



U.S. Fusion Energy Sciences Program

Presented to

National Research Council Burning Plasma Assessment Committee

By

Dr. Anne Davies

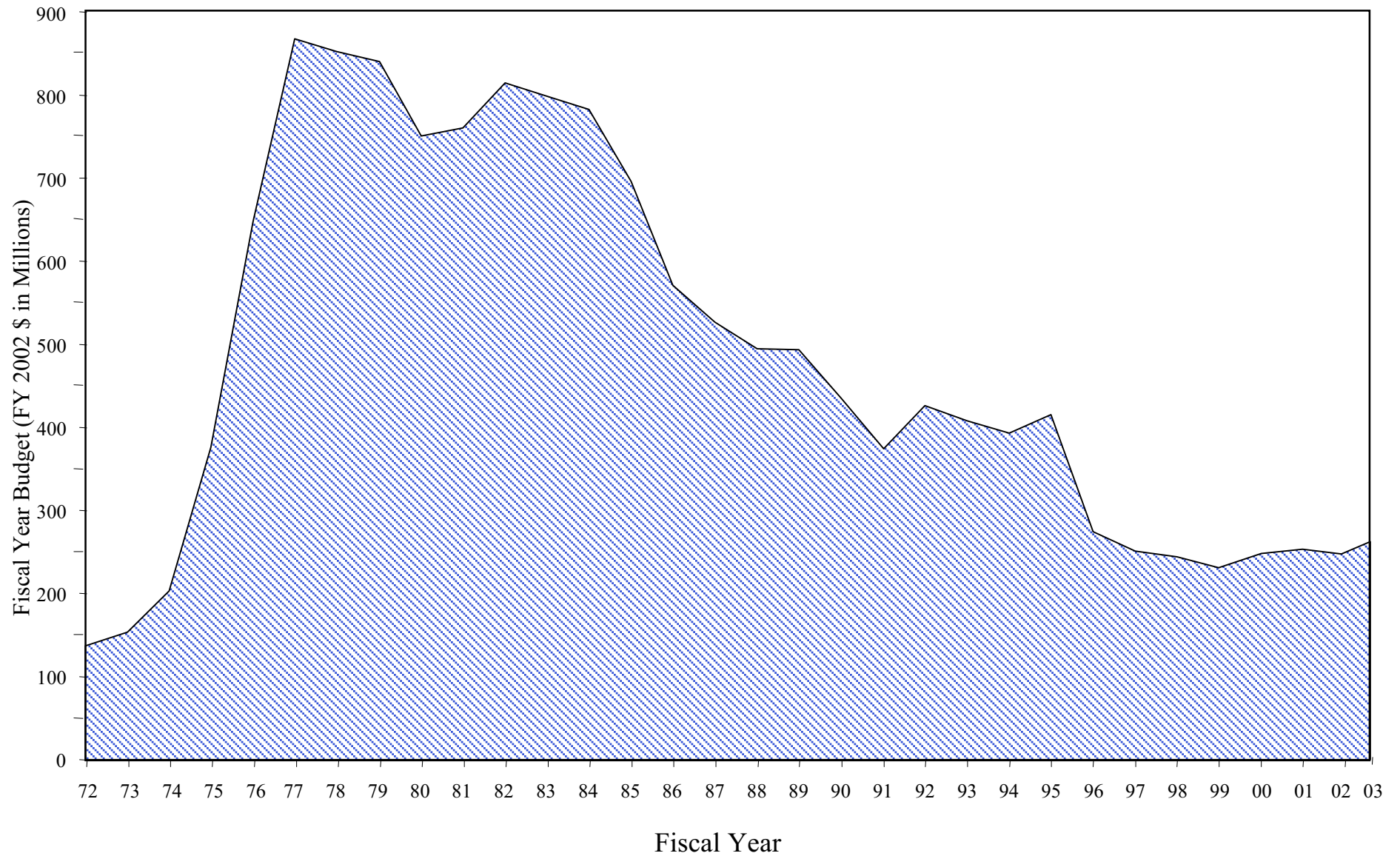
Associate Director
for Fusion Energy Sciences
Office of Science
Department of Energy

November 18, 2002

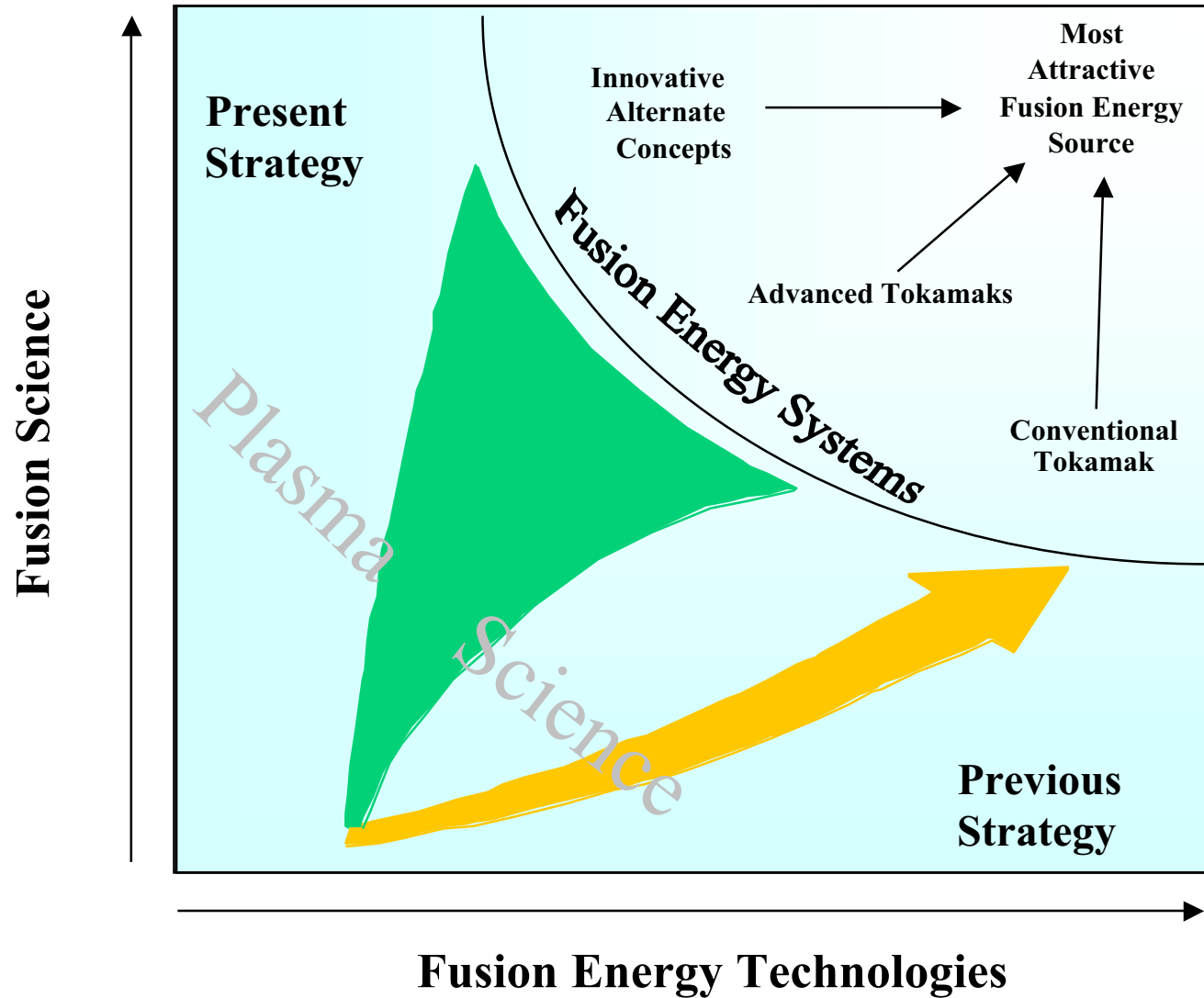
www.ofes.fusion.doe.gov

Excellent Science in Support of Attractive Energy

U.S. Fusion Energy Sciences Budget History



Restructuring of the U.S. Fusion Energy Sciences Program



U.S. Fusion Energy Sciences Program Mission

“Advance plasma science, fusion science, and fusion technology-- the knowledge base needed for an economically and environmentally attractive fusion energy source.”

