



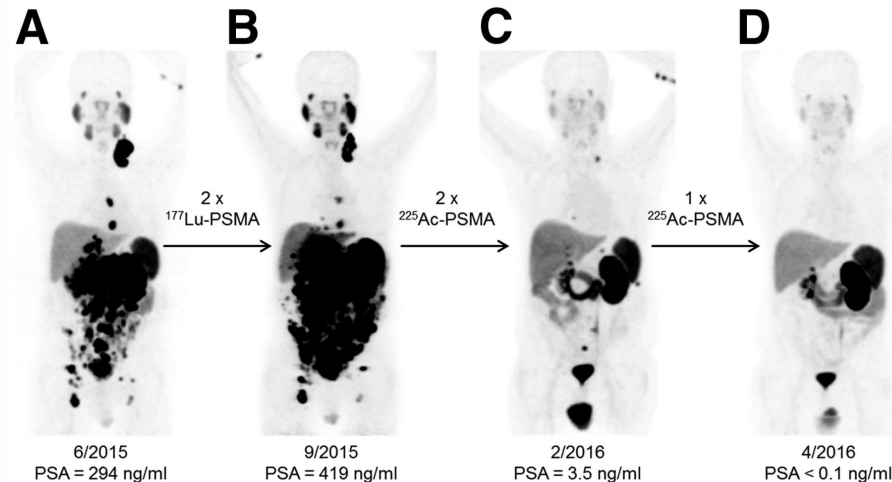
Science & Technology
Facilities Council

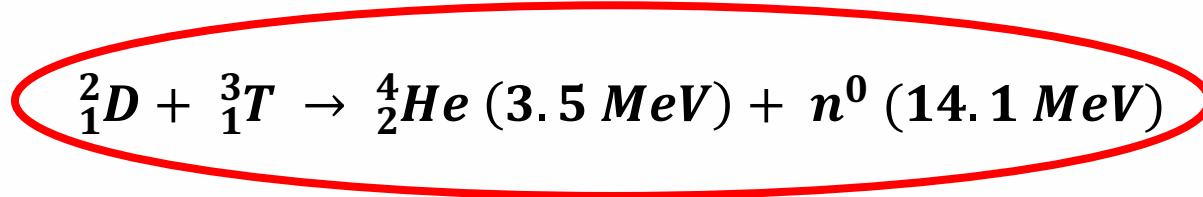
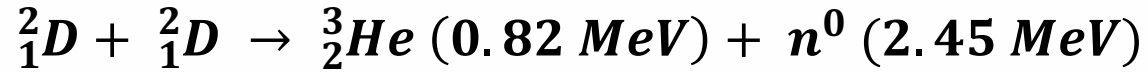


Fusion Neutrons: Advanced Nuclear Technologies and Decarbonisation

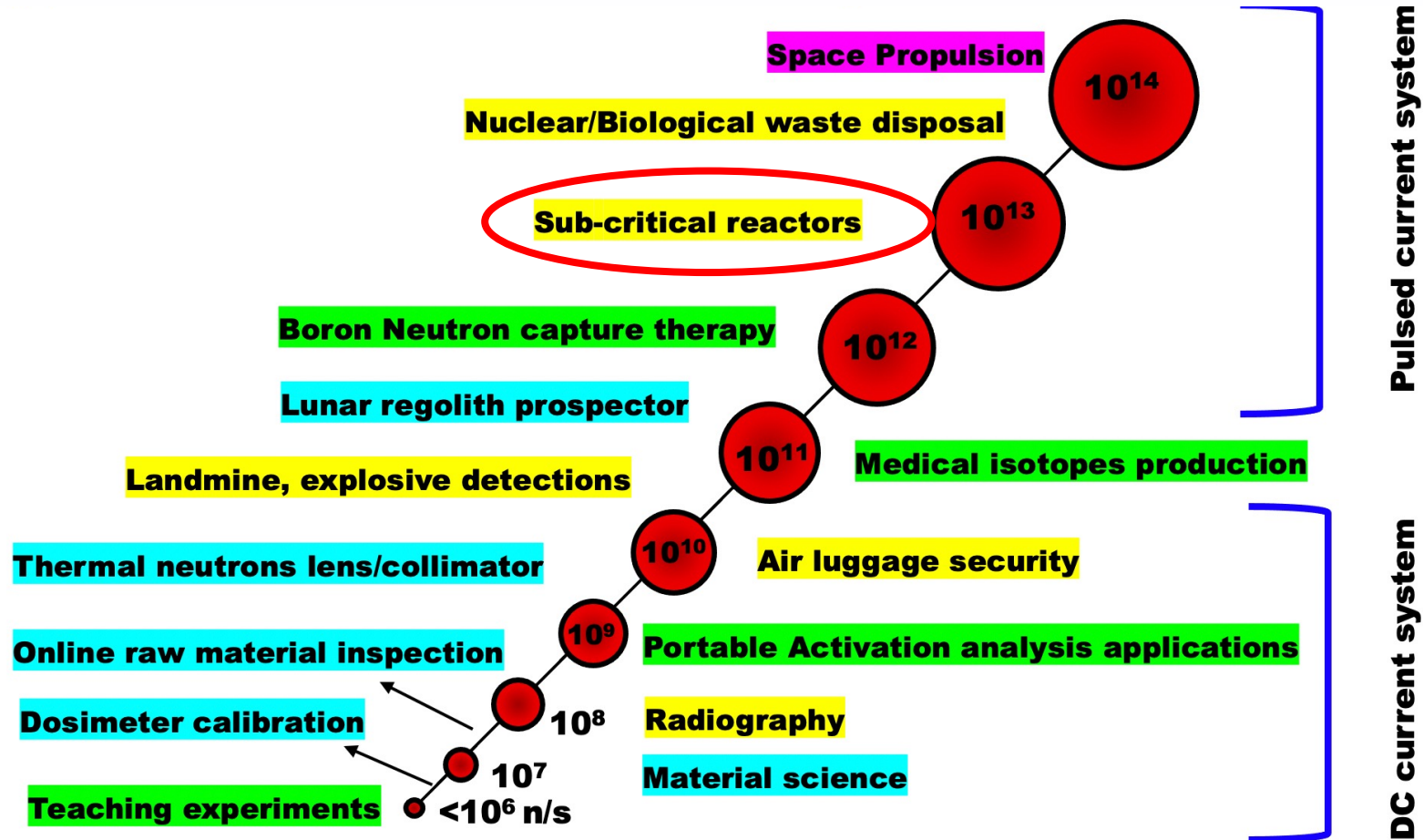
- Introduce history of nuclear technologies.
- Describe applications of fusion neutrons.
- Dive into Astral Systems, who we are and what we do.
- Give examples of how fusion can benefit fission and vice versa.

