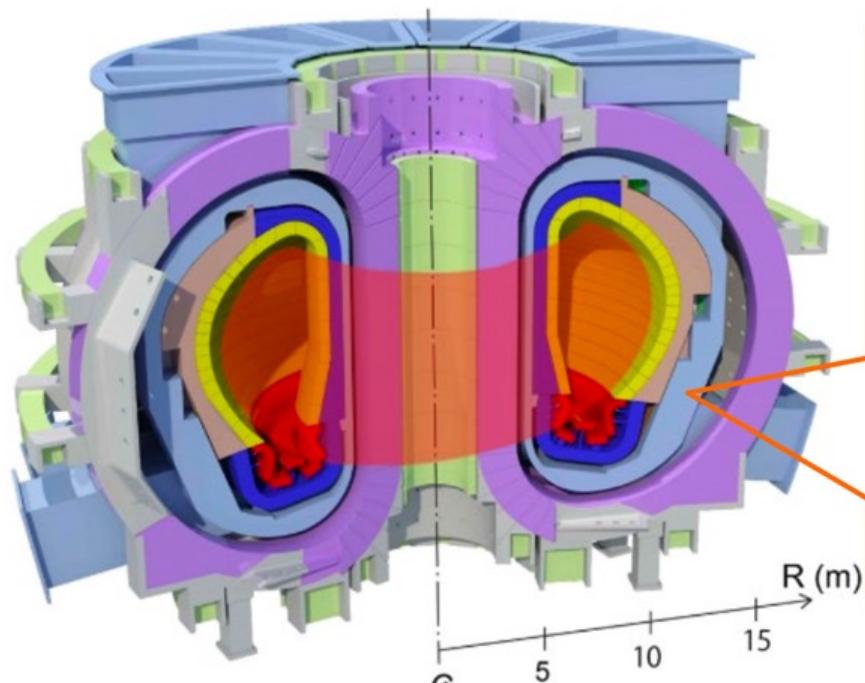


Session 3-1 : Irradiation Tests for Fusion Materials

# New Concept of Neutron Multiplayer and Necessary Irradiation