

LIST OF FIGURES – VOL. II

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3.3-1	Gain as a Function of Energy for Directly-Driven Laser Targets.....	3-6
3.3-2	Gain as a Function of Energy for Directly-Driven Laser Targets.....	3-6
3.3-3	Irradiation Non-uniformity (σ rms) as a Function of Focus Ratio for 24-, 32-, 60-, and 96-Beam Geometries	3-8
3.3-4	Irradiation Non-uniformity (σ rms) as a Function of Focus Ratio for 32 and 60 Beams	3-9
3.3-5	Effect of Beam Pointing Error on Irradiation Non-uniformity for 32- and 60-Beam System.....	3-10
3.3-6	Gain as a Function of Laser Energy for Indirectly-Driven Targets.....	3-12
3.3-7	Power as a Function of Laser Energy for Indirectly-Driven Targets.....	3-12
3.3-8	Target Gain for Indirect-Drive Heavy Ions as a Function of Driver Energy, Ion Range, and Focal Spot Size for Targets Driven by Two Diametrically Opposed Beams	3-14
3.3-9	Peak Power Requirements for Indirect-Drive Heavy Ions as a Function of Driver Energy, Ion Range, and Focal Spot Size for Targets Driven by Two Diametrically Opposed Beams.....	3-14
3.3-10	Ion Range as a Function of Ion Mass and Kinetic Energy	3-15
4.1.1-1	Comparison of Baseline and Optimistic Gain Curves for Direct and Indirect Drive Targets.....	4-3
4.1.1-2	Laser System Architecture for Prometheus-L Driver Design	4-4
4.1.1-3	System Performance Comparison for Direct (Solid) and Indirect (Dashed) Drive Targets with Baseline Gain Curves.....	4-8
4.1.1-4	System Performance Comparison for Direct (Solid) and Indirect (Dashed) Drive Targets with Optimistic Gain Curves	4-8
4.1.1-5	System Performance Comparison for Constant (Solid) and Zoomed (Dashed) Spot Gain Curves	4-9
4.1.2-1	Comparison of Multiple and Single Beam LINAC Configuration.....	4-11
4.1.2-2	Assumed Metglas Loss Scaling with Pulse Length for LINAC System Studies.....	4-13
4.1.2-3	Comparison of Projected COE and Driver Capital Cost for Multiple and Single Beam LINACs.....	4-14
4.2.1-1	Angular Multiplexing is Accomplished by Synthesizing a Long Laser Pulse from a Series of Suitably Delayed Shorter Laser Pulses, Each Propagating at a Specific Angle with Respect to the Optical Axis of the System.....	4-20
4.2.2-1	The Forward Rotational Raman Accumulator Permits 16 Separate KrF Laser Beamlets to be Combined in a Single Coherent Beam	4-22
4.2.2-2	Rotational Raman Gain Coefficient as a Function of ρ for Different Values of CRAM Angle, θ	4-24
4.2.2-3	Accumulator Conversion Efficiencies as a Function of Cell Length with $\Delta E = 4$ kJ, Damp - 30 cm, $\tau_{\text{pulse}} = 600$ ns, and $\lambda_{\text{laser}} = 248$ nm	4-24
4.2.2-4	The Accumulator Conversion Efficiency Depends on the Raman Cell Length with $\Delta E = 4$ kJ, Damp - 30 cm, $\tau_{\text{pulse}} = 600$ ns, and $\lambda_{\text{laser}} = 248$ nm.....	4-25
4.2.2-5	With an Input of 100 kJ in a 250 ns Pulse for $\lambda = 248$ nm in Deuterium at Sensitivities of 0.7, 1.1, and 1.4 amagat with the CRAM Angle = 10° , the Conversion Efficiency Depends Upon the RAC Length	4-26
4.2.2-6	The Backward Raman Pulse Compressor Overlaps the Long Excimer Laser Pulse with a Shorter, Backward-Propagating Stokes Seed to Achieve Pulse Compression	4-27
4.2.2-7	The Three Steps Associated with Pulse Compression in the SBS Pulse Compressor.....	4-29
4.2.2-8	Use of SBS Pulse Compressor Cell Coupled with Polarized Input and Output Laser Beams Facilitates Integration into Reactor	4-30
4.2.2-9	The SBS Pulse Compressor Is Readily Integrated into the Reactor Driver System Following the Raman Accumulators	4-31

