







# Overview of IFMIF/EVEDA project and DONES Programme



A. Ibarra & K. Hasegawa and IFMIF/EVEDA and DONES Teams

OV/5-2a & OV/5-2b See posters 3391 & 3395



Fusion Energy Conference, Chengdu (China)
October 18th 2025





- The fusion-like neutrons facility Project
- Validation and prototyping activities
- Experimental capabilities
- DONES Programme Status
- Summary





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## Why DONES?

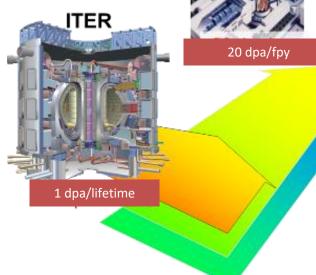


One of the main differences between **ITER** and **DEMO** (or any fusion power plant) is the radiation dose:

at DEMO more than 1-2 order of magnitude higher

Radiation damage processes and effects <u>are</u> very dependent on the neutron energy spectrum

Fusion neutrons spectrum <u>differ</u> significantly from the ones of Fission Reactors





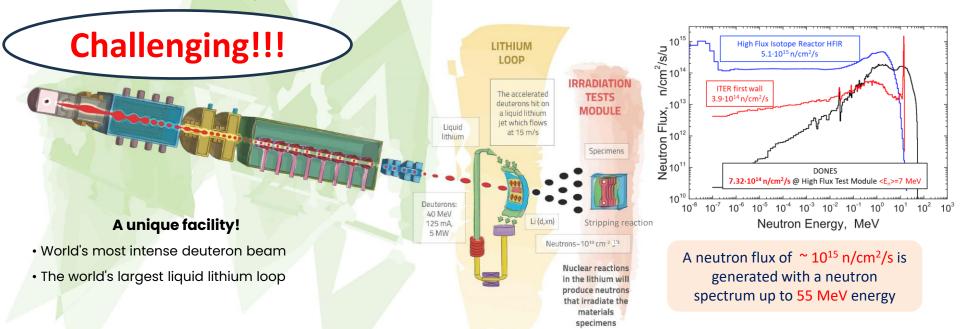
An intense fusion-like neutron source is needed to validate fusion materials and components!!!



## What is IFMIF-DONES?



An accelerator based fusion-like neutron source required for the qualification of the materials to be used in fusion reactors



Identified as high priority in the EU Fusion Roadmap Included in the ESFRI Roadmap as a EU strategic facility



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specimens



## Based on widely spread efforts!!!



The need for a facility of this type was identified long time ago and work has been carried out by using different frameworks. In the last 15 years, key projects are:





Design and Validation Activities



design is feasible



**WPENS** 

(EUROfusion WP)



Design and Validation Activities



Defining the design: ready for construction!!!



**DONES ConP1** 

(EURATOM CSA)



Elaborate and draft the international consortium agreement



international implementing scheme defined

#### Ciemat

**DONES-PRIME/UGR** 

(Spanish projects)





Engineering and Construction Activities



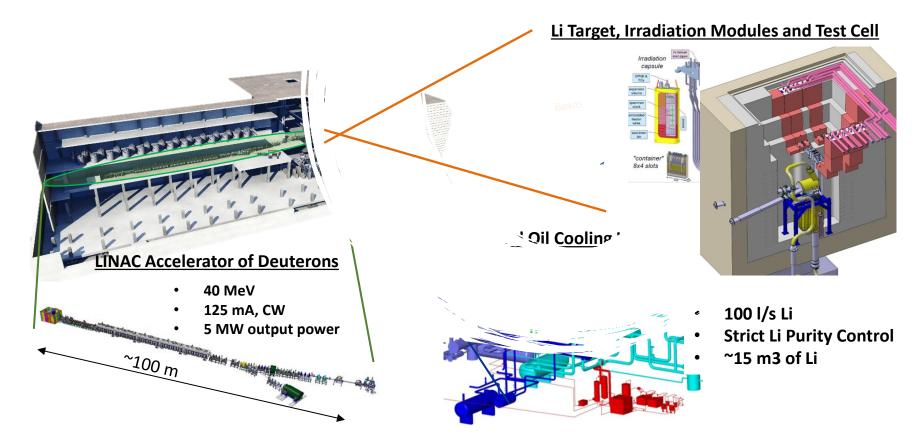
Starting the work on site (first auxiliary buildings)



