

MIRA: a Multiphysics Approach to Designing a Fusion Power Plant

F. Franza (KIT), L.V. Boccaccini (KIT), E. Fable (IPP), I. Landman (KIT), I.A. Maione (KIT), S. Petschanyi (KIT), R. Stieglitz (KIT), H. Zohm (IPP)

VIRTUAL 28th IAEA FUSION ENERGY CONFERENCE, 10-15 May, 2021



*28th IAEA Fusion
Energy Conference
(FEC 2020)*

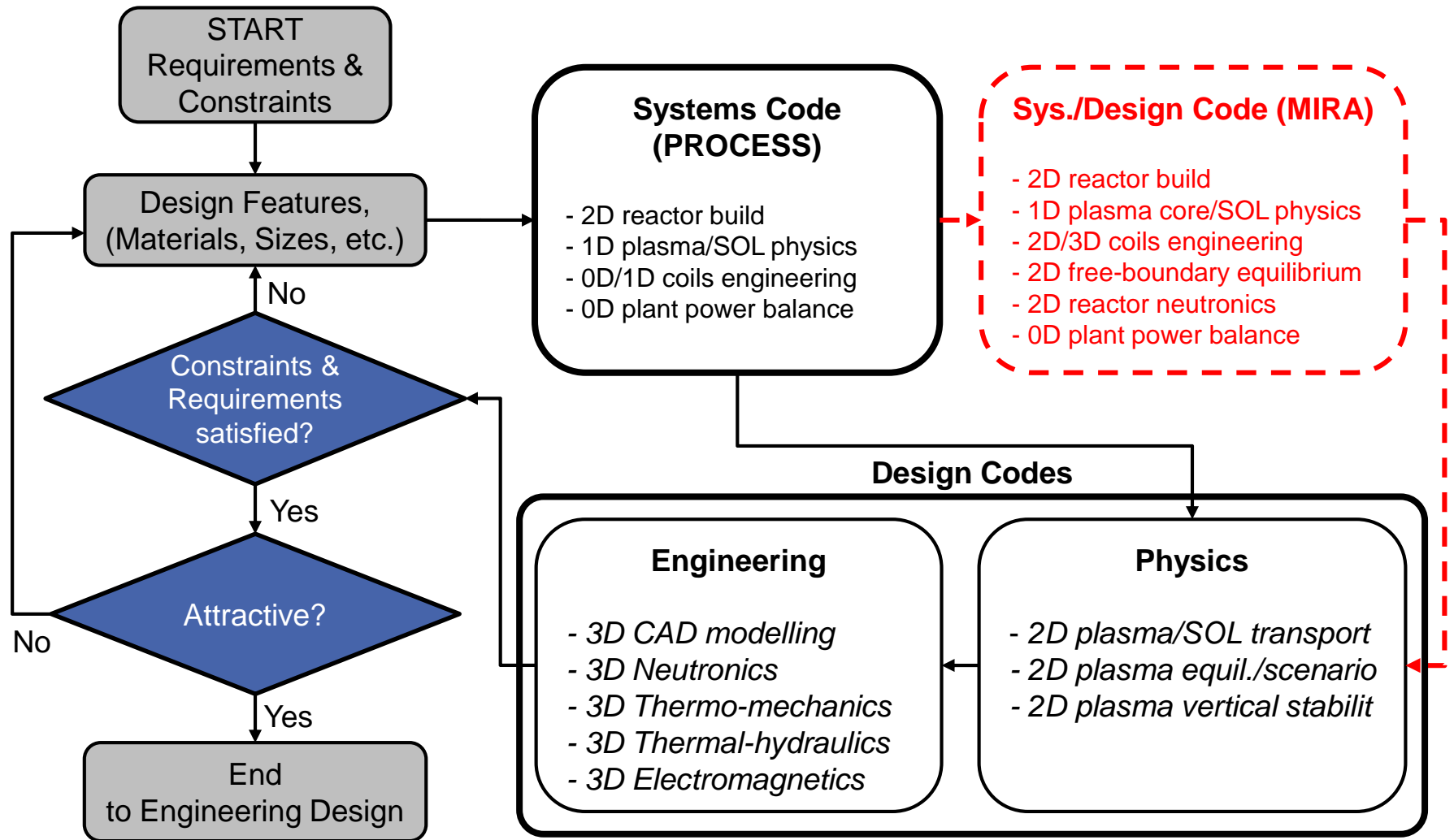
Fusion Reactors' System Codes

- Major challenges of fusion energy
 - Physics → High confinement and stable plasma operational regime
 - Technology → Plasma heating, blanket, divertor, magnet coils
 - **Integrated Plant Design → System Codes**
- General definition based on existing fusion system codes

A tool where all reactor components are simulated by means of simplified models, often zero dimensional, aiming to explore all possible configurations and setting the physics and engineering requirements and constraints to be simultaneously met.
- Presently available system codes (0D/1D)
 - **PROCESS**, SYCOMORE → Reference codes for EU-DEMO analysis
 - ARIES (USA), KSC (Korea), TPC (Japan)

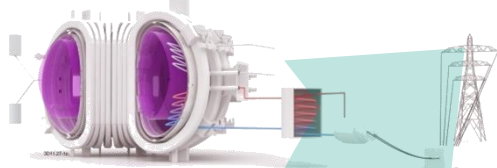


Conceptual Design of the EU-DEMO Reactor



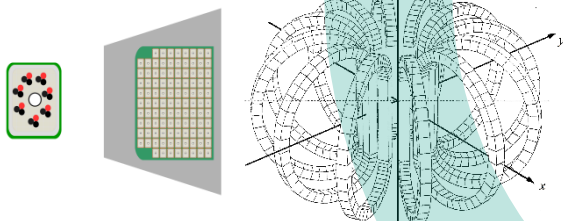
Modular Integrated Reactor Analysis (MIRA)

