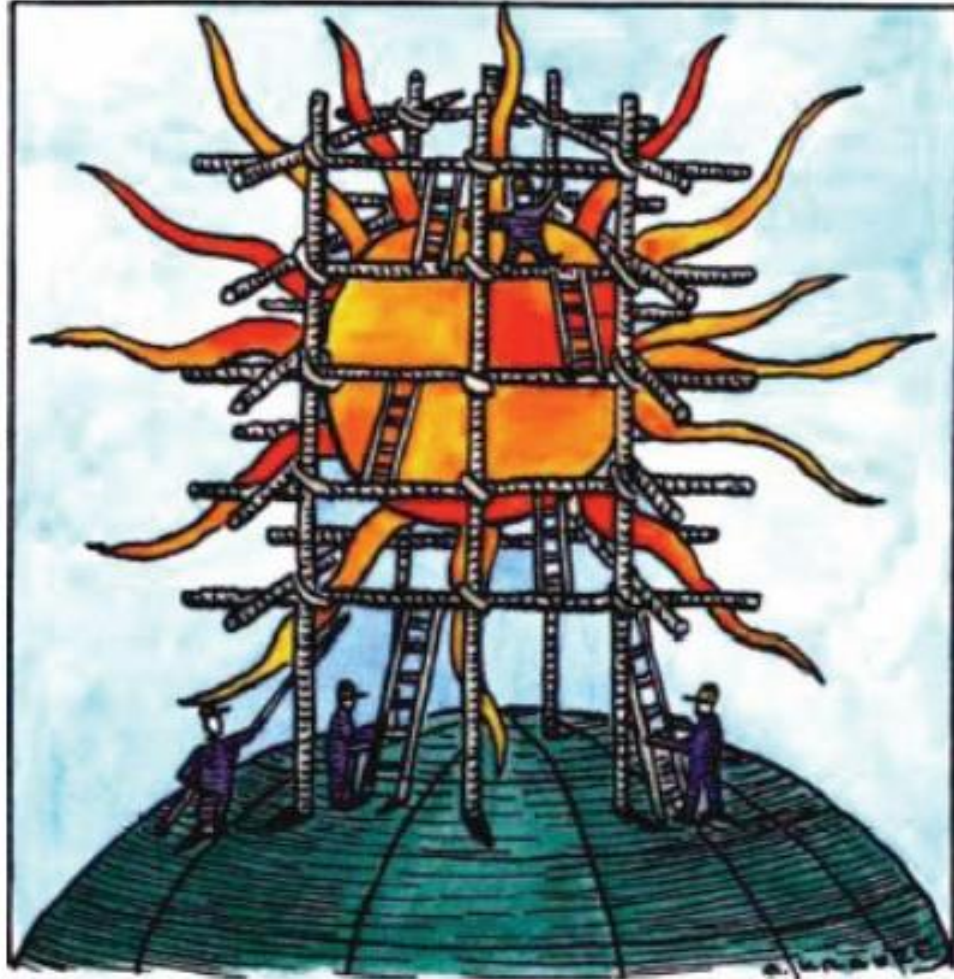


Introduction to Nuclear Fusion

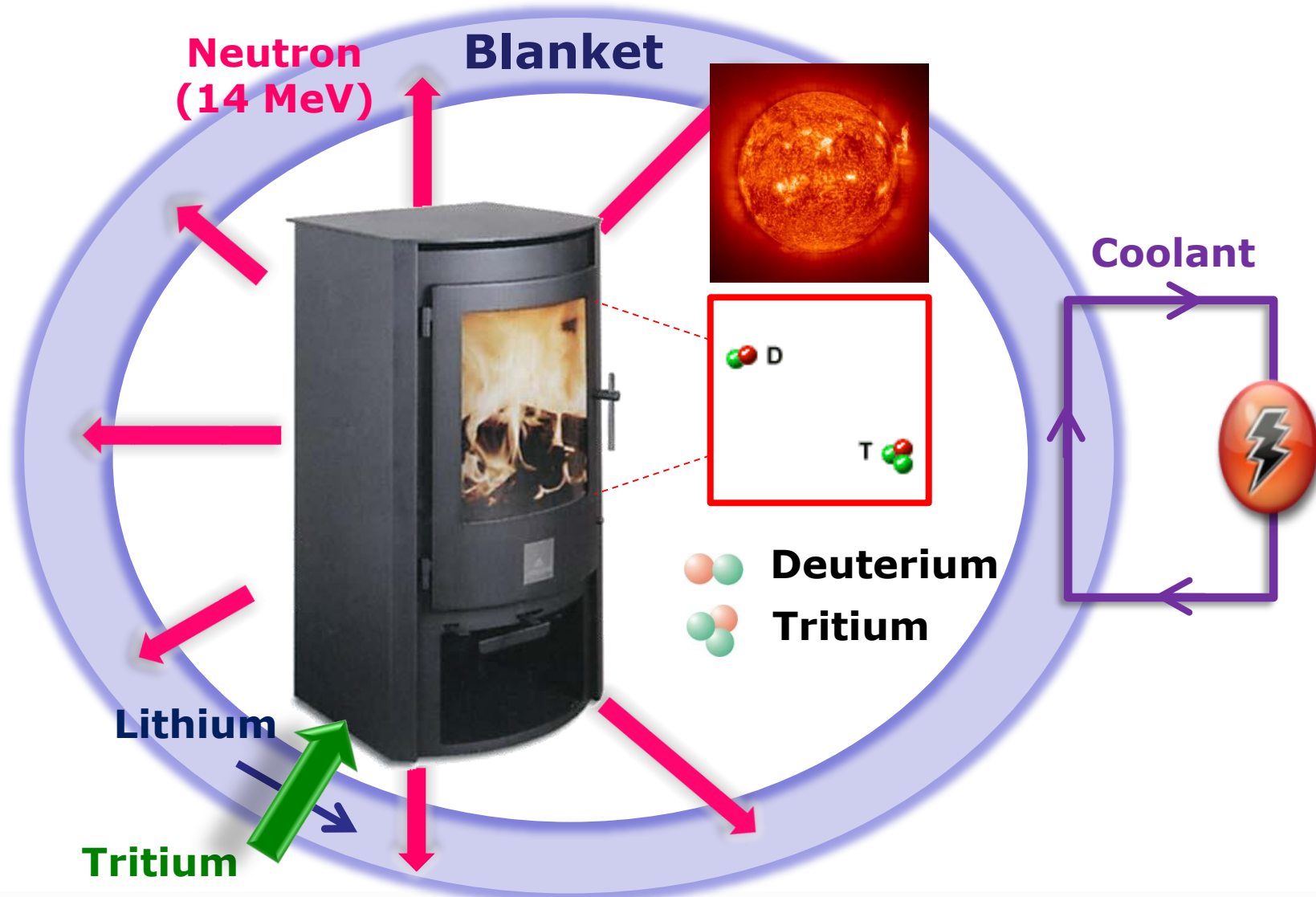
Prof. Dr. Yong-Su Na

Our Dream

