Karlsruhe Institute of Technology

Institute for Neutron Physics and Reactor Technology (INR) Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT), Campus Nord

Hermann-von-Helmholtz-Platz 1 76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen, Germany http://www.inr.kit.edu/

The Test Cell Configuration under IFMIF-DONES Condition

Kuo Tian*, Frederik Arbeiter, Sergej Gordeev, Friedrich Gröschel, Yuefeng Qiu

- ☐ IFMIF-DONES (DEMO Oriented NEutron Source) is an intensive neutron source based on the interaction of one 40 MeV 125 mA deuteron beam and a flowing liquid lithium target for fusion material irradiation experiments.
- □ Design of IFMIF-DONES Test Cell (TC) inherits, in a large extent, that of IFMIF-EVEDA Test Cell with major changes:
 - IFMIF-EVEDA: 2x 125 mA 40 MeV D+ Accelerator

IFMIF DONES: 1x 125 mA 40 MeV D+ Accelerator

o IFMIF-EVEDA: <u>HFTM</u>, MFTM, LFTM

IFMIF DONES: HFTM

☐ Design justification expected, key issue: Quench Tank (QT) arrangement and design of relevant components

Reference Design of Test Cell (Quench Tank is arranged outside TC) Major features: **Volume Fraction** of Li (g) 2 Based on IFMIF-EVEDA TC design QT located below TC floor 0.772 **Lower Shielding** Plug (LSP) 0.579 QT is connected with TA through a long chute 0.386 The chute is installed in an interface shielding plug (ISP) 0.193 Pros Cons Lithium flow stability Less TC radiative issue in the chute inventory between TA and QT Lower tritium Interface Shielding Plugs Stress problem of /elocity in Cartesian 2[i] (m/s) generation than QT long chute Lithium/ inside TC Quench Tank Li Backflow in Chute Li Cavitation in Chute Lithium Outlet Hands-on Convenient in-TC Maintenance on QT arrangement 1. +09 unsolved 1e+06-1000000 Transportation of 10000 No impact on building activated QT in 1.27E+03 1000 Lithium System (LS) configuration 100_ area

Big ISP

QT arranged inside the TC (half-buried in the TC floor) Assembly Lithium/ Blocks in Lithium System 100000 100000 10000 1000 Neutron flux [n/cm2/s]

Neutron flux [n/cm²/s] (10 mm Void in Chute)

Major features:

QT is installed in the TC floor

QT size no limit

- QT is directly connected to the TA
- TC floor keeps identical thickness as reference design
- Removable shielding blocks in LS area

Pros	Cons
No Li flow stability issue	Higher TC radiation inventory
Less stress problem of pipes	Higher tritium generation
QT is removed through Access Cell in case of maintenance	Arrangement of in-TC components difficult
No impact on building arrangement	Hands-on Maintenance on QT impossible
Small ISP	QT size limited

Position of BP **Boundary of TC** Internal Surface 4.0 m **Center Line** of Beam Direction Installation of QT Ø = 1.2 minside the TC

Shut-down Dose Rate after one Year Operation

SUMMARY

- ☐ Different QT location options in IFMIF-DONES TC has been investigated
- ☐ Final decisions on the IFMIF-DONES TC configuration will be made taking into account
 - corrosion / stability of lithium flow
 - activation of key components
 - maintainability of key components
 - maintenance scenarios
 - arrangement of in-cell components
 - impacts on other systems and the building

*Corresponding author: kuo.tian@kit.edu



This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium and has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 under grant agreement No 633053. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

