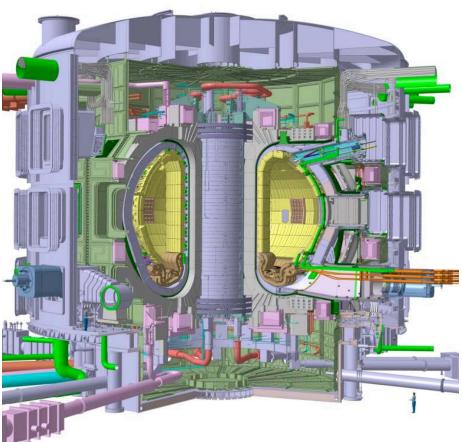
Plans for U.S. Contributions to ITER

Ned Sauthoff Director, U.S. ITER Project Office

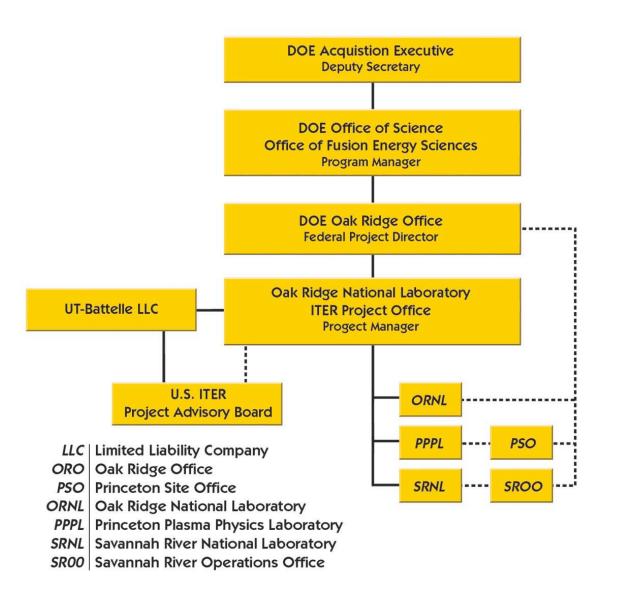
Fusion Power Associates

December 3, 2008





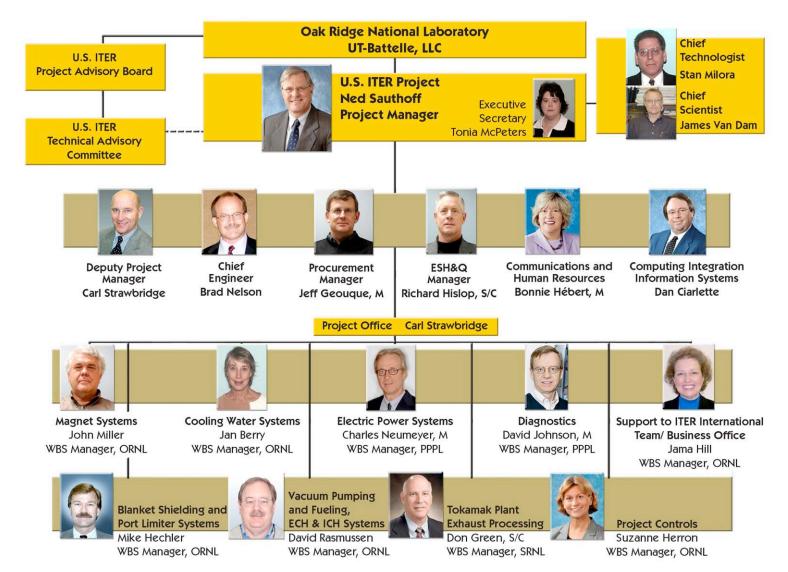
U.S. ITER Organizational Structure





U.S. ITER Project Office







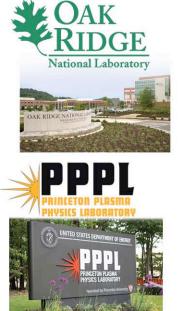
USIPO is prepared to proceed....

- Project Execution Plan
- Resource-loaded schedule
- Cost-estimate range
 - CD-1 basis cited in the President's Budget Request
 - Includes Risk-based contingency
- Project Control tools built on Spallation Neutron Source set
 - Work Breakdown Structure
 - Configuration Control
 - Quality Assurance and Safety Plans
 - Risk Management....
- Contracts, Business and other capabilities from ORNL, but co-located









Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Tennessee), host lab

- Project Management/Support
- International Team Support
- Magnets, Cooling Water, Blanket Shielding/Port Limiter, Vacuum Pumping & Fueling, Ion Cyclotron Heating, Electron Cyclotron Heating

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory (New Jersey)

