

UCSD Contributions to First-Wall Battle Plan

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HAPL Meeting

April 8-10, 2003

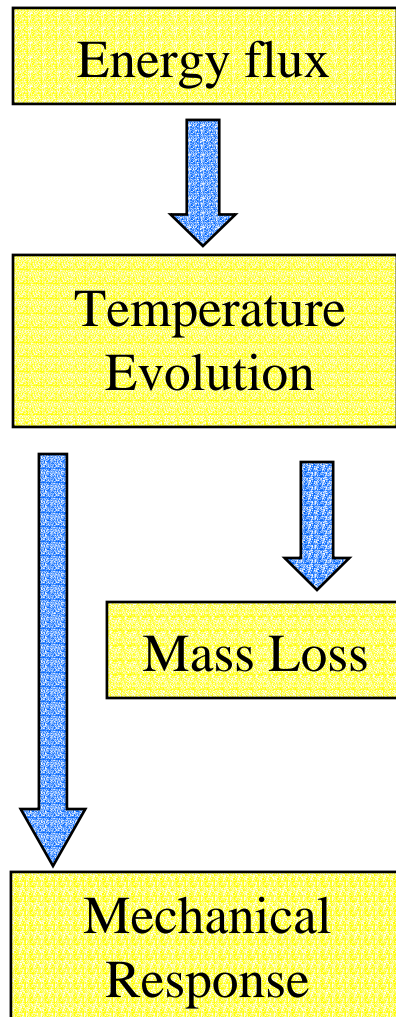
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Electronic copy: <http://aries.ucsd.edu/najmabadi/TALKS>

UCSD IFE Web Site: <http://aries.ucsd.edu/IFE>

Wall Survival Critically Depends on Its Thermo-Mechanical Response

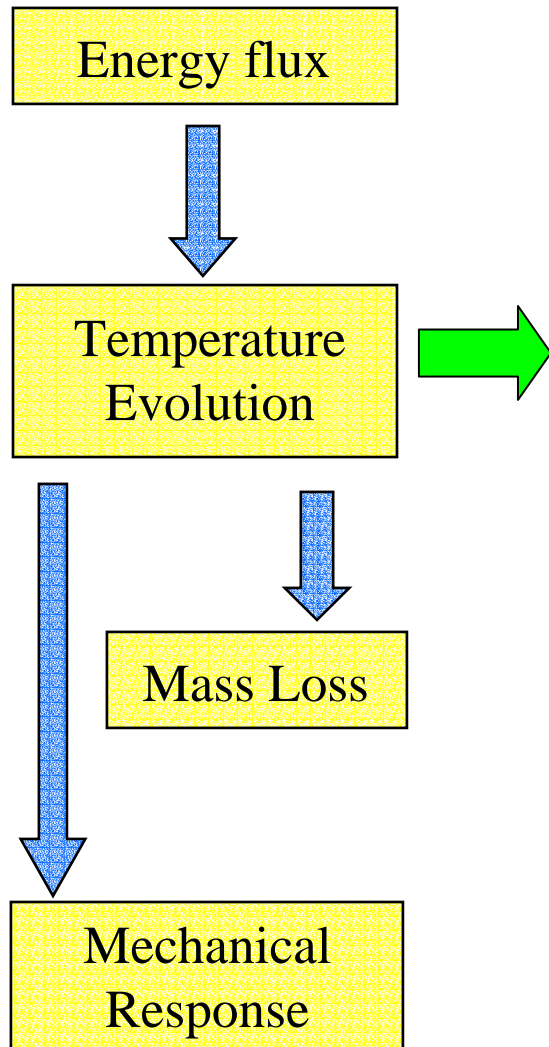
Physical Phenomena



Capabilities of UCSD Laser Facility

- Max laser energy = 1.3 J
(600 mJ is sufficient to melt 1 cm² sample)
- Capable of large no. of shots (10⁵ to 10⁶ shots)
- Rep rates from single shot to 10 Hz
- Very accurate control of source energy
- Excellent control of irradiation environment
 - ✓ Chamber can be evacuated to 10⁻⁸ torr
- A suite of diagnostics
 - ✓ MCFOT
 - ✓ QMS, RGA
 - ✓ Surface examination