Policy Goals

- o Advance **plasma science** in pursuit of national science and technology goals
- o Develop **fusion science, technology, and plasma confinement innovations** as the central theme of the domestic program
- o Pursue **fusion energy science and technology** as a partner in the international fusion effort

10 Implementing Principles

- o **Science** focus
- o **Energy** goal
- o **Reliability** as an international partner
- o **Complementary** to the international effort
- o **Leadership** in selected areas
- o **Scientific** excellence
- o Facility **balance**
- o Importance of a **national laboratory** for fusion science
- o **Education** and human resources
- o **Diversity** of participation

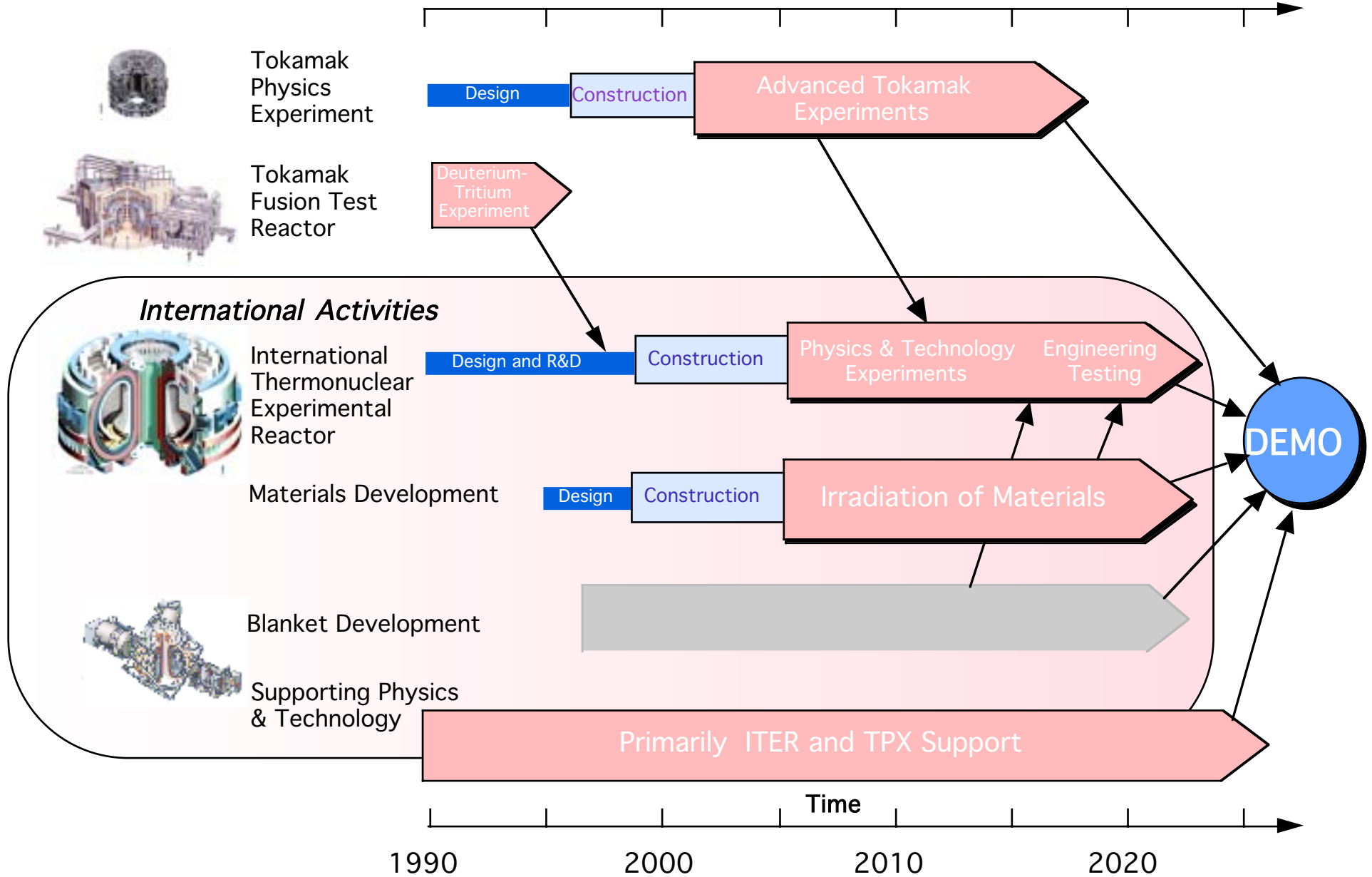
U.S. Fusion Energy Sciences Program Response

- o Focused on **innovation** and **science**
 - Initiated plasma science program
 - Increased scientific productivity of existing facilities
 - Increased emphasis on exploring alternative concepts
 - Enhanced theory and modeling research
- o **Shutdown** and **decommissioned TFTR** to free up funds for growth in other efforts
- o Enhanced research on **radiation-resistant materials**
- o Maintained **commitments to ITER** until Congress directed U.S. withdrawal
- o Continue **minimal** inertial fusion energy program in coordination with Defense Program's ICF program

The underlying theme of the restructuring of the fusion program was to **redirect it** away from “**the expensive development path to a fusion power plant to focus on the less costly critical basic science and technology foundations.**”

*A Restructured Fusion Energy
Sciences Program, FESAC, 1996*

U.S. Magnetic Fusion Strategy (1991-1996)

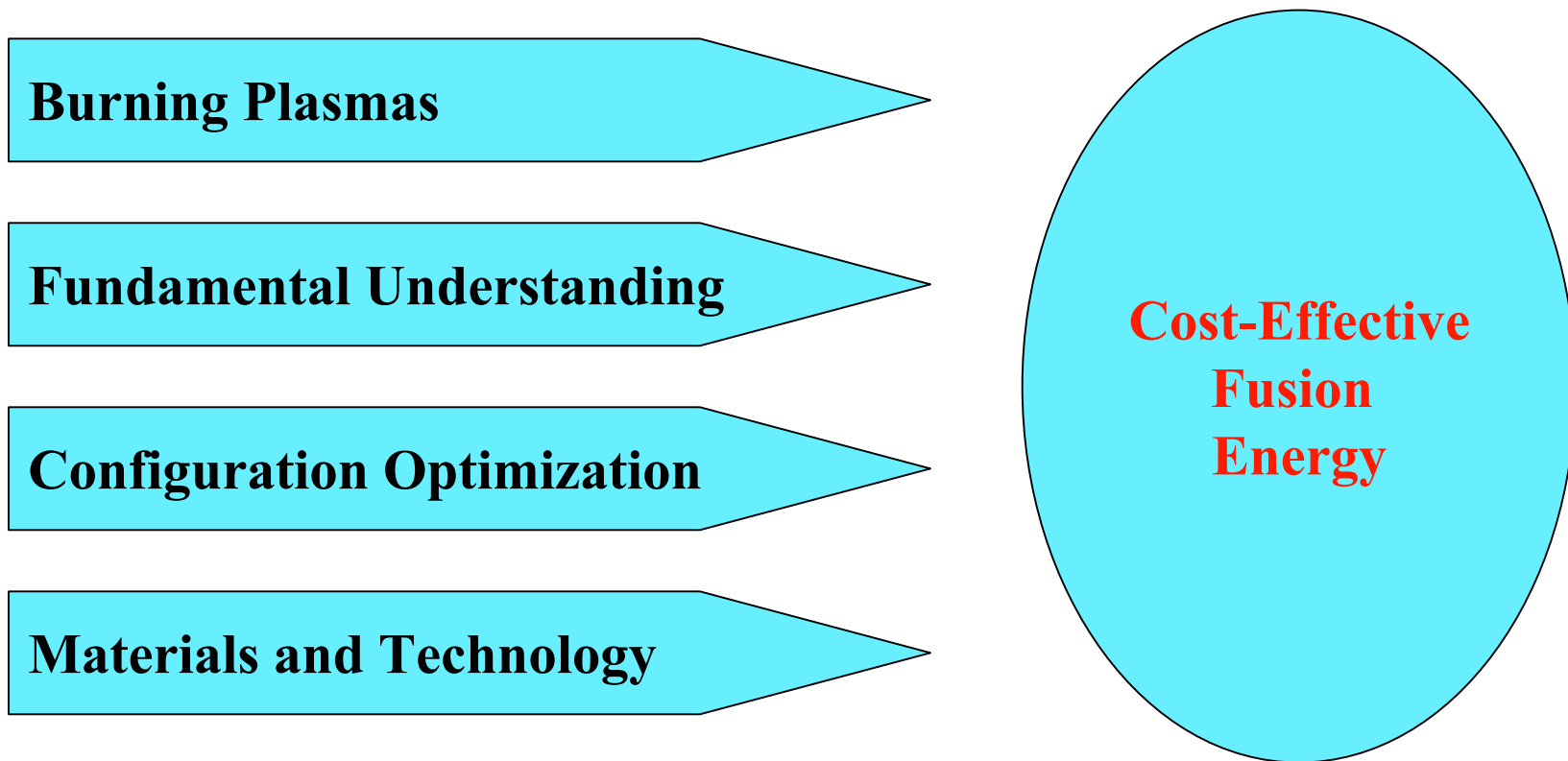


U.S. Fusion Energy Sciences Program Goals

The present base program is configured to:

- o Contribute to the scientific and technical basis for a burning plasma experiment
- o Provide the U.S. with the knowledge and tools to participate in and benefit from a burning plasma experiments, and
- o Acquire the broad understanding of plasma science and technology needed to design an economical and environmentally attractive fusion power source (a very demanding goal)

Four Thrust Areas are Required for Practical Magnetic Fusion Energy



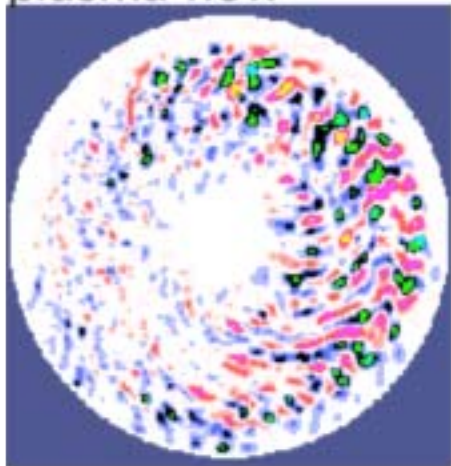
**Areas defined by the
Fusion Energy Sciences Advisory Committee.**

