



DEMO Breeding Blanket Concepts in EUROfusion
Work Package Breeding Blanket (WPBB)

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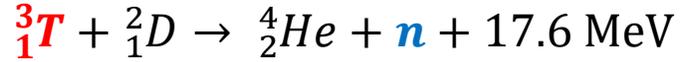


- 1.** What is a Breeding Blanket? Why Breeding Blanket?
- 2.** What is a HCPB? And a WCLL? Why those as candidates?
- 3.** Common Architectural Features and Top-Level Requirements
- 4.** The HCPB Solid Breeding Blanket
- 5.** The WCLL Liquid Metal Breeding Blanket
- 6.** Challenges
- 7.** Conclusions



- 1. What is a Breeding Blanket? Why Breeding Blanket?**
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Breeding Blanket: a key system in any D-T fusion electricity-producing devices.

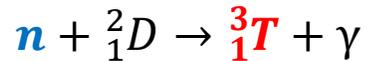


Tritium (T) has a half-life of 12.3 years. T decays at a rate of 5.5%/yr.

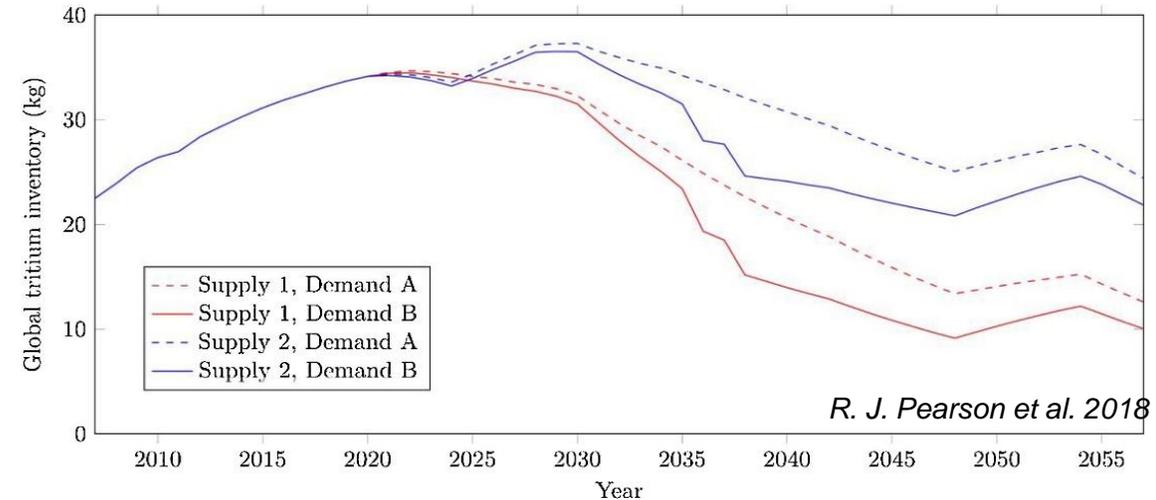
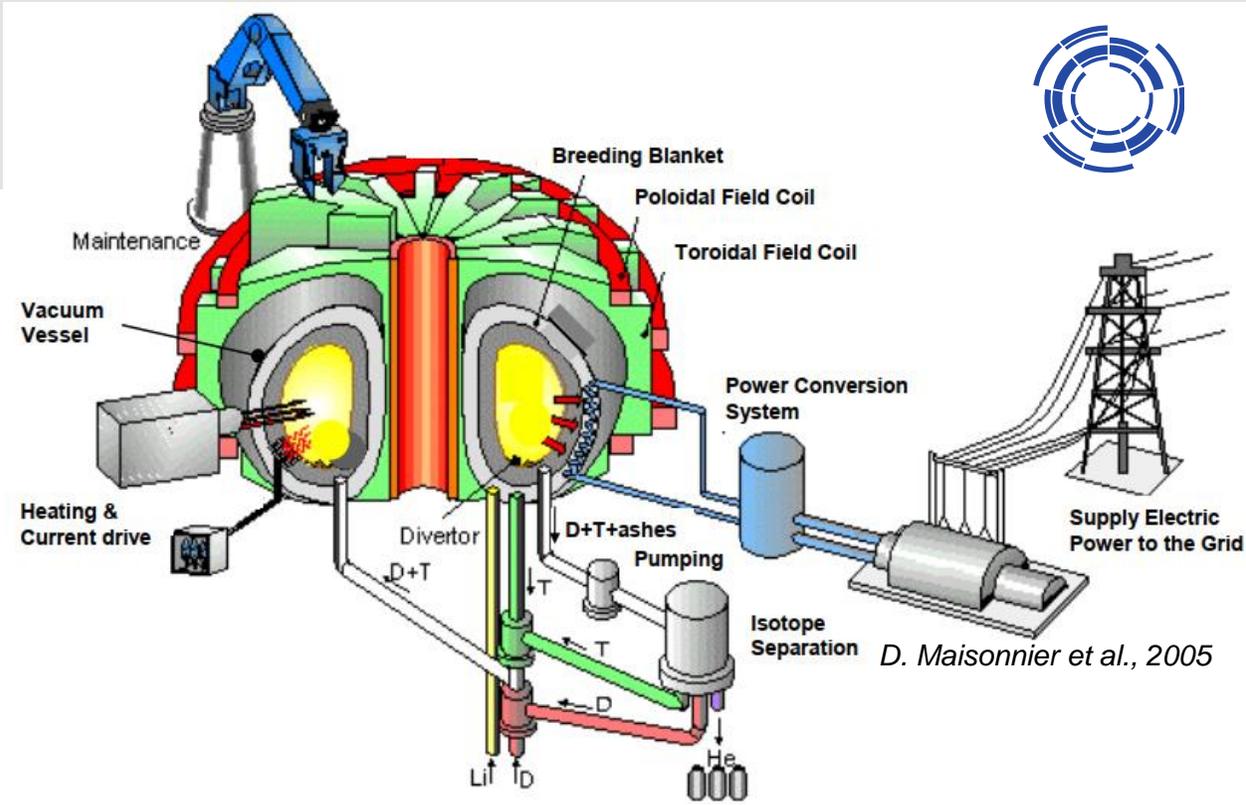
1 GW fusion (thermal) power device:
56 kg T per full power year (fpy).

2 GW EU-DEMO fusion power: 112 kg T per fpy

Global available T inventory: Heavy Water (D_2O) Reactors (CANDU)



Need to produce T , in order to economically viable.

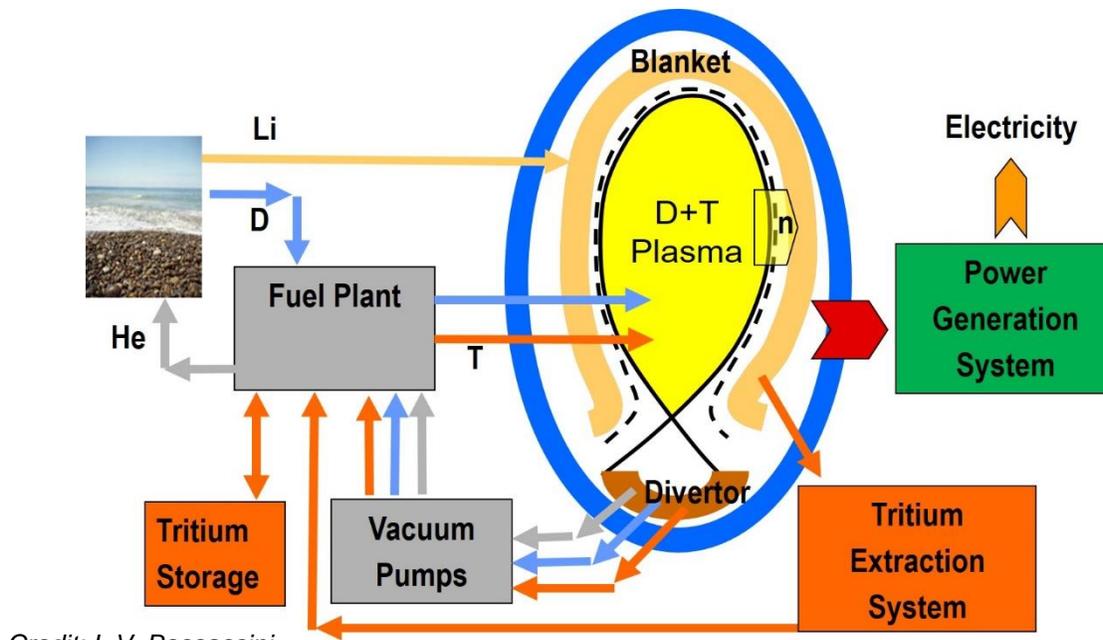
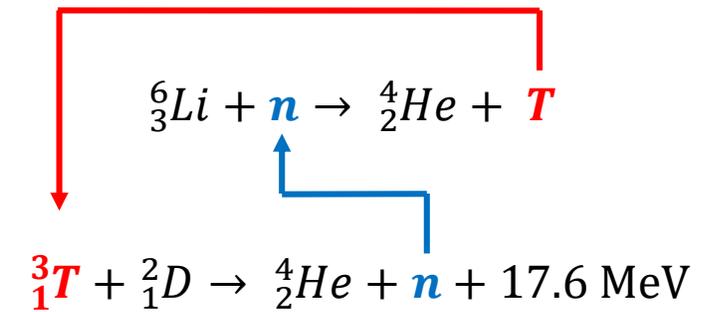




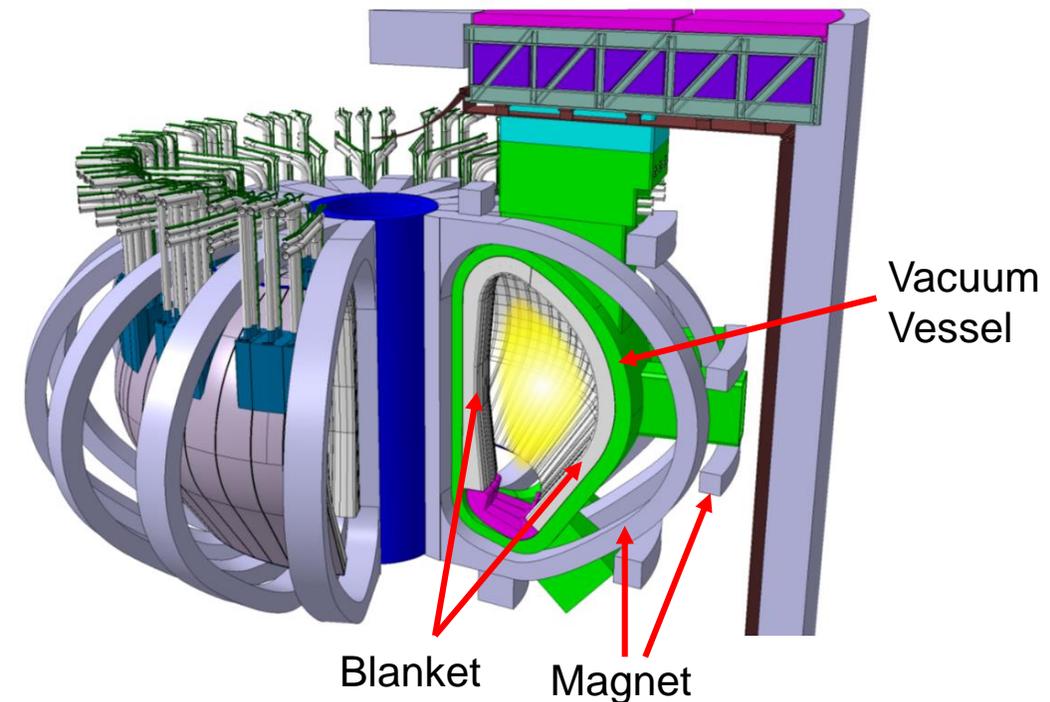
Why Breeding Blanket?

