

On the use of W-Cu laminate pipes as a heat sink

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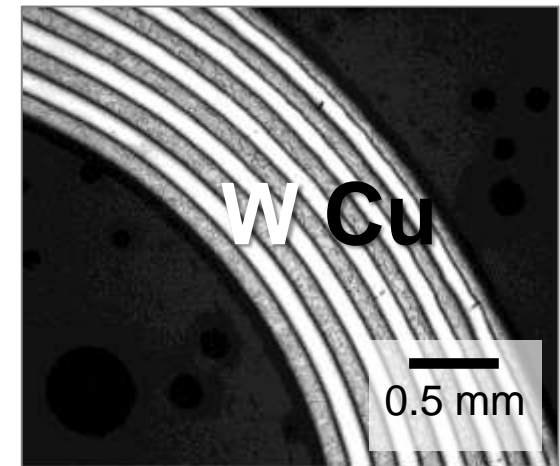
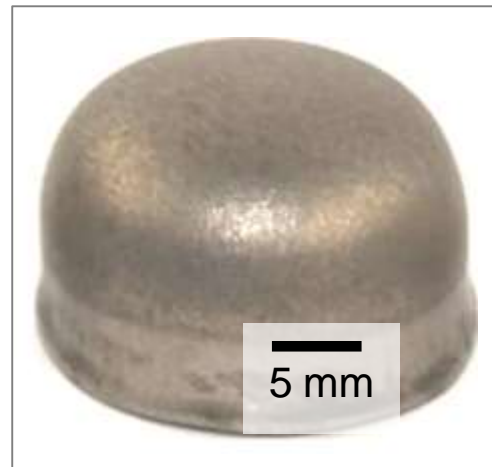


Content

- Deep drawing of W-laminate plates → finger concept
- W-laminates used as an interlayer → steel divertor
 - HHF tests in GLADIS, IPP (H. Greuner)
- W-laminate pipes → pipe concept

Deep drawing of W-laminate plates

- W-Cu laminates, thickness 1 mm, 600°C
 - W-foil as-received → NO!
 - W-foil rxx → YES!



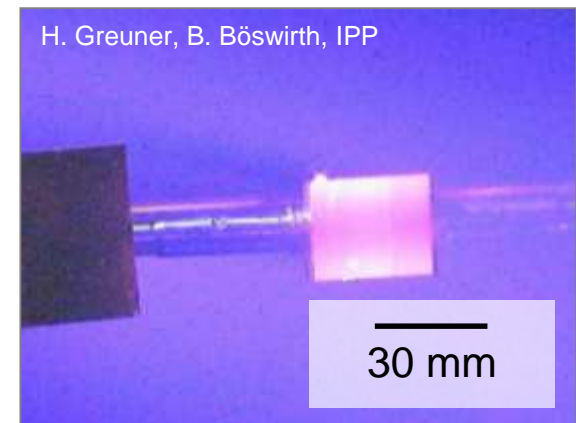
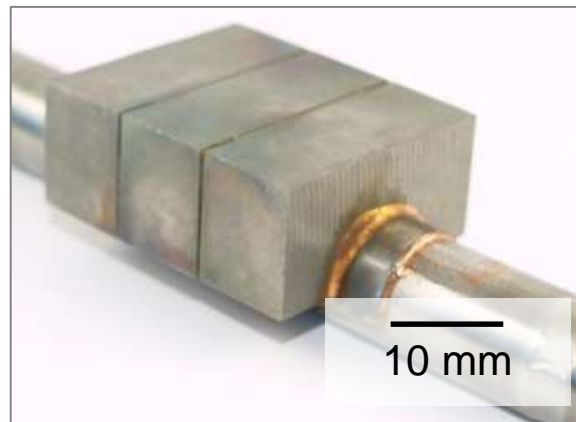
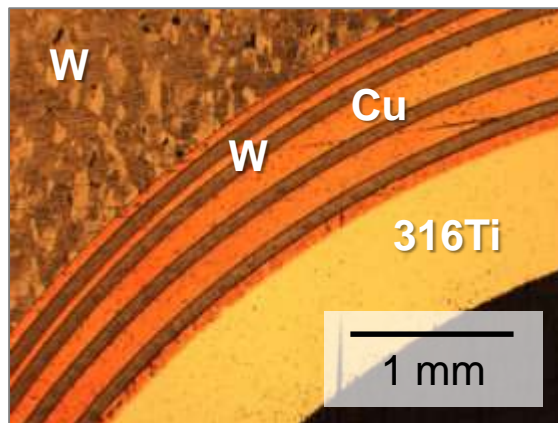
W-laminates used as an interlayer

