

Fusion Energy Research at PPPL

Presentation to
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Arnold Kritz, OFES

Professor Robert Goldston, Director
DOE Princeton University Plasma Physics Laboratory
August 28, 2002



DOE Princeton University Plasma Physics Laboratory



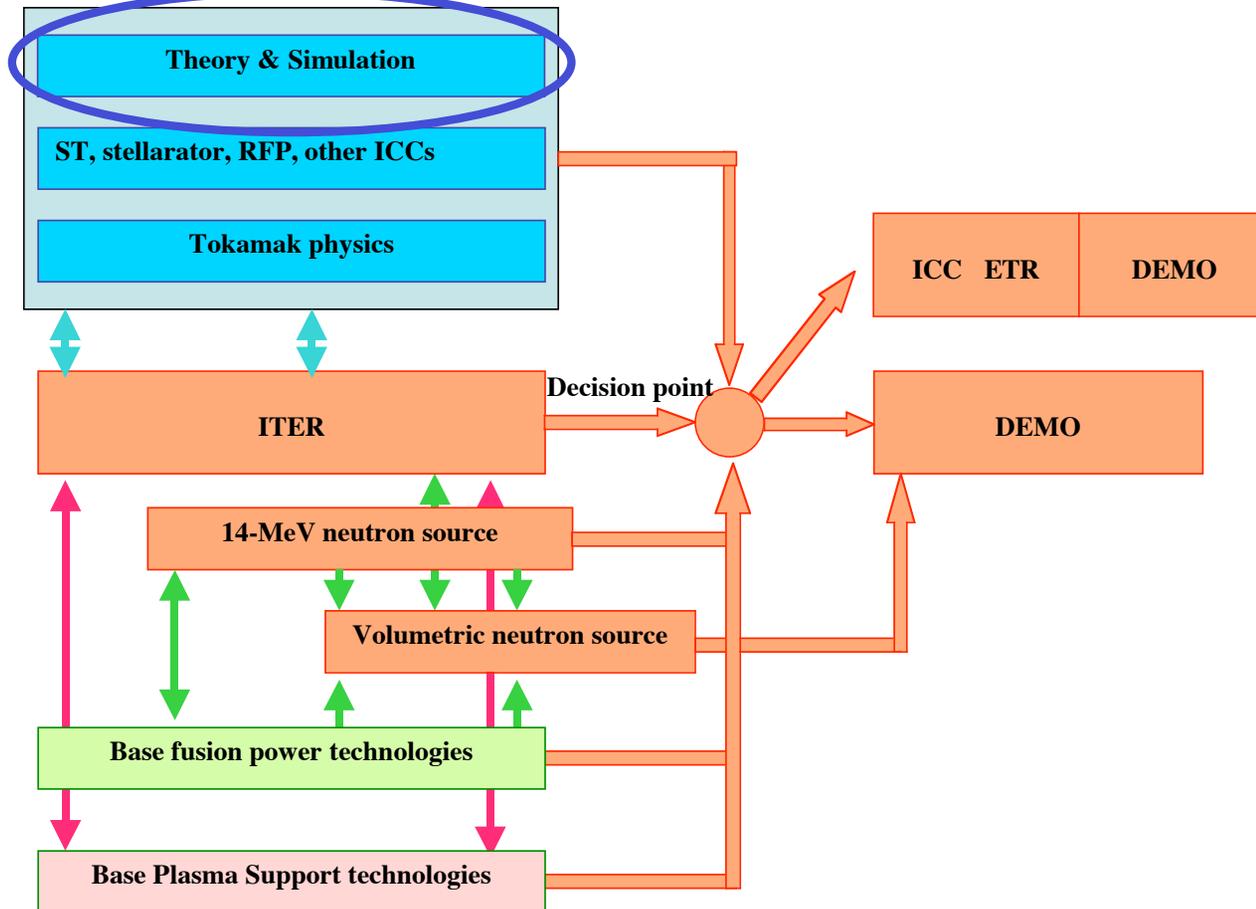
PPPL's Mission is Plasma Physics & Fusion Energy

The DOE Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory is *a Collaborative National Center* for plasma and fusion science. Our primary mission is to develop *the scientific understanding and the key innovations* which will lead to an *attractive new energy source.*

“Science and Innovation for Practical Fusion Energy”



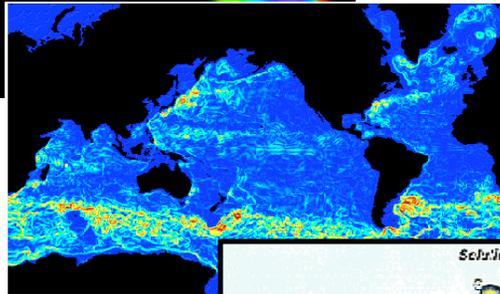
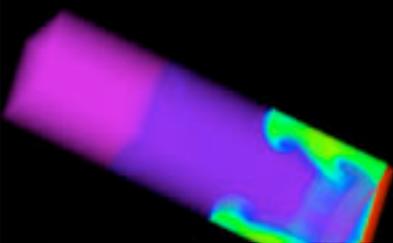
Snowmass Defined a Development Path for Fusion Energy



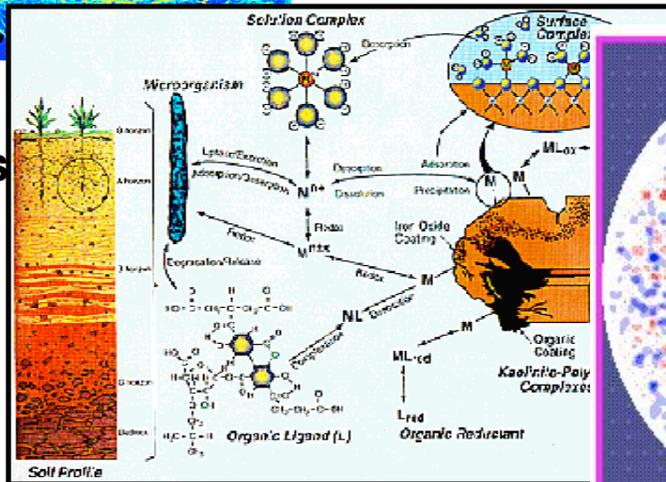
Advanced Computing

is Critical to Discovery in Many Scientific Disciplines

Materials

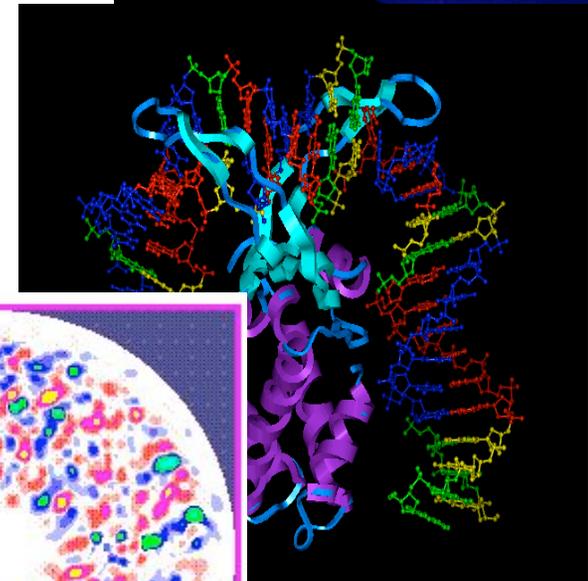
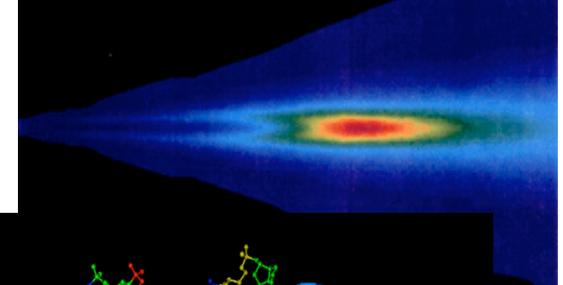


Global Systems

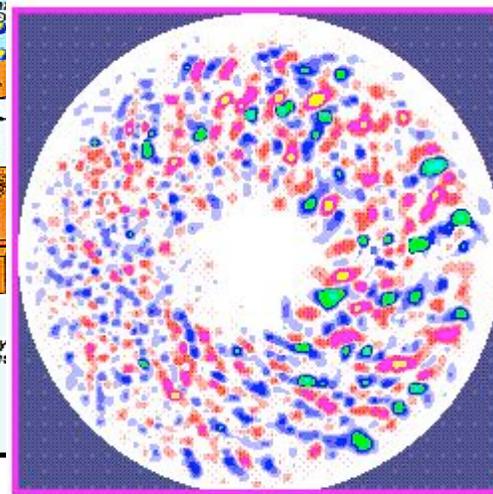


Subsurface Transport

Combustion



Health Effects, Bioremediation



Fusion Energy

Simulation of Microwave Reflection From Plasma Turbulence

Z. Lin, GTC simulation

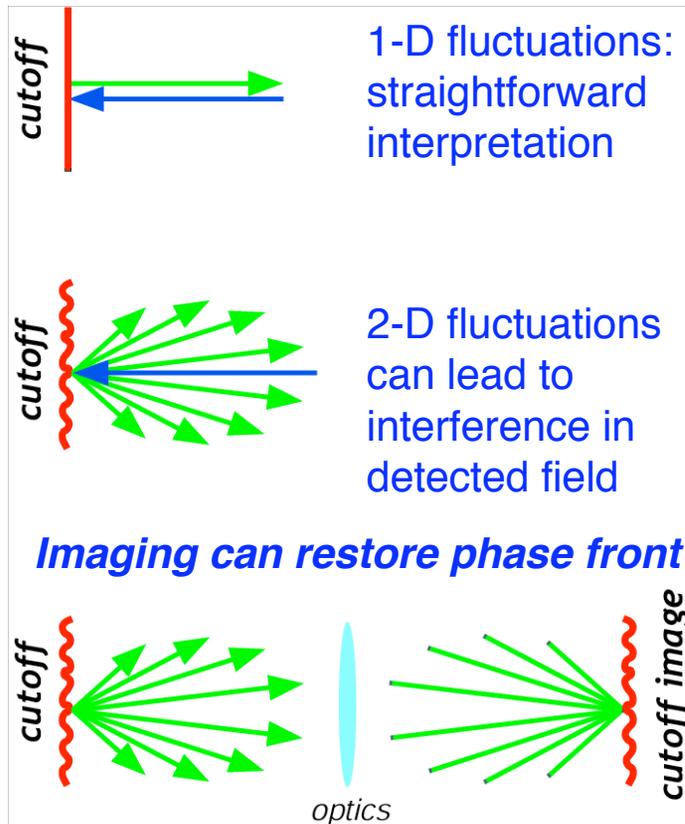
G.J. Kramer, E. Valeo, R. Nazikian, Full Wave simulation

S. Klasky, I. Zatz, Visualization

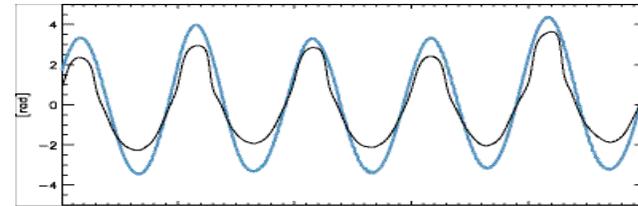


Microwave Imaging Reflectometry

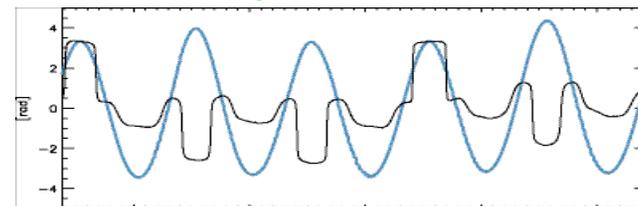
Laboratory tests of corrugated targets demonstrate limitations of 1-D reflectometry and improvements with MIR



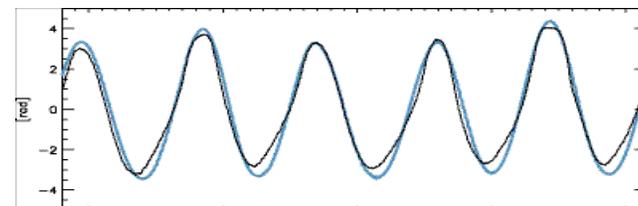
1-D System $d=10\text{ cm}$



1-D System $d=30\text{ cm}$

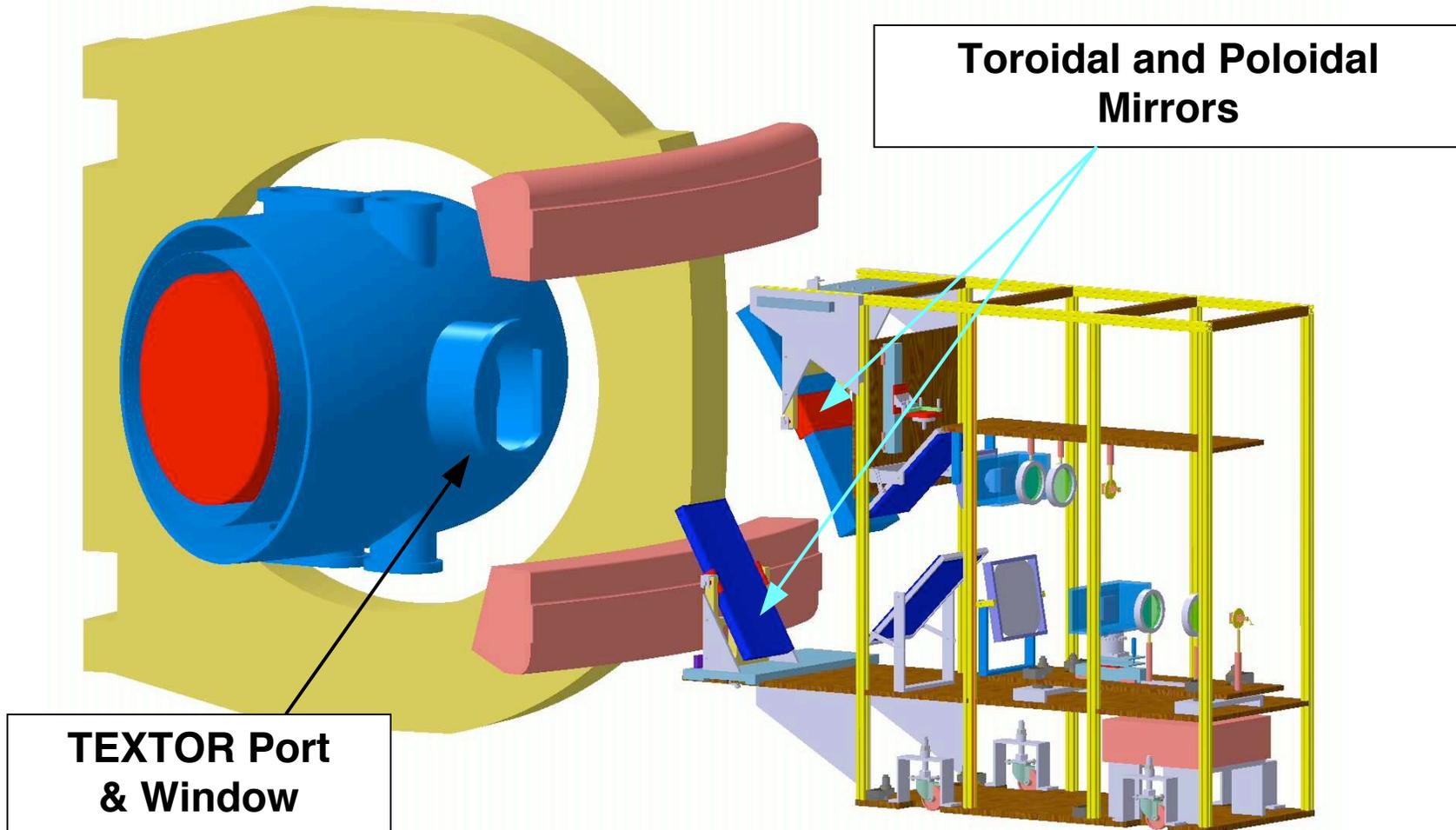


MIR System $d=235\text{ cm}$ (at focus)