## The IF!











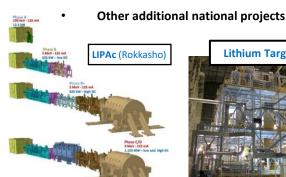
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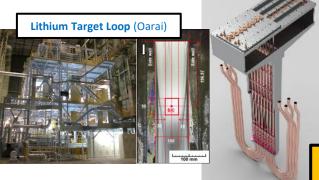


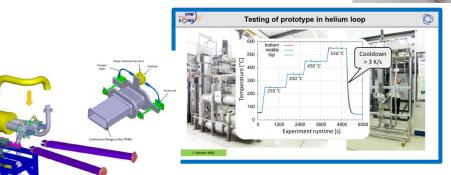
#### DONES Status

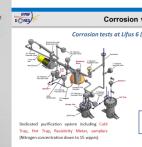
#### **Prototyping and validation**

- Being developed for IFMIF (and a generic site) in the framework of BA (IFMIF/EVEDA)
- Developed for IFMIF-DONES from 2015 in the framework of the ENS WP of EUROfusion









Corrosion validation Corrosion tests at Lifus 6 (ENEA Brasimone) Different steels exposed to Lithium flowing at 15 m/s, 330 °C during 1200 - 2000 - 4000 hours orrosion rate for F82H ~ 0.2 µm/y High N (around 320 wppm). Corrosion rate for EUROFER ~ 1.3 µm/y Corrosion rate for AISI 316L ~ 10.7 µm/v Main conclusion Nitrogen concentration ≤ 100 wppm could guarantee Eurofer 97 corrosion rate ≤ 1.0 µm/y

- Start-Up Monitoring Module (STUMM). Irradiation module to used during the commissioning phase in order to fully characterize radiation map
- Quick Disconnecting System (QDS). To validate RH conection system
- Multipurpose VaCuum accidental scenarios (MuVaCas). To analyze different posible accidental scenarios
- **Electromagnetic Pump prototype**. To characterize pump performance
- Li purification prototipe loop (LITEC) to test impurities control technology
- LIFIRE facility to study Lithium fire risks
- High Beta cavity & RF coupler
- Meander-type beam extraction system
- SSPA @175 MHz 200 kW CW
- Shielding benchmarking using a 35 MeV (p, Be) neutron source
- **VALERIA** for virtual reality RH simulation
- Digital Mockup development

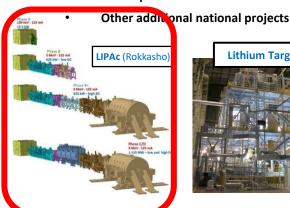
**IFMIF** 

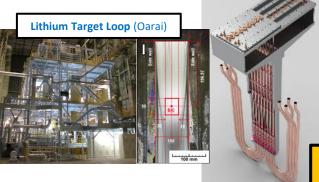


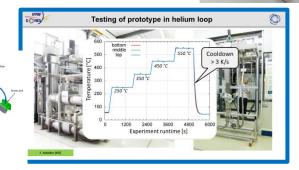
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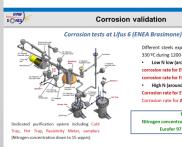
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**IFMIF** 



#### **DONES Status**

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## In this talk, we will report on recent validation results on:

- **Accelerator Technologies: LIPAc**
- Lithium Technologies: LITEC & JA Li loop
- Safety Technologies: MuVaCas & Lithium fires

