



HTS fusion magnet development and irradiation considerations

Dr Greg Brittles
15th November 2023



IRradiation Effects on HTS for Fusion
12 – 16 November 2023, Arona, Italy

Talk Outline

1. Tokamak Energy's route to fusion
2. Update on two key live magnet development projects
3. Focus on irradiation



Route to Fusion



Our Technology Advantage



Spherical Tokamak

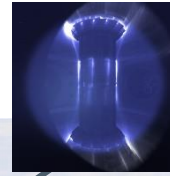
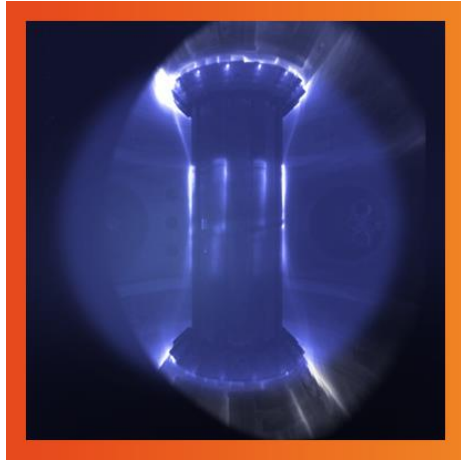
HTS Magnets

Efficient Fusion

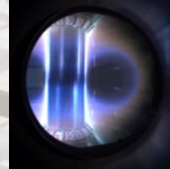
Commercial Fusion



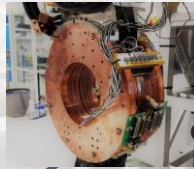
The Leading Global Fusion Company



2022
Highest plasma 'triple product' of any private fusion company



2022
First private fusion company to achieve 100M°C plasma ion temperature in a tokamak



2021
Robust, scalable, quench-protected HTS magnet precisely validating our simulations



2019
World-record 24 Tesla field at 20 K with patented HTS magnet technology



2017
Designed, built and operate the world's highest-magnetic field spherical tokamak (ST40)



2015
First HTS tokamak sustained pulse for >24 hours (ST25 HTS)



Roadmap to commercial fusion energy

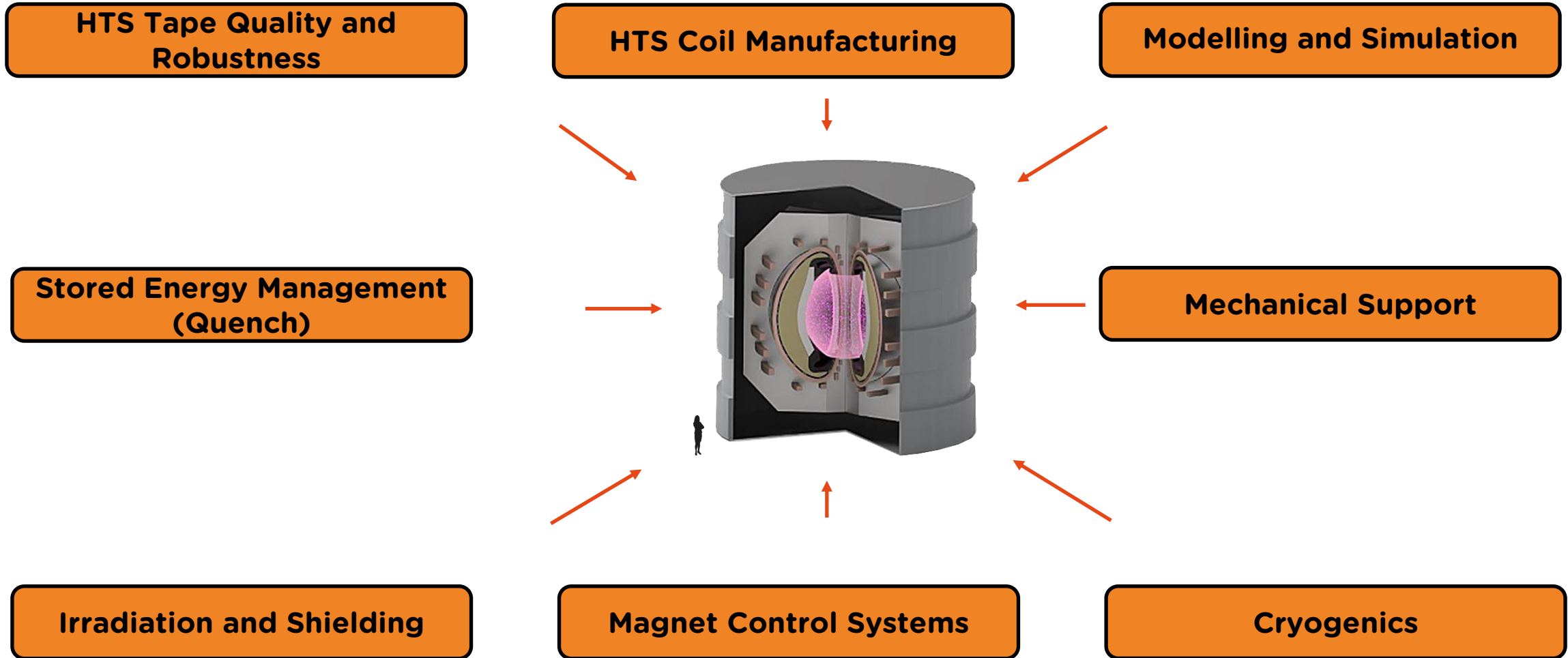
Prototype device de-risks and accelerates



Key Magnets Projects Update



Magnet systems technology blocks



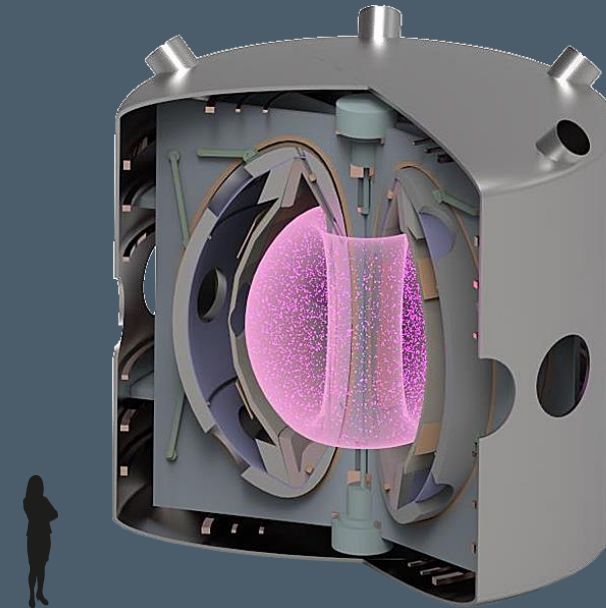
Update on two key HTS magnet projects (2023)

Demo4



Building the world's first high field HTS spherical tokamak magnet set

ST-X (80)



Designing our advanced prototype fusion device



Key Magnets Projects Updates:

Demo4



Demo4: Mission

Design, build and test a full spherical tokamak magnet system, significantly increasing the technology readiness level of HTS magnets for fusion and other applications

Full-System Interactions

PF / TF coil set interactions (DC & AC), including PF AC loss measurement

Manufacturing

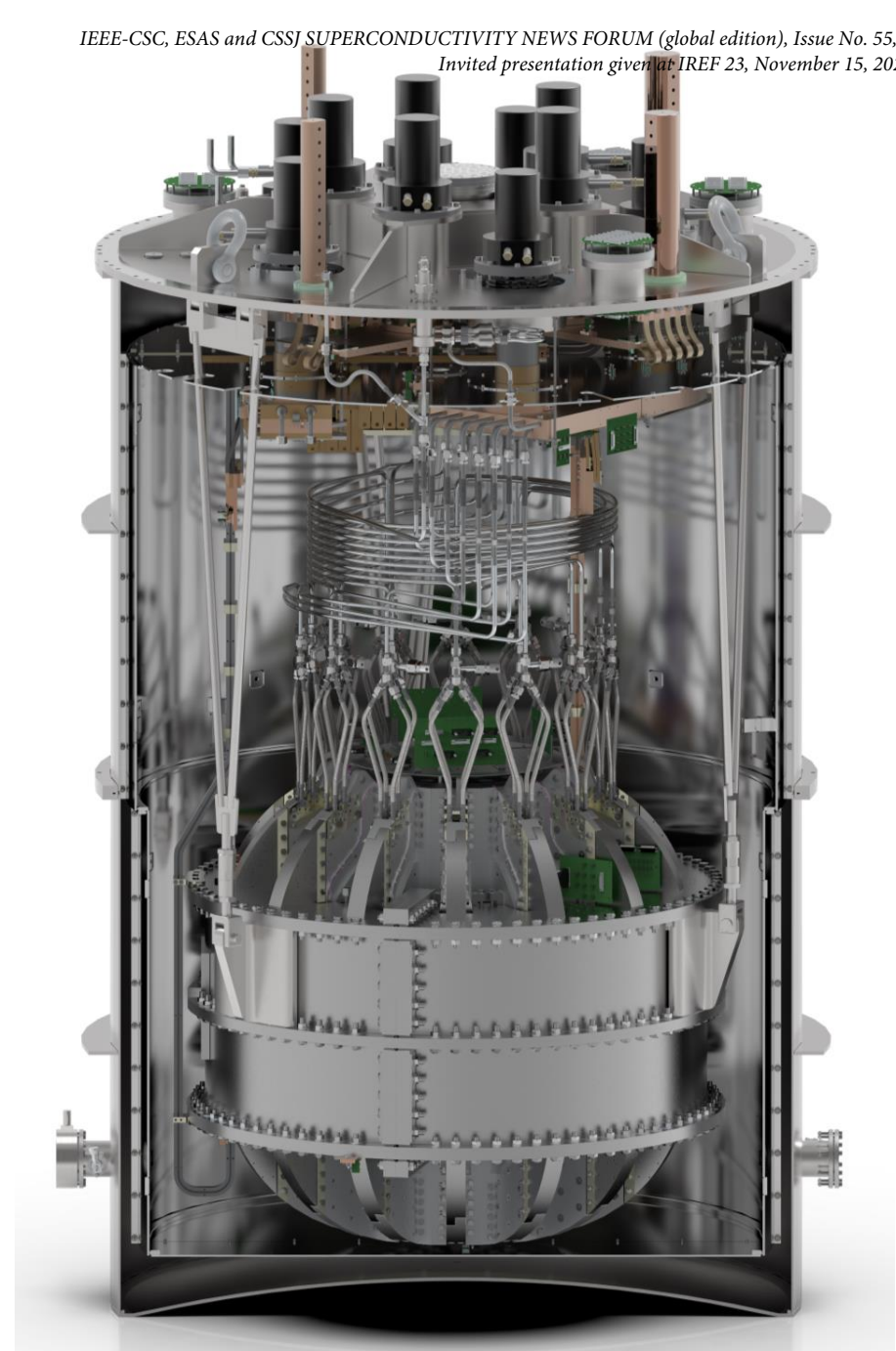
Demonstrate HTS coil manufacturing techniques at intermediate scale (~1.5m)

