INTRODUCTION

R.S. PEASE — ERICE SUMMER SCHOOL ON PULSED REACTORS. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS 3

1. Energy supplies and fusion
2. Technological forecasting
3. Characteristics of pulsed reactors
4. Conditions in pulsed systems experiments
   4.1. Principal discharges
   4.2. Theta-Pinch
   4.3. Electron beams
   4.4. Lasers
5. Drawbacks of the pulsed systems
6. Conclusions

References

SCIENTIFIC FEASIBILITY

J.G. LINHART - ENERGY FROM THERMONUCLEAR FUSION - BASIC PHYSICAL PARAMETERS 28

1. Introduction
2. Astrophysical prelude
3. Explosive fusion
4. The trigger-criterion
5. Magnetic confinement
6. The high magnetic field confinement
7. Microexplosions
8. Economics

References

H.A.B. BODIN - CONFINEMENT OF HIGH-BETA PLASMA 48

Lecture 1.

INTRODUCTION AND HIGH-BETA STELLARATORS (HBS)

1. General introduction
2. Compressional High-Beta Stallerator
   2.1. Introduction
   2.2. Theory of High-Beta Stellarator
   2.3. Stability
   2.4. Equilibrium
3. Comparison with experiment
   3.1. General
   3.2. Detail of HBS experiments
   3.3. Results on toroidal equilibrium
   3.4. Stability and instability
4. Conclusion and summary

References

Lecture 2.

REVERSED FIELD PINCH (RFP)
1. Introduction
2. Comparison with Tokamak
3. Theoretical considerations
   3.1. Equilibrium
   3.2. Ideal MHD stability
   3.3. Dissipative MHD
   3.4. Non-Ideal MHD effects
        3.4a Microinstabilities
        3.4b Trapped-particle effects
        3.4c Diffusion - particle and energy confinement
4. The Zeta experiment
   4.1. General
   4.2. Conditions for Quiescence
   4.3. Properties of the discharge during quiescence
   4.4. Self Reversal
   4.5. Why does Self Reversal lead to stability in Zeta and not elsewhere ?
   4.6. The energy losses and volt-second consumed during Setting-Up
   4.7. Radiation losses at current up to 900 kA
5. HBTX I Experiment
   5.1. General
   5.2. Classical behaviour
   5.3. Stability - Comparison between theory and Experiment
6. Self Reversal
7. Summary

References

Lecture 3.

PLASMA HEATING IN HIGH-BETA SYSTEMS
1. Introduction
2. Different approaches to heating High-Beta Reactors
3. High-Beta Stellarator heating
   3.1. Conventional θ - Pinch heating
   3.2. Ultra fast Implosion or Piston heating
   3.3. Staged heating
        3.3.1. General
        3.3.2. Simple analytic model
   3.4. Wave heating and Neutral Injection heating

4. Heating in Reversed Field Pinches
   4.1. General
   4.2. Scaling Laws
   4.3. Experiments
References

J.G. LINHART - SOME NOTES ON LINERS 110

1. Introduction
2. Power amplification
3. Propulsion of liners
4. The use of liners fort CTR
References

C. MAISONNIER - PLASMA FOCUS AND THERMONUCLEAR FUSION 131

1. Introduction
2. Mechanism of neutron emission
3. Analysis of a particular shot
4. Energetic consideration and scaling laws
5. Extrapolation to larger devices
6. Conclusion
References

K.A. BRUECKNER - SOME ASPECTS OF COMPRESSION AND HEATING 155

Lecture 1.

ANALYTIC ESTIMATES OF ENERGY PRODUCTION
1. Scaling laws
2. Direct Laser heating of uncompressed spheres
3. Thermal conduction heating of uncompressed spheres
4. Summary of results for uncompressed spheres

Lecture 2.

ANALYTIC ESTIMATES OF ENERGY PRODUCTION
1. Uniform sphere with compression and self-heating
2. Non-uniform compressed sphere with self-heating

Lecture 3.

COMPRESSION
1. Introduction
2. General features of hydrodynamics
3. Compression and fusion yield in a single convergent shock
4. Shock sequences in a plane
5. Shock sequences in spherical geometry

Lecture 4.

