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Assembly drawings of PoPola in-vessel components of EP10

ITER Project Japan Domestic Agency

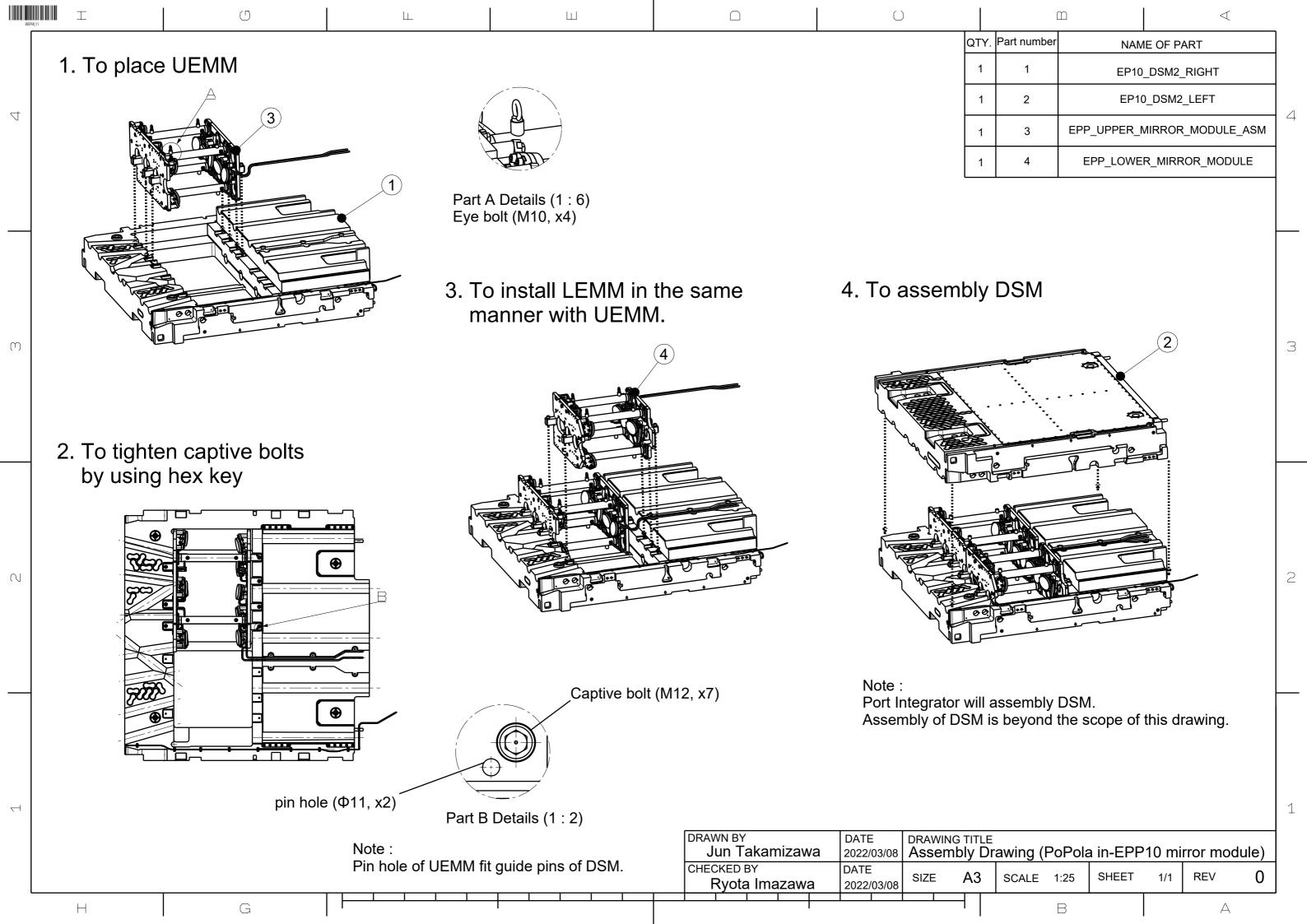
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55.C6 Manufacturing Assessment of PoPola Mirror Modules in Equatorial Port Plug 10

ITER Project Japan Domestic Agency

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1 Outline

This document clarifies manufacturing procedure of the mirror module in equatorial port plug (EPP10) in order to justify the manufacturability.

The mirror module is called EMM (EPP Mirror Module) and consists of two parts. The upper part is called UEMM (Upper EMM) and the lower one is called LEMM (Lower EMM). Figure 1-1 shows the overview of EMM.

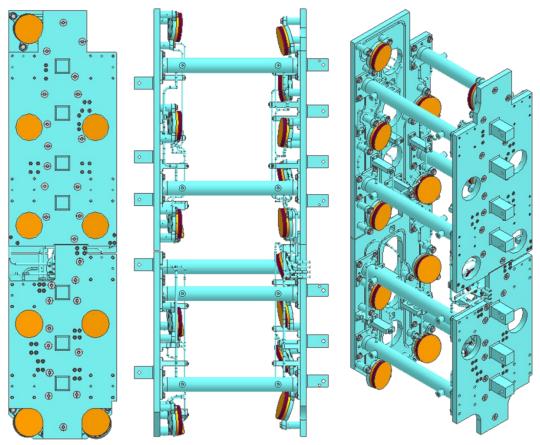


Figure 1-1. Overview of EMM

2 Overview of Manufacturing Process

Figure 2-1 shows the Gantt chart of manufacturing EMM, which is divided to three parts;

- manufacturing of mirrors (described in Section 3),
- manufacturing of other components (described in Section 4) and
- the assembly (described in Section 5).

The manufacturing of mirrors and that of other components will be carried out in parallel. The lead time is approximately 18 months in total. The authors supposed that delivery time of tungsten bolts will be three months and that of SS316LN-IG material will be long as approximately one year.

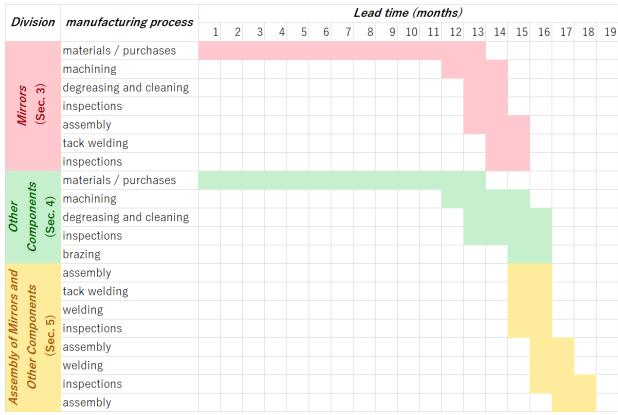


Figure 2-1 Gantt chart of manufacturing EMM

Figure 2-2 shows the list of the drawings, and the drawings highlighted by pink, green and yellow referred by Section 3, Section 4 and Section 5, respectively. The drawings are attached to this document separately. The manufacturing process of EMM is classified into 0th to 7th levels, and the drawings of each level are shown in Figure 2-2. This drawing structure means that a part that is specified by a drawing at a certain level is composed by parts that are specified by drawings at lower level. For instance, the part of 0EMM-001 is composed by the parts of 1UEMM-001 and 1LEMM-001. Then, the part of 1UEMM-001 is composed by the parts of 2UEMM-002, 2EMM-001 and 2EMM-002.

When the drawing numbers are in bold in Figure 2-2, it means that the drawing is just for the representative part and that drawings of similar parts are omitted here. Taking into account the purpose of this document that is only to specify the manufacturing procedure, the drawings for the all similar parts are not necessary because the similar parts will be manufactured with the same machine, the same manufacturing procedure and same special process such as welding.

When the drawing numbers are in red in Figure 2-2, it means that the same drawing can be used for different products because the parts of the same drawing can be used for both LEMM and UEMM.

ITEM	Manufacturing proce	s: 0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Title /Quantity		1		3	4	,	0	,
EMM	EMM final assembly drawing / 1	0EMM-001							
-	UEMM final assembly drawing / 1		1UEMM-001	OLIEMM 001					
-	UEMM M1 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 UEMM M1 base plate first assembly drawing / 1			2UEMM-001	3UEMM-001				
-	UEMM M1 base plate first assembly drawing / 1				30LIVIIVI-001	4UEMM-001			
	UEMM M1 base plate / 1					402101101-001	5UEMM-001		
	Mirror assembly / 5					4EMM-001	OOLIMINI OOL		
	Tungsten mirror / 5						5EMM-001		
	Mirror mount assembly / 5		-			ļ	5EMM-002		
	Mirror HIP process drawing / 5							6EMM-001	
	Heatsink / 5					······			7EMM-001
	Cooling pipe / 5								7EMM-002
	Shells for HIP joint / 5								7EMM-003
	Pipe support / 7					4EMM-002			
	Rod / 15					4EMM-003			
	Reducer / 2				3EMM-001				
	1/4-inch pipe / 6				3EMM-002				
UEMM	UEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1			2UEMM-002					
	UEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1				3UEMM-002	41157444			
	UEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1					4UEMM-002	FLIENANA COC		
-	UEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 5					AENAN COA	5UEMM-002		
	Mirror assembly / 5 Tungsten mirror / 5					4EMM-001	5EMM-001		
-	Mirror mount assembly / 5		-				5EMM-001		
	Mirror HIP process drawing / 5					ļ	SEIVIIVI-UUZ	6EMM-001	
	Heatsink / 5		-					OLIVIIVI-001	7EMM-001
	Cooling pipe / 5					ļ			7EMM-002
	Shells for HIP joint / 5								7EMM-003
	Pipe support / 6					4EMM-002			
	Rod / 15					4EMM-003			
	Reducer / 2				3EMM-001				
	1/4-inch pipe / 6				3EMM-002				
	Connecting rod / 4			2EMM-001					
	Interface pipe / 2			2EMM-002					
	LEMM final assembly drawing / 1		1LEMM-001						
	LEMM M1 base plate second assembly drawing / 1			2LEMM-001					
	LEMM M1 base plate first assembly drawing / 1				3LEMM-001				
	LEMM M1 base plate brazing process drawing / 1					4LEMM-001			
	LEMM M1 base plate / 1					451414 004	5LEMM-001		
	Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4					4EMM-001	5EMM-001		
-	Mirror mount assembly / 4						5EMM-002		
-	Mirror HIP process drawing / 4						3EIVIIVI-002	6EMM-001	
	Heatsink / 4							OLIVIIVI OOI	7EMM-001
	Cooling pipe / 4								7EMM-002
	Shells for HIP joint / 4						·		7EMM-003
	-	+		·	 	4EMM-002	İ		
	Pipe support / 6					4EIVIIVI-002			
	Pipe support / 6 Rod / 12					4EMM-003			
					3EMM-001				
	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5				3EMM-001 3EMM-002				
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002				
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1			2LEMM-002	ļ	4EMM-003			
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002				
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-003 4LEMM-002	5LEMM-002		
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-003			
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-003 4LEMM-002	5EMM-001		
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-003 4LEMM-002		GEMM ACC	
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4 Mirror HIP process drawing / 4			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-003 4LEMM-002	5EMM-001	6EMM-001	7EMM 001
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4 Mirror HIP process drawing / 4 Heatsink / 4			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-003 4LEMM-002	5EMM-001	6EMM-001	7EMM-001
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4 Mirror HIP process drawing / 4 Heatsink / 4 Cooling pipe / 4			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-003 4LEMM-002	5EMM-001	6EMM-001	7EMM-002
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4 Mirror HIP process drawing / 4 Heatsink / 4 Cooling pipe / 4 Shells for HIP joint / 4			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-002 4EMM-001	5EMM-001	6EMM-001	
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4 Mirror HIP process drawing / 4 Heatsink / 4 Cooling pipe / 4 Shells for HIP joint / 4 Pipe support / 5			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-002 4EMM-001 4EMM-002	5EMM-001	6EMM-001	7EMM-002
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4 Mirror HIP process drawing / 4 Heatsink / 4 Cooling pipe / 4 Shells for HIP joint / 4			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002	4EMM-002 4EMM-001	5EMM-001	6EMM-001	7EMM-002
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4 Mirror HIP process drawing / 4 Heatsink / 4 Cooling pipe / 4 Shells for HIP joint / 4 Pipe support / 5 Rod / 12			2LEMM-002	3LEMM-002	4EMM-002 4EMM-001 4EMM-002	5EMM-001	6EMM-001	7EMM-002
LEMM	Rod / 12 Reducer / 2 1/4-inch pipe / 5 LEMM M2 base plate second assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate first assembly drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 LEMM M2 base plate brazing process drawing / 1 Mirror assembly / 4 Tungsten mirror / 4 Mirror mount assembly / 4 Mirror HIP process drawing / 4 Heatsink / 4 Cooling pipe / 4 Shells for HIP joint / 4 Pipe support / 5 Rod / 12 Reducer / 2			2LEMM-002	3EMM-002 3LEMM-002 3EMM-001	4EMM-002 4EMM-001 4EMM-002	5EMM-001	6EMM-001	7EMM-002

Figure 2-2 List of drawings for EMM at each manufacturing level. (The drawings highlighted by pink, green and yellow referred by Section 3, Section 4 and Section 5, respectively)

3 Manufacturing of Mirrors

This section describes materials, material dimensions, quantity, processing time, processing machines, manufacturing procedure, inspection and cleaning procedures of the parts that are described as the mirrors in Figure 2-1.

3.1 Heatsink

Title (Drawing number)	Heatsink (7EMM-001)
Materials	CuCrZr
Material dimensions	φ130×15t
Quantity	19 (including one sample for tests)
Processing time	4 hours per heatsink
Processing machine	Multi-tasking CNC machine (Okuma Corporation MULTUSB300 or
	equivalent)

- ① A manufacturer will shape the heatsink, will cut the grooves and will finish it adjusting the thickness.
- ② The manufacturer will degrease the heatsinks with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the heatsinks.
- The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.



