ITER First Wall and Shield Design

Unique Lessons

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Sandia is a multiprogram laboratory operated by Sandia Corporation, a Lockheed Martin Company, for the United States Department of Energy's National Nuclear Security Administration under contract DE-AC04-94AL85000.



Outline

- Design Status
- Net Electromagnetic Forces
- Plasma Wetting of the First Wall
- Error Fields due to Ferritic Steel
- Summary





- A Conceptual Design Review for the US contribution to the First Wall and Shield (7, 12, 13) was held in February 2007.
- The review was successful and the review panel noted several issues that should be addressed during Preliminary Design.
- Nearly simultaneously the IO announced Design Change Requests that would initiate a complete redesign of the FW and SM and might eliminate the Port Limiter.





- Disruption analysis conducted by the IO during the EDA never reported any net force on Shield modules. They only reported moments (torque) in various directions.
- The moments we calculate generally agree with the IO values. The differences are in specific modules and some of peak times differ. The IO specifications of the disruption have changed since the EDA analysis.
- We calculate net force on each Shield module



Disruption Induced Moments





Disruption Induced Net Force







- The shield modules are large (~1X1x0.5 m) and the background magnetic fields are not constant over a module.
- The field gradients cause the integral of JXB over a module to be non-zero
- Illustrated in the following example



Two Pairs of Coils for no Gradient



Field Gradient Case



Current Density in Test Plate







Comparison of Net Force



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- Compute Plasma flux surfaces from magnetic vector potential
- Intersect flux surfaces with first wall panels that are faceted.
- The plasma heat flux is $\Gamma_0 *b \bullet n$ where Γ_0 is the plasma heat flux parallel to B and b is a unit vector along B and n is the unit surface normal to the first wall.





Plasma Flux Surfaces













- We supported the TBM project using base program funds and discovered an interesting aspect of using Ferritic steel
- Even though ITER fields are high enough to saturate Ferritic steel the material is still magnetized.
- We made a calculation with a Ferritic steel vessel and no TBM to see what error fields were generated in the plasma



Error Field Calculated



The field error is greater that 0.01% at all locations in the plasma even at full field. The error is 1% at the outer first wall.





Summary

- Net Forces on ITER FW and Shield are caused by field gradients and are quite large
- Calculations of the plasma wetting of the First Wall can be used to sculpt the Wall to minimize heat flux peaking
- Use of Ferritic steel for tokamak structures must be carefully planned to avoid unacceptable field errors
 - Large gaps must be avoided
 - No localized regions with Ferritic

