

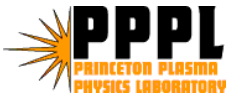
NCSX Startup (WBS 85)

C.A.Gentile
NCSX CD-4 Startup

NCSX Startup



- WBS 85 Objective = Safely bring NCSX on-line
- Concerns = People Safety, Environmental Safety, Machine Safety
- WBS 85 has two main components = Documentation + Safe Startup
- Startup Strategy = 10 week Startup Plan w/ First Plasma @ week 7
- Startup Documentation = Slides 6 & 7
- Startup Staffing and Positions = Slide 8
- Basis of Startup cost & staffing requirements = TFTR (during D-T transition), NSTX
- Risks and Mitigation = Slide 9
- Strong emphasis on pre-operational system testing and Activity Certification Committee (ACC) reviews. ACC is an independent cognizant group made up of PPPL and PSO membership. ACC performs detailed technical reviews including physical walk-down of reviewed system(s). Successfully implemented during NSTX startup



What Startup Will Demonstrate

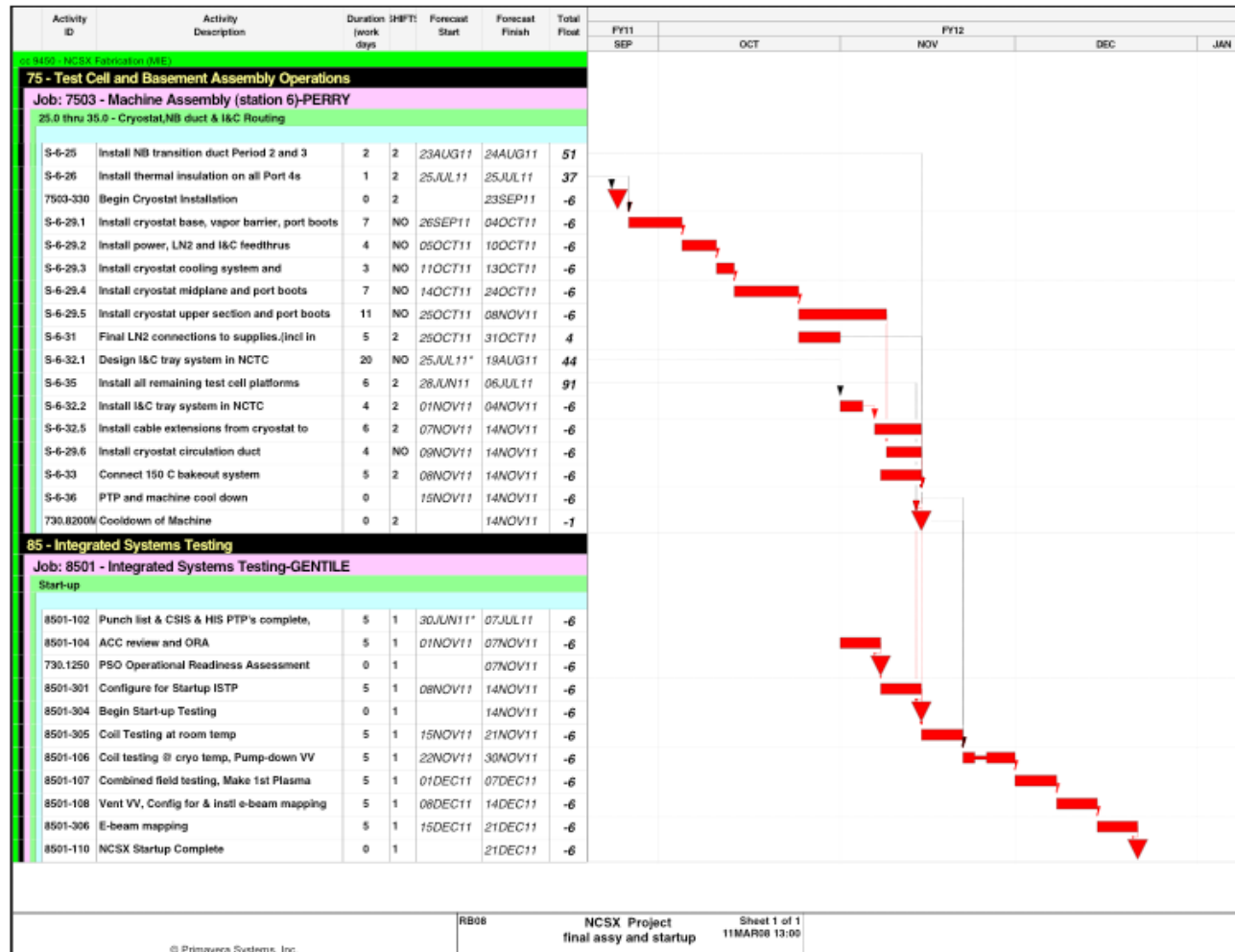


- * Ohmically heated (first) plasma
 - 1.4 m major radius
 - ≥ 0.5 T magnetic field
 - ≥ 25 kA plasma current
 - coils operated at cryogenic temperatures
 - modular coils operated at 12 kA
 - TF coils operated at 2 kA
 - PF coils operated at 3 kA
 - PF5 & PF6 operated at 2 kA
 - central solenoid operated at 12 kA
 - ability to maintain high vacuum in vv
 - ability to bake at 150 C
 - ability to perform (multiple) e-beam (surface) mapping
- * *see Hutch Neilson presentation for additional startup parameters*

