

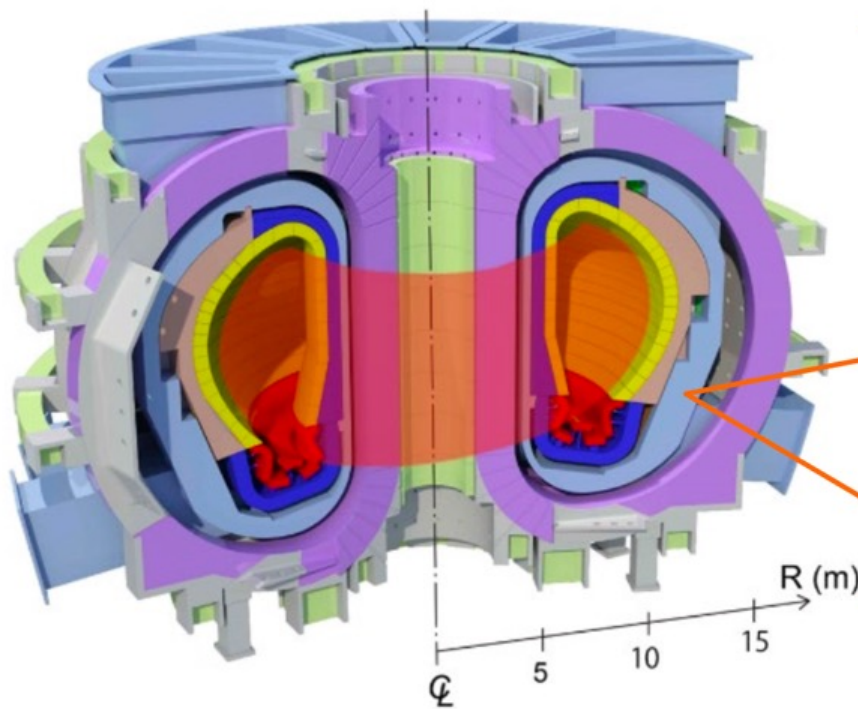
Session 3-1 : Irradiation Tests for Fusion Materials

