

The long way to steady-state fusion plasma - the superconducting stellarator device Wendelstein 7-X

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An Institute of the
Max-Planck Society



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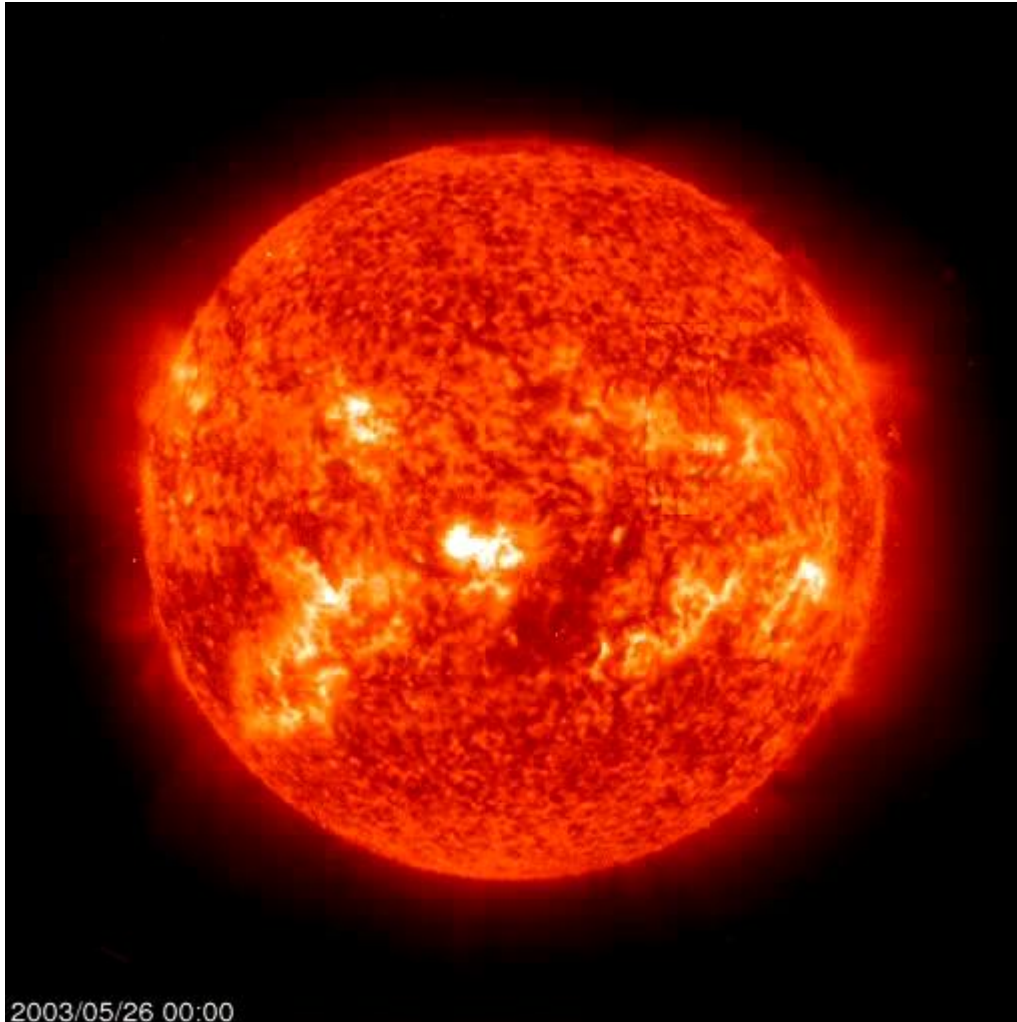
Co-Funded by the
European Commission



- I. Fusion basics
- II. The device
- III. Construction
- IV. Research



Credits to ESA, NASA, SOHO – EIT Consortium



power generation in the sun

fusion of light nuclei

p-p cycle \rightarrow ^4He

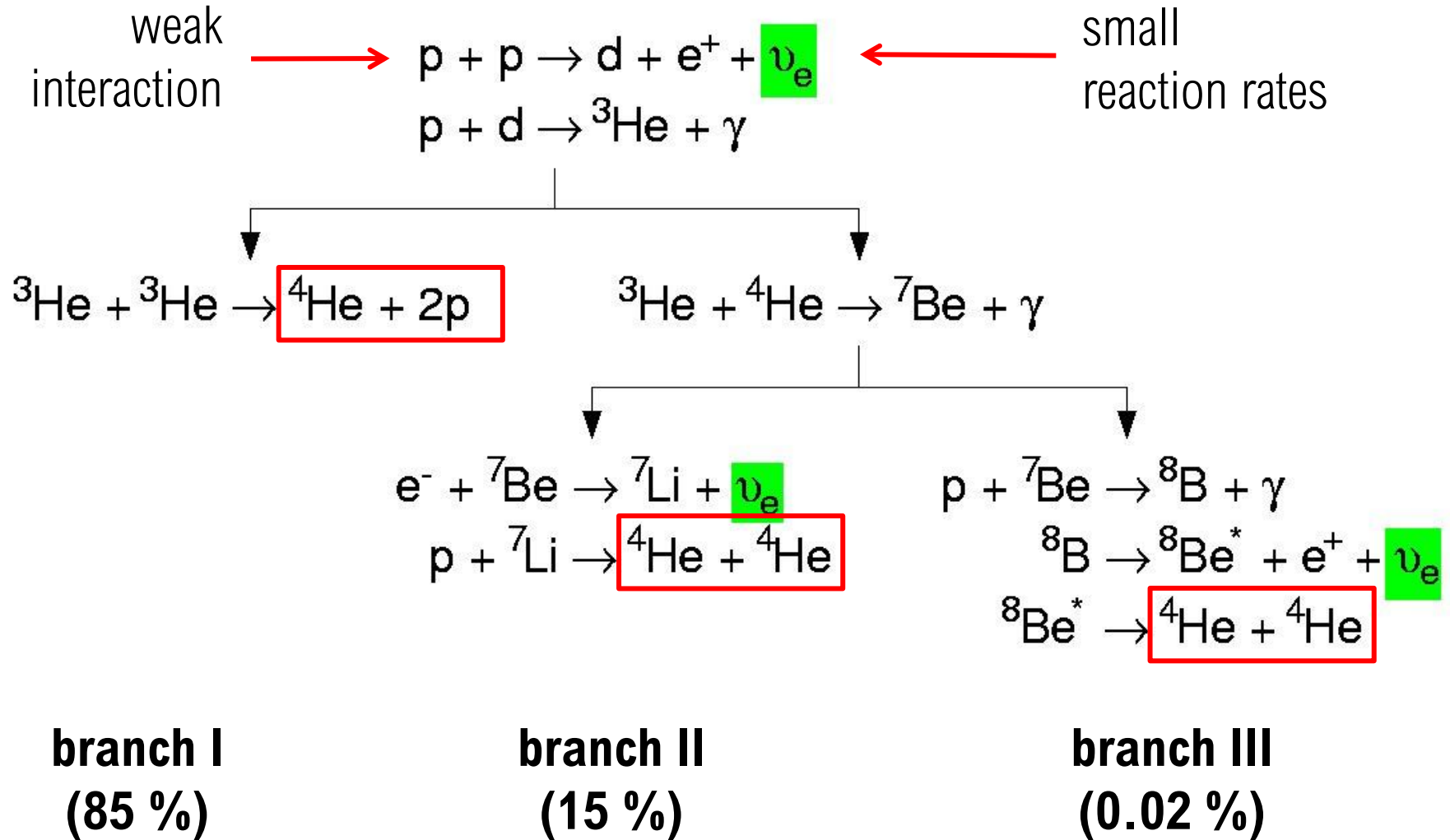


difference in binding energy



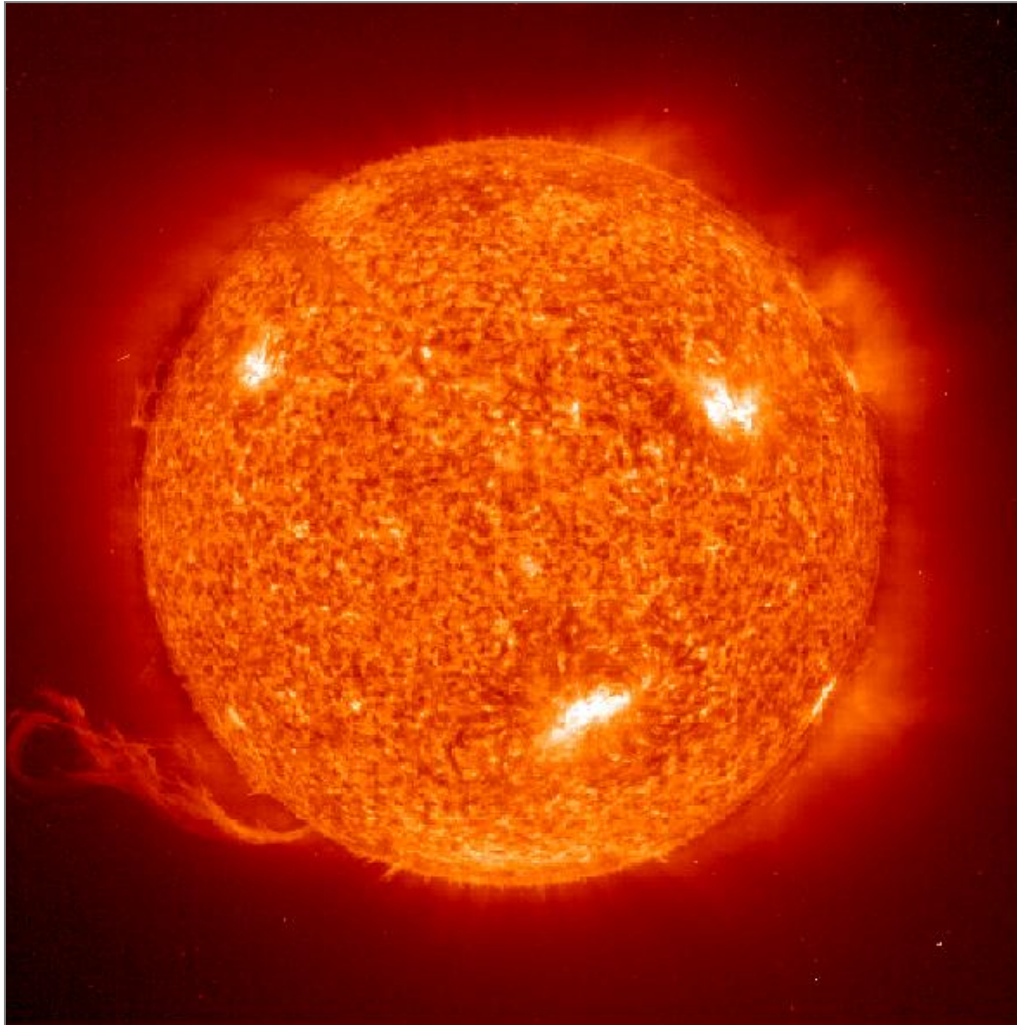
energy surplus

- **plasma state** (H, He, Fe)
- **core temperature** ~ 1.3 keV
- **extremely small reaction rates**
- **gravitational confinement** m_{\odot}



