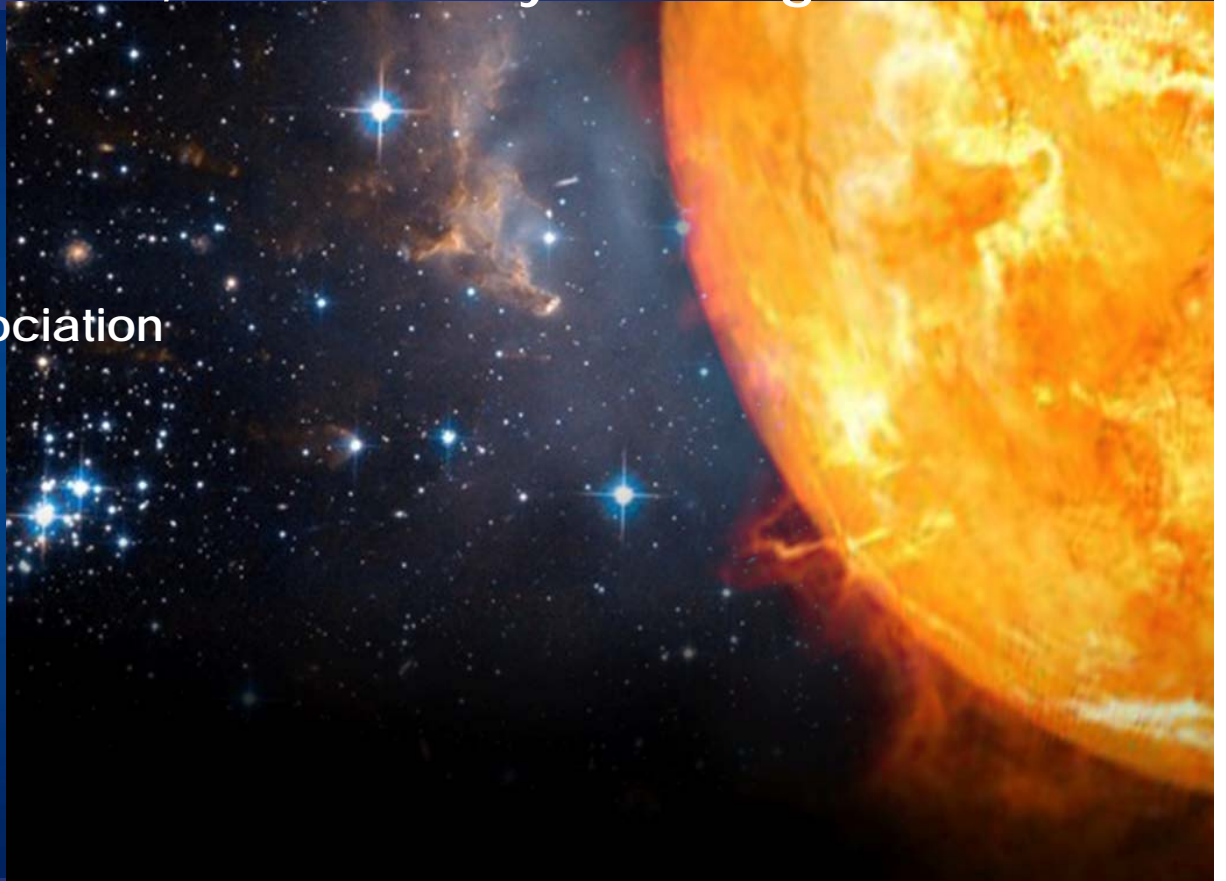


The Quest for Fusion Energy – Incredible Potential, Extraordinary Challenges

By
Mickey Wade

Presented to
General Atomics Retirees Association
San Diego, CA

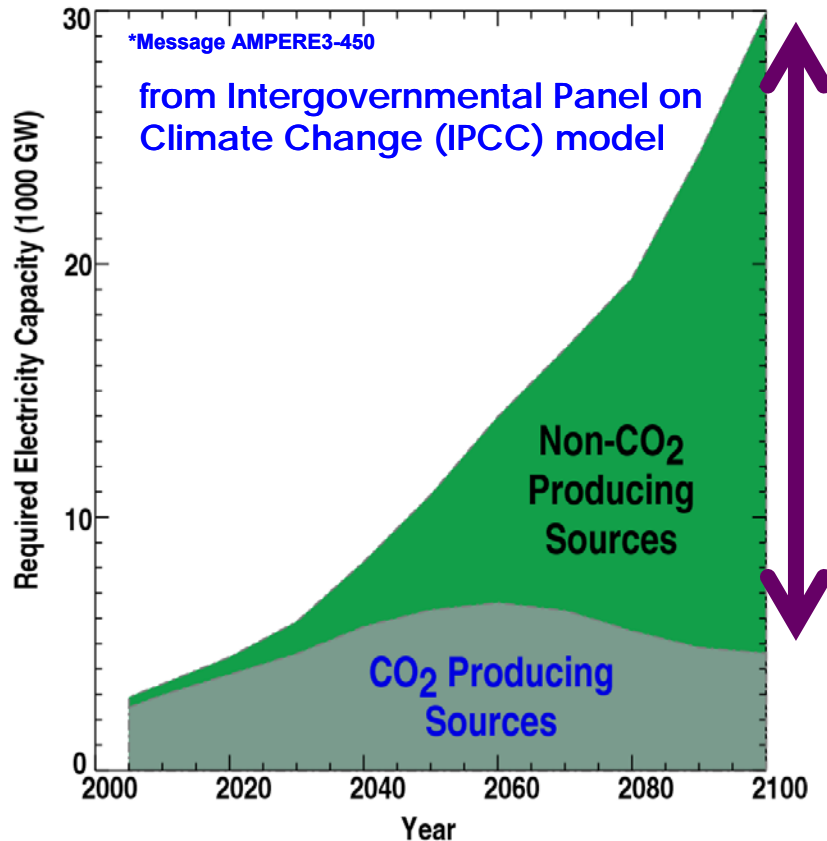
March 4, 2020



Outline of Talk

- Introduction to Energy Needs and the Potential of Fusion
- Producing Fusion Conditions on Earth
- Progress Towards Fusion Energy
- Exciting New Era for Fusion Energy Development
- Challenges in Developing in Fusion Energy
- Closing Thoughts

Exploding Energy Demand in Coming Decades Provides Significant Motivation for Urgency in Fusion Development



- Projected need for ~ 25,000 GW from non-CO₂ producing sources



25,000 1 GW-e plants !!!

- Consequently, annual investment in energy projected to explode
 - \$0.8 T by 2050
 - \$2.5 T by 2100

→ *Need is urgent and significant*

Fusion is the Fundamental Process that Helped Create the Universe We Live In

Fire: Self-sustaining chemical reaction at $> 2,000^{\circ}\text{F}$



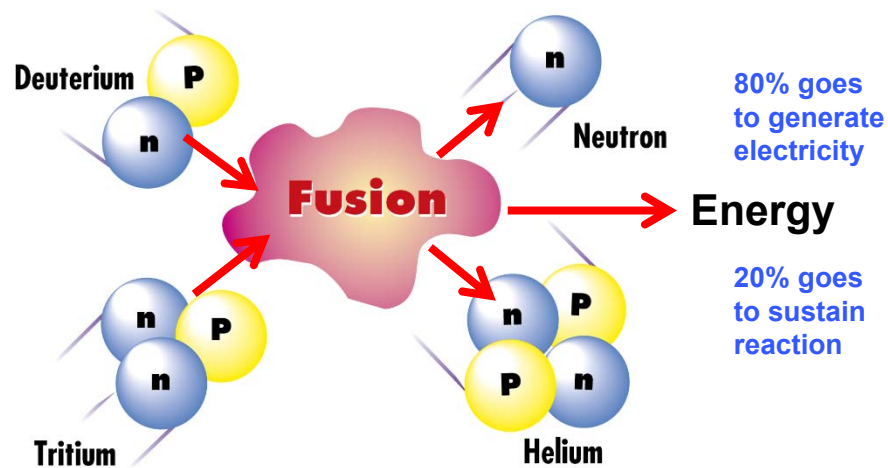
Fusion: Self-sustaining nuclear reaction at $> 200,000,000^{\circ}\text{F}$



Fusion powers all the stars in the universe

Fusion – The Basics

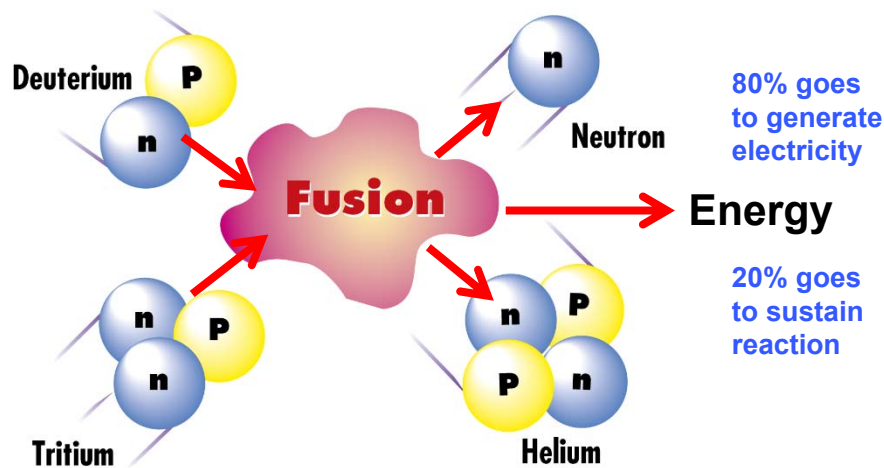
- In a fusion reaction, light nuclei combine to form a heavier one...