McDonnell Douglas Aerospace

LIST OF FIGURES – VOL. II (CONT.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
4.2.2-10	By Selecting Various Temporal Ramp Pulse Shapes for "Chirped" SBS Stokes Seeds, a Variety of Compressed Pulse Shapes Can Be Generated	4-32
4.2.2-11	The Dependence of Spontaneous SBS Linewidth with SF ₆ Density Defines Limitations on the Compressed Pulse Bandwidth.....	4-32
4.2.2-12	A Variety of Output SBS Pulse Shapes in SF ₆ as Functions of SBS Stokes Seed Ramp Ratios is Available for D/T Target Compression.....	4-34
4.2.2-13	The SBS Conversion Efficiency Depends on SBS Seed Ramp Ratios.....	4-34
4.3.1-1	Multiple Beam LINAC Cross Section	4-38
4.3.1-2	Single Beam LINAC Cross-Section.....	4-39
4.3.2-1	Ballistic Focusing of HI Beams	4-41
4.3.2-2	Pinched Channel Transport in Target Chamber	4-42
4.5.3-1	Dependence of the Specific Heat and Thermal Conductivity of SiC on Temperature.....	4-52
4.5.3-2	Temperature Dependence of the Fracture Stress and Young's Modulus of SiC.....	4-54
4.5.3-3	Volumetric Swelling of SiC as a Function of Temperature at a Neutron Fluence of $1.2 \times 10^{22} \text{ n cm}^{-2}$ ($E > 0.18 \text{ MeV}$)	4-56
4.5.4-1	Stress-Strain Behavior of Monolithic and Unidirectional Composite SiC at Room Temperature	4-57
4.6.1-1	Schematic of Laser Direct-Drive IFE Target Structure	4-59
4.6.1-2	The Laser Pulse Features a 80 ns Prepulse Containing 30% of the Energy.....	4-65
4.6.1-3	The Laser Prepulse Ablates a Dilute Plasma Atmosphere 3.2 cm Deep from the Target.....	4-65
4.6.1-4	The Laser/Plasma Inverse Bremsstrahlung Absorption Fraction Depends on the Incident Angle, θ_0	4-66
4.6.1-5	The Inverse Bremsstrahlung Energy Absorbed by Direct-Drive Targets Depends on the Incident Angle and Target Diameter.....	4-67
4.6.1-6	The Incident Laser Beam Can Be Decomposed Into Annular Zones to Calculate Absorption Efficiencies.....	4-67
4.6.1-7	The Absorbed Laser Energy/Beam Depends on the Direct Drive Target Diameter for Inverse Bremsstrahlung for Static Target Diameters.....	4-68
4.6.1-8	The Direct Drive Target Diameter Implodes to Half the Laser Beam Diameter by the End of the Main Laser Pulse	4-69
4.6.1-9	The Calculated Spatial Dependence of the Laser Power Absorbed by Resonance Absorption Is Not Homogeneous	4-70
4.6.1-10	The Fraction of Laser Power Absorbed Via Laser/Plasma Resonance Absorption Is a Function of the Incident Angle, θ_0	4-71
4.6.1-11	The Resonance Absorbed Energy for Direct Drive Targets Is a Function of Both Incident Angle and Target Diameter.....	4-72
4.6.1-12	Estimated Absorbed Laser Energy/Beam vs. Direct Drive Target Diameter for Resonance Absorption Assuming Constant Target Diameter	4-73
4.6.1-13	Meshing Trapezoidal Intensity Distributions Permits Smooth Near-Field Illumination of Direct Drive Targets	4-74
4.6.1-14	Meshing Trapezoidal Intensity Distributions with Low w/r Ratios Relaxes Near-Field Laser Beam Alignment Tolerances	4-74
4.6.1-15	An Isometric View of Trapezoidal Beam Illustrates the Interlocking of Multiple Near-Field Laser Beams Aligned on Direct Drive Fusion Targets	4-75
4.6.1-16	Near-Field Focusing Geometry for Trapezoidal Nesting.....	4-76
4.6.1-17	DD Target Misalignment Geometry for Alignment Laser Reflecting Off of Shine Shield: Angular Deflection - $\Delta\alpha$	4-77
4.6.1-18	Laser Beam Fill Factors as a Function of Trapezoidal Ramp Lengths, r.....	4-78

