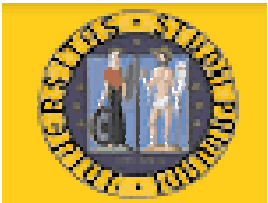


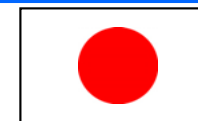
# MITICA: il prototipo dell'iniettore di neutri da 1 MeV-22 MW per ITER



P.Sonato



## PRIMA Padova Research on Injector Megavolt Accelerated



Max-Planck-Institut  
für Plasmaphysik  
EURATOM Association

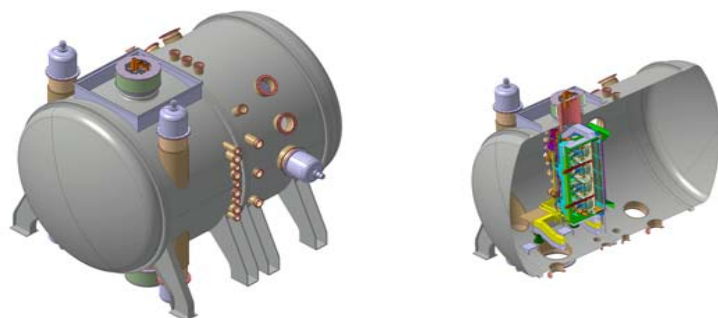


Forschungszentrum Karlsruhe  
in der Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft

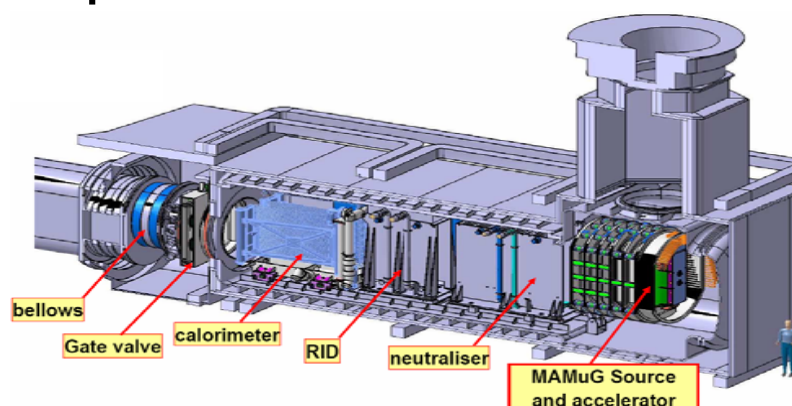


Universität Karlsruhe (TH)  
Forschungsuniversität - gegründet 1825

Saranno ospitati due esperimenti

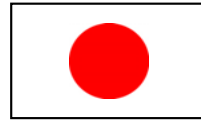


**SPIDER**  
Source for Production of Ion of  
Deuterium Extracted from Rf  
plasma

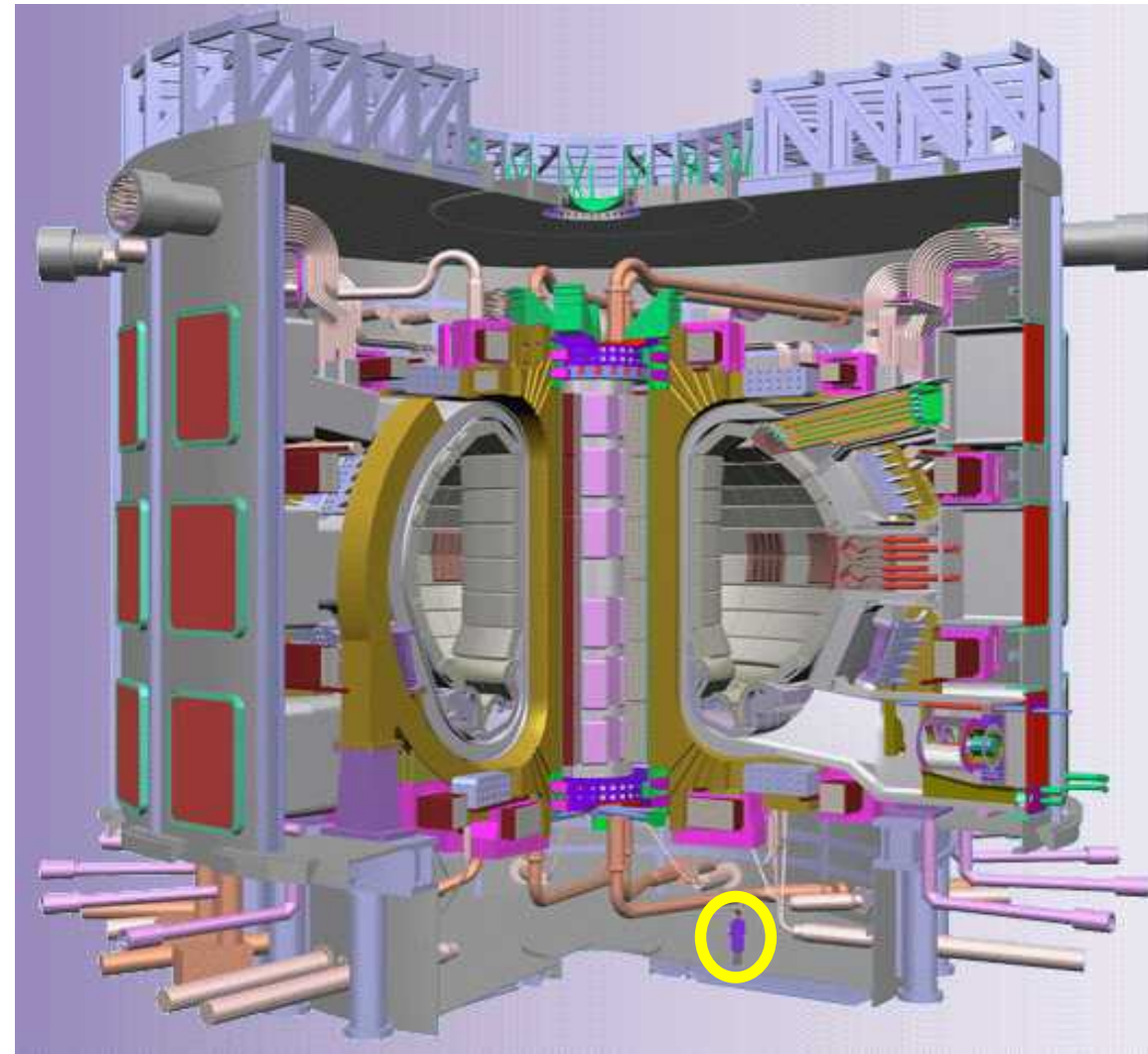


**MITICA**  
Megavolt ITER Injector  
&  
Concept Advancement

# ITER: International cooperation

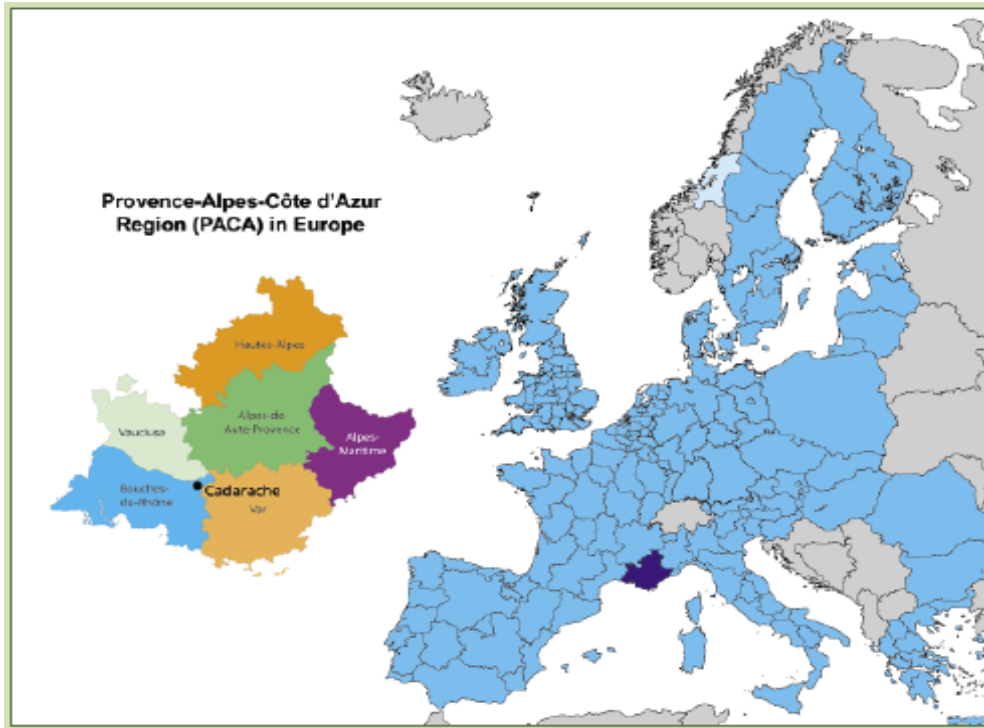


Total fusion power	<b>500 MW</b>
$Q = \text{Pot. Out/Pot. In}$	<b>10</b>
Pulse duration	<b>300 s</b>
Plasma major radius	<b>6,2 m</b>
Plasma minor radius	<b>2 m</b>
Plasma current	<b>15 MA</b>
Toroidal field $B_T$	<b>5,3 T</b>
Plasma volume	<b>837 m<sup>3</sup></b>
Plasma surface	<b>678 m<sup>2</sup></b>
Tipical plasma temperature	<b>20 keV</b>





