

# THERMAL AND STRESS ANALYSIS OF A SOLID DT TEST SPECIMEN

James K. Hoffer and J. Gregory Swadener

presented at the

**Laser IFE Workshop**

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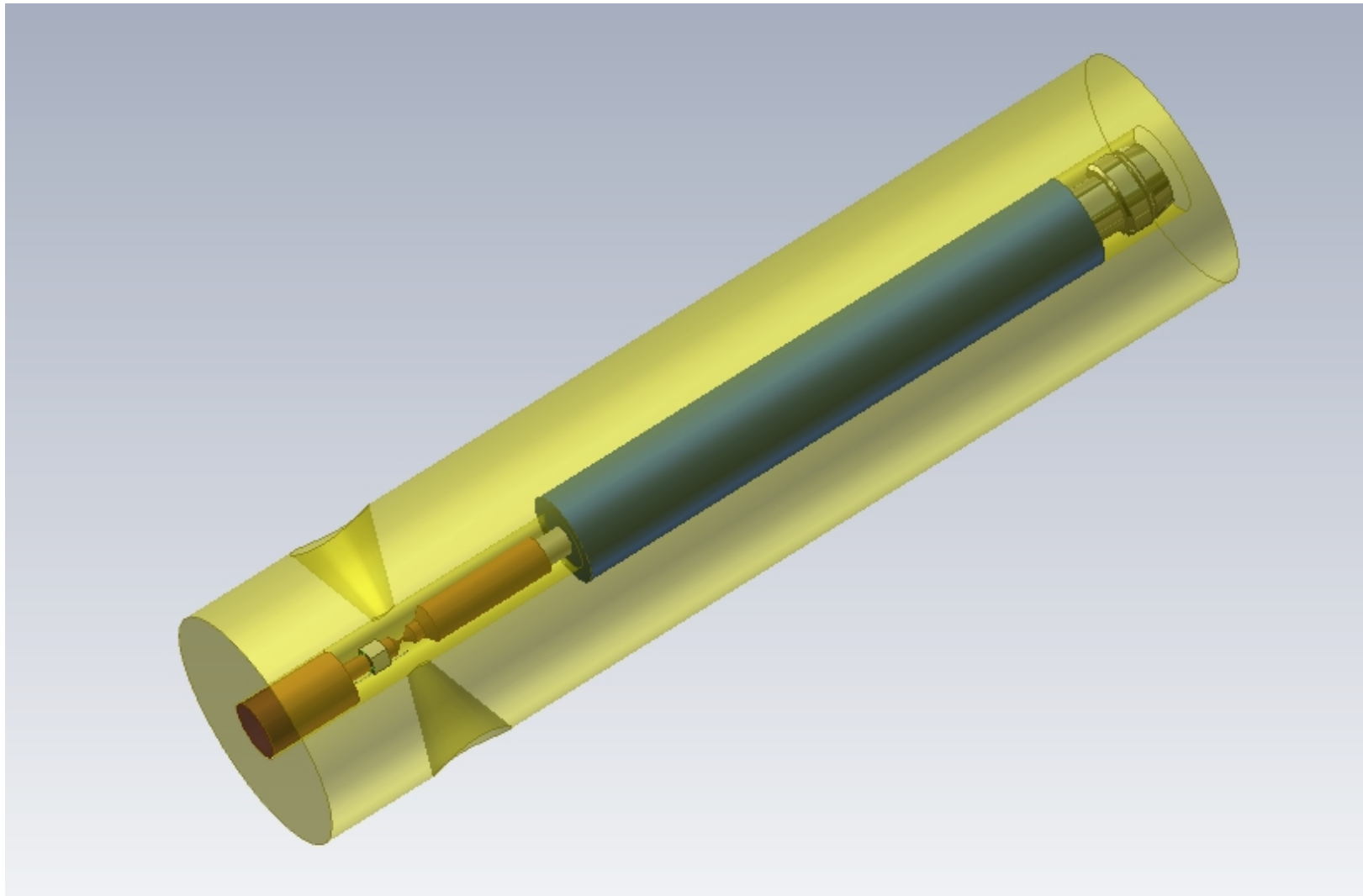
**The Department of Energy  
Offices of Fusion Energy Sciences &  
Defense Programs**

**November 13, 2001**

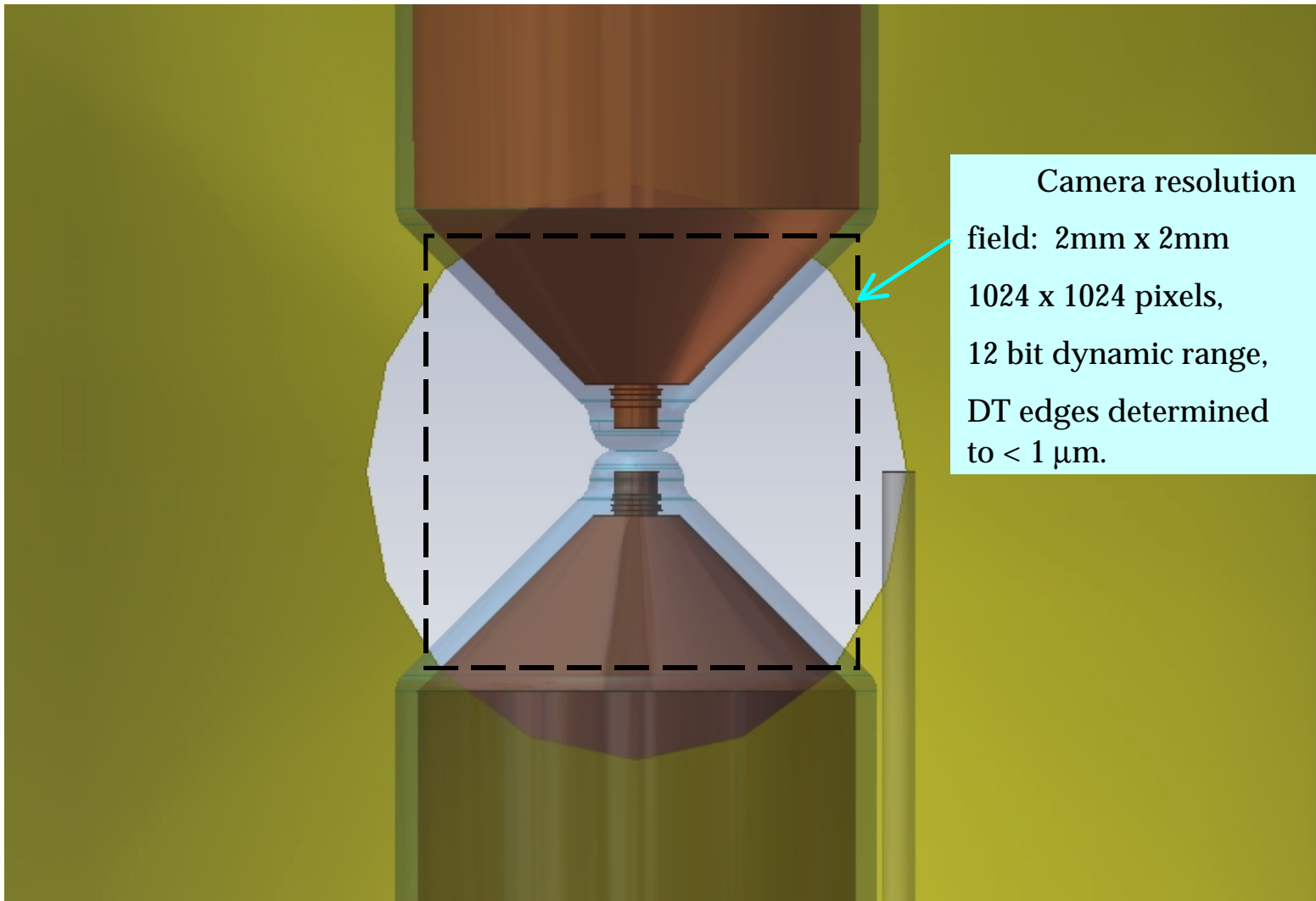
# Target Injection-1: Target Materials Response - LANL

Overall Objective.....	Response of target materials to injection stresses
FY 02 Deliverables.....	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Modify existing apparatus to accommodate new 'DT strain cell.'</li><li>2. Assemble and bench-test strain cell using no hydrogen (warm experiments, using 'butter').</li><li>3. Start experiments to measure DT yield strength and modulus.</li></ol>
PI Experience..... (POC: J. Hoffer)	Extensive experience with DT and DT-layering
Proposed FY02 Amount.....	\$ 200 k
Relevance of Deliverables	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NIF.....	Research in materials in NIF targets
<input type="checkbox"/> Laser RR Facility....	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other DP/NNSA.....	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy.....	Needed for injection into chamber
Related DP activities.....	Define experiments to measure the effect of a sudden thermal load on a DT-layered target