- **1953: Then-US President Eisenhower** makes his “**Atoms for Peace**” speech where he sought to suggest a means to **transform the atom from a scourge into a benefit for mankind**.
- This led to **policy makers, industry, and academia** to pursue **nuclear technologies with societal benefit**.
- Resulting in **breakthroughs** such as **food sterilization, crop mutation, nuclear medicine, RTG’s for space missions**, and much more.

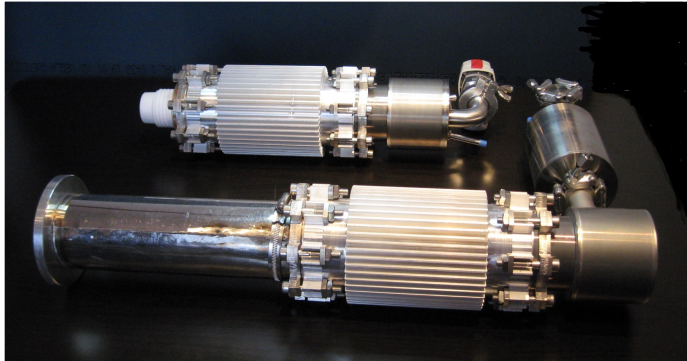




- The **fusion rate** of a **reactor** can be represented by the **number of fusion events per second**, or **Neutron Production Rate (NPR)**.
- As fusion reactor technologies advance, **higher rates** and **more continuous operation** can be achieved which **unlocks new applications and markets**



Website



Water cooled high-output system.

Two short chambers.



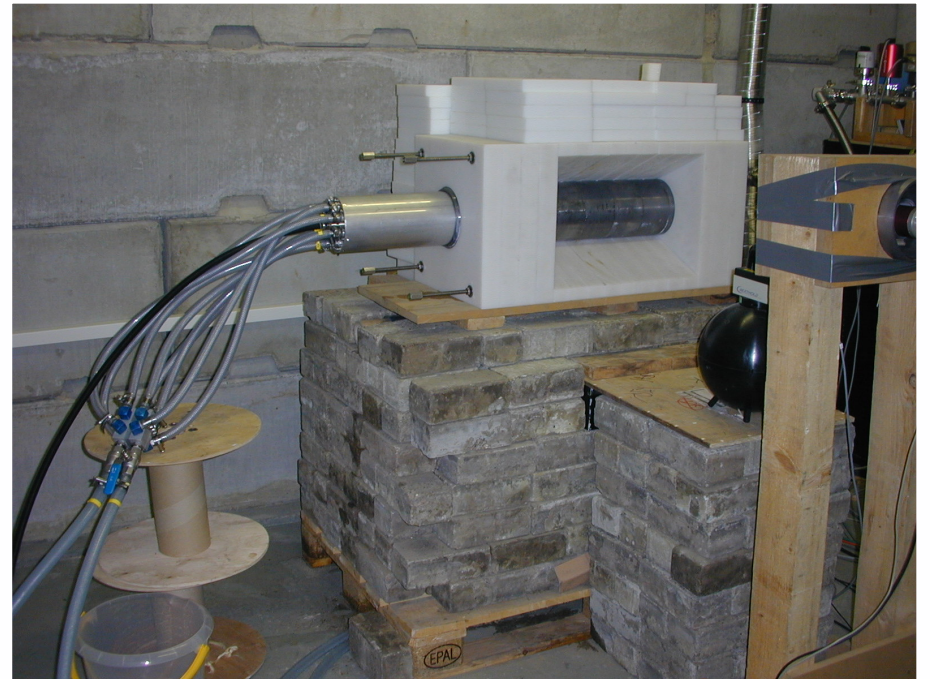
Example Customers:

- CERN
- Grafenrheinfeld nuclear power plant
- Mannheim University
- Purdue University
- Texas A&M University
- Sheffield University
- IAEV Brazil
- CSIRO
- Poland for Online Coal Analysis
- South Korea for Materials Testing

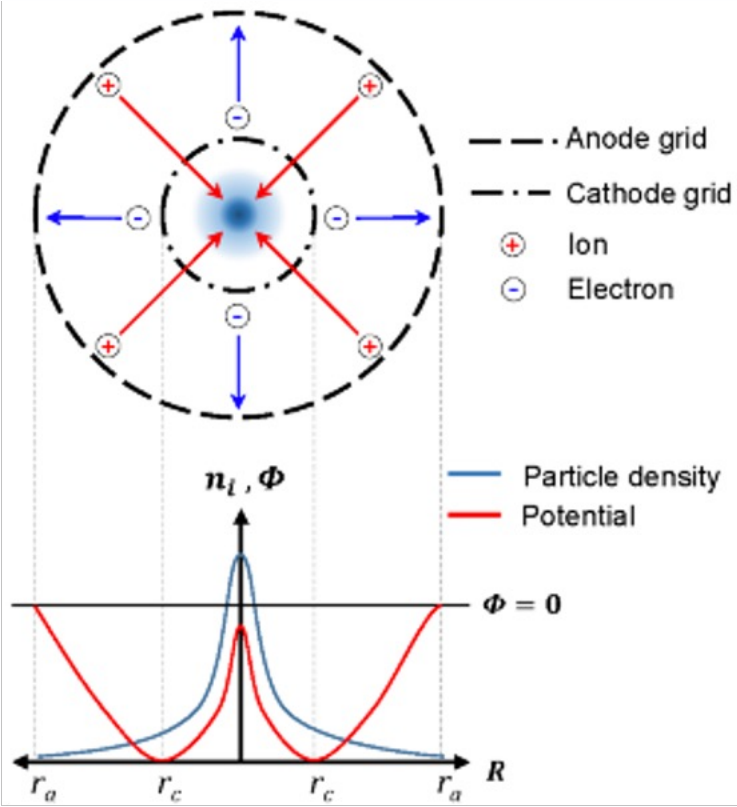


Outside cowling removed, showing fins for air cooling.

