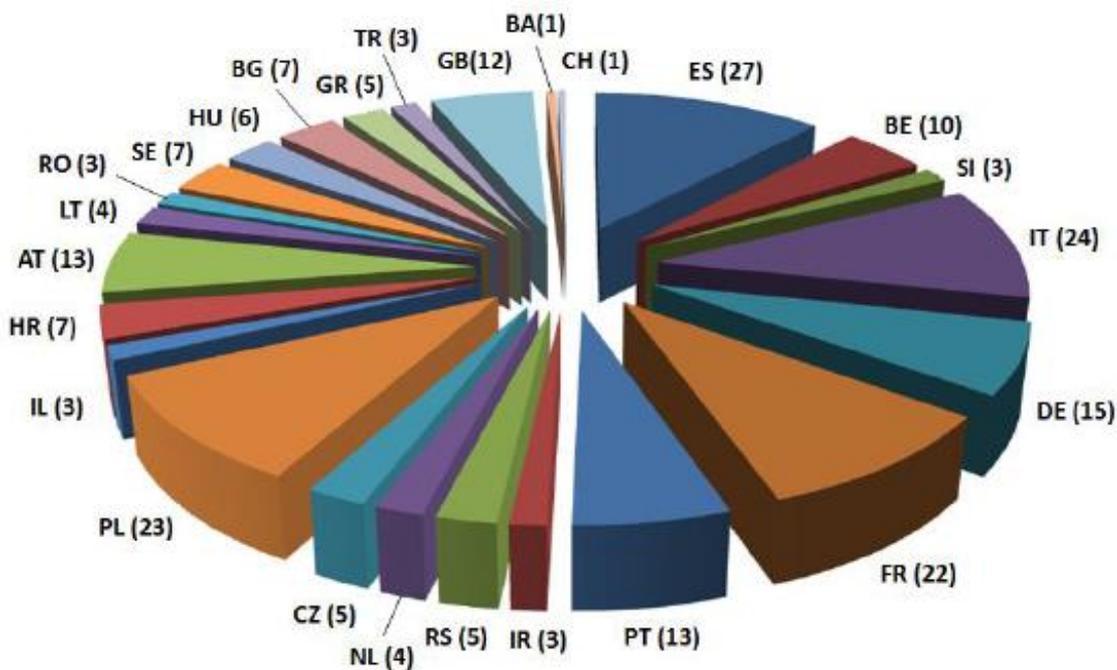


Figure 1.2: Country distribution of SPIRIT TA proposals received.

Access to the RADIATE

- Process will be via web based portal
- Process will be quick
- Contact the facility rep and prepare short proposal
- Proposal submitted – call always open
- Proposal reviewed – 2 week turn around
- If accepted, book the time!