



# La Fusione a confinamento magnetico

## The ITER Project

Rossella Rotella, ITER Organization - Tritium Breeding Blankets Project Leader






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

## FUSION IN THE UNIVERSE

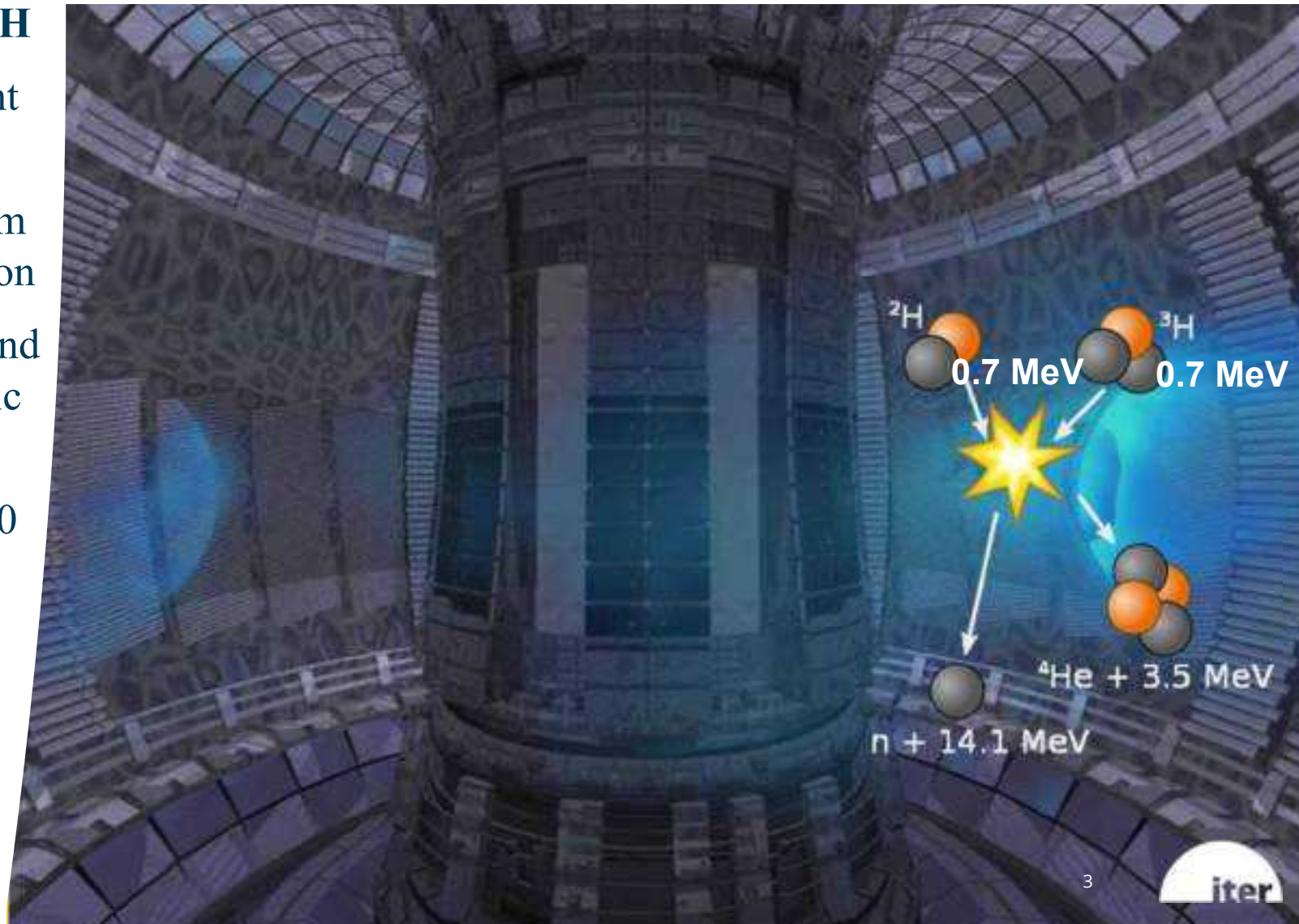
- Solar power
- Source of light, heat, and life on earth
- Produced by gravitational force



# FUSION ON EARTH

## Magnetic confinement fusion

- Deuterium + tritium  
=> helium + neutron
- Precisely shaped and controlled magnetic field
- Temperature: ~ 150 million C
- A burning plasma