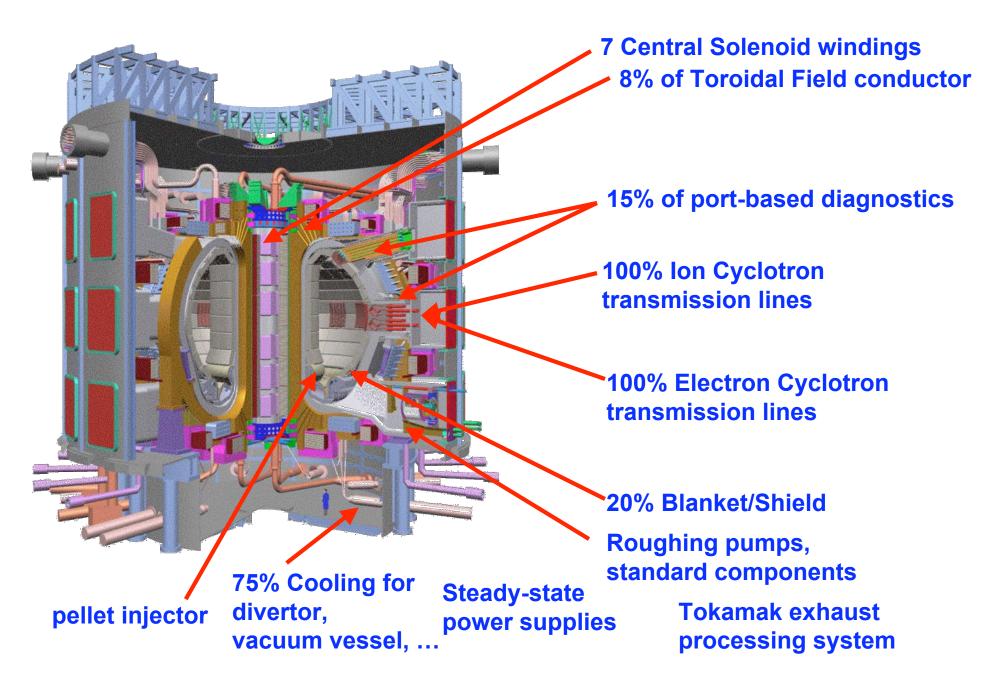
- Electric Power Systems
- Diagnostics



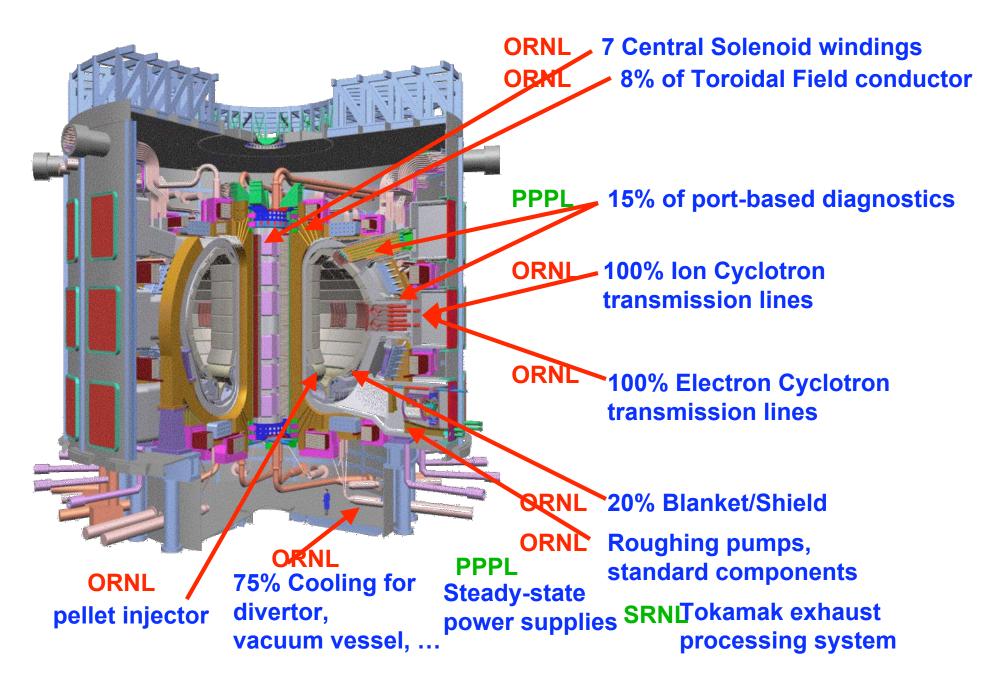
Savannah River National Laboratory (South Carolina)
Exhaust Processing System: Design, fabrication, assembly, testing, shipment



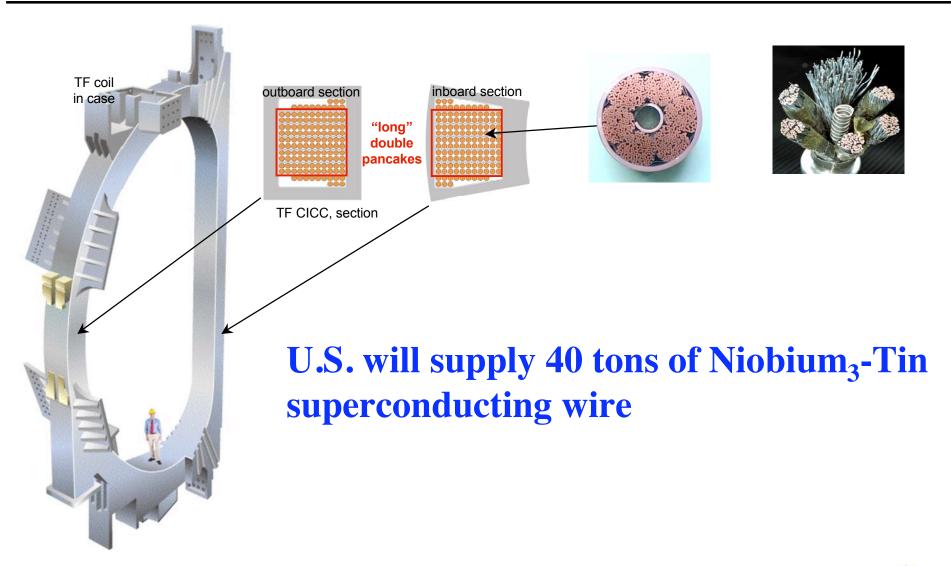
US ITER In-kind Hardware Contributions



US ITER In-kind Hardware Contributions



Toroidal Field Coil Conductor





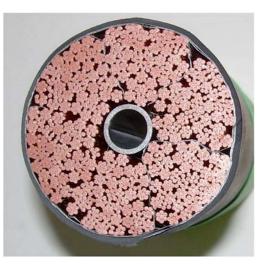
Cable pattern & strand support



Baseline geometry 3-based



Alternate geometry 6+1 based



U.S. ITER Technical Advisory Committee



Cable pattern & strand support



Baseline geometry 3-based



Alternate geometry 6+1 based



Alternate geometries substantially stiffer than baseline.

Better strand support?

U.S. ITER Technical Advisory Committee August 13-14, 2008

USIPO



Sultan Test Samples



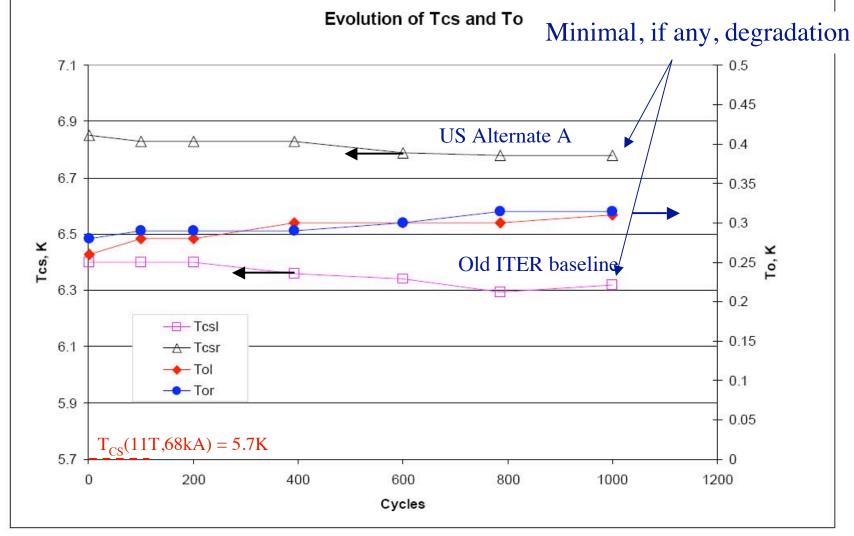
Sultan Test Facility Photo courtesy CRPP/PSI

- All superconducting strands for the Toroidal Field Coils (TF) have to pass a Qualification Procedure.
- These tests are performed at the Superconductor Test Facility SULTAN, Located at the Paul Scherrer Institute in Villigen, Switzerland.
- EU dipole and perhaps the CSMC (or KO) facility will be used in the future too.