Tests

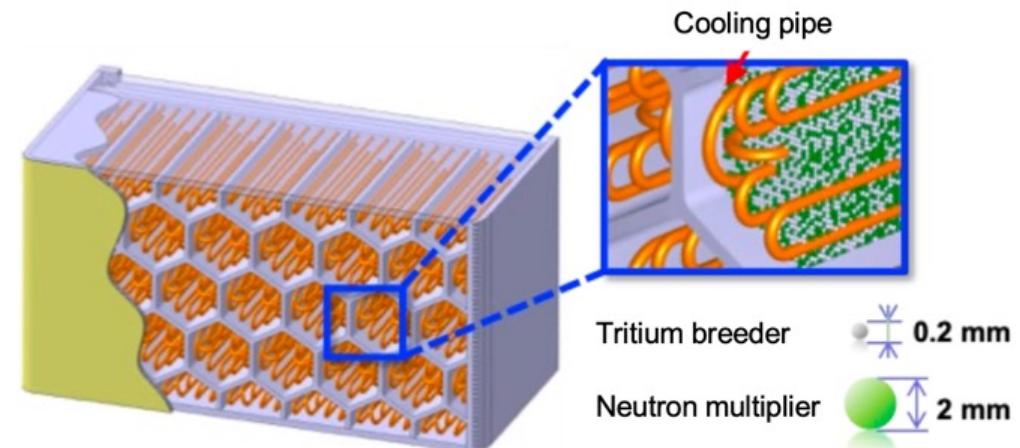
Etsuo Ishitsuka

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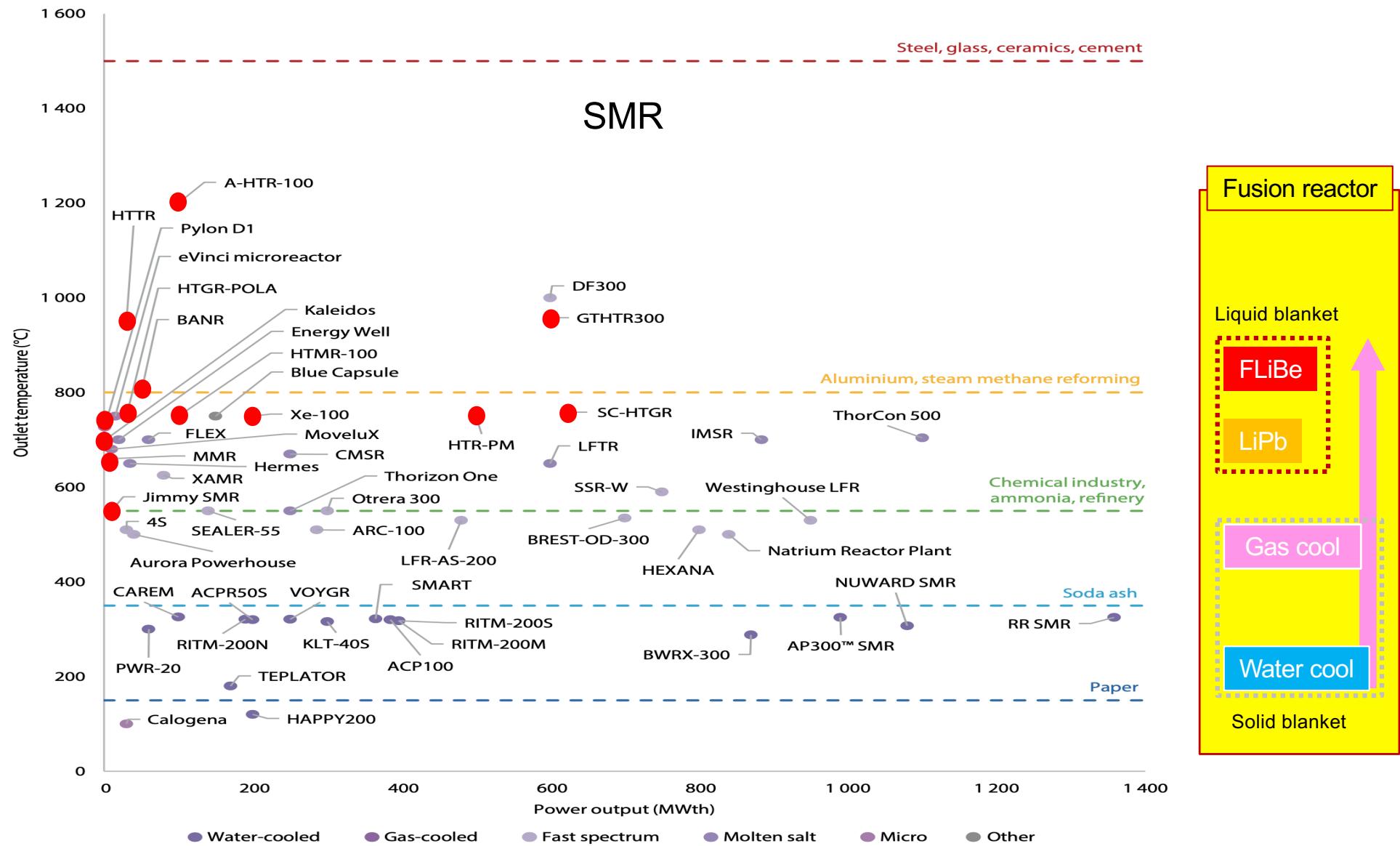


