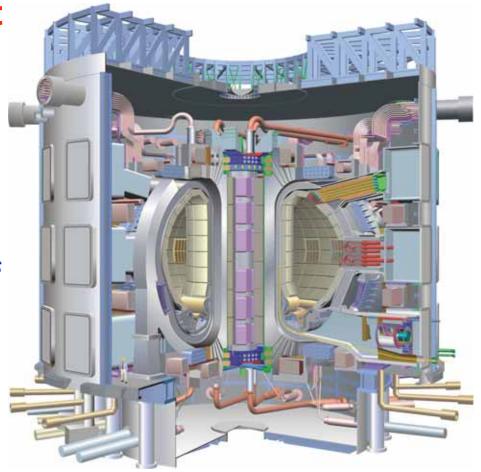
Overview of ITER Project Activities in the U.S.

&

ITER Institutional Issues

Enabling burning plasma studies
by
US Contributions to ITER



Ned Sauthoff
OFES Budget Planning Meeting
March 15, 2005

Outline

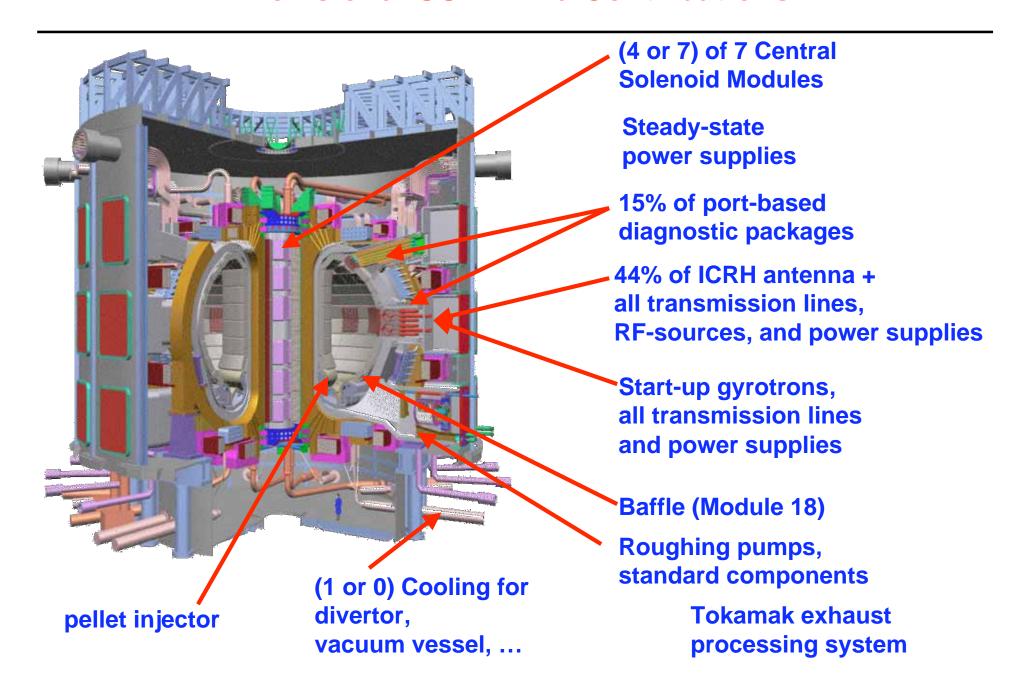
→ The Evolution from ~\$500M to \$1.122B

- A range of budget scenarios
 - "Presidential Request"
 - "Intermediate Analysis"
 - "Community Request"

The Evolution from ~\$500M to \$1.122B

- The "\$500M perception" was related to the ITER Value from the 2001 ITER Final Design Report
- The \$1.122B in the President's Budget Request was based on cost-estimates for the full scope related to US contributions
- In-kind contributions (R&D, design, fabrication, oversight, and delivery with contingency and escalation)
 - Cash to the ITER Organization for common expenses
 - Staff for the ITER Organization at expected US rates

Provisional US In-kind Contributions



Evolution of the ITER cost from \$500M to \$1.122B: Sum of all components (\$M)

Whereas the FDR cost focused on fabrication, cash and secondees, the US estimate included all US costs:

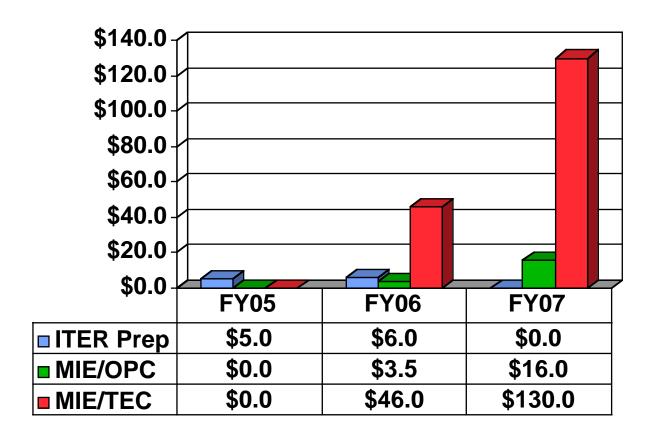
	2001 FDR	Basis for US
	(\$M '02)	Request (\$M
		'05)
R&D and design		\$75
Industrial Fab	\$388	\$473
Procurement Follow		\$36
Procurement administration		\$30
Assembly, installation, other		\$14
Adjustment for progress since 12/03		-\$18
Cash (to bring total value to 302.07kIUA)	\$46	\$46
Secondees - professionals (180 ppy)	\$39	\$72
Secondees - support (276 spy)	\$30	\$30
Project office		\$36
Contingency		\$132
Escalation		\$197
TOTAL	\$503	\$1,122

Outline

The Evolution from ~\$500M to \$1.122B

- A range of budget scenarios
- ----- "Presidential Request"
 - "Intermediate Analysis"
 - "Community Request"

The President's Budget (\$M)



- ITER Prep: Operating funds to prepare for the US ITER project
- MIE/OPC: "Other Project Costs"
 - Operating funds to cover Research
- MIE/TEC: "Total Estimated Cost"
 - Equipment funds for Design, Fabrication, and Delivery

The President's Budget Request is based on an optimistic schedule of international agreement

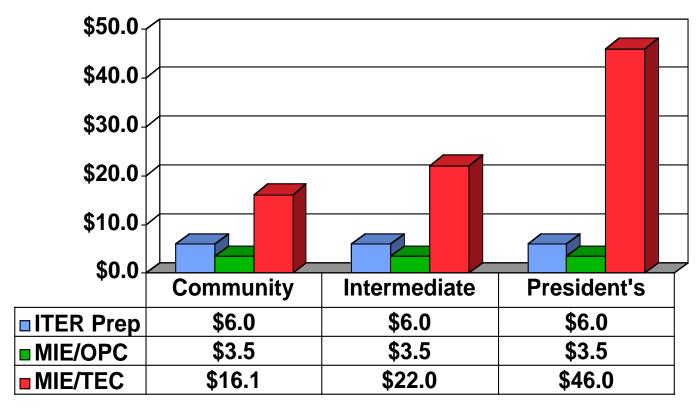
- If the ITER site decision were early and senior-management engagement were quick, then procurement of some long-lead components/materials could be compatible with FY06.
 Consider the following scenario:
 - April 2005: Site decision in April 2005, along with a path to DG selection
 - July 2005: DG and some DDGs begin working with the International Team and parties provide staff to address technical issues and work toward decisions
 - October 1, 2005: Parties initial International Agreement, which is provided for second Circular 175 and to Congress for review
 - February 2006: 120-day Congressional review of the International Agreement completed
 - May 2006: Technical reviews of ITER, leading to specifications for long-lead procurements
 - June 2006: US receives proposed procurement agreements for long-lead procurements from the ITER team
 - July 2006: US initiates procurement of long-lead materials, such as superconducting strand
- However... If the site decision and/or senior management engagement were delayed, construction scope would slip beyond FY06; BUT R&D and design activity would still be needed in FY06

FY06 priorities

To prepare for ITER procurements:

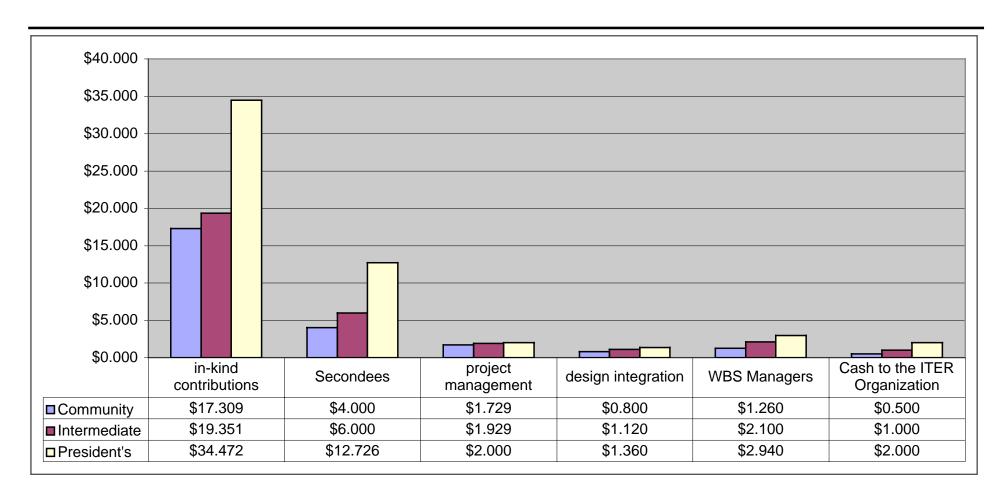
- Need to perform manufacturing R&D especially on conductor for superconducting magnet.
- Need to perform final design specifications for U.S. procurements.
- Need to prepare procurement packages for bid.
- Need to contribute team members to international ITER Organization to coordinate R&D and design and to oversee procurement preparations.
- To initiate procurements of long-lead-time components
 IFF the international project has finalized the specifications
 AND other parties are positioned to engage in the critical-path activity
 AND the associated budget does not damage the US program