Reactor Integration into Plant System



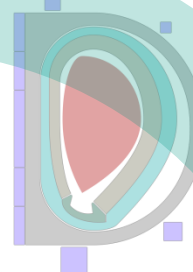
- Integral plant power balance
- Reactor pulse characterization

Reactor Magnetics



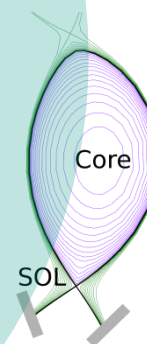
- 3D magnetostatics
 - Magnetic field, force, energy
 - Toroidal field ripple
- Conductor design

Reactor Architecture



- 2D geometric construction
- Blanket material composition
- Coil cable technology

Magnetic Equilibrium & Core/SOL Physics



- 2D free-boundary equilibrium
- Plasma power, particle, current integral balance

MIRA Multiphysics Approach

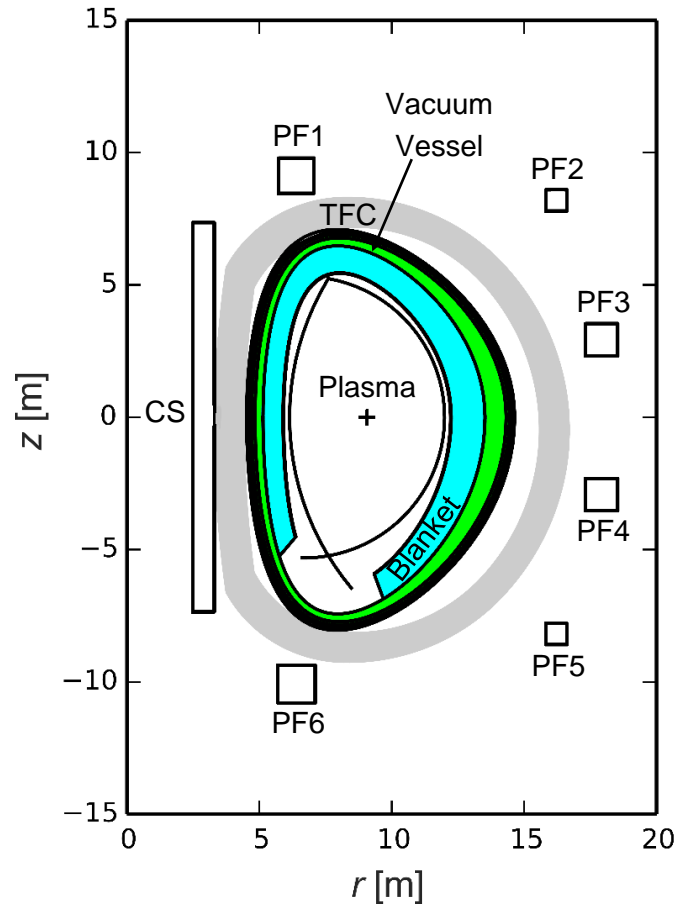
Reactor neutronics

- 2D n- γ plasma chamber
- 1D n- γ reactor
- TBR, nuclear heating
- Neutron shielding, dpa

