

Quench protection analysis and strategy for the STEP TF coils

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Acknowledgement



Tokamak Energy

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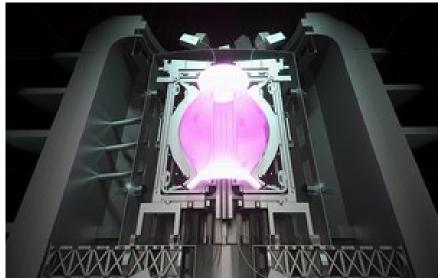
Little Beast engineering

Spherical Tokamak for Energy Production (STEP)



- Fusion Power Plant planned for operation in 2040s
- Fusion power: ~1.6 GW
- To be built at West Burton

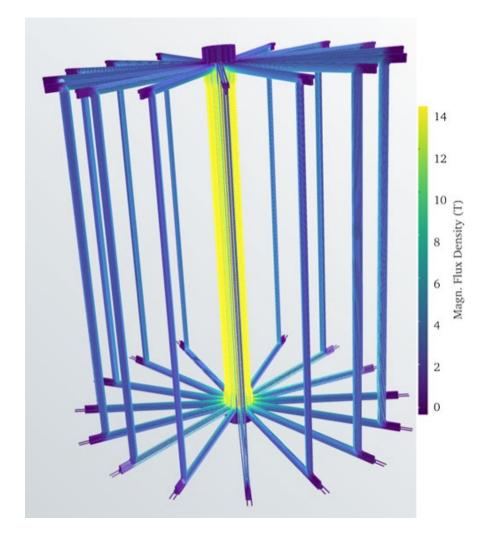


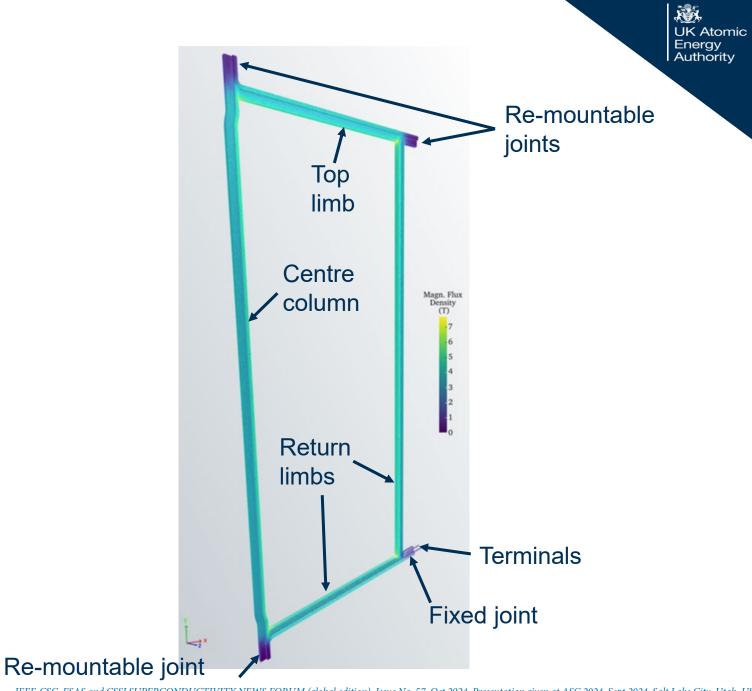




STEP TF Overview

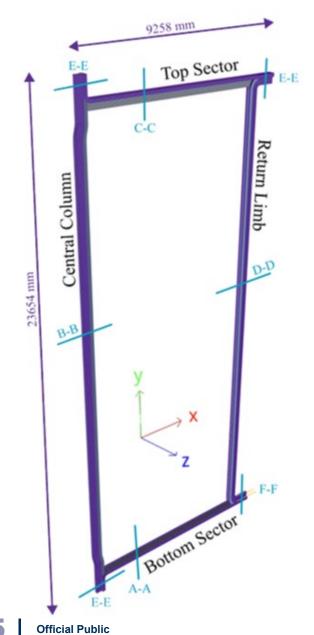
Picture frame coils, 16 coil arrangement:

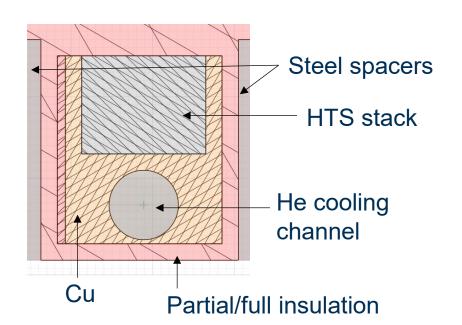


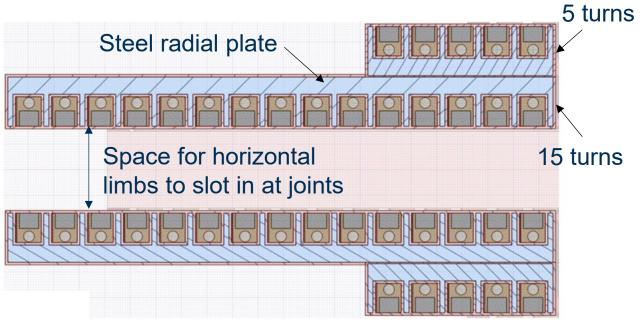


Overview



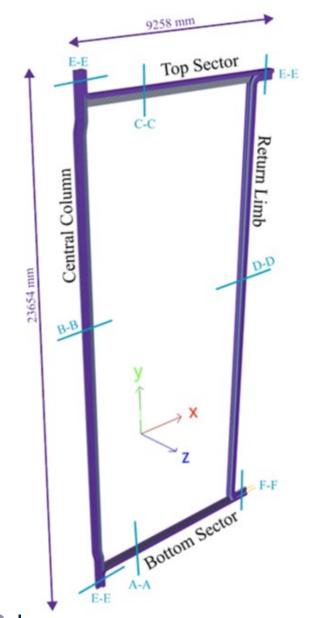




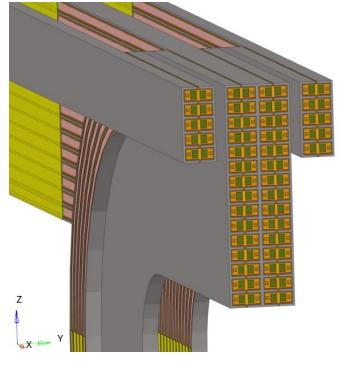


Joints

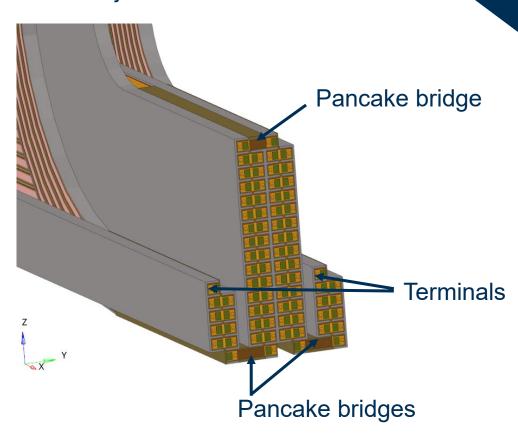




Re-mountable joint (x3)



