

# Neutronic effects of Diagnostic Shield Module length on radiation environment of ITER Diagnostic Generic Upper Port Plug

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## Main objectives of the work

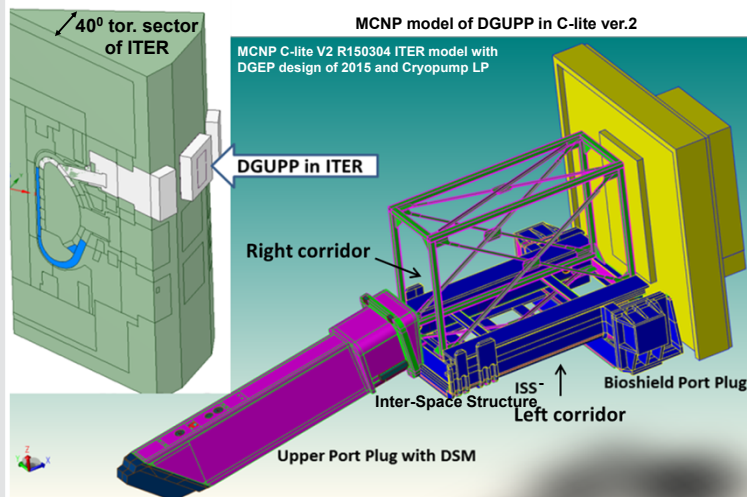
- Development of the new 3D MCNP neutronics model of the ITER **Diagnostic Generic Upper Port Plug (DGUPP)** – it is a baseline UP model for insertion into the ITER tokamak standard models (C-lite & C-Model).

- The model incorporates DGUPP design changes caused by implementation of the ITER Project Change Requests (PCRs) 439 & 709 concerning the design updates of UPP/blanket interface and UP remote handling.

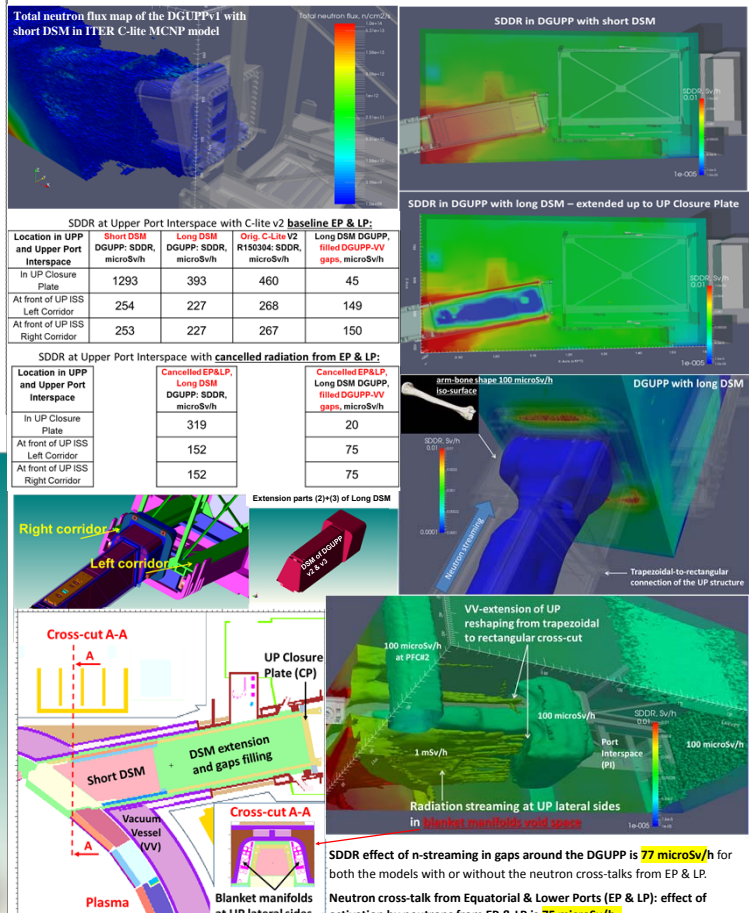
- Neutronics analysis** of DGUPP integrated in UP of the MCNP C-lite Ver. 2 Release R150304 ITER model consisted of 40° toroidal sector.

