



***RENAISSANCE  
FUSION***

**HTS coils without HTS tapes:  
Direct deposition and patterning on wide surfaces**

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# A fusion of talents!

10 nationalités



Carlo SBORCHIA  
Head of MVC



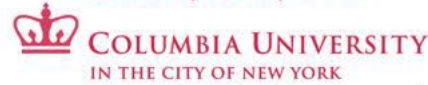
Victor PROST  
Mech Engineer



Nicolas LOUIS  
Mech. Engineer



Francesco VOLPE  
Founder, CEO, CTO



Nathaniel BAKER  
Liquid Metal  
Experimentalist



Achilleas  
EVANGELIAS  
Equilibrium  
Physicist



Julián GARCIA  
PANIZO  
Mech. Engineer



Alexander  
USOSKIN  
Head of HTS



Valentina  
GIOVACCHINI  
LQM Modeller



Kien NGUYEN  
HTS physicist



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Diego PEREIRA  
Computational  
scientist



Alejandro  
RODRIGUEZ  
Project Exec. Mgr



Diego CAMMARANO  
COO



Simon BELKA  
CPO



Julie DILAS  
Buyer



Reinis  
BARANOVSKIS  
LQM Pump  
Specialist



Domenico  
D'ANDREA  
HO Business  
development



Anna QU  
Strategic  
Business Analyst



Simone MINGOZZI  
Automation Engineer



Hervé ROUCH  
CVD modeler



Eleonora SARTORI  
Grant administrator



Vincent NICOLAS  
Vacuum & material  
technician



Emilie  
REBREYEND  
Executive Assistant



Lorenzo BORTOT  
Magnet Engineer

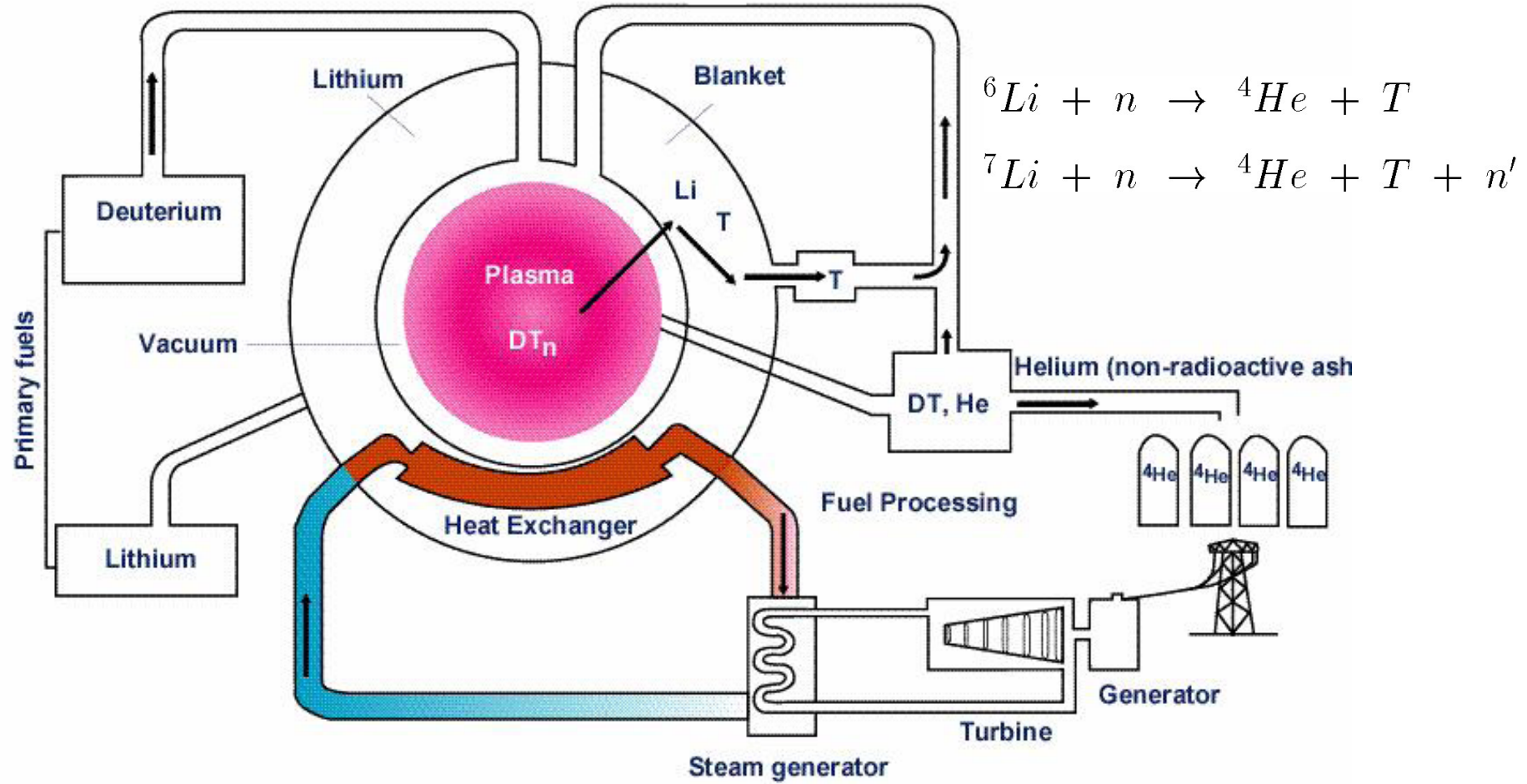


Rattena TANG  
Automation Engineer

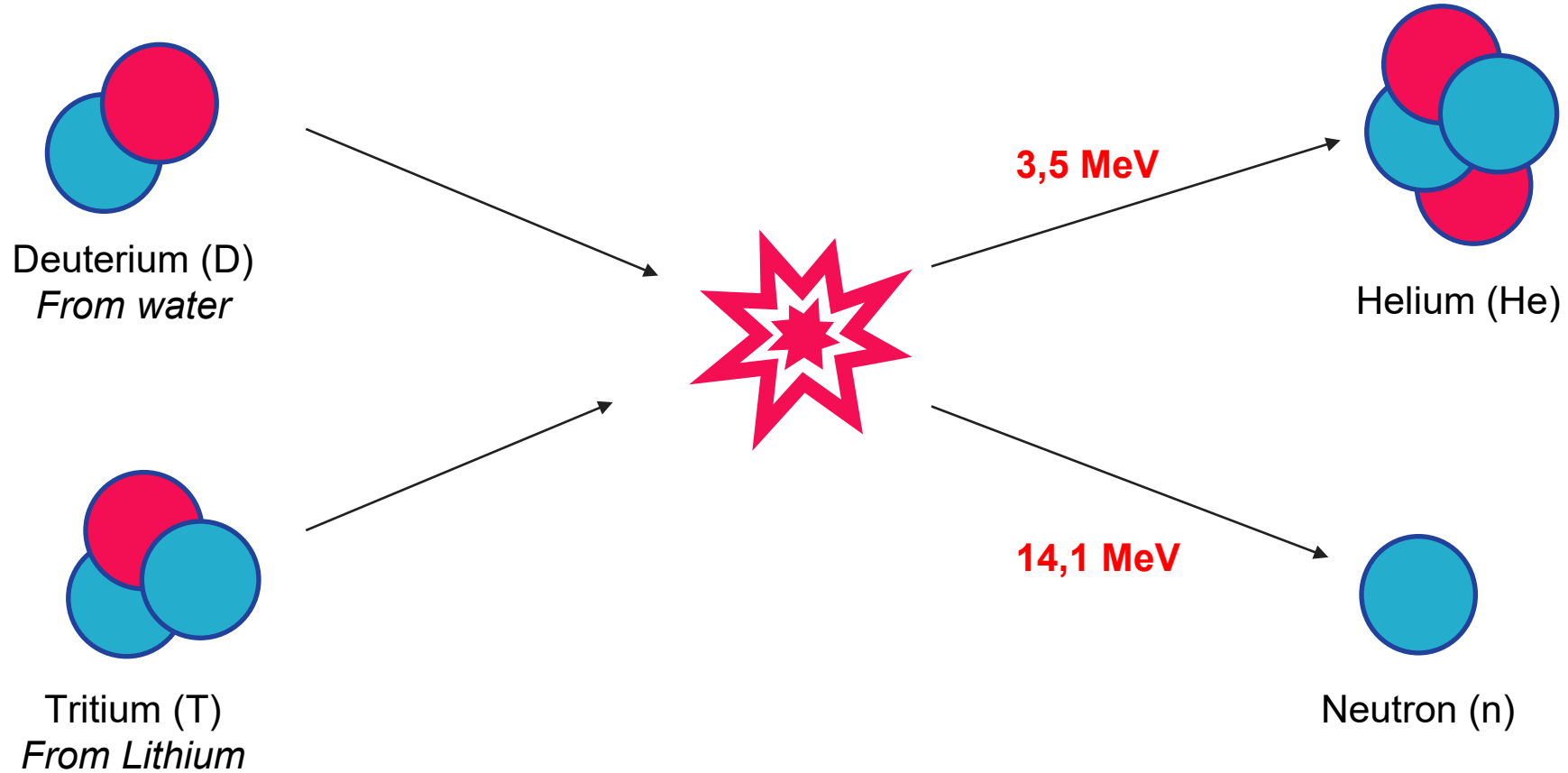




# Fusion Power Plant

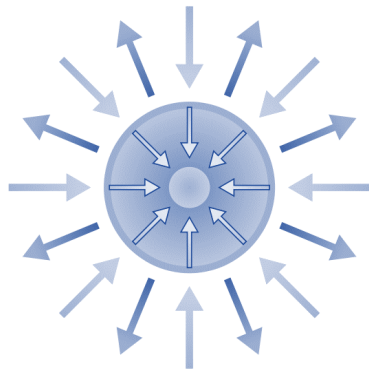


# Deuterium-Tritium Fusion



For D-T, Triple product  $n T \tau_E > 3 \cdot 10^{21} \text{m}^{-3} \text{keV s}$

