



Progress at TAE

38th FPA Annual Meeting 2017

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2017 at TAE Technologies

Key accomplishments

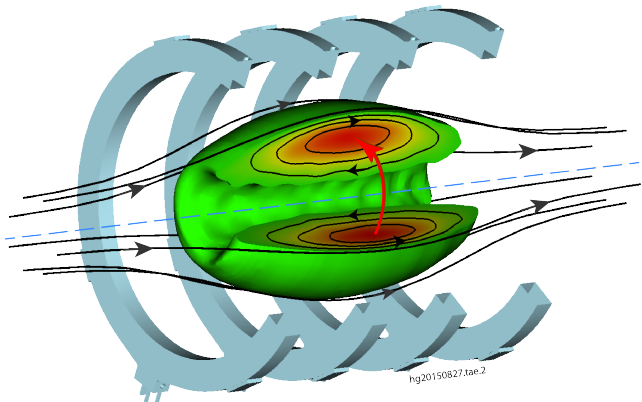
- Finished construction of Norman (formerly C-2W) – first plasma in June
- Regular science operation on Norman – 3,000 shots since July
 - Successful plasma formation from both ends
 - Efficient translation through inner divertors and plasma merging achieved
 - Sustained operation at 1 keV temperatures under way
- Substantial progress on turbulence simulations
- Successful launch of TAE Lifesciences
 - Spin-off to commercialize beam technology in oncology space

Agenda

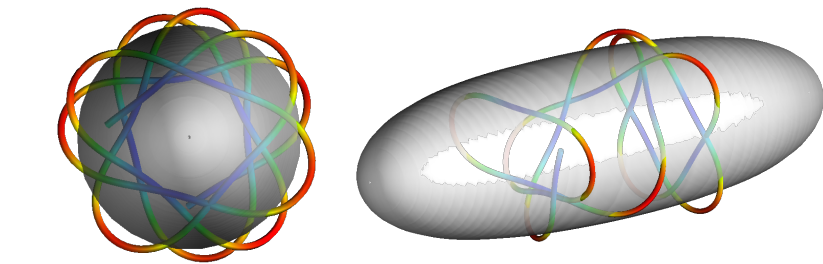
- Concept Introduction and History
- C-2W Program Overview and Initial Results
 - Program goals
 - Norman – design, subsystems and performance
 - FRC formation/translation studies
 - Initial FRC collisional-merging experiments
- Technology Spin-offs

