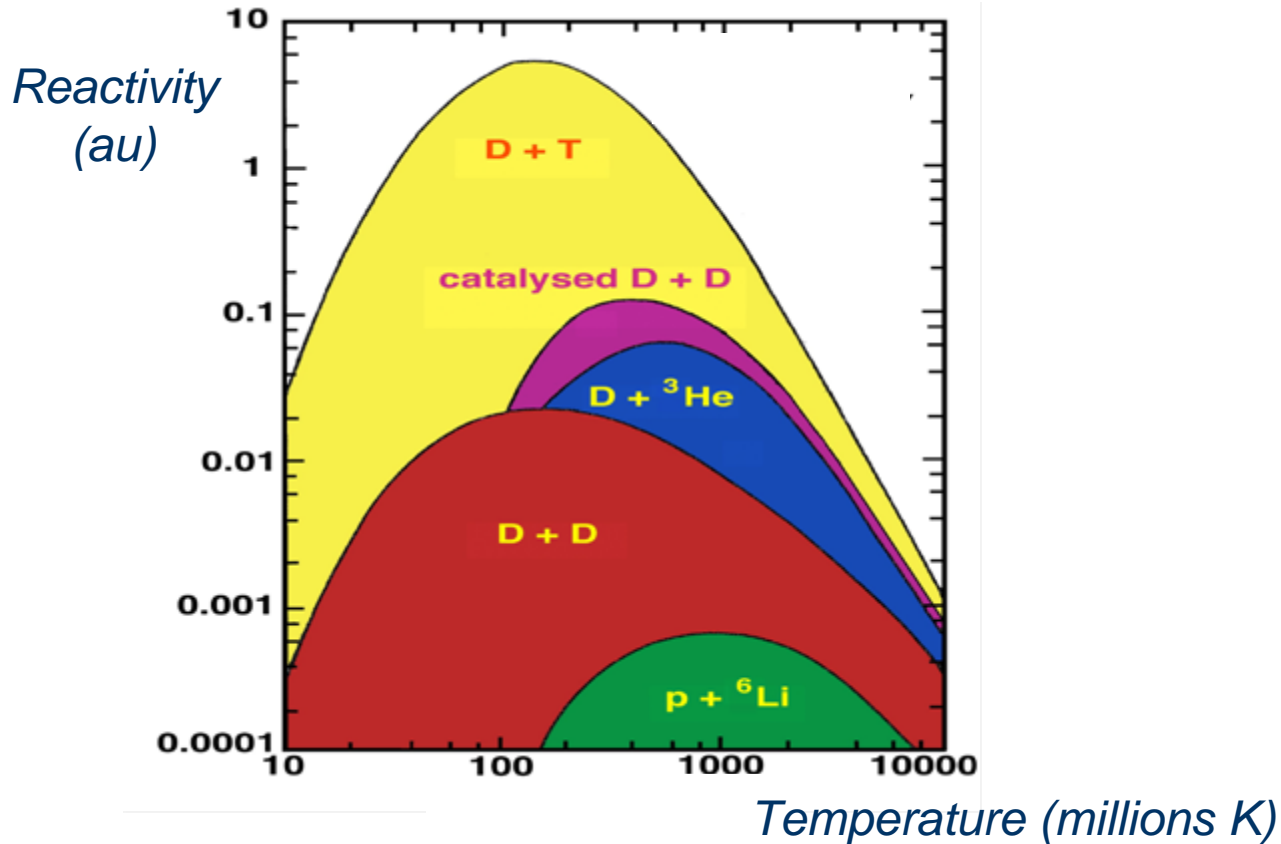


YOU SOME LIKE IT



Some like it hot...



$$P \text{ (W/m}^3\text{)} = n_1 n_2 \text{ reactivity } E_{\text{fusion}} \sim \rho^2$$

deuterium / tritium

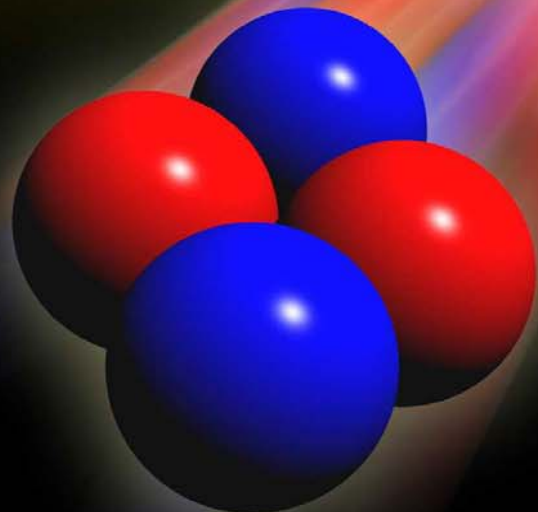
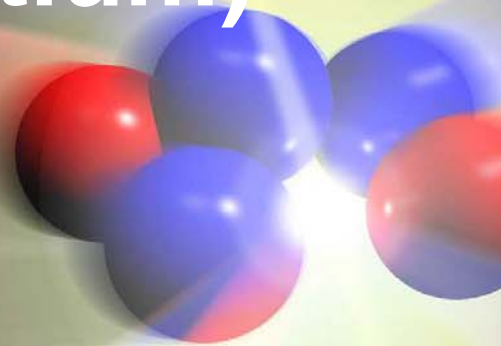
$T_{DT} \approx 150 \text{ millions K}$

deuterium / deuterium or helium3

$T_{DD} \approx 700 \text{ millions K}$

T (tritium)

D (deuterium)

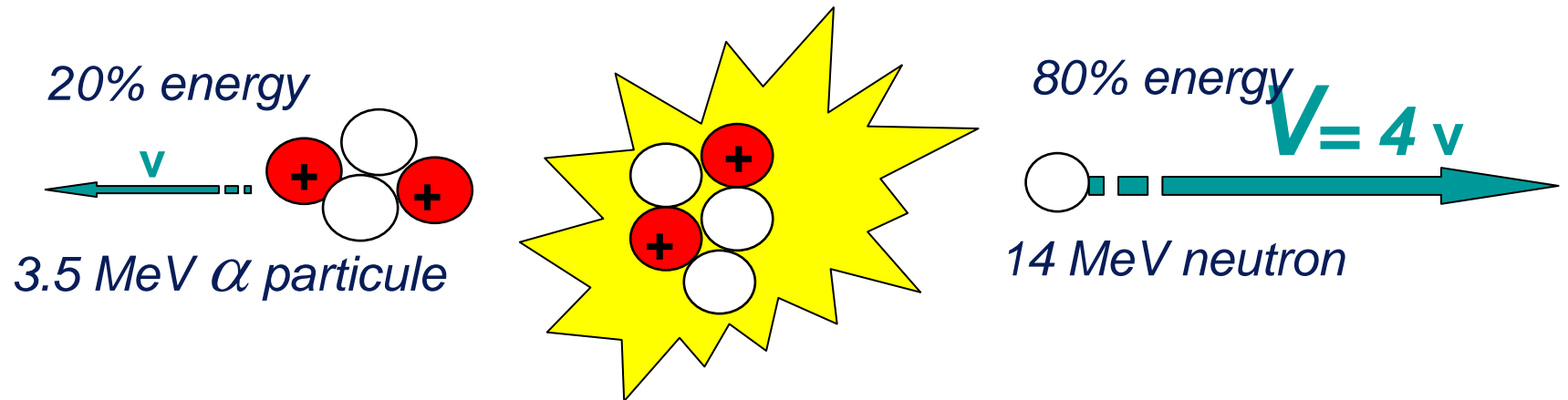
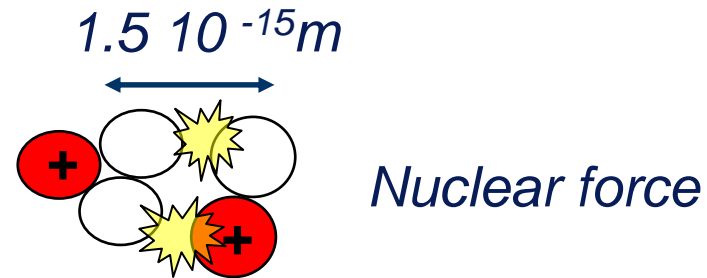
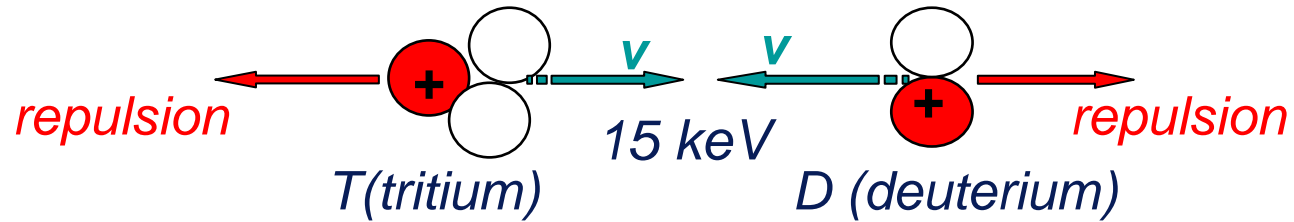


${}^4\text{He}$ (helium4)



n (neutron)

