

FIRE
Engineering Meeting
PPPL – May 31- June 1, 2000

Site Facilities, Credits, and Safety Requirements

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Outline:

- I. Facility and Site Layout Update
- II. Hot Cell and Maintenance Facilities – Proposed Design Modifications
- III. Cooling Systems Sizing
- IV. Approach on Siting at PPPL – Arrangement and Strategy on Credit Development

Tokamak /Hot Cell Building Update

Change associated with FIRE tokamak: Elimination of **central tie-rod**

Reduces the height of the controlling lift during assembly. Assembly assumes sectors lifted only a small distance above their final elevation – central solenoid lift over TF sets crane height

This allows reduction in crane rail height.

Proposed changes:

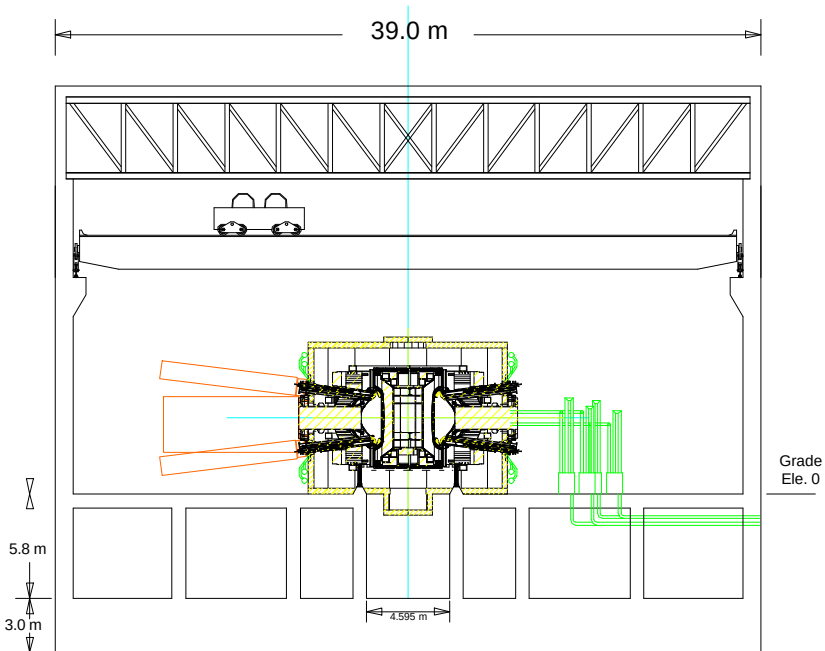
- ◆ Reduce overall height of tokamak building from 27.05 to 22.6 meters.
- ◆ Eliminate movable test cell roof shield (was similar to DIIID)
- ◆ Add movable shield wall sections to close test cell ends (similar to JET)
- ◆ Eliminate crane bay north of Cask Area.

Revised thinking on Hot Cell Configuration: Include **Divertor Repair**

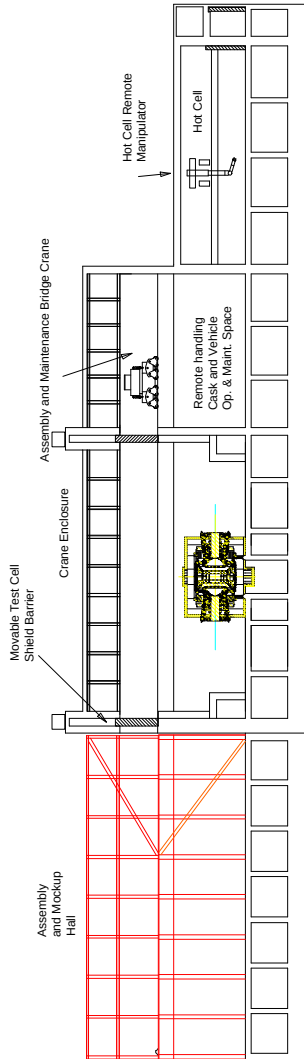
Access needed to Hot Cell Wall for operation of repair process. Additional storage space needed for port objects during divertor repair. Building shape not constrained by crane rails north of cask area.

