



ITER Project Status

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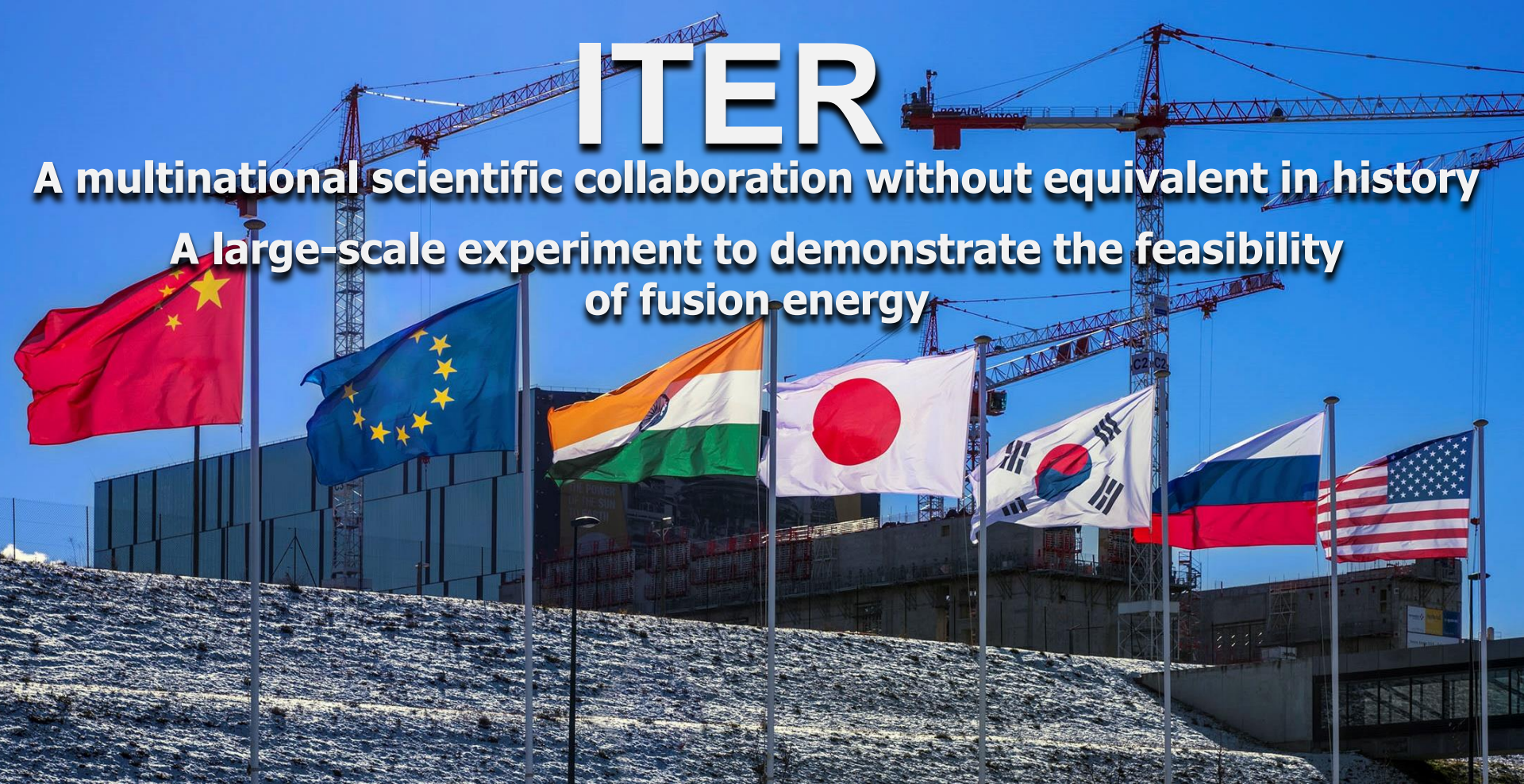
Chief Scientist

ITER Organization

ITER

A multinational scientific collaboration without equivalent in history

**A large-scale experiment to demonstrate the feasibility
of fusion energy**



Fusion in the Universe



- Fusion powers the Sun and stars.
- In a fusion reaction, two light atomic nuclei combine, form a heavier nucleus and release energy.
- The Big Challenge: to reproduce in a fusion machine (Tokamak*) a similar reaction on Earth.