JA DEMO

## Basic concept of a breeding blanket



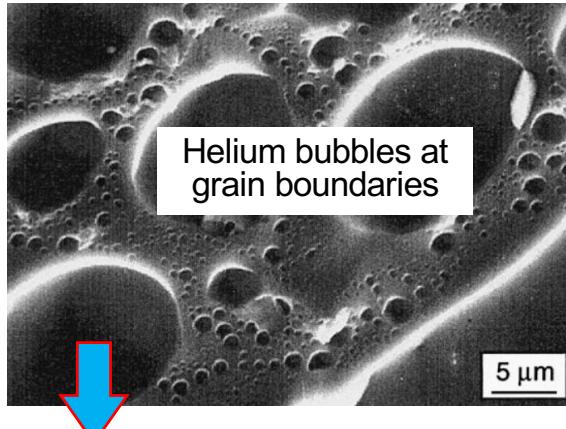
Proposal for a higher-temperature neutron multiplier  
→ Improved power generation efficiency  
(high-temperature gas cooling)  
→ Improved safety  
(swelling and tritium inventory reduction)



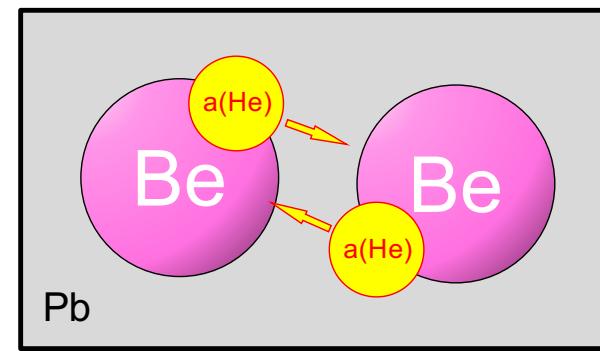
# Idea for swelling reduction



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

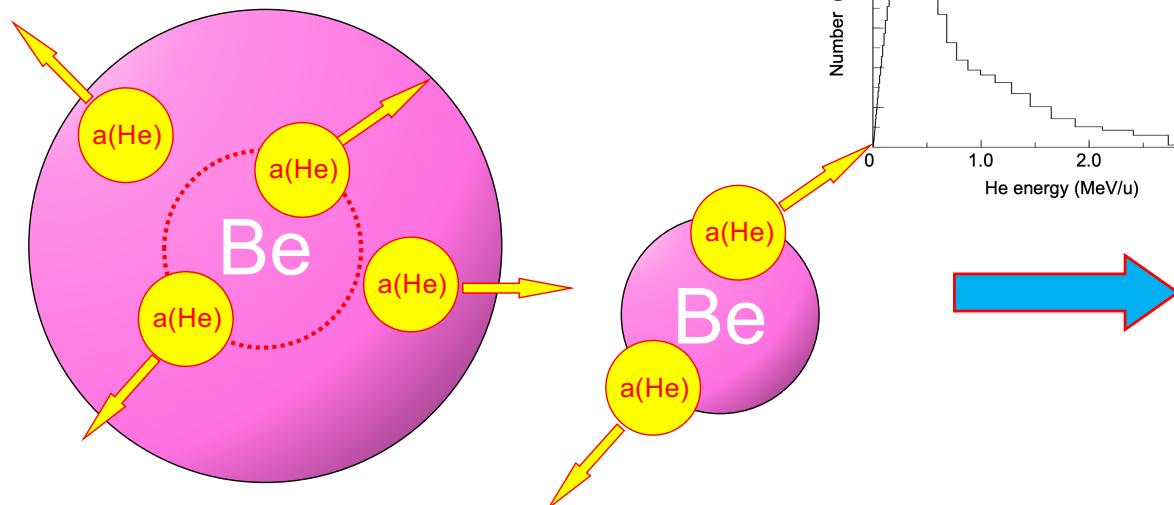


+ Neutron multiplication,  
+ Gamma rays shielding, by lead

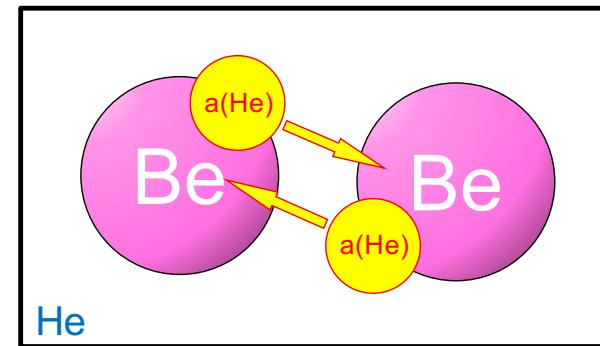


