



Irradiation damage in nuclear graphite at the atomic scale

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Irradiation damage in nuclear graphite at the atomic scale

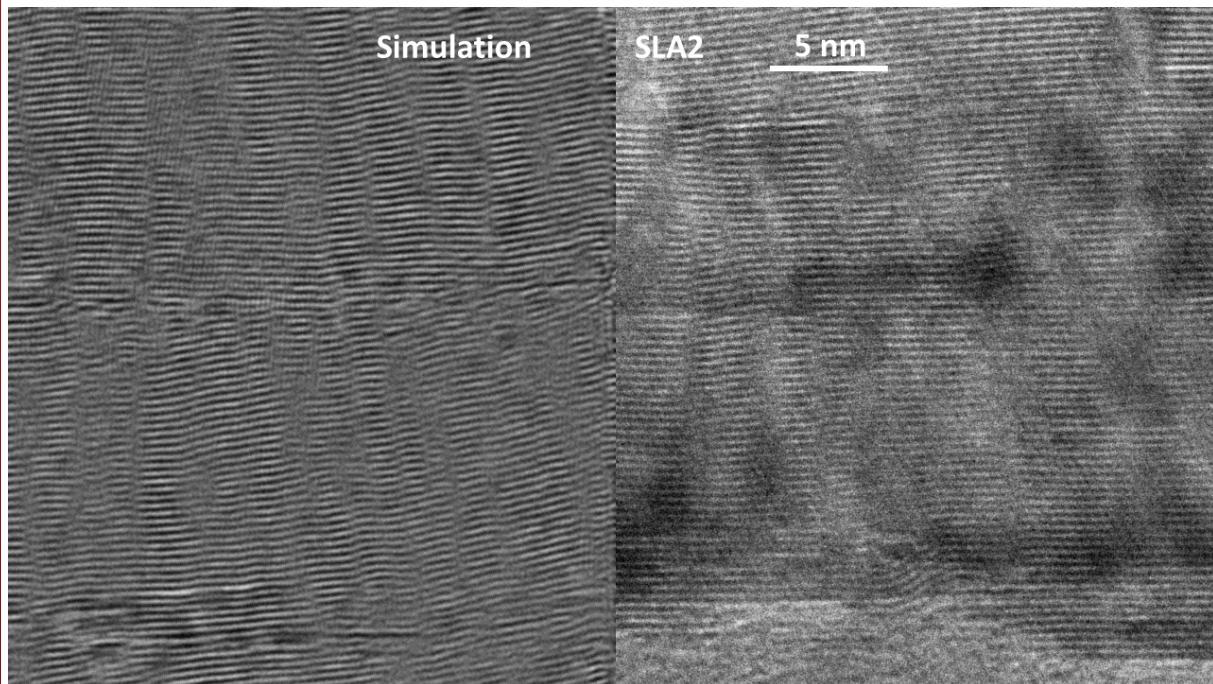
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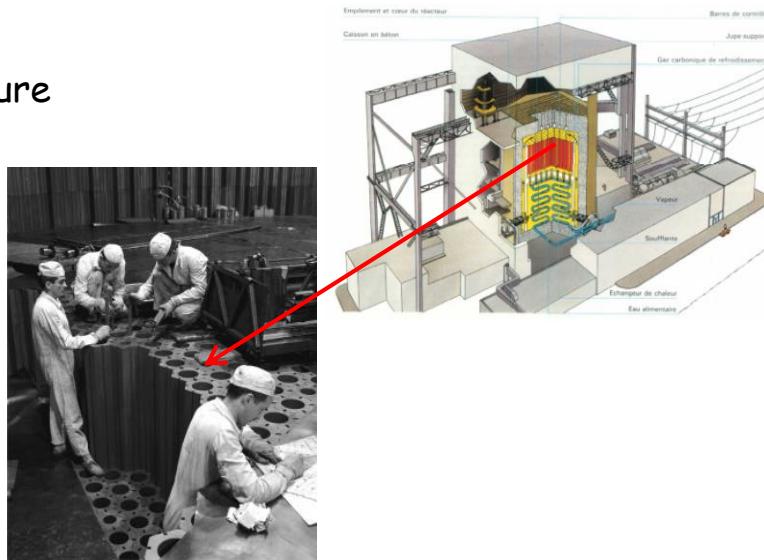
A. Chartier, L. Van Brutzel, and J. Pageot



Irradiated graphite in graphite-gas nuclear reactors

Framework: decommissioning of graphite from "UNGG"

- Graphite = moderator in "UNGG" → neutrons, temperature
 - In 11 years of exploitation **2.6 dpa**
 - Activation of some impurities
- i-graphite contains ^{14}C & ^{36}Cl ($\frac{1}{2}$ life 5 500 & 3×10^5 years)



Foreseen Solutions:

- Decommissioning under water
- Treatment to eliminate ^{14}C & ^{36}Cl , (^3H)

]

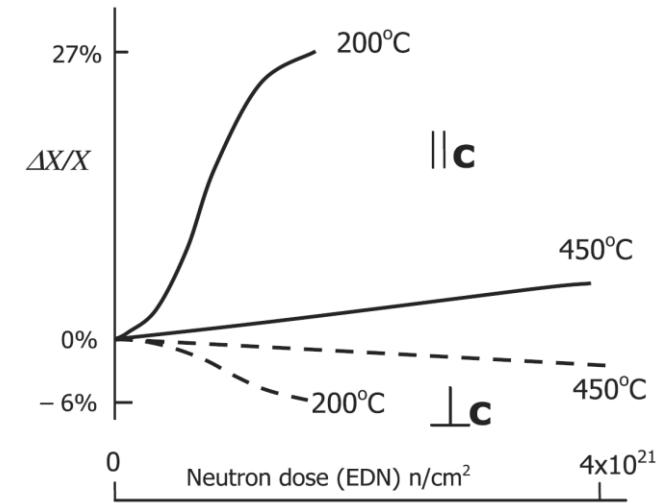
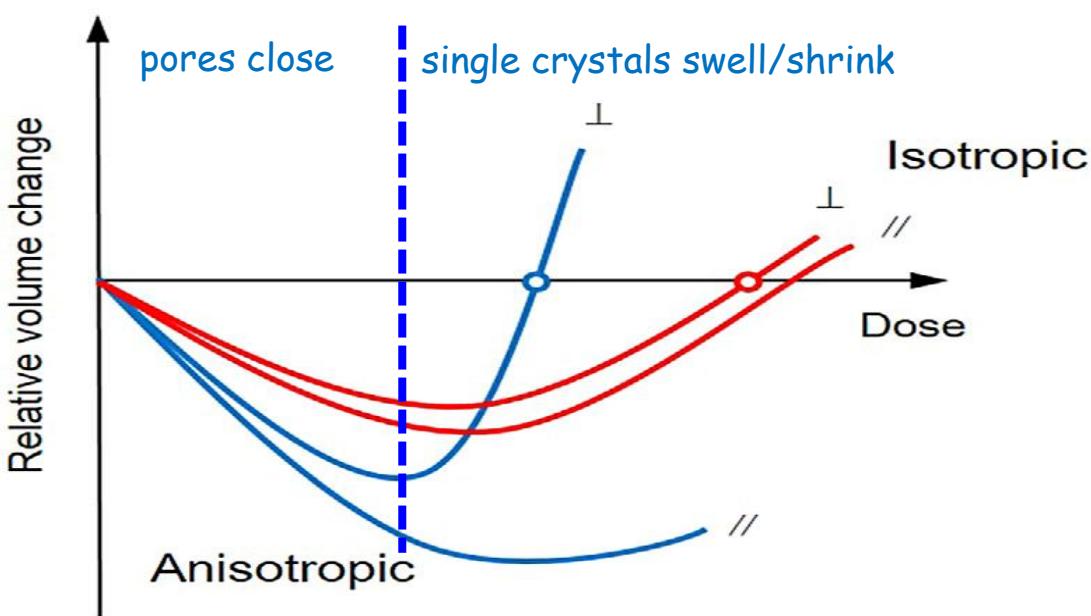
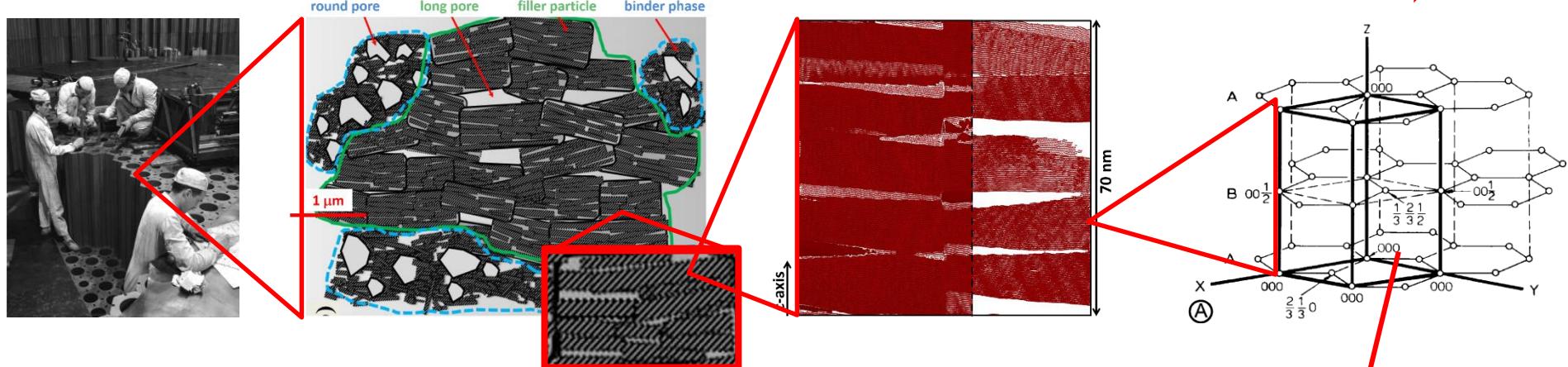
interaction: graphite $\leftrightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{O}_2, \text{CO}_2\dots$
 depends on the **localization of ^{14}C & ^{36}Cl** after irradiation

- **Graphite microstructure evolution under irradiation?**
 - radiation damages and swelling
 - link between XRD - HRTEM images and atomic scale structure

Microstructure / swelling by irradiation

cm

nm



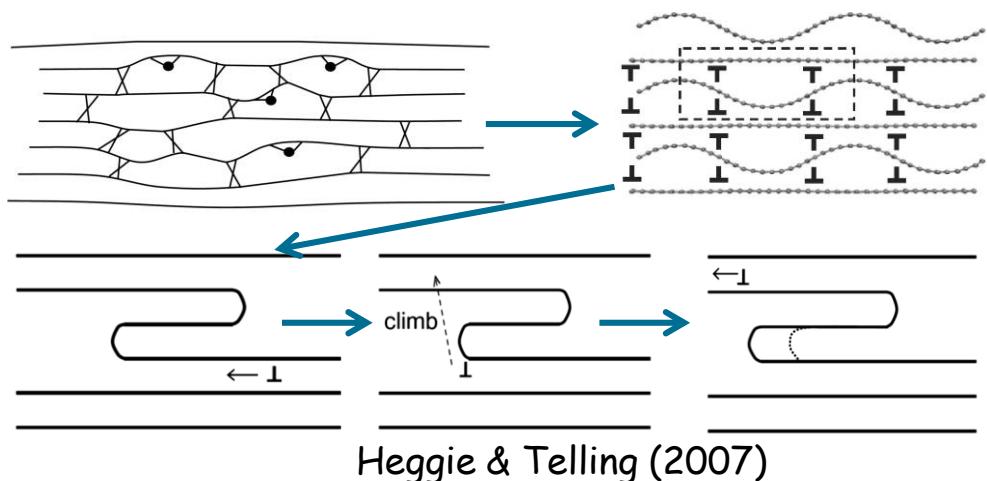
Heggie et al (2011)

