

Commercial Pathways and Supply Chain Readiness for Fusion Technologies

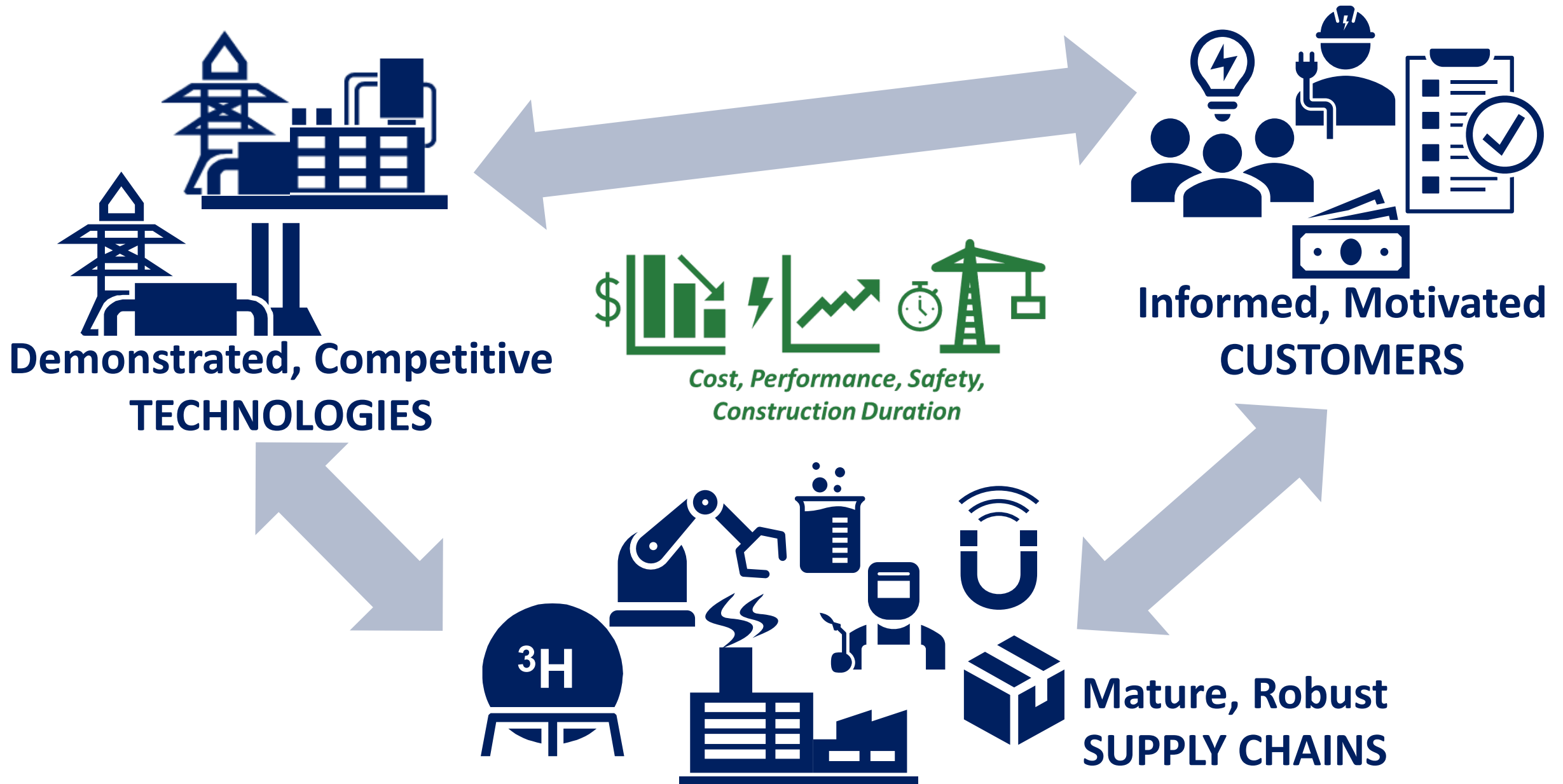
Role of Qualification and Codes and Standards