Smaller size is better

2) Actively utilized recoil helium by reducing beryllium size

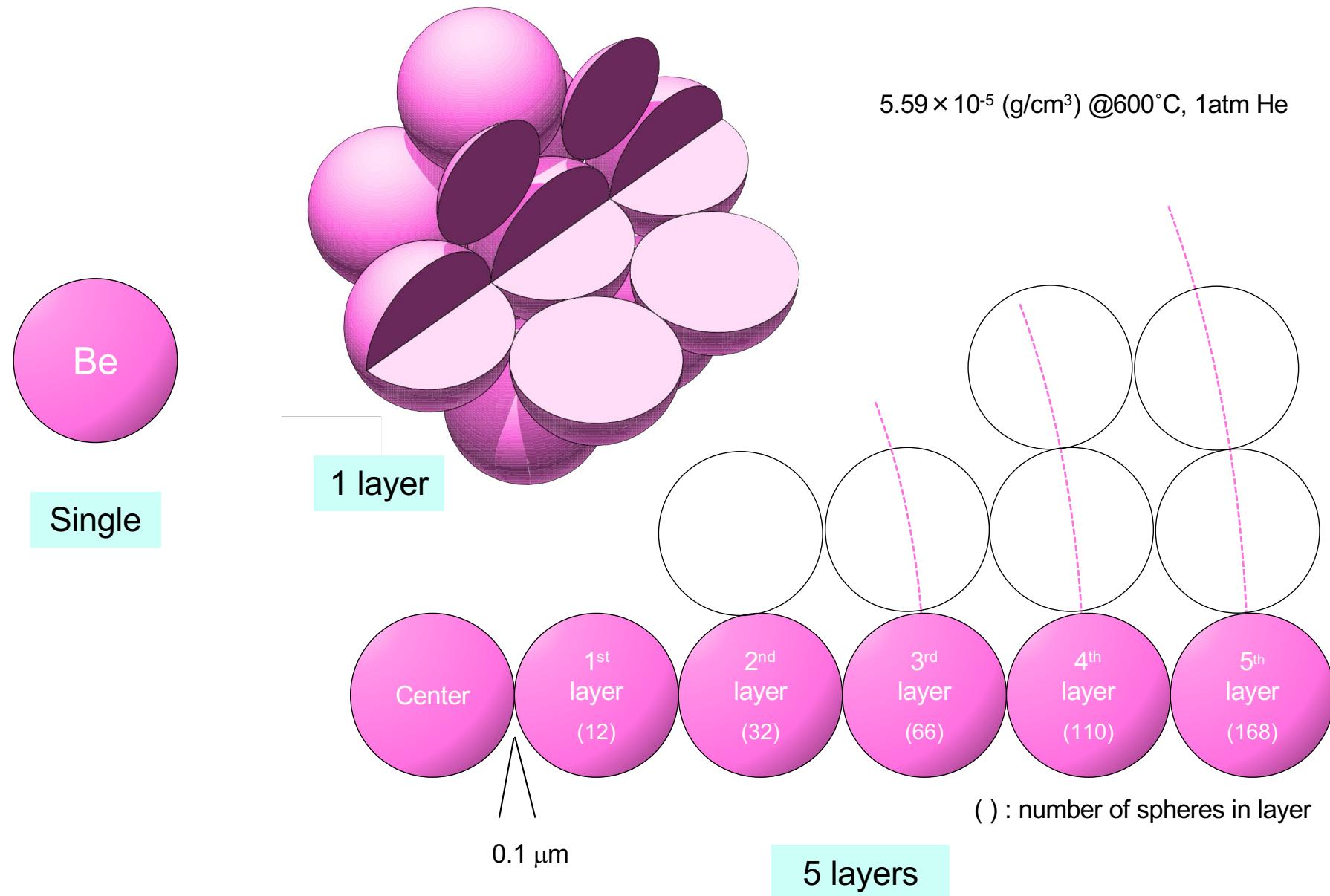


4) Lead shield  $\alpha$  irradiation



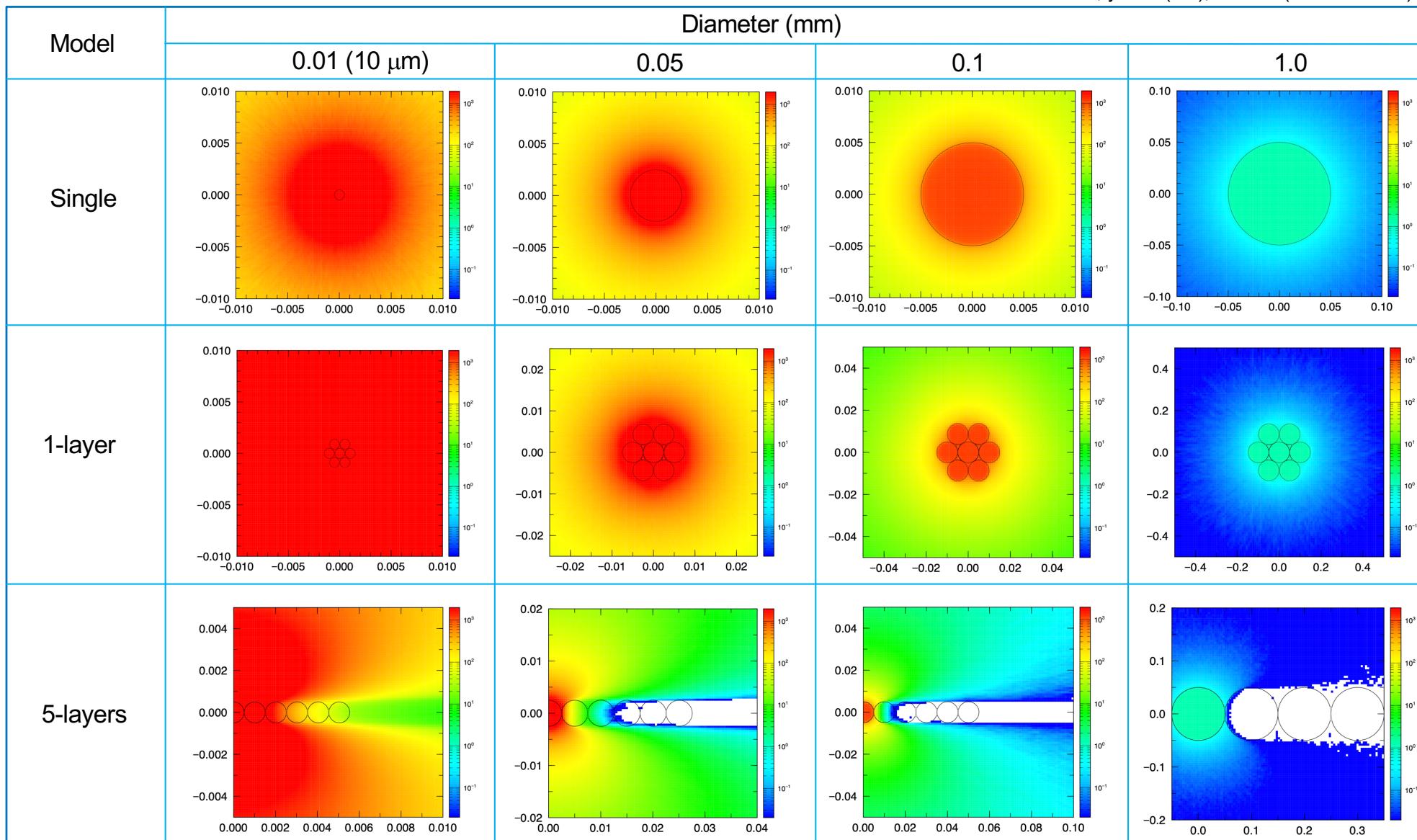
3) But,  $\alpha$  irradiation from surrounded beryllium