Uncertainty in the international schedule motivates consideration of a range of FY06 ITER budgets (\$M)



- "ITER Prep" supports preparation early in FY06 (same in all cases)
- "MIE/OPC" supports Research for the last third of FY06, sustaining level "VLT-staff" support of ITER (same in all cases)
- "MIE/TEC" supports more intensive design, prototyping, and procurement of long-lead materials (only in "President's") aiming at readiness to start construction in 2007

Representative distributions and evolutions (\$M)



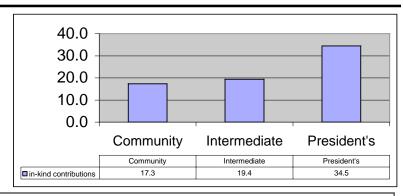
- Largest budgets and increases are in-kind contributions and secondees
- President's Request enables procurements of long-lead materials and greater US staff-participation in the ITER Organization

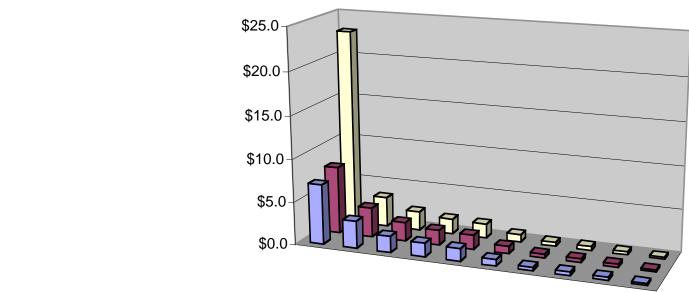
Overviews in each cost category

- in-kind contributions
- secondees
- project management
- design integration
- WBS Managers
- cash to the ITER Organization

in-kind contributions (\$M)

- FY06 in-kind-contribution work focuses on preparations for fabrication of US components
- The President's budget permits start of procurement of long-lead materials





	magnet	blanket/ shield/ PFC	diagnostics	ECH	ICH	Tritium	cooling water	steady state power	vacuum/ fueling	safety
■ Community	\$7.0	\$3.2	\$1.9	\$1.6	\$1.5	\$0.8	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.4	\$0.2
■ Intermediate	\$7.9	\$3.5	\$2.2	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$0.9	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.2
□ President's	\$23.0	\$3.5	\$2.2	\$1.8	\$1.7	\$0.9	\$0.5	\$0.5	\$0.4	\$0.2

Overview of Central Solenoid

Max. B: 13.0 T (IM)

Max. I: 45.0 kA (EOB)

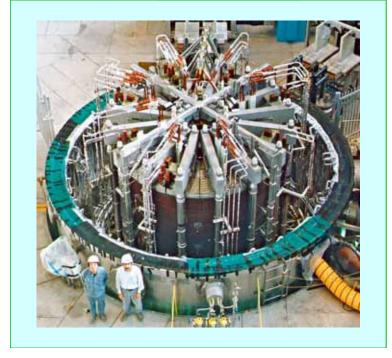
• Nb₃Sn CICC,

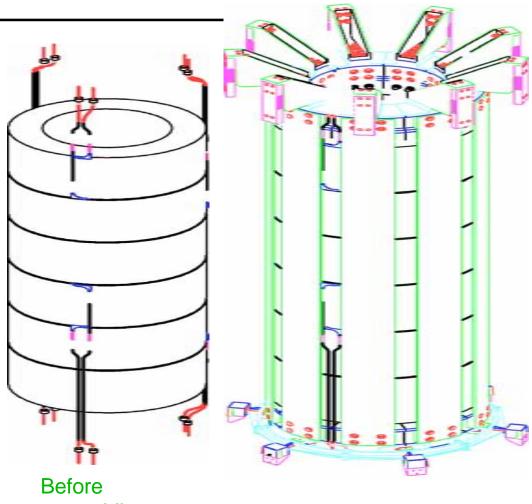
Conduit: JK2LB

6 independent modules

• 9 tie-plates (SS316LN)