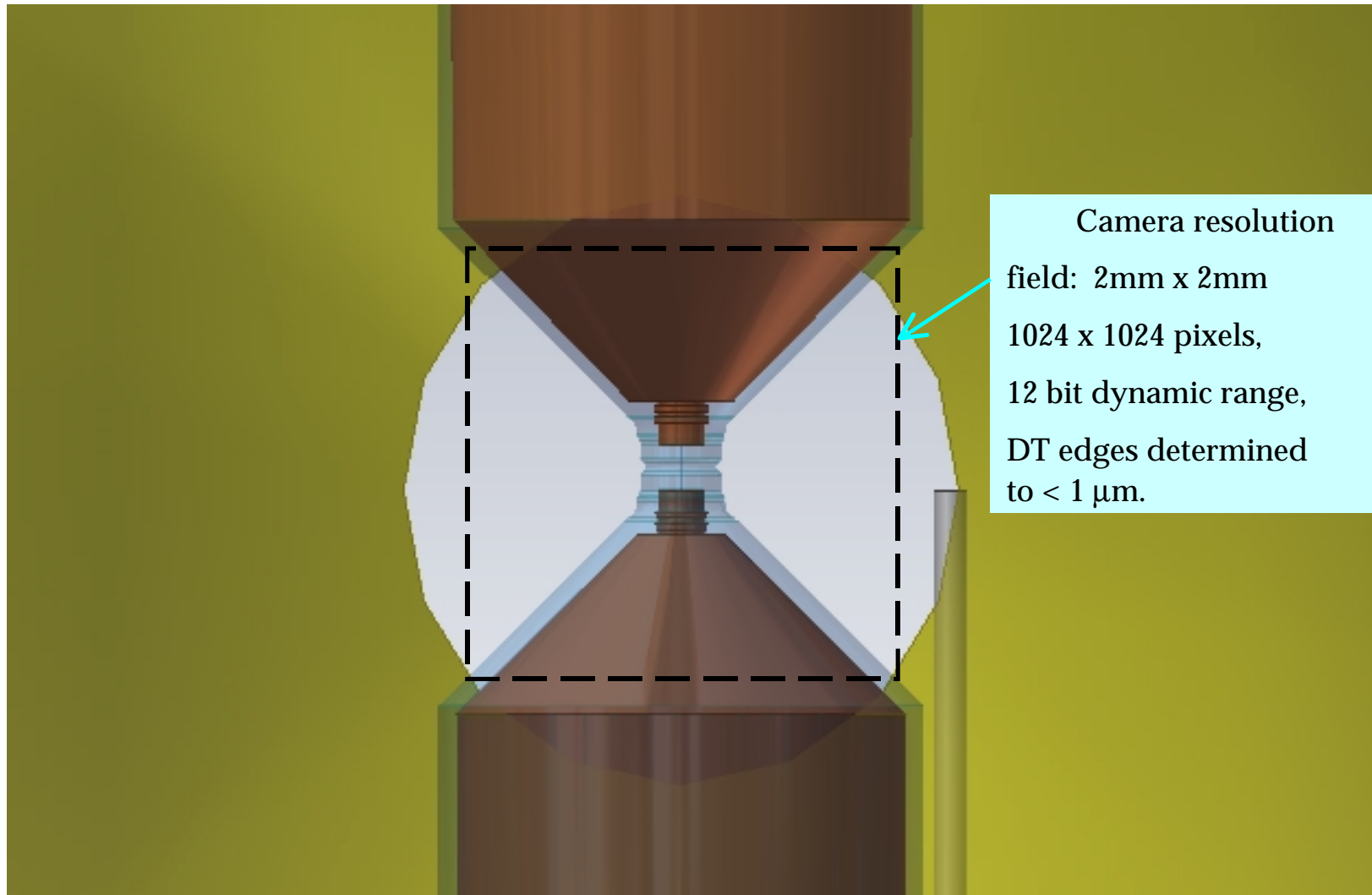
Finally, we enclose all of this assembly inside a tritium cell with optical ports:



# What the camera might see: (version 'A')

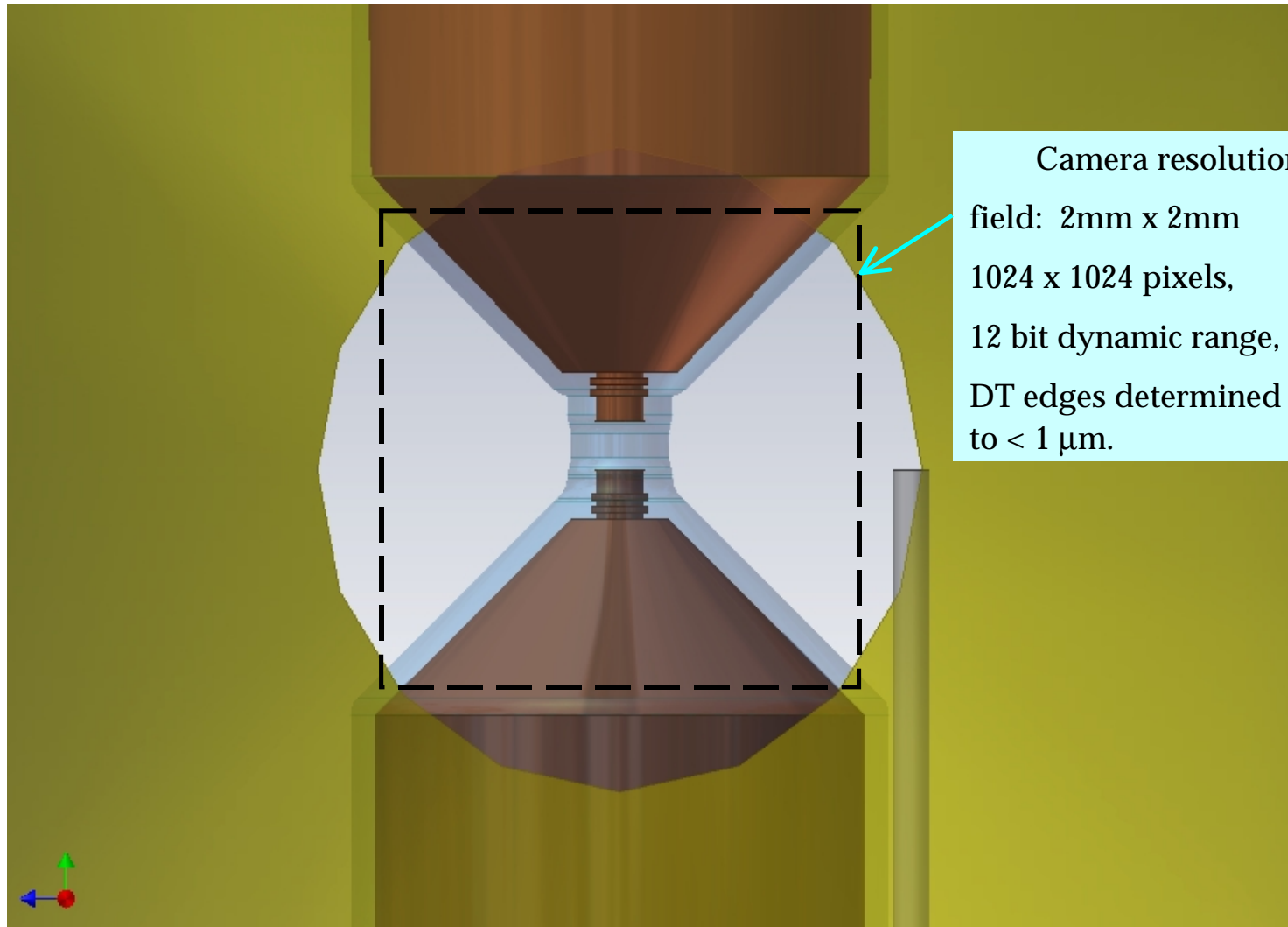


# What the camera might see: (version 'B')



Camera resolution  
field: 2mm x 2mm  
1024 x 1024 pixels,  
12 bit dynamic range,  
DT edges determined  
to  $< 1 \mu\text{m}$ .

# What the camera might see: (version 'C')



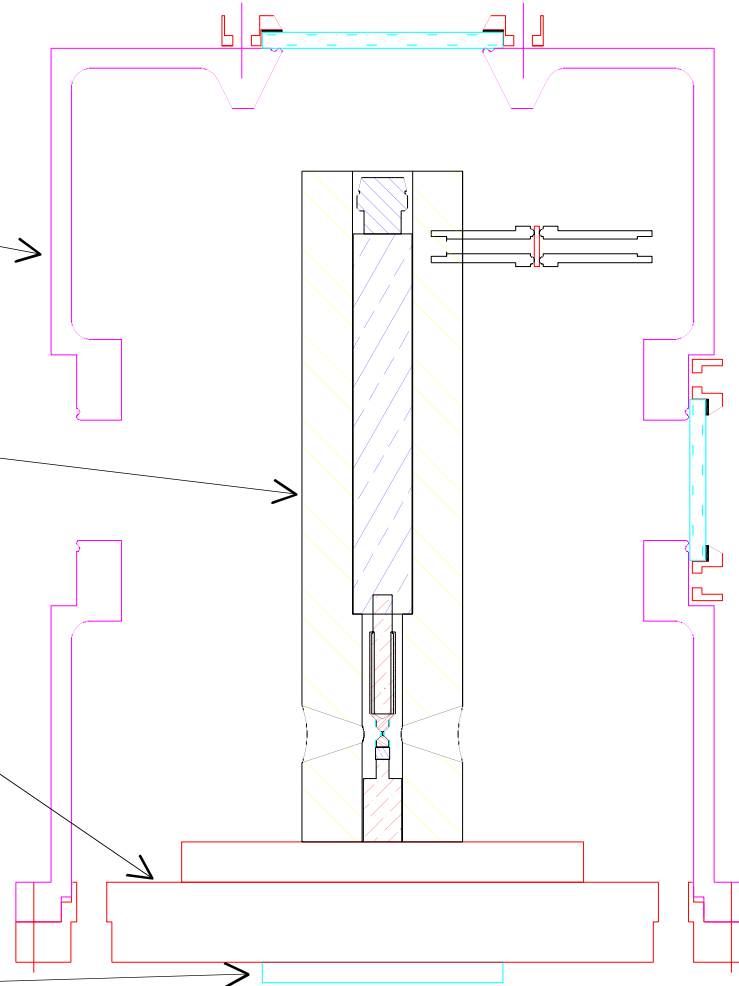
Camera resolution  
field: 2mm x 2mm  
1024 x 1024 pixels,  
12 bit dynamic range,  
DT edges determined  
to < 1  $\mu\text{m}$ .

