

Liquid-metal erosion and surface physics studies in IIAX

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ILLINOIS



Outline of Talk

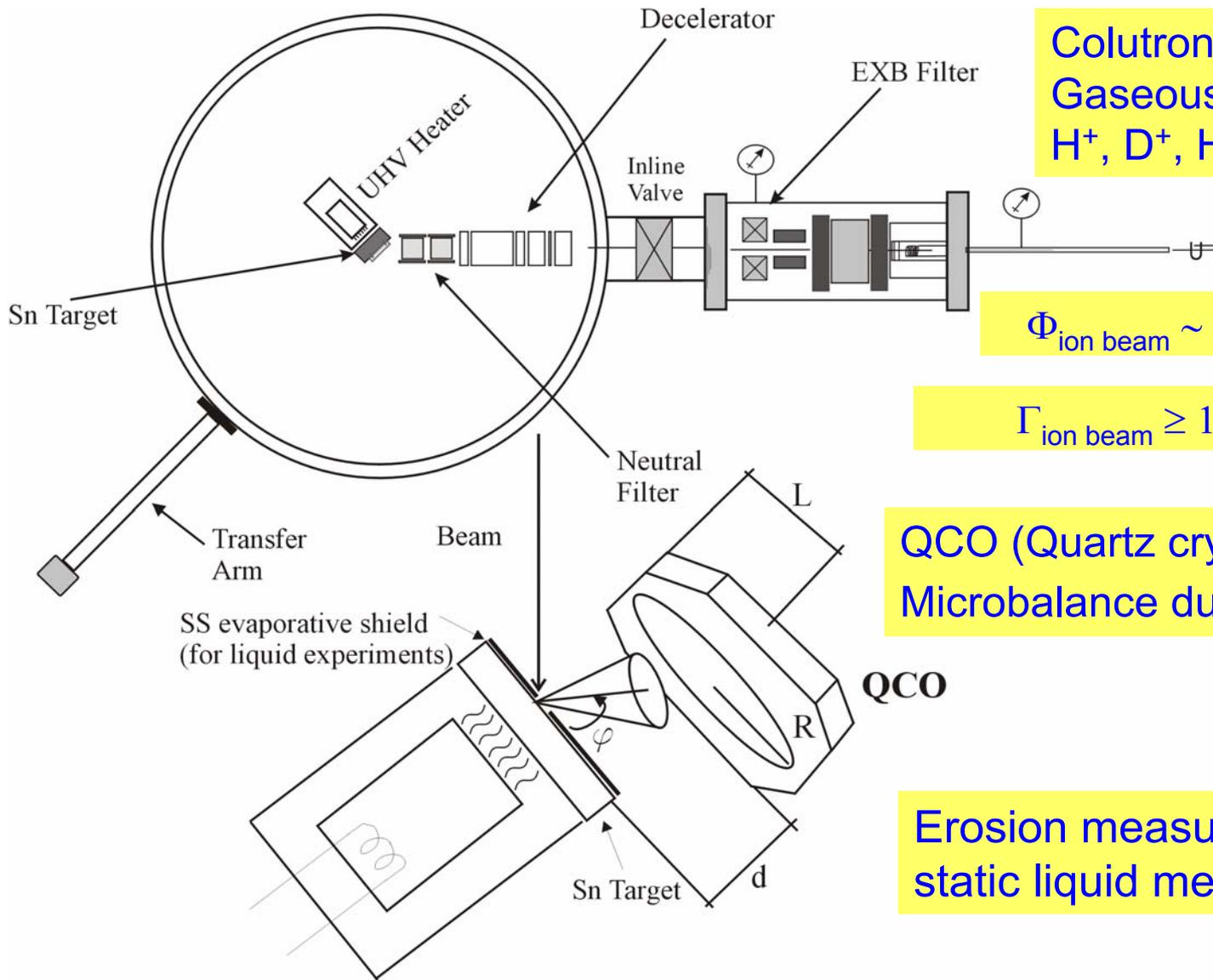
- Scope of liquid metal erosion work in IIAX
- Experimental setup of IIAX (Ion-surface Interaction Experiment)
- Measurements and modeling of solid and liquid tin
- Temperature-dependent erosion studies of liquid lithium
- Conclusions and Future Work



Scope of Experimental Work in IIAX

Liquid Lithium	E_0 (eV) 200-1000	T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) 25-425	D-treated	Non D-treated
H ⁺	✓	✓	✓	
D ⁺	✓	✓	✓	✓
He ⁺	✓	✓	✓	✓
Li ⁺	✓	✓	✓	
<hr/>				
Liquid Tin-lithium	E_0 (eV) 200-1000	T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) 25-425	D-treated	Non D-treated
D ⁺	✓	✓	✓	
He ⁺	✓	✓	✓	✓
Li ⁺	✓		✓	
<hr/>				
Liquid Tin	E_0 (eV) 200-1000	T ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) 25-425	D-treated	Non D-treated
H ⁺	✓			✓
D ⁺	✓	✓		✓
He ⁺	✓	✓		✓





Colutron ion source for both Gaseous and metal species: H^+ , D^+ , He^+ , and Li^+

$\Phi_{ion\ beam} \sim 10^{15} - 10^{18} \text{ ions/cm}^2$

$\Gamma_{ion\ beam} \geq 10^{14} \text{ ions/cm}^2/\text{sec}$

QCO (Quartz crystal oscillator Microbalance dual unit, $\pm 0.1 \text{ \AA}$)

Erosion measurements on static liquid metals

J.P. Allain, M.D. Coventry, D.N. Ruzic, J. Nucl. Mater. Accepted (2002).
 M.D. Coventry, J.P. Allain, D.N. Ruzic, J. Nucl. Mater. accepted (2002).



Decelerator and Neutral Filter

$$100 \text{ eV} \leq E_0 \leq 1000 \text{ eV}$$

Electrostatic plates biased to allow for Γ^+ to hit target and not $\Gamma^+ + \Gamma^0$