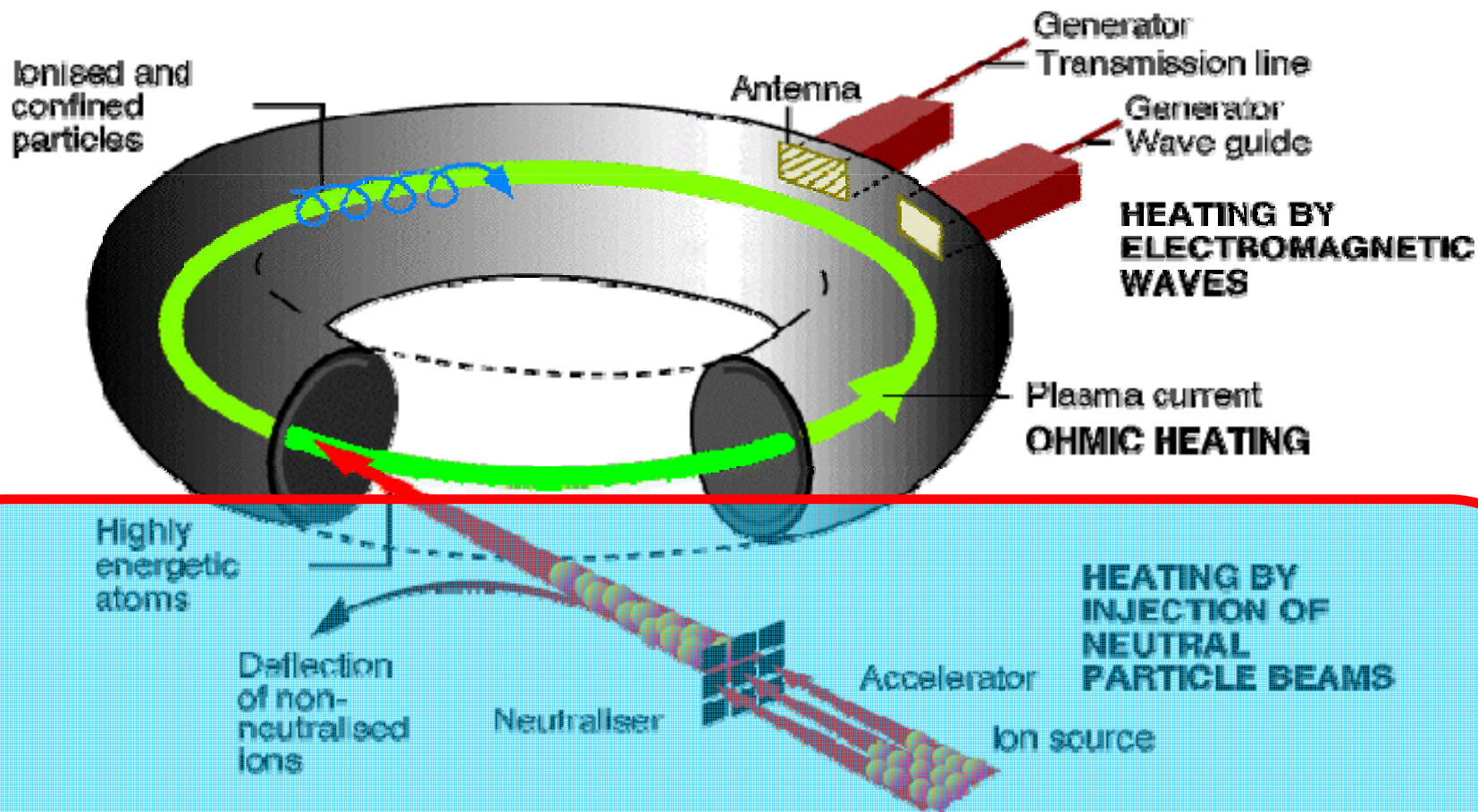
# ITER: sito



- Will cover an area of about 60 ha
- Large buildings up to 170 m long
- Large number of systems



# Heating and Current Drive Systems in ITER

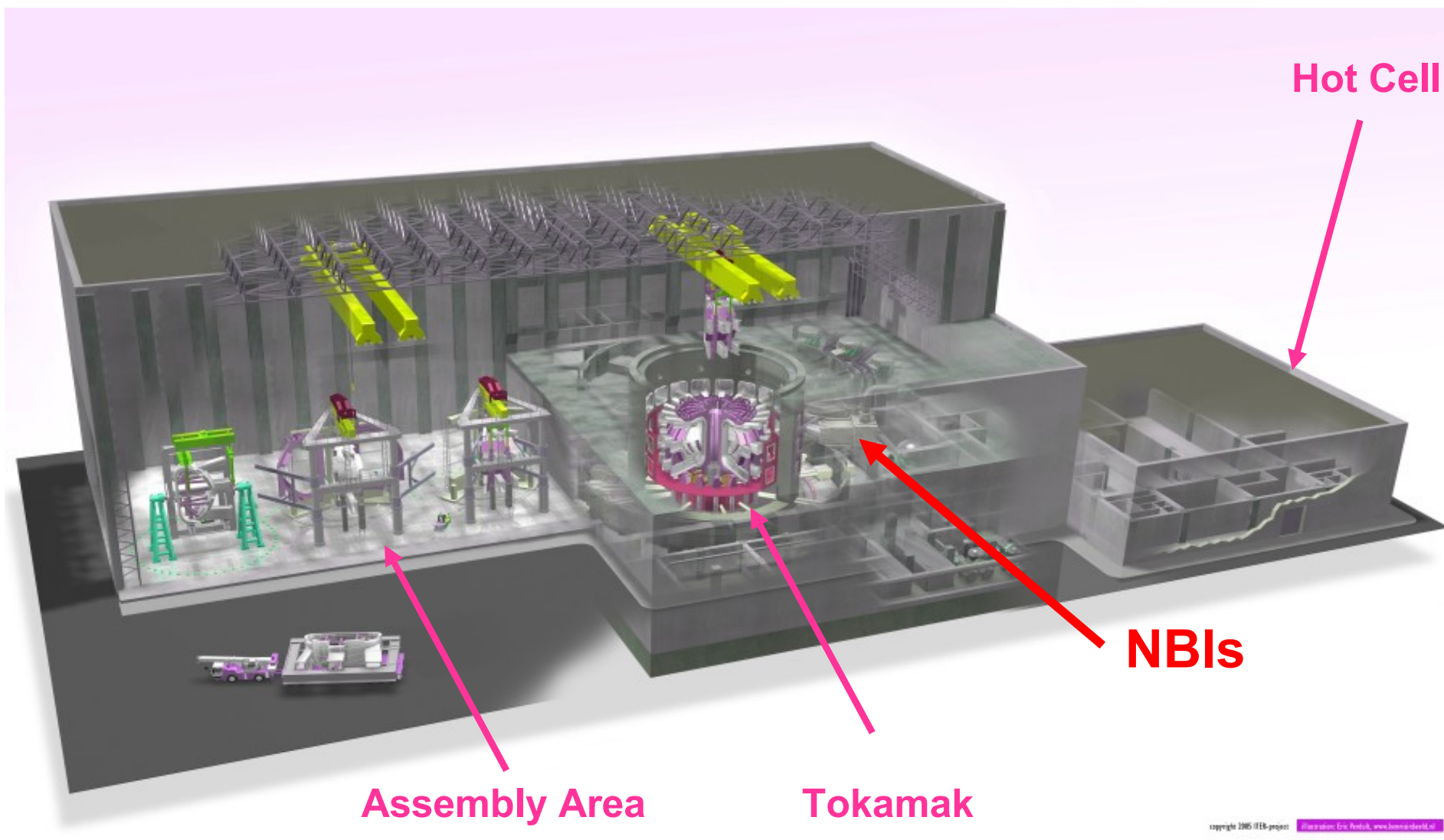


**R&D di 1 iniettore prototipo**

**R&D di sorgente di 1 sorgente di ioni negativi**

**Sviluppo del progetto di 2(3) iniettori di ITER**

# ITER: edifici principali





# ITER: additional heating – Neutral Beam Heating

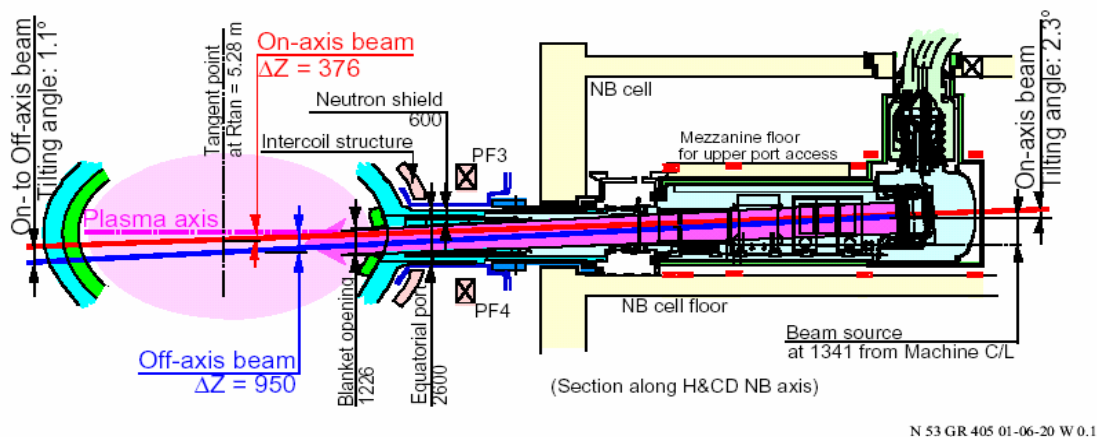
2 NBIs (+1)

