

# *Disruption Mitigation with Shattered Pellets*

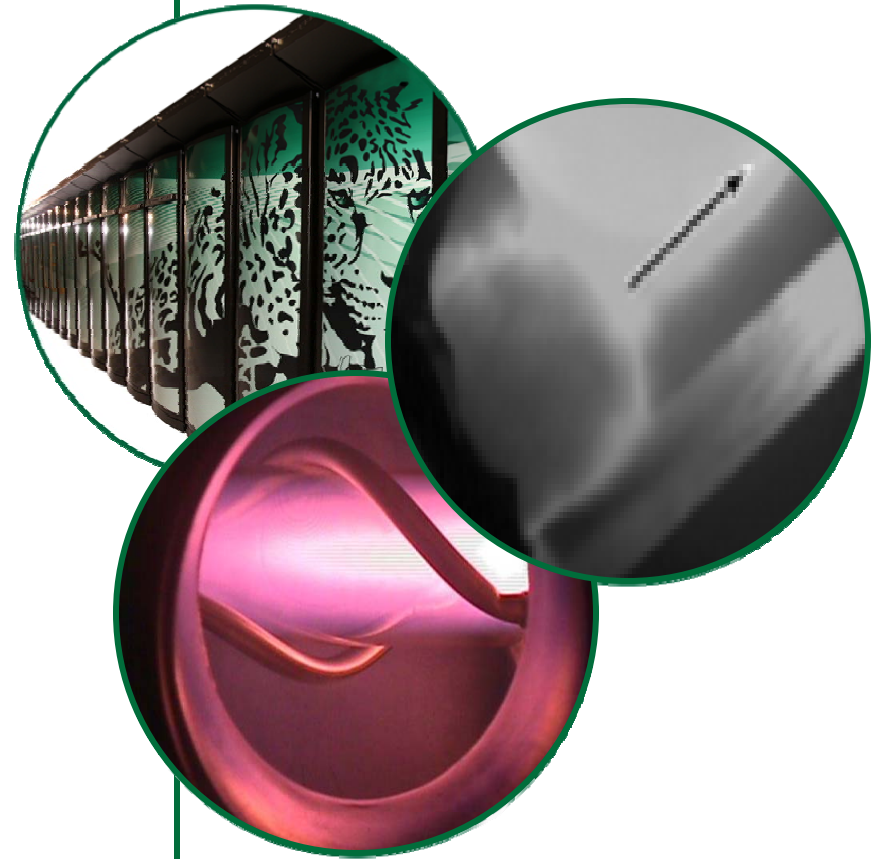
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# Disruption Threats and Their Mitigation

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Massive gas injection has been used to mitigate the three threats arising from disruptions:

- **Thermal loading:**

- Rapid heat load ablates material surfaces
- Large quantities of gas used to dissipate plasma energy by radiation

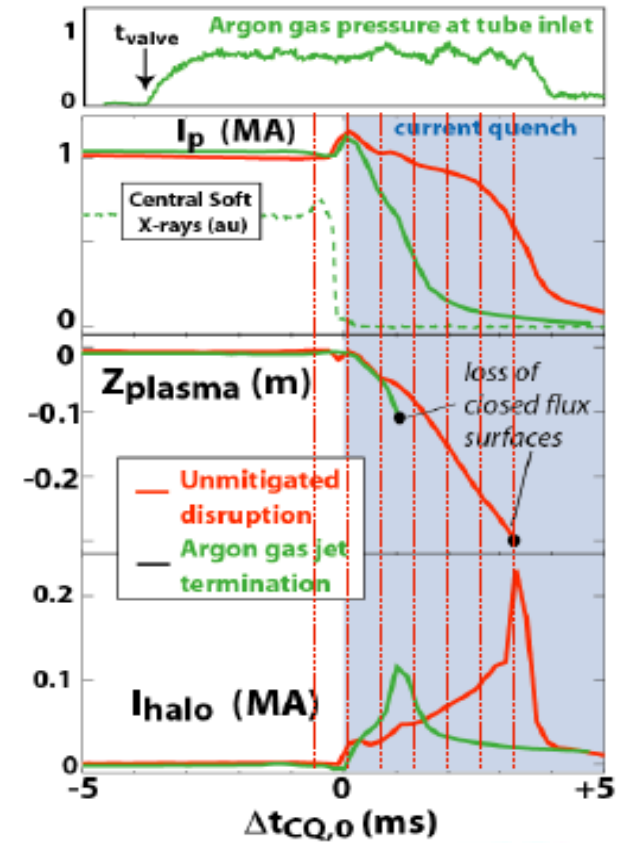
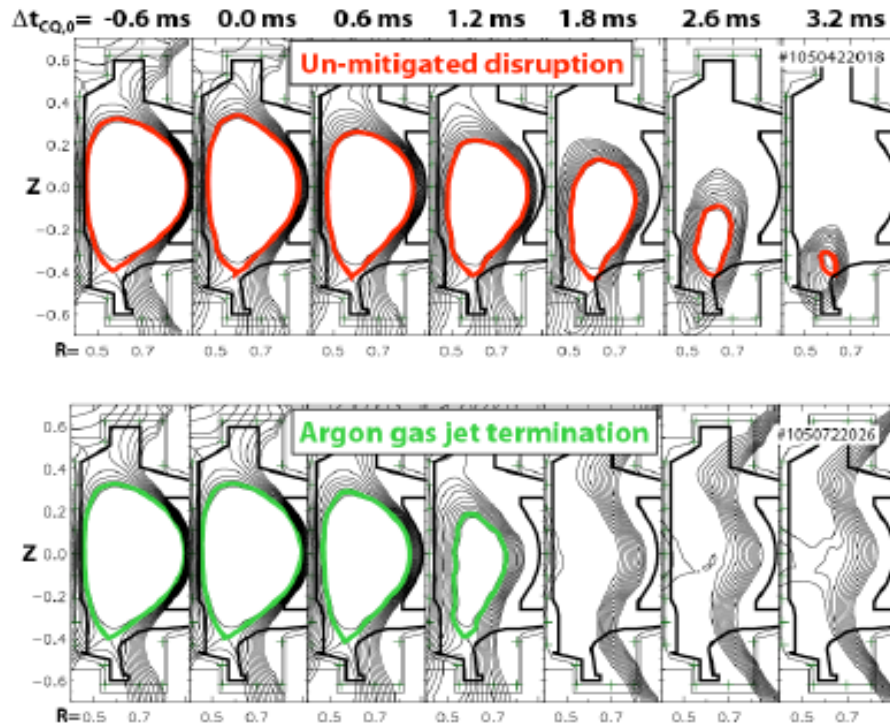
- **Halo currents: Large  $J \times B$  forces on vessel and first wall**

