



BERYLLIUM REFLECTOR MATERIALS FOR RESEARCH & TEST REACTOR APPLICATIONS

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Beryllium & Composites
Elmore, Ohio, U.S.A.**

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Presentation Outline

- Introduction
 - Materion Corporation Overview
 - Relevant Beryllium Physical Properties
- Fission Test Reactors
 - Programs: Past, Present & Future
 - Replacement Cycle
 - Relevant Beryllium Mechanical Properties
- Spallation Neutron Source Programs
- Return of Molten Salt Reactors?
- Fusion Test Reactors
 - Programs: Past, Present & Future
- Summary & Conclusion

Global Footprint



Corporate Office
Mayfield Heights, Ohio

Manufacturing Facilities

*Albuquerque, New Mexico
Bloomfield, Connecticut
Brewster, New York
Buellton, California
Buffalo, New York
Delta, Utah
Elmore, Ohio
Fremont, California
Limerick, Ireland*

*Lincoln, Rhode Island
Lorain, Ohio
Louny, Czech Republic
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Newburyport, Massachusetts
Reading, Pennsylvania
Santa Clara, California
Singapore
Subic Bay, Philippines*

*Suzhou, China
Taipei, Taiwan
Tucson, Arizona
Tyngsboro, Massachusetts
Westford, Massachusetts
Wheatfield, New York
Windsor, Connecticut*

Service Centers

*Elmhurst, Illinois
Warren, Michigan
Singapore
Stuttgart, Germany
Theale, England
Tokyo, Japan*

2400

**Employees serving
our customers**

50

**In more than 50
countries**

30

**From more than
30 facilities**

10

**In 10 countries
around the world**

Materion Product Portfolio

- Precious & Non-Precious Specialty Metals
- Precision Optical Filters
- Inorganic Chemicals & Powders
- Specialty Coatings
- High-Performance Engineered Alloys
 - Beryllium-Containing
 - Non-Beryllium
- Beryllium & Metal Matrix Composites
- Engineered Clad & Plated Metal Strip



**Copper-Beryllium
Alloy Strip Coil**

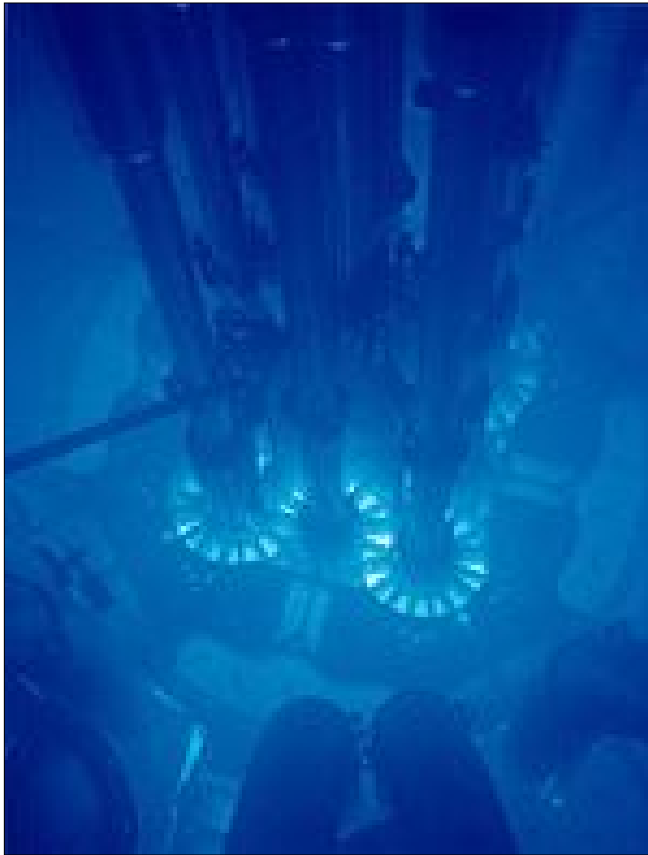
Elmore, Ohio Beryllium & Composites Production Facility



Why Beryllium? – Relevant Physical Properties for Nuclear Uses

- Nuclear Properties
 - Low Atomic Number “Z”
 - Low Mass Absorption Coefficient
 - Neutron Reflection, Moderation, Donation & Multiplication
- Thermal Conductivity
- Melting Point





