Overview of the Present Progresses and Activities on the Chinese Fusion Engineering Test Reactor

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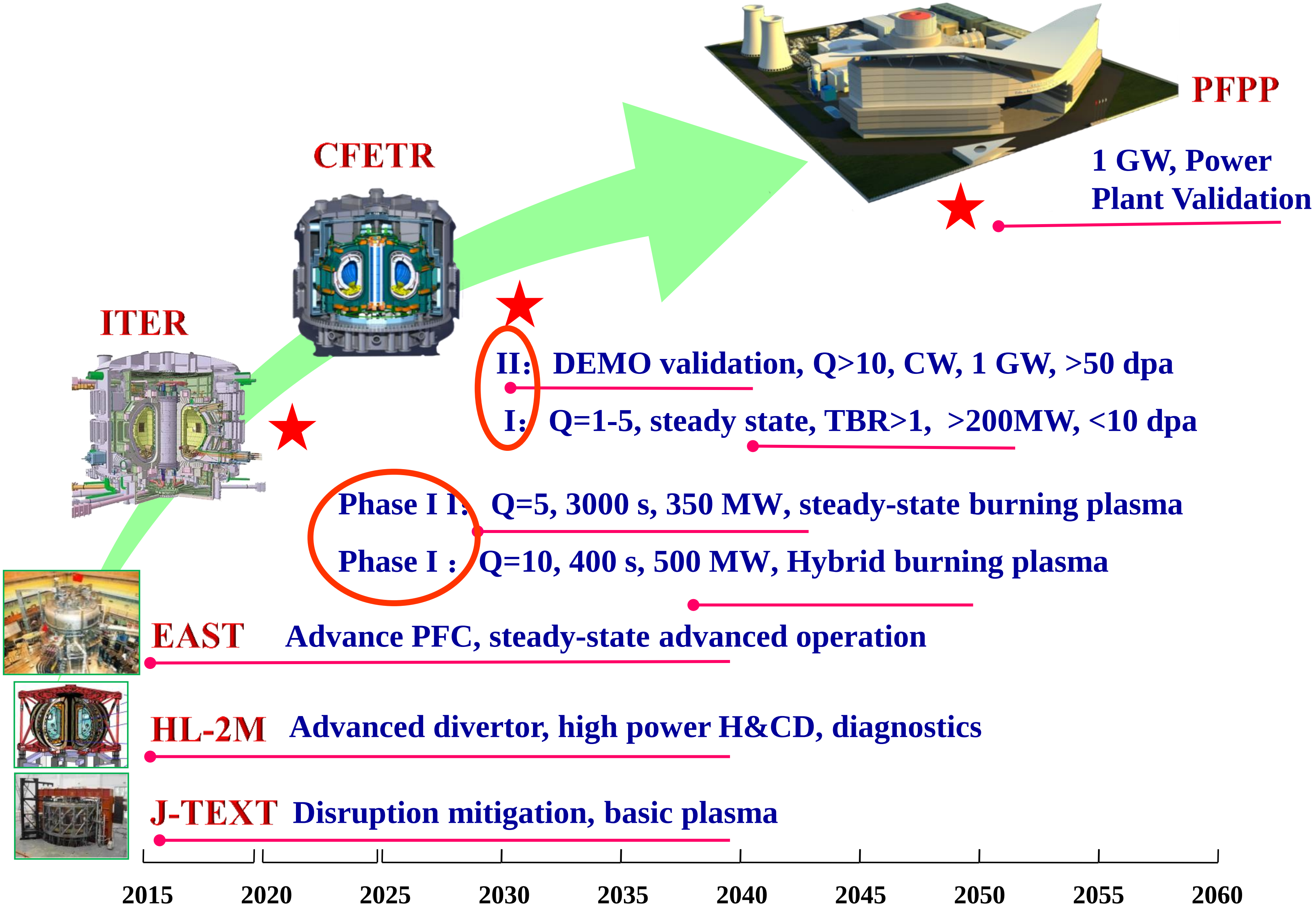
Outline

- Introduction
  - CN MCF Roadmap
  - Mission of CFETR
- Progresses and activities of CFETR
  - Previous concept design
  - New design version
    - Phase I
    - Phase II
- Key R&D activities
- Summary

CN MCF Roadmap



PFPP

1 GW, Power Plant Validation

CFETR

II: DEMO validation, Q>10, CW, 1 GW, >50 dpa

I: Q=1-5, steady state, TBR>1, >200MW, <10 dpa

ITER

Phase II: Q=5, 3000 s, 350 MW, steady-state burning plasma

Phase I : Q=10, 400 s, 500 MW, Hybrid burning plasma

EAST Advance PFC, steady-state advanced operation

HL-2M Advanced divertor, high power H&CD, diagnostics

J-TEXT Disruption mitigation, basic plasma

Mission & Objectives of CFETR

Mission: Bridge gaps between ITER and DEMO, realization of fusion energy application in China

- A good complementarities with ITER
- Rely on the existing ITER physical (k~1.8, q>3, H~1) and technical (SC magnets, diagnostic, H&CD) bases
- Demonstration of the burning plasma with P_f = 200MW~1000MW
- Demonstration Long pulse or steady-state operation of burning with duty cycle ≥ 0.3 ~ 0.5
- Demonstration of full cycle of T self-sustained with TBR over 1.0
- Exploring options for DEMO blanket & divertor with an easy changeable core by RH
- Exploring the technical solution for licensing DEMO
- With power plant potential step-by-step approach.

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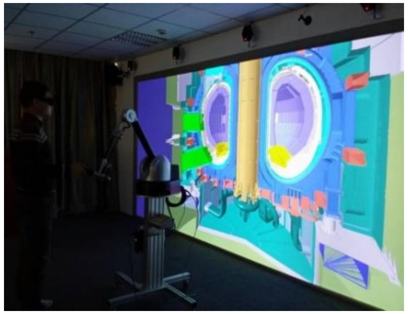
The advanced design and 3D simulation platform has been set up

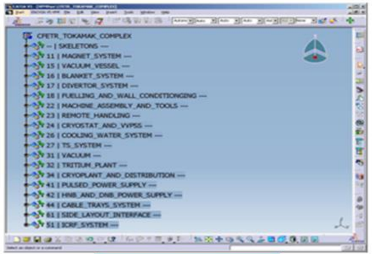
Design and management servers

Terminals of the design cloud



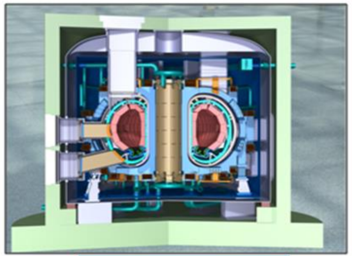
Virtual reality system

Remote handling

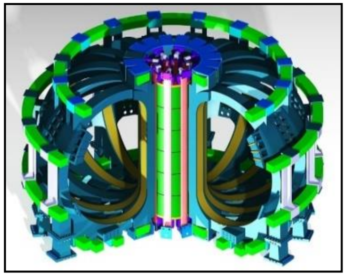


CFETR_TOKAMAK_COMPLEX
- -- | SKELETONS ---
- 11 | MAGNET_SYSTEM ---
- 15 | VACUUM_VESSEL ---
- 16 | BLANKET_SYSTEM ---
- 17 | DIVERTOR_SYSTEM ---
- 18 | FUELLING_AND_WALL_CONDITIONGING ---
- 22 | MACHINE_ASSEMBLY_AND_TOOLS ---
- 23 | REMOTE_HANDLING ---
- 24 | CRYOSTAT_AND_VVPSS ---
- 26 | COOLING_WATER_SYSTEM ---
- 27 | TS_SYSTEM ---
- 31 | VACUUM ---
- 32 | TRITIUM_PLANT ---
- 34 | CRYOPLANT_AND_DISTRIBUTION ---
- 41 | PULSED_POWER_SUPPLY ---
- 42 | HNB_AND_DNB_POWER_SUPPLY ---
- 44 | CABLE_TRAYS_SYSTEM ---
- 61 | SIDE_LAYOUT_INTERFACE ---
- 51 | ICRF_SYSTEM ---

CFETR VPM tree

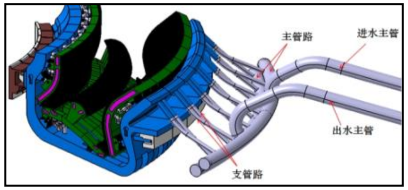


CFETR main machine

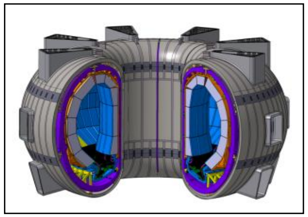


Magnet

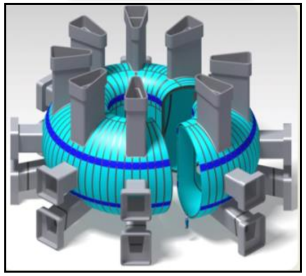
Cryostat



Divertor

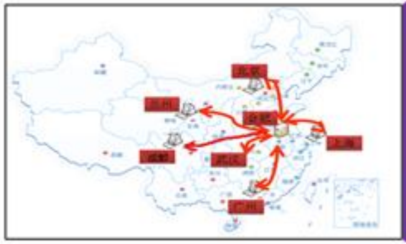


Blanket

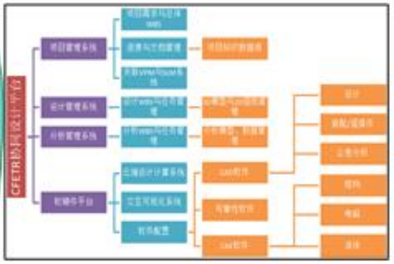


Vacuum Vessel

Advanced features of the design platform



- Advanced data compression technology
- Complete data sharing
- Remote design on any terminal on the internet



- Centralized data storage
- High correlation and traceability
- Safe and data tolerant

- Frequent 3D stereo review
- No need of physical mockups
- Inaccessible positions in reality become examinable

First Design version of CFETR (2011.11-2015.8)

Phase I

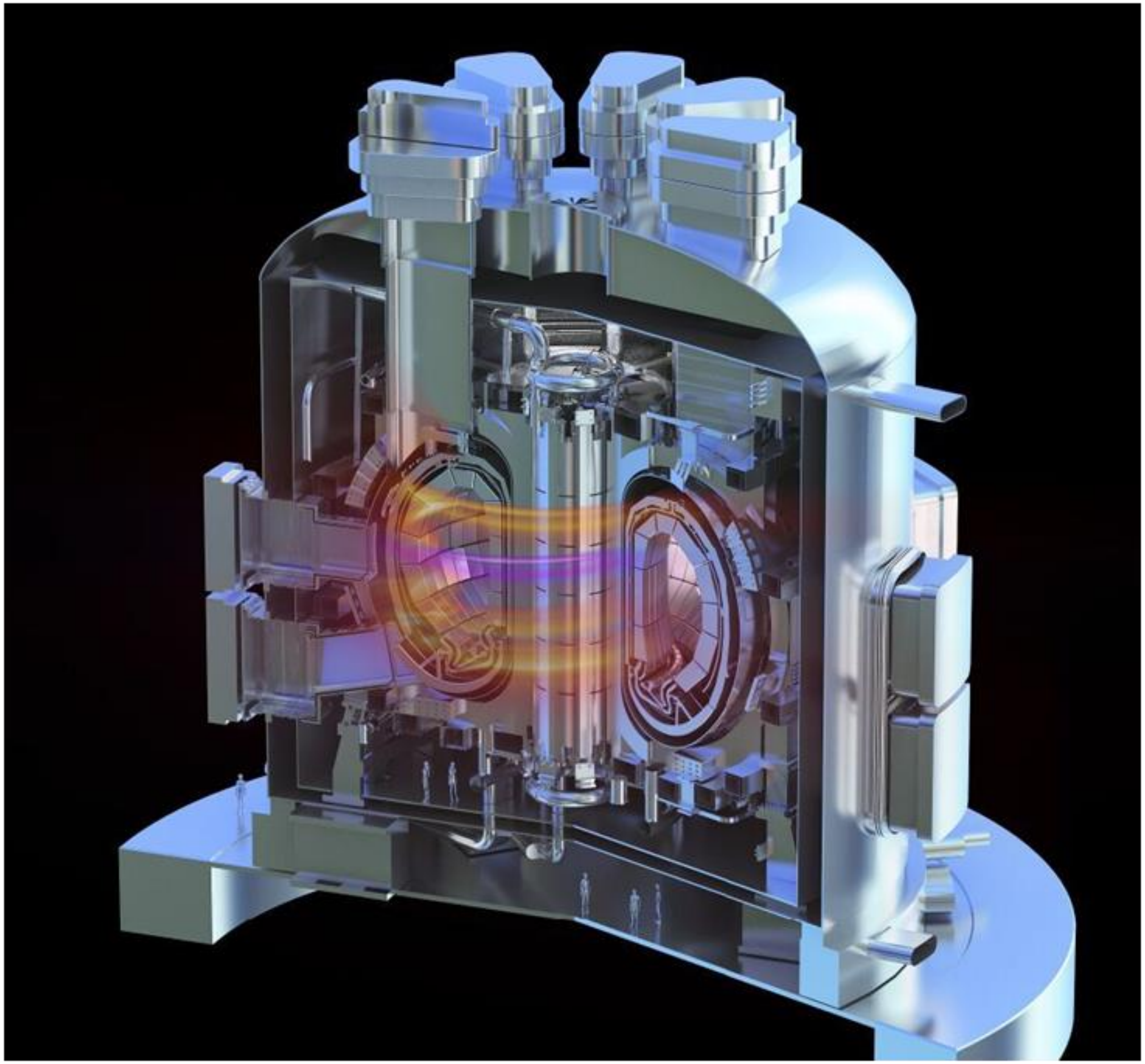
- I_p=7-10 MA
- B_{to} = 4.5-5.0T
- R_0 = 5.7 m ;
- a = 1.6 m;
- k=1.8～2.0
- $q_{95} \geq 3$;
- β_N ～2-3