- neutrinos observed on earth

Credits to ESA, NASA, SOHO – EIT Consortium



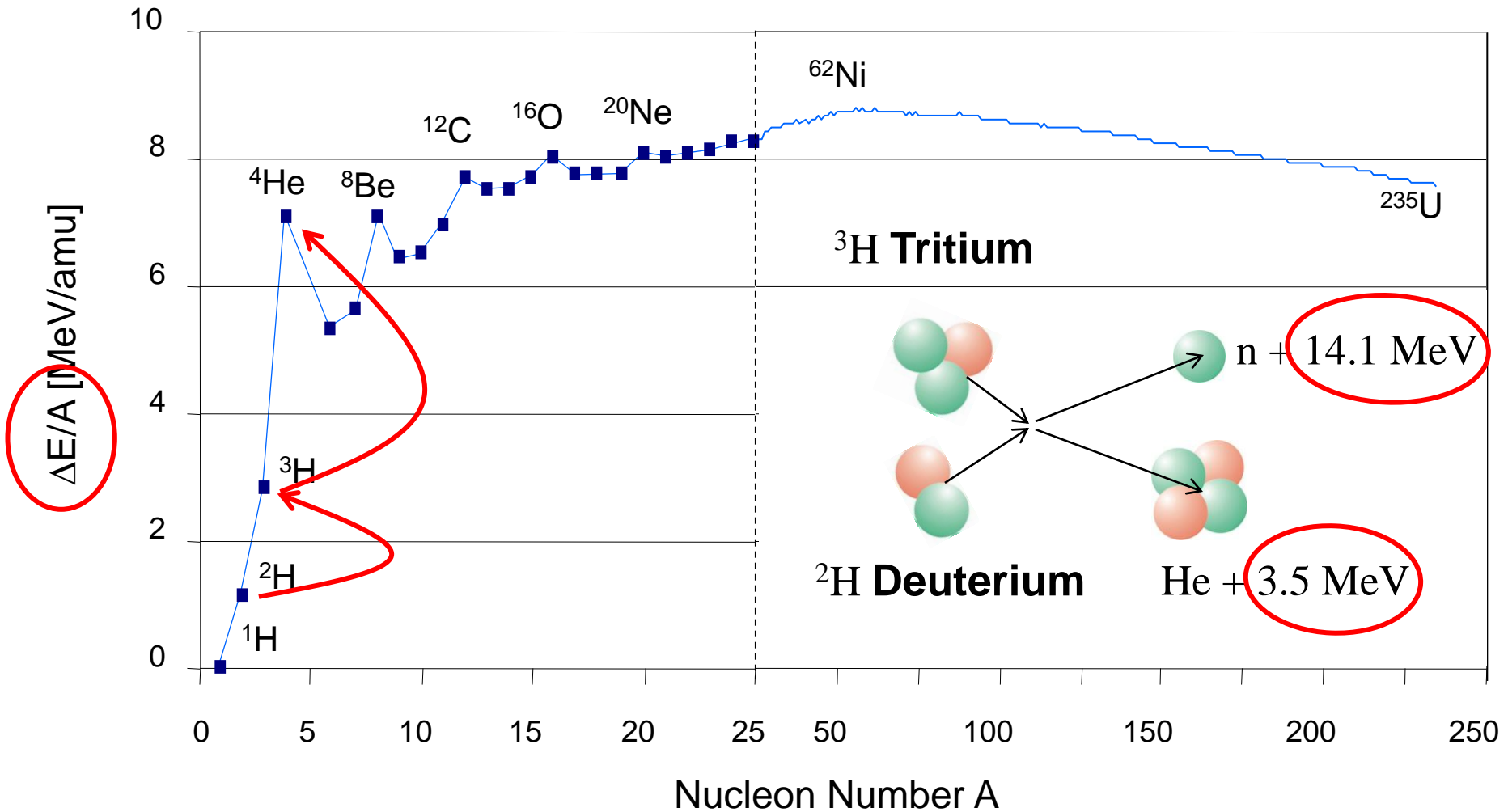
conditions in the sun core

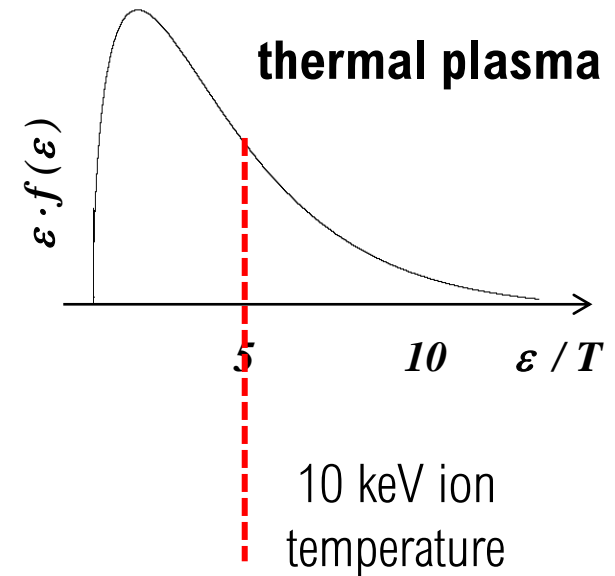
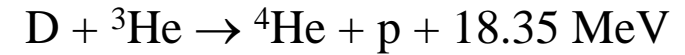
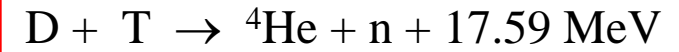
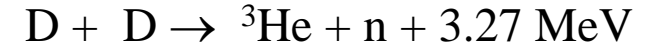
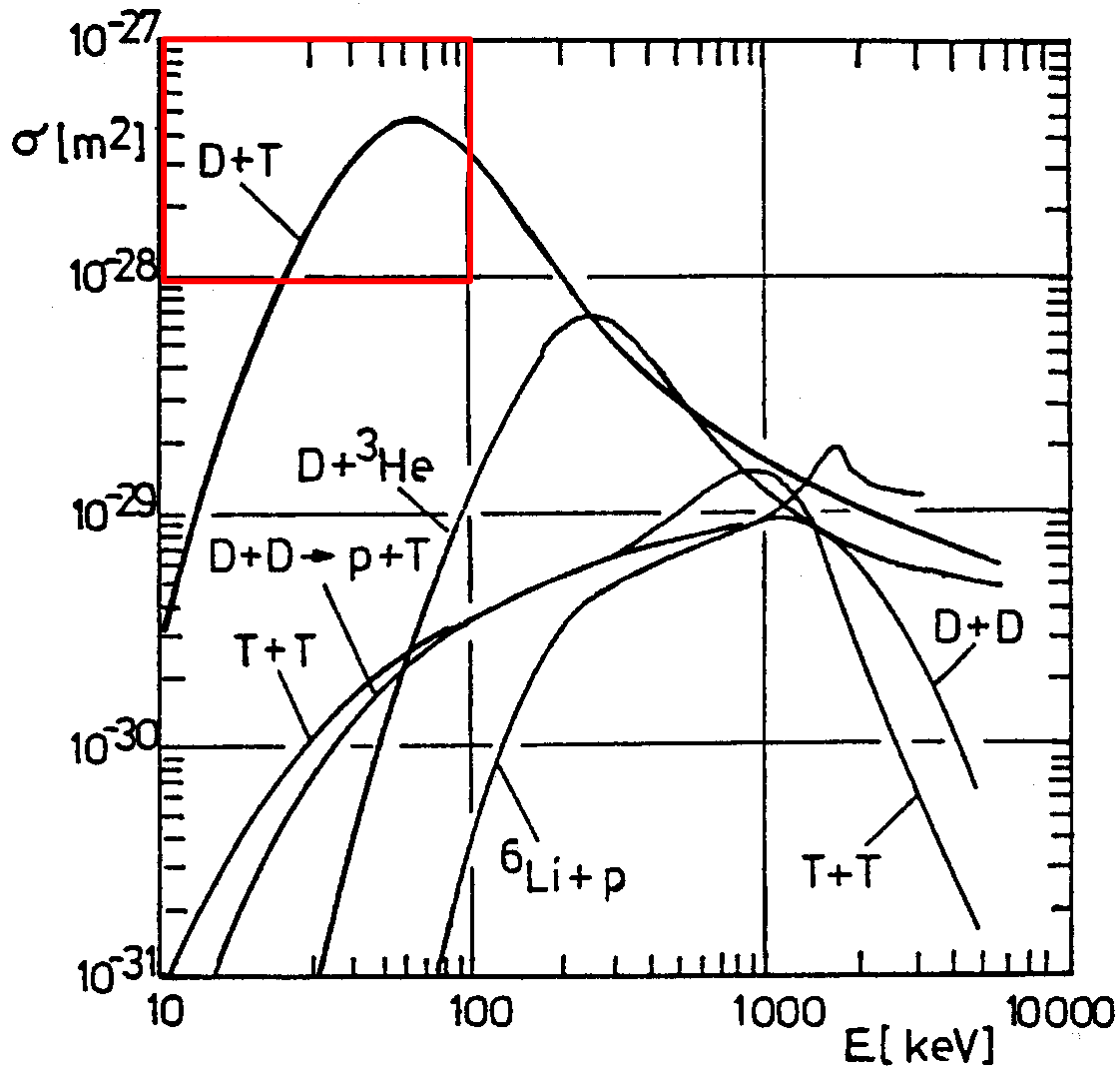
- core plasma density $\sim 10^{31} \text{ m}^{-3}$
- core ion temperature $\sim 1.5 \text{ keV}$
- plasma pressure $\sim 2 \times 10^{16} \text{ Pa}$
- total mass $m_{\odot} = 3.3 \times 10^5 m_{\oplus}$
- reaction rate $\langle \sigma v \rangle = 10^{-43} \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$



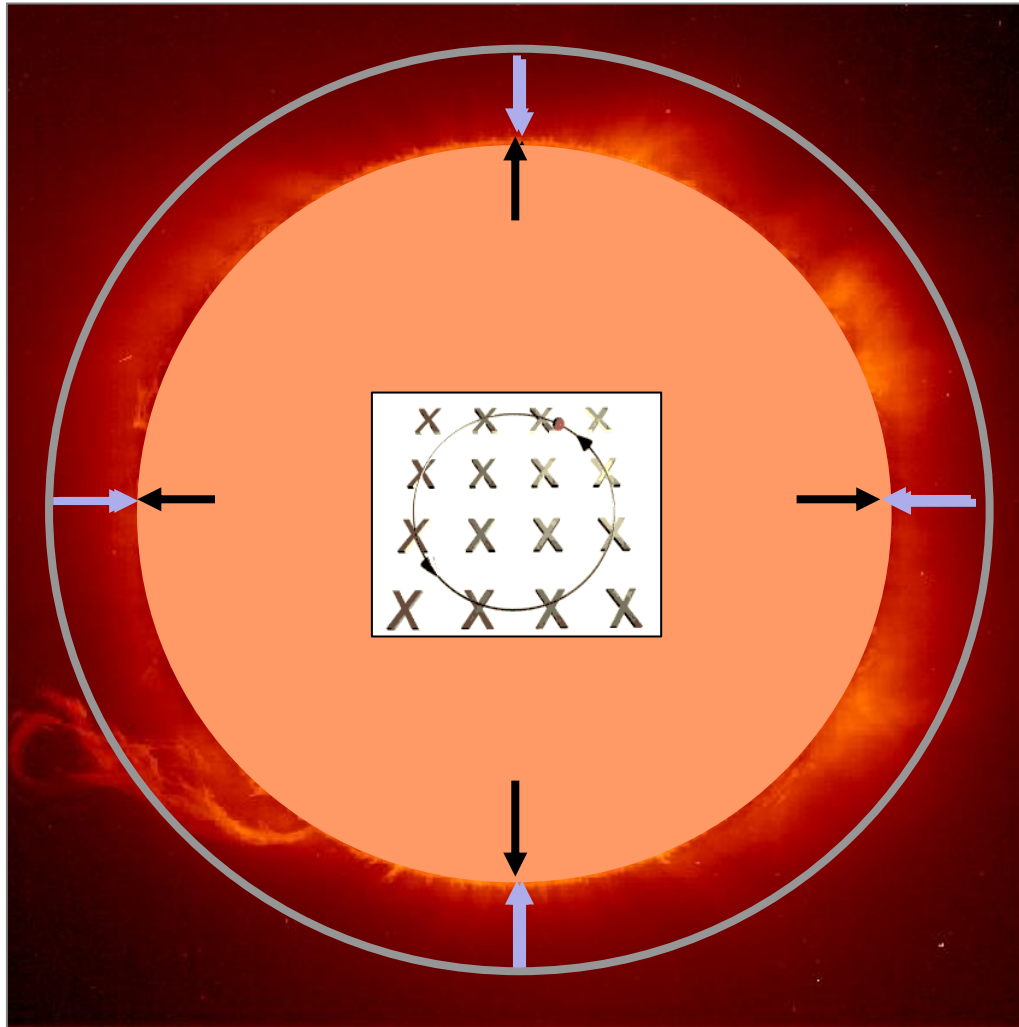
no!

but





σ for $p + p$ fusion 20 orders of magnitude below

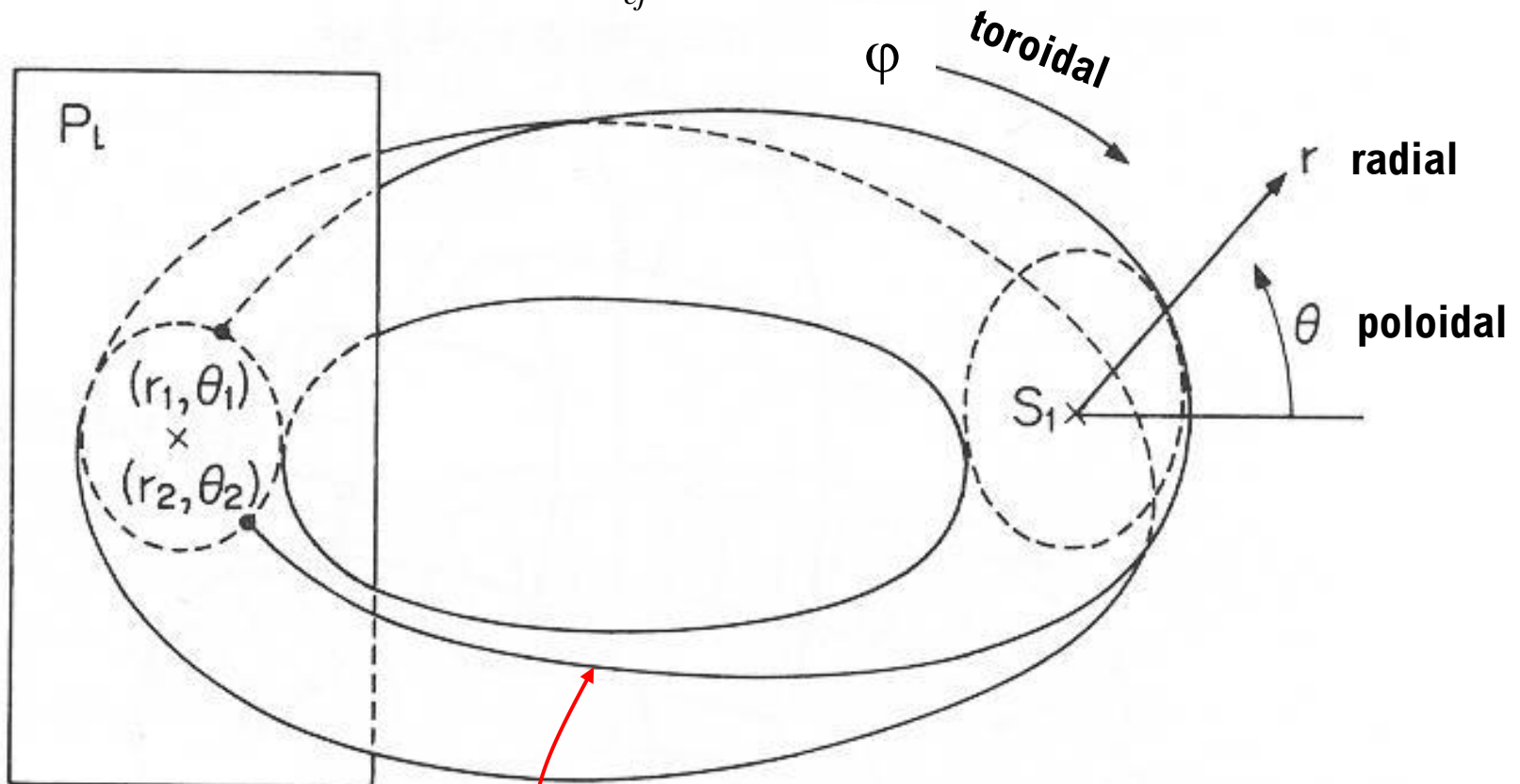


- high density solar plasma
- high plasma pressure
- sun's gravitation field
- gravitational confinement