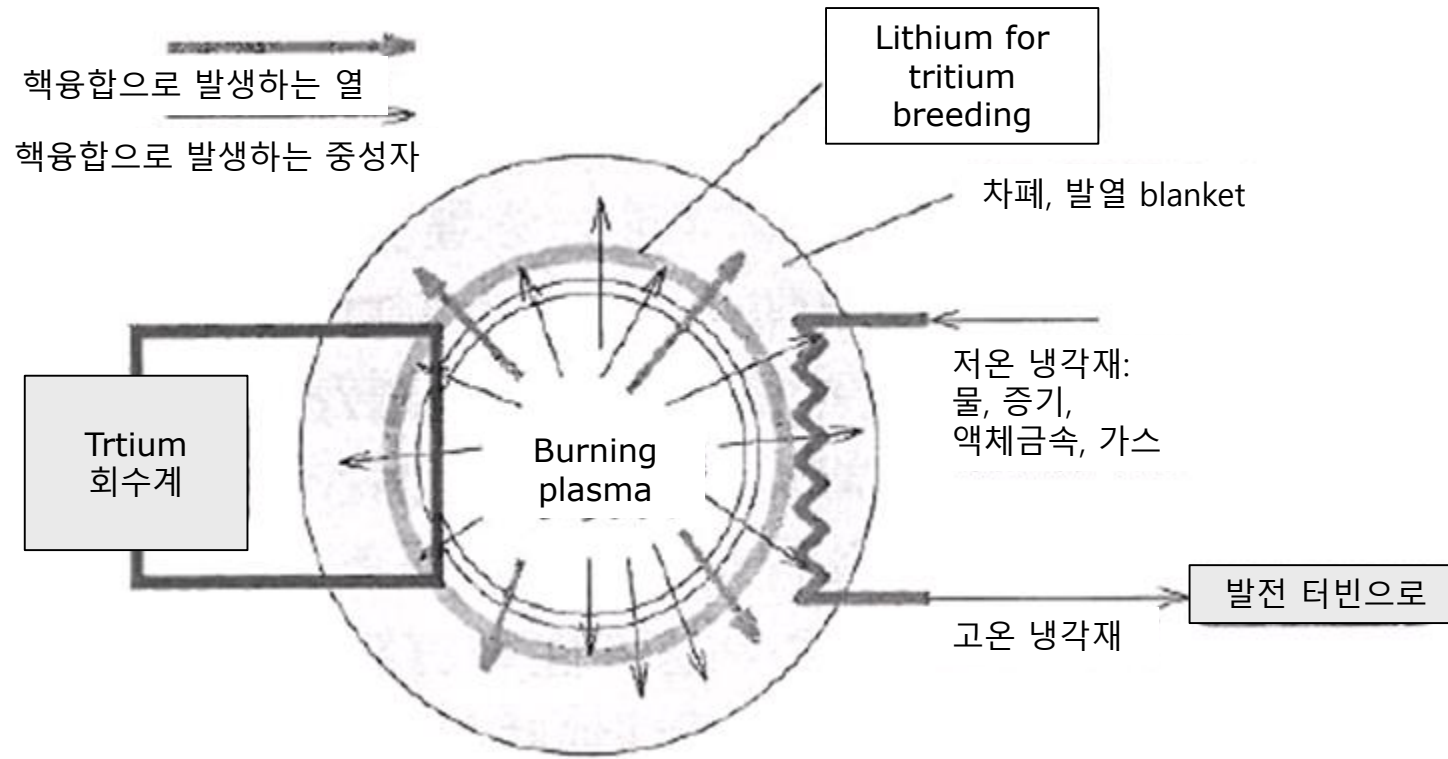


Fusion Power Plant System

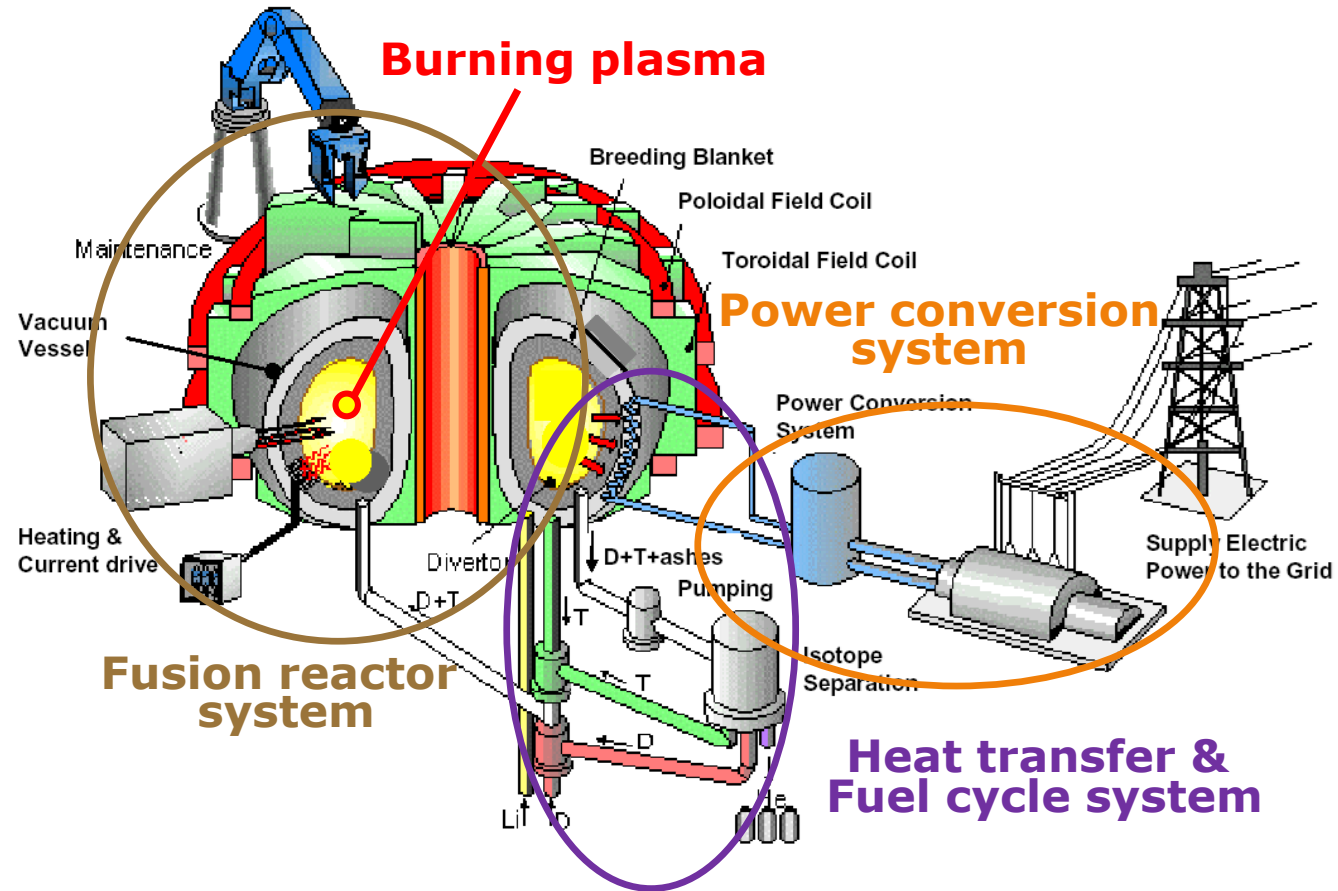
Fusion Power Plant System



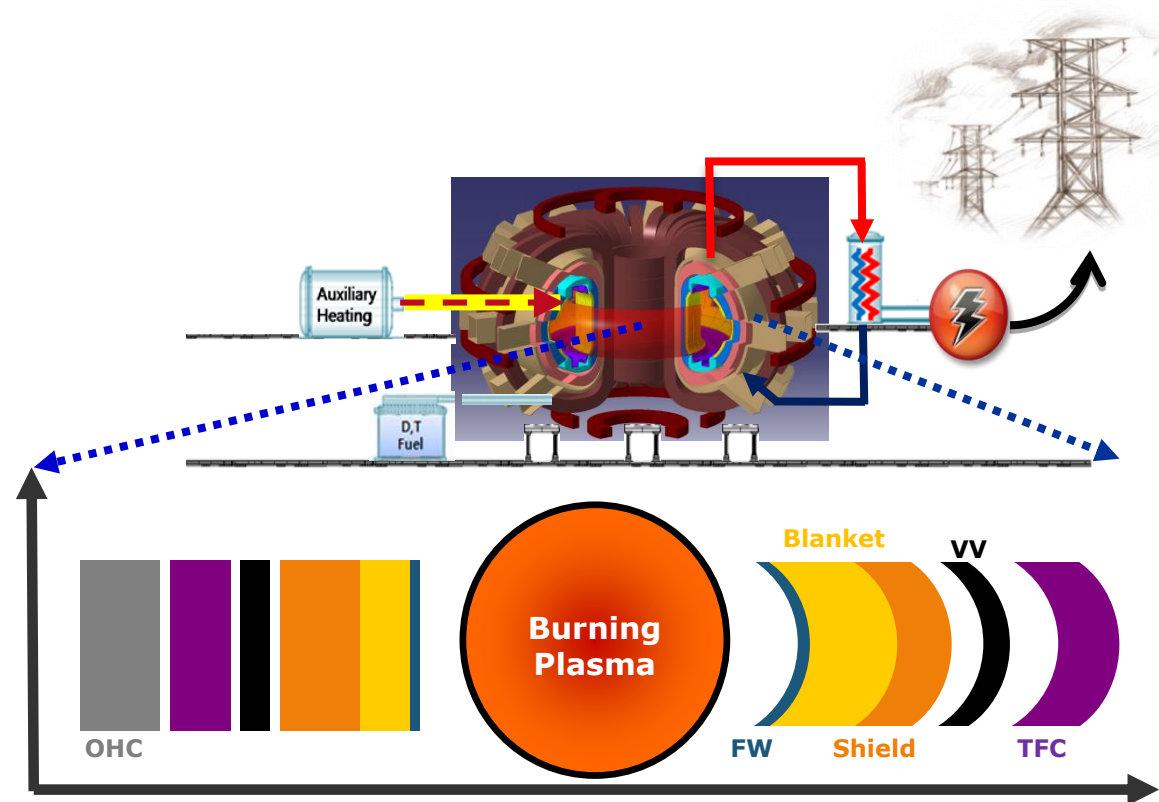