* Tokamak: a Russian acronym for « Toroidal Chamber, Magnetic Coils »

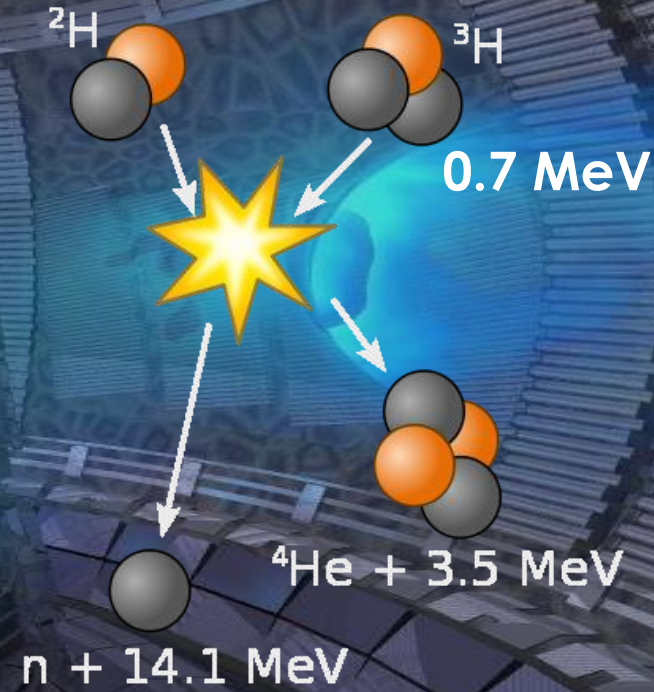
$$\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$$