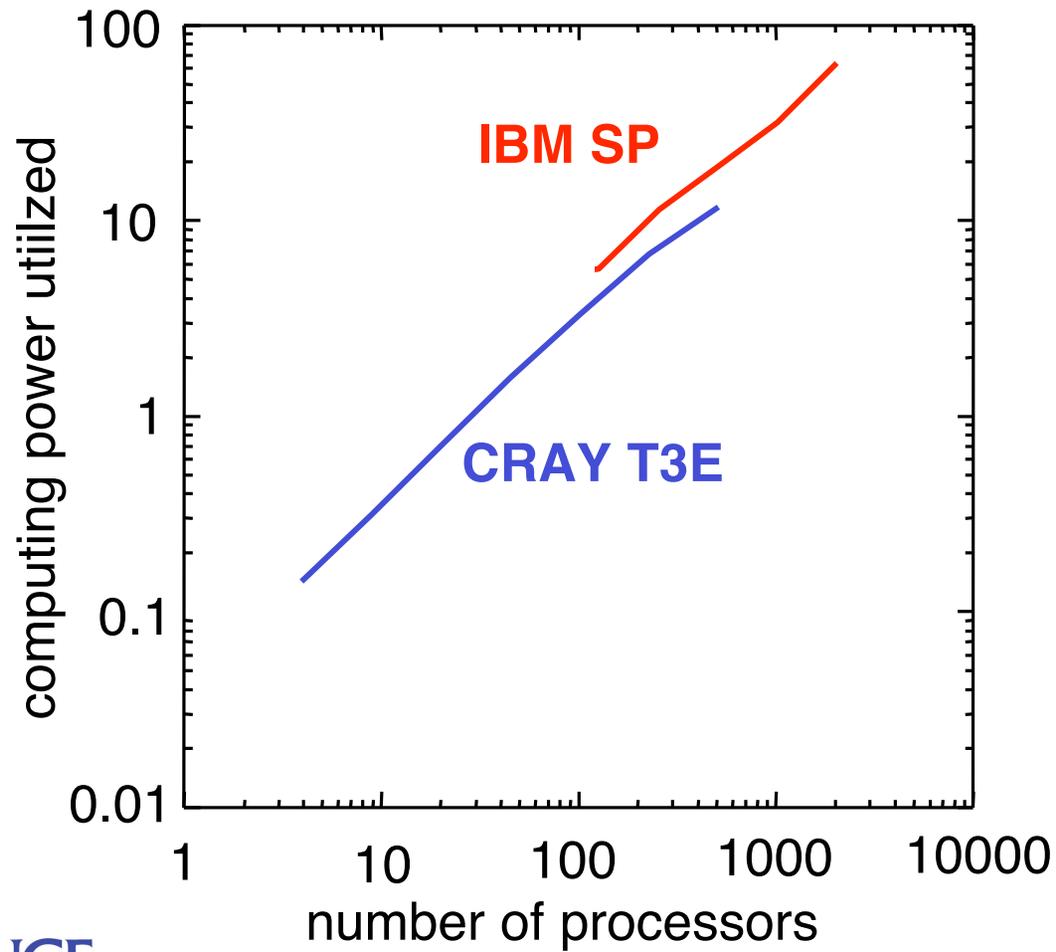


Black curves are 1-D/MIR data
Blue curve is measured reference

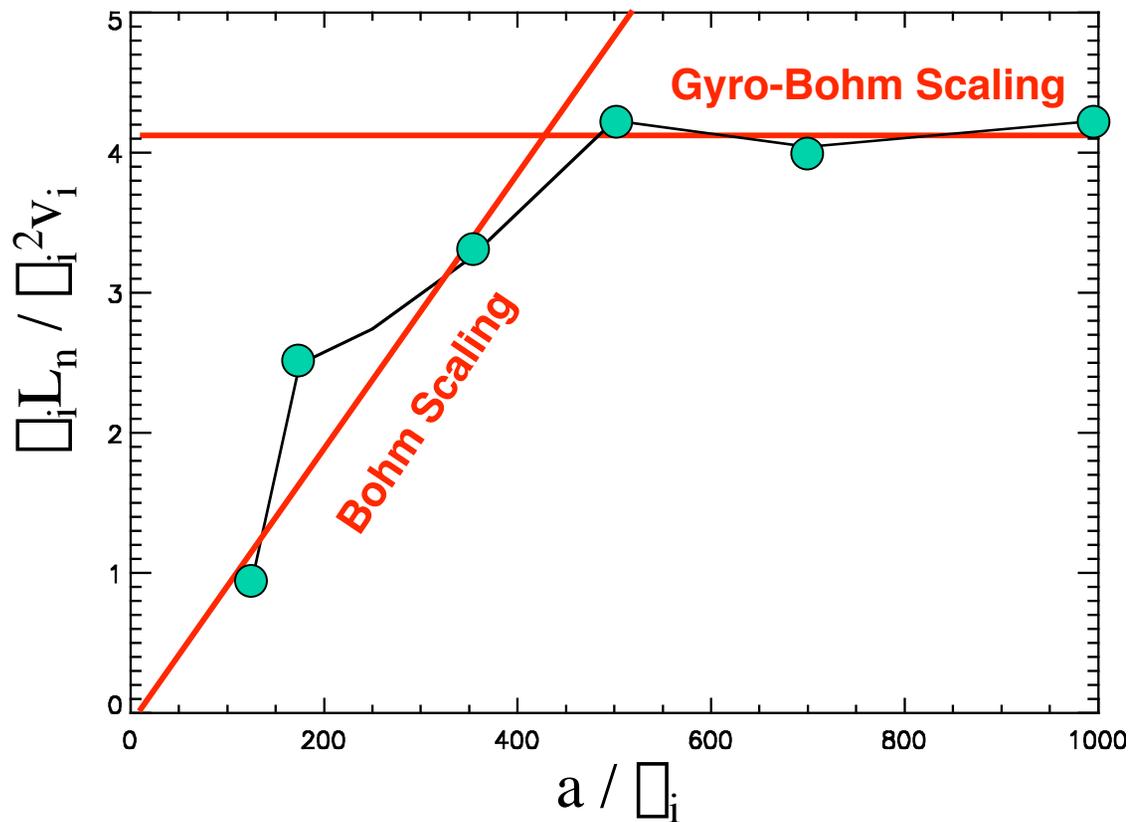
Reflectometry Imaging System



PPPL Fusion Codes have Delivered Results on the Most Powerful Computers at DOE-SC



Simulations of Turbulent Losses vs. Size are Favorable for ITER



The largest simulation used 1 billion particles and 125 million zones.

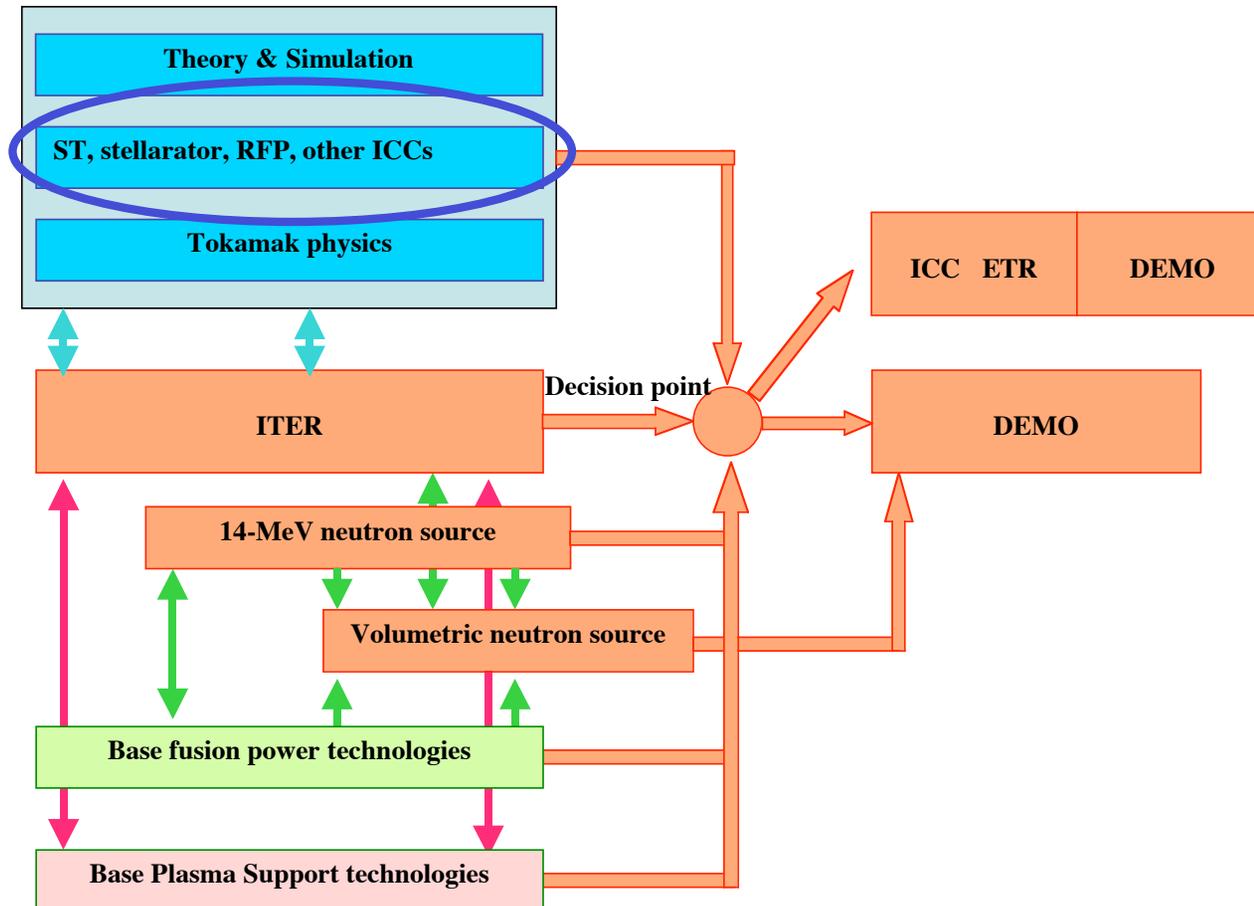


PPPL / GFDL / Princeton are Exploring a Joint Computing Proposal

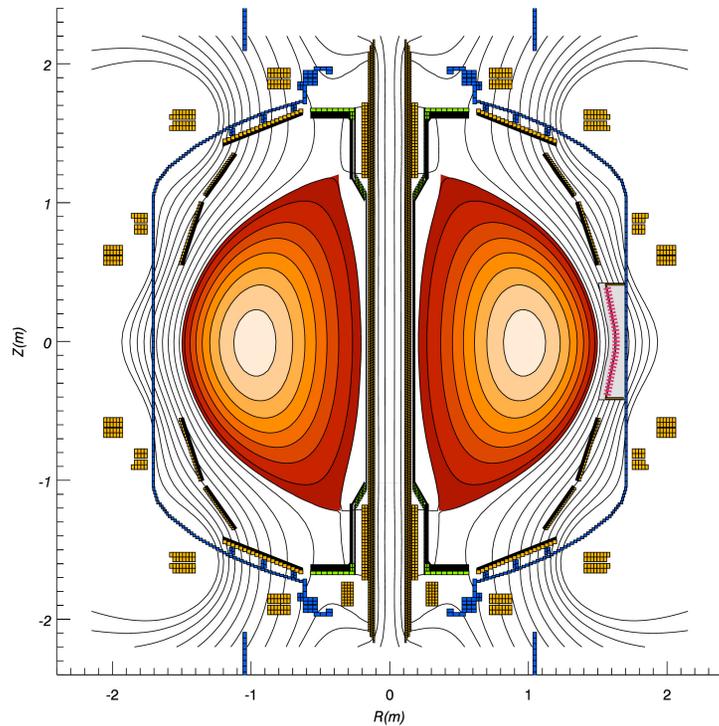
- **Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Lab**
 - Lead for NOAA scenario calculations
- **Princeton University**
 - Leader in computational astrophysics
 - Leader in geophysical computation
- **PPPL**
 - Leader in fusion computation
- **May be opportunity for DOE to partner with NOAA and Princeton.**
 - Building on new Fusion Prototype Topical Computing Facility (Thank-you!)



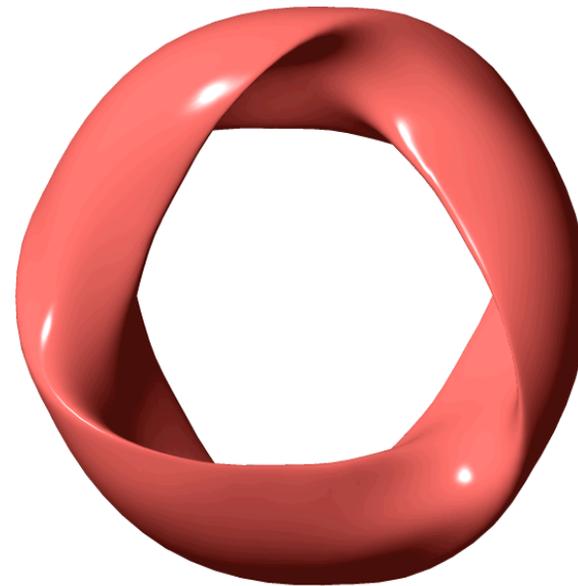
Snowmass Defined a Development Path for Fusion Energy



New Toroidal Plasma Configurations Address Key Issues for Fusion

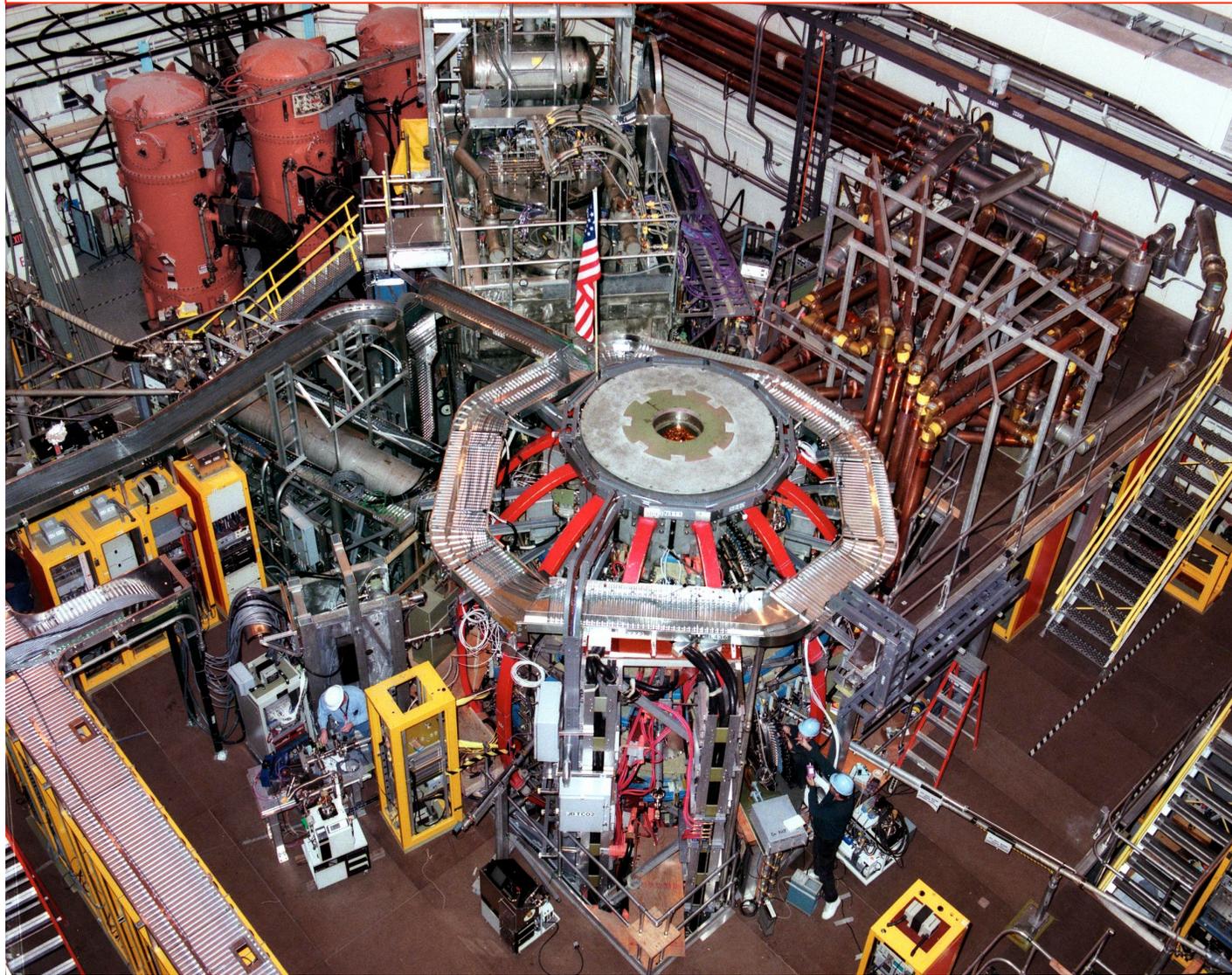


Spherical Torus offers high fusion power density at low magnetic field.



