# **Power Supply Commissioning to Achieve DC Power Control ID: 751** for Superconducting Coils in JT-60SA K. SHIMADA, K. YAMAUCHI, S. HATAKEYAMA, Y. OHMORI, J. OKANO, T. TERAKADO, S. MORIYAMA, G. FRELLO<sup>1</sup> and L. NOVELLO<sup>1</sup>, A. MAISTRELLO<sup>2</sup> and E. GAIO<sup>2</sup>



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### ABSTRACT

- The commissioning of the power supplies (PS) for superconducting coils in JT-60SA has started with dummy load in June 2019 and all test items have been completed successfully in November 2020.
- The most important result is that Integrated operation of the various PS components was completed successfully:
  - High voltage generation of the rated voltage of 5 kV by Switching Network Unit (SNU) [1] was performed as designed.
  - DC current interruption with rated current by Quench Protection Circuit (QPC) [2] was achieved.
- These results are the prerequisite for the execution of the integrated PS operation with superconducting coils in JT-60SA and contribute to the PS commissioning for ITER having the similar PS configuration including the SNU.

## Main results in PS combination test

### **TFC COMBINATION TEST**

• 25.7 kA rated DC current interruption by three TFCQPCs was achieved in TFC circuit.

### **PFC COMBINATION TEST**

- Integrated operation of Base PS, SNU and QPC was completed successfully.
- High voltage generation of the rated voltage of 5 kV by the SNU was

## BACKGROUND

- The detailed design of power supplies to provide the needed DC power to Toroidal Field (TF) and Poloidal Field (PF) superconducting coils for JT-60SA was started in the year 2011 and the installation and individual test for each power supply component was completed by 2018, with a strong collaboration between Japan and EU.
- It is essential to verify the integrated performance with the various PS components before plasma experiment with superconducting coils in JT-60SA.
- Power Supply commissioning (hereby called PS combination test) aimed to verify the performance of the overall system using dummy load (DL) was started in 2019.



## Power Supply commissioning (PS combination test)

Main goal of PS combination test is to verify the coordinated operation that the various power supply components (Base PS, SNU, QPC and Booster PS), following the time sequence, the commands and the references generated by the PS Supervisory Control system (PS-SC, Real-time OS based) [3].







EF2 coil

performed as designed.

- Integrated operation of the Base PS and the Booster PS was completed successfully.
- DC current interruption by PFCQPC was achieved.



- **DC25.7 kA** (corresponding to 2.25T) operation with continuous ratings
- To reduce to 1.4kV the insulation voltage to ground in TF coils: Interleaved installation of QPCs and TF coil groups (1 QPC every 6 coils) and midpoint grounding of dump resistor in each QPC
- Similar TFC circuit configuration to ITER

#### TFC circuit configuration

Coils	Base PS	SNU	Booster PS	QPC
TF	±80V / +25.7kA	-	-	+1.93kV / +25.7kA (*)
CS1	±1kV / ±20kA	-5kV to 0kV	-	±3.8kV / ±20kA
CS2	±1.25kV / ±20kA	-5kV to 0kV	-	±3.8kV / ±20kA
CS3	±1.25kV / ±20kA	-5kV to 0kV	-	±3.8kV / ±20kA
CS4	±1kV / ±20kA	-5kV to 0kV	-	±3.8kV / ±20kA
EF1	±1kV / -20kA to +10kA	-	±5kV / -14.5kA to +4kA	±3.8kV / ±20kA
EF2	±0.97kV / -20kA to +10kA	-	±5kV / -14.5kA to +4kA	±3.8kV / ±20kA
EF3	±0.97kV / ±20kA	-5kV to 0kV	-	±3.8kV / ±20kA
EF4	±0.97kV / ±20kA	-5kV to 0kV	-	±3.8kV / ±20kA
EF5	±0.97kV / -20kA to +10kA	-	±5kV / -14.5kA to +4kA	±3.8kV / ±20kA
EF6	±1kV / -20kA to +10kA	-	±5kV / -14.5kA to +4kA	±3.8kV / ±20kA
Note: (*) Three units				

2.5 kΩ 2.5 kΩ Booster PS 2.5 kΩ  $2.5 \text{ k}\Omega$ (PSV1)  $\pm 5kV/+4kA$ CrowBar Switch Pyrobreake CrowBar Switch SNU Pvrobreake 0.19 0 Booster BPS Hybrid swite Hybrid switch (SS) QPC +(BPS+SCB) [BPS+SCB] ±3.8kV/±20kA Hybrid switch ±3.8kV/±20kA (BPS+SCB) Booster PS (PSV2) Current Reversing Link ±5kV/-14.5kA **Current Reversing Link** u Dummy load Dummy CS4 load

Configuration of Base PS for low voltage operation and SNU / Booster PS for high voltage generation to optimize/minimize the capacity of the PS components

• SNU to generate high voltage in the inner PF coils (CS1-4, EF3 and EF4) in plasma ignition and used for all PFC circuit in ITER

Booster PS to achieve flexible plasma shape control with high voltage in the outer PF coils (EF1, EF2, EF5 and EF6) during plasma initiation

#### **PFC circuit configuration**

### DC power supply system in JT-60SA







SS open: 0s, MS close: 30ms QPC activation by the simulated quench signal at t=83s 5 kV generation after R1 insert and the combined operation of SNU and Base PS after R2 insert It was observed that the system combined of Base PS, SNU and **QPC** can operate as designed.

### Integrated operation test of Base PS, SNU and QPC in CS4



Integrated operation test of Base PS, Booster PS and QPC in EF2

## PS integrated commissioning

PS integrated commissioning with superconducting coils in JT-60SA

- Control and management for all PS components by PS-SC according to the desired operation scenario
- Signal communication (commands, references) via Reflective Memory (RFM)
- Real-time control system with 4 kHz

CONCLUSION

- Protection for all PS components managed by PS Interlock Protection System (PS-IPS, FPGA-based) via optics with fail-safe logic
- *Control and protection system in PS combination test*

Simplified scheme of PS operation and protection

• In order to verify the performance of the overall system of PS components (in particular, integrated operation with various PS components) to achieve the proper DC power control with superconducting coil, all test items of the commissioning with the dummy load for the power supply system in JT-60SA has been completed successfully in November 2020.

• The completion of the PS combination test is one of the important achievements to start plasma operation with superconducting coils in JT-60SA and is expected to be one of contributions to future PS commissioning in ITER.

### has started in Jan. 2021. Important test results were obtained.





## REFERENCES

[1] A. Lampasi, et.al., Energies 11 (2018) 996 [2] E. Gaio, et. al., Nucl. Fusion 58 (2018) 075001 [3] S. Hatakeyama, et. al., Fusion Eng. Des. 146 (2019) 1652