LIST OF FIGURES – VOL. II (CONT.)

No.	Title	Page
4.6.1-19	The Laser/Target Coupling Efficiency, ξ_T , Depends on the Number of Laser Beams Illuminating the Direct Drive Target.....	4-78
4.6.1-20	The Laser/Target Coupling Efficiency, ξ_T , Depends on the Critical Surface Target Diameter.....	4-79
4.6.1-21	The Imploding Direct Drive Target Critical Surfaces Requires Zooming of the Near-Field Laser Beams to Maintain Homogeneous Illumination.....	4-80
4.6.2-1	The Direct Drive HID Target Has Spherical Symmetry and Requires Uniform Power Loading of Its Converter Shell.....	4-81
4.6.2-2	Alternative Direct Drive HID Target with Pb Tamper and Li-Pb Pusher (HIBALL-I).....	4-82
5.3.1-1	Gain Curve Scaling with Hohlraum Temperature Relative to Gain for the LMF Conditions.....	5.3-3
5.3.1-2	Projected Cost Scaling for Small-Size KrF Laser and Heavy-Ion LINAC Drivers.....	5.3-4
5.3.1-3	Projected Efficiency Scaling for Small-Sized KrF Laser and Heavy-Ion LINAC Drivers.....	5.3-5
5.3.1-4	Projected 100 MWe Demonstration Power Plant Gain Space Windows for the Prometheus-L Driver Configuration.....	5.3-6
5.3.1-5	Projected 100 MWe Demonstration Power Plant Gain Space Windows for the Single Beam Prometheus-H Driver Configuration.....	5.3-7
5.3.1-6	Projected 100 MWe Demonstration Power Plant Gain Space Windows for a Multiple Beam LINAC Driver.....	5.3-8
5.3.2-1	Diagram of Tangential Direct Drive Target Illumination Geometry at Start of Main Pulse.....	5.3-11
5.3.2-2	Diagram of Tangential Laser Illumination Geometry at End of 6 ns Laser Pulse.....	5.3-12
5.3.2-3	Geometry for Computing Angular-Dependent Light/Plasma Coupling Efficiencies.....	5.3-13
5.3.2-4	Fraction of Incident Laser Light Absorbed for Linear Plasma Density Profile.....	5.3-14
5.3.2-5	Resonant Absorption Contours on Spherical DD Target.....	5.3-16
5.3.3-1	Schematic of Prometheus Approach for Heavy Ion Single-Sided ID Target Irradiation.....	5.3-20
5.3.3-2	Schematic of Double-Sided Heavy Ion ID Target Irradiation Geometry.....	5.3-21
5.3.7-1	Schematic Model of the Fuel Cycle for IFE Reactor Operated on the DT Cycle.....	5.3-32
5.3.7-2	Variation of Required TBR with Reactor Parameters.....	5.3-35
5.3.7-3	Variation of Required TBF as a Function of T_{10}	5.3-36
5.3.8-1	Cavity Vapor Pressure and Temperature Histories Following the Blast.....	5.3-38
5.3.10-1	Minimum Velocity Required for Film Attachment on the Upper Hemisphere.....	5.3-42
5.3.10-2	Turbulent Film Thickness and Minimum Flow Rate Required for Film Attachment on the Upper Hemisphere.....	5.3-42
5.4-1	The Solubility of Hydrogen in Selected Metals and Alloys.....	5.4-20
5.4-2	Protection Options for Final Optics Protection.....	5.4-61
5.5-1	Testing Logic for the First Wall Protection System.....	5.5-48
5.5-2	Example Bulk Shield Test Assembly – Homogeneous Assembly.....	5.5-60
5.5-3	Example Bulk Shield Test Assembly – Heterogeneous Assembly.....	5.5-61
5.5-4	Example Bulk Shield Test Assembly with Discontinuities and Penetrations – Straight Plane Gap Assembly.....	5.5-61
5.5-5	Example Bulk Shield Test Assembly with Discontinuities and Penetrations – Steeped Plane Gap Assembly.....	5.5-61
5.5-6	Example Bulk Shield Test Assembly with Discontinuities and Penetrations – Assembly with Circular (Or Rectangular) Duct.....	5.5-62
5.5-7	Proposed Configuration for Test Module for Verification of Mirror Protection and Quadrupole Magnet Protection Scheme.....	5.5-64
6.2-1	Simple Power Flow Diagram for an Inertial Fusion Power Plant.....	6.2-1