Stress

Manage high stresses in HTS coil structures (up to 250 MPa transverse compressive)

Quench Management

Demonstrate PI technology and simulation tools on a high stored energy system (~16.5 MJ). Simulate transient fusion pulse heating



Demo4: System

Cryocoolers

10 x Cryomech AI600/630

20 K He Circuit

~170 W @ 20K

Vacuum Chamber

10^{-7} mBar

Current Leads

TF = 8 kA / PF = 4.5 kA

Suspension

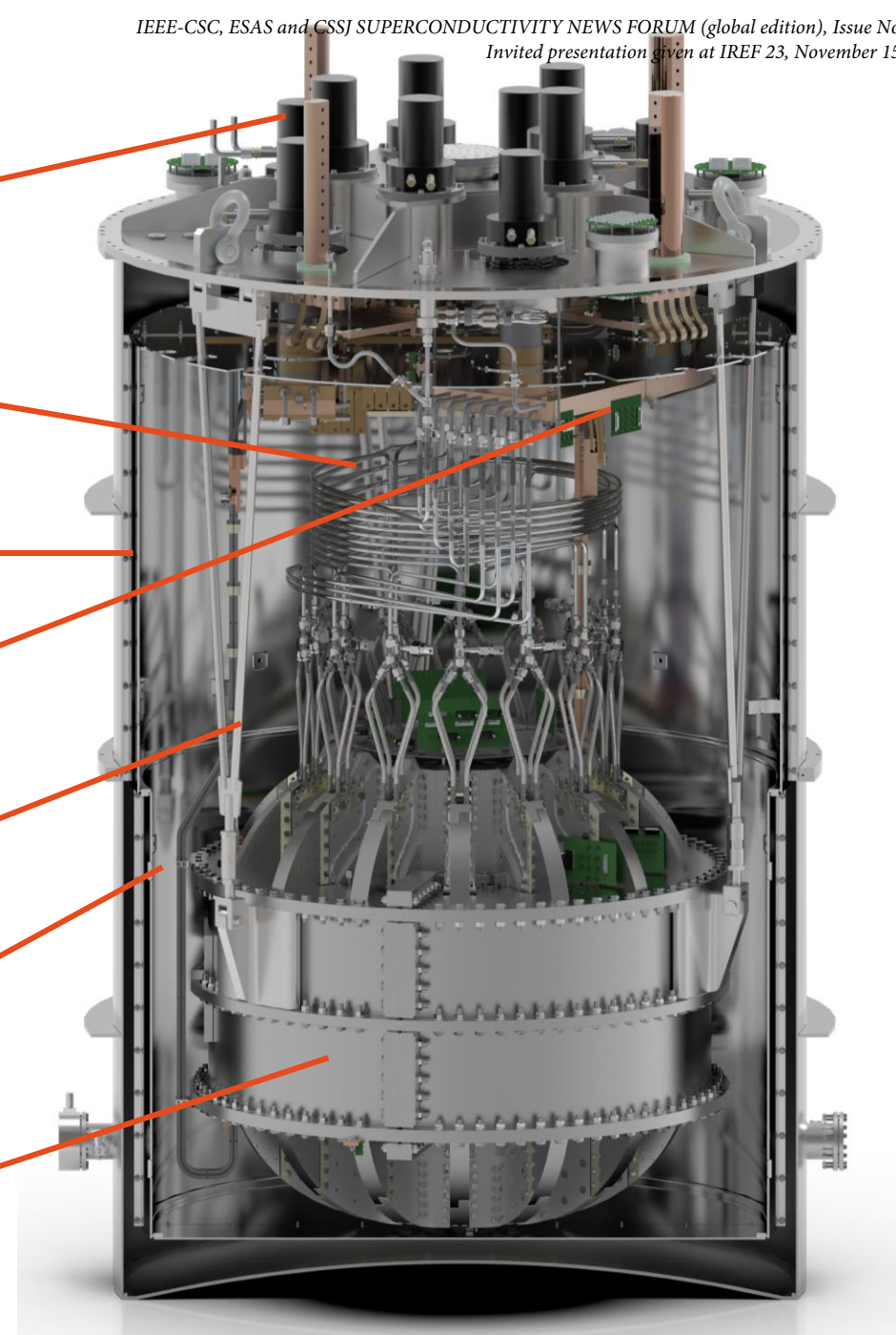
Supports 10 tonne cold mass

Radiation Shield

Rejects 500 W of heat

Magnet Assembly

REBCO HTS magnet structure



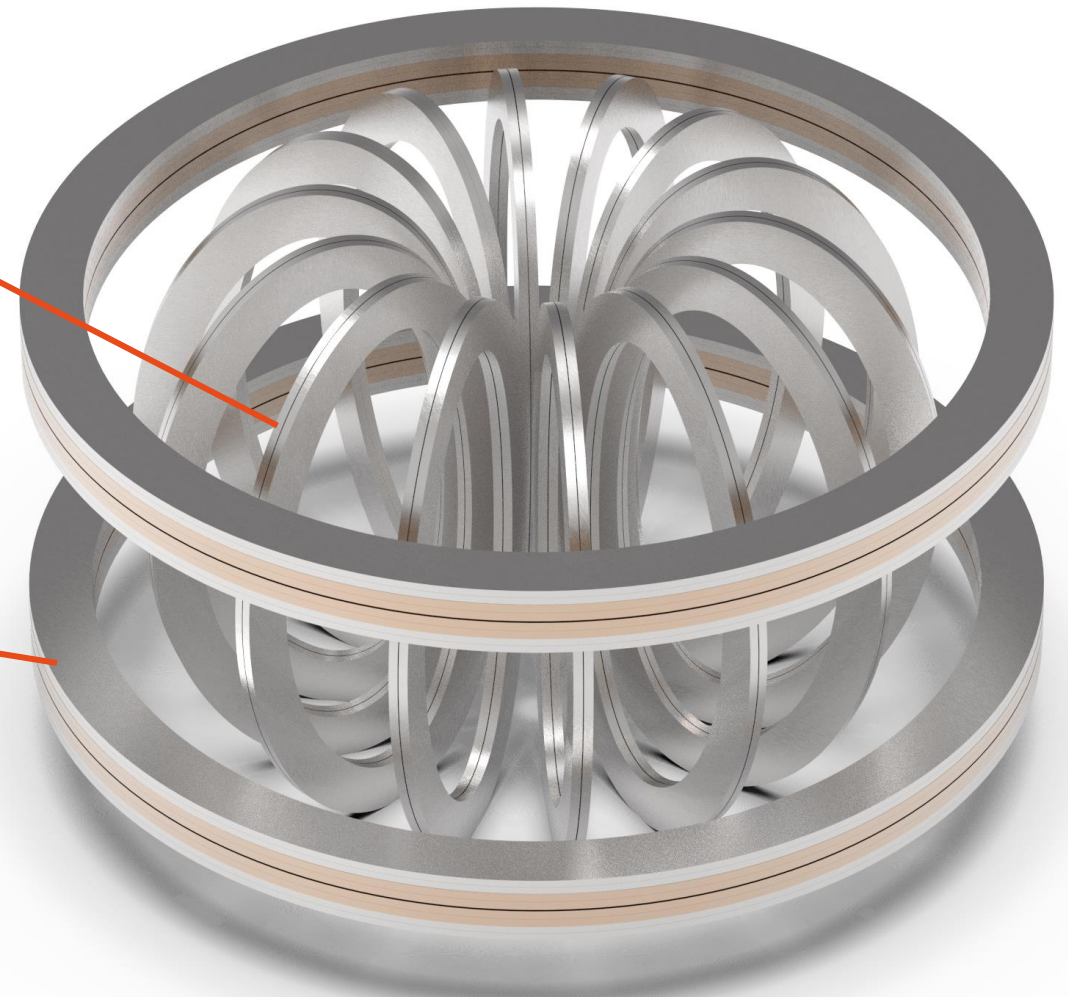
Demo4: HTS coil set

TF Coil Set

14 x double pancake limbs
0.8m major dimension
Partially insulated
No-twist stacked tape cable
18T peak design toroidal field

PF Coil Set

2 x 8-pancake stacks
1.2m major dimension
Fully insulated
0 → 3.8kA in 10 secs
No-twist stacked tape cable
~3T field shine on TF coils



- ~50 km full-width HTS tape from 4 suppliers. Thorough QA campaign



Demo4: Coil Manufacturing



- Coils wound directly from full-width HTS tapes
- Solder consolidated
- Partial insulation (TFs) incorporated in windings

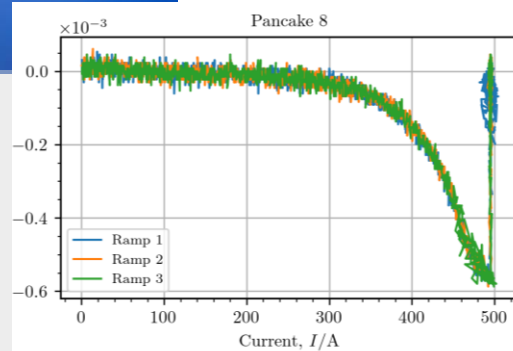


- Coil manufacturing complete
- 28 TF coils and 16 PF coils
- Ready for integration to coil assemblies



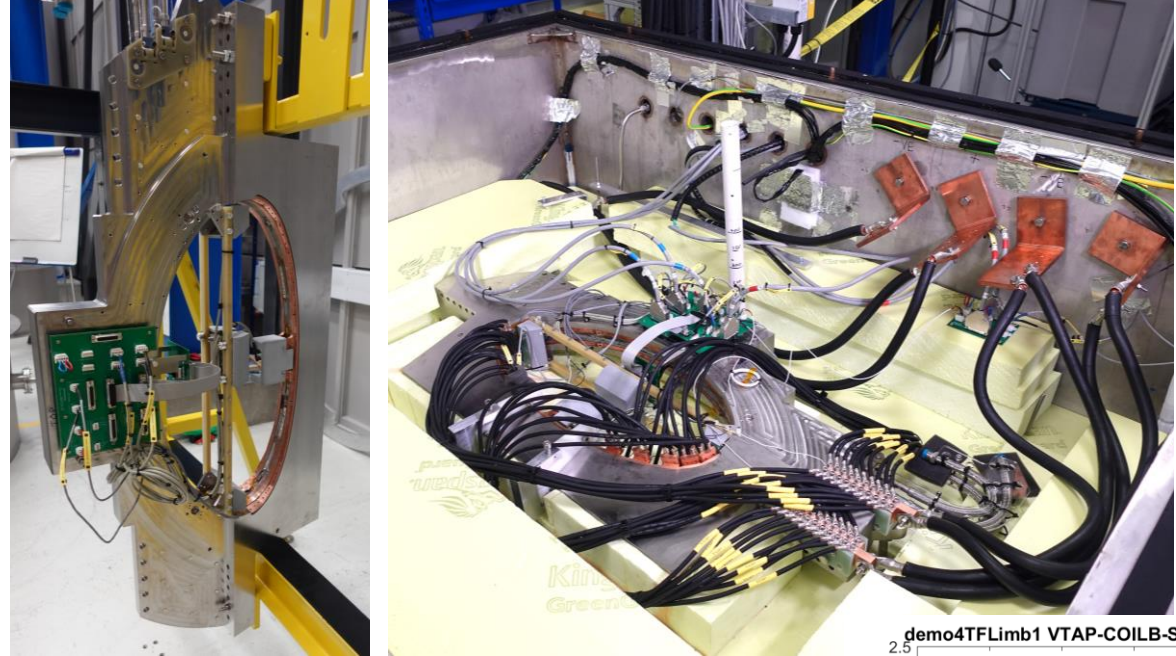
Demo4: Coil Assemblies - Build and Test Progress

