



ITER Hot Cell Facility

Technical Information Day

Alexis Dammann, Hot Cell Project Leader
Eva Noukou, Hot Cell Deputy Project Leader
Sarah Deguilhem, Hot Cell Technical coordinator
Mampaey Peggy, Hot Cell Layout coordinator

17th of January 2025



china eu india japan korea russia usa




ITER Organization, Route de Vinon-sur-Verdon, CS 90 046, 13067 St. Paul Lez Durance Cedex, France

Summary

- Introduction
- High-level maintenance & radwaste management functions
- Context: Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan
- Detailed functional breakdown
- Scope Hot Cell Facility & main interfaces
- Illustration of pre-concept

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

Introduction

- **Welcome to this Technical Information Day on the ITER Hot Cell !**
- During the Market Survey launched end of June 2024, many companies had questions on the current design of the ITER Hot Cell
- The objective of this Information Day is to provide technical visibility
- The objective of this Information Day is NOT to provide information on the procurement process
- During the presentation, feel free to ask questions in the chat  Chat
- During the Q/A session, we will go through the chat questions  Chat then, you can ask directly questions after raising your hand  Raise
- Another Info day will be organized during the procurement process

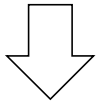
Note that the meeting will be recorded

Summary

- Introduction
- **High-level maintenance & radwaste management functions**
- Context: Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan
- Detailed functional breakdown
- Scope Hot Cell Facility & main interfaces
- Illustration of pre-concept

Why do we need a Hot Cell Facility?

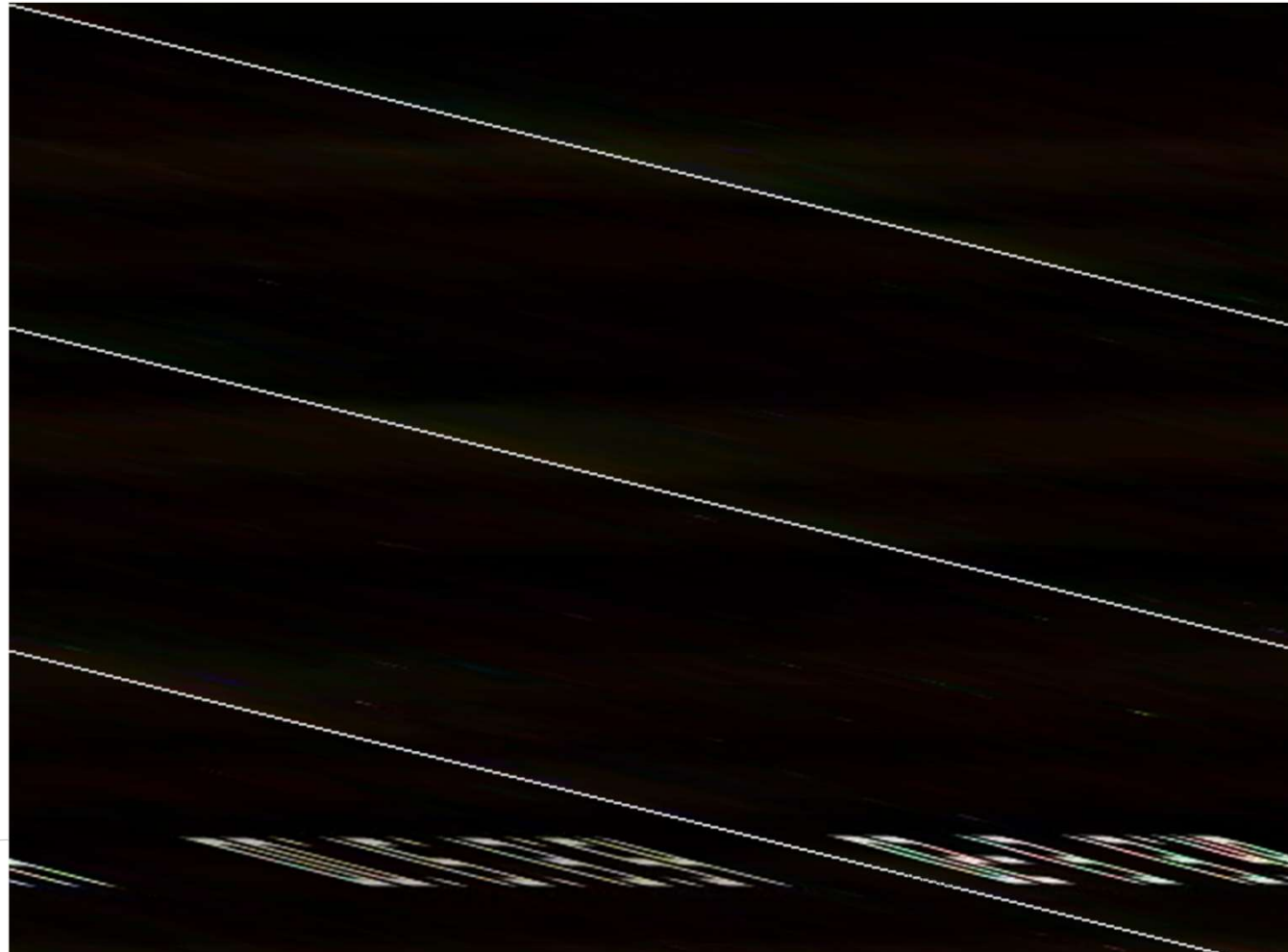
Fusion plasma



Neutron flux
→ Activation



Erosion
→ Dust /
contamination



Plasma in West Tokamak - CEA

Why do we need a Hot Cell Facility?

1 – Small repair or replacement of In Vessel Components (IVC)

In Vessel Components may fail or be damaged.

IVC are activated and contaminated (dust and Tritium)

Handling of IVC shall be remote

Buffer storage and small repair in Red Zone

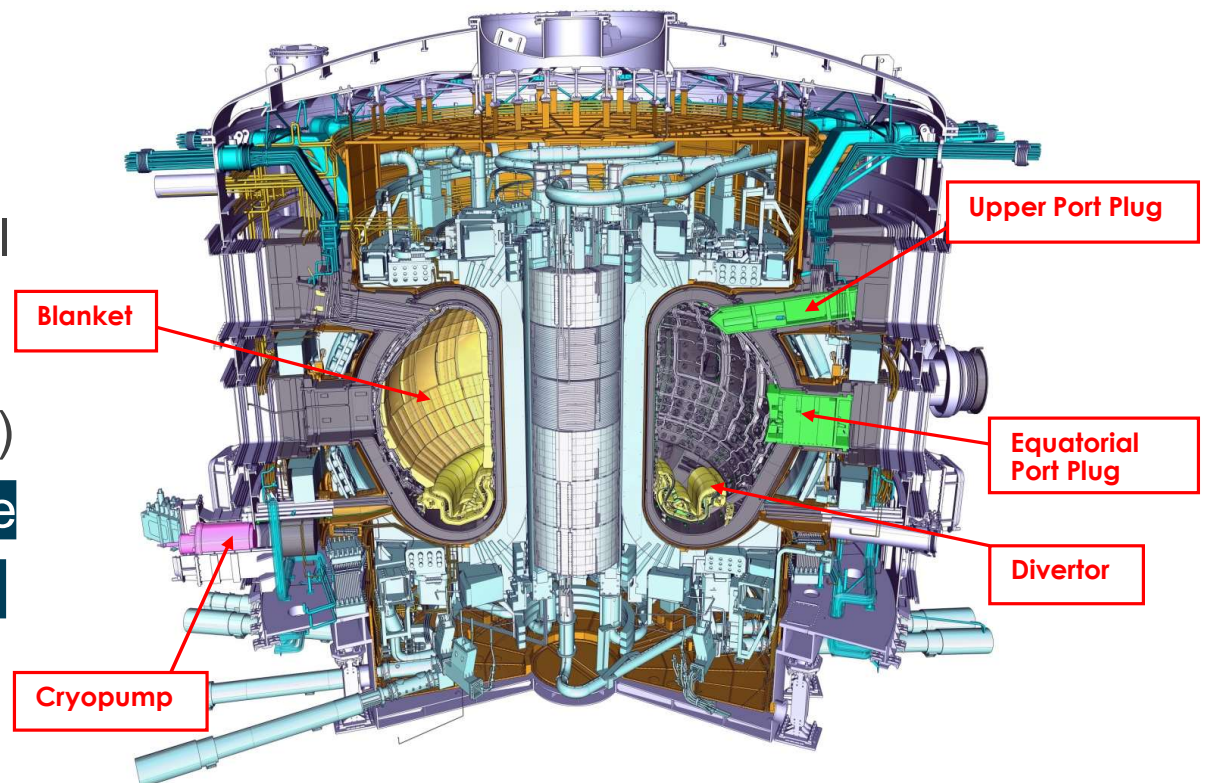
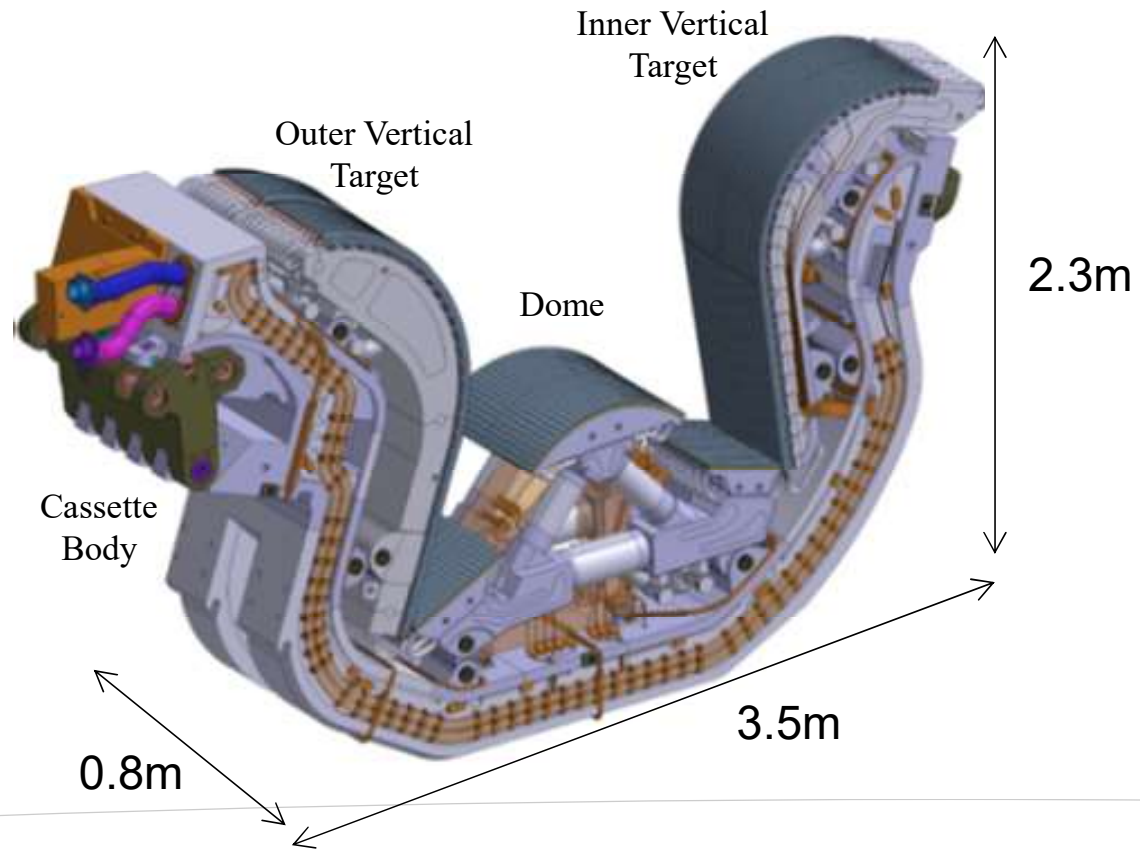
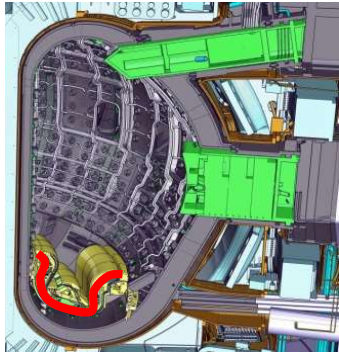
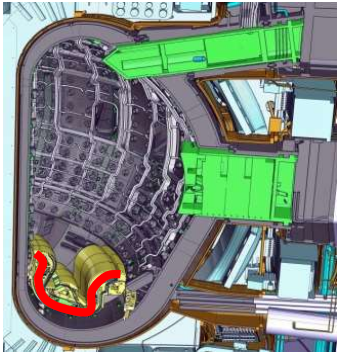


Illustration of Divertor



Divertor
~ 8 tons

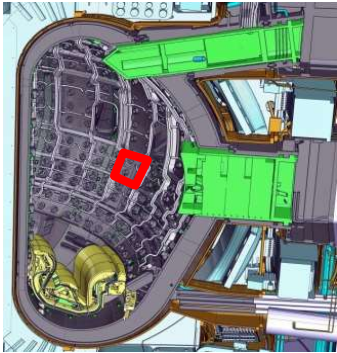
Illustration of Divertor



Cassette Body
~ 4.6 tons



Illustration of Blanket



Blanket
Shield Block
(SB)

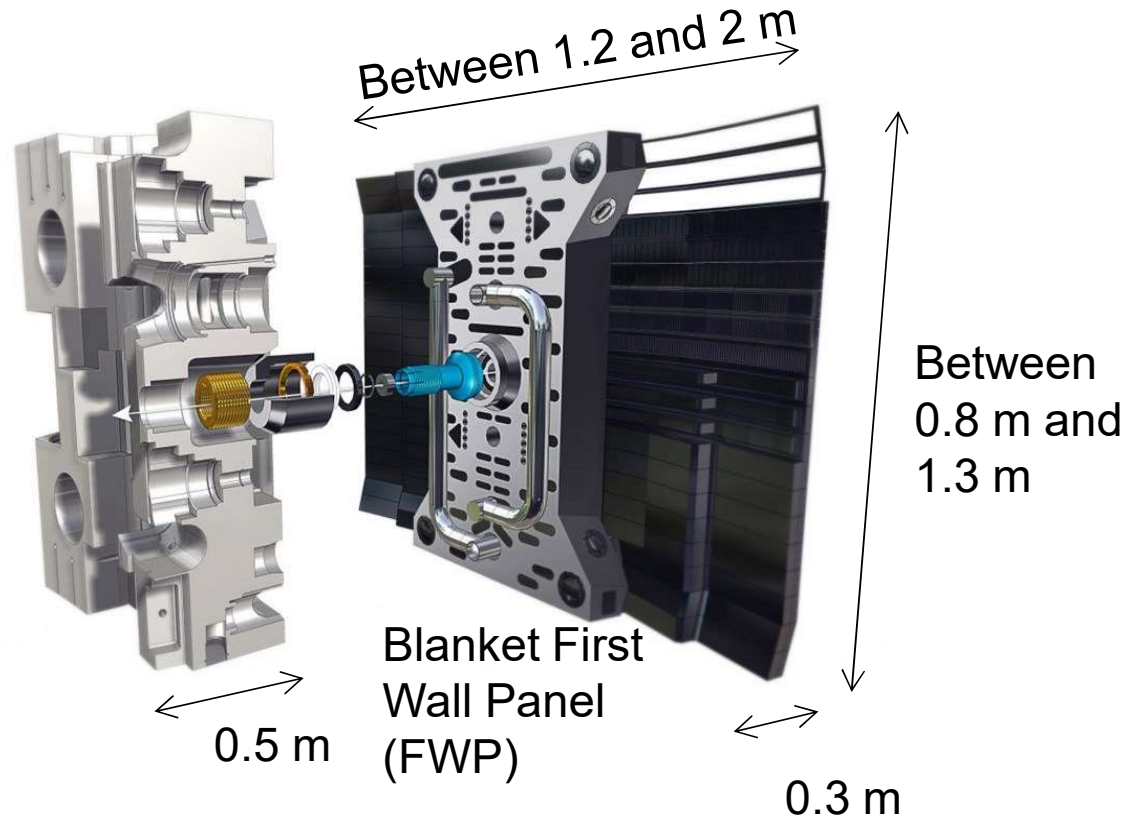
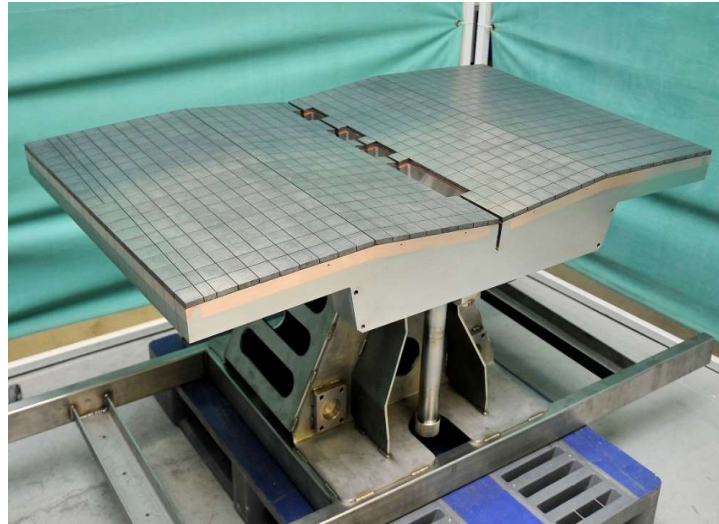
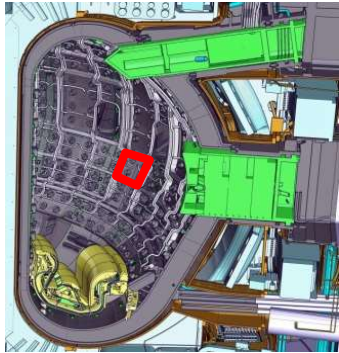
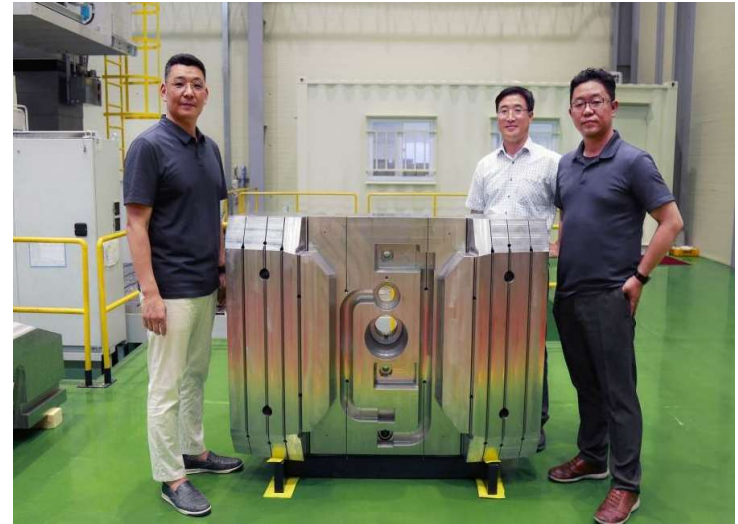


Illustration of Blanket

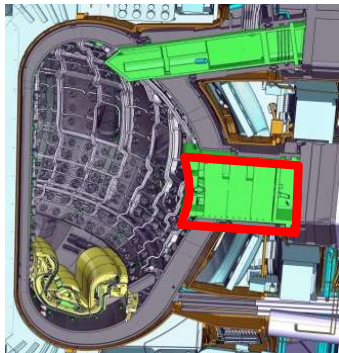


*First Wall - Full size prototype – Atmosat-
Alysom for F4E*
Blanket First Wall Panel (FWP)
between 600 and 800 kg