**Core of the
Advanced Test Reactor**

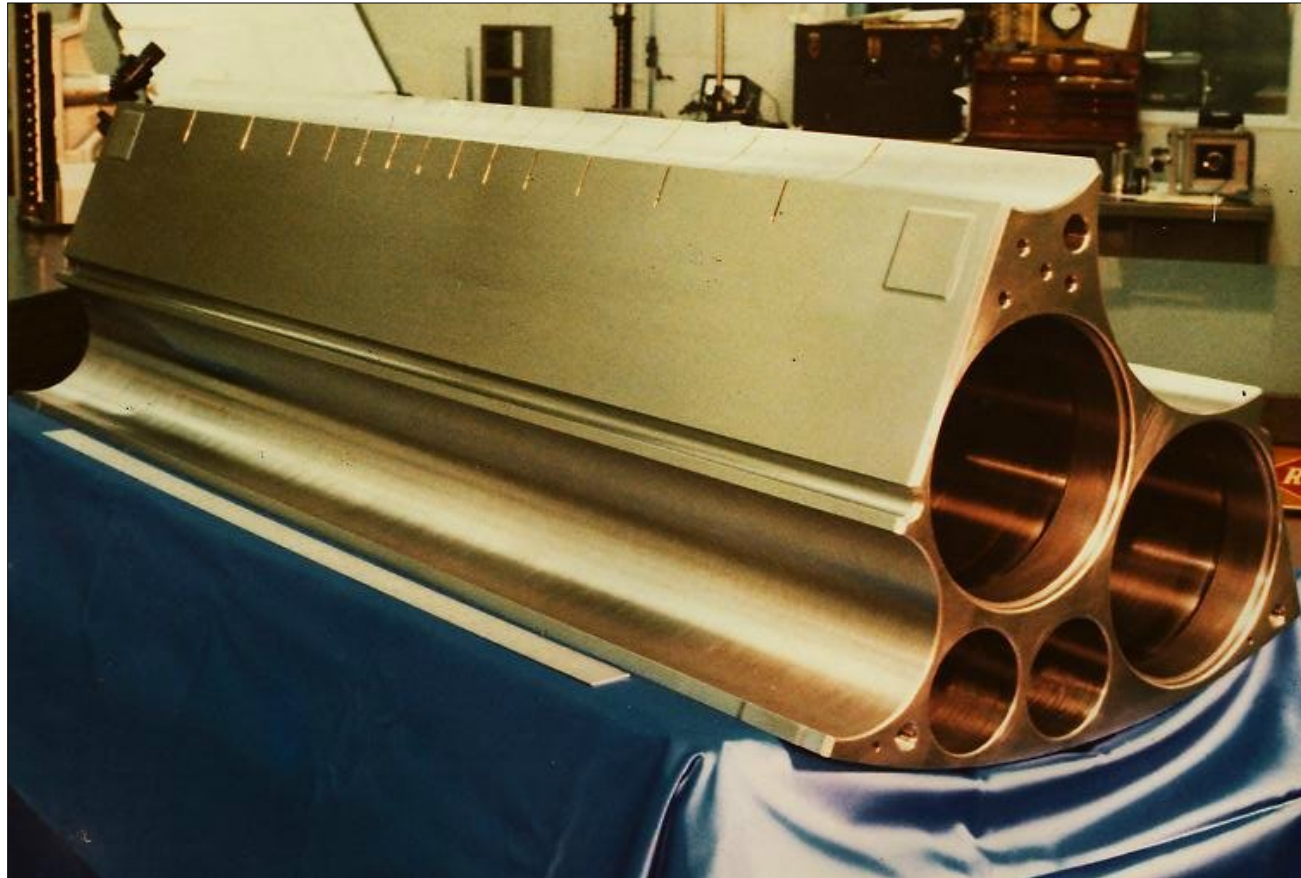
Fission Test Reactors

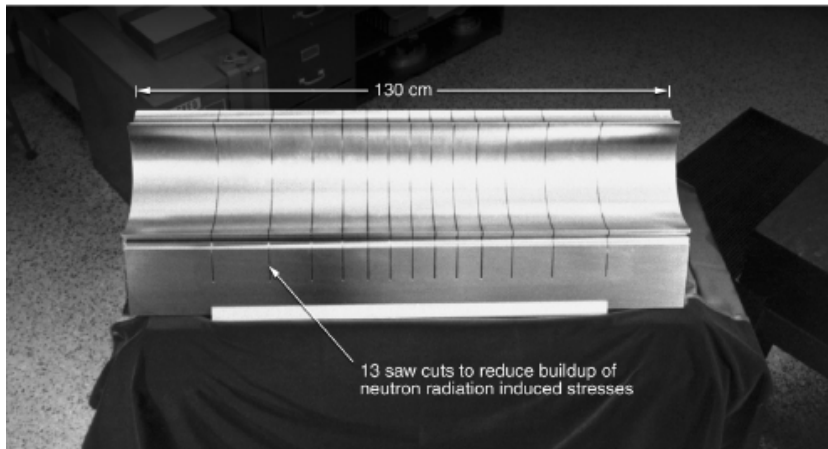
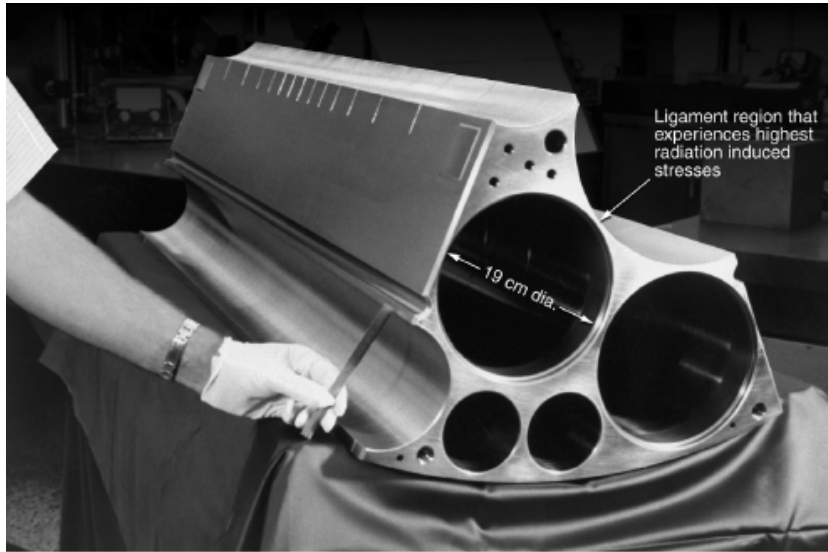
- Traditional Functions
 - Materials Research
 - Accelerated Life-Testing
 - Fuel Production & Research
 - Weapons Research
- New Functions
 - Medical Radioisotope Production
 - Other Nuclear Medical Uses (BNCT, etc.)

Fission Test Reactor Programs (Current & New)

- ATR – Advanced Test Reactor (Idaho, U.S.A.)
- HFIR – High Flux Isotope Reactor (Tennessee, U.S.A.)
- MURR – Missouri University Research Reactor (U.S.A.)
- JMTR – Japan Materials Testing Reactor (Japan)
