



First measurements of Tritium by ns-LIBS – Perspectives for ps-LIBS

Arnaud BULTEL[‡], Aurélien FAVRE, Vincent MOREL

CORIA, UMR 6614, CNRS-Normandie Université-INSA de Rouen, 76801 St-Etienne du Rouvray cedex, France

[‡arnaud.bultel@coria.fr](mailto:arnaud.bultel@coria.fr)

Christian GRISOLIA, Mickael PAYET, Stéphane VARTANIAN, Elodie BERNARD

IRFM, CEA Cadarache, 13108 Saint-Paul-lès-Durance, France

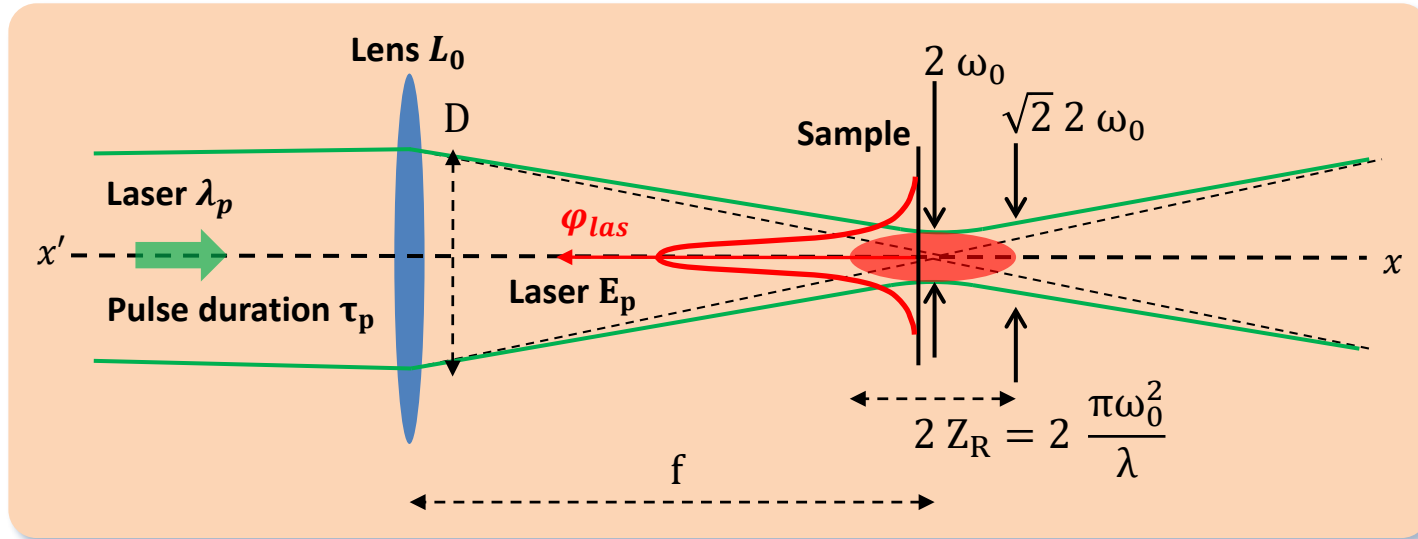
Sébastien GARCIA-ARGOTE

SCBM, CEA Saclay, 91190 Gif-sur-Yvette, France

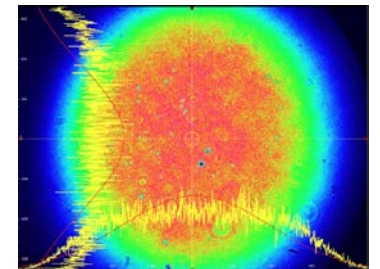
Sabina MARKELJ, Miha CEKADA

JSI, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

LIBS³H platform for T measurements...

