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# **Conceptual design of the Divertor** Tokamak Test (DTT) Cryogenic System

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# Introduction

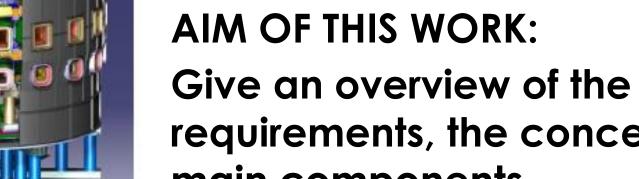
- Divertor Tokamak Test (DTT) under construction at ENEA Frascati research centre (Italy) [1]
- High field superconducting (SC) tokamak (5,85 T) carrying 5.5 MA plasma current (~ 100 s plasma pulse: •
- 18 Toroidal Field (TF) coils, 6 Central Solenoid (CS) modules and 6 poloidal Field (PF) coils. Cold magnet support structure.
- Active-cooled Thermal shield for magnet radiation protection.

Cea

Nuclear Engineering MOdeling Group

Cryogenic system overall capacity around 11 kW equivalent power at 4.5 K.

## 1.a From DTT Cryoplant architecture...



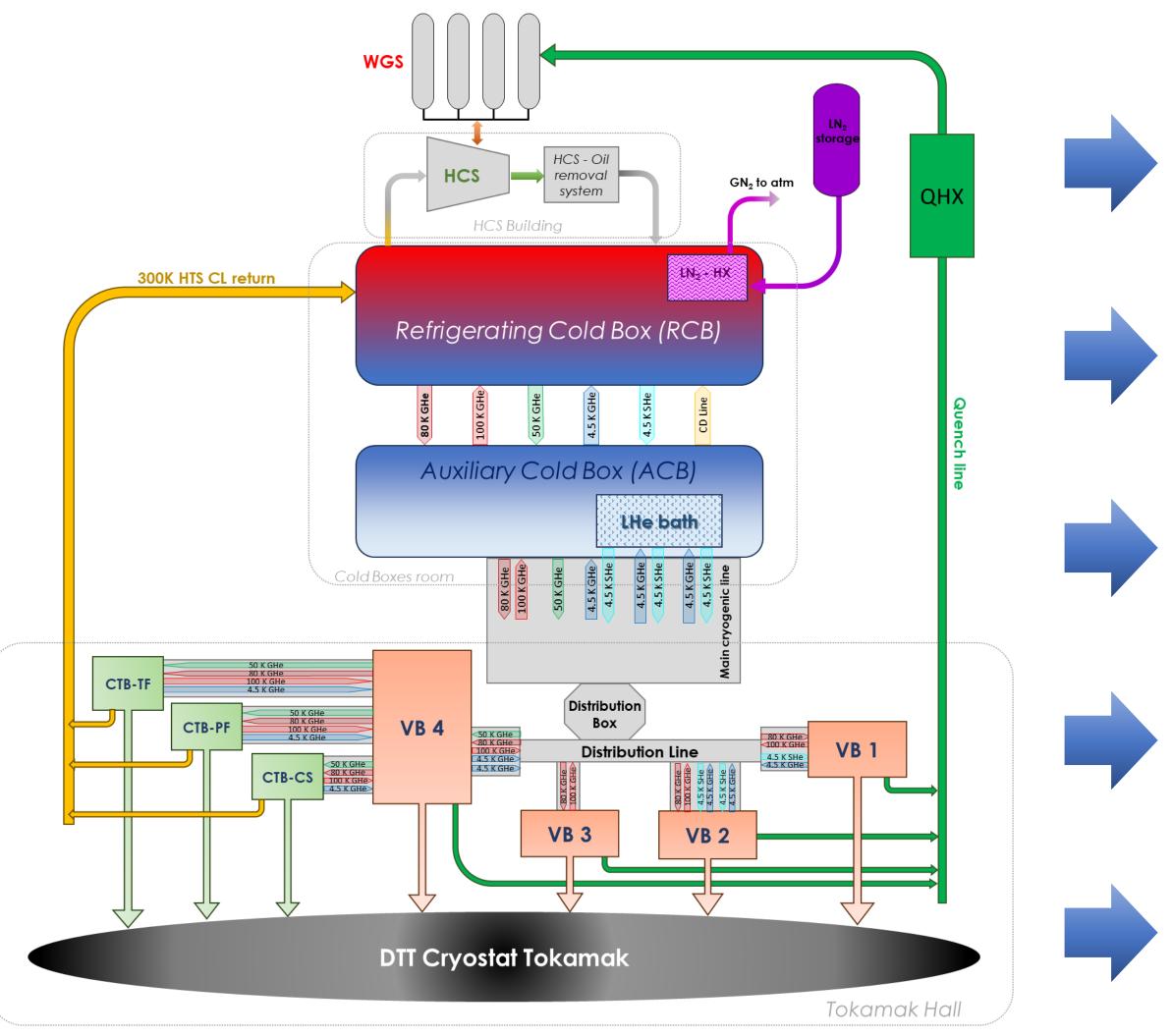
**AIM OF THE DTT PROJECT:** investigate alternative power exhaust solutions in EU DEMO relevant conditions