Figure 3-1 Heatsink

3.2 Cooling pipe

Title (Drawing number)	Cooling pipe (7EMM-002)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions	φ6.35×1t-285L
Quantity	19 (including one sample for tests)
Processing time	2 hours per pipe
Processing machine	CNC Pipe Bender (OPTON. Co. Ltd S-ECO 15 or equivalent)

- ① The manufacturer will shape pipes with CNC pipe bender and will cut them.
- ② The manufacturer will degrease the pipes with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the pipes.
- ③ The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- ④ The manufacturer will cover the entrance of the pipe to prevent adhesion of foreign objects.

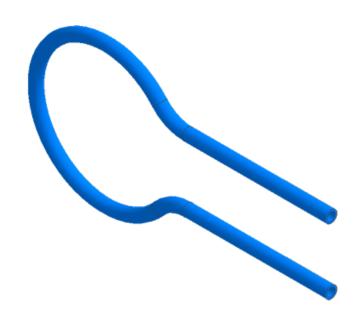


Figure 3-2 Cooling pipe

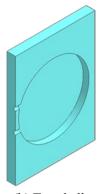
3.3 Shells for HIP joint

Title (Drawing number)	Shells for HIP joint (7EMM-003)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions	20t×140×195
	30t×140×195
Quantity	19 set (including one sample for tests)
Processing time	9 hours per set of shells
Processing machine	CNC Pipe Bender (OPTON. Co. Ltd S-ECO 15 or equivalent)

- ① The manufacturer will finish the shape and will cut the grooves.
- ② The manufacturer will degrease the shells with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the shells.
- ③ The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.



(a) Bottom shell



(b) Top shell

Figure 3-3 Shells for HIP joint

3.4 Mirror HIP process

Title (Drawing number)(*)	Mirror HIP process (6EMM-001)
Materials	SS316LN-IG, CuCrZr
Material dimensions(*)	-
Quantity	19 sets (including one sample for tests)
Processing time	Total one month
Processing machine	-

[Notes] The drawing 6EMM-001 is a representative one, and the material dimensions is applicable to just 6EMM-001. The manufacturer shall prepare all drawings of the mirror HIP processes and shall evaluate the material dimensions for all the mirror HIP processes.

- The manufacturer will assemble the heatsink (7EMM-001 described in Section 3.1), cooling pipe (7EMM-002 described in Section 3.2) and shells for HIP joint (7EMM-003 described in Section 3.3) and will weld the shells by full-circled welding.
- The manufacturer will carry out HIP.
- The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- The manufacturer will cut a sample to check milli-meter order defect by visual inspection.
- The manufacturer will check any defect in the pipe by using an endoscope.
- (6) When the surface is dirty, the manufacturer will clean it with ethanol-based cleaning solution.
- The manufacturer will cover the entrance of the pipe to prevent adhesion of foreign objects.

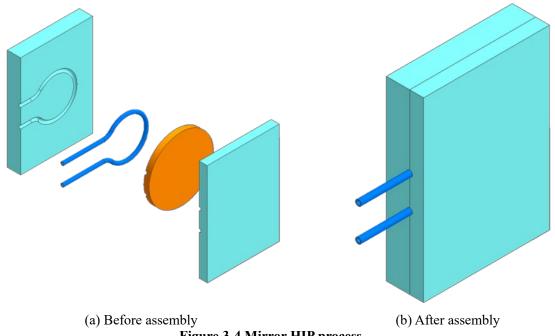


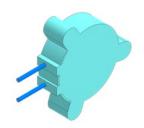
Figure 3-4 Mirror HIP process

3.5 Mirror Mount Assembly

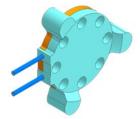
Title (Drawing number)(*)	Mirror mount assembly (5EMM-002)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions(*)	-
Quantity	18
Processing time	45 hours per mirror mount assembly
Processing machine	 General purpose latch (DMG MORI CO., LTD. MH-1500G or equivalent) Wire-cut electric discharge machine (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation MV2400R or equivalent) Vertical CNC milling machine (OKK PCV-50 or equivalent) Horizontal CNC milling machine (TOSHIBA MACHINE CO., LTD. BTD-200QE or equivalent)

[Notes] The drawing 5EMM-002 is a representative one, and the material dimensions is applicable to just 5EMM-002. The manufacturer shall prepare all drawings of the mirror mount assemblies and shall evaluate the material dimensions for all the mirror mount assemblies.

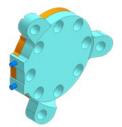
- ① The manufacturer will cut the joined parts described in Section 3.4 and will shape the mirror mount assembly roughly by WEDM (Wire-cut Electric Discharge Machine).
- ② The manufacturer will finish the outer shape (e.g. cylindrical parts) with the pipe left (see the middle of Figure 3-5).
- 3 The manufacturer will apply water pressure of 7.0 MPaG to the pipe and check any defect on it. After inspections, the manufacturer will cut the pipe at the specified length.
- ④ The manufacturer will fix the joined parts on the processing machine at an angle specified in drawing and will cut three tabs.
- The manufacturer will drill holes in the tabs and will cut ventilation grooves on the tabs.
- 6 The manufacturer will degrease the assemblies with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the assemblies.
- The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- The manufacturer will clean the inside of the pipes and will cover the entrance of the pipes to prevent adhesion of foreign objects.



(a) After WEDM cutting



(b) After rough shaping Figure 3-5. Mirror mount assembly



(c) After final shaping

3.6 Tungsten Mirror

Title (Drawing number)	Tungsten mirror (5EMM-001)
Materials	Pure tungsten
Material dimensions	φ125×20t
Quantity	18 (9 flat mirrors and 9 curvature mirrors)
Processing time	30 hours per mirror
Processing machine	Vertical CNC milling machine (MAKINO V33 or equivalent)
	Oscar Type polishing machine or equivalent

- ① The manufacturer will shape the mirror, will cut internal threads and will adjust the thickness with a vertical CNC milling machine.
- ② The manufacturer will polish the surface of the mirrors roughly by using Oscar type polishing machine with rough abrasive.
- ③ The manufacturer will finish the surface of the mirrors with fine abrasive.
- ① The manufacturer will clean the surface to remove dusts with cleaning fluid (alcohol) and with lens cleaning paper dedicated for optical elements. The manufacturer will pay attention so as not to damage the characteristics of the surface state or material, and the cleaning procedure will be minimized. The manufacturer will take pictures of the mirror surface in high-resolution before and after cleaning to compare them.
- 5 The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- (6) The manufacture will check the surface roughness with laser interferometer at arbitrary area with a diameter of 60 mm. The measurement will be several times and the measurement area will be overlapped.
- The manufacturer will measure the curvature radius with CMM (Coordinate Measuring Machine) to calculate the focal length.
- The manufacturer will measure the reflectivity of the mirrors by using a laser, a detector etc.
- The manufacturer will protect the surface of the mirror with plastic film of FUTAMURA CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (self-adhesive OPP film FSA or equivalent).

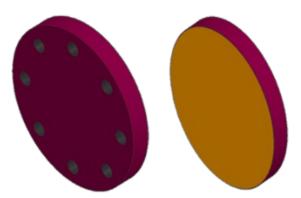


Figure 3-6 Tungsten Mirror

3.7 Mirror assembly

Title (Drawing number)(*)	Mirror assembly (4EMM-001)
Materials	W, CuCrZr, SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions(*)	•
Quantity	18
Processing time	1.5 hours per mirror assembly
Processing machine	TIG welding machine (DAIHEN Corporation DT300P or equivalent)

[Notes] The drawing 4EMM-001 is a representative one, and the material dimensions is applicable to just 4EMM-001. The manufacturer shall prepare all drawings of the mirror assembly and shall evaluate the material dimensions for all the mirror assemblies.

Manufacturing process

- ① The manufacturer will protect the surface of the tungsten mirror with plastic film of FUTAMURA CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (self-adhesive OPP film FSA or equivalent).
- ② The manufacturer will join the tungsten mirror (described in Section 3.5) and the mirror mount assembly (described in Section 3.6) with DLC coated Tungsten bolts.
- The manufacturer will put a washer on each tungsten bolt and will weld at four points between the mirror mount assembly and the washer to prevent loosening of the bolts.
- ④ The manufacturer will check the thermal distribution of the surface of the mirror by using an infrared camera to check any cold spot when cooling water temperature is rapidly changed.
- (5) When the surface is dirty, the manufacturer will clean it with ethanol-based cleaning solution.

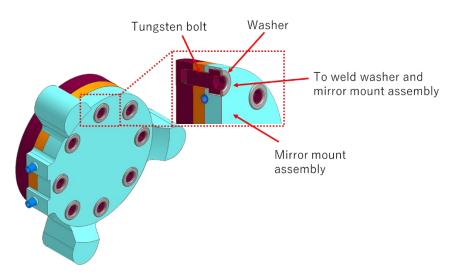


Figure 3-7 Assembly of tungsten mirror and mirror mount assembly

4 Manufacturing of Other Components

This section describes materials, material dimensions, quantity, processing time, processing machines, manufacturing procedure, inspections and cleaning procedures of the components other than mirrors that was called "other components" in Figure 2-1.

4.1 Base Plate

Title (Drawing number)	UEMM M1 base plate (5UEMM-001)
	LEMM M1 base plate (5LEMM-001)
	UEMM M2 base plate (5UEMM-002)
	LEMM M2 base plate (5LEMM-002)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions	125t x 450 x 970 (5UEMM-001)
	125t x 450 x 750 (5LEMM-001)
	115t x 450 x 995 (5UEMM-002)
	115t x 450 x 765 (5LEMM-002)
Quantity	4
Processing time	150 hours per plate
Processing machine	 Electric discharge machine (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation MV2400R or
	equivalent)
	 Vertical CNC milling machine (OKK MCV820 or equivalent)
	 Horizontal CNC milling machine (TOSHIBA MACHINE CO., LTD.
	BTD-200QE or equivalent)

- ① The manufacturer will cut the shape roughly from the material plate and will remove the internal stress by heat treatment (immediate cooling after 1050 to 1150 degrees Celsius heating).
- ② The manufacturer will cut the grooves on the base plate and will drill the holes in the plate.
- ③ The manufacturer will finish the outer shape of the base plate and will drill counterbores in the plate.
- ④ The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- (5) The manufacturer will degrease the plates with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the plates.

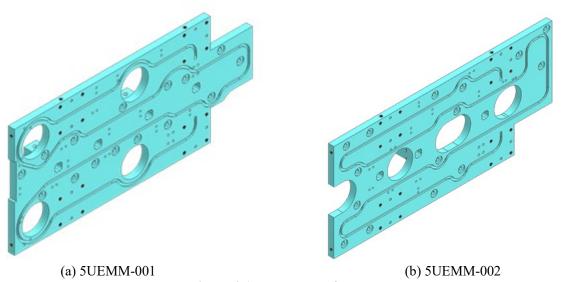


Figure 4-1 Base plates of UEMM

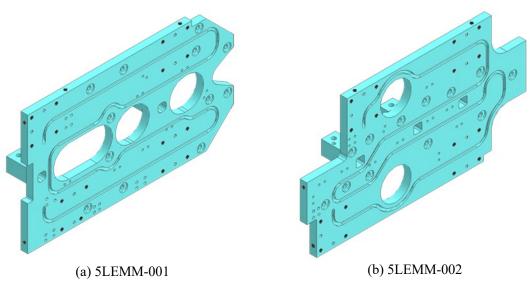


Figure 4-2 Base plates of LEMM

4.2 Base Plate Brazing Process

Tie Dusc I late Di azing	5 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
Title (Drawing number)	UEMM M1 base plate brazing process (4UEMM-001)
	LEMM M1 base plate brazing process (4LEMM-001)
	UEMM M2 base plate brazing process (4UEMM-002)
	LEMM M2 base plate brazing process (4LEMM-002)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions	-φ9.53×1t-3200~4950L
	(total 16000mm)
Quantity	4
Processing time	3 months (total)
Processing machine	CNC Pipe Bender (OPTON. Co. Ltd S-ECO 15 or equivalent)
	 Automatic welding machine (SWAGELOK orbital welding system
	series 4,5 or equivalent)
	 Spot welding machine (DAIHEN Corporation UP-8S or equivalent)

- ① The manufacturer will shape separated pipes roughly by using CNC pipe bender first. Then, the manufacturer will fit the bent pipes actually with the grooves of the base plate described in Section 4.1 and will adjust the shape of pipes by hand.
- 2 The manufacturer will join the separated pipes. The type of welding is a butt welding, and an automatic welding machine will be used. After welding, RT inspection will be carried out to check welding joints.
- 3 The manufacturer will fit the joined pipe into the groove of the base plate and will braze the pipe to the base plate injecting BNi-6 (brazing material) between the pipe and the groove. The groove will be 2 milli meter larger than the outer diameter of the pipe, and the manufacturer shall fulfill the gap between the pipe and the groove with the brazing material.
- 4 After brazing the manufacturer will join a reducer (3EMM-001) and the pipe. The type of welding is a butt welding, and the automatic welding machine. After welding, RT inspection will be carried out to check welding joints.
- (5) The manufacturer will vacuum the pipe, will spray Helium gas on welded parts and will check if helium flows into the pipe by using a residual gas analyzer.
- 6 The manufacturer will apply water pressure of 7.0 MPaG pressure to the pipe and check any defect on it.
- When the surface is dirty, the manufacturer will clean it with ethanol-based cleaning solution.
- The manufacturer will clean the inside of the pipes and will cover the entrance of the pipes to prevent adhesion of foreign objects.