TAE Concept

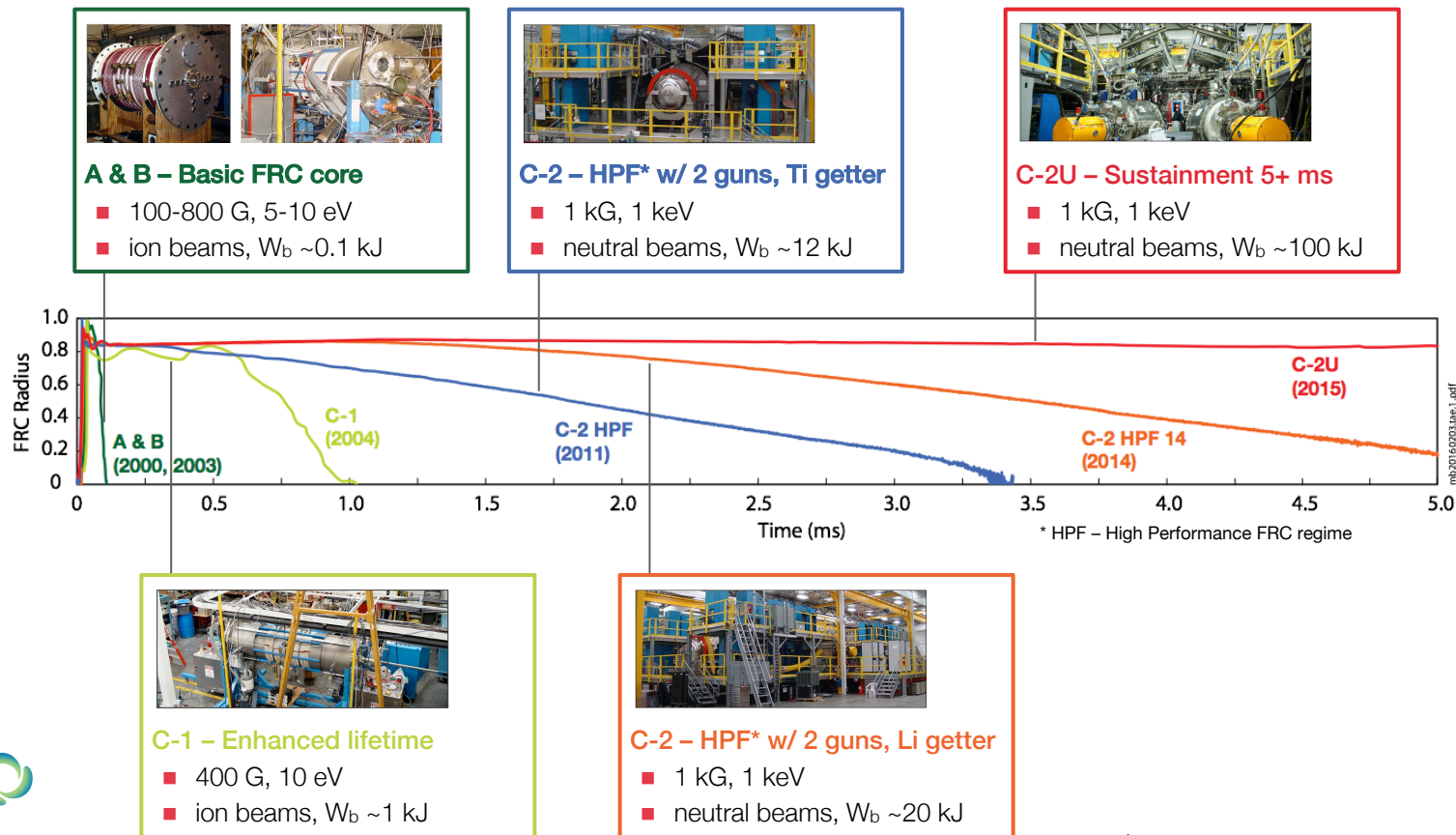
Advanced beam driven FRC



- High plasma $\beta \sim 1$
 - compact and high power density
 - aneutronic fuel capability
 - indigenous kinetic particles
- Tangential high-energy beam injection
 - large orbit ion population decouples from micro-turbulence
 - improved stability and transport
- Simple geometry
 - only diatmagmatic currents
 - easier design and maintenance
- Linear unrestricted divertor
 - facilitates impurity, ash and power removal



Past TAE Program Evolution



C-2W Program Overview

The background of the slide features a horizontal color gradient from teal on the left to yellow on the right. In the lower right quadrant, there are several overlapping, curved, organic shapes in various shades of green and yellow, creating a modern, abstract design.