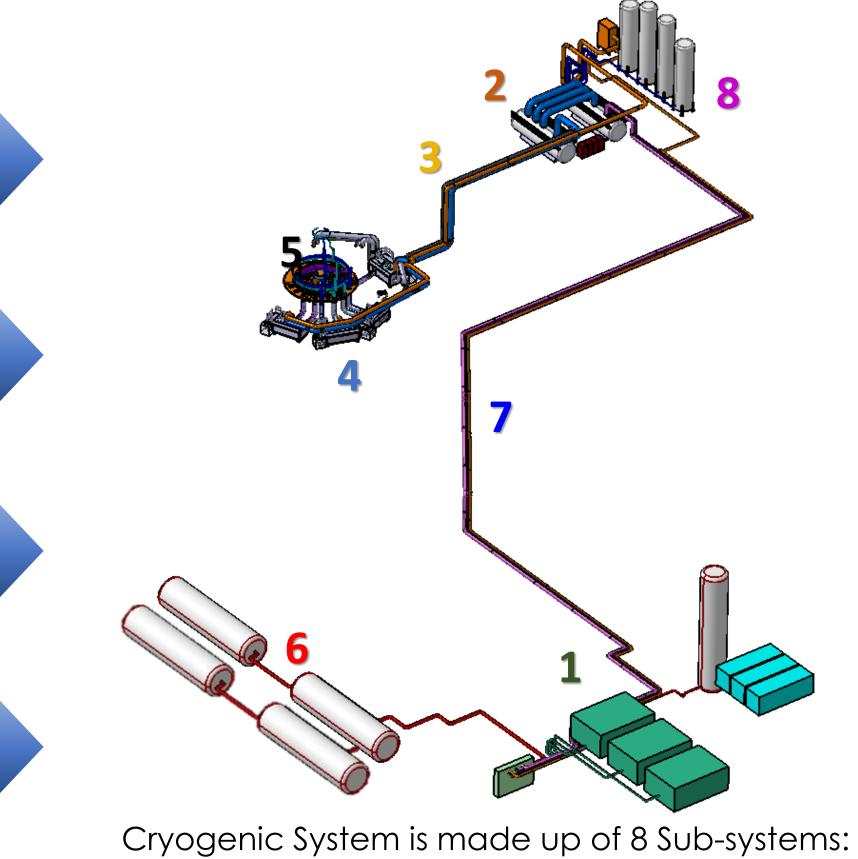
Give an overview of the cryogenic system requirements, the conceptual design, the layout and main components