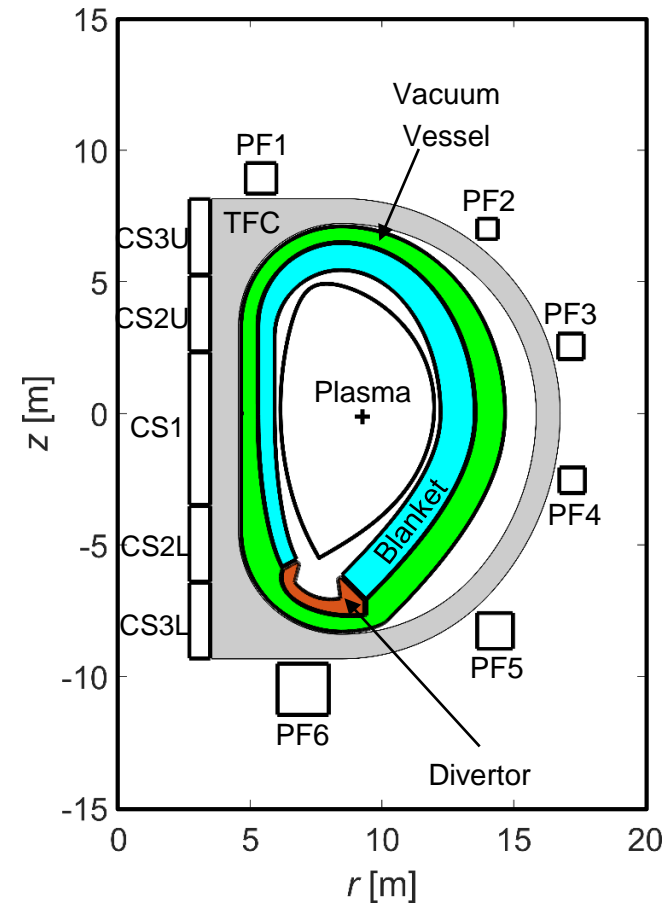


Reactor Architecture

PROCESS, EU-DEMO 2015



MIRA, EU-DEMO 2015



Motivation & Goals



Approach & Application

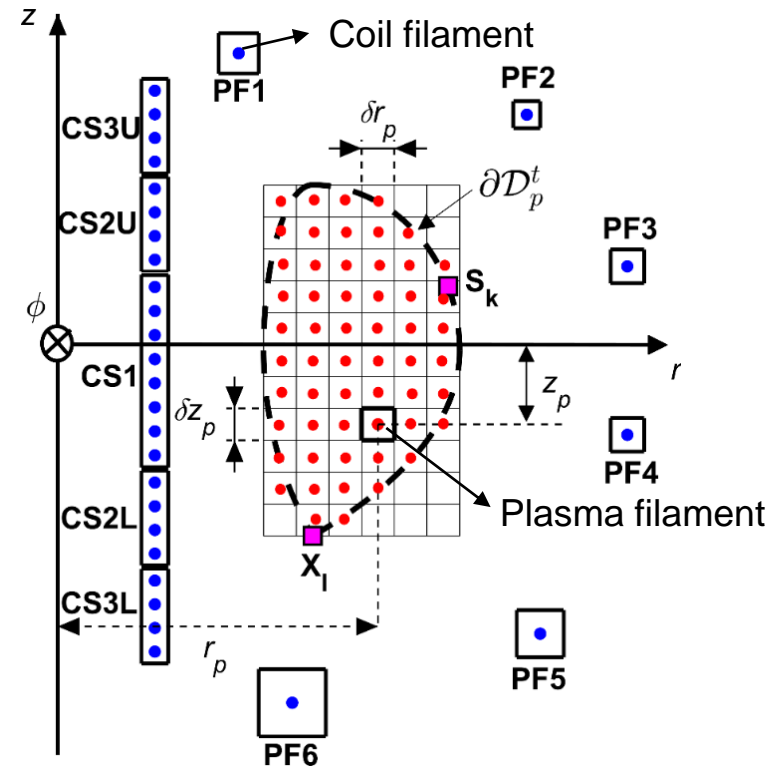
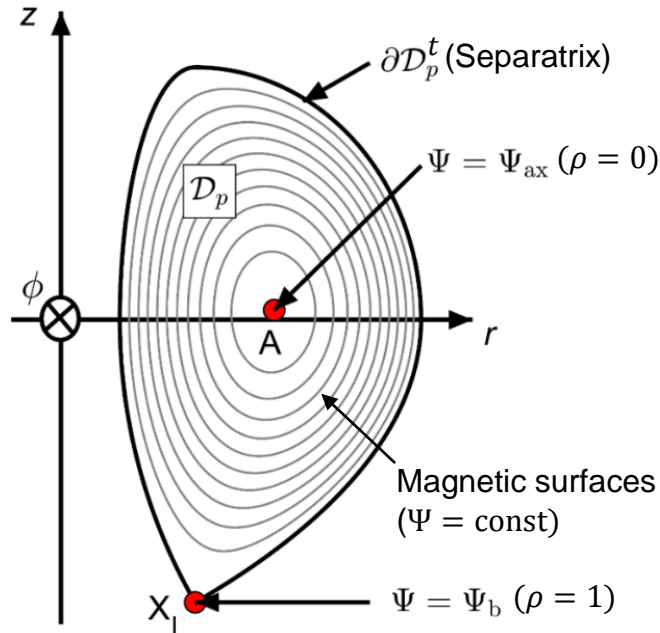


Design improvements



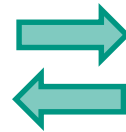
Conclusion & Outlook

Free-Boundary Magnetic Equilibrium



Solve Grad-Shafranov Equation

$$\begin{cases} \Delta^* \Psi(r, z) = -2\pi r \mu_0 J_\phi(p, I_p, q, B_t) \\ \Psi|_{\partial D_p^t} = \Psi_b \end{cases}$$



Find PF/CS coils currents s.t.

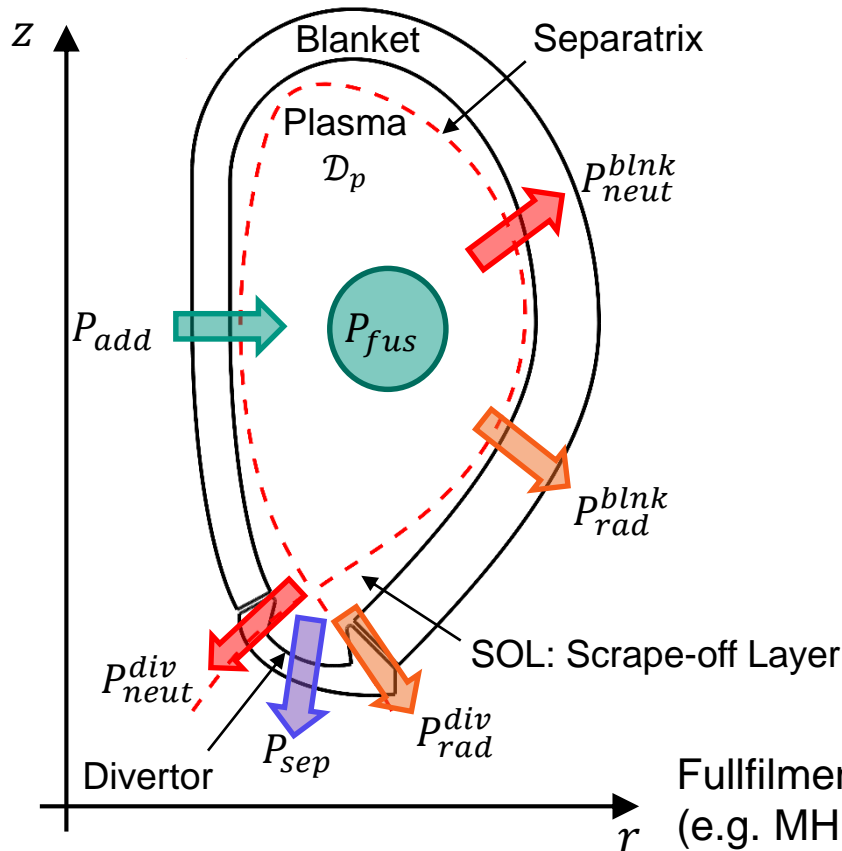
- Shaping requirement $\Psi(\mathbf{S}_k) \rightarrow \Psi_b^t$
- Null field constraint at lower x-point \mathbf{X}_1
- Current, field, vertical force coil constraints



