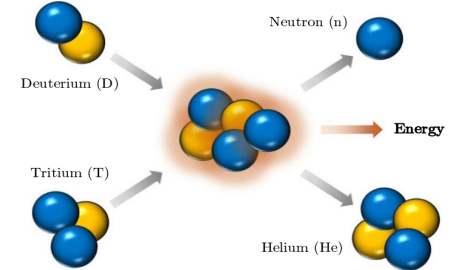
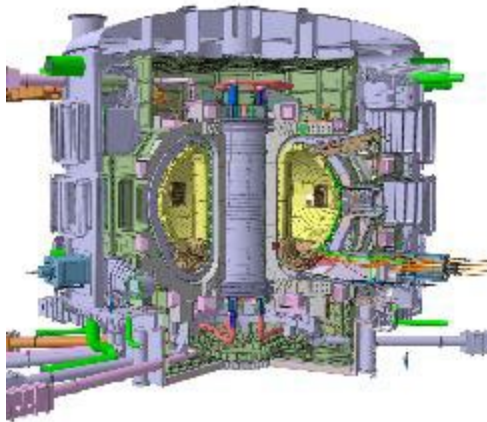


Plasma Technology and ITER Project

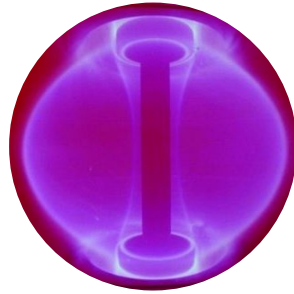
Amro Bader



(Views and opinions expressed here do not necessarily represent those of ITER Organization).

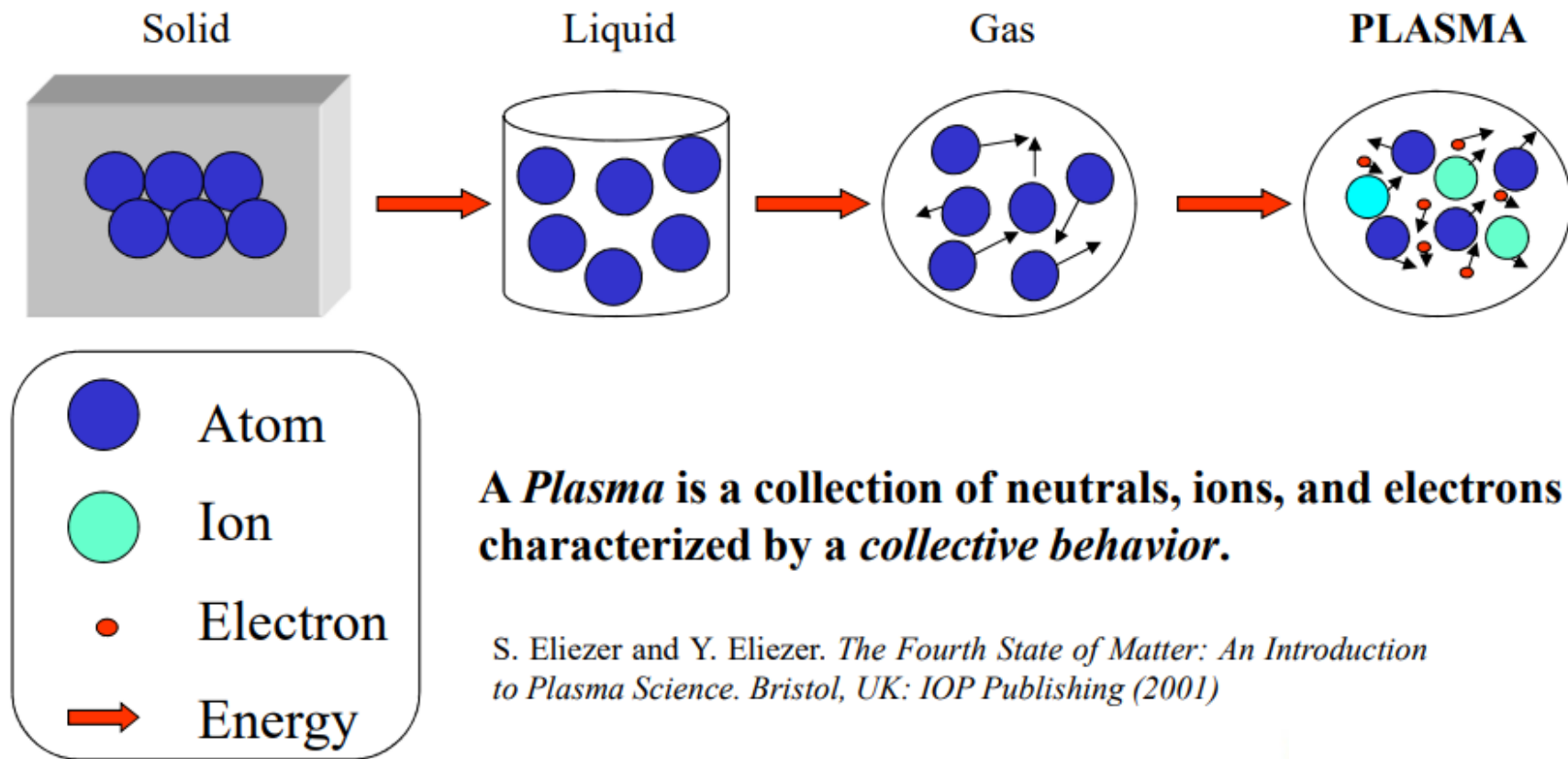
Disclaimer: some slides/pictures in this presentations have been copied or quoted from presentations made by the following scientists, for the PPPL summer school 2020 version:

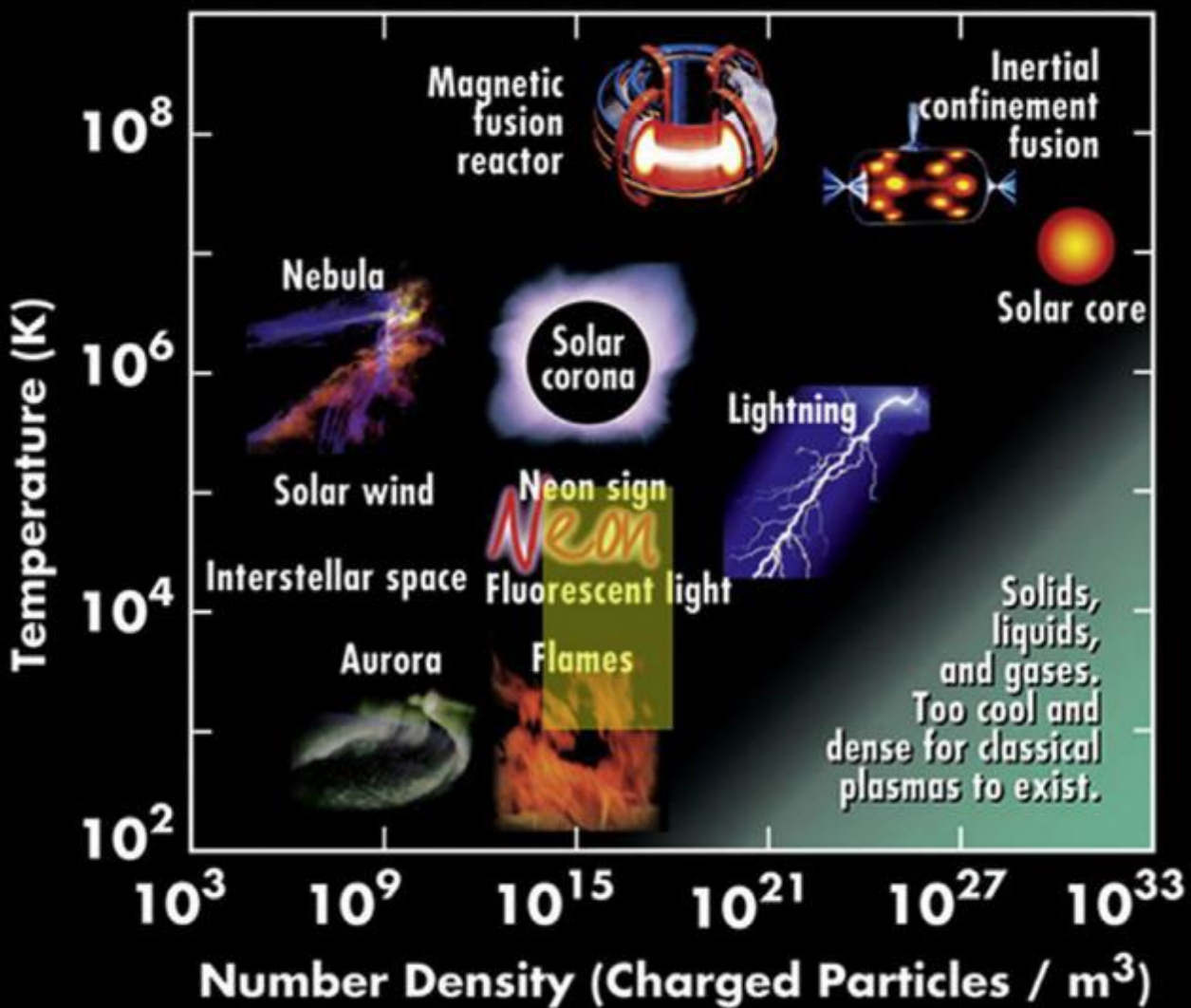
Dr. Florian Laggner; Dr. Tammy Ma; Prof. Jose Lopez



