

# トリチウム増殖 $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$ 混合セラミック材からのトリチウム回収挙動

## Tritium recovery behavior for tritium breeder

### $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4 - \text{Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$ mixture material

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## 1.Introduction

In the fusion reactor blanket, tritium is produced by (n,  $\alpha$ ) reaction with lithium. Solid lithium ceramic is considered as one of candidates for blanket materials. Especially,  $\text{Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  and  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4$  are regarded as one of the advanced promising candidates due to relatively higher chemical stability and higher lithium atom density. Recently,  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  mixture materials are proposed as advanced candidates, and several mechanical properties have been evaluated. However, the tritium recovery performance was not still understood. In this study,  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  mixture materials with various phase ratios were used and their tritium desorption behavior after neutron irradiation was evaluated using tritium thermal desorption spectroscopy (TDS).

## 2.Experiment

Two kinds of samples with different phase ratios, namely  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  (sample1) and  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-}2\text{Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  (sample2, sample3), were prepared. These materials were introduced into the Kyoto University Research reactor (KUR), and the neutron irradiation was performed with the fluence of  $\sim 8.0 \times 10^{15}$  n  $\text{cm}^{-2}$  or  $8.0 \times 10^{16}$  n  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ . Thereafter, tritium TDS measurement was conducted at Shizuoka University from R.T. to 1113 K with the heating rates of 5 - 20 K  $\text{min}^{-1}$ .

## 3.Results and discussion

Figs. 1 and 2 show tritium TDS spectra for  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-}2\text{Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  samples with different neutron fluence. The peak temperature of sample2 was 506, 524, and 564K and that of sample3 was 572, 629 and 645K.  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-}2\text{Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  sample had single tritium desorption stage, their activation energy was evaluated to be 0.44 - 0.47 eV, which was almost consistent with  $\text{Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  sample. [1] The rate-determination step for tritium recovery can be explained by the diffusion-limited process. The effect of phase ratio also will be discussed in the presentation.

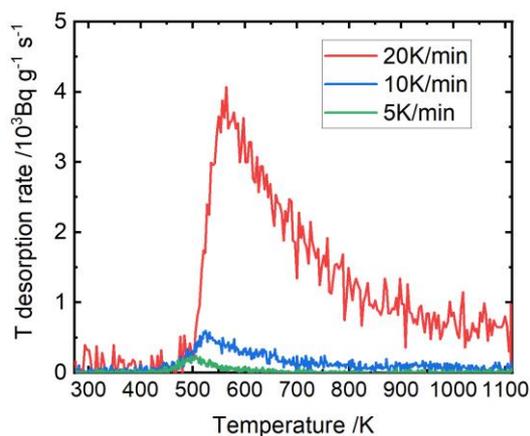


Fig. 1 Tritium TDS spectra for  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-}2\text{Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  samples with neutron fluence of  $7.92 \times 10^{16}$  n  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ . (sample2)

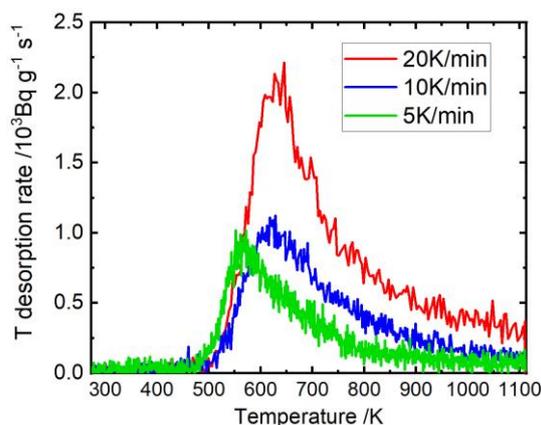


Fig. 2 Tritium TDS spectra for  $\text{Li}_4\text{SiO}_4\text{-}2\text{Li}_2\text{TiO}_3$  samples with neutron fluence of  $8.25 \times 10^{15}$  n  $\text{cm}^{-2}$ . (sample3)

## Reference

[1] Qilai Zhou et al., J. Nucl. Mater. 522 (2019) 286-293.