

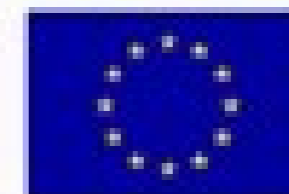
Wendelstein 7-X

Andreas Werner for the W7-X Team

Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik, Germany
EURATOM-Association



Max-Planck-
Institut
für Plasmaphysik





Two sites: Garching & Greifswald
1100 employees, ~450 in Greifswald



Intro

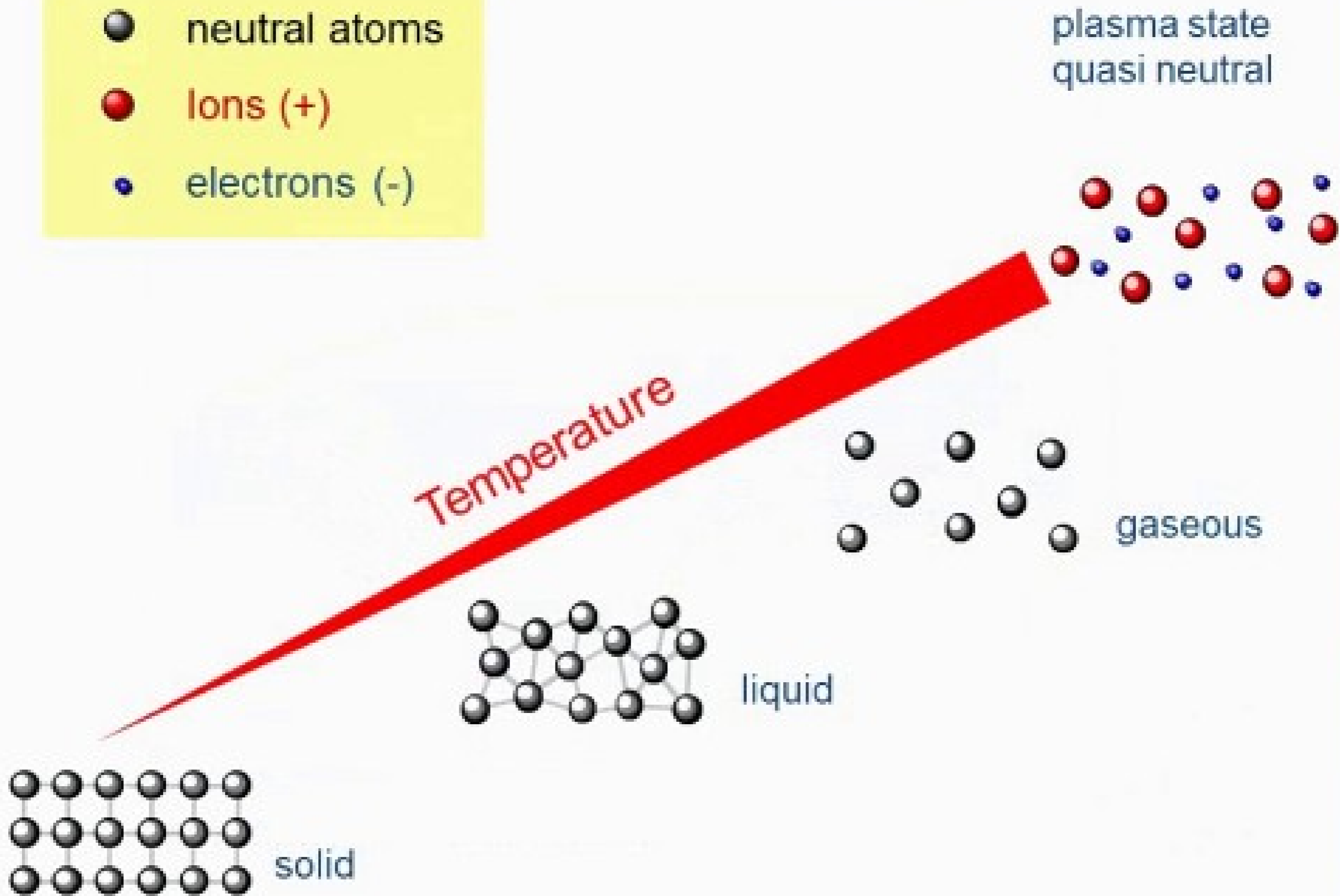
Fusion
Research

W7-X

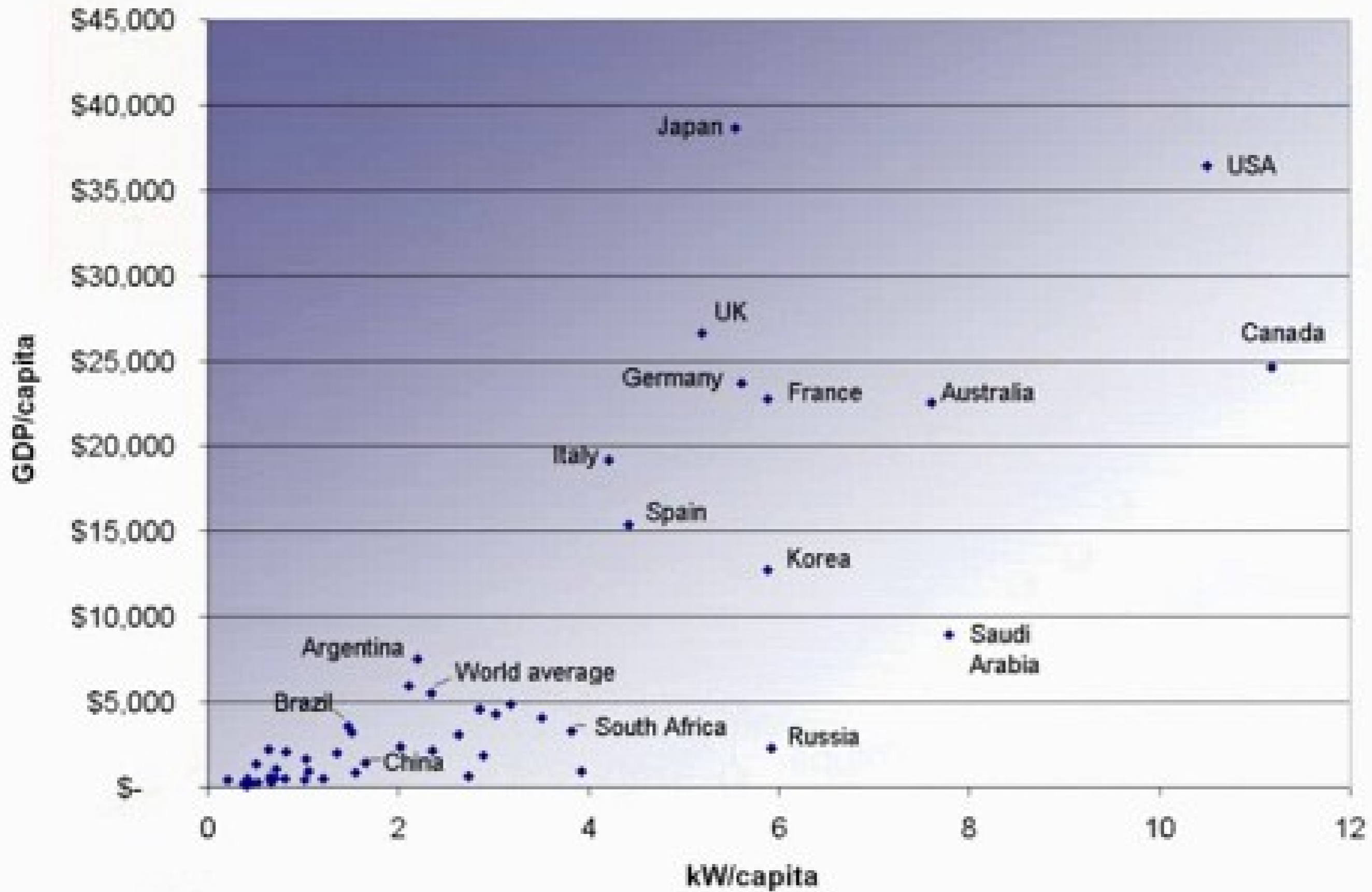
Plasma
Control

Summary

- neutral atoms
- ions (+)
- electrons (-)



Power Consumption per Capita



Intro

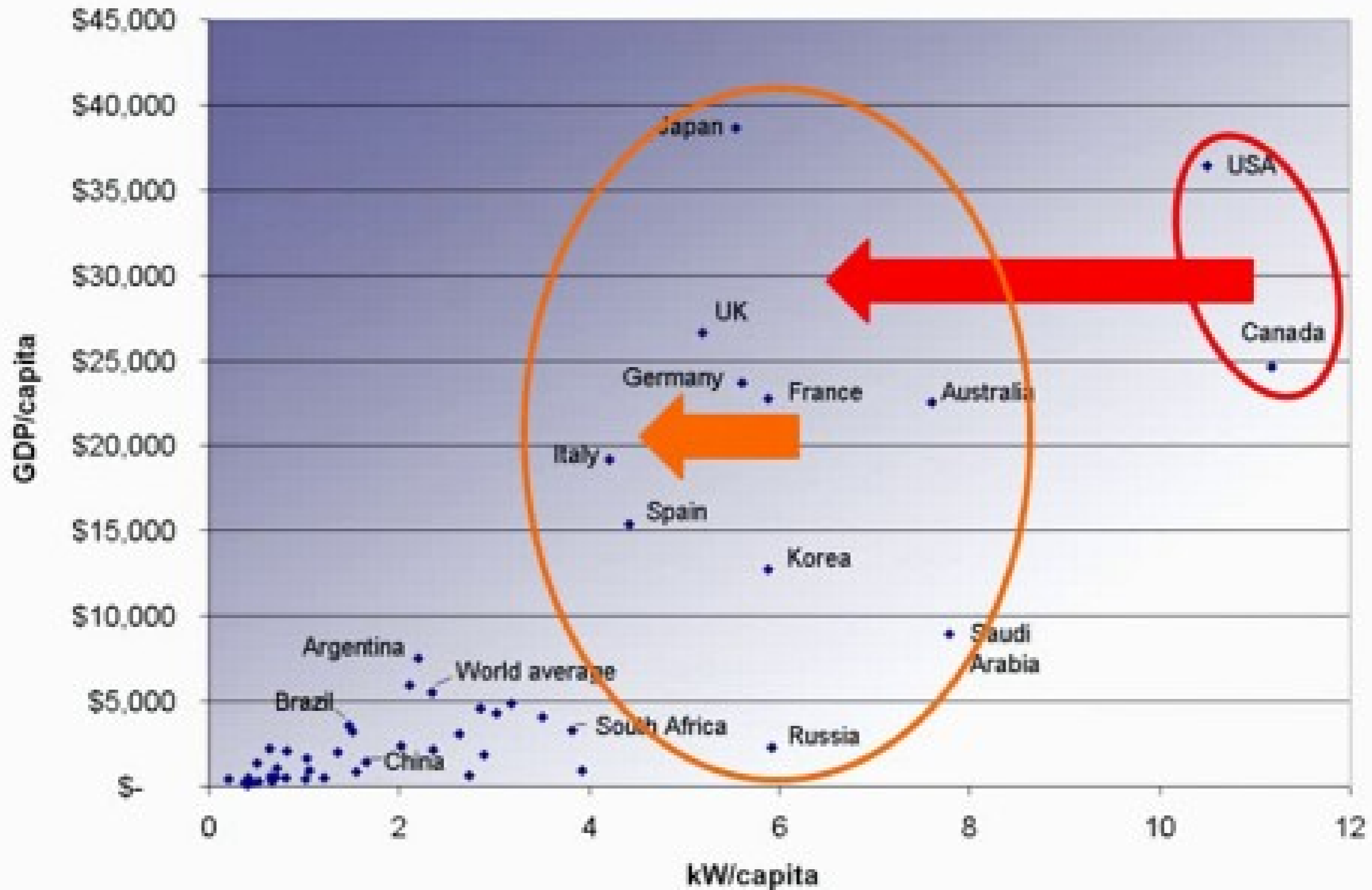
Fusion Research

W7-X

Plasma Control

Summary

Power Consumption per Capita



Intro

Fusion Research

W7-X

Plasma Control

Summary

Can we build a sun on earth?

Hot plasma (ionised gas) inside core
 $T = 10 \text{ Mio K}$, $P = 10 \text{ Gbar}$

Fast protons collide against Coulomb
repulsion:
nuclear fusion to Helium + Energy

Gravitation balances radiation pressure



Intro

Fusion
Research

W7-X

Plasma
Control

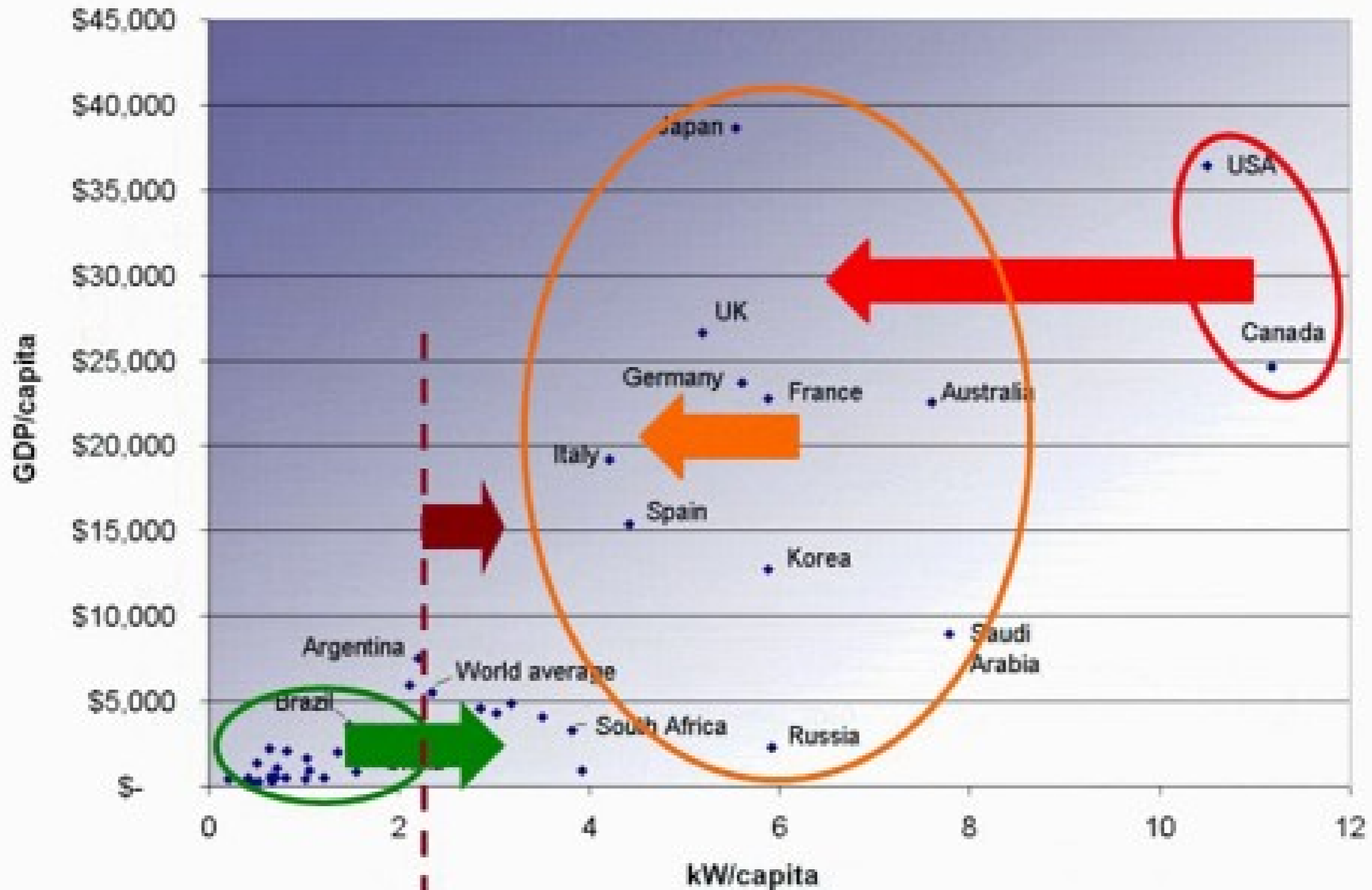
Summary

Introduction to nuclear fusion research

The stellarator Wendelstein 7-X

Plasma control and data acquisition for continuous plasma operation

Power Consumption per Capita



Intro

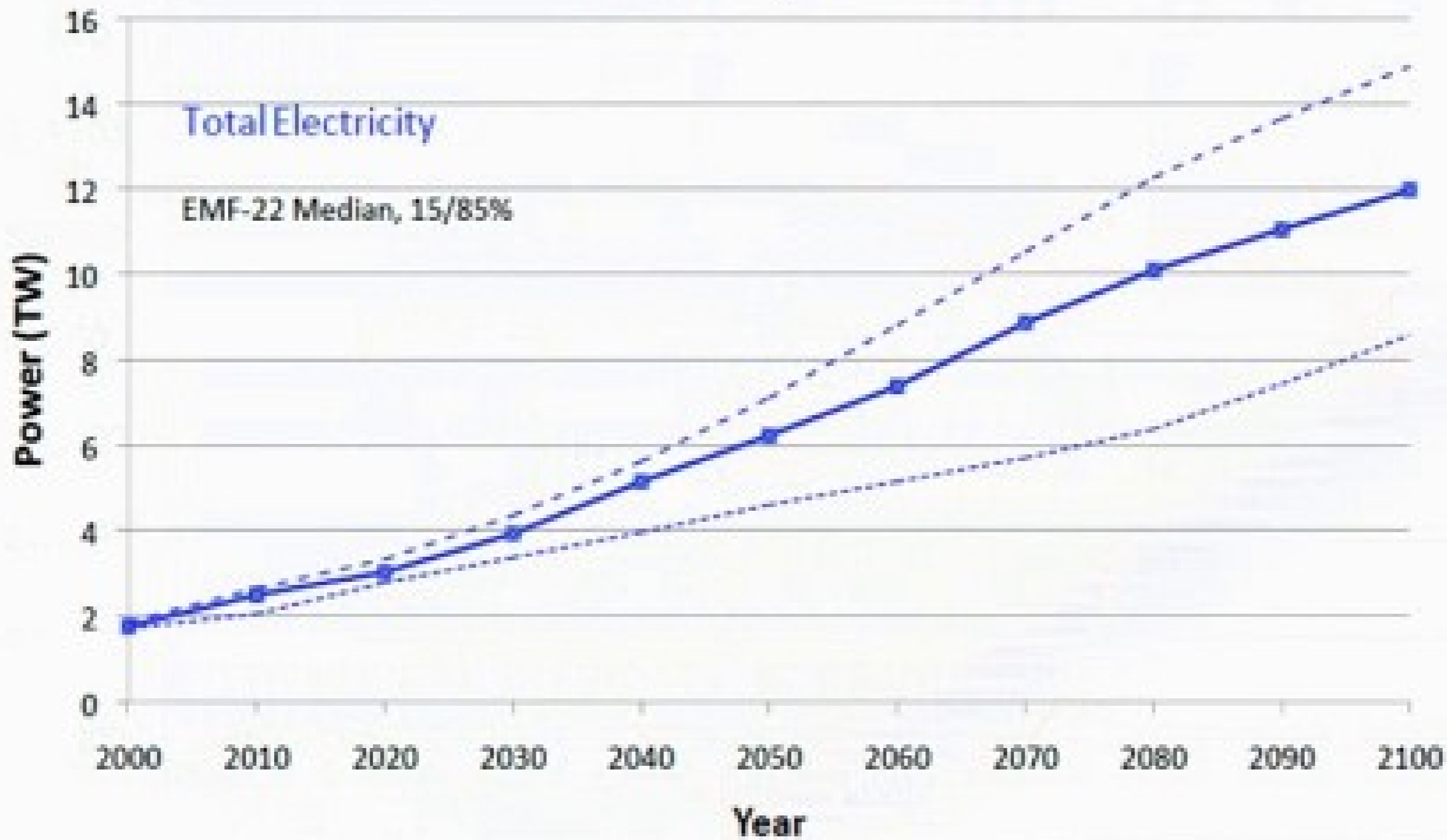
Fusion Research

W7-X

Plasma Control

Summary

Global Electricity Production



⇒ Power production should comprise all (renewable) energy sources

Introduction to nuclear fusion research

The stellarator Wendelstein 7-X

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Intro

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W7-X

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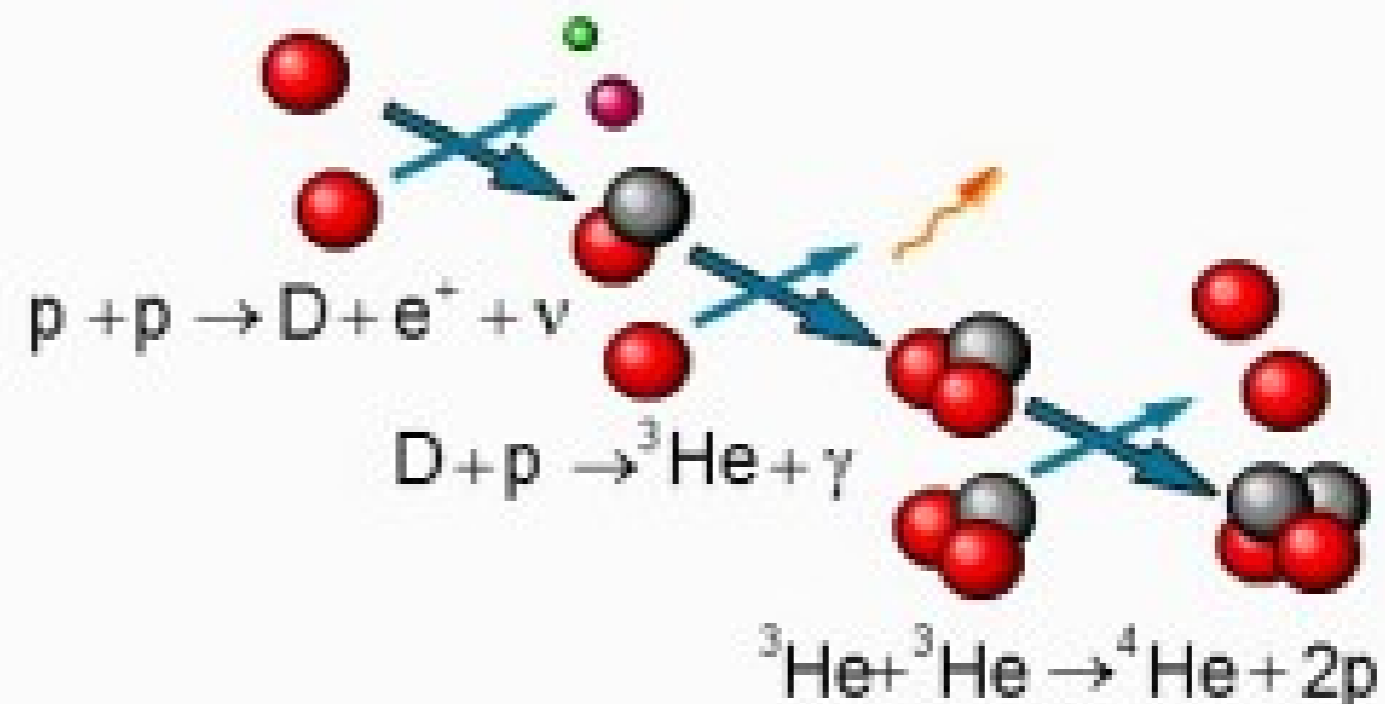
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$$\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$$



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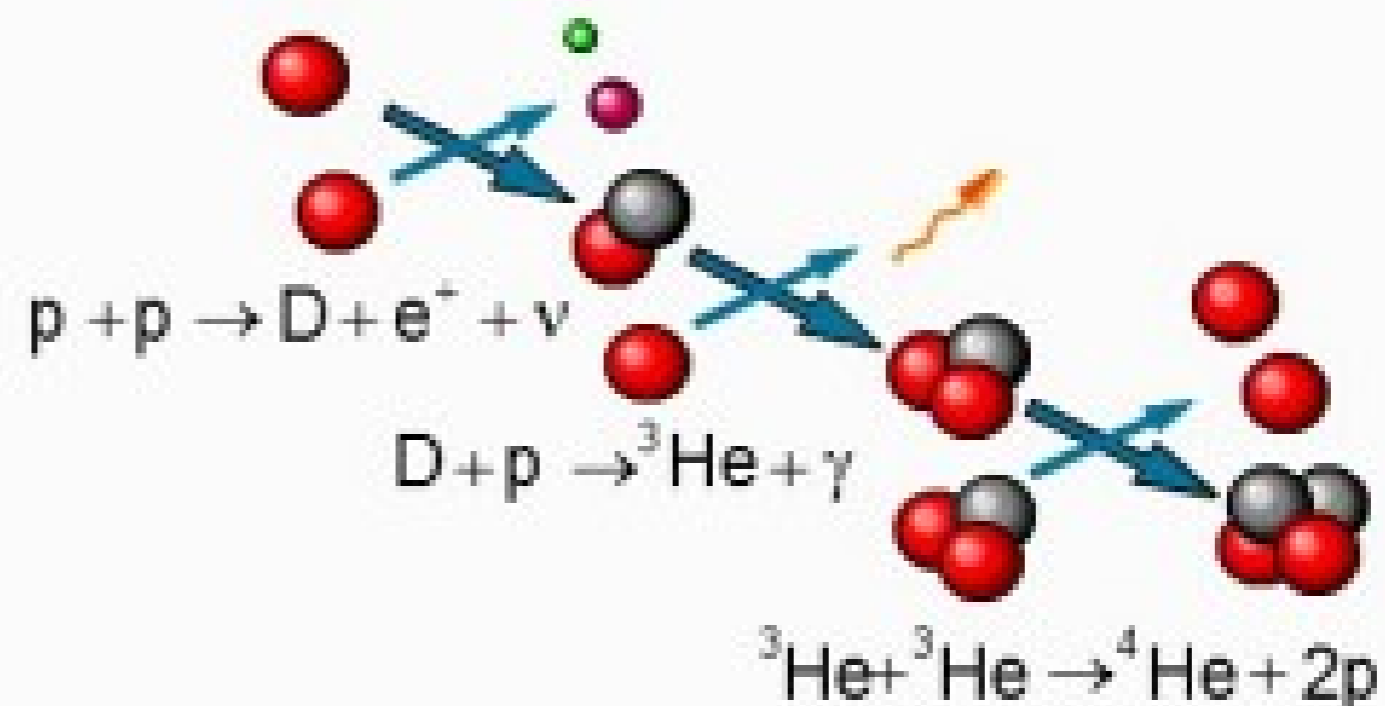
Gravitation balances radiation pressure

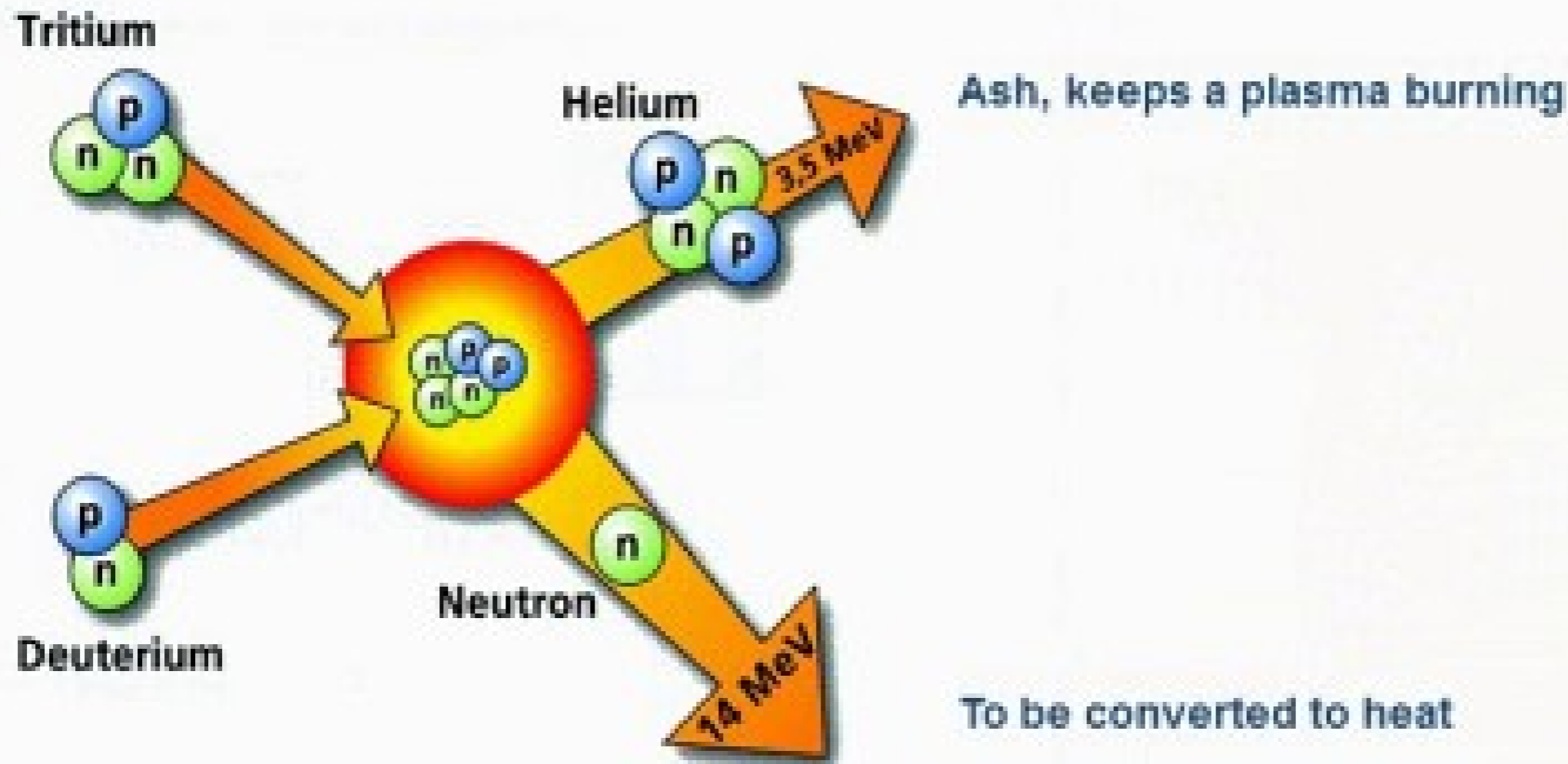
$$\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$$



At least we could try!

With magnetic confinement
 instead of gravity

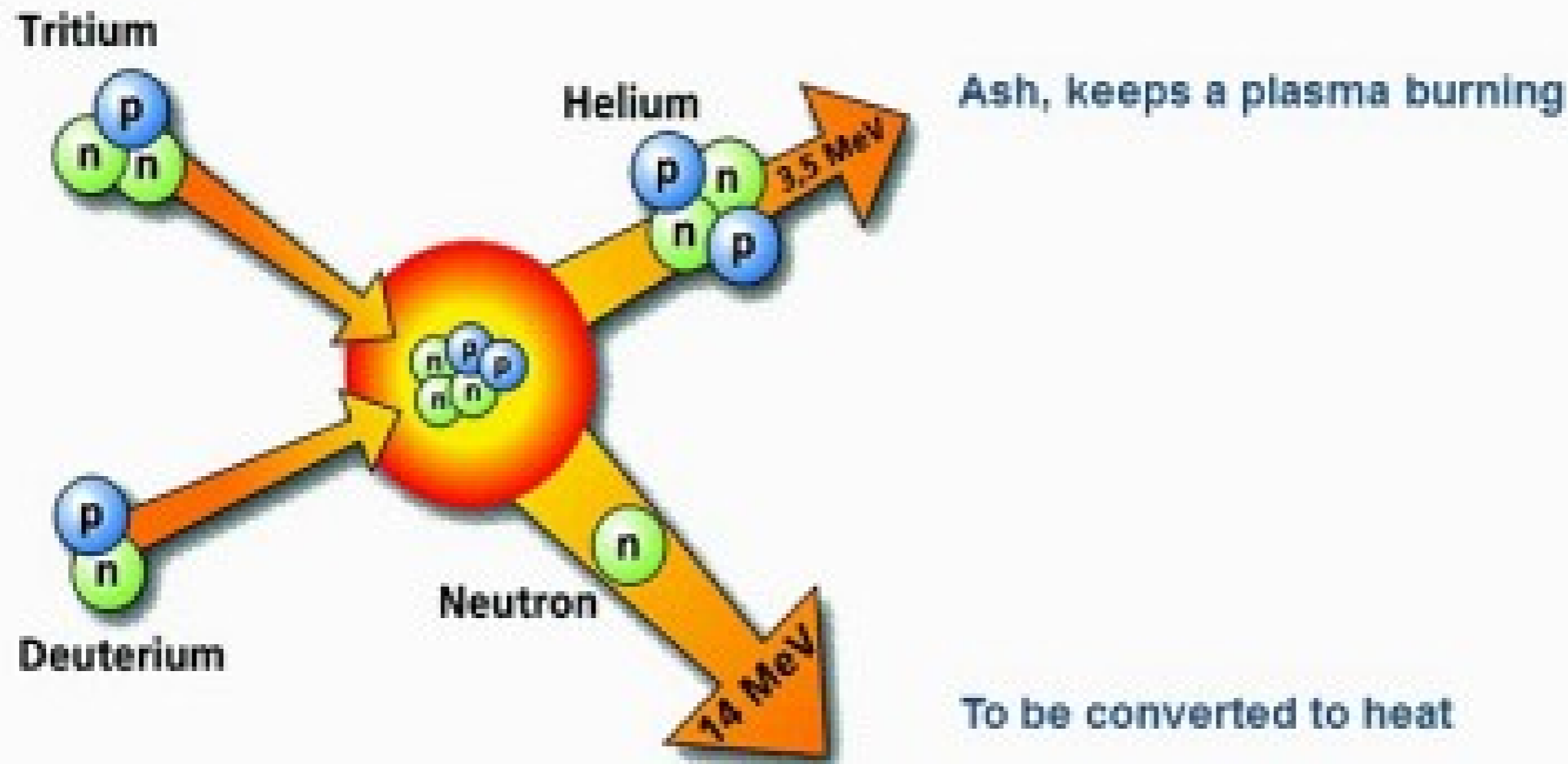




Fusion process by collisions

Particles must be fast enough to overcome Coulomb repulsion

DT most at lowest possible particle velocities / temperatures



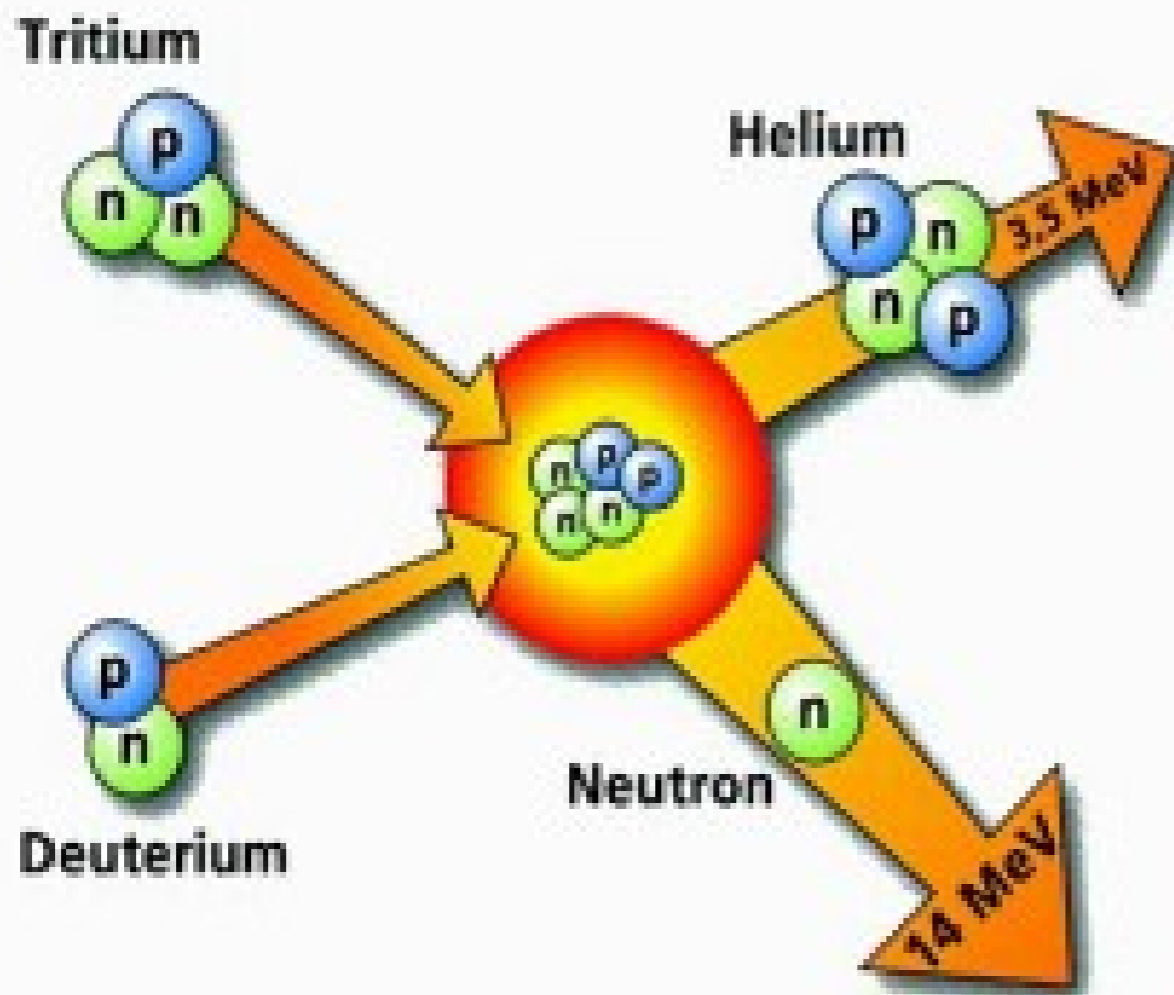
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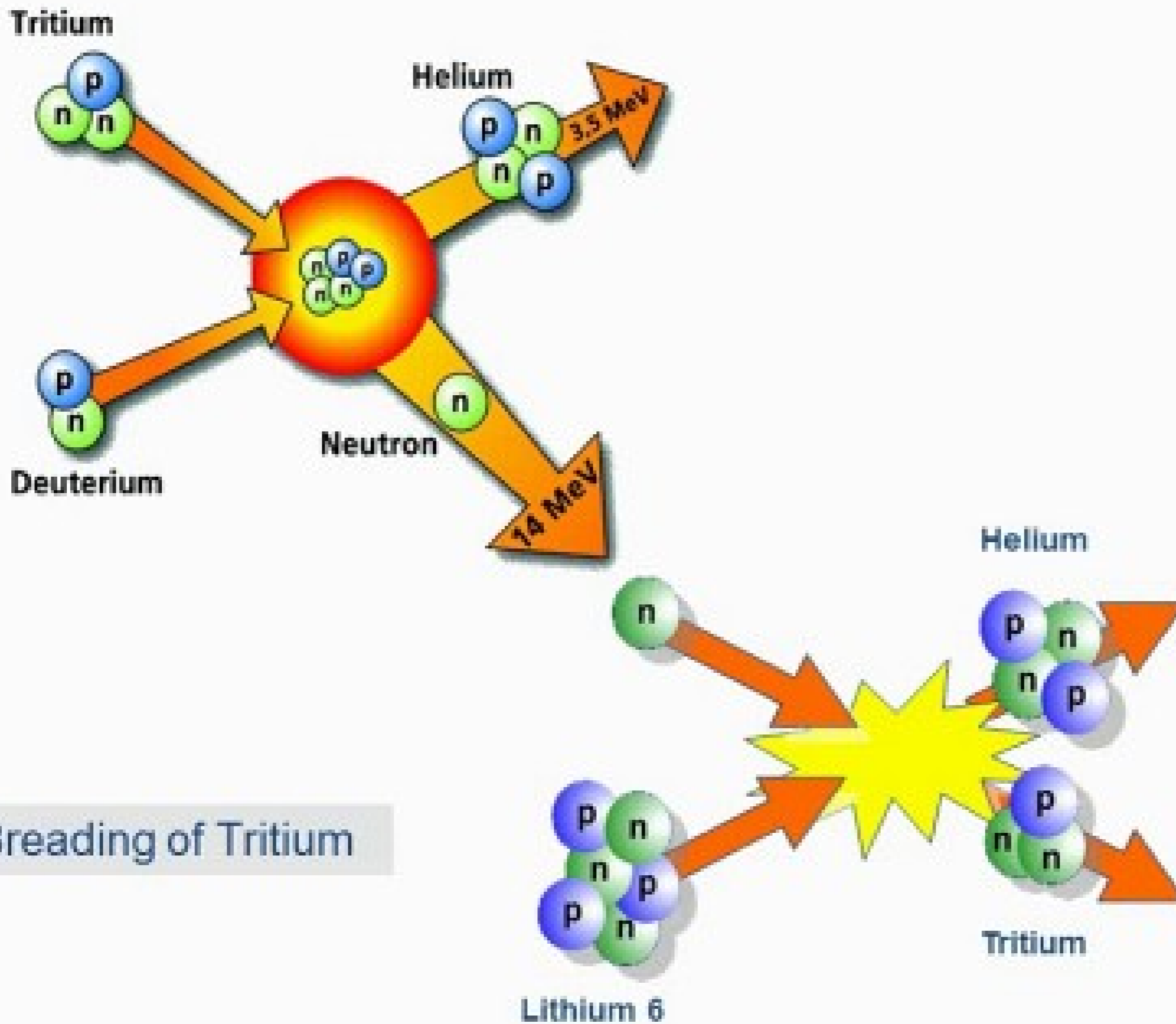
DT most at lowest possible particle velocities / temperatures

Temperature of 100 Mio K required!