Fixed joint

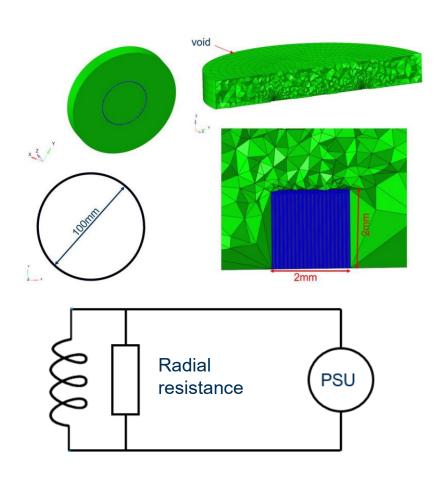


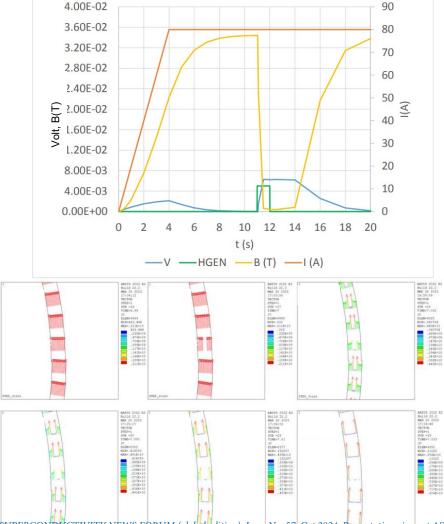
Unlocking Maintenance – Architecting STEP for Maintenance and Realising Remountable Magnet Joints - Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A

Non-insulation concept and passive 'self-protection'



 Passive quench protection has been demonstrated on small coils made from individual HTS tapes wound into coils.

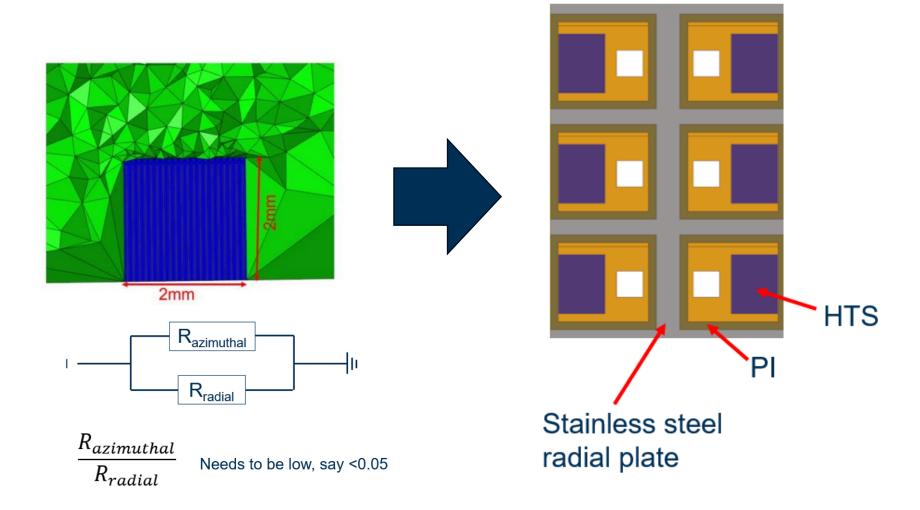




Partial Insulation



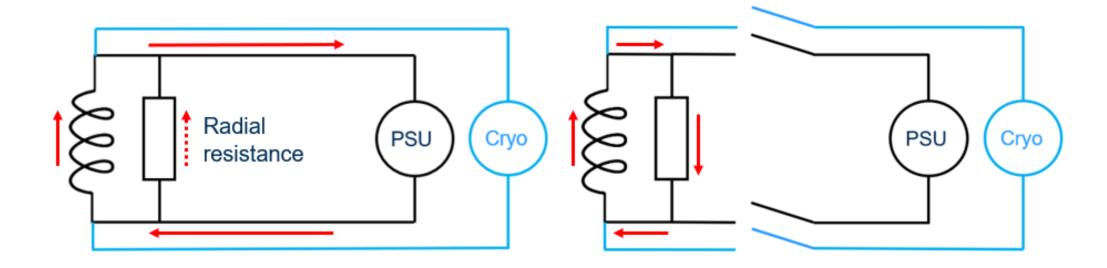
Scaling up to STEP coil size, PI needed to achieve sufficient radial resistance, contact resistance or steel resistance is insufficient.