New Concept of Neutron Multiplayer and Necessary Irradiation Tests

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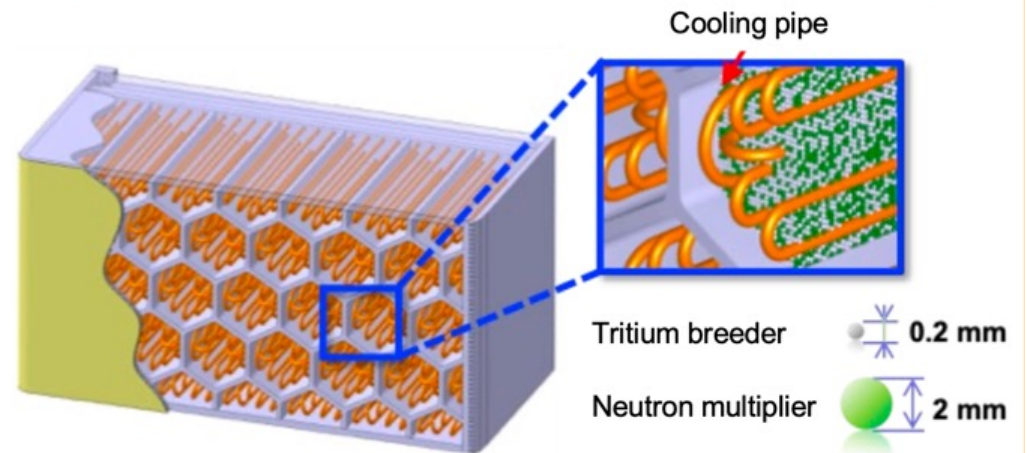
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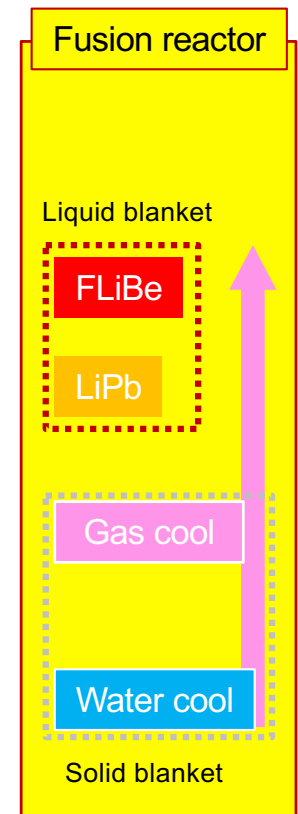
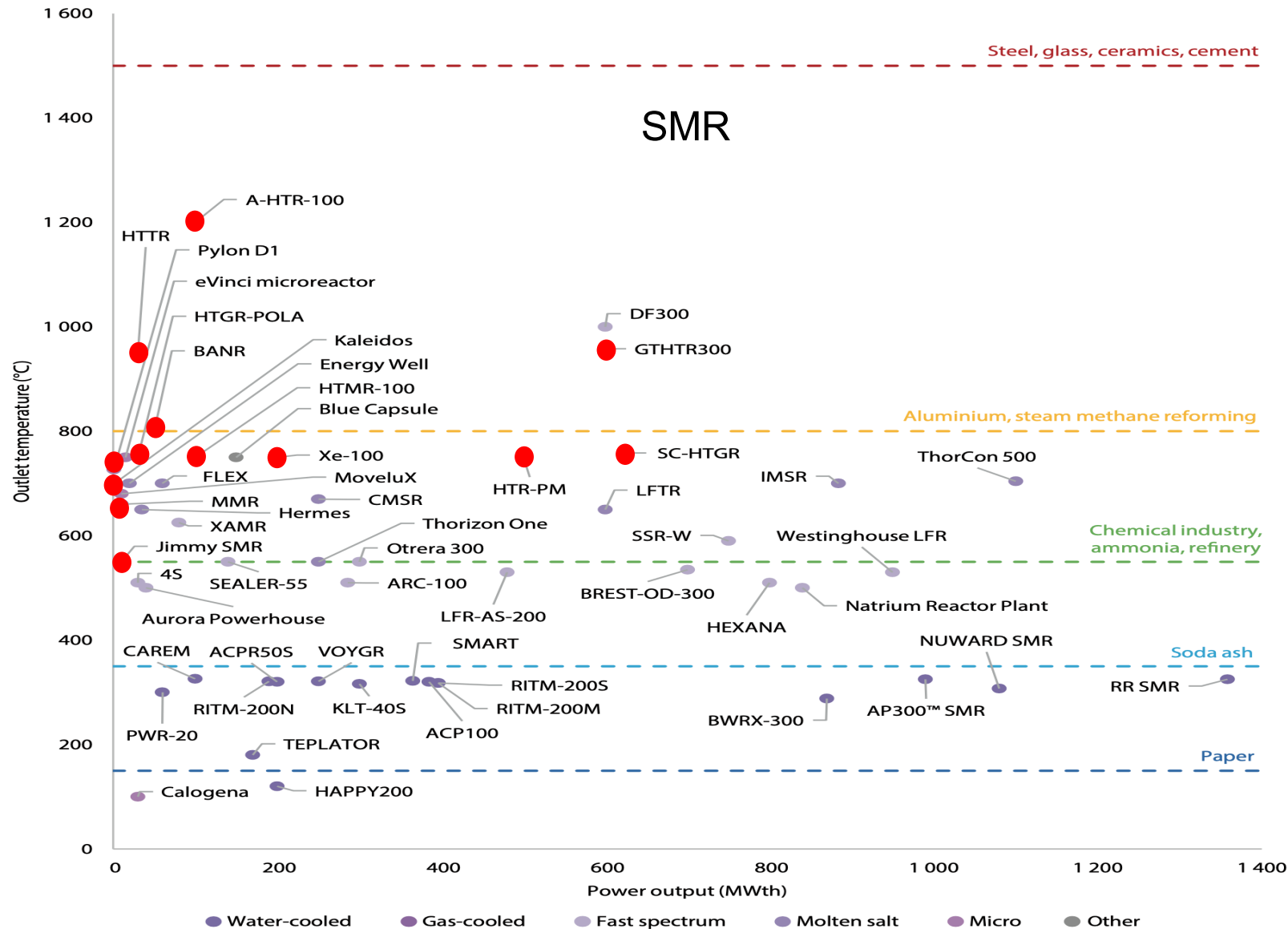
JA DEMO

Basic concept of a breeding blanket

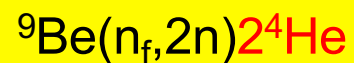


Proposal for a higher-temperature neutron multiplier
→ Improved power generation efficiency
(high-temperature gas cooling)
→ Improved safety
(swelling and tritium inventory reduction)