## HOW DOES IT WORK?

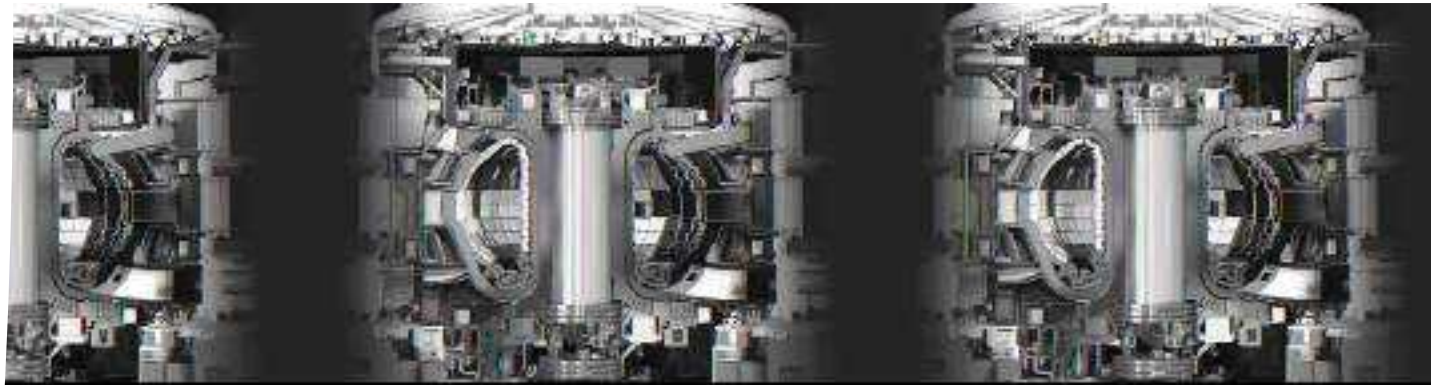
Inject DT gas

Inject electric current to  
convert the gas to plasma

Inject electromagnetic  
waves

Inject high-energy neutral  
particles

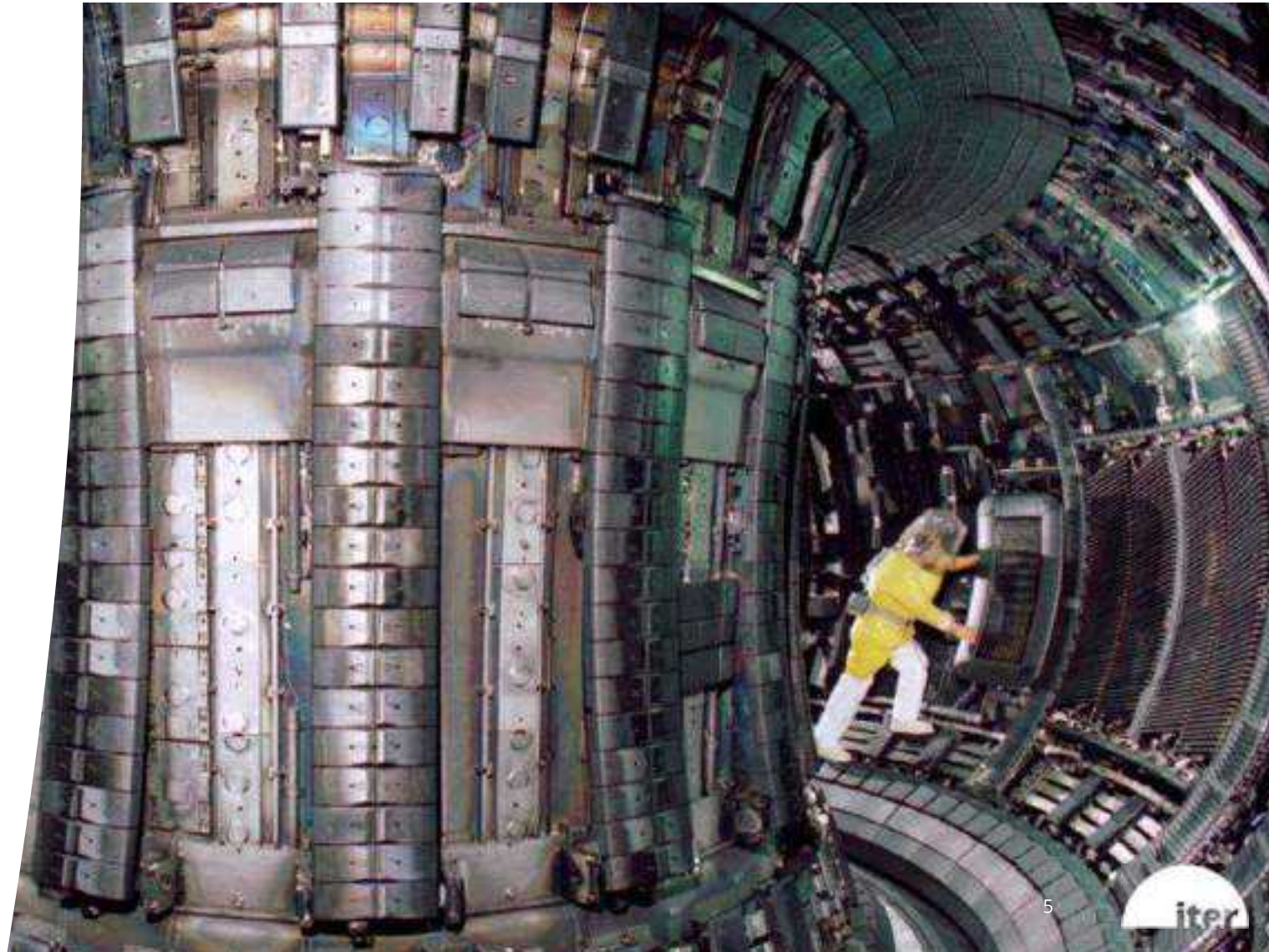
Combine these techniques  
to reach 150-million  
degrees