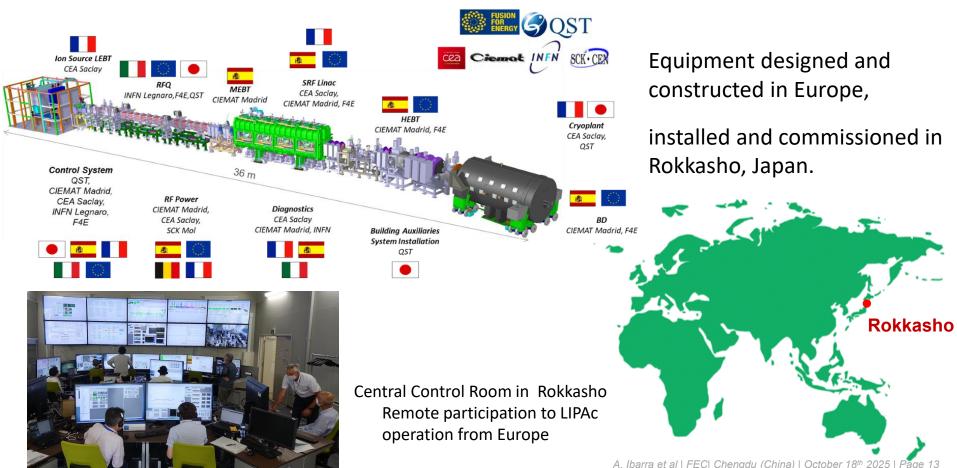


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#### Linear IFMIF Prototype Accelerator (LIPAc): EU/JA Collaboration



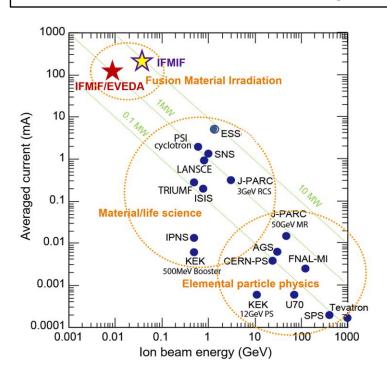




#### **Challenges of LIPAc**



IFMIF-DONES: the world's highest beam current (125 mA), highest power (5 MW)



#### Average beam Current vs. Energy

#### Challenges of LIPAc (IFMIF/EVEDA)

- High Current: 125 mA, Deuteron, high space charge
- High Duty Cycle: 100 % (CW)

#### **Challenges**

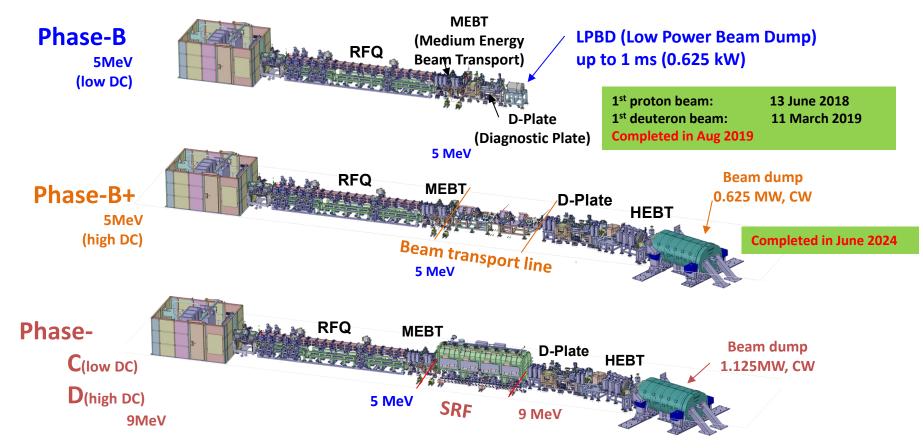
- Injector: high current, low emittance, CW
- RFQ: the world's most powerful, longest, CW
- RF source: 200 kW x8, CW, synchronized injection
- SRF: the highest current for hadrons
- Beam diagnostics: pulse to CW, no interceptive
- Low beam loss, space charge mitigation
- Heat removal, temperature control

etc.