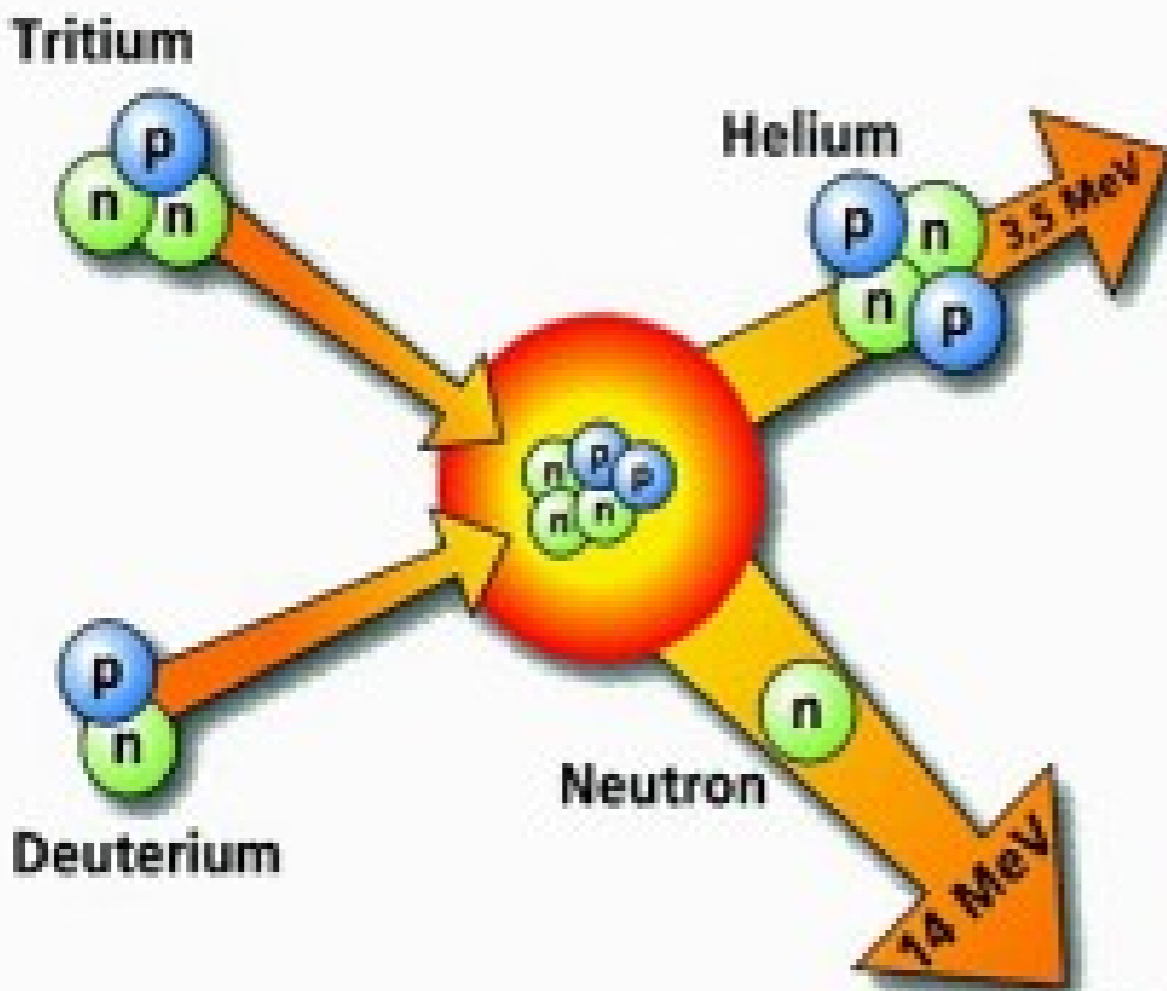
Where to get Tritium from?



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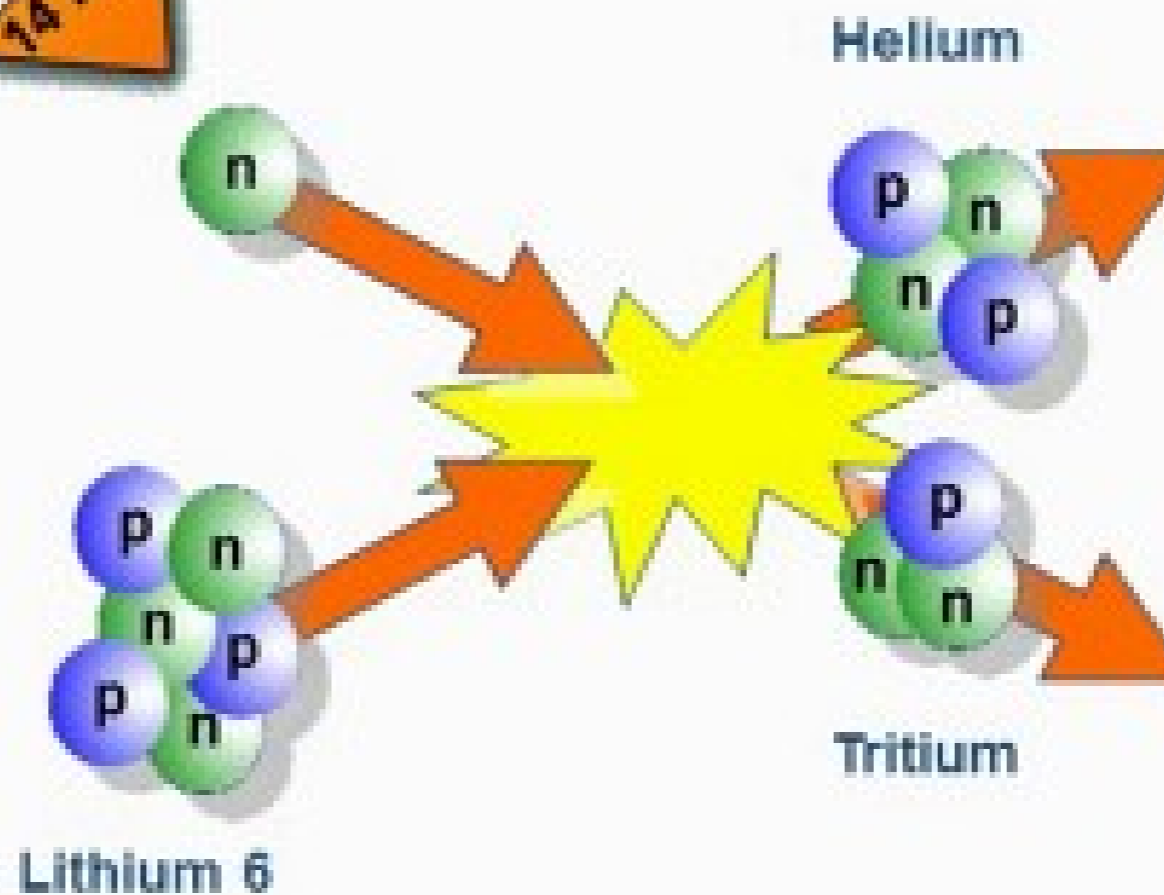


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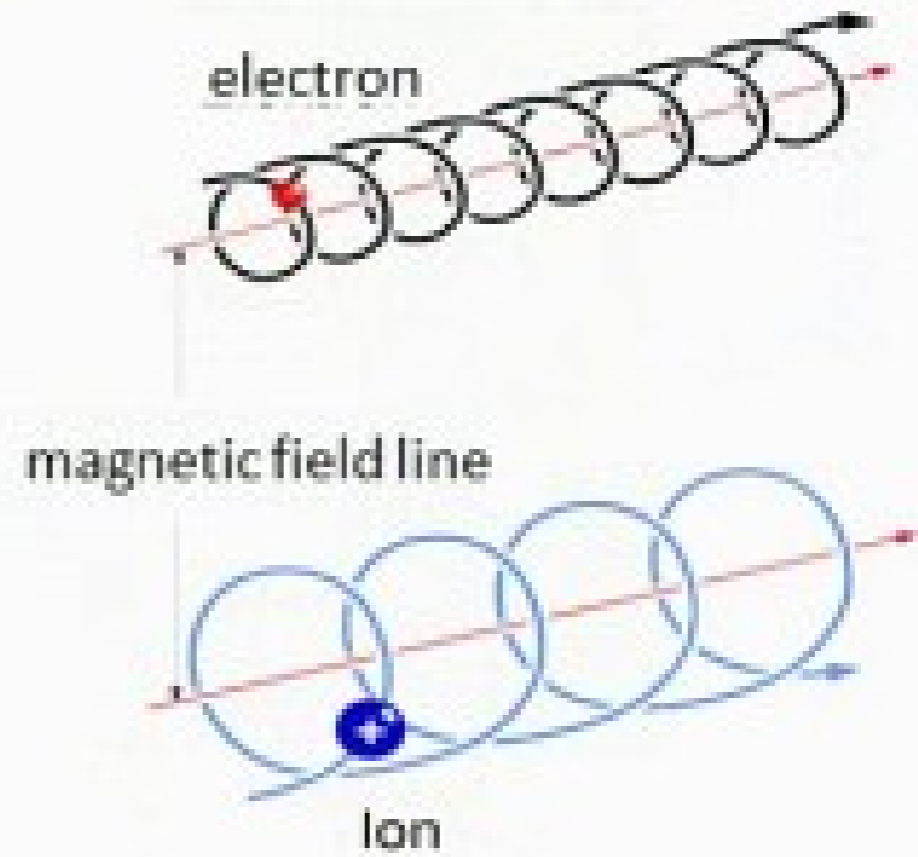
1 year
energy
for
1 family

Breeding of Tritium



Building an Isolating Container (Thermos Jug)

Charged particles (plasma) bound to field lines



Particle loss at the ends => torus topology

Intro

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W7-X

Plasma
Control

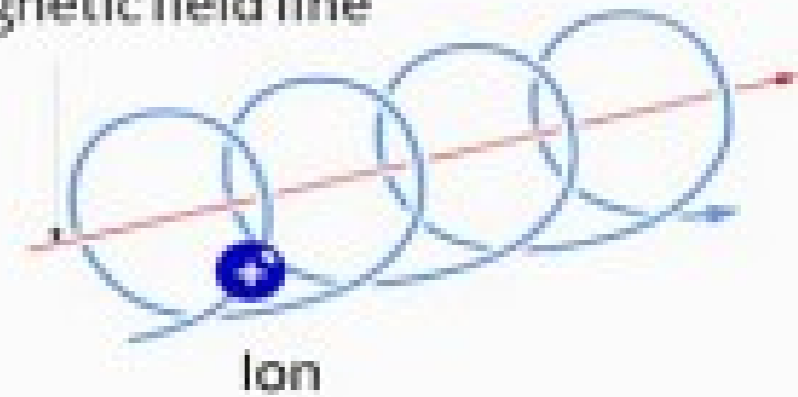
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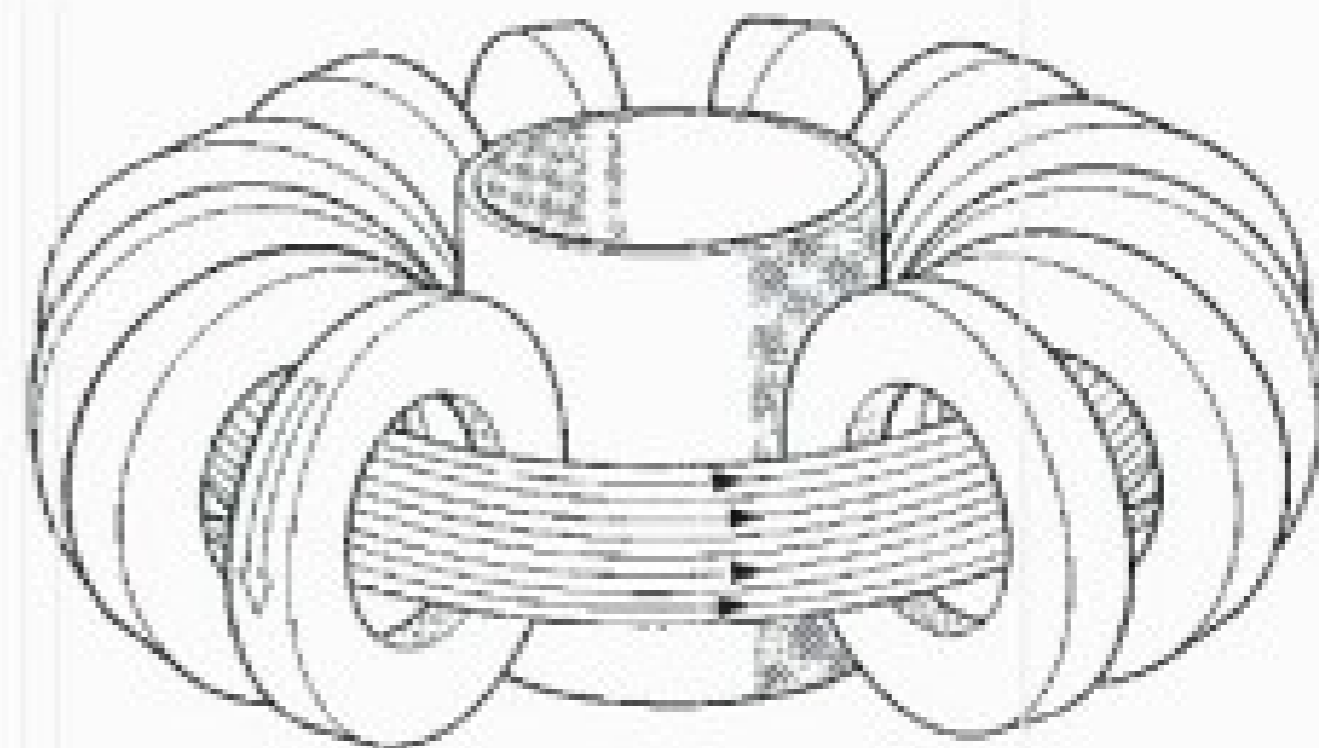
Charged particles (plasma) bound to field lines



magnetic field line



Particle loss at the ends => torus topology



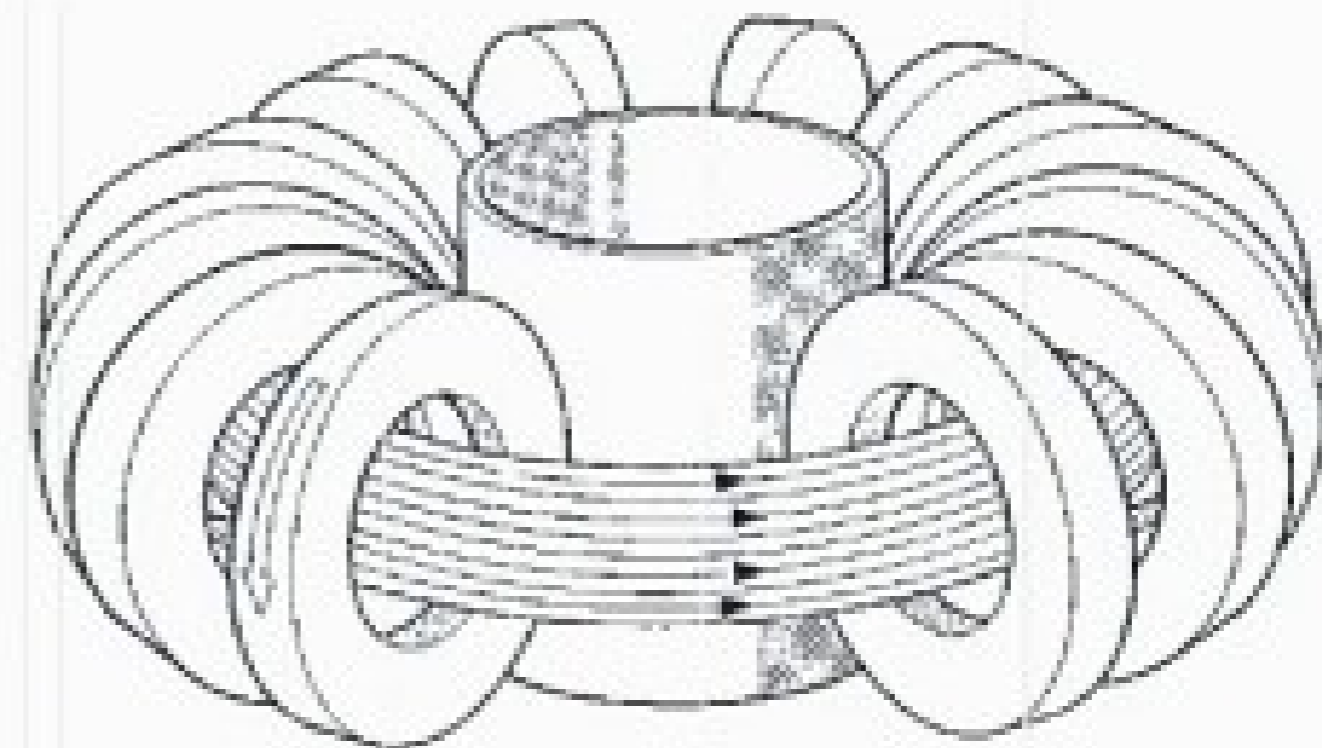
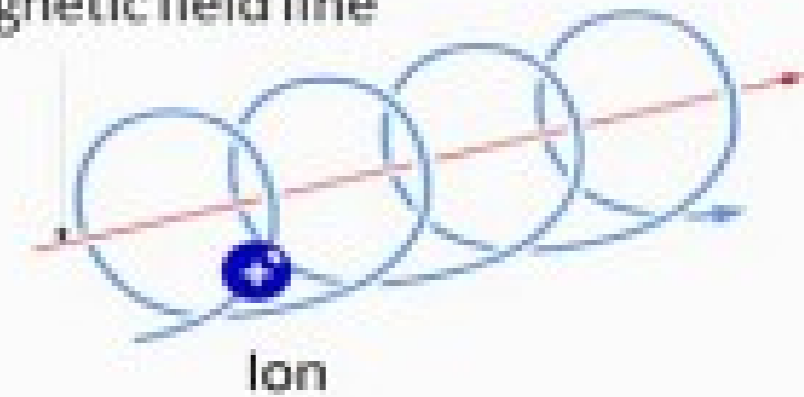
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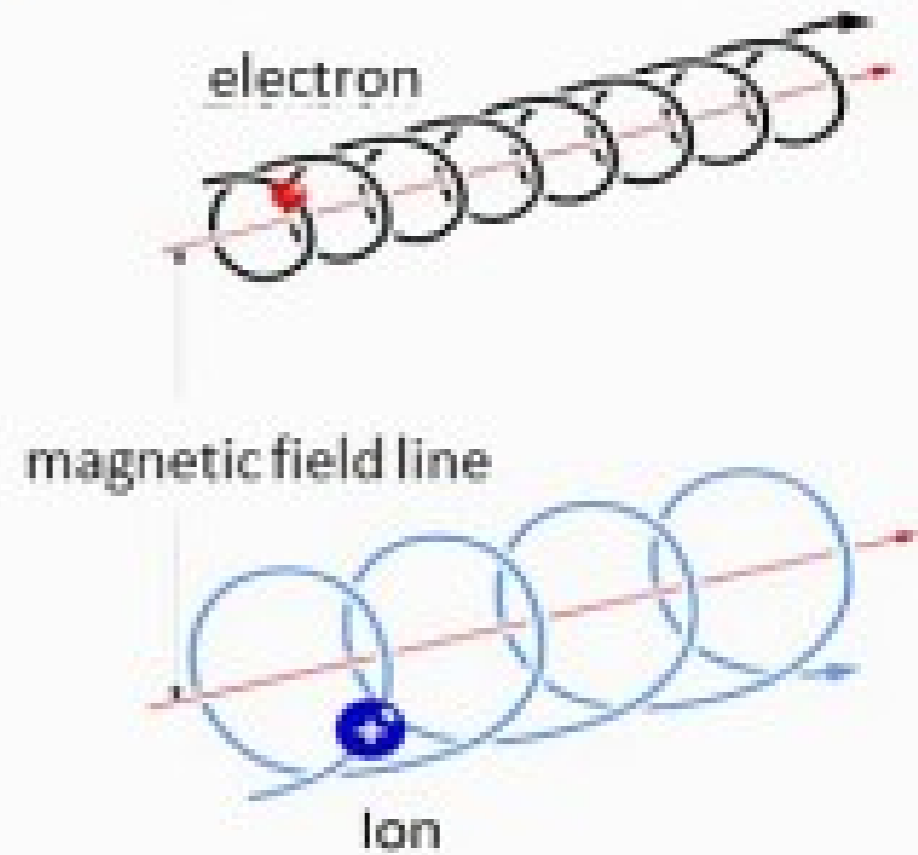
magnetic field line



Directions: **toroidal**, **poloidal**, **helical**

Building an Isolating Container (Thermos Jug)

Charged particles (plasma) bound to field lines



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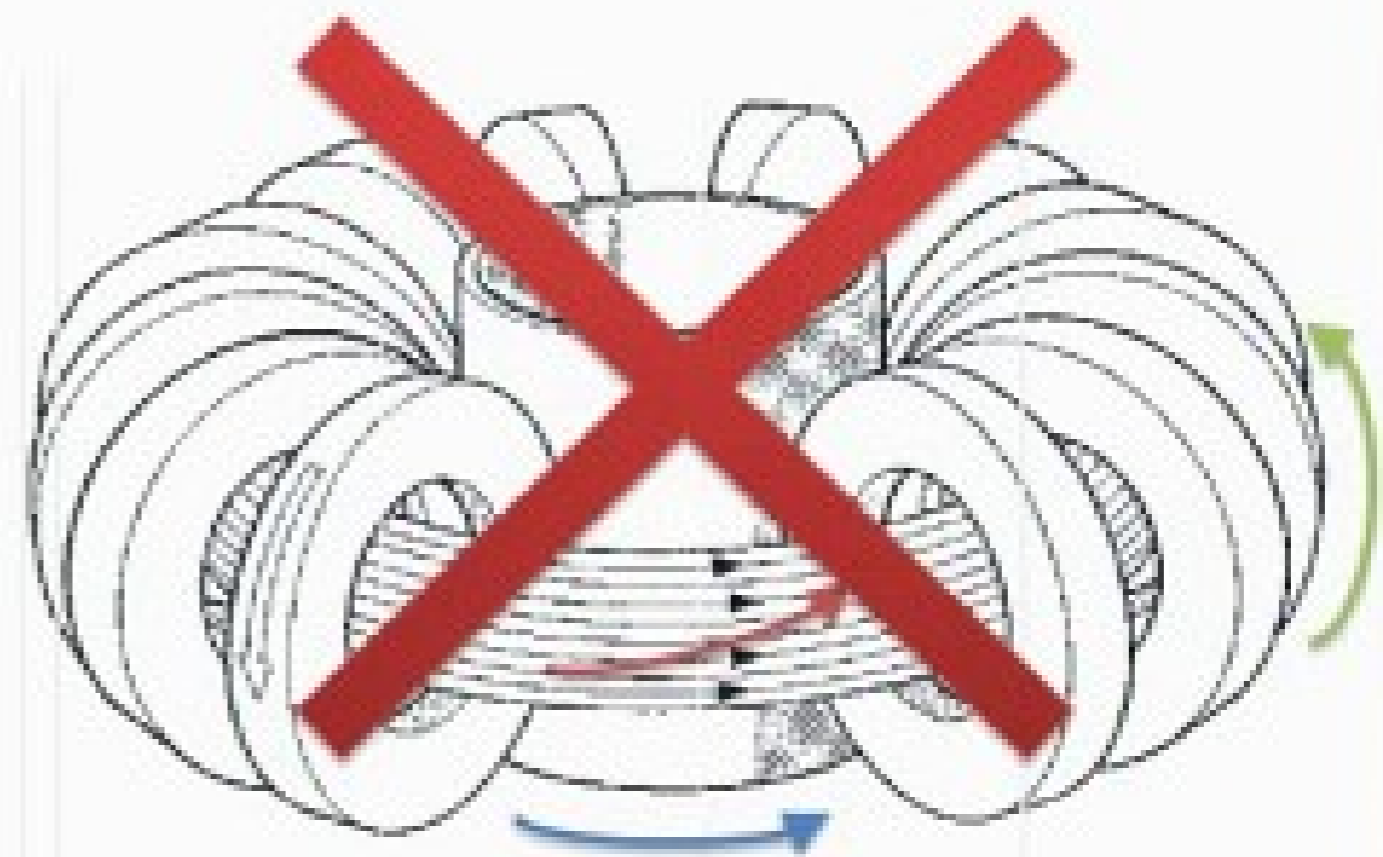
This doesn't work!

Particle drift by inhomogeneous fields

Ions move upwards

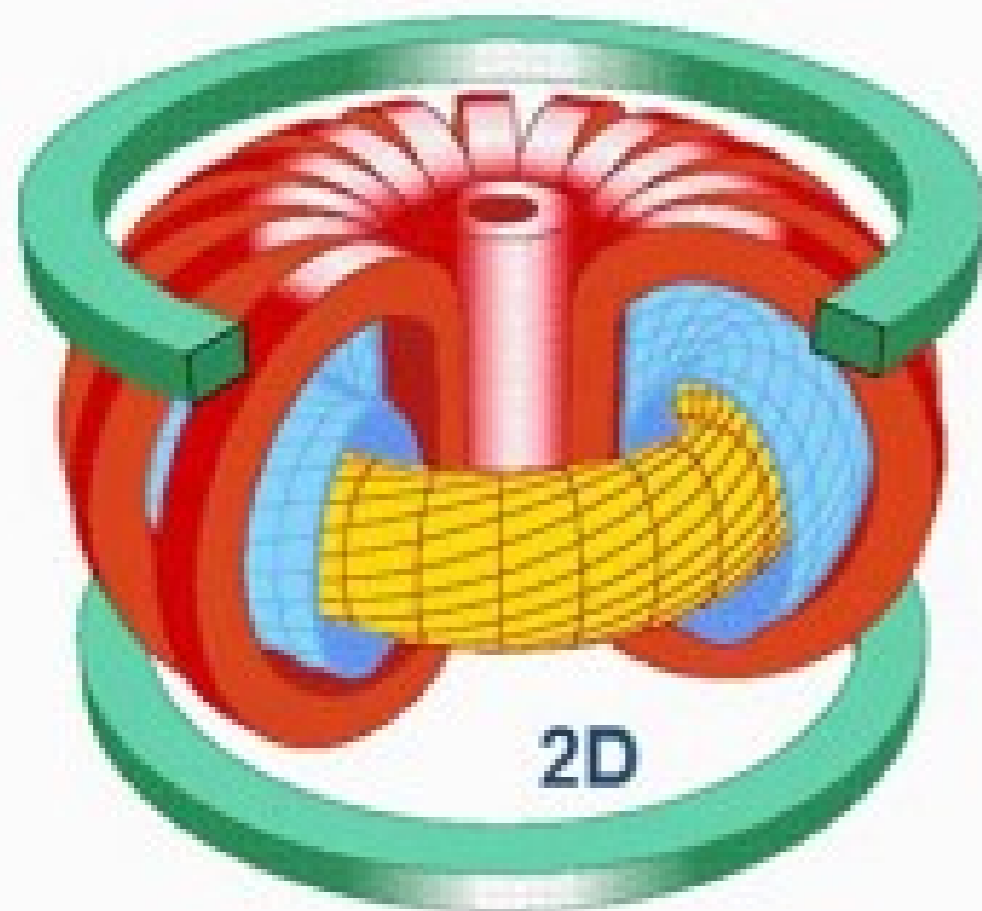
Electrons move downwards

After 50 us loss of particles!



Directions: **toroidal**, **poloidal**, **helical**

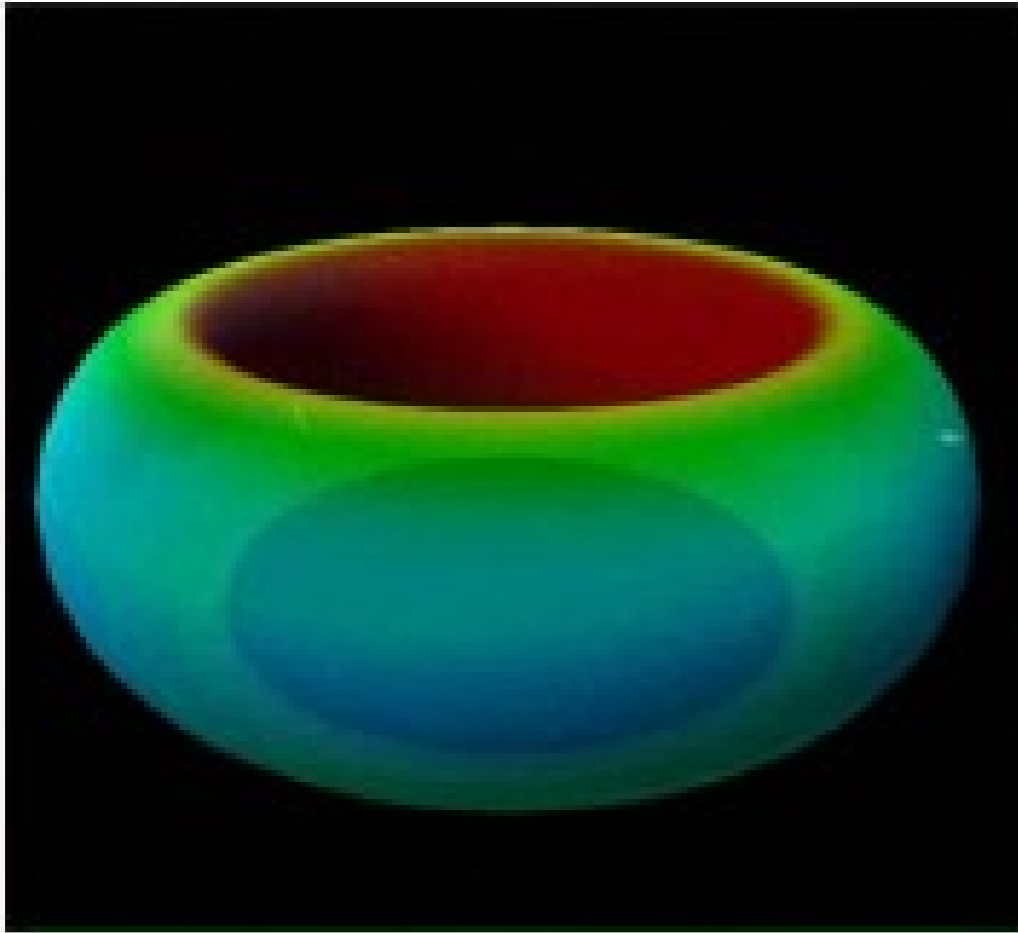
Tokamak



Poloidal (minor circumference) part of the magnetic field generated by plasma current (transformer principle)

- + Theory is simpler (2D problem)
- + Best confinement
- No continuous operation (induction)