Deuterium tritium fusion

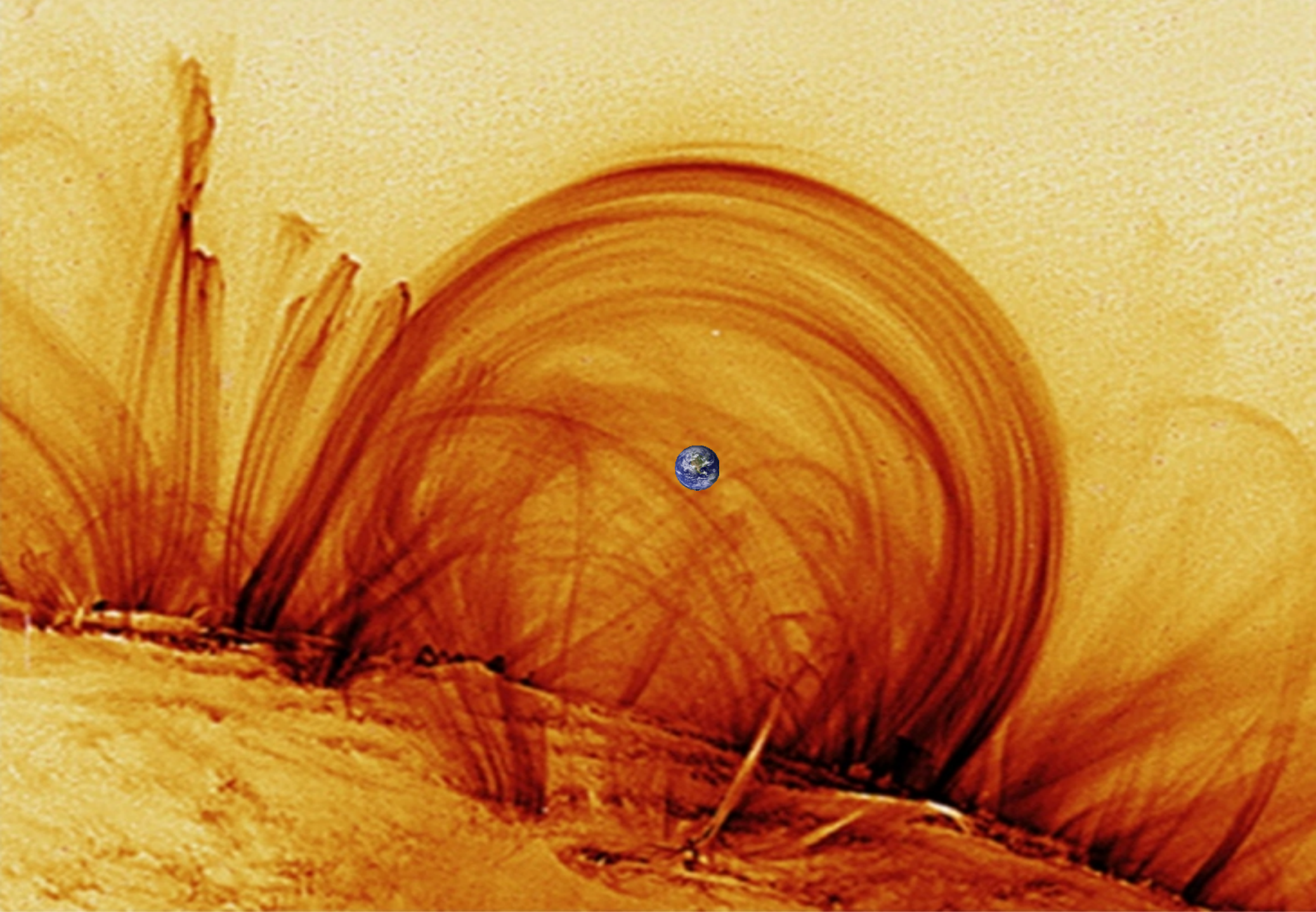




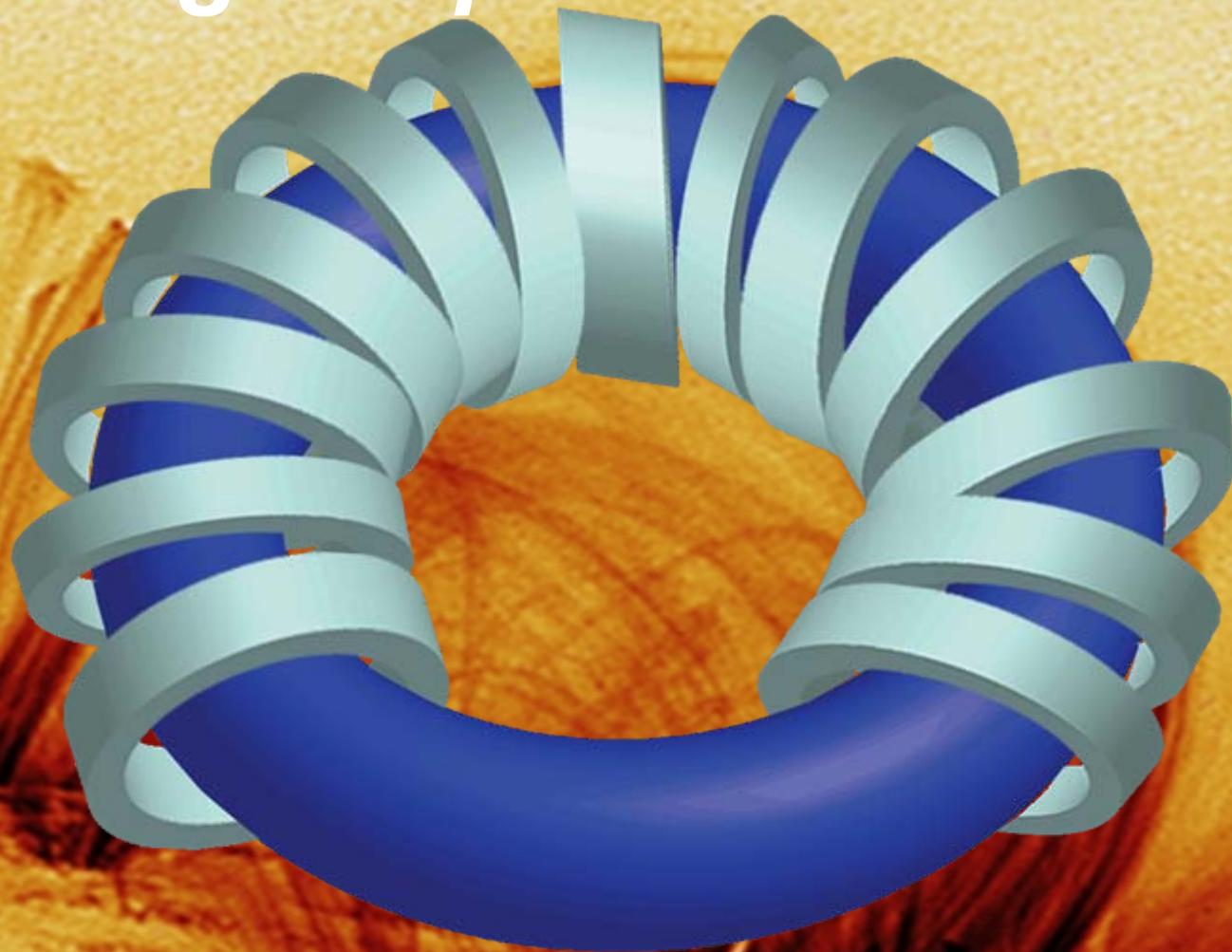
Plasma

15 millions/ 5.800 °C

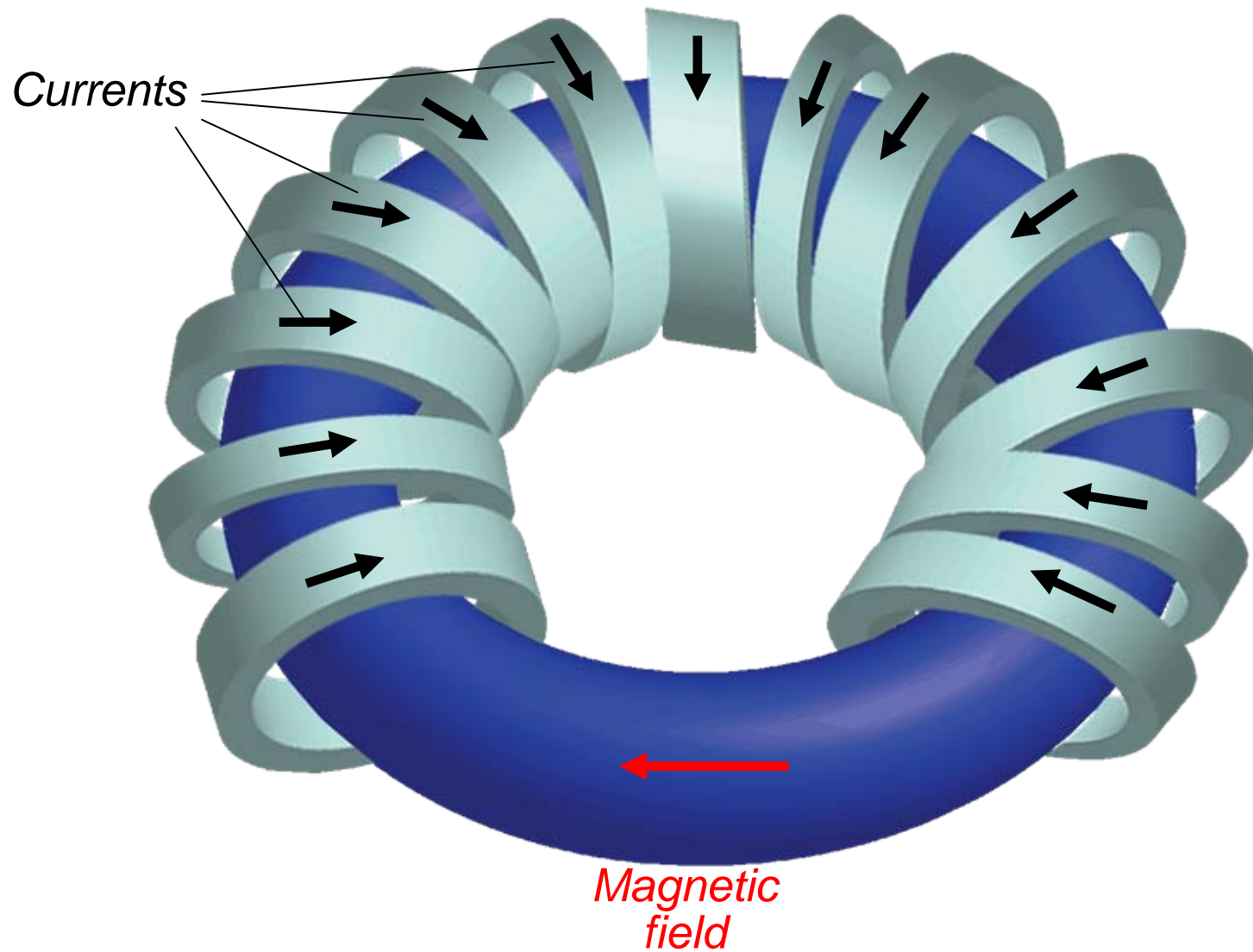
30.000 °C



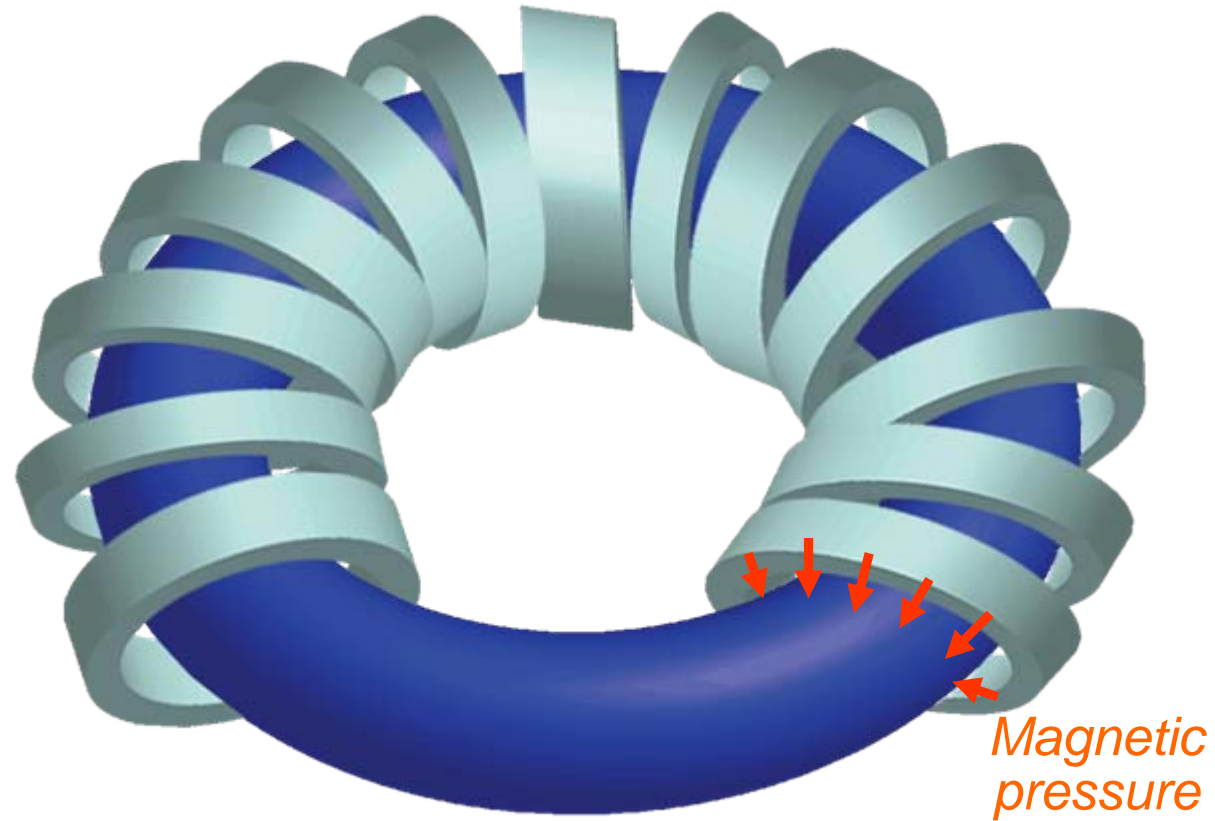
Fusion magnétique



A plasma torus confined by a magnetic field...



Pressure in a magnetic fusion plasma



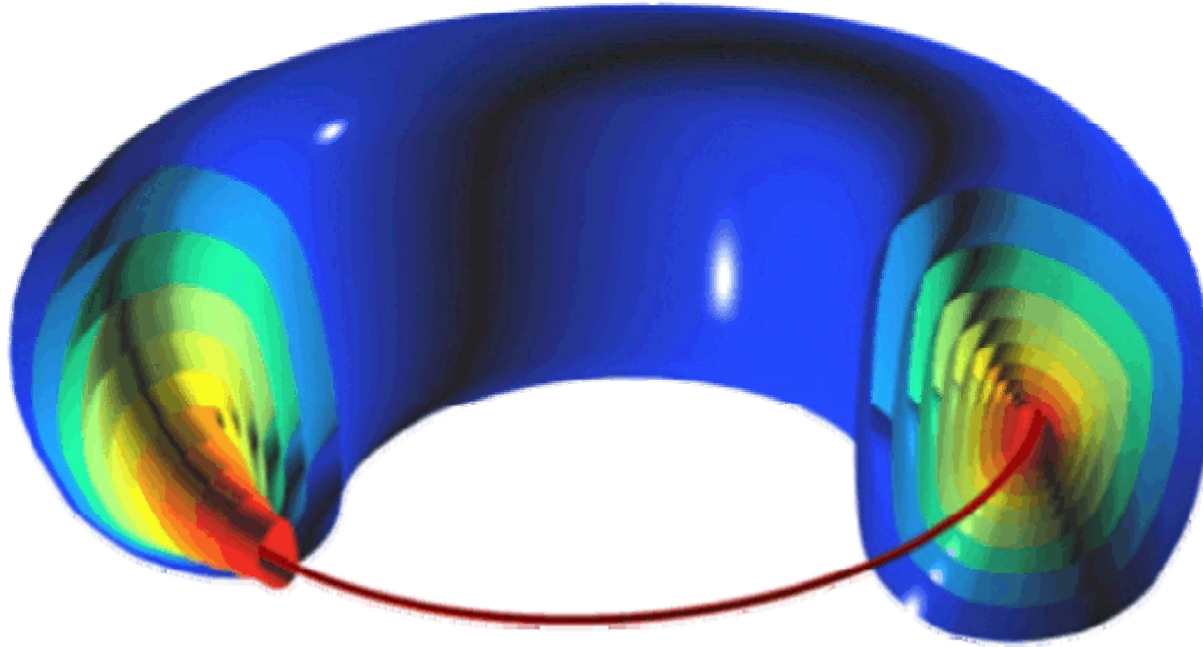
maximum magnetic pressure $\sim B^2/2\mu_0 \sim 100$ atmospheres ($B \sim 5T$)

plasma pressure \sim few atmospheres





Cooling time of the plasma of a fusion reactor



Plasma core has to be "self-heated" by the high energy helium particles

Heating power = helium fusion power (20% P_{fusion}) \sim MW/m³

Losses = energy stored in the plasma / cooling time

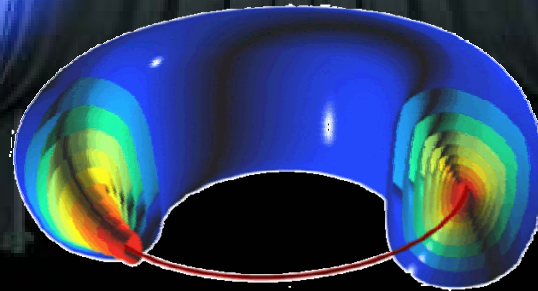
energy stored in the plasma \sim atmospheres \sim MJ/m³

Cooling time of the plasma \sim second





*Parameters of
magnetic
fusion plasmas*



Core temperature

150 million K

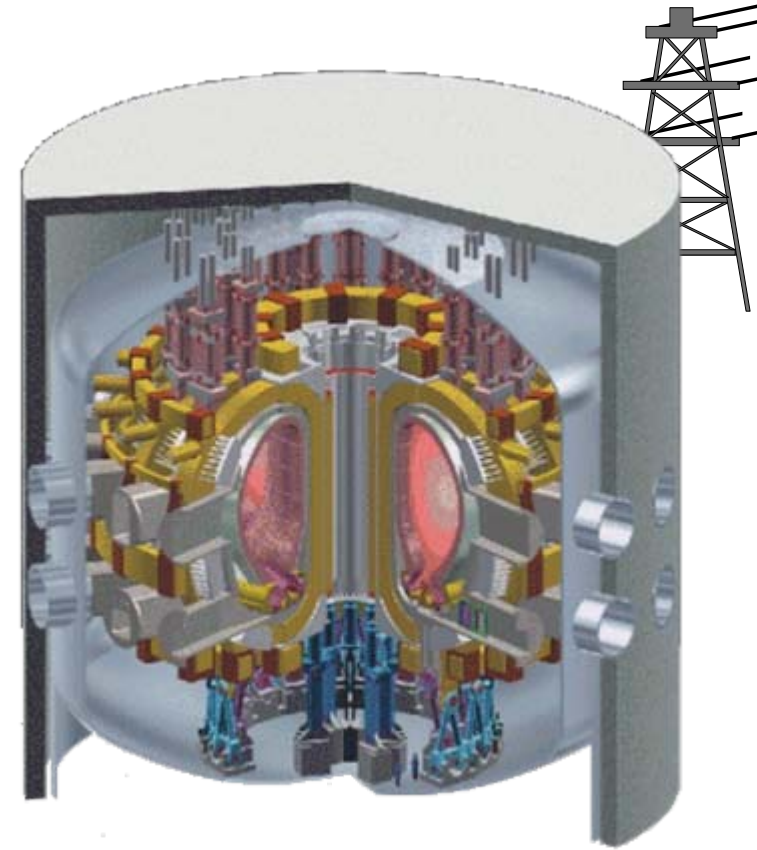
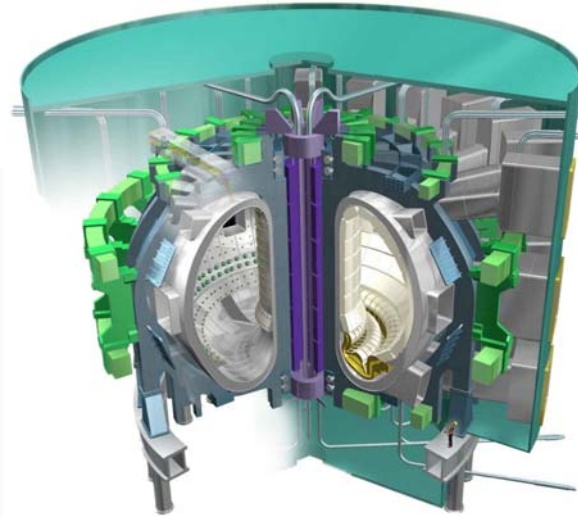
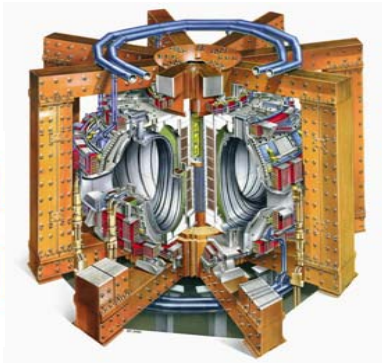
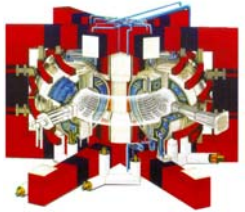
Core pressure

atmospheres (gram)

Core cooling time

few seconds

Plasma cores better and better insulated...