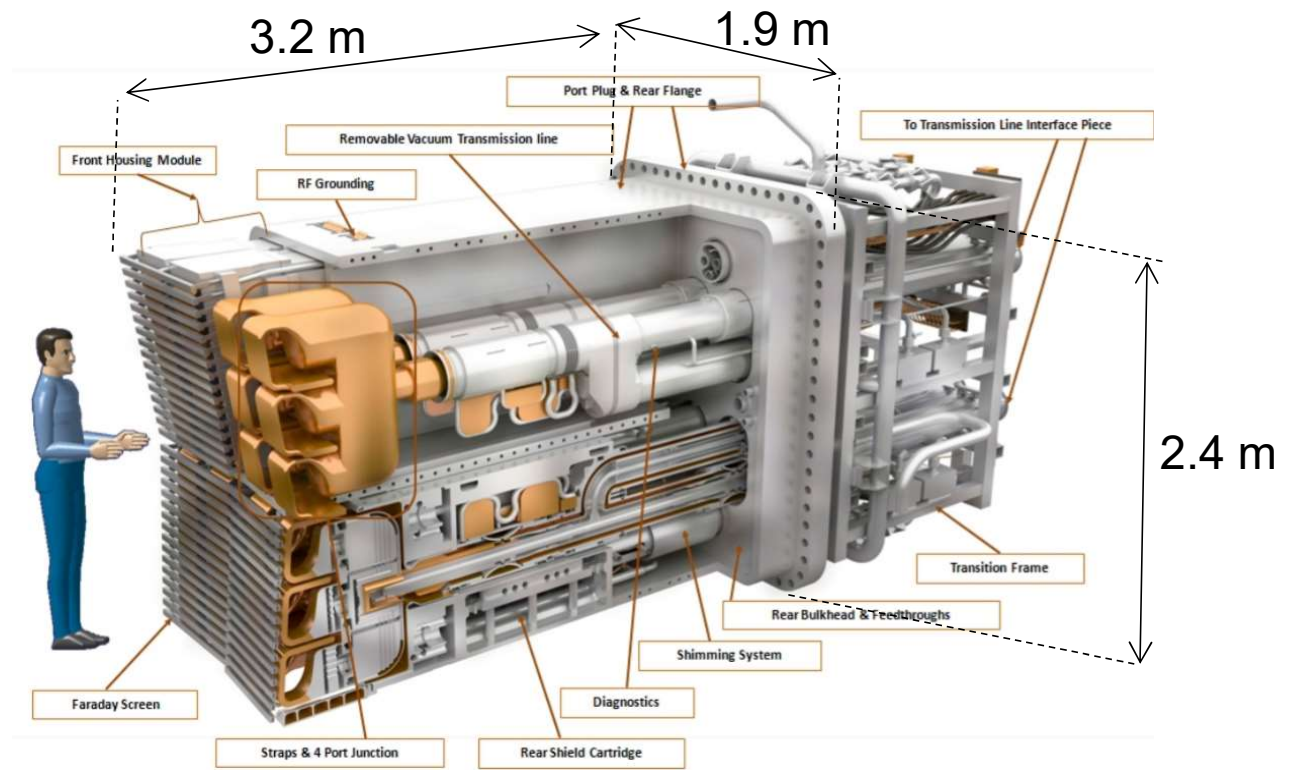
Shield Block – full size prototype
Blanket Shield Block (SB)
between 2 and 3 tons

Illustration of ICH Port Plug



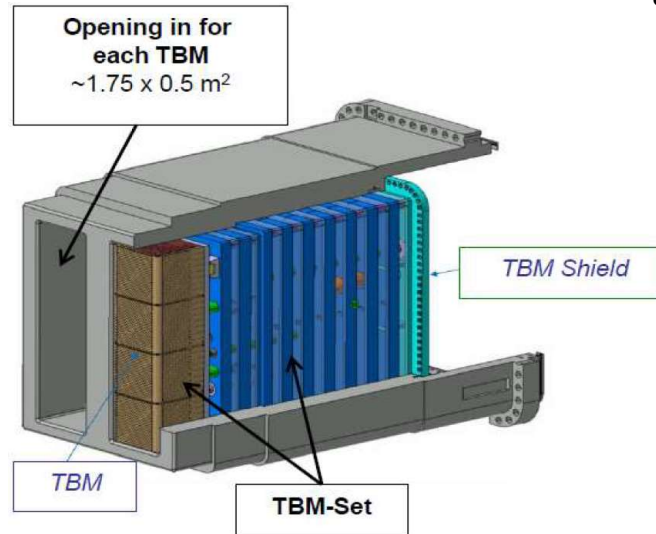
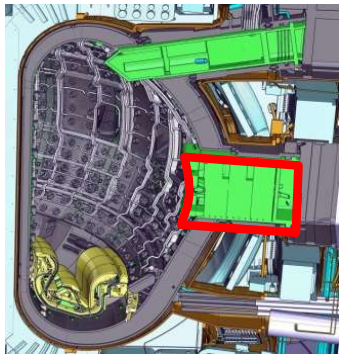
Max weight Port
Plugs (EPP)
~ 50 tons

EPP: Equatorial Port Plug
ICH: Ion Cyclotron Heating



ICH Equatorial Port Plug

Illustration of TBM Port Plug



Max weight Port
Plugs (EPP)
~ 50 tons

Illustration from ITER Test Blanket Module - ALARA
Investigations for Port Cell Pipe Forest Replacement
Jean Pierre Friconeau SOFT 2022

Remote operations HC:

- TBM Set to be extracted
- TBM part to be removed / exported

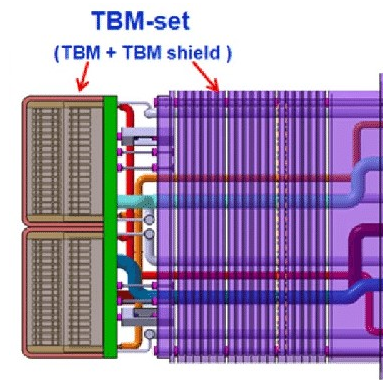


Illustration from Thermal-Hydraulic Analysis for
Conceptual Design of Korean HCCR TBM Set
Dong Won Lee - IEEE Transactions on Plasma
Science · April 2016

Capabilities developed to perform “TBM operations” will be used to perform “Small repair”

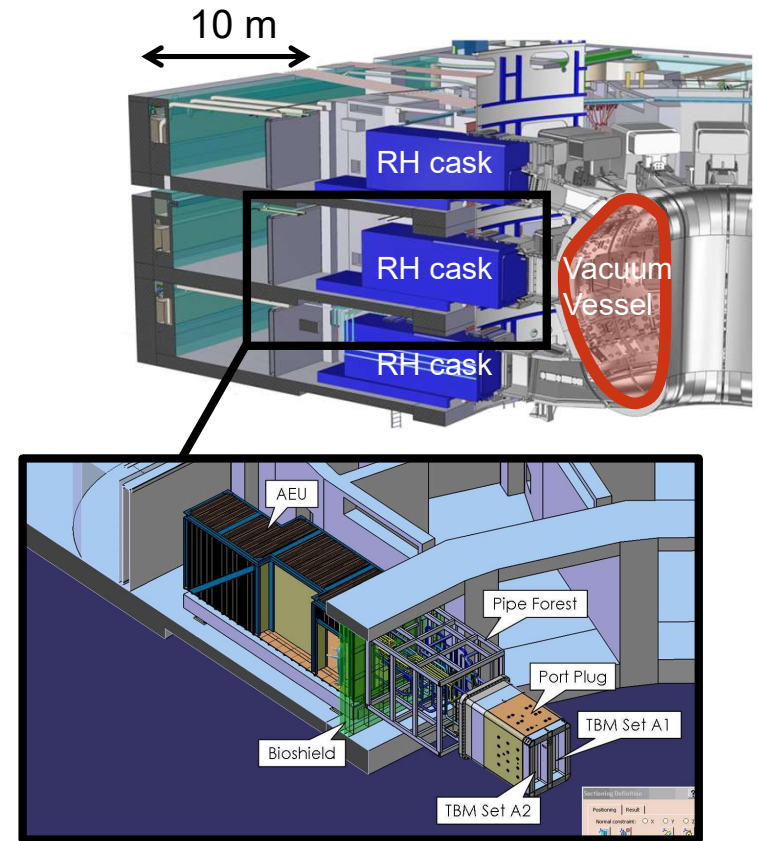
Why do we need a Hot Cell Facility?

2 - Maintenance of EVE (Ex-Vessel-Equipment)

EVE are large and heavy

Contamination and activation is limited but Tritium Source term is not negligible

Maintenance and handling of EVE can be done Hands On or assisted.



Why do we need a Hot Cell Facility?

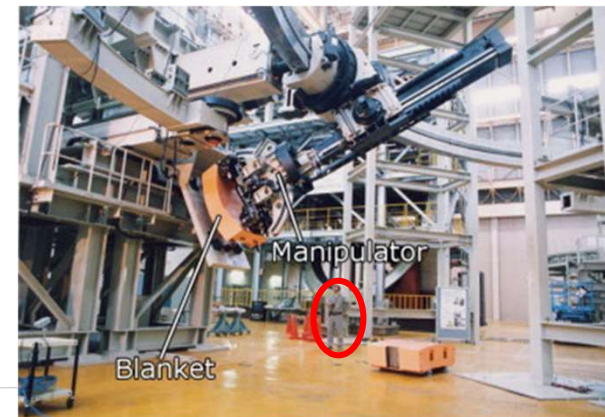
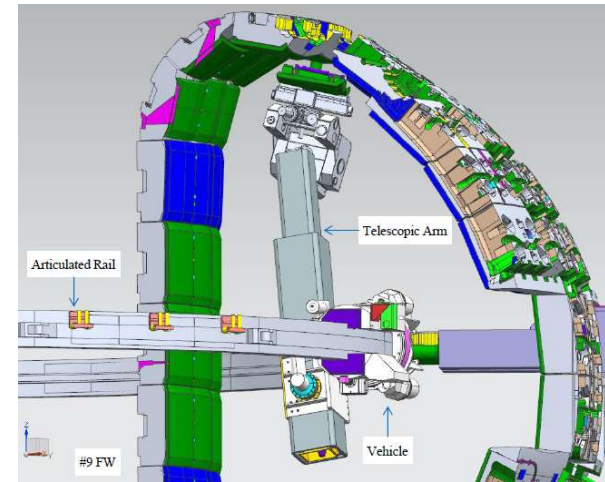
3 - Decontamination of Remote Handling System

Example of RH Systems

Blanket Remote Handling System to handle blankets First Wall and Shield Block

Divertor Remote Handling System to handle Divertors

Decontamination of IRMS in the Hot Cell Facility, before export to another facility for maintenance and test



Why do we need a Hot Cell Facility?

4 - Radioactive waste (RW) management

Different type of waste

- TFA (very low-level waste) ⁽¹⁾
- Type A (low-level waste) ⁽²⁾
- Liquid Radwaste

RW contaminated with Tritium

Treatment of Solid Radwaste, except IVC which are buffer stored

Treatment of Liquid Radwaste Effluents



Housekeeping TFA radwaste – ANDRA (3)



TFA radwaste at ANDRA (repository)



Type A radwaste – ANDRA



Transfer of Radioactive Liquid radwaste

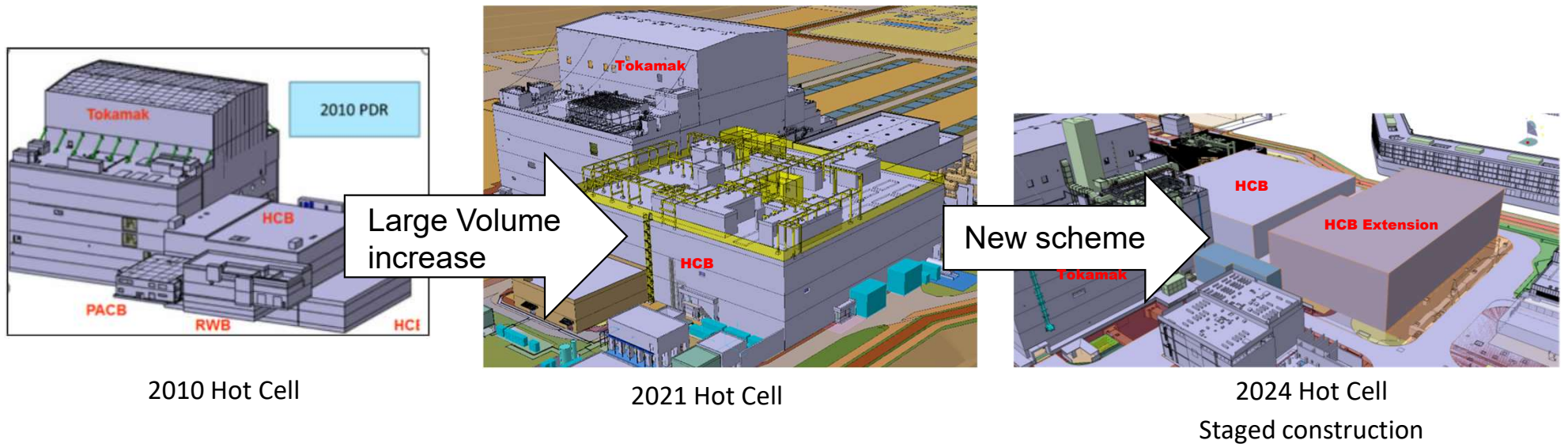
- (1) TFA: “Très Faible Activité” in French
- (2) Type A: “FMA-VC Faible et moyenne activité à vie courte” in French
- (3) ANDRA: French Final Radwaste repository

Summary

- Introduction
- High-level maintenance & radwaste management functions
- **Context: Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan**
- Detailed functional breakdown
- Scope Hot Cell Facility & main interfaces
- Illustration of pre-concept

Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan

Different configurations have been developed since 15 years



2021 configuration was too complex

Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan

Value analysis performed during the past years to rationalize requirements and to define design principles, aiming to reduce investment cost for Deuterium Tritium phase 1 (DT-1) configuration.

Many opportunities appeared and could be materialized with the new ITER Research Program ⁽¹⁾, for instance:

- Staged approach of the ITER Research Program (Start of Research Operation / Deuterium Tritium phase 1 / Deuterium Tritium phase 2)
- Beryllium First Wall replaced by Tungsten First Wall
- Revision of maintenance strategy of Port Plugs
- No change of full set Divertors or First Wall Panels during DT-1
- Reduced dose rates, reduced contamination levels

(1) See <https://www.iter.org/node/20687/new-baseline-prioritize-robust-start-exploitation>

Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan

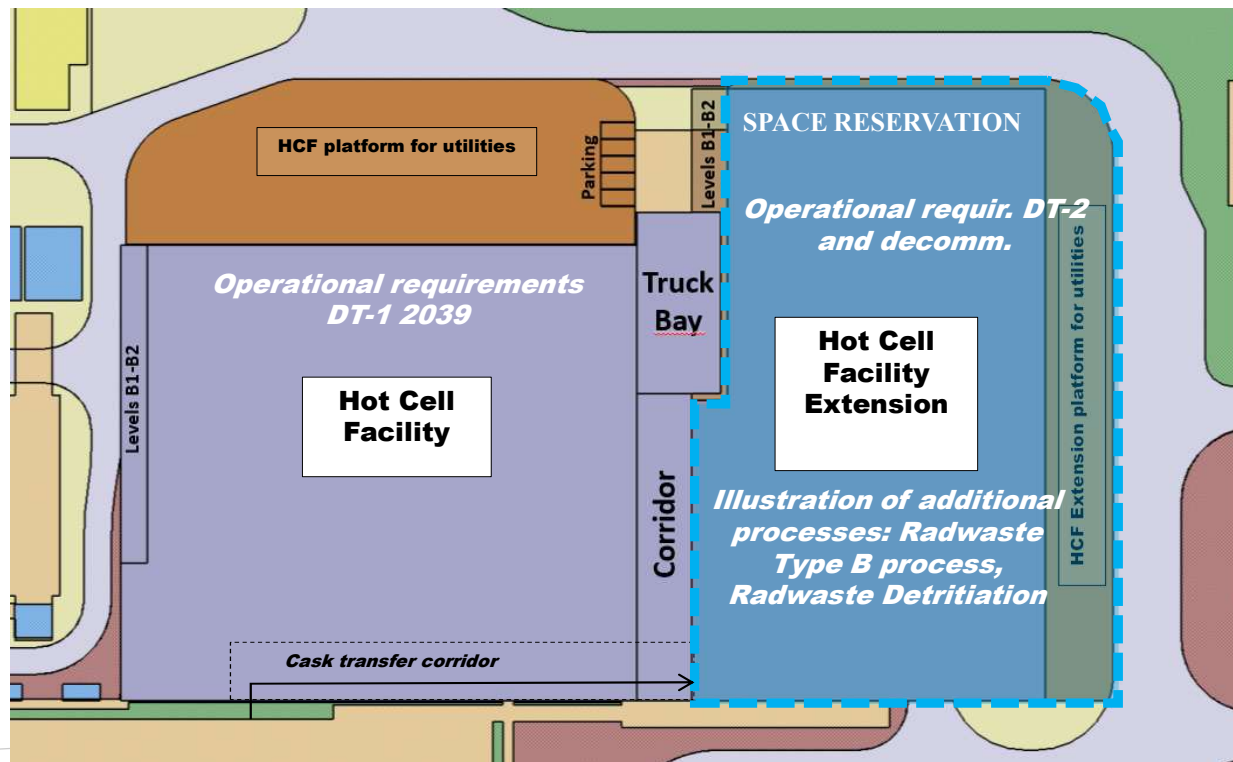
Main changes of the Hot Cell Facility requirements DT-1 and design principles:

- Reduced requirements for In-Vessel-Components: no more complex and challenging remote repair and remote Test of Port Plugs
- No Beryllium risk for hands-on operations
- No need to buffer store a full set of Divertor Cassettes
- No need to change First Wall Panels
- No Radwaste Detritiation process
- Limited number of discarded components during DT-1 phase, so no need to design and build a complex “Radwaste Type B” ⁽¹⁾ process / facility
- Limited functions implemented in the Hot Cell Facility
- Reduced Radwaste inventory

(1) Radwaste type B = Medium Activity Long Lived Radwaste (“MAVL Moyenne Activité Vie Longue” in French)

Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan

Staged construction of the Hot Cell Facility



Space reservation is allocated for a HCF extension → postponed to the next phases

It will be a separate building (out of the scope of the HCF contract to be launched)

