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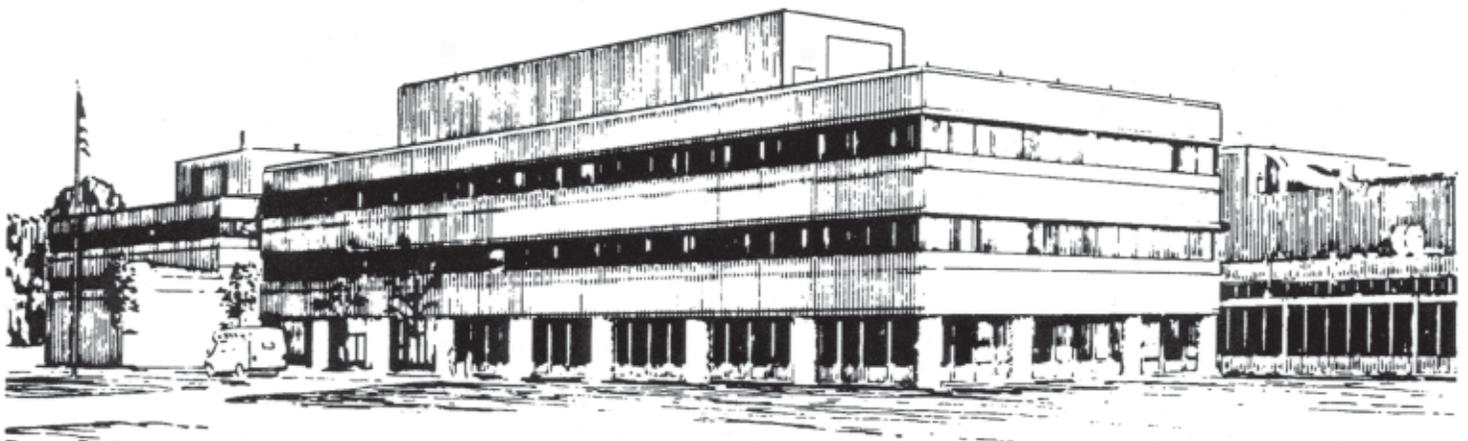
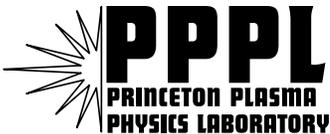
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by Beta Induced Static Charge**

by

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Tritiated dust levitation by beta induced static charge

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Abstract:

Tritiated particles have been observed to spontaneously levitate under the influence of a static electric field. Tritium containing codeposits were mechanically scraped from tiles that had been used in the Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) inner limiter during the deuterium-tritium campaign and were placed in a glass vial. On rubbing the plastic cap of the vial a remarkable 'fountain' of particles was seen inside the vial. Particles from an unused tile or from a TFTR codeposit formed during deuterium discharges did not exhibit this phenomenon. It appears that tritiated particles are more mobile than other particles and this should be considered in assessing tokamak accident scenarios and in occupational safety.

Keywords: Dust, particles, tritium, tritium codeposition, safety, nuclear fusion.

1. Introduction

Diagnosis and management of particulates in tokamaks is a ‘housekeeping’ area that falls in-between traditional plasma physics and plasma technology fields, however it is critical to the safe operation of next step devices. The high density, low temperature environment of the divertor plasma facilitates chemical erosion of carbon plasma facing components and a tritiated codeposited layer is predicted to accumulate at nm/s rates at the bottom of the ITER divertor target plate¹⁻⁴. Particulates can be produced from deposited layers by plasma erosion, ELMs and disruptions. Such particulates have been collected from current tokamaks during maintenance periods and analyzed⁵⁻⁹. Tokamak dust may be radioactive from tritium or activated metals, toxic and /or chemically reactive with steam or air. The large surface area associated with dust can greatly amplify its chemical reactivity. The hazard of dust depends on its quantity, composition, particle size, and temperature. Dust generation in next step devices will increase with the large scale-up in duty cycle and this has important safety consequences¹. In a loss of coolant accident beryllium dust can react with steam to form hydrogen. For ITER to avoid the hazard of hydrogen explosions, the inventory of beryllium dust residing in the grooves of the tungsten divertor armor is limited to 10 - 20 kg. A second limit is set at a few hundred kg for dust that could be mobilized during an accident and escape causing a radiological hazard. However demonstrating compliance with these limits is problematic due to lack of suitable diagnostics. Measuring the dust inventory is a challenge in existing machines let alone one with the radiological environment and scale of ITER^{10,11}.