Prologue: Plasma Technology

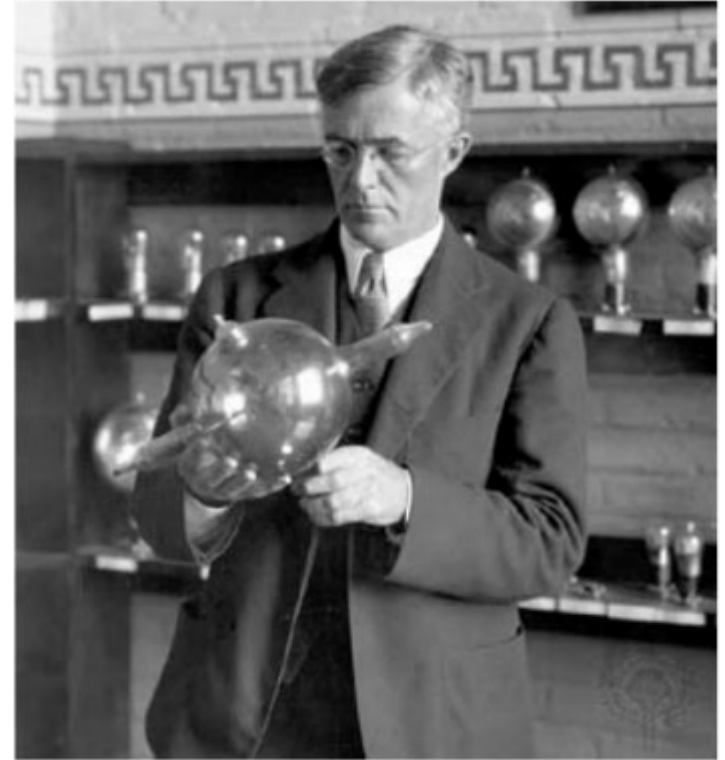
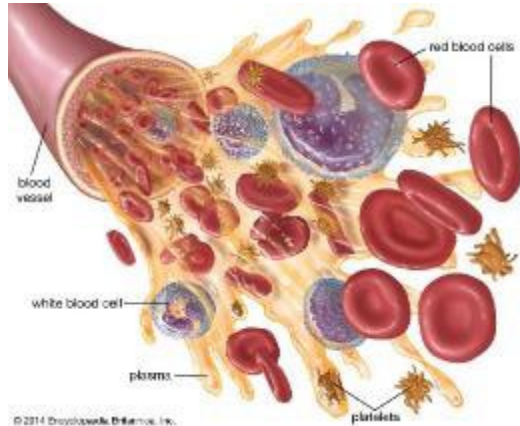
The Plasma state is 'The Fourth State of Matter' (99%)



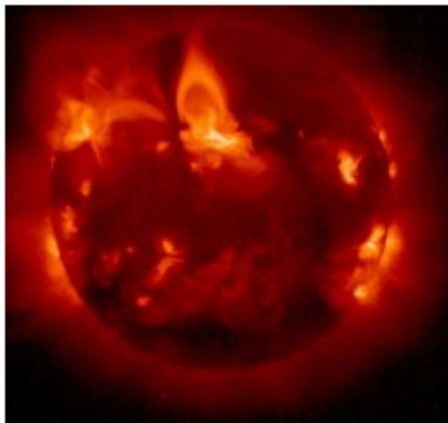


Plasma

Irving Langmuir was one of the first scientists to work on plasmas and the first to refer to this 4th state of matter as **plasmas**, because their similarity to blood plasma



Irving Langmuir



The Sun



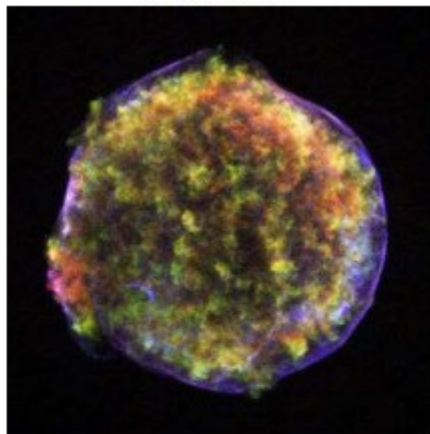
Aurora



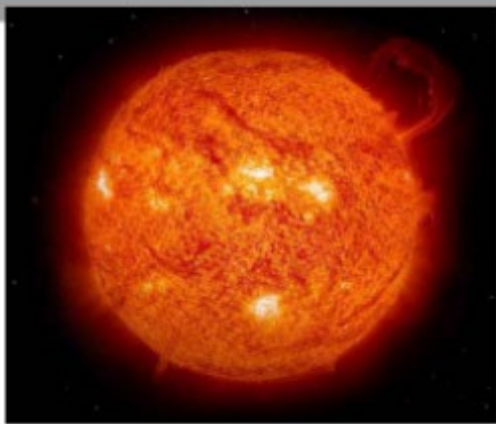
Lightning



The Comet



Supernova



Sun



Aurora Borealis (Northern Lights)



Lightning

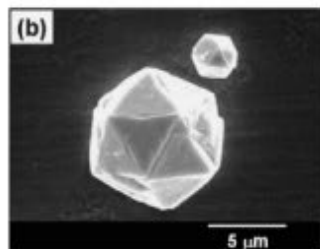


Fluorescent Lamps



Plasma Display Televisions

Material Synthesis



Plasma display



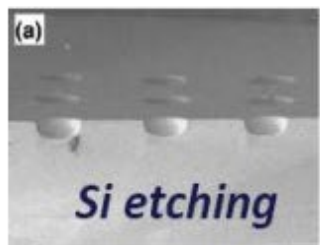
Surface Treatment



Lighting



Material processing



200 μm

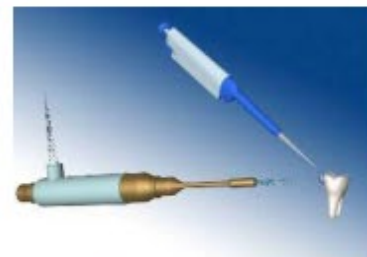
Ozone generation for water cleaning



Bio-application

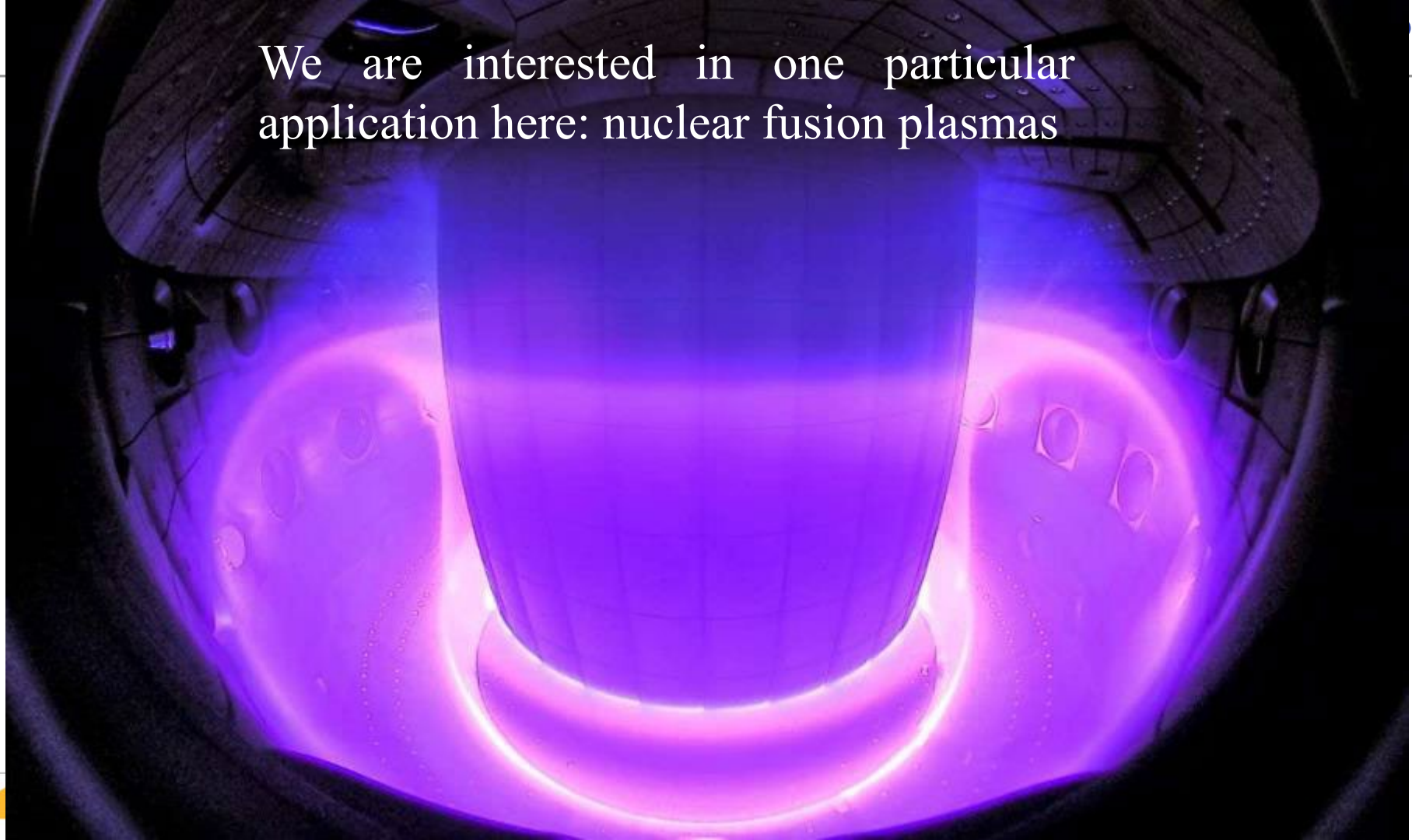


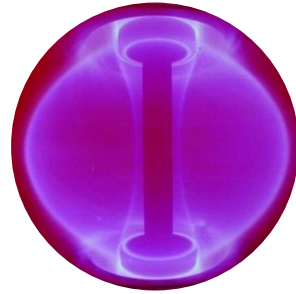
Dental application



and Many more...

We are interested in one particular application here: nuclear fusion plasmas





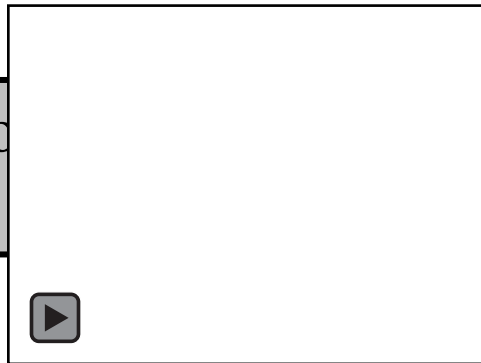
1. Energy Landscape

Why should we care about Nuclear Fusion?

Pollution

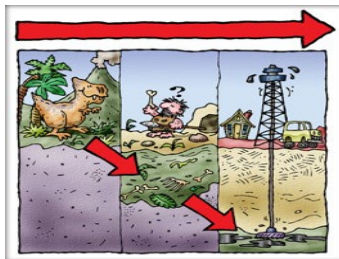


More than **80%** of our global energy comes from fossil fuels



Supply shortage

200,000,000 years



100 years?