PF Coils Complete

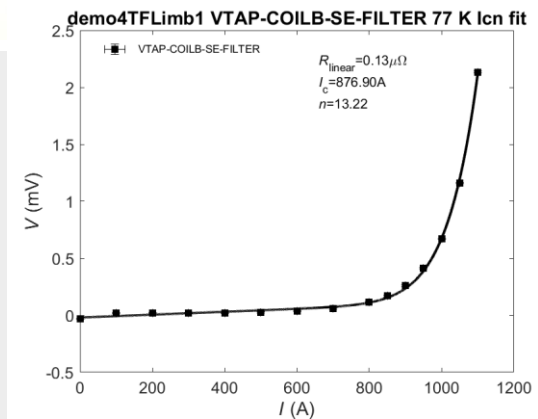


- ✓ 2 off 8-pancake stacks bonded, jointed and instrumented
- ✓ LN2 tested
- ✓ Ready for Demo4 system integration

TF Limbs Progressing Well



- ✓ 1 off 2-pancake stack bonded, jointed, resin transfer moulded and loaded into steel clamshells
- ✓ Liquid nitrogen tested
- 13 limbs to complete for Demo4



Key Magnets Projects Updates:

STX Design



STX: Magnet Overview

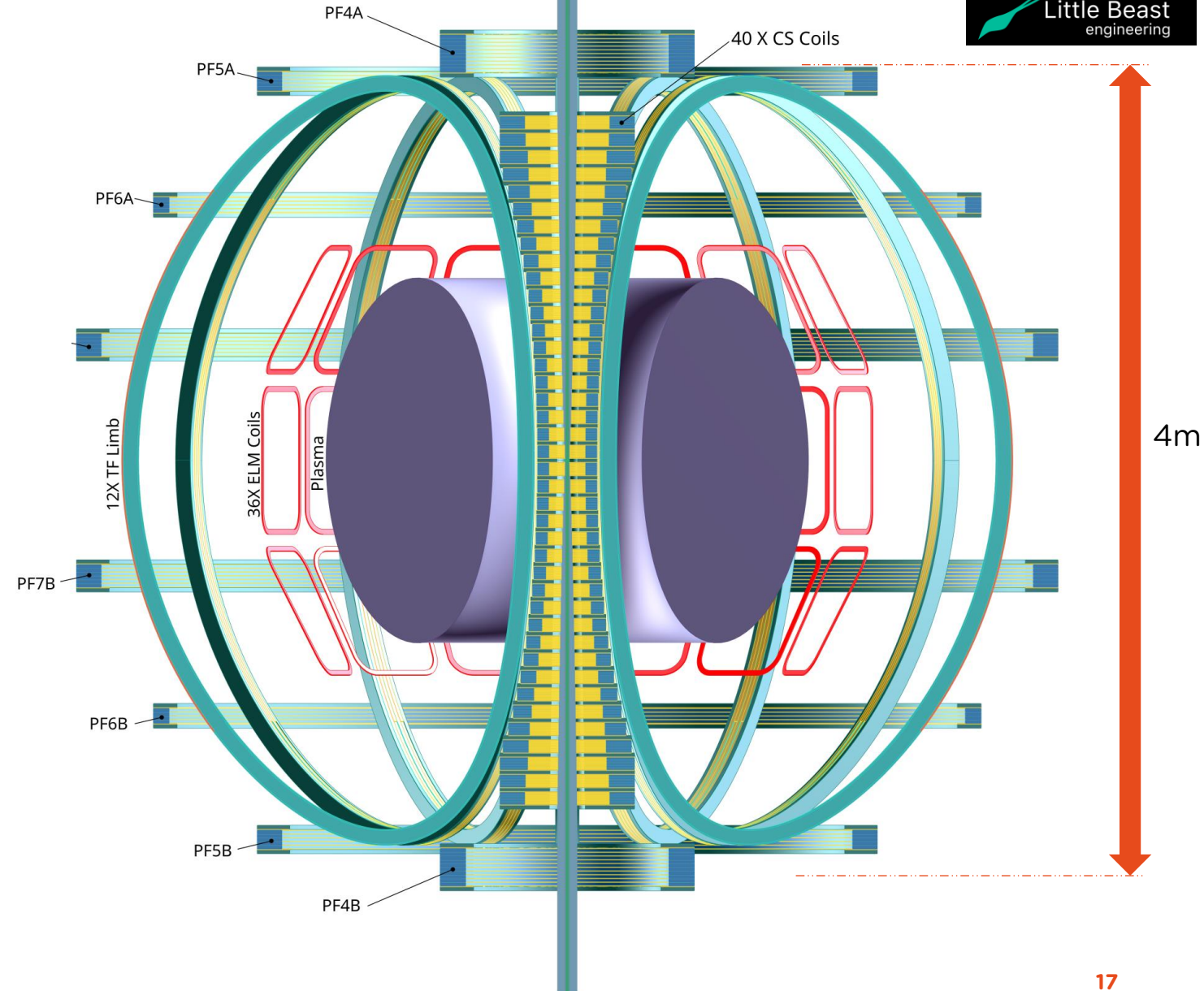
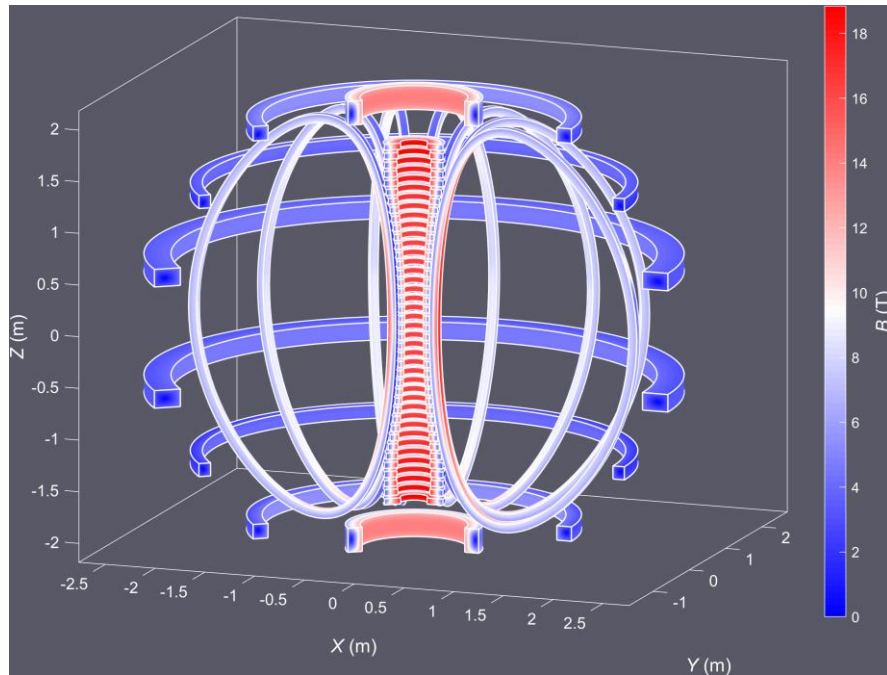


Mission:

- Demonstrate long pulse (1000s) plasma operation

HTS Coil sets:

- 12 x toroidal field (TF) limbs (80cm major radius)
- 7 x poloidal field (PF) coils
- 40-pancake central solenoid (CS)
- 36 x auxiliary (AUX) coils



STX: TF Coil Layout

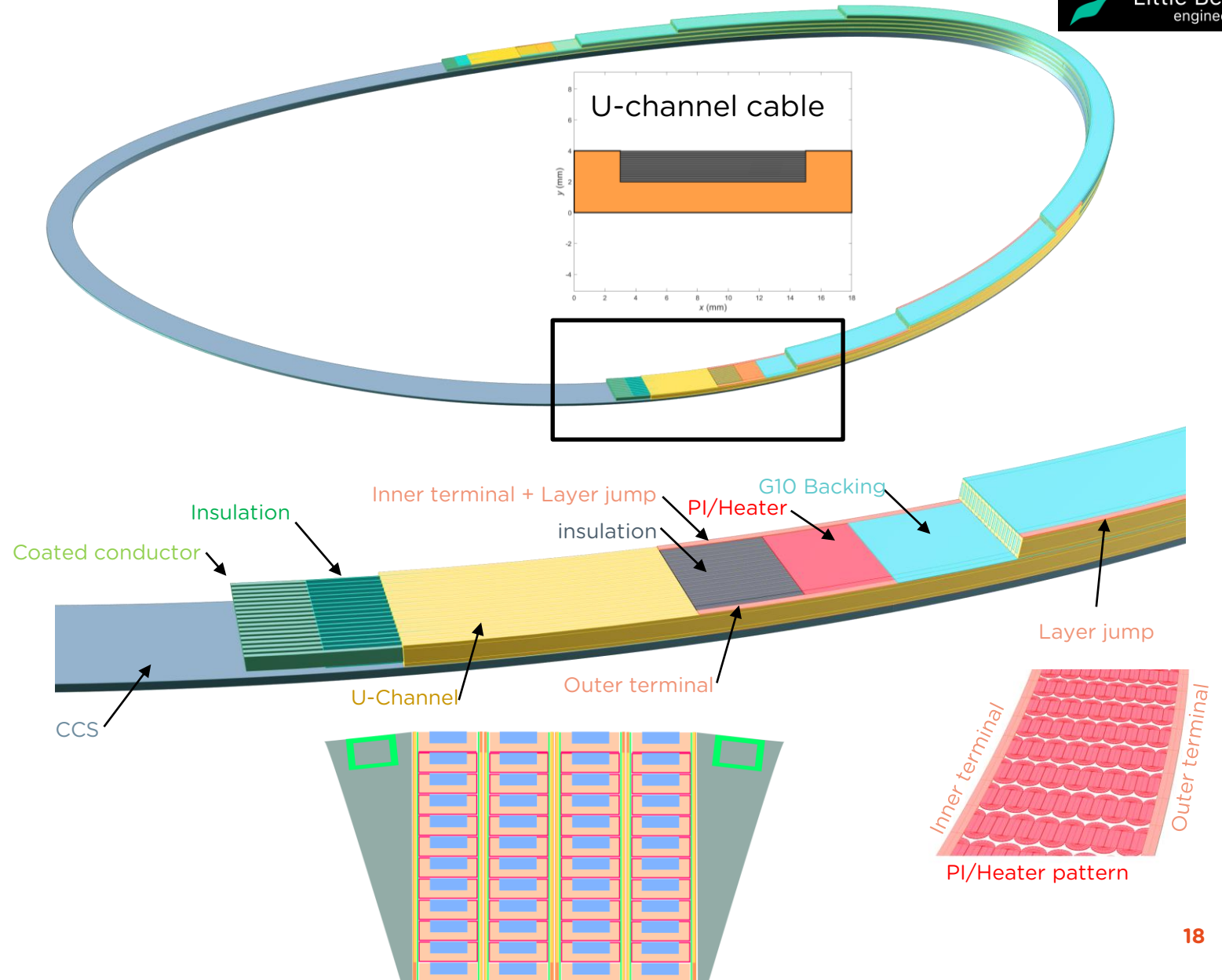


HTS “U”-Channel Cable

- >30 HTS tapes, solder consolidated, defect tolerant
- Copper “U”-channel aids with energy dump/extraction
- Utilises field-aligned tapes - no twisting or transposition