Fusion Power Plant System



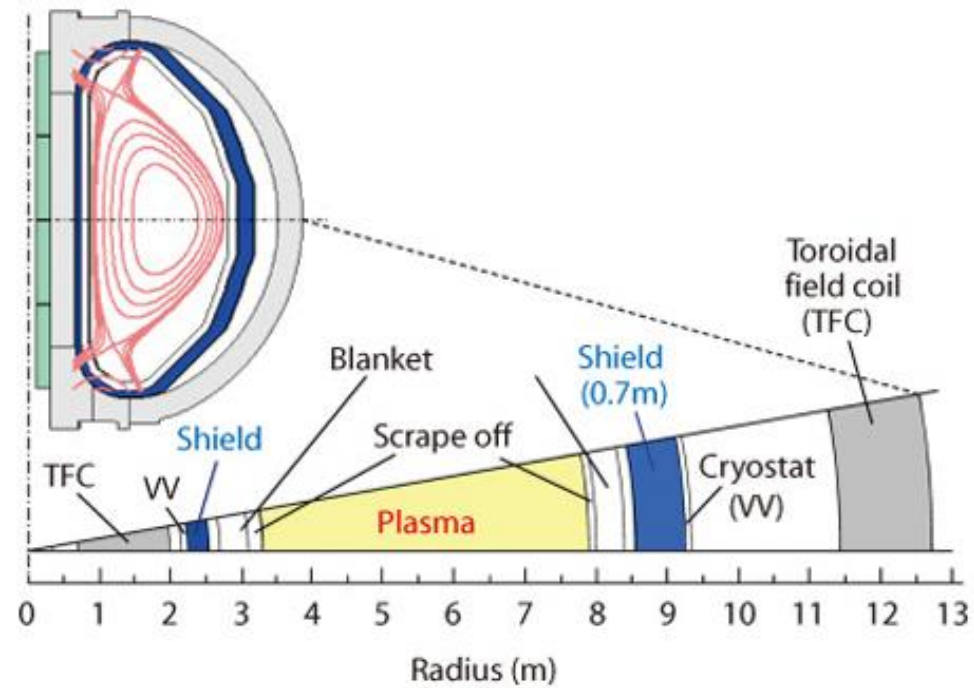
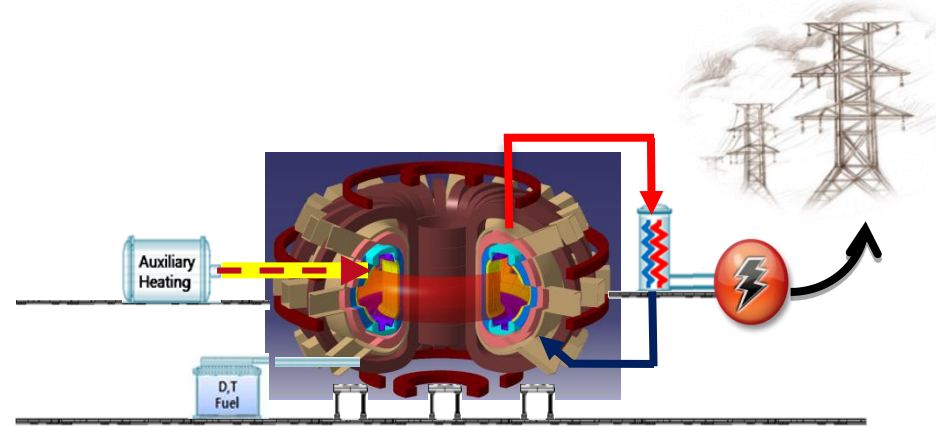
Fusion Power Plant System