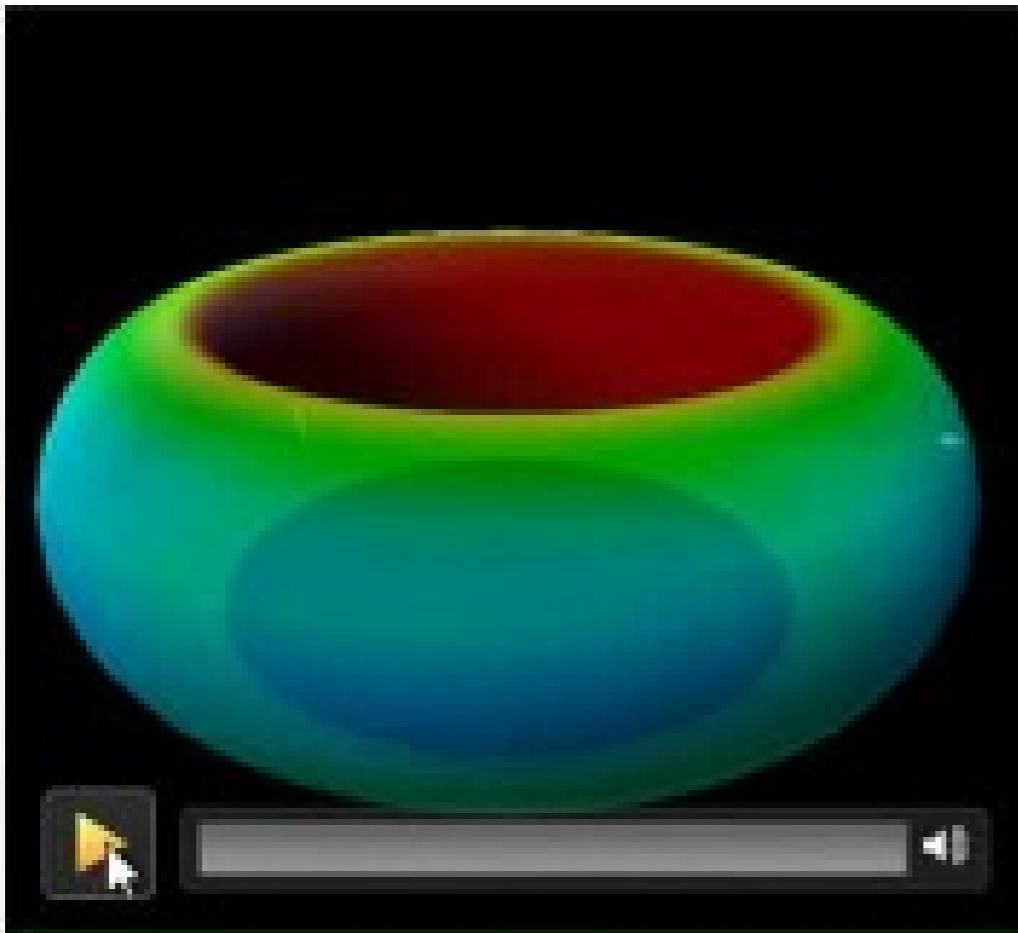
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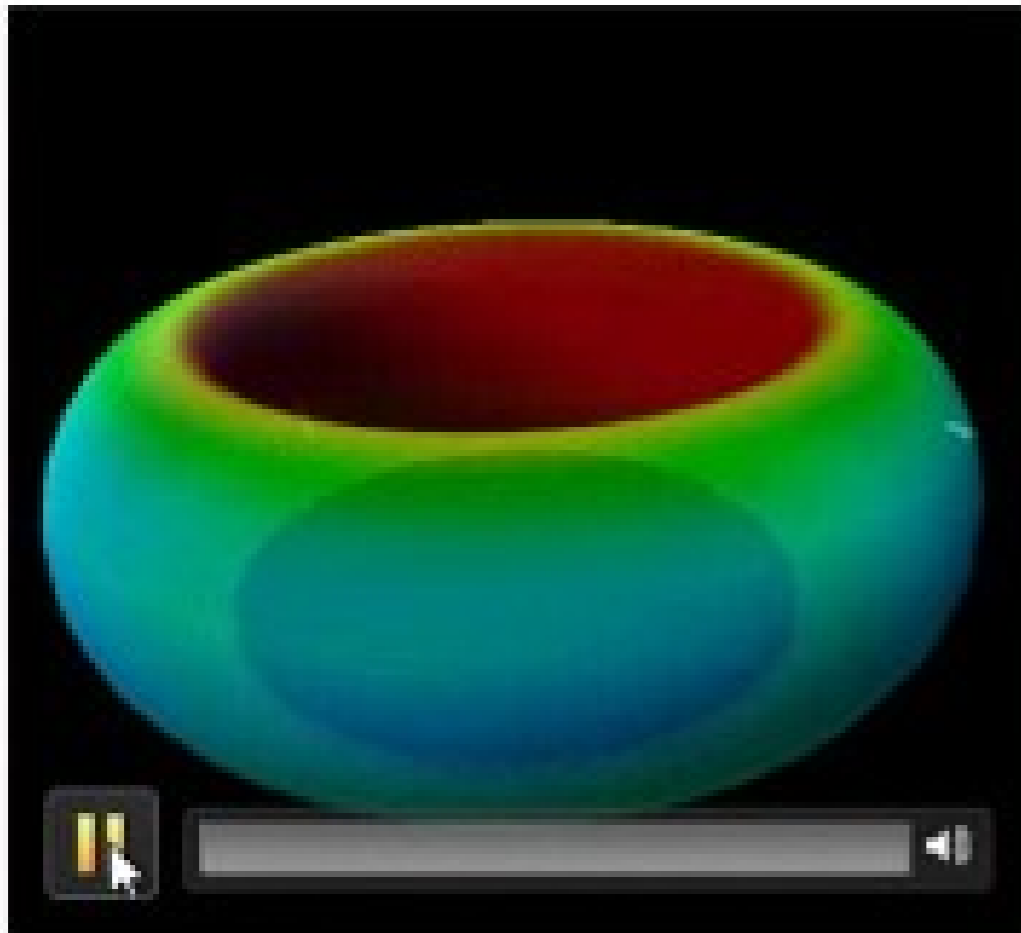
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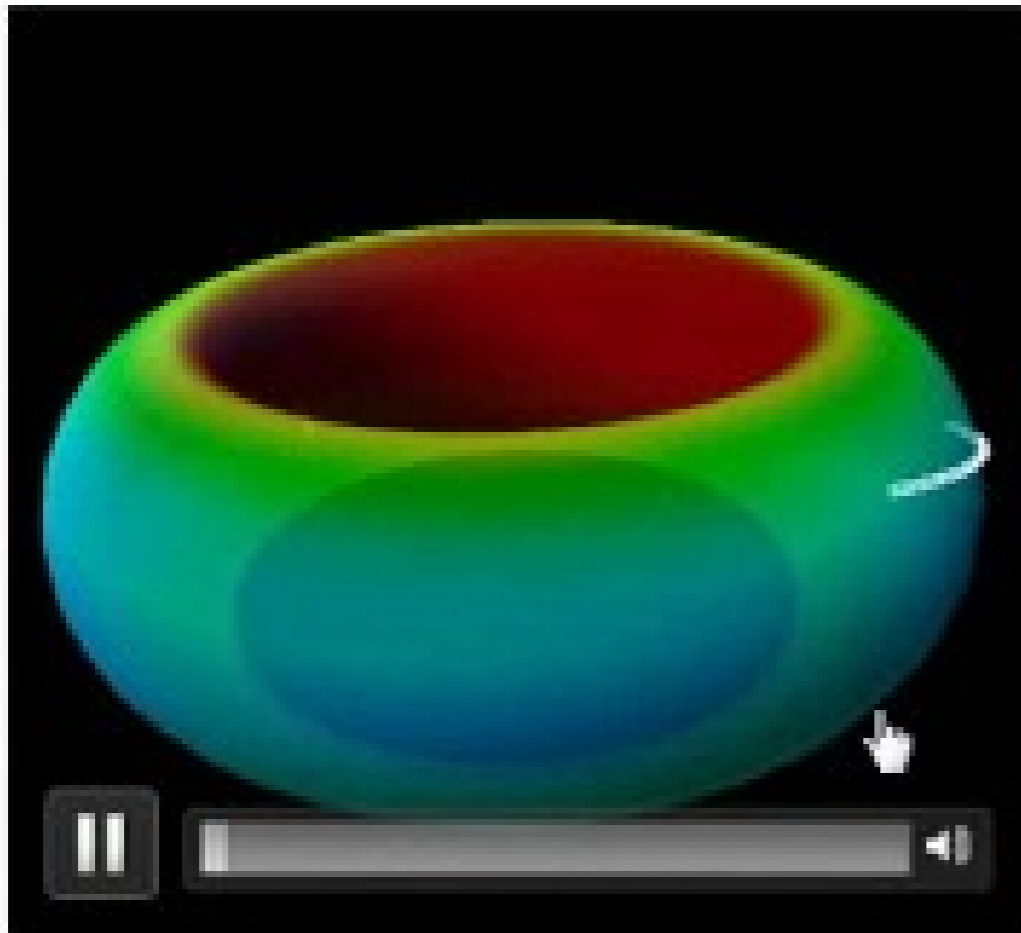
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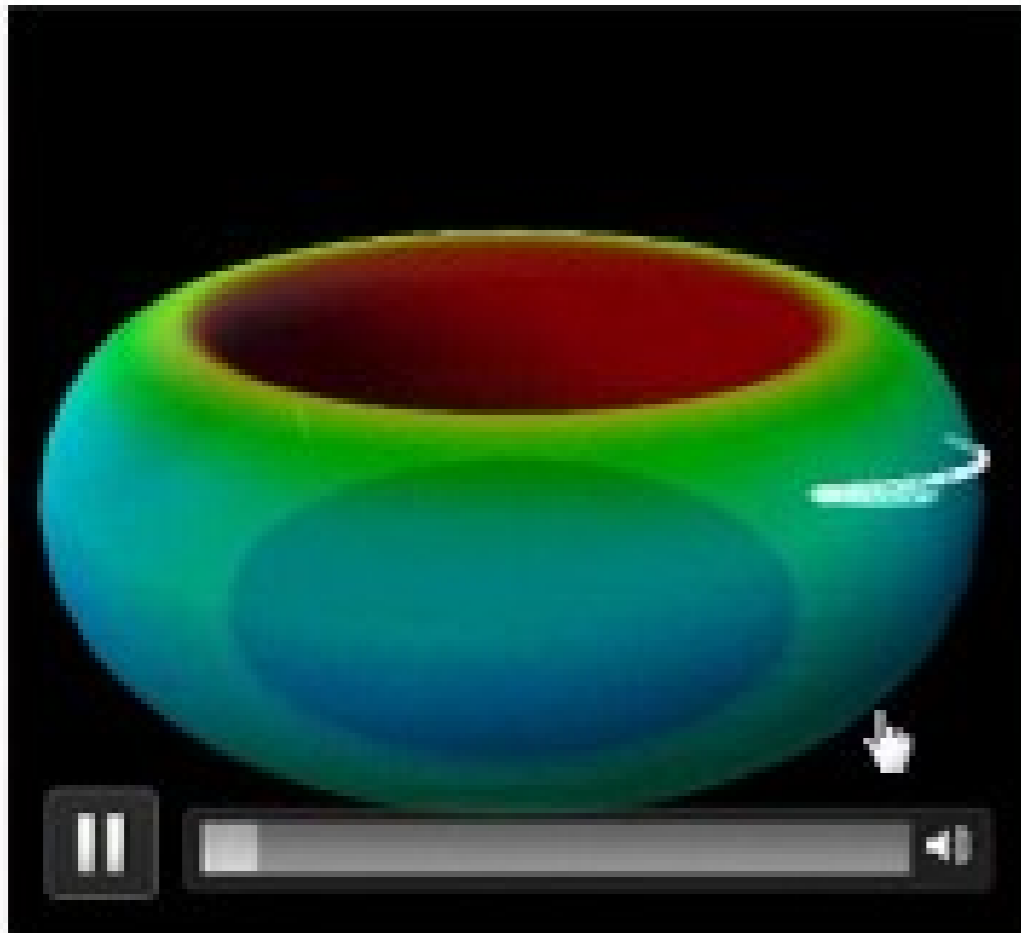
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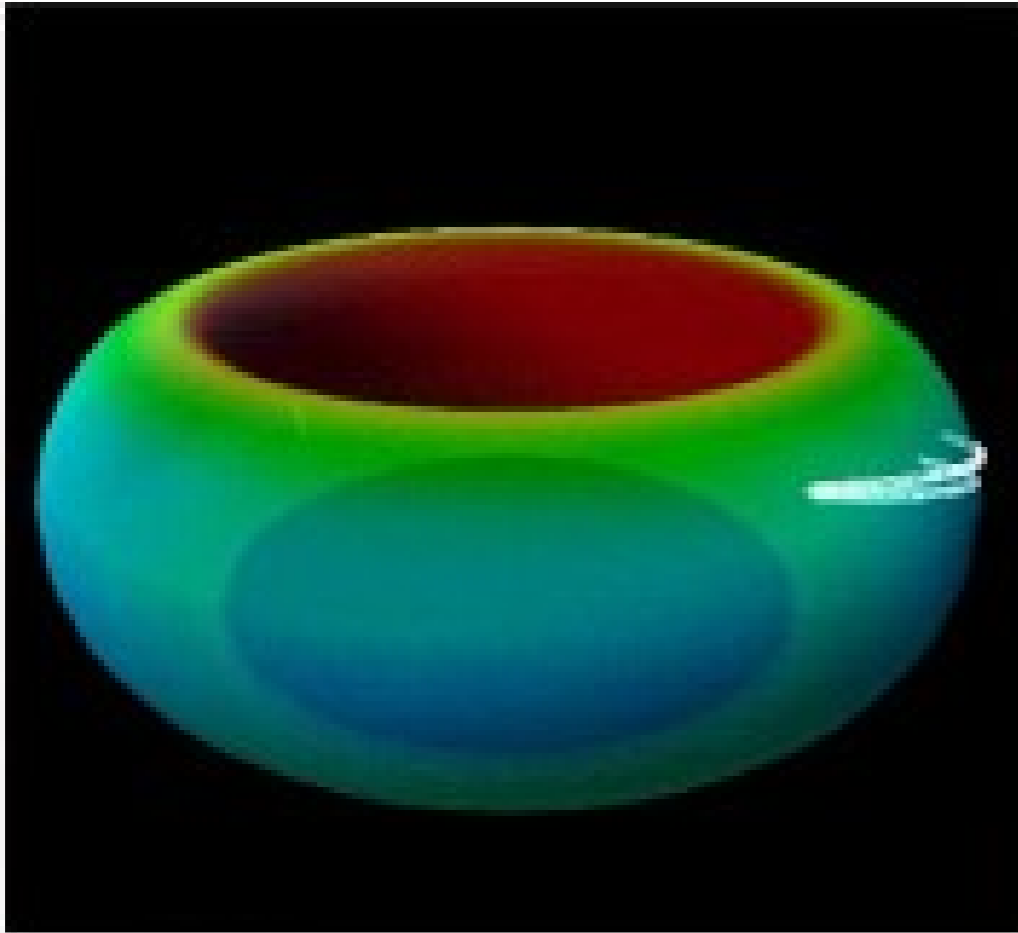
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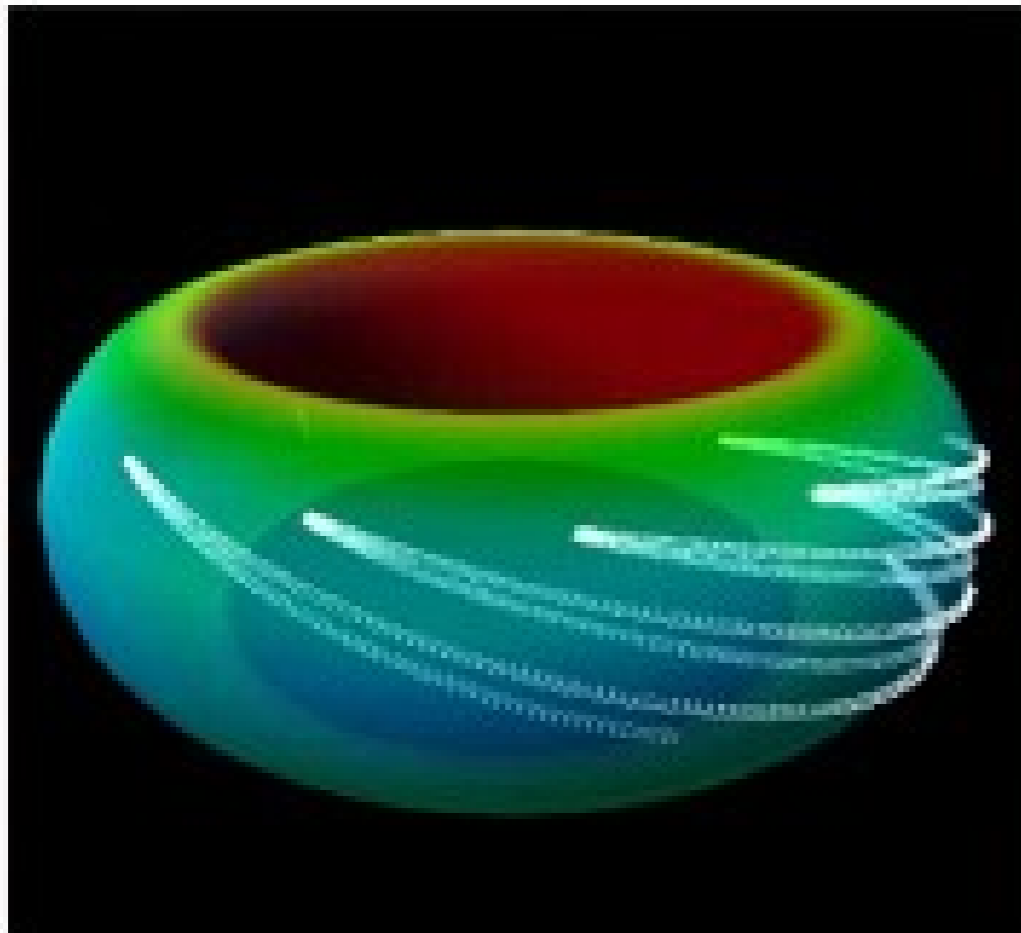
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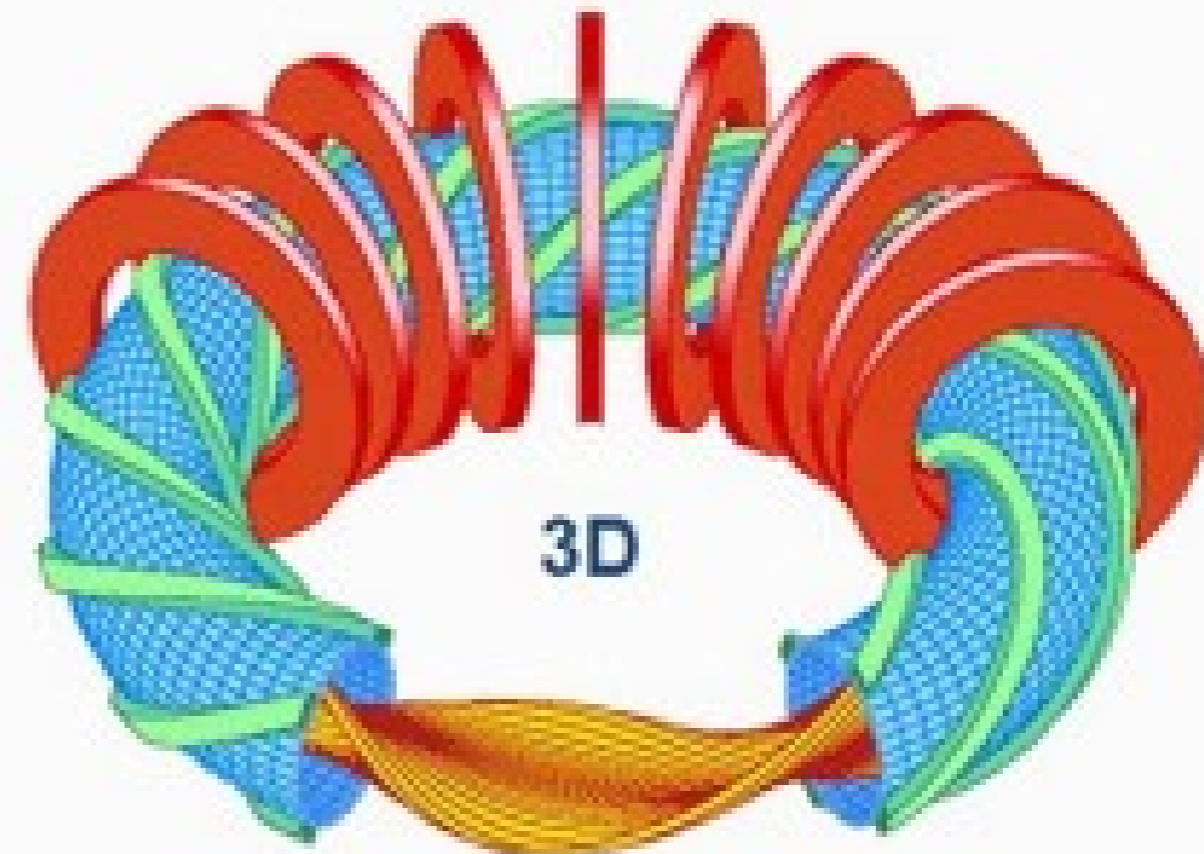
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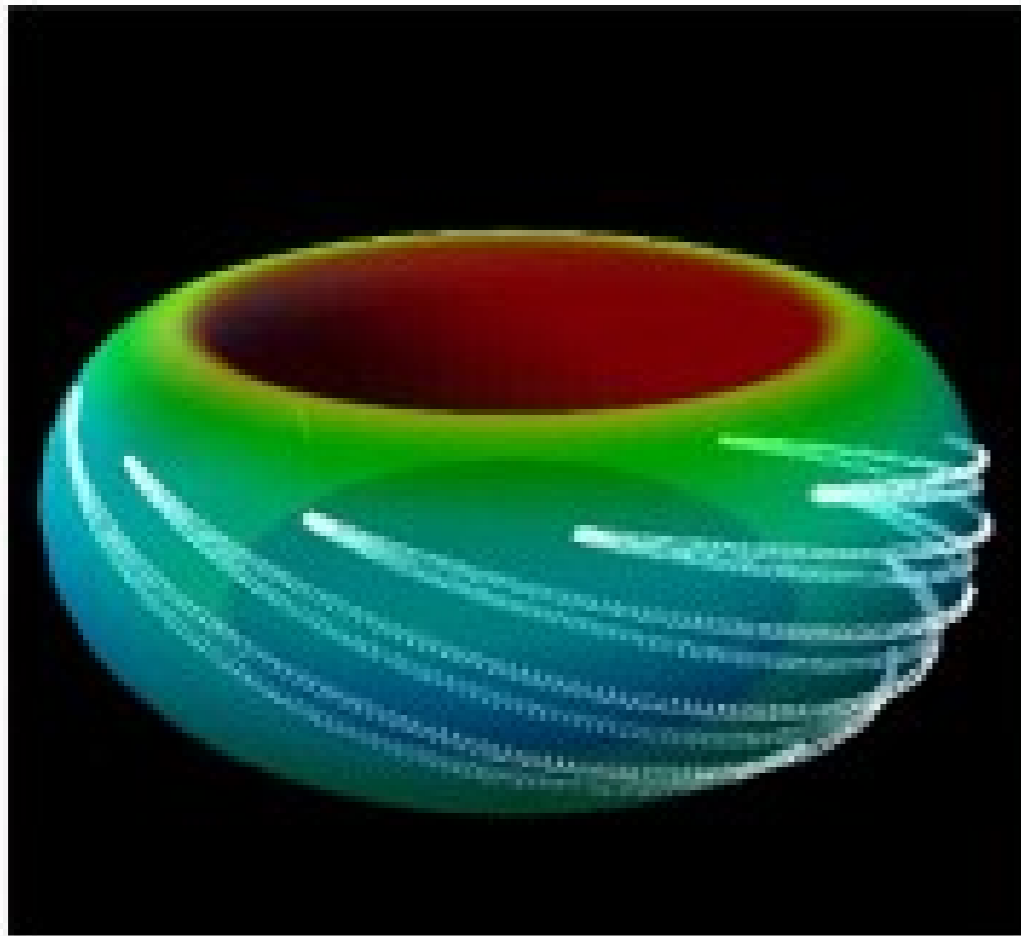
Stellarator



Magnetic field essentially generated by external coils

- Theory complex (3D problem)
- Somewhat worse confinement
- + Continuous operation

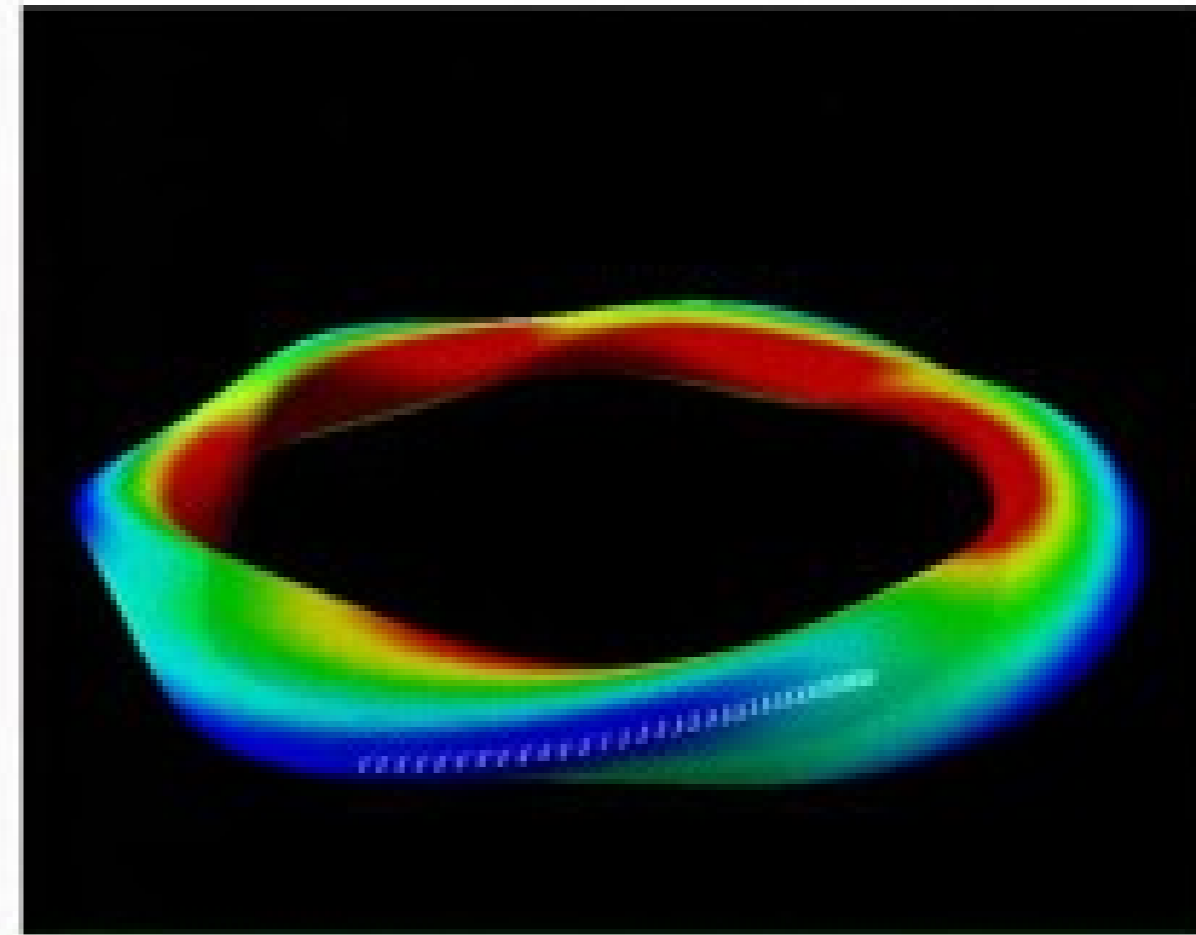
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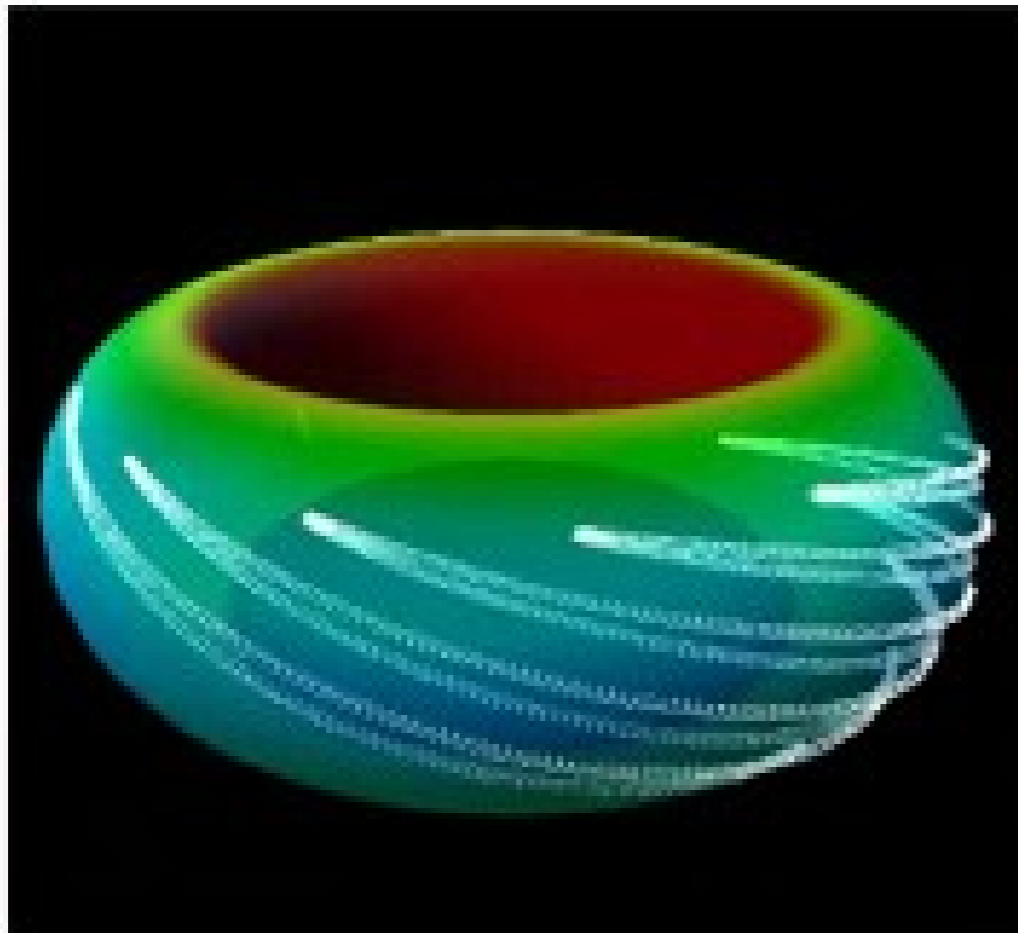
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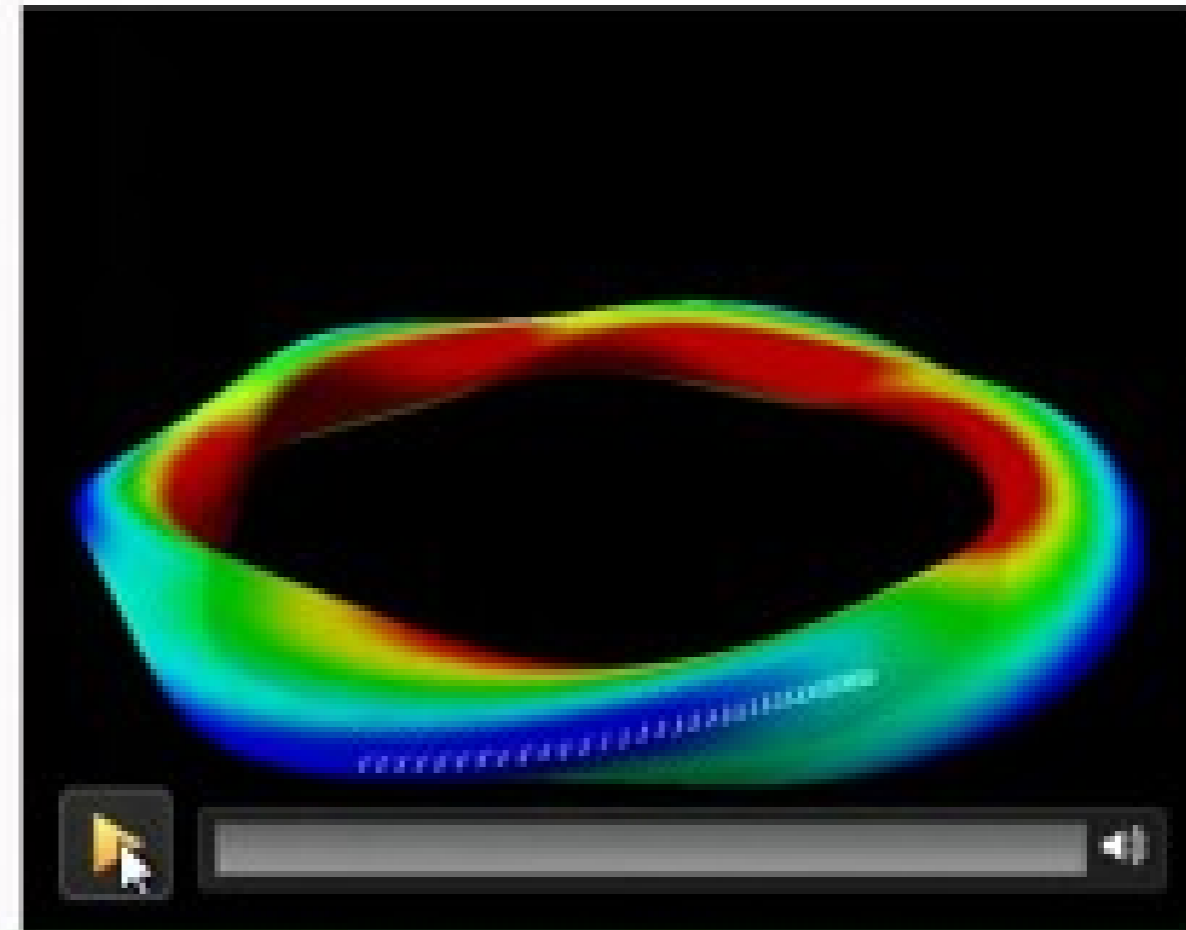
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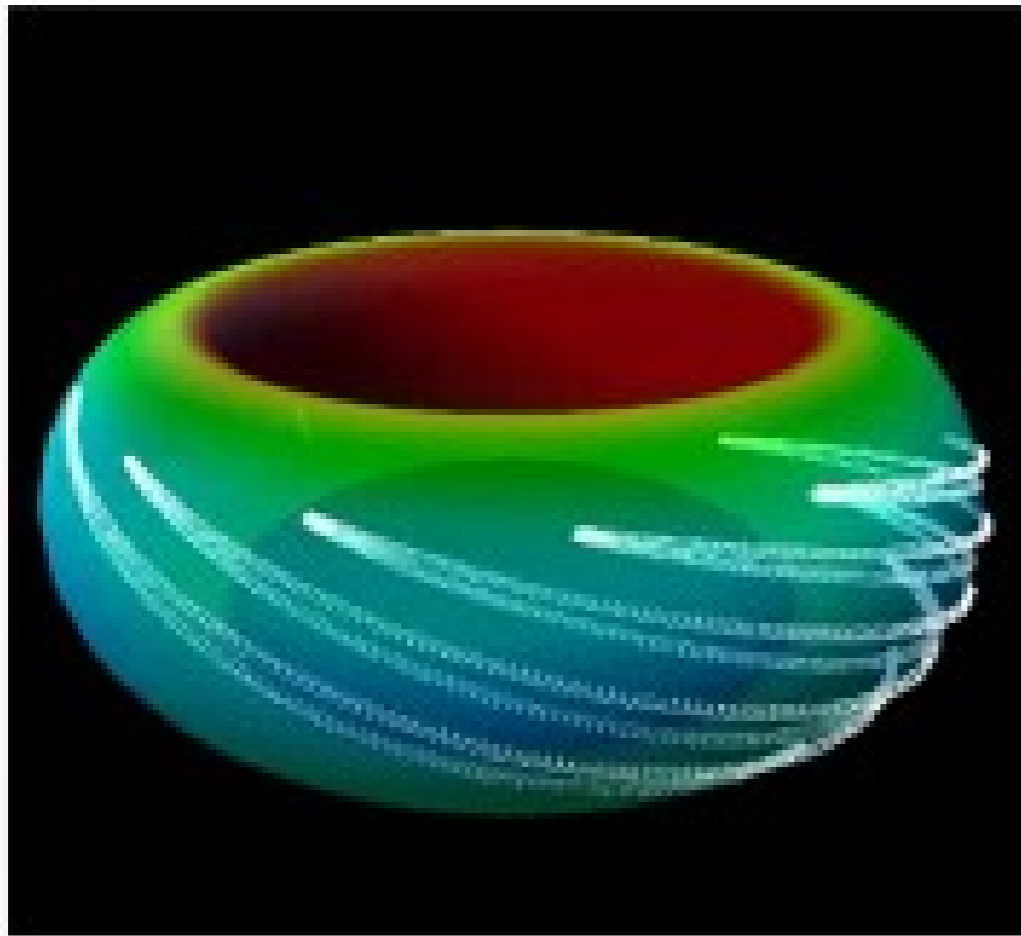
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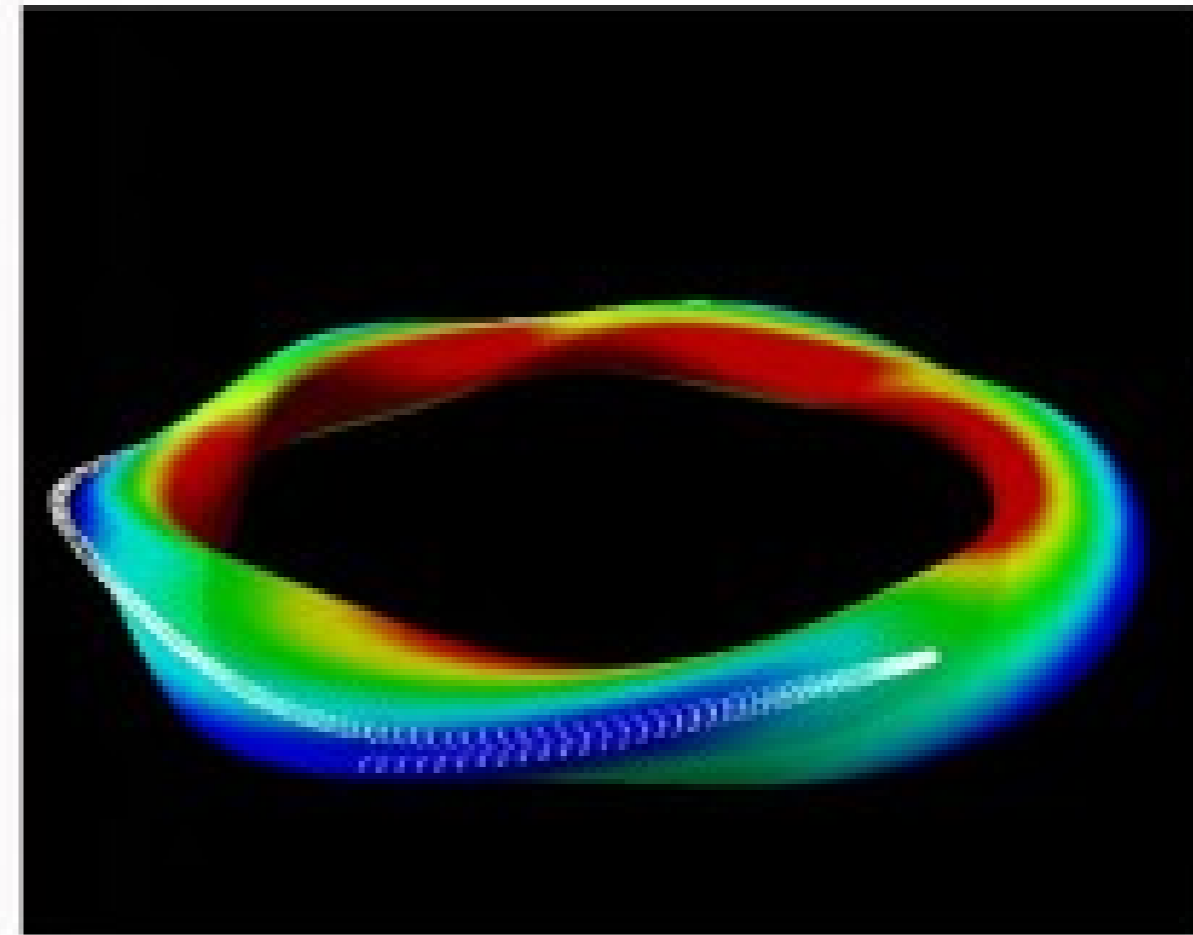
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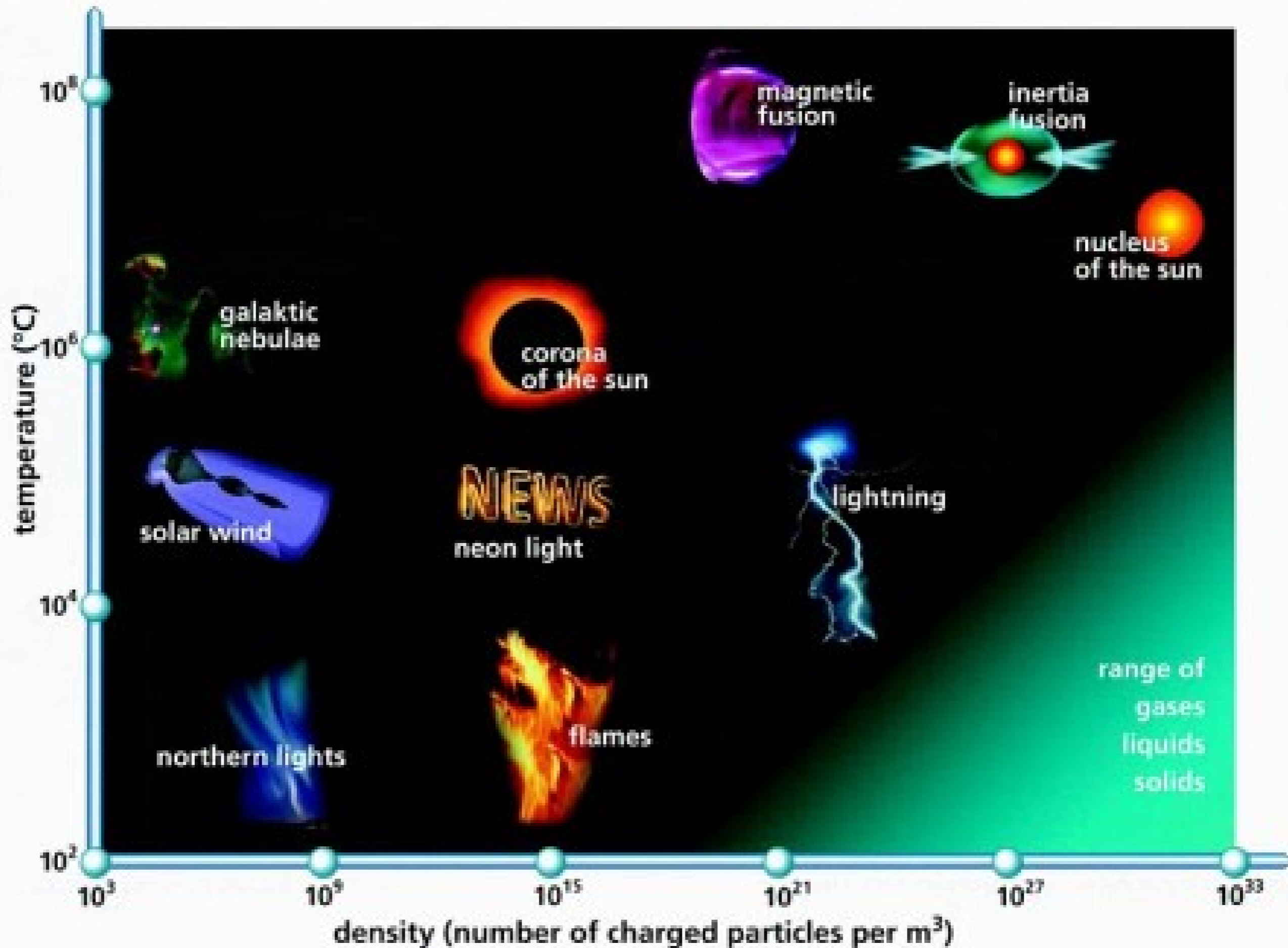
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Plasma Types



Intro

Fusion
Research

W7-X

Plasma
Control

Summary

Optimisation of triple product: density, temperature and confinement

$$T = 100 \text{ Mio K}$$

$$n = 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$$

$$P = 2 \text{ bar}$$

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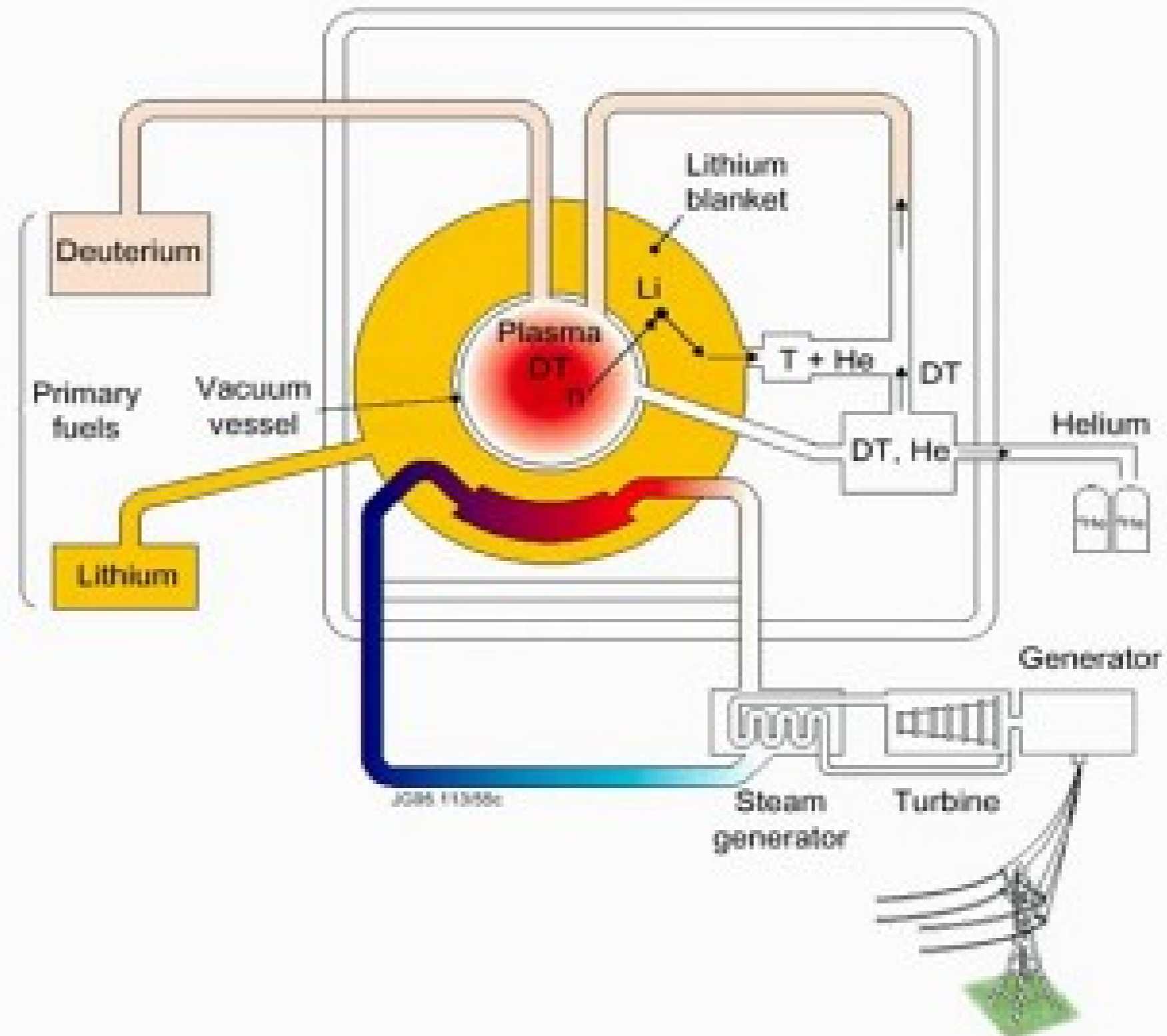
$n = 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$

$P = 2 \text{ bar}$

Power plant

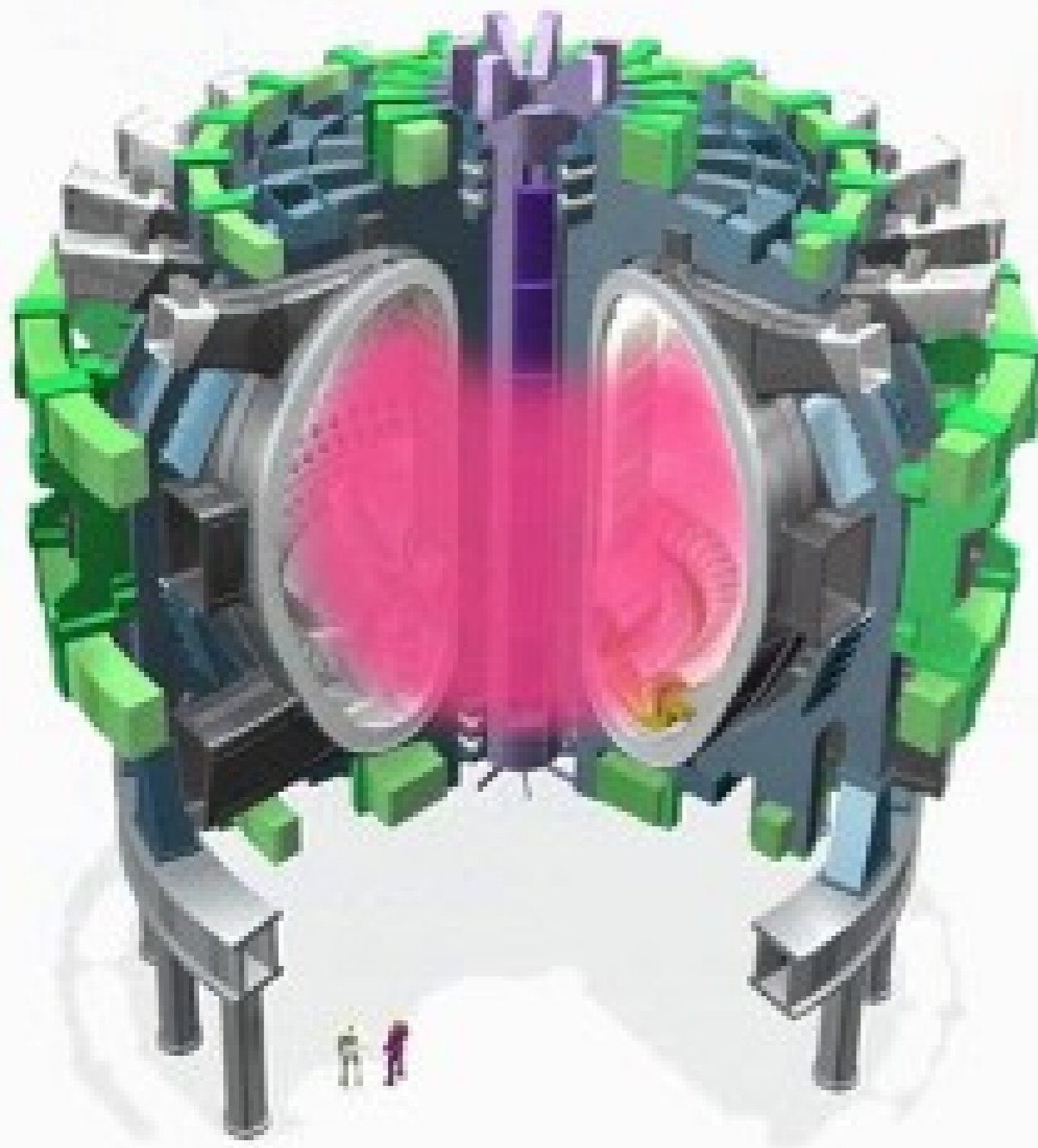
Basically heat production as existing reactors

No chain reactions (inherently safe)

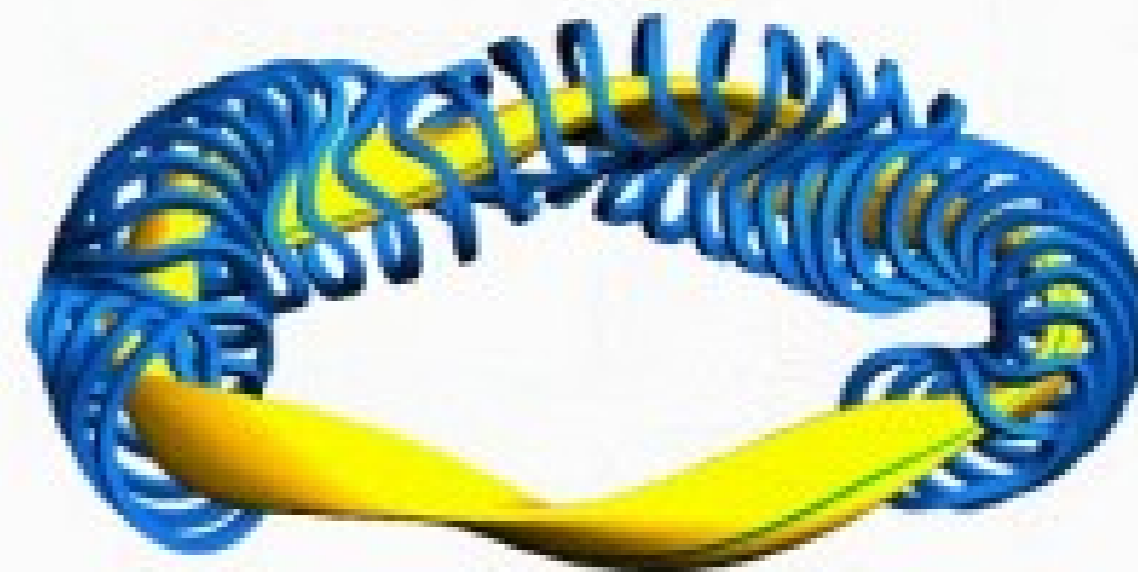


Largest Tokamak and Stellarator (under construction)

Tokamak (ITER) – first burning plasma, non-steady operation
Stellarator (W7-X) – continuous operation, better economic efficiency
IPP does research on both concepts!