P_{fusion} : 200MW

Phase II

Possible upgrade to R~5.9m, a~2.0 m, B_t= 4.8 T, I_p~15MA

P_{fusion} : 1000MW



Key parameter investigation (180VS)

Operation mode	A	B	C	D	E	ITER -SS	Upgrade
I_p(MA)	10	10	10	8	8	9	15
P_{aux}(MW)	65	65	65	65~70	65	59	65
q_{95}	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.9	5.2	3.9
W(MJ)	171~174	193	270~278	171	255	287	540
P_{Fus} (MW)	197~230	209	468~553	187~210	409	356	1000
Q_{pl}	3.0~3.5	3.2	7.2~8.5	2.7~3.2	6.3	6.0	15
T_{i0}(keV)	17.8~18.5	29	19.8~20.8	20.6~21	21	19	25
$N_{el}(10^{20}/m^3)$	0.75	0.52	1.06	0.65	0.94		1
n_{GR}	0.6	0.42	0.85	0.65	0.95	0.82	0.85
β_N	1.59~1.62	1. S8	2.51~2.59	2	2.97	3.0	2.7
β_T(%)	~2.0	2.3	3.1~3.25	2	2.97	2.8	4.2
f_{bs}(%)	31.7~32.3	35.8	50~51.5	50	73.9	48	47
τ_{98Y2}(s)	1.82~1.74	1.55	1.57~1.47	1.37	1.29	1.94	1.88
$P_N/A(MW/m^2)$	0.35~0.41	0.37	0.98	0.33~0.37	0.73	0.5	1.38
I_{CD}(MA)	3.0~3.1	7.0	2.45	4.0	2.76		3.0
H_{98}	1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.57	1.2
$T_{burning}$(S)	1250	SS	2200	SS	S		1200

B_t=4.5T; R=5.7 m; a=1.6 m; k=1.8 ~2.0

B_t=4.8T; R=5.9 m; a=2.0 m;

The first design version has been summarized

Fusion Engineering Test
Reactor Main Machine Design

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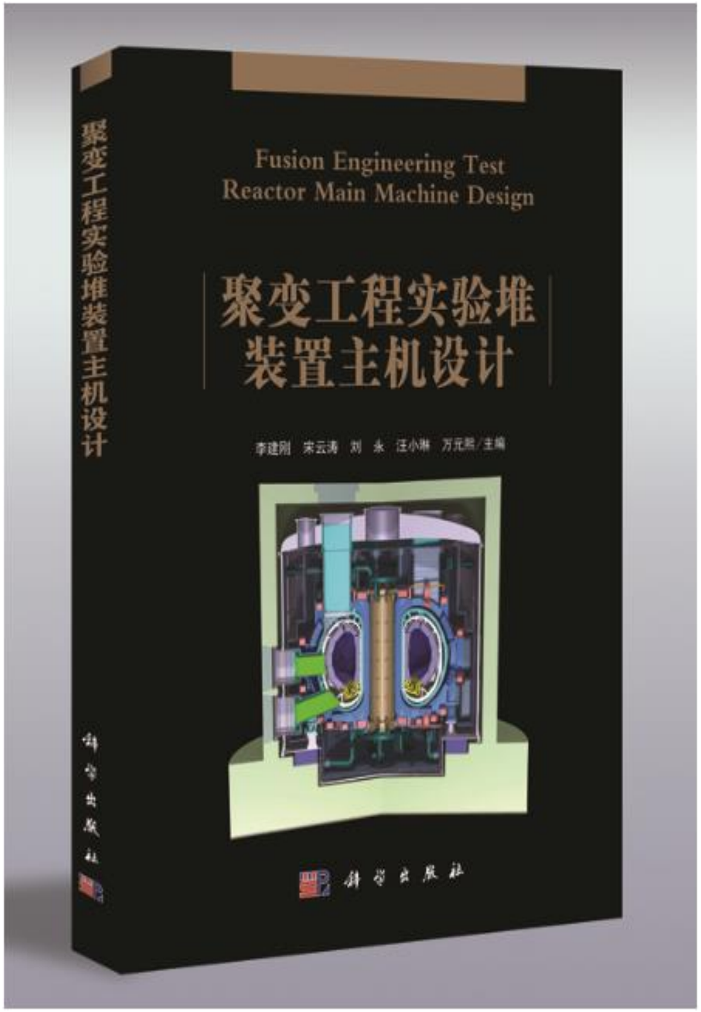

聚变工程实验堆装置主机设计

Fusion Engineering Test
Reactor Main Machine Design

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装置主机设计

李建刚 宋云涛 刘 永 汪小琳 万元熙／主编

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Key issues for CFETR mission

Obtained
Burning Plasma
for fusion power

1. Lager device (B_t $R_{o,}$ a K)
2. Standard H mode
3. Advanced operation scenario

Steady-state operation
for fusion energy

4. Increasing flux to sustain longer Ip
5. CW Ext H&CD (NB,EC,LH,IC)
6. Higher f_b
7. Higher energetic α heating
8. Divertor physics and tech.

Breeding Tritium
for T self-sustained

9. T-breeding by blanket
10. T-plant: extract & reprocessing
11. Materials
12. RH
13. licensing

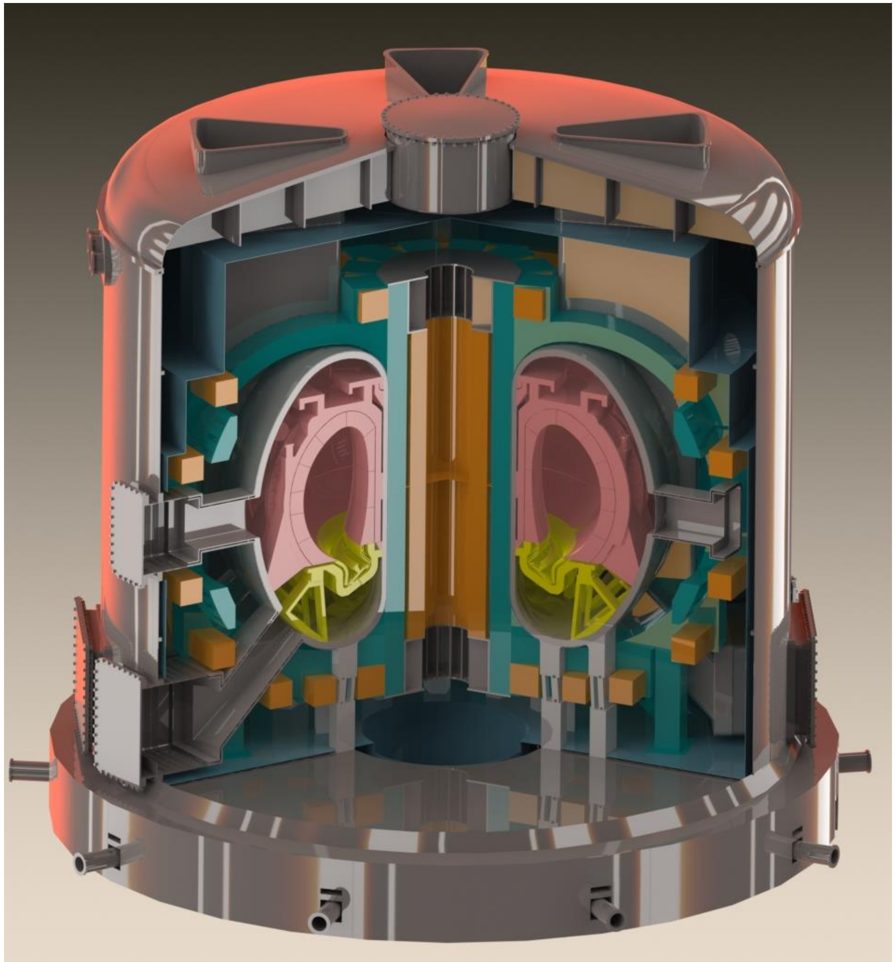
New design version (2015.8-2016.8)

Easy transfer from Phase I to Phase II

The key points changed:

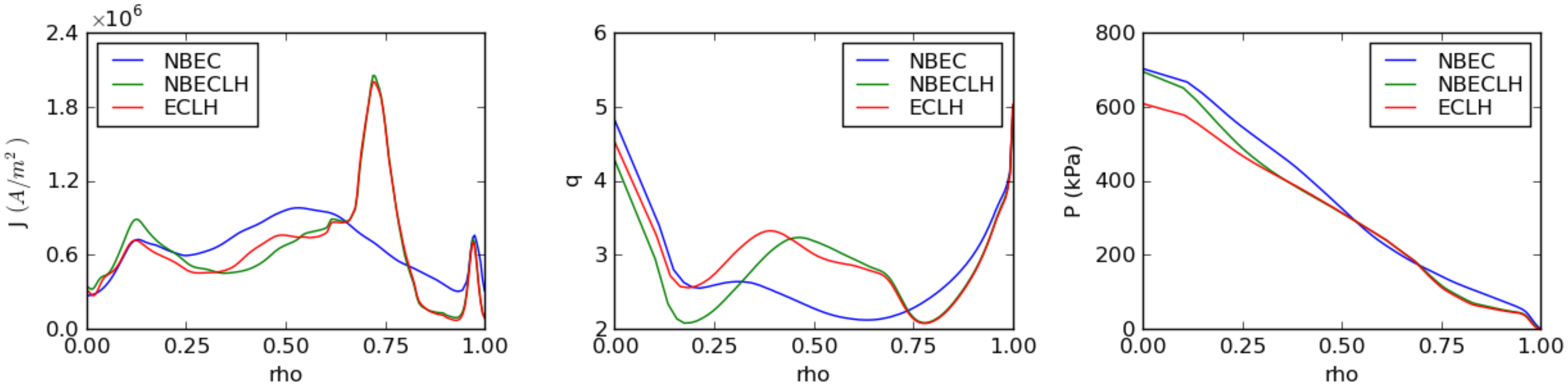
- **Larger size:**

  R= 6.7m, a=1.95m
- **Higher B_T: 5.0-7.0 T**
- **Advanced CS magnet:≥ 480 VS**
- **Lower Ip: 6-12MA**
- **12 TF coils for easy RH, H&CD**
- **More reliable Plasma targets**
- **Higher confidence for STE goals**

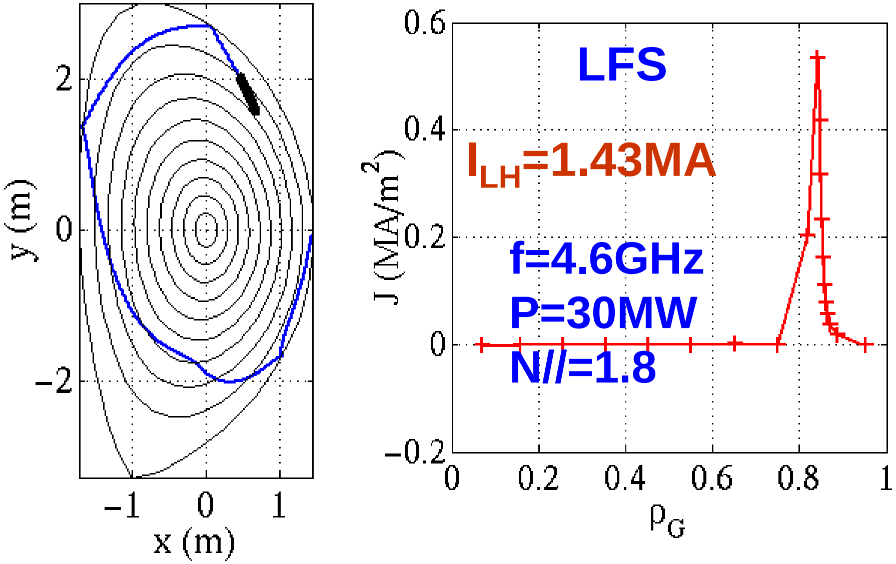


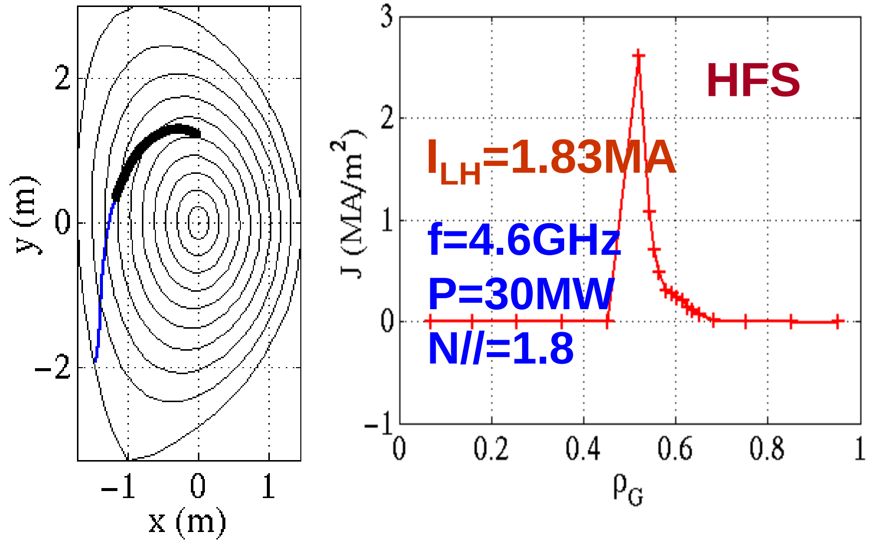
CFETR Physics design

- **0D system code + 1.5D integrated modeling (OMFIT, EFT, ONETWO, GATO,TGYRO/TGLF, NEO, ELITE)**
- **Off-aix NBI + ECCD, LHCD are major H&CD tools together with bootstrap current for SSO**
- **Using 800 kV NBI(1.1MA/10MW) +190GHz ECCD for phase I operation.**



