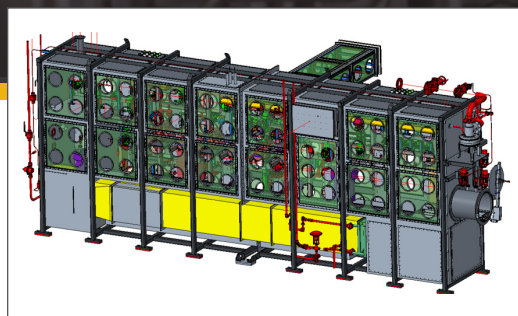


Tokamak Exhaust Processing System



Typical glovebox configuration. Photo: US ITER



Example of a glovebox for tritium processes in the tokamak exhaust processing system.

Illustration: US ITER



Testing of an ambient molecular sieve bed.

Photo: US ITER

U.S. Contribution

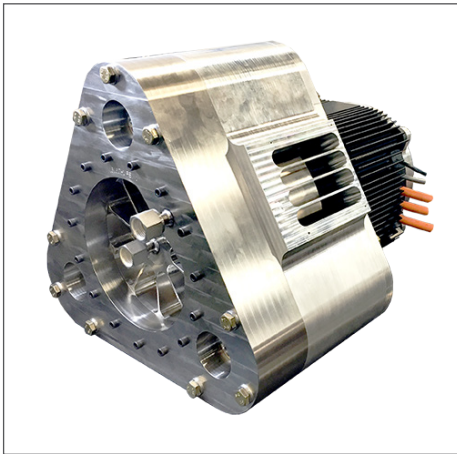
US ITER is responsible for the design, fabrication, and delivery of the tokamak exhaust processing system.

Overview

The ITER fusion fuel cycle demands the processing of an unprecedented throughput of hydrogen isotopes, including tritium. To facilitate environmental responsibility and economic application of fusion technology, the recycling of hydrogen isotopes is vital. The tokamak exhaust processing system separates the exhaust gases into a pure hydrogen isotope stream and a hydrogen-free gas stream. The hydrogen stream is sent to an isotope separation system (furnished by the European Union) to deliver deuterium and tritium to the fuel storage and delivery system. The system provides a technically mature, robust, and cost-effective separation solution. The system consists of a series of interconnected process components including catalysts, sieves, and permeators to separate the hydrogen isotopes from impurities.

Status

The final design review was held at the ITER site in June. Design closure activities are proceeding.



Scroll pump. Photo: US ITER



Metal bellows pump. Photo: US ITER

Technical Description

Six nitrogen-filled gloveboxes: 35 m³ each, totaling 210 m³,
3 km of piping

Hydrogen isotope processing technologies:

Permeator

Palladium membrane reactor

Ambient molecular sieve bed

Cryogenic molecular sieve bed

Catalytic reactor

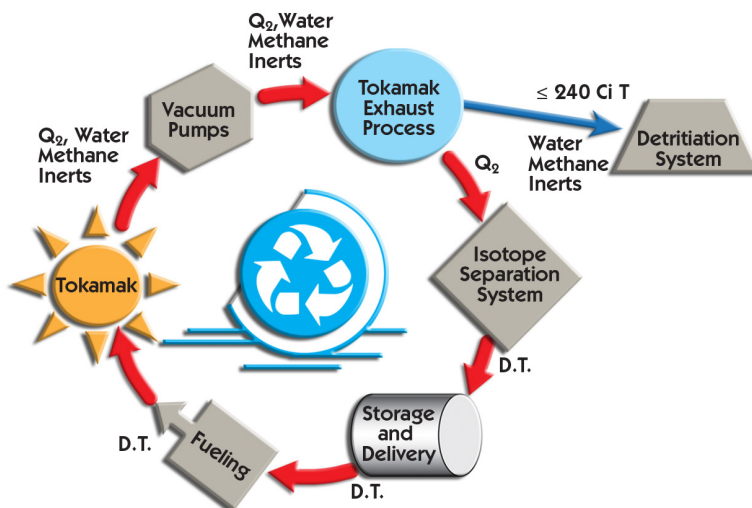
Throughput of 220 Pa·m³/s: unprecedented by an order of magnitude

Tritium recycled per year: ~100 kg

Output criteria:

Impurity concentration to isotope separation system <1 PPM

Tritium to detritiation system less than 240 Ci T/day



ITER fuel cycle illustration. Image: US ITER

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