$$\beta = \frac{p_{kin}}{p_{mag}} = \frac{nk_B T}{B^2 / (2\mu_0)}$$

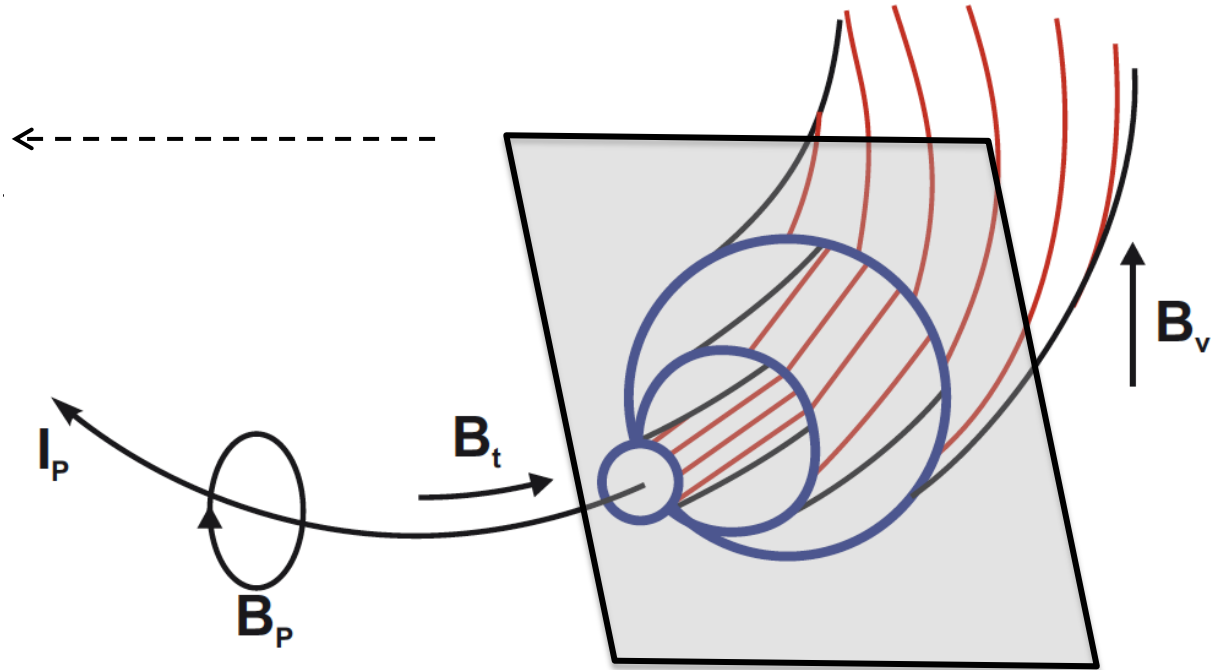
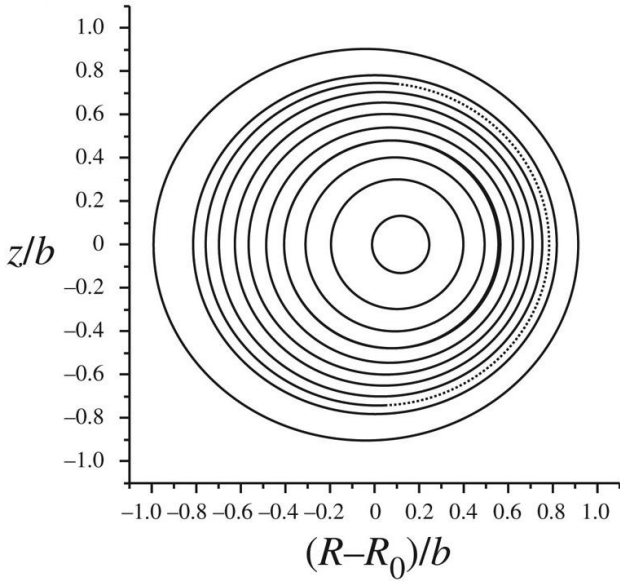
- evacuated plasma vessel
- low density fusion plasma
- plasma pressure O(1 bar)
- magnetic field → Lorenz force
- magnetic confinement

radial drift $v_R + v_{\nabla B} = \frac{v_{\parallel}^2 + v_{\perp}^2 / 2}{\omega_{cj}} \frac{\vec{B} \times \nabla \vec{B}}{B^2} \rightarrow$ charge separation



Poincaré section

toroidally twisted magnetic field line:
rotational transform $\iota / 2\pi = \langle \Delta(\theta_1, \theta_2) \rangle$



Poincaré section

Hamiltonian form

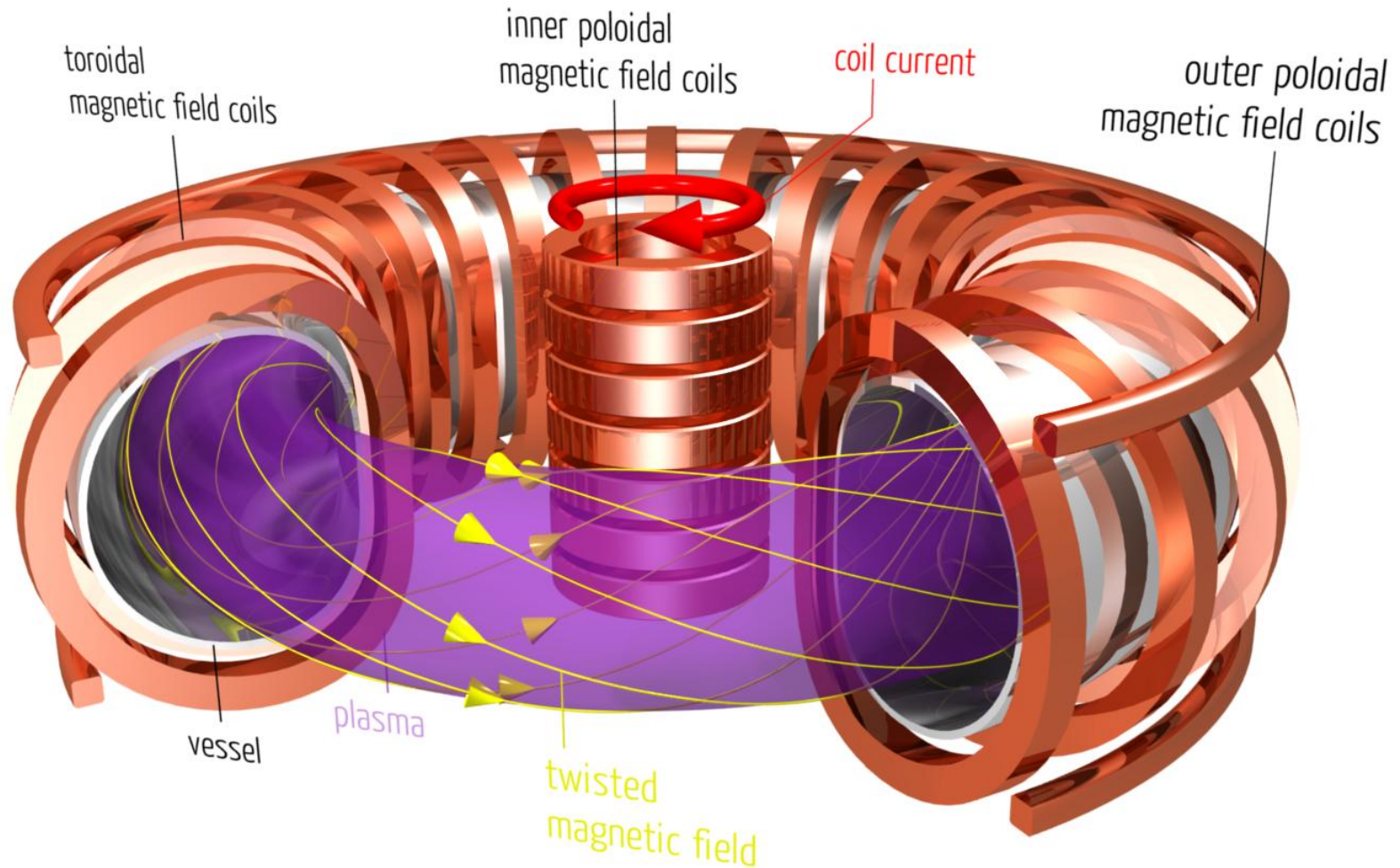
$$\frac{d\psi}{d\varphi} = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial \zeta}$$

ψ toroidal flux

$$\frac{d\zeta}{d\varphi} = \frac{\partial H}{\partial \psi}$$

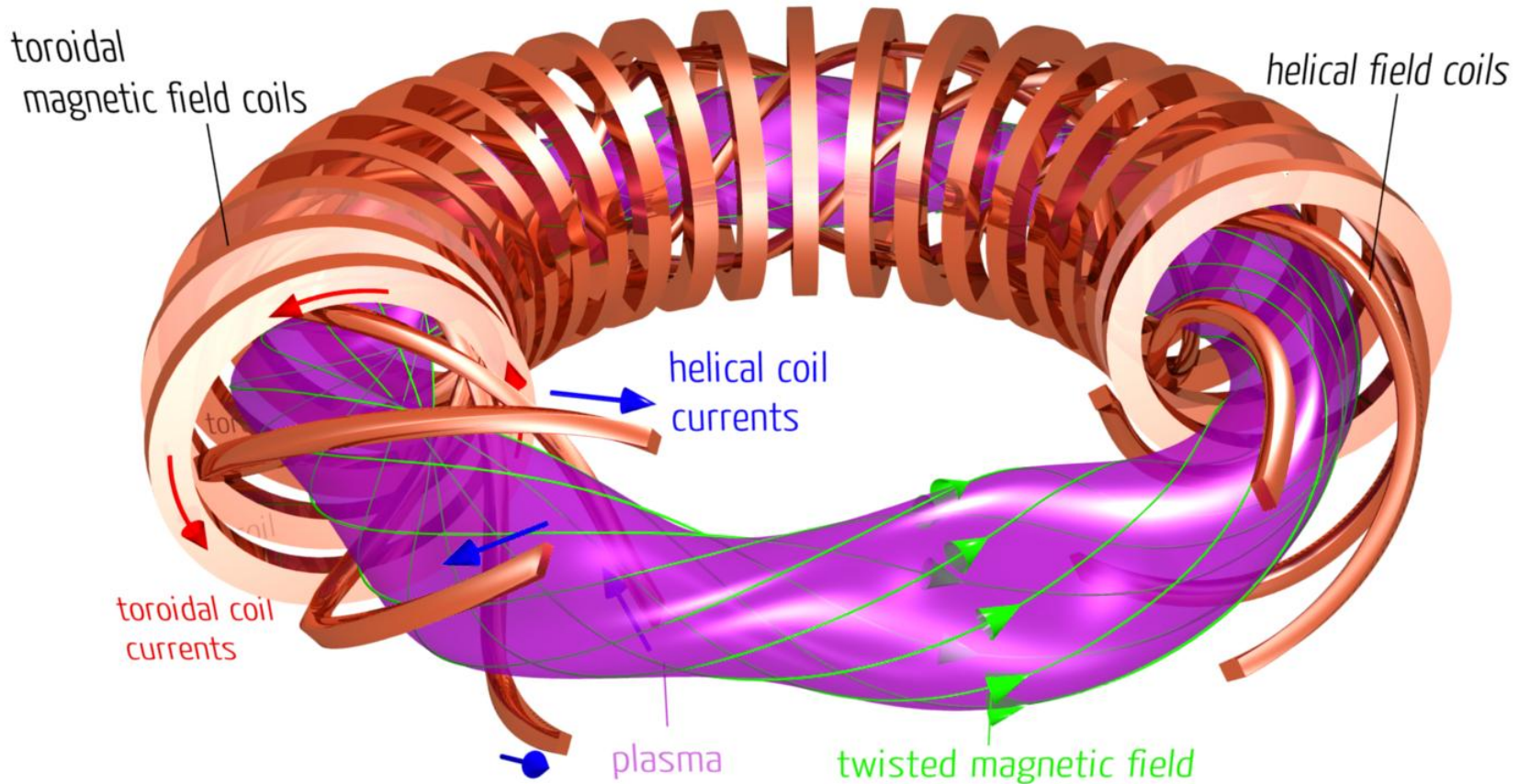
ζ canonical angle

Tokamak (1951 Sacharov und Tamm) тороидальная камера в магнитных катушках „toroidal chamber in magnets“



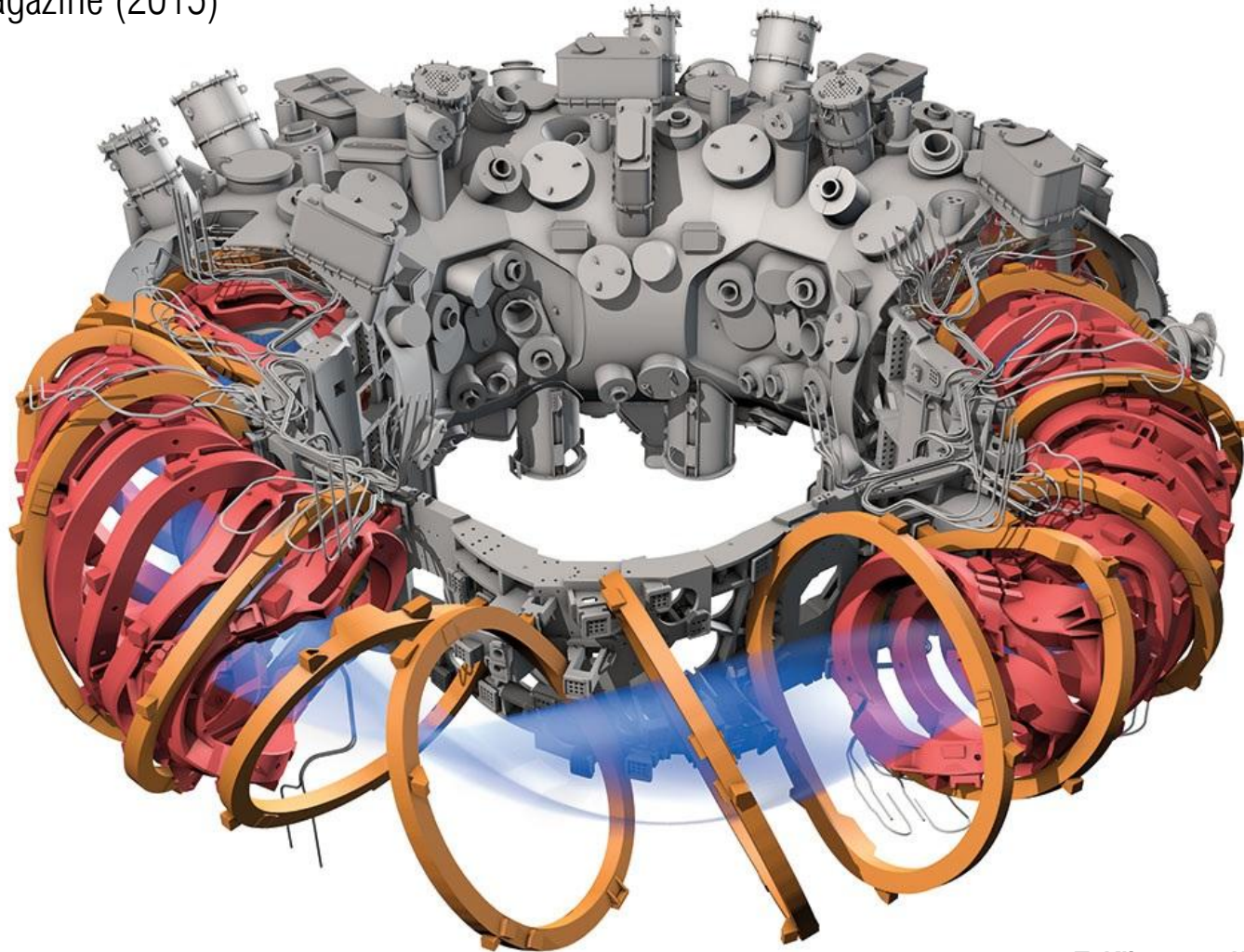
Stellarator (1951 Spitzer)

