



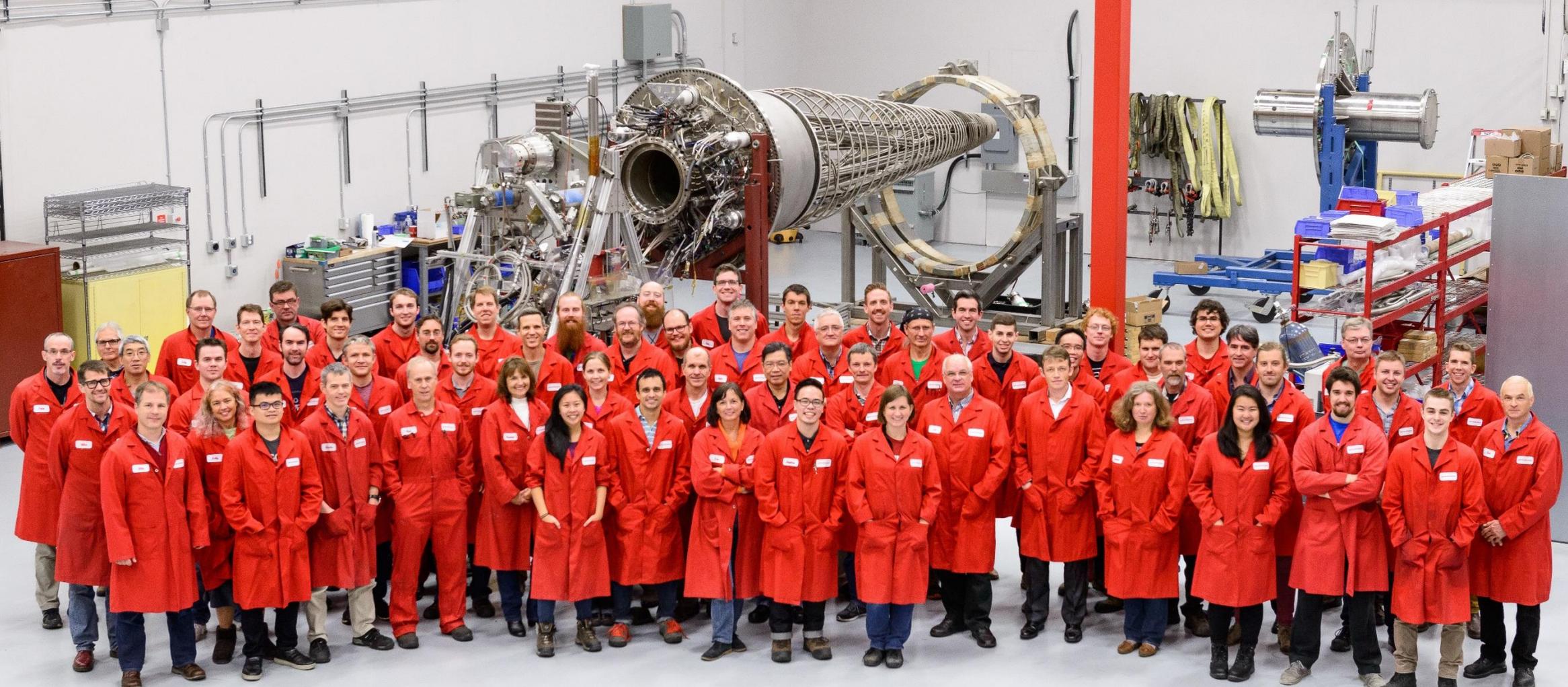
MAGNETIZED TARGET FUSION

AT GENERAL FUSION

Michel Laberge – SOFE 2017

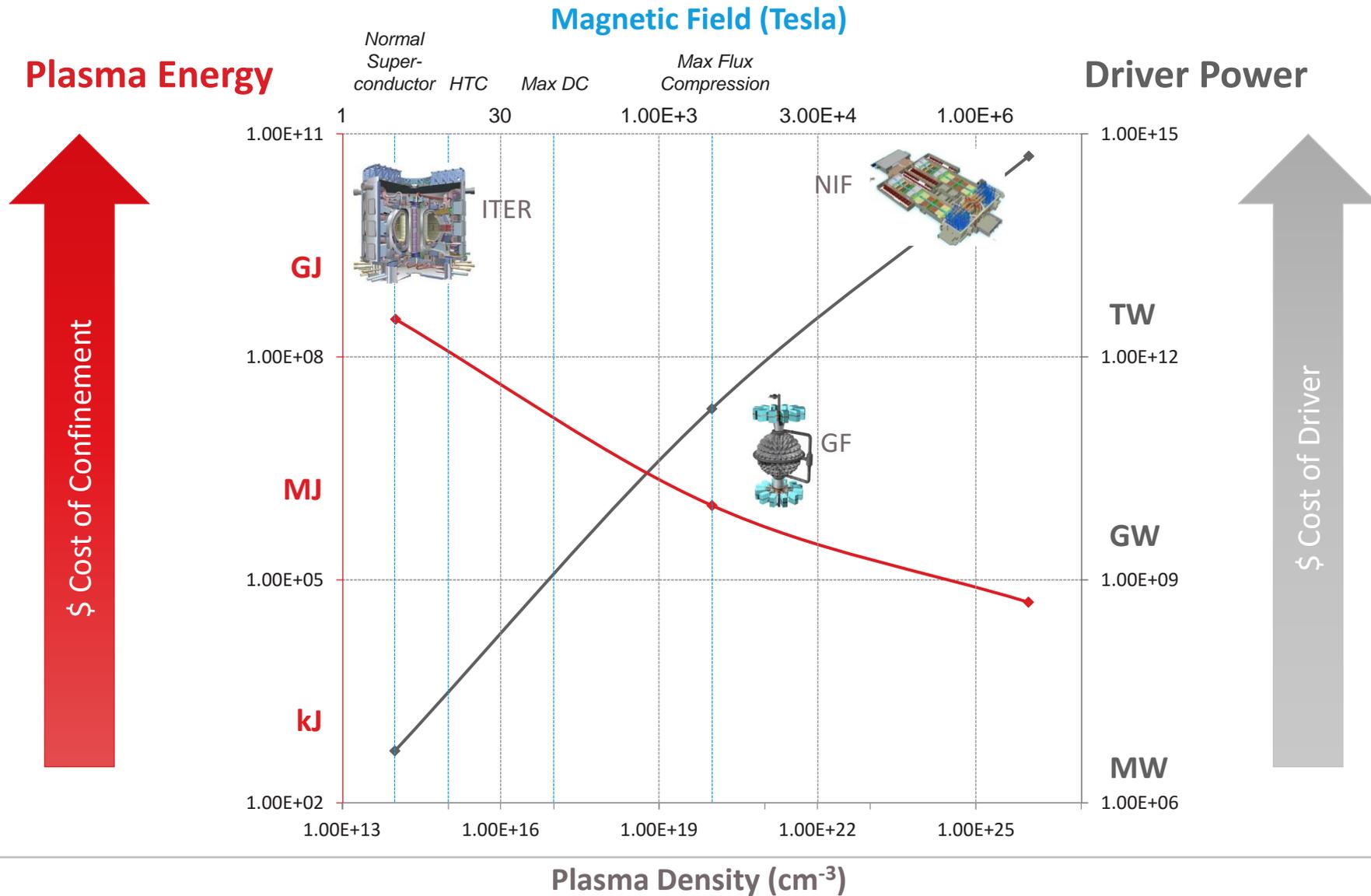
generalfusion

generalfusion

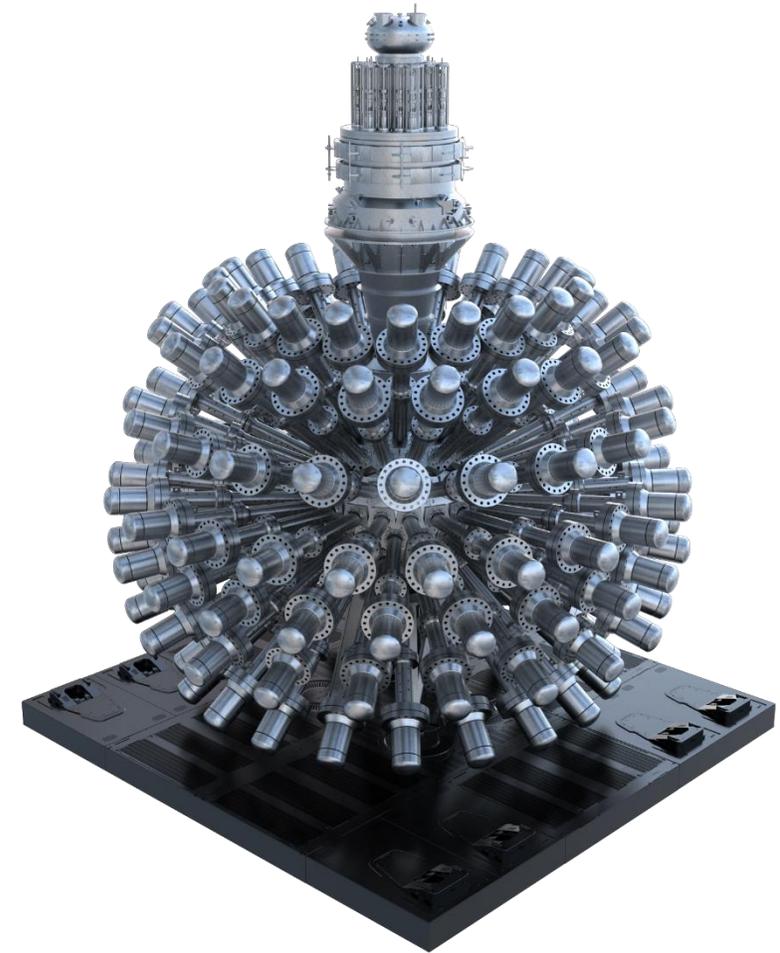
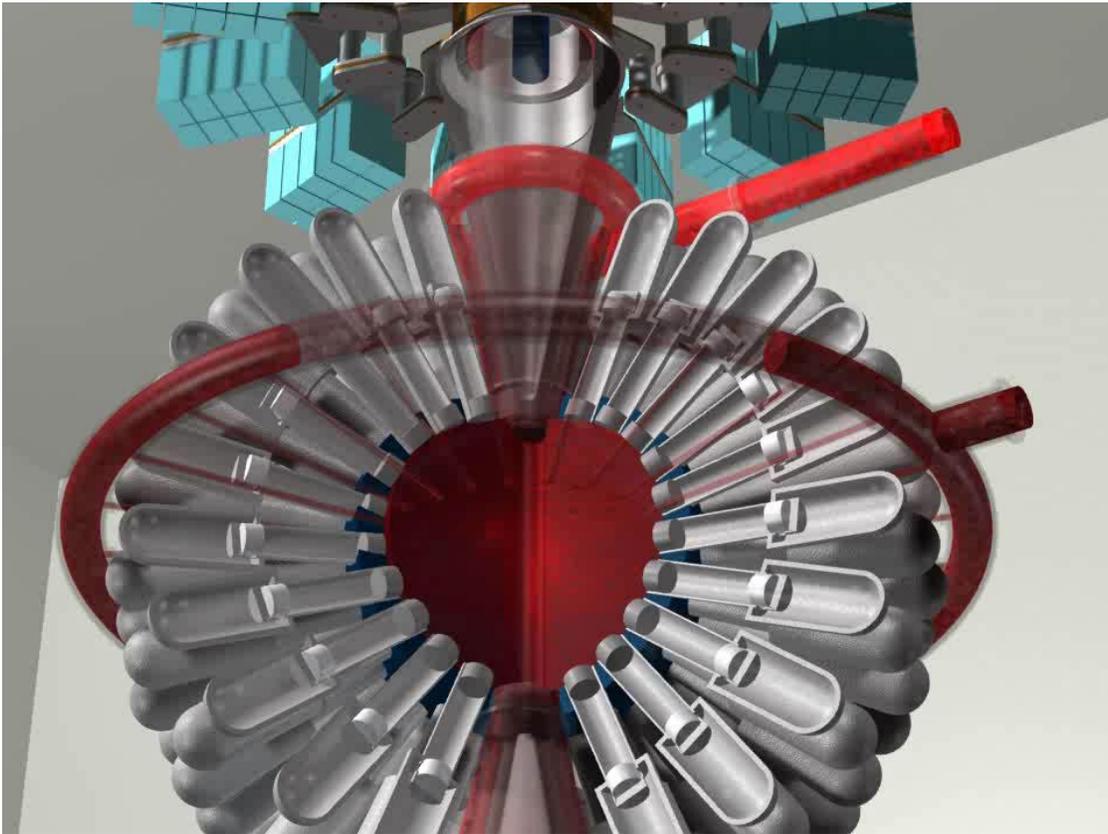


