

## LIFE Overview

**Tom Anklam, Lawrence Livermore  
National Laboratory  
October 19, 2011**

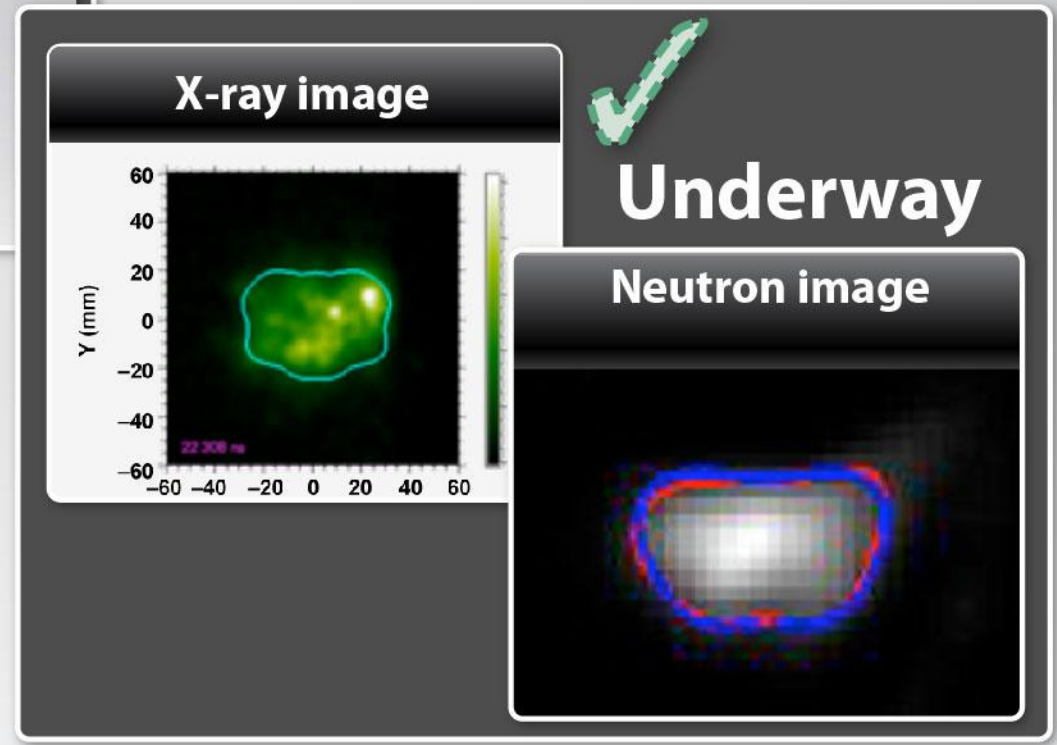
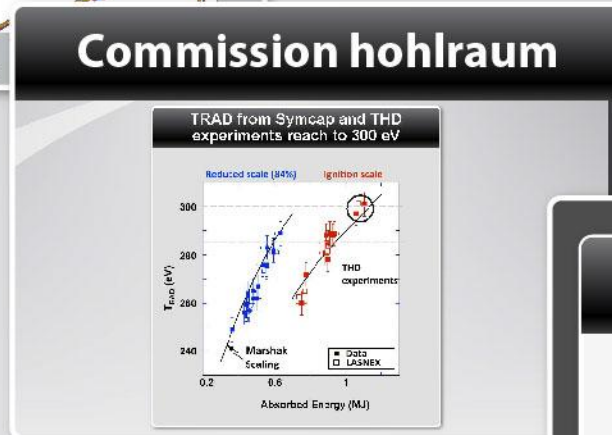
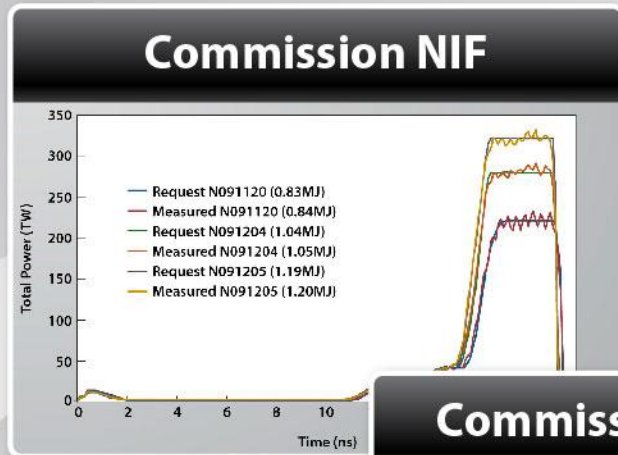
This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07/NA27344



