



Institute of Nuclear Energy Safety Technology, CAS
Key Laboratory of Neutronics and Radiation Safety, CAS



Better Nuclear Energy Technology, Better Life!

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Latest Fusion R&D Activities at INEST

Presented by Prof. Yican Wu
(Director-General of INEST)

Contributed by FDS Team

Institute of Nuclear Energy Safety Technology (INEST)

Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS)

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Outline

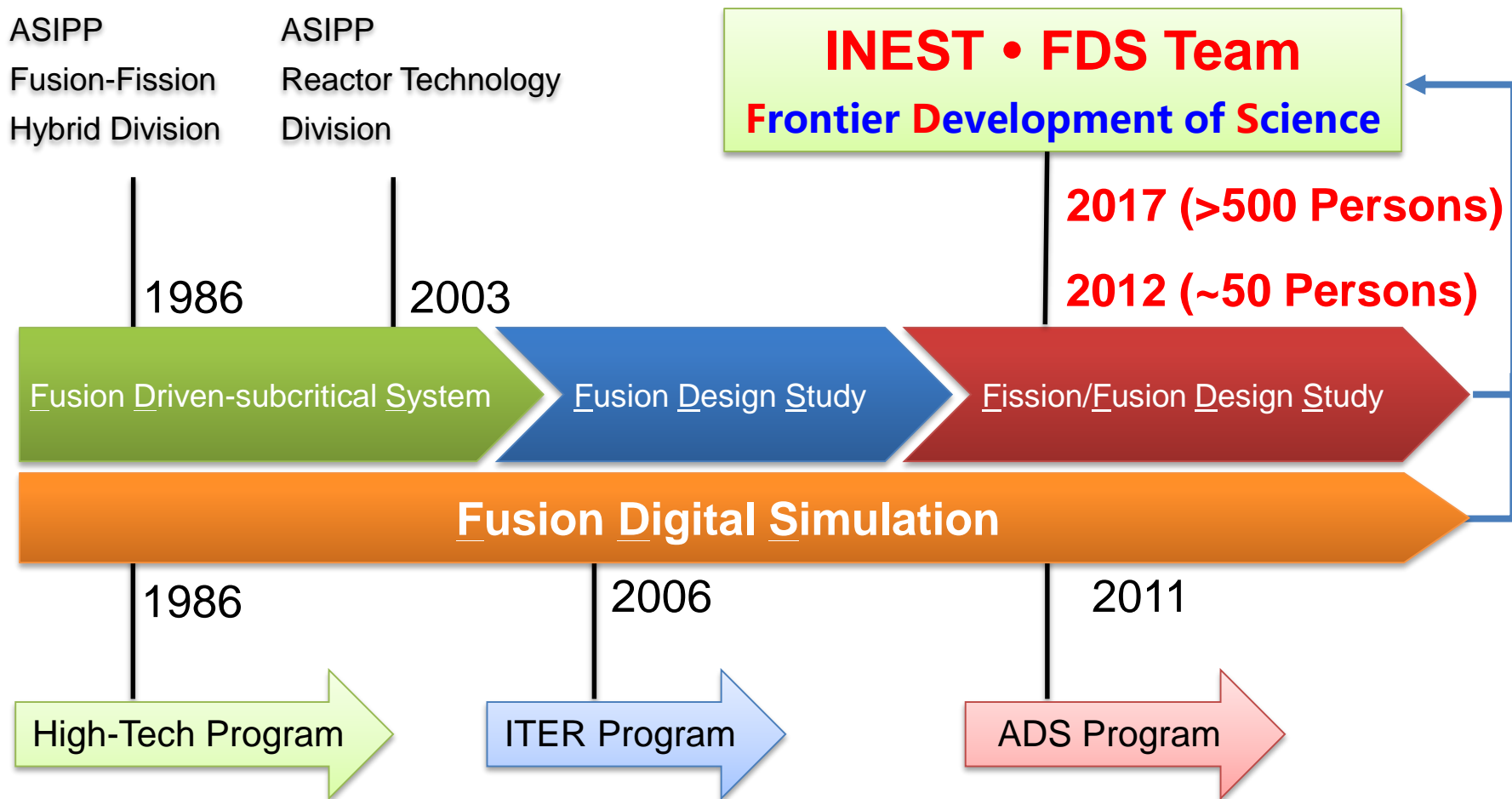
I. Brief Introduction to INEST

II. Highlights of Fusion R&D Activities

III. Summary



History of INEST • FDS Team



*ASIPP: Institute of Plasma Physics, CAS

Personnel

■ Employees:

- Staff: ~400
- Guest scientists: ~50

■ Students:

- Postgraduates: ~100

Current members: >500





Orientation of INEST

- **The professional institute focuses on design and R&D of advanced nuclear energy systems and safety technologies, and aims to be**
 - 1. The International center for nuclear safety research**
 - 2. The national education center for nuclear safety**
 - 3. The professional supporting center of nuclear safety technology for power plants and facilities**
- **The independent nuclear safety evaluation center.**

Scientific Programs at INEST

■ Under Three National Mega-Programs:

- Strategic Priority Research Program of CAS
- ITER Related International & Domestic Program
- Nuclear Energy & Safety Technology Innovation Program

■ Carrying Out Four Types of Research Projects:

- Physics & Safety of Nuclear Energy
- Lead-based reactors (GEN-V, ADS, SMR, etc.)
- Fusion nuclear technology & materials
- Nuclear technology applications

Outline

I. Brief Introduction to INEST

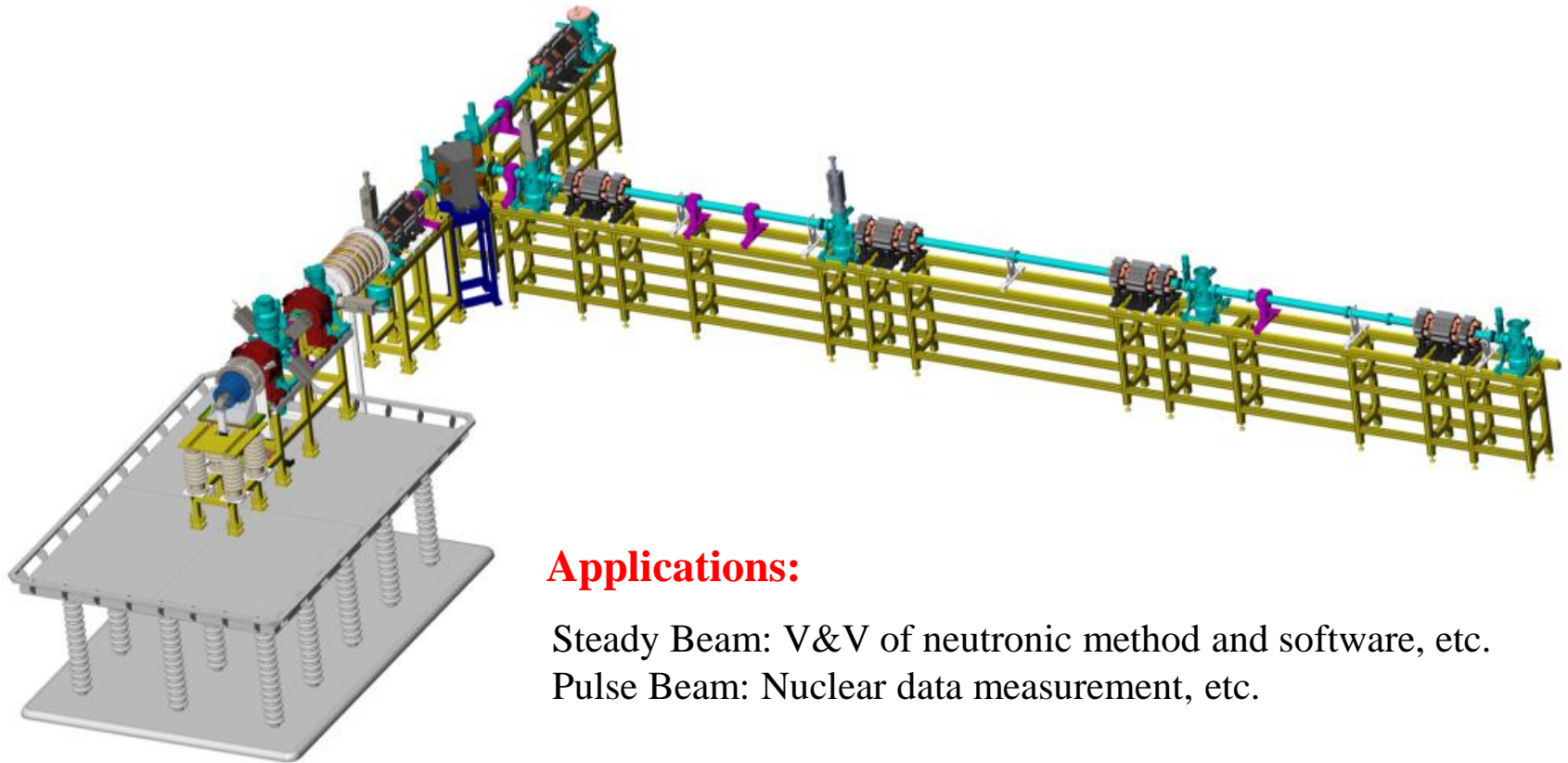
II. Highlights of Fusion R&D Activities

- Fusion Neutron Sources
- Neutronics Methodology and Simulation
- Fusion Safety
- TBM and Related Technologies