Proposed changes:

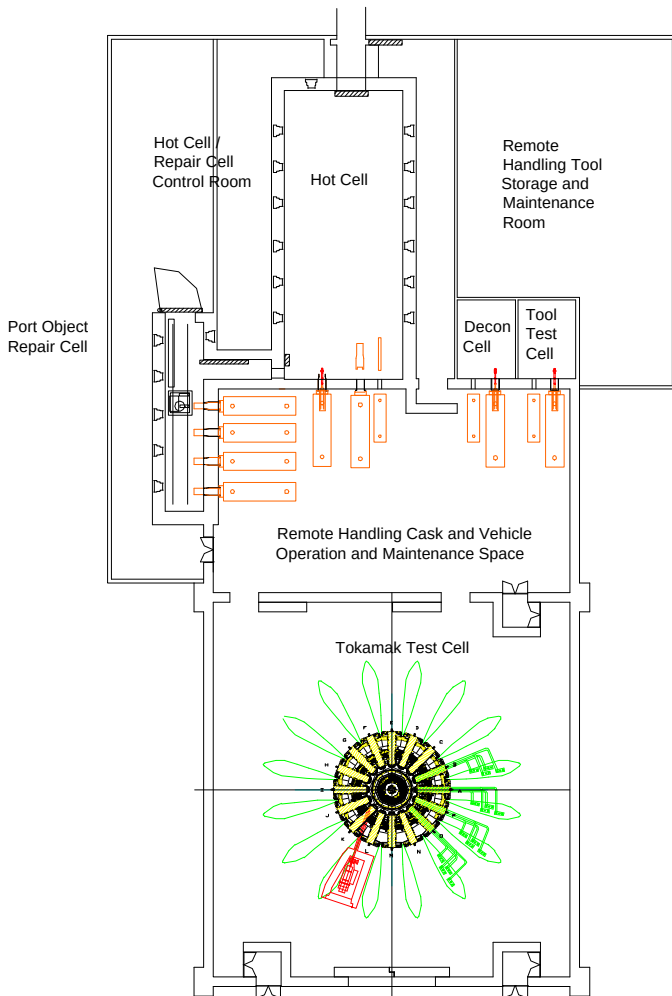
- ◆ Re-orient Port Object Repair Cell – add more docking/storage points
- ◆ Re-arrange tools storage space by moving east
- ◆ Provide operator access and viewing windows through shield walls
- ◆ Provide airlock – exit pathway from Hot Cell



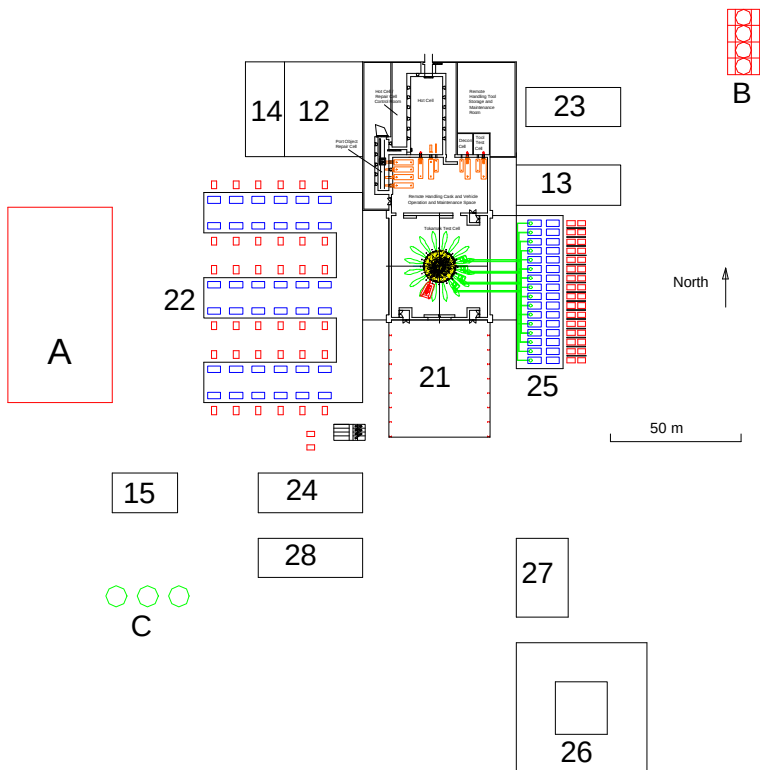
Building 11 - Tokamak and Hot Cell Building
Figure 5.15.3-1