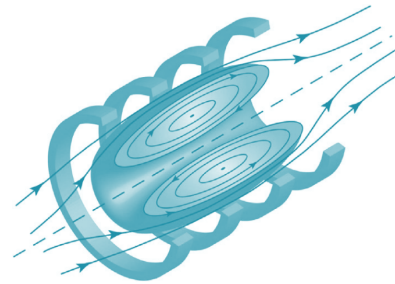
**INERTIAL**  
Compression, e.g. by lasers



*Improves with:*

- Laser power
- Target nanofabrication
- Uniformity of compression
- Repetition rate

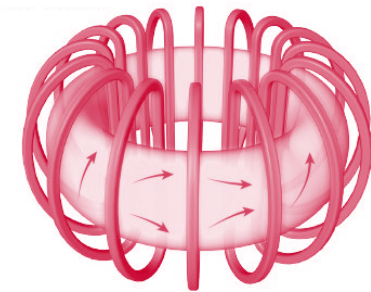
**MAGNETO-INERTIAL**  
Magnets & Compression



*Improves with:*

- Uniformity of compression
- Compression ratio
- Plasma purity

**MAGNETIC**  
Confinement by strong magnets

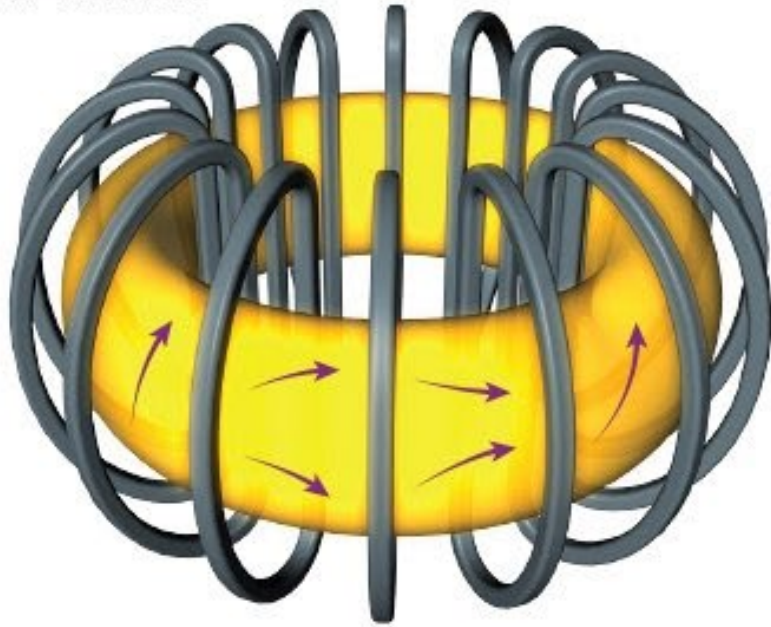


*Improves with:*

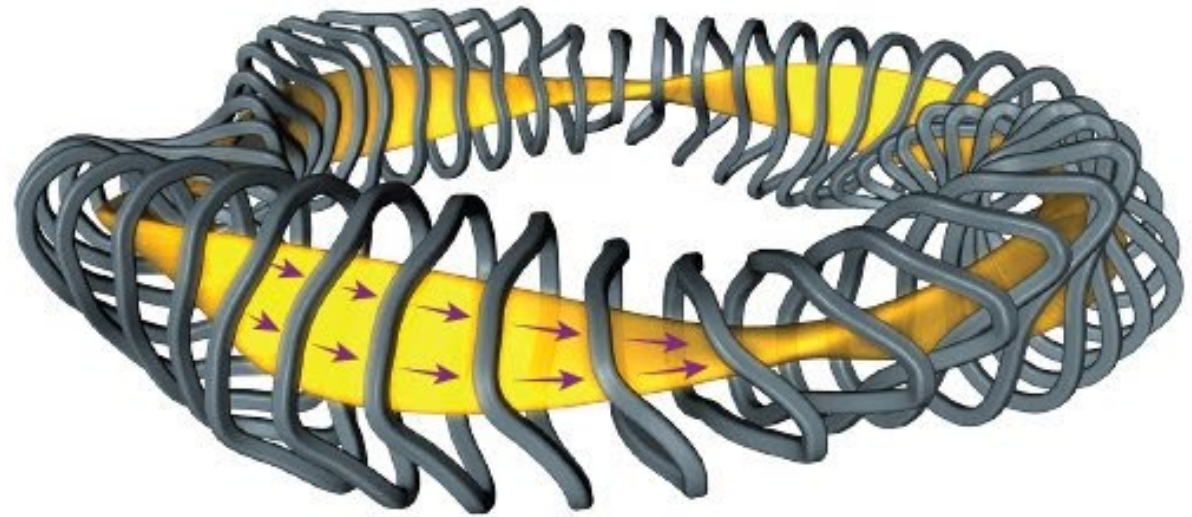
- Size of device
- Magnetic field strength

# Tokamaks vs. stellarators

TOKAMAK



STELLARATOR



Simple to build

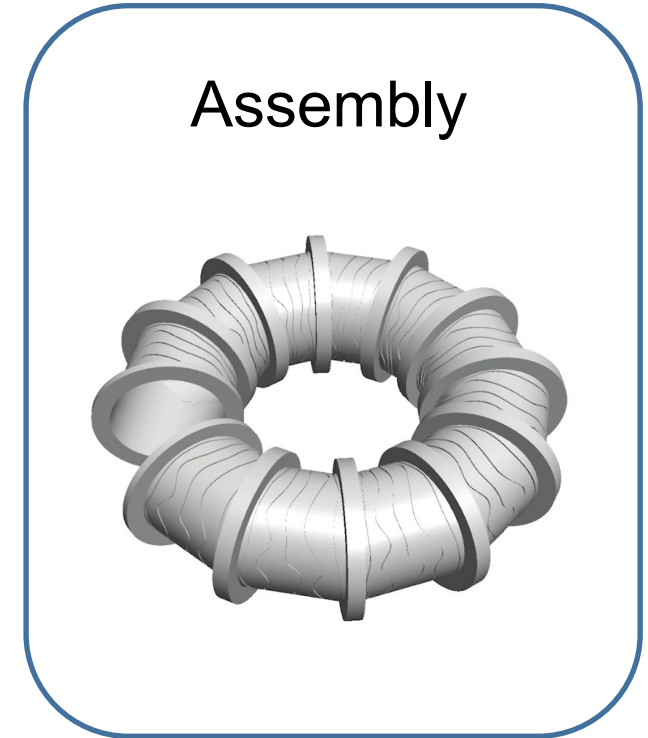
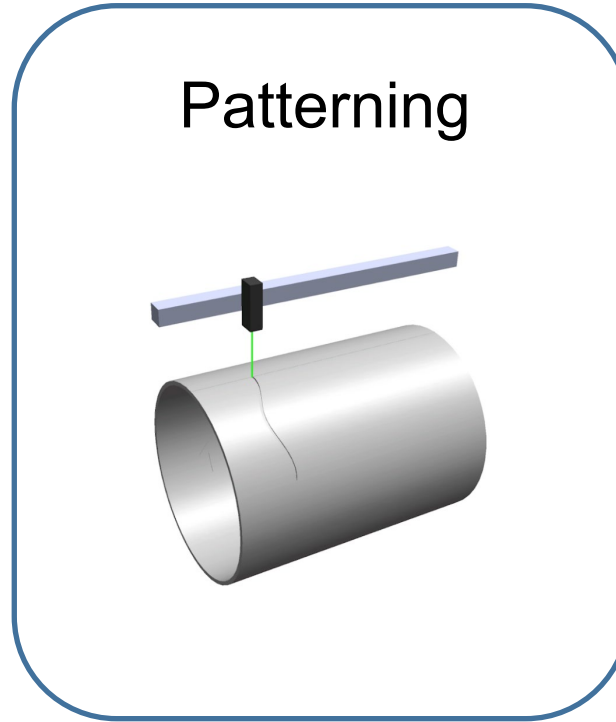
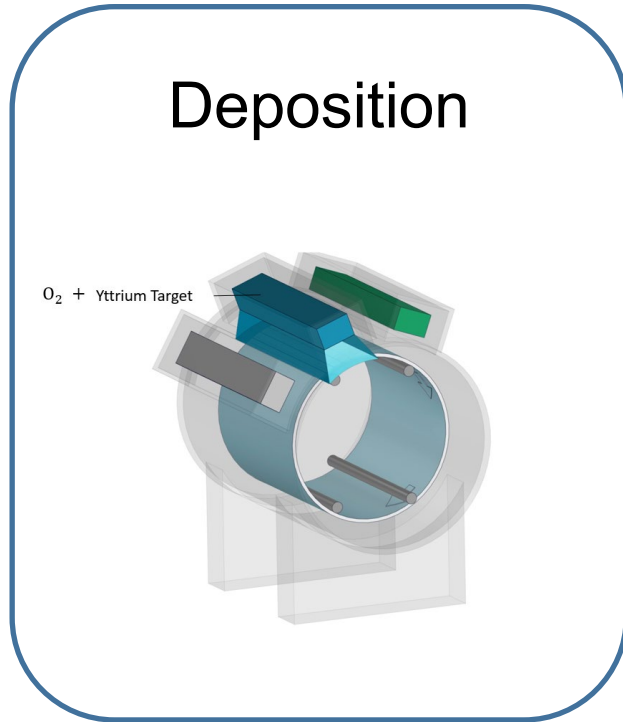
Difficult to operate (pulsed, unstable, subject to “disruptions”, regulatory issues)