Turbulent Fluctuations Suppressed When ExB Shearing Rate Exceeds Maximum Linear Growth Rate of Instabilities

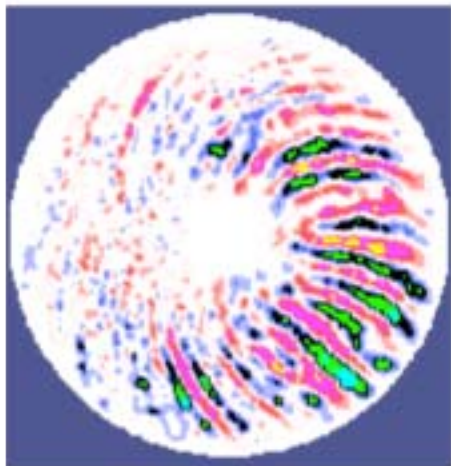
Gyrokinetic Theory

Simulations show turbulent eddies disrupted by strongly sheared plasma flow

With Flow

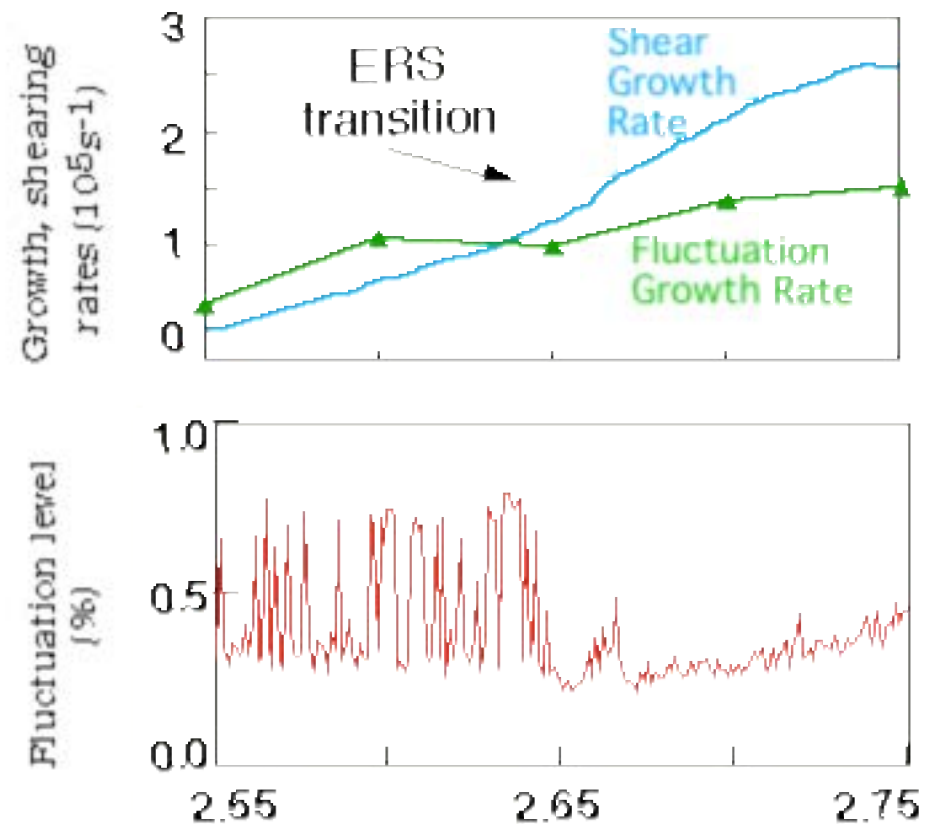


Without Flow



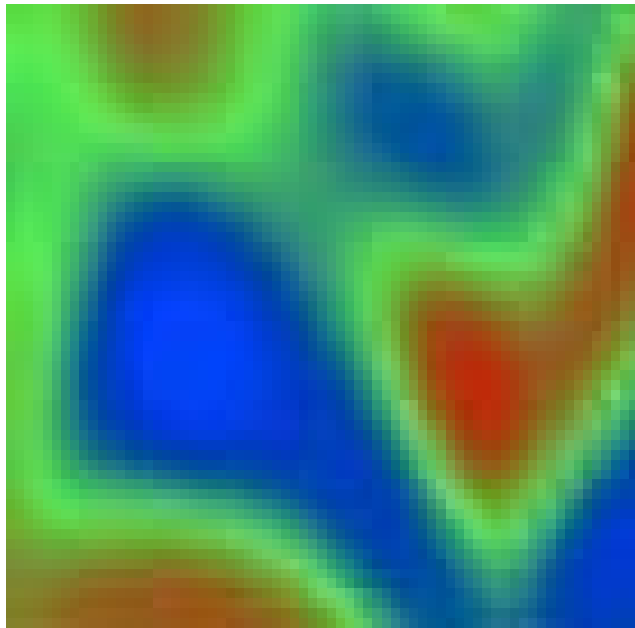
Experiment

Turbulent fluctuations are suppressed when shearing rate exceeds growth rate of most unstable mode



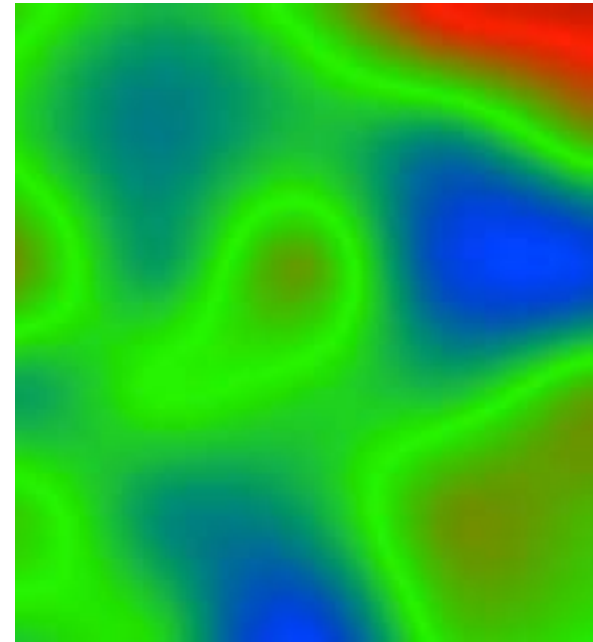
Scientific Understanding of Fusion Plasmas has Increased Dramatically

Advanced Computing



Simulation of turbulence in magnetic fusion plasma.

Plasma Measurements



Fast imaging of plasma turbulence.

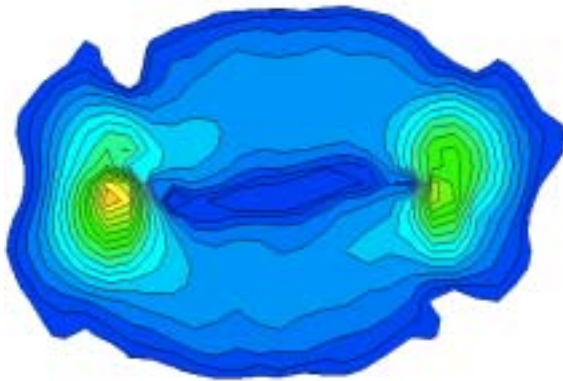
Goal: Practical fusion energy through high-quality science.

Scientific Discovery Thru Advanced Computing

Three Principal Projects

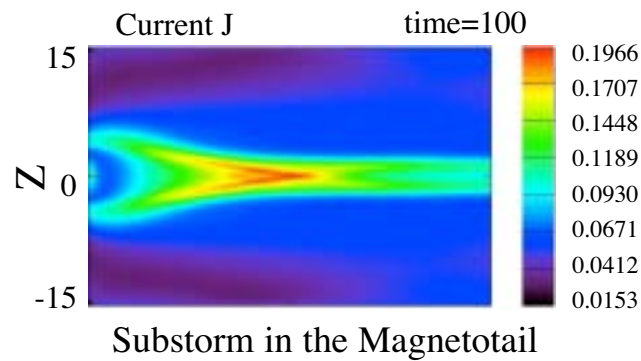
Terascale Atomic Physics

Auburn, Rollins, ORNL



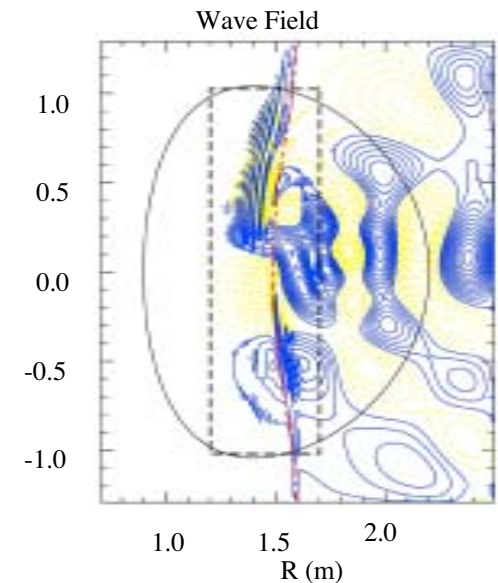
Magnetic Reconnection Code

U. Iowa, U. Chicago, U. Texas

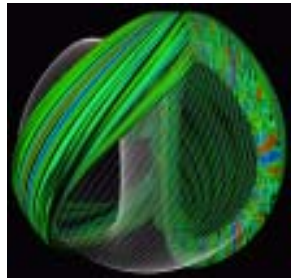


Computation of Wave Plasma Interactions

ORNL, PPPL, MIT,
Lodestar, CompX

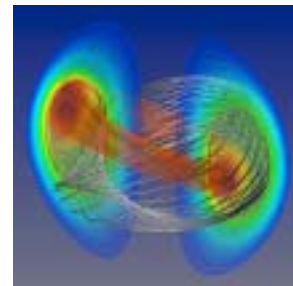


Two Pilot Projects



Plasma Microturbulence

LLNL, GA, PPPL, U.
Maryland, U. Texas,
U. Colorado, UCLA



Extended MHD Modeling

PPPL, SAIC, U. Wisconsin, NYU,
U. Colorado, MIT, Utah State U.,
GA, LANL, U. Texas