- JRR-3 – Japan Research Reactor (Japan)
- HFR – High Flux Reactor (Netherlands)
- BR2 – SCK-CEN Test Reactor (Belgium)
- SAFARI-I – NECSA Test Reactor (South Africa)
- OPAL – ANSTO Test Reactor (Australia)
- JRTR – Jordan Research & Training Reactor (Jordan)
- RJH – Jules Horowitz Reactor (France)
- KJRR – Kwang-Ju Research Reactor (Korea)

ATR Machined S-200F Beryllium Reflector Element





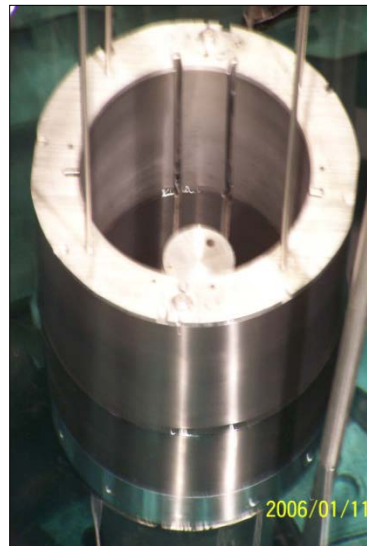
Advanced Test Reactor

- Built in 1967
- Highest Power Test Reactor in the World
- Major Bore: 190mm ID
- Length: 1300mm
- Saw-cuts to Reduce Stress
- Core Internals Change-out (CIC) on 7-10 year cycle, including several beryllium parts, now S-200F