PROBLEMS OF IMPLOSION PHYSICS
1. Preheat by fast electrons
2. Asymmetries in compression
3. Induced magnetic fields

L.I. RUDAKOV - SOME REMARKS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF USING HIGH POWER ELECTRON BEAMS FOR THERMONUCLEAR REACTORS 237

1. Introduction
2. Energy deposition
3. Focusing
4. Conclusions
References

TECHNOLOGICAL FEASIBILITY

F.L. RIBE - THE THETA-PINCH TOROIDAL REACTOR 246

Abstract
1. Basic concept of Theta-Pinch systems
2. Principles of operation and major reactor parameters
3. Reactor design and component considerations
4. D-T Burn dynamics
   4.1. The burn cycle
   4.2. The direct-concersion cycle
5. Plasma cooling by a neutral gas layer
6. Energy balance
7. Blanket system
References

R. CARRUTHERS - SOME CONSIDERATIONS OF THE TOROIDAL DIFFUSE PINCH 277

Introduction
1. Magnetic confinement
2. Magnetic fields
3. Magnetic energy density
4. Some structure considerations
5. The plasma current
6. Ohmic heating
7. A practical comparison with a Tokamak design
8. Normal conductors or superconductors ?
9. Circuit voltages
10. Modification to scaling factors
11. Conclusions

T.E. JAMES - ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING PROBLEMS IN PULSED MAGNETICALLY CONFINED REACTORS 297

Abstract
1. Introduction
2. Reactor parameters
   2.1. Theta-Pinch Reactor (TPR)
   2.2. Reverse Field-Pinch Reactor (RFPR)
   2.3. Tokamak Reactor
3. System design aspects
   3.1. I_z circuit (RFPR and Tokamak)
   3.2. Magnetic field energy ratios
   3.3. Direct conversion of plasma energy (TPR)
   3.4. Circulating power fraction
4. Pulsed Power Supplies (PPS)
   4.1. PPS ratings for RFPR and Tokamak
   4.2. Rotating inductive store for TPR
   4.3. Shock heating systems for TPR
5. Eddy current losses
   5.1. Eddy current losses in Blanket regions
   5.2. Eddy current losses in field coils
6. Magnetic forces
   6.1. Forces on field coils
   6.2. Transient forces on Blamket structures
7. Conclusions
References

B. BRANDT - NEUTRAL GAS LAYER FOR HEAT REMOVAL 320

1. Abstract
2. Objective
3. The gas blanket at steady state
4. Pulsed gas blankets
5. Application in the RTPR
6. The pumping requirement
7. OLIPHANT'S results
8. Open questions
9. Appendix
References

A.P. FRAAS - CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF A SERIES OF LASER-FUSION POWER PLANTS OF 100 TO 3000 MW(e) 331

Introduction
1. Boundary conditions
   1.1. Fuel cycle
   1.2. Breeding
   1.3. Blast containment
   1.4. Radiation damage
   1.5. Materials compatibility
   1.6. Heat removal
   1.7. Reactor safety
   1.8. Cost
   1.9. Life and reliability
2. Reference designs
   2.2. Blast containment
   2.3. Flow sheet
   2.4. Plant layout
   2.5. Pellet injection system
3. Blast containment system
   3.1. Blast containment experiments
   3.2. Distribution of the energy deposition
   3.4. Thermal energy transport
   3.5. Blast wave stresses
   3.6. Choice of design parameters
   3.7. Stresses in the pressure vessel
4. Injection port design
   4.1. Splash prevention
   4.2. Activation of structure
   4.3. Coupling to the Laser system
5. Limitation on tritium concentration in the blanket
   5.1. Tritium recovery system
6. Major uncertainties
References