Difficult to build

Simple to operate (steady-state, stable)



# ...and simplify HTS manufacturing



2 machines instead of 7  
7x faster process  
Multi-layer

3D → two 1D movements

Portable sub-assemblies  
(cryostat + vessel + coil-set)

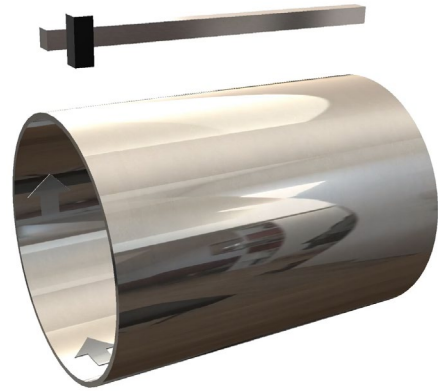
Patents pending



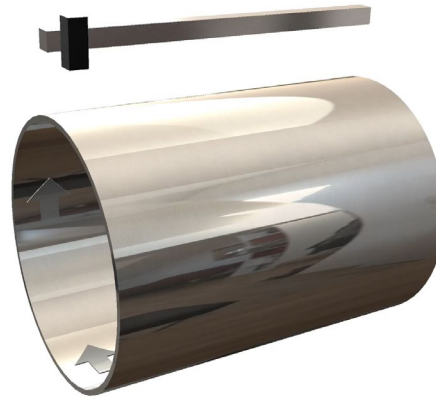


# Many other applications

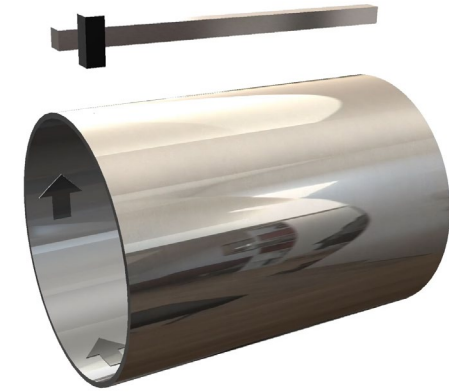
MRI



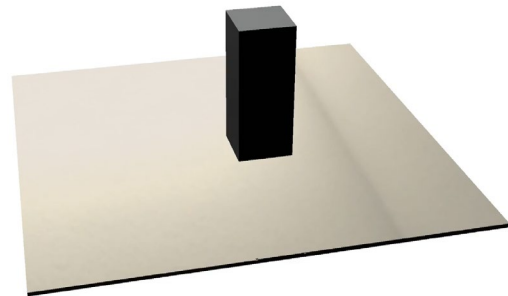
Energy Storage



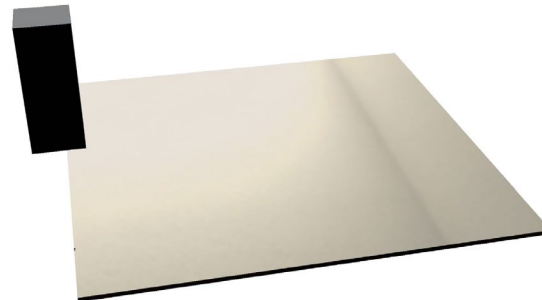
HTS tapes



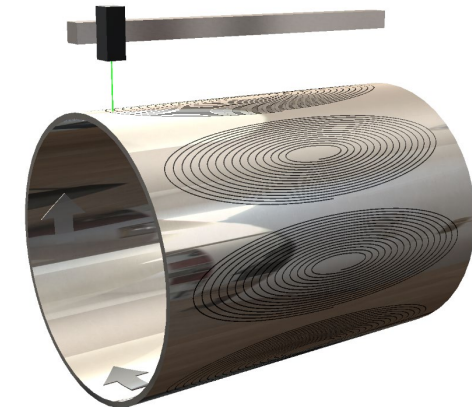
Quantum Computing



Energy Storage



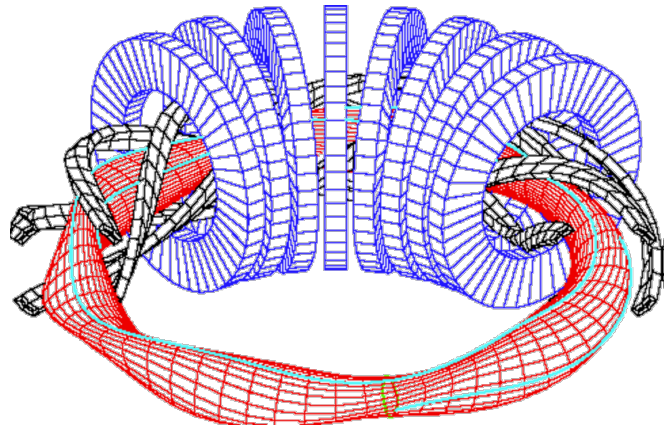
Electric Motors & Accelerator's Magnets





# Coil Winding Surface (CWS)

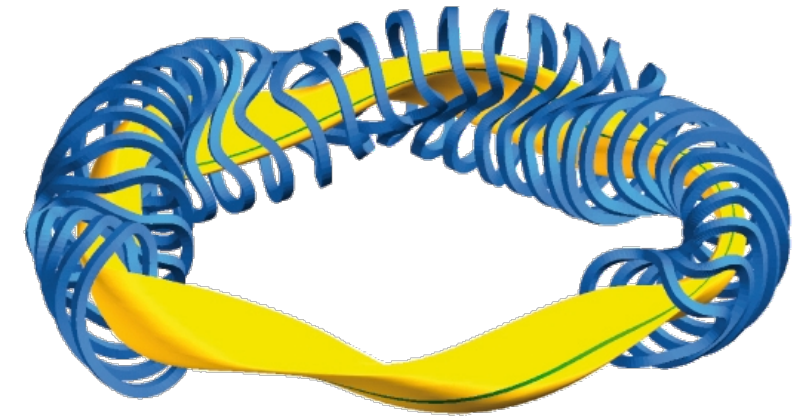
## Does it really have to be conformal to the plasma boundary?



