
Introduction to Flibe Energy

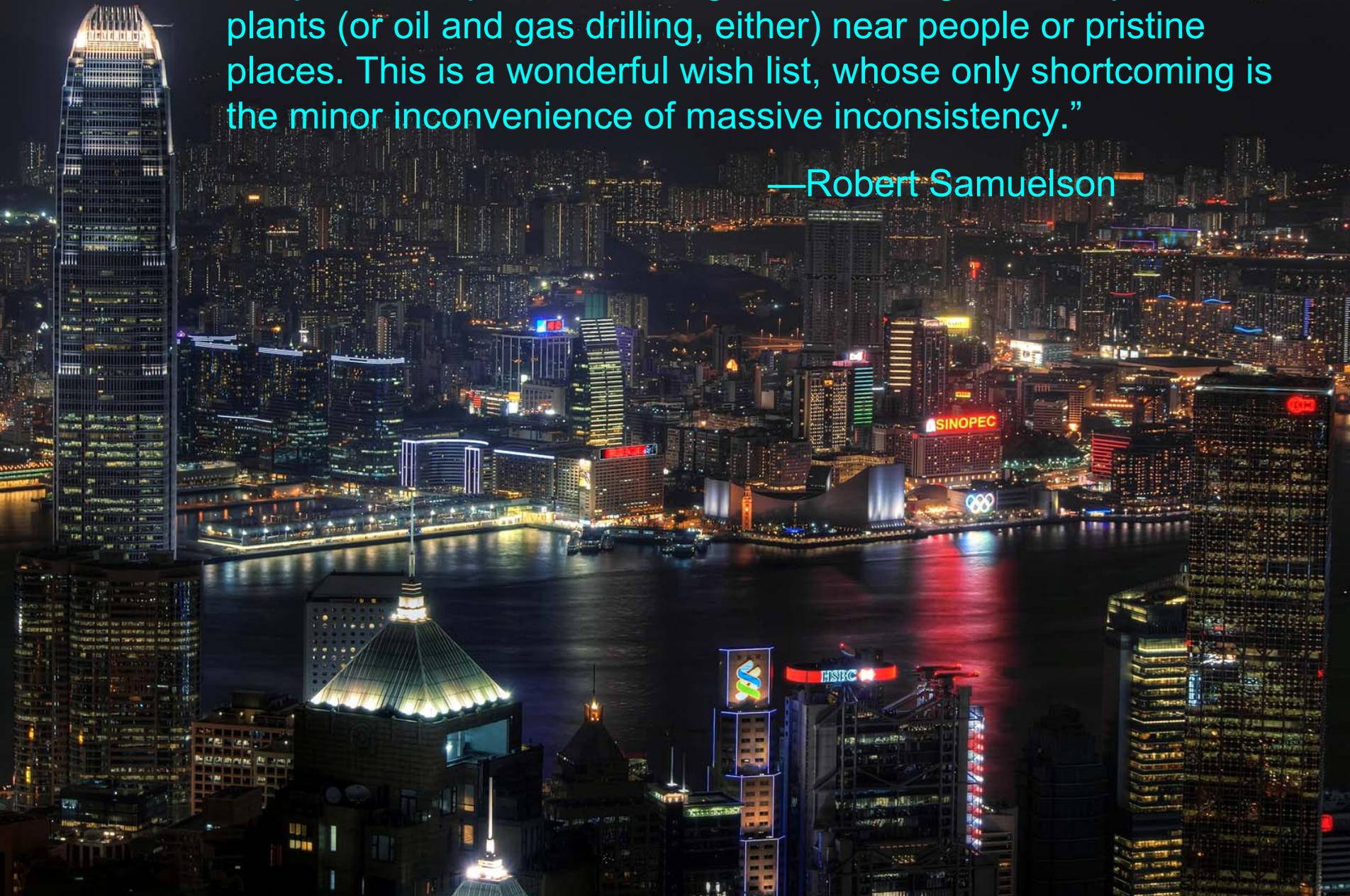
**Kirk Sorensen
Kirk Dorius
Flibe Energy, Inc.**

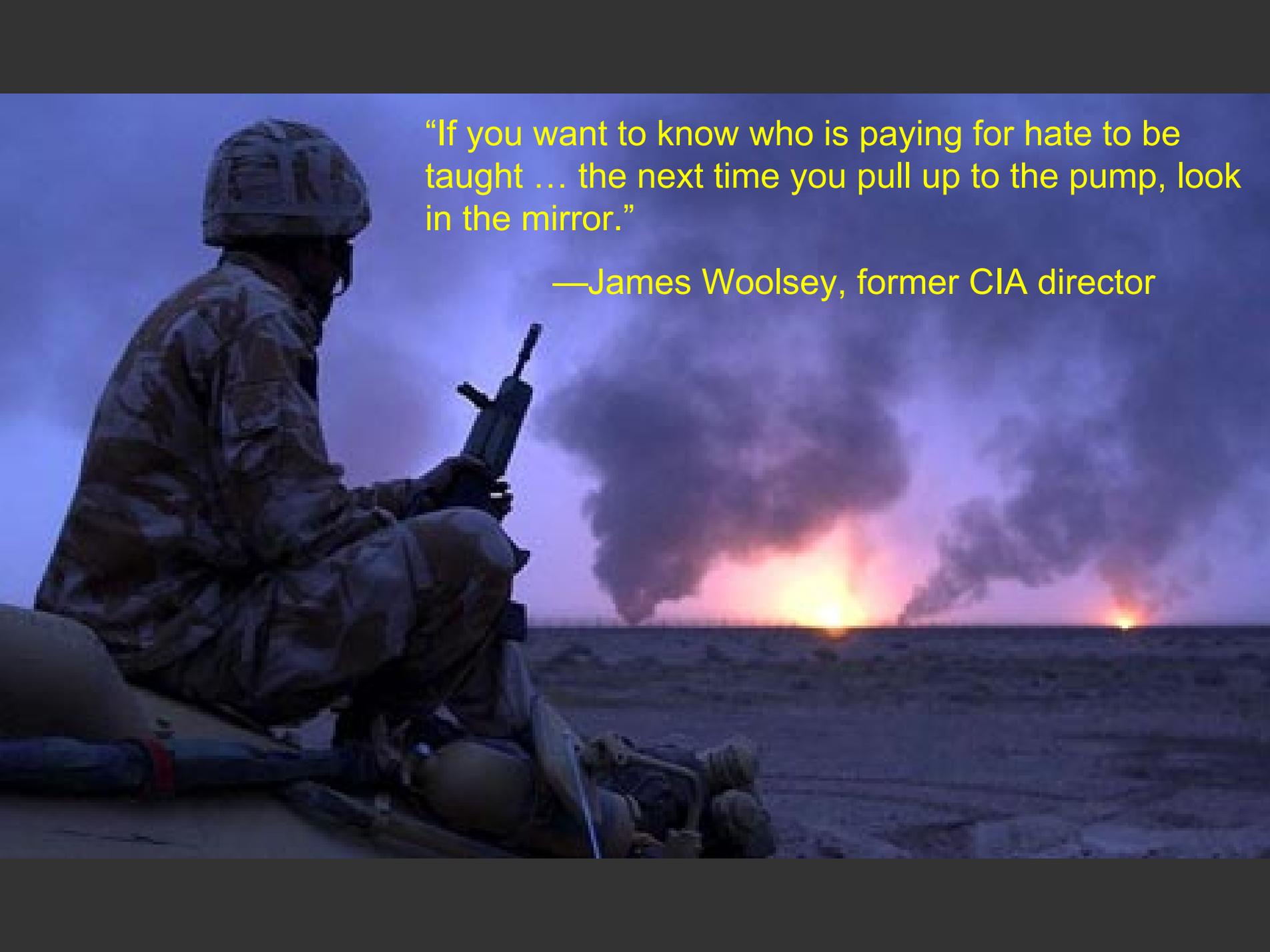
**3rd Thorium Energy Alliance Conference (TEAC3)
Washington, DC**

May 12, 2011

“We Americans want it all: endless and secure energy supplies; low prices; no pollution; less global warming; no new power plants (or oil and gas drilling, either) near people or pristine places. This is a wonderful wish list, whose only shortcoming is the minor inconvenience of massive inconsistency.”