# What's next?

- Complete design of the “DT-strain cell”
  - Perform thermal modeling of layer formation
- Perform strain analysis on proposed sample shape
- Redesign cryostat if necessary
  - this assembly may be too long for existing apparatus

In fact, the “DT-strain cell” is not too large, but the optics don’t fit our existing cryostat:

- existing “cold can” in optical cryostat
- “DT-strain cell”
- Existing “cold plate”
- Closed cycle helium refrigerator second stage (10–20 K) plate

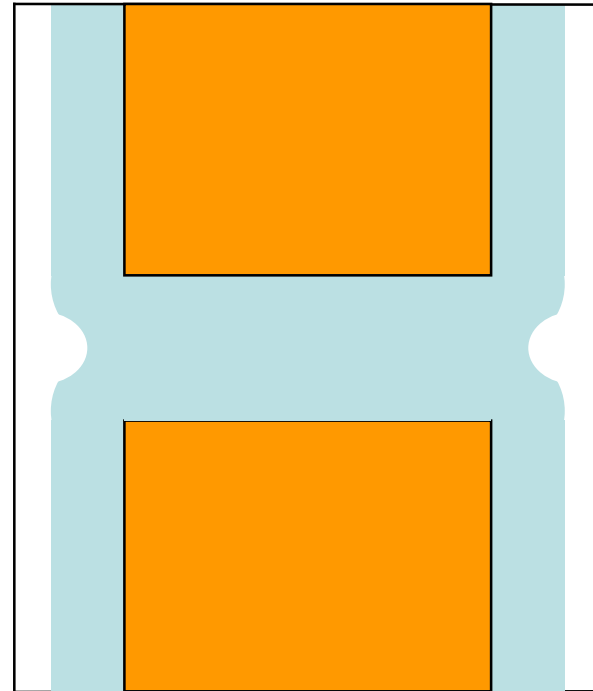




# THERMAL & STRESS ANALYSES

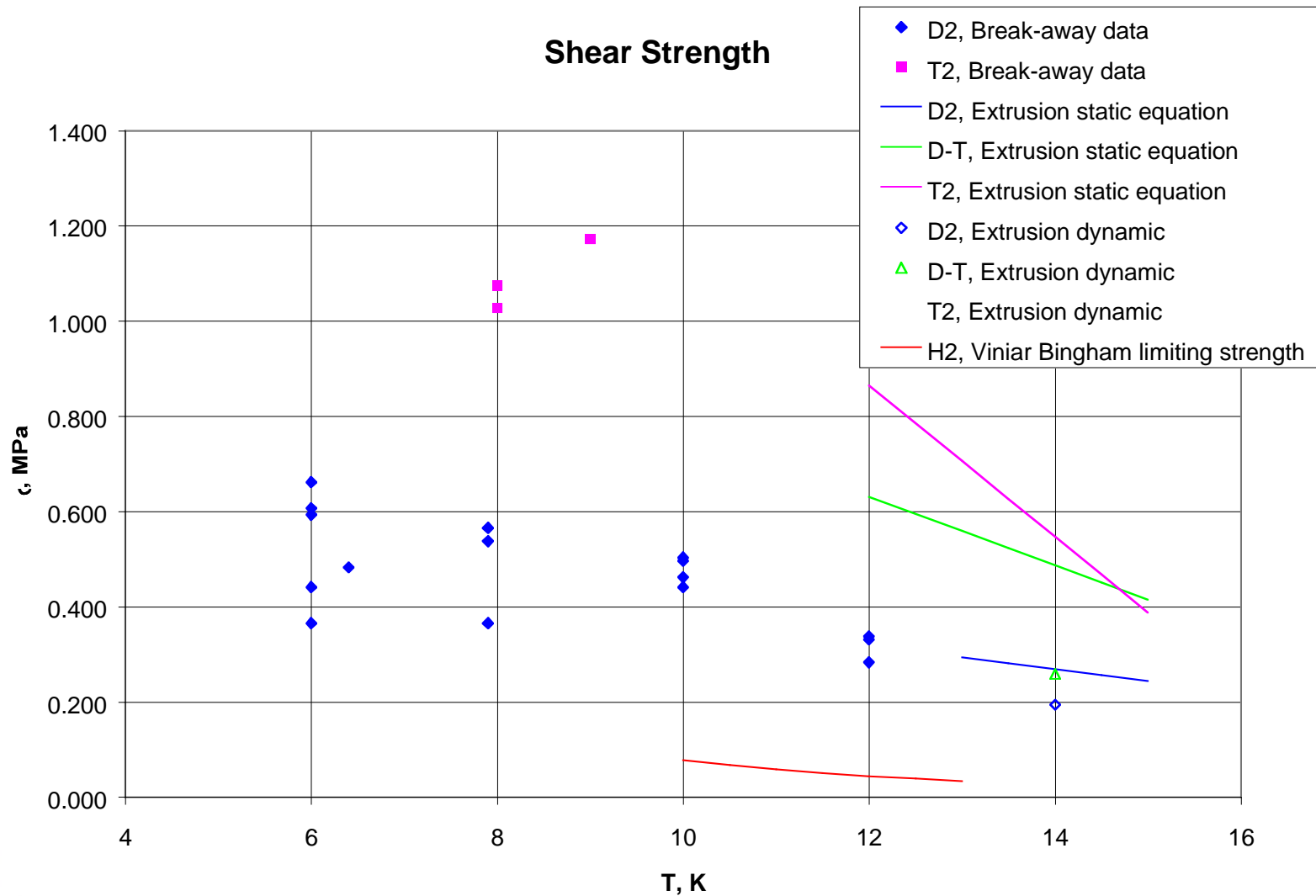


**TYPICAL SPECIMEN SHAPE**



**THERMAL EQUILIBRIUM SHAPE?**

# Hydrogenic solid shear strength data from ORNL H, D, T pellet experiments

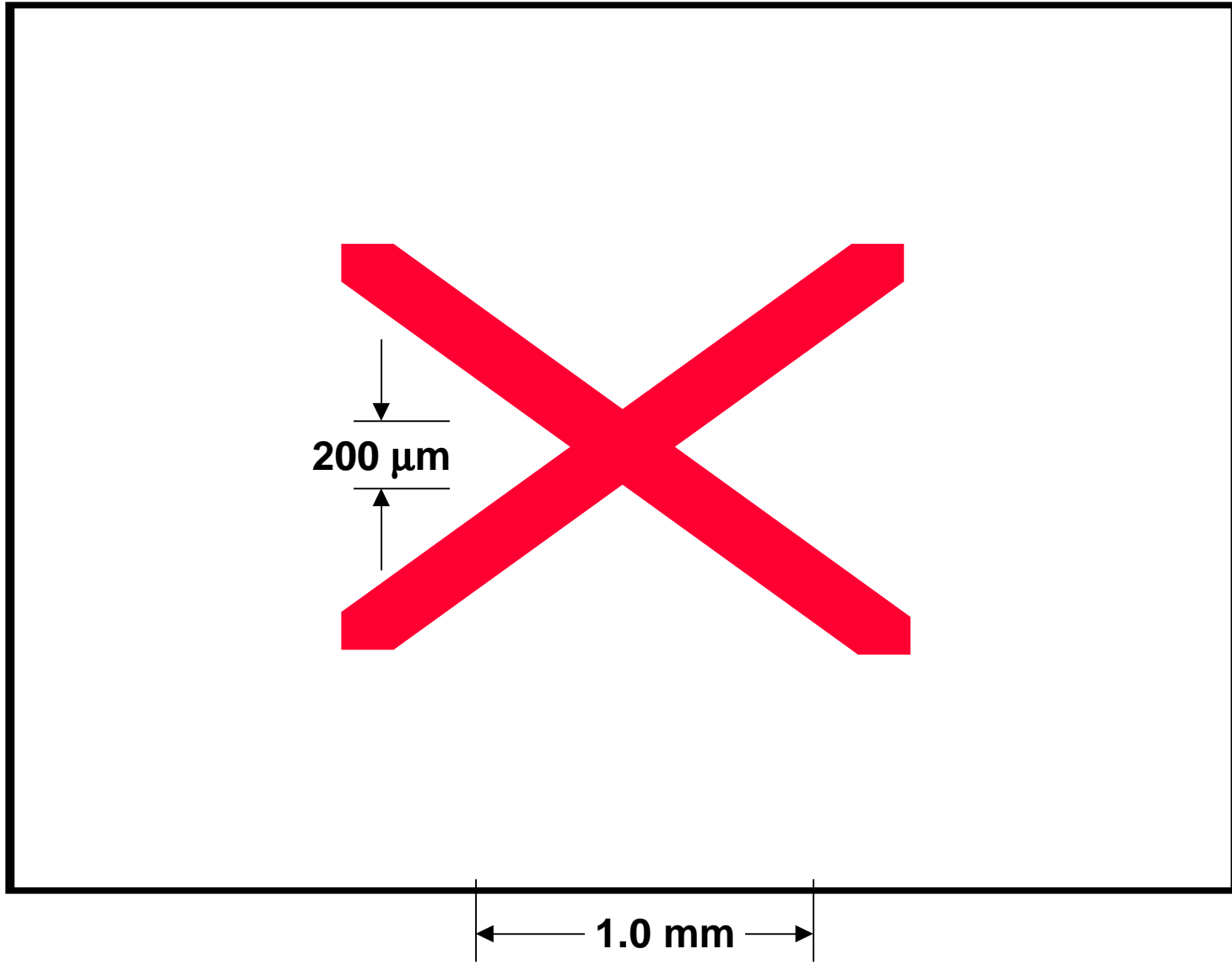


# MATERIAL PROPERTIES AT 18 K

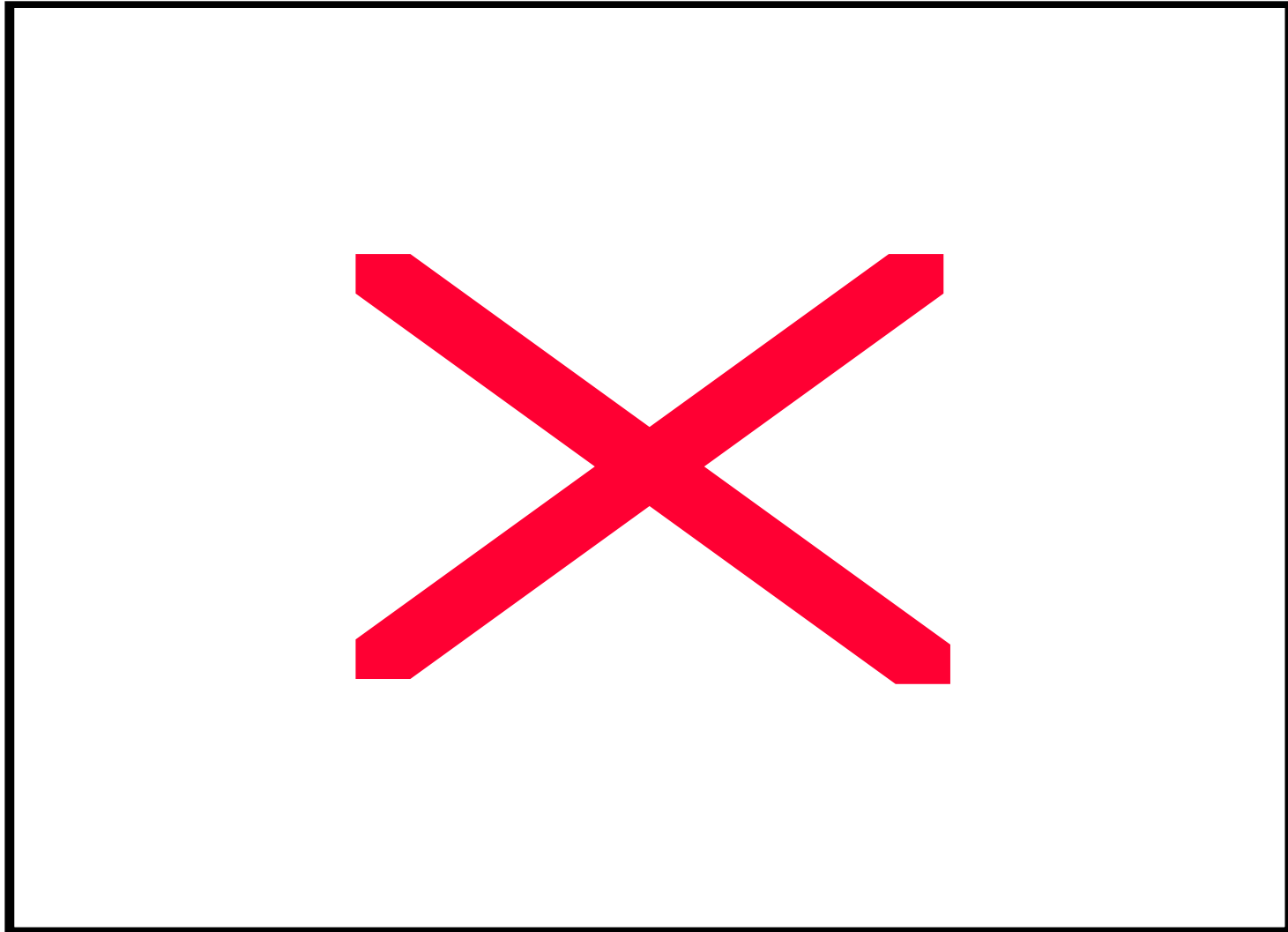
	Copper	DT
E (GPa)	138	0.02*
$E_t$ (GPa)	-	0.002*
$\sigma_y$ (MPa)	120	0.02*
$\nu$	0.34	0.3*
$\rho$ (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	9.03	0.254
K (W/m/K)	1800	0.33*
$C_s$ (J/g/K)	0.05	17.7*
Q (W/m <sup>3</sup> )	-	49 000