Measurement of Temperature Evolution Is a Key Ingredient

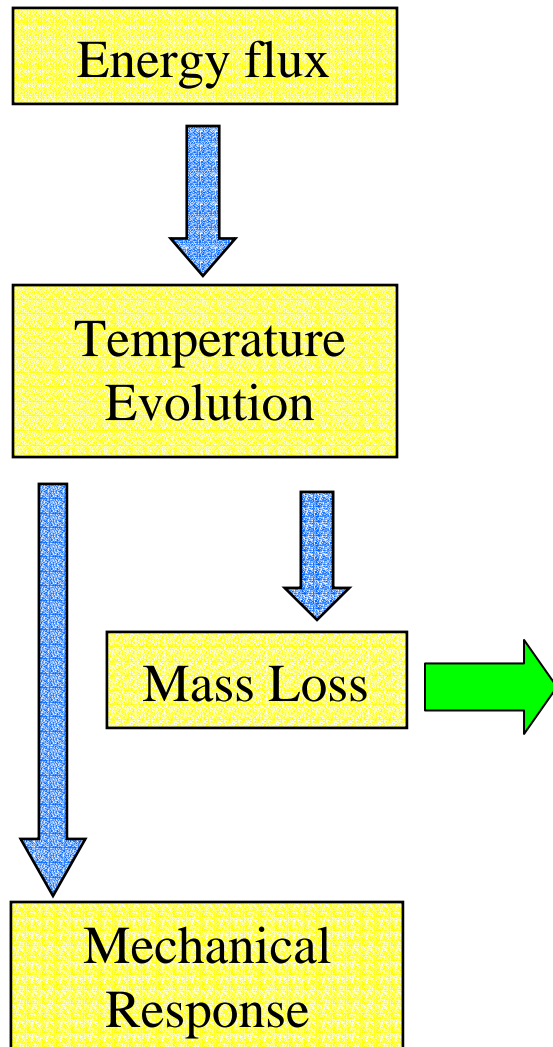


- Temperature variation mainly in a thin ($\sim 10\text{-}20\ \mu\text{m}$) region. Large temperature spikes only in the first few μm . Surface features are probably $\gg 10\text{-}20\ \mu\text{m}$ due to manufacturing tolerances, *etc.* This will lead to non-uniform temperature profiles. Impurities and contaminants can cause hot spots.
- At a minimum, surface temperature should be monitored.

Plan:

- Measure thermal response of W samples and compare with ANSYS calculations:
 - ✓ Polished and “sculptured” surfaces;
 - ✓ Addition of contaminants;
 - ✓ Surface examination for hot spots;
 - ✓ “Near-melting” behavior.

Is Avoidance of Melting a Good Criteria for Avoidance of Mass Loss?