McDonnell Douglas Aerospace

LIST OF FIGURES – VOL. II (CONT.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
6.2-2	Baseline Gain Curves for KrF Laser Driver.....	6.2-2
6.2.1-1	Scaling of Prometheus-L Driver Capital Cost, COE, and Pulse Repetition Rate with Driver Output Energy.....	6.2-5
6.2.1-2	COE Sensitivity to Prometheus-L Design and Performance Assumptions.....	6.2-5
6.2.2-1	Baseline Gain Curves for Indirect-Drive, Heavy Ion Targets With a 3 mm Radius Focal Spot.....	6.2-7
6.2.2-2	SB LINAC Size and Cost Scaling Vs. Ion Energy for a +2 Lead, 7.8 MJ and 5 pps System With Lee Lattice Scaling.....	6.2-8
6.2.2-3	Scaling of Prometheus-H Driver Cost, COE, Repetition Rate, and Number of Beamlets with Output Energy.....	6.2-12
6.2.2-4	COE Sensitivity to Prometheus-H Design and Performance Assumptions.....	6.2-13
6.3.1-1	Prometheus-L Plant Site Trimetric View.....	6.3-2
6.3.1-2	Prometheus-L Plant Site Plan View.....	6.3-2
6.3.1-3	Prometheus-L Building Plan View.....	6.3-3
6.3.1-4	KrF Laser and Reactor Buildings – Plan View.....	6.3-4
6.3.1-5	Elevation View – Typical Laser Beam Routing - 5 Places.....	6.3-5
6.3.1-6	Elevation View – Typical Laser Beam Routing - 10 Places.....	6.3-5
6.3.1-7	Electric Discharge Laser Subsystem.....	6.3-6
6.3.1-8	KrF Gas Flow Schematic for Waste Heat Recovery.....	6.3-7
6.3.1-9	Electric Discharge Laser Module.....	6.3-8
6.3.1-10	Raman Accumulator/SBS Cell/Delay Line.....	6.3-9
6.3.1-11	Angular Beamline/Reactor Cavity Interface Locations.....	6.3-11
6.3.1-12	3-D Beamline/Reactor Cavity Interface – Plan View.....	6.3-12
6.3.1-13	3-D Beamline/Reactor Cavity Interface – Trimetric.....	6.3-12
6.3.1-14	Final Optics Configuration – Reactor Building.....	6.3-13
6.3.1-15	Schematic of Final Mirror Protection Methods.....	6.3-14
