

DUBAI INTERNATIONAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT FORUM 5th EDITION

8 - 11 December 2018 • MADINAT JUMEIRAH • DUBAI



PARALLEL SESSION STREAM

ITER Project Management

BUILDING NATIONS

Hans-H. ALTFELD, Head of Project Control Office ITER

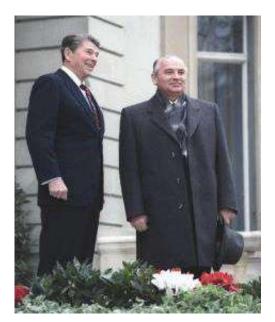
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- □ ITER: What is it?
- **Gamma** Fusion Physics
- The ITER Machine
- □ ITER Governance
- ITER Project Management
- Summary



ITER: What is it?

- □ ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) is the world's largest project attempting to generate energy out of fusion of atomic nuclei
- The idea for ITER was born at an US-USSR summit in Geneva in 1985, when presidents Reagan and Gorbatchev proposed a project to develop fusion energy ... "as an unlimited source of energy for the benefit of mankind".



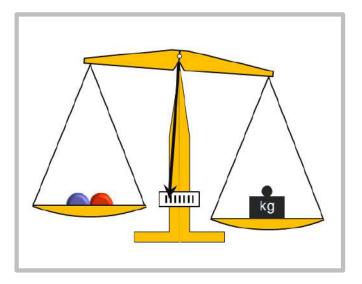


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Fusion Physics The Mass Defect

- ❑ When atomic nucleons of low mass number are fused together, they lose mass (△m)
- ❑ According to Einstein, this ∆mass is equivalent to a huge amount of `binding energy', which gets released
- □ This binding energy has also to be invested in order to separate the nucleons



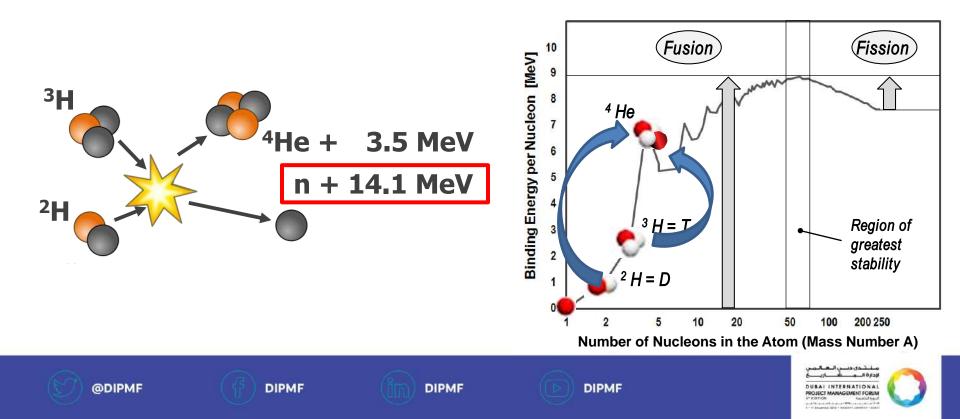






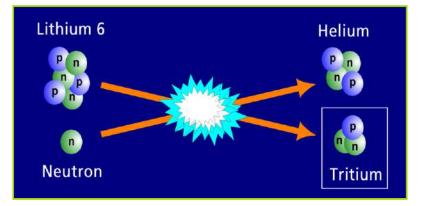


Fusion Physics The Binding Energy



Fusion Physics The Fuel

- Enough Deuterium in sea water for millions of years (0.015%)
- Tritium is not available naturally on Earth, but there is a solution
 Tritium breeding from Lithium
- □ Conservative estimates call for available Lithium resources for thousands of years
- Tritium is radioactive with a half-life of 12.3 years





Fusion Physics The Promise of Fusion

- 48 GJ/13 000 kWh of electricity can be generated from 2 litres of water and 250 g of lithium-containing ore
- This is equivalent to the energy content of 1 ton of oil and sufficient for a 4 person household for 1 year



