

High Heat Flux He-cooled PFCs

*A brief summary of work by Sandia, Thermacore and GA
presented by Richard Nygren*

contributors

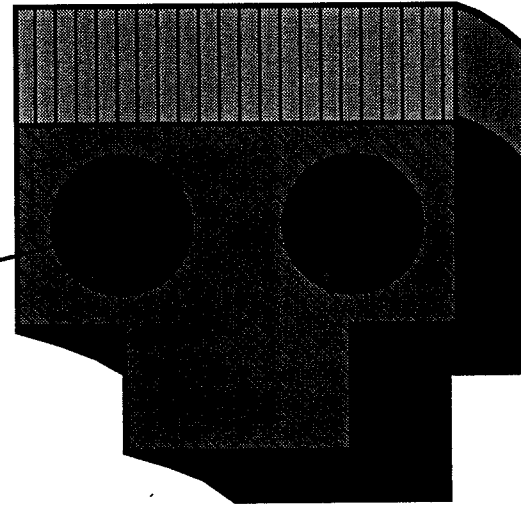
HHF testing: Dennis Youchison (Sandia)
Design/fab: John Rosenfeld & Mark North (Thermacore)
GA: Clement Wong, Chandu Baxi, DIII-D staff
(also ORNL R&D on Faraday shield development)

APEX Meeting, UCLA May 1998



US T222 mockup redesign

- dual coolant channel
lower cost
- helical wire insert
equal or improved CHF



gun drilling single unit eliminated

- detailed machining of fins
- fine tolerance “race track” e-b weld (top to bottom of HV)

development of W brush armor technology enabled

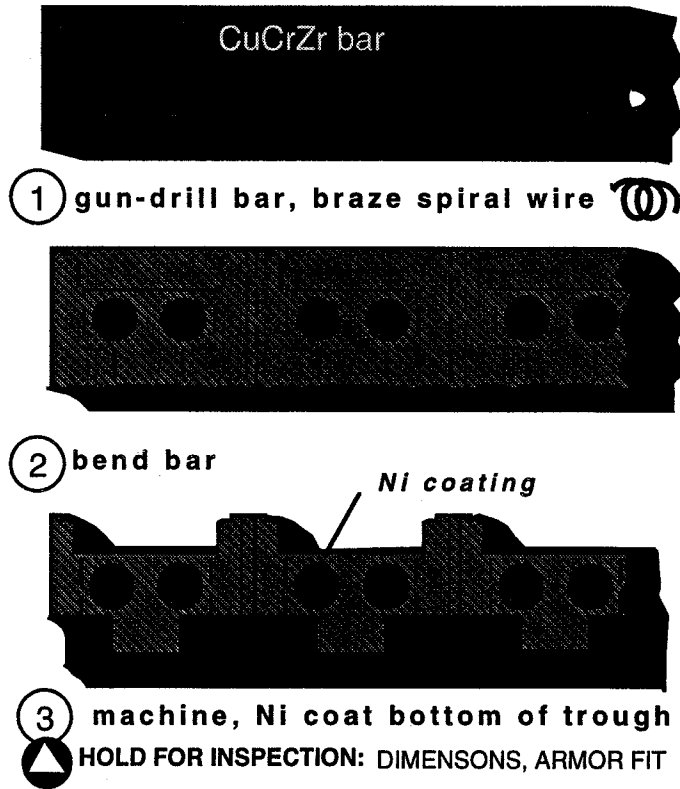
- joining of continuous or block form of W brush
- self HIP can and easy alignment of armor