- MGI causes rapid quench of the plasma, results in minimal plasma motion
- Substantially reduces the vessel halo currents

- **Runaway electrons:**

- ITER could have up to 10 MA of RE current in 10-20 MeV range of energies from avalanche amplification during current quench  
 $G \sim e^{I_p} \sim 10^{21}$
- Penetration into PFCs - Component melting and water leaks are possible
- Avalanche suppression in ITER needs  $N_{inj} \sim 5 \times 10^{25}$

# Example of Disruption Mitigation on Alcator C-Mod

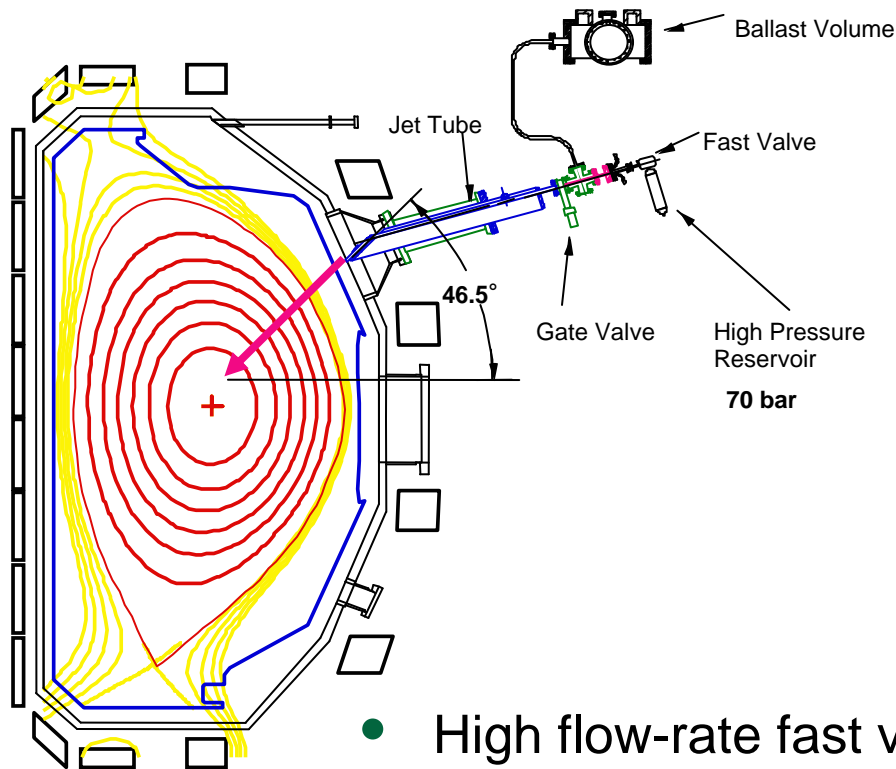


- Comparison of unmitigated disruption with Ar gas jet mitigation showing faster current quench

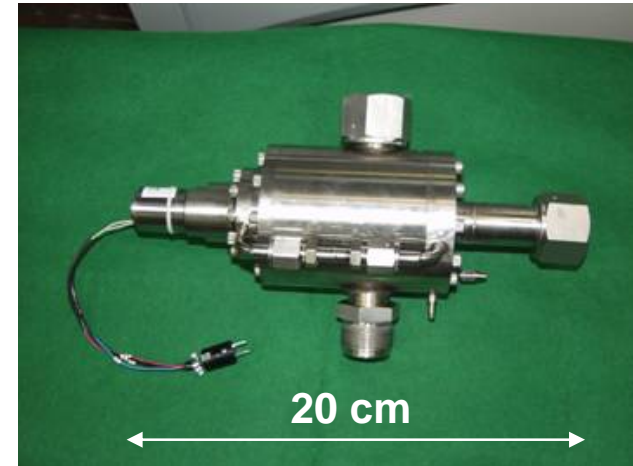
D. Whyte, EPS 2006



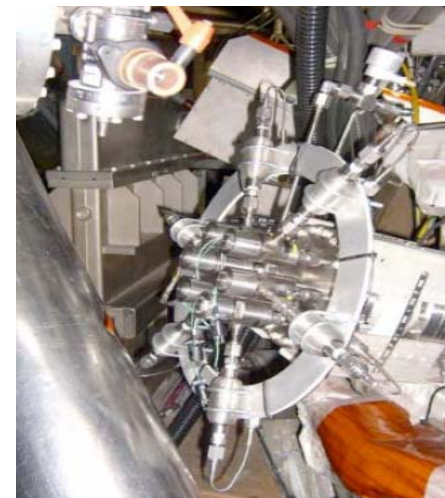
# How is a Disruption Mitigated with a Gas Jet ?