➤ Main functions of the blanket:

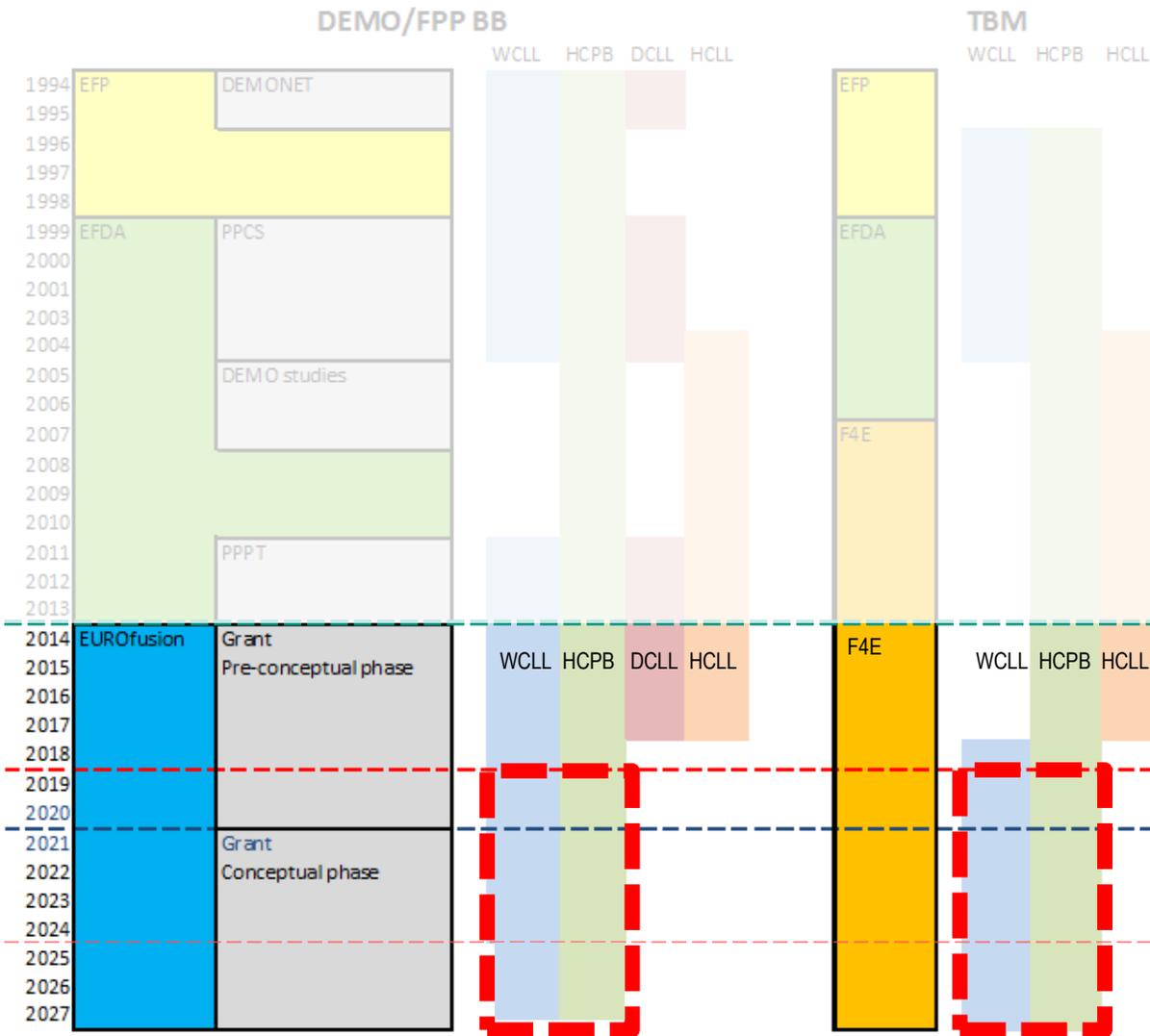
- tritium breeding => tritium self-sufficiency
- heat removal => electricity production
- shielding => protect magnets from neutrons



Credit: L.V. Boccaccini



Brief History of the EU BB Programme



- EU: BB development of solid and liquid BBs since 80s.
- **90s:** key studies (DEMONET 1995-1998) and PPCS 1999-2004) to define EU BB concepts for DEMO and TBM.
- **2003:** HCLL replaced WCLL. New architecture for HCPB and HCLL, both selected for ITER TBM.
- **2007:** F4E takes responsibility for the TBM program in ITER.
- **2011:** EFDA PPPT
- **2014:** EUROfusion PPPT begins, broad framework for EU DEMO BB development proposed.
- **2018:** EUROfusion – F4E BB program realignment: HCPB and WCLL as EU DEMO BB options
- **2024:** Blanket selection for DEMO
- **2027:** Conceptual phase concluded

Abbreviations:

- HCPB – Helium Cooled Pebble Bed
- WCLL – Water Cooled Lithium Lead
- HCLL – Helium Cooled Lithium Lead
- DCLL – Dual Coolant Lithium Lead
- F4E – Fusion for Energy
- PPPT – Power Plant Physics and Technology



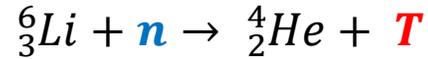


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2. Why the HCPB as candidate BB for DEMO?

- Tritium Breeding Function



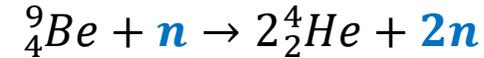
↳ *Li compound (Li ceramics) as **T** breeder*

- High Li density: compactness, low ${}^6\text{Li}$ enrichment
- Avoid MHD, reactivity, corrosion, **i.e. no coatings**
- **Simpler, proven separation of T from purge gas**
- **Simpler, proven T extraction from breeder**

- Structural material: RAFM Eurofer-97 steel

- High temperature operation ($\approx 550^\circ\text{C}$)
- **Good thermal conductivity (2x SS316)**
- **Capability for high irradiation damage**

- Neutron multiplier (NM) function:



↳ *Be/Be-alloy as **n** multiplier*

- Dual function: multiplier and moderator
- Allows best setting NMM-to-breeder ratio
- **Best **T** breeding in compact space**

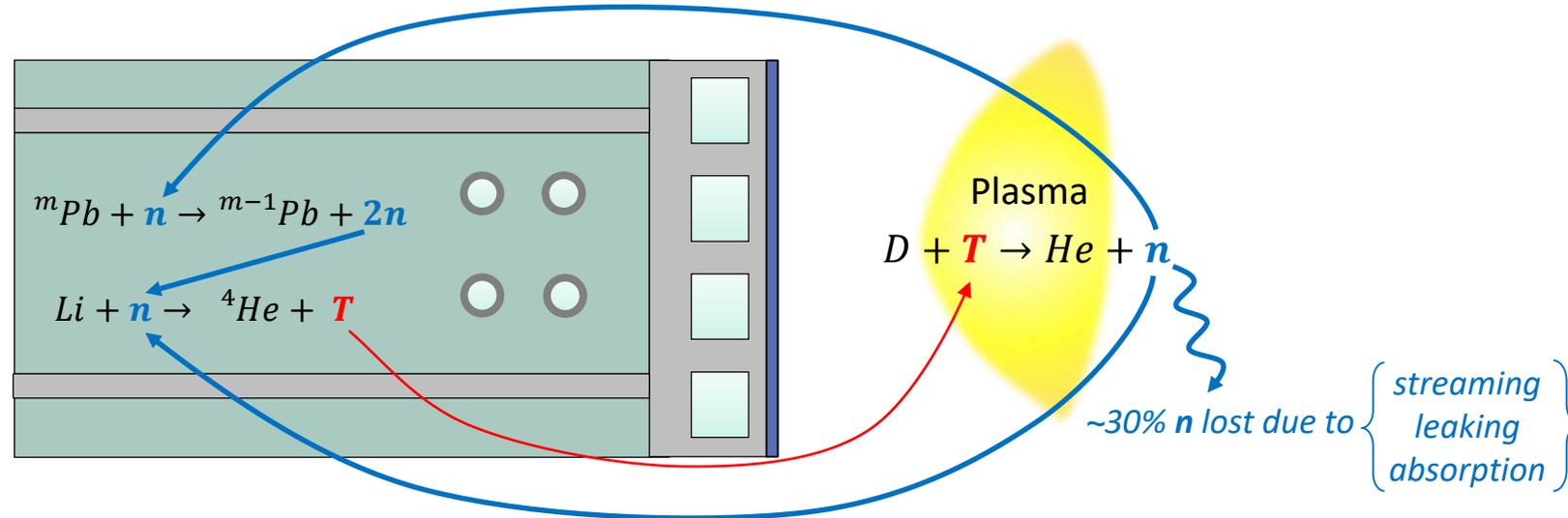
- Heat extraction: Helium gas

- **Neutronically transparent, no activation**
- **1-phase** (high temperature operation)
- **Chemically inert, no chemistry needed**
- **Best compatibility with Eurofer-97 and functional materials**
- **Nuclear experience in High Temperature Gas Reactors (HTGR: HTR-PM demonstration power plant)**

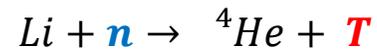


2. What is a WCLL (Liquid Metal Breeder)?

- **Water Cooled Lead Lithium Breeding Blanket (WCLL BB)**

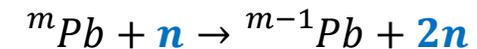


- Tritium Breeding Function



*Li – Pb alloy (15.7%Li-84.3%Pb eutectic)
as T breeder and n multiplier*

- Neutron multiplier (NM) function



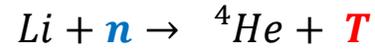
- Structural material: Reduced Activation
Ferritic Martensitic (RAFM) steel, Eurofer-97

- Heat extraction: Water (PWR-like)



2. Why the WCLL as candidate BB for DEMO?

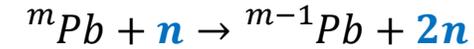
- Tritium Breeding Function



*Li – Pb alloy (15.7%Li-84.3%Pb eutectic)
as **T** breeder and **n** multiplier*

- **T** breeder and **n** multiplier combined as a single material
 - **Eutectic alloy, liquid phase**
 - Satisfactory **T** breeding performance
 - **Low T solubility, online T extraction**
 - **Reasonable heat transfer performances**
- Structural material: RAFM Eurofer-97 steel
 - High temperature operation ($\approx 550^\circ\text{C}$)
 - **Good thermal conductivity (2x SS316)**
 - **Capability for high irradiation damage**
 - Heat extraction: Water (PWR)
 - Cheap and largely available
 - **Excellent heat transfer features**
 - Excellent thermalizing neutrons (good for shielding, not so good for NMM)
 - **Widely used in fission industry**

- Neutron multiplier (NM) function



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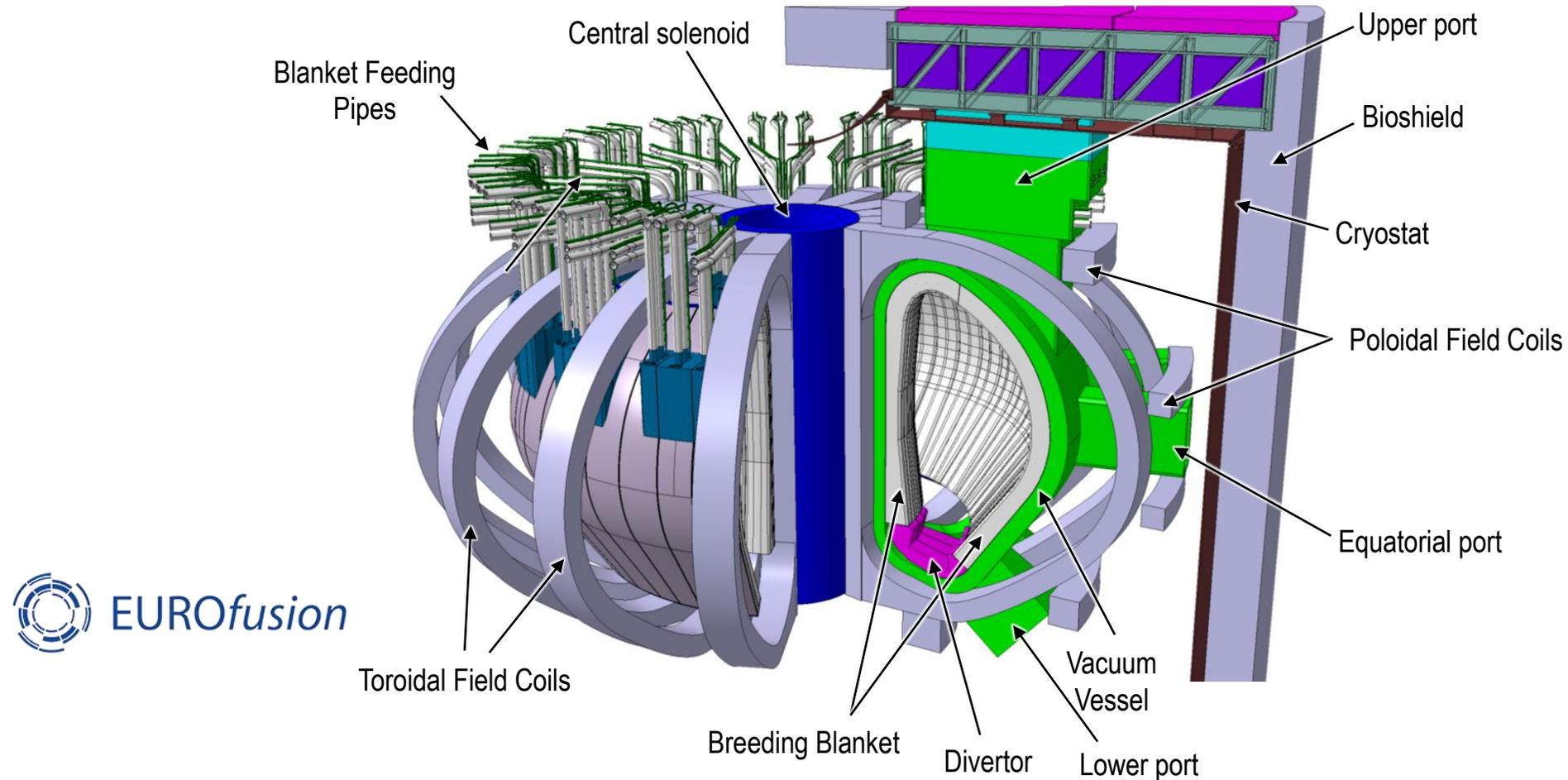


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3. Common Architectural Features: Blanket Segmentation