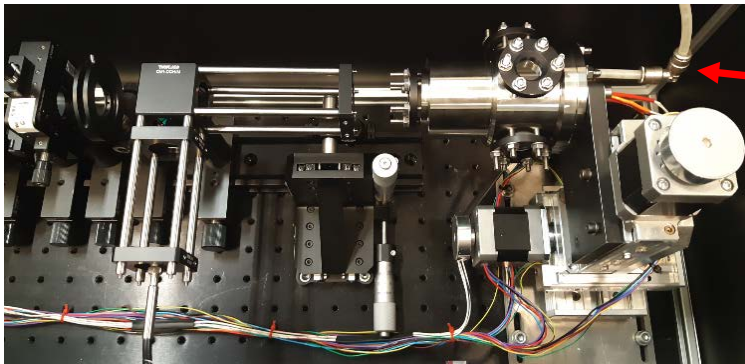
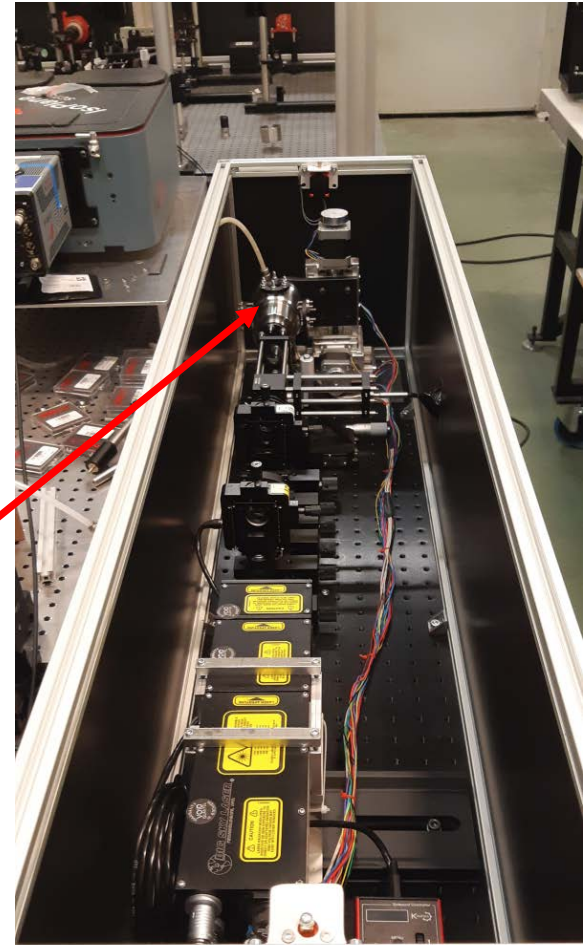
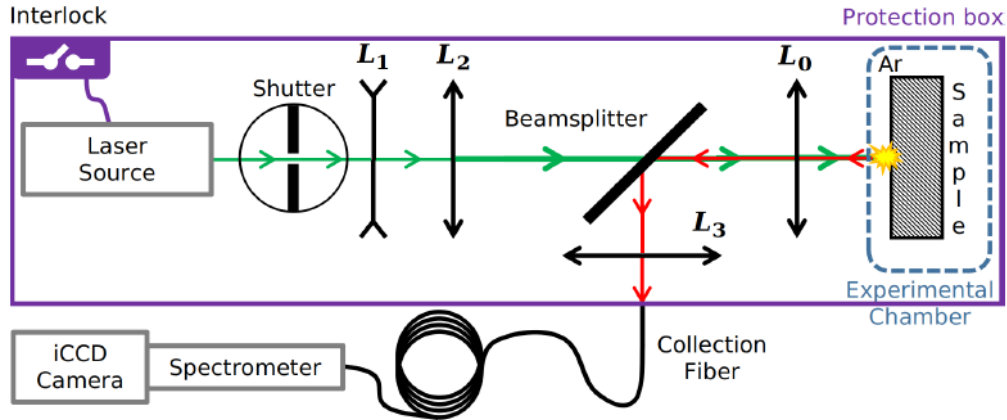


Variable	Values
E_p (mJ)	25 (after L_0)
τ_p (ns)	6.9
λ_p (nm)	532
D (mm)	10
f (cm)	10
ω_0 (μm)	55
\mathcal{M}^2	16.4
ϕ_L (W m^{-2})	3.7×10^{14}
F_L (J cm^{-2})	260