—Robert Samuelson



A soldier in camouflage gear is sitting on a beach at dusk, holding a rifle. In the background, a large fire is burning on the horizon, with thick smoke rising into the sky. The scene is dimly lit, with the colors of the sunset or sunrise visible in the sky.

“If you want to know who is paying for hate to be taught ... the next time you pull up to the pump, look in the mirror.”

—James Woolsey, former CIA director

“We do not have the resource base to be energy independent. The fact that the United States and the rest of the world will have to depend increasingly for its oil and also for its natural gas from the Middle East is not a matter of ideology and politics. It is simply inevitable.”

—Lee Raymond, CEO, Exxon Mobil





“Technology entrepreneurs and investors would do well to return to hard and important problems.”

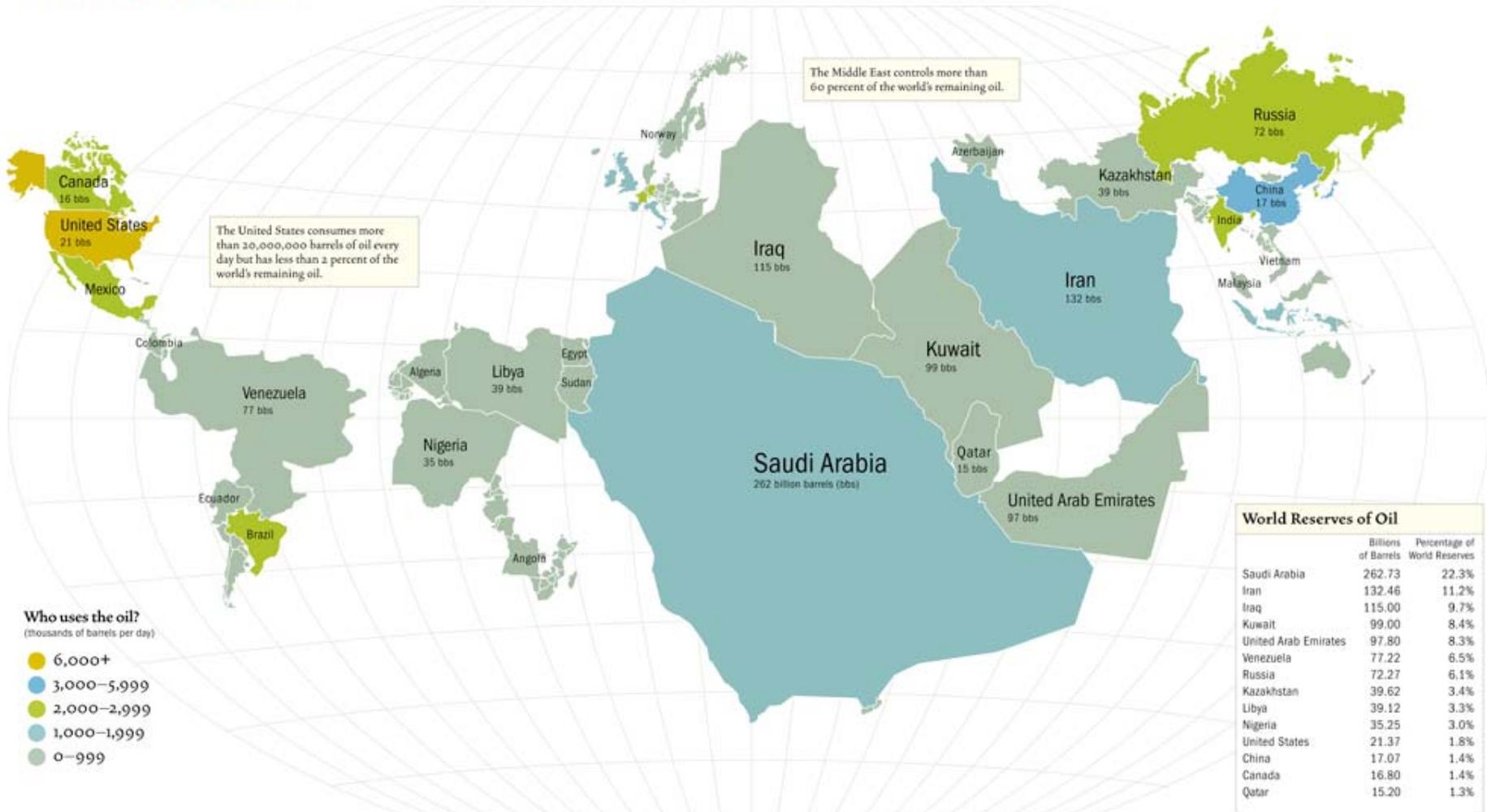
—Peter Thiel, Clarium Capital

Flibe Energy's Value Proposition

- ◆ **Energy independence IS possible and affordable.**
- ◆ **The fuel is thorium, an abundant natural resource.**
- ◆ **The machine is the liquid-fluoride thorium reactor (LFTR), a demonstrated technology that has been forgotten.**
- ◆ **It is safe, mechanically simple, compact, and can be deployed virtually anywhere.**
- ◆ **In preparing to build LFTRs we will recover valuable medical radioisotopes that could provide early financial return.**
- ◆ **Operating LFTRs will generate electricity, desalinated water, and valuable radioisotopes for NASA and the medical sector.**

We Need a New Source of Energy

Who has the oil?



Each country's size is proportional to the amount of oil it contains (oil reserves); Source: BP Statistical Review Year-End 2004 & Energy Information Administration

An Introduction to the Thorium Fuel Cycle

U-233 captures a neutron and fissions. When the atom fissions it generates 198 MeV of energy.