A tiny loss of mass
A huge liberation of energy

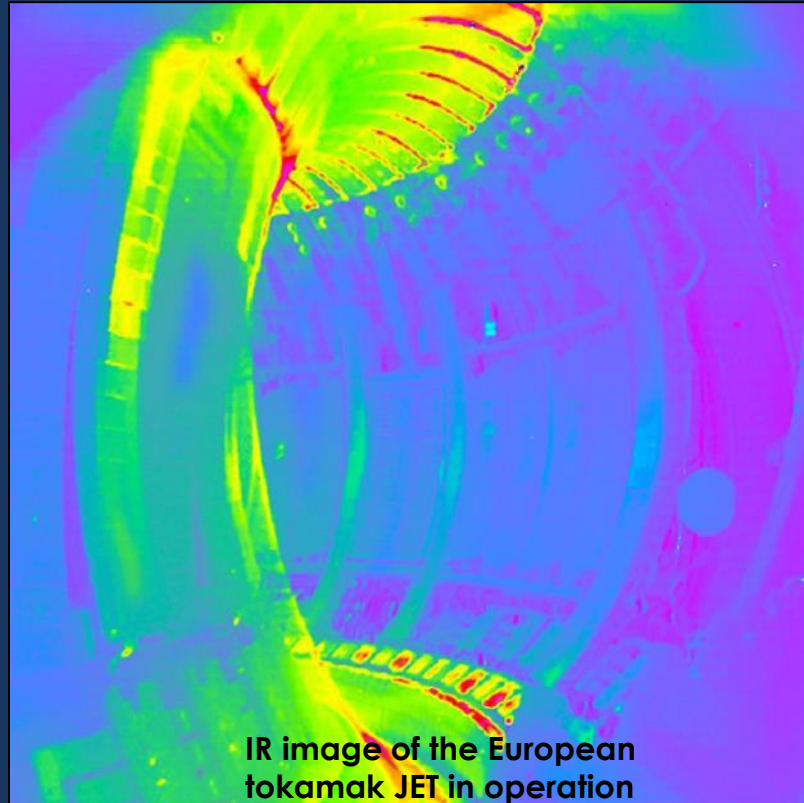
Fusion on Earth

1 gram of fusion fuels = 8 tons of oil

- A plasma of Deuterium + Tritium (hydrogen isotopes) is heated to more than 150 million °C.
- The hot plasma is shaped and confined by strong magnetic fields.
- Helium nuclei sustain burning plasma.
- Neutrons transfer their energy to the Blanket.
- In a fusion power plant, conventional steam generator, turbine and alternator will transform the heat into electricity.



Fusion's advantages



IR image of the European tokamak JET in operation

- **A new source of energy for predictable and potentially continuous or variable power complementary to renewable energies**
- **Safe, environmentally responsible**