Stella = star
„bringing the star“



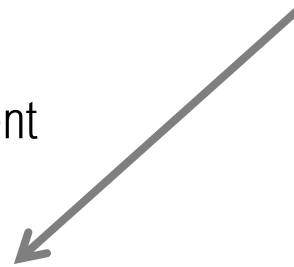
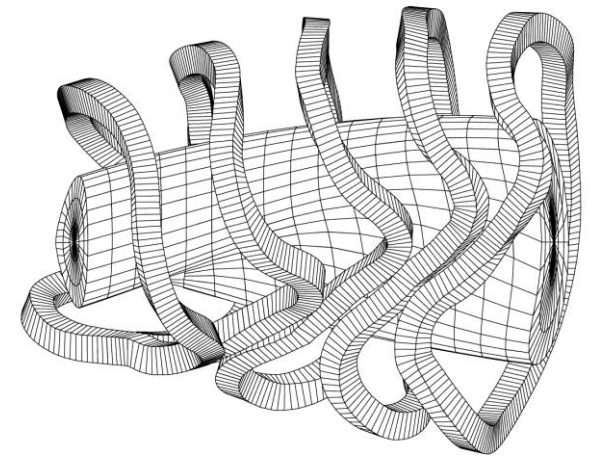
optimized stellarator (2015) „Wendelstein 7-X“

cf. Science Magazine (2015)



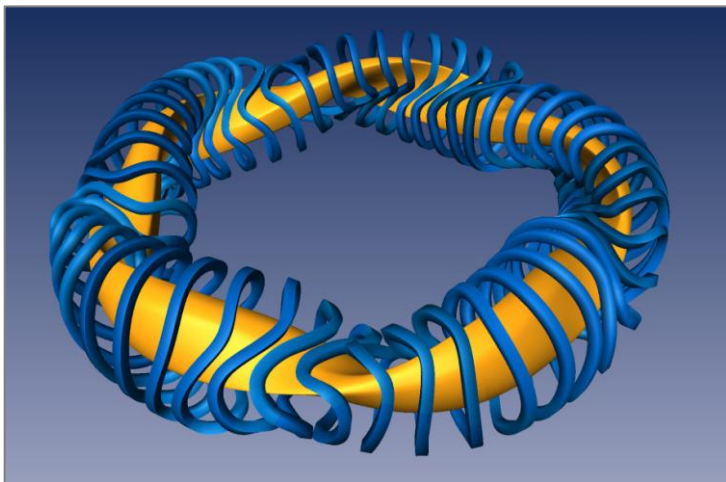
seven optimisation criteria

1. high quality of vacuum magnetic surfaces
2. good finite equilibrium properties @ $\langle \beta \rangle = 5\%$
3. good MHD stability properties @ $\langle \beta \rangle = 5\%$
4. reduced diffusive (neoclassical) transport
5. small equilibrium (bootstrap) current
6. good collisionless fast particle confinement
7. good modular coil feasibility

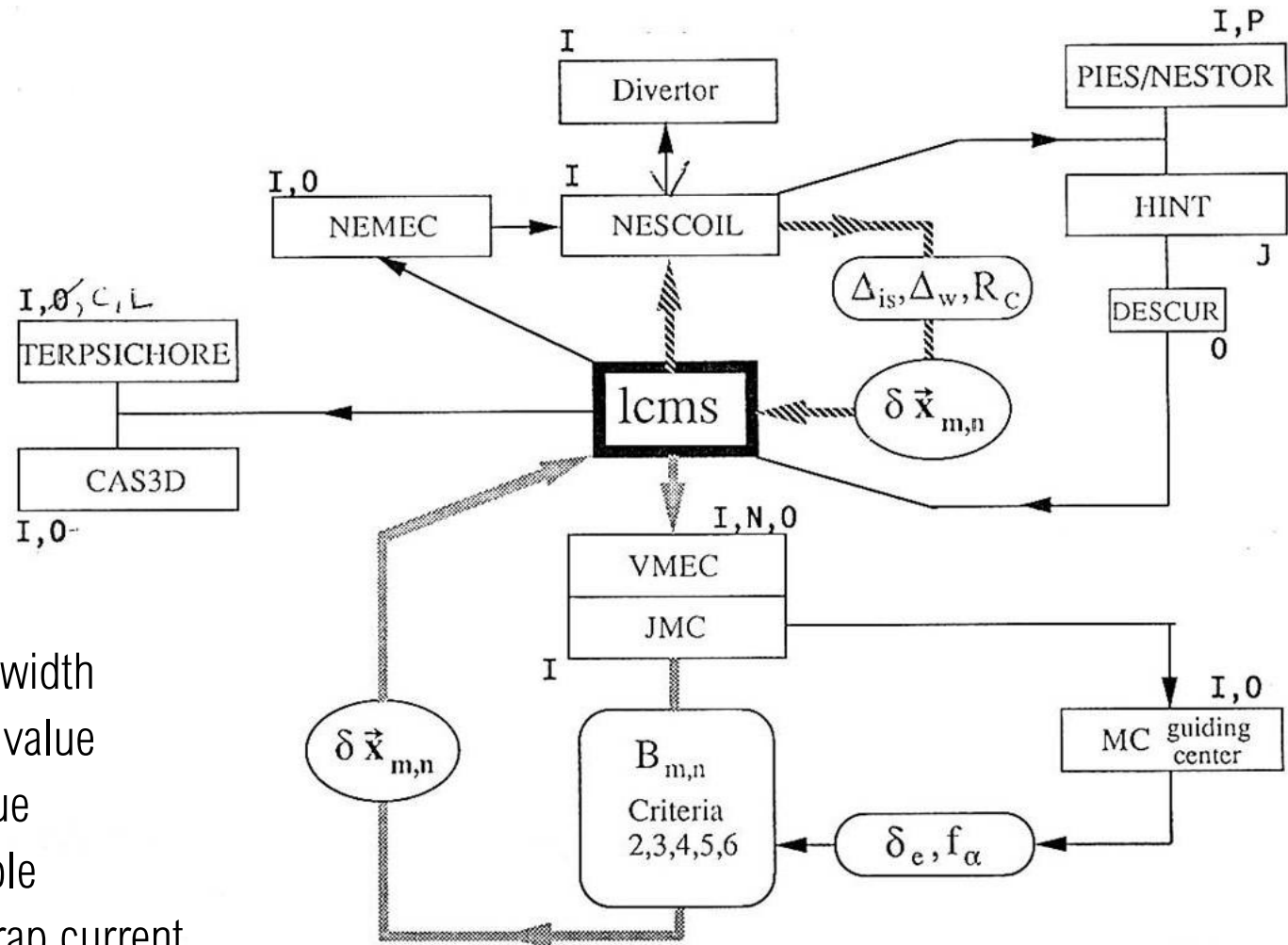


3d numerical codes

- vacuum field and coils
- MHD equilibrium
- MHD linear stability
- neoclassical transport
- Monte Carlo test particle
- edge and divertor



C	CRPP
I	IPP
L	LLL
J	NIFS
N	NYU
O	ORNL
P	PPPL

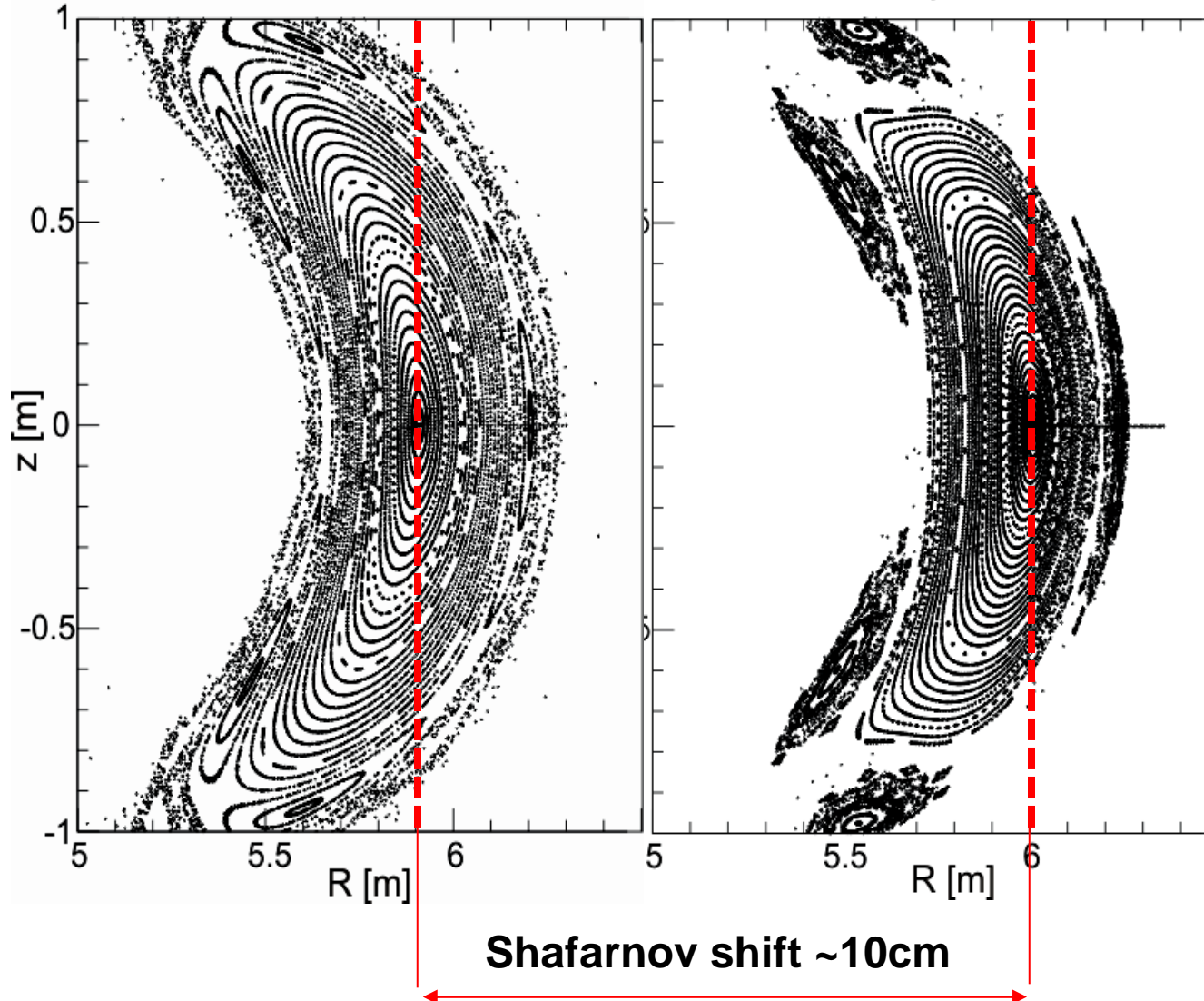


goodness parameters:

- Δ_{is} relative island width
- β_{eq} equilibrium- β value
- β_{stab} stability- β value
- δ_e equivalent ripple
- i_{BS} relative bootstrap current
- f_α fraction of lost α -particles
- ΔW distance plasma-first wall
- R_c minimum coil curvature

