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Livermore plans radical rescue for 'mismanaged' laser facility

Livermore, California

Bruce Tarter, the director of the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, will this week announce a major reorganization of the laboratory aimed at countering criticism that it has mismanaged the construction of the National Ignition Facility (NIF), a huge laser facility being built there.

When major problems with the project first emerged last September (see *Nature* 401, 101; 1999), cost overruns on the NIF's original construction budget of \$1.2 billion were unofficially estimated at \$300 million. Sources close to the project now put the overrun at \$500 million.

Tarter will split Livermore's laser division, which accounts for more than a quarter of the laboratory's annual \$1.2 billion budget, and appoint an associate director directly responsible for the project's completion. He has also pledged to provide more direct leadership for the NIF. "I expect to be a public spokesman. This project is a major priority for the institution — perhaps my top priority — and I expect others at the laboratory to reflect that."

The Secretary of Energy's Advisory Board (SEAB) is examining the project but has not publicly estimated its eventual cost. However, Ed Moses, NIF project manager at Livermore, says SEAB expects overruns of around \$500 million. Hermann Grunder, director of the Thomas Jefferson Accelerator Facility in Virginia, says the original \$1.2 billion budget was unrealistic. Grunder, a member of the NIF Council, an outside advisory body also examining the project, says that the NIF "always was a \$1.7 billion project".

External scientists who are examining the project's progress believe that its final construction cost could be as high as \$2 billion. They believe, however, that the NIF will be completed to specification, and that technical problems highlighted in a recent SEAB report will be overcome.

Government officials in Washington believe that, at this level, the NIF will run into major difficulties, delaying its 2003 completion date by several years. In President



Tarter: will be NIF's 'public spokesman'.

Clinton's budget proposal for 2001, to be released next Monday, the project's budget allocation is expected to fall sharply from this year's, in line with the original construction schedule.

Rather than obtaining more money from the administration to cover overruns, Livermore is preparing a new cost estimate, and will look to Congress for extra money to prevent the project from falling too far behind schedule.

However, the nuclear weapons budget is already tight, with lay-offs likely at many weapons research and production facilities, and some observers doubt that extra money will be found for the NIF. Two House committees have asked the General Accounting Office to investigate the project, and may hold hearings on its progress in early March.

Under its new project plan, Livermore will appoint an outside engineering contractor to oversee the assembly of the NIF lasers, a task originally allocated to the laboratory itself. Tarter says the laboratory will only be able to estimate the project's full cost when it

has taken bids from contractors for the assembly job.

The problem of assembling the NIF's 192 giant lasers in the necessary clean conditions is compounded by the fact that they are to be packed tightly inside the NIF building, like well-aligned matches in a full box. "The assembly is something we did not do a good job of forecasting," concedes Tarter.

According to NIF project director Moses, the complexity of the task was overlooked during the design, which sought to keep costs down by making the building as compact as possible, ignoring the difficulties of assembly. Construction of the NIF is proceeding as planned, with a massive concrete structure ready to accommodate the 24 bundles of eight football-field-length lasers. These lasers will fire 1.8 megajoules of energy into a tiny deuterium-tritium target when the facility is in operation (see below).

The NIF's target chamber is also now in place, with land set aside next to it for a second chamber which may be built by Britain's Atomic Weapons Establishment.

Published reports on the NIF and interviews with officials involved in the project reveal a catalogue of errors that have taken the project over its budget. These include:

Nuclear fusion without weapons testing

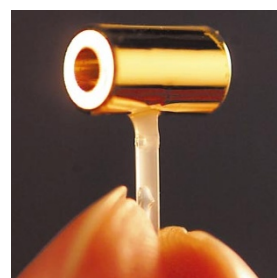
The importance of the US National Ignition Facility (NIF — see above) is endorsed by nuclear weapons scientists who want to investigate the conditions inside a nuclear explosion without testing, and by advocates of fusion energy. It will be the first device to ignite a controlled fusion reaction.

By focusing an enormous 1.8 megajoules of energy on a pellet of deuterium-tritium fuel a couple of millimetres in diameter, in a pulse lasting only three nanoseconds, the NIF should make the pellet implode, causing

its centre to 'ignite' in a brief, self-sustaining fusion reaction.

Fusion in the pellet could be induced either directly, by firing lasers at it from all sides, or indirectly, by placing it in a cylindrical target, or 'hohlraum', about one centimetre long, and using the laser pulse to induce X-rays from the hohlraum which would compress the pellet.

Even short of ignition, laser experiments such as the NIF cause some fusion in their targets. Nuclear weapons scientists can therefore study the behaviour of



The target, or 'hohlraum'.

materials in extreme conditions, and refine computer models of nuclear explosions without nuclear testing.

C.M.