MURR Machined S-200F-H Beryllium Reflector Assembly



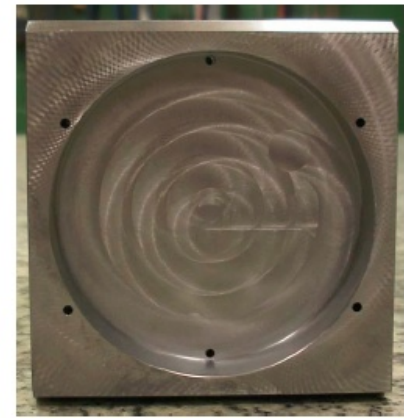
Photos
Courtesy of
University of
Missouri at
Columbia



HFR Machined S-200F Beryllium Reflector Assemblies



SAFARI-I Machined S-65-H Beryllium Reflector Elements



OPAL Machined S-200F Beryllium Filters



Beryllium Reflector Element Replacement Cycles

- Radiation-induced Swelling
- Common Cycle 5-10 years
 - Neutron Fluence
 - Operation Schedule
- Empirical Replacement Criteria
 - Various “Go-No Go” Indicators
 - Projects to Optimize Lifetime
 - KAERI in Korea
 - JAEA with Kazakhstan & U.S.A.
 - Restart in Japan in 2015?



**SAFARI-I Original
Beryllium Reflector Elements
Photo Courtesy of
NECSA, South Africa**

Comparison of Typical Physical & Mechanical Properties

Property	Beryllium S-200F AMS7906	AlBeMet® AM162H AMS7911	SupremEX® S640XA (Non-Be)	E-Material E-60	Magnesium AZ80A T6	Aluminum 6061 T6	Titanium Grade 4
Density (g/cm³)	1.85	2.10	2.90	2.51	1.80	2.70	4.50
Modulus (GPa)	303	193	140	331	45	69	105
UTS (MPa)	380	305	570	273	340	310	660
YS (MPa)	260	226	480	N/A	250	275	590
Elongation (%)	3.0	4.7	2.5	<0.05	5.0	12.0	20.0
Fatigue Strength (MPa)	261	138	271	N/A	100	95	N/A
Thermal Cond. (W/m-°K)	216	210	130	210	76	180	16.9
Heat Capacity (J/g-°C)	1.95	1.56	N/A	1.26	1.05	0.896	0.54
CTE (ppm/°C)	11.3	13.9	13.4	6.1	26	24	8.6
Elec. Resistivity (ohm-cm)	4.2 E-06	3.5 E-06	N/A	N/A	14.5 E-06	4 E-06	60 E-06

Materion Beryllium Reflector Materials Specification vs. Typical

Factor	Grade	Be Assay		YS		UTS		Elongation		GS
		min	typ	min	typ	min	typ	min	typ	max
		(%)		(MPa)		(MPa)		(%)		(µm)
Reference	S-200F	98.5	99.1	241	260	324	380	2.0	3.0	20
Purity	S-65	99.2	99.4	206	230	289	386	3.0	5.2	20
Isotropy	S-65-H	99.0	99.4	206	280	345	450	2.0	5.1	15
	I-70-H	99.0	99.4	207	290	345	460	2.0	5.4	12
	O-30-H	99.0	99.5	297	302	400	425	3.0	3.1	15
Strength	S-200F-H	98.5	99.1	296	336	414	450	3.0	4.6	12
	I-220-H	98.0	98.6	345	498	448	577	2.0	3.2	15