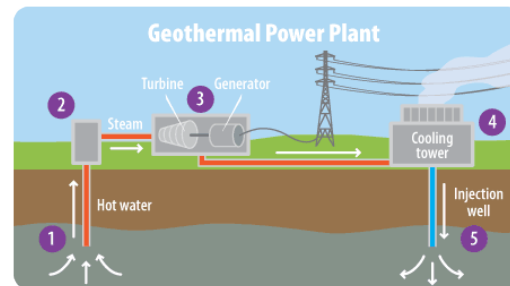
Why should we care about Nuclear Fusion?

- What are the alternative energy sources
 - Wind power
 - 😊 Cheap, proven
 - ☹️ Weather dependent
 - Solar power (voltaic and thermal)
 - 😊 Modular, proven
 - ☹️ Weather dependent

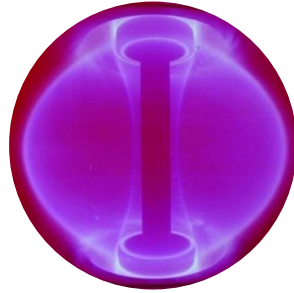


Why should we care about Nuclear Fusion?

- What are the alternative energy sources
 - Geothermal power
 - 😊 Cheap, proven
 - 😞 Geography dependent
 - Hydro-electric power
 - 😊 Proven
 - 😞 Geography dependent
 - Nuclear Fission
 - 😊 Proven
 - 😞 Safety concerns

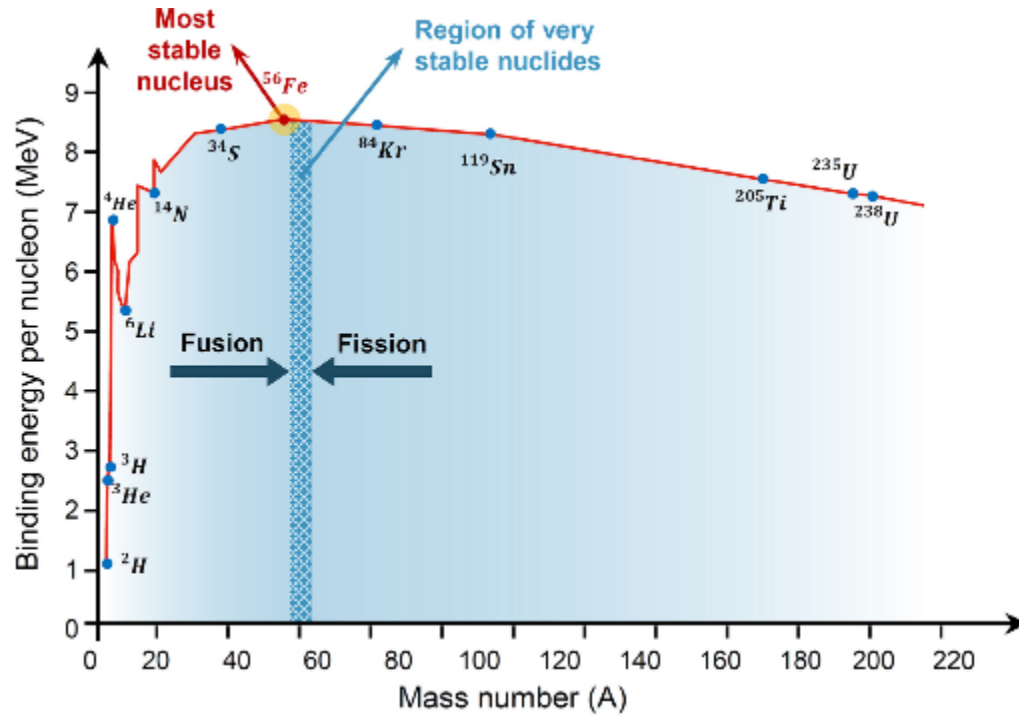


➔ All have merits and challenges ...

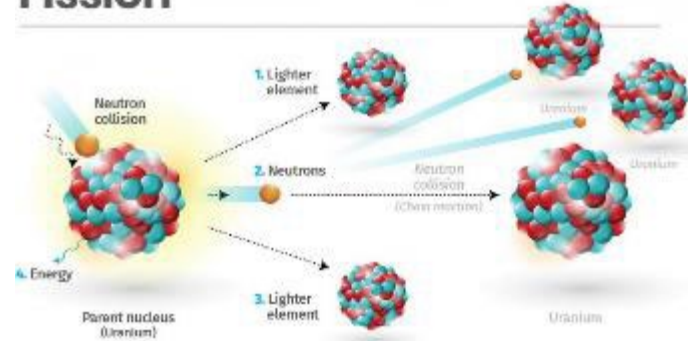


2. What is Fusion?

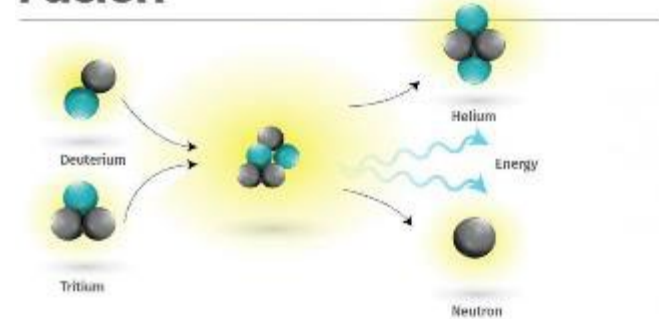
What is Fusion



NUCLEAR Fission



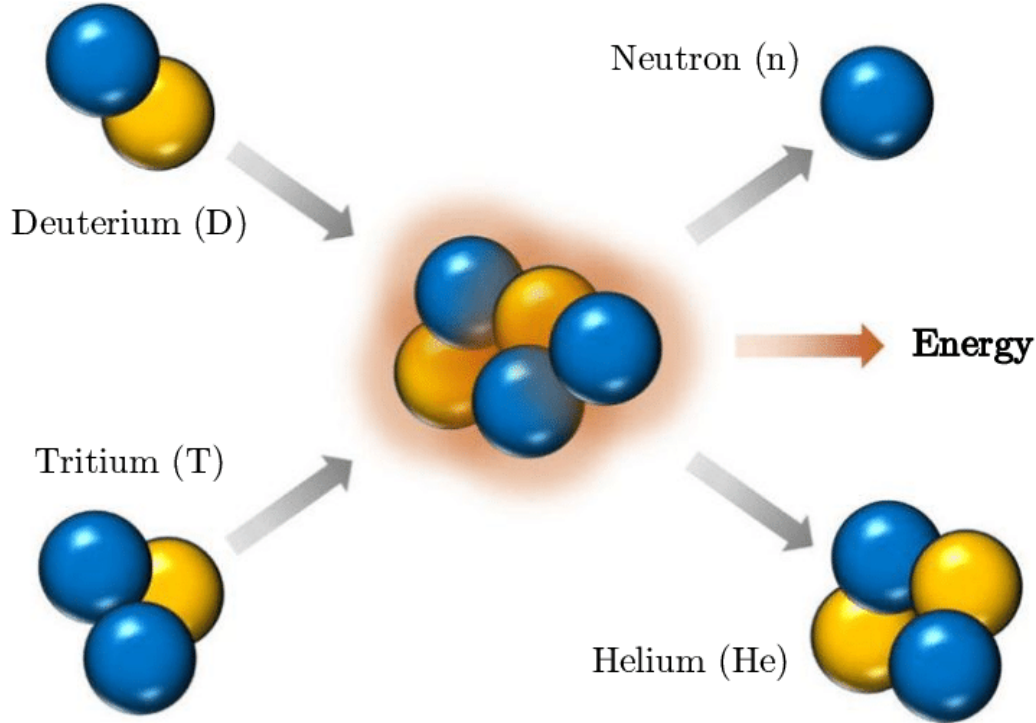
NUCLEAR Fusion



What is Fusion?

A **nuclear reaction** between **Hydrogen isotopes**, releasing tremendous energy

Low temperatures:



Deuterium (D)

Neutron (n)

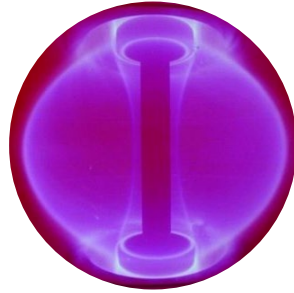
Tritium (T)

Energy

Helium (He)

Take aways

- Fission is the process of breaking large nuclei into smaller ones, fusion is the opposite
- Fusion produces 4 times more energy per reaction as fission
- There are many fusion fuel candidates, with Deuterium-Tritium being the most commonly assumed in fusion energy applications

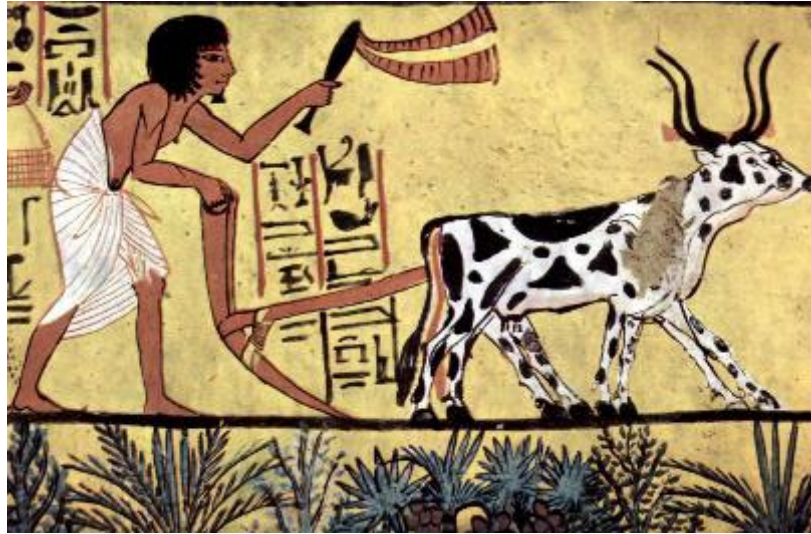


3. Fusion energy: why bother?

1. Virtually unlimited fuel resources

Deuterium and Tritium are available to meet the world's demand are enough for:

A few hundred-thousands to millions of years

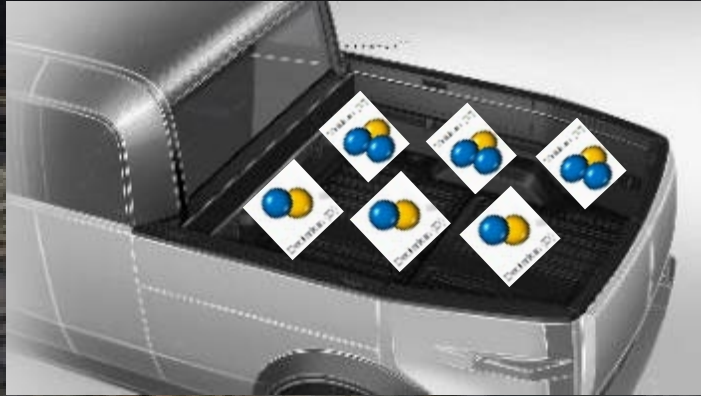


Earliest human civilizations date to as far as **10 thousand years** ago

2. Most energy-dense fuel

How much **coal** does it take to fuel a 1GWe PP for **2 days**?