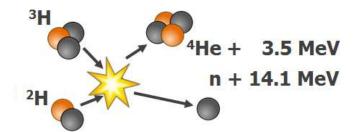


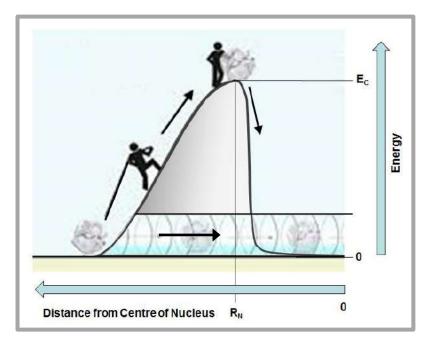
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Fusion Physics The Coulomb Barrier

E _c [MeV]	E _C [MK]	Probability
0.400	5,000	1:1
0.012	150	10⁵:1

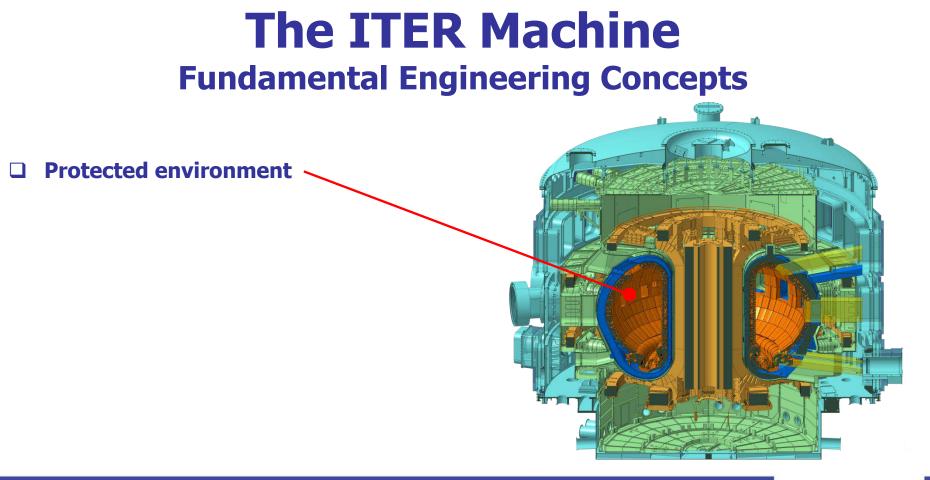






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- Protected environment
- Extremely high vacuum –







- Protected environment
- Extremely high vacuum
- Fuel injection devices –





- Protected environment
- Extremely high vacuum
- □ Fuel injection devices
- □ Ash extraction devices





- **Protected environment**
- Extremely high vacuum
- **Gamma** Fuel injection devices
- Ash extraction devices
- First Wall and cooling system



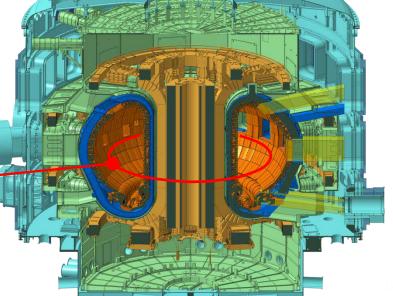


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- □ Heating devices \rightarrow plasma -





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- $\Box \quad \text{Heating devices} \rightarrow \text{plasma}$
- Magnetic confinement
- Superconductive magnets