# The National Ignition Facility is complete - and on track to demonstrate power-plant scale fusion energy

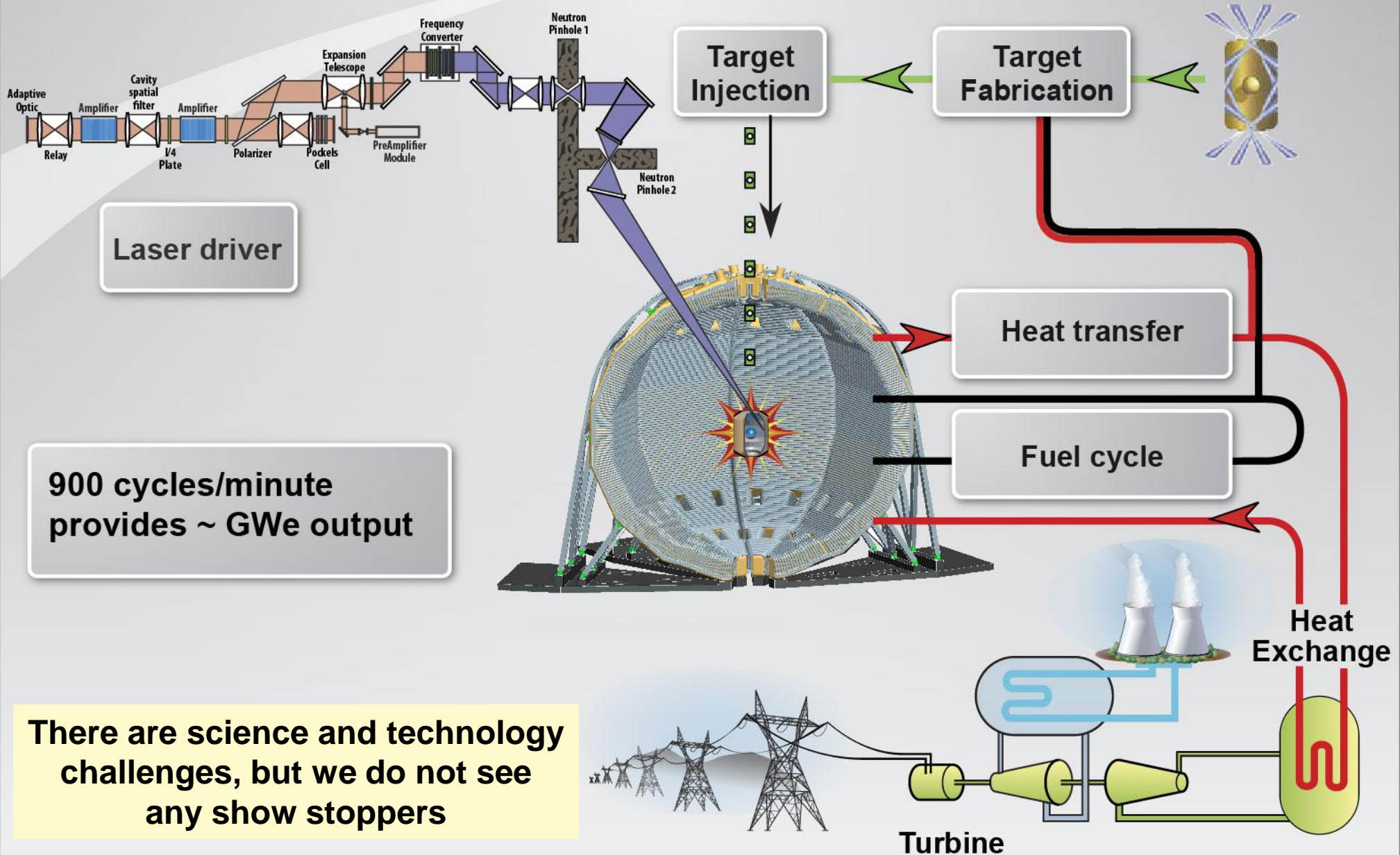


# Ignition: Next steps: Work on velocity and shape!





# Principle of LIFE plant operation





# Target Chamber June 1999

**LIFE Fusion  
Chamber is About  
the Same Scale as  
the NIF Target  
Chamber**





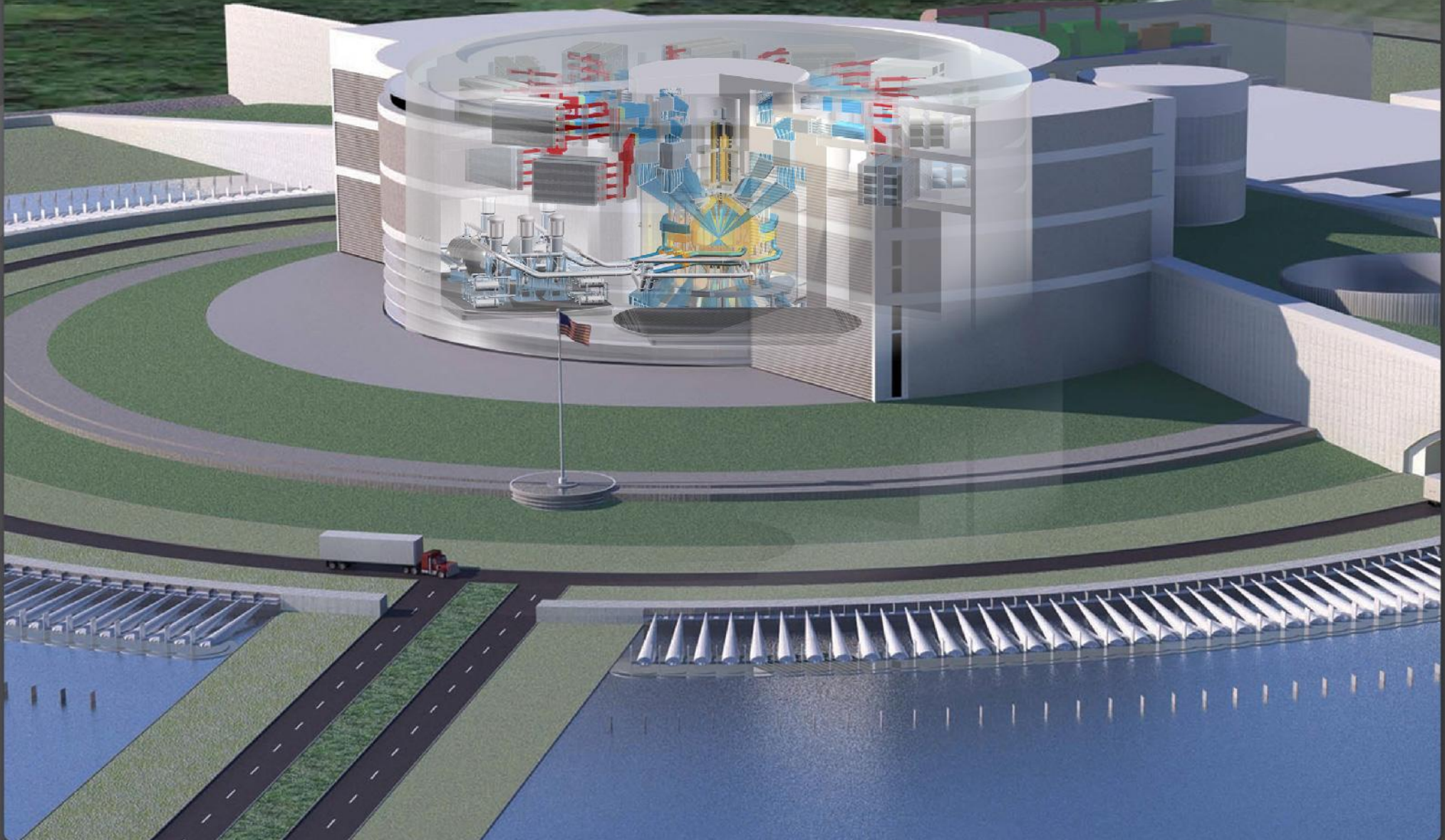
# Ignition target

LIFE Fusion Physics  
will be Demonstrated  
on the NIF



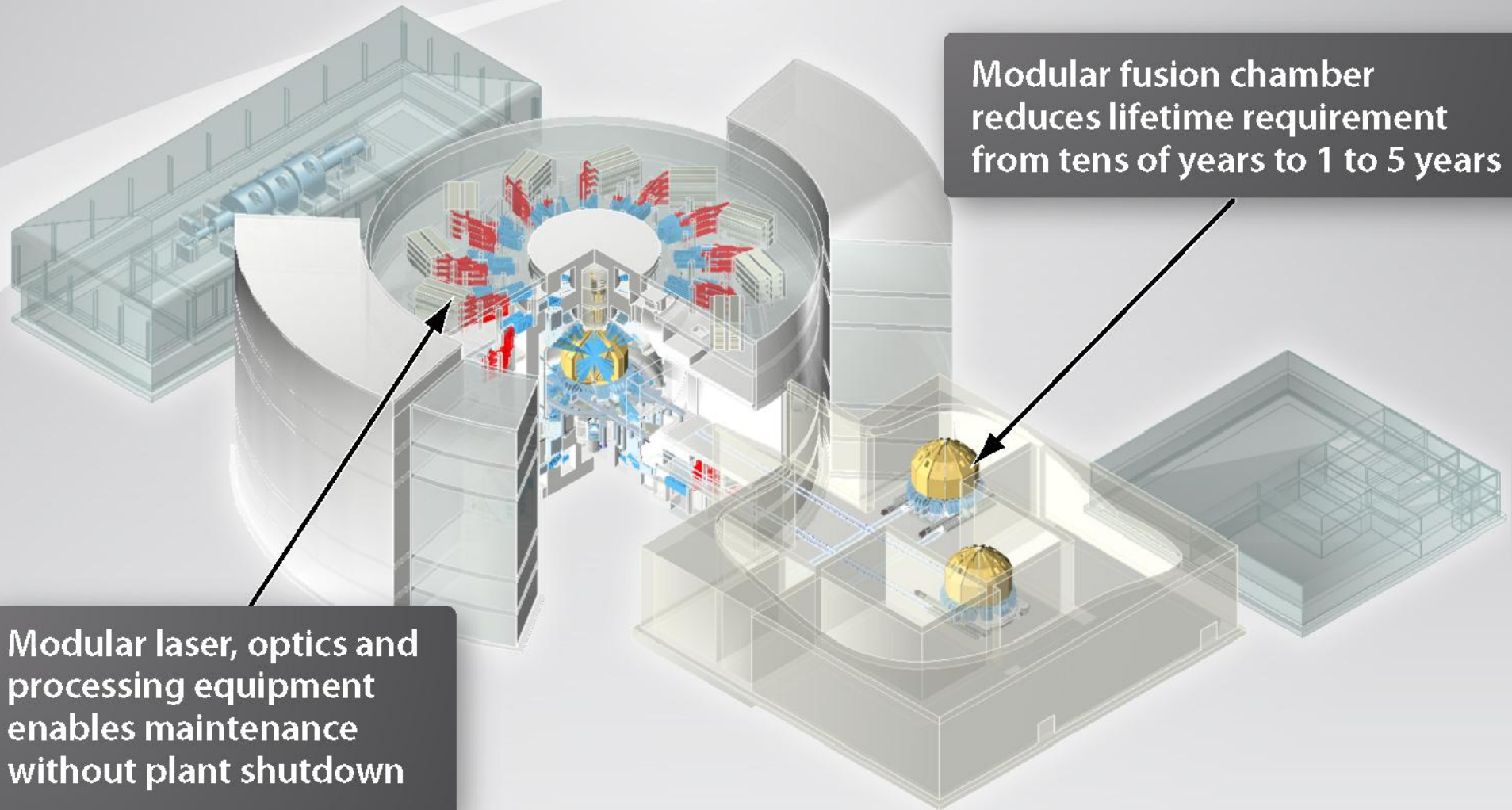


LIFE will use a modular laser architecture





