

Critical Decision 2
Establish Performance Baseline
for the
National Compact Stellarator Experiment
Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

Greg Pitonak
DOE Federal Project Director
Princeton Area Office

...for the NCSX Team

February, 2004

Outline: Introduction to the NCSX Project

Background

- Project team, purpose, and history

NCSX Performance Baseline

- Baseline parameters.
scope, performance, cost, and schedule
- Technical basis.

All prerequisite reviews completed

- PDR, EIR, & Office of Science reviews

Summary: NCSX is Ready to Proceed to CD-2

NCSX Integrated Project Team

Gregory Pitonak, DOE-PAO, Chair

Gene Nardella, DOE-OFES

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Jerry Levine, PPPL

NCSX Federal Project Director

NCSX Program Manager

NCSX Physics Program Mgr.

NCSX Laboratory Project Manager

NCSX Deputy Project Manager

NCSX Engineering Manager

NCSX Project Control Manager

PPPL QA Division Head

PPPL Procurement Director

PPPL ES&H Division Head

All key disciplines and organizations are represented.

Frequent IPT meetings have been effective in managing risks and guiding project through critical steps.

Compact Stellarator Vision

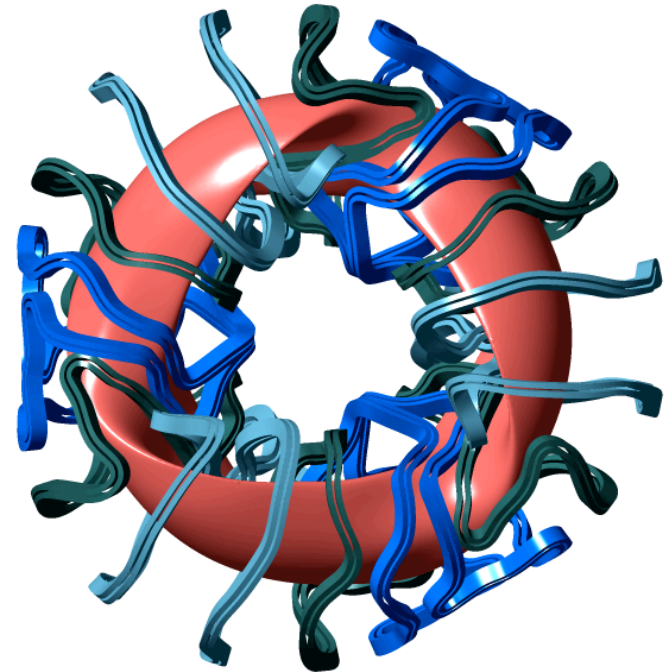
Stellarators solve critical problems for magnetic fusion.

- Steady state without current drive.
- Stable without feedback control or rotation drive. No disruptions.
- Advances 3D plasma physics understanding.

Compact Stellarators improve on previous designs.

- Magnetic quasi-symmetry:
 - good energetic particle confinement.
 - link to tokamak physics.
- Lower aspect ratio.

3D geometry produces benefits and costs. Need to quantify both.



**3-Period NCSX Plasma
and Coil Design**

NCSX Mission Supports OFES Program Goals: Configuration Optimization and Science

Acquire the physics data needed to assess the attractiveness of compact stellarators; advance understanding of 3D fusion science.

Understand...

- Beta limits and limiting mechanisms.
- Effect of 3D magnetic fields on disruptions
- Reduction of neoclassical transport by quasi-axisymmetric design.
- Confinement scaling; reduction of anomalous transport.
- Equilibrium islands and neoclassical tearing-mode stabilization.
- Power and particle exhaust compatibility w/good core performance.
- Alfvénic mode stability in reversed shear compact stellarator.

Demonstrate...

- Conditions for high-beta, disruption-free operation.

Recent NCSX Project History

- ✓ Physics Validation Review – March, 2001
- ✓ CD-0 (Mission Need) – approved June, 2001.
- ✓ DOE Conceptual Design Review (CDR) - May, 2002.
- ✓ CD-1 (Acquisition Plan, Cost Range) – approved November, 2002.
- ✓ Fabrication Project Started – April, 2003
- ✓ Site Preliminary Design Review – October, 2003
- ✓ EIR & Performance Baseline (SC) Review – November, 2003
- **CD-2 Establish Performance Baseline – February, 2004**

Reviews Unanimously Concluded: NCSX is Ready for CD-2

- All reviewed the “PDR Baseline” presented by project.
- PDR found:

“NCSX design is technically sound, the management plans and budget are adequate, and the project is ready for CD-2.”

- Office of Science Review and External Independent Review were strongly positive.
- The IPT has developed disposition plans for all review recommendations and updated the baseline accordingly.

Key Changes in the CD-2 Baseline

- **Changes recommended by reviews will reduce risks:**
 - Second winding line provides additional schedule flexibility.
 - All modular coils will be cryogenically tested before assembly.
 - Vacuum vessel bakeable to 350C reduces future PFC costs and risks.
- **Additional testing is included to meet expanded CD-4 criteria:**
 - e-beam mapping campaign to verify coils produce magnetic surfaces.
 - Cryogenic operation of magnets at first plasma.
- **Budget profile was modified due to reduced FY-05 funding guidance.**
 - Work was stretched out to fit new funding constraints.
 - Even so, contingency profile was advanced in time, in response to PBR concerns. Schedule contingency was held at 5.5 months.

Summary of Cost and Schedule Changes in the CD-2 Baseline

	Cost (\$M)	Schedule
PDR Baseline (presented at reviews)	81.0	Sept., 2007
PDR Recommendations	+1.4	+2 mos.
Expanded CD -4 criteria and scope	+1.9	+4 mos.
Other PBR Recommendations	+1.3	0
EIR Recommendations	0.0	0
Budget profile changes	+0.7	+2 mos.
Total of changes	+5.3	+8 mos.
CD-2 Performance Baseline	86.3	May, 2008

- Also, updated estimates of tasks in progress since Oct. 1 are incorporated to align performance baseline with current estimates.
- Budget contingency is 26% on remaining work.

Better understanding of requirements, costs, and funding limits have caused estimate changes since CD-1.

But Value Engineering improvements and scope adjustments have partially offset the increases.