W7-X Vacuum Field

W7-X: $\langle \beta \rangle = 4\%$



plasma equilibrium

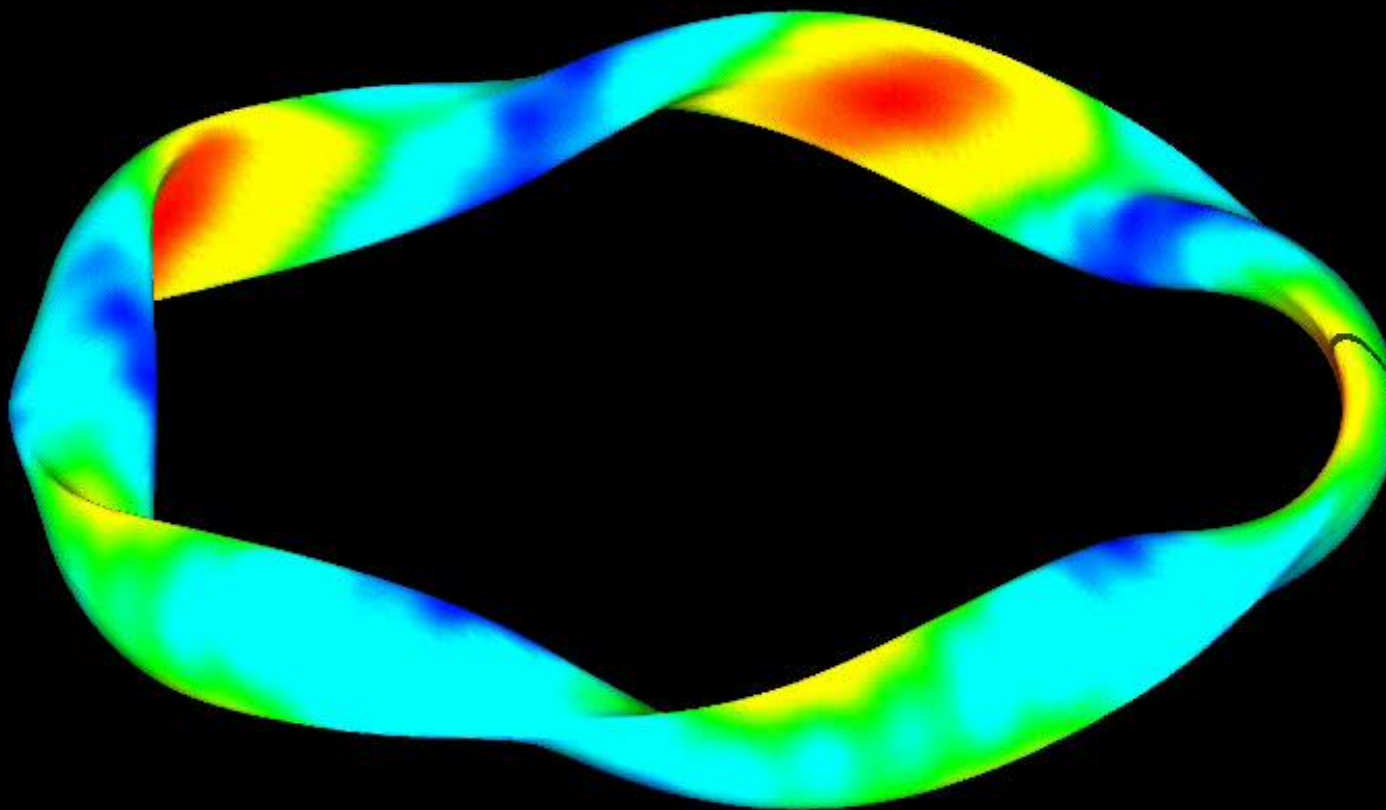
$$\nabla p = \vec{j} \times \vec{B}$$

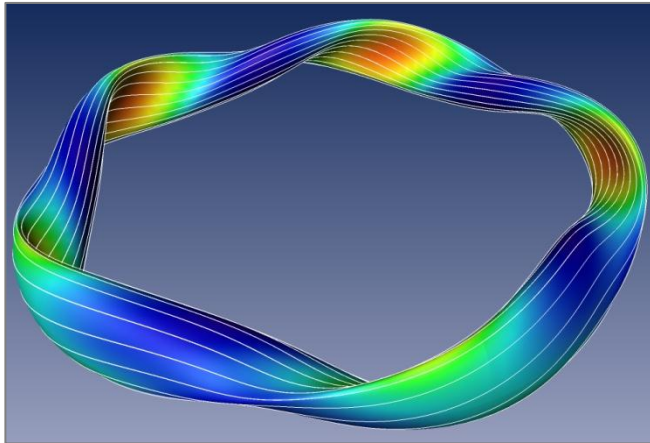
bean shaped cross section

**high plasma
pressure**



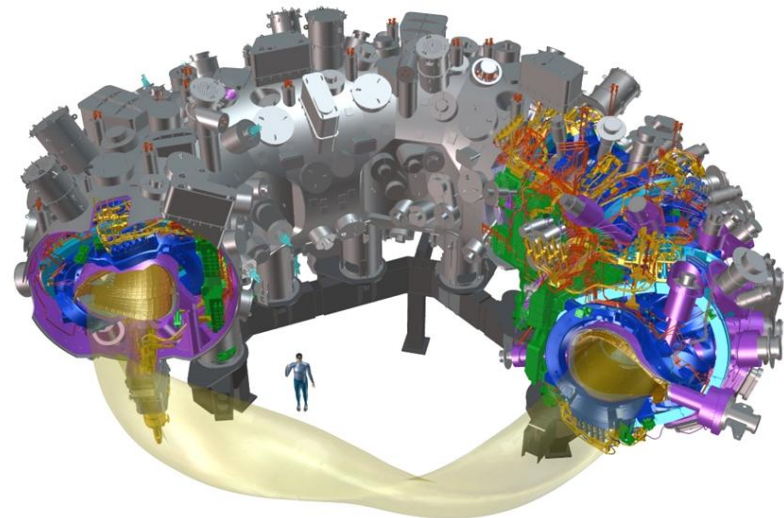
- **equilibrium stiff**
- **island location**
- **confined volume**
- **plasma location**





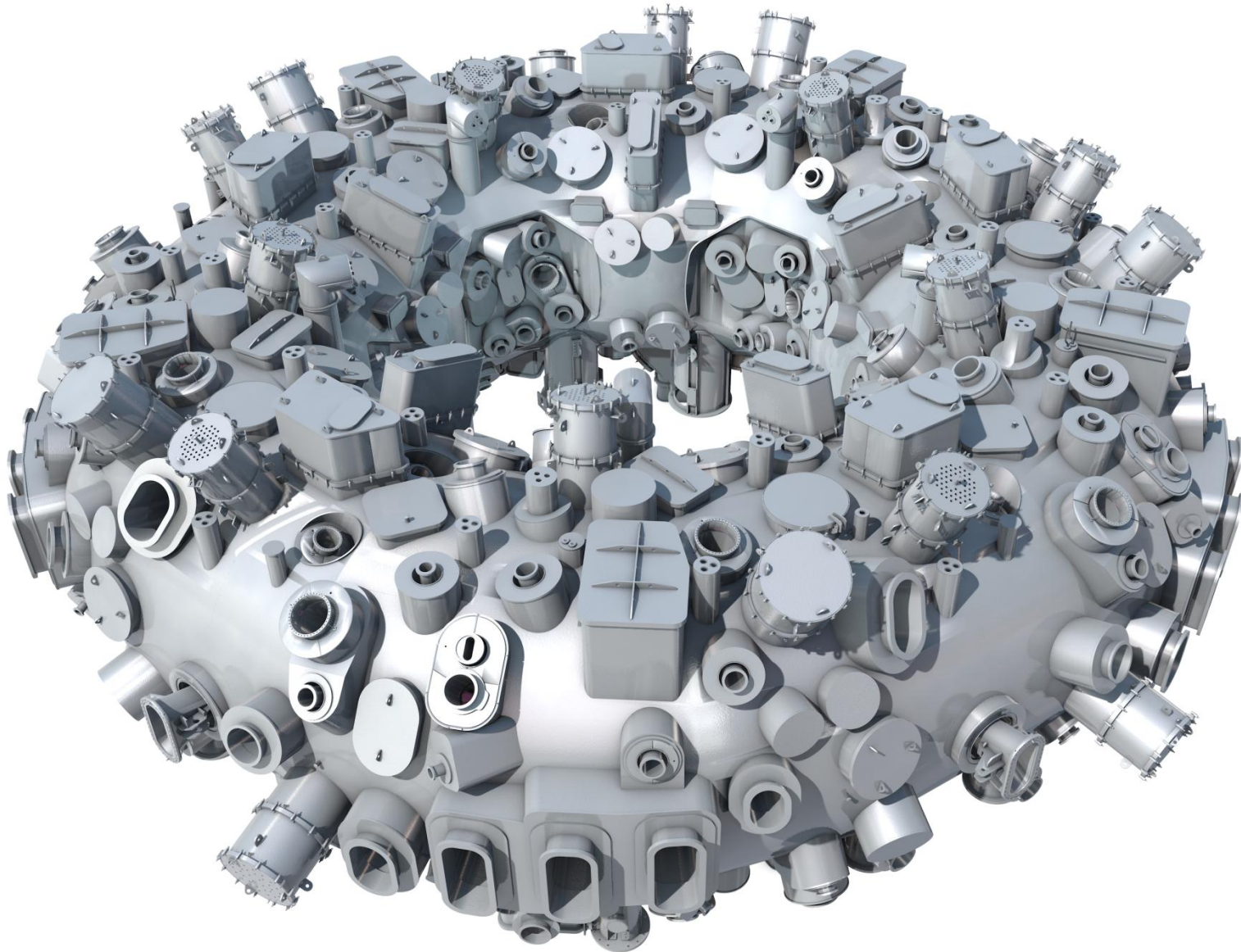
- five magnetic field periods
- modular non-planar coils
- optimized plasma equilibrium
- low equilibrium current $\rightarrow O(10 \text{ kA})$
- high iota and low shear
- flexible magnetic field configurations

- 735 t mass with 435 t cold mass
- 70 superconducting NbTi coils
- 14 HTSC current leads
- 3 T magnetic induction on axis
- 254 ports of 120 different types
- 30 m³ plasma volume
- 265 m² in-vessel components
- 4.5m height and 16 m diameter





