

# Plasma Tamed -- Fusion Power and the Theoretical Challenge

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CCFE is the fusion research arm of the [United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority](#)



Delivering fusion at a cost and scale that will ensure commercial success.

1. Electricity when?
2. ITER, what will it do?
3. Threats to ITER – disruption, power handling, erosion.
2. Challenge of going further.

SECRET.

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Declassified

SUMMARY OF NOTES ON LECTURES  
BY E. FERMI.

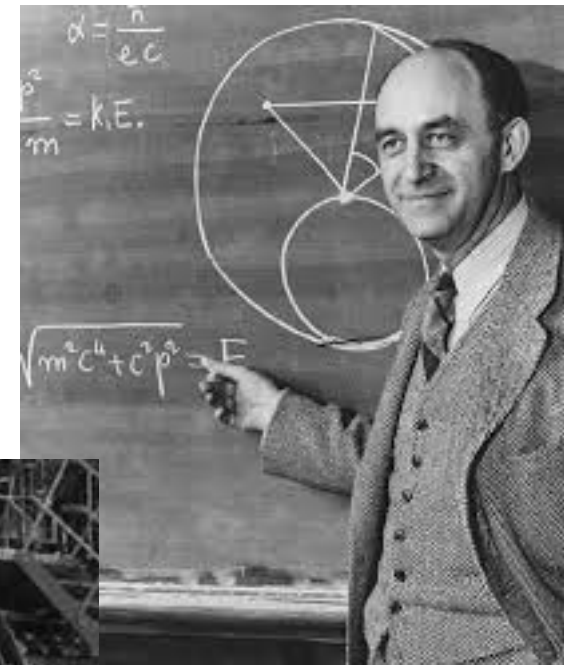
P.B.Moon.

'These notes and any others on this topic .....  
must continue to be classified as SECRET until  
further notice. This matter should be handled  
with the greatest discretion.

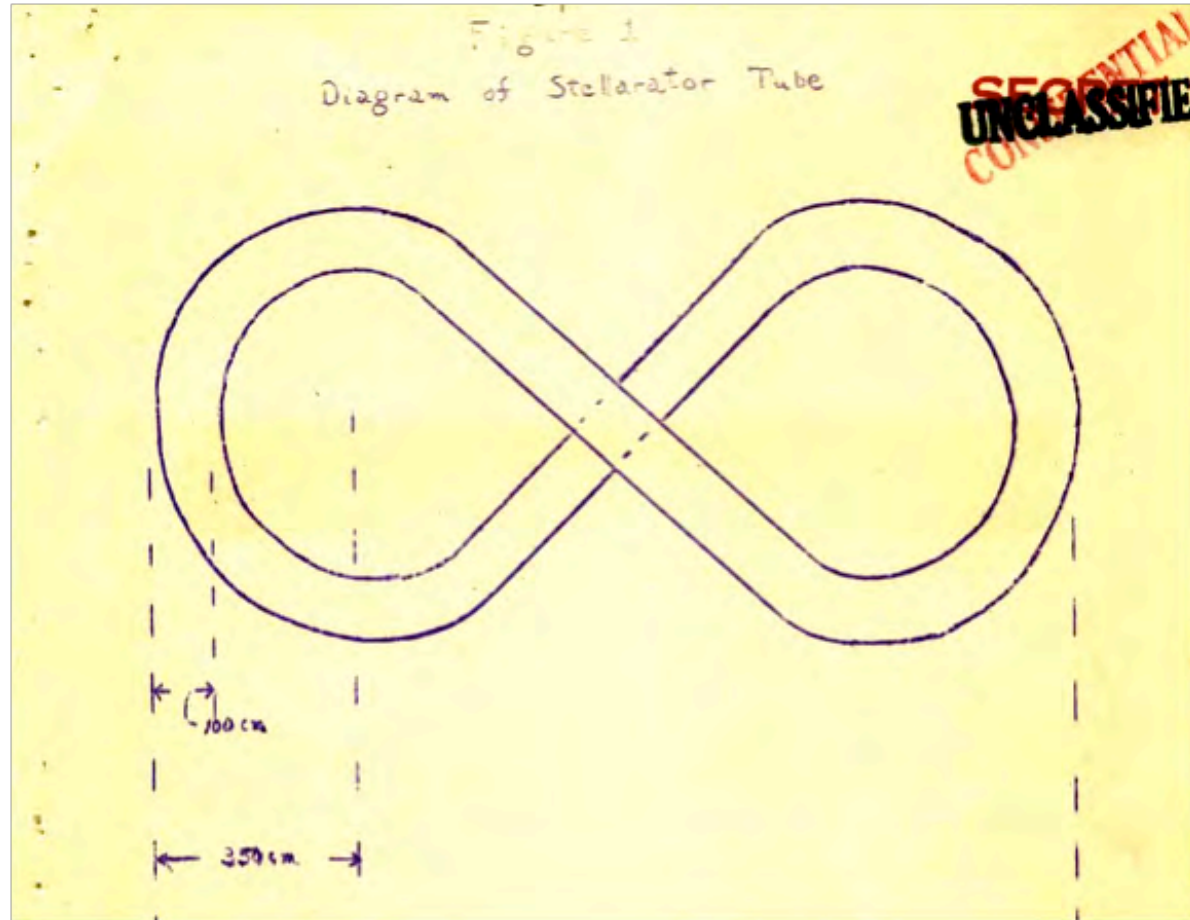
J. Chadwick.'

Churchill Archives Centre, Churchill College, Cambridge.

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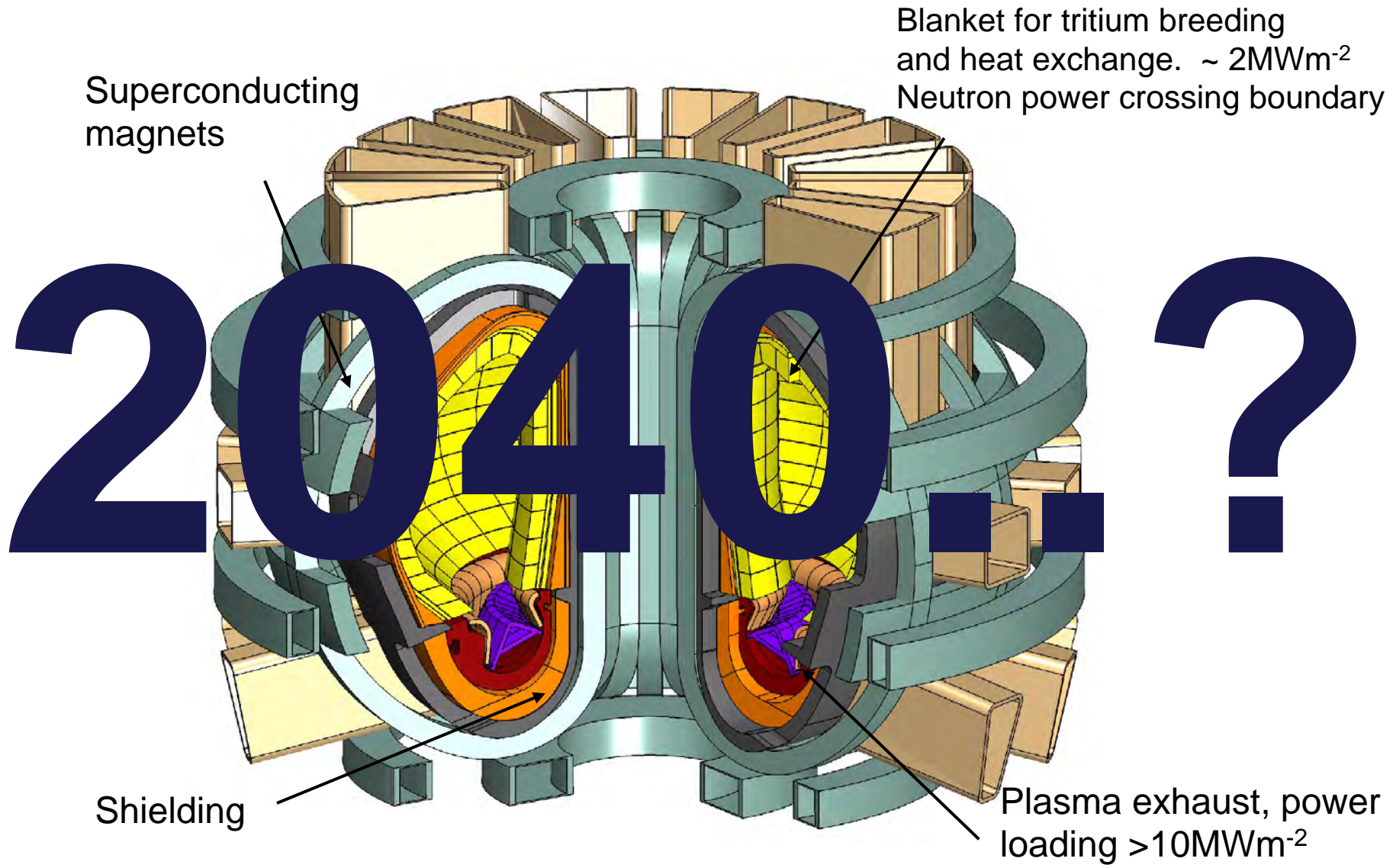