Scenario of swelling

1. point defects by irradiation
2. wrinkling
3. sliding
4. formation of dislocations

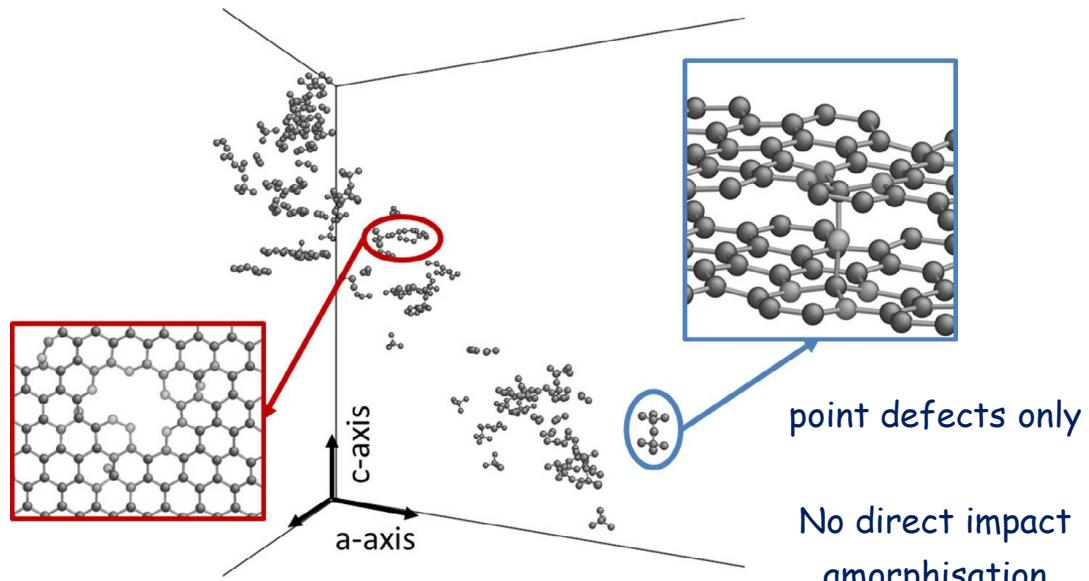
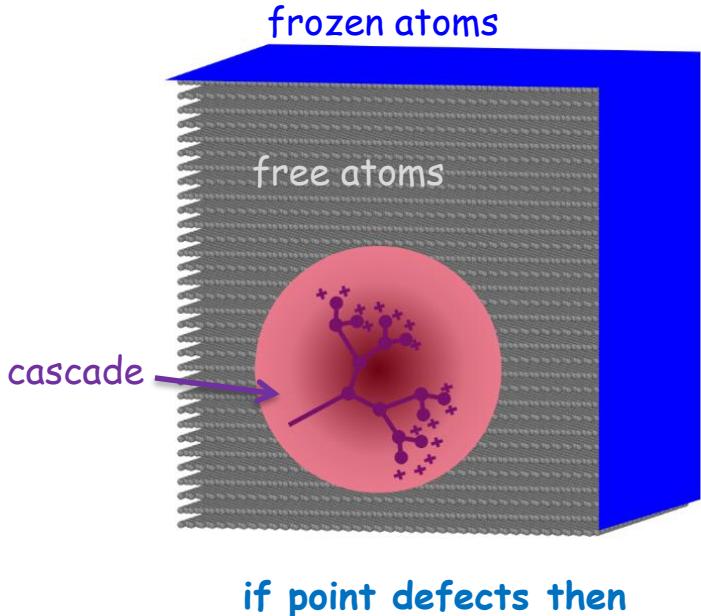
Based on:

- HRTEM observations
- Atomic scale (DFT - MD) calculations
- Wigner energy estimations

Our goals:

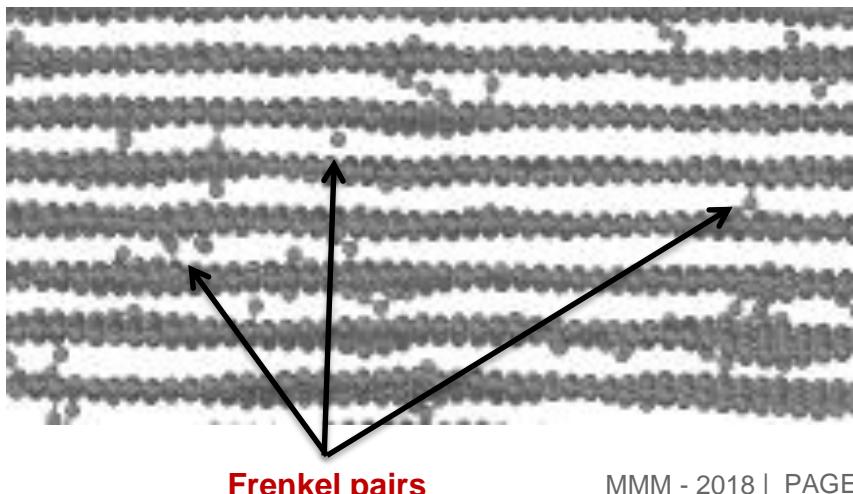
- Link between swelling - atomic configurations for irradiated single crystal
- Link between HRTEM images and atomic configurations for irradiated single crystal
for poly-crystal

Primary ballistic damage by displacement cascade, with primary knocked on atom with 0.5 to 10 keV



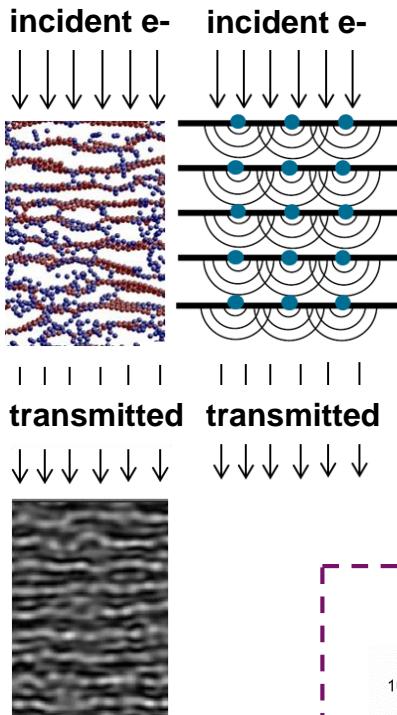
Dose effect by Frenkel pairs accumulation

- Creation of Frenkel pairs every 2 ps
high dose rate
- Dose up to 10 dpa
- constant pressure and constant temperature



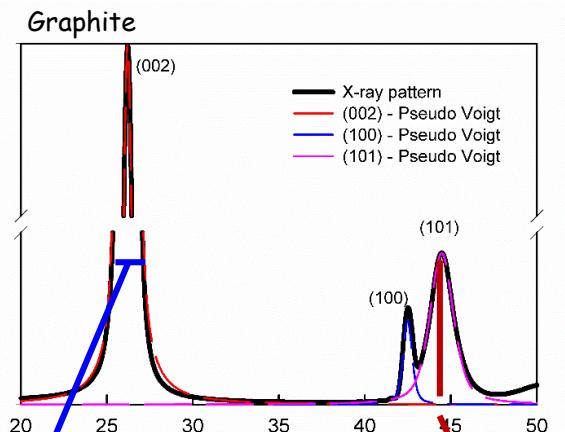
Analysis of MD snapshots

HRTEM simulation (NCEMSS or Multi-slice code)

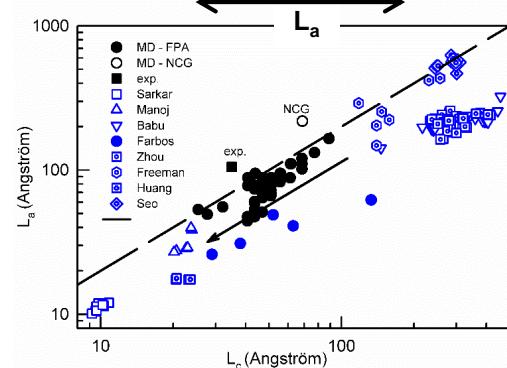


Graphite

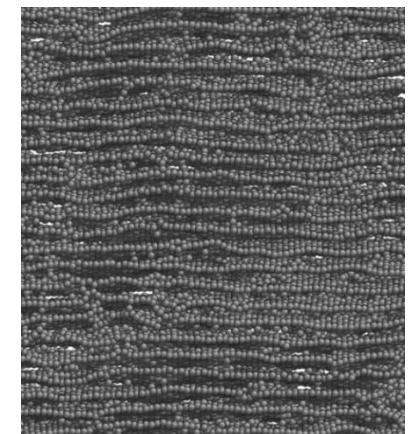
XRD simulation (code Debyer)



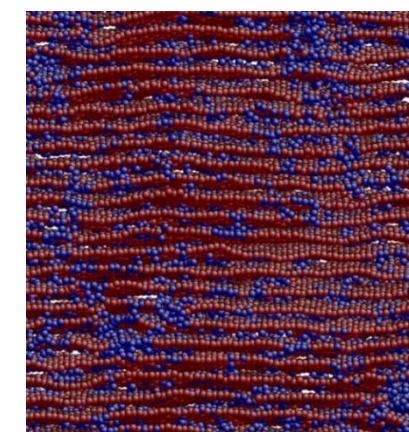
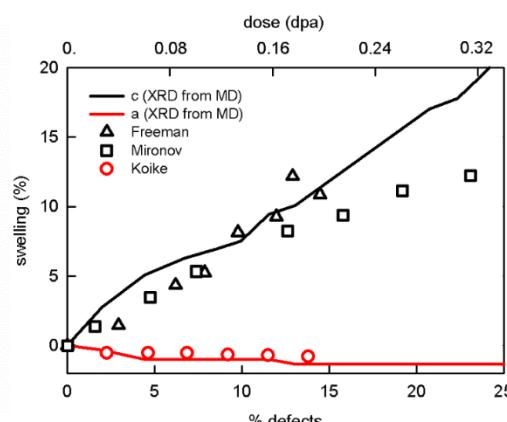
FWHM
Scherrer's formula
Peak position
Bragg's law



Topological analysis: local curvature criterion (graphite if curvature > 32°)