- High flow-rate fast valves with up to  $10^6 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{m}^3/\text{s}$  ( $10^4 \text{ bar}\cdot\text{L}/\text{s}$ ) flow rates for 2 ms produce gas jets into plasma.

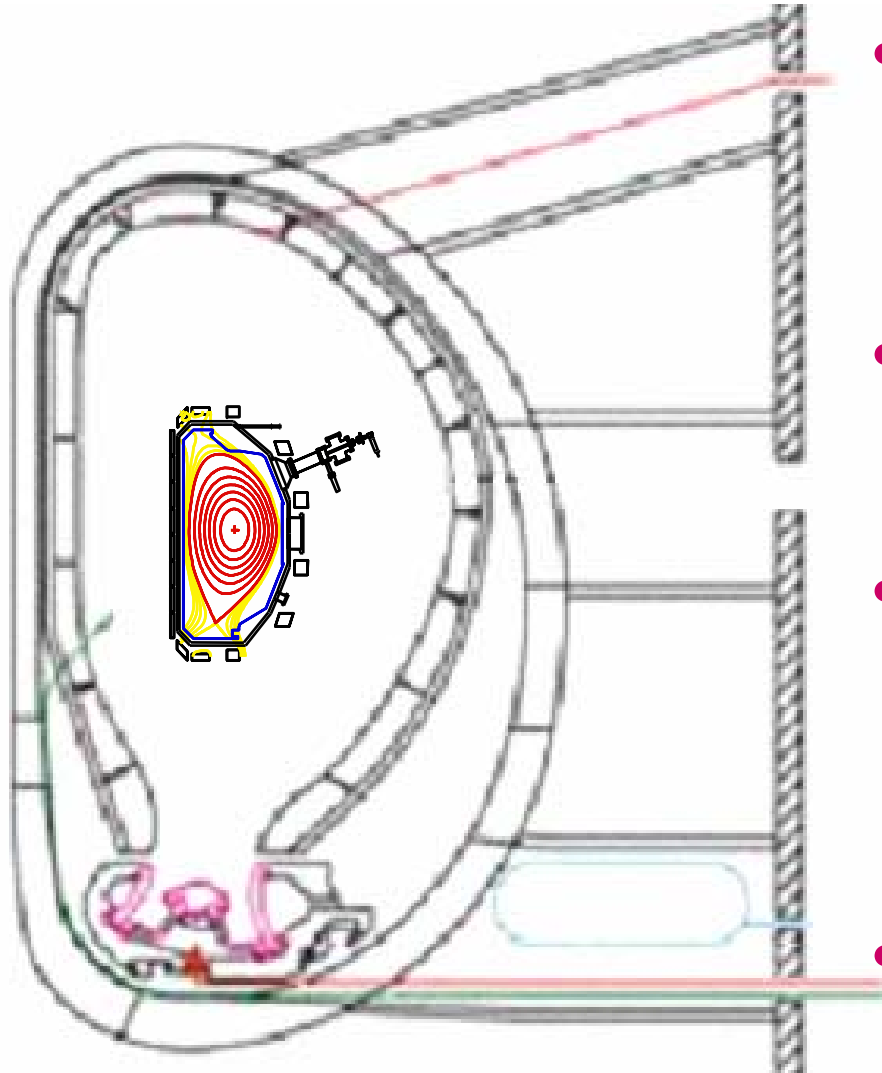


Jumbo Valve –  $10^6 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{m}^3/\text{s}$



Medusa Valve –  $3 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{m}^3/\text{s}$

## MGI on ITER

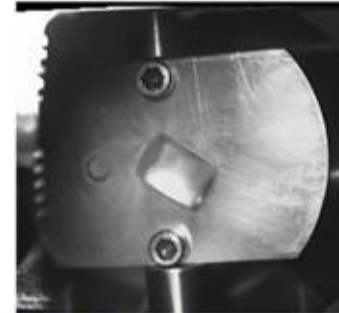


- All DIII-D experiments so far done on upper port with gas valve more than 1m from plasma.
- ITER has two upper ports dedicated for DM. (One is above NBI so no access)
- Gas jet injection may not be optimal in such a large machine, especially if valve must be located outside the biological shield.
- A faster more efficient method to inject the material is needed.

# Shattered Pellets an Option for DM

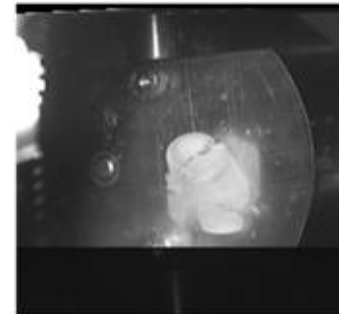
- **Whole pellets of the size needed for DM are potentially harmful to the first wall and not likely to fully ablate. Impurity Killer pellets generate runaway electrons.**
- **Shattered pellets reduces the danger to PFCs and provides more surface area for ablation.**
- **Pellets are known to shatter on impact with hard surfaces.**
- **Normal velocities in excess of 25 m/s result in shattered D<sub>2</sub> pellets.**  
(Combs, S.K. et al, Fus. Tech. 1998 )
- **Optimal design of a shatter plate needed for the DM application.**

