

Tokamak GOLEM

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15. ledna 2012

Outline of the talk

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Tokamak GOLEM
- 3 Other Tokamaks

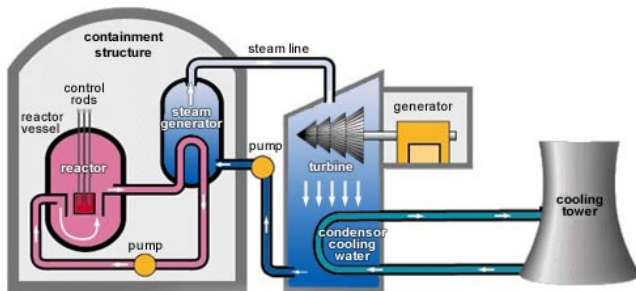
Content

1 Introduction

2 Tokamak GOLEM

3 Other Tokamaks

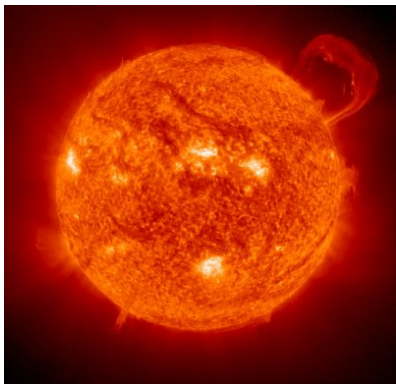
Thermal power plant - basic principle



The question:

?? WHAT TO BURN ??

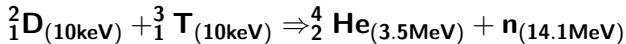
Harnessing the Sun's (star's) energy



Core Burning Stages in a 25 Solar Mass Star:

Fuel:	Products:	Temperature (K):	Minimum Mass:	Burning Period:
H	He	4×10^6	0.1	7×10^6 years
He	C, O	1.2×10^8	0.4	5×10^5 years
C	Ne, Na, Mg, O	6×10^8	4	600 years
Ne	O, Mg	1.2×10^9	~8	1 year
O	Si, S, P	1.5×10^9	~8	~0.5 years
Si	Ni - Fe	2.7×10^9	~8	~1 day

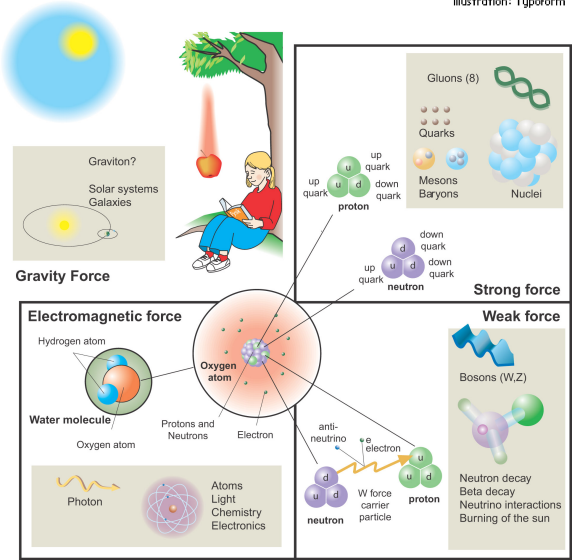
On the Earth the most feasible candidate:



→ Confine & Heat & Diagnose ←

Fundamental forces inventory

Illustration: Typoform



Gravity Force

Electromagnetic force

Strong force

Weak force

Graviton?