WBS 85 Schedule



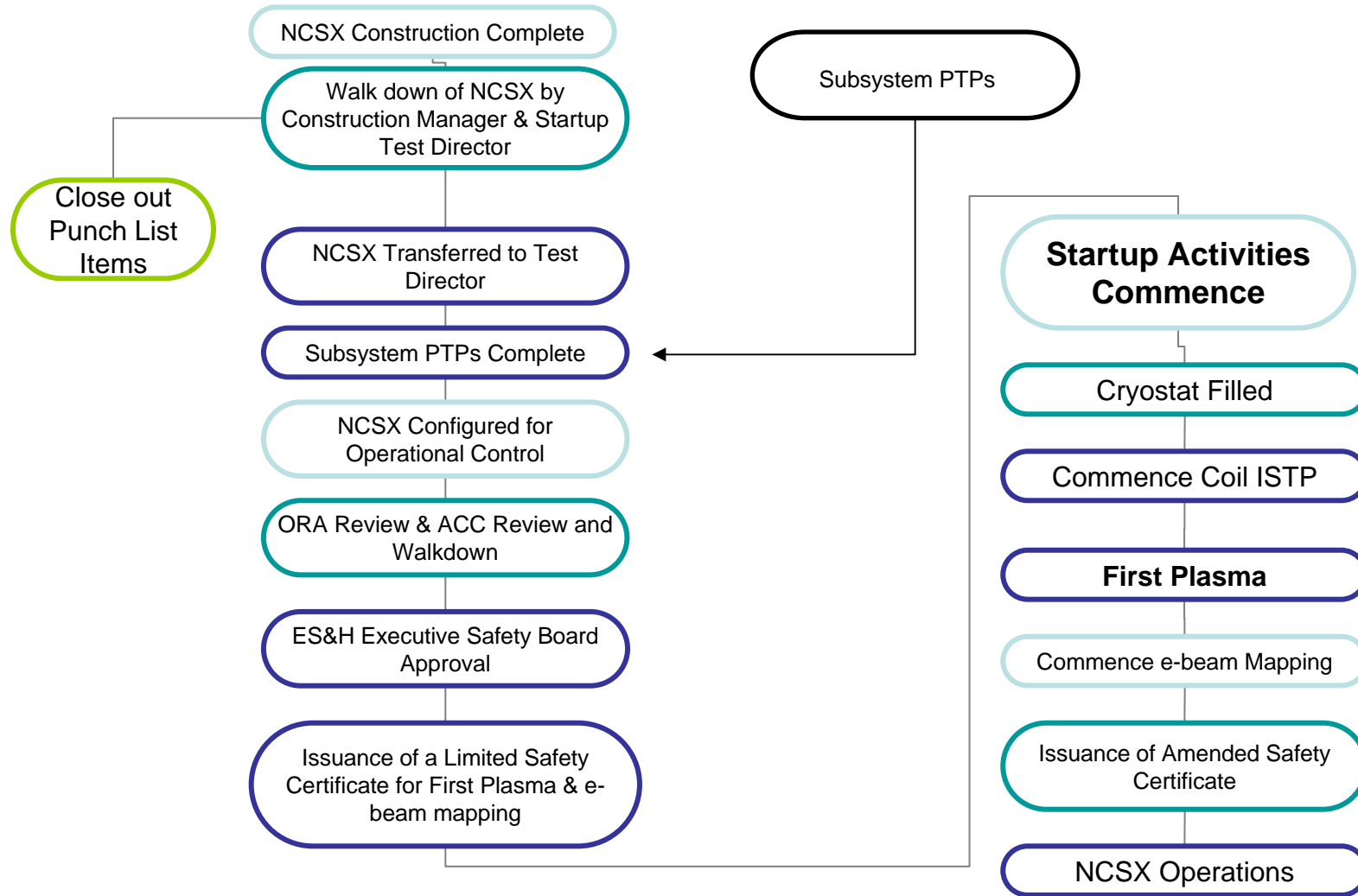
ISTP



SC Project Review of NCSX, April 8-10, 2008
C. A. Gentile 4



Startup Flow Chart



Documentation needed for Startup



- NCSX Safety Assessment Document (SAD)
- NCSX Integrated System Test Procedure (ISTP)
- Completed (sub-system) Pre-operational Test Procedures (PTP)
- NCSX Configuration Control Procedure
- NCSX Interface Control Procedure
- First Plasma sub-system support procedures
Torus VV pumpdown, cryo operations, search & secure procedures, power system procedures, coil operating procedures, bakeout procedures, control system procedures.

Startup Documentation Effort



- Documentation Costs = \$345 K
- Documentation Development Team
- Engineer @ 28.5 weeks (1140 hours)
- Senior Lab & Shop @ 28.5 week (1140 hours)
- Total for documentation development = 2280 hours
- Equivalent ~ 1.10 person years of effort

Startup Staffing and Positions



- Startup Team costs = \$ 450 K
 - (1) Test Director = 10 weeks @ 100 % FTE
 - (1) Chief Operations Engineer = 10 weeks @ 85 % FTE
 - (1) Project Engineer = 10 weeks @ 75 % FTE
 - (2) Machine Technicians = 10 weeks @ 85 % FTE
 - (1) FCPC Technician = 10 weeks @ 75 % FTE
 - (1) Cryo System Technician = 10 weeks @ 75 % FTE
 - (1) AC Power Engineer = 10 weeks @ 75 % FTE
 - (1) Computer Engineer = 10 weeks @ 75 % FTE
 - Total Startup hours = 2720 hours
 - Equivalent ~ 1.3 person years of effort to safely startup NCSX

Risks & Mitigation

- Incorrectly connecting power supply to coil leads - Coil leads to be clearly designated prior to startup, low power compass test.
- Ground Faults - Check for ground fault conditions during assembly (pre-startup) to mitigate impact on startup.
- Loop Faults - Check for loop faults during assembly (pre-startup).
- Control System - Pre-test wave forms and clock cycles to ensure control system operation.
- Loss of sub-system components (i.e., pumps) - repair / replace.

Conclusion

- Based on the startup of similar machines at PPPL NCSX startup requirements are understood. Good experience base and support for e-beam mapping from colleagues at ORNL, UW, Auburn.
- NCSX startup concerns are mostly about safety (people, environment, machine).
- Success of startup the result of prerequisite PTP's, ACC reviews, ES&H Executive Safety Board review, safety certificate issuance, closing out post construction punch list items.
- Completion of NCSX ISTP will transition the machine from startup to operational.