generalfusion

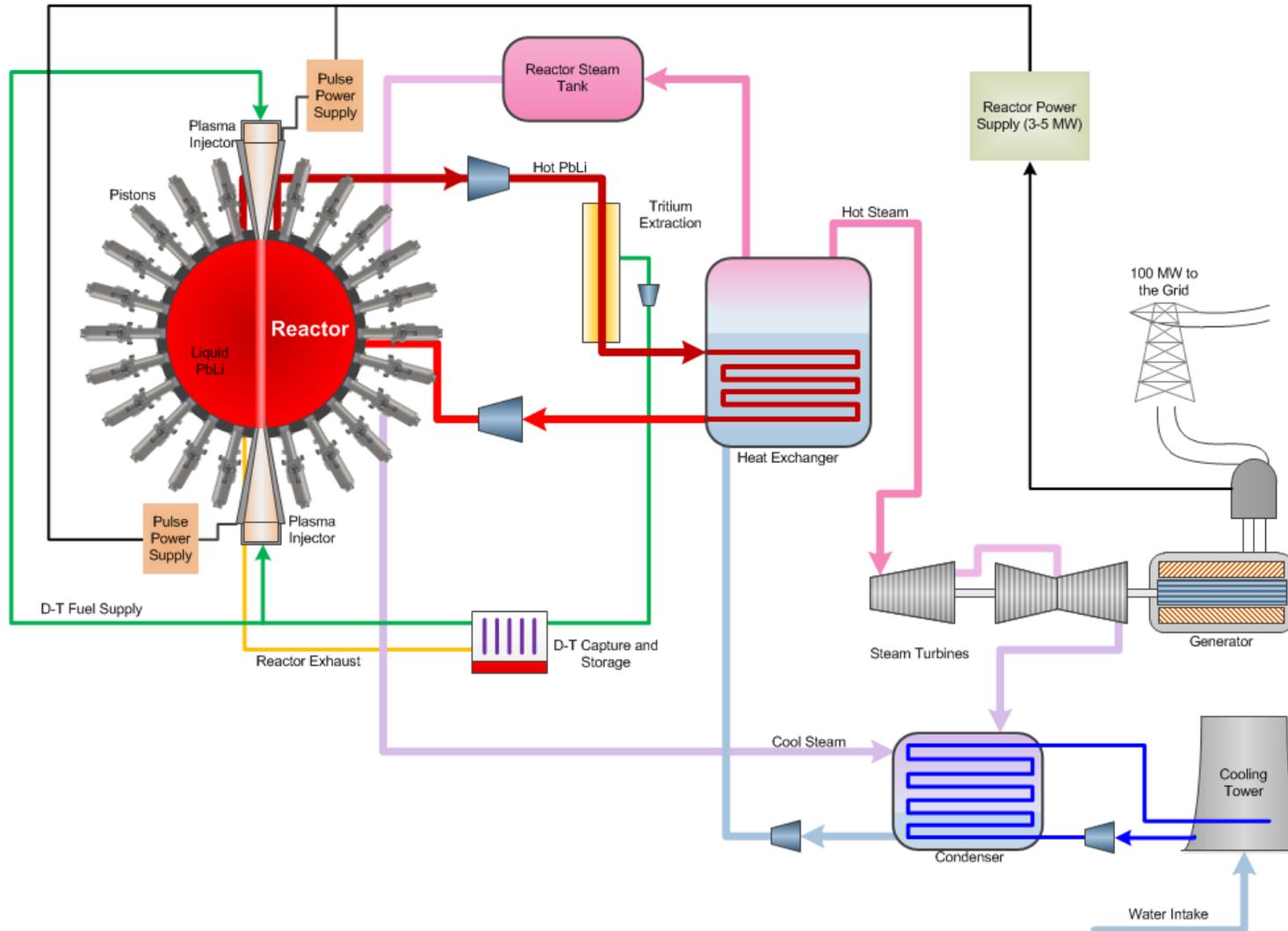
Fusion Technology Comparison



General Fusion's Acoustically Driven MTF



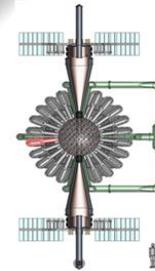
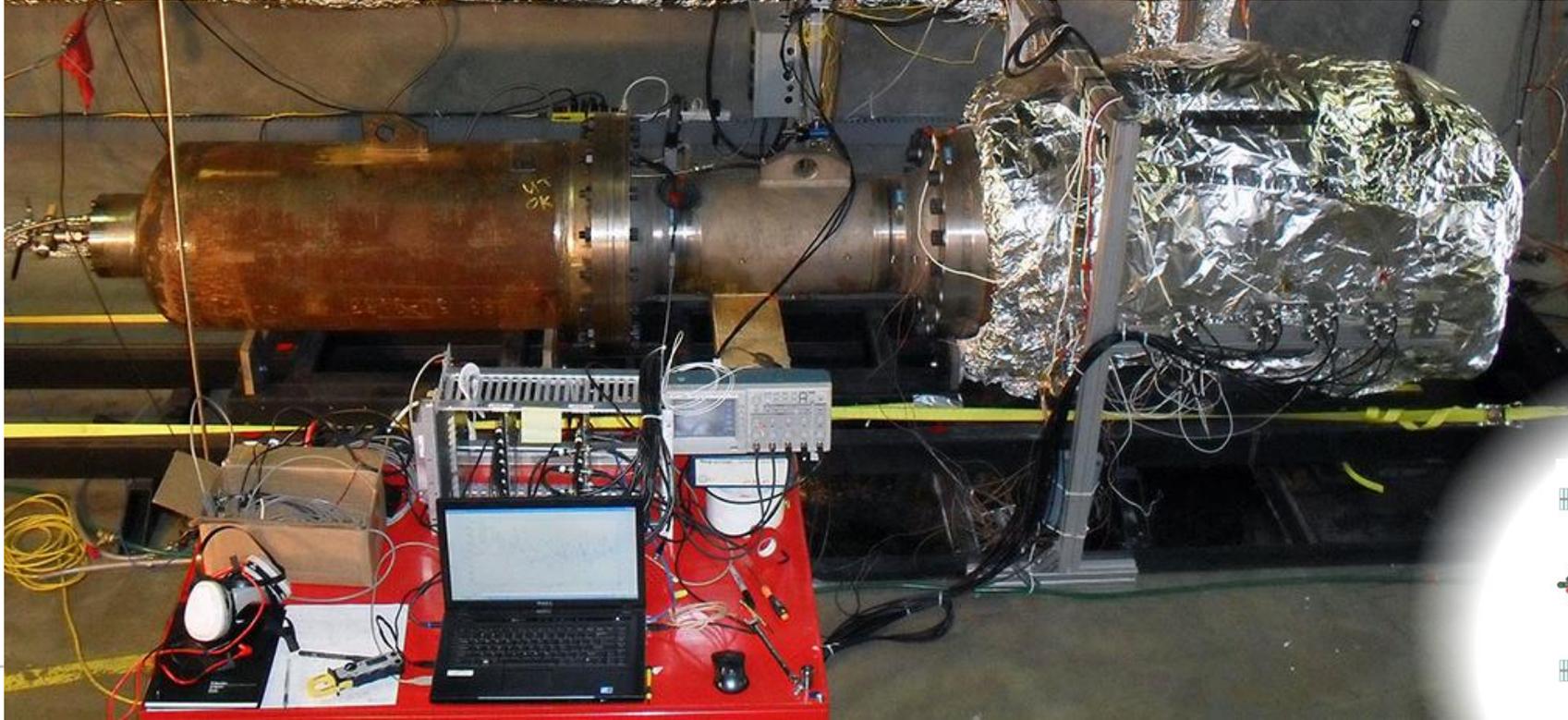
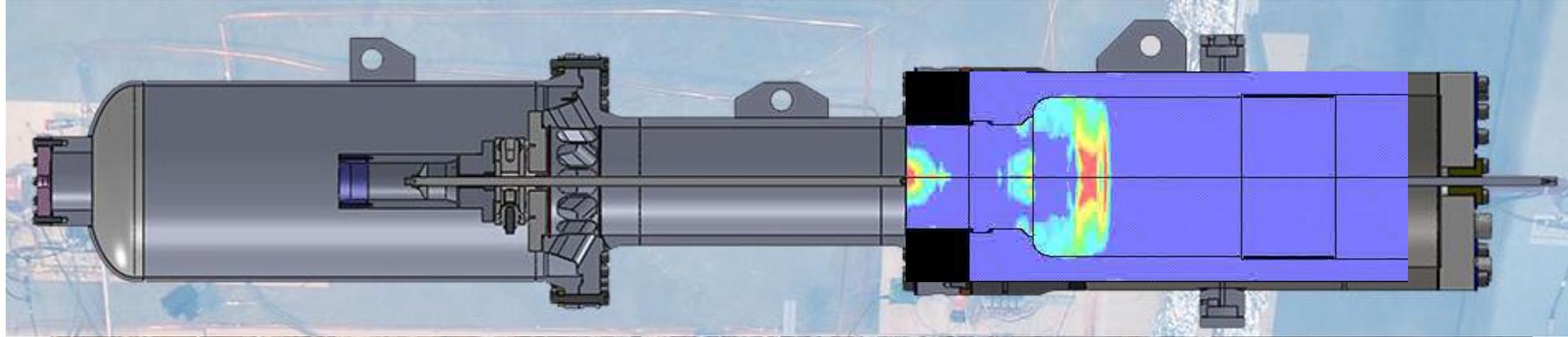
Power Plant Schematic