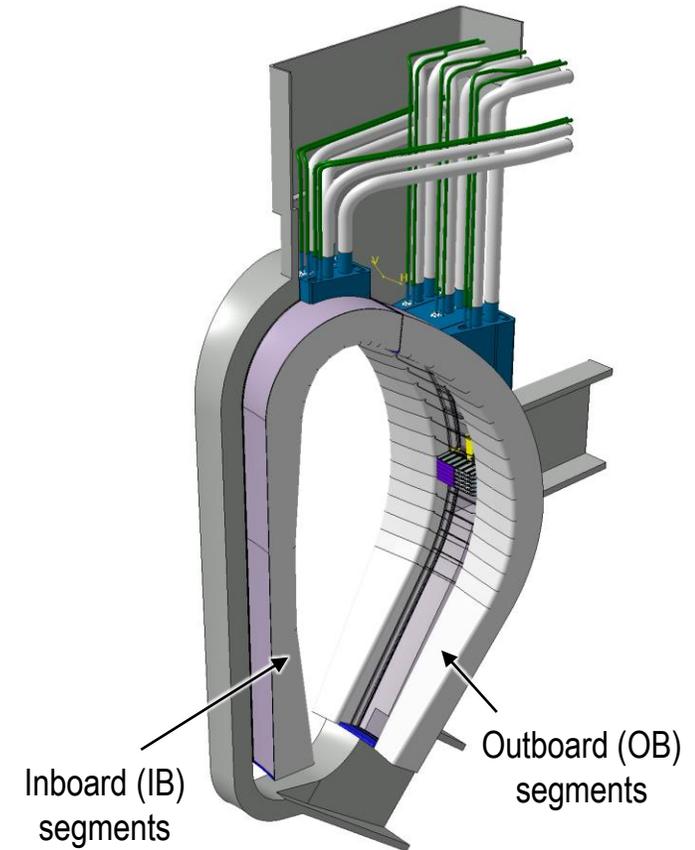
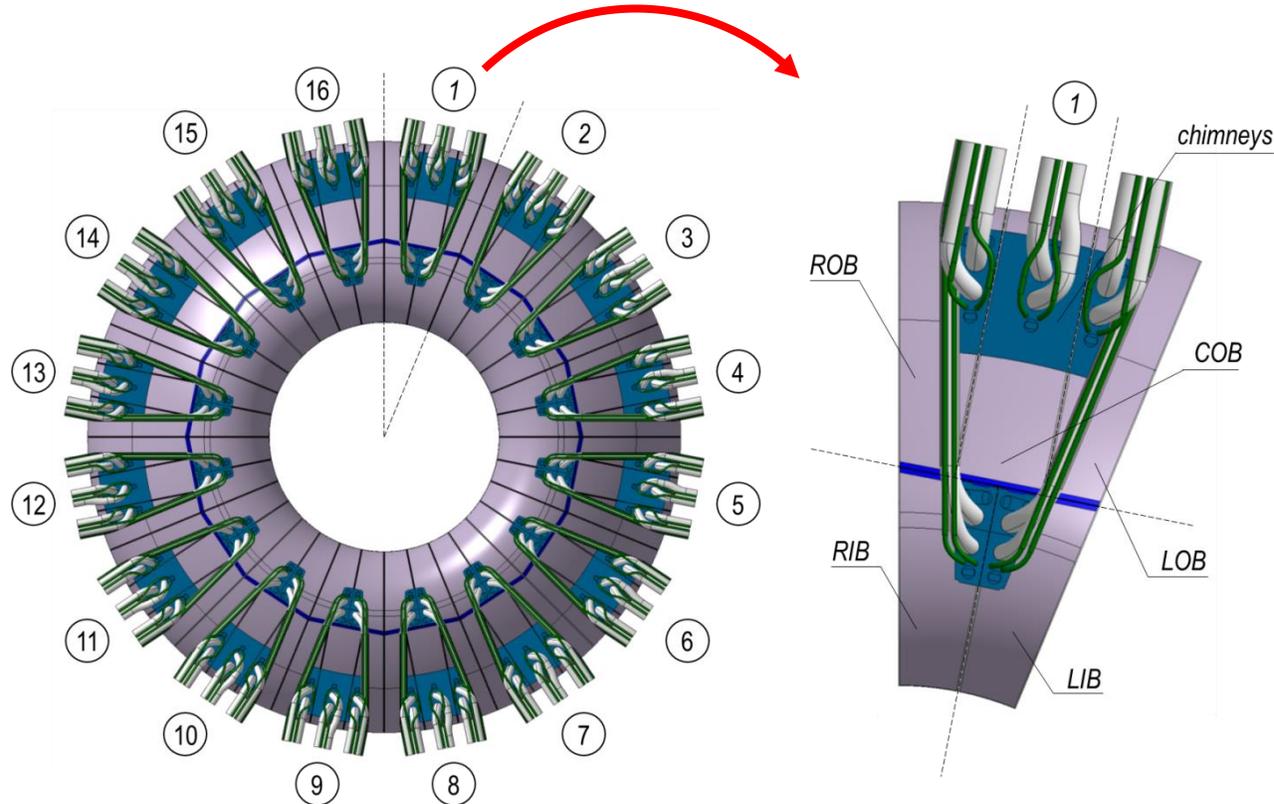
- EU DEMO Tokamak Baseline 2017 (latest reference, $R_0=9\text{m}$, $A=3.1$, $P_{\text{fus}}\approx 2\text{GW}$)





3. Common Architectural Features: Blanket Segmentation

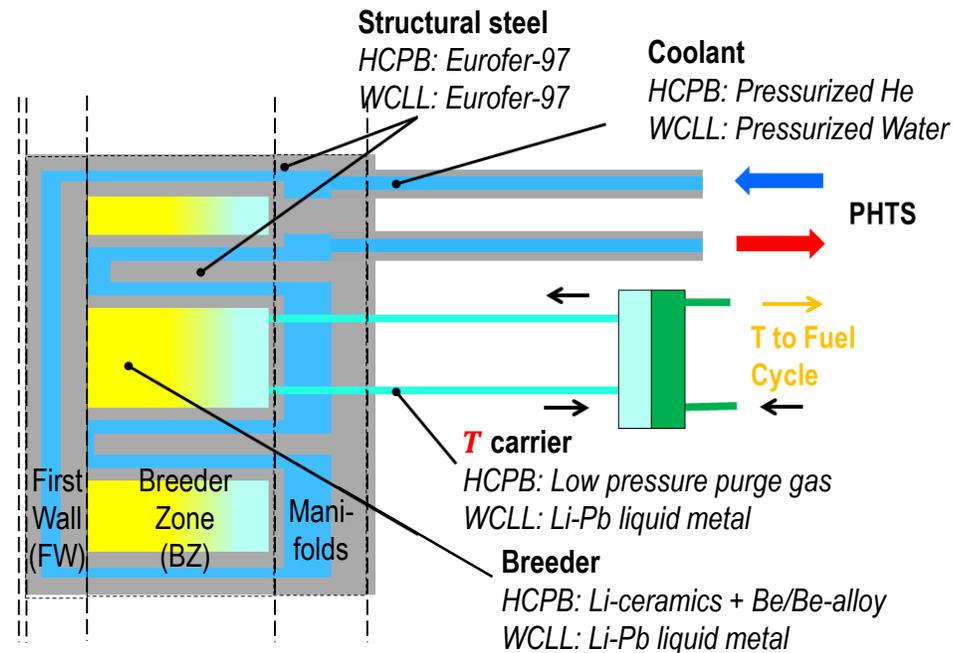
- EU DEMO Tokamak Baseline 2017 (latest reference, $R_0=9\text{m}$, $A=3.1$, $P_{\text{fus}}\approx 2\text{GW}$)
 - Tokamak divided in **SECTORS** (16 sectors as of BL2017)
 - Breeding Blanket SECTORS divided in Blanket **SEGMENTS**
 - Blanket SEGMENTS divided in **INBOARD** and **OUTBOARD SEGMENTS**
 - Per SECTOR: 2x INBOARD SEGMENTS and 3x OUTBOARD SEGMENTS



3. Common Architectural Features: Separate Breeding / Cooling Functions



- Many architectural solutions exist.
- Near term BB architecture for the EU DEMO => **Breeder and coolant are contained into two completely separate circuits with separate functions**
 - **The coolant loop function:** It removes heat and allows to transport it from the Primary Heat Transfer System (PHTS) to the Power Conversion System (PCS)
 - **The breeder loop function:** It produces **T** and allows to transport it (with a **T** carrier) outside the vacuum vessel. **T** is then be removed (from the carrier) and recovered (as molecular form) and delivered to the Fuel Cycle



Credit: L.V. Boccaccini



3. Common Top-Level Requirements

- **Reactor Availability** > 30%
- **Tritium Breeding Ratio (TBR):** $TBR_{\text{required}} \geq 1.05$, $TBR_{\text{design}} \geq 1.15$ (w/o BB loss of coverage)
- **Neutron shielding:**
 - Nuclear heating in TFC < 50 W/m³, vacuum vessel (VV) damage < 0.2dpa/fpy, He production in steel structures to be rewelded < 1appm/fpy, SDDR in accessible regions < 100μSv/hr
- **Temperature design limits:**
 - Li-ceramics: ≈ 400°C (**T**-release) – 920°C (pebbles sintering)
 - Be-alloy: ≈ 500°C (**T**-release) – 900°C (max. tested under irradiation)
 - Pb-Li: > 235°C (avoid freezing) – 500°C (at Eurofer-97 interfaces, corrosion)
 - Eurofer-97: 350°C (DBTT*) – 550°C (S_{creep})
- **Thermo-mechanics and design**
 - Fulfilment of criteria in selected nuclear codes and standards (ASME, RCC-MRx, JSME...)
 - Selected code: RCC-MRx 2018 (DEMO specific code under development, SDC-DC)
 - Stress limits under P-type (excessive deformation, plastic collapse, creep) and S-type damage (ratcheting, fatigue, creep-fatigue) modes, fast fracture mode if embrittlement occurs
 - Component design, materials, manufacturing and joining qualification after code rules

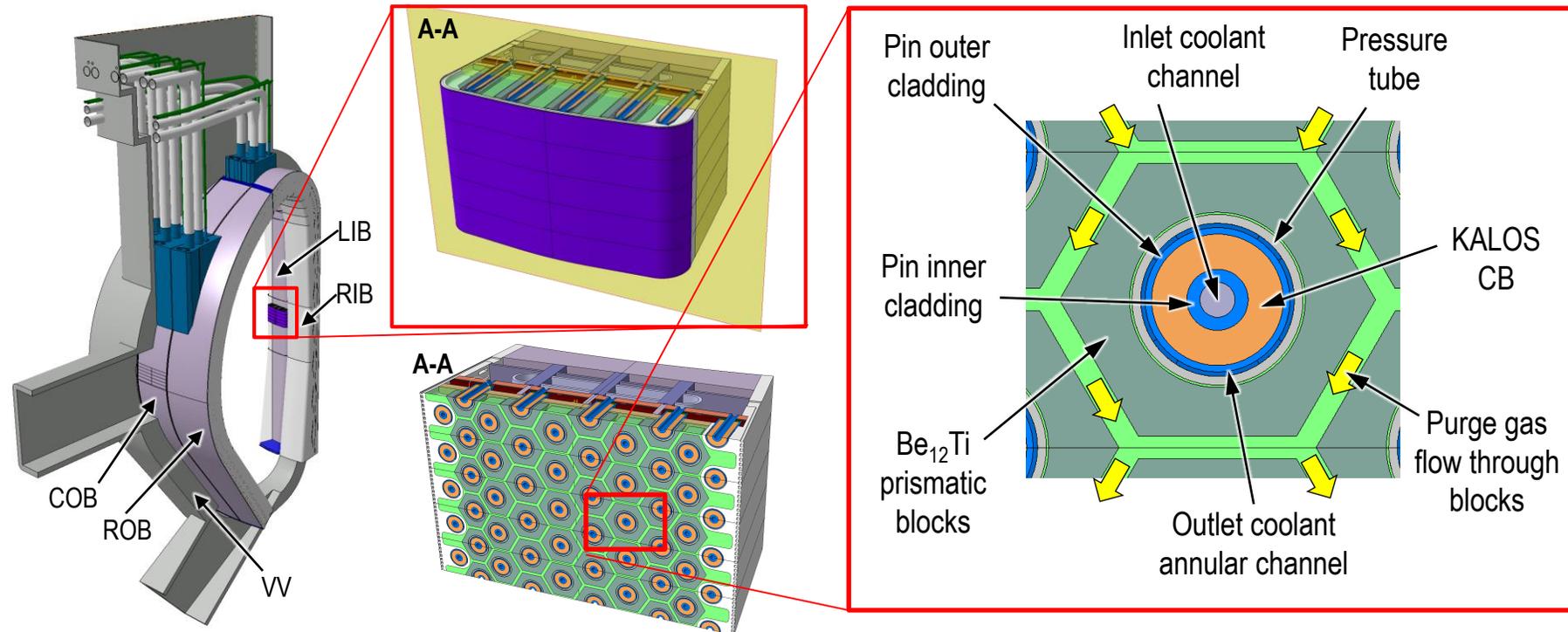


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4. The HCPB BB: General Description

