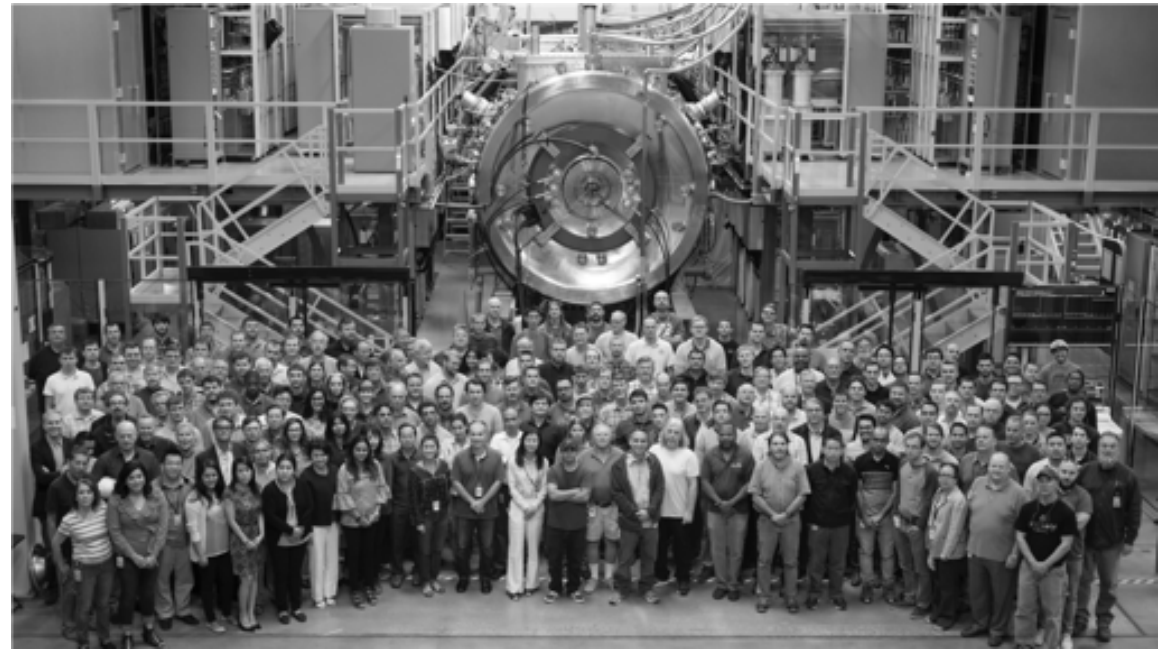


Aneutronic Fusion as a Driver for Technology Innovation

Artem Smirnov | CTO
TAE Technologies, Inc.

Who we are

- Founded in 1998
- Spin out of UC Irvine
- Funded by visionary investors
- 200+ scientists and engineers
- National lab-scale fusion device
- Technology spin-offs
- tae.com/research-library/



As with the Space Race, Fusion is the genesis of numerous pillars of technological innovation

POWER MANAGEMENT

Power Management for
**TRANSPORTATION AND
ENERGY STORAGE**



Energy
Storage



Residential



Electric
Vehicles

FUSION



Power Technology for
CLEAN FUSION

CANCER TREATMENT



**CELLULAR RADIATION
THERAPY**



Particle
Accelerators

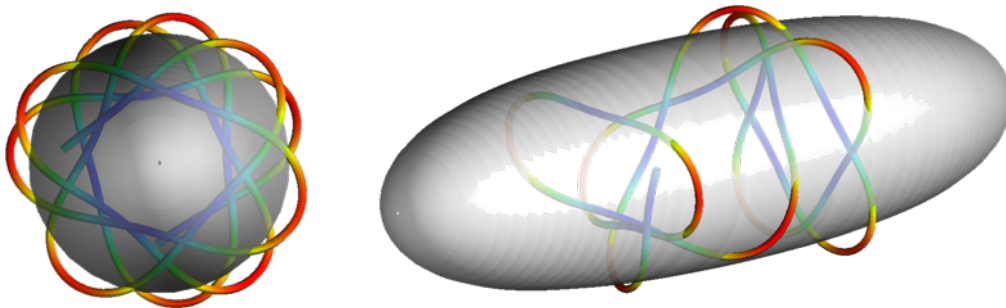
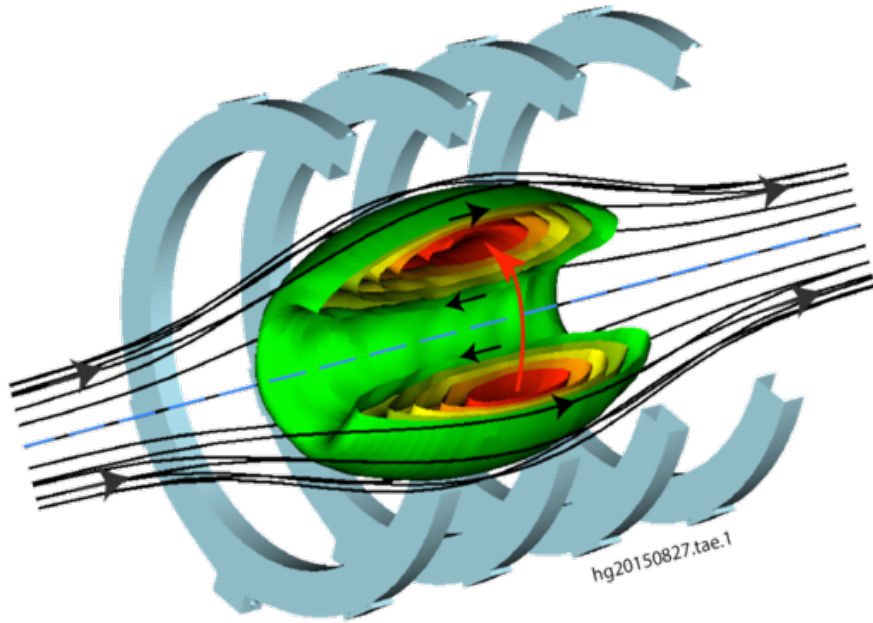


Vector
Drugs

Agenda

- TAE Fusion Concept, Motivation and History
- Key Program Accomplishments
- Technology spin-offs