Compact Stellarator design optimizes plasma stability and steady-state properties.

National Spherical Torus Experiment



Los Alamos
NATIONAL LABORATORY



NOVA
PHOTONICS

omi

PPPL
PRINCETON PLASMA
PHYSICS LABORATORY



Sandia
National
Laboratories

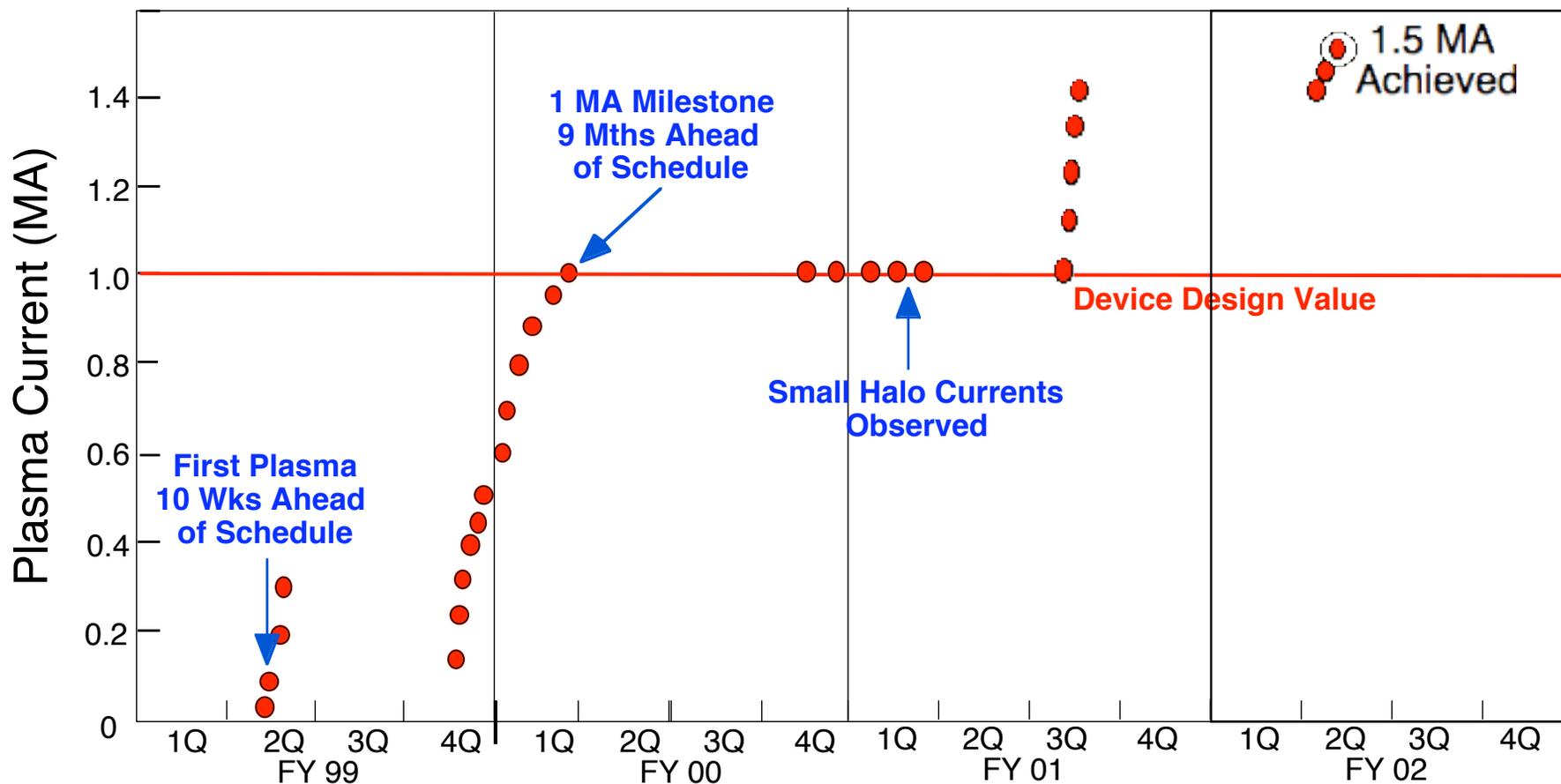


UCLA

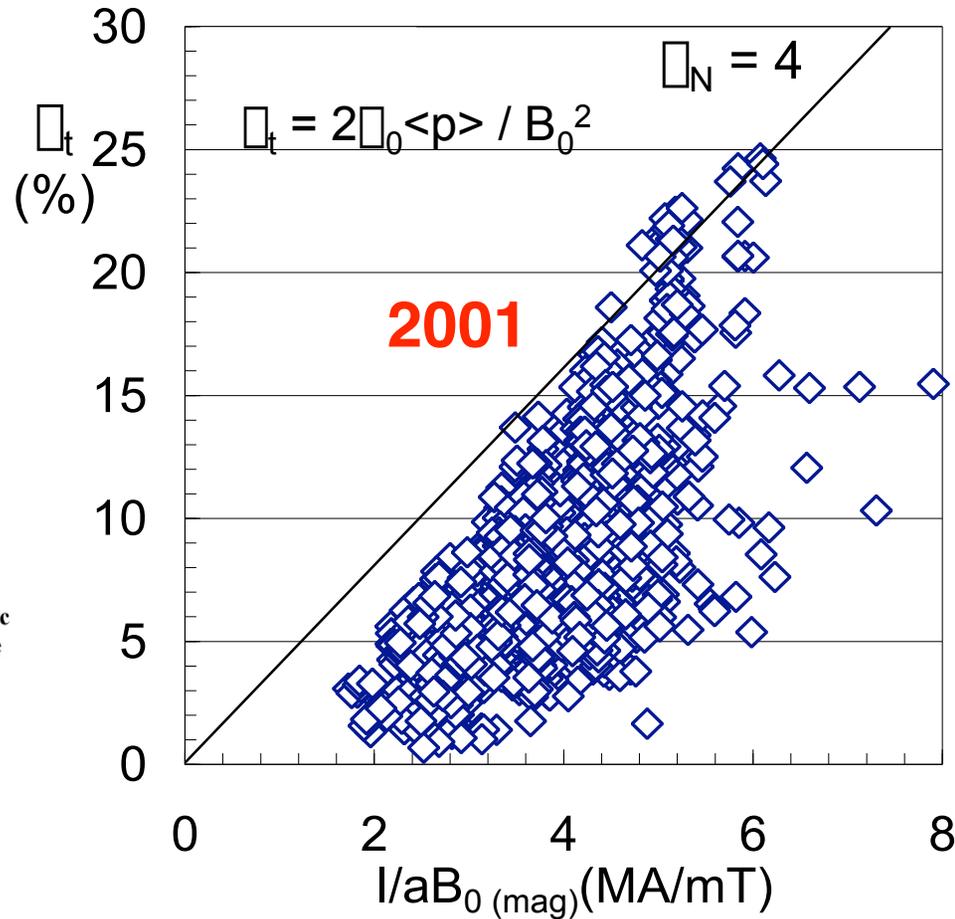
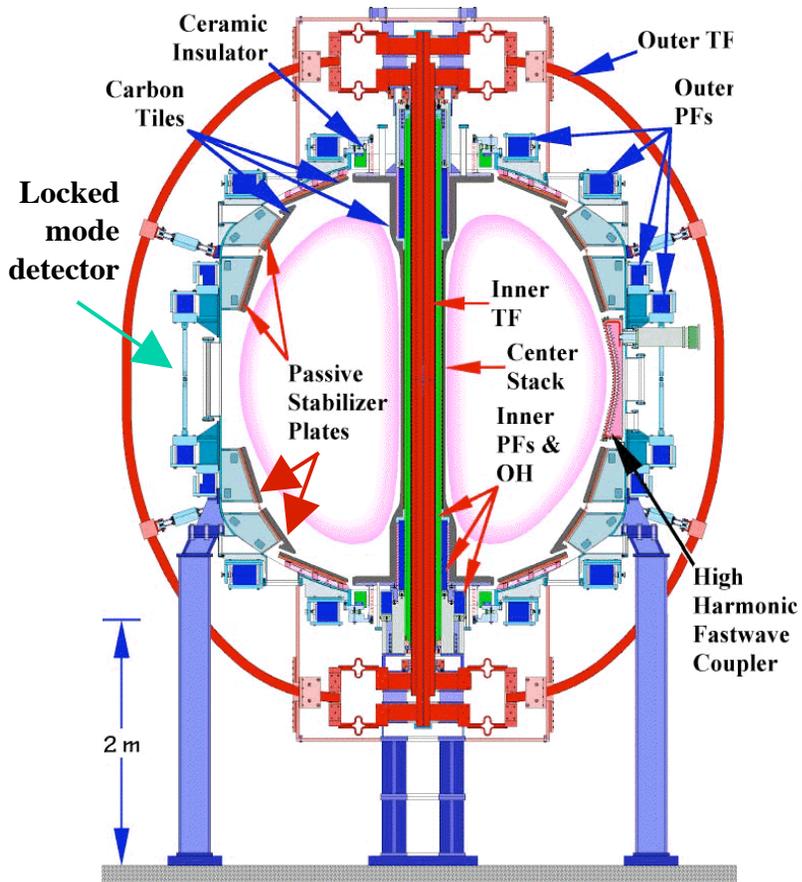
UCSD

UW

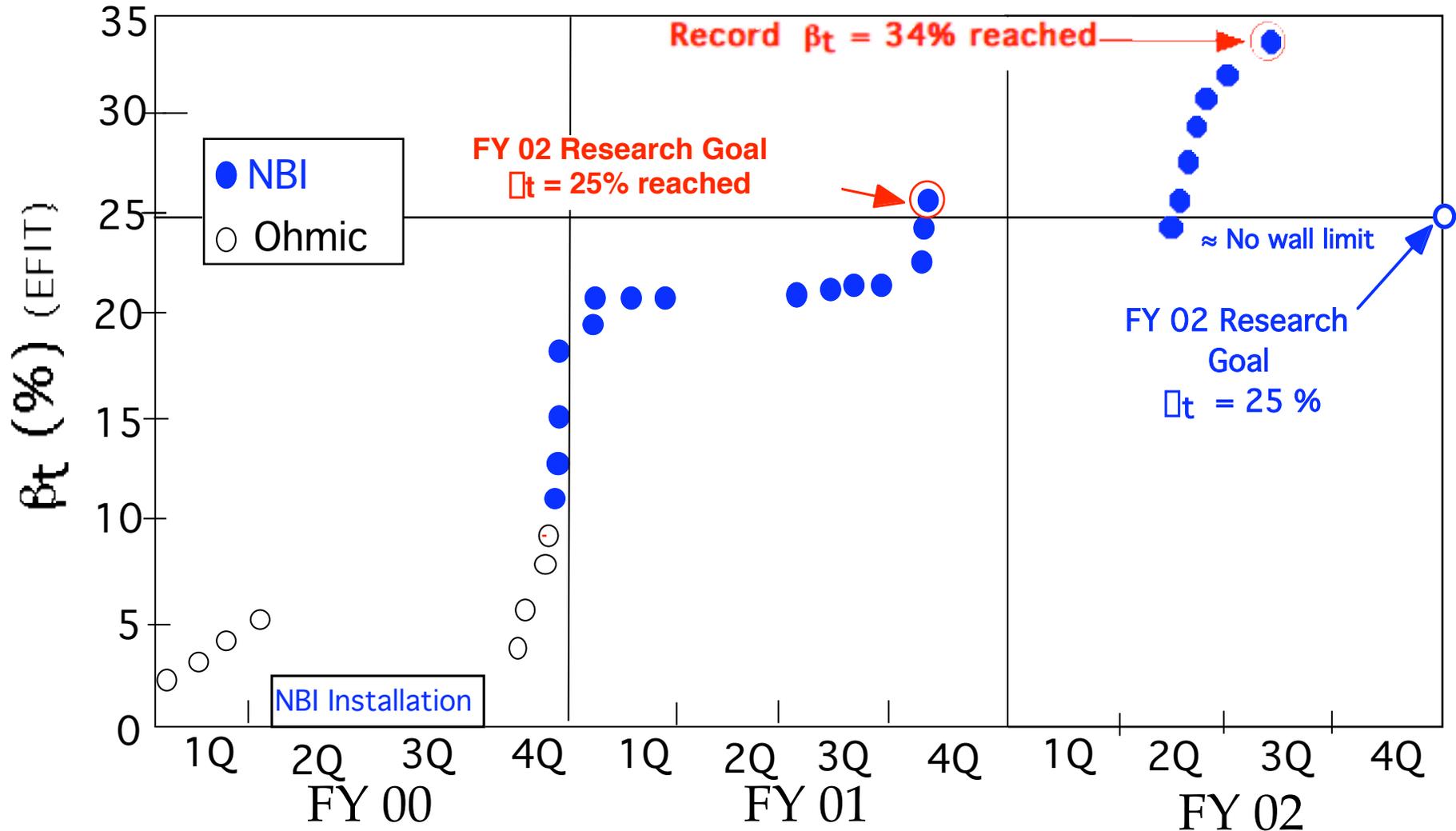
NSTX Delivered Design Value Current 9 Months Ahead of Schedule – then Exceeded its Goal by 50%



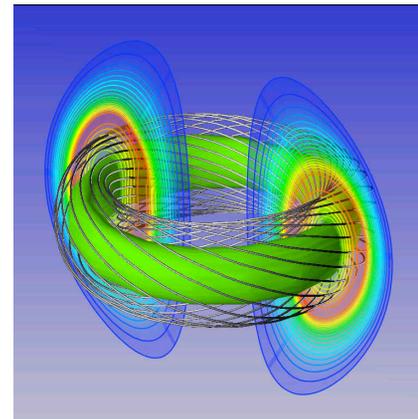
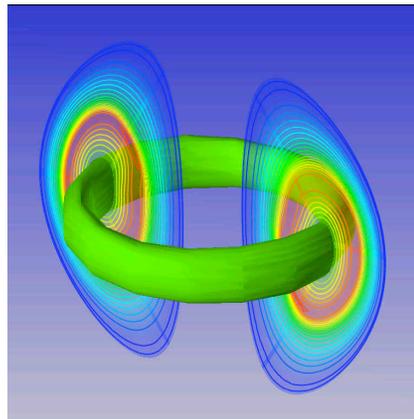
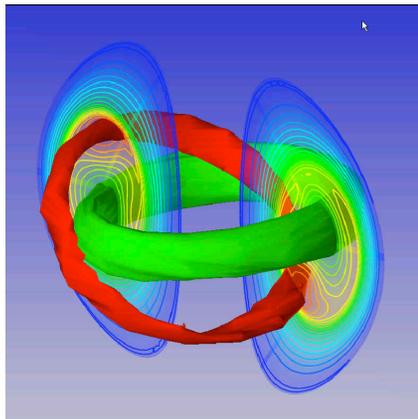
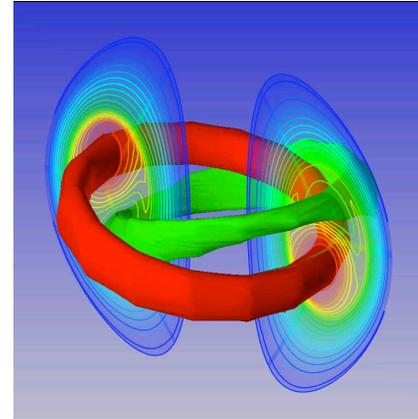
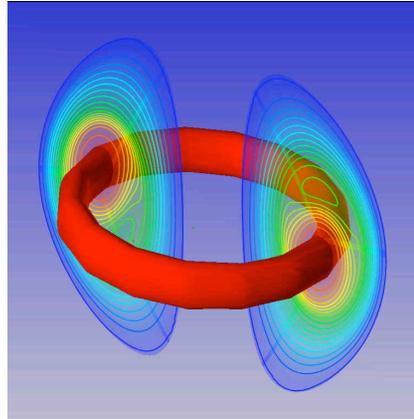
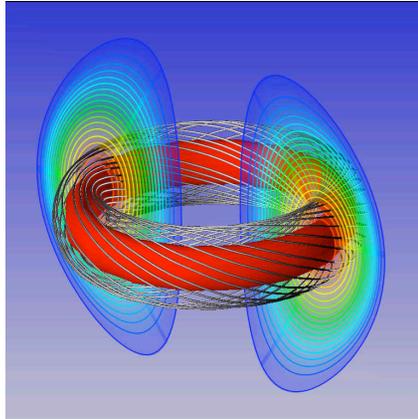
NSTX Reached $\beta_t = 25\%$ in FY 2001 – Its Goal for FY 2002 !