$P_{\text{beam}} = 16.5 \text{ MW}$

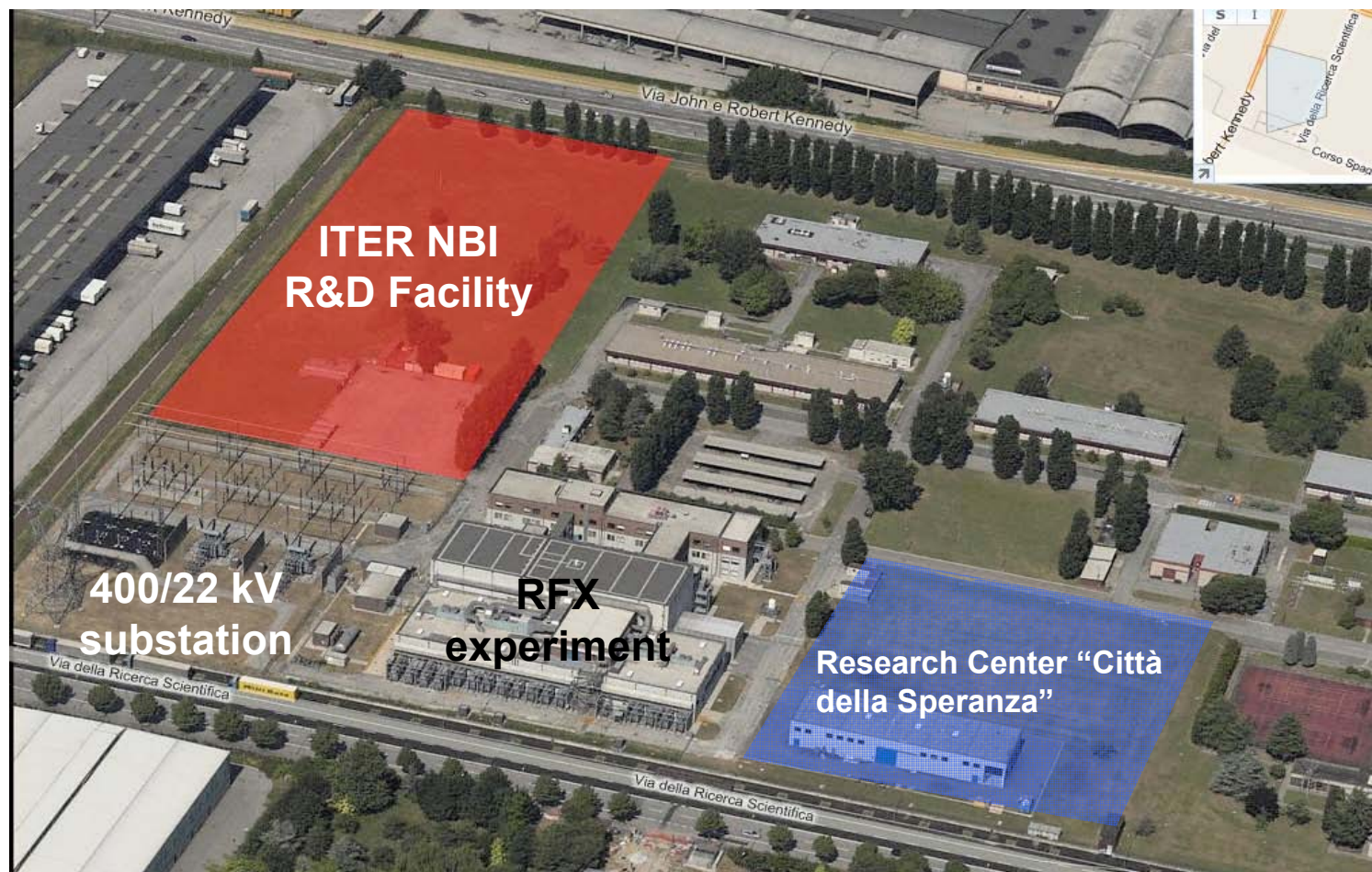
$I = 40 \text{ A}$

$V = 1 \text{ MV}$

$T_{\text{pulse}} = 3600 \text{ s}$



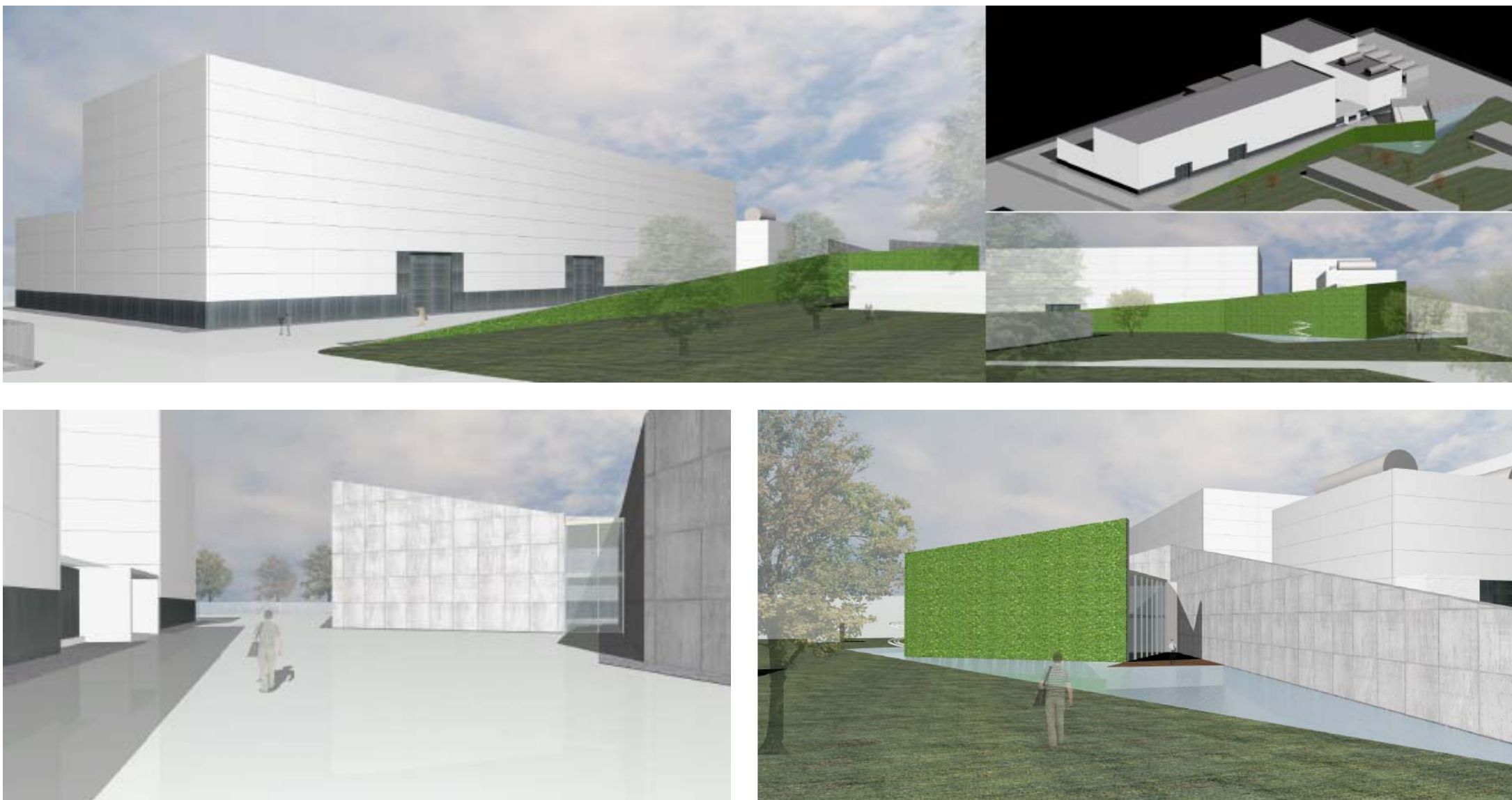
## *Area di ricerca del C.N.R.*



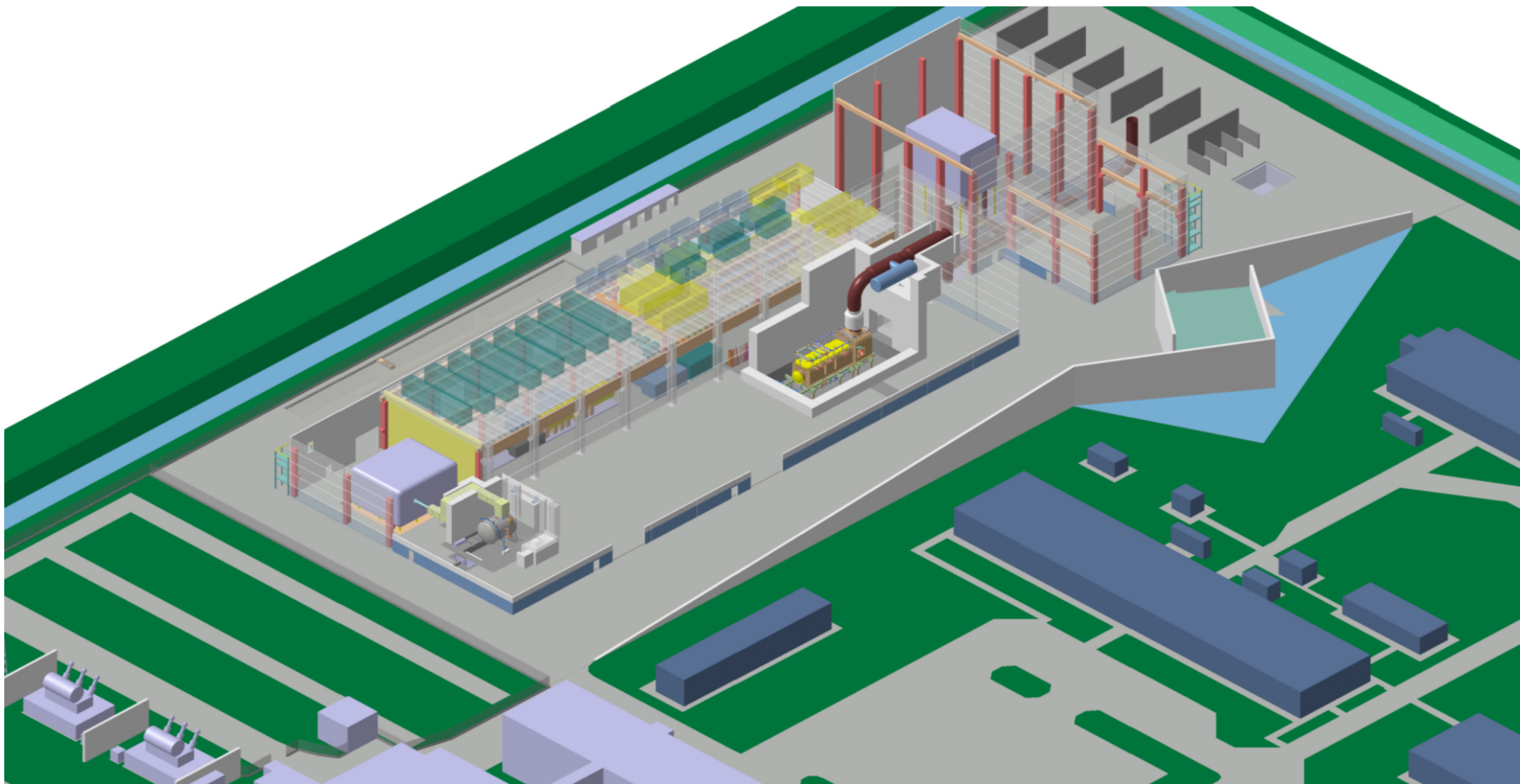
RFX substation: 400/21.6 kV – 2 x 50 MVA transformers  
The power to feed the NBI facility (80 MVA) is available at the site



# PRIMA → Buildings: Architectural view



# PRIMA edifici



# SPIDER → requirements

## Current density

	Ion	Energy (keV)	Extracted Ion J (A/m <sup>2</sup> )	Extr. Ion I (A)	1 MV Accelerated I (A)
HNB	D-	1000	290	48	40
HNB	H-	870	330 - 350	56 - 60	46