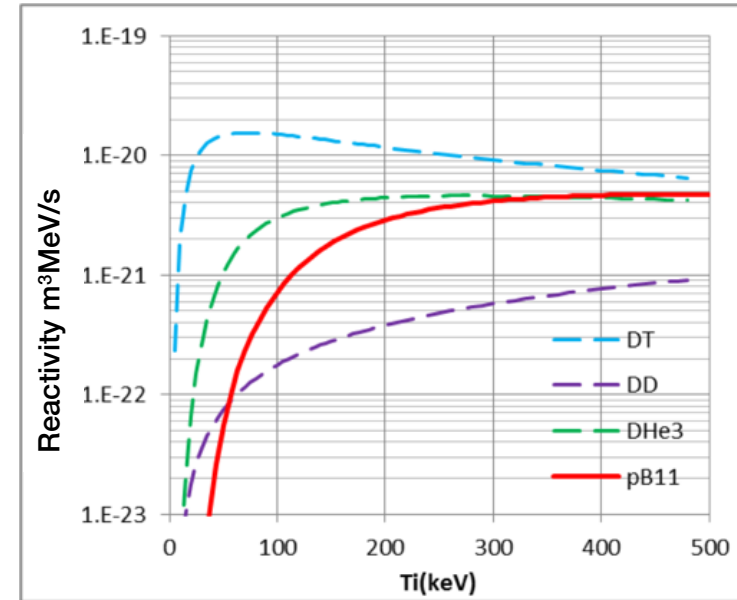
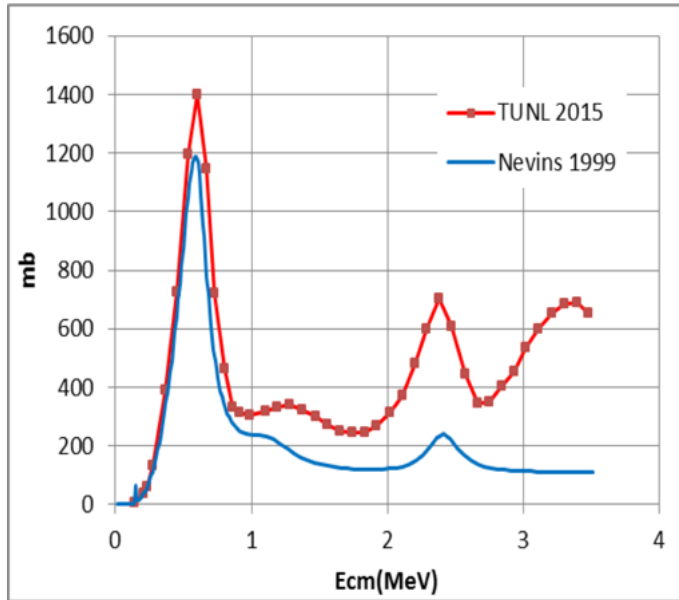
TAE's concept –beam-driven Field Reversed Configuration



Large orbit ions via Neutral Beam injection

- High plasma $\beta \sim 1$ (plasma pressure / B^2)
 - Compact and high power density
 - Aneutronic fuel capability
 - Indigenous large orbit particles
- Tangential Neutral Beam Injection
 - Large orbit ion population
 - Increased stability and reduced transport
- Significant engineering advantages that translate to viable reactor economics

TAE's ultimate goal – p-¹¹B fusion



- $p + {}^{11}\text{B} \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + {}^4\text{He} + {}^4\text{He}$
- Cross section larger than previously believed

- Advantages
 - (Almost) no neutrons
 - Benign, readily available fuel
 - Little radioactive waste
 - Viable economics

Key accomplishments

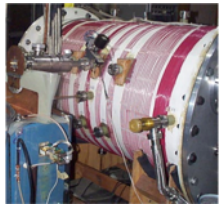
- Established beam-driven high- β FRC physics test bed with unmatched operating flexibility
- Demonstrated high-temperature FRC sustainment via Neutral Beam Injection and edge biasing up to 30 ms (limited by the energy storage on-site)
 - Edge biasing provides plasma MHD stabilization and sheared-flow suppression of turbulence
 - Favorable transport scaling observed
- Developed engineering knowhow to facilitate reactor design
- Established collaboration with academia and industry to accelerate progress
 - PPPL, UCI, UCLA, LLNL, ORNL, Univ. of Pisa, Univ. of Wisconsin, Nihon Univ., Univ. of Washington, Budker Institute, Google, industrial partners

TAE experimental device evolution

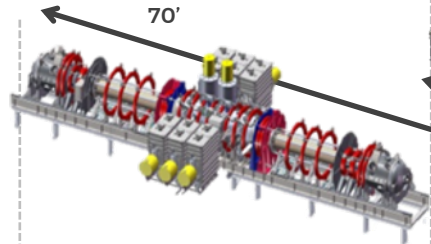
Major development platforms integrate then best design

- Incremental steps for rapid innovation

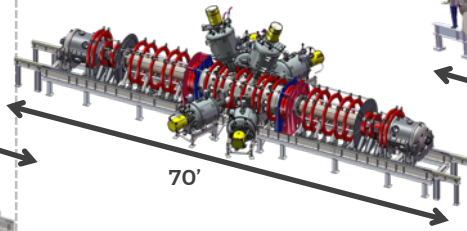
Copernicus entering phased sequence of reactor performance experiments



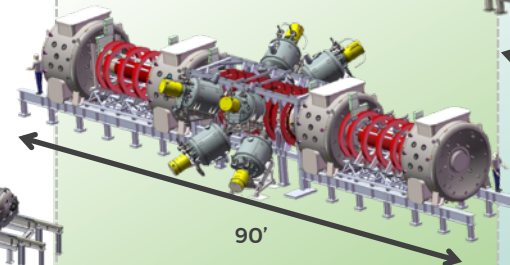
A, B, C-1
Early development
1998 – 2000s



