



He-cooled Divertor Development in the EU: The Helium Jet cooled Divertor HEMJ

Presented by Thomas Ihli *

Contributors: Divertor Group at FZK, Germany
and Efremov Institute, Russia

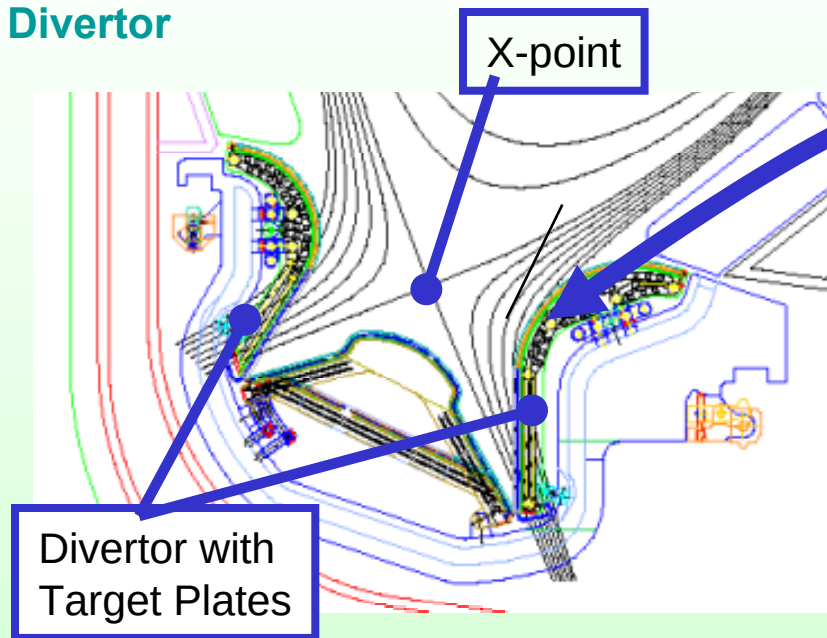
ARIES Meeting
General Atomics, San Diego
February 24-25, 2005

* Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe, currently exchange visitor to UCSD & The ARIES Team

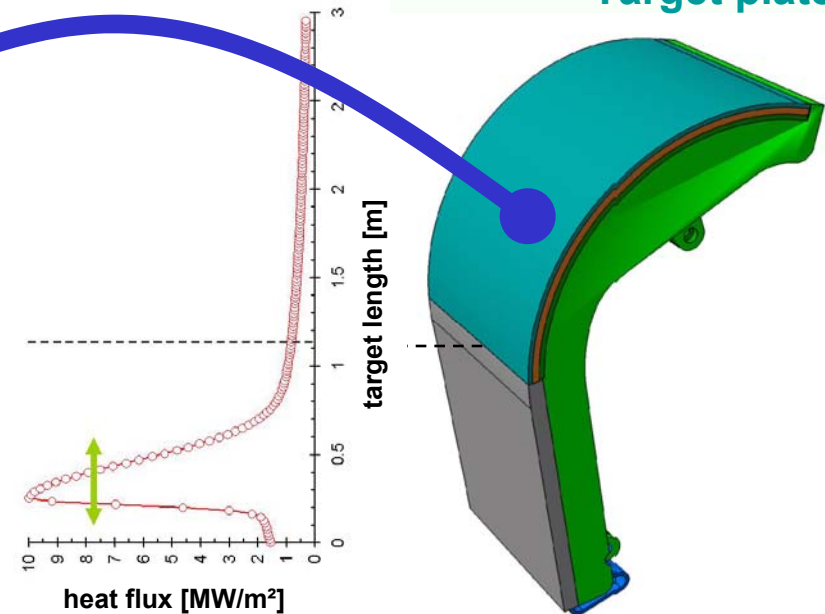


Introduction: Divertor Requirements

Divertor



Target plate

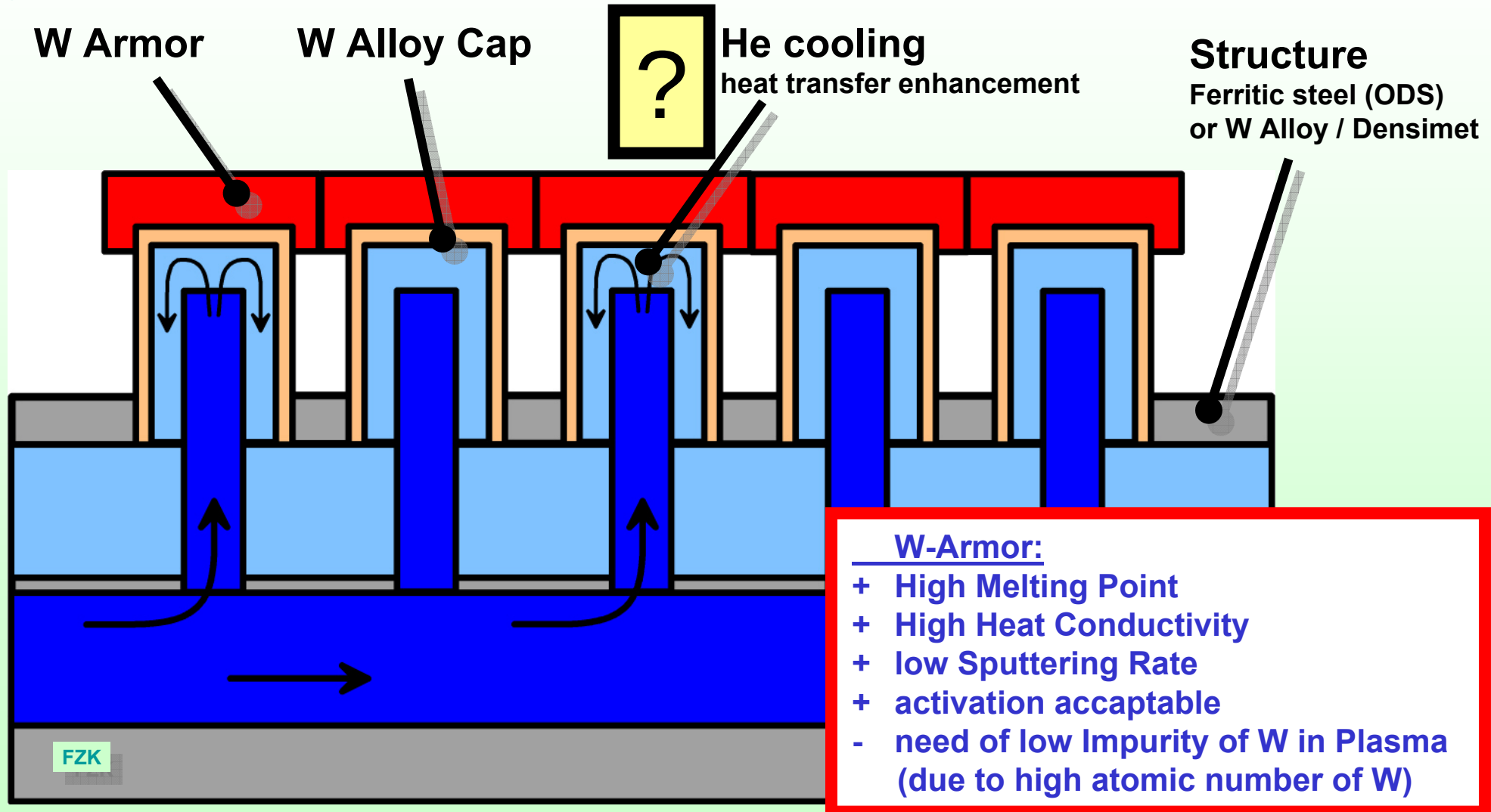


DEMO Divertor main requirements:

- Heat load up to at least $10 \text{ MW}/\text{m}^2$ & strike point movements
- Withstand erosive particle flux for several years (low sputtering rate)
- He-cooling, high He-pressure ≈ 100 bars & vacuum leak tightness