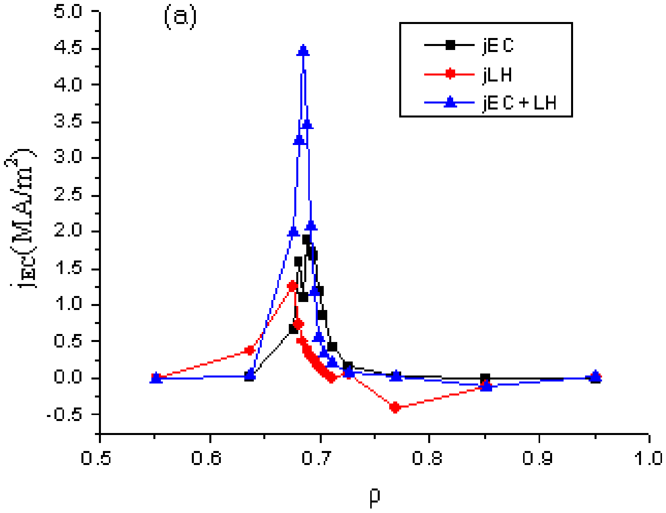
More effective current drive –HFS LHCD+Top ECCD



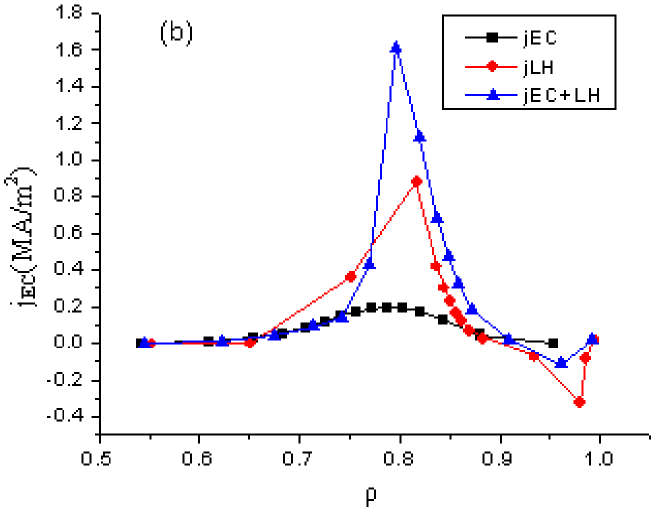


HFS LHCD
TOP ECCD
ΔI = 0.3MA
I_{CD}=4.0MA

I_{EC}=0.975MA(Φ=205°， θ=110°)
I_{LH}=2.7305MA($N_{/\!/}$=2.04)
I_{EC+LH}=4.0062MA
ΔI =I_{EC+LH} - I_{EC} - I_{LH}=0.3007MA



I_{EC}=0.698MA(Φ=250°， θ=130°)
I_{LH}=1.45MA($N_{/\!/}$=2.04)
I_{EC+LH}=2.4923MA
ΔI =I_{EC+LH} - I_{EC} - I_{LH}=0.3443MA



LFS LHCD
LFS ECCD
ΔI = 0.34MA
I_{CD}=2.49MA

Two New Fully Non-Inductive CFETR Scenarios with Larger Size Have Been Evaluated

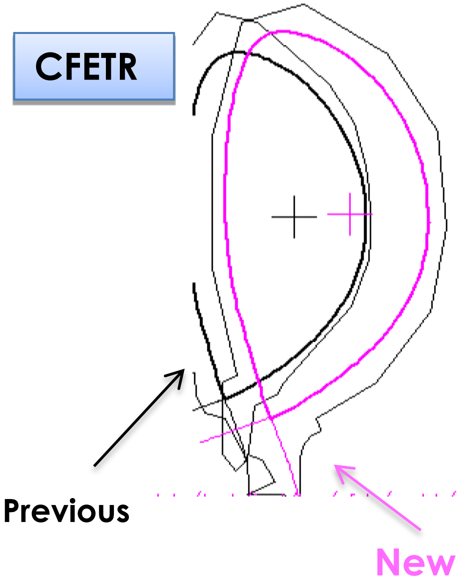
- **Computed with self-consistent core-pedetal-equilibrium model under *OMFIT***

	Previous	**Phase I**	**0D Phase I**	**Phase II**	**0D Phase II**
R_0, a (m)	5.70 / 1.60	6.60 / 1.80	6.62 / 1.79	6.60 / 1.80	6.63 / 1.79
NBI Input Power (MW)	10, 58.5	13, 22.8	132	20.0, 14.3	62
NBI Voltages (keV)	100, 400	100, 500	/	100, 500	/
NBI Absorbed Power (MW)	59.3	32.2	/	33.9	/
EC Power (MW), Freq (GHz)	8, 170	20, 230	/	20, 230	/
EC Absorbed Power (MW)	8	19.8	/	20	/
Fusion Gain Q_{FUS}	2.0	3.0	1.5	14.9	16.4
Fusion Power P_{FUS} (MW)	149.5	169	200.4	811.0	1019.2
B_T (T), I_p (MA)	5.0, 10.0	6.0, 7.6	5.8, 7.5	6.0, 10.0	5.9, 10.0
NBI CD I_{NBI} (MA)	5.5	2.0	/	0.9	/
RF CD I_{RF}(MA)	0.3	0.8	/	0.6	/
Bootstrap I_{BS} (MA), Fraction f_{BS}	4.3 (43%)	4.8 (64%)	3.8 (50.%)	8.4 (84%)	7.5 (75%)
Central T_{i0}, T_{e0} (keV)	23.5, 24.9	18.8, 25.3	12.7, 12.7	25.6, 33.5	21.7, 21.7
Central Density n_e ($10^{20}/m^3$)	0.80	0.80	1.2	1.4	1.6
Greenwald Density Ratio	49%	51%	82%	87%	81%
Z_{EFF}	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4
β_N, H_{98y2}	1.90, 1.02	1.89, 1.32	1.60, 1.0	3.15, 1.34	2.81, 1.5
Neutron Wall Loading Γ_{NW} (MW/m^2)	0.22	0.19	0.21	0.92	1.03
Diverter heat loading P_{DIV}/R_0 (MW/m)	15.7	10.4	/	25.8	/

by GA-CFETR team

New Larger CFETR Reduces Heating and Current Drive Requirements, and Lower Divertor and Wall Power Loading

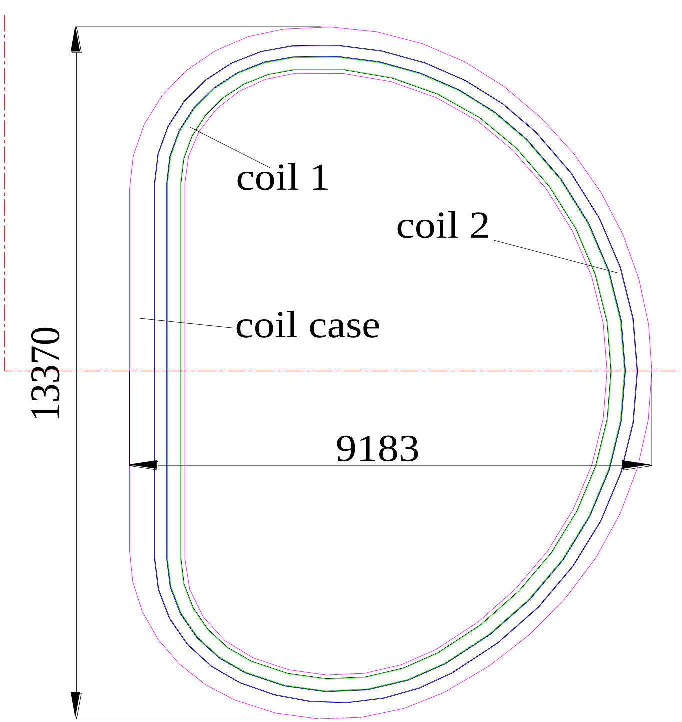
	Previous	New Phase I	New Phase II
R_0 , a (m)	5.7, 1.6	6.6 , 1.8	6.6, 1.8
P_{NBI} , P_{ECH} (MW)	68.5, 8.0	35.8, 20.0	33.9, 20.1
Fusion Gain Q_{FUS}	2.0	3.0	14.9
Fusion Power P_{fus} (MW)	150	169	811
B_T (T), I_p (MA)	5.0, 10.0	6.0, 7.6	6.0, 10.0
Bootstrap Fraction f_{BS}	43.3%	63.6%	84.4%
Normalized beta β_N	1.90	1.89	3.15
H_{98Y2}	1.0	1.3	1.3
Neutron Wall Loading Γ_{NW}(MW/m^2)	0.22	0.19	0.92
Diverter Loading P_{DIV}/R_0 (MW/m)	15.7	10.4	25.8

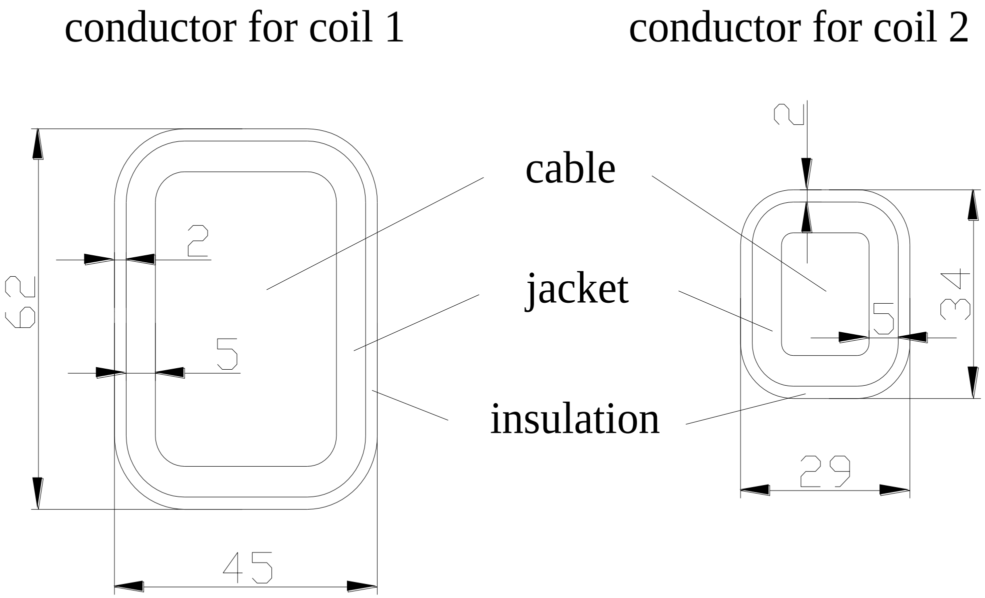


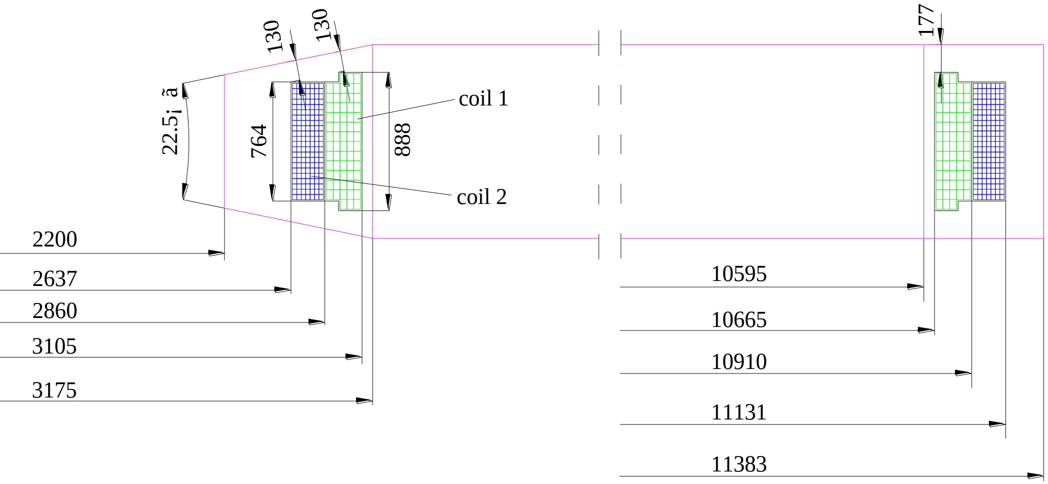
- Fully non-inductive CFETR scenarios have been developed with a self-consistent core-pedestal-equilibrium model
- New larger CFETR reduces heating and current drive requirements, lower divertor heat flux and neutron wall loading, higher bootstrap current fraction and H98y2 at similar β_N
- Higher β_N~3.2 Phase II configuration requires a close conducting wall for *n* = 1,2 ideal stability but for Phase I dont need the conducting wall