Good wall conditions are well known to be key to plasma performance in tokamaks, however the effect of in-vessel dust on performance is not known due to lack of real time dust diagnostics. Incandescent particles can sometimes be observed in tokamak discharges. Carbon plasma facing components that have been retrieved from tokamaks readily generate dust when handled and tritium can be detected with great sensitivity by liquid scintillation counting techniques (though not in real-time). Stringent precautions are taken to avoid personnel exposure as airborne tritiated dust could be trapped inside the lung alveoli with a biological residence time much longer than that of tritiated water or tritium gas^{12, 13}.

When handling particulates or dusty components, technicians have observed tritiated dust appearing to ‘boil’ or ‘climb up hill’ however controlled experiments have been lacking. Personnel handling plutonium oxide powder have also observed its unusual mobility¹⁴; in this case the plutonium alpha emission leaves the particles charged. These phenomena have not been documented however.

2. Experimental results

The Tokamak Fusion Test Reactor (TFTR) operated with deuterium-tritium plasmas in the period 1993 – 1997 and deuterium and tritium were codeposited with carbon inside the vacuum vessel¹⁵. After the end of plasma operations selected tiles were removed from the inner bumper limiter for analysis¹⁶. Samples of the codeposited material were mechanically scraped from carbon-fiber-composite (CFC) tile KB3 (Fig.1). The designation KB3 identifies the inner limiter segment at bay K, 2nd column from left, third tile up from bottom. Material was scraped both from the plasma facing surface and a heavy codeposit on the side of a diagnostic penetration. Some of the material was loaded into a standard 10 ml glass liquid scintillation vial 17 mm diameter, 57 mm high with a plastic cap. Material was also scraped from TFTR tiles MA12 and QD13. These tiles had been retrieved from the tokamak before tritium fuel was introduced and had a codeposited deuterium/carbon layer. A third sample of particles was scraped from an unused piece of CFC material.

When sliding the vial containing the tritiated particles across a coated fabric (Herculite™) it was observed that the particles spontaneously levitated in a remarkable fountain inside the vial. Rubbing the plastic cap of the vial with either latex or neoprene gloves also stimulated a fountain of particles that lasted 10-15 seconds. Control experiments were performed in an identical fashion but using deuterated particles from tiles MA12 and QD13 and also carbon particles from the unused CFC material. For these latter cases some evidence of static charge was apparent as the particles clung to the inside surface of the glass vial, but there was no fountain of particles when the cap or vial was rubbed.

This phenomenon was recorded by a low power digital microscope¹⁷ configured to record videos at 8 frames/sec. The vial plastic cap was rubbed for about 5 seconds and the vial then set down in the view of the microscope. The top three images in Fig. 2 show consecutive frames

from the control experiment using the deuterated particles. No motion is apparent. This lack of motion was also the case for carbon particles scraped from a piece of CFC material that had not been used in a tokamak (the same type of material as tile KB3). The non-tritiated carbon dust simply remains stationary. In contrast the lower 6 images show consecutive frames of tritiated dust from tile KB3. Some flakes are stuck to the inside of the vial; others are seen to move from frame to frame. The phenomenon is clearer of course when seen by eye or as a video. The dust 'fountain' terminated after 10-15 seconds, but could be repeated by rubbing the plastic cap again.

3. Discussion

Tritium undergoes radioactive decay with the ejection of a beta electron leaving behind a positive charge. Evidently rubbing the glass on the Herculite™ resulted in the creation of a static electric field in the vial, which then attracted the particles. After 10-20 seconds the electric field was presumably neutralized by ambient ions and the particles stopped moving.

The visible particles are of dimension 1 – 2 mm down to the limiting resolution of 0.18 mm (1 pixel). The tritium content of flakes from TFTR tiles was previously measured to be 3 Ci/g¹⁸. A 1 mm x 1 mm x 0.1 mm flake of density 2 g/cm³ then contains 0.6 mCi, which will generate 2×10^7 beta electrons/sec. The codeposit material is highly porous and betas generated within a few microns of the surface can escape. Charge will build up continuously on the particle until balanced by a return current. For levitating particles, the product of the charge and the static electric field are high enough overcome the gravitational force. For the above flake a force of about 2×10^{-6} newtons is needed for levitation and from the equation of electrostatic force, $F=qE$, this could be provided by a charge of 1.3×10^7 electrons (2.1×10^{-12} coulombs) in an electric field of 1×10^6 volts/m.

In summary, the charge induced by the tritium beta decay greatly increases the mobility of tritiated particles enabling them to levitate in the presence of a static electric field. Ambient static charges are ubiquitously present on plastic materials and these materials will become quickly contaminated in the presence of tritiated dust. Normal occupational precautions, such as protective clothing and positive airflow are adequate to control the spread of such dust in a controlled environment such as a fume hood. In accident scenarios, ambient static electric fields

will facilitate the spread of tritiated dust and this should be considered in safety analyses and potential clean-up methods.