Polyethylene shielded test setup

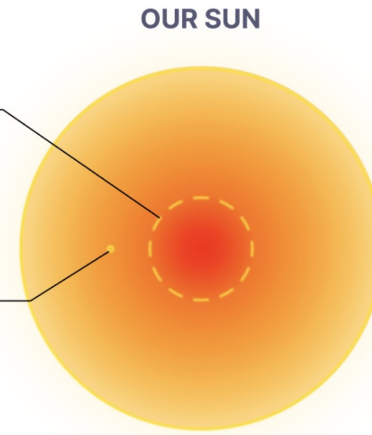


- Inertial Electrostatic Confinement (IEC) Fusion** traditionally uses a **negatively charged cathode** and **low-pressure gas** to initiate a **plasma**, causing **fusion**.
- In our sun, **99%** of the **fusion power** occurs at the **core**, which is a **highly dense environment**. Only **1%** of the **fusion** occurs in the **lower-density outer volume**.
- In our **new systems**, the **plasma** at the center acts as a **'spark plug'** only **contributing 1%** of the **fusion rate**.
- 99%** of the **fusion** occurs in **dense fusion fuel enriched metals**, unlocking **higher performance**.



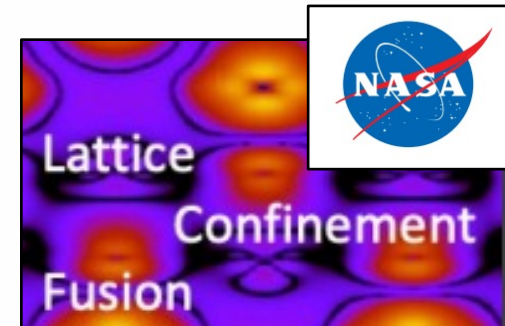
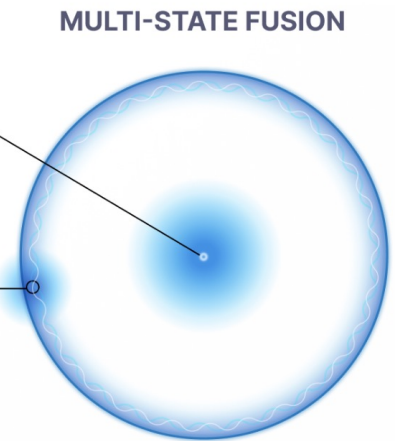
99%
The densest innermost 0.8% of the sun's volume produces **99%** of its power

1%
In the surrounding low-density plasma, **only 1%** of the total fusion occurs

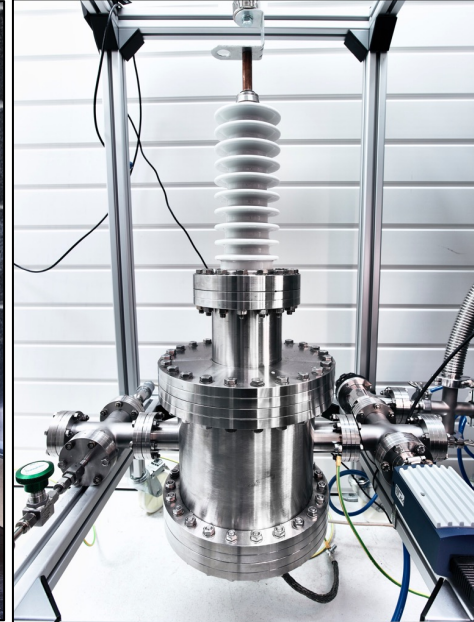


1%
The low-density plasma only produces **1%** of the total fusion

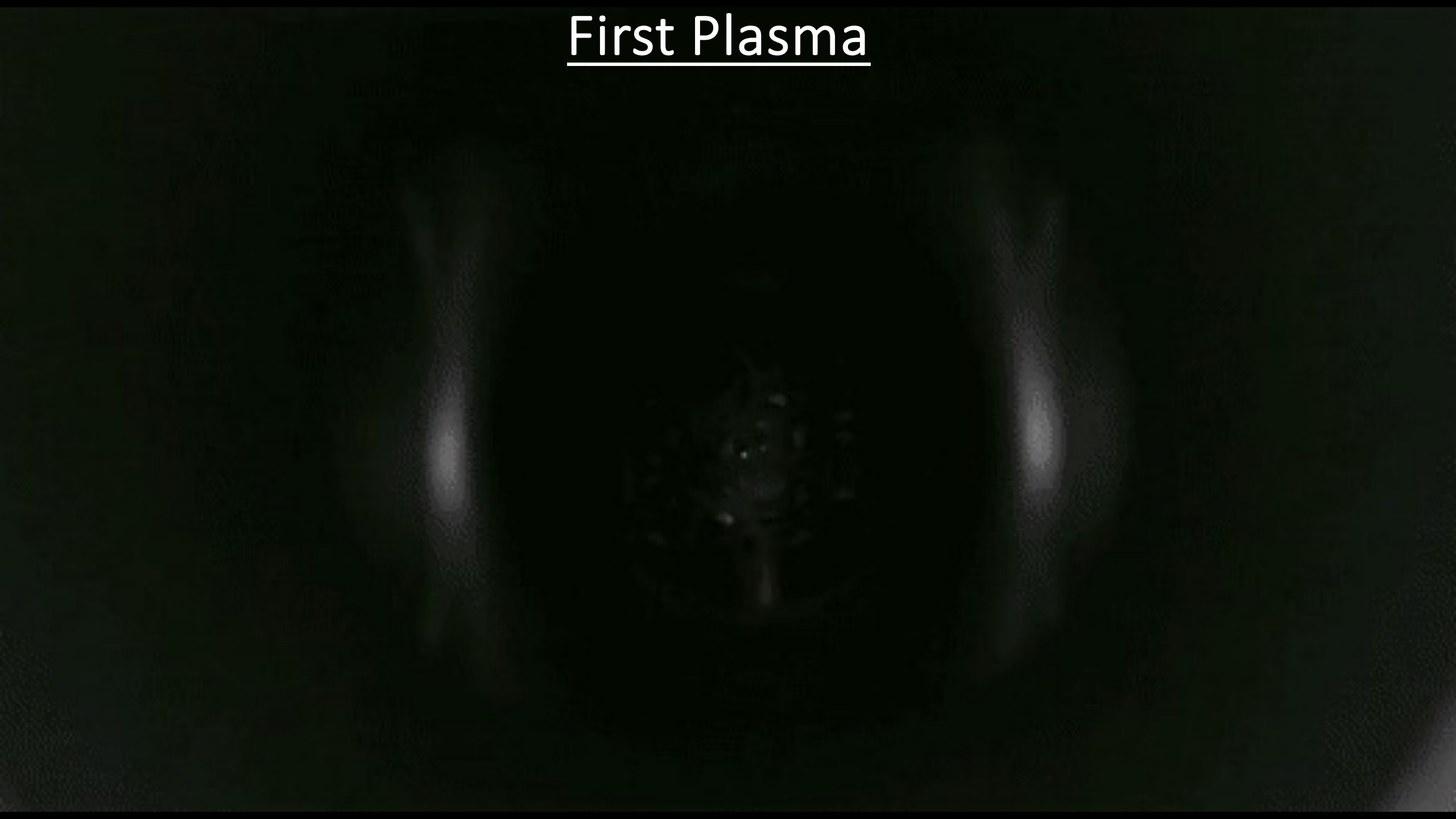
99%
The densest outermost 0.004% of the volume produces **99%** of the fusion