# LIFE's modular architecture is what enables commercialization in a relevant timeframe



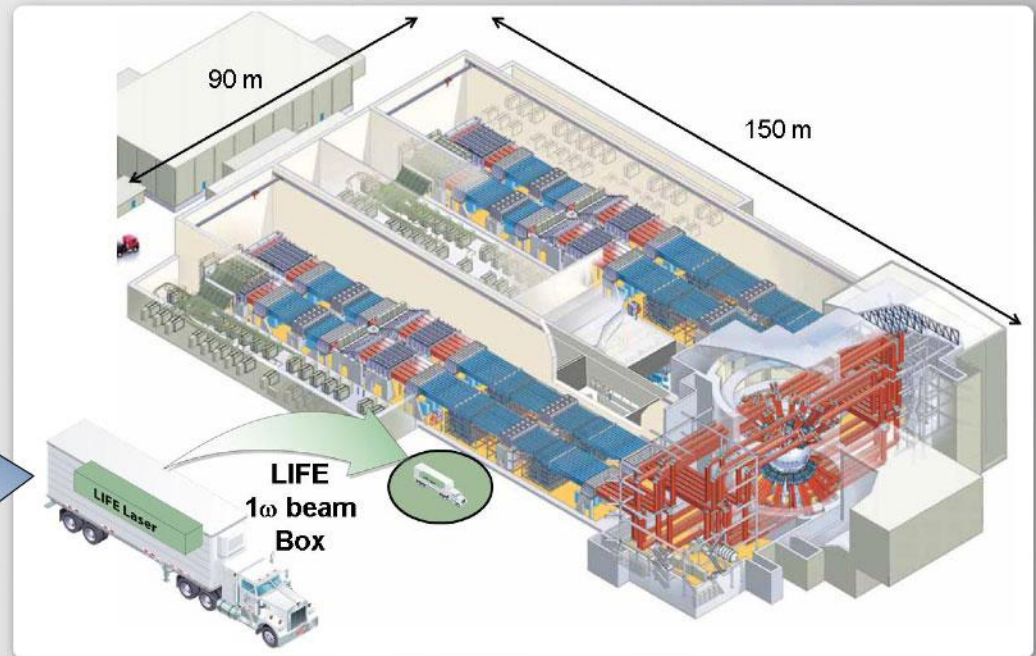
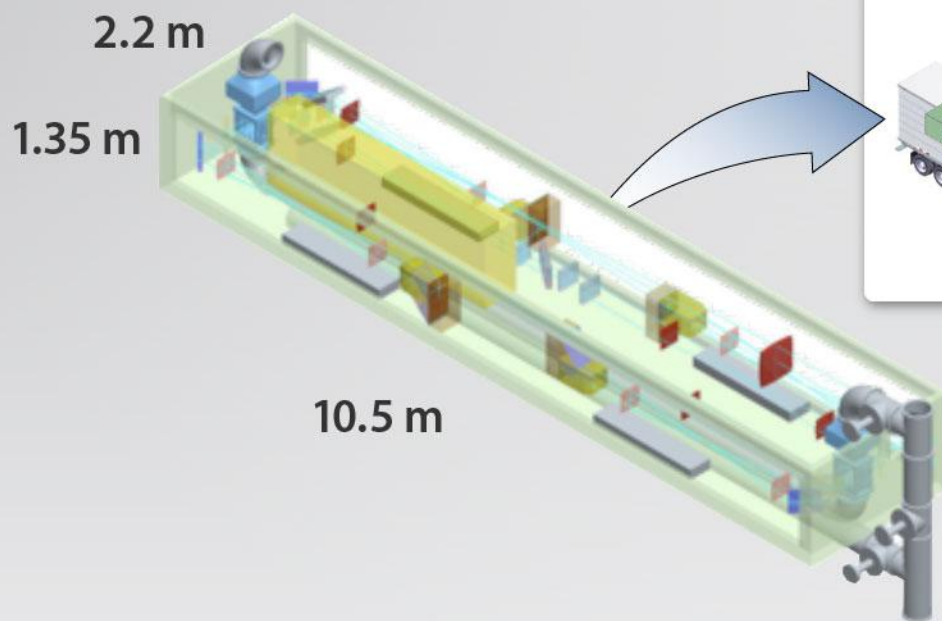
Modular fusion chamber reduces lifetime requirement from tens of years to 1 to 5 years

Modular laser, optics and processing equipment enables maintenance without plant shutdown

Pilot plant fusion chamber can use conventional steel rather than wait for new radiation-resistant alloys to be developed



Each beamline folds into a transportable box,  