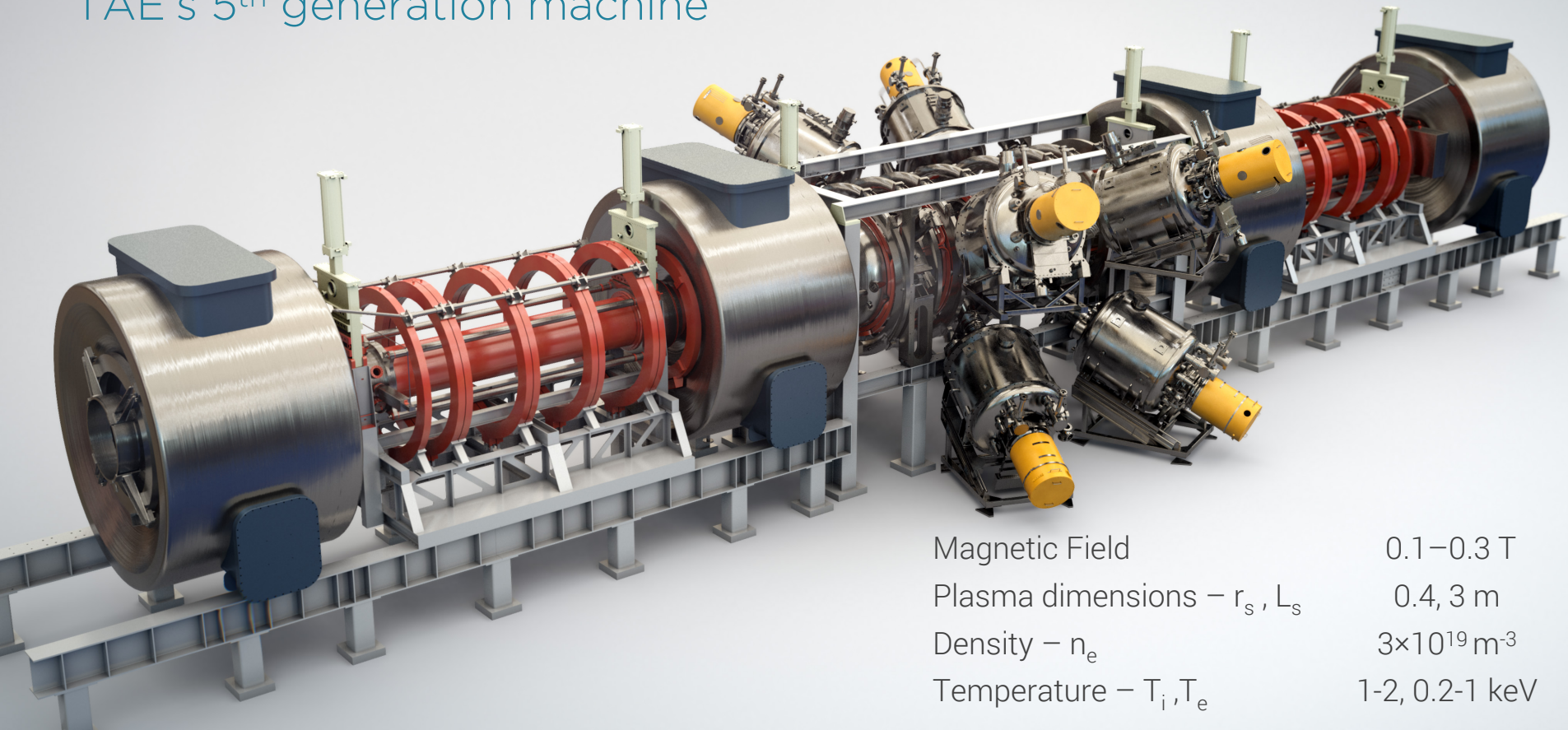
Phase C-2W Goals

Explore beam driven FRCs at 10x stored energy

- Principal physics focus on
 - scrape off layer and divertor behavior
 - ramp-up characteristics
 - transport regimes
- Specific programmatic goals
 - demonstrate ramp-up and sustainment for times well in excess of characteristic confinement and wall times
 - explore energy confinement scaling over broad range of plasma parameters
 - core and edge confinement scaling and coupling
 - consolidated picture between theory, simulation and experiment