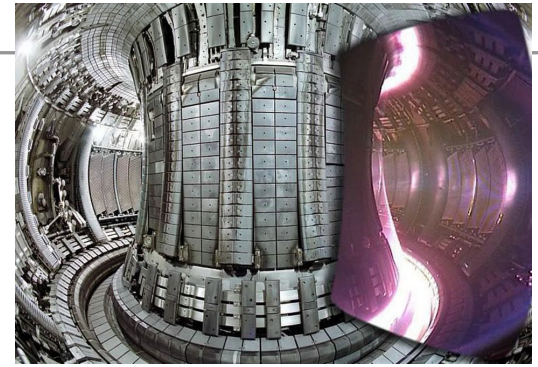
How much **DT** does it take to fuel a 1GWe PP for **1 year**?

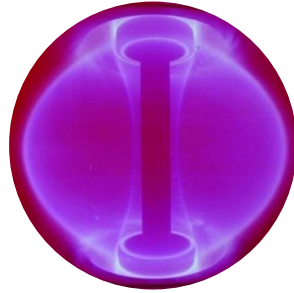


3. Environment and Safety

- No greenhouse gases emitted
- Inherently safe (unlike nuclear fission)

- Virtually unlimited fuel
- Stable baseload source
- Geography independent
- Highest energy density
- No green-house gases
- Inherently safe



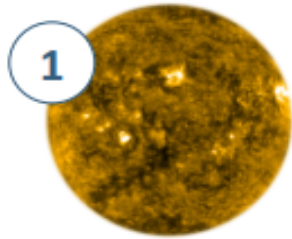


4. Fusion energy: how?

Fusion: how?

There are at least three ways to achieve nuclear fusion

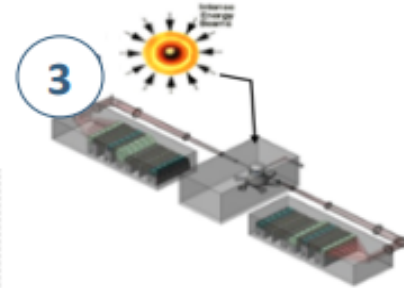
Gravitational Confinement



Magnetic Confinement



Inertial Confinement

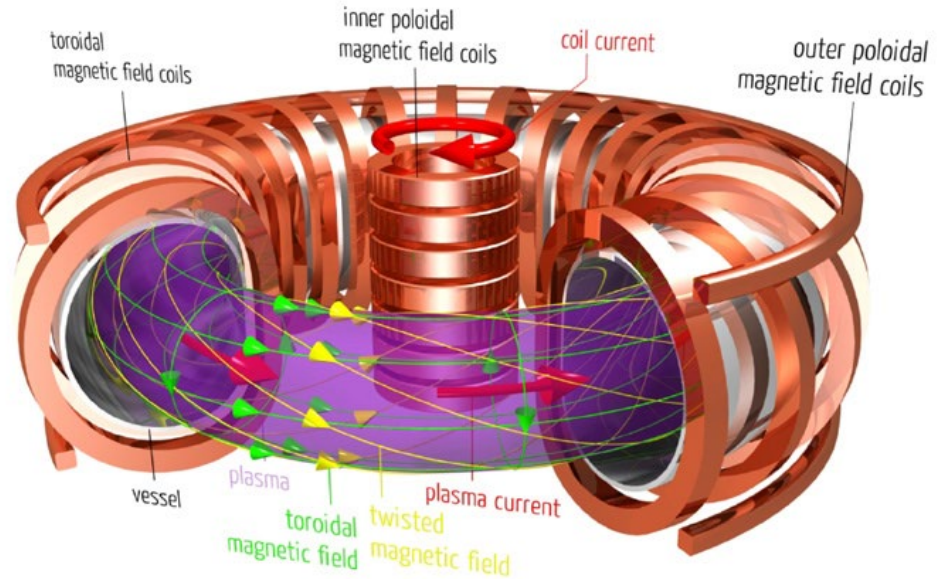
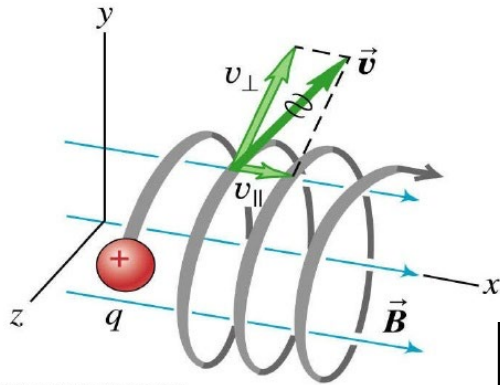


Density	$10^4 \times \text{solid}$	$\text{solid} / 10^8$	$10^3 \times \text{solid}$
Temperature	1 keV	10 keV	10 keV
Confinement time	10^5 years	seconds	10^{-10} seconds

Fusion: how?

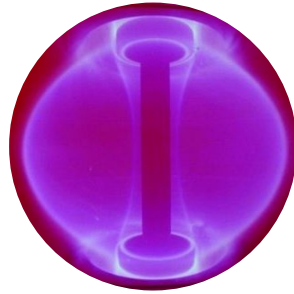
Magnetic confinement: apply magnetic fields to trap the ultra-hot plasma at 200 million degrees

Motion of charged particles in a magnetic field





4. Initiatives to realize Fusion energy



4.1 ITER Project

ITER: “the way” for a new energy source

International Fusion energy mega-project of 35 countries

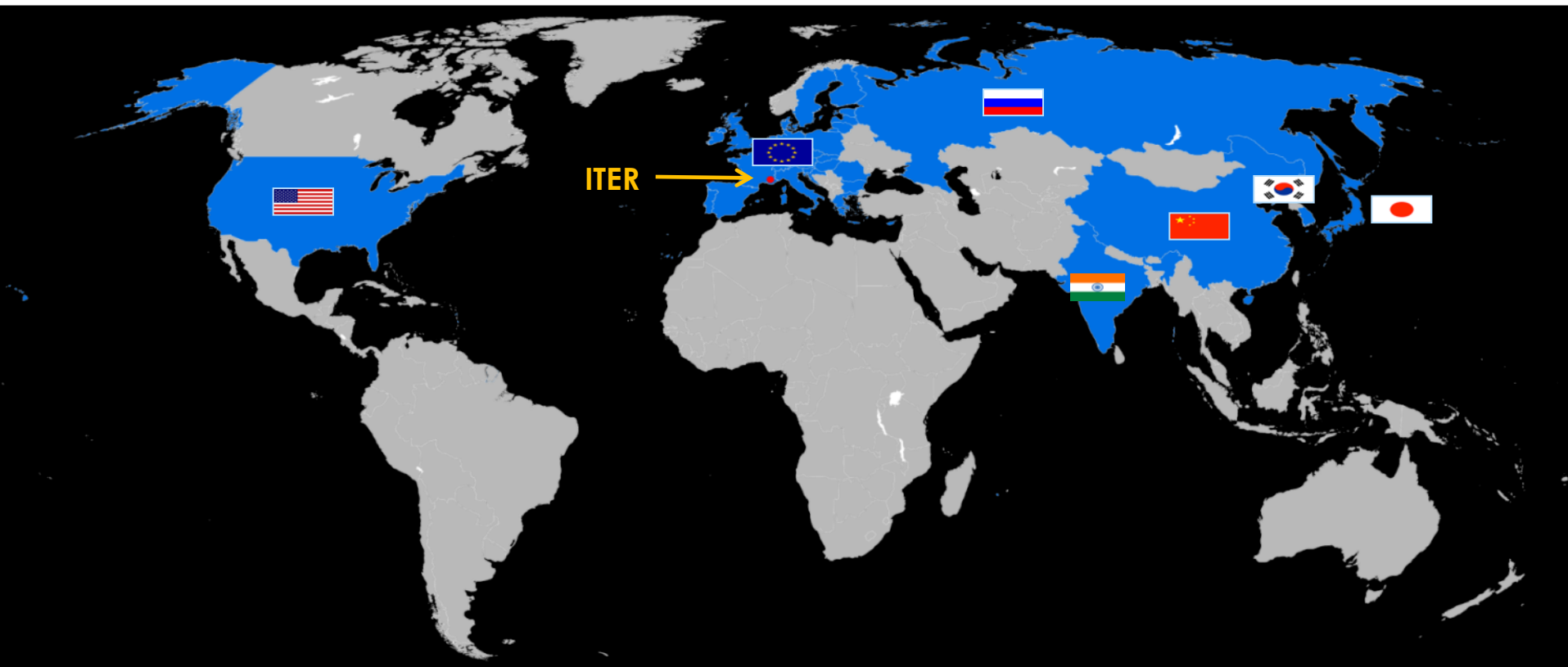
Proving the feasibility of fusion energy generation

Costs around 25 Billion USD



Who is with ITER?

- The world's most industrialized nations



Who is with ITER?