Advantages of MTF

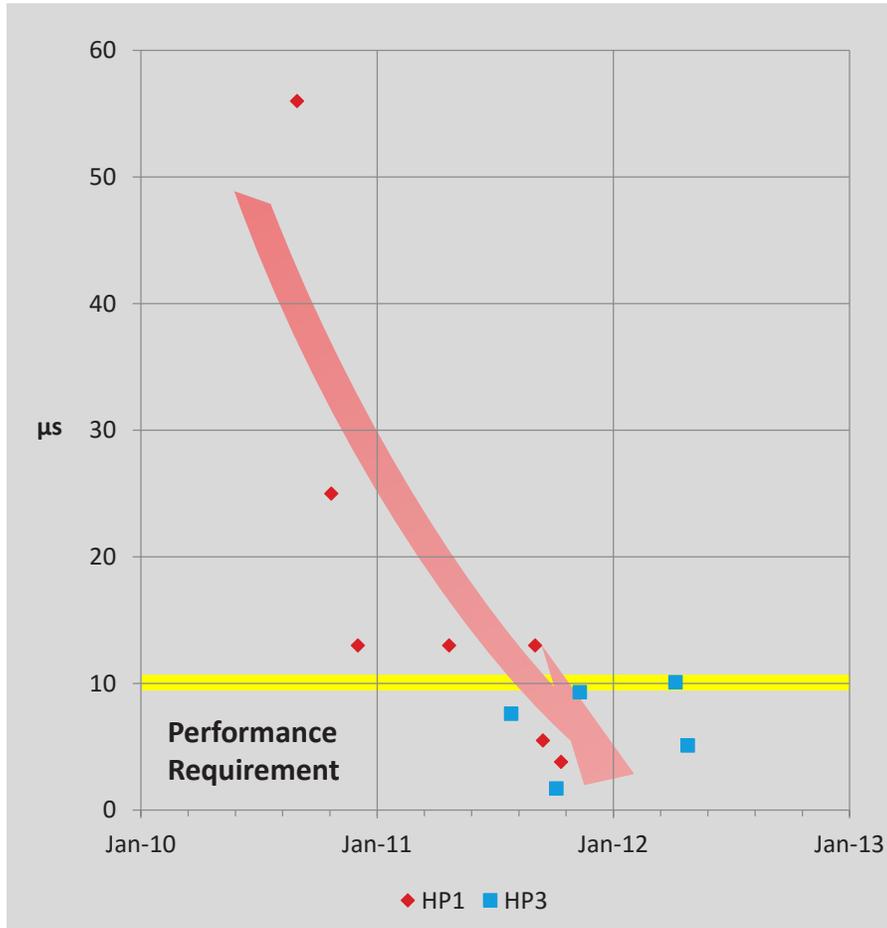
- Less confinement required than MF
- Bohm good enough
- Slower compression (ms vs ns) than ICF
- Less compression ratio (7 vs 40) than ICF
- Rotation stabilized RT instability
- No target destroyed, cost effective
- 4 pi coverage 1.5 m PbLi
- Tritium breeding ratio 1.6 with natural Li
- 10^{-5} high energy neutrons at the metal wall
- Low DPA, long life reactor walls
- Natural way to move the heat out with the liquid PbLi
- Low cost gas driver from the thermal cycle gas

Acoustic Driver



Acoustic Driver Milestones Met

**Piston Impact Timing Control
(5 sequential shots)**



Piston Impact Velocity



1m sphere with 14 full size drivers

15 ton molten Pb storage

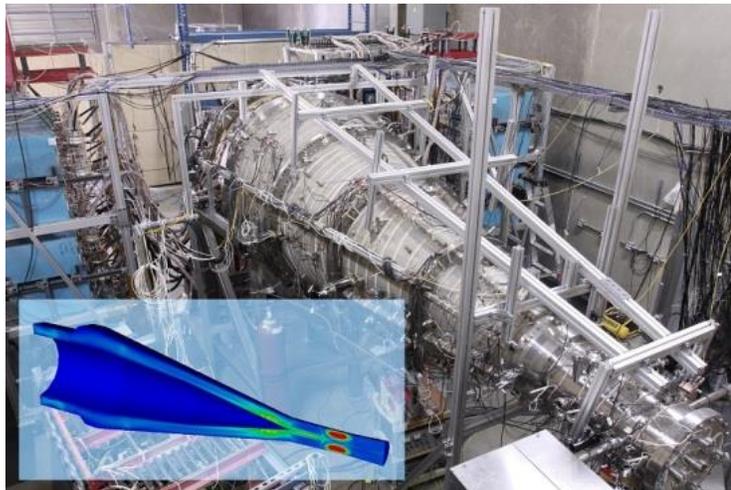
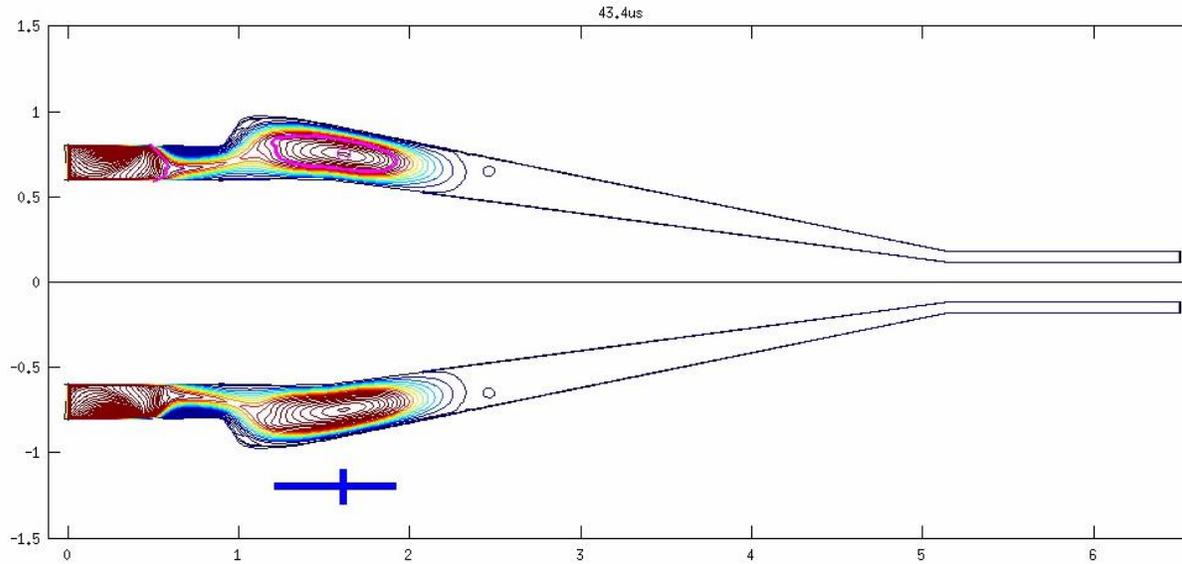
100 kg/s pumping

Vortex formation and collapse

Piston impact velocity (50 m/s) and timing control ($\pm 5 \mu\text{s}$) achieved



Plasma Injector Simulation



Large Plasma Injector

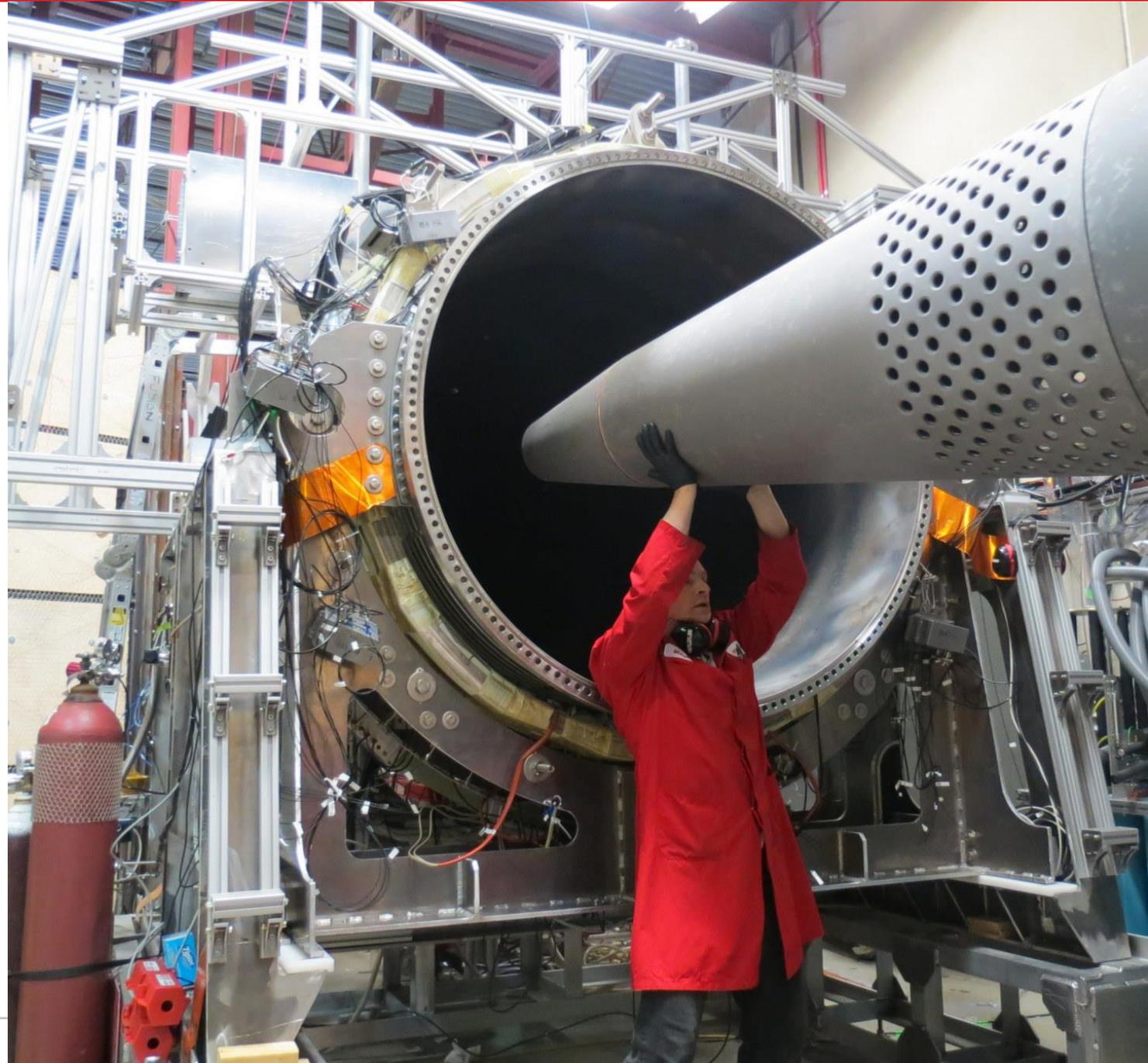
$5 \times 10^{16} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