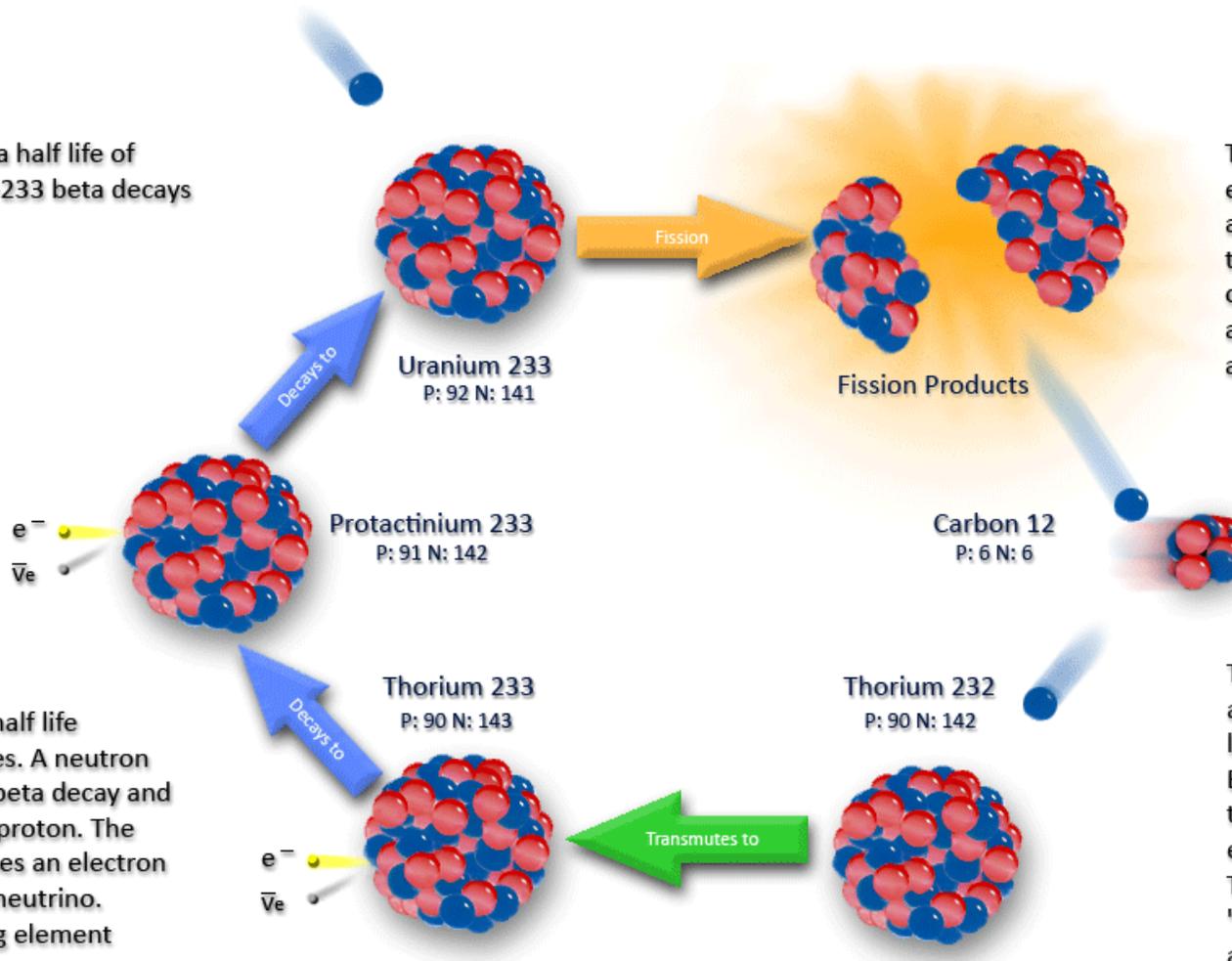
Pa-233 has a half life of 27 days. Pa-233 beta decays to U-233.

The nucleus splits into two new elements of unequal size, one heavy and one light. In addition, two or three neutrons are released. Many of these elements such as xenon and neodymium can be collected and sold.

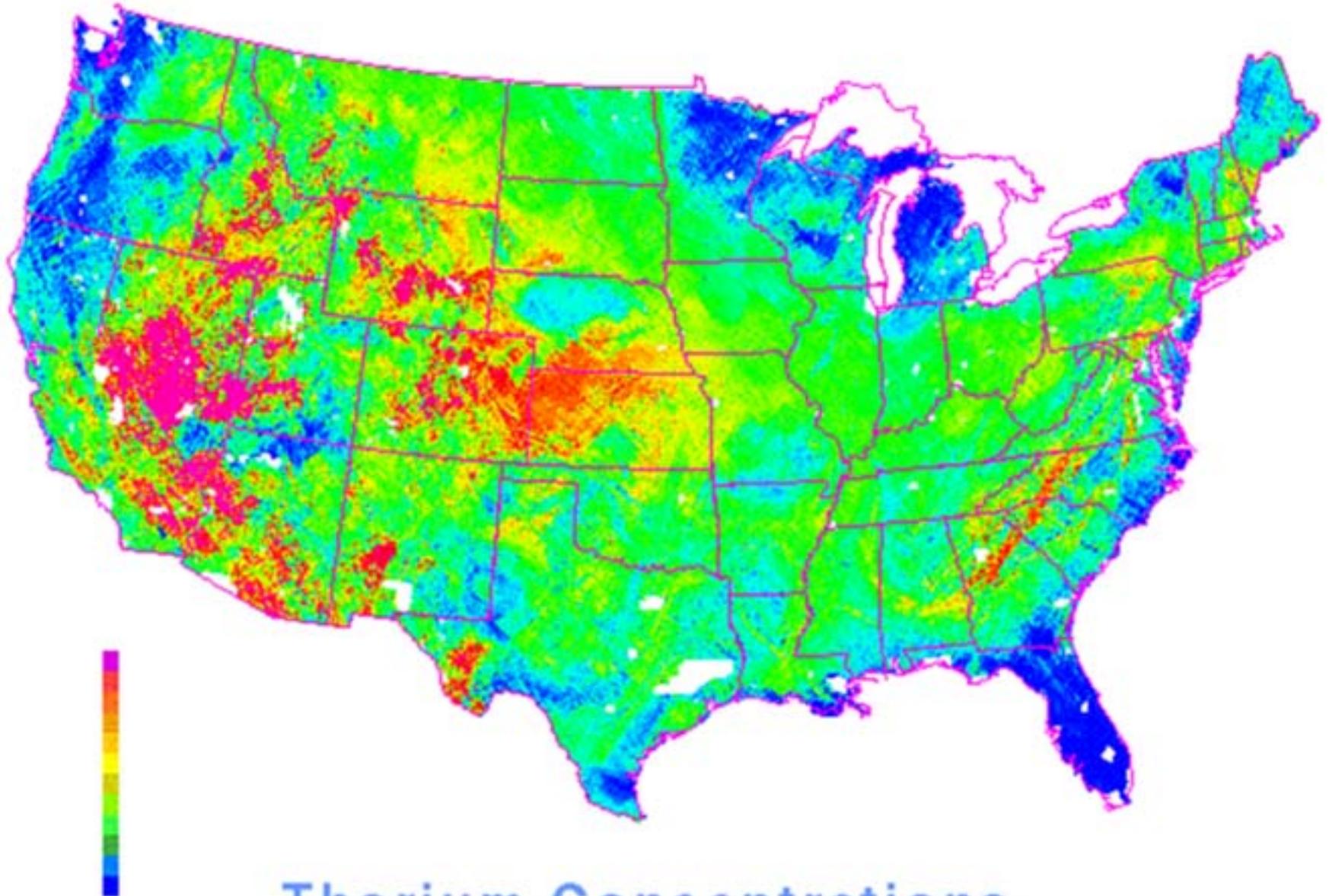
Th-233 has half life of 22 minutes. A neutron undergoes beta decay and turns into a proton. The decay releases an electron and an anti neutrino. The resulting element is Pa-233.