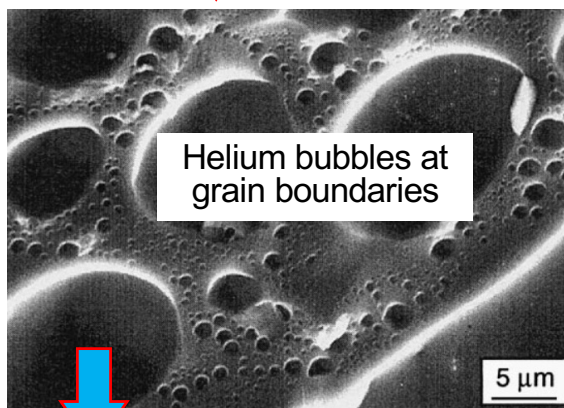
Fission vs Fusion



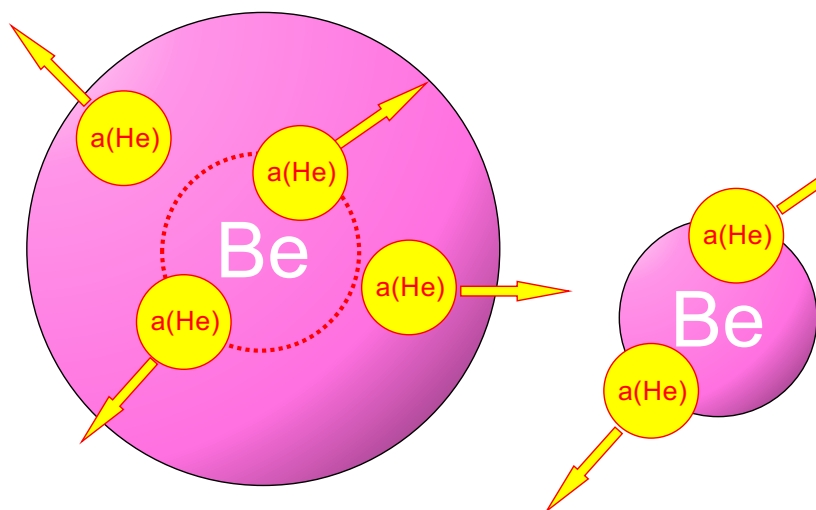
Idea for swelling reduction



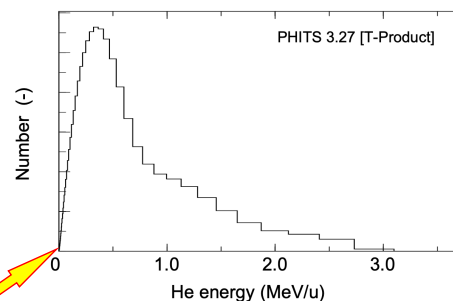
1) Risk of blanket vessel destruction due to swelling caused by helium generation



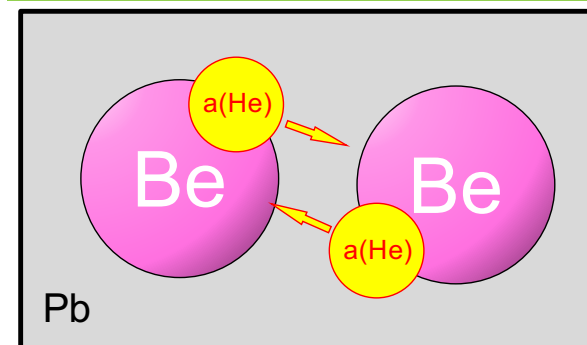
2) Actively utilized recoil helium by reducing beryllium size