C-2
First full-scale machine
2009-2012



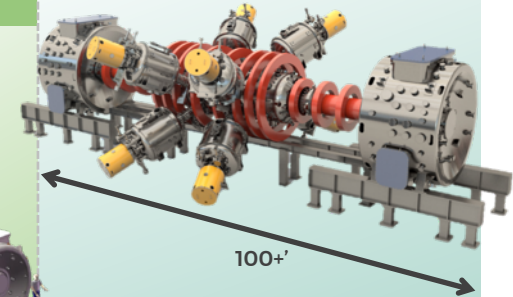
C-2U
Plasma Sustainment
2013-2015



Norman (C-2W)
Collisionless Confinement
Scaling
2016-2021

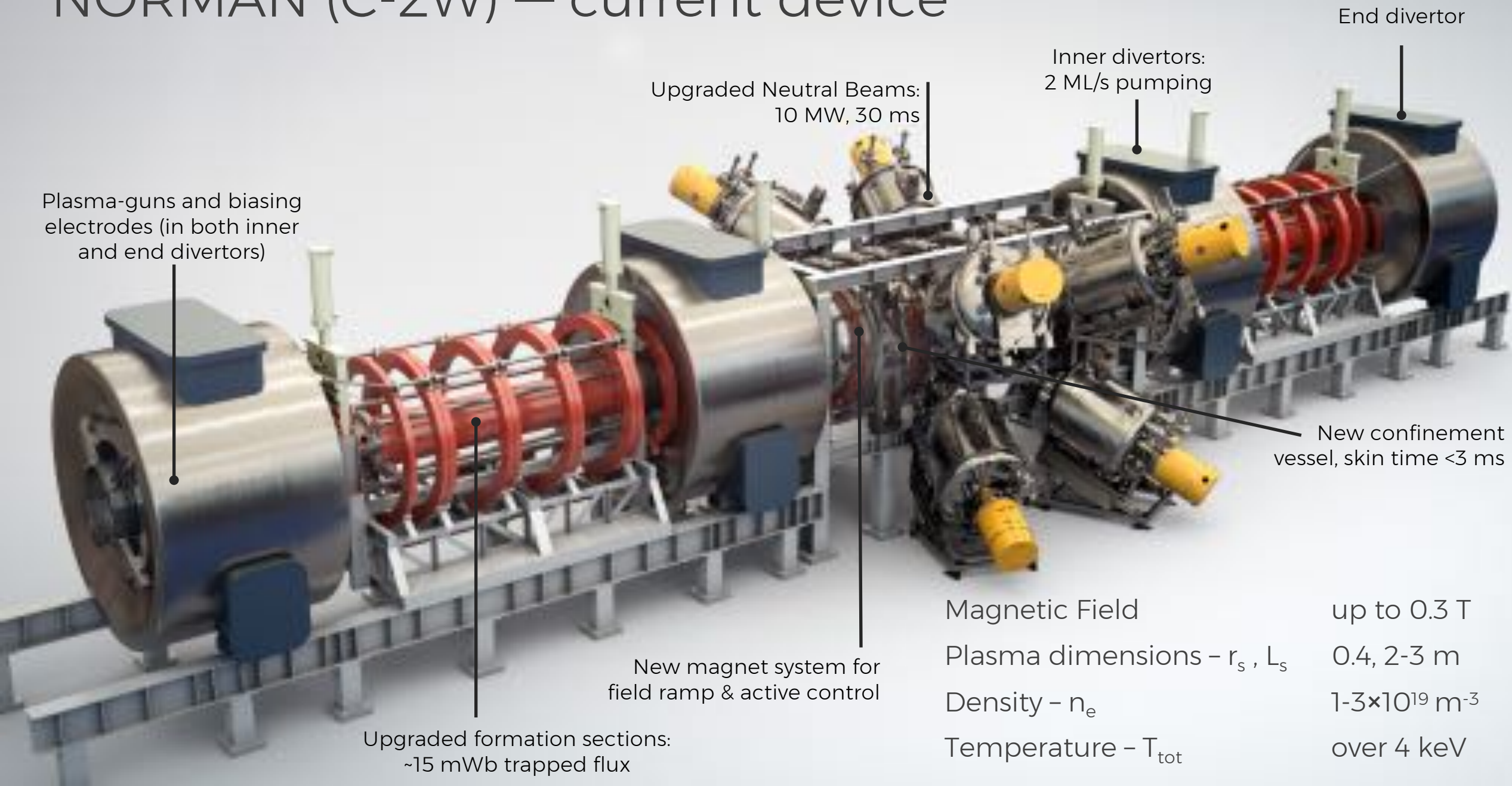
TAE's current machine

- First plasma July 2017
- One year construction
- On time, on budget
- Scaling studies ongoing



Copernicus
Reactor Plasma
Performance operating
on hydrogen plasma
2022+

NORMAN (C-2W) – current device



Plasma-guns and biasing electrodes (in both inner and end divertors)

Upgraded Neutral Beams:
10 MW, 30 ms

Inner divertors:
2 ML/s pumping

End divertor

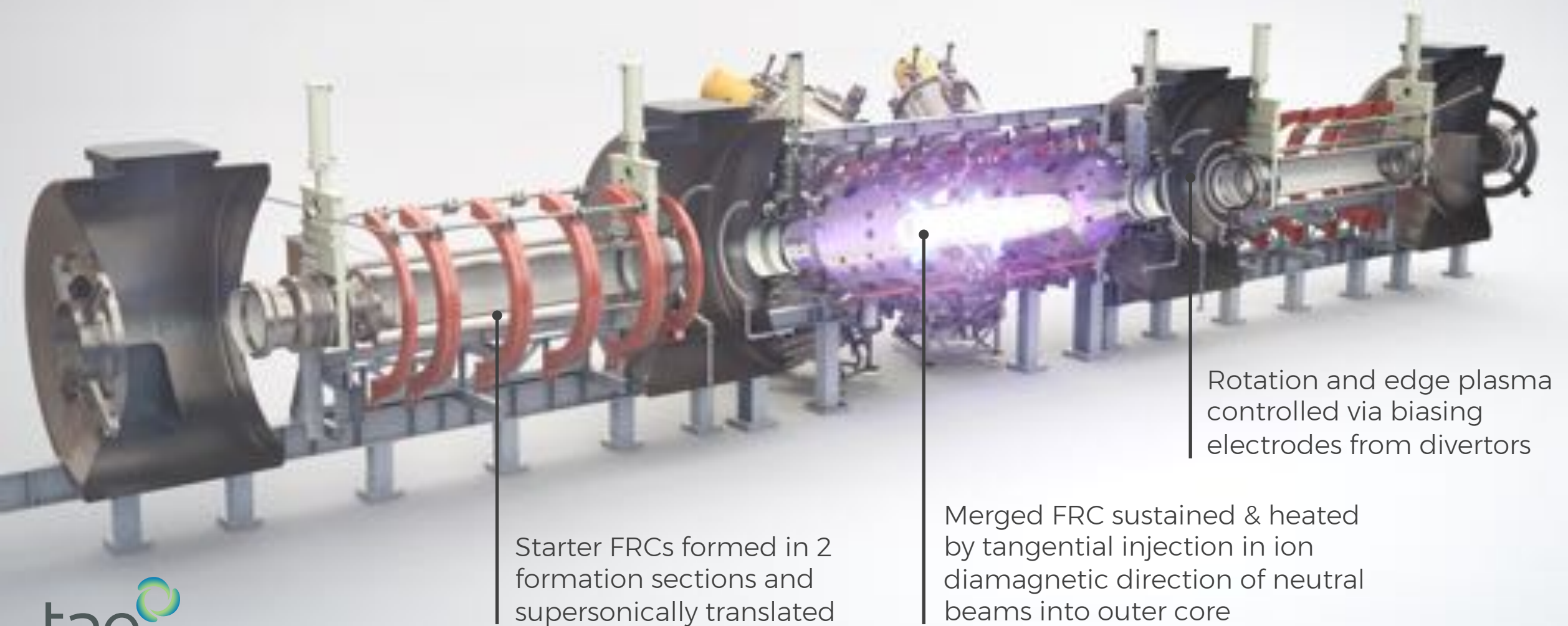
New confinement vessel, skin time <3 ms

New magnet system for field ramp & active control

Upgraded formation sections:
~15 mWb trapped flux

Magnetic Field	up to 0.3 T
Plasma dimensions – r_s , L_s	0.4, 2-3 m
Density – n_e	$1-3 \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$
Temperature – T_{tot}	over 4 keV