 - develop and demonstrate first order active plasma control

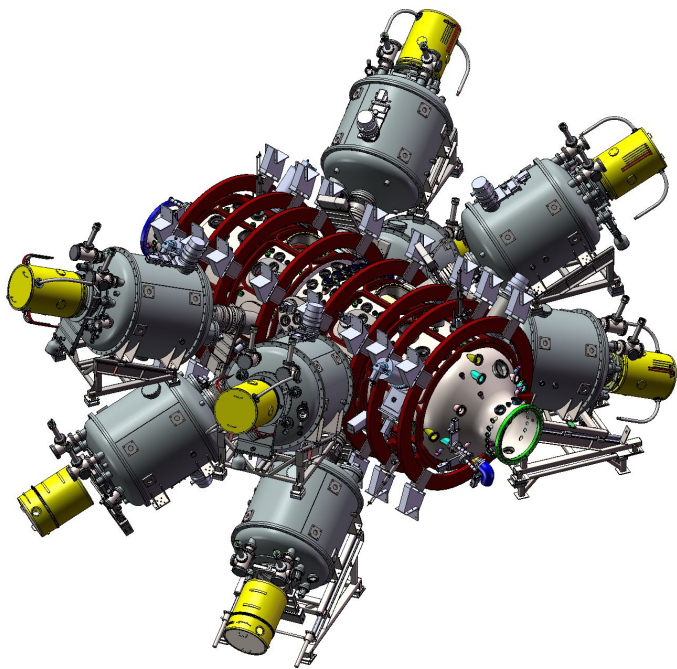
Norman

TAE's 5th generation machine



Magnetic Field	0.1–0.3 T
Plasma dimensions – r_s, L_s	0.4, 3 m
Density – n_e	$3 \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$
Temperature – T_i, T_e	1-2, 0.2-1 keV

Norman – Neutral Beam System

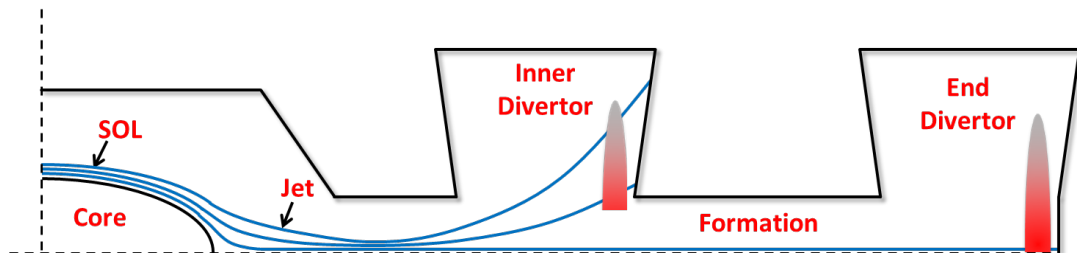


	C-2U	Norman Phase 1	Norman Phase 2
Beam Energy, keV	15	15	15/15-40
Total Power	10	13	21
# of Injectors	6	8	4/4
Pulse, ms	8	30	30
Ion current per source, A	130	130	130