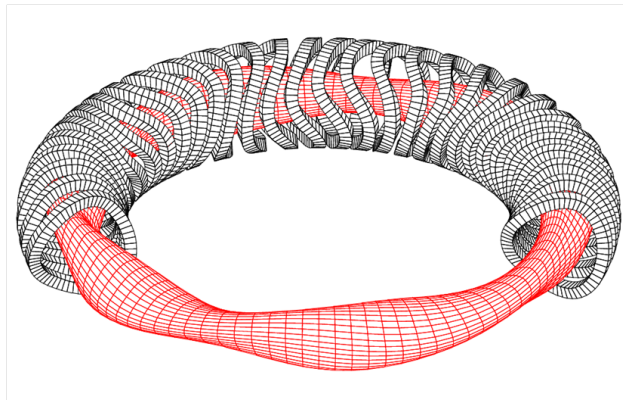
W7-A: axisymmetric



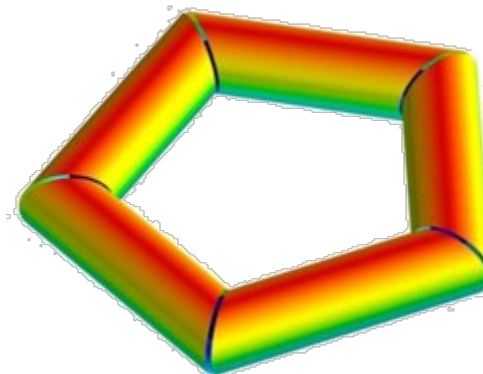
W7-AS: ~ piecewise cylindrical?



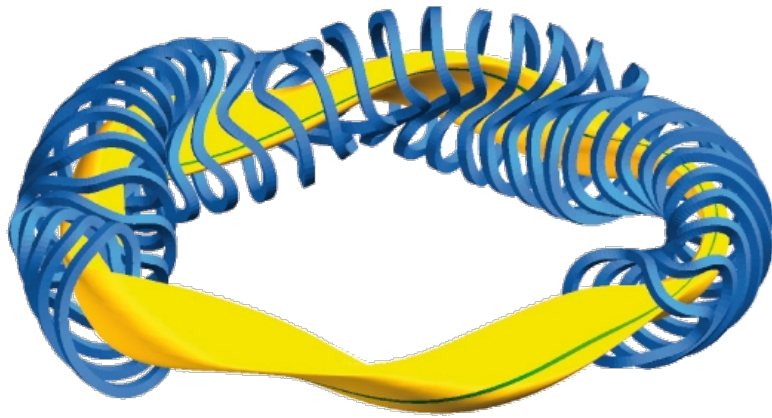
W7-X: ~ conformal



Early modular designs:  
axisymmetric

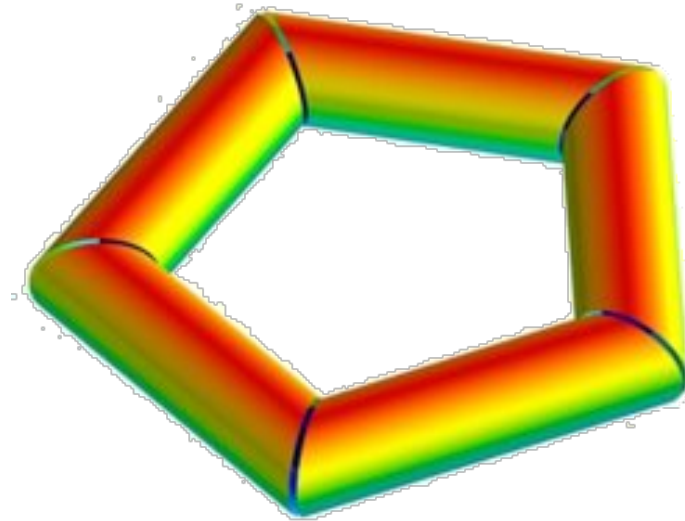


# HTS cylinders simplify stellarators' Coil Winding Surface (CWS)★



W7-X: ~ conformal CWS

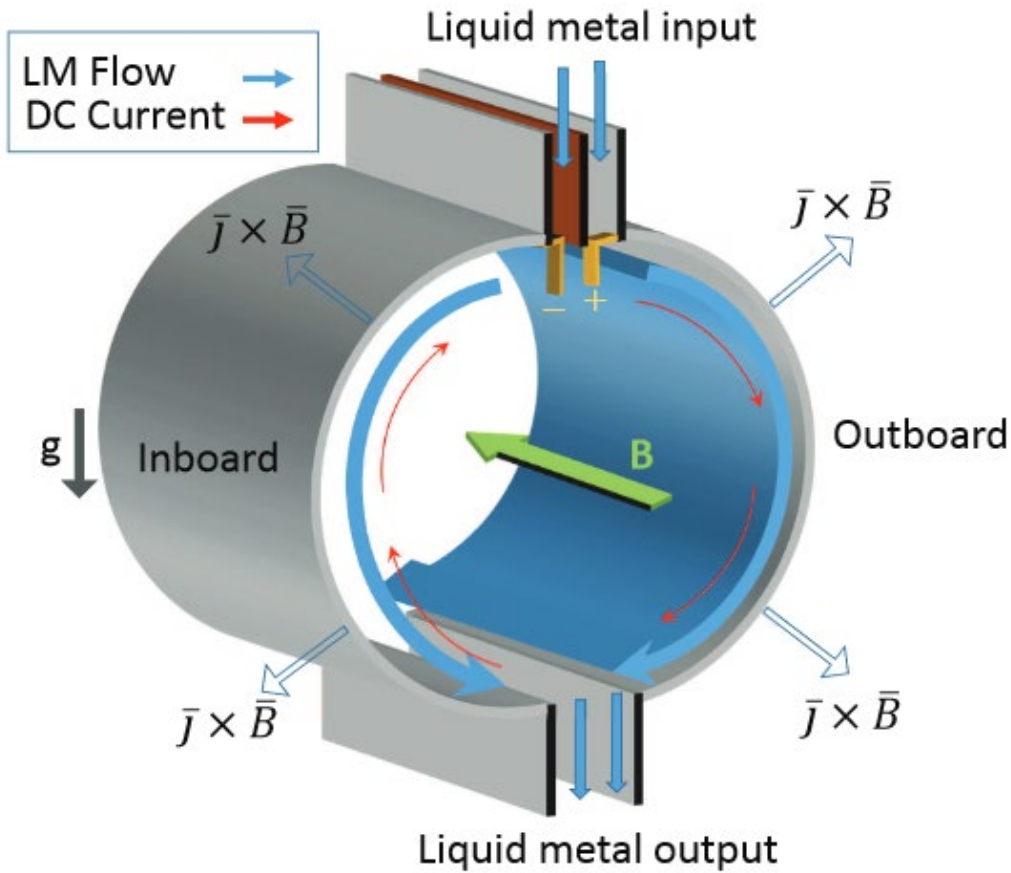
**Complex surface**  
**Simple current-pattern**



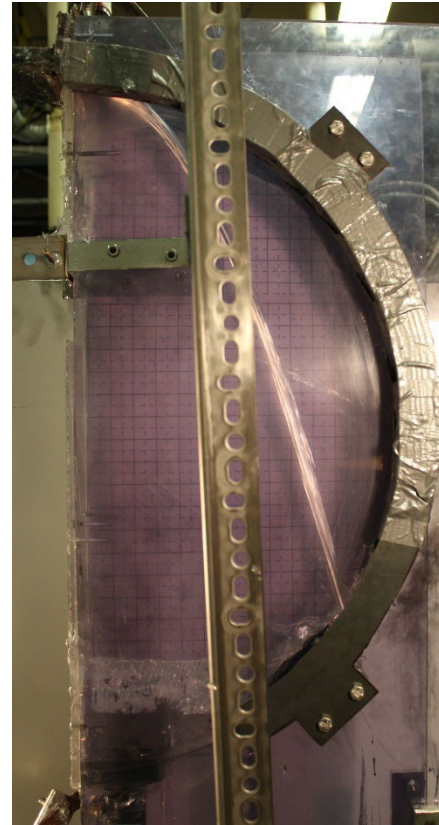
RF: piecewise **cylindrical**

**Simple surface**  
**Complex current-pattern**  
(but simple for the laser)

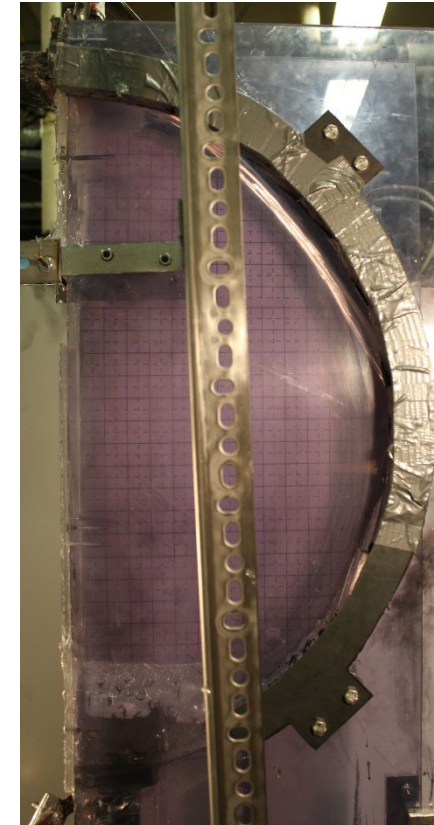
# A safer reactor thanks to liquid metal walls