by GA-CFETR team

12 TF Coil design (High Performance Nb_3Sn)



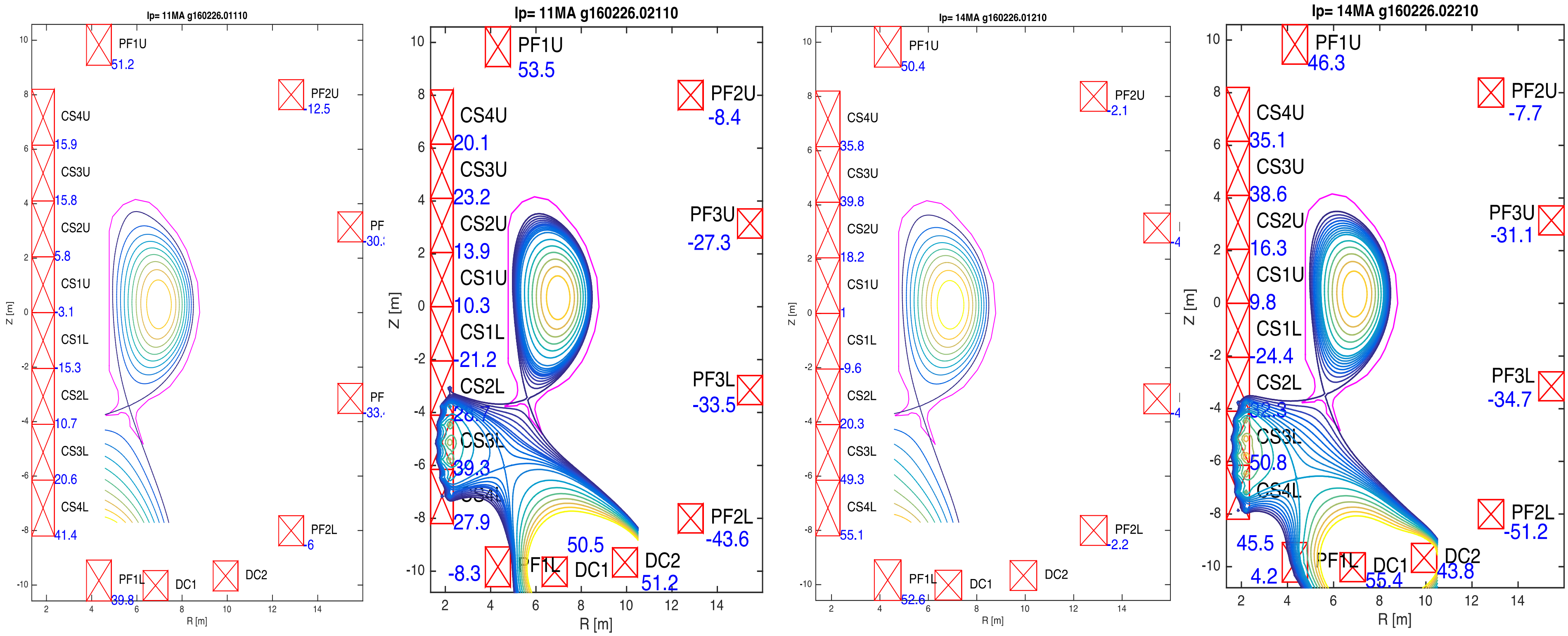




Parameters for TF magnet

Parameters	Coil 1	Coil 2
strand	high J_c(3000A/mm^2) Nb_3Sn Φ1.0mm strand	
No. of SC strand	1350	270
Turns	66	154
Operating current for B_t=7.5T	64.3kA	
B_{max} in coil	**14.3T**	11.4T
Max Force	**643MPa**	

Advanced plasma equilibrium shape



Ip=11 MA

Ip=14 MA

Ip [MA]	Type	R[m]	a[m]	β_p	ι_i	β_t	δ_u/δ_l	κ	q_{95}
11	Snowflake	6.72	1.76	1.59	1.02	0.025	0.33/0.63	1.99	3.9
14	Snowflake	6.72	1.75	1.1	0.95	0.024	0.33/0.63	1.99	3.3

Helium cooled ceramic breeder blanket design

Material section

- Li$_4$SiO$_4$ as tritium breeder
- Be as neutron multiplier.
- RAFM steel as structural material.
- Tungsten as armor material of the FW

Main features

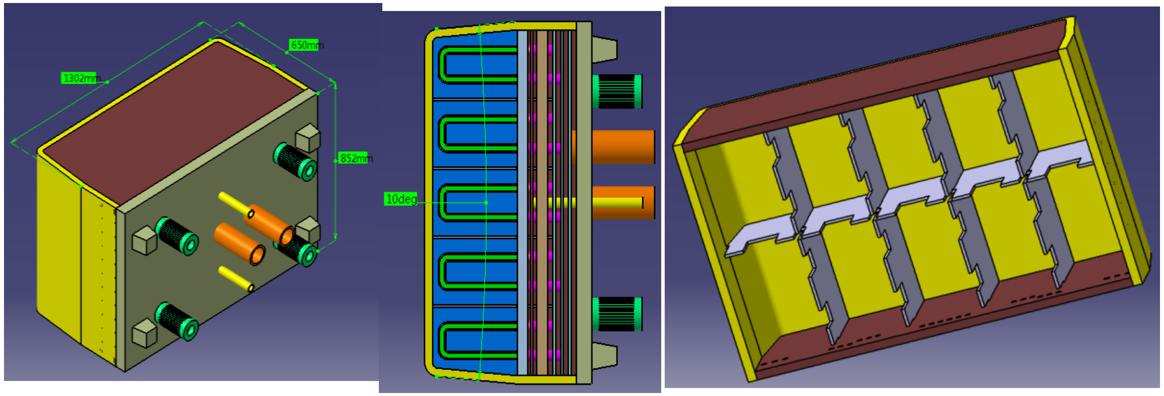
- Modularized breeding unit
- Multi-layer back plates manifold

Coolant : 8 MPa, 300 °C inlet/500 °C outlet

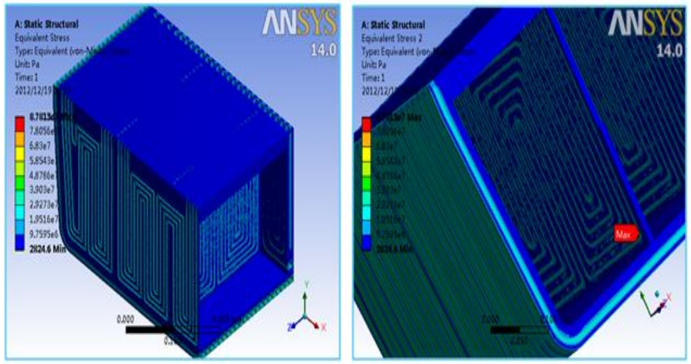
For Phase-I

5 (Tor.)×2 (Pol.) breeding unit, each has one U-shape breeder unit.

TBR: 1.213



Typical module structure

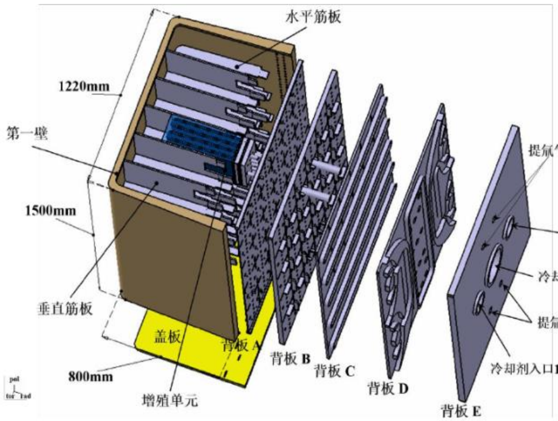


Stress analysis

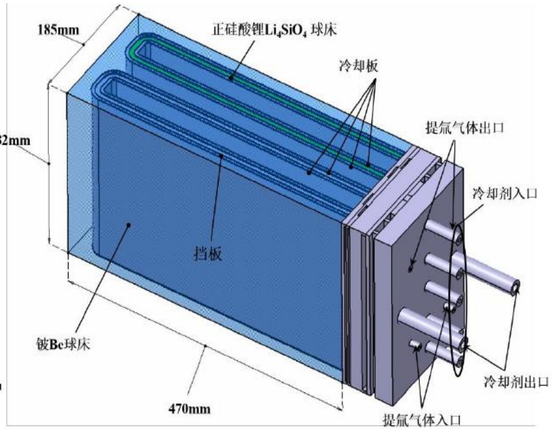
For Phase-II

6 (Tor.)×5 (Pol.) breeding unit, each has two U-shape breeder unit.

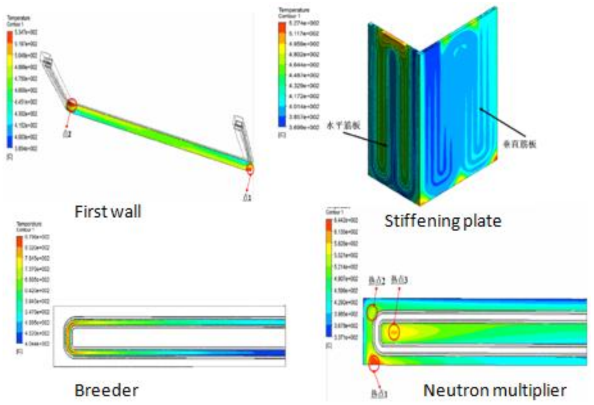
TBR: 1.15



Typical module structure



Modularized breeding unit



Temp. distribution

Water cooled ceramic breeder blanket design

Material section

- Mixed breeder of Li_2TiO_3 and $Be_{12}Ti$
- A bit of Be to improve neutrons multiplying.
- RAFM steel as structural material.
- Tungsten as armor material of the FW

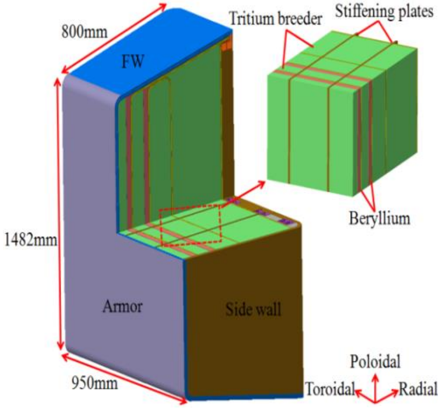
Main features

- **Coolant :** 15.5MPa, 285 °C inlet/325 °C outlet
- The cooling plates and the breeder zone parallel to the FW
- The compact coolant enlarges the breeder zone.
- Purge gas is directed in the toroidal direction to reduce its pressure drop.

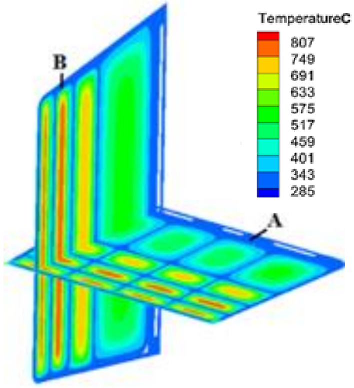
For Phase-I

4 (Rad.)×4 (Tor.) mixed breeder zones and 2 (Rad.)×4 (Tor.) thin Be layers

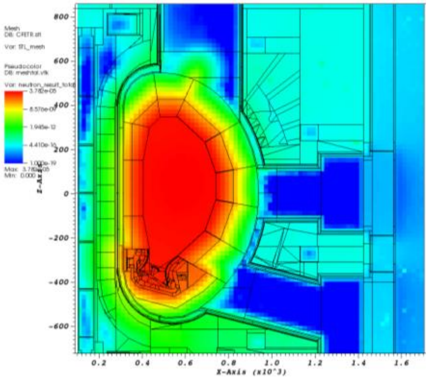
TBR: 1.21



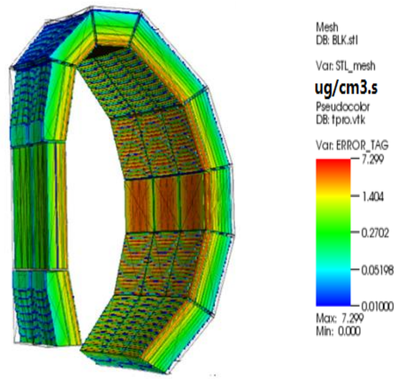
Module structure



Temp. distribution



Neutron flux distribution

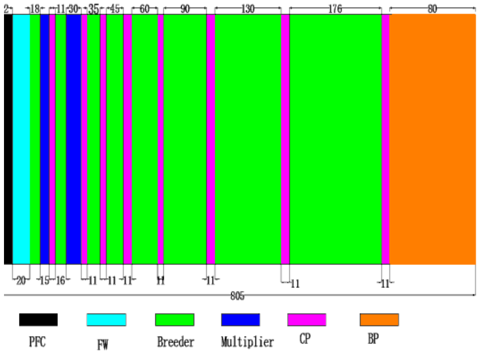


Tritium production rate
(PF0.8, ^{6}Li80% case)