# Early Reactor Concepts



Spitzer's figure 8 Stellarator from July 23<sup>rd</sup> 1951 proposal to AEC

# First Electricity When?



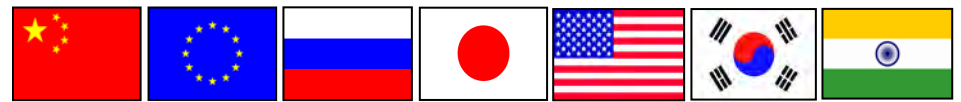
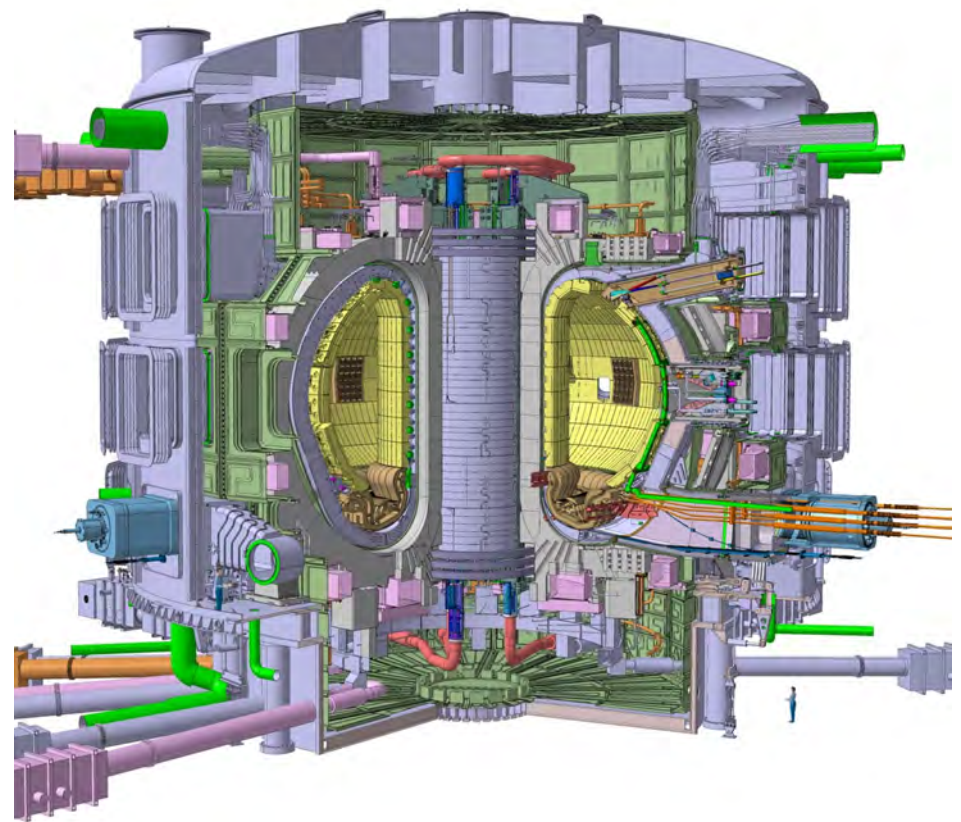
# First self sustained fusion burn?

First sustained burning plasma.

Starts in 2020.

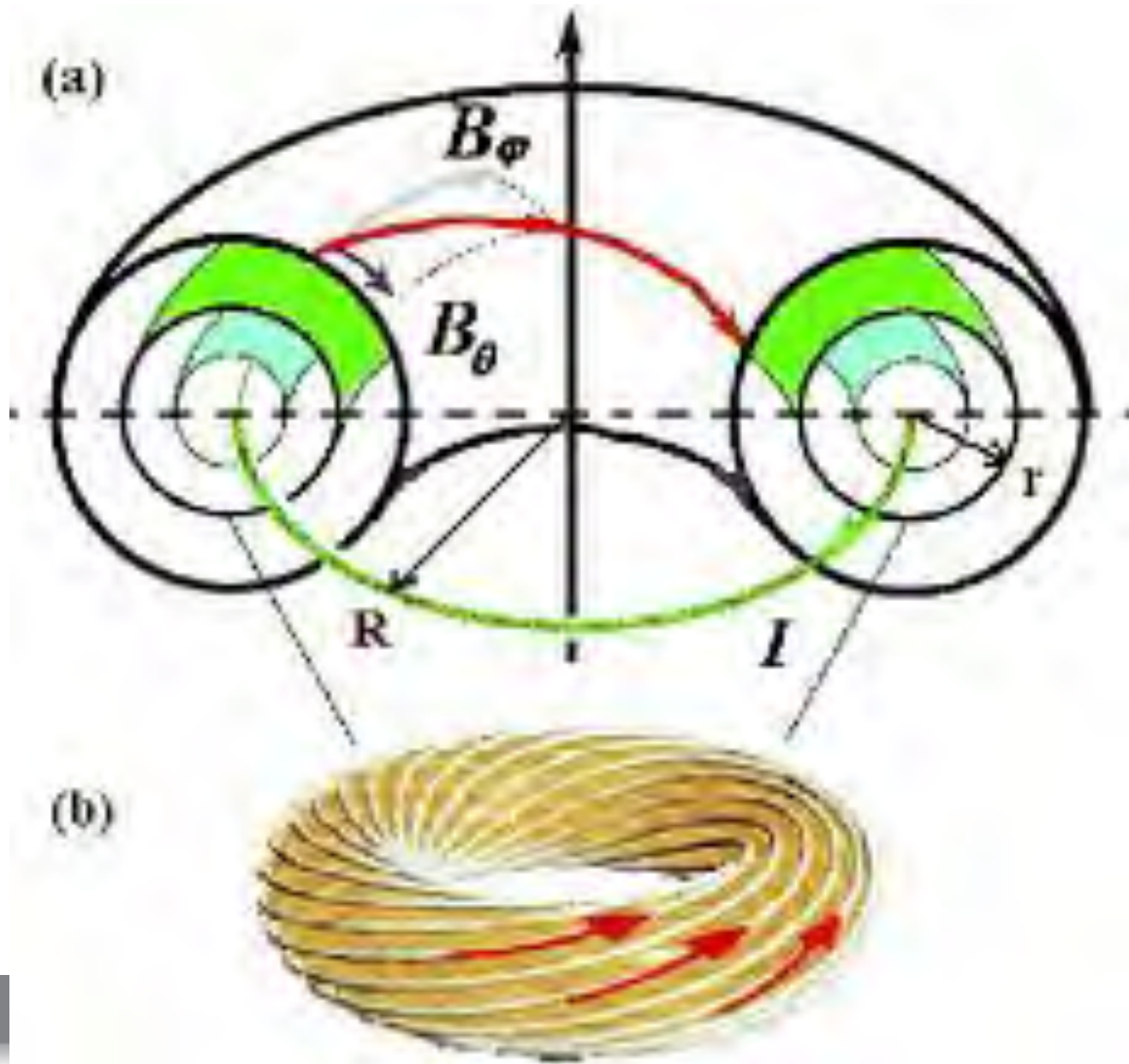
## BASIC PARAMETERS:

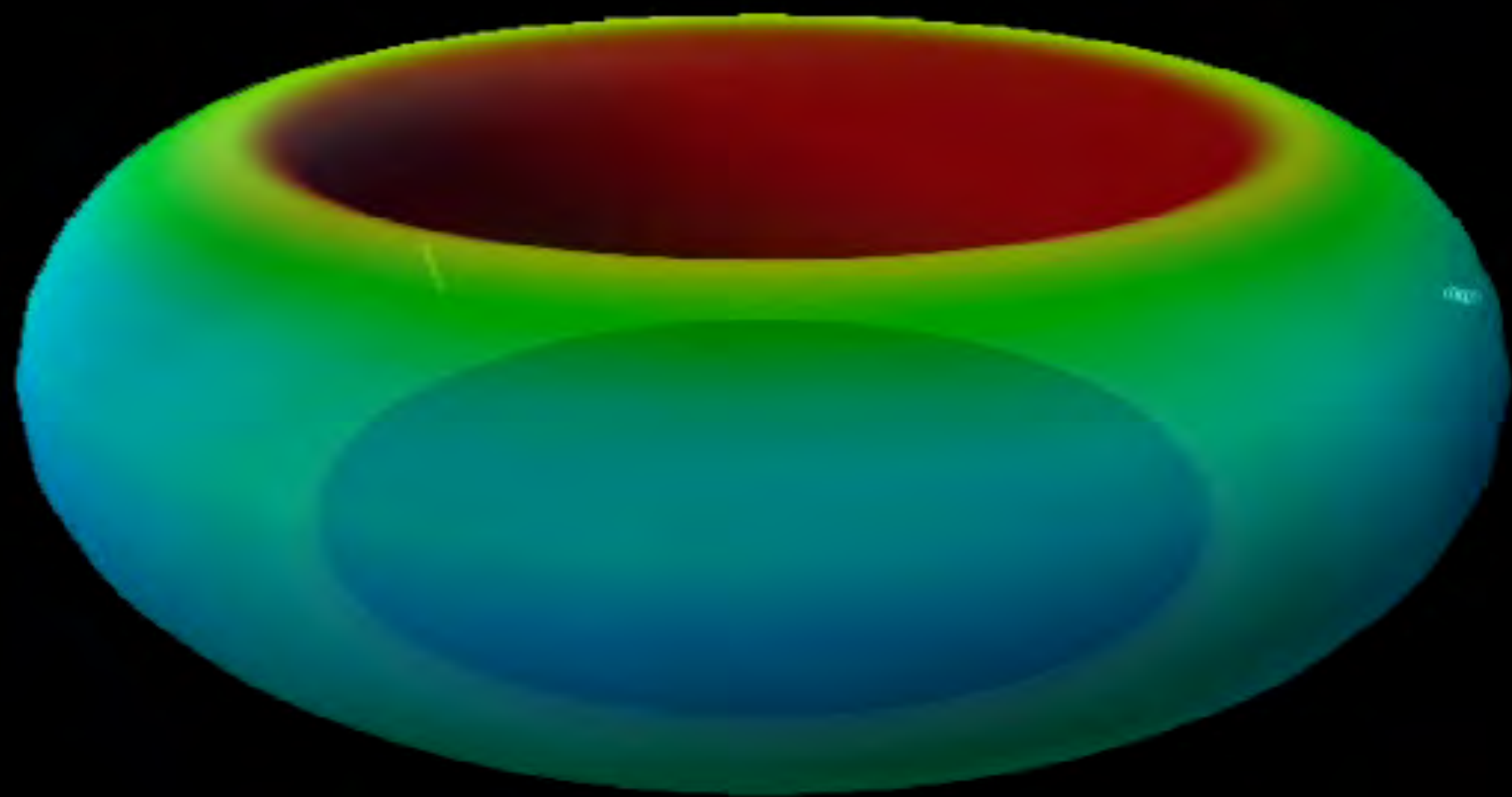
- Plasma Major Radius 6.2m
- Plasma Minor Radius 2.0m
- Plasma Current 15.0MA
- Toroidal Field on Axis 5.3T
- Fusion Power 500MW
- Burn Flat Top >400s
- Power Amplification  $Q > 10$
- Cost is > 10 Billion Euro.