enabling an efficient & cost-effective supply chain



- Offsite beamline factory
- Truck-shippable 1w beamline
- Low-overhead installation
  - Kinematic placement
  - Few interfaces



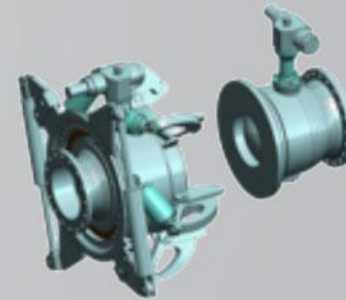
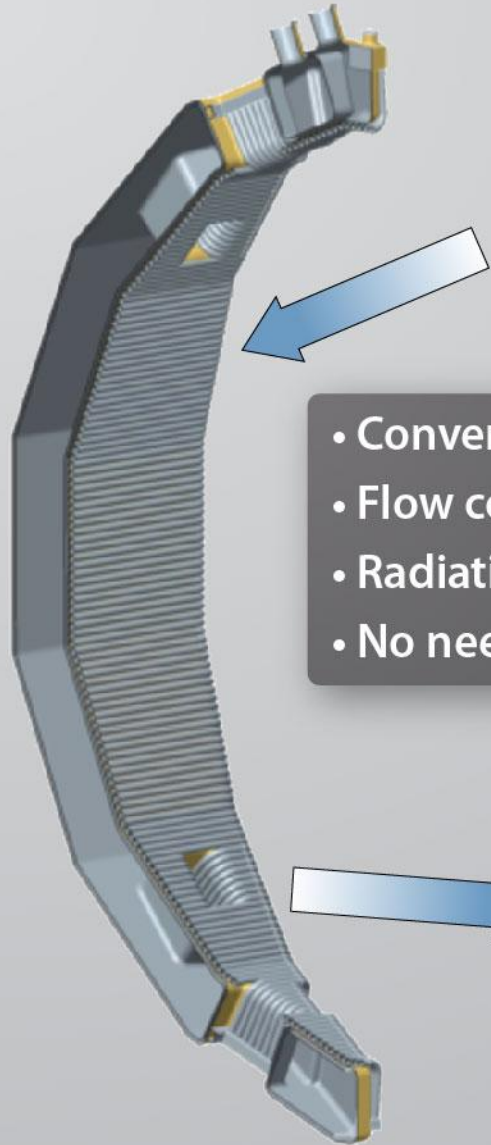
**High availability using  
hot-swappable  
components was  
demonstrated on AVLIS**



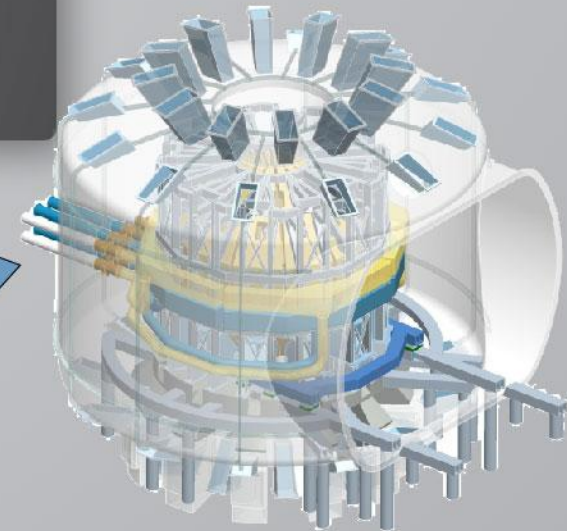
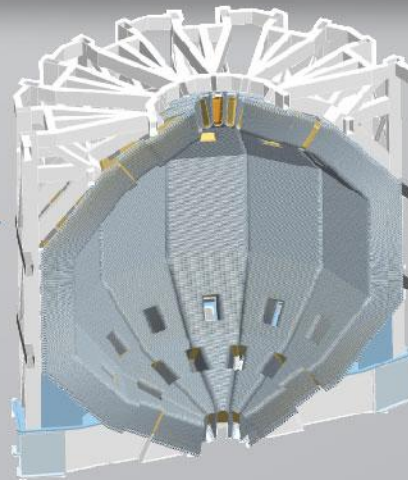
**AVLIS maintained long-term (10 year) 24/7 operation at 99% availability  
with 1500 hr MTBF line replaceable units (LRUs)**