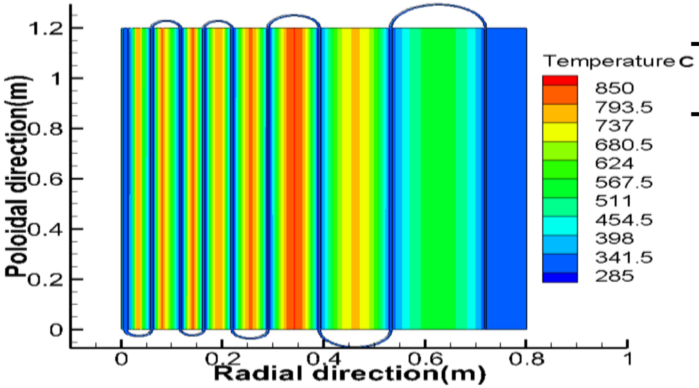
For Phase-II

8 (Rad.)×4 (Tor.) mixed breeder zones and 2 (Rad.)×4 (Tor.) thin Be layers

TBR: 1.1



Module radial building



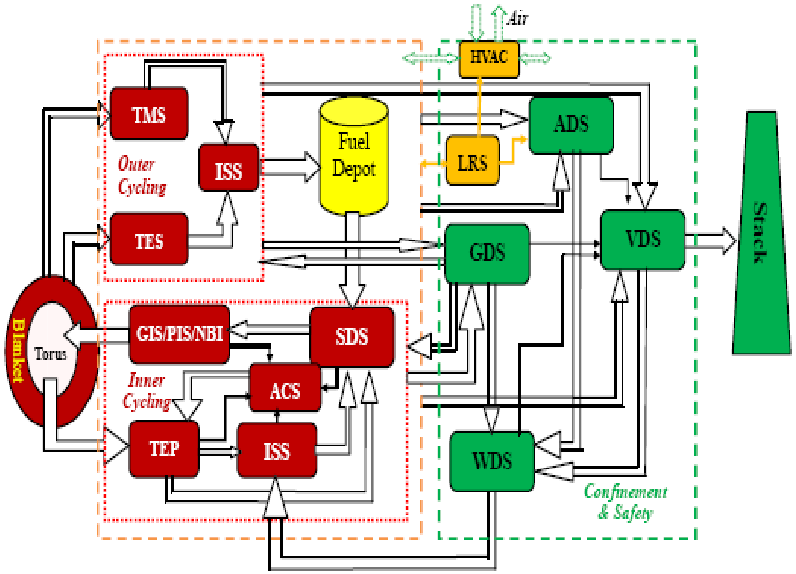
Temp. distribution along radial direction

Shielding capability for TFC

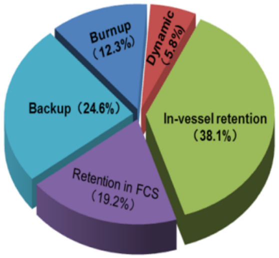
Item	Limits	value
Fast neutron (>0.1MeV) fluence in TFC conductor (n/cm^2)	1×10^{19}	3.67×10^{16}
Fast neutron (>0.1MeV) fluence inTFC insulator (n/cm^2)	5×10^{17}	1.10×10^{17}
Nuclear heating rate in TFC case(W/cm^3)	2×10^{-3}	2.19×10^{-5}
Nuclear heating rate in TFC conductor (W/cm^3)	1×10^{-3}	1.88×10^{-5}

Tritium cycling systems (T-plant)

- 3 main loops for tritium recovery:
  - Inner cycling：
    - Tritium recovery, isotopic separation from plasma exhaust gases and re-fueling to torus.
  - Outer cycling：
    - Tritium extraction and measurement from in the full breeding blanket.
  - Tritium confinement and effluent detritiation.
- Main parameters for tritium process flow (4500s of time span for cycling):
  - Inner cycling: ~357g T/shot, 2m^3 **(D_2,T_2)/h** for TEP and SDS, >4m^3/h for ISS .
  - Outer cycling: tritium extraction every two weeks to get more than 200g of pure tritium from the breeders.
  - Tritium confinement: 3g/a of enviromental tritium release at current stage, to be minimized as 0.6 g/a for the future.
- Key technologies development for each sub-system are in progress



Simple block diagram of CFETR tritium plant



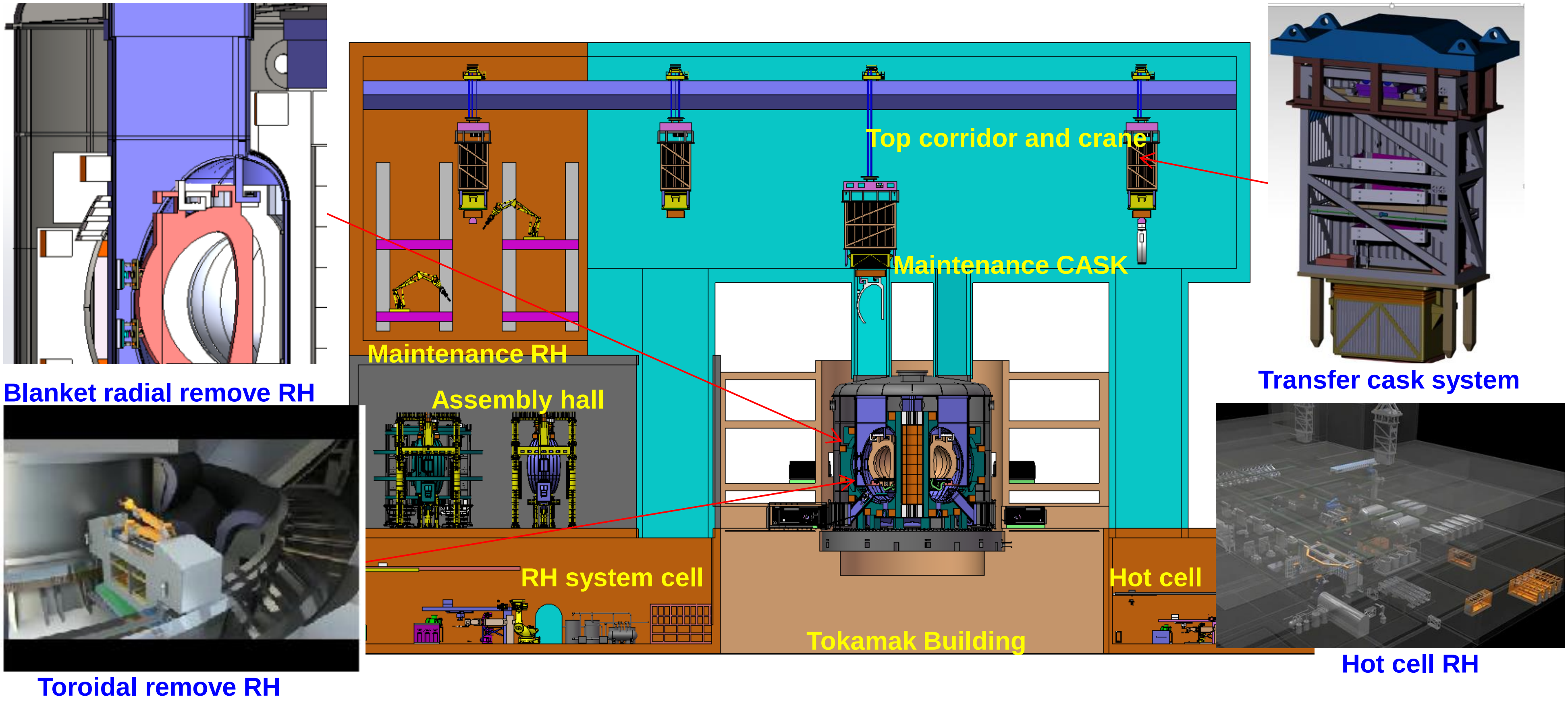
The makeup of startup tritium for CFETR.

Burnup (g)	Dynamic (g)	In-vessel retention (g)	Retention in FCS (g)	Backup (g)	Total (g)
226	107	661	353	452	1799

Totally, CFETR may need around 2 kg of tritium for startup.

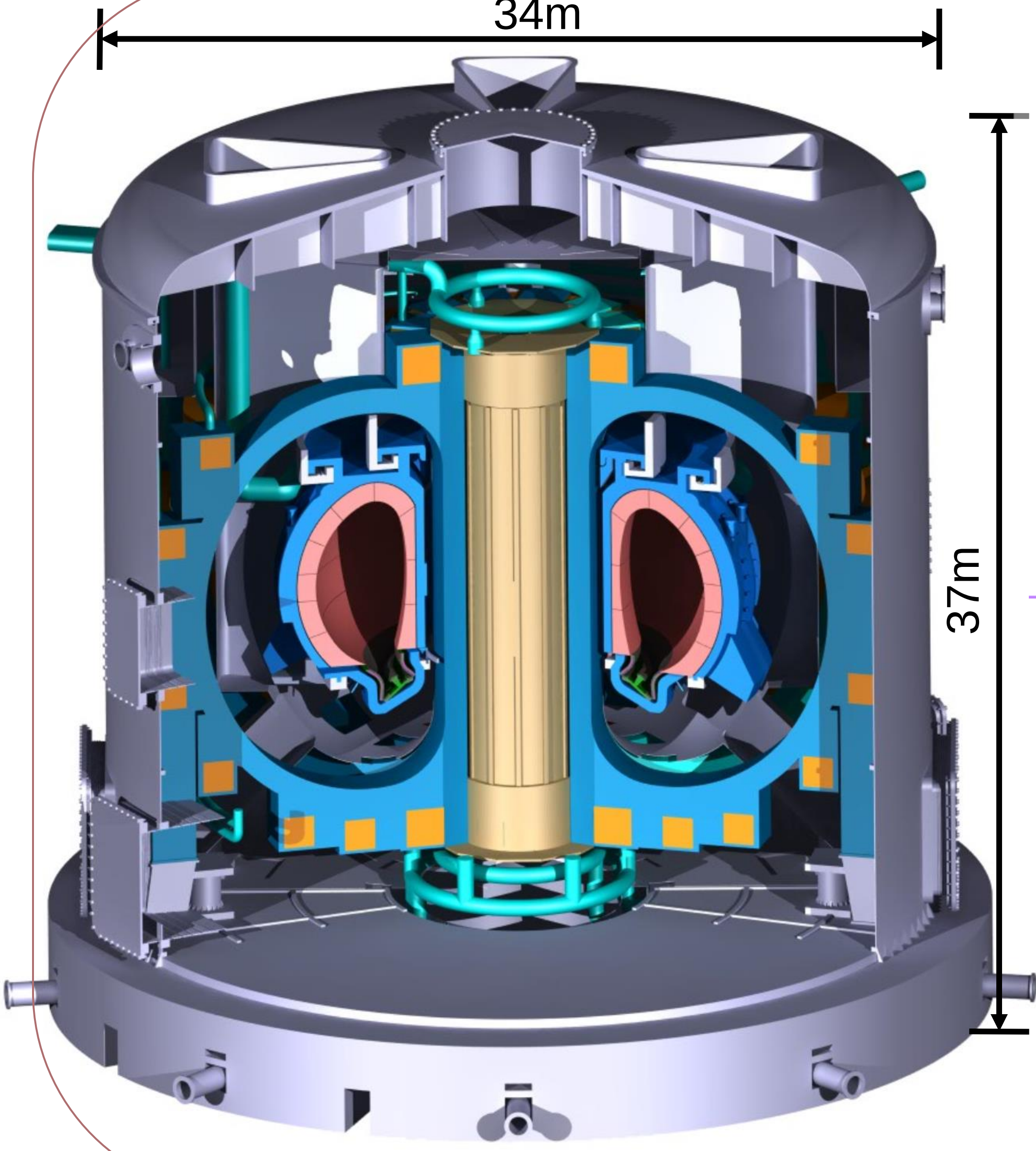
RH strategy of CFETR

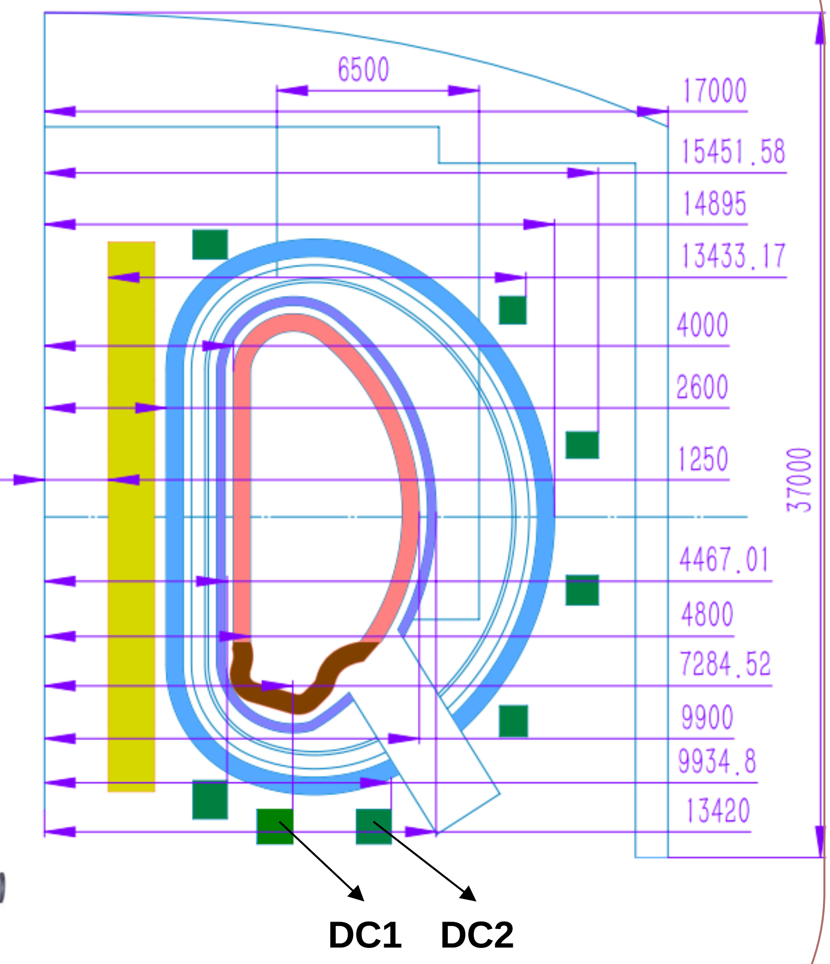
RH strategy plays the key role for the CFETR’s high efficiency and reliability maintenance. The **vertical port maintenance scheme** with multi-module segment blanket and divertor was preferred for in-vessel components maintenance. It will make the RH simpler and more efficient.