- Centered, angled and tangential neutral-beam injection
 - angle adjustable in range of 15° – 25°
 - injection in ion-diamagnetic (co-current) direction
- High current with low/tunable beam energy
 - reduces peripheral fast-ion losses
 - increases core heating / effective current drive
 - rapidly establishes dominant fast-ion pressure for plasma ramp-up

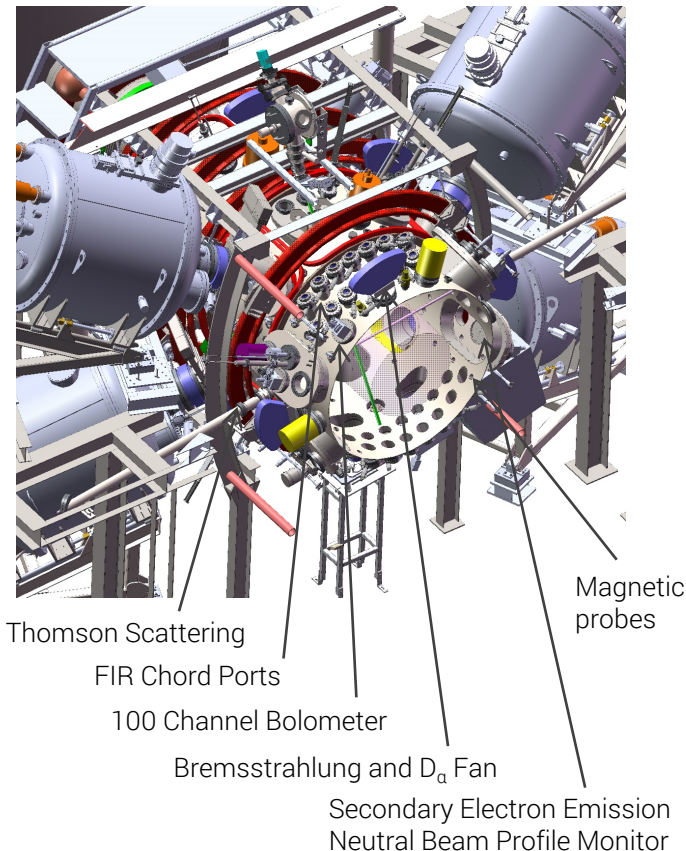
Norman – Diagnostics

Comprehensive diagnostics suite



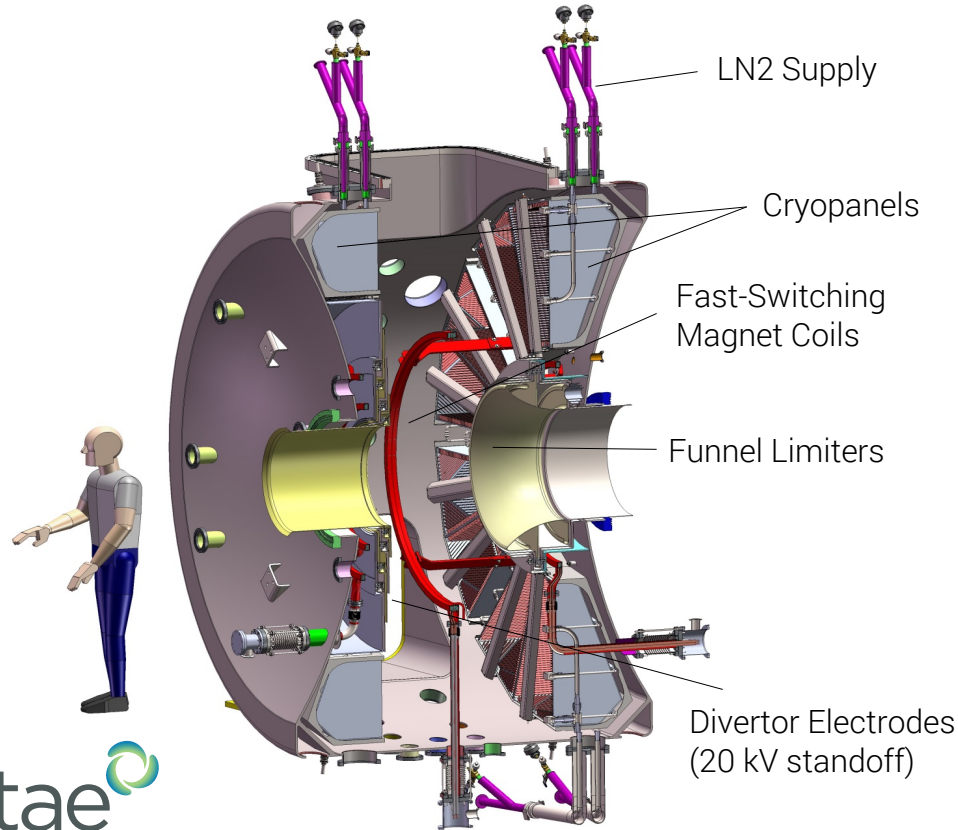
- 4 main zones with 40+ diagnostics
 - Core plasma inside the FRC separatrix
 - mirror-confined scrape-off layer (SOL) and jet
 - rapidly expanding plasma in the inner divertors and/or end divertors
 - FRC formation sections