# Modular fusion “chamber” provides boiler-like heat extraction as well as tritium breeding

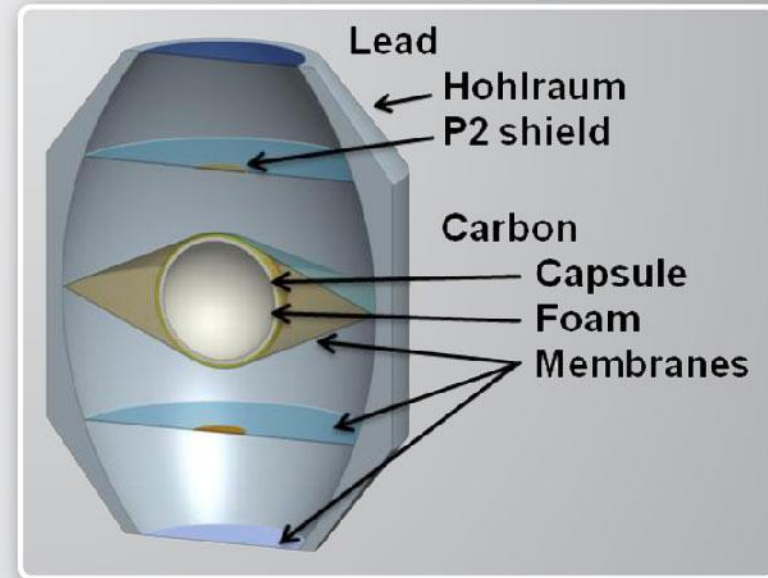
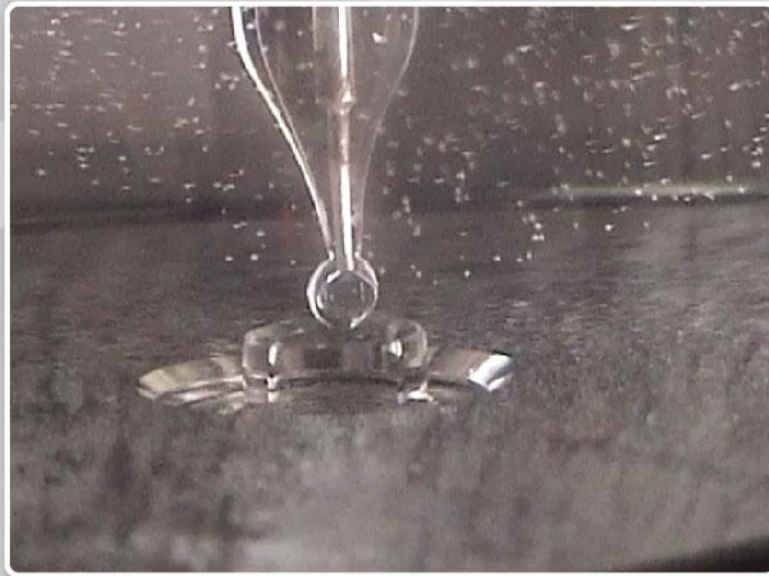


- Conventional steel manufacturing
- Flow connectors from the oil industry
- Radiation-tested optics solution
- No need for chamber clearing

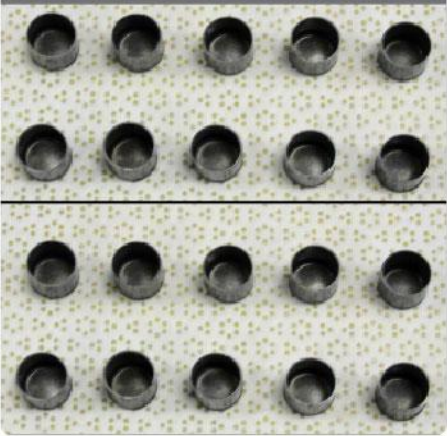




# Fusion fuel is designed to enable mass manufacturing



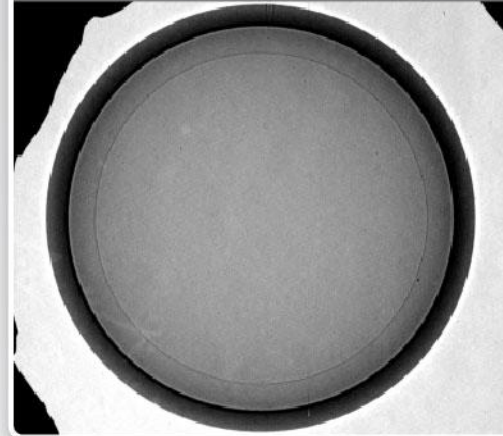
**Die-cast  
hohlraum parts**



**Carbon  
Capsule**



**Uniform walls in  
high density shells**



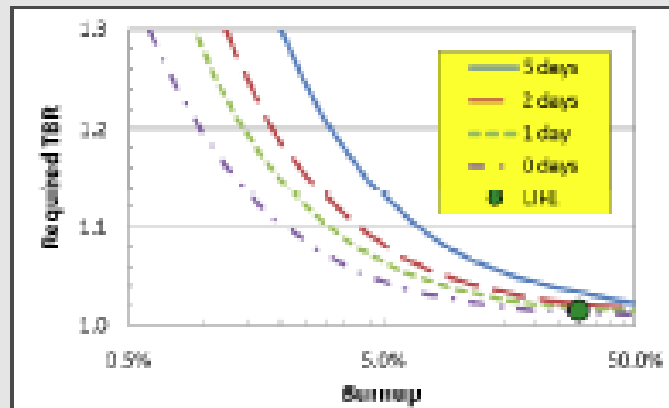
**Optical quality films  
without polishing**