\* estimate

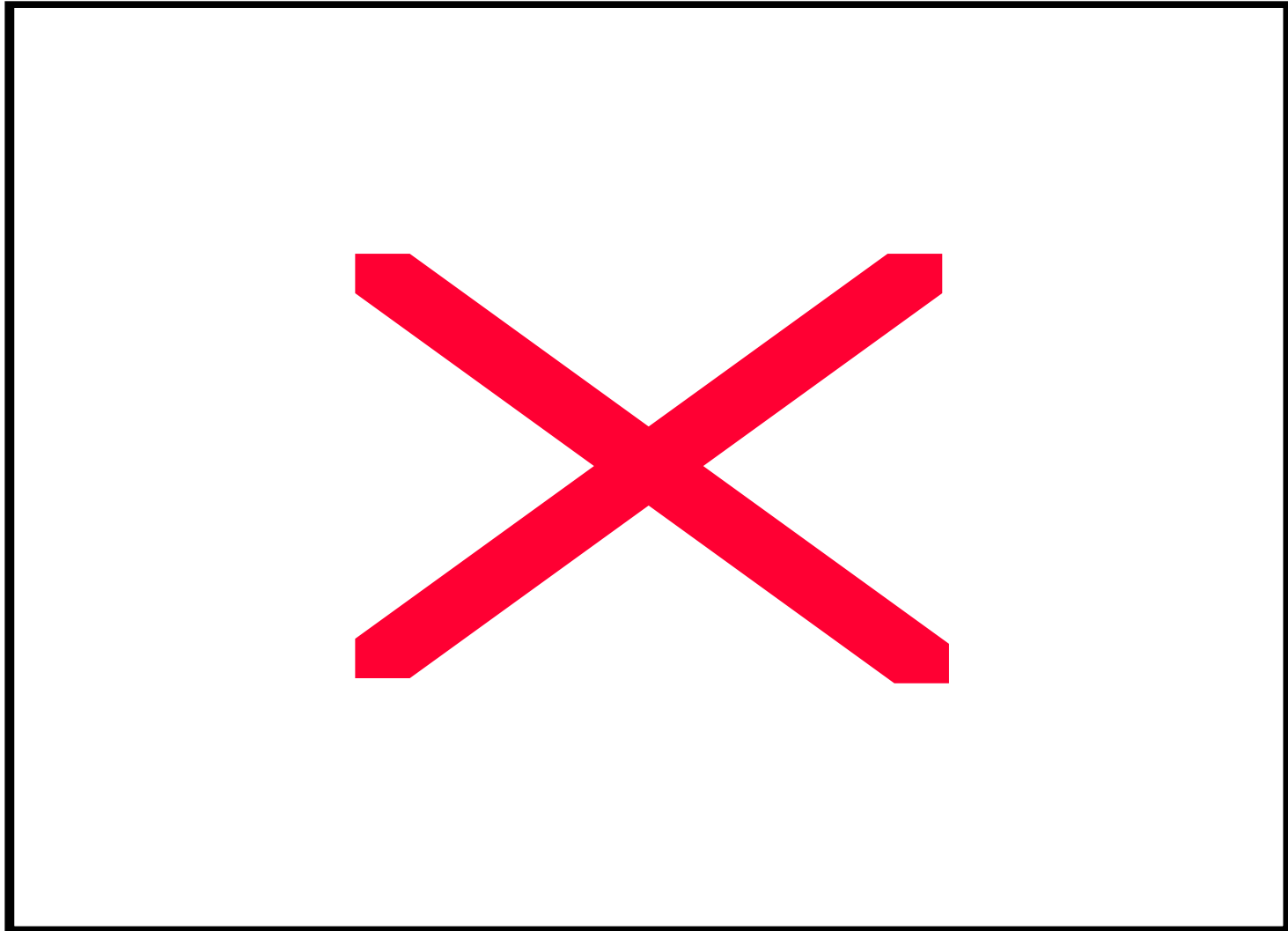
# THERMAL ANALYSIS – FE MESH



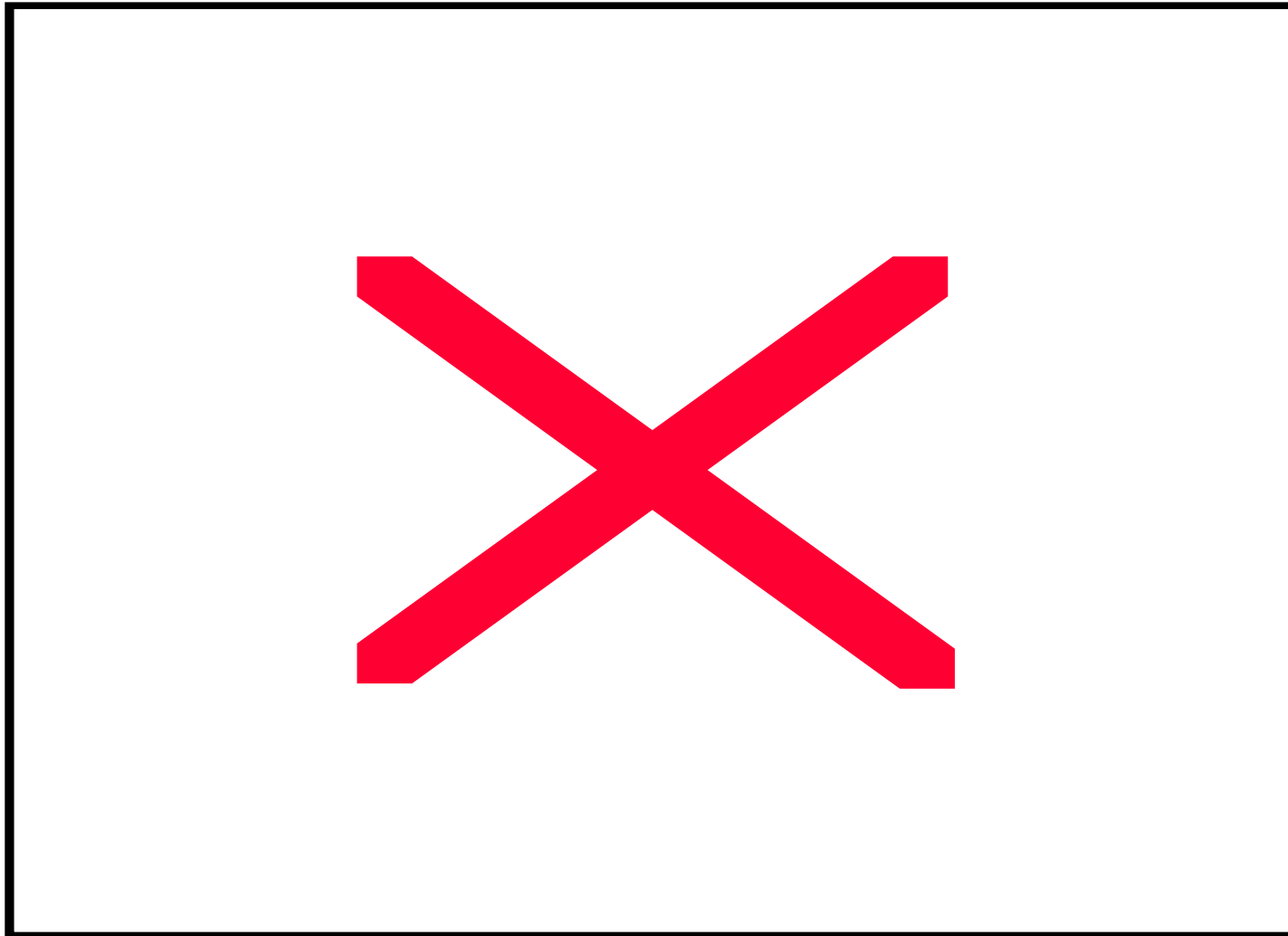
# THERMAL ANALYSIS – ITERATIVE SOLUTION



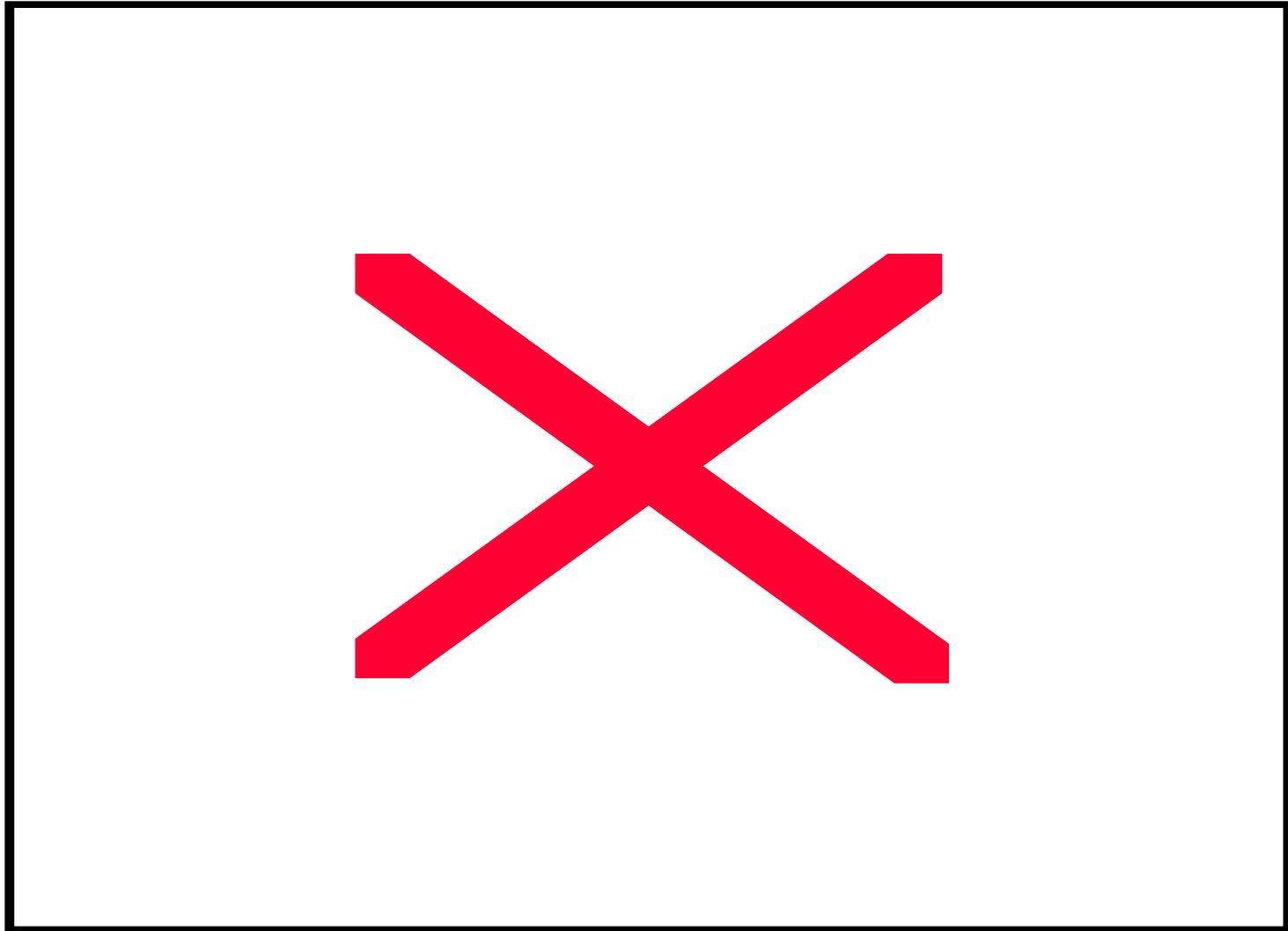