Major elements of Wendelstein 7-X





Superconducting magnets

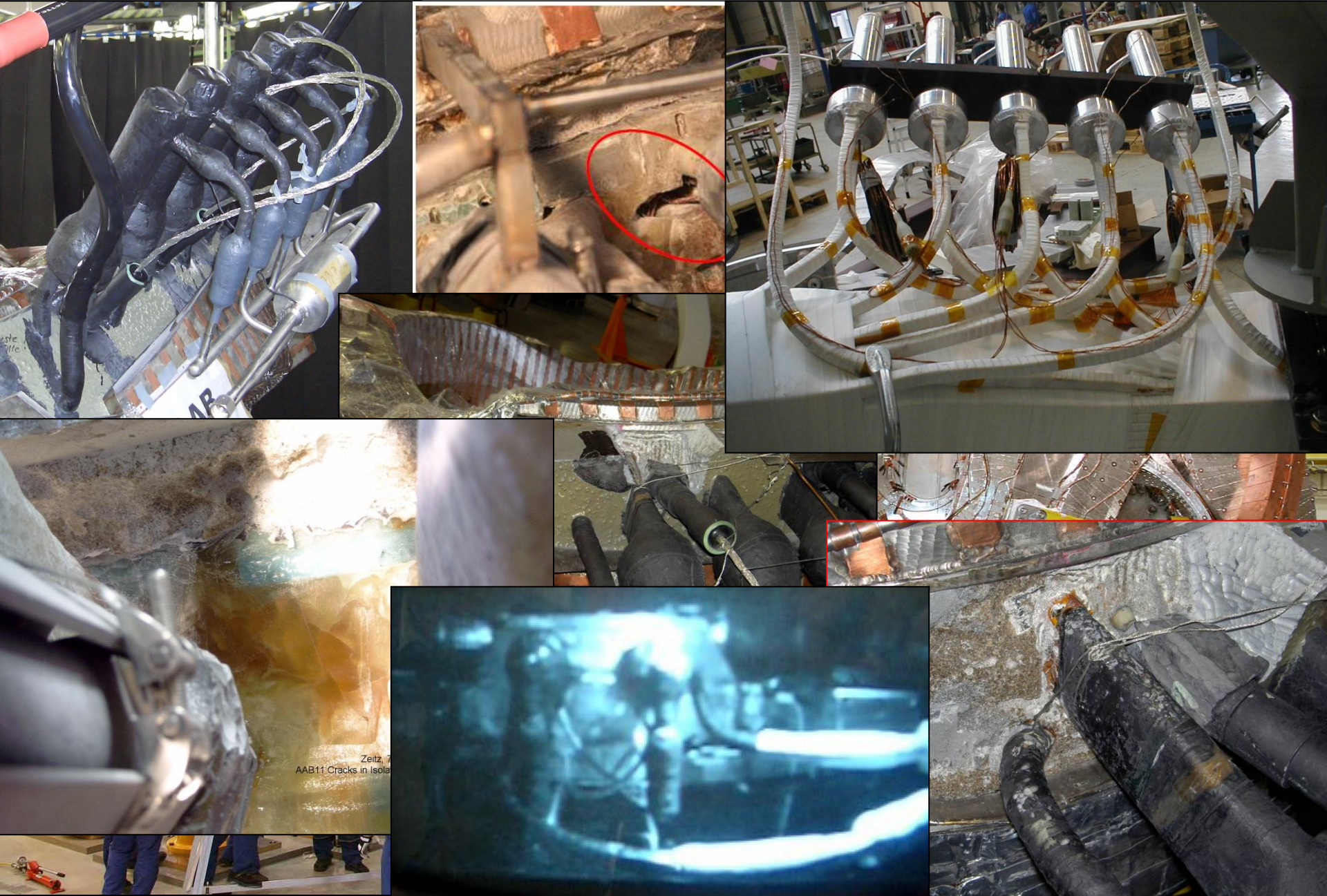


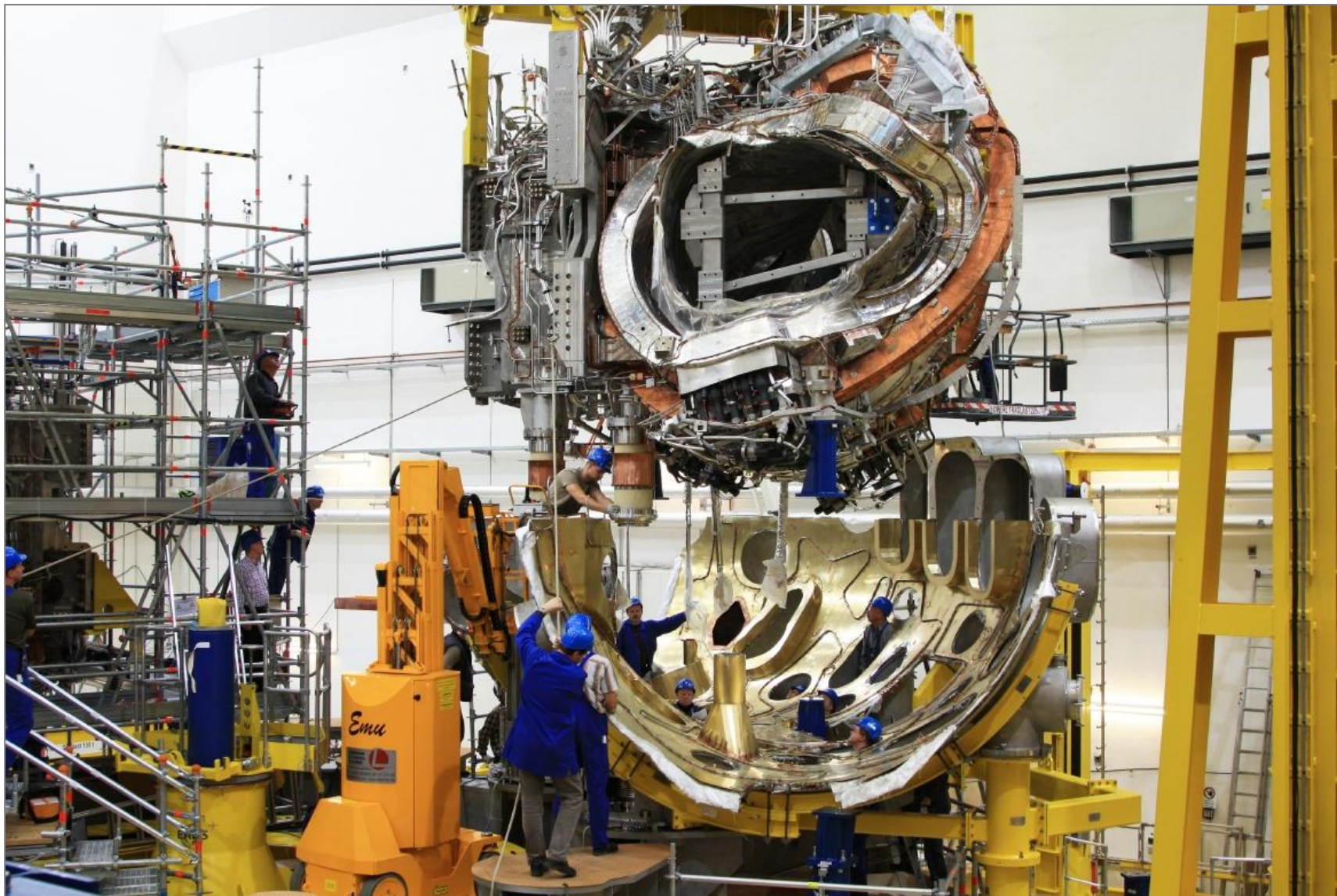
coil in the assembly handling unit

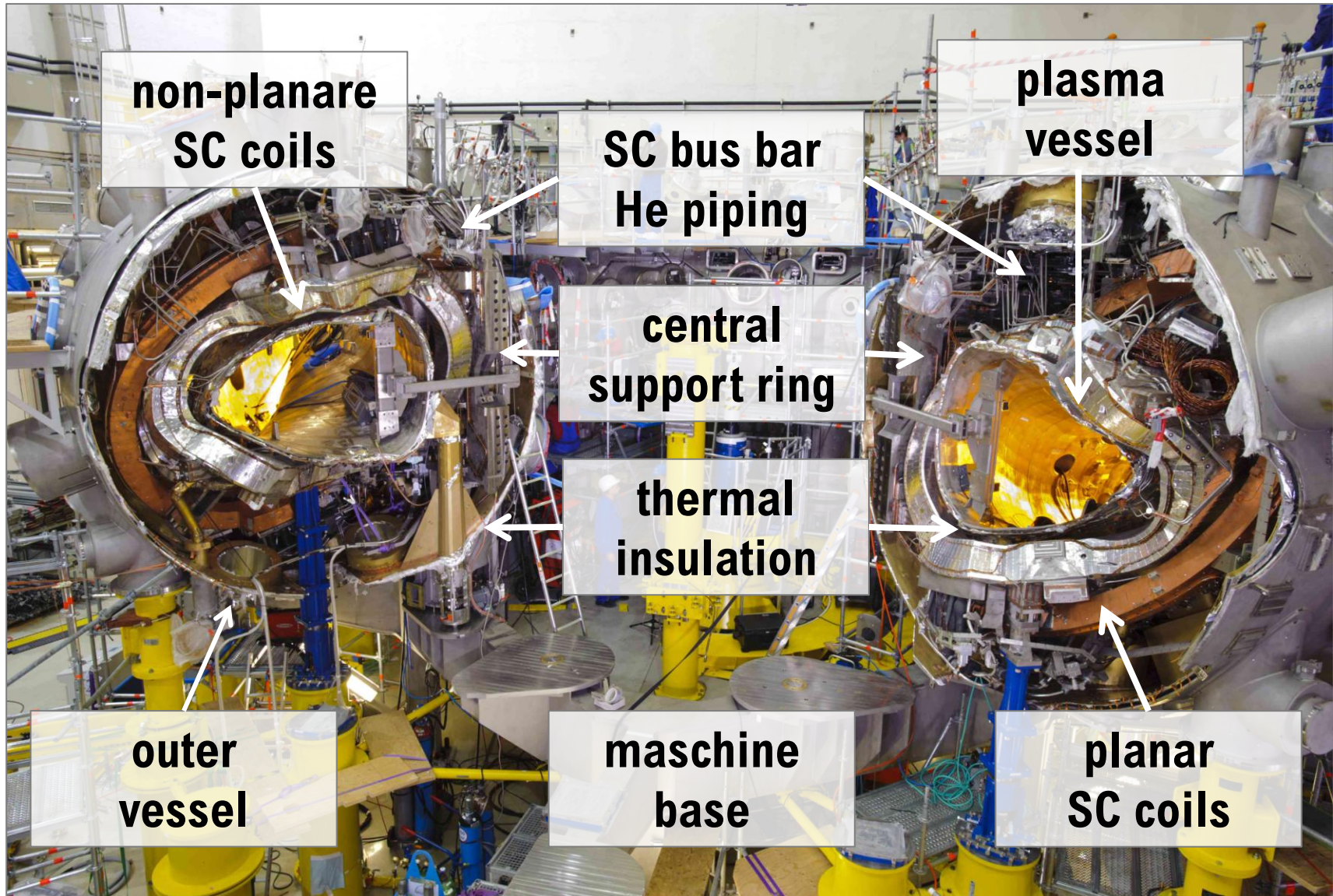
coil in the test bed @ CEA Saclay



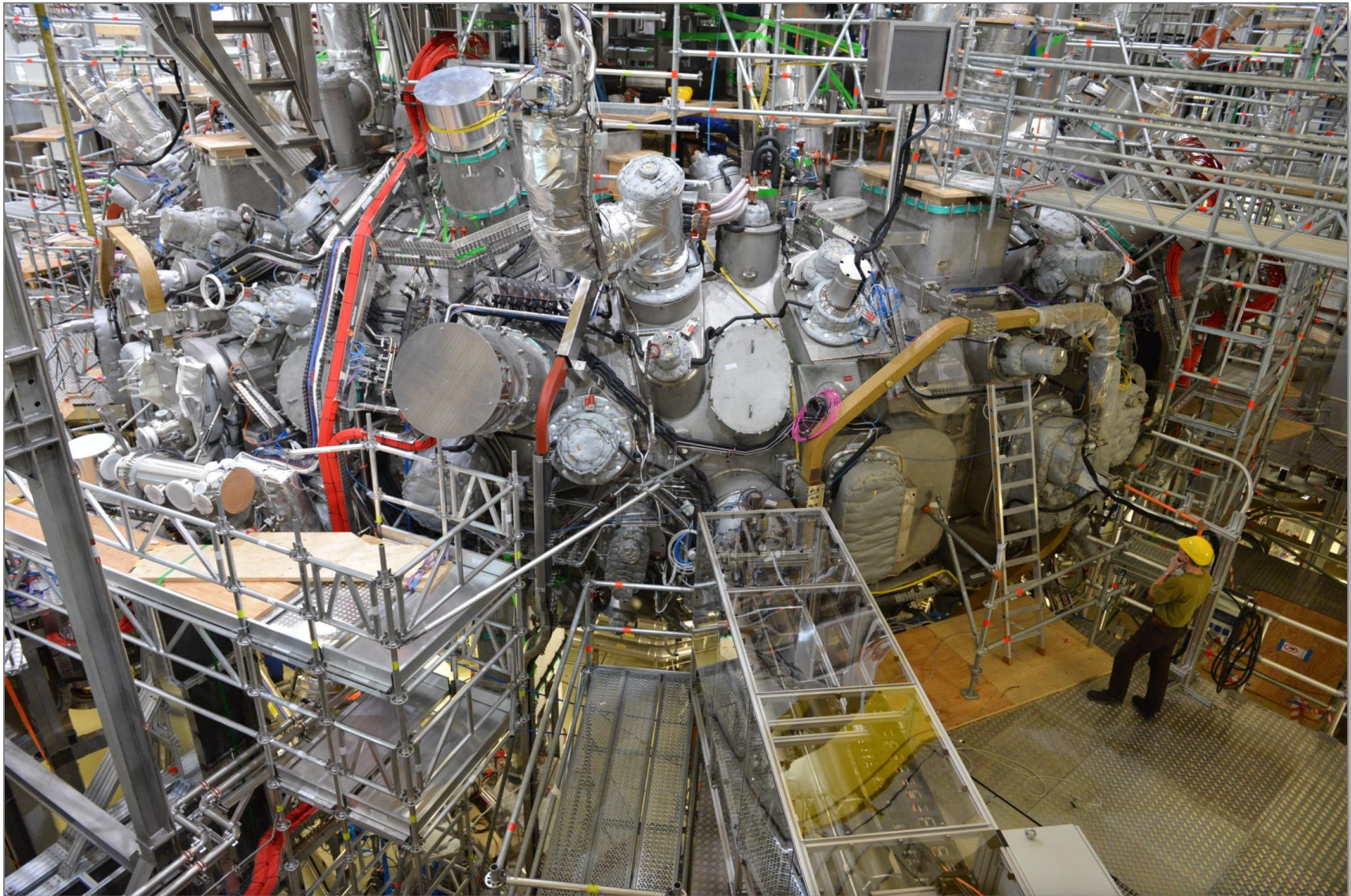
Magnet manufacturing was a pain







The device is complete





Parameters:

• average power 4 MW
• average frequency 140 GHz
• magnetic field on axis 2.5 T
• pressure $5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ mbar

Parameters:

• density $2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$

■ electron temperature 4 keV

now standard hydrogen plasmas
electron temperature 10 keV
ion temperature 2 keV
pulse length 1- 7 s

AEQ41_ledi_20151215_121657.h5

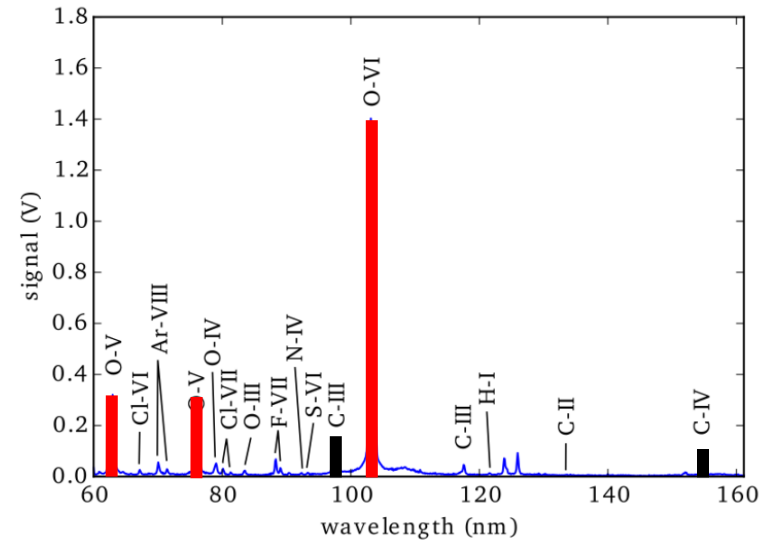
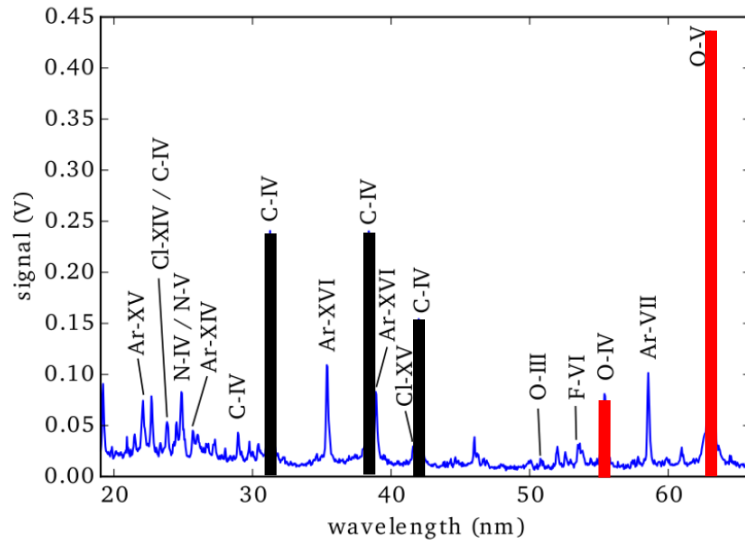
Time: 51 ms after T1

W7-X EDICAM video system

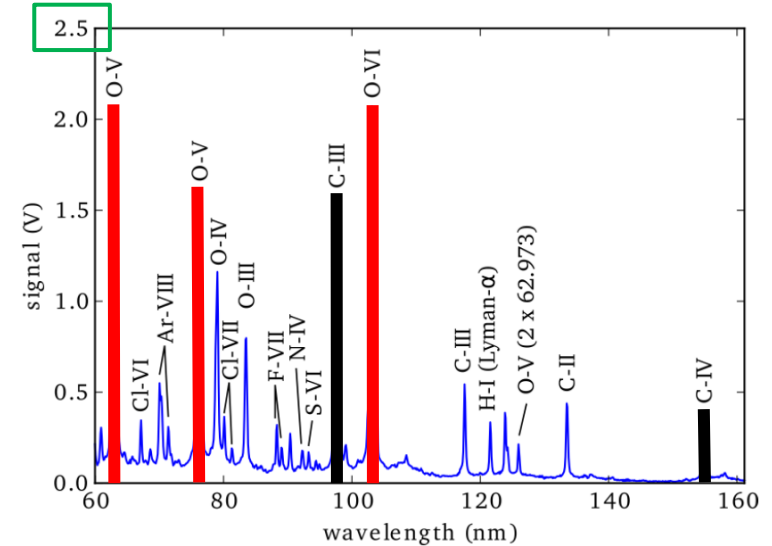
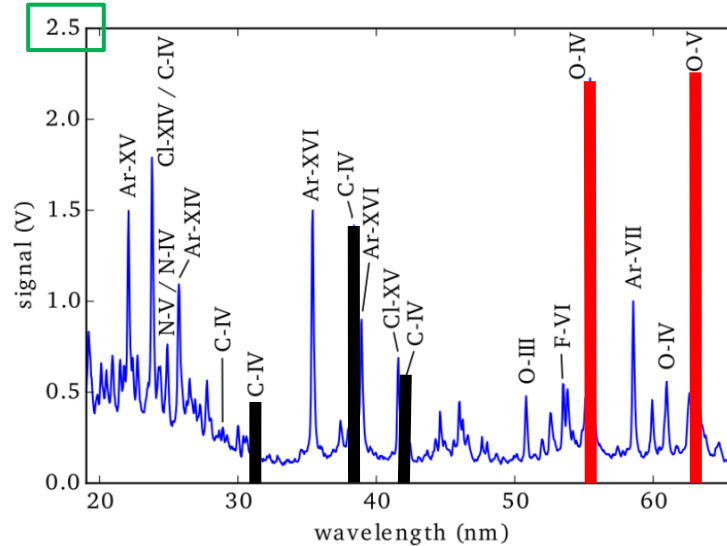
impurities from the wall!