Tore Supra

25 m^3

$\sim 0 \text{ MW}$

0%

JET

80 m^3

$\sim 16 \text{ MW}_{th}$

10%

ITER

830 m^3

$\sim 500 \text{ MW}_{th}$

70%

Self heating

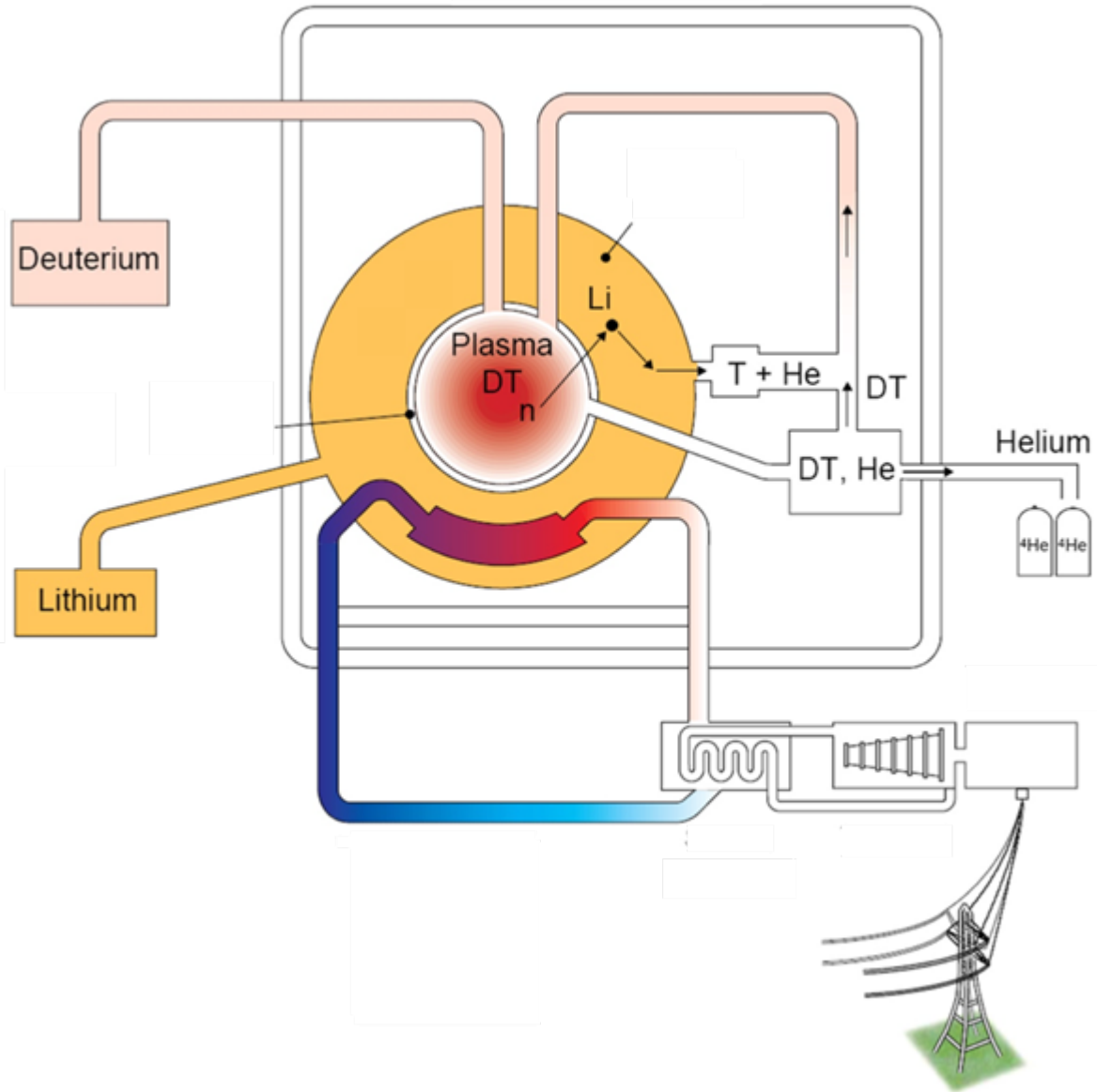
Reactor

$\sim 1500 - 2000 \text{ m}^3$

$\sim 4500 \text{ MW}_{th}$

80 - 90%

A fusion reactor



Fusion: a clean, safe and non-proliferating energy?

MANIFESTATION

SAMEDI 26 MARS
PERTUIS



DÉPART 14H30 STADE DU FARIGOULIER



Les Verts

ITER tue

LCR

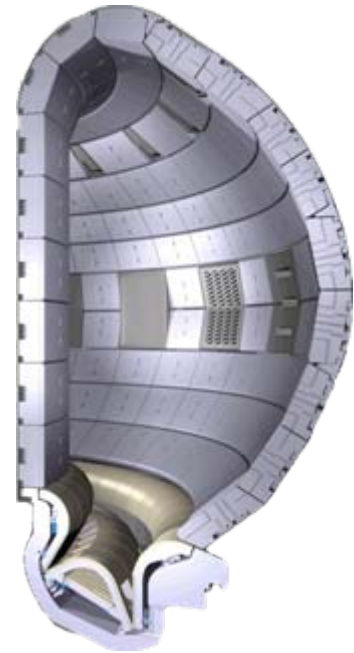
MEDIANE



Waste

A clean energy?

neutron + lithium → helium (harmless) + tritium (recycled)

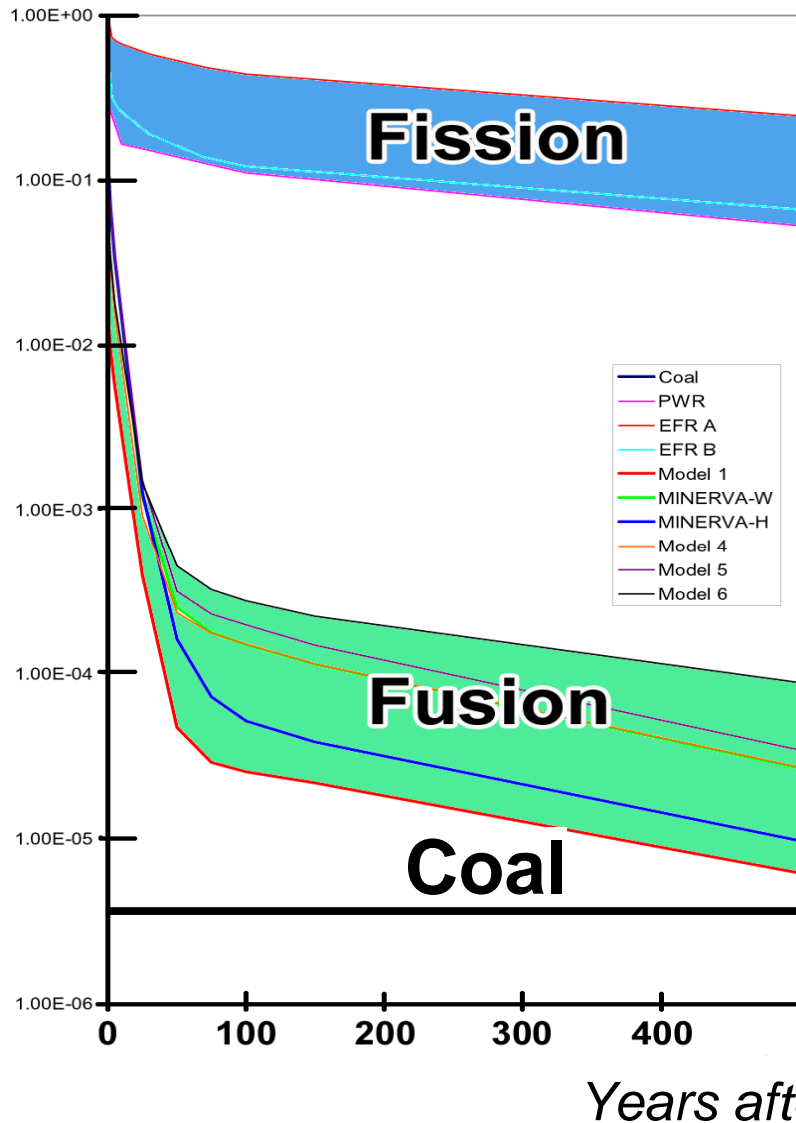


Ideal reactor
Full liquid lithium blanket

No nuclear waste...

A clean energy?

Radio toxicity of waste

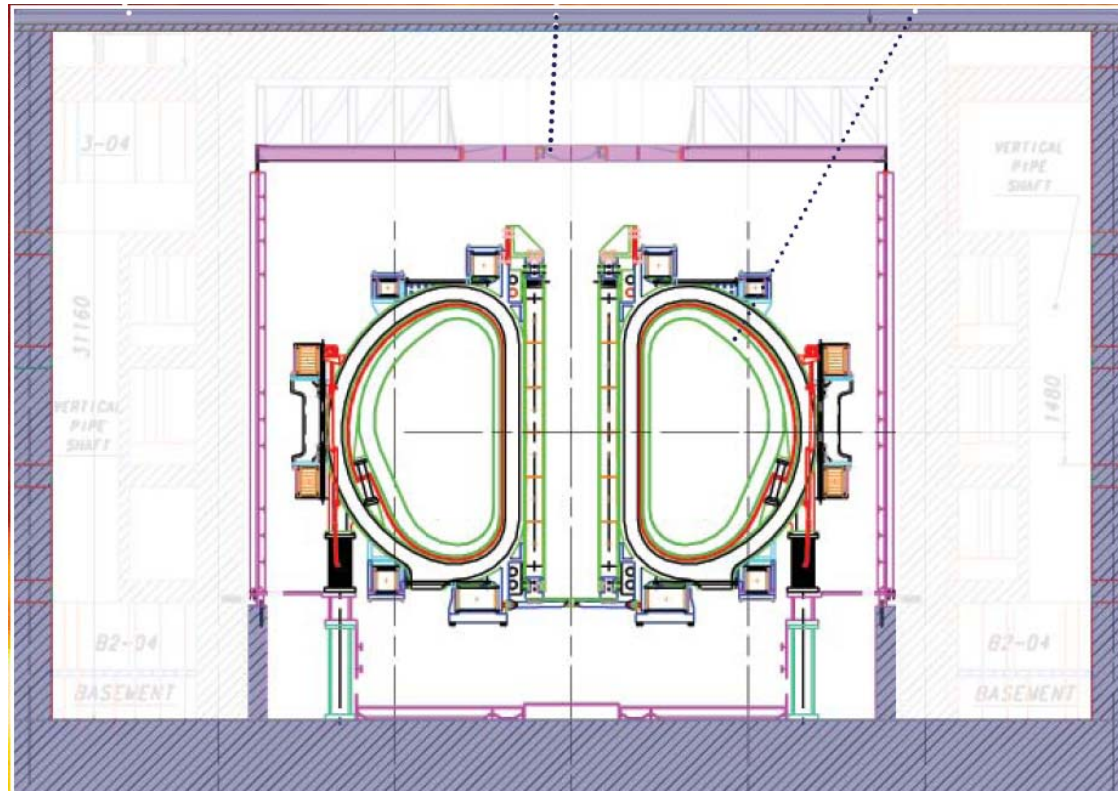


No wastes for the future generations?



Safety

A safe energy?