Solar systems

Galaxies

Gluons (8)

Quarks

Mesons

Baryons

Nuclei

up quark
up quark
down quark
proton

down quark
up quark
down quark
neutron

Hydrogen atom

Water molecule

Oxygen atom

Protons and Neutrons

Electron

Oxygen atom

Photon

Atoms
Light
Chemistry
Electronics

anti-neutrino

e electron

neutron

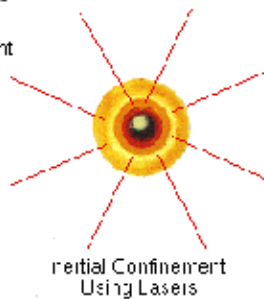
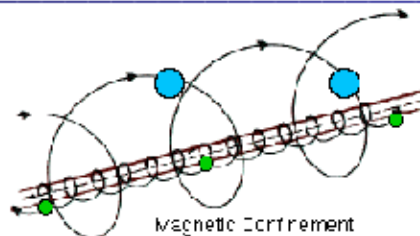
W force carrier particle

proton

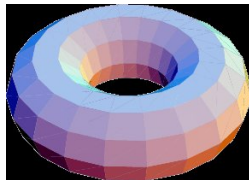
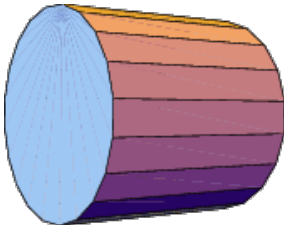
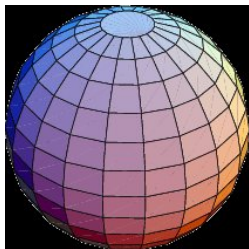
Bosons (W,Z)

Neutron decay
Beta decay
Neutrino interactions
Burning of the sun

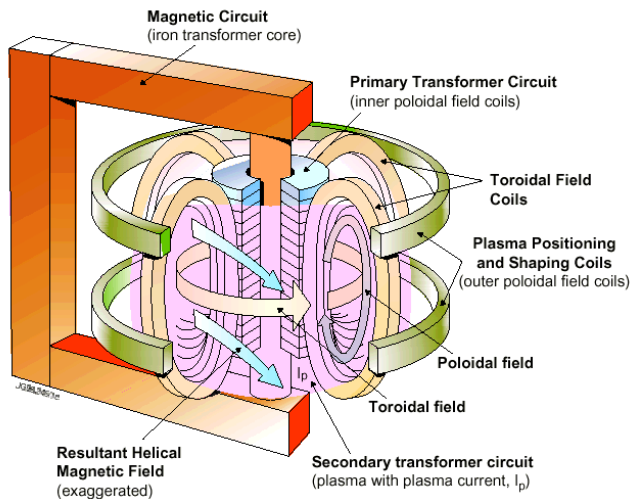
Three ways to confine plasma



Confinement geometry?



Magnetic confinement - Tokamak



Content

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Tokamak GOLEM for Education - Historical Background

Kurchatov Institute near Moscow,
Soviet Union
1960: **TM1-MH**

Culham Centre for Fusion Energy
Great Britain
1989: **COMPASS-D**



1974

2006

Institute of Plasma Physics
Czech republic

CASTOR

COMPASS

2006: new curricula at FNSPE:
**Physics and Technology
of Thermonuclear Fusion**

2008

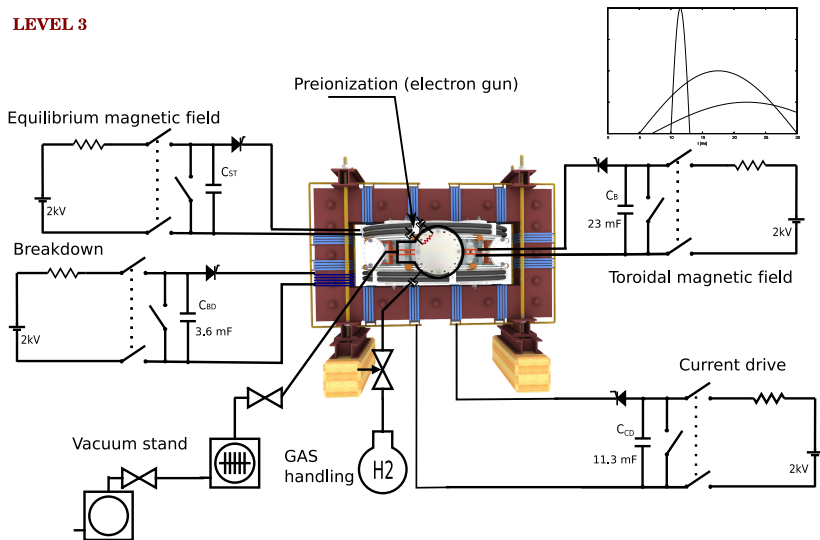
Czech Technical University Prague
Czech republic