- Originally hypothesized in early 1920s...shown to be source of solar power in 1938 (Bethe)

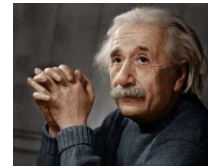
Fusion – The Basics

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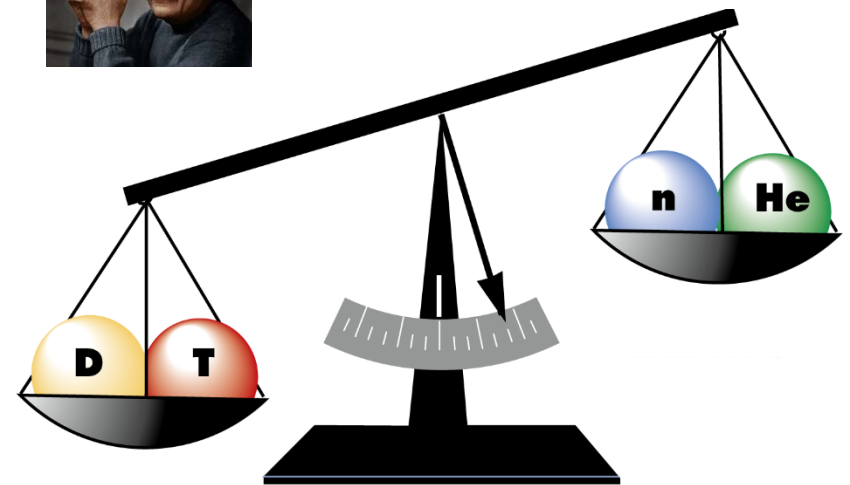


- Originally hypothesized in early 1920s...shown to be source of solar power in 1938 (Bethe)

- ...Releasing large amount of energy



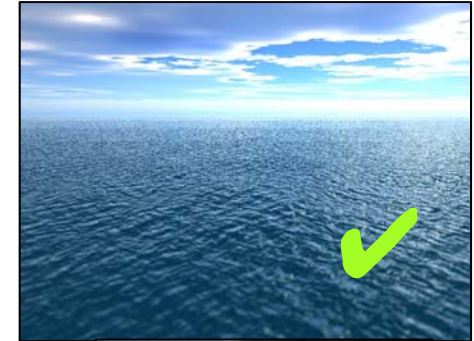
$$\Delta E = \Delta m c^2$$



DT Fusion:	339 GJ/g DT	Factor of > 1,000,000
Fission:	82 GJ/g U-235	
Methane:	20 kJ/g CH ₄	


Reward of Developing Fusion Energy Is Well Worth the Risk of Investment

- **Nearly inexhaustible fuel supply. Sea water has:**
 - 60 billion years supply of deuterium
 - 30 million years supply of lithium (for tritium)
- **Clean and Safe**
 - No greenhouse gases
 - Only short-lived radioactive waste
 - No risk of runaway reactions or meltdown
 - Low risk of proliferation
- **Available to all nations**
 - Reduced conflict over resources
- **Minimal land use and available on-demand**



A Lot of Energy from a Small Amount of Fusion Fuel

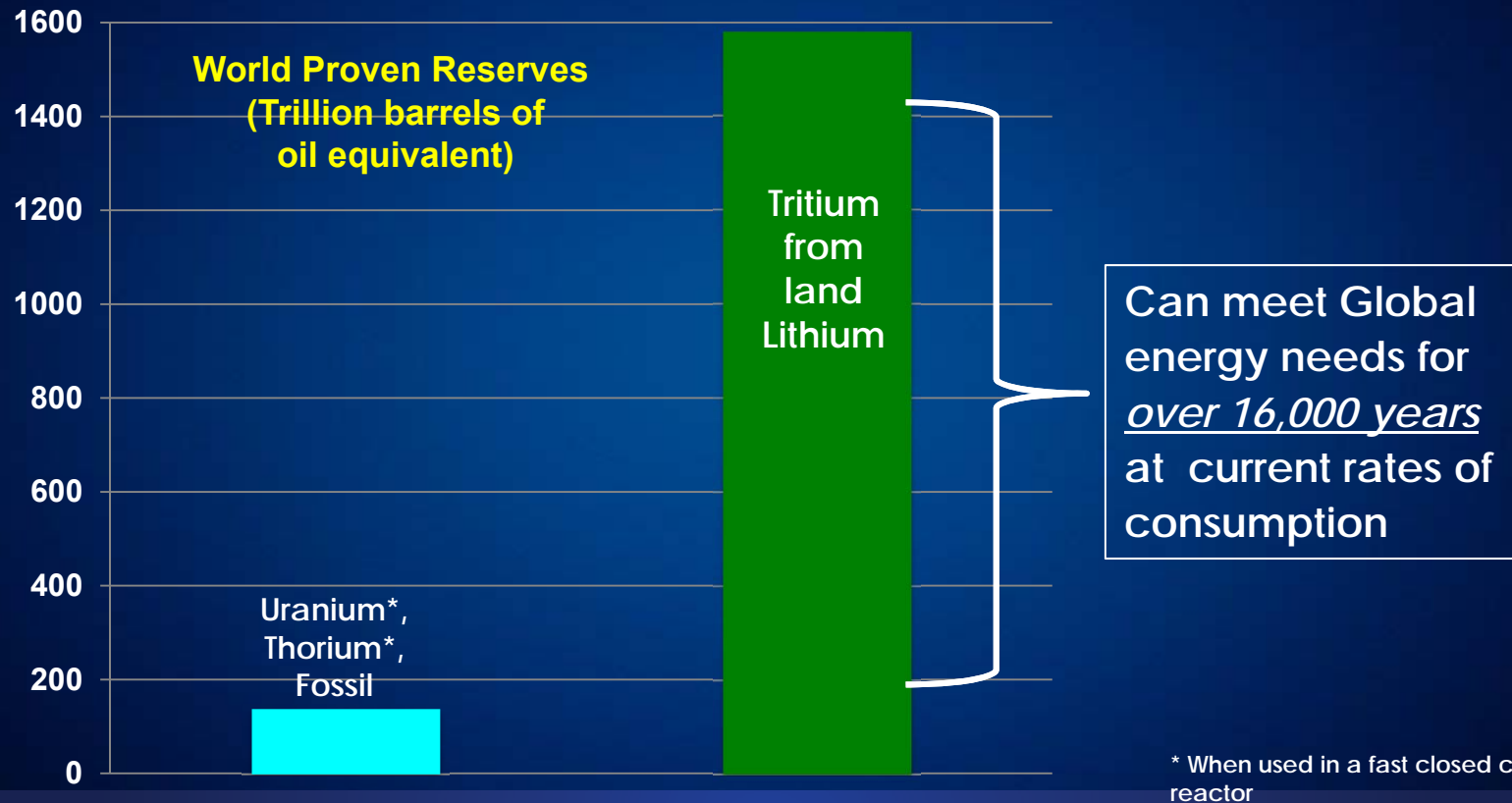
1000 MEGAWATTS ELECTRICITY FOR 1 DAY
(1,000,000 Homes)

	COAL PLANT	D-T FUSION PLANT
FUEL CONSUMED	18,000,000 LB COAL <i>80x</i> 	1.0 LB D ₂ + 1.5 LB T ₂ 
WASTE PRODUCED	60,000,000 LB CO ₂ 1,200,000 LB SO ₂ 160,000 LB NO ₂  <i>Fills 2600x</i>	2.0 LB He ⁴ <i>Fills 400x</i> 

Huge
difference
in fuel
required...

... and in
waste
produced

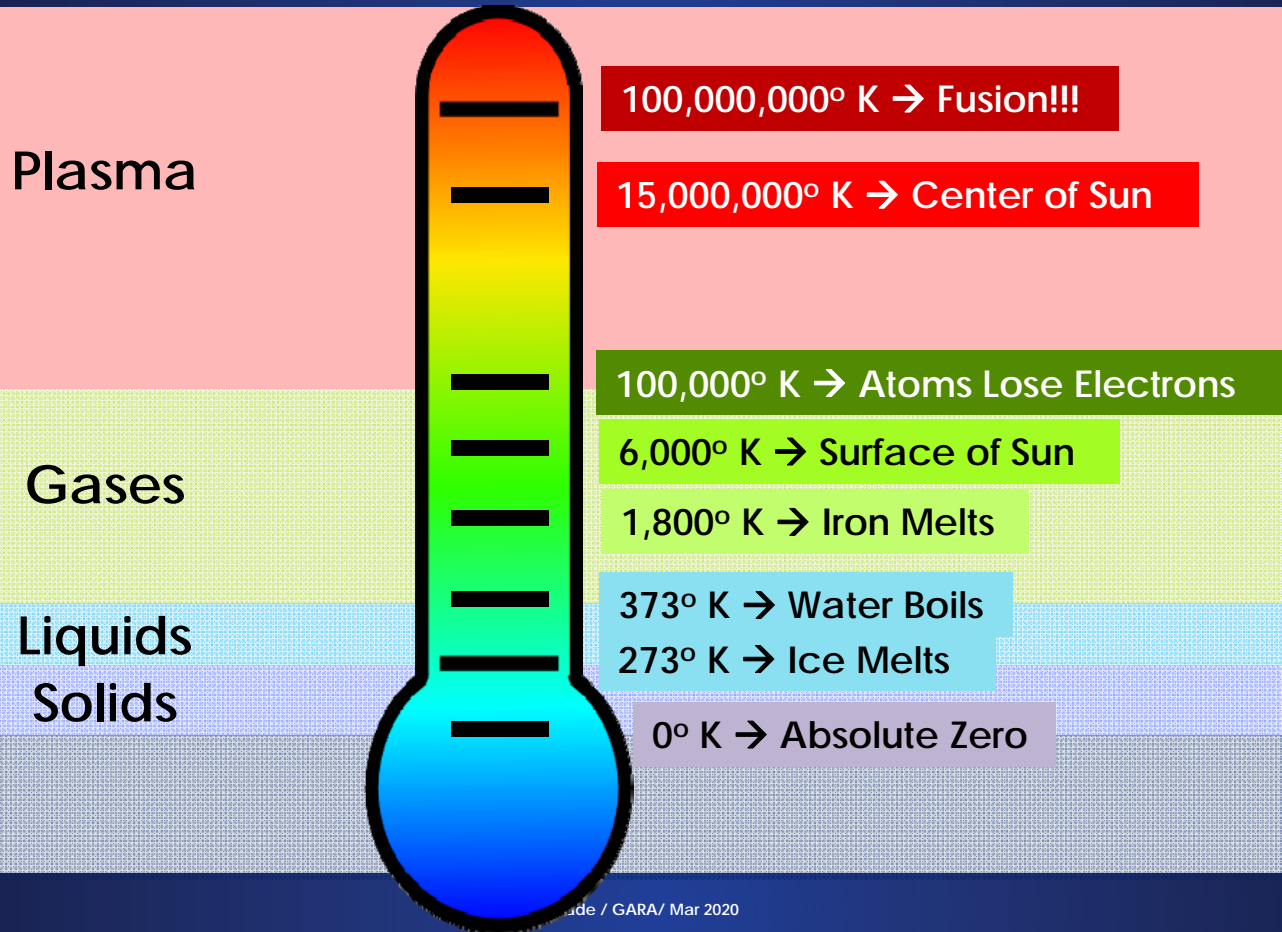
World's Lithium Reserves Hold 12X More Energy than ALL Uranium*, Thorium*, Coal, Oil and Natural Gas Supplies