- HCPB „fuel-breeder pin“ design (BL2017)

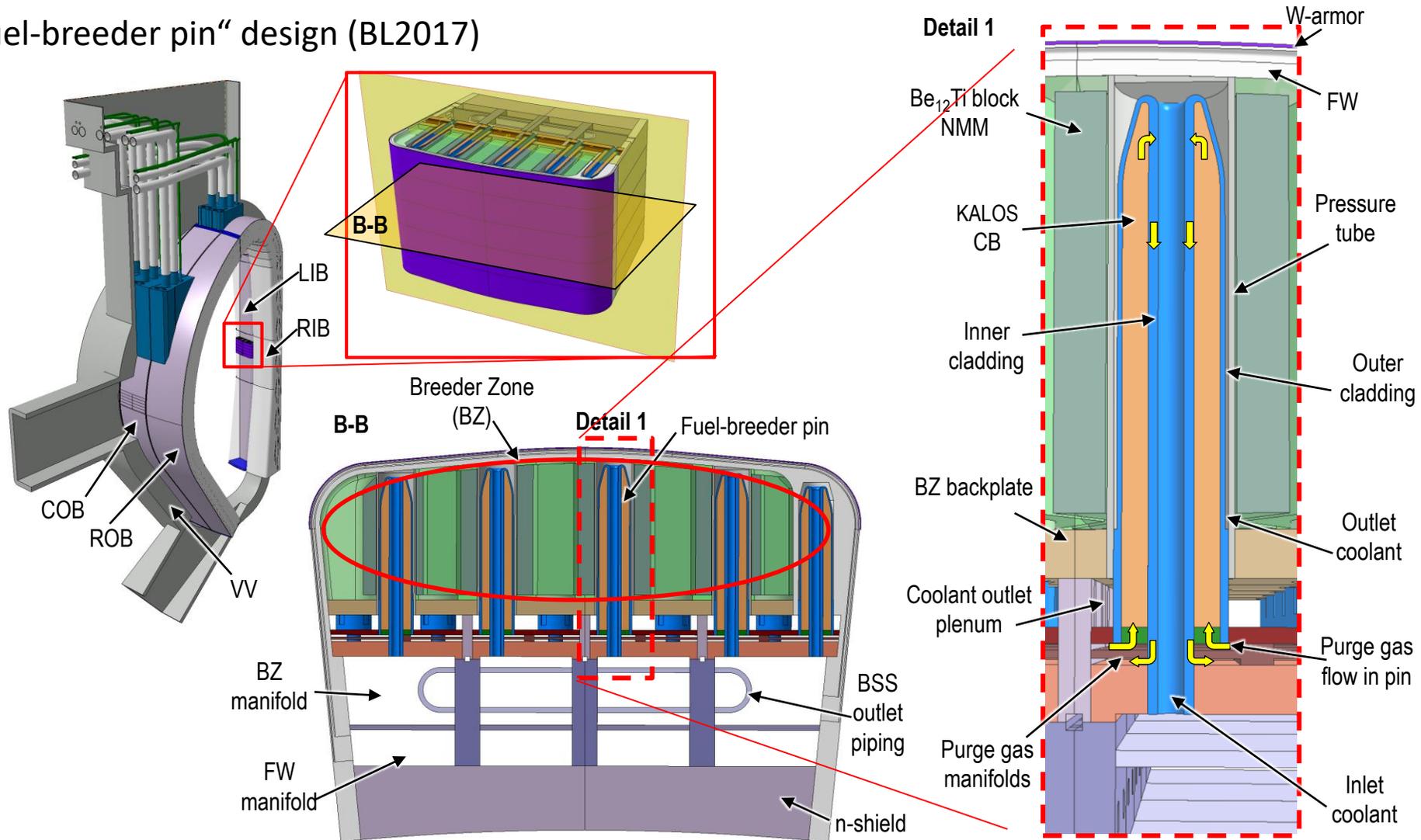


- Arrangement of fuel-breeder pins containing **T** breeder material
- Pins inserted into hexagonal prismatic blocks of neutron multiplier
- Structural steel: Eurofer-97



4. The HCPB BB: General Description

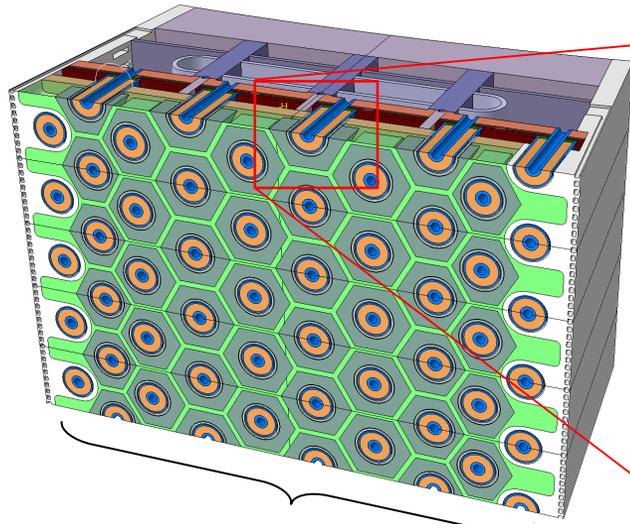
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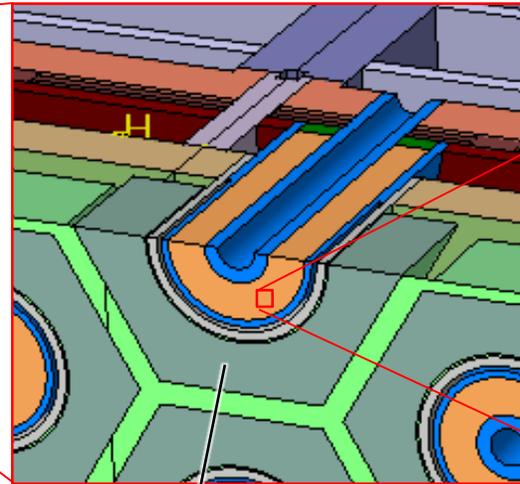


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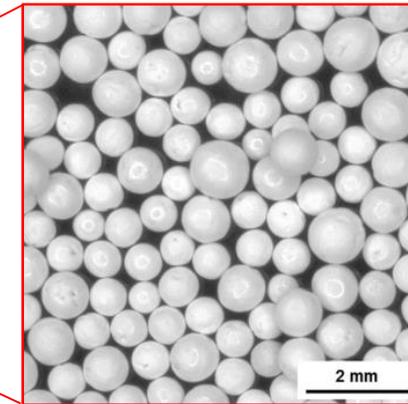
- Functional materials



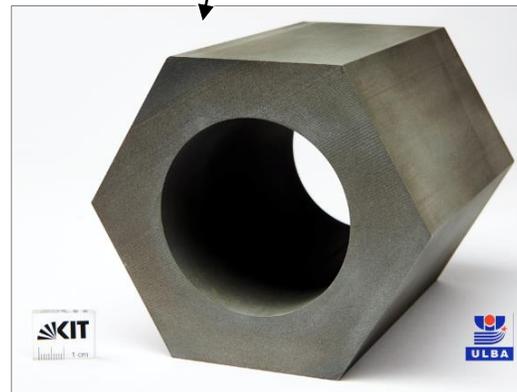
Breeder Zone (BZ)



- **T** breeder: Li ceramics (Li_4SiO_4 + 35%mol Li_2TiO_3), ^6Li 60% enriched, in form of pebbles



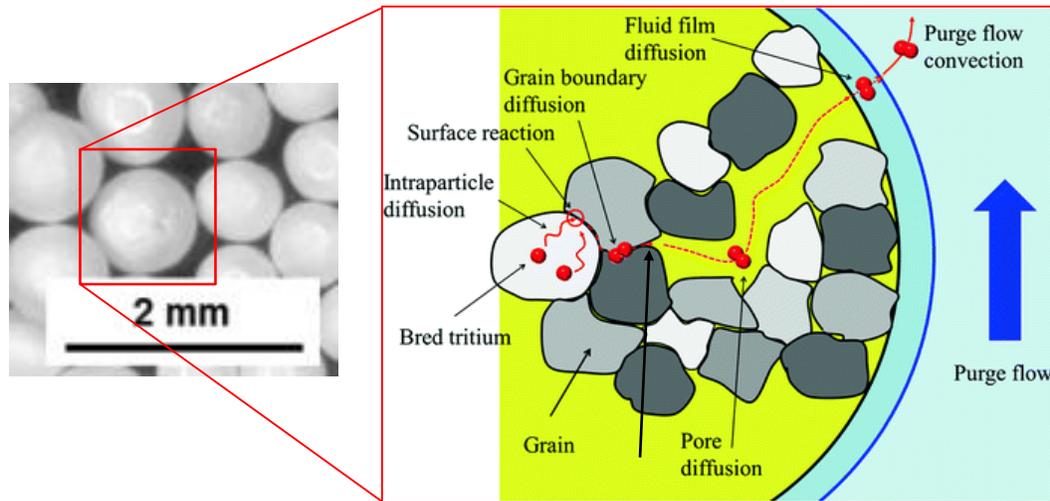
- Neutron multiplier: Be intermetallics (Be_{12}Ti) in form of hexagonal prismatic blocks



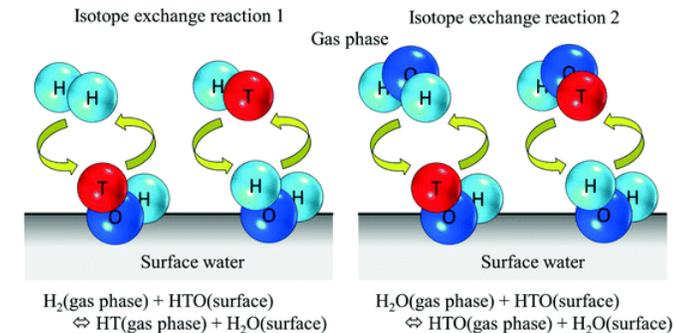


4. The HCPB BB: General Description

- **T** breeding and extraction: Purge gas function
 - **T** is formed in the Li ceramics (pebbles) and it is extracted at the BB in form of **HTO**, **HT**
 - A purge gas flow through the pebble beds collects **HTO**, **HT** and transports it out of the BB
 - Purge gas chemistry: carrier (He) + doping agent (H_2/H_2O) to favour isotopic exchange reactions
 - **T** transport mechanisms at pebble bed level:



1. Intergranular diffusion through grain bulk
2. Surface reactions (isotopic exchange)



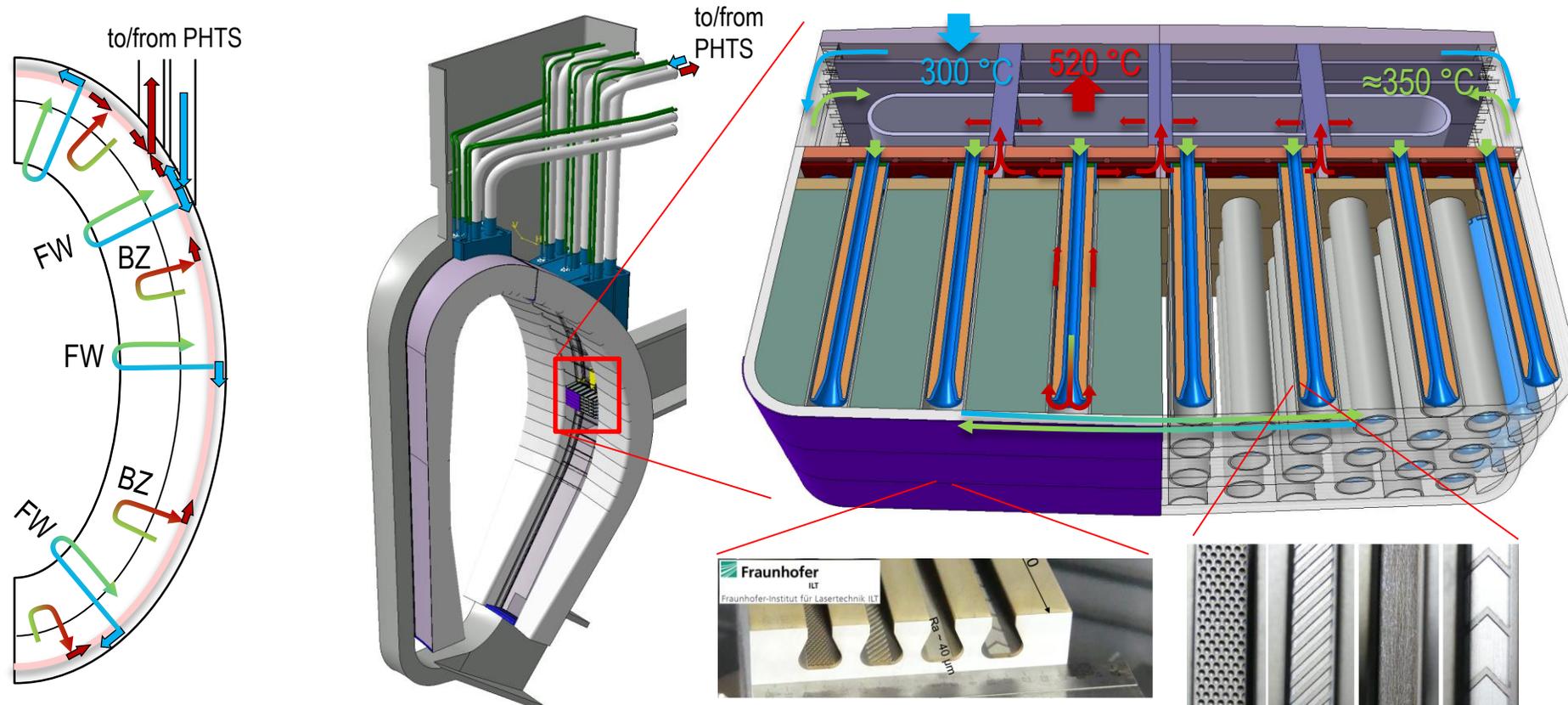
3. Grain-boundary diffusion to a pore
4. Surface adsorption / desorption into the pore
5. Pore diffusion to pebble boundaries
6. Release to purge gas flow and convection

