

LIFE

LIFE Power Plant

Fusion Power Associates

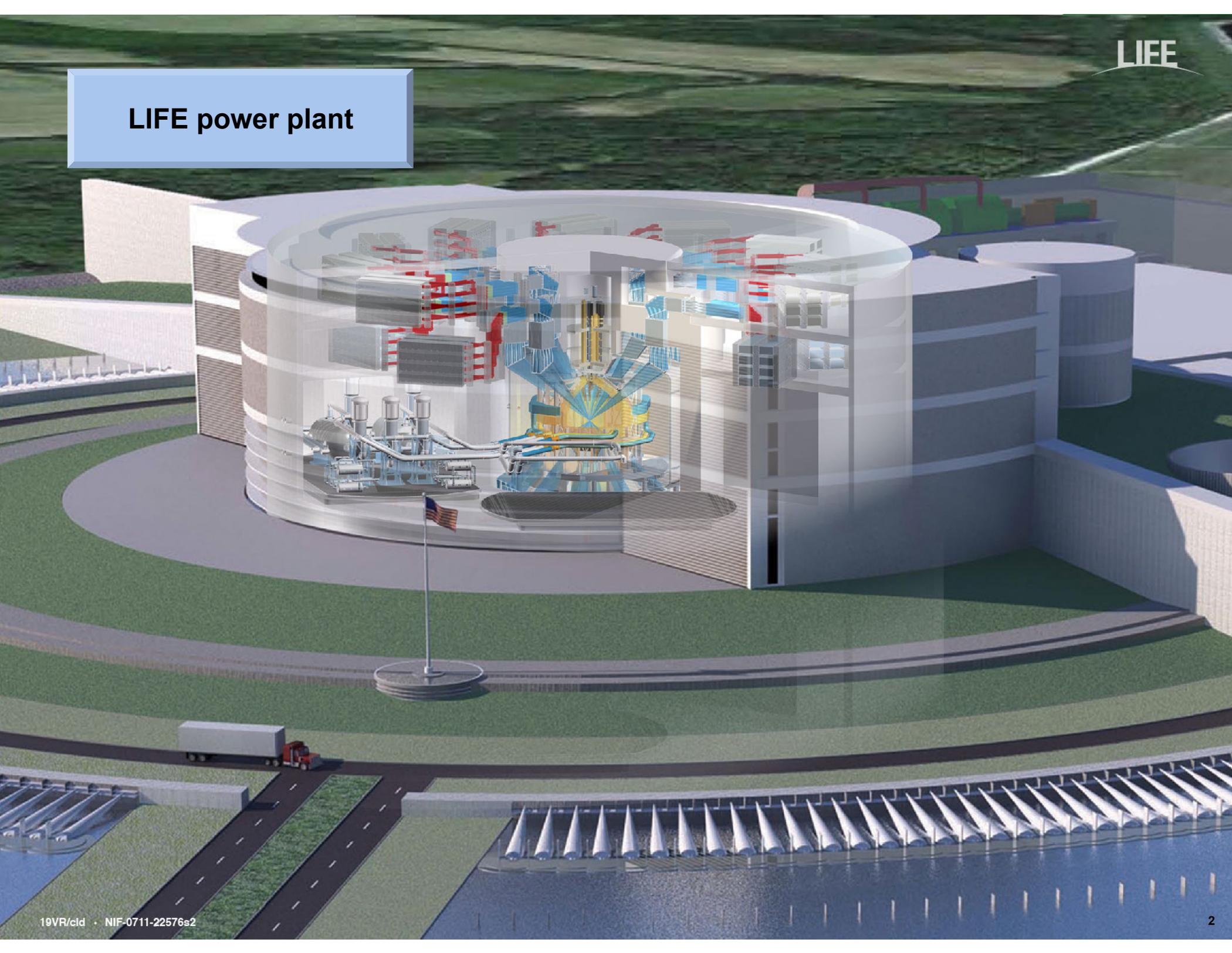
December 14, 2011

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LLNL**