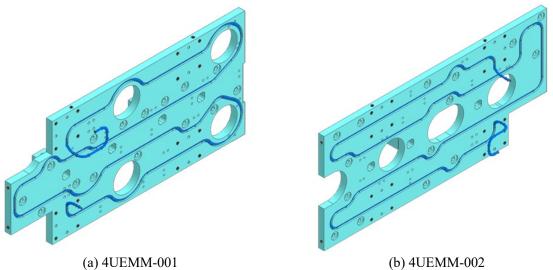


Figure 4-3. UEMM base plate brazing process

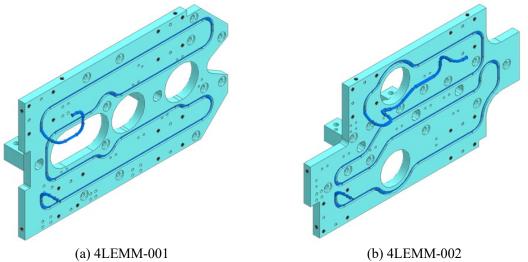


Figure 4-4. LEMM base plate brazing process

4.3 Pipe Support

Title (Drawing number) (*)	Pipe support (4EMM-002)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions (*)	40t×50×90
	15t×25×40
Quantity	29
Processing time	12 hours per part
Processing machine	 Wire-cut electric discharge machine (Mitsubishi Electric Corporation
	MV2400R or equivalent)
	 Horizontal CNC milling machine (TOSHIBA MACHINE CO., LTD.
	BTD-200QE or equivalent)
	 Vertical milling machine (SHIZUOKA VHR-A or equivalent)

[Notes] The drawing 4EMM-002 is a representative one, and the material dimensions is applicable to just 4EMM-002. The manufacturer shall prepare all drawings of the pipe supports and shall evaluate the material dimensions for all the pipe supports.

- ① The manufacturer will cut the shape roughly from the material plate by WEDM and will finish the outer shape.
- ② The manufacturer will drill holes and will thread them with a tap.
- ③ The manufacturer will degrease the pipe supports with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the pipe supports.
- ① The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.

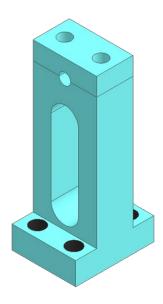


Figure 4-5. Example of pipe support

4.4 Rod

Rod (4EMM-003)
SS316LN-IG
φ35-86L
54
2 hours per rod
 General purpose latch (DMG MORI CO., LTD. MH-1500G or equivalent) Vertical milling machine (SHIZUOKA VHR-A or equivalent)

[Notes] The drawing 4EMM-003 is a representative one, and the material dimensions is applicable to just 4EMM-003. The manufacturer shall prepare all drawings of the rods and shall evaluate the material dimensions for all the rods.

- ① The manufacturer will cut the material, will shape it and will make internal and external thread.
- The manufacturer will degrease the rods with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the rods.
- ③ The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.

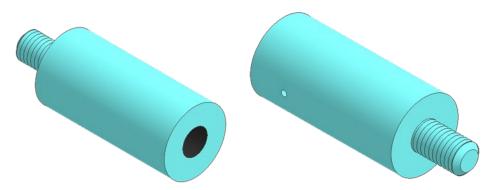


Figure 4-6. Rods

4.5 Reducer

Title (Drawing number)	Reducer (3EMM-001)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions	φ15-25L
Quantity	8
Processing time	2 hours per reducer
Processing machine	General purpose latch (DMG MORI CO., LTD. MH-1500G or equivalent)

- ① The manufacturer will finish the outside shape first and will finish the inside shape.
- ② The manufacturer will degrease the reducers with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the reducers.
- ③ The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.

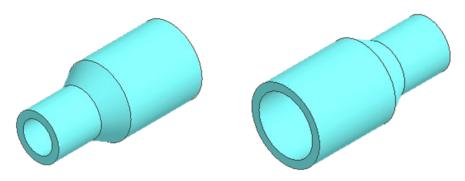


Figure 4-7. Reducer

4.6 1/4-inch cooling pipe

Title (Drawing number) (*)	1/4-inch cooling pipe (3EMM-002)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions(*)	φ6.35×1t-160L - 740L
Quantity	22
Processing time	2 hours per pipe
Processing machine	CNC Pipe Bender (OPTON. Co. Ltd S-ECO 15 or equivalent)

[Notes] The drawing 3EMM-002 is a representative one, and the material dimensions is applicable to just 3EMM-002. The manufacturer shall prepare all drawings of the 1/4-inch cooling pipes and shall evaluate the material dimensions for all the 1/4-inch cooling pipes.

- ① The manufacturer will shape pipes with CNC pipe bender and will cut them.
- ② The manufacturer will degrease the pipes with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the pipes.
- ③ The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- 4 The manufacturer will clean the inside of the pipes and will cover the entrance of the pipe to prevent adhesion of foreign objects.

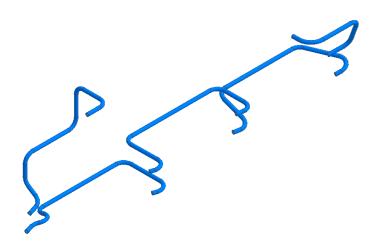


Figure 4-8. 1/4-omcj cooing pipe

4.7 Connecting Rod

Title (Drawing number) (*)	Connecting rod (2EMM-001)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions(*)	φ60×15t-520L
	φ25-35L
	45t×125×125
Quantity	8
Processing time	2.5 months (total)
Processing machine	Vertical CNC milling machine (MAKINO V33 or equivalent)
	TIG welding machine (DAIHEN Corporation DT300P or equivalent)

[Notes] The drawing 2EMM-001 is a representative one, and the material dimensions is applicable to just 2EMM-001. The manufacturer shall prepare all drawings of the connecting rods and shall evaluate the material dimensions for all the connecting rods.

- ① End plate: The manufacturer will cut the material, will shape the plate part at the dimensions of 15x125x125 mm to be finished after following procedure of welding, and will shape the part connected to the rod (Figure 4-9). The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- 2 Rod: The manufacturer will cut the material at the specified length and will finish the shape of the end part of the rod (Figure 4-10). The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- ③ Pipe with flange: The manufacturer will finish the outside shape and will finish the inside shape (Figure 4-11). The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- ① The manufacturer will degrease the parts described in the previous procedures (the end plates, the rods and the pipes with flange) with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of them.
- (5) The manufacturer will join the rod and the end plates by TIG welding (Figure 4-12). The total number of the weld passes are six to ten, and weld overlay is necessary. During the welding process, the manufacturer will carry out visual inspection at every pass and PT inspection at several passes to confirm whether the welding joints are full penetrated.
- 6 The manufacturer will join the rod and the pipes with flange by TIG welding (Figure 4-13). The total number of the weld passes are one to three, and weld overlay is necessary. The manufacturer will carry out visual inspection at every pass during the welding process and then will carry out PT inspection after welding to confirm whether the welding joints are full penetrated.
- The manufacturer will carry out RT inspection to check any defect on the welded joint.
- 8 The manufacturer will weld the bosses to the rod and will carry out visual inspection and PT inspection (Figure 4-14).
- The manufacturer will finish the shape of both end plates at the dimension of 120x120 mm and will finish the length between the both plates 570 mm with 0.1 mm parallelism.
- 1 The manufacturer will drill holes in the end plates and will add cutout to the end plates (Figure 4-15).
- ① The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- The manufacturer will degrease the connecting rods with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the connecting rods.



Figure 4-9 End plate

Figure 4-10 Rod

Figure 4-11 Pipe with flange

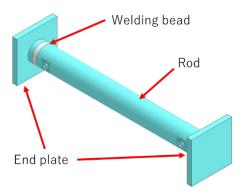


Figure 4-12 Welding rod and end plates

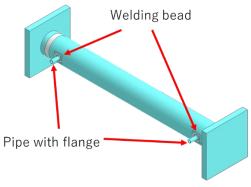


Figure 4-13 Welding rod and pipes with flange

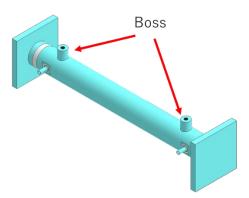


Figure 4-14 Welding rod and bosses

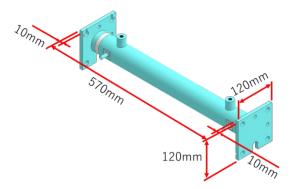


Figure 4-15 Final process of end plates

4.8 Interface pipe

Title (Drawing number) (*)	Interface pipe (2EMM-002)
Materials	SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions (*)	φ9.53×1t-240~615L
Quantity	4
Processing time	2 hours per pipe
Processing machine	CNC Pipe Bender (OPTON. Co. Ltd S-ECO 15 or equivalent)

[Notes] The drawing 2EMM-002 is a representative one, and the material dimensions is applicable to just 2EMM-002. The manufacturer shall prepare all drawings of the interface pipes and shall evaluate the material dimensions for all the interface pipes.

- ① The manufacturer will shape pipes with CNC pipe bender and will cut them.
- ② The manufacturer will degrease the pipes with neutral detergent first and will clean them with ethanol-based cleaning solution so as not to remain processing oil on the surface of the pipes.
- ③ The manufacturer will confirm whether major dimensions comply with the drawings.
- ④ The manufacturer will clean the inside of the pipes and will cover the entrance of the pipes to prevent adhesion foreign objects.

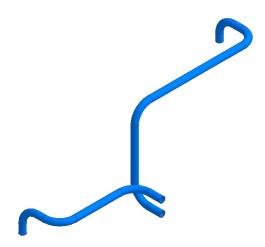


Figure 4-16. Interface pipe

5 Assembly of Mirrors and Other Components

This section describes materials, material dimensions, quantity, processing time, processing machines, manufacturing procedure, inspections and cleaning procedures of the manufacturing procedure that was called "the assembly of mirrors and other components" in Figure 2-1.

5.1 UEMM/LEMM Base Plate First Assembly

	\checkmark
Title (Drawing number)	UEMM M1 base plate first assembly (3UEMM-001)
	LEMM M1 base plate first assembly (3LEMM-001)
	UEMM M2 base plate first assembly (3UEMM-002)
	LEMM M2 base plate first assembly (3LEMM-002)
Materials	W, CuCrZr, SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions	•
Quantity	4
Processing time	10 hours per assembly
Processing machine	TIG welding machine (DAIHEN Corporation DT300P or equivalent)

- ① The manufacturer will assemble the mirror assemblies (4EMM-001 described in Section 3.7), the pipe supports (4EMM-002 described in Section 4.3), the rods (4EMM-003 described in Section 4.4) and the base plates brazed to the cooling pipe (4UEMM-001, 4UEMM-002, 4LEMM-001, and 4LEMM-002 described in Section 4.2).
 - [Note] The manufacturer shall protect the surface of the Tungsten mirror (5EMM-001) with plastic film of FUTAMURA CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (self-adhesive OPP film FSA or equivalent).
- ② The manufacturer will change the position of the assemblies by using a crane. Then, the manufacturer will put washers and will conduct tack welding to prevent loosening of rods.
- ③ When the surface is dirty, the manufacturer will clean it with ethanol-based cleaning solution.

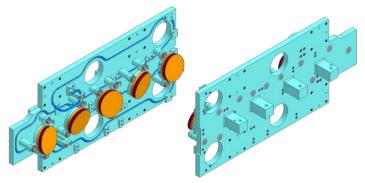


Figure 5-1. First assembly of 3UEMM-001

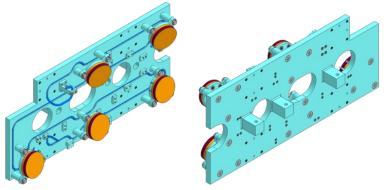


Figure 5-2. First assembly of 3UEMM-002

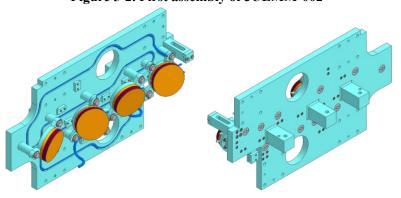


Figure 5-3. First assembly of 3LEMM-001

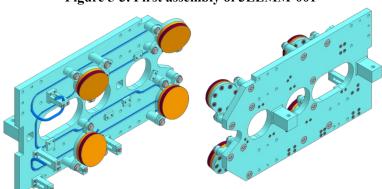


Figure 5-4. First assembly of 3LEMM-002

5.2 UEMM/LEMM Base Plate Second Assembly

Title (Drawing number)	UEMM M1 base plate second assembly (2UEMM-001)
	LEMM M1 base plate second assembly (2LEMM-001)
	UEMM M2 base plate second assembly (2UEMM-002)
	LEMM M2 base plate second assembly (2LEMM-002)
Materials	W, CuCrZr, SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions	-
Quantity	4
Processing time	40 hours per assembly
Processing machine	Automatic welding machine (SWAGELOK orbital welding system series
	4,5 or equivalent)

- ① The manufacturer will weld the reducers (3EMM-001 described in Section 4.5) and the 1/4-inch cooling pipes (3EMM-002 described in Section 4.6) and will weld the pipes of the mirror assemblies (4EMM-001 described in Section 3.7) and the 1/4-inch cooling pipes. The type of welding is a butt welding, and the automatic welding machine will be used.
- ② After welding, RT inspection will be carried out to check welding joints.
- The manufacturer will apply water pressure of 7.0 MPaG to the pipe and check any defect on it.
- The manufacturer will vacuum the pipe, will spray Helium gas on welded parts and will check if helium flows into the pipe by using a residual gas analyzer.
- ⑤ When the surface is dirty, the manufacturer will clean it with ethanol-based cleaning solution.
- ⑥ The manufacturer will cover the entrance of the pipes to prevent adhesion of foreign objects.