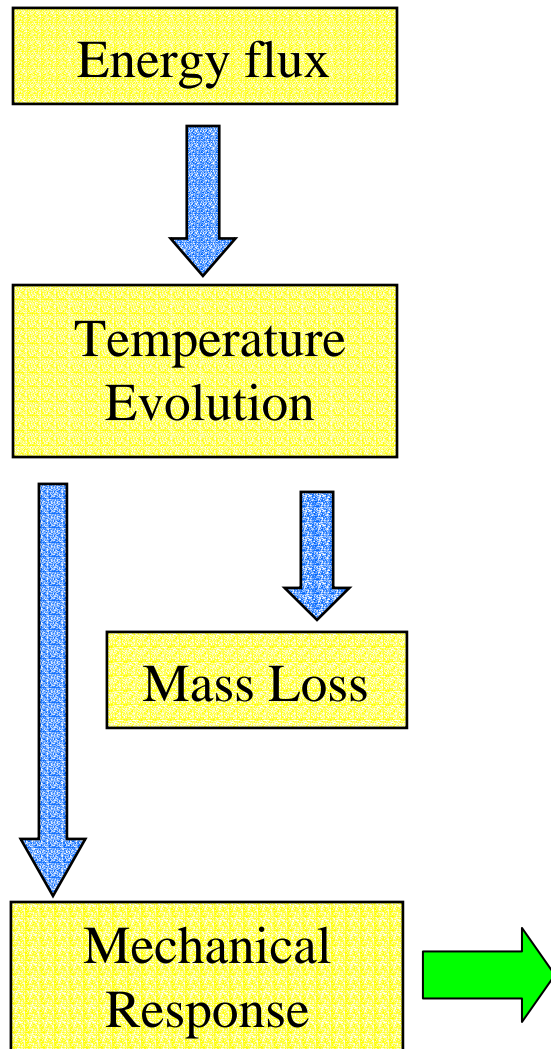


- Sublimation can be important near the melting point.
- Steady-state data for sublimation rates may not be applicable.
 - ✓ Sublimation rates also depends on the atomic form of sublimated species;
 - ✓ Sublimation at local hot spots (contaminants, surface morphology) may dominate.
- ✓ Is avoidance of melting a good criteria?

Plan:

- Measurement of mass loss rate with QMS (per shot basis) and with RGA for large no. of shots;
- Spectroscopic measurement of sublimated species
- Impact of contaminants.

Mechanical Response May Be The Most Restricting Constraint



Plan:

- Expose samples to
 - ✓ Different laser energies
 - ✓ Different shot rates
 - ✓ Different temporal profile of the laser pulse (to examine the effects of strain rate).
 - ✓ Different surface roughness
 - ✓ Addition of contaminants.
- Surface examination of samples.
- Field samples on RHEPP to compare response to laser pulse versus ion beam
- Field special samples to measure thermo-mechanical properties of sample (post irradiation).

Careful Characterization of Experiments Is Essential in Comparing Our Results and Developing a Predictive Capability

- Our experiments, specially intercomparison of the data, will provide a wealth information. Some suggestions that can enhance our chances of developing a predictive capability:
- Develop a common format to report experimental results:
 - Sample condition, its thermophysical properties, how it was handled, etc.
 - “Energy source” characterization
 - Temperature evaluation of the sample during the test (calculated/measured)
 - Test conditions (background temperature, test environment, etc.)
 - Post-test analysis
 - ...
- Material working group can provide some feedback on the other needed info?
- Post results on a Web site (or any other means for dissemination)