ITER



Wendelstein 7-X

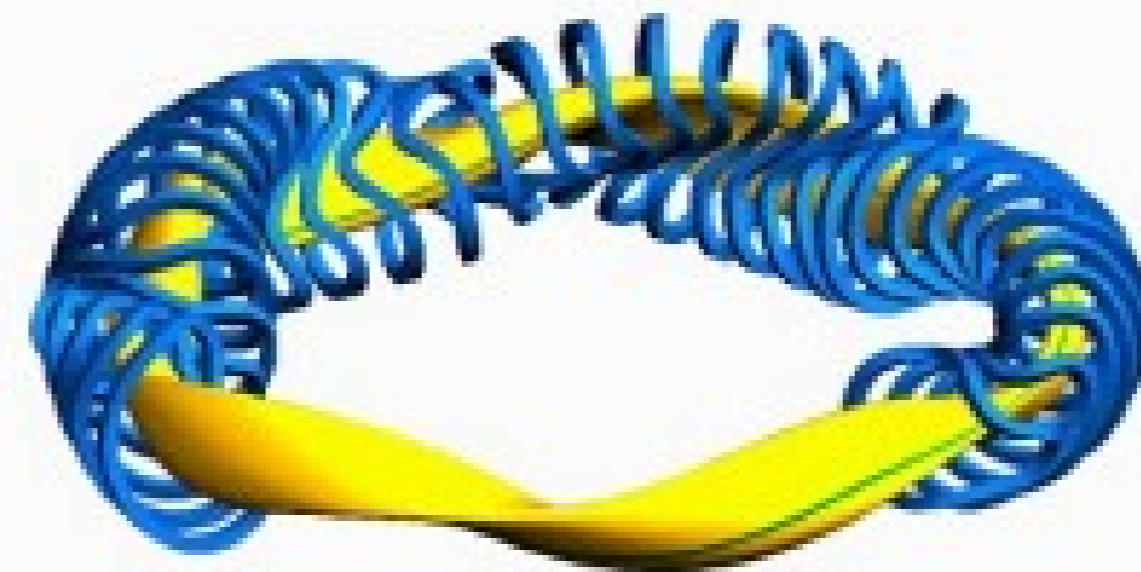
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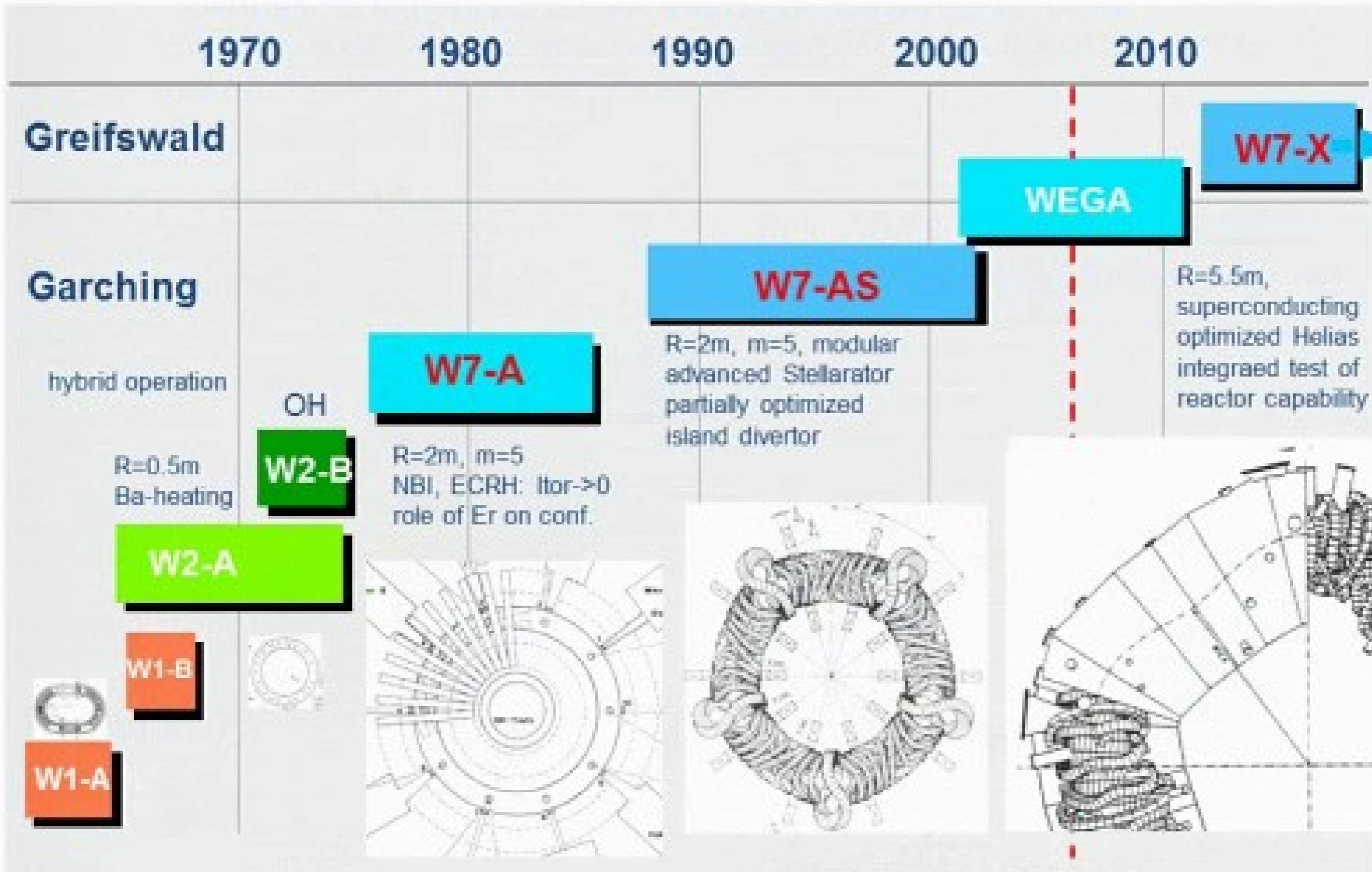


ITER

Helical B-field, $B = 3 \dots 5$ Tesla
Strength limited by mechanical forces



Wendelstein 7-X



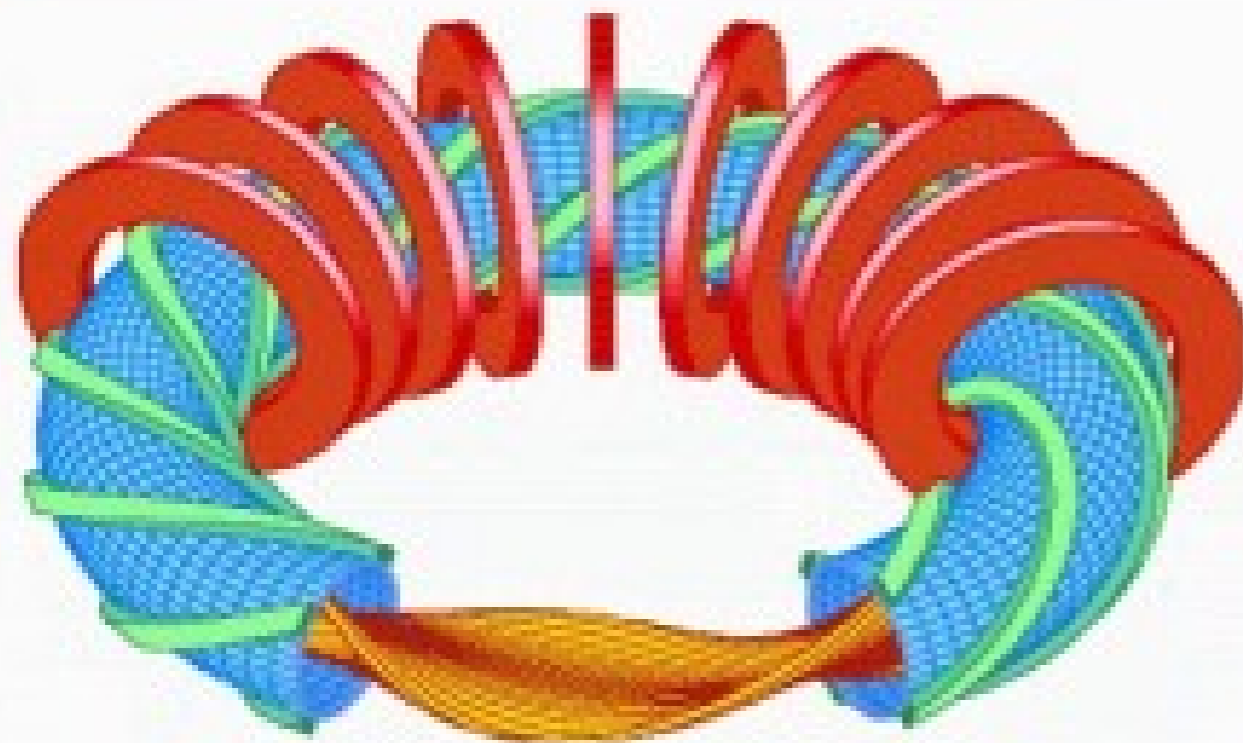
Intro

Fusion Research

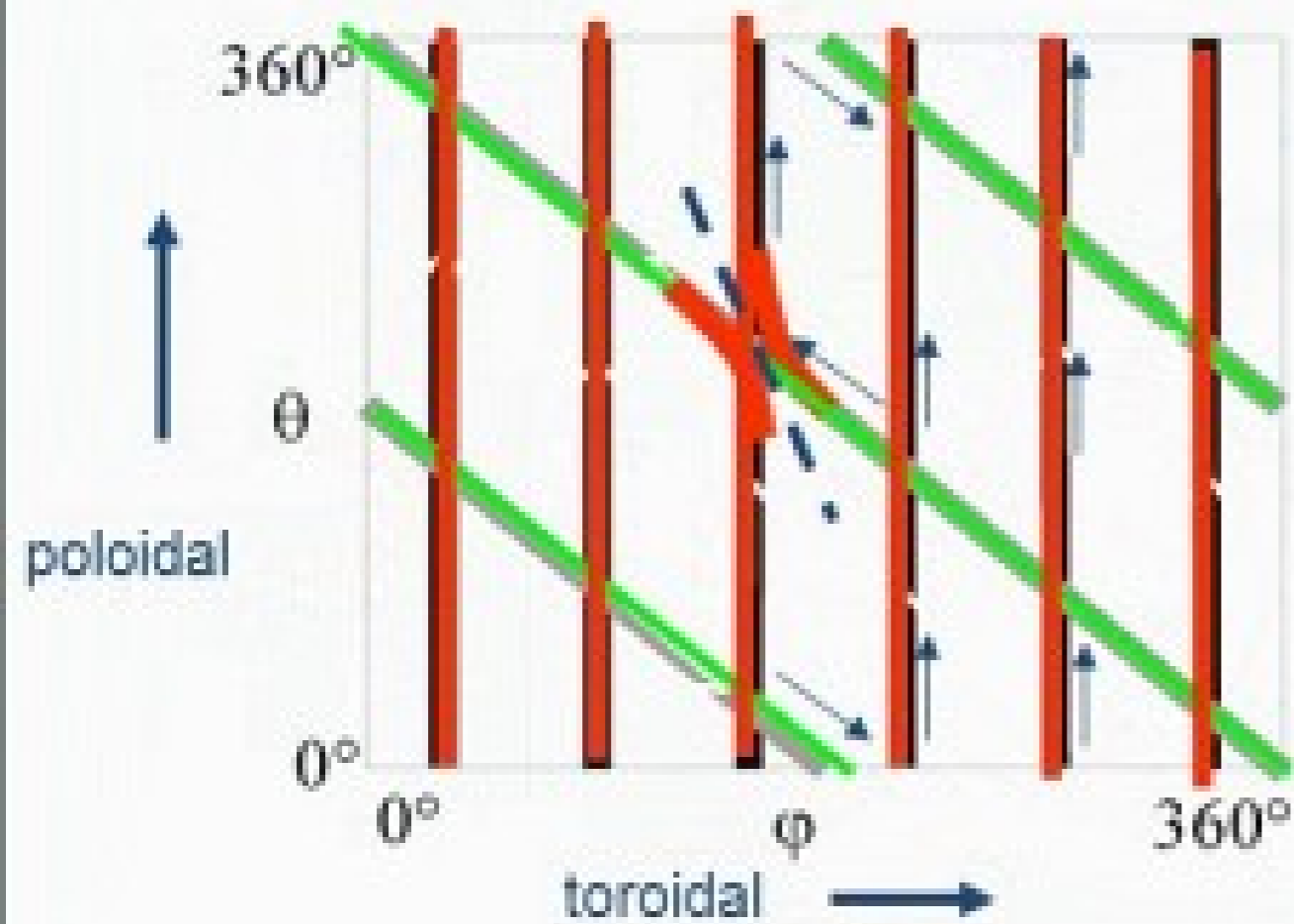
W7-X

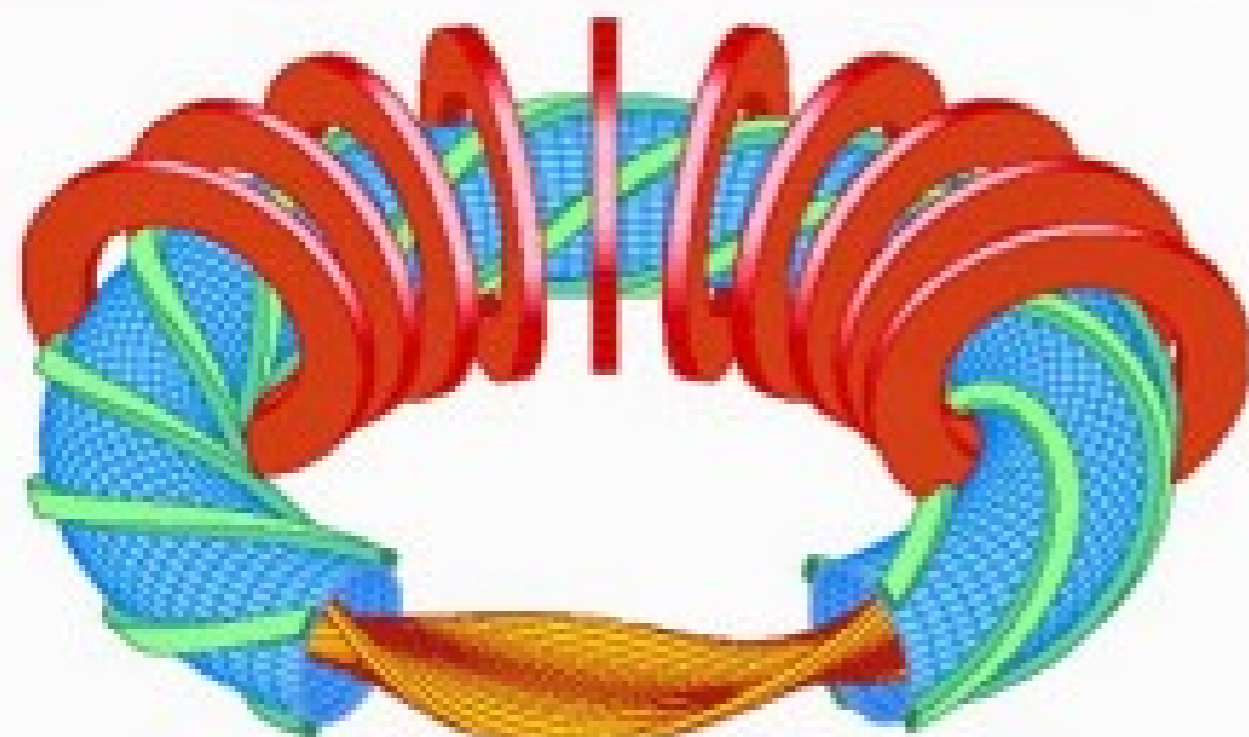
Plasma Control

Summary

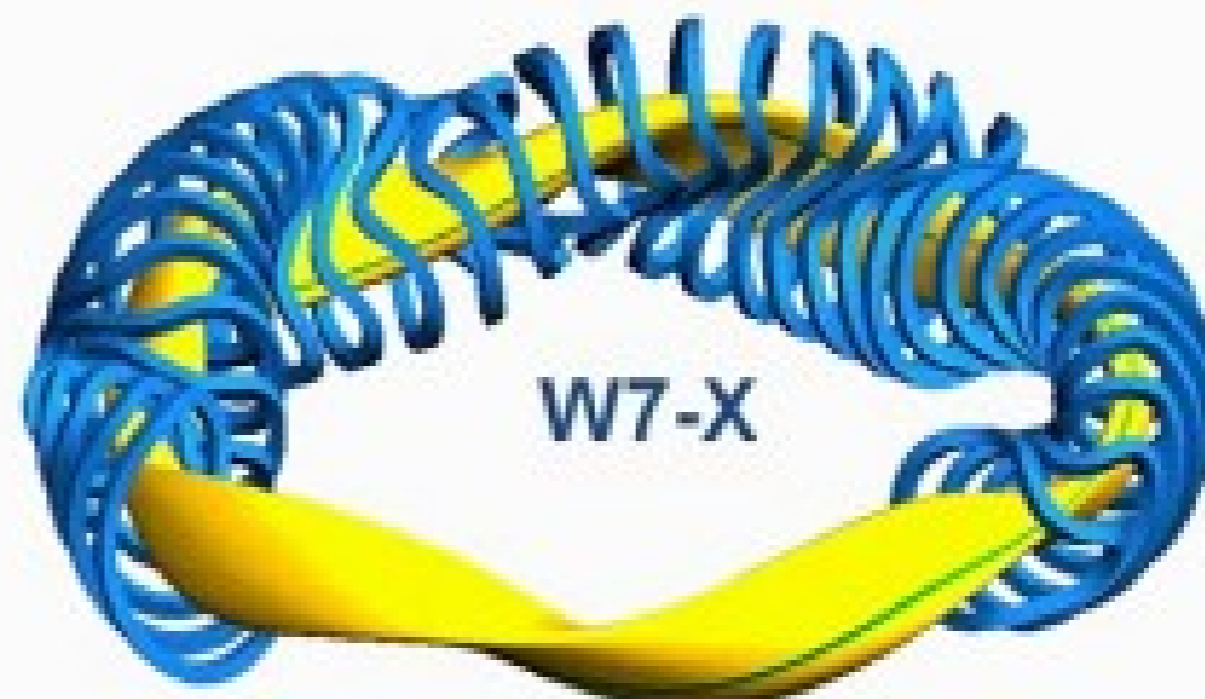


toroidal field coils helical field coils

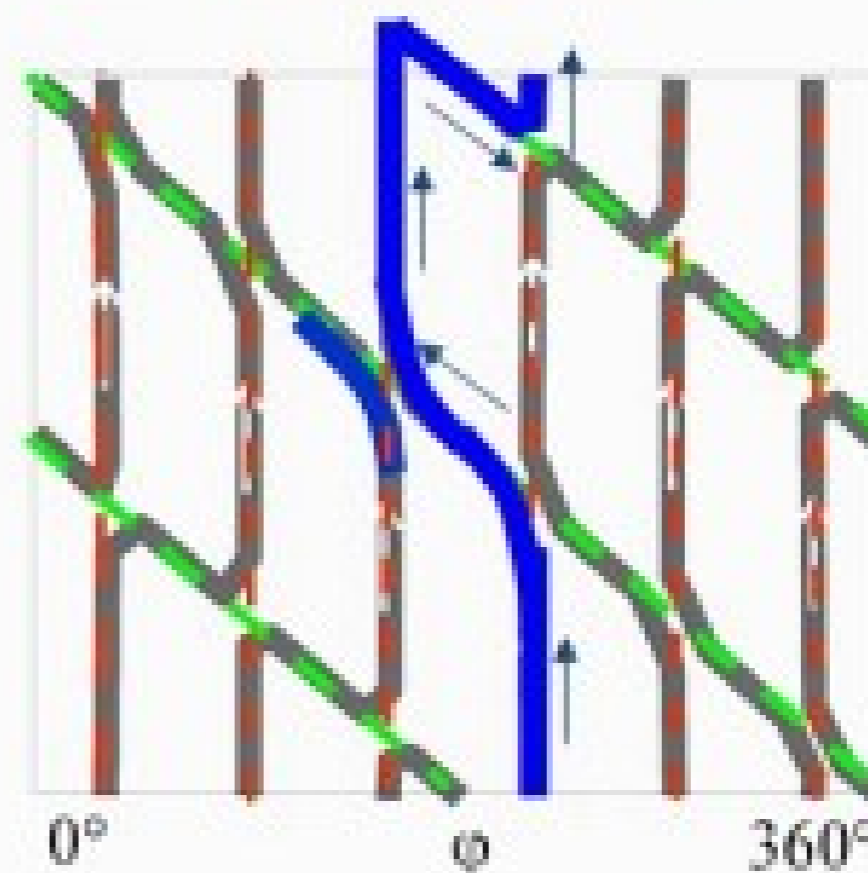
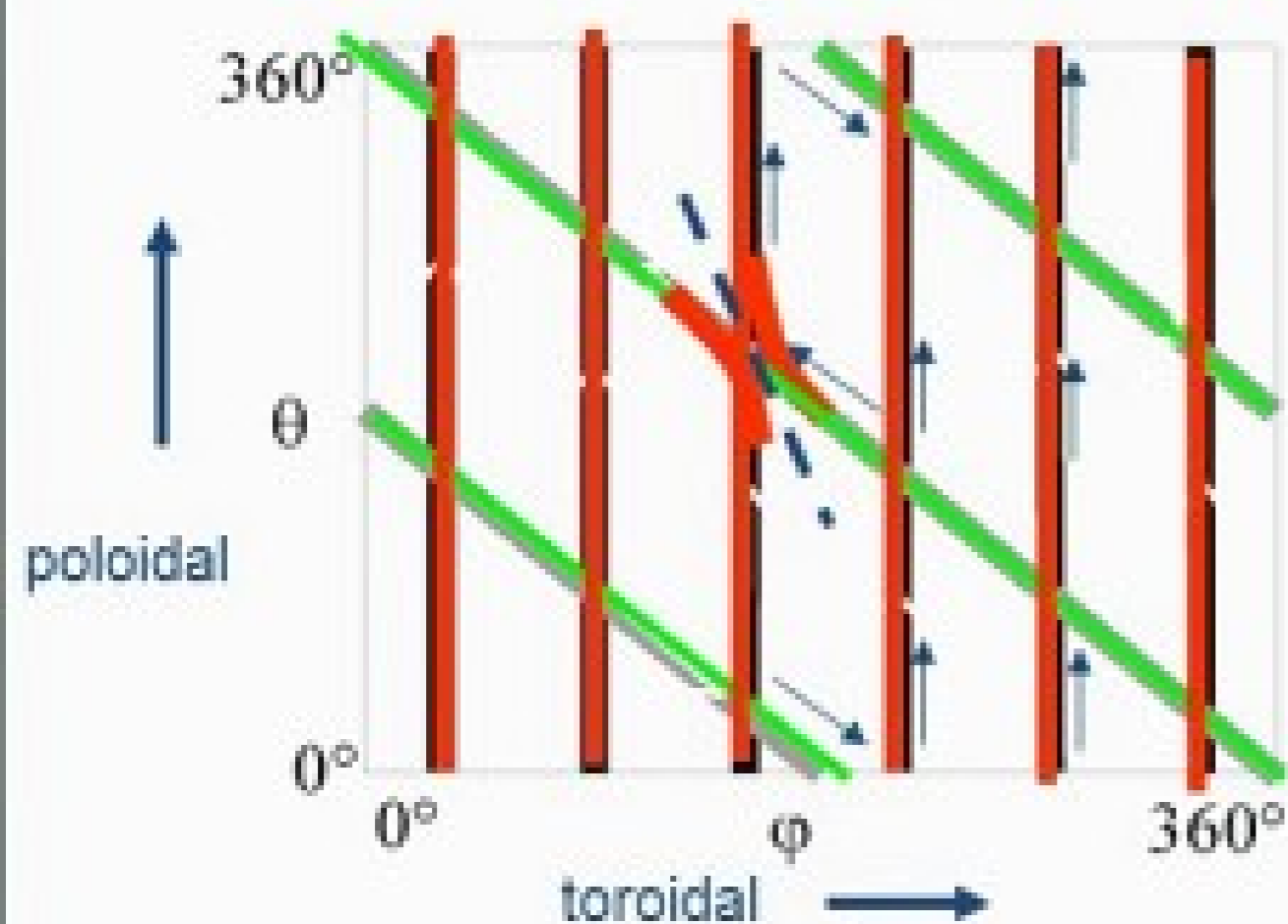




toroidal field coils helical field coils



modular coils

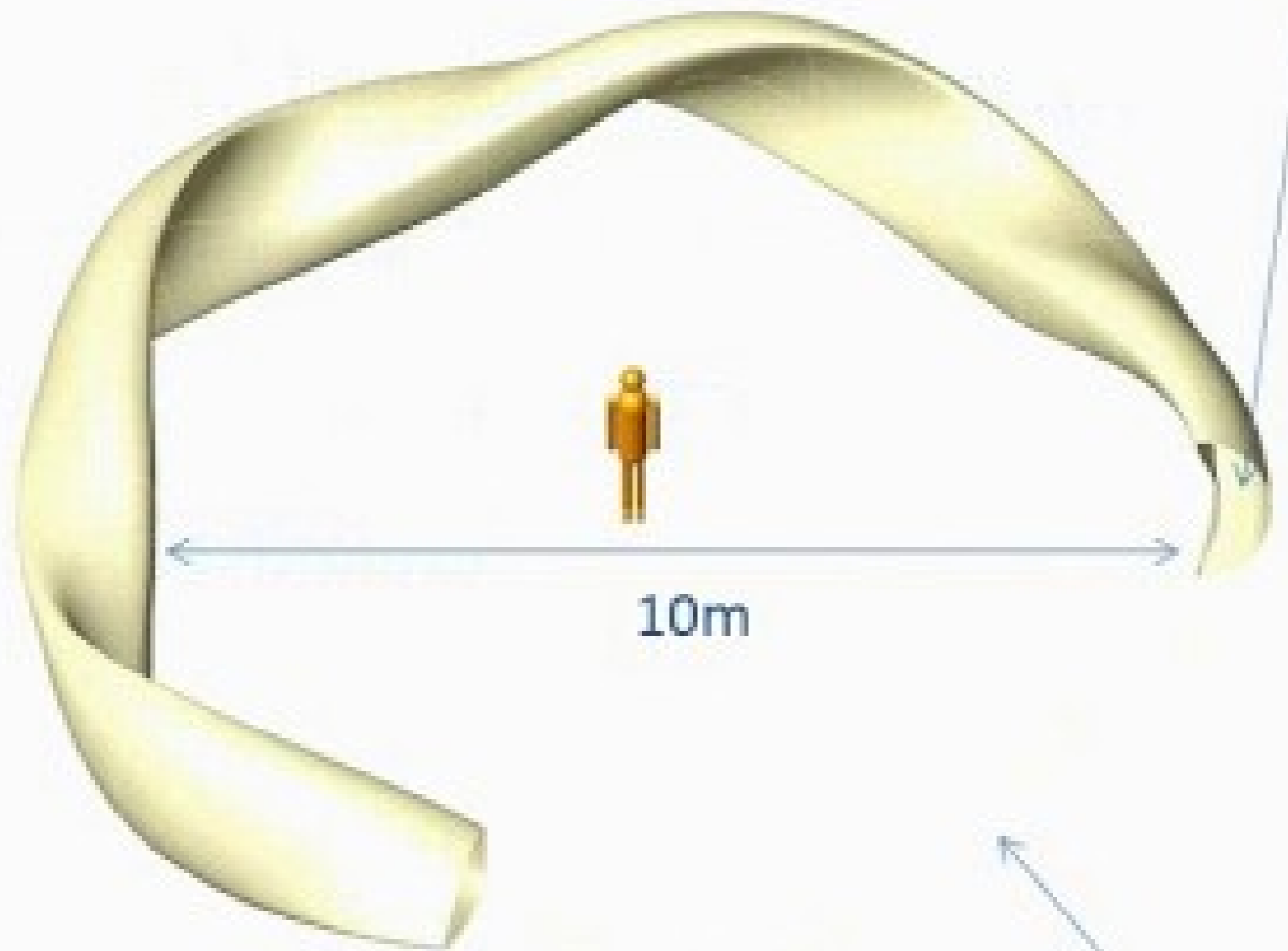


Key Features:

- Exploration of stellarators as potential reactors
- Superconducting modular magnets
- Plasma operation up to 30 mins
- Optimised confinement

High temperature, but low density

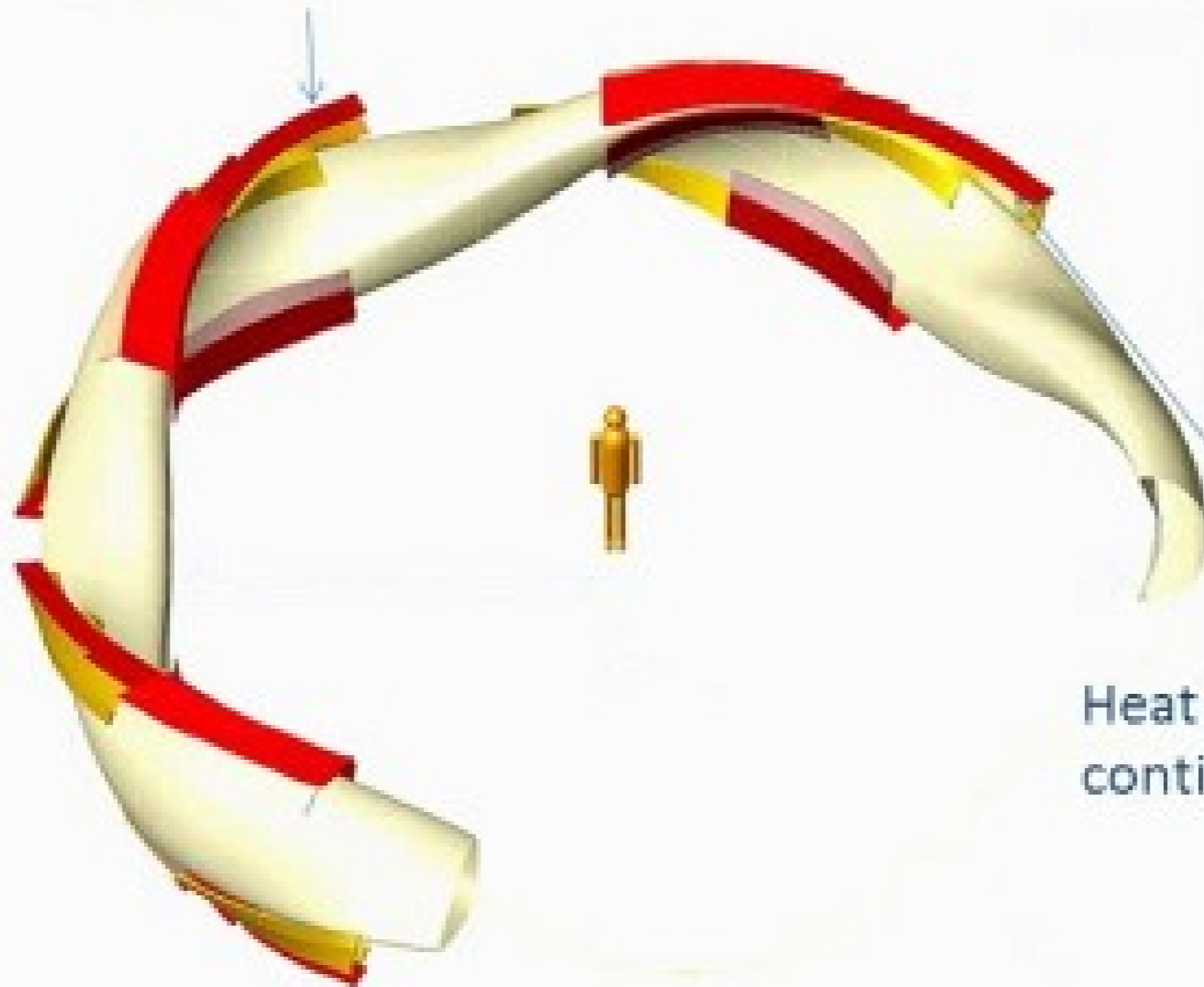
$T = 100 \text{ Mio. K}$
 $n = 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$
 $P = 1 \dots 5 \text{ bar}$



Sensors
Spectrometers
Cameras
Pickup coils
Microwave probing
.....