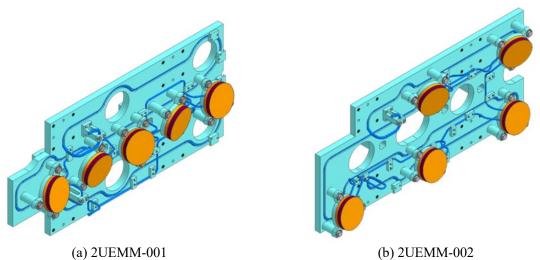
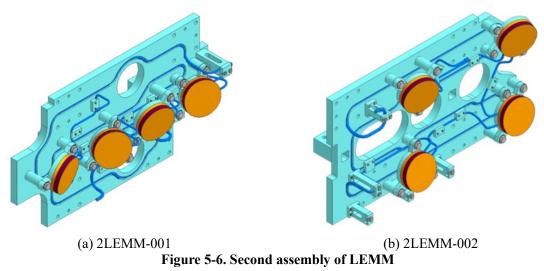


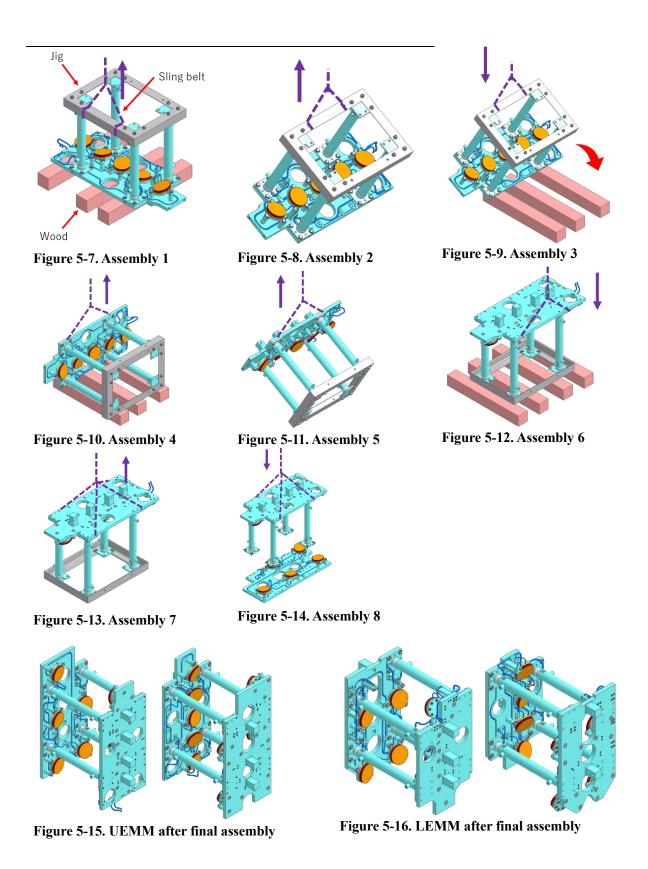
Figure 5-5. Second assembly of UEMM



5.3 UEMM/LEMM Final Assembly

Title (Drawing number)	UEMM final assembly (1UEMM-001)
	LEMM final assembly (1LEMM-001)
Materials	W, CuCrZr, SS316LN-IG
Material dimensions	-
Quantity	4
Processing time	35 hours per assembly
Processing machine	Automatic welding machine (SWAGELOK orbital welding system series
	4,5 or equivalent)

- ① The manufacturer will assemble the connecting rods (2EMM-001 described in Section 4.7) and the base plates after the second assembly (2UEMM-001, 2UEMM-002, 2LEMM-001 and 2LEMM-002 described in Section 5.2)
 - [Note] The manufacturer shall protect the surface of the Tungsten mirror (5EMM-001) with plastic film of FUTAMURA CHEMICAL CO., LTD. (self-adhesive OPP film FSA or equivalent).
- ② The manufacturer will attach a jig to the four connecting rods to lift it by using a crane (see Figure 5-7 and Figure 5-8).
- The manufacturer will tilt it by 90 degrees and will place it slowly on the wood. Then, the manufacturer will connect eyebolts to the tabs of the connecting rods, which is on the side of the base plate, and will change the position of the sling belt (Figure 5-9 and Figure 5-10).
- ① The manufacturer will tilt it by 90 degrees in the same way as the previous procedure and will place it on the wood with the jig attached and with the connecting rods downward (see Figure 5-11 and Figure 5-12).
- (5) The manufacturer will lift the base plate assembly (with the connecting rods) vertically and will remove the jig (see Figure 5-13).
- 6 The manufacturer will lift down the base plate assembly with the connecting rods onto the other base plate assembly and will bolt them (see Figure 5-14).
- The manufacturer will weld the connecting rods and the interface pipes (2EMM-002 described in 4.8). The type of welding is a butt welding, and the automatic welding machine will be used.
- 8 The manufacturer will vacuum the pipe, will spray Helium gas on welded parts and will check if helium flows into the pipe by using a residual gas analyzer.
- (9) The manufacturer will apply water pressure of 7.0 MPaG to the pipe and check any defect on it.
- When the surface is dirty, the manufacturer will clean it with ethanol-based cleaning solution.
- ① The manufacturer will cover the entrance of the pipes to prevent adhesion of foreign objects.



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5.4 Mirror Angle Adjustment

The manufacturer will adjust the mirror angle so that the laser light beam reflected by the mirrors will reach the targets. The manufacturer will set the EMM, the laser incident position and the targets at the same position of the EMM installed at ITER site, vacuum windows and retroreflectors, respectively. When setting them, the manufacturer will use a laser tracker. The manufacturer will adjust the angle of the mirrors by inserting shims between the base plates and the rods.

5.5 Baking Procedure for Degassing

The manufacturer will bake out the products in vacuum to degas. The baking temperature will be 240 degrees Celsius, and the baking duration will be 24 hours. The details shall be in accordance with Section 26.2 of ITER Vacuum Handbook (ITER_D_2EZ9UM v2.5).

5.6 EMM Final Assembly

Title (Drawing number)	EMM final assembly (0UEMM-001)		
Materials	W, CuCrZr, SS316LN-IG		
Material dimensions	1		
Quantity	1		
Processing time	-		
Processing machine	•		

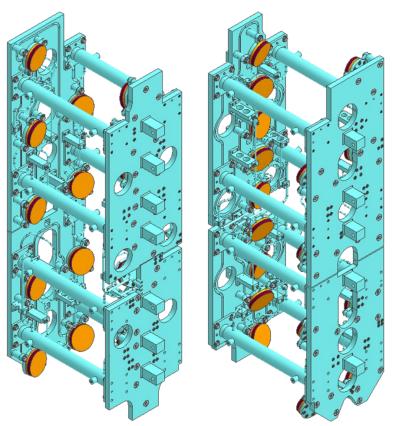


Figure 5-17. EMM

6 Conclusion

This report shows how to manufacture, inspect and assemble EMM. Since there is no unclear manufacturing process, it can be reasonably concluded that EMM is manufacturable.

Appendix A. List of purchasesTable 0-1 shows the list of purchases such as bolts and washers used for EMM.

Table 0-1. List of purchases for EMM

Parts	Model number	Material	Qty.	Manufacturer
Washer	FWSUS-D17.5-V10-T2	SS316L	144	MISUMI Group Inc.
Toothed lock washer	AW02	SS304	118	Nikki Trading Corp.
Washer	FWSUS-D15-V10-T2	SS316L	90	MISUMI Group Inc.
Washer with ventilation grooves	SWAS-12-VF	SS304	54	Nabeya Bi- tech Kaisha
Hexagon socket head cap screw (DLC coated)	M10-20L (custom made products)	W	144	КОҮО
Hexagon head bolt	M12-25L	SS316L	54	Not specified
Hexagon head bolt	M12-30L	SS316L	64	Not specified
Hexagon socket head cap screw	M8-20L	SS316L	3	Not specified
Hexagon socket head cap screw	M8-25L	SS316L	87	Not specified



Factory Qualification Test Plan of PoPola Mirror Modules in Equatorial Port Plug 10

ITER Project Japan Domestic Agency

This document was prepared for FDR. The factory qualification test plan will be updated by a contractor who will be determined after tendering the manufacturing of PoPola mirror module in Equatorial Port Plug 10.

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Change log

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Brunch no.	Change description
(date)	
(IDM number)	
-	First version
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(69765M v1 0)	



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1. Purpose

This document is a plan ("Factory Qualification Test Plan") prepared for the necessary qualification tests prior to manufacturing EPP mirror module (EMM) of 55.C6 Poloidal Polarimeter (PoPola). Figure 1 shows an overview of the PoPola in-vessel components. Especially, components in the scope of this documents are the mirror module in EPP10, which is called EMM.

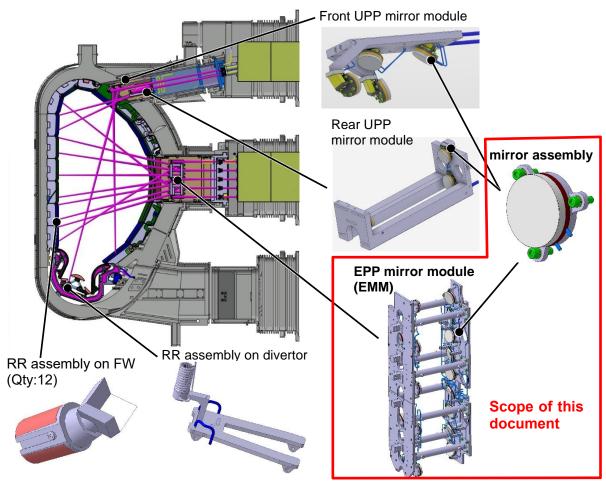


Figure 1 PoPola in-vessel components



2. Abbreviations

Abbreviations of words in this document are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 the abbreviations in this document

EMM	EPP Mirror Module	
EPP Equatorial Port Plug		
EPP10	Equatorial Port Plug 10	
IVH ITER Vacuum Handbook		
PoPola	PoPola Poloidal Polarimeter	
TCWS	Tokamak Cooling Water System	

3. References

- [1] Technical Description of PoPola Mirror Modules in Equatorial Port Plug 10, <u>ITER_D_696XRM</u> v1.0 (or JADA-55342DE0101)
- [2] Technical Specification of in-EPP10 components, <u>ITER_D_696KB9</u> v1.0 (or JADA-55342TS0106)
- [3] Summary report justifying ESPN classification, <u>ITER D 696J63</u> v1.0 (or JADA-55342DE0103)
- [4] ITER Vacuum Handbook Appendix 4 Accepted Fluids, <u>ITER D 2ELN8N</u> (ver.1.5)
- [5] ITER Vacuum Handbook Appendix 17, ITER D 2EXDST (ver. 2.2)
- [6] ITER Vacuum Handbook (IVH), ITER D 2EZ9UM (ver. 2.5)



4. System Description

PoPola is a diagnostic system to identify the magnetic field distributions inside the plasma by using a Far Infrared Red (FIR) laser with its wavelength of 118.8µm by measuring changes in polarization status of the FIR laser passing through the plasma. EMM, which is one of the components of this diagnostic system, is a reflective mirror installed into the vacuum vessel to propagate the probing laser beams.

EMM consists of mirror assemblies, connecting rods, baseplates, and pipes. Figure 2 and Figure 3 show overview of components and assemblies. Technical description [1] provides the detailed explanation about each component, and technical specification [2] provides the detailed specification that the manufacturer shall comply with.

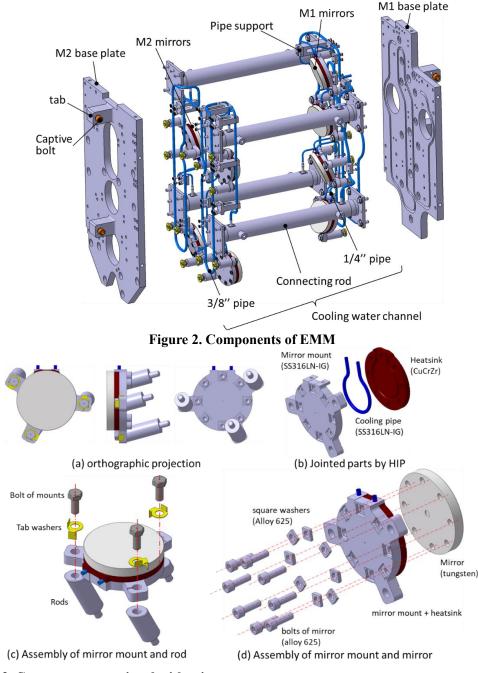


Figure 3. Components associated with mirror mount.



5. Factory qualification test plan for CCR

5.1. Classification of component

Table 2 shows classifications related to the manufacturing of EMM.

EMM shall satisfy the requirements of ESP/ESPN because it uses the cooling water supplied from Tokamak Cooling Water System. The ESPN category is N3 Category 0. Reference [3] provides the justification of the categorization.

"RCC-MRx 2012" is the manufacturing standards to be applied to EMM. The RCC-MRx equipment class is N3.

Table 2 Classification of CBRR

Quality class	QC1	
Vacuum class	VAC-1A	
RCC-MRx equipment class	$N3_{RX}$	
ESPN class	N3 _{ESPN} Cat.0	

5.2. Qualification test items

Table 3 shows the items of Qualification test to be carried out. The details of each qualification is explained in the following subsections.

