

# The Road Ahead at TAE

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### TAE's path towards commercial fusion

Major development platforms integrate then best design

incremental bases for rapid innovation

Copernicus entering phased sequence of experiments in 2024-26

DaVinci demo plant around end of decade

70'

C-2

2009-2012





Early development steps

A. B. C-1

1998 - 2000s

### Recent Highlights on Norman



## Goals for Norman

Explore beam driven FRCs in fully collisionless regime

- Demonstrate ramp-up and sustainment for times well in excess of characteristic confinement and wall times
- Explore energy confinement scaling over broad range of parameters
  - core and edge confinement scaling and coupling
  - consolidated picture between theory, simulation and experiment
- Develop and demonstrate active plasma control





Norman divertors provide excellent edge insulation Energy loss per electron/ion pair near theoretical minimum



see - Pastukhov V.P. 1974 Nucl. Fusion 14 3

Flaring magnetic fields

- limit debye sheath voltage at the material boundary
- minimize cold electron back streaming

Extensive vacuum pumping

• evacuates cold gas - minimized cold ion population

Bias electrodes improve stability and transport Electron energy loss per ion near ideal level

- measured by energy analyzers in outer divertors
- indicates parallel losses in convective regime  $\frac{q_{\parallel}}{n} \sim T_e^{\frac{2}{2}}$
- $\eta_e{\sim}6-7$  near ideal ambipolar electron confinement

#### Active feedback controls plasma position

- Axial and radial/azimuthal position control with real-time feedback
- System capable of controlling several additional actuators





### Active feedback control – plasma shape

- Length no longer determined by intrinsic processes
- Elongation responds to external fields







### Active-feedback control of plasma length expands Copernicus design space





- Beam injection helps to break an intrinsic coupling between FRC density and length (S\*/E < 3)</li>
- Active-feedback, real-time magnetic control implemented to independently control plasma length
- Improves operating flexibility and enables broader options for future machines

#### Norman goals achieved Beam driven FRCs explored in fully collisionless regime

Physics performance goals achieved

- Macro-stability and sustainment for 40+ ms, limited by stored energy
- Total temperature over 6 keV, electron temperature up to 1 keV
- Confinement scaling confirmed in collisionless regime
- Excellent edge insulation energy loss per ion/electron pair ~6-7  $T_e$

#### Technology development goals demonstrated

- Millisecond-scale ramp-up and heating
- Real-time active feedback with
  - tunable beam system 15-40 keV within 100s of micro-seconds
  - stability and transport control via end-biasing
  - position and shape control via trim and saddle-coils



## Next Step



### Copernicus

Reactor scale plasma performance platform

Design established

- 10+ keV ion temperature goal
- Hydrogen only operation
- 2-3 sec pulse length

**Budget and timing** 

- \$250+ MM cap-ex
- Fabrication under way
- Commissioning and ops by 2024



#### Copernicus site is under construction







- 100,000 sqft Copernicus lab site in Irvine
- Estimated building completion April 2023



#### Beyond Fusion Spin-off technologies



### From fusion power supplies to power management





From fusion beams to targeted radiation oncology Beam technology adapted to compact epithermal neutron sources

- BNCT (boron neutron capture therapy) existing cancer treatment, but only available at research sites with a nuclear reactor
- 3x efficacy of x-ray & proton treatments
- First clinical system delivered in 2021
- First human patients treated in October 2022
- Growing order book in Asia, EU, US