Major U.S. Magnetic Fusion Facilities



DIII-D Tokamak

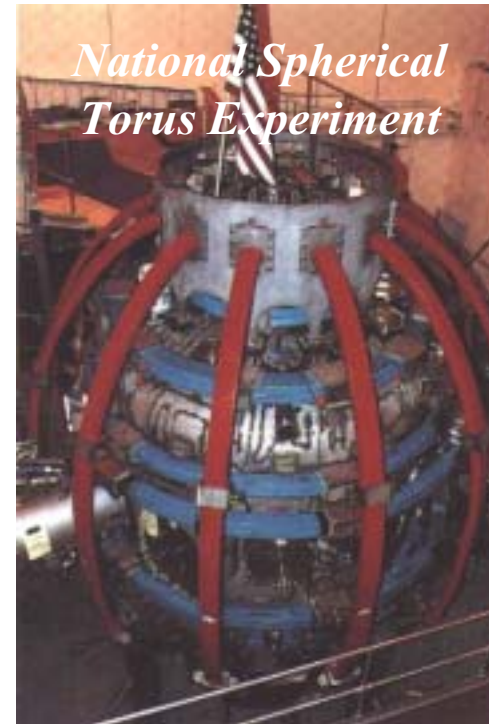
**General
Atomics**

Doublet III
Started
Operations
In 1978

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
C-MOD Started Operations
in October 1991



Alcator C-MOD

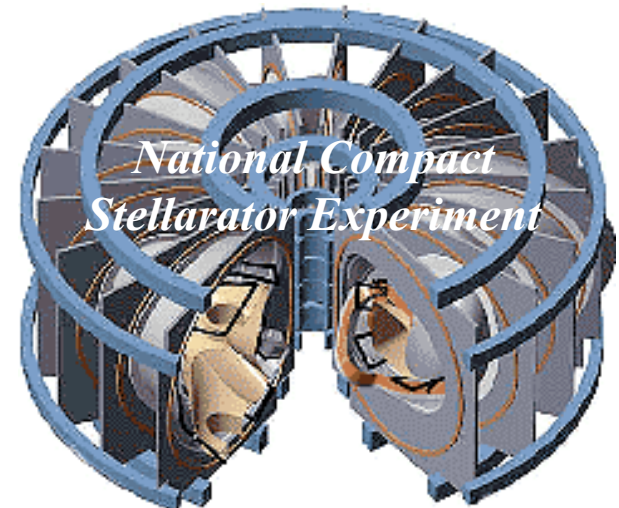


*National Spherical
Torus Experiment*

**Princeton
Plasma
Physics
Laboratory**
NSTX started
Operations in
1999

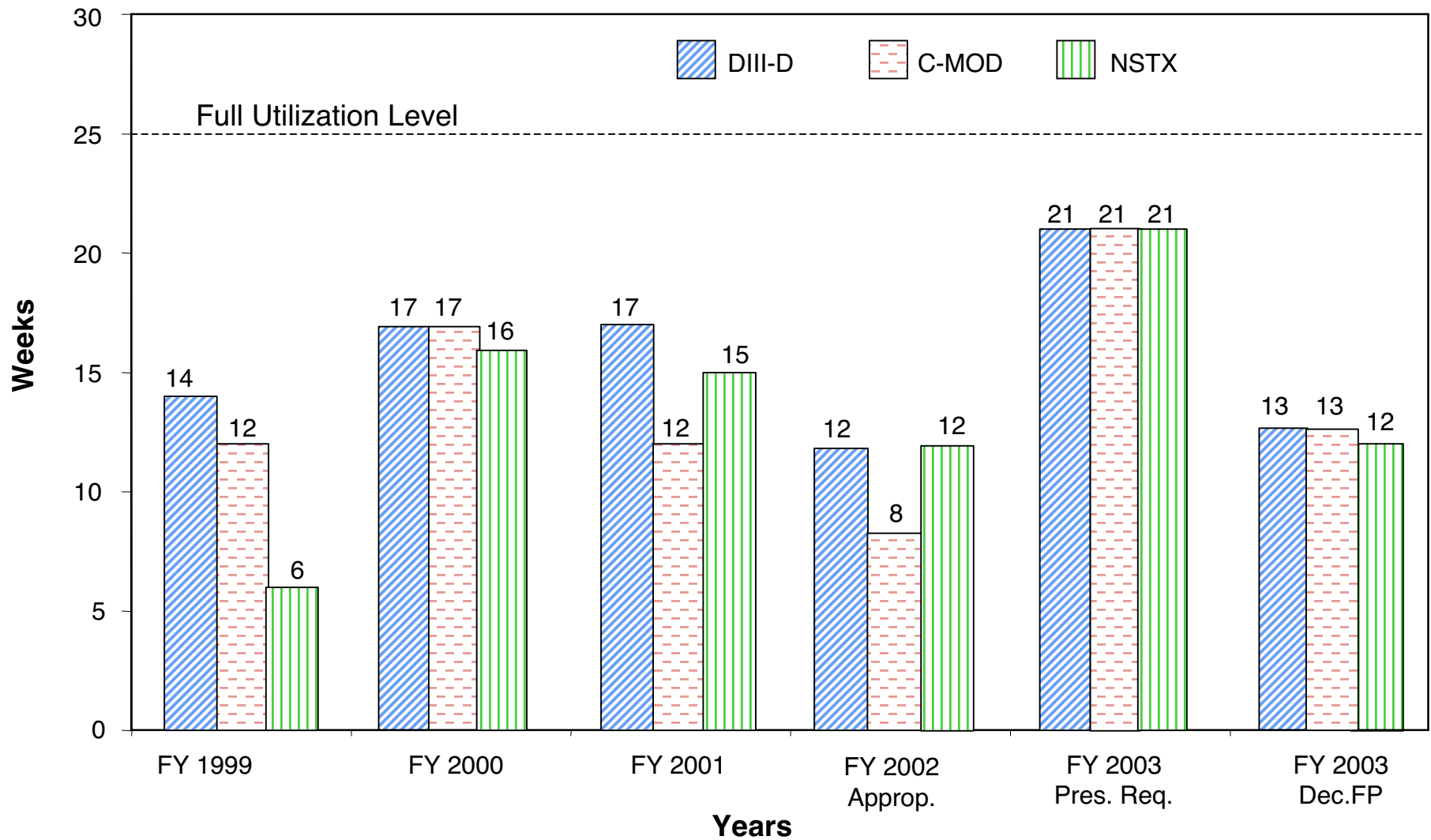
**Princeton
Plasma
Physics
Laboratory**

NCSX
Fabrication:
FY 2003-2007



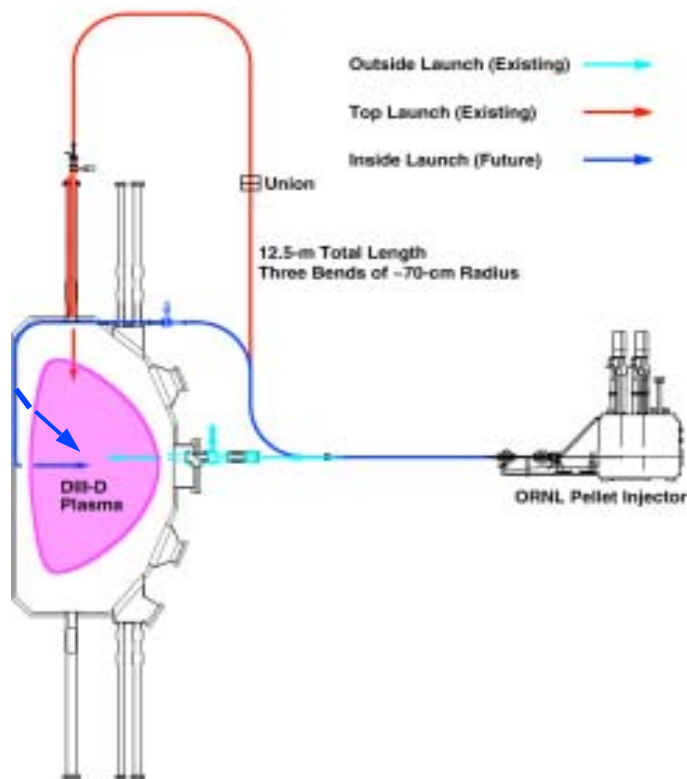
*National Compact
Stellarator Experiment*