High Beta Research on NSTX Delivered Ahead of Schedule – and Beyond FY2002 Goal

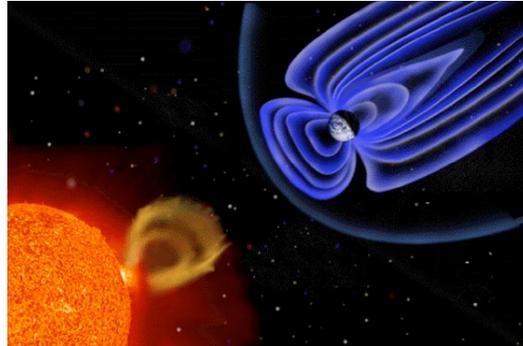
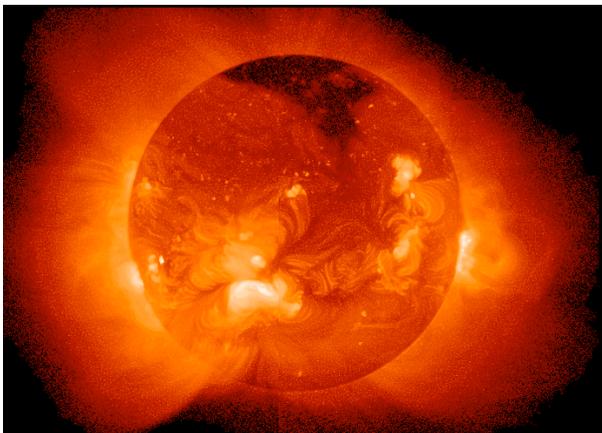
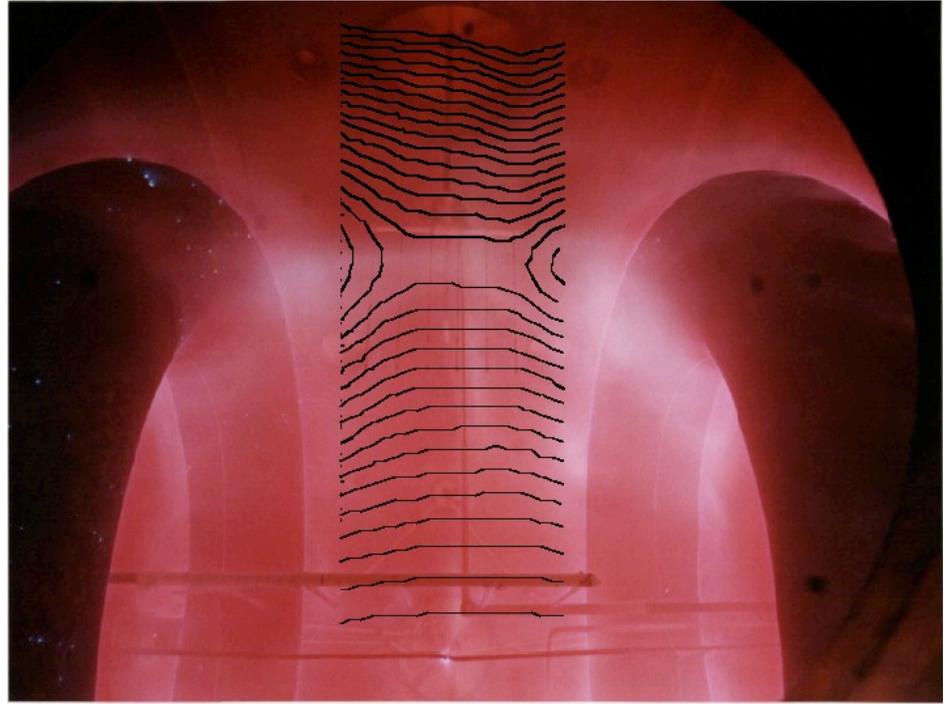
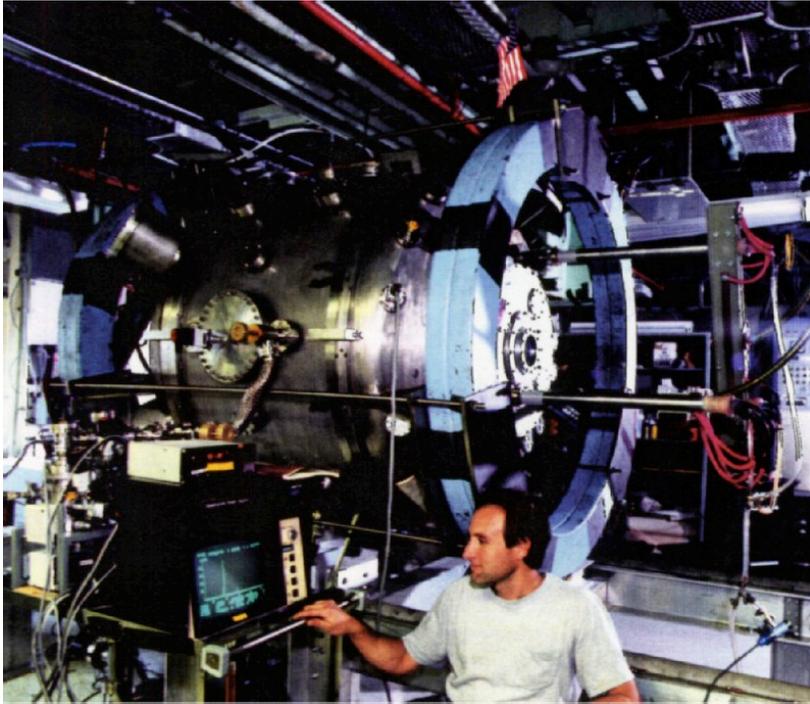


M3D Code has Uncovered New Stabilization Effects in NSTX

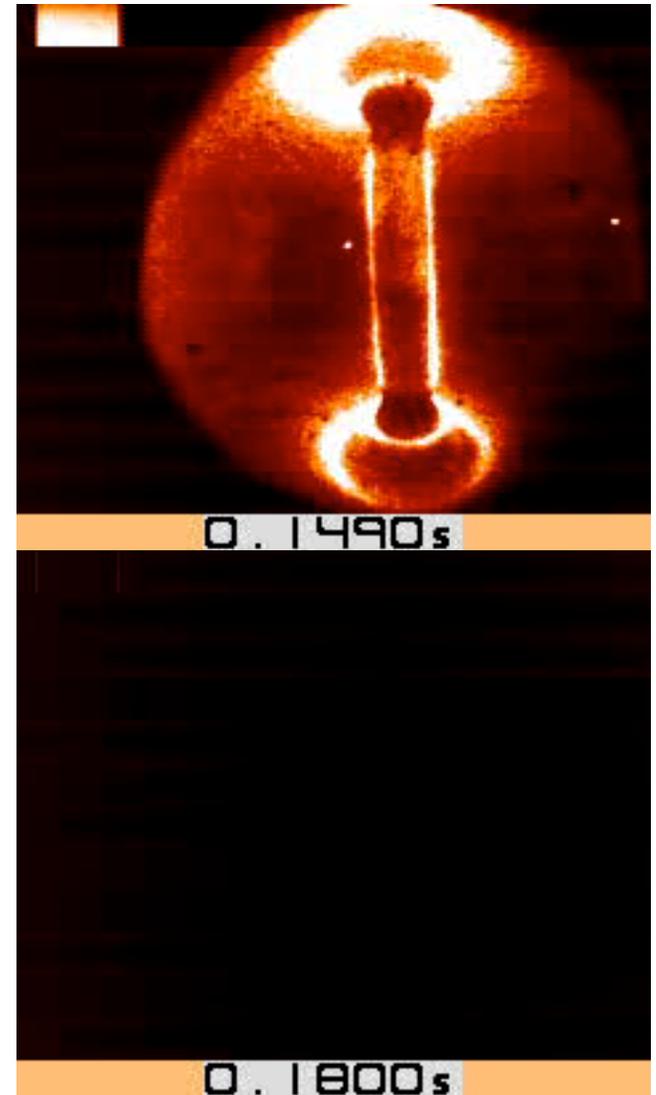
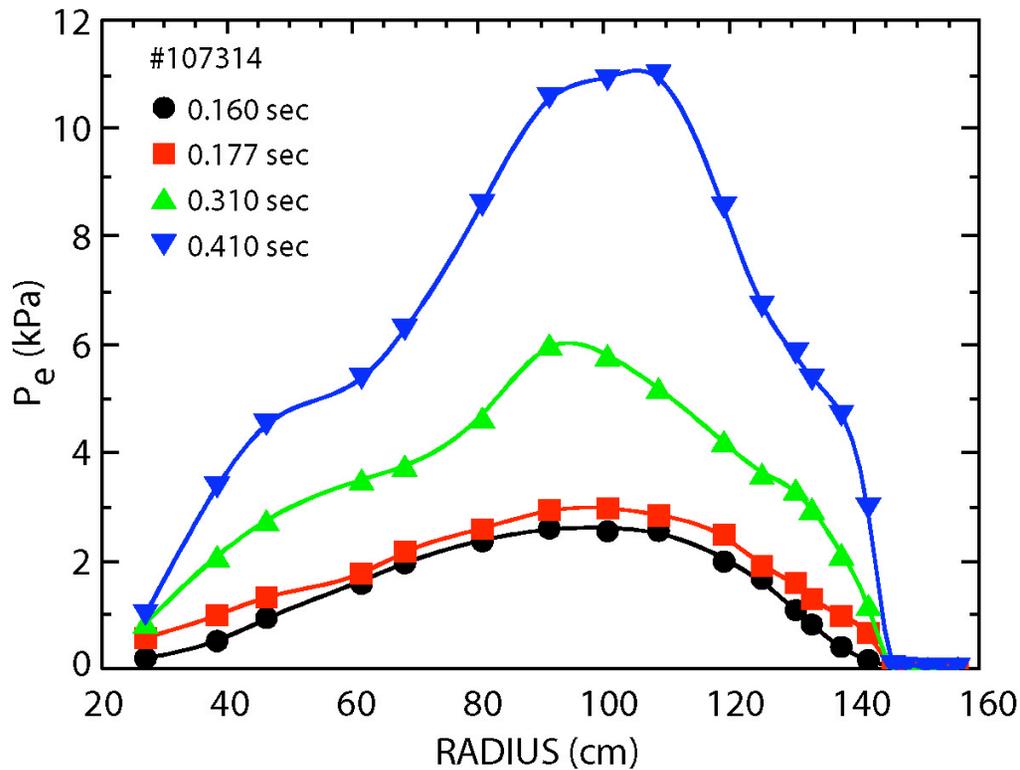


Magnetic Reconnection Experiment

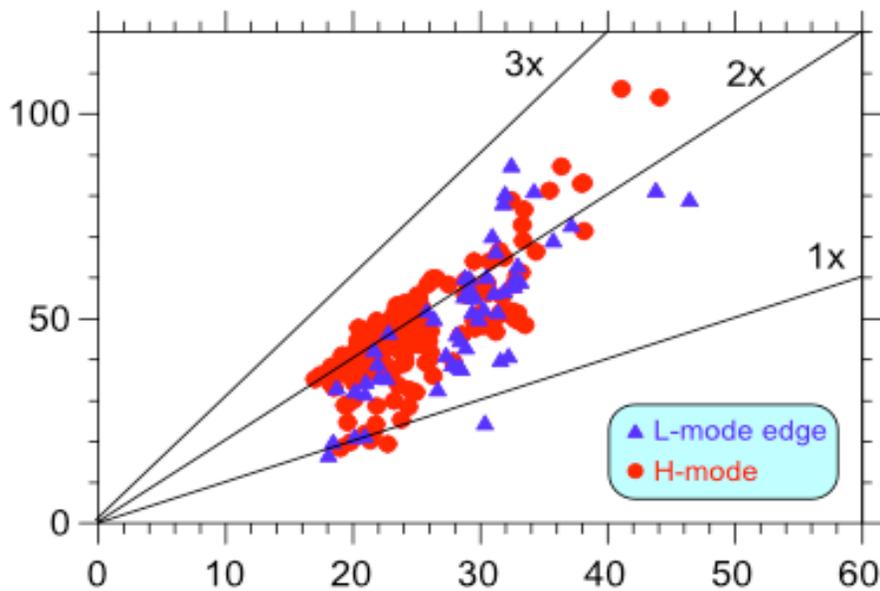
Winner of 2022 Excellence in Plasma Physics Award



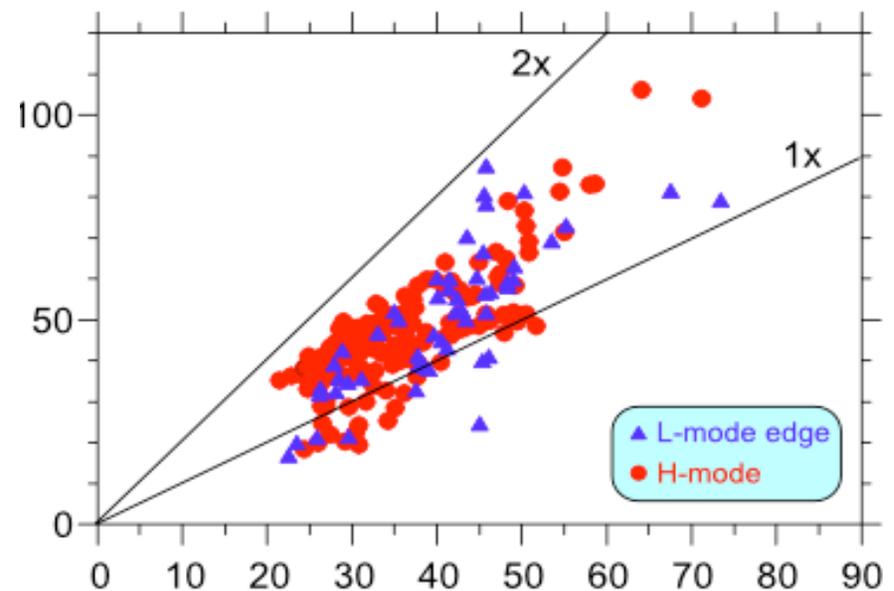
Very Steep Pressure Gradients are Observed near Edge of Plasma in H-mode



Recent NSTX Results Show Large Confinement Improvement Over Conventional Expectations



L-mode scaling (msec)



H-mode scaling (msec)

Improved confinement was predicted theoretically for NSTX!



Compact Stellarator offers Passive Stability and Steady-State Operation



Goal:

Stable, steady-state operation with excellent plasma confinement and low power for plasma sustainment and control.

Technique:

Use massively parallel computing to optimize 3-dimensional shaping.