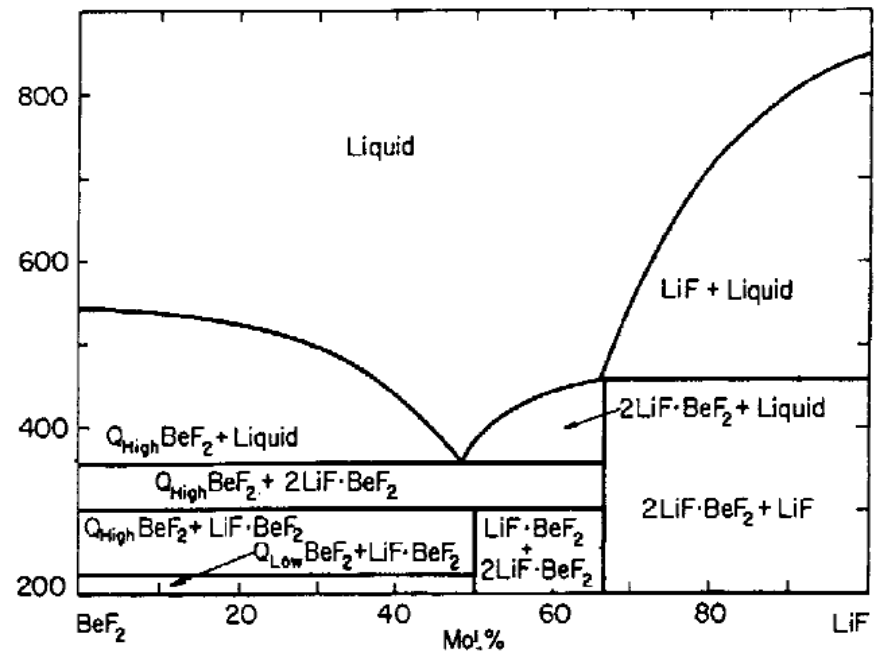
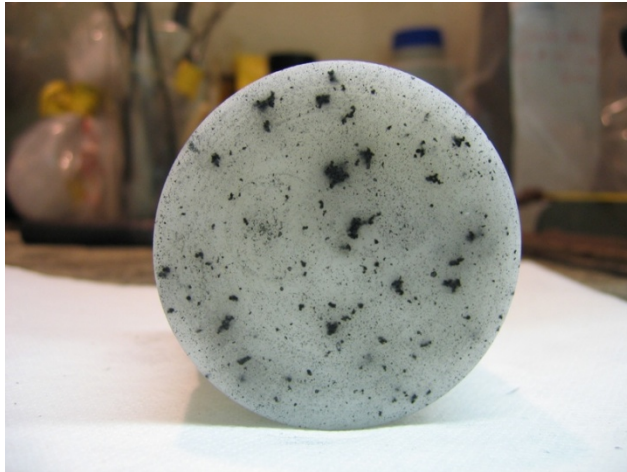
Spallation Neutron Source Programs (Current & New)

- SNS – Spallation Neutron Source
 - Oak Ridge National Laboratory
 - Tennessee, U.S.A.
- JSNS – Japan Spallation Neutron Source
 - Japan Proton Accelerator Research Complex (J-PARC)
 - Tokai, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan
- CSNS – China Spallation Neutron Source
 - Institute of High Energy Physics (IHEP)
 - Dong-Guan City, Guang-Dong Province, China
- ESS – European Spallation Source
 - Site Construction Started in Lund, Sweden
 - 17 European Partners Contributing

Historical Use of Beryllium in Molten Salt Reactors

- FLiBe – First Major Nuclear Use
 - 8-MWth Molten Salt Reactor Experiment (MSRE)
 - Oak Ridge National Laboratory
- MSRE Operation History & Parameters
 - Time Period: June 1965 – May 1969
 - Composition: 66 mole% LiF and 34 mole% BeF₂
 - Temperature: 545 – 650 degrees C
 - Pressure: 34.4kPa
 - Circulation Rate: 54L/sec (intermediate coolant)
- MSRE Safety Record
 - 17,655 hours critical with no major safety events

FLiBe Production at Materion in Elmore, Ohio, U.S.A.



Fusion Test Reactors

■ Fusion Technologies

- Origin
- Magnetic Confinement
- Inertial Confinement (also called Laser)

