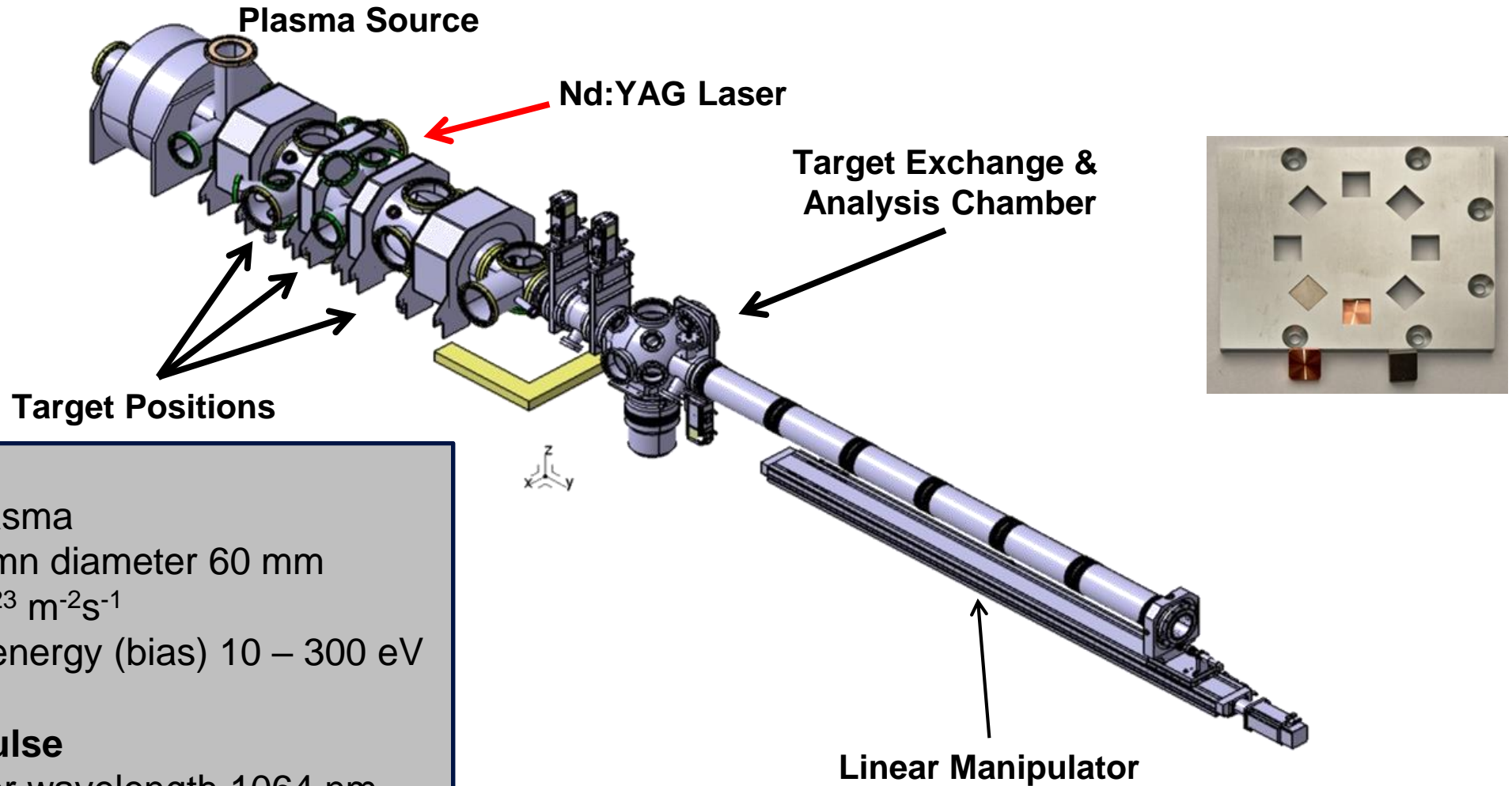




PWIE SPA midterm meeting 2021

15th September 2021 | M. Wirtz et al.

Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH, Institut für Energie- und Klimaforschung, 52425 Jülich, Germany



Steady-state

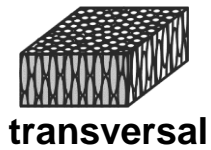
- D, He, Ar plasma
- plasma column diameter 60 mm
- ion flux $\leq 10^{23} \text{ m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
- incident ion energy (bias) 10 – 300 eV

ELM-like heat pulse

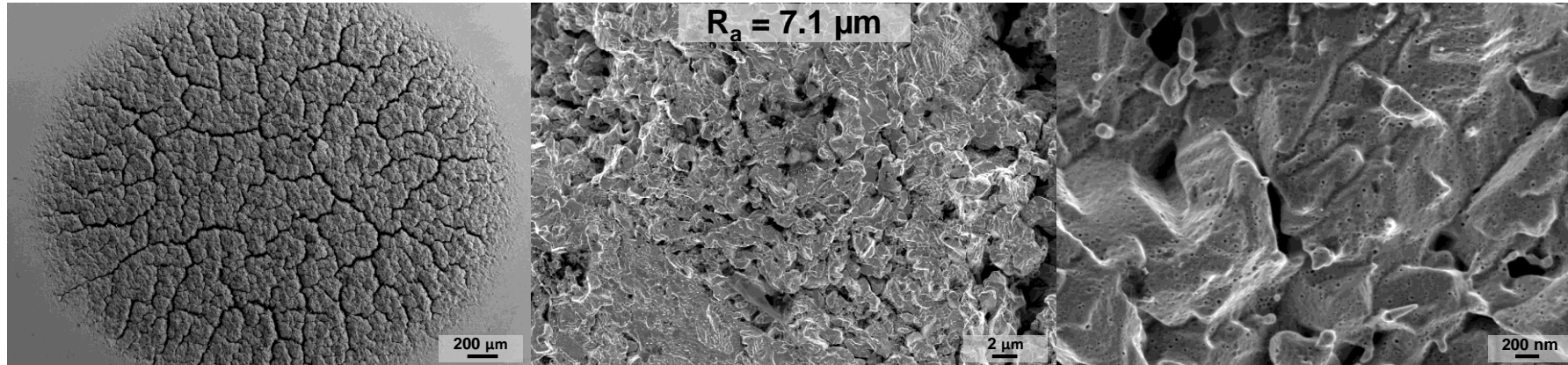
- Nd:YAG laser wavelength 1064 nm
- laser energy 32 J

- **Base temperature of approximately 700 °C**
- **Deuterium / Helium (6 %) plasma**
- **0.5 ms laser pulses with a frequency of 10-25 Hz**

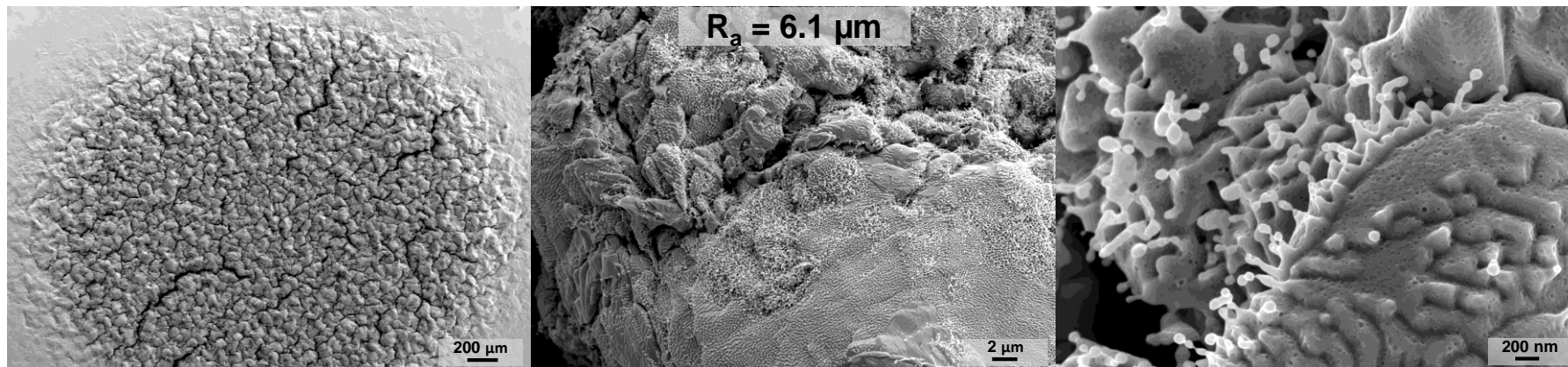
High pulse number tests, synergistic effects



transversal



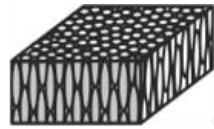
recrystallized



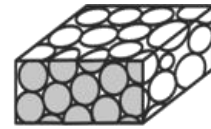
10^6 pulses, 25 Hz freq.
Power dens. = 0.2 GWm^{-2}