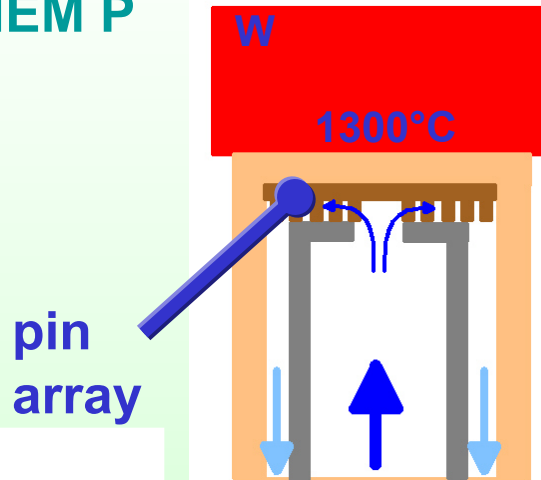
EU Tungsten Divertor: General Design



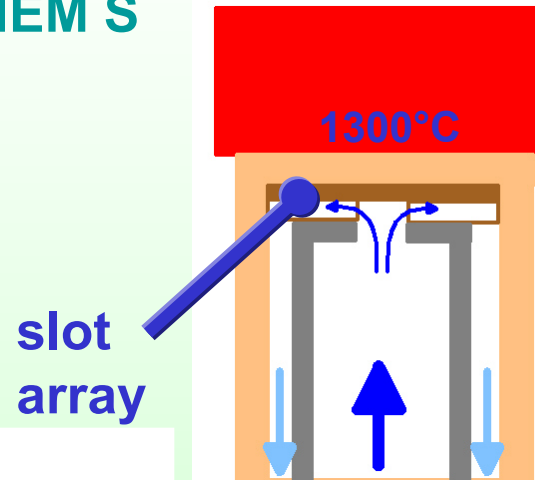


Evolution of FZK Heat Transfer Design

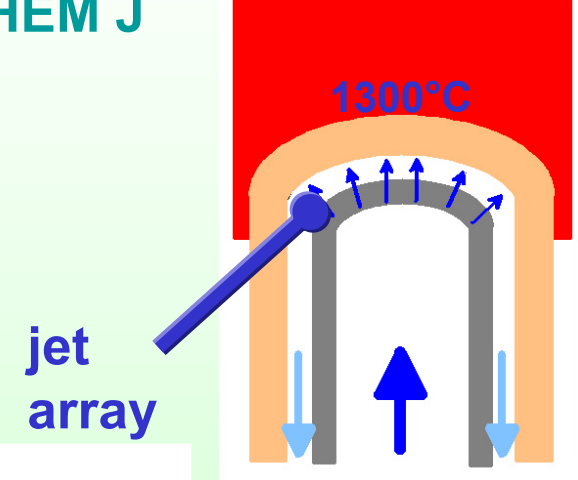
HEM P



HEM S



HEM J



back-up

reference

simple fabrication

max. heat flux



COOLING TECHNOLOGY: Jet Impingement

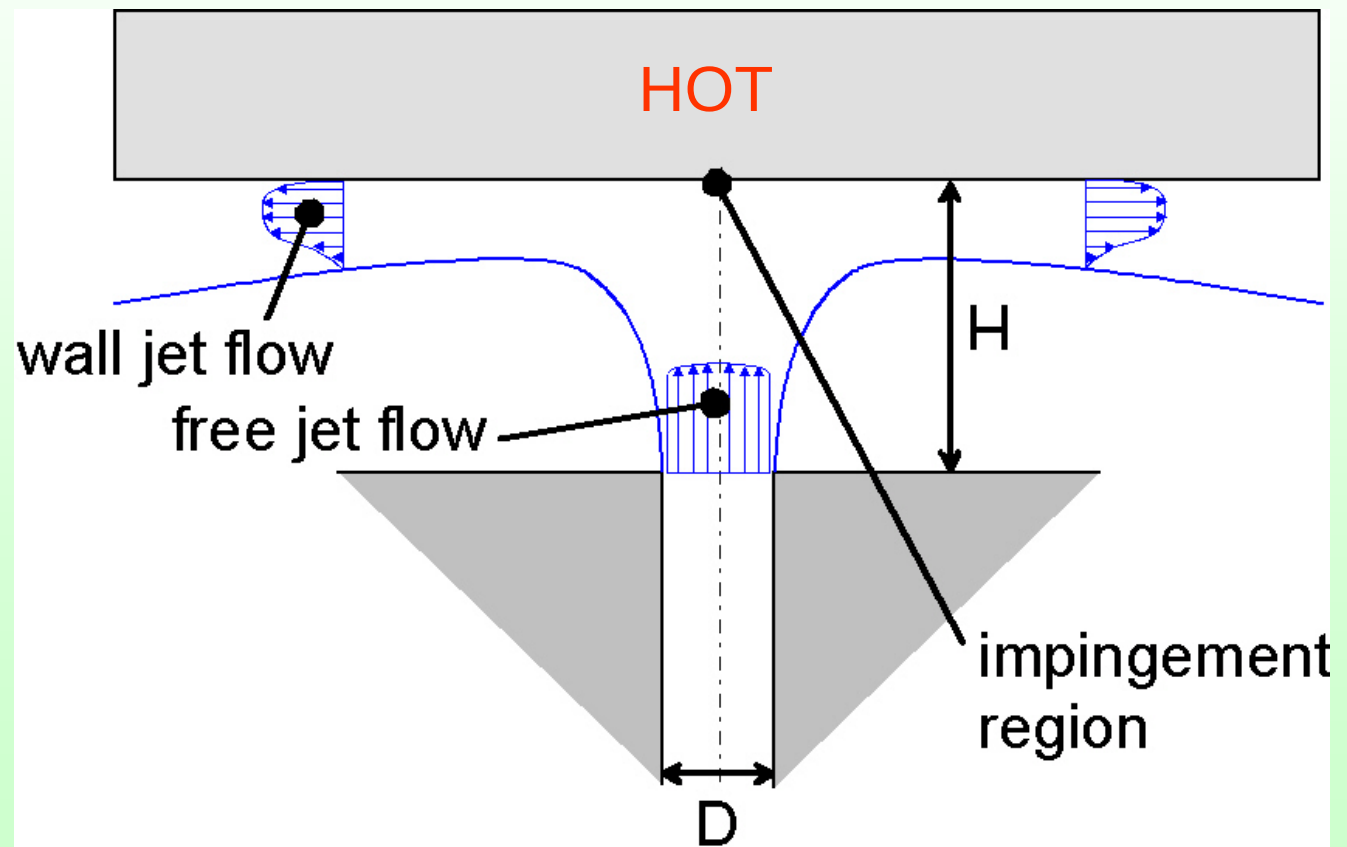
Cooling technology
applied in the fields of:

- Aircraft Engines
- Gas Turbines
- Burners

...

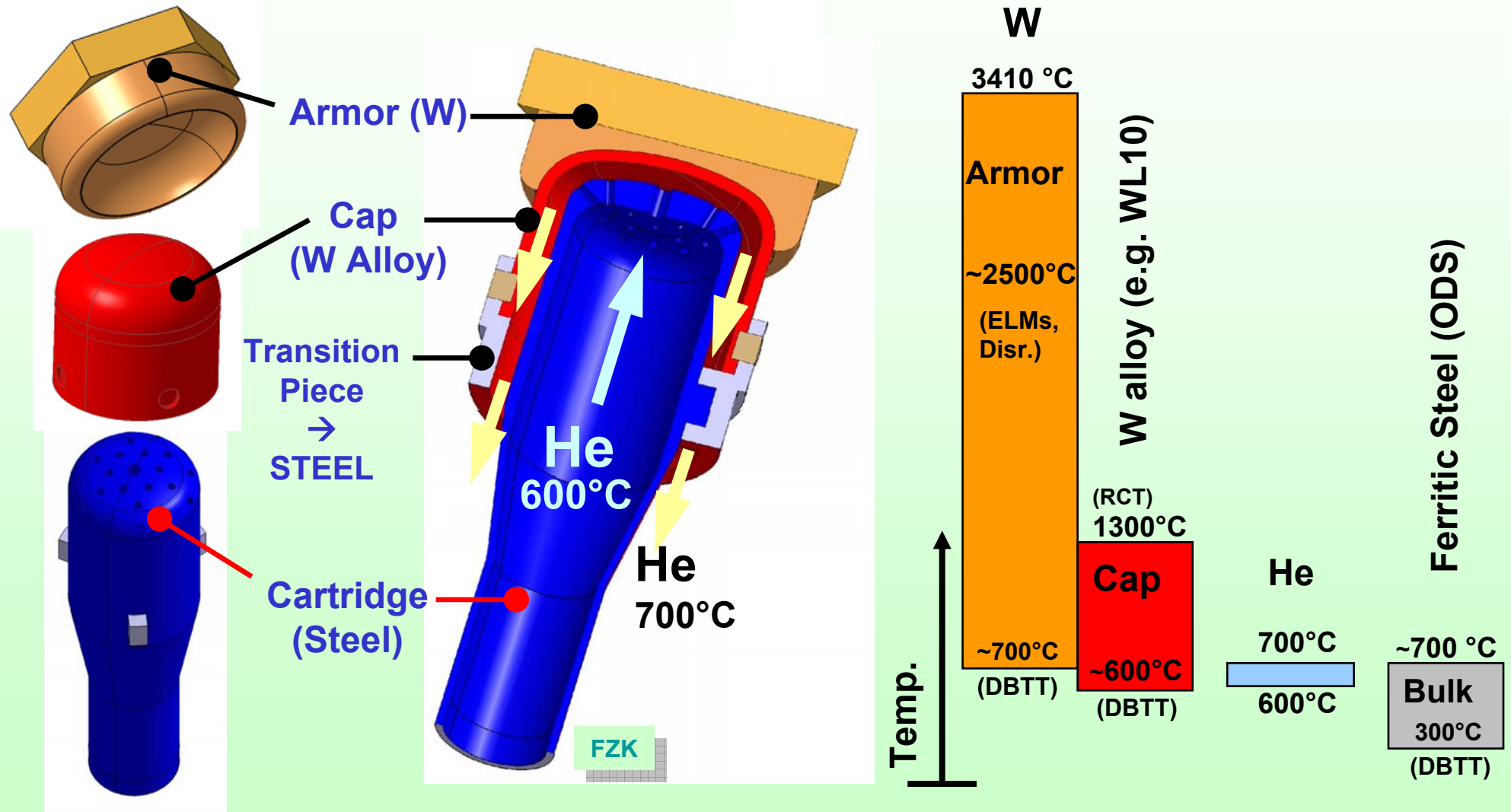
→ DEMO Divertor

Jet Impingement





HEMJ Cooling Finger: Design & Materials

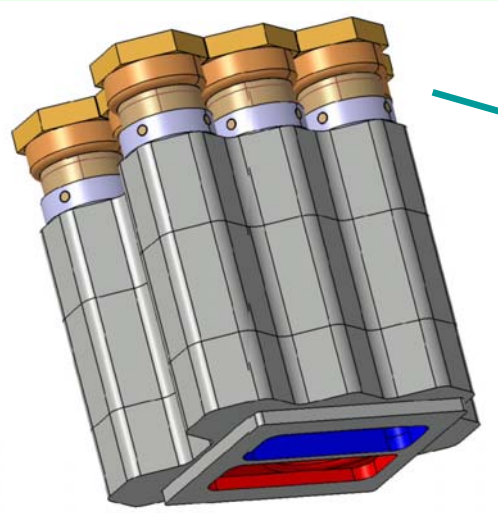




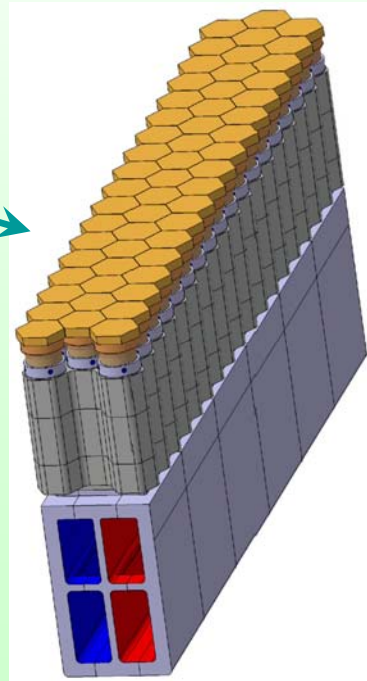
High reliability, low waste during fabrication