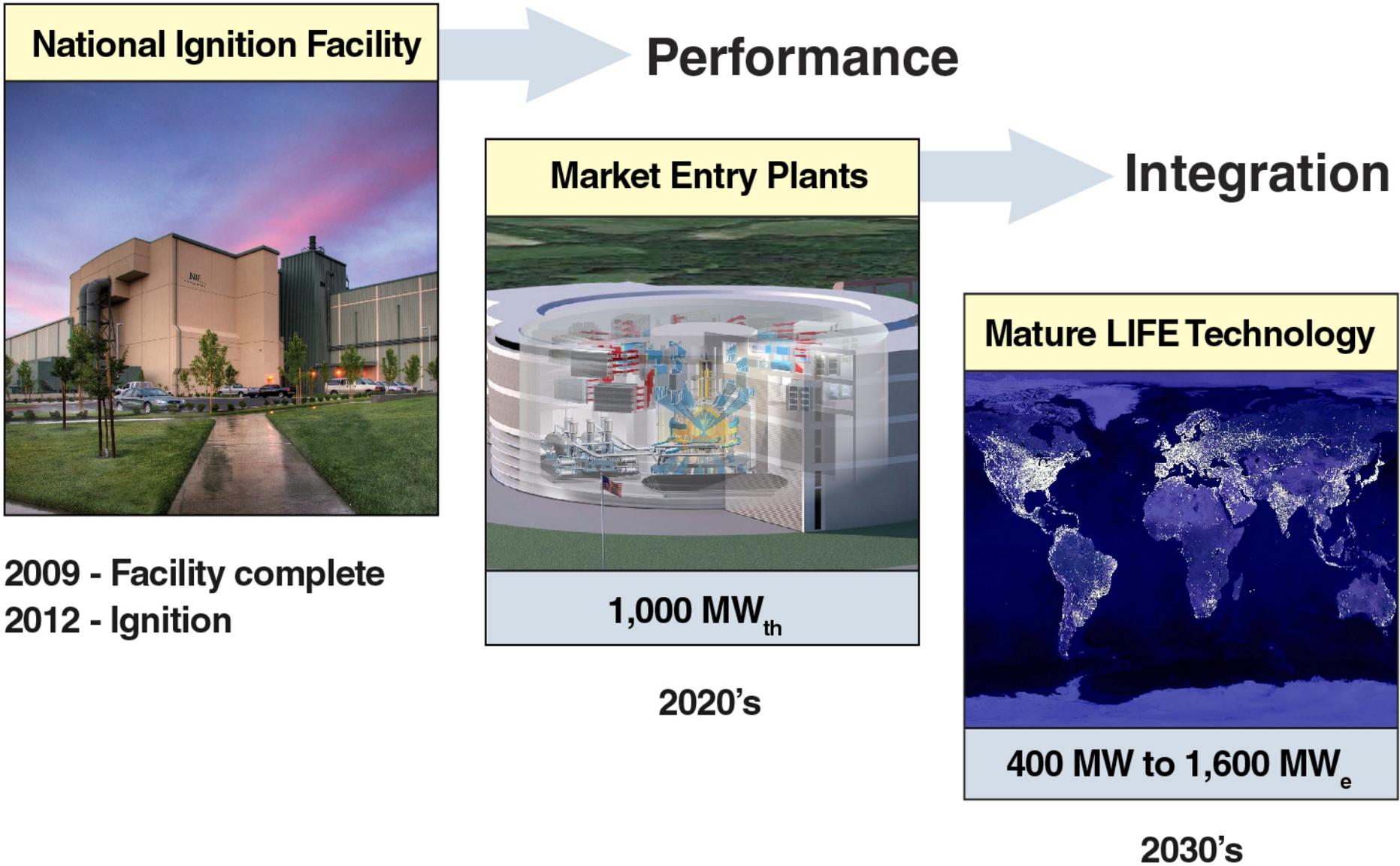
Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory • Laser Inertial Fusion Energy