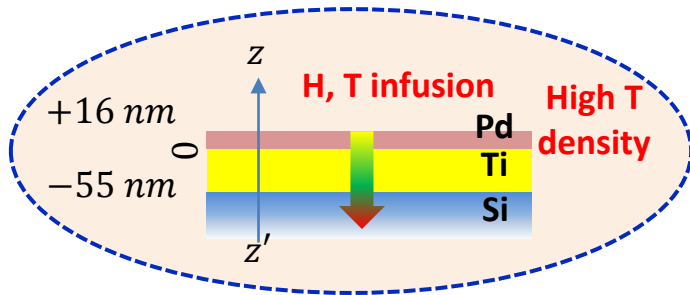


« Top-hat » laser beam

LIBS³H platform for T measurements...



The tritiated sample...

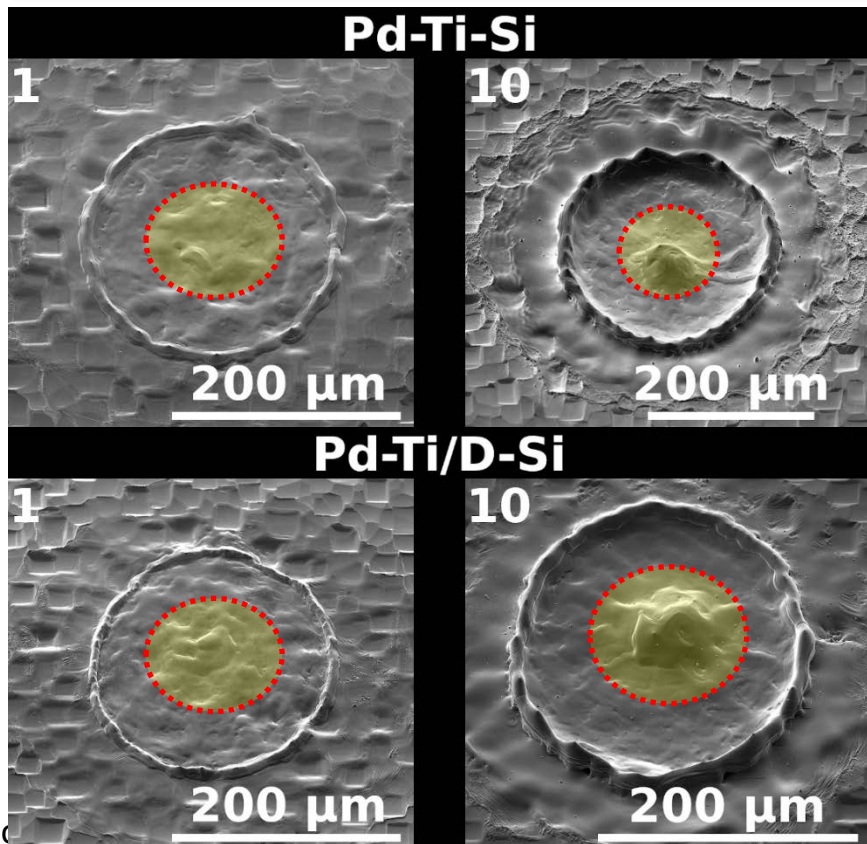


- Avoid the formation of an oxide layer limiting the diffusion
- Favor a high **T** concentration at $z = 0$
- Diffusion favored in Si by high temperature level $T \cong 300^\circ\text{C}$

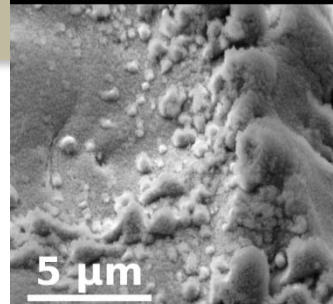
Material X	Diffusion of H at 20 degrees C		Diffusion of T at 20 degrees C	
	$D_{H,X}$ ($\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$) [Ref.]	$\delta_{H,X}$ (m)	$D_{T,X}$ ($\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$) [Ref.]	$\delta_{T,X}$ (m)
Pd	2×10^{-15} (thin layer [45])	2.7×10^{-6}	1.9×10^{-11} [48]	2.6×10^{-4}
Ti	1.6×10^{-15} [46]	2.4×10^{-6}	2.0×10^{-15} [46]	2.7×10^{-6}
Si	8.0×10^{-19} [34, 47]	5.4×10^{-8}	8.0×10^{-19} [34, 47]	5.4×10^{-8}