Core/SOL Plasma Physics

Steady state core power balance

$$P_{fus} + P_{add} = P_{neut} + P_{rad} + P_{sep}$$

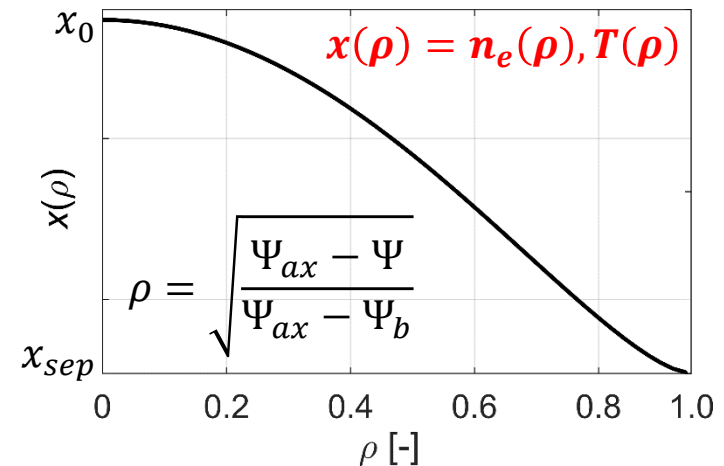


Fusion power

$$P_{fus} = P_{\alpha} + P_{neut} \propto \int_{D_p} n_e^2(\rho) \langle \sigma v(T(\rho)) \rangle dV$$

Plasma profiles' parametrization

- n_e : Electron density
- T : Temperature

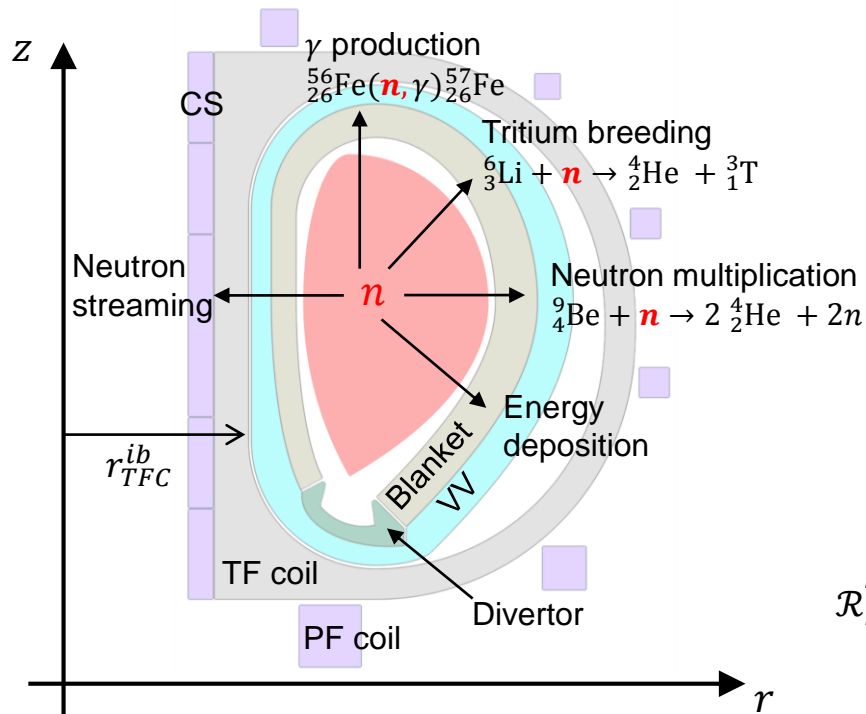


Fullfilment of plasma operational limits

(e.g. MHD stability, H-mode operation, divertor protection)



Reactor neutronics



Boltzmann Transport Equation (BTE)

$$\hat{H} \psi(\mathbf{r}, \Omega, E) = q_{neut}(\mathbf{r}) \rightarrow \text{core physics}$$

$$\phi(\mathbf{r}, E) = \int \psi(\mathbf{r}, \Omega, E) d\Omega \rightarrow \text{scalar flux density}$$

Tritium Breeding Ratio

$$\text{TBR} \propto \frac{1}{P_{fus}} \iint \Sigma_{n \rightarrow T}^{Li}(\mathbf{r}, E) \phi(\mathbf{r}, E) dE d\mathbf{r} \geq 1.05$$

Neutron shielding

$$\mathcal{R}_{heat, peak}^{TFC} = \int_0^{+\infty} k_{heat}(r_{TFC}^{ib}, E) \phi(r_{TFC}^{ib}, E) dE \leq 50 \text{ W/m}^3$$

Reactor neutronics not available in PROCESS \rightarrow blanket radial build fixed

