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#### Stellarators contribute to the EU fusion energy roadmap



Donné, Morris: European Research Roadmap to the Realization of Fusion Energy https://www.euro-fusion.org/fileadmin/user\_upload/EUROfusion/Documents/2018\_Research\_roadmap\_long\_version\_01.pdf Wendelstein

#### Stellarators solve the challenge of steady state operation

Transient Free - No need for ELM control Inherently Non-Inductive - No need for current drive Disruption Free - No need for disruption mitigation schemes

Physics is baked-in - Costs are in the design not the operation

No Greenwald Density Limit - High density lower temperature operation is possible

Stable power detachment demonstrated - minimal control systems needed









Located in Greifswald Germany, W7-X began operation in 2015 and is now in its fourth experimental campaign.

**Design criteria** 

R<sub>major</sub>= 5.5 m

a<sub>minor</sub> = 0.5 m

Volume =  $27 \text{ m}^3$ 



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Design criteria

1. Module coil design feasibility -  $\checkmark$ 



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#### Design criteria

- 1. Module coil design feasibility  $\checkmark$
- 2. Good magnetic flux surfaces ✓



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#### **Design criteria**

- 1. Module coil design feasibility  $\checkmark$
- 2. Good magnetic flux surfaces  $\checkmark$
- 3. Reduced neoclassical transport (1/nu-regime) -√



R<sub>major</sub>= 5.5 m

a<sub>minor</sub> = 0.5 m

Volume =  $27 \text{ m}^3$ 

**P**<sub>ECRH</sub> = 10 MW, **P**<sub>NBI</sub>=20 MW, **P**<sub>ICRH</sub>=1.5 MW

Wendelsteir



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#### **Design criteria**

- 1. Module coil design feasibility  $\checkmark$
- 2. Good magnetic flux surfaces  $\checkmark$
- 3. Reduced neoclassical transport (1/nu-regime) -✓
- 4. Small bootstrap current ✓



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- 1. Module coil design feasibility ✓
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- 4. Small bootstrap current ✓
- 5. Island divertor for steady-state exhaust  $\checkmark$



R<sub>major</sub>= 5.5 m a<sub>minor</sub> = 0.5 m Volume = 27 m<sup>3</sup>

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Wendelstei



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- 4. Small bootstrap current ✓
- 5. Island divertor for steady-state exhaust  $\checkmark$
- 6. Finite <ß>~5% stability

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#### Design criteria

- 1. Module coil design feasibility  $\checkmark$
- 2. Good magnetic flux surfaces  $\checkmark$
- 3. Reduced neoclassical transport (1/nu-regime) -✓
- 4. Small bootstrap current ✓
- 5. Island divertor for steady-state exhaust  $\checkmark$
- 6. Finite <ß>~5% stability
- 7. Improved fast ion confinement

R<sub>major</sub>= 5.5 m

a<sub>minor</sub> = 0.5 m

**Volume = 27 m<sup>3</sup>** 

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P<sub>ECRH</sub> = 10 MW, P<sub>NBI</sub>=20 MW, P<sub>ICRH</sub>=1.5 MW
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# Technology development has been key to the success of W7-X



- Plant-like system data acquisition
  - Continuous along with pulsed data
- Long pulse diagnostic development
  - Active cooling, ECRH stray radiation, activation
- Long pulse heating and fueling technology
  - 1 MW Gyrotrons (1.5 MW in development)
  - Steady-state pellet injector
  - Divertor gas valves for steady-state detachment
- Neural networks for fast analysis
  - Equilibrium, fast profile inference, divertor safety



US contributions to W7-X play a large role in both achieving the goals of W7-X along with furthering technological development for future US based long-pulse machines.

# W7-X research is brining the stellarator reactor concept to maturity



- Confinement scalings are being expanded through experimentation
- The PROCESS systems code allows for costing of stellarator reactors
- Technologies for steady state operation are being developed and tested on W7-X
- Predictive codes are being validated against data on W7-X



Stellarators provide a risk-averse approach to reactor design