- **Almost limitless supply of fuel for millions of years, widely distributed around the globe**
- **No CO² or other greenhouse gas emission**
- **No production of long-lasting high-activity radioactive waste**

ITER: from paper project to steel-and-concrete reality



November 1985

At the Geneva Summit President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachev give a decisive political push to an international collaboration on fusion “for the benefit of all mankind”...

August 2010

Construction works begin in earnest.



January 2007

Preparation works by France (clearing, levelling, etc.) begins on the 42-hectare ITER Platform.



Today

Construction on the ITER site and components manufacturing by the ITER Members are progressing in accordance with the 2016 baseline.

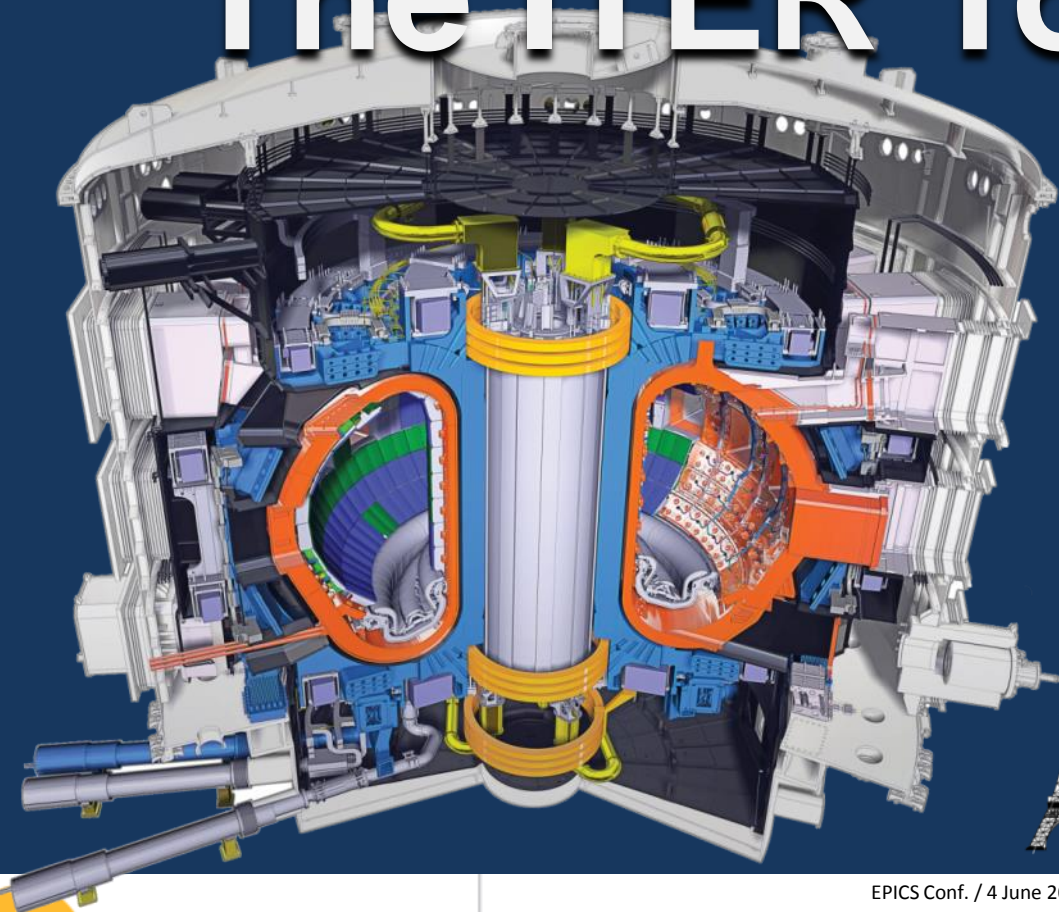
An integrated project:

Central Team & Seven Domestic Agencies

- The 7 ITER Members make cash and in-kind contributions (90%) to the ITER Project. They have established Domestic Agencies to handle the contracts to industry.
- The ITER Organization Central Team manages the ITER Project in close collaboration with the 7 Domestic Agencies.
- The ITER Members share all intellectual Property generated by the Project.



The ITER Tokamak



Vacuum Vessel: ~8 000 t.
TF Coils: 18 x ~360 t.
Central solenoid: ~1 000 t.
Total: ~23 000 t.

$R=6.2$ m, $a=2.0$ m
 $I_p=15$ MA, $B_T=5.3$ T



**3,5 times the
weight of the Eiffel
Tower!**

What Is the Mission of ITER?

“To demonstrate the scientific and technological feasibility of fusion energy for peaceful purposes”

- How can we claim we have done this?
- Achieve fusion power of 500 MW with $P_{\text{fus}}/P_{\text{in}} (\equiv Q) \geq 10$ for 300-500 s (i.e., stationary conditions)
- Aim at demonstrating steady-state operation with $Q \geq 5$
- Capable of advanced operational modes and a wide operating parameter space
- Achieve the minimum cost device that meets **all** the stated requirements

Why These Conditions?

- Fusion power of ~ 500 MW is the minimum for a power plant
- $Q \sim 10$ is the minimum for a power plant; also dominant self-heating for deuterium-tritium fusion
- Stationary conditions imply duration is not limited by physics, but hardware investment
- Direct comparison of inductive and steady-state scenarios in burning plasmas answers a key design question for the next step
- Wide parameter range requirement avoids a 'point solution'
- Minimum cost because ... why pay more?

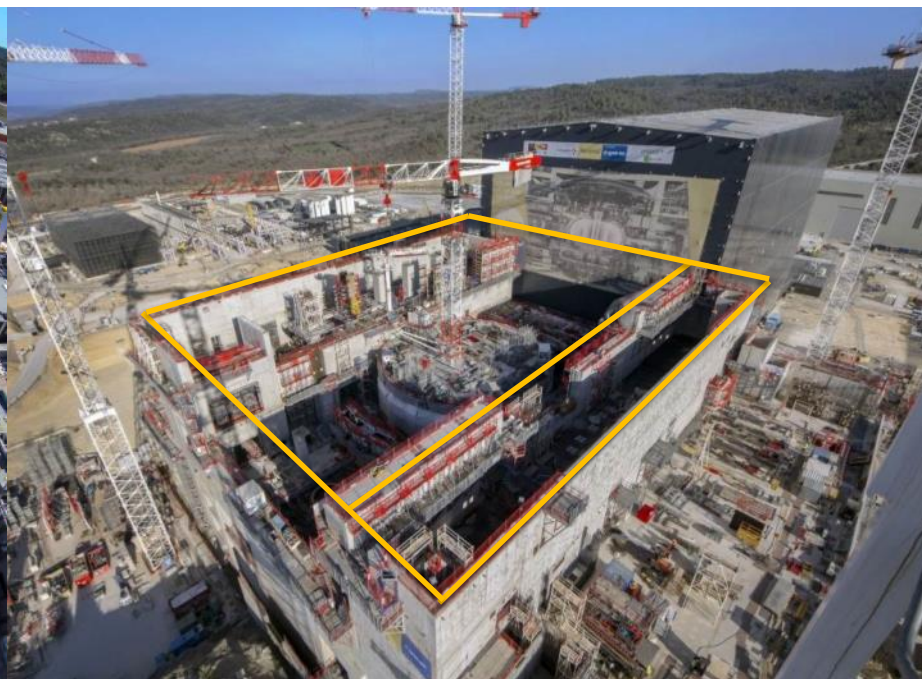
What Questions Will ITER Answer?