Major Fusion Facilities Operating Times



Enabling Technologies Program

Pellet Injector in DIII-D
for Plasma Fueling



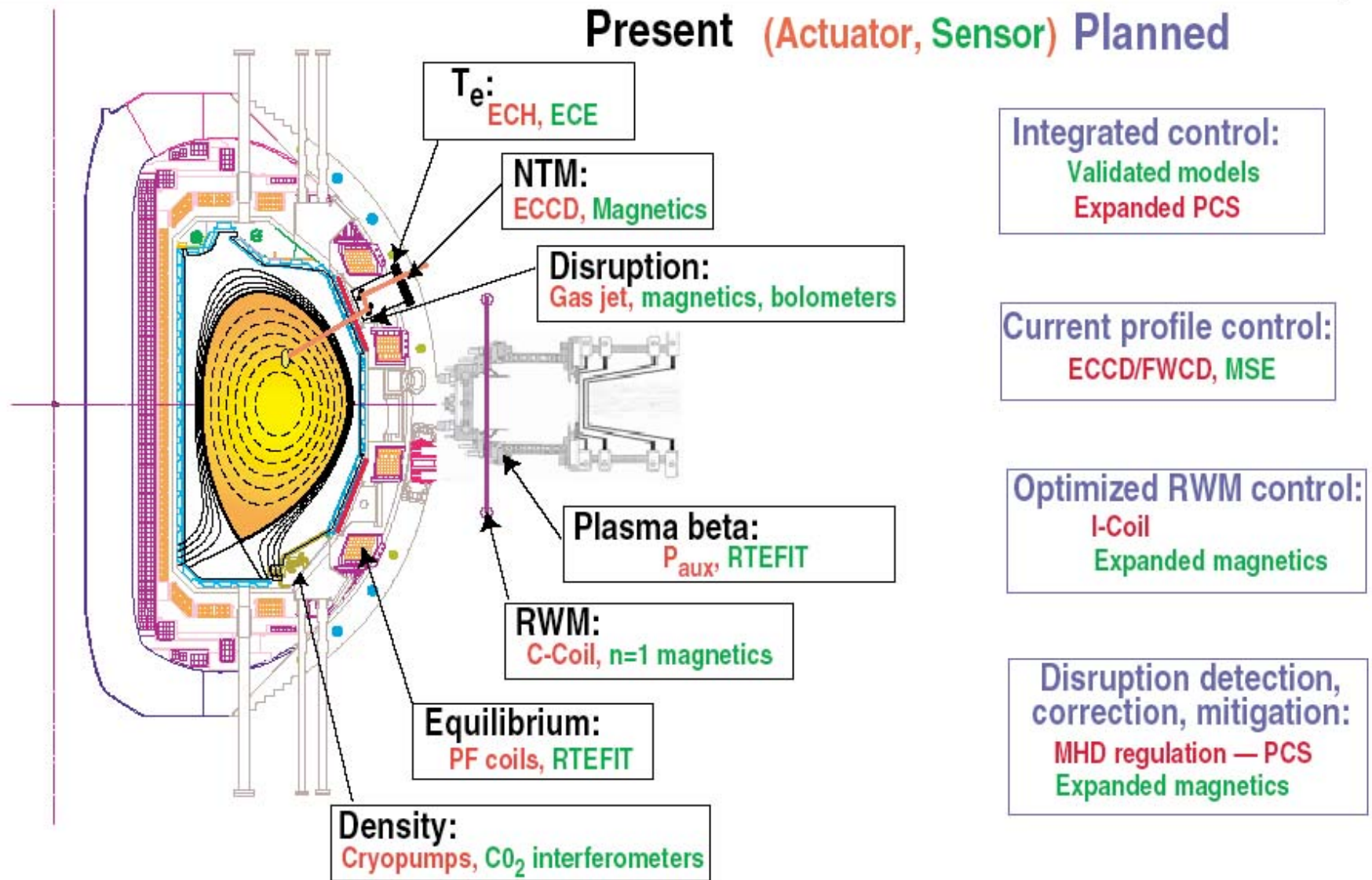
100 GHz Gyrotron Tube (1MW
power in 1 second pulse) for
Plasma Heating and Control



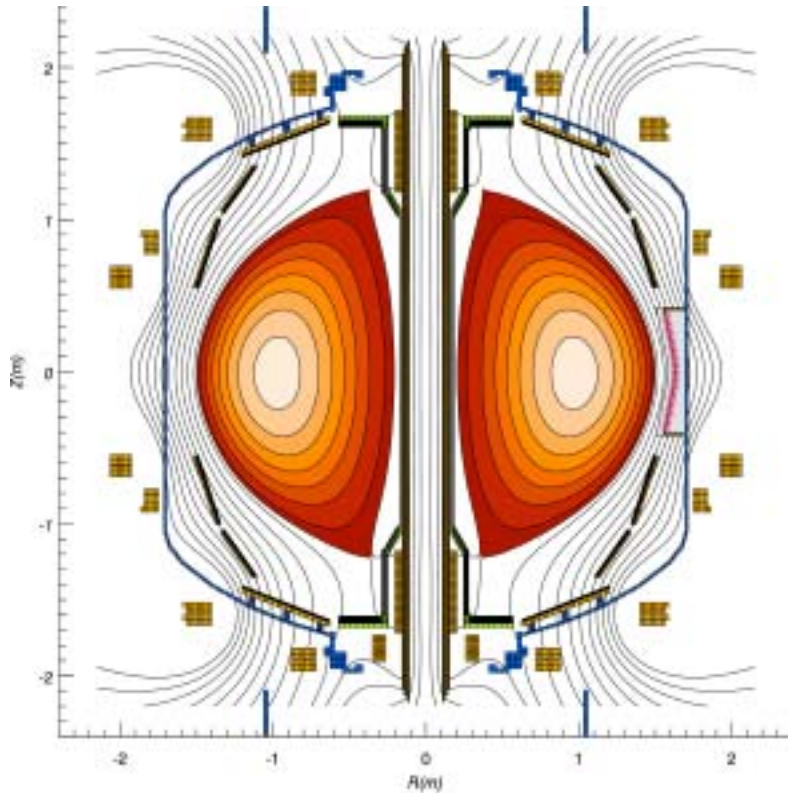
DiMES probe in DIII-D
provides data on plasma
material interactions



A NEW ERA IN PLASMA CONTROL: KEY TO THE DIII-D AT PROGRAM



Variations of the Toroidal Plasma Configuration Address Key Fusion Issues



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

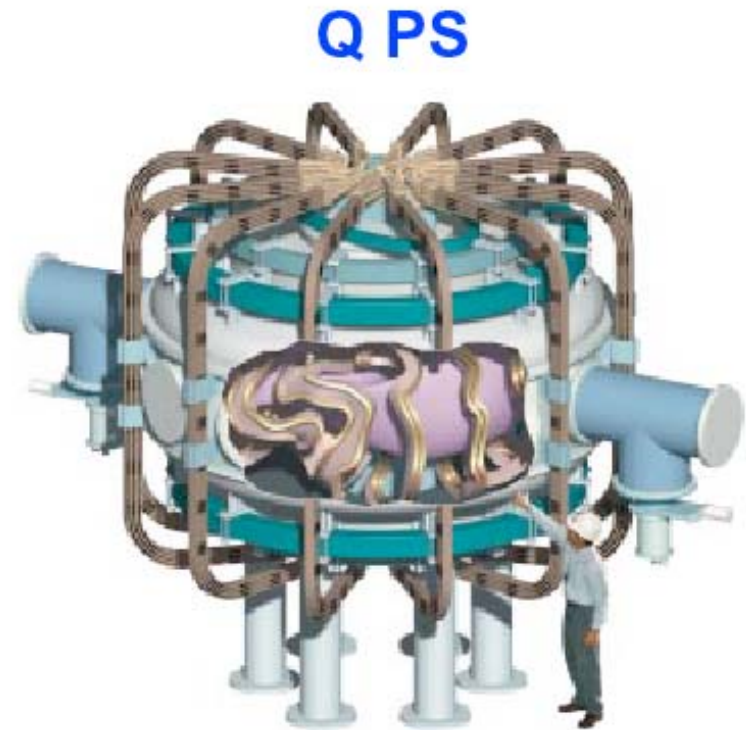
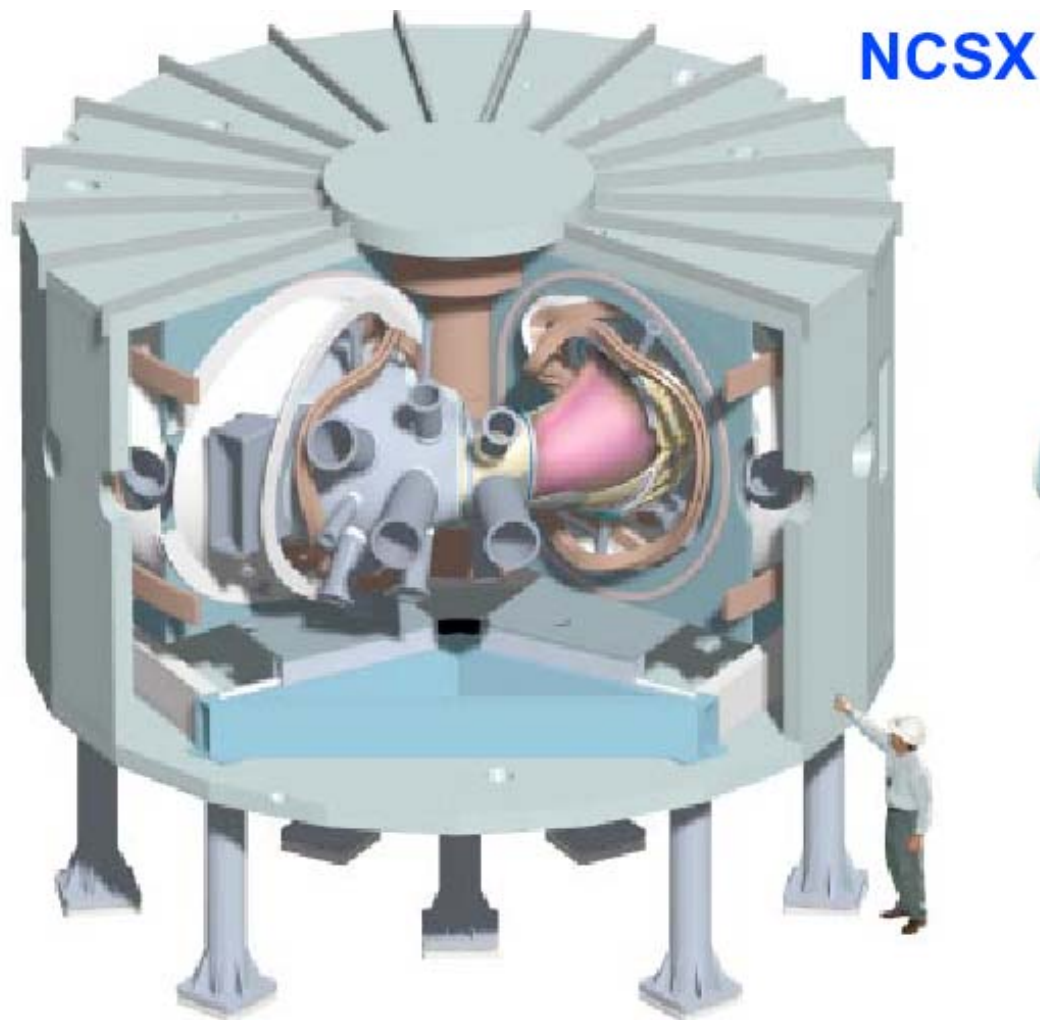


