

Materials Science Research – An Overview

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Introduction

- AWE has developed dedicated capabilities in
 - New/replacement materials development and qualification
 - Materials ageing and lifetime prediction and compatibility
 - Materials characterisation
- AWE provides chemistry and materials science expertise in the following areas:
 - High explosives research and analysis
 - Plutonium and uranium chemistry & metallurgy research
 - Non-metallic materials (organic and inorganic) research
 - Tritium science and technology
 - Radiochemistry, mass spectrometry and spectroscopy capability



Materials Science Research Division









Characterisation, Materials Life Assessment, New Materials Synthesis/Development

Actinide Chemistry and Metallurgy Tritium Science, Handling and Storage High Explosives Synthesis and Characterisation Organic and Inorganic Materials R&D Materials Modelling, Ageing and Compatibility Spectroscopy and Sensors Development Analytical Chemistry, Radiochemistry Nuclear Forensic Science/Micro-Analysis















Materials Science Research Division





Materials Systems

- Organic Materials
 - Ageing & Lifetime Assessment Multi-Material trials
 - New Materials Synthesis and Development
 - New Characterisation and Analysis Methods
- Metallic Materials
 - Accelerated Ageing
 - Mechanical and Fracture Testing
 - Continuum Modelling of Manufacturing and Corrosion Processes
- System Monitoring
 - Sensor development
 - Materials Compatibility & Ageing







Multi-Material Trials



- Accelerated ageing experiments for multiple material combinations
- The atmosphere provides information regarding the degradation and interactions of materials within the vessel
- Designed to study the interactions between materials
- Provides data for system/sub-system life prediction models



New Characterisation and Analysis Methods

- Laser absorption spectroscopy
- Laser-induced breakdown spectroscopy
- Fibre optic sensors
- Micro-structured gas cells
- Logistics condition monitoring devices
- Embedded sensing



LIBS analysis of material samples



New Characterisation and Analysis Methods Inorganic Surface Science Capability

- X-ray & UV photoelectron spectroscopy
- Auger electron spectroscopy
- Low energy electron diffraction
- Secondary ion mass spectrometry
- Molecular beam (O₂, H₂, H₂O, CO₂ and H₃CCOOH)
- Sputter source and gas-atomiser
- Metal vapour deposition
- Secondary Electron Multiplier
- Dedicated glovebox for sample handling
- Thermal desorption studies
- Mass spectrometer
- Vacuum transfer vessel





Metallic Materials-Mechanical and Fracture Testing

- Mechanical Testing
 - Compression and tension, quasi static to 10³ s⁻¹
 - Fatigue and fracture mechanics testing
 - Environmentally assisted cracking testing
 - Indentation and impact excitation testing
- Electron Microscopy
 - FEG-SEM with EDS, EBSD, STEM
 - TEM with EDS
- Raman Spectroscopy
 - Raman for analysis of corrosion products
- Electrochemistry
 - Standard electrochemical polarisation equipment
- NDE
 - Robot mounted eddy current and conductivity systems for automated scanning of components



FEG-SEM



Ageing Models and Life Prediction





Example : Simulation of Uranium Dioxide





Analytical And Nuclear Chemistry



Radiochemical Sciences

- Radiochemistry & Radiometrology
- UGT Rad-chem Data
- Fissile Particle Detection/Analysis

CTBTO GB15 Laboratory

Mass Spectrometry

- Gas & Organics
- Warhead Isotopics
- Trace Actinide Isotopes
- SIMS & Organics

Nuclear Forensic Capability

Conventional Samples Laboratory









Explosive Materials

- Ageing and Life Prediction
- New Materials
 - Synthesis of Novel Energetic Ingredients
- Chemical Characterisation
 - Explosive Chemical Analysis
 - Trace Explosives Analysis
 - Compatibility
- Physical Characterisation
 - Explosive Hazard Testing
 - Mechanical Properties
 - Particle Characterisation
- Formulations
 - Future Plastic Bonded Formulations









Actinides Analysis

Operations

- Glovebox Facility
- Component Certification
- Process Control
- Ageing
- Actinide Material Recycle [INRM]
- Inter-lab Comparison Exercises

Development

- Decrease Risks
- Reduce Wastes
- Reduce Wet Chemistry











Tritium Technology







- Purpose built tritium laboratory with
 Modern Standards Safety Case
- Tritium 'Loading'
 - Hydrogen storage beds
 - Accelerator Targets
- Hydrogen Adsorption Studies
 - Thermodynamics and Exchange Kinetics
 - Ageing tritium and helium release studies
- Tritium Analysis
 - Gas assay High resolution tritium and Helium











Actinide Materials

Metallurgy and Materials Microstructure

- Modern set of in-box equipments
 - DSC, FEG-SEM, EPMA etc
- Materials characterisation and stability studies
- Casting Development inc modelling

Chemistry

- Hydriding testing and characterisation
- Oxidation Characterisation
 - XPS, ellipsometry, FTIR
- Computational Chemistry
 - Mathematical and Molecular modelling







Plutonium Research

- Pu Corrosion Research Facility
- XPS/UPS -
- Hardness/tensile test facilities
- Ellipsometry ·
- XRD ——
- Heat treatment furnaces
- EPMA ⁻
- SIMS
- DSC & TMA
- Density measurement
- Casting furnaces
- FEGSEM-





Summary

- AWE supports the UK's National Nuclear Security by providing materials science expertise in the following areas:
 - High explosives research and analysis
 - Plutonium and uranium chemistry & metallurgy research
 - Non-metallic materials (organic and inorganic) research
 - Tritium science and technology
 - Radiochemistry, mass spectrometry and spectroscopy capability
- Materials that are sustainable, well-characterised, with controlled manufacturing processes and consistent properties.