## 60 YEARS OF PROGRESS

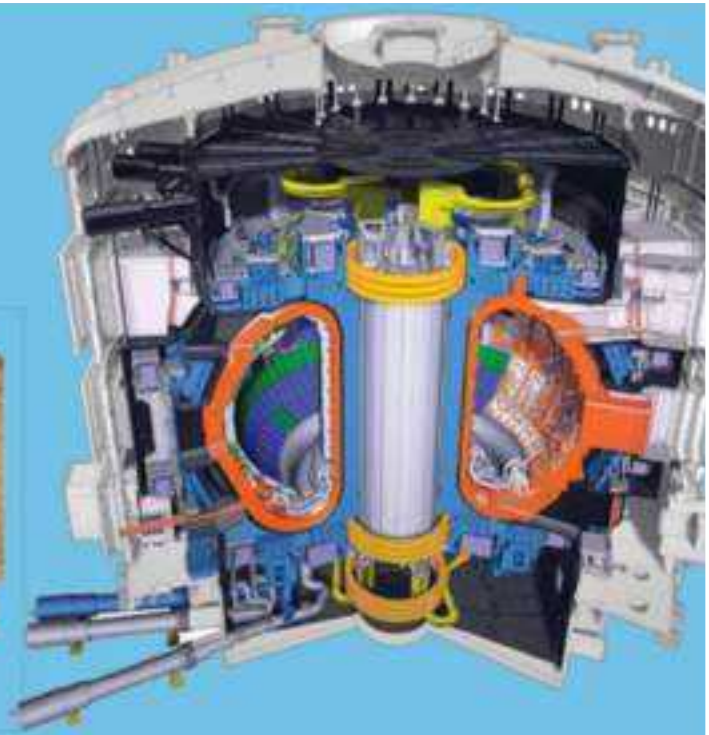
JET (Joint European  
Torus), Culham, United  
Kingdom.



# SIZE MATTERS

Ratio of output power over input heating power depends on:

- Magnetic field
- Plasma density
- Plasma volume



Tore Supra (CEA-Euratom)

$V_{\text{plasma}}$	25 m <sup>3</sup>
$P_{\text{fusion}}$	~0
$P_{\text{heating}}$	~15 MW
$T_{\text{plasma}}$	~400 s
$I_{\text{plasma}}$	~1.7 MA

JET (Europe)

$V_{\text{plasma}}$	80 m <sup>3</sup>
$P_{\text{fusion}}$	~16 MW
$P_{\text{heating}}$	~23 MW
$T_{\text{plasma}}$	~30 s
$I_{\text{plasma}}$	~5-7 MA

ITER (35 countries)

$V_{\text{plasma}}$	830 m <sup>3</sup>
$P_{\text{fusion}}$	~500 MW
$P_{\text{heating}}$	~50 MW
$T_{\text{plasma}}$	>400 s
$I_{\text{plasma}}$	~15 MA