Worst accident in It

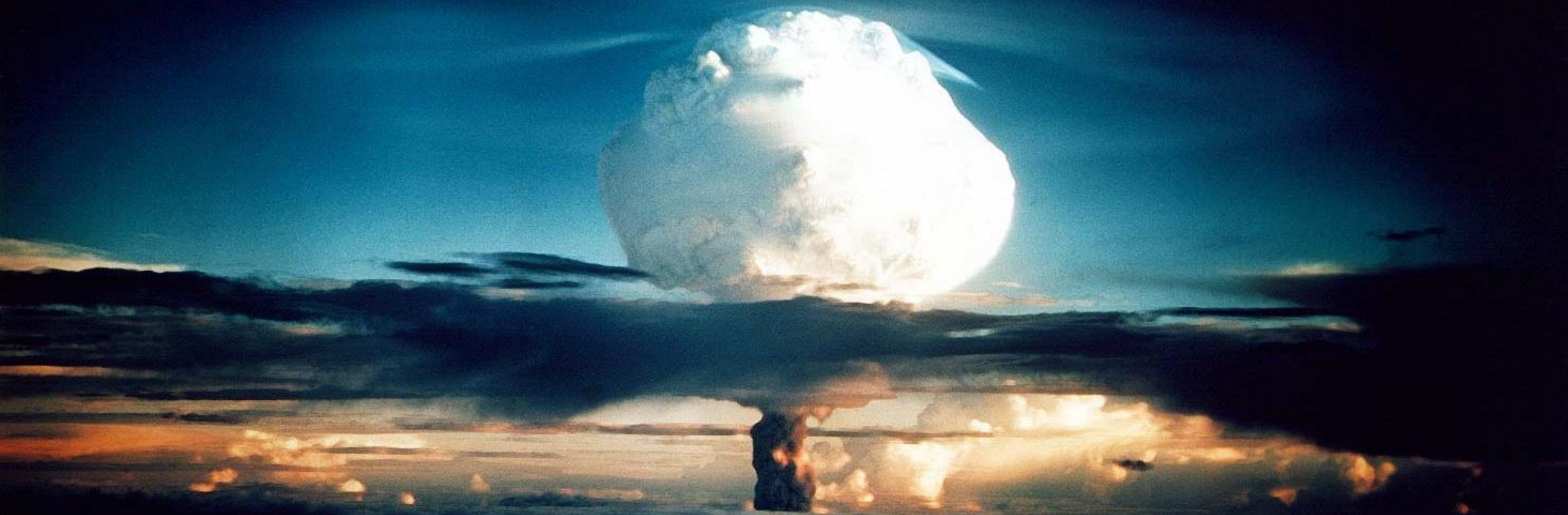
um in the atmosphere

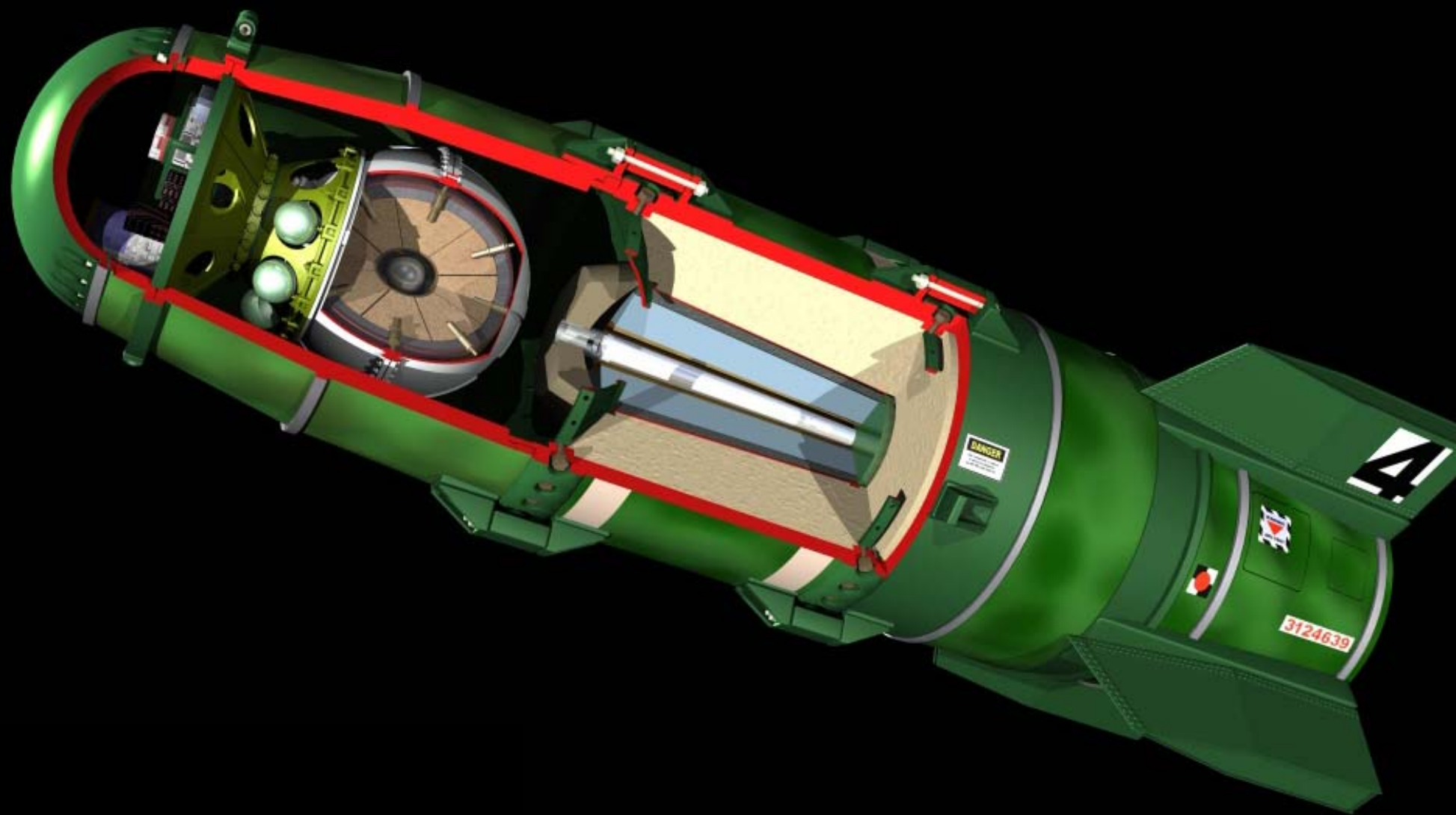
Cancer

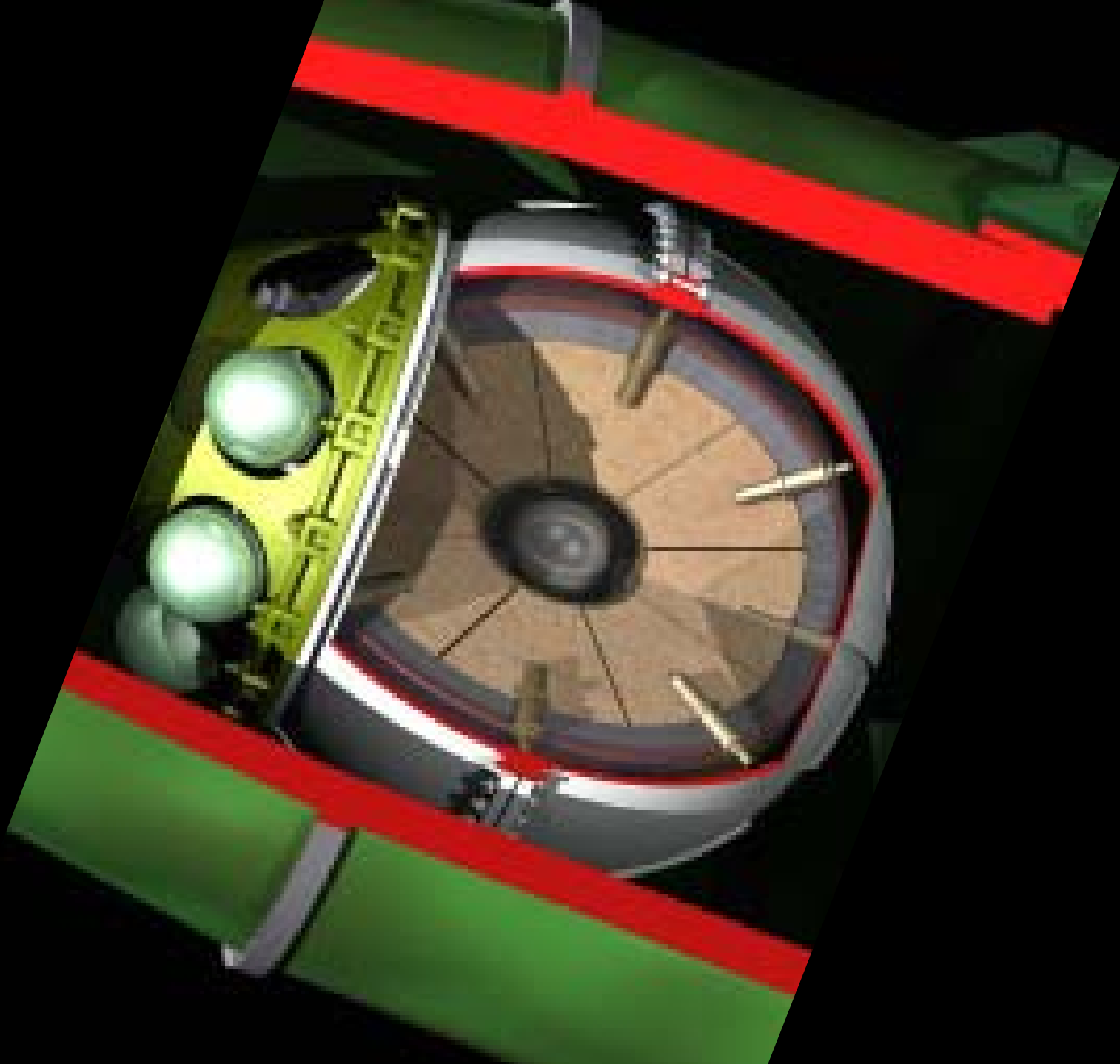
cigarettes

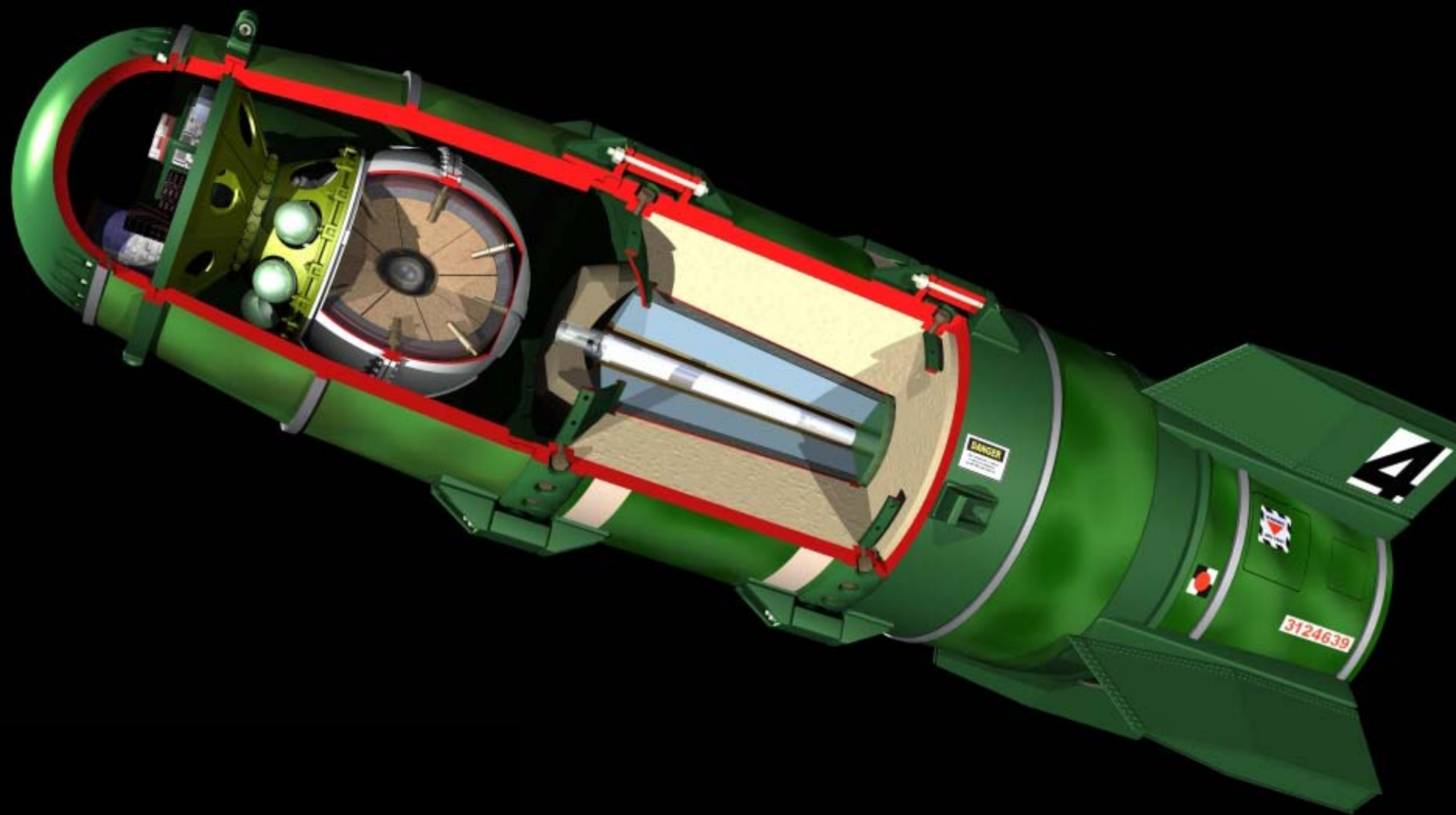
**ITER
kills**

Proliferation?