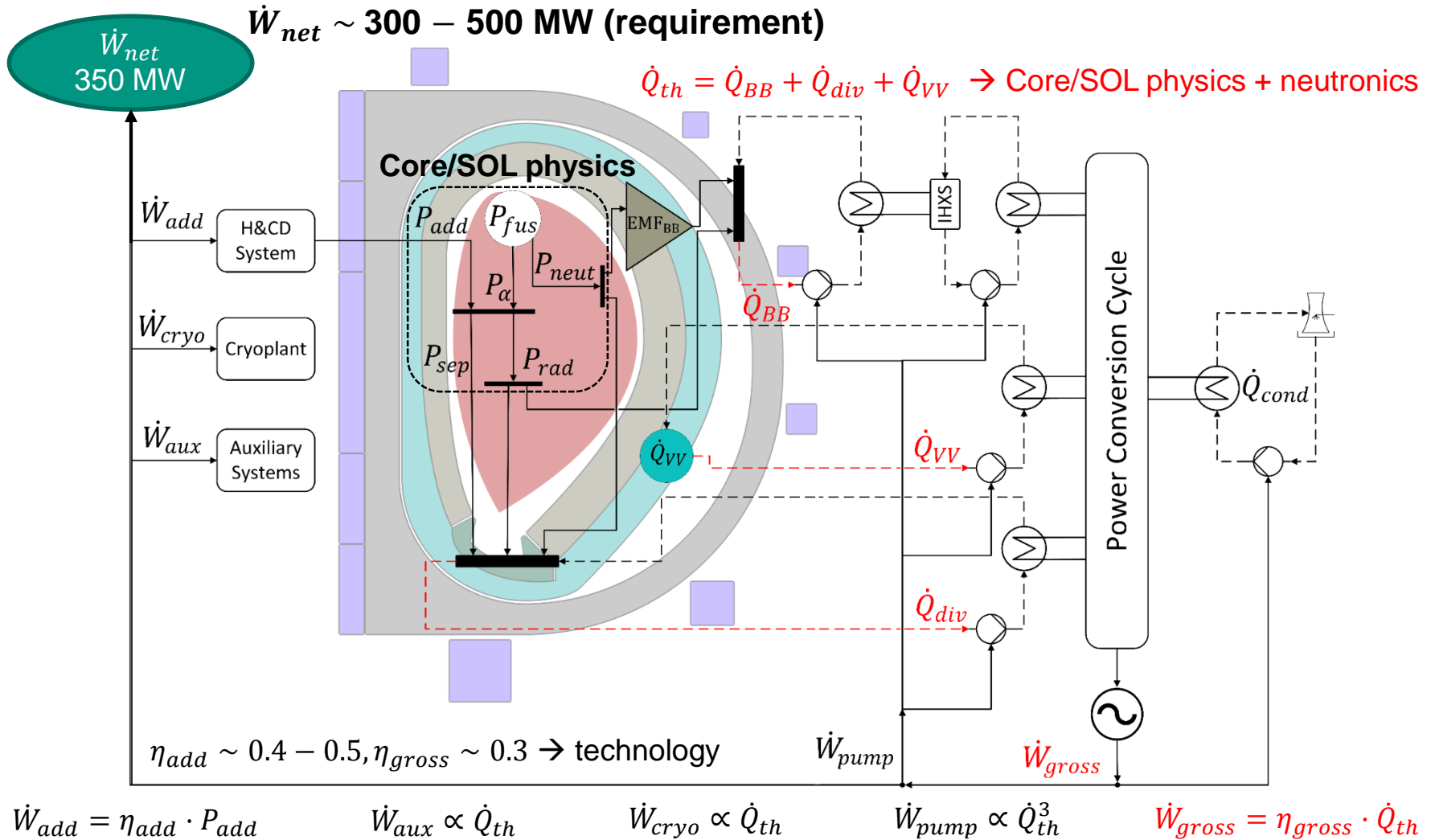
EU-DEMO 2015 blanket designs

- HCPB: Helium-Cooled Pebble Beds
- WCLL: Water-Cooled Lithium-Lead

Requirement	MIRA (HCPB)	MIRA (WCLL)
TBR [-] ≥ 1.05	1.20	1.14



Integral Plant Power Balance



Motivation & Goals ➤ Approach & Application ➤ Design improvements ➤ Conclusion & Outlook

Plasma Burn Time

$$\tau_{burn} \approx \tau_{flat} = \frac{\overbrace{\Psi_{BD} - \Psi_{RU} - \Psi_{b,EOF}}^{\Psi_{b,SOF}}}{U_{loop}} \geq 2 \text{ hr}$$

MIRA (2D free-boundary equilibrium)

PROCESS (0D magnetic flux conservation)

- Plasma loop voltage $U_{loop} \sim R_p I_p \rightarrow$ core plasma physics
- Flux consumed at ramp-up $\Psi_{RU} \rightarrow$ Ejima scaling
- $\Psi_{BD} \rightarrow$ max value with respect to
 - Breakdown stray field requirements
 - PF/CS coils tech. constraints
- $\Psi_{b,EOF} \rightarrow$ min value with respect to
 - Plasma shaping requirements
 - PF/CS coils tech. constraints