III. Summary

1. Fusion Neutron Sources

HINEG-I: Fusion-Fission Hybrid Neutron Source

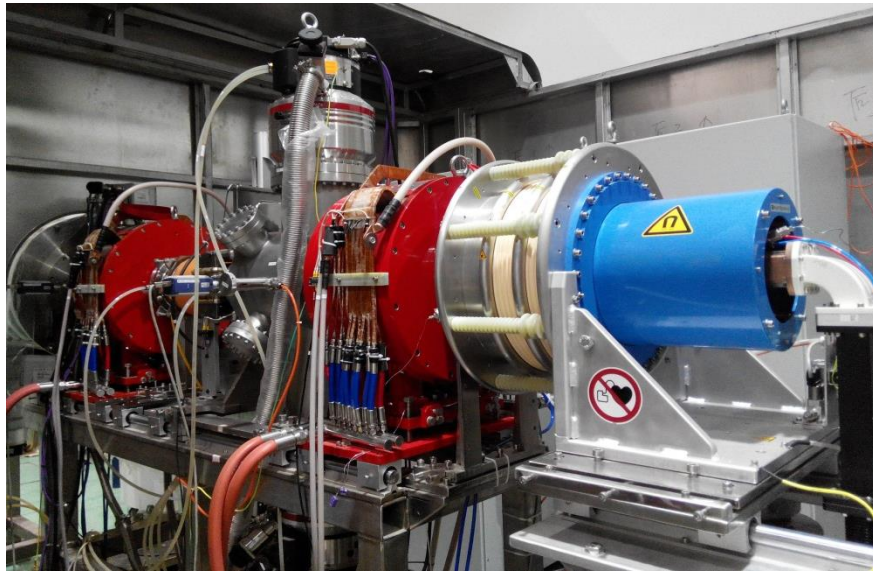


Applications:

Steady Beam: V&V of neutronic method and software, etc.
Pulse Beam: Nuclear data measurement, etc.

Fusion neutrons with yield up to 6.4×10^{12} n/s have been generated

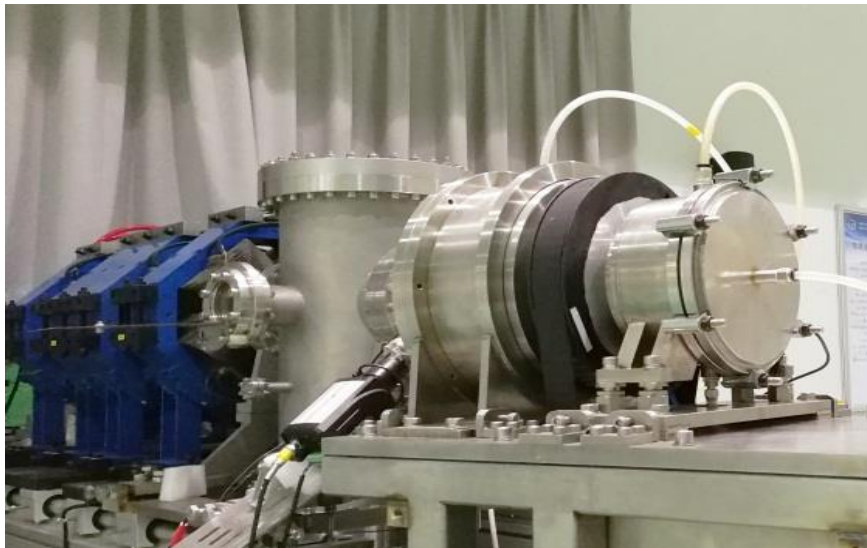
HINEG-I Main Sub-systems



Ion Source and Low Energy Beam Transportation



Steady Beam Line



Rotating Target



Control Room

Fusion Neutron Driven Hybrid Nuclear Energy System Testing Facility : CLEAR-A0



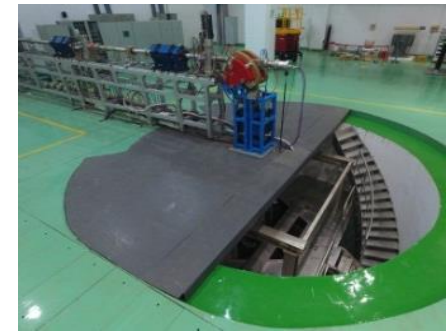
HINEG-I

Fusion Neutron
Source



CLEAR-0

Lead-based
Subcritical/critical Zero
Power Reactor



CLEAR-A0

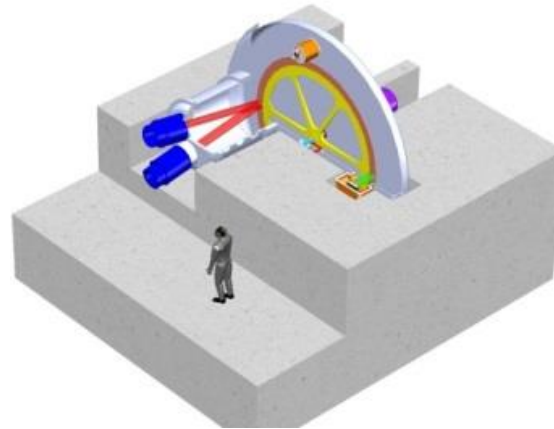
Hybrid Neutronics
Testing Facility

The construction of CLEAR-A0 was finished in the early of 2017

HINEG-II: High Intensity Steady Neutron Source

(Preliminary Scheme)