$E \times B$ filter along beam line

Ion Beam

Target

$$\Gamma_{\text{ion beam}} \geq 10^{14} \text{ ions/cm}^2/\text{sec}$$

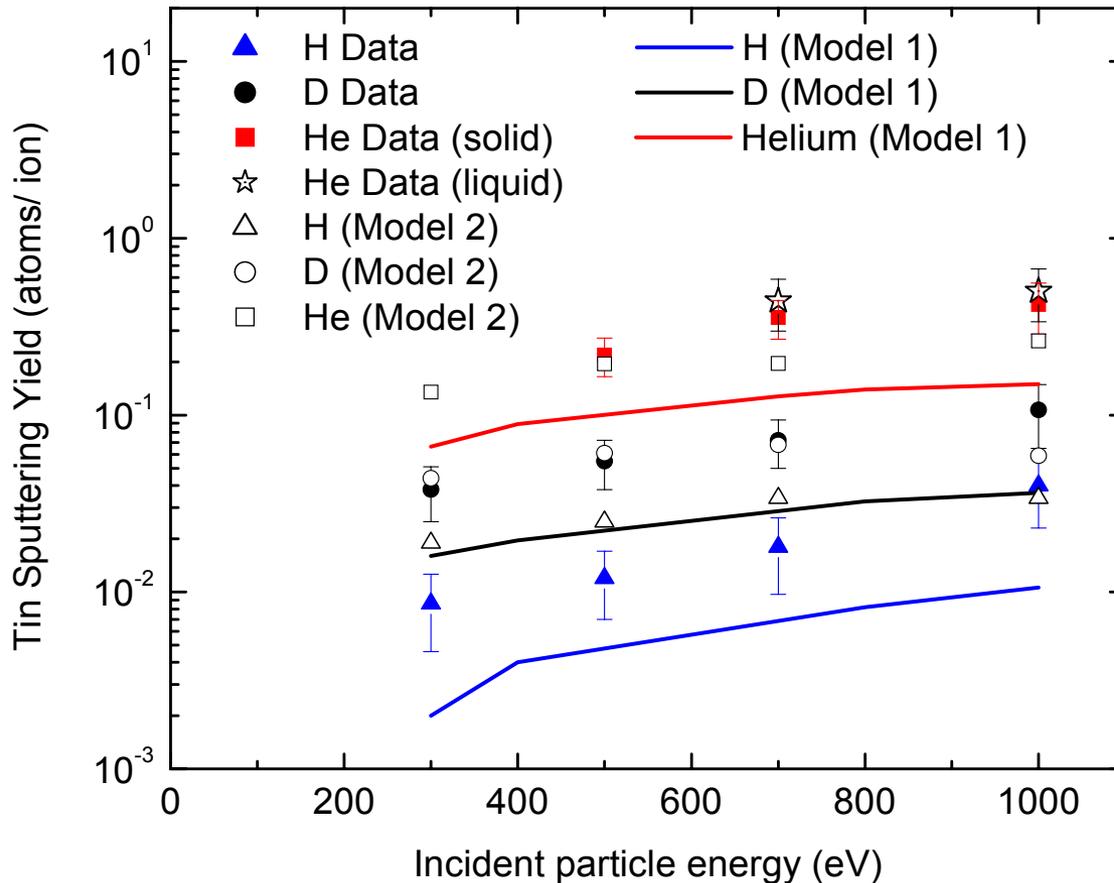
$$\Phi_{\text{ion beam}} \sim 10^{15} - 10^{18} \text{ ions/cm}^2$$



J.P. Allain, M.R. Hendricks and D.N. Ruzic, J. Nucl. Mater. 290-293 (2001) 180



Tin erosion studies in IIAX

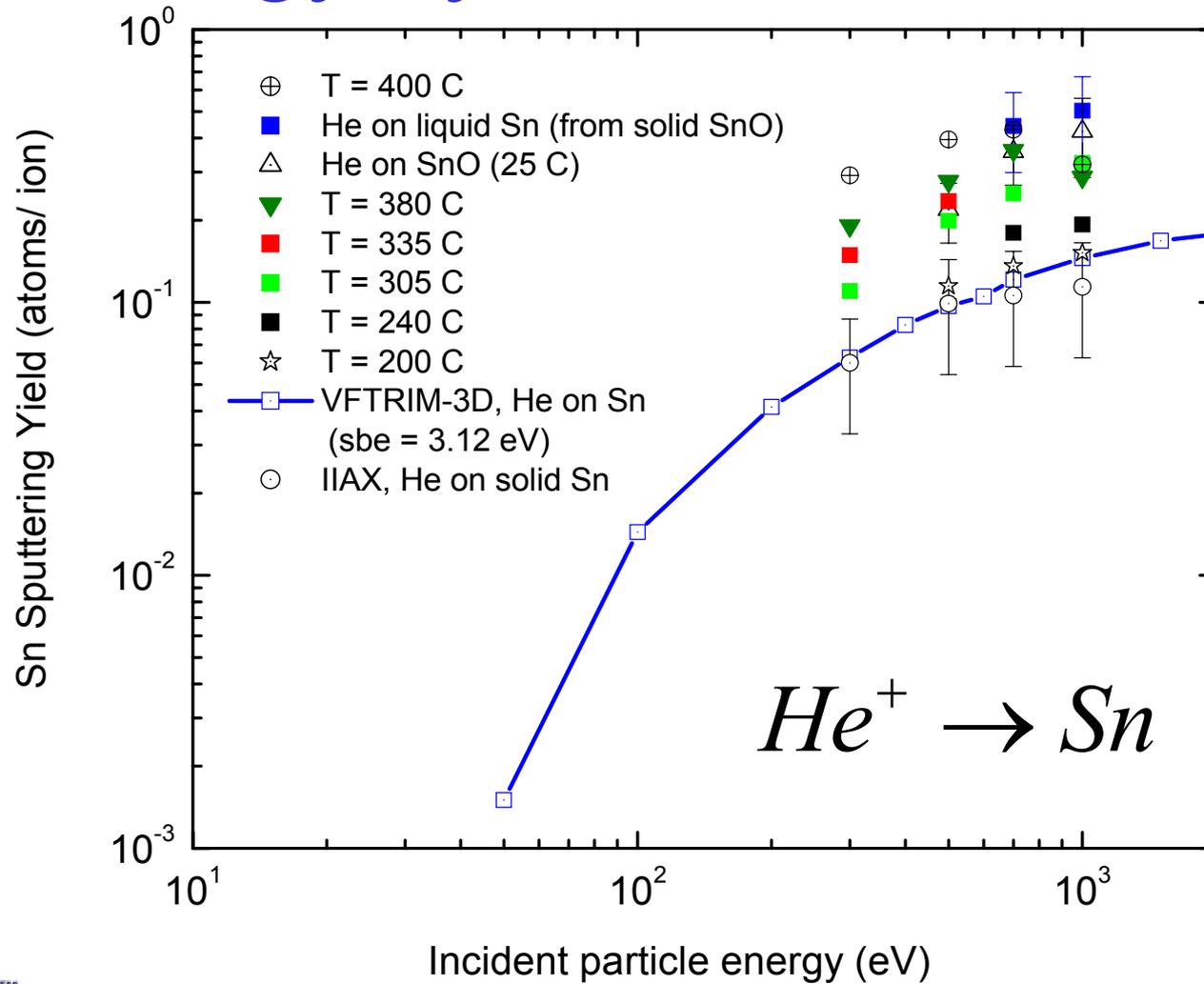


- Solid tin sputtering yield results showed enhanced erosion with the existence of an oxide coating consistent with tin-oxide behavior¹