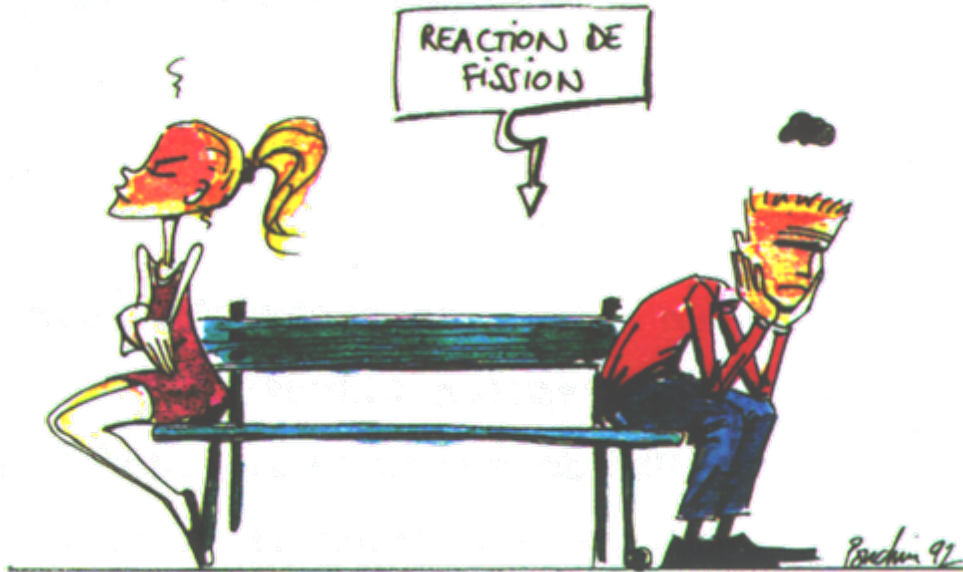




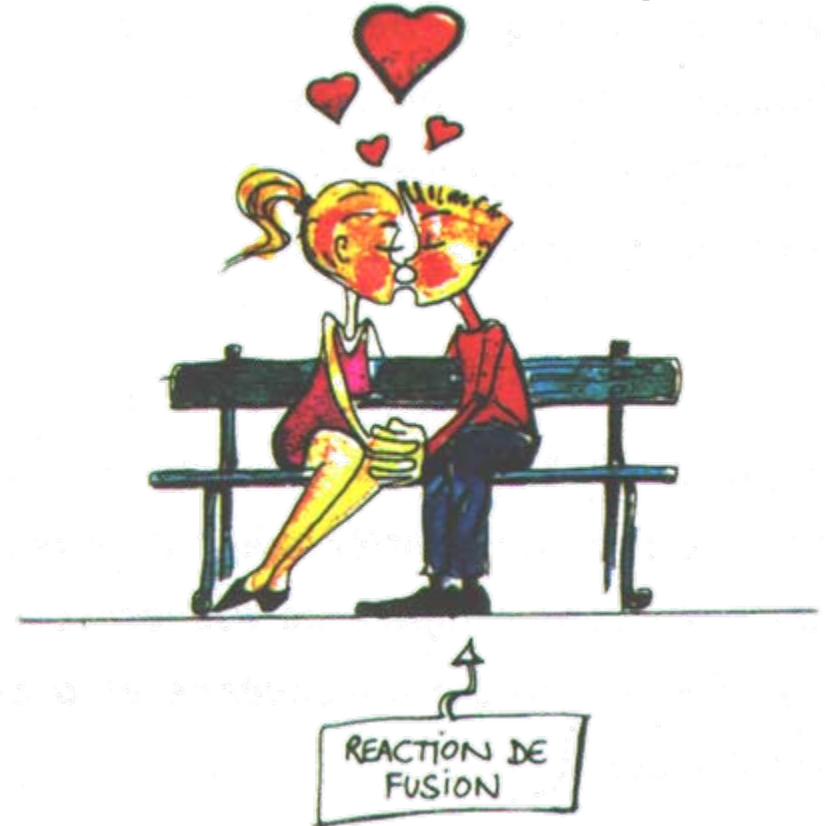


Fission / fusion

Fusion
hot, very hot
hard to start
tends to cool and stop!



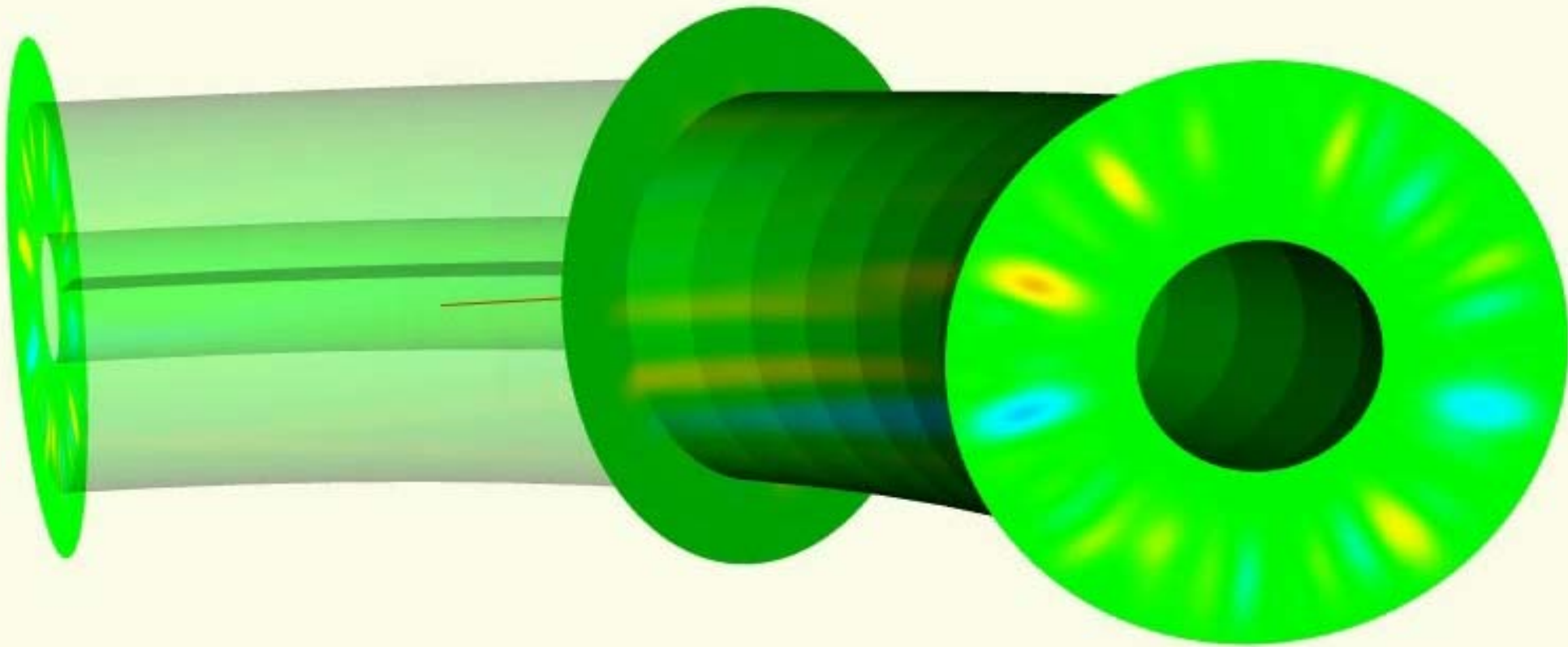
Fission
starts easily
chain reaction
avoid run away!



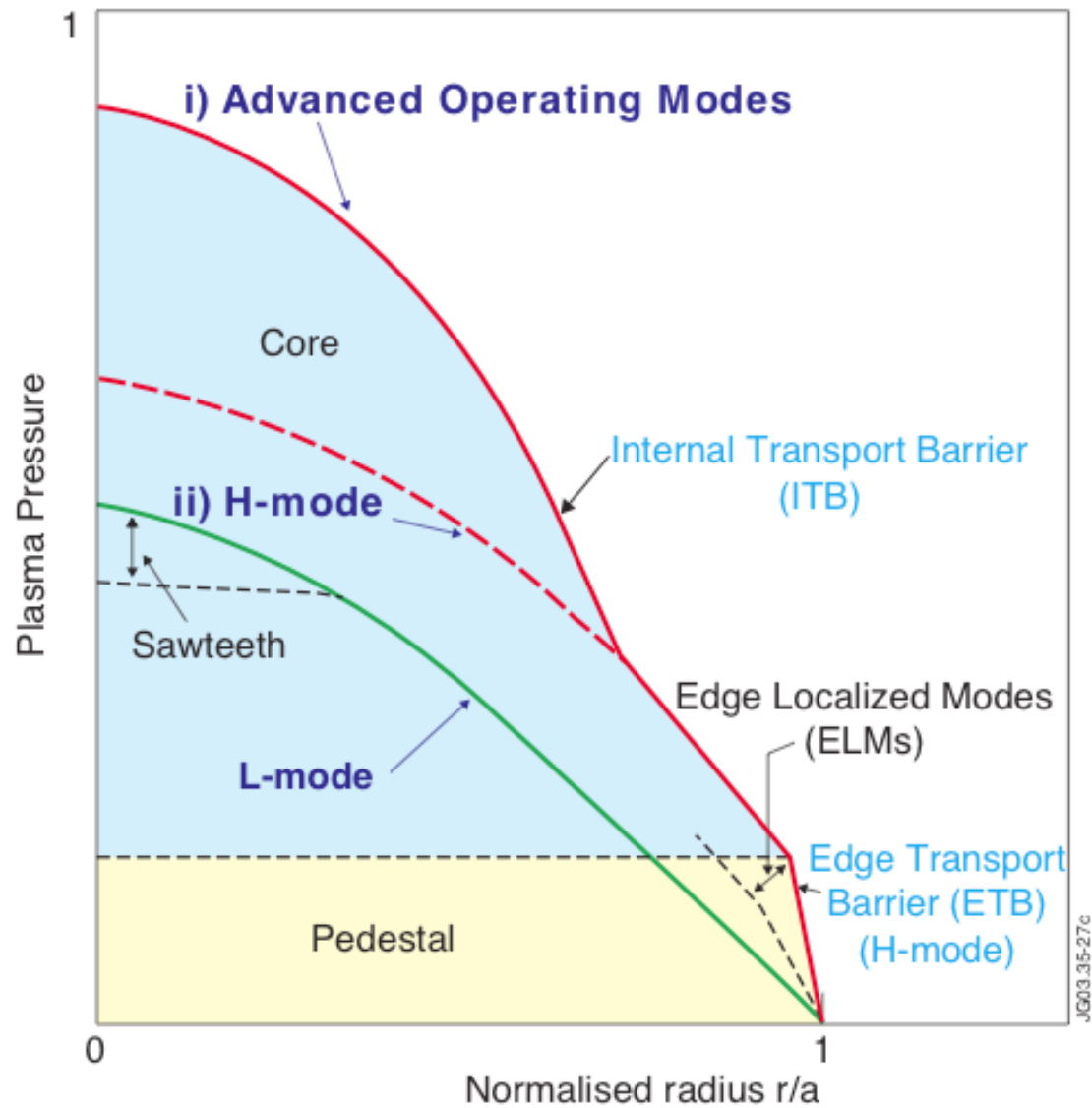
The image shows the interior of a tokamak fusion reactor. The structure is composed of numerous curved, metallic segments, likely made of copper or a similar high-temperature material. These segments are arranged in a complex, toroidal pattern, forming a central chamber. The surface of the segments is perforated with many small, circular holes, which are used for cooling and to allow for the passage of diagnostic beams. The lighting is dramatic, with bright highlights on the metallic surfaces and deep shadows in the recessed areas, creating a sense of depth and complexity. The overall appearance is that of a highly advanced and intricate piece of engineering.

***Fusion
challenges***

Shear the large scale convective structures

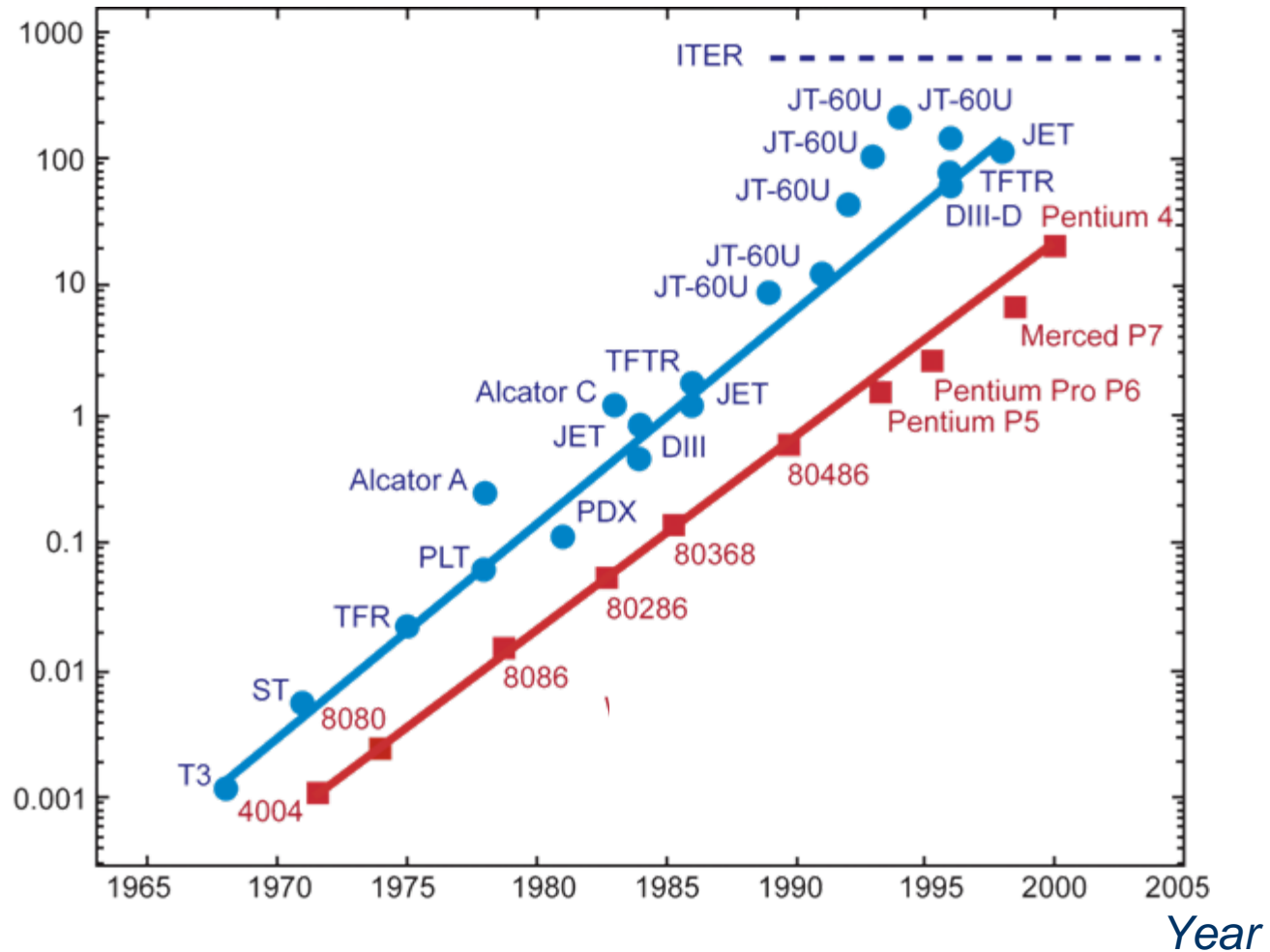


Enhance confinement...



Fusion beats Moore's law

Performances

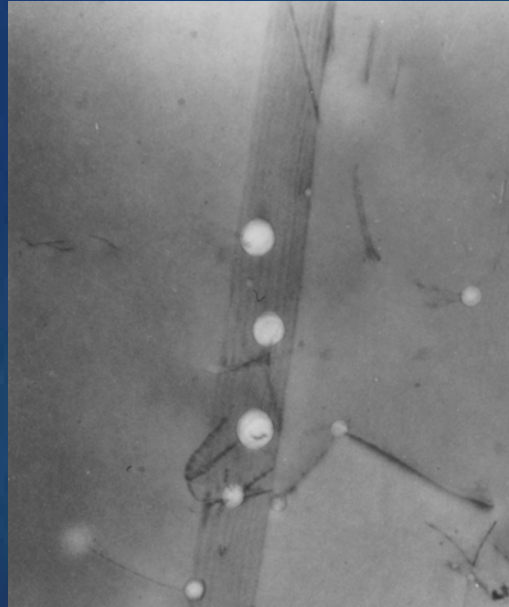


Materials a tough challenge...

