

Pb-Liインゴットにおける不純物の同定と腐食挙動への影響

**Determination of inclusion in various Pb-Li ingots for fusion blanket application**

CHENG Kai<sup>1</sup>, PARK Changho<sup>1</sup>, 金井 亮彦<sup>1</sup>, 笠田 竜太<sup>1</sup>, 野澤 貴史<sup>2</sup>, 小西 哲之<sup>1</sup>  
 CHENG Kai<sup>1</sup>, PARK Changho<sup>1</sup>, KANAI Akihiko<sup>1</sup>, KASADA Ryuta<sup>1</sup>,  
 NOZAWA Takashi<sup>2</sup>, KONISHI Satoshi<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>京大エネ理工研, <sup>2</sup>原子力機構  
<sup>1</sup>I.A.E., Kyoto Univ., <sup>2</sup>JAEA

Liquid lead–lithium (Pb-Li) blankets have attracted attention in design concepts such as the Helium-Cooled Lithium Lead (HCLL) in EU, the Dual Coolant Lithium Lead (DCLL) in US, the Dual-Functional Lithium Lead (DFLL) in China, and biomass fusion hybrid concept (GNOME) in our group. There are some issues concerning the compatibility of liquid Pb–Li with other system materials. In our previous study, a rotating disk (RD) system was developed and used to evaluate the corrosion or erosion of SiC/SiC composite by the Pb-Li liquid metals during flow conditions at 900°C for 1000 h [1]. As the result, SiC/SiC composites shows surface modification in Pb–Li. Cross-sectional observations indicated that secondary phases formed from the oxide additive such as Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> were attacked by the Pb-Li.

It is known that Li<sub>2</sub>O can react with Al and Si (oxides) to form compounds, such as LiAlO<sub>2</sub>, Li<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>, and Li<sub>4</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub>. Therefore chemical state of lithium in liquid Pb–Li should be evaluated to

certificate the quality of the Pb-Li. Our recent study revealed that Li-oxide exists in the Pb-Li contacting with monolithic CVD-SiC immersed in the Pb-Li at 900°C for 1000 h [2]. It should be pointed out that no significant surface modification occurred in the material.

In the present study, we investigate the impurities in various Pb-Li ingots having different concentration of Li. Effect of the impurities especially oxides on the surface modification of SiC materials at high temperature will be discussed.

[1] C. Park, K. Noborio, R. Kasada, Y. Yamamoto, S. Konishi, J. Nucl. Mater. 417 (2011) 1218-1220.

[2] C. Park, R. Kasada, T. Nozawa, H. Tanigawa, S. Konishi, to be submitted.

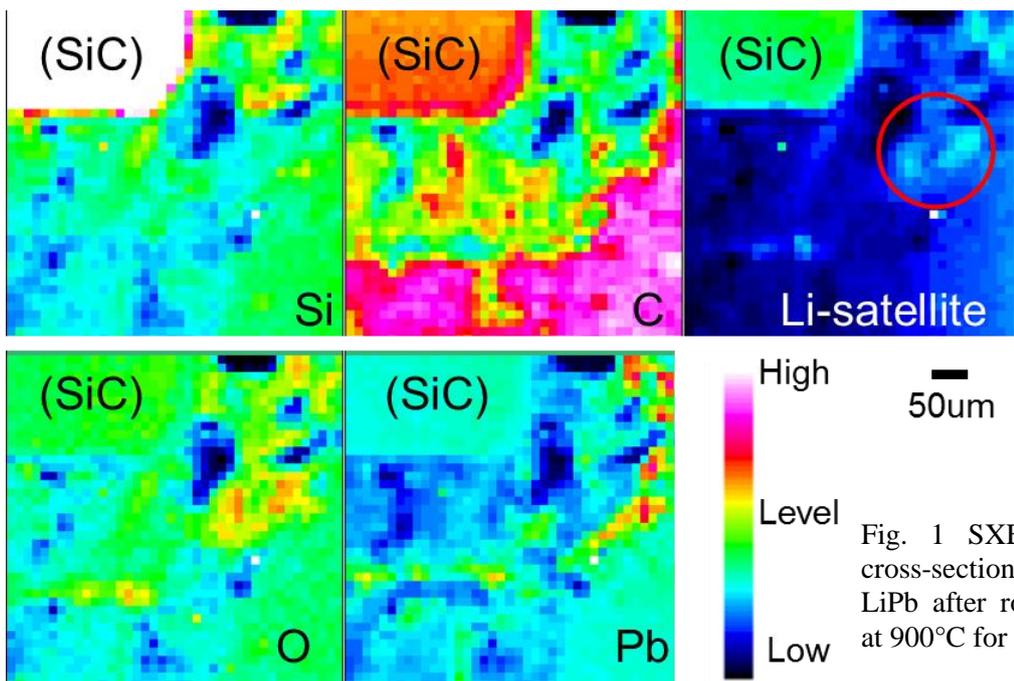


Fig. 1 SXES mapping of the cross-section of CVD-SiC with LiPb after rotating corrosion test at 900°C for 1000h [2].