External reviewers knew that the project couldn't be built for \$1.2 billion, but declined to say so in public. According to Grunder, who served on a National Academy of Sciences panel that reviewed the NIF proposal in 1997, the panel believed that the project would cost \$1.7 billion to complete, but didn't put the figure in its published report.



Costly: but NIF construction is proceeding steadily.

In an effort to control costs, the NIF's 192 lasers are packed tightly together. Previous laser designs, such as Livermore's Nova facility, have been spread out on the ground, allowing technicians easy access during assembly. Clean assembly of NIF's lasers

will therefore be very difficult, although independent assessors say it can be done. "We did it so that the NIF could go in a realistically sized building," says Tarter. "We didn't appreciate the fact that if you packed the lasers closely together, lab technicians couldn't go in" and work on them during assembly.

Research efforts, such as the Beamlet laser and a laser amplifier called Amplab, which were to have run in parallel with NIF construction and to answer questions critical to its success, were discarded early because of budgetary constraints. Tarter says Beamlet — a full-sized prototype of a NIF laser — should have been kept running as a test bed for NIF technologies, instead of being shut down once it was established that it worked.

Other research efforts required to complete the project successfully, including investigation of the target 'hohlraums' for the facility and several issues related to the durability of its optical components, are short of resources. "The programme is in deep trouble in terms of the money it needs in very many areas," says one well-informed administration official in Washington.

On the plus side, the optical components identified by SEAB as falling furthest short of the necessary technical specification will be installed near the target chamber, and won't have to be slotted in until late in the construction schedule, giving researchers more time to improve their specification.

As part of a nuclear weapons programme unaccustomed to public scrutiny during the



Moses: upbeat.

Cold War, the NIF received little outside supervision — or even supervision by Tarter — until last summer, by which time the project was in deep trouble. Government officials and scientists from outside the weapons labs believe the NIF lacked the accountability now expected of publicly funded projects. As Grunder puts it: "Times had changed, but the people [in the weapons programme] hadn't".

A potential candidate for associate director after the reorganization is Moses. He currently reports to George Miller, Livermore's associate director for national security, who took on supervision of the NIF when the director of the project, Michael Campbell, resigned last September.

Strolling along the smooth concrete floor of the facility, which he describes as "the largest optical table in the world", Moses expresses confidence that a new contractor will solve the assembly problem. "We'll be working with people who built pharmaceutical and semiconductor plants," he says.

Moses, an electrical engineer with a background in project management, is strongly upbeat about the NIF construction, but won't speculate on how much it will eventually cost. "We're working through it as accurately as we can," he says. **Colin MacLwain**

Japan may allow human embryo stem-cell research

Tokyo

Research on human embryonic stem cells has come a step closer to being legalized in Japan, as the country's science policy-makers prepare a proposal to the government endorsing such research.

A subcommittee of the Council for Science and Technology (CST), Japan's principal science policy-making body, is expected to submit its proposal to the CST by the end of the month. The proposal should receive approval by the end of March, then be submitted to the government.

The Science and Technology Agency, which manages the CST, will issue guidelines on cloning research and human genetic engineering at the same time.

The use of embryo cells for research is expected to be allowed subject to several conditions. First, that only cells from fertilized eggs less than 14 days old are used. Second, that no money is paid to donors for cells. Third, that research is limited to cells that were not used in fertility treatment.

Under a two-tiered approval system, an internal review board of the institution

where the research is to be carried out must endorse the research group's plan before sending it to the government for approval.

A major ethical split between obstetricians and prospective stem-cell researchers on the committee was resolved when it was decided that information about embryo donors would not accompany donated cells. Debates continue on the commercialization and patenting of research results.

The issue has stirred up little public interest, especially compared with last year's intense debates over organ transplants from brain-dead donors. But some researchers have voiced concern over the prospect of starting research before adequate regulatory laws or organizations are in place. One member of the stem-cell subcommittee argues that the CST is too weak. He wants to see an information protection law set up, with an authoritative body to oversee genetic and embryo research.

In the absence of these, he says, "research ethics in human embryology and genetics might be handed down to

individual researchers or institutes, in which case unethical research protocols might be approved. As a consequence, public trust could be lost." This would undermine future research initiatives.

A Ministry of Health and Welfare working group will issue its own guidelines on the use of human genetic information by March (see *Nature* 402, 8; 1999), and the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture (Monbusho) plans to set up an ethics review committee on human genome research within its managerial board in April.

Lack of a clear central policy, coupled with separate ministerial attempts to assert their own policy-making authority, has long characterized Japanese government activities. Resultant uncertainty in the private sector could severely hamper Japan's plans to lure venture businesses into biotechnology and create 1,000 start-up companies by 2010 (see *Nature* 397, 554; 1999).

"Unlike in the United States, Japanese businesses are not eager to take the initiative when legal and regulatory matters remain unsettled," one source warns. **David Cyrano**