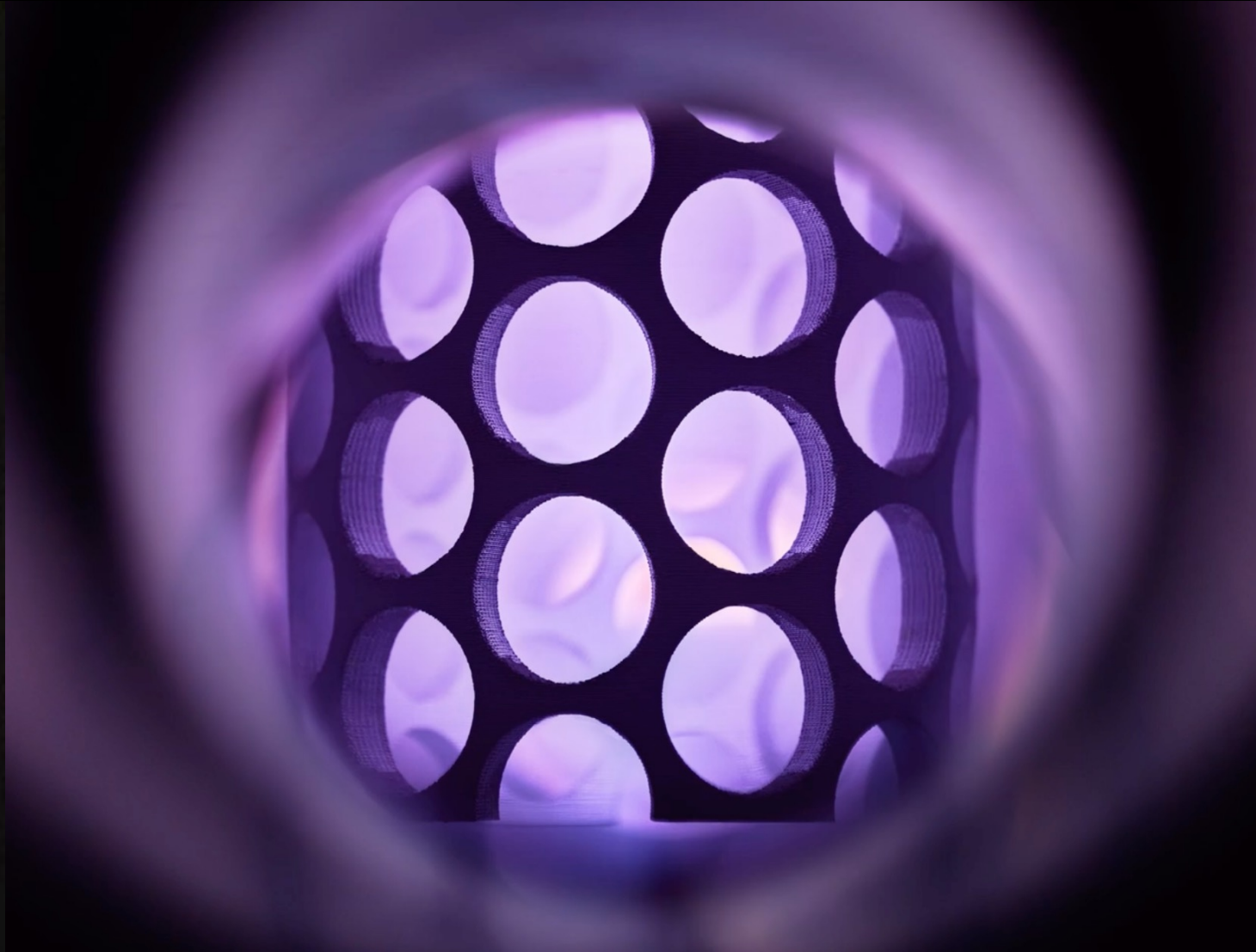
Astral's Fusion Neutron Research Facility