Compact Stellarator design optimizes plasma stability and steady-state properties.

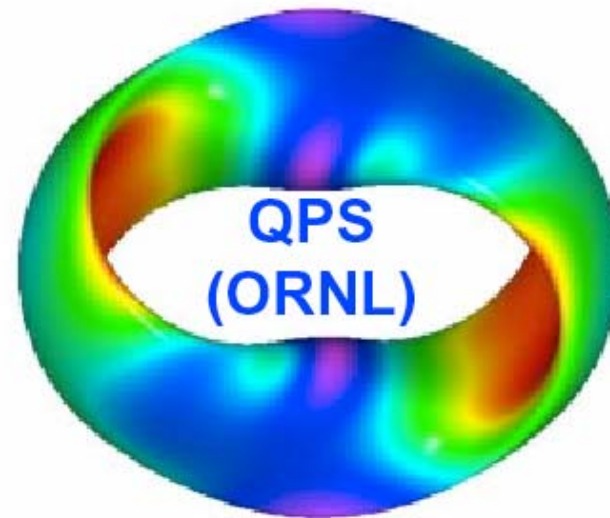
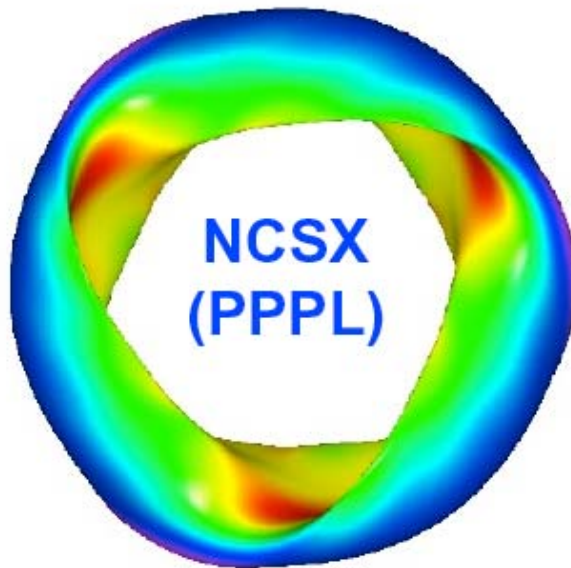
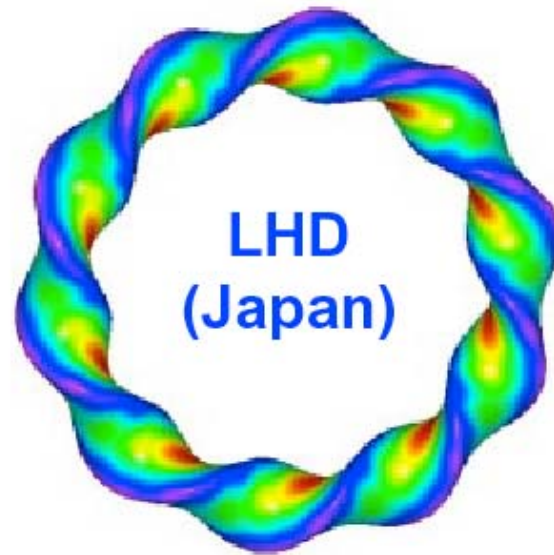
Goal: Combine with ITER results for better fusion energy.

The U.S. is Planning Two Compact Stellarators

Different configuration and design approaches are used



Compact Stellarators Allow Larger Plasmas



Innovative Confinement Concepts



**Compact Auburn Torsatron becoming
Compact Toroidal Hybrid**
Auburn University, Auburn Alabama



Levitated Dipole Experiment
Columbia University/Massachusetts
Institute of Technology



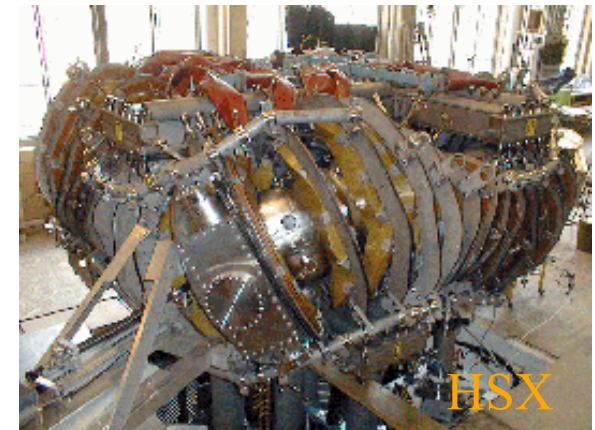
Helicity Injected Torus-II Experiment
University of Washington, Seattle



**Sustained Spheromak
Plasma Experiment**
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory



Electric Tokamak
University of California, Los Angeles



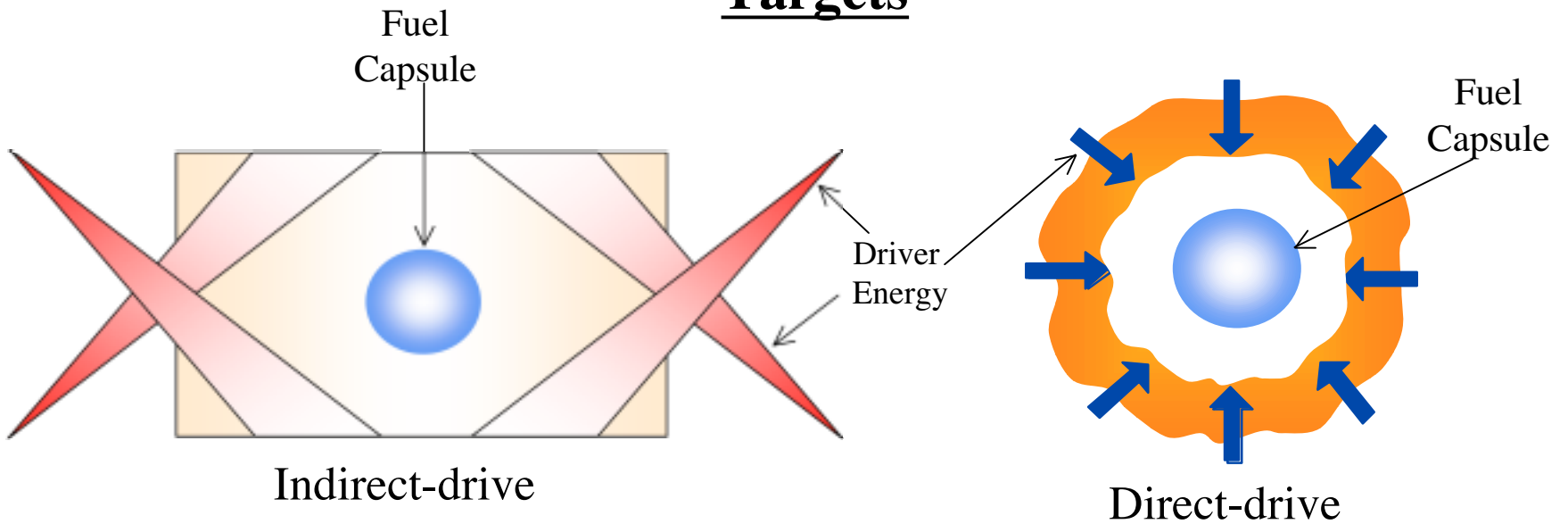
Helically Symmetric Experiment
University of Wisconsin, Madison