- **While we are confident in the design basis for ITER, it is still an experiment**
 - This means operation of ITER as envisioned in the design basis will validate (or invalidate) its design basis
 - **Is magnetic fusion reasonable as an energy source?**
- **In the time between now and ITER DT operation, simulation capability will continue to advance**
 - This means operation of ITER will validate (or invalidate) the physics and assumptions in a variety of simulations
 - **Is magnetic fusion predictable?**

Tokamak Complex Construction Progressing



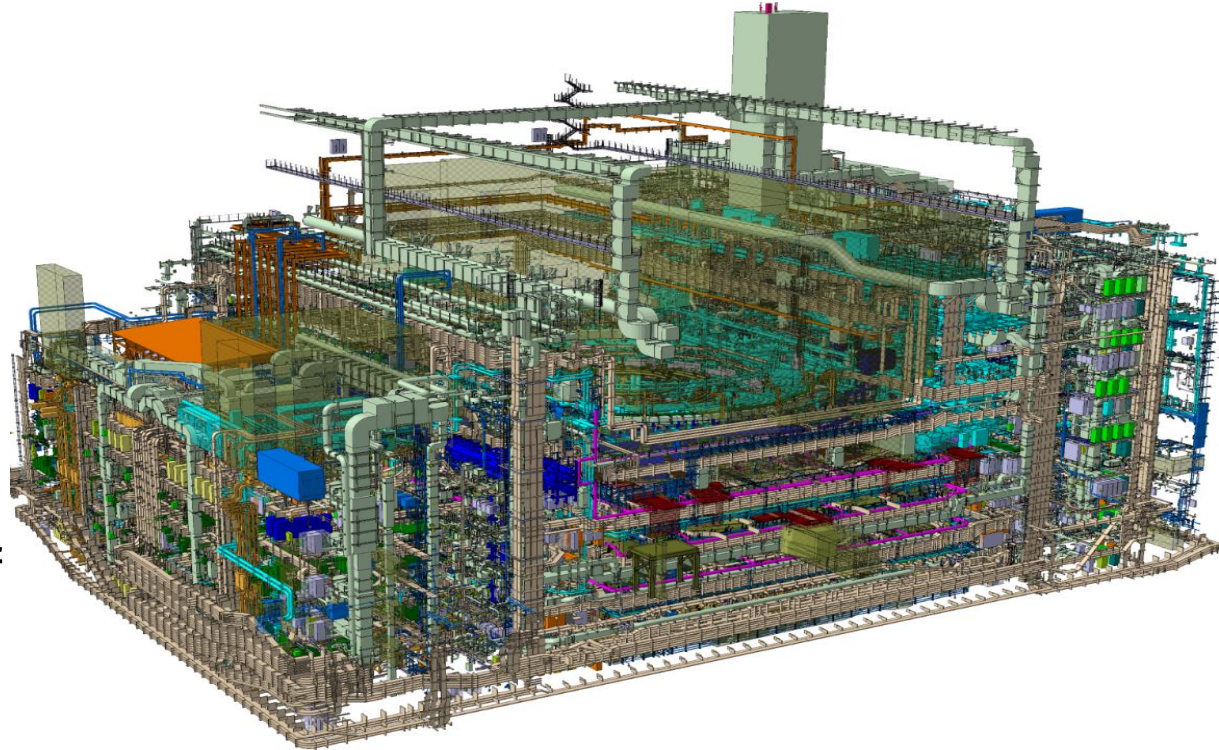
April 2018



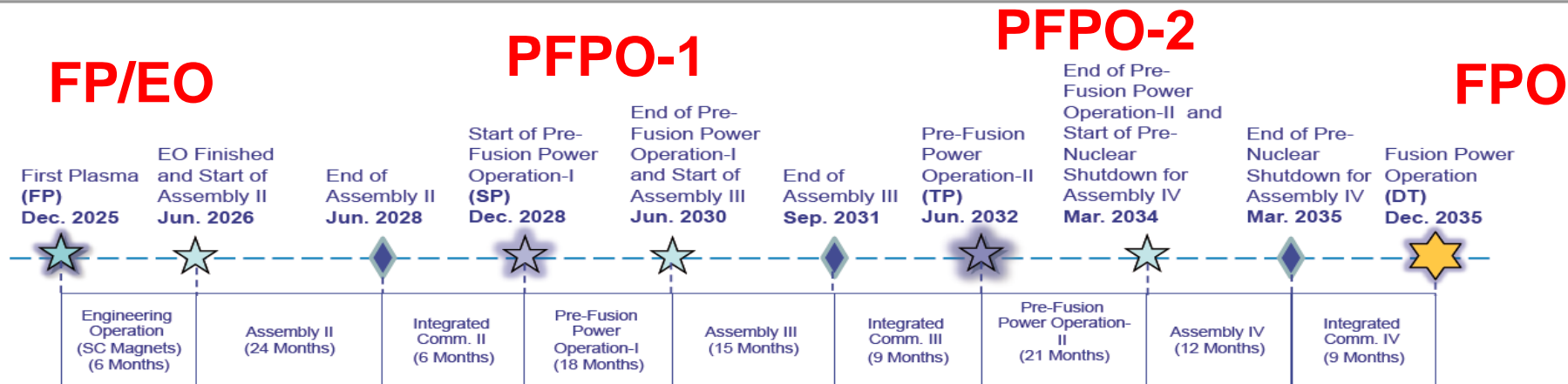
March 2019

Challenges of Assembly

- Revised construction strategy endorsed by ITER Council
 - Allows more flexibility to deal with delivery timing
 - Regulatory hold point in 2020
- Significant integration issues for installation of services in the tokamak building