Tokamak - Hot Cell Building - NS Elevation View
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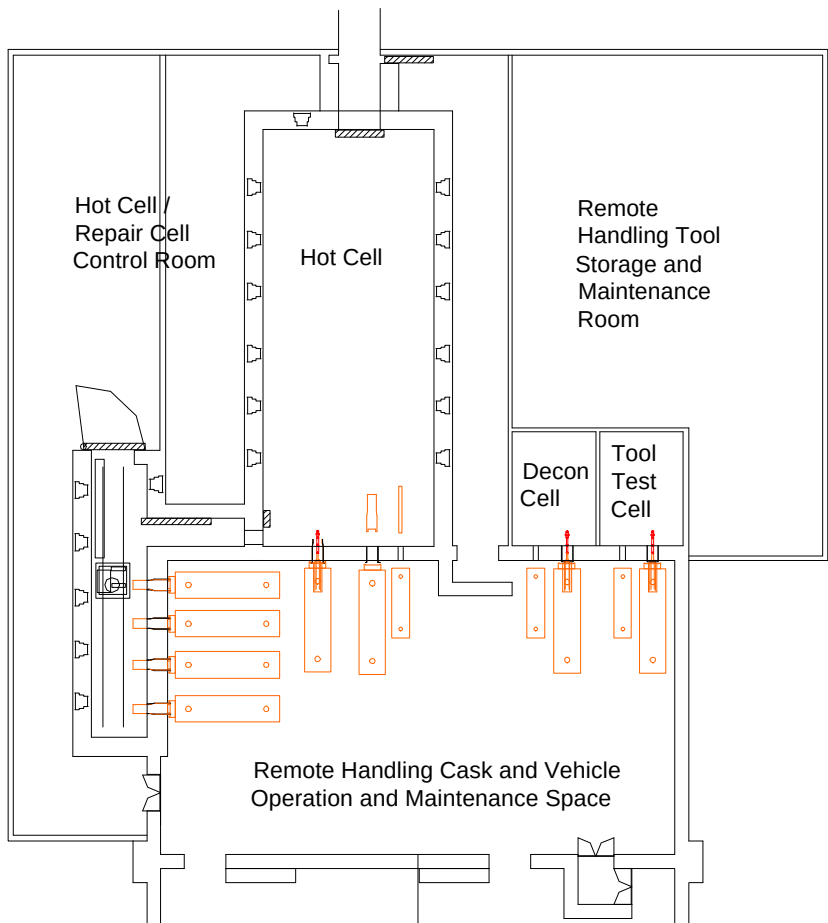
Tokamak-Hot Cell Building Plan View at Grade
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Key:

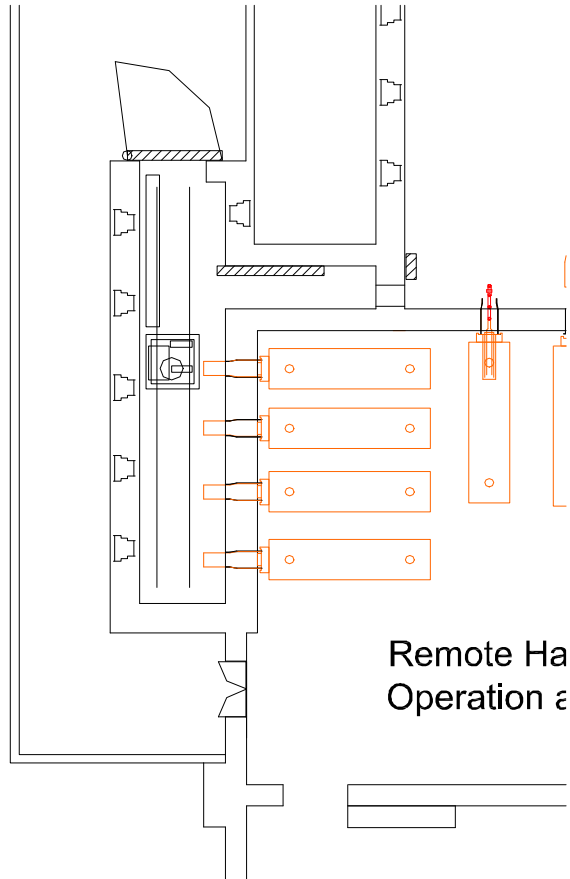
- 11 – Tokamak & Hot Cell Building
- 12 – Rad. System Management Building (includes Change Facilities)
- 13 – Vacuum Pumping & Tritium Facility
- 14 – Low Level Radwaste Systems Building
- 15 – Emergency Power Supply Building
- 21 – Assembly & Mockup Building
- 22 – Magnet Power Supply Building
- 23 – Water Cooling Systems Building
- 24 – Cryogenic System Building
- 25 – ICRF Power Supply Building
- 26 – Laboratory Office Building
- 27 – Control Room Building
- 28 – Utility Systems Building