$B = 3 \text{ T}$
 $E = 8 \text{ MJ}$

Plasma <-> wall contact at divertors (graphite tiles)
for Helium ash exhaust

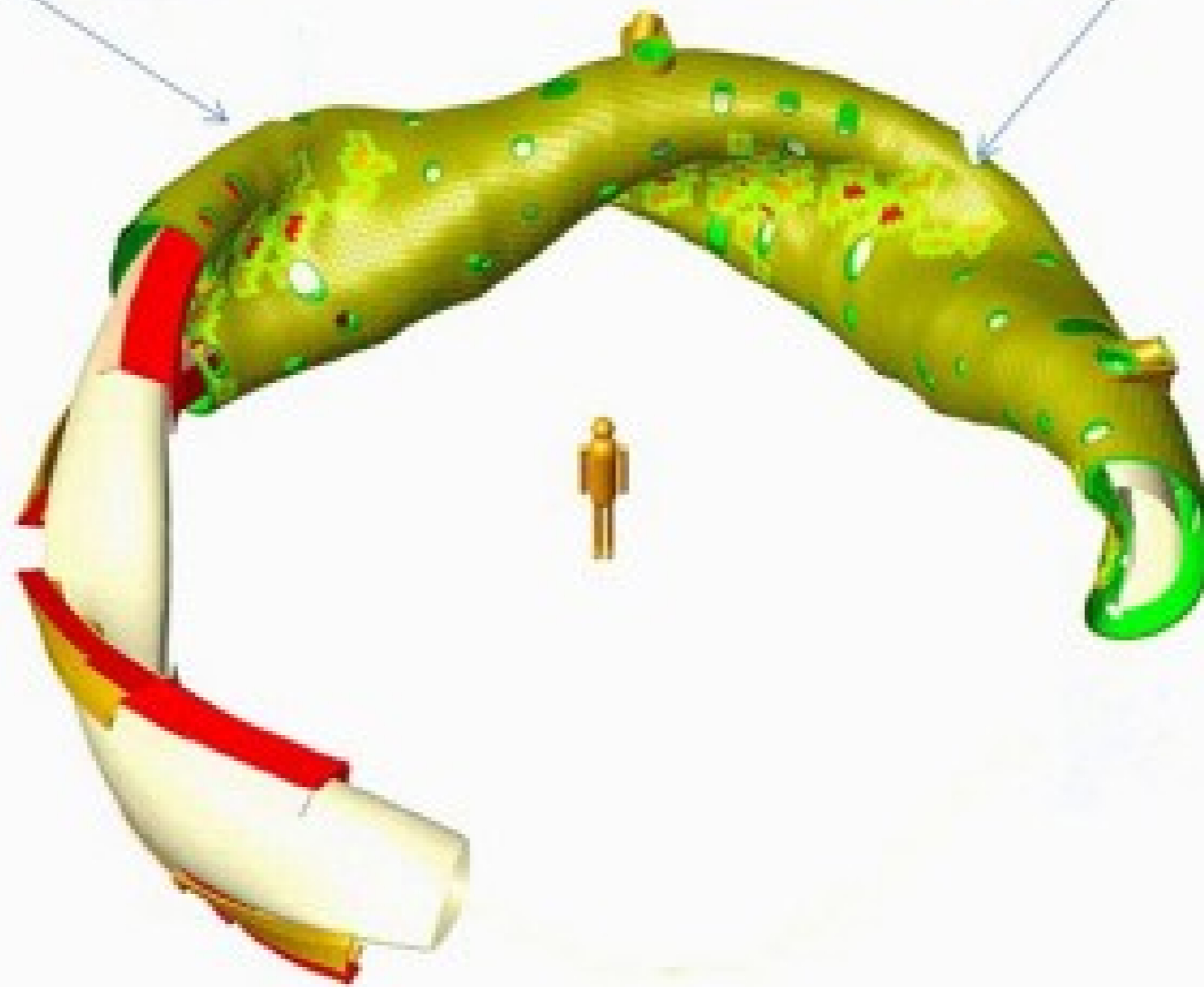


Heat load = 10 MW/m^2
continuously

Sensors
Flow meters
Thermocouples
IR cameras

Vacuum vessel

Openings for plasma observation
And heating



Sensors

Strain gauges

Thermocouples

Pressure gauges

T = 300 K

Intro

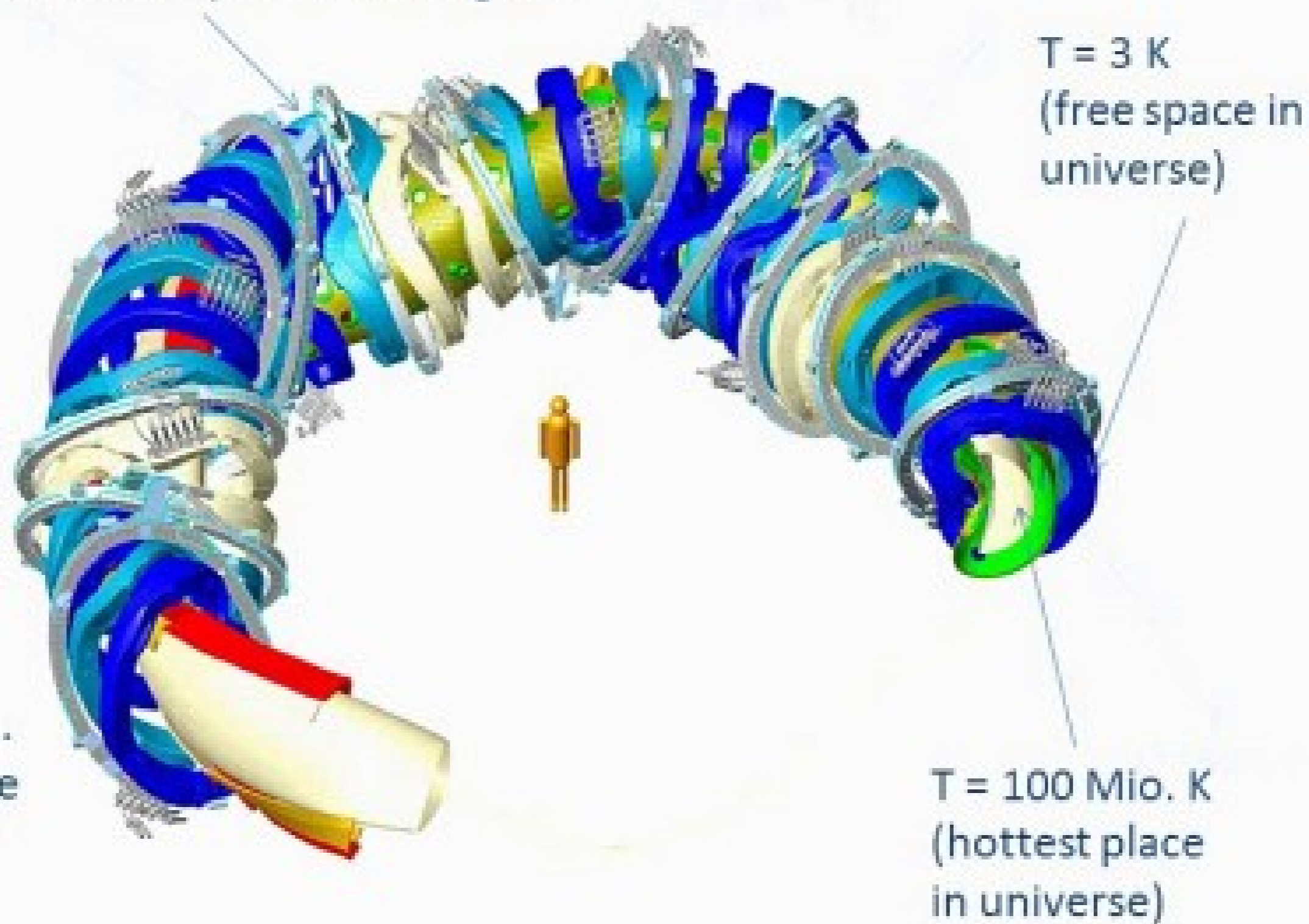
Fusion
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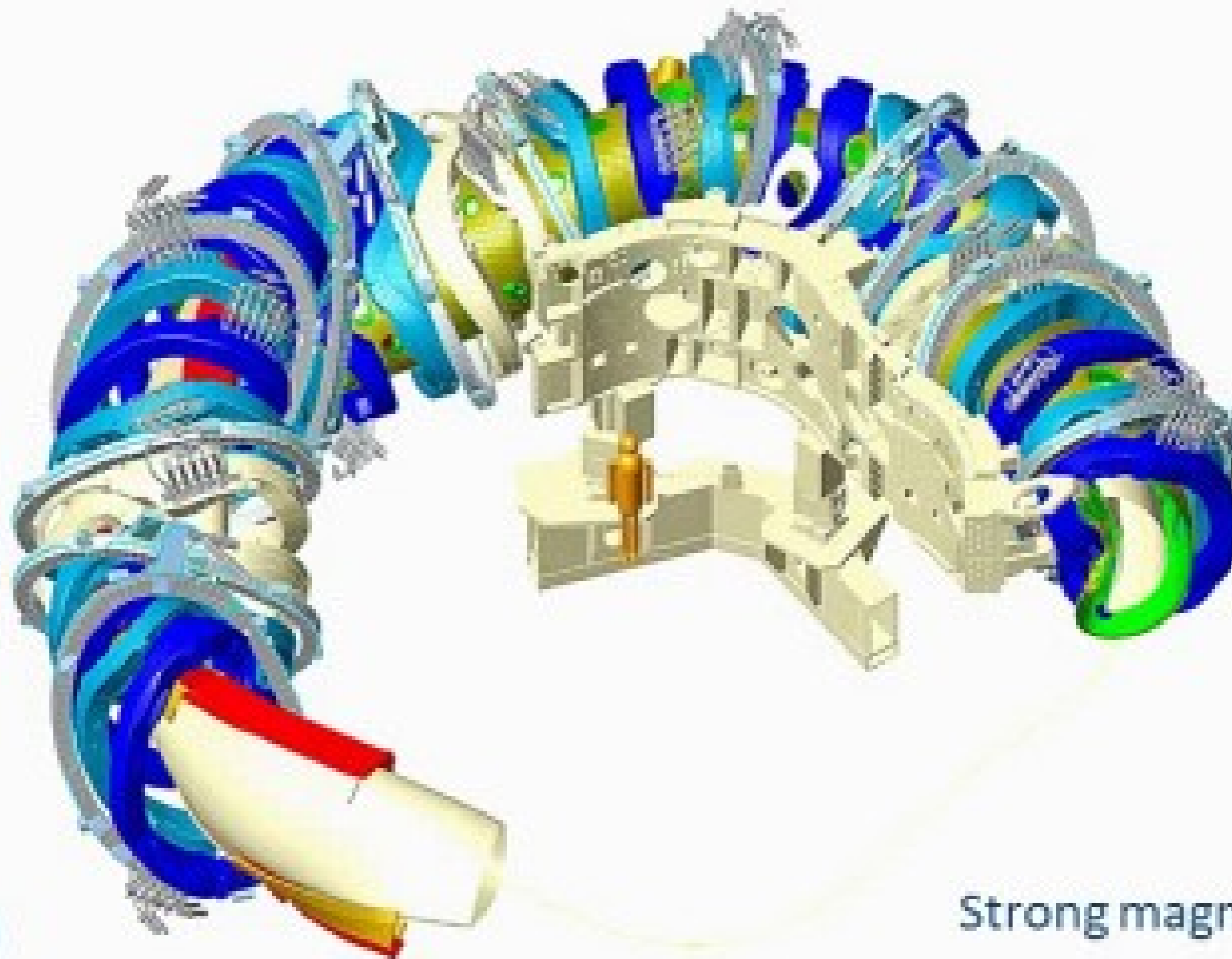
70 Helium cooled superconducting coils



Sensors
Cryogenic sens.
Quench voltage

$T = 3 \text{ K}$
(free space in
universe)

$T = 100 \text{ Mio. K}$
(hottest place
in universe)

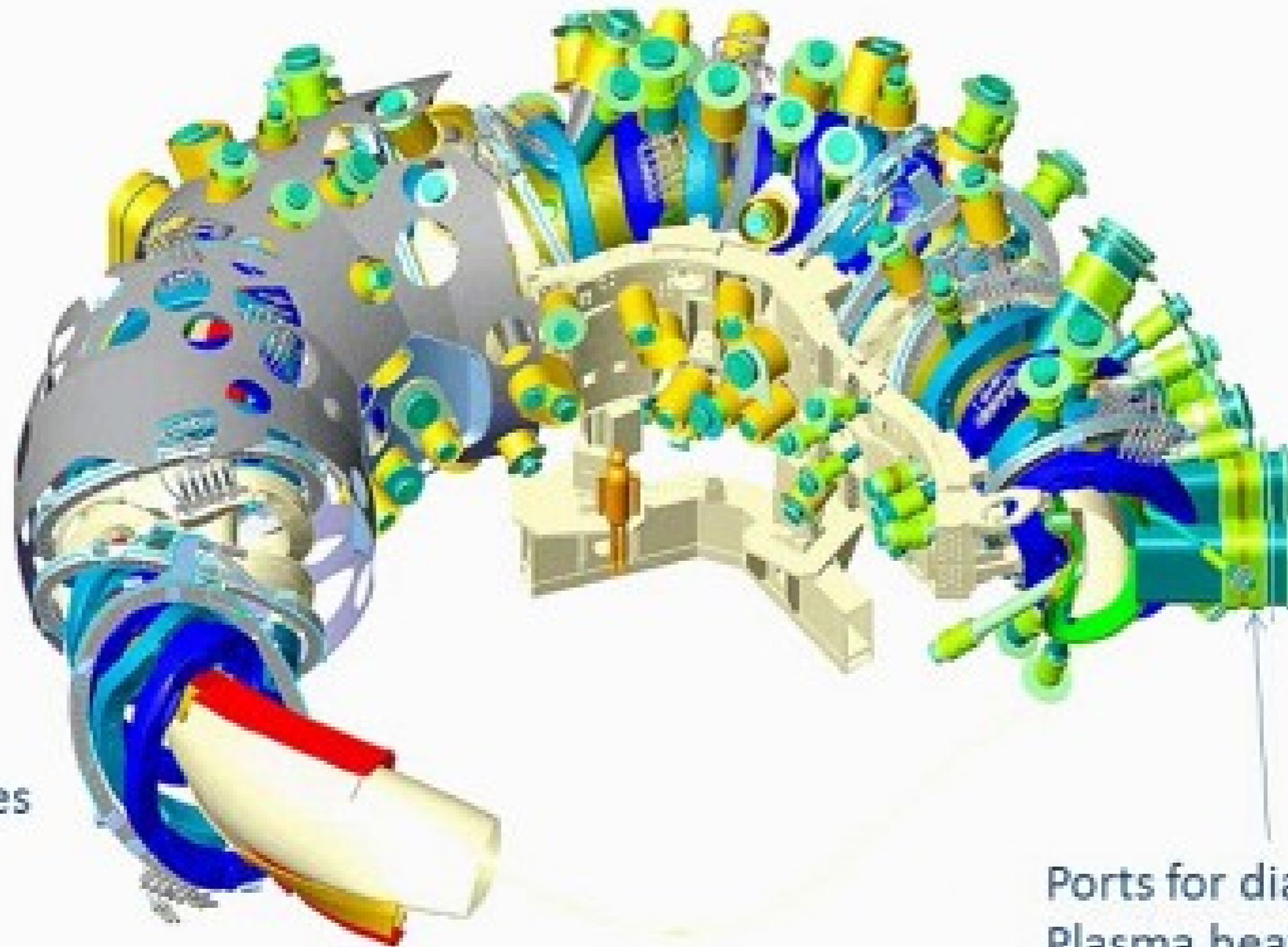


Sensors
Strain gauges
(Audio)
(Laser scanner)

...

Strong magnetic forces

Sliding bearings with
mechanical loads of 300t
@ T = 20 K



Sensors
Thermocouples

Ports for diagnostics,
Plasma heating,
cooling

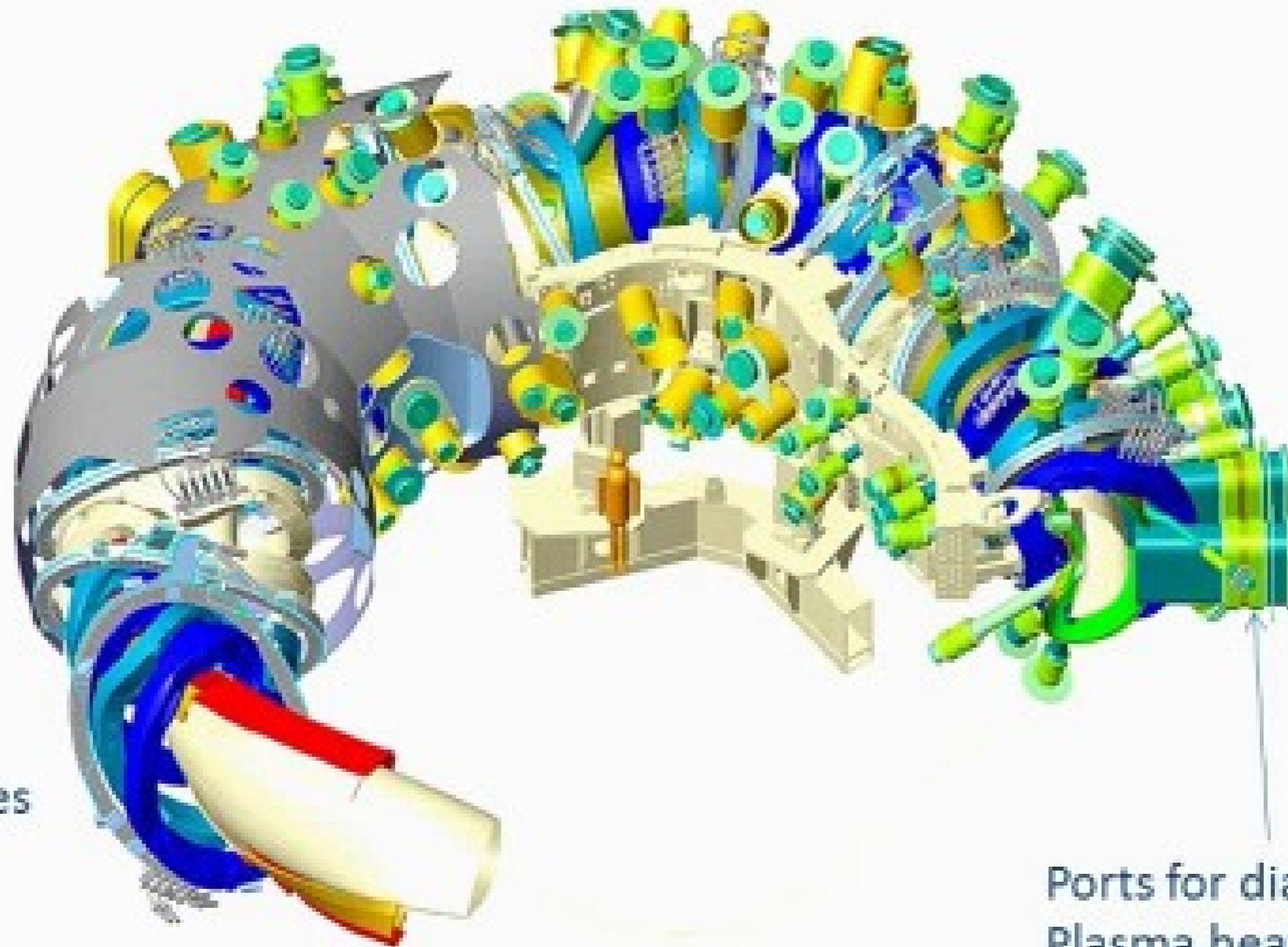
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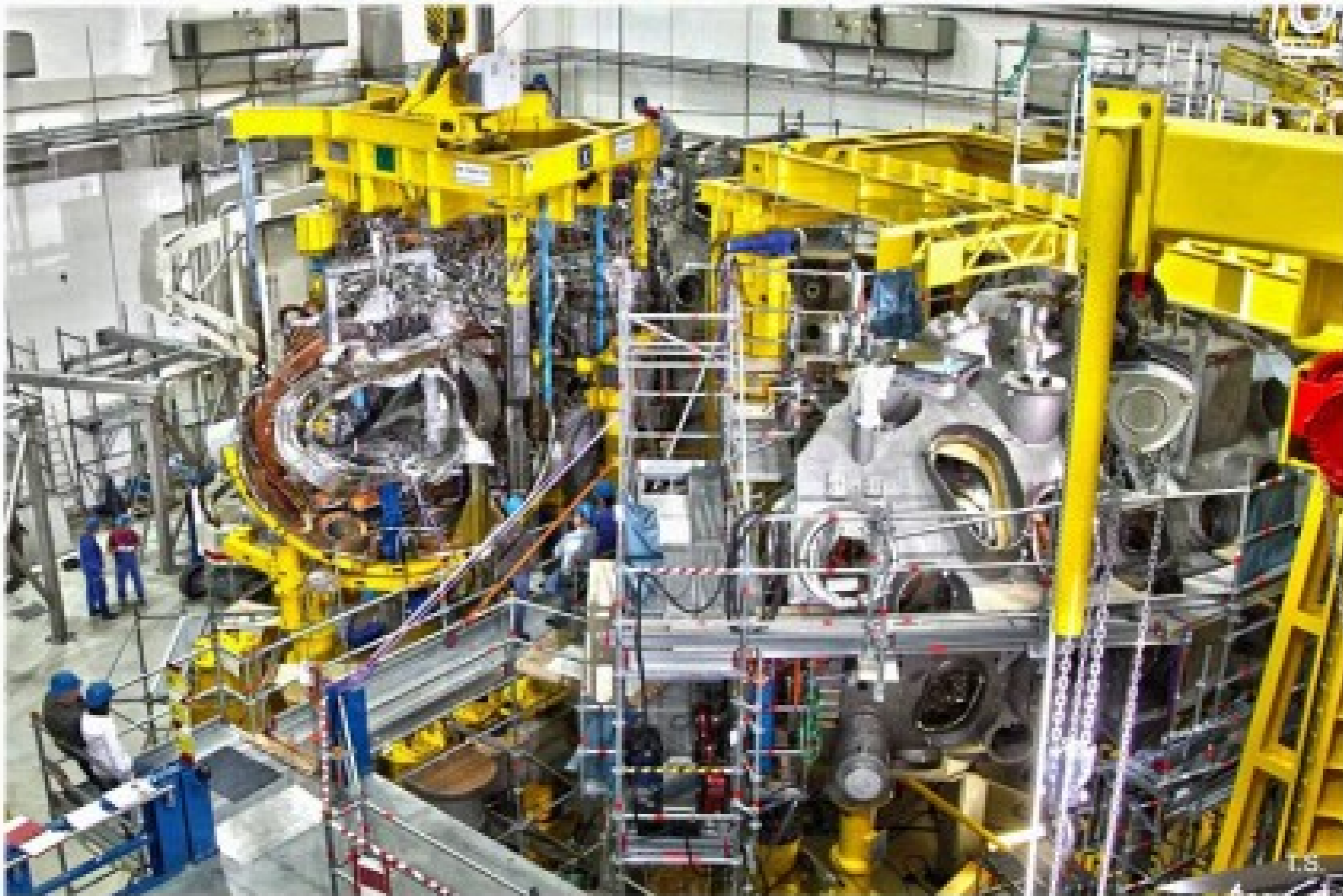
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Summary

Assembly of W7-X: View into the experiment hall before closing the torus
Scheduled for operation in late 2014



Intro

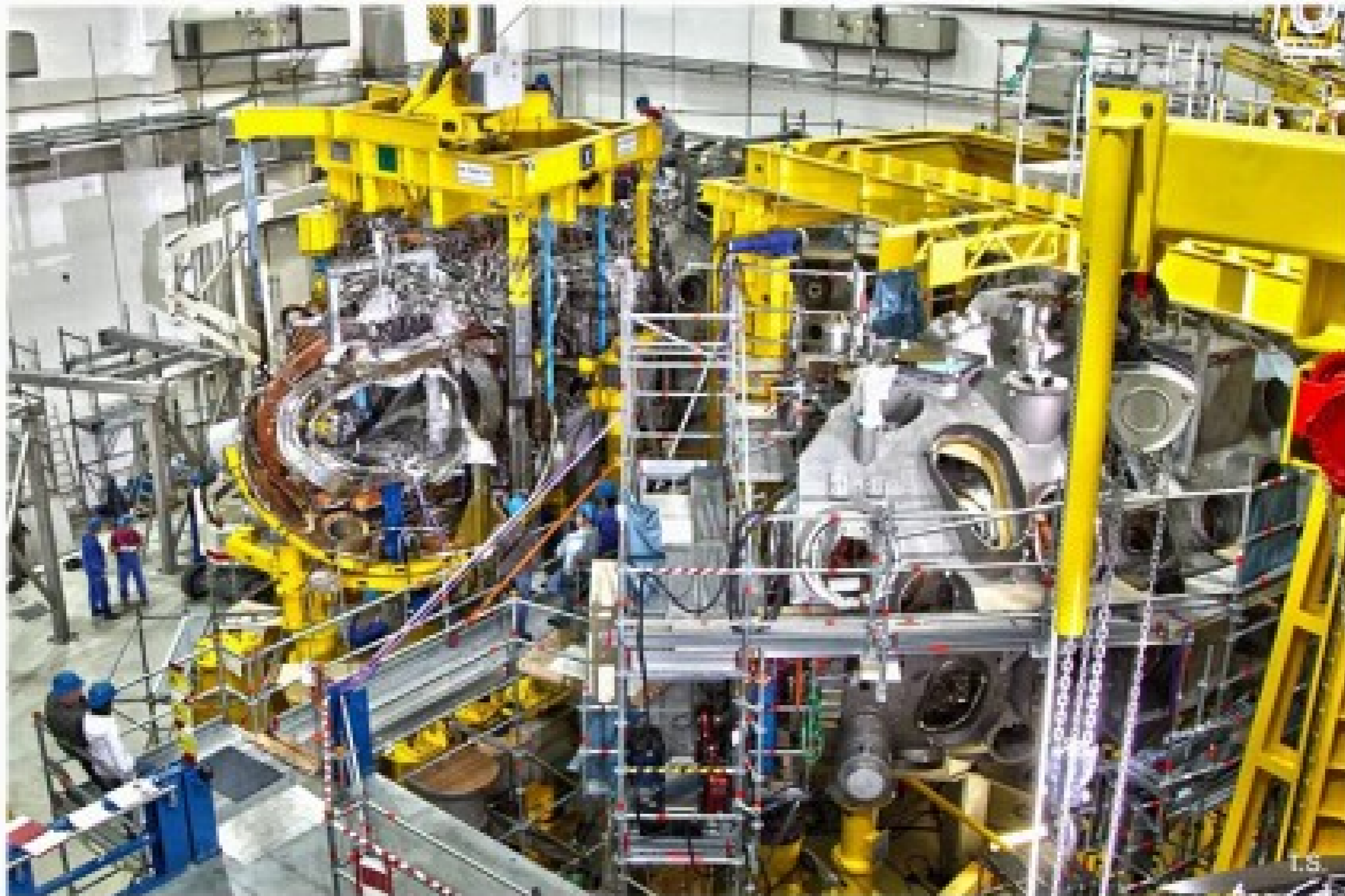
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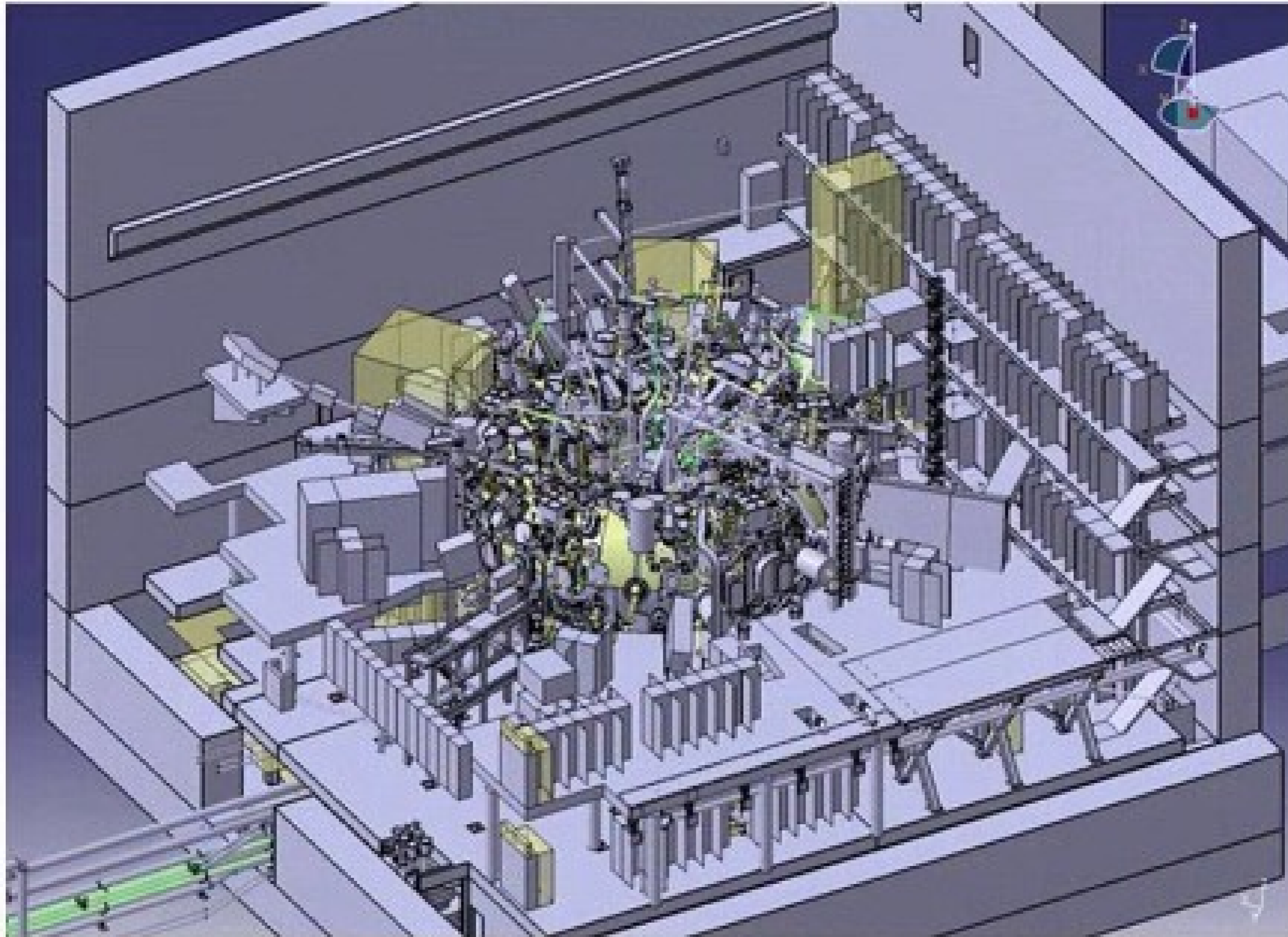
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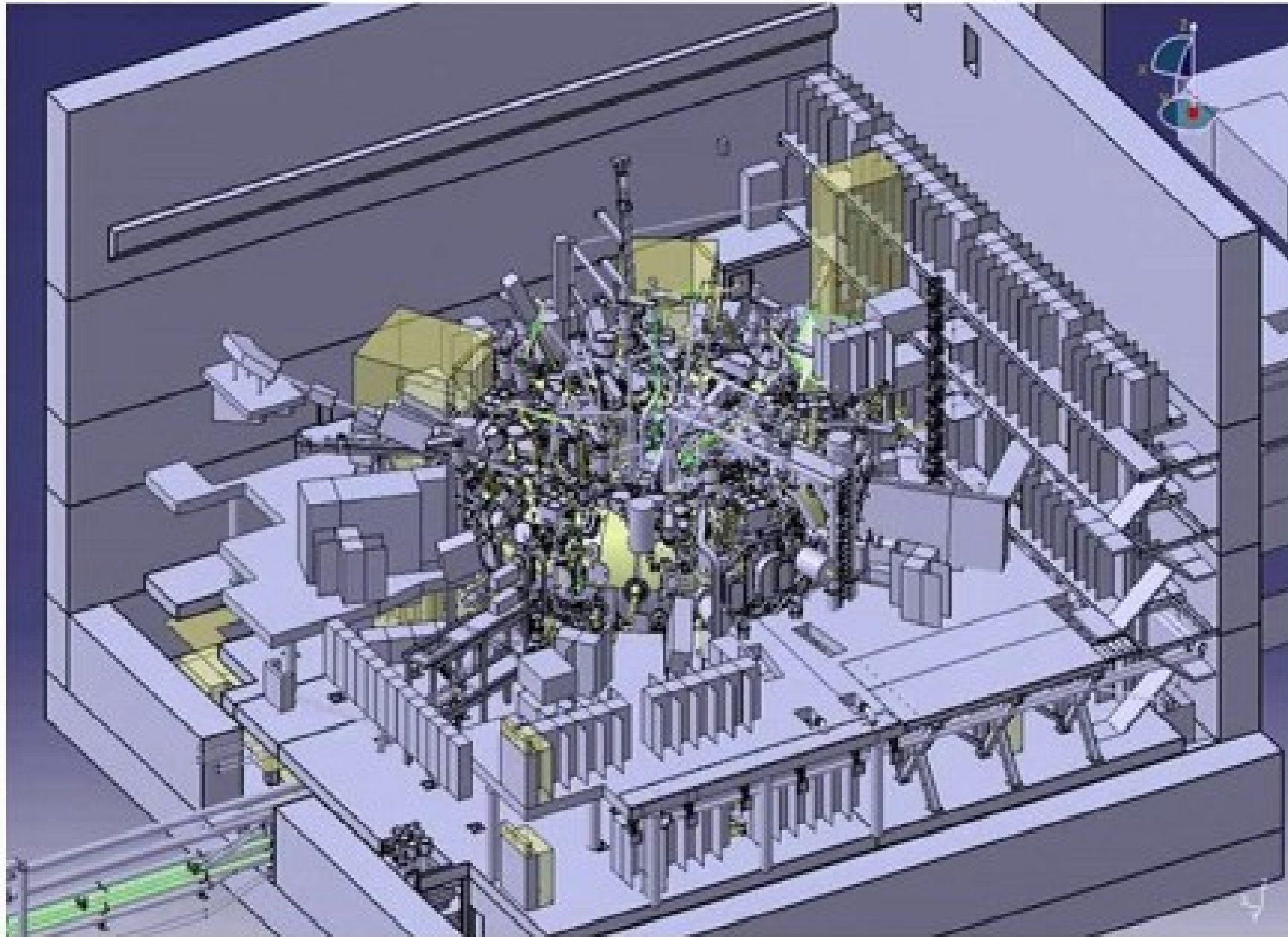
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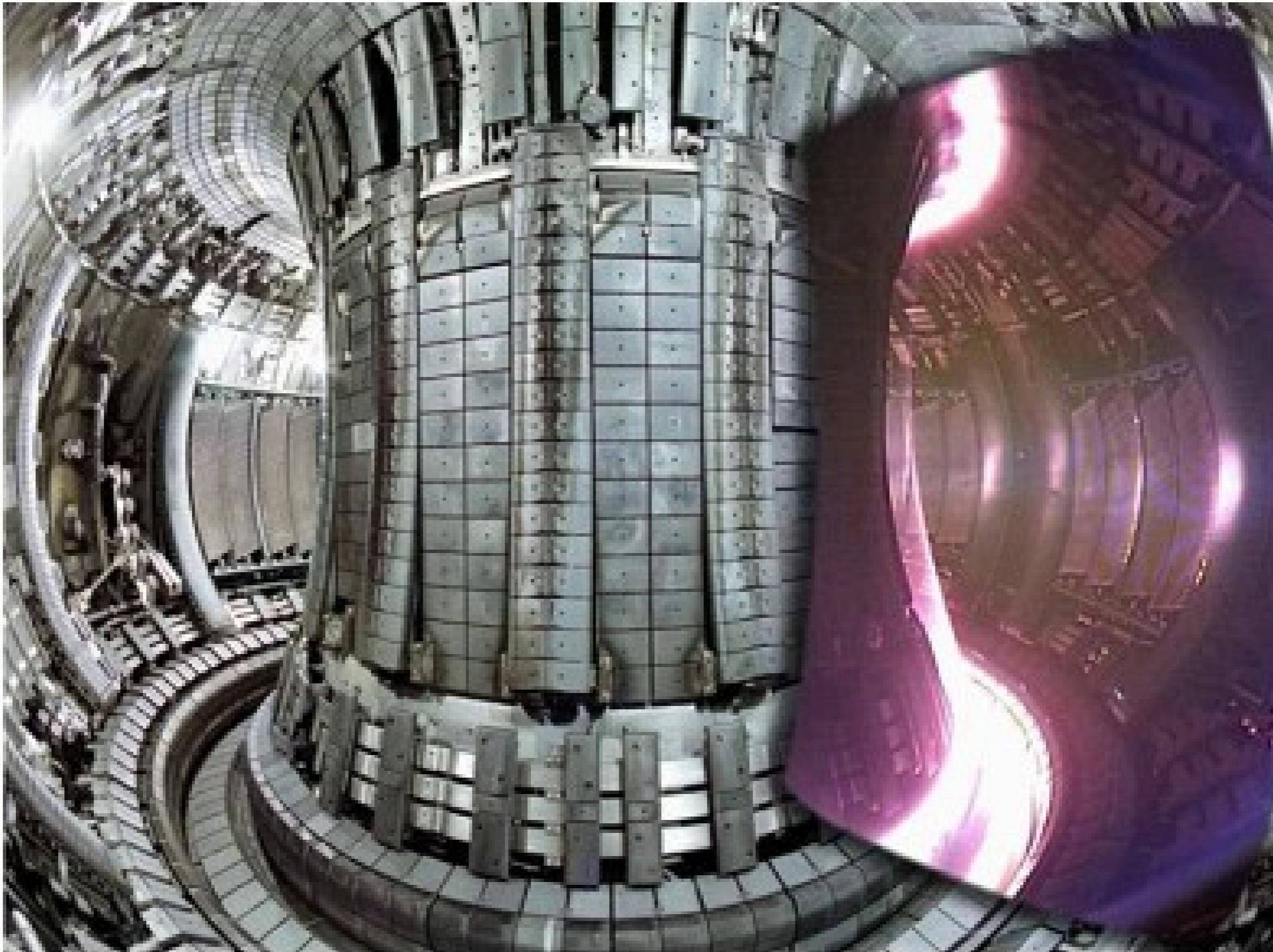
Plasma
Control

Summary

New challenges due to continuous operation:

- Automated (complex) data analyses
- Intelligent plasma control
stabilisation of favored plasma states
- Continuous high performance data rates
- High quality software products

Example JET (Joint European Torus)



Intro

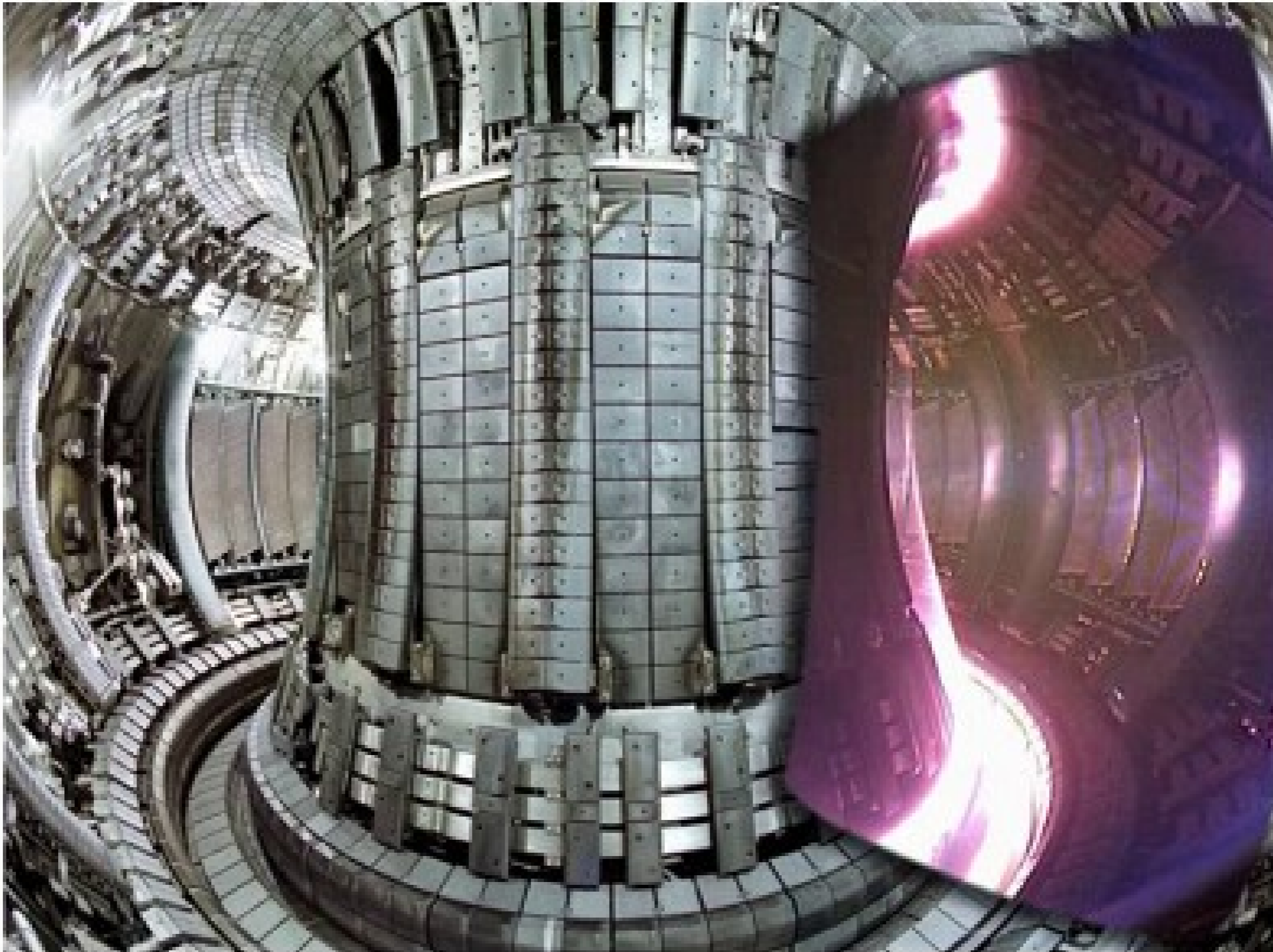
Fusion
Research

W7-X

Plasma
Control

Summary

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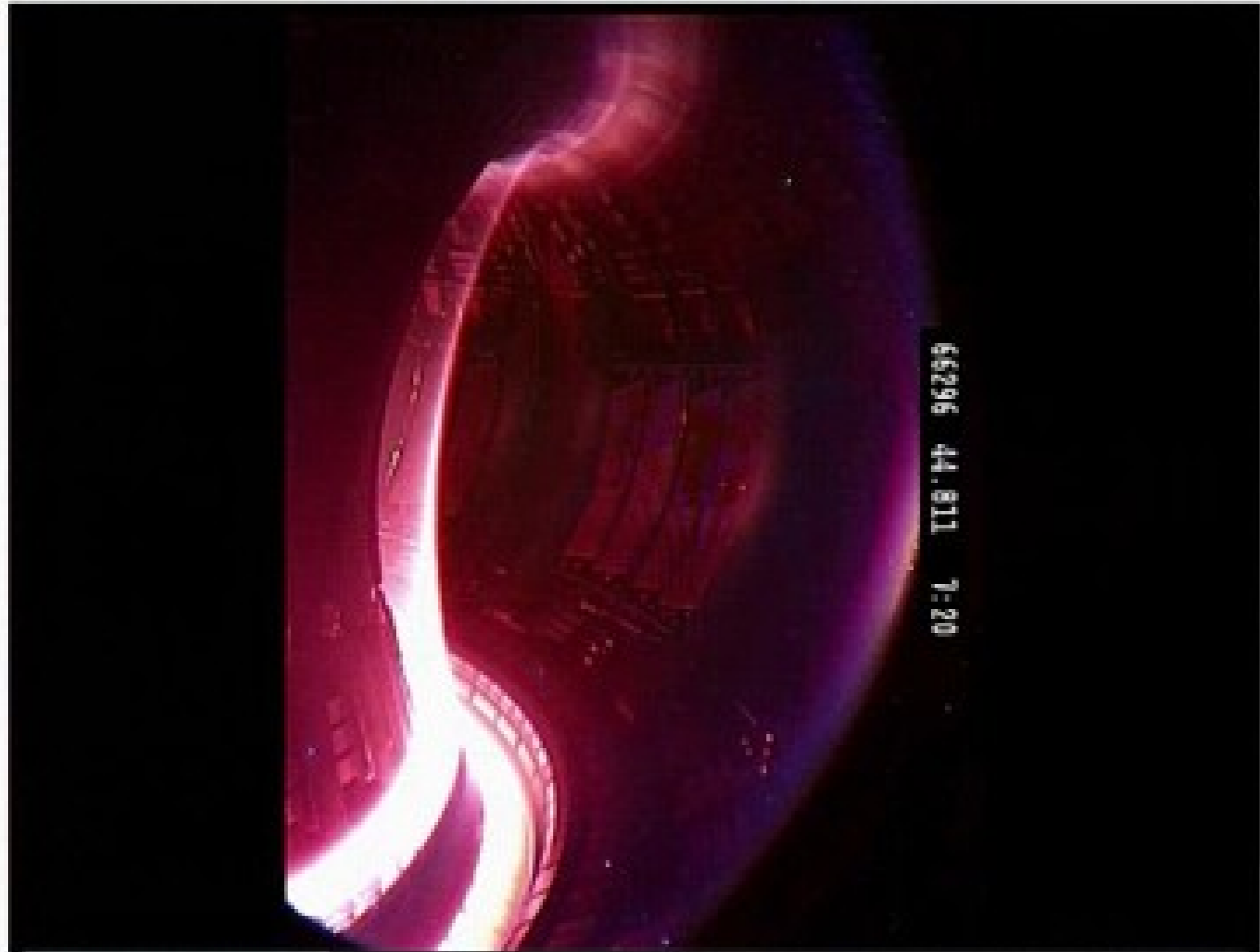
Summary

Magneto- Hydrodynamics

Magnetic field
Is frozen into
Plasma

Active control
for stabilisation

10 seconds
only!