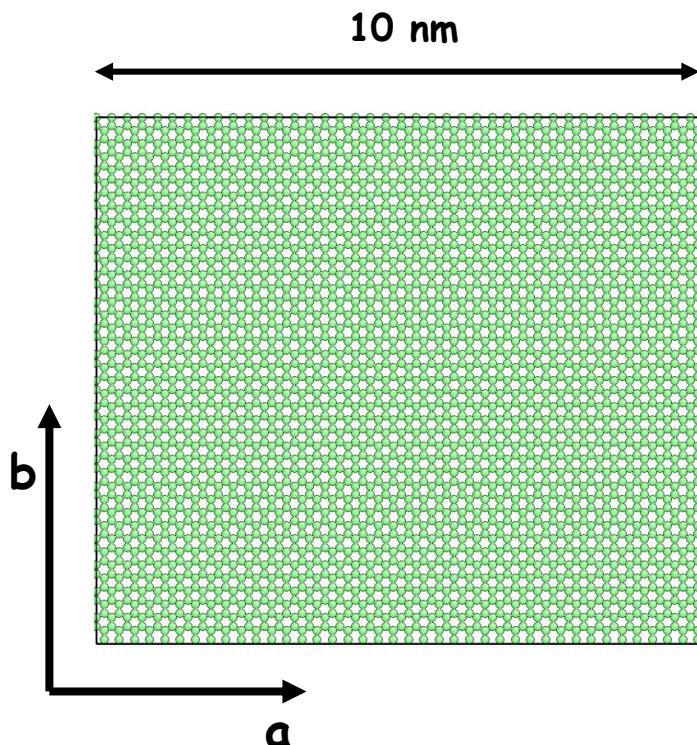


defects in blue



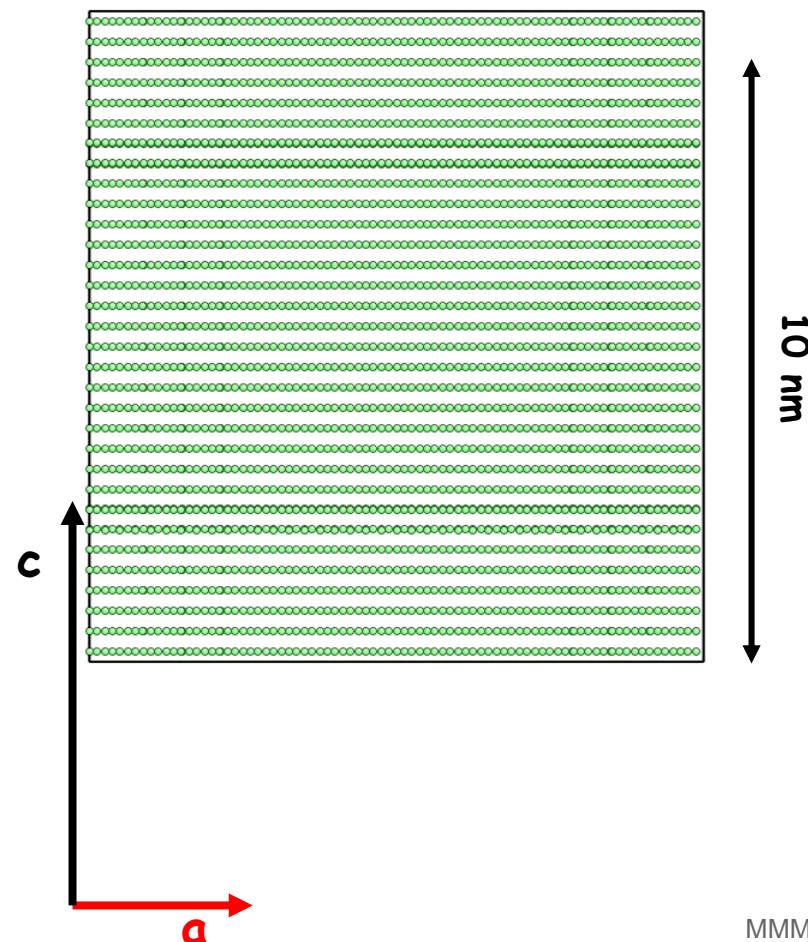
graphene sheets in red

Shrinking in the basal plane

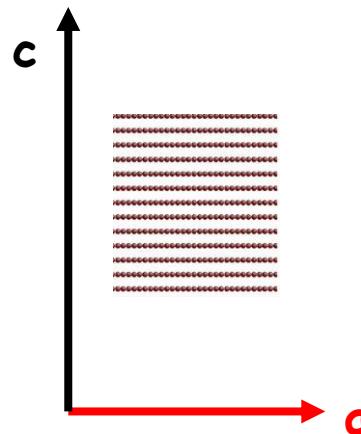
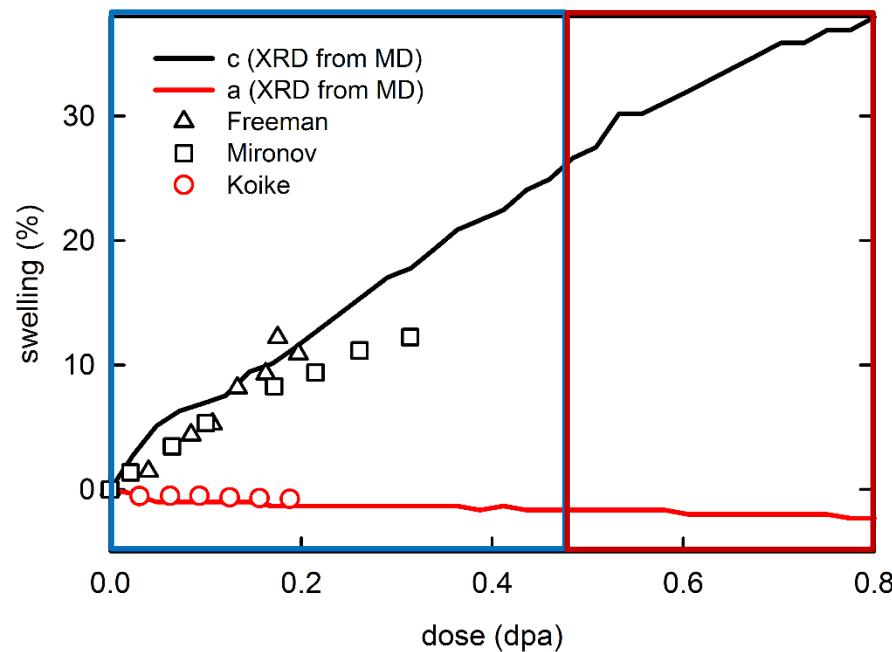


defects in blue
graphene sheets in red

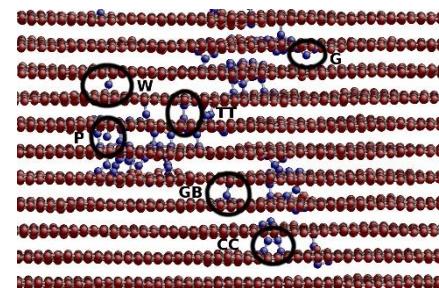
Swelling along c-axis



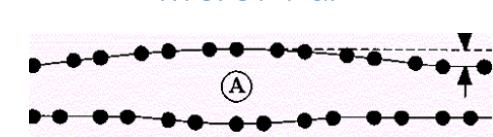
a and **c** from XRD - Bragg's law



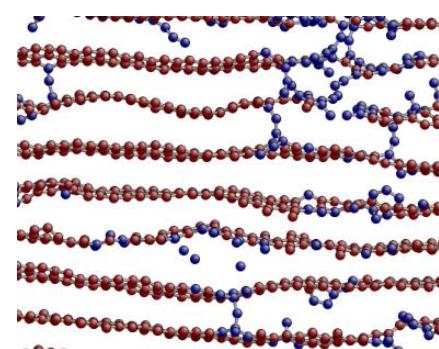
1. Point Defects



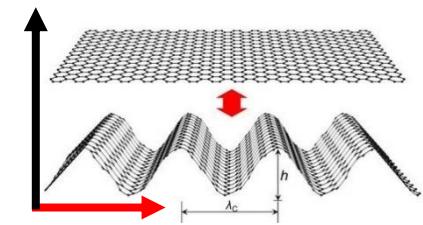
interstitial



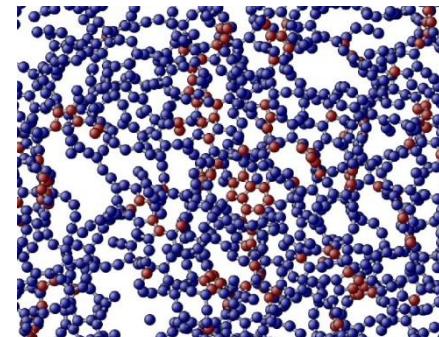
2. Pinning on small disordered cluster and Wrinkling of graphene sheets