Scoping of IFE Power Plant with W/FS Armor/First Wall

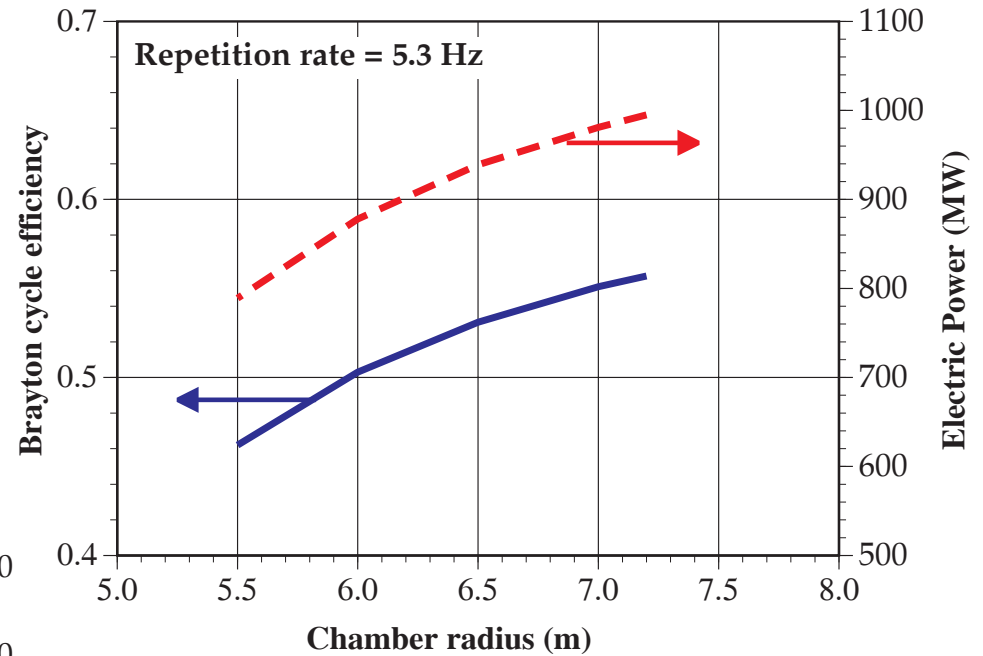
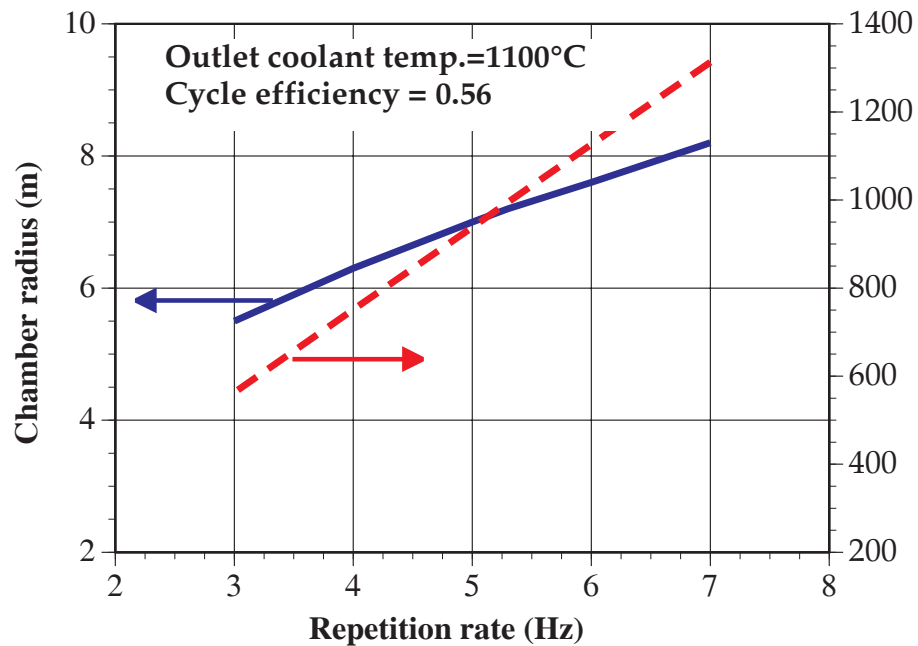
- Identify possible blanket designs from past MFE work(e.g. FS/LiPB with possible SiC coating, similar to ARIES-AT design or He-cooled box with LiPb coolant/breeder as for ARIES-ST)
- Aim at designing for maximum cycle efficiency based on material constraint (max. temp. and stress limits)
- Simple trade-off study based on yield, rep rate, and chamber size for example designs
- Utilize ARIES-IFE parametric studies as example

Example Scoping Analysis (from ARIES-IFE)

