A Pilot Plant: The Fastest Path to Net Electricity from Fusion

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The MFE Program Needs to Move Faster

Situation

- Need to demonstrate the practicality of MFE soon.
- But: ITER's earliest-case first plasma is in 2018. Earliest-case Q = 10, 300 – 500 seconds in 2028.

Implications

- ⇒ Building a Component Test Facility and <u>then</u> building Demo to produce net electricity may not be the fastest path.
- ⇒ Consider construction of a device to make <u>net electricity</u> as soon as a technically sound design can be developed.
 - $Q_{eng} > 1 \equiv$ "Pilot Plant", making net electricity.
 - Pilot Plant would also perform the component testing mission.

Three Key Science Needs for a Technically Sound MFE Pilot Plant Design



Themes from FESAC Priorities, Gaps and Opportunities Report (ReNeW Themes 1, 2 & 5 included in Plasma Performance)

What Science is Needed for a Technically Sound MFE Pilot Plant Design? (1)

Plasma Performance

- Scaling of confinement, operating limits and sustainment in non-inductive plasmas
- Confinement scaling to relevant ρ^{*} and υ_{*}
- Alpha heating physics
- Scaling information at low A
 - Power plant maintenance most credible at low A.
- Scaling information for stellarators
 - Stellarators most credible for disruption avoidance, sustainment with low recirculating power
- Are there faster/better/cheaper alternatives?
 - ICCs

Example: Confinement Scaling to ITER Long-Pulse "Hybrid" Mode Uncertain



Projection to CTF, Pilot Plant or Demo is not settled. Latest matched DIII-D + JET results look better on these axes, but still do not give needed favorable "Gyro-Bohm" scaling of Bτ.

What Science is Needed for a Technically Sound MFE Pilot Plant Design? (2)

Integrated Plasma-Materials Interface

- High heat and particle flux and fluence
 - What divertor designs work at needed power & duty factor?
 - What materials work at needed power & duty factor?
- Tritium retention
 - How to remove tritium in continuous operation?
 - All plasma-facing components (PFCs) must operate very hot.
- Dust production
 - How to remove dust in continuous operation?
- Practical experience with high-pressure He-cooled PFCs
- Practical experience with liquid metal PFCs
- Effects of ELMs and high-energy disruptions
 - Major issue for blanket / first wall survival in tokamaks & STs.

Significant synergy with many IFE concepts.

Pilot Plant PMI Challenges Similar to PMI Challenges Projected for CTF

• Heat flux, pulse length, duty factor for Pilot Plant (PP) ~ CTF

•	CTF: 2x ITER's heat flux	Demo: 4x ITER's heat flux
•	CTF: 2 week pulses	Demo: Few month pulses
•	CTF: 30% duty factor	Demo: up to ~70% duty factor

- Real-time dust removal, tritium inventory control and component lifetime issues are challenging due to CTF, PP & Demo missions
 - Must remove dust and tritium in real time: CTF, PP, Demo
 - Need to demonstrate PFC solution that allows long periods of high power operation between change-outs, including off-normal events: CTF, PP, Demo
 - ITER with few % duty factor, plans to change out divertors after
 ~ 0.08 full-power years at much lower power density.
- Many solutions used on ITER are not CTF, PP or Demo relevant.
 - Beryllium first wall
 - Stainless-steel vacuum vessel
 - Water cooled ~200C PFCs
 - Intermittent dust collection and tritium clean-up

CTF, PP or Demo: All Would Need New PMI Solutions.

What Science is Needed for a Technically Sound MFE Pilot Plant Design ? (3)

- A strong blanket technology program is required for CTF, PP or Demo.
- Design of CTF, PP or Demo would be informed by a powerful point neutron source such as IFMIF (or MTS?). For example:
 - Vacuum vessel design depends on properties of hot main blankets: electrical conduction paths, structural integrity, size, services (coolant, T purge fluid).
 - Hot main blanket design depends on material properties w/14 MeV neutrons.
 - Same logic holds for many other components, *e.g.*, divertors, antennas.
 - Point neutron source needed to develop materials for test blankets.
- Tritium breeding uncertainties can be mitigated by Li isotopic mix.
 - Tritium cycle can be confirmed in Pilot Plant.
- ReNeW on this topic:

A later possibility might be to include a provision for materials irradiation capabilities as part of a large-scale nuclear facility such as the proposed Fusion Nuclear Science Facility. However, it must be emphasized that bulk material property data from a fusion relevant neutron source would inform the design, construction and licensing of such facilities.