Typical experimental setup

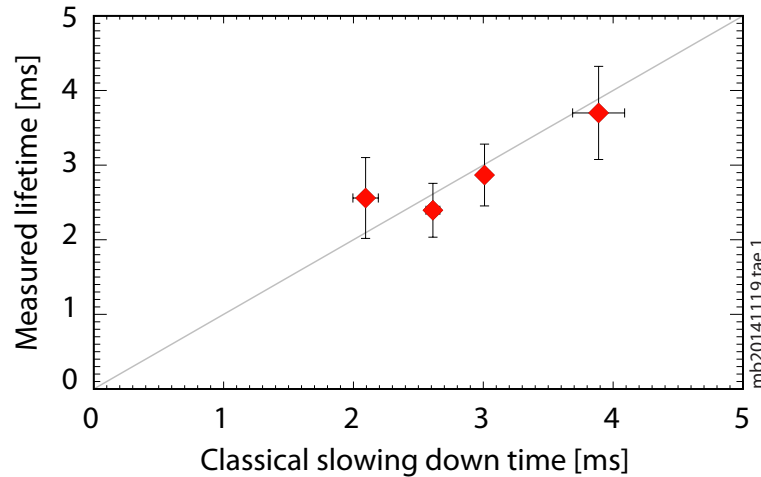


Starter FRCs formed in 2 formation sections and supersonically translated

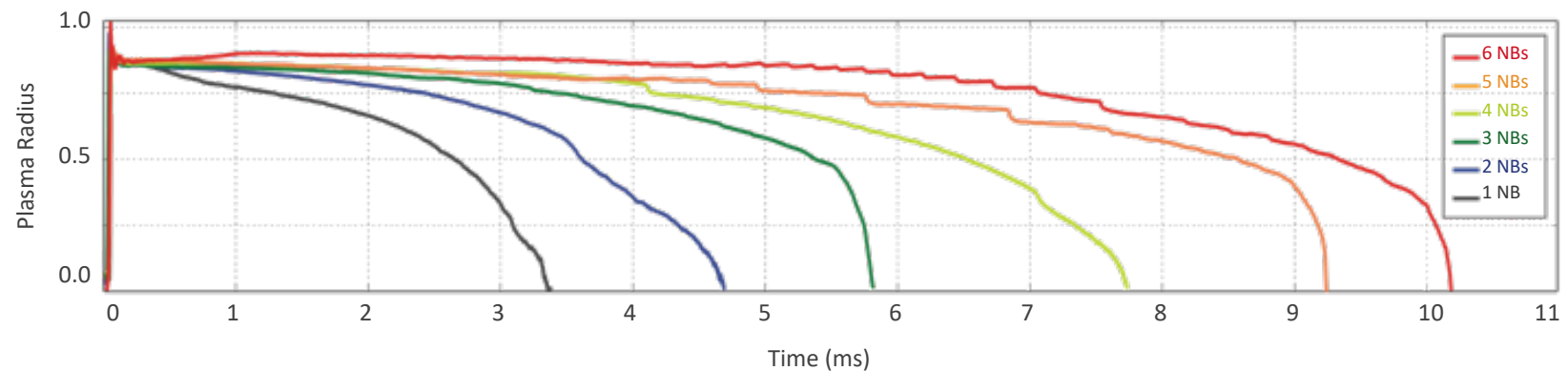
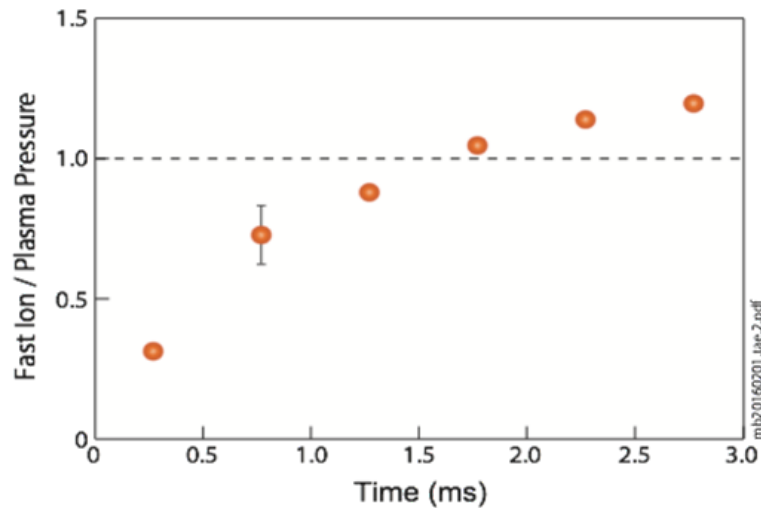
Merged FRC sustained & heated by tangential injection in ion diamagnetic direction of neutral beams into outer core

Rotation and edge plasma controlled via biasing electrodes from divertors

Advanced beam driven FRC enabled by fast ions

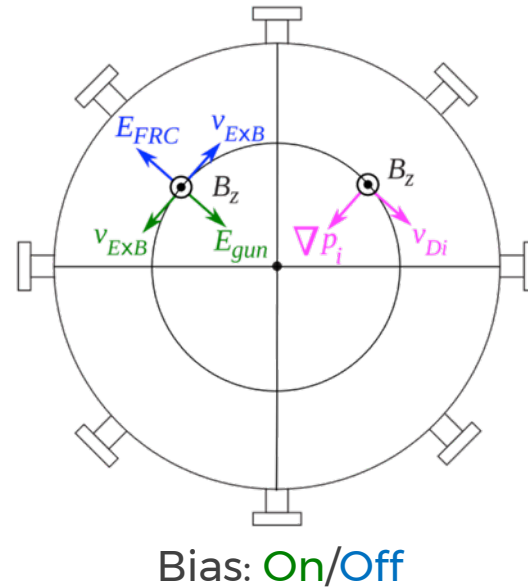
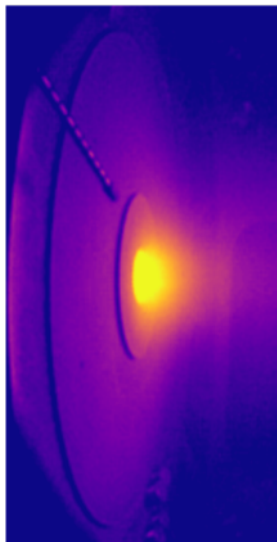
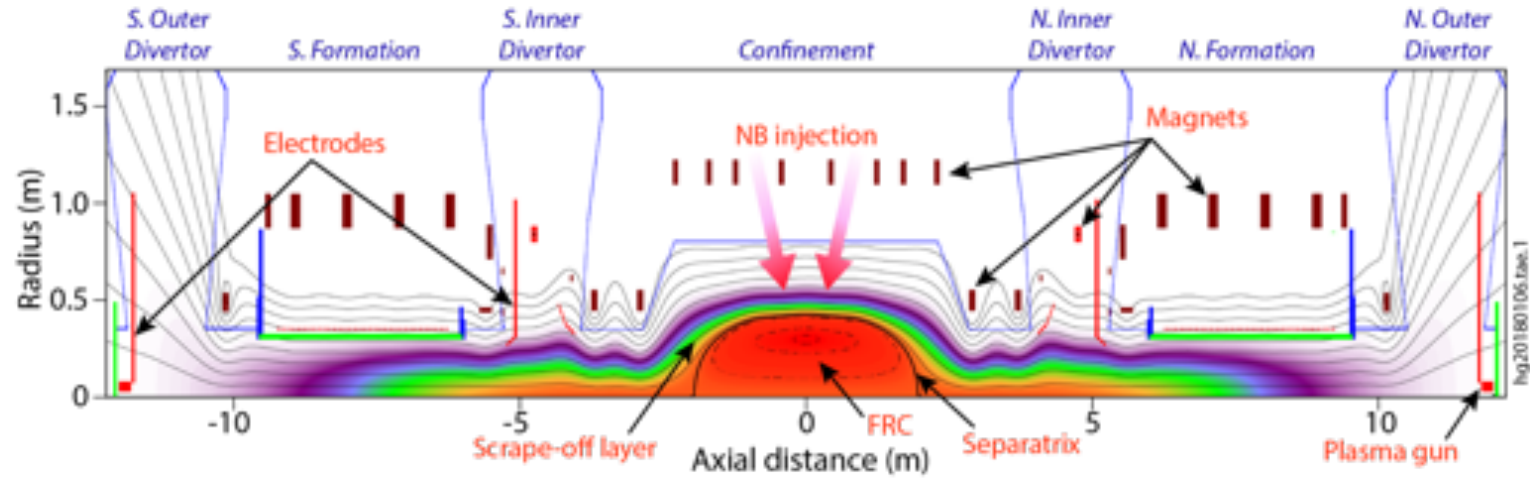