$$J_{D^-} \approx 300 \text{ A/m}^2$$

$$J_{H^-} \approx 350 \text{ A/m}^2$$

Extracted electron to ion ratio from PG, to be stopped in the EG

$$\frac{e}{D^-} < 1 \text{ for HNB}$$

## Uniformity

$$\Delta J = \pm 10\%$$

## Source operation

☐ Long pulse operation

400 s for H-, D-  
3600 s for D-

☐ Source modulation

HNB

≤ 7 Hz

$T_{\text{on}} \approx 50 \text{ ms}$

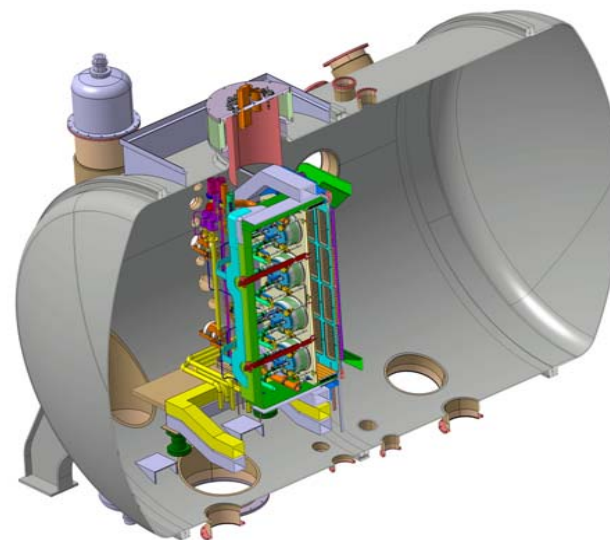
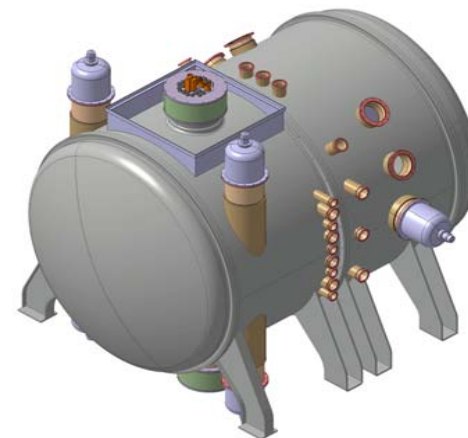
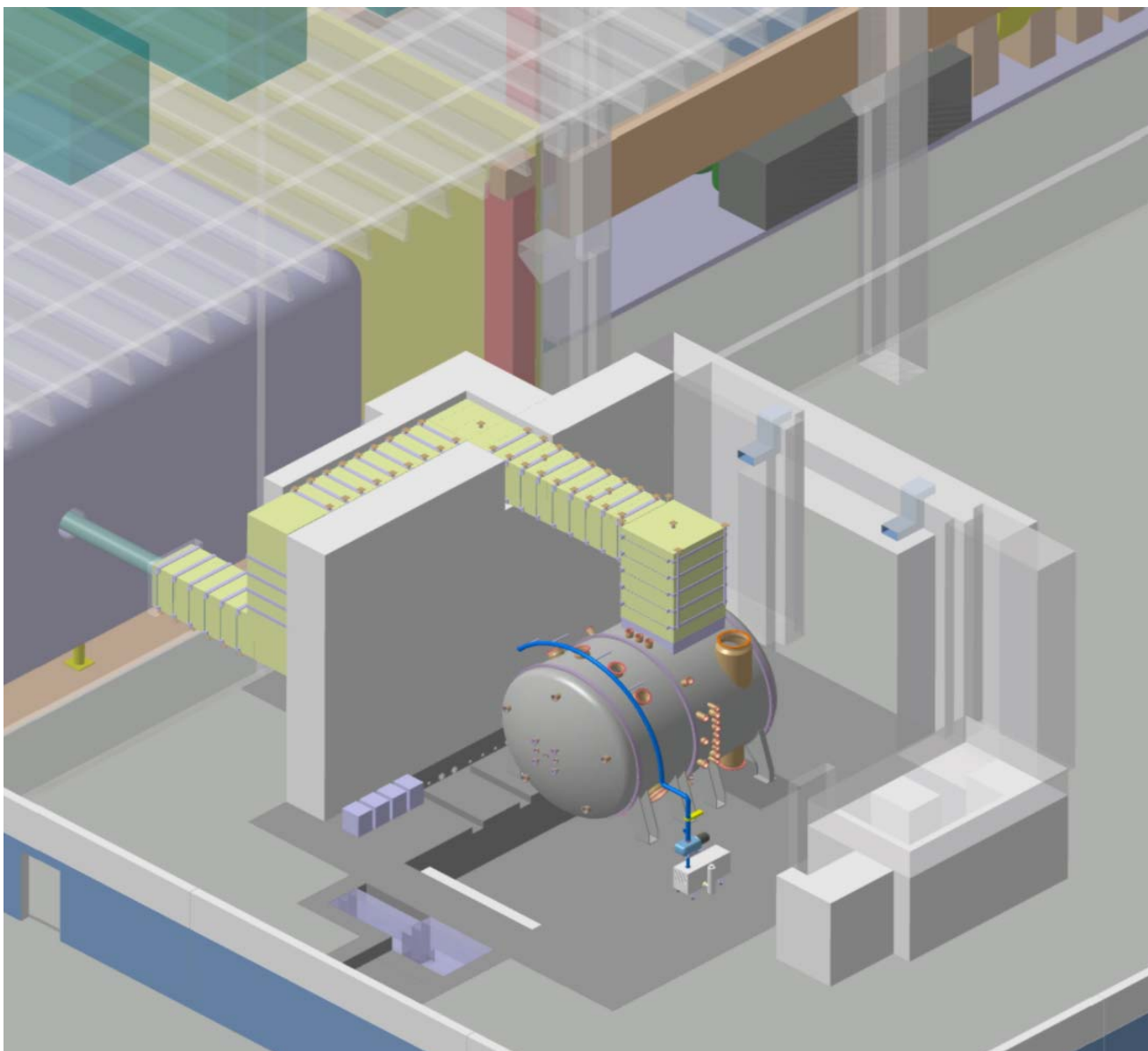
$T_{\text{rise}} \approx 80 \text{ ms}$

## Cs consumption and control

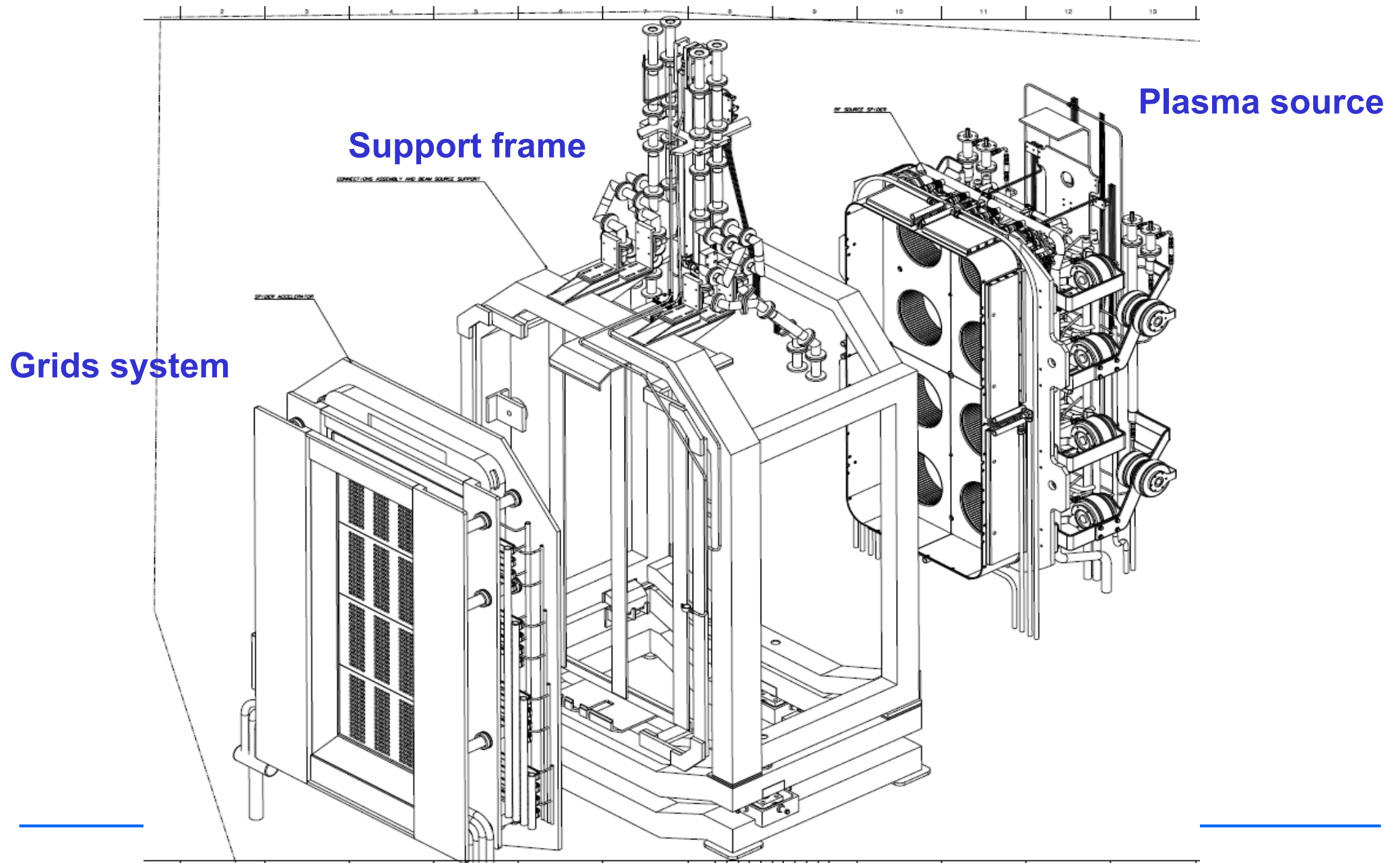
Impurity tolerance: He, Ne, N<sub>2</sub>, Mo,...