- Neutron yield: 10^{15} - 10^{16} n/s



Conceptual Design Option

■ Objectives

- Materials Irradiation
- Neutronics Performance Test

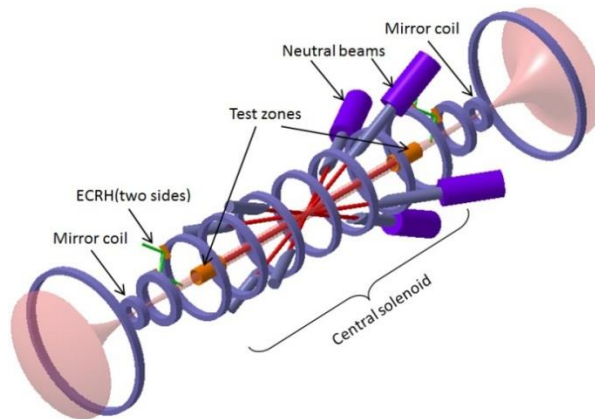
R&D for key components of HINEG-II is on-going

HINEG-III

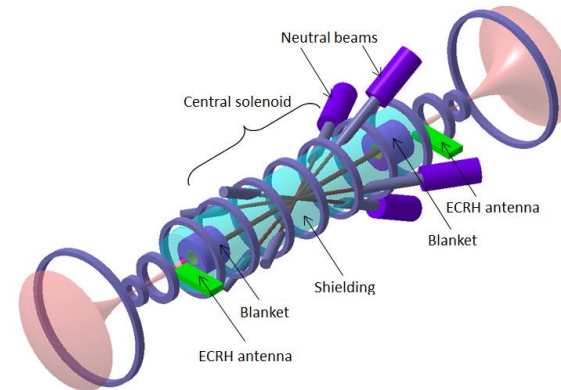
Conceptual Design Based on Gas Dynamic Trap

Two Options:

- **GDT-VFNS:** Fusion Materials and Component Testing facility
- **GDT-Hybrid:** Fusion-Fission Hybrid System



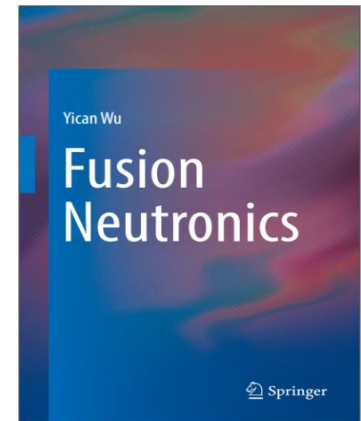
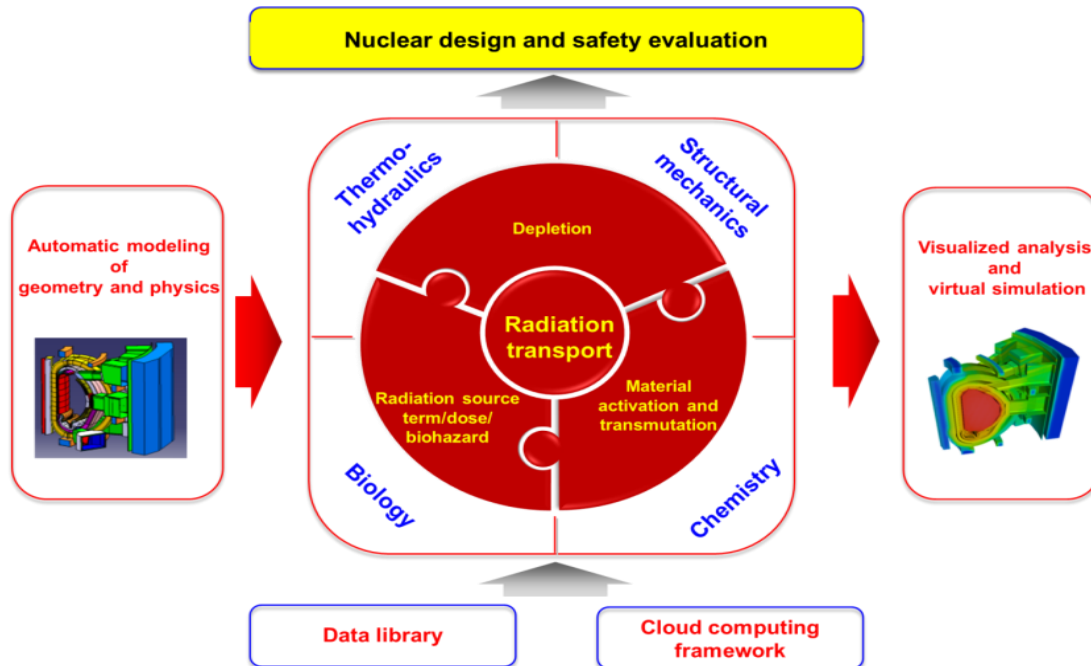
GDT-VFNS



GDT-Hybrid

2. Neutronics Methodology and Simulation

Super Multi-functional Calculation Program for Nuclear and Radiation Simulation: SuperMC



published
by Springer 2017

- **Full functional neutronics calculation** for transport, depletion, activation, dose etc
- **CAD/Image-based accurate automatic modeling** for complex irregular geometry
- **Intelligent data analysis** based on multi-D/multi-style visualization
- **Network-based access** on cloud computing platform