6.3.1-16	Elevation of Central Reactor Cavity Region.....	6.3-16
6.3.1-17	Vacuum Pumping/Reactor/Final Optics Systems Interface.....	6.3-17
6.3.1-18	Prometheus-H Plant Site Trimetric View.....	6.3-19
6.3.1-19	Prometheus-H Plant Site Plan View.....	6.3-20
6.3.1-20	Prometheus-H Building Plan View.....	6.3-21
6.3.1-21	Schematic of Heavy Ion Driver Subsystems.....	6.3-22
6.3.1-22	Configuration of Induction Cores and Quadrupole Magnets.....	6.3-23
6.3.1-23	Typical Cross-Section LINAC Tunnel Complex.....	6.3-24
6.3.1-24	Storage Ring Plan View.....	6.3-25
6.3.1-25	Storage Ring Tunnel Cross-Section and Typical Beam Detail.....	6.3-26
6.3.1-26	Buncher Accelerator Cross-Section.....	6.3-27
6.3.1-27	Beamline Configuration – Routing from LINAC to Reactor.....	6.3-28
6.3.1-28	Heavy Ion Beam Final Focus Subsystem Configuration.....	6.3-29
6.3.1-29	Elevation View – HI Beams/Reactor Systems Interface.....	6.3-30
6.3.1-30	Plan View – HI Beams/Reactor Systems Interface.....	6.3-31
6.3.1-31	HI Beam Channel Transport Configuration.....	6.3-32
6.3.1-32	Elevation View – Reactor Systems/Heat Transport Interface.....	6.3-33
6.3.1-33	Prometheus-H Elevation of Central Reactor Cavity Region.....	6.3-34
6.3.1-34	Prometheus-H Target Injection System.....	6.3-35
6.3.2-1	Plant Site Plans for Two Reactor Design Options.....	6.3-40
6.3.2-2	Reactor and Laser Building Layout Shown with the Primary Coolant Systems and a Portion of the Laser Beam Lines.....	6.3-41
6.3.2-3	Heavy Ion-Driven Reactor Has Two Beam Bundles Located on Opposite Sides of the Reactor Vessel.....	6.3-41
6.3.2-4	Reactor Vessel Cross Section with Major System Components Shown.....	6.3-43
6.3.2-5	A Blanket Module Sector with Associated Coolant Ducts.....	6.3-44
6.3.2-6	General Arrangement of the Major Laser-Driven Reactor Equipment.....	6.3-45