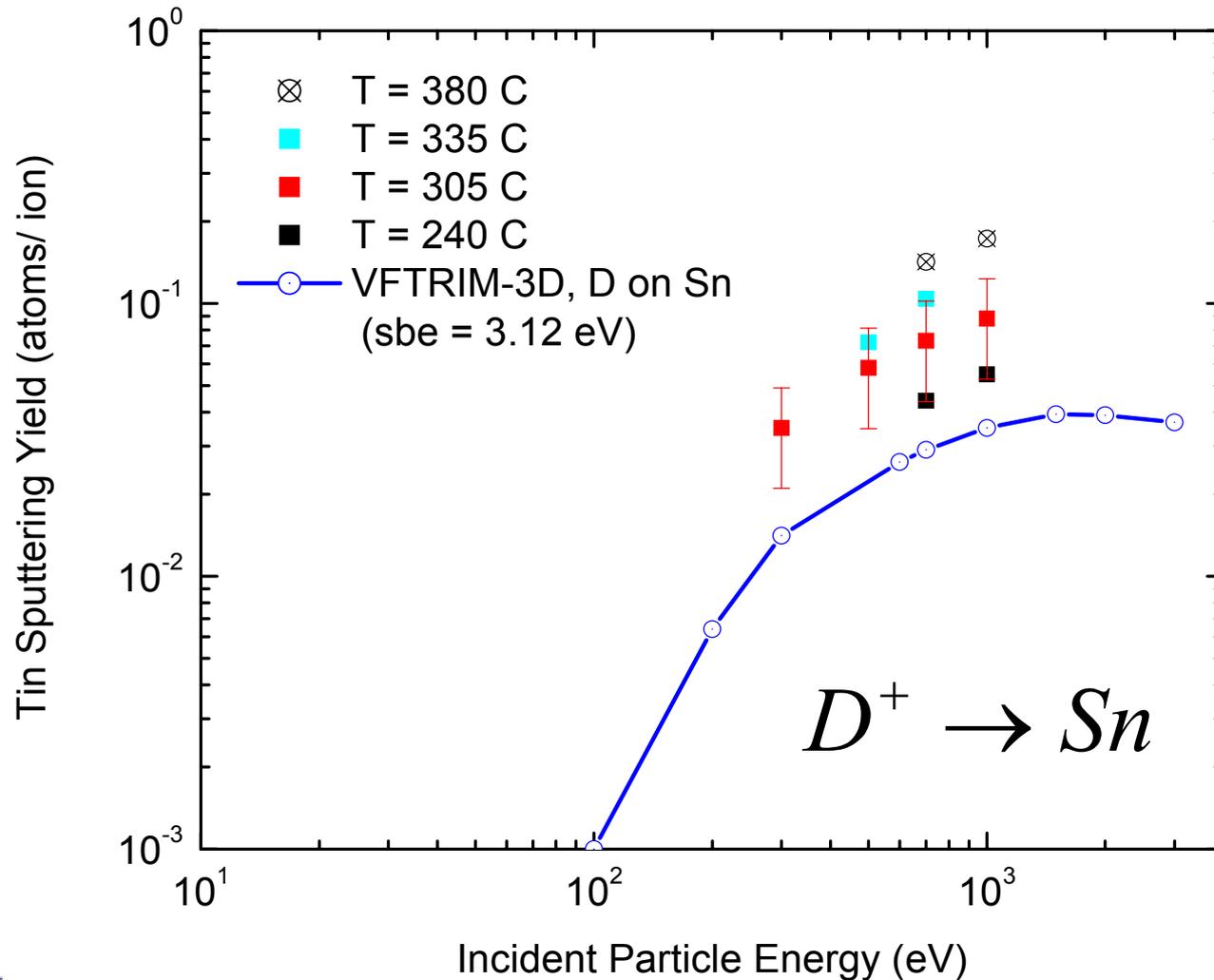


1. R. Kelly and E. Giani, Nuclear Instruments and Methods 209/210 (1983) 531.

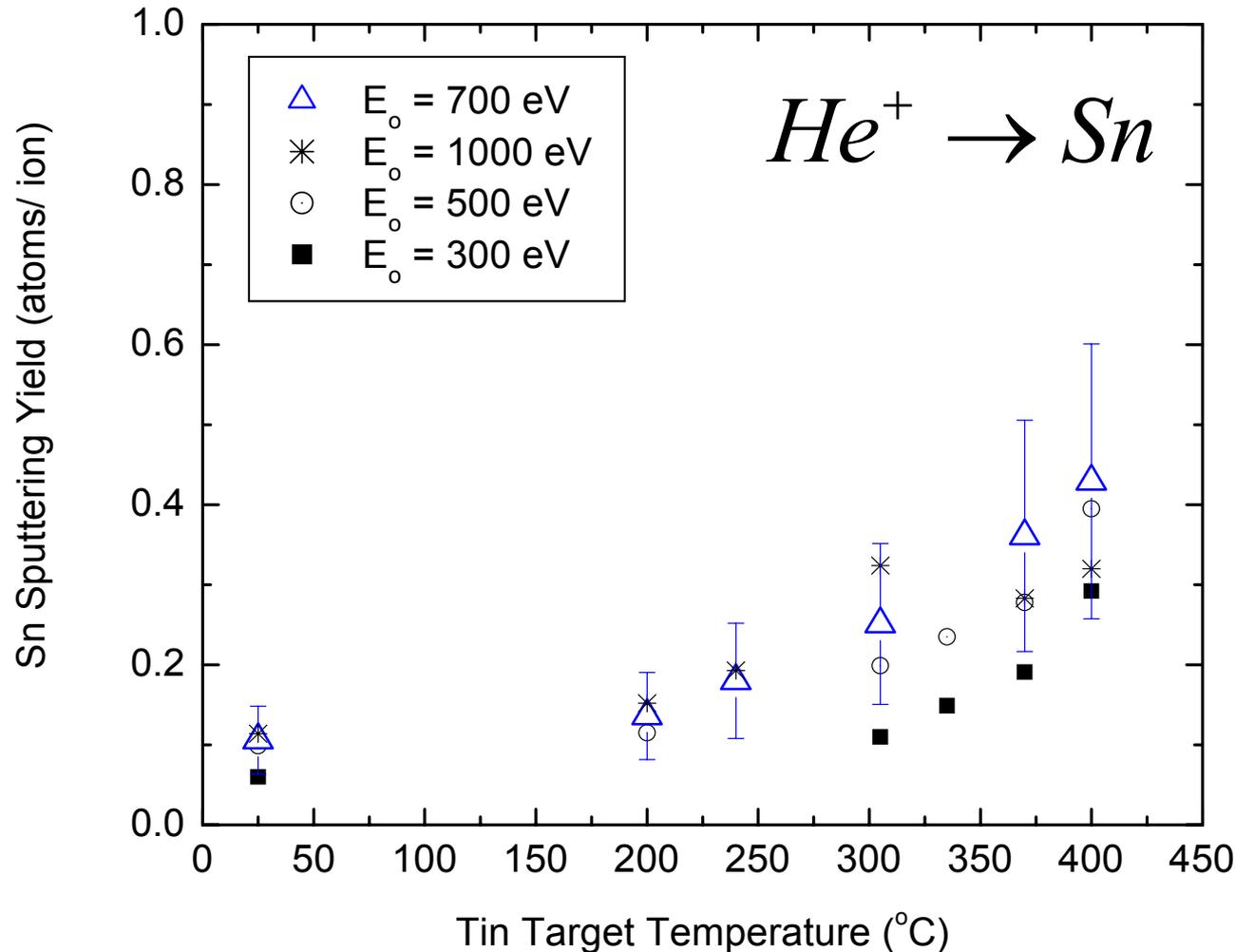
Sn sputtering vs incident particle energy by He⁺ bombardment