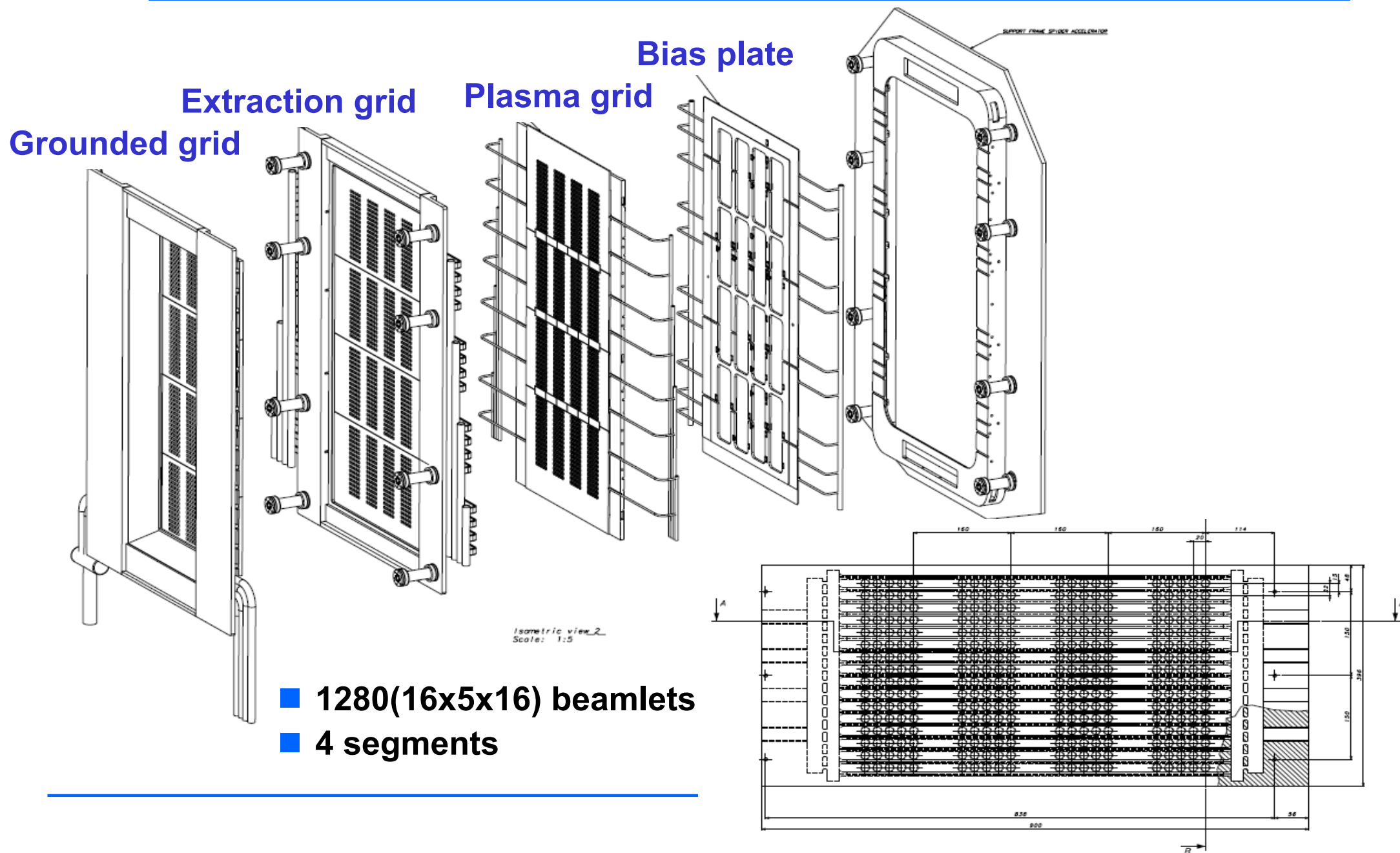
# SPIDER → Layout and schermi



# SPIDER → The beam system

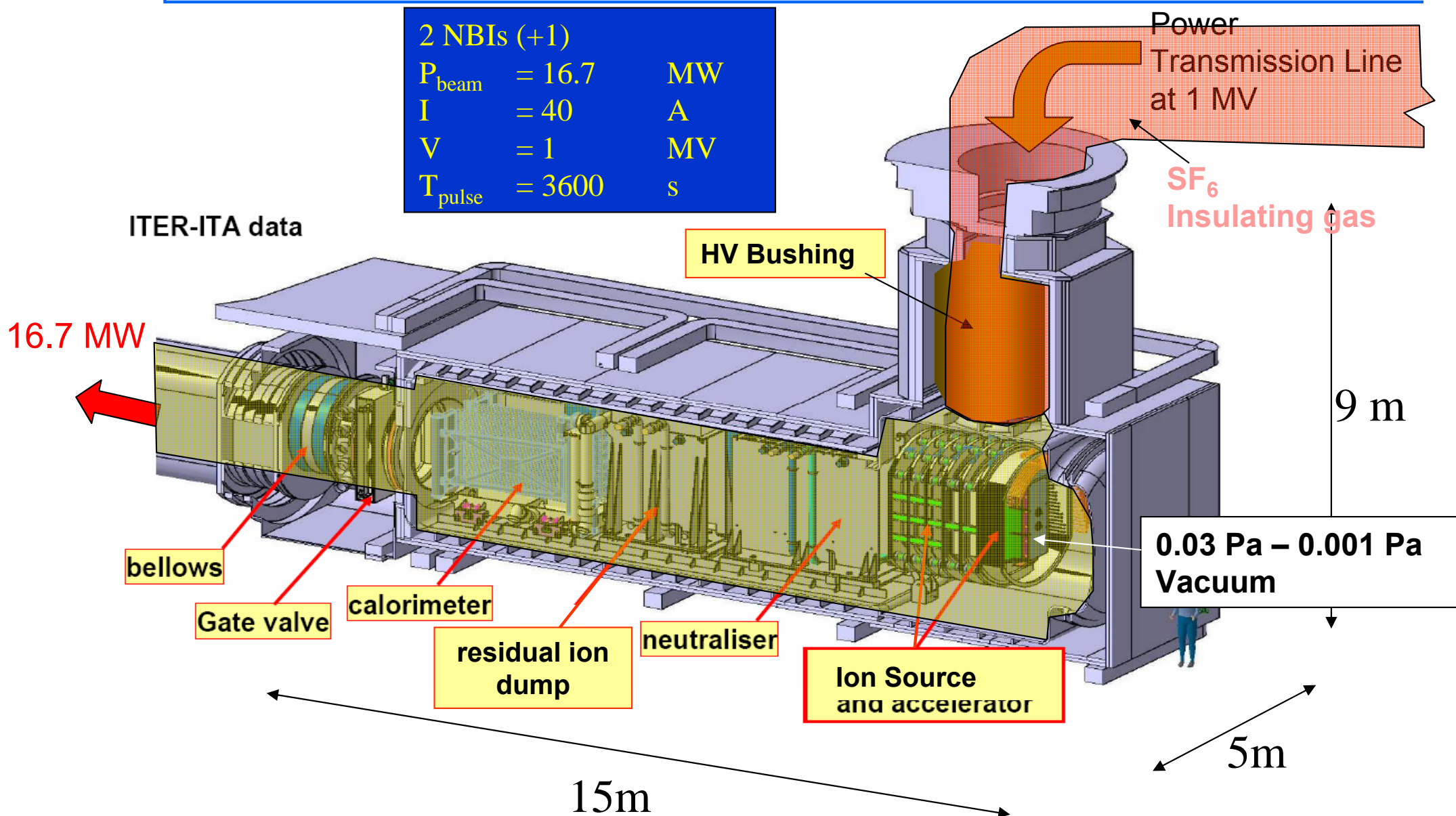


# SPIDER → The grids system

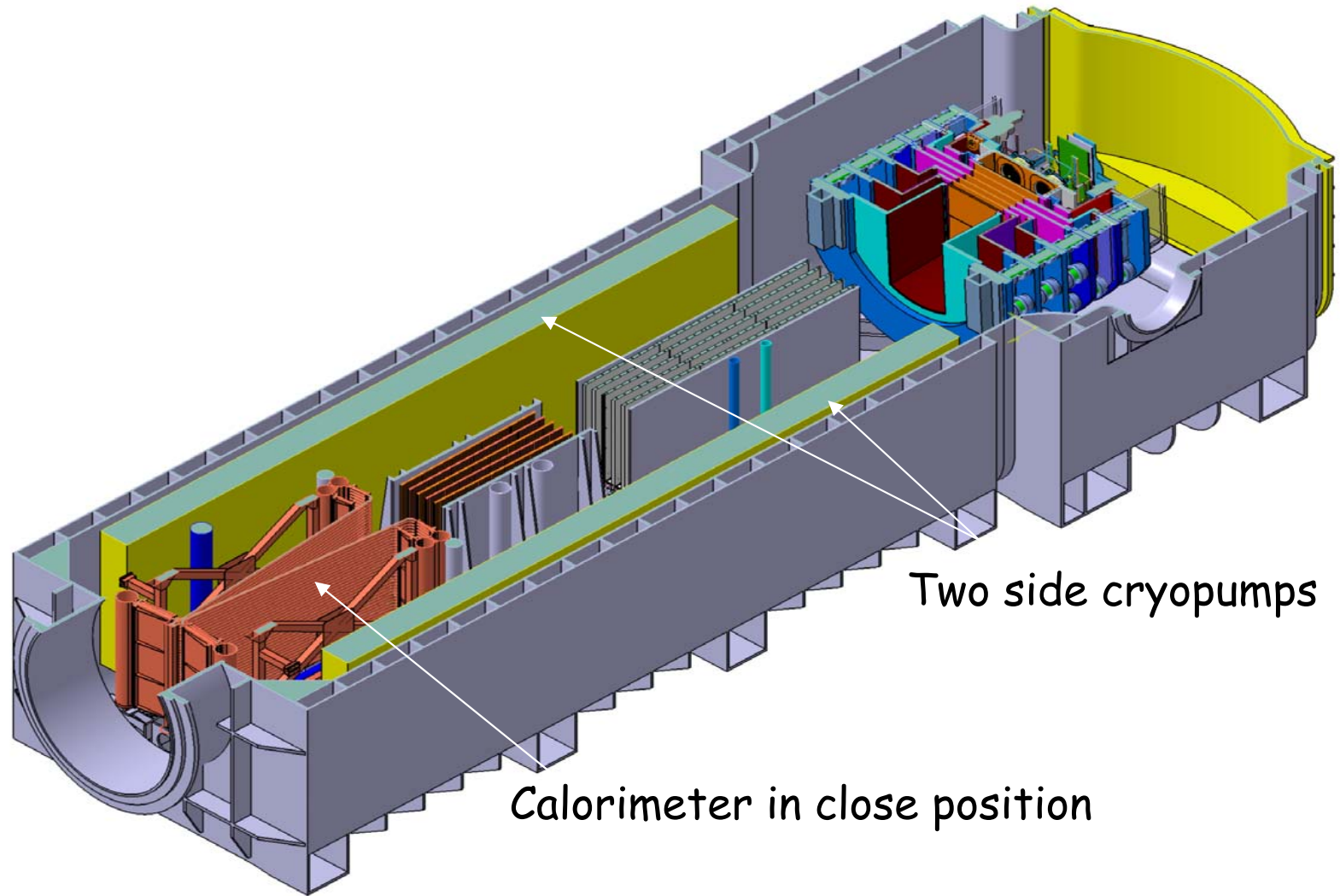




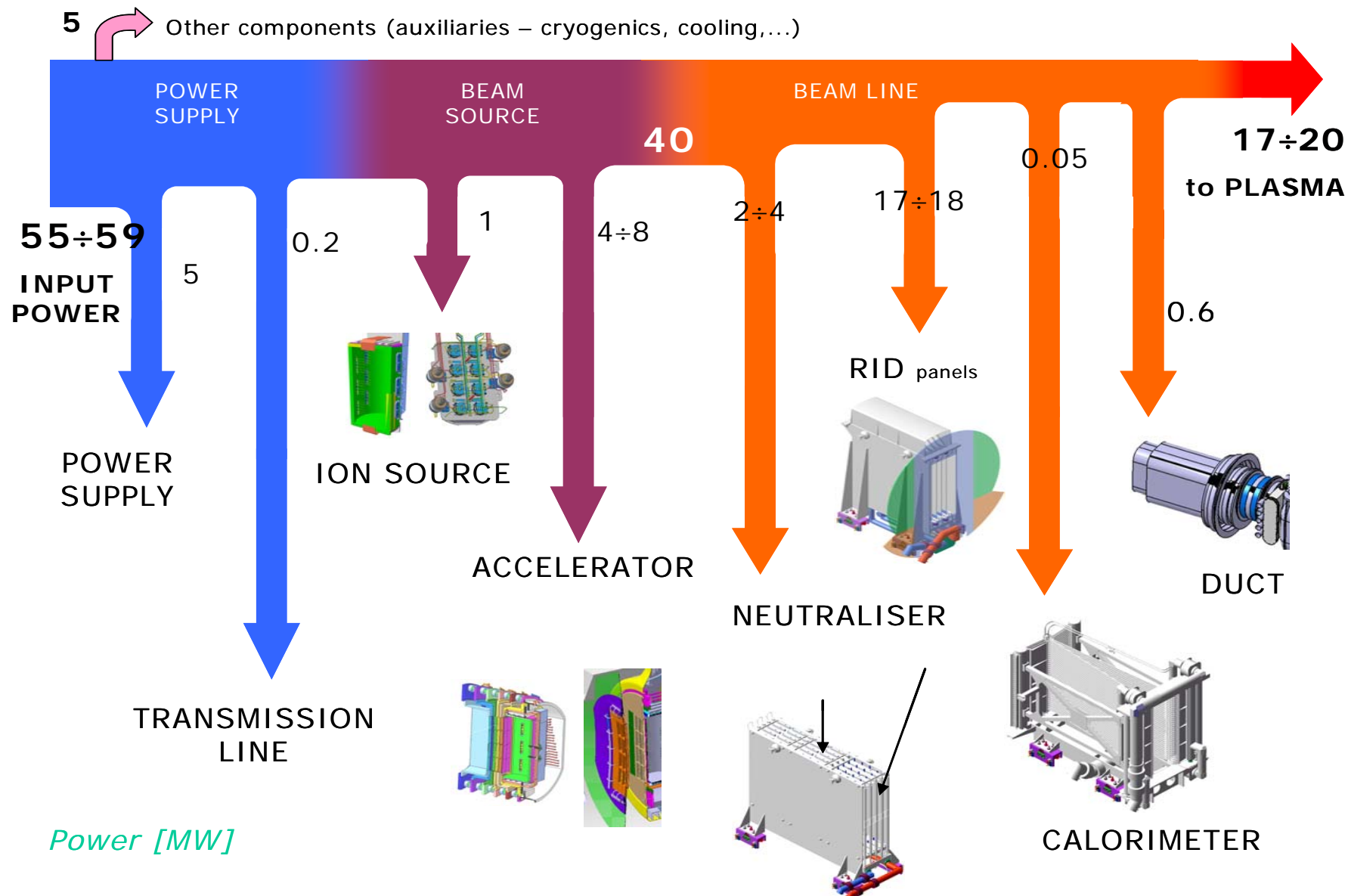
# Iniettore HNB di ITER e il prototipo MITICA a Padova