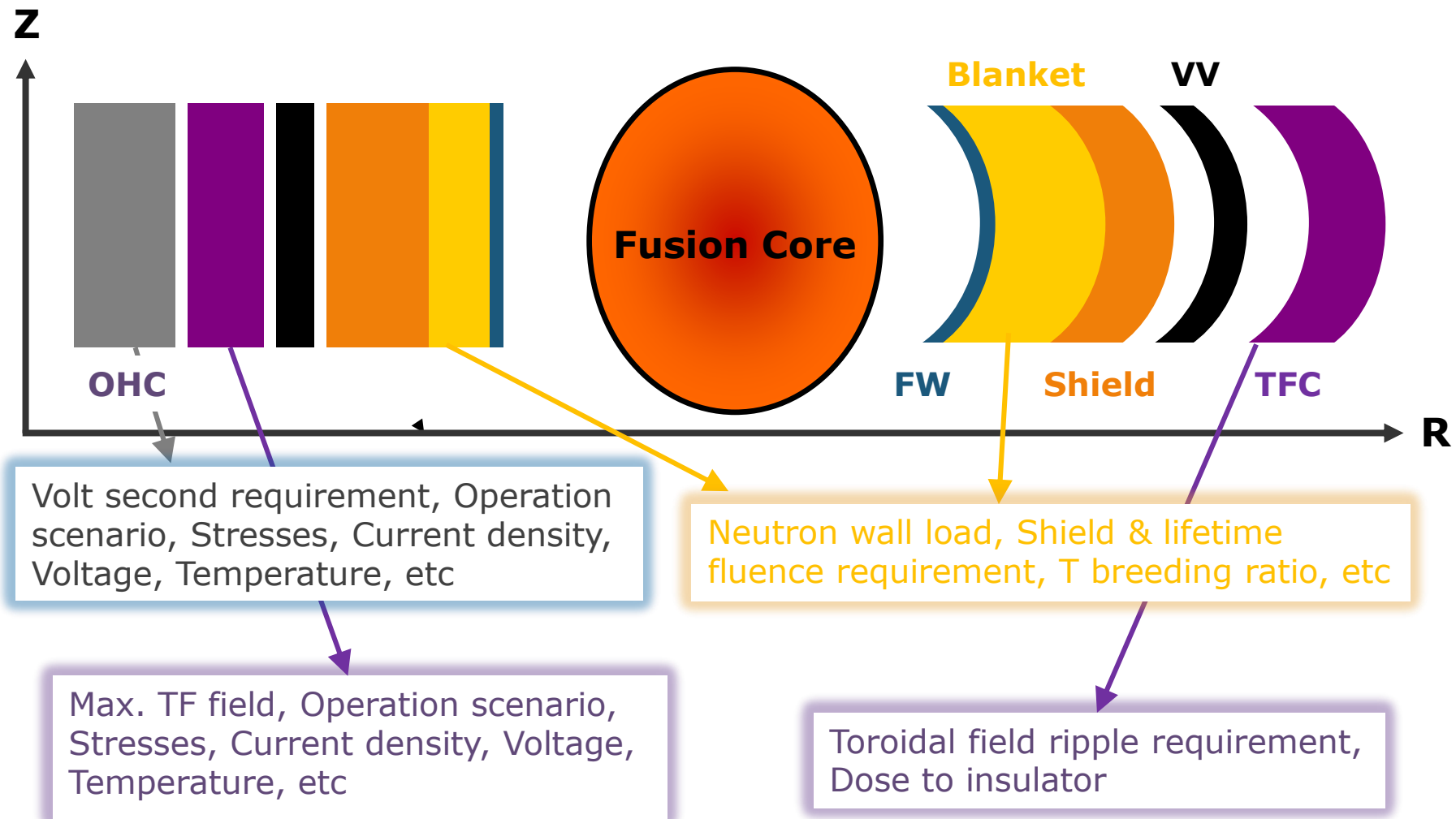
Radial Build in Fusion Reactors



Radial Build in Fusion Reactors



Radial Build in Fusion Reactors



Fusion Blankets

Blanket Functions

- **Power Extraction**

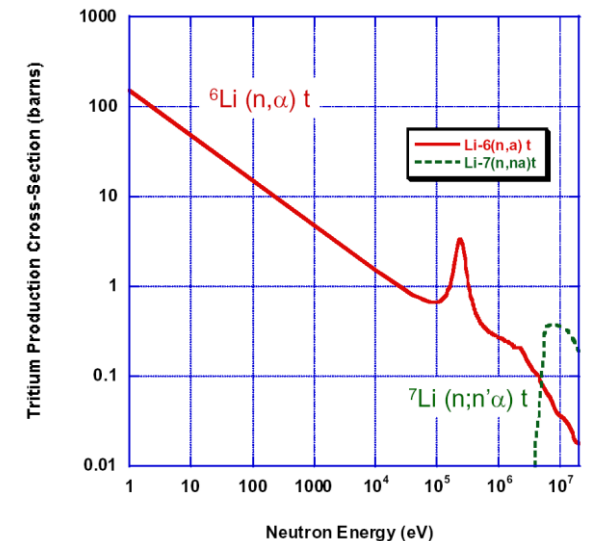
To recover energy from the emitted radiation and reaction products

- Convert kinetic energy of neutrons and secondary gamma rays into heat
- Absorbing plasma radiation on the first wall
- Extracting the heat (at high temperature, for energy conversion)

- **Tritium Breeding**

To breed tritium required in the D-T reactor core

- Tritium breeding, extraction, and control
- Having lithium in some form for tritium breeding



Blanket Functions

- **Physical Boundary for the Plasma**

To sustain a sufficiently clean plasma domain

- Physical boundary surrounding the plasma, inside the vacuum vessel
- Providing access for plasma heating, fueling
- Must be compatible with plasma operation
- Innovative blanket concepts can improve plasma stability and confinement.

- **Radiation Shielding of the Vacuum Vessel**

- To shield the surrounding structures and personnel

Blanket Concepts

- **Solid Breeder:** Lithium in a solid form
- **Liquid Breeder:** Lithium in a liquid form

Solid Breeder	Liquid Breeder
Li_2O , Li_2TiO_3 , Li_2ZrO_3 , Li_2SiO_4	Liquid Li, Liquid metal, FLiBe, FLiNaBe
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chemically stable- High stability- High compatibility with structure materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Low radiative damage- High Tritium Breeding Ratio (TBR)
Radiative damage by neutrons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Chemically active (erosion of structure material)- Instability of liquid Li- Flow vel. Reduction due to MHD pressure loss (Electrical insulation needed)