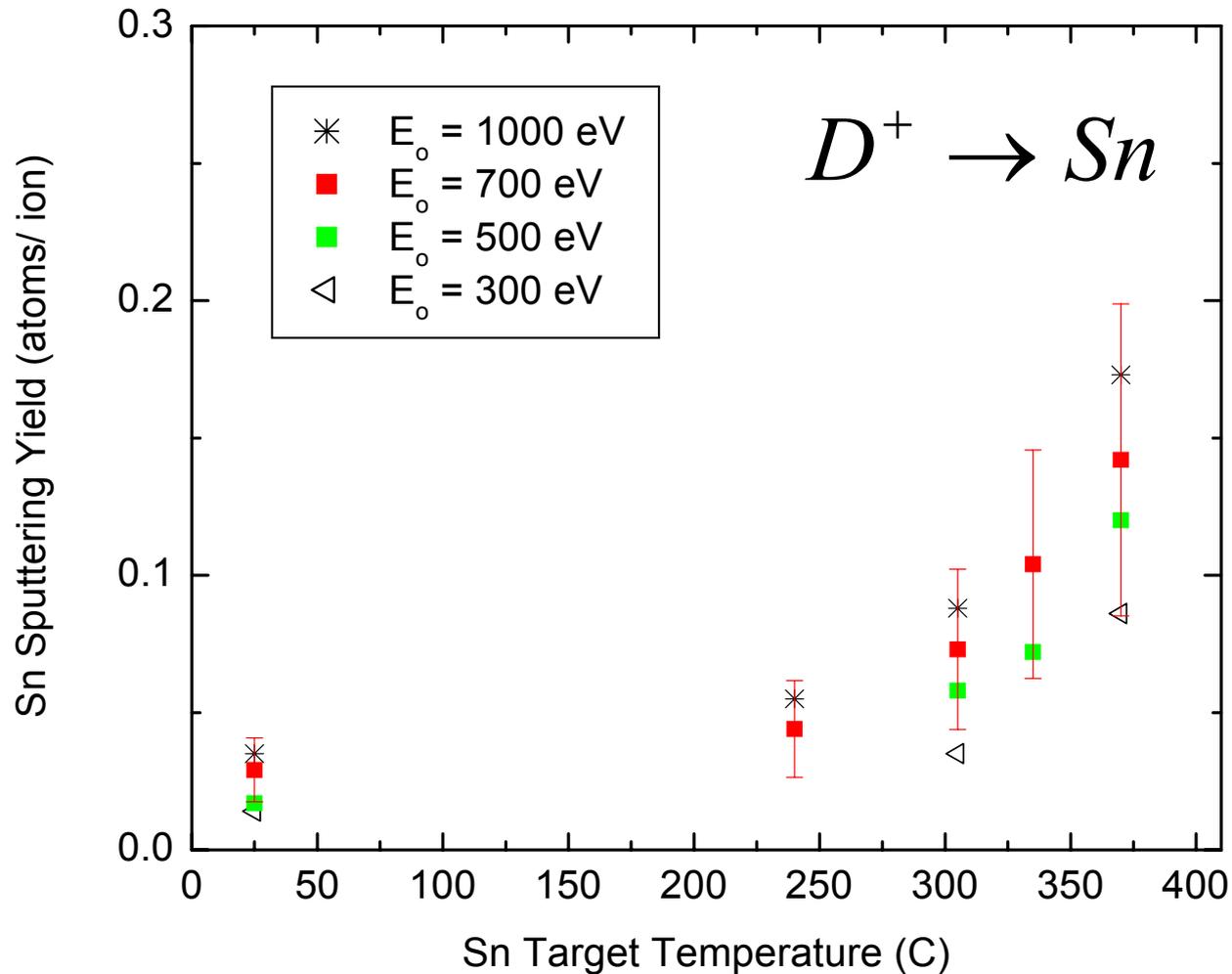
Sn sputtering vs incident particle energy by D^+ bombardment



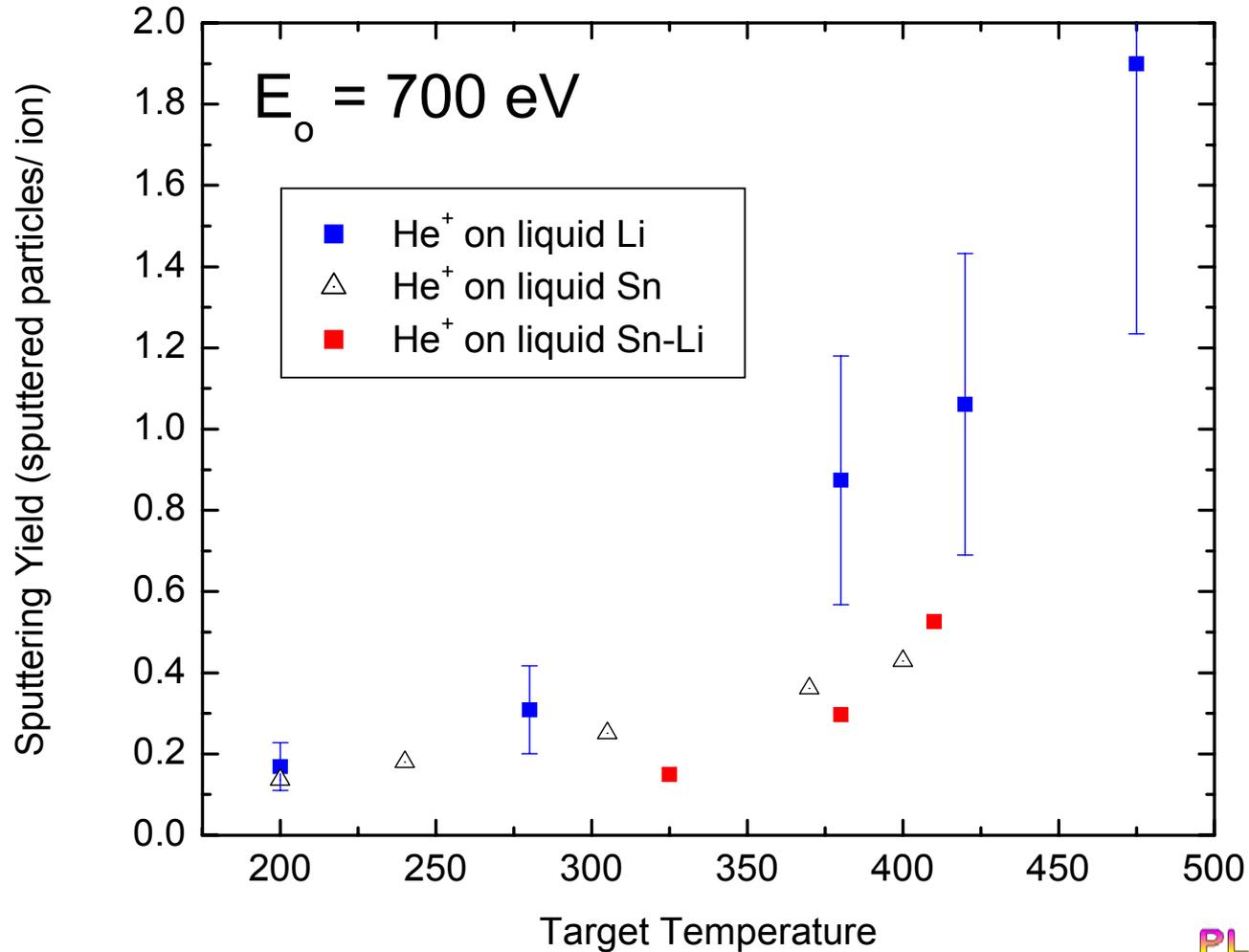
Tin sputtering dependence on temperature: He^+ on liquid Sn