This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344

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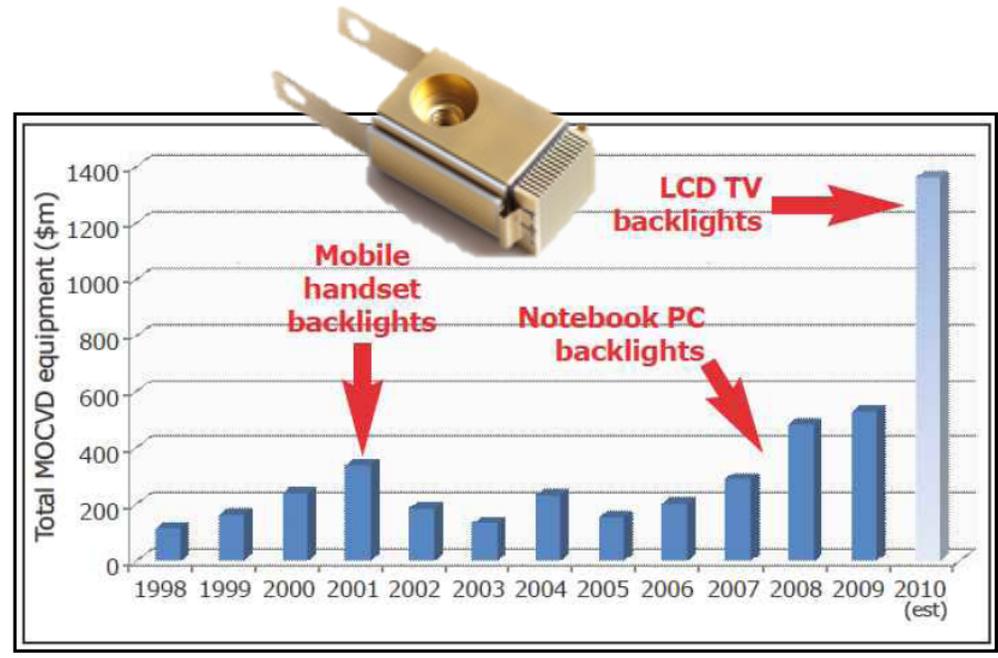
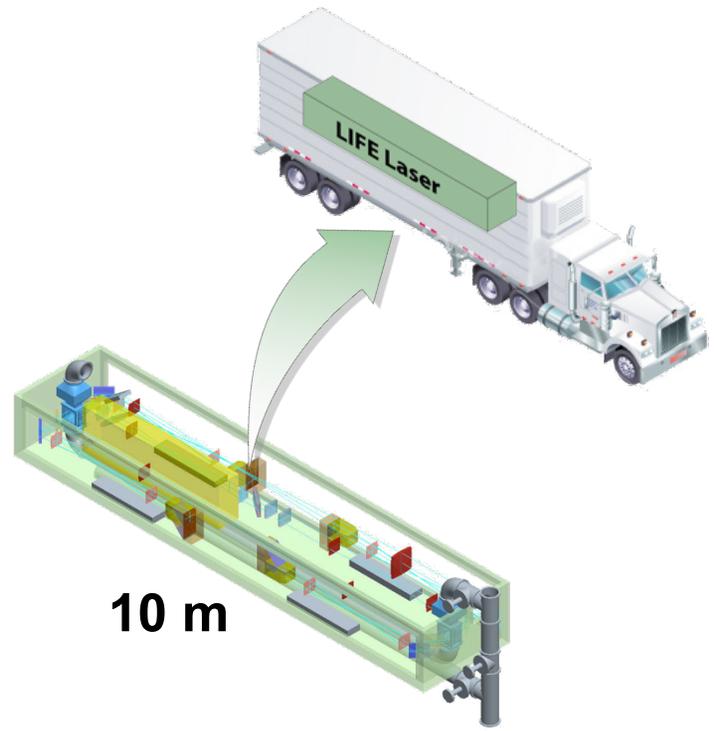
LIFE delivery timescale



Timely delivery is enabled by a range of unique design choices ...