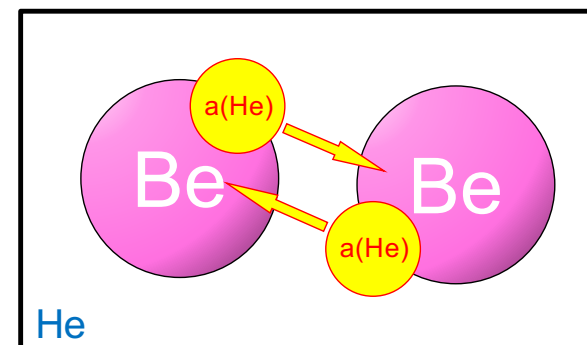
Smaller size is better



+ Neutron multiplication,
+ Gamma rays shielding, by lead

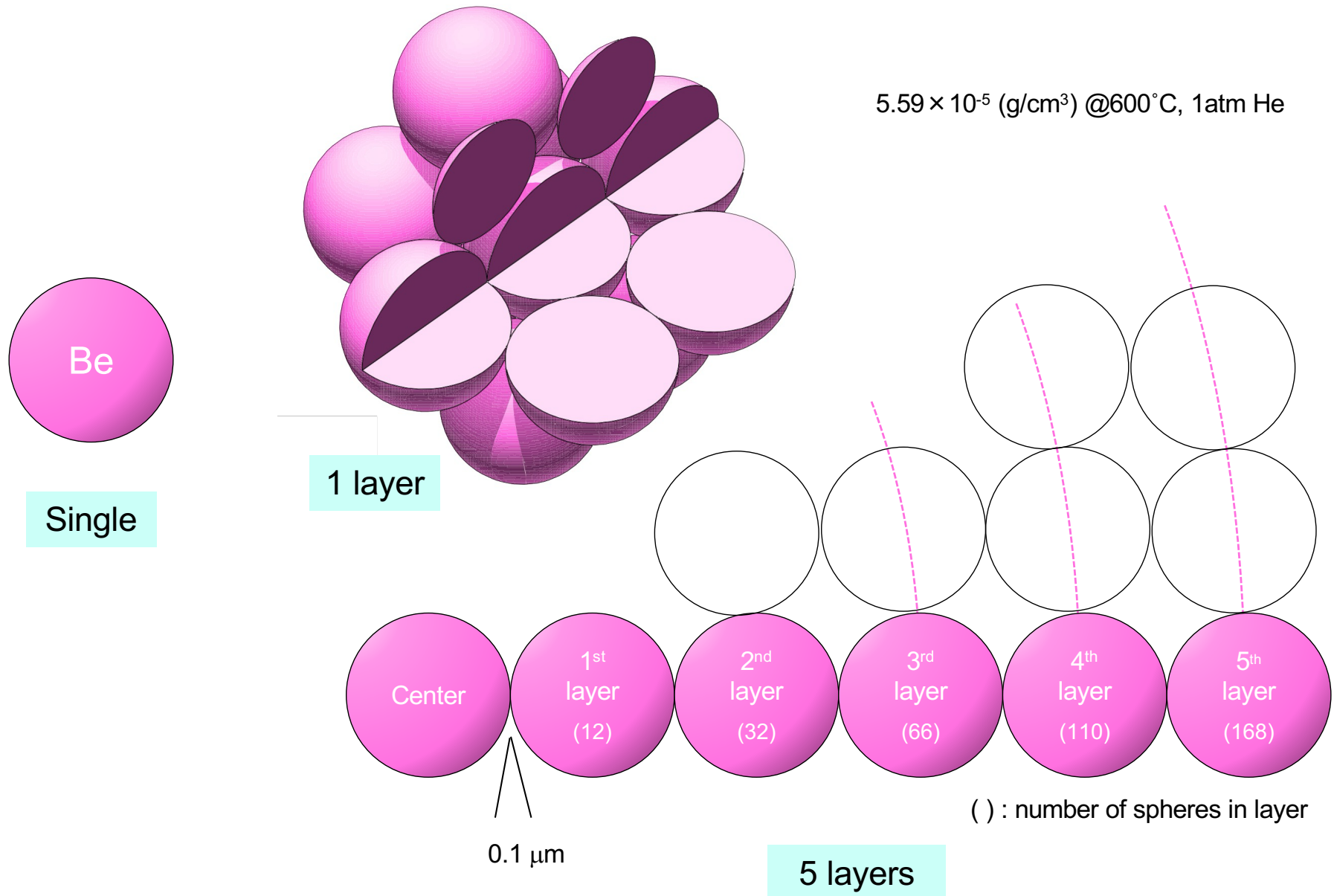


4) Lead shield α irradiation



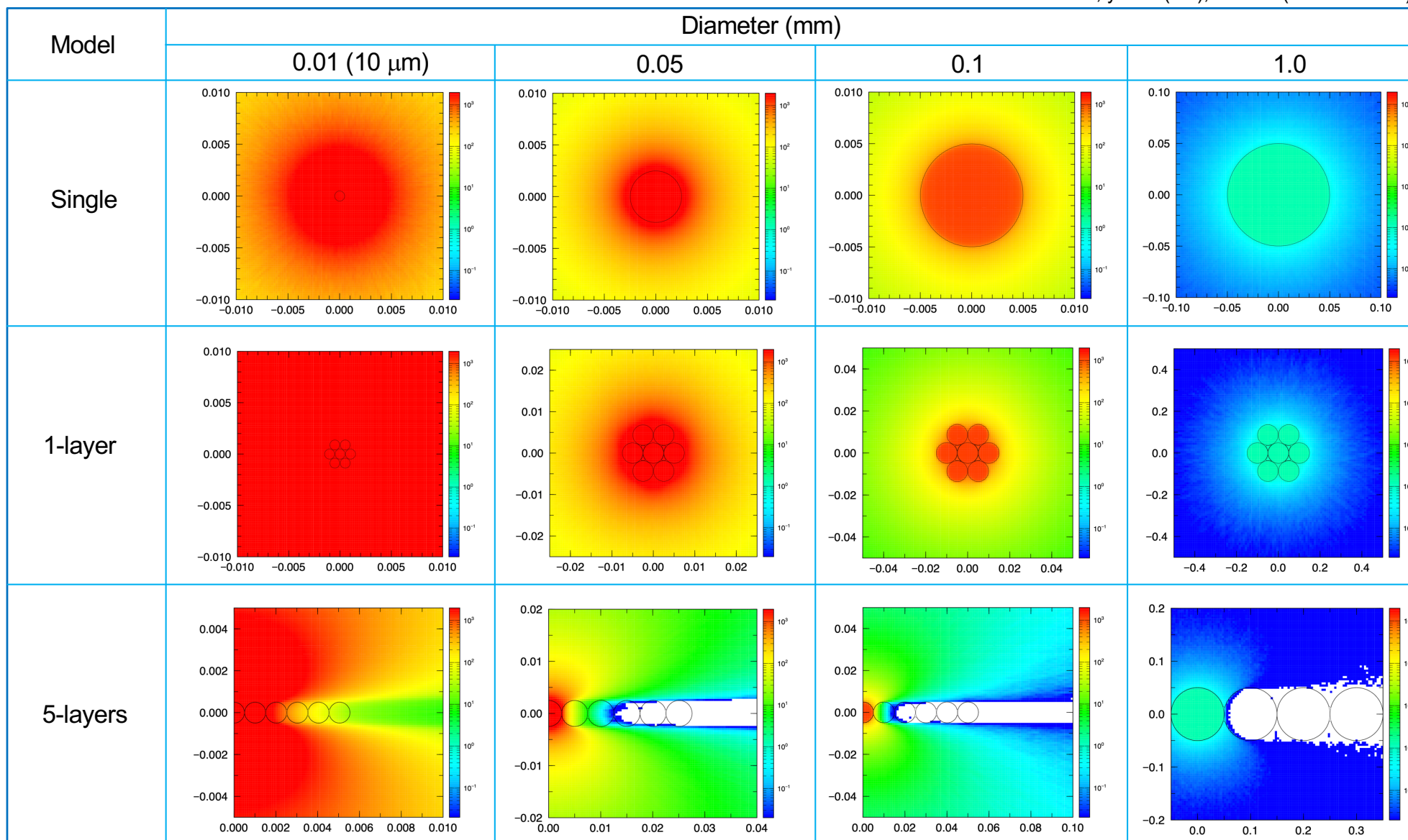
3) But, α irradiation from surrounded beryllium

