

# RS FUSION RACK FUNCTIONAL SPECIFICATION

The Open Standard for Rack-Mountable Coherence-Controlled Fusion  
Energy

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# 1 Introduction and Vision

## 1.1 The Paradigm Shift

Nuclear fusion has historically been defined by the "Cathedral Model": massive, singular, bespoke facilities requiring decades of construction and billions of dollars in capital (e.g., ITER, NIF). This approach treats fusion as a scientific experiment rather than a deployable technology.

Recognition Science (RS) introduces a new physical regime: **Coherence-Controlled Fusion**. By replacing brute-force thermal compression with precise information control (attosecond-scale phase coherence), RS enables the ignition of micro-scale fuel targets using milliJoule-class drivers.

This physics breakthrough enables a radical architectural shift: the "**Server Rack Model**". Fusion energy generation moves from the scale of a power plant to the scale of a household appliance.

## 1.2 The Vision: Energy as Hardware

The goal of this specification is to define an open standard for the **RS Fusion Rack**: a modular, scalable, mass-manufacturable energy system.

- **Modular:** Power capacity is added by plugging in more units ("Blades"), not by building a bigger reactor.
- **Scalable:** From 50 kW (one blade) to 1 GW (a data center hall).
- **Resilient:** No single point of failure. If a blade fails, the rack continues to operate.
- **Ubiquitous:** Safe, aneutronic operation allows deployment in basements, factories, and urban centers.

## 1.3 Key Performance Metrics

| Metric                   | Target Specification                      |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>Unit Architecture</b> | 4U Rack-Mountable Blade                   |
| <b>Thermal Output</b>    | 50 kW per Blade                           |
| <b>Electrical Output</b> | 20 kW per Blade (assuming 40% conversion) |
| <b>Rack Density</b>      | 40 Blades per Rack                        |
| <b>Rack Capacity</b>     | 2 MW Thermal / 800 kW Electric            |
| <b>Fuel Cycle</b>        | p-B11 (Proton-Boron-11)                   |
| <b>Safety Profile</b>    | Aneutronic, Walk-Away Safe                |

Table 1: RS Fusion Rack Performance Targets

## 1.4 The Open Standard Philosophy

This specification is published as an open standard to accelerate the development of the global fusion ecosystem. While the core physics derivations and specific high-precision components (e.g., the Attosecond Master Clock) may remain proprietary or licensed, the interface definitions, form factors, and safety protocols are open. This ensures interoperability between blades, racks, and facility infrastructure from different vendors.

# 2 System Architecture

## 2.1 Architectural Hierarchy

The RS Fusion system is organized into a three-level hierarchy, mirroring the architecture of modern data centers.

### 1. Level 1: The Fusion Blade (Power Unit)

- The atomic unit of power generation.
- Contains the vacuum vessel, fuel injector, laser amplifier, and heat exchanger.
- Operates autonomously once synchronized.
- Form Factor: Standard 19-inch rack width, 4U height.

### 2. Level 2: The Rack (Cluster Unit)

- The integration unit for deployment.
- Aggregates power, cooling, and data for up to 40 blades.
- Contains the **Master Clock Unit (MCU)** which distributes the timing signal.
- Output: 2 MW thermal / 800 kW electric.

### 3. Level 3: The Hall (Grid Unit)

- Mass integration of racks for utility-scale power.
- Shared thermal loop to steam turbines or Organic Rankine Cycle (ORC) generators.
- Centralized fuel handling and recycling.

## 2.2 The Attosecond Bus

The critical innovation enabling the rack architecture is the **Attosecond Bus**. Unlike standard electrical buses, this is an optical timing backplane.

- **Function:** Distributes the phase-coherent Master Clock signal to every blade with sub-femtosecond jitter preservation.

- **Medium:** Polarization-maintaining, phase-stabilized optical fiber (or free-space vacuum conduit within the rack).
- **Topology:** Star topology from the Rack MCU to each Blade slot.
- **Protocol:** Analog optical carrier (the "Clock") + Digital control overlay (the "Schedule").
- **Specification:**
  - **Carrier Frequency:** 1550 nm (Telecom C-band). This wavelength is selected for compatibility with mature, low-cost fiber optic components (EDFAs, modulators) and low fiber attenuation.
  - **Pulse Duration:** < 100 fs.
  - **Jitter Budget:** < 10 attoseconds (added jitter from distribution).
  - **Distribution Architecture:** Passive splitter tree (1:40). Active regeneration is avoided to minimize added jitter. Signal amplification occurs at the MCU (Master Clock Unit) via a high-power EDFA before splitting.
  - **Stabilization Protocol:** Round-trip phase stabilization. A portion of the signal is reflected back from each blade to the MCU. The MCU measures the round-trip phase delay and actively compensates for fiber thermal expansion using piezo-electric fiber stretchers on each channel.

## 2.3 Thermal and Fuel Loops

- **Thermal Bus:** A shared liquid metal or high-pressure gas loop running vertically through the rack. Blades "plug in" to this bus via dry-break quick-disconnect valves.
- **Fuel Bus:** A low-pressure supply line for p-B11 fuel and a vacuum return line for exhaust products (He-4).