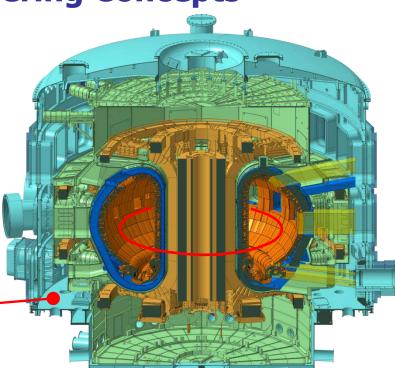


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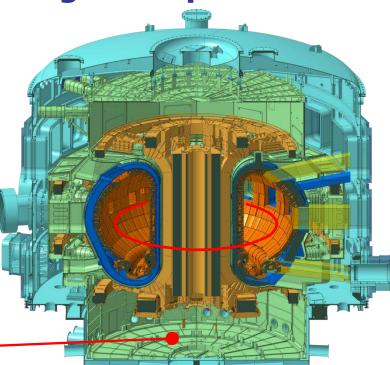
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- **Superconductive magnets**
- Cryostat







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- Magnetic confinement
- Superconductive magnets
- **Cryostat**
- Thermal Shield -











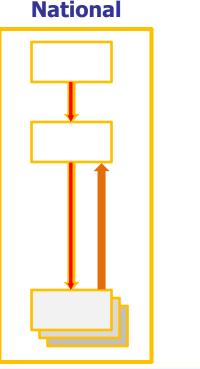


ITER Governance Governance Models

Flow of Money
Flow of Deliverables
Strategic Direction Input /
Technical Integration

Government(s)

Central Integrator



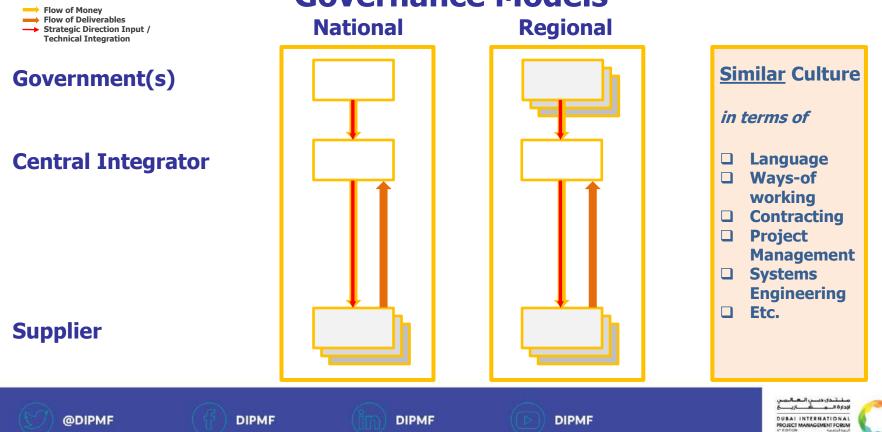




Supplier

ITER Governance

Governance Models



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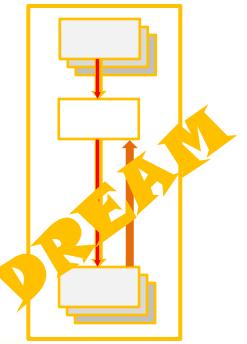
Government(s)

Central Integrator

Supplier



Global (as Regional)





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Flow of Money
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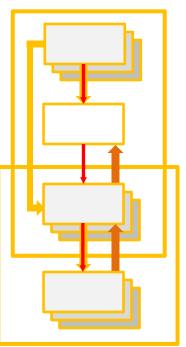
Central Integrator

'National Translator'