McDonnell Douglas Aerospace

LIST OF FIGURES – VOL. II (CONT.)

No.	Title	Page
6.3.2-7	General Arrangement of the Major Heavy Ion-Driven Reactor Equipment.....	6.3-46
6.3.2-8	Access to Reactor Vessel with Upper Bulk Shielding and Helium Coolant Ducting Removed.....	6.3-47
6.3.2-9	Segment of Reactor Vessel with Coolant Ducting.....	6.3-48
6.3.2-10	Segment of Reactor Vessel Showing Some Laser Ducts Removed.....	6.3-49
6.3.2-11	Remote Manipulator Working on Vessel Lid Attachment Flange	6.3-50
6.3.2-12	Reactor Vessel with Lid and Top Ring Manifold Removed	6.3-51
6.3.2-13	Reactor Vessel with Manifolds Removed.....	6.3-52
6.3.2-14	Reactor Vessel with Upper Blanket Ring Removed.....	6.3-53
6.3.2-15	Reactor Vessel with First Wall Top Dome Removed.....	6.3-54
6.3.2-16	Vertical First Wall Panels Are Attached to Blanket Modules	6.3-56
6.3.2-17	First Wall Attachment Options.....	6.3-57
6.3.2-18	Reactor Building Maintenance Equipment and Provisions.....	6.3-58
6.3.2-19	Main Bridge Crane and Exo-Vessel Maintenance of Target Injection System	6.3-59
6.3.2-20	Remote Handling Equipment for Final Optical Elements.....	6.3-60
6.3.2-21	Sector of Bulk Shield Wall Showing Positions of Vacuum Pumps Relative to Laser Beamlines.....	6.3-61
6.3.2-22	Schematic Arrangement of Remote Handling Equipment for Vacuum Pump Room.....	6.3-62
6.3.2-23	Lead-Steam Generator Maintenance	6.3-63
6.3.2-24	Helium-Steam Generator Maintenance.....	6.3-64
6.3.2-25	Lead Tank Maintenance.....	6.3-66
6.3.2-26	Maintenance of the Electric Discharge Power Amplifier Module	6.3-67
6.3.2-27	Typical Maintenance System for a Linear Accelerator	6.3-68
6.3.2-28	A Complete Set of Blanket Modules in the Hot Cell.....	6.3-69
6.4.1-1	Beams with Top Hat Profiles Deliver Acceptable Illumination Symmetry	6.4-3
6.4.1-2	Top Hat Beam Performance Is Not Significantly Worse Than That of Beams With $\sin^2 x/x^2$ Profiles in the Presence of Random Mispointing Errors.....	6.4-4
6.4.1-3	Reasonable Loss Scenarios Do Not Lead to Target Failure With Top Hat Beams.....	6.4-5
6.4.1-4	Beams With $\sin^2 x/x^2$ Profiles Do Not Show Significantly Better Performance in Beam Power Imbalance Scenarios	6.4-5
6.4.2-1	Shell Held in Place by Three Laps, Driven by Independently Controlled Motors.....	6.4-11
6.4.2-2	Target Costs Can Be Kept Low if Present Shell Production Technologies Can Be Enhanced to Produce Reactor-Sized Targets	6.4-14
6.4.2-3	Pressure Vessel for Diffusion Filling.....	6.4-14
6.4.2-4	Energy From Beta Decay Can Form a Uniform Solid Layer of DT Fuel	6.4-17
6.4.2-5	The Thermal Conductivity of the Shell Material Is an Important Factor in Determining the Rate of Heat Transfer	6.4-18
6.4.2-6	Indirect Target Production Process.....	6.4-22
6.4.3-1	Functional Relationships for Buildings in Target Factory	6.4-25
6.4.3-2	Direct-Drive Sabots Must be Precisely Machined to Insure a Straight Trajectory for the Loosely Seated Capsule	6.4-26
6.4.3-3	Zone II Layout for Direct and Indirect Drive Targets Shows High Pressure and Cryogenic Barriers.....	6.4-27
6.4.3-4	Computer Generated Interferometric Reference Patterns Suggest the Possibility of Mass Inspection with the Aid of Pattern Matching and Artificial Intelligence.....	6.4-28
6.4.4-1	Schematic of One of the Eight Direct Drive Pellet Injection Modules.....	6.4-33
6.4.4-2	Electromagnetic Direct Target Injection System Employed in the Laser-Driven Reactor.....	6.4-34
6.4.4-3	Pneumatic Indirect Target Injection System for Heavy Ion-Driven Reactor.....	6.4-36
6.4.4-4	Constant Gas Pressure Is Maintained During Acceleration by a Piston in the Gas Reservoir.....	6.4-36