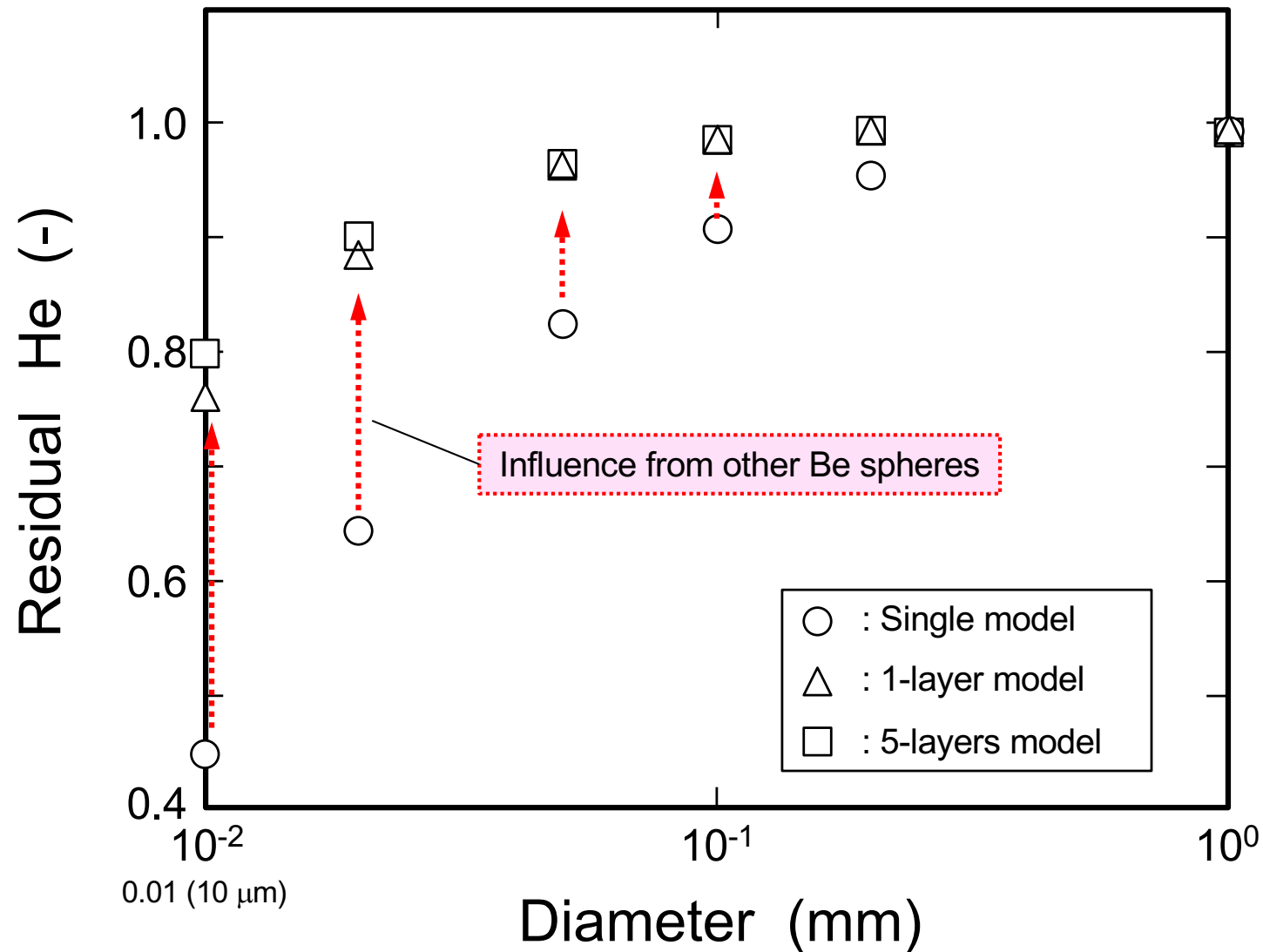
Calculation model



2D He flux in Be