Construction Kit Principle: Small Units advantageous for R&D progress
Small Units can be tested before assembling

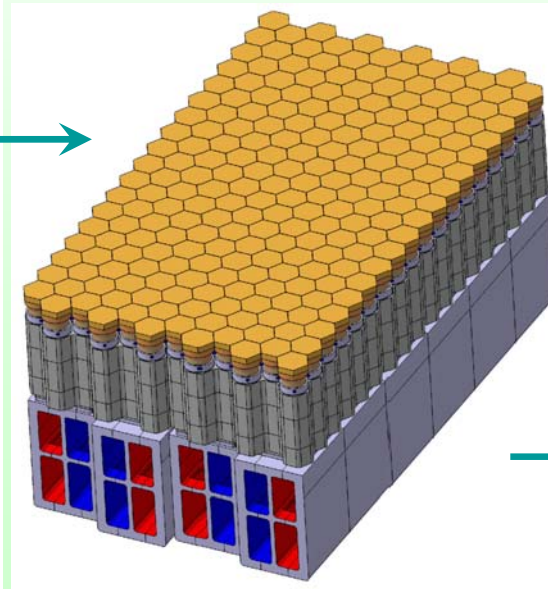
9-Finger Unit



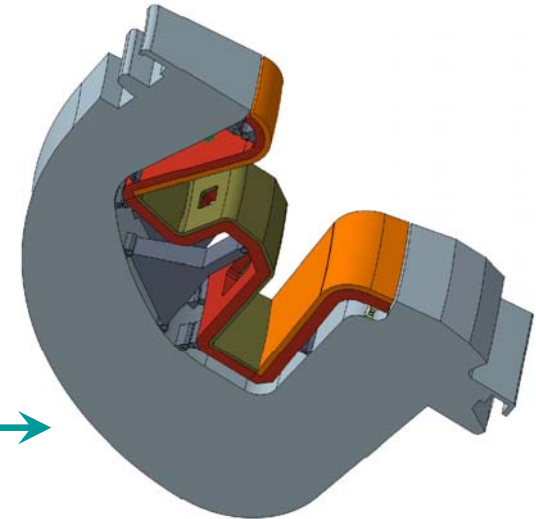
Stripe-Unit



Target Plate



Divertor Cassette



Test, Assembly

→ Test, Assembly

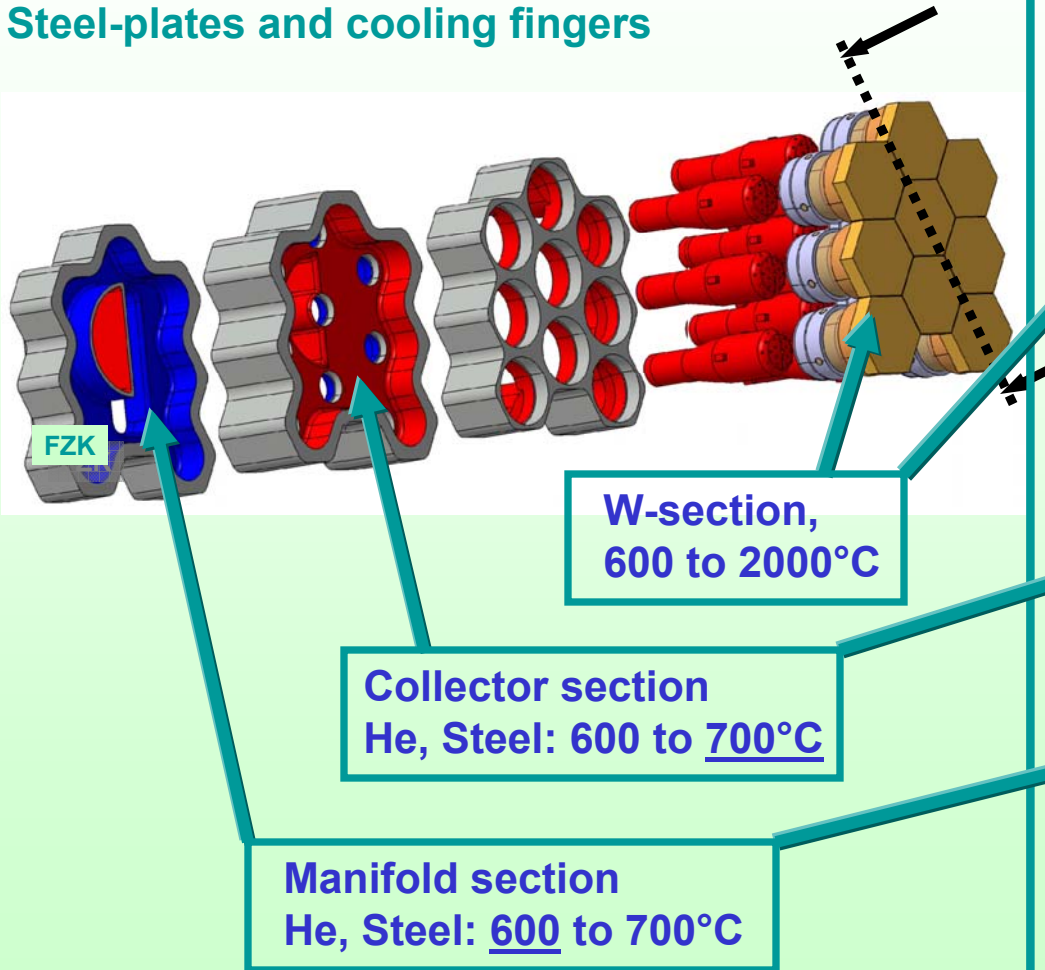
→ Test, Assembly

→ ...



