

Overview of ITER Test Program

ITER Team

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Presented at the 9th Topical Meeting on the Technology of
Fusion Energy
Oak Brook, Illinois
October 7-11, 1990

OBJECTIVES OF ITER TEST PROGRAM

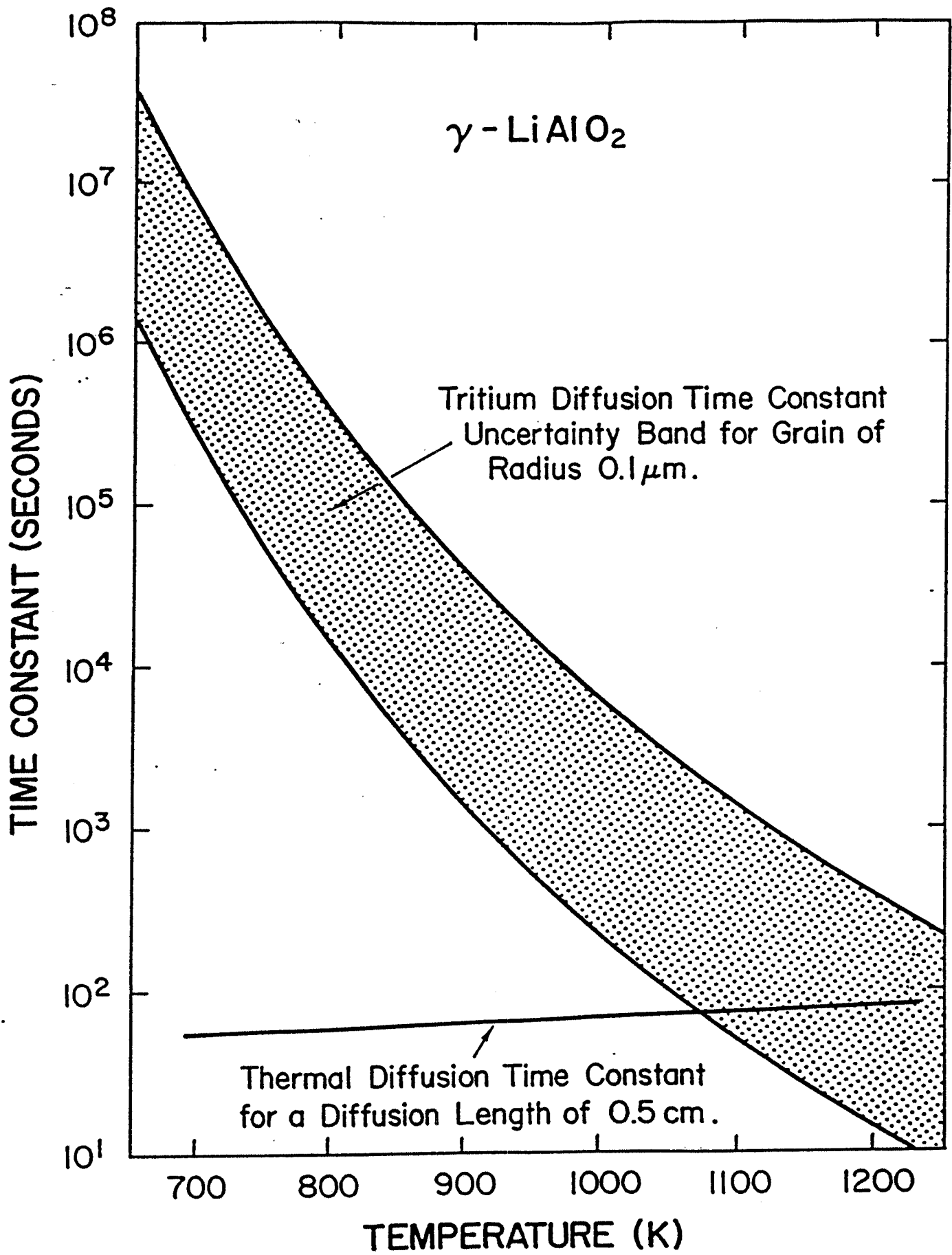
- Screening of concepts that require integrated fusion environment
- Calibration of fusion tests to results from non-fusion facilities
- Validation of blanket concepts for DEMO
- Testing of advanced concepts e.g.:

Low activation
Inherent safety

Powerful, albeit limited, demonstration of fusion potential

FNT TESTING REQUIREMENTS

- Major Parameters of Device
 - Device Cost Drivers
 - Major Impact on Test Usefulness
- Engineering Design of Device e.g.,
 - Access to Place, Remove Test Elements
 - Provision for Ancillary Equipment
 - Accommodation of Failures in Test Elements



FLUENCE GOALS

Device fluence (at first wall) is a factor of 2 larger than fluence received at the test module

Device Fluence (MW·y/m²)

$$I_d = P_{nw} \cdot A \cdot t_d$$

Fluence at the Test Module (MW·y/m²)

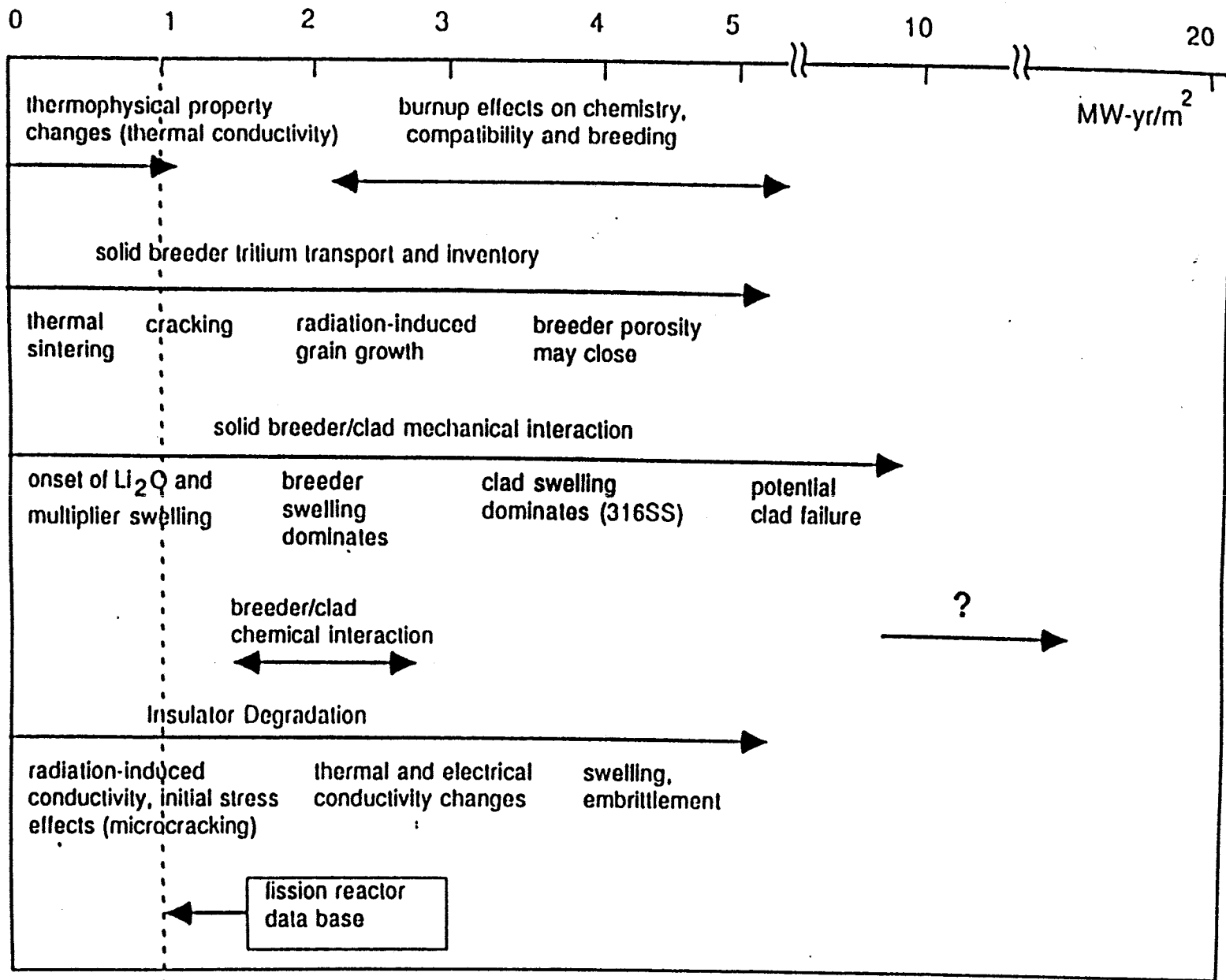
$$I_m = P_{nw} \cdot A \cdot t_m \cdot T$$