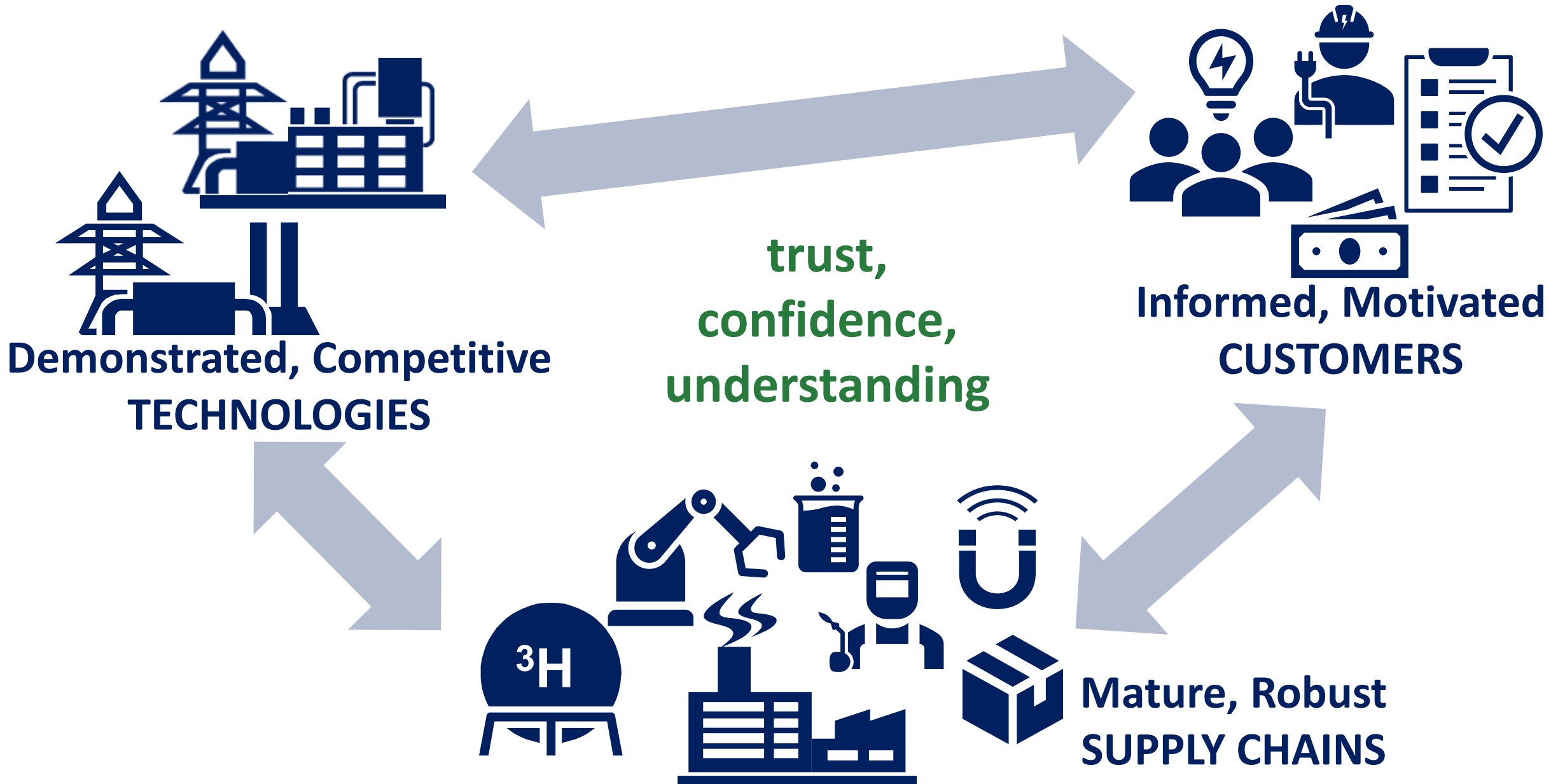
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April 11, 2026
ASME BPV Section III Division 4 Workshop

What will it take to commercialize fusion?