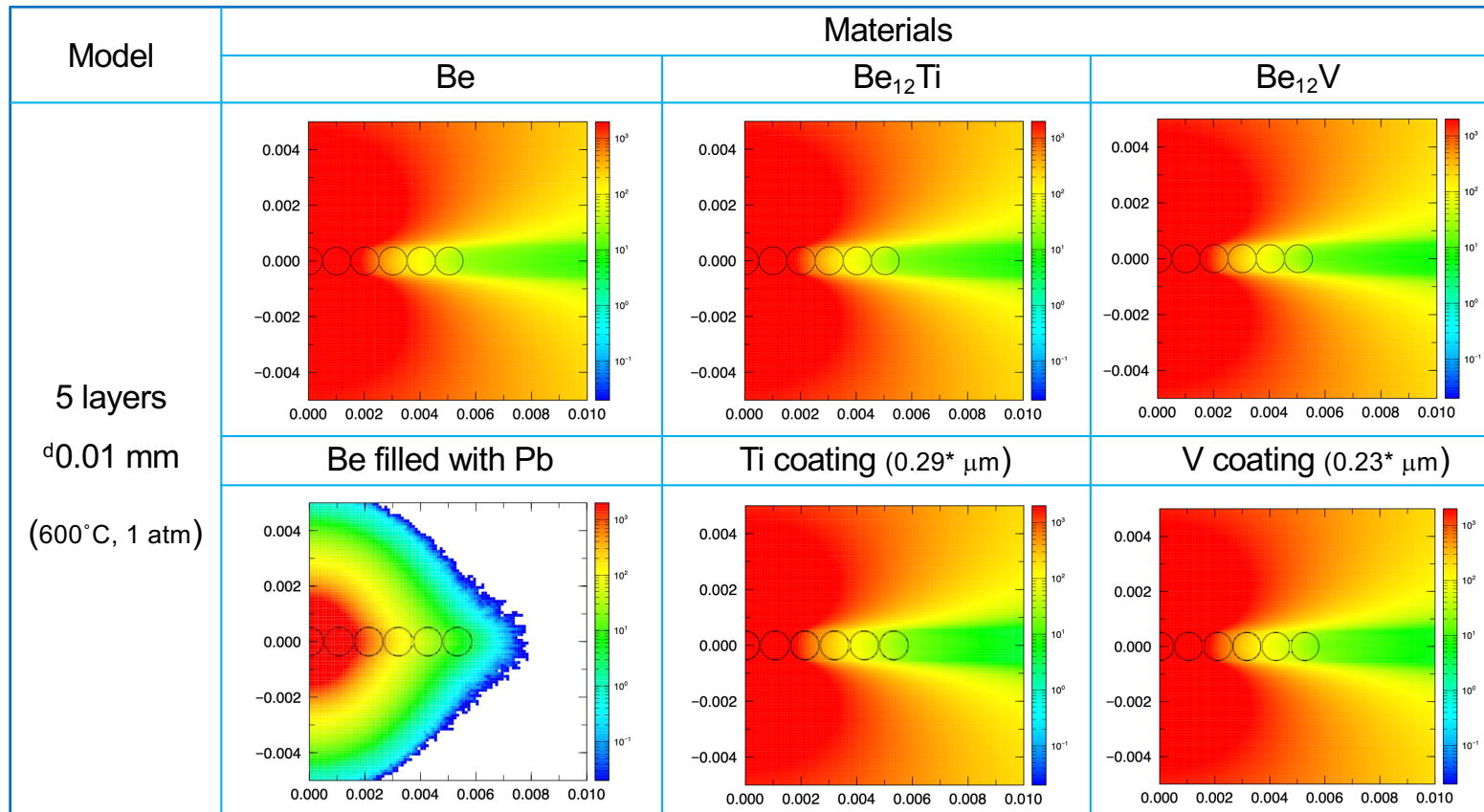
Unit: x, y axis (cm), He flux ($1/\text{cm}^2/\text{source}$)