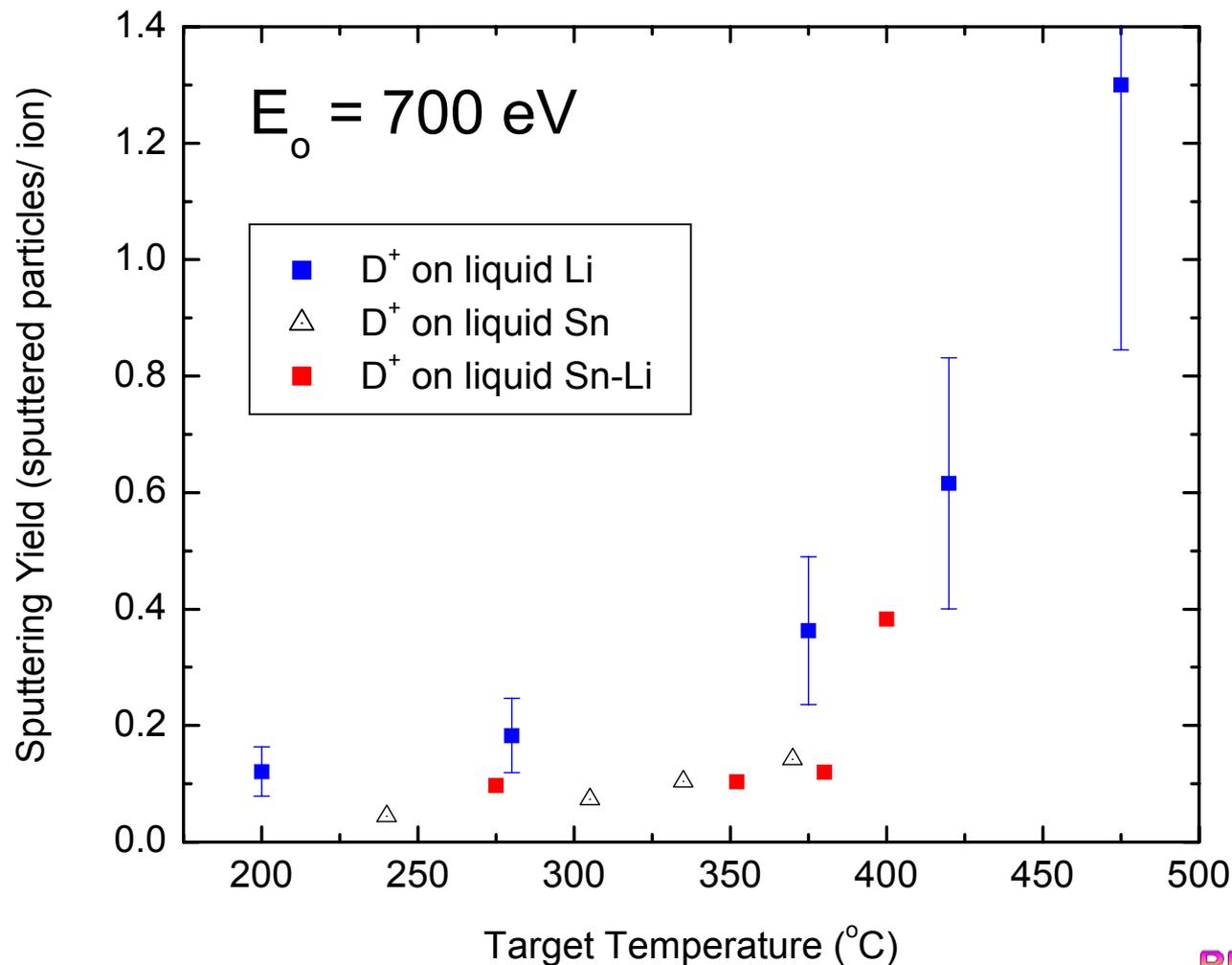
Tin sputtering dependence on temperature: D^+ on liquid Sn