The neutrons that come from fission are moving very fast, and are not likely to cause fission or be absorbed. By striking carbon nuclei in graphite they give up almost all of that kinetic energy without being absorbed. The neutrons are then called "thermal neutrons" because they're at the same temperature as the rest of the salt mixture.

Th-232 absorbs a neutron and transmutes to Th-233.



Thorium is a common mineral in the US and world



Thorium Concentrations

“F-Li-Be” is the secret to unlocking thorium’s potential

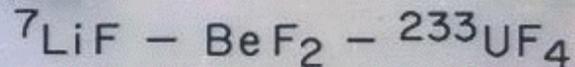
AS
CRYSTALLIZED
SOLID



AS
LIQUID



LiF = lithium fluoride
BeF₂ = beryllium fluoride
LiF-BeF₂ → “FLiBe”

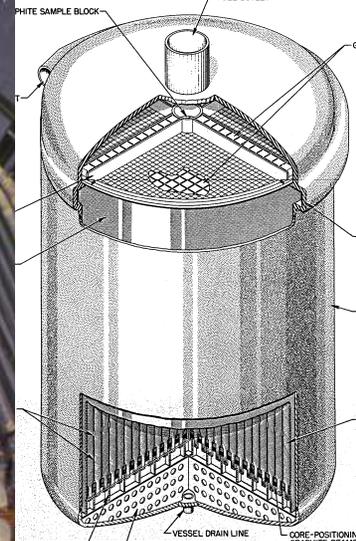


FLUORIDE FUEL FOR A MOLTEN SALT REACTOR

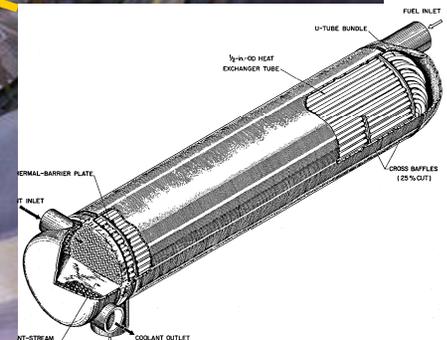
Nuclear Reactors using “FLiBe” were successfully built and operated