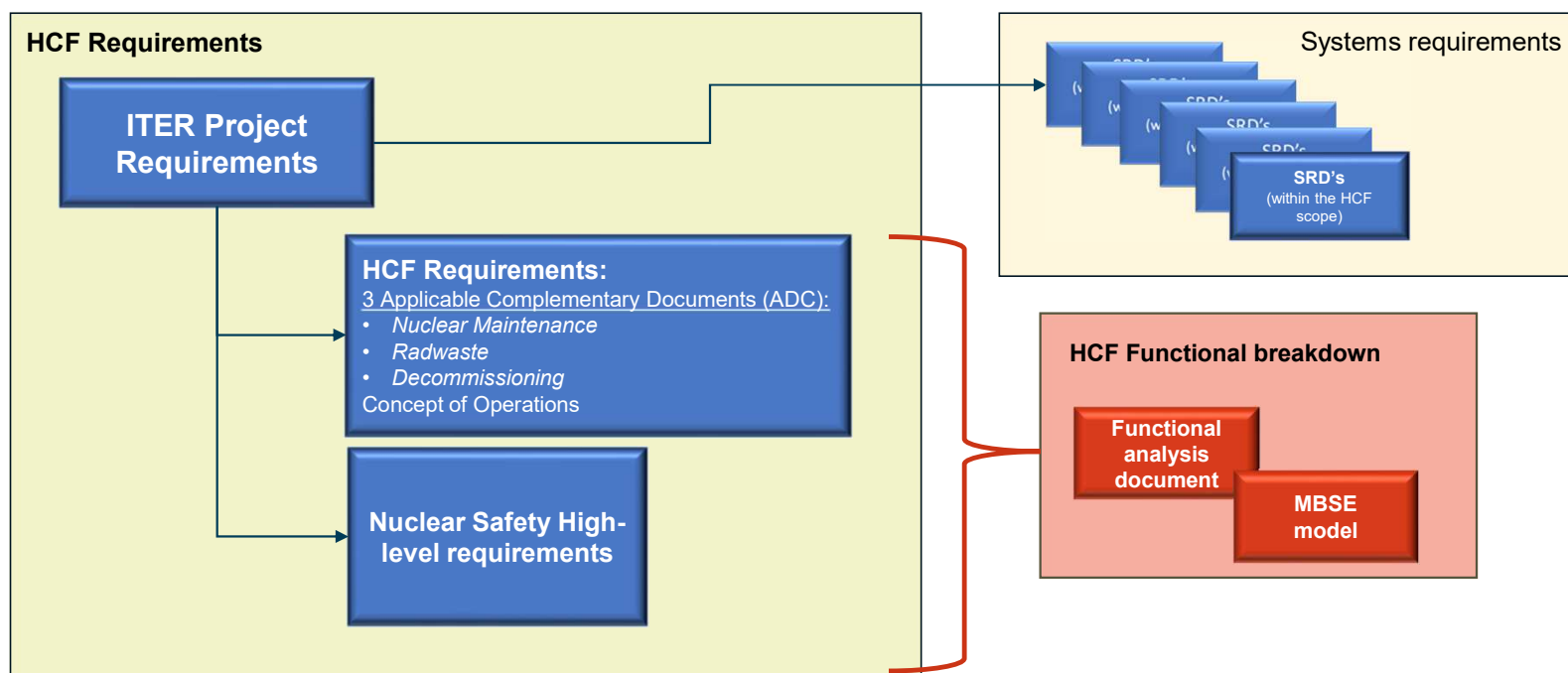
Hot Cell Facility = Hot Cell Building + processes + services

Summary

- Introduction
- High-level maintenance & radwaste management functions
- Context: Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan
- **Detailed functional breakdown**
- Scope Hot Cell Facility & main interfaces
- Illustration of pre-concept

Detailed functional breakdown

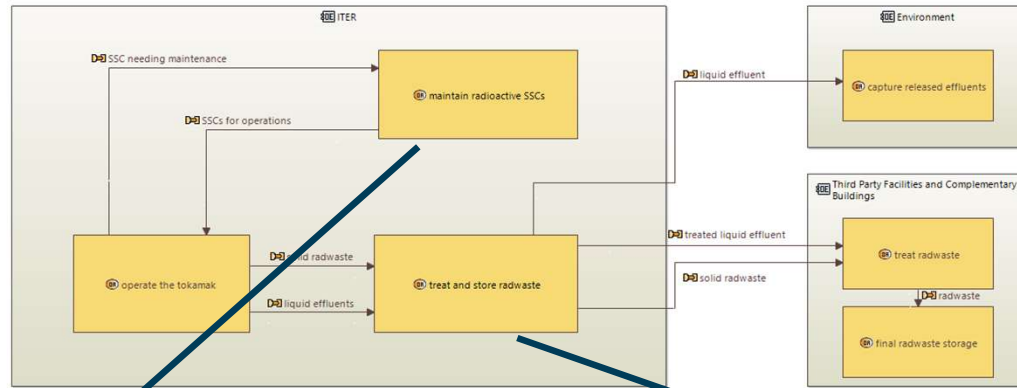
Overview of the documentation structure used for the Hot Cell Facility (HCF):



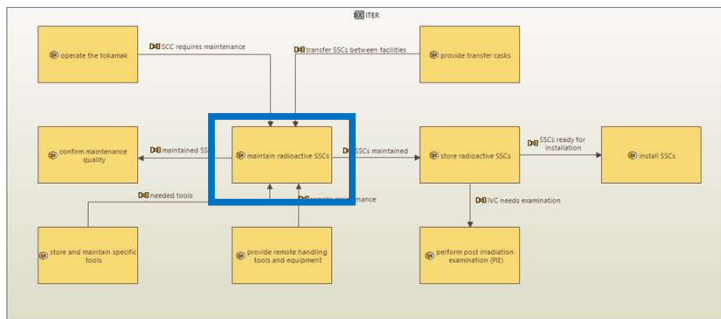
MBSE: Model Based System Engineering
SRD: System Requirement Document

Detailed functional breakdown

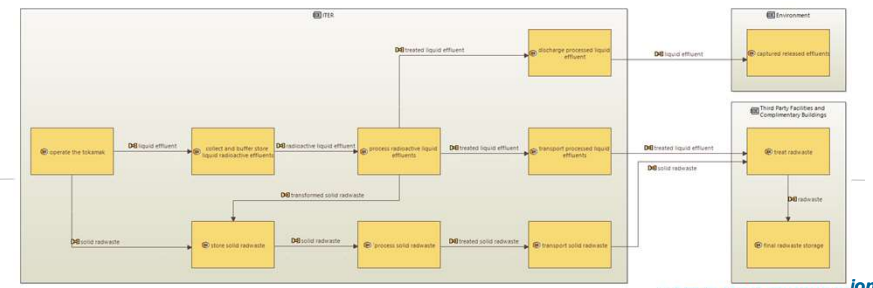
Hot Cell Facility main functions



Maintenance of components



Treatment & storage of radwaste

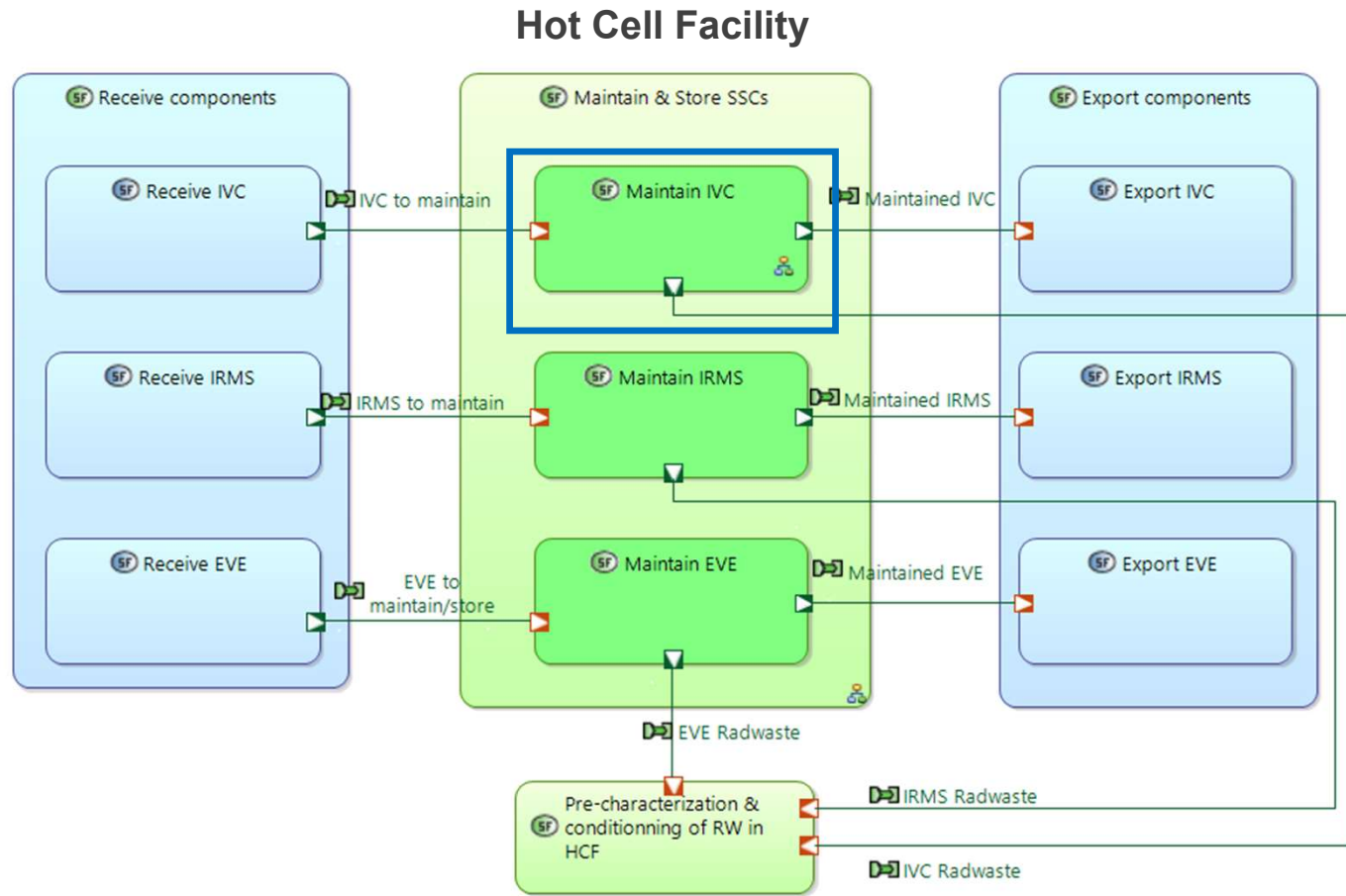


Detailed functional breakdown

Maintenance of components

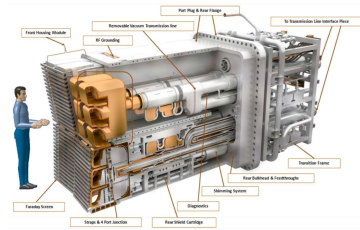
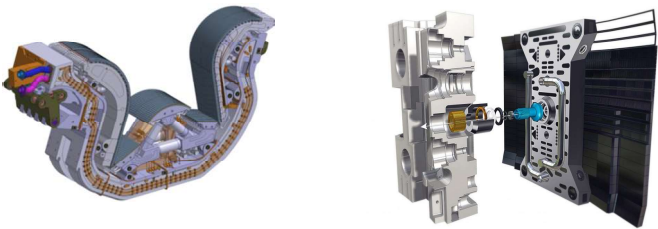
EVE: Ex-Vessel-Equipment
 IRMS: ITER Remote Maintenance Systems
 IVC: In-Vessel-Component
 HCF: Hot Cell Facility
 RW: Radwaste
 SSC: System Structure & Component

HCF scope
 Out of HCF scope

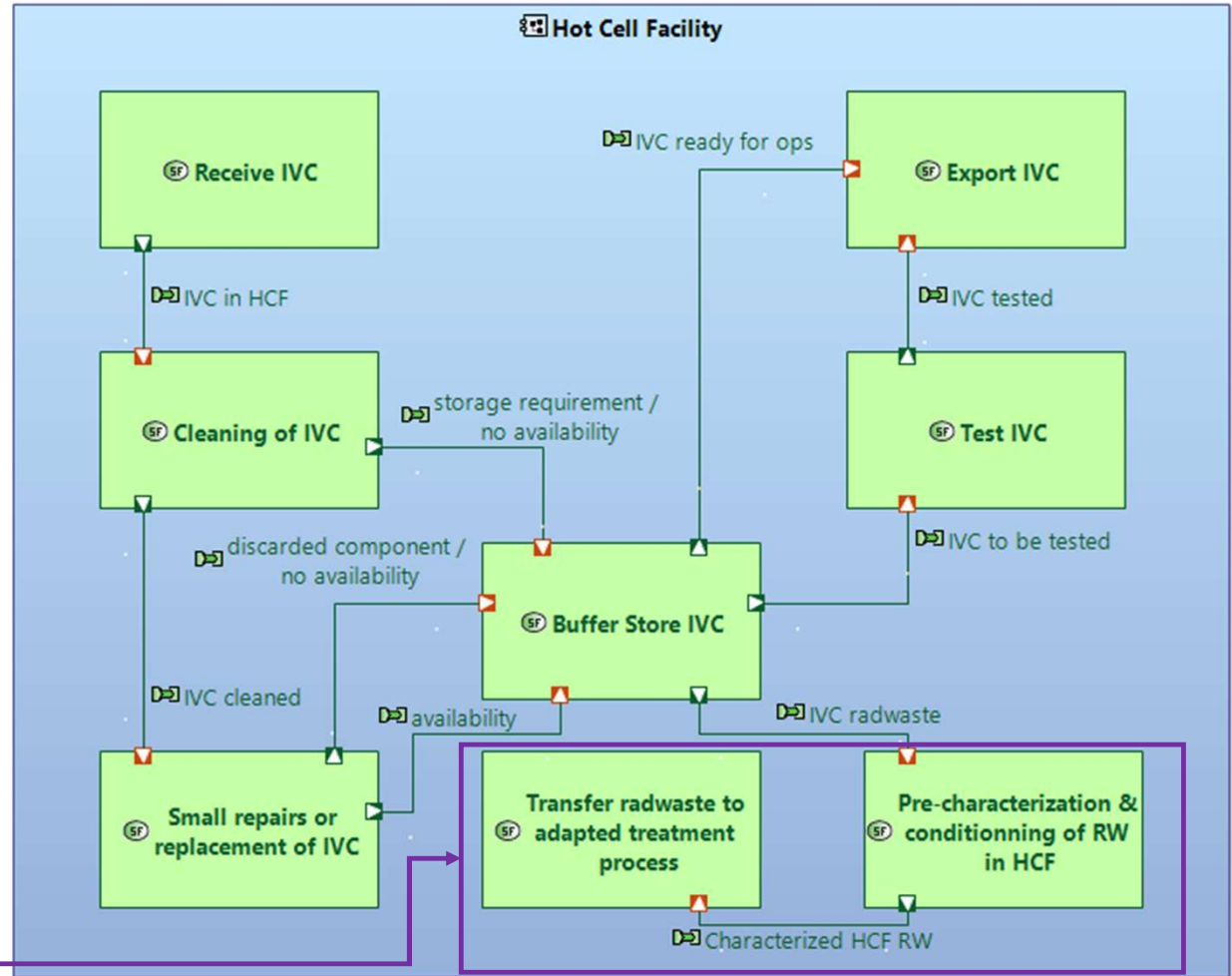


Detailed functional breakdown

In-Vessel-Components maintenance

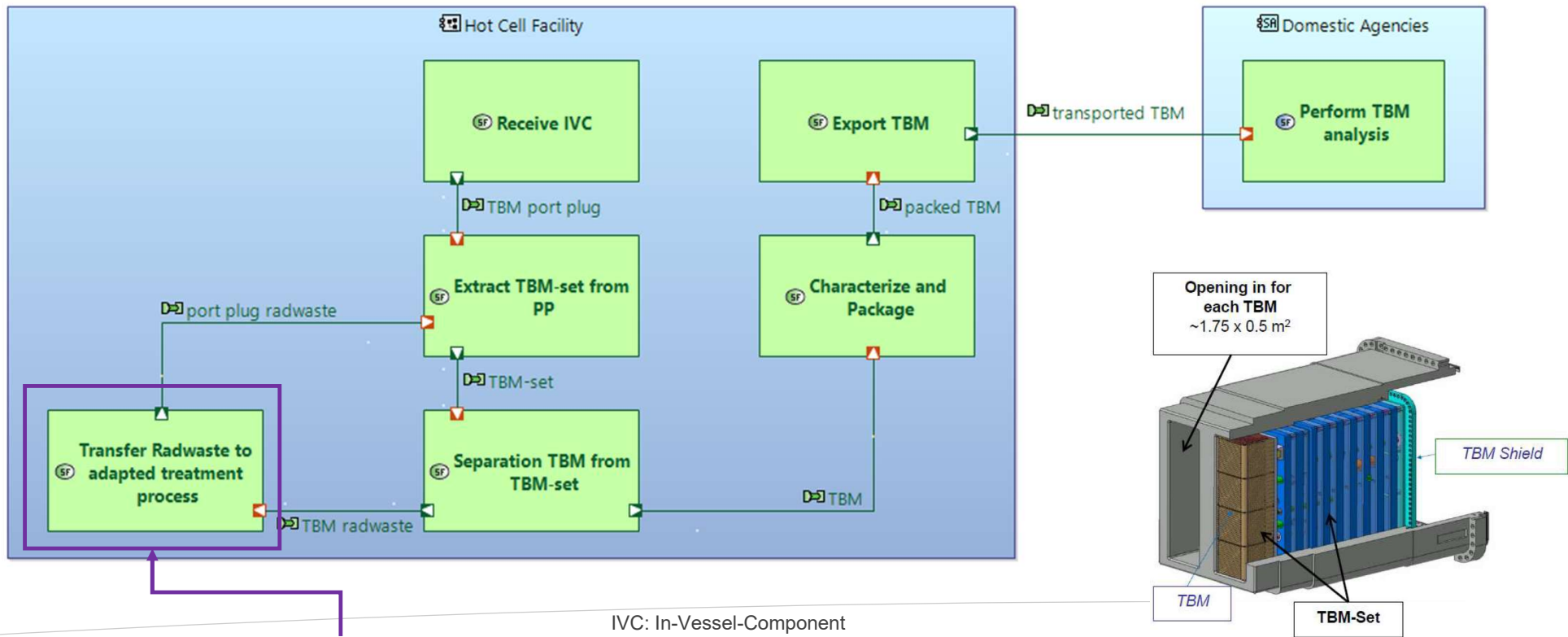


IVC: In-Vessel-Component
 HCF: Hot Cell Facility
 RW: Radwaste



Detailed functional breakdown

In-Vessel-Components maintenance: Focus Test Blanket Module (TBM) → Design driver for the IVC maintenance process



Connection to the radwaste process

IVC: In-Vessel-Component
 HCF: Hot Cell Facility
 PP: Port Plug

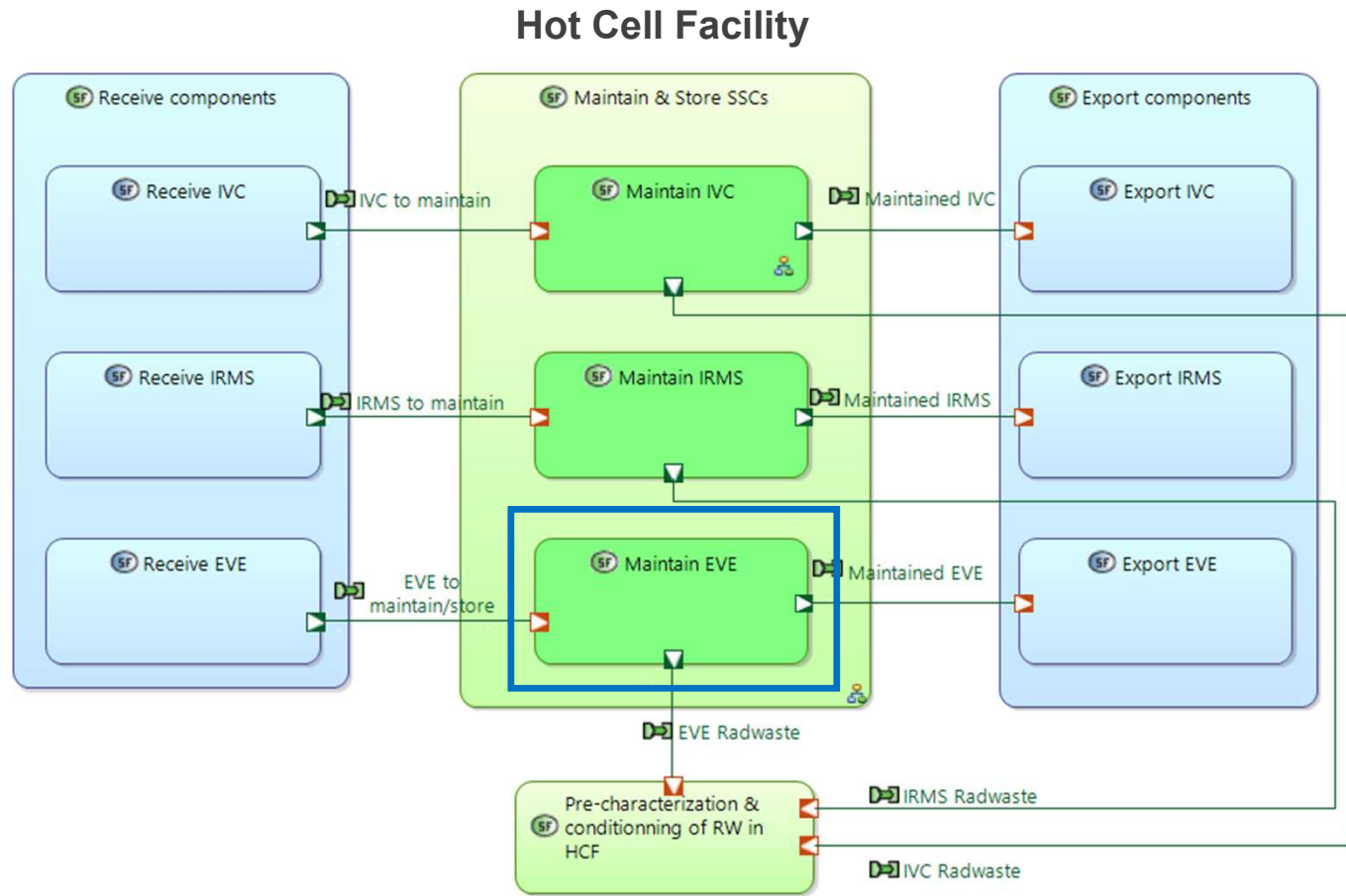
Hot Cell Facility – Technical Information Day
 17 January 2025 | 26