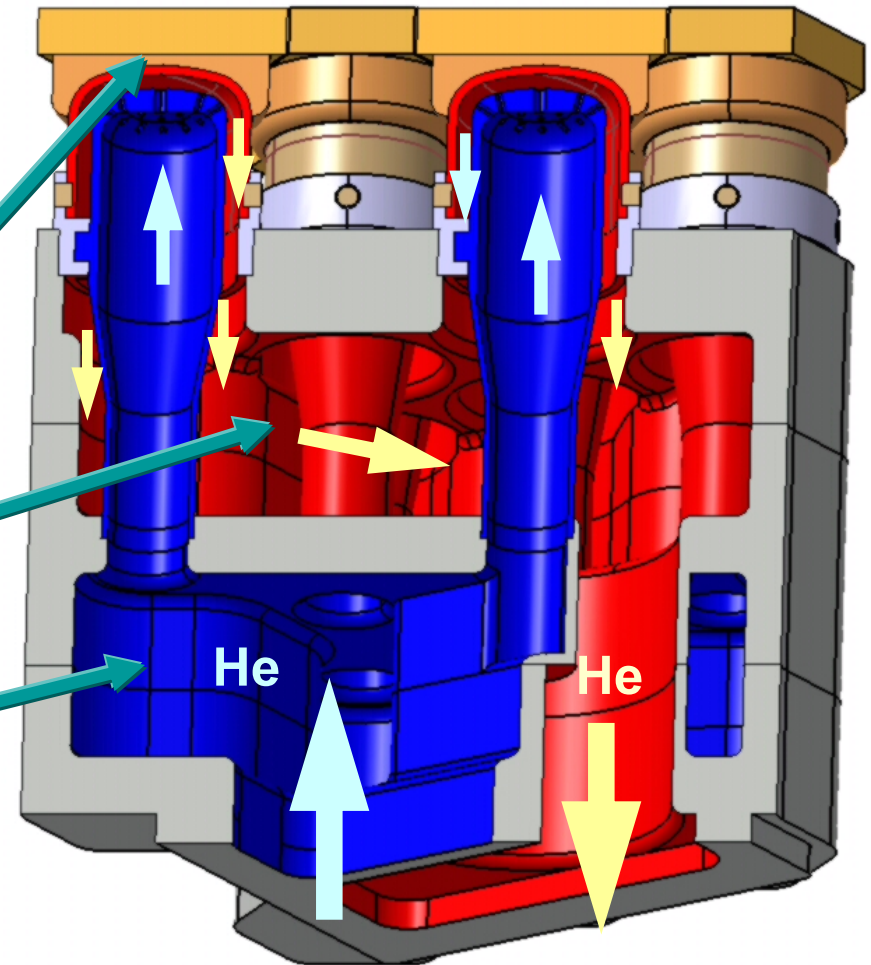
Details of 9-Finger module

Steel-plates and cooling fingers



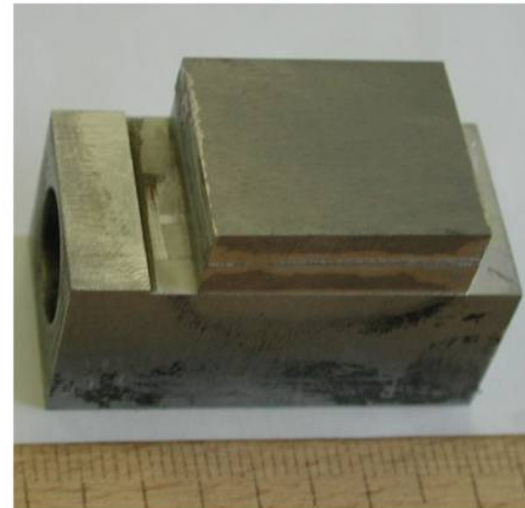
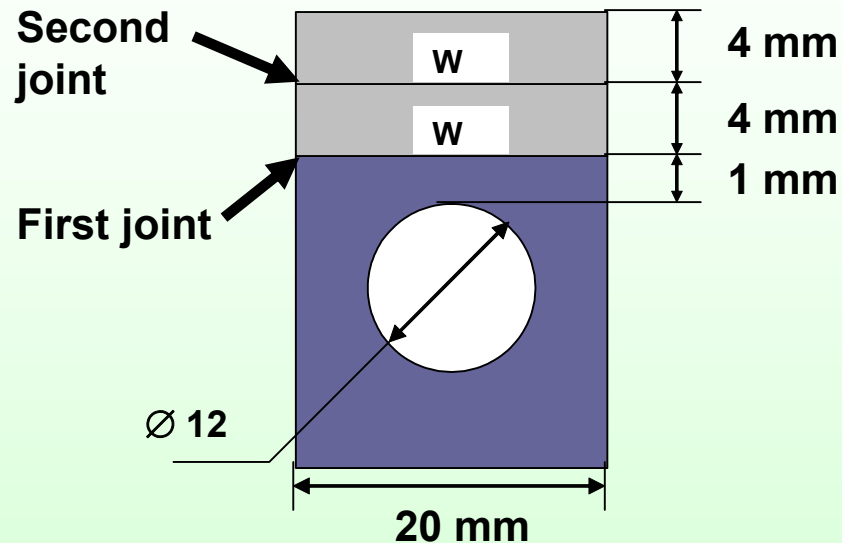
(Welding: Laser, E-Beam, diffusion welding or HIP)

9-finger-module



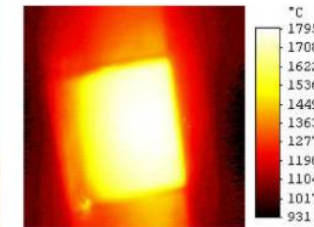


R&D on fabrication technologies: high temperature W-joint



Screening test :

10 MW/m ²	100 cycles	OK
12 MW/m ²	100 cycles	OK
14 MW/m ²	100 cycles	OK
15 MW/m ²	100 cycles	OK
16 MW/m ²	100 cycles	OK



Mock-up brazed with STEMET 1311 filler metal
undergone successfully HHF screening tests



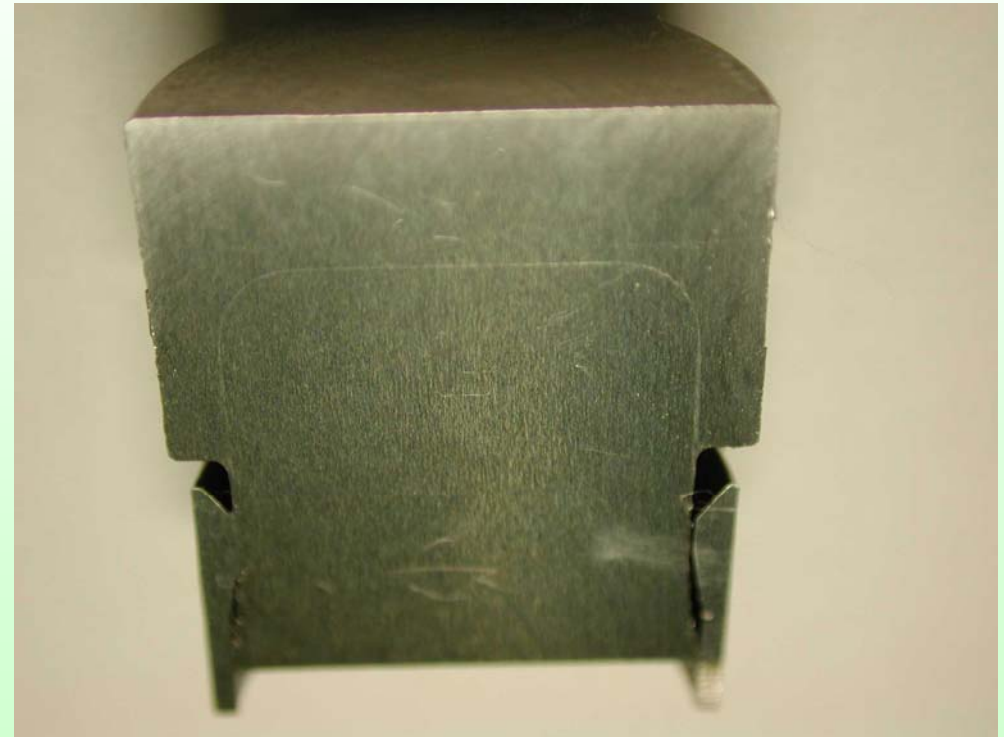
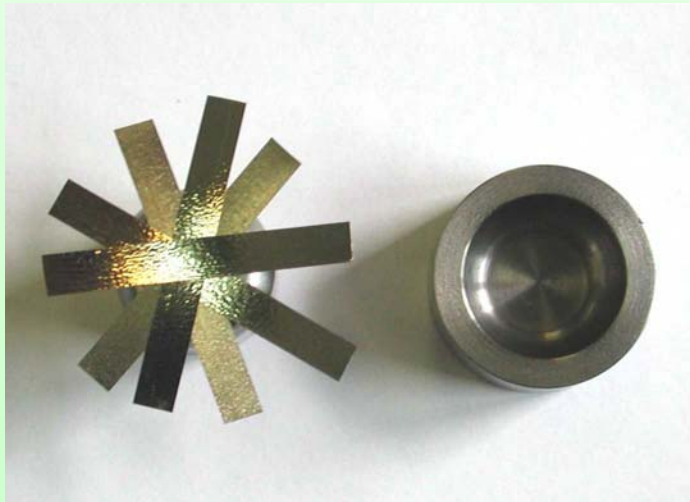
Upper W layer with castellation (10x10 mm)

15 MW/m² 700 cycles OK

defect after add. 50 cycles at 16 MW/m²



R&D on fabrication technologies: high temperature curved W-joint



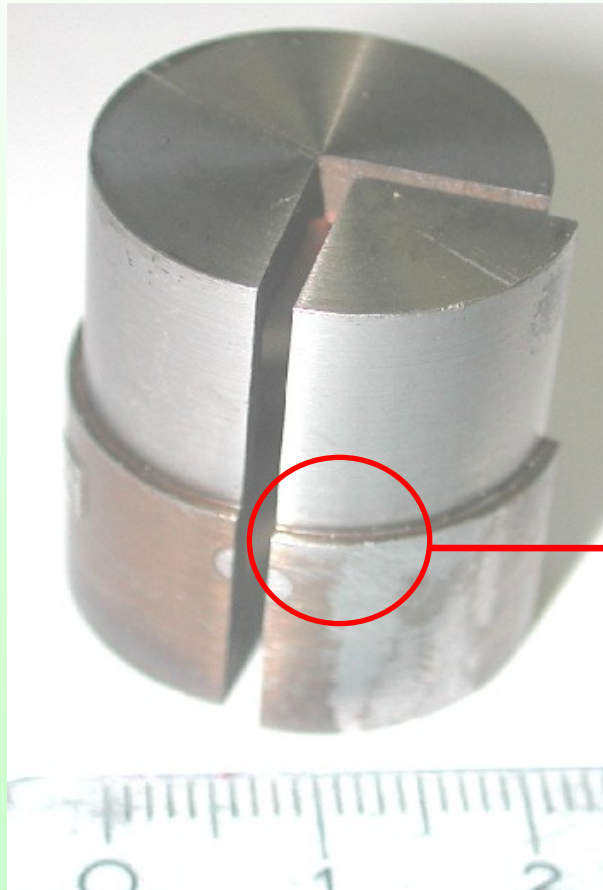
Brazing successful,
survived up to 100 temperature
cycles at 14 MW/m²