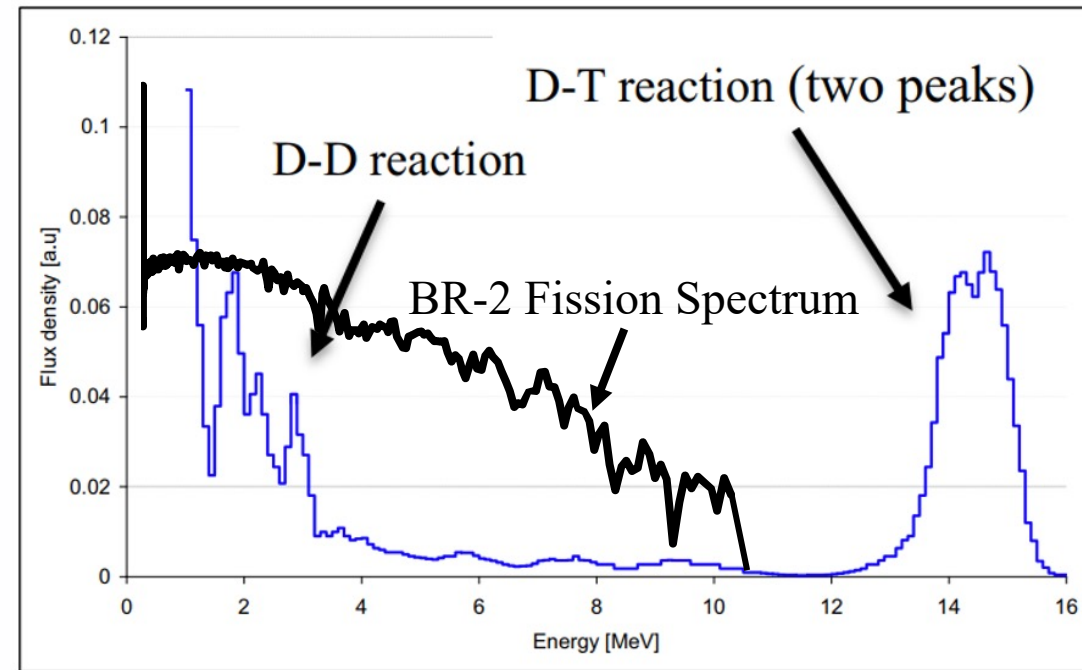
First Plasma



First Neutrons

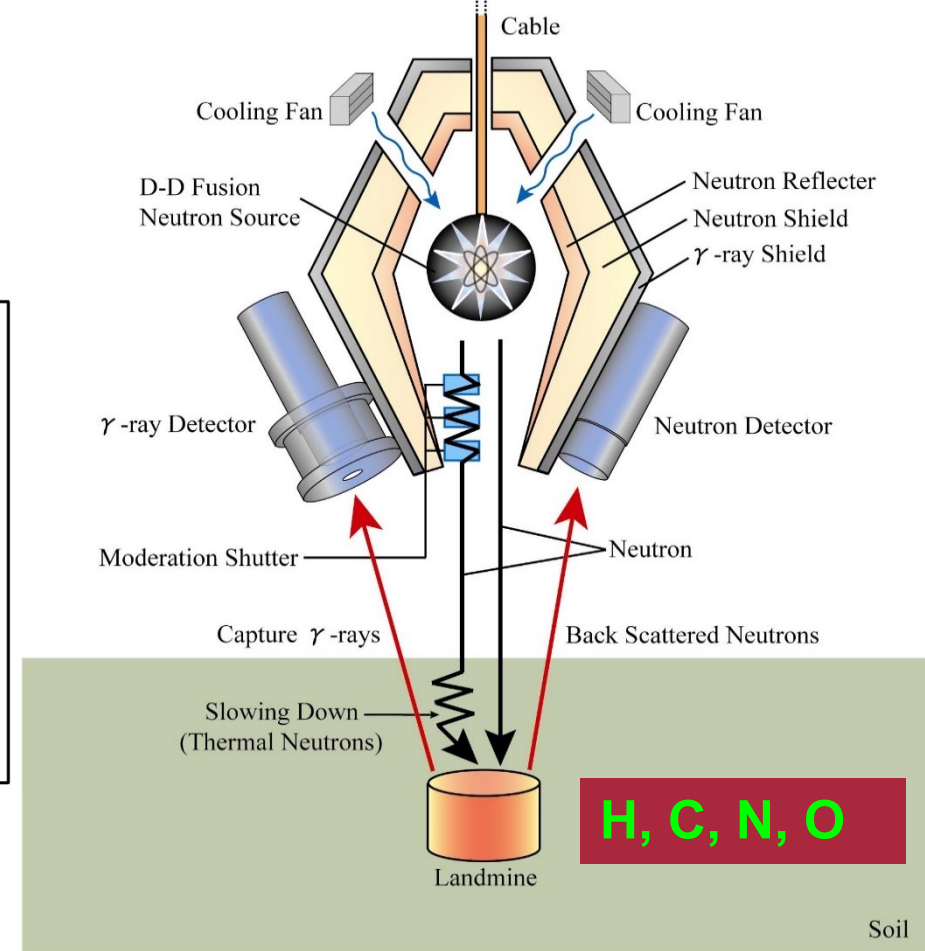
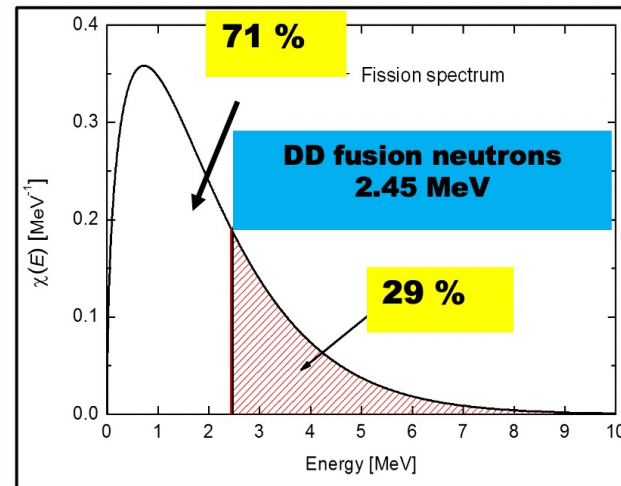
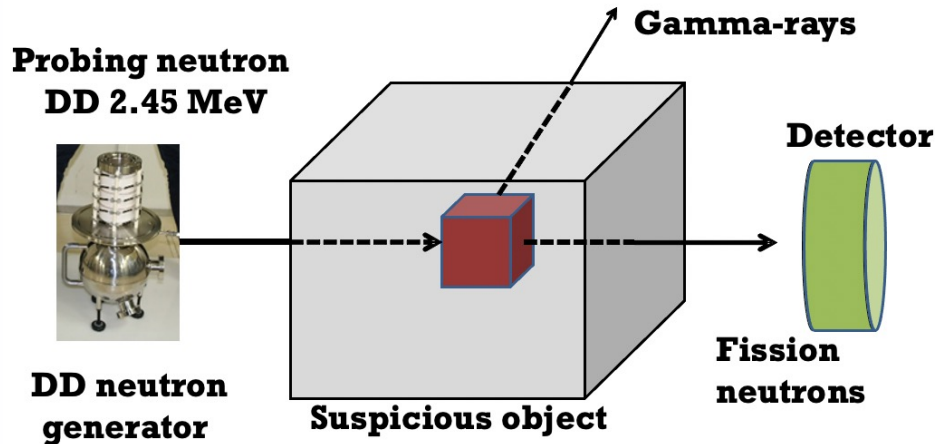