# MITICA → The Injector internal components

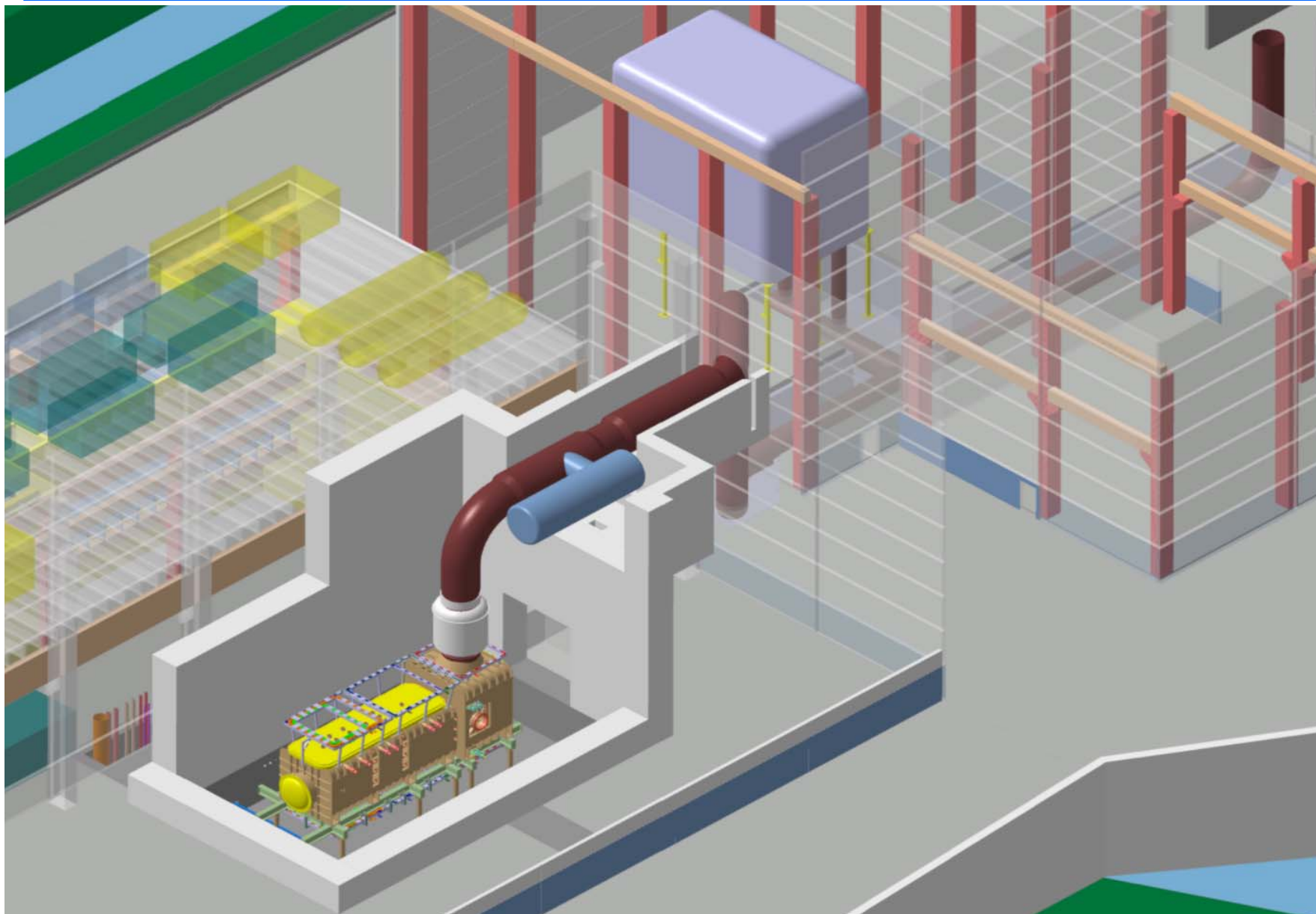


# MITICA → Power flow



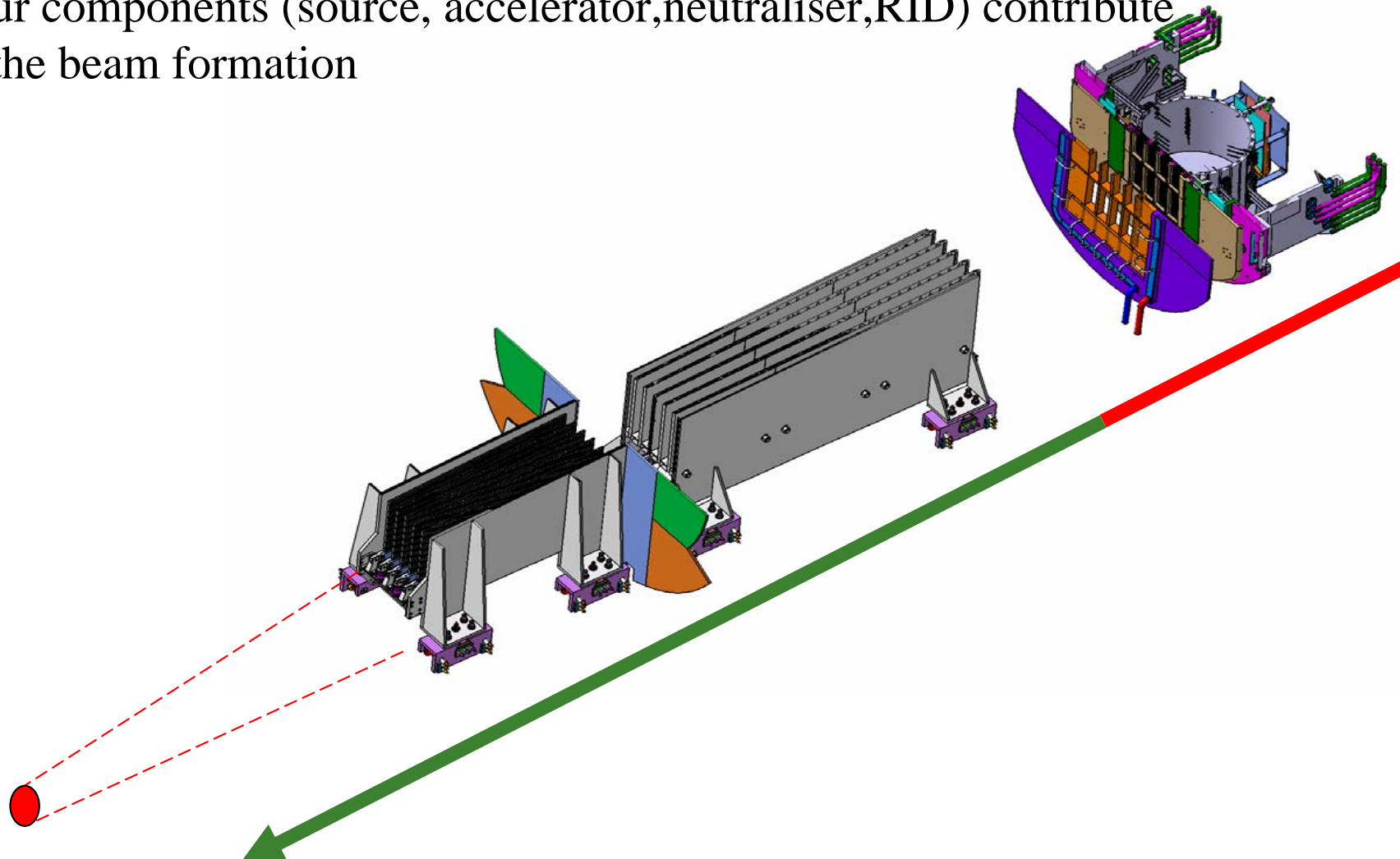


# MITICA → layout

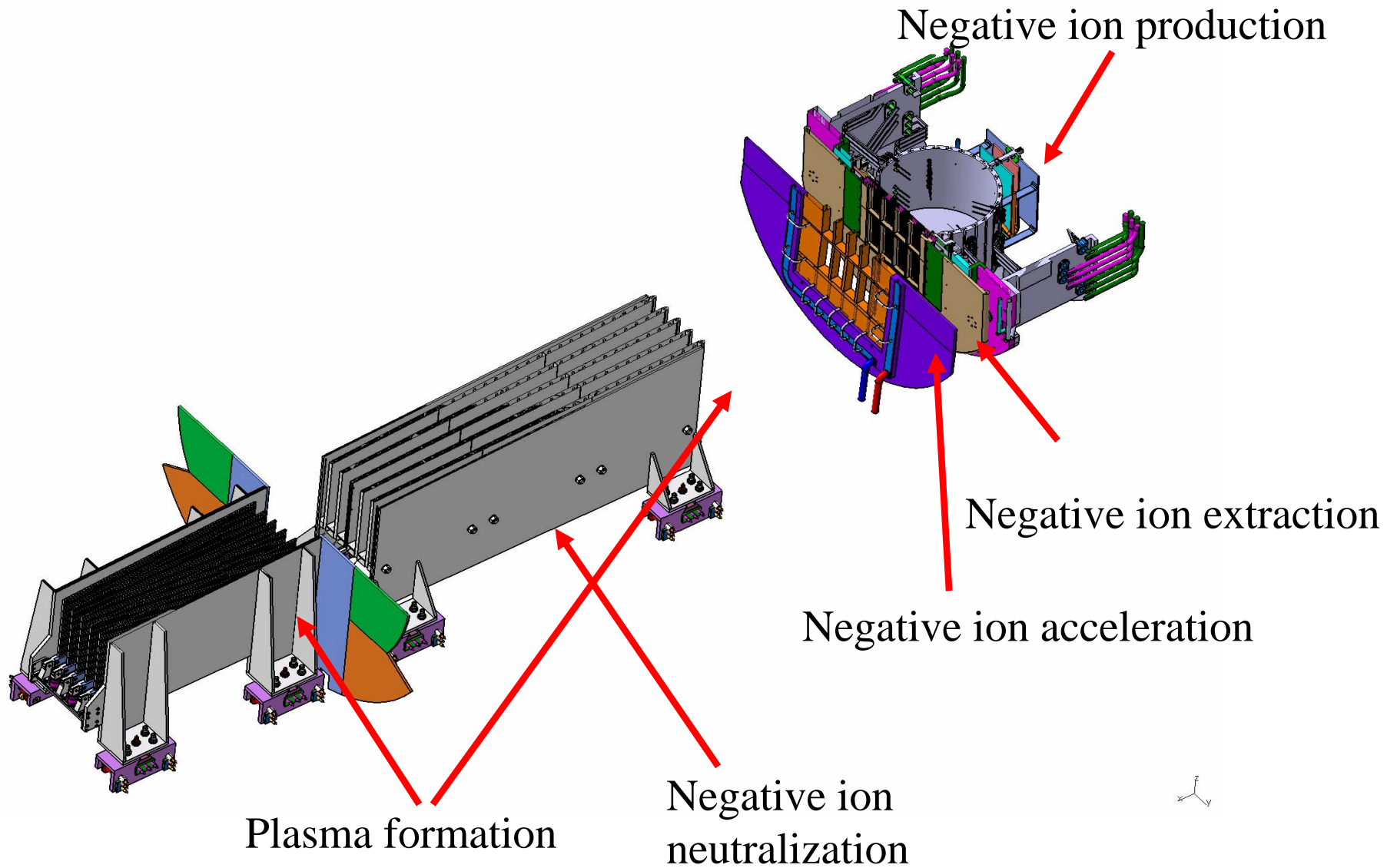


# Beam formation

Four components (source, accelerator, neutraliser, RID) contribute to the beam formation