# THERMAL ANALYSIS – NOTCH DEVELOPS



# THERMAL ANALYSIS – 110 $\mu\text{m}$ layer



# THERMAL ANALYSIS – DETAIL

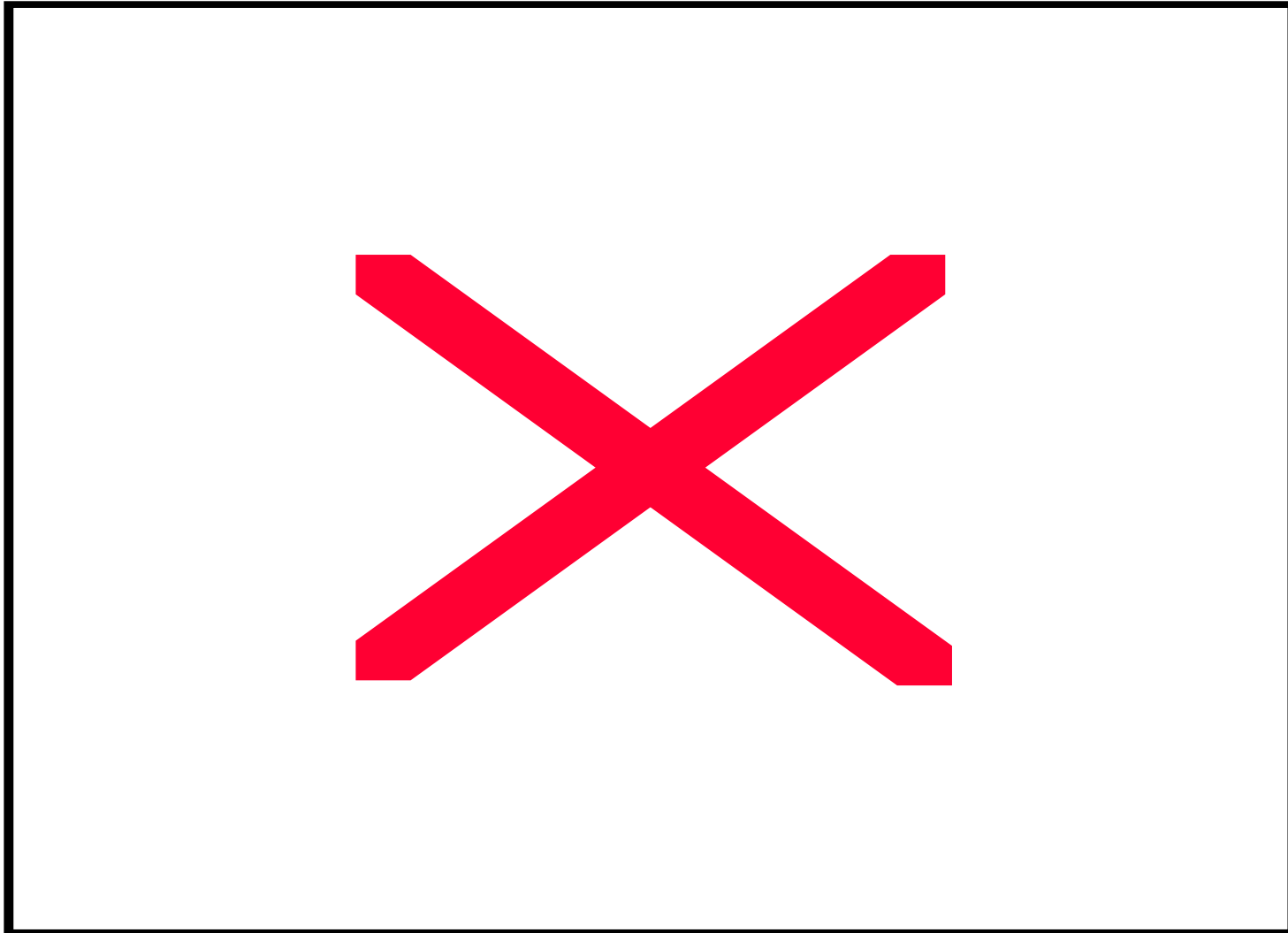




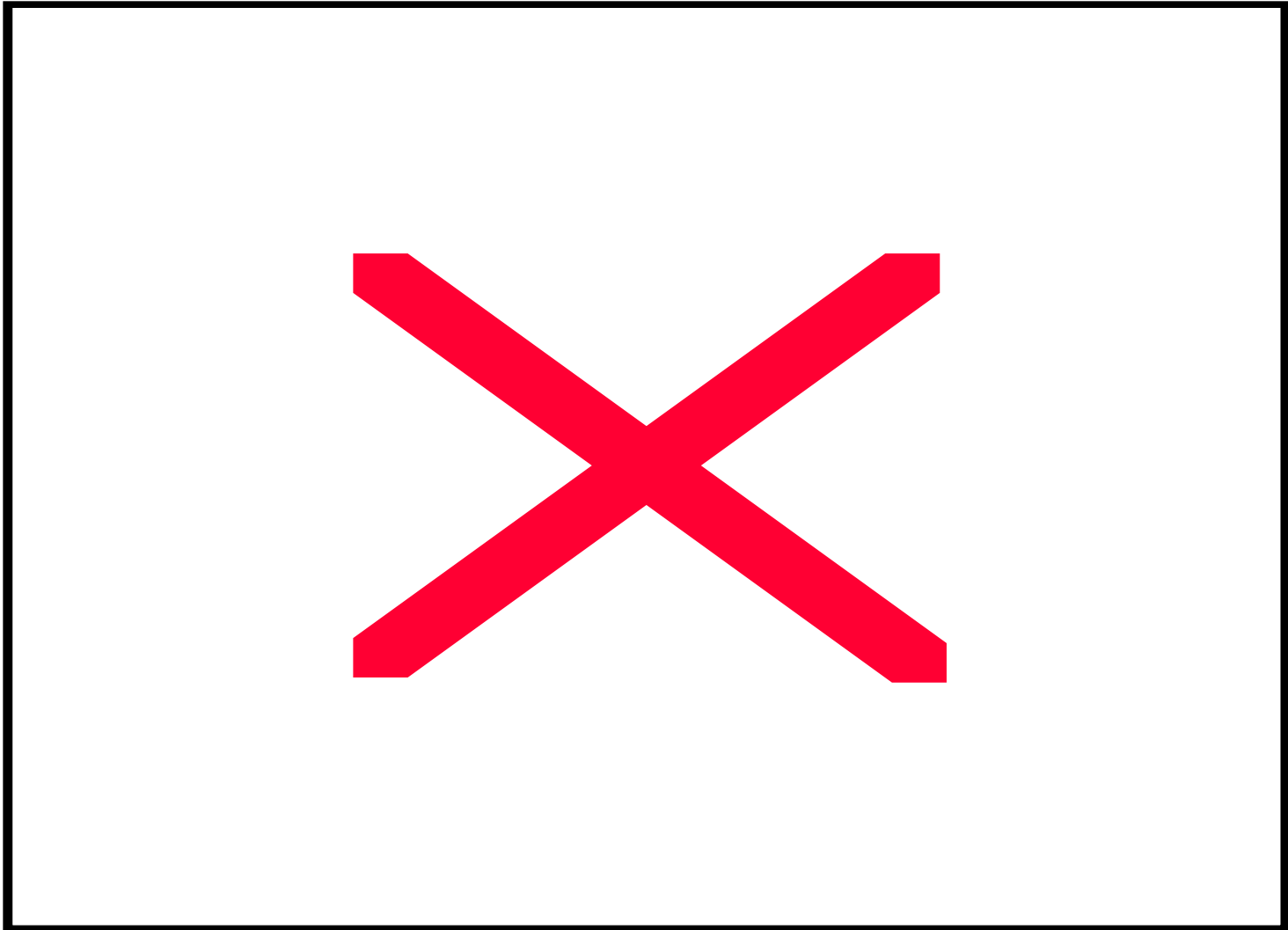
# D2 Stress-Strain Response

## Bol'shutkin et al., 1970

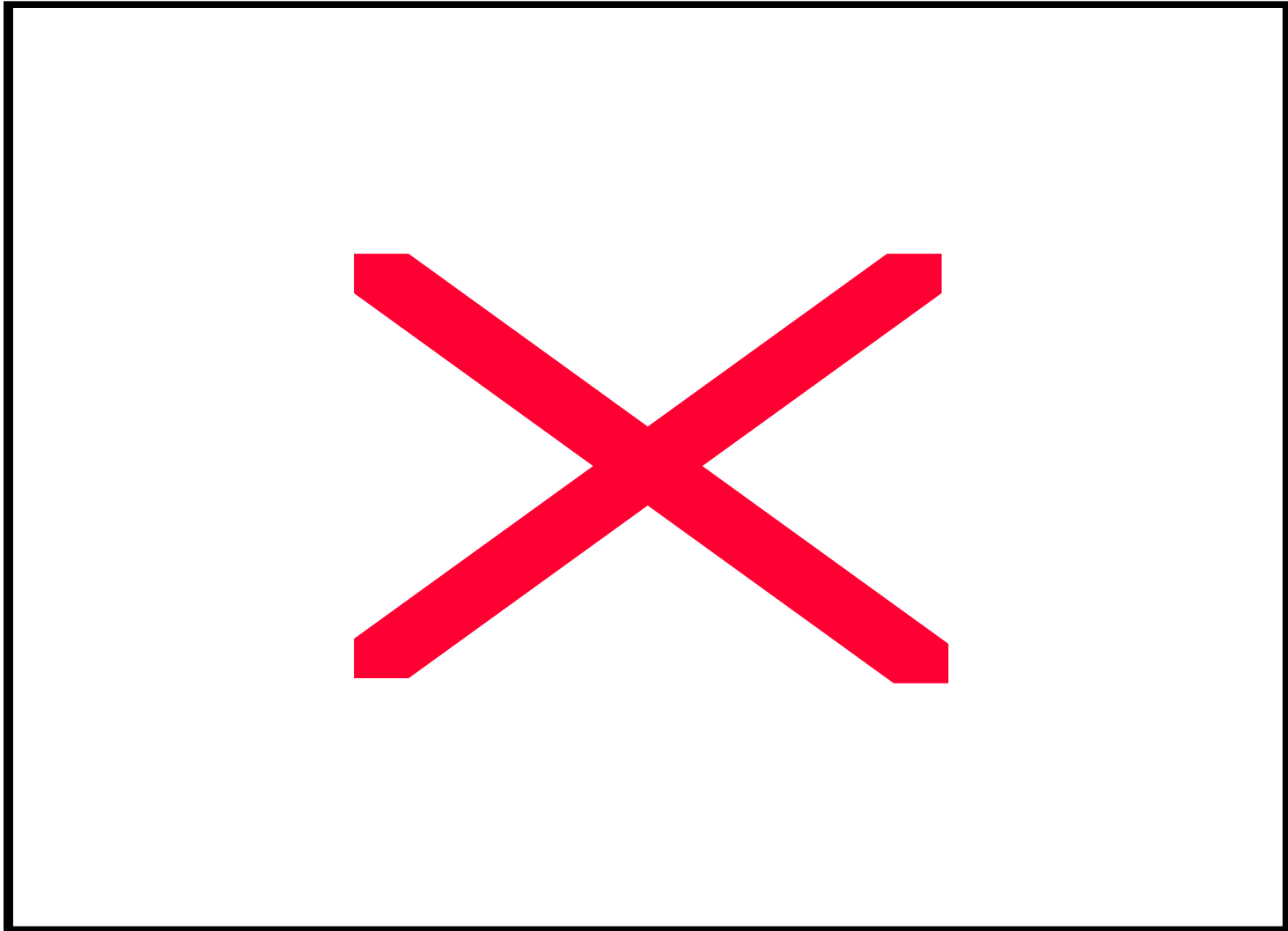