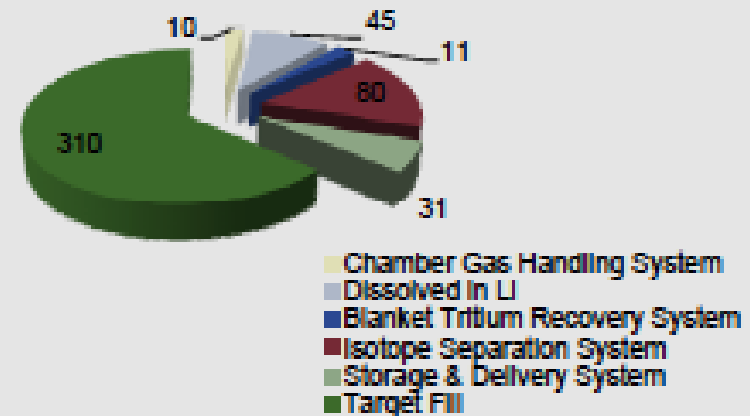


# LIFE Fuel cycle expected to allow for limited (< 1 kg) site tritium inventory

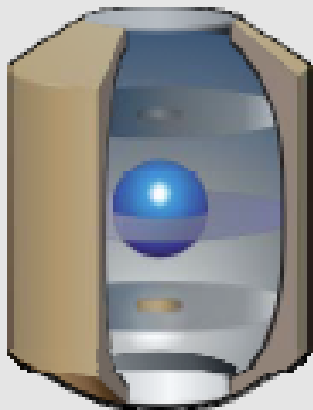
High burnup results in low TBR requirement for reasonable storage times (Abdou 1986)



More than 50% of plant's T inventory resides in the target fill area

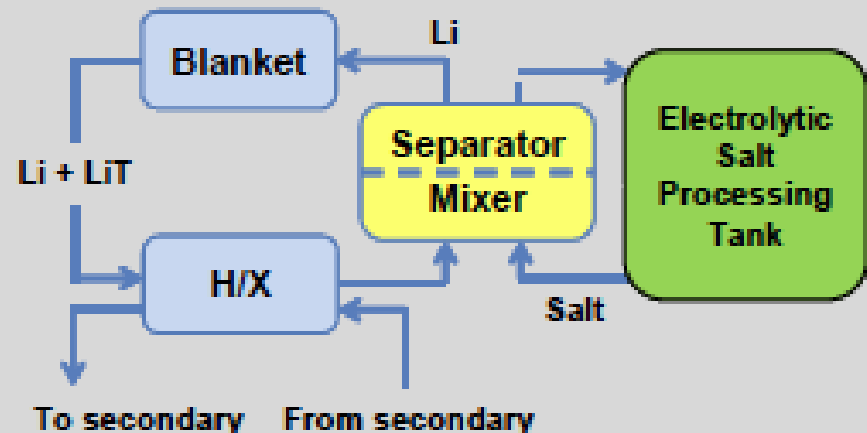


LIFE targets each contain only ~ 0.7 mg of tritium



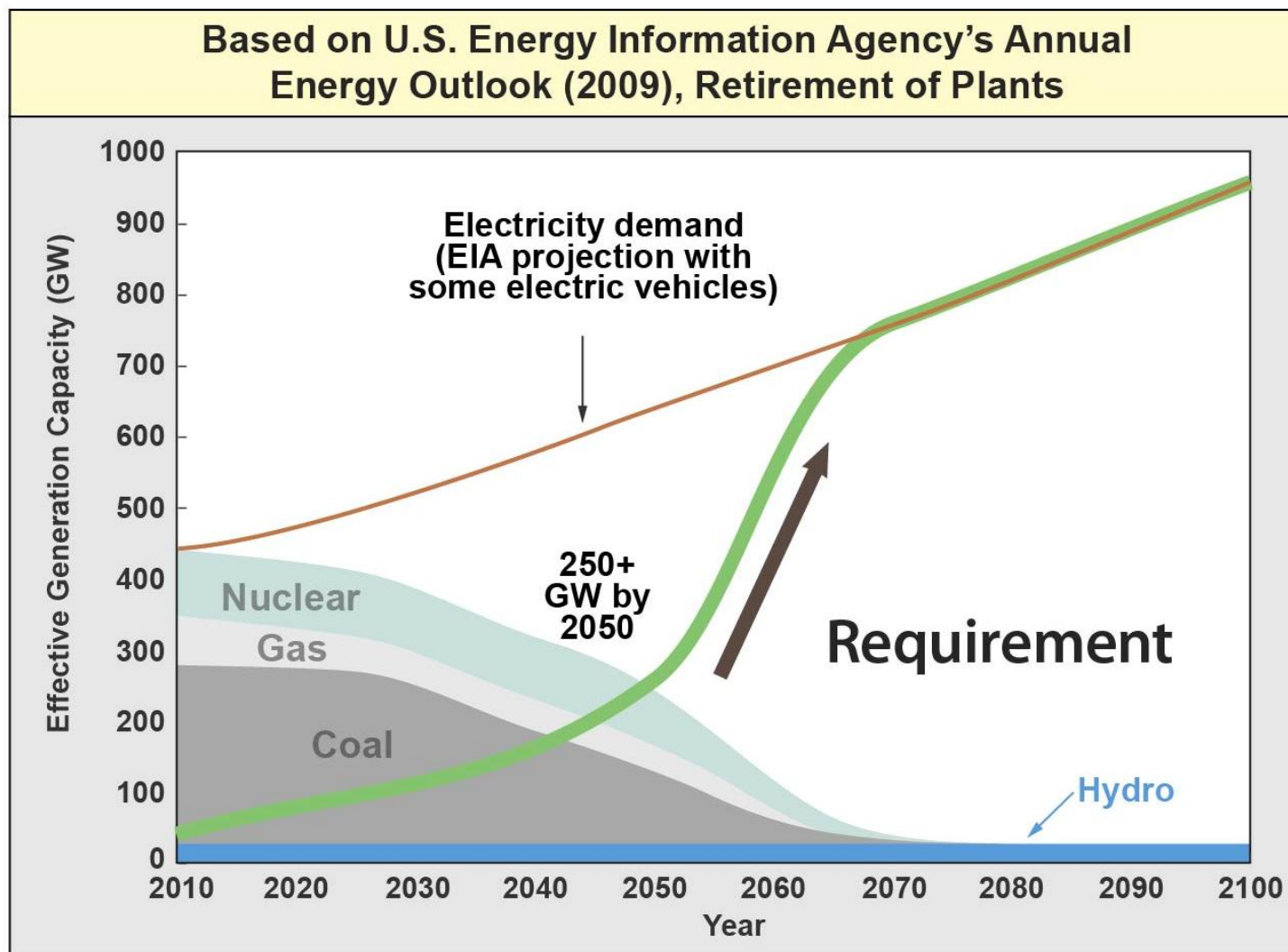
- Tritium throughput is ~ 1 kg/day
- 288 g/day is burned
- 294-426 g/day can be bred in the blanket
- A new plant can be supplied with T inventory every week