EFREMOV under FZK contract

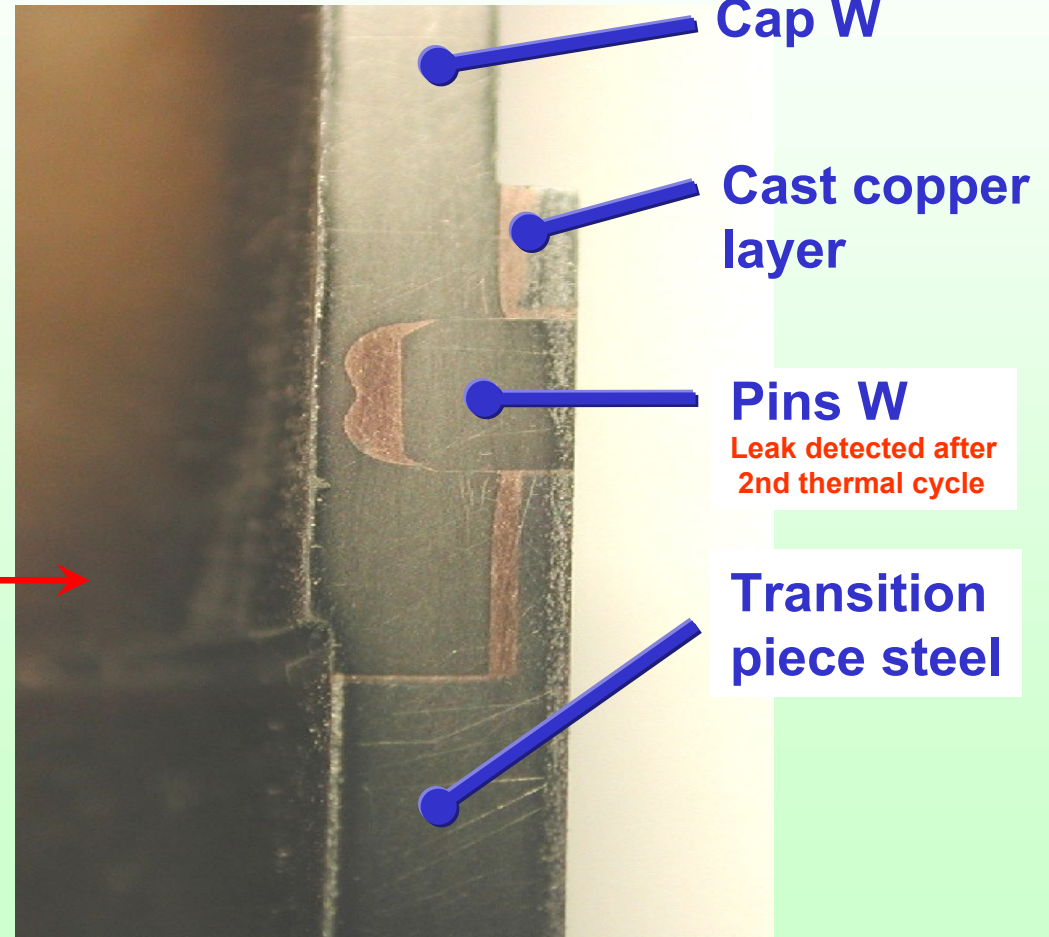


W-Cap – Steel Joint (Efremov Inst.)

W-Cap – Steel-Tube Joint MOCKUP



Cross-section of lock-area





R&D on fabrication technologies: W-steel joint



Main elements for W-Steel joint
with new (conic) lock

EFREMOV under FZK contract

Finger mockup (without armour tile)
after casting (left) and after post-
testing examination (right).