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Common Challenges for Advanced Energy Systems

Code qualification



- Significant time & resources to qualify materials & methods

Environmental effects



- Performance with irradiation, corrosion & compatibility issues

Materials management



- Key data, monitoring & NDE for reliable, economic operation

Supply chain



- Informed & capable suppliers for production of materials & components

Establishing New Supply Chains Can Take Decades

- Can suppliers provide materials and components...
 - of quality
 - on timelines
 - at scales...needed?
- Are they willing to?
- At what price?

- Change materials, manufacturing methods, components, quality, timelines, or scales?
A new supplier may be needed.

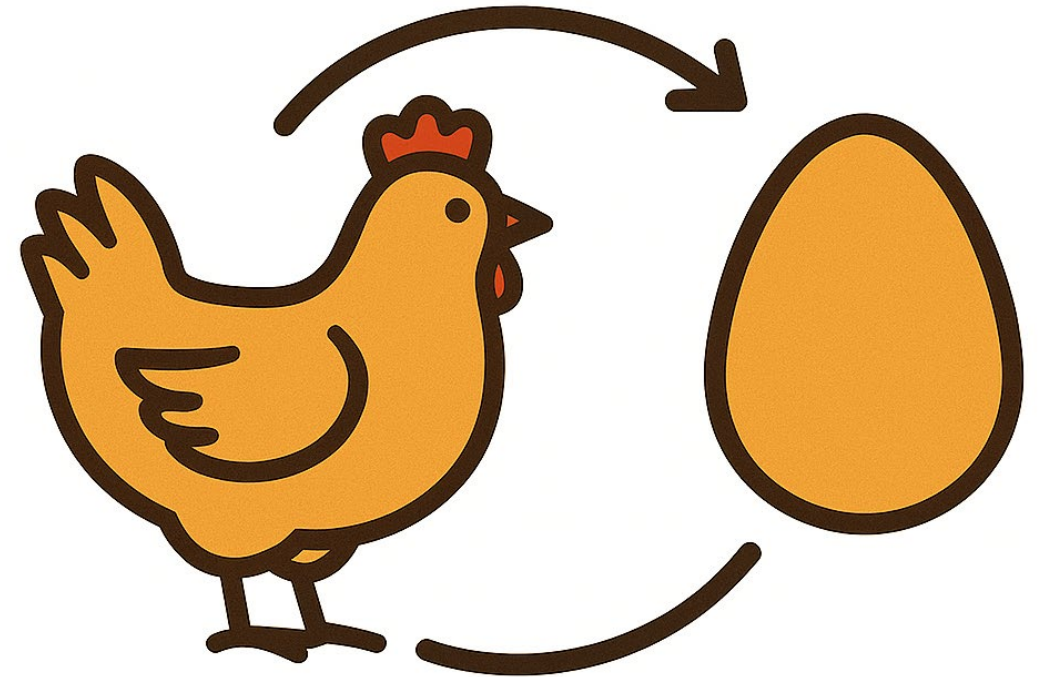


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Example: Establishing supply chain for Ni superalloys

Advanced Ultra-Supercritical (A-USC) Component Test Project (ComTest)

- Technology challenge: construction and operation of A-USC power plant for 760°C steam
- Approach: 20-year industrial consortium led by Energy Industries of Ohio and EPRI, supported by U.S. Department of Energy and Ohio Coal Development Office
- Outcome: development of a qualified supply chain for commercial scale manufacture of nickel superalloy



*DOE Contracts: DE-FG26-01NT41175, DE-FE0000234; OCDO Grants: CDO-D-05-02(A), CDO-D-05-02(B)

