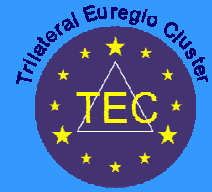




FOM-Institute for Plasma Physics Rijnhuizen
Association Euratom-FOM



On-site test bed for ITER port plugs

Tony Donné, Toon Verhoeven, Ben Elzendoorn – FOM, NL
Roland Heidinger – FZK, DE
Jac Jamar – TNO, NL
Gabriella Saibene - EFDA



Introduction

- The EU is preparing the design of four ECRH Upper Port Launchers (UPLs)
- UPLs will be fully assembled and acceptance tested at external test sites (of the manufacturing Party)
 - Anything that can be tested off-site (from ITER) should not be done on-site
- On-site testing is, however, mandatory before UPLs can be inserted into ITER
- The test bed that needs to be developed for this purpose, should be versatile to also accommodate testing of diagnostic PPs



How do UPPs arrive at ITER?

- As far as possible assembled and tested
 - However, sensitive components (mirrors, windows, actuators) will be secured during transport.
 - Special transport fixtures need to be attached to keep everything in position and avoid damage during transport



Main functionalities of test bed

- After reassembly on-site:
 - Preparation of all UPPs after transportation and before installation into ITER
 - Leak testing of cooling circuit
 - Vacuum testing of in-vessel section
 - Final check of electrical connections and interfaces for port plug auxiliaries;
 - Final adjustments and check of alignment of the system by optical means and/or by low-power mm-wave testing
 - Test and validation of tools and procedures developed for the cask, and for insertion of port plugs into the ports
- Test bed preferably separate from hot cell
- See also C.Walker – Diagnostic Hot Cell Test Area – ITER_D_254VSW



Auxiliary functions of the test bed

- Can be used for maintenance of UPPs during the non-active phase of ITER
 - Provided Be front end can be sealed
 - This relieves pressure on the Hot Cell
- Continued use for testing of new (spare or replacement UPPs) during active phase, without need of doing this in hot cell
- Can be used for testing of primary vacuum components as diamond window and isolation valves as part of ITER test programme
- Test and validation of tools and procedures developed for hot-cell Remote Handling, in an environment that is also accessible for direct handling by operators;
- Training of operators for hot-cell Remote Handling. In the test bed environment, operator errors have much less adverse consequences than in the hot cell.



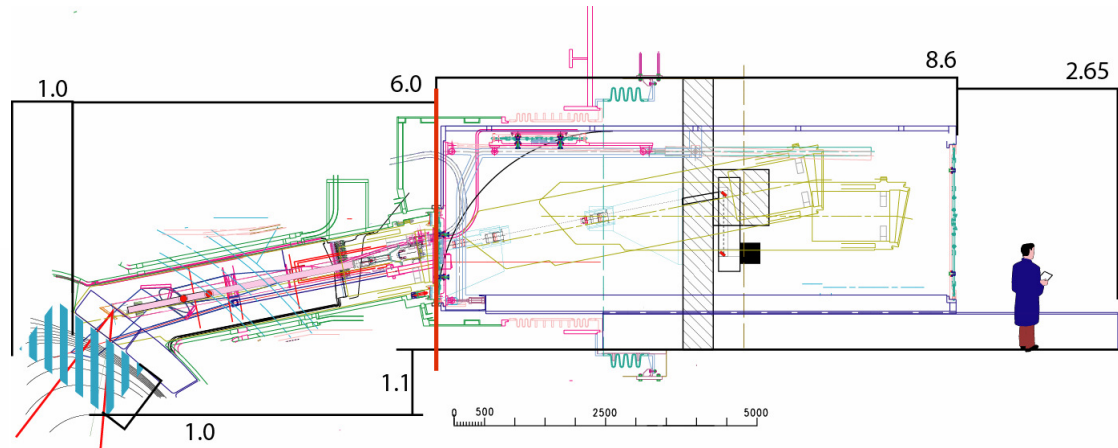
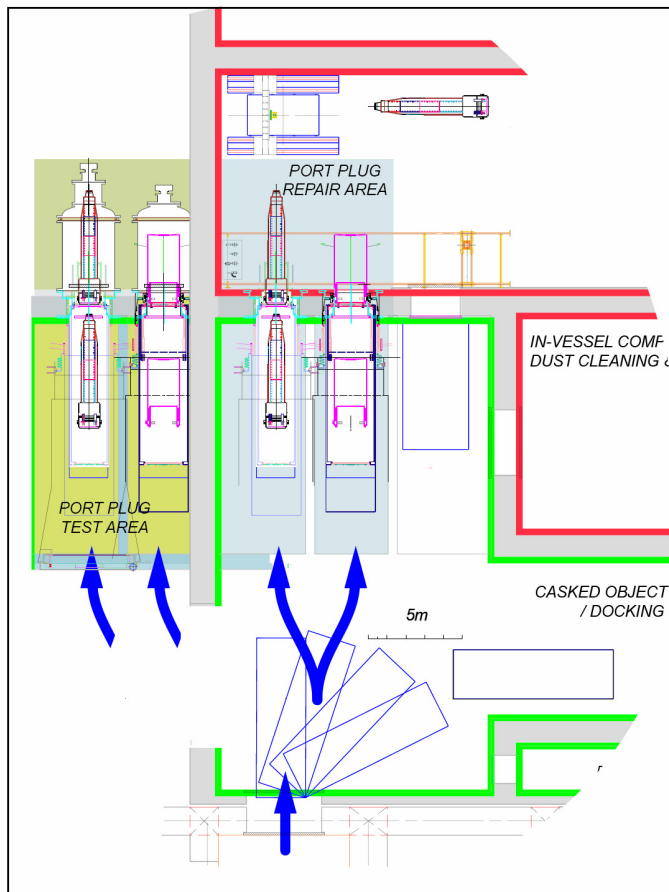
Optional functionality

- Use of the test bed for high power mm-wave test of ECRH launcher
 - This is not proposed by the ECRH team, but could become a requirement from ITER side.