Quench Protection

- Pancake level partial-insulation (previously turn level)
- Acts as a heater and voltage limiter under rapid discharge
- Peak discharge voltage limited to 300 V per limb (3.6 kV entire TF magnet)



Focus on
Irradiation

*FPP Shielding
Design*



Radiation Shield Design

Protecting the magnets from radiation-induced degradation and heating

Graded Shield Architecture

Magnet Target to protect

W rich (inelastic scattering)

Combination of hydrogenous (or low Z) elastic moderators, resonance capture and further inelastic scatter

Combination of high-Z-rich (gamma attenuator) and low energy neutron absorber

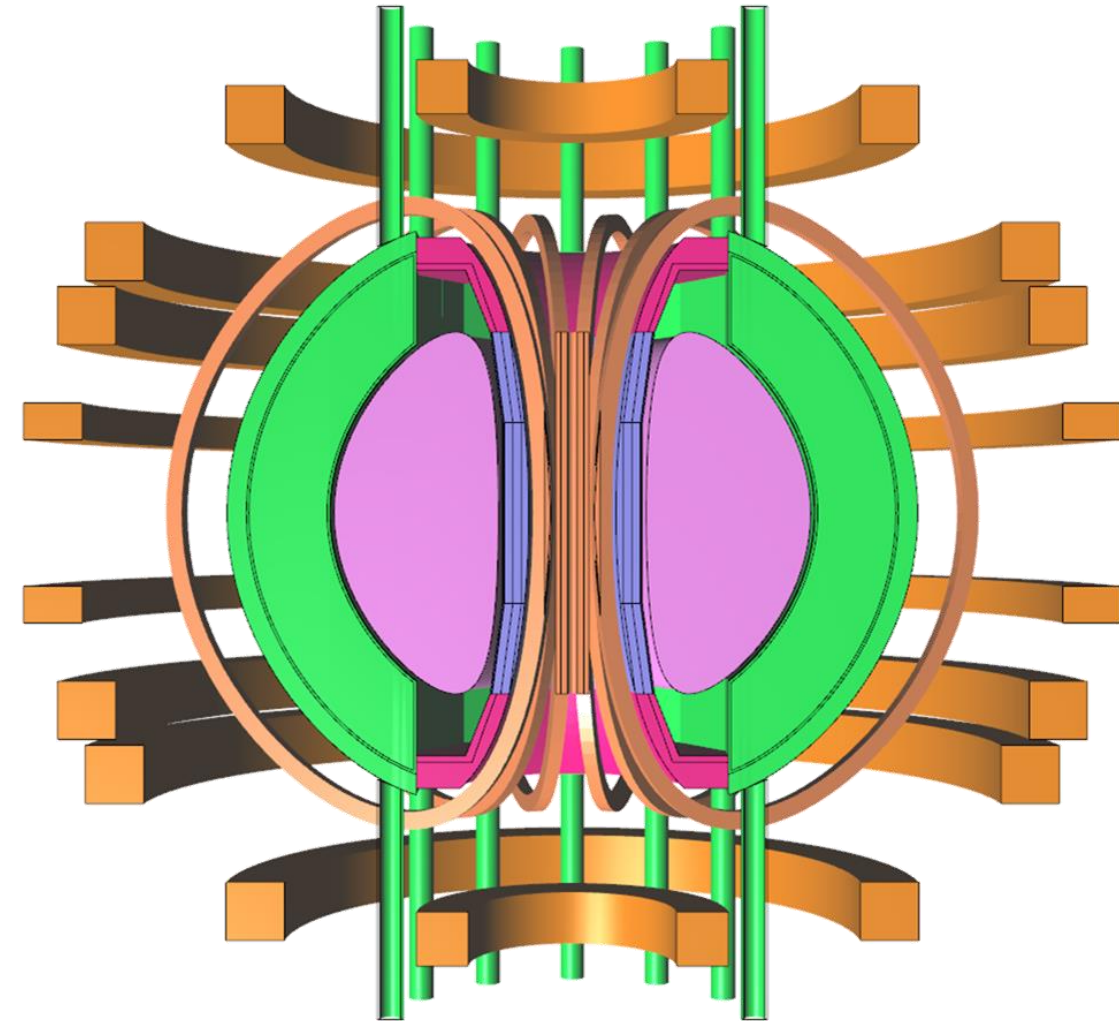
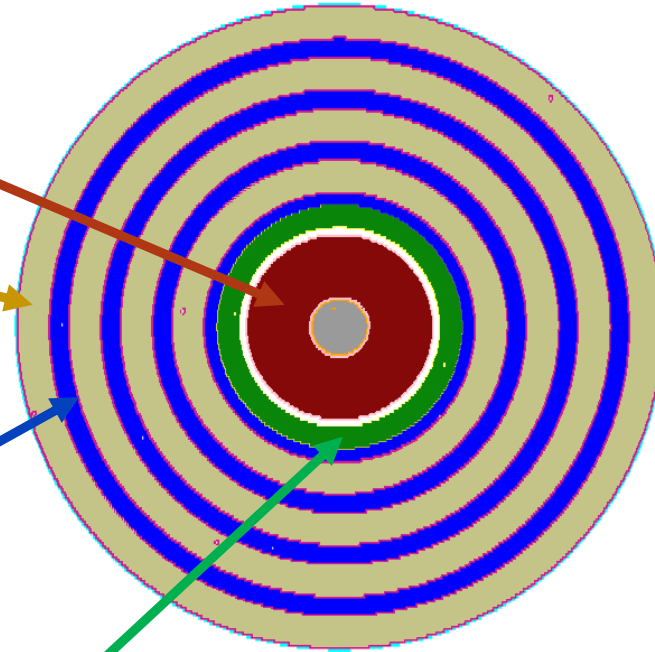
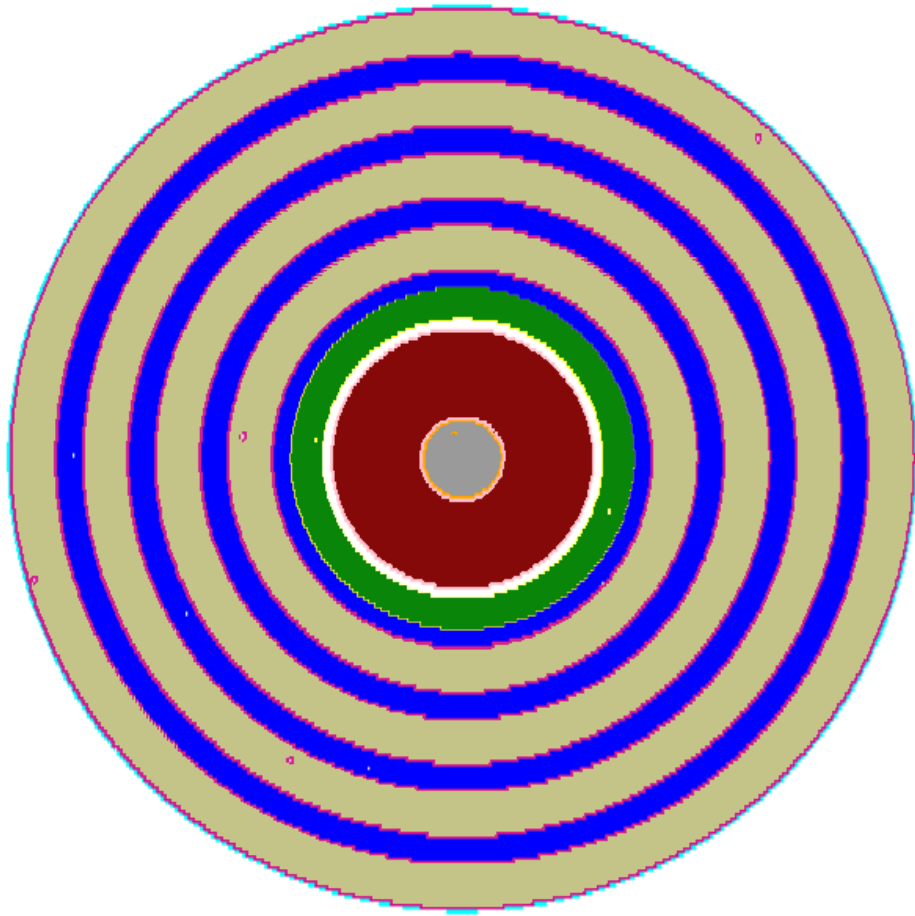