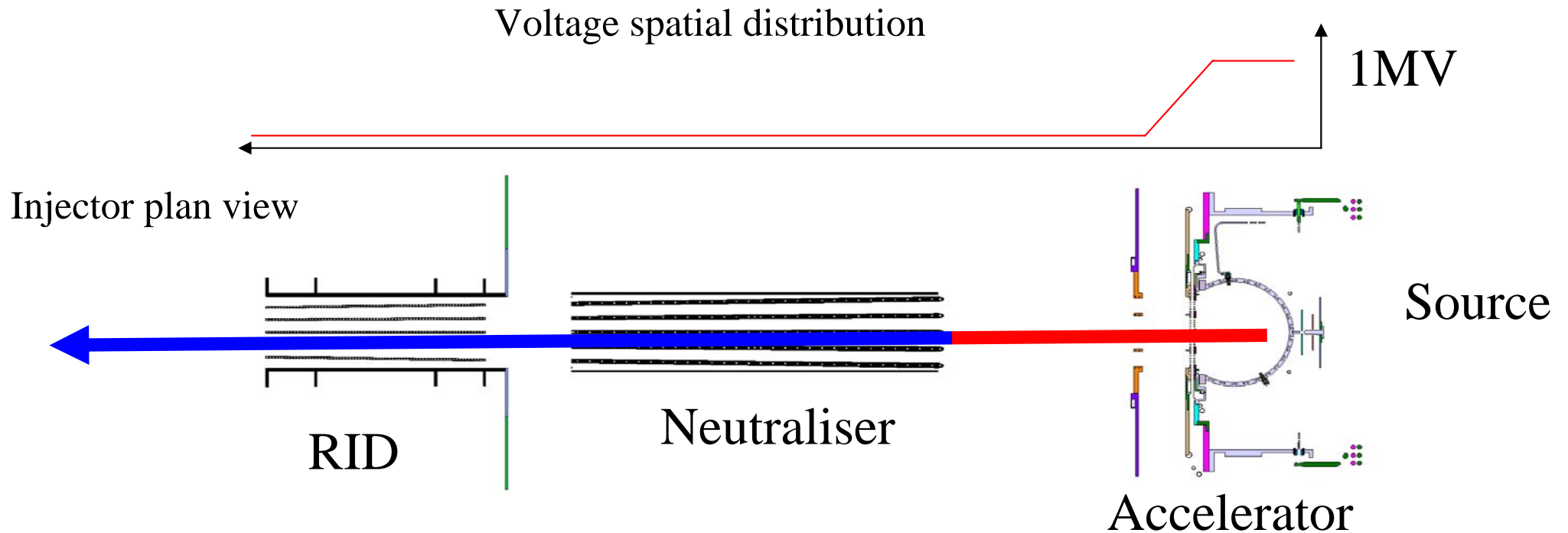


Elliptic beam size 0.6x0.4m





# Beam formation (acceleration and neutralisation)



neutralisation of  $D^-$  ions by charge exchange collisions with  $D_2$  molecules:

## neutralisation



## re-ionisation (competing reaction)



Additional electrons from

- a) co-extraction,
- b) Stripping losses (low p:  $p_{\text{source}} < 0.3 \text{ Pa}$ )
- c) Secondary electrons

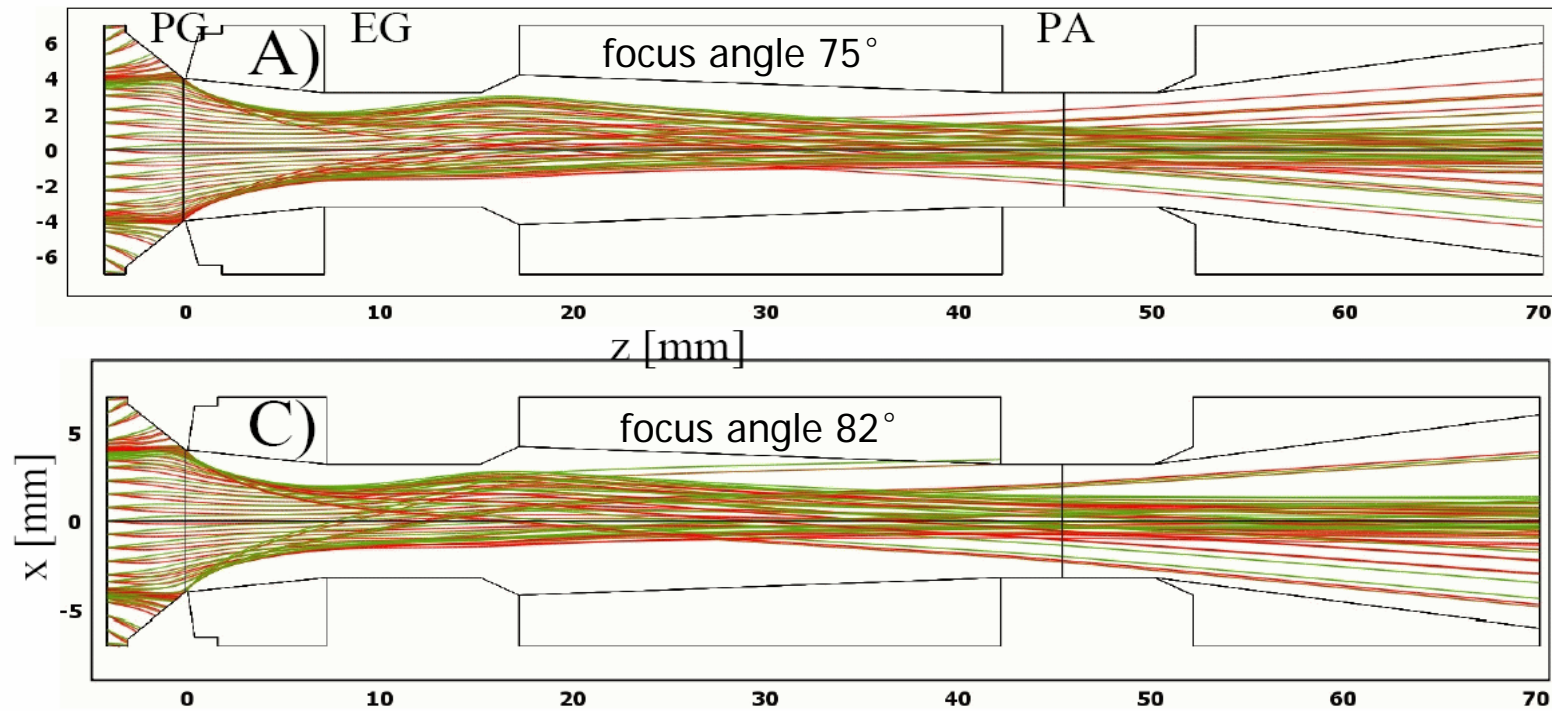
# Main atomic reactions

- secondary electrons due to ion and electron impact
- back-scattering of ions and electrons
- interaction of ions and residual gas:

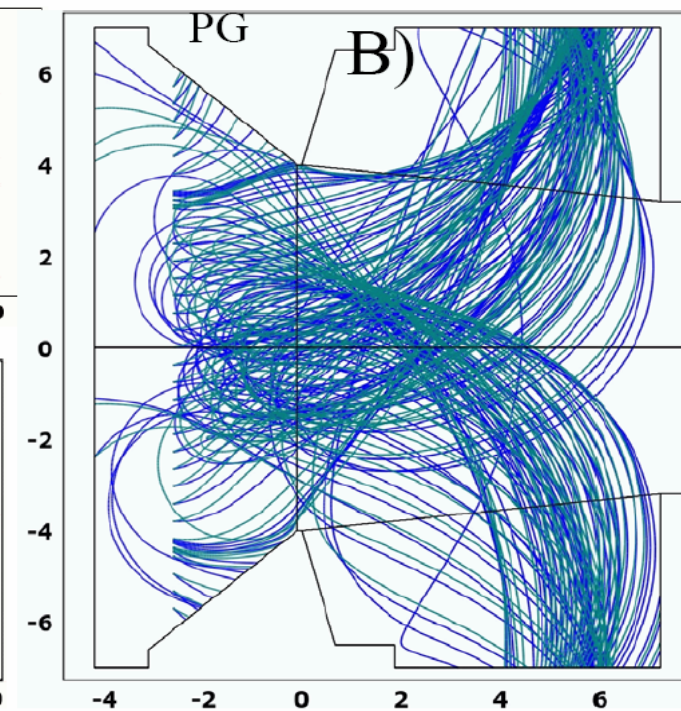
Reaction #	Process	Label
1	$\text{H}^- + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^0 + \text{H}_2 + \text{e}^-$	Single stripping
2	$\text{H}^- + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^+ + \text{H}_2 + 2\text{e}^-$	Double stripping
3	$\text{H}^- + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^- + \text{H}_2^+ + \text{e}^-$	Ionization
4	$\text{H}^0 + \text{H}_2 \rightarrow \text{H}^0 + \text{H}_2^+ + \text{e}^-$	Ionization

# Simulazioni numeriche estrazione

## Negative ions



## Electrons

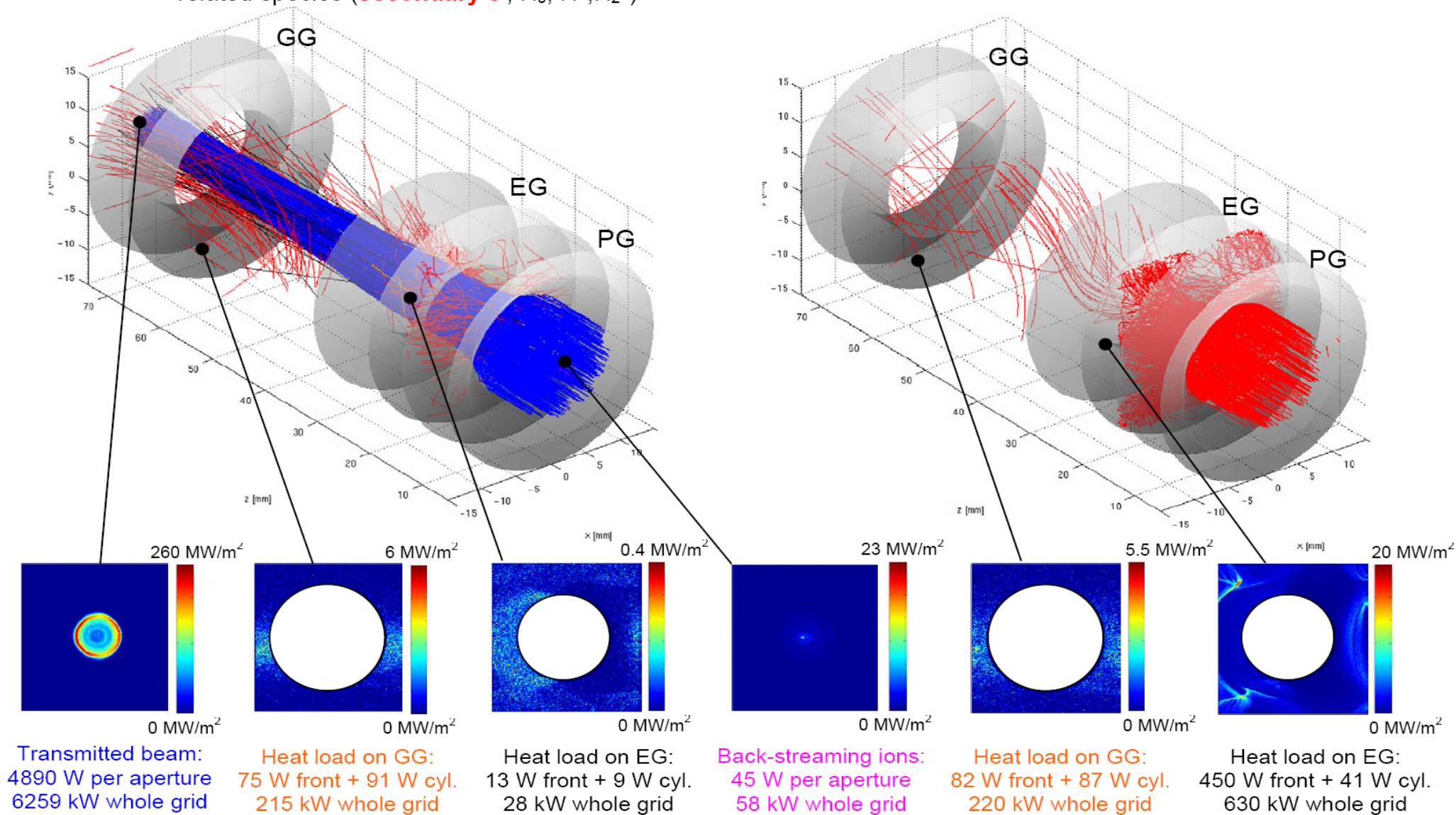




# Simulazioni numeriche accelerazione

(a) Simulation of  $\text{H}^-$  ( $34.2 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ ) and related species (**secondary  $\text{e}^-$** ,  $\text{H}_0$ ,  $\text{H}^+$ ,  $\text{H}_2^+$ )