high resolution overview spectrometer wavelength range 20 – 160 nm

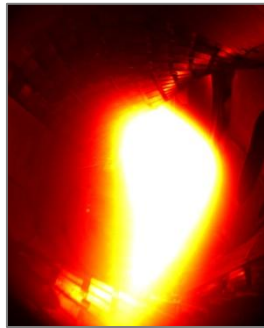
before
radiation
collapse



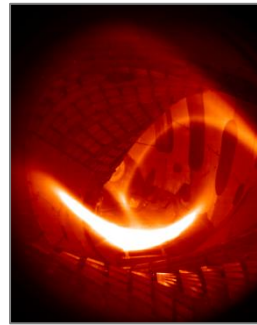
during
radiation
collapse



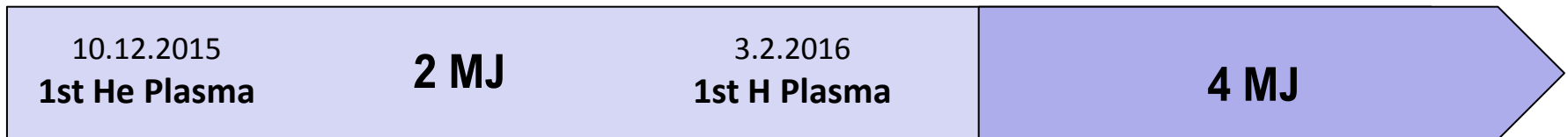
The 10 weeks if the first operation phase has exceeded all our expectations.
In the end 25 diagnostic systems were commissioned and delivered data.



$T_e = 1 \text{ keV}$
 $T_i < 1 \text{ keV}$
 $n_{e0} \sim 2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$
 $t_d = 50 \text{ ms}$



$T_e = 7 \text{ keV}$	$T_e = 8 \text{ keV}$
$T_i = 1.2 \text{ keV}$	$T_i = 1 \text{ keV}$
$n_{e0} = 3 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$	$n_{e0} = 2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$
$t_d = 250 \text{ ms}$	$t_d = 6 \text{ s}$

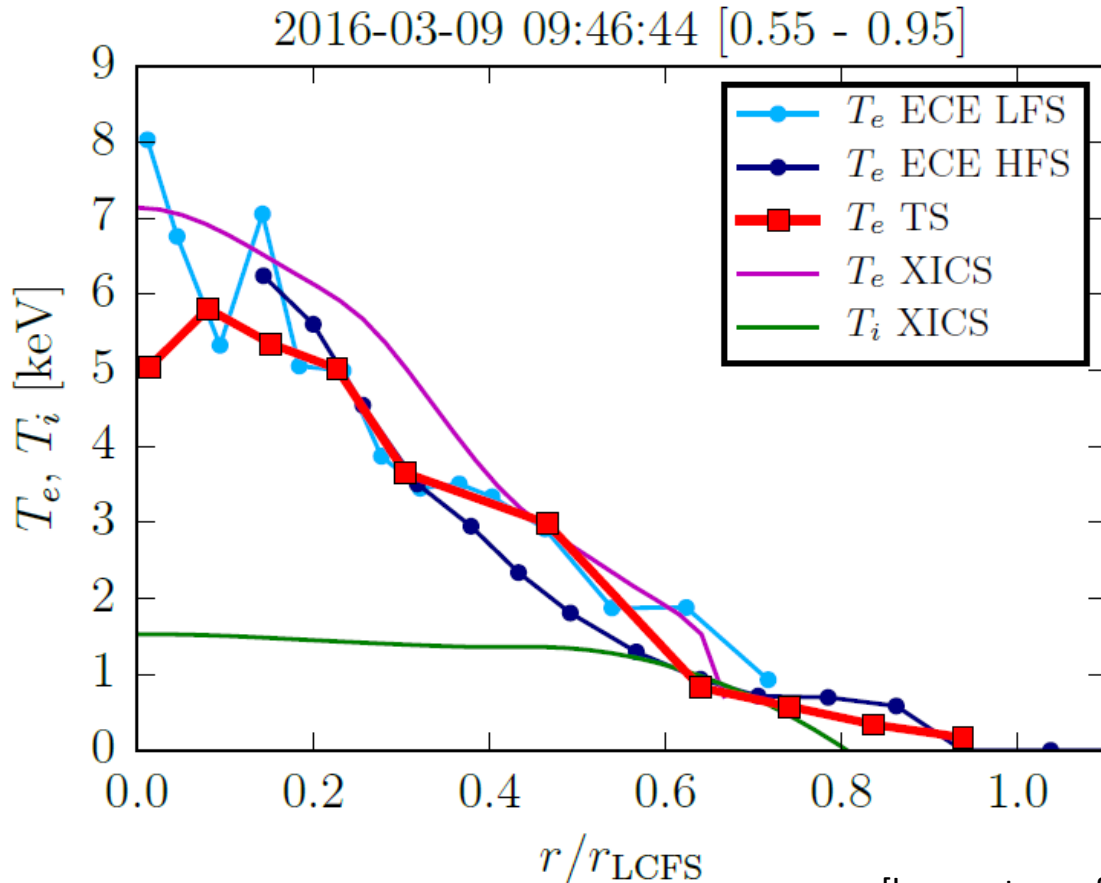


$T_e = 8 \text{ keV}$
 $T_i = 2 \text{ keV}$
 $n_{e0} = 3 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$
 $t_d = 500 \text{ ms}$

$T_e = 10 \text{ keV}, 7 \text{ keV}$
 $T_i = 1 \text{ keV}, 2.1 \text{ keV}$
 $n_{e0} = 5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$
 $t_d = 1 \text{ s}$

**~ 1000
experiments**

On the 10th of March 2016 the operation was suspended as planned.



X-ray imaging crystal spectrometer

$500 \text{ eV} < T_e < 10 \text{ keV}$

$500 \text{ eV} < T_i < 4 \text{ keV}$

Ar impurity seeding

plasma densities

$n_e < 4\text{-}5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$

[by courtesy of S. Bozhenkov]

Thomson scattering system

$20 \text{ eV} < T_e < 10 \text{ keV}$, $5 \cdot 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-3} < n_e < 5 \cdot 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$, $\Delta r_{\text{eff}} \approx 2\text{-}3 \text{ cm}$

two Nd-YAG lasers 2J/pulse @ $f=20 \text{ Hz}$, laser beam $\varnothing=5\text{-}7 \text{ mm}$

radial electric field and
plasma rotation

magnetic configuration influence
on particle transport

heat wave experiments
for confinement studies

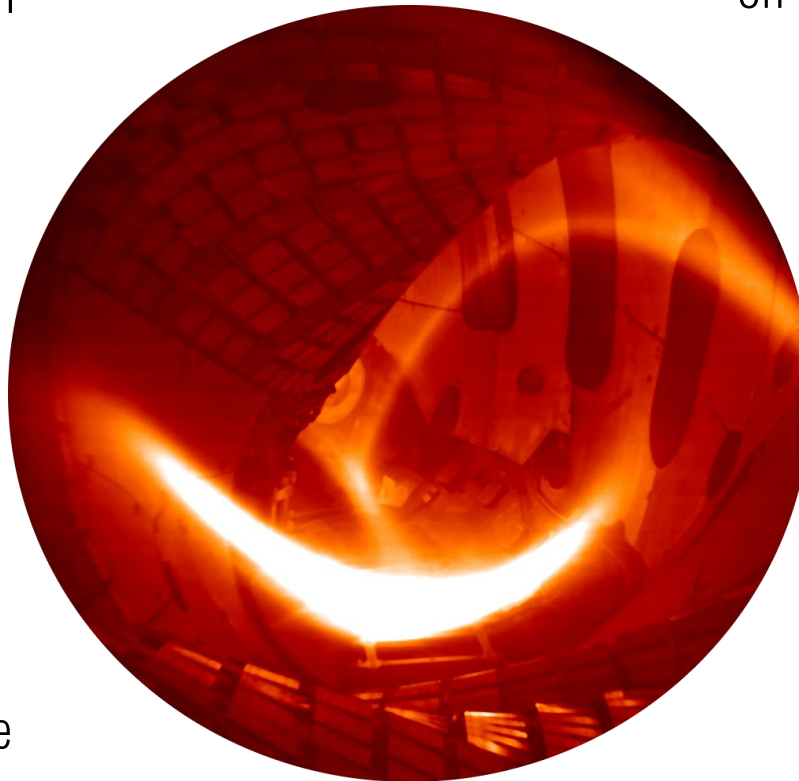
electron cyclotron
current drive

identification of
impurities and
radiation collaps

advanced
heating schemes

filamentation
in the plasma edge

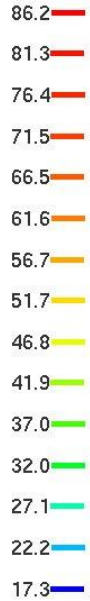
limiter heat loads
and influence of
trim coils



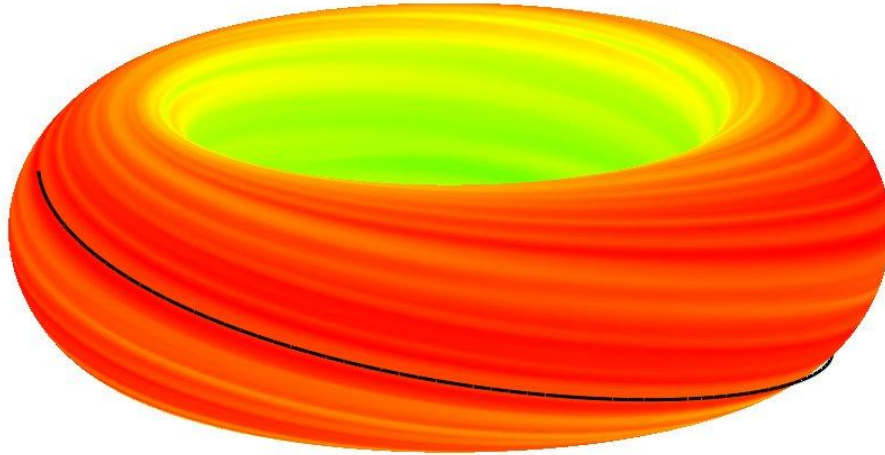
EUROfusion



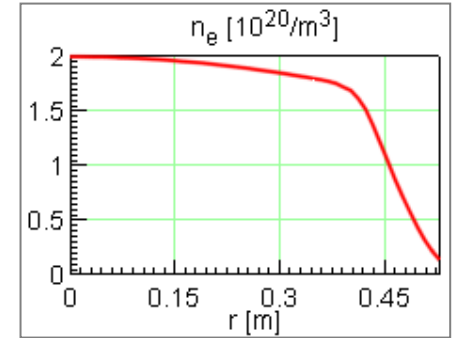
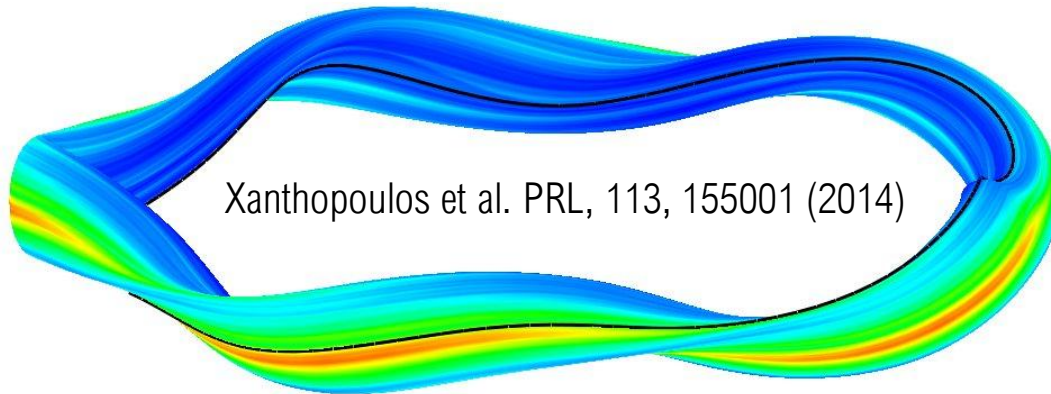
turbulence amplitude