- Fast ion confinement near classical limit $\chi_i \sim (1-2) \chi_{icl}$
- Total pressure is maintained, while thermal pressure is replaced by fast ion pressure, up to $P_{fast}/P_{th} \sim 1$
- Lifetime increases with NBI



Binderbauer, et. al, Phys. Plasmas 22, 056110 (2015)

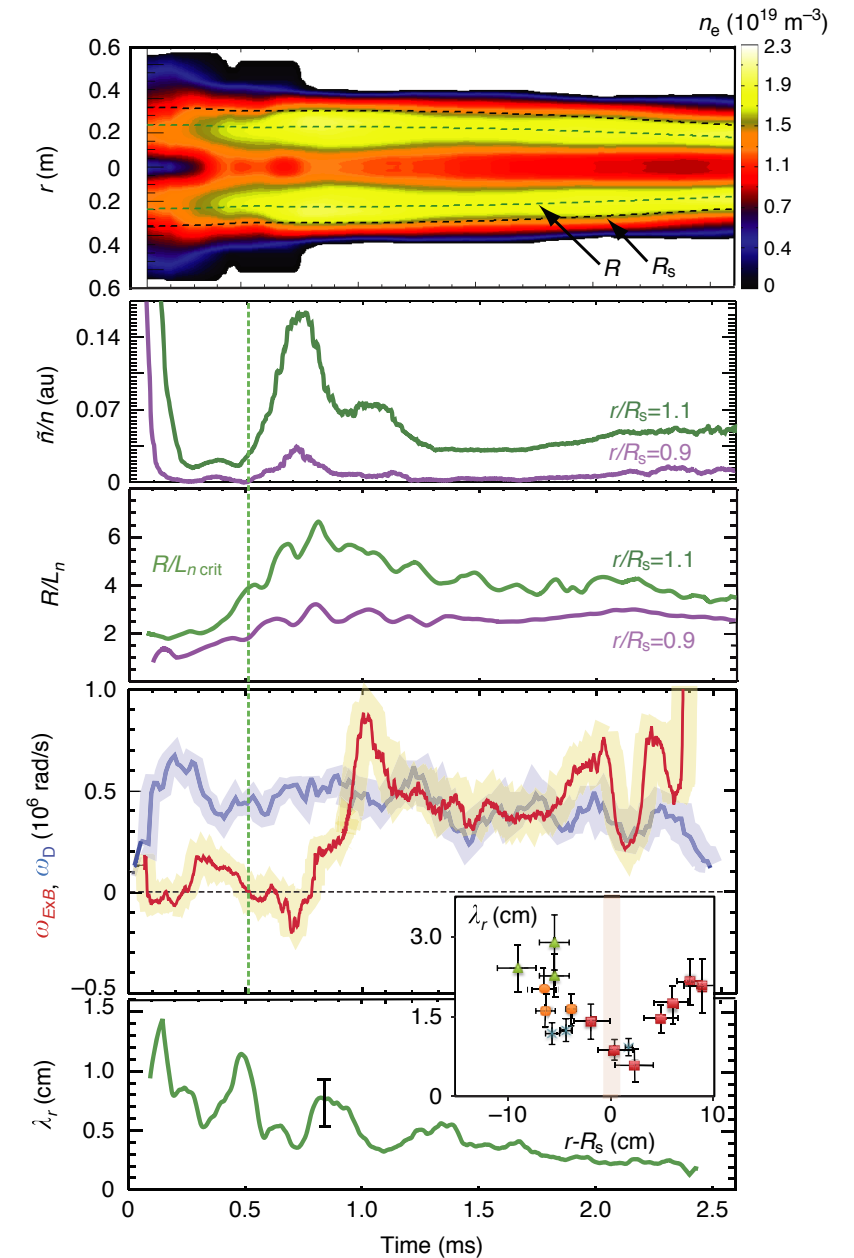
Global modes suppressed by edge biasing



- Axisymmetric stabilization via SOL biasing from end divertors

Fluctuation suppression via $E \times B$ sheared flow

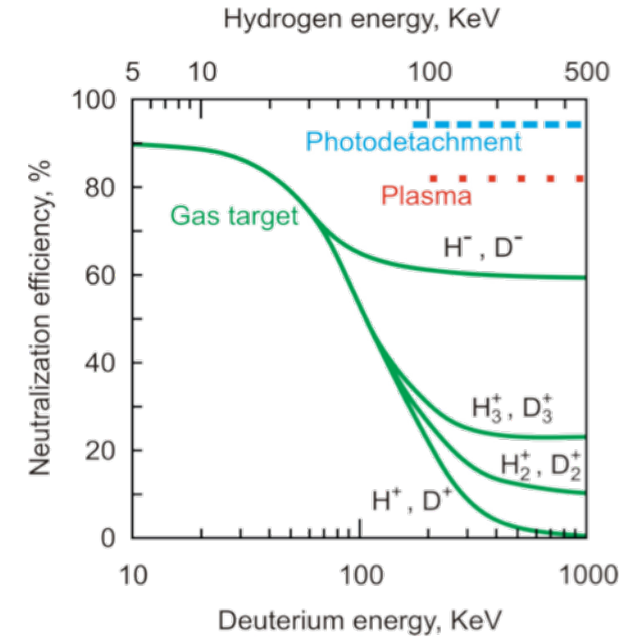
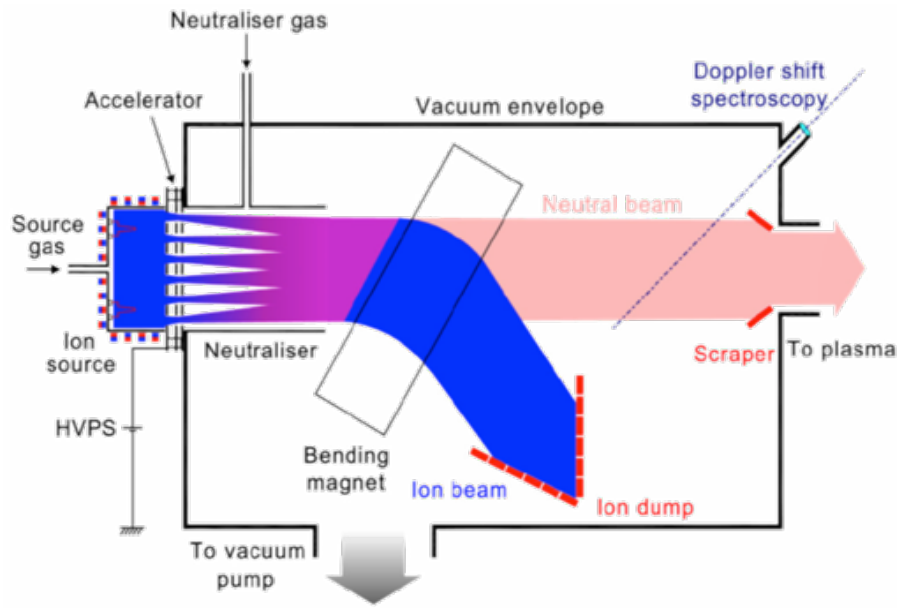
- Strong $E \times B$ shearing rate due to plasma gun biasing
- Sheared $E \times B$ flow upshifts critical gradient and reduces turbulence via eddy shearing/decorrelation
- Radial transport barrier at/outside the separatrix