Midplane Cross Section

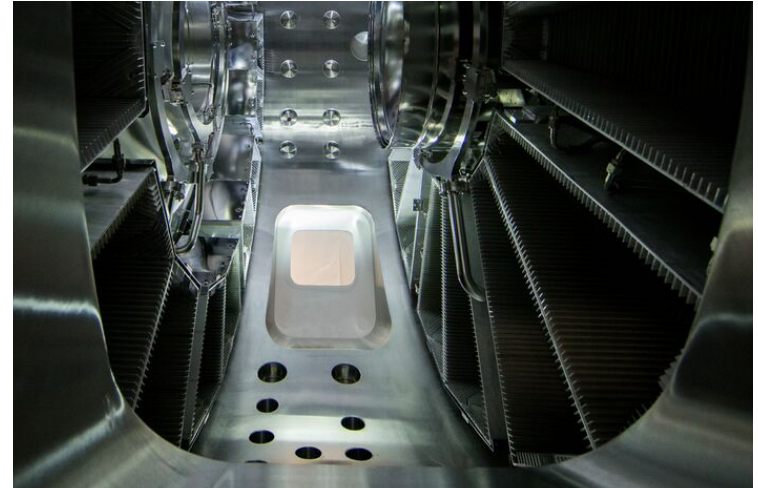


Norman – Divertors

Critical for edge control

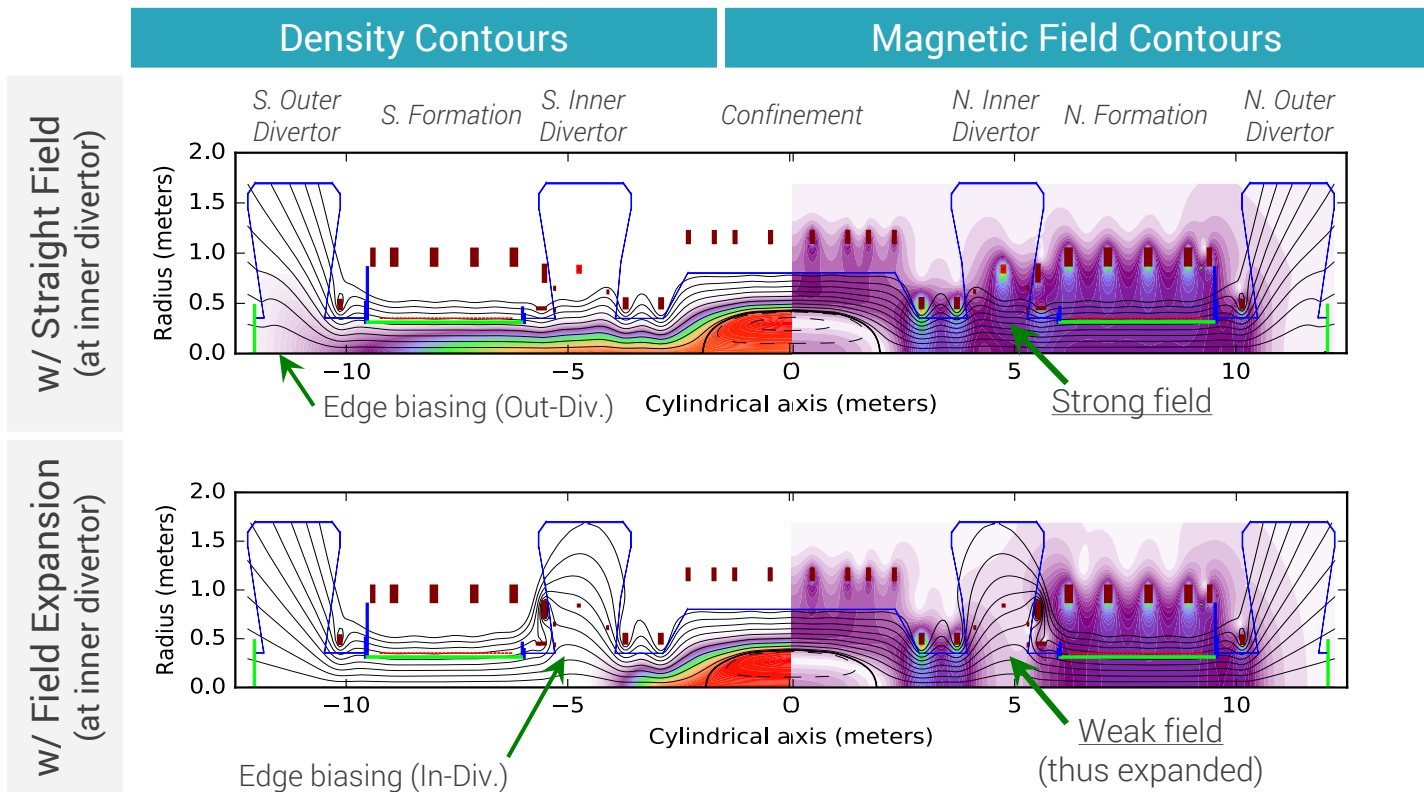


- 2×10^6 L/s pumping to reduce recycling
- field expanders to minimize e^- cooling
- electrodes for stability control
- fast switching coils to translate FRCs



Norman – Divertor Operation Modes

Edge biasing & outer/inner divertor switching



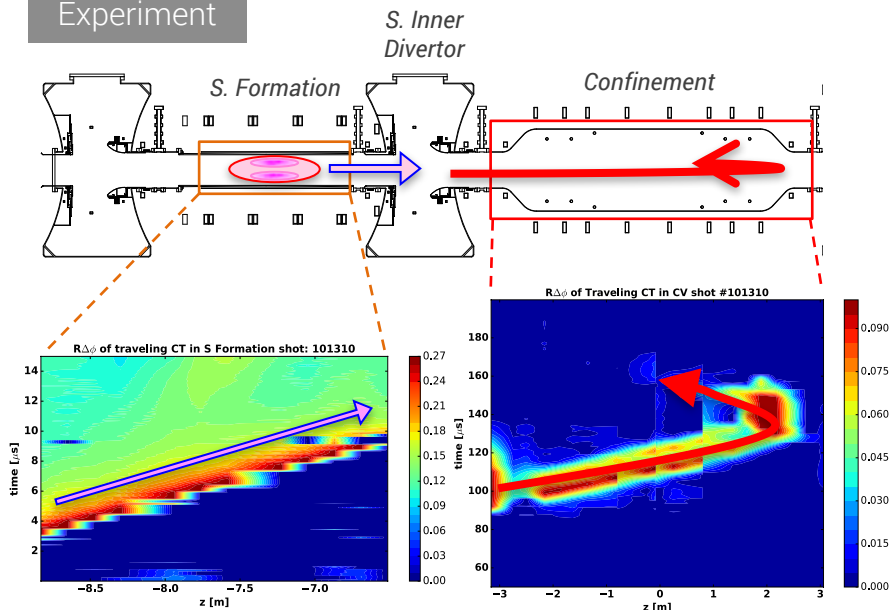
C-2W Initial Results



Initial FRC Translation Studies (single-sided)