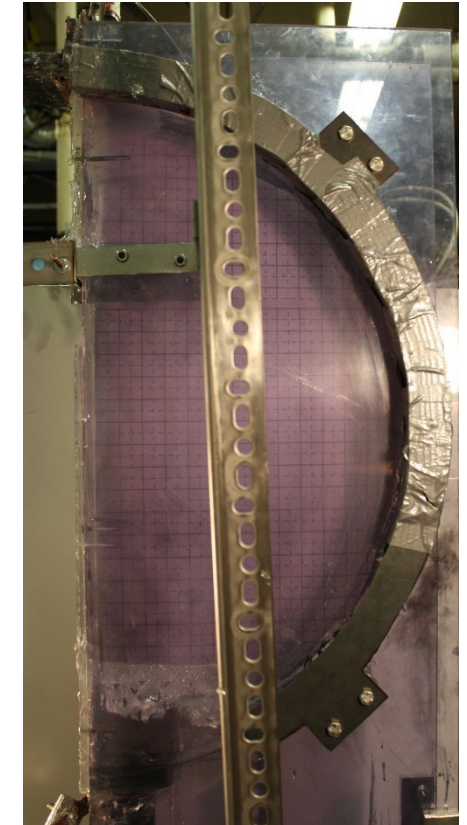
Increasing  $j \times B$  and/or  $v$  →



Parabolic



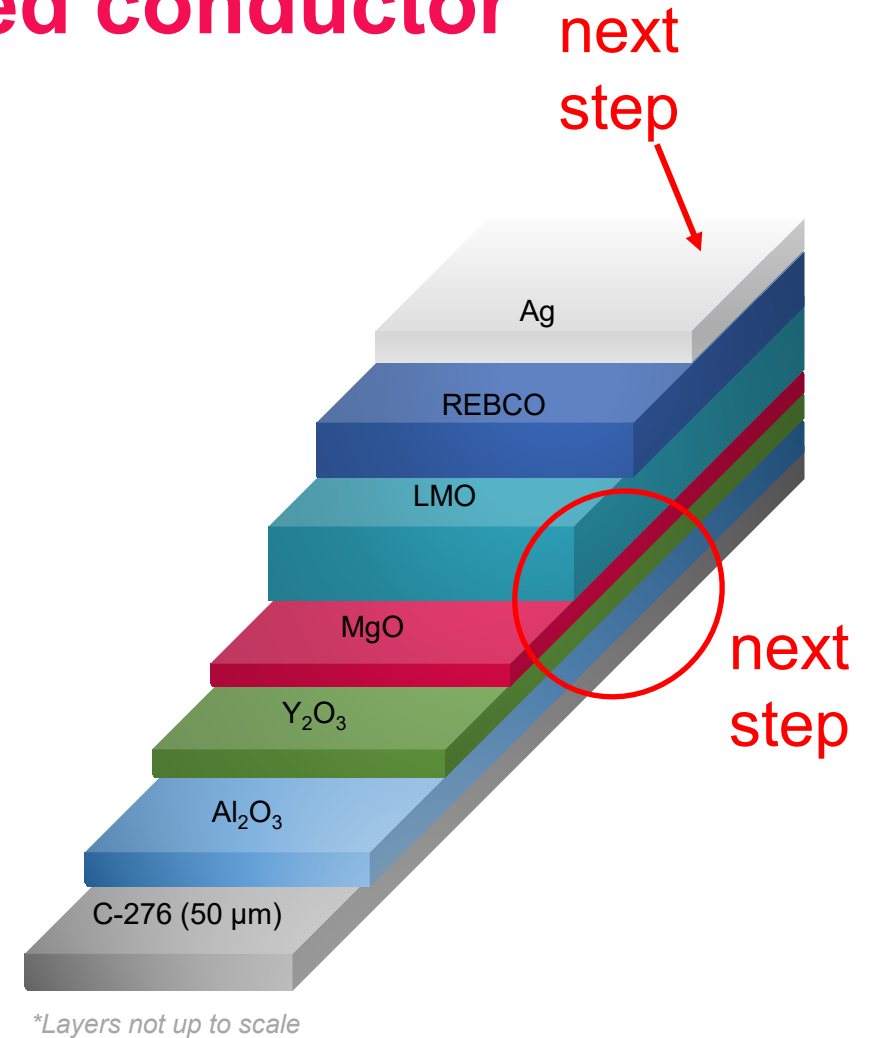
Near-circular



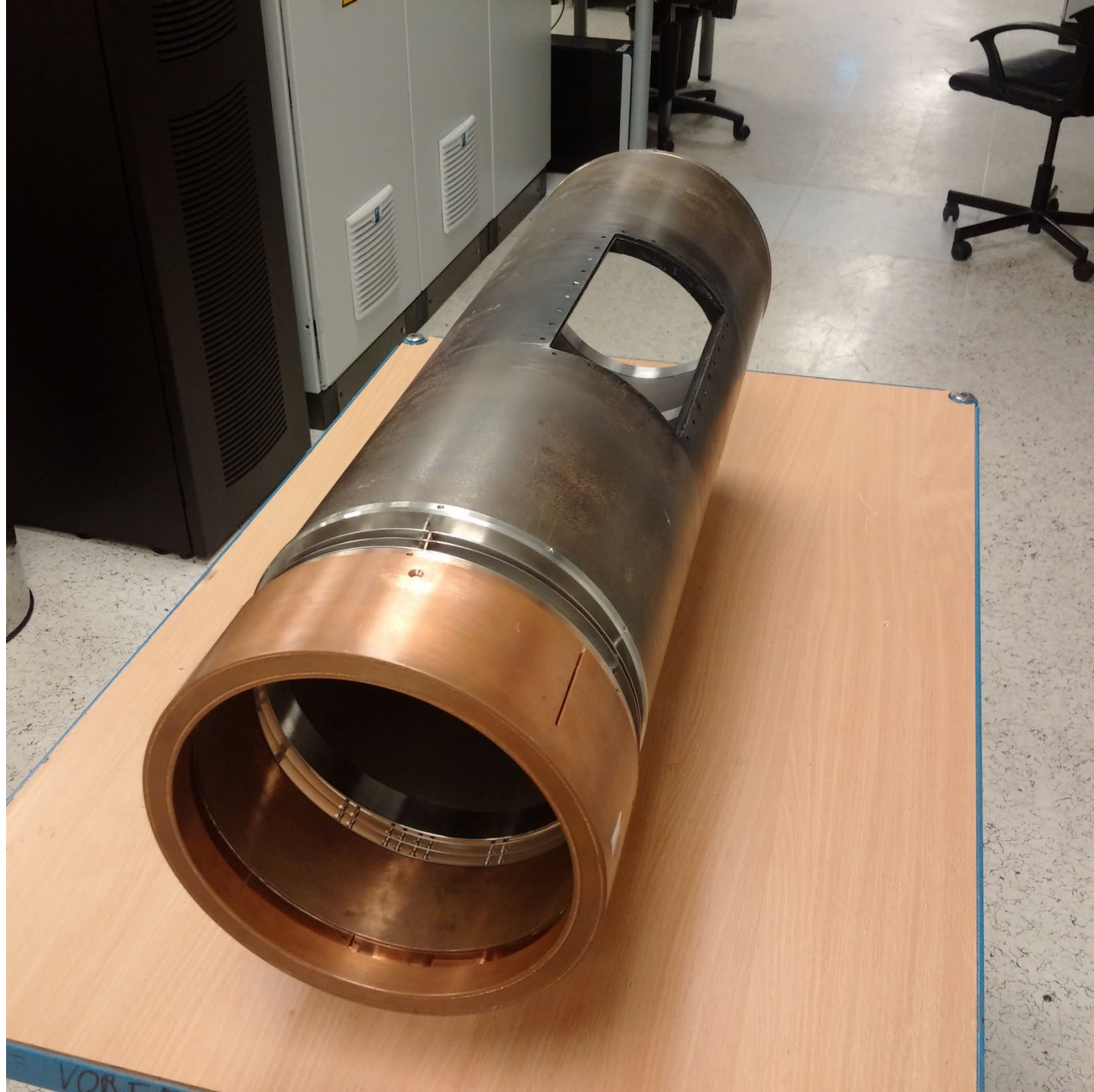
Circular  
(full coverage)

# Architecture of REBCO coated conductor

Layer	Deposition technique	Thickness (±5%)	Max Deposition speed	Notes
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Magnetron	80 nm	120 m.h <sup>-1</sup>	Diffusion barrier to metal ions from C-276
Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	Magnetron	7 nm	400 m.h <sup>-1</sup>	Seed layer for MgO
MgO	IBAD	10 nm	~14 m.h <sup>-1</sup>	Template for the epitaxial deposition of REBCO
	MOCVD	20 nm	100 m.h <sup>-1</sup>	
LMO	MOCVD	30 nm	100 m.h <sup>-1</sup>	Buffer layer (Lattice match)
REBCO	MOCVD	2 μm	7.5 m.h <sup>-1</sup>	HTS layer
Ag	Magnetron	2 μm	70 m.h <sup>-1</sup>	Protection layer