Widely Used Worldwide

■ Application in 30+ Major Nuclear Projects

- **Europe:** International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER), Joint European Torus (JET), Wendelstein 7-X stellarator
- **USA:** Facility for Rare Isotope Beams
- **CHINA:** HPR1000, Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST)

■ 60+ Countries



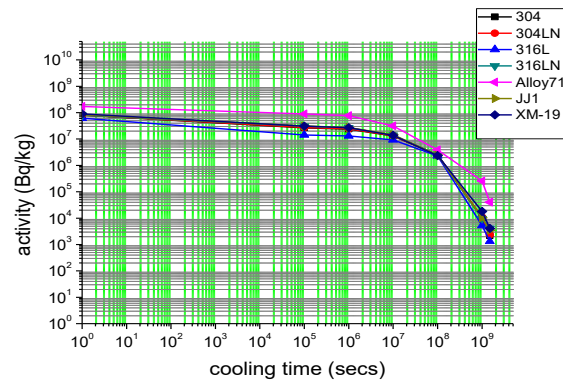
■ Indexed by OECD/NEA: www.oecd-nea.org/tools/abstract/detail/iaea1437

Production of Activation Data Handbook for ITER

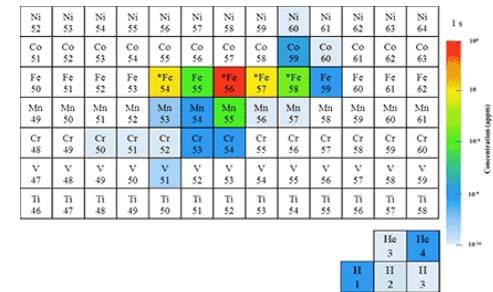
- **Objective:** Predict the activation of materials for accelerating the procedure of ITER neutronics studies without running codes
- **The activation data handbook using SuperMC**
 - Activation data: 90 natural elements (H-U), 17 widely used materials, neutron spectra at 6 typical locations (upper cryostat, rear of equatorial port, beneath lower port extension, cryostat basement, port cell, neutral beam cell)
 - Activation properties: activity, dose, decay heat, ingestion dose, transmutation graph, main contribution to activity, photon spectrum
 - Interface program for easy activation assessment



Activation results of 316L



Activity of typical materials in upper cryostat



transition graph of Fe due to activation at the rear of equatorial port

3. Fusion Safety

(Magnetic D-T Tokamak)

Combination of International Efforts

❖ *IEA Framework*

- Technology Collaboration Program (**TCP**) on a Co-operative Program on Environmental, Safety and Economic Aspects of Fusion Power (**ESEFP**)

❖ *ExCo Members*

- China: Y. Wu, INEST
- Europe: D. Maisonnier, EC
- Japan: Y. Sakamoto, QST
- Korea: K. Kim, NFRI
- Russia: A. Kalashnikov, ROSATOM
- USA: D. Clark, DOE



❖ *Subtasks*

- Task 1 In-vessel Tritium Source Terms
- Task 2 Transient Thermo-fluid Modeling and Validation Tests
- Task 3 Activation Production Source Terms
- Task 4 Safety System Study Methodology
- Task 5 Failure Rate Database
- Task 6 Radioactive Waste Study
- Task 7 Socio-Economic Aspects of Fusion Power
- Task 8 Magnet Safety
- Task 9 Fusion Power Plant Studies

2nd International Workshop on ESEFP (23rd Sept. 2017, Kyoto, Japan)



- Exchange of latest progress in fusion safety
- Discussion:
 - Quantitative Safety Assessment of Fusion Power Plants
 - Fusion Safety Issues and Impact on Design and R&D Needs (ISFNT-13 Plenary)
- Agree to further enhance the international collaboration
- May organize the 3rd workshop in 2019

Fusion Energy to be the Ideal Nuclear Energy Source (From Safety Perspective)

- **ORE: as lower as possible**

- lower than that of current PWR;

**Operational &
Maintenance**

- **Accident: no damage to public**

- Elimination of off-site evacuation;

Accidental

- **Radioactive waste: no burden to future generations of people**

- Can be recycled after limited period;

Decommissioning

- **Nuclear proliferation: no potential to produce weapon material**

- Higher technical barrier for malicious utilization

Non-proliferation

It is necessary to review the safety of the D-T tokamak FPP based on current state of knowledge, and provide in-depth suggestions for fusion safety towards ideal nuclear energy source

Identification of Safety Gaps for Magnetic Fusion DEMO Reactors (2015~2017)

■ Combination of International Energy Agency (IEA) Technology Collaboration Program (TCP) on Environmental, Safety, and Economic aspects of Fusion Power (ESEFP)