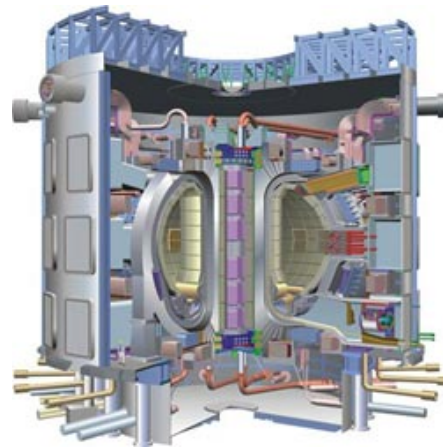
■ Potential Benefits

- No CO₂ Emissions
- Unlimited Fuel Supply
- Minimal Waste Products



the way to new energy

china eu india japan korea russia usa



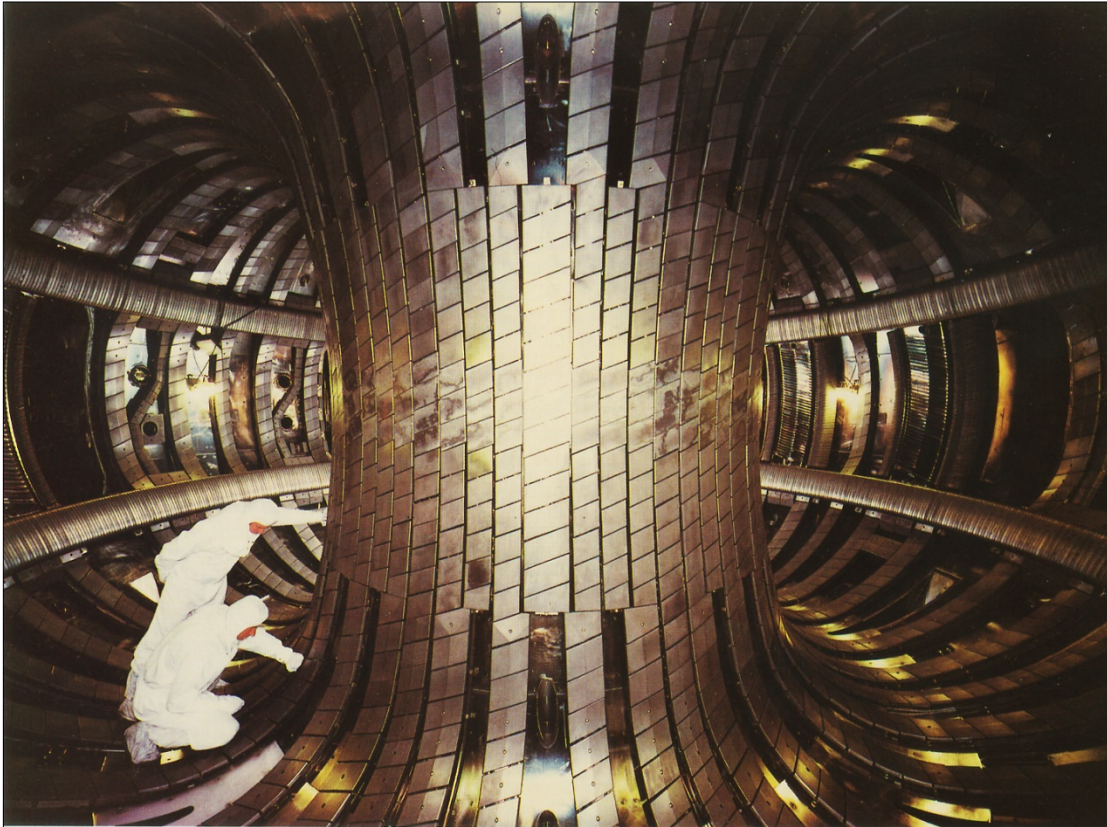
**ITER Fusion
Reactor
Schematic**



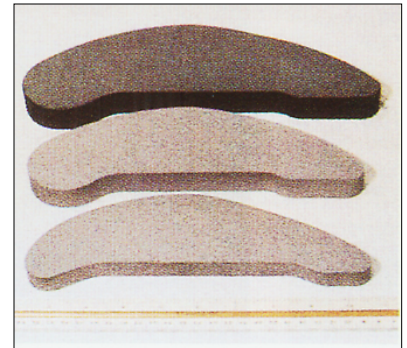
Fusion Test Reactor Programs

- JET – Joint European Torus (England)
 - RF Antenna & Belt Limiter Tiles; ITER-Like Wall Project
- ITER – Int'l Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (France)
 - First Wall Tiles & TBM Neutron Multiplier Option
- DEMO – Demonstration Fusion Reactor (Future)
 - High-Temperature Neutron Multiplier Material
- NIF – National Ignition Facility (California, U.S.A.)
- LIFE – Laser Inertial Fusion Energy (Future)
 - Molten-Salt Coolant & Neutron Multiplier Possibilities