Open circuit discharge



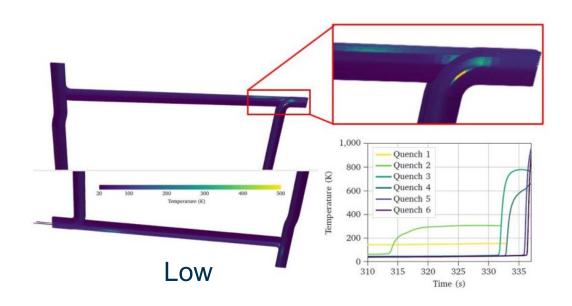
 Local heat pulses are not the only case to be considered. Another, potentially much more severe case, is that of open circuit discharge, which would occur in the event of a PSU failure. A simultaneous cryo failure would exacerbate the situation.



 This is considered to be a worst-case operational scenario, so it was decided that this would be the case initially analysed by LBE.

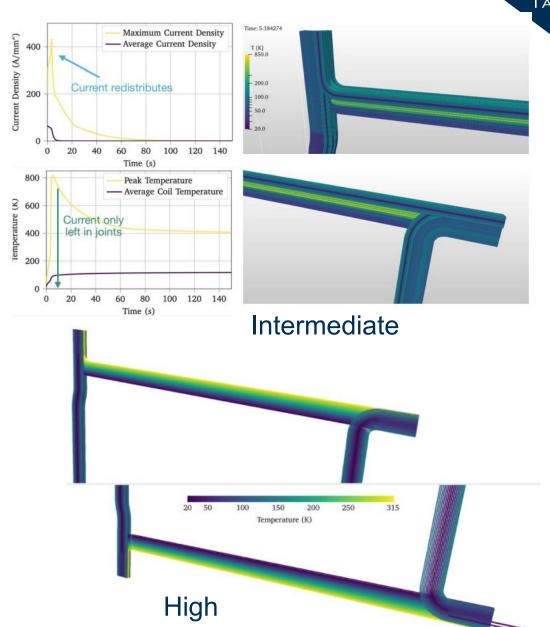
Analysis of Partially Insulated Coil





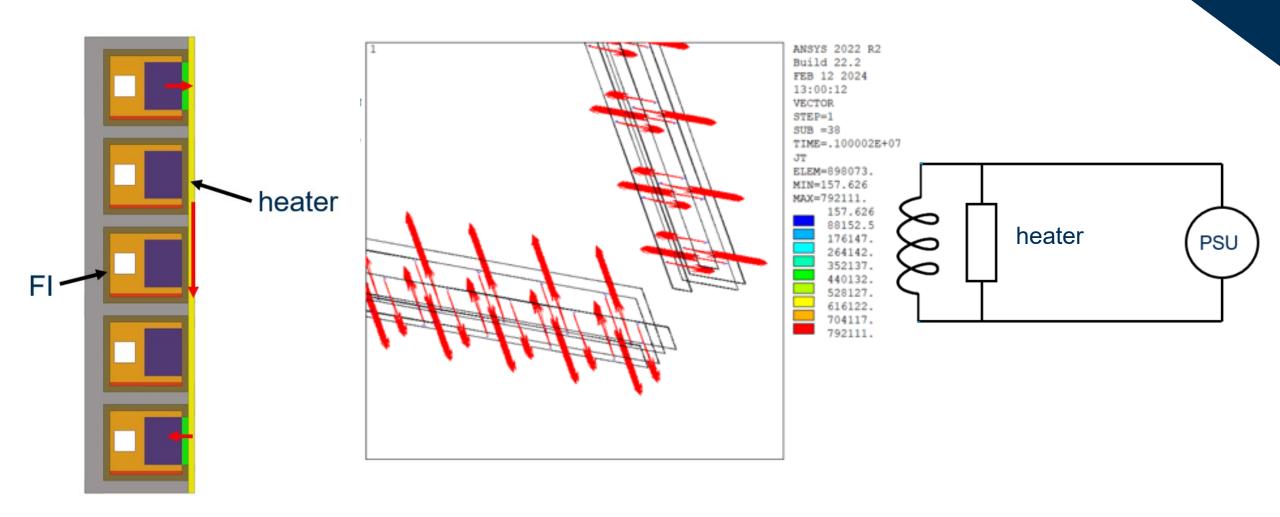
Case	Resistivity (Ωm)
Low	0.003
Intermediate	3
High	400