# ITER, from the idea to the reality

November 1985



November 2006



August 2010



Today





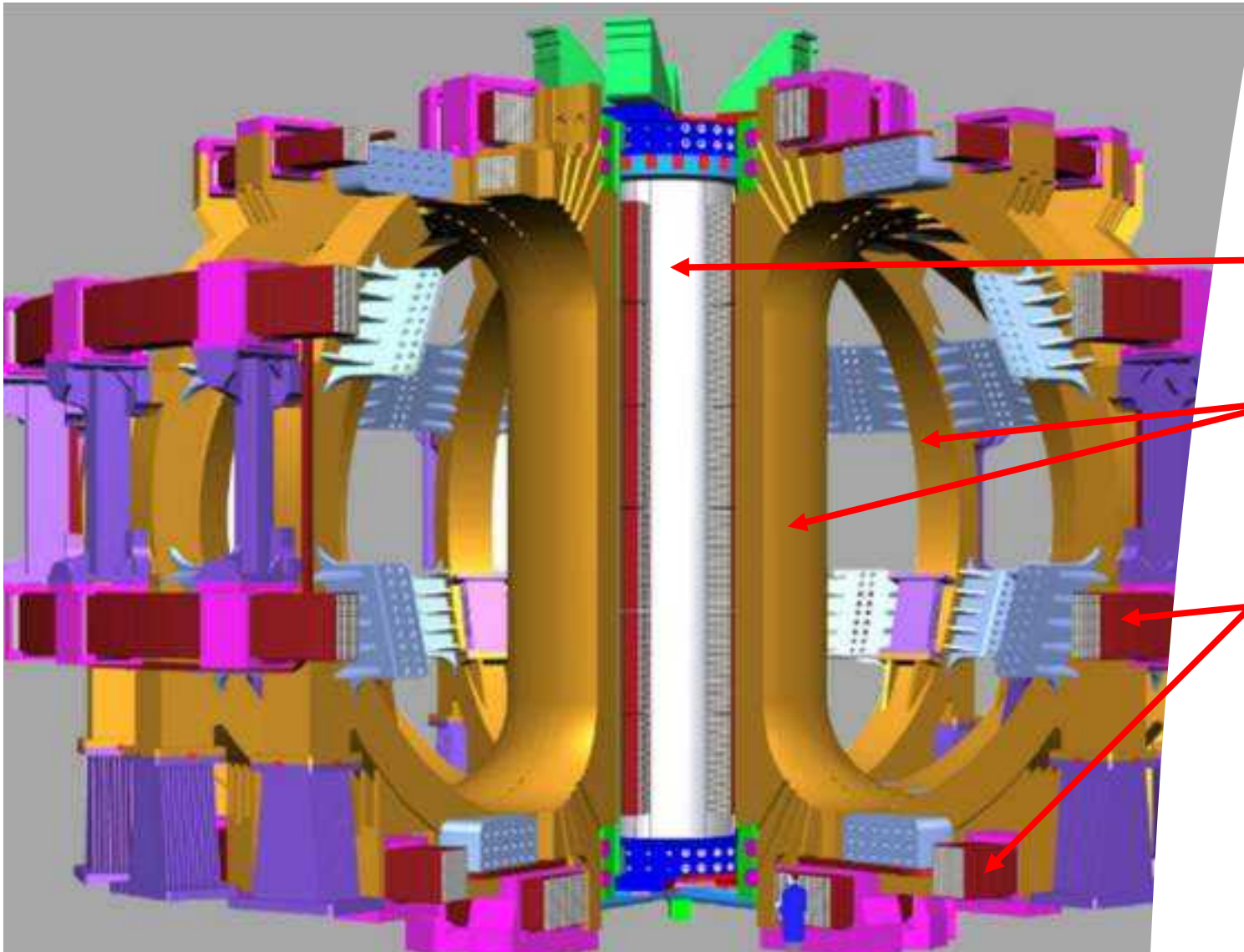
## GENERATIONAL CHALLENGES

- International collaboration
- Members contribute largely in-kind
- Europe as Host