An integrated project - Intellectual Property shared by all

Project Structure

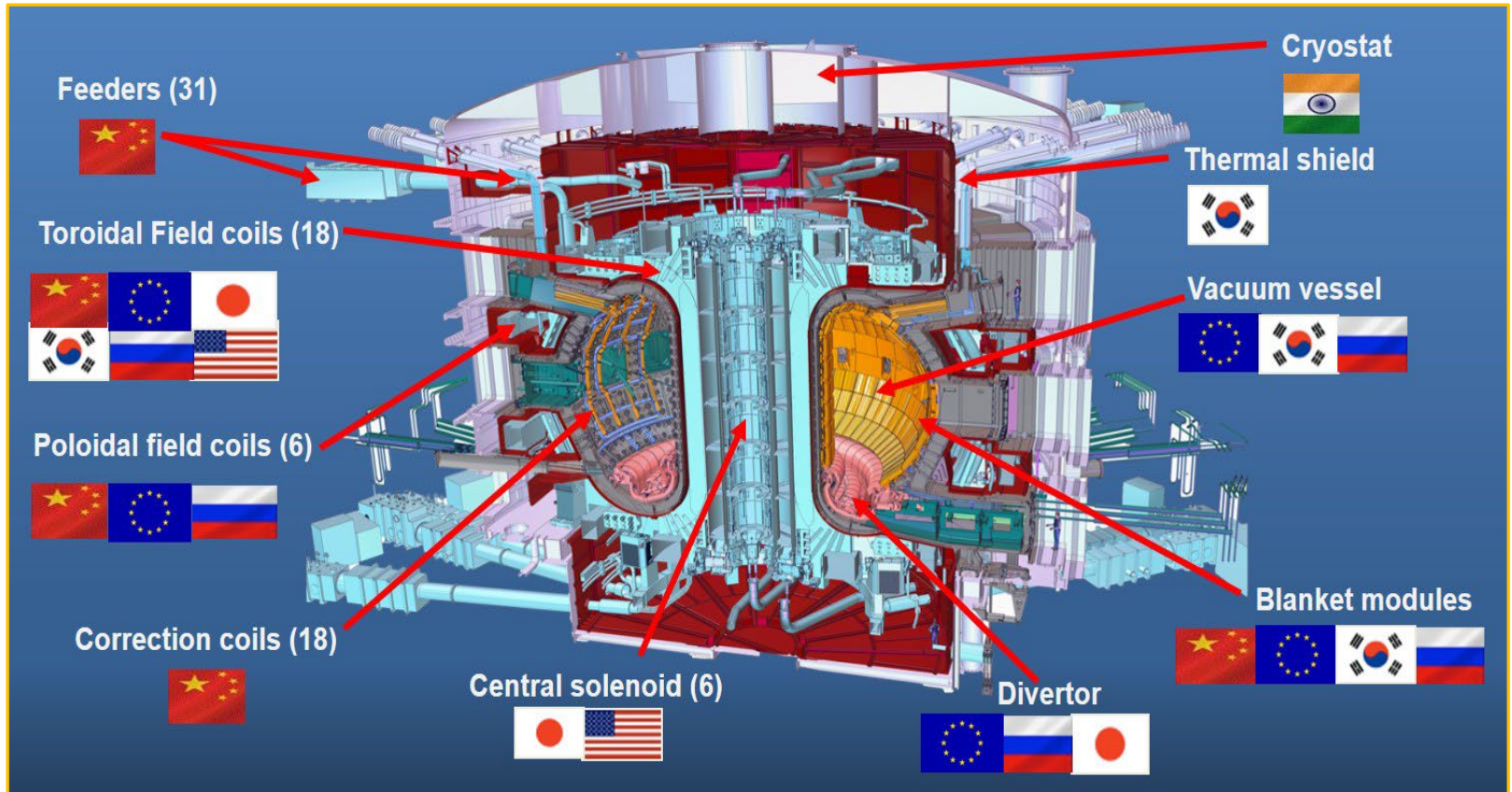
- 1 Central Team - ITER organization (IO)
- 7 Domestic Agencies

Financial support:

- 80-90% in-kind
 - Lots of Hardware!
- 10-20% in-cash

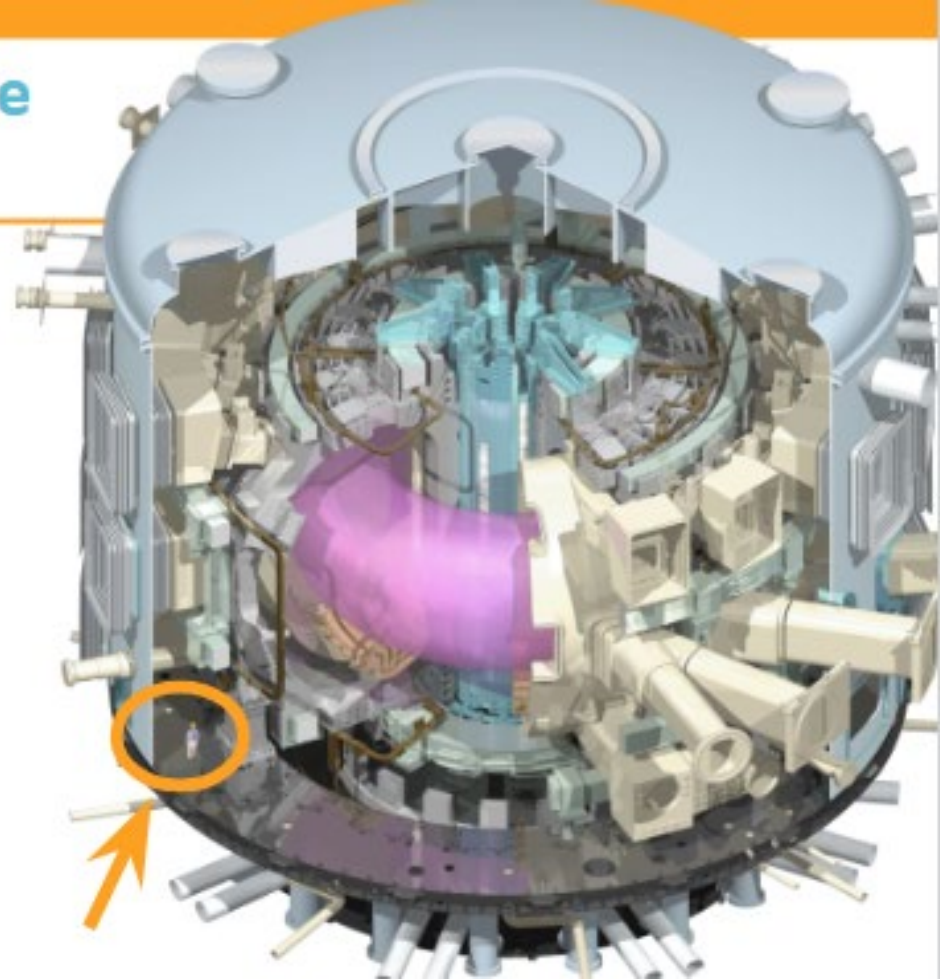


Who manufactures what?



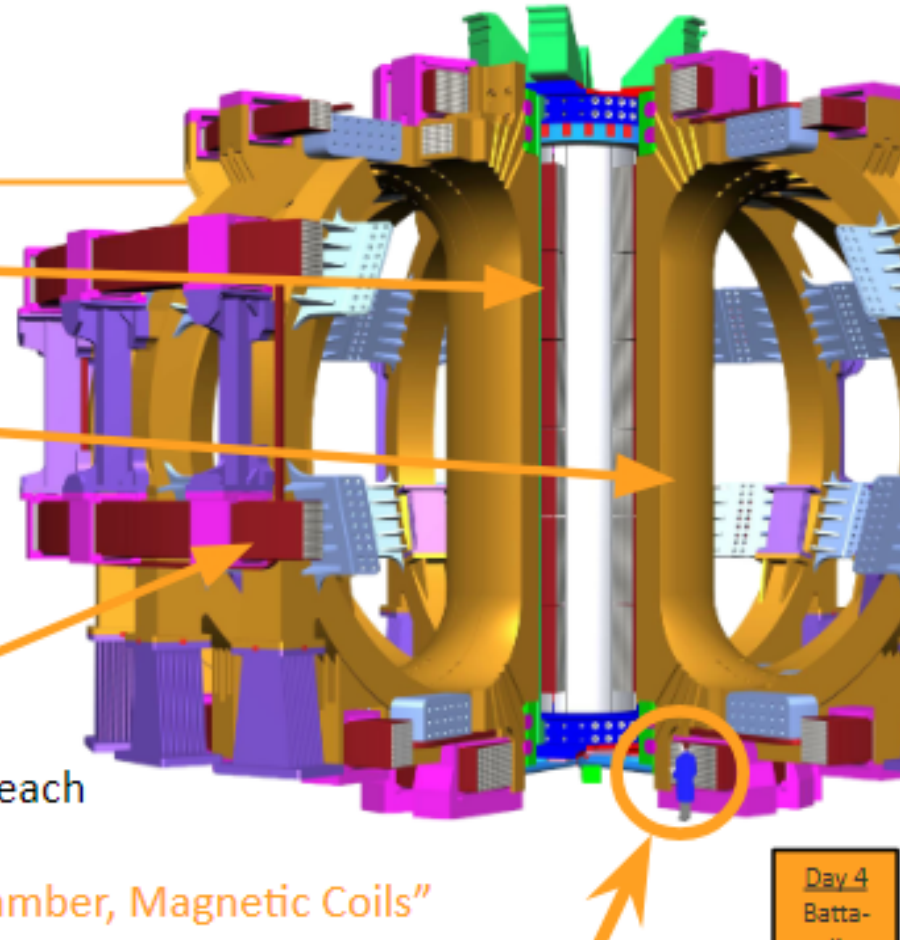
ITER's Mission - Demonstrate fusion at industrial-scale

- Produce a plasma with dominant heating of alpha particles
 - Study a “burning plasma”
- 500 MW fusion power ($Q \geq 10$)
- Extend pulse duration
 - Non-inductive current drive
- Test Fuel technology
 - Tritium breeding
- Costs: \$ 20 billion