S. FÖRSTER, F.H. BOHN, H. CONRADS, J. DARVAS, B. SACK - "SATURN" A CONCEPTUAL DESIGN OF A LASER FUSION POWER PLANT 364

Introduction
1. Main design data and general assumptions
2. Energy deposition in the reactor
3. Pellet injection
4. Ignition system
5. Blanket design and performance
6. Shields
7. The modules
8. Reactor support structure
9. Renewal of blanket
10. Servicing an repair
11. Tritium balance
12. Safety design
13. Energy balance
14. Economics aspects
15. Summary
References
Tables
1. Principal design data and assumptions
2. Particular design features
3. Discussion of principal design data and design features
4. Energy deposition areas and heat removal
5. Effects on walls exposed to the reaction products
6. Blanket performance characteristics
7. Design data and design features of the power modules
8. Design data and design features of the vacuum modules
9. Tritium balance
10. Energy balance
11. Cost situation survey
Figures
1. "SATURN" Overall design
2. Complete mechanical separation of ignition/pellet-injection system from energy recovery/concersion-system
3. Example for close nesting polyeder design of cavity surface
4. Pellet injection system arrangement
5. Pneumatic pellet injection device
6. Pneumatic pellet injection with laser correction
7. Optical chain arrangement
8. Optical chain characteristics
9. Two alternative blanket solutions
10. The "SATURN" modules
11. "SATURN" servicing and repair areas and safety design
12. Specific costs of steam turbines depending on number of units (total power 1200 MWe, for one unit)
13. Comparison of dimensions of HTGR direct cycle power plant with SATURN power plant

J.P. BABUEL-PEYRISSAC - LECTURE ON THE IMPLOSION EXPERIMENTS AT THE CENTRE D'ETUDES DE LIMEIL. DESCRIPTION OF THE SET-UP OF THE EXPERIMENT AND THE PROBLEM OF THE TARGETS. 415

1. The present state of the studies concerning the implosion by laser light at Limeil
2. Beam delivery
3. Targets problems
4. The cylindrical implosion experiment at Limeil

J. ROBIEUX - HIGH BRIGHTNESS LASERS FOR GENERATING HOT AND DENSE PLASMA 435

Introduction
1. Desired characteristics of lasers
2. Physical principles governing the choice of the amplifying media the most suitable for producing the high laser energy within a short time
   2.1. Neodynium-doped glass laser
   2.2. CO_2-N_2 molecular laser
3. Neodynium-doped glass lasers
   3.1. Overall self-focusing
   3.2. Perturbation self-focusing
   3.3. Optimization of an amplifier taking account of self-focusing phenomena
   3.4. Typical Neodynium-doped glass lasers systems
      3.4.1. Common trunk
         3.4.1.1. Electro-optical master oscillator (P.E.O.)
         3.4.1.2. Pulse shaping
         3.4.1.3. Amplification of the common trunk
      3.4.2. Separation system
      3.4.3. Power amplifying chain
      3.4.4. Increase of chain energy in the nanosecond range
      3.4.5. Use of the chain in the pico-second range
      3.4.6. Pico-second oscillator

Conclusion. Present state and future developments of the Neodynium-doped glass technology

4. CO_2-N_2 lasers
   4.1. Physical properties of CO_2-N_2 lasers at pressures close to atmospheric pressure
      4.1.1. Difficulty of excitation resulting from discharges instability at high pressures
      4.1.2. Typical solution found : Messrs. Dumanchin Farcy's transverse excitation laser
      4.1.3. Statistical properties of electrons
      4.1.4. Transfers between the different energy levels of N_2 and CO_2 and conversion of the vibrational energy to laser energy
      4.1.5. Problems connected with TEA laser delivering and energy pulse of 10^{-9} duration
         4.1.5.1. Masters oscillator
         4.1.5.2. Amplifying chain
         4.1.5.3. High pressure amplifiers
         4.1.5.4. Injection of the pump energy in synchronium with the wave travelling along the propagation axis

Conclusion. Present state and future development of the CO_2-N_2 laser technology

5. Chemical lasers
   5.1. Physical principles
   5.2. Hydrofluoric acid chemical laser
      5.2.1. Production of fluorine atoms by means of an electric discharge
      5.2.2. Production of fluorine atoms by high energy electron bombardment
         - Decomposition of SF_6
         - Decomposition of F_2
   5.3. Ability of the chemical laser to deliver a laser energy within a very short time of the order of a few hundred picoseconds

Conclusion

A.P. FRAAS - TOPPING AND BOTTOMING CYCLES 552

Introduction
1. Special cycles
   1.1. Organic Rankine cycles
   1.2. Bottoming cycles
   1.3. Supercritical CO_2 cycle
   1.4. SO_2 cycle
   1.5. Dissociating gas cycles
   1.6. Binary vapor cycles
   1.7. Mercury vapor topping cycle
   1.8. Potassium vapor topping cycle
   1.9. Cesium vapor cycle
   1.10. Combinations of gas and steam turbine cycles
2. Comparison of major cycles
3. Cycles under active development
   3.1. Gas turbine topping cycle
   3.2. Blade cooling
   3.3. Ceramic blades
   3.4. Potassium vapor cycles
4. Comparison of developmental problems