Flux = $\sim 3.8 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Fluence = $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ m}^{-2}$

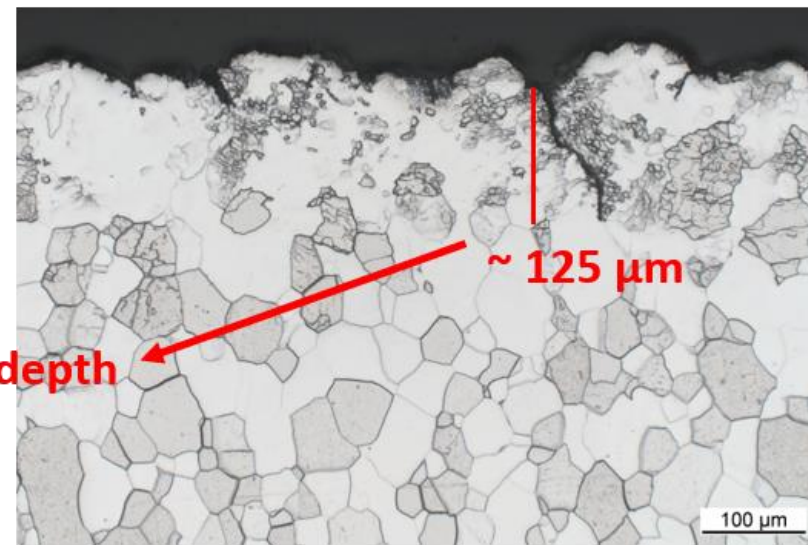
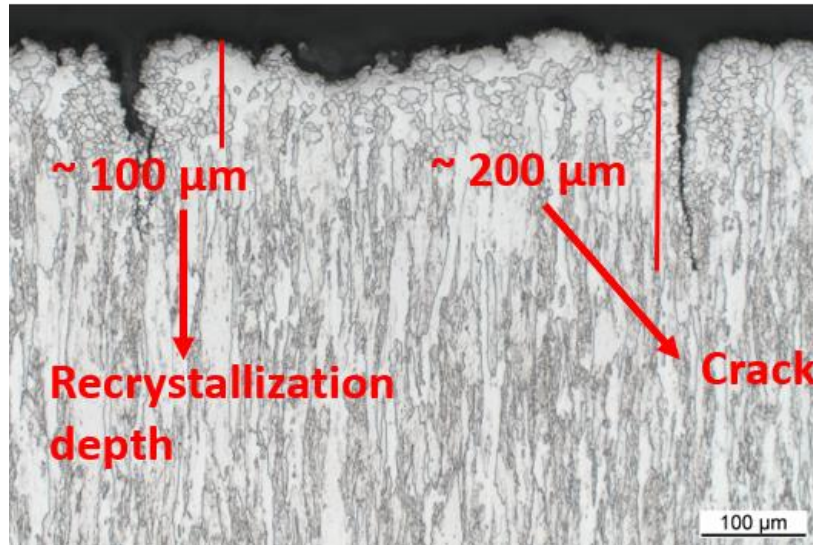
High pulse number tests, cross-sections



transversal



recrystallized

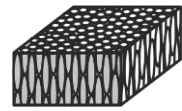


10^6 pulses, 25 Hz freq.
Power dens. = 0.2 GWm^{-2}
Flux = $\sim 3.8 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Fluence = $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ m}^{-2}$