Material X	Diffusion of H at 300 degrees C		Diffusion of T at 300 degrees C	
	$D_{H,X}$ ($\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$) [Ref.]	$\delta_{H,D}$ (m)	$D_{T,X}$ ($\text{m}^2 \text{s}^{-1}$) [Ref.]	$\delta_{T,D}$ (m)
Pd	2.9×10^{-9} [43, 44]	3.2×10^{-3}	2.9×10^{-9} [43, 44]	3.2×10^{-3}
Ti	4.3×10^{-11} [46]	4.0×10^{-4}	3.4×10^{-11} [46]	3.5×10^{-4}
Si	5.1×10^{-14} [34, 47]	1.4×10^{-5}	5.1×10^{-14} [34, 47]	1.4×10^{-5}

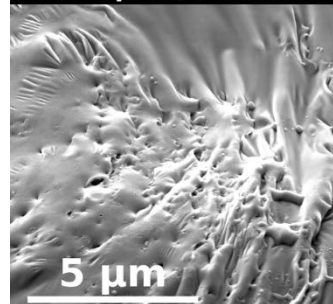
The **tritiated** sample modified by the laser flux...



Pd-Ti-Si



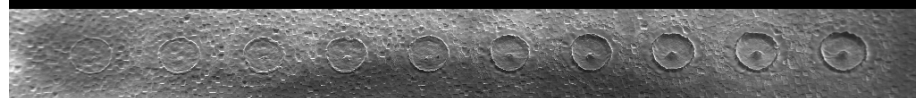
Pd-Ti/D-Si



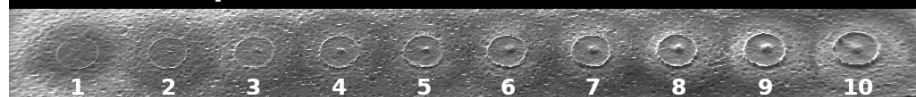
Structure of sample modified by diffusion of T (and H)...

Ablation rate $\approx 400 \text{ nm/pulse}$

Pd-Ti-Si

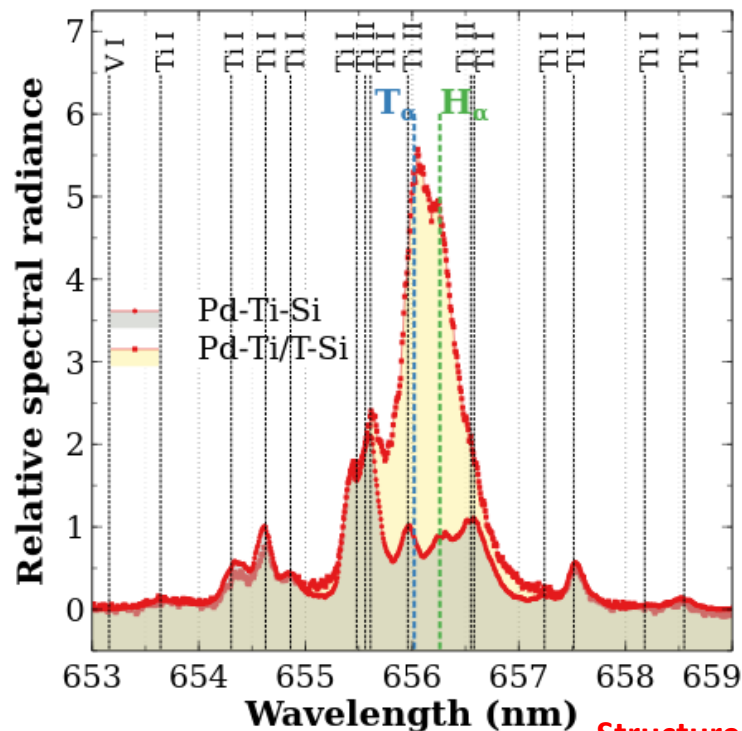


Pd-Ti/D-Si



1 mm

Emission of the laser-induced plasma on the tritiated sample...