GOLEM

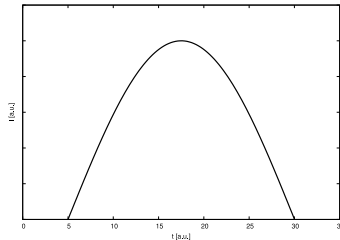
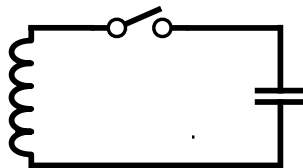
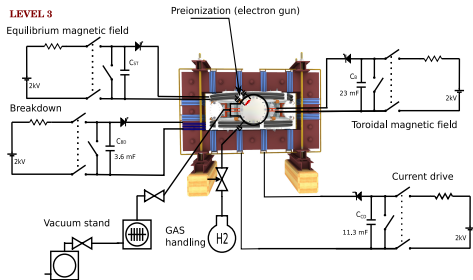
?virtual or real experiments?

Tokamak GOLEM - engineering scheme

LEVEL 3

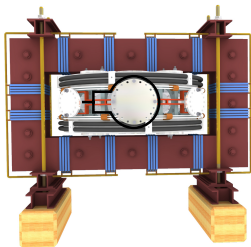


Insertion - LC circuit



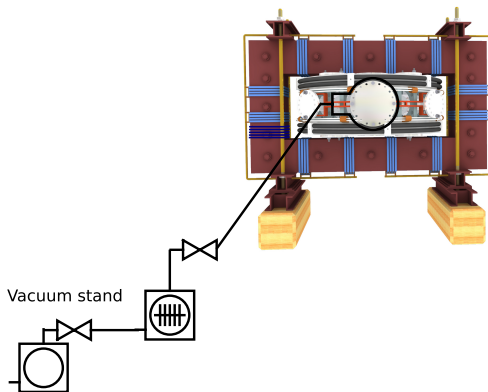
Tokamak GOLEM - basic

LEVEL 0



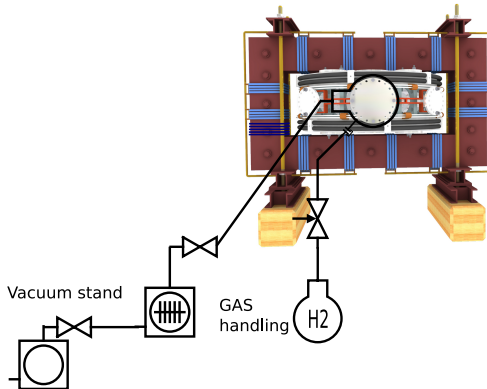
Tokamak GOLEM + vacuum pumping system (100 kPa → 1 mPa)

LEVEL 0



Tokamak GOLEM + working gas management (H₂ or He)

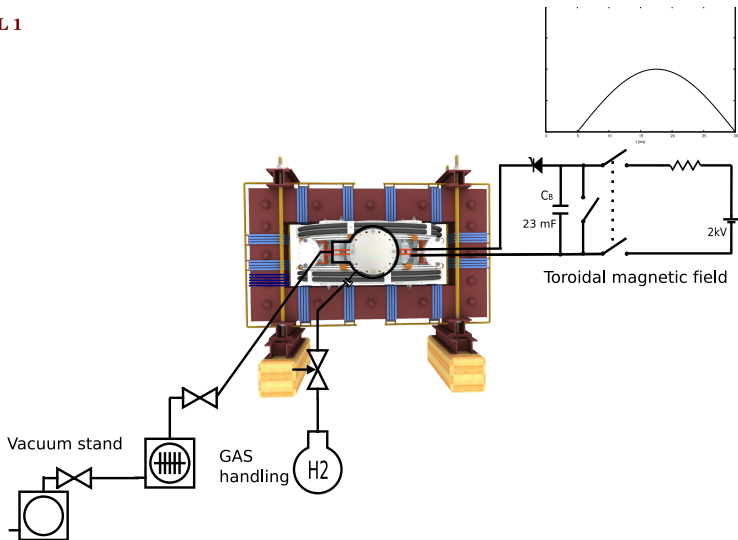
LEVEL 0



Tokamak GOLEM + B (toroidal magnetic field)