300 eV

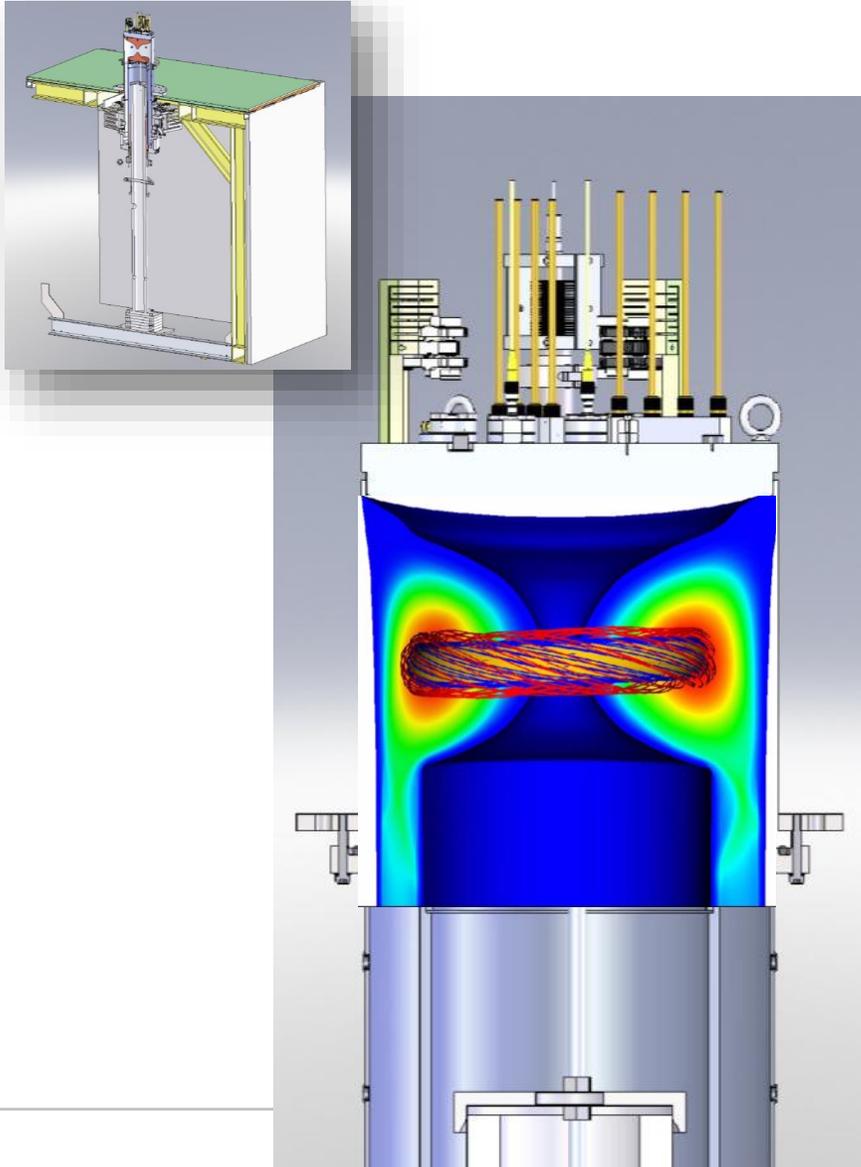
20 μs

3 T

Accelerator current damages
plasma magnetic structure



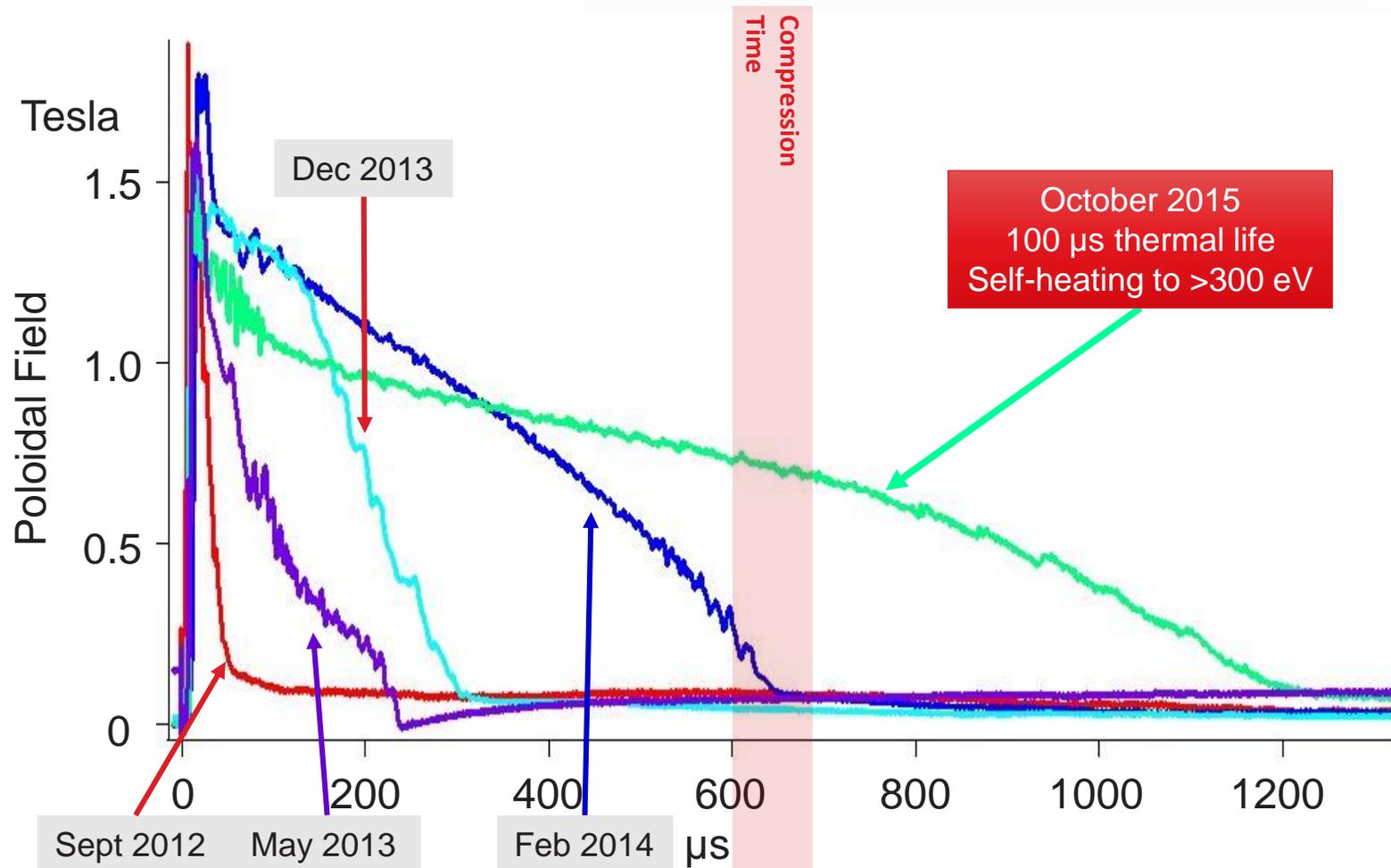
Small Plasma Injector



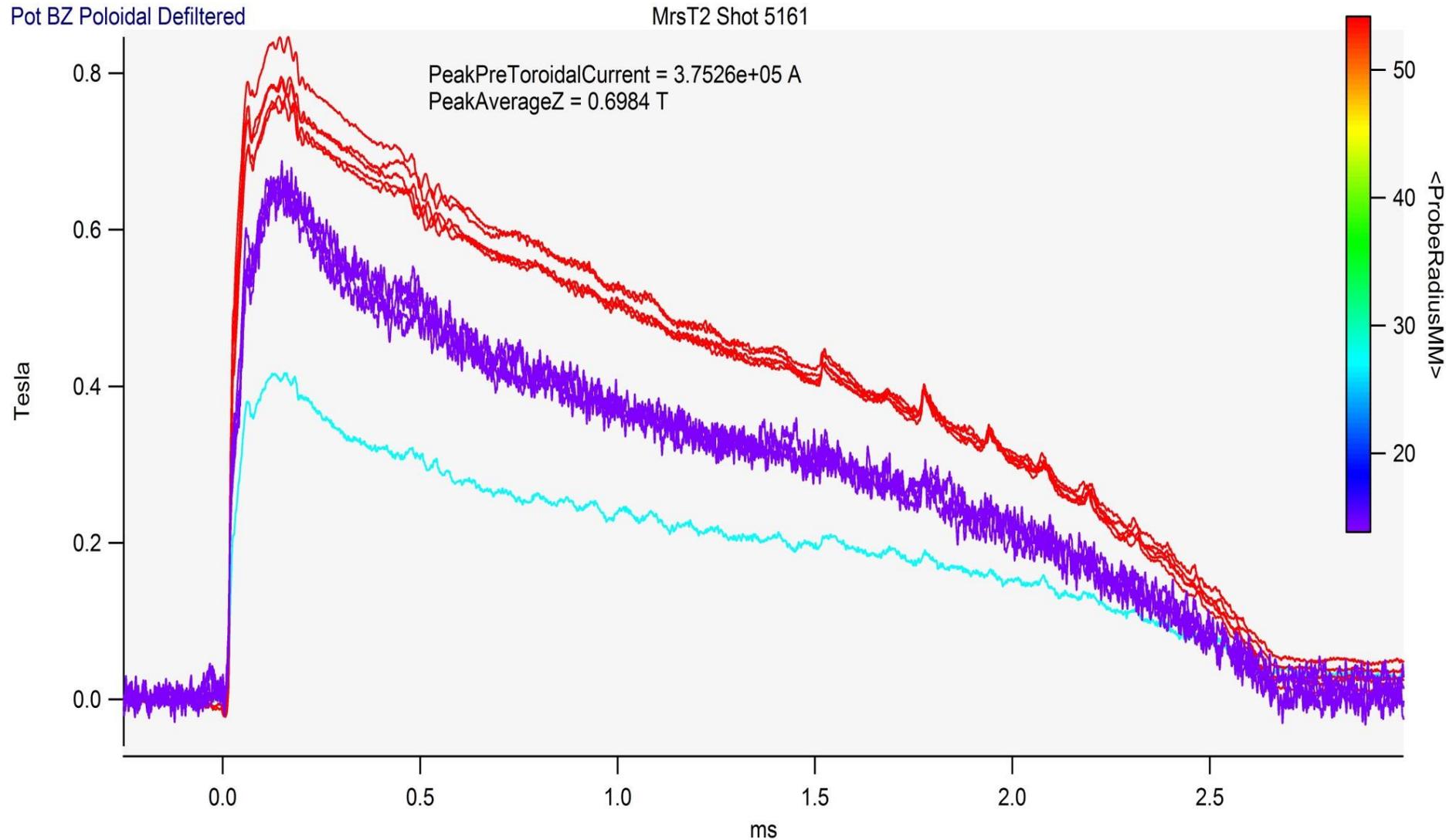
- Direct formation: no acceleration stage.
- Comparable to CTX and SSPX designs
- Lower maximum plasma density than large injectors
- Faster design iteration
- Designed for use in plasma compression experiments

Plasma Lifetime Progress

General Fusion has created a long-lived plasma that we believe is good enough to compress.