Table 3 List of factory qualification test

Table 5 Elist of factory quantication test							
No.	Components	Purpose of the qualification	Section				
(1)	Connecting Rod	 Establishment of welding procedure 	5.2.1				
	— Establishment of inspection plan						
(2)	Baseplate	 Establishment of the brazing procedure 	5.2.2				
		 Evaluation of outgas rate 					
		 Evaluation of cooling capability 					
(3)	Mirror Assembly	5.2.3					
		— Evaluation of outgas rate					



5.2.1. Qualification of Manufacturing Connecting Rod

(1) Testing outline

The manufacturer will make a mockup of the connecting rod by using the same manufacturing process applied to the products. Then, the manufacturer will test the welding joint and the outgas rate.

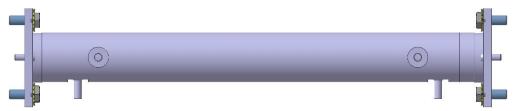


Figure 4. Connecting Rod

(2) Important documents

- i. Technical specification of EMM [2]
- ii. IVH [6], IVH Annexes and IVH appendixes.
- iii. RCC-MRx (TOME 2 "MATERIALS", TOME 4 "WELDING")

(3) Testing procedure

The testing sample shall be manufactured complying with the manufacturing work plan that will be approved by ITER Organization before starting qualification test program. The manufacturing work plan will specify the following processes:

- A. Dimensions
- B. Material specifications
- C. Machining tools and cutting oil
- D. Welding procedure
- E. Welding inspection procedure (visual inspection, penetrant testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, pressure test, helium leak test, transverse tensile test, impact test, metallographic examination, and hardness test)
- F. Visual and dimensional inspection procedure
- G. Cleaning procedure
- H. Test procedure of outgassing rate

Regarding these procedures, the requirements described in the technical specification of EMM [2] shall be complied with.

(4) Evaluation criteria

The evaluation criteria of the qualification are the same as the specification applied to the product [2].



5.2.2. Qualification of Manufacturing Baseplate

(1) Testing outline

The manufacturer will make a mockup of the baseplate by using the same manufacturing process applied to the products. Then, the manufacturer will test the welding joint, the brazing joint and the outgas rate.

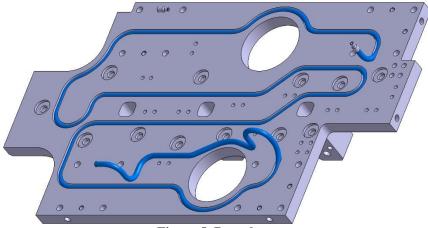


Figure 5. Baseplate

(5) Important documents

- i. Technical specification of EMM [2]
- ii. IVH [6], IVH Annexes and IVH appendixes.
- iii. RCC-MRx (TOME 2 "MATERIALS", TOME 4 "WELDING", RF 7300 "BRAZED ASSEMBLIES")

(2) Testing procedure

The testing sample shall be manufactured complying with the manufacturing work plan that will be approved by ITER Organization before starting qualification test program. The manufacturing work plan will specify the following processes:

- A. Dimensions
- B. Material specifications
- C. Machining tools and cutting oil
- D. Welding procedure
- E. Welding inspection procedure (visual inspection, penetrant testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, pressure test, helium leak test, transverse tensile test, impact test, metallographic examination, and hardness test)
- F. Brazing procedure
- G. Brazing inspection procedure (visual inspection and thermal response test)
- H. Visual and dimensional inspection procedure
- I. Cleaning procedure
- J. Test procedure of outgassing rate

Regarding these procedures, the requirements described in the technical specification of EMM [2] shall be complied with.

(3) Evaluation criteria

The evaluation criteria of the qualification are the same as the specification applied to the product [2].



5.2.3. Qualification of Manufacturing Mirror Assembly

(1) Testing outline

The manufacturer will make a mockup of the mirror assembly by using the same manufacturing process applied to the products. Then, the manufacturer will test the HIP joint and the outgas rate.

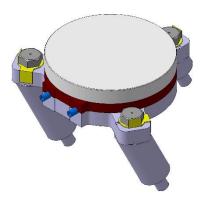


Figure 6. Mirror assembly

(6) Important documents

- i. Technical specification of EMM [2]
- ii. IVH [6], IVH Annexes and IVH appendixes.
- iii. RCC-MRx (TOME 2 "MATERIALS")

(2) Testing procedure

The testing sample shall be manufactured complying with the manufacturing work plan that will be approved by ITER Organization before starting qualification test program. The manufacturing work plan will specify the following processes:

- A. Dimensions
- B. Material specifications
- C. Machining tools and cutting oils
- D. HIP procedure
- E. HIP inspection procedure (destructive examination)
- F. Visual and dimensional inspection procedure
- G. Cleaning procedure
- H. Test procedure of outgassing rate

Regarding these procedures, the requirements described in the technical specification of EMM [2] shall be complied with.

In order to inspect the HIP joint, destructive examination is necessary. Thus, the two mockups of the HIP joint are necessary. One is used for the destructive examination, and the other is used for the test of the outgassing rate.

(3) Evaluation criteria

The evaluation criteria of the qualification are the same as the specification applied to the product [2].



5.2.4. Common Notices to Qualification

This section gives common notices that is applicable to several qualification described in Table 3.

- When measuring the outgassing rate, a high precision gas measuring device will be used, and the principle of the device shall be a dynamic flow method (see Reference [5]).
- This document was prepared for FDR, and cutting oils and cleaning fluids are not determined yet at this moment. The cutting oils and cleaning fluids will be specified by a contractor who will be determined after tendering the manufacturing of PoPola EMM. If the contractor would specify a special fluid, the acceptance for use of the fluid will be checked by ITER Vacuum responsible officer in accordance with IVH.
- RCC-MRx RS3231.2 requires the destructive tests. The manufacturer can make the destructive tests
 by using welded coupons or can make the destructive tests by using the mockups that are made
 for Sections 5.2.1 and 5.2.2.



Technical Specification of PoPola Ex-vessel Components Interfacing with Port Integrator of EP10

ITER Project Japan Domestic Agency

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Change log

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- (22 Dec 2021) (697JYU v1.0)	The first version.	R. Imazawa
1 (31 May 2022) (697JYU v1.1)	 Version of the reference documents were updated. Sub SRD was added to the reference documents. "Chemical Composition and Impurity Requirements" (REYV5V, v2.3) was added to the reference documents. 	R. Imazawa

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1. Purpose

This document provides all specifications that a manufacturer will need to comply with when they fabricate the ex-vessel components of 55.C6 PoPola interfacing directly with the port integrator of Equatorial Port 10 (EP10).

2. Definition

The definitions of abbreviations are given in ITER Abbreviations (<u>2MU6W5</u>). Some special abbreviations used in this document are defined by Table 1.

Table 1, the abbreviations in this document

EP	Equatorial Port	
EPP	Equatorial Port Plug	
ISMB	Inter-Space Mirror Box	
ISS	Interspace Support Structure	
JIS	Japanese Industrial Standards	
PCMB	Port Cell Mirror Box	
PCSS	Port Cell Support Structure	
PoPola	PoPola PBS.55.C6 Poloidal Polarimeter	
MQP	Management and Quality Proigram	

3. References

- [1] Technical Description of PoPola Ex-vessel Components Interfacing with Port Integrator of EP10, ITER D 697PKJ (or JADA-55342DE0102)
- [2] Sub-System Requirement Document sSRD-55.C6: Polarimeter Poloidal, <a href="https://linear.org/l
- [3] Chemical composition and impurity requirements for materials, ITER_D_REYV5V v2.3
- [4] Drawing of ISMB: <u>ITER D 5KNZXS v3</u>
- [5] Drawing of PCMB: ITER D 5UAAH9 v2
- [6] Drawing of beam-alignment retroreflector: ITER D 68ZK5H v2
- [7] Drawing of transmission pipe penetrating bio-shield plug: ITER D 6AJ9RT v2
- [8] Drawing of duct (transmission pipe in PCSS): ITER D 6CNJHQ v2
- [9] Drawing of duct support: ITER D 6NDEX4 v3
- [10] Drawing of supports of optical transmission line in PCSS: ITER D 6CZZLY v1
- [11] Assembly drawing of in-vessel component: to be uploaded to SMDD: ITER D 6NDP6N v1
- [12] Assembly drawing of ex-vessel component: to be uploaded to SMDD: ITER D 6NE666 v2
- [13] 55.C6.00 PFD ITER D 9XK2LM
- [14] 55.C6.EA PID ITER D S93GA7
- [15] 55.C6 EB PID ITER D S99KLH
- [16] 55.C6.00 SLD ITER D RUXPR5
- [17] 55.C6.EA CBD ITER D S99BXY
- [18] 55.C6.EB CBD ITER D S97AUF
- [19] Interface Sheet (IS) between Tokamak Building (PBS 62.11) & Diagnostic Building (PBS 62.74) and Diagnostic (PBS 55), ITER D 34GS5D v9.2
- [20] Optical Analysis and Design of PBS.55.C6 PoPola, <u>ITER_D_RC2LB5</u> v2.1 (or JADA-55332TS0022-2)
- [21] 55 C6 Manufacturing Assessment of PoPola Mirror Box in Interspace, ITER D-696H9R v1.0 (or JADA-55342TS0103)
- [22] 55 C6 Manufacturing Assessment of PoPola Mirror Box in Port Cell, ITER_D_696QTS v1.1 (or JADA-55342TS0104-1)

4. System Description

The primary aim of the PoPola is to measure the change of polarization of injected far-infrared (FIR) laser light in order to identify the profile of plasma current, or equivalently safety factor. There are thirteen PoPola measurement channels to accomplish this measurement task. Each channel is comprised of a set of optical components that launch a laser beam from Equatorial Port Plug 10 (EPP10) or Upper Port Plug 10 (UPP10) across the plasma to a retroreflector. Figure 1 and Figure 2 an overview of the PoPola viewing chords and the PoPola ex-vessel components, respectively. Components in the scope of this documents are ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of EP 10. The major PoPola components in this area is ISMB (interspace mirror box) and PCMB (port cell mirror box). ISMB and PCMB house optical components such as mirrors and confine dry air that absorbs the FIR laser.

References [1] and [2] provide design description of the components and requirements applicable to entire PoPola system.

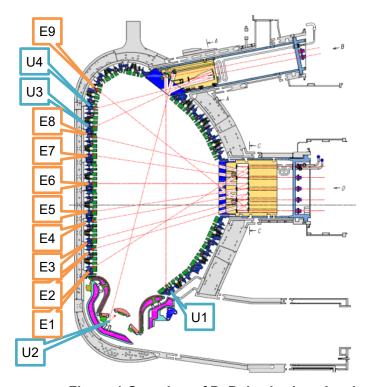


Figure 1 Overview of PoPola viewing chords

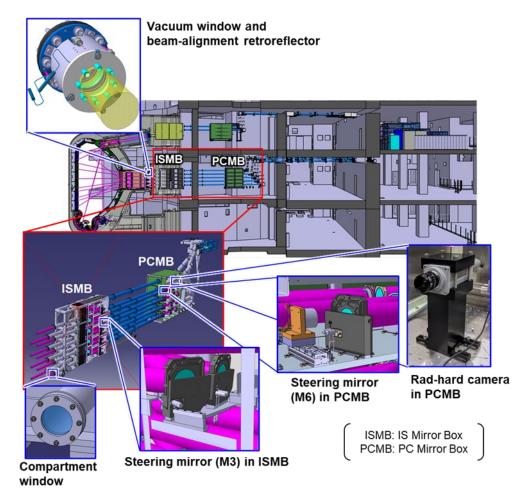


Figure 2 PoPola ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of EP10.

the components in the scope of this documents are the ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of EP10. The detailed list of the components in this scope is shown in Figure 3. Functional reference number in Figure 3 follows the naming rule shown in Figure 4. Figure 5 and Figure 6 show overview and dimension of ISMB and PCMB.

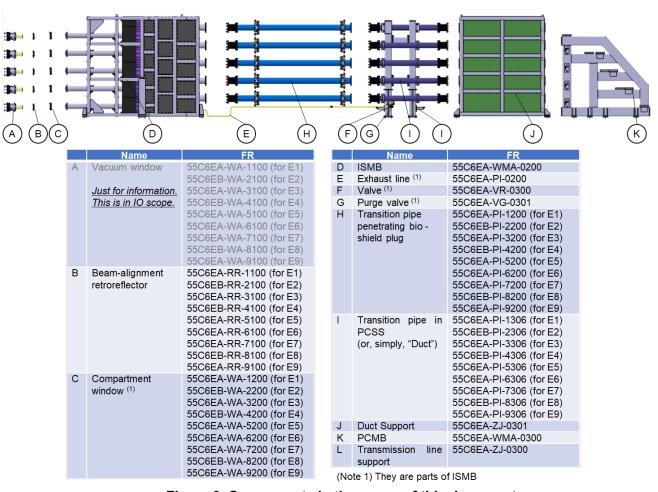


Figure 3. Components in the scope of this document.