Supplier



Global



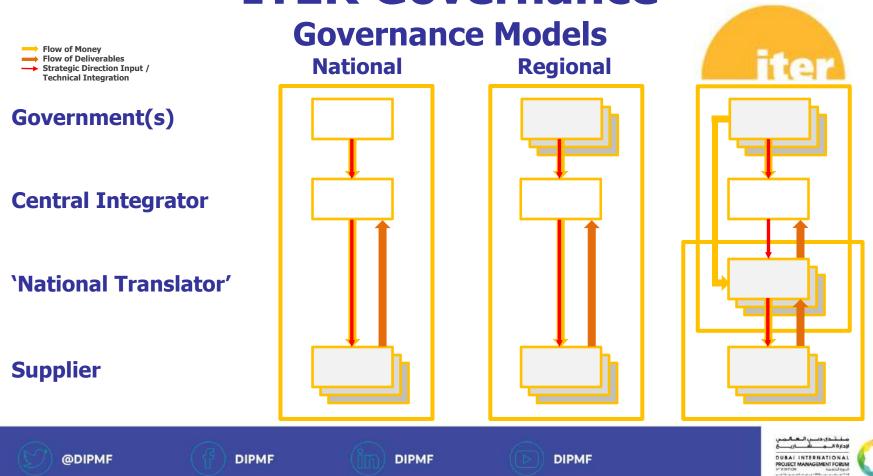


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ITER Governance



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ITER Governance ITER Agreement

- 28 June 2005: The ITER Members unanimously agreed to build ITER on the site proposed by Europe
- □ 21 November 2006: The ITER Agreement was signed at the Élysée Palace, in Paris.
- The seven ITER Members represent more than 50% of the world's population and about 85% of the global GDP



China EU India Japan Korea Russia USA



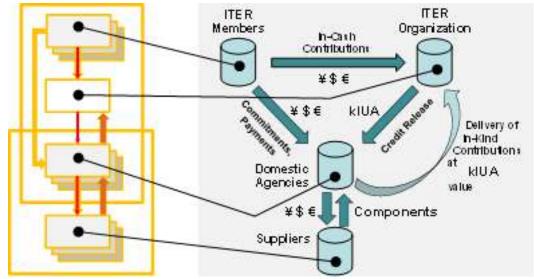
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ITER Governance ITER Agreement

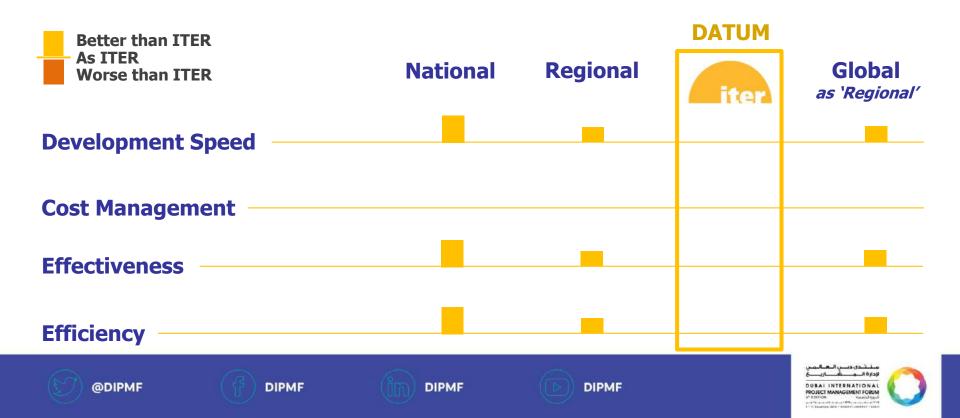
- The 7 ITER Members make cash and in-kind contributions (90%) to the ITER Project. They have established Domestic Agencies to handle the contracts to industry.
- The ITER Organization Central Team manages the ITER Project in close collaboration with the 7 Domestic Agencies.
- The ITER Members share all Intellectual Property generated by the Project.