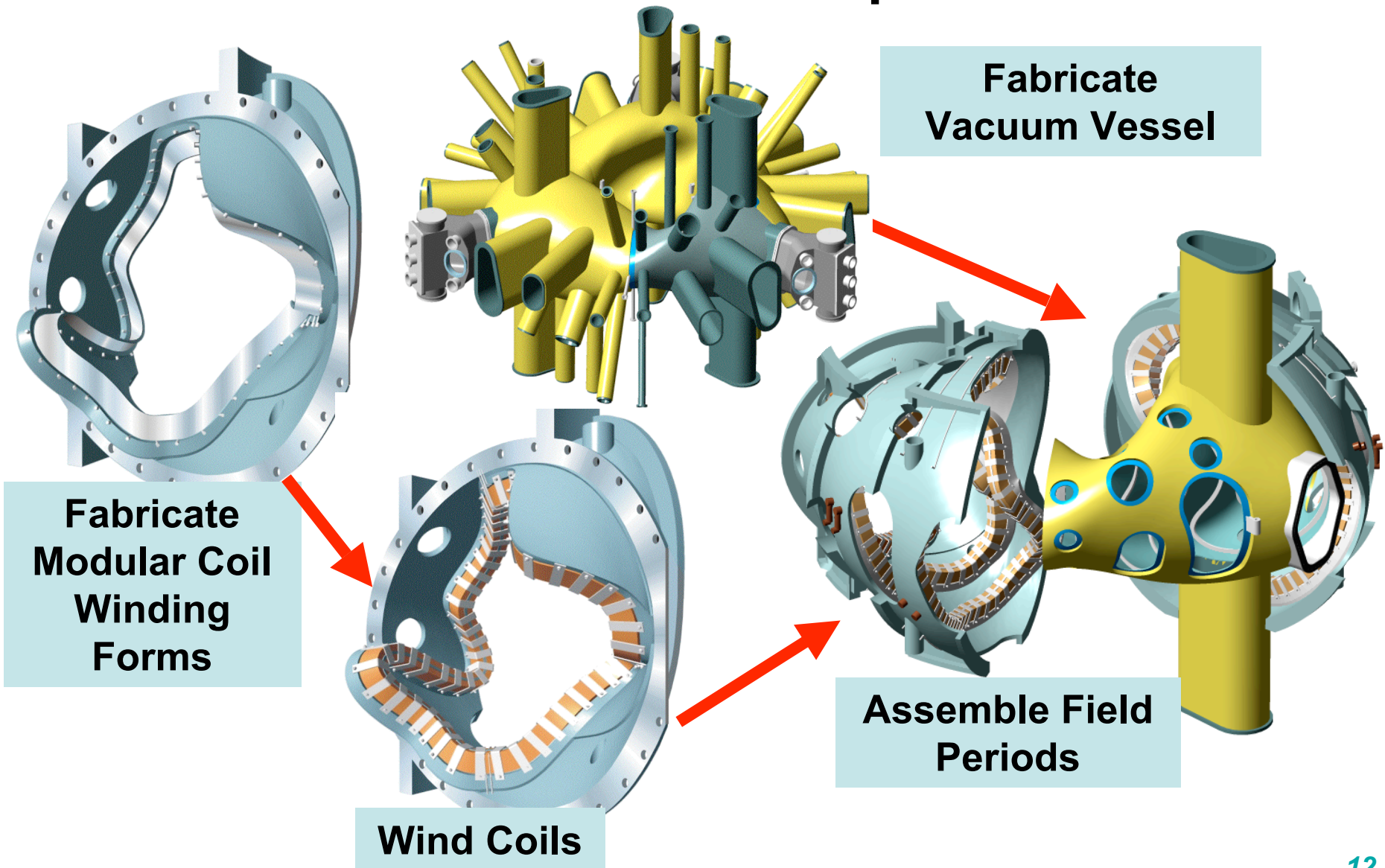
Event (date)	TEC (\$M)	CD-4 Date	
CD-0 (May, 2001)	65.0	9/06	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding stretchout (reduced FY2003-04 BA guidance) • Component cost increased based on manufacturer input. 			
CD-1 (May, 2002)	73.5	6/07	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stellarator core increased due to better understanding, manufacturer input. • Ancillary systems reduced via value improvements and some scope deferral. • Management and system engineering increased due to better understanding of risk mitigation requirements. • Delayed start due to CR, partially recovered via schedule optimization. 			
PDR (Oct., 2003)	81.0	9/07	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanded CD-4, review recommendations, funding stretchout. 			
CD-2 (Feb, 2004)	86.3	5/08	

The CD-2 Baseline is Sound

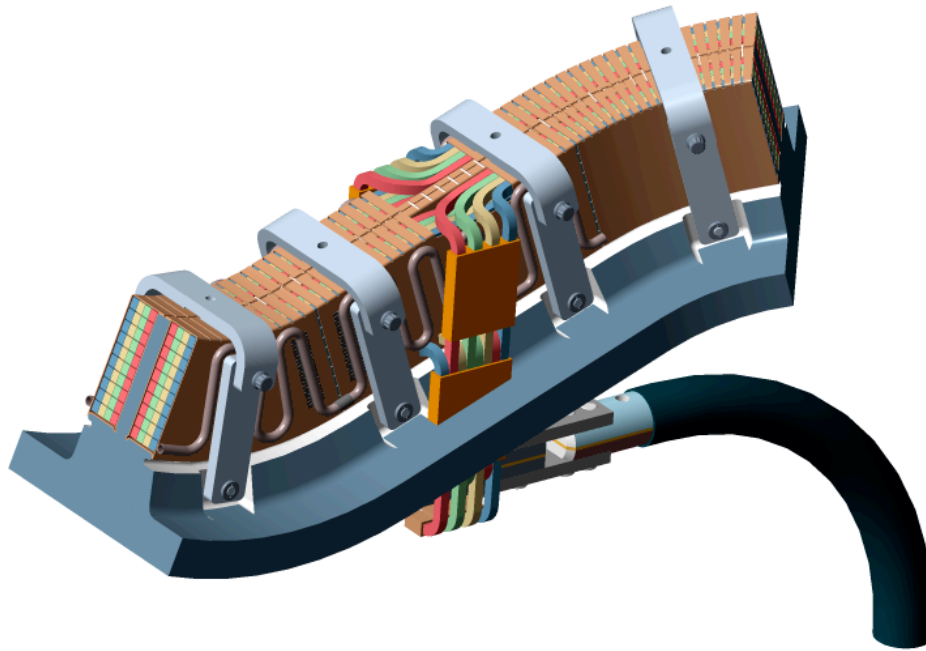
- Requirements, scope, and objectives are well established and stable.
- Estimates have a sound technical basis. (Successful Reviews)
- Risks have been assessed and mitigation plans developed.
 - Adequate cost and schedule contingencies included.
 - Risk assessment is a continual process in the NCSX culture.
- Resource-loaded schedule has been developed.
- Earned-value performance measurement system has been validated and implemented.
- PARS EVMS reporting begins after CD2 approval.