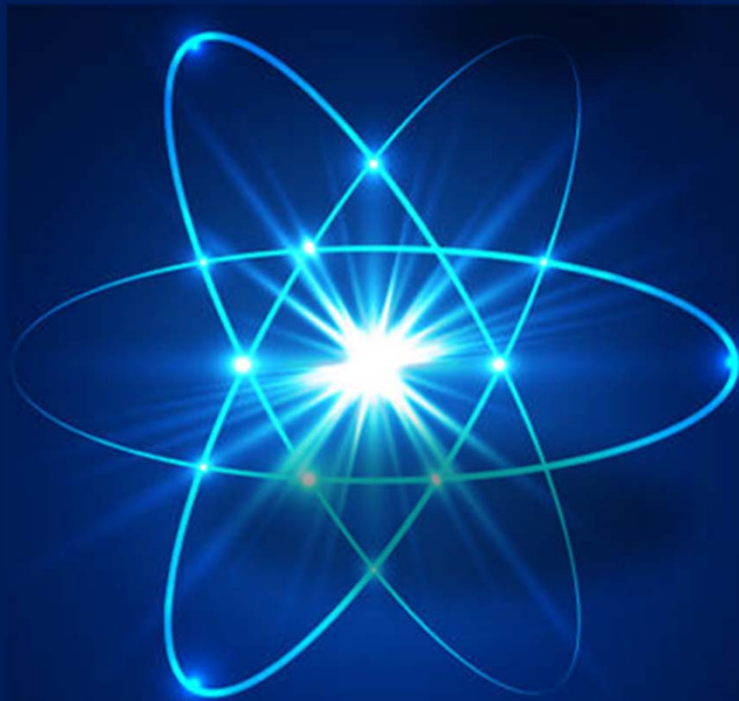
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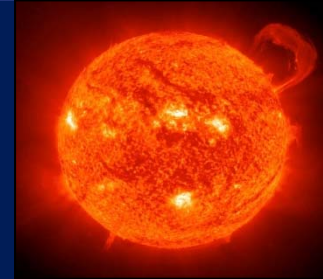
Fusion in the Laboratory Requires Temperatures Greater than the Sun



Three Known Ways to Generate Fusion Conditions

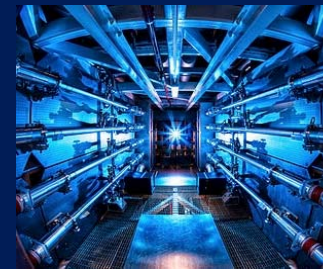


1 Gravity



Sun and stars

2 Laser Compression



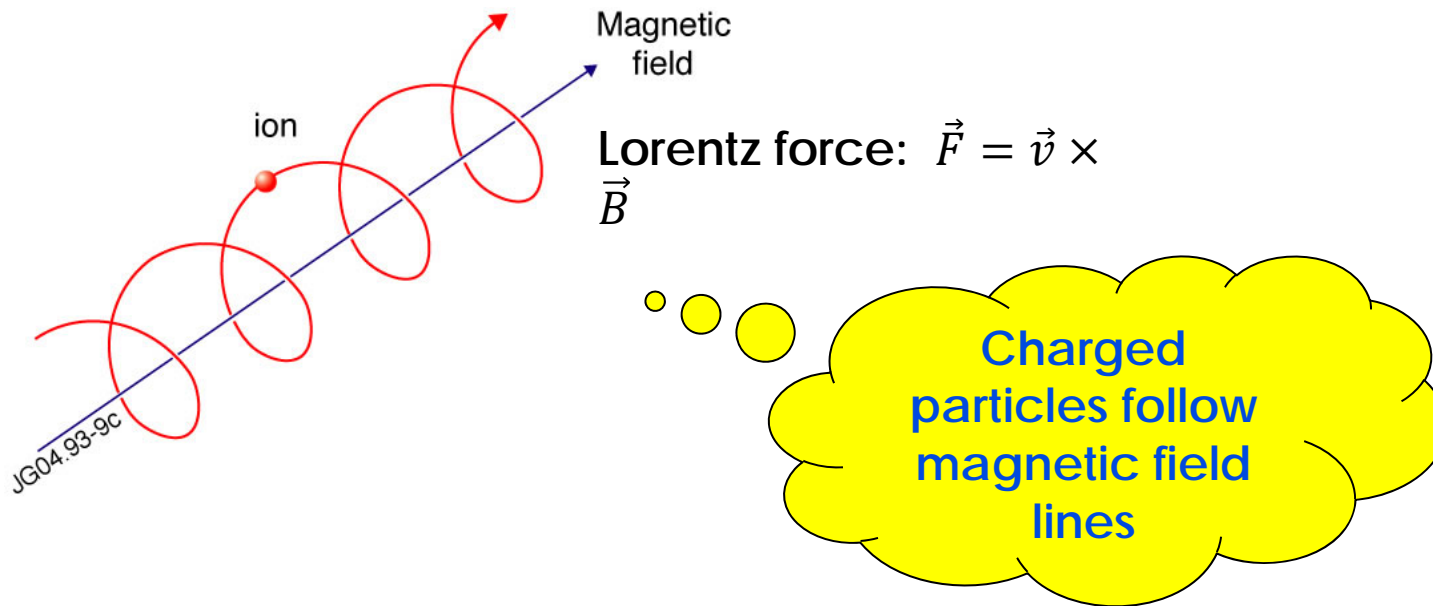
National Ignition Facility (LLNL)

3 Magnetic fields

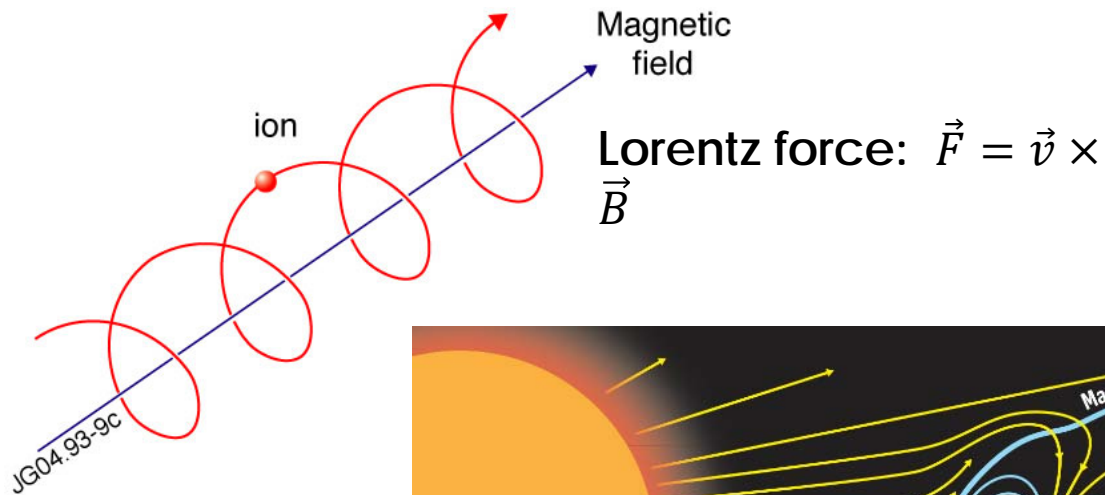


DIII-D (San Diego)

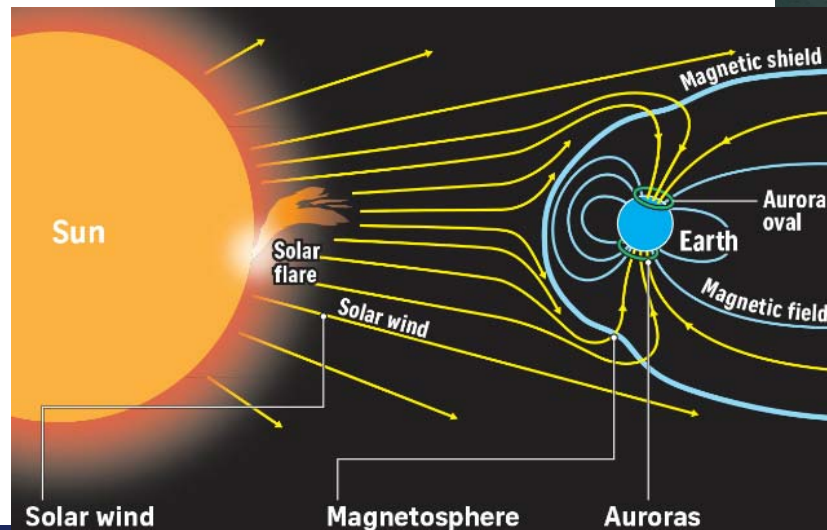
Magnetic Confinement Takes Advantage of Natural Interaction of Charged Particles with Magnetic Fields



Magnetic Confinement Takes Advantage of Natural Interaction of Charged Particles with Magnetic Fields



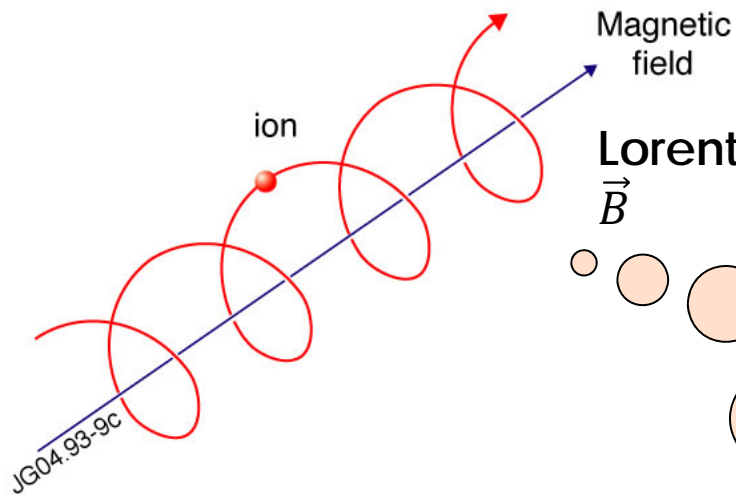
Lorentz force: $\vec{F} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$



Example: High energy charged particles follow magnetic field lines to polar regions