US TF Conductors have qualified twice

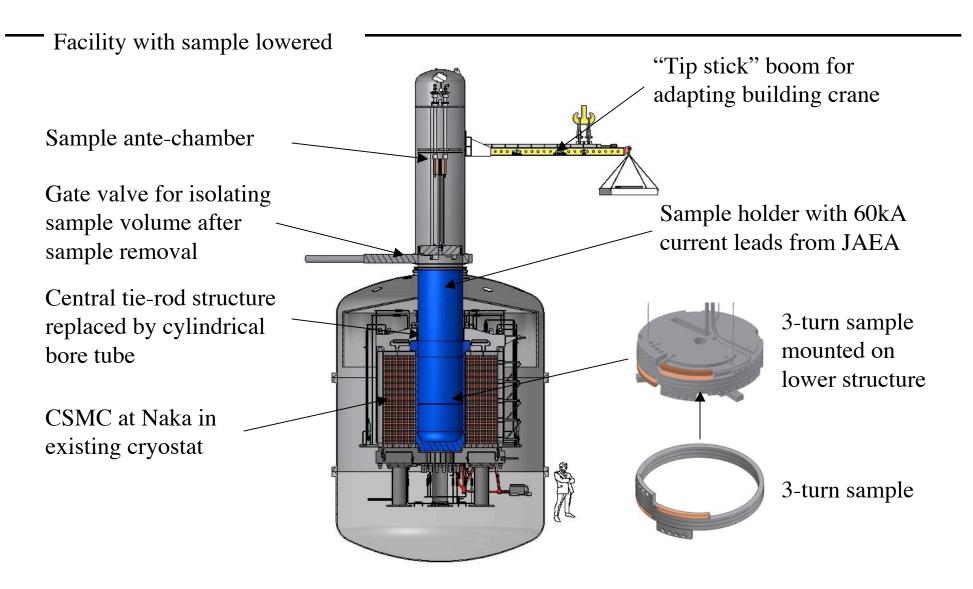




U.S. ITER Technical Advisory Committee August 13-14, 2008

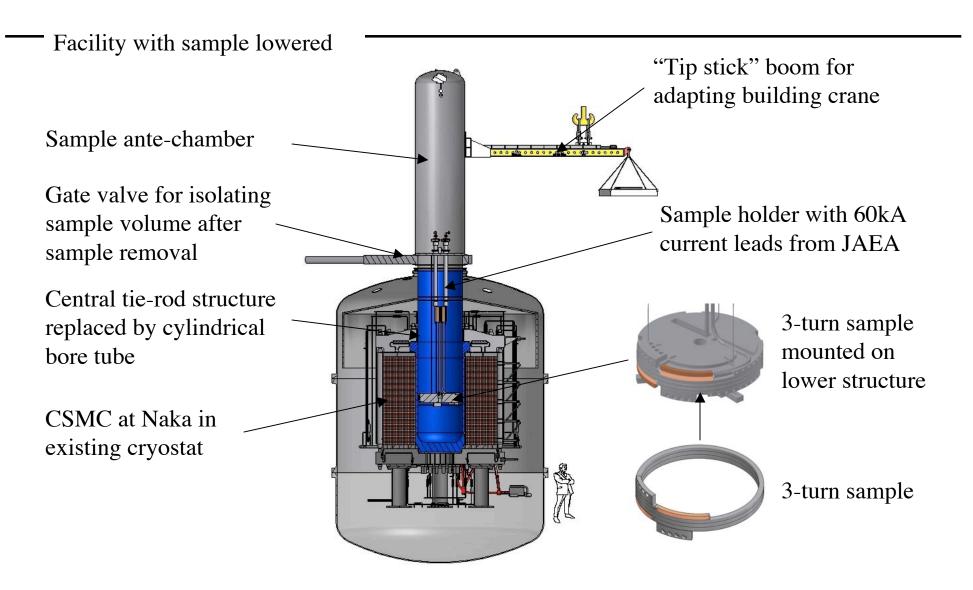
USIPO

Possible conductor test facility





Possible conductor test facility





Central Solenoid Options

Reference Design, external structure based on inner & outer tie plates





Central Solenoid Options

Reference Design, external structure based on inner & outer tie plates



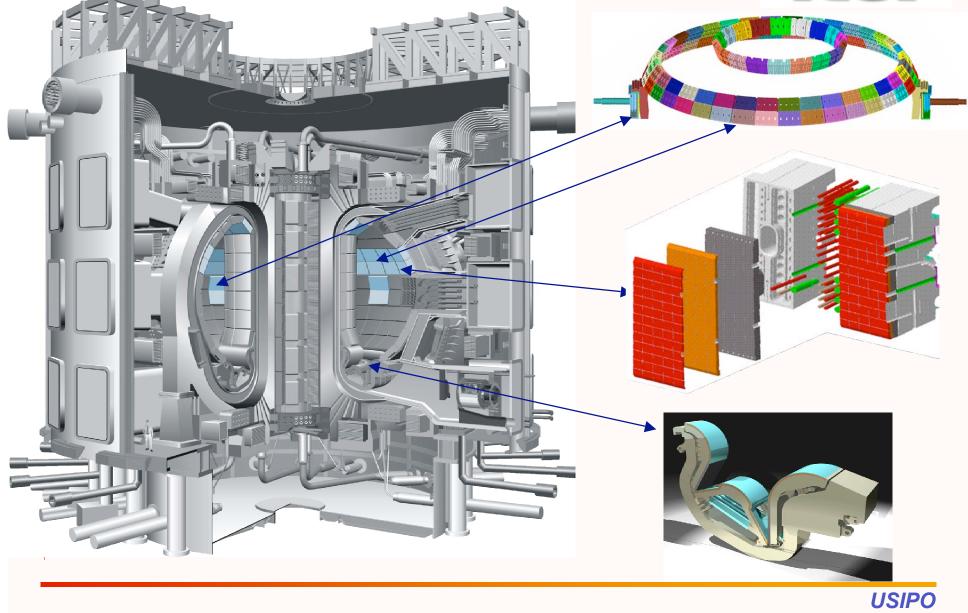
Alternate Design, external structure based on central tie rods and rigid end caps