Water-cooled
Fuel Salt
Pump Motor

MSRE
Reactor
Vessel

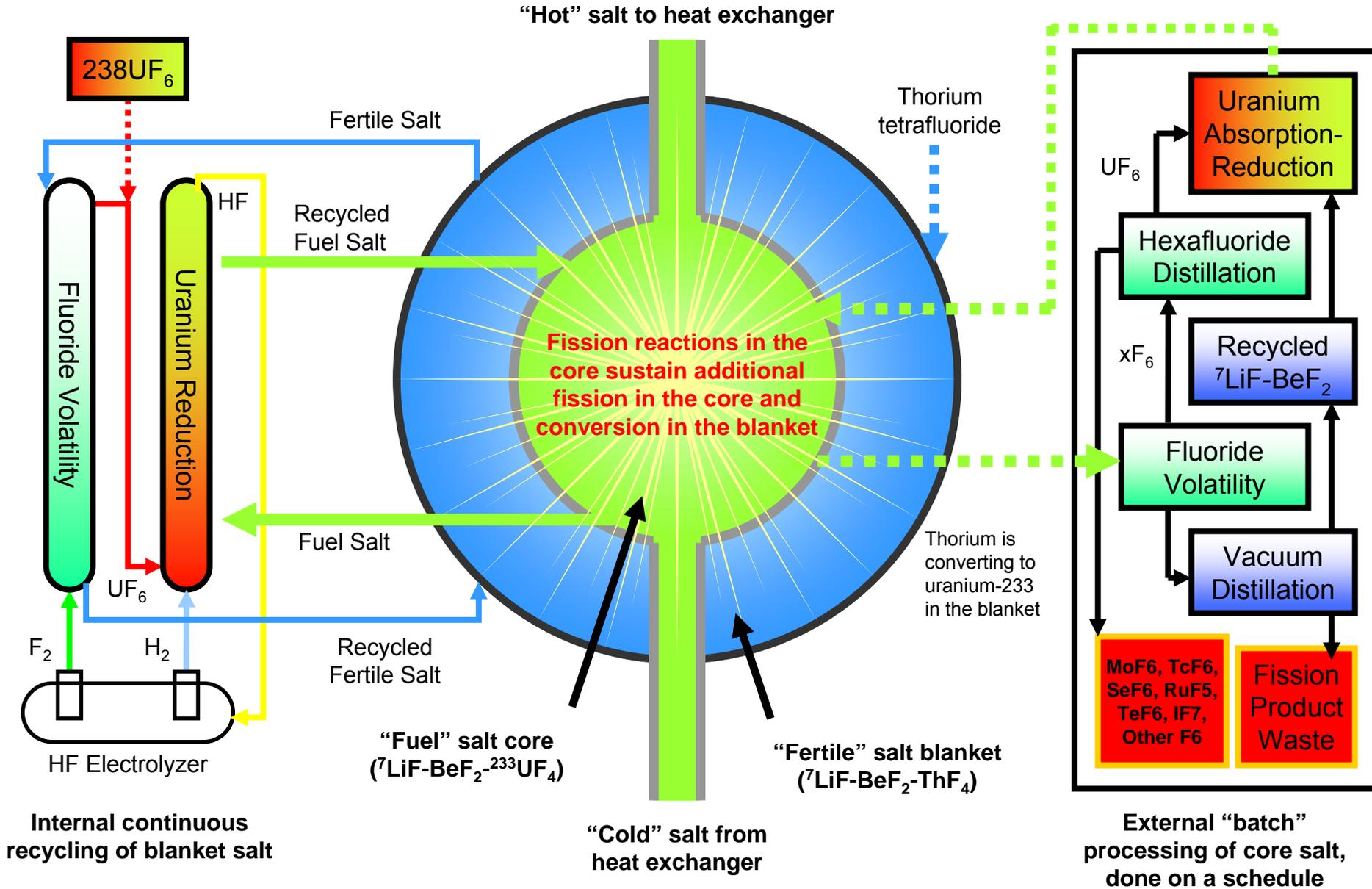


Heat Exchanger

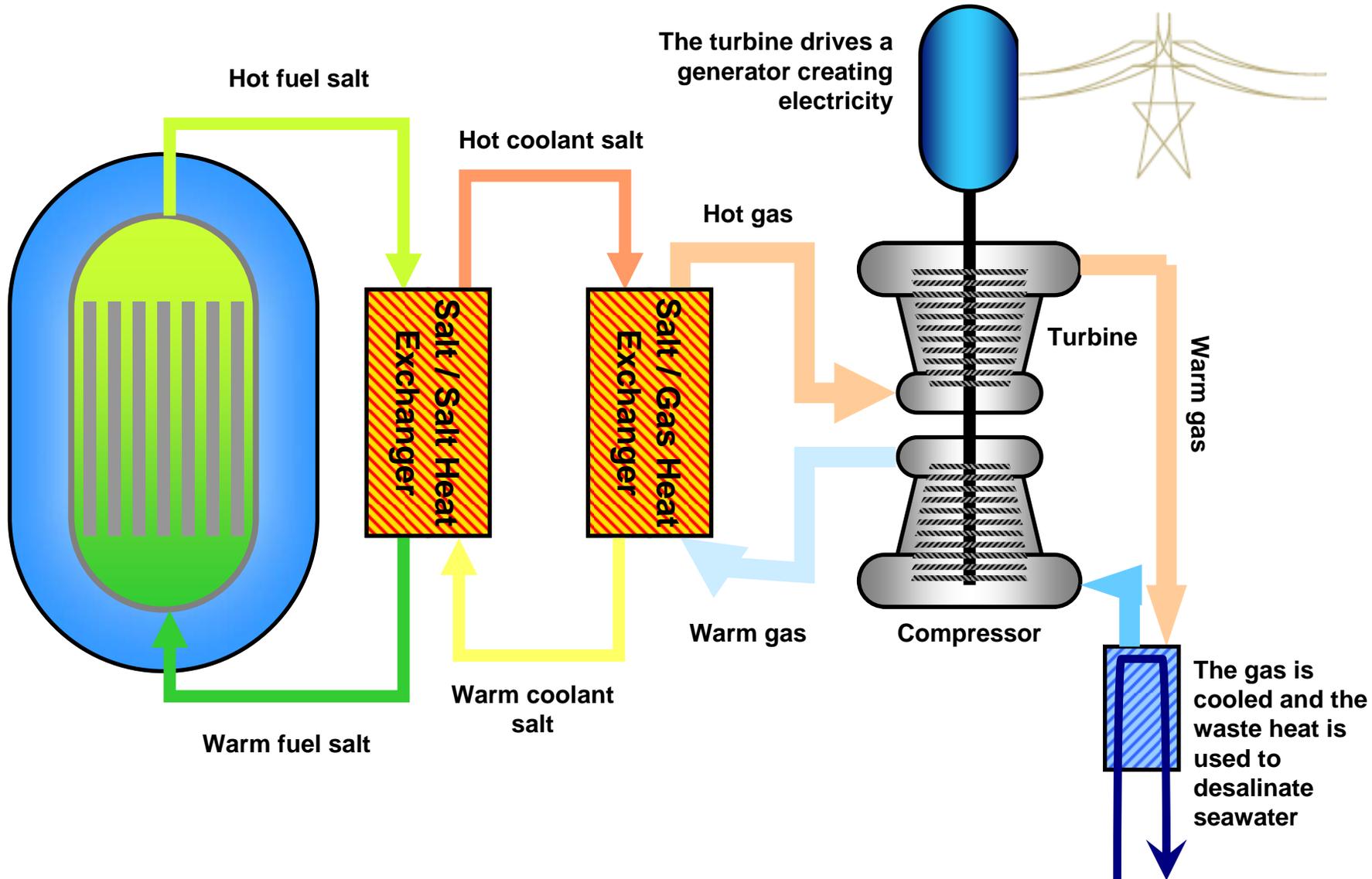


Molten-Salt Reactor Experiment (1965-1969)

How does a fluoride reactor use thorium?

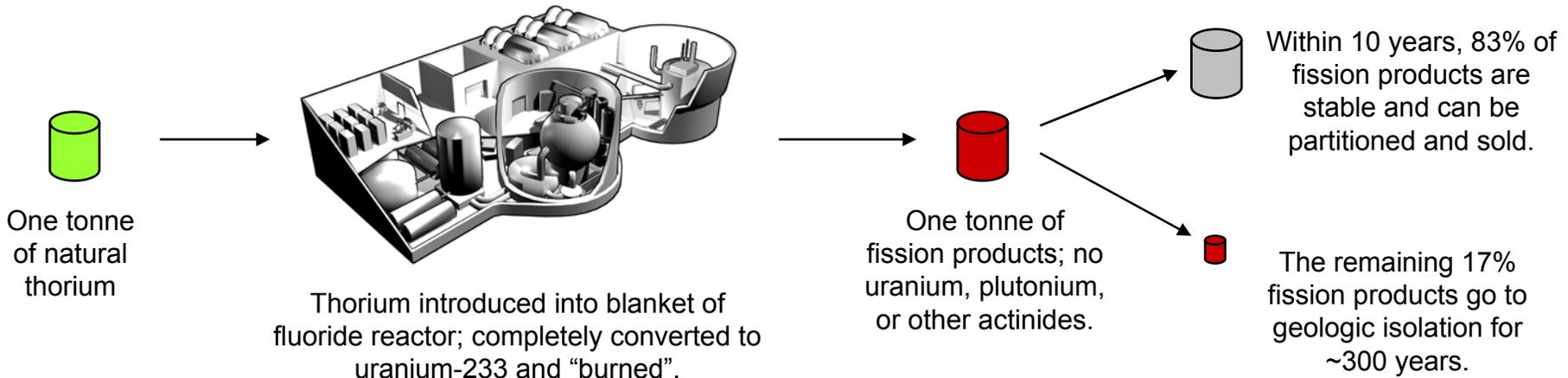
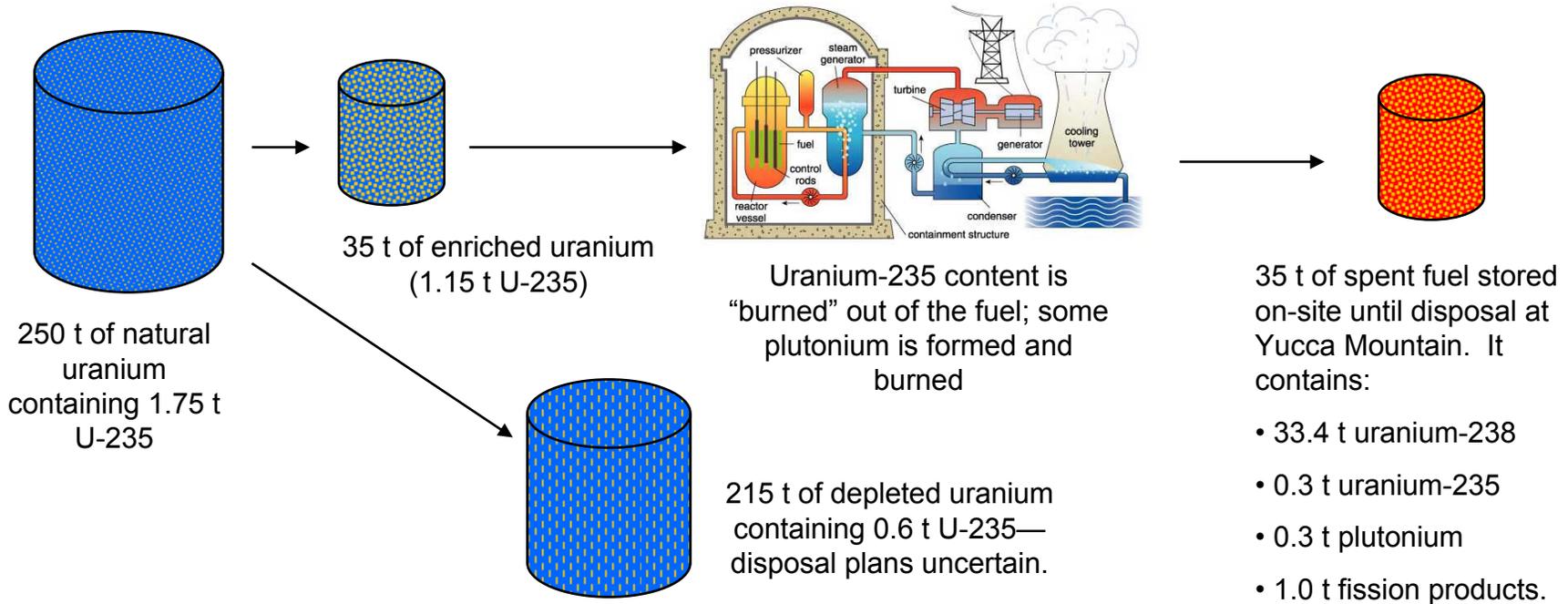