A point neutron source has high synergy with many IFE concepts.

Facilities to Contribute to a Technically Sound MFE Pilot Plant Design



Roles of Major Facilities

Plasma Performance

- ITER for ρ^* scaling, α –particle heating
- Existing tokamaks, Asian S/C tokamaks for AT pilot plant option
- LHD, W7-X, (NCSX?) at relevant β and v_* for stellarator pilot plant option
- NSTX, MAST at relevant β and ν_{*} for low aspect ratio pilot plant option

Integrated Plasma-Material Interface

- Existing tokamaks, Asian S/C tokamaks, NSTX-U, MAST, test stands, for initial tests of new PFC geometries and materials.
- ITER for effects of high-energy ELMs and disruptions.
- Long-pulse, hot walls, high-heat-flux DD confinement facility for integrated power and particle handling studies. Develops solutions for divertor lifetime, tritium retention, dust clean-up, long-pulse disruption avoidance.

Neutron Material Interactions

- Fission reactors, ion beams to sieve candidate materials.
- Blanket test stands to develop required technologies.
- IFMIF (or MTS?) with correct He/dpa to investigate materials physics at high fluence; qualify materials to be used in PP design, then test blankets.

Is a Pilot Plant Smaller than a Demo?

- Assume conservatively that recirculating power, P_{rec}, is constant from Pilot Plant (PP) to Demo
- Assume recirculating fraction in Demo is 20%; $Q_{eng} = 5$
- Assume Pilot Plant Q_{eng} = 1.2
- $P_{e,gross,Demo} = 5 P_{rec}$; $P_{e,gross,PP} = 1.2 P_{rec}$
- P_{e,gross,PP} = 0.24 P_{e,gross,Demo}
- Assume Demo-level B & $\beta \Rightarrow R^3 \propto P_{fus} \propto P_{e,gross}$

Assume adequate confinement

- $P_{fus,PP} = 0.24 P_{fus,Demo}$; $R_{PP} = 0.62 R_{Demo}$
- Neutron wall loading in Pilot Plant = 0.62 Demo neutron wall loading

Obviously there are other factors (*e.g.,* neutron m.f.p.). On the other hand P_{rec} = constant is conservative. Initial looks at Tokamak, ST, Stellarator support R_{PP} ~ 0.6 R_{Demo} Spreadsheet Pilot Plants Assuming High Confinement are Encouraging

- Tokamak
 - R/a = 4.0m/1.0m, $B_0 = 6T$, $I_p = 8MA$
 - $H_H = 1.5$, $P_{fus} = 520$ MW, $Q_p = 10$, $Q_{eng} \sim 1$
- ST
 - R/a = 1.5m/0.9m, $B_0 = 2.2T$, $I_p = 15$ MA
 - H_{H} = 1.7, P_{fus} = 500MW, Q_{p} = 25, Q_{eng} ~ 1
- Stellarator
 - R/<a> = 4.5m/1.0m, B₀ = 5.7T
 - H_{ISS04} = 2, P_{fus} = 470MW, Q_p = 40, Q_{eng} ~ 4

These spreadsheet analyses are only very first looks. Engineering scaled simply from ARIES studies.

Much More Analysis is Required

• What would an MFE Pilot Plant look like?

- Advanced Tokamak (Superconducting for Q_{eng} > 1)
- Spherical Torus (Most readily maintained configuration)
- Stellarator (Lowest recirculating power, no disruptions)

Any design should prototype Demo maintenance approach.

- What near-term program of Modeling, Test Stand R&D, New Facilities is necessary to support a Pilot Plant?
 - Plasma performance
 - Integrated plasma material interface
 - Neutron interactive materials

A Pilot Plant is an Exciting Goal

• We can explain it to our sponsors and the public

- We have a plan to make net electricity soon.
- This will put fusion "on the map" as an energy option.

• It would culminate the key FESAC Themes

- Creating Predictable High-Performance Steady-State Plasmas
- Taming the Plasma-Material Interface
- Harnessing Fusion Power

• ARIES + Fusion Community Pilot Plant Study?

- What would a tokamak, ST or stellarator Pilot Plant look like?
- What supporting program is needed for a technically sound design?
- A similar IFE Pilot Plant study should be carried out in parallel.