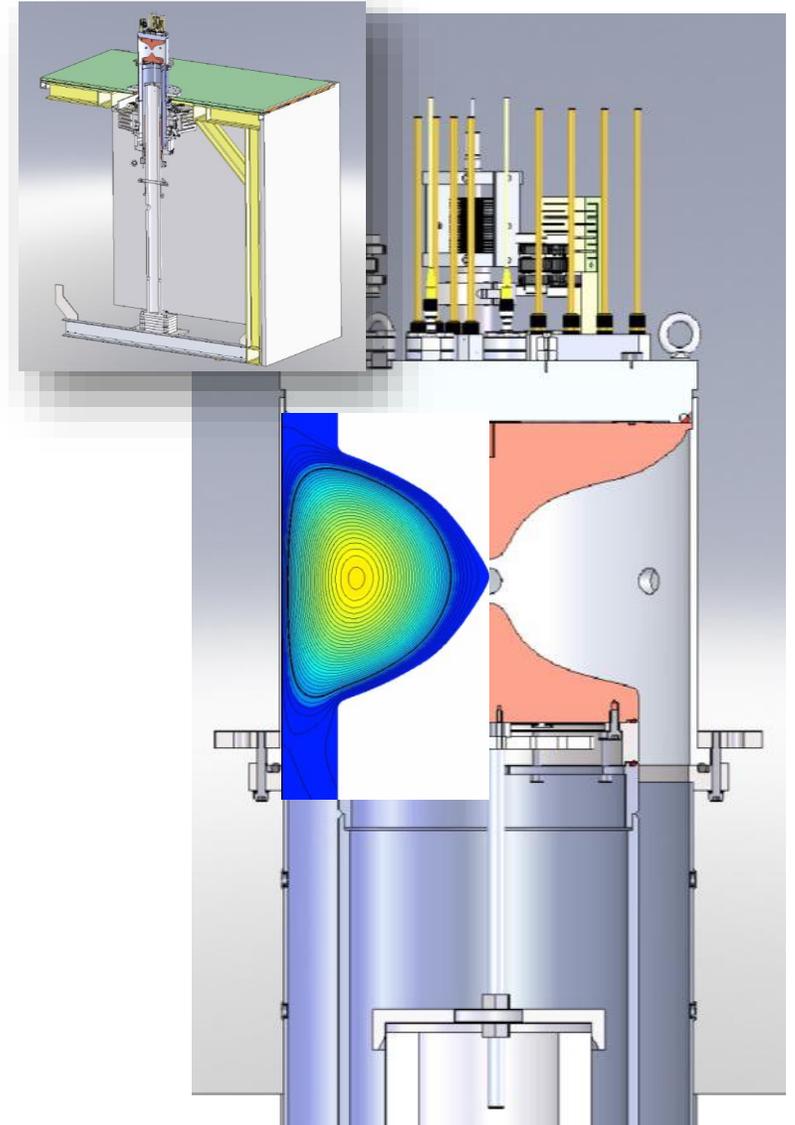
Spherical tokamak 500 eV from TS



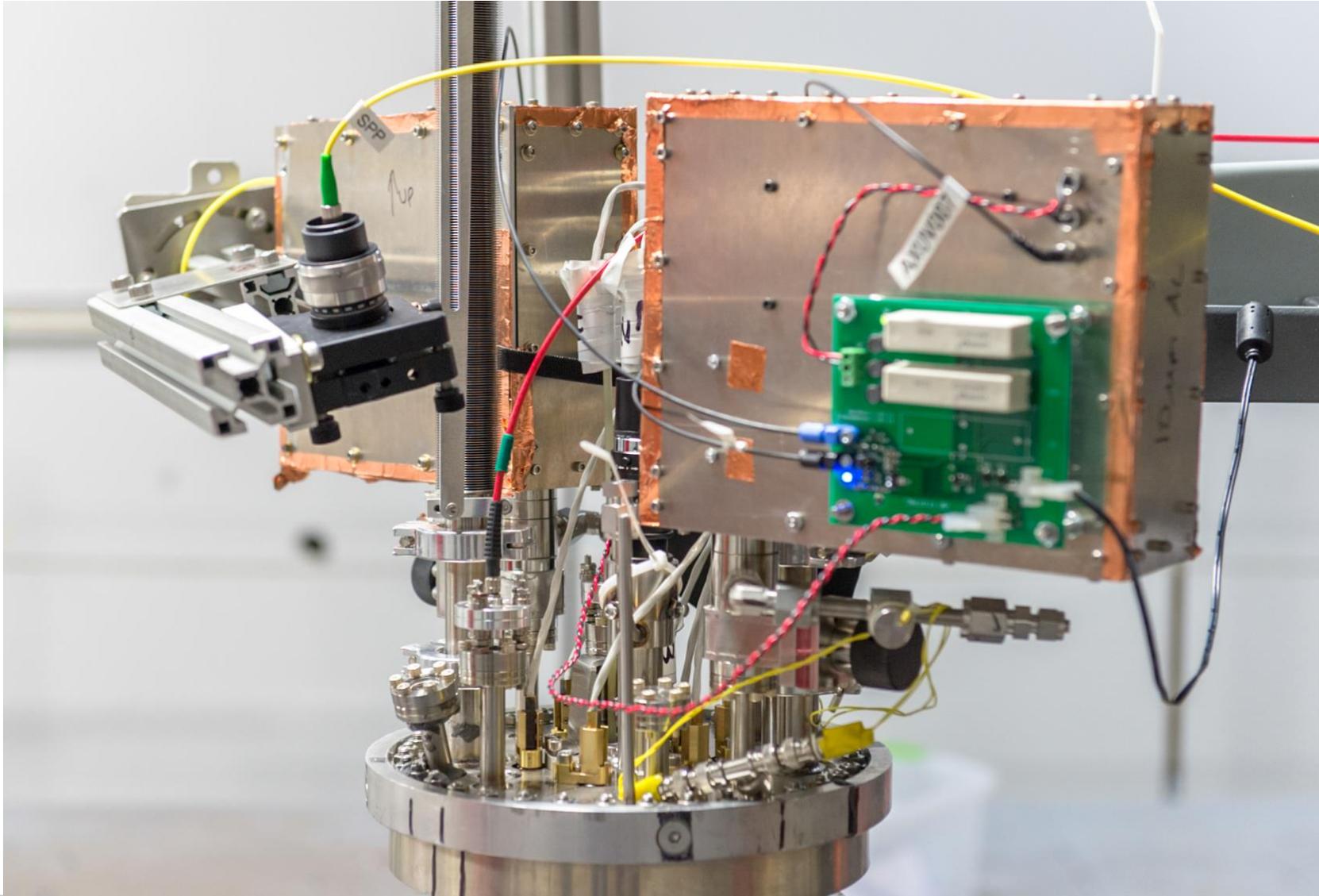
2017

- 2500 μs lifetimes
- 500 eV

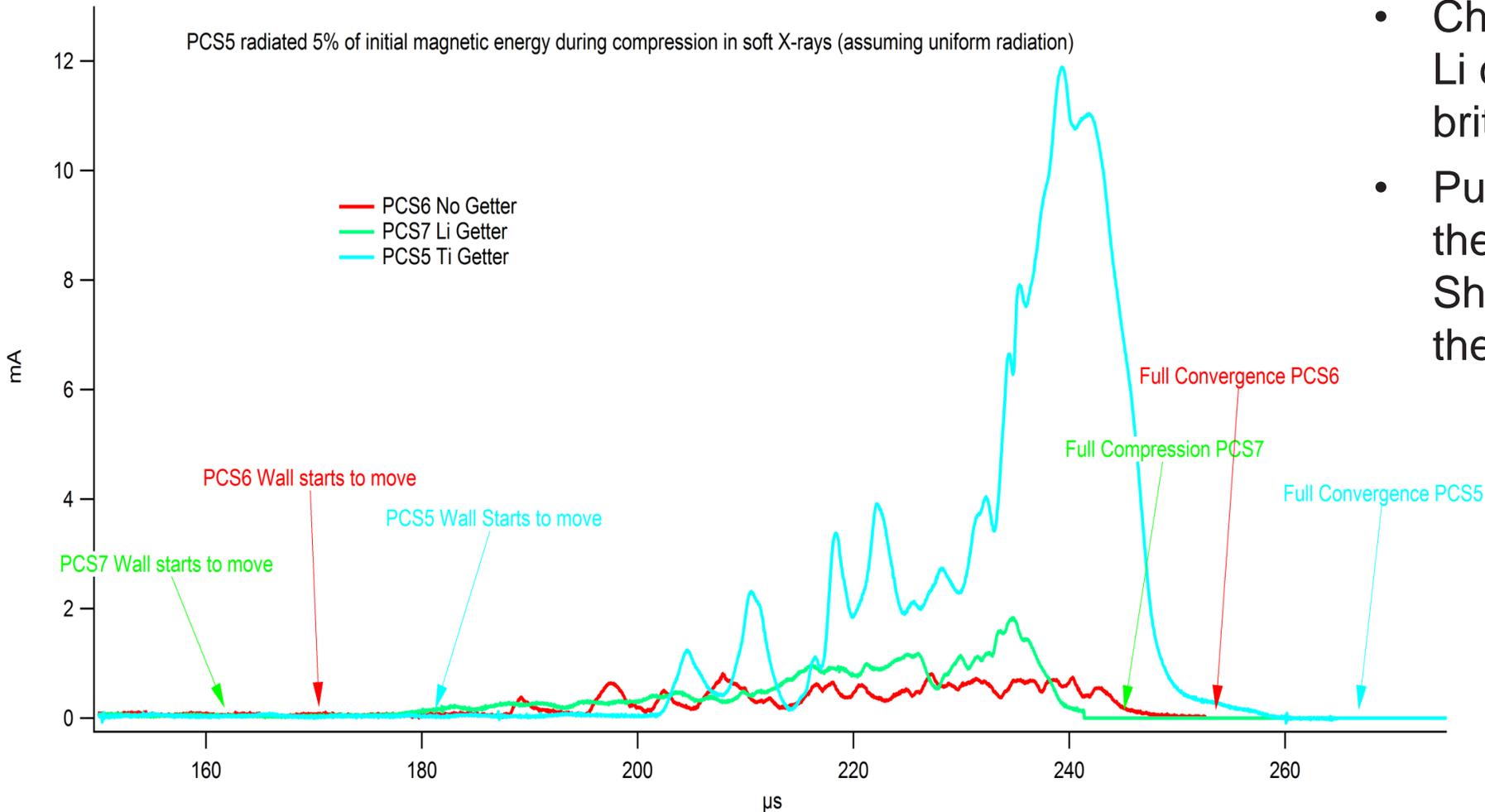
Plasma Compression Testing



Diagnostics