$$\Psi_{BD} \sim \pi r_{CS}^2 B_{max,CS}$$

$$\Psi_{b,EOF} \sim -\pi r_{CS}^2 B_{max,CS}$$

	Requirement	MIRA (2D)	PROCESS (0D)
Burn time τ_{burn} [hr]	≥ 2	1.81	2.00

Motivation & Goals



Approach & Application



Design improvements



Conclusion & Outlook

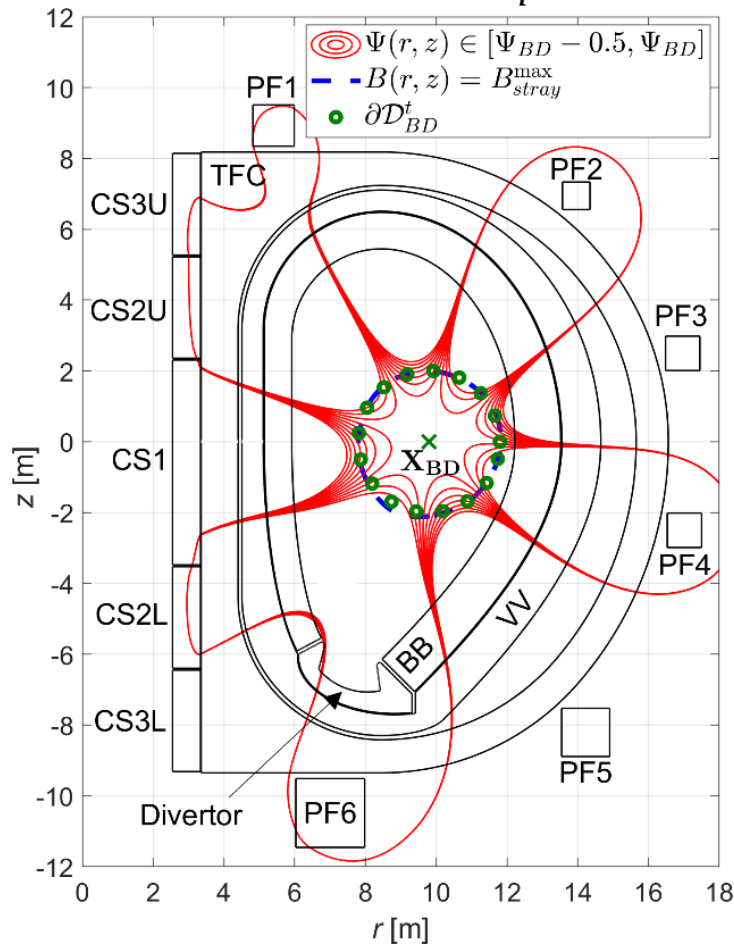
Summary of MIRA analysis - EU-DEMO 2015

Parameter [unit]	MIRA	PROCESS	Type
Plasma major radius [m]	9.07	9.07	I
Plasma aspect ratio [-]	3.1	3.1	I
Toroidal field at plasma center [T]	5.49	5.67	O
Plasma current [MA]	19.26	19.60	O
Fusion power [MW]	2037	2037	DT \approx 2000
Radiation power [MW]	304.2	305.5	O
Additional heating power [MW]	50	50	DT \approx 50
Transport loss across the separatrix [MW]	154.1	154.2	O
Tritium Breeding Ratio (TBR) (HCPB/WCLL) [-]	1.20/1.14	n.a.	DT \geq 1.05
Total thermal power (HCPB/WCLL) [MW]	2624/2371	2436	O
Net electric power (HCPB/WCLL) [MW]	365/350	500	DT \sim 300-500
Plasma Burn time [hr]	1.81	2.00	DT \geq 2 hr

