

Influence of Irradiationinduced Microstructural **Defects on the Thermal Conductivity of Single Crystal Thorium Dioxide**

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hanging the World's Energy Future

Amey Rajendra Khanolkar, Zilong Hua, Vinay Chauhan, Yuzhou Wang, Marat Khafizov, Tiankai Yao, Lingfeng He, J. Matthew Mann, Anter El-Azab, Jian Gan, David H Hurley



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Idaho National Laboratory Idaho Falls, Idaho 83415

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK Influence of Irradiation-induced Microstructural Defects on Thermal Transport in Single Crystal Thorium Dioxide

<u>A. Khanolkar</u>¹, Z. Hua¹, C.A. Dennett¹, M. Khafizov², V. Chauhan², Y. Wang², T. Yao¹, L. He¹, J.M. Mann³, A. El-Azab⁴, J. Gan¹, D.H. Hurley¹

¹ Idaho National Laboratory, Idaho Falls ID
² The Ohio State University, Columbus OH
³ Air Force Research Laboratory, Dayton OH
⁴ Purdue University, West Lafayette IN

Tailored Properties in Advanced Nuclear Fuels





First principles understanding of electron and phonon transport in 5f electron materials in extreme irradiation environments

Science Question 1 What is the impact of 5f electrons on phonon and electron structure in Th_{1-x}U_xO₂ and UZr alloys?



Neutron scattering

Defect free

Science Question 2 How do intrinsic and irradiationinduced defects self-organize in $Th_{1-x}U_xO_2$ and UZr alloys, and what are their impacts on electron and phonon scattering?



HRTEM Atom scale Defects Electron and phonon scattering Input Atom probe tomography

Science Question 3

What are the collective effects of defects, defect ordering, and defect supersaturation on thermal transport of





Thorium Dioxide Crystal Structure and Synthesis



Density

Melting Point[‡]

Boiling Point[‡]

Molar Mass

Refractive Index (n) ¶

 10.01 g/cm^3

3,350° C

4,400° C

264.037 g/mol

2.105 (at 589.3 nm)

2.135 (at 435.8 nm)

Hydrothermal Crystal Synthesis Method

- Deposition on Seed Crystallization Cold eedstock Rich Solution Depleted Solution Zone Feedstock Zone Zone Regain Feedstock
- § P. Macedo, W. Capps, J. Wachtmann/ J. Amer. Ceram. Soc. (1964)

[¶]J. Belle, R.M. Berman, DOE/NE-0060, (1984)

Zone

(690 °C)

(750 °C)

[‡]W.M.Haynes, Handbook of Chemistry and Physics (92nd ed.). (2011)

- Spontaneous nucleation performed in silver ampoules
- ThO₂ feedstock powder placed in silver ampoule
- 6M CsF mineralizer solution used to dissolve feedstock and transport it to crystallization zone
- Water counter-pressure applied to silver ampoule
- Reaction conditions maintained for 10 days



J. Castilow, et al., Mater. Res. Soc. Symp. Proc. Vol. 1576 (2013)



Ion Irradiation at Texas A&M Accelerator Laboratory



Sample ID	Avg. dpa in Plateau Region (0 – 12.5 μm)	H⁺ ion energy	H ⁺ ion irradiation fluence (ions/cm ²)	Irradiation Temperature
ThO2-SN-8f	Pristine	N/A	N/A	N/A
ThO2-SN-8h	0.01 dpa	2 MeV	1.73 x 10 ¹⁷	Room Temperature
ThO2-SN-8j	0.05 dpa	2 MeV	8.635 x 10 ¹⁷	Room Temperature
ThO2-SN-8c	0.1 dpa	2 MeV	1.73 x 10 ¹⁸	Room Temperature

Changes in Optical Absorption after Ion Irradiation

Center for Thermal Energy Transport under Irradiation

- Proton irradiation changed thorium dioxide a colorless crystal to a dark blue appearance
- Change in optical absorption due to electrons trapped in point defects that create states within the bandgap



B.G. Childs, P.J. Harvey, and J.B. Hallett, Color centers and point defects in irradiated thoria. J. Am. Cer. Soc., 53(8), 431-435 (1970). ThO2-SN-8h

<u>0.01 dpa</u> Avg. Plateau Displacement Damage

Pre-Irradiation

1.10 mm

Post-Irradiation



ThO2-SN-8j

<u>0.05 dpa</u> Avg. Plateau Displacement Damage





Characterization of Microstructural Damage via Optical Spectroscopy



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- Optical Absorption/ emission could be influenced by electronic transitions from intervalence bands created by irradiationinduced defects, or by charged defects
- Intensities of absorbed/ emitted spectra may be used to correlate with displacement damage levels



Trapped electron in anionic vacancy

Damage Profile using SRIM

- > 2 MeV H⁺ ions at normal incidence
- Total fluence: 8.65 x 10¹⁷ ions/cm²
- Kinchin-Pease Method



Laser-based Modulated Thermoreflectance Method



M. Khafizov, V. Chauhan, Y. Wang, F. Riyad, N. Hang, D.H. Hurley, Investigation of thermal transport in composites and ion beam irradiated materials for nuclear energy applications. J. Mater. Res., 32(1), 204-216 (2017).

8

Thermal Wave Amplitude & Phase Profiles in Pristine ThO₂

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Room Temperature Measurements



Fitted room temperature thermal diffusivity of pristine ThO₂: $\alpha = 7.66 \pm 0.7 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$

Using room temperature density $\rho = 10.01 \text{ g/cm}^3$ and heat capacity $C_p = 229.1 \text{ J/(kg K)}$, the thermal conductivity of pristine ThO₂ is:

κ =17.56 W/(m K)







Phase profiles become more steep with increasing temperature
Indicates change in thermal diffusivity with temperature



Phase profiles become steeper with increasing displacement damage

Change in slope more pronounced at low temperatures

Temperature- and Dose-Dependent Thermal Conductivity

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- Reduction in thermal conductivity with temperature in pristine ThO₂ – three-phonon processes mediated by lattice anharmonicity
- Strong influence of irradiation-induced defects -~60% & ~80% reduction in 0.01 dpa and 0.05 dpa, respectively at room temperature.
- Low temperature dependence in irradiated samples, with slight decrease at lower temperature

Temperature-Dependent Thermal Conductivity using Boltzmann Transport Formalism

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R. O. Pohl, Influence of F centers on the lattice thermal conductivity in LiF. Physical Review, 118(6), 1499 (1960).

Summary & Conclusions

Center for Thermal Energy Transport under Irradiation

- Investigated the influence of microstructural defects induced by irradiating single crystal ThO₂ samples with 2 MeV H⁺ ions at room temperature
- Irradiation-induced optical absorption peaks suggest formation of F-center defects in crystal lattice
- Spatially-resolved thermal transport measurements performed on the length-scale of microstructural heterogeneity (within the damage layer) using a modulated thermoreflectance approach
- Irradiation-induced damage strongly affects thermal diffusivity/ conductivity ~83% reduction from pristine to 0.05 dpa at 295 K
- BTE model with scattering rates for different processes shows that resonant scattering from strain fields associated with F-centers
- ➤ Future outlook:
 - DFT modeling of electronic transitions will be compared with optical absorption ellipsometry measurements

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Vational Laboration

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