A giant magnetic cage

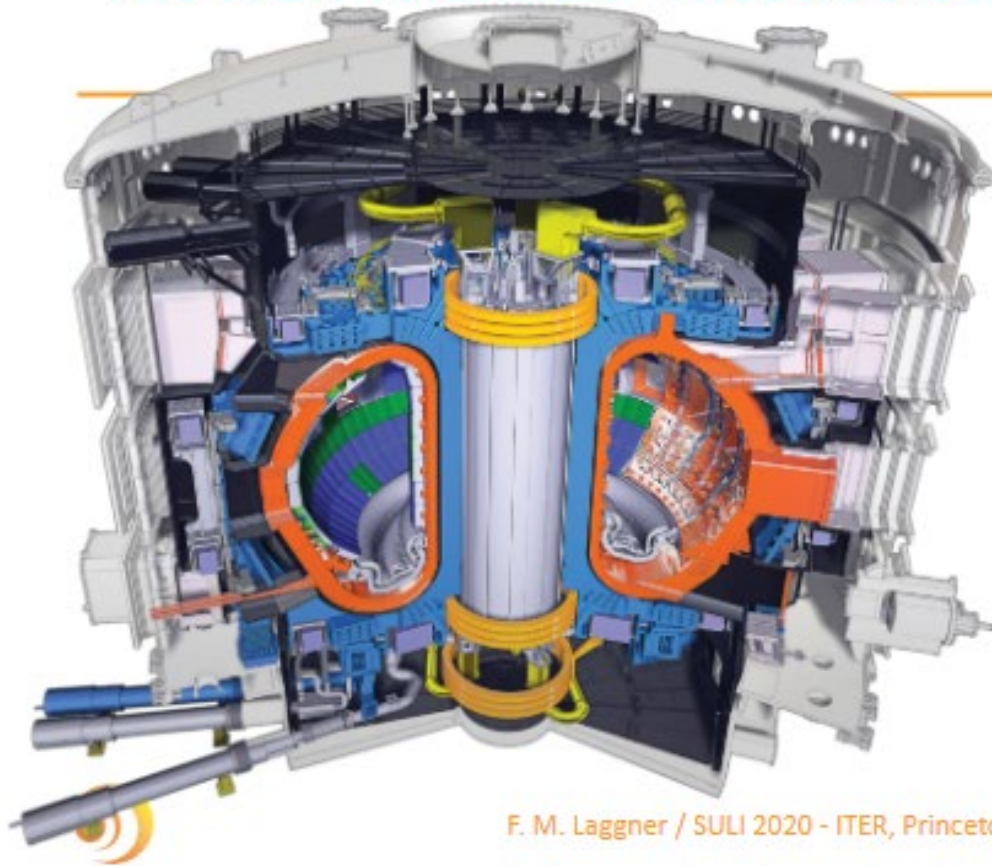
- 1 central solenoid (Nb₃Sn)
 - 13 m high, 1,000 tonnes
- 18 toroidal magnets (Nb₃Sn)
 - 17 m high, 360 tonnes each
 - Magnetic axis to be positioned with a precision below 0.5 mm
- 6 poloidal magnets (Nb-Ti)
 - 8 to 24 m diameter, 200 to 400 tonnes each



“Tokamak”: Russian acronym for “Toroidal Chamber, Magnetic Coils”

Day 4
Batta-

The ITER Tokamak - Massive Components



Vacuum Vessel: ~ 8 000 t

TF Coils: ~ 18 x 360 t

Central solenoid: ~ 1 000 t

Radius: 6.2 m

Total ~ 23 000 tonnes



**3.5 Eiffel
Towers**

F. M. Laggner / SULI 2020 - ITER, Princeton, NJ / June 18, 2020

Reminder: Performance of Fusion Plasmas

- Temperature - T_i : $1-2 \times 10^8$ K (10-20 keV)
 - $\sim 10 \times$ temperature of sun's core
- Density - n_i : 1×10^{20} m⁻³
 - 10^{-6} of atmospheric particle density
- Energy confinement time - τ_E : few seconds
 - \propto plasma current \times radius²
- Plasma pulse duration: ~ 1000 s

Fusion power amplification:

$$Q = \frac{\text{Fusion Power}}{\text{Input Power}} \sim n_i T_i \tau_E$$

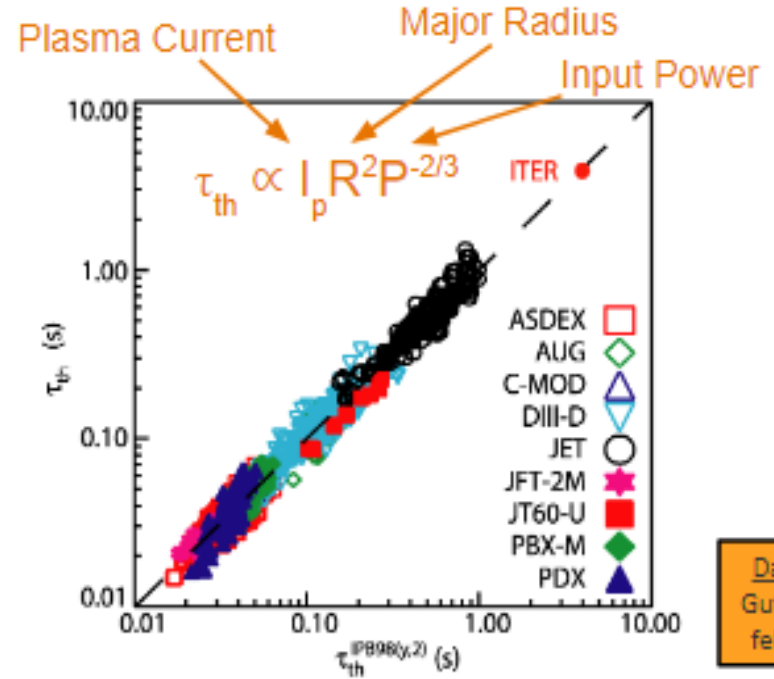
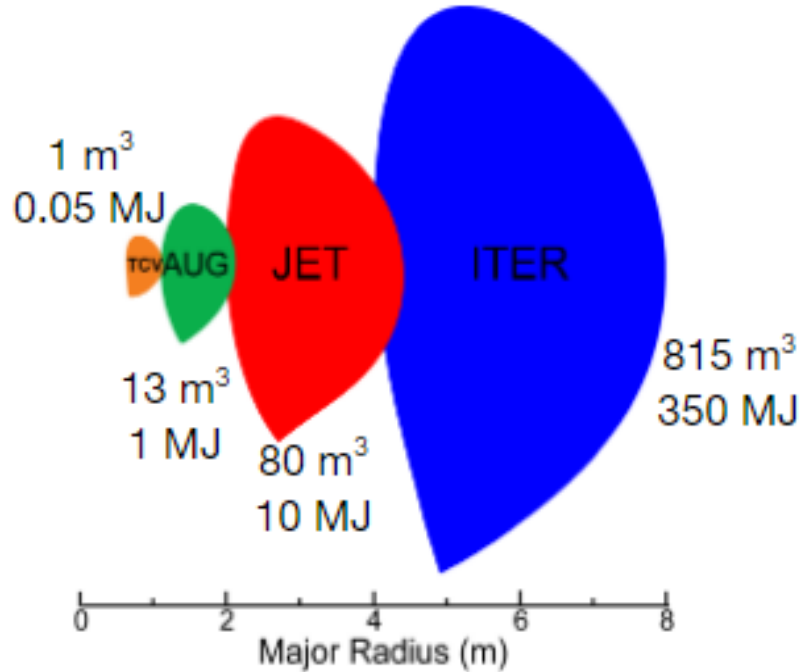
\Rightarrow Present devices: $Q \leq 1$

\Rightarrow ITER: $Q \geq 10$

\Rightarrow 'Controlled ignition':
 $Q \geq 30$

Why bigger? How big should ITER be?

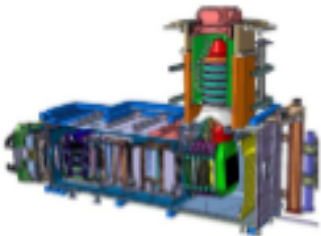
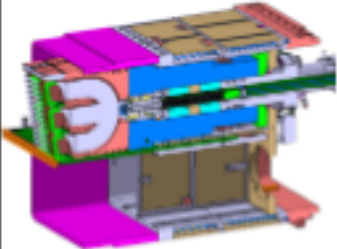
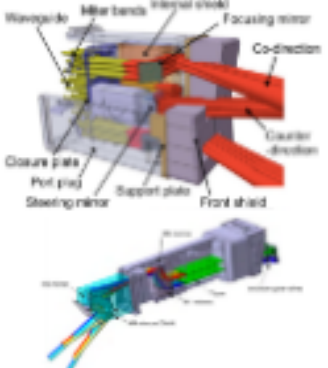
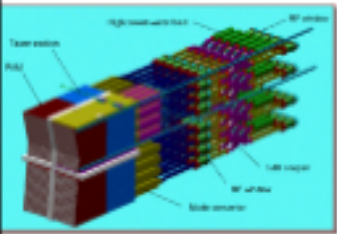
Confinement scaling studies provide robust approach



Day 7
Gutterfelder

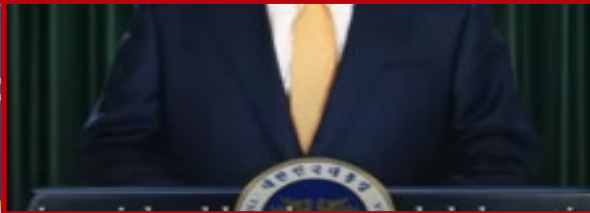
Detailed design rely on numerical codes combining engineering and physics constraints

Heating and Current Drive Systems

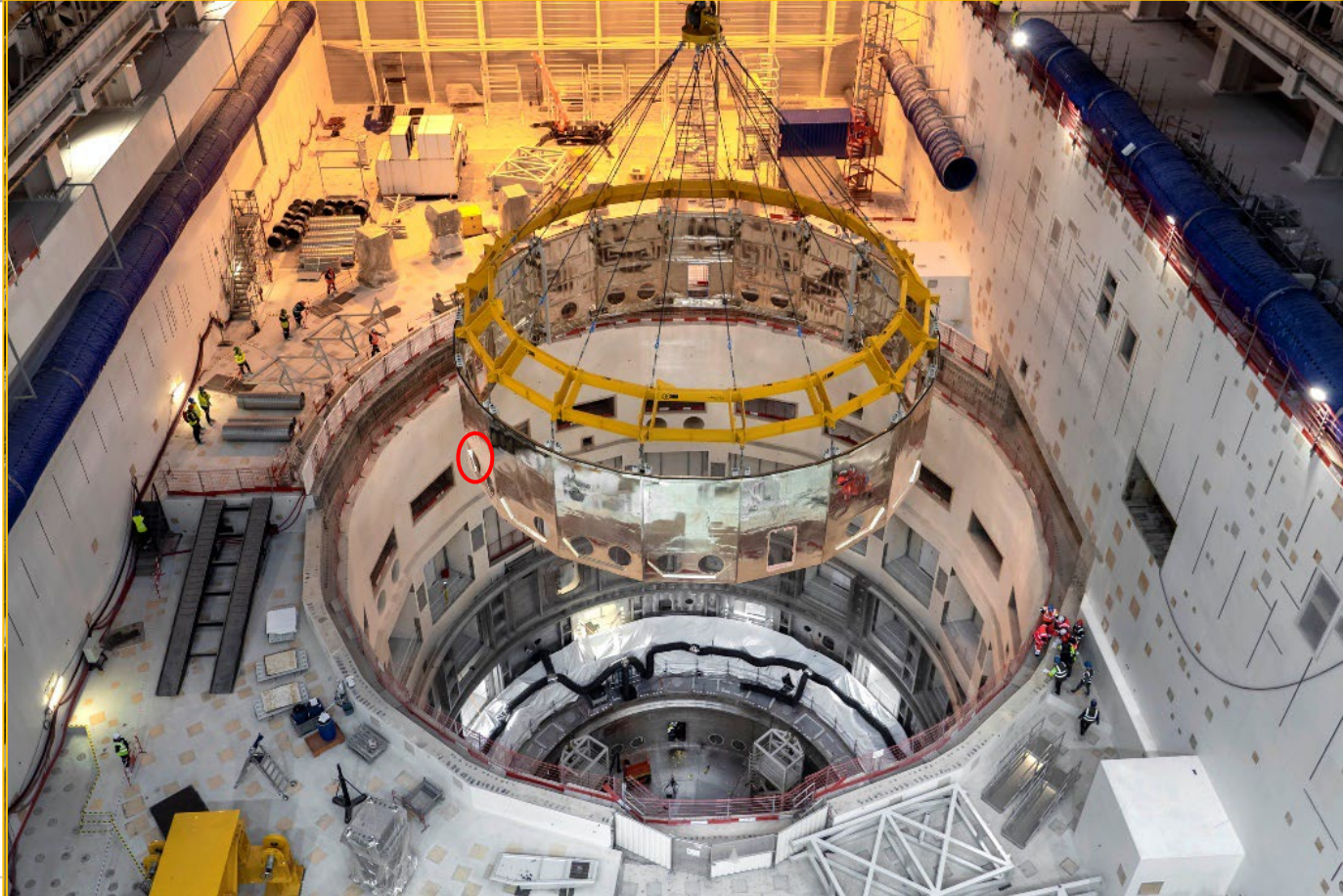
NB	IC	EC	LH
Neutral Beam - 1 MeV	Ion Cyclotron 40-55MHz	Electron Cyclotron 170GHz	Lower Hybrid ~5 GHz
			