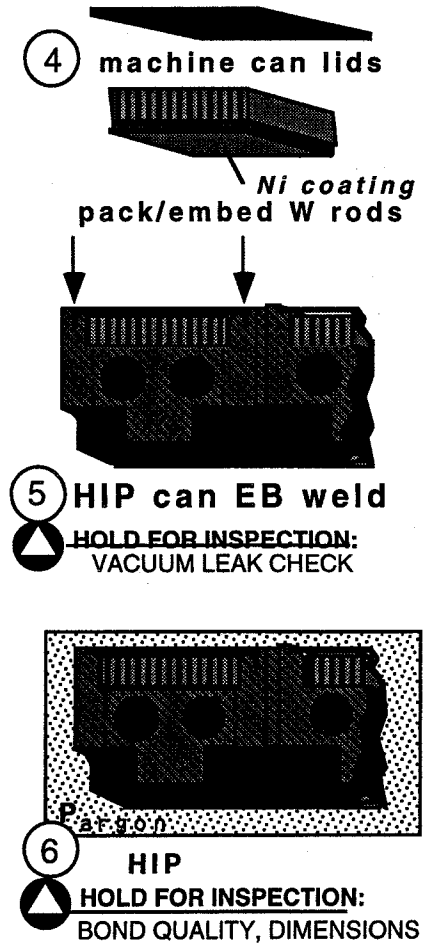
US T222 Medium Scale Mockup

fabrication sequence

CURVED CHANNELS



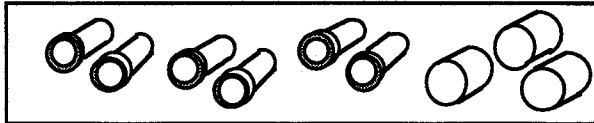
ARMOR



US T222 Medium Scale Mockup

fabrication sequence continued

INLET/OUTLET PIPES, PLUGS



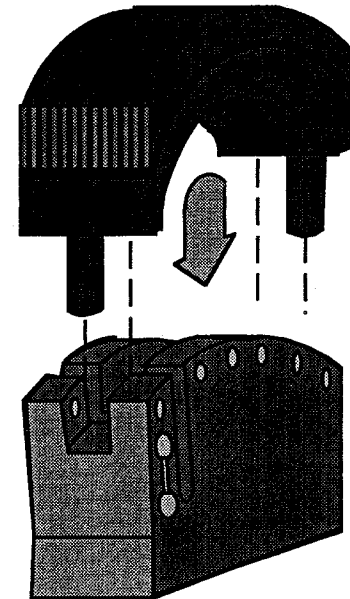
8 trim pipe stubs (supplied)



9 weld plugs & pipes
HOLD FOR INSPECTION:
WELD QUALITY



10 machine sides



11 MACHINE BACKING PLATE

12 FIT WITH BACKING PLATE AND DRILL PIN HOLES
HOLD FOR INSPECTION:
DIMENSIONS, CHANNEL FIT



US T222 Medium Scale Mockup

Testing issues

- We need HHF tests with areas $>50\text{cm}^2$ to assess realistic capabilities
- Future tests should assess reaction to hot spots and any flow instabilities

Conclusions

- He-cooled HXs have adequate heat handling for FW applications and maybe for divertors.
- Planned expansion of Sandia's He flow loop will make larger area HHF tests possible.



1993 SNL tested several He-cooled PFCs

1. Creare, Inc. micro (~100 μm) channel HX
2. GA divertor mockup (0.46 mm channels)
3. Thermacore porous metal HX
(40% porosity, 0.43 mm dia.)

1994 SNL tests

4. Thermacore dual channel porous metal HX
5. Retest of GA mockup, higher heat loads

1996 SNL tests

6. Creare Phase-II porous metal HX
7. GA vanadium HX

1997 SNL tests

- 8a. Thermacore Faraday shield
- 8b. Thermacore Divertor mockup

1998 SNL tests

- 8a. Thermacore 2nd Faraday shield
- 8b. Thermacore 2nd Divertor mockup

Sandia Tests of He-cooled PFCs

11 modules
tested

order of magnitude
improvement in
heat load
(~35MW/m²)

PMTF possesses a closed Helium flow loop.



•Operating Pressure:	0-4.1 MPa (600 psi)
•Maximum Allowable Pressure:	4.8 MPa (700 psi)
•Helium Temperature:	20 °C (230 °C)
•Helium mass flow rate:	0-22 g/s @ 4.0 MPa*
•pressure drop:	0-7.5 psi @ 4.0 MPa*