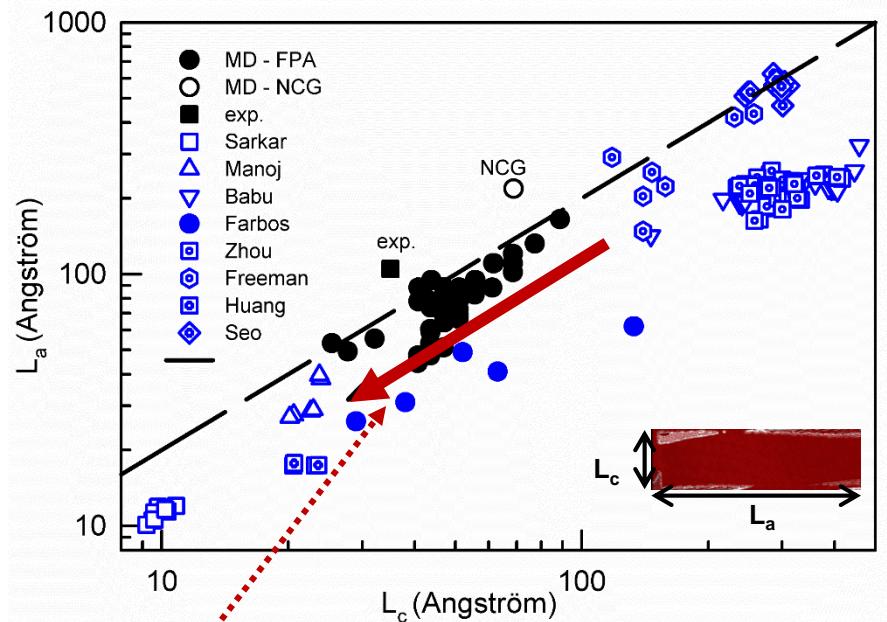
swelling / shrinking



3. Growth of amorphous pockets



L_a and L_c - Scherrer's formula

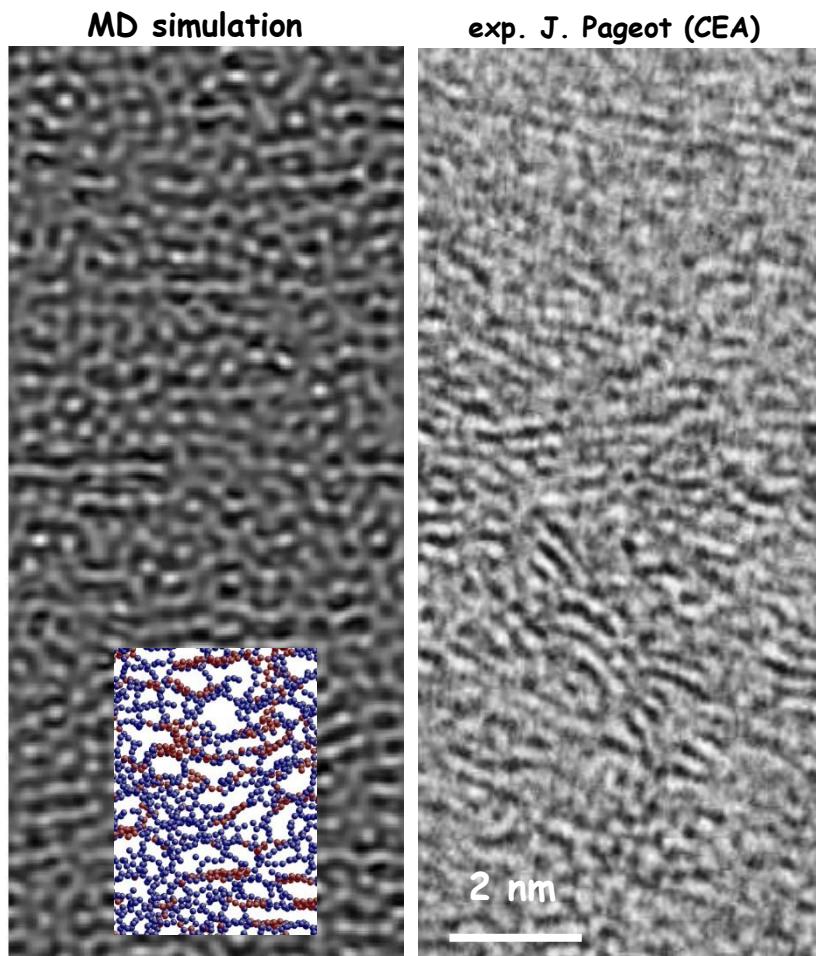


Decrease of graphene size with increasing dose

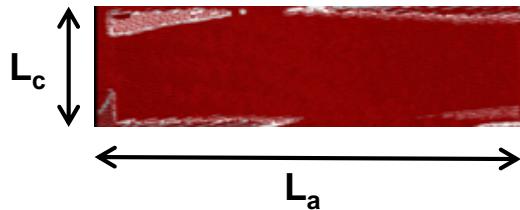
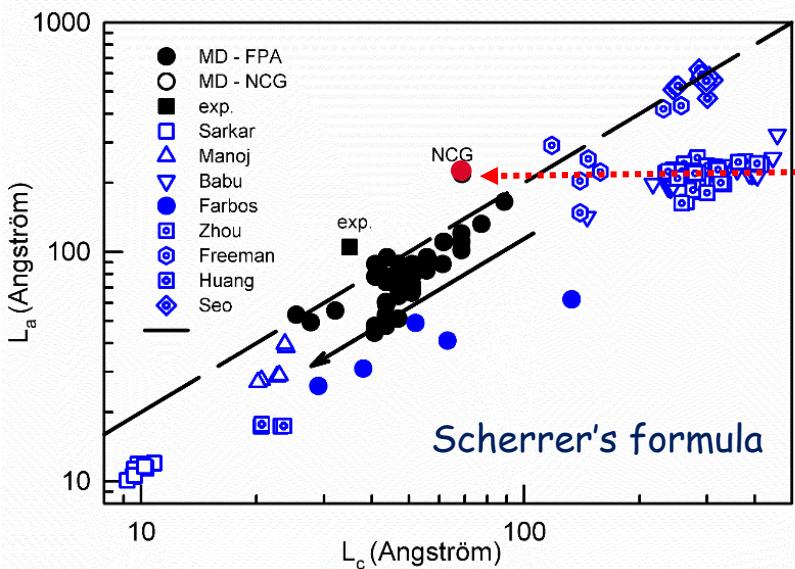
→ small graphene sheets in "noodles shape"
= BSU (Basic Structural Units)

What simulations show:

graphite amorphizes



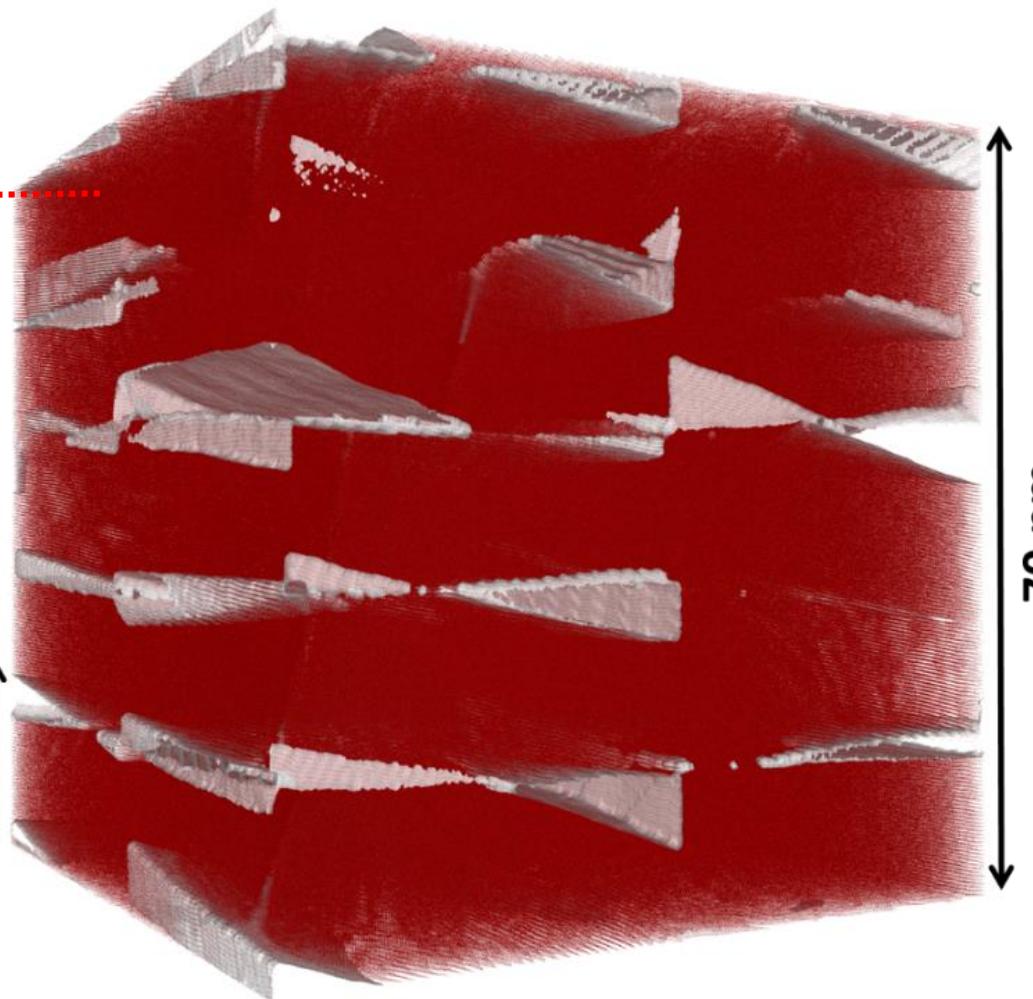
Creation of 20 crystallites, stacked along c-axis, with angles randomly distributed between 0° and 20°