Detailed functional breakdown

Maintenance of components

EVE: Ex-Vessel-Equipment
 IRMS: ITER Remote Maintenance Systems
 IVC: In-Vessel-Component
 HCF: Hot Cell Facility
 RW: Radwaste
 SSC: System Structure & Component

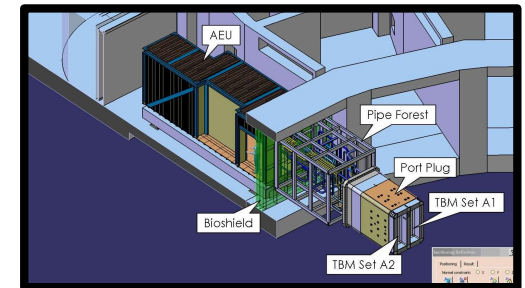
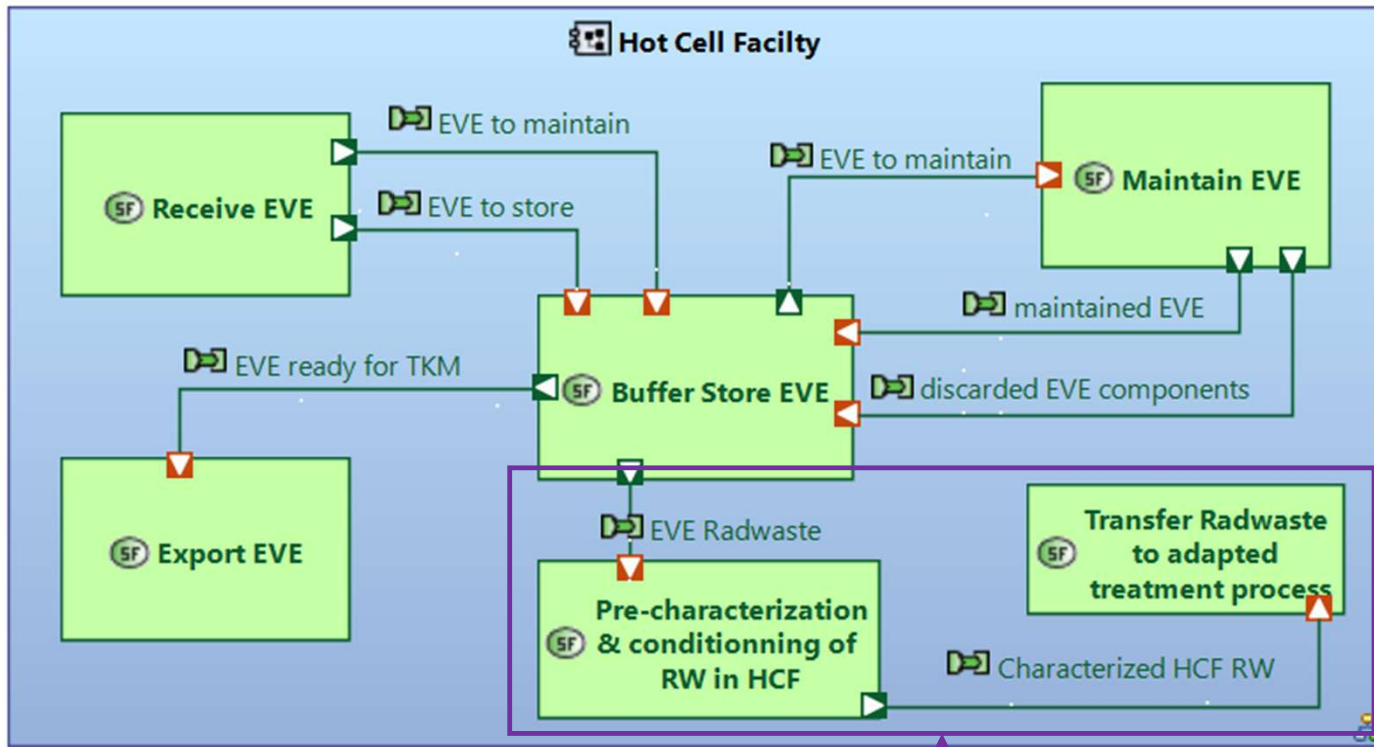
HCF scope
 Out of HCF scope



Detailed functional breakdown

Ex-Vessel-Equipment

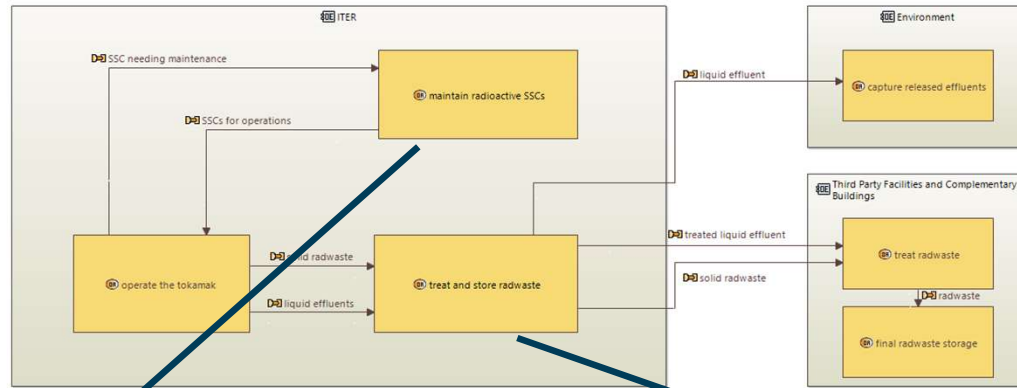
EVE: Ex-Vessel-Equipment
 HCF: Hot Cell Facility
 RW: Radwaste



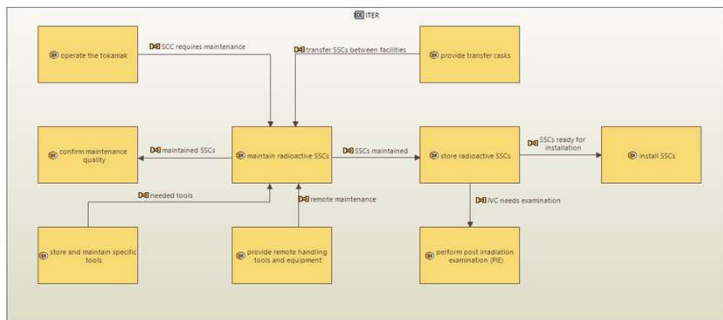
Connection to the radwaste process

Detailed functional breakdown

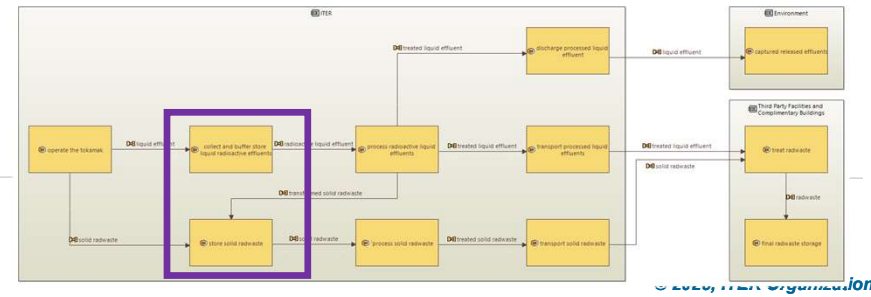
Hot Cell Facility main functions



Maintenance of components

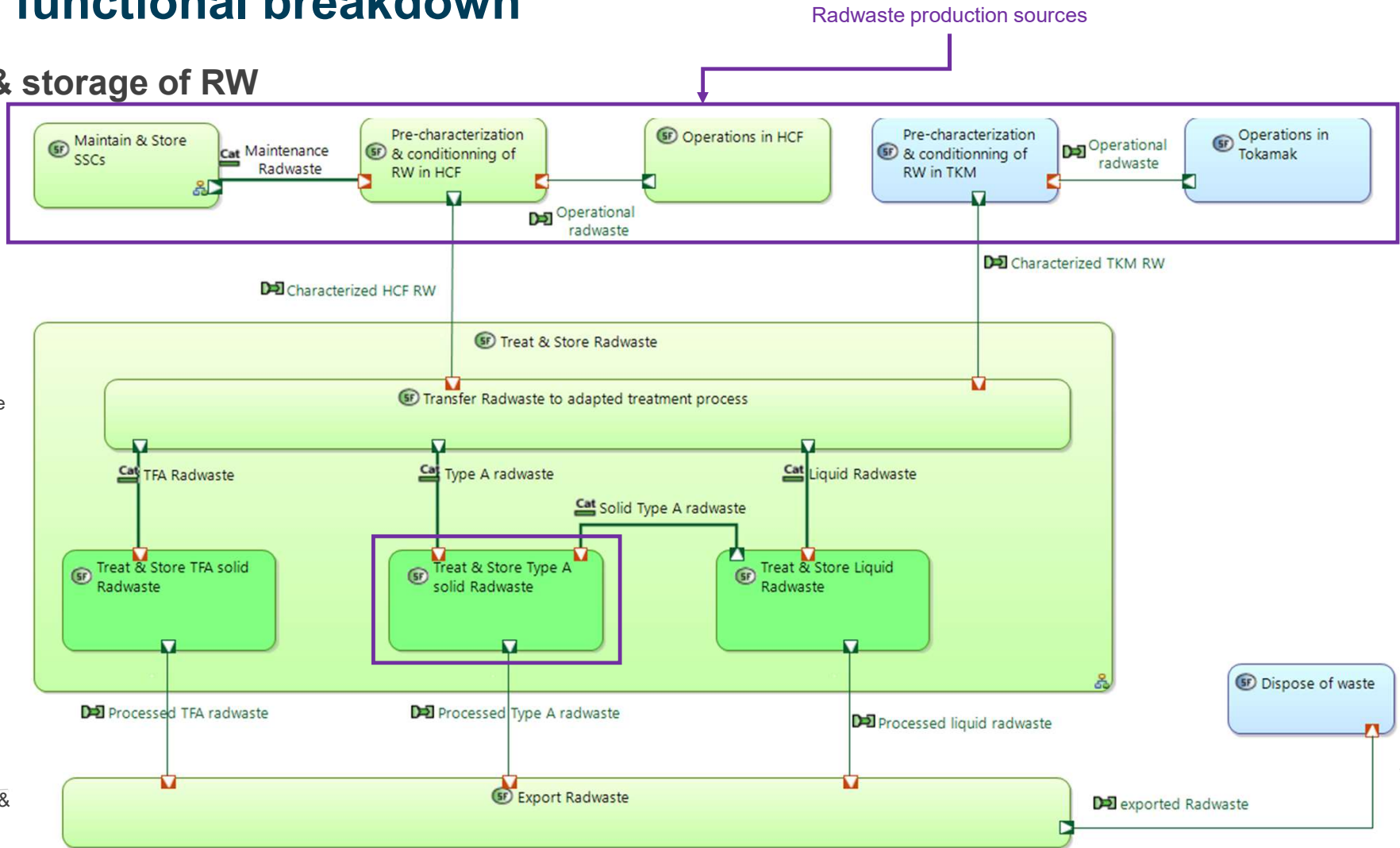


Treatment & storage of radwaste



Detailed functional breakdown

Treatment & storage of RW



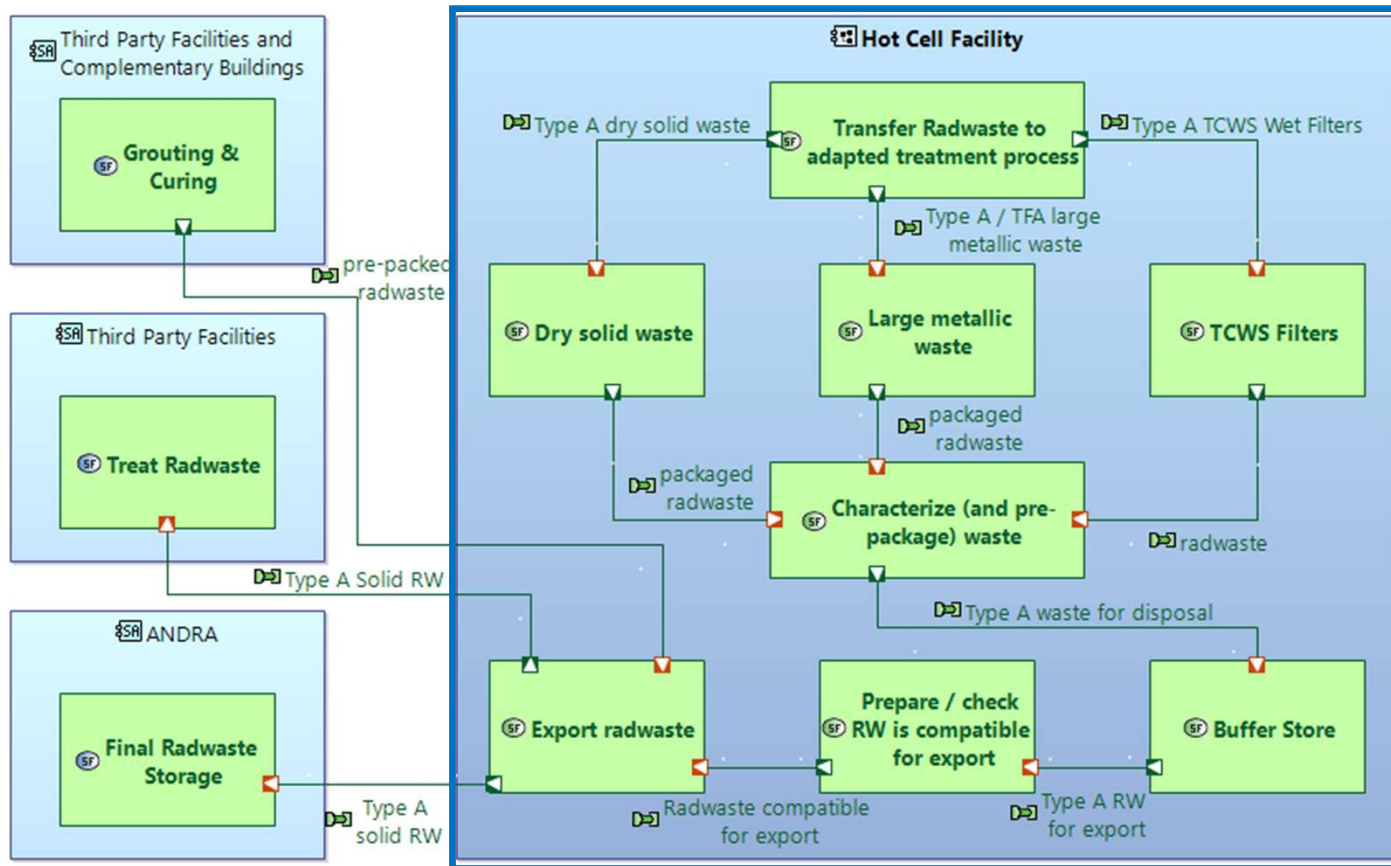
HCF: Hot Cell Facility
 RW: Radwaste
 SSC: System Structure & Component

Detailed functional breakdown

Type A solid Radwaste (RW)

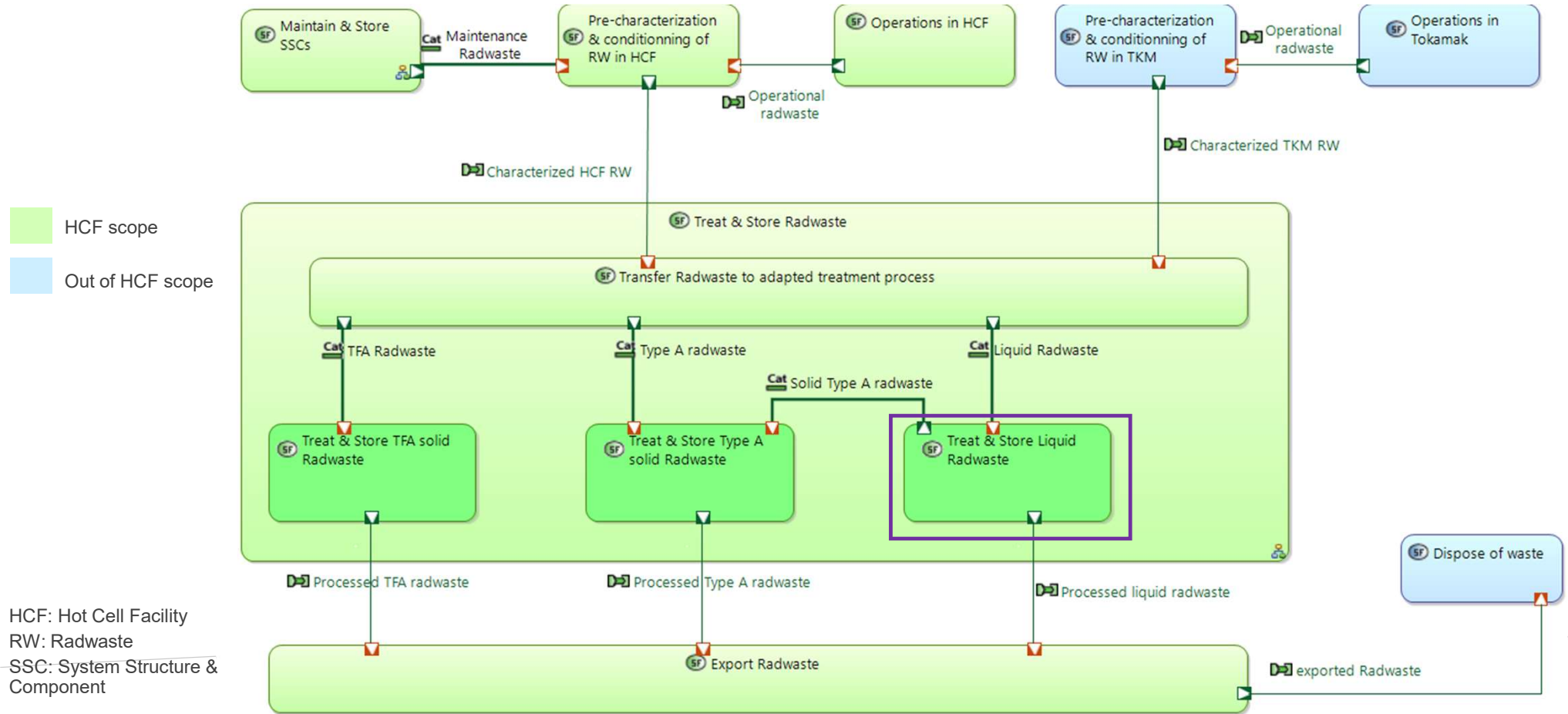
HCF scope

ANDRA: French Final Radwaste repository
 RW: Radwaste
 TCWS: Tokamak Cooling Water System
 Type A RW: Low level waste (FMAVC in French)