#### Staged Approach Toward 9MeV/CW







#### Phase B+: High-duty deuteron beam test



#### Phase B+ commissioning consists of three stages

 Stage 1: Low current, low duty H+/D+ beam (probe beam) → Completed December 2021 electromagnets, beam dumps, and diagnostics

Checking

- → Overheating and vacuum leak happen on RFQ RF couplers. Some measures were taken.
- Stage 2: Rated current (125 mA), low-duty D+ beam → Started in August 2023 and ended in December Testing and beam characterization of various beam transport modes (different buncher settings), BPM optimization, longitudinal emittance measurement, non-destructive profiler testing, etc.

• Stage 3: Rated current (125 mA), high duty D+ beam → Started in December 2023 and finished in June 2024 Start with 1~5% Duty and increase Duty to CW if possible Duty limit range and maximum value are determined by looking at RFQ conditioning and coupler thermal behavior

Over 8 months beam study

2023/8~12 2024/3~6



LIPAc in Phase-B+





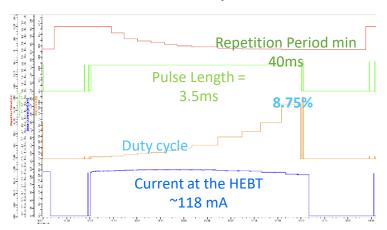
## High duty operation: duty 10% operation

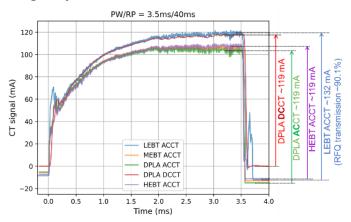


#### Completed high duty deuteron beam test at the end of June 2024

#### Stage 3: Rated Current (125 mA), High Duty (<10%)

- The maximum duty of beam acceleration is 8.75 % (pulse width 3.5 ms, pulse repetition period 40 ms, duration approx. 1 minute) The vacuum and temperature of the RFQ are almost constant. The beam current is approximately 119 mA, and the RFQ beam transmittance is 90.1%.
- RFQ average beam power: 40~45kW
- The RFQ cavity conditioning reached CW at about 80% of the deuteron acceleration voltage and the duty of 27% at the deuteron acceleration voltage, but the overheating of the couplers happened.
- · It became clear that the current RF coupler is the bottle neck to increasing duty further

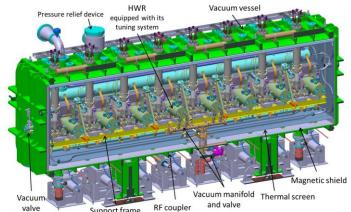






#### Preparation for Phase-C/D LIPAc Cryomodule





Cavity string, Cold mass

Cavity

Cold-Warm transition

- Overall design and components procurement by CEA/Saclay
- Eight half-wave resonators
  - 175 MHz, b=0.094
  - $E_{acc-nom} = 4.5 \text{ MV/m}, Q_0 \ge 5 \times 10^8$
  - Operating temperature: 4.4 K
- Power Couplers
  - Designed to handle 200 kW CW
  - 70 kW CW maximum on LIPAc
- Eight superconducting solenoid packages designed and procured by CIEMAT
  - Two-nested solenoids to focus the beam (6T) with reduced fringe field (20 mT on cavity flange)
  - Two steerers for horizontal and vertical orbits
  - Beam position monitors (BPM) and micro loss monitors

Cavity pumping line



#### SRF Assembly at Rokkasho











Unloading to the LIPAc Building

#### In the accelerator vault



Ready for beam operation in 2027



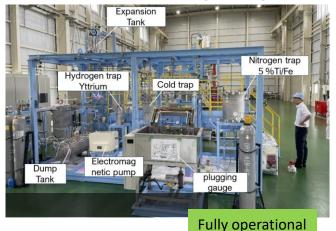
## Li technologies validation activities

