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Temperature controlled oscillatory and runaway processes

Presenter: Andras Kovacs (BroadBit)

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*email: <u>andras.kovacs@broadbit.com</u>

Fuel composition: 10 - 15 g CuNi alloy and 0.5 - 1 g Li

Enclosed in a welded metallic container (FeCr alloy, or double container of steel + molybdenum)

Normal operation: Temperature cycling in the 1240 °C - 1300 °C range



Start of exothermic reaction



Time (s)

Gray: calibration (without fuel)

Red: with fuel

Excess heat during temperature cycling



Specific heat: 30 W/g of fuel Excess heat production is mainly during heating phase!

Note the stable dynamics, evidenced by overlapping curves.





Radiation during temperature cycling



The reactor emits RF radiation.

Emitted RF power is 4 times stronger during heating than during cooling.

Radio frequency measurements in the heater off condition, showing a flat power spectrum

8,0

9,0

10,0

7,0

Frequency (MHz)

Condition	Power relative to background noise
Background noise power	1
RF power from the reaction, cooling phase	1.8
RF power from the reaction, heating phase	4.3

The RF emission power by the fuel under temperature cycling

No emission of gamma radiation (same spectrum as background).

-78,0

-90,0

5,0

6.0

Occasional temperature jumps during cycling





Runaway process starts near 1350 °C



Time (s)

Runaway process can be triggered by applying continuous heating

Green thermocouple is near the fuel container, blue one is further away

Geiger counter reading during this time period: gamma radiation is **40** times higher than background

Geiger counter reading after reaction: same as background

Containers after runaway events

Molybdenum container after temperature run-up to 1350 °C





Calorimetry measurement proved that the container was nowhere near its melting point (2600 $^{\circ}$ C).



What causes these strange meltdown events?