## INTEGRATED PROJECT

- Europe, as host, contributes ~ 45%
- Non-EU members contribute ~ 9% each



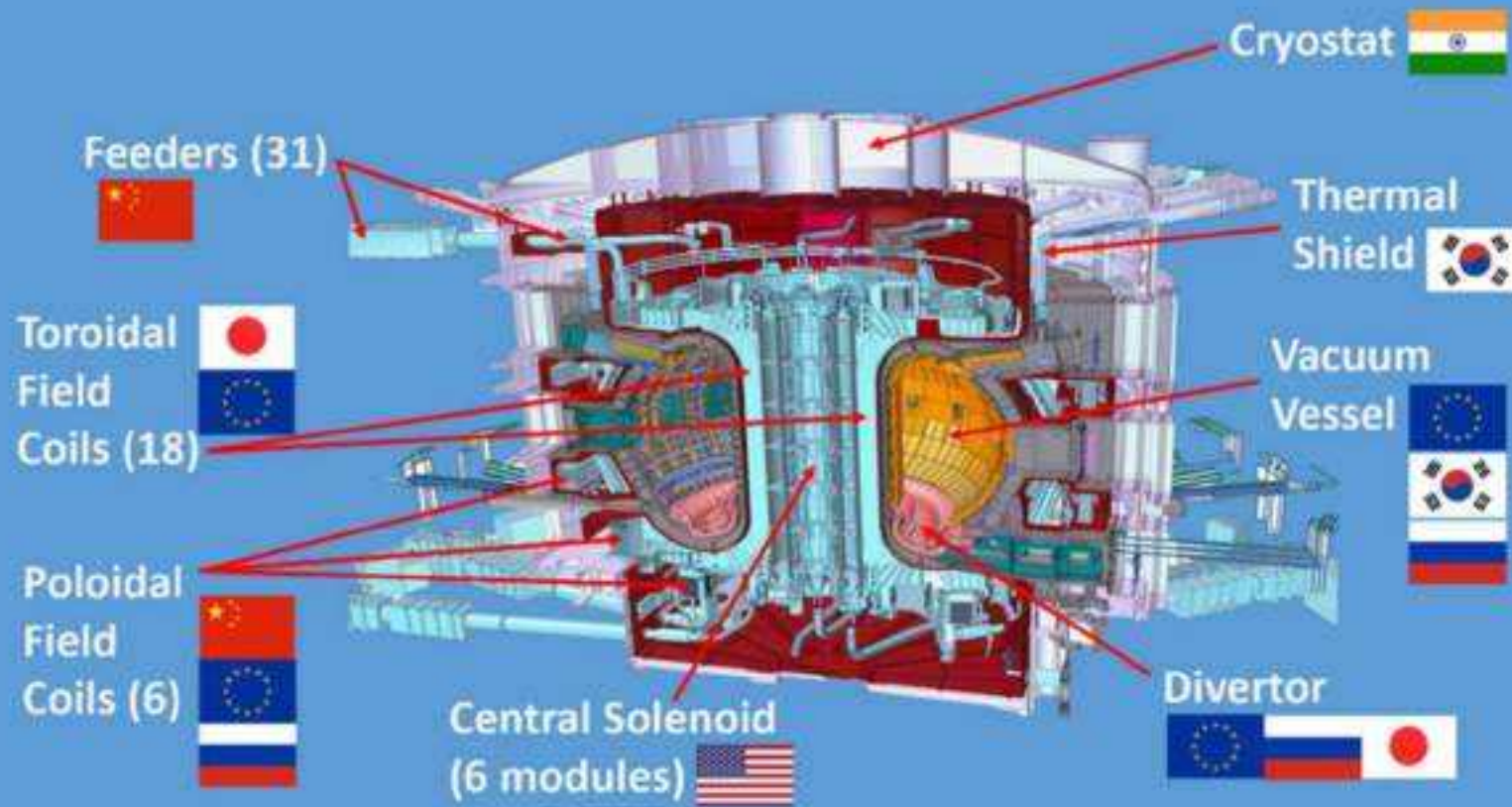


## MAGNETIC CHAMBER

1 central solenoid 

18 toroidal field magnets  

6 poloidal field magnets   



## WHO MANUFACTURES WHAT?

The ITER Tokamak is comprised of more than 1 million components.





**THE ITER WORKSITE**







## SOME TECHNOLOGICAL CHALLENGES

- Materials resistant to extreme conditions
- Heat exhaust management in the divertor region
- Remote handling for maintenance
- Tritium fuel cycle and breeding tritium at scale
- Heat removal for electricity generation





## MAGNET MANUFACTURING AND DELIVERY

Poloidal field coils delivered

Toroidal field coils (18 + 1  
spare) delivered







## CENTRAL SOLENOID

Four central solenoid modules delivered and stacked.

