

Technical Meeting on Compatibility Between Coolants and Materials for Fusion Facilities and Advanced Fission Reactors

IAEA, Vienna
30 October -03 November 2023

Meeting Objectives and Expected Outcomes

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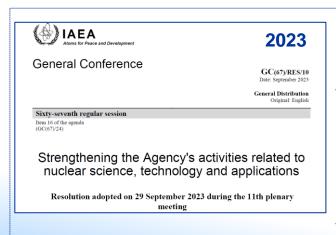
Fusion Power in the High-Level IAEA Documents



Recommendation of SAGNE-VII on Fusion 2020

Noticing the important achievements in the construction of ITER and other nuclear fusion facilities around the World and the advancement toward the deployment of fusion technology for energy production, SAGNE supports the initiative of the Agency to implement new activities, including cross-cutting ones, focused on engineering, technology and science, *including addressing synergies in technology development between nuclear fission and nuclear fusion as well as fission-fusion hybrid systems for power production and radwaste transmutation*.

Noting that Nuclear Fusion is approaching the crossing point from a science and technology programme to energy implementation SAGNE recommends the Agency to strengthen its efforts to support the implementation of a strong safety culture in the fusion world community.



Agency activities in the development of innovative nuclear power technology

- (1) Recognizing that a number of Member States are planning to license, construct and operate prototypes or demonstrations of fast neutron systems, high temperature reactors, *fusion power plants*, and other innovative reactors and integrated systems, noting the latest technology developments in these areas and <u>encouraging</u> the Secretariat to foster these developments through the provision of international fora for the exchange of information, thus supporting interested Member States to develop innovative technology and improve safety, proliferation resistance and economic performance,
- (m) Welcoming the increased effort of the Secretariat in exploring *synergies between fusion and fission technologies*, and in implementing new activities in the sphere of fusion technology development and deployment in response to the increasing interest of Member States in such technology,

History of Activities



in the Department of Nuclear Energy (IAEA-NE)



General Structure of the IAEA Document on Synergy



IAEA NUCLEAR ENERGY SERIES NO. XXX

SYNERGIES IN TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN NUCLEAR FISSION AND FUSION FOR ENERGY PRODUCTION

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: Status of fusion technology: needs and challenges

Chapter 3: Scenario studies: nuclear fusion reactors as an element of future energy systems

Chapter 4: Structural materials and circulating fuels

Chapter 5: Technology for synergies and know-how transfer

Chapter 6: Design safety, safety analysis and regulations

Chapter 7: Economic and market considerations

Chapter 8: Human resources and knowledge management

Chapter 9: Fission-Fusion Hybrid system

Chapter 10: General considerations on needed infrastructure

Chapter 11: Stakeholder involvement

Chapter 12: Conclusion and suggestions for future work

From "Synergy" to "Compatibility"

Chapter 12: Conclusion and suggestions for future work

"The most remarkable synergies can be found in the materials development to withstand harsh service conditions (temperature, heat flux, neutron irradiation and interactions with coolants) and efforts "

"The long-term development of fusion should also be kept compatible with developing Generation IV systems for fission energy to bring their best contribution to a sustainable energy development worldwide"

Deadline for applications 31 May 2023





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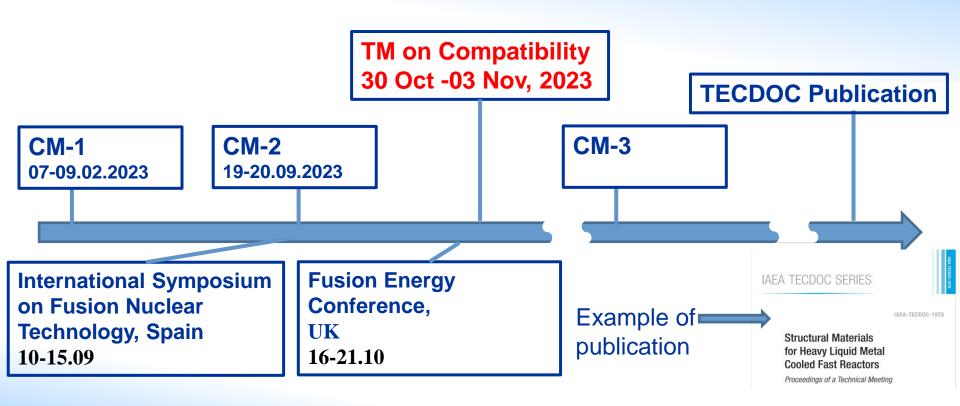
IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, Austria and virtual participation via Cisco Webex

30 October-3 November 2023

Ref. No.: EVT2205016

Positioning of the TM





On ISFNT-15: Distribution by topics



Blanket technology – 103,

Plasma facing components – 82,

Experiments & models – 69,

Fuel cycle and tritium processing – 64,

Nuclear system design – 57,

Material engineering – 55,

Safety issues and waste management – 53,

Vacuum vessel and ex-vessel systems – 47,

Repair and maintenance - 36,

Inertial confinement fusion – 26,

Burning plasma control – 23,

Fission-Fusion synergy 12.

Total number of attendees – about 700 Total number contributions - 627.

2 – from the IAEA

D.Ridikas (IAEA activities in support of nuclear fusion research and technology development)

IAEA-NA

V.Artisiuk (Synergies in technology development between nuclear fission and fusion for energy production) IAEA-NE

4 relate to fusion-fission hybrids (from China, Sweden, Japan, Italy),

3 – to application of fusion based neutron sources and measurement techniques,

1 – to application of fusion to industrial heat production (similar to SMR),

to TRISO fuel performance in fusion facilities

Recent Trends in Fusion: From Plasma Science to Power Applications





1961: IAEA Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Nuclear Fusion research

1996: IAEA Fusion Energy Conference (FEC)

FEC-23: 20% of contributions – on technology



1000 (**1300** initially) participants in-person and **1600** (**1000**) – on-line participants:

- 1 Keynote presentations
- 19 Overview talks

100 Regular talks

- 2 Rapporteur and Rapporteured talks
- 36 Overview posters
- 774 Regular posters
- 2 Post deadline talks
- 15 Post deadline poster

- ✓ Magnetic Fusion **Theory** and Simulation
- ✓ Magnetic Fusion **Experiments** including Validation
- ✓ Fusion Energy **Technology (23 oral presentations)**

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Session 1 Advances in the Areas of Fusion Fission Technologies

Session 2 IAEA activities in support of advanced technologies

Session 3 Experimenting: Corrosion and mass transfer

Session 4 Modelling: Corrosion and mass transfer 5 (4	4+1)
Session 5 Specifics of coolant-material compatibility 4 (3 in fusion environment	3+1)
Session 6 Compatibility of materials and coolants 9 (5 in nuclear reactors' environments	5+4)

Session 7 Conclusions

Total: 32 (23+9) Contributions 65 nominations

14 (11 + 3 virtual)

Objectives of the TM:



The purpose of the event is to present, review and discuss the state of the art of research on compatibility between coolants and structural materials used or proposed for use in fusion experimental facilities and future thermonuclear reactors for energy production; and to determine the applicability of the technology and materials used in advanced fission reactors to future fusion systems.

Specific objectives of the event are:

- Promote and facilitate the exchange of information on compatibility between coolants and materials for both fusion and fission;
- Summarize the current status of research into the topic of coolants and materials;
- Identify needs and challenges on the topic;
- Document the discussions and major findings among subject matter experts to support Member States in better understanding and benefiting from research into coolant-material compatibility.



Thank you