Illustration only

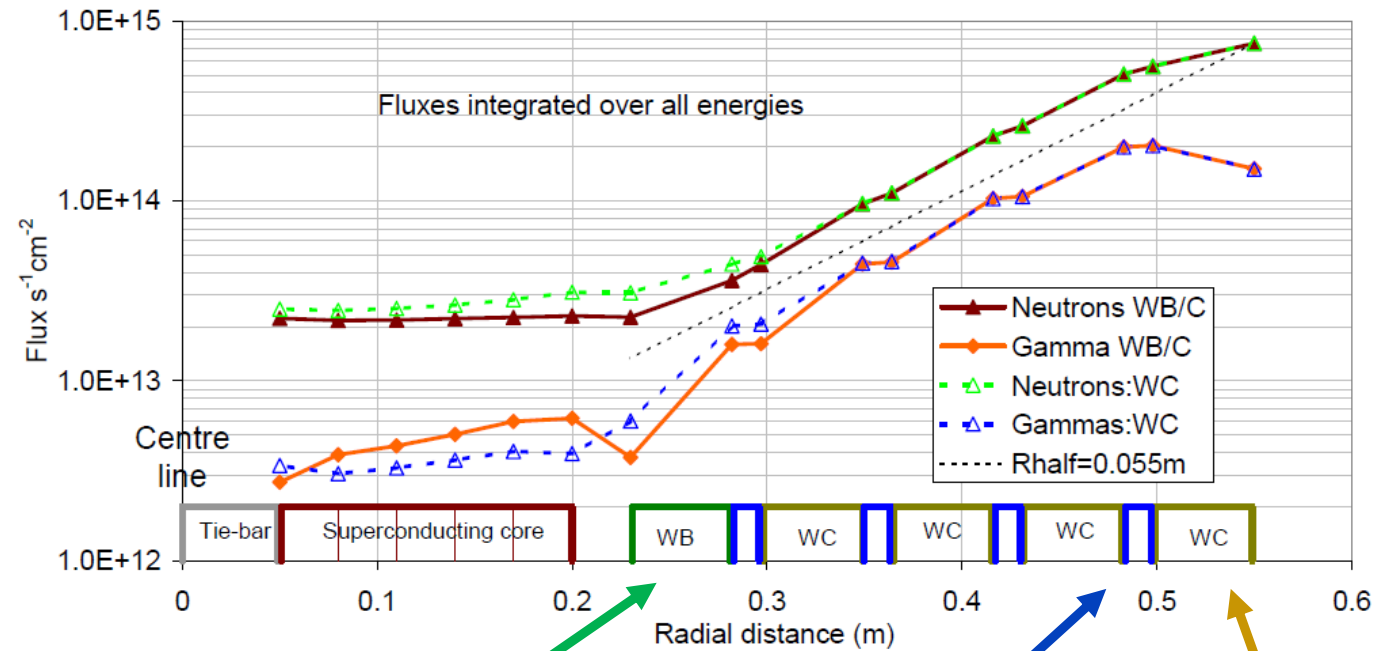


Radiation Shield Design

Protecting the magnets from radiation-induced degradation and heating



Example - ~100x attenuation per ~300 mm shield thickness



Combination of high Z rich (gamma attenuator) and low energy neutron absorber

Combination of hydrogenous (or low Z) elastic moderators (here H₂O), resonance capture and further inelastic scatter

W rich (inelastic scattering)

Neutron and gamma flux distributions and their implications for radiation damage in the shielded superconducting core of a fusion power plant Colin G. Windsor and J. Guy Morgan 2017 Nucl. Fusion 57 116032 DOI 10.1088/1741-4326/aa7e3e



Focus on
Irradiation

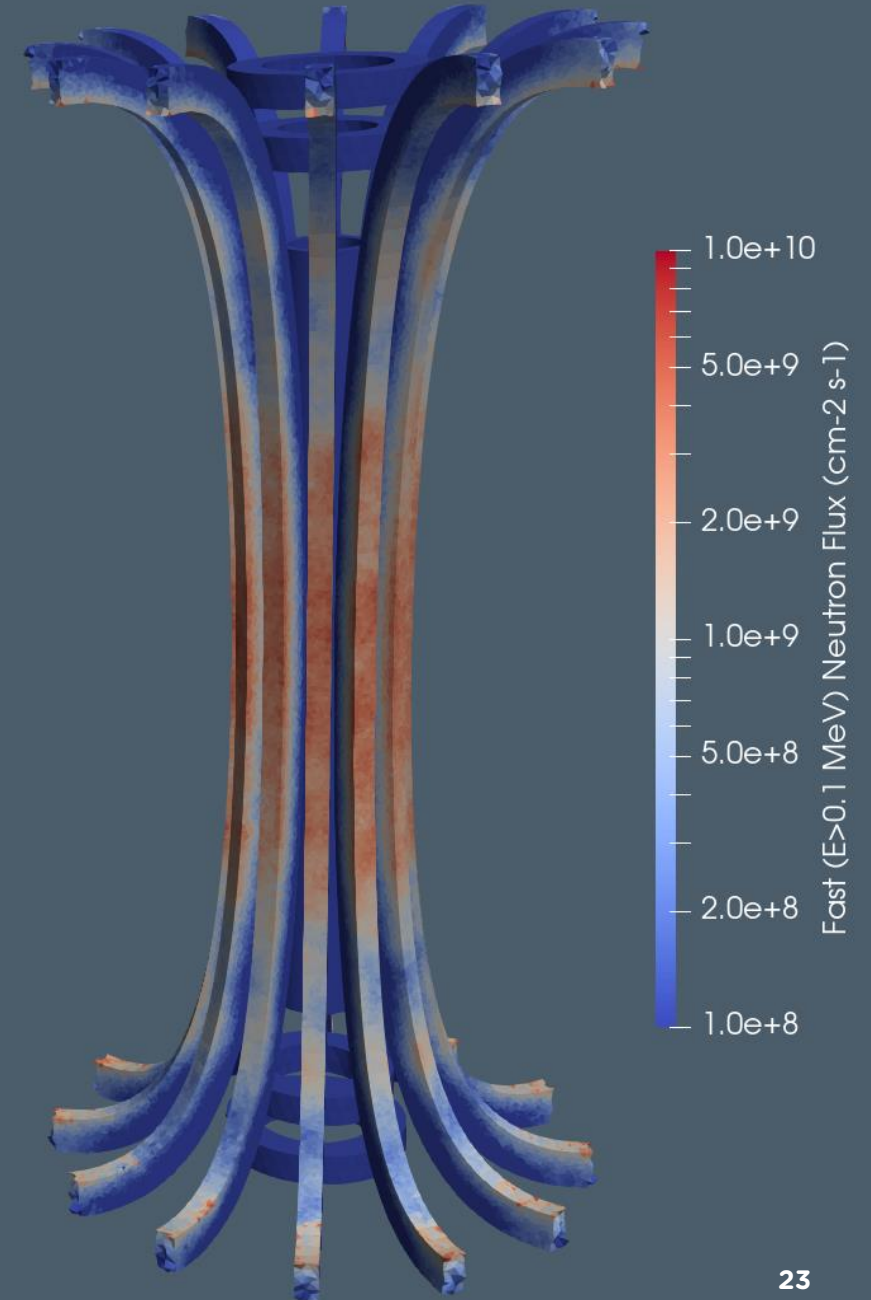
*FPP Calculated
Magnet
Irradiation Dose*



Neutronic Simulations

Fast Neutron Flux

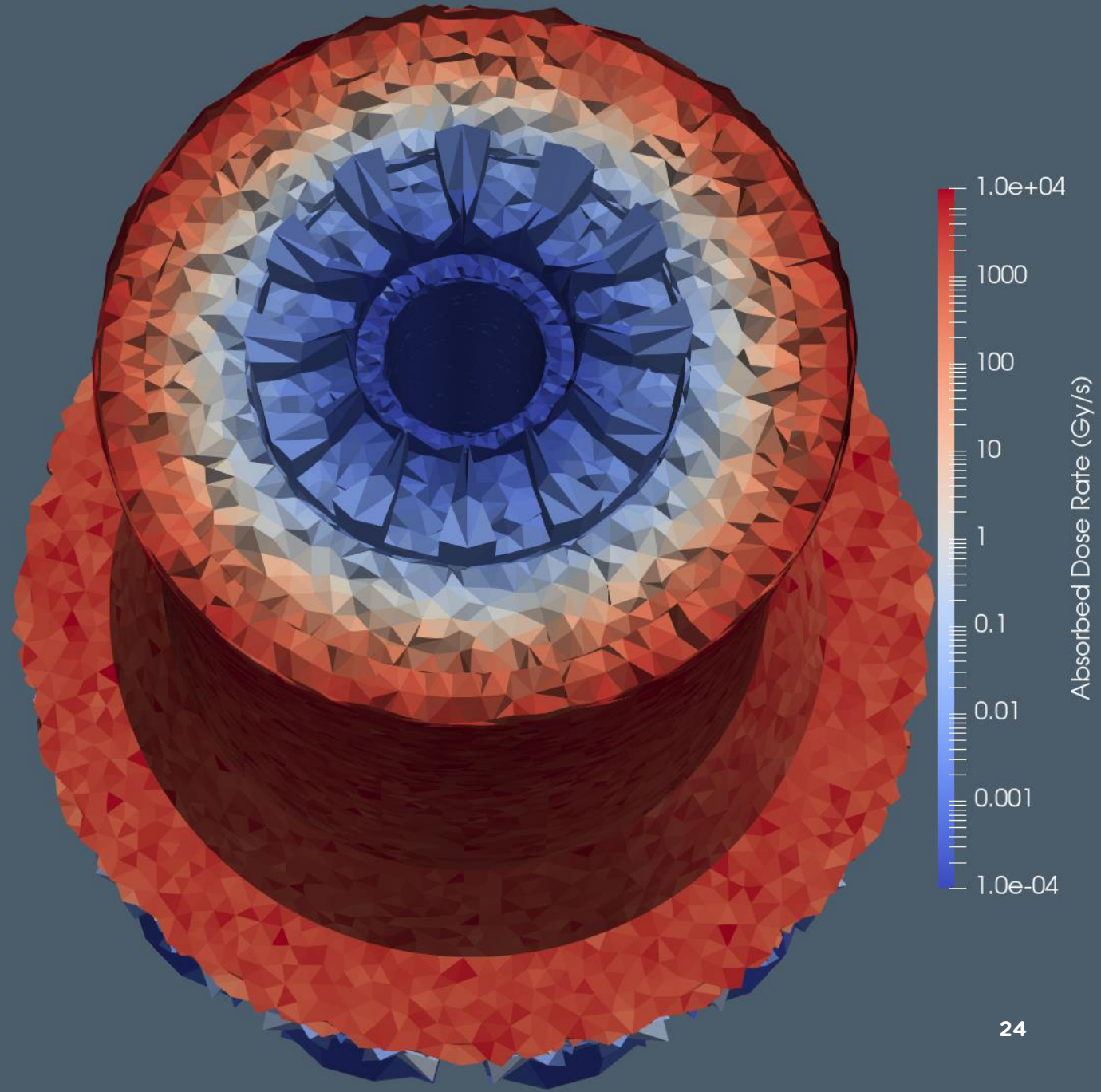
- Reactor shielding studies are conducted to determine the optimum shielding solution for spherical tokamaks
- Key metric for REBCO coated superconductor is fast ($E_n > 0.1$ MeV) neutron fluence, which has been shown to degrade performance
- Shielding configuration aims to produce fast neutron attenuation of $1E6$ in radial extent 800 - 900 mm
- Corresponds to full-power life circa 50 years for average neutron wall load of 2 MW m^{-2}
- Tokamak Energy has a bespoke application of the Geant4 toolkit for radiation simulations
 - Direct processing of unstructured mesh data
 - Automated iterative weight windows using unstructured mesh