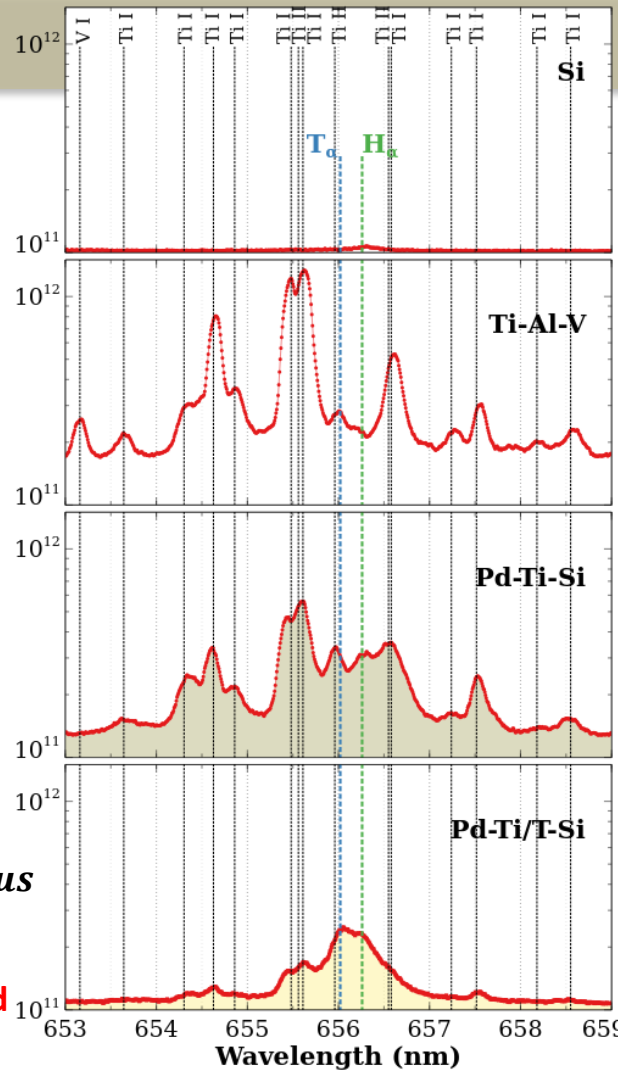


First shot...

$(t, \Delta t) = (10, 2) \mu s$

Structure of sample modified by diffusion of T (and H)...

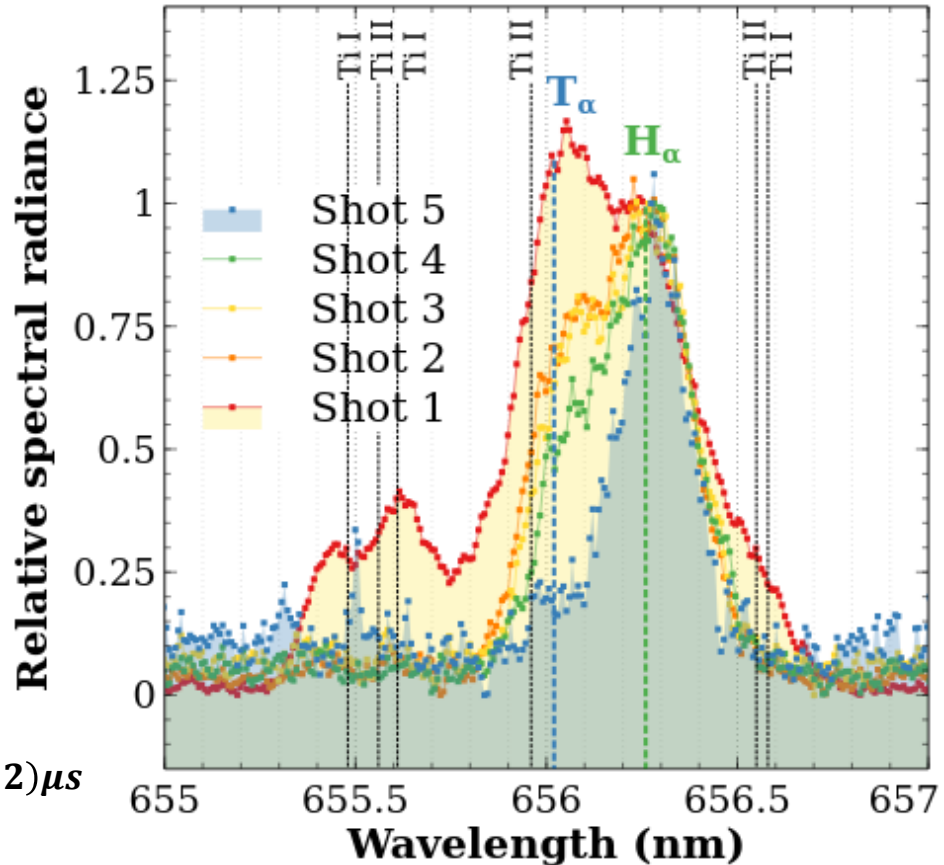
Spectral radiance ($Wm^{-2}sr^{-1}m^{-1}$)



