

I agree with many of the sentiments put forth by my IFE colleagues...

- Community collaboration to create IFE program
- Competition between concepts
- Integrated approaches
- Phase I: \$200 M/year x 5 years is appropriate level
- Program pace/down select given by:
 - technical progress
 - credible potential for an attractive reactor

The need for a (n Inertial) Fusion Engineering Test Facility

John D. Sethian Naval Research Laboratory Fusion Power Associates Meeting December 3, 2010 11 11

Four light bulbs lit by the first electricity generated by a fission reactor (EBR-1 at INL in 1951)

Basic Premise: The path to fusion energy should have an Engineering Test Facility

• Allow a potential investor to confidently evaluate the practicality of fusion energy

 Provide a research vehicle to address optimization, integration, and sustained operation in a nuclear fusion environment

Fusion is a way to make electricity.. There are already many ways to make electricity!









To be "taken seriously," fusion must have some meaningful advantages over existing, *and future*, energy sources

- Cost to Develop
- Cost to Build
- Cost to License
- Cost to Operate
- Cost to Decommission
- Environmental considerations
- Safety

Examples:

- Availability
- Reliability
- Non-proliferation

An Engineering Test Facility is needed so a potential investor* can confidently evaluate these advantages

Show technologies that credibly lead to attractive: <u>Power Plant Issues</u>

- Maintenance, Availability, and Reliability
- Costs of all kinds
- Safety, environment, licensing

Fusion Issues

- Performance (gain)
- Required precision and integration
- Breeding, Refueling and Power Handling

*Investor could be Government, Industry or both

The Engineering Test Facility should also be a research tool.

- Optimize target performance
- Develop nuclear resistant materials and structures



Neutrons emitted by point source

Chamber wall, far away, has long life (2 dpa/yr)

Samples and structures close in get prototypical neutron exposures (up to 50 dpa/yr, 21 liter volume)

- Address integration issues
- Take care of everything else that comes up

Where the Engineering Test Facility fits in the path to develop fusion energy

Stage I : Develop full size components

- Laser module (e.g. 17 kJ, 5 Hz KrF beamline)
- Target fabrication/injection/tracking
- Chamber, optics technologies
- Refine target physics
- Power plant/FTF design

Stage II 100 MW Engineering Test Facility (ETF)

- Demo physics / technologies for a power plant
 - ηG: 7 10 , G: 100 140
- Tritium breeding, power handling
- Develop/ validate fusion materials
- Operating: ~2025

Stage III Prototype Power plant(s)

- Electricity to the grid
- Transitioned to private industry

Single 5 Hz FTF beamline engages injected targets Some functional requirements for the Engineering Test Facility

- Performance (ηG and G)
- Breeding

• The keys to economical availability and reliability

Power Flow in a Fusion Reactor



Electrical Power to Grid = P/ η ((1/f) -1)) f = 1/ $\epsilon \eta \beta G$ = Recirculating Power Fraction

Lower cost and higher performance favors lower recirculating power fraction (f = $1/\epsilon\eta\beta G$)



1) More electrical power outputHigher gain (G):2) Smaller (lower cost) driver3) Trumps driver efficiency





EXAMPLE: New Direct Drive Designs predict enough gain for energy:



The need to breed



The two keys to *economically attractive* Availability and Reliability are Simplicity and Durability



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