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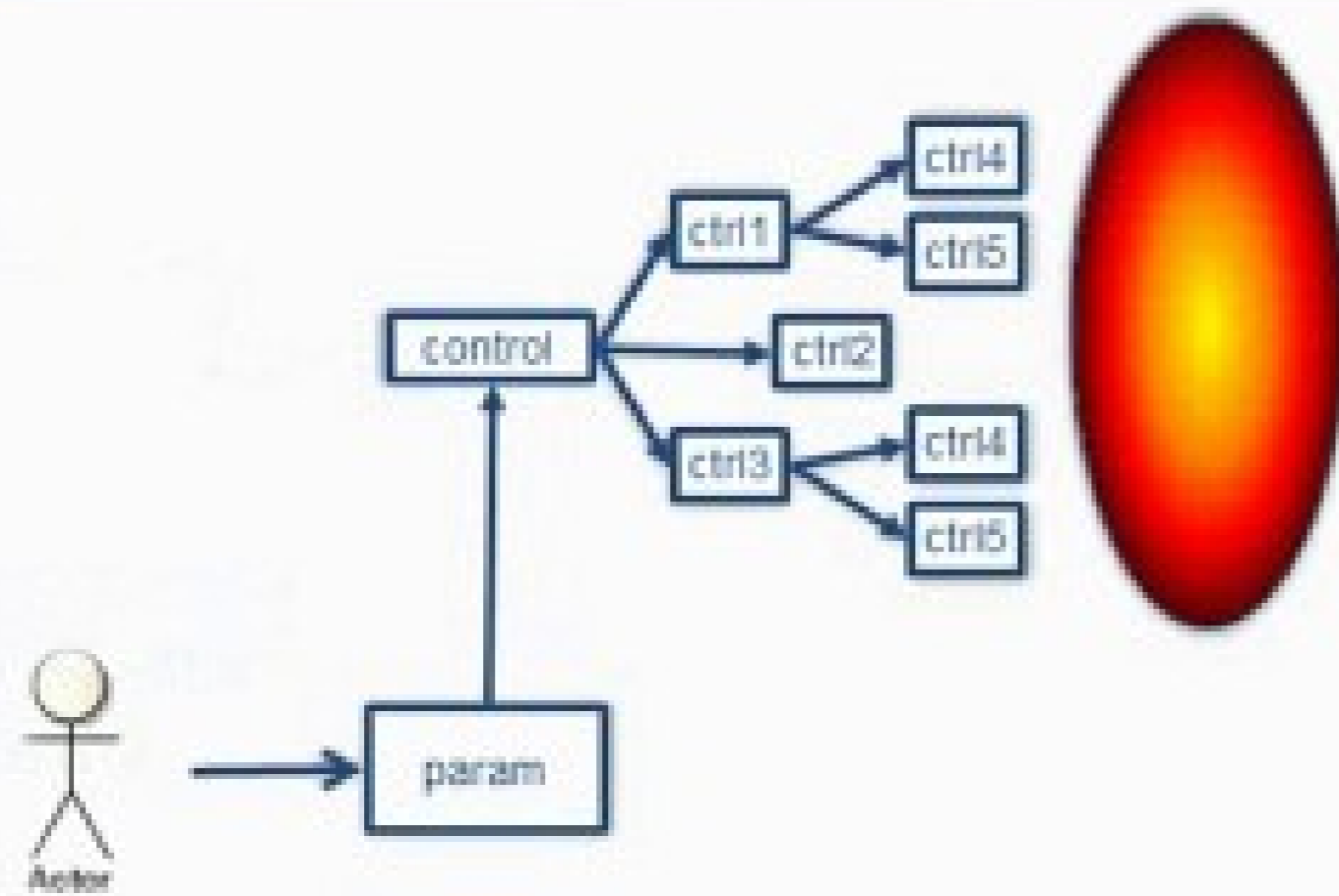
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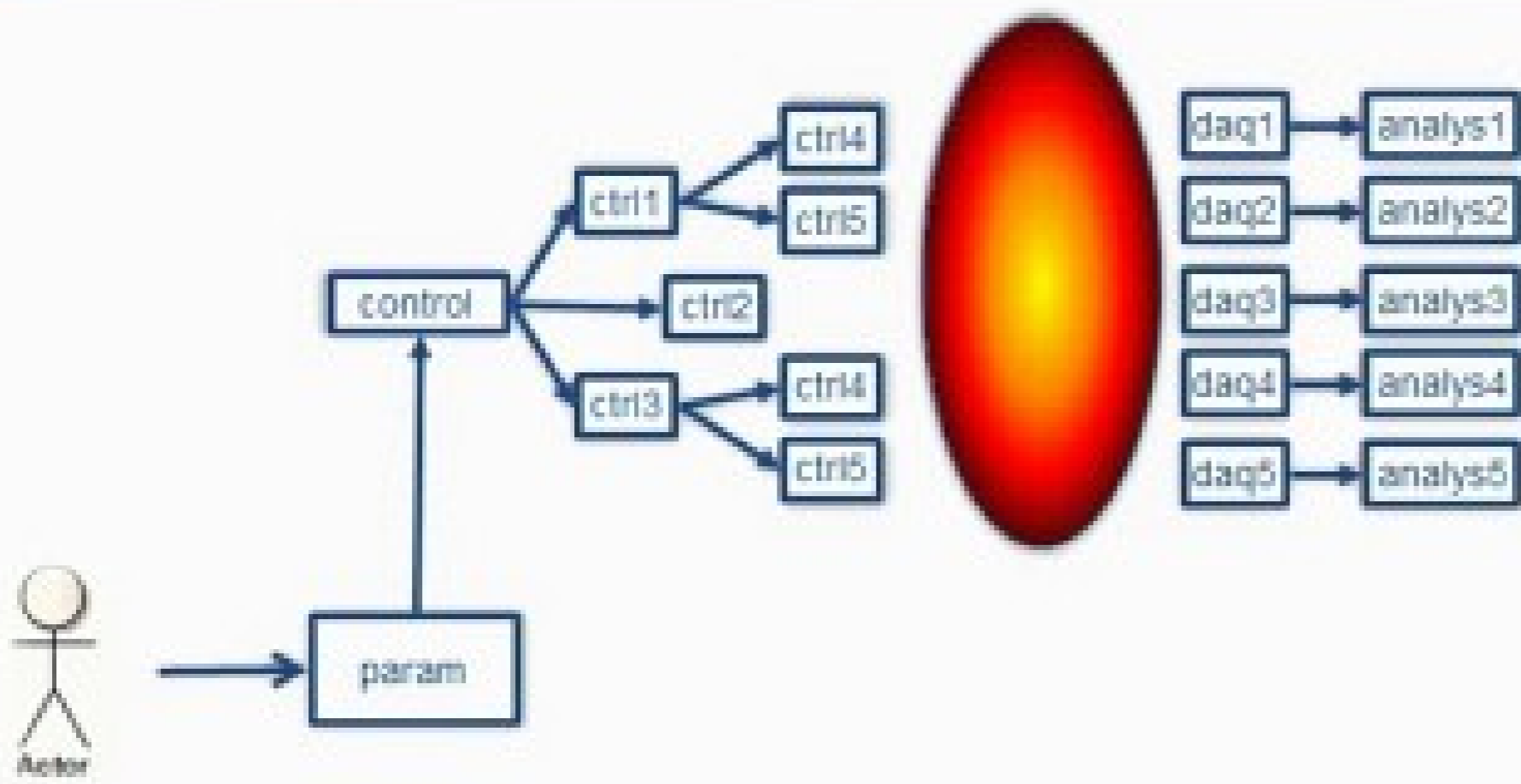
Fusion
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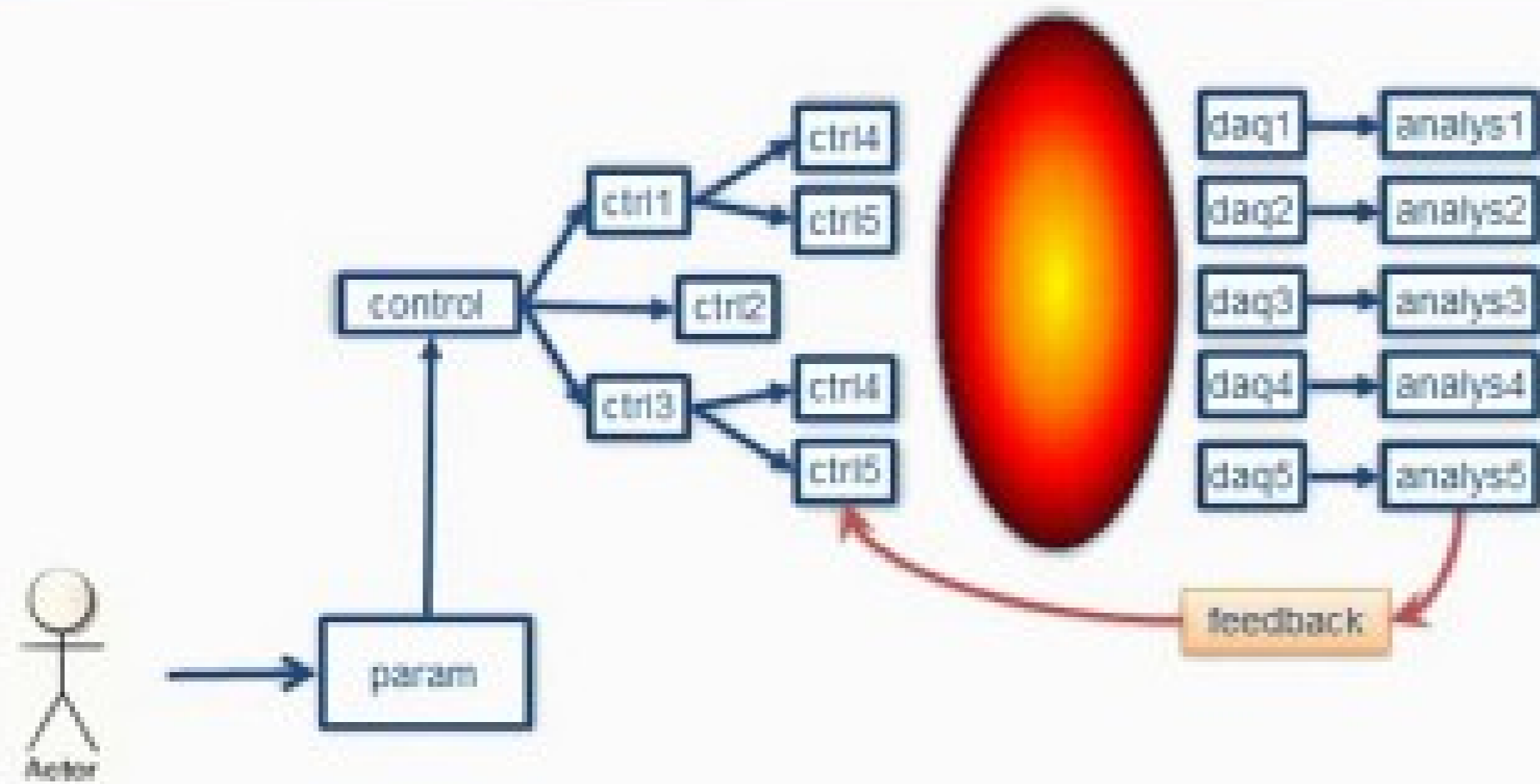
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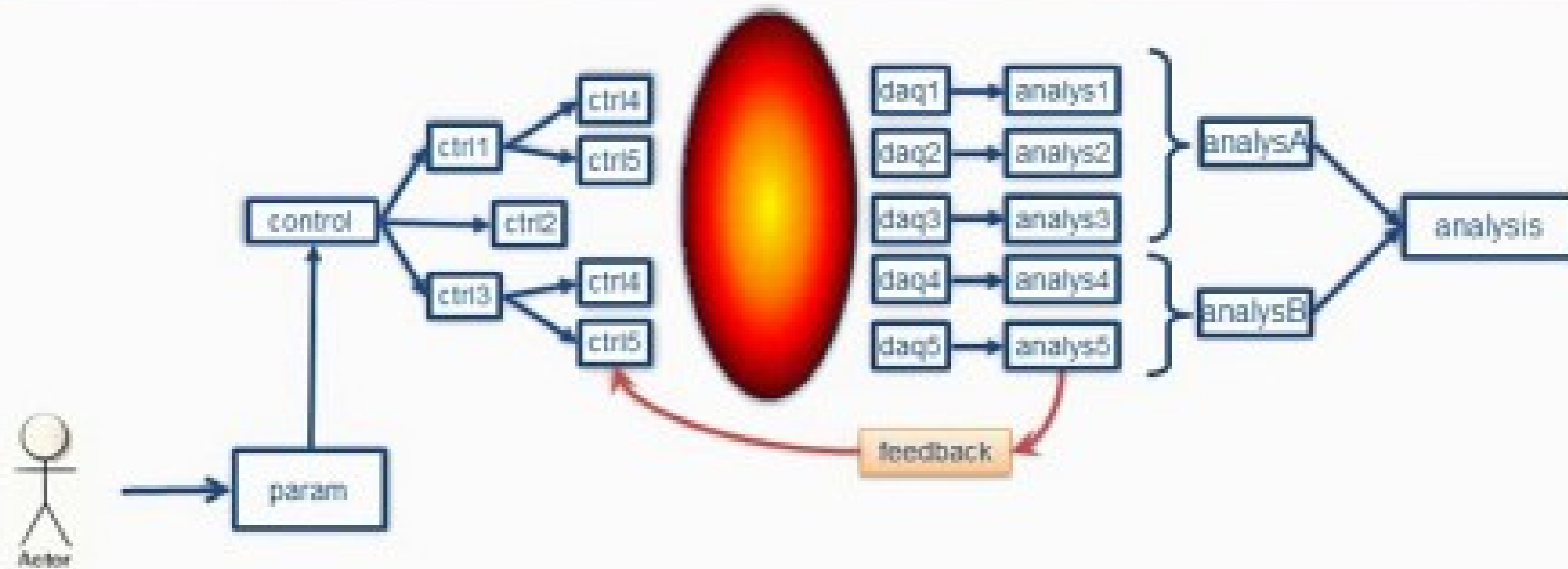
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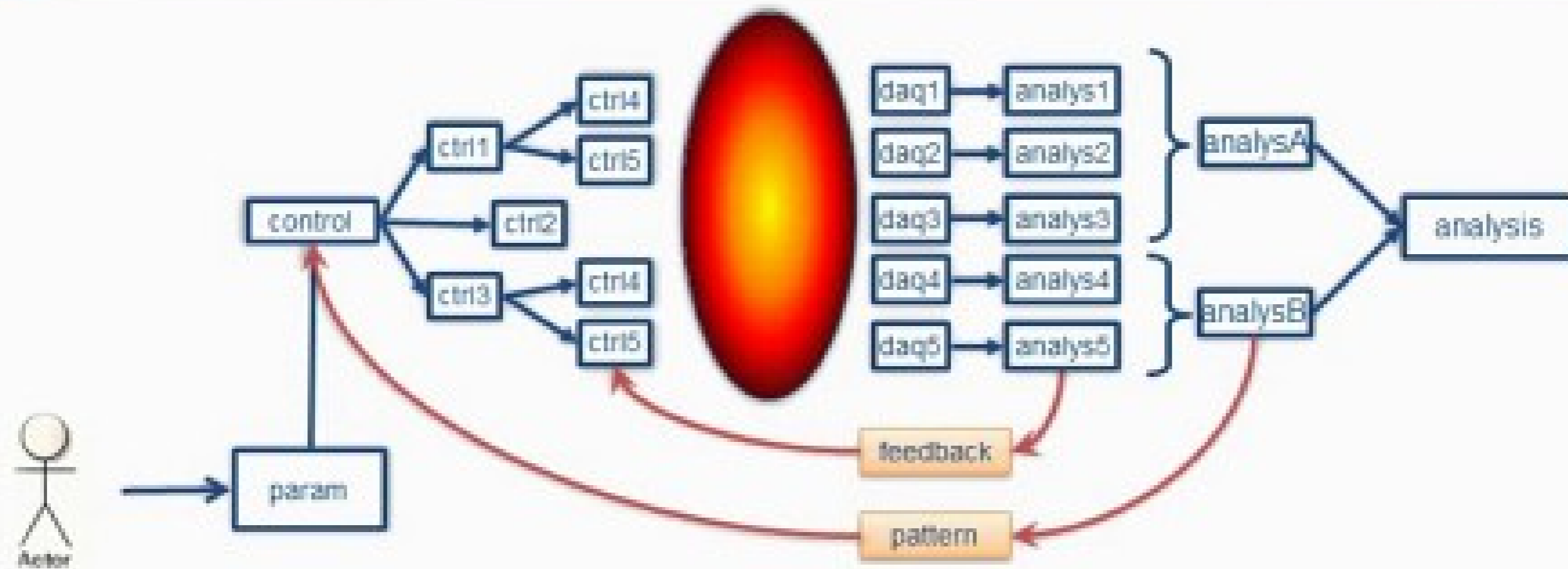








The Control "Business"



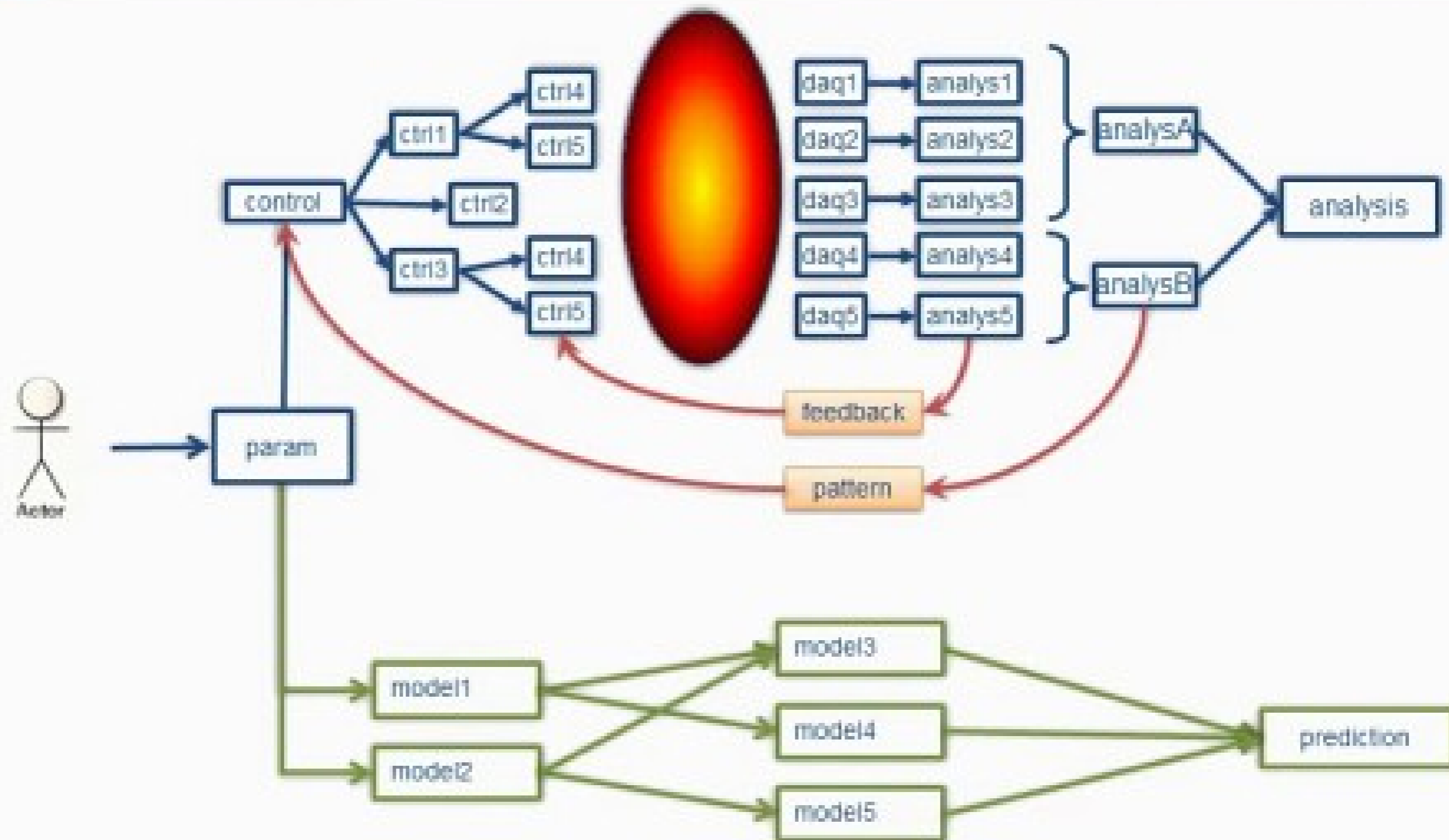
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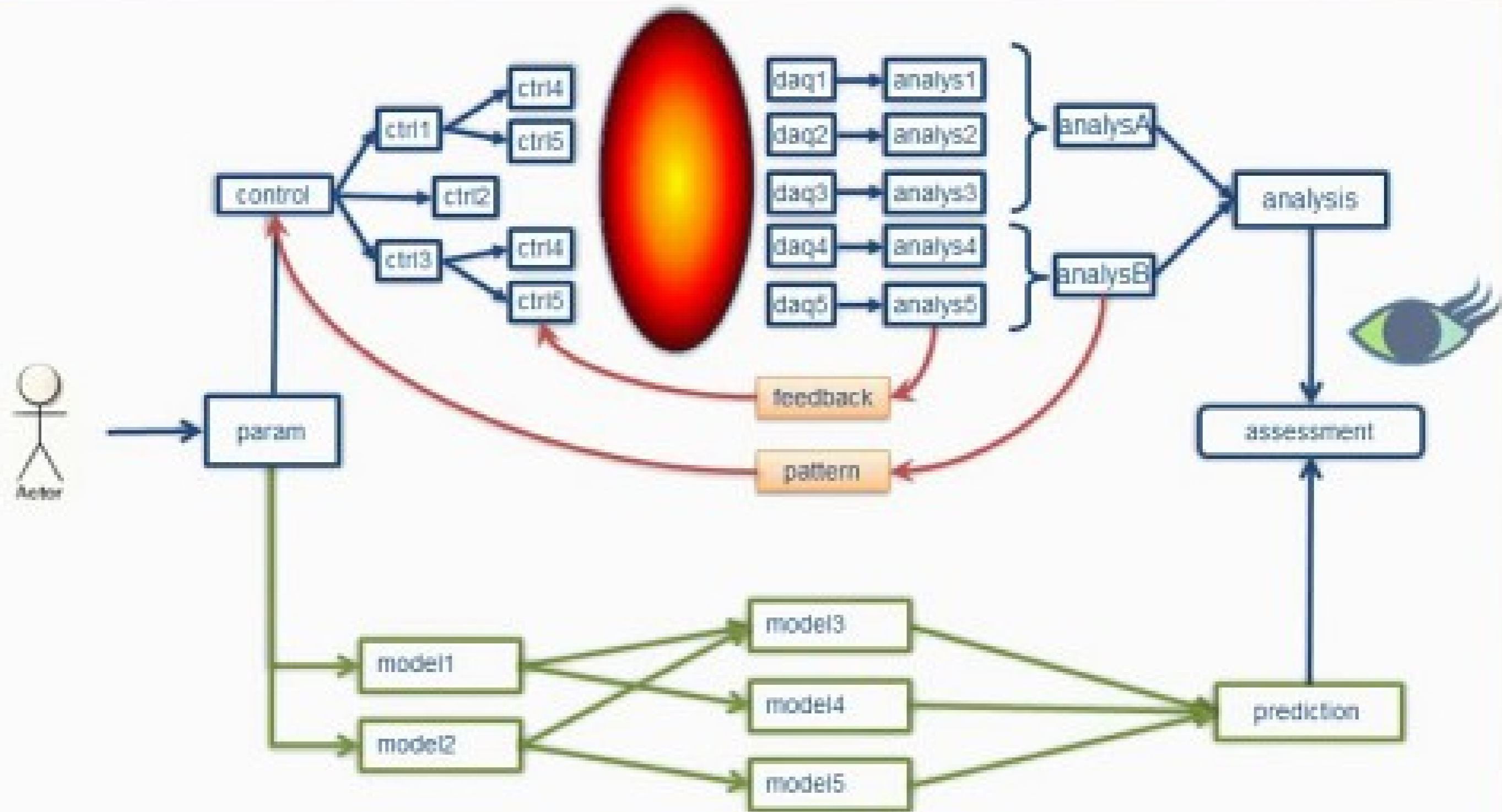
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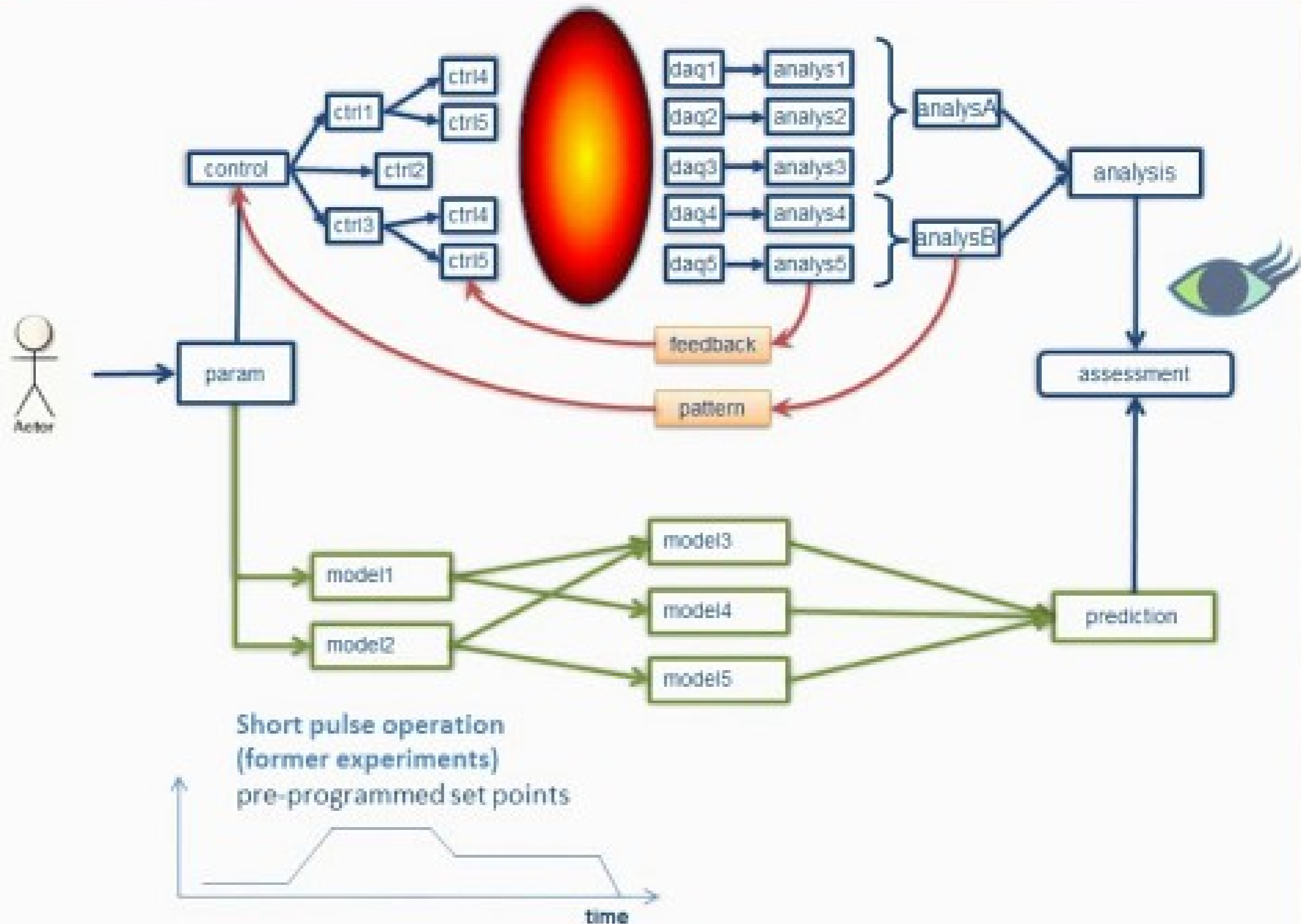
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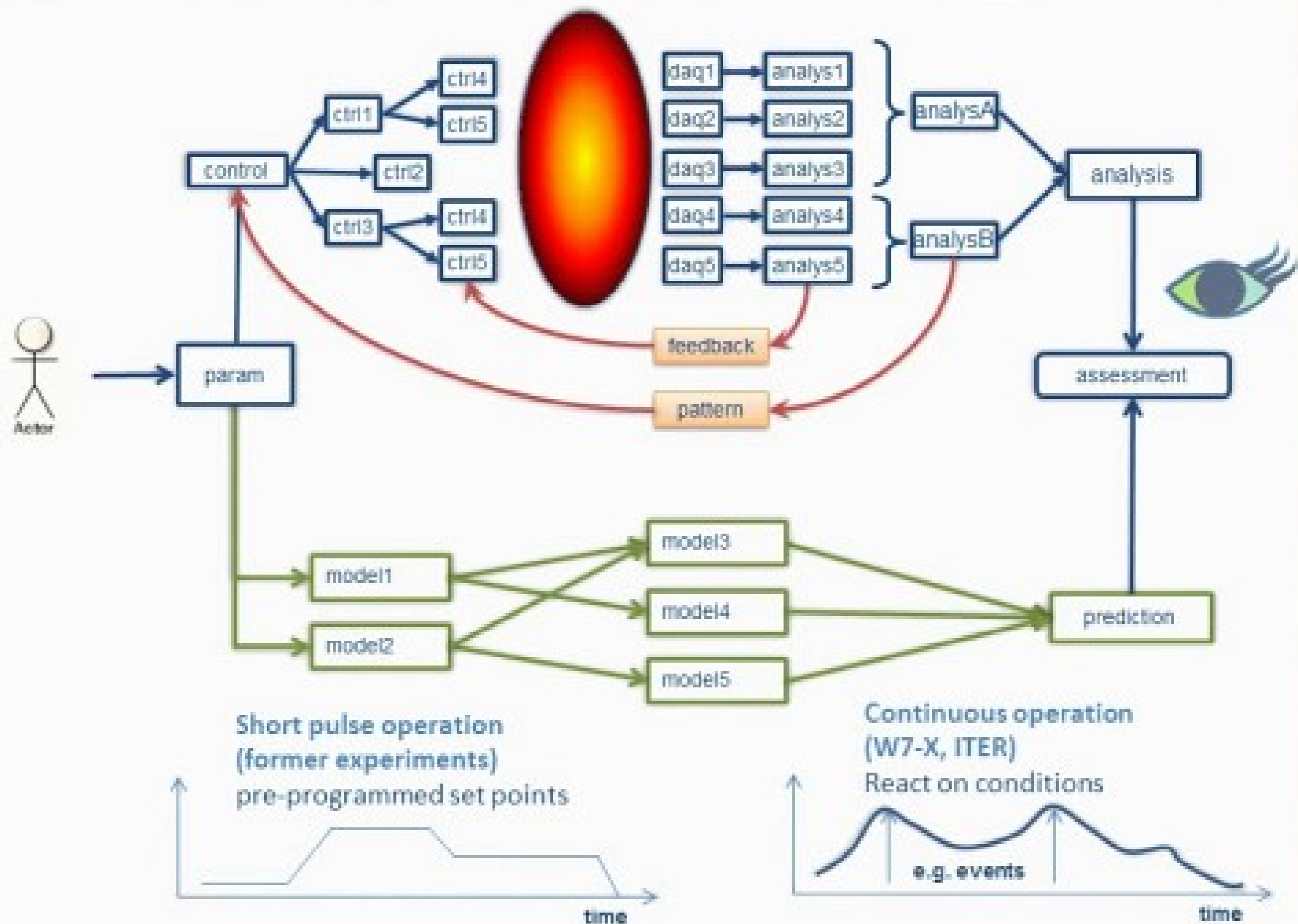
Plasma Control

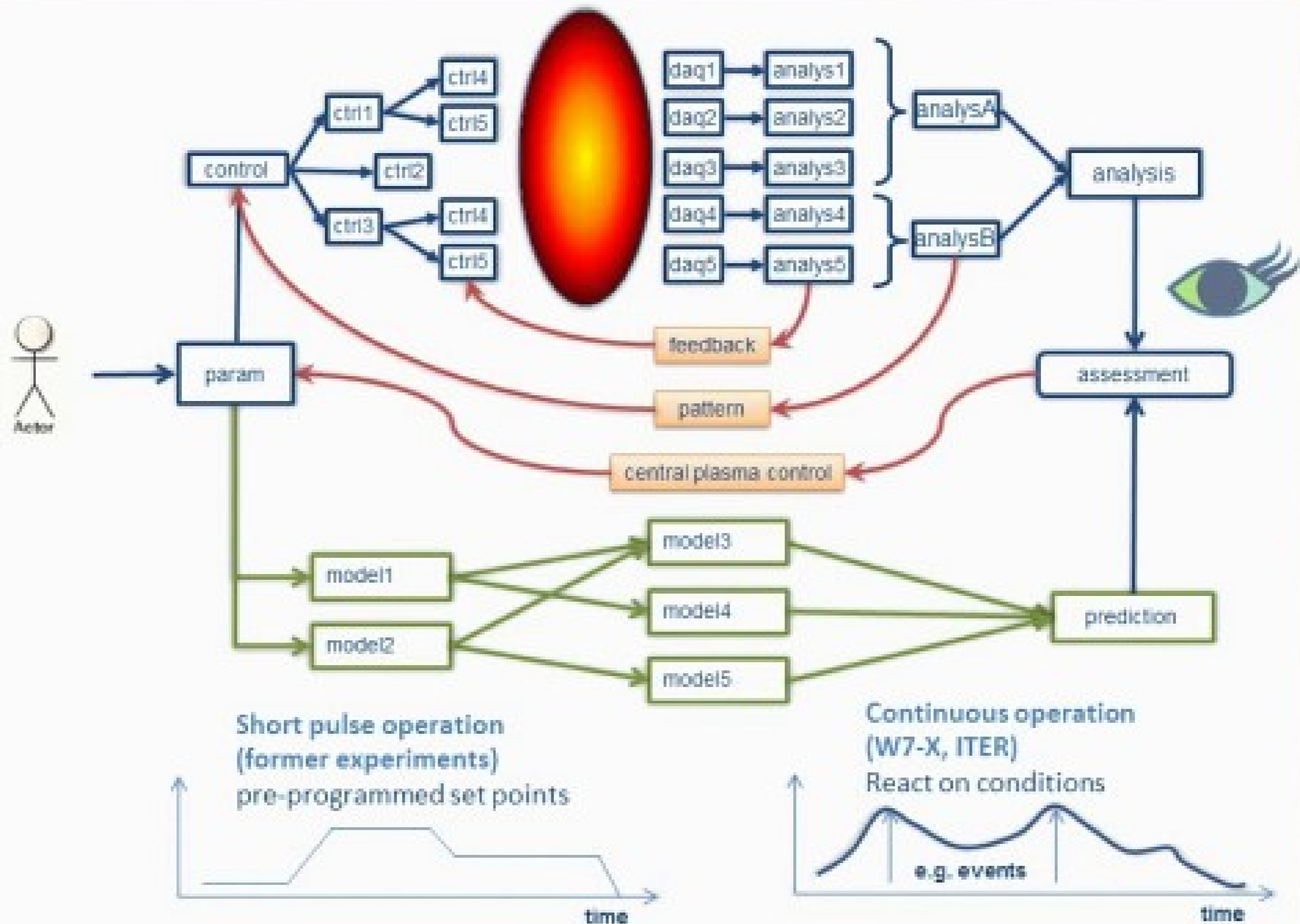
Summary











Short pulse experiment (W7-AS)



Short pulse experiment (W7-AS)



Steady state experiment (W7-X)

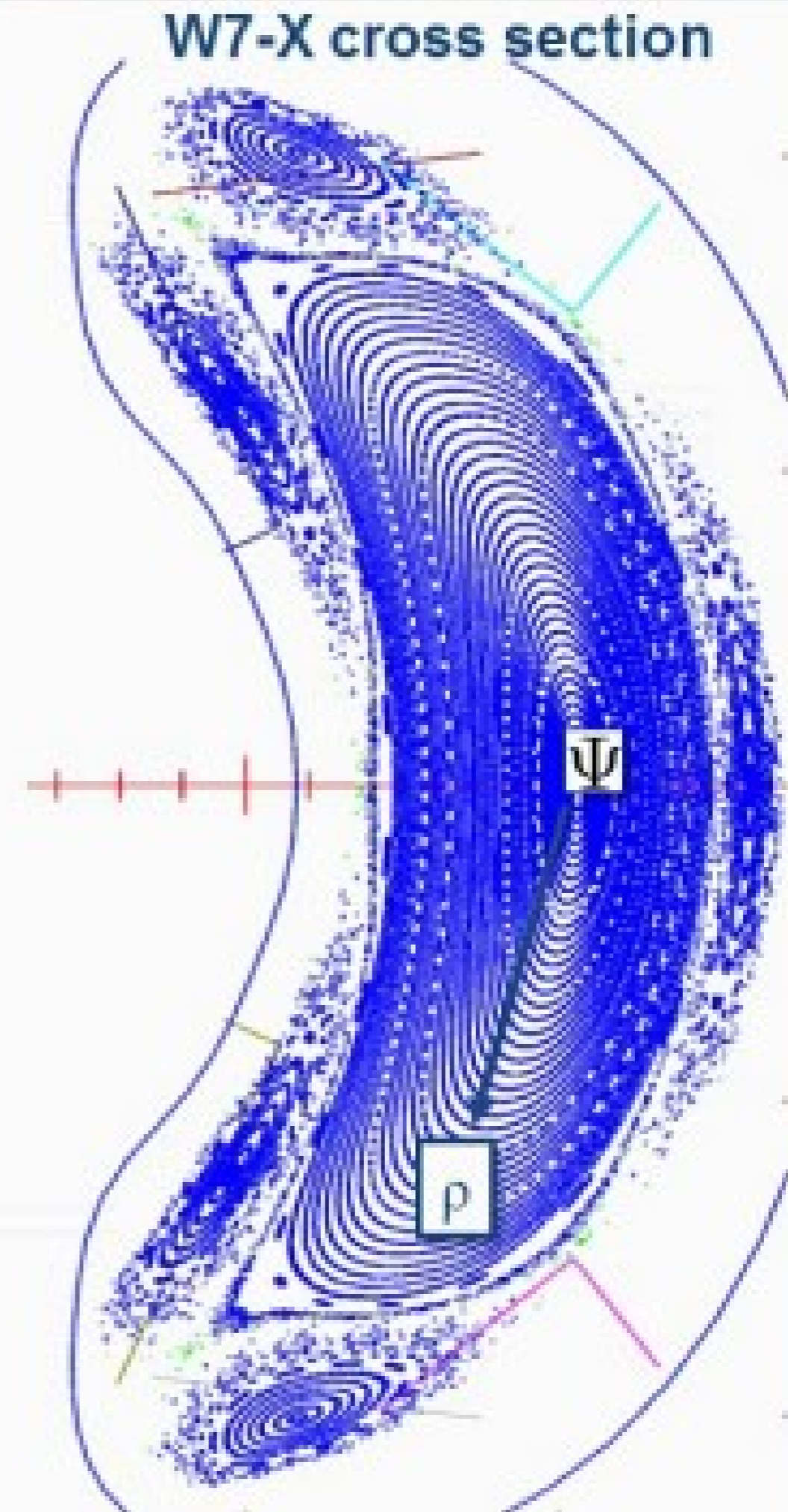


Sensors

Plasma diagnostics, indirect measurement of plasma parameters

Observations depend on multiple plasma parameters!