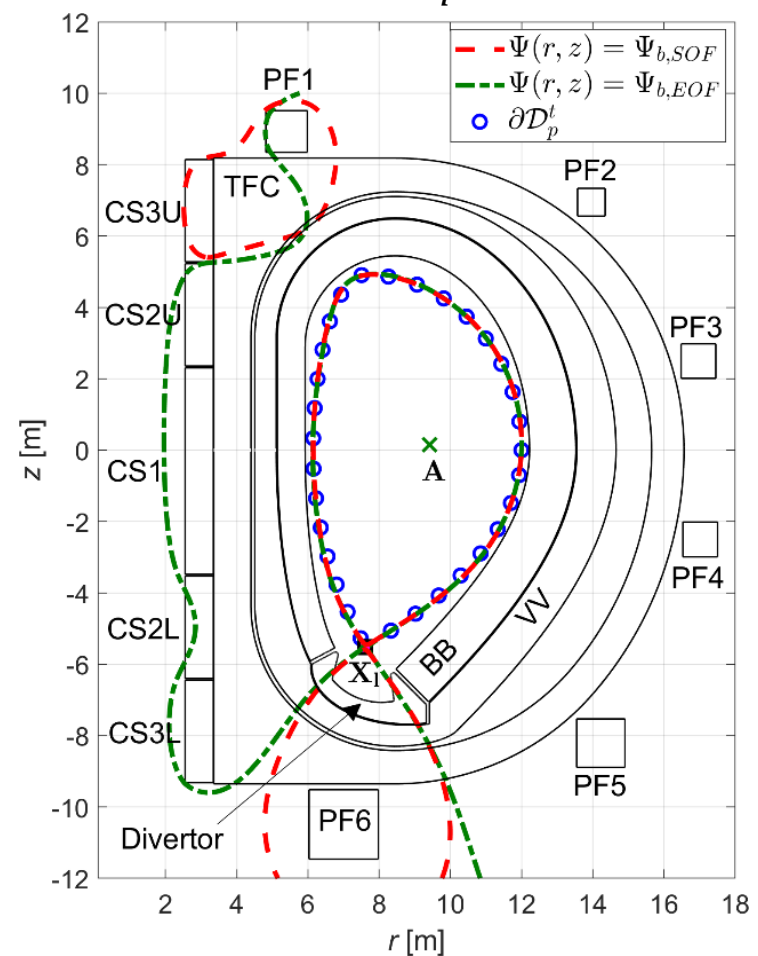


Breakdown & Flat-top Magnetic Configurations

Plasma breakdown, $I_p = 0$ MA



Plasma flat-top, $I_p = 19.26$ MA



Motivation & Goals



Approach & Application



Design improvements

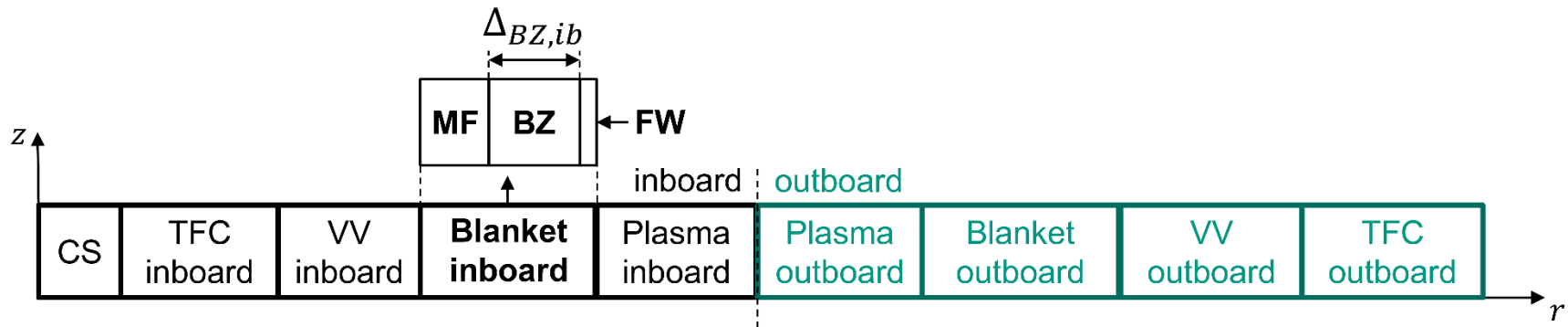


Conclusion & Outlook

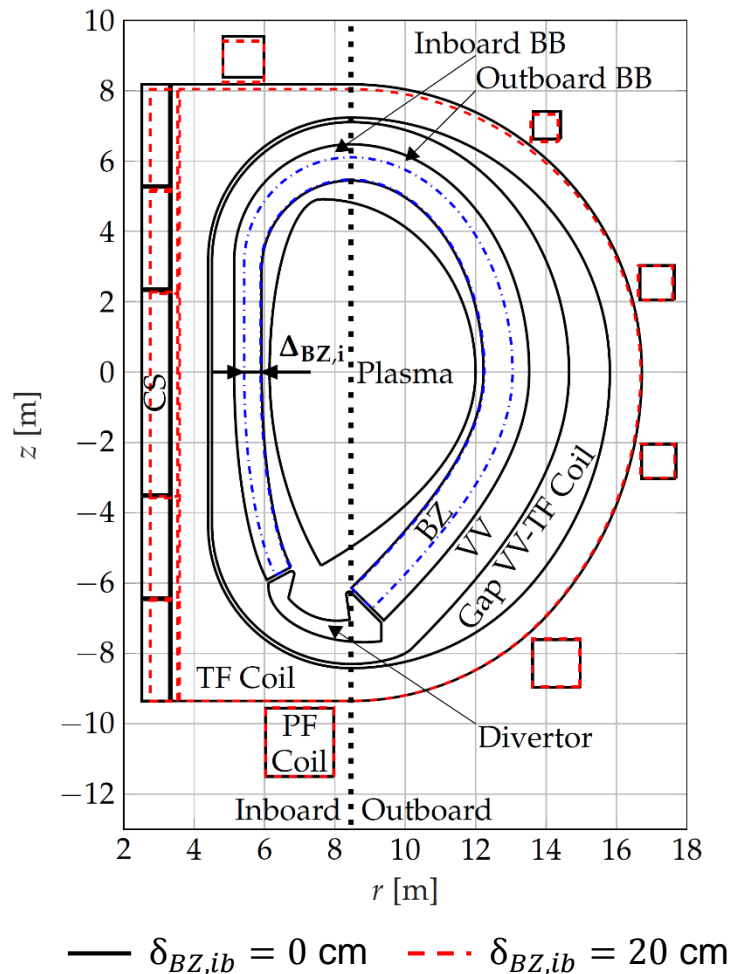
Improvements of EU-DEMO 2015 Baseline

- MIRA analysis of DEMO 2015 baseline issued by PROCESS
 - $\tau_{burn} = 1.81 \text{ hr}$ → violation of long pulse requirement ($\tau_{burn} \geq 2 \text{ hr}$)
 - TBR = 1.20 (HCPB), 1.14 (WCLL) → exploitable margin (TBR ≥ 1.05)

- Mitigating strategy: reduction of **inboard blanket thickness**
 - CS closer to plasma → increase of τ_{burn}
 - Reduction of material inventories → cost benefits