# State of the art



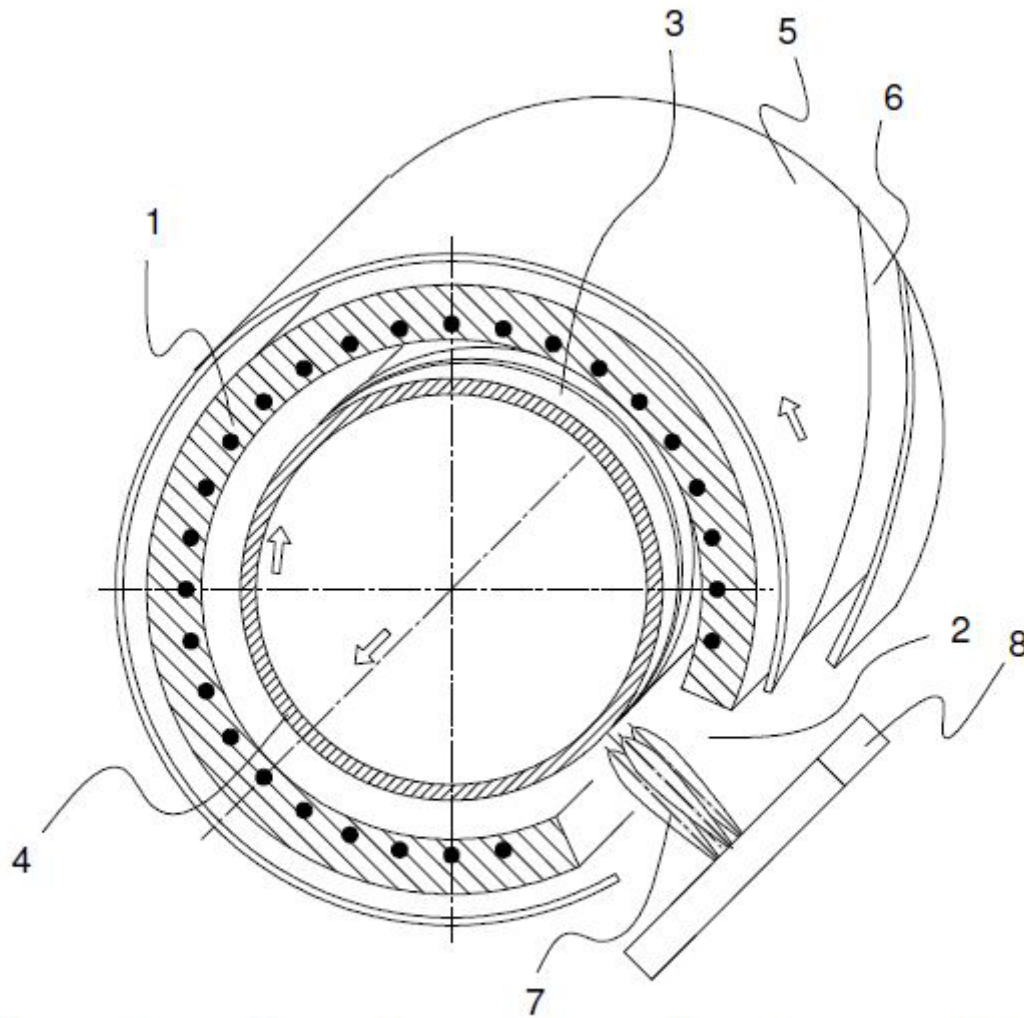
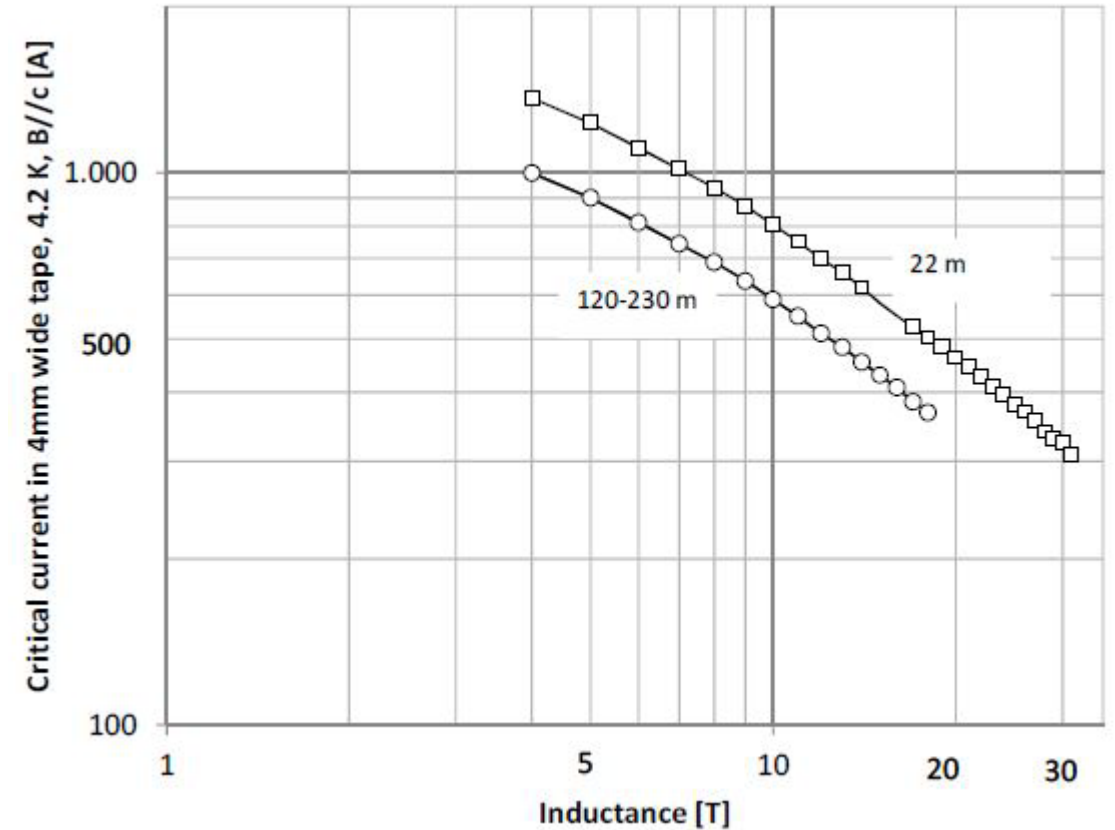
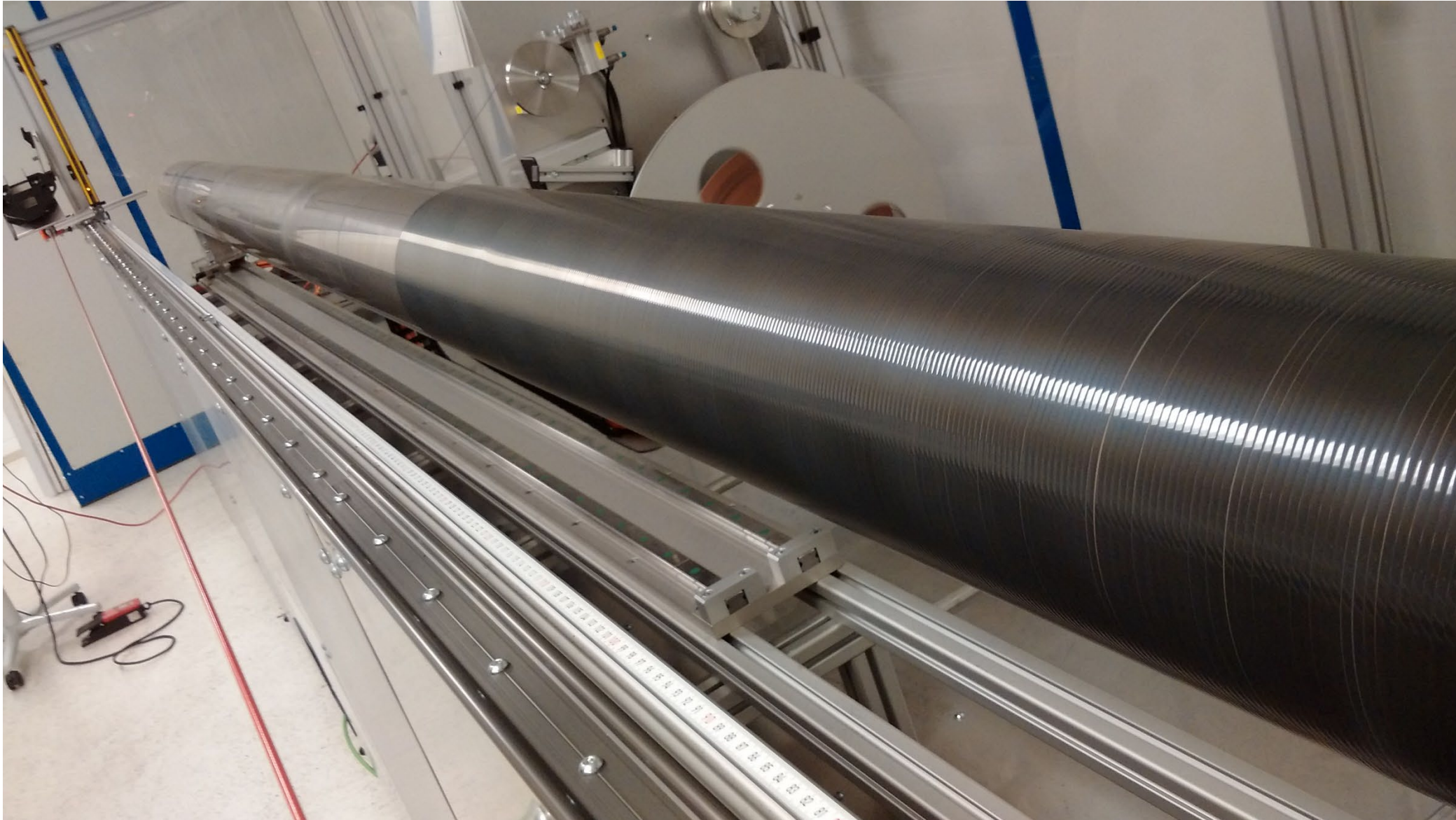