- Reviewed DEMO safety issues and safety approach, and the international DEMO safety R&D activities.
- Presented safety R&D gaps

nature
energy

REVIEW ARTICLE

PUBLISHED: 31 OCTOBER 2016 | ARTICLE NUMBER: 16154 | DOI: 10.1038/nenergy.2016.154

Identification of safety gaps for fusion demonstration reactors

Y. Wu¹, Z. Chen¹, L. Hu¹, M. Jin¹, Y. Li¹, J. Jiang¹, J. Yu¹, C. Alejaldre², E. Stevens³, K. Kim⁴, D. Maisonnier⁵, A. Kalashnikov⁶, K. Tobita⁷, D. Jackson⁸ and D. Perrault⁹

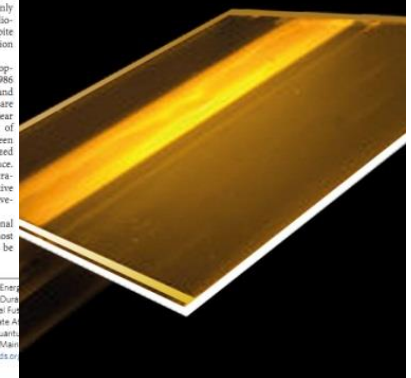
To assist in the development of nuclear fusion as a viable commercial power source, preparation is underway for the fusion demonstration reactor (DEMO), which will build on the work of ITER, the international experimental fusion reactor. Like other advanced nuclear energy systems, DEMO must satisfy several goals including a high level of public and worker safety, low environmental impact, high reactor availability, a closed fuel cycle and the potential to be economically competitive. Yet there are still large scientific and technological safety gaps between the on-going ITER project and DEMO that will need to be addressed. Here we review international fusion safety research and development relevant to DEMO, following the lessons learned so far from ITER. We identify the main scientific and technological safety gaps, drawing on knowledge from the development of fusion energy, in particular Generation IV (Gen-IV) fission reactors for the design and operation of DEMO.

With greenhouse gas emissions across their total lifecycle similar to those of other renewable energy sources and much lower than for fossil fuels, nuclear power can play an important role in efforts to decarbonize the production of electricity¹. According to statistics from the Nuclear Energy Agency of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD/NEA)², nuclear fission power accounted for about 11% of world electricity generation in 2013, and could increase to 17% by 2050. Meanwhile, fusion power — in which light atomic nuclei bind into single, heavier nuclei, releasing a large amount of energy — offers the promise of being the ultimate energy source, mainly owing to the abundance of the fuel, absence of high-level radioactive waste and low greenhouse gas emissions. However, despite extensive research and development being conducted in the fusion community, it remains decades away from deployment.

Safety is considered the top priority in nuclear energy development, in particular after the Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986 and the Fukushima nuclear accident in 2011. The Chernobyl and Fukushima nuclear fission reactors date from the 1970s and are classified as Generation II (see Box 1 for a description of nuclear reactor generations). Since then, in the further development of Generation III and IV reactors, significant improvements have been proposed and implemented in terms of enhanced safety, minimized waste, high economic competitiveness and proliferation resistance. Fusion energy systems, which will be categorized as the next generation reactor beyond Generation IV, must be even more attractive regarding safety, environmental impact and economic competitiveness if fusion energy development is not to fall in the long run.

A collaboration between 35 nations, the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)³ is one of the most ambitious energy projects in the world today. It is intended to be

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Russian Federation, Tokamak Fusion Institute, National Institutes for Quantum
Japan, Department of Engineering Physics, Michigan University, 1200 East
Sûreté Nucléaire, Villeneuve les Avignon, France. *e-mail: yicun.wu@fds.or

NATURE ENERGY | VOL 1 | DECEMBER 2016 | www.nature.com/natureenergy

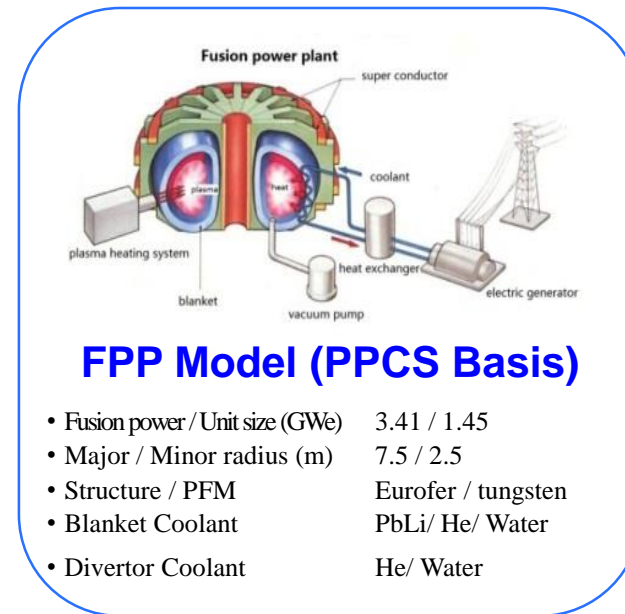
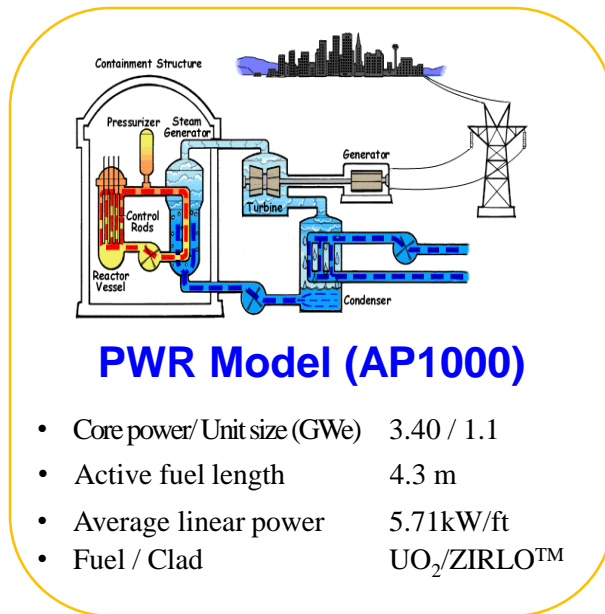
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Y. Wu, Z. Chen, L. Hu, M. Jin, Y. Li, J. Jiang, J. Yu, C. Alejaldre, E. Stevens, K. Kim, D. Maisonnier, A. Kalashnikov, K. Tobita, D. Jackson & D. Perrault. Identification of safety gaps for fusion demonstration reactors. *Nature Energy* 1, 16154, doi:10.138/nenergy.2016.154 (2016).