Especially suited to JA request for 316LN CS conductor jacket



Blanket, Port Limiter and Divertor Systems

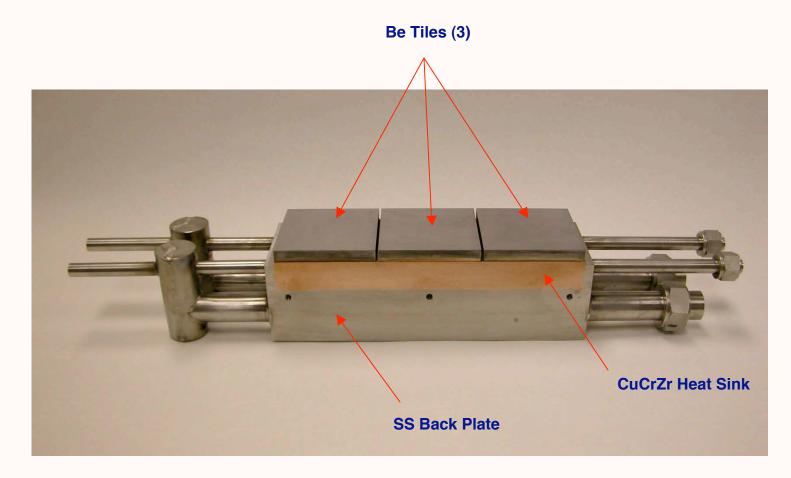




First Wall Qualification Mockup

1





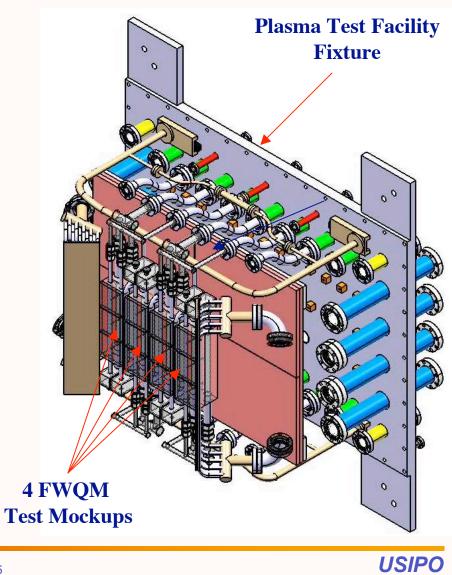
First Mockup FWQM US-1



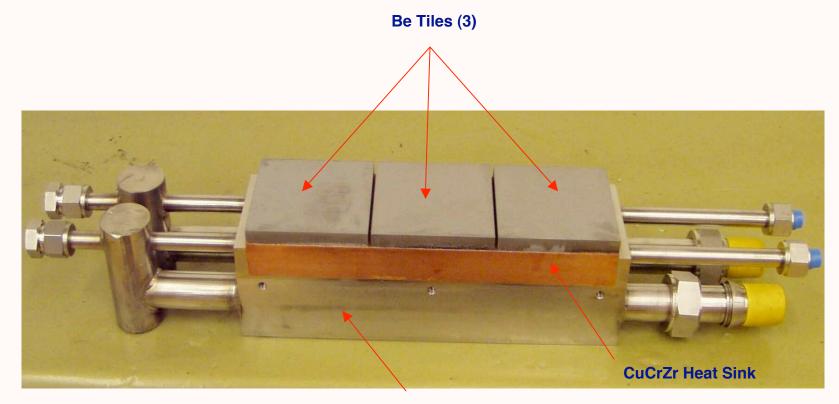
FWQM Test Facility - SNL









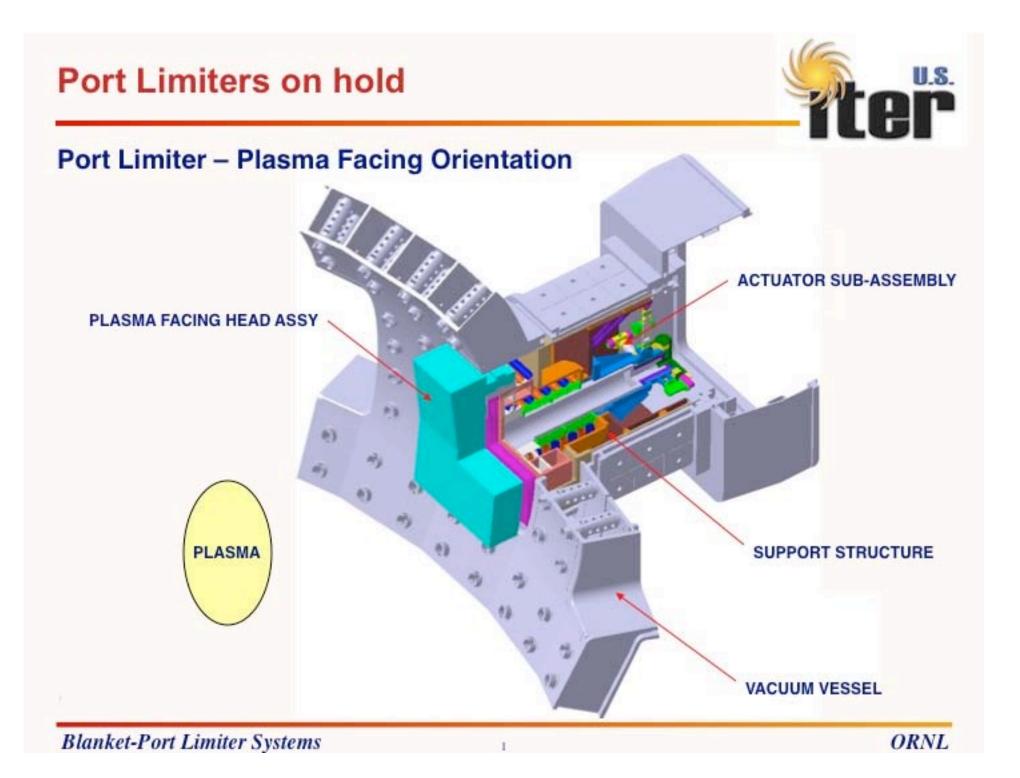


SS Back Plate

Second Mockup FWQM US-2

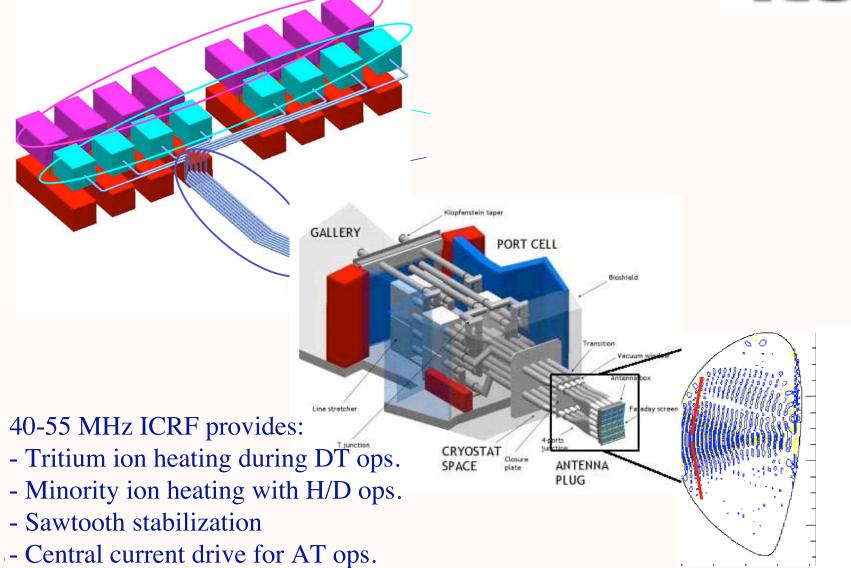


1



Ion Cyclotron System

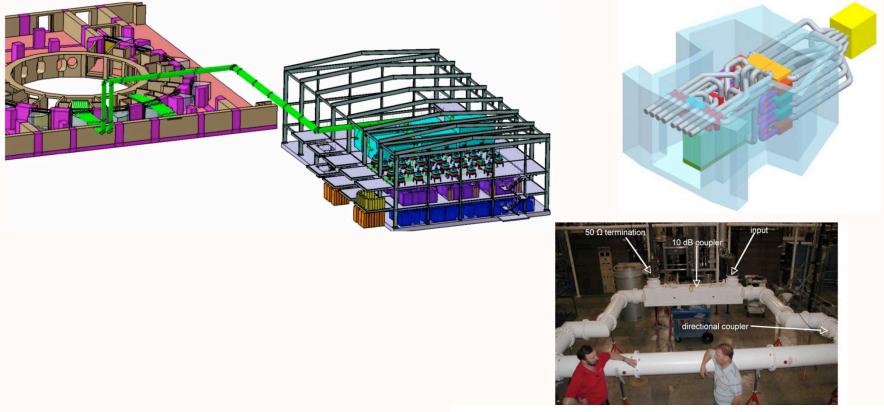






ICH Transmission lines and Tuning/Matching