A “Staged Approach” to Full Operating Capacity

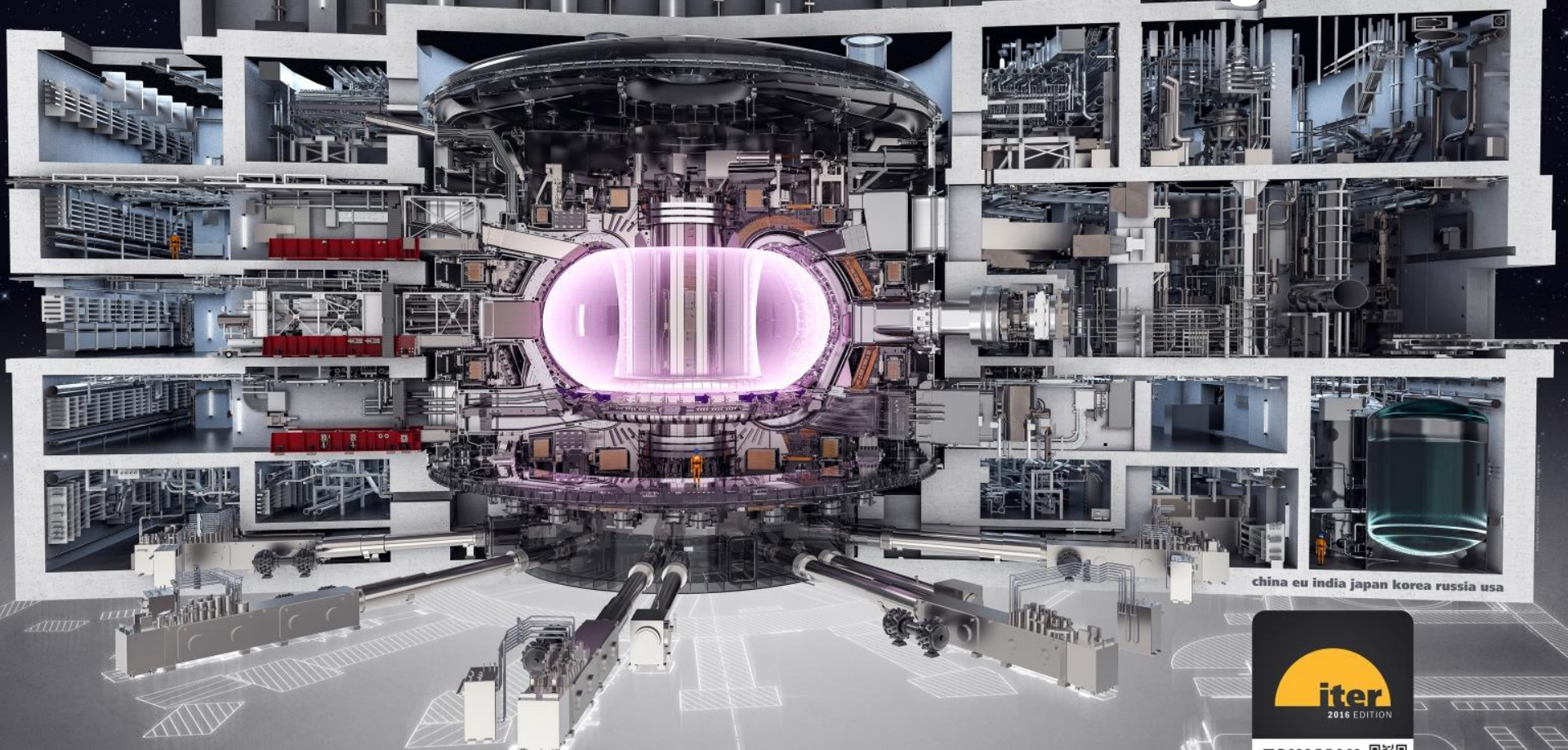


- Extensive interactions among the ITER Organization and Domestic Agencies to finalize revised baseline schedule (2015-6)
 - Schedule estimates through First Plasma (2025) up to DT operation (2035) consistent with Members’ budget and technical constraints
- Required a new ITER Research Plan (completed in 2017)

Challenges Ahead Until Construction Completion

- ❑ ITER Organization, Domestic Agencies and suppliers working as a team with a **strong project culture**
- ❑ Strict respect by suppliers for **quality and safety requirements**
- ❑ Strict respect by all stakeholders for the **schedule requirements**, in particular for the **required delivery dates** for materials and equipment on the ITER site
- ❑ Reliable and fully **integrated assembly/construction sequences** on ITER site
- ❑ Contracting with high-performing and experienced companies for the **assembly activities** in the Tokamak Complex
- ❑ Setting in place a well-suited organization in charge of **commissioning**
- ❑ Setting in place a well-suited organization to conceive and execute the **progressive take-over of the machine**, ultimately for its operation and maintenance
- ❑ **Timely, reliable availability of the planned and committed resources from the seven ITER Members**

ITER Will Be The First Look At Burning Plasma



china eu india japan korea russia usa