Blanket Concepts

● Solid Breeder Concepts

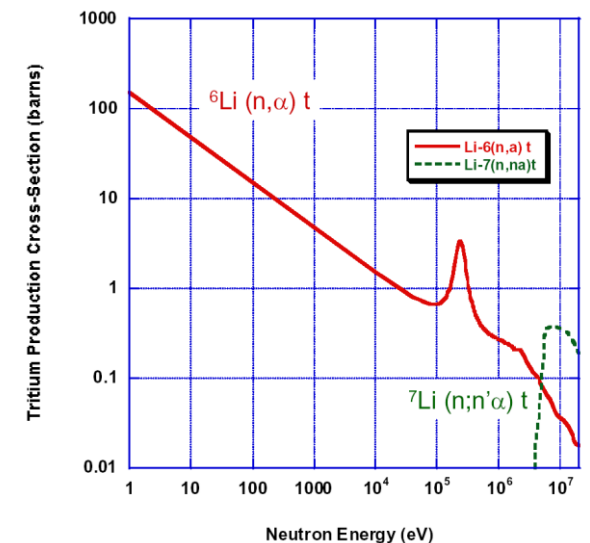
- To have the lithium-containing tritium breeder as non-mobile and to reduce tritium inventory:

M.A. Abdou et al, Nuclear Technology **26** 400–419 (1975)

- Always separately cooled
- Coolant: helium or water
- Solid breeder: lithium ceramic (Li_2O , Li_4SiO_4 , Li_2TiO_3 , Li_2ZrO_3)
- A neutron multiplier is always required to achieve $\text{TBR} > 1$ (with the possible exception of Li_2O) because inelastic scattering in non-lithium elements render Li-7 ineffective.

Only Beryllium (or Be_{12}Ti) is possible (Lead is not practical as a separate multiplier).

- Structure is typically Reduced Activation Ferritic Steel (RAFS).



Blanket Concepts

- **Liquid Breeder Concepts**

- Many liquid breeder concepts exist, all of which have key feasibility issues. Selection can not prudently be made before additional R&D and fusion testing results become available.

- Type of Liquid Breeder:

- Two different classes of materials with markedly different issues.

- a) Liquid Metal: Li, $\text{Li}_{17}\text{Pb}_{83}$

- High conductivity, low Pr number

- Dominant issues: MHD, chemical reactivity for Li, tritium permeation for LiPb

- b) Molten Salt: Flibe ($(\text{LiF})_n \cdot (\text{BeF}_2)$), Flinabe (LiF-BeF₂-NaF)

- Low conductivity, high Pr number

- Dominant issues: Melting point, chemistry, tritium control

What is Pr number and why is it important?

What are Flibe and Flinabe?

Blanket Concepts

- **Liquid Breeder Concepts**

- Type of cooling

- a) Self-cooled

- Liquid breeder circulated at high speed to serve as coolant.

- Concepts: Li/V, Flibe/advanced ferritic, Flinabe/FS

- b) Separately cooled

- A separate coolant, typically helium, is used.

- The breeder is circulated at low speed for tritium extraction.

- Concepts: LiPb/He/FS, Li/He/FS

Blanket Concepts

- **Liquid Breeder Concepts**

- Type of cooling

- c) Dual coolant

First Wall (highest heat flux region) and structure are cooled with a separate coolant (helium).

The idea is to keep the temperature of the structure (ferritic steel) below 550°C, and the interface temperature below 480°C.

The liquid breeder is self-cooled; i.e., in the breeder region, the liquid serves as breeder and coolant.

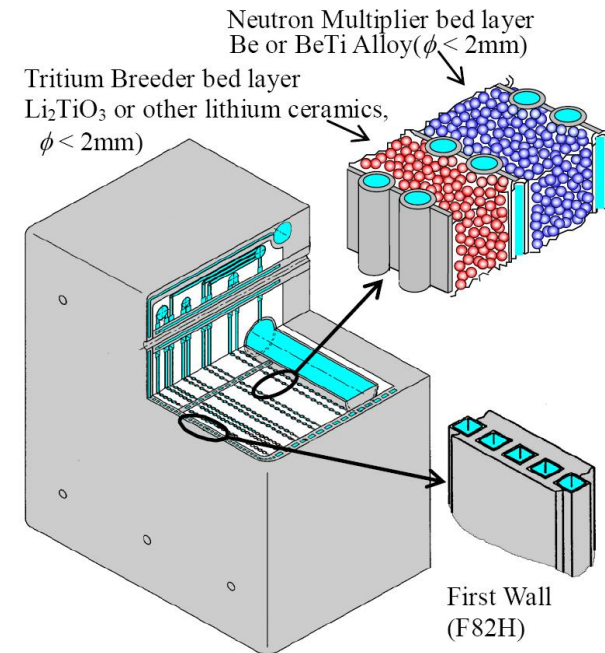
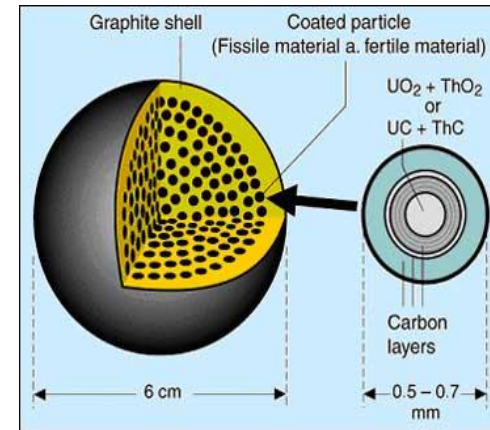
The temperature of the breeder can be kept higher than the structure temperature through design, leading to higher thermalefficiency.

Blanket System

- Blanket system: blanket 구조체, 냉각·발전계, 트리튬회수계, 공학안전계로 구성
- 냉각·발전계: 경수로(LWR)와 같은 구성.
초임계압수를 이용할 경우 고온·고압($\sim 290\text{-}540^\circ\text{C}$, 25 MPa)의 1차 냉각수 이용, blanket 냉각 및 직접 발전(45% 열효율) 또는 증기발생기에서 1차 냉각수와의 열교환에 의해 발생시킨 증기로 발전
- 트리튬회수계: 저온흡착탑 이용, He gas 중 수소동위원소를 흡착 및 회수.
흡착탑의 재생처리 시, 팔라듐 투과막을 통해 흡착탑 내의 잔류 헬륨을 분리해서 순도를 높인 tritium을 연료순환계로 이송
- 공학안전계: blanket 내부로의 coolant 누출 발생(LOCA) 대비.
냉각수 증발에 따른 과도한 내압상승에 의한 blanket 용기 파손을 피하는 것을 목적으로 압력을 개방 및 압력억제 탱크 장비