■ Mockup, tests, results

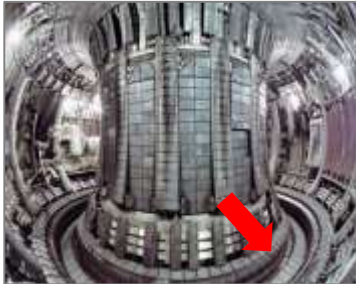
- pipe: austenitic steel (316Ti, 1.4571)
- coolant: water, 20°C, 10 bar, 10 m/s, 1.13 l/s
- beam: 20 s on, 40 s off
- 6 MW/m², 100 cycles → no damage
- 7 MW/m², 100 cycles → increase of saddle temp.

→ **Final result:** W-Cu laminate can be used an interlayer

Thanks to Mr. Greuner



W-laminate pipes: He-cooled divertor



Tokamak fusion reactor



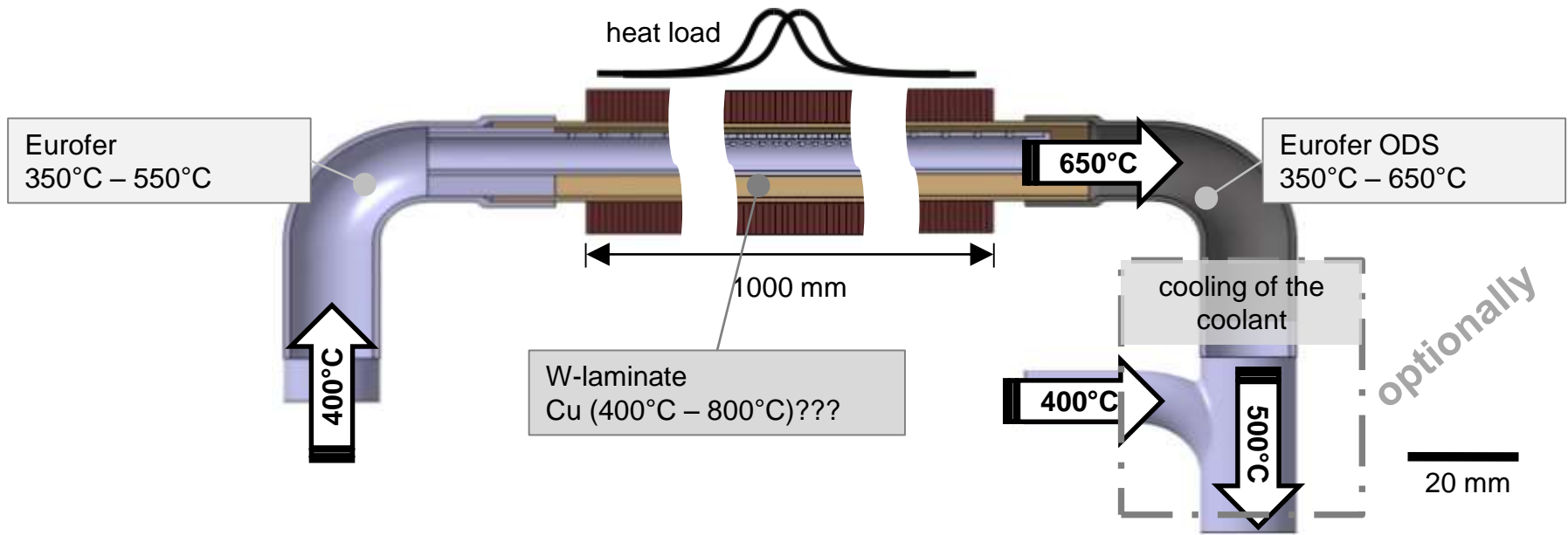
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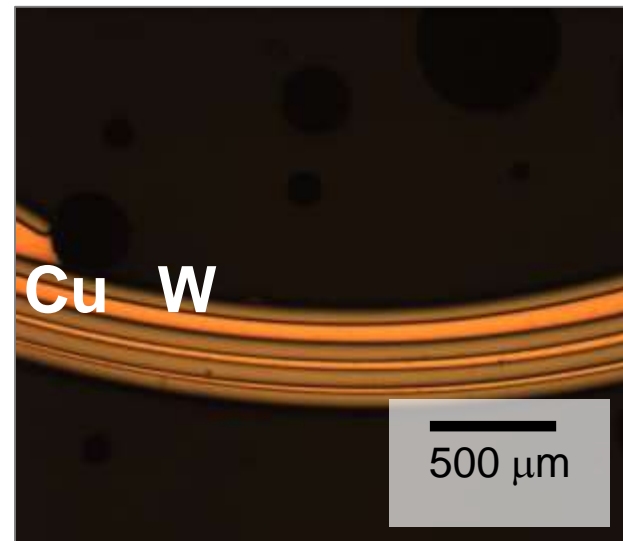
Divertor cassette:
inner/outer vertical target, dome