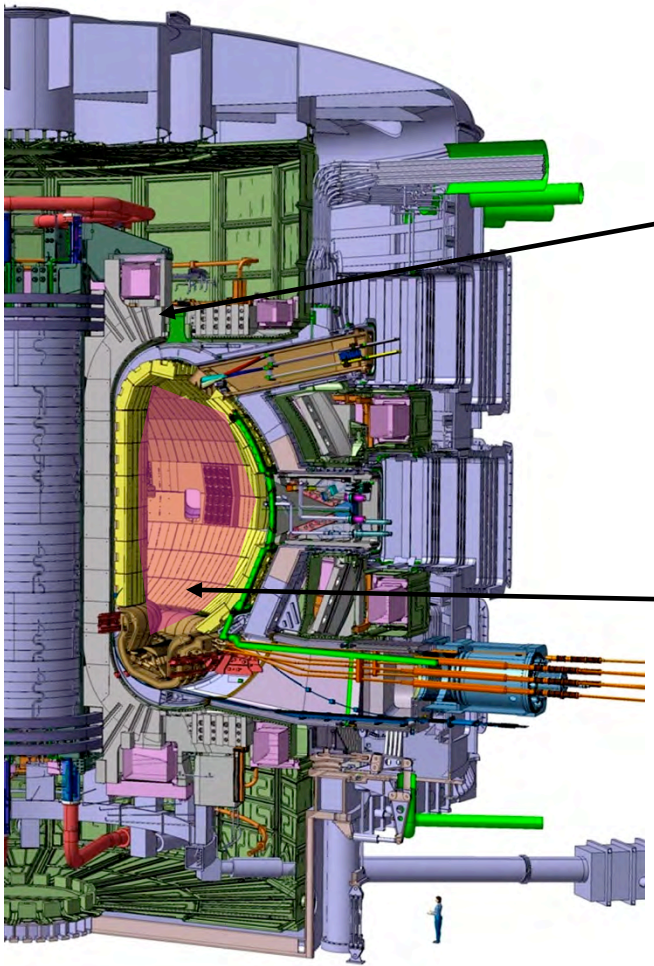








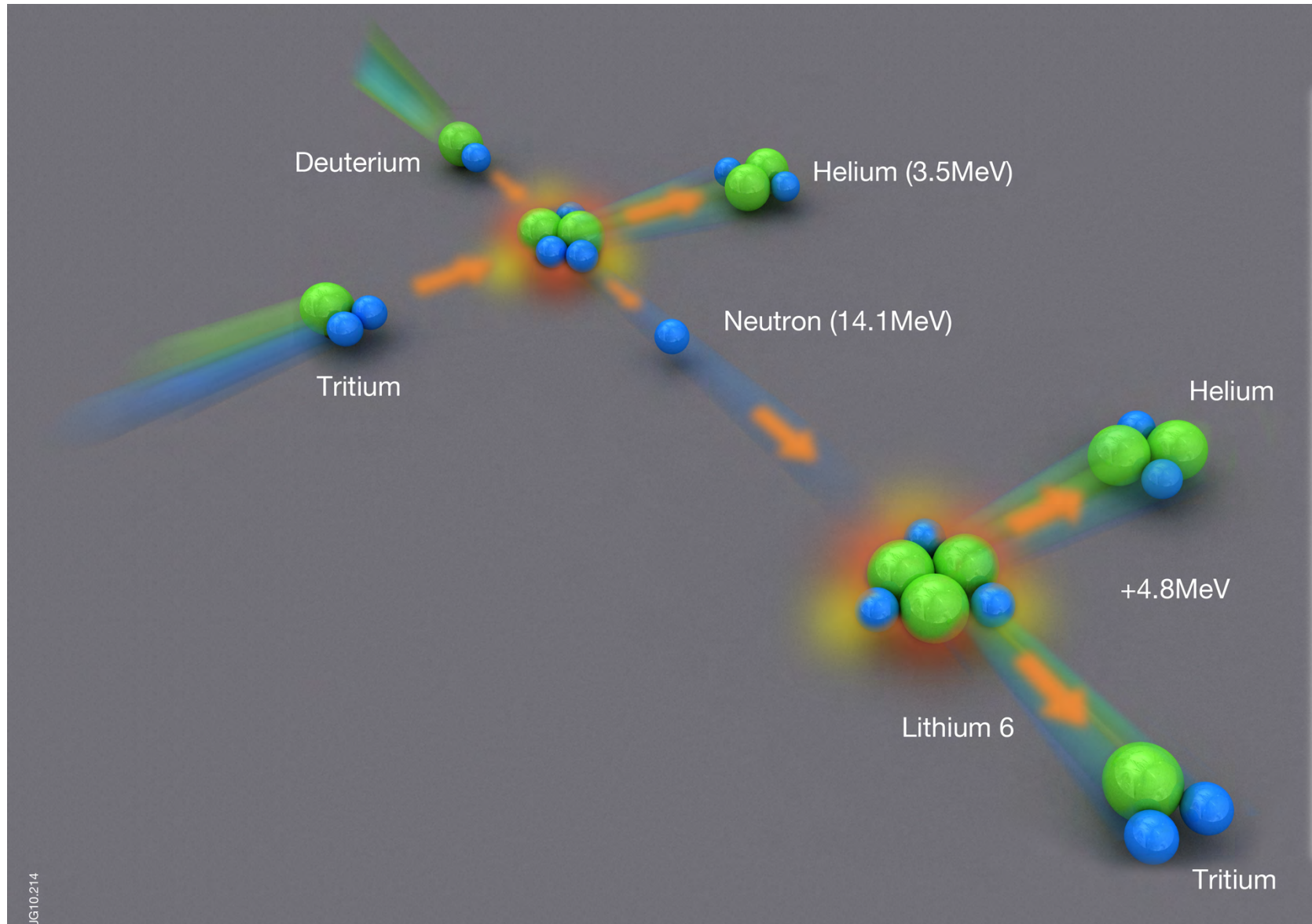
# Fusion force balance in ITER



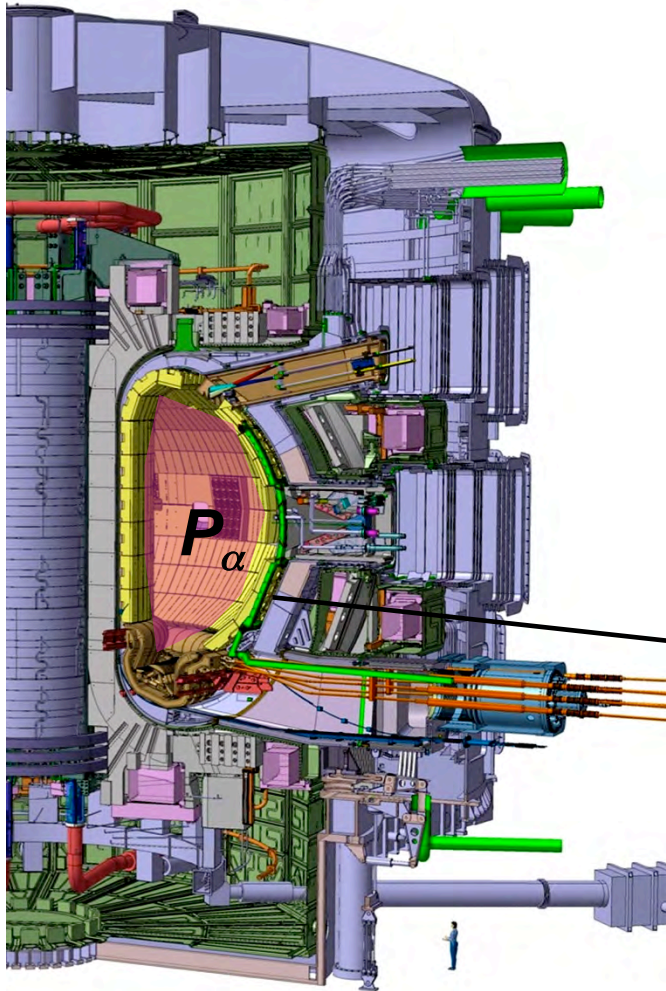
Superconducting Coils  
central B field 5.2 Tesla  
 $P_{magnetic} \sim 100$  atmospheres

Central Temperature  $>20$ keV  
 $P = \text{Plasma Pressure} \sim 7$  atmospheres

# Which fusion?



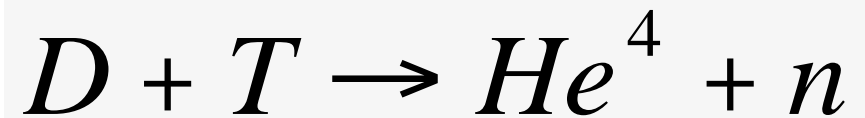
JG10.214



**'Baseline Performance'**  
 Power in alphas captured by  
 Plasma  $P_{\alpha} \sim 100\text{MW}$ .

Power in neutrons escaping  
 Plasma  $P_n \sim 400\text{MW}$ .