Supply chain needs evolve with technology maturity

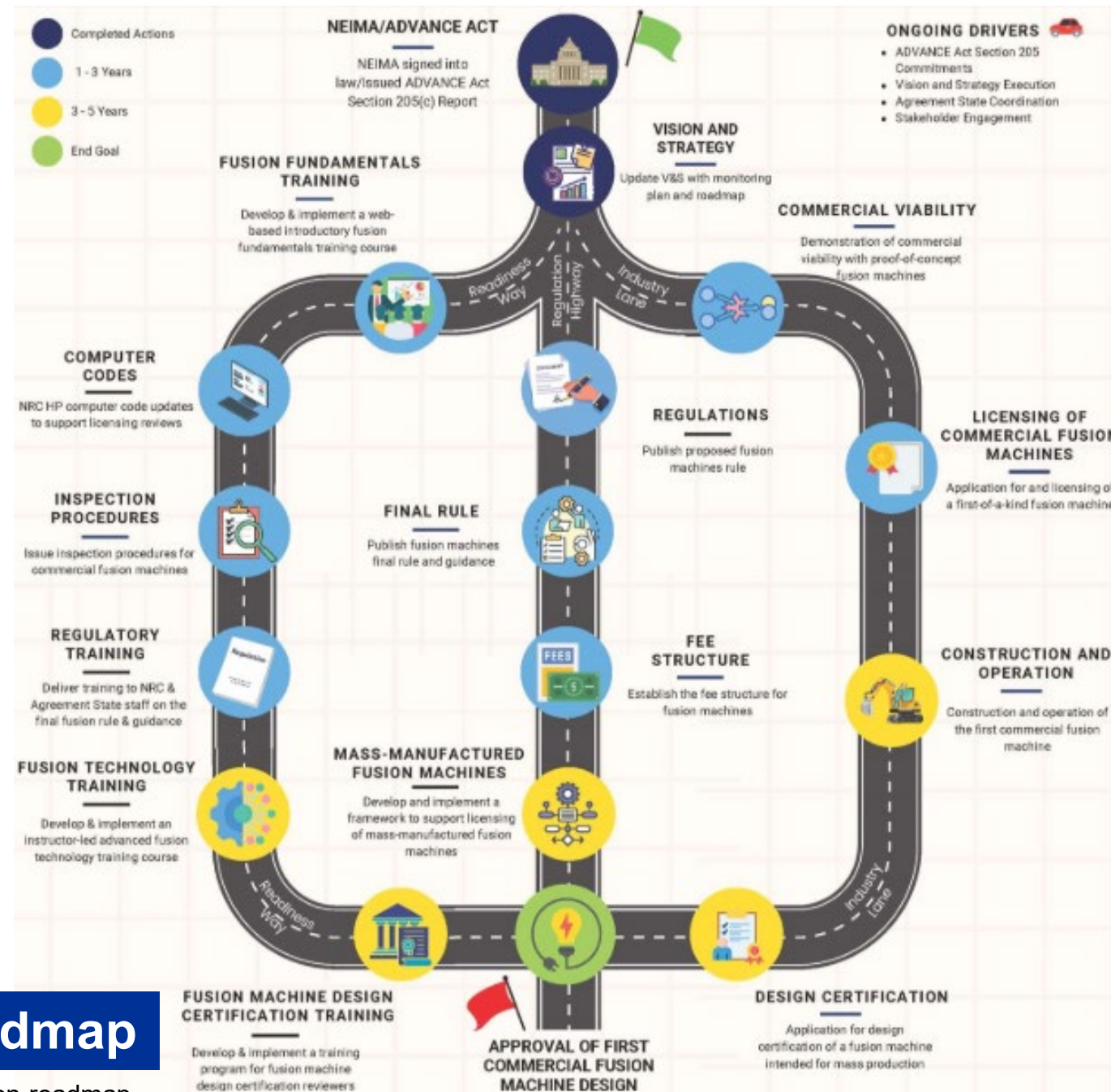
- R&D to demonstration (Prototyping & Validation):
 - Need for agility, flexibility, and close collaboration between developers and suppliers
 - Linear chains utilizing more localized and/or specialized suppliers for rapid iteration
 - Prioritizing of technology validation and design maturity over cost or efficiency
- Early commercialization (Scaling & Production):
 - Need for cost reduction and higher volume production
 - Multi-sourcing improves resilience and avoids single vendor dependencies
- Fleet deployment in mature markets (Optimization):
 - Need for efficient, sustainable, rapid manufacturing
 - Shift toward regional sourcing and shortening supply chains to enhance stability, minimize delays, and maximize scaling