Each <u>Module</u> is slightly larger than the complete <u>CS Model Coil</u>

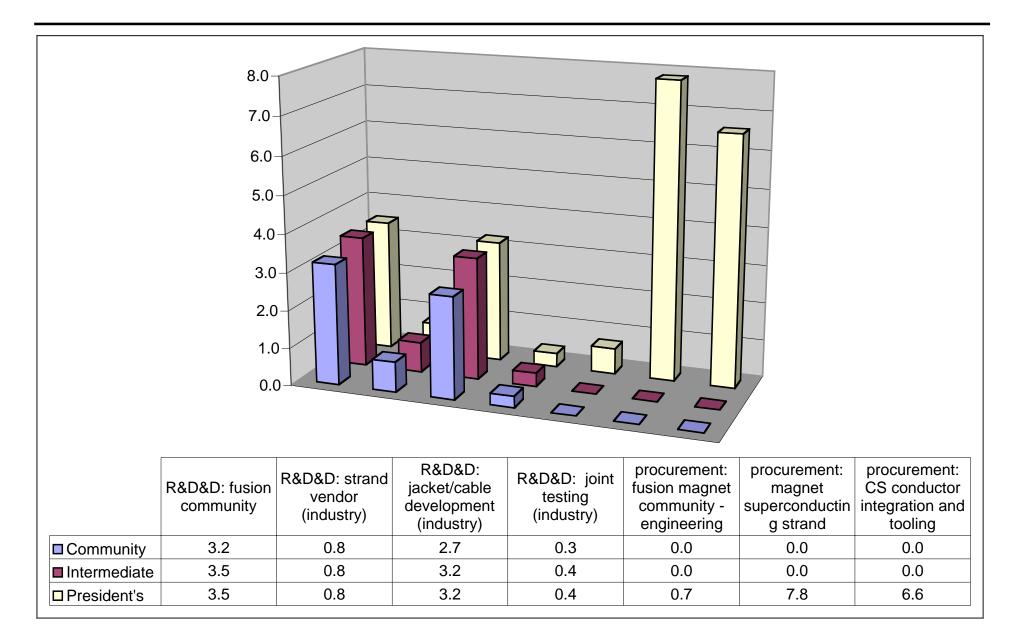




Before assembling structure

After installation in Tokamak

Magnet Scenarios (\$M)



Qualification of industrial suppliers of Nb₃Sn strands with increased value of J_c

FY04

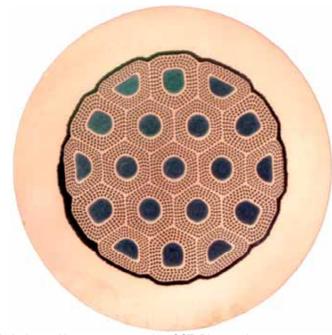
ordered 100kg lots of strand from 3 vendors at 1000 A/mm^2

FY05

 Test the 100kg lots (including contracts with NIST and UWisconsin)

FY06

- Procure somewhat higher quantity strand from successful vendors with processes extrapolable to production quantities and lower cost/kg
- Test the larger quantity prototypes to enable qualification of strand vendors



Typical strand layout as proposed by OST. Diameter is ~0.8 mm.

Conductor Performance and Design Criteria

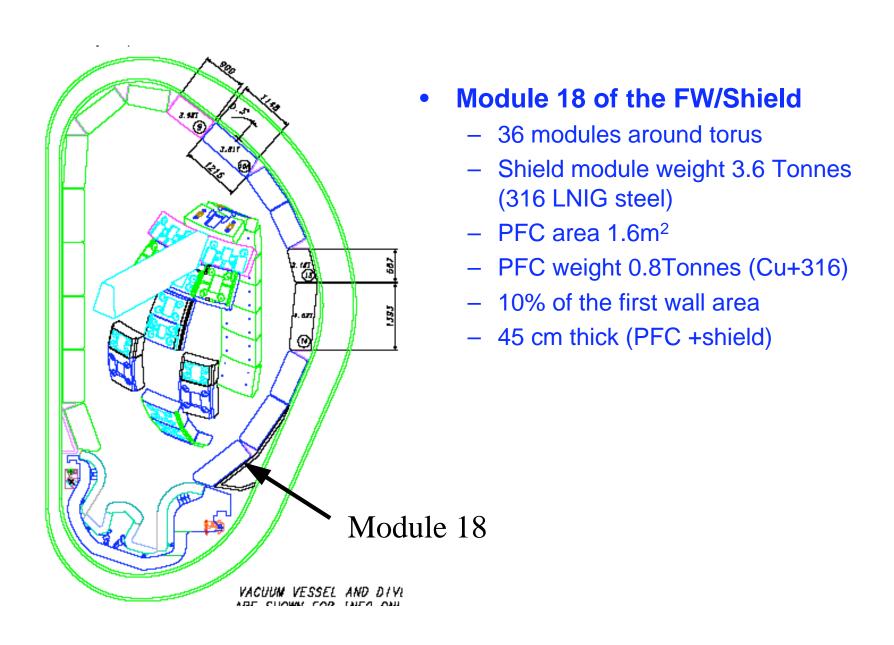
- Test transverse load effects on the conductor
- Test and seek understanding of degradation of performance, to form the basis for design criteria