All seven modules planned to be delivered by Fall 2025.







## ASSEMBLING THE MACHINE

Cryostat Base installation (1350 t), traversing the assembly hall.

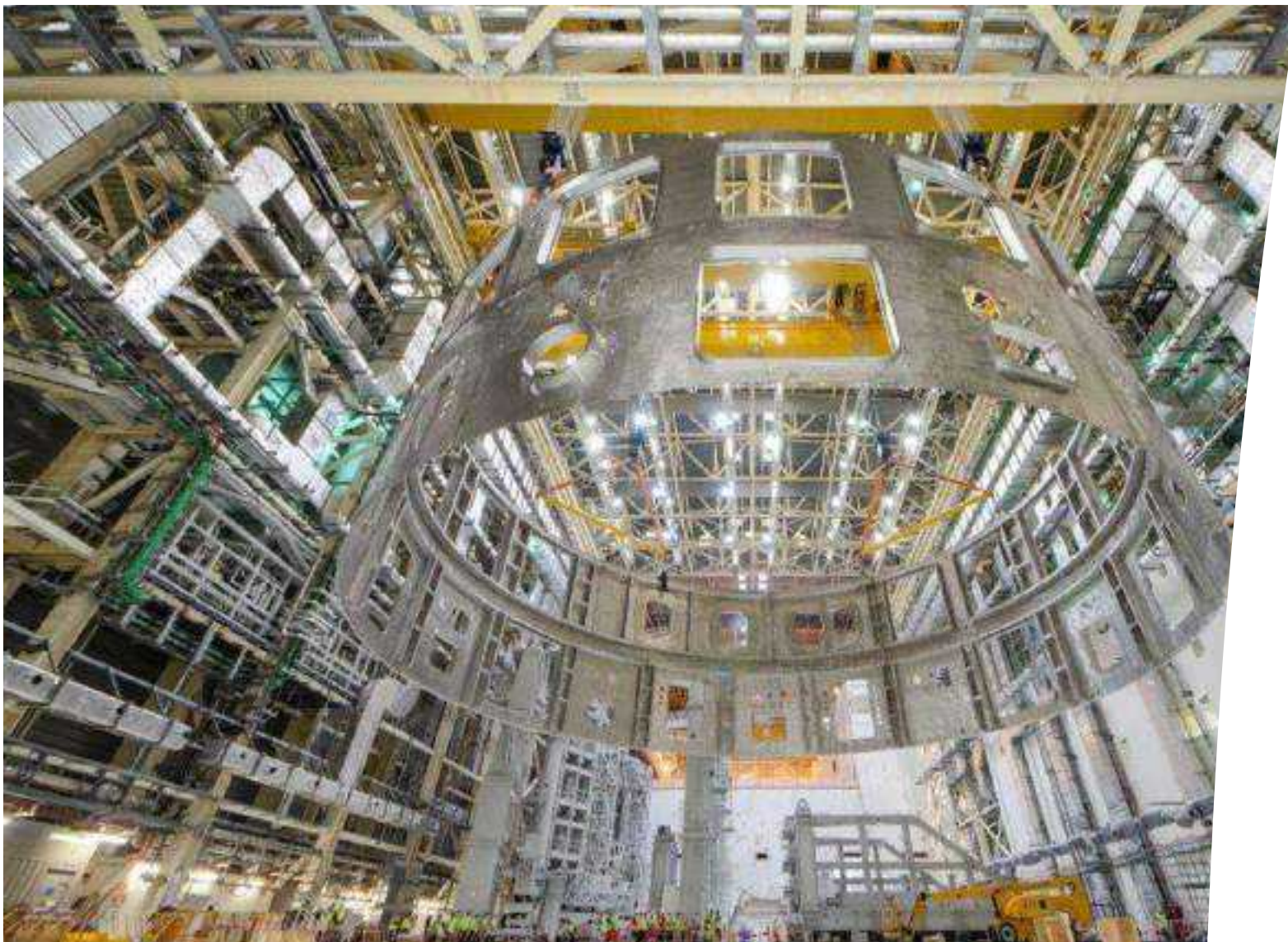


## ASSEMBLING THE MACHINE

The cryostat base, 30 metres  
in diameter, positioned







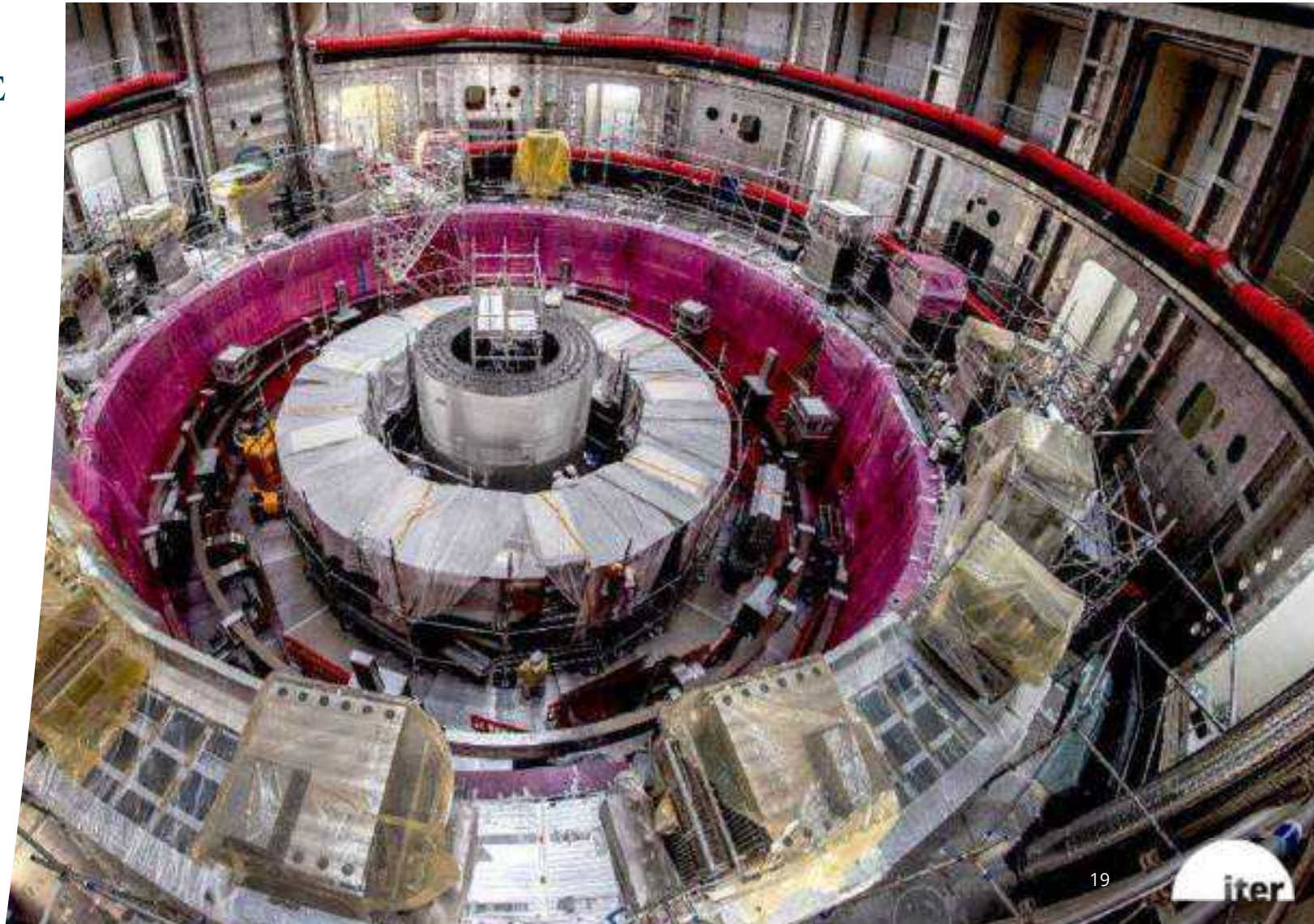
## ASSEMBLING THE MACHINE

Cryostat lower cylinder installation



## ASSEMBLING THE MACHINE

Poloidal field coil #6  
installation





## ASSEMBLING THE MACHINE

Poloidal field coil #5  
installation







## VACUUM VESSEL

Europe delivered its first vacuum vessel sector, and the second is in shipment.

Korea delivered its fourth (and final) sector in November 2024.



*EU sector arrival at ITER, 25 Oct 2024*



*Korean sector arrival at ITER, 8 Nov 2024*





## VACUUM VESSEL

10 April 2025





## VACUUM VESSEL

10 April 2025



# VACUUM VESSEL

10 April 2025







## PLANT SUPPORT SYSTEMS

The steady-state electrical network



The pulsed-power supply network







## PLANT SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Heat Rejection System capable of removing  $\sim 1.2$  gigawatts of heat





## PLANT SUPPORT SYSTEMS

The cryogenics plant equipment installation is complete and in commissioning phase.