Detailed functional breakdown

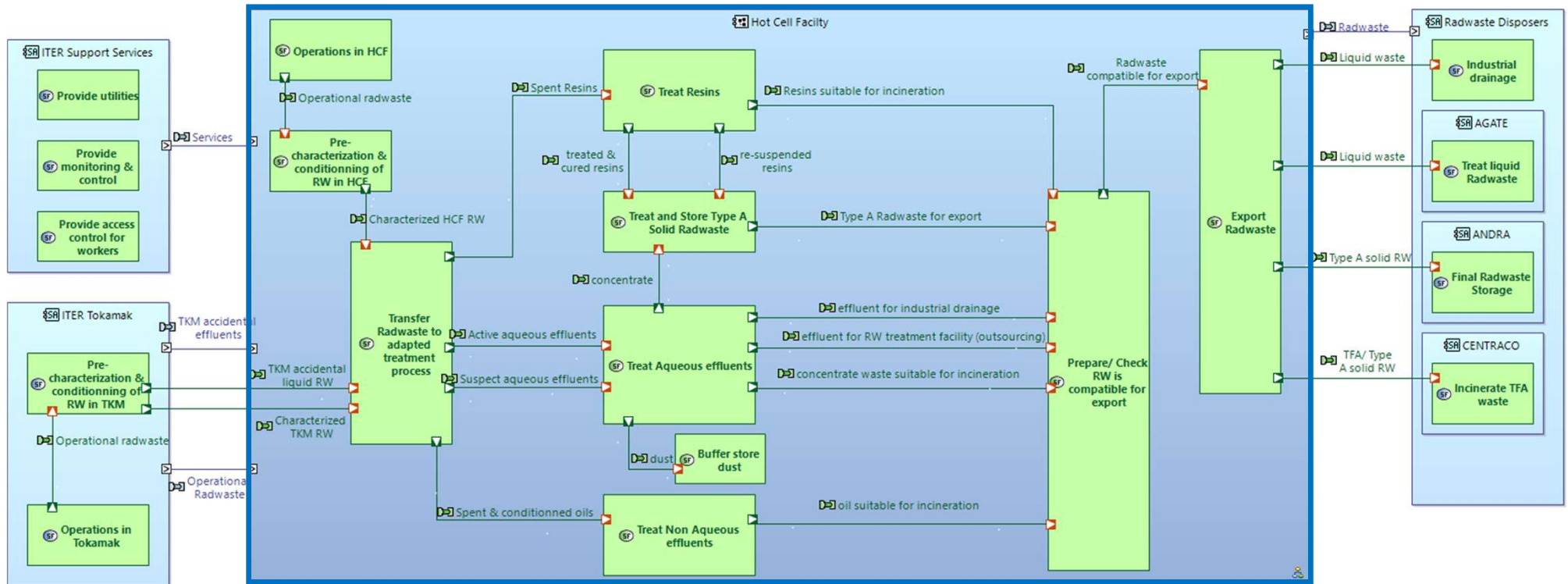
Treatment & storage of RW



Detailed functional breakdown

Type A Liquid effluents

HCF scope



AGATE: Liquid effluent treatment Facility outside ITER

ANDRA: French Final-Radwaste repository

CENTRACO: Incineration Facility outside ITER

TCWS: Tokamak Cooling Water System

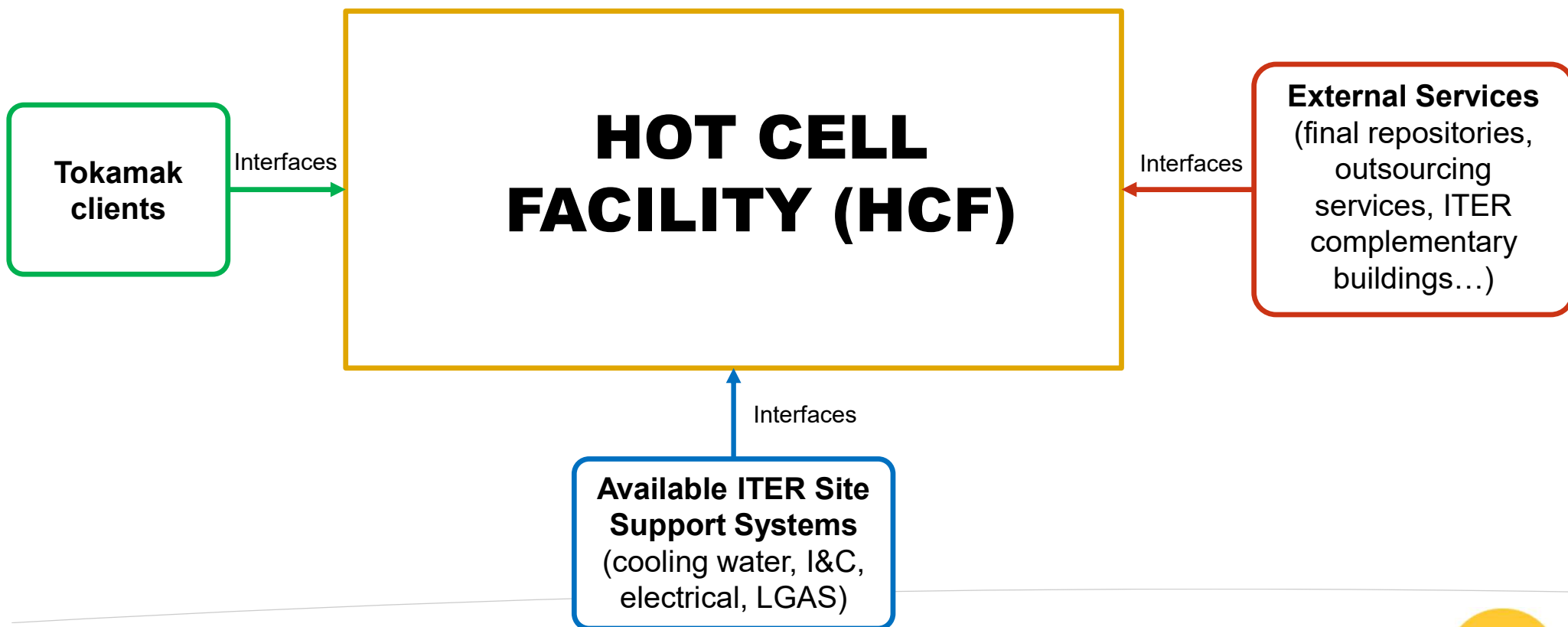
TKM: Tokamak

Summary

- Introduction
- High-level maintenance & radwaste management functions
- Context: Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan
- Detailed functional breakdown
- **Scope Hot Cell Facility & main interfaces**
- Illustration of pre-concept

Hot Cell Facility contract scope & main interfaces

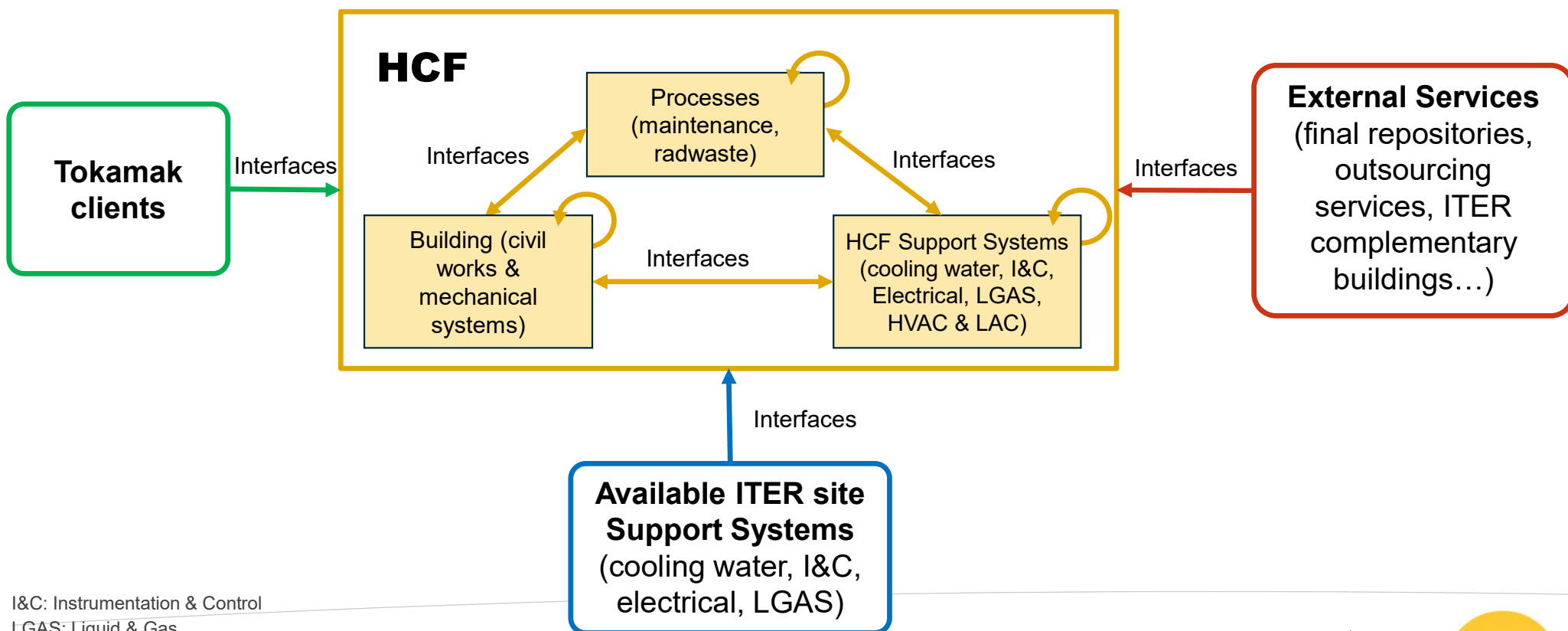
General overview of the Hot Cell Facility (HCF) and its main external interfaces



I&C: Instrumentation & Control
LGAS: Liquid & Gas

Hot Cell Facility contract scope & main interfaces

Overview of the Hot Cell Facility (HCF) and its main external and internal interfaces



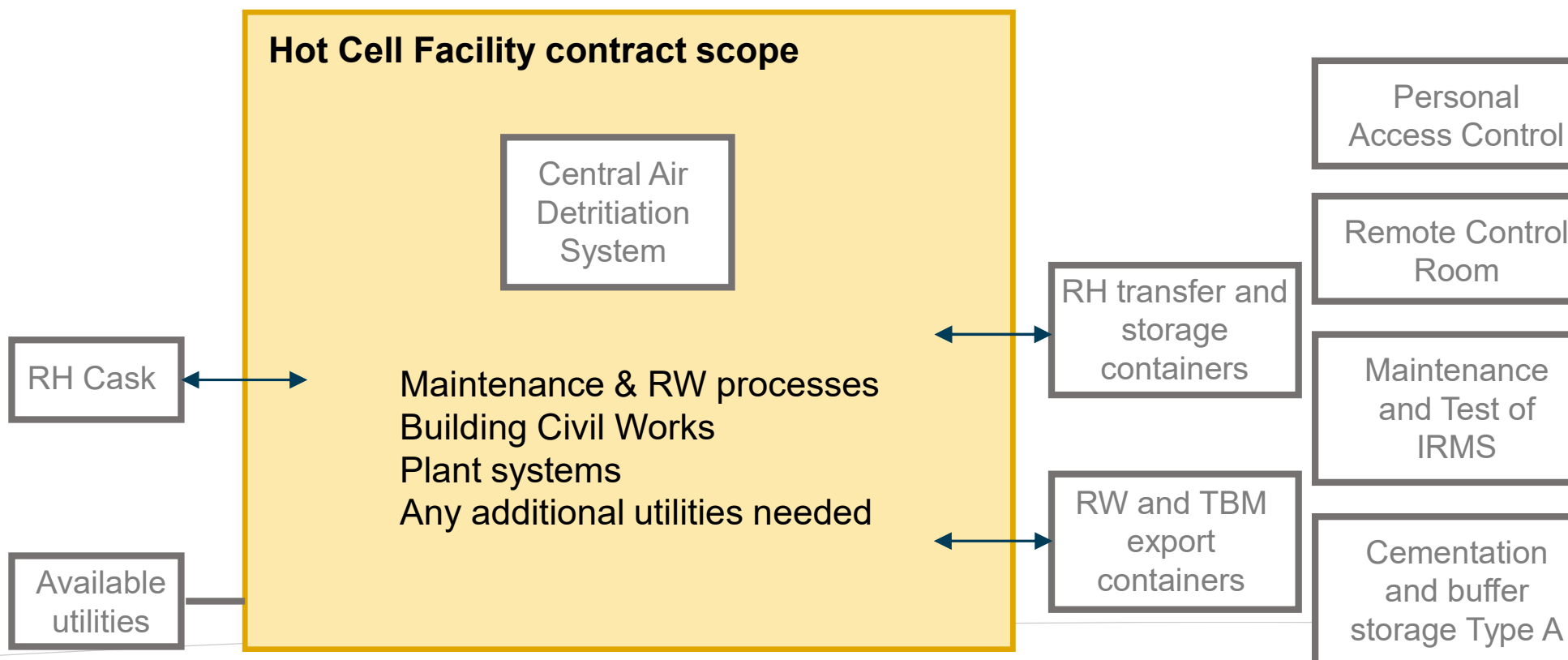
I&C: Instrumentation & Control
LGAS: Liquid & Gas
HVAC: Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning
LAC: Local Air Coolers

Hot Cell Facility contract scope & main interfaces

High-level visual of the HCF contract scope

RH: Remote Handling
RW: Radwaste
TBM: Test Blanket Module

In grey = out of scope



Hot Cell Facility contract scope & main interfaces

High-level HCF contract scope

HCF

Processes
(maintenance,
radwaste)

For the processes:

- Remote handling maintenance (PBS 23.06):
 - In-Vessel-Components maintenance (*except for the control room which is out of scope*)
 - IRMS: decontamination processes (*IRMS maintenance and control room are out of scope*)
- Integration of Ex-Vessel-Equipment maintenance (PBS 62)
- Radwaste management (PBS 66)
 - Type A solid RW: treatment (*except for the cementation and buffer storage before export out of ITER site out of scope*)
 - Liquid RW treatment and storage
 - TFA: only reception, characterization and export (*treatment and storage out of scope*)

Building (civil works
& mechanical
systems)

Building 21 and associated platform:

- Hot Cell Building (HCB) civil works (PBS 62.21)
- Hot Cell Building mechanical systems (doors, handling and lifting means, liner...) (PBS 62.21)
- Site integration (PBS 61)

Note: the transport containers/flasks are out of scope

Hot Cell Facility contract scope & main interfaces

High-level HCF contract scope

HCF

HCF Support Systems
(cooling water, I&C,
Electrical, LGAS,
HVAC & LAC)

For the support systems:

- HVAC & LAC, Drainage, Electrical distribution, Instrumentation & Control (I&C), Fire detection & suppression systems within the HCF (PBS 62)
- Air Detritiation System (ADS): *central unit systems out of scope* but major interface. Network distribution of ADS within HCF in the scope (PBS 32)
- Cask & Plug Remote Handling System (CPRHS): *out of scope* but major interface (PBS 23.03)
- Liquid & Gas (LGAS), Power Supply: network distribution within HCF in the scope and major interface with ITER site production units (PBS 65, PBS 43)
- Chilled Water System (CHWS) H1 and H2: in scope including the distribution within HCF (PBS 26)
- Cable Trays including the cables routing and pulling/termination for all systems is in the scope (PBS 44)
- CODAC, Central Interlock System & Central Safety System: integration of the common network architecture up to the cubicles in HCF. Cubicles and network from the cubicles up to the HCF systems in the scope (PBS 45, PBS 46 & PBS 48)
- Access Control: Doors, Camera, sensors, security access in scope and major interface (PBS 69)

Summary

- Introduction
- High-level maintenance & radwaste management functions
- Context: Hot Cell history, impact of the New Research Plan
- Detailed functional breakdown
- Scope Hot Cell Facility & main interfaces
- **Illustration of pre-concept**

Illustration of pre-concept

Pre concept was based on

- Site constraints
- Requirements (ITER Project, Hot Cell and Radwaste Project, Systems, ...)
- Recommendations for optimisation

The pre-concept is a viable proposal compliant with above.

The pre-concept layout is shared with the companies but it is not an input for the design.

The companies are expected to elaborate further optimised design.