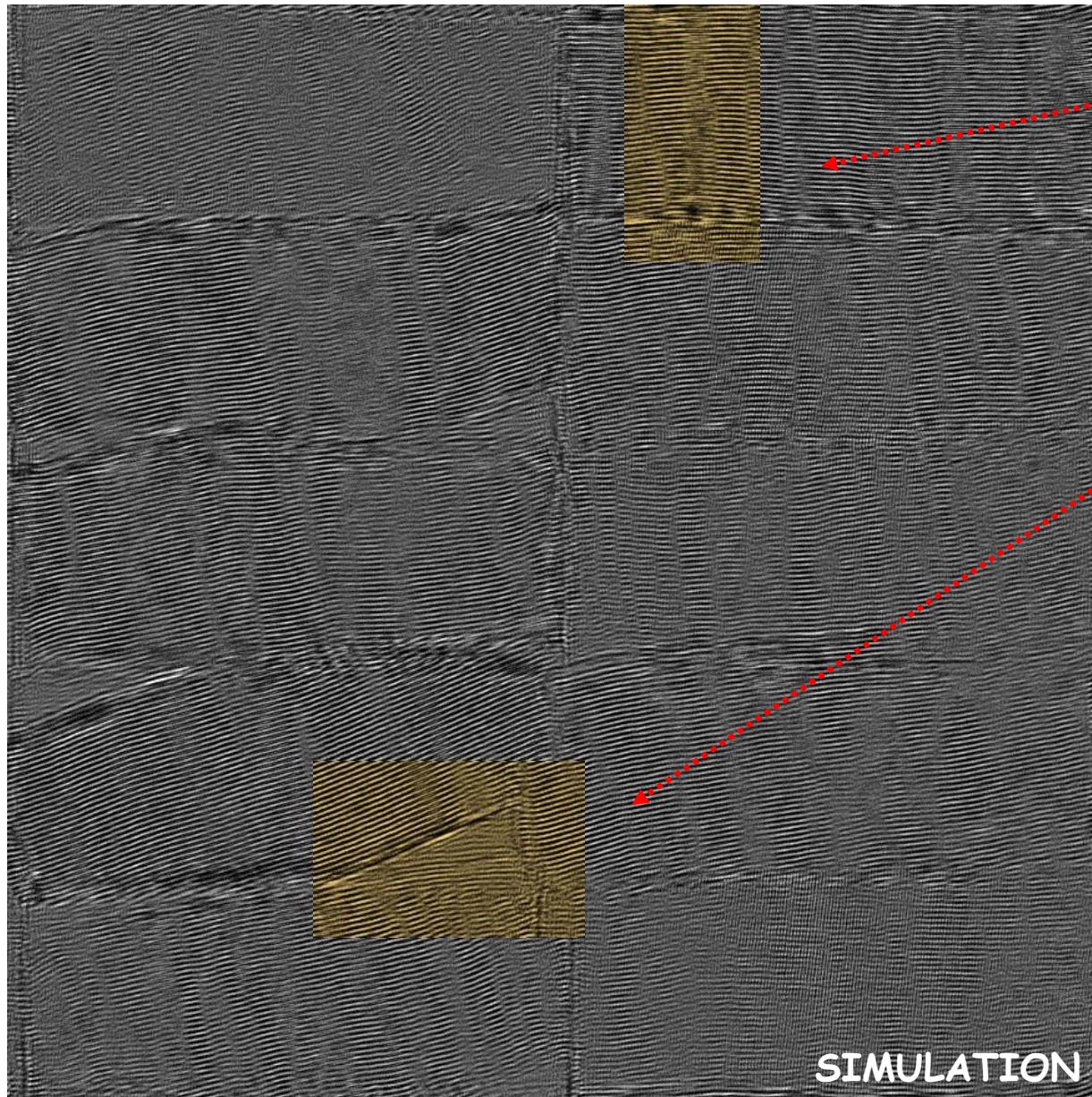


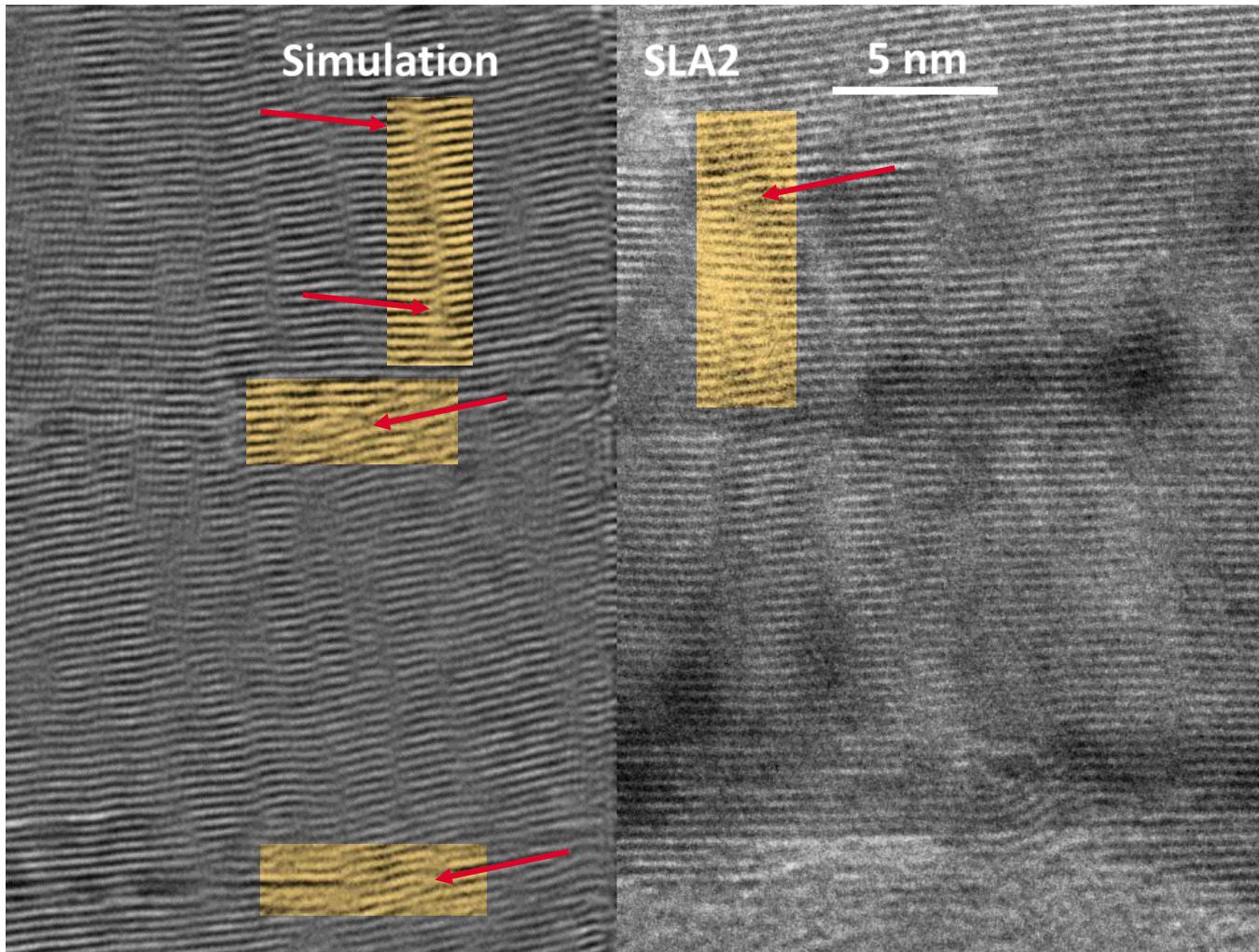
$$\text{Scherrer} \rightarrow L_c = 7 \text{ nm}, L_a = 22 \text{ nm}$$

$$\text{initial} \rightarrow L_c = 15 \text{ nm}, L_a = 35 \text{ nm}$$

Close to experiments



↑
70 nm
↓

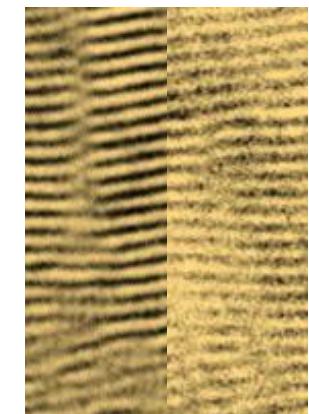
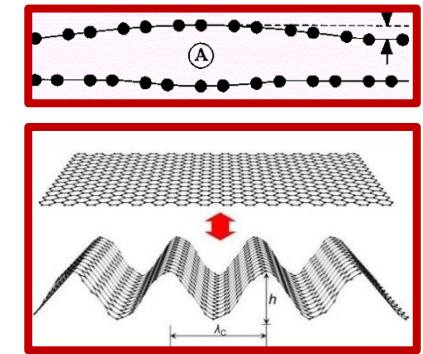


HRTEM images
→ dislocations

but
MD snapshots
→ wrinkles

Irradiation damages in graphite single crystal: Frenkel Pair Accumulation method

- Scenario in 3 steps:
 1. Point Defects
 2. Pinning + Wrinkling of graphene sheets
 3. Growth of amorphous pockets → Amorphisation
- Swelling due to both defects + wrinkling of graphene sheets
- Microstructure from XRD - HRTEM
 1. Link dislocations - wrinkles ??
 2. Basic Structural Units or amorphous??



Thanks for listening!

A. Chartier, L. Van Brutzel and J. Pageot, *Carbon* 133 (2018) 224.

A. Chartier, L. Van Brutzel, B. Pannier, and Ph. Baranek, *Carbon* 91 (2015) 395.

Alain Chartier

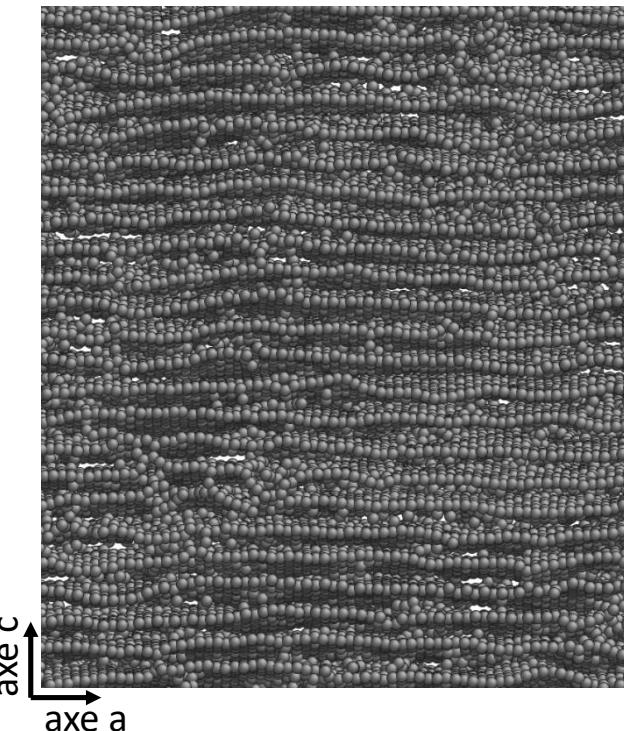
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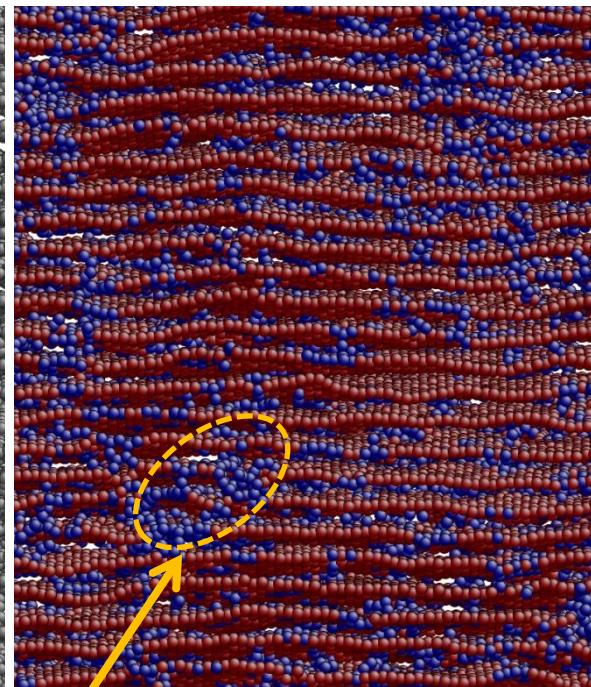
Direction de l'énergie Nucléaire

Département de Physico-Chimie
Service de Corrosion et du
Comportement des Matériaux
dans leur Environnement