# STRESS ANALYSIS – REFINED MESH



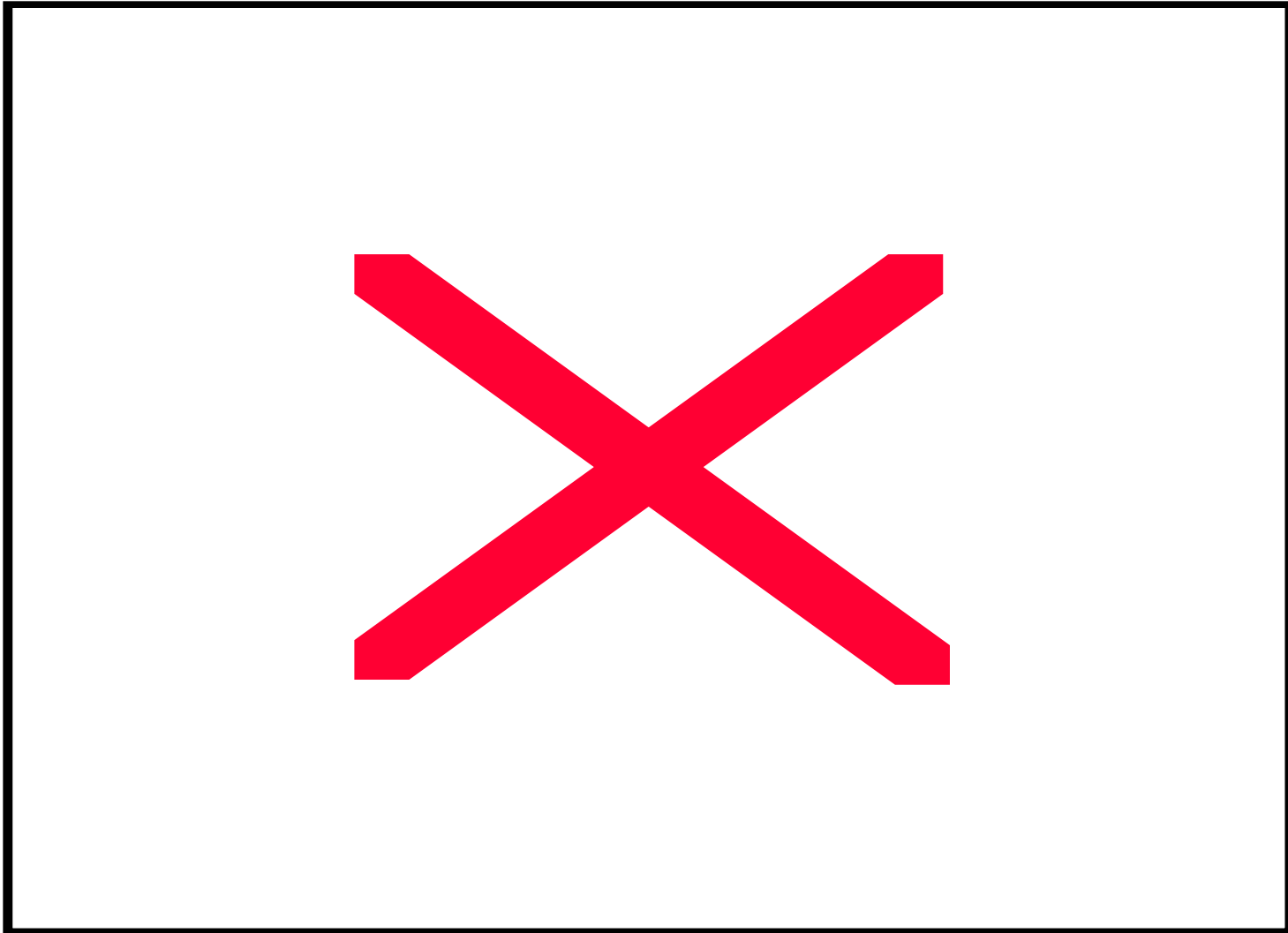
ELASTIC STRAINS:  $e = 0.0005$



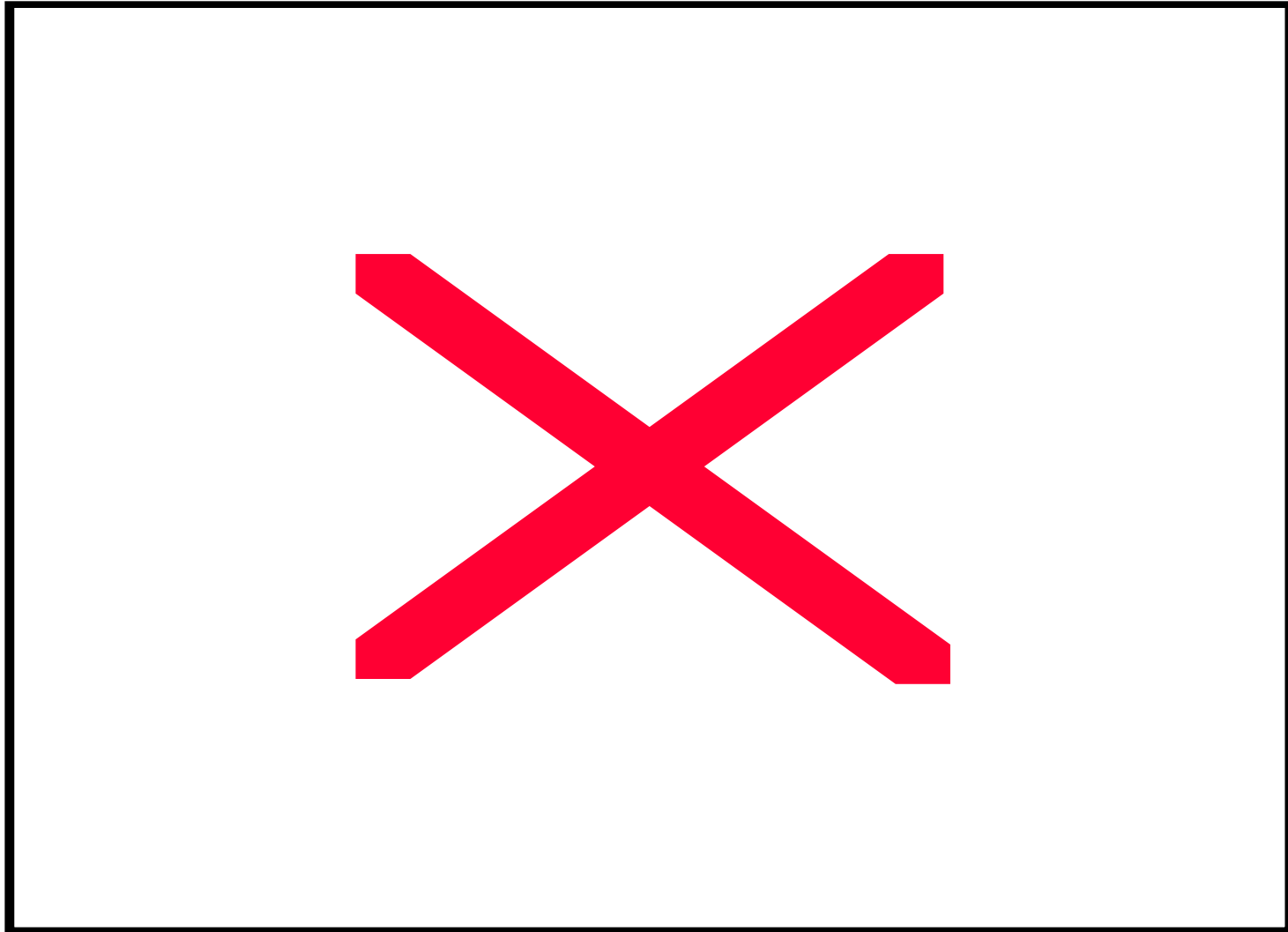
ONSET OF YIELDING:  $e = 0.001$



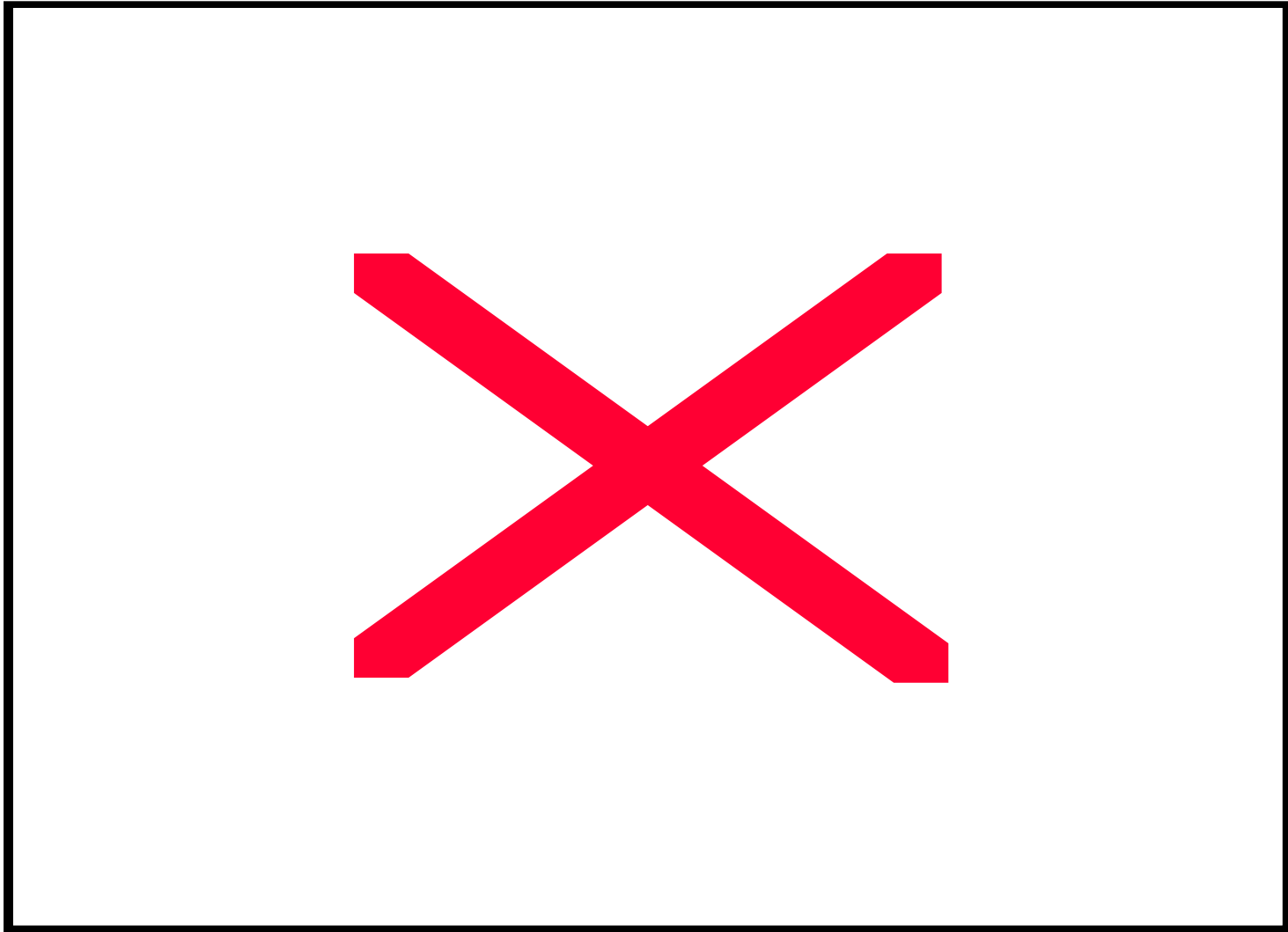