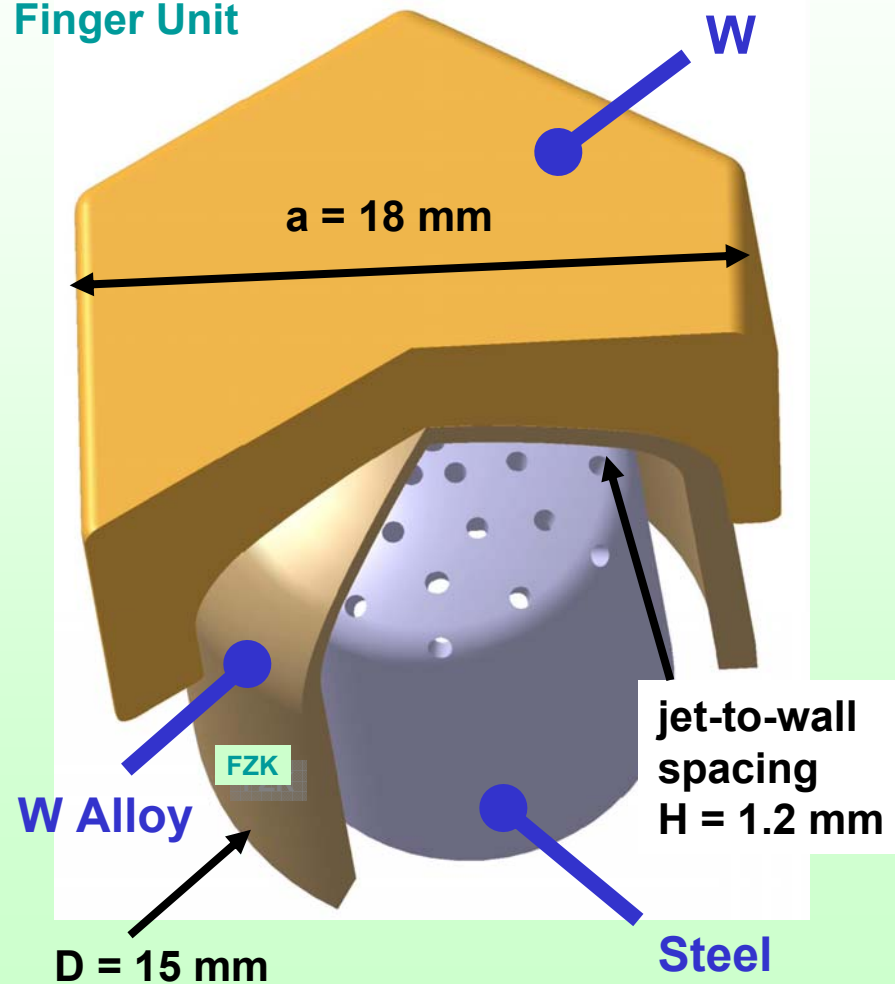
100 thermocycles ($p_{in}=10$ MPa) ok



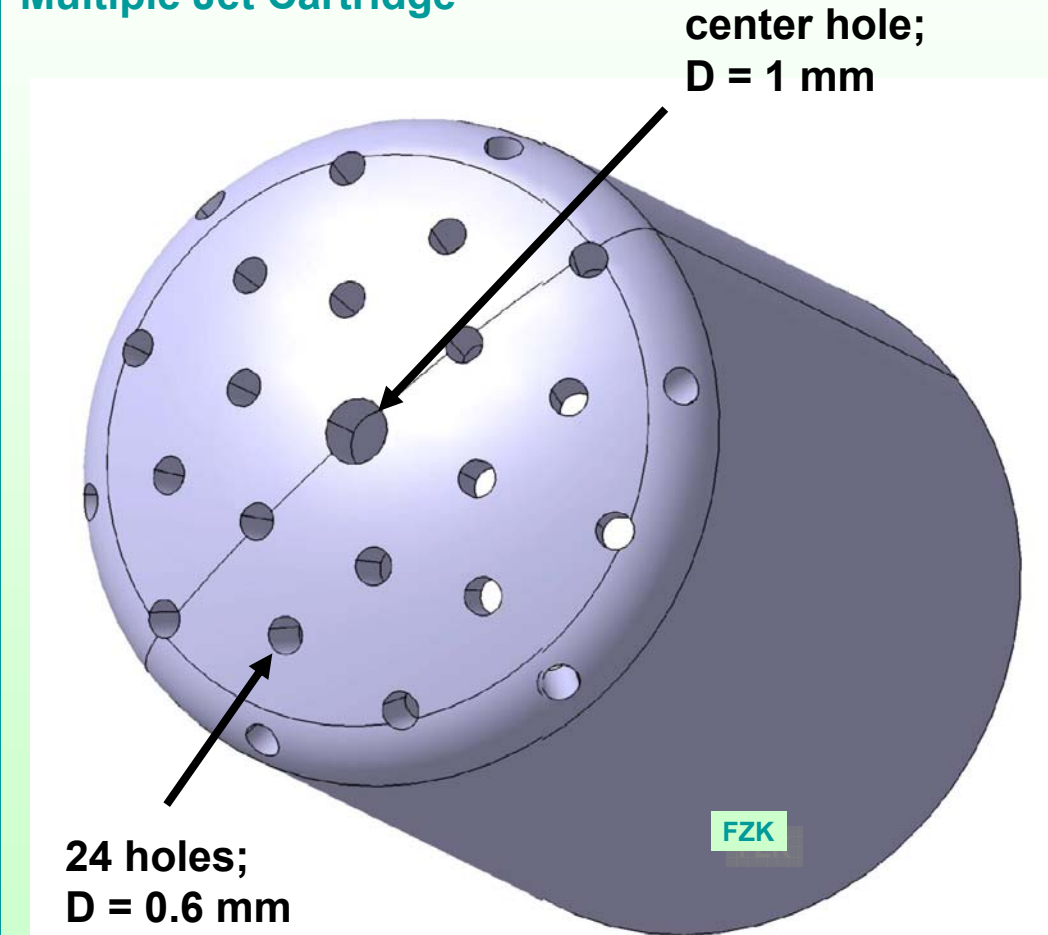


Layout example for Multiple-He-Jet-Cooled Divertor

Finger Unit



Multiple Jet Cartridge

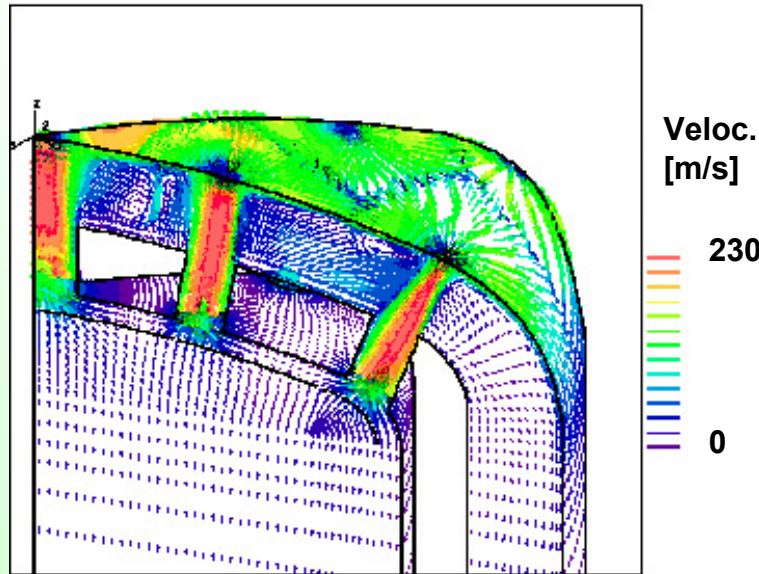




CFD-Results for layout example

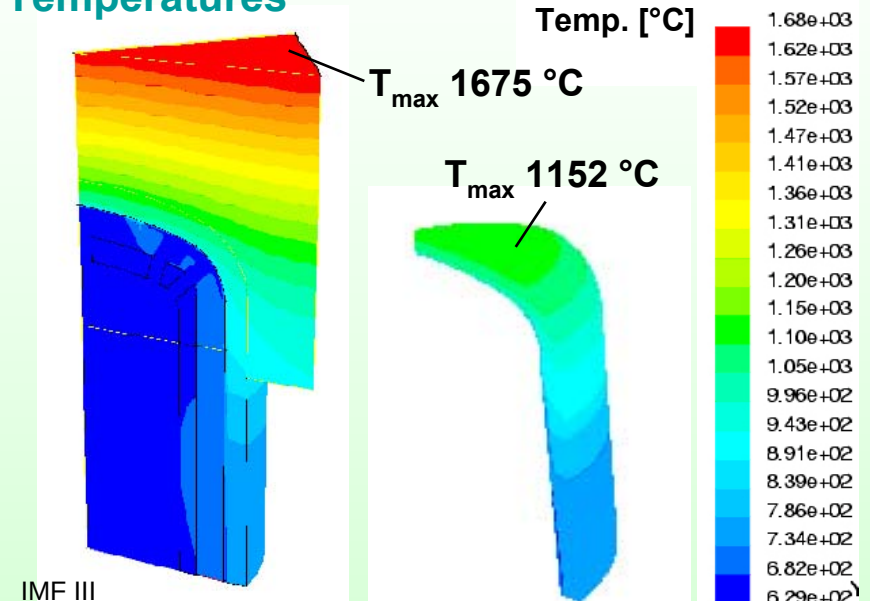
Flow Velocities

$Ma_{\max} = 0.13$
 $a = 1770 \text{ m/s}$



IRS

Temperatures



IMF III

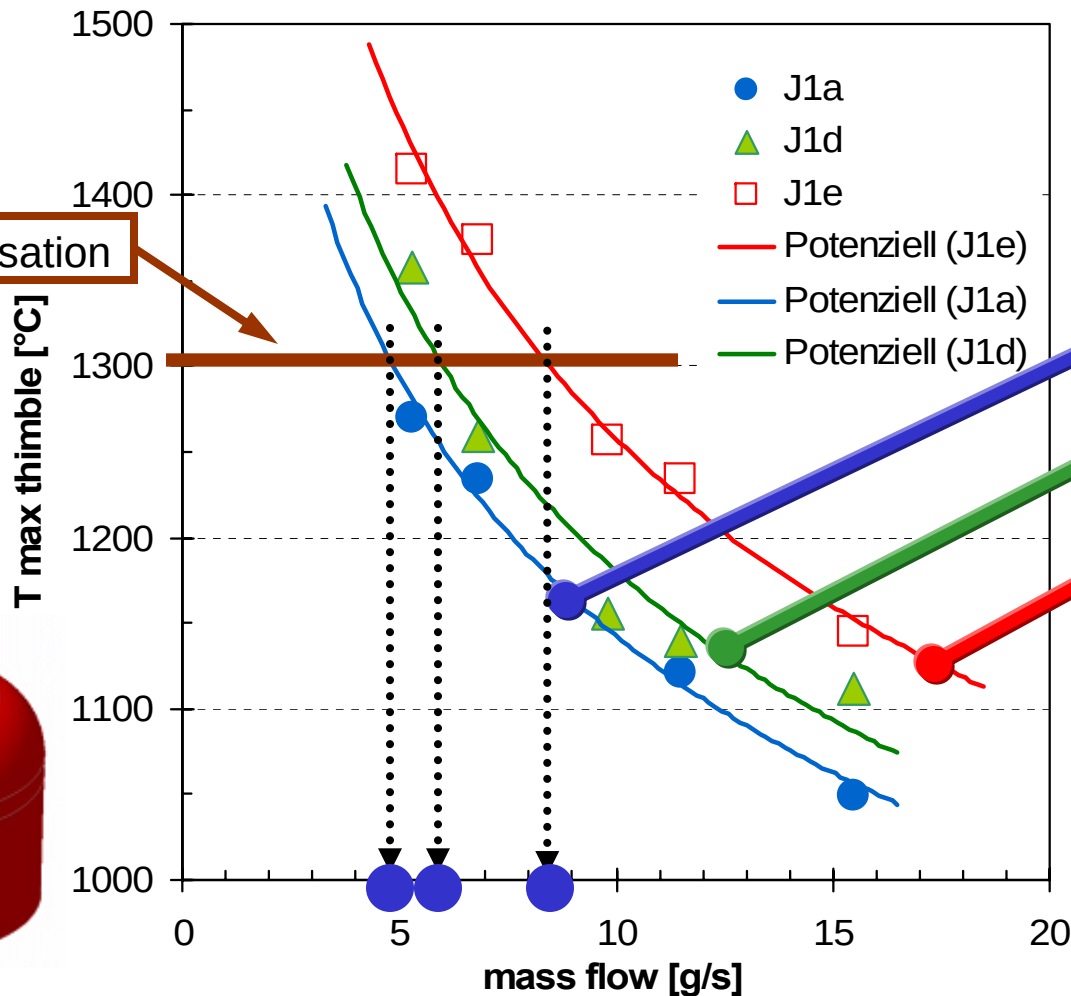
B.C.: Results:

Helium, 10 MPa, T in 630 °C, heat load: 10 MW/m²:

- max. Temperature in W-Cap: **1152°C (< 1300°C)**
- Pressure drop: 0.14 MPa
- Mass flow per finger: 6.8 g/s