Accelerator Technology

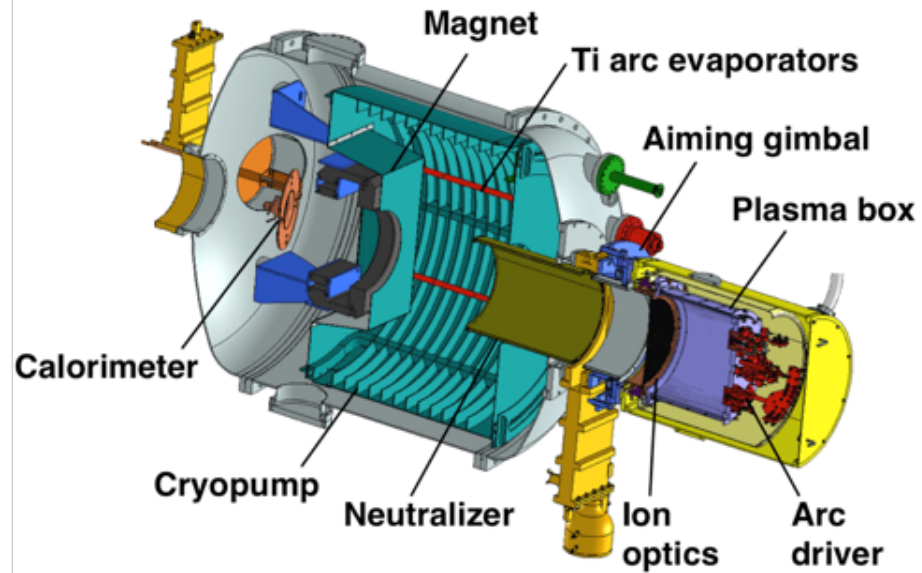


Positive and negative-ion-based neutral beams for fusion

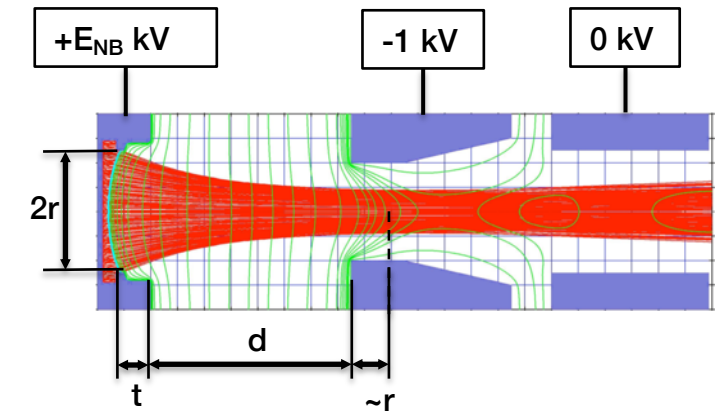
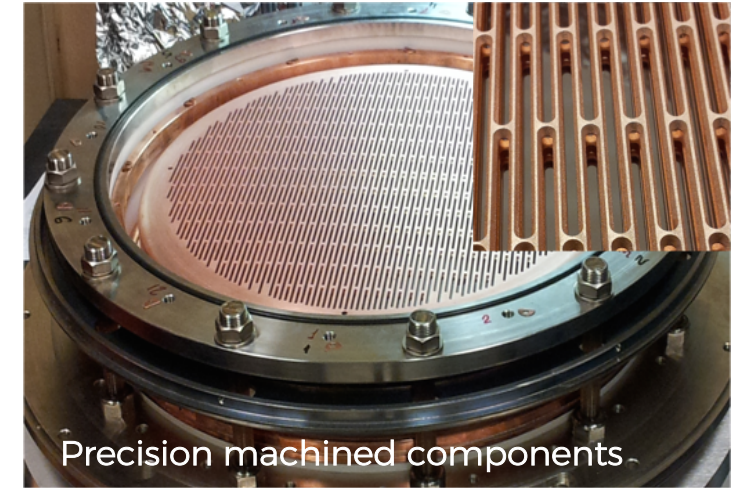


- Low-energy beams (< 150 keV) $\rightarrow$ Positive-ion-based (PNBI)
 - Mature technology, ~ 100 beams built mostly btw 1970-90's
 - Presently, TAE and Budker Institute (Russia) are the only commercial suppliers
- High-energy beams (> 150 keV) $\rightarrow$ Negative-ion-based (NNBI)
 - Active R&D area; conventional design faces severe challenges
 - TAE and Budker developed and tested breakthrough solutions

TAE PNBI system is highly modular and flexible

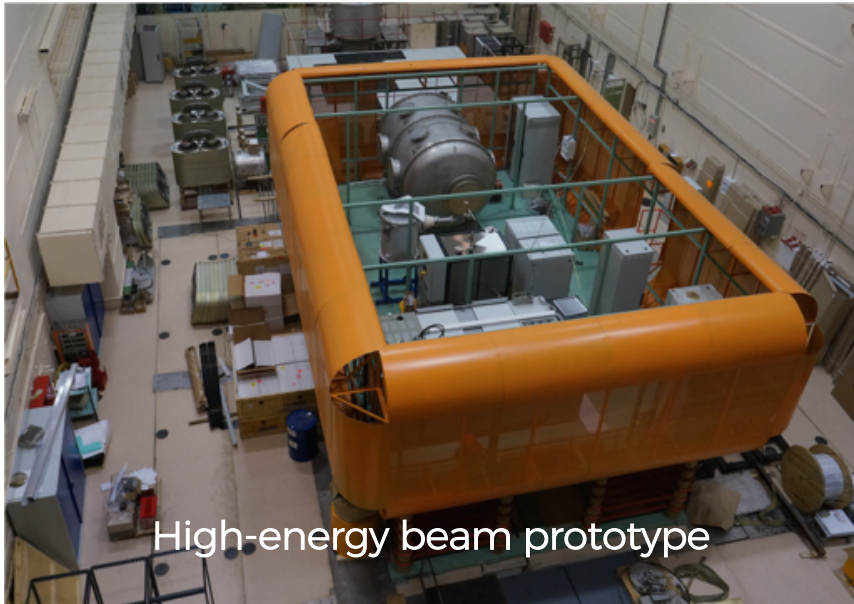


Parameter	Short pulse	Long pulse
Plasma Source	Arc	RF
Pulse duration, s	0.03	1
Beam energy, keV	15 - 40	40
Ion current, A	150	45
NB power, MW	1.6 - 3	1
Proton fraction	0.85	0.65
Beam half-size, cm	4 x 16	8 x 8
Ion current density, mA/cm ²	300	260