5 MW transmission air cooled lines from the sources to the antenna3 dB ELM tolerant matching connected to 24 strap antenna array

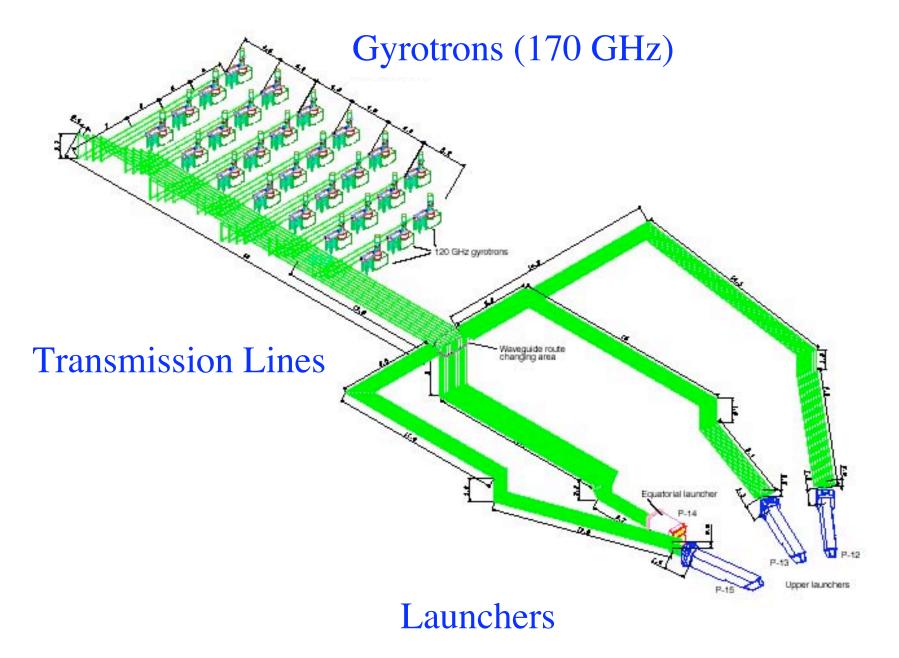


Long pulse; High power resonant ring tests components to > 5 MWs (ORNL)

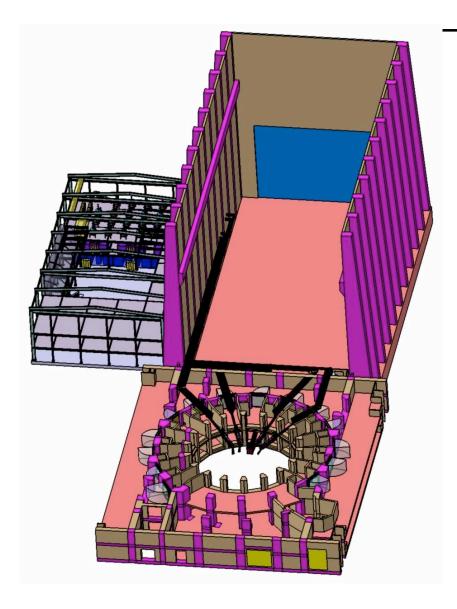
ORNL

U.S.

Electron Cyclotron System



WBS 1.5.2. Scope - ECH Transmission line and Mode Control

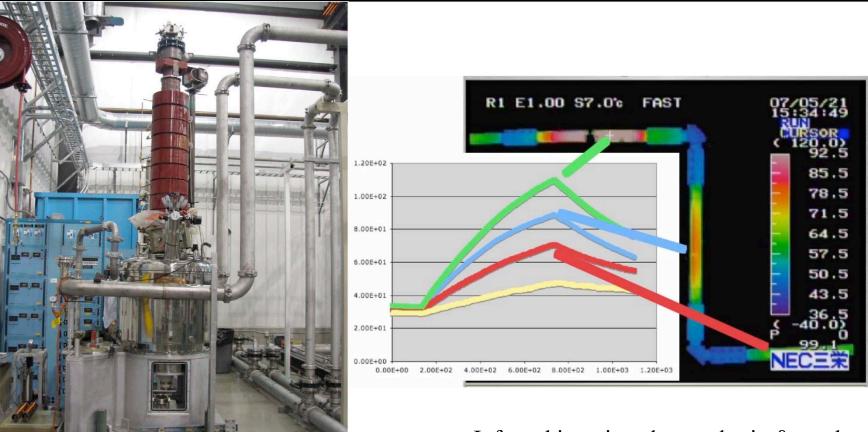


1-2 MW water cooled T-lines from the gyrotrons to the launchers
24 lines to the equatorial launchers
32 lines to the upper launchers
Mode and polarization control are major technical challenges