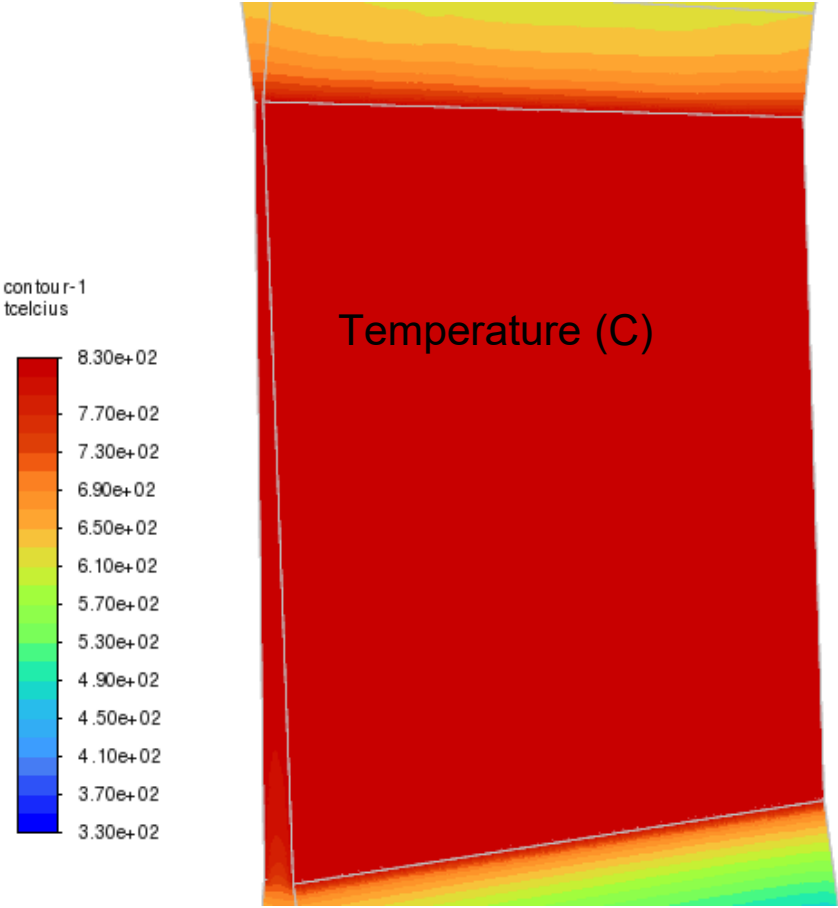
Fig. 1. Quasi-equilibrium heater 1, 2, 5, 6 with a substrate tape 3 helically wound on the cylindrical tape guide 4.