*Asdex Upgrade
Tungsten wall*



Radiation Damage in Fusion Materials



Neutrons

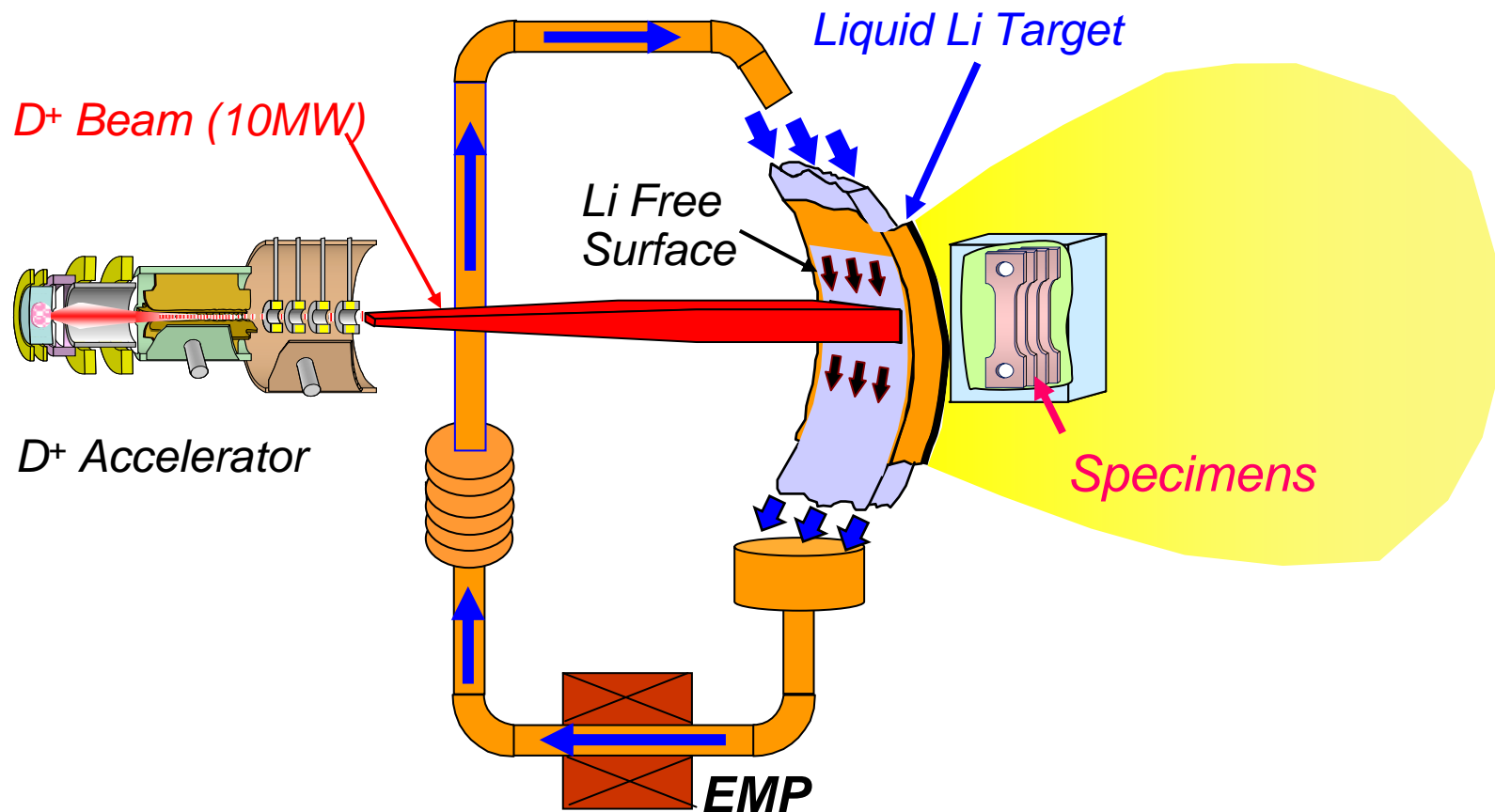
Fusion
14 MeV

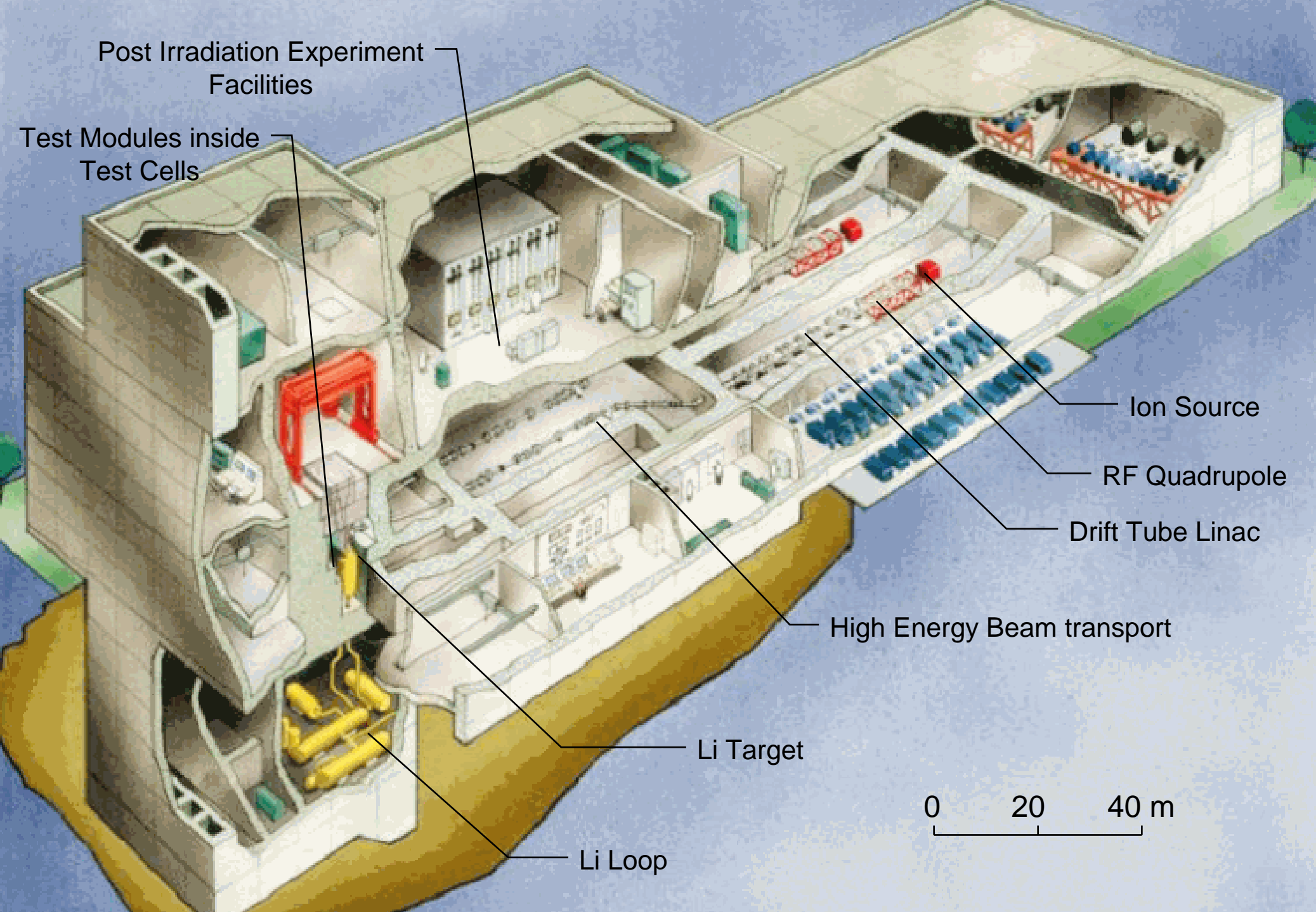
Fission
2 MeV

*Threshold reactions : ~100 times more hydrogen, **helium***

Swelling, embrittlement

IFMIF a 14 MeV neutron irradiation facility (International Fusion Material Irradiation Facility)





Post Irradiation Experiment
Facilities

Test Modules inside
Test Cells

Ion Source

RF Quadrupole

Drift Tube Linac

High Energy Beam transport

Li Target

Li Loop

0 20 40 m

Iter in Cadarache...





ITER: cost sharing

20 %



Etat/CEA (~4%)
Euratom (~6%)

Local
authorities
(~10%)

Construction / 10 years / 4,7 billion €

50 %

10 %

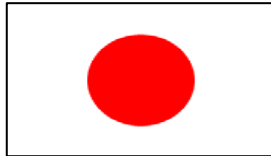
10 %

10 %

10 %

10 %

10 %



Operation / 20 years / 5,7 billion €

34 %

13 %

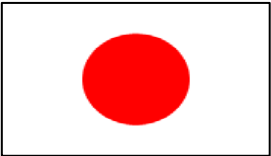
13 %

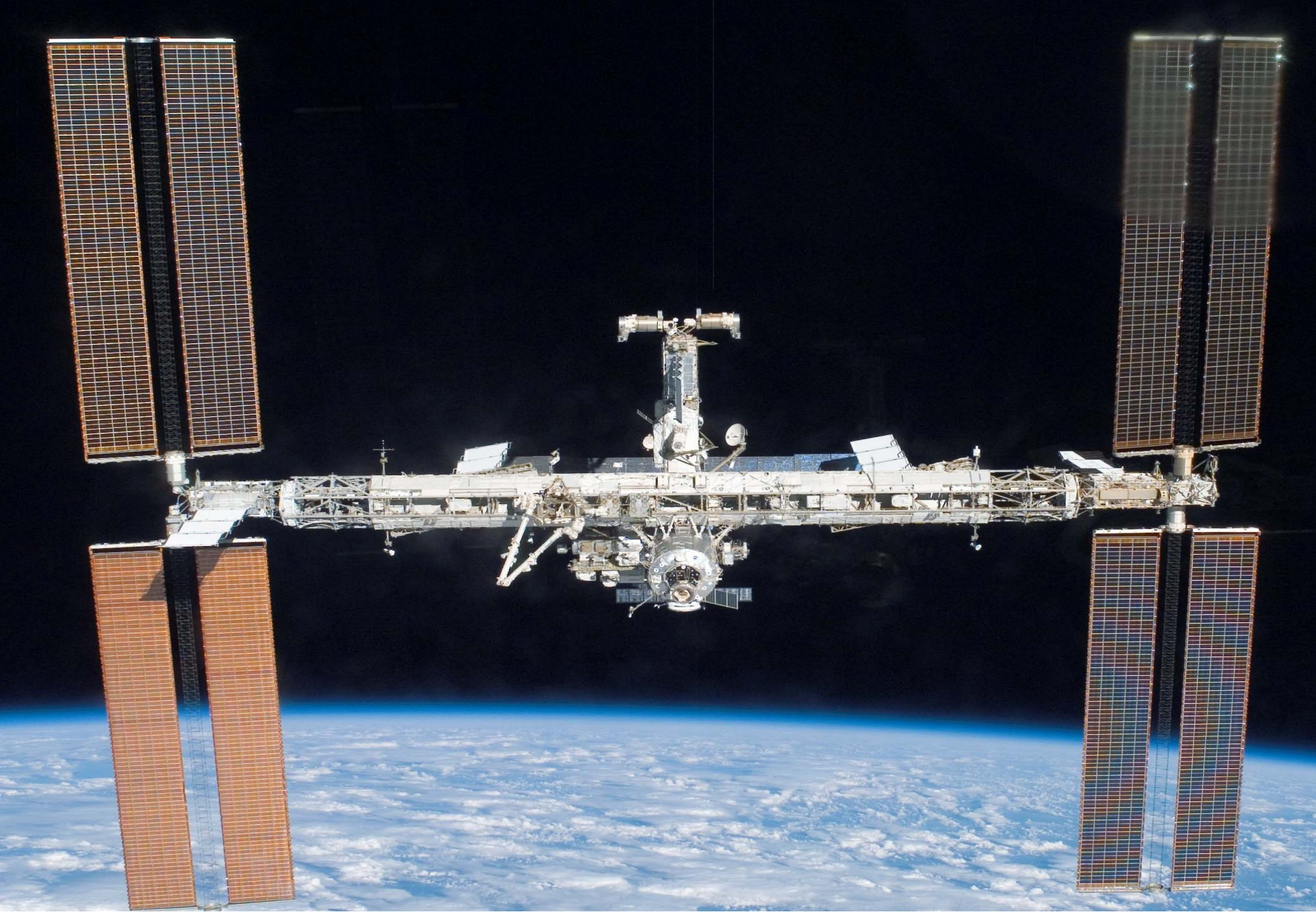
10 %

10 %

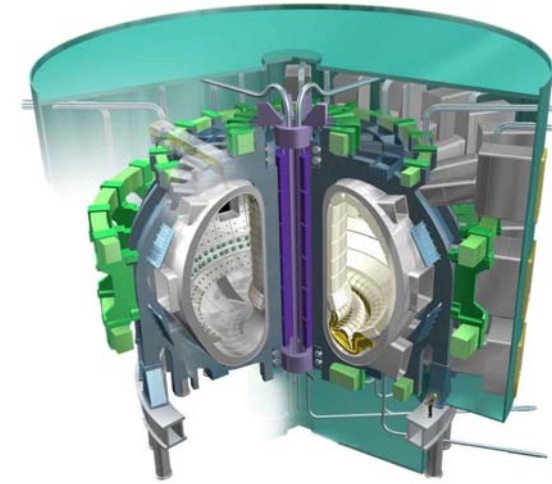
10 %

10 %





Would fusion be a sustainable energy?



