



MAN DWE® for ITER



MAN DWE® for physical research facilities



Service Portfolio - Overview



From physical theory to fusion reactor

Vacuum components such as plasma vessels, cryostat vessels or injection components engineered and manufactured in Deggendorf

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Service portfolio - Engineering

Engineering

- Material selection and availability
- Development of manufacturing design
- Stresses in stainless steel under vacuum conditions
 - Thermal and residual stress calculation
 - CFD stress calculation
- NDE concept for complex welded shapes
 - Ultrasonic Testing
 - Radiography Testing
 - TOFD (Time of Flight Diffraction)
 - Phased Array
- Assembly concept and schedule
- Considering code requirements (e.g. ASME; AD2000 etc.)
- Budget development



Original 3D design model from W - 7X plasma vessel

Future in the making



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Service portfolio - Manufacturing



Products

- Vacuum vessels
- Cryostat vessels
- Ports / Nozzles / Injectors
- Support structures

Special materials

- Stainless steel
- Nickel based Material
- Titanium
- Zirconium

Available techniques

- Plate cutting
- Rolling
- Special forming
- Welding
- Milling
- PWHT
- Cleaning, up to Electro polishing
- Separate production hall for stainless steel processing



Testing

- 3D Metrology
- Helium leakage
- Hydraulic pressure
- Vacuum density
- X-Ray
- Ultrasonic
- Magnetic permeability

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Service portfolio – Site assembly

On site services:

- Transport studies
- Assembly procedures and assembly activities
- Engineers, Welders and Fitters from MAN workshop Deggendorf
- Handling and alignment of components
- Welding and fitting activities
- NDE
- 3D metrology
- Worldwide operation considering local rules and regulations









<u>Scope:</u>

18 Upper Ports + 18 Port Extensions Final weight: 36 ton each, 640 ton in total



7

First Upper Port finished (from 18)



Upper Port Extension serial fabrication (18pcs)



Facts and Figures

- Material: 316LN-IG; Main wall thickness to be welded: 30mm / 40mm / 60mm
- Performed works: plasma-cutting, forming, deep-hole drilling, welding, testing, machining
- More than 3100 meters of weld seams, 100% RT-tested, in total only 12 meters with repairs
- All seams helium leak tested (without any indications)

Positives and difficulties:

- Implementation of new welding and testing technologies (Narrow-Gap TIG, small-diameter Orbital In-bore TIG with filler, Microfocus)
- Excellent shop load due to parallel work on several Ports, permanent engineering workload
- Long procedure preparation and qualification period before start of fabrication (>1 year to 1st plasma cut)
- Long chain of customers (direct customer -> DA -> IO + ANB involvement)
- Biggest challenge: bureaucratic, slow decision making behavior

Nine Upper Port Extensions now in storage due to sanctions



Scope overview



Material: stainless steel 304L, total weight: 3550 ton, wall thickness: 50mm (90%) to 200mm

Start in an empty workshop



Receipt of first Base Section components



Base Section finished and ready for transport



Lower Cylinder during assembly



Lower Cylinder finished



Top Lid Segments



Top Lid completed



Base Section lifted from assembly frame



Base Section lowering into Tokamak Pit



Facts and Figures

- Material: 304L stainless steel
- Main wall thickness 50mm
- 200mm thick plates welded by Narrow Gap TIG
- Total weld length ca 2000m, mainly welded manually
- Deposited filler material: more than 15 ton
- Sitework duration: 2015 2022

ITER Sector repair works

Reasons for MAN decline

- Requirement of a fix price. Risk too high for MAN
- Proposed time schedule too short and therefore unrealistic for scope of work under given regularities
- Time schedule is highly depended on "third parties"
- Delay damages are not acceptable
- Payment conditions are not acceptable
- Potential scope split to several vendors may lead to unfavorable ratio between engineering / site work