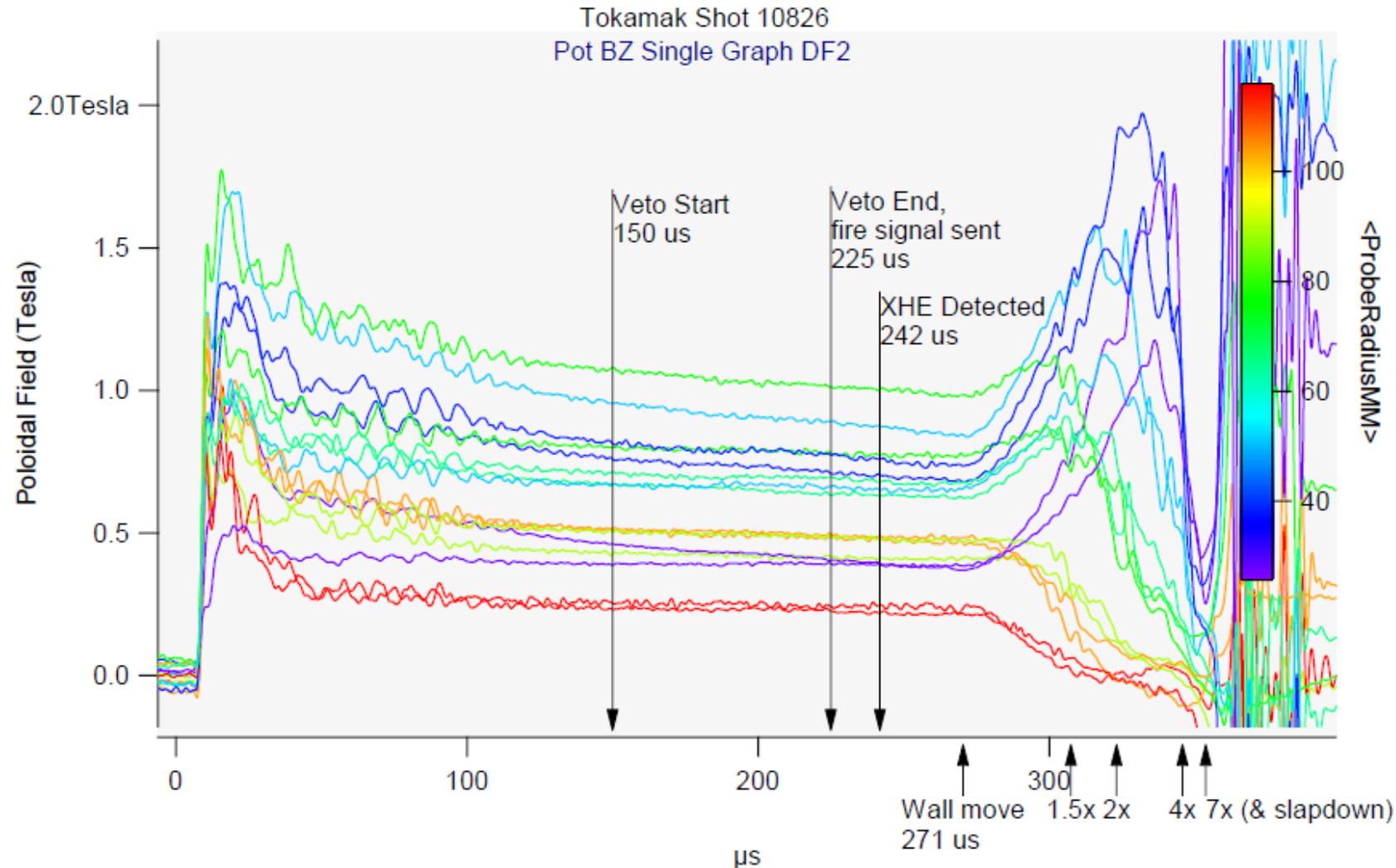
Fixed Radiation Death



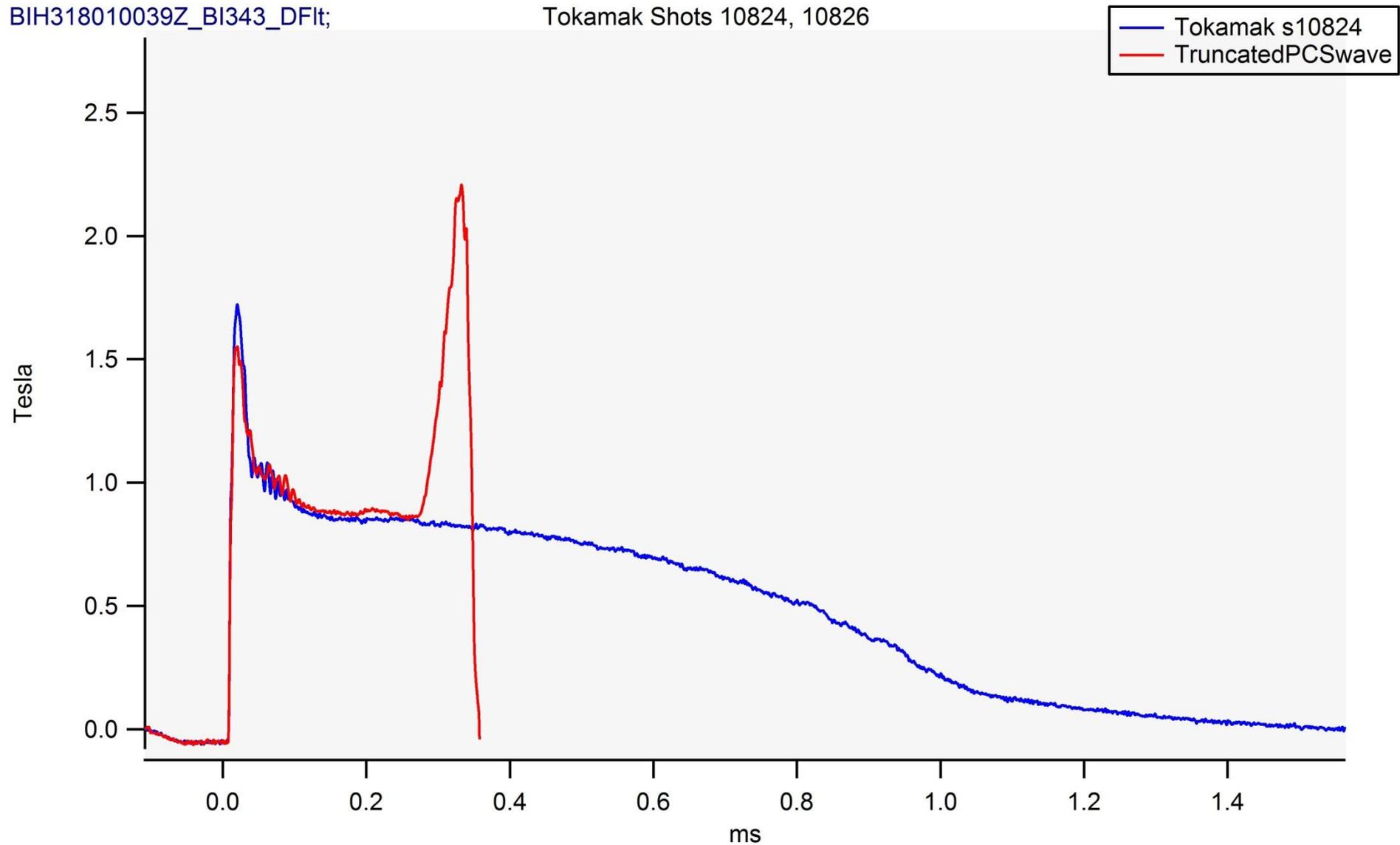
- Changed from Ti coating to Li coating. Lower Z. Less brittle coating
- Put a vacuum gap between the driver and the liner. Shockless acceleration of the liner