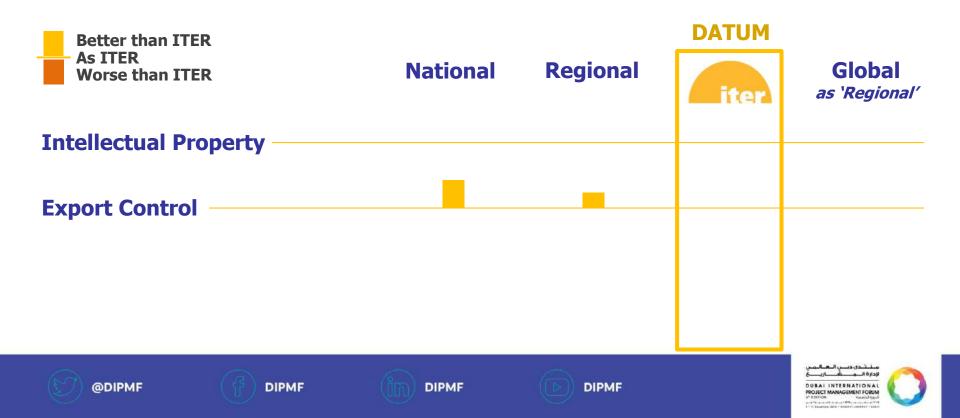
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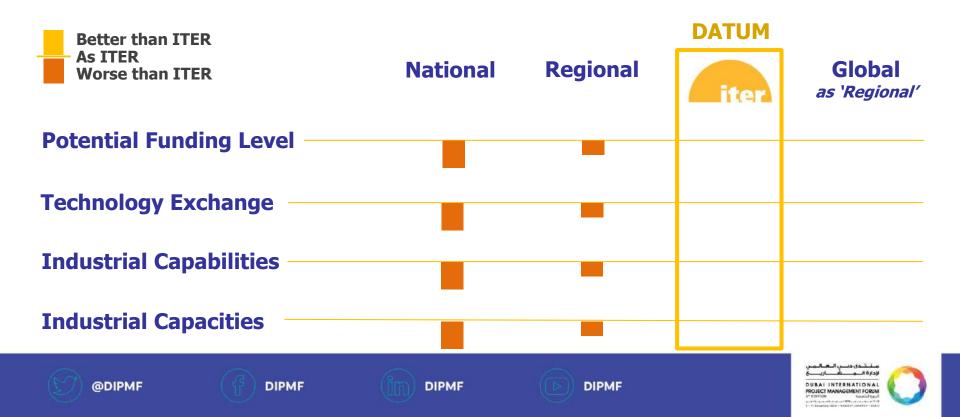
ITER Governance Qualitative Comparison



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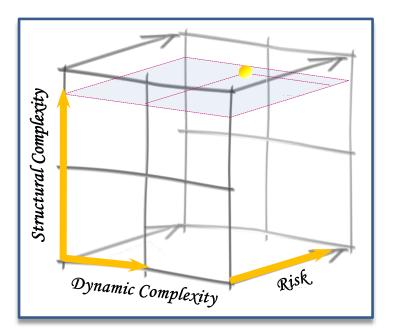


ITER Governance Qualitative Comparison



ITER Project Management Project Complexity

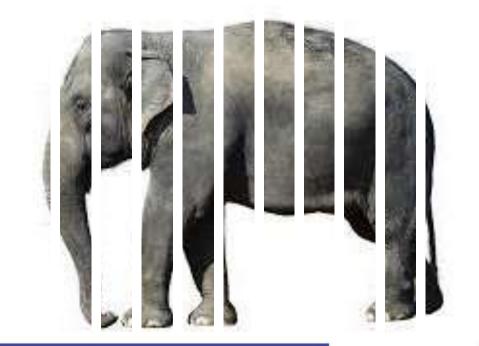
- High Structural Complexity
- Medium Dynamic Complexity
- More than medium Risk







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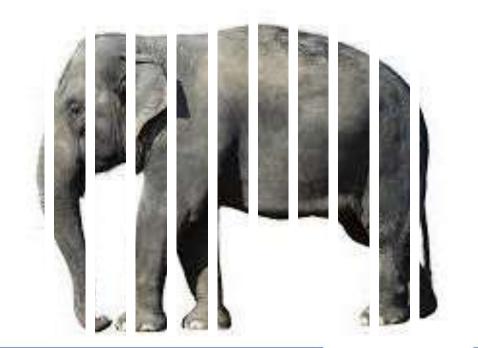