LIST OF TABLES – VOL. II

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
3.5-1	Prometheus Economic Guidelines.....	3-17
4.1.1-1	Summary of Design Options Considered for KrF Laser System.....	4-2
4.1.1-2	Laser System Scaling Summary.....	4-6
4.1.1-3	Optics Cost Basis for Prometheus-L Trade Studies.....	4-6
4.1.1-4	Prometheus-L Design Point Optical Component and Cost Summary.....	4-7
4.1.2-1	Summary of Design Options Considered for Heavy Ion System.....	4-10
4.1.2-2	Heavy-Ion System Scaling Summary.....	4-12
4.2.2-1	Parameters Appropriate for SBS Pulse Compressor Calculations.....	4-33
4.4.1-1	Main Wall Protection Design Options Considered.....	4-43
4.5.3-1	Coefficients of Polynomial Fits to Selected Properties of SiC.....	4-52
4.6.1-1	Parameters for Direct Drive Nested Trapezoidal Beam Arrangements.....	4-75
5.1-1	Organization of Components and Technical Areas for Which Technical Issues Are Identified.....	5.1-3
5.1-2	Definition of Potential Impact Abbreviations.....	5.1-4
5.1-3	Definition of Design Specificity Abbreviations.....	5.1-4
5.1-4	Key to Operating Environments.....	5.1-5
5.2-1	IFE Key Issues Summary.....	5.2-1
5.3-1	List of Critical Issues Identified by the Prometheus Design Study.....	5.3-1
5.3.1-1	Summary of Demonstration Power Plant Direct Cost Scaling Used in Required Gain Curve Study.....	5.3-4
5.3.7-1	Abbreviations Used in Figure 5.3.7-1.....	5.3-33
5.3.7-2	Reference Parameter Set for Tritium Self-Sufficiency Calculation.....	5.3-34
5.3.15-1	Design Requirements for EBEL.....	5.3-54
5.3.15-2	Design Requirements for EDEL.....	5.3-54
5.3.15-3	EBEL Developmental Problems.....	5.3-55
5.3.15-4	EDEL Developmental Problems.....	5.3-55
5.4-1	Tritium Inventories for Fuel Cycle Systems.....	5.4-22
5.4-2	Potential IFE Reactor Accidents by Subsystem.....	5.4-58
5.4-3	Final Mirror Protection Summary.....	5.4-63
5.5-1	Summary of Laser Driver R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-9
5.5-2	Summary of Heavy Ion Driver R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-10
5.5-3	Summary of Target R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-10
5.5-4	Feasibility of Laser-Driven Direct-Drive Target System R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-12
5.5-5	Feasibility of Heavy Ion Driven Indirect Drive Target System R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-16
5.5-6	Feasibility of Laser-Driven Indirect-Drive Target System R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-19
5.5-7	Cost Reduction in the Heavy Ion Driver R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-23
5.5-8	Demonstration of High Overall Laser System Efficiency R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-31
5.5-9	Reliability and Lifetime for Laser Driver R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-40
5.5-10	Reliability and Lifetime for Heavy Ion Driver R&D Task and Duration Estimate.....	5.5-40
5.5-11	Demonstration of Non-Linear Optical Laser Driver R&D Task and Duration Estimates.....	5.5-46

McDonnell Douglas Aerospace

LIST OF TABLES – VOL. II (CONT.)

<u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Page</u>
5.5-12	First Wall Protection R&D Task and Duration Estimates	5.5-49
6.2.1-1	Summary of Design Options Considered for KrF Laser System	6.2-3
6.2.1-2	COE Sensitivity to Variations in Key Prometheus-L Design Parameters	6.2-6
6.2.2-1	Design Options Considered for Heavy Ion System	6.2-7
6.2.2-2	Prometheus-H Transport Lattice Scaling Model	6.2-9
6.2.2-3	Summary of LINAC Lattice Scaling Trade Studies for a 4 GeV, 7.8 MJ, +2 Lead System	6.2-11
6.2.2-4	COE Sensitivity to Variations in Key Prometheus-H Design Parameters	6.2-12
6.3.2-1	Major Maintenance Items	6.3-37
6.3.3-1	Reported Availability for Existing Power Plants	6.3-71
6.3.3-2	IFE Failure Rates and Repair Times for Subsystems	6.3-76
6.3.3-3	Heavy Ion Driver: Failure Rate and Time Analysis	6.3-80
6.3.3-4	Maintainability Task Analysis Summary	6.3-81
6.3.3-6	IFE Inherent Availability Computations	6.3-82
6.3.3-7	Summary of Blanket and First Wall Reliability and Maintainability Data	6.3-82
6.4.1-1	Effects of Cavity Environment on Direct Drive Targets After 0.099 sec	6.4-7
6.4.3-1	Target Factory Staffing Requirements	6.4-31