Almost inexhaustible fuels (D-T millions / D-D billions of years)

Fuels in the oceans, available to all (30 grams of fuel for the energy of a whole life)

No chain reactions, no power run-away

Plasma at ~ atmospheric pressure, energy density ~ ambient air

1GWe reactor (~1 million people) only contains ~ 1 gram of fuel

No pollution, no greenhouse gases → marginal impact on health & climate

Wastes can be recycled after ~ 100 years, not a burden to the next generations

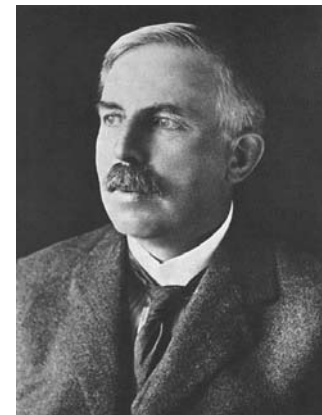
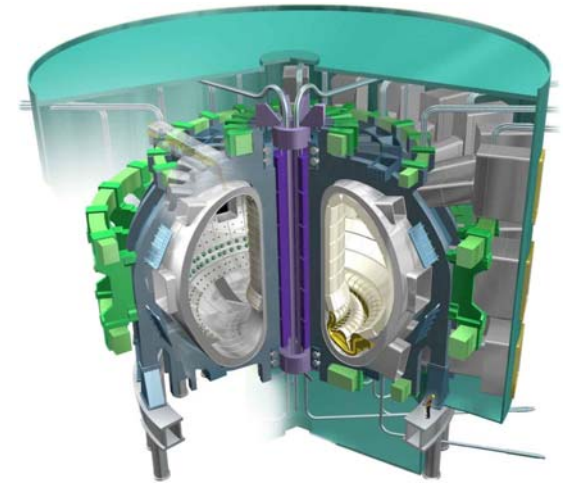
No risk of proliferation

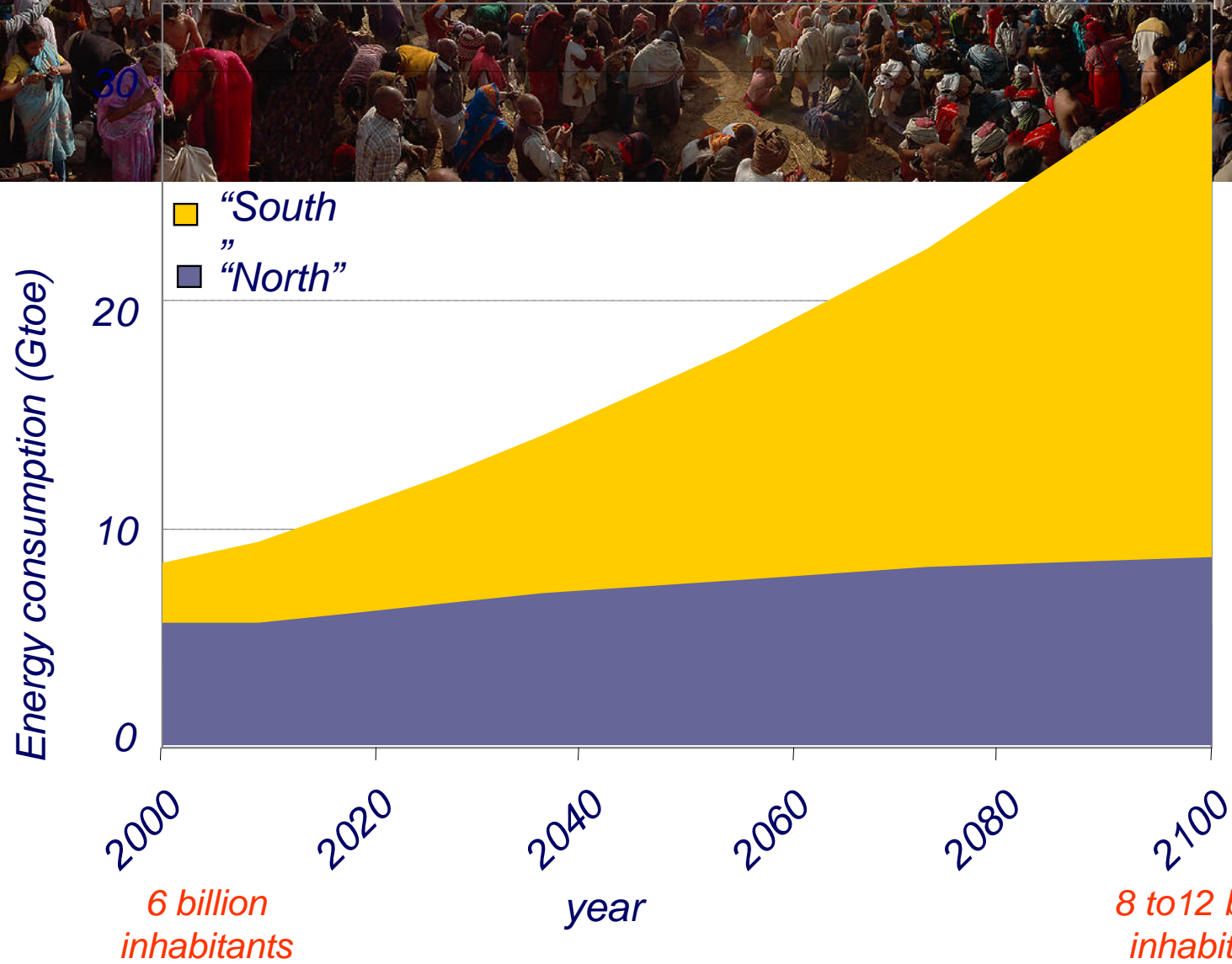
Fusion challenges

Self heated core (ITER : 70% reactor : 80-90%)

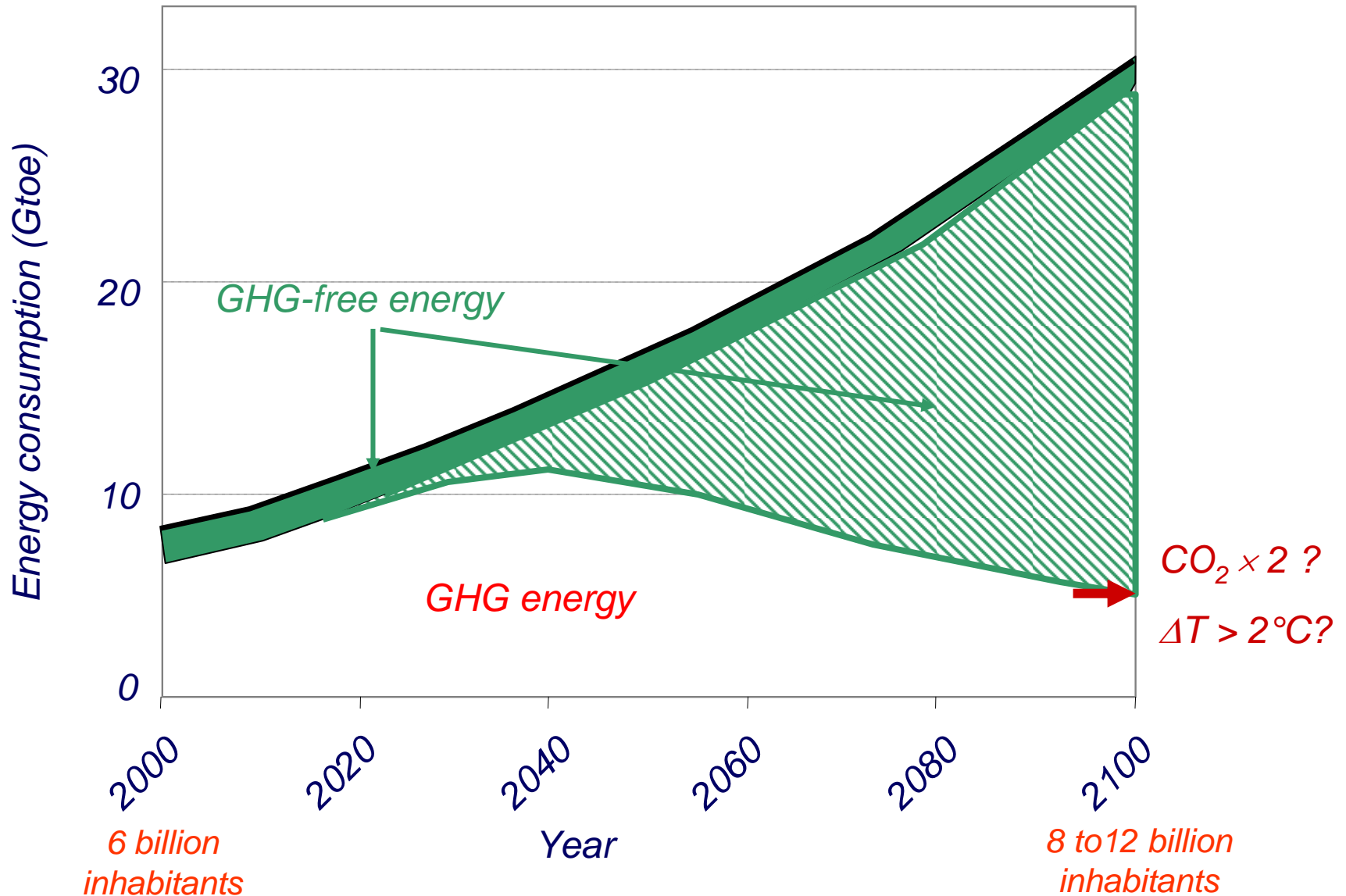
Materials (14 MeV neutrons, high heat fluxes)

" talking moonshine..." ?





The challenge of the 21st century?



~~*Sustainable development*~~

~~*Renewable energies*~~

Sustainable energy ?

Oxymoron?

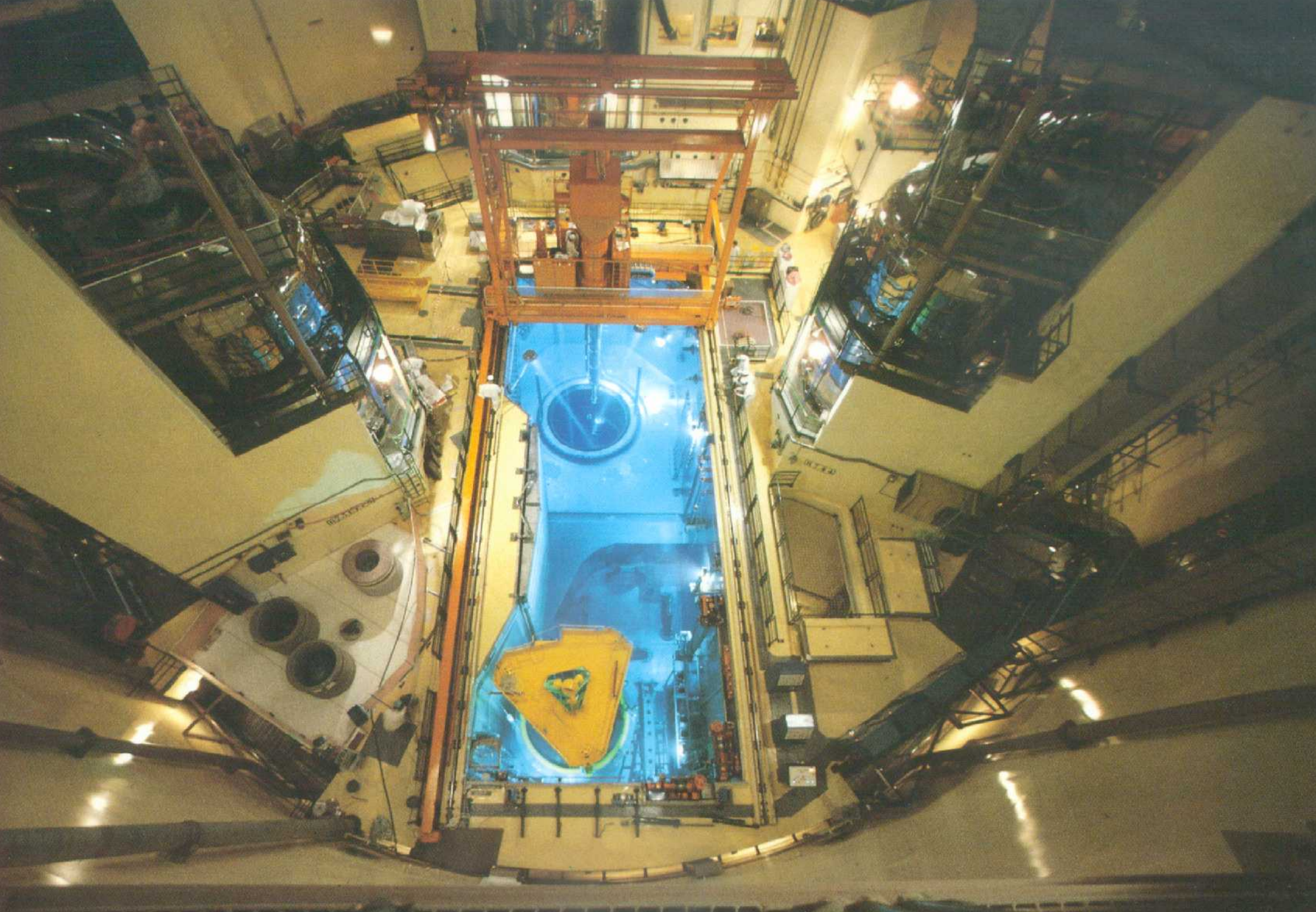
Oxymoron?