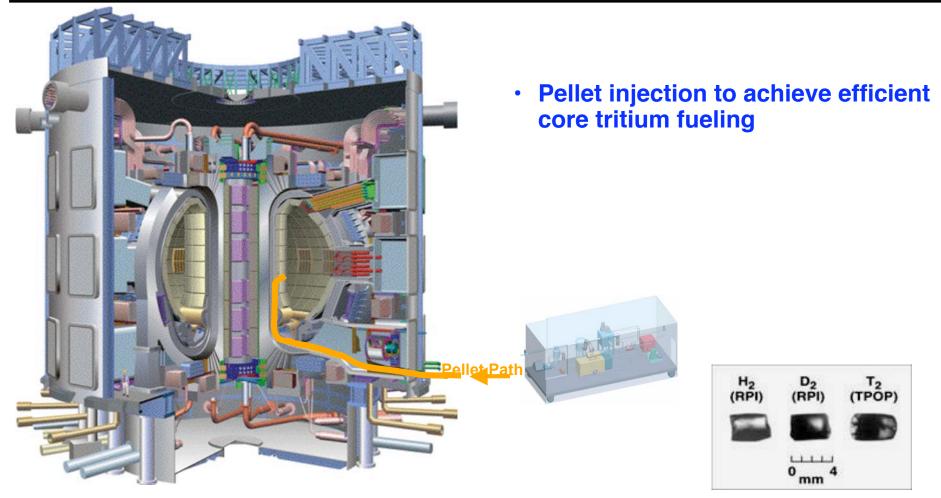
140/170 GHz test stands used to develop and qualify components



Long pulse; High power resonant ring tests components to > 2 MWs (ORNL) Infrared imaging shows ohmic & mode conversion hot spots (JAEA)



Pellet Fueling of ITER



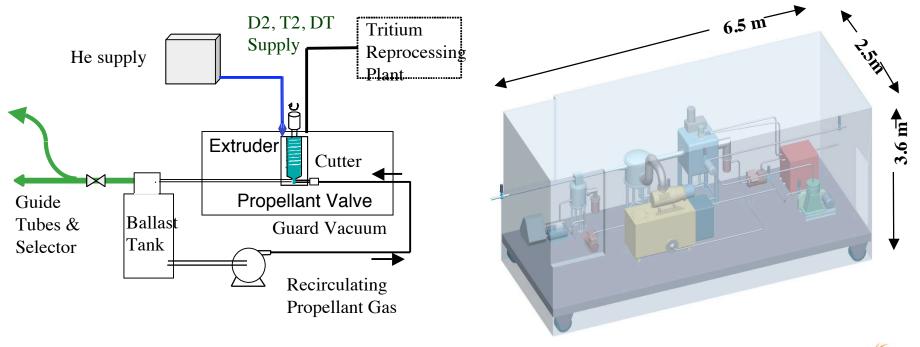
Hydrogen, Deuterium and Tritium Pellets @ 14° Kelvin



Pellet Injector R&D to develop extruder, gas recirculation and injector reliability

Technical challenges

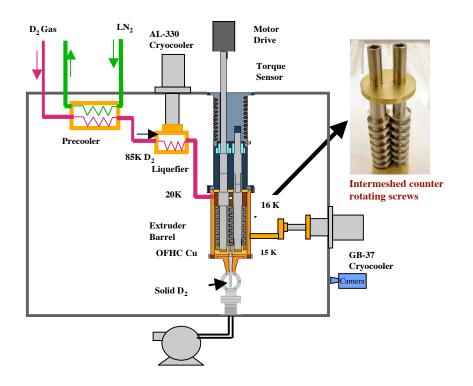
- Extruder throughput and reliability (FY07-10)
- Propellant gas recirculation to minimize impact on tritium plant (FY09-10)
- Gas gun prototype (FY09-11)
- Pellet survivability in guide tubes and guide tube selector (FY09-11)

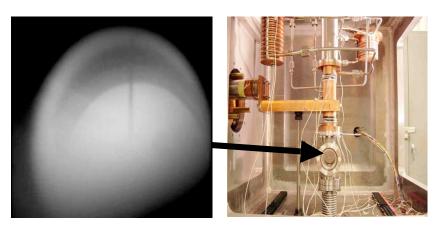




Twin Screw Extruder Prototype R&D is making good progress towards goals

- Pellet injector twin screw extruder prototype has successfully produced solid deuterium extrusions for up to 30 minutes
 - Achieved 10% of the ITER required flow rate.
 - Further optimization will be undertaken to increase the flow rate up to the prototype's design value of 30% of the ITER requirement.
 - Recirculating fuel loop will be added as the next step.



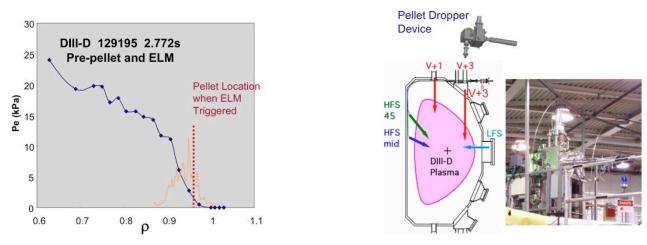


3mm D₂ Extrusion



Pellet Pacing for ELM mitigation

- ELMs need to be limited to 1 MJ/event
- ELM pellet pacing frequency of 20-40 Hz is needed
- 4mm (cylindrical) pellet required to reach the 4 keV pedestal
- Recent experiments indicate shallower penetration with smaller pellets (~ 1 mm) may suffice
- High rep rate pellet dropper experiments underway at DIII-D



• Will require at least 2 additional pellet injection systems to meet increased requirements



Disruption Mitigation (possible new/additional scope)

- Massive gas puff not likely to scale to ITE
- Large pellets may be required (wine cork size)
- Liquid jets have also been considered







Design Review and STAC issues

Design Review

- Completed September 2007
- U.S. provided roughly 25% of the professional person years provided by the parties
- Resolution of issues identified by the Science and Technology Advisory Committee
 - U.S. provided 36% of the professional person years provided by the parties





 The U.S. is working actively with the ITER Organization and the other ITER parties to