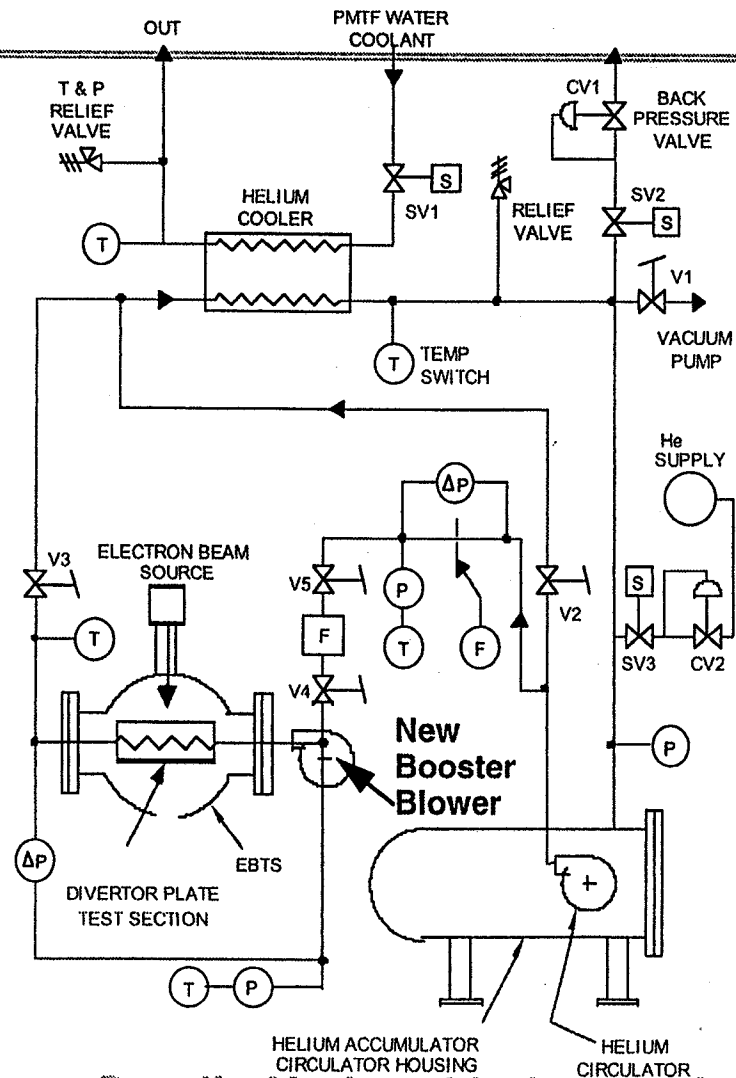
*Present blower: 22 g/s, DP=52 kPa @ 4.0 MPa

Blower upgrade: 35 g/s, DP=100 kPa @ 4.0 MPa

Booster blower with new 14000 rpm motor and controller will be installed 10/97, \$5k.

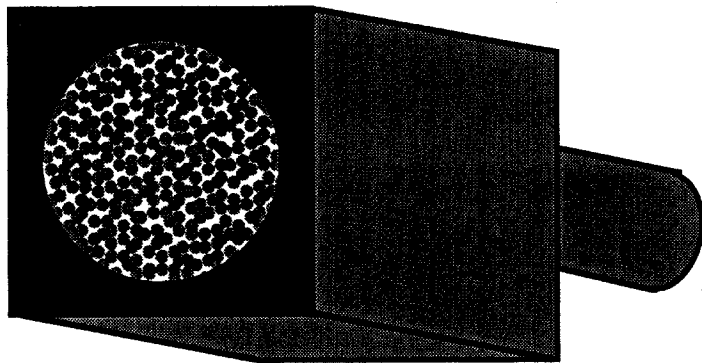
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Closed Helium Flow Loop



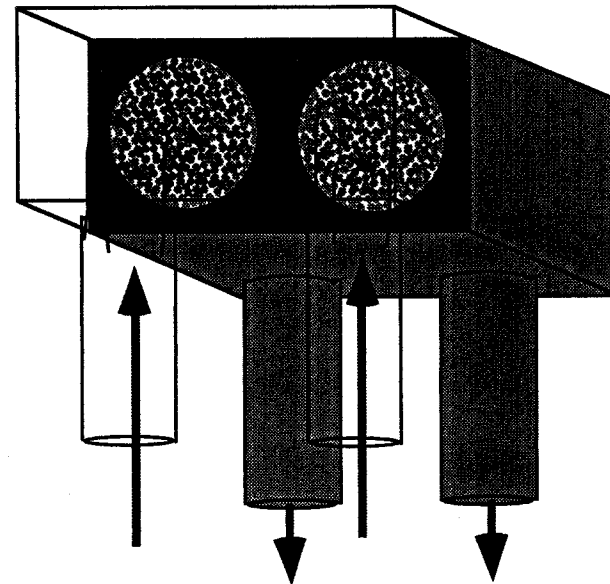
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Thermacore concepts 1993-94 test results



1993 SNL tests

40% porosity in porous core
16MW/m²(1cm²), 1 g/s He, 4.0 MPa
h=3000-5000 W/m²-K [J. Rosenfeld]
high pressure drop (45-65 MPa)