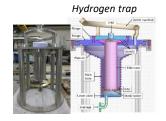


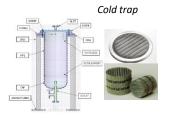
Fluiddynamics stability already shown around 10y ago (ELTL loop in Oarai –biggest Li loop in the world- in the framework of IFMIF/EVEDA project)

Key pending topic: impurity control

#### 1/10-scale test Li loop in Japan







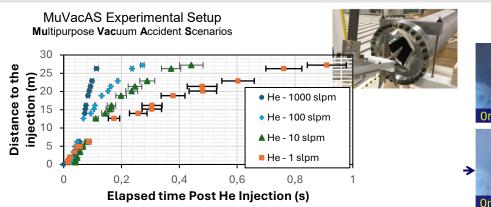




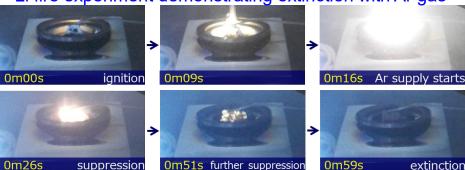


## Safety technologies validation activities

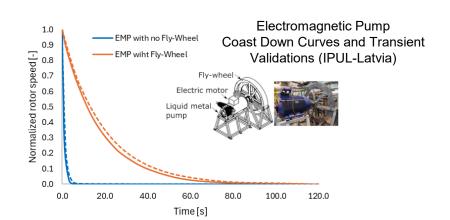




Li fire experiment demonstrating extinction with Ar gas



Wavefront detection for various He flow rates



LiFire Facility (CIEMAT)





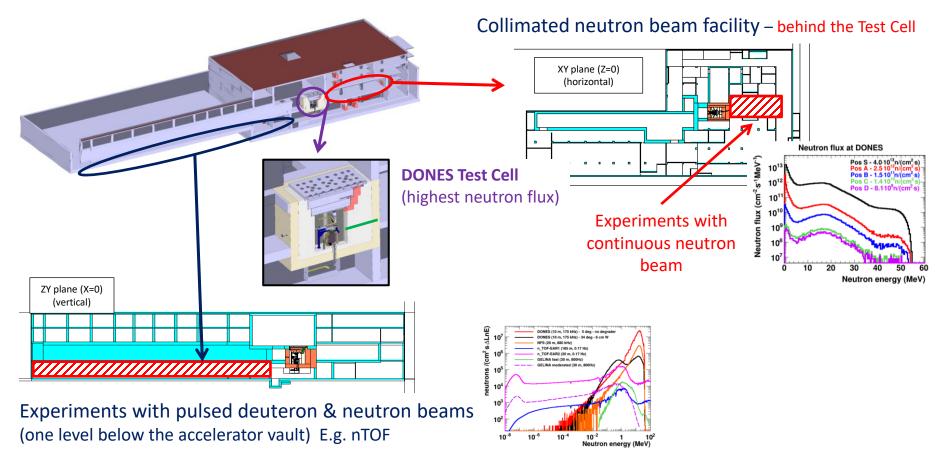


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#### **IFMIF-DONES** Experimental capabilities





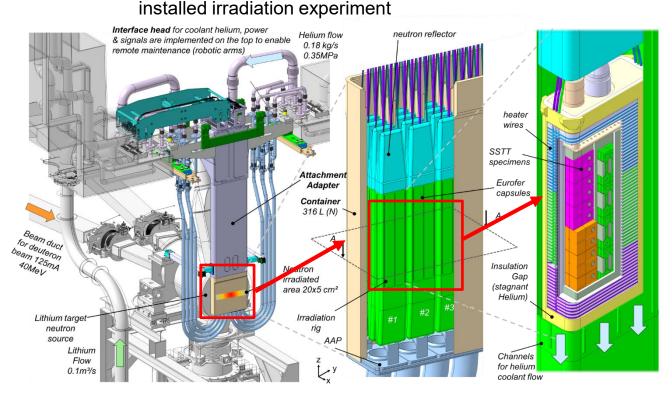


## **HFTM** for fusion materials qualification



**DONES baseline** focuses on the High Flux Test Module (HFTM) for high-priority structural materials irradiation. Objective: to irradiate a large volume of **SSTT samples** in the high flux region of DONES. First-to-be-