Why $I_d > I_m$ (typical: factor of 2)

- $t_d > t_m$
 - Sequential tests required for scoping → verification
 - Also, failure and replacement of test modules
- $T < 1$
 - Attenuation through PfC, first wall

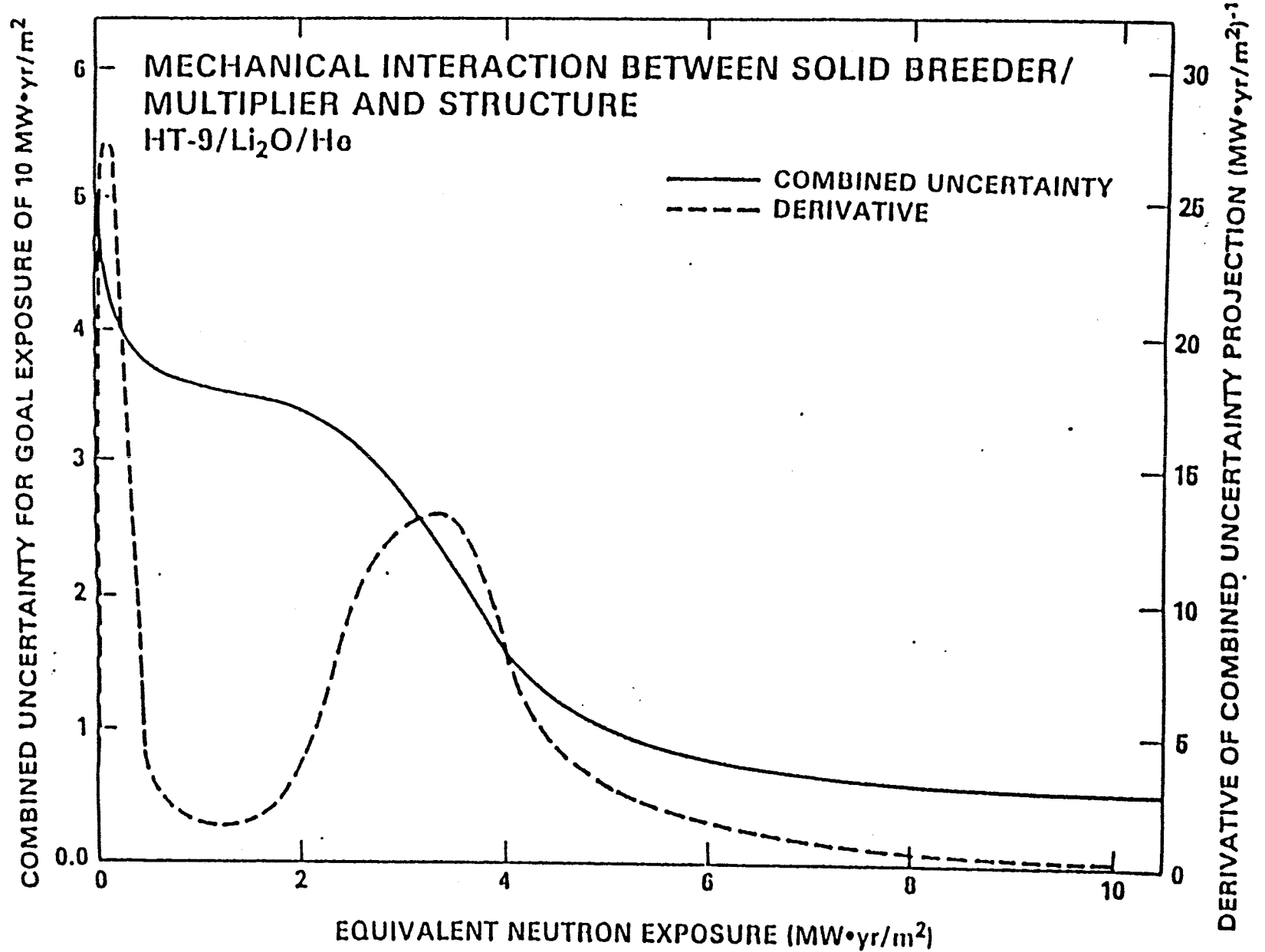
EXAMPLES OF KEY FNT ISSUES REQUIRING SUBSTANTIAL FLUENCE

- Mechanical Interactions
e.g., Solid Breeder/Clad Interactions
- Tritium Inventory in Solid Breeders
- Burnup Effects on Chemistry, Compatibility and Breeding
- Corrosion/Redeposition
- Failure Modes, Rates