1) Use of diode-pumped laser technology

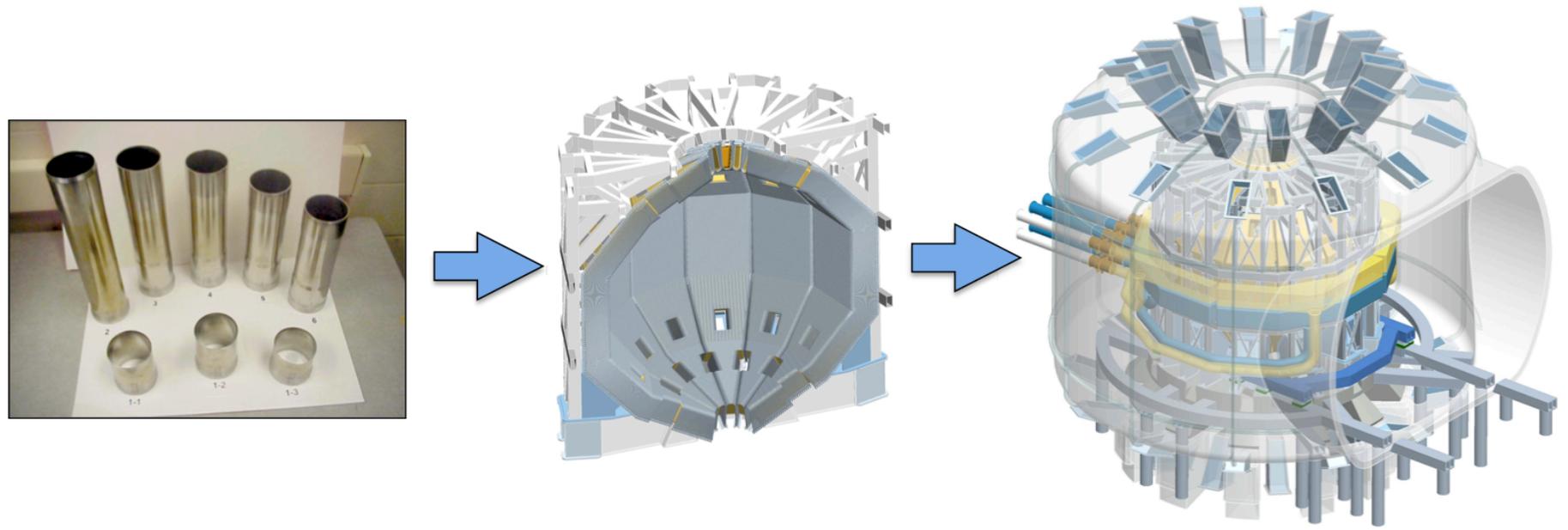
- High efficiency allows near-term, NIF based, NIC-derivative fusion performance
- 3ω allows small, thin Fresnel lenses – enables use of existing data, and mitigates two major offline R&D programs (survival, maintenance)
- Solid state architecture enables tracking and engagement with no moving parts
- Builds on long-standing development of high repetition, robust laser performance
- Leverages substantial market (flat-panel displays, etc)



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2) Indirect drive – allows gas filled, dry wall chamber using known materials

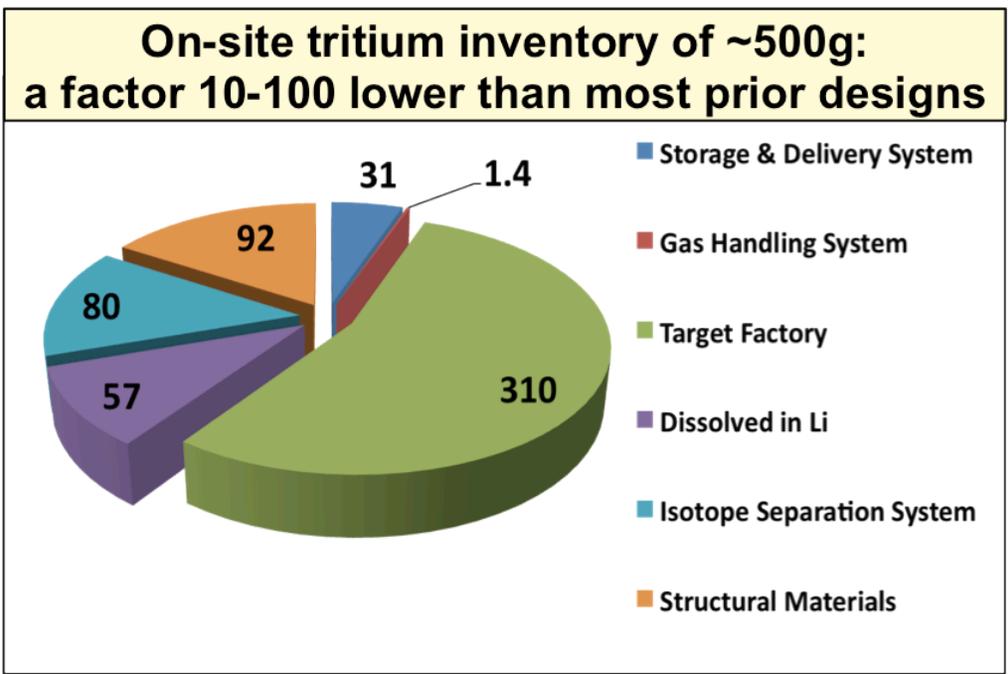
- Modular, replaceable engine units, decoupled from optical & pumping systems – allows structural material solution consistent with existing data (10 dpa)
- Removes ion threat and mitigates x-ray threat – allows simple steel piping
- No need for chamber clearing – removes major offline research program
- Unsealed FW/B – decouples material response from safety basis (and no need to determine a new regulatory solution for calculations of a disrupted liquid wall)