We Are Ready to Establish Baselines !

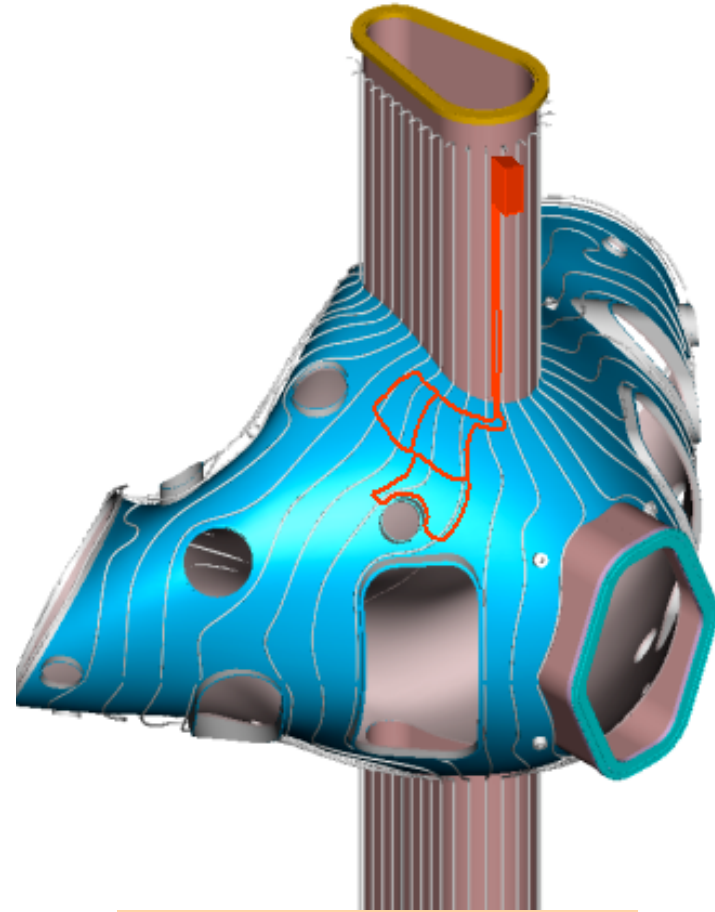
The Basic NCSX Device Concept is Robust



Component and Interface Details Are Defined



Details of Modular
Coil Clamps and
Leads



Cooling Tubes and
Magnetic Sensors
Installed on Vessel

The Baseline Scope is Clearly Defined

NCSX Major Item of Equipment (MIE) scope includes...

- Equipment required to achieve First Plasma, begin research program.
- Systems to support operation w/ coils at cryogenic temperature.
- Refurbishment and testing of 1.5-MW NBI equipment.
- Integrated system testing, including flux surface mapping and startup.
- Design effort to ensure facility can accommodate required upgrades when needed by the program.

Not in MIE scope...

- Research program planning and preparation of long-lead equipment upgrades.

The Stellarator Device is the Heart of the System

Device Ratings at CD-4:

Major radius: 1.4 m

Magnetic Field Strength (B):
1.6 T (0.2 s pulse) / 1.2 T (1.2 s)

Vacuum base pressure (p):
 8×10^{-8} torr

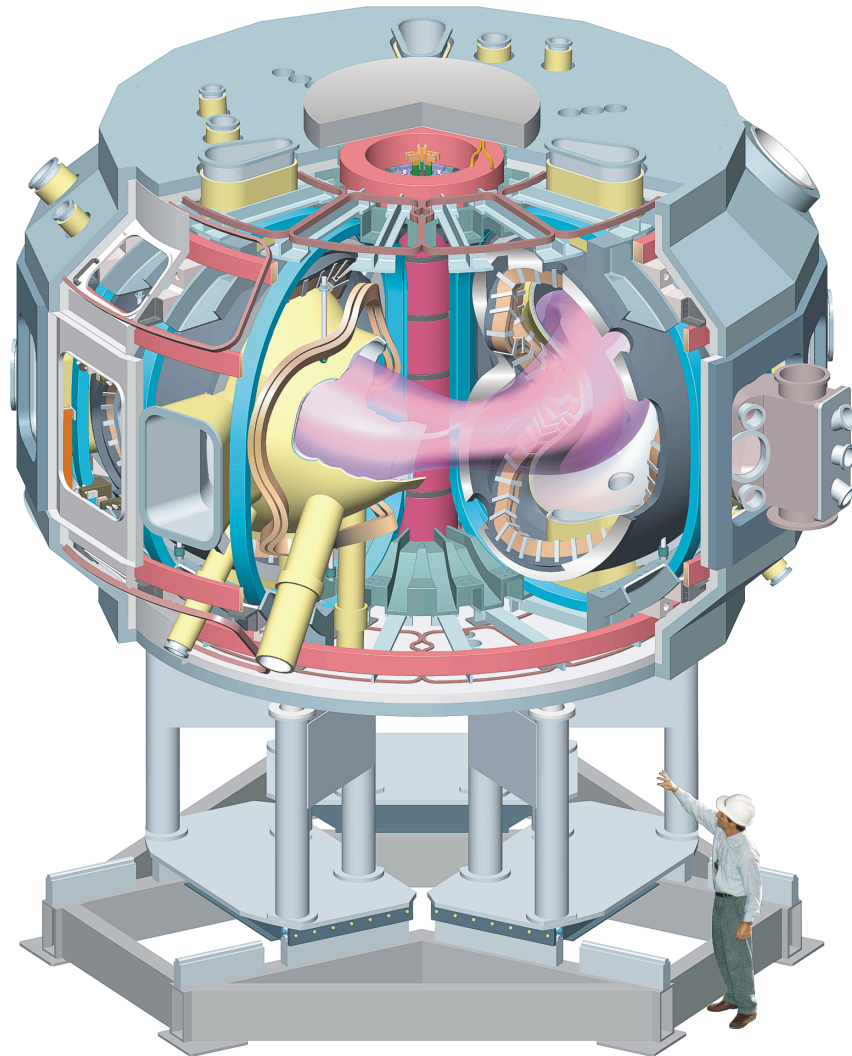
Flexible

Good Access

**Design aims at higher
performance for additional
physics value and margin:**

$B = 2.0$ T (0.2 s pulse)