→ Northern lights

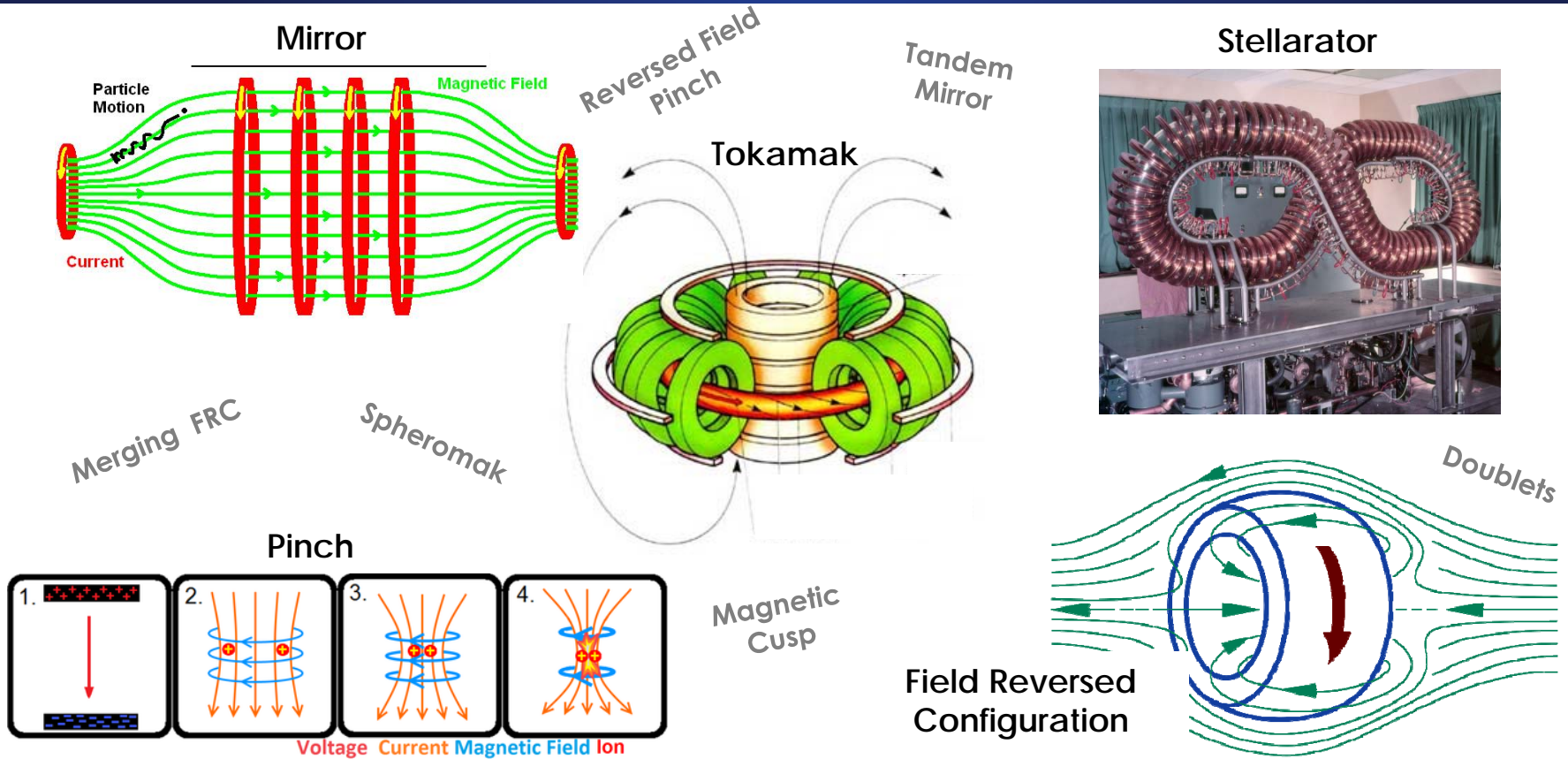
Magnetic Confinement Takes Advantage of Natural Interaction of Charged Particles with Magnetic Fields



Lorentz force: $\vec{F} = \vec{v} \times \vec{B}$

Make a magnetic bottle and charged particles can be confined to a small volume (and heated)!!

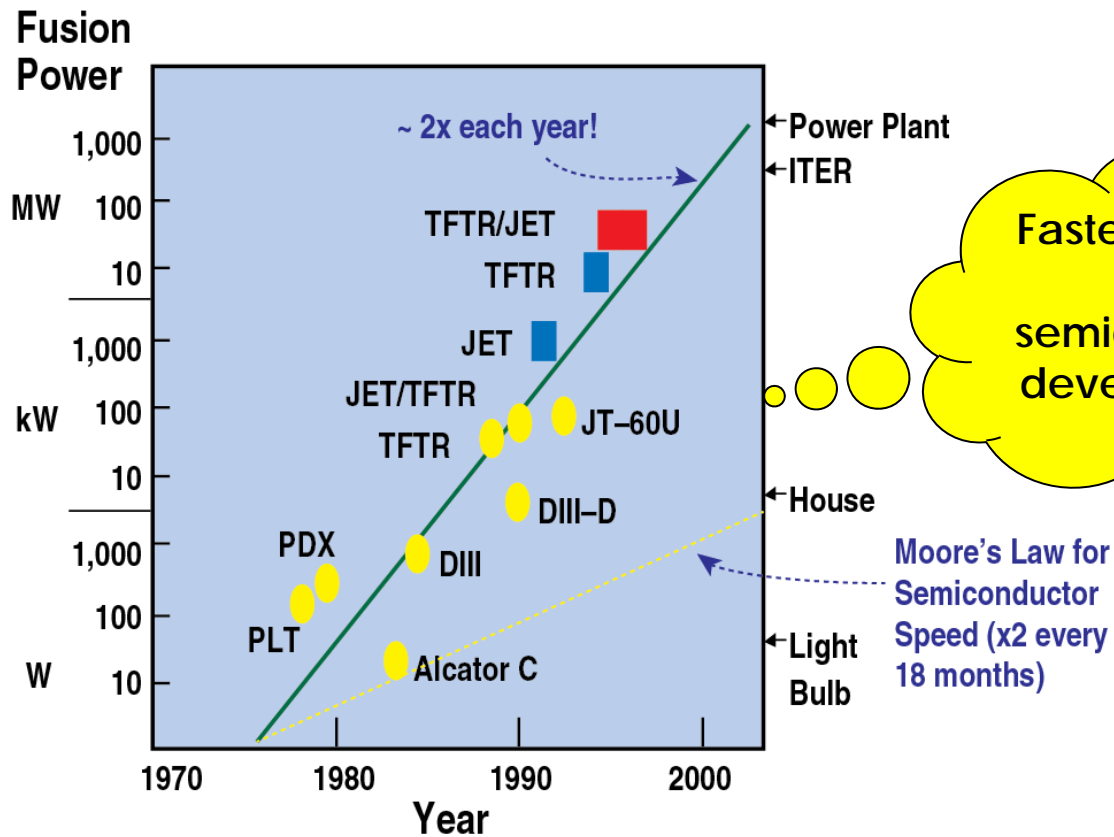
Lots of Ideas on the Best "Magnetic Bottle" – Tokamaks Have Emerged as the Best Performing



Outline of Talk

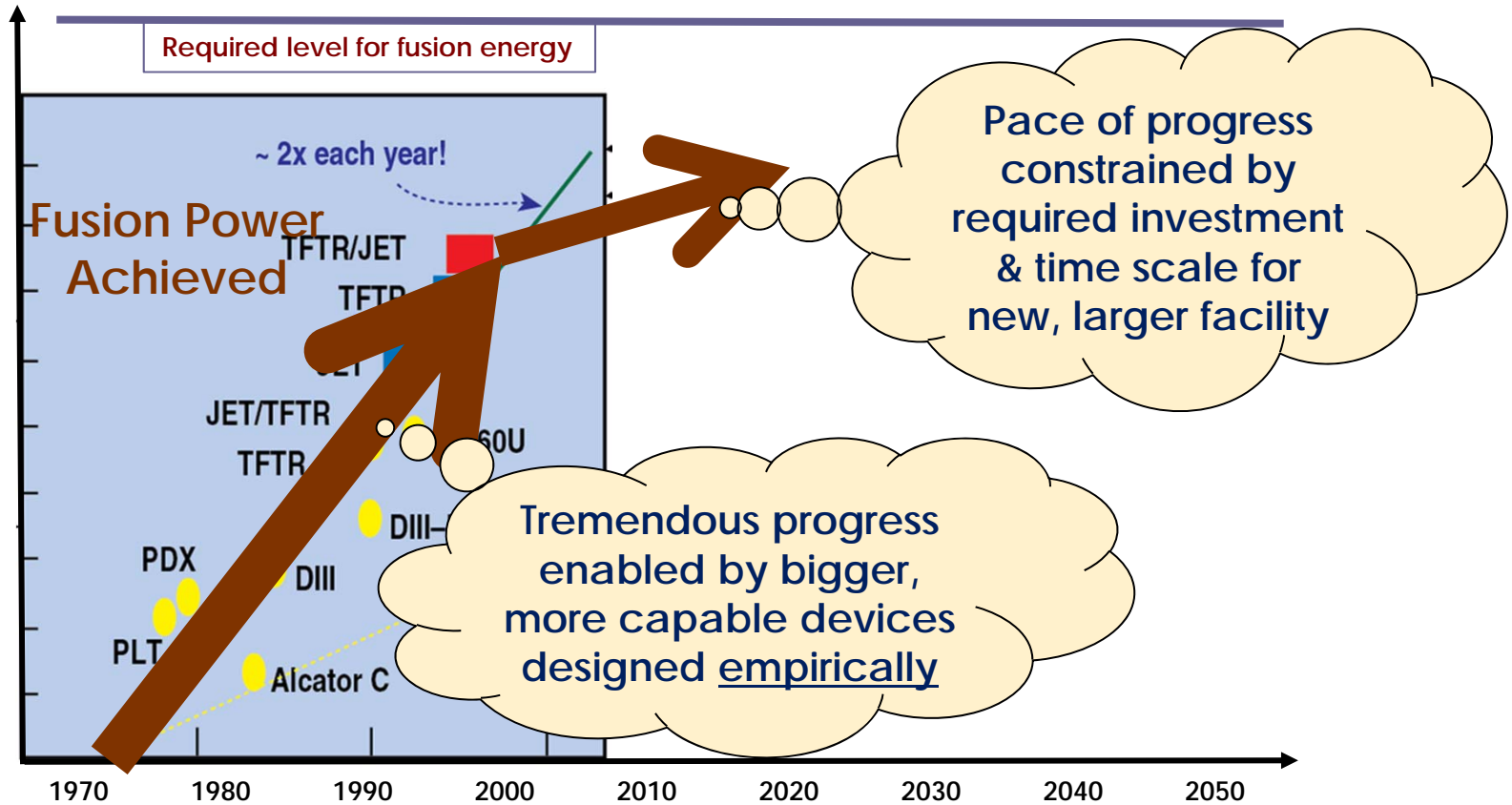
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During the Late 20th Century, Tokamak Progress Towards Producing Fusion Power Was Impressive