- Use of Li ceramic pebbles: Minimize temperature gradients in ceramics and the **T** residence time



4. The HCPB BB: Coolant Scheme

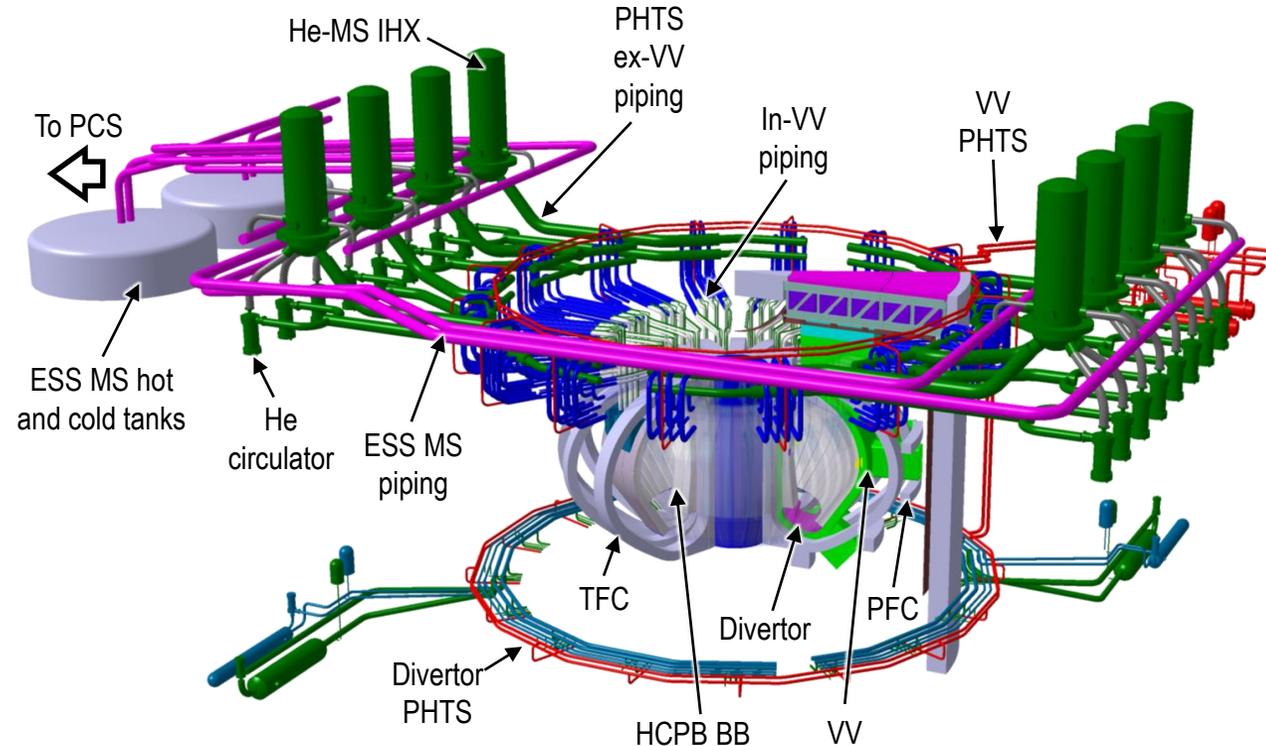
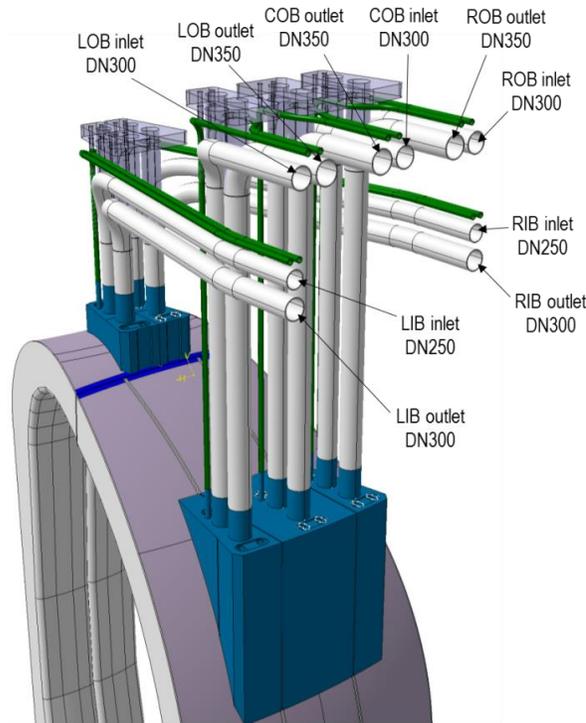
- Coolant thermo-hydraulic parameters:
 - He 80 bar, $T_{in} = 300^{\circ}\text{C}$ (limited by n -induced DBTT shift), $T_{out} = 520^{\circ}\text{C}$ (limited by steel S_{creep})
 - FW and BZ connected in series
 - Need for heat transfer augmentation structures in FW and fuel pins





4. The HCPB BB: Coolant Scheme, BoP Interface

➤ One of key BB interfaces: Balance of Plant (BoP) = Σ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Primary Heat Transfer System (PHTS)} \\ \text{Intermediate Heat Transfer System (IHTS)} \\ \text{Power Conversion System (PCS)} \end{array} \right\}$



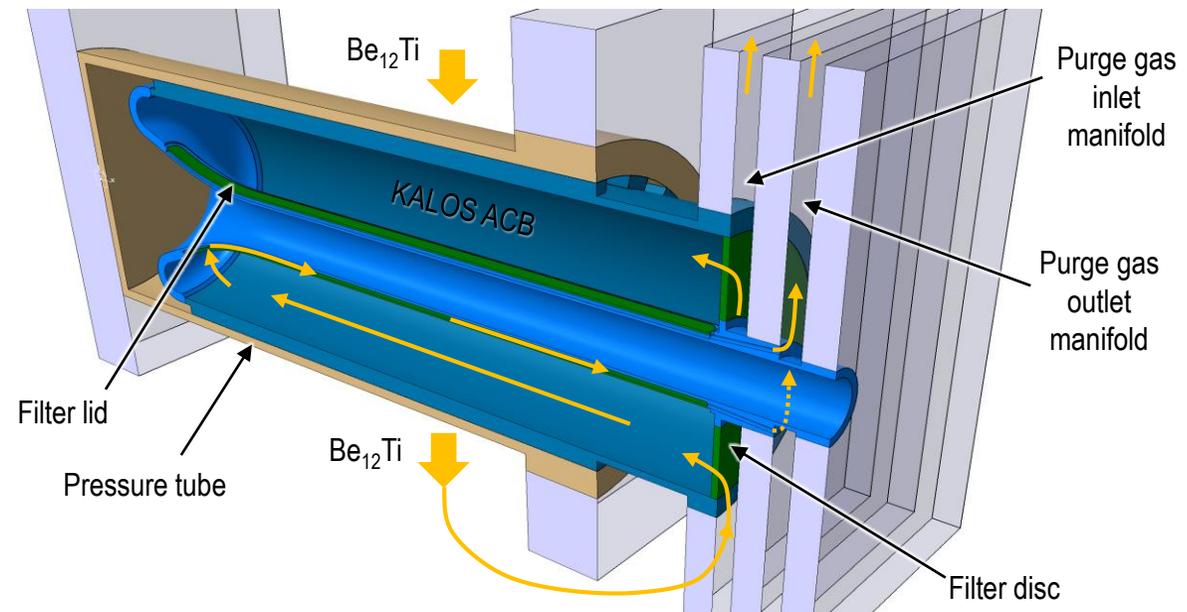
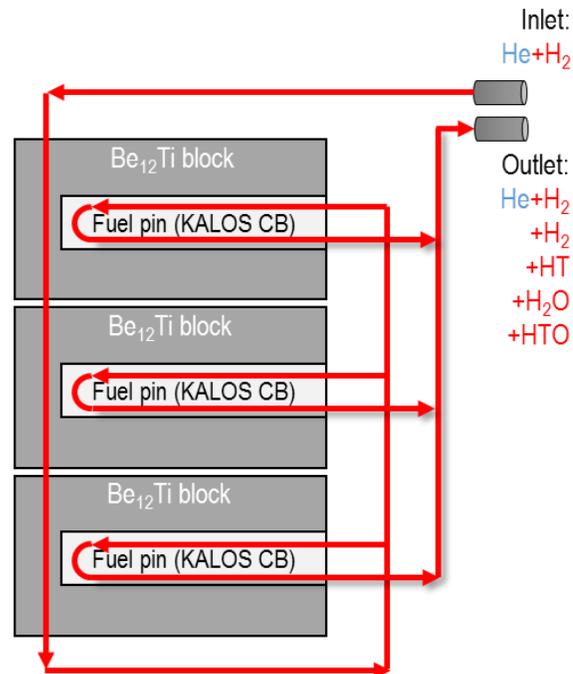
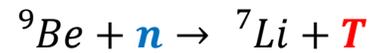
- IHTS incorporates an Energy Storage System (ESS, CSP-like molten salt system)
- PHTS = 8 cooling loops, 1 loop = 1 IHX (He – molten salt) + 2 He circulators
- High BoP TRL $\Leftrightarrow P_{1\text{circ},\text{el}} < 6\text{MW} \Leftrightarrow \Delta p_{\text{PHTS}} < 3 \text{ bar}$ (for $P_{\text{fus}} \approx 2\text{GW}$); $\Delta p_{\text{inVV}} \approx 0.8 \text{ bar}$; $\Delta p_{\text{exVV}} \approx 1.9 \text{ bar}$; $\Delta p_{\text{PHTS}} \approx 2.7 \text{ bar} \Rightarrow P_{1\text{circ},\text{el}} \approx 5.6 \text{ MW}$



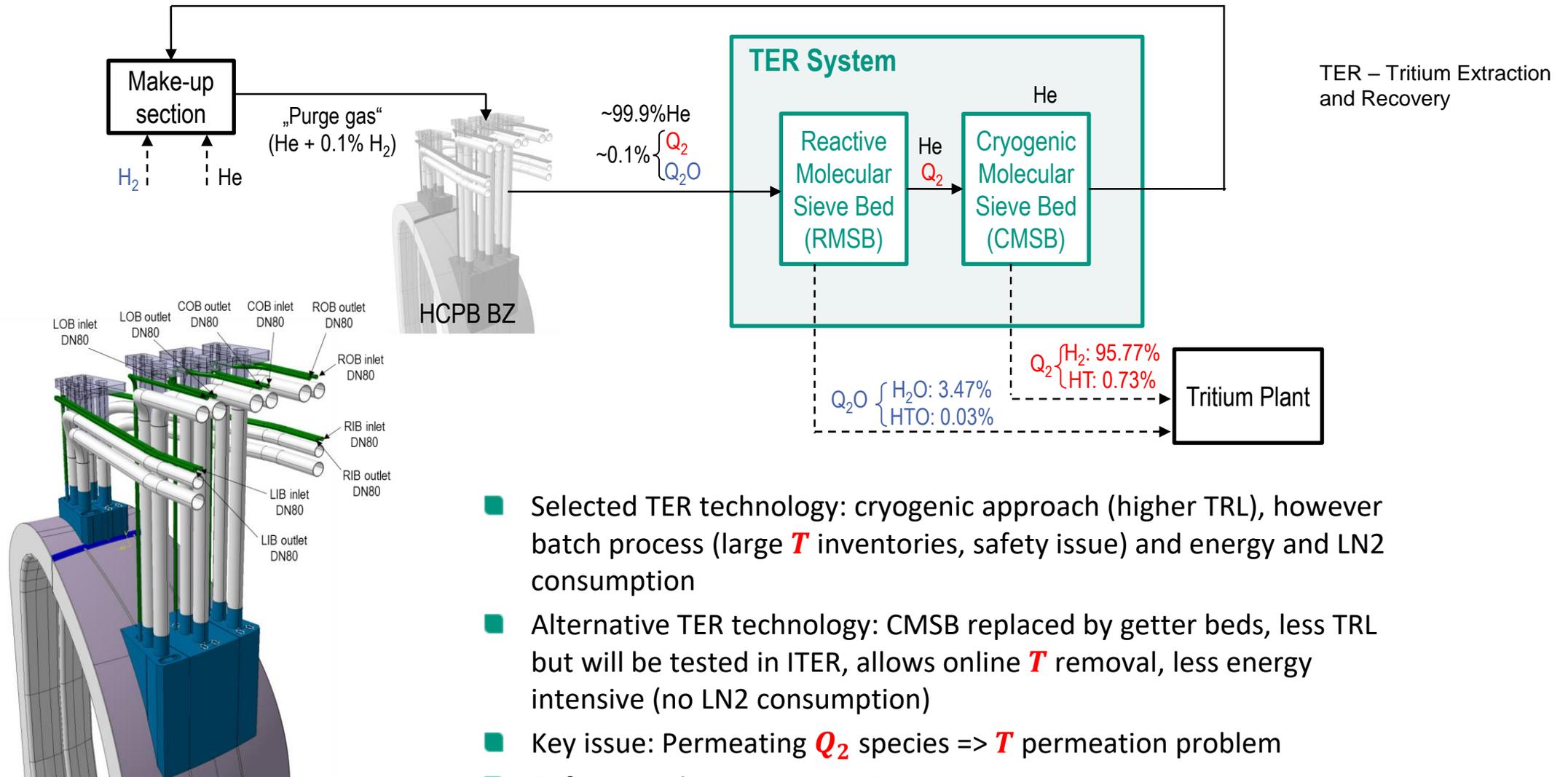
4. The HCPB BB: Purge Gas Scheme

➤ Purge gas parameters:

- Carrier: He gas (inert, ideal material compatibility)
- Doping agent: ≈ 200 Pa (0.1%vol) H_2 (to facilitate isotopic exchange)
- Loop: $Be_{12}Ti$ first (it also produces T , yet only 1% from total), then Li-ceramics



4. The HCPB BB: Purge Gas Scheme, TER Interface

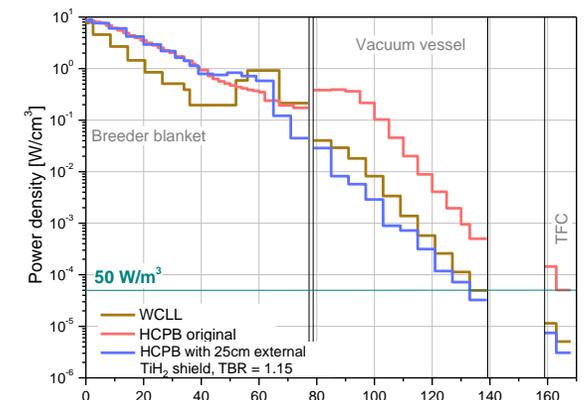
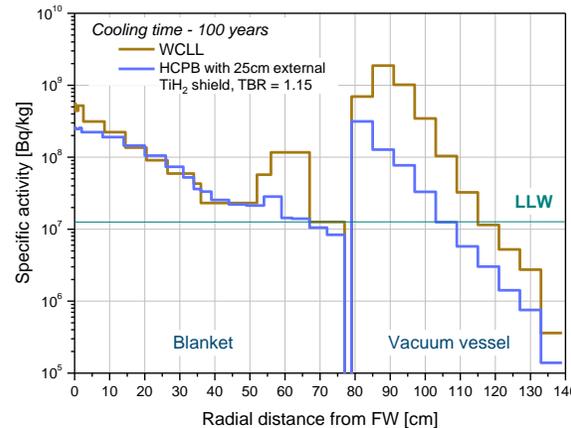
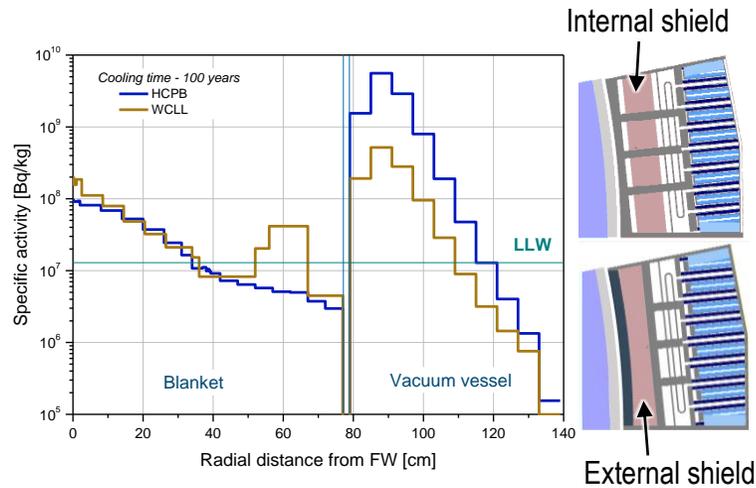
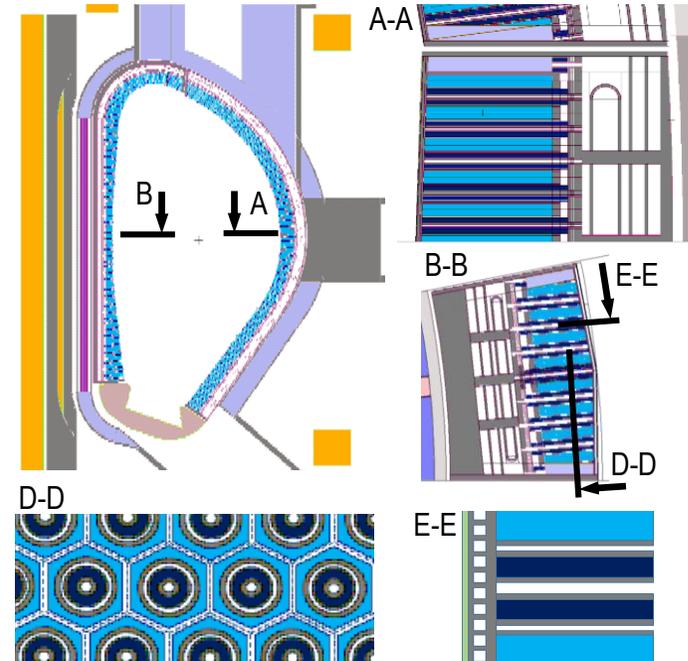


- Selected TER technology: cryogenic approach (higher TRL), however batch process (large **T** inventories, safety issue) and energy and LN2 consumption
- Alternative TER technology: CMSB replaced by getter beds, less TRL but will be tested in ITER, allows online **T** removal, less energy intensive (no LN2 consumption)
- Key issue: Permeating **Q₂** species => **T** permeation problem
- Reference chemistry: He + 0.1%H₂ (+ %H₂O against **T** permeation under study)



4. The HCPB BB: Performance Figures

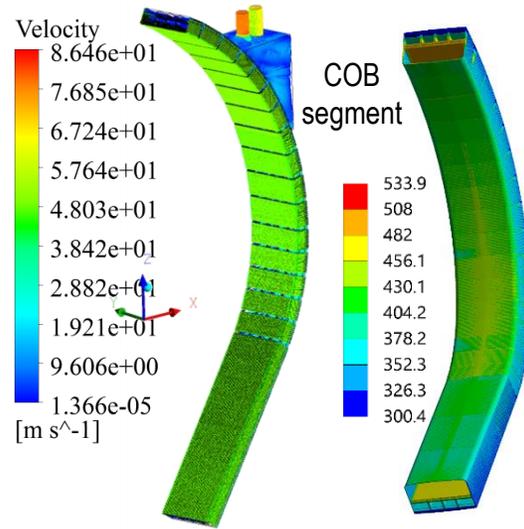
- Fully heterogeneous MCNP model
- Tritium Breeding:
 - ${}^6\text{Li}$ 60%: $\text{TBR}_{\text{design}} \approx 1.20$, ${}^6\text{Li}$ 40%: $\text{TBR}_{\text{design}} \approx 1.16$
- Neutron shielding:
 - $\text{dpa}_{\text{VV}} \approx 0.130\text{dpa/fpy}$
 - Best shielding materials: TiH_2 , $\text{ZrH}_{1.6}$, $\text{YH}_{1.75}$, WC , B_4C





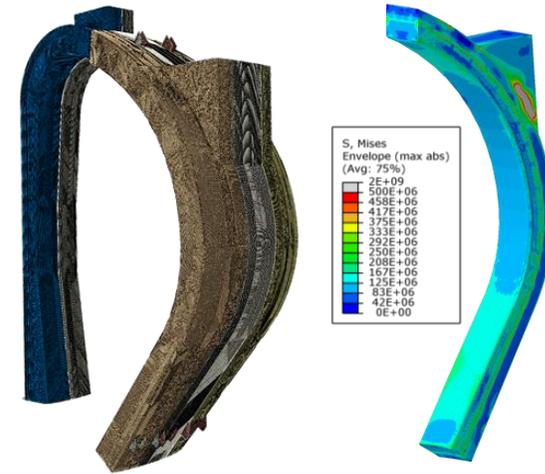
4. The HCPB BB: Performance Figures

➤ Global FEM & CFD TH analyses



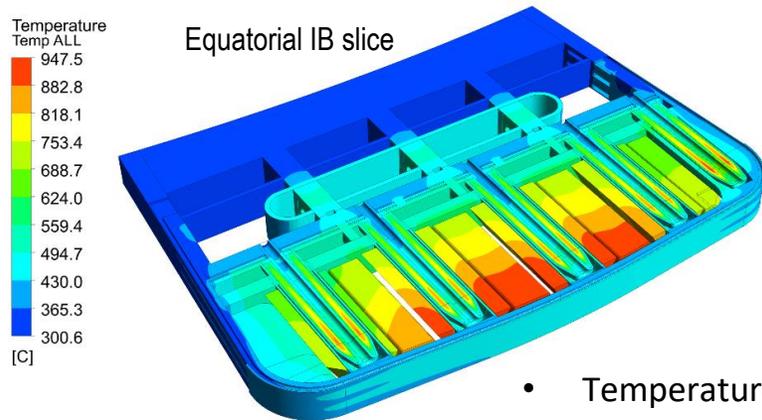
- Consistency of TH design
- Input for further TM analyses
- Total BB pressure drops (0.8 bar!)
- Benchmark/ calibration of TH models (RELAP5)

➤ Global FEM TM analyses



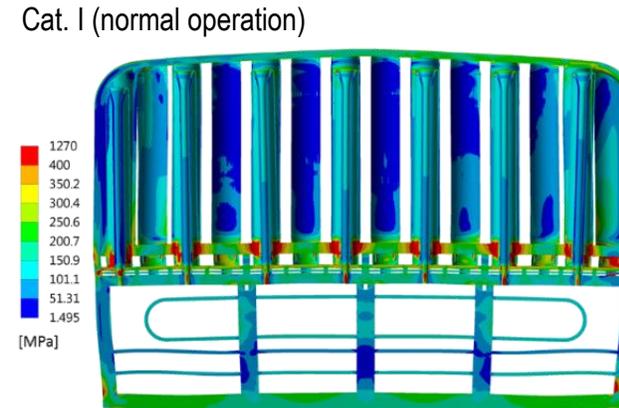
- Evaluation of off-normal cases (e.g. plasma disruption)
- Global assessment and compliance with RCC-MRx (French nuclear code)

➤ Detailed local CFD TH analyses



- Temperature limits compliance
- Input for further TM analyses

➤ Detailed local TM analyses



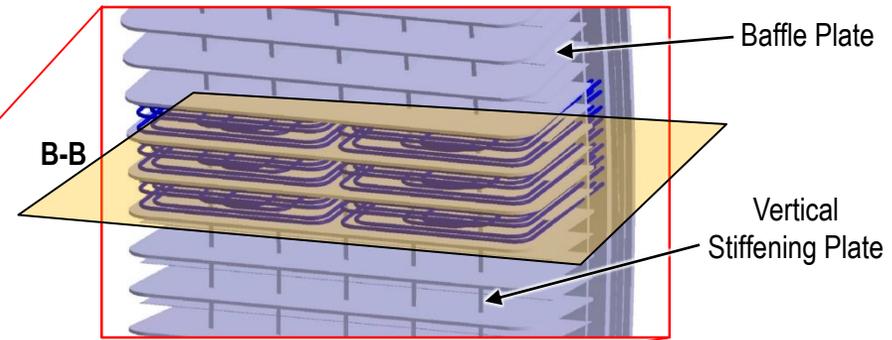
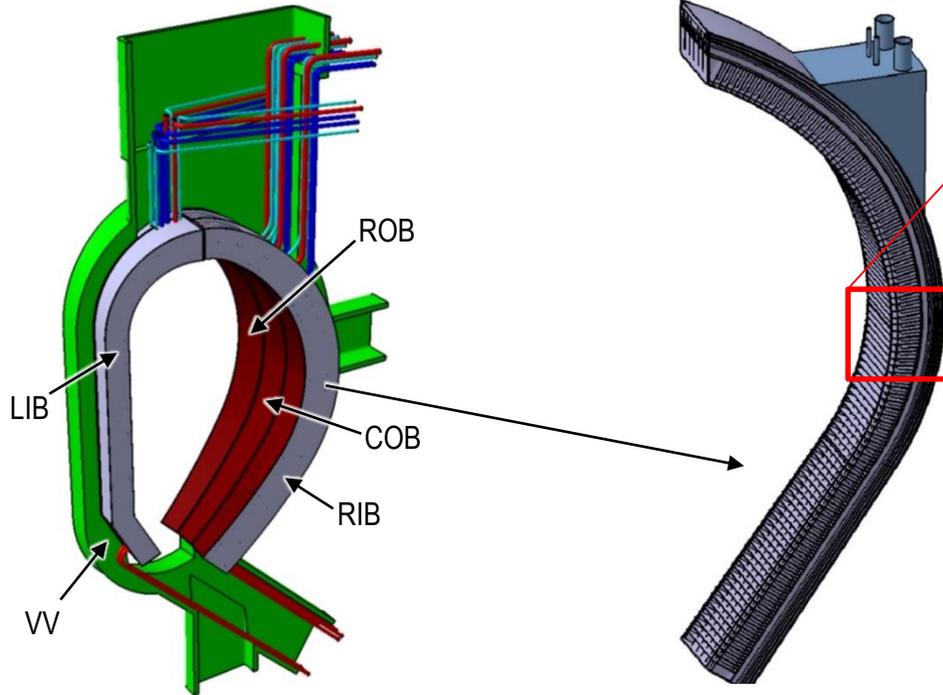
- Evaluation of normal and off-normal (e.g. in-box LOCA) operation
- Compliance with RCC-MRx code