$$I_{NB} \sim \frac{j_0 E_{NB}^{3/2} A}{(d+t+r)^2} K(r) \eta_n(E_{NB})$$

Reactor NNBI system tests and validation underway



High-energy beam prototype

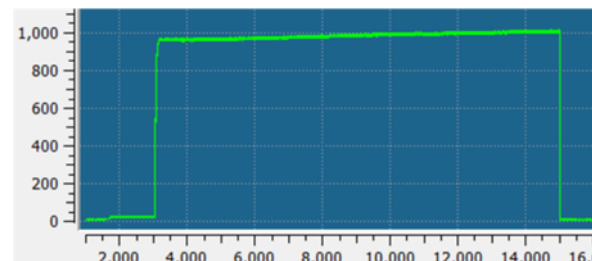
- 1 A / 400 keV / 12 s achieved
- Plasma neutralizer ~ 80% efficiency
- Photon neutralizer ~ 95% efficiency
- Recuperator tests starting



H- beam test bed



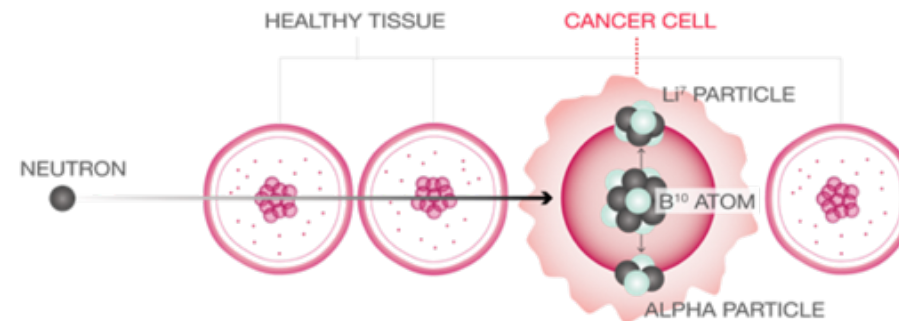
Recuperator tube



Accelerator technology for transformative cancer therapy

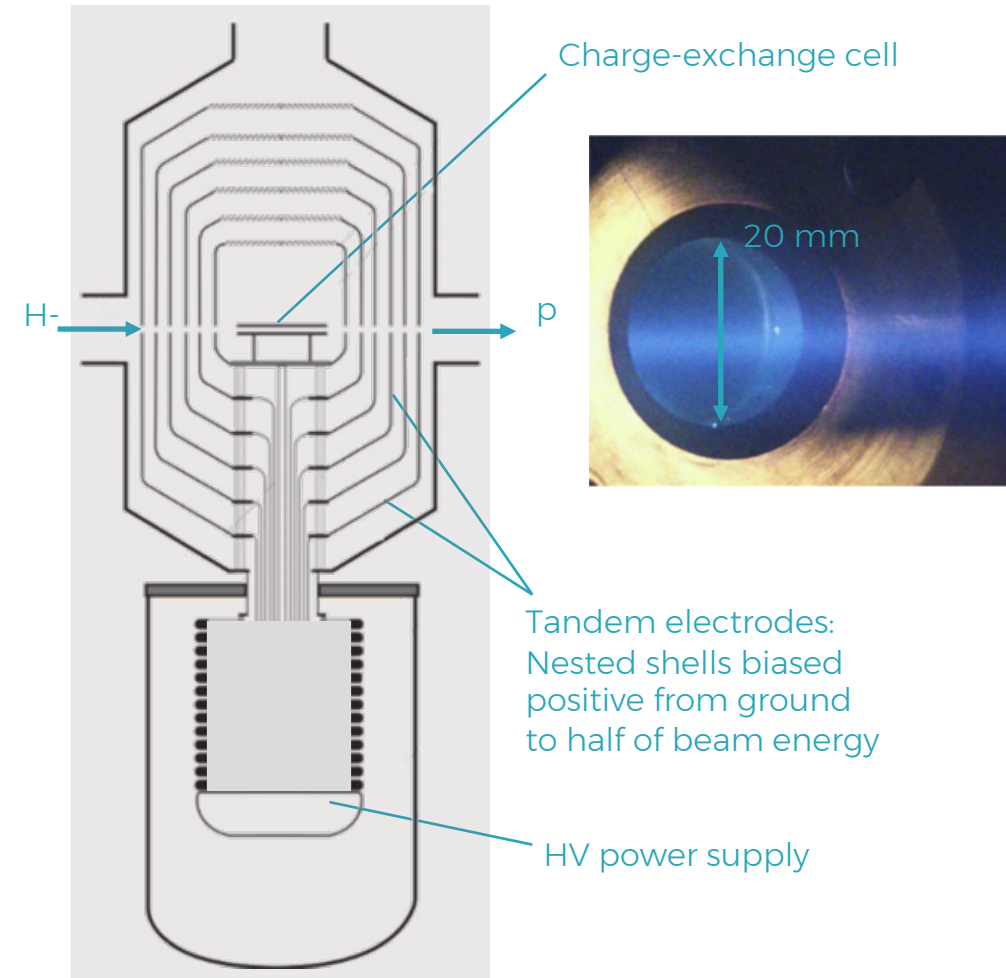
TAE Life Sciences

- Boron neutron capture therapy
 - TAE accelerator-based neutron source
 - Vector drug
- Can treat millions of patients with harshest cancers
- First clinical system is being commissioned
- Clinical trials to start in 2021



Electrostatic tandem accelerator is optimal for BNCT

- Tunable energy ~ 2.5 MeV at ~10 mA
- Cs-free 15 mA H⁻ ion source
- Neutron-producing target: ${}^7\text{Li} + p \rightarrow n + {}^7\text{Be}$
- Neutron yield ~ 10^{13} n/s
- Offers an optimal therapeutic neutron beam
- Compact, simple, robust, and reliable
- Relatively inexpensive