The vertical port maintenance scheme for in vessel components

New Design version of CFETR



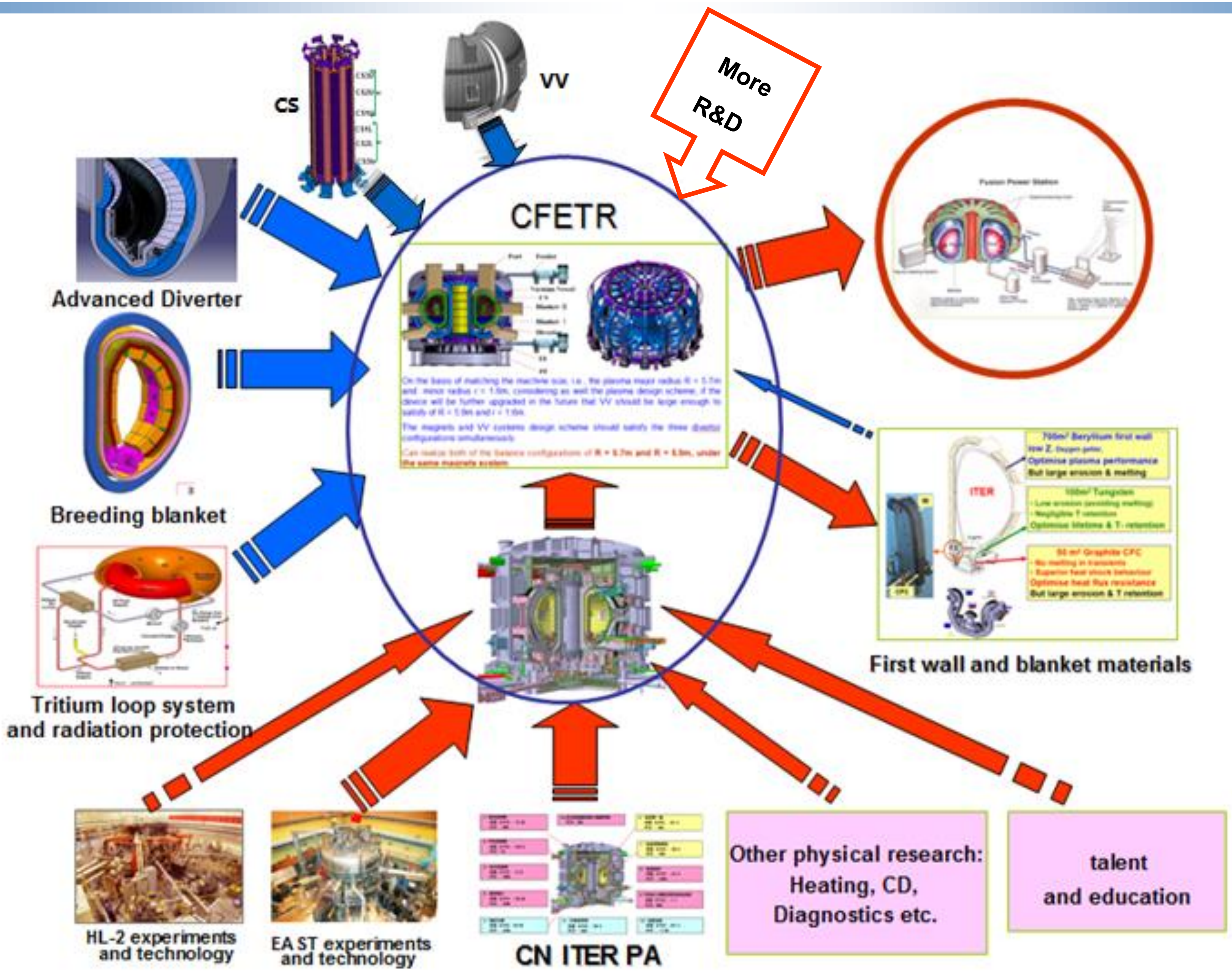


Dimensions of CFETR

Outline

- Introduction
  - CN MCF Roadmap
  - Mission of CFETR
- Progresses and activities of CFETR
  - Previous concept design
  - New design version
    - Phase I
    - Phase II
- Key R&D activities
- Summary

R&D strategy of CFETR



Other important R&D for CFETR

- Auxiliary Heating & CD:
  - ✓ Off-aix NBI (0.8MeV) + ECRH (top , 190 , 230GHz)
  - ✓ LHCD (HF , 4.6GHz) +ECRH (top , 230GHz)
- Advanced Superconducting Magnet

  TF (Nb$_3$Sn, 7.0 T); **CS** (Bi 2212 CICC)
- Advanced Divertor (X-Divertor, >20MW/m^2)
- Blanket (He gas, water cooled)
- T-Plant (99.9% T recovery)
- Materials (First wall, structure)
- RH

R&D for RF Sources

LHW:

EAST: 2.45GHz, 200kW, CW

4.6 GHz, 0.3MW,CW

CFETR: 4.6 GHz, 0.3-0.5MW,CW

7.5GHz, 0.5MW, CW

2.45GHz, 200kW

4.6 GHz, 0.3MW

140GHz, 1MW, CW

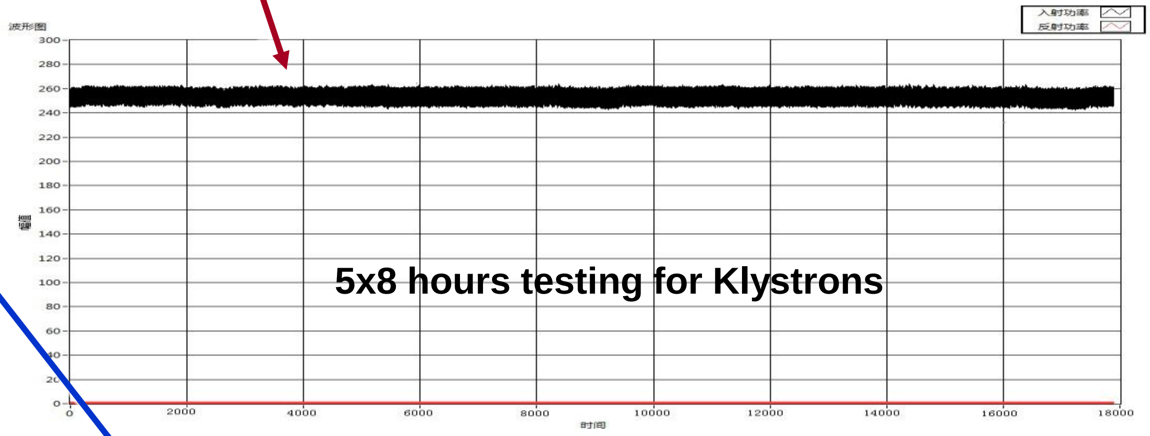
EC:

EAST: 140GHz, 1MW, CW

170GHz, 1MW, CW

CFETR: 170GHz, 1MW, CW

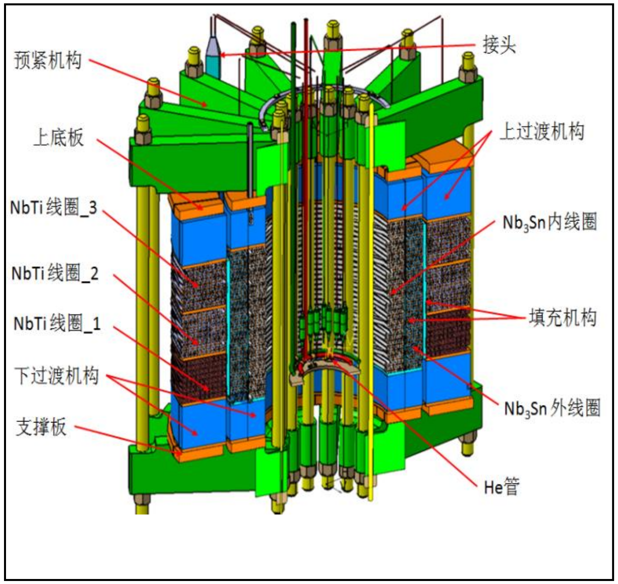
230GHz, 1MW, CW



5x8 hours testing for Klystrons

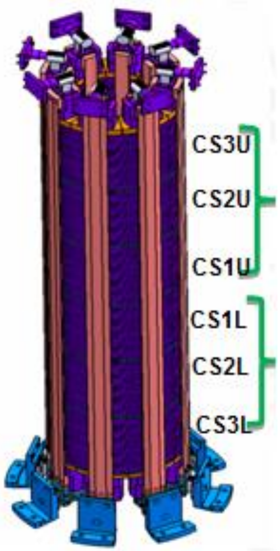
Gyrotron: Start commissioning @ 2016.12

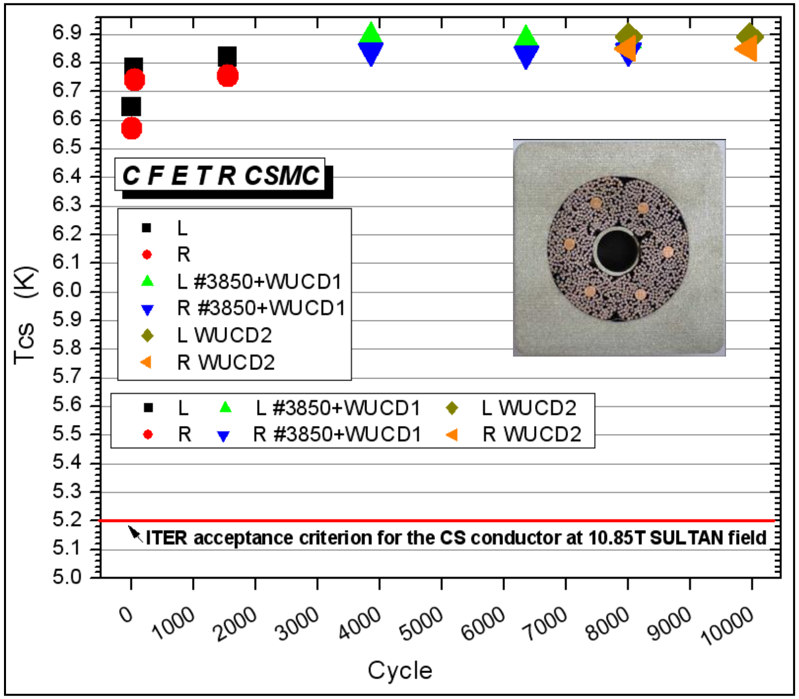
CS Model Coil –Nb_3Sn (baseline)