Quantitative Safety Assessment of Fusion Power Plants

Aims to investigate:

1. what can we learn from the existing PWR safety demonstration?
2. what can we do to make fusion energy the ideal nuclear energy source?

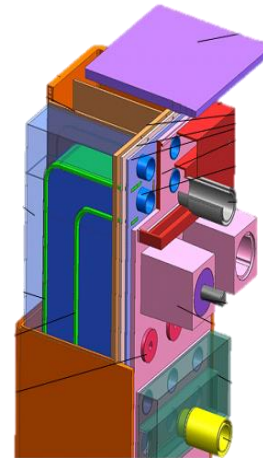


The preliminary findings were reported in ISFNT-13 as a plenary. More detailed work is still on-going.

4. TBM and Related Technologies

The Role of INEST in CN ITER TBM Program

- Leading the R&D of CN DFLL TBM (Liquid Breeder)
- In Charge of CN HCCB TBM (Solid Breeder) on
Structure Materials, Safety Technology, etc.



PD phase of CN HCCB TBM Program officially started at 2016

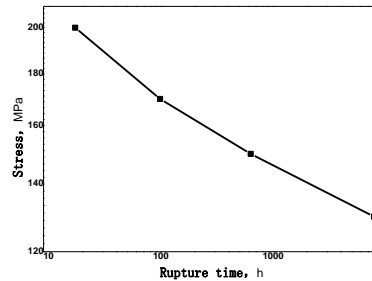
Development of China Low Activation Martensitic steel: CLAM candidate structural material for CN ITER TBM

- Nominal composition: 9Cr-1.5W-0.2V-0.15Ta-0.45Mn-0.1C
- 18-ton (3 ingots) smelting: good control of composition (2017)
- High-dose neutron irradiation experiments

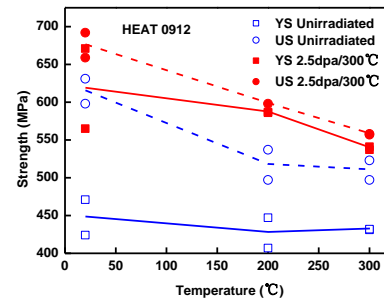
Spallation neutron irradiation ~ 21dpa, Fission neutron irradiation ~3 dpa



Forging ingot



Creep test ~10,000 hrs



Neutron Irradiation

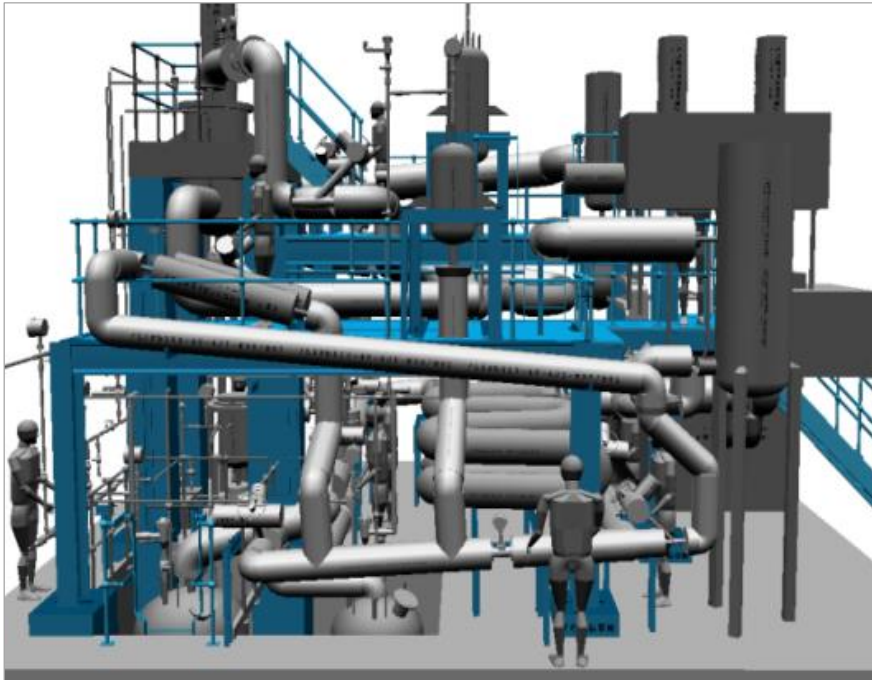


Nuclear Reactor Material Database (NRMD)

2017, industry standardization in China and code qualification for RCC-MRx of CLAM steel have made steady progress, with breakthroughs such as the approval of Material Specification by ANB.