- The **majority of fission products** left at the **end of reactor life** are **produced** through **neutron interactions** within this **energy range**.
- **Pure fusion** reactions produce relatively sharp energy spectra at **2.45 MeV** for **DD**, and **14.1 MeV** for **DT**.
- **By bombarding nuclear waste with fast neutrons**, this can “**burn**” through some of the **long-lived nuclear waste products**, such as **Curium**, built up during operation.
- This can **unlock additional untapped energy** in the **nuclear fuel** as well as **reduce the lifetime** of the waste by **orders of magnitude** depending on the **fuel type**.
- **DoE in the US is actively seeking fusion neutron source capability** to help process their nuclear waste repository.

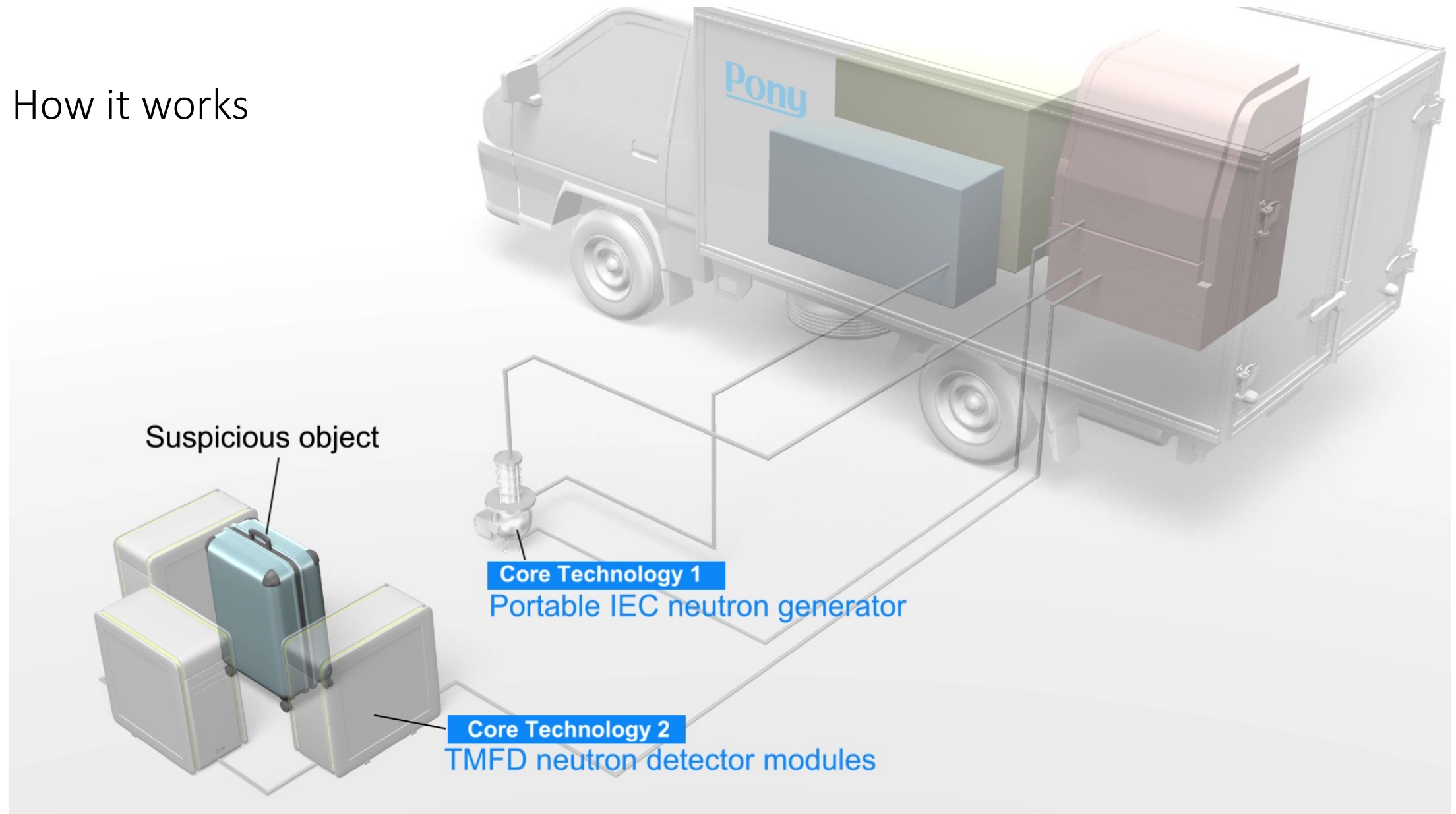


Neutron energy spectrum of a NSD DT system measured by Center Rez in the Czech Republic in 2020

- When **neutrons interact with matter**, different reactions can produce **gamma rays of specific energies** which serve as a **unique fingerprint**.
- This allows for the **detection of explosives** such as **IED's, landmines, and other munitions**.
- The **same approach** can be used to **detect fissile material in suspicious packages**, where **fission neutrons can be distinguished from the fusion spectrum** used to interrogate.