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- Break down of content along different dimensions, e.g.
 - □ System
 - U Work
 - □ Requirements / V&V
 - □ Schedule
 - □ Site
 - Organization



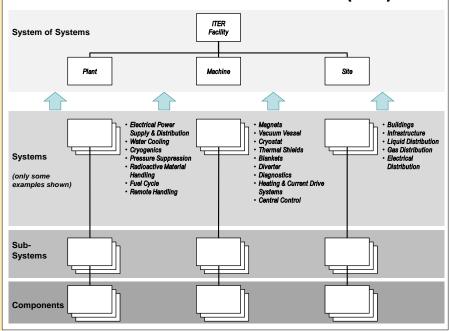








System



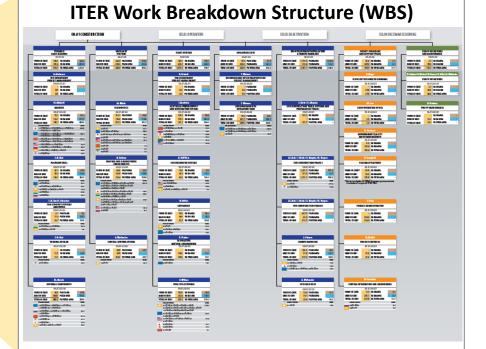
ITER Plant Breakdown Structure (PBS)



Break down of content along different dimensions, e.g.

□ System

U Work

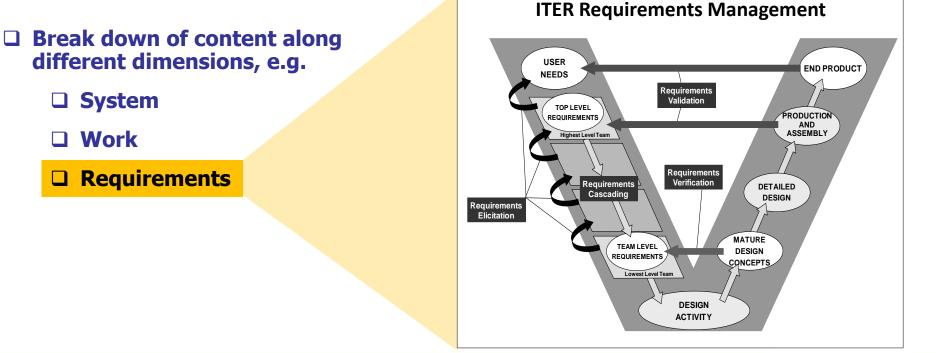


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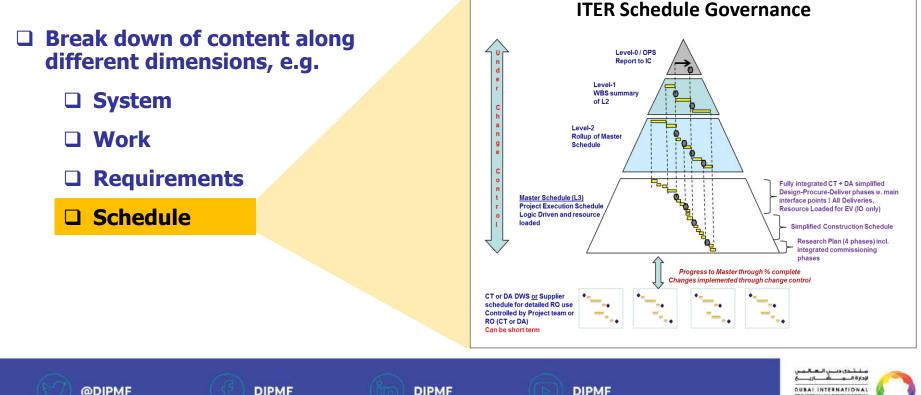
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DIPMF