Plasma confinement

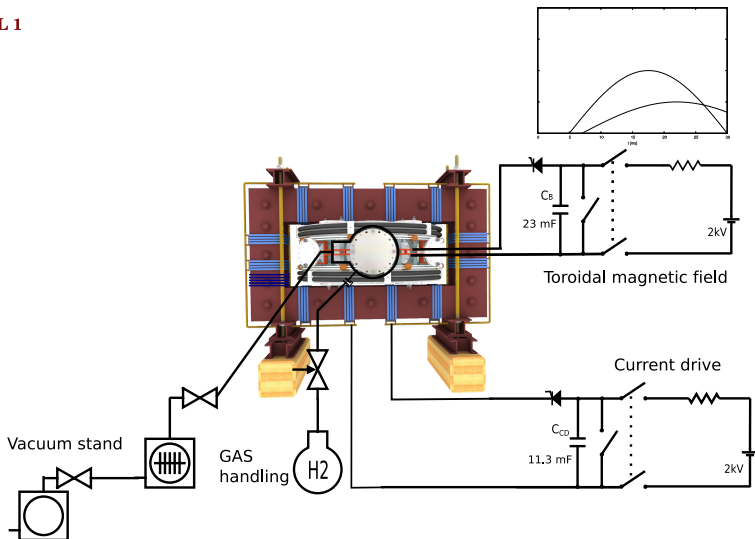
LEVEL 1



Tokamak GOLEM + CD (toroidal electric field)

