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The trapping and dissociation process of hydrogen in tungsten vacancy: A molecular dynamics study

Baoqin Fu, Mingjie Qiu, Jiechao Cui, Min Li, Qing Hou

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### ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

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Baoqin Fu, Mingjie Qiu, Jiechao Cui, Min Li, Qing Hou<sup>\*</sup> Key Laboratory for Radiation Physics and Technology, Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology, Sichuan University, Chengdu 610065, PR China

#### 7 Abstract

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Tungsten (W) is a primary candidate for plasma facing materials (PFM) for future fusion 8 devices. The interaction between hydrogen (H) and vacancy (V) is the key for understanding many 9 material behaviors under irradiation. Therefore, it is necessary to study carefully the kinetic 10 11 process between H and W vacancy. In this work, the dynamical parameters, including effective 12 capture radii (ECRs) and dissociation coefficients, for various trapping and dissociation processes  $(VH_x+H \neq VH_{x+1})$ , have been investigated using an ingenious method based on molecular dynamics 13 14 (MD) simulations. It was found that the parameters are dependent not only on the reaction types but also on the temperatures. The ECRs decrease gradually as the increase of the trapped H atoms 15 in the W vacancy, and decrease roughly with increasing temperature for T < 1200K. The 16 17 dissociation energies decrease gradually as the increase of the trapped H atoms in the W vacancy. 18 The evolution of concentration of the trapped H atoms in W vacancy was investigated by coupling 19 the trapping process and dissociation process and using the dynamical parameters calculated by the MD simulations. The H retention in W obviously depends on the state of trapping sites and the 20 21 temperatures. These results should be potentially applicable for the long-term simulation methods 22 such as kinetic Monte Carlo (KMC) and rate theory (RT) models.

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24 Key words: Tungsten; Molecular dynamics; Hydrogen retention; Vacancy;

<sup>\*</sup>Corresponding author. <u>qhou@scu.edu.cn</u> (Q. Hou), <u>bqfu@scu.edu.cn</u> (B.Q. Fu). Download English Version:

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