State of the art

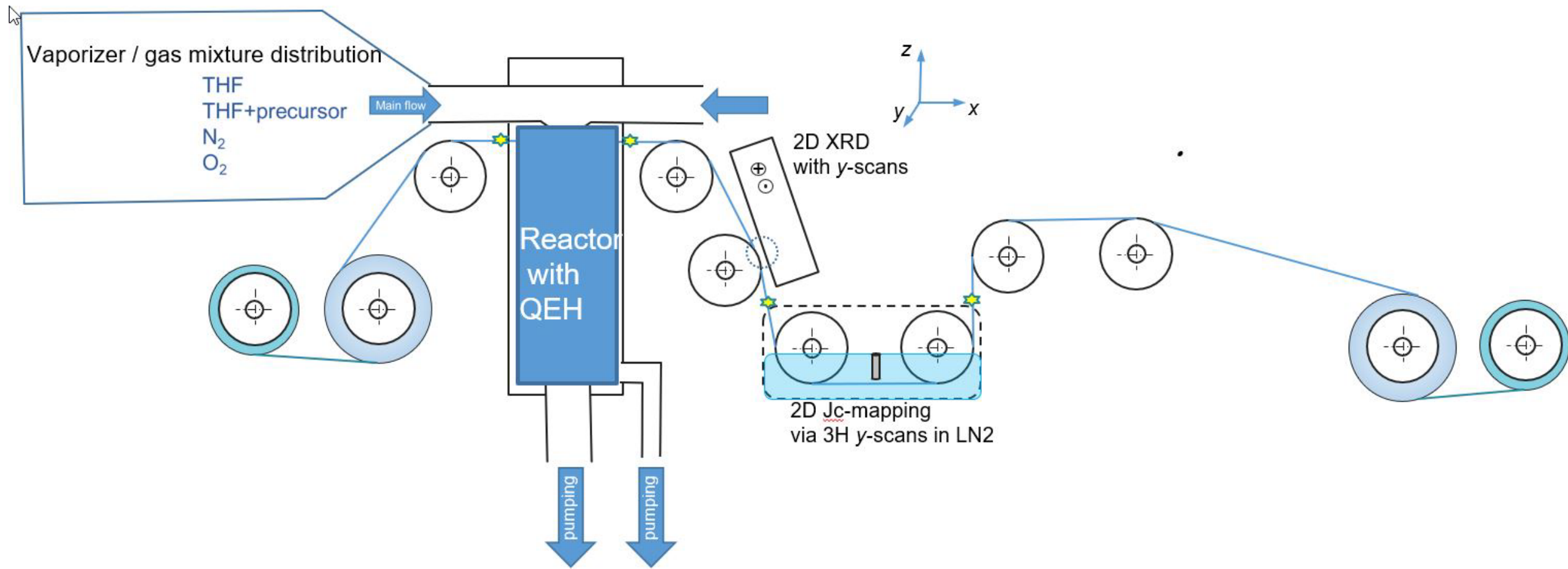


# MOCVD temperature distribution (FEA)





# MOCVD machine with QEHR reactor for 1 m wide tape



## Instead of summary:

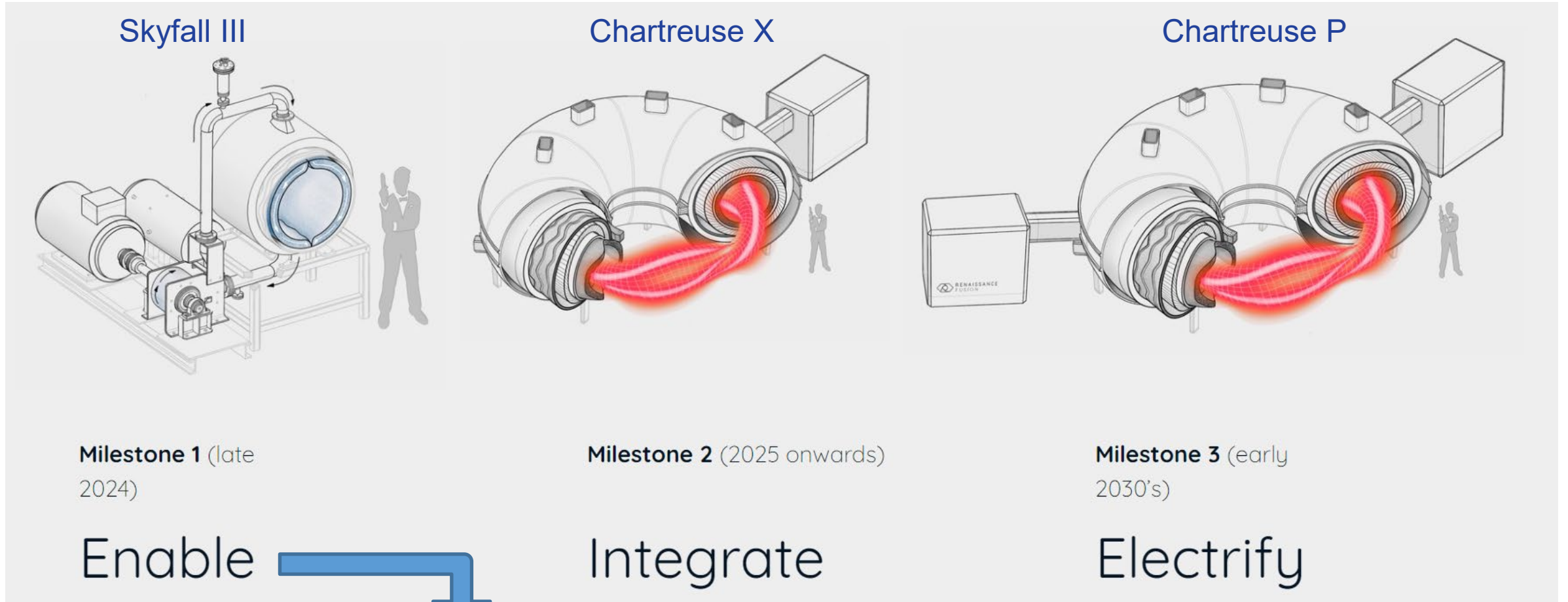
- MOCVD with QEH reactor should yield a sufficient surface homogeneity in wide tapes
- It should also exhibit a very high deposition efficiency suppressing material loss down to <20%
- Experimental confirmation of these features is expected in 2023



# Backup foils



# A clear roadmap to commercial fusion +exit-point to early revenues



Business opportunities

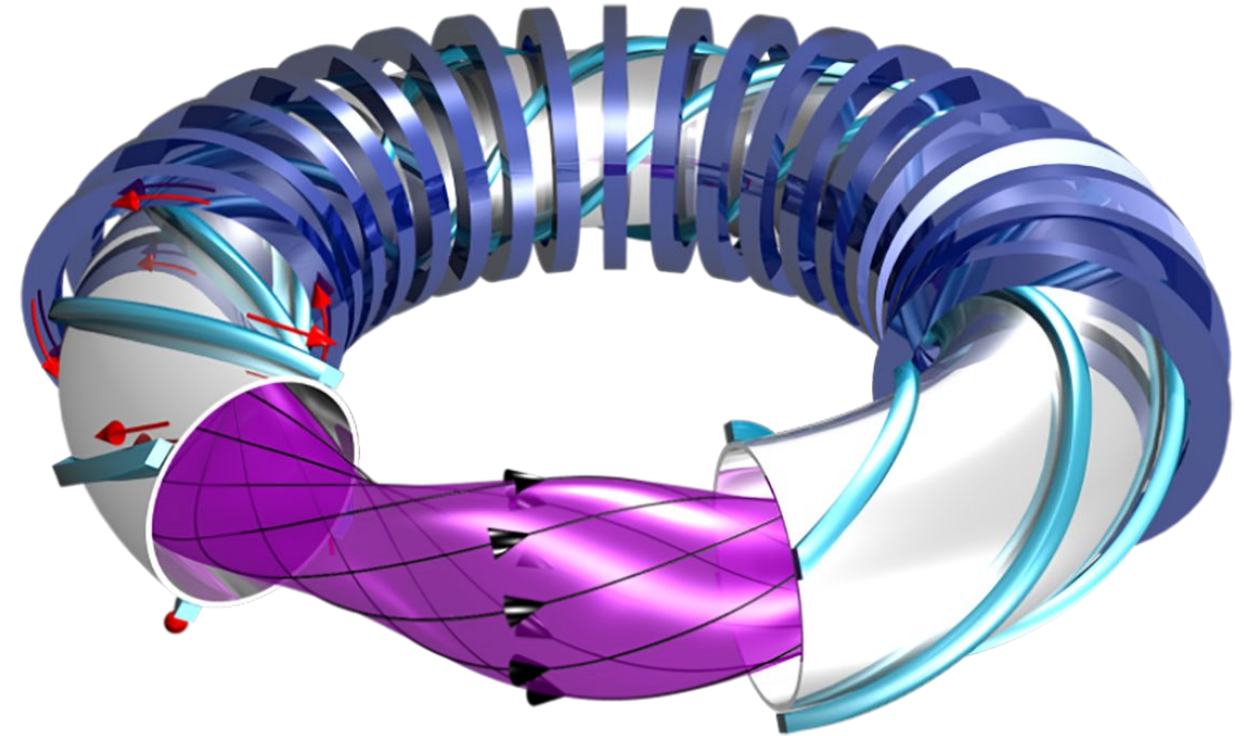
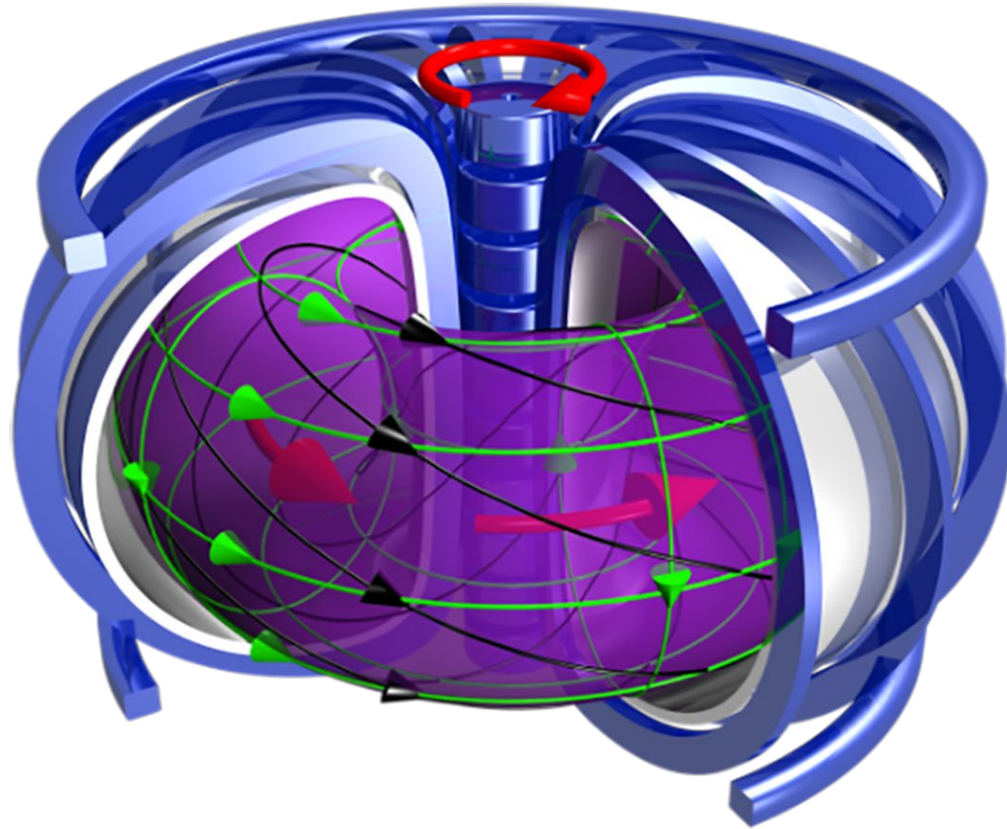


# Information for the session discussion: extra-wide tapes

- Gaps in technology: not found
- Conductor specifications – quantitative:  
w=1 m, L = 1000 m,  $I_c(\text{SF}, 77\text{K}) \geq 250 \text{ A/cm-width}$  (or 25 kA/m-width)
- Conductor volume needed – 3 years, 5 years: 10 km / 50 km
- What improvements are needed in conductor – prioritize:  
it will be needed: to provide high  $J_c$  homogeneity
- Supply Chain issues: not yet found
- Potential areas of collaboration with other applications, conductor manufacturers:  
possible applications: (see slide 8) energy storage, quantum computing,  
+ electromagnetic shielding, levitation, high field magnets



# Tokamaks vs. stellarators



Coils simpler to build

Difficult to operate (pulsed, unstable, subject to “disruptions”, regulatory issues?)

Difficult to build

Simple to operate (steady-state, stable, no need for energy-intensive CD)