### Fusion Reactor Technology II (459.761, 3 Credits)

**Prof. Dr. Yong-Su Na** (32-206, Tel. 880-7204)

### Contents

Week 1. Review of Tokamak Reactor Concept

Week 2-4. Tokamak Reactor Critical Issues

- Week 6. Blanket Concept
- Week 7. First Wall Loading and Wall Impurity Effects

Week 8. Blanket Neutronics and Energetics

Week 9. Radioactivation

Week 10. Blanket Structure and Breeding Materials

Week 11. Types of Blanket in ITER and DEMO

Week 13. Plasma Facing Components

Week 14. Fuel Cycle System

# Issues and prospects for confinement performance





### **L-H transition threshold power**



# Improved confinement suitable for the steady-state operation



7

## Improved confinement suitable for the steady-state operation





### Improved confinement suitable for the steady-state operation



### β-limit and optimisation of the MHD stability



- Fundamental elements for the  $\beta_N$ -limit
- 1. Current profile
- 2. Pressure profile
- 3. Plasma shape
- 4. Stabilising wall
- 5. Resistive instability



with higher peakedness in ITER and DEMO

12

### 3. Plasma shape



• ITER designed to enable a high  $\delta$ , 0.35-0.4

13



- Wall stabilising effect remarkable for RS plasmas
- Stabilisation of RWM
- plasma rotation
- corrective magnetic field canceling the perturbed magnetic field by the instability

#### 5. Resistive instabilities



 In quasi-SS discharges, β<sub>N</sub> is lower than the ideal MHD limit due to appearance of resistive MHD instabilities (JT-60U)

#### 6. Heat and Particle control using the ELMs



• Type II ELMs at high triangularity and in a high safety factor regime



#### **Confinement of energetic particles**

- Heating by energetic particles (alpha particles)
- Ripple loss
- Alfven eigenmodes (AE)



• The slowing-down time of energetic ions agrees well with classical estimate.

- The diffusion coefficient of energetic particles is consistent with the NC model.
- orbit averaging
- Small TAE due to small  $\beta_\alpha$