Additional Magnet activities in FY06+

- Jacket extrusions
- Butt Joint Test before and after Applied Tensile Strain
- Cable development
- Cable-In-Conduit-Conductor bending and forming
- High temperature process development and QA
- Insulation and vacuum impregnation process development and test
- Procurement of 8 tons of strand (industrial -- only in President's scenario)
- CS conductor integration line and tool development (industrial -- only in President's scenario)

ITER FW/Shield Design



FY06 First Wall and Shield/Blanket activities

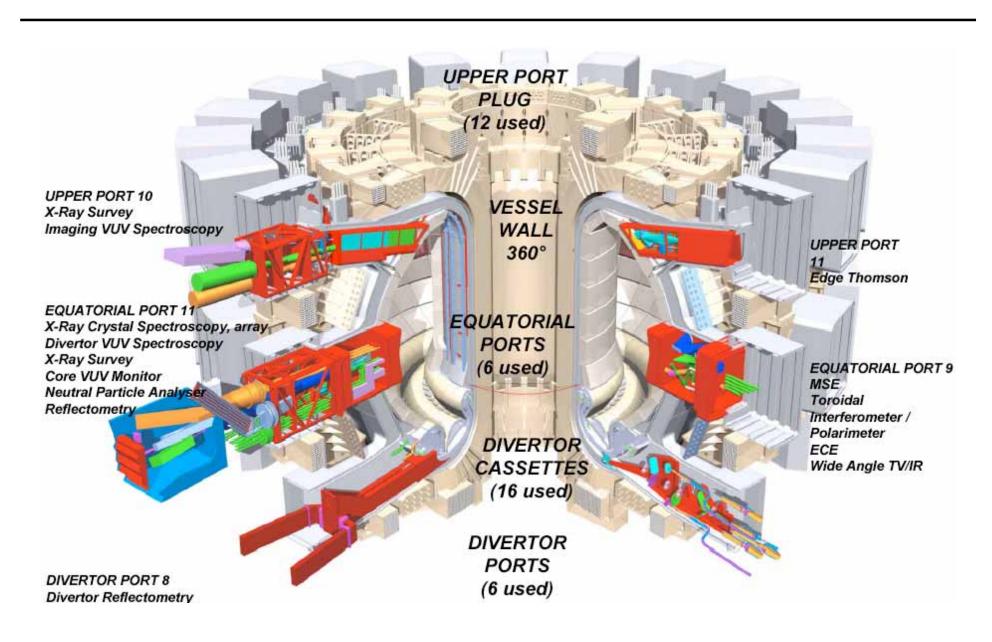
Shield

- Design of Module 18, including electromagnetic analysis of disruption loads and thermohydraulics
- Improve shield block fabrication to reduce cost

First Wall activities

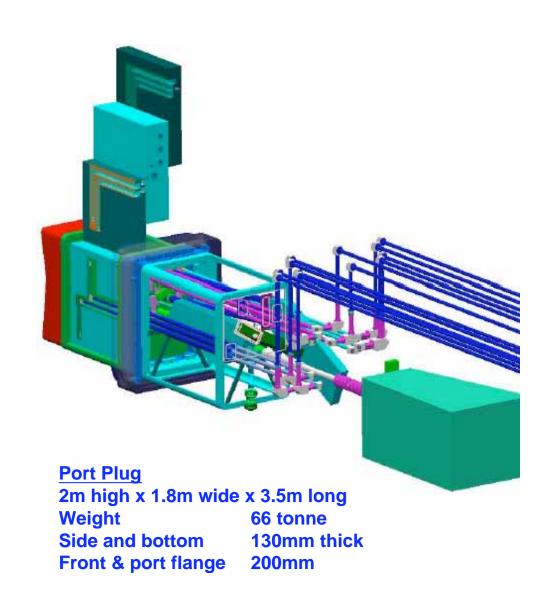
- Development of FW design that wraps around curves of Module 18
- Development of FW fabrication methods (casting, welding, ...) to reduce cost
- Development and qualification of the FW panel fabrication methods (Beryllium-Copper-StainlessSteel, ...) and to establish the NDT method for the FW panel.
- Preliminary design ~12/06
 Manufacturing specifications and QA/QC procedures ~9/07