Major Design drivers and constraints used for Pre-concept

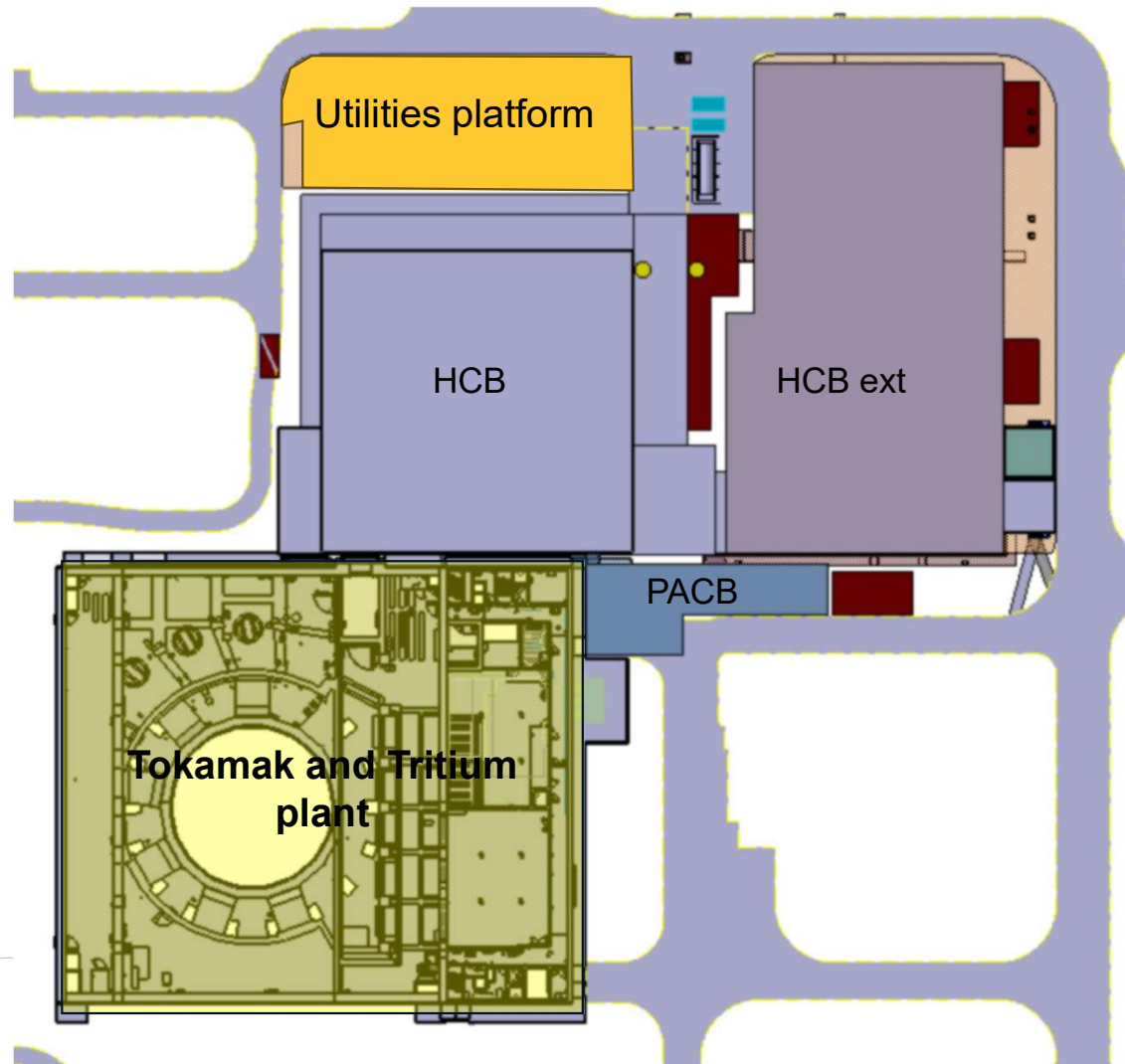
ITER Site Master Plan

- Area 28 is dedicated for the HCF



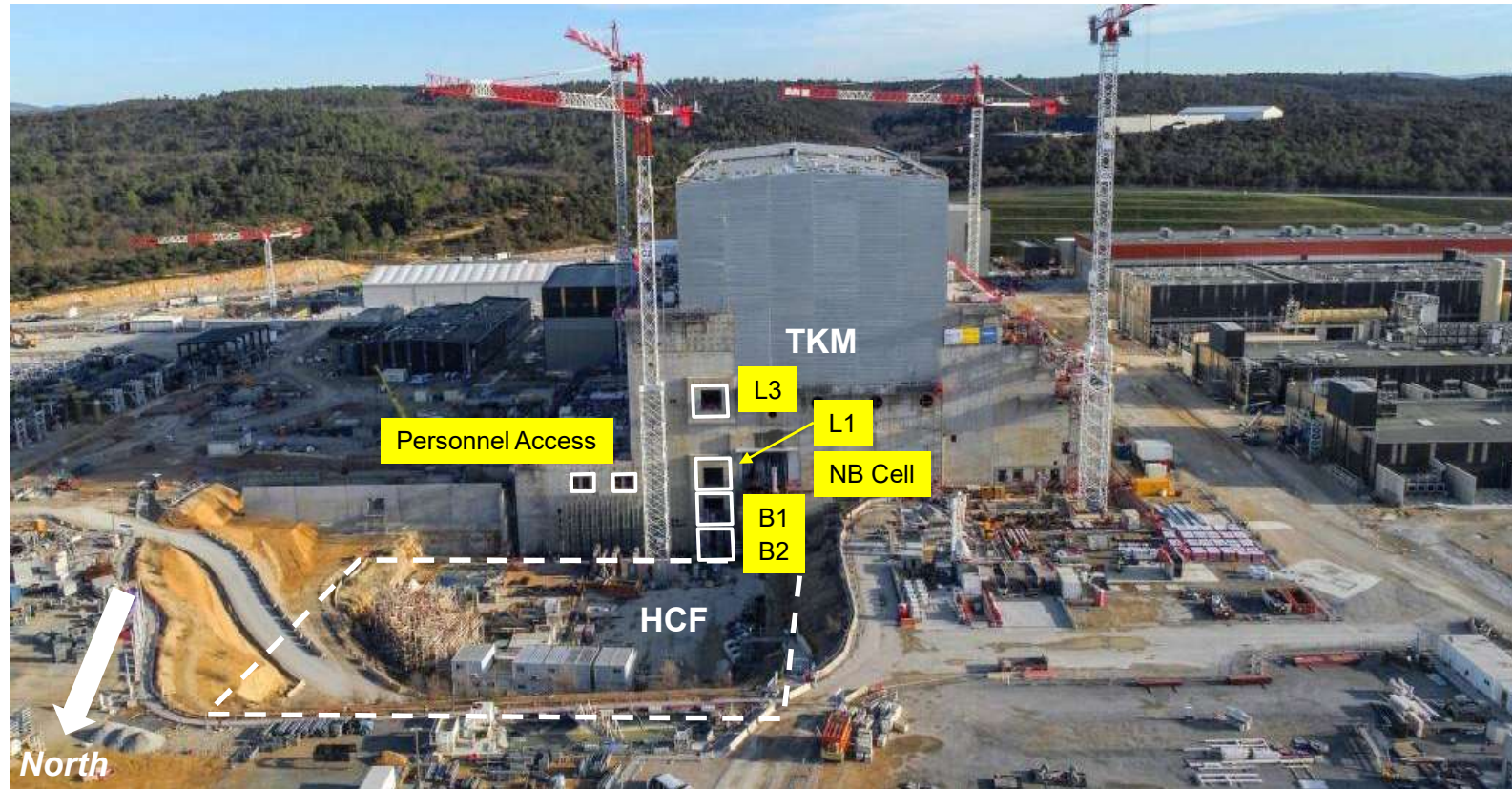
- Use of existing excavation (to avoid additional excavation during TKC operational phase)

→ Area 28 organization



Design drivers and constrains - Site Interfaces

- Tokamak Cargo Lift (B2, B1, L1 and L3)
- NB Cell access (L1)
- Drain tank room connection (B2/B1)
- DS connection (B1)
- Utilities – Ex:
 - Road L1 (import/export)
 - Liquid and Gas (Underground galleries)
 - Electrical galleries
 - Effluents



Hot Cell General Arrangement

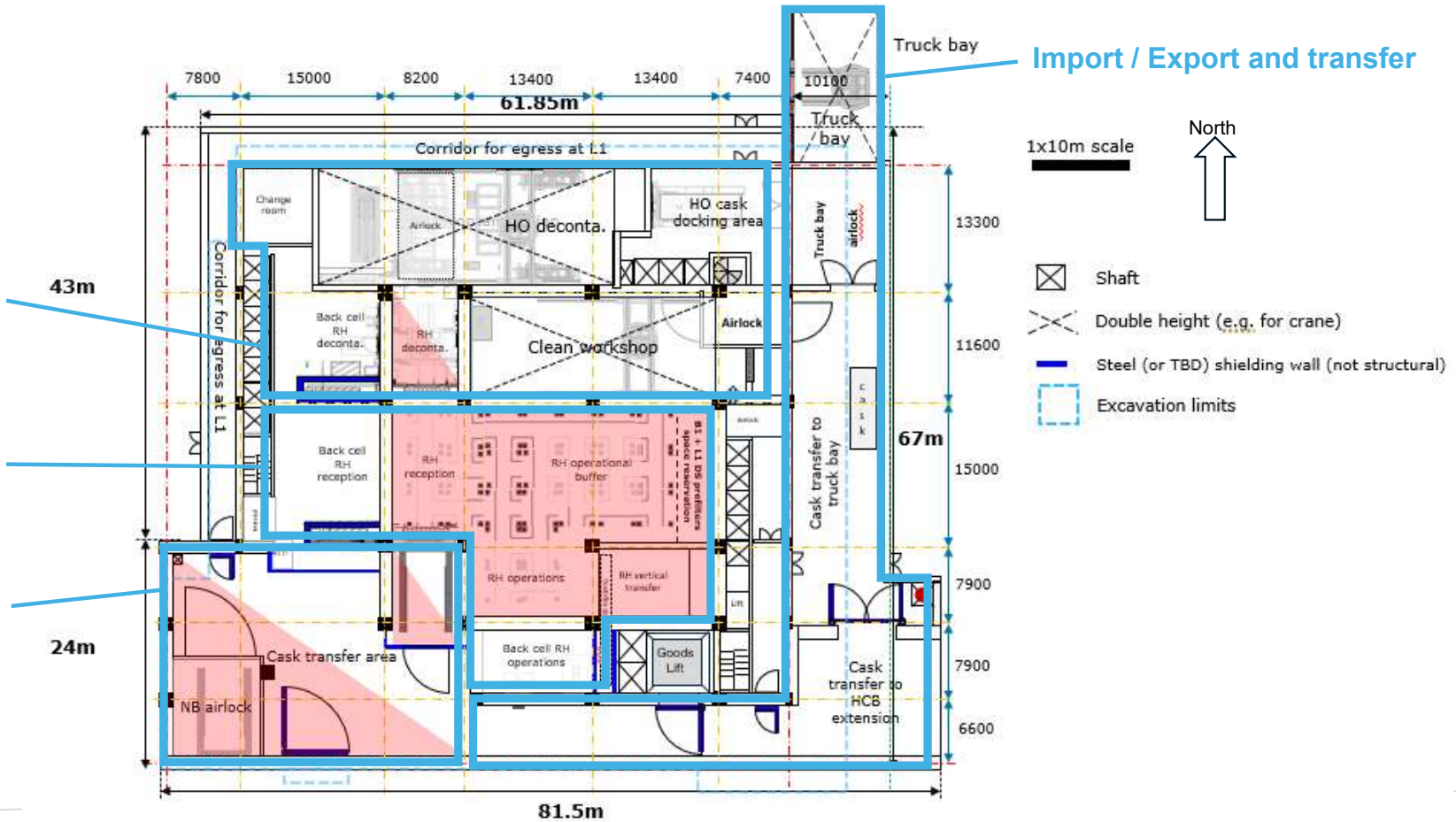
Five floors

- Level L1:

Decontamination /
reconfiguration
Remote Handling

Hot Cell Remote
Handling areas

Cask transfer area

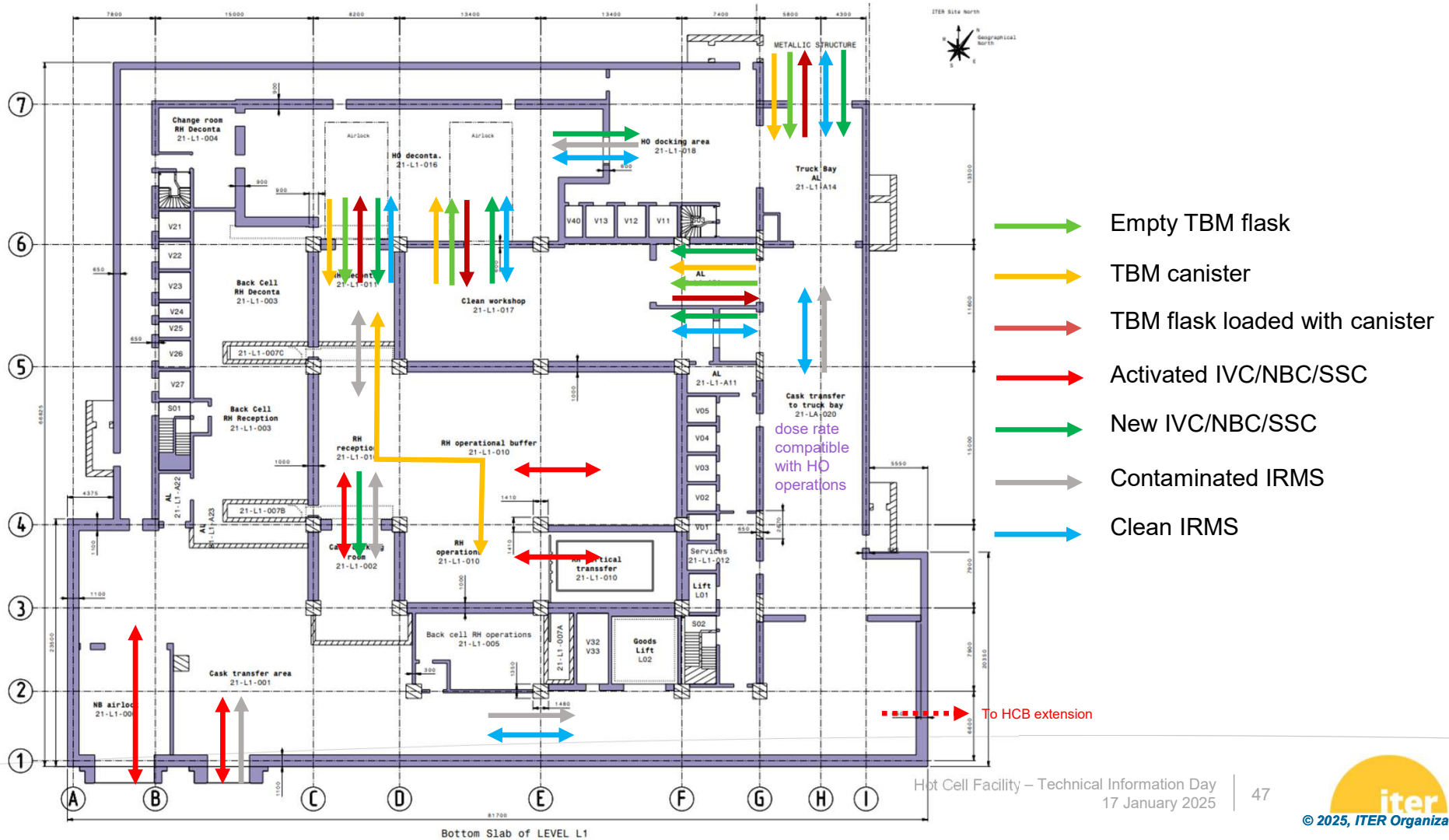


Studies to support the Pre-concept

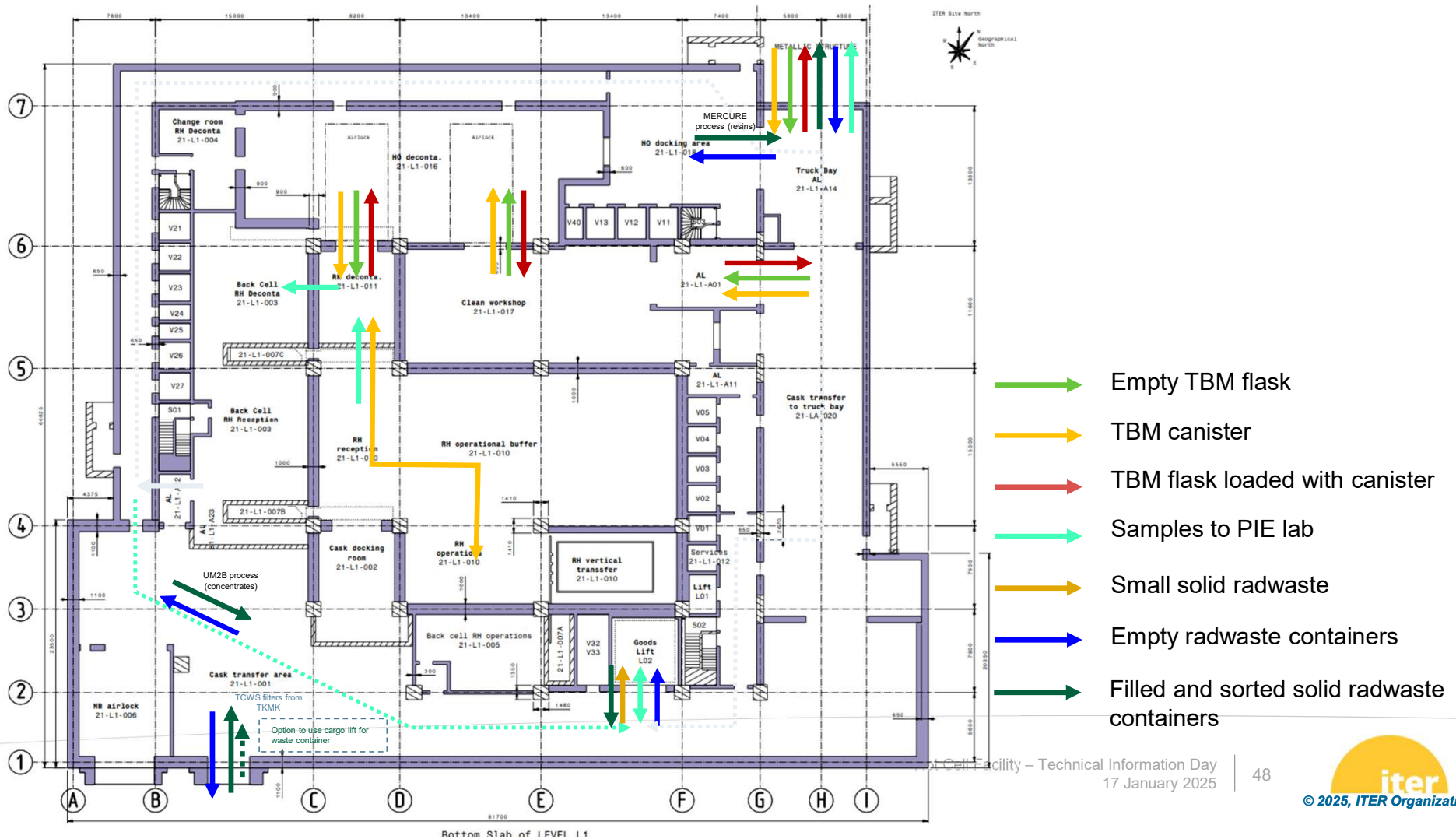
Transverse assessment were performed

- **Movement of large equipment via cask transfer area**
- **Waste routing**
- **People access**
- **Radiological zoning and occupancy zoning**
- Occupancy
- Escape routes
- Maintenance access and trajectories

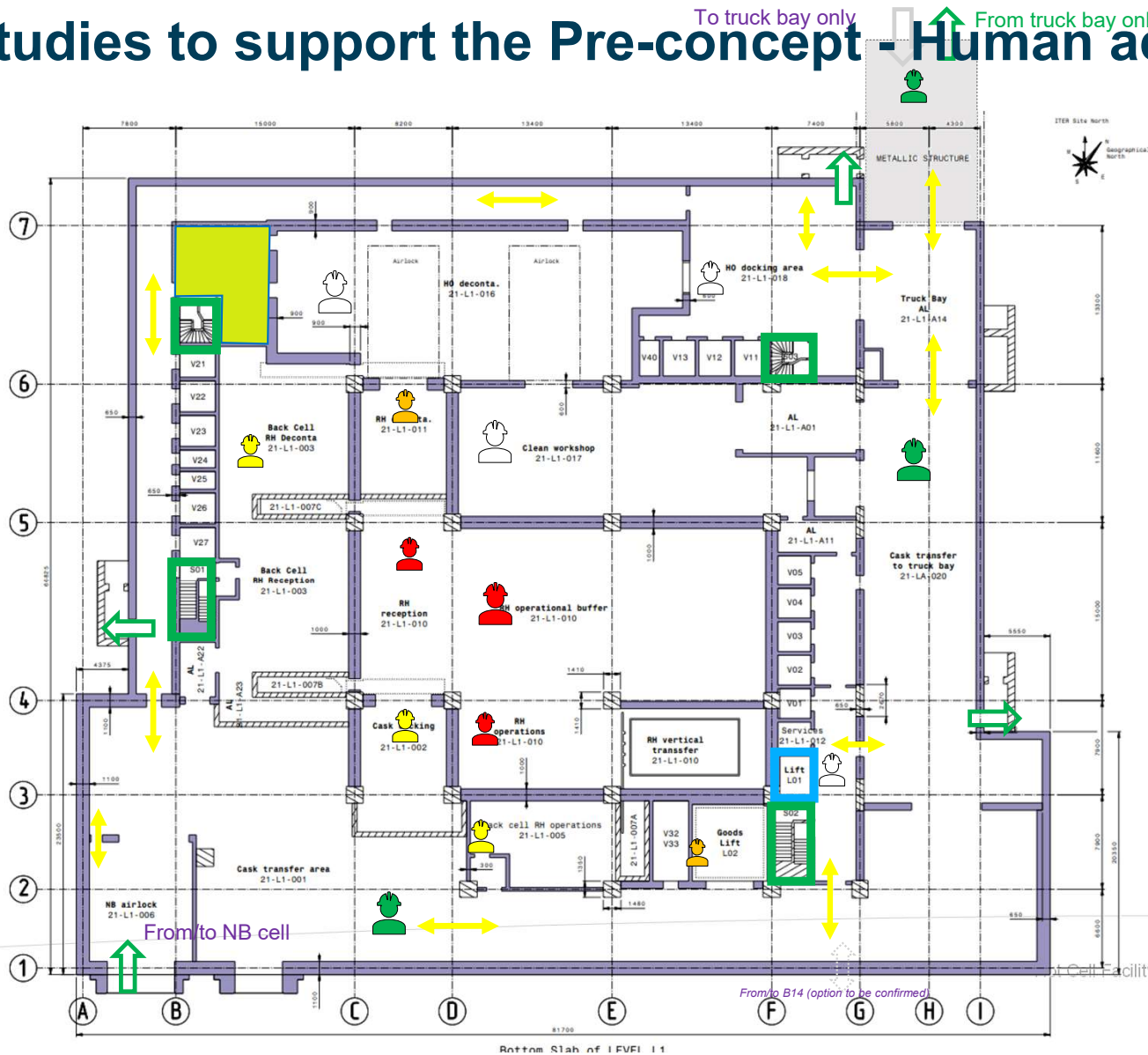
Studies to support the Pre-concept - Large SSC flow