33MW [*] +16.5MW [#]	20MW [*] +20MW [#]	20MW [*] +20MW [#]	0MW [*] +40MW [#]
Bulk current drive limited modulation	Sawtooth control modulation < 1 kHz	NTM/sawtooth control modulation up to 5 kHz	Off-axis bulk current drive

Day 5

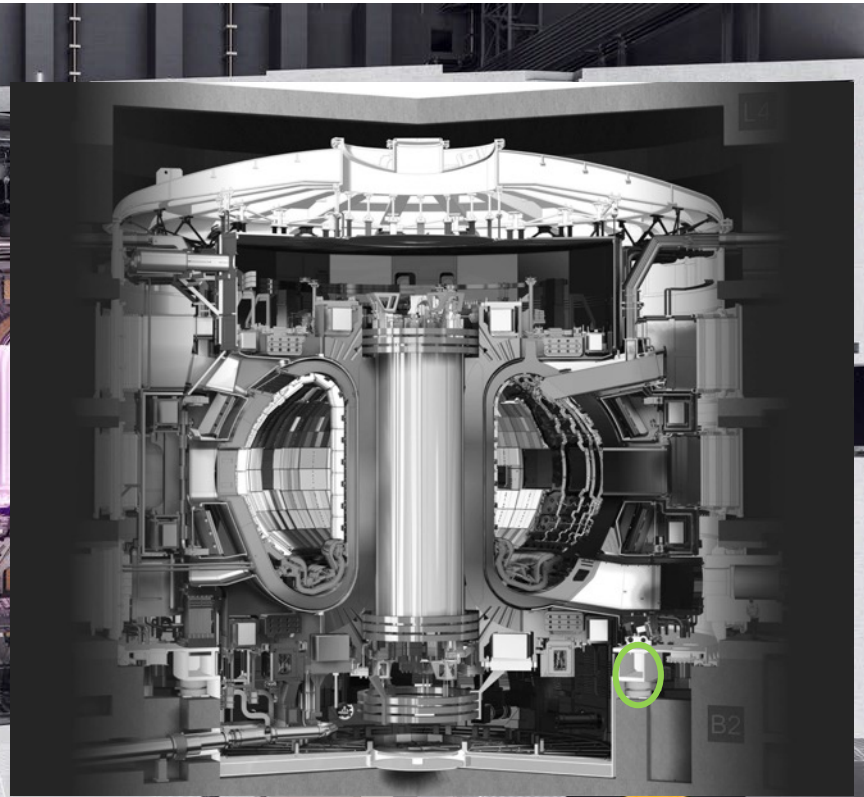
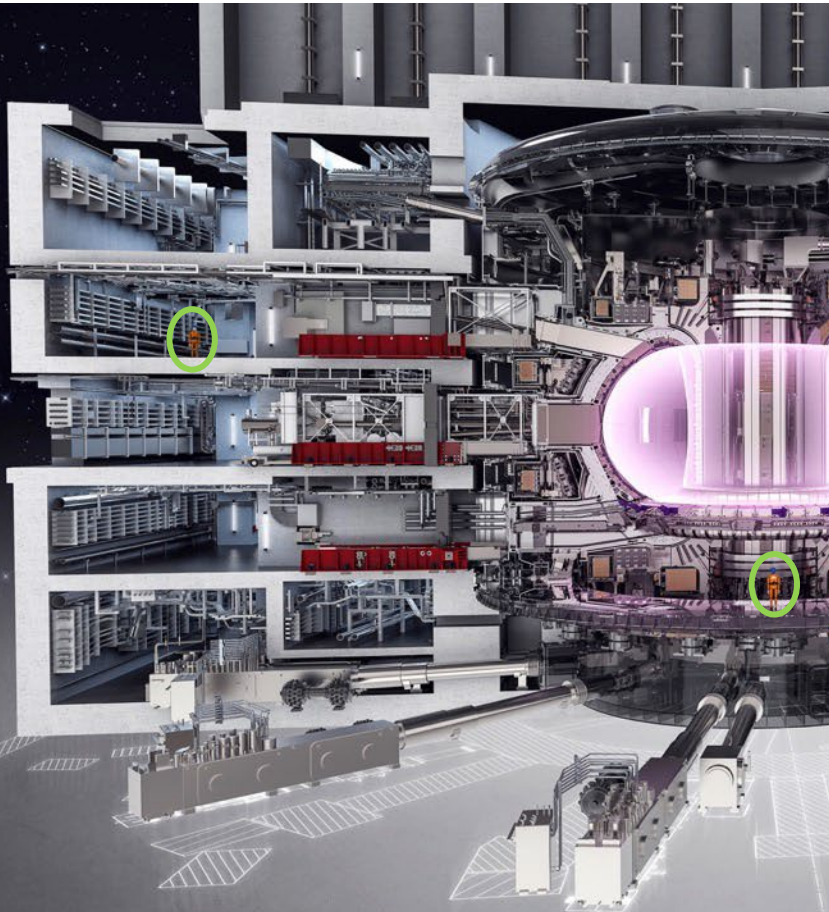
Who manufactures what?



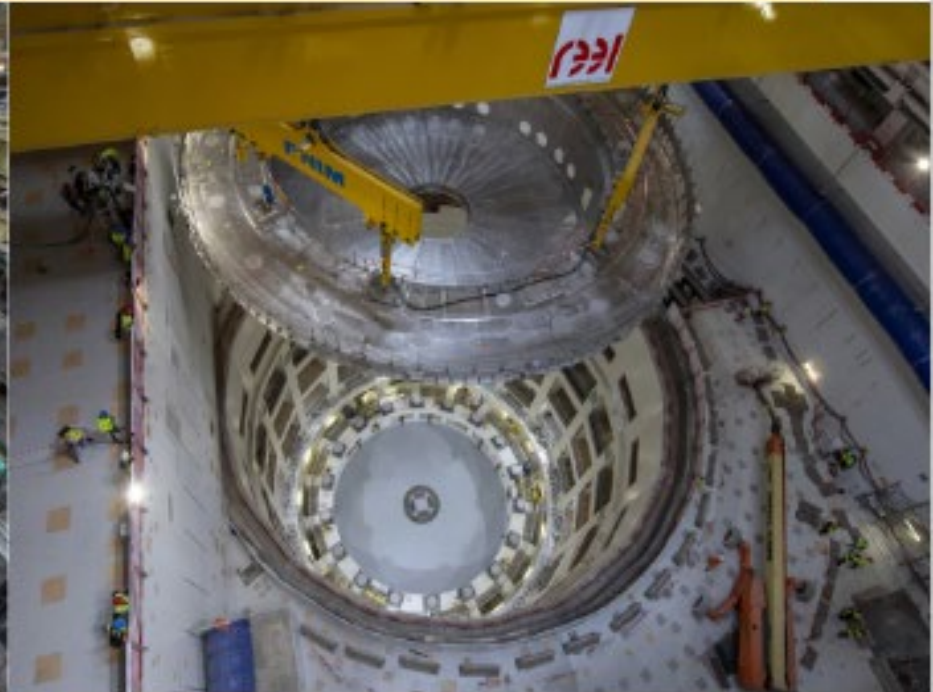
ITER reactor assembly ongoing



What will ITER look like?