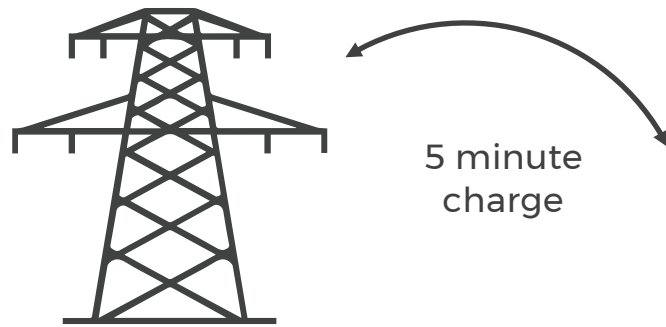


Power Management



Power management technology spin-off

Derived from Norman power supply development

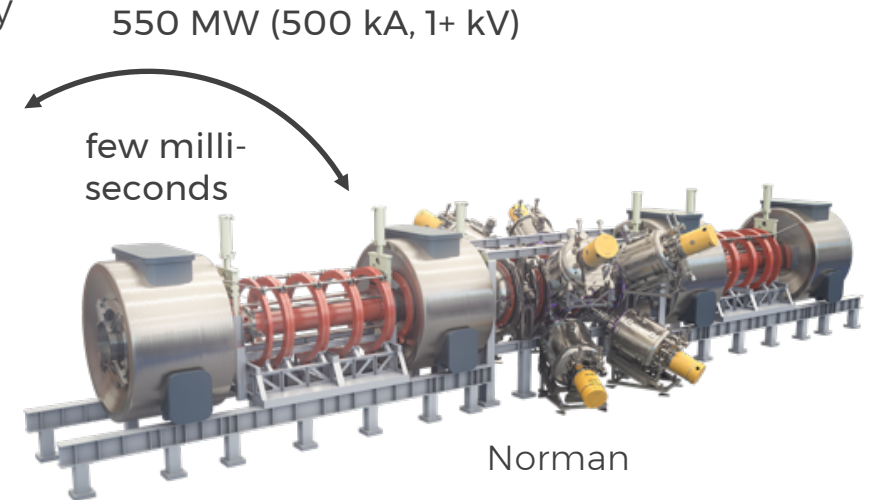
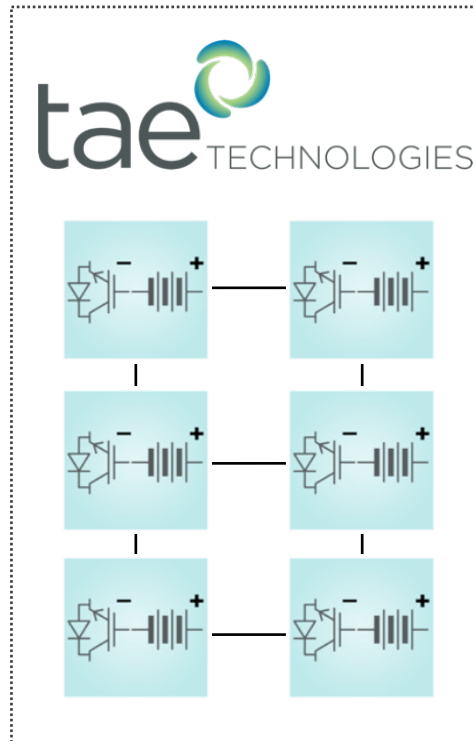


Integrated Module:



Storage, Control and Converter – autonomous module for distributed energy & control network

Modular distributed energy topology with advanced control algorithm

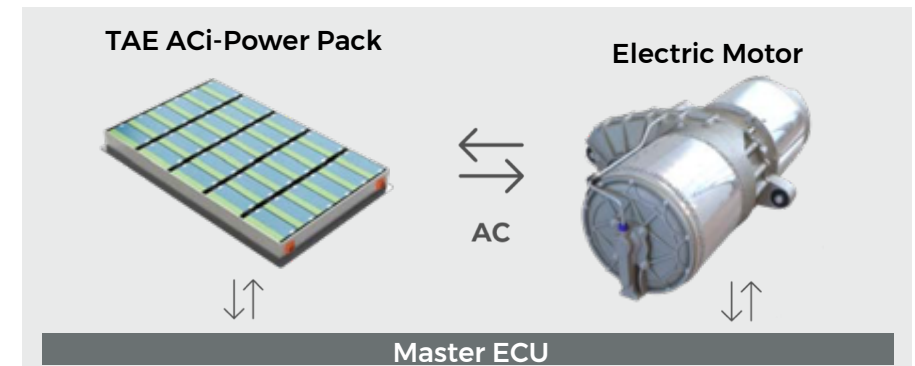
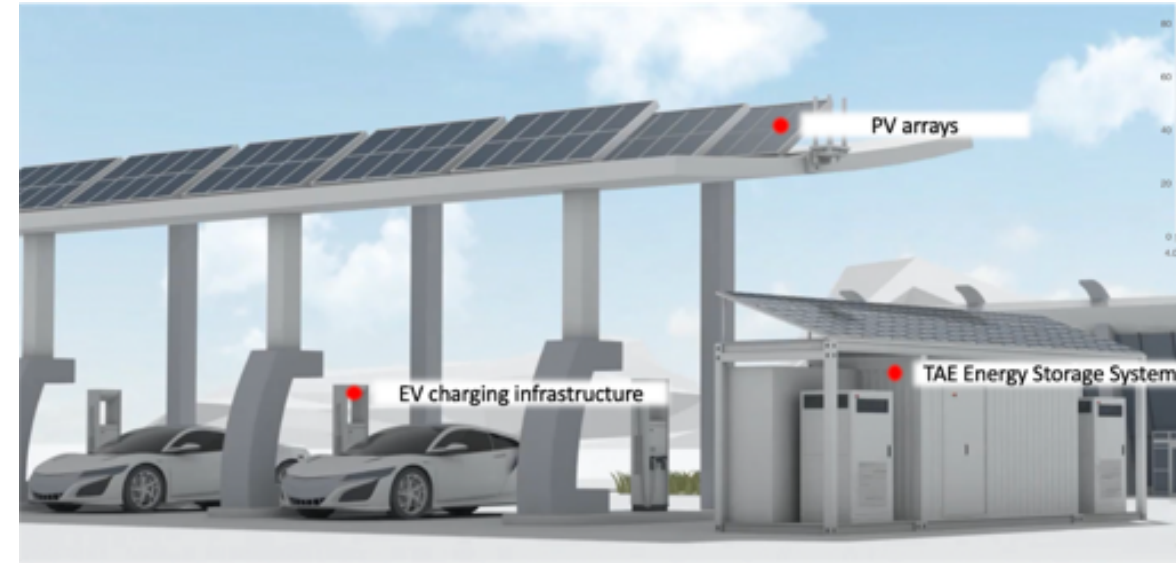


- High energy storage
- High power demand
- Flexible load matching
- Excellent energy efficiency & utilization
- Critical reliability & uptime capability

TAE power management

Efficient solutions for energy storage and electric vehicles

- Decarbonization of economy requires efficient solutions at scale for
 - Energy storage
 - Grid infrastructure
 - Electric vehicles
- TAE ACi-Power Pack consolidates the powertrain by eliminating the need for all other power electronics components used in conventional battery-electric powertrains





Thank You