- Calculation of radiation 3D maps:** neutron flux and Shut-Down Dose Rate (SDDR) in corridors of **UPP Inter-Space Structure (ISS)**, where personnel access is planned 10<sup>6</sup> seconds (~12 days) of cooling time.

- Minimization of the SDDR in the DGUPP ISS** – parametric analysis of the length of the Diagnostic Shielding Module (DSM) by filling with the DSM shielding material all the UP structure till the UP Closure Plate.



## Neutronics effects on DGUPP radiation environment



## Fusion neutronics computational methodology

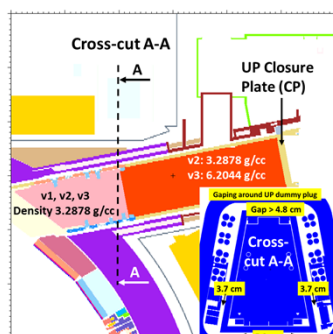
State-of-the-art codes approved for ITER applications:

- SpaceClaim software for CAD processing;
- SuperMC (FDS, China) for CAD-to-MCNP conversion;
- Activation and SDDR calculations
  - FISPACT-2007 (CCFE) inventory code;
  - R2SMesh interface code for MCNP-FISPACT;
- Radiation transport calculations (n/gamma fluxes)
  - MCNP5 v1.60, MCNP6 (LANL) code;
  - FENDL-2.1 (IAEA) neutron cross-section library.

DGUPP v2 component	Volumes, m <sup>3</sup>	Densities, g/cc	Mass, g	Mass, ton
DGUPP structure	1.23642E+09	1.23642E+06	7.59300E+05	9.80485E-01
DSM original (IO IDM = SZVXHJ_v1_1)	3.44082E+08	3.44082E+05	6.34400E+05	2.18855E-01
Total	7.41477E+08	7.41477E+05	3.22780E+05	2.40787E-01
DSM rear-ext. R3		8.59435E+05	3.27830E+05	2.52895E-01
DSM rear-ext. R4		1.48869E+06	3.27830E+05	4.61154E-01
DSM rear-ext. R5		3.71186E+06	3.27830E+05	5.60905E-01
Sum		1.23642E+06	1.00000E+07	1.00000E+01

DGUPP with three variants v1-v3:  
**short DSM v1=14.4 ton**, den. 3.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>  
**long DSM (v2=20 ton den. 3.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup>**  
**or v3=25 ton with den. 6.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>)**

MCNP local model of DGUPP with three constituent parts of the Diagnostic Shielding Module (DSM) used in following two models (a) and (b):  
(a) **Short-DSM DGUPP** with only one DSM part (1);  
(b) **Long-DSM DGUPP** with three DSM parts (1)+(2)+(3).



## Conclusions and future work

- Design development of the ITER Diagnostic Generic Upper Port Plug (DGUPP) is still in progress. 3D maps of neutron fluxes and Shut-Down Dose Rate (SDDR) with iso-surfaces plotted the DGUPP allowed to find the radiation pathways, hot spots - most critical areas from neutronics perspectives.
- Revealed radiation streaming along the bottom and side gaps and inside the empty space of port structure behind the short Diagnostic Shielding Module (DSM) motivated the need to improve further the design of DSM. In all cases, the shielding design improvement should follow the ALARA principle, using the low activated materials with reduced contents of impurities - parent isotopes contributed to short and long term SDDR (Co, Ta, Ni, Nb).
- A variant of Long DSM has been analyzed. The engineering implementation of the Long DSM option is still under consideration. Along that, particular attention should be devoted to shielding insertion at the trapezoidal-to-rectangular reshaping of the UP rear structure. At this place neutron streaming could be stopped most effectively. Presented neutronics results were obtained in parametric study of the DGUPP shielding performance. These results are not absolute, they depend on other systems of ITER model C-lite V2 of 2015, which was updated afterwards to .
- A study has been carried out Neutronic investigation is planning for further DGUPP improvement and SDDR reduction by taking into account the updated ITER C-Model and by aiming to find the realistic engineering design solutions.

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The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the ITER Organization.

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