Blanket Structure

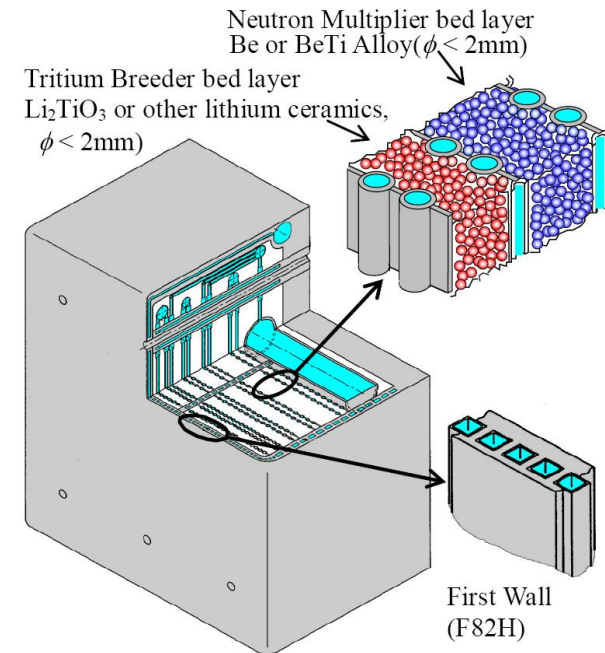
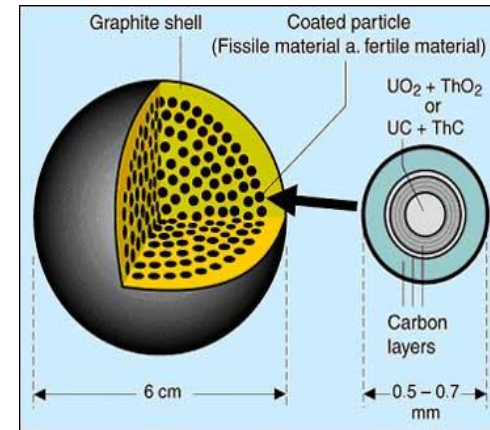
- 상자용 용기 속에 직경 1 mm 정도의 미소 구 형태의 고체증식재 및 중성자 증배재 충전.
- Neutrol multiplier: (n, xn) -type material 고에너지 중성자와의 반응을 위해 플라즈마 근처에 배치
- Breeder: 증배재 후방에 배치. 반사된 중성자를 효과적으로 이용하기 위해 증배재 전면에도 얇게 배치.
- Reflector: graphite 등 사용.



Japan DEMO 2001
solid blanket concept

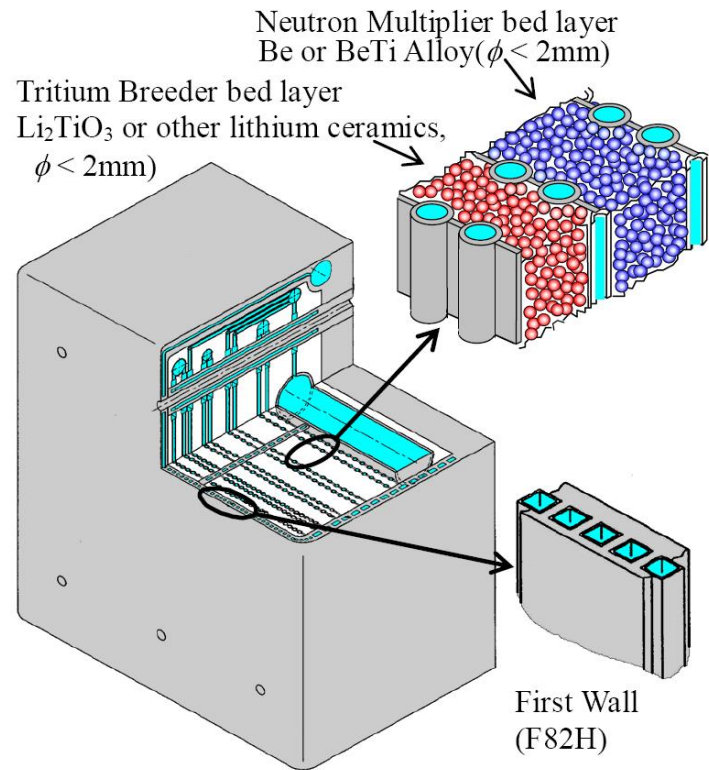
Blanket Structure

- 냉각관/냉각패널:
증식재, 증배재, 구조재와 중성자와의 반응에 의해 발생한 열을 제거.
각 재료를 소정의 온도 범위로 유지.
증배재로 Be 사용할 경우 고체증식재의 고온에서의 공존성 문제를 피하기 위해 증식재층과 증배재층 간에 칸막이 설치.
He gas로 tritium 이송
- First wall: plasma에 면하므로 높은 열부하를 받음. 내부에 냉각유로 설치
- Blanket 용기: 제작성, 원격보존성 및 전자기력 절감을 고려한 소형 모듈방식