We couldn't achieve acceptable behaviour with PI with the coil geometry



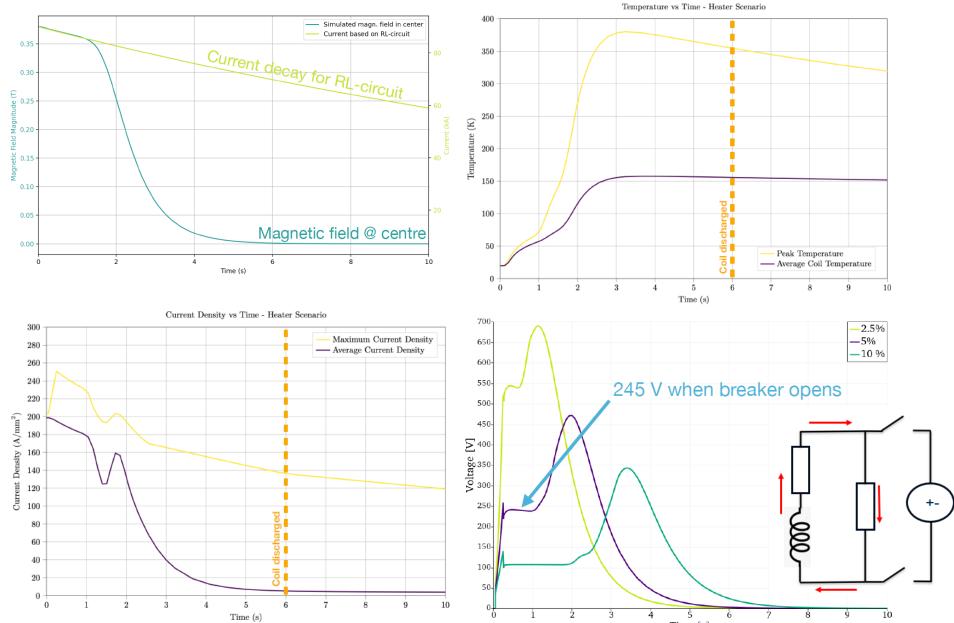
Fully Insulated Coil with Quench Heater





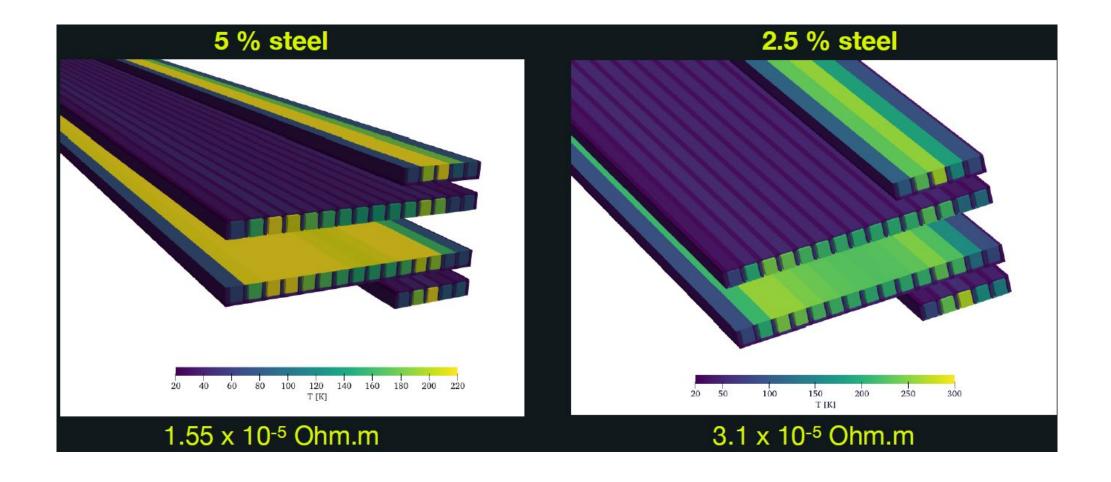
Analysis of Full Insulation with Quench Heaters