Inertial Fusion Energy

- o Defense Programs **conducting high energy density physics** using OMEGA, and NIKE lasers; National Ignition Facility under construction; results are used by Science in designing energy producing targets
- o SC developing **components** for energy applications, especially accelerator-based driver and target chamber technologies
- o Developing **international collaboration** through bilateral agreements

Inertial Fusion Energy Options

Targets



Drivers

Heavy Ions

KrF Laser

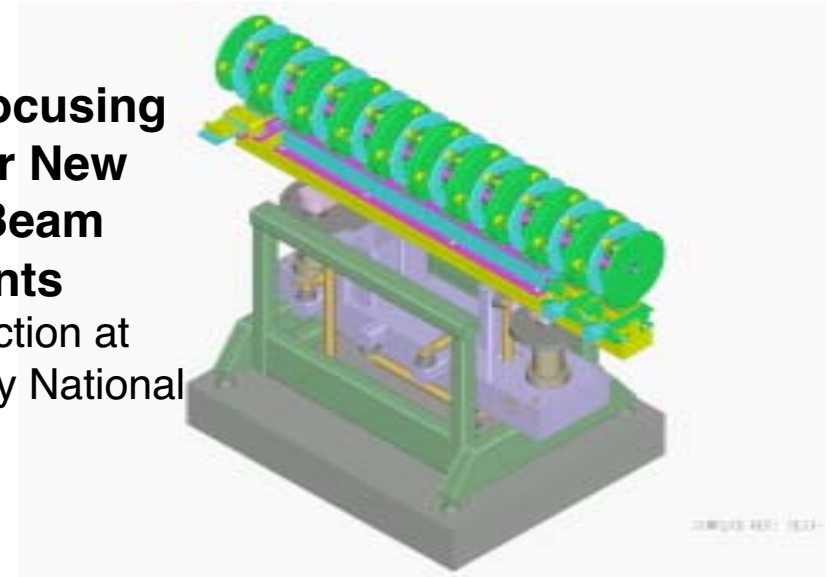
Diode Pumped Solid State Laser

Inertial Fusion Energy Experimental Facilities



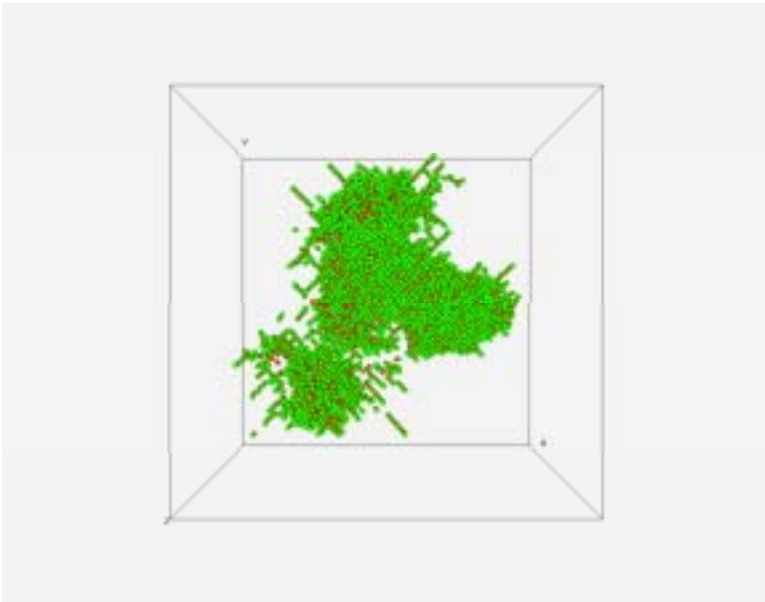
**Liquid wall chamber
protection flow
experiment**
Georgia Tech

**Quadrupole Focusing
Assembly for New
Heavy Ion Beam
Experiments**
(Under construction at
Lawrence Berkeley National
Lab)

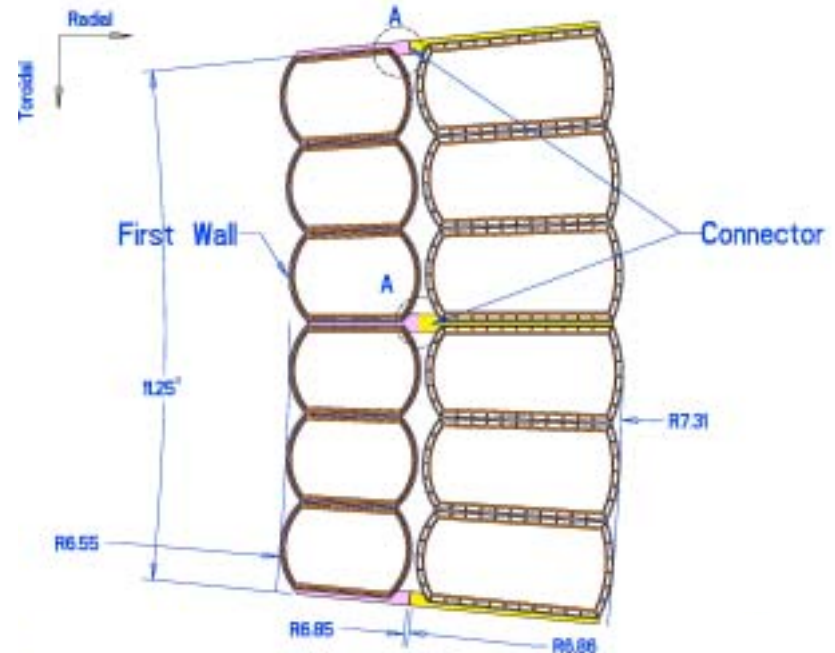


**Multi-beam
Transport
Experiment**
Lawrence Berkeley
National Lab

Nanoscience and New Designs are Advancing Fusion Materials and Technologies



Molecular Dynamics calculation of atomic displacements due to neutron impact.

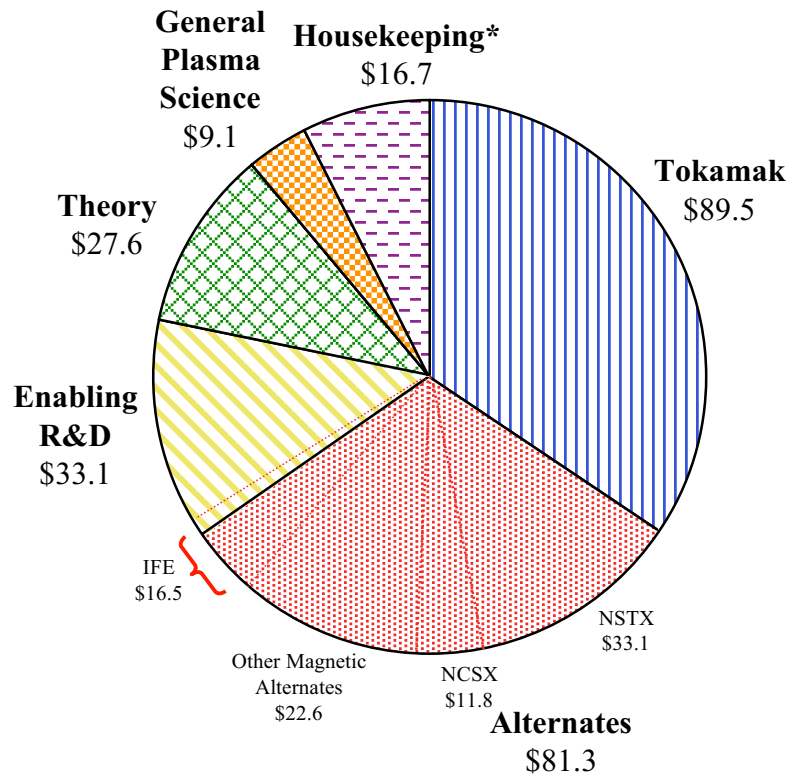


Simplified blanket designs allow high electrical efficiency and low radioactivity.

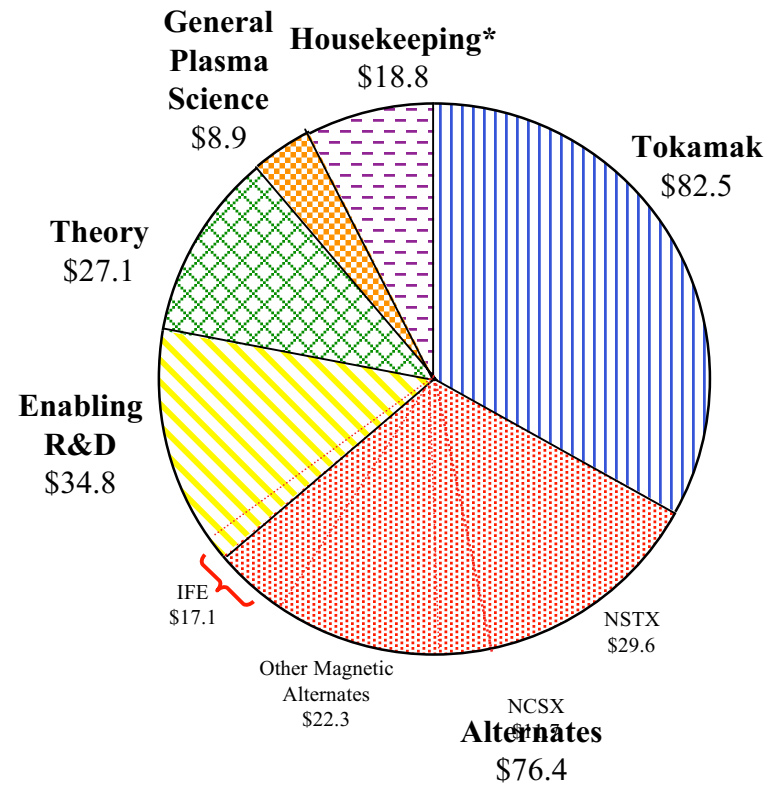
Goal: Convert fusion power to electricity with high efficiency and minimum radioactivity.