Shot 1067



Pellet Speed = 82.1 m/s  
Impact Angle = 15°  
Normal Velocity = 21.2 m/s

Shot 1072

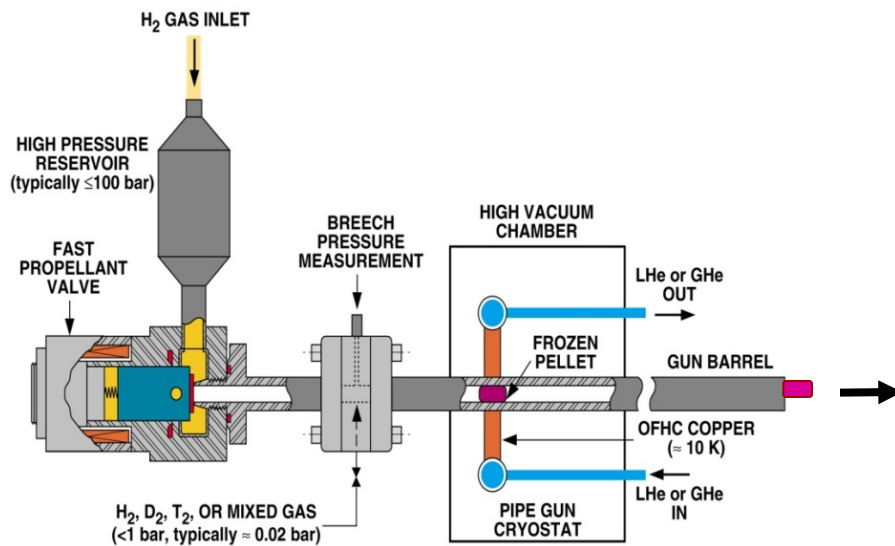
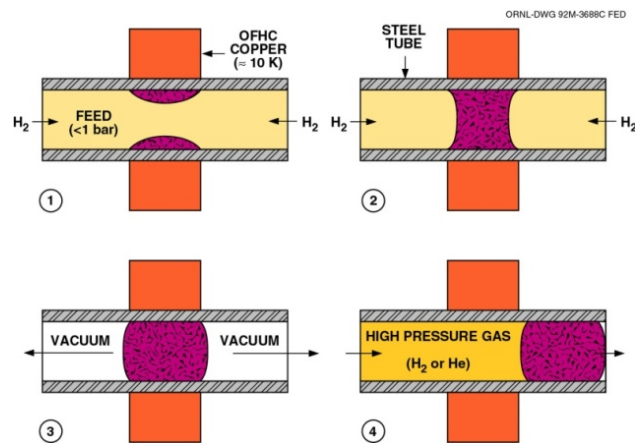


Pellet Speed = 81.1 m/s  
Impact Angle = 30°  
Normal Velocity = 40.6 m/s

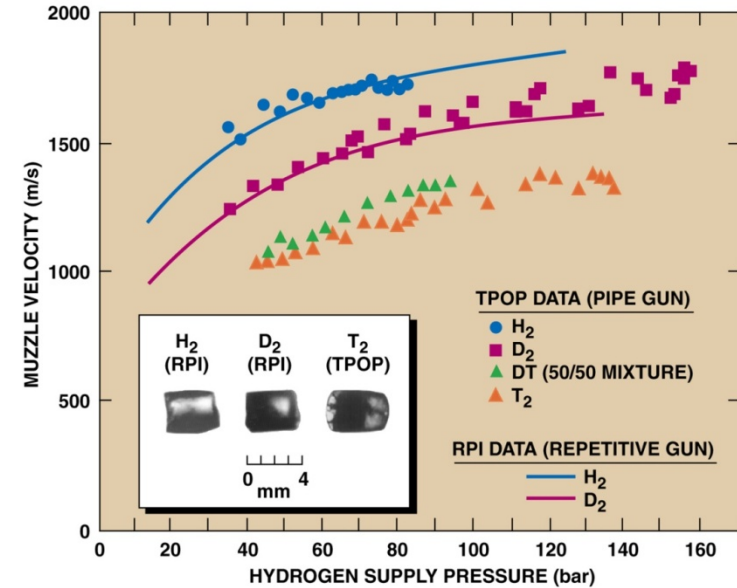
Photographs of 10-mm D<sub>2</sub> Pellets After Impact  
on Inclined Flat Plate