Driver Energy (MJ)	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Gain	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
Yield (MJ)	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2	400.2
Driver Efficiency	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
Rep-rate (Hz)	5.3	3	4	5	5.3	6	7	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Cycle												
Total compression ratio	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911	4.51773911
Power cycle efficiency	0.55054244	0.55670676	0.55670676	0.55670676	0.55670676	0.55670676	0.55670676	0.55670676	0.46257929	0.50324098	0.53082478	0.55054244
Power												
Fusion Power (MW)	2121.06	1200.6	1600.8	2001	2121.06	2401.2	2801.4	2121.06	2121.06	2121.06	2121.06	2121.06
Power in neutrons (MW)	1505.9526	852.426	1136.568	1420.71	1505.9526	1704.852	1988.994	1505.9526	1505.9526	1505.9526	1505.9526	1505.9526
Non neutron-power on first wall region (MW)	615.1074	348.174	464.232	580.29	615.1074	696.348	812.406	615.1074	615.1074	615.1074	615.1074	615.1074
Fraction of neutron power on first wall	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075	0.075
Neutron energy multiplication factor	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Total power on FW region (MW)	739.34849	418.499145	557.99886	697.498575	739.34849	836.99829	976.498005	739.34849	739.34849	739.34849	739.34849	739.34849
Effective heat flux on first wall (MW/m2)	1.04480755	0.95797106	0.97349877	0.9856675	0.98756887	1.00341498	1.00560367	1.69241554	1.42209917	1.21172947	1.04480755	1.04480755
Total thermal power (MW)	2271.65526	1285.8426	1714.4568	2143.071	2271.65526	2571.6852	3000.2994	2271.65526	2271.65526	2271.65526	2271.65526	2271.65526
Gross electric power (MW)	1250.64262	715.837264	954.449685	1193.06211	1264.64583	1431.67453	1670.28695	1050.82069	1143.19002	1205.85091	1250.64262	1250.64262
Auxiliary Power (4%) = 52 MWe	50.0257047	28.6334905	38.1779874	47.7224842	50.5858333	57.2669811	66.8114779	42.0328275	45.7276008	48.2340363	50.0257047	50.0257047
Laser power (MW)	219.571429	124.285714	165.714286	207.142857	219.571429	248.571429	290	219.571429	219.571429	219.571429	219.571429	219.571429
Net electric power (MW)	981.045485	562.918059	750.557412	938.196765	994.488571	1125.83612	1313.47547	789.216431	877.89099	938.045442	981.045485	981.045485
Thermal-Hydraulics (Pb-17Li)												
Inlet temperature (C)	518.764635	529.912422	529.912422	529.912422	529.912422	529.912422	529.912422	390.565091	443.517077	485.321276	518.764635	518.764635
FW outlet temp.(C)	701.428143	715.457032	715.457032	715.457032	715.457032	715.457032	715.457032	540.095925	606.733146	659.341478	701.428143	701.428143
Blanket outlet temperature (C)	1080	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	850	945	1020	1080	1080
Total mass flow rate (kg/s)	2.17E+04	1.21E+04	1.61E+04	2.01E+04	2.13E+04	24144.5244	2.82E+04	2.63E+04	2.41E+04	2.27E+04	2.17E+04	2.17E+04
Chamber Wall + Channel geometry												