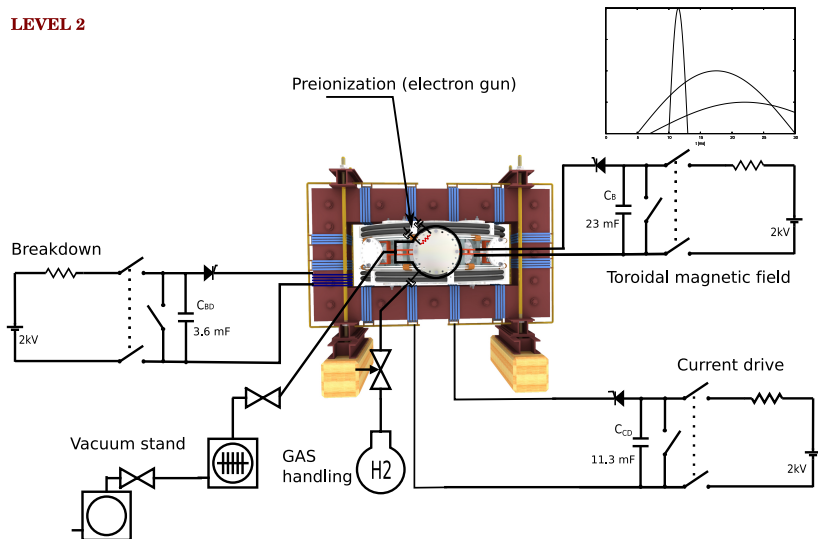
Plasma heating

LEVEL 1



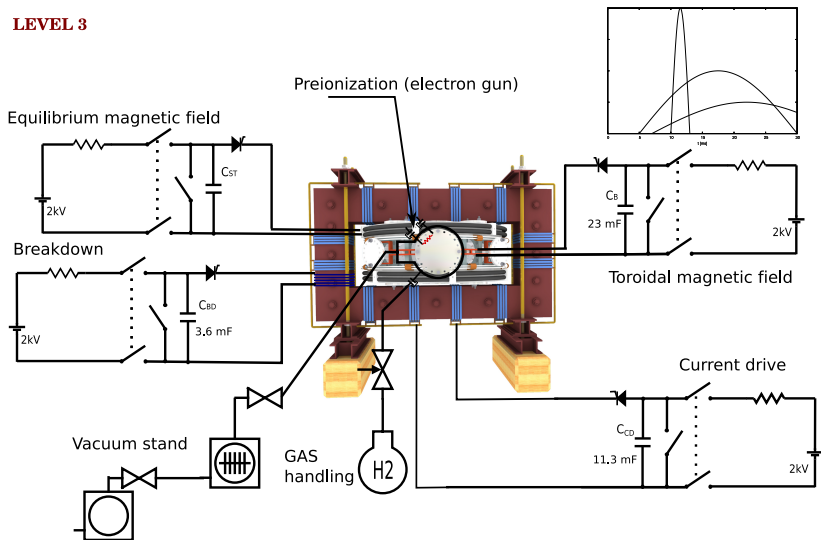
Tokamak GOLEM + breakdown the neutral gas plasma creation

LEVEL 2

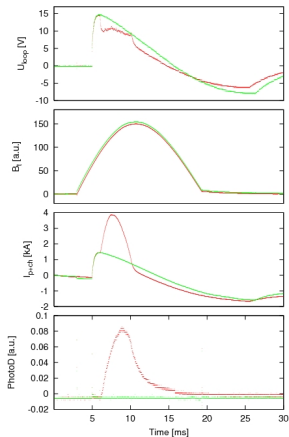
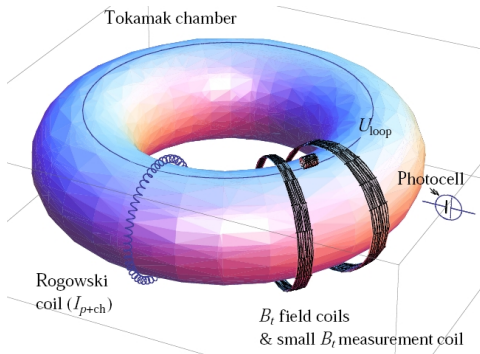


Tokamak GOLEM + plasma stabilization vertical magnetic field

LEVEL 3



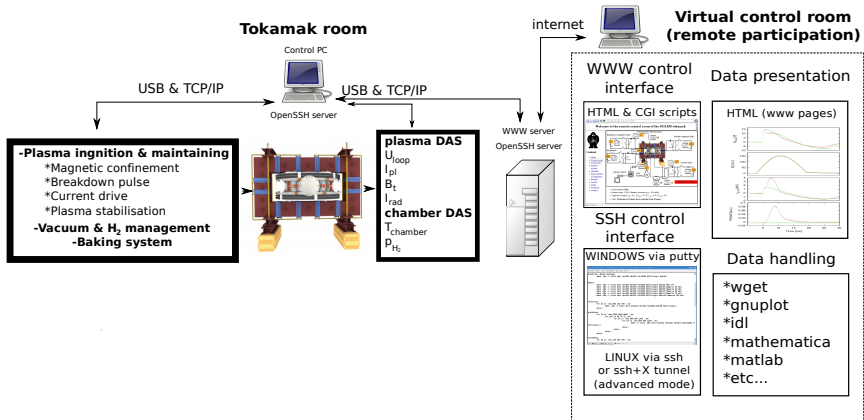
Basic plasma diagnostics in tokamak GOLEM



Data Acquisition System based on:



Unique remote operation capability



Central electron temperature estimation I [1]

The current density of plasma is

$$j = E \cdot \sigma \quad (1)$$

where σ is the specific conductivity of plasma given by

$$\sigma(r) = 1.544 \cdot 10^3 \cdot \frac{T_e(r)^{3/2}}{Z_{eff}}, \quad [\Omega^{-1}\text{m}^{-1}, \text{eV}] \quad (2)$$

and the electric field E is assumed constant in the poloidal cross-section:

$$E = \frac{U_{loop}}{2\pi R}. \quad (3)$$

Plasma current is obtained by integrating current density over the plasma column:

$$I_{pl} = \int_0^a E \cdot \sigma(r) 2\pi r dr. \quad (4)$$

Central electron temperature estimation II [1]