# Pipe-Gun Pellet Injector for Large Pellet Formation

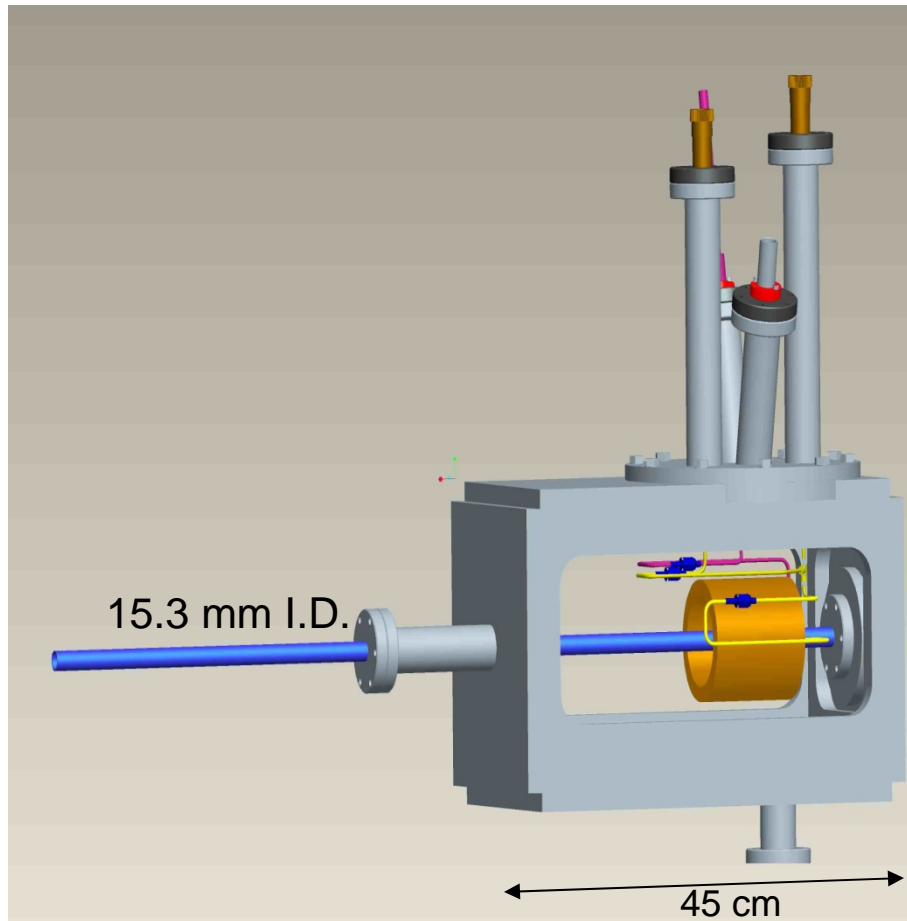


(Combs, RSI 1993)



- The pipe-gun uses LHe to freeze a pellet in situ in a SS barrel.
- A fast propellant valve is pulsed to release a high pressure burst of gas behind the pellet that accelerates it down the barrel.
- Note: Without a pellet you have a gas jet !

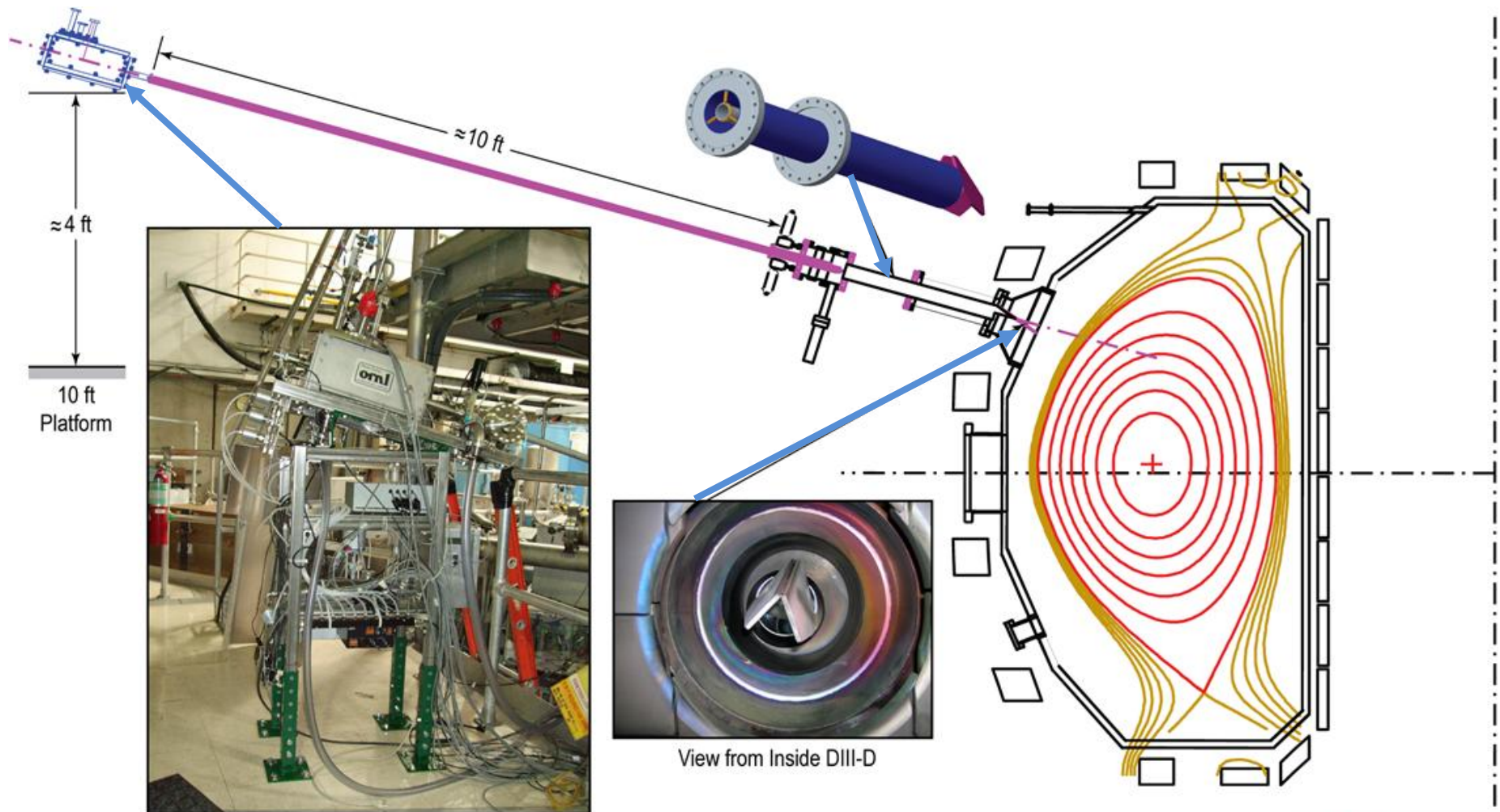
# Pellet Injector for Shattered Pellets for Planned Disruption Mitigation Testing on DIII-D