Site Plan – Greenfield



Detail 1 of Hot Cell Building Areas
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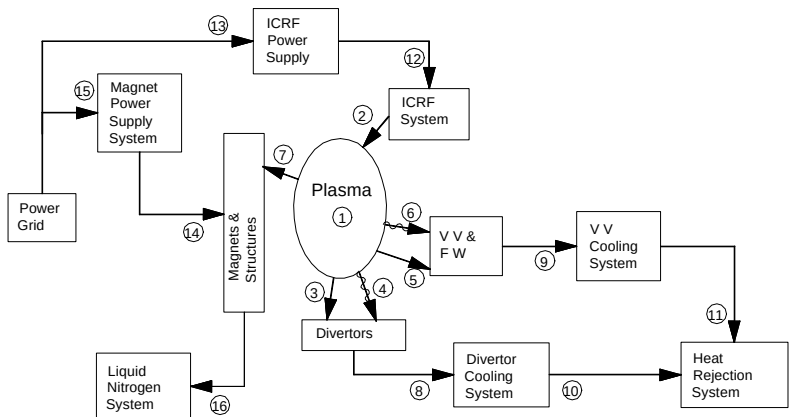
Port Object
Repair Cell



Remote Ha
Operation a

Hot Cell Building Detail – Port Object Repair Cell

Auxiliary System Sizing



FIRE Energy Balance Diagram

Agreement reached (Site Requirements):

Design Basis for cooling:

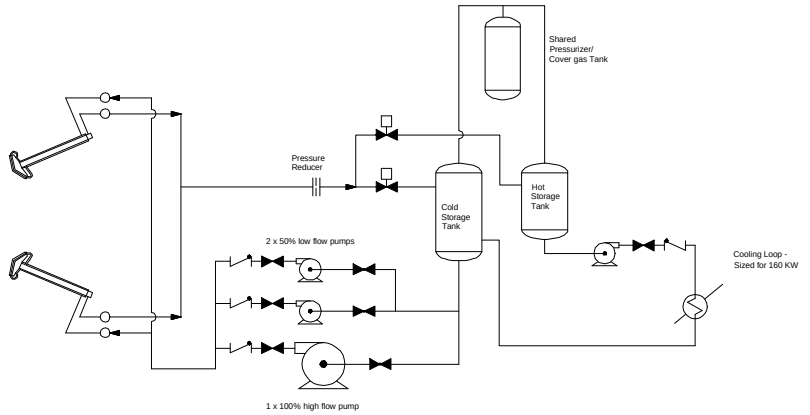
Shot Duration	20 seconds
Shot Interval	3 hours
Maximum Shots per Day	4
Maximum Shots per Week	20

Additional heat loads to be considered:

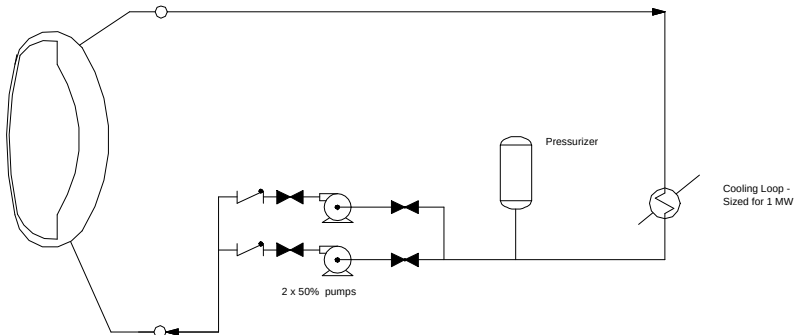
Cryoplant for cryopumps, assuming regeneration between shots, and cycle between 4°K and 25°K. Refrigerator efficiency 400W/W.

House loads for heating, cooling, diagnostics, etc.