ADDITIONAL YIELDING:  $e = 0.0015$



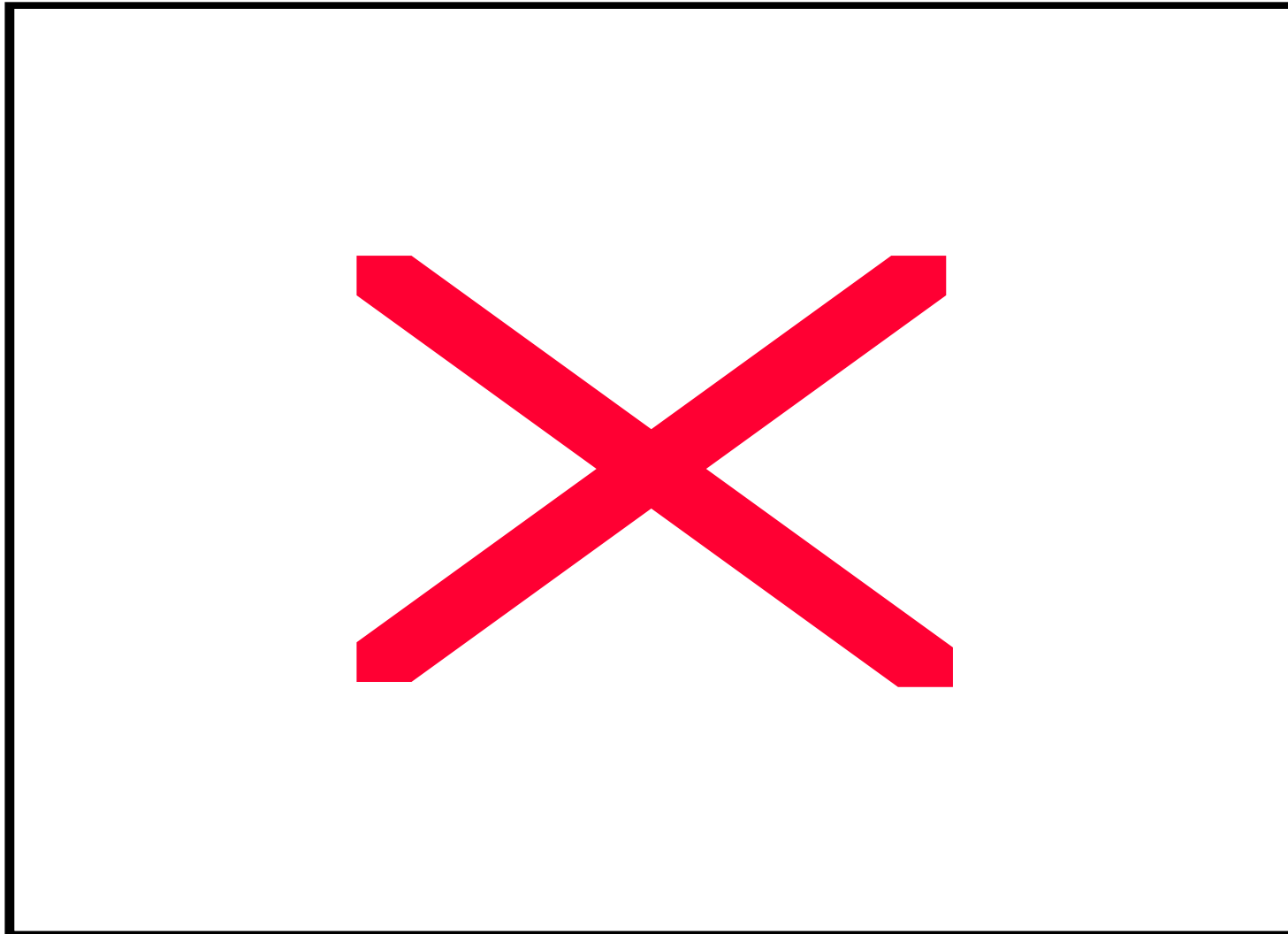
WORK HARDENING:  $e = 0.003$



ADDITIONAL HARDENING:  $e = 0.004$

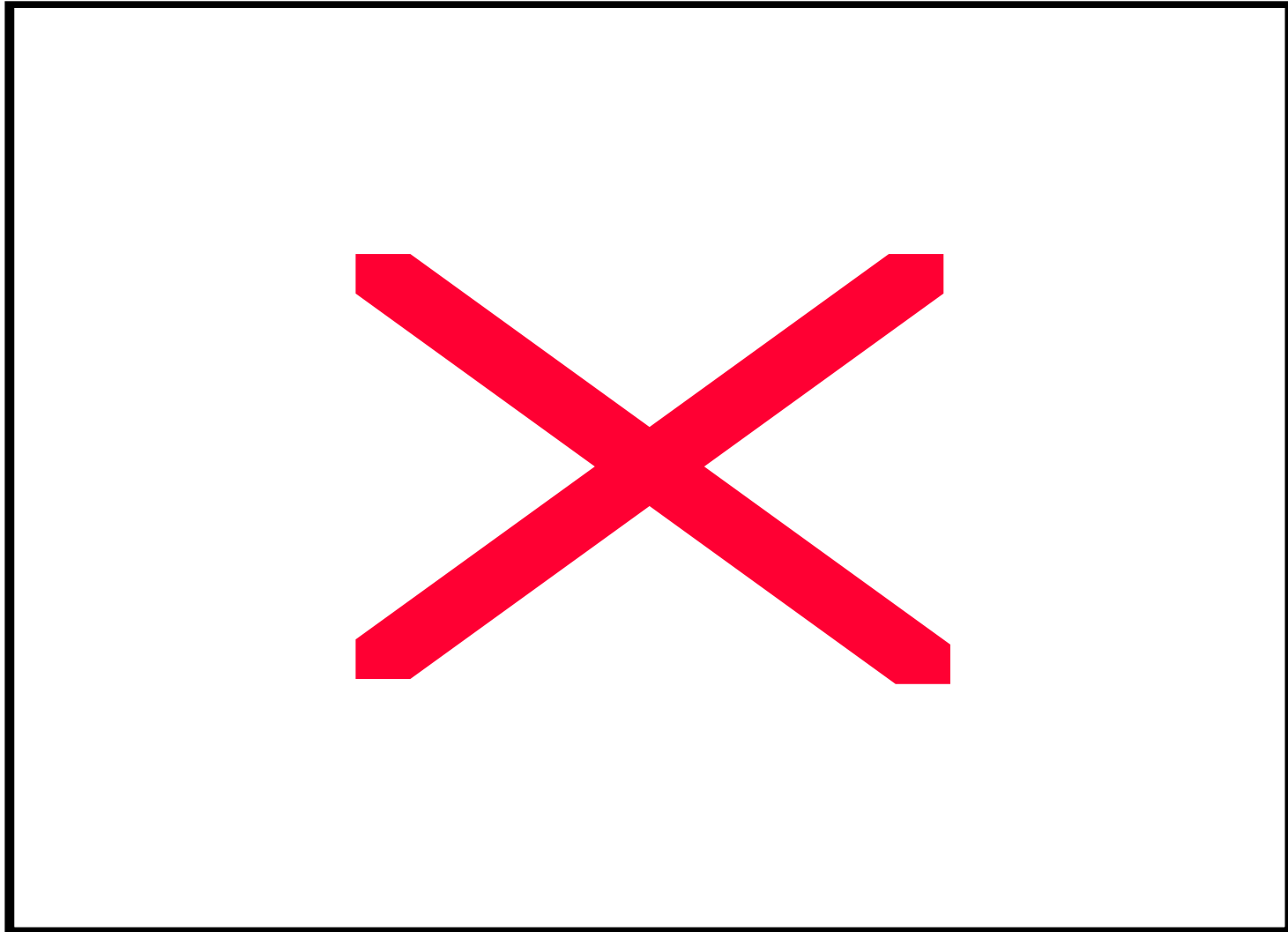


ADDITIONAL HARDENING:  $e = 0.006$

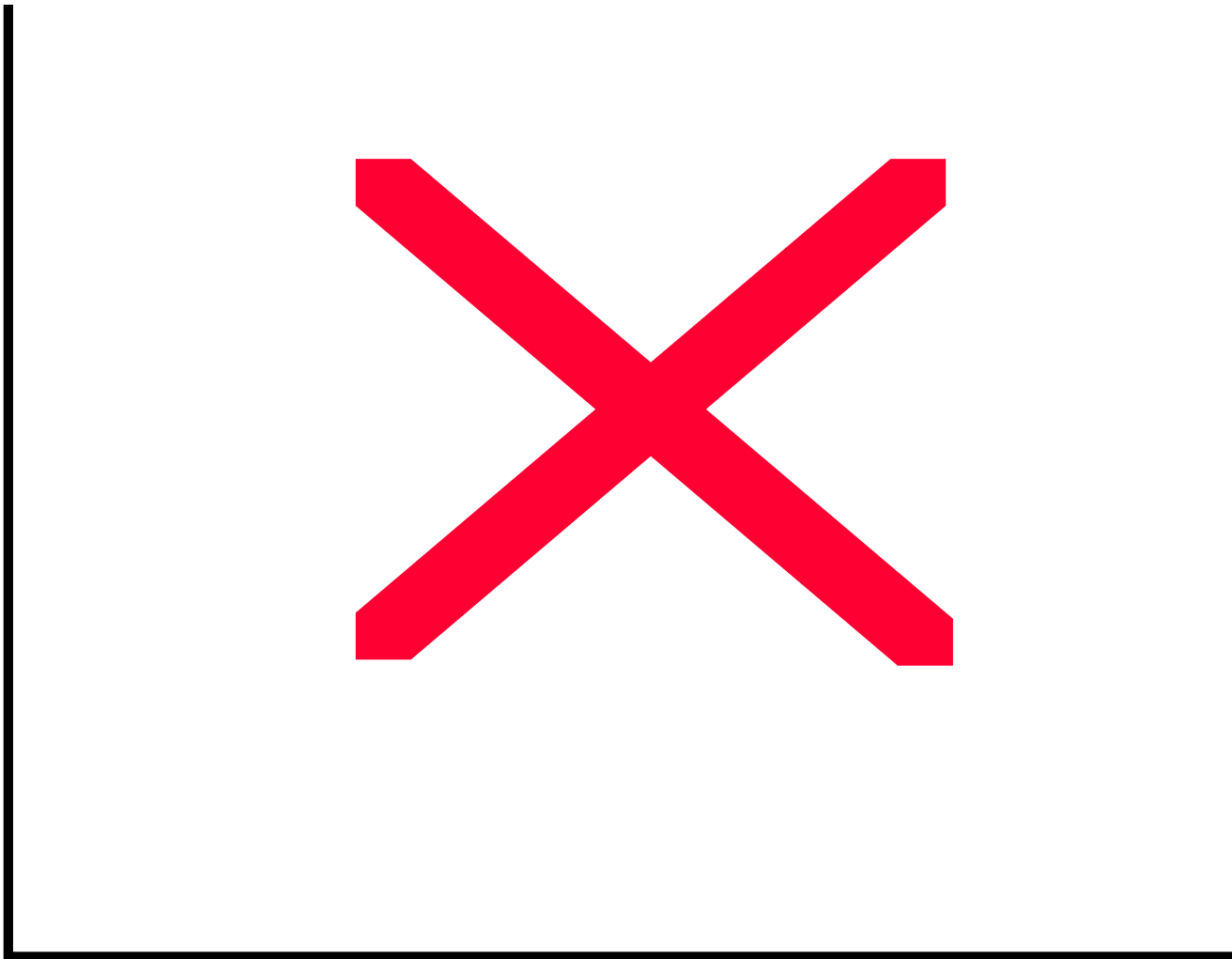