Neutronic Simulations

Ionising Energy

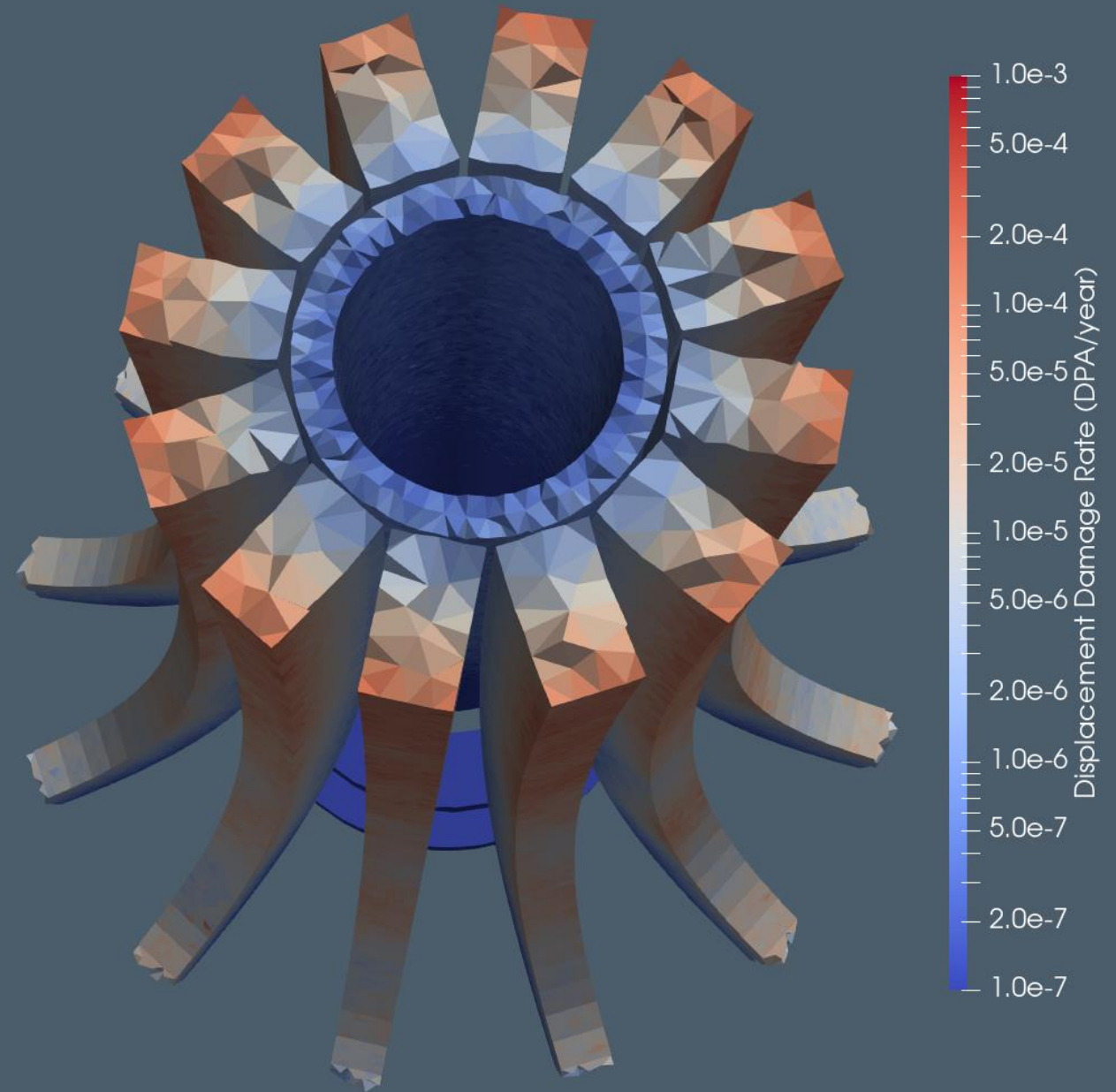
- Absorbed dose primarily caused by secondary X/gamma rays produced by neutron interactions in the core
- Absorbed dose on the midplane is in the range 5 – 10 MGy over life (limited by fast neutron fluence)
- Specialist organic insulators are expected to retain physical, electrical and thermal properties in this dose range



Neutronic Simulations

Non-Ionising Energy Loss

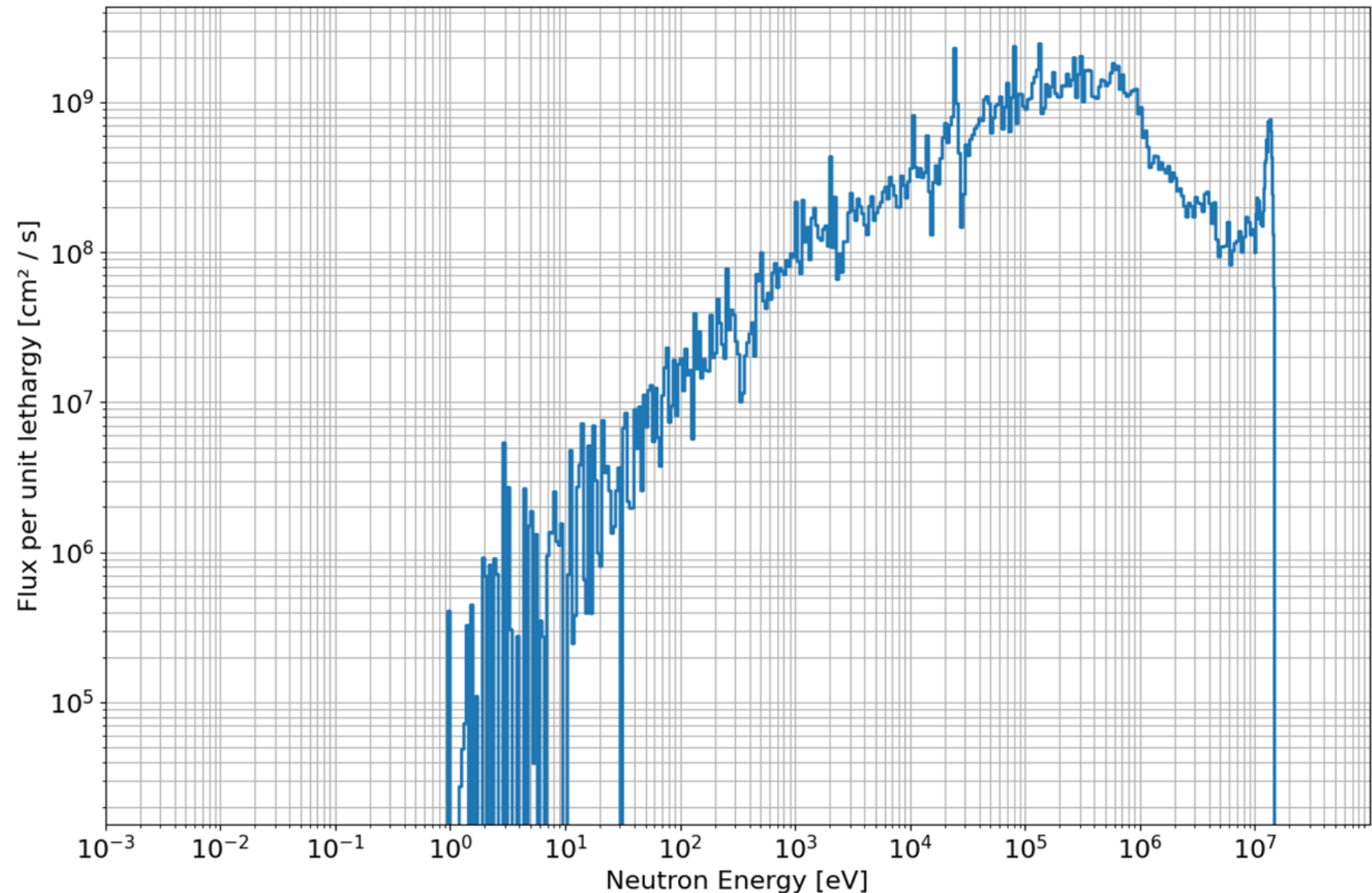
- Non-ionising energy loss estimates the atomic displacements that occur within the core
- DPA rate shown here was estimated using the NRT formula and a threshold energy of 25 eV
- Circa 5 mDPA over the lifetime of the tokamak means that degradation of structural elements of the core should not be a major concern



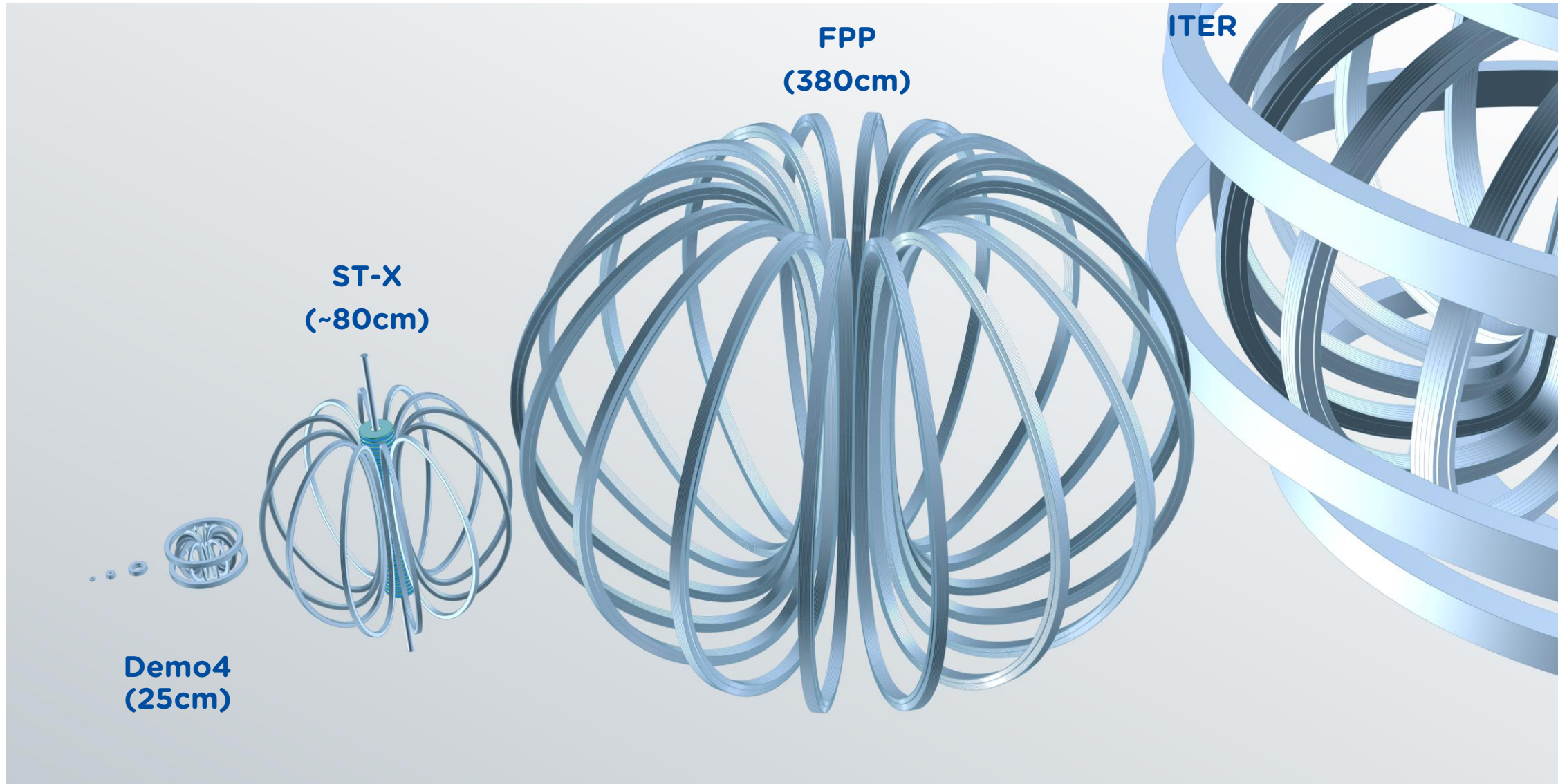
Neutronic Simulations

Neutron Energy Spectrum

- Neutron energy spectrum calculated in 709-group format in the interspace between the radiation shield / IVC and the toroidal-field coils
- Borided materials in the shield eliminate thermal and epi-thermal neutrons, reducing absorbed dose rate and activation in the core from thermal-neutron capture reactions