For the electron temperature, we assume a polynomial profile

$$T_e(r) = T_e(0) \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2}\right)^\alpha \quad (5)$$

where a is the minor radius and $T_e(0)$ is the central electron temperature. Substitution gives us the formula for the central electron temperature

$$T_e(0) = \left(\frac{R}{a^2} \frac{8 \cdot Z_{eff}}{1.544 \cdot 10^3}\right)^{2/3} \cdot \left(\frac{I_{pl}}{U_{loop}}\right)^{2/3} \quad (6)$$

For the CASTOR/GOLEM tokamak geometry with $a = 78$ mm :

$$T_e(0) = 89.8 \cdot \left(\frac{I_{pl} [kA]}{U_{loop}}\right)^{2/3} \approx 230 \text{ eV}. \quad (7)$$

The effective ion charge is assumed as $Z_{eff} = 2.5$.

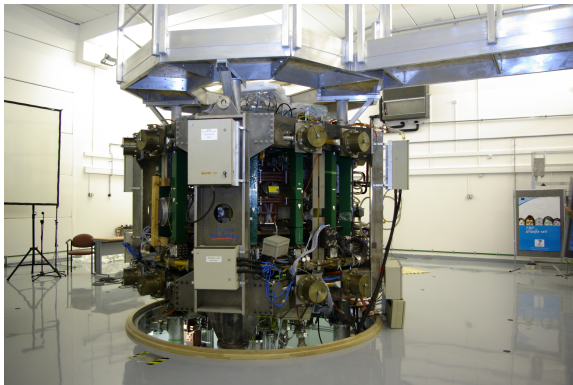
Content

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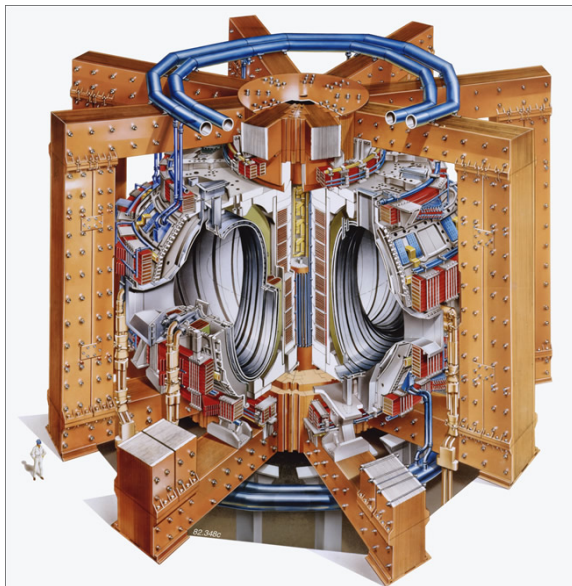
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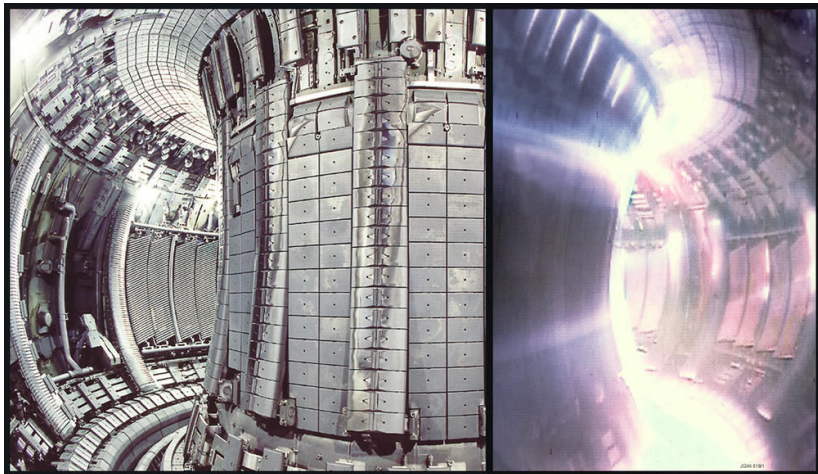
Compass