ITER diagnostics landscape

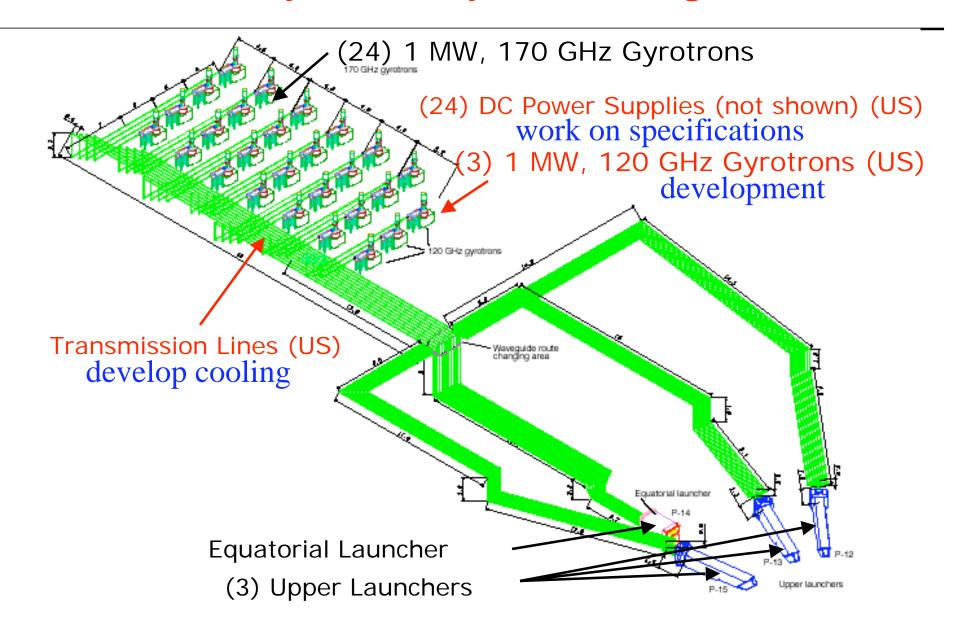


Diagnostics Activities

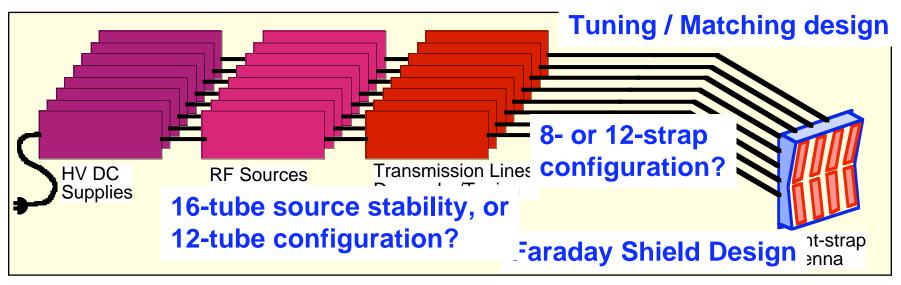
- Participate in the Port Plug Engineering Task Force to determine the guiding principles for the design and engineering of the diagnostic ports.
- Support the ITER IT in the writing of procurement specifications for diagnostic port-based procurement packages.
- Design Diagnostic Instruments