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 - "Product teams"
 - can increase the resources available for the work,
 - · expedites simplification of interfaces,
 - · optimizes the distribution of the roles and functions, and
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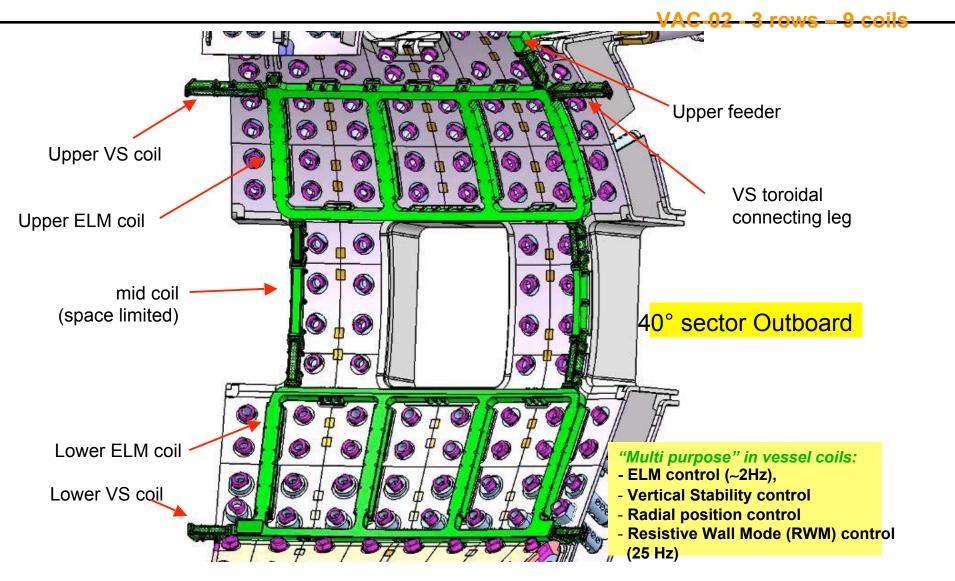


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- "Phased Procurement Arrangements" to complete design and engage industry

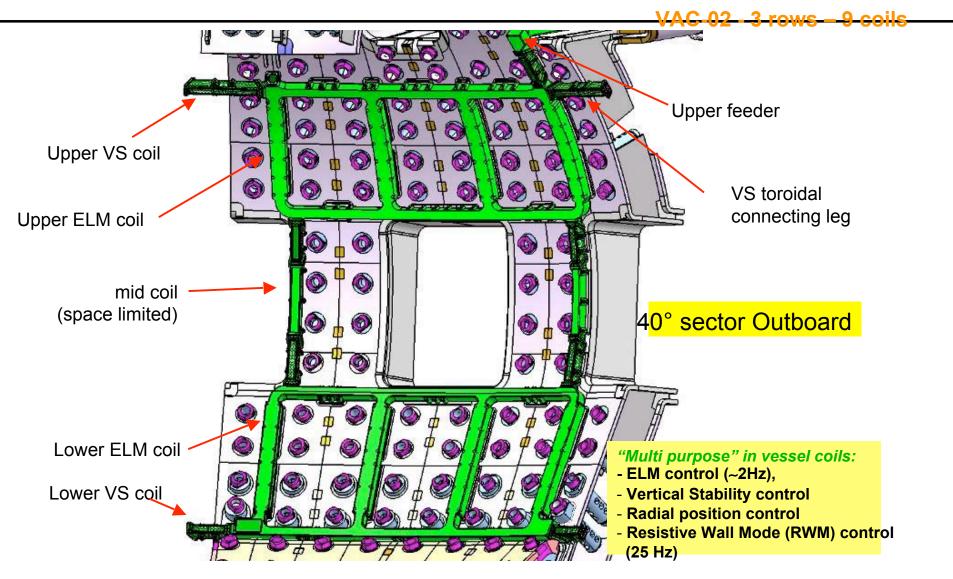


The US is designing, costing and scheduling the ELM & VS coils



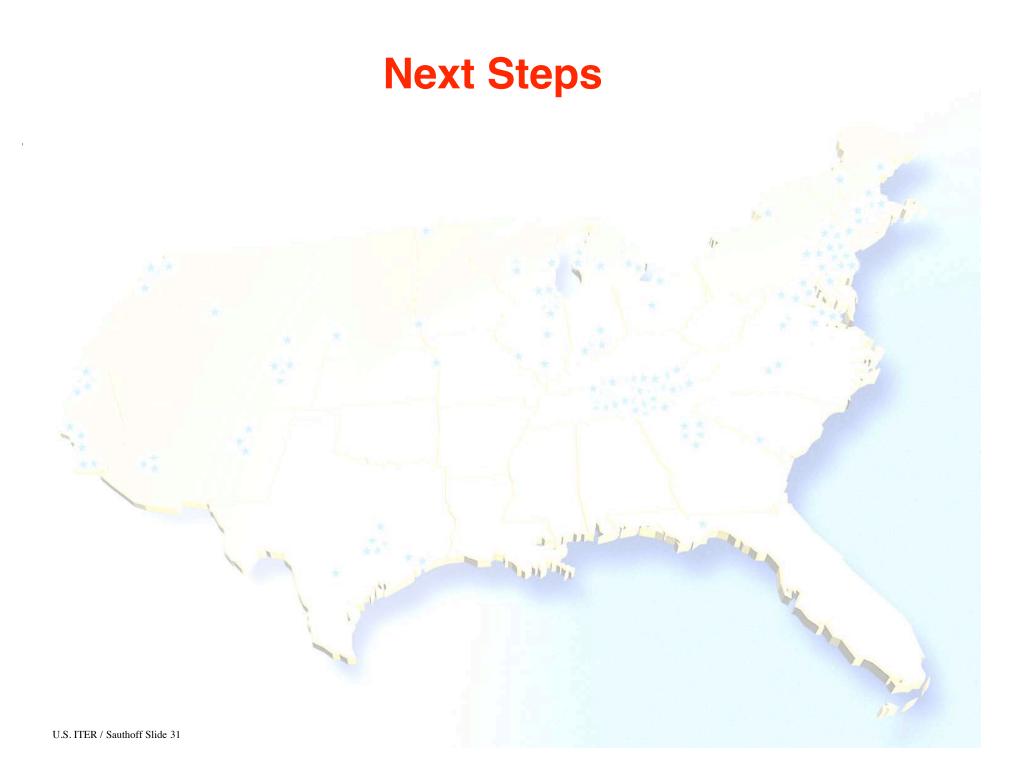


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US fabrication of ELM coils would modify the US procurement allocations





Next Steps

Engage US industry in design completion and optimization

- Incorporate industrial experience
- Assure ITER design is compatible with US manufacturing methods
- Focus on early-delivery / high-risk systems
 - superconducting magnets
 - plasma-facing components
 - power handling
 - diagnostic instrumentation

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 - superconducting magnets
 - plasma-facing components
 - power handling
 - diagnostic instrumentation
- Place long-lead procurements for materials for early-systems
 - Superconducting strand (for schedule reasons)
 - Stainless steel (as a cost-risk mitigation measure)



U.S. ITER / Sauthoff Slide 32

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- The US is working with the ITER Organization on project management
- Next US steps involve significantly greater industrial participation (creating jobs) when additional funds are available