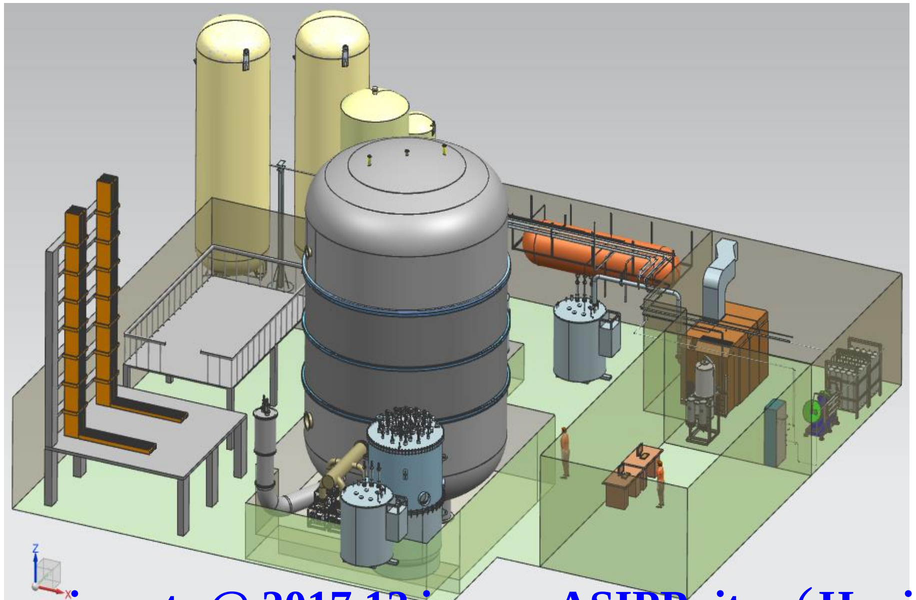


Coil Parameters

Design Parameters of CFETR CS Model Coil	
Max. field	12 T
Max. field rate	1.5 T/s
Inner radius	750 mm
Coil structure	Hybrid magnet **Inner： Nb_3Sn coil**
Conductor type	Nb_3Sn CICC

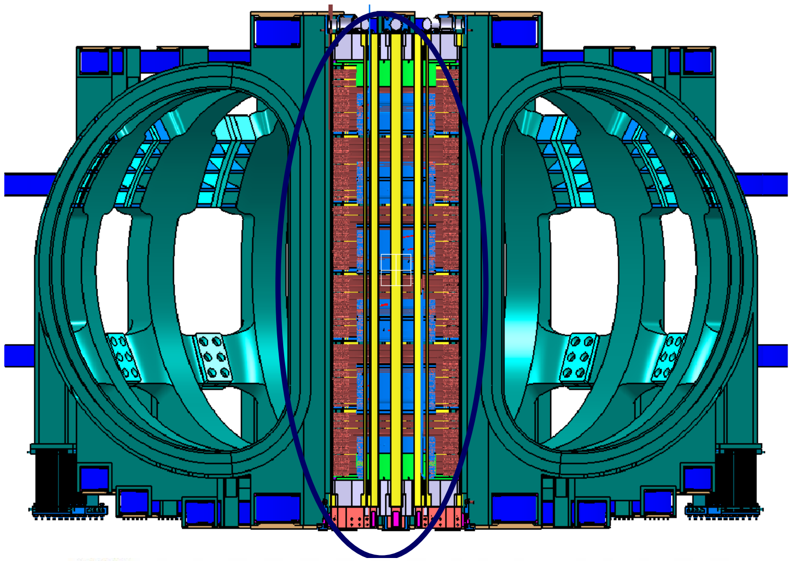


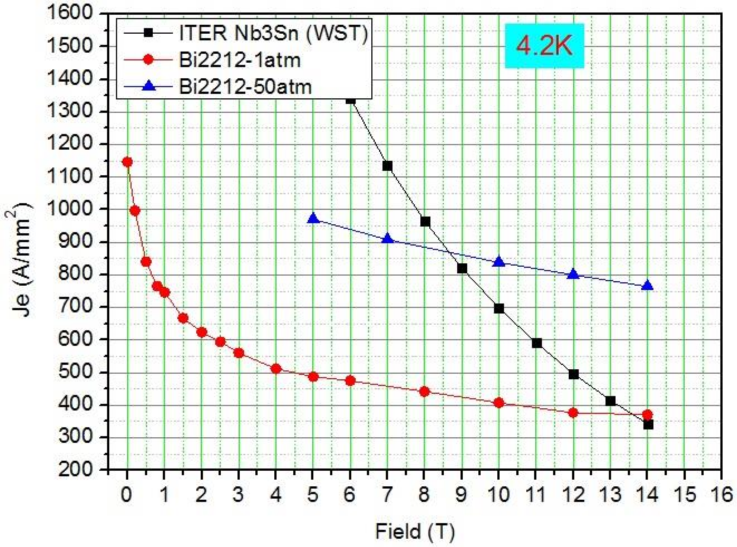




Start experiments @ 2017.12 in new ASIPP site （Huainan)

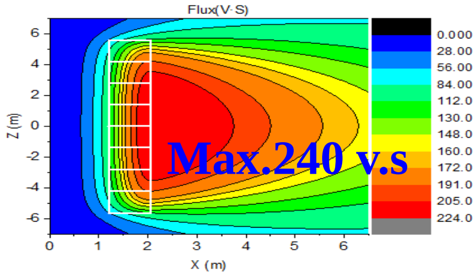
CS Model Coil (1/3 size) – 2212 CICC (Target)

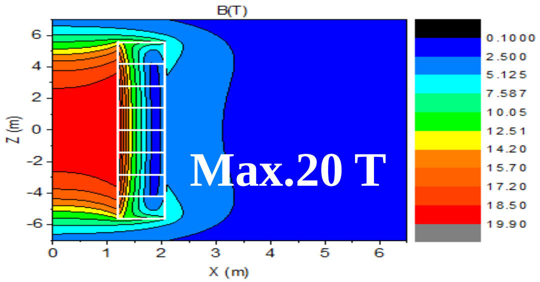




Bi2212-High temperature Superconducting Central solenoid

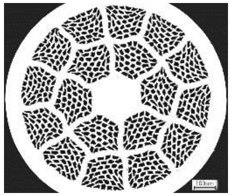
CS coils include eight Bi2212 coils. Each coil consists of 14 double pancake

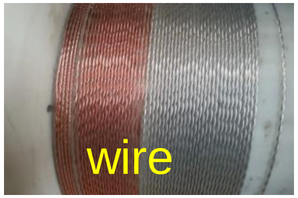


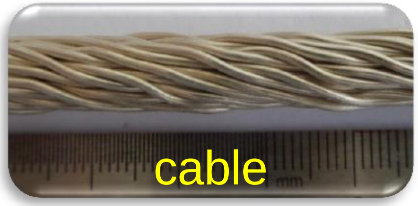


Conservative：enhanced Nb_3Sn: 360VS 4-6h

Ideal：2212CICC，480VS，~8h (for Ip=10MA)







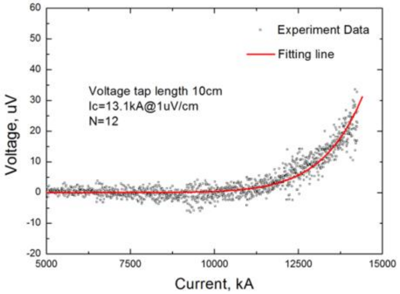
Batch production for 200-m long Φ1.0mm wires

4.2K, 14T: *Jce* > 750A/mm^2，ITER~ 320A/mm^2。

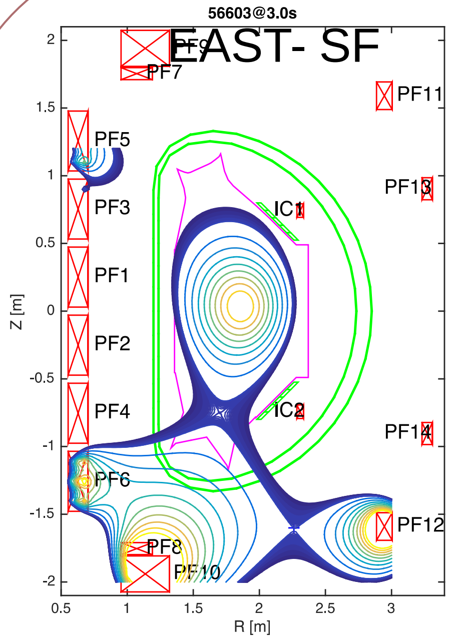
4.2K, 20T: *Jce* > 660A/mm^2，*ITER* ~ 200A/mm^2。

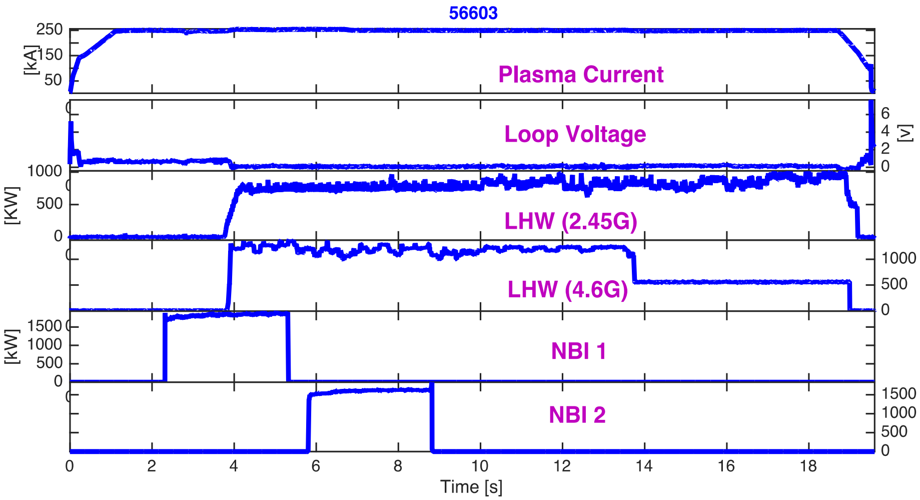
high pressure sintering process is on the way,

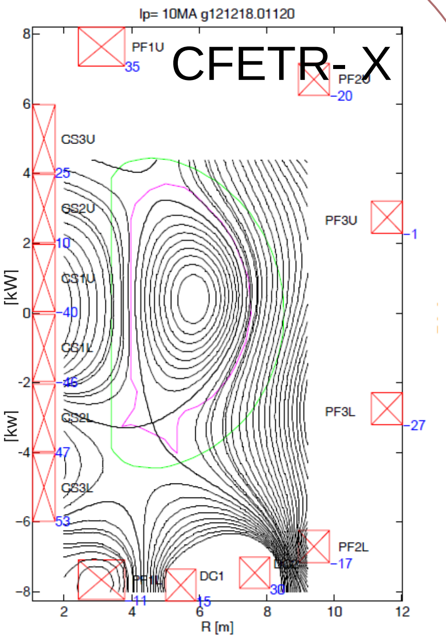
***Jc-B* property may be increased for 3 times.**



New Divertor validation







Joint Exp.with ENEA

Physics: field expansion + radiation; Reduce the heat detail simulations (5y) + experimental validation (5-8y)

Engineering : design & manufacture of key components

W mono-block: >20MW/m^2

W-Cu mono-block : > 20MW/m^2 (5-10y)

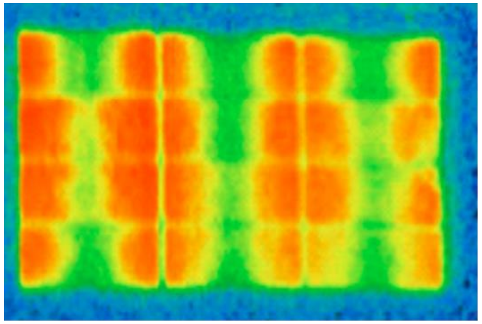
Inner+external coils optimization is underway up 15MA (**12MA**)

R&D for Divertor Target

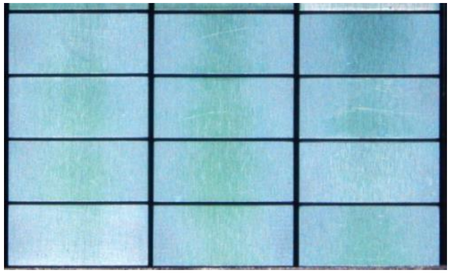
Monoblock W/Cu

5000 cycles at $10MW/m^2$

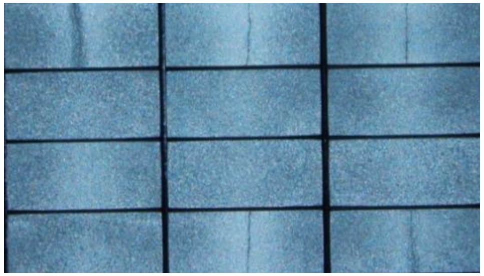
300 cycles at $20MW/m^2$.