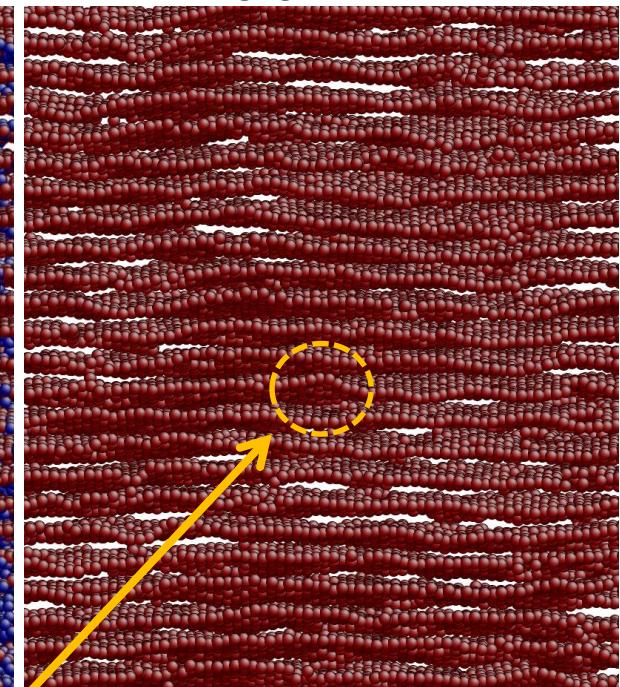
0.01 dpa



Local curvature threshold



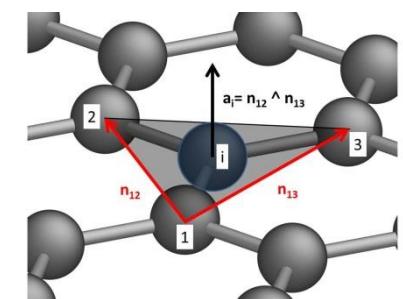
Remaining graphene sheets

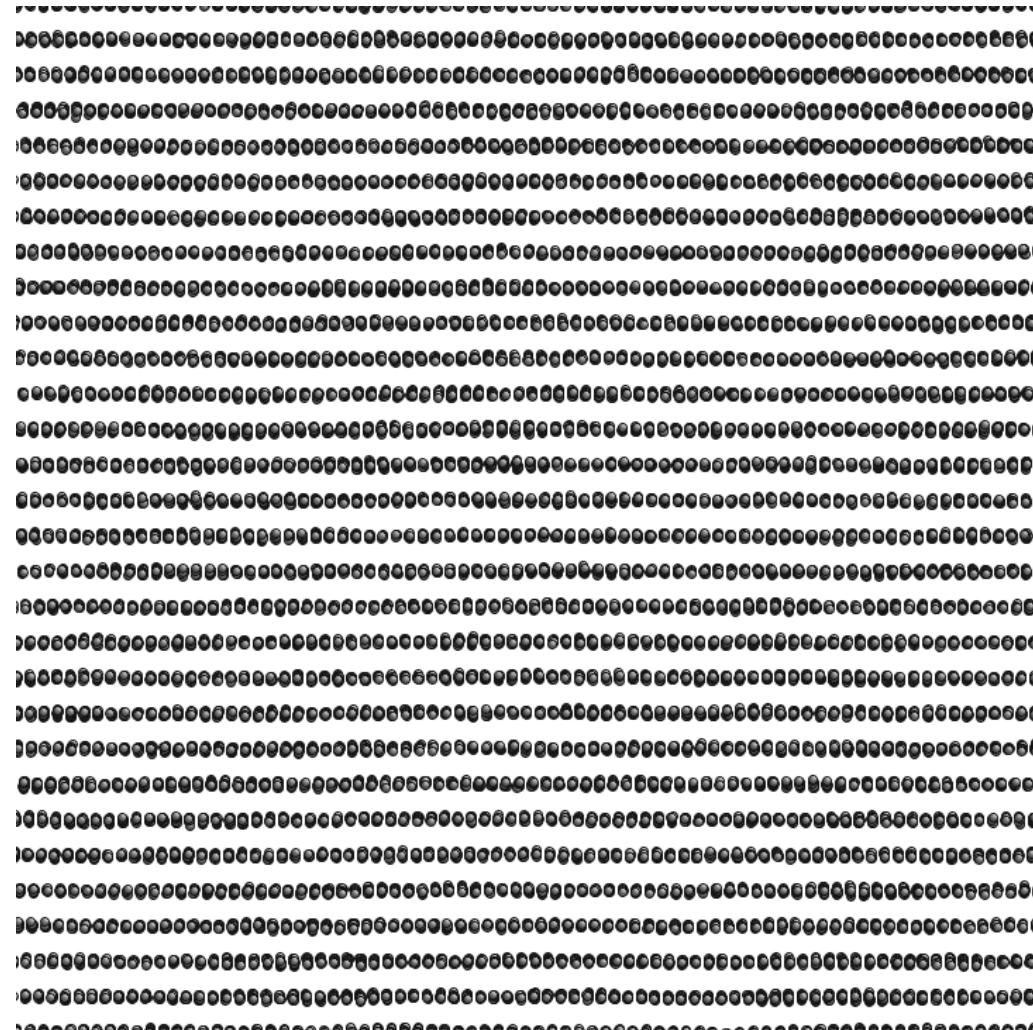


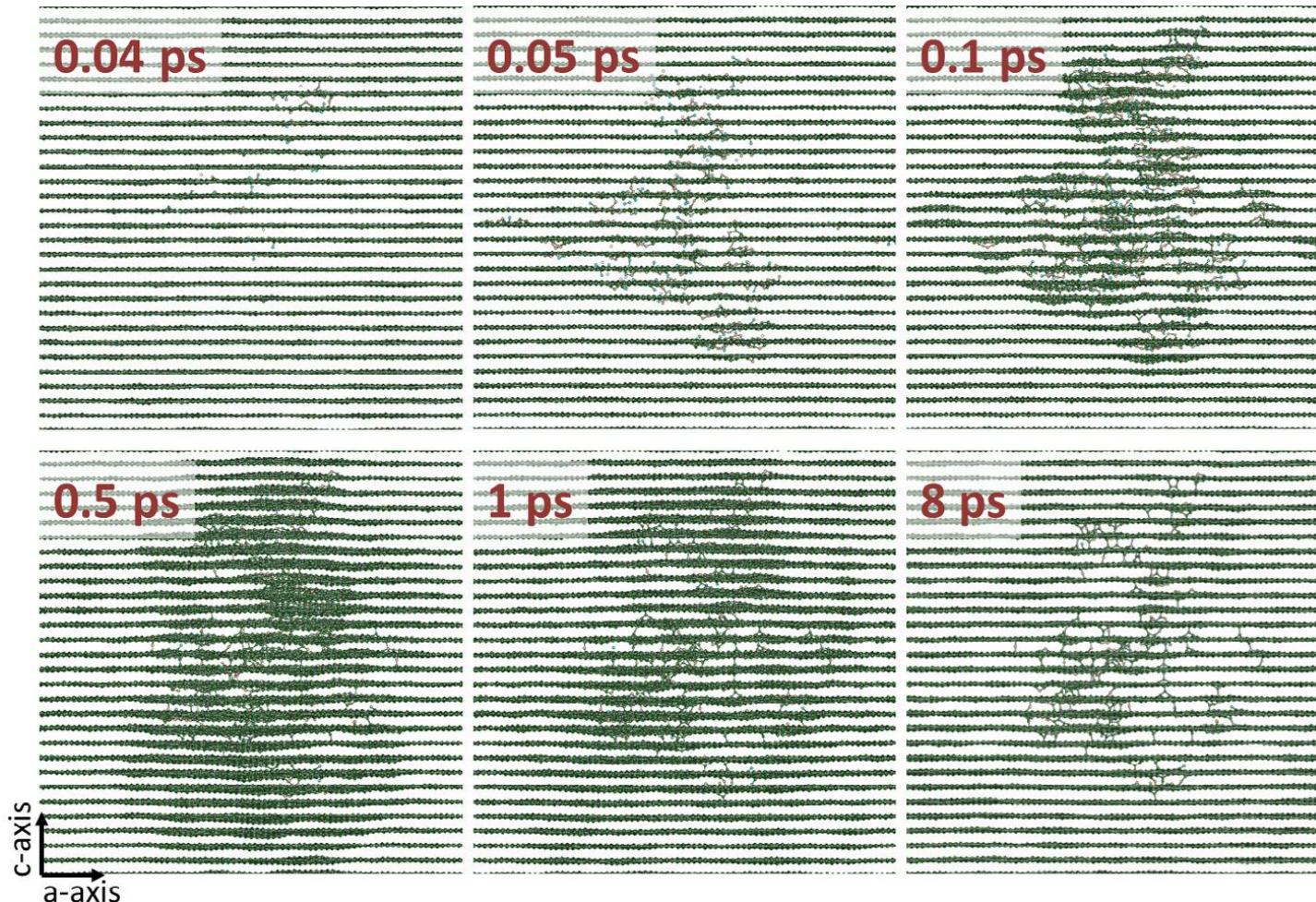
Plans pinned by disordered amorphous zones

Graphene sheets are discriminated by local curvature

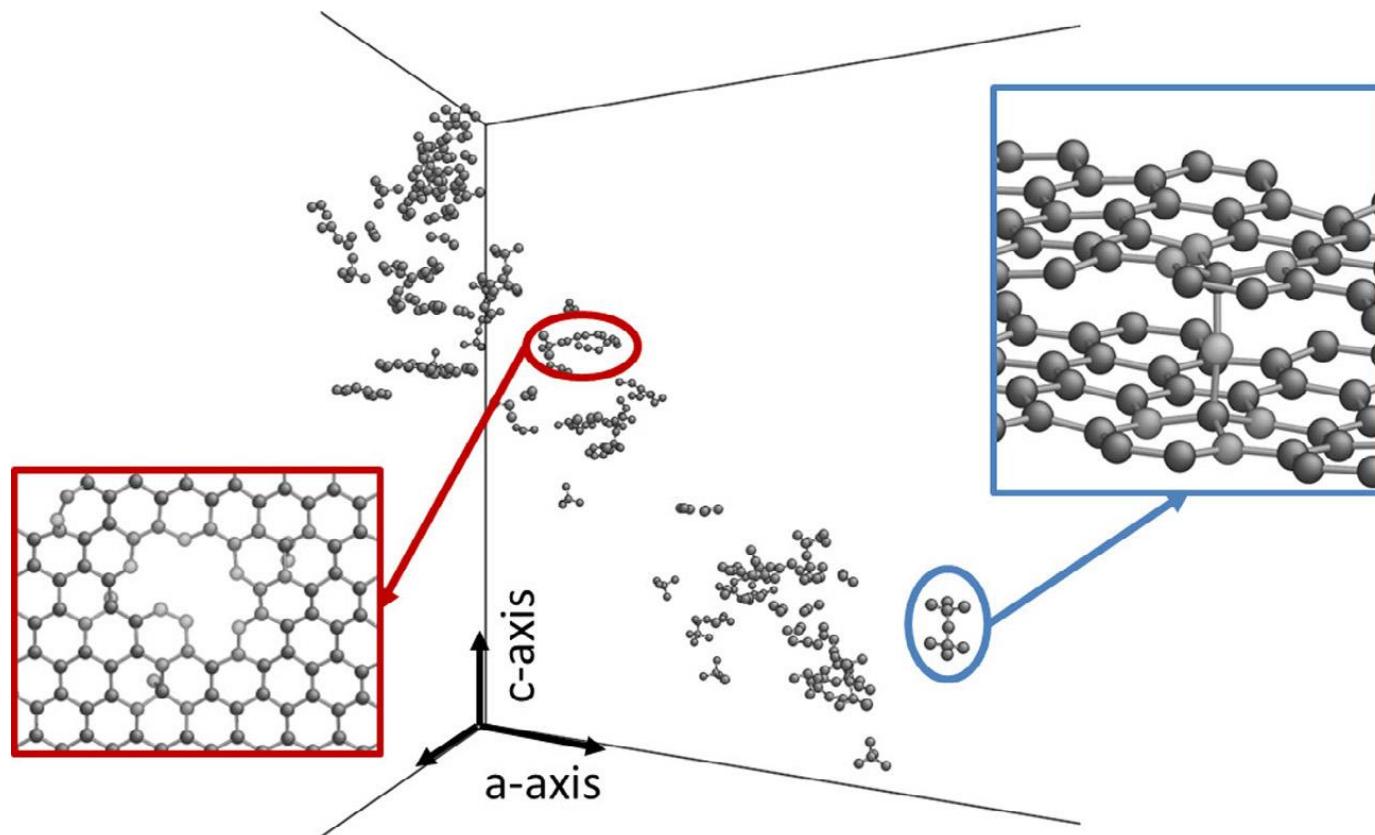
- average curvature radius
- size of graphene clusters



