

Demonstration High Temperature Superconducting Non-Planar Stellarator Magnet with Advanced Manufactured Assemblies

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Co-Pl's:

Robert Granetz, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Lianyi Chen, University of Wisconsin-Madison



Team members and roles

TYPE ONE ENERGY

Hit PSFC

WISCONSIN-MADISON



- **David Anderson** Principal Investigator
- Brian Matthews Additive Manufacturing Build, DFMA
- Lukas Hoppe Additive Manufacturing Build, DFMA
- Chris Hegna 3D Magnetic Field Modeling
- **Randall Volberg** Project Director
- **Robert Granetz** Co-PI HTS Conductor/Testing
- Rui Vieira Head Engineer
- Amanda Hubbard Magnet Construction
- **PSFC Technical Team**–Magnet Construction
- Lianyi Chen Co-PI AM Design & Metallurgy
- Luis Izet Escano Design, Testing & Analysis
- Thomas Kruger 3D Magnetic Coil Modeling
- Carl Martin Conductor Case Mechanical Design
- **Brandon Sorbom** HTS Tape Post Processing Qualification
- James Logan Engineer



Reduce the capital cost of stellarator reactors using additive manufacturing (AM) and high-temperature superconductors (HTS)

- The stellarator is second only to the tokamak in parameters achieved:
 - Recent advances point to improved confinement through magnetic design
 - Reduced turbulent and energetic ion transport

Power plant advantages:

- Inherently steady-state
- Low recirculating power
- No disruptions
- High density limits

Current opportunities

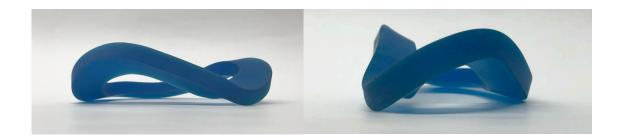
 Reducing cost and time for construction at large scale and selective high precision

• Using high magnetic fields



DELIVERABLES:

- Demonstrate that metal AM can build non-segmented HTS nonplanar coil support plates with sufficient accuracy and achieve a 10X reduction in cost and time over conventional methods
- Demonstrate an HTS cable that can conform to the required non-planar coil shape (bend radii as small as 10 cm) and retain superconducting properties





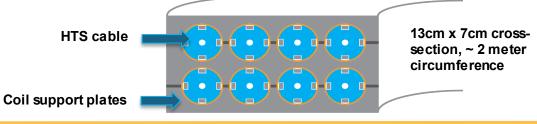
Major tasks (and technical risks), milestones, and desired project outcomes

- Design and build prototype coil positioning plate (2-turn) with AM
 - Completion Jan 2021
 - Metrics:
 - +/- 0.25 mm dimensions of coil plates
 - >99% density; low porosity
 - No detectable cracks under examination by xray/neutron radiography
 - Technical Risks/Mitigation
 - Build rate too slow/expensive
 - Accuracy and/or properties cannot be achieved

Desired Outcome:

- High deposition rate for scalable rapid manufacturing
- 1-piece print with hybrid process to net shape

8-TURN DOUBLE PANCAKE HTS COIL IN 3D PRINTED METAL SUPPORT CASE



- Fabricate several test cables using a combination of stainless steel and HTS tapes.
- Confirm fabrication process and ability to tolerate 10 cm bends
 - Completion Feb 2021 GO/NO GO for full coil
 - Metrics:
 - Critical current degraded less than 20% at 77 K from virgin tape properties
 - Technical Risks/Mitigation
 - 10 cm bends result in large loss of critical current
 - Cable cannot be bent with acceptable accuracy

Desired Outcome:

 On completion, move to fabricate full 8-turn double pancake demo coil to achieve 1.35 kA/cm² at 77 K with a field of 1 tesla at the conductor (5 kA in cable) (Phase 2)



Key techno-economic metrics of the project (and, if applicable, its commercial fusion-energy application)

<u>HTS</u>

- Enables operation at 20 K vs.
 4.2 K large refrigeration savings
- Less Cu needed for quench protection
- No heat treatment process
- Higher critical current densities
- Higher magnetic field => smaller reactor size; more conservative plasma physics requirements
- 2nd gen REBCO tape now \$30-40 /m

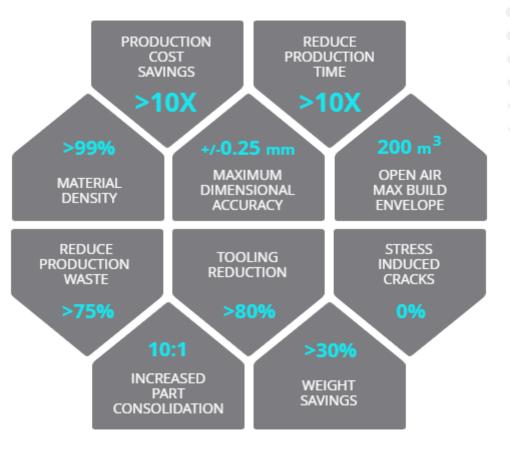
<u>AM</u>

• Additive manufacturing efficiencies enables >10X reduction in cost and time to mass produce major stellarator components.

• OCC of <\$2 billion and <\$5 per Watt is realized (applied to ARIES-CS power plant costing).



76% Scale Coil Positioning Plate Laser-Wire AM Test Print in 316-L Stainless Steel



10 AM Mass Production Enablers