How does a fluoride reactor make electricity?

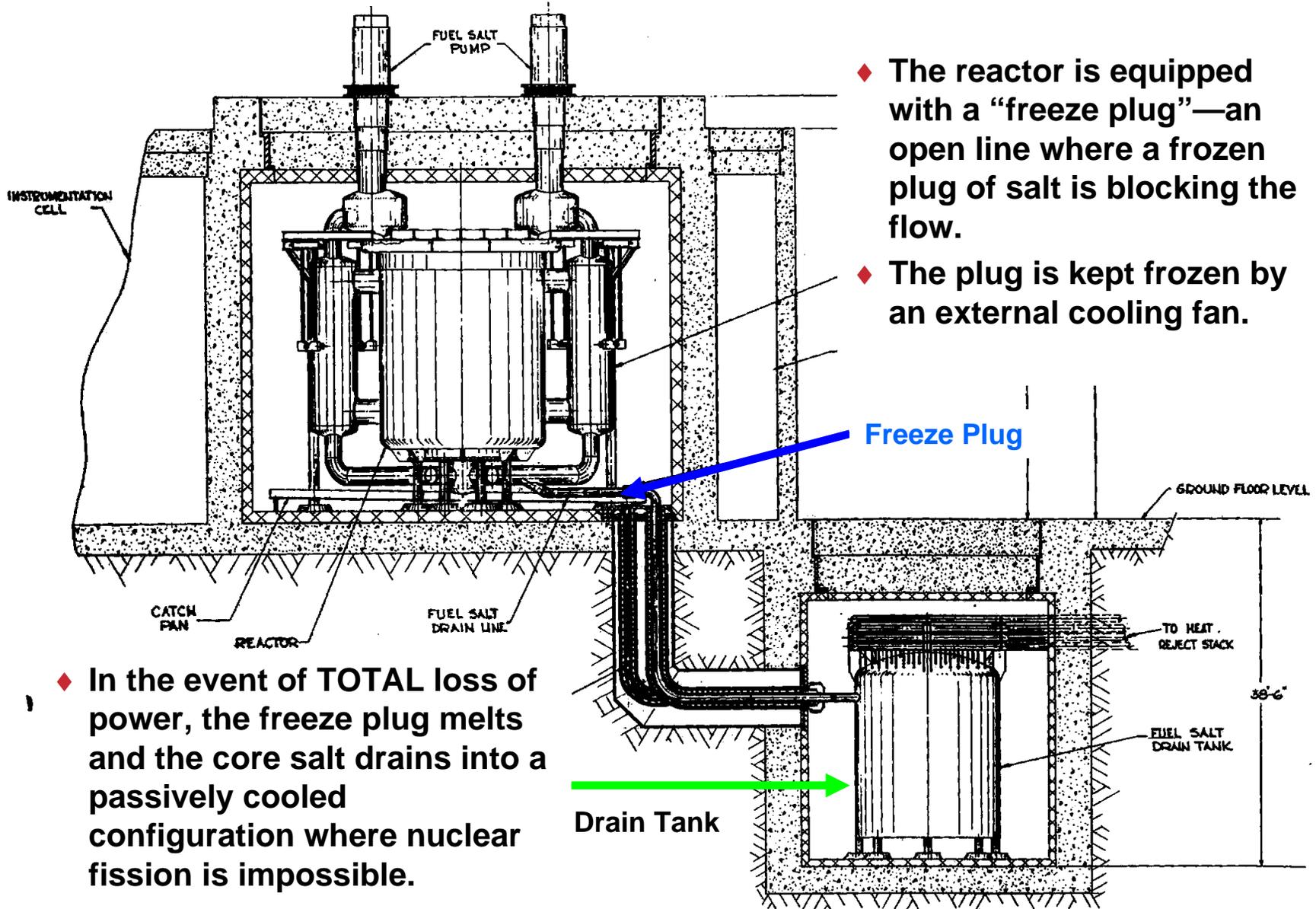


Uranium (PWR/BWR) vs. Thorium (LFTR)

mission: make 1000 MW of electricity for one year



LFTR is passively safe in case of accident or sabotage

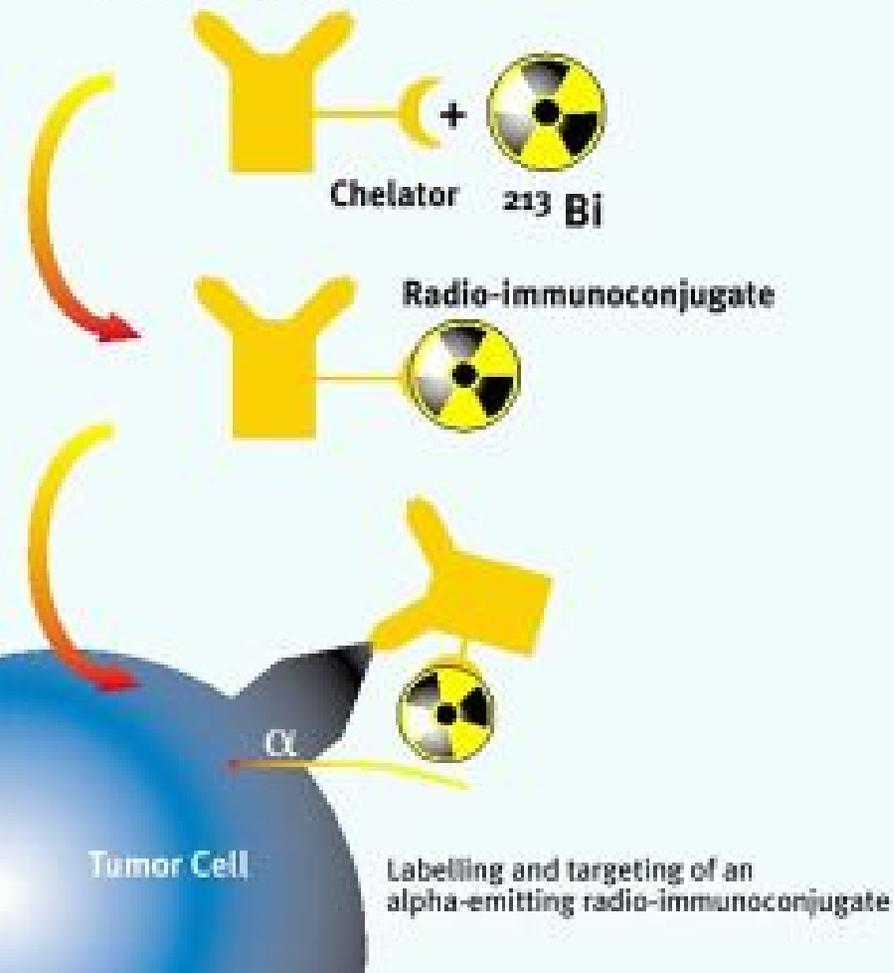


Medical Radioisotopes from LFTR

Bismuth-213

(derived from U-233 decay)