Minimal He mass flow for different jet hole diameters



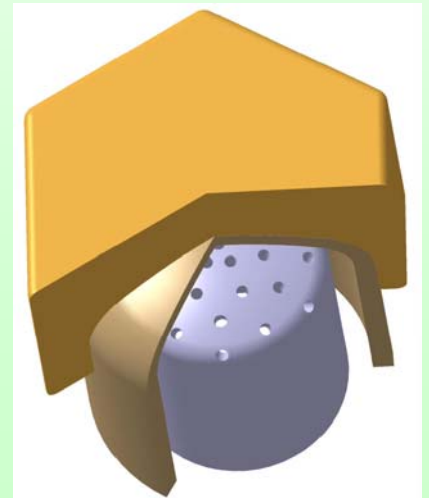
HEM J

heat flux: 10 MW/m²

J1a: D = 0.6 mm

J1d: D = 0.7 mm

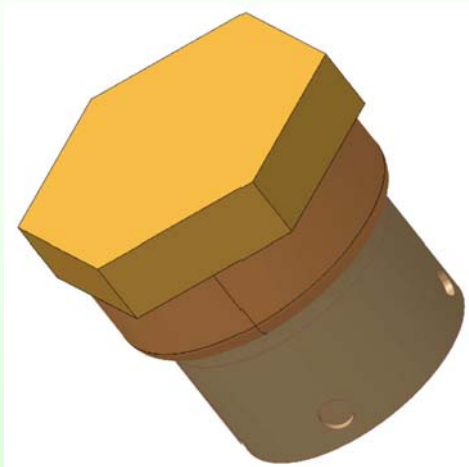
J1e: D = 0.85 mm





Armor – Cap Joint

Improved Finger Design

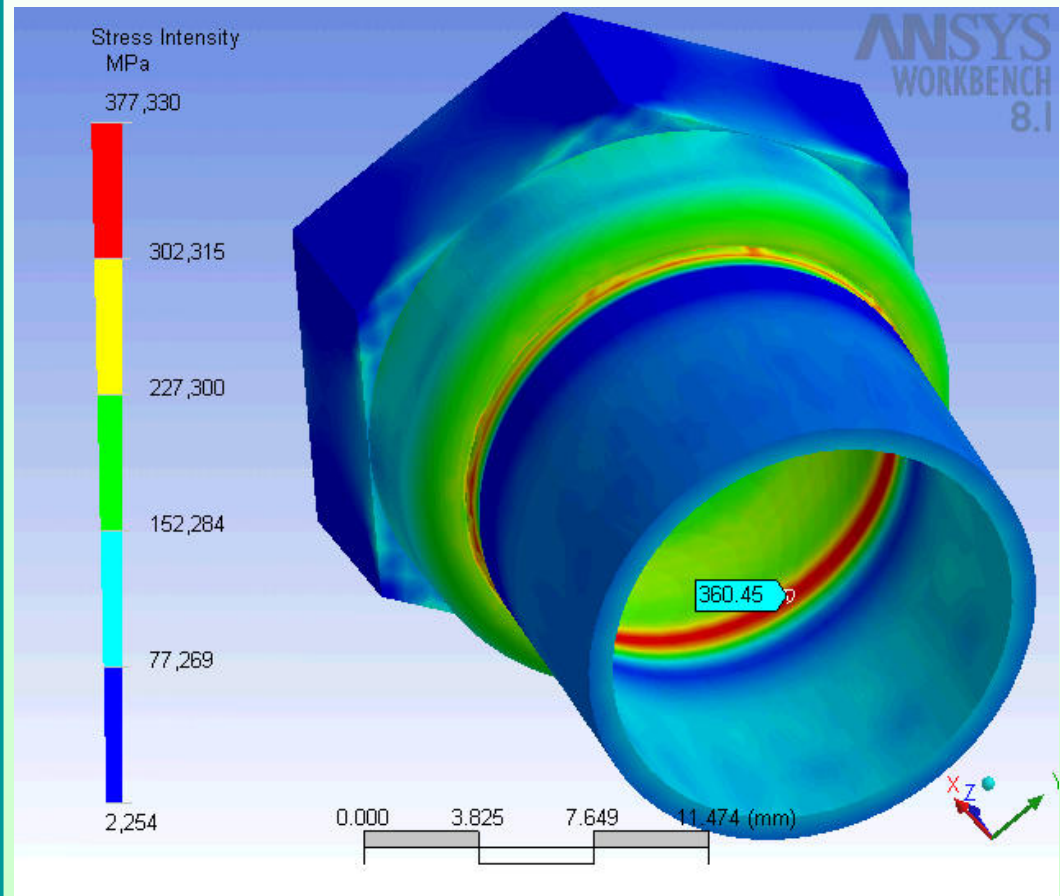


Stress intensities
depending on
cap interface
treatment and
heat flux:

ANSYS FE Connection	“Bonded”	“No separation”
Stress Intensity	377 MPa	228 MPa

**3Sm at 1100°C ~ 460 MPa
at 850°C ~ 580 MPa**

Stress intensity for bonded armor, 10 MW/m², 10 MPa

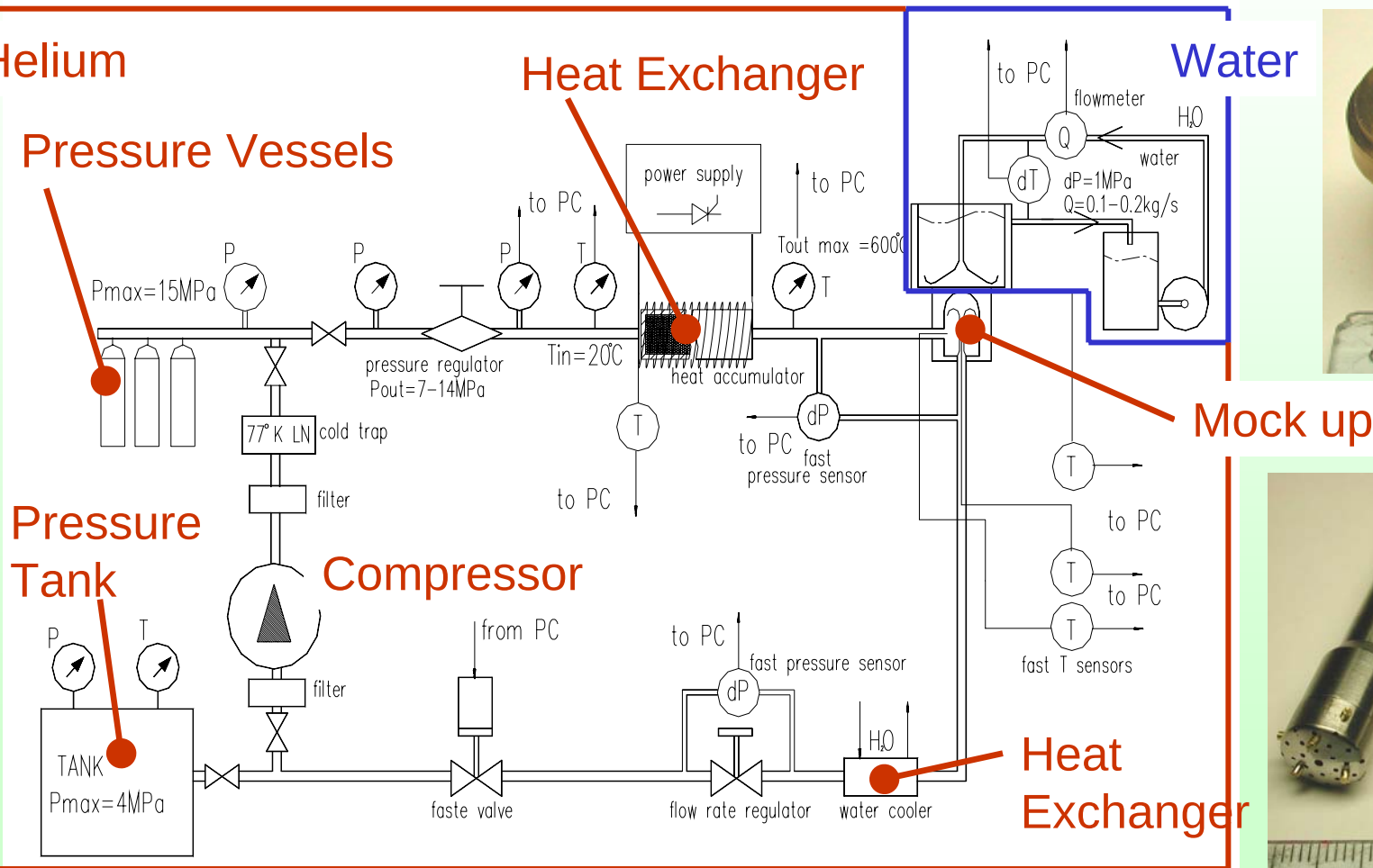




Caps (brass)

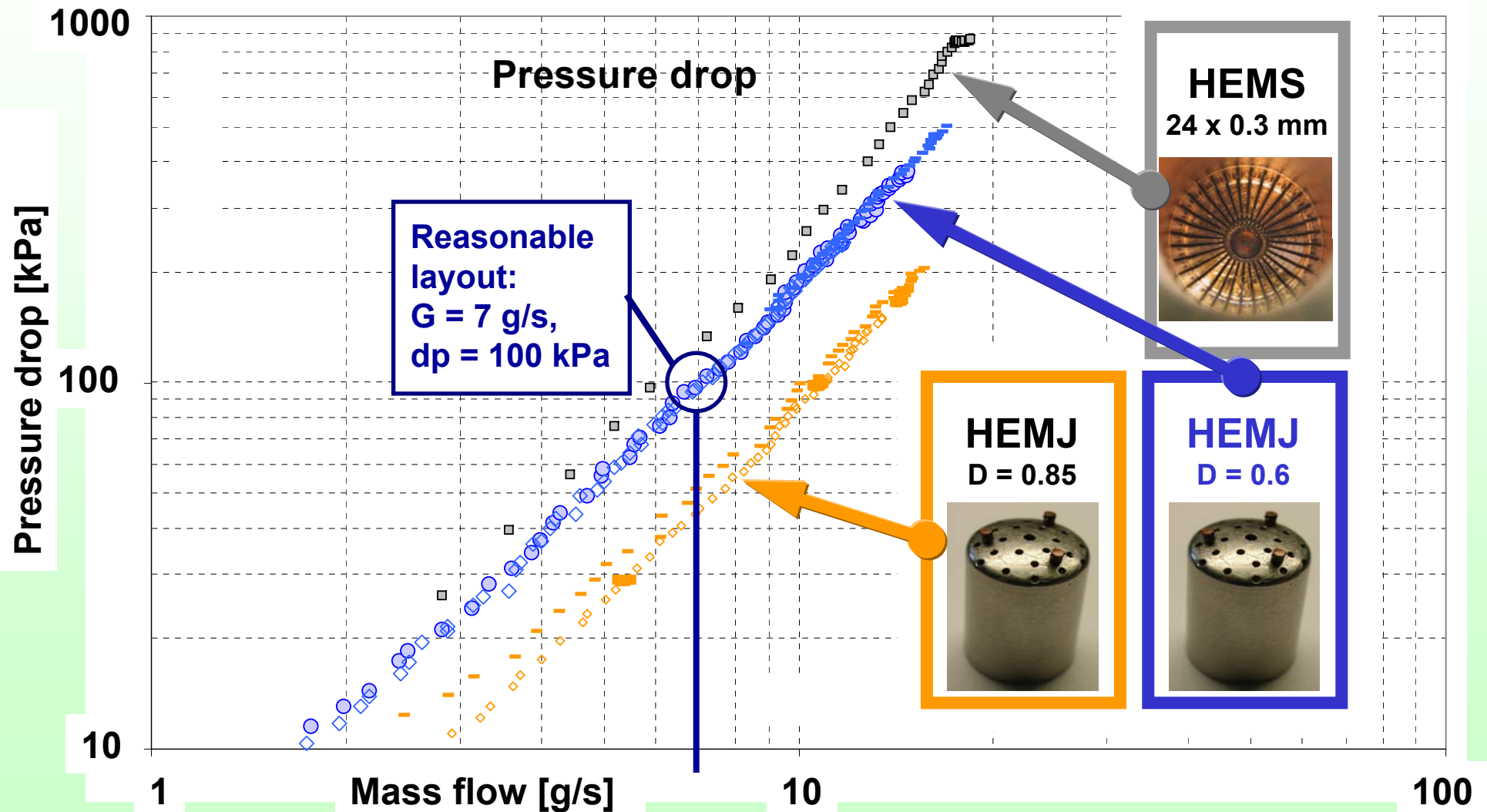


Cartridges (steel)