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT FORUM AP HISTORY

Ampial types ------- II Bearing Of a - mainter committee - But

- Break down of content along different dimensions, e.g.
 - □ System
 - U Work
 - **Requirements**
 - □ Schedule
 - **Site**

ITER Geographic Breakdown Structure (GBS)



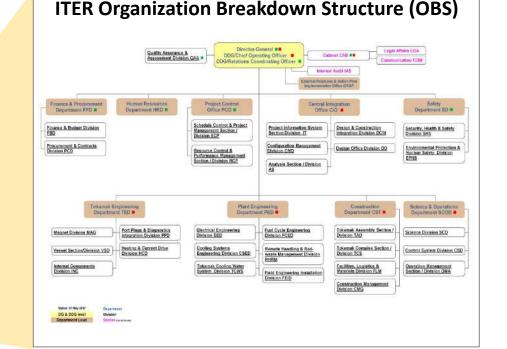






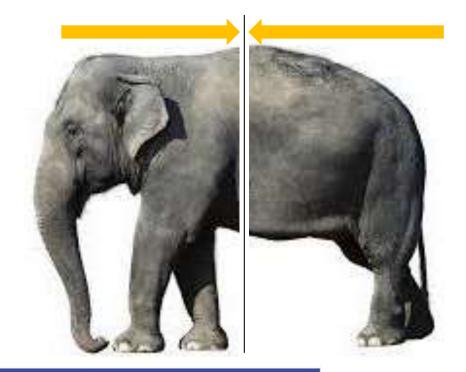
DIPMF

- Break down of content along different dimensions, e.g.
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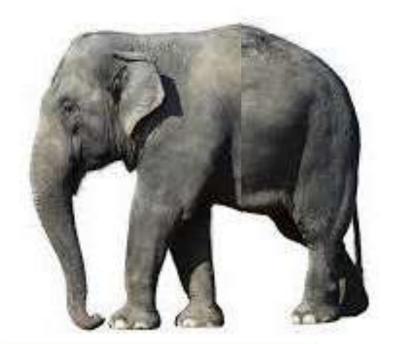
- □ 'Slicing the Elephant' requires tight management and control of I³
 - □ Interfaces
 - □ Interdependencies
 - □ Interchangeabilities







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Structural Breakdowns must be fully connected

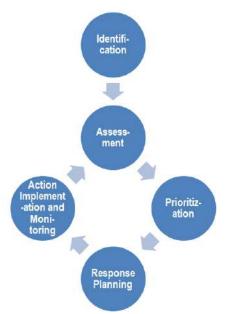


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ITER Project Management Addressing Risk

- □ ITER Project Baseline comes without any initial contingencies for cost and schedule
- The Project has to identify and generate opportunities to manage issues and risks







ITER R&OM

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Addressing Dynamic Complexity is all about responding to change in a controlled, yet agile manner.

Processes







- Addressing Dynamic Complexity is all about responding to change in a controlled, yet agile manner.
 - Processes

□ Adherence to Processes

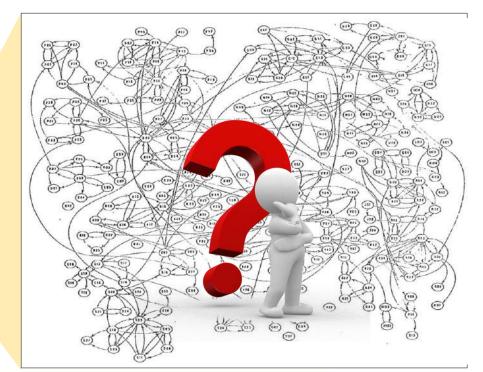
Adhering to Processes ...