Poloidal Field Compression: Compression Test #12

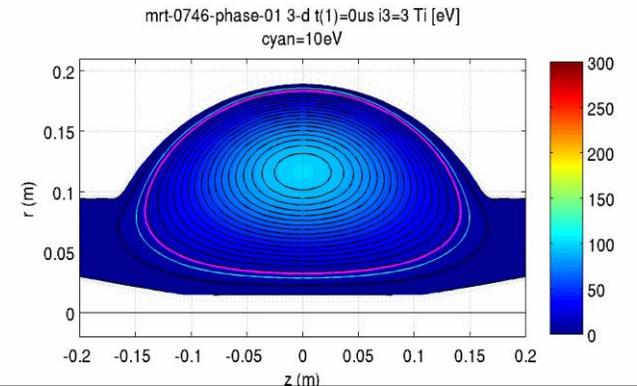
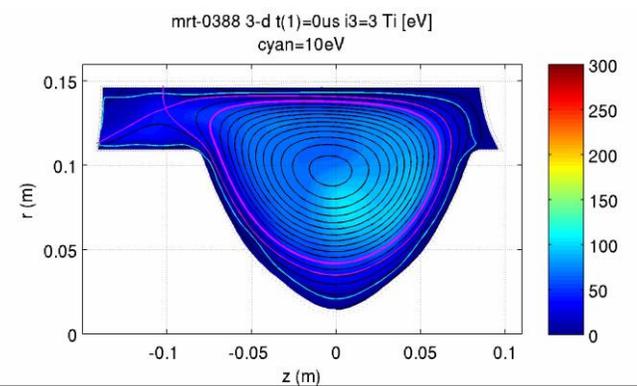
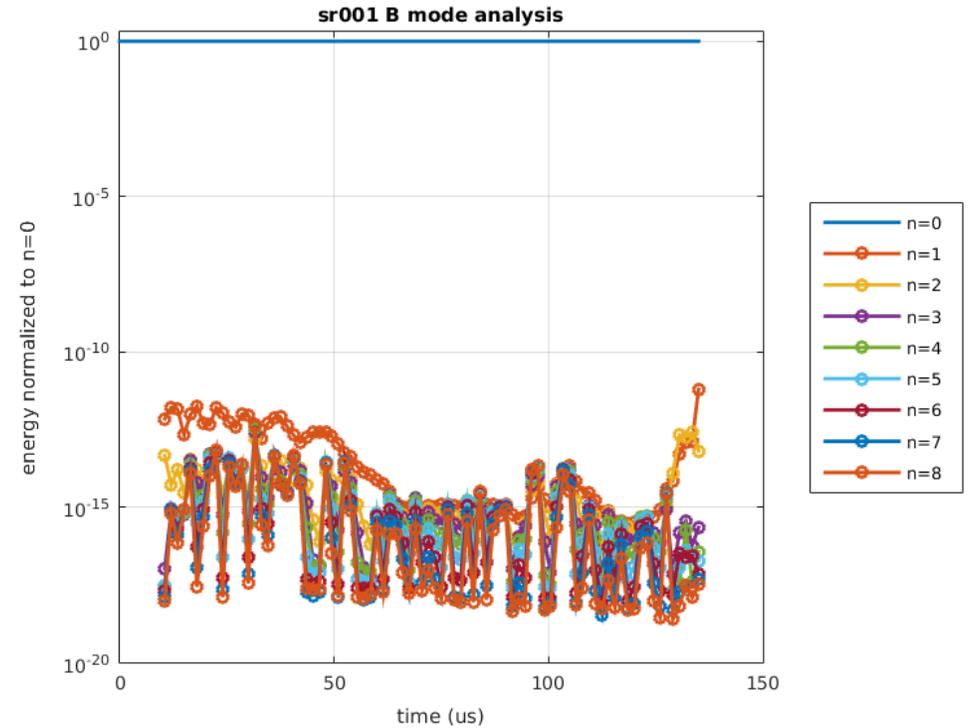
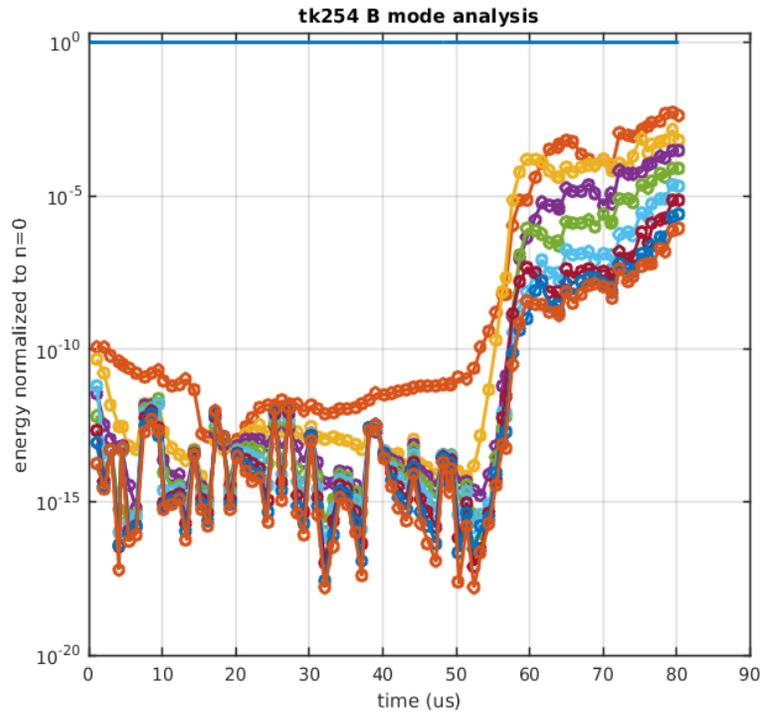
Chart of increase in magnetic field during compression



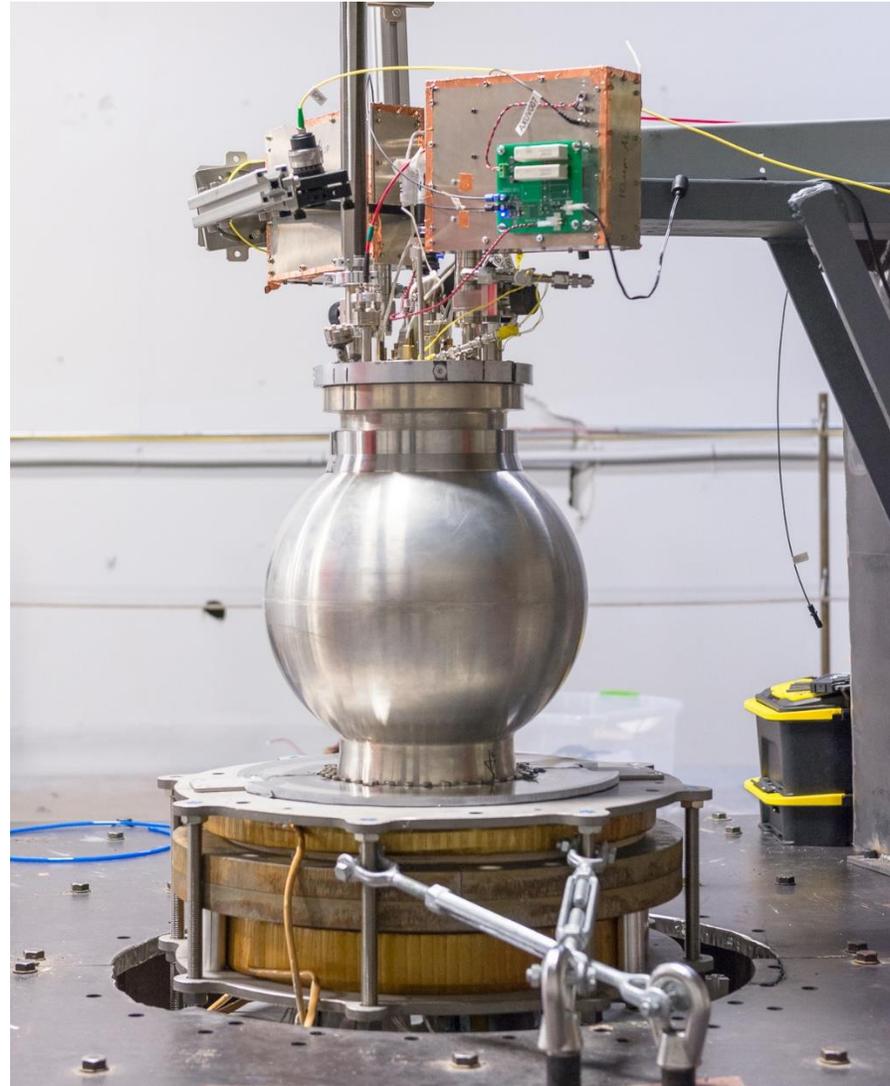
Uncompressed (blue) compared to compressed (red)



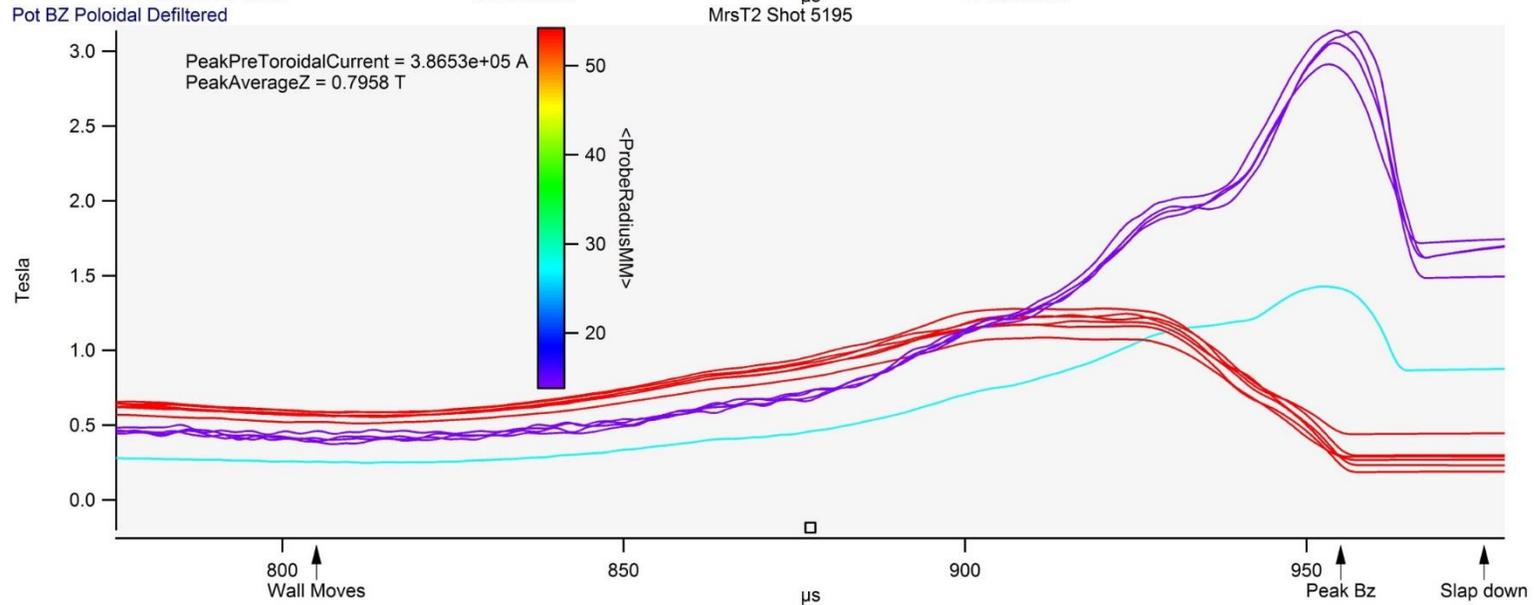
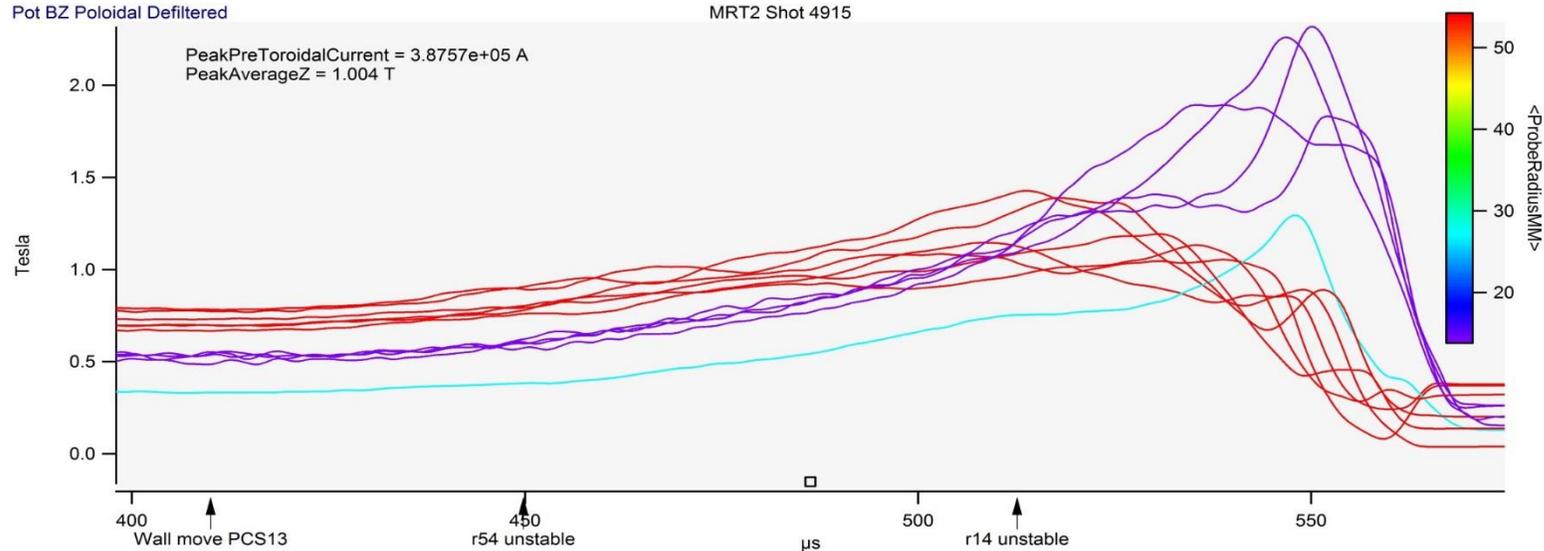
Change in Compression Geometry