Information linked by magnetic surfaces



Sensors

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Information linked by magnetic surfaces

Radio Frequency
(RF, IC, ICRF, ICE)

Infra-Red
(IR, Far IR)

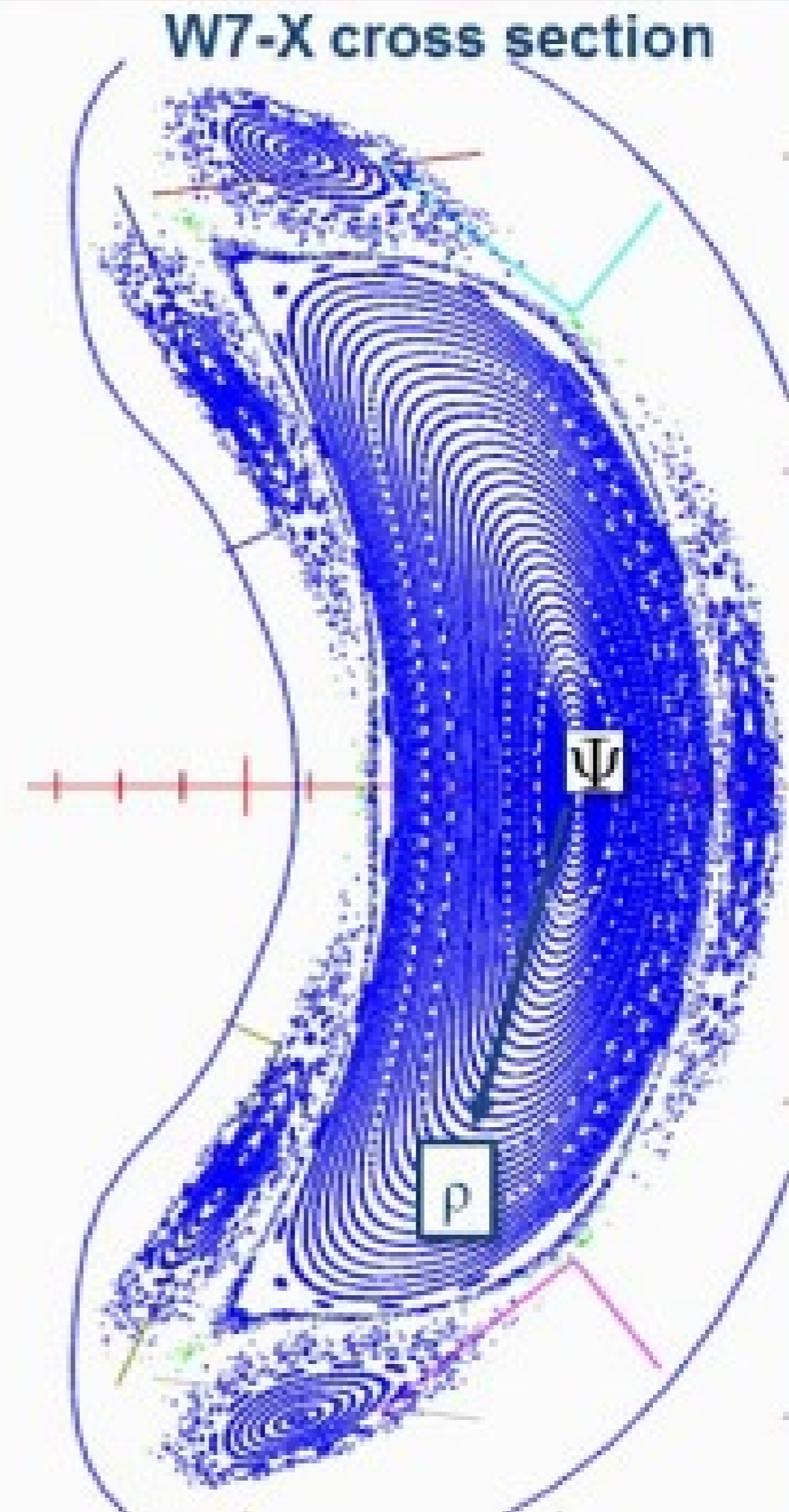
Vacuum Ultra Violet
(VUV, EUV, XUV)

Micro Wave
(μ w, ECE, mm-waves)

Visible Light

X-Rays
(Soft, Hard)

γ



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W7-X

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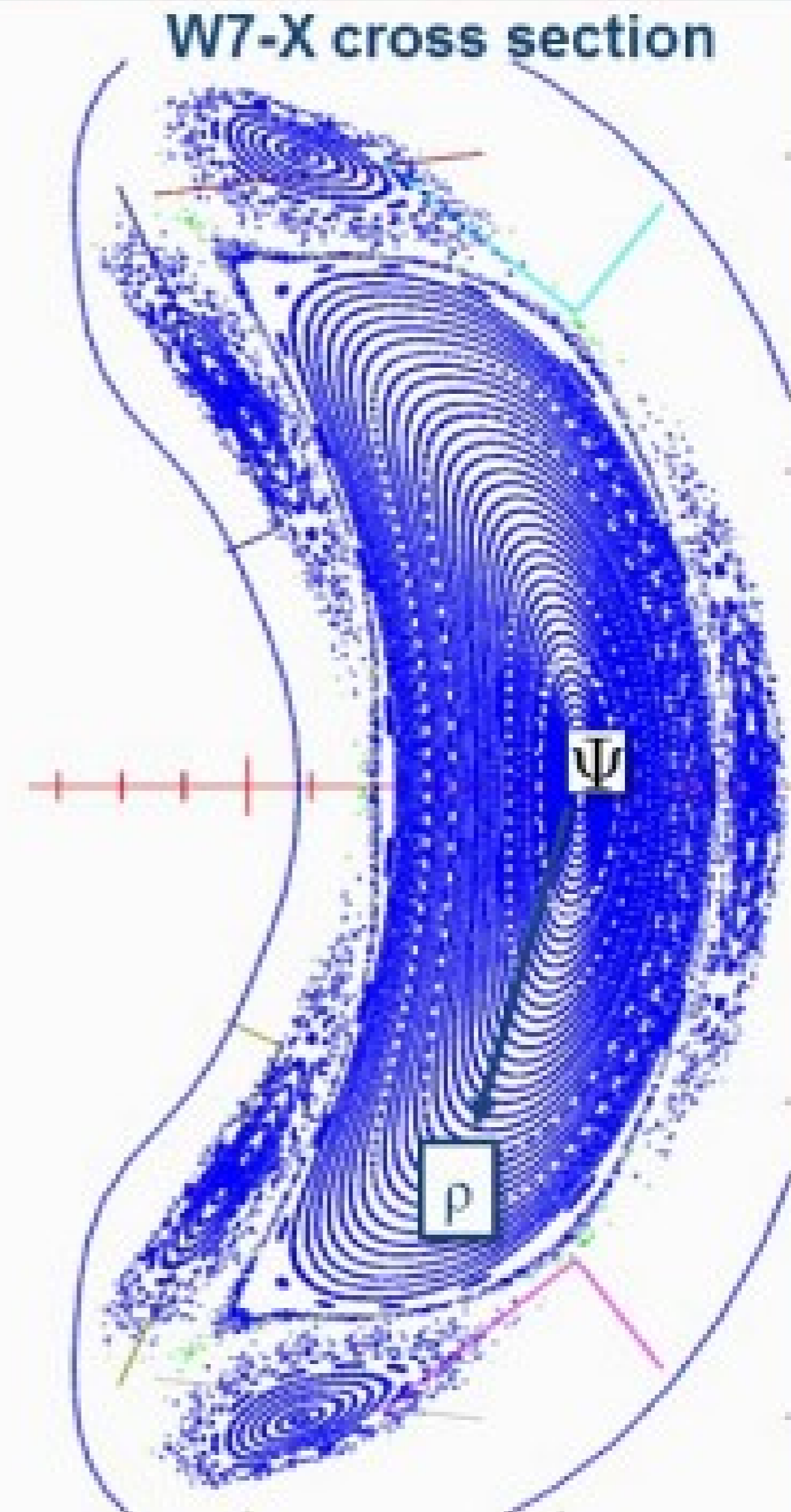
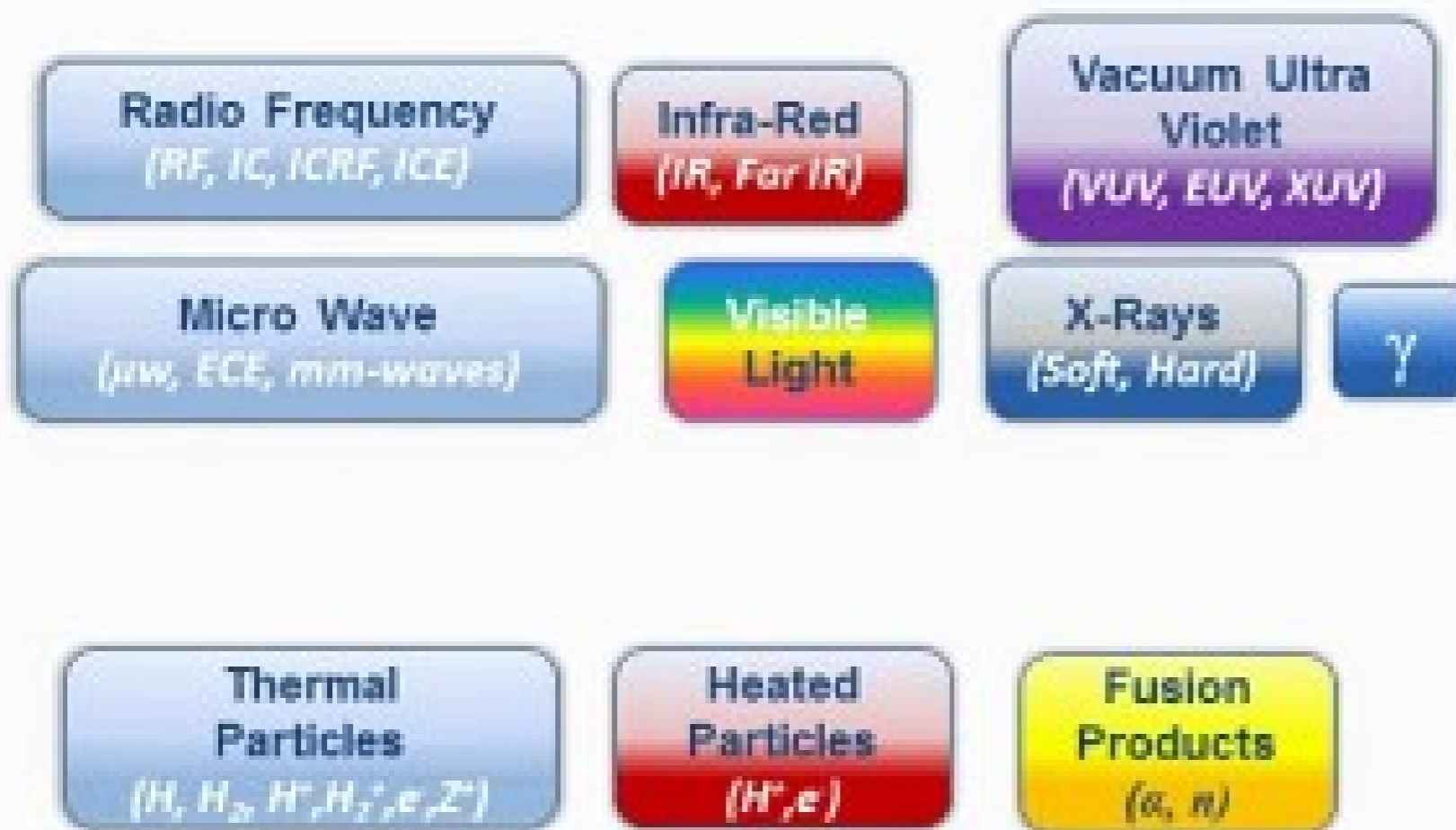
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Actors

Plasma heating (> 10 MW): Radio Frequency (ion heating), Microwave (electron heating), Neutral Hydrogen beams (>50 keV)

Plasma current (up to 20 MA in ITER): Ohmic transformer, heating devices, magnetic field configuration, gas feed

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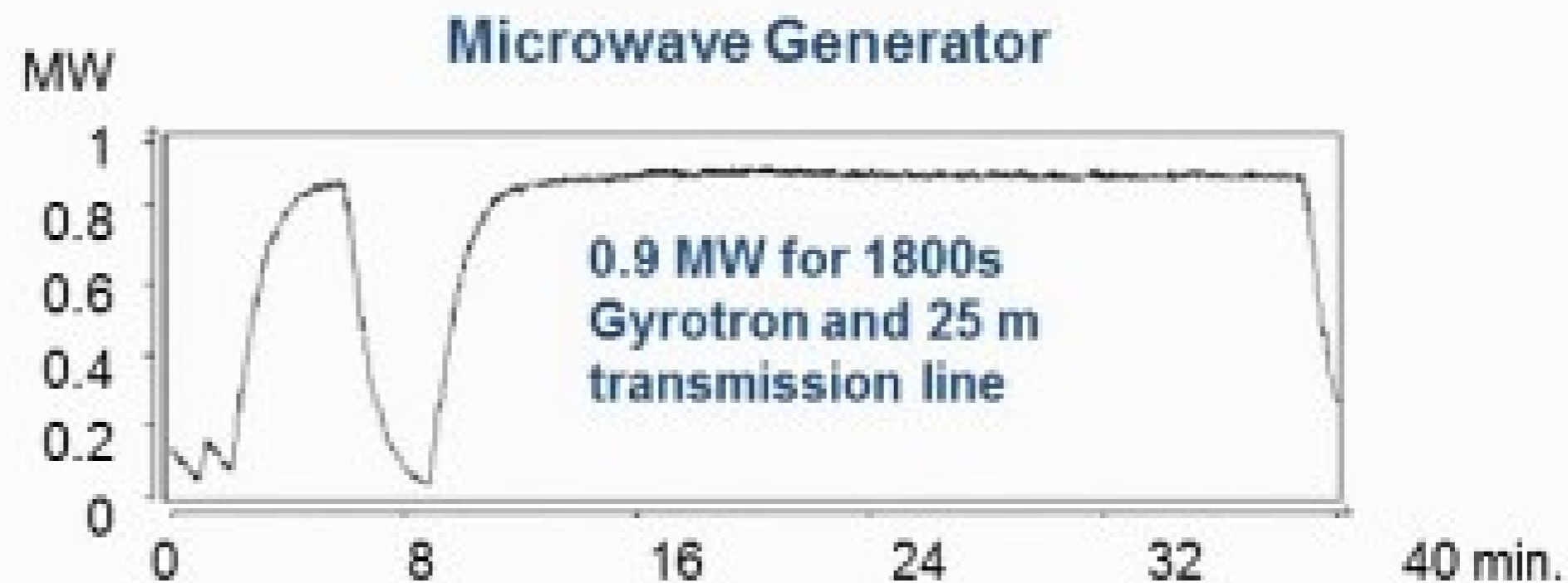
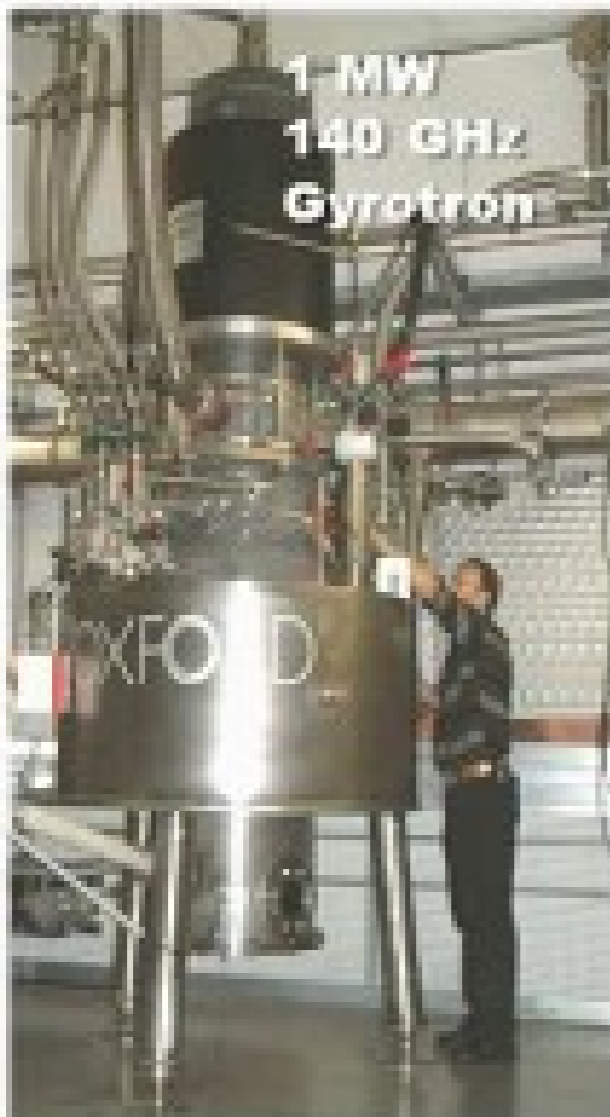
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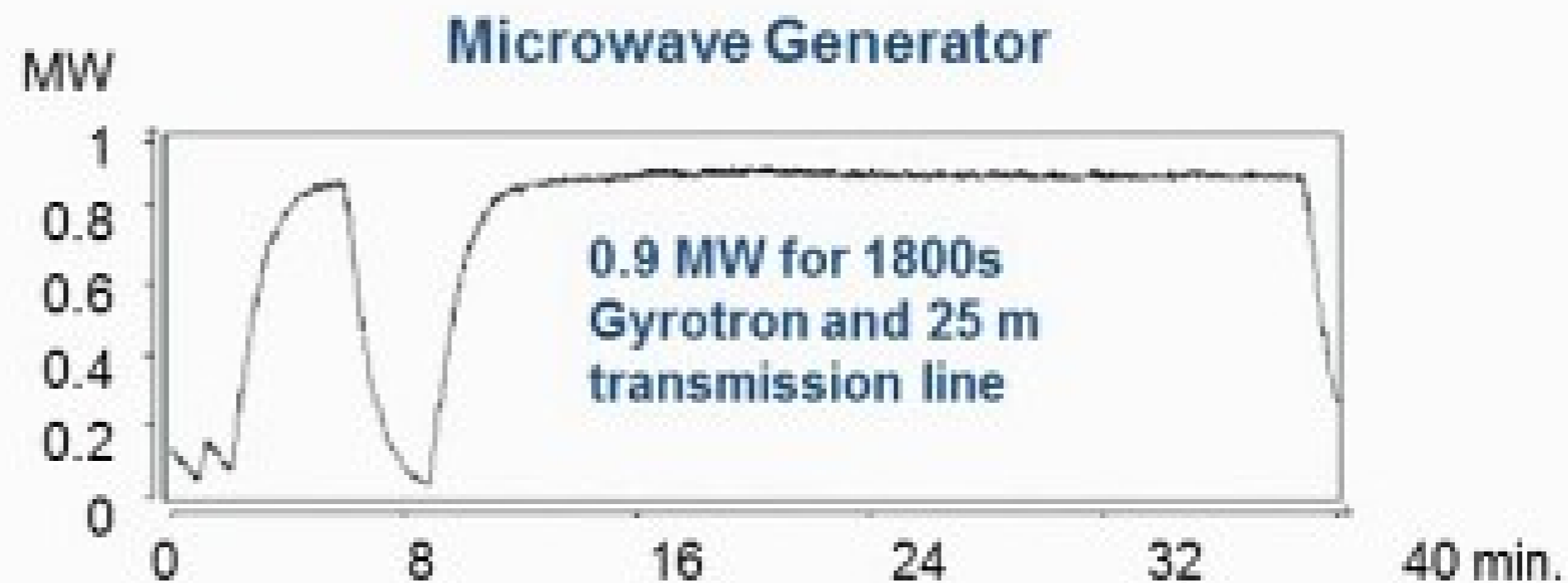
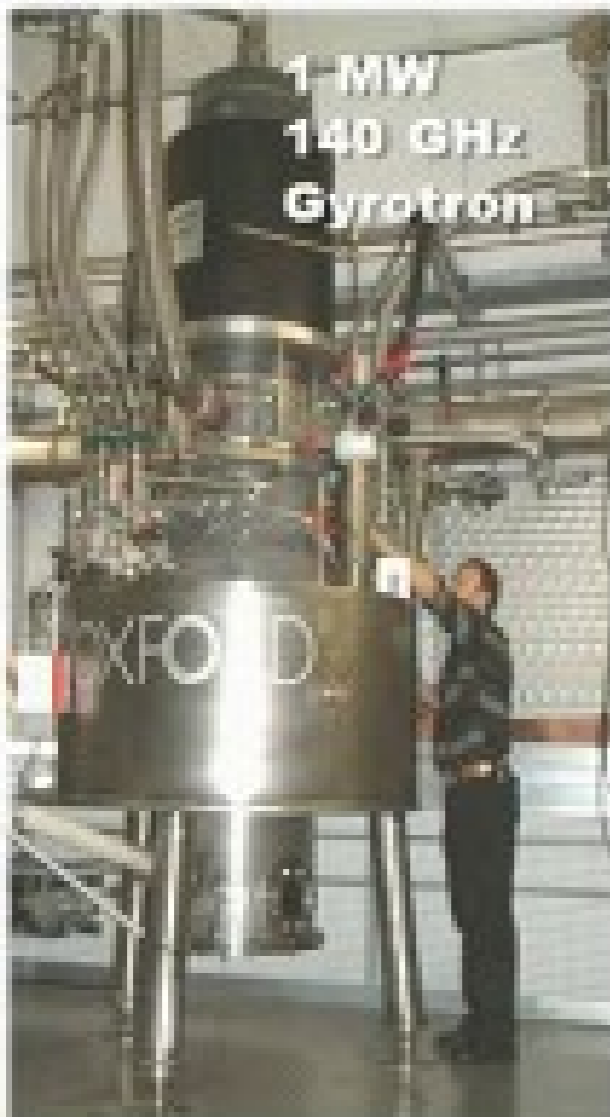
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Response times relevant to control loops: 1 ms – 100 s

safe, slow

experimental, fast

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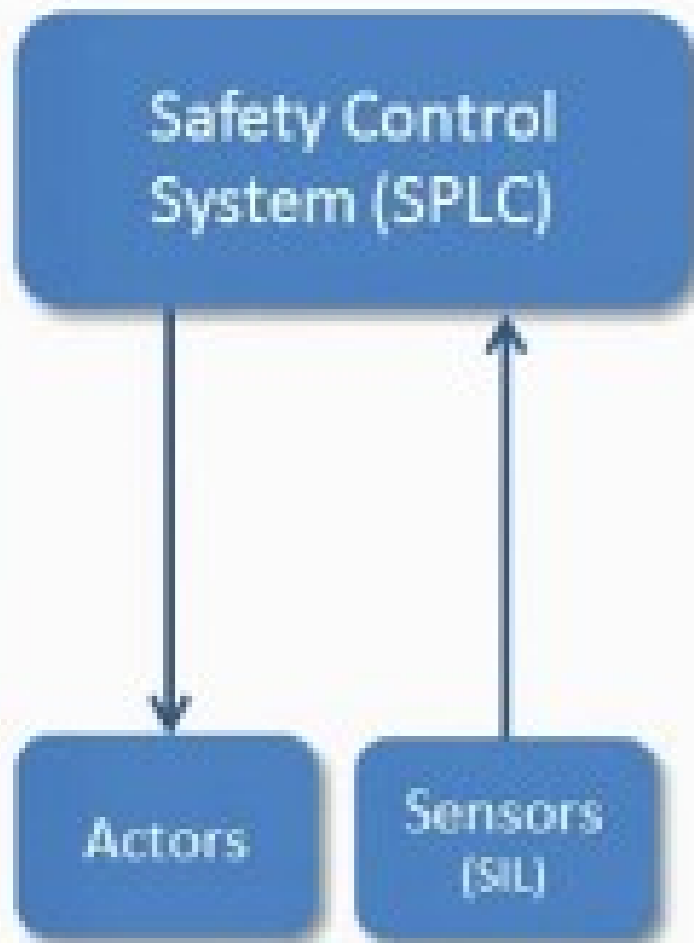
W7-X

Plasma
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Summary

safe, slow

experimental, fast



- Safety contacts
- Radiation protection
- Gas sensors
- ...



Intro

Fusion Research

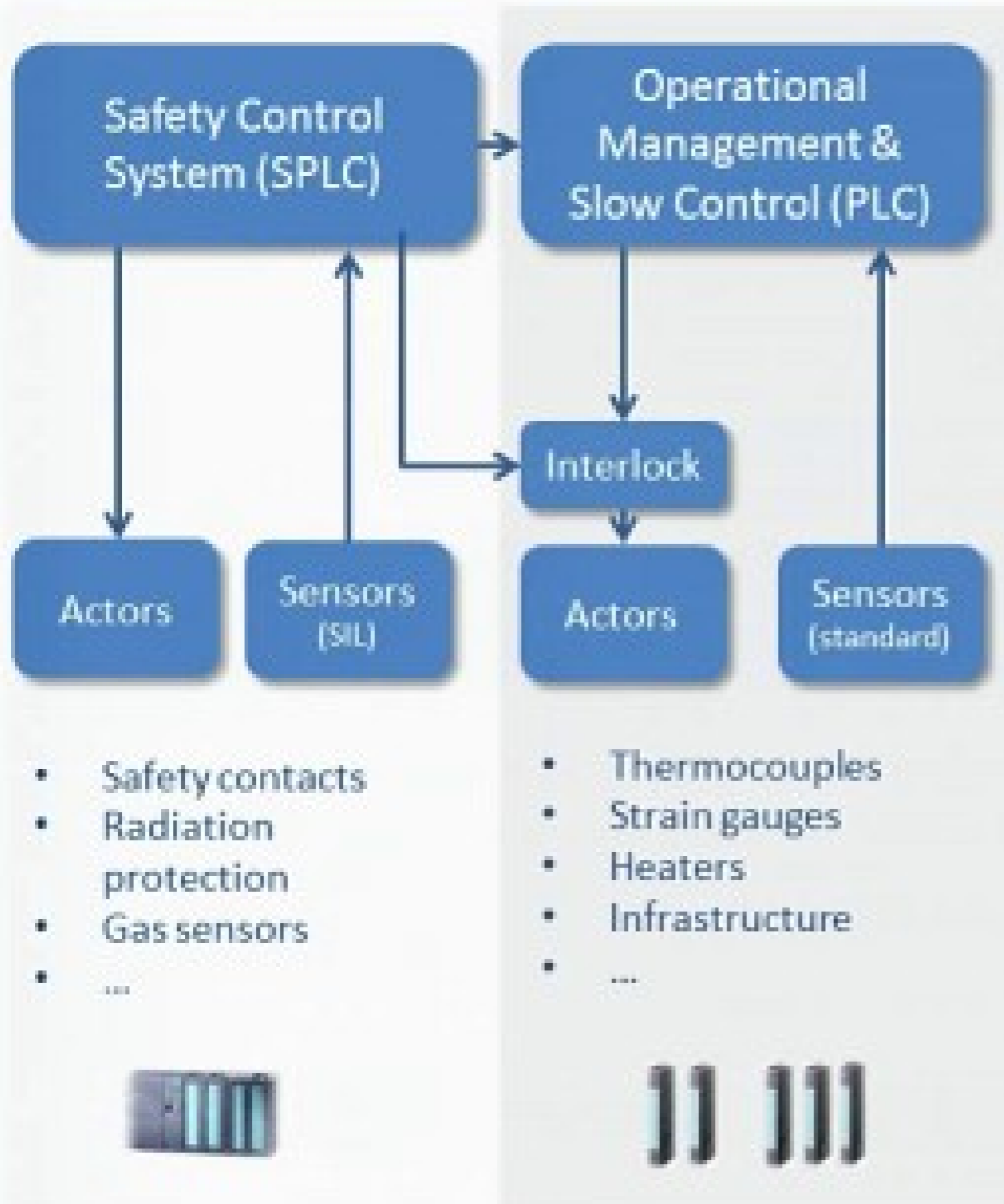
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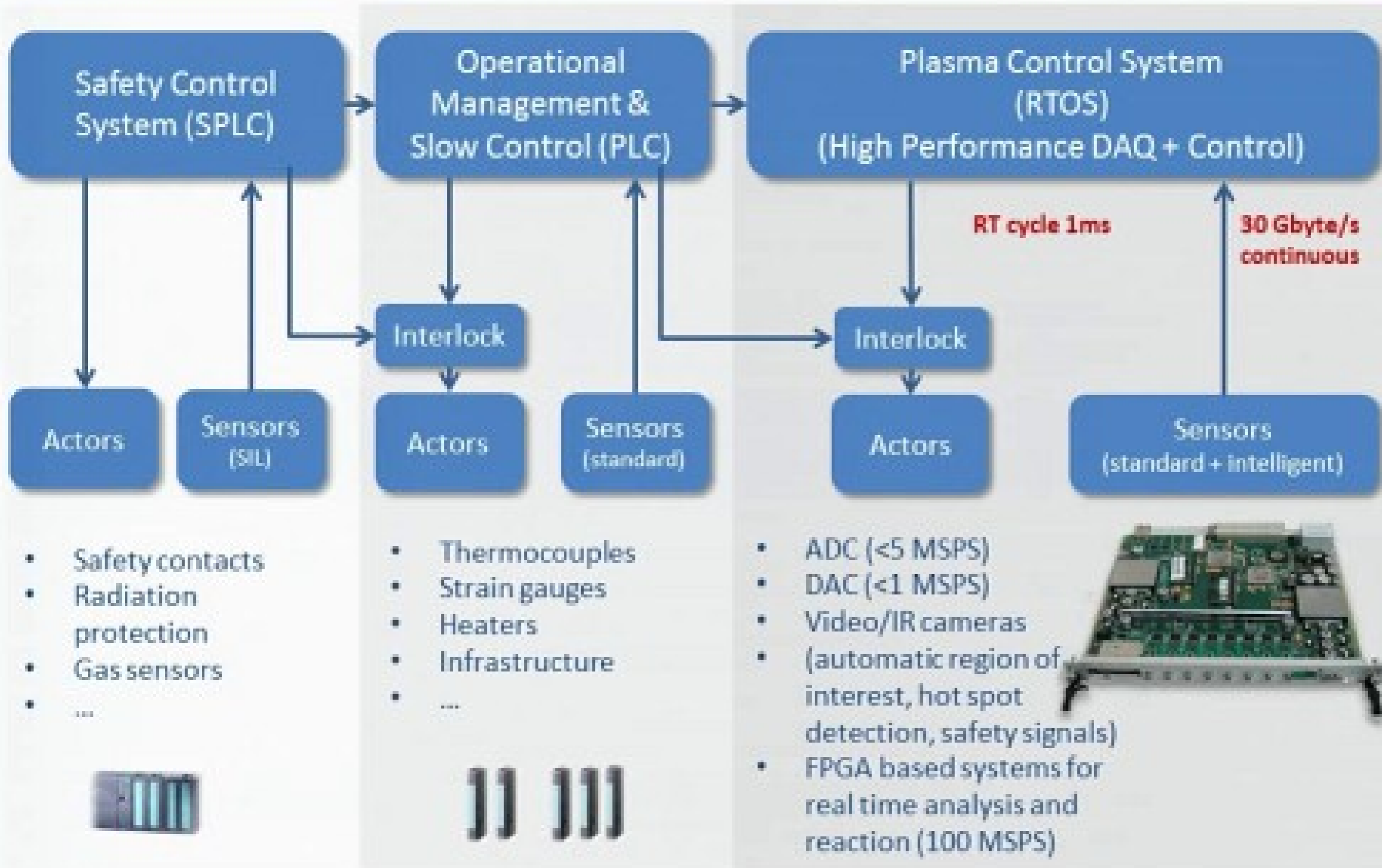
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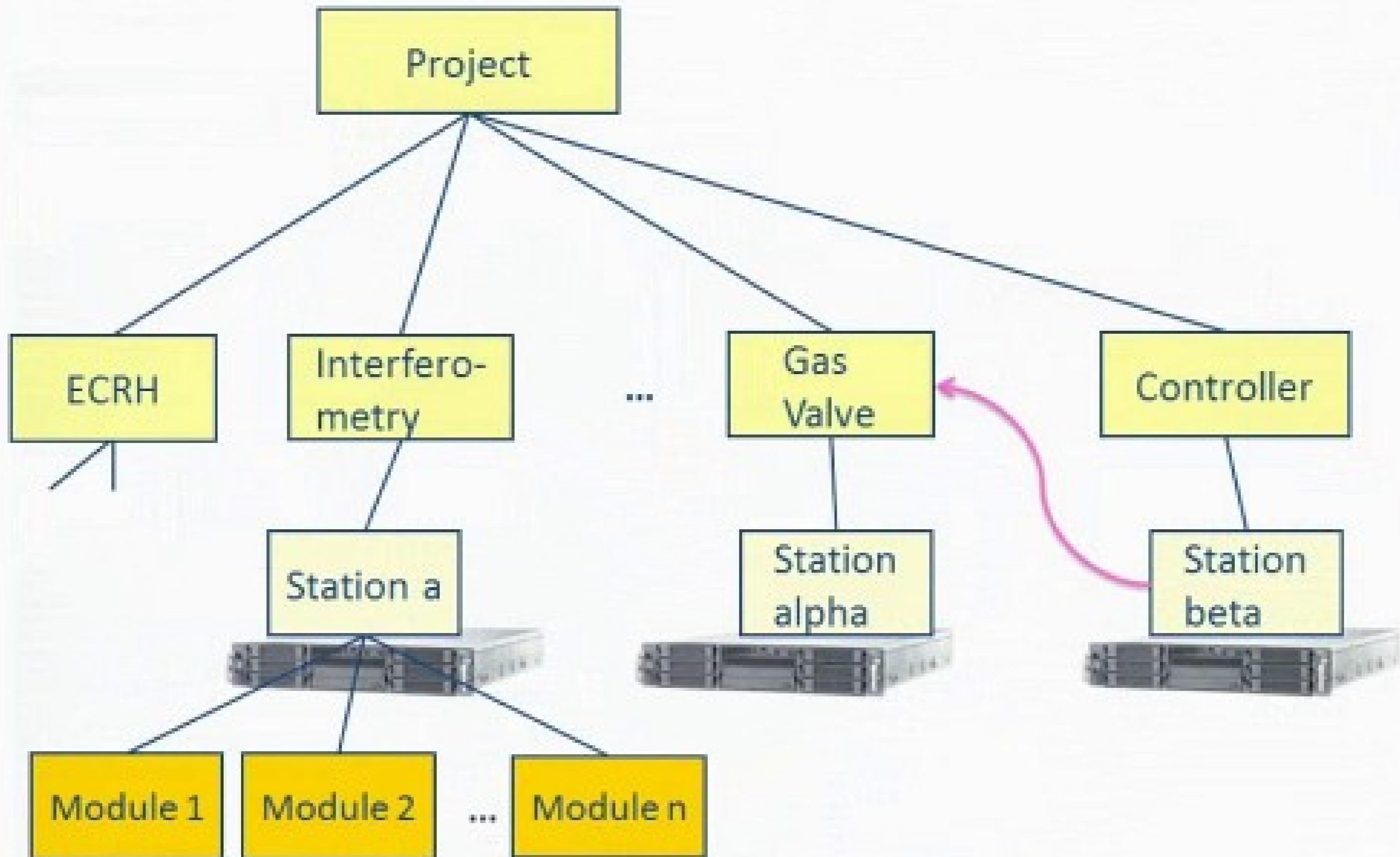
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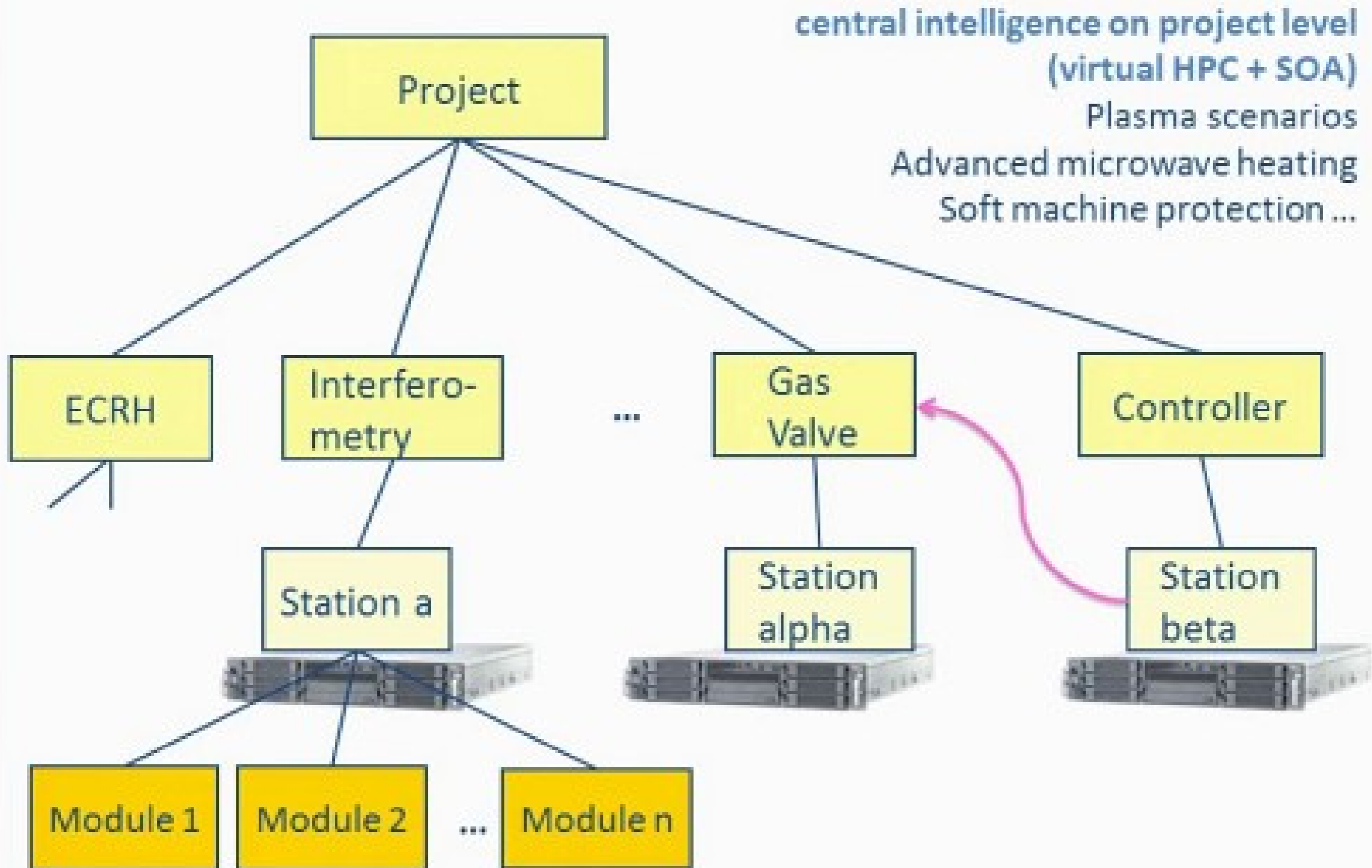
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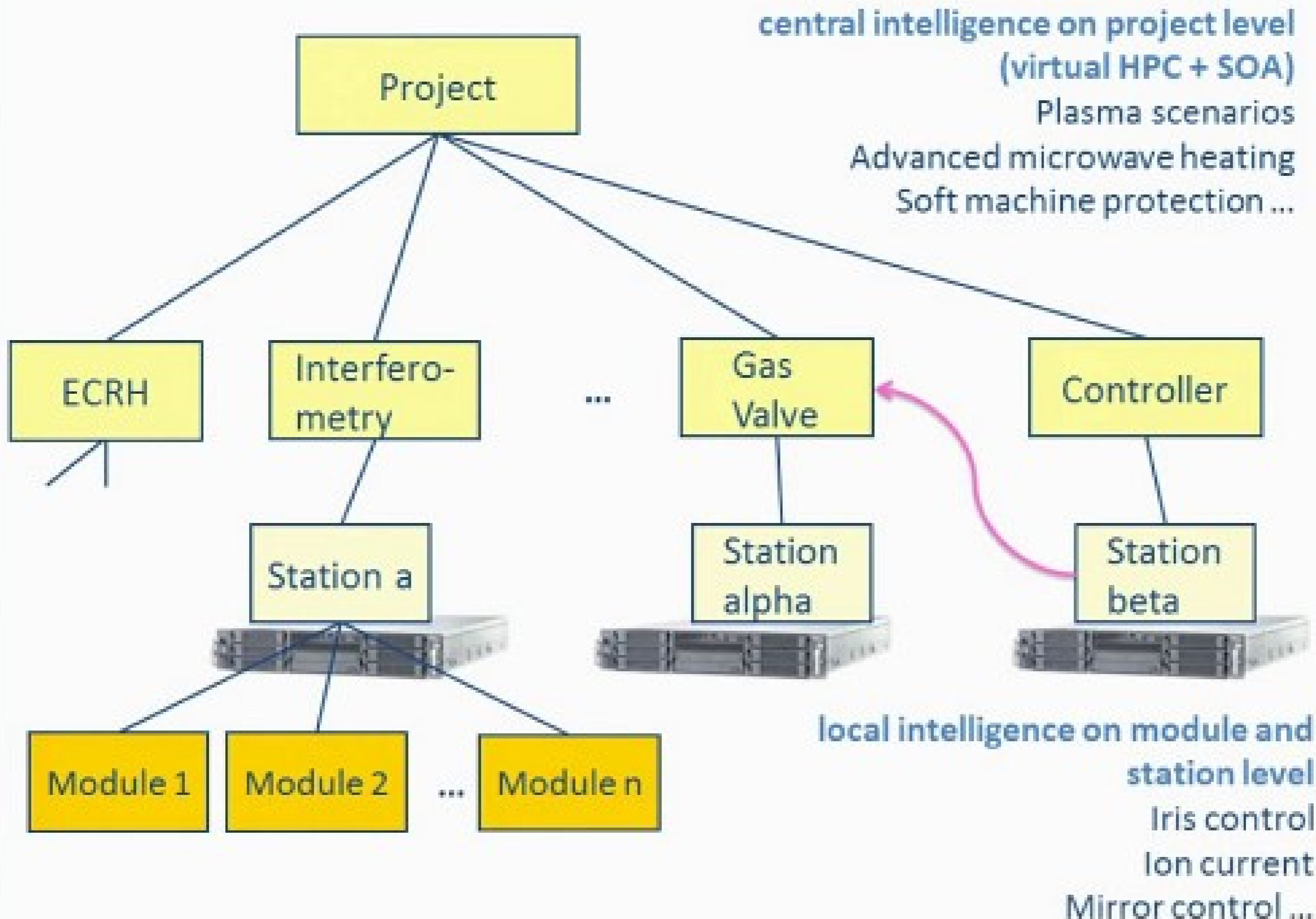
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Plasma Control