## PLANT SUPPORT SYSTEMS

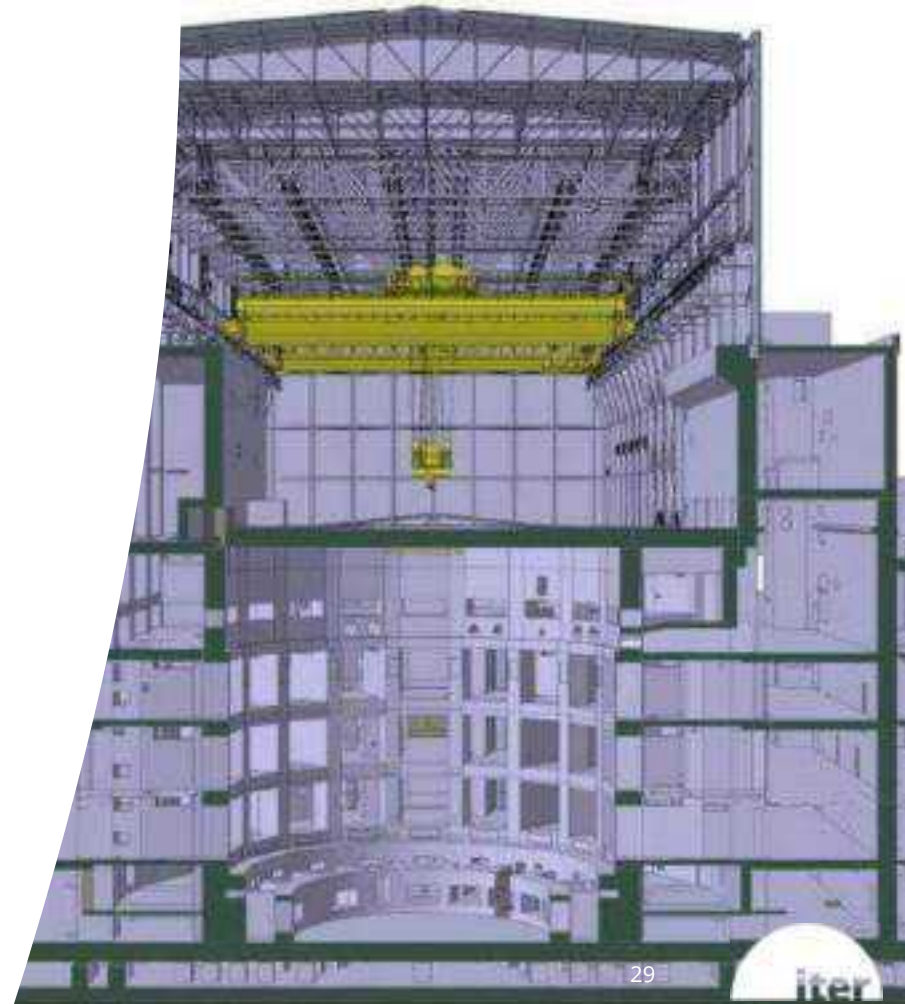
Control Building construction is moving to operation



## PROJECT BASELINE

**Deliver substantive research as rapidly as possible**

- Start of Research Operations in **2034**
- Start of DT-1 Operation in **2039**





## GLOBAL FUSION R&D: A SHARED GOAL

90+ *PUBLIC & PRIVATE PROJECTS*

**National Ignition Facility, USA:**  
*Inertial confinement*



**Wendelstein 7-X, Germany:**  
*Stellarator*

**Commonwealth Fusion, SPARC, USA:**  
*Smaller tokamak*



**Tokamak Energy, UK:**  
*Spherical tokamak*



## INNOVATION AND SPIN-OFFS FROM ITER

### ADVANCING MEDICINE, MANUFACTURING, AND MORE

**Superconductor magnet advances →**  
*Enhanced mapping of the human brain*



**Explosive forming →**  
*High-strength components such as aircraft*



**Complex aluminum structures →**  
*Enhanced electric train bodies*



**High-precision diagnostics →**  
*Enhancements for geothermal energy, laser welding, cancer treatment, etc.*





*Preparing to power the future*