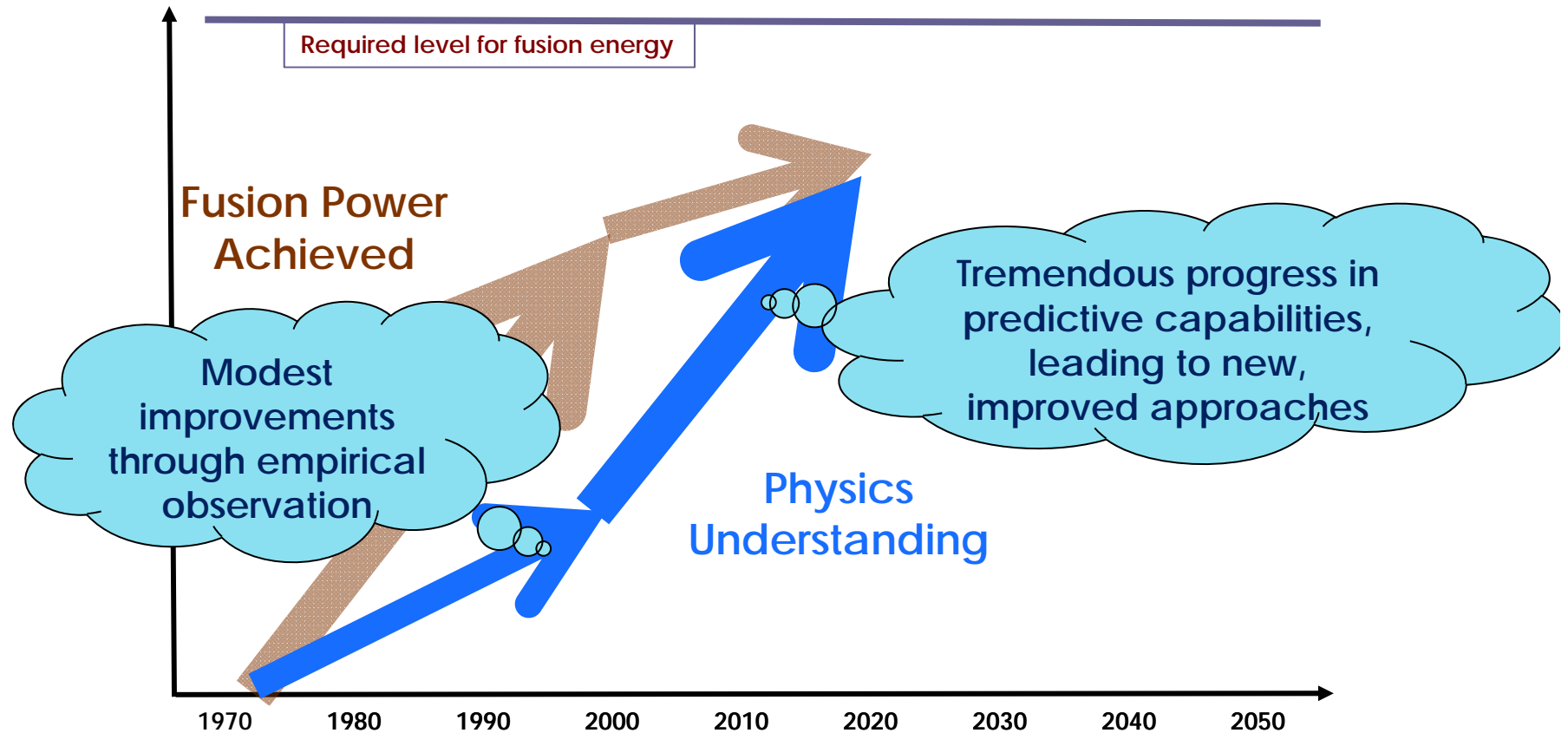


Faster progress than semiconductor development!!

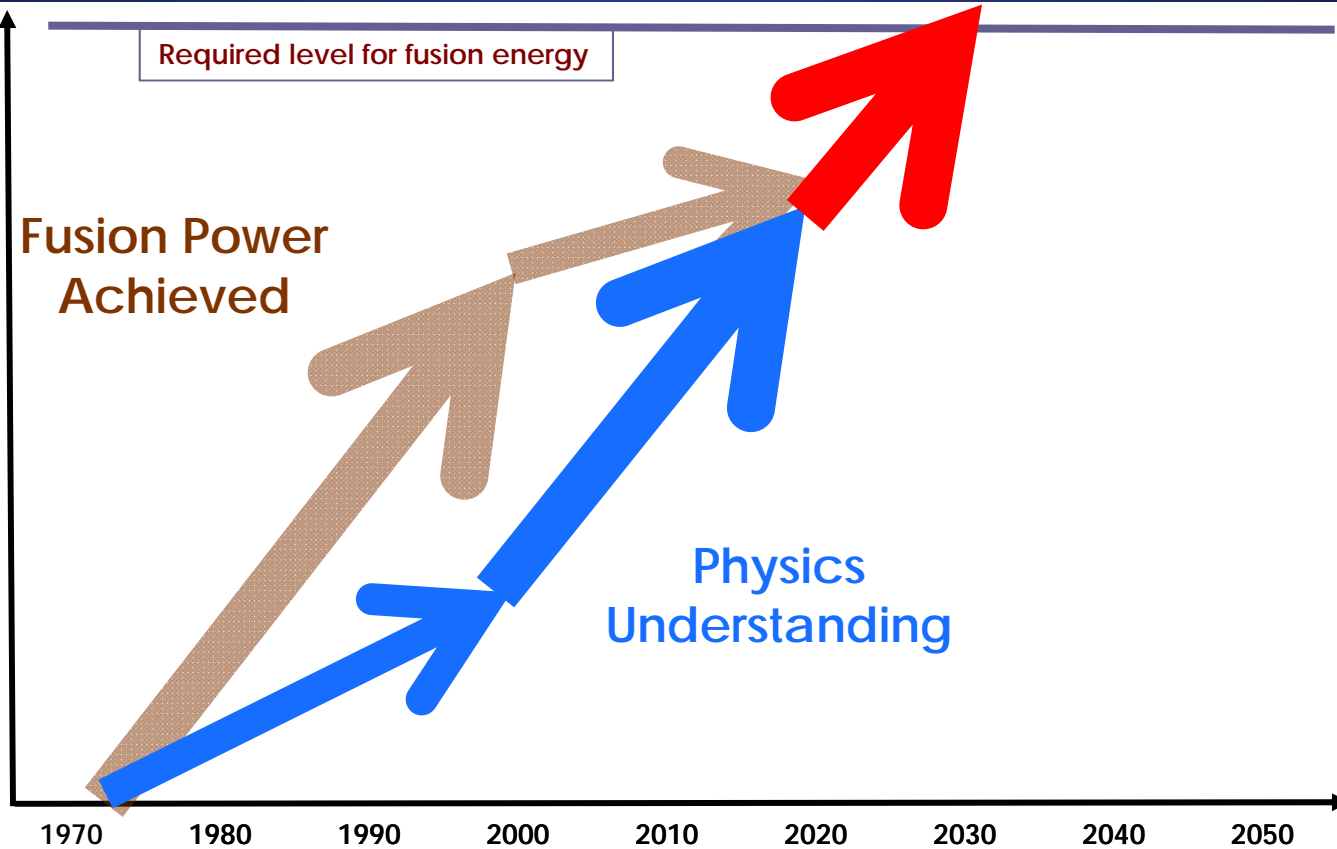
Early Rapid Progress Fueled by Ability to Increase Facility Size ...Until a Limit was Reached



Lull in Progress Towards Fusion Energy Goal Accompanied by Tremendous Advances in Physics Understanding



Can We Leverage New Capabilities to Accelerate the Timeline?

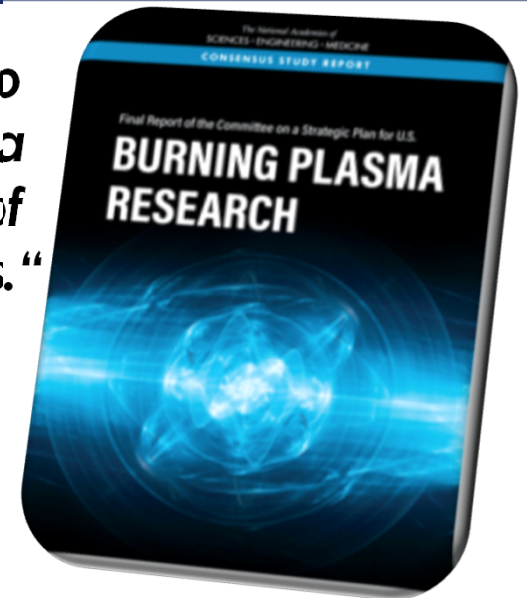


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The National Academies Says “Yes”

“Now is the right time for the United States to develop plans to benefit from its investment in burning plasma research and take steps towards the development of fusion electricity for the nation’s future energy needs.”



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Why such an aggressive statement?



A Confluence of Developments Have Positioned Fusion Development for a Major 20-year Push

Recent Developments:

- ITER project progressing rapidly
- Extensive predictive tools for optimizing performance now in place
- Availability of new technologies to address key challenges
 - Superconductors, Materials by Design, Advanced Manufacturing Techniques
- Significant escalation in investment in clean energy → new \$\$\$ to make push possible

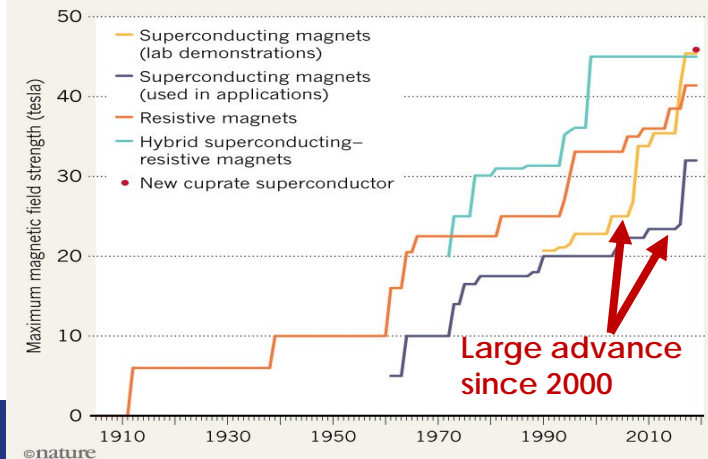
DIII-D Shot

Simulation of Turbulence

GYRO Simulation
Cray XIE, 256 MSPs

RECORD-BREAKING MAGNETS

A new magnet has reached a field strength of 45.5 tesla, exceeding the maximum strengths achieved so far by other superconducting and resistive magnets.