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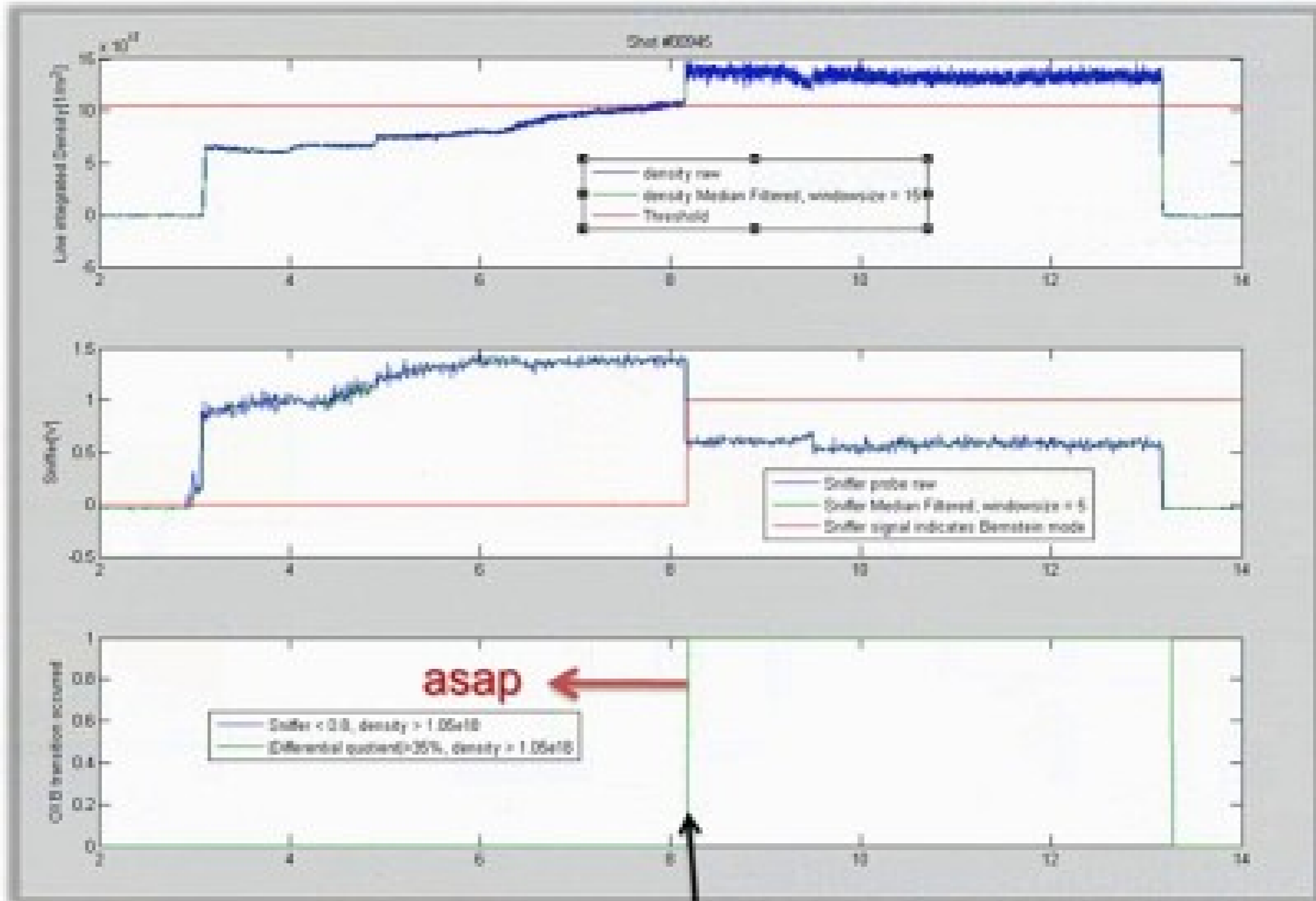




At WEGA,
density rises
with power

μ Wave stray
radiation drops
in Bernstein wave
heating scenario

Combined signal
by stray radiation
and density



Magnetron + Gyrotron
heating

Gyrotron heating,
central deposition only

Segment switch by
Plasma state

... from uncertain sensor data?

Many sensors depend in multiple plasma parameter

Make use of it!

- ⇒ Combined modeling, plasma and diagnostic physics
- ⇒ In general inversion of non-linear problems for data analysis
- ⇒ Inclusion of uncertainties and application of Bayes theorem

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$$p(n_e, T_e, P_i)$$

Prior probability of plasma

Parameter ($T_e > 0, n_e < 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-3}$)

$$p(\text{Data} | n_e, T_e, P_i)$$

Likelihood of diagnostic data
for given plasma parameter

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$$= \frac{p(n_e, T_e, P_i) p(\text{Data} | n_e, T_e, P_i)}{p(\text{Data})}$$

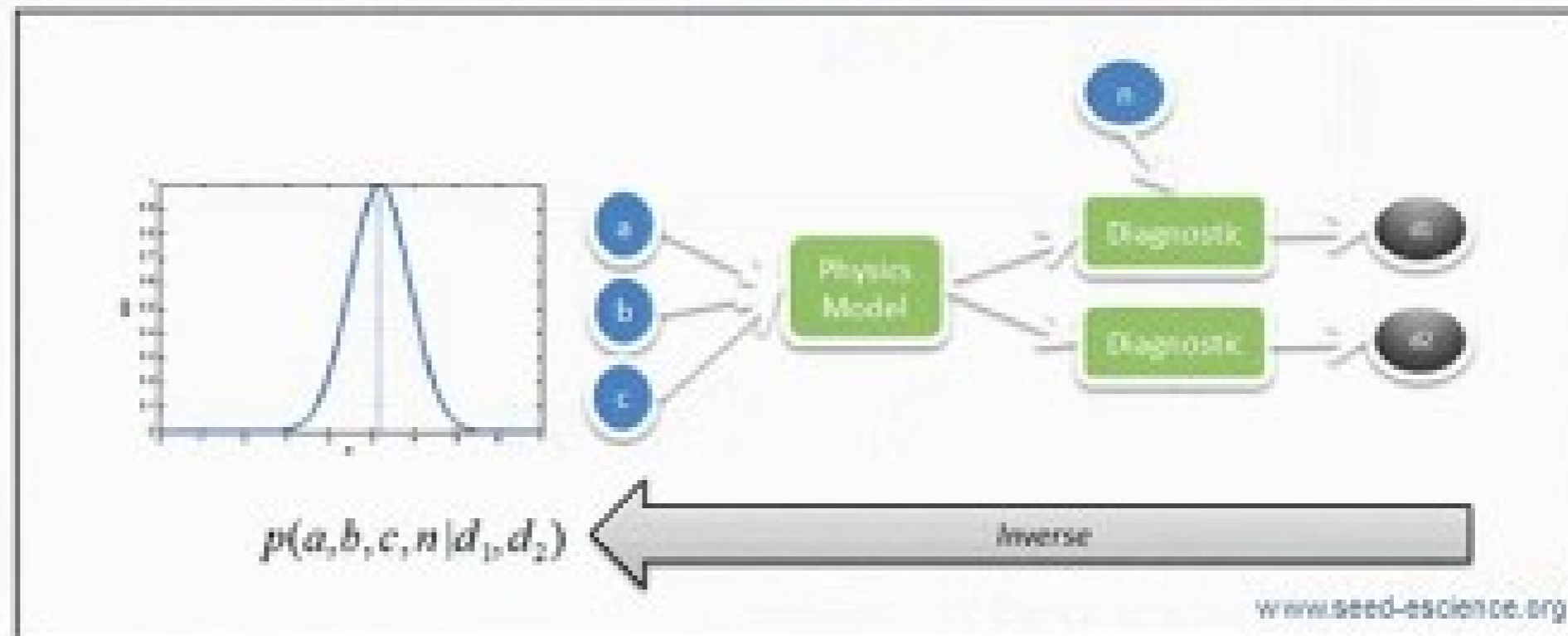
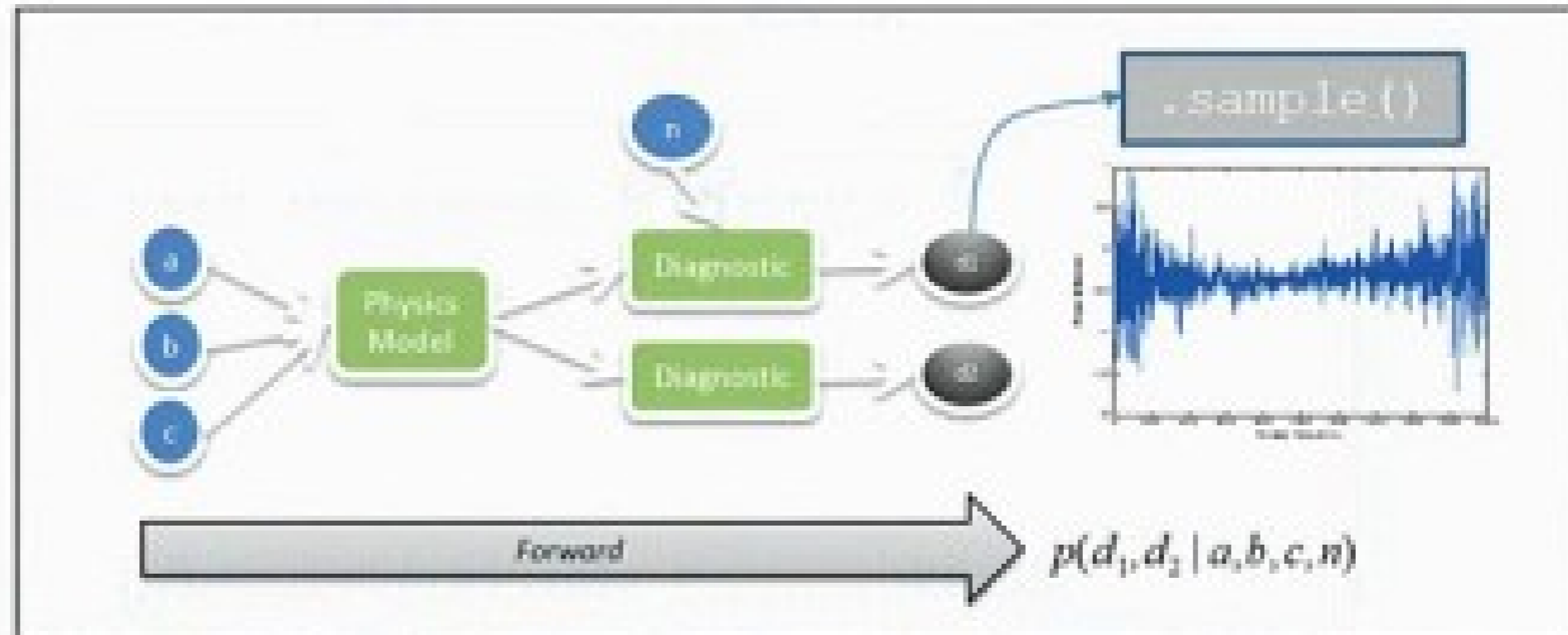
Inversion by **Bayes Theorem**

Graph theory +
Bayesian statistical
models

Setup of a (complete,
nonlinear) model
including uncertainties

Prediction of sensor
data

Application of inversion
methods with
measured data



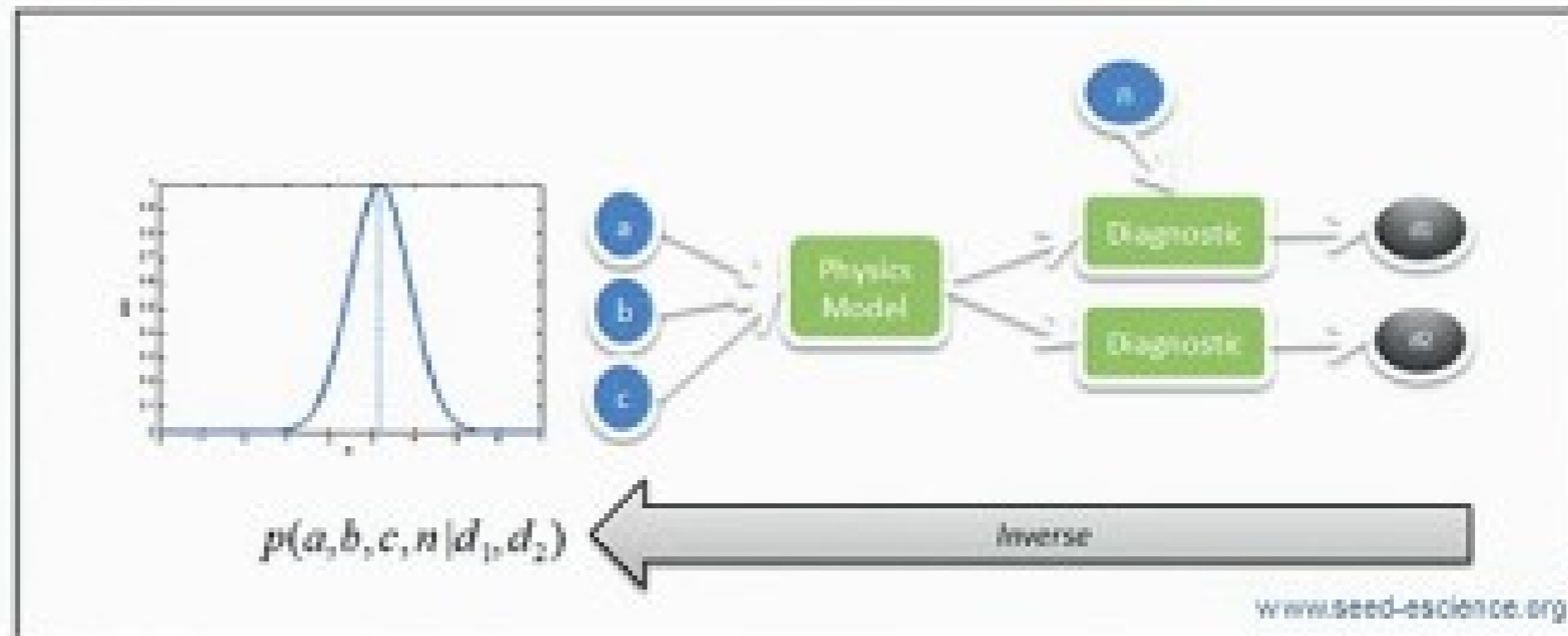
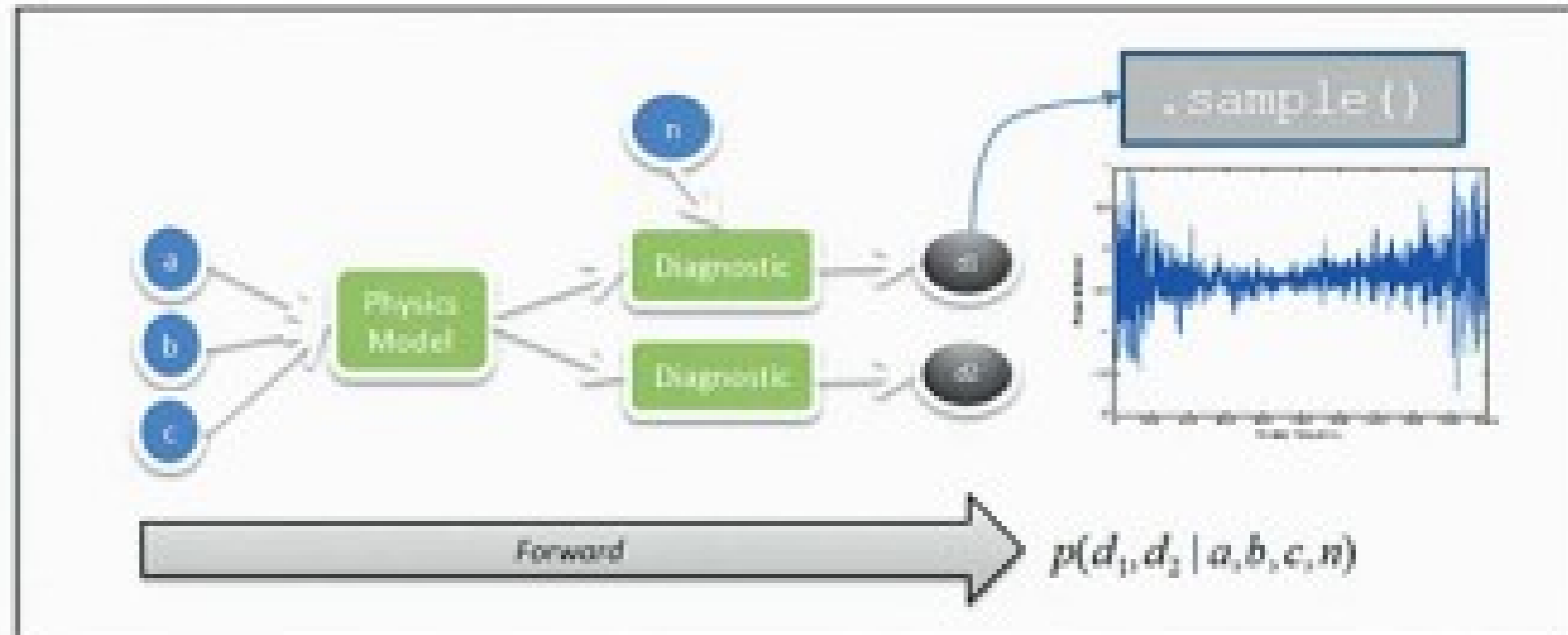
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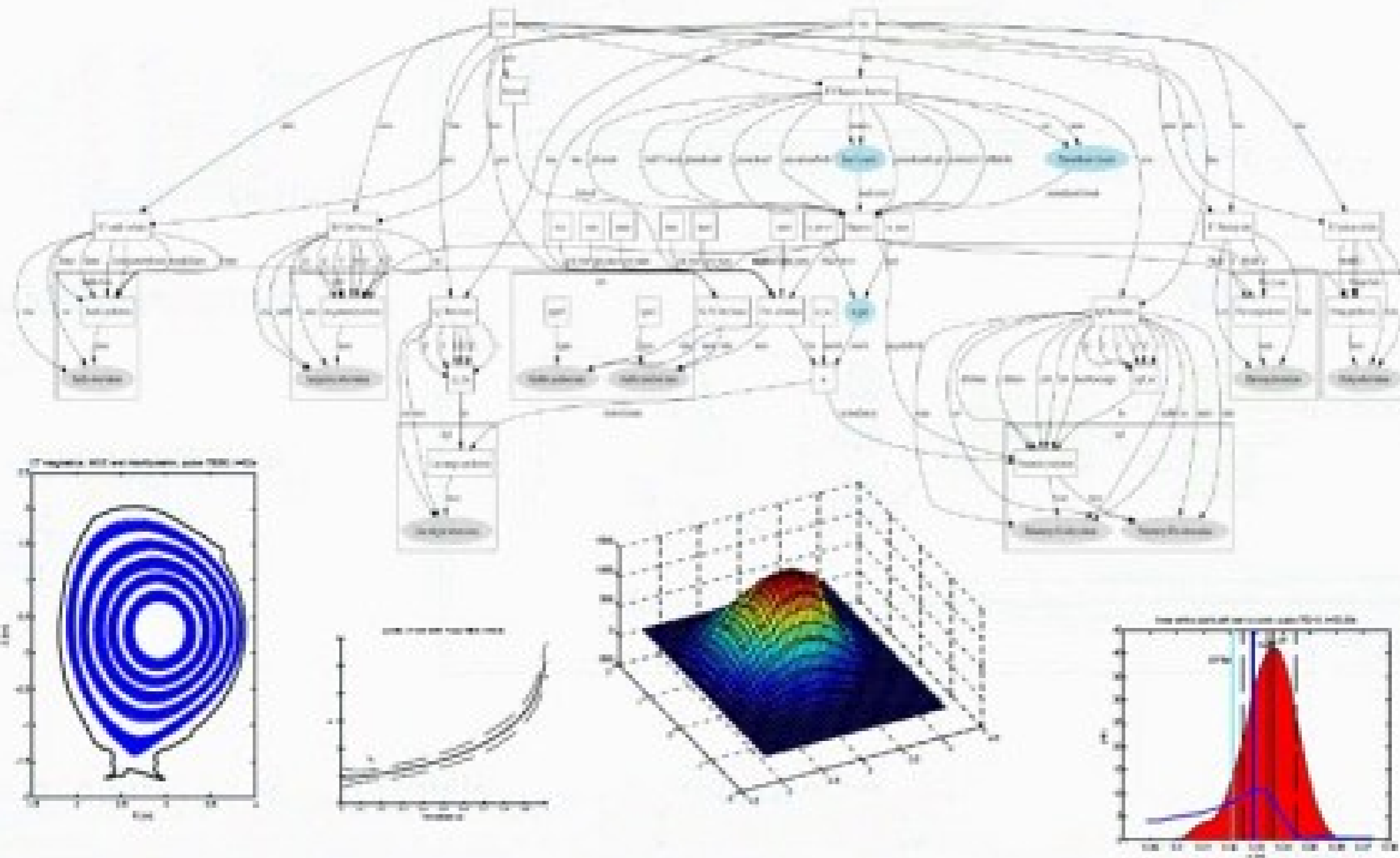
Application of inversion
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Improved inference by considering all measurements!
=> Better automated data analysis and, consequently, better plasma control





Example 6: Current tomography+interf.+polarim+MSE+IR cameras



Fast Control Station CoDaStation

Real time (1ms cycle) control system
High performance data acquisition software

Xedit, Xcontrol

Experiment planning and execution

ConfigDB Archive DB

Configuration database for hardware description
Archiving of experiment data, Pbyte class

DataBrowser, Monitor

Viewing of data

SOA

WSO₂ based, scientific (stateful) services
for petri net like analyses/models and parallelisation

...

- Languages mainly Java, C, C++, C#, Fortran
- Software development process close to SPICE
- Agile software project management
- Eclipse RCP for applications, OSGi bundles for base software

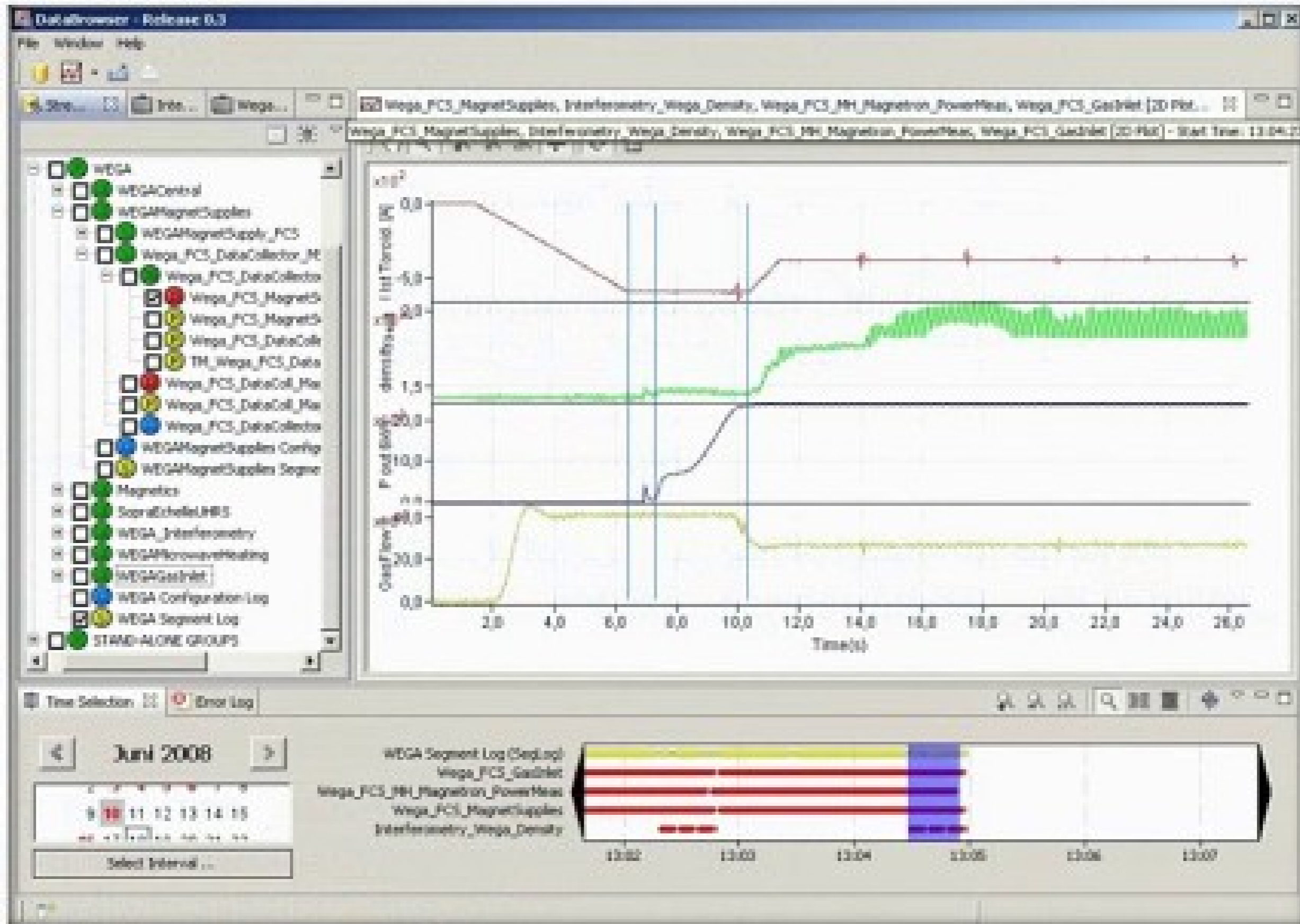
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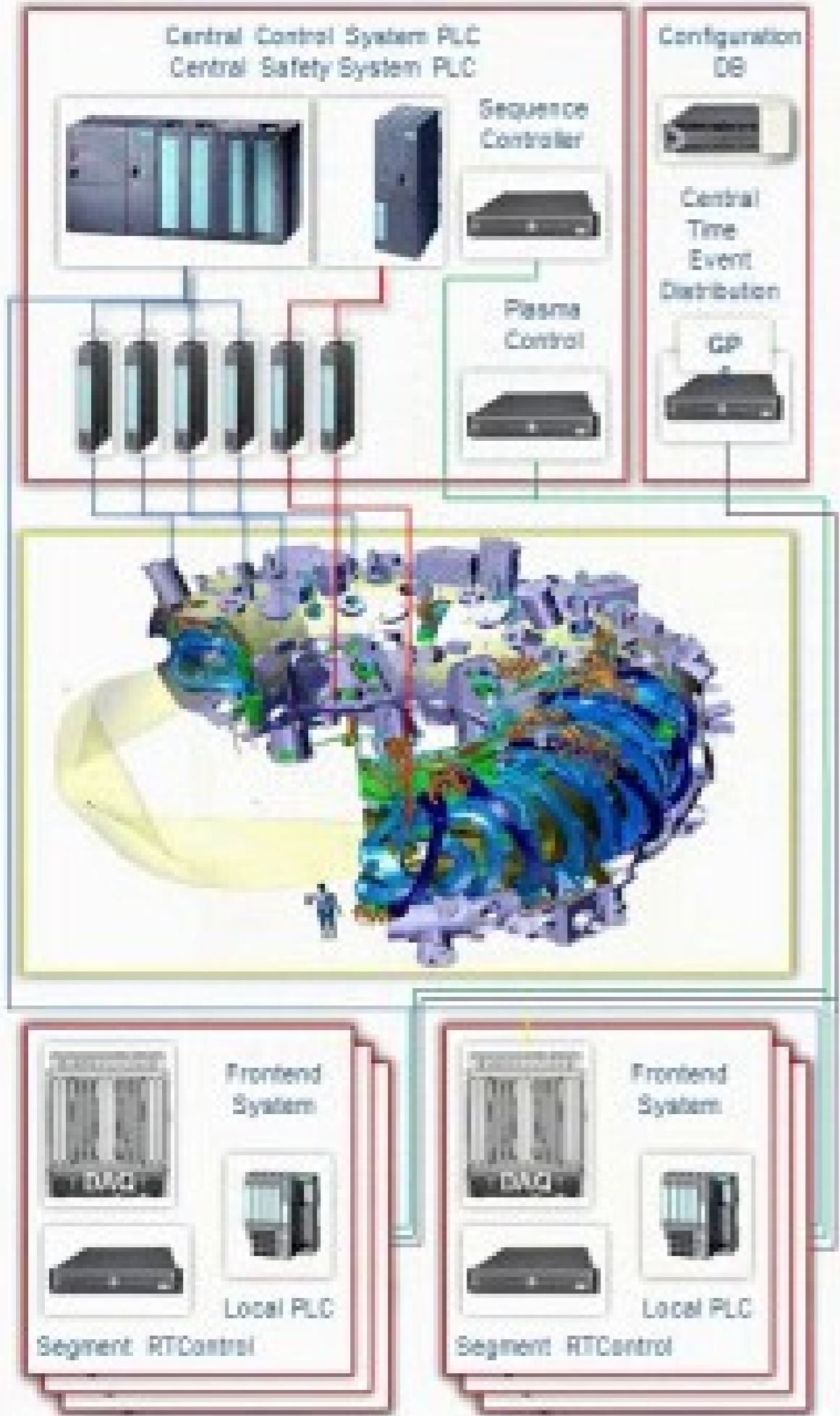
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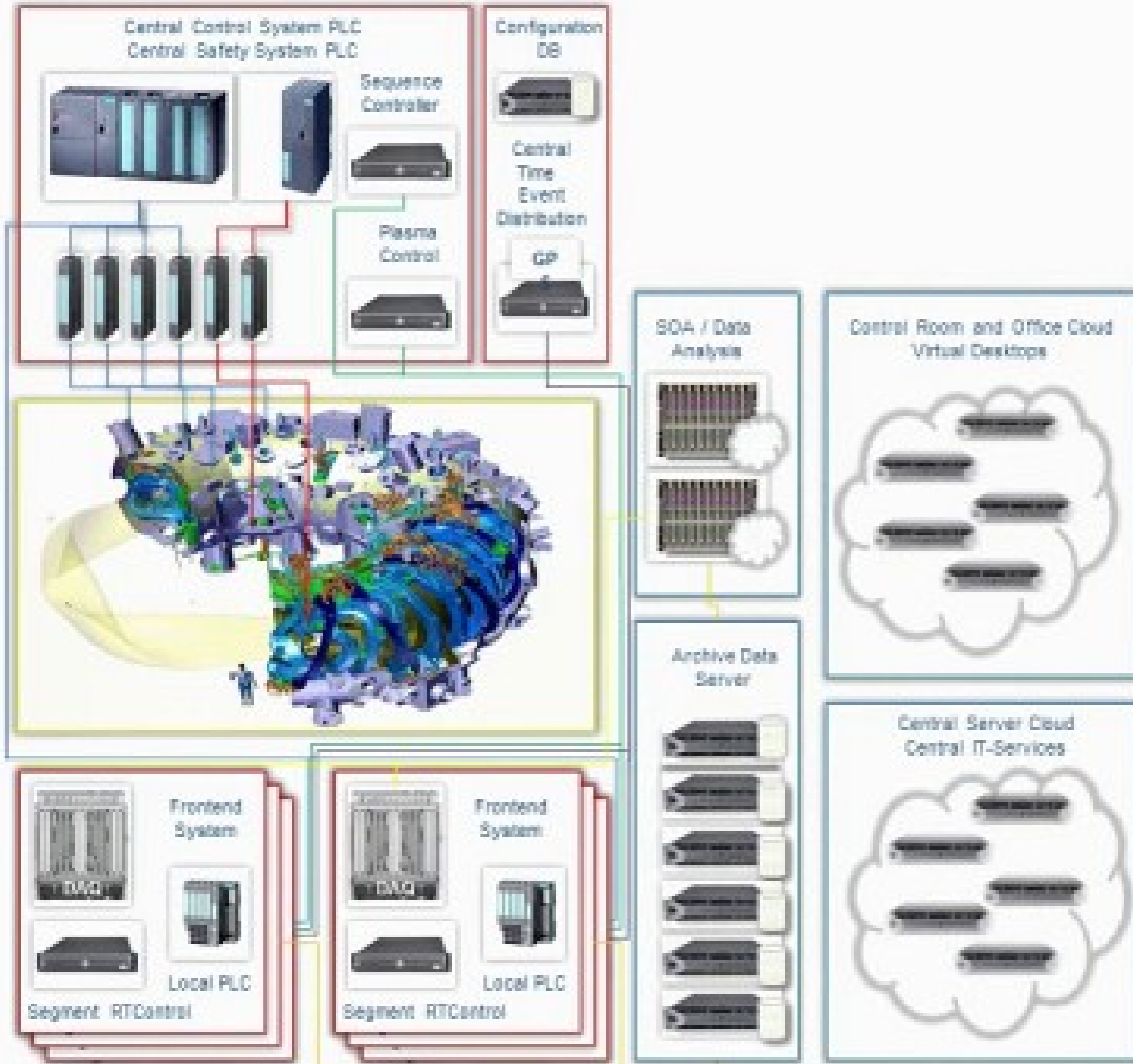
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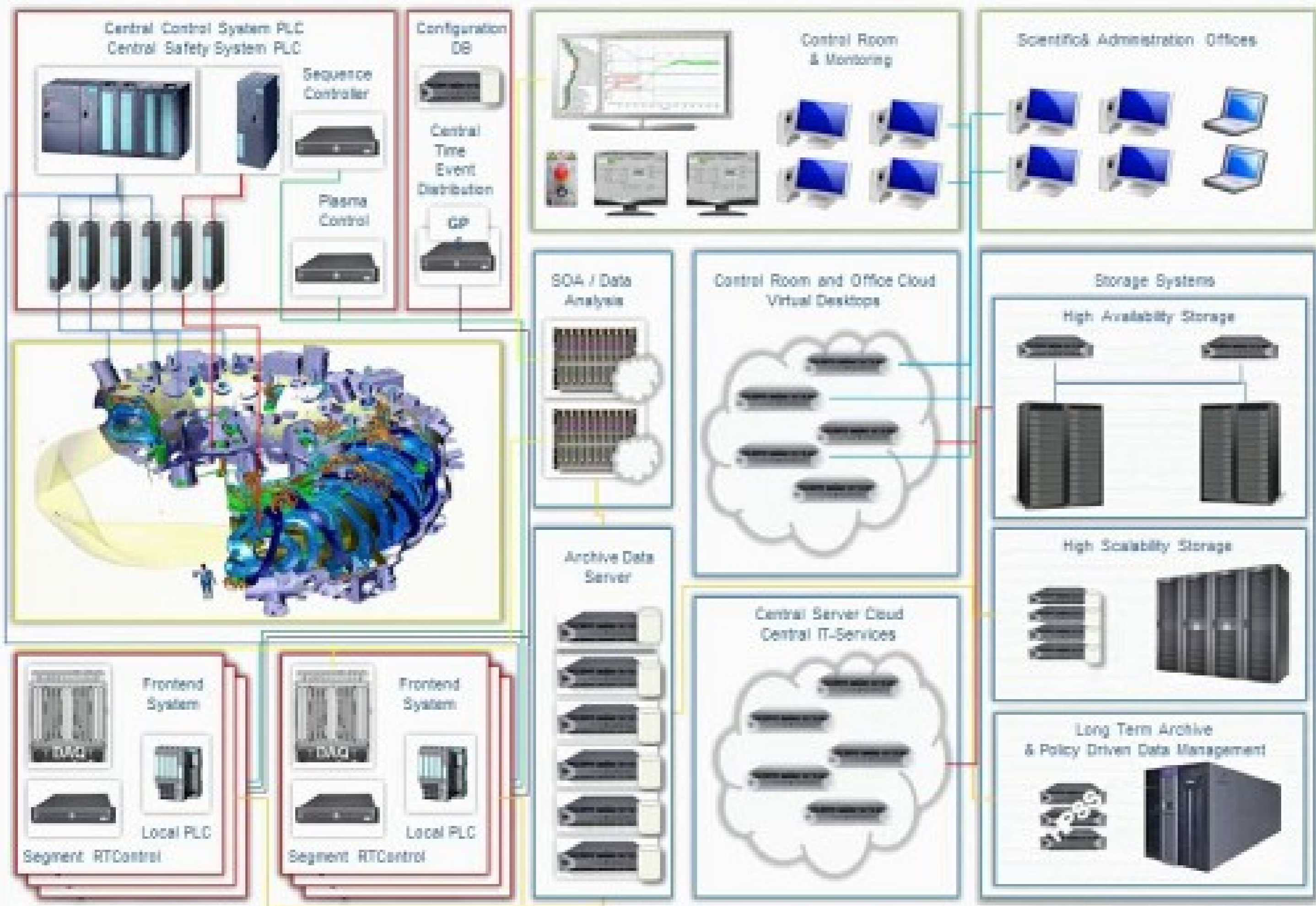
Summary







W7-X Hardware



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- Fusion Research
- W7-X
- Plasma Control
- Summary

- Wendelstein 7-X will start its operation in late 2014

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- Application of Bayesian modeling for deriving **certain information** out of (many) **uncertain sensor data!**