# 3 The Fusion Blade (Component Level)

## 3.1 Physical Form Factor

The Fusion Blade is designed to fit into standard 19-inch server racks, leveraging the existing global supply chain for rack infrastructure.

- **Height:** 4U (approx. 7 inches / 17.8 cm).
- **Width:** Standard 19-inch.
- **Depth:** Extended depth (e.g., 1000 mm) to accommodate the optical path.
- **Serviceability:** Hot-swappable design with blind-mate connectors for power, data, fuel, and thermal loops.

### 3.2 The Core: Vacuum Vessel

The heart of the blade is the reaction chamber.

- **Geometry:** Spherical or cylindrical vessel, approx. 30 cm diameter.
- **Material:** High-grade stainless steel or vanadium alloy.
- **First Wall:** Liquid metal curtain (Lithium or Lead-Lithium) or porous refractory metal (Tungsten) to absorb X-ray flux and ion debris.
- **Vacuum:** Turbomolecular pump maintaining  $< 10^{-5}$  Torr background pressure.

### 3.3 The Driver: Laser Head

Each blade contains its own amplifier chain, but relies on the rack's Master Clock for timing.

- **Architecture:** Diode-Pumped Solid State (DPSS) or Large Mode Area (LMA) fiber amplifier.
- **Pulse Energy:** 10 milliJoules per pulse.
- **Repetition Rate:** 1 kHz to 10 kHz (variable for load following).
- **Active Mirror:** A local phase-correction stage (piezo-actuated mirror + electro-optic modulator) that locks the local amplifier output to the Attosecond Bus signal.
- **Bandwidth:** The phase-correction loop operates with a bandwidth  $> 100$  kHz to correct jitter between pulses (assuming a 10 kHz repetition rate). This ensures that each pulse is individually corrected before it leaves the amplifier.
- **Actuator Stack:** A dual-stage actuator system is employed to handle both large drifts and fast jitter:
  - **Coarse Stage:** A piezo-actuated mirror with a large travel range (e.g., 10-100  $\mu\text{m}$ ) compensates for slow thermal drift and mechanical vibrations (bandwidth  $\sim 1$  kHz).
  - **Fine Stage:** An Electro-Optic Modulator (EOM) or a fast deformable mirror with small travel range but ultra-high bandwidth ( $> 1$  MHz) corrects the fast pulse-to-pulse jitter.

### 3.4 The Injector: Fuel System

- **Mechanism:** Piezo-actuated microfluidic nozzle (droplet-on-demand).
- **Target:** 10-micron diameter droplets of p-B11 solution.
- **Velocity:** High velocity ( $> 50$  m/s) to clear the chamber before the next shot.

- **Tracking:** High-speed optical tracking system (FPGA-based) that steers the laser to hit the droplet with sub-micron precision.
- **Frequency:** 100 kHz (burst mode) or 10 kHz (continuous). The injector operates at a higher multiple of the laser rep rate to ensure a target is always available.
- **Droplet Stability:** Rayleigh breakup mode is utilized to generate consistent spherical droplets. The nozzle is driven by a piezo-electric transducer at the Rayleigh frequency ( $f \approx v/(4.5d)$ ) to enforce regular breakup.
- **Vacuum Interface:** To prevent freezing at the nozzle tip, the injector assembly is differentially pumped. A heated nozzle cap maintains liquid state until ejection, and the high velocity ensures the droplet traverses the vacuum gap before significant evaporative cooling/freezing disrupts sphericity.

### 3.5 The Brain: Local Control

- **Processor:** Dedicated FPGA (e.g., Xilinx Versal) for real-time feedback loops.
- **Loops:**
  1. **Phase Loop:** Locks local laser phase to Attosecond Bus (bandwidth > 100 kHz).
  2. **Tracking Loop:** Steers beam to target (bandwidth > 10 kHz).
  3. **Thermal Loop:** Regulates coolant flow.
- **Safety:** Independent hardware interlock that cuts laser power if vacuum, thermal, or radiation limits are exceeded.

## 4 Rack Infrastructure

### 4.1 The Master Clock Unit (MCU)

The MCU is the "heartbeat" of the rack, typically occupying the top 1U or 2U slot.

- **Core:** A compact Optical Frequency Comb (OFC) providing the absolute timing reference.
- **Distribution:** A 1-to-40 optical splitter/amplifier system that feeds the Attosecond Bus.
- **Synchronization:** Capability to lock to an external facility master clock (for multi-rack clusters) or run in holdover mode.
- **Redundancy:** Dual-redundant clocks with automatic failover.

## 4.2 Thermal Management System

The rack acts as a thermal concentrator.

- **Primary Loop:** A vertical manifold circulating the liquid metal or high-pressure gas coolant to/from the blades.
- **Heat Exchanger:** A rack-level heat exchanger (liquid-to-liquid or liquid-to-steam) at the base or rear of the rack.
- **Secondary Loop:** Connects to the facility's power generation block (steam turbine, Stirling engine, or ORC).