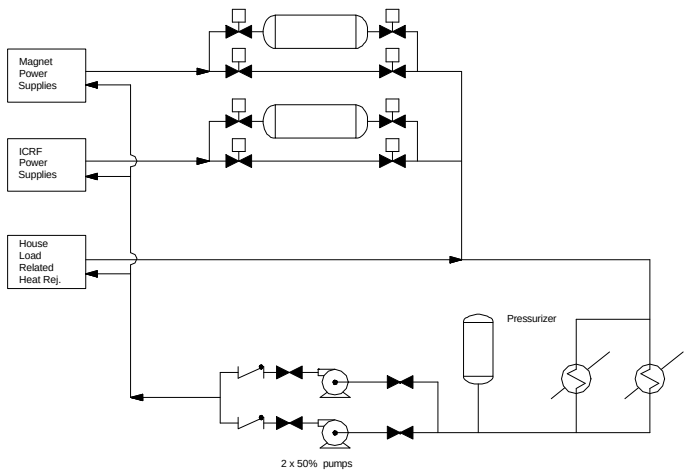
Energy Flow Description	Partion Factor	Rate (MW)	Duration (s)	Total Energy (MJ)
1 Fusion Power	100%	200	20	4000
1a Neutron Power	80%	160	20	3200
1b Alpha, Gamma Power	20%	40	20	800
2 ICRF Heating		30	20	600
Subtotal Plasma Energy		230	20	4600
Subtotal a Neutron Power		160	20	3200
Subtotal b Radiant & Charged Particle Power		70	20	1400
3 Neutron Power to Divertor	17%	27.2	20	544
5 Neutron Power to FW, VV	51%	81.6	20	1632
7 Neutron Power to Magnets	32%	51.2	20	1024
Subtotal a	100%	160	20	3200
4 R&CP Energy to Divertor (A)	80%	56	20	1120
6 R&CP Energy to FW (A)	20%	14	20	280
Subtotal b Mode A	100%	70	20	1400
4 R&CP Energy to Divertor (B)	20%	14	20	280
6 R&CP Energy to FW (B)	80%	56	20	1120
Subtotal b Mode B	100%	70	20	1400
8 Divertor Cooling System (A)		83.2	20	1664
8 Divertor Cooling System (B)		41.2	20	824
9 VV Cooling System (A)		0.956	2000	1912
9 VV Cooling System (B)		0.949	2900	2752
10 Divertor System Heat Rejection		0.154	10800	1664
11 Vacuum Vessel Heat Rejection		0.956	2000	1912
12 Power To ICRF System	100%	60	20	1200
12a Delivered to Plasma	50%	30	20	600
12b Losses (to CCW System)	50%	30	20	600
13 Grid Power to ICRF Power Supplies	100%	66.7	20	1333.3
Delivered to ICRF System	90%	60	20	1200
Losses (to CCW System)	10%	6.7	20	133.3
14 Power to Magnet System		575	24	13800
15 Power used by Magnet PS System	100%	638.9	24	15333.3
15a Power to Magnet System	90%	575	24	13800
15b Losses (to CCW System)	10%	63.9	24	1533.33
16 Heat Removed by LN2 System		1.37	10800	14824



FIRE Divertor Cooling Water System Scheme



FIRE VV- First Wall Cooling Water System Scheme



Site Requirements and Credits at PPPL

◆ Site Requirements document issued.

◆ FIRE could be installed at PPPL

Key points to consider:

1. FIRE would fit in the TFTR Test Cell
2. TFTR Power Conversion Systems could be upgraded to serve FIRE needs (Bob Woolley to confirm)
3. FIRE ICRF systems would (probably) fit in the TFTR NBI areas
4. “Averaged” cooling loads could be accommodated with some upgrade to PPPL cooling systems.
5. LN₂ Service via Rt. 1, or by local plant is feasible (may conflict with local zoning)
6. Existing control room, LOB, and site infrastructure would be sufficient for FIRE.

Some New Construction would be required:

1. Remote Handling and Hot Cell Facilities
2. Connection between Test Cell and RH/Hot Cell Facilities
3. Radwaste and Radioactive Management Facilities

Layout Issues to be dealt with or avoided:

1. Local “wetlands” designation
2. On Site Tritium Inventory
3. University Planning/Expectations
4. Exclusion of other projects (NSTX, Stellarator, TBD)

Approach on Credits

Straightforward: Identify WBS areas where PPPL site affects cost up or down, estimate increment. - In preparation.