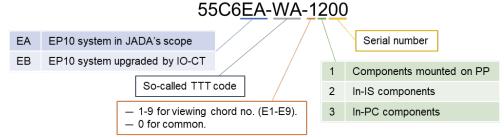
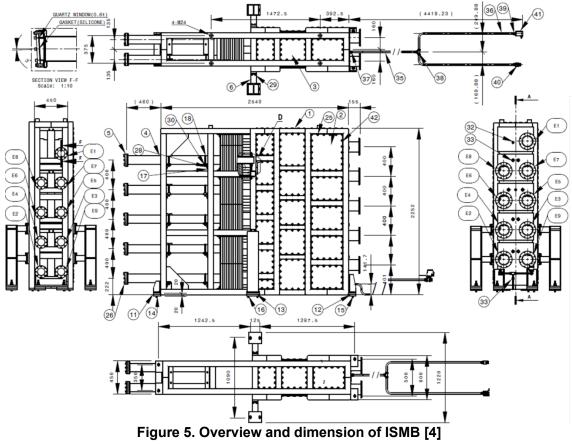


Figure 4. PoPola FR naming rule



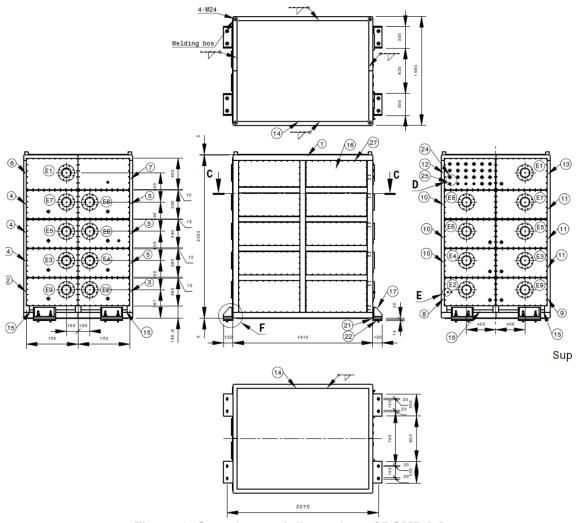


Figure 6. Overview and dimension of PCMB [5]

5. Technical Specification

5.1. Functional Specifications

Optical function

- To transmit the FIR laser of wavelength of 118.8 μm.

Mechanical function

- To keep the dew-point temperature less than -30°C.
 To maintain the structural integrity under the expected loads such as seismic event.

5.2. Environmental Specifications

The environmental conditions for PoPola components in the port cell are given in Table 2.

Table 2 Environmental parameters copied from IS-55-62 [19]

	parameters sepisar mem 10 00 02 [10]			
Interface number			Location	L - Environmental Parameters
55_11/74_167	Port Cell Support Structure (PCSS) and its Pay Load	55.QA	11-L1-C10	Lab parameters - max 20°C
55_11/74_174	Interspace Support Structure (ISS) & its Payload	55.QA	11-L1-C10	design for max 50°C Dust: normal laboratory humidity: design for < 20% (normal laboratory)

5.3. Design Specifications

(1) Equipment Class

The classifications of ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of EP 10 (see Figure 3) are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Classifications of the ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of EP 10

Safety Class	Safety Function	Seismic Class	Quality Class	Vacuum Class	RH Class	ESP/ESPN
Non-SIC	N	SC2	QC3	N/A	N/A	N/A

(2) Applicable codes and standards

- (a) The International Organization for Standardization (ISO)
- (b) Japan Industrial Standards (JIS)
- (c) RCC-MRx (for design)

(3) Dimensions

See the drawings [4] - [12].

(4) Parts and materials

The drawings [4] – [12] specify materials, weights and model name of COTS. Table 4 shows the summary of the material list.

With regards to the material, a supplier shall provide material certification. It should be noted that the impurity amount shall follow Reference [3].

With regards to COTS, a supplier shall provide "Certification of Conformity", which certificates that a product comply with applicable standards and with specifications described in a catalogue and a datasheet.

With regards to material of electrical cable, insulation material of the cables shall be Polyimide, which is halogen free and resistant to radiation.

Table 4 Material list of PoPola ex-vessel components

No.	Material	Component name		
1	SS316L @ port interspace SS304L @ port cell	Structural member such as frames and gusset plates.		
2	B ₄ C	Neutron shielding		
3	Lead	Gamma shielding		
4	Z-cut crystalline quartz	Compartment window		
5	Aluminum alloy	Housing of COTS such as piezo actuator and rad-hard camera		
6	Glass (e.g. BK7) with Gold coating	Mirror		

(5) Welding requirements

"Standard quality requirements (Annex C)" of JIS Z 3400:2013 "Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials" shall be applied. This standard is technically equivalent with ISO 3834-3:2005 "Quality requirements for fusion welding of metallic materials — Part 3: Standard quality requirements".

According to requirements specified in JADA's MQP document ("ITER Project Quality Classification Determination Procedure", JADA-01D004-4), a manufacturer shall conduct 100 % visual inspection, 10 % volumetric inspection and 10 % surface inspection. This document does not specify methods of surface and volumetric inspection, which a manufacturer will specify in "Manufacturing and Inspection Plan".

A manufacturer shall qualify welding procedure and shall finalize welding procedure specification (WPS) by manufacturing readiness review (MRR). After closure of MRR, the manufacturer shall make products following the WPS.

(6) Assembly and installation requirements

"Optical Analysis and Design of PBS.55.C6 PoPola" [20] clarifies the acceptable error of manufacturing and assembly. The summaries are as follows.

- Tolerance of mirror position: ±5 mm and ±0.16°
- Tolerance of on-site position of ISMB and PCMB: ±5 mm and ±0.16°

References [11] and [12] are the assembly drawings of in-vessel and ex-vessel components. A port integrator of Equatorial Port 10 will install PoPola components into EPP10, ISS, bio-shield plug and PCSS.

(7) Airtightness requirements

According to the description in "Optical Analysis and Design of PBS.55.C6 PoPola" [20], the dew-point temperature inside the optical transmission lines needs to be -30°C or less. Since PoPola system let the compressed air (which comes from PBS.65) flow through the transmission line, the transmission line needs to be airtight.

Requirements to the transmission line shown in Figure 2 is that the dew-point temperature inside the optical transmission lines needs to be -30°C or less¹ under the conditions below.

- All components in the scope of this document are assembled.
- Open flanges to be connected with pipes going to gallery are closed.
- Supplied dry air is at dew point of 40°C and is at flowrate of 1.62 m³/hr.

¹ The requirement of low dew-point temperature can be satisfied only when the surface is clean and the equipment is air-tight. This document specifies only the dew-point temperature instead of specifying the air-tightness and cleanliness separately.

Technical Description of PoPola Exvessel Components Interfacing with Port Integrator of EP10

ITER Project Japan Domestic Agency

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Author	IMAZAWA Ryota (TRO)	Plasma Diagnostics Group	21-Dec-2021	今澤 良太
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Change log

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Abbreviations:

See <u>ITER_D_2MU6W5</u> for abbreviations that are standard in ITER. Other special abbreviations are given below.

- ESP: French regulation for Pressure Equipment
- ESPN: French regulation for Nuclear Pressure Equipment
- FIR: Far Infrared Ray
- ISMB: Interspace Mirror Box
- PCMB: Port Cell Mirror Box
- PoPola: PBS.55.C6 Poloidal Polarimeter
- StIR: Structural integrity report

Reference:

- [1] sub-SRD-55.C6, ITER D WYPRU9
- [2] Technical Specification of PoPola Components in Interspace and Port cell, <u>ITER_D_697JYU</u> (or JADA-55342TS0107)
- [3] IS-55.C6-55.QA-001 Physical & Functional Interfaces between Poloidal Polarimeter and Diagnostics Equatorial Port 10, ITER D UDPYGC
- [4] SDC-IC, ITER D 222RHC
- [5] Load specifications, ITER_D_QWUFY2
- [6] Components Classification BOM, ITER_D_RBZBEQ
- [7] Optical Analysis and Design of PBS.55.C6 PoPola, <u>ITER_D_RC2LB5</u> (or JADA-55332TS0022-1)
- [8] Technical notes on laser transmittance of window for PBS.55.C6, ITER D V3PJBZ
- [9] Drawing of ISMB: ITER D 5KNZXS
- [10] Drawing of PCMB: <u>ITER_D_5UAAH9</u>
- [11] Assembly drawing: to be uploaded to SMDD
- [12] 55.C6.00 PFD ITER D 9XK2LM
- [13] 55.C6.EA PID ITER D \$93GA7
- [14] 55.C6 EB PID <u>ITER_D_S99KLH</u>
- [15] 55.C6.00 SLD <u>ITER_D_RUXPR5</u>
- [16] 55.C6.EA CBD ITER_D_S99BXY
- [17] 55.C6.EB CBD <u>ITER D S97AUF</u>
- [18] 55.C6 Experimental evaluation of dry air consumption, <u>ITER D 3YLFPE</u> (or JADA-55342GD0003-1)
- [19] Nuclear shielding requirements of PoPola in EP10 and UP10, ITER_D_6KE955 (or JADA-55342TS0108)
- [20] D15.04.04A-02 EP10 Engineering analysis reports and calculations Section A Neutronic Analysis, F4E D 3K92G4 v5.0
- [21] Structural Integrity Report, ITER_D_3DYHEQ
- [22] Maintenance and inspection plan, ITER_D_RTP6D8 (or JADA-55342TS0035)
- [23] 55.C6 PoPola Decommissioning plan, ITER_D_RU2C32 (or JADA-55332TS0039)
- [24] 55.C6 Radwaste Checklist, ITER D SL8AMY
- [25] 55 C6 Manufacturing Assessment of PoPola Mirror Box in Interspace, ITER_D_696H9R (or JADA-55342TS0103)
- [26] 55 C6 Manufacturing Assessment of PoPola Mirror Box in Port Cell, <u>ITER_D_696QTS</u> (or JADA-55342TS0104)
- [27] D15.02.06 EP10 Assembly & test plan, F4E_2JY2BS
- [28] D15.03.05 EP10 Decommissioning plan, F4E_2JXQGG
- [29] ITER Decommissioning Plan Annex to the PDD, ITER_D_229DKY



1 Introduction

The primary aim of the PoPola is to measure the change of polarization of injected far-infrared (FIR) laser light in order to identify the profile of plasma current, or equivalently safety factor. There are thirteen PoPola measurement channels to accomplish this measurement task. Each channel is comprised of a set of optical components that launch a laser beam from Equatorial Port Plug 10 (EPP10) or Upper Port Plug 10 (UPP10) across the plasma to a retroreflector. Figure 1 and Figure 2 show an overview of the PoPola viewing chords and the PoPola ex-vessel components, respectively. Components in the scope of this document are ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of Equatorial Port 10. The major PoPola components in this area is ISMB (interspace mirror box) and PCMB (port cell mirror box). ISMB and PCMB house optical components such as mirrors and confine dry air that absorbs the FIR laser light.

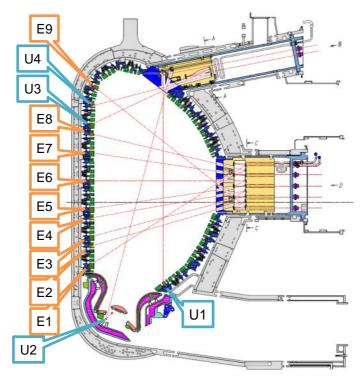


Figure 1 Overview of PoPola viewing chords



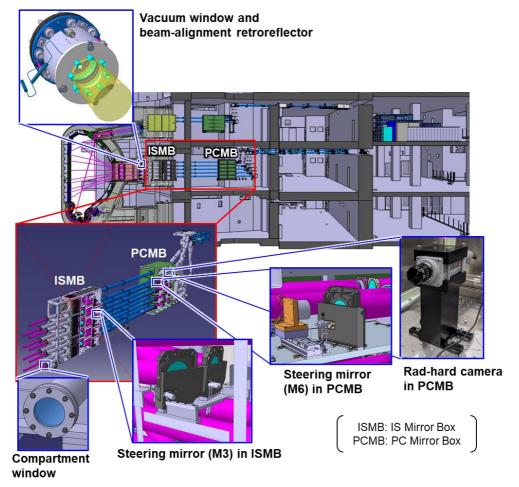


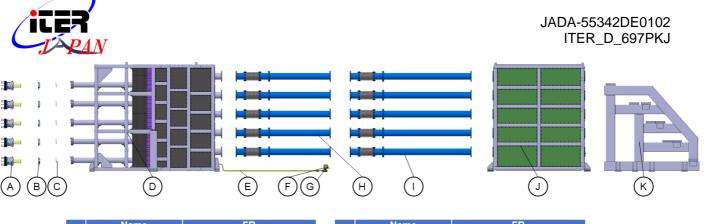
Figure 2 PoPola ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of Equatorial Port 10.

2 Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide design description of the ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of Equatorial Port 10.

3 Scope

As explained in Sections 1 and 2, the components in the scope of this documents are the ex-vessel components interfacing directly with the port integrator of Equatorial Port 10. The detailed list of the components in this scope is shown in Figure 3. Functional reference number in Figure 3 follows the naming rule shown in Figure 4. Figure 5 and Figure 6 show overview and dimension of ISMB and PCMB.



	Name	FR		Name		FR
Α	Vacuum window	55C6EA-WA-1100 (for E1)	D	ISMB		55C6EA-WMA-0200
		55C6EB-WA-2100 (for E2)	Е	Exhaust line		55C6EA-PI-0200
	Just for information.	55C6EA-WA-3100 (for E3)	F	Valve		55C6EA-VR-0300
	This is in IO scope.	55C6EB-WA-4100 (for E4)	G	Purge valve		55C6EA-VG-0301
		55C6EA-WA-5100 (for E5)	Н	Transition pipe		55C6EA-PI-1200 (for E1)
		55C6EA-WA-6100 (for E6)		(penetrating bio	-	55C6EB-PI-2200 (for E2)
		55C6EA-WA-7100 (for E7)		shield plug)		55C6EA-PI-3200 (for E3)
		55C6EB-WA-8100 (for E8)				55C6EB-PI-4200 (for E4)
		55C6EA-WA-9100 (for E9)				55C6EA-PI-5200 (for E5)
В	Beam-alignment	55C6EA-RR-1100 (for E1)				55C6EA-PI-6200 (for E6)
	retroreflector	55C6EB-RR-2100 (for E2)				55C6EA-PI-7200 (for E7)
		55C6EA-RR-3100 (for E3)				55C6EB-PI-8200 (for E8)
		55C6EB-RR-4100 (for E4)				55C6EA-PI-9200 (for E9)
		55C6EA-RR-5100 (for E5)	1	Transition pipe		55C6EA-PI-1306 (for E1)
		55C6EA-RR-6100 (for E6)		(in PCSS)		55C6EB-PI-2306 (for E2)
		55C6EA-RR-7100 (for E7)				55C6EA-PI-3306 (for E3)
		55C6EB-RR-8100 (for E8) 55C6EA-RR-9100 (for E9)				55C6EB-PI-4306 (for E4) 55C6EA-PI-5306 (for E5)
С	Compartment	55C6EA-WA-1200 (for E1)				55C6EA-PI-6306 (for E6)
C	window	55C6EB-WA-2200 (for E2)				55C6EA-PI-7306 (for E7)
	WIIIGOW	55C6EA-WA-3200 (for E3)				55C6EB-PI-8306 (for E8)
		55C6EB-WA-4200 (for E4)				55C6EA-PI-9306 (for E9)
		55C6EA-WA-5200 (for E5)	J	PCMB		55C6EA-WMA-0300
		55C6EA-WA-6200 (for E6)	K		line	55C6EA-ZJ-0300
		55C6EA-WA-7200 (for E7)		support		
		55C6EB-WA-8200 (for E8)				
		55C6EA-WA-9200 (for E9)				

Figure 3. Components in the scope of this document.