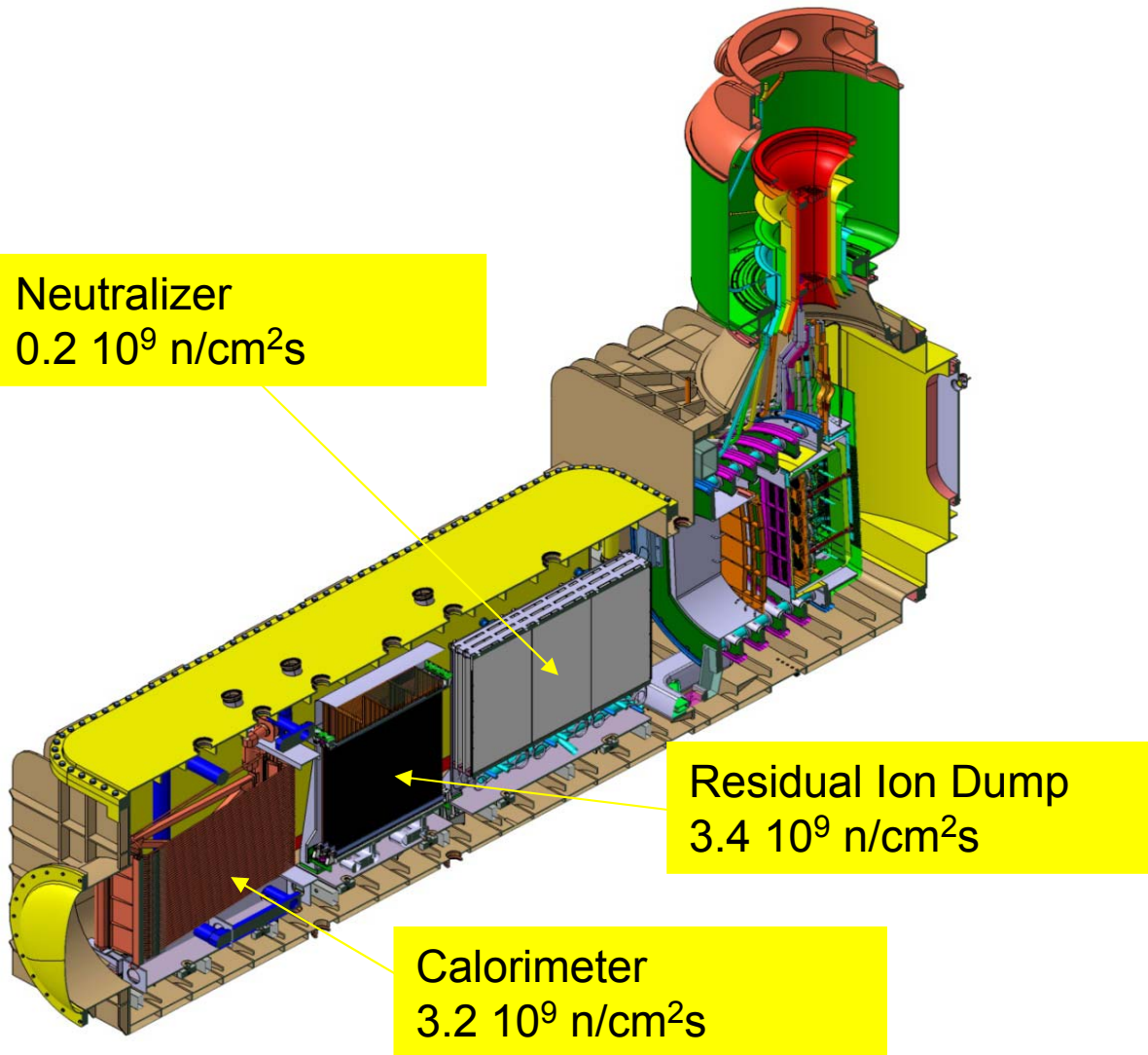
(b) Simulation of **co-extracted  $\text{e}^-$**  ( $34.2 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ )



## RADiaton COMpatibility Issue for NBI Injectors

- RADCOM has never been faced in the existing NBI systems up to now
  - ❑ Moderate beam energy (<0.3 MeV)
  - ❑ Moderate power (<1.5 MW)
  - ❑ Absence of thermonuclear plasma
- In ITER, the injectors will be immersed in the radiation field produced by D-T reaction in the plasma and self-produced by the beam interaction with the beam-line components (grids, neutralizer, RID, calorimeter)
  - ❑ Radiation induced by the fusion reaction  ${}^2_1D + {}^3_1T \rightarrow {}^4_2He(3.5MeV) + n(14.1MeV)$
  - ❑ Expected fusion power 500 MW
  - ❑ Beam energy up to 1 MeV
  - ❑ Beam power up to 40 MW
- MITICA/SPIDER experiments will face the effects caused by the self-produced radiation field

# n flux distribution in MITICA



Estimated value of integral neutron flux for 1A of deuterons

Neutron flux generated by interaction between deuteron beam with deuterons implanted:

$D + D \rightarrow T (1.01 \text{ MeV}) + p (3.02 \text{ MeV})$

$D + D \rightarrow {}^3\text{He} (0.82 \text{ MeV}) + n (2.45 \text{ MeV})$

$D + T \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} (3.5 \text{ MeV}) + n (14.1 \text{ MeV})$

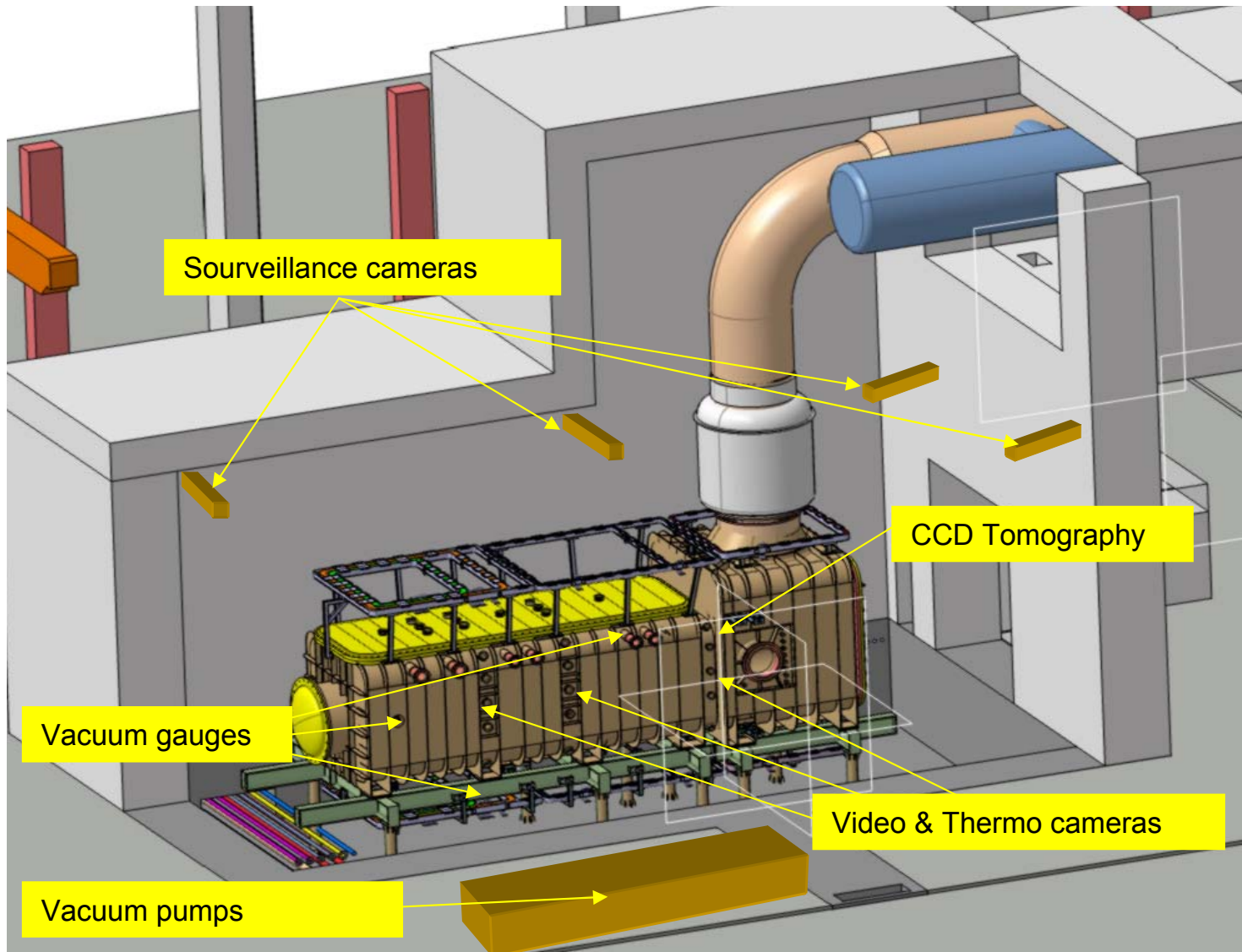
D-T neutrons produce remarkable secondary  $\gamma$  emission

Xrays bremsstrahlung emission is also present

**NEIGHBORING ELECTRONICS WILL BE VERY LIKELY AFFECTED**



# Electronic device locations



Example (**not** exhaustive) of the devices potentially equipped with electronics, which **have** to be installed inside the biological screen

Many other passive components will be here installed (cables, Optical Fibers, windows, thermocouples...) and shall be Radiation compatible

The design of the diagnostic, vacuum and ancillary systems has to be carried out taking into account RADCOM, to guarantee an adequate experiment availability.

Same considerations apply to the SPIDER experiment, even if the radiation environment is less severe

# Actions

- Accurate mapping of the radiation field
  - n integrated flux in energy slots ( $< 0.4\text{eV}$ ,  $1\div 10\text{MeV}$ ,  $10\div 20\text{MeV}$ ) to evaluate Single Event Effect risk
  - Photons (X&y) accurate rates and total doses and energetic spectra, to evaluate Total Ionizing Dose risk
- Creation of component database
  - Electronic device category
  - Material
  - Location / Shielding
- Compatibility assessment
  - Failure risk evaluation
  - Design change request
  - Mitigation prescriptions

**An activity is going to be launched between  
the Dept. of Information Engineering (DEI) – Padova University  
Radio Protection Service – ENEA Research Center Frascati  
Consorzio RFX - Padova**

- Progetto di SPIDER in fase di conclusione della preparazione delle Spec. Tecn. per la fase di gara
  - Gare per l'assegnazione dei componenti principali nel 2009
  - Operativo nel 2013
  
- MITICA
  - Progetto in corso
  - Gare principali nel 2010-2011
  - Operativo nel 2015
  
- Garanzia a ITER di operare sino al 2030