inner/outer vertical target



W-laminate pipes: He-cooled divertor

- Thermal conductivity (TC), k
 - W-Cu laminate: high TC through plane, even higher in plane
 - → reduction of the temp. gradient → reduction of thermal stresses



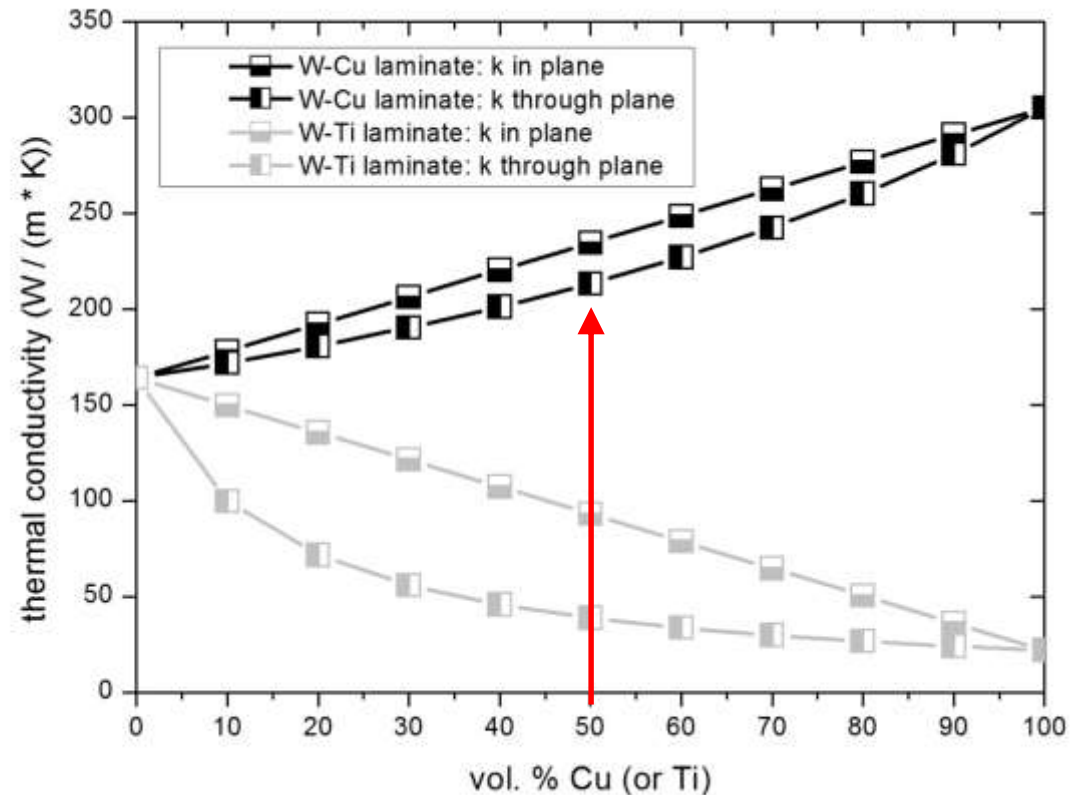
W-laminate pipes: He-cooled divertor

■ TC in [W/(mK)]

$$\dot{q} = -k \frac{T_1 - T_2}{t} \quad (1D)$$

$$k_{\text{total}}^{\text{through}} = \frac{t_{\text{total}}}{\sum_i \frac{t_i}{k_i}}$$

$$k_{\text{total}}^{\text{in}} = \frac{\sum_i k_i t_i}{t_{\text{total}}}$$



W-laminate pipes: He-cooled divertor

- Plans in 2013: HELOKA test sample



Thank you for your attention

The authors are grateful to