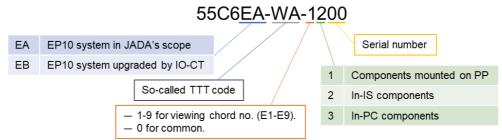


Figure 4. PoPola FR naming rule



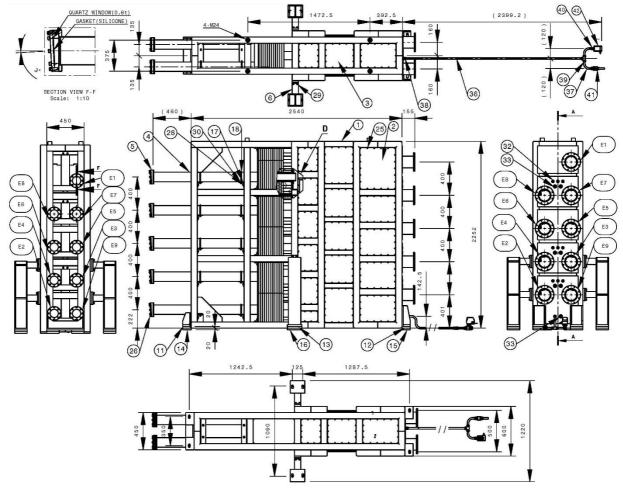


Figure 5. Overview and dimension of ISMB [9]



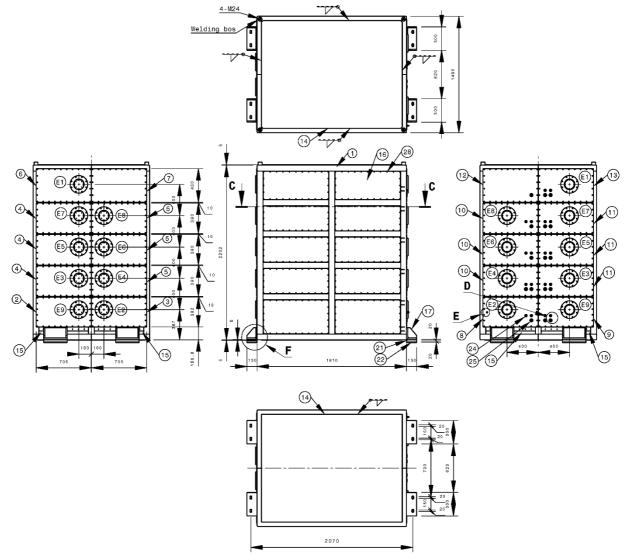


Figure 6. Overview and dimension of PCMB [10]



4 Requirements

Applicable documents regarding the requirements are as follows.

- sub-SRD-55.C6 [1]
- Technical Specification of PoPola Components in Interspace and Port cell [2]
- IS-55.C6-55.QA-001 Physical & Functional Interfaces between Poloidal Polarimeter and Diagnostics Equatorial Port 10 [3]
- RCC-MRx (for design) [4]
- Load specifications [5]

The ISMB and PCMB's functions are as follows.

- To transmit the FIR laser beam.
- To keep the dew-point temperature less than -30°C.

Requirements depend on the classification of the component. "Components Classification BOM" [6] provides the component classification, which are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Classification table of PoPola components in interspace and port cell (Copy from BOM [6])

Safety Safety Seismic Quality Vacuum **RH Class** ESP/ESPN Class **Function** Class Class Class Non-SIC Ν **NSC** QC3 N/A N/A N/A

5 Design Description

Nine viewing chords pass through Equatorial Port 10. Each viewing chord is transmitted by using two mirrors (called M3 and M4) in ISMB and two mirrors (called M5 and M6) in PCMB. The M6 mirror is concave spherical mirror, while other mirrors are flat ones. The M3 and M6 mirrors are steering mirrors, while other mirrors are fixed ones. Detailed data such as focal length of the M6 mirror and justification can be found in "Optical Analysis and Design of PBS.55.C6 PoPola" [7].

5.1 Mechanical components

ISMB houses the M3 mirrors and the M4 mirrors. The M3 mirrors are steering mirrors that use piezo actuators. For shielding the piezo actuator from neutron and gamma radiation, ISMB includes blocks made of B₄C and lead (see details in Section 5.5). Figure 7 shows the exploded view of ISMB. The side enclosure consists of three plates (B₄C plate, lead plate and SS plate) and captive bolts. They are integrated to be one component for easy maintenance in the interspace. Figure 8 shows the design of the integrated side enclosure.

A window attached to ISMB is called as a compartment window (CW). The material, thickness and clear aperture of the CW is z-cut crystalline quartz, 0.5 mm and 100 mm, respectively. The CW is slightly inclined, and the angle between the optical axis and the axis of quartz disc is 3°. Reference [8] provides the optical property of the CW, and Reference [7] provides the evaluation results of the total transmission including the compartment window.

The total weight of ISMB including mirrors and shielding blocks is 3490 kg. The breakdown of the weight is as follows. The weight of the lead blocks is 930 kg, the weight of the B_4C blocks is 566 kg, and the weight of the frame is 1500 kg.



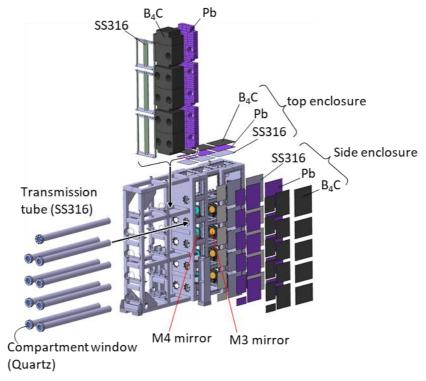


Figure 7. Exploded view of ISMB

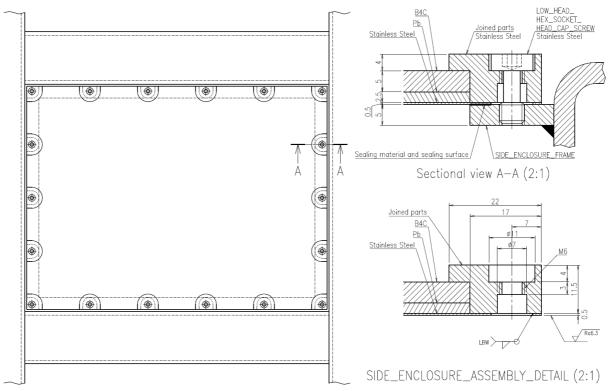


Figure 8. Detail of Side enclosure of ISMB.

PCMB houses the M5 mirrors and the M6 mirrors. The M6 mirror is a steering mirror that uses piezo actuator. In addition to the mirrors, PCMB houses radiation-hardness cameras, movable mirrors and movable retroreflectors. These additional components are used just when the probing laser beam



position is adjusted. Figure 9 shows the exploded view of PCMB. The total weight including mirrors is 3780 kg.

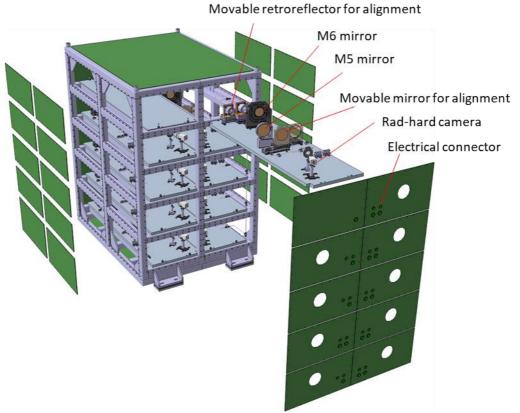


Figure 9. Exploded view of PCMB.

5.2 Interfaces

Mechanical interface

ISMB and PCMB are bolted to ISS and PCSS, respectively. Figure 10 shows the position of bolts. The bold size is M16. The holes on ISS and PCSS are threaded, while those of ISMB and PCSS are through holes. Since the through holes of ISMB and PCMB are elongated, the position of ISMB and PCMB can be adjusted within the clearance of the through hole.



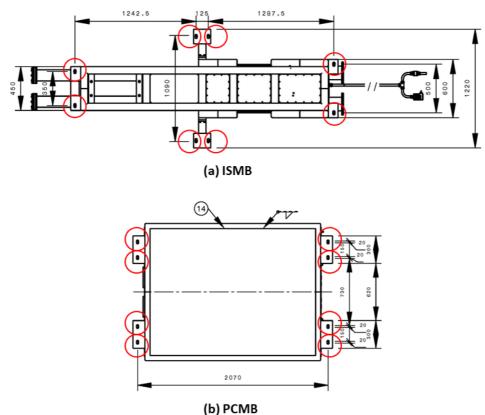


Figure 10 Mechanical interfacing points of (a) ISMB and (b) PCMB

The beam-alignment retroreflectors are bolted to the vacuum windows. Figure 11 shows the exploded view of the beam-alignment retroreflector. Tab washers are used for prevention of bolt loosening.

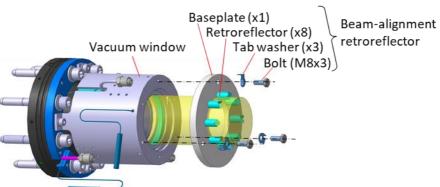


Figure 11 Beam-alignment retroreflector

Electrical interface [17]

Both ISMB and PCMB have electrical interface. On the plates of ISMB and PCMB, SOURIAU's push-pull connectors are mounted. The model number of the connectors are RESC-F-3-M12 or RESC-F-4-M18. The connectors are developed for nuclear industry and are resistant to the radiation of 1x10⁸ (rad).

Gas interface [13]

PCMB has interface with regard to compressed air. The compressed air is used to operate pneumatic stages in PCMB and to keep dew-point temperature in the transmission lines below - 30°C. Section 5.4 explains the details of humidity in the transmission lines.



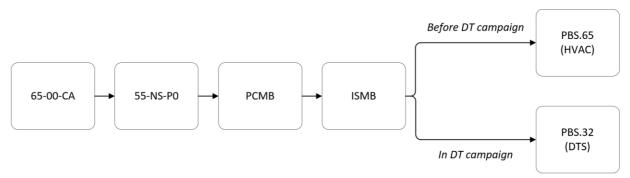
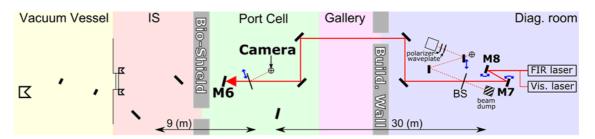


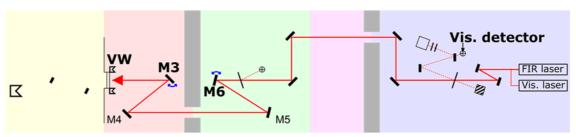
Figure 12. Flow of compressed air.

5.3 Alignment of beam position of probing laser

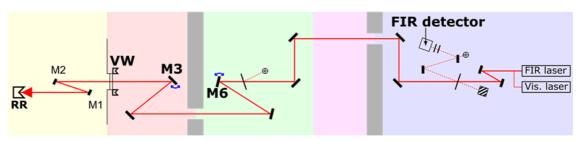
When the position of the probing laser beam is adjusted, the alignment procedure can be divided into three steps (see Figure 13). In the first step, the center of the M6 mirror is identified by using the visible laser and the radiation harness camera. Next, the center of the vacuum window is identified by using the visible laser and the beam-alignment retroreflector mounted on the vacuum window. Finally, the center of the retroreflector in the vacuum vessel is identified by using the FIR laser. Reference [7] explains the details of the alignment procedure. Table 2 provides information of in-ISMB and in-PCMB components that are used for the beam-position alignment



(a) Step 1: To find M6 center



(b) Step 2: To find vacuum window (VW) center



(c) Step 3: To find retroreflector (RR) center

Figure 13. Procedure of beam-position alignment



Table 2. Information of in-ISMB and in-PCMB components that are used for the beam-position alignment

Component name	Description	
M3 mirror	Flat and steering mirror.	
	Manufacturer: FMD, Model: MHG130MH_PZA12-Light	
	Location: ISMB	
M4 mirror	Flat and fixed mirror.	
	Manufacturer: FMD, Model: MHG130MH_800N	
	Location: ISMB	
M5 mirror	Flat and fixed mirror.	
	Manufacturer: FMD, Model: MHG400IH_635N	
	Location: PCMB	
M6 mirror	Concave and steering mirror.	
	Manufacturer: FMD, Model: MHG400IH_PZA12	
	Location: PCMB	
Piezo actuator	Attached to M3 mirrors and M6 mirrors	
	Manufacturer: Newport, Model: PZA 12	
	Neutron hardness: 3.5x10 ¹⁵ (cm ⁻²)	
	Gamma hardness: 1 MGy	
Radiation-hard camera	Manufacturer: ThermoFisher Scientific, Model: CID8725DX6	
	Location: PCMB	
	Radiation hardness: 30 kGy	
Pneumatic stage and	Manufacturer: SMC, Model: MXQ20-150CS (together with SMC	
auxiliary components	SYJA7140 (5 port valve), SMC AS2200 (speed controller) and	
	MISUMI MSSL2 (silencer))	
	Location: PCMB	

5.4 Dry-air confinement

In order to avoid vapor's absorption of the FIR laser, the humidity inside the optical transmission lines need to be low. According to the description in "Optical Analysis and Design of PBS.55.C6 PoPola" [7], the dew-point temperature inside the optical transmission lines needs to be -30°C or less. PoPola system let the compressed air, which comes from PBS.65, flow through the transmission line.