$p = 5 \times 10^{-8}$ torr



Baseline Scope: Stellarator Device

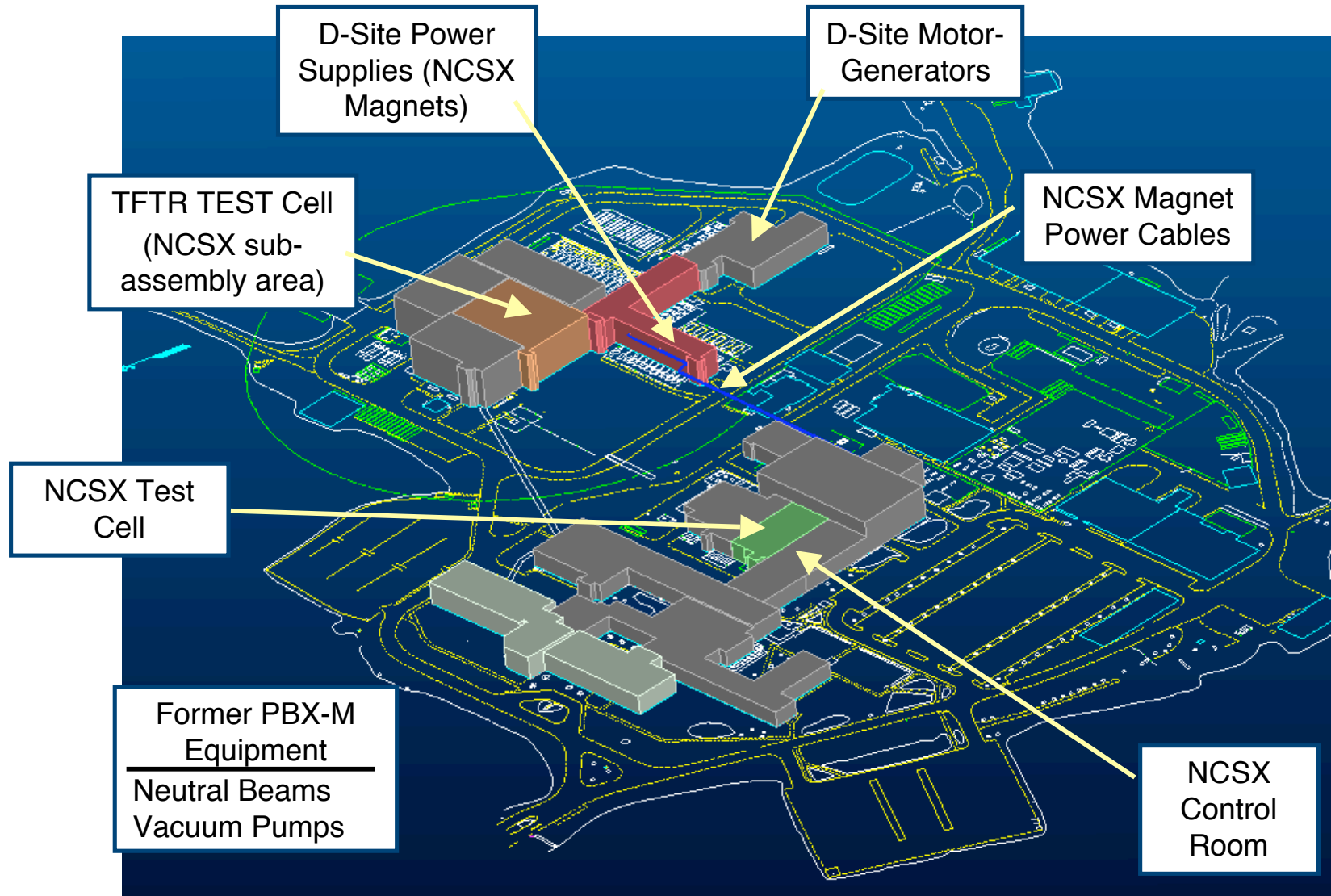
WBS 1. Stellarator Core Systems

- Vacuum Vessel.
- Modular & Conventional Coils, Coil Structures & Services.
- Field Period Subassembly.
 - TF and modular coils, trapped magnetic sensors, vacuum vessel.
- Cryostat and machine base.

WBS 74-76. Machine Assembly

- Construction management and support
- Final Stellarator Core Assembly.

NCSX Uses Many PPPL Site Assets



Project scope includes refurbishment and reconfiguration of existing equipment and facilities.

Baseline Scope: Ancillary Systems

WBS 21-22. Fueling & Vacuum Pumping

- H/D/He gas injection, turbomolecular pumping system.

WBS 25. Neutral Beam Injection (NBI) Heating

- Equipment for one 1.5-MW beam, refurbished and tested.

WBS 3. Diagnostics

- Ex-vessel magnetic sensors, fast camera, field mapping system, design integration for upgrade diagnostics.

WBS 4. Power Systems

- Coil power, AC power, monitored ground system.

WBS 5. Central I&C

- Facility control, timing, computing, data acquisition, control room, safety interlocks.

WBS 6. Facility Systems and 71-73. Test Cell Prep

- Water, cryogen system, 150 C bakeout, utilities, machine platform, control room refurbishment.

Project Management and Integration Scope

WBS 8:

- Project Management/Risk Management
- Project Control
- Engineering Management
- System Engineering
- Design Integration
- Technical Assurance
- Safety and Environment*
- Quality Assurance*
- Procurement*
- Project Physics
- Integrated System Testing □ First Plasma (CD-4)

* Project support costs indirectly charged.

CD-4 Performance Metrics Are Defined.

First Plasma

- $B = 0.5 \text{ T}$, $I_p = 25 \text{ kA}$, $\frac{\Gamma_{\text{ext}}}{\Gamma_{\text{tot}}} \geq 0.5$, Ohmically heated.

Coils and Power Supplies

- Coils tested to specified currents at cryogenic temperature.
- e-beam mapping at room temp. to confirm vacuum magnetic surfaces. (*new scope*)

Vacuum, Pumping, and Bakeout

- Base pressure $\leq 4 \times 10^{-7}$ torr achieved.