Focus on the emission of T...

- No influence of the wings of the laser pulse (shot2: no longer Ti lines)
- Tritium has diffused in depth
- H has further diffused (higher diffusion coefficient)

$(t, \Delta t) = (10, 2)\mu s$



Rebuilding of the emission of the Tritiated plasma...

Criterion	Year - Ref.	$n_{e,min}(Si)$	$n_{e,min}(Ti)$	$n_{e,min}(H-T)$	$n_{e,min}(Ar)$
Wilson	1962 - [71]	2.9×10^{24}	1.7×10^{24}	1.4×10^{25}	2.1×10^{25}
Griem	1963 - [72]	1.1×10^{21}	1.1×10^{20}	9.5×10^{21}	1.4×10^{22}
McWhirter	1965 - [73]	1.6×10^{21}	6.4×10^{19}	1.5×10^{23}	2.3×10^{23}
Drawin	1969 - [74]	1.2×10^{20}	1.3×10^{17}	9.9×10^{21}	8.1×10^{22}
Hey	1976 - [75]	9.1×10^{22}	6.9×10^{21}	1.2×10^{24}	1.8×10^{24}
Fujimoto and McWhirter	1990 - [76]			5.5×10^{23}	

$$n_e \approx 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

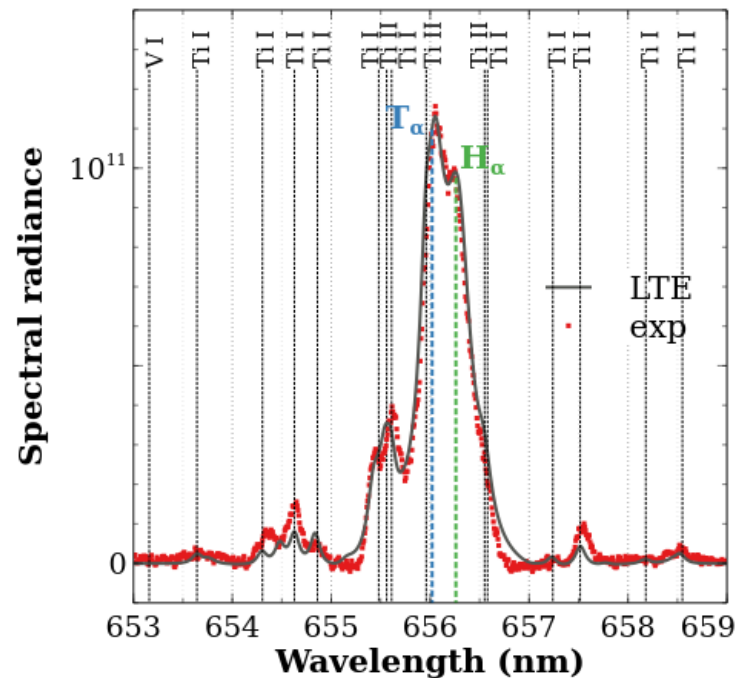
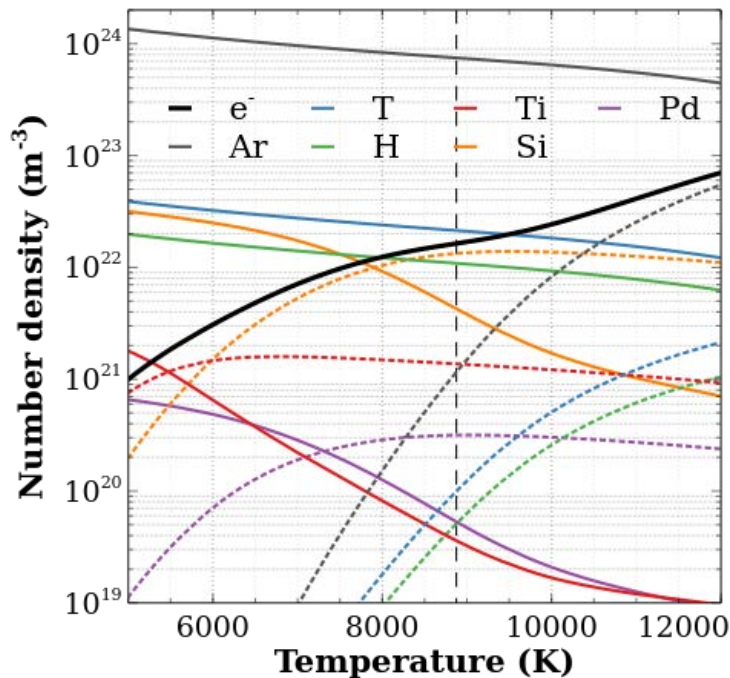
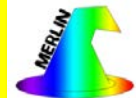
$$T_e \approx 8000 \text{ K}$$

Element	Si	Ti	H, T	Ar
$E_1 - E_2$ (eV)	0 - 4.930	0 - 2.396	0 - 10.199	0 - 11.624
f_{12}	2.10×10^{-1}	1.70×10^{-2}	4.16×10^{-1}	6.75×10^{-2}
Ψ_1	1.33×10^{-4}	9.34×10^{-3}	1.93×10^{-8}	1.77×10^{-9}
α^{CR} ($\text{m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$)		4.10×10^{-17}		