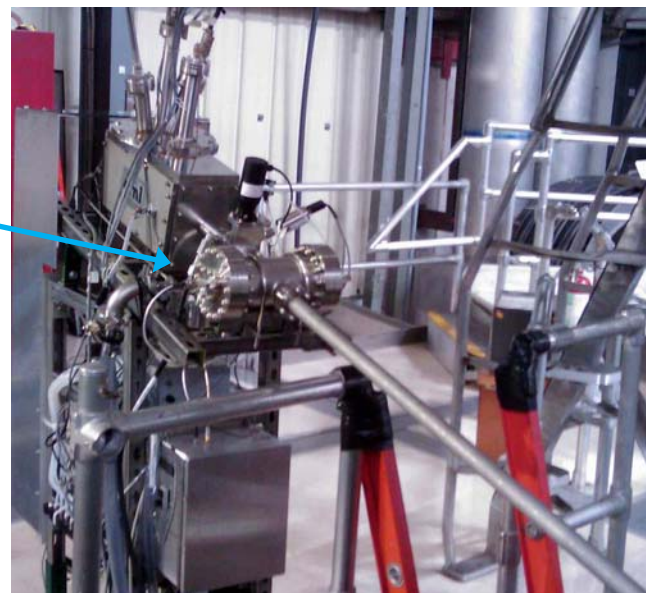
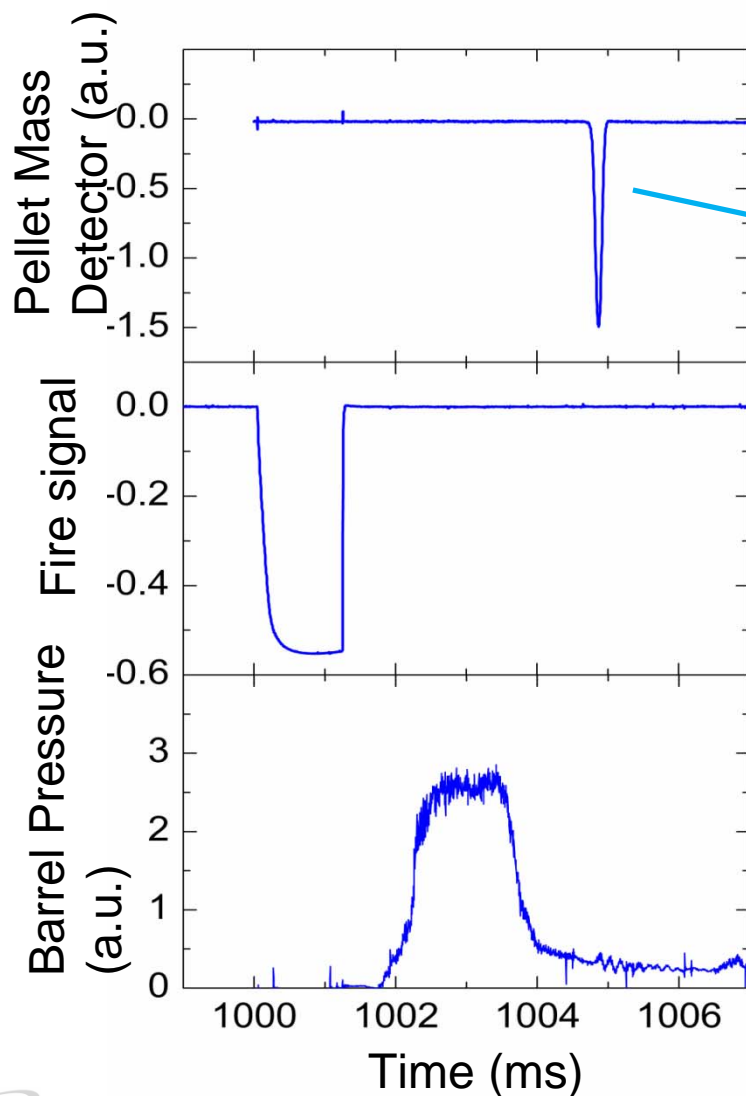
- A pellet injector pipe gun is being modified from 1mm to 15.3 mm barrel.
- Pellets will contain  $\sim 2 \times 10^{23}$  atoms (3.4 cm<sup>3</sup>, 9 mm spherical radius equivalent)
- Tested in the lab to verify pellet formation and shattering pattern.
- Installed now and is planned for DM experiments in 2009.