$$P_n + P_{\alpha} = P_{\text{Fusion}}$$



3.5MeV

14MeV

For plasma at 10-20Kev temperatures (100-200M°C) D-T fusion power density is approximated by:

$$\mathcal{P}_{Fusion} = 0.08P^2 \text{ (MW m}^{-3}\text{)}$$

Plasma pressure in atmospheres

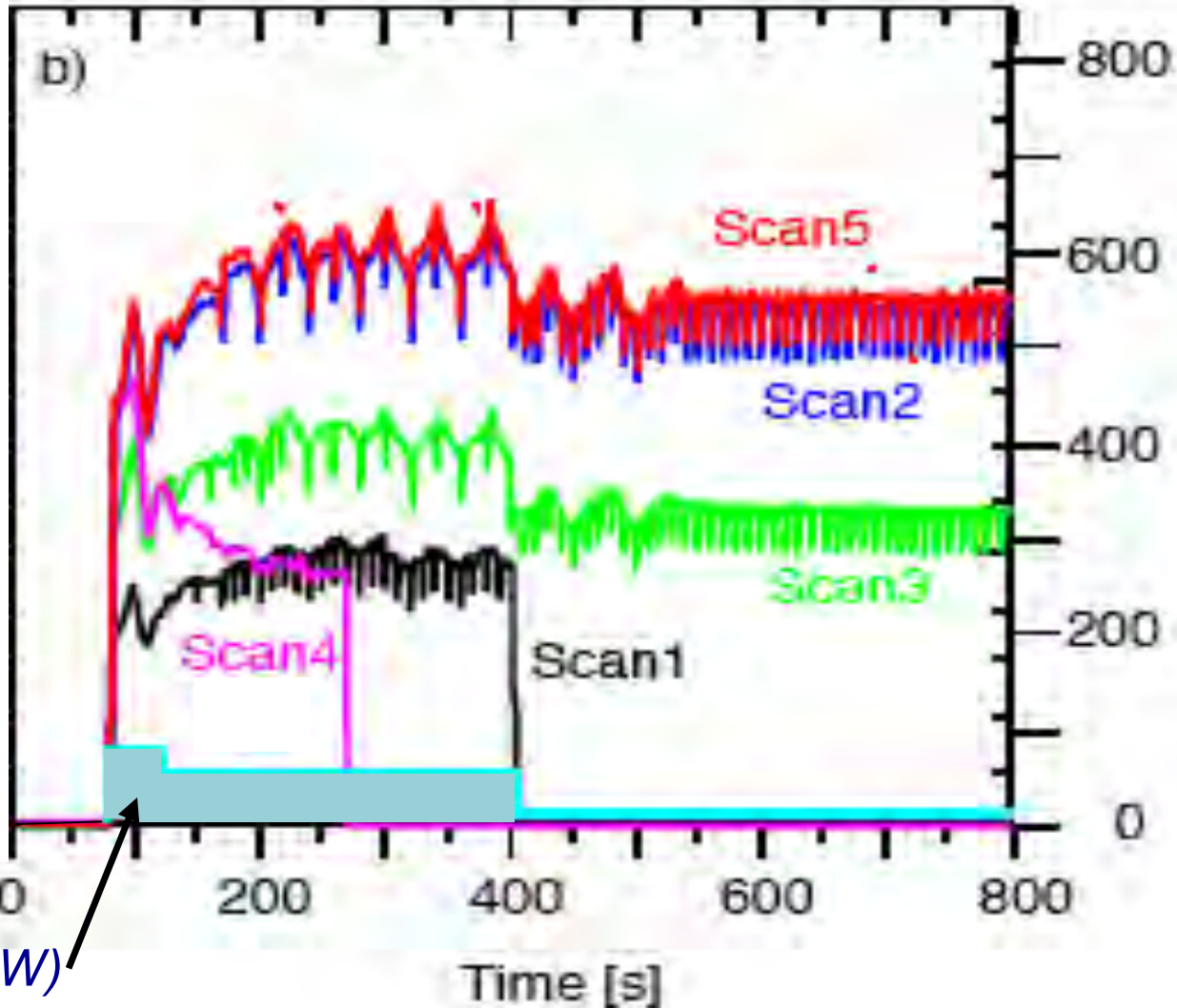
One fifth of this(the alpha particles) heats plasma

This must balance turbulent losses.

$$\frac{\mathcal{P}_{fusion}}{5} \sim \frac{P^2}{50} \sim 0.1 \frac{P}{\tau_E}$$

Turbulent loss time (seconds)