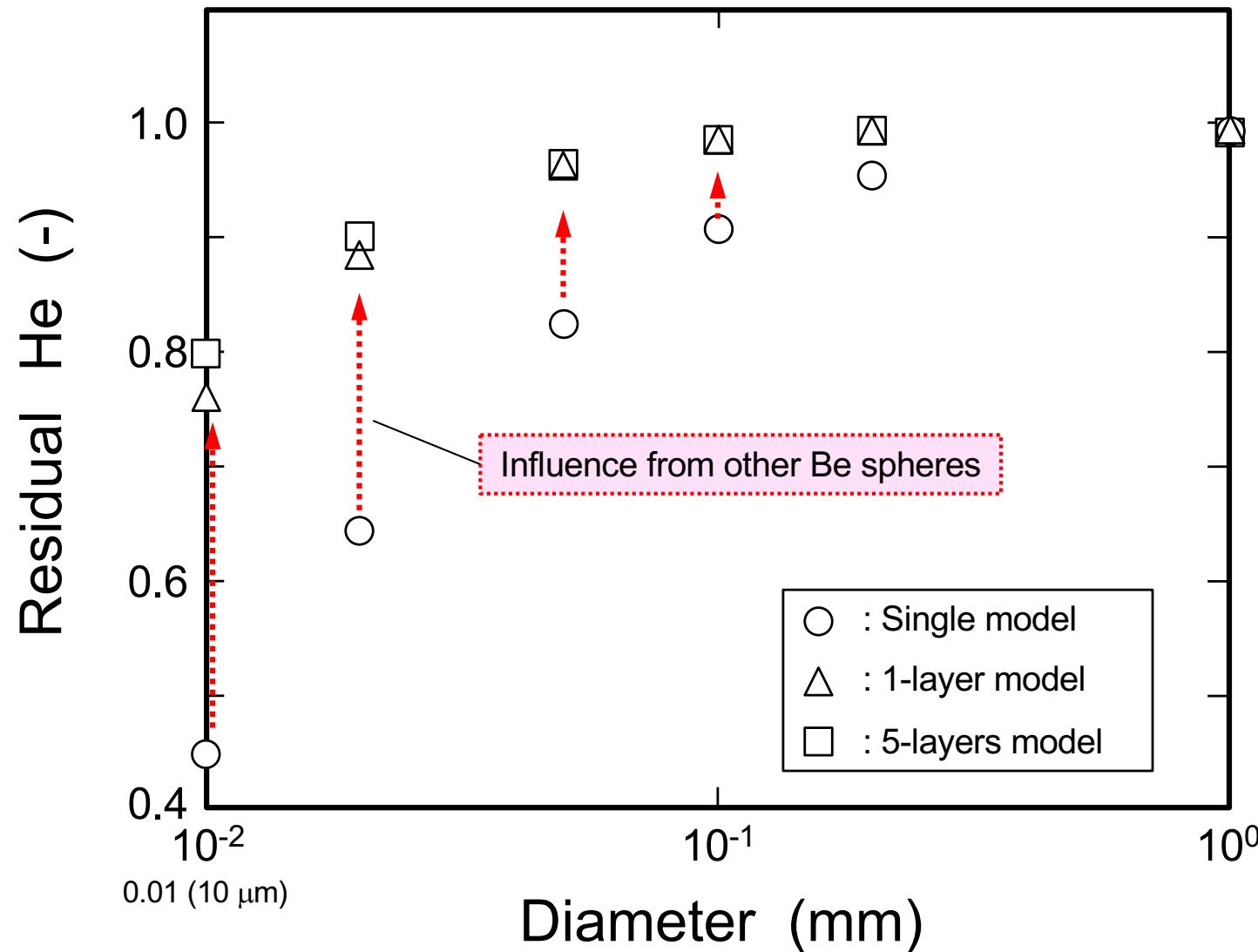
# Calculation model



# 2D He flux in Be