TE Magnet Sets: Size Comparison



Focus on Irradiation

Gamma HTS Irradiation



Gamma: Project Introduction

Project led by **Vicky Bayliss**, here with us

Motivation

- ~90% of energy imparted to REBCO in a shielded tokamak is in form of gamma rays
- Literature on gamma degradation is very limited and inconsistent
- [update 2023] UKAEA experiment (Chislett-McDonald et al) shows no effect under representative flux, up to low fluences (1-200 kGy)

Aim

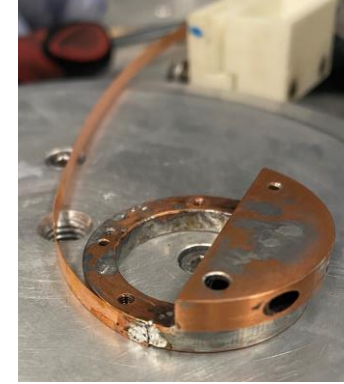
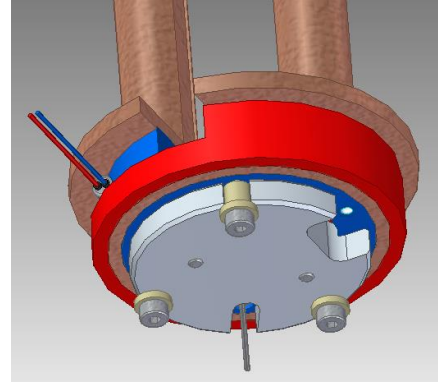
- Tokamak Energy's Gamma project measures the performance of REBCO coils, under gamma radiation up to doses of 10MGy at the Gamma Irradiation Facility at Sandia National Laboratories, USA
- 10MGy is well in excess of a 50 year lifetime dose; this is the first time HTS tape has been exposed to fusion-relevant doses of gamma radiation
- Coils to be held stable at fusion-relevant cryogenic temperature and carrying current at I_c throughout the exposure



Gamma: Experimental Setup

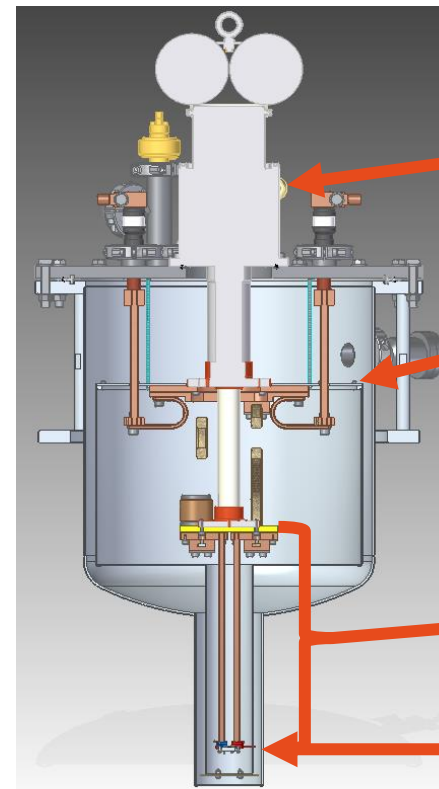
Coil Design

- 18 coils made with tape from key suppliers
- 4mmW x 1.6mm radial thickness (12-24 turns depending on tape)
- No insulation coil structure
- Ensures all turns are operating at or close to I_c and the entire coil is uniformly irradiated



Cryogenic System Design

- Cryocooled system
- 1 kA current capacity
- 20 - 50 K coil temperature (current dependent)
- Optimised current leads taking account of gamma heating along leads
- Voltage, temperature and magnetic field monitoring

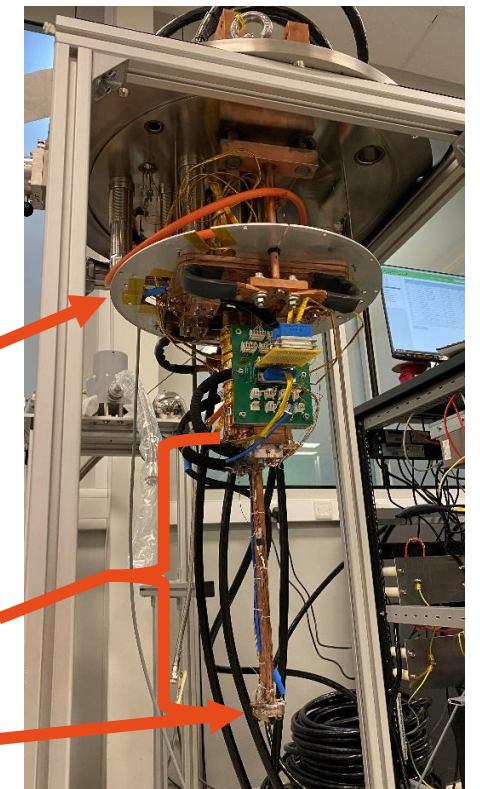


PT820 cryocooler

Thermal radiation shield top-plate

Coil assembly

REBCO coil



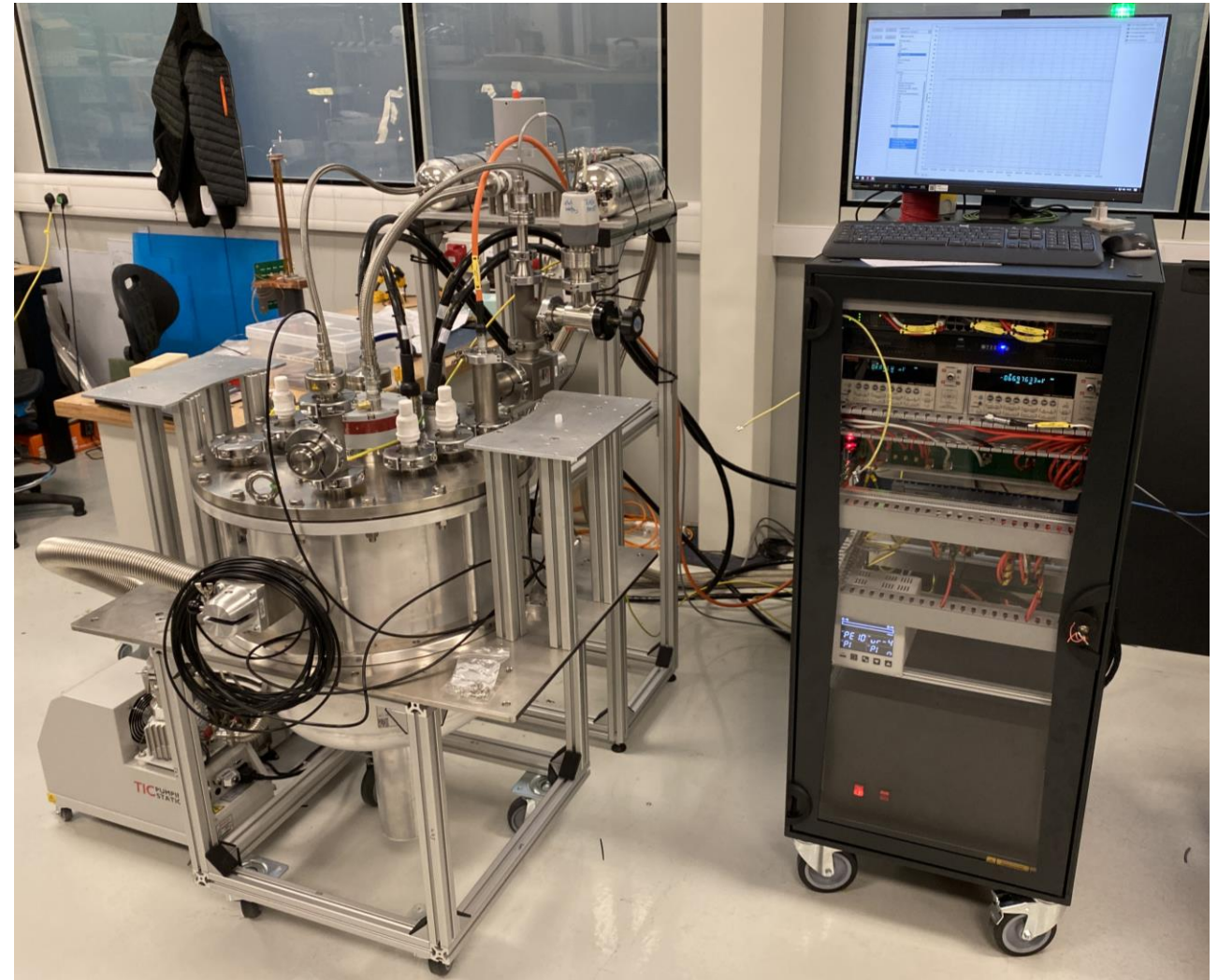
Gamma: System Commissioning at Tokamak Energy

Operating Regime

- Coil voltage monitored in real-time via voltage taps
- PID feedback loop adjusts coil current to maintain I_c
- B-field and temperature also monitored by numerous sensors

Commissioning

- ✓ System constructed
- ✓ Cryogenics and powering verified
- ✓ Software control proven robust
- ✓ Deconstructed and shipped to Sandia