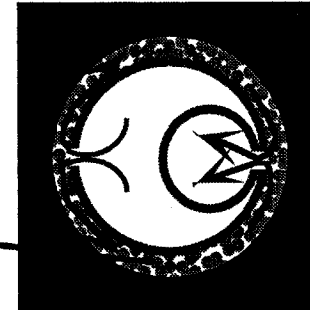


1994 SNL tests

flow in one channel
14MW/m²(1cm²), 8 g/s He, 4.0 MPa
h=~20,000 W/m²-K [J. Rosenfeld]
pressure drop ~60 MPa

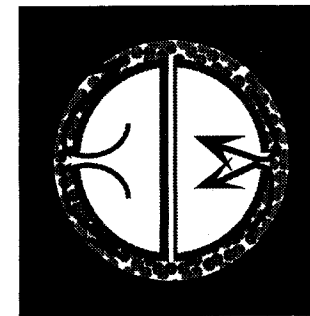
“Thermacore designs”

**DIII-D RF Faraday shield ('97)
with porous medium
2.54cm channel with 0.32 cm
thick annulus filled with 0.1cm
metal particles**



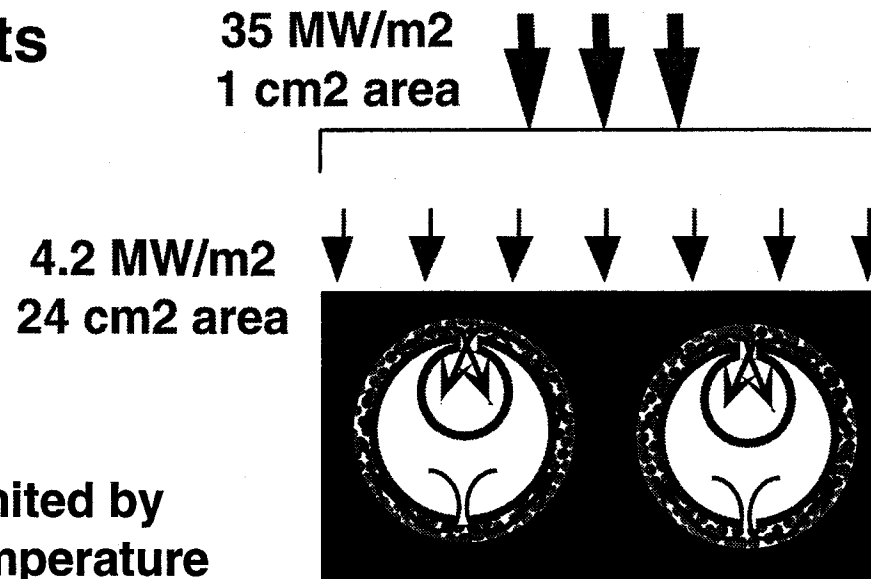
tube-in-tube

**John Rosenfeld and Mark North,
Thermacore, Inc., Lancaster Pa,
developed this porous channel
concept with SBIR funding and
collaborations with GA, ORNL
and Sandia.**



D-tube

Divertor concept March 1997 tests

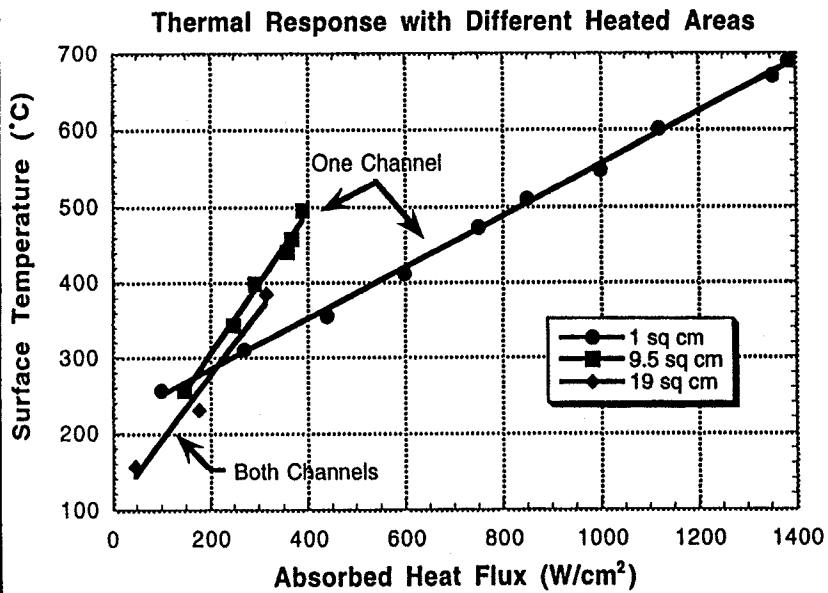


- Tests are typically limited by maximum surface temperature approaching 700C.
- He flow and beam power also limit available test conditions.