Acknowledgments

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Figure Captions:

Fig. 1 TFTR tile KB3. The curved surface of the diagnostic penetration is shown (i) with the codeposit and (ii) after the codeposit was mechanically removed.

Fig. 2 Consecutive stills from a microscope video at 8 frames/s of particles in a glass vial. The top three images are particles scraped from a codeposit formed from exposure to deuterium plasmas. The bottom six images are consecutive stills of particles from codeposits from deuterium-tritium plasmas. While some particles are stuck to the side of the vial in both cases, for the tritiated particulates in the lower six frames, the image changes dynamically from frame to frame showing the levitation of particles under the static electric field.



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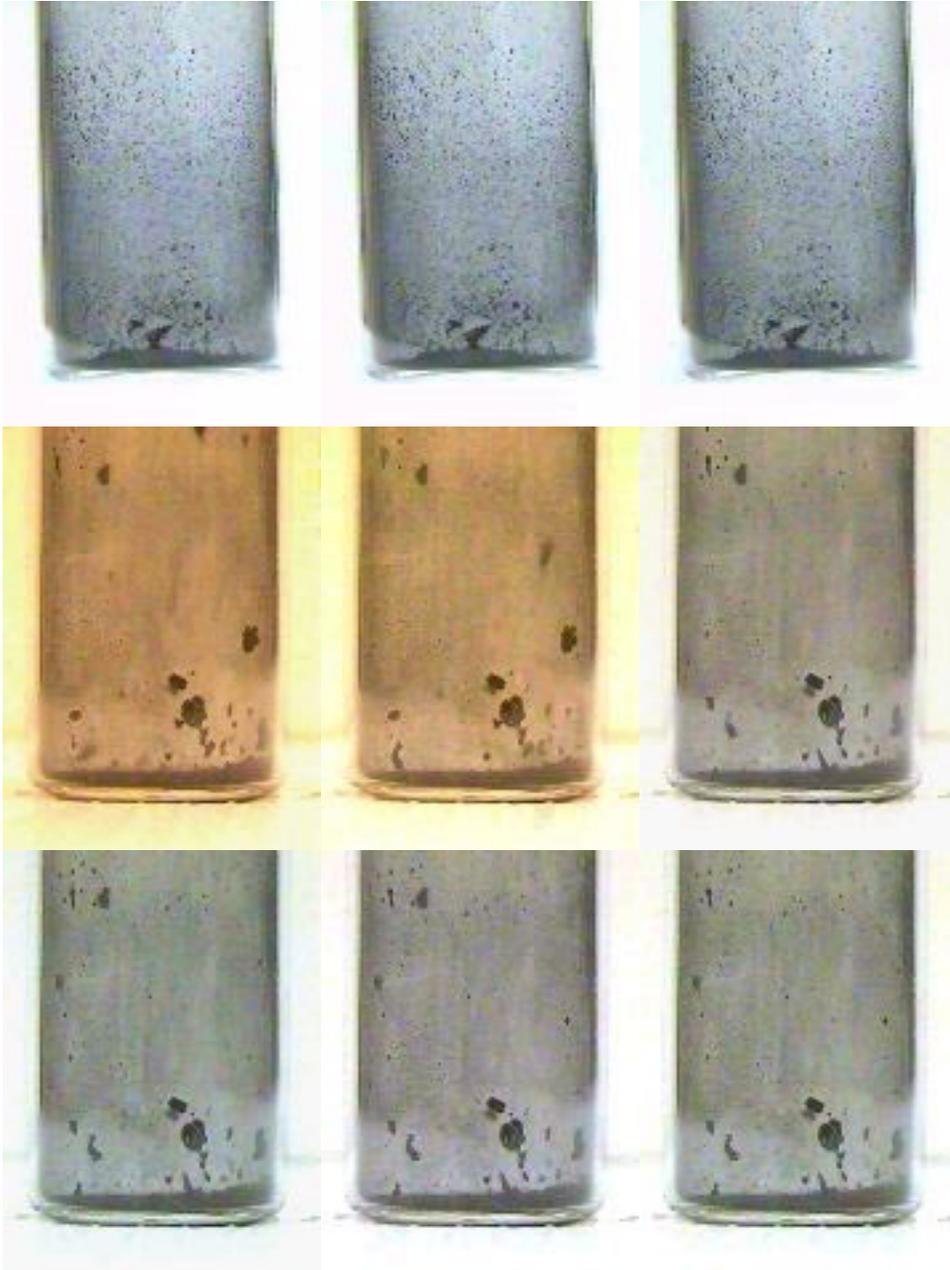


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