Monoclonal Antibody



Molybdenum-99

(derived from U-233 fission)

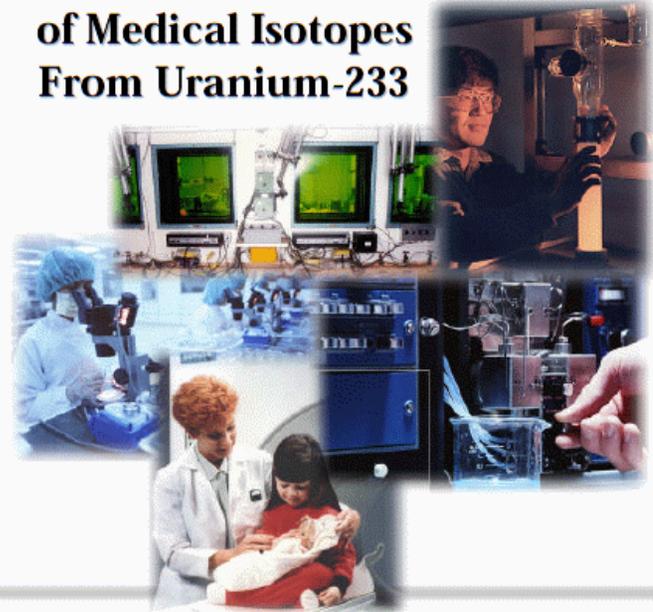


Congressional Report Emphasizes Need for Th-229

“Ac-225 and Bi-213 are currently derived from purified Th-229 extracted from U-233 at ORNL. **The only practical way at present is to derive these isotopes from the natural decay of Th-229. Th-229 is produced by the natural decay of U-233.** Ac-225 is the product being shipped to medical facilities. Bi-213 is separated from the Ac-225 at the hospital and combined with the targeting agent.

“**Bi-213 appears to be very potent, so only a very minute quantity may be needed to treat a patient...on the order of a billionth of a gram.**”

Report to Congress on the Extraction of Medical Isotopes From Uranium-233



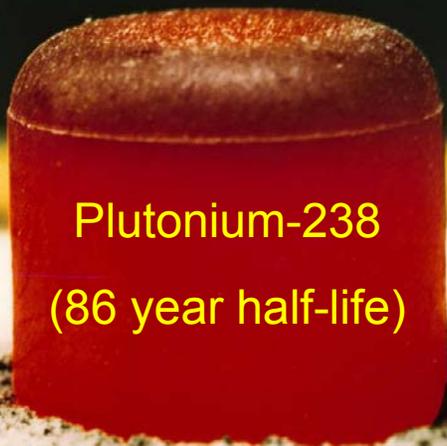
U.S. Department of Energy
Office of Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology
Office of Isotopes for Medicine and Science

March 2001

All of NASA's deep-space exploration missions have relied on one substance for their power...

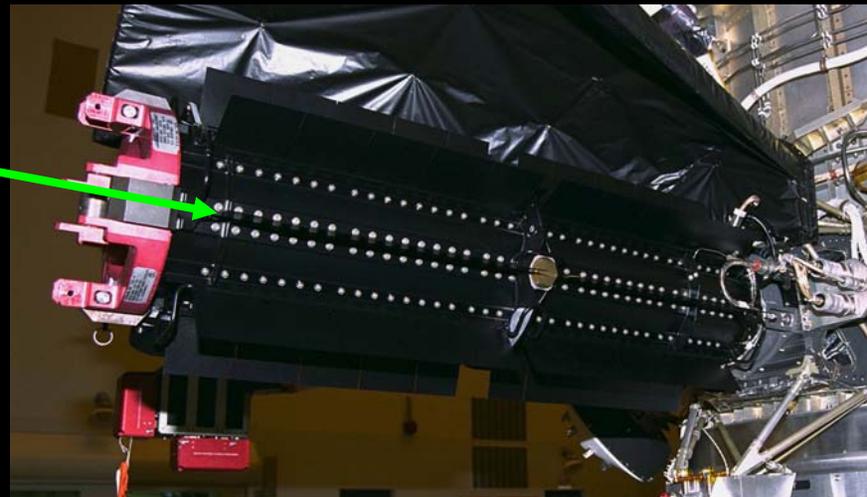


RTGs



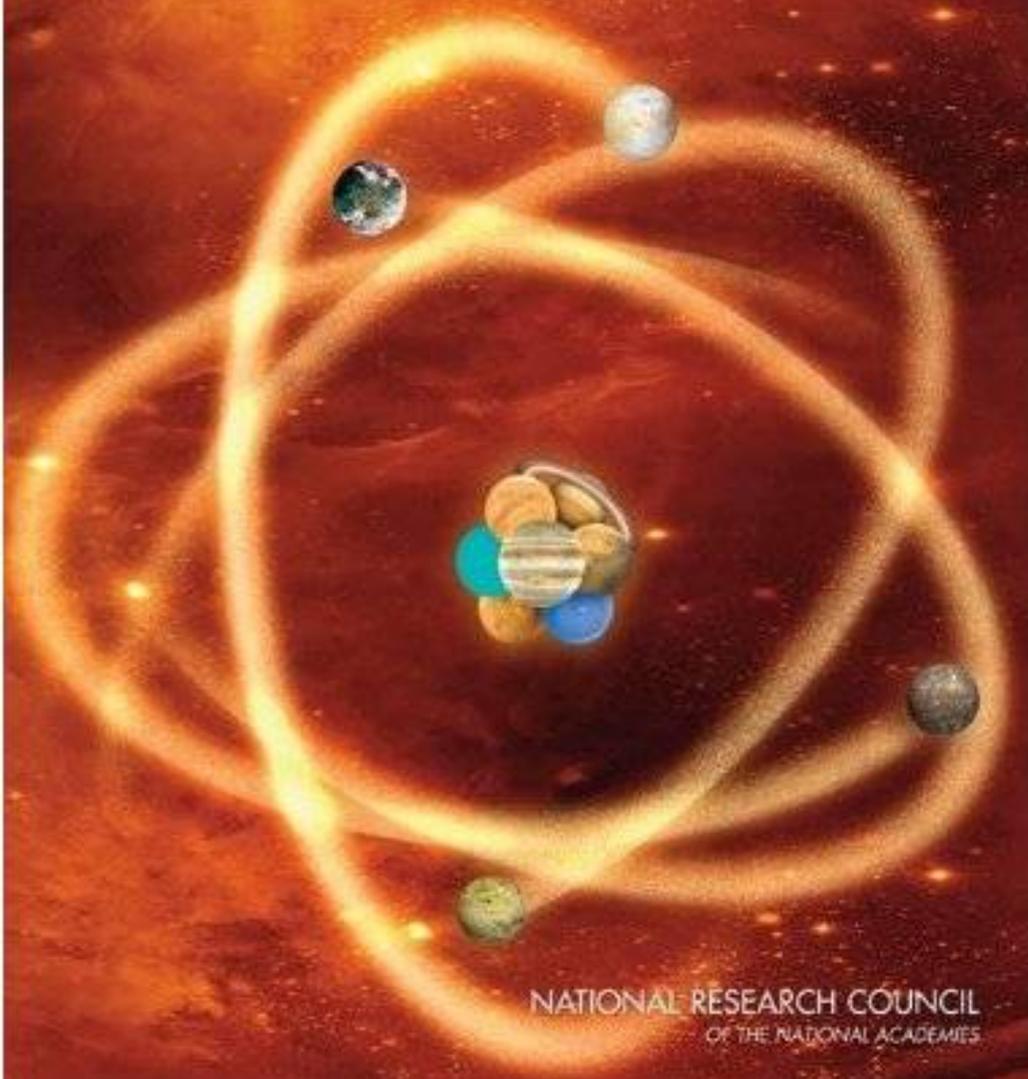
Plutonium-238
(86 year half-life)