# Pellet Injector for Shattered Pellets Installed for Disruption Mitigation Testing on DIII-D

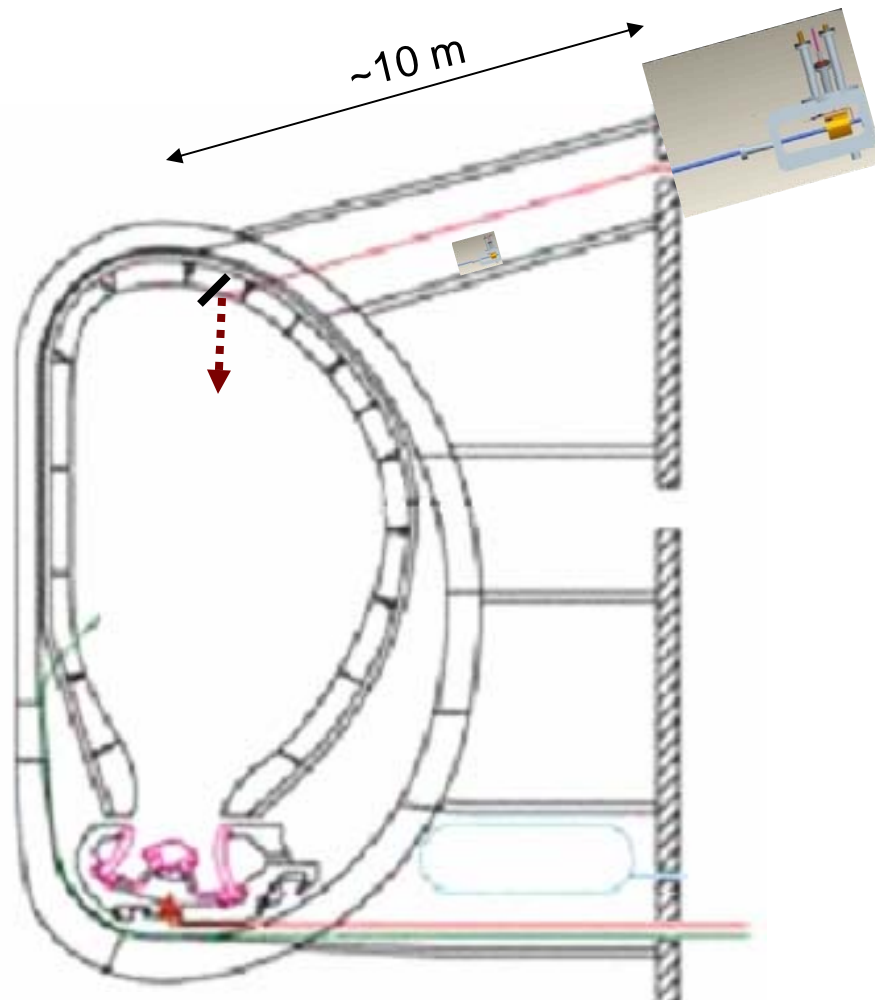


## Shotgun Pellet Injector Commissioned on DIII-D



Data from a 15.3mm deuterium pellet fired into DIII-D from the shotgun pellet injector showing the trigger signal, pressure burst behind the pellet and pellet mass detector signal. The mass detector signal indicates a full size whole pellet traveling at  $\sim 500$  m/s.

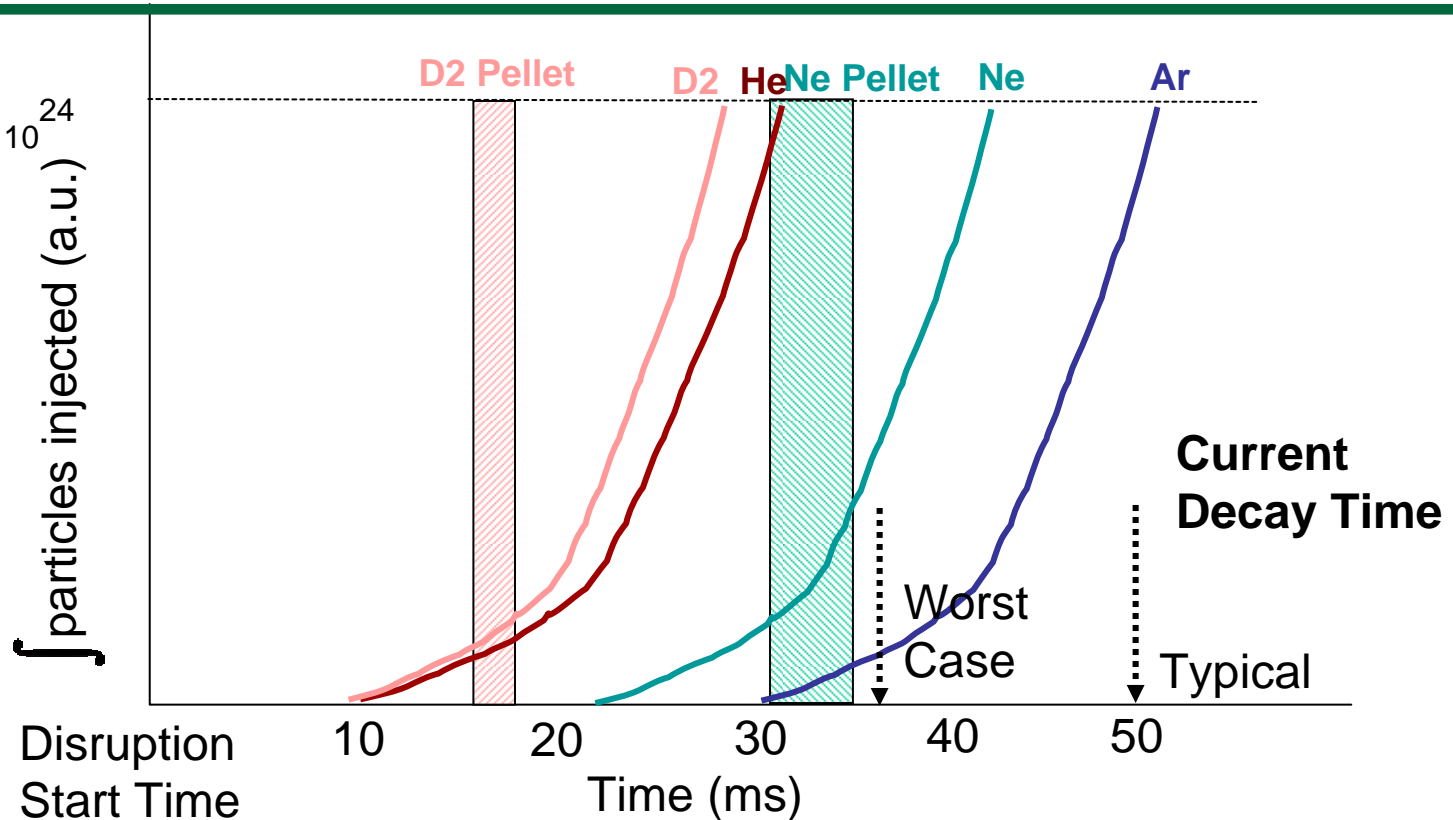
# Pellet Injector for Shattered Pellets Looks Feasible for ITER