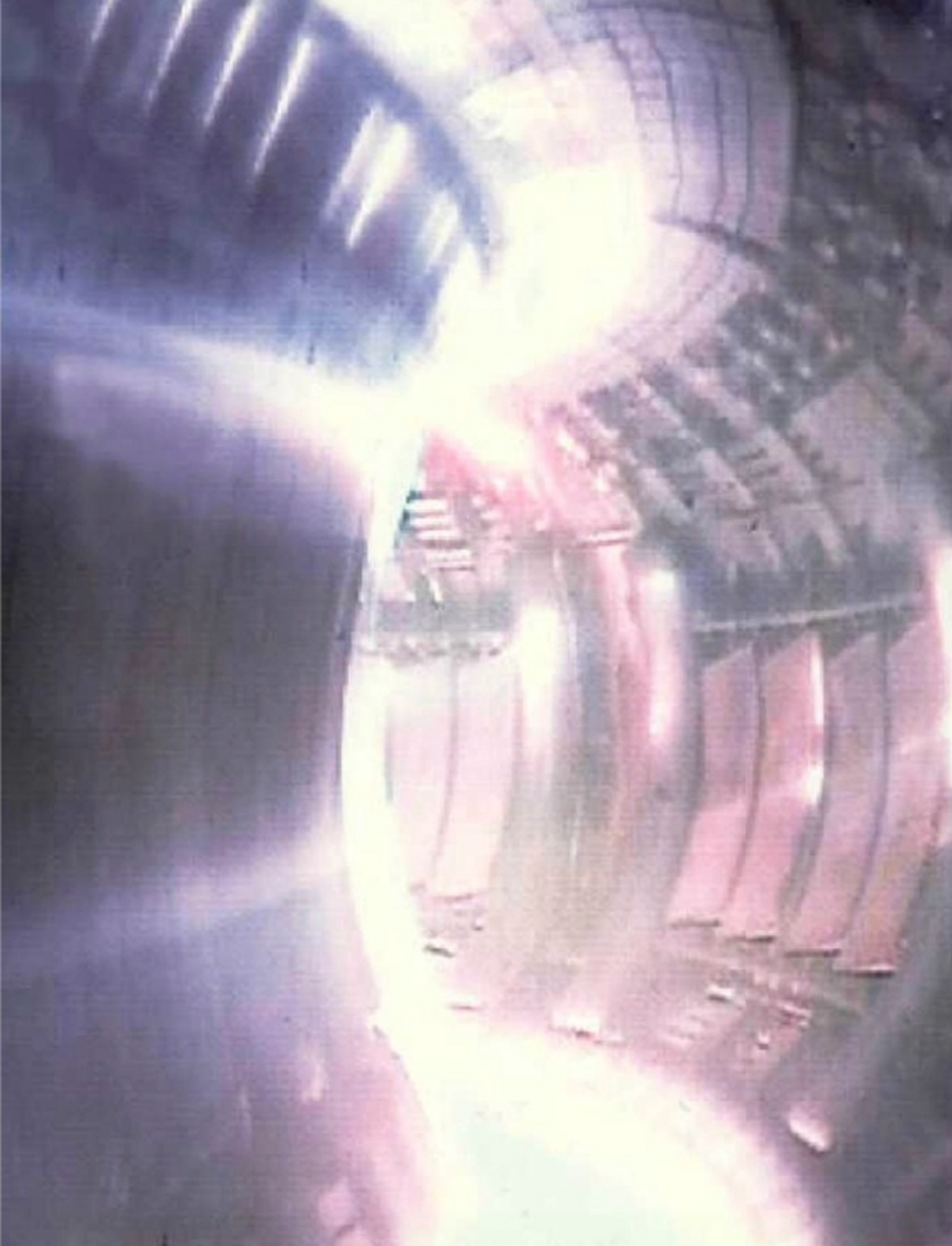
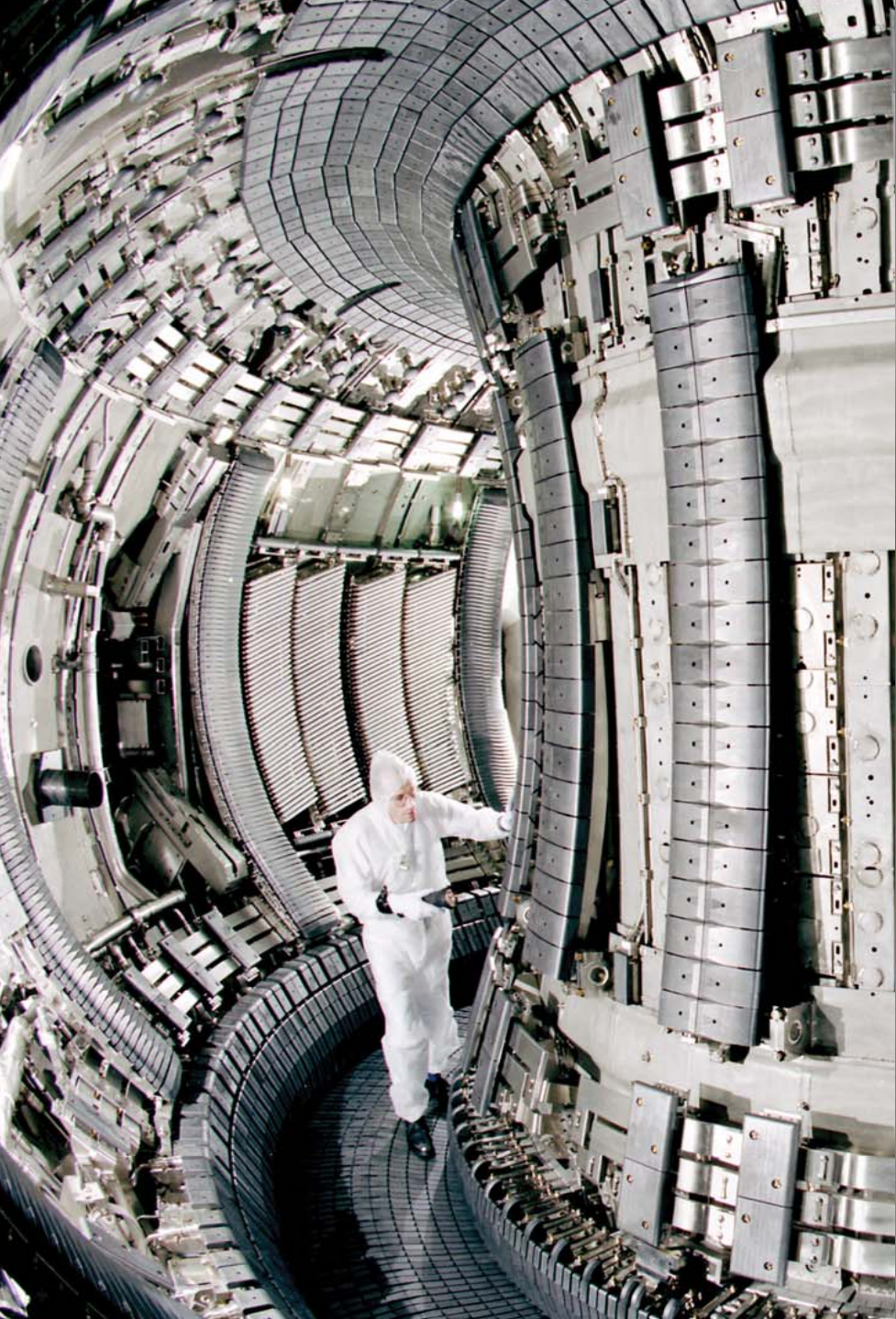


<1% uranium energy

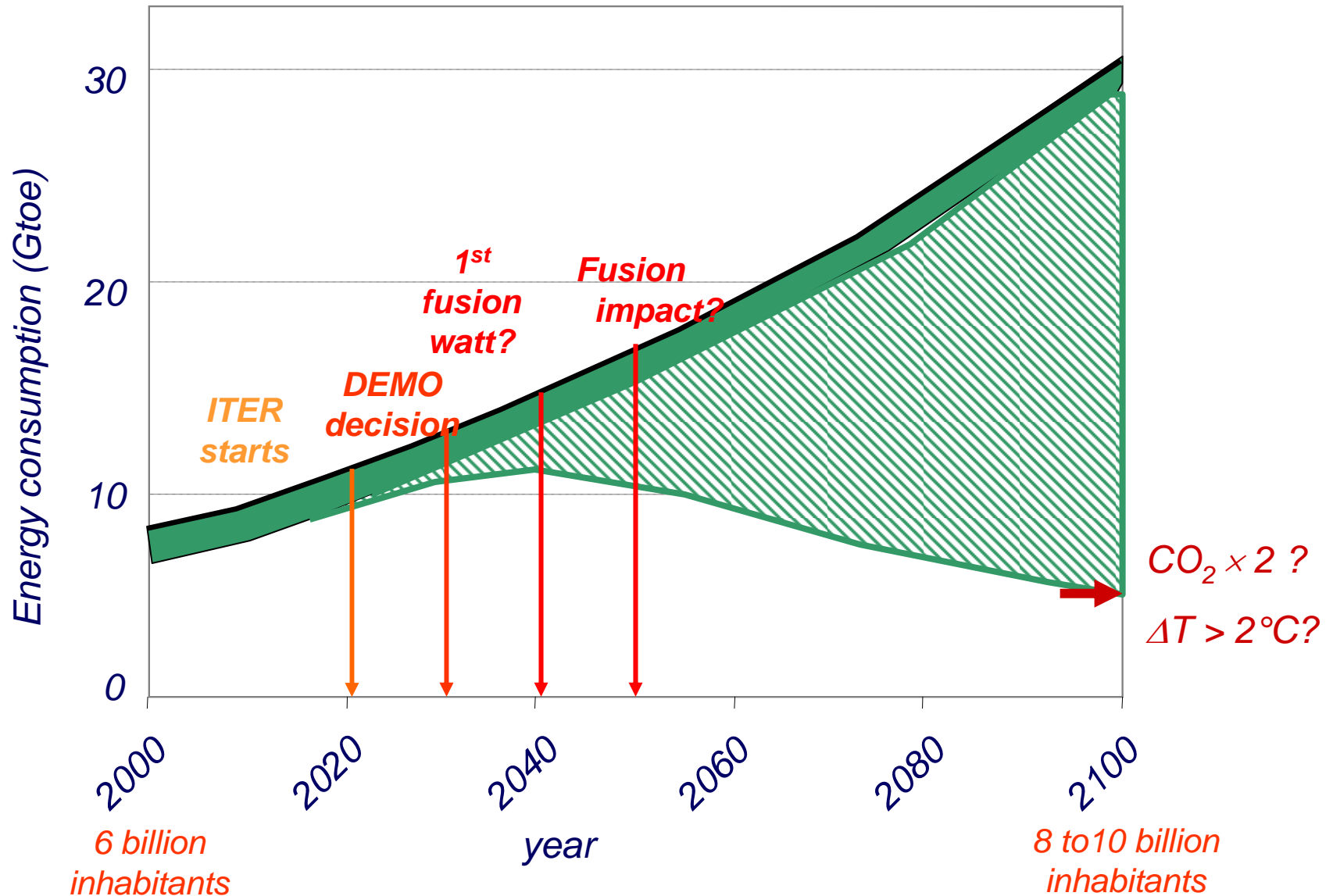
1st step non breeding fission





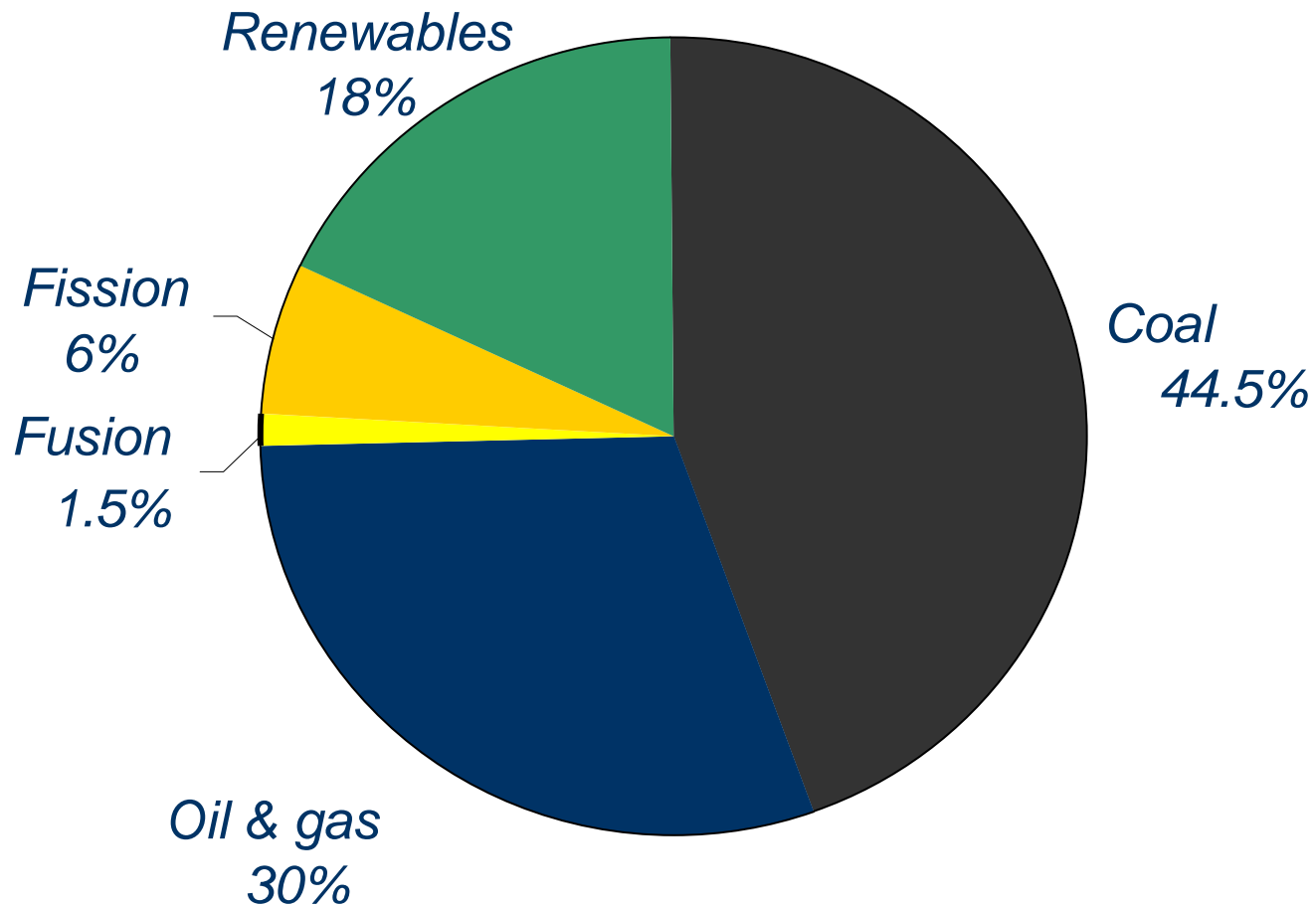


Fusion is the energy of the future and will always remains?

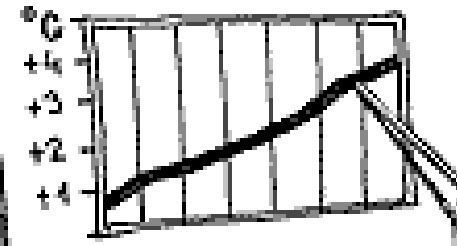


"...and we are blind to it "

R&D budgets and subsidies on energy in Europe ~ 30 billions €/year



Evolution of Temperatures NEXT 100 YEARS:



JOHANNESBURG
2002



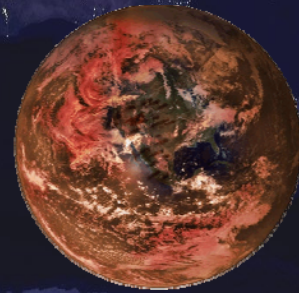
Evolution of the Market LAST 10 DAYS:



CHAPPATTE Iw' Herald Tribune



Earth, at night



www.itercad.org

www-fusion-magnetique.cea.fr
jean-marc.ane@cea.fr 04.42.25.46.75

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