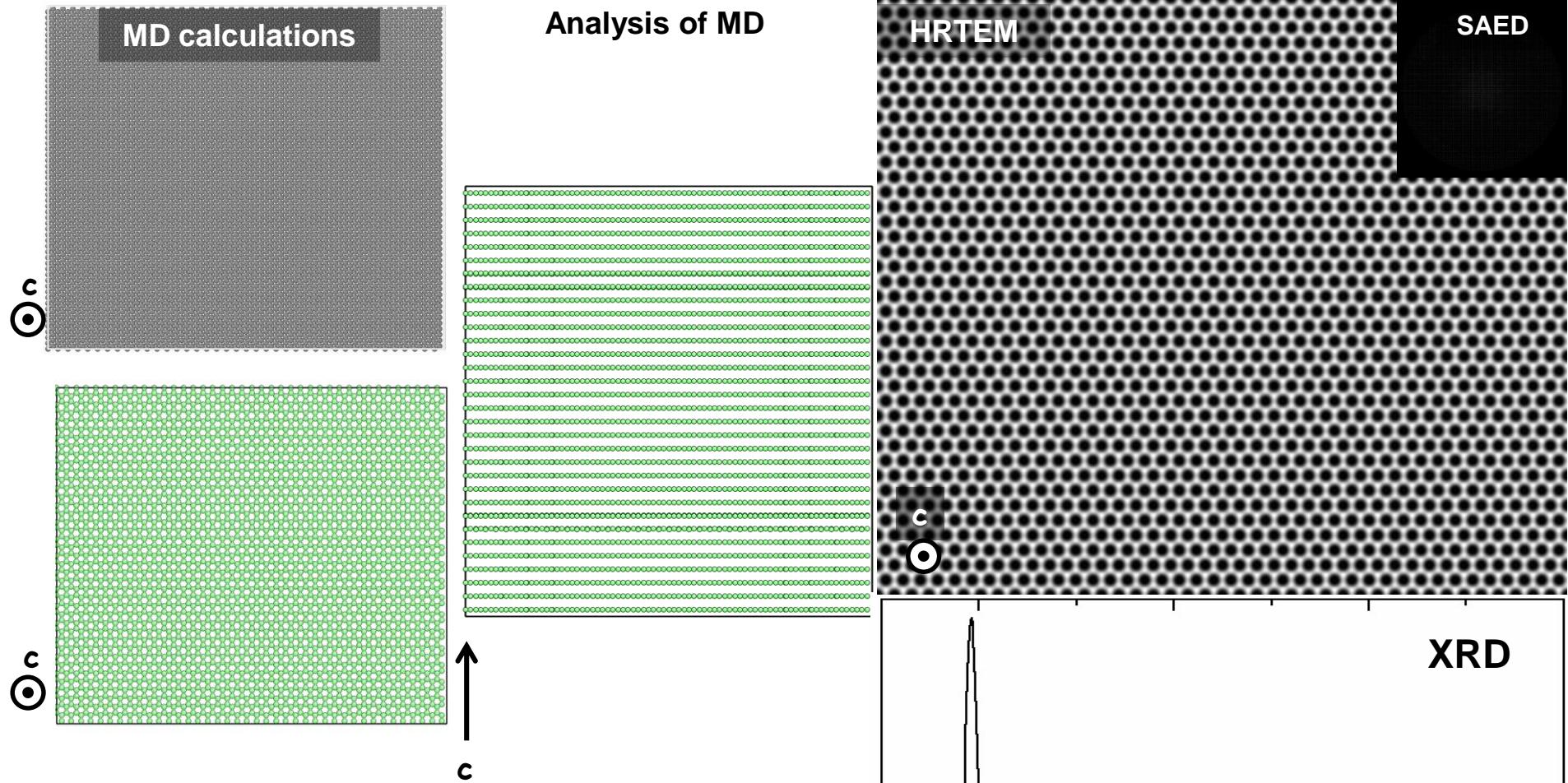




Graphite – displacement cascade

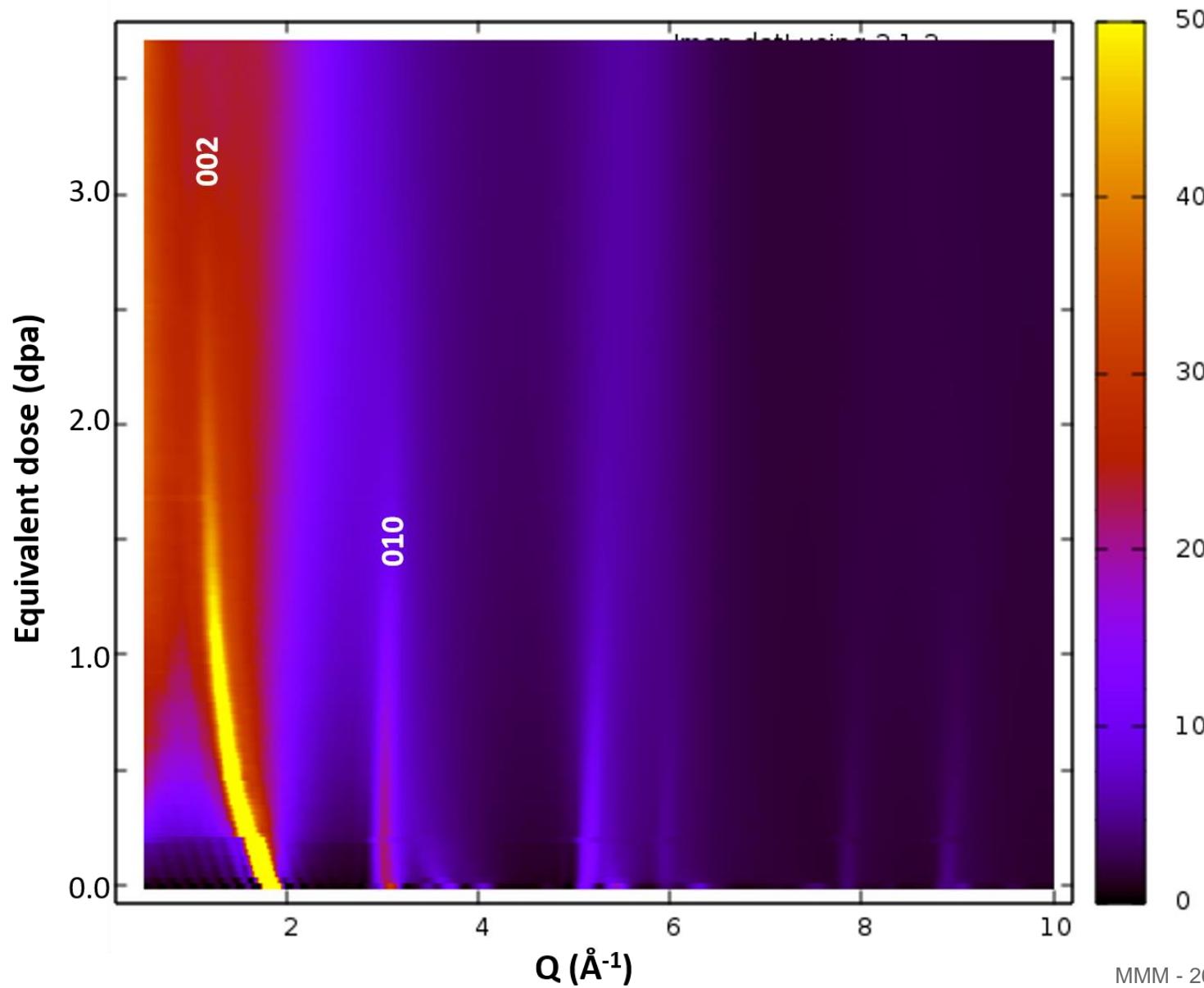


Graphite - Analysis with DXA, HRTEM and XRD

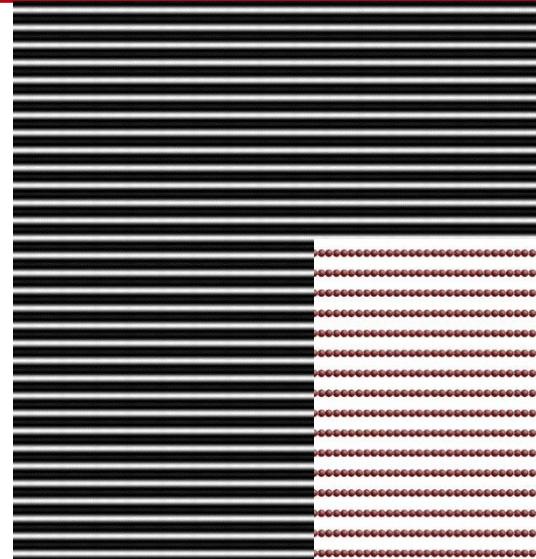


- Visualization of defects in graphene planes (MD and HRTEM)
- Visualization of wrinkles (MD analysis)
- Swelling from size of box (not easy from XRD)
- amorphization at 0.10 dpa (SAED and XRD)

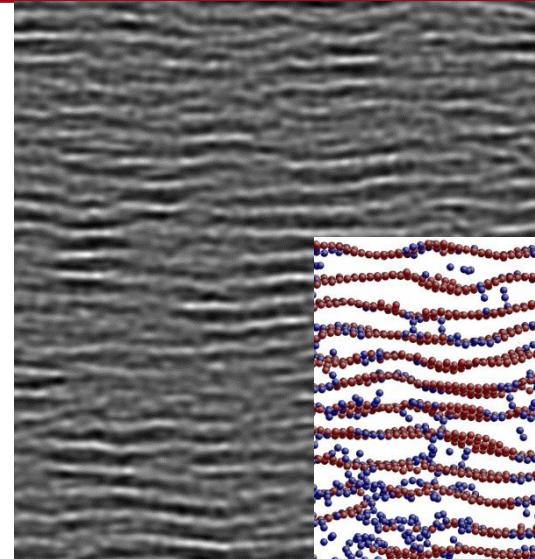
Graphite – simulated XRD



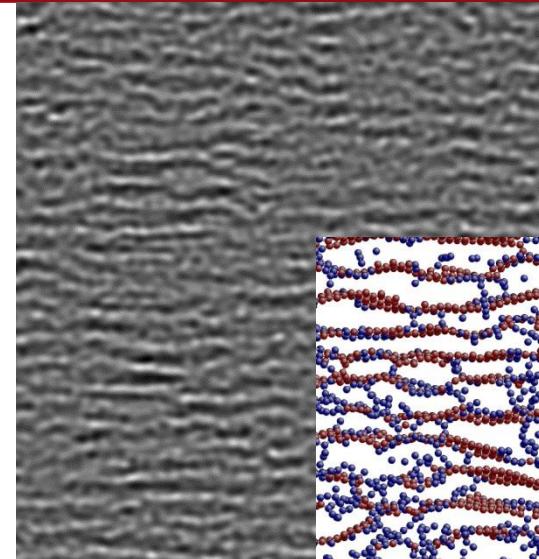
5. nm



0.00 dpa

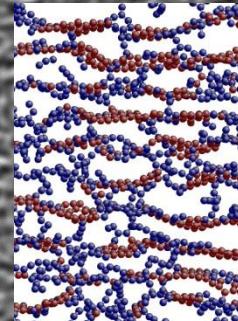
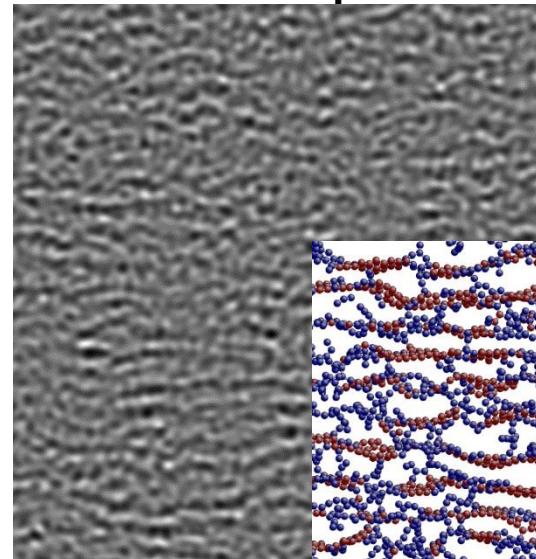