Controls

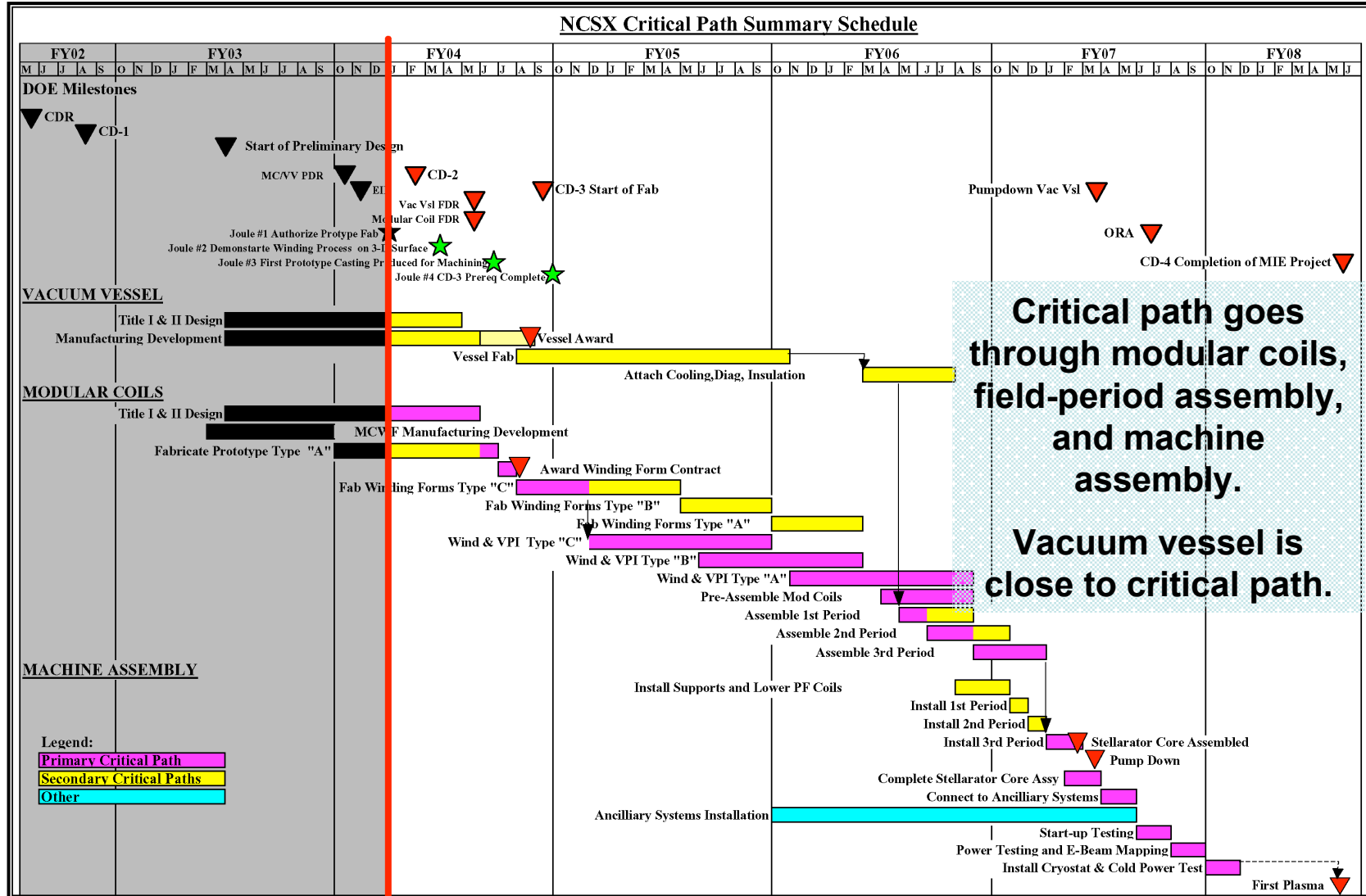
- Interlocks, timing, power supply control, data aq. tested.

Neutral Beams

- Base vacuum achieved, cryopanel & source leak-checked.

The Work Is Scheduled

(Summary of resource-loaded master schedule)



First Plasma: May, 2008. Schedule contingency: 5.5 months.

Baseline Milestones Are Defined

Selected Level I and II Milestones

Accomplishment	Milestone
Project Start (Title I)	Apr, 2003(A)
Award MCWF/VV Prototype contracts	Apr, 2003(A)
Authorize Prototype Fab.	Dec, 2003(A)
CD-2	Feb, 2004
Initiate Winding Process on 3D Surface	Mar, 2004
MCWF Prototype Casting Ready for Machining	Jun, 2004
Modular Coil Winding Form FDR	Jul, 2004
Vacuum Vessel FDR	Jul, 2004
Award Conductor Contract	Sep, 2004
CD-3 prerequisites satisfied	Sep, 2004
CD-3	Oct, 2004
Award MCWF Contract	Nov, 2004
Award VV Contract	Dec, 2004
First MCWF Delivered	Mar, 2005
Award TF Contract	Apr, 2005
First Modular Coil Fabrication Completed	Aug, 2005
Award PF Contract	Jun, 2006
Last MCWF Delivered	Aug, 2006
Begin Assembly of First Field Period	Sep, 2006
Last Field Period Assembled	Jun, 2007
Pump Down of Vacuum Vessel	Sep, 2007
Operational Readiness Assessment	Nov, 2007
Begin Cryostat Installation	Mar, 2008
CD-4 (First Plasma)	May, 2008

There is float between “early completion” schedule and most milestones.

Cost Estimates Have a Sound Basis

Modular Coils, Vacuum Vessel, Stellarator Assembly

- Design and work breakdown developed to a detailed level.
- Analysis and R&D results underpin design and fabrication processes.
- Budgetary estimates from industry, based on detailed manufacturing plans, support the estimates for major procurements.

Power Systems, Vacuum Pumping, Neutral Beams, Fueling

- Modifications of well-maintained legacy equipment.
- Condition known based on testing or being in active service.
- Estimates based on well defined scope, experience from past projects.

Conventional Coils, Cryostat, Diagnostics, I&C, Facility Systems.

- Conventional, low-risk designs proven on past projects.
- Estimates based on well defined scope, experience, catalog prices, vendor quotes.

All Have Undergone Extensive Internal and External Review.

We Have Confidence in the Estimate

Estimates were developed over several years and updated for all major reviews since 2001.

- Have received substantial effort, de-bugging, and scrutiny.

WBS managers are responsible for cost and contingency estimates.

- Are responsible for executing work scope within cost and schedule.
- Have good understanding of the technologies, work scope, and risks.
- Manufacturer input builds additional confidence.

Project needs are well understood.

- Design and R&D have improved understanding of cost of meeting NCSX requirements. (Drivers are complex geometry, field errors.)
- NCSX's and other projects' experiences have improved understanding of risks and mitigation costs.