Fusion Energy Sciences Budget

FY 2003
Congressional
\$257.3 M



FY 2003
Initial Financial Plan
\$248.5 M



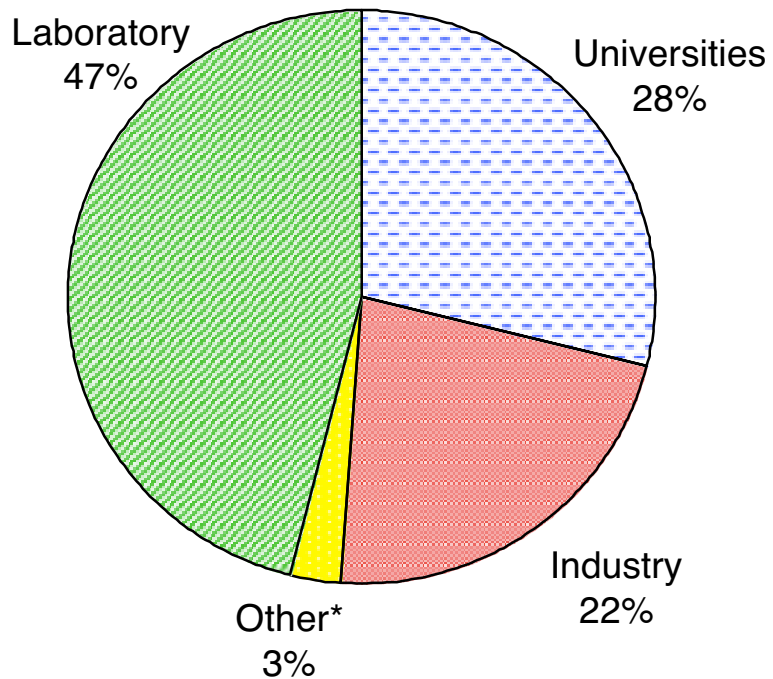
* Housekeeping includes SBIR/STTR, GPE/GPP, TSTA cleanup, D-Site caretaking at PPPL, HBCU, Education, Outreach, ORNL Move, and Reserves

Fusion Energy Sciences Funding Distribution

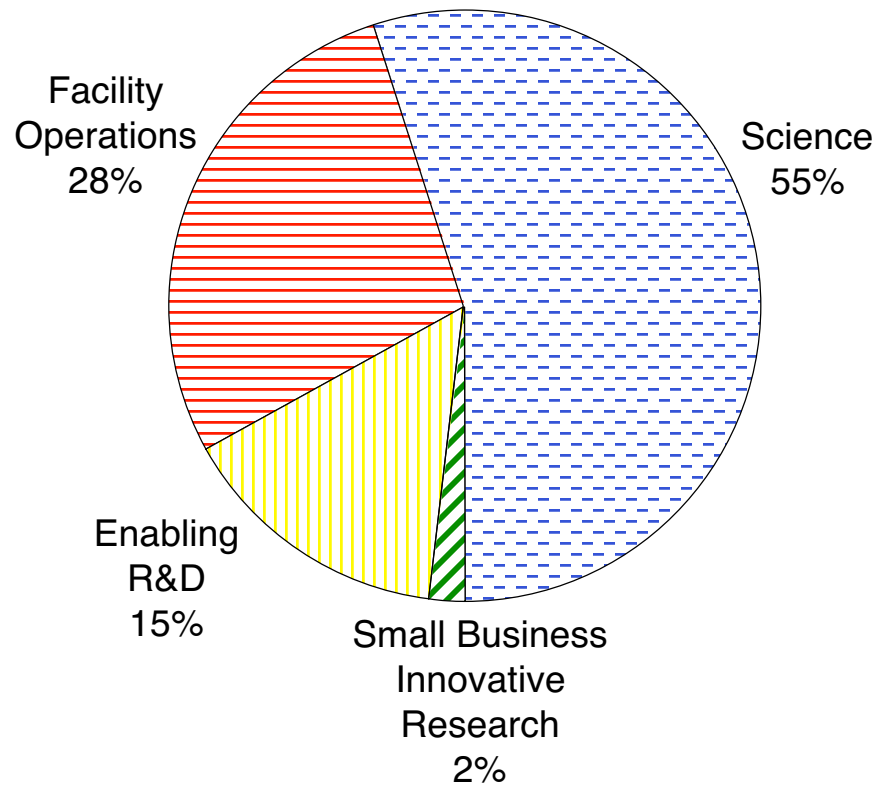
FY 2003 Initial Fin Plan

\$248.5M

Institution Types

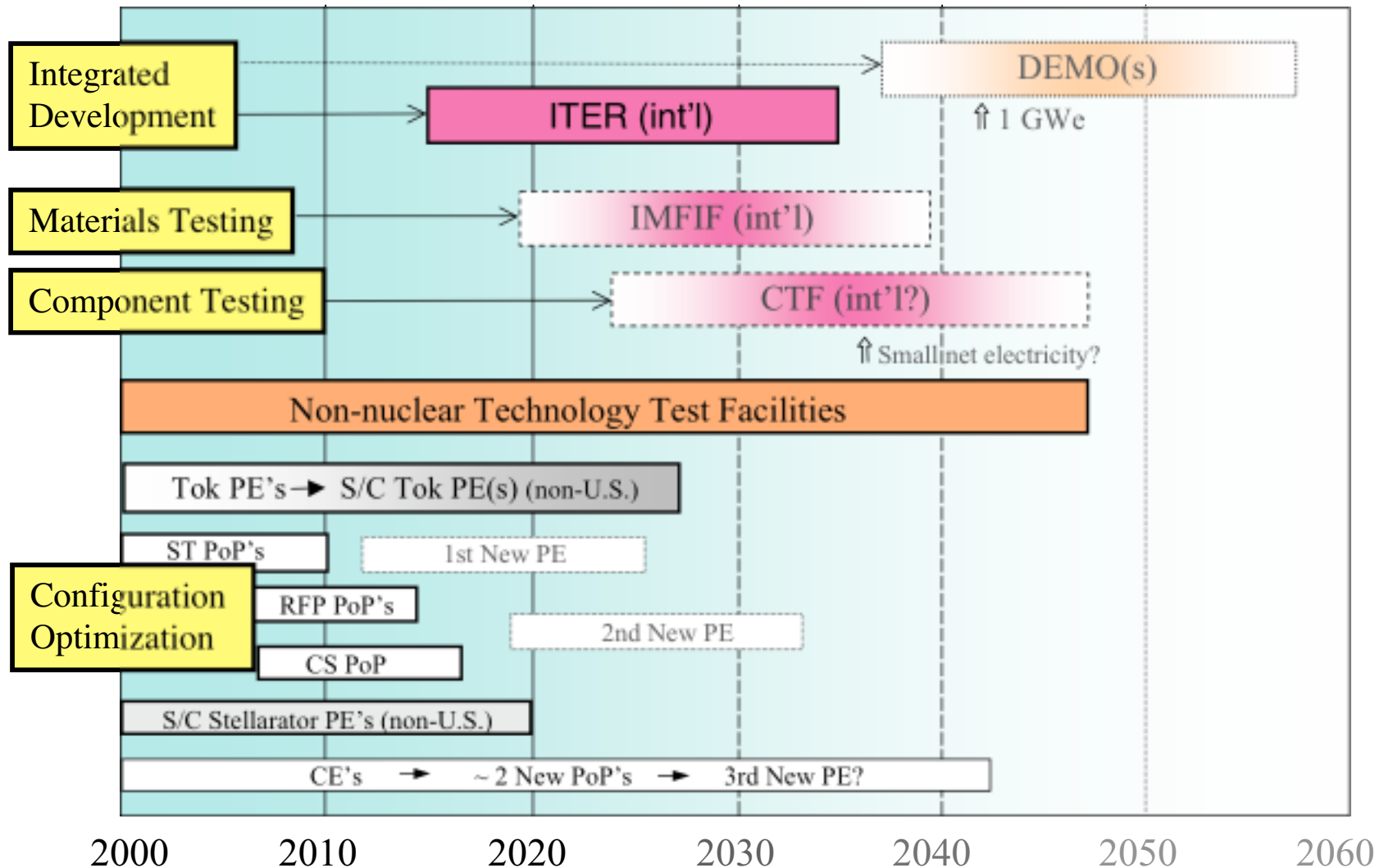


Functions



*NIST/NSF/NAS/AF
Undesignated

U.S. MFE Program Leaders Envision a Plan to Put Fusion on the Grid



Being reviewed by FESAC