A2: Fluence-Related Effects in Solid Breeders and Insulators

EXAMPLE OF BENEFIT Vs. FLUENCE



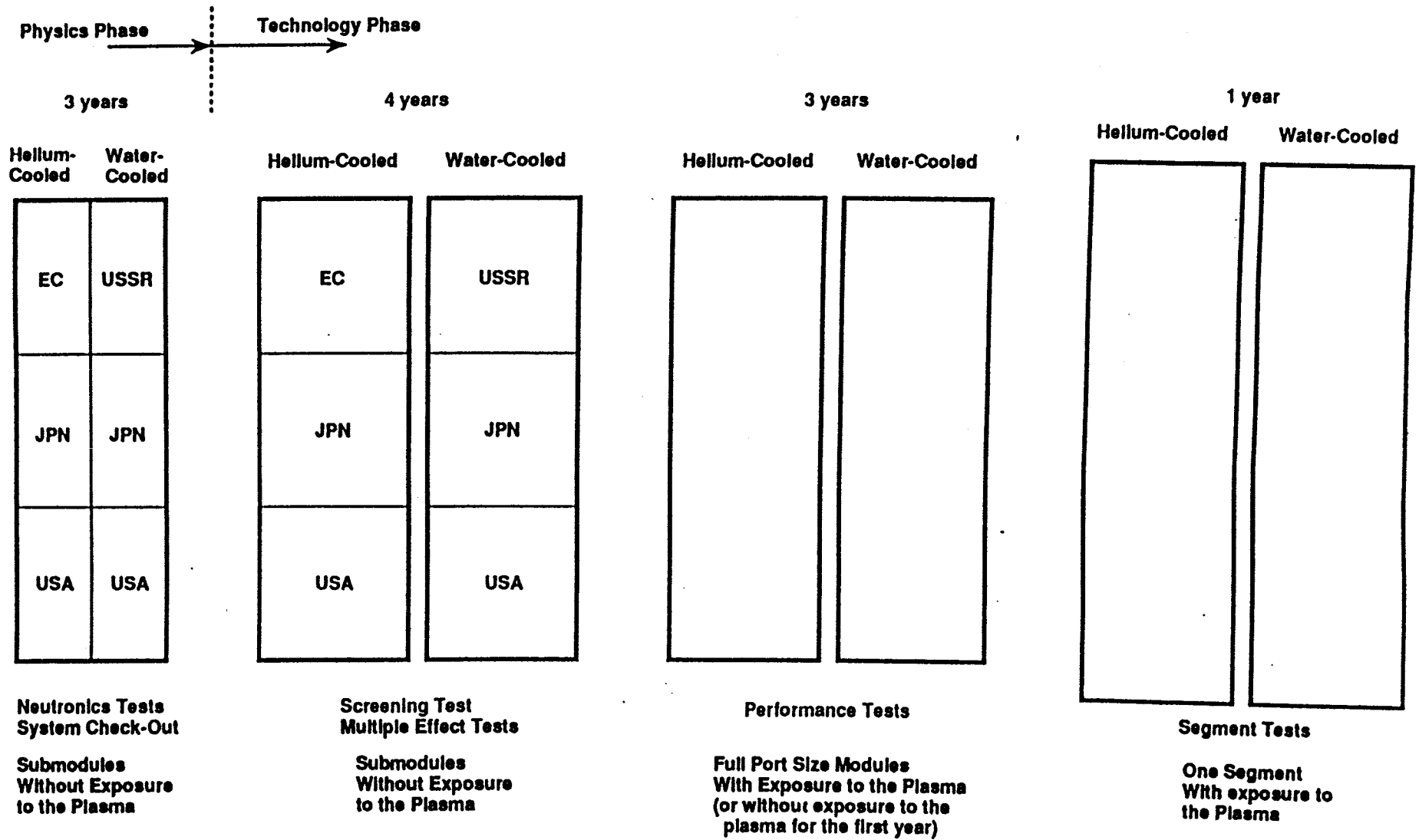


Fig. 2.6.1 Test Port Allocation to Helium- and Water-Cooled Solid Breeder Blankets

ANCILLARY EQUIPMENT FOR TEST MODULES

- e.g. - Heat rejection system
 - Tritium recovery systems
 - Coolant and purge fluid storage
 - Hot cells and PIE
- Extensive requirements on ITER configuration and maintenance