Radioisotope
Thermoelectric
Generator
(RTG) with 20
kg of Pu-238
fuel



RADIOISOTOPE POWER SYSTEMS

An Imperative for Maintaining U.S. Leadership in Space Exploration



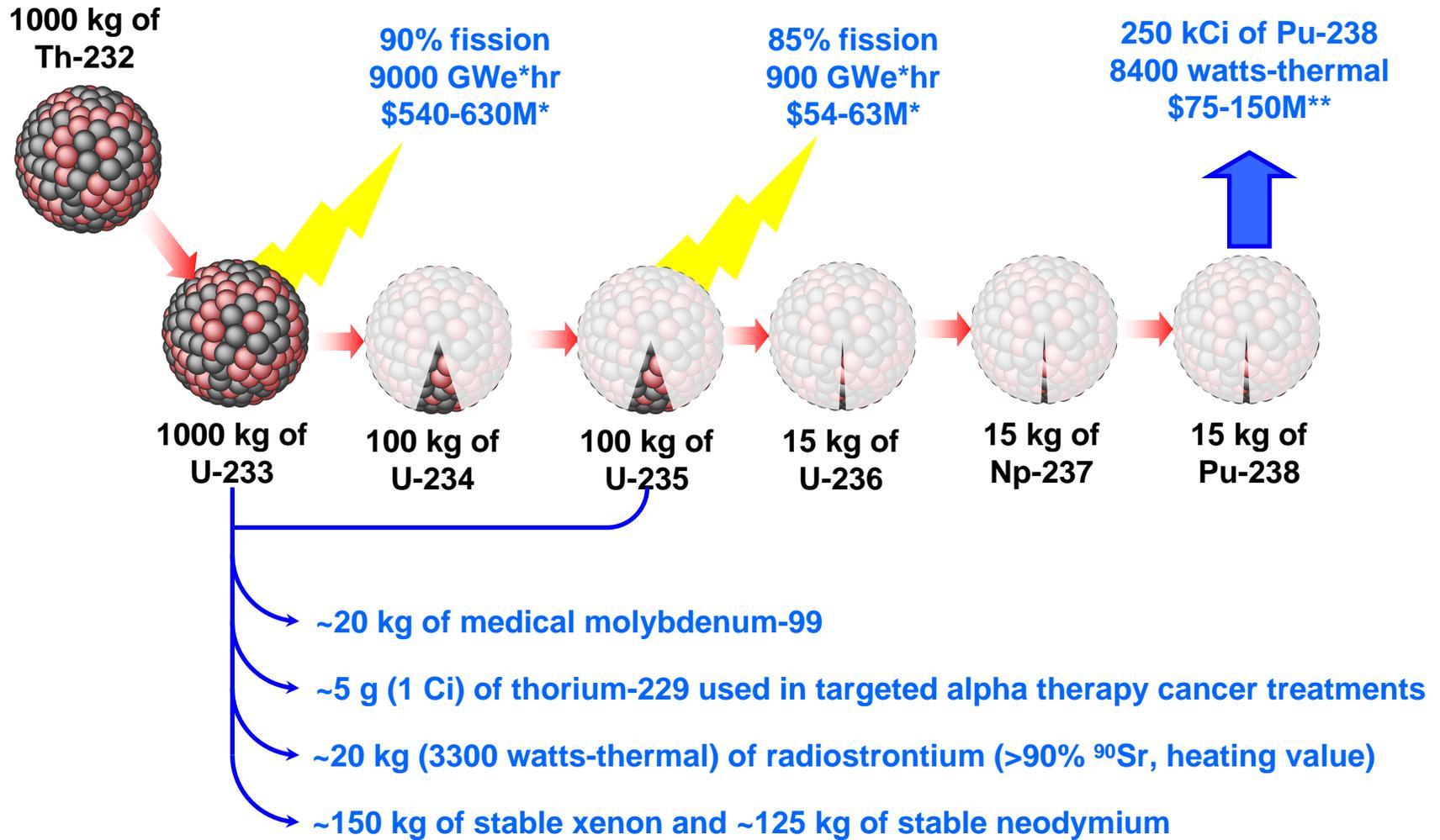
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

“It has long been recognized that the **United States would need to restart domestic production of plutonium-238** in order to continue producing radioisotope power sources and to maintain U.S. leadership in the exploration of the solar system.

“The problem is that the United States has delayed taking action to the point that the situation has become critical.

“Continued inaction will exacerbate the magnitude and the impact of future Pu-238 shortfalls, and it will force NASA to make additional, difficult decisions that will reduce the science return of some missions and postpone or **eliminate** other missions until a source of Pu-238 is available.”

Electricity and Isotope Production from LFTR



Flibe Energy's Co-founders

◆ Kirk Sorensen

- Chief nuclear technologist, Teledyne Brown Engineering, 2010-2011
- US Army Space and Missile Defense Command, 2008-2010
- NASA Marshall Space Flight Center, 2000-2010
- MS, nuclear engineering, University of Tennessee, 2011
- MS, aerospace engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, 1999

◆ Kirk Dorius

- Intellectual Property Counsel, Zagorin O'Brien Graham, Austin, TX
- JD, University of New Hampshire School of Law, Franklin Pierce Center for Intellectual Property 2004
- Mechanical Engineer, The Boeing Co., ICBM Ground Systems 2000-2001
- BS, mechanical engineering, Utah State University, 2000

Early Stage Plans

- ◆ **We are committed to developing and building LFTR**
- ◆ **We are actively:**
 - Pursuing strategic industry and research partnerships
 - Educating decision makers
 - Exploring potential nuclear energy markets
 - Exploring markets for byproduct and secondary product streams
- ◆ **Flibe Energy's ambitious development program aims for**
 - First demonstration criticality in June 2015

Plenty to do!

We are working on it!

(please help!)