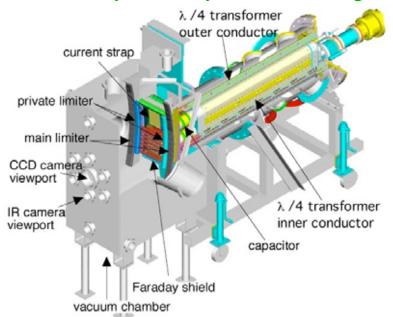
Electron Cyclotron System Configuration

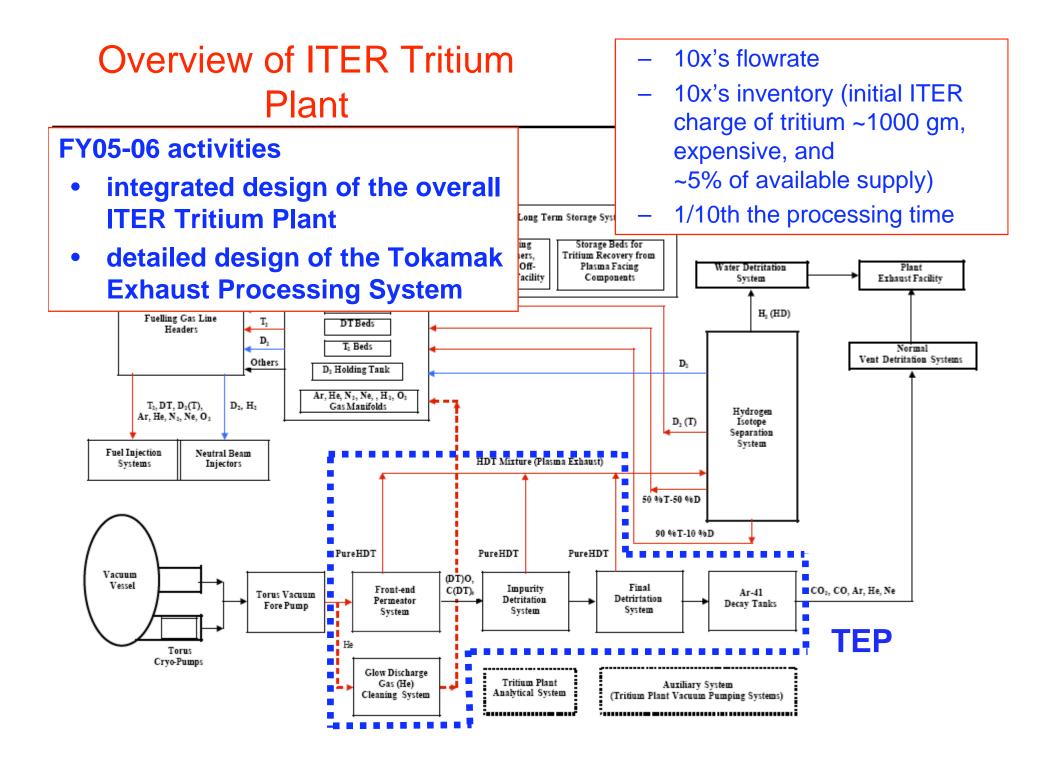


Overview of the ITER IC system



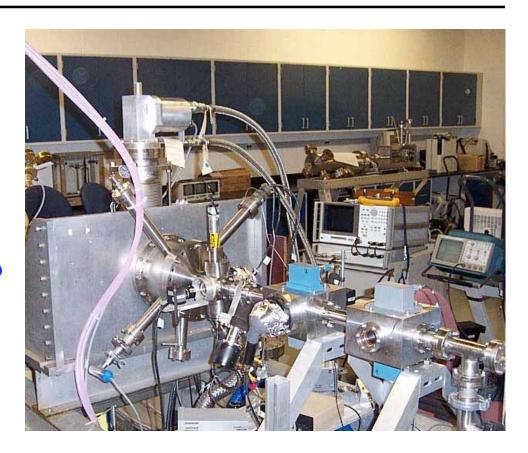
ITER ion cyclotron system block diagram





Pellet Injection and Pumping Activities

- No R&D for the pumping system
- R&D needed for the pellet injector
 - ITER class screw extruder mockup
- Detailed design of pellet injection system

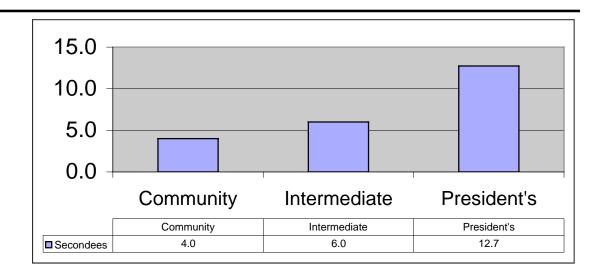


Safety

- Dust Characterization, Mobilization and Transport
- Magnet safety
- Safety Code Support

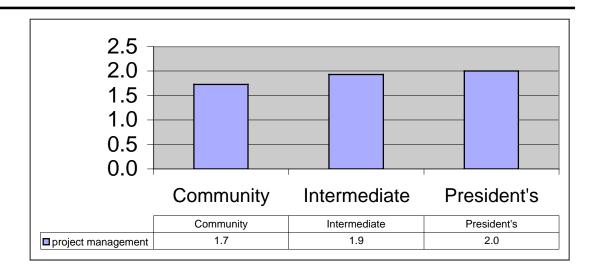
secondees

- The US is responsible for providing 10% of the 2001 FDR's staff:
 - 180 professional years
 - 276 support years



- Averaged over 8 years, that would be:
 - ~23 professional persons
 - ~35 support persons
- At \$400k/professional-year (based on US EDA experience) and \$108k/support-year (2001 FDR rate), that comes to ~\$12.7M/year
 - President's budget would afford the steady-state level of staff for the full year
 - Intermediate and Community budgets would afford 47% and 31% of the steadystate level, consistent with ramp-up

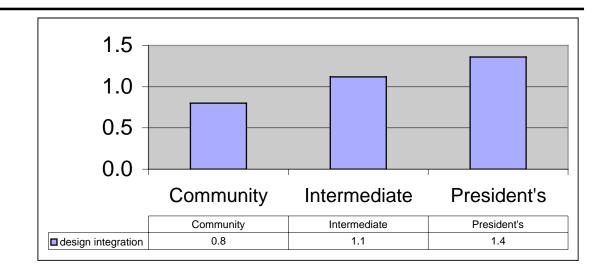
project management



Supports

- Full time: project manager
- Part-time:
 - project planning/control manager
 - project engineering manager
 - chief scientist
 - chief technologist
 - project control/cost-schedule support team

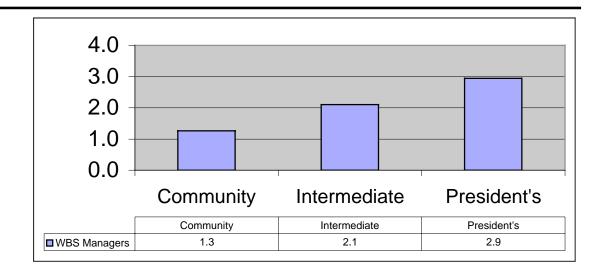
design integration



Supports

- Design integration manager
- Tools and services for US access to ITER drawings and documents
- CAD standards and tools
- Neutronics services, including tool for neutronics interface to CAD
- Thermohaudrualics services
- Electromagnetic-loads analysis services
- Materials