Comparison of Sn sputtering with SnLi and Lithium from He⁺ bombardment



Comparison of Sn sputtering with SnLi and Lithium from D⁺ bombardment

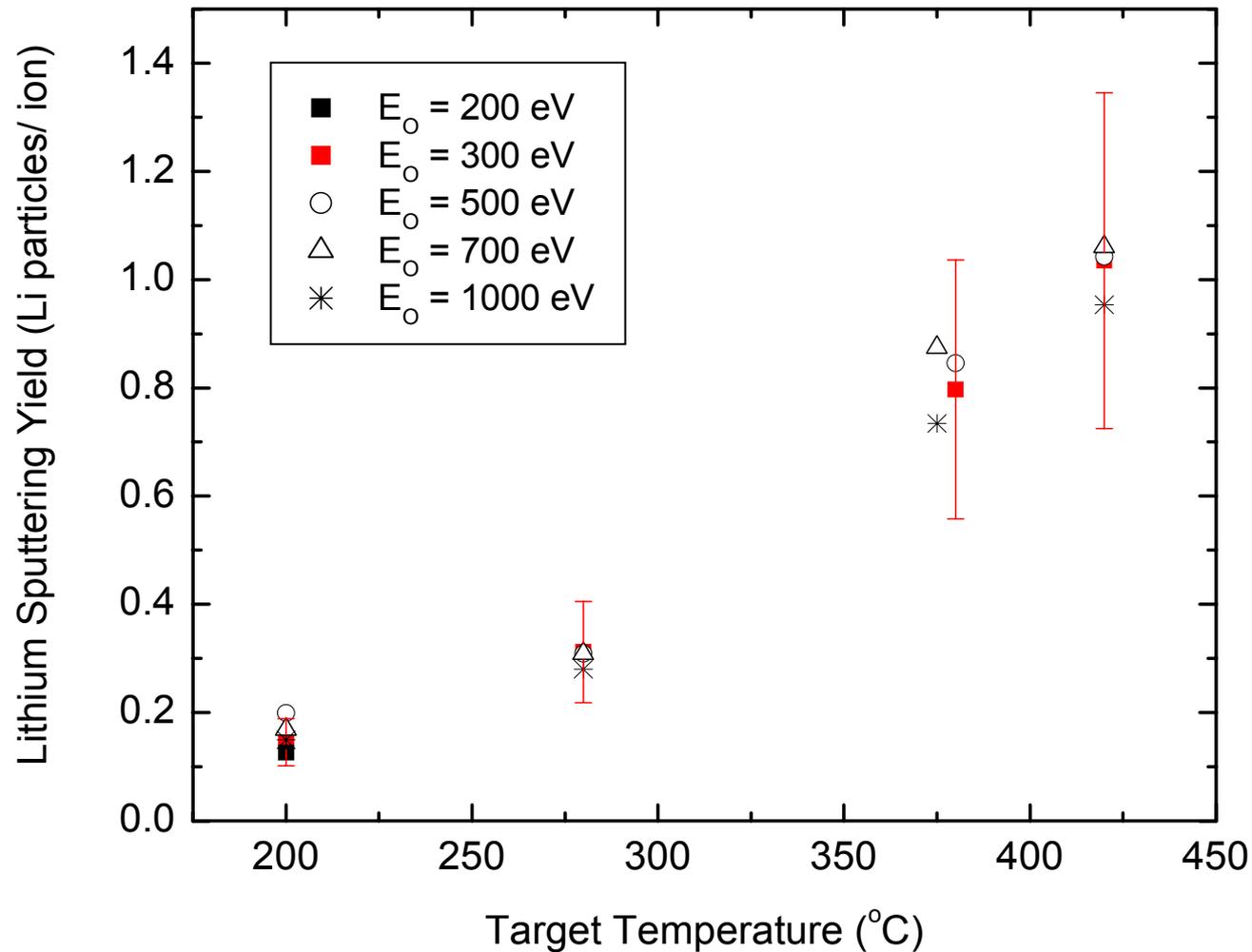


Lithium research at the UIUC

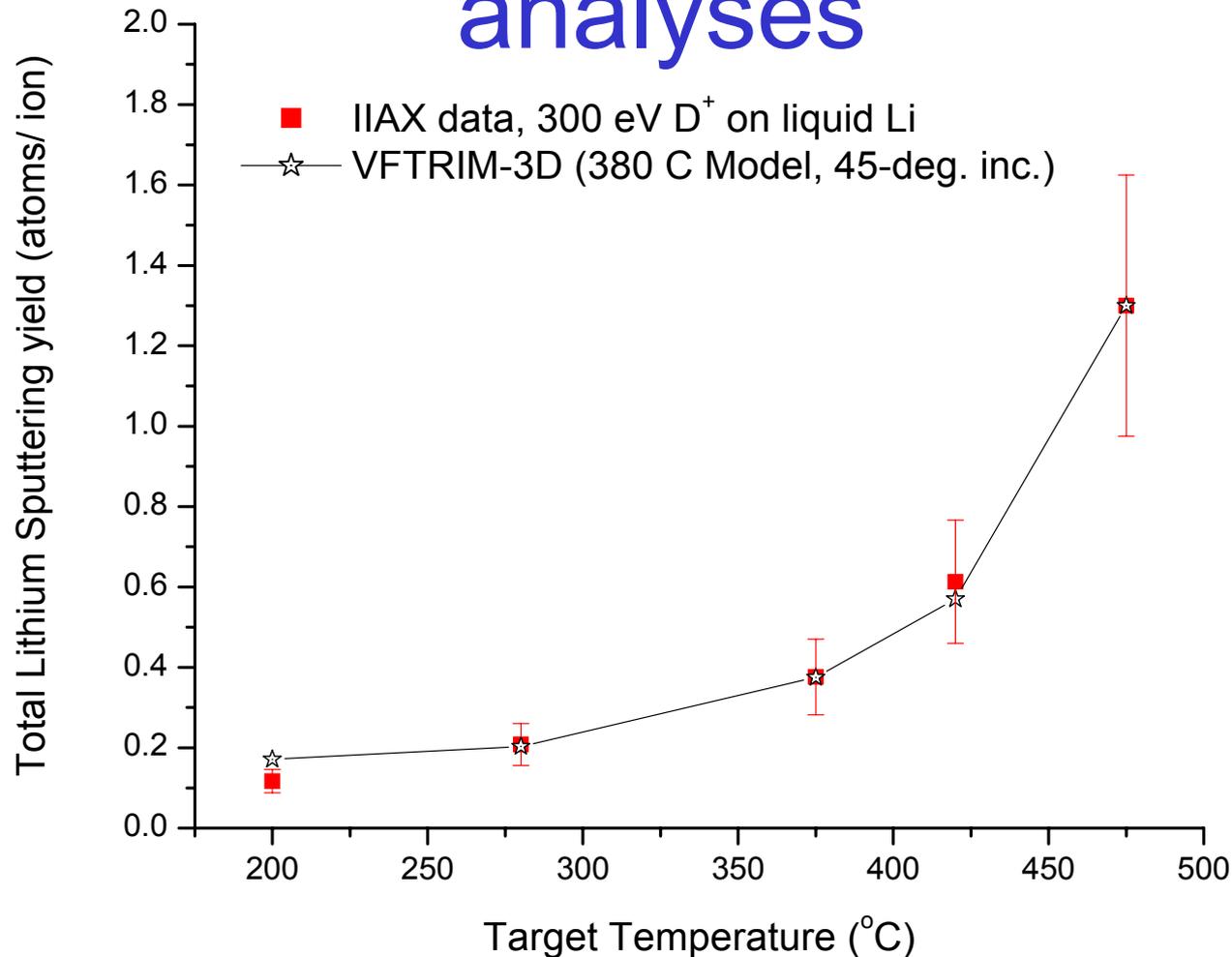
- Erosion of lithium from various surface conditions (i.e. deuterium coverage, variation in temperature)
- Secondary ion sputtered fraction from lithium and tin-lithium as a function of temperature and incident particle energy
 - Not a strong function at temps 200-400 °C and incident energies 200-1000 eV ($Y^+ \sim 0.65$)
- Currently developing models to understand erosion enhancement with target temperature