BUILDING 191

# 1.b ....To Cryoplant arrangement in DTT site

BUILDING 174 VEDI DIS, BUI-ORW-911





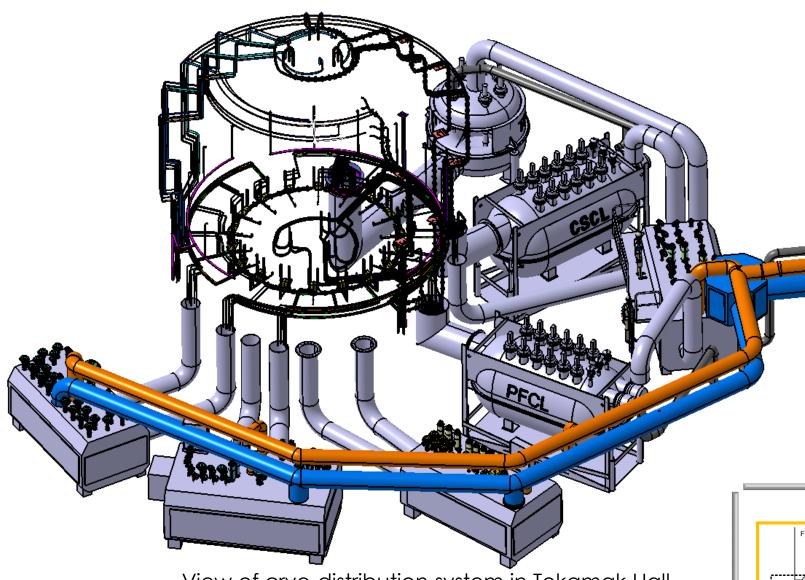
- 1. Helium Compression Station (HCS)
- 2. Cold Boxes (CB)
- 3. Distribution between Cold Boxes and Tokamak Hall
- 4. Distribution in Tokamak Hall

### 3. DTT Cryo-distribution

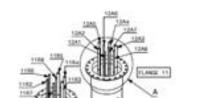
# Lead Boxes 6. Warm Gas Station (WGS) 7. Warm Lines (WL)

- 5. Cryo-distribution inside tokamak cryostat and Current
- 8. Liquid Nitrogen System (LNS)



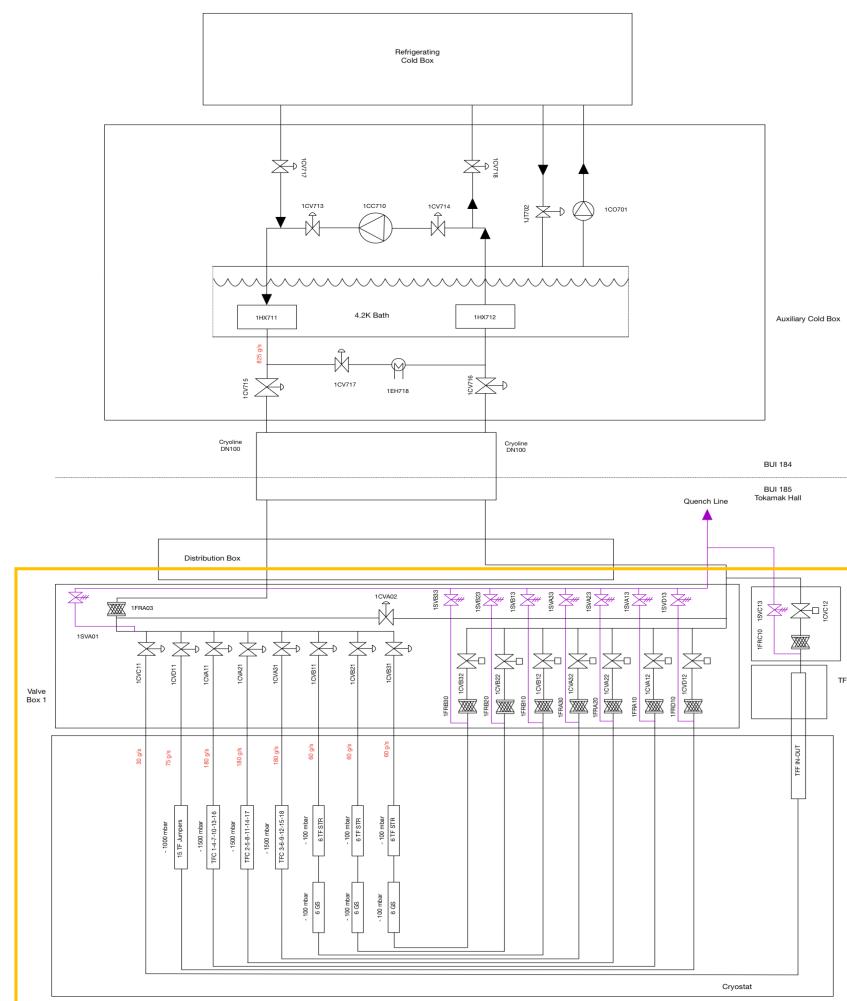


Cooling helium is transferred from Cold Boxes to Tokamak Hall through 9 distribution lines inside a Main Cryogenic Line (MCL) or multiple transfer lines. The distribution inside the Tokamak Hall is achieved by means of:



	Distribu tion loop	Component	Minimum Mass Flow Rate (g/s)	Maximum Supply Temp. (K)	Minimum Supply Pressure (bar)	Design Pressure Drop (bar)	Static Heat Load (W)	Pulsed Load per Cycle (kJ)	Eq. Heat load @4.5K (W)	Eq. pressure drop load @4.5K (W)	Circulator dissipation load @4.5K (W)	Total equivalent load @4.5K
Heat loads during Pulsed Ope	1	18 TFC	540	4.3	5.5	1.2	1800	800	3133	675	1088	4896
		18 TF Casings + 18 4KGSTA	180	4.3	5.5	0.1+0.1	700+450	500				
		6 TF Feeders – 15 Jumpers	105	4.3	5.5	1.0	250	Negligible				
	2	6 CS Modules	330	4.3	5.0	1.0	Negligible	1100	1399	381	948	2728
		6 PFC	380	4.3	5.0	1.0	320	600				
		12 CS/ 12 PF Feeders	48	4.3	5.0	1.0	343	TBD				
	3	10 CryoPanels	180 (TBC)	4.3	5.0	0.1	12	0.6	214	40	-	254
	4	10 Chevron Baffles	80	80	15.0	2.0	7000	0	2152	788	-	2940
		Thermal Shields	400 (TBC)	80	15.0	2.0	40000 (TBC)	0				
		18 80KGSTA	36	80	15.0	2.0	1800	0				
		3 CLB-TSs	30	80	15.0	2.0	3120	0				
Ĕ	5	30 HTS-CLs	48*	50	4.0	1.0	62324*	0	1094	632	-	1726
	* Pre	Preliminary assessment – CL of DTT to be designed yet							Total			12544

#### 4. DTT Cryo-distribution in Cryostat

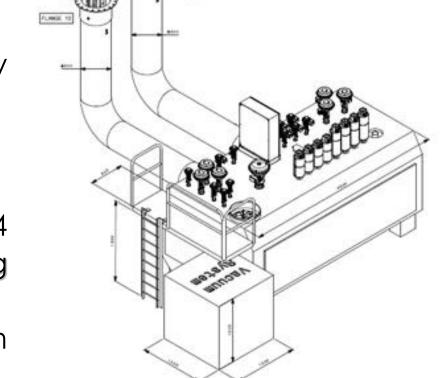


View of cryo-distribution system in Tokamak Hall

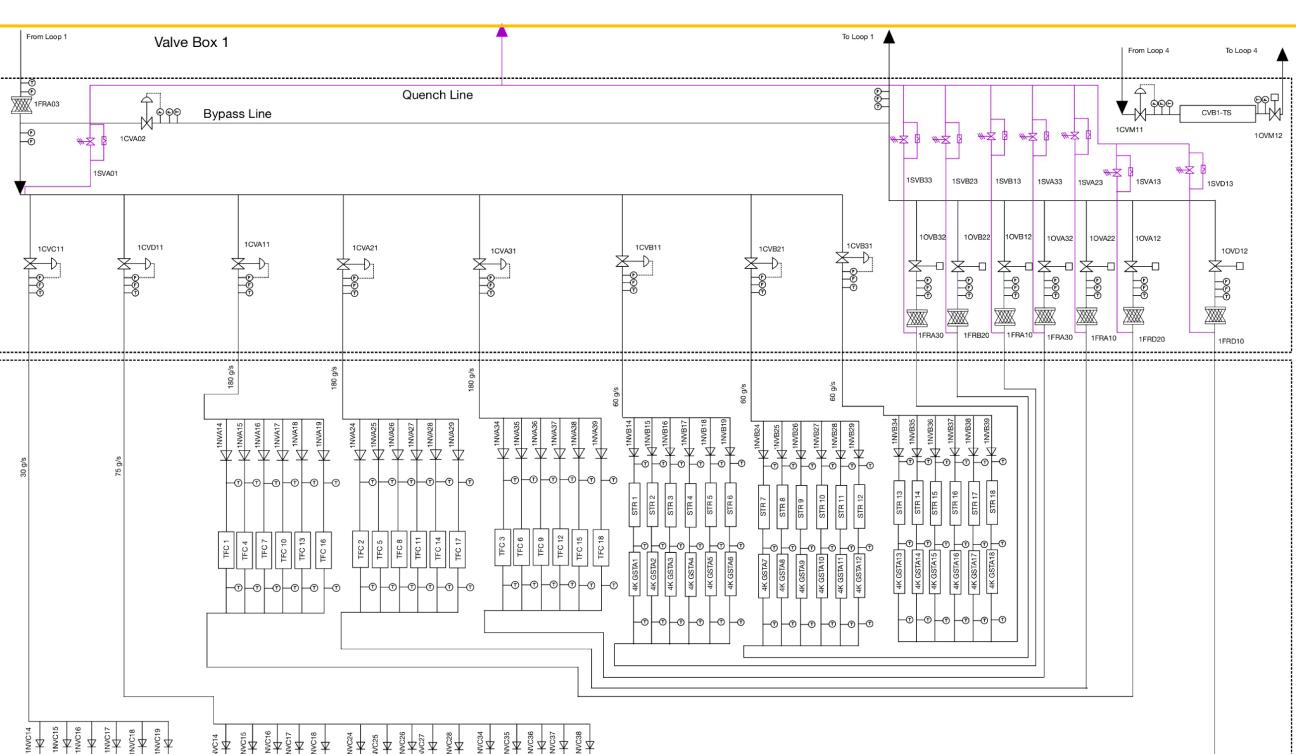
Main Features:

- Cooling strategy with groups of same kind of users (e.g., magnets, thermal shield sectors, cryopump panels, etc.) cooled in parallel with 1 regulation value at the inlet and 1 on/off value at the outlet (e.g., TF cooled in 3 groups of 6 magnets, PF an CS cooled in 2 groups of 3 magnets, cryopumps cooled in 3 groups, etc.)
- Non-return Valves upstream each superconducting user (coils or cables) to avoid backward flow in case of quench with the aim to protect the other magnets of the same cooling group
- Filters inside the CVBs (to simplify maintenance and replacement): one upstream the distribution manifold and several at the outlet of each group of users

- **1 Distribution Box** connected to MCL
- **Distribution CryoLine** about 30 m, DN 600
- 4 Cryogenic Valve Boxes, 20/30 m<sup>3</sup> each, 4 independent vacuum systems, 700 measuring points, 127 Cryogenic valves
- 300 K line Section 1 50 m, DN 200 + 3 Warm Valves Units close to CLBs



- Possible solution of Cryogenic Valve Box
- Quench Line Section 1 30 m, DN 200



#### Example of cryo-distribution: PFD of loop 1

- 3 groups x 6 TF magnets
- 1 group x 6 TF feeders
- 1 group x 15 TF Jumpers
- 3 groups x 6 TF casings & 6 thermal anchor @4 K (in series)

(upstream the outlet cut-off valves)

- Temperature sensors upstream and downstream each cryogenic user
- Quench values to release He in case of over pressure in the circuits are installed inside the CVBs and connected to the Quench Line

Image: Provide the second s							

#### 5. Outlook and schedule

- > Preliminary design and layout of DTT cryogenic system is completed.
- $\succ$  Final design of the cryogenic process shall be developed and optimized by the supplier.
- > The tender notice for DTT cryogenic plant (sub-system from 1 to 4 of
- Section 1) will be published in last quarter of 2024.

 $\succ$  The tender will last about 1 year to allow the development of the Cryoplant design.

> The supply of the Cryoplant includes executive design and procurement, Factory Acceptance Test, Transportation and Installation, On-site Acceptance Tests, Plant integration and assistance during commissioning and should last about 4 years.  $\succ$  Commissioning is foreseen in second quarter of 2030.

#### DTT Consortium (DTT S.C.a r.l. Via E. Fermi 45 I-00044 Frascati (Roma) Italy)



**REFERENCES:** 

[1] R. Ambrosino, DTT - Divertor Tokamak Test facility: A testbed for DEMO, Fusion Engineering and Design, Volume JNIVERSITA luscia 167, 2021, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fusengdes.2021.112330.