equivalent to 0.50 dpa

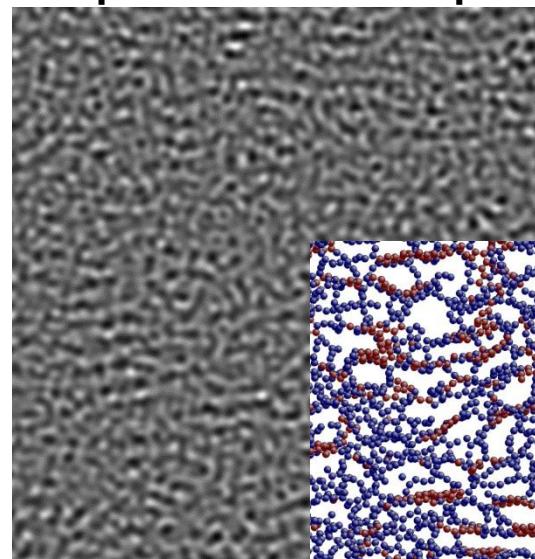


equivalent to 1.00 dpa

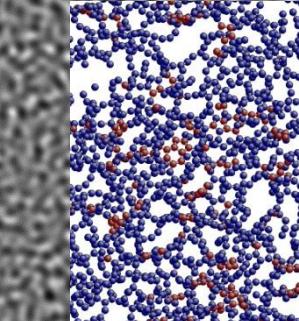
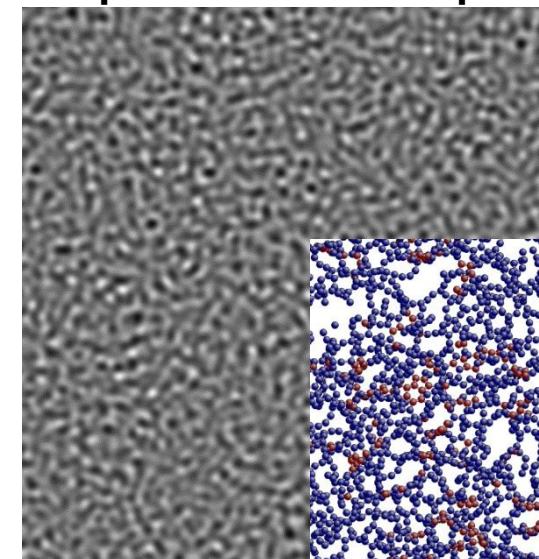
5. nm



equivalent to 1.2 dpa



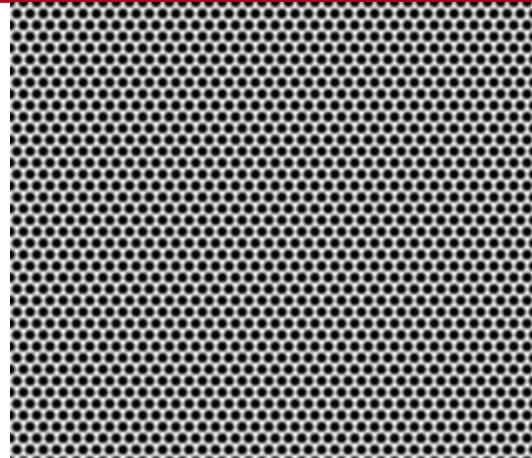
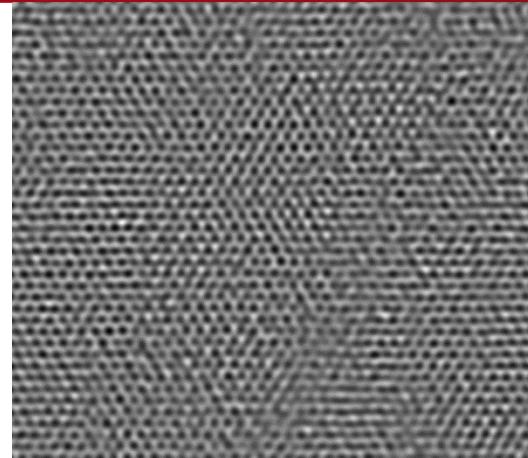
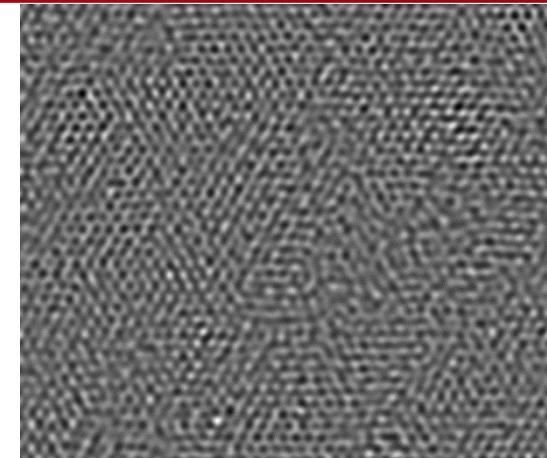
equivalent to 2.50 dpa



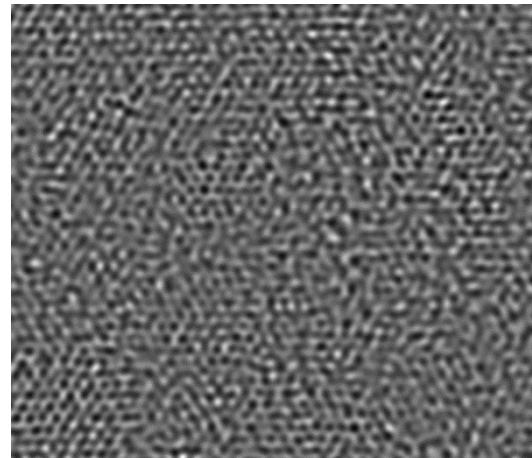
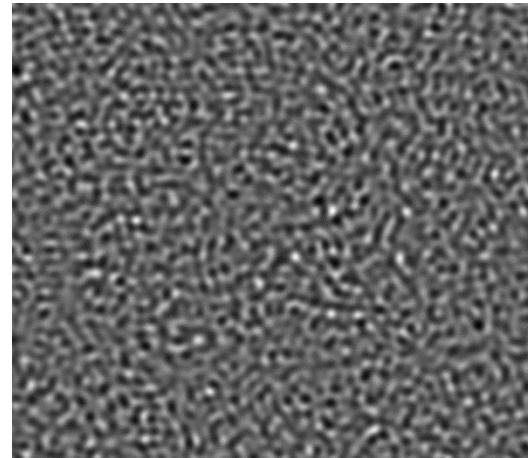
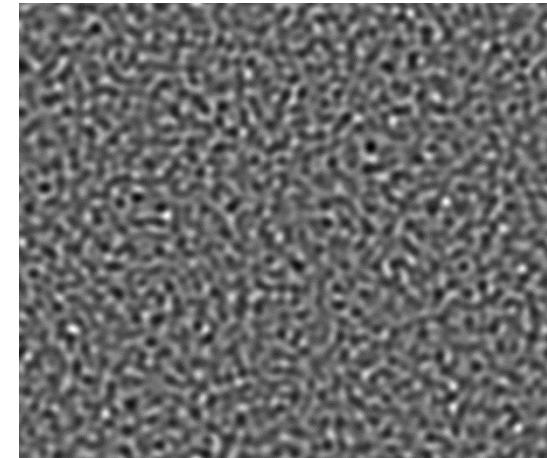
equivalent to 3.50 dpa

Graphite – simulated HRTEM

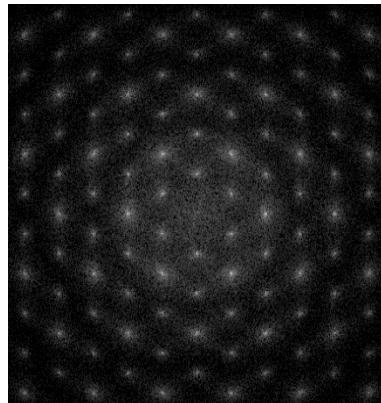
5. nm

**0.00 dpa****equivalent to 0.50 dpa****equivalent to 1.00 dpa**

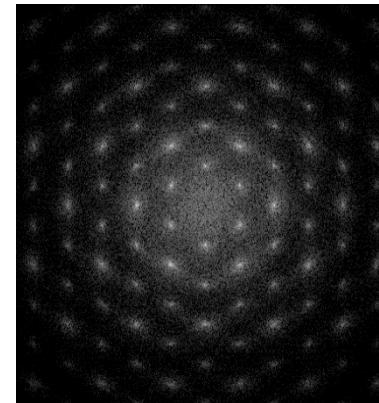
5. nm

**equivalent to 1.2 dpa****equivalent to 2.50 dpa****equivalent to 3.50 dpa**

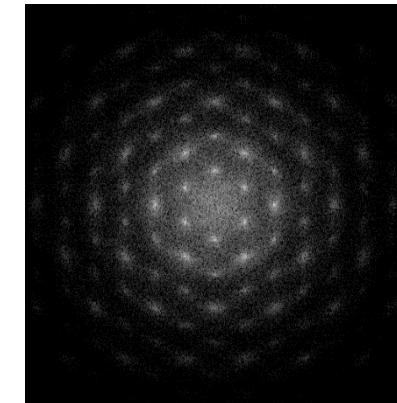
Graphite – simulated SAED



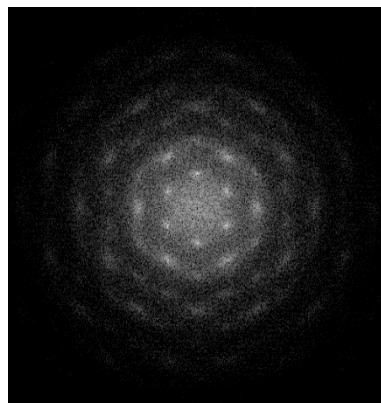
0.00 dpa



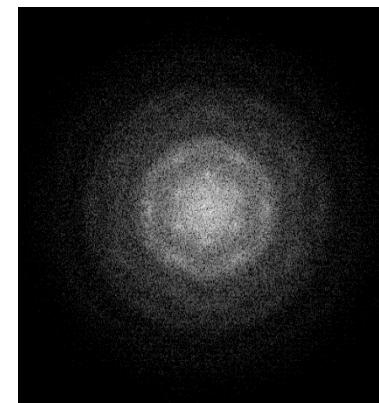
equivalent to 0.50 dpa



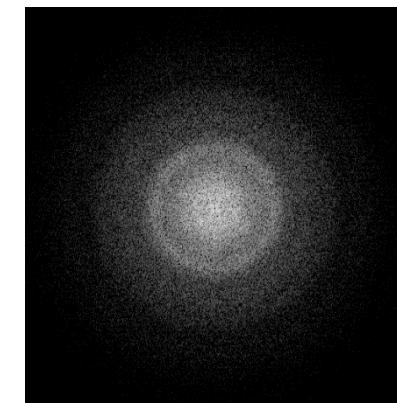
equivalent to 1.00 dpa



equivalent to 1.2 dpa



equivalent to 2.50 dpa



equivalent to 3.50 dpa