Parametric Scan of Inboard BZ Thickness

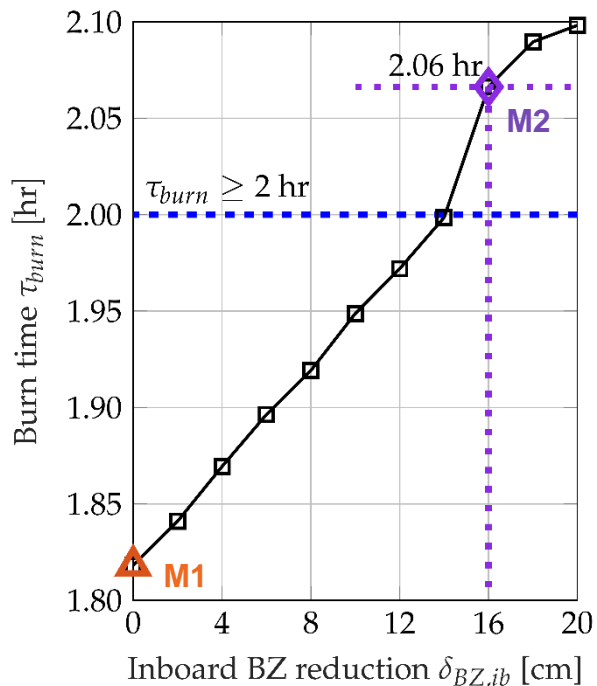


- Reduction of inboard BZ thickness $\Delta_{BZ,ib}$
- EU-DEMO 2015 reference blanket designs
 - HCPB $\Delta_{BZ,ib}^{BL} = 23 \text{ cm}$, TBR = 1.20
 - WCLL $\Delta_{BZ,ib}^{BL} = 47 \text{ cm}$, TBR = 1.14
- Relative thickness $\delta_{BZ,ib} = \Delta_{BZ,ib}^{BL} - \Delta_{BZ,ib}$
 - $\delta_{BZ,ib} = [0, 20] \text{ cm}$
 - Top thickness \rightarrow (inboard + outboard) / 2
- Major magnet coils implications
 - Inward shift of CS
 - Inward shift of inboard TF coil leg
 - Breeding, shielding and flux linkage effects

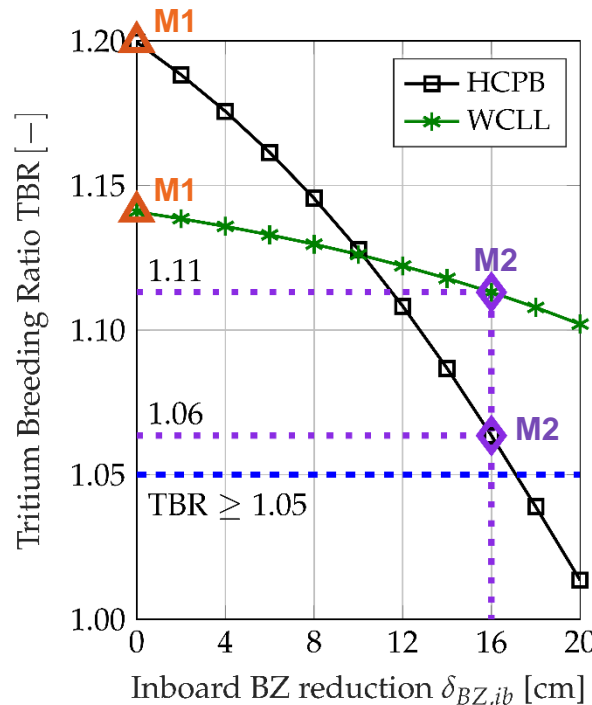


Parametric Scan of Inboard BZ Thickness

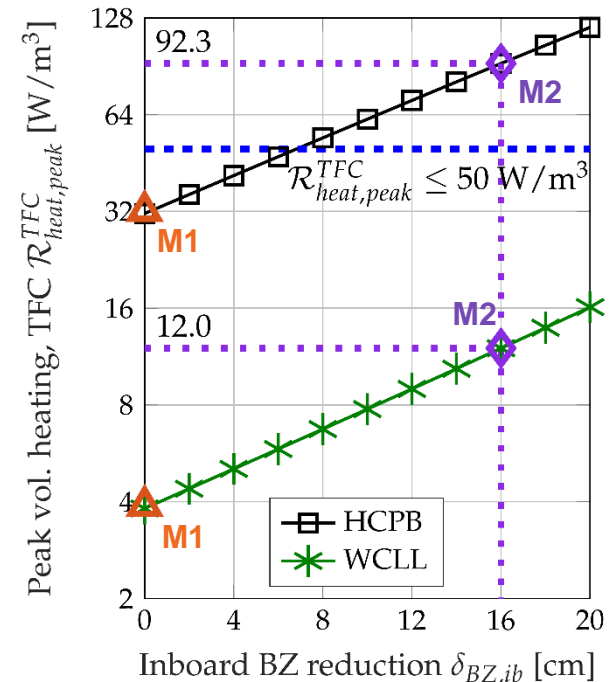
Plasma burn time



Tritium Breeding Ratio



Peak nuclear heating at inboard TFC



MIRA DEMO Design Point (M1)
($\delta_{BZ,ib} = 0$ cm)



MIRA DEMO Design Point (M2)
($\delta_{BZ,ib} = 16$ cm)



Conclusion & Outlook

Achievements

- High-fidelity fusion system/design code MIRA
- Enhanced physics & engineering modelling → from 0D/1D to 2D/3D
- Refined mathematical representation of key reactor parameters
- Improved EU-DEMO 2015 reactor design

	Req./ Const.	DEMO 2015 PROCESS	DEMO 2015 MIRA	Improved DEMO 2015 MIRA
Plasma burn time [hr]	≥ 2	2.00	1.81	2.04
Tritium Breeding Ratio [-]	≥ 1.05	None	1.16	1.11

Outlook

- EUROfusion, TSVV Task 14: *Multi-Fidelity Systems Code for DEMO*
Development of BLUEMIRA → BLUEPRINT (CCFE) + MIRA (KIT)
- Further system modelling and global optimization methods