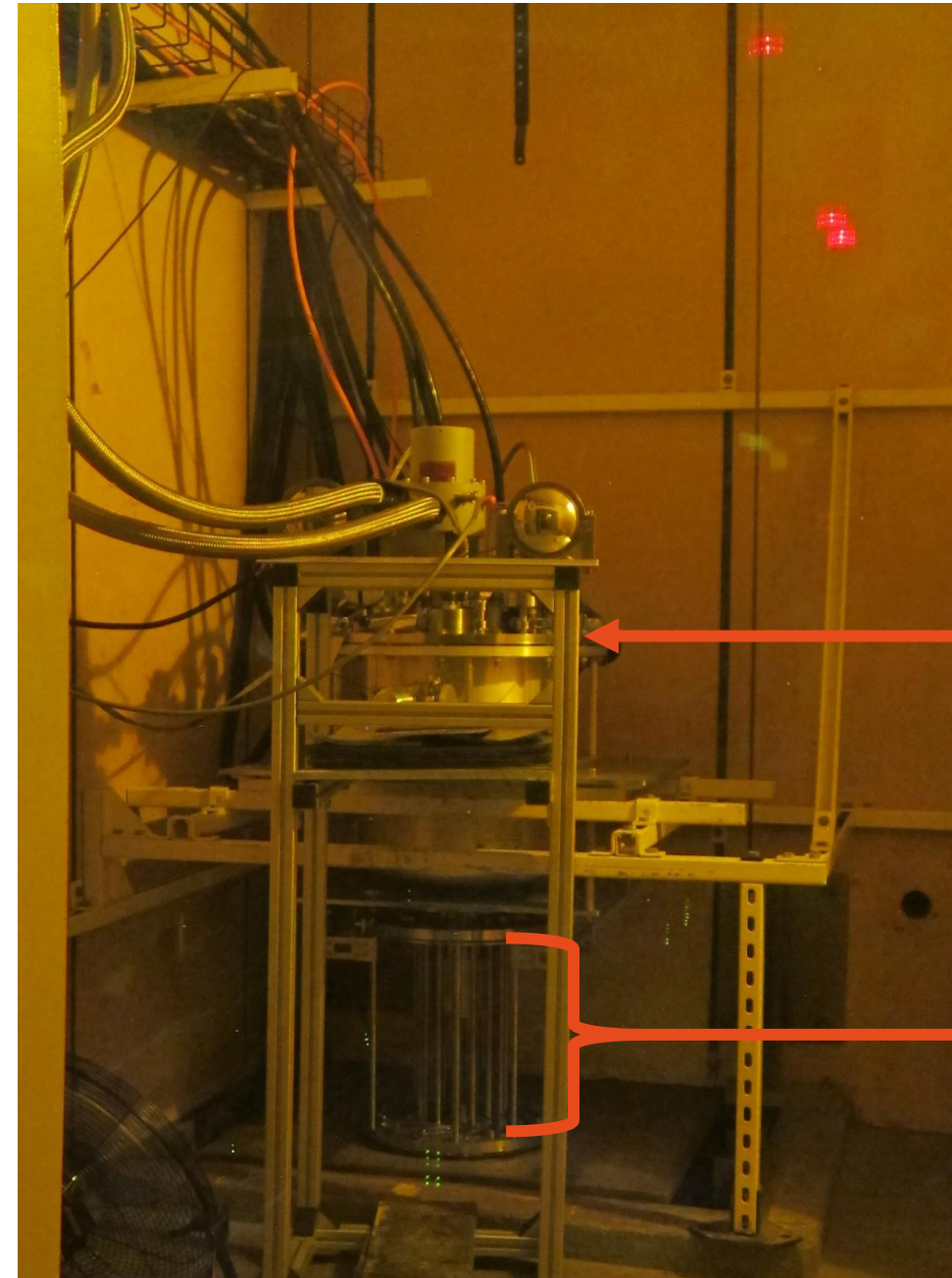


Gamma: Installation at Sandia

- ✓ System rebuilt and re-commissioned at Sandia
- ✓ Installed in hot cell

Test Protocol

- Coil is cooled and energised
- Co60 array positioned to provide gamma dose at 7 Gy/sec
- System re-stabilises in reaction to heat load
- Irradiation continues for ~16.5 days to 10 MGy



*Cryostat
top-plate*

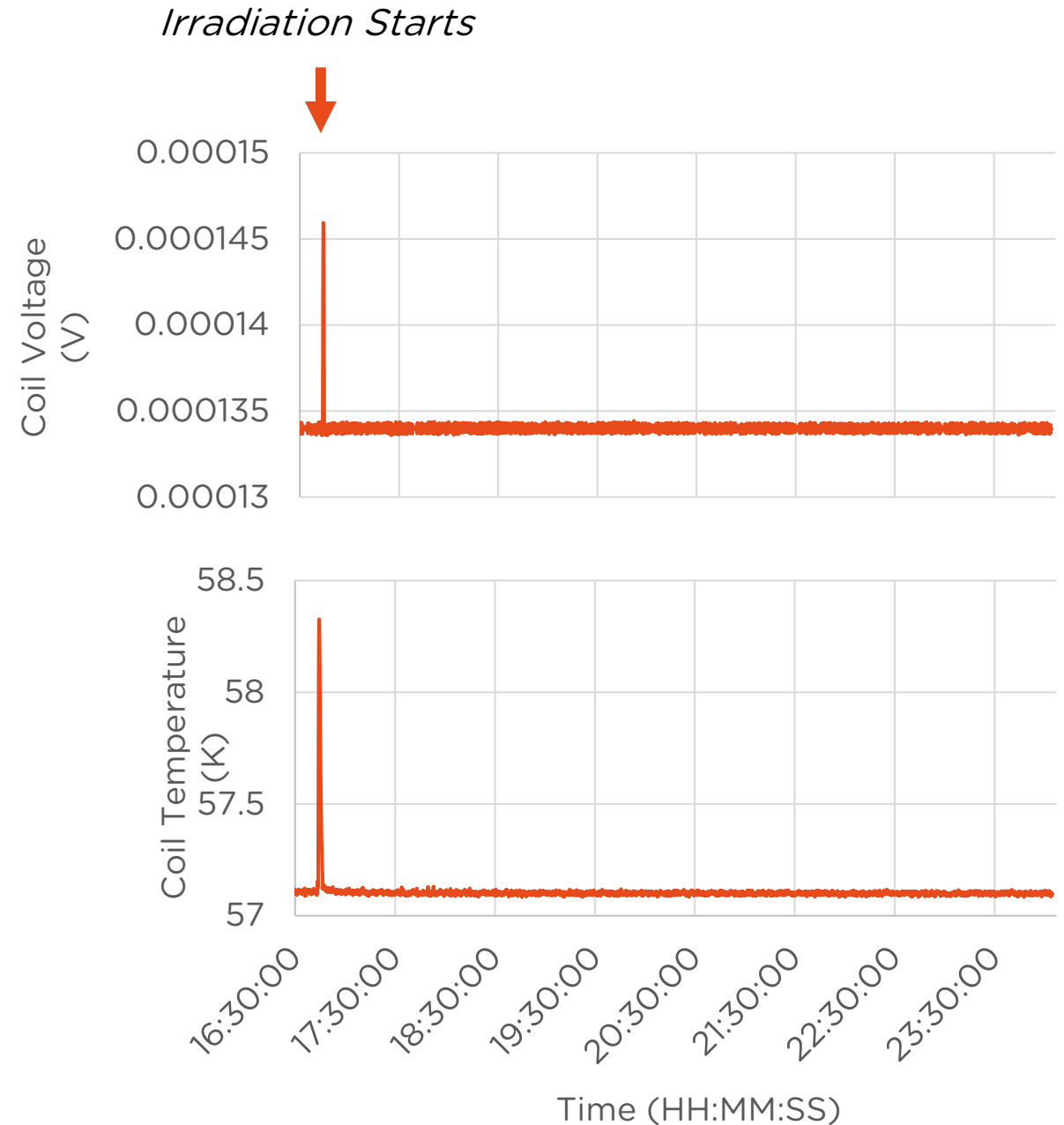
*Cobalt60
array*



Gamma

Experiment in progress

- ✓ System is working reliably under challenging operation conditions
- ✓ Key sensors working as expected
- ✓ Several coils irradiated to 10 MGy
- Testing continues

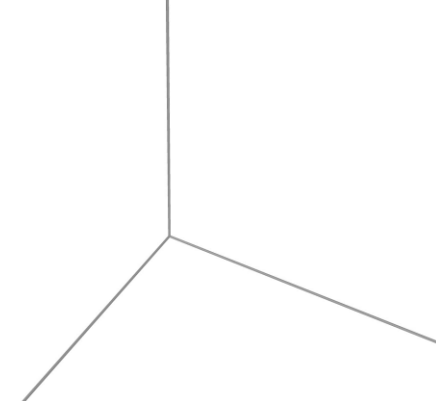
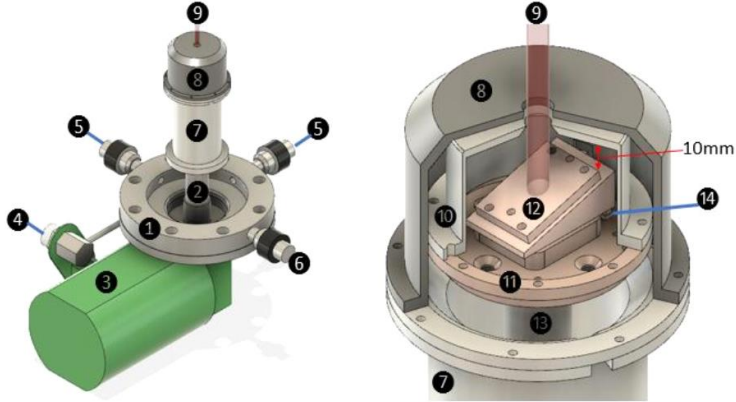


Focus on Irradiation

Supporting HTS Irradiation Science



Supporting Open Access Science on HTS Irradiation



- Supported Oxford University in developing *cryogenic* HTS irradiation and in-situ testing experimental capability
- Utilises He ions as a proxy for neutrons
- Supported Lancaster University in developing atomistic radiation damage simulations of HTS irradiation with neutrons
- Foundational principles now seeding wider work in community

Top level results indicate

- Cryogenic irradiation degradation progresses at similar rate to established ambient neutron irradiation results
- I_c recovery of ~30% is seen on warming to ambient
- A thriving field conducting very challenging experiments

W Iliffe *et al* 2021 *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **34** 09LT01
R L Gray *et al* 2022 *Supercond. Sci. Technol.* **35** 035010



Concluding Remarks

- HTS Irradiation studies are extremely important for fusion device design
- Attaining fundamental understanding as well as engineering values is also key
- Cryogenic neutron irradiation facilities with in-situ testing capability coming online 2024/2025 may be transformational
- Don't forget about shielding!
- Tokamak Energy are keen to continue working with this active community on this key topic

Full credit to the entire Tokamak Energy team for the engineering content of this presentation