Regulatory drivers for qualification vary by framework and jurisdiction

- Material-based nuclear/radiological safety regulation (e.g., U.S. 10 CFR Part 30) may not explicitly require material qualification
 - Need for qualification appears later in concert with streamlined licensing
- NOTE: codes and standards are often mandated at state/regional and local levels for public, worker, and environmental health and safety**

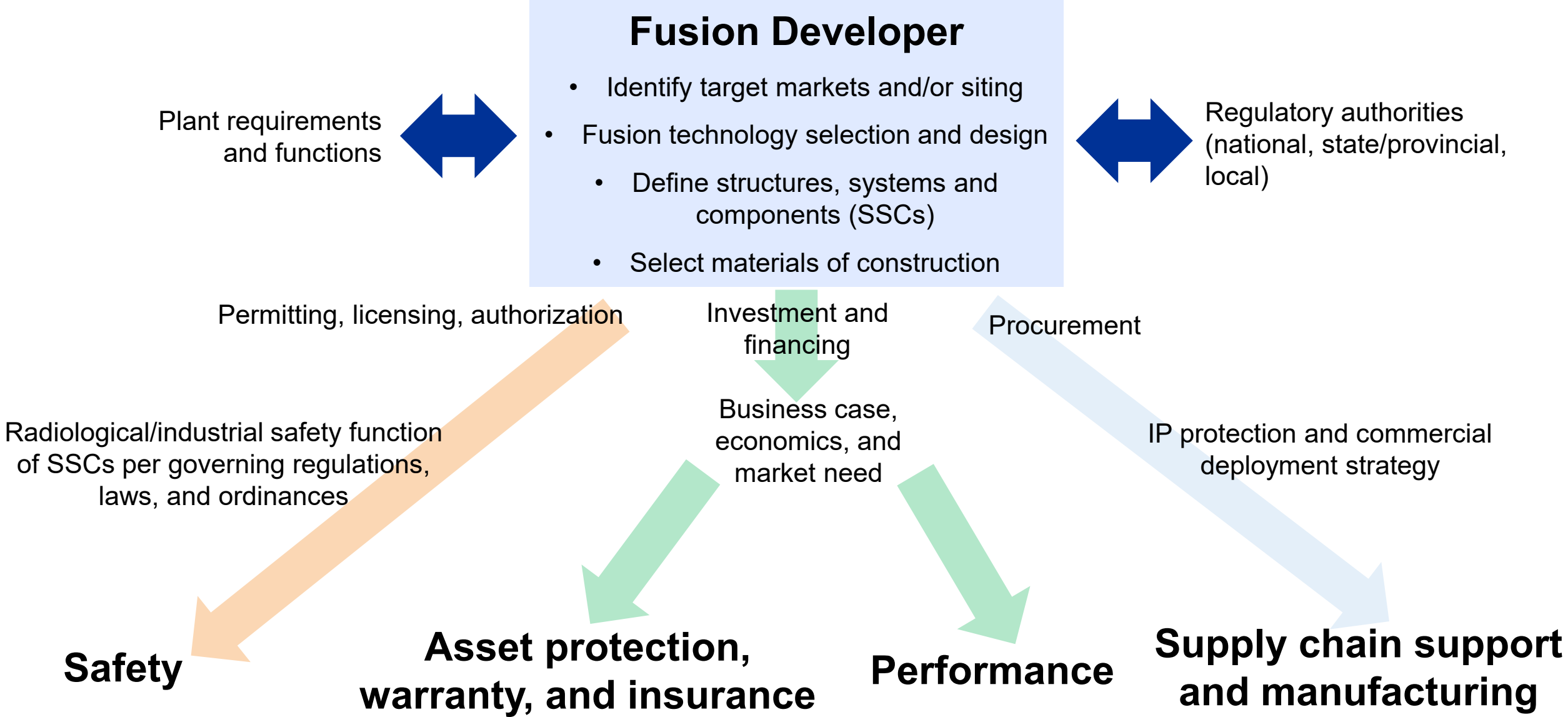
USNRC Fusion Roadmap

<https://www.nrc.gov/materials/fusion/fusion-roadmap>

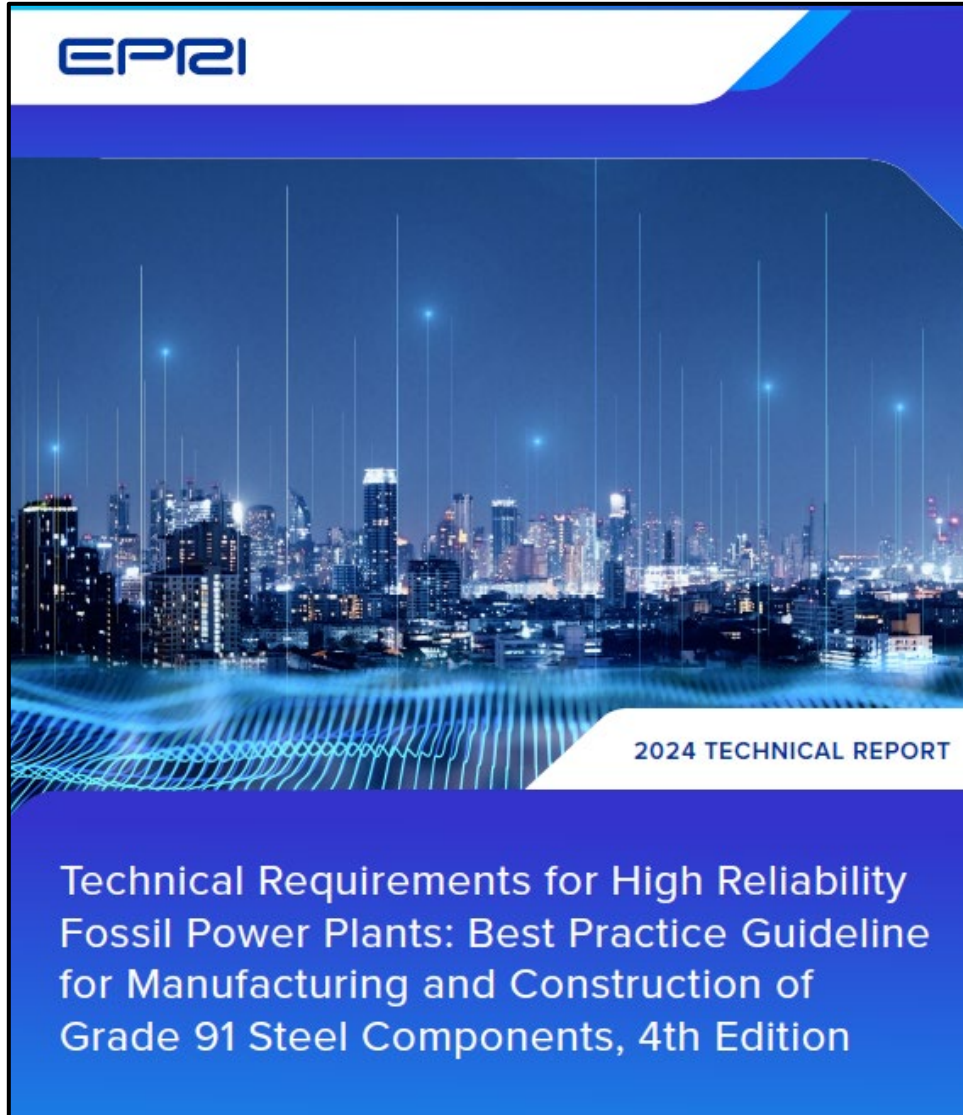


Beyond Nuclear/Radiological Safety and Licensing

Drivers for Qualifying Fusion Materials of Construction



Code compliance and qualification ensure minimal requirements met...not long-term performance