Chamber radius (m)	7	5.5	6.3	7	7.2	7.6	8.2	5.5	6	6.5	7	7
FW channel dimension (m)	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	0.005	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	5.00E-03	5.00E-03
FW channel length (m)	2.20E+01	1.73E+01	1.98E+01	2.20E+01	2.26E+01	23.864	2.57E+01	1.73E+01	1.73E+01	1.88E+01	2.04E+01	2.20E+01
SiC/SiC wall thickness (m)	4.00E-03	4.00E-03	4.00E-03	4.00E-03	4.00E-03	0.004	4.00E-03	4.00E-03	4.00E-03	4.00E-03	4.00E-03	4.00E-03
W armor thickness (m)	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	0.001	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03	1.00E-03
Velocity in FW channel (m/s)	2.20E+00	1.56E+00	1.82E+00	2.05E+00	2.11E+00	2.26150867	2.45E+00	3.30E+00	2.81E+00	2.46E+00	2.20E+00	2.20E+00
Heat Transfer Coefficient												
Re Number	2.16E+05	1.57E+05	1.82E+05	2.05E+05	2.11E+05	226578.439	2.45E+05	2.44E+05	2.37E+05	2.27E+05	2.16E+05	2.16E+05
Pecllet Number	5.02E+03	3.56E+03	4.15E+03	4.67E+03	4.81E+03	5157.40526	5.58E+03	7.81E+03	6.56E+03	5.68E+03	5.02E+03	5.02E+03
Nusselt Number (Lubarsky and Kaufman) based on T_{bulk}	1.89E+01	1.65E+01	1.75E+01	1.83E+01	1.86E+01	19.0920481	1.97E+01	2.25E+01	2.10E+01	1.98E+01	1.89E+01	1.89E+01
h (Lubarsky and Kaufman) based on T_{bulk} (W/m ² -K)	1.38E+04	1.21E+04	1.28E+04	1.34E+04	1.36E+04	13988.2377	1.44E+04	1.65E+04	1.54E+04	1.45E+04	1.38E+04	1.38E+04
FW Film drop (°C)	7.99E+01	8.40E+01	8.03E+01	7.76E+01	7.68E+01	75.8886247	7.37E+01	1.08E+02	9.77E+01	8.82E+01	7.99E+01	7.99E+01
SiC/SiC Temp. drop (°C)	2.17E+02	1.99E+02	2.02E+02	2.05E+02	2.05E+02	208.610243	2.09E+02	3.52E+02	2.96E+02	2.52E+02	2.17E+02	2.17E+02
W Temp. drop (C)	1.06E+01	9.68E+00	9.84E+00	9.96E+00	9.98E+00	10.1398464	1.02E+01	1.71E+01	1.44E+01	1.22E+01	1.06E+01	1.06E+01
Approx. SiC/SiC thermal stress (MPa)	2.00E+02	1.84E+02	1.86E+02	1.89E+02	1.89E+02	192.219438	1.93E+02	3.24E+02	2.72E+02	2.32E+02	2.00E+02	2.00E+02
Approx. quasi-steady state SiC/SiC Tmax (°C)	9.98E+02	9.99E+02	9.98E+02	9.98E+02	9.98E+02	999.955899	9.98E+02	1.00E+03	1.00E+03	9.99E+02	9.98E+02	9.98E+02
Approx. quasi steady-state W Tmax (°C)	1.01E+03	1.01E+03	1.01E+03	1.01E+03	1.01E+03	1010.09575	1.01E+03	1.02E+03	1.01E+03	1.01E+03	1.01E+03	1.01E+03
Average W surface temp. (°C)	9.18E+02	9.16E+02	9.15E+02	9.15E+02	9.15E+02	917.32344	9.16E+02	9.43E+02	9.33E+02	9.25E+02	9.18E+02	9.18E+02
Friction Factor												
Darcy-Weisbach friction factor for rough tubes	1.77E-02	2.09E-02	1.92E-02	1.81E-02	1.78E-02	0.01725805	1.66E-02	1.67E-02	1.69E-02	1.73E-02	1.77E-02	1.77E-02
Pressure Drop (MPa)	8.83E-01	4.15E-01	5.92E-01	7.83E-01	8.42E-01	0.98760089	1.20E+00	1.55E+00	1.22E+00	1.02E+00	8.83E-01	8.83E-01
FW Pumping Power (MW)	2.37E+00	6.23E-01	1.18E+00	1.96E+00	2.23E+00	2.96259106	4.20E+00	4.90E+00	3.59E+00	2.84E+00	2.37E+00	2.37E+00

Example Parametric Analysis (from ARIES-IFE)

400 MJ yield case
In this case SiC/SiC max. temp. < 1000°C



Example Parametric Analysis (from ARIES-IFE)

154 MJ yield case

SiC/SiC max. temp. < 1000°C