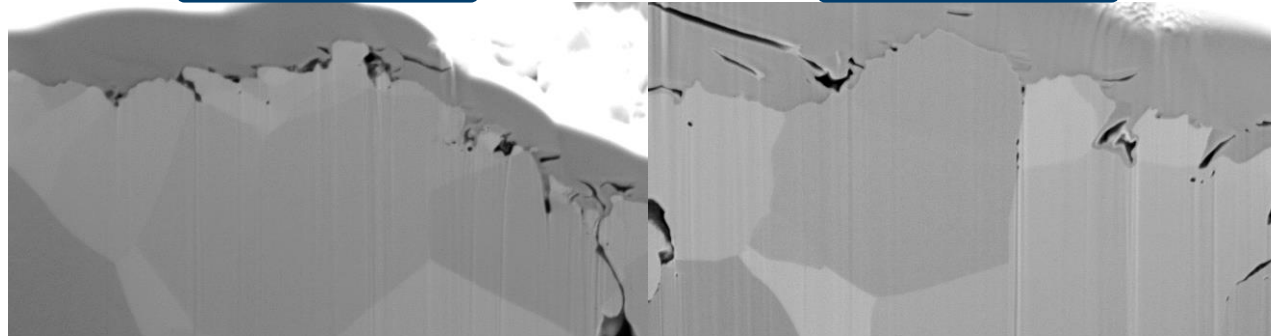
FIB – bubble formation

With plasma

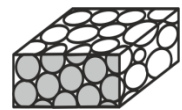
Without plasma



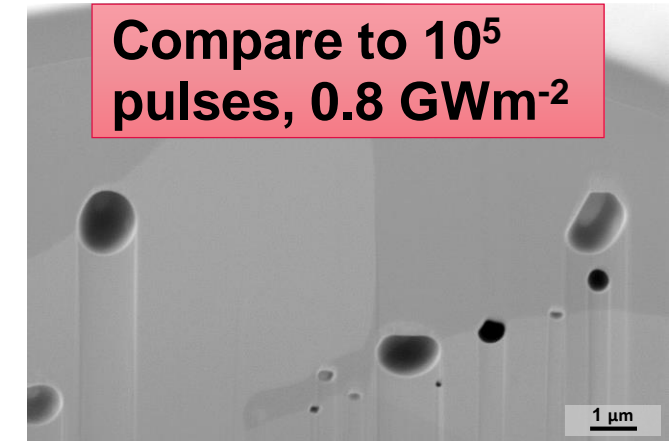
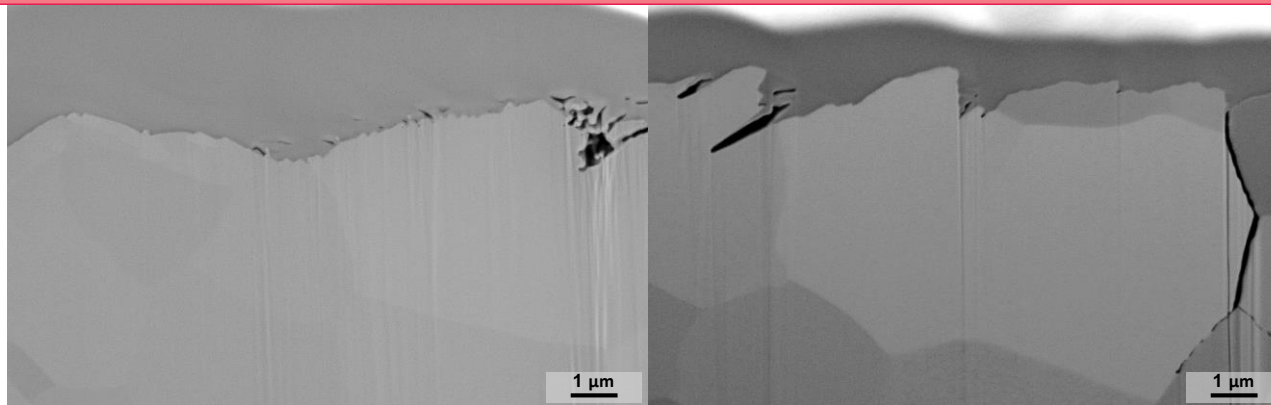
transversal



Insignificant bubble formation, bubble formation seems to be accelerated by temperature spikes during transient thermal events



recrystallized



Flux = $\sim 3.8 \cdot 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$
Fluence = $\sim 2 \cdot 10^{26} \text{ m}^{-2}$
Pulses = 10^6
Pulse freq. = 25 Hz
Power dens. = 0.2 GWm^{-2}