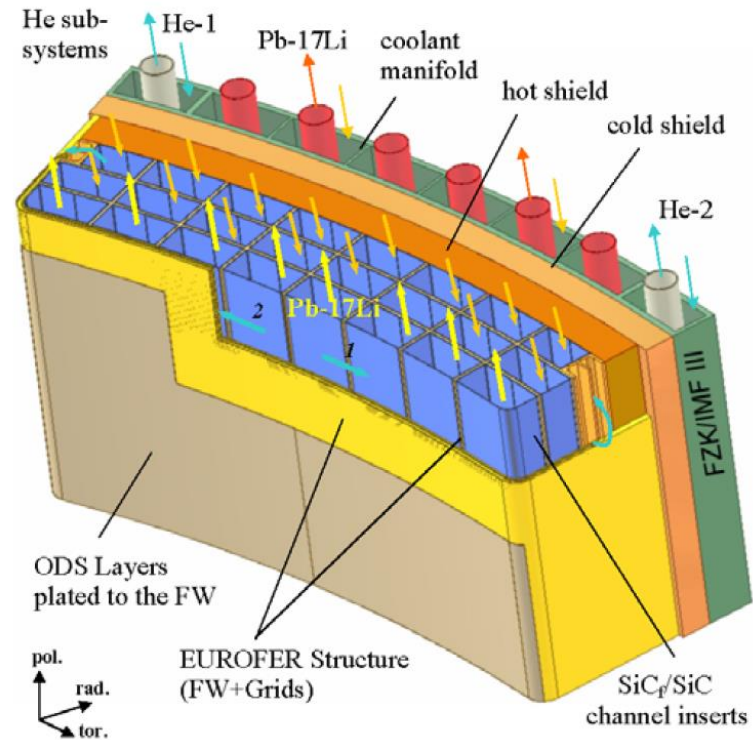


Japan DEMO 2001
solid blanket concept

Blanket Structure



Japan DEMO 2001
solid blanket concept



EU PPCS Model C
dual-coolant blanket concept

Power extraction in a blanket

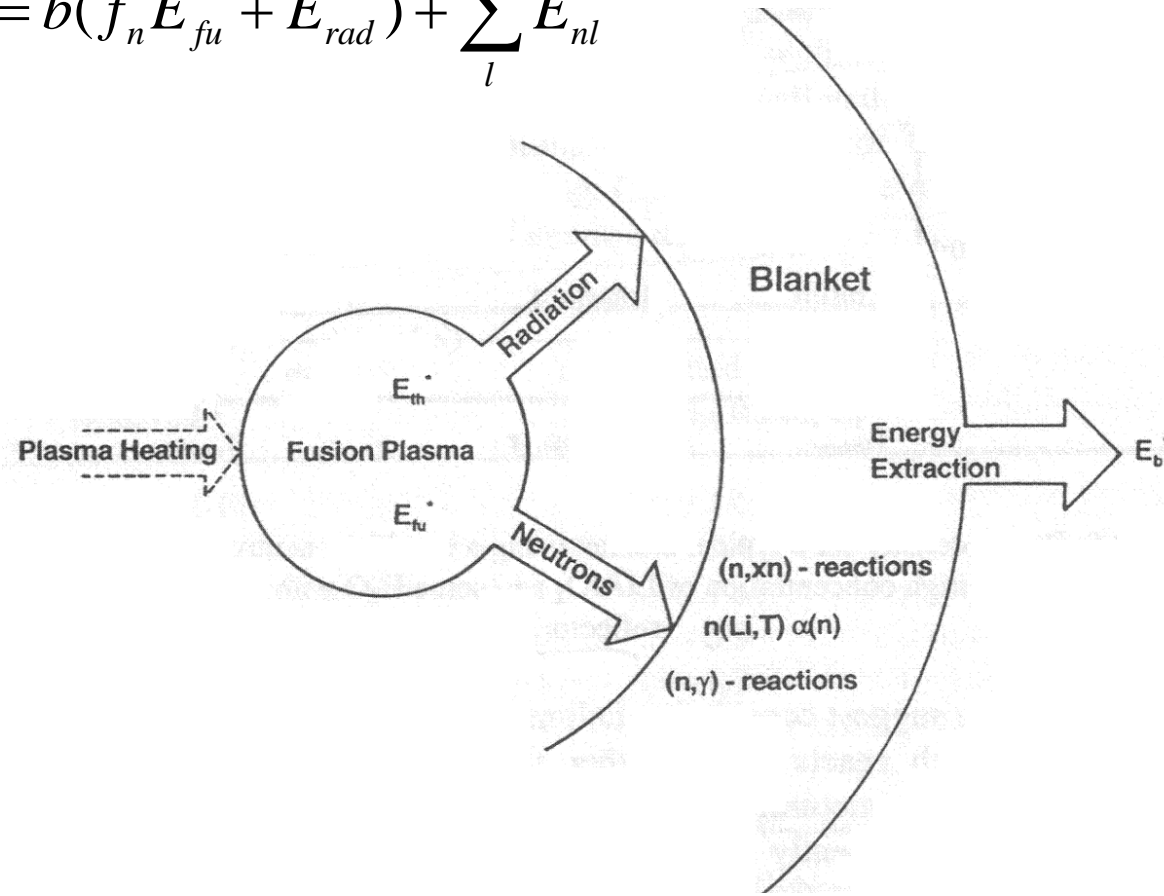
Power Extraction

- Energy Removable from the Blanket

$$E_b = b(f_n E_{fu} + E_{rad}) + \sum_l E_{nl}$$

b : blanket coverage factor depending on the specific blanket geometry

E_{nl} : total energy released by an l -type neutron-induced reaction

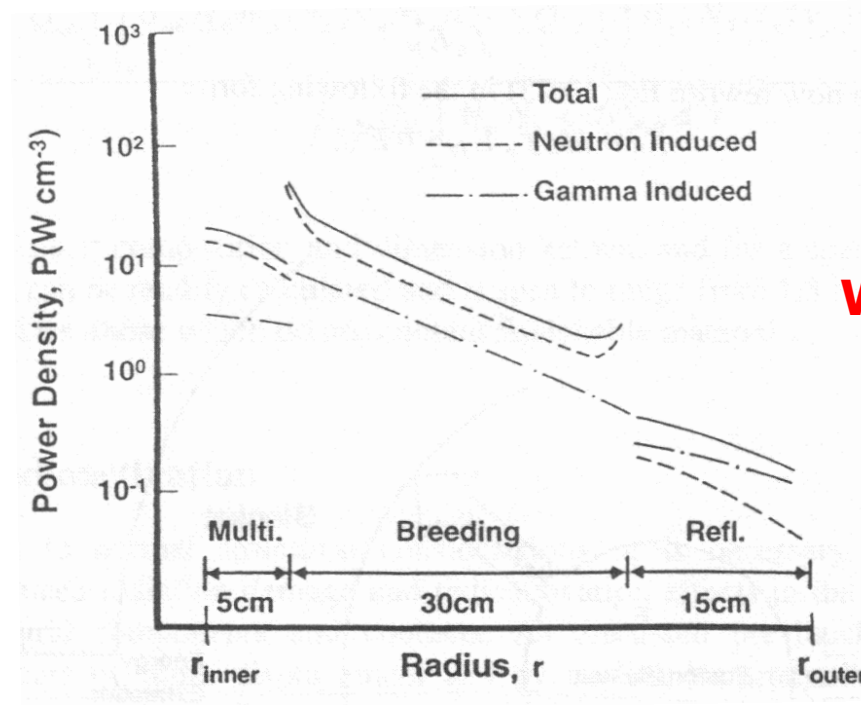


Energy flows into and from a fusion reactor blanket

Power Extraction

• Neutron Power Distribution

- Energy deposition varying with the depth of blanket penetration
- The trend must be considered in designing the coolant flow pattern and also in calculations of breeding, radiation damage, and activation.



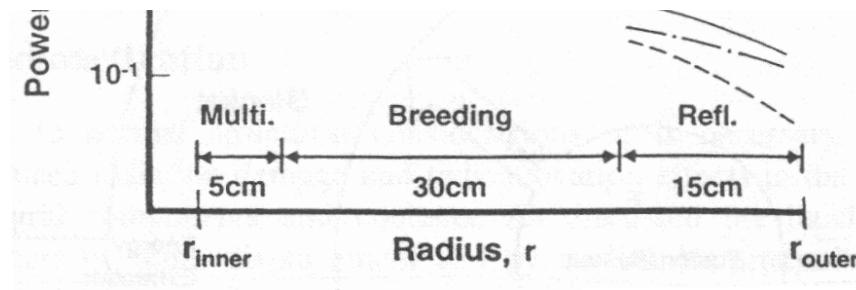
Power density for a typical blanket using a Be neutron multiplier zone followed by a high concentration of LiAlO_2 and some H_2O with an outer graphite reflector

Power Extraction

● Neutron Power Distribution



D-T 핵융합 반응에 의해 생성된 14.1MeV 중성자 하나가 blanket에 입사될 때 마다 neutron과 blanket 구성물질과의 핵반응에 의해 전체적으로 약 18~20 MeV 발열



Power density for a typical blanket using a Be neutron multiplier zone followed by a high concentration of LiAlO_2 and some H_2O with an outer graphite reflector

Power Extraction

- **Blanket Multiplication Factor**

- Generalising energy enhancement in blankets
- $M_b = 1.3-1.8$

$$M_b = \frac{bf_n E_{fu} + \sum_l E_{nl}}{f_n E_{fu}} = b + \frac{\sum_l \int_{V_b} R_{nl} Q_{nl} d^3r}{f_n \int_{V_c} R_{fu} Q_{fu} d^3r}$$