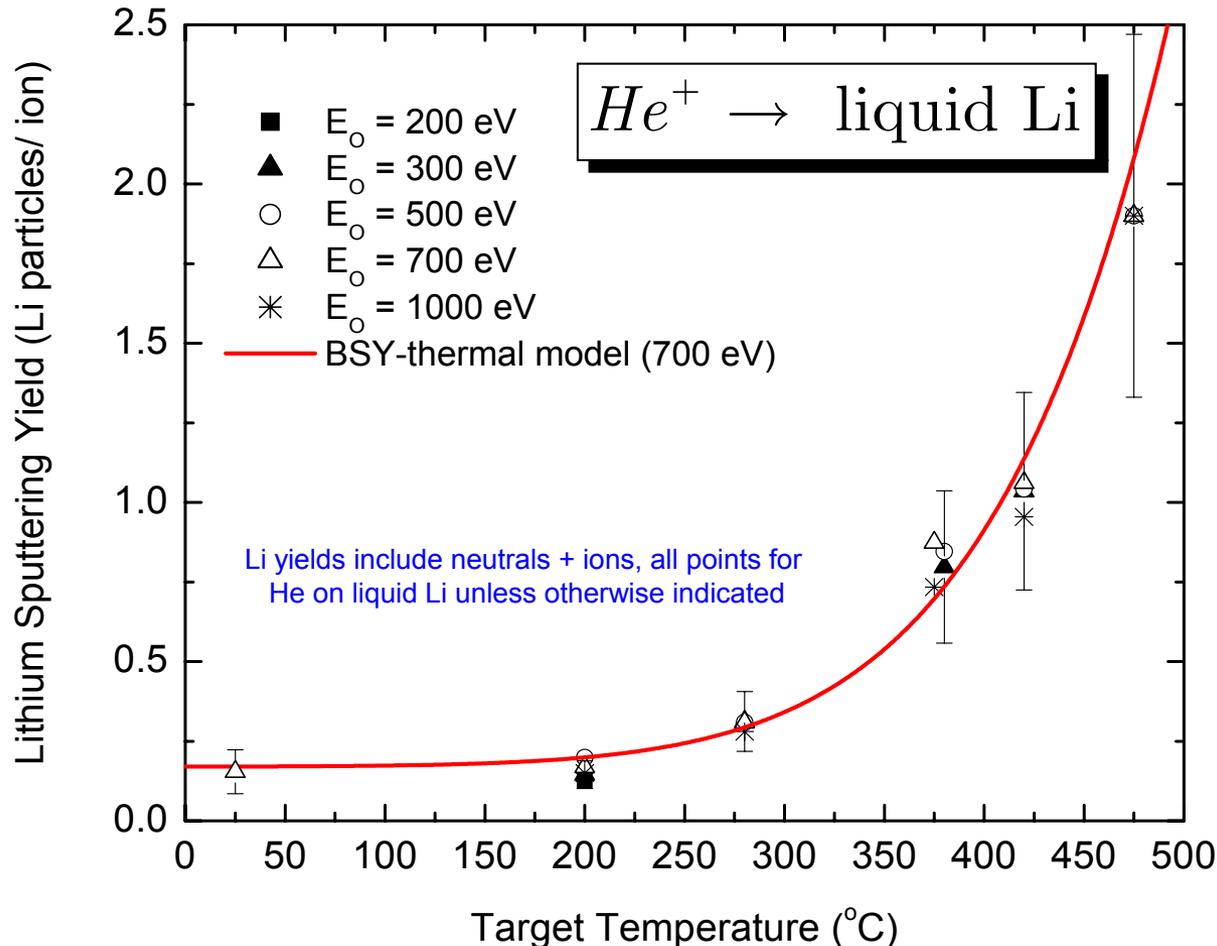
He⁺ bombardment of liquid Li



Modeling includes both Monte Carlo simulations and semi empirical analyses



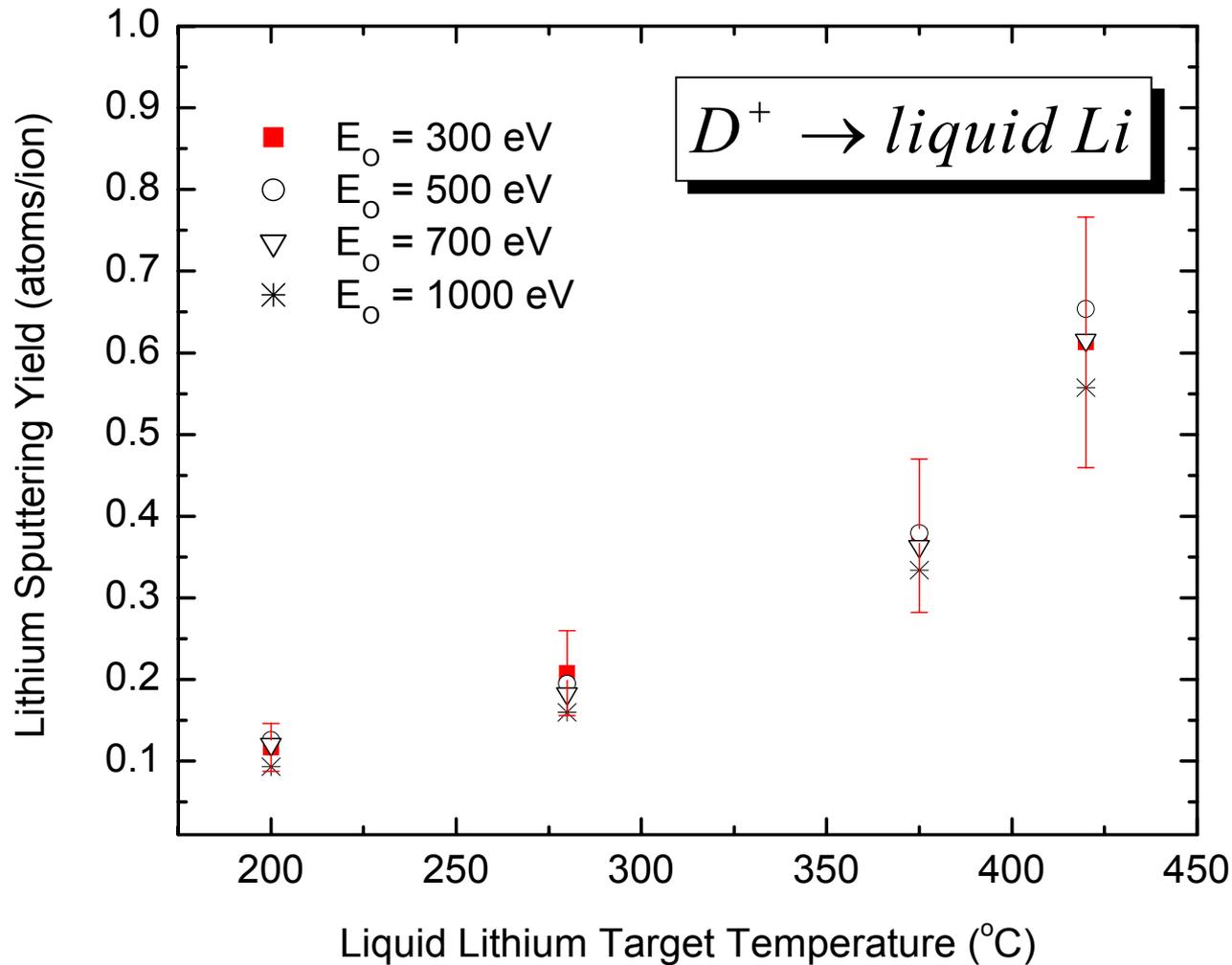
Liquid metal erosion studies in IIAX



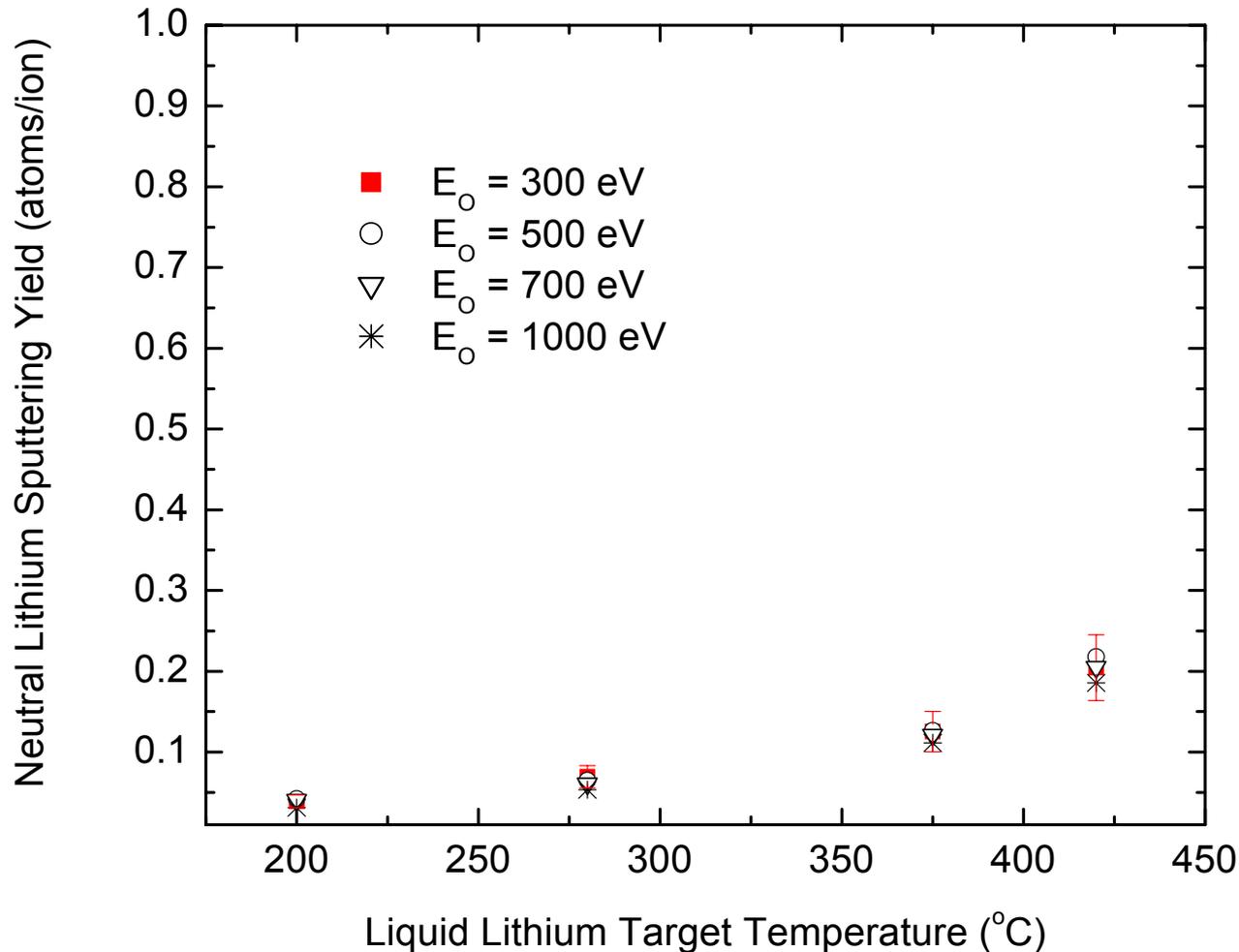
- Bohdanský-Sigmund-Yamamura thermal Model is shown to predict the temperature-dependent data of IIAX quite well for bombardment cases of He^+ on liquid lithium. Cases for D^+ and Li^+ bombardment are currently being investigated as well as molecular dynamics studies.



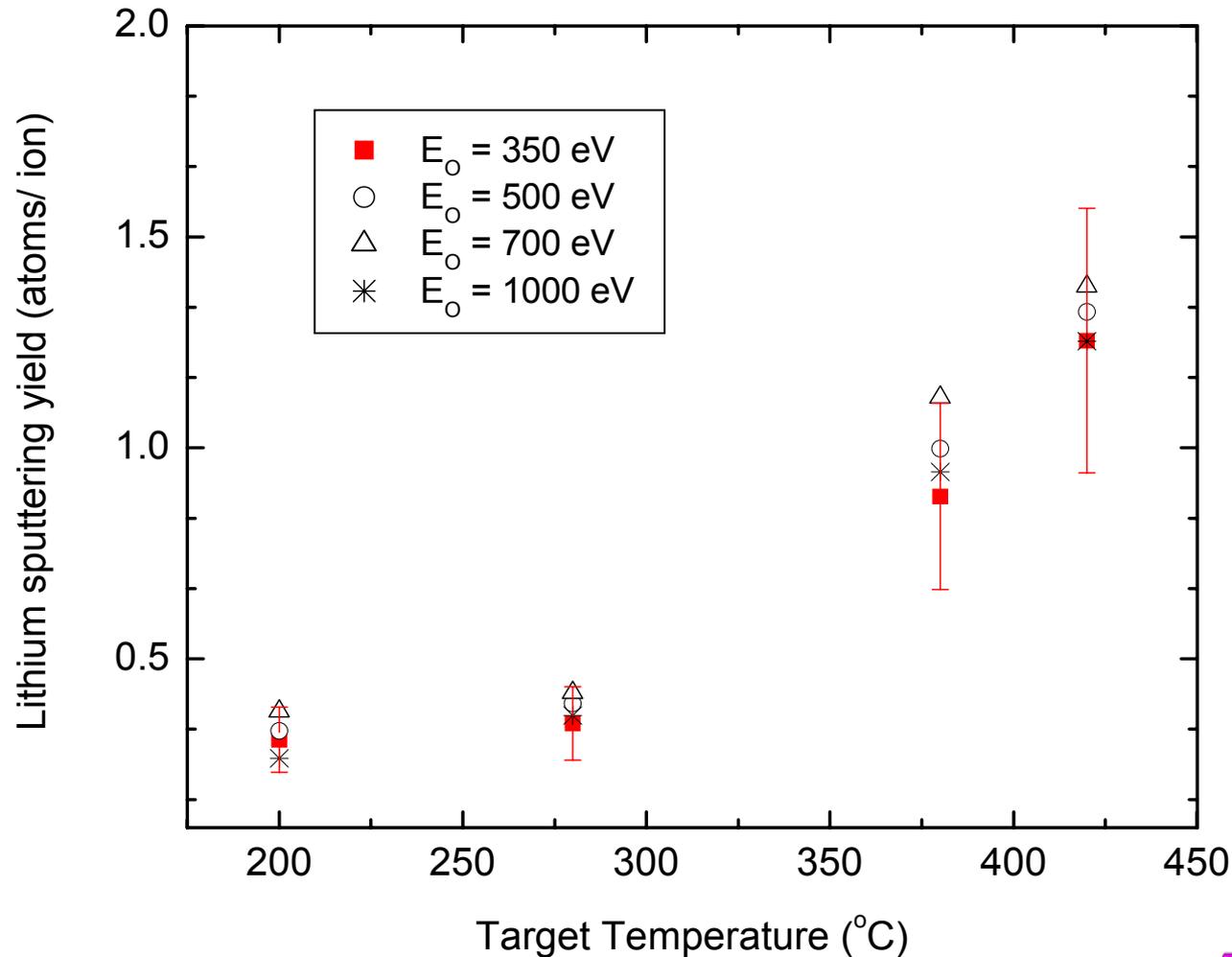
D⁺ bombardment of liquid Li



D⁺ bombardment of liquid Li with sputtered neutrals yield only



Li⁺ bombardment of liquid Li (total: ions + neutrals)



Conclusions

- Tin sputtering measurements in the solid phase shows enhancement in erosion if oxide coverage is present.
- Temperature dependent tin erosion shows signs of erosion enhancement, however there are signs of high sputtering threshold.
- Solid and liquid lithium sputtering yields measured in IAX-UIUC show less-than unity self-sputtering yields.
- Temperature dependent measurements show lithium erosion enhancement for D, He and Li bombardment at 45-degree incidence.
- Further studies needed with molecular dynamics and semi-analytical models to study enhanced erosion phenomena.



Future Work Plan

- Continue study of temperature-enhanced erosion of liquid lithium and development of a self-consistent model using molecular dynamics and other simulation/analytical tools.
- Measurements of secondary ion sputtered fraction from solid and liquid tin surfaces.
- Continue study of Sn sputtering in solid and liquid phase under various surface conditions.
- Further study on bubble formation effects in liquid lithium sputtering and tin sputtering at oblique incidence.



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