Successful translation through inner divertor achieved

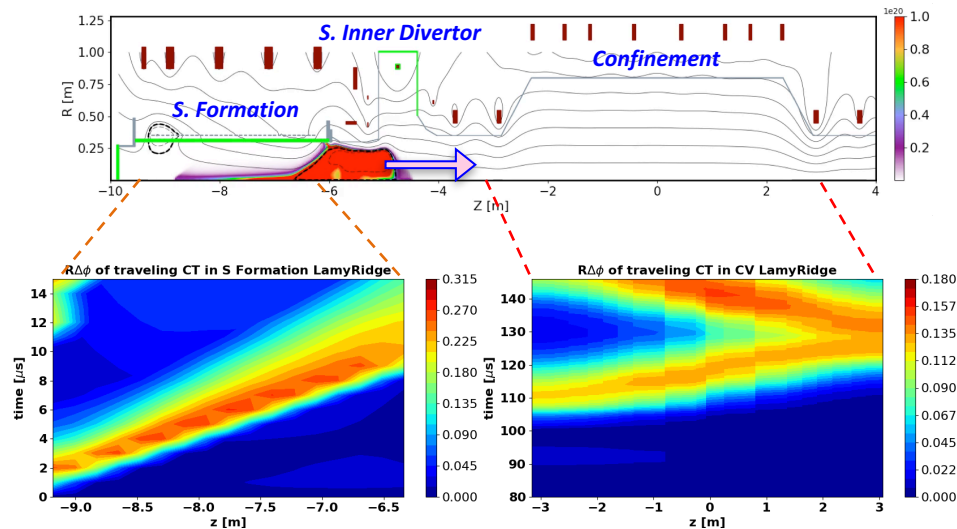
Experiment



Experimental time evolution of excluded flux radius during formation and translation

Simulation

2D MHD simulation by LamyRidge code

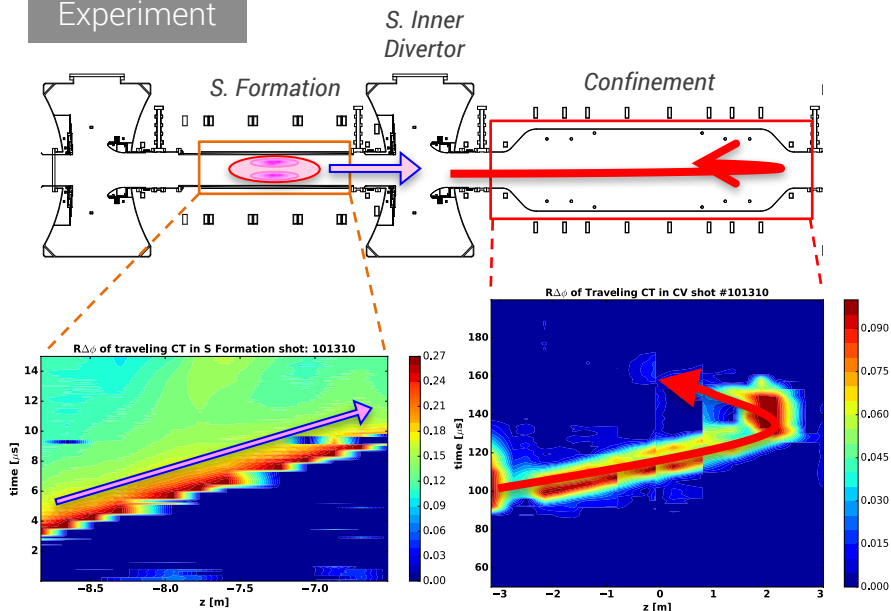


Simulated time evolution of excluded flux radius during formation and translation

Initial FRC Translation Studies (single-sided)

Successful translation through inner divertor achieved

Experiment

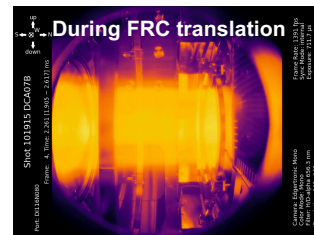


Experimental time evolution of excluded flux radius during formation and translation



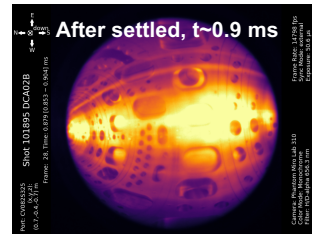
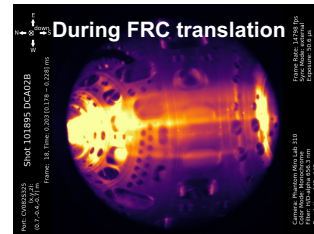
Fast-Framing Camera Images