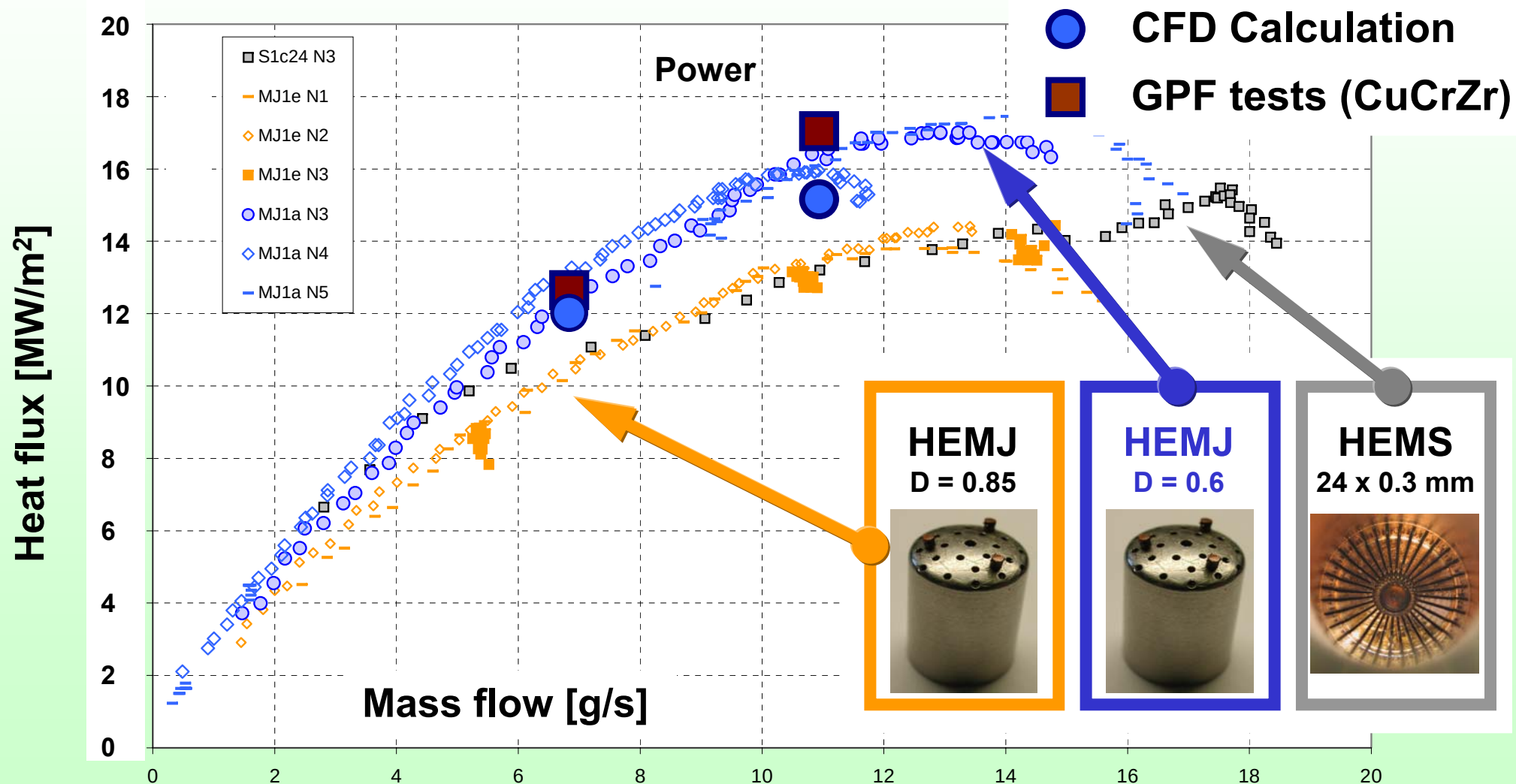


GPF 2 RESULTS (Δp) for 2004 brass mock-ups





GPF 2 RESULTS for 2004 brass mock-ups





Zone 1 & 2

Zone 3

Zone 4



OB

OB

4

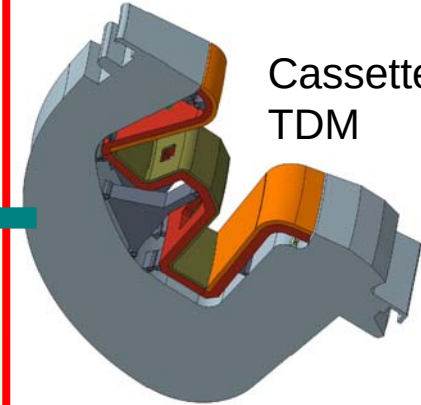
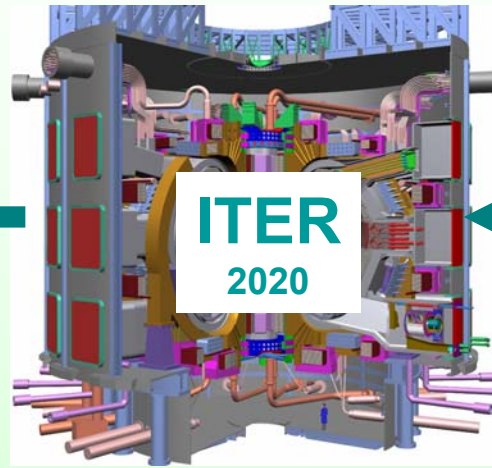
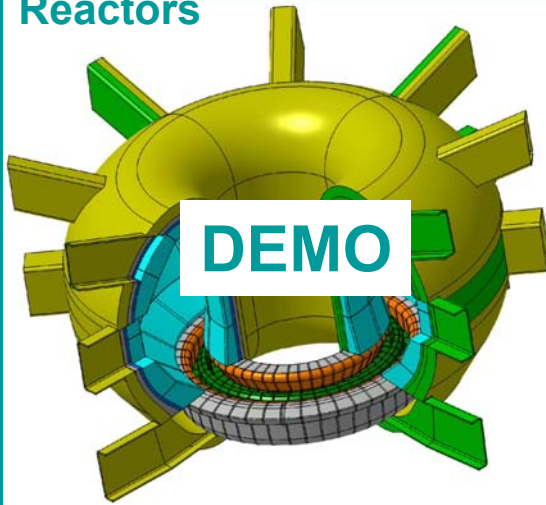
mass flow: 2.46 g/s
dp: 37 kPa (60%)
heat flux: 3.2 MW/m²
holes: 12 x 0.7 mm,
1 x 1.47 mm

The diagram illustrates a gas turbine engine with three stages, numbered 1, 2, and 3 from bottom to top. Stage 1 (compressor) shows an inlet temperature $T = 600^\circ\text{C}$ and a pressure drop $dp = 136 \text{ kPa}$. Stage 2 (compressor) shows a pressure drop $dp = 136 \text{ kPa}$. Stage 3 (turbine) shows a pressure drop $dp = 79.8 \text{ kPa}$ and an outlet temperature $T_{\text{out}} = 700^\circ\text{C}$. The inlet temperature to the turbine is $T_{\text{in}} = 543^\circ\text{C}$. The overall pressure drop across the turbine is $dp = 63.3 \text{ kPa}$. The overall pressure drop across the compressor is $dp = 55.2 \text{ kPa}$. The overall pressure drop across the engine is $dp = 136 \text{ kPa}$. The overall pressure drop across the engine is $dp = 136 \text{ kPa}$. The overall pressure drop across the engine is $dp = 136 \text{ kPa}$.



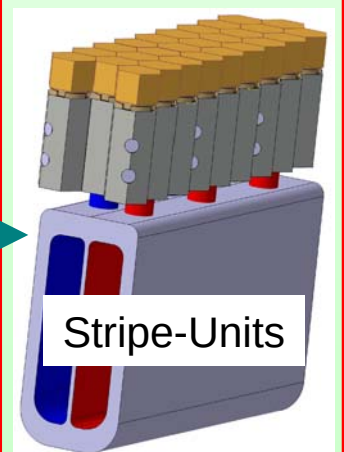
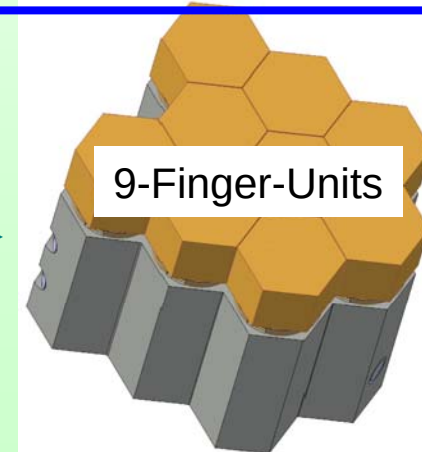
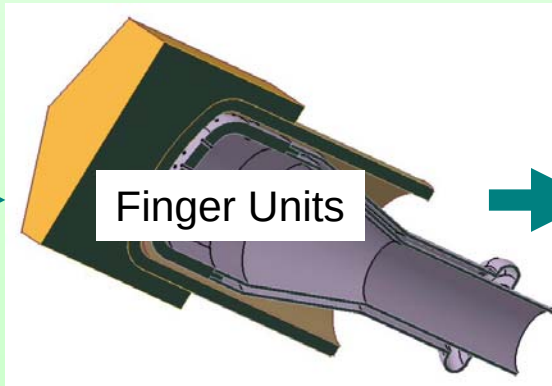
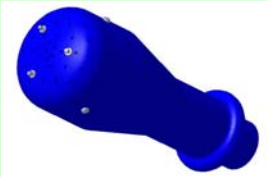
Objectives: He-cooled Divertor on the way to ITER & DEMO

Reactors



Big Parts Development

Materials, Design, Joining



Small Parts Development