Buildings and manufacturing onsite - Recent milestone: Cryostat base plate installed (May-30)



2021

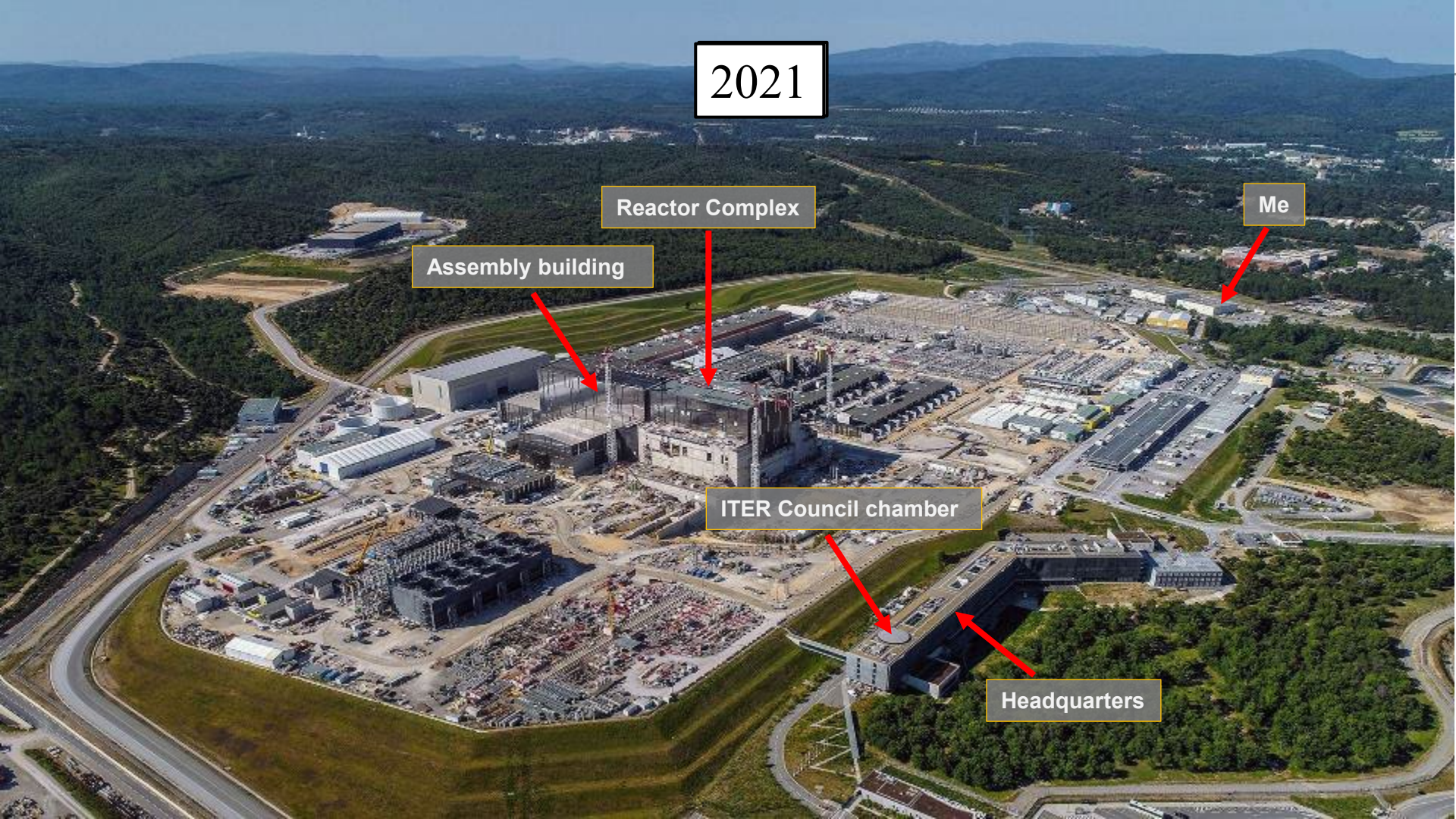
Reactor Complex

Assembly building

Me

ITER Council chamber

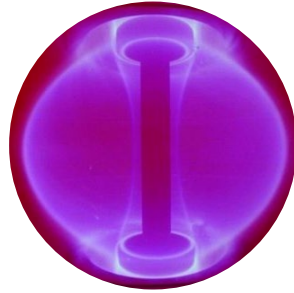
Headquarters



ITER Council, the highest authority in ITER

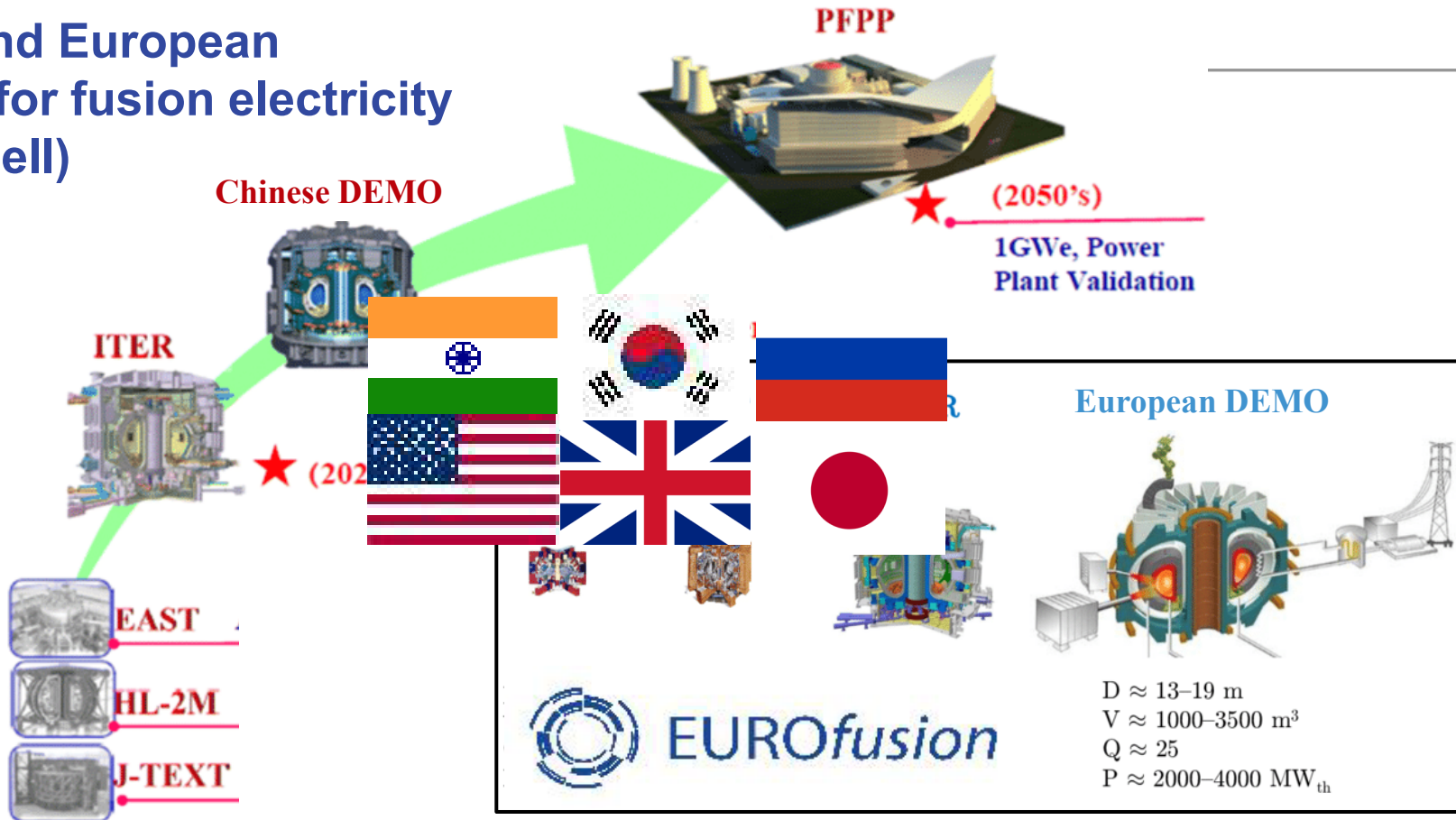
Each country represented by a delegation led by a minister



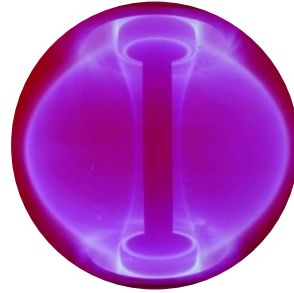


4.2 Continental & State initiatives

Chinese and European programs for fusion electricity (in a nutshell)



Figures from EUROfusion



4.3 Private initiatives

Private fusion companies

Private funding for fusion has exploded since 2015

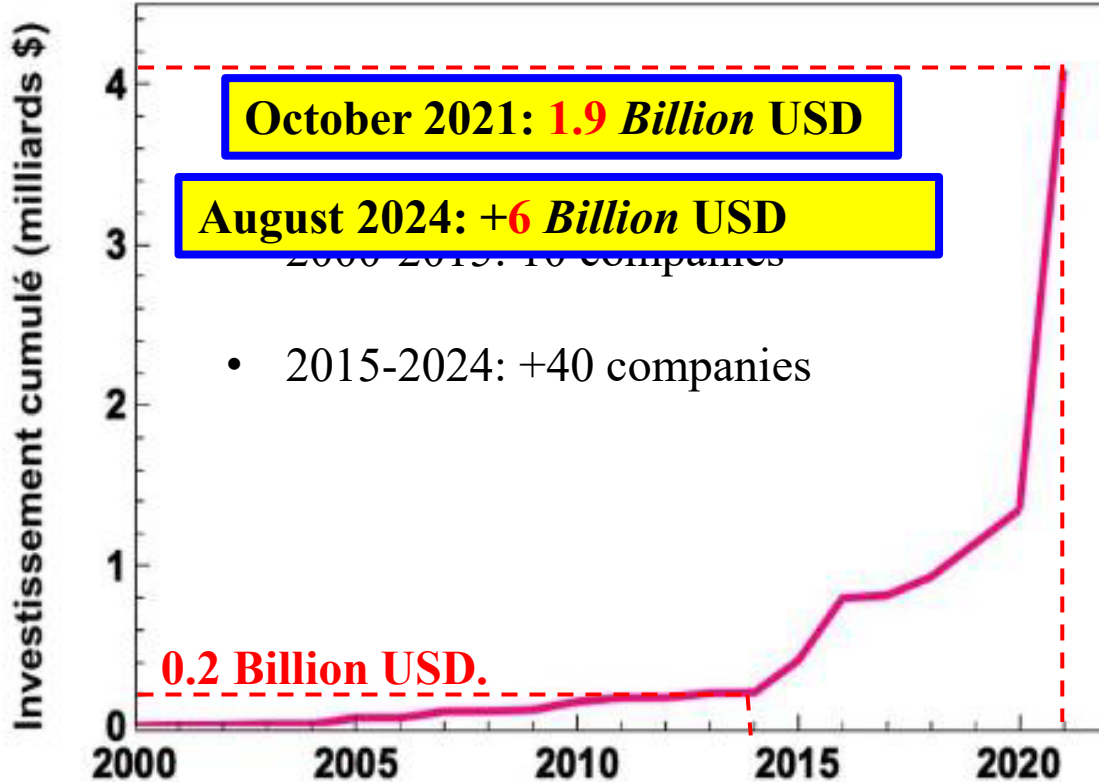
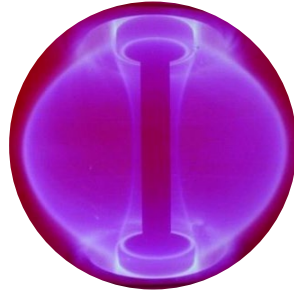


Figure by Greg De Temmerman



5. Conclusions

What do we take from all this?



2035

**Inter-Continental
initiative**



2040-2050

Continental initiative



2040-2050

State initiatives



2030's

Private initiatives

**Fusion
Renaissance**