- Heating: Nuclear 2.3 W/g peak,
   17 kW tot., 1.5 kWe per capsule
- Cooled by **low pressure helium** gas (0.3MPa, 50°C), **Sodium** heat transfer filler
- Lifetime: 1year / 2.5 years (53 dpa). Body made from 316LN (acc. RCC-MRx)
- Applicable, with small changes, to steel, ODSsteels, Copper alloys and W materials irradiation

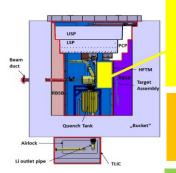




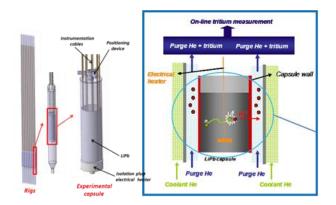


## Materials and breeding blankets qualification

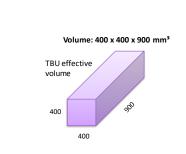


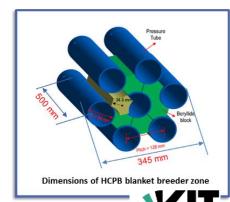


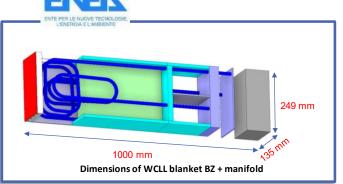
- For other materials properties (insitu creep-fatigue, in-situ diagnostics, in-situ superconducting materials, in-situ corrosion testing,...)
- For tritium technologies validation (in-situ ceramic breeder, in-situ liquid breeder,...)
- For divertor technologies validation



#### TBU for the WCLL and HCPB → basic elements







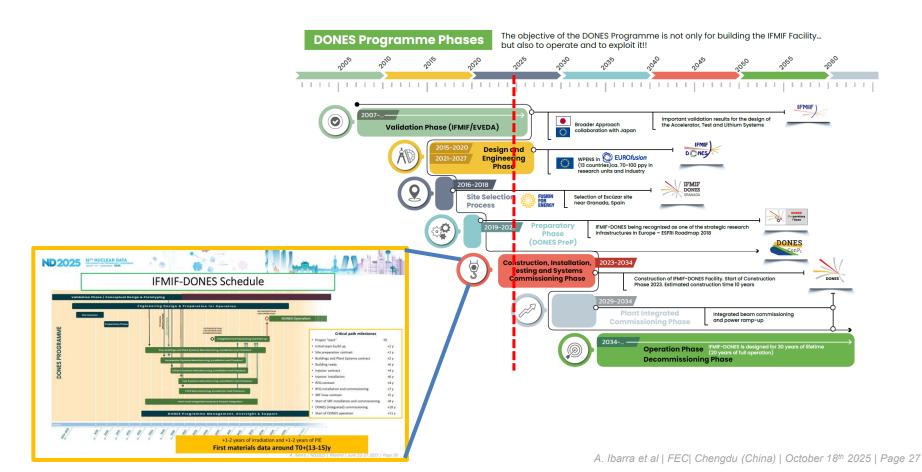




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## **Summary**

- A fusion-like neutron source for qualifying fusion materials is urgently needed for fusion development as a viable energy source. The more feasible one is based on D-Li reactions
- IFMIF/EVEDA project (included in the EU-JA Broader Approach Agreement) has
  played and plays a key role for the validation of key technologies required for the
  development of this type of facilities
- The **DONES Programme**, including the IFMIF-DONES facility under construction in Granada, has entered into its **Construction Phase...**
- DONES will be able to provide materials data as well as other fusion technologies validation required by the fusion technology development