- A pipe-gun injector with multiple barrels can provide the necessary particle inventory to the plasma in ~ 15 ms with the injector outside the biological shield. Faster with injector in the port plug.
- Ne or Ar with mixtures of D<sub>2</sub> pellets are easily formed and can be injected at speeds of ~500 m/s.
- Propellant gas follows the pellets into the vessel or can be trapped.
- Combination of pellets and gas jets possible

## Representation of the ITER Time Scale for Different Gas/Pellet Species

$$N_{\text{CHR}} = 3\text{-}30 \times 10^{24}$$



This assumes DM system is 10m from plasma (ignores initial gas shock)

Clearly need to have gas valves inside of port for fast mitigation

# Summary

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- **Time scales and gas quantities for DM on ITER will be challenging for gas jets.**
- **Shattered Pellets might have advantages. Mixture of injection systems may be needed to mitigate all effects.**
- **Shattered pellet system now operational on DIII-D and will be used next week for initial DM experiments. Comparison with gas jet results will be key outcome.**
- **Shattered neon pellets could be useful for ITER to help mitigate disruptions beyond that from gas jets and/or dust.**



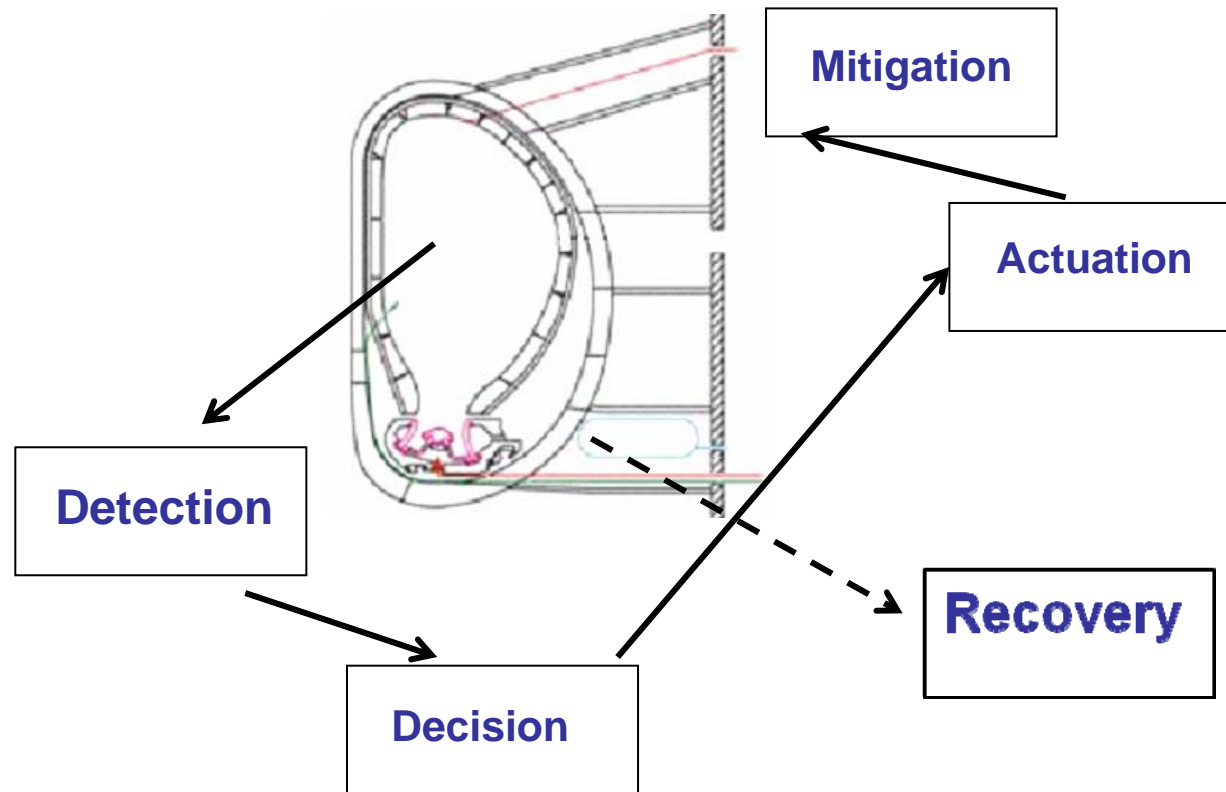
## References

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# All Aspects of DM Need to be Considered



- The overall DM system needs to be considered from detection to recovery.