

Structural Design of Limiter and Divertor for Aditya Tokamak Upgrade

K. M. Patel*, Kulav Rathod, K. A. Jadeja, S. B. Bhatt, Deepti Sharma, Srinivasan R., Raju D., R. L. Tanna, Joydeep Ghosh, P. K. Chattopadhyay, Y. C. Saxena, Aditya upgrade Team



Institute for Plasma Research, Nr. Indira Bridge, Bhat Village, Gandhinagar - 382428

Introduction

Existing Aditya tokamak with limiter configuration is being upgraded into a machine to have both the limiter divertor configurations. Limiter and divertor and structures for Aditya tokamak upgrade are designed based on numerical simulation of the plasma equilibrium profile. Aditya tokamak upgrade will have different set of limiters and divertors, i.e.

(1) Safety limiter,

- (2) Toroidal Inner limiter,
- (3) Toroidal outer limiter,

(4) Upper and Lower divertor plates.

Initially fusion grade graphite IG-430 [1] will be used as plasma facing material (PFM) in all the limiter and divertor plates. These PFMs are subjected to very high heat flux during high temperature long duration plasma discharges. In Aditya Upgrade, PFMs are required to withstand ~ 1 MW heat load in extreme condition during pulsed plasma operation. Depending upon the above mentioned heat loads; the thickness of graphite tiles for limiter and divertor plates is estimated. Shaped graphite tiles will be fixed on specially designed support structures made out of SS 304L inside the torus shaped vacuum vessel.

Divertor Plasma vs Limiter Plasma

- Role of Both divertor and limiter plasma is to prevent plasma wall surface intraction.
- Divertor Plasma is better than limiter plasma as defined below.
 - Reduce impurity content
 - Improve the heat removal capacity
 - Achieve much higher temperature in core

Equilibrium Construction



Safety Limiter



Aditya Upgraded divertor configuration

- To provide better performance, Aditya is upgraded from circular plasma to X-point plasma.
- Old BV1, BV2 coils have to be fed independently
- D1 & D2 are two pairs of poloidal field coils (divertor Coils) with current limit 150 kA
- Divertor coils are positioned at Available Space
- Rectangular vessel is converted into circular vessel with diameter of 61 cm

Aditya Upgrade Vacuum Vessel

Limiters and Divertors for Aditya



Electropolished support structure made out of SS 304L

Toroidal Outer Limiter



Present status







Circular vacuum vessel with diameter 61 cm [3].

Minor Radius Major Radius Base Pressure Fuel Gas Fill Pressure Total Volume Surface Area Pumping System

- : 0.25 m : 0.75 m : ~ 1 X 10⁻⁹ torr : Hydrogen : ~ 1 X 10⁻⁴ mbar : 1.5 m³ : 10 m² : Four UHV Lines with two Turbo Molecular Pumps & Two Cryo-pumps, Additional ports to add more pump

- Fusion grade high purity isostatically pressed graphite IG-430 tiles will be used as Plasma Facing Material.
- UHV compatible material

Toroidal Inner Limiter & Divertor with Vacuum vessel



Plasma parameter for upgradation

Plasma Current	: 75 to 150 KA
Plasma Duration	: 80 to 250 ms
Plasma Density	: ~ 2 X 10 ¹⁹ m ⁻³
Plasma Temperature	: ~ 350 – 500 eV
B _{tor}	: 1.5 T

- designed.
- Integration of safety limiter with divertor & Limiter ulletstructure is performed in such a way both can act independent.
- Integration of limiter and divertor with in-vessel diagnostics are on going.

• Upper & Lower divertor structures are identically [1]http://www.toyotanso.co.jp/Products/application/ato mic-nuclear_en.html

> [2] S. B. Bhatt, D. Bora, et al., Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics, 27(1989)710

> [2] "Design of Vacuum Vessel for Aditya Upgrade

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Aditya Vacuum Division,

Institute for Plasma Research,

Nr. Indira Bridge, Bhat Village, Gandhinagar – 382 428 E-mail: kaushal@ipr.res.in