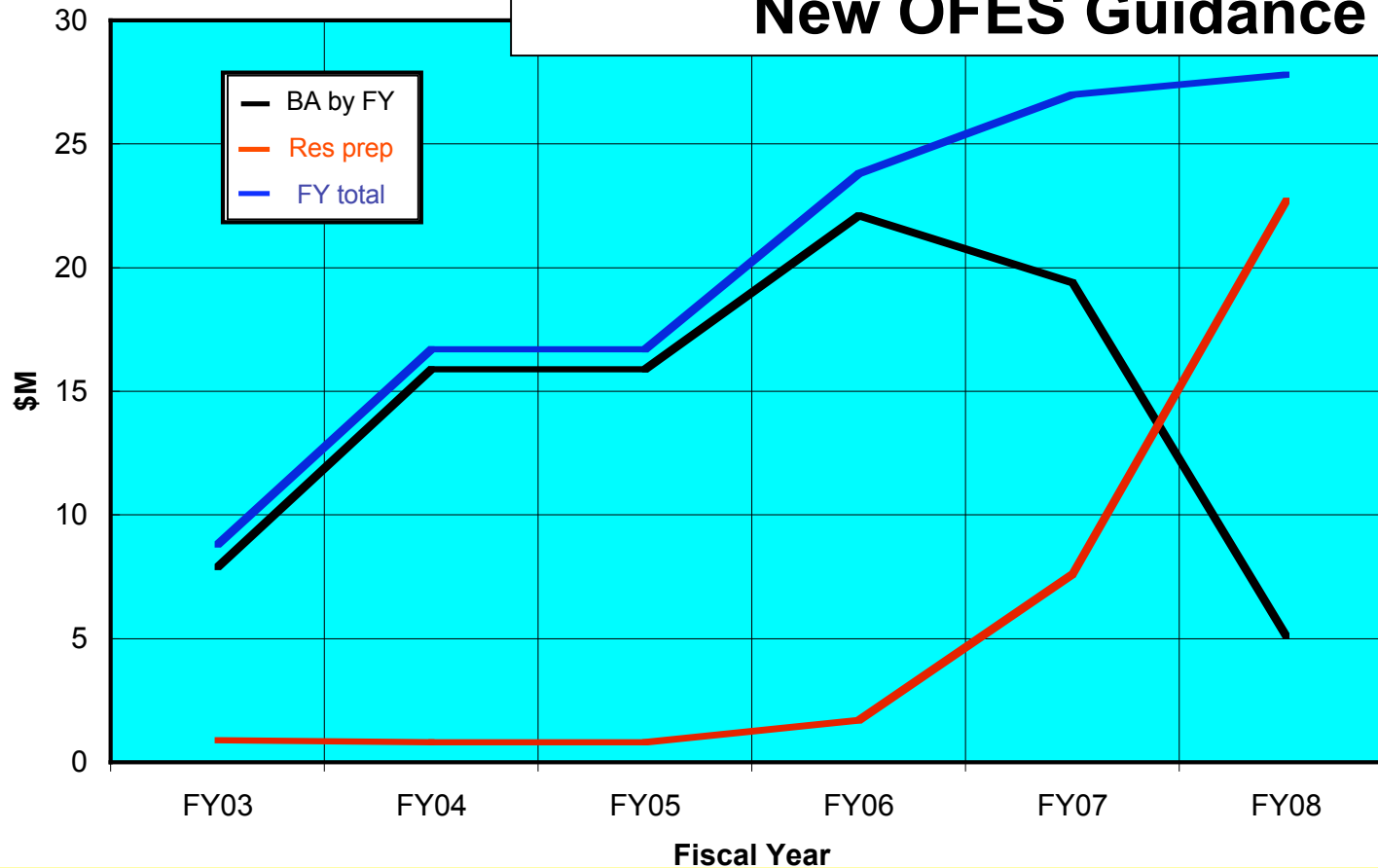
Estimated Cost is \$86.3M w/ 26% Contingency

WBS	Description	Budget (\$M)
1	Stellarator Core Systems	42.3
11	In-Vessel Components	0.1
12	Vacuum Vessel	6.0
13	Conventional Coils	4.2
14	Modular Coils	20.4
15	Structures	1.5
16	Coil Services	1.0
17	Cryostat and Base Support Structure	1.3
18	Field Period Assembly	5.1
19	Stellarator Core Management and Integration	2.7
2	Heating, Fueling, and Vacuum Systems	1.6
3	Diagnostic Systems	1.7
4	Power Systems	5.3
5	Central I&C / Data Acquisition Systems	2.6
6	Facility Systems	2.0
7	Test Cell Prep & Machine Assembly	4.3
8	Project Management & Integration	10.6
	Subtotal	70.4
	Contingency (26% of work to go from 1/1/04)	15.9
	Total Estimated Cost	86.3

Contingency estimate is supported by WBS managers' assessments of subsystem technical, cost, and schedule risks.

Risk management is a continuing Integrated Project Team focus.