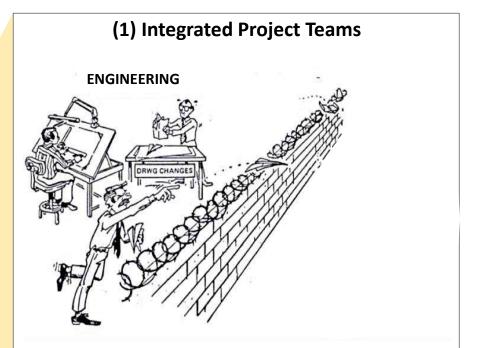


- Addressing Dynamic Complexity is all about responding to change in a controlled, yet agile manner.
 - Processes
 - □ Adherence to Processes
 - Effective Communication





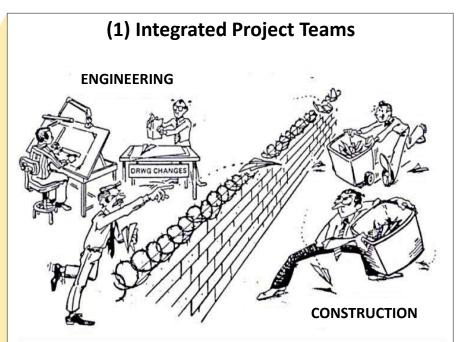
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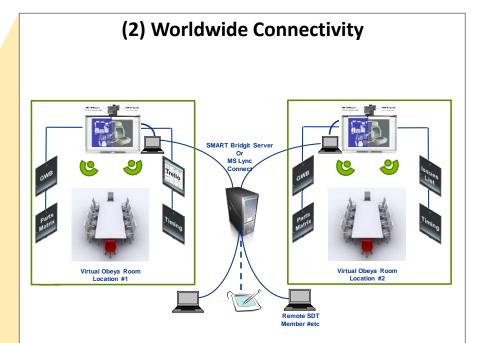
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- Addressing Dynamic Complexity is all about responding to change in a controlled, yet agile manner.
 - Processes
 - □ Adherence to Processes
 - Effective Communication
 - **Competences of People**

(1) Experience-based People Selection





- Addressing Dynamic Complexity is all about responding to change in a controlled, yet agile manner.
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 - **Competences of People**





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 - **Processes**
 - □ Adherence to Processes
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 - **Competences of People**

(3) Annual Performance Assessment





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 - Processes
 - □ Adherence to Processes
 - Effective Communication
 - **Competences of People**

Frequency of Change

Effective Communication and People Competences for ITER







Summary: Fusion Energy

- Nuclear fusion is the power source of the universe source of light and heat for the sun and stars
- Fusion has the potential to be a nearly inexhaustible source of energy in the future
- **G** Fusion is carbon neutral, comparatively `clean' and safe
- No risk of nuclear accidents (e.g. core melt in Fukushima Daiichi, explosion in Tschernobyl)
- Fusion does not produce long lived radioactive waste, for which the timescale is manageable
- **Reactor contains only fuel for a few seconds**



Summary: Technology

- Plasma physics in novel, uncharted regimes
- Heat flux to the walls at the limit of available technology
- □ Largest superconducting magnetic coils ever built
- **Remote handling robotics at an unprecedented scale**
- **Cryo- and vacuum systems amongst the largest ever built**
- Plasma diagnostic at the limit of current R&D



Summary: Governance

- The ITER Agreement is an increasingly successful example of international collaboration for a complex and unique first of a kind project.
- A big advantage is the idea of 'juste retour'. This approach 90% of Member funding as "in-kind" components — is unique.
- Managed poorly, for a project of extraordinary complexity, this could be a recipe for failure.
- Managed successfully, with strong project management, systems engineering, risk management, etc., this approach is a recipe for mutual benefit



Summary: Project Management

- ITER PM is all about addressing the project's Structural Complexity, Dynamic Complexity and Risk
- Slicing the Elephant' is the classical response to Structural Complexity, also applied at ITER
- Addressing Risks is done using classical methodologies, too
- Addressing Dynamic Complexity, however, still requires significant effort beyond the classical thinking





Thank You!

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