Flat tile W/Cu

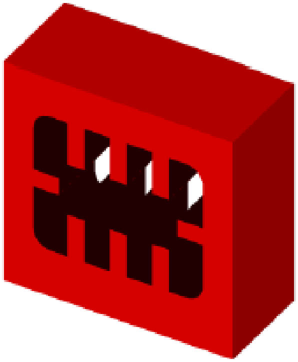


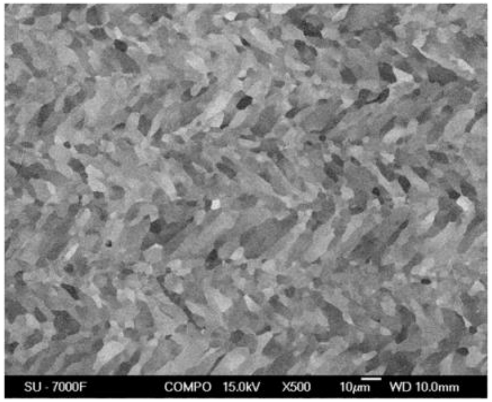
5000 cycles at $10MW/m^2$



1000 cycles at $20MW/m^2$

Efforts for $30MW/m^2$

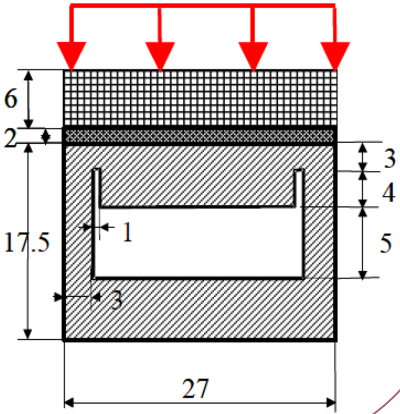




3D printing full W block: Tw=1700C

Flat tile

W/ODS-Cu
Tw = 1650C
Tcu = 520C



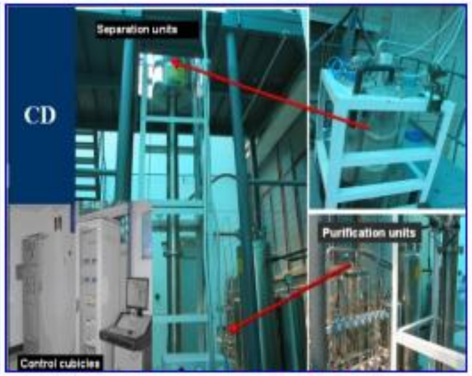
CFETR T-plant technologies

TRITIUM SYSTEM

1 Tritium handling technologies

- ✓Tritium purification
- ✓Hydrogen isotope separation
- ✓Tritium removal/recovery in tritiated gases

Integrated hydrogen permeation



Cryogenic Distillation

2 Tritium Analysis and Monitoring

- ✓Tritium on line detection by gas chromatograph
- ✓Radiometric analysis

Solids contained tritium desorption and collection

3 Tritium safety techniques

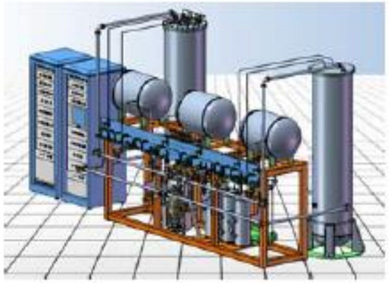
- ✓Atmospheric detritiation
- ✓Water detritiation
- ✓Tritium permeation barrier

D.S. for inert gas Metallic getter approach

4 ITER TBM tritium systems

- ✓Tritium Extraction System （TES）
- ✓Coolant purification system（CPS）
- ✓Tritium measurement system（TMS）

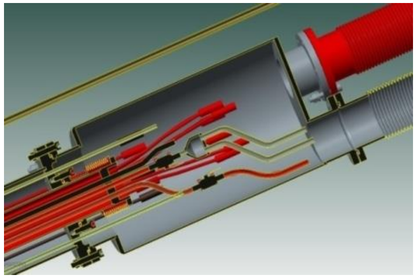
（CPS）

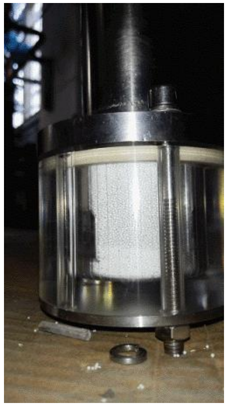


（TES）

In-Pile Tritium Release and Extraction Test

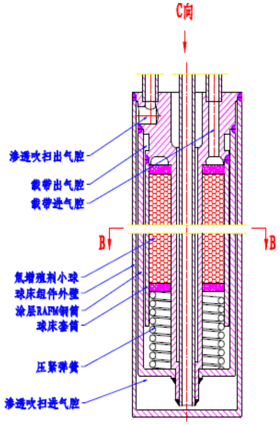
Maximum load 500 g
Tritium production1 Ci/day
Online refueling, irradiation
Irradiation temperature 300-750 ℃
Neutron flux ~5×10^{13}n $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$

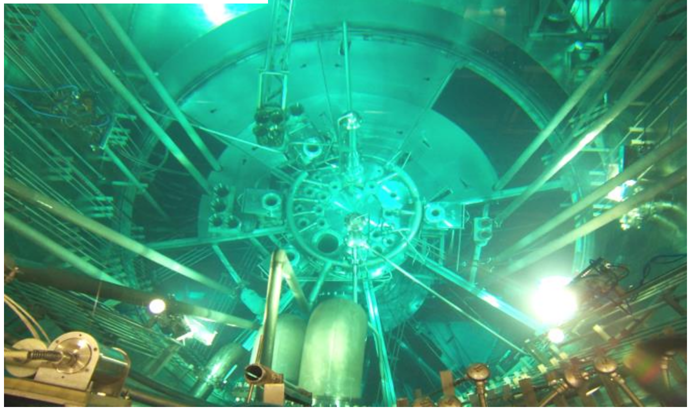




China Mianyang Research Reactor

Maximum load 400 g
Tritium production1 Ci/day
Online thermal conductivity test
Irradiation temperature 400～850 ℃
Neutron flux ~5×10^{13}n $cm^{-2}s^{-1}$





China Advanced Research Reactor

Materials Research Activities

(Simulation, manufacture, validation)

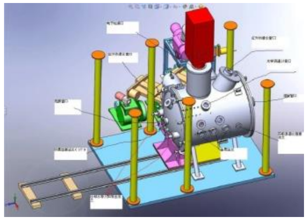
☐ Low Activation Martesitic steel

- Nominal compositions: 9Cr1.5W0.2V0.15Ta0.45Mn0.1C
- 5 ton smelting with good control of main compositions

☐ Irradiation properties and TBM Fabrication

- High-dose neutron irradiation experiments
  (Spallation source ~20dpa)
  (High Fluence Engineering Test Reactor ~2dpa)
- Fabrication of test blanket module (TBM)
  (1/3 scale P91 TBM, 1/3 scale CLAM first wall)

HIP(0.8x1.8m)



400kW EM facility

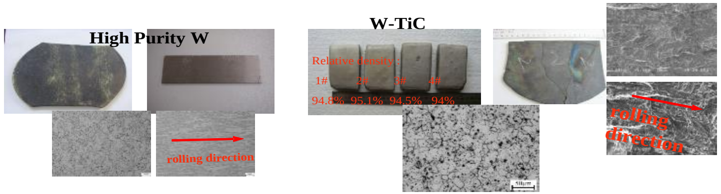
15kW laser welding (0.05mm)

☐ Plasma-facing materials: W

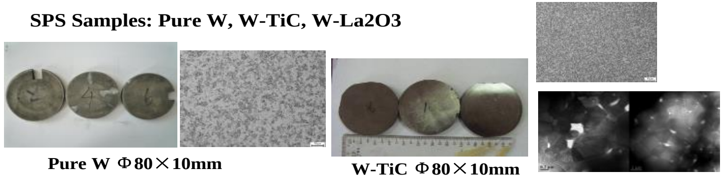
W material study scope: W alloy; W coating; W/Cu component

High heat-flux test facility

Conventional Powder Metallurgy Samples: High Purity W, W-TiC



SPS Samples: Pure W, W-TiC, W-La2O3

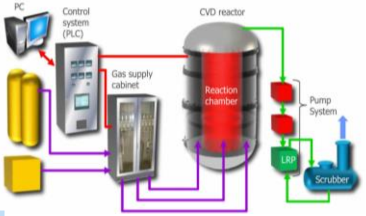


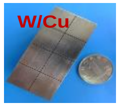
Pure W Φ80×10mm

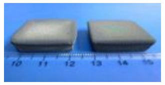
W-TiC Φ80×10mm

(Chemical vapor deposition) CVD-W

Deposition rate: 0.2-1mm/h

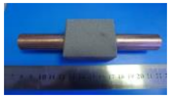


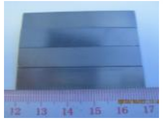




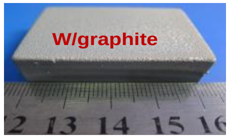
W/FGM-W/Cu

W/OFHC-Cu





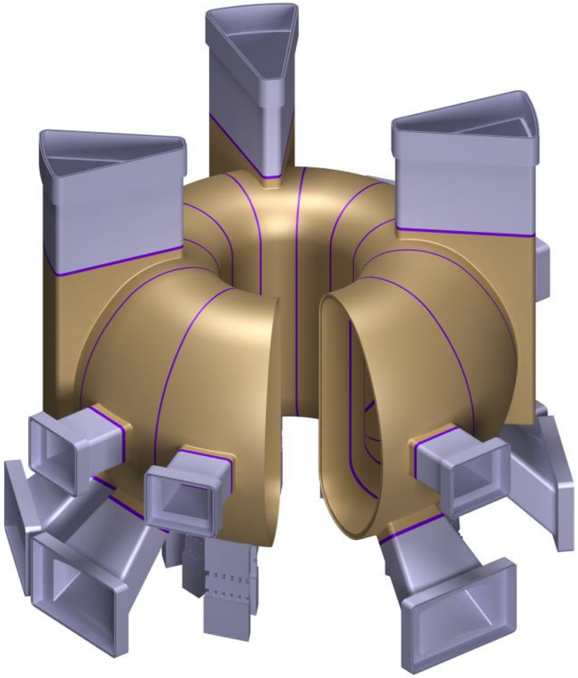
W/RAFM Steel



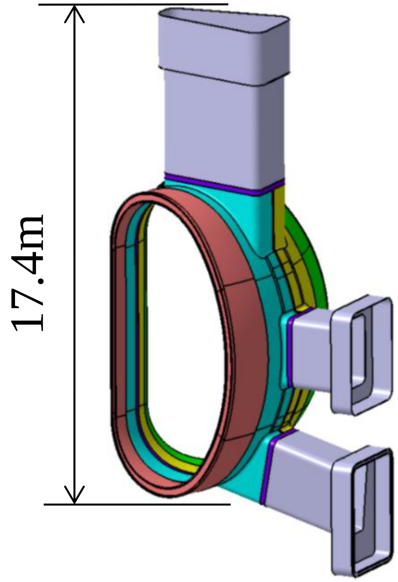
R&D on VV 1/8 mock-up

NG-TIG system

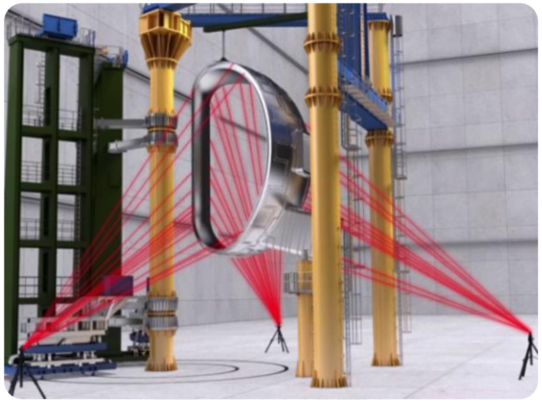
Welding samples



Overview of CFETR VV Design



Test bench for installation , replacement of VV components by RH



Laser Tracker Measurement on VV Sector

R&D of Narrow Gap TIG Welding on VV

Assembly of VV Poloidal Sectors

CFETR 5 years Plan

- Self-consistent, reliable physical design (V.Chan)
- Detailed engineering design (main machine and auxiliary systems)
- R & D for some key technologies and systems

(I): Blanket related to nuclear, thermal hydraulic processes

(II): magnets、T- factories、NBI、ECRH、RH

(III): Experimental verification, diagnosis, control, divertor, cryogenic, ICRF, radiation protection, assembly and so on.

Further working Plan of CFETR

- **Re-organize the design team by Drs. Li, Liu and Wang**

J.Li

Y.Liu

X.L.Wang

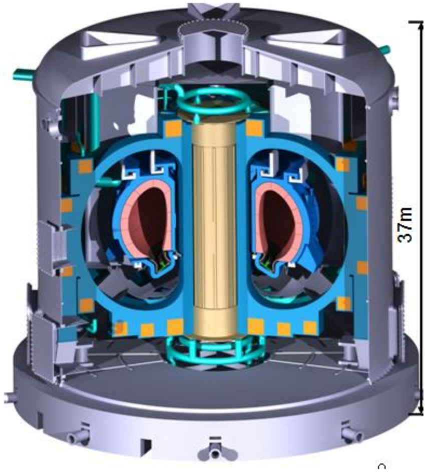
- **Promote both domestic and international collaboration more wide on design, R&D, and construction of CFETR**

J.Li

“CIC” Director

V.Chan

Division head of fusion plasma physics



International cooperation

- PPPL -CFETR team, H. Nielson, T.Bown, P.Titus, C.Kessel, A. Khodak.
- GA-CFETR team, L. Lao, R. Boivin, J. Candy, X. Chen, R. Prater, M.Christopher, A. Garofalo, O. Meneghini, M. Vanzeeland, P.B. Snyder, S.P.Smith, G.M. Staebler, E.J. Strait, and D. Zhao
- Useful discussion and suggestion from CFETR -IAC, CFETR Physics group IAC
- EU-DEMO team： (CCFE：SYScode, ENEA: Blanket, Julich: Diagnostic&Control, CCFE: RH, EPFL: H&CD, ENEA: Divertor, Julich: FM materials)

Summary

- Integrated Design and R&D of CFETR are in progress
- CFETR is moving to Phase II design of the new version with emphasis for high B_T option
- There are gaps to CFETR readiness, especially for phase II， need new solution and technologies.
- Detail engineering design and large scale R&D will continue in next 5 years.
- It is hoped that the proposal for CFETR construction can be approved by government within next 5 years finally

End and Thanks !