LiPb/He-Dual Coolant Fusion Blanket/Safety Test Loop: DRAGON-V

To support the design validation of DEMO blanket with the parameters covering the requirements of China ITER-TBM and CFETR.



□ Experimental functions

- MHD effect
- Heat transfer
- Material corrosion under strong magnetic field

□ Main design parameters

- Max. temperature: **1100°C**
- Max. flow rate of PbLi: **40kg/s**
- Helium pressure: **10.5MPa**

In 2017, DRAGON-V was constructed and operated with the highest temperature of 500°C

Accident Evolution/Verification Testing Facility

■ Experimental functions

- Vapor explosion of lead-based alloys contacting with water
- Steam bubble transportation monitoring
- In-box LOCA
- Heat-exchanger technique validation

■ Main parameters

- **Temperature : 200~550°C**
- **Max Pressure of the vessel: ~25MPa**
- **Lead-based alloys inventory: ~3t**



Summary

1. In the field of fusion research, INEST concentrates on the **Nuclear Technology and Safety**, as it is indeed the key to finally realize the fusion as the ultimate energy source.
2. In 2017, INEST has achieved many milestones on **HINEG** neutron source, **Neutronics Theory and SuperMC Software**, **Fusion Safety**, and **TBM Program**, etc.
3. INEST is always **open to domestic & international Cooperation**.



FUNFI-3

3rd International Conference on Fusion Neutron Sources and Subcritical Fission Systems

19-21 Nov. 2018, Hefei, China, hosted by INEST, CAS

■ FUNFI3:

- An outstanding exchange platform on most recent advancements in various aspects of fusion neutron sources and subcritical systems
- FUNFI1: 2011, Varenna, Italy, ENEA
- FUNFI2: 2016, Rome, Italy, ENEA

■ Conference Topics

- Development Strategies for Fusion Neutron Sources and Subcritical Systems
- Fusion Systems
- Subcritical Fission Systems
- Level of Readiness of Technologies

■ Key Dates

- **15 Jun. 2018** Abstract Submission Deadline
- **15 Sept. 2018** Online Registration Deadline
- **29-31 Oct. 2018** Conference Convened

■ Chairman: Yican Wu

■ Co-Chairman (preliminary):

- A. Pizzuto (IT)
- W. Stacey (USA)
- A. A. Ivanov (RUS)

■ International Advisory Committee

- A. Pizzuto, F. P. Orsitto, M. Lontano, M. Tardocchi, G. Gorini, A. Botrugno (IT)
- A.A. Ivanov, A. Krasilnikov (RUS)
- R. Goldston, W. Stacey (USA)
- V. Moiseenko (UA)
- O. Agren (SE)
- M. Gryaznevich (UK)
- H. Ait Abderrahim (BE)
- Y.Wu, Z. Chen, M. Wang, J. Jiang (CN)

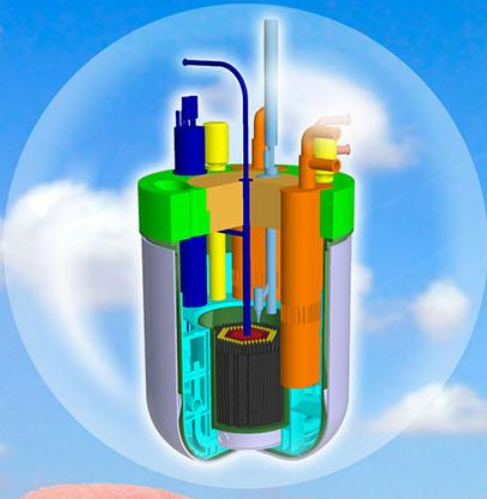


SNINS

1st Symposium on Neutronics and Innovative Nuclear System (SNINS)

- An international symposium as an exchange platform on most recent advancements in the neutronics and innovative nuclear systems
- **25-27 April 2018, Hefei, Anhui, China**, hosted by INEST, CAS
- **Conference Topics**
 - Neutron and photon radiation protection and shielding
 - Radiation source such as tritium
 - Radiation experiments and measurement technology
 - Radiation in environment
 - Strategy and innovative concepts
- **Key Dates**
 - **1 March 2018** Abstract Submission Deadline
 - **15 March 2018** Online Registration Deadline
 - **25-27 April 2018** Conference Convened
- **Contact Information**
 - **Email:** fusionrp@fds.org.cn
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Thanks for Your Attention!



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