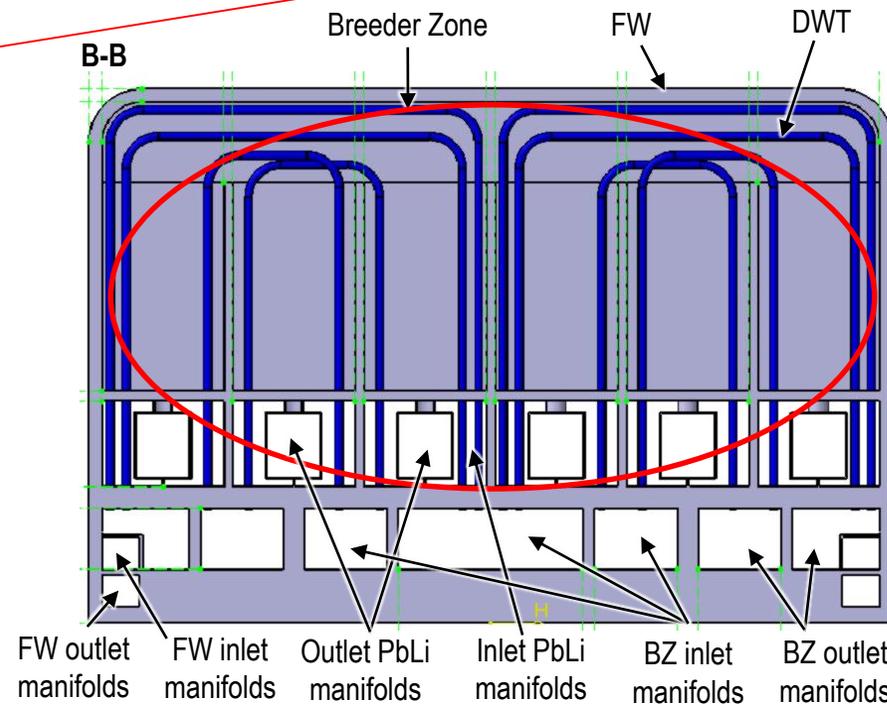
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5. The WCLL BB: General Description

- WCLL design (BL2017)



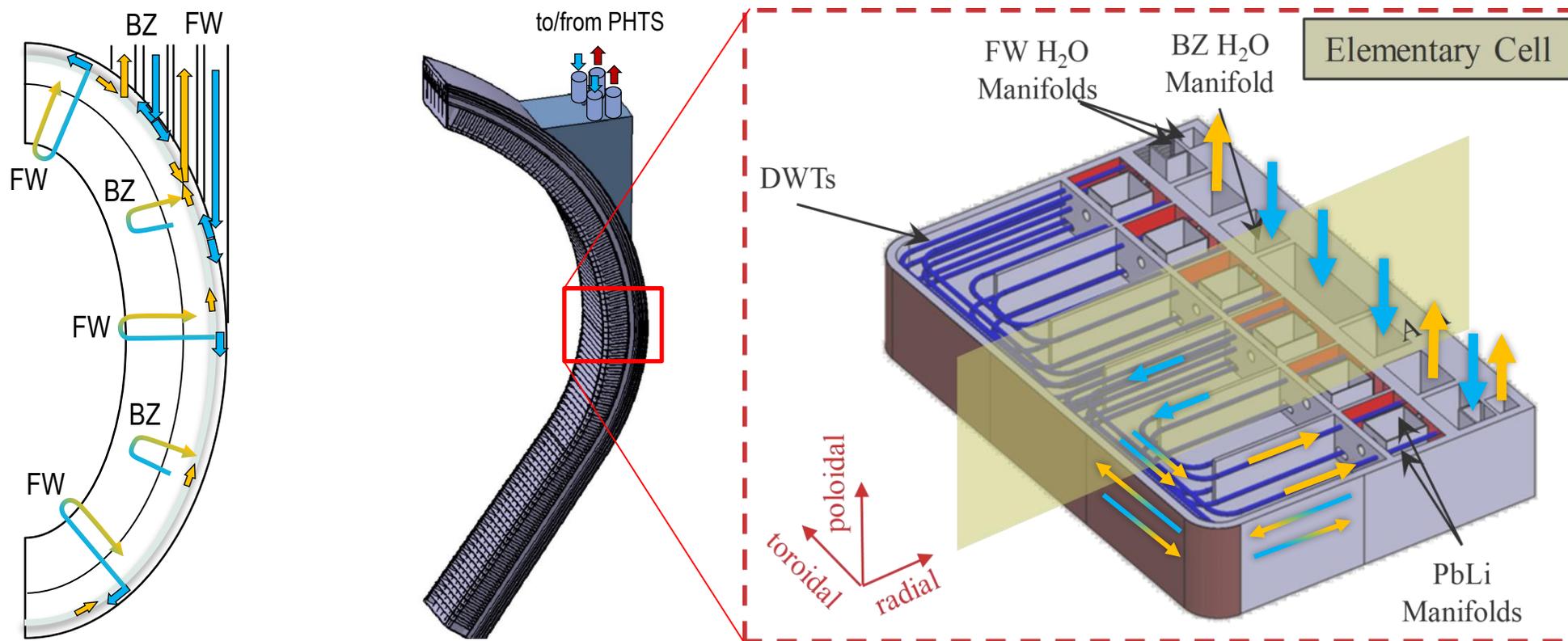
DWT – Double Wall Tube



- Arrangement of vertical stiffening plates, baffle plates and DWT which cool structures and functional material
- Functional material: liquid metal Pb-Li eutectic alloy, ⁶Li 90% enriched
- Structural steel: Eurofer-97

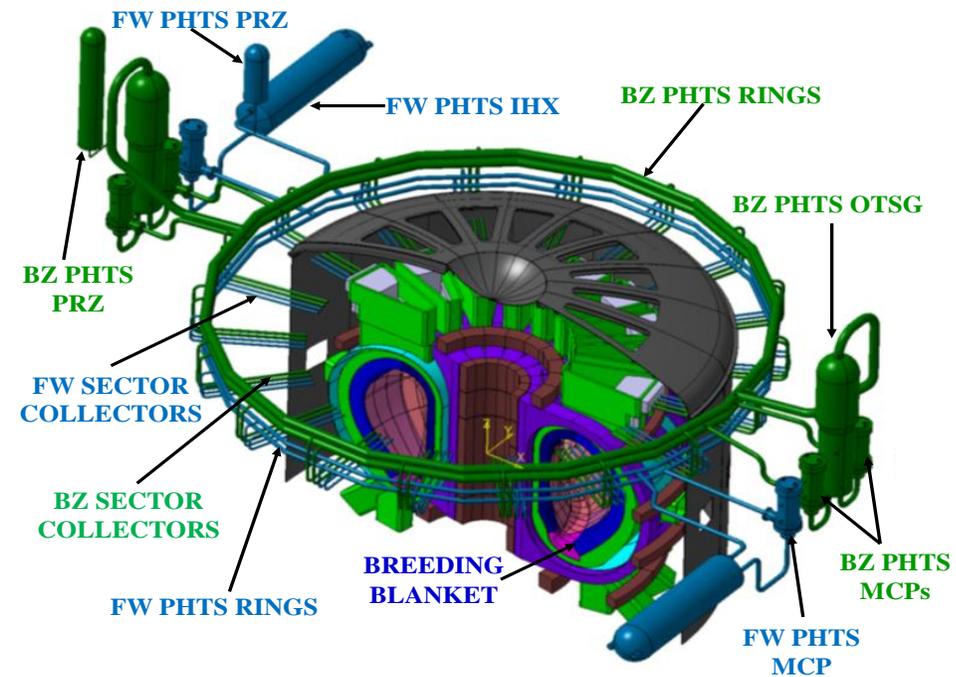
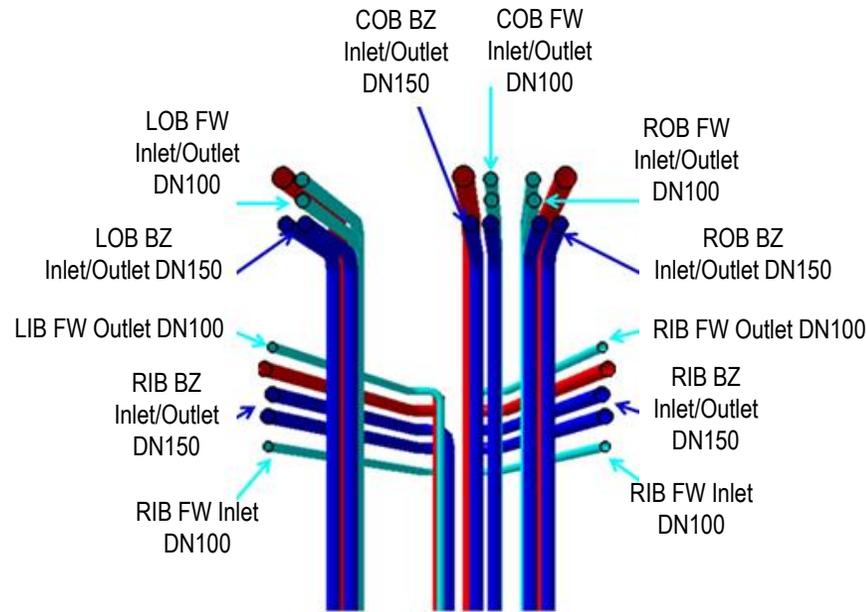
5. The WCLL BB: Coolant Scheme

- Coolant thermo-hydraulic parameters:
 - Water 155 bar, $T_{in} = 295^{\circ}\text{C}$, $T_{out} = 328^{\circ}\text{C}$, PWR-like conditions
 - FW and BZ cooling loops in parallel, separated (design choice, impact in PHTS architecture)



5. The WCLL BB: Coolant Scheme, PHTS Interface

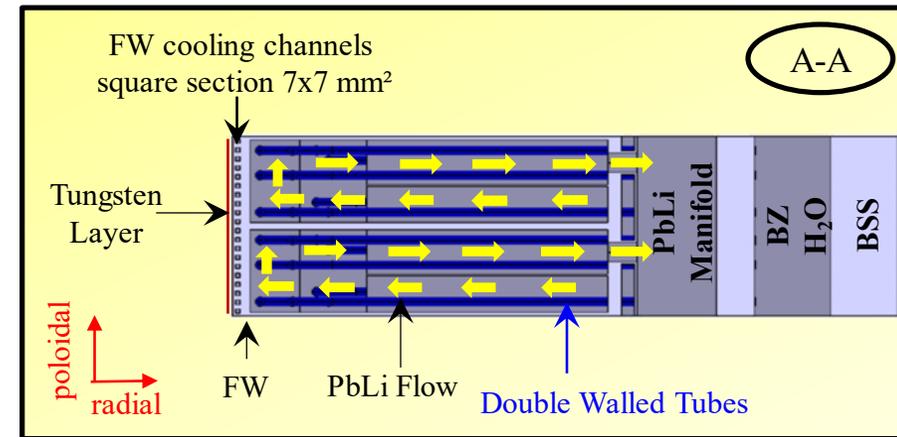
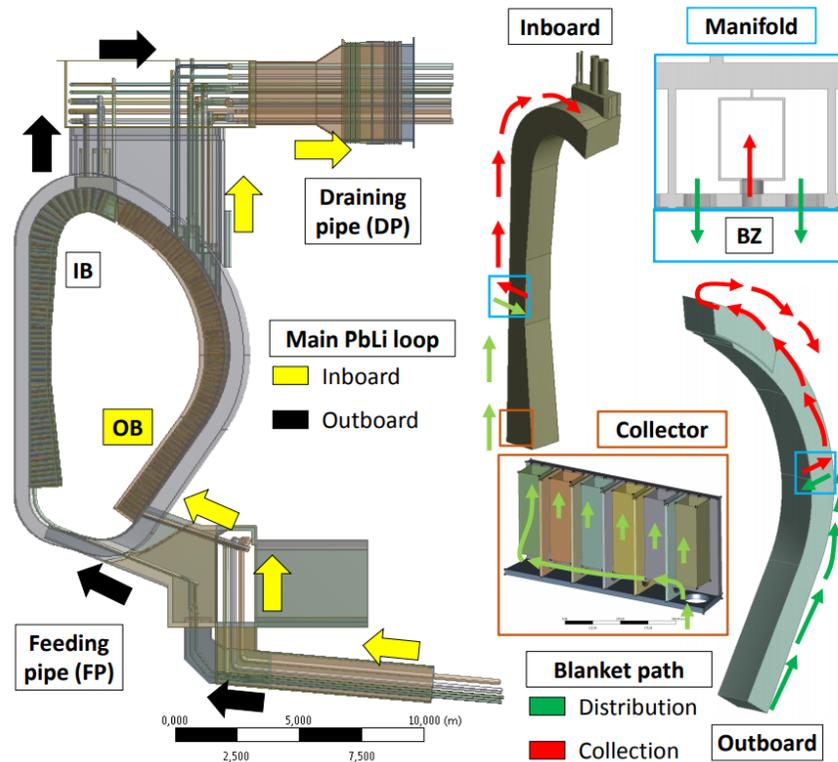
➤ One of key BB interfaces: Balance of Plant (BoP) = $\Sigma \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Primary Heat Transfer System (PHTS)} \\ \text{Intermediate Heat Transfer System (IHTS)} \\ \text{Power Conversion System (PCS)} \end{array} \right\}$