T recovery from Li (demonstrated in 1974) is compact; limits inventory to 60 g





# Goal of LIFE is to commercialize in time to play a role in coming recapitalization electric power sector

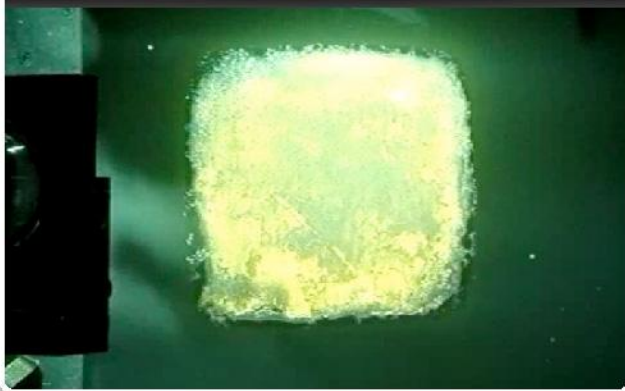


**LIFE strategy is to pursue design and physics solutions that can implemented and demonstrated within about a decade of ignition**



# LIFE is designed to use commercially available technology and material

**Semiconductor diode lasers**



**Conventional steel boiler**



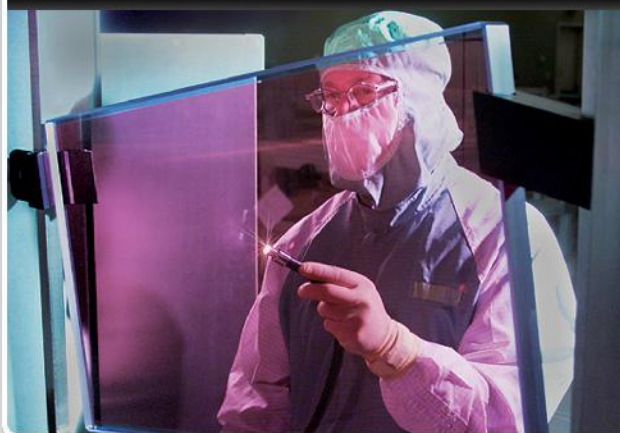
**Steam turbine cycle**



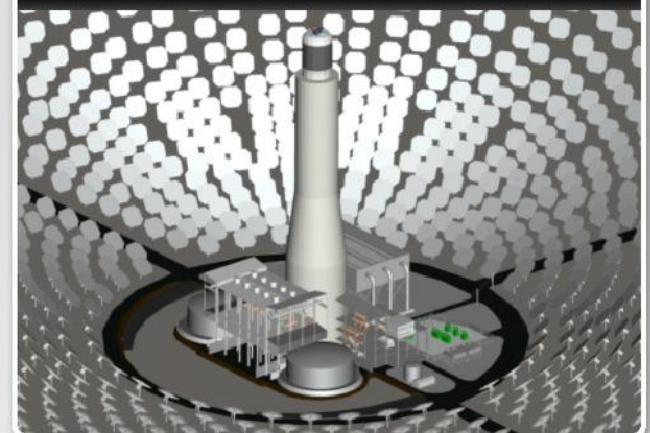