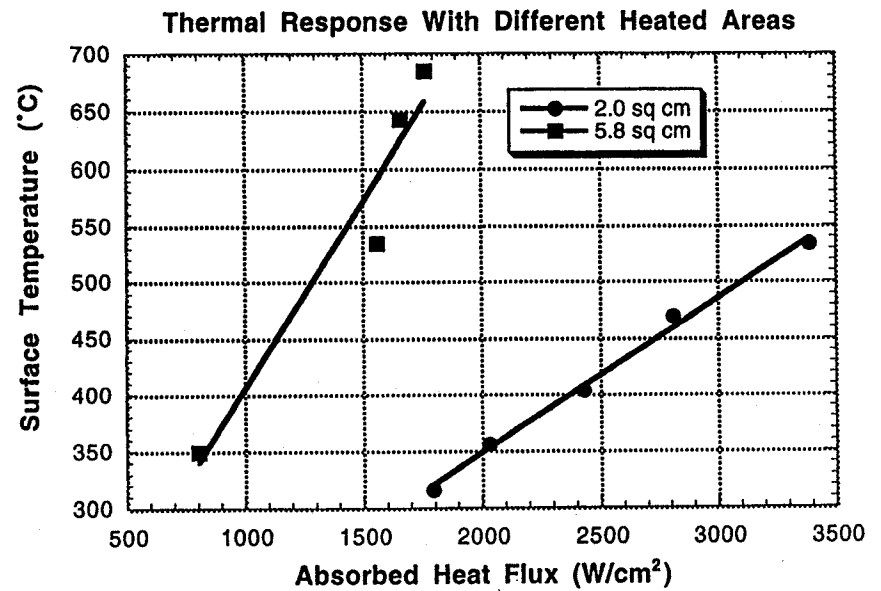
Attainable heat fluxes with helium also dependent on heated area.



Thermacore phase II



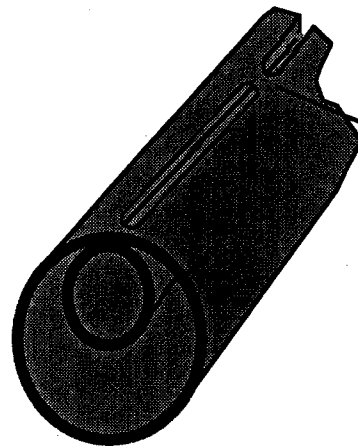
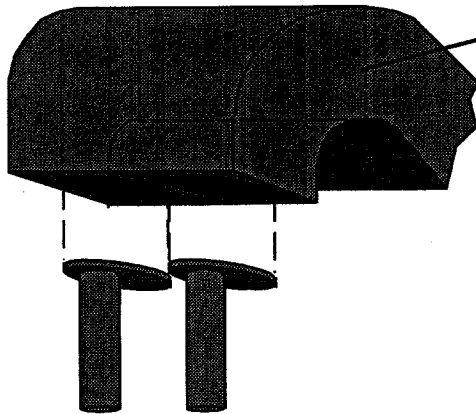
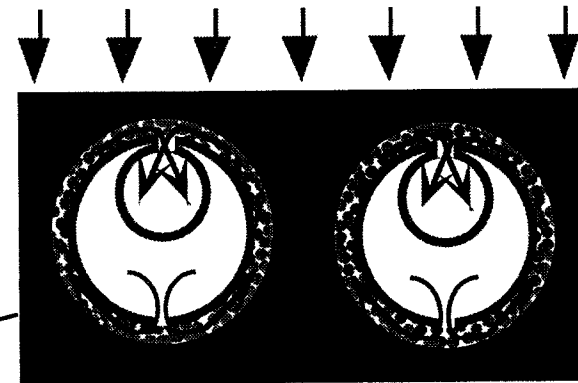
GA Helium Module test 2



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Thermacore divertor concept

- Dual 1 cm channels for ITER divertor design
- formable: DIII-D Faraday shields had 90° bends in a single channel



- Flow from bottom to top reduces pressure drop.
- Slots with ligaments maintain tube shape.