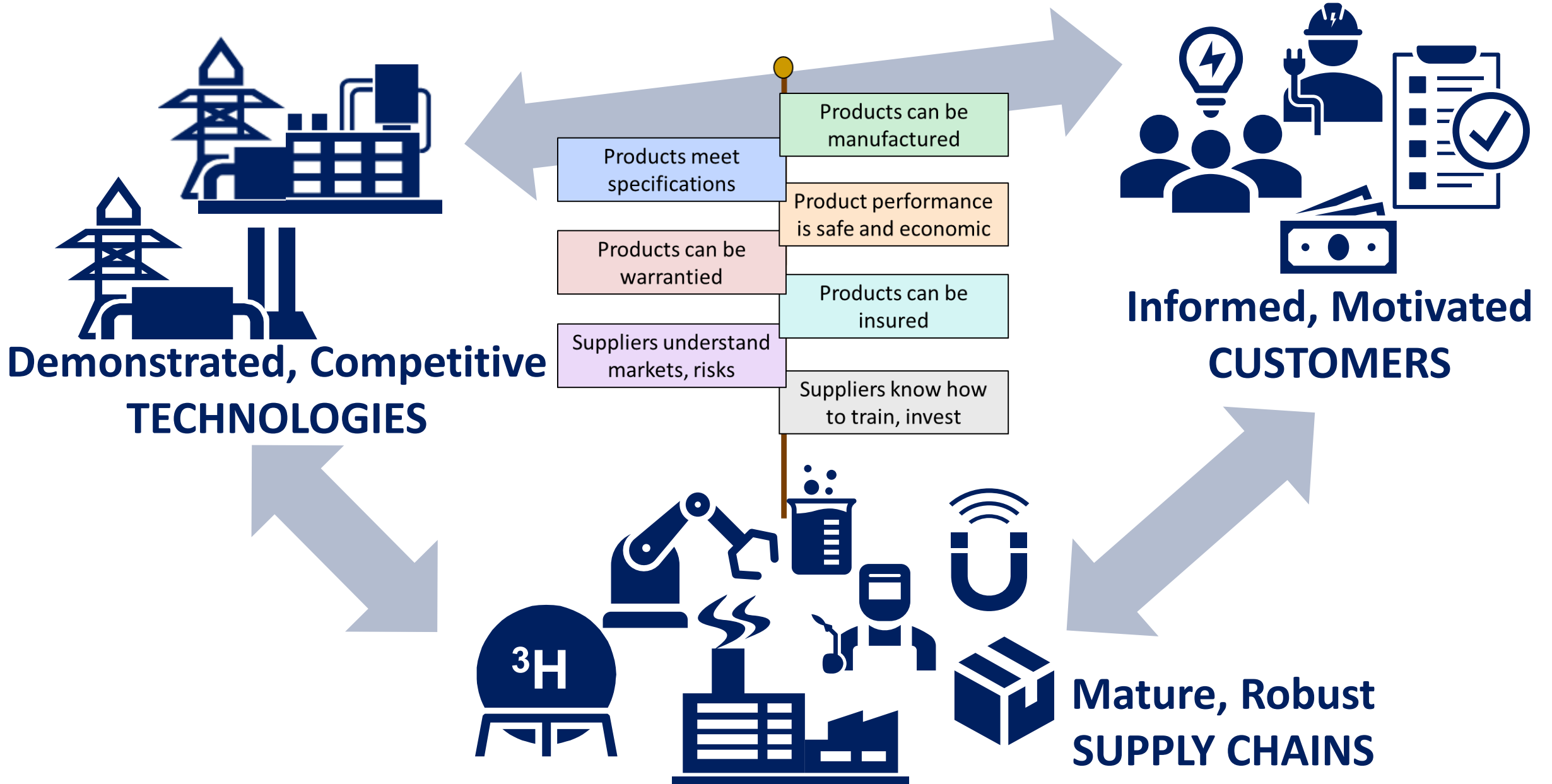
Appendices:

- A. Background information
- B. Scope, Codes and Standards, & References
- C. Chemical Composition
- D. Microstructure
- E. Mechanical Properties
- F. Material Forming & Manufacturing Processes
- G. Welding
- H. Repair
- I. Heat Treatment
- J. Inspection and NDE
- K. Hardness
- L. Ferritic dissimilar welds
- M. Austenitic dissimilar welds
- N. Torch or flame heating
- O. Surface Preservation

EPRI Report No. 3002029866. December 2024.

<https://www.epri.com/research/products/000000003002029866>

C&S and qualification support supply chains, commercialization





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