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3) Laser IFE – decouples driver, fusion performance and wall response

- Allows high tritium breeding ratio – providing high design margin
- Design freedom for choice of heat transfer fluid. Solubility of tritium in Lithium enables benign operational regime, and removes need for safety-critical SSCs
- Design freedom to manage in-chamber chemistry – control tritium holdup
- Design freedom for wall material provides pathway to class-A low level waste



- Major impact on the safety case and licensing timescales
- Plant rollout will no longer be limited by tritium availability

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4) Architecture and approach that mirror NIF and AVLIS

- Application of directly relevant experience in facility design, construction, operation and maintenance
- Use of well established, and proven, vendor base



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5) Line-Replaceable Unit (LRU) architecture for major sub-systems

- Allows parallel development of key technology, fallback options and future upgrades via conventional project interface control methods



Timely delivery is enabled by a range of unique design choices ...

6) Progression directly to economically viable, utility-scale plants – allows private-sector driven approach

- Donald Brandt—President and CEO, Pinnacle West Capital Corporation
- Joseph Callan—Former Executive Director, U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
- David Christian—CEO, Dominion Generation; President, Virginia Power
- Peter Darbee—CEO and President, Pacific Gas & Electric Company (Ret.)
- Brian Debs (Member in residence)—former SVP, Ontario Power Generation Corp.
- William Fehrman—President and CEO, MidAmerica Energy Company
- Richard Kuester—CFO, Wisconsin Energy Corporation
- Charles "Chip" Pardee, SVP and COO, Exelon Generation
- Michael Sellman (Chairman)—CEO, Nuclear Management Company (Ret.)
- Michael Wallace—COO, Constellation Energy Group (Ret.)