in inner
divertor



Inner divertor camera observes clean FRC translation

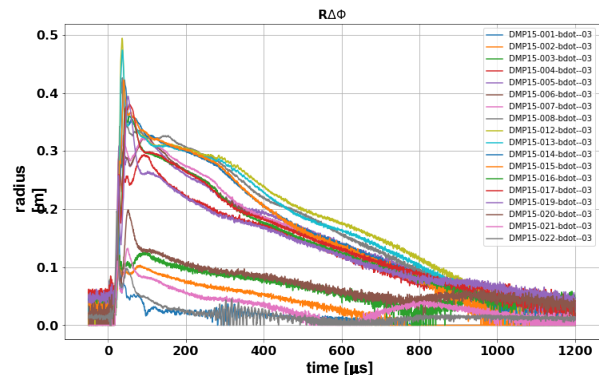
in
confinement



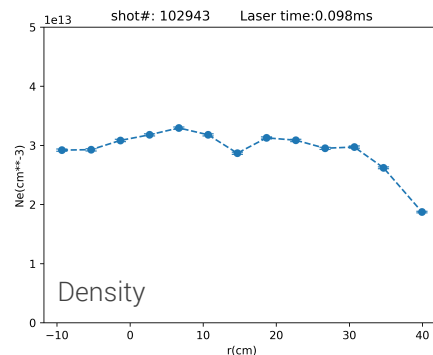
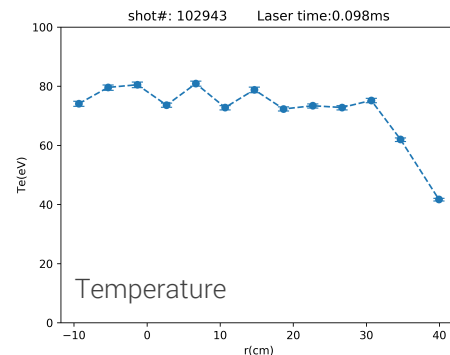
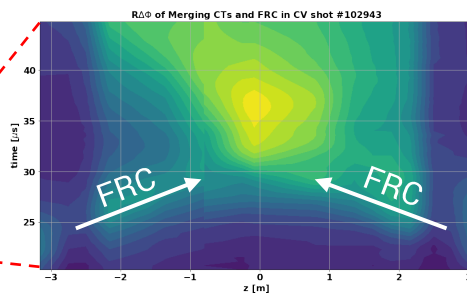
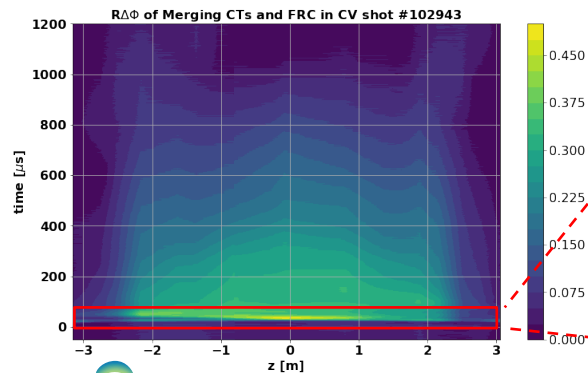
Confinement vessel camera observes FRC reflections as plasma bounces back and forth in CV

First FRC Collision/Merging Data (double-sided)

Succesful production of collided/merged state



- FRCs collide near midplane and live up to ~ 1 ms
- no beams or plasma-gun biasing
- first Thomson scattering based electron temperature/density profiles



Thomson Scattering Initial Data

C-2W Summary

- Engineering accomplishments
 - All major subsystems constructed and double-sided configuration operational in 12 month build cycle
 - Considerably upgraded formation pulsed power, vacuum system, neutral beams, magnets, edge-biasing systems and divertors
- Initial experimental results
 - FRCs successfully formed and translated through inner divertors
 - record translation speeds of ~ 400 km/s observed (250 km/s in C-2U)
 - FRC collision/merging experiments under way, already producing 1+ ms plasma lifetime even without NBs, edge biasing or wall conditioning

Technology Spin-offs

The background of the slide features a horizontal color gradient from teal on the left to bright yellow on the right. In the lower right quadrant, there are several overlapping, curved, organic shapes in various shades of green and yellow, creating a sense of movement and growth.

The background of the slide features an abstract, artistic composition. On the left side, there are several large, rounded, greenish-blue shapes that resemble coral or sea anemones, glowing with a soft, ethereal light. To the right and slightly overlapping the green shapes are more organic, reddish-orange forms that appear to be made of a textured, possibly crystalline or cellular material, also glowing from within. The overall effect is a vibrant, biological, and futuristic aesthetic. The title text is positioned in the upper right quadrant, partially overlapping the glowing orange structures.

TAE Life Sciences Update

- TAE Lifesciences established
- Spin-off based on TAE neutral beam injector technology
- TAE majority owned, but independent capital and management team
- Will offer full full treatment solution to hospitals, not just neutron beam
- First clinical system sold in October 2017, to deploy in 2019

Neutron Beam Development

A person is lying in a medical device, possibly a proton therapy gantry. A 3D anatomical model of a human spine and pelvis is overlaid on the image. A specific area in the lower back/pelvic region is highlighted with a textured, orange-brown sphere, representing a tumor or target area for treatment.

- Design of first clinical beam underway
- Conceptual design review completed
- Early procurement and supply chain development under way (aids fusion beam development)
- Pre-clinical prototype under assembly, to undergo testing by summer 2018



Thank You