ITER is on the Horizon



ITER – A International Partnership to Demonstrate the Scientific and Technological Feasibility of Fusion Energy

Largest scientific experiment ever built

Collaboration of 35 nations

Construction over 2/3 done towards 1st plasma

October 2019 picture of site
In Southern France

ITER – A International Partnership to Demonstrate the Scientific and Technological Feasibility of Fusion Energy

Largest scientific experiment ever built

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Construction over 2/3 done towards 1st plasma

October 2019 picture of site in Southern France

- Designed to produce 500 MW for 400 s
- 1st operations in 2025
- Fusion power demonstration in mid 2030s

ITER – A International Partnership to Demonstrate the Scientific and Technological Feasibility of Fusion Energy

Largest scientific experiment ever built

Collaboration of 35 nations

Prototypical of future fusion reactors

October 2019 picture of site
In Southern France

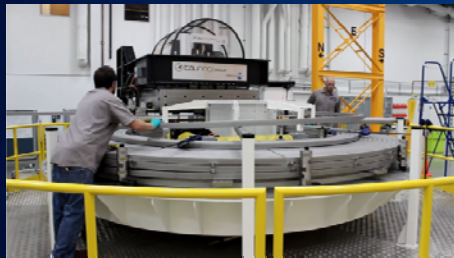
Construction over 2/3 done
towards 1st plasma

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A Major Component of ITER is Being Built by General Atomics in Poway → the World's Most Powerful Pulsed Electromagnet



GA ITER Central Solenoid Facility

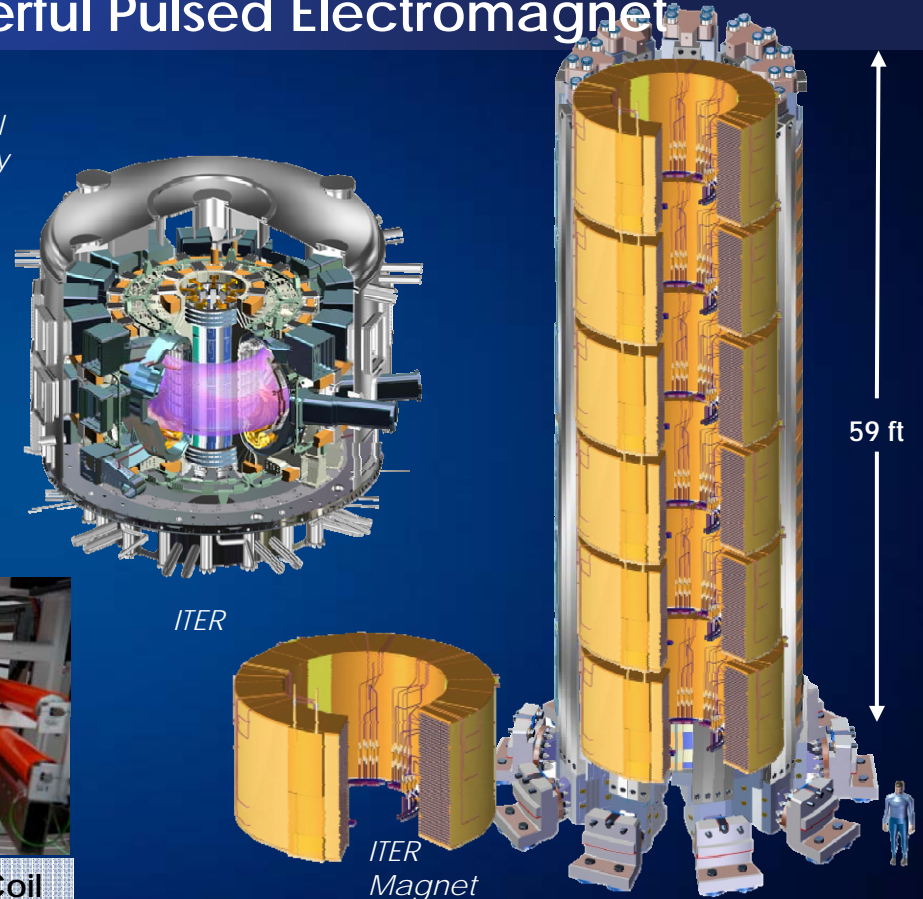


Magnet winding process

Each module has over 3.5 miles of conductor and weighs 250,000 lbs

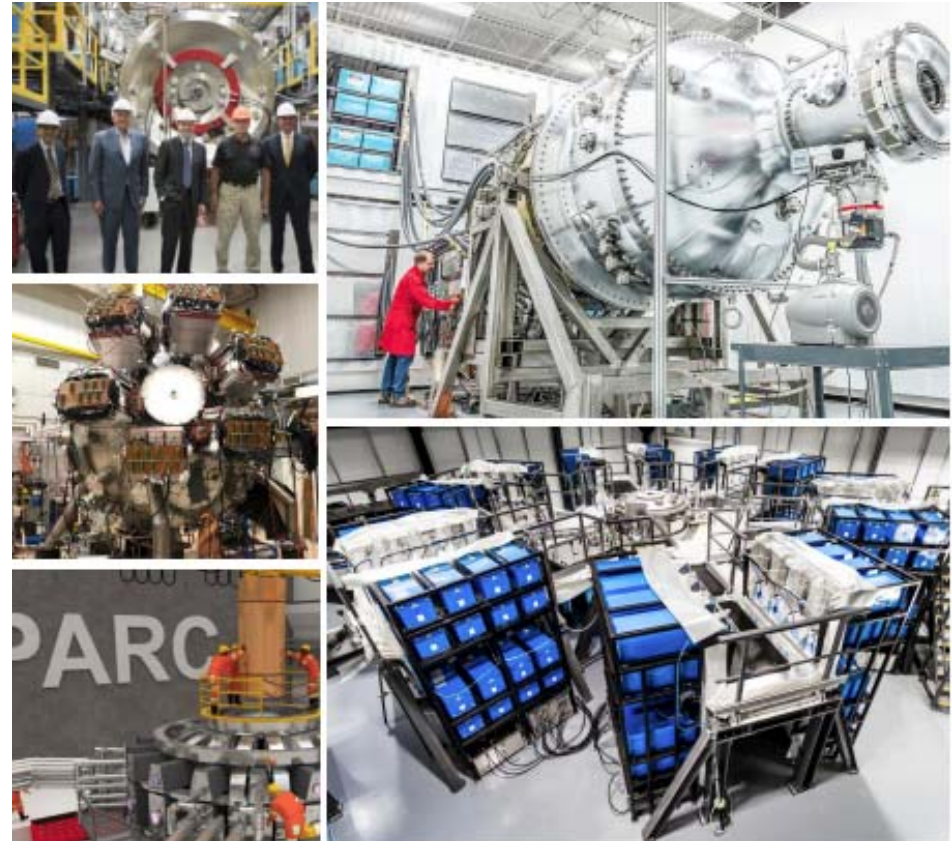


Automated Insulation of Coil (180 miles per module)



Recent Years Have Seen A Significant Increase in Investment and Interest in Fusion Energy by the Private Sector

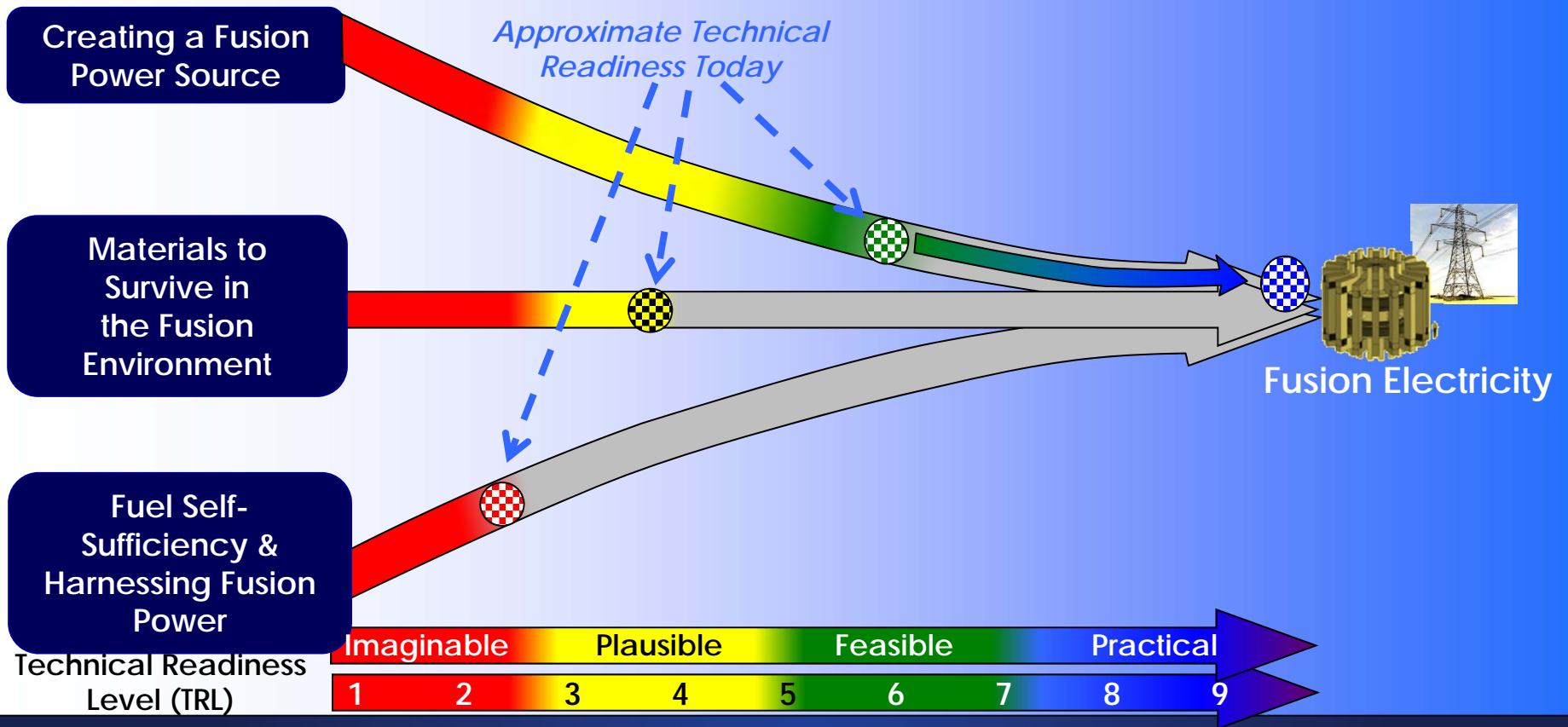
- \$1B of investment in last 5 years
- Leveraging DOE programs through cost-share programs
- Have established industry trade group to promote common interests



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The Challenge of Fusion: Generating Electricity from Fusion Energy Requires Resolution of Three Scientific/Technological Challenges



Producing a Fusion Power Source is Very Similar to Starting a Fire

- Must get the wood (plasma) hot enough for long enough to “ignite” the system

- Fire: 2,000 °F

- Plasma: 200,000,000 °F

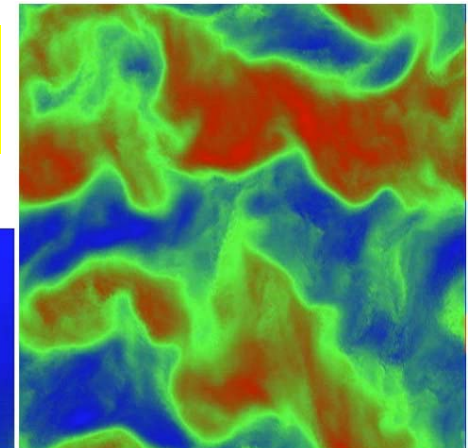
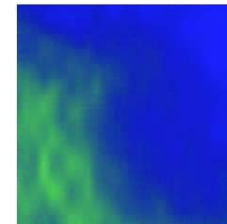


- But, ... Self-generated turbulence is generated

- Gets more intense as more heat is generated by the fire/plasma



Plasma
Turbulence
Simulation



What Makes Burning Plasmas Unique?