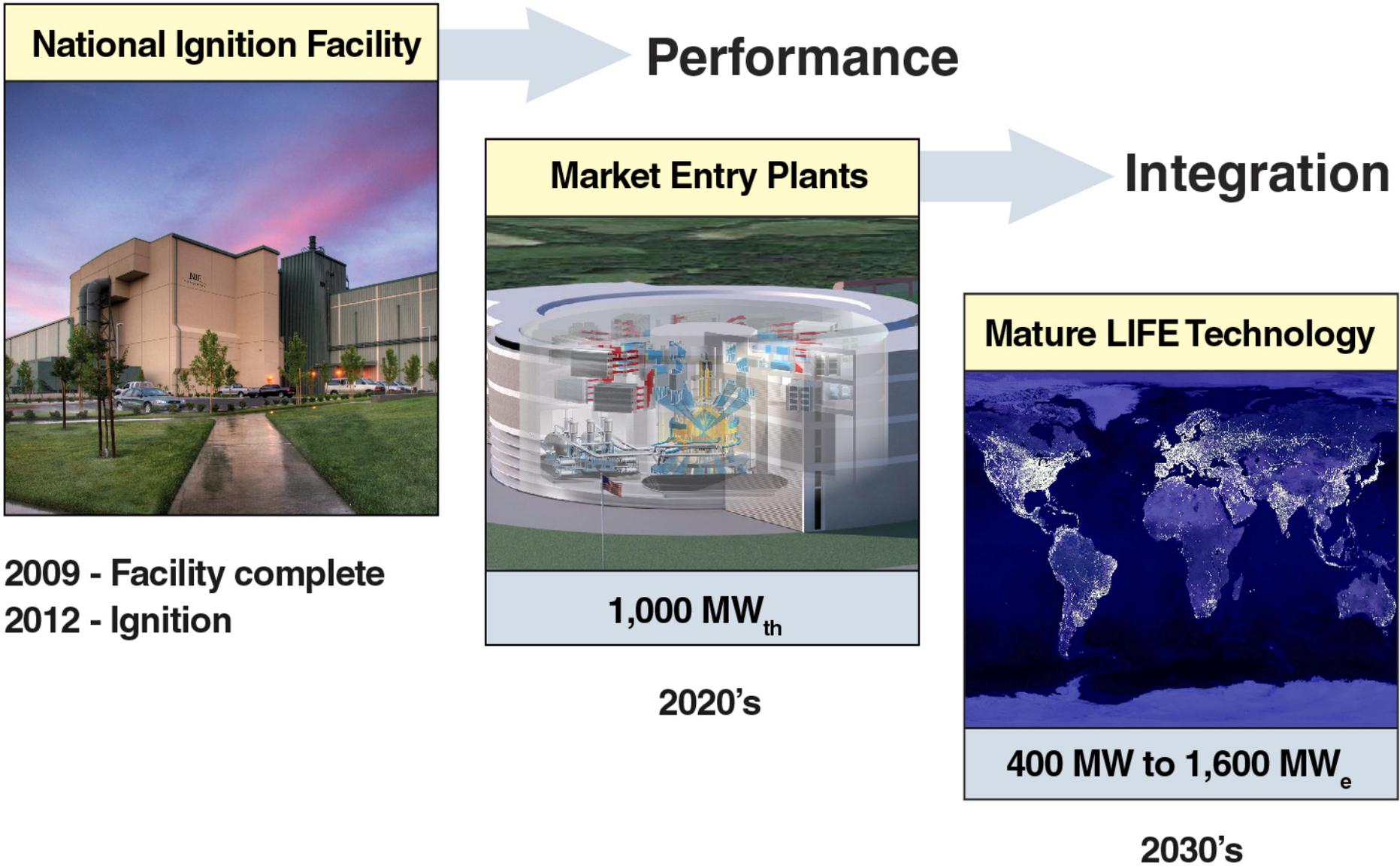
In principle, many fusion options exist. NIF/LIFE allows timely integrated demonstration.

- Fusion performance based on an existing facility
- Tritium inventory that allows a regulatory solution adaptable from existing approaches
- Driver technology drawn from existing markets
- Engine solution using known materials
- Private-sector led funding and delivery
- Offline testing requirements consistent with facility build schedule

- 42 Work Packages
- 470 Functional Requirements
- 970 Work Statements
- 185 Milestones
- 250 Line Integrated Project Schedule
- 35 vendors consulted

Issues	Consequence	Current Status	Modeling/Concept Level Development	Testing/Laboratory Environment	Testing/Initial Pilot Operations
Fusion Fuel Design and Performance					
Gain >60	M				
On-the-fly Ignition	H				
>99% probability of Ignition	M				
Fuel materials compatibilities	H				
Fusion Fuel Manufacturing					
DT layer in production environment	H				
Fuel survival: injection, flight	H				
Mass manuf: 400Myr, <\$1	H				
Tritium inventory: Fuel Filling	M				
Tritium Fuel Cycle					
Tritium Breeding Ratio	H				
Recovery from Li	H				
Recovery from Xe	H				
Fuel Pellet Injection and Tracking					
Accurate and repeatable in fusion env	H				
Injector reliability in fusion env	M				
Fuel survival in injector (fusion env)	H				
Injector availability	M				
Pellet tracking in fusion env	H				
Laser Fusion Driver					
Rep-cells operation	H				
Final optic survival	H				
Electrical efficiency	L				
Pellet engagement	H				
Focal spot consistent with LEH	H				
Laser system availability	M				
Fusion Engine					
First wall radiation damage survival (FMS) 10 dpa	H				
Chamber clearing	H				
Debris management-from chamber outlet	H				
Heat Transport - from chamber outlet	M				
Thermal and mechanical insults	H				
Corrosion	M				
Chamber Design consistent with Fabrication	M				
Availability	M				
Concept of chamber replacement	M				
Production capability for Chamber Materials (FMS)	M				
Power Conversion Systems					
Tritium release through Rankine cycle	M				
Licensing and Regulatory					
Licensing strategy	H				
Auth for Initial ops	H				
NRC license for ComOps	H				
Regulator approval of waste streams	H				

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