Figure 14 illustrated the flow of the dry air. The compressed air flows at 1.62 m³/hour during normal operation and 5.4 -— 10 m³/hour during purge [18]. Since a finite leak occurs and vapor is released from the components inside the optical train and from the surface of the enclosure, steady supply of the compressed air is necessary during normal operation. Necessary flow rate for purge depends on the allowable maximum duration for purge. When the flow rate for purge is 5.4 m³/hour, it would take 5.5 hours to reach dew point of -30°C.

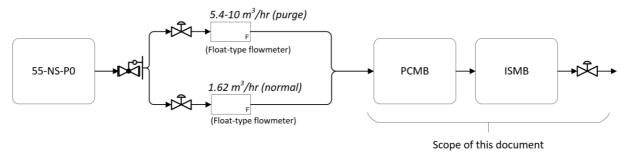


Figure 14. Dry air flow

5.5 Neutron and gamma shielding

Reference [19] explains the requirements of the irradiation shielding. Summary is as follows.

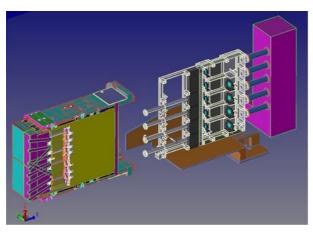
- For neutron shielding, the thickness of B₄C needs to be 24 cm or more in the interspace.
- For gamma shielding, the thickness of leads needs to be 9 cm or more in the interspace.

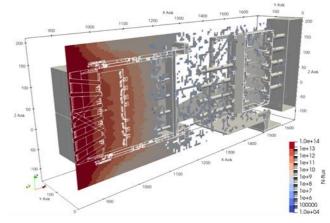


- The shielding is unnecessary in the port cell.

Following this guideline, the thickness of $B_4\bar{C}$ blocks in the front part of ISMB is 30 cm and that of lead block in the front part of ISMB is 10 cm.

JADA made neutronics analysis to validate the shielding design. Figure 15 shows the MCNP model and results of neutron flux. Table 3 shows several parameters of piezo actuators in ISMB. The absorbed dose is evaluated as 1.4 kGy (=0.297 (Gr/hr) x 4700 (hr)).





(a) MCNP model

(b) Neutron flux

Figure 15. Neutronics analysis for piezo actuators in ISMB (MCNP v5.1.60, FENDL v3.1c, C-model v.R181031, NPS: 109)

Table 3. Irradiation parameters of Piezo actuator in ISMB (without safety factor)

Parameter	Value	Error
Neutron flux	<5.02x10 ⁷ (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	1.1 %
Photon flux	<1.11x10 ⁷ (cm ⁻² s ⁻¹)	28.5 %
Absorbed dose	<0.297 (Gy/h)	19.7 %

JADA also made neutronics analysis of the port cell. The previous neutronics analysis shown in Figure 15 provides the neutron flux coming to the bio-shield plug, which is shown in Figure 16. The neutron flux coming to the bio-shield plug was used as neutron source for making neutronics analysis in the port cell. Figure 17 shows the MCNP model, the results of neutron flux during plasma operation and the results of SDDR (shut-down dose rate) after 24 hours in the port cell. Table 4 shows the absorbed dose per hour both during plasma operation and after the plasma shutdown. The absorbed dose during plasma operation is higher than that after the plasma shutdown.



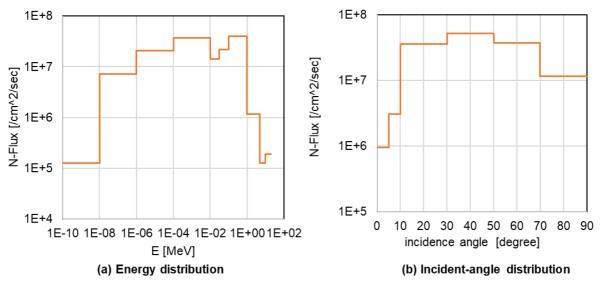
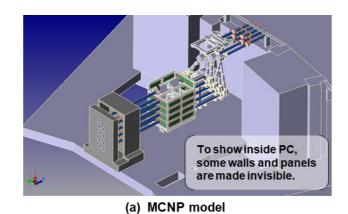


Figure 16 Neutron flux coming to PoPola penetration in the bio-shield plug.



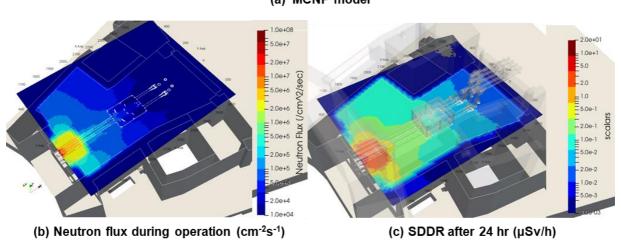


Figure 17 Neutronics analysis in the port cell

Table 4. Absorbed dose of components in PCMB (without safety factor)

	rable in the control according to the first care carety factor,					
	component	Absorbed dose per hour during	Absorbed dose per hour due to			
		plasma operation	gamma after shutdown.			
	Piezo actuator	<7.23x10 ⁻⁴ (Gy/h) (Error: 6.25%)	<1.39x10 ⁻⁷ (Gy/h) (Error: 1.01%)			
	Rad-hard	<2.04x10 ⁻⁴ (Gy/h) (Error: 3.66%)	<5.67x10 ⁻⁸ (Gy/h) (Error: 0.86%)			
	camera	\2.04x10 (Oy/11) (E1101. 3.00/0)	(Oy/11) (E1101: 0.0070)			



Comparing JADA's results (i.e. Figure 17) to the port integrator's results [20], SDDR of JADA's results is roughly 5 times smaller than that of the port integrator's results. JADA's MCNP model includes only PoPola, while the port integrator's MCNP model includes 55.C1 CPTS, 55.C2 ETS, ISS including common shielding and PCSS. Thus, it is obvious that the results of the neutronics analysis are not the same. The author applies safety factor of 50 to JADA's results. So, the absorbed dose taking into account the safety factor of 50 can be summarized as shown in Table 5. The absorbed dose in Table 5 is smaller than the radiation hardness shown in Table 2. Therefore, it is reasonably concluded that the PoPola components are sufficiently shielded from the irradiation.

Table 5. Absorbed dose (applying safety factor of 50 to JADA's neutronics results)

Component	Location	Absorbed dose for 4700-hour plasma discharge
Piezo actuator	ISMB	70 kGy
Piezo actuator	PCMB	170 Gy
Rad-hard camera	PCMB	48 Gy

5.6 Drawings diagrams and BOM

The documents below also provide the detailed information about the design.

- Component drawing [9], [10]
- Assembly drawing [11]
- Components Classification BOM for CCR [6]
- -55.C6.00 PFD [12]
- -55.C6.EA PID [13]
- -55.C6.EB PID [14]
- -55.C6.00 SLD [15]
- 55.C6.EA CBD [16]
- 55.C6.EB CBD [17]

5.7 Notes on vacuum vessel movement

The vacuum vessel will move because of thermal expansion. According to CAD data of DET-05063-A, displacement of the closure plate of the equatorial port due the thermal expansion is about 19-20 mm. (The displacement varies at measuring points) Taking into account this displacement, in-vessel laser beam path is not identical with the ex-vessel laser beam path at room temperature. As shown in Figure 18 (a), the offset between the in-vessel and ex-vessel laser path is 19 mm. At room temperature. Some of retroreflectors on the vacuum window are visible form M3 mirror in ISMB. When the vacuum vessel is at operating temperature, all of the retroreflectors are visible from M3 mirror. Figure 18 (b) and (c) illustrates the relative position of the retroreflectors from the compartment window.



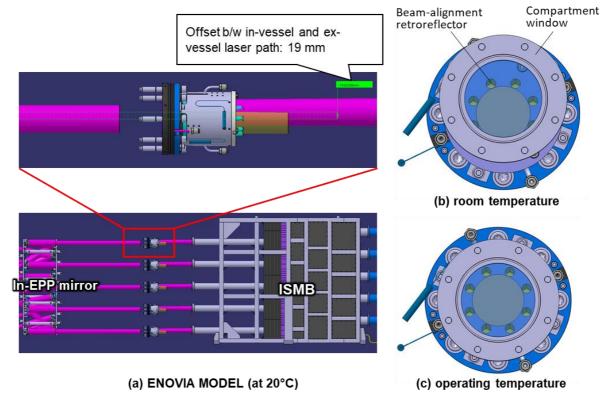


Figure 18. Relative position between in-vessel and ex-vessel components

6 Manufacturing

Reports [25] and [26] clarify the manufacturing process of ISMB and PCMB.

The manufacturing error and the assembly error are not the concerns for ex-vessel components, while they are the concerns for in-vessel components. When assembling the mirrors in ISMB or PCMB, the mirror position can be adjusted within the clearance of bolt holes. Even after on-site assembly is completed, the assembly error can be compensated the steering mirrors in both ISMB and PCMB. The detailed evaluation can be found in "Optical Analysis and Design of PBS.55.C6 PoPola" [7].

7 Assembly and Installation

7.1 Procedure

The port integrator will install ISMB to ISS and will install PCMB to PCSS. The assembly procedure of the port integrator's installation is given by Reference [27]. Figure 19 shows the assembly procedure copied from Reference [27].

As shown in Figure 20, bellows are inserted between the bio-shield plug and ISMB/PCMB in order to compensate the assembly error.



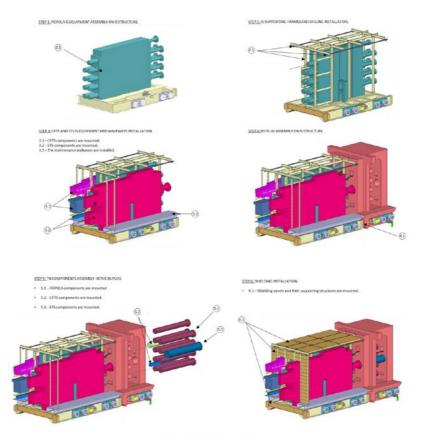


Fig. 5-1 IS assembly sequence

Figure 19. Assembly procedure copied from [27]

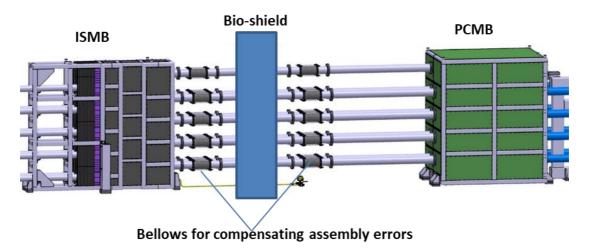


Figure 20. Bellows are inserted between the bio-shield plug and ISMB/PCMB in order to compensate the assembly error.

7.2 Boss for lift

Four bosses are welded to both ISMB and PCMB in order to lift up them. For lift, a simple eye bolt should not be used because the thread size of the boss is M24, the weight of PCMB is 3780 kg, and the weight of ISMB is 3490 kg, Instead, a swivel eye bolt (equivalently, swivel ring or swivel host ring) should be used. Examples of the swivel bolt are as follows.

- Example 1

Manufacturer: CODIPROModel: DSR M 24 UP



Weight will: 4.40 ton

- Example 2

Manufacturer: McMASTER-CARR

Model: 3005T245Weight will: 4.625 ton

- Example 3

Manufacturer: RUD

Model: Load ring VLBG-PLUS 4,5t M24 with ICE-bolt (8504659)

➤ Weight will: 4.50 ton

As shown in above, the swivel bolt for M24 has sufficient weight will.

8 Operation, Maintenance and Decommissioning

Operation plan

- To let compressed air continuously flow thorough the optical transmission line. (See Section 5.4)
- To supply electrical power to ISMB and PCMB.
- If the beam position changes after plasma discharge, for instance, due to plasma disruption, the alignment of the laser beam position will be carried out remotely before the start of the next plasma discharge.

Maintenance and inspection plan [22]

- There is no preventive maintenance scheduled in Equatorial Port10.
- The corrective maintenance is to replace the mirror mount in case of failure of piezo actuator.
- The alignment of the laser beam position is impossible during LTM for two reasons. First, when the vacuum vessel is at room temperature, only some of the retroreflectors on the vacuum window is visible from the M3 mirror in ISMB (see Section 5.7). Second, when the vacuum vessel is fulfilled with atmosphere, the FIR laser beam is absorbed by vapor of the atmosphere.

Decommissioning plan [23], [29]

- In-ISS and in-PCSS components will move to hot cell together with ISS and PCSS for hands on treatment and packaging.
- Common procedures as follows
 - Open the Upper Port Cell Door Hands on operation
 - Disconnect link between component and building
 - Remove PCSS by trolley
 - > Remove Bio shield plug
 - Remove ISS by a trolley
- Checklist for radwaste inventories is in IDM [24].