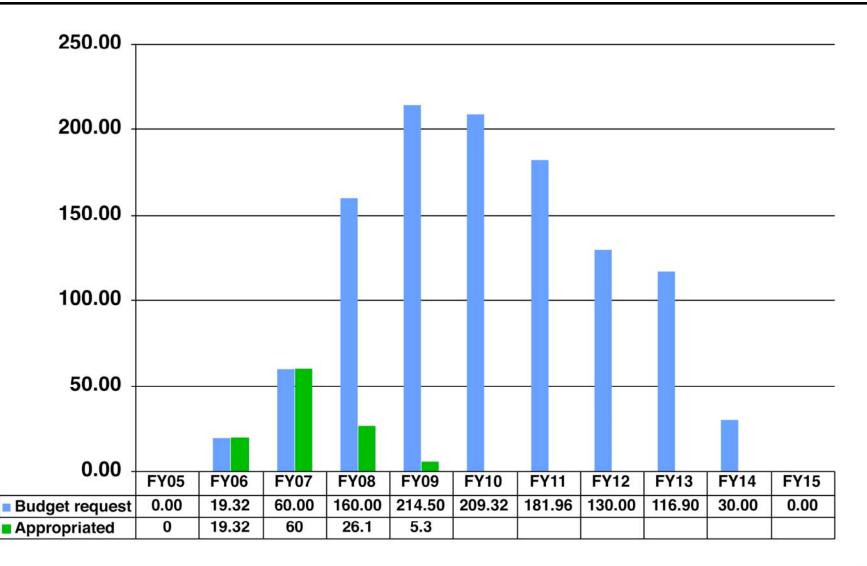
U.S. ITER Project Office





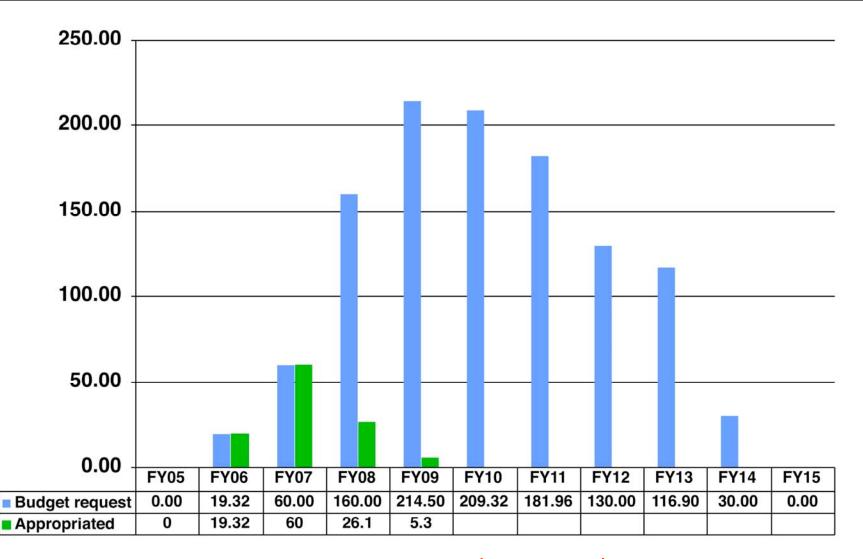


US ITER Budget Request [original profile] & Actuals (\$M)





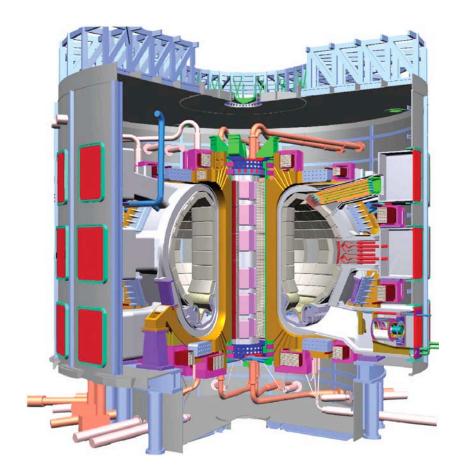
US ITER Budget Request [original profile] & Actuals (\$M)



[new range: \$1.45B-\$2.2B]



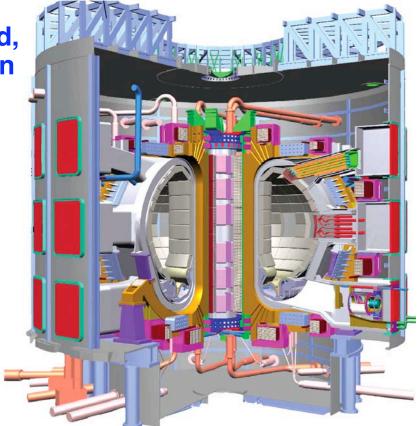
What ITER means for the U.S. [1 of 2]





What ITER means for the U.S. [1 of 2]

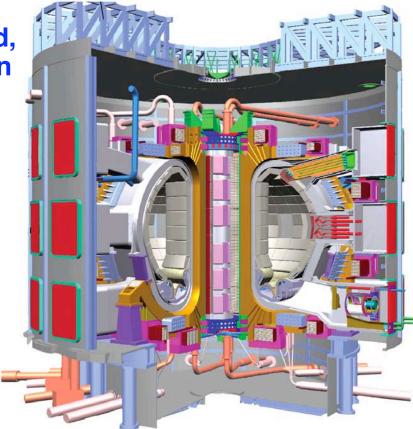
- Science of "Burning Plasmas": The next major step: Create, understand, and control a reactor-prototypical fusion plasma
 - New dynamics of self-heating
 - Size-scaling of phenomena at reactor scale
 - Effects of "faster-than-light" particles





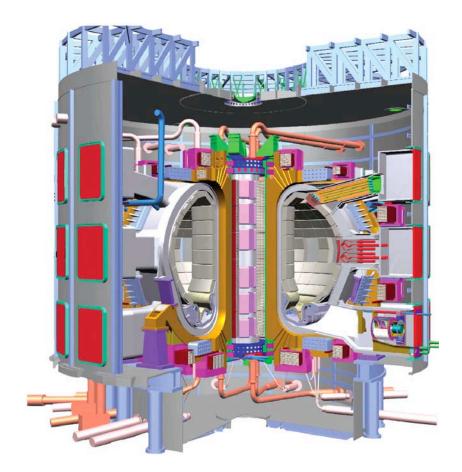
What ITER means for the U.S. [1 of 2]

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 - New dynamics of self-heating
 - Size-scaling of phenomena at reactor scale
 - Effects of "faster-than-light" particles
- International partnership
 - Refine a model for international partnership on large-science projects
 - Improve understanding and effective joint-work between ITER parties





What ITER means for the U.S. [2 of 2]





What ITER means for the U.S. [2 of 2]

Energy

- Demonstrate the scientific and technological feasibility of an energy source with
 - virtually-unlimited geographically-dispersed fuel
 - no CO₂ or acid-rain gases
 - no high-level-radioactive waste
- U.S. Jobs and work in US industry
- Position the US to develop and provide fusion-reactor technology