Studies to support the Pre-concept - Waste flow



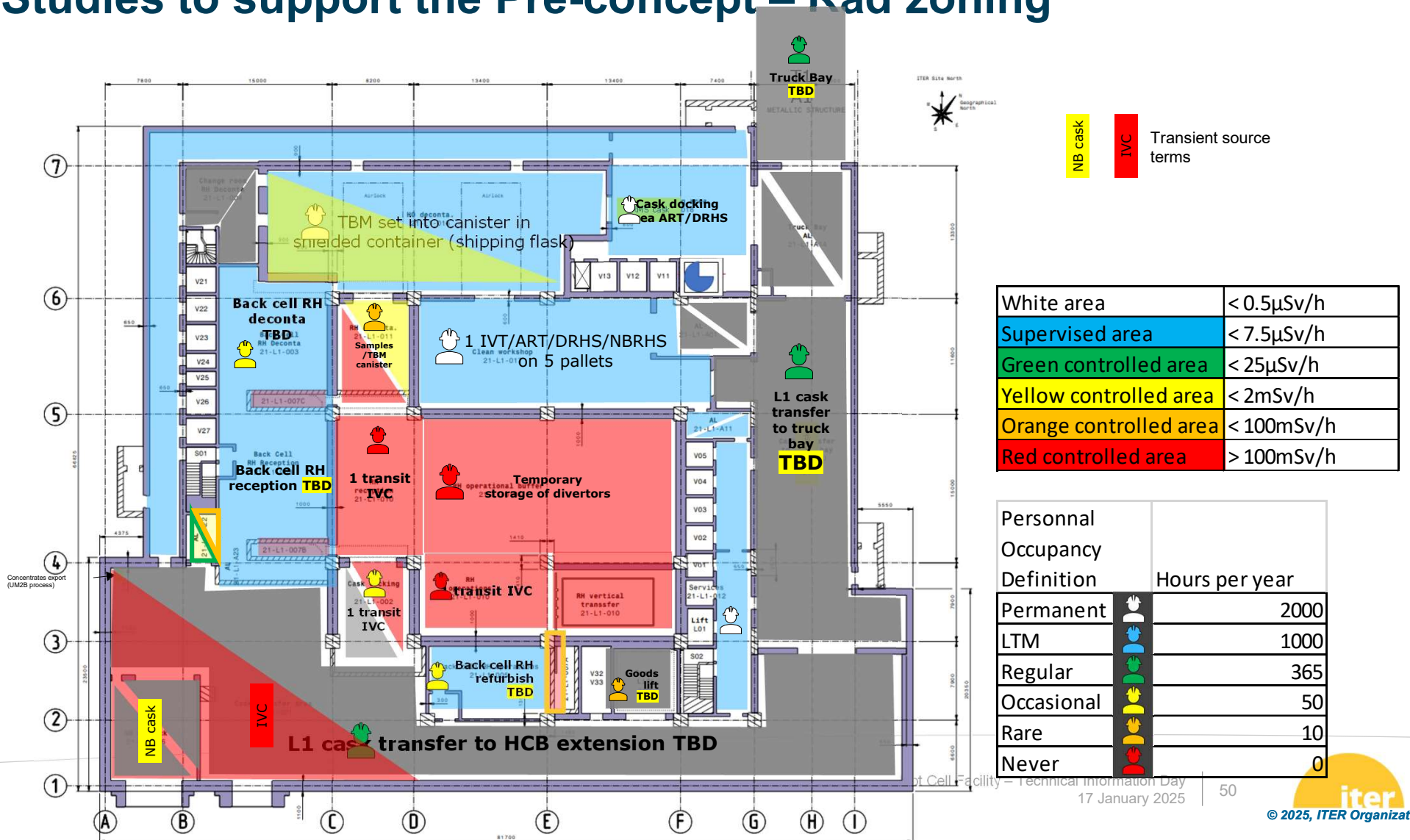
Studies to support the Pre-concept - Human access



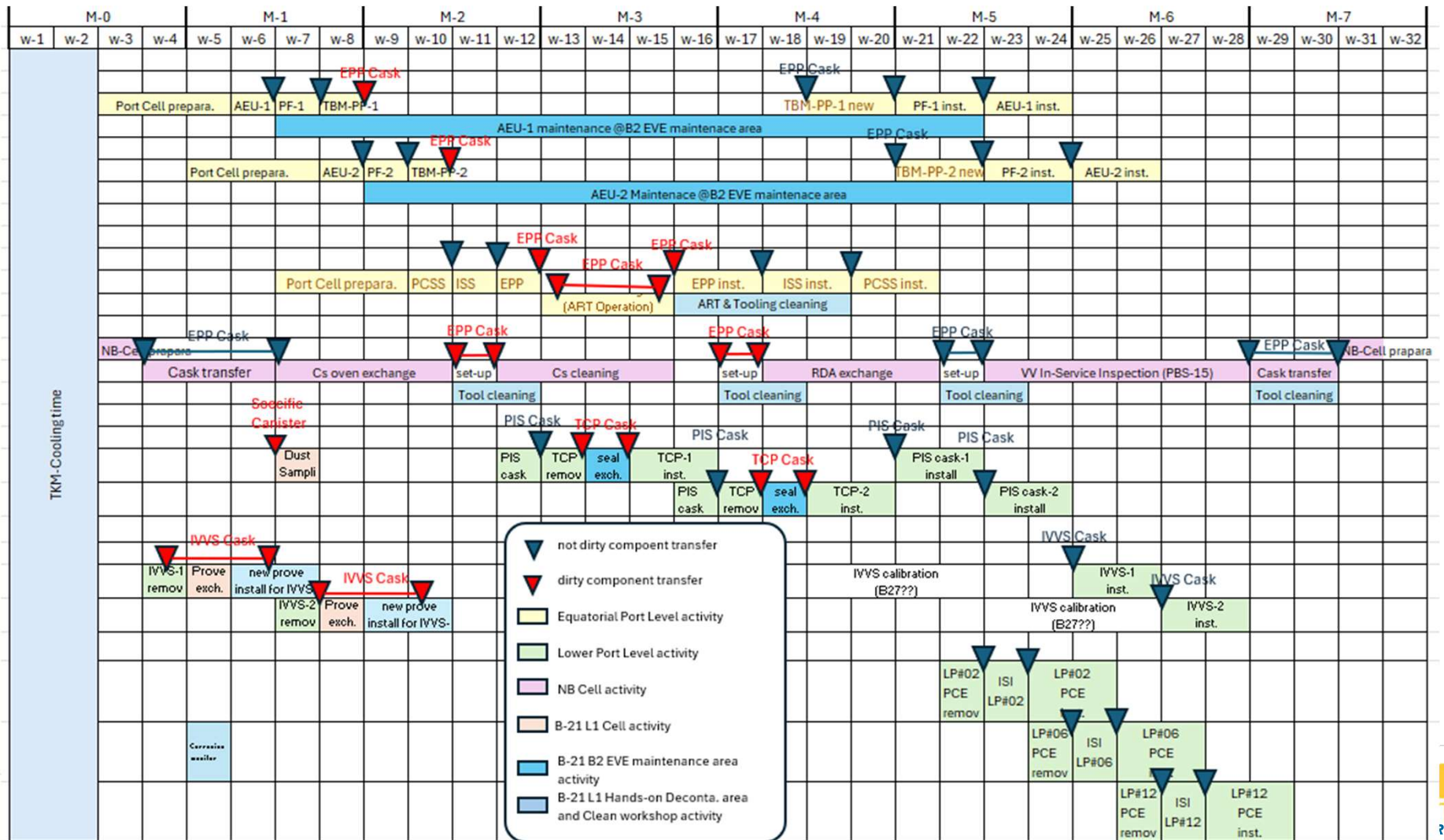
Personal Occupancy Definition	Hours per year
Permanent	2000
LTM	1000
Regular	365
Occasional	50
Rare	10
Never	0

- Normal access
- Emergency and normal access
- ➔ Emergency exit <20m from stairs
- ➔ Main access
- ↔ Corridors
- Change room

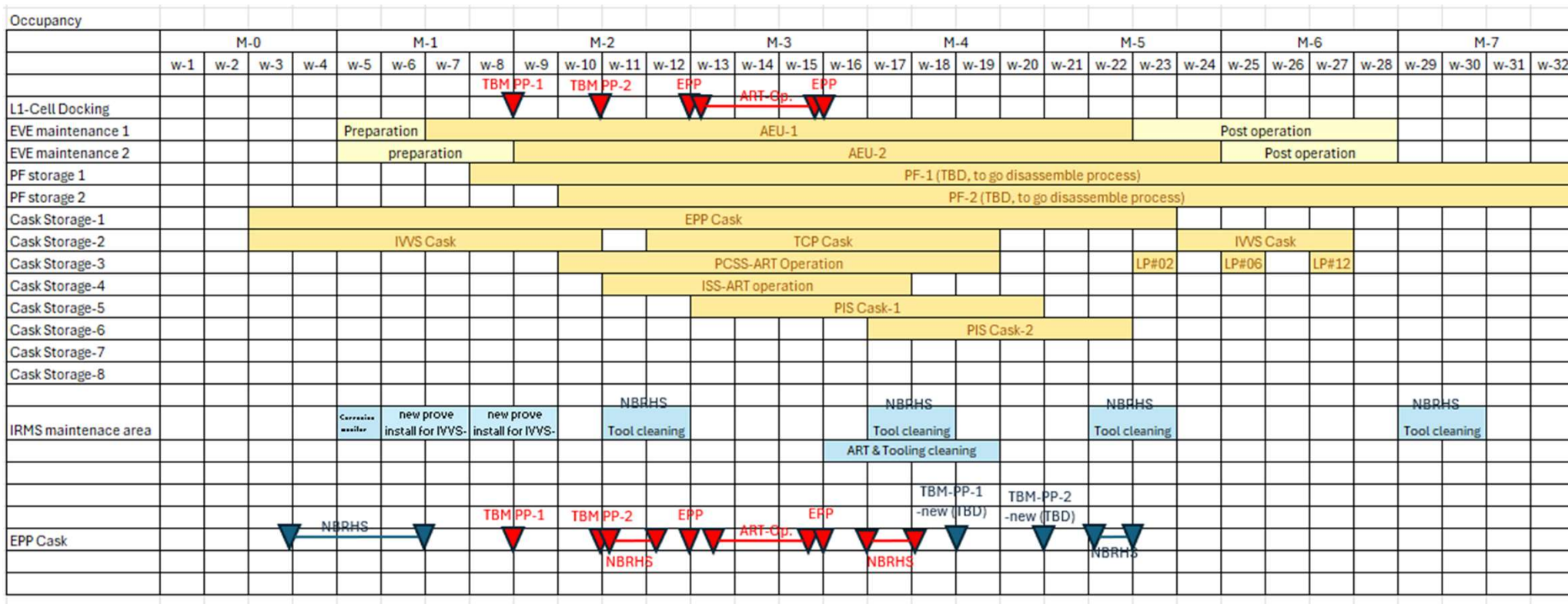
Studies to support the Pre-concept – Rad zoning



Studies to support the Pre-concept – E.g. Flow Analysis



Studies to support the Pre-concept – E.g. Flow Analysis

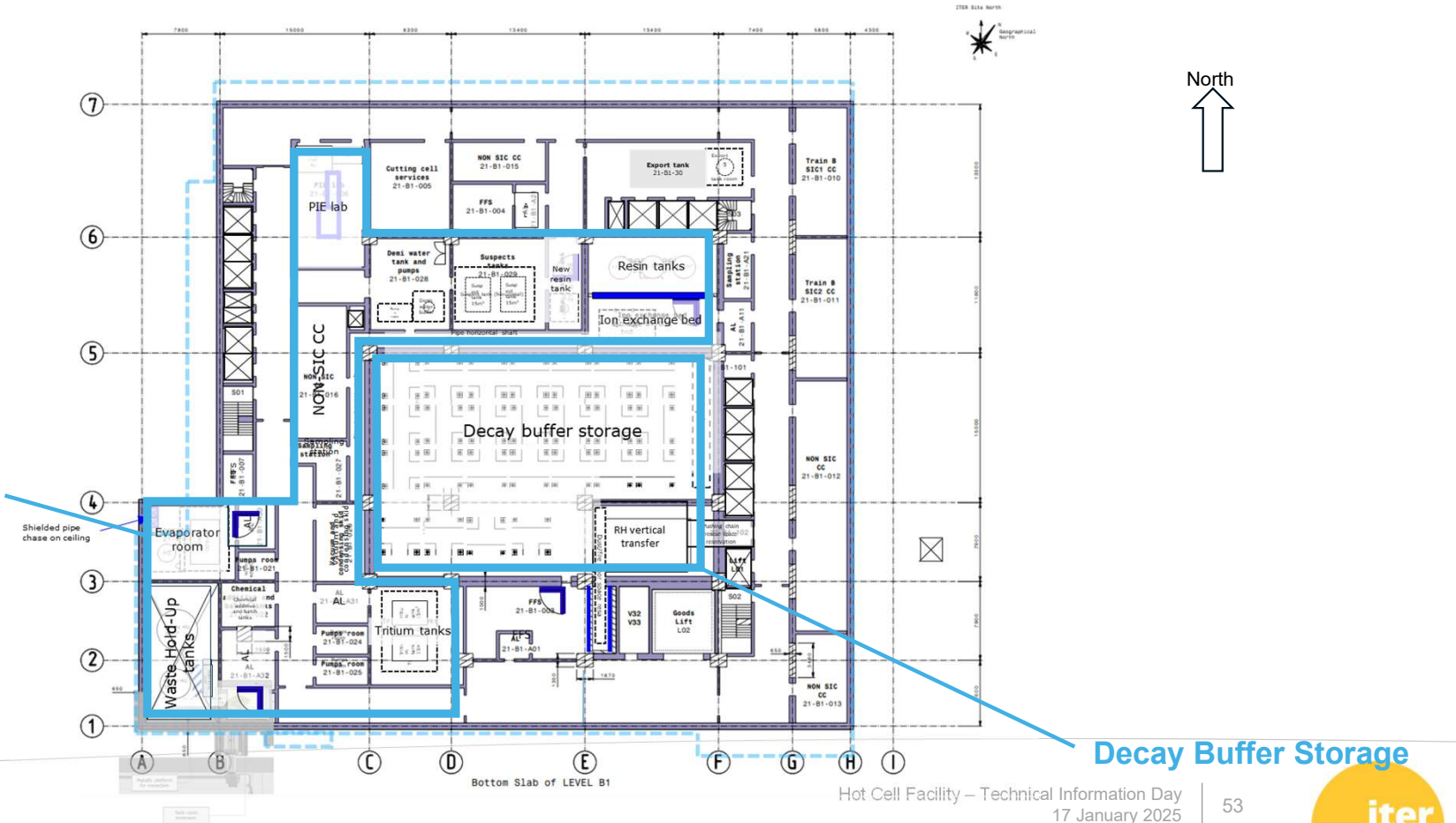


Hot Cell General Arrangement

Five floors

- Level B1:

Liquid Radwaste process



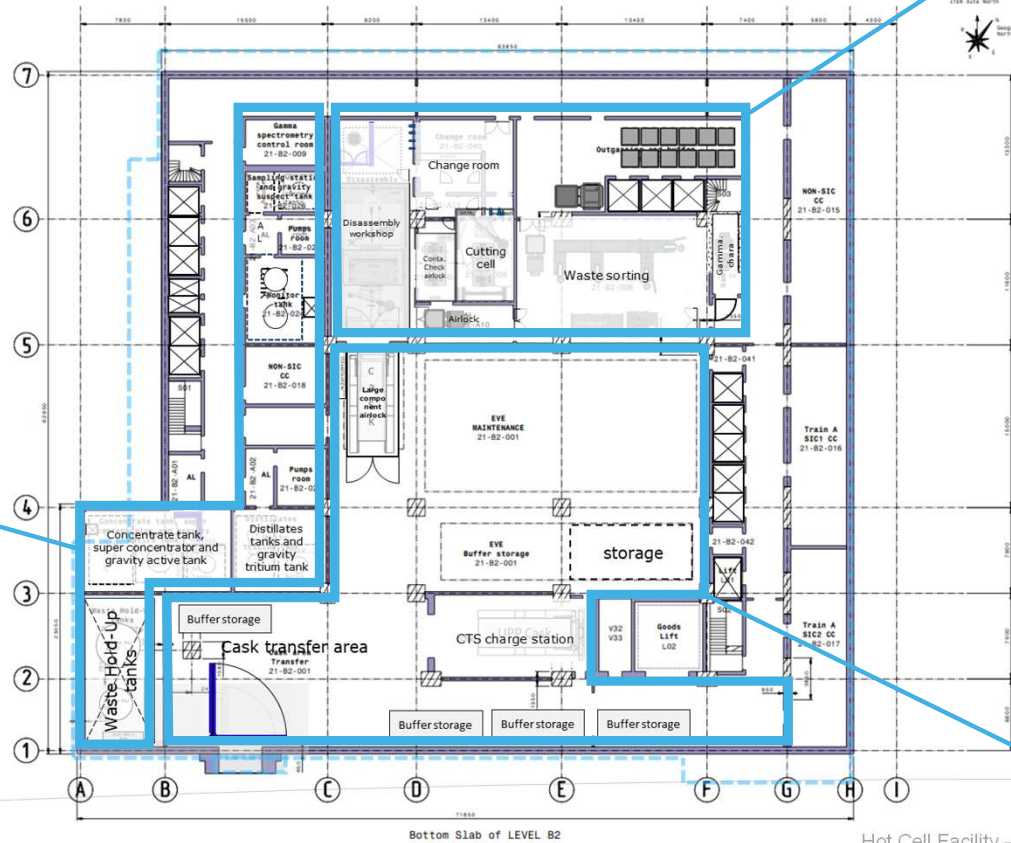
Hot Cell General Arrangement

Five floors

- Level B2:

Liquid Radwaste process

Solid Radwaste process



Maintenance / buffer storage Port Cell Equipment

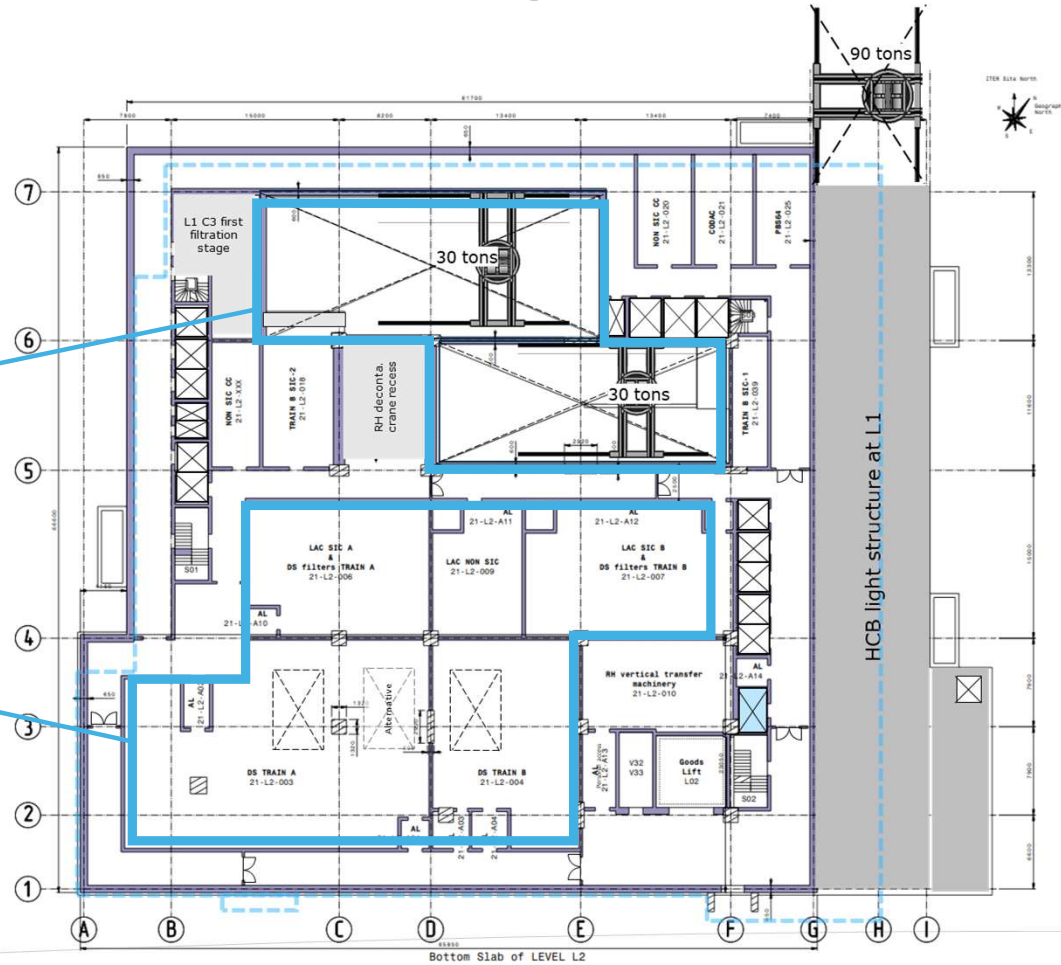
Hot Cell General Arrangement

Five floors

- Level L2:

Decontamination /
reconfiguration
Remote Handling

Air Detritiation System
(DS) and Local Air
Cooler (LAC)



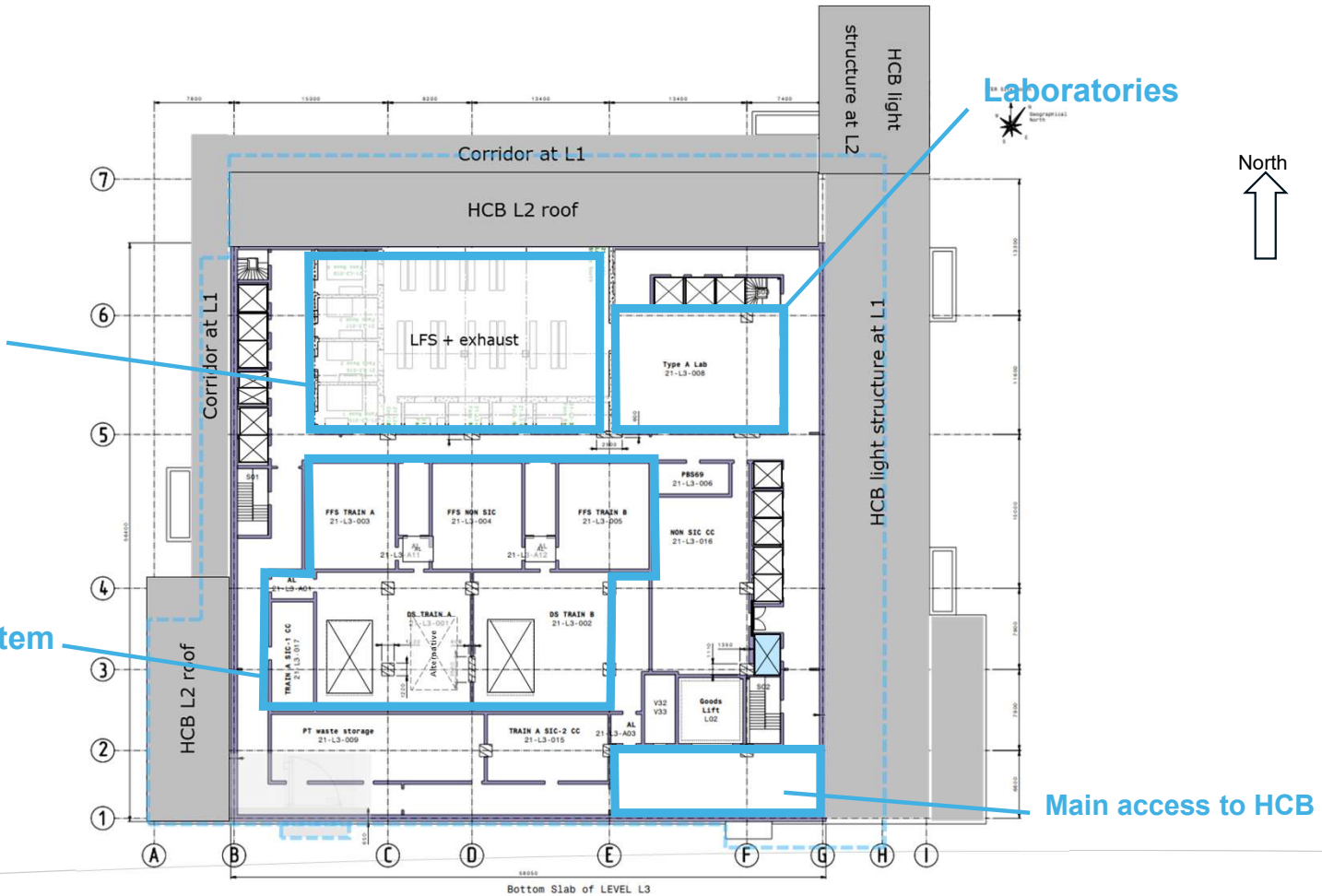
Hot Cell General Arrangement

Five floors

- Level L3:

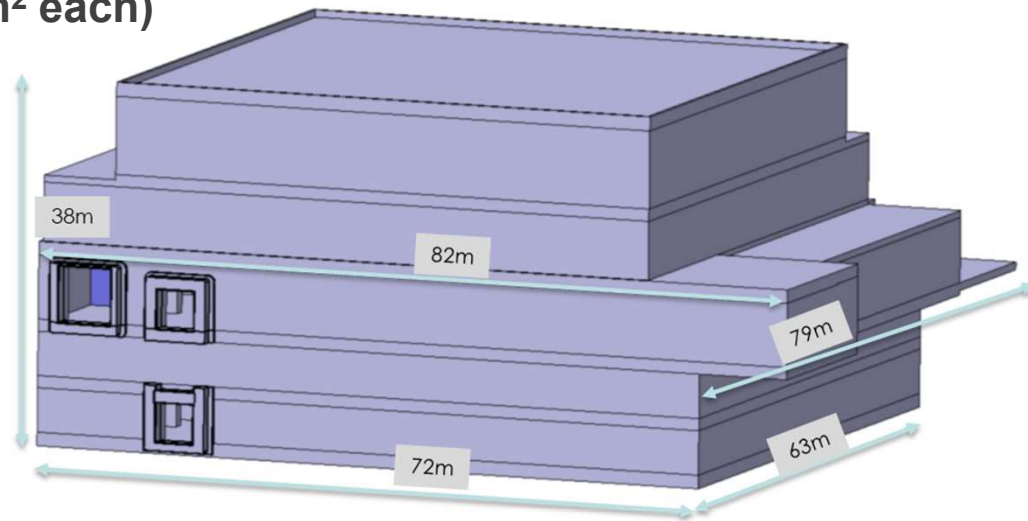
HVAC Rooms

Air Detritiation System (DS) and Local Air Cooler (LAC)

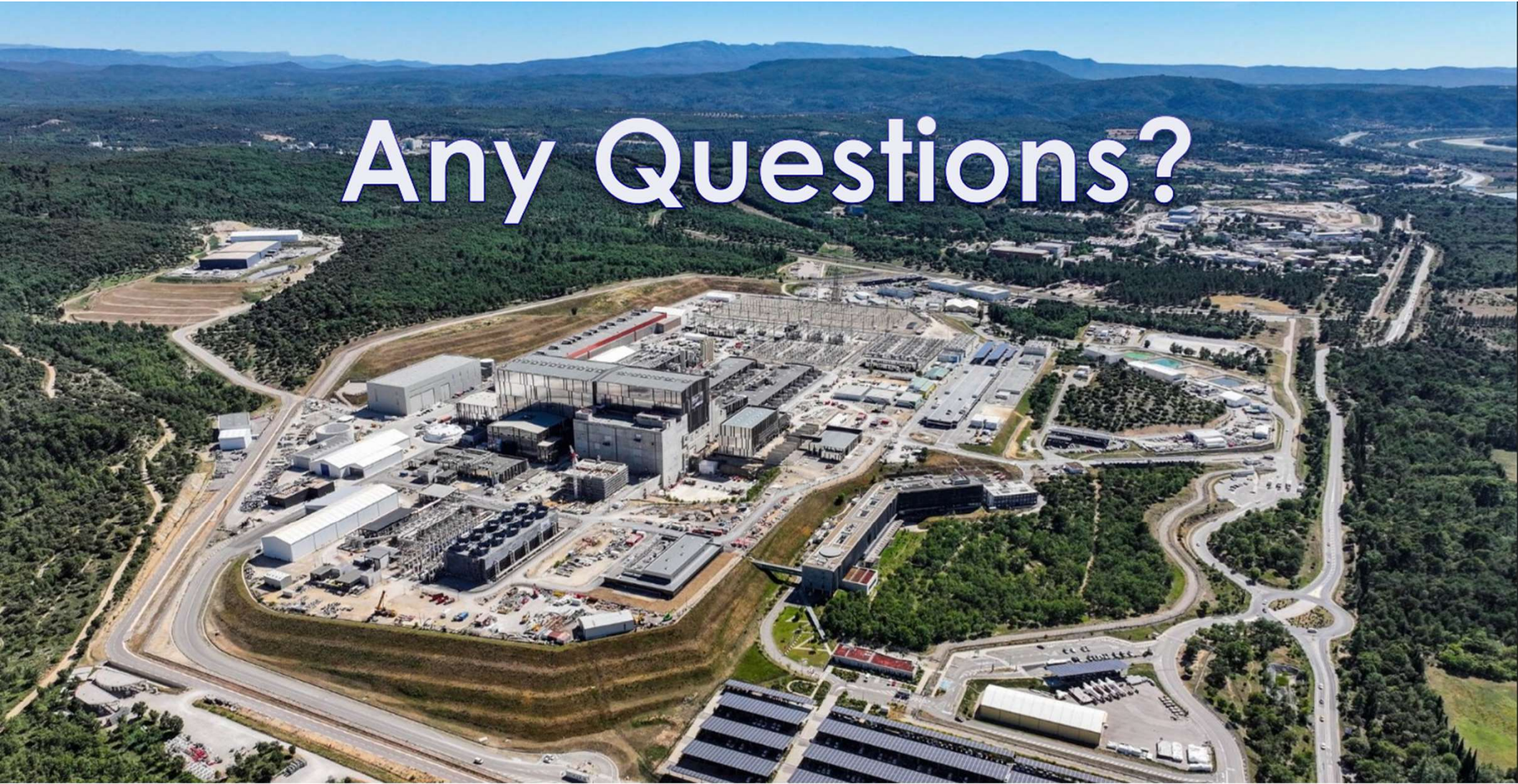


Some figures of the Pre-concept

- Total Net Surface 16,000 m² including 1,600 m² C4 Red Zone
- Total Net Volume of the building 100,000 m³
- 90t crane in the import/export and two 30t crane in the decontamination workshop
- Trolley for 60t load transfer in red zones
- 14 Large Nuclear Doors (between 5 and 18m² each)
- Total Concrete Volume 40,000 m³
- Total Stainless Steel Liner Surface 4,500 m²



Any Questions?



Thank you!

ITER Hot Cell Facility *Technical Information Day*

Alexis Dammann, Hot Cell Project Leader
Eva Noukou, Hot Cell Deputy Project Leader
Sarah Deguilhem, Hot Cell Technical coordinator
Mampaey Peggy, Hot Cell Layout coordinator

17th of January 2025



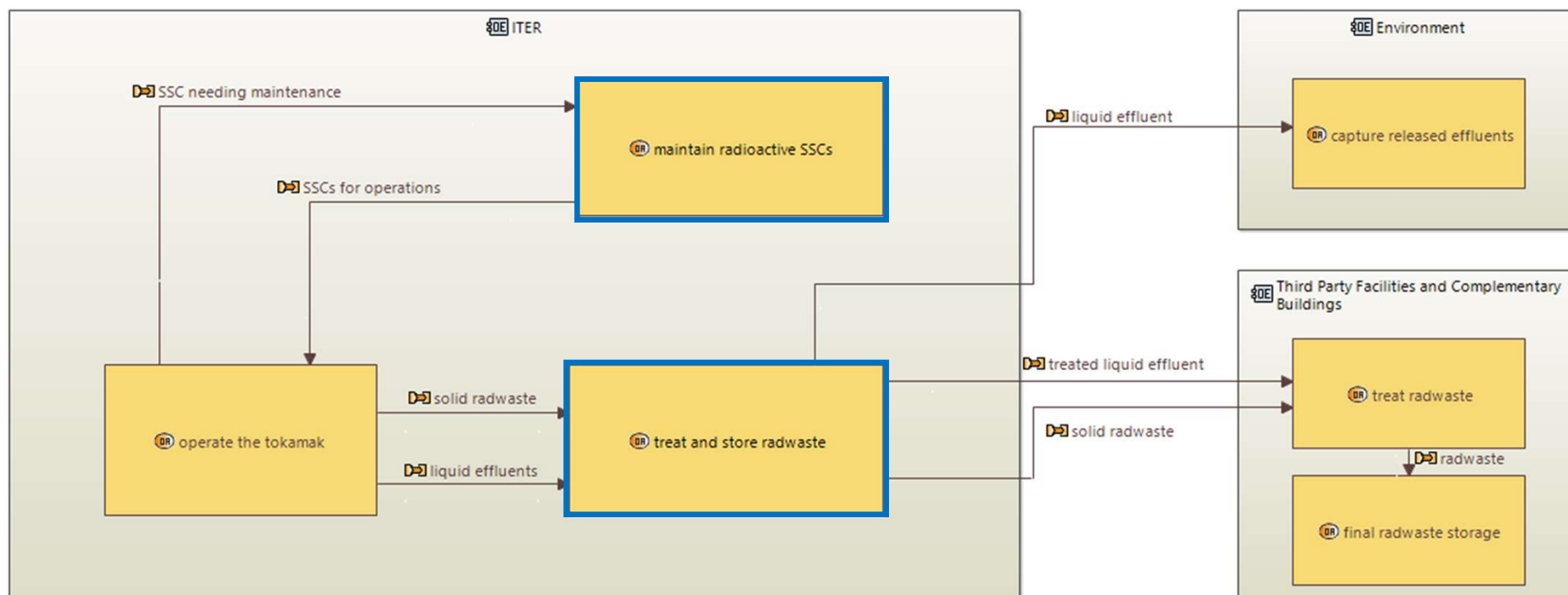


Back up slides

Detailed functional breakdown

 HCF scope

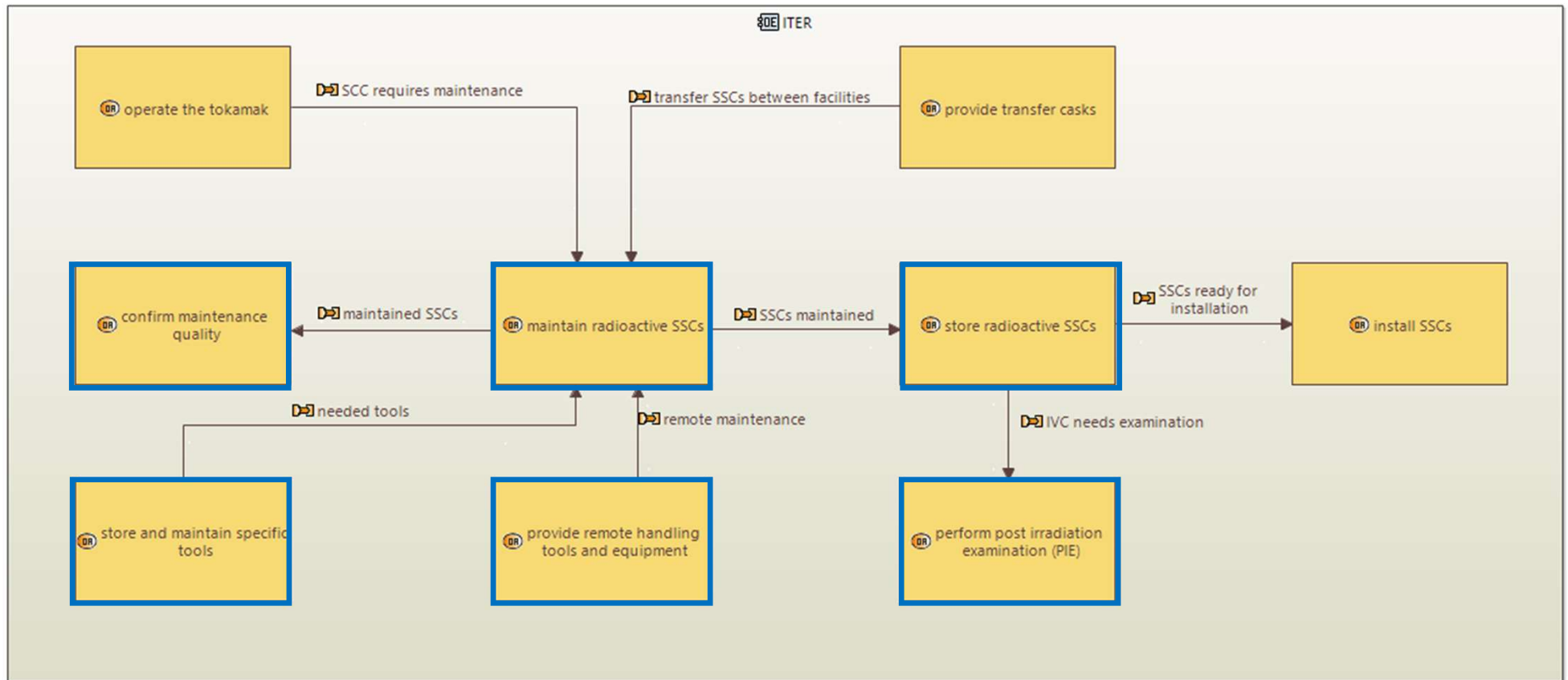
Hot Cell Facility main functions



Detailed functional breakdown

HCF scope

Maintenance of components



SSC: System Structure & Component

Detailed functional breakdown

 HCF scope

Treatment & storage of radwaste