How it works

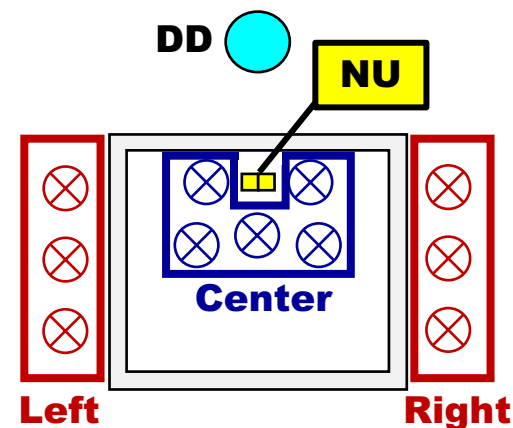
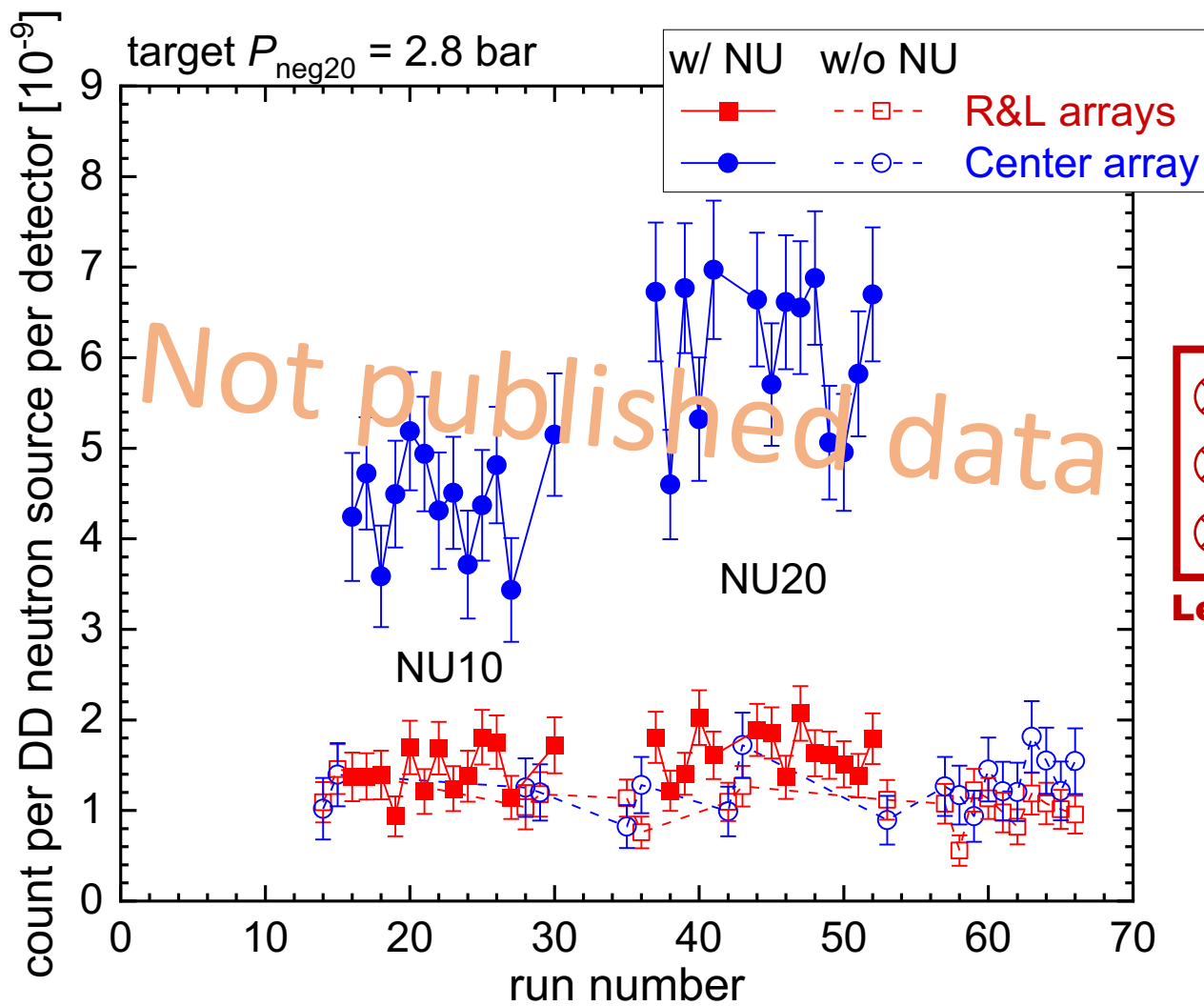


Courtesy of Dr Mahmoud Bakr and collaborators at the Kyoto University Research Reactor in Kumatori, Osaka; Dr Yoshiyuki Takahashi and Prof Masuda Kai

First detection experiment (Results)

Run-by-run variation and trend

- Only runs with DD source and at $P_{neg} = 2.8$ bar are shown below.

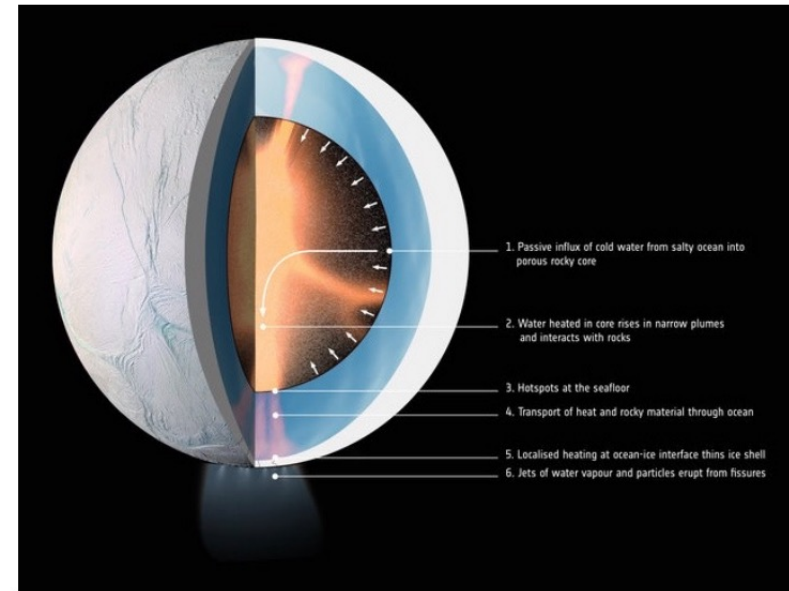


1e6 n/s DD neutrons continuous
27 CTMFD unites
70 g of NU inside 10 kg polyethylene
140 g of NU inside 20 kg polyethylene