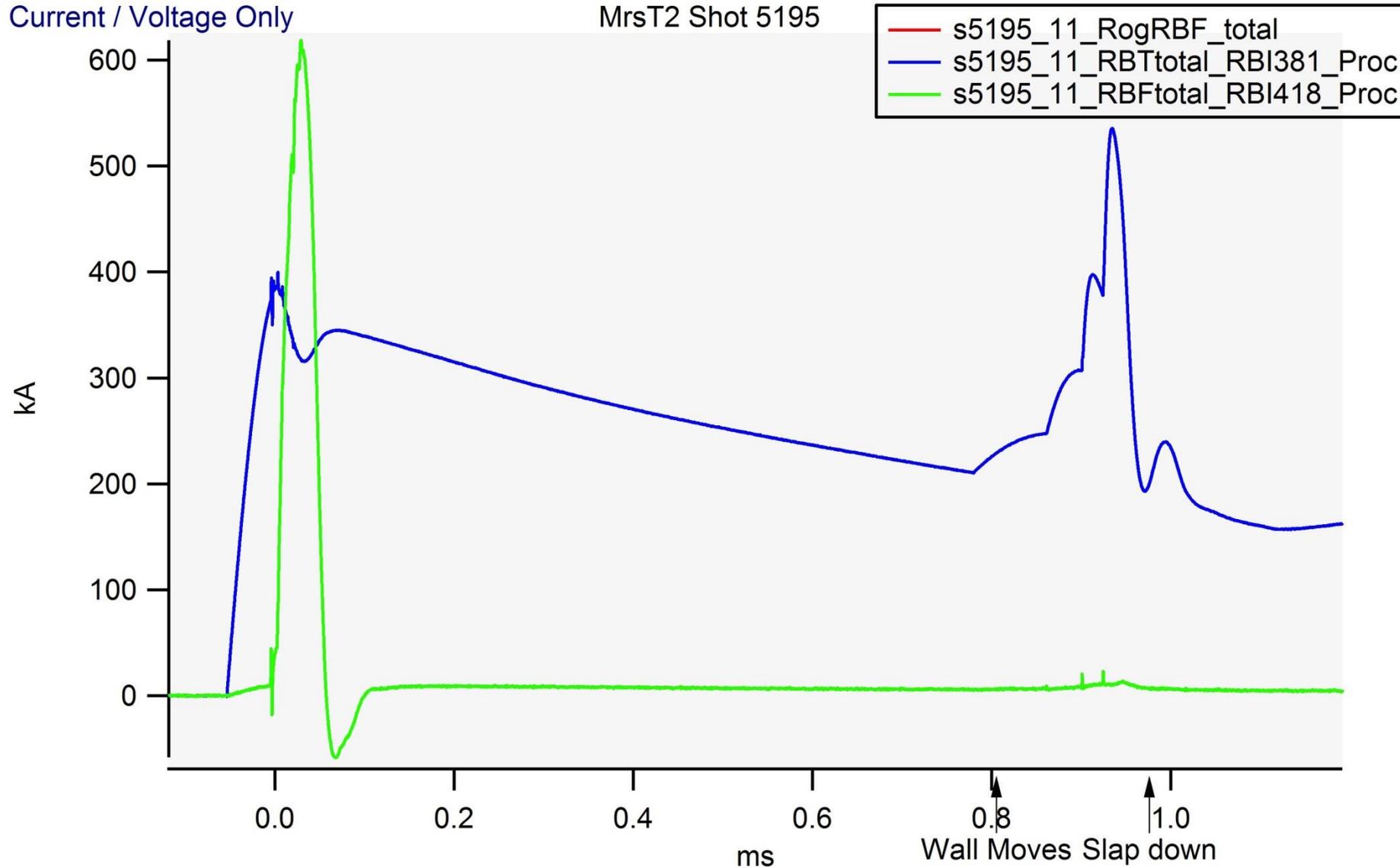
New Spherical Shape



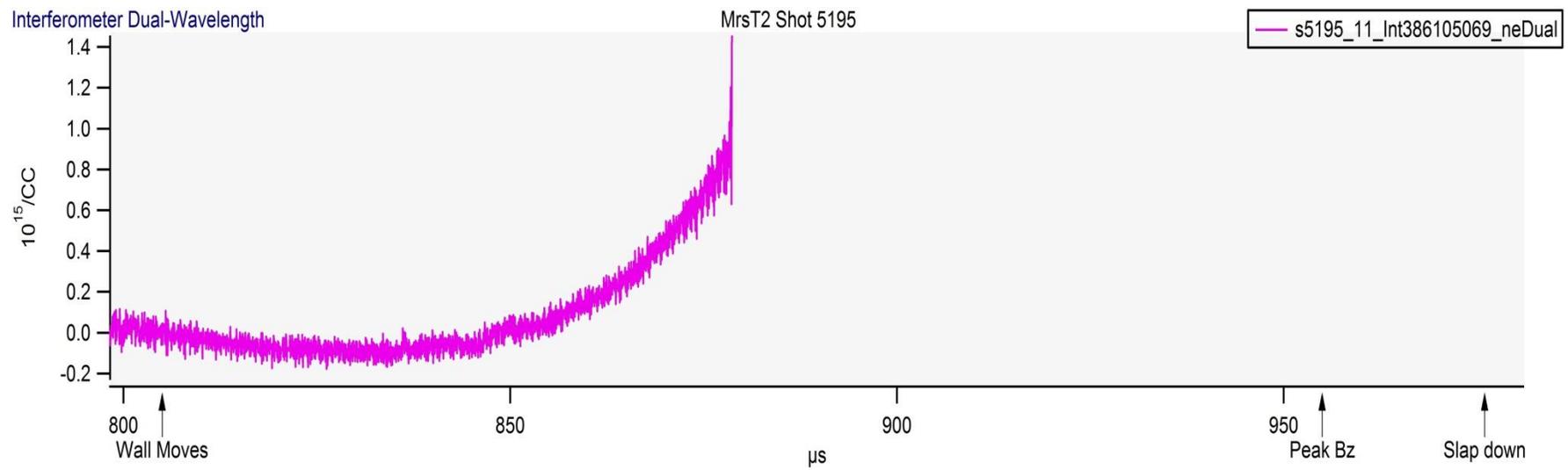
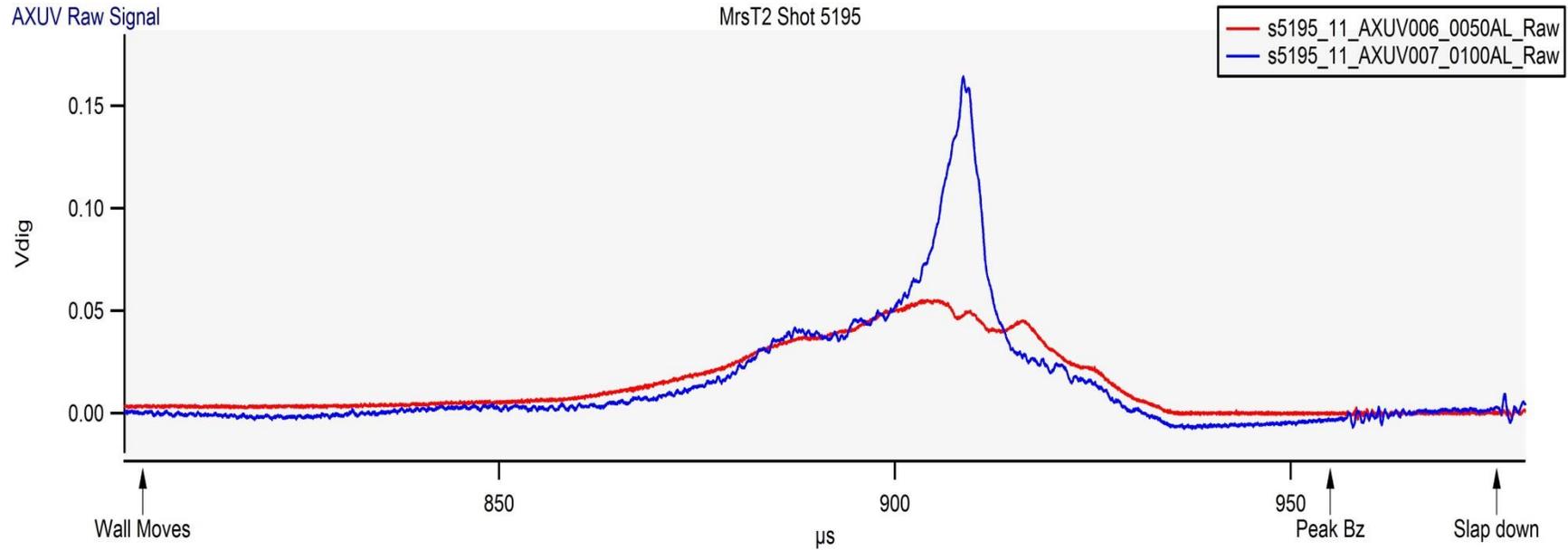
Magnetic Field During Compression



Shaft Current And Formation Current



X-Ray and Density



Conclusion

- We can make plasma with sufficient confinement before compression
- Radiation losses have been fixed and plasma stability is now maintained during compression
- There is some evidence of heating during compression in experiments so far
- Now aiming to get better heating and higher temperatures in future shots

CLEAN ENERGY. EVERYWHERE. FOREVER.

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