- “Burning plasma” occurs when self-generated heating (by fusion) exceeds applied heating

- System transitions from endothermic (absorbs heat) to exothermic (produces heat)

Endothermic



Exothermic



- **Highly non-linear behavior can result**
 - Response of the system is not proportional to the input it receives
 - Superposition (i.e., simply adding up) of solutions doesn't work any more
 - Potential for highly chaotic behavior

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Endothermic



Exothermic



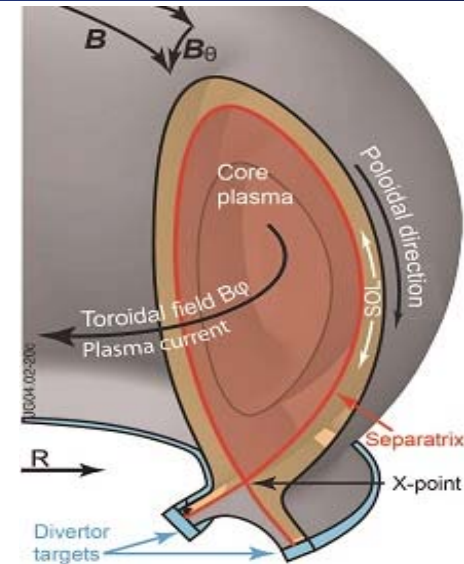
- System transitions from endothermic (applied heating) to exothermic (self-heating)

ITER will provide the first glimpse into this behavior

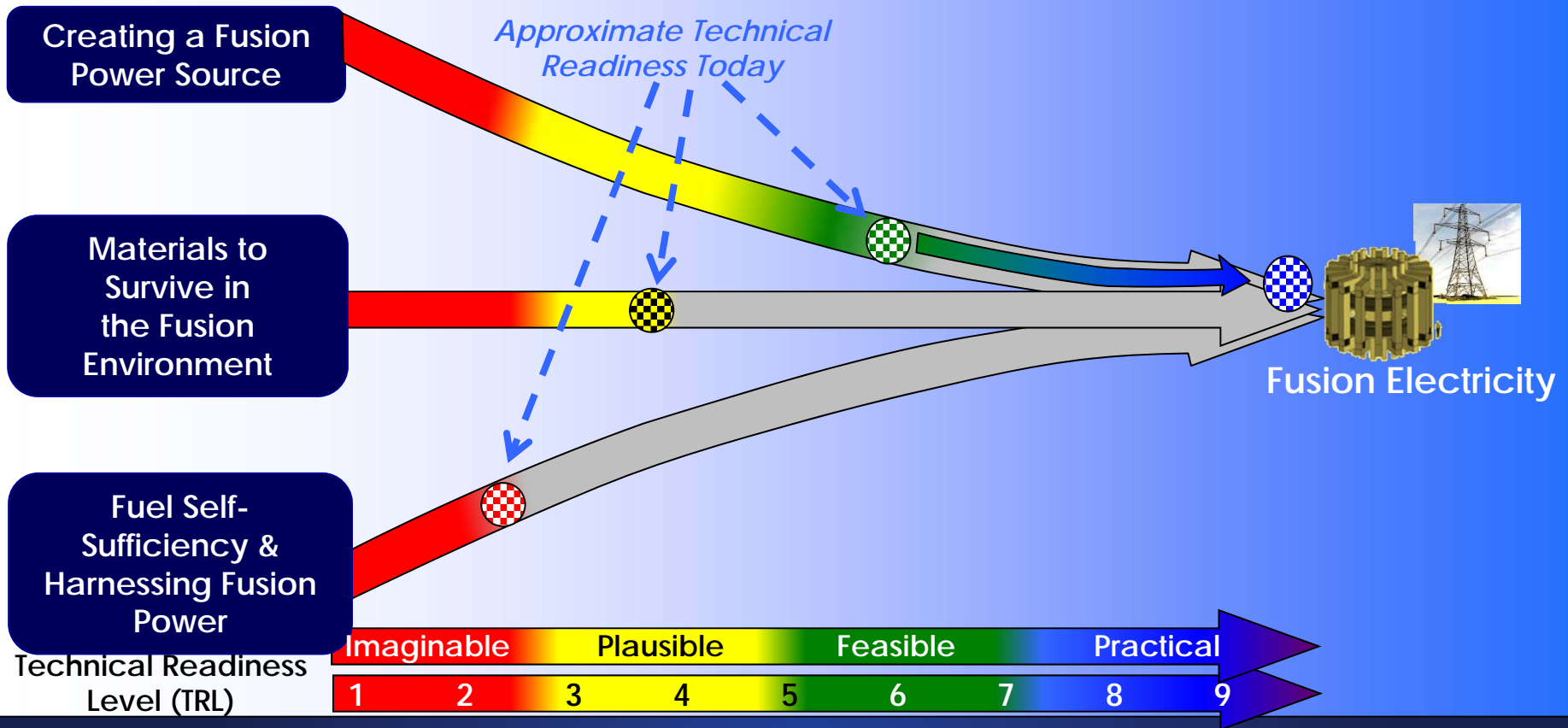
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 - Response of the system is not proportional to the input it receives
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Handling the Power Flowing Out of the Plasma is Also a Serious Challenge

- Best tokamak performance found when hot particles escaping main plasma are channeled to a separate region
 - Region known as the divertor
- Heat fluxes on material surface can exceed those of a rocket nozzle
 - $> 10 \text{ MW/m}^2$
- Long time-scale operation ($> 30 \text{ s}$) only possible with effective mitigation measures and excellent surface cooling

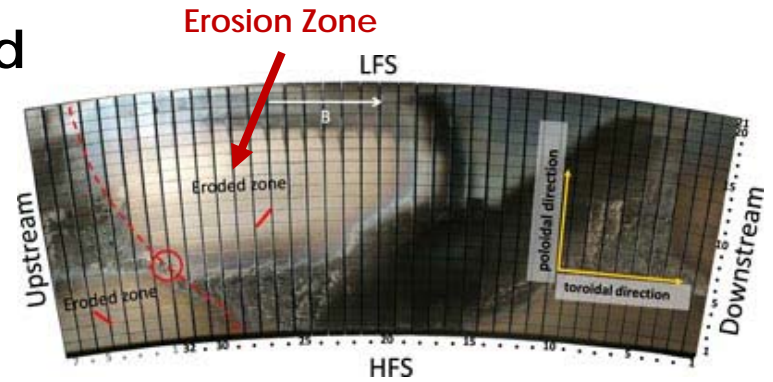


The Challenge of Fusion: Generating Electricity from Fusion Energy Requires Resolution of Three Scientific/Technological Challenges

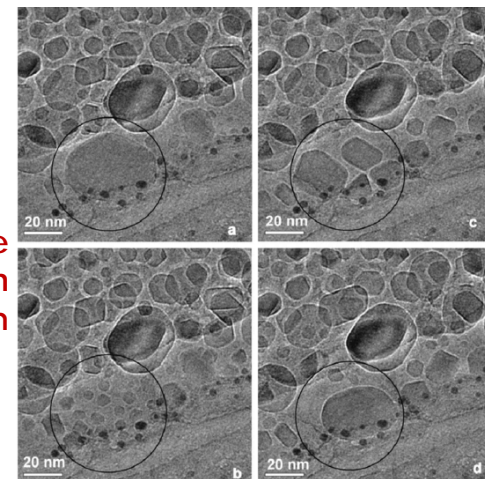


Material Survivability in Extreme Conditions is Also a Major Challenge

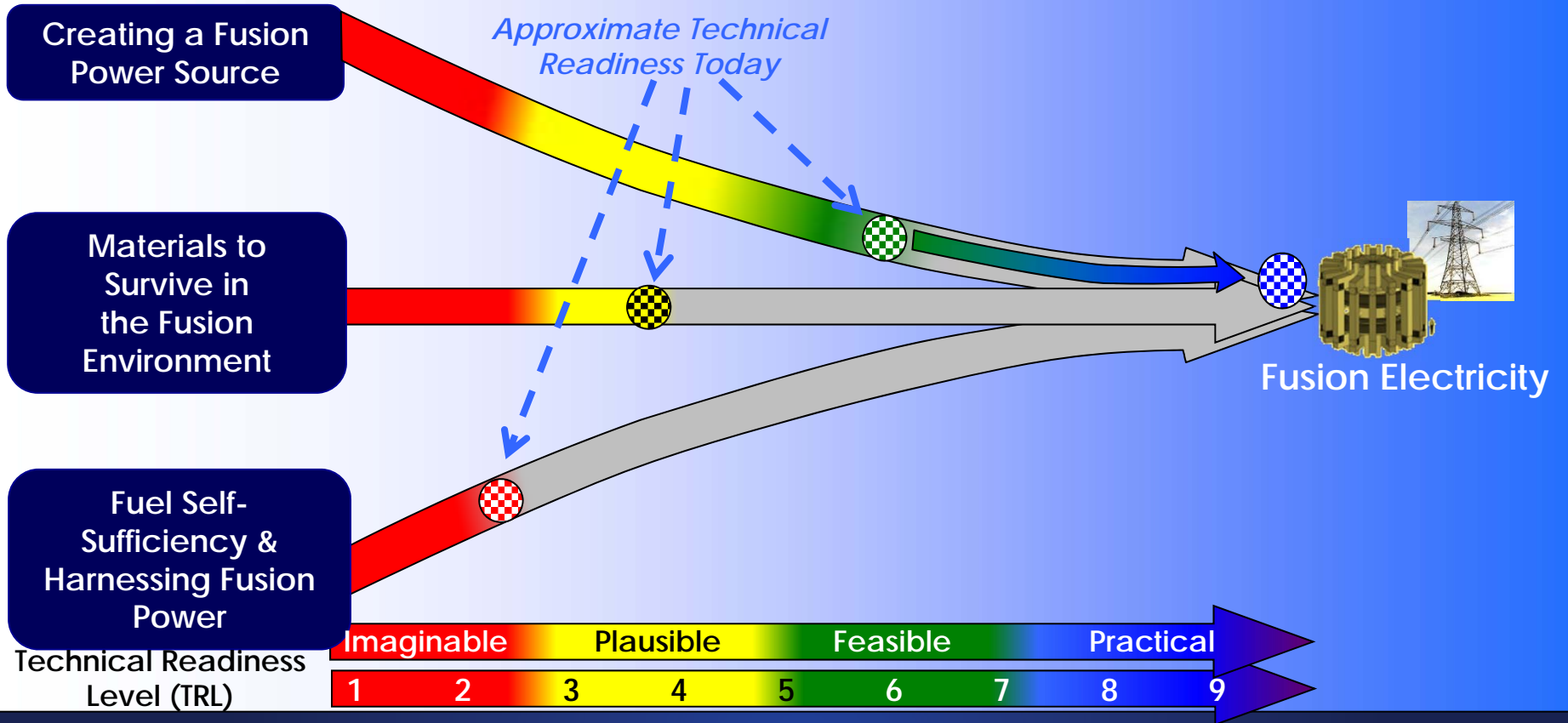
- **Materials must maintain their integrity and function while subject to:**
 - Very high heat fluxes ($> 10 \text{ MW/m}^2$)
 - Bombardment by 14-MeV neutrons
- **Key issues include:**
 - Erosion: Rates must be maintained below a few millimeters / year
 - Transmutation: Material properties (e.g., thermal conductivity) can change radically
- **Great opportunity for materials by design**