Cost: \$73.5M as spent

**PPPL - ORNL construction project.
In President's FY2003 budget.**

Auburn U., Columbia U., LLNL, NYU, ORNL, PPPL, SNL-A, U. Texas, UCSD, U. Wisconsin

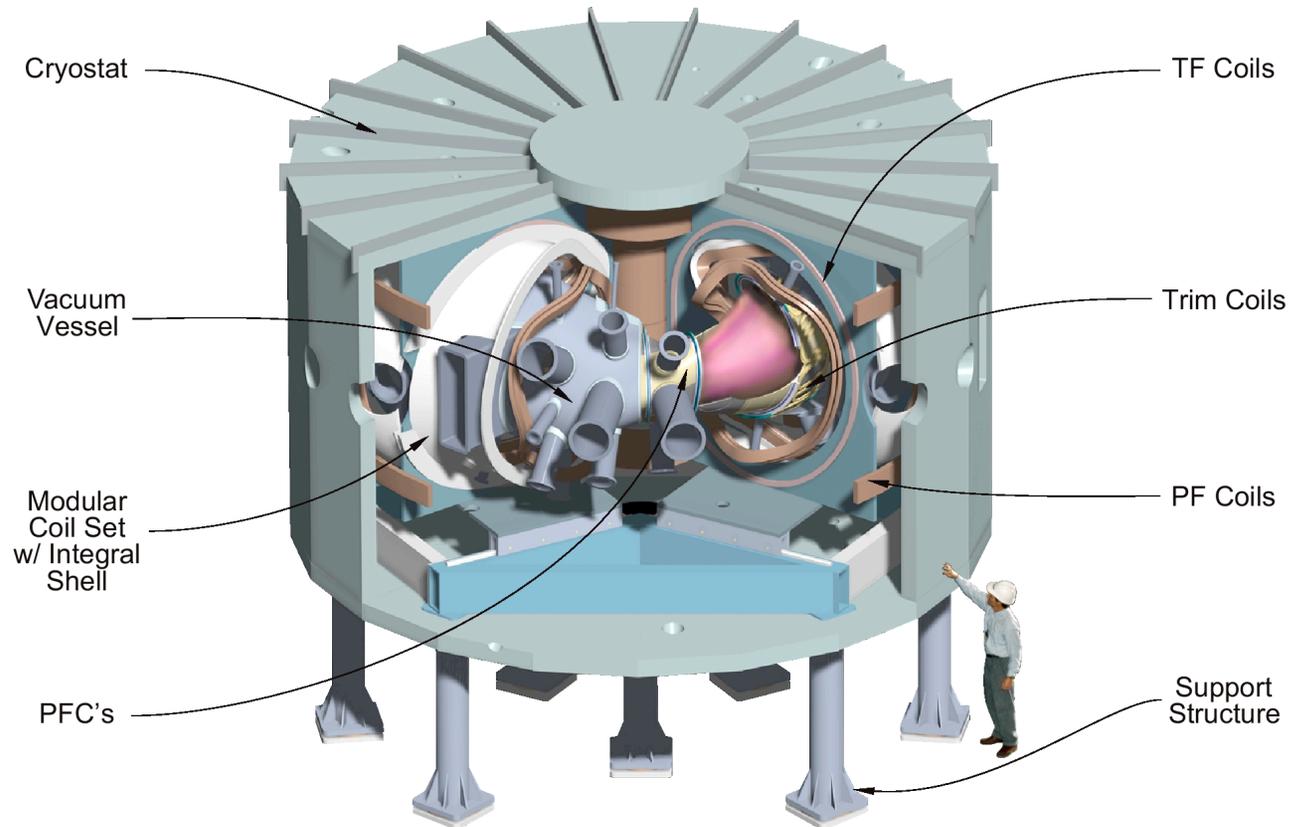
Australia, Austria, Japan, Germany, Russia, Switzerland, Ukraine

FESAC Strongly Endorsed the National Compact Stellarator Experiment

“The NCSX program offers an exciting opportunity in fusion research for several reasons.

- *First, a plausible case has been made (for example, at the NCSX Physics Validation Review) that a fusion power system based on a compact stellarator may resolve two significant issues for fusion power systems: **reduction or elimination of plasma disruptions, and provision for steady-state operation.** These gains earn for the compact stellarator an important place in the portfolio of confinement concepts being pursued by the US Fusion Energy Sciences program.*
- *Second, the NCSX would **complement research now underway on the advanced tokamak**, which addresses closely related issues by different methods. It also **complements stellarator research outside the US**, which has emphasized different geometries and plasma regimes.*
- *Finally, understanding the behavior of magnetized plasmas in **three-dimensional configurations is an important scientific frontier area**, which the NCSX program would advance and strengthen.”*

NCSX Design has Come Together



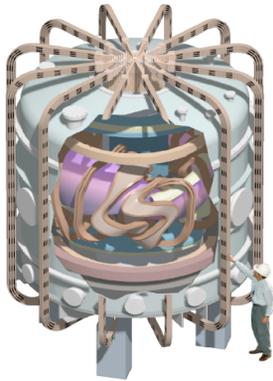
***Passed DOE-SC Lehman Review, May 2002, with flying colors!
Project Execution Plan Signed.***

NCSX Design has Come Together

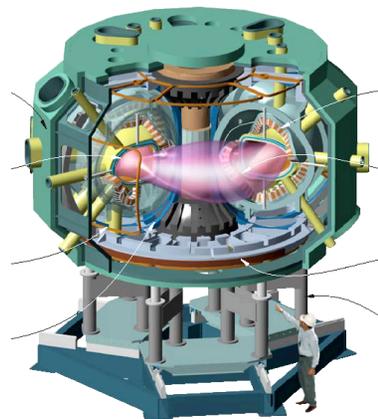
NCSX Stellarator Core Assembly Sequence

***Passed DOE-SC Lehman Review, May 2002, with flying colors!
Project Execution Plan Signed.***

U.S. Program Aims at a Compact Stellarator Design



QPS (ORNL) - in design
Compactness limits



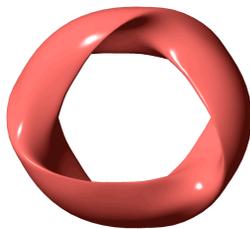
NCSX

Integrated test of compact stellarator physics

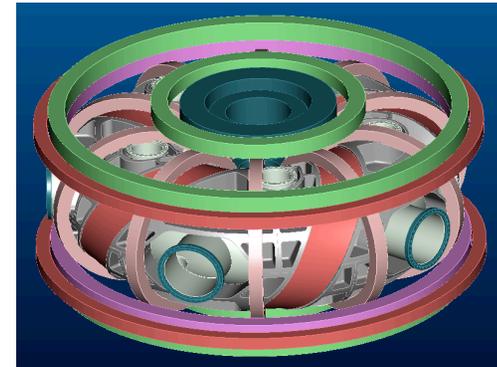
- How high can the plasma pressure be?
- What is the optimum 3D shape?
- How compact can we make it?



HSX (U. Wisconsin)
First test of quasi-symmetry

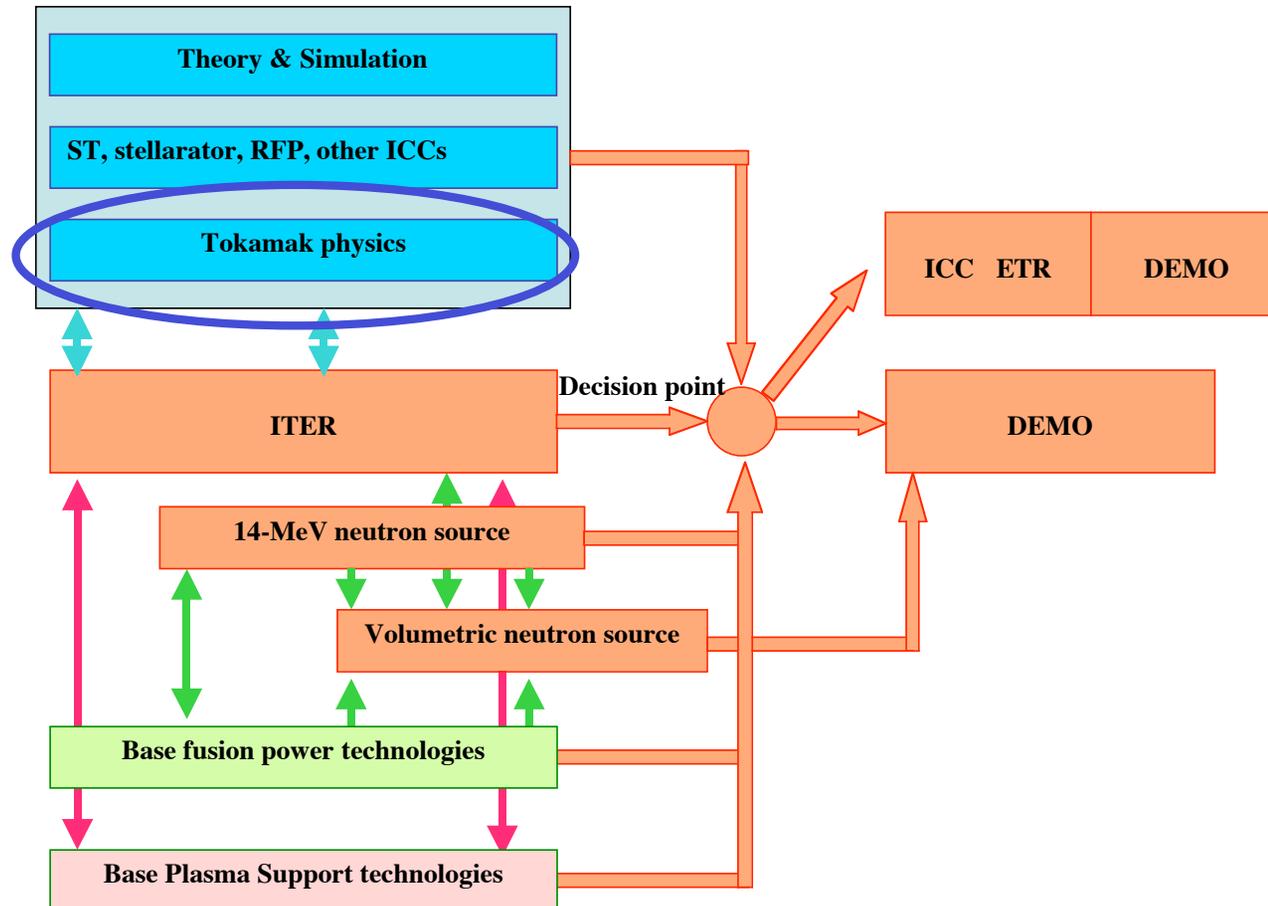


Theory & Computation
Optimized Design
Predictive Capability

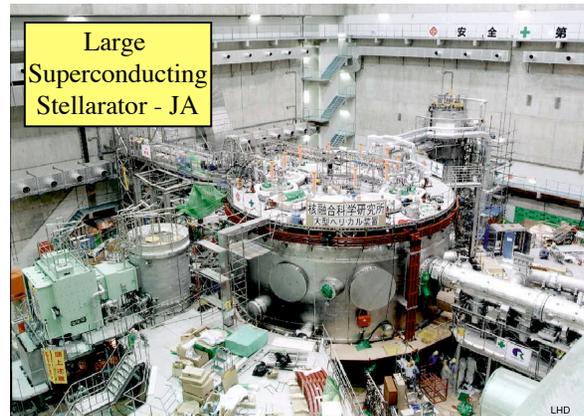
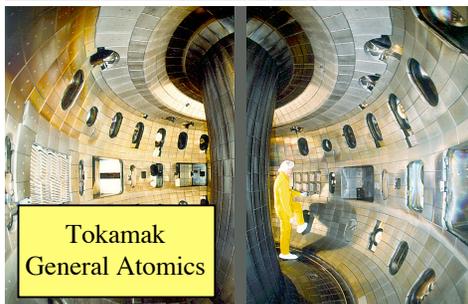
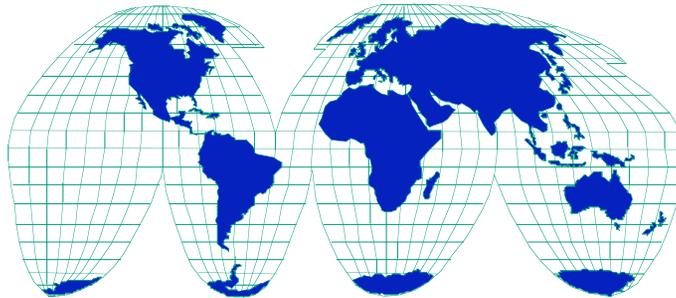
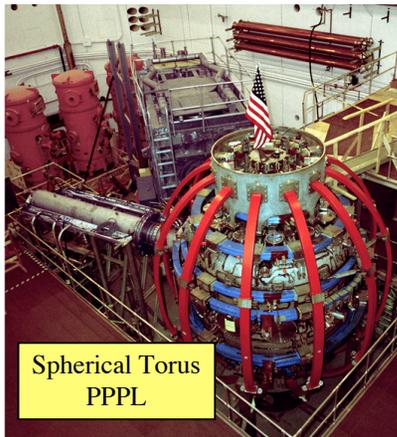
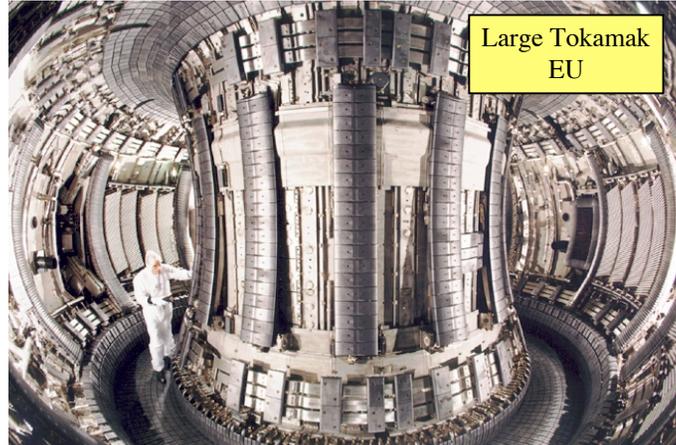


CTH (Auburn U.) - Ops. in 2003
Stability Physics

Snowmass Defined a Development Path for Fusion Energy

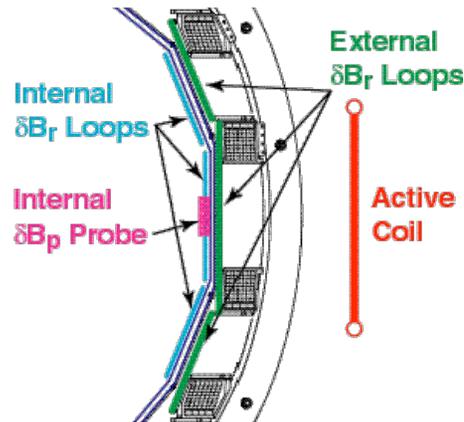


PPPL has Collaborative Research Programs Worldwide

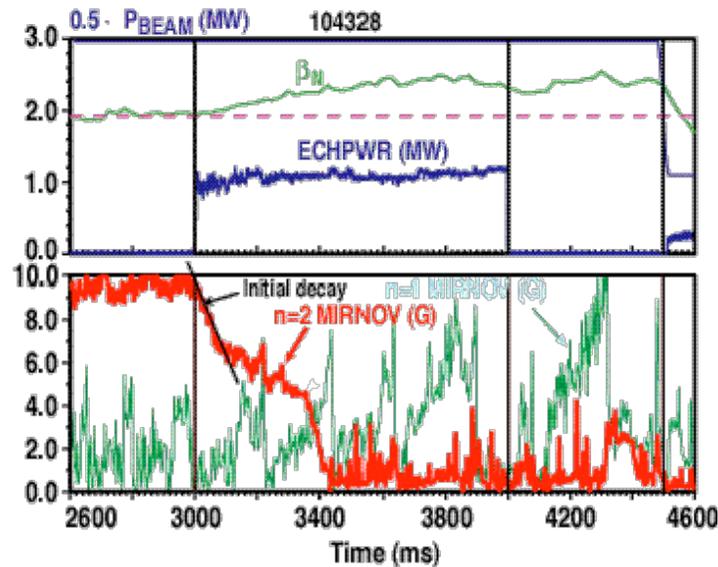
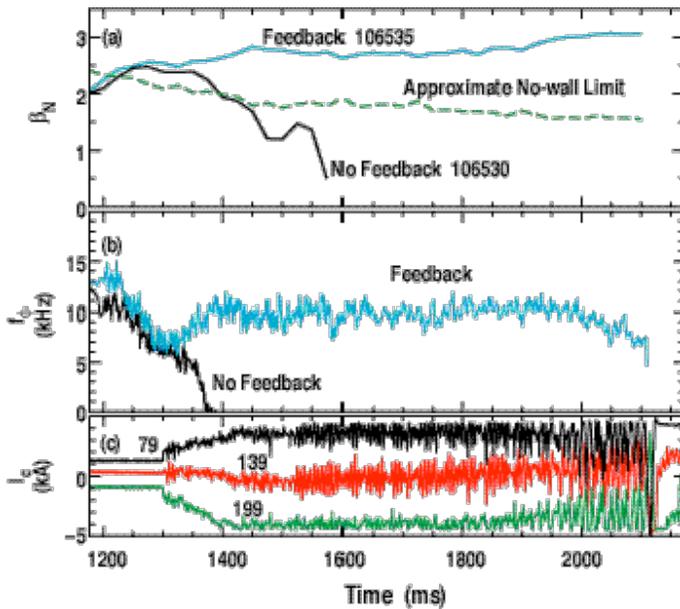
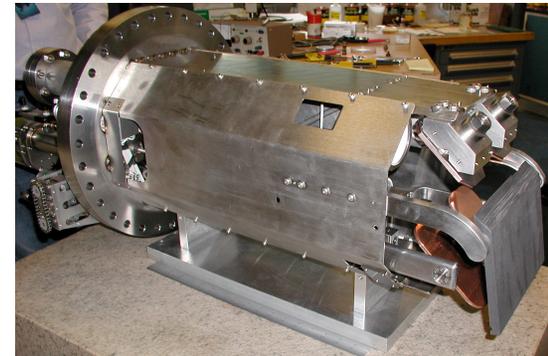


