

International Workshop on Ceramic Breeder Blanket Interactions

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- Welcome to UCLA
- Issues Facing Blanket Community
- Specific Issues for Solid Breeder Blanket Community

Issues Facing Blanket Community

1. Resources

- Funding for Blankets remains too small to carry out serious and timely Blanket R&D Program
- Trends of Decline in Blanket Funding is alarming
- To be ready for testing blanket in fusion facilities (ITER and VNS) in the year 2006 requires World Blanket Program~ \$100M/yr (Now it is only ~ \$30M/yr)

2. Near Term R&D Tasks

- Non-Fusion Facilities (existing and new)
- Experiments, Modeling and Analysis

3. Fusion Testing Facilities

Need to ensure that there is a fusion facility adequate for blanket testing by the year 2005

ITER

- Need to improve parameters and design to be more suited for blanket testing (pulsing/steady state, fluence, etc.)

VNS

- VNS is a dedicated facility to test, develop and qualify fusion nuclear components, particularly ITER, for DEMO
- VNS will provide
 - Driver for FNT R&D now
 - Timely Data for lower risk DEMO

Specific Issues for Solid Breeder Blankets

- 1. Overcome “Unfair and Uninformed” negative perception developed in discussions of ITER Driver Breeding Blanket**
- 2. Continue Improvements in Design**
 - Design activity to incorporate new data is needed
 - Need to show attractive design(s)
- 3. Focus on Selected Blanket Options**
 - Select 2 solid breeder materials
 - Select no more than 2 or 3 configurations
 - Coolant? Helium alone? Pressurized Water?
 - Structural material?

4. Near Term R&D Tasks

- Complete Material Property Data Base
- Begin construction and operation of experiments for more integrated tests (interactions among elements)
- Submodule experiments in fission reactors

5. Develop Plan for Construction and Testing of Modules in Fusion Facilities

- Also, ensure that fusion facilities to be operated in the early 2000's are suitable for testing solid breeder blankets

Blanket Options for DEMO

Breeder	Coolant	Structural Material
A. <u>Solid Breeders</u> Li_2O , Li_4SiO_4 , Li_2ZrO_3 , etc.	He <u>or</u> H_2O	FS, V alloy, SiC
B. <u>Self Cooled</u> <u>Liquid Metals</u> Li, LiPb	Li, LiPb	FS, V alloy with Electric Insulator (SiC with LiPb only)
C. <u>Separately Cooled</u> <u>Liquid Metals</u> Li LiPb	He He <u>or</u> H_2O	FS, V alloy FS, V alloy, SiC

- All options have feasibility and performance issues.
- Resolving many of these issues requires testing of material combinations in subcomponents in the fusion environment (n , γ , B, T, V, etc.).
- R&D needs: basic properties, material interactions, synergistic effects; technology for alloy production, fabrication, etc.

Why Fusion Nuclear Technology is Crucial to Fusion

Blanket/FW

- Many feasibility issues
[We are not sure there is a blanket that will work.]
- Many of fusion attractiveness issues are blanket issues

Renewable Energy Source

Must demonstrate tritium self sufficiency (blanket issue)

Environment/Safety

- FW/blanket exposed to the most intense 14 MeV neutrons
- High heating rate, high temperature
- High stresses
- Tritium production, transport, permeation, inventory
- Decay heat
- Radioactivity
- Highest failure rates, potential accidents

Developing and demonstrating blanket component that can simultaneously produce tritium, extract high grade heat, without severe accidents and without large radwaste must be a dominant focus of fusion R&D (next to plasma physics)

Reliability/Availability (Practicality of Fusion Systems)

- DEMO availability > 50% requires blanket availability > 95%
i.e. MTBF > 3 yr
(Estimate of presently achievable MTBF is hours)

Need engineering component development which will take long time
[estimates from experience in other technologies]

- Testing in non fusion facilities now
- Testing in fusion environment (ITER and VNS)