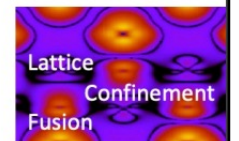
- Ocean Worlds Exploration Program
 - Search for Extraterrestrial Life
 - Enceladus: icy world candidate
 - Challenges
 - Operate under extreme environmental conditions
 - Break through up to 40 km thick ice
 - Lattice Confinement Fusion (LCF)
Fast Fission can provide power and heat transfer



GRC Tunnelbot

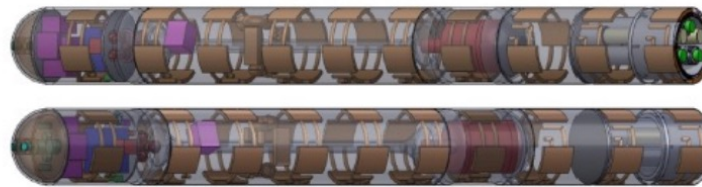


Enceladus Cutaway



Robotic Probe Specifications/Options

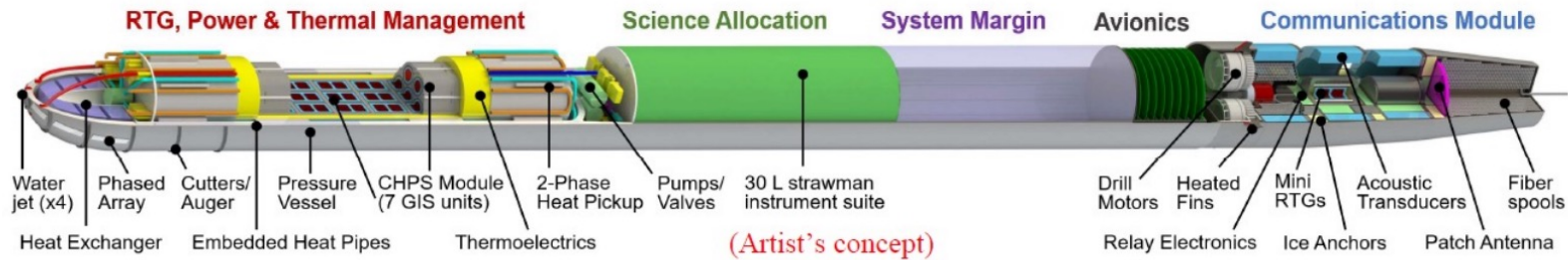
- Europa Tunnelbot



Subsystems:
Science
Thermal
Attitude Determination and Control
Communications
Power
Command and Data Handling
Structures

Figure 16.—Additional transparent views of Europa Tunnelbot reactor case.

- Cryobot



	System
Mass	350 kg
Volume	150 L
Length	3.1 m (cylinder) 3.9 m (total)
Diameter	23 cm

Mobility System	
Speed (cold layer)	4.4 km/yr
Speed (warm layer)	17.2 km/yr
Detectable hazard	1 cm (estimated)
Steering radius	10 m (estimated)
Debris Removal	Waterjet / drill

Power/Thermal System	
Total Heat	10.5 kWt
Peak Power	1 kW _e
Skin temperature	25 C
WJ flow rate	3 L/min
Survival pressure	53 MPa

Communication System	
Data (primary)	1 kbps
Data (secondary)	100 bps
# Relays	3
Relay power	10 W
Fiber Length	70 km

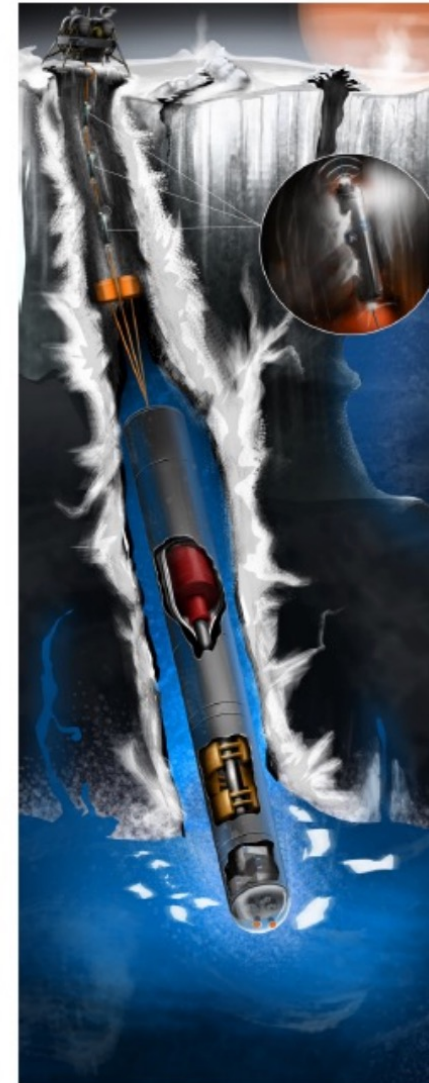


Figure 1.—Tunnelbot reaching ocean after deploying communication repeaters and anchor (artist impression).

- The concept requires ~40 kWt power to melt through the ice shelf.
- Initial calculations suggest this may be possible with a high-output DD Fusion system and sub-23 cm diameter fissile blanket.

Theresa L. Benyo*, Lawrence P. Forsley, "Accessing Icy Worlds Using Lattice Confinement Fusion (LCF) Fast Fission", NIAC Presentation Slides, 2023

Website



Thanks you to all of our collaborators
domestic and international.

See you for the Q&A session.



LinkedIn