Analysis of Full Insulation with Quench Heaters





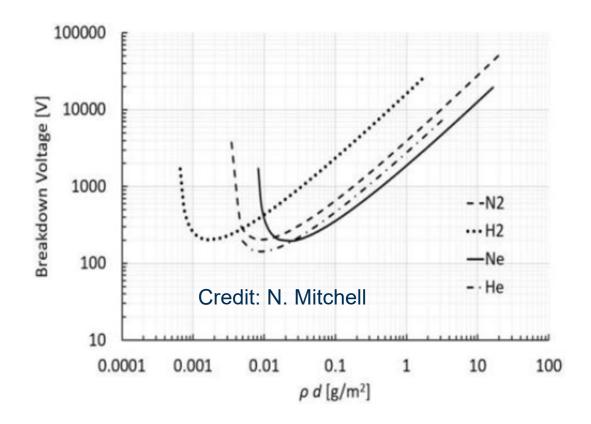
Operation



- A Fully Insulated coil is not passive, in the event of a temperature excursion in the coil, a decision must be made at some point to discharge the coil to avoid a damaging quench.
- The Helium coolant will be monitored using radio-frequency time and frequency domain reflectometry. A temperature rise will cause the He density to drop, which will change the refractive index of the Helium. This method should be sensitive enough to pick up < 1K rise anywhere in the cooling loop.
- The question to be answered is how much of a temperature rise can be tolerated before a discharge must be initiated. If we wait until T_C it will likely be too late, we won't be able to discharge quickly enough to avoid damaging peak temperatures. But discharging after only a few K rise would be expensive if unnecessary.

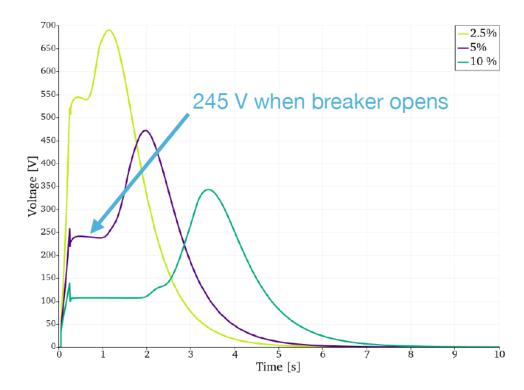
Paschen Breakdown





Such a low voltage might make the quench heater option non-viable, and so we are **revisiting the PI concept** with a revised radial plate arrangement.

Achieving a 'Paschen tight' re-mountable joint would be extremely challenging – so total voltage across coil set must be less than +/-140V, i.e. ~17V across each coil



Summary



- Both partial insulation and quench heaters are being explored as quench protection concepts for STEP TF coils.
- Partial Insulation concepts can be passive or self-protecting in the case of local heating, but quench heaters require an active response.
- Open circuit discharge must also be considered as a potential worst-case operating scenario.
- Paschen breakdown is a major concern low voltage limit avoids risk
- Low voltage limit may preclude quench heaters partial insulation may be our only option.



Thank you for listening