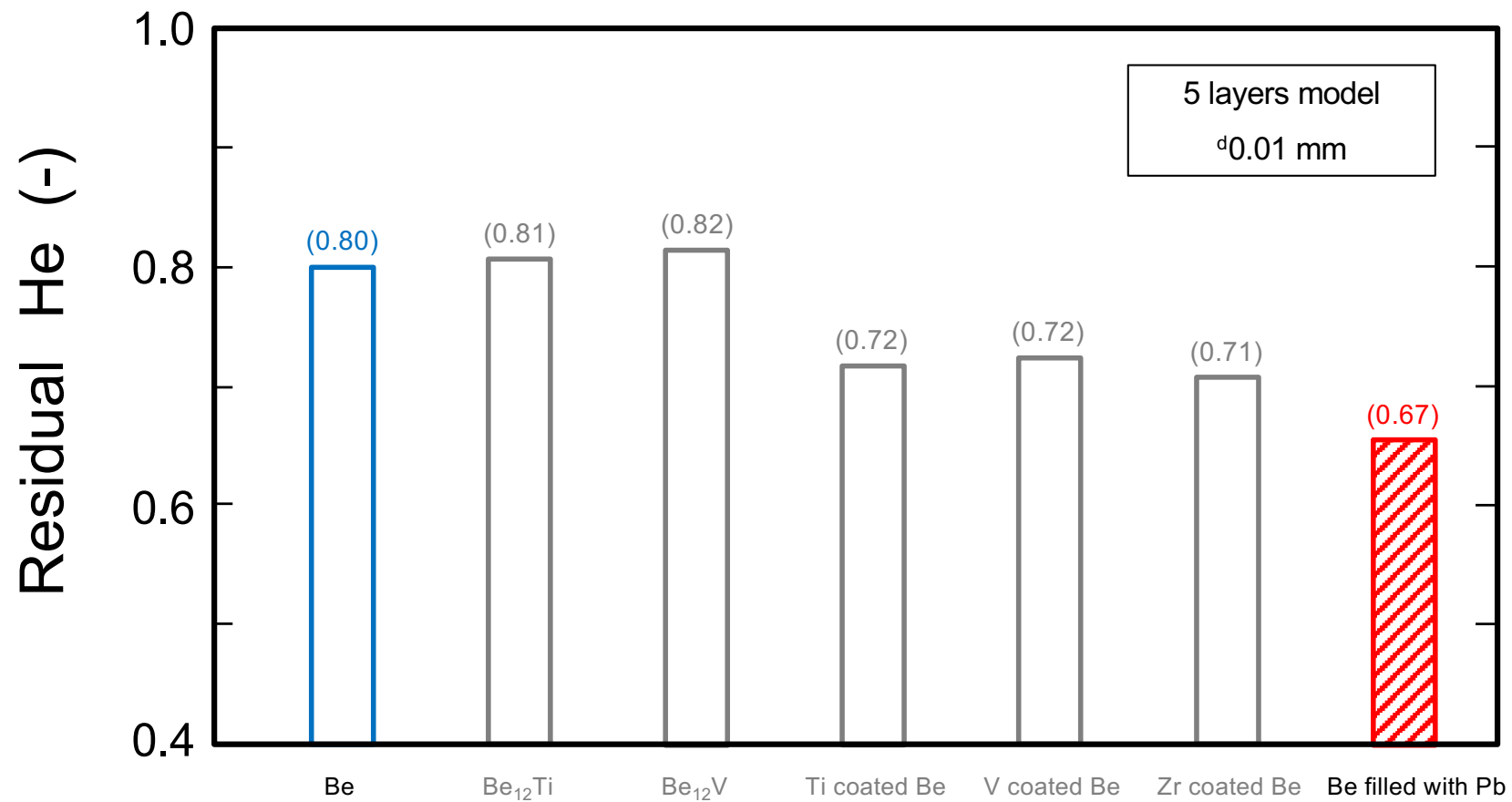
Effects of materials (1)

Unit: x, y axis (cm), He flux (1/cm²/source)



* : Same atomic proportions with intermetallic compounds

Effects of materials (2)



History of Neutron Multipliers

Development Year	1990s		2000 ~	2010 ~	2025 ~
Material name	Porous Beryllium	Beryllium pebble	Beryllium Intermetallic Compounds	Beryllium Intermetallic Compounds pebble	Beryllium powder Lead filling
Chemical form	Be		Be ₁₂ Ti, Be ₁₂ V etc.		Be, Pb
Melting point (°C)	1287		Be ₁₂ Ti : 1520 Be ₁₂ V : 1700		Be: 1287 Pb: 328 (Used in liquid form)
Neutron multiplication effect	2 (Smaller by void volume)	2 (Smaller by void volume)	3 (Smaller by Ti, V volume)	1 (Smaller by void and Ti, V volume)	4 (Added lead multiplication effect in Be gap)
Swelling reduction measures (Movement of He)	1 (Most of He remains in Be. He released into the voids)	1 (Most of He remains in Be. He released into the voids)	2 (Most of He remains in material. High strength prevents deformation)	3 (Most of He remains in material. High strength prevents deformation. He released into the voids)	4 (Recoiled He is actively utilized by smaller-sized. Approximately 33% is emitted to system outside)
Processing and reuse	3 (High cost of reshaping)	3 (High cost of reshaping)	2 (High cost of reshaping at high temperature. Separation of Ti, V, etc. is difficult)	1 (High cost of reshaping at high temperature. Separation of Ti, V, etc. is difficult)	4 (Easy to separate by differences of melting point and density, no need to reshape, potential for long-term use)
Production cost (Scale)	3 (Laboratory scale)	3 (Laboratory scale)	2 (Laboratory scale)	1 (Laboratory scale)	4 (Industrial scale)
Total evaluation	9	9	9	6	16

Higher number means better

- ✓ High-temperature neutron irradiation tests require a temperature-controlled irradiation capsule with a measurement line costing 0.3-0.5 M\$.
- ✓ Online measurement of helium and tritium requires irradiation equipment costing a few M\$.
- ✓ Protection against tritium released from beryllium is necessary (required to dismantle capsule devices while absorbing tritium).
- ✓ It cannot be achieved with small research budgets.
- ✓ International cooperation is necessary.