τ_i (s)	2.60×10^{-6}	2.22×10^{-7}	1.87×10^{-2}	1.43×10^0
τ_r (s)		2.44×10^{-6}		
τ_p (s)	1.26×10^{-6}	2.04×10^{-7}	2.44×10^{-6}	2.44×10^{-6}
λ_g (m)	2.38×10^{-7}	4.67×10^{-8}	1.46×10^{-4}	1.36×10^{-4}

- Criteria globally fulfilled
- Elapsed time enough to reach LTE

Rebuilding of the emission of the Tritiated plasma...

MERLIN – MultiElemental Radiative equilibrium emission...



$$x_{Ar} = 0.935, x_{Pd} = 4.62 \times 10^{-4}, x_{Ti} = 1.76 \times 10^{-3}, x_{Si} = 2.2 \times 10^{-2}, x_H = 1.37 \times 10^{-2},$$

$$x_T = 2.68 \times 10^{-2}, T_e = 8900 \text{ K}, p = 10^5 \text{ Pa and } z_p = 1300 \mu\text{m}.$$

$$x_T \approx 41 \text{ at. \%} \quad x_H \approx 21 \text{ at. \%}$$

Sample close to
H, T saturation

Perspectives...

- Perform the T density estimation by autoradiography
- Compare the composition by the present CF-LIBS methodology implementation with autoradiography
- Redo the tritiation on other types of samples (W and Be)
- Perform the T measurement using the ps-LIBS
 - To reduce the ablation rate
 - To decrease n_e and increase the isotopic discrimination capacity
- Tests on samples containing D and T to test the isotopic separation



Many thanks!!!