Bibliography

K.L. KOMPA - HIGH POWER GAS LASERS FOR FUSION EXPERIMENTS : PRESENT AND FUTURE 572

PROBLEMS COMMON TO ALL PULSED REACTORS

G. ROSTAGNI - ENERGY STORAGE AND TRANSFER 594

Abstract
1. Introduction
2. Energy and power requirements
3. Some properties of different forms of energy storage and transfer
   3.1. Electrostatic store
   3.2. Magnetic store
   3.3. Kinetic storage
   3.4. Electromechanical energy conversion
   3.5. Constant magnetic energy systems
   3.6. Other transfer elements
   3.7. Summary of energy storage methods
4. A comparison of the proposed reactor schemes
   4.1. Laser driven reactor
   4.2. Theta pinch reactor
   4.3. RFP Reactor
   4.4. Tokamak pulsed reactor
5. Conclusions
References
Tables
Figures

G. CASINI - THERMOMECHANICAL AND EROSION EFFECTS IN THE FIRST WALL AND BLANKET OF POWER THERMONUCLEAR PULSED REACTORS 625

1. Introduction
2. Timescale of Events
3. Layout of the First Wall and Blanket Configurations
4. Energy Deposition in the Blanket
5. First Wall Surface Effects
6. First Wall and Blanket Thermohydraulics
7. Conclusions
References

W. DÄNNER - PROBLEMS OF TRITIUM PRODUCTION, RADIATION DAMAGE AND NEUTRON ACTIVATION IN BLANKETS OF PULSED FUSION REACTORS 651

Summary
1. Introduction
2. Blanket design features
3. Tritium production
   3.1. Tritium generation and breeding
   3.2. Tritium extraction
   3.3. Tritium economy
4. Radiation damage
   4.1. Radiation damage to structure materials
   4.2. Radiation damage to insulator materials
5. Activation and afterheat
   5.1. Activation of the niobium structure
   5.2. Biological hazard potential
   5.3. Afterheat
6. Conclusions
References

W. KÖPPENDÖRFER - SYSTEM ANALYSIS OF MAGNETICALLY CONFINED PULSED REACTORS 682

1. Introduction
2. Reactor Dimensions and Plasma Parameters
3. Power Balance Considerations of Magnetically Confined Pulsed Reactors
4. Remarks on the Cost Structure of Pulsed Systems
5. Conclusions
References

S. FÖRSTER - SYSTEM ANALYSIS OF INERTIALLY CONFINED REACTORS 696

1. Introduction
2. Ignition system
3. Thermodynamic characteristics
4. Design of reactor and of whole plant
5. Economic aspects
6. Potential of system
7. Conclusions
References

Tables
1. Outline of consequences of main parameters choice for the ignition system
2. Design characteristics by using helium as reactor coolant
3. Overall design objectives
4. Survey of the design approach of the reactor and of the whole plant
5. Background questions for evaluation of plant costs
6. Background questions for the evaluation of running costs
7. Problem identification for evaluation of development expenses

Figures
1. System analysis background
2. Energy flows in a laser driven fusion reactor and plant net efficiency formula
3. Modular reactor design scheme (proposed for SATURN design)

COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF REACTORS

M. SILVESTRI - THE ENERGY GROWTH : AN ASSESSMENT 725

Abstract
1. Introduction
2. Italy's energy supply and production
3. USA energy supply and production
4. Comparison between EEC countries and Comecon in 1972
5. Worl data
6. Ford Foundation's Energy Policy Project
7. Conclusion
References

R. HANCOX - CRITERIA AND METHODS FOR THE COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVE REACTORS 733

1. Introduction
2. Possible criteria
   2.1. Physical feasibility
   2.2. Technological feasibility
   2.3. Operational acceptability
   2.4. Eventual use
3. Methods of comparison
   3.1. Parametric studies
   3.2. Conceptual Reactor Design Studies
   3.3. System studies
   3.4. Cost-benefit analysis
4. Conclusion

R. HANCOX - EVALUATION OF TIMESCALE AND EFFORT 747

1. Introduction
2. Intermediate stages
3. Alternative systems
4. Programm choices
5. Manpower and costs
6. Conclusion

List of Lectures and Members of the School Committee 756