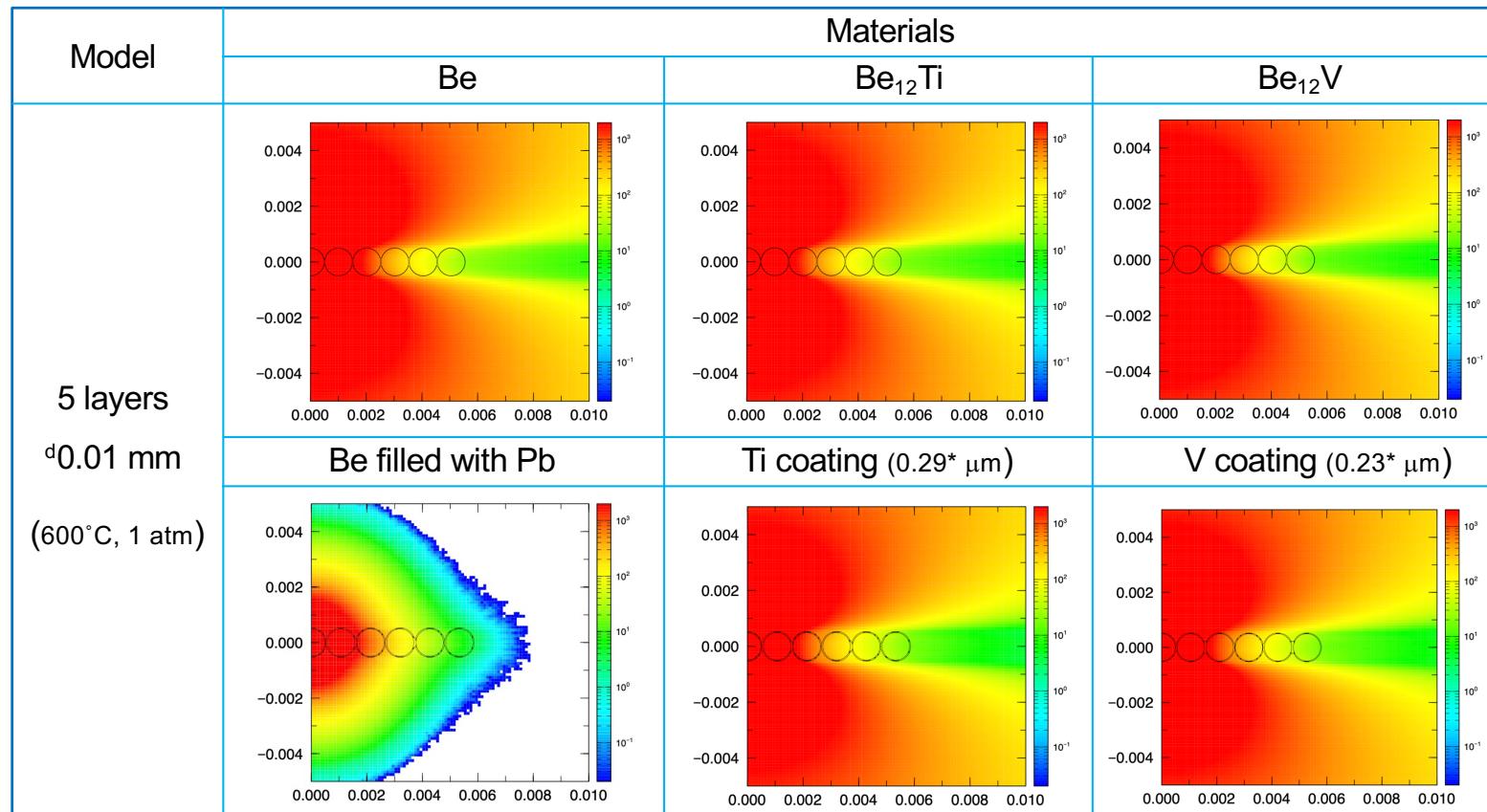
Unit: x, y axis (cm), He flux (1/cm<sup>2</sup>/source)