Budny 2009

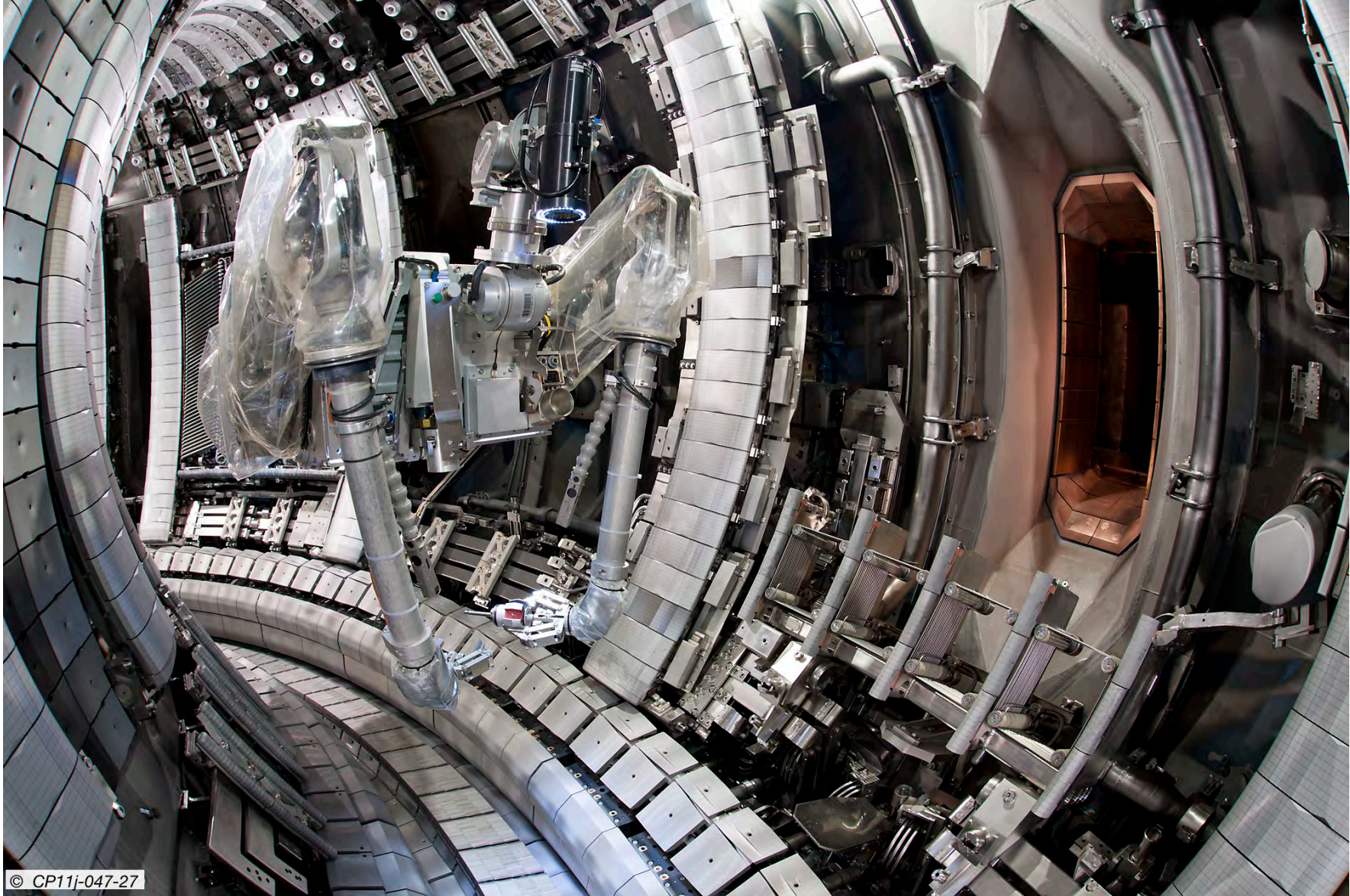


*Fusion  
Power (MW)*

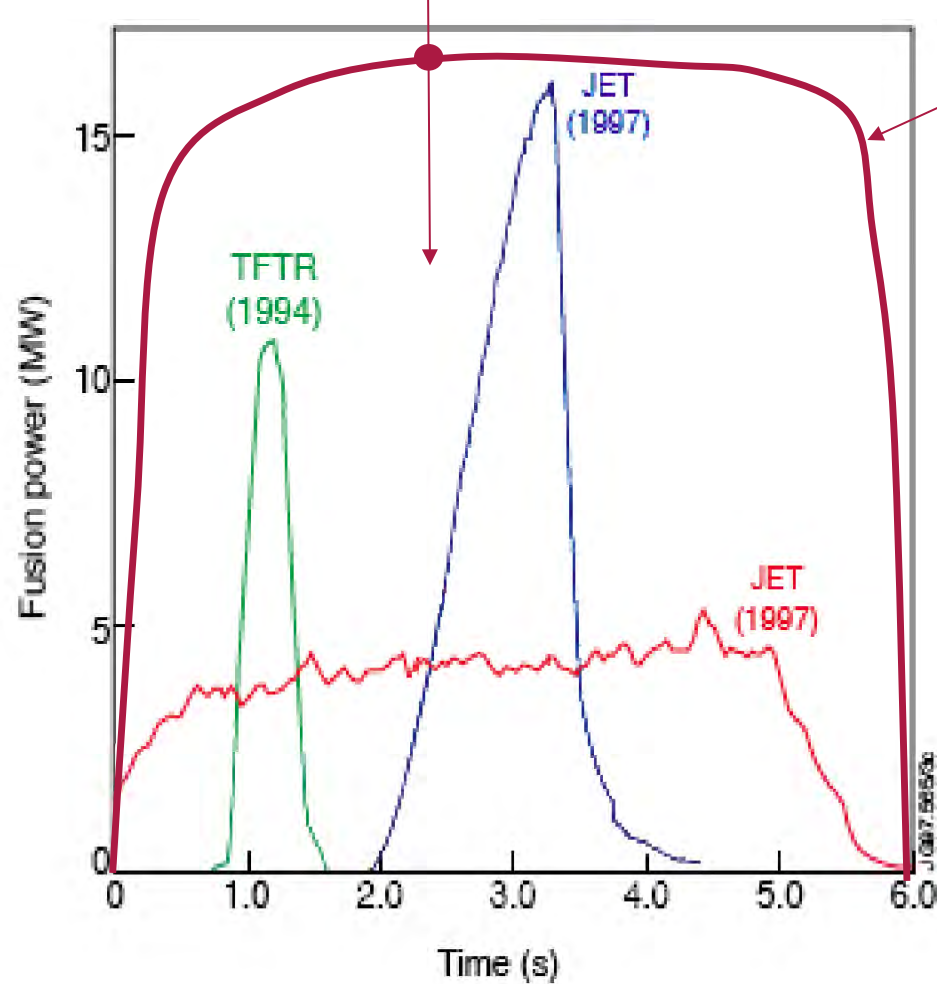
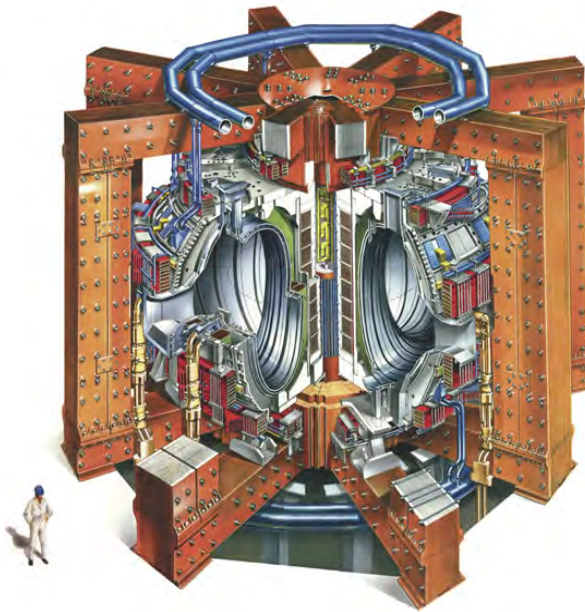
*Heating  
Power (MW)*



How do we know this  
will happen?



© CP11j-047-27



JET 2015 prediction

JET Currently the only machine capable of fusion

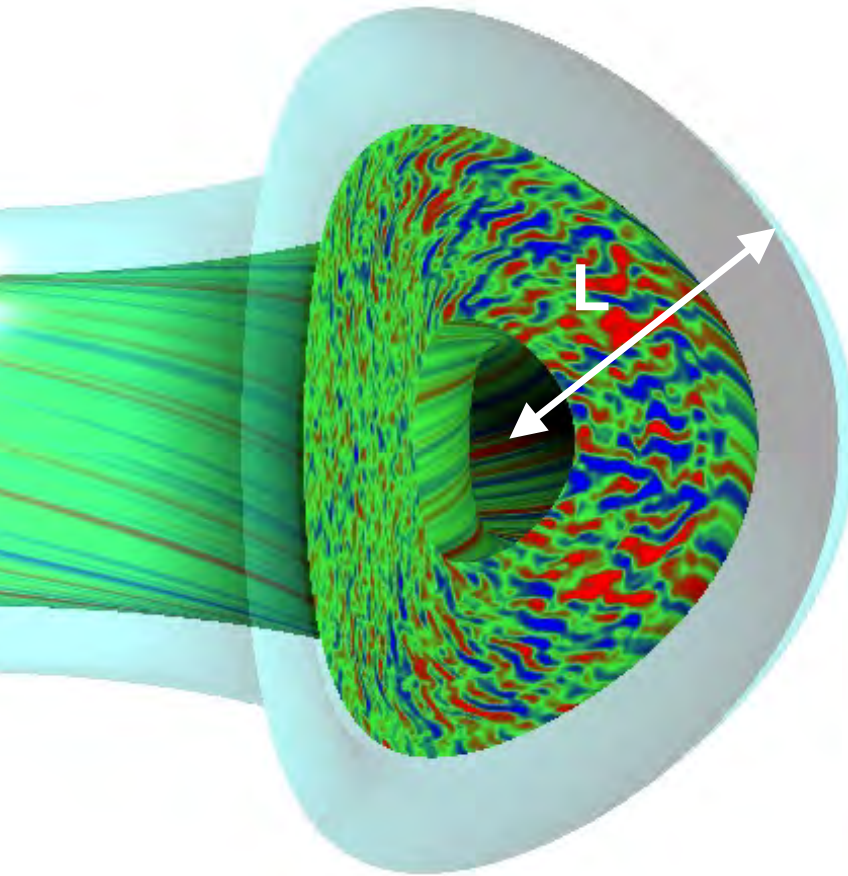
Can we make it smaller/cheaper?