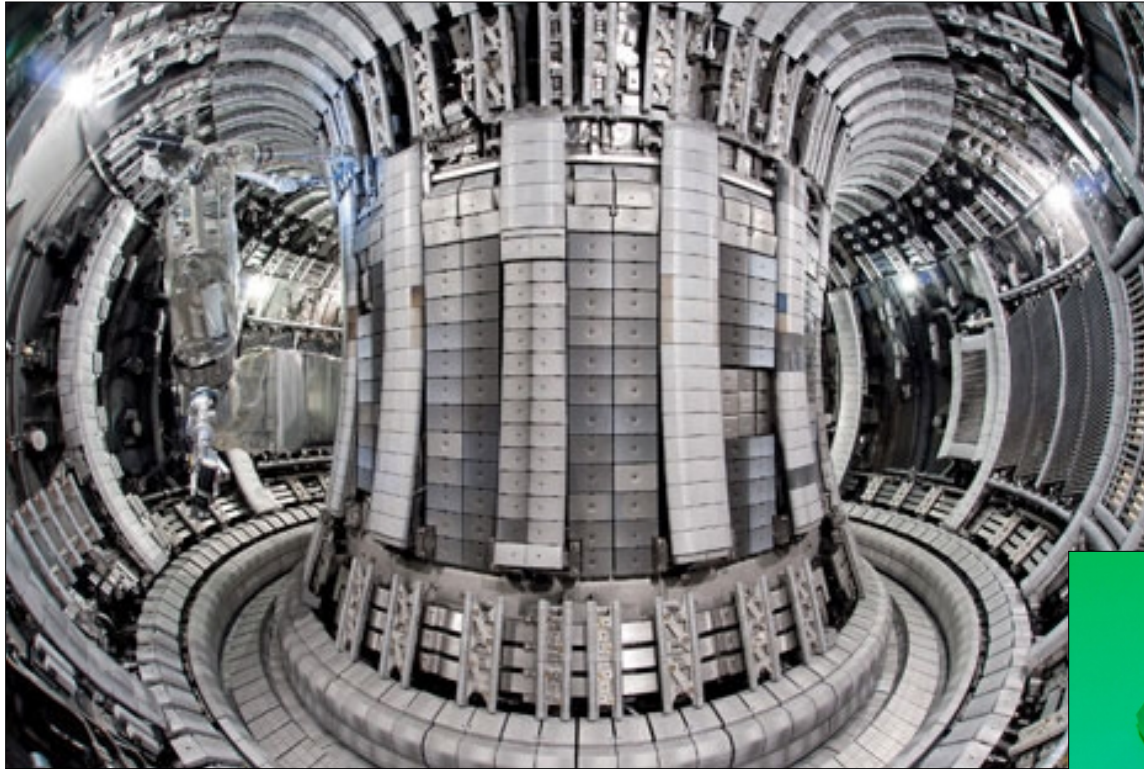
Joint European Torus – Historical Use of S-65 Be



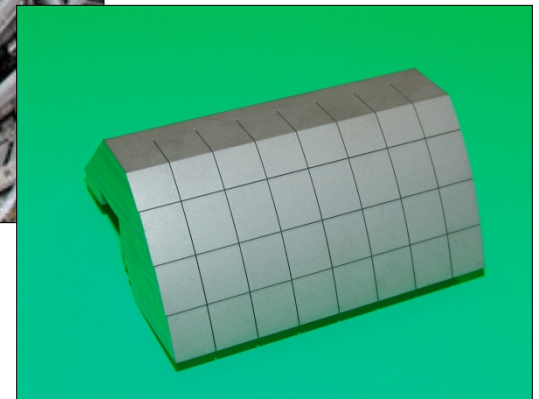
**JET Reactor &
Beryllium
RF Antenna Tiles**



ITER-Like Wall Project at JET – Current Be Fusion Application



Machined Be Tile for ITER-Like Wall Project
Photo Courtesy of Axsys Technologies PMP



Summary & Conclusion

- Beryllium Material Properties for Nuclear End-Uses
- Extensive Use in Fission Test Reactors & Continuing
 - Radioisotope Production & Nuclear Medicine
 - FLiBe Produced for Molten Salt Reactors
- Ongoing Fusion Reactor Development Programs
 - Both Magnetic & Laser Inertial Confinement
 - New Compact Fusion Reactor Materials?



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