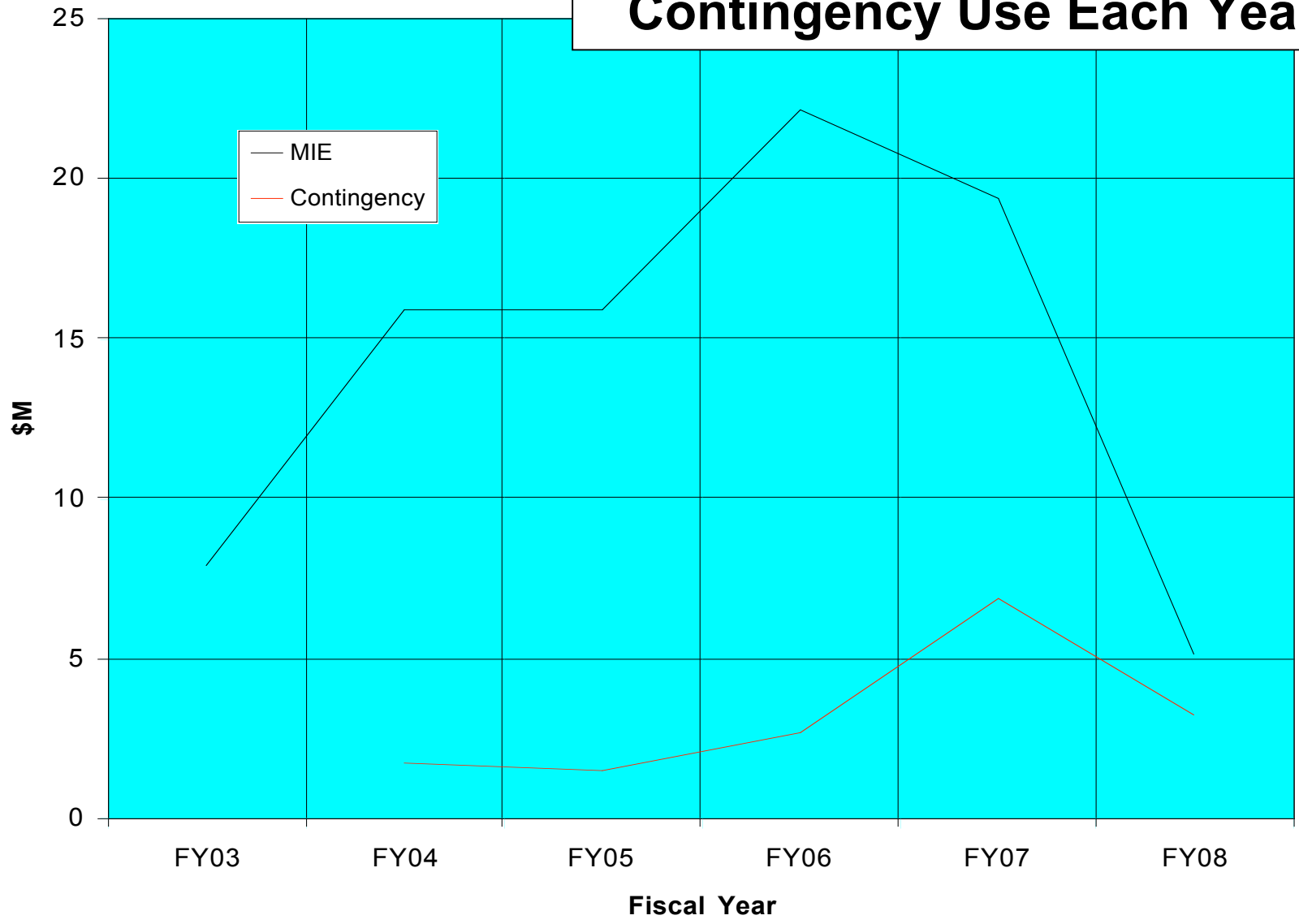
Program Funding Profiles Match New OFES Guidance



NCSX Program Funding (\$M)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
MIE Fabrication Project (BA)	7.9	15.9	15.9	22.1	19.4	5.1	86.3
Research Preparation (+Ops in 08)	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.7	7.6	22.7	
NCSX Program Total	8.8	16.7	16.7	23.8	27.0	27.8	

- Research preparation priorities: diagnostics, plasma-facing components.

Plan Assumes Some Contingency Use Each Year



- FY-05 Contingency was kept at \$1.5M, despite \$4.5M BA reduction.

All CD-2 Scope Items Have Been Addressed

- ✓ Integrated Project Team.
- ✓ Work Breakdown Structure.
- ✓ Resource Loaded Schedule.
- ✓ Total Estimated Cost and Project Schedule.
- ✓ Acquisition Strategy.
- ✓ Risk Management Plan.
- ✓ Preliminary Design and Design Review.
- ✓ External Independent Review and Performance Baseline Review.
- ✓ System Functions and Requirements.
- ✓ NEPA Documentation and Hazards Analysis.
- ✓ Integrated Safety Management.
- ✓ Value Management / Engineering.
- ✓ Project Controls, Earned Value Management System, PARS reporting.
- ✓ Project Execution Plan (ready for signature).
- ✓ Start-up Test Plan.

Documentation for all items is posted on project web site.
<http://ncsx.pppl.gov//Meetings/PDR/CD2.html>

NCSX Is Ready to Be Baseline

Project has a solid foundation based on a robust machine concept.

- Stable requirements, scope, organization, acquisition and mgt. plans.

Estimates have a sound basis.

- Mature designs, manufacturer input, R&D, legacy equipment tests.
- Identified risks, documented mitigation plans, adequate contingencies.

Resource loaded schedule provides a reliable roadmap.

- Estimates have been carefully developed and reviewed.
- Updated to accommodate review recommendations and funding guidance.

All CD-2 scope items have been addressed.

- Project documentation is complete.

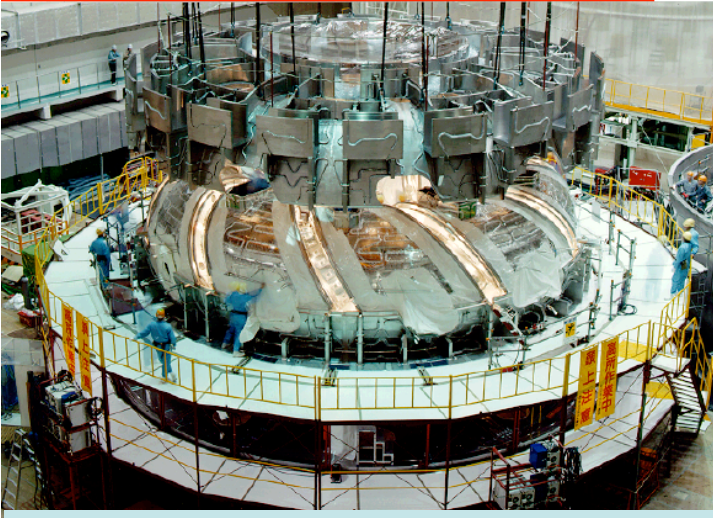
PDR, EIR, & Lehman panels unanimously agreed that

“...the NCSX project is ready to proceed to CD-2”.