For D-T fusion and assuming lithium as the only neutron reactive substance in the blanket

$$= b + \frac{Q_{n6} \int \int_{V_b} \sigma_{n6} N_6 N_n(v_n) v_n dv_n d^3r + Q_{n7} \int \int_{V_b} \sigma_{n7} N_7 N_n(v_n) v_n dv_n d^3r}{f_{n,dt} Q_{dt} \int_{V_c} N_d N_t \langle \sigma v \rangle_{dt} d^3r}$$

b : blanket coverage factor depending on the specific blanket geometry
 f_n : fraction of the fusion energy carried by the neutrons
 E_{nl} : total energy released by an l -type neutron-induced reaction

Power Extraction

● 냉각시스템

- Blanket의 냉각시스템은 주로 냉각재, 구조재료, 발열분포에 의해 결정됨:
리튬화합물이 있는 증식재 영역이 고발열 영역

	ITER	DEMO
FW 열부하 (MW/m ²)	0.2-0.5	0.5-1
중성자벽부하 (MW/m ²)	1	3-5
Avg. 중성자 Fluence (MWa/m ²)	0.5	> 10

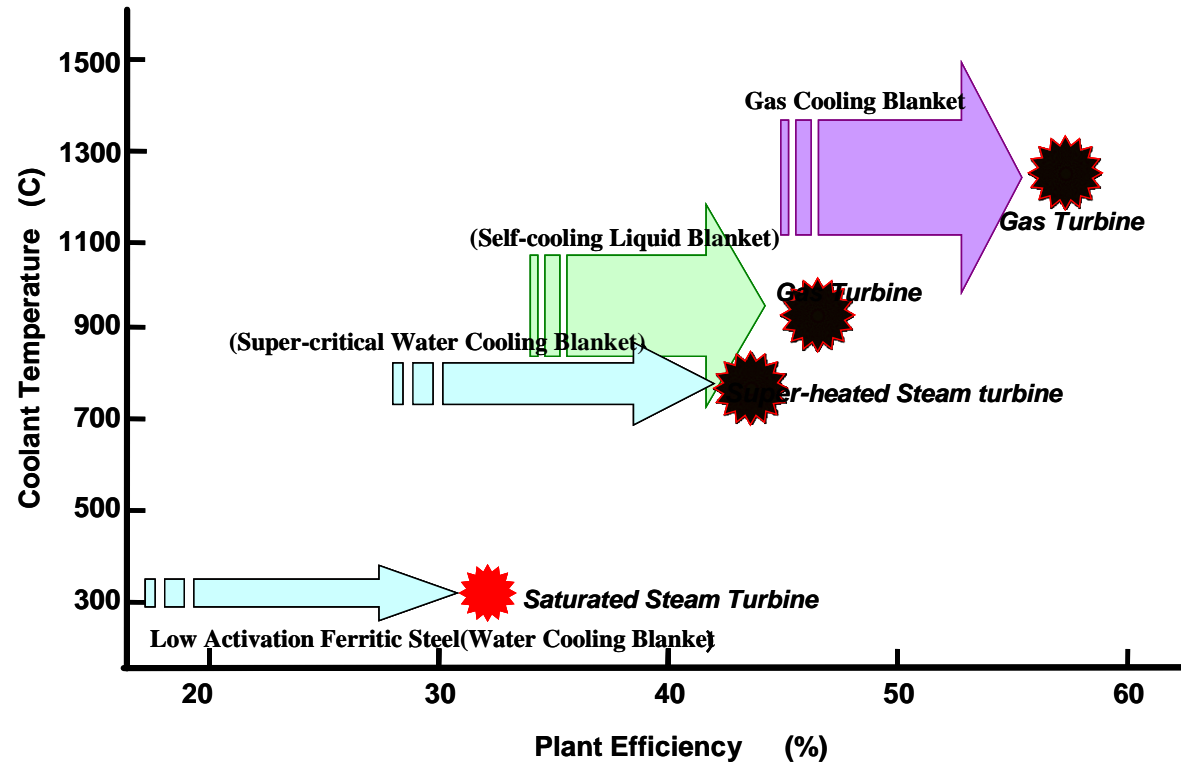
- First wall: 높은 제열성능 요구. 유속을 높이고 냉각관 간 사이를 좁힘.
열응력을 낮게 함.
- 증식재 및 증배재 영역: Tritium의 방출을 가능한 높일 수 있는 온도로 제어.
냉각관 적절히 배치

Power Extraction

● 냉각재 선택

- 경수로에서는 냉각재가 중성자 감속재를 겸하고 있어 노심 특성에 심하게 관계하지만 핵융합로에서는 노심 플라즈마의 특성이 냉각재에는 아무런 영향을 주지 않으므로 재료 특성이나 발전 효율의 관점에서 냉각재를 선택할 수 있음. 발전효율은 냉각재 출구온도에 의해 결정됨 (냉각재와 구조재의 양립성 고려 필요)
- 노심부로부터 열교환기를 거치지 않고 터빈으로 가는 직접 cycle로 증기를 공급할 경우에는 증기에 tritium이 혼입될 가능성을 고려해야 하며, 터빈의 leak 방지는 경수로 이상으로 중요함.
- 액체 금속의 경우에는 열교환기로 고온 증기나 고온 가스를 생성하여 터빈을 회수함.

Power Extraction



- 가압수 (300°C 정도로) 33% 전후, 과열 또는 초임계압 증기로 40-42% 정도의 열효율이 예상됨.
- 액체 금속의 경우에는 열교환기로 고온 증기나 고온 가스를 생성하여 터빈을 회수하고 이 경우의 열효율은 40-45%로 예상됨.
- 고온 He 냉각에서는 온도를 1000°C 전후까지 올릴 수 있으며 고온 가스로와 동일한 He gas turbine에 의해 45% 이상의 효율도 기대할 수 있음.

Power Extraction

냉각재	장점	단점
물(경수)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 전열특성이 좋음 - 비교적 저유속으로 큰 제열성능을 얻음. - 자장의 영향을 받지 않음. - 펌프동력 양호 - 구조재와의 공존성 높아 차폐성능 양호 - 경수로 기술 적용 가능 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 중성자 흡수반응 단면적이 큼 (TBR 저하) - 냉각수의 로내 및 증식영역으로의 누출에 의한 압력상승 대책 필요
He gas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 화학적으로 불활성, 취급 용이 - 구조재와의 공존성 양호 - 고온 취급 가능으로 고발전효율 기대 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 열용량이나 열전달률이 비교적 작아 제열한계가 낮음. - 펌프동력이 커짐. - 차폐성능이 낮아 차폐체가 두꺼워짐.
액체 금속	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 전열특성이 양호 - 저압에서 고온운전 가능 - 냉각재와 증식재를 겸함으로 인해 blanket 구조의 간략화 - 반응생성물의 인출이나 성분조정 등을 연속해서 할 수 있음. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 화학적으로 활성 - MHD 압력 손실이 큼 (전기절연피복 설치 또는 기액이층류로 전기전도율 내리는 방법 등 고려)