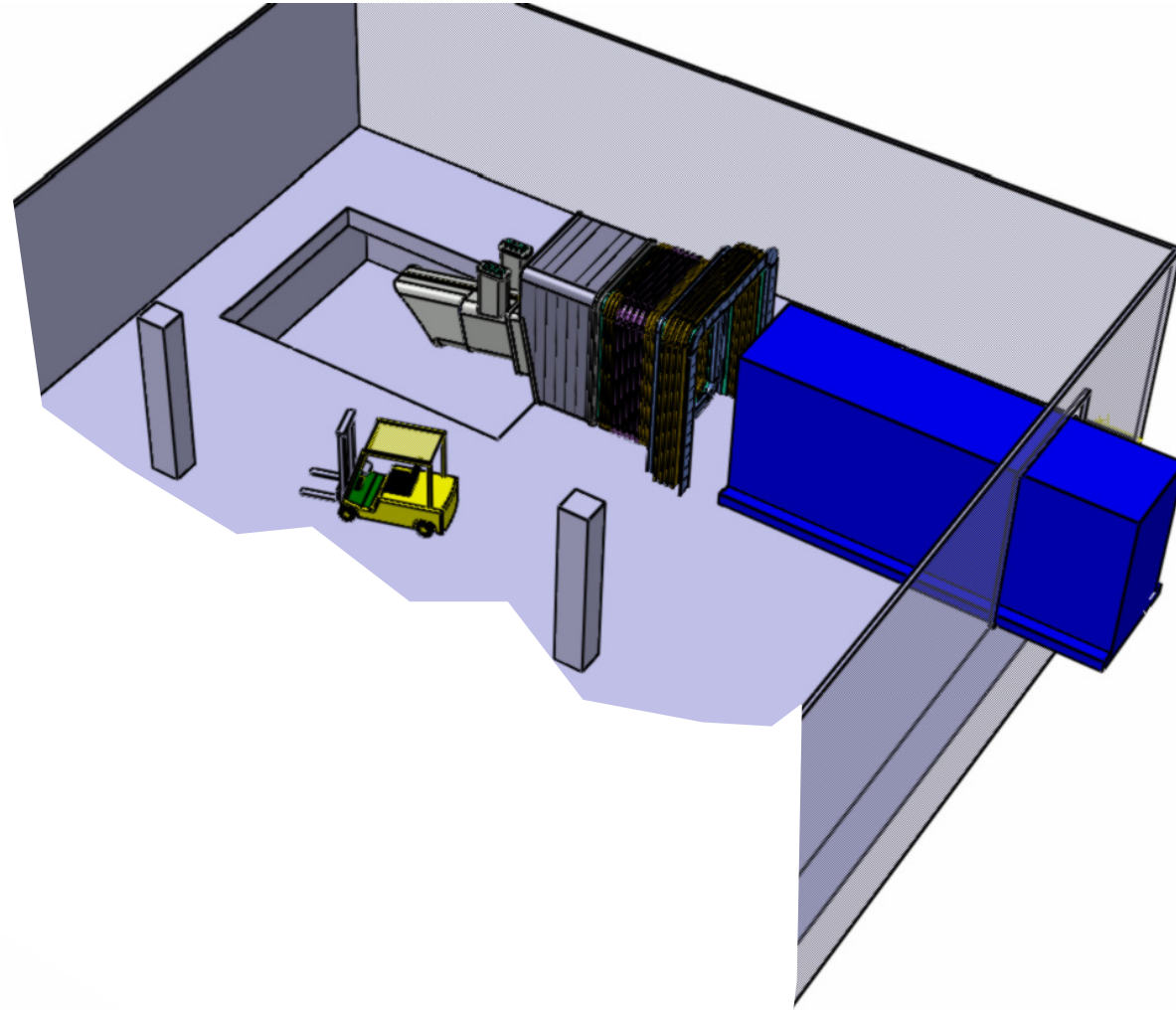
Location in the building

- Near casks transfer system with transport cask docking position
 - Or more remote location with test cask
- No nuclear radiation
 - But needs Be encapsulation





Artists impression





Testing time

- Typically 6 weeks per UPP
 - With exceptional extensions to 10 weeks
- This enables testing of all UPPs within a period of 2 years.



High priority tasks

- The work required with high priority (next three months) is the identification of:
 - the main/essential functionalities of the test bed
 - the main services and equipment
 - possible location of the test bed



Elements of workplan

Evaluation of testing/checking needs of all Upper Port Plugs.

- Study which tests can be done off-site (location tbd) and which have to be done at the on-site test bed
- Functional requirements for the test bed for the ECRH and Diagnostic Port Plugs
- This can serve as input for a document on ITER acceptance procedure for port plugs
- Especially for the auxiliary functionalities (repair, maintenance and training during the non-active phase), it is important to set up Beryllium component handling procedures and facility requirement
- Option for: Potential study to describe a preliminary design for the test bed (including visualization) called by ITER to specify detailed test bed features such as:
 - Configuration
 - Auxiliary systems
 - Supply systems



For the diagnostics UPP manufacturers

- Under the assumption that on-site high power ECRH tests by ECRH are not required by ITER:
 - A universal Upper Port test bed could be set up to test all UPPs for ITER
 - Are there any very specific functional requirements related to testing of specific diagnostic port plugs?