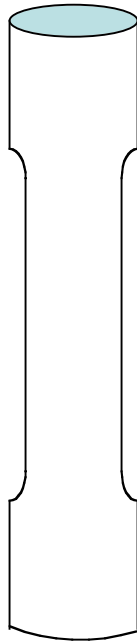
HIGH STRESS:  $e = 0.009$



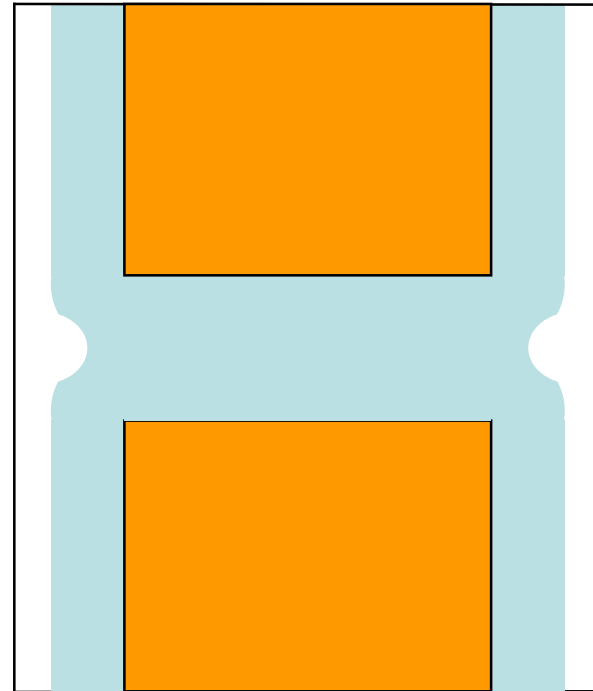
# FEA LOAD-DISPLACEMENT RESULTS



# THERMAL & STRESS ANALYSES



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