Thermal Shock behavior of W-Ta alloy

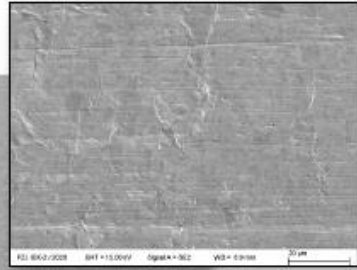
10³ pulses, D fluence = 6.6 x 10²⁴ m⁻²

10⁴ pulses, D fluence = 3.2 x 10²⁴ m⁻²

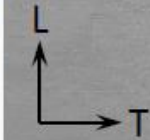
10⁵ pulses, D fluence = 4.1 x 10²⁵ m⁻²

Pure W

- $R_a = 0.4 \mu\text{m}$
- No cracking



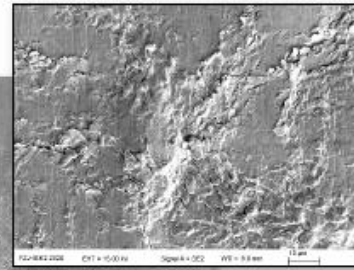
20 μm



500 μm

FZJ IEK-2 / 2020 EHT = 15.00 kV Signal A = SE2 WD = 6.8 mm 100 μm

- $R_a = 0.5 \mu\text{m}$
- No cracking

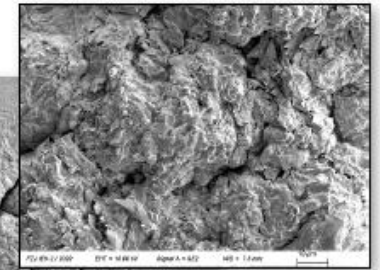


20 μm

500 μm

FZJ IEK2 2020 EHT = 15.00 kV Signal A = SE2 WD = 8.0 mm 100 μm

- $R_a = 16.1 \mu\text{m}$
- Cracking



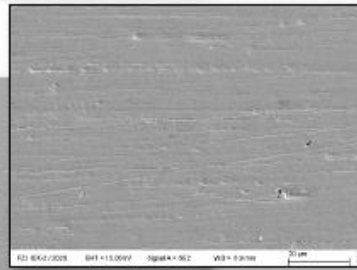
20 μm

500 μm

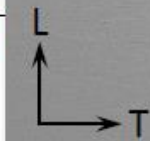
FZJ IEK-2 / 2020 EHT = 15.00 kV Signal A = SE2 WD = 7.8 mm 200 μm

W-3%Ta

- $R_a = 0.4 \mu\text{m}$
- No cracking



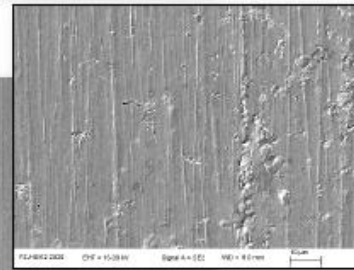
20 μm



500 μm

FZJ IEK-2 / 2020 EHT = 15.00 kV Signal A = SE2 WD = 6.8 mm 100 μm

- $R_a = 0.4 \mu\text{m}$
- No cracking

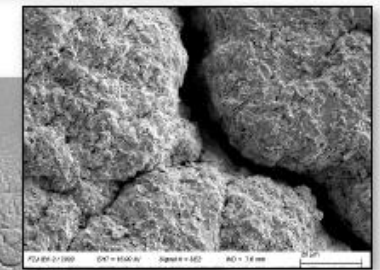


20 μm

500 μm

FZJ IEK2 2020 EHT = 15.00 kV Signal A = SE2 WD = 8.0 mm 100 μm

- $R_a = 4.64 \mu\text{m}$
- Cracking



20 μm

500 μm

FZJ IEK-2 / 2020 EHT = 15.00 kV Signal A = SE2 WD = 7.8 mm 200 μm

$T_{\text{base}} = 700 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, Power density $L_{\text{abs}} = 0.38 \text{ GW/m}^2$

- additional H/He plasma leads to an fast accumulation of damage (roughening due to plastic deformation)
 - significant changes of the microstructure below the laser spot
 - bubble formation is influence/accelerated by thermal shocks/temperature increase
- input from the MAT/PRD HHFM program:
 - WTa alloys show better thermal shock performance than pure tungsten (manufacturing process are the same)