**Mass manufacture of fuel**



**Optics production**



**Coolant systems**





# LIFE design is being guided by U.S. utilities

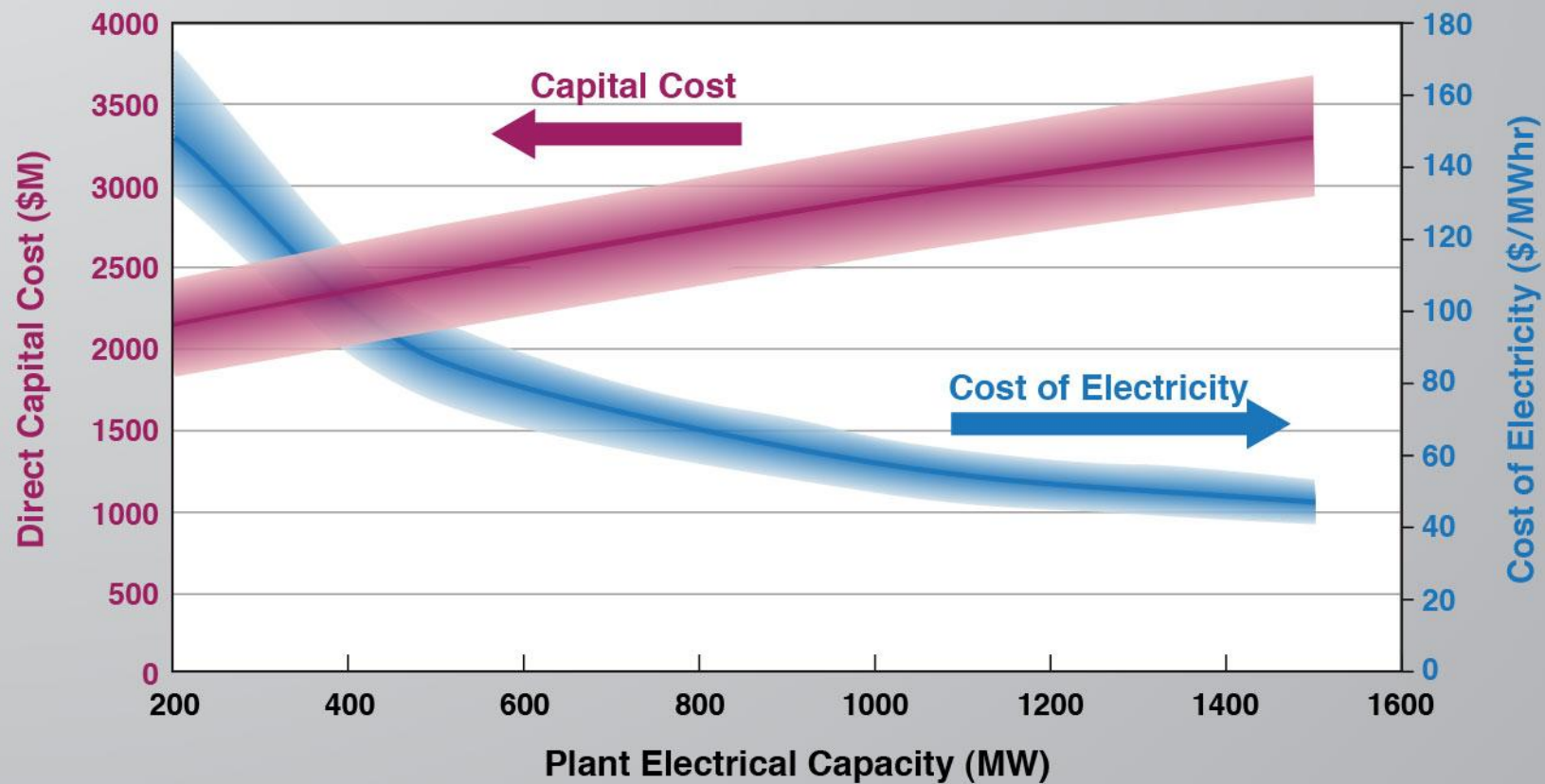


- Held first meeting of the LIFE Industry Stakeholders Advisory Board involving CEOs from electric utility companies, environmental leaders, etc.
- Contractual discussions with major vendors is well underway

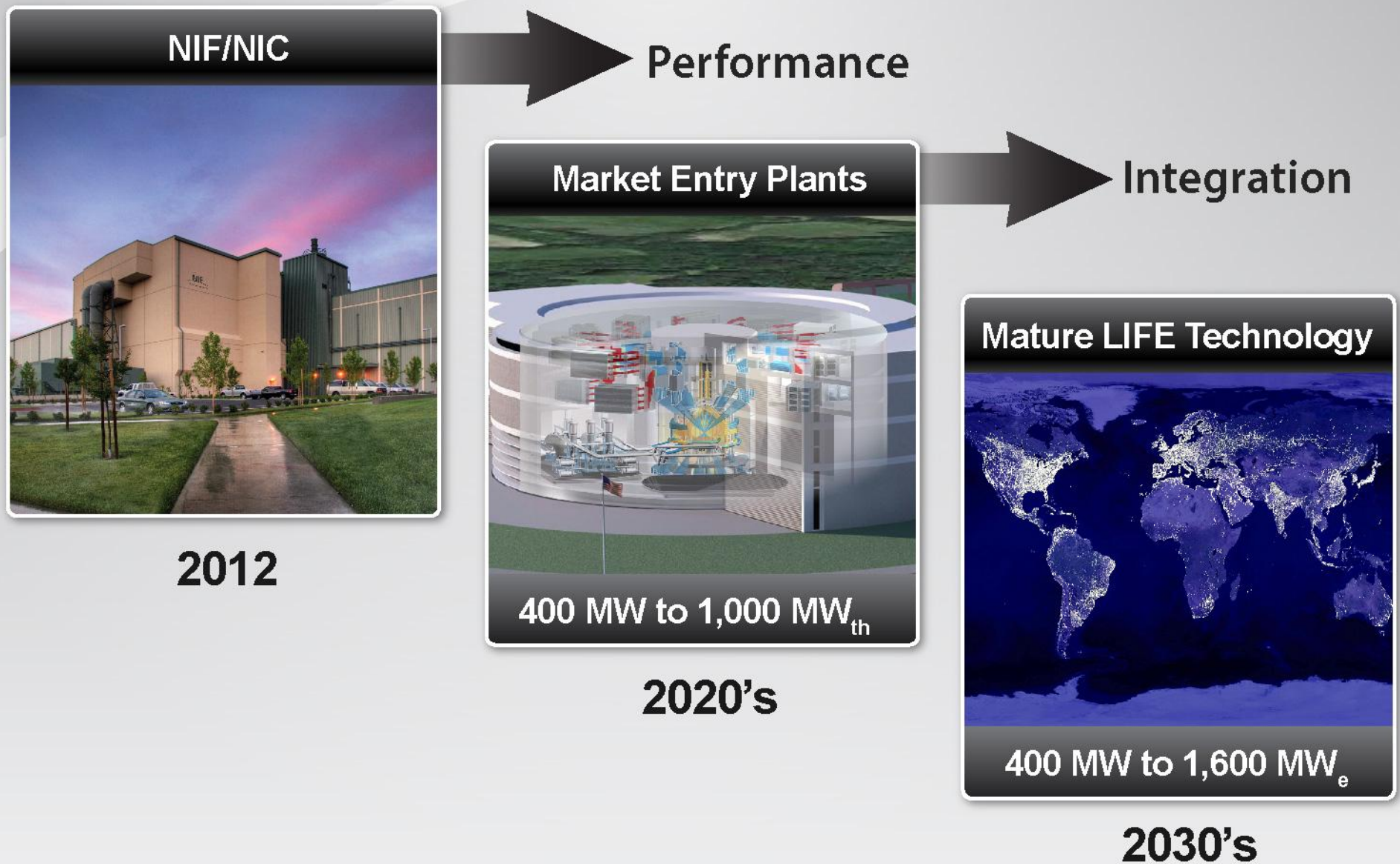


# LIFE is economically viable over a range of plant sizes

## Economic Performance as a Function of Plant Size



# Rapid market entry strategy for LIFE





LIFE