The problem is turbulence

This is where Oxford comes in.

Optimisation from theory – zero turbulence  
tokamaks?

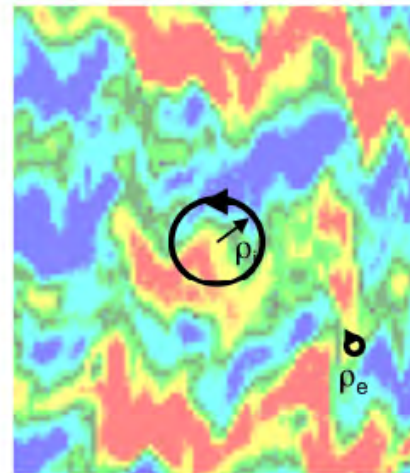
*Schekochihin, Parra, Barnes Highcock*



$L$  = Equilibrium scale and parallel scale of turbulence

$\rho$  = Ion larmor radius and perpendicular scale of turbulence

$\rho^* = \rho/L \sim 10^{-3}$  in ITER



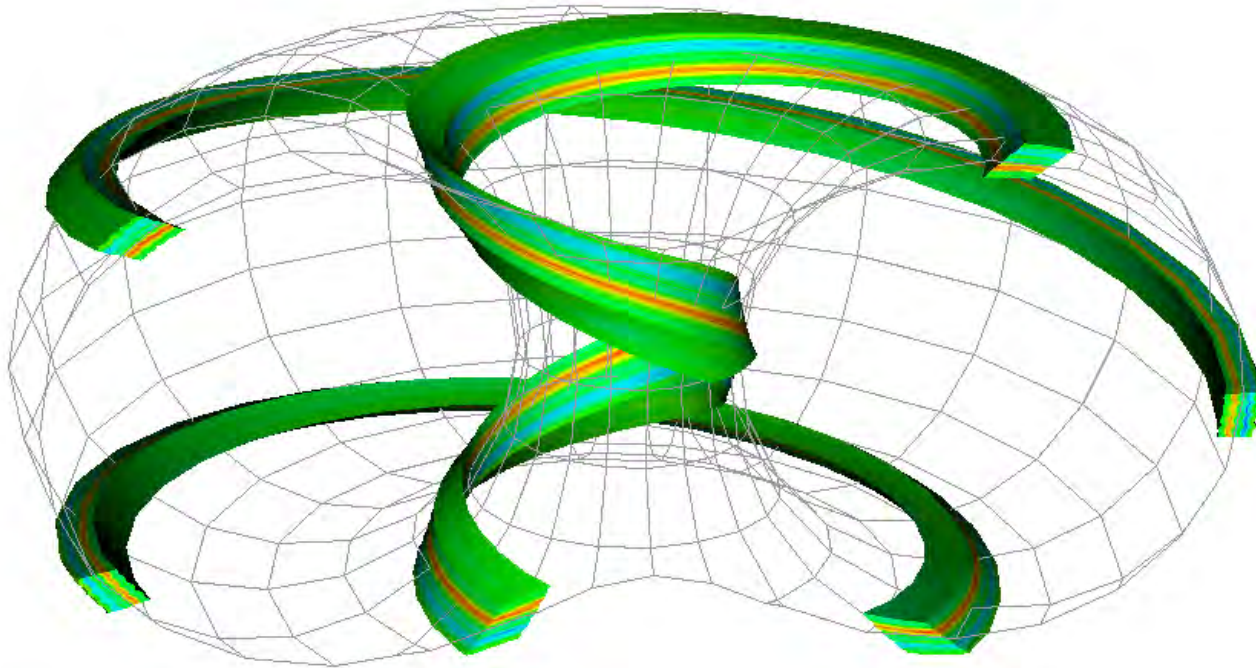
**Ring/Gyro-Center Motion**

$$\left\langle \frac{d\mathbf{R}}{dt} \right\rangle = v_{\parallel} \mathbf{b}_0 - \frac{\partial \langle \chi \rangle_{\mathbf{R}}}{\partial \mathbf{R}} \times \left( \frac{\mathbf{b}_0}{B_0} \right) + v_{\parallel}^2 \left( \frac{\mathbf{b}_0}{\Omega_0} \right) \times \mathbf{b}_0 \cdot \nabla \mathbf{b}_0 + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{2B_0} \left( \frac{\mathbf{b}_0}{\Omega_0} \right) \times \nabla B_0.$$

Parallel Motion along Equilibrium Field	Drifts in Perturbed Field	Curvature Drift in Equilibrium Field	$\nabla B$ Drift in Equilibrium Field
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$$\chi = \phi - \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{A}$$

Distribution of rings in 5D space  $x, y, z, \mathbf{v}_{\perp}, \mathbf{v}_{\parallel}$



Beer 1993.

Is the turbulence in the flux tube determined by the conditions in the tube?  
Does turbulence propagate -- correlated or not?  
We should look at turbulent Greens function -- response to stirring.

**DIII-D Shot 121717**

**GYRO Simulation**  
**Cray X1E, 256 MSPs**



The whiteboard contains the following content:

Diagram 1: A 3D coordinate system with axes  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$ . A vector  $\vec{v}$  is shown in red, originating from the origin. A dashed blue circle represents a rotation around the  $z$ -axis. A blue arrow labeled  $\vec{v}_\perp = v_\perp \hat{e}_\perp$  points from the tip of  $\vec{v}$  towards the  $z$ -axis. A red arrow labeled  $\vec{v}_\parallel = v_\parallel \hat{e}_z$  points along the  $z$ -axis. A unit vector  $\hat{e}_z$  is also shown.