WBS Managers

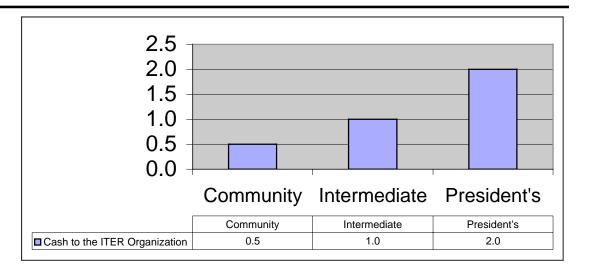


• Supports:

- President's Request: ~8.3 FTE team leaders
- Intermediate: ~ 6 FTE team leaders
- Community: ~ 3.7 FTE team leaders

cash to the ITER Organization

 To fulfill its 10% share of 3020.7klUA for in-kind and cash contributions, the US should provide ~\$45M ('02) to the ITER Organization



- Spread over 8 years, this would average ~\$5.5M/year
- The scenarios provide the following percentages of that level:

President's: 36%

Intermediate: 17%

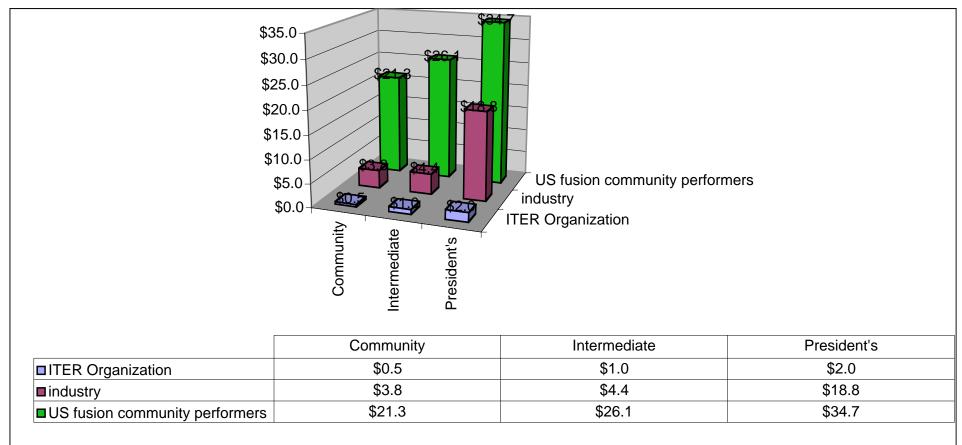
Community: 9%

U.S. Critical Decision schedule (from revised Mission Need, February 2005)

CD-0 Approve Mission Need	2nd Q FY 2005
CD-1 Approve Alternate Selection and Cost Range	2nd or 3rd Q FY 2005
CD-2 Approve Performance Baseline	1st or 2nd Q FY 2006
CD-3a Approve Start of Fabrication (long lead components)	3rd or 4th Q FY 2006
CD-3b Approve Start of Fabrication (remaining components)	TBD [~FY07]
CD-4 Approve Start of Operations*	4th Q FY 2013

^{*}Note: should be considered for change to "Project Completion"

Institutional: Distributions among performers: US fusion community, industry, and ITER Org (\$M)



- Fusion community performers (including secondees) receive the majority of the resources in all 3 FY06 cases (\$21M, \$26M, and \$35M)
- Industry receives a major fraction only in "President's case"
- Cash for the ITER Organization is small in all cases

How would the fusion community be engaged in community-scopes totaling ~\$21M-\$34M in FY06?

Magnet design	~\$3.5M
Blanket/shield design	~\$3M
Diagnostic design (instruments + plugs)	~\$2M
Electron cyclotron design	~\$1.5M
Ion cyclotron design	~\$1.5M
Tritium processing design	~\$0.8M
Vacuum/fuelling design	~\$0.3M
Cooling water design	~\$0.3M
Steady-State Electric Power	~\$0.3M
Safety	~\$0.2M
Secondees	~\$4-13 M
Design Integration	~\$1M
WBS managers	~\$1-3M
Project management	~\$2M

Final Messages...

- Key R&D, design and prototyping is needed prior to the US ITER Project procuring long-lead materials/components
- Only if the ITER site selection is early and the engagement of senior staff prompt will the ITER Organization be positioned to approve specifications in FY06, a prerequisite for long-lead procurements
- The President's Budget (\$49.5M MIE + \$6M preparations) enables
 ~\$14M of long-lead materials and components and a full-complement
 of US staff in the ITER organization
- At lower levels ((\$25.5M or \$19.6M) MIE + \$6M preparations), essential R&D, design and prototyping can be conducted to enable long-lead procurements in FY07 and less than a linear ramp of secondees
- The scenarios will support \$21M \$35M of fusion community activity