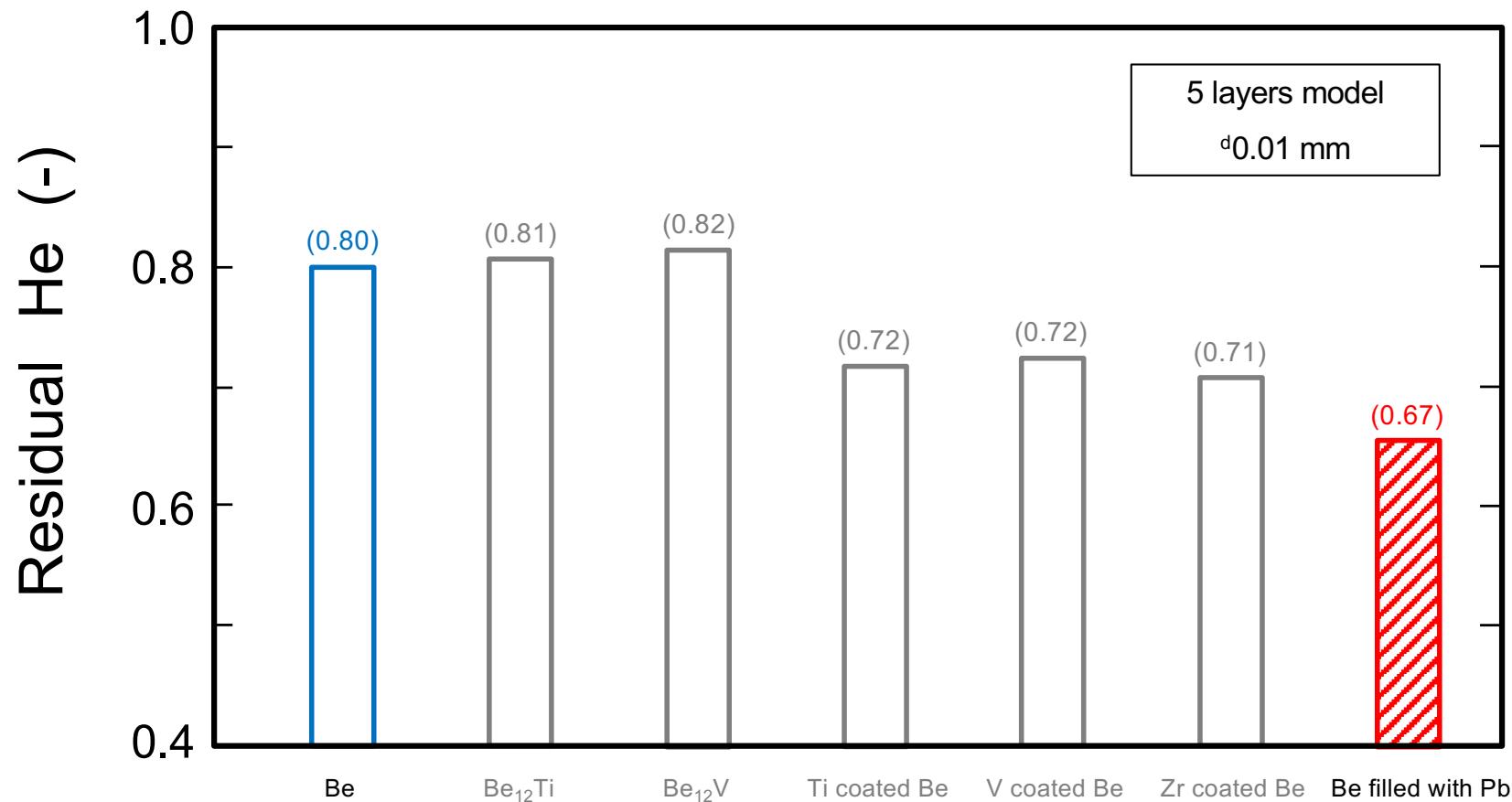
# Effects of materials (1)

Unit: x, y axis (cm), He flux (1/cm<sup>2</sup>/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 <sub>12</sub> Ti, Be <sub>12</sub> V etc.		Be, Pb
Melting point (°C)	1287		Be <sub>12</sub> Ti : 1520 Be <sub>12</sub> 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.**