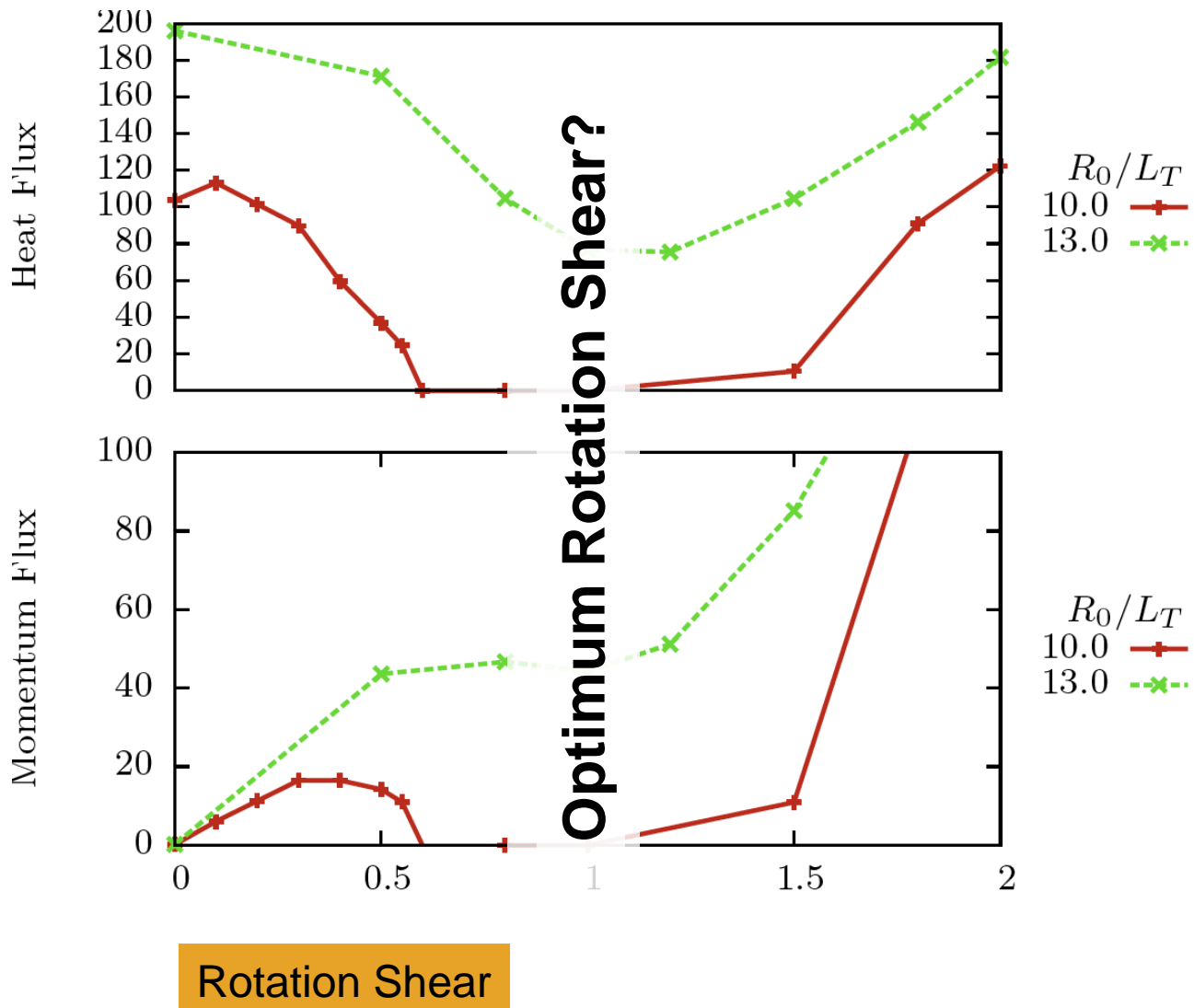
$$\chi_i = \rho_i^2 \frac{v_{ei}}{R} \left( \frac{R}{L_T} - \frac{R}{L_{T, \text{rot}}(p_j)} \right) \times \left( 1 - \frac{\delta_{\text{shear}}}{\gamma_{\text{lin}}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{L_T} = -\frac{1}{T} \frac{dT}{dR}$$

Diagram 2: A diagram illustrating sheared rotation. On the left, two vertical ellipses (one red, one blue) represent particles. An arrow points to the right, where the ellipses are tilted and sheared, representing the effect of a shear flow.

Can we shear away the turbulence?

# Optimum Flow? Simulations



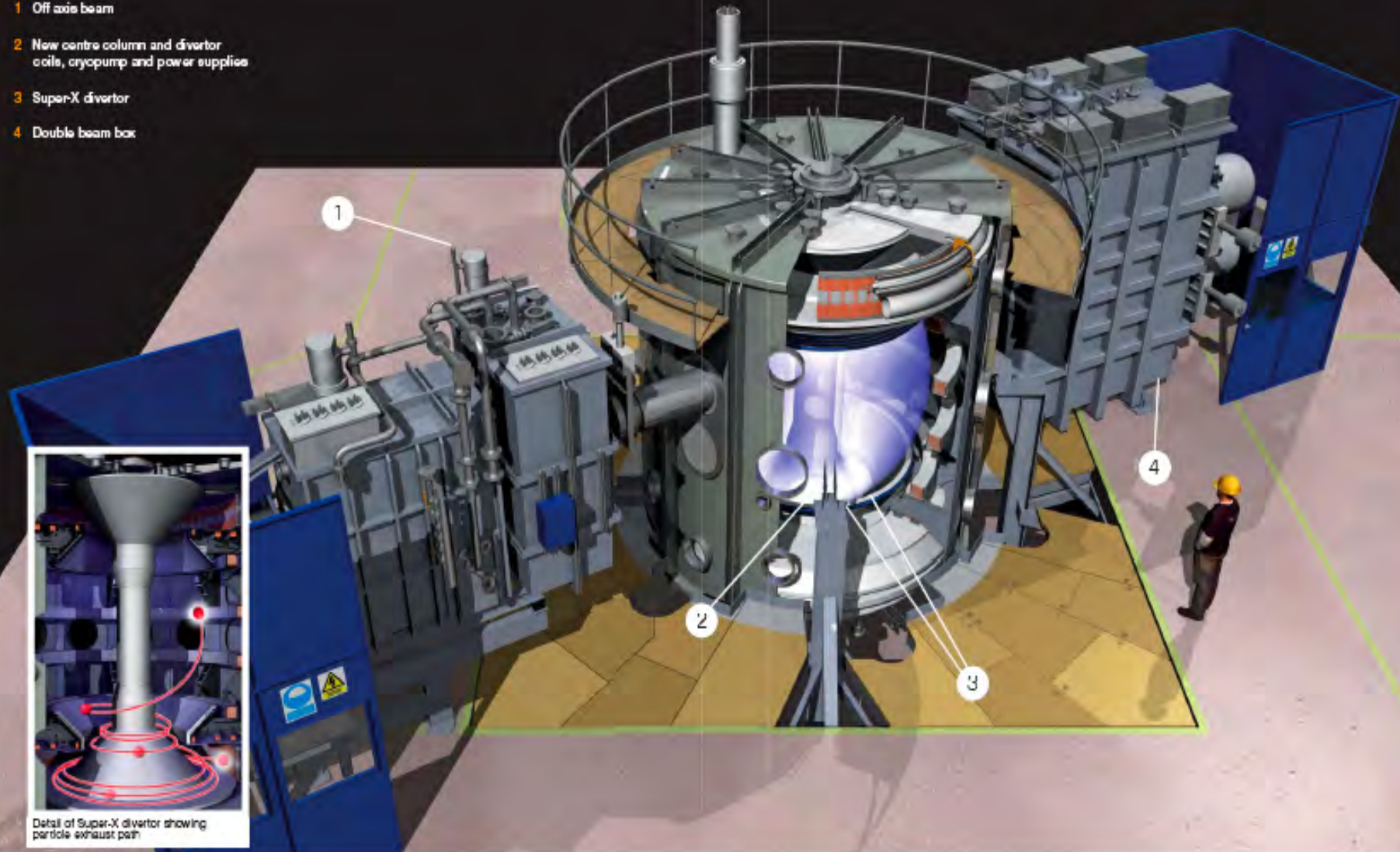
Rotation Shear

Can we make it rotate?

# The new MAST

## Key features of MAST Upgrade

- 1 Off axis beam
- 2 New centre column and divertor coils, cryopump and power supplies
- 3 Super-X divertor
- 4 Double beam box



6 Detail of Super-X divertor showing particle exhaust path

Maybe it rotates by itself?

Felix Parra has explained how the plasma can spontaneously rotate – **without momentum input.**

Theory matches observations.

How do we encourage spontaneous rotation?