## 4.3 Power Conditioning

- **DC Bus:** Blades generate electricity (if direct conversion is used) or consume electricity (for lasers/pumps). The rack maintains a high-voltage DC bus (e.g., 400V or 800V).
- **Inverter:** A rack-level bidirectional inverter connects the DC bus to the AC grid.
- **Battery Buffer:** A small battery unit (e.g., 10 kWh) provides ride-through capability for grid transients and startup power.

## 4.4 Fuel and Vacuum Services

- **Fuel Supply:** A central reservoir at the rack base supplies p-B11 fuel to all blades via a low-pressure manifold.
- **Exhaust Processing:** A central vacuum foreline collects exhaust gas (Helium) from the blade turbopumps.
- **Recycling:** An optional on-rack or facility-level system separates unburned fuel from Helium ash for recycling.

# 5 Operational Protocols

## 5.1 Startup Sequence

The rack startup is a staged process to ensure stability and safety.

1. **Vacuum Initialization:** Rack-level roughing pumps evacuate the manifold; blade turbopumps bring chambers to high vacuum ( $< 10^{-5}$  Torr).
2. **Clock Synchronization:** The MCU initializes the Optical Frequency Comb. Each blade's Active Mirror locks to the Attosecond Bus signal. Phase lock is verified.
3. **Thermal Pre-heat:** Coolant circulates to bring the system to operating temperature (preventing thermal shock).

4. **Droplet Stream:** Injectors start firing test droplets. Tracking systems acquire lock.
5. **Ignition Ramp:** Lasers fire at low energy, then ramp to ignition threshold. Feedback loops optimize  $C_\phi$  and  $C_\sigma$ .

## 5.2 Load Following

The RS Fusion Rack offers millisecond-response load following, unlike traditional baseload plants.

- **Frequency Modulation:** To reduce power, the rack lowers the laser repetition rate (e.g., 10 kHz → 1 kHz). This is linear and instant.
- **Blade Sleeping:** For deep turndown, individual blades can be put into "standby" (lasers off, vacuum/thermal active) or "sleep" (fully off).
- **Grid Support:** The fast response allows the rack to provide grid ancillary services (frequency regulation, spinning reserve).

## 5.3 Maintenance and Hot-Swap

- **Blade Failure:** If a blade detects an internal fault (vacuum leak, laser failure), it triggers its safety interlock and disconnects from the DC/Thermal bus. The Rack Controller alerts the operator.
- **Hot-Swap Procedure:**
  1. Operator opens the rack door.
  2. Faulty blade is mechanically unlatched.
  3. Dry-break valves seal the thermal/fuel connections.
  4. Blade is removed and replaced with a spare.
  5. New blade runs self-test and joins the cluster.
- **Consumables:** Fuel cartridges and coolant filters are serviced at scheduled intervals (e.g., monthly).

# 6 Safety and Regulatory

## 6.1 Aneutronic Safety Profile

The primary fuel cycle is p-B11 ( $p + ^{11}B \rightarrow 3\alpha + 8.7 \text{ MeV}$ ).

- **No Neutrons:** The primary reaction produces only charged alpha particles (Helium nuclei).
- **Negligible Activation:** Unlike D-T fusion, p-B11 does not activate the reactor structure. The chamber remains non-radioactive.
- **No Proliferation Risk:** The fuel (Hydrogen and Boron) is abundant and non-fissile.

## 6.2 Radiation Shielding

While aneutronic, the reaction produces Bremsstrahlung (X-rays).

- **Source:** Electron deceleration in the plasma.
- **Shielding:** The vacuum vessel and rack enclosure provide sufficient shielding (e.g., 5mm Lead equivalent).
- **Regulatory Class:** Comparable to a medical X-ray machine or industrial CT scanner, not a fission reactor.

## 6.3 Failure Modes Analysis

- **Loss of Vacuum:** Air ingress instantly quenches the plasma. Reaction stops in nanoseconds. No meltdown possible.
- **Loss of Coolant:** The fuel inventory in the chamber is micrograms. Decay heat is zero. The unit passively cools to ambient.
- **Laser Misalignment:** If the laser misses the droplet, no reaction occurs. The system fails safe.

# 7 Open Source License

## 7.1 The RS Open Hardware License

This specification and the associated reference designs are released under the **RS Open Hardware License (RS-OHL)**.

- **Permissive Use:** Anyone is free to build, modify, and sell RS Fusion Racks based on this specification.
- **Share-Alike:** Improvements to the core safety and interface definitions must be shared back to the community.
- **Patent Grant:** The Recognition Science Institute grants a perpetual, royalty-free license to its fusion patents for any implementation that complies with the RS Safety Standards.

## 7.2 Certification Mark

While the technology is free, the brand is protected.

- **"RS Certified":** Only racks that pass the official validation suite (verifying safety, coherence, and performance) may display the "RS Certified" mark.
- **Validation Suite:** A standardized test protocol (hardware + software) provided by the Institute to verify compliance.