PPPL@DIII-D: Active Control of Instabilities

Active magnetic feedback using PPPL sensors and power supplies stabilizes Resistive Wall Modes



Steerable PPPL ECH launcher allows stabilization of Neoclassical Tearing Modes

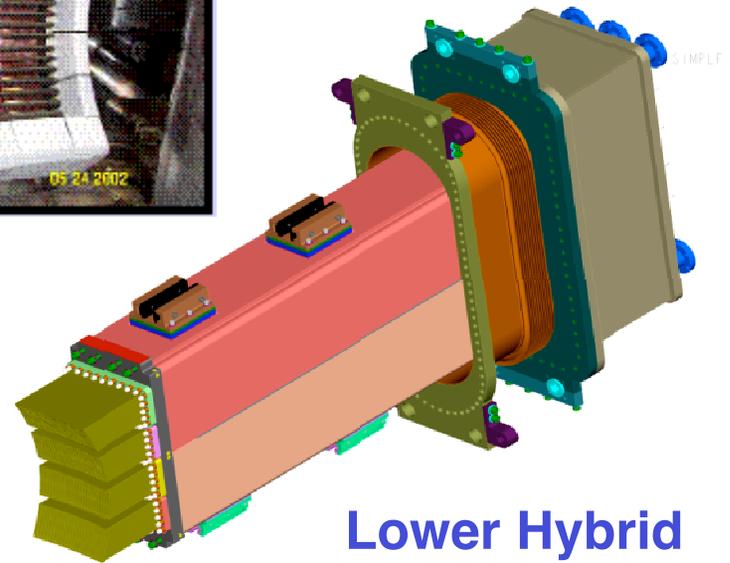
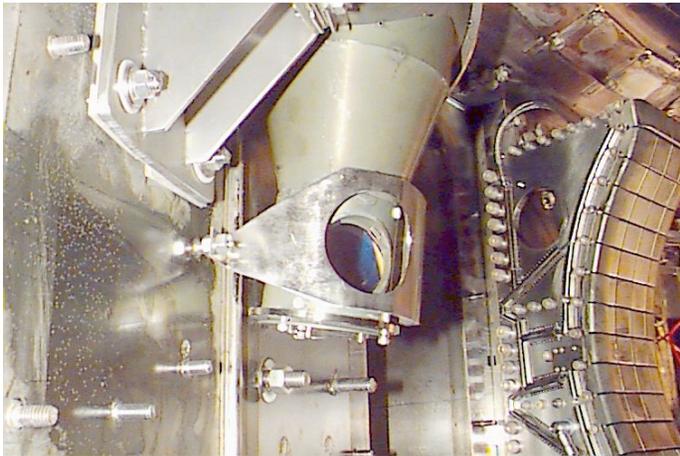


PPPL @ C-MOD: Providing Heating, Diagnostics and Current Drive Systems

Ion Cyclotron
Launcher

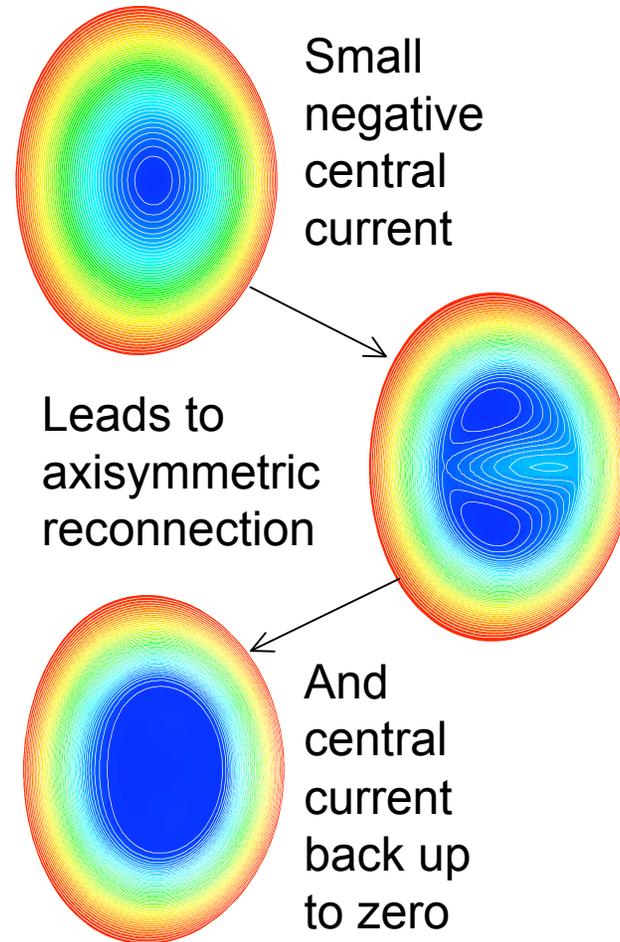
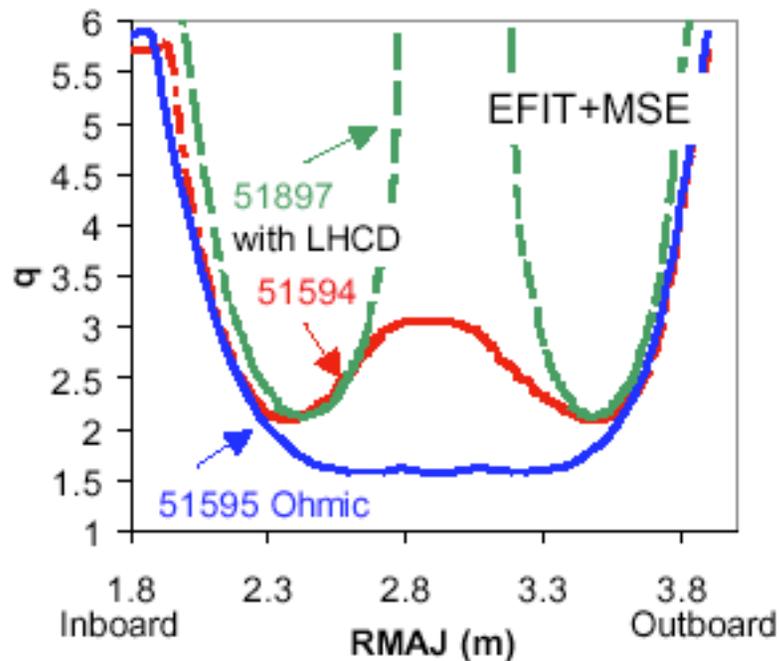


Motional Stark Effect
Diagnostic

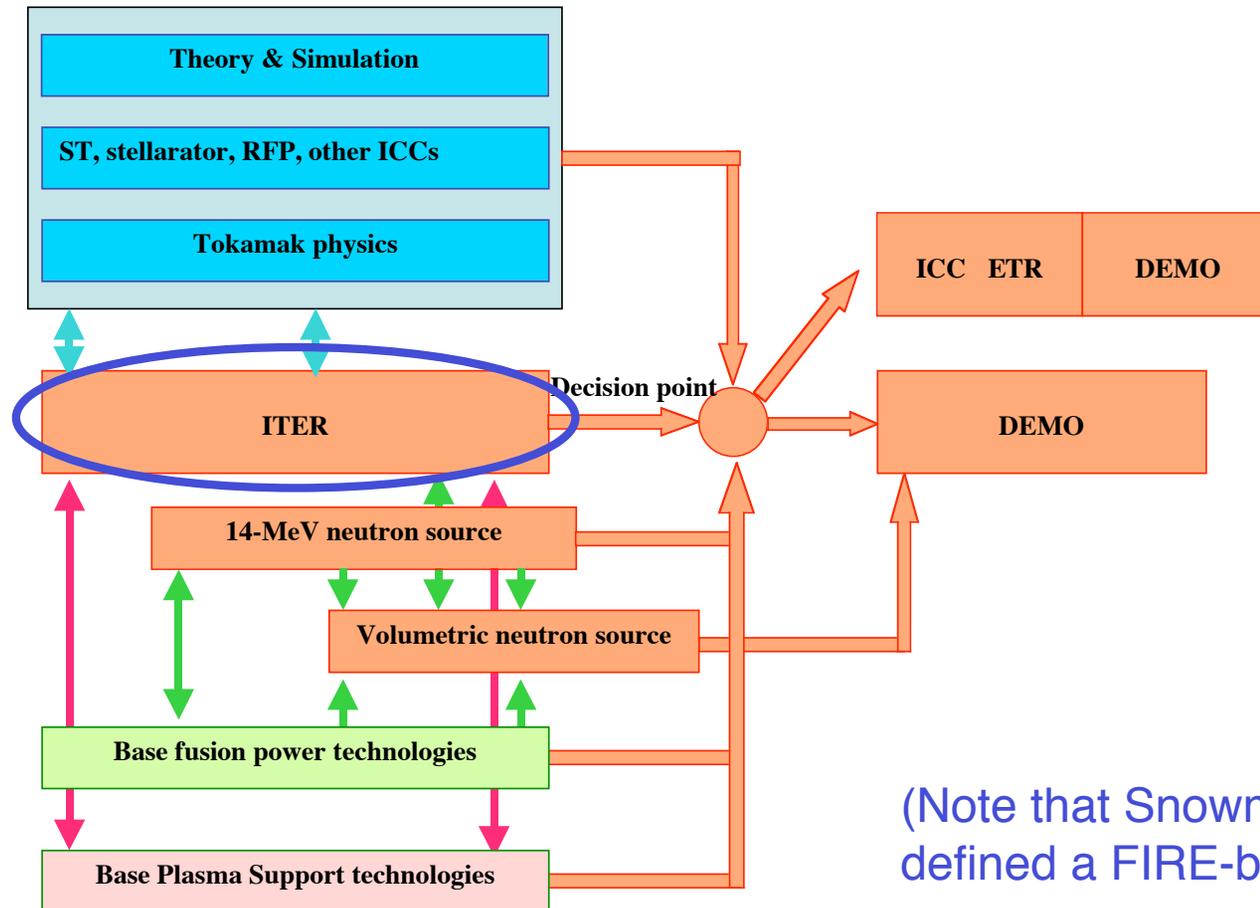


Lower Hybrid
Launcher

PPPL Diagnostics @ JET: On-axis current does not go negative during strong off-axis current drive

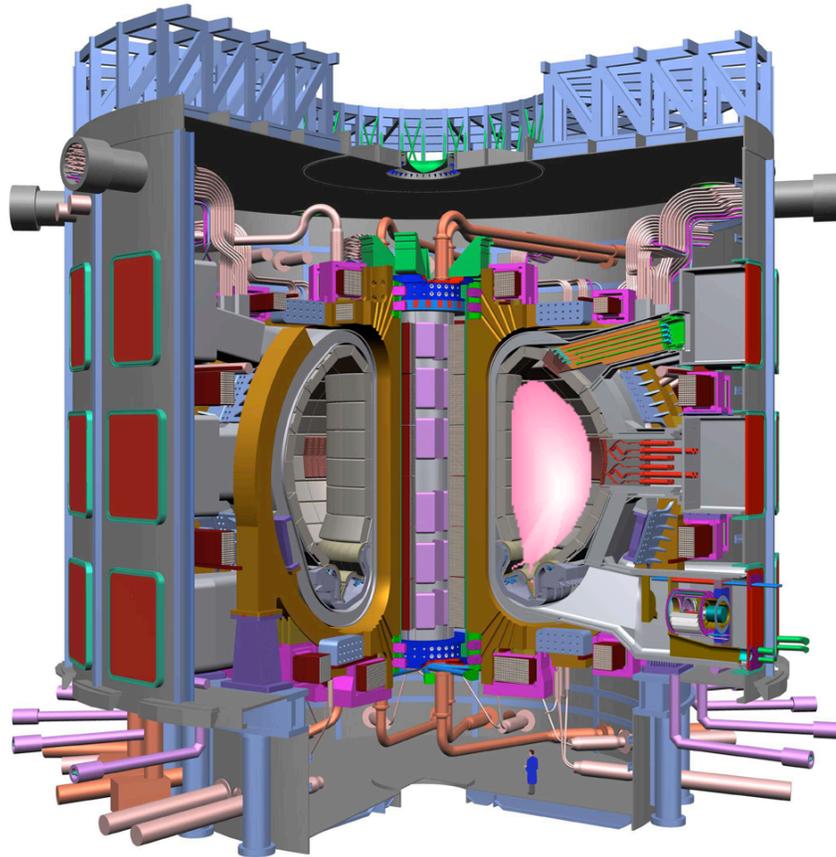


Snowmass Defined a Development Path for Fusion Energy



(Note that Snowmass also defined a FIRE-based path.)

ITER Provides a Collaborative Opportunity to Create a Sun on Earth



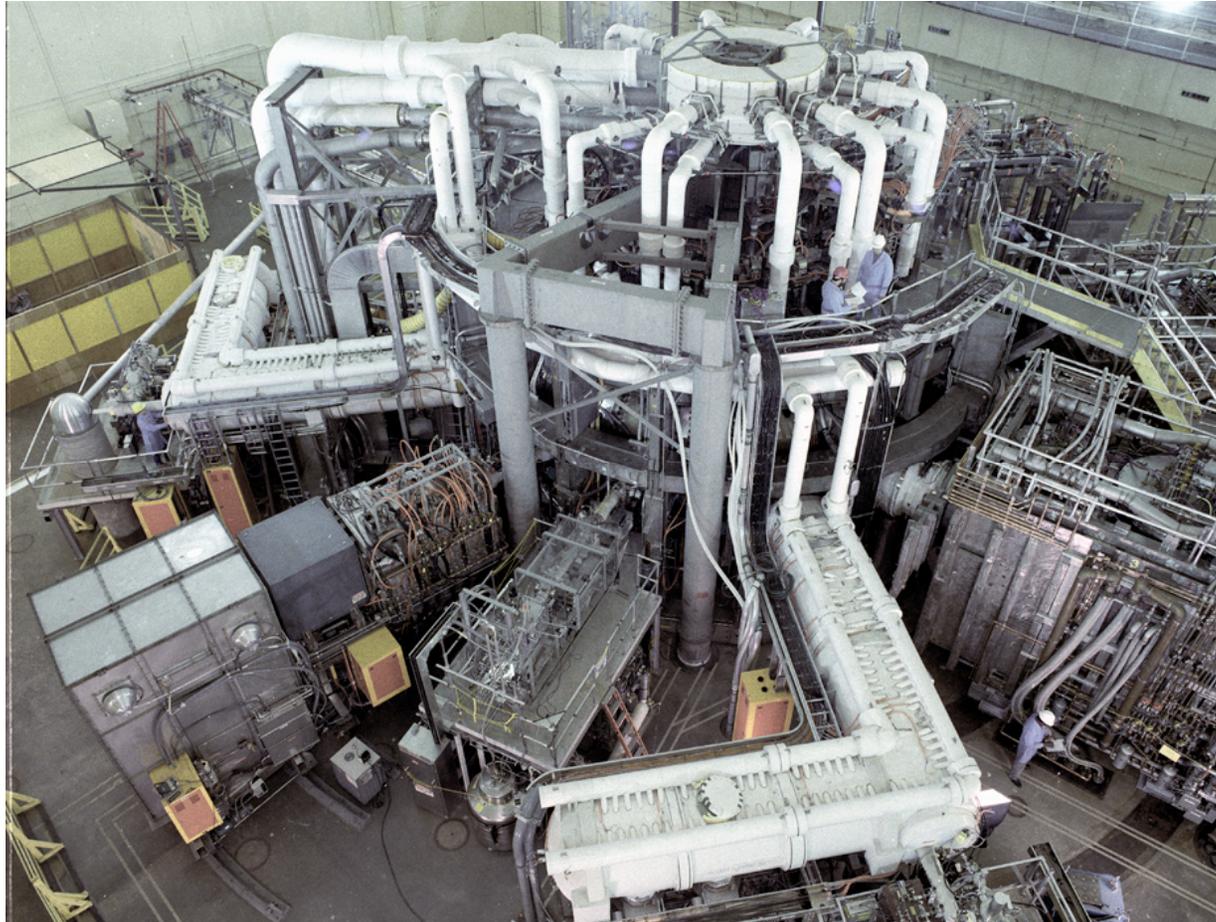
Fusion Science Benefits:
Extends fusion science to larger size, burning (self-heated) plasmas – for very long pulses.

Technology Benefits:
Fusion-relevant technologies.
High duty-factor operation.

Contributes to Spherical Torus & Compact Stellarator as well as Advanced Tokamak development.