*The NCSX Team requests
your approval of
Critical Decision 2*

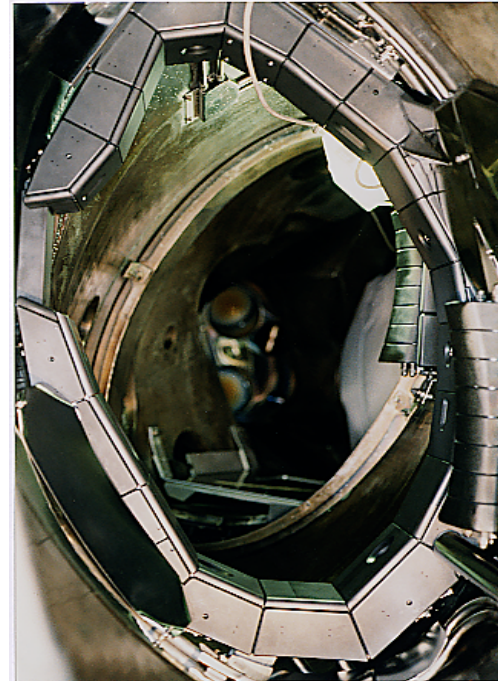
Extra Slides

Stellarators Are Making Excellent Progress



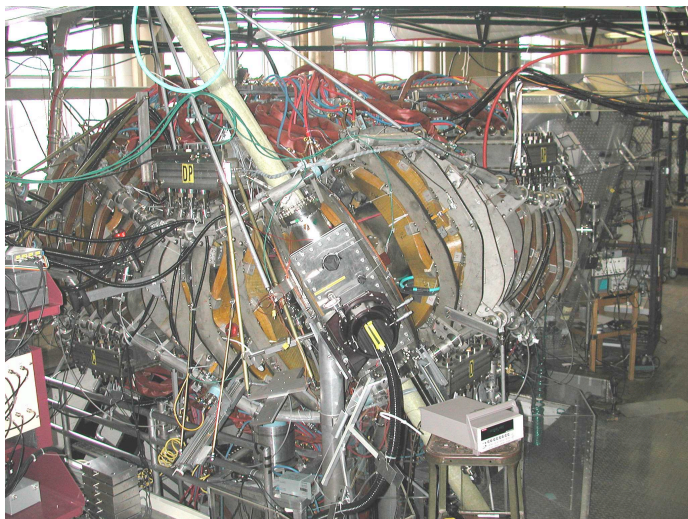
**Large Helical Device
(S/C magnets - Japan)**

- high beta
- high plasma temperatures
- enhanced confinement
- long pulses



**Wendelstein 7-AS
(Germany)**

- high beta
- enhanced confinement
- divertors



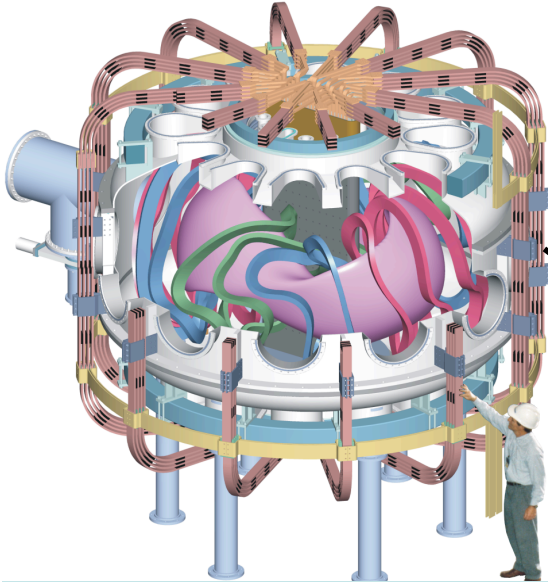
Helically Symmetric Experiment (U. Wisc.)

- Successful test of quasi-symmetry

Wendelstein 7-X (Germany)

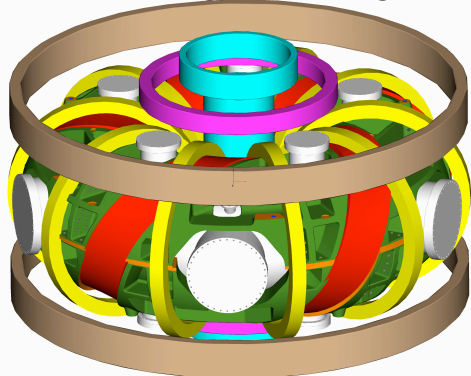
Optimized Design - S/C magnets
Under construction - Ops. In 2010

U.S. Program Develops Physics Basis for Assessing CS Attractiveness



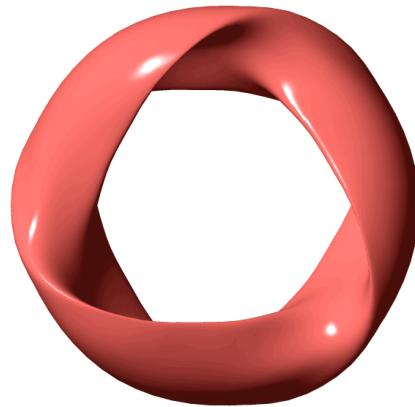
QPS (ORNL) - CDR 2003
QP symmetry, $R/a < 3$.

HSX (operating @U. Wisconsin)
QH Symmetry

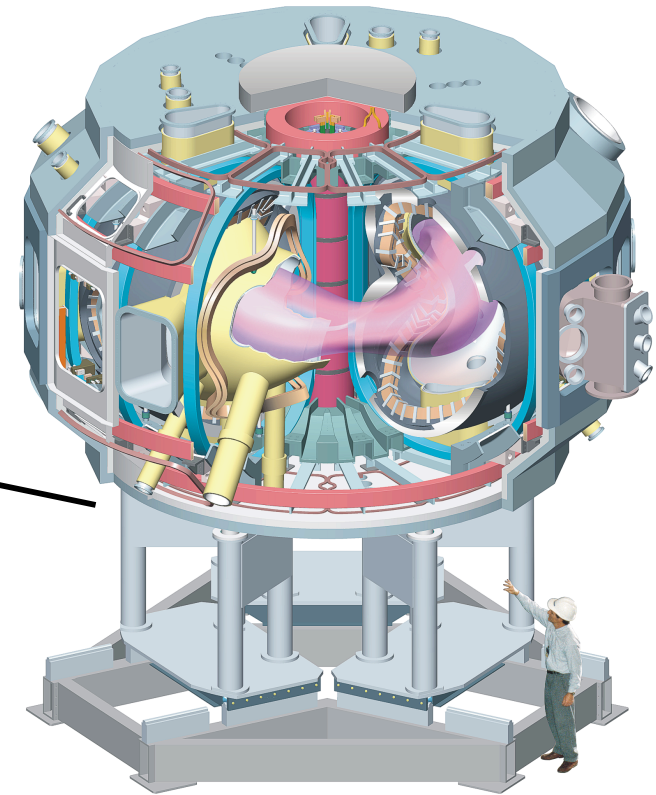


CTH (Auburn U.)
Stability Physics
Ops. in 2004

Theory & Computation
Computational Tools
Predictive Capability



ARIES System Study
Update CS Power
Plant Designs



NCSX (PPPL-ORNL)

Integrated PoP test of CS
physics w/ $\beta \geq 4\%$,
QA symmetry.

First Plasma - 2008