Helium Bubble
Formation In
Aluminum



The Challenge of Fusion: Generating Electricity from Fusion Energy Requires Resolution of Three Scientific/Technological Challenges



While the Raw Fuel Products are Readily Available, Tritium Will Need to be Produced to be Cost Effective

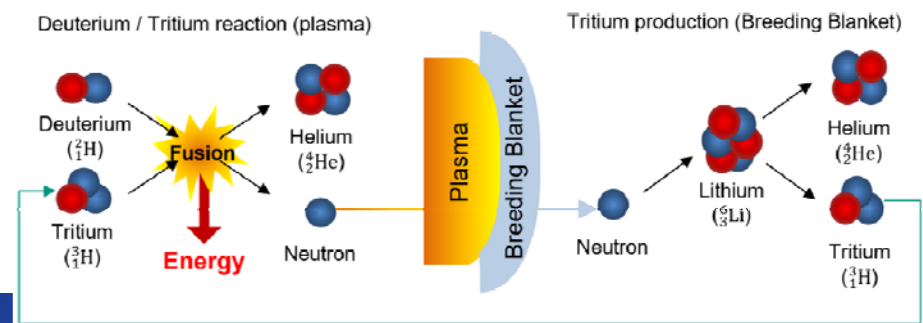
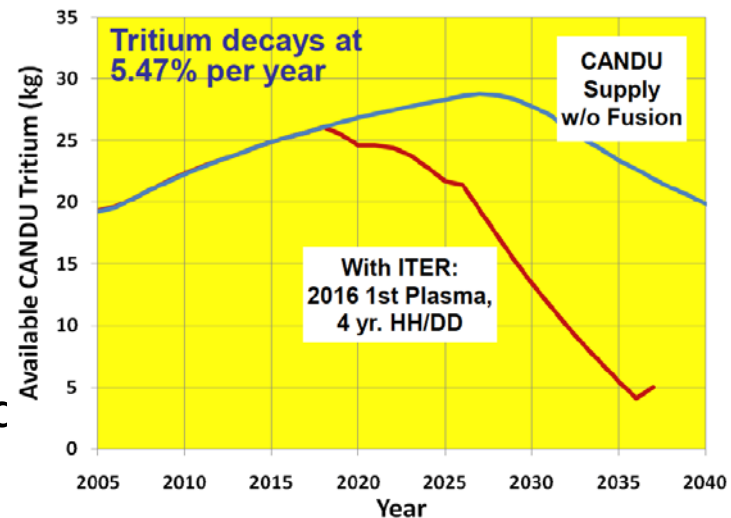
- Tritium supply is very limited (and getting more so)

- 12 year half life
- CANDU reactors scheduled for shutdown
- ITER will use significant fraction of existing supplies

- Solution → Produce tritium by having a “breec blanket” around fusion core

- Must “breed” more than is consumed

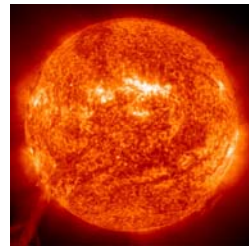
- Basic process well established... but never demonstrated at rates needed for fusion



A Few Final Thoughts

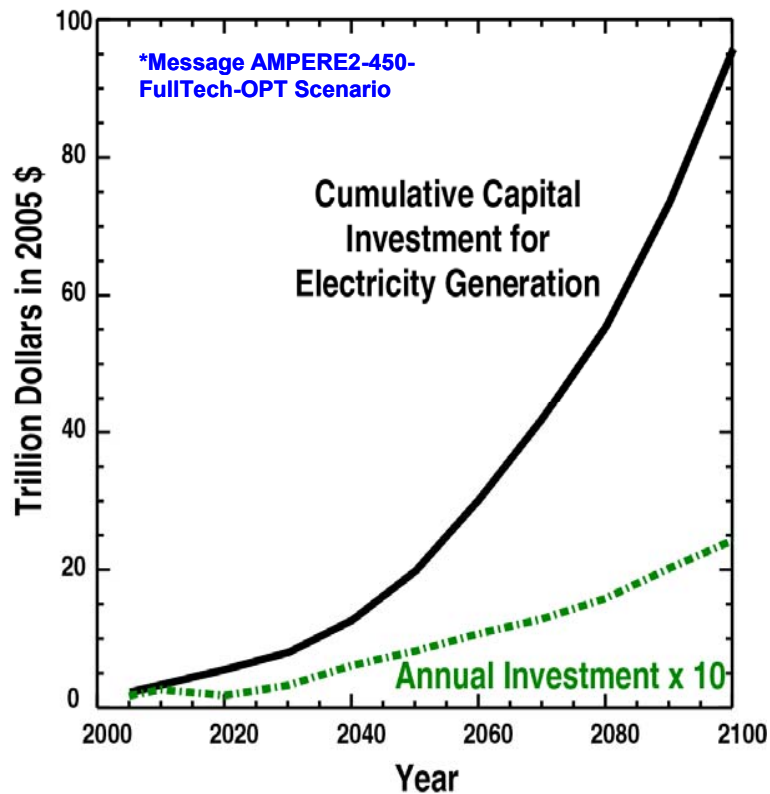
- Fusion energy is pretty close to the perfect energy source
- Fusion energy is possible
- Fusion energy is challenging
- Fusion energy is needed...

"I would like nuclear fusion to become a practical power source. It would provide an inexhaustible supply of energy, without pollution or global warming." Stephen Hawking



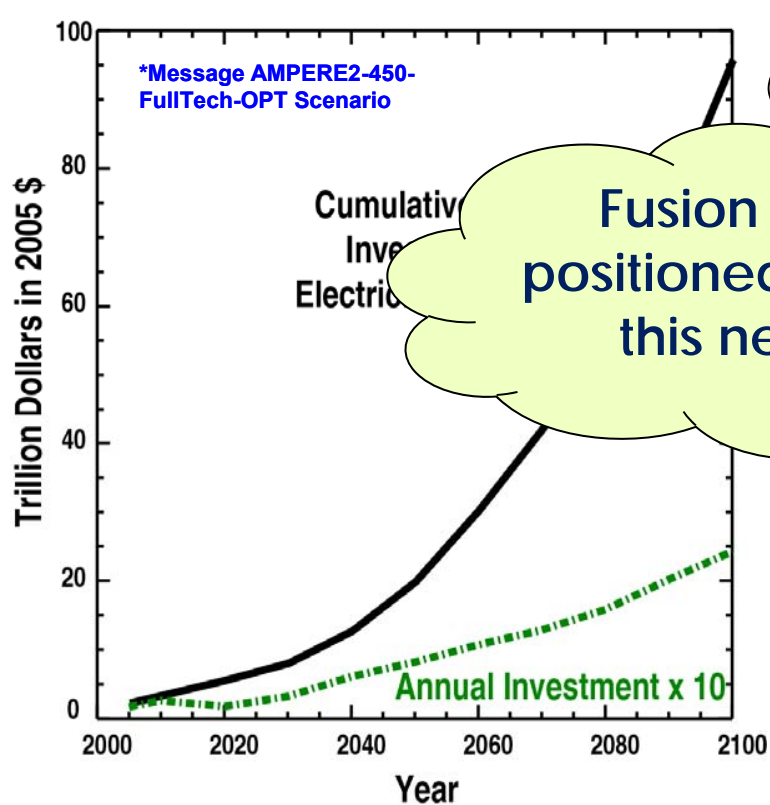
Discovery Magazine 2016

Future US Economic Security Hinges on Our Ability to Capitalize on a Coming Tsunami in Energy Investment → \$2.5 T Annually by 2100



- For reference: (2015 values)
 - GDP of US : \$18 T
 - GDP of China: \$11T
 - GDP of UK: \$2.8 T
- Growth driven by:
 - Population growth
 - Improving standard of living in Africa and SE Asia
 - Electrification of the transportation sector

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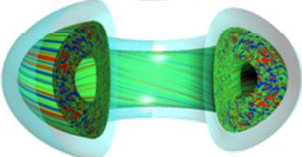
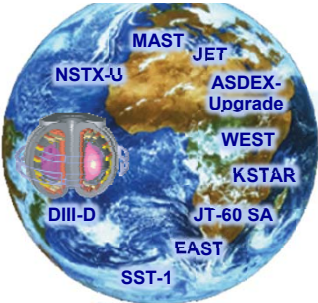
with driven by:

- Population growth
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Facility to Enhance Attractiveness of Pathway is Key to Accelerating Path to Pilot Plant/FNSF

Develop Foundation for Tokamak Approach to Fusion

Experiments Worldwide

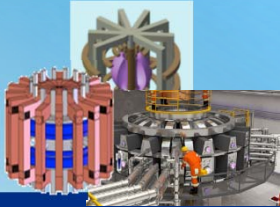


Theory and Computation

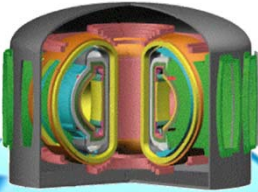
Secure Benefit of ITER Construction

...But timely, concerted effort is needed!!!

New fusion facilities (incl. materials, magnets, blankets)



Enhance Attractiveness, Timeliness of Pathway and/or End Product

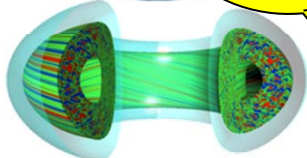
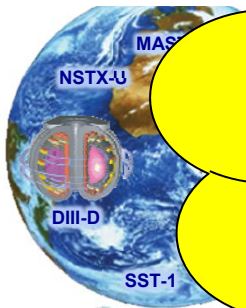


Cost-attractive Pilot Plant/FNSF

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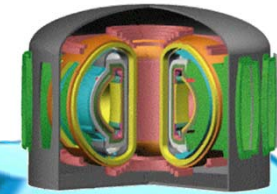
Theory and Computation

Secure Benefit of ITER Construction

Events have conspired to bring us to this point of potential grave threat and immense opportunity ...

History will judge us by our response

Enhance Attractiveness, Timeliness of Pathway and/or End Product



Cost-attractive Pilot Plant/FNSF