- Two parallel loops (both PWR-like), in order to minimize T and coolant inventory:
 - 1 BZ PHTS loop, connected to PCS via once-through steam generators (OTSG): 2 OTSG, 4 pumps
 - 2 FW PHTS loops, connected to the IHTS (ESS) to bridge pulsed operation: 1 OTSG & pump/loop
- High BoP TRL, PWR-like technology

5. The WCLL BB: Pb-Li Scheme

- Functional material parameters:
 - Material: PbLi, liquid metal eutectic alloy, 90% ${}^6\text{Li}$, $T_{in} = 330^\circ\text{C}$, $T_{out} = 500^\circ\text{C}$
 - T is bred in PbLi, PbLi transports the molecular T bred in the BZ, however in order to avoid large pressure drops due to MHD, PbLi flows very slowly (mm/s) => T permeation issue
 - T is therefore extracted from the functional material (PbLi) outside the BB, in the TER



5. The WCLL BB: Performance Figures

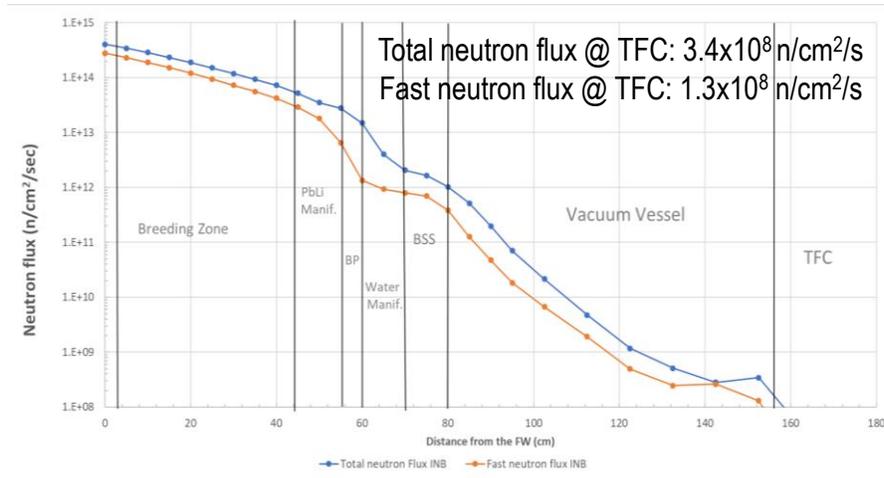
➤ Neutronics:

➤ Tritium Breeding:

- ${}^6\text{Li}$ 90%: $\text{TBR}_{\text{design}} \approx 1.15$, optimum FW channel geometry changed, heat flux capability \downarrow)

➤ Neutron shielding:

- Best, $\text{dpa}_{\text{VV}} \approx 0.0130\text{dpa/fpy}$

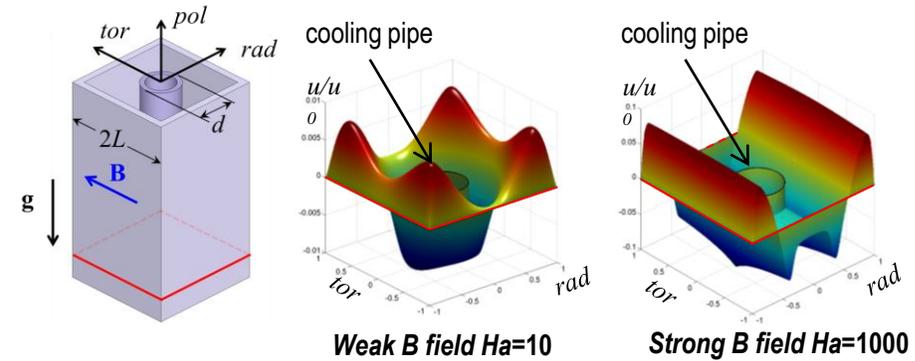


➤ Coolant activation and gamma shielding:

- ${}^{16}\text{O}(n,p){}^{16}\text{N}$, ${}^{17}\text{O}(n,p){}^{17}\text{N}$ -> MeV gamma and delayed fast n => PHTS piping shielding

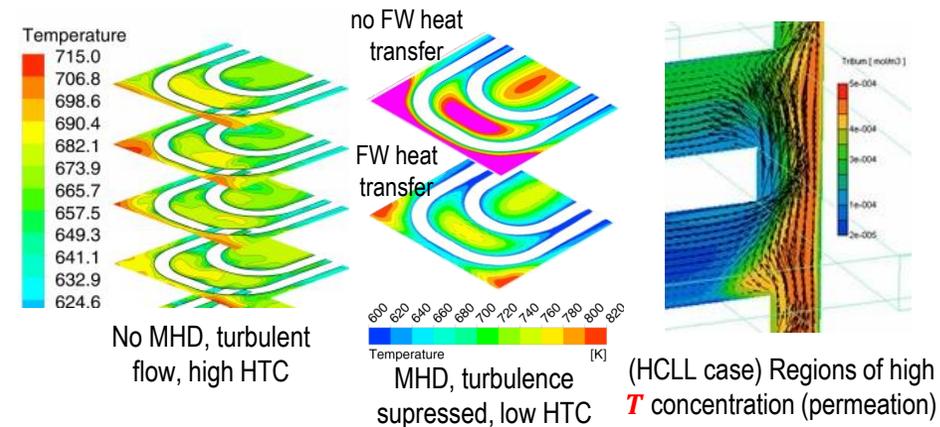
➤ Magnetohydrodynamics (MHD):

➤ Magneto-convective flows in the WCLL DWTs:



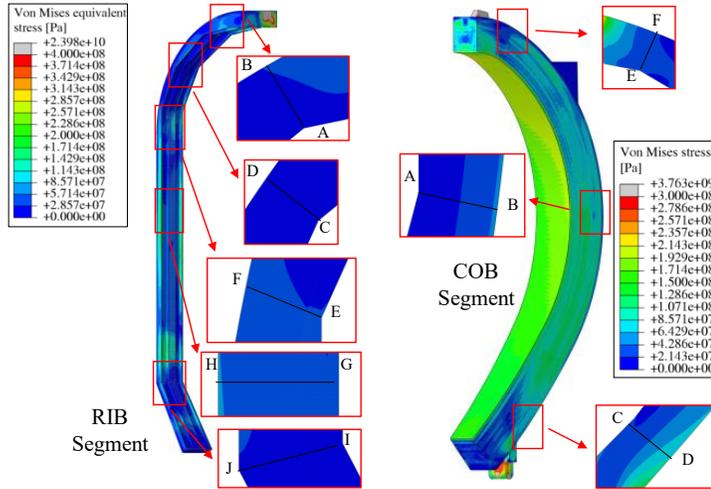
➤ MHD effects in heat transfer and flow

- MHD hampers HTC: conduction is key
- MHD produces stagnant regions: T permeation



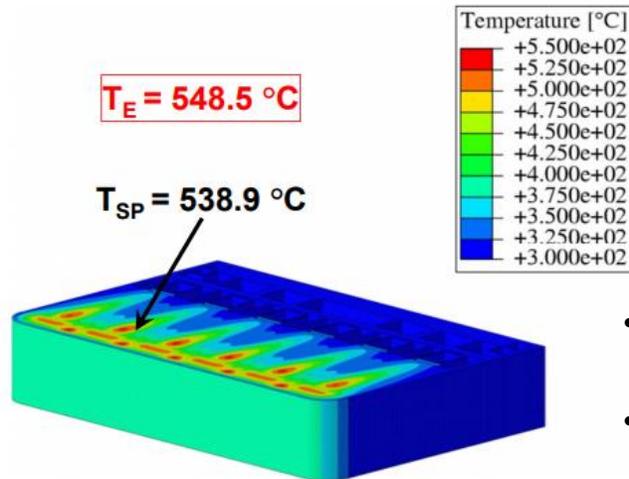
5. The WCLL BB: Performance Figures

➤ Global FEM TH and TM analyses



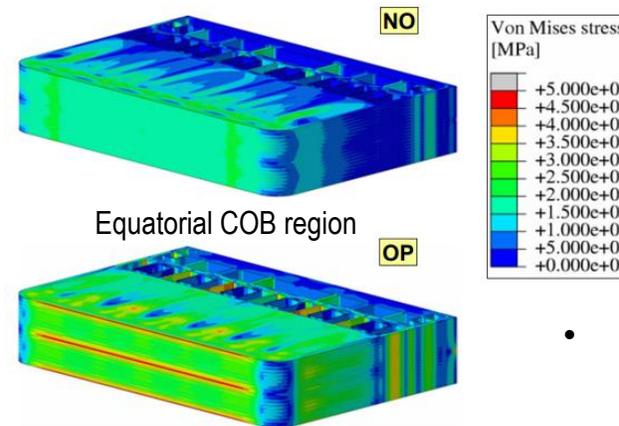
- Consistency of TH design
- Input for further TM analyses
- Benchmark/ calibration of TH models (e.g. RELAP5)
- Evaluation of off-normal cases (e.g. plasma disruption)
- Global assessment and compliance with RCC-MRx (French nuclear code)

➤ Detailed local FEM TH analyses



- Temperature limits compliance
- Input for further TM analyses

➤ Local TM analyses



- Compliance with RCC-MRx (French nuclear code), normal and off-normal operation



1. What is a Breeding Blanket? Why Breeding Blanket?
2. What is a HCPB? And a WCLL? Why those as candidates?
3. Common Architectural Features and Top-Level Requirements
4. The HCPB Solid Breeding Blanket
5. The WCLL Liquid Metal Breeding Blanket
- 6. Challenges**
7. Conclusions



6. Challenges

- Reliability, Availability, Inspectability, Maintainability (RAMI)
 - BB structures very large => large number of components that can fail => reliability ↓
- Limited FW heat flux capability
 - About $\approx 1-1.5 \text{ MW/m}^2$, strongest limiting factor: Eurofer-97
- Low reliability of **T** modelling (parameter uncertainties, safety issue)
- **T** permeation into coolant, can lead to safety issue
- Electromagnetic loads, during accidental scenario can be very large (several MN, MNm)
- Strong **n**-induced DBTT shift at $T < 350^\circ\text{C}$ (steel embrittlement)
- Manufacturing readiness and costs
- ^6Li enrichment level and costs
- Low readiness of the available design Codes and Standards for fusion
 - Implementation of Eurofer-97 into RCC-MRx => multi-decades endeavor, but closing gap
- W-coating technology not yet available for DEMO
 - Some technologies already envisaged, but industrial scale-up to DEMO scale not yet proven



1. What is a Breeding Blanket? Why Breeding Blanket?
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7. Conclusions

- Two BB candidates for the EU DEMO (and ITER's TBM): HCPB and WCLL, based on
 - (1) near term characteristics (separate coolant and **T** breeding functions)
 - (2) as risk mitigation (2 types of coolants, 2 types of functional materials)
- HCPB main characteristics
 - Solid breeder (Li ceramic pebbles) and multiplier (Be-alloy blocks): high TBR in compact space
 - HTGR-like PHTS (fair TRL), high temperature (higher efficiency, industrial heat)
- WCLL main characteristics
 - PWR-like PHTS (high TRL), large industrial background, best **n**-shielding, fair TBR
 - PbLi eutectic alloy (no **n**-damage), online **T** breeding adjustment (i.e. ⁶Li)
- For both (and for any): Pros and Cons => Challenges
 - **Common challenges:** RAMI, steel embrittlement, **T** permeation, industrialization and costs
 - **Key HCPB-related challenges:** **n**-shielding, thermal control and thermo-mechanics of functional materials, production costs, pressure drops, complex PHTS layout and piping...
 - **Key WCLL-related challenges:** **T** breeding capability, need for permeation barriers, corrosion and liquid metal embrittlement, water-PbLi reaction, very high pressure operation...

Several open MSc Theses related to HCPB design at KIT.

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KIT-INR Homepage: <https://www.inr.kit.edu/english/62.php>