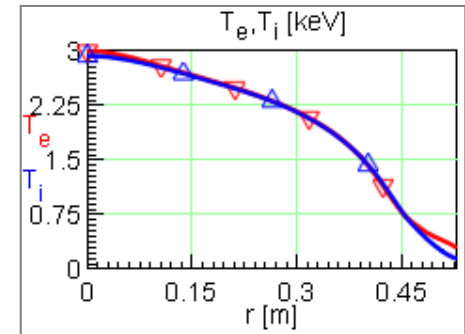
tokamak



optimized stellarator



∇T_i driven turbulence



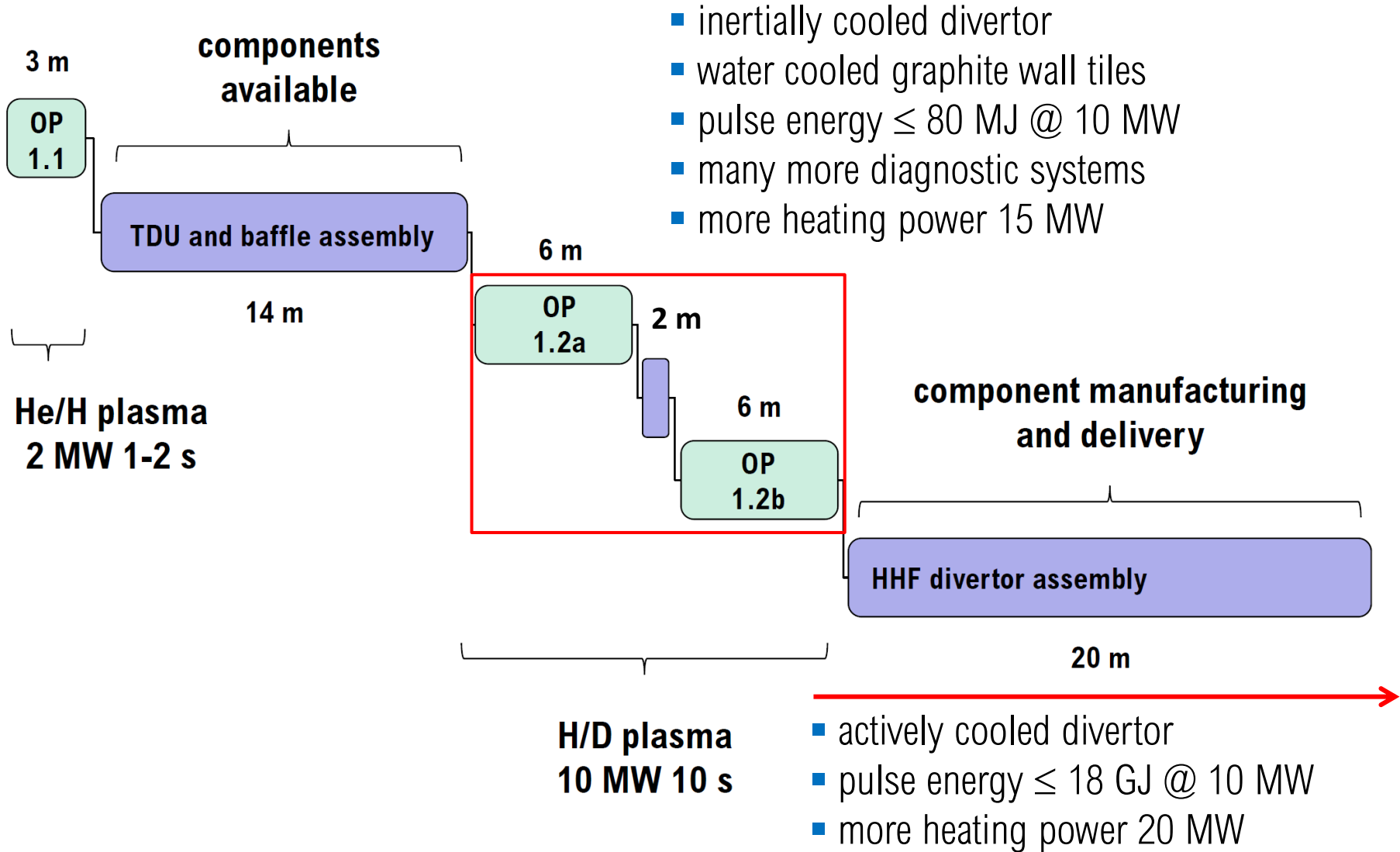
Wendelstein 7-X „by chance“ turbulence optimized?

Global Gyrokinetic Simulation of
Turbulence in
ASDEX Upgrade



GENE

`gene.rzg.mpg.de`



outer vessel (OV)

design study stellarator power station

3 GW _{th}	thermal power
44 m	diameter
1500 m ³	plasma volume
30.000 t	total weight

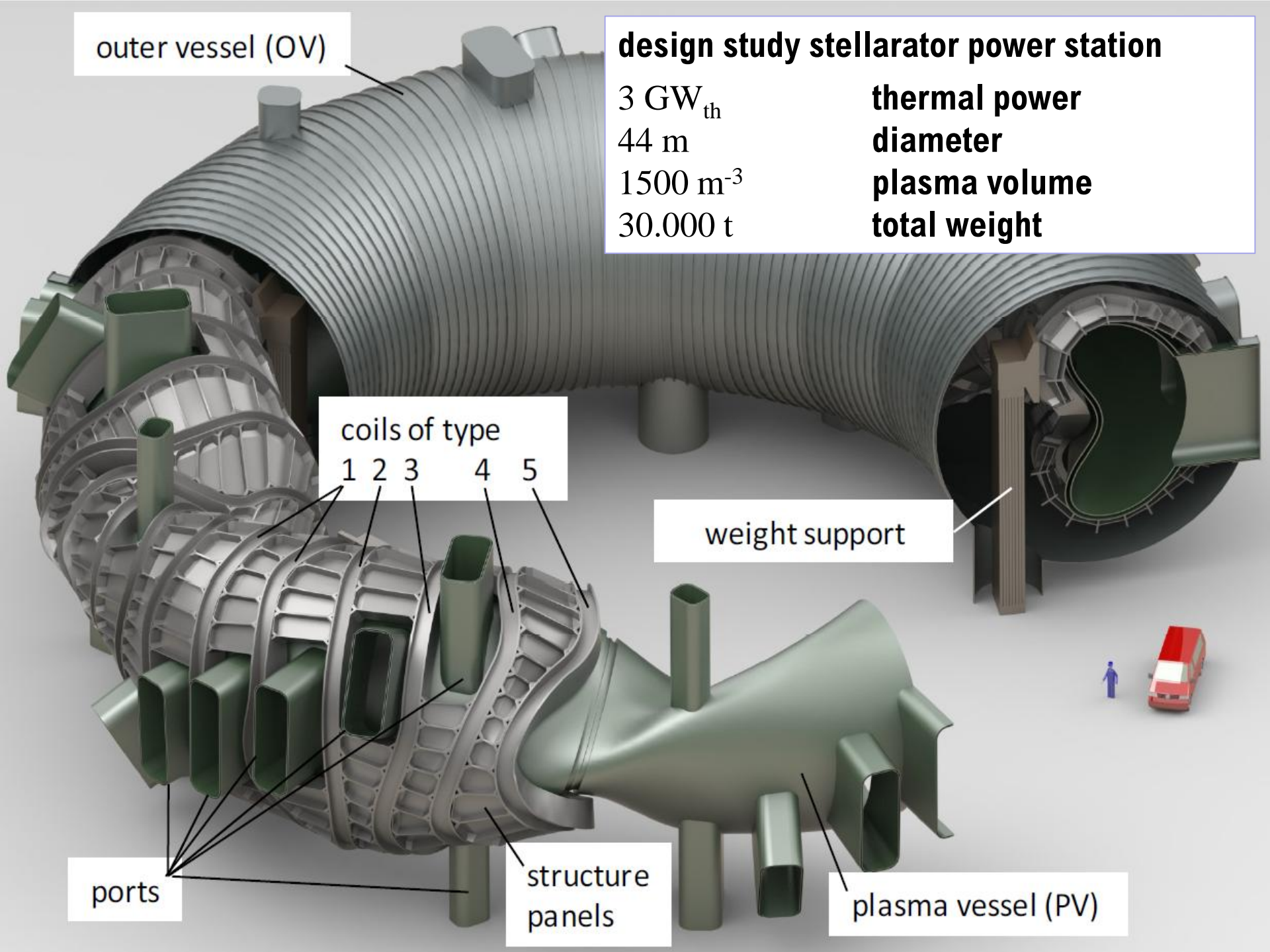
coils of type
1 2 3 4 5

weight support

ports

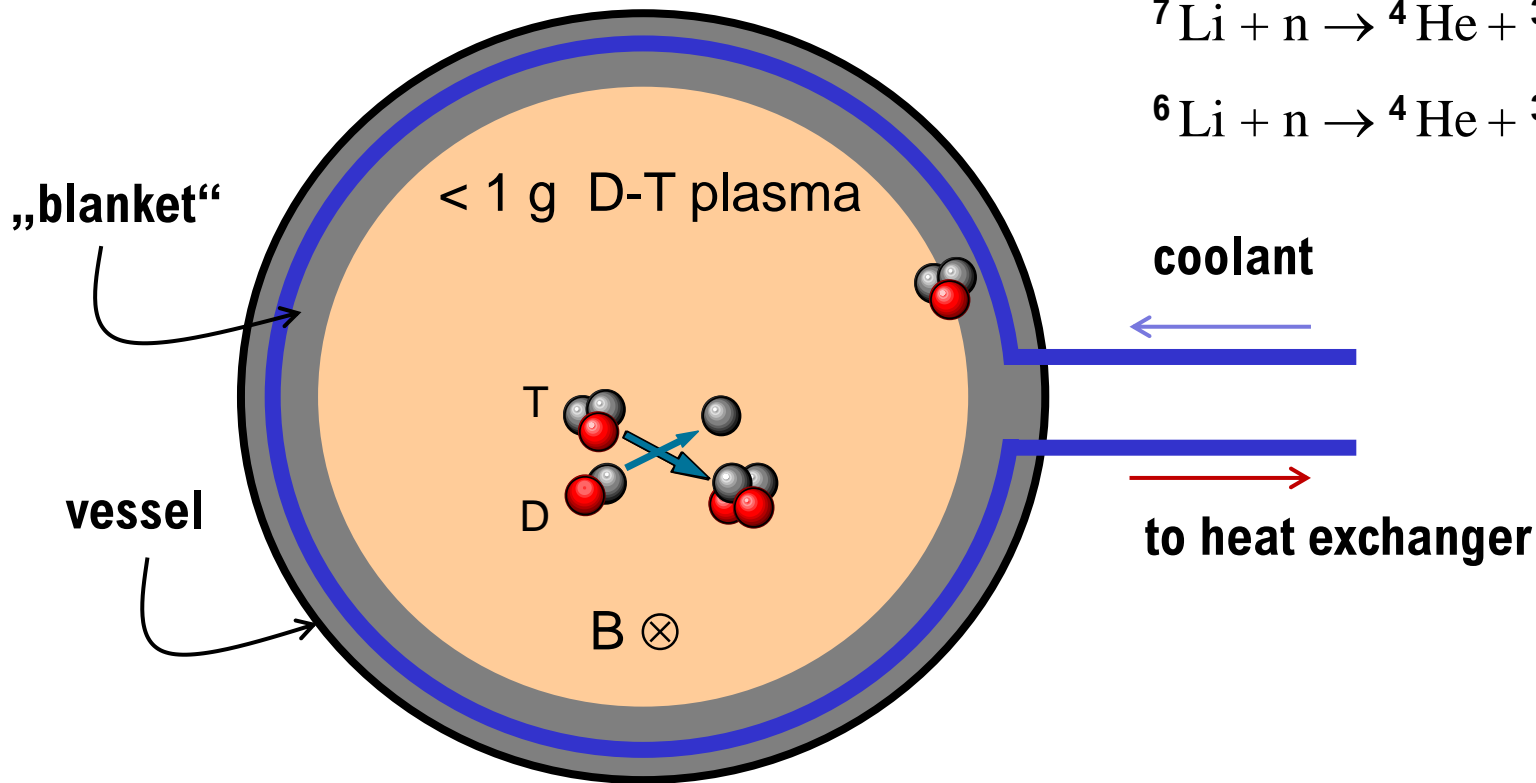
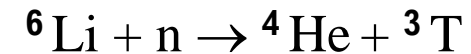
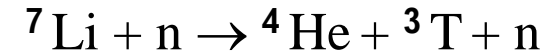
structure panels

plasma vessel (PV)

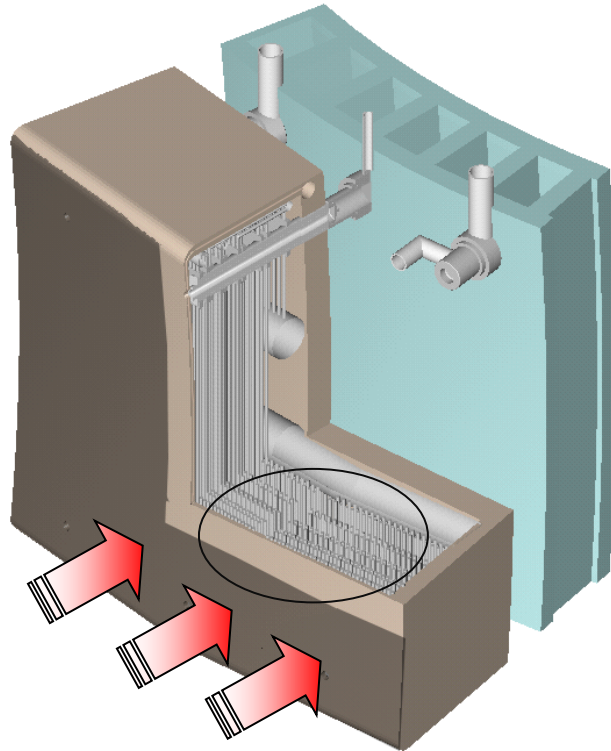


D concentration in water 0.015%

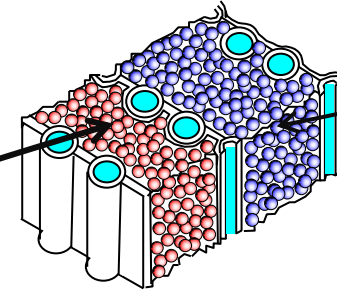
in situ T generation



a fully ionized D-T-plasma at 10 keV ion temperature with an average particle density $n_d \sim n_T \sim 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$ yields a fusion power density $P/V \sim 2 \text{ MW/m}^3$



neutron multiplier Be, Be_{12}Ti



Tritium breeder
 Li_2TiO_3 , Li_2O

critical is the T self-sufficiency

a comprehensive reserach program is needed and must be intensified – first test blanket modules will be investigated in the ITER tokamak (under construction)

<https://www.iter.org/mach/Blanket>

<https://www.fusion.kit.edu>

<http://www-fusion-magnetique.cea.fr>

- **Wendelstein 7-X is an optimized SC stellarator**
- **completed after 15 years of construction**
- **the machine works perfectly fine**
- **the first plasma operation with He and H has started**
- **physics program based on a staged approach to steady-state**

Why fusion at all and why stellarators?

- **a new primary energy source – probably needed in future**
- **backbone power stations of the GW class**
- **basic research on magnetized high-temperature plasmas needed**
- **the stellarator promises stable steady-state operation**
- **Wendelstein 7-X is the key experiment for reactor extrapolation**