US has had major impact on device design
500 – 700 MW thermal fusion power
400sec – 1 hr pulse length, duty factor ~25%

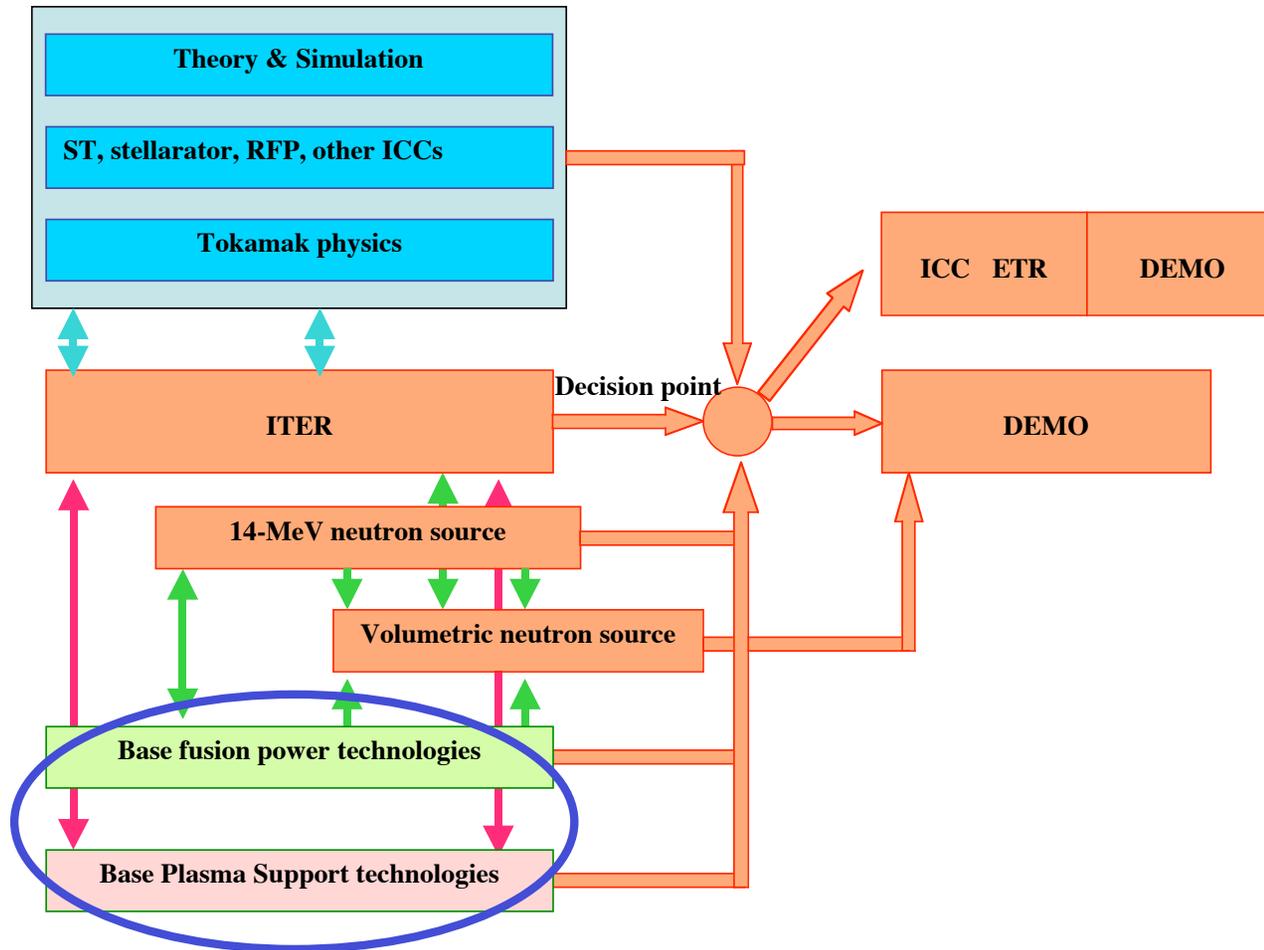
Experience with Large Facilities and Tritium Positions the U.S. to Contribute to ITER



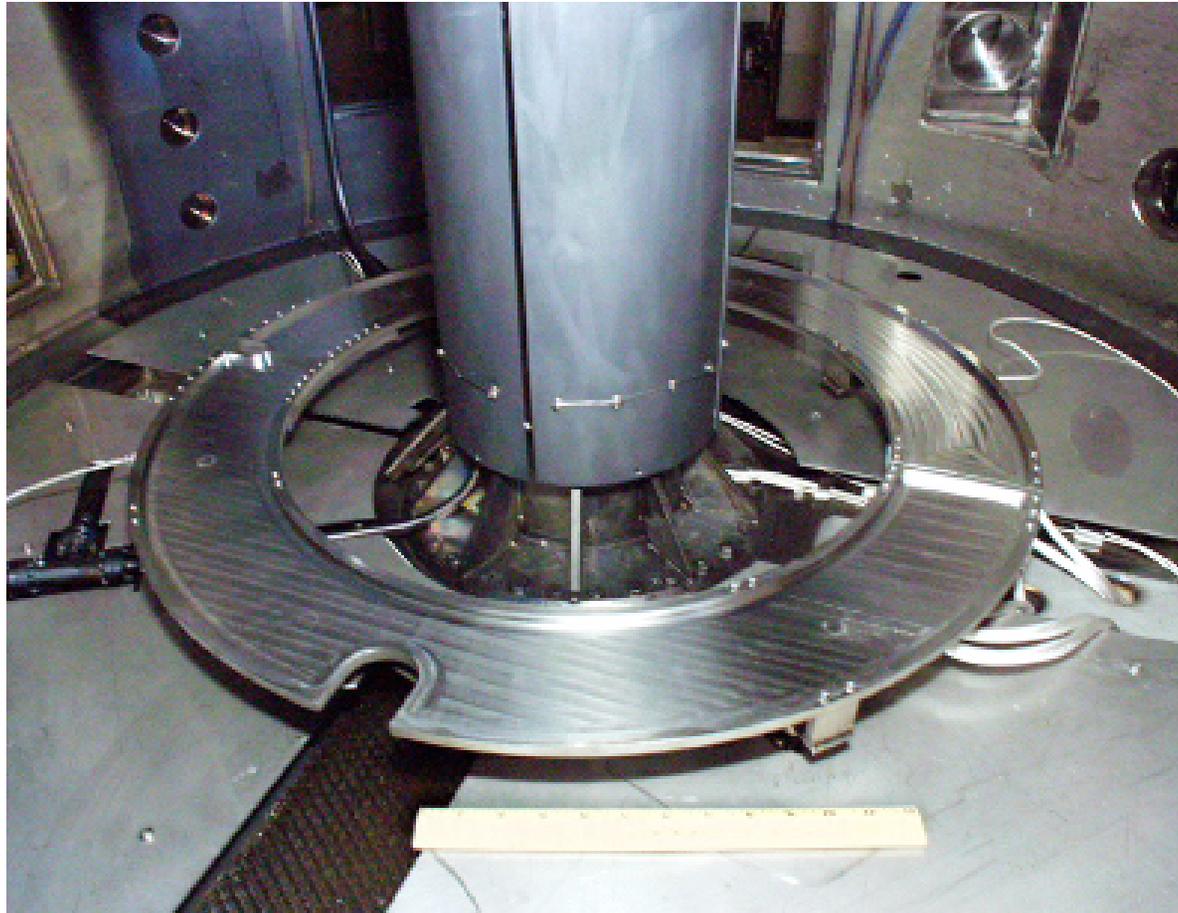
Over a million curies of tritium safely processed on TFTR.



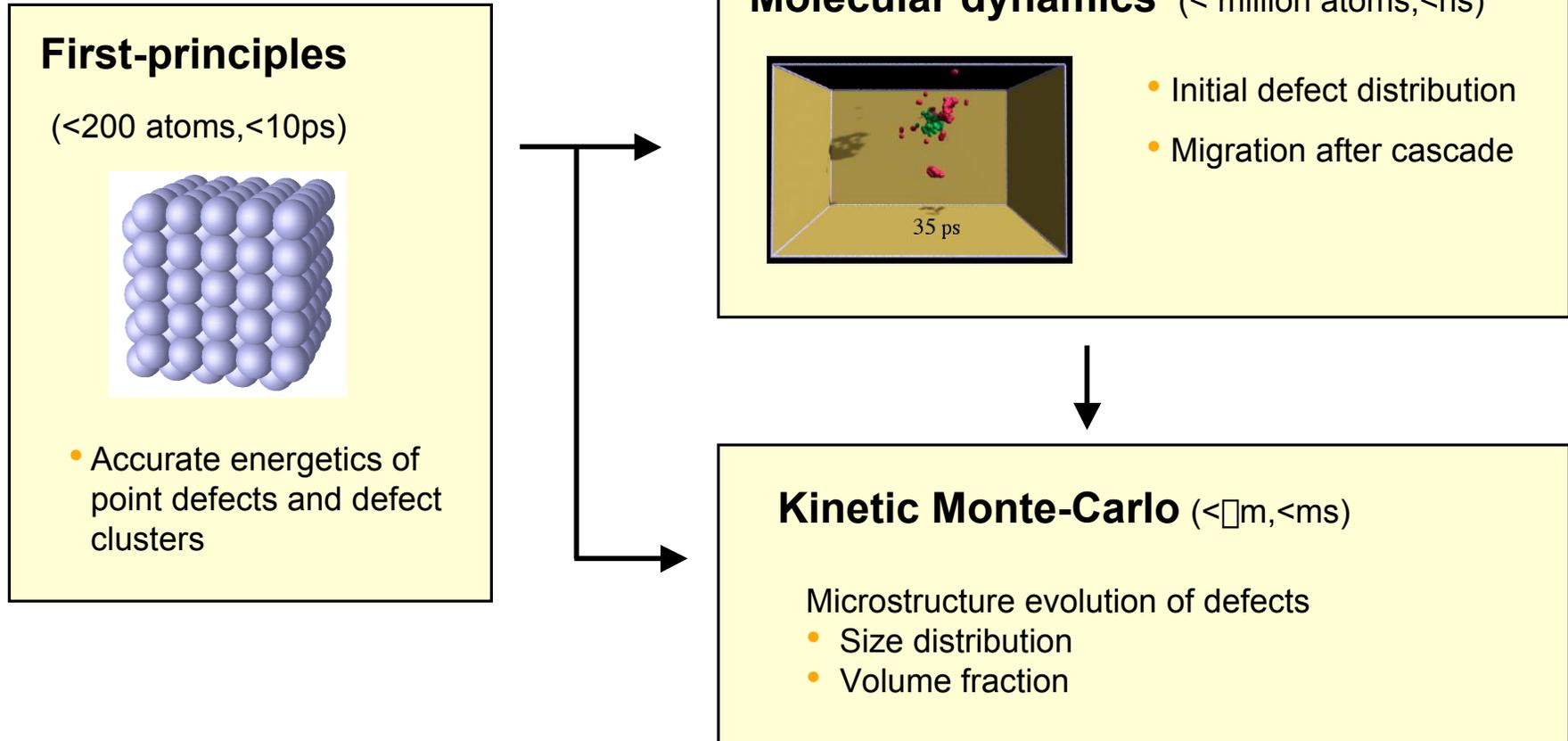
Snowmass Defined a Development Path for Fusion Energy



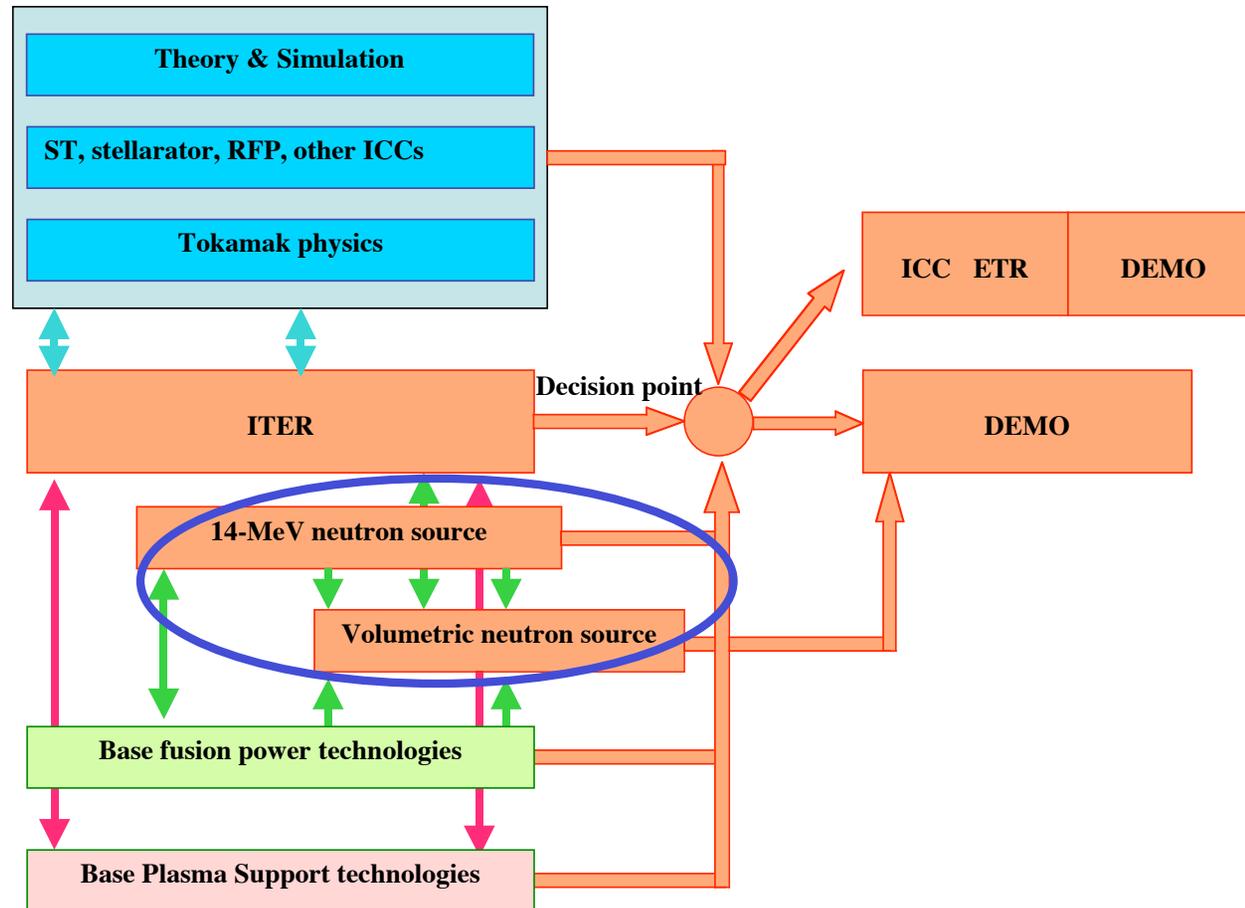
Experiments with Liquid Lithium Plasma Facing Components are Promising on CDX-U



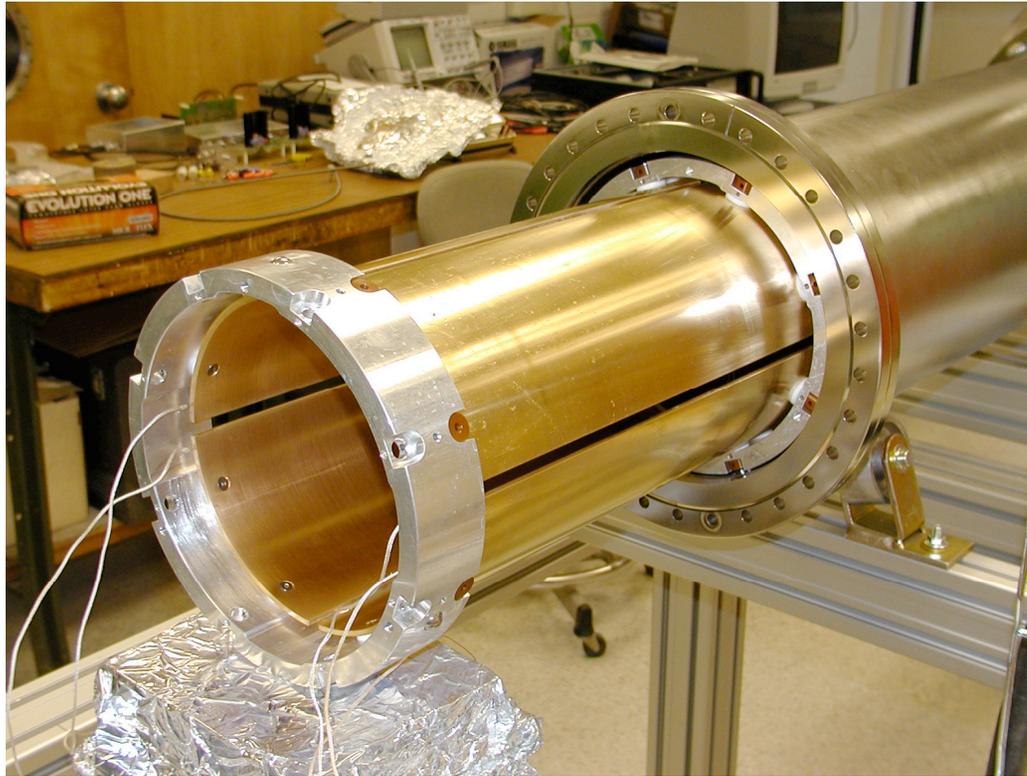
Multiscale nanoscience simulation of materials for fusion



Snowmass Defined a Development Path for Fusion Energy



PPPL Contributes to Inertial Fusion Energy via the LBNL/LLNL/PPPL VNL for Heavy Ion Fusion



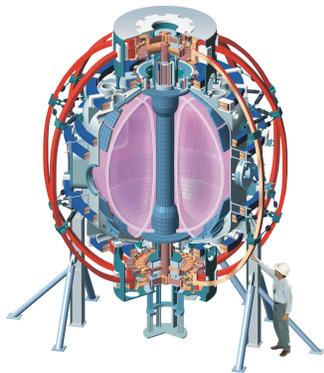
- PPPL Deputy Director
- Strong theory team (Contributions to SNS, future: IFMIF)
- Growing experimental group:
 - Plasma neutralizer
 - Neg. Ion beams
 - Multi-ionization
 - PTSX



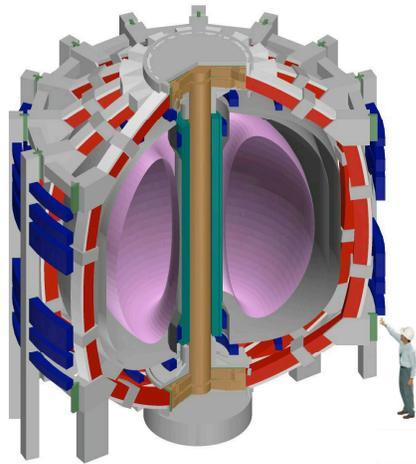
PTSX: Simulation of long ion accelerators with oscillating E field



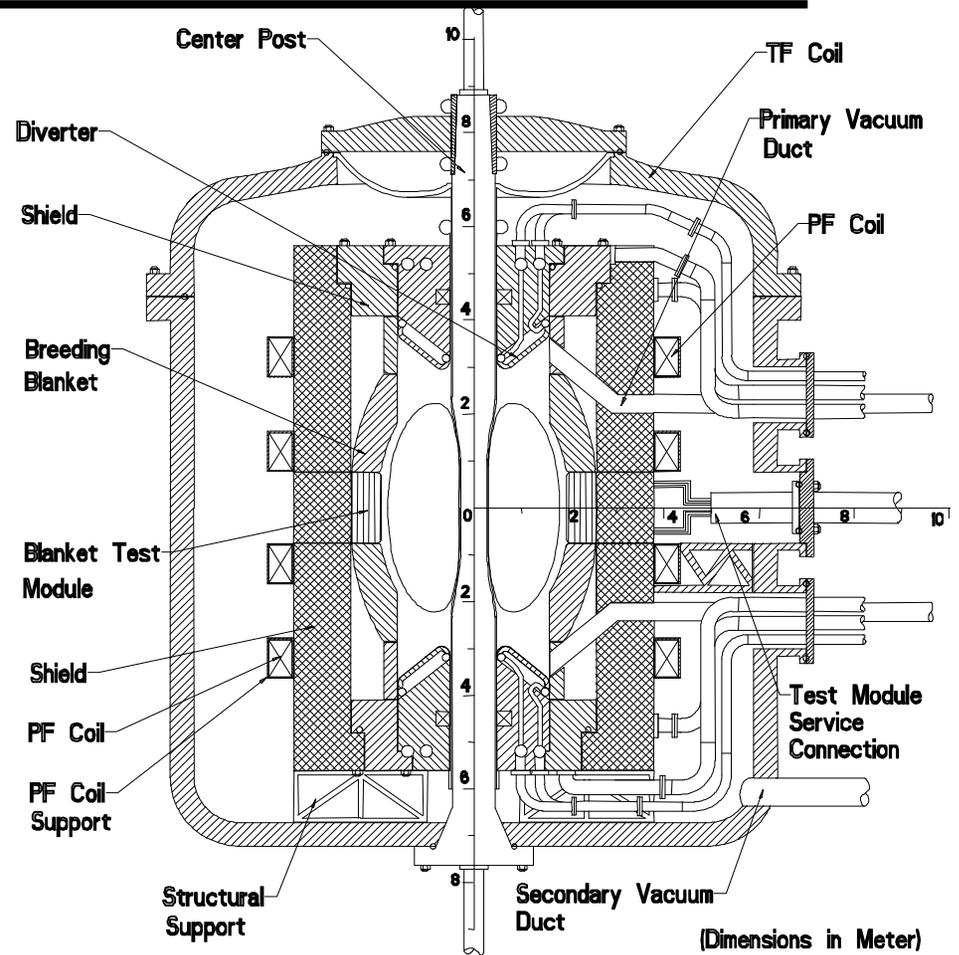
The Spherical Torus is Well-Suited for a Component Test Facility



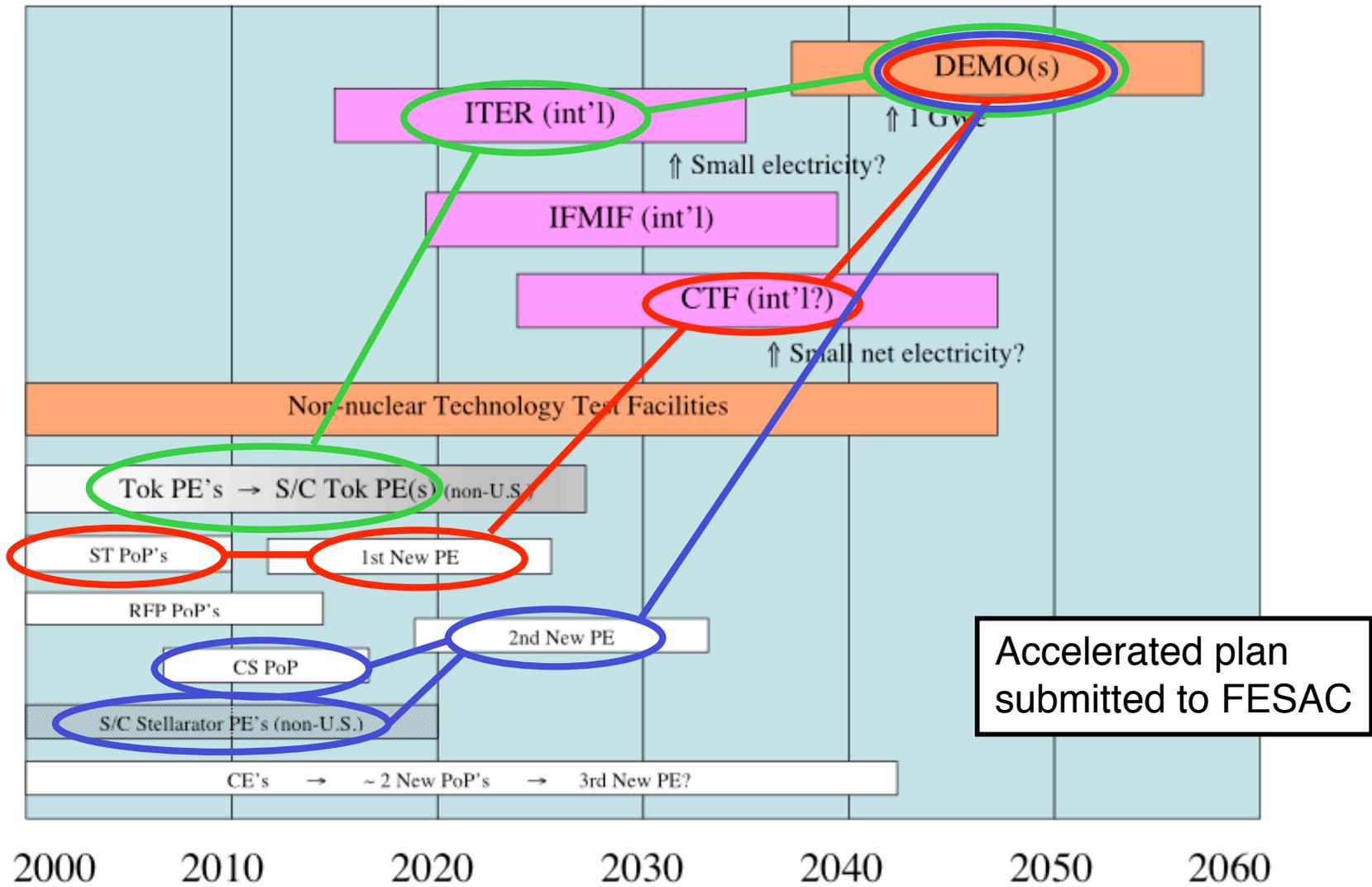
NSTX



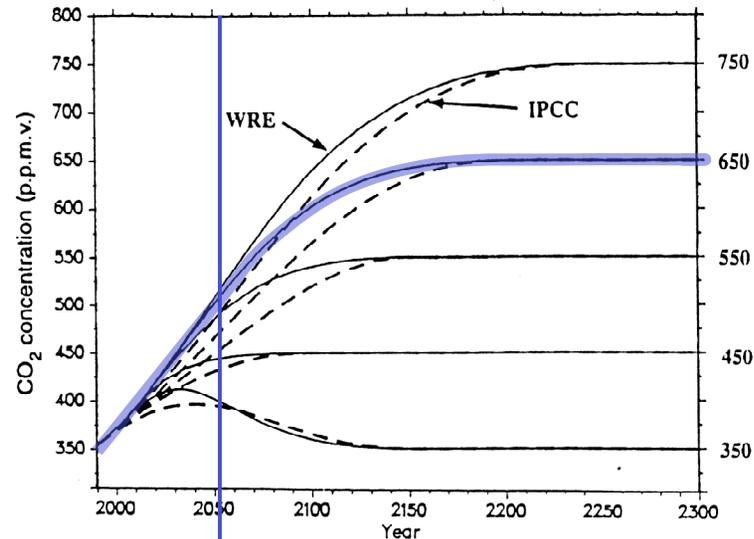
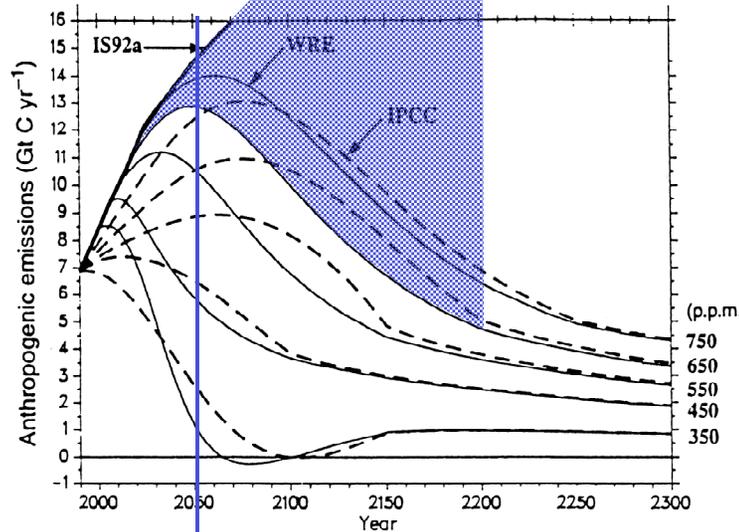
Next-Step ST



The Accelerated Plan is Focused on Delivering a Timely & Attractive Fusion DEMO



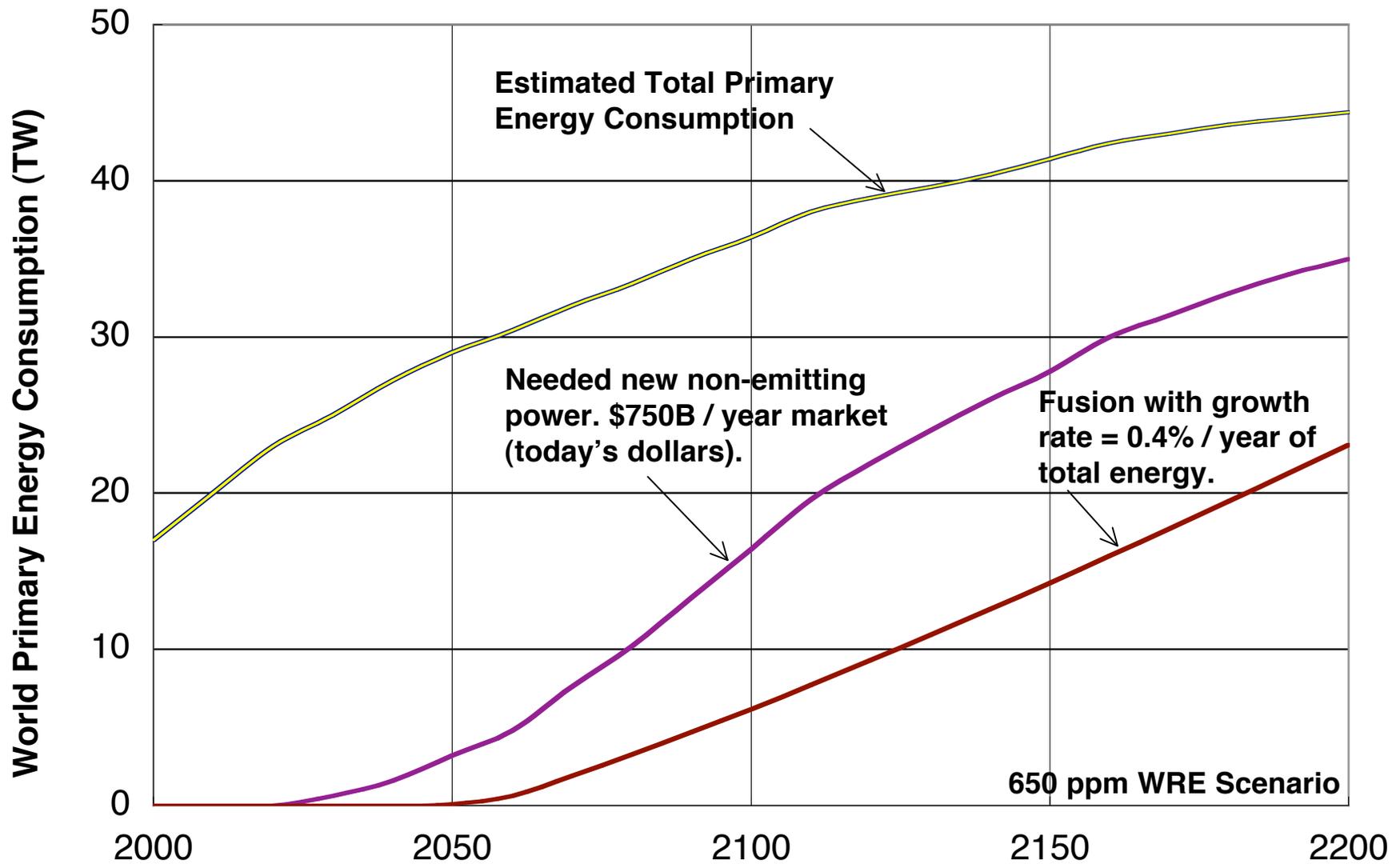
CO₂ Accumulation is a 100 to 200 Year Process



“When confronting long-run challenges – and the environment is certainly one of these – investments in the research and development of new technologies, with actual applications decades in the future, are far more cost-effective than trying to act with existing technologies.”

Lawrence Lindsey, Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, May 2001

Fusion will Contribute on a Timely Basis



***World population growth will be in cities and “megacities,”
requiring large new power stations.***

PPPL is a Key Resource for Fusion Energy Development

- PPPL is deeply engaged in theory and advanced computing.
- We are world leaders in configuration optimization.
- PPPL's experience running TFTR, and providing heating, current drive and diagnostic systems on tokamaks world-wide positions us to contribute to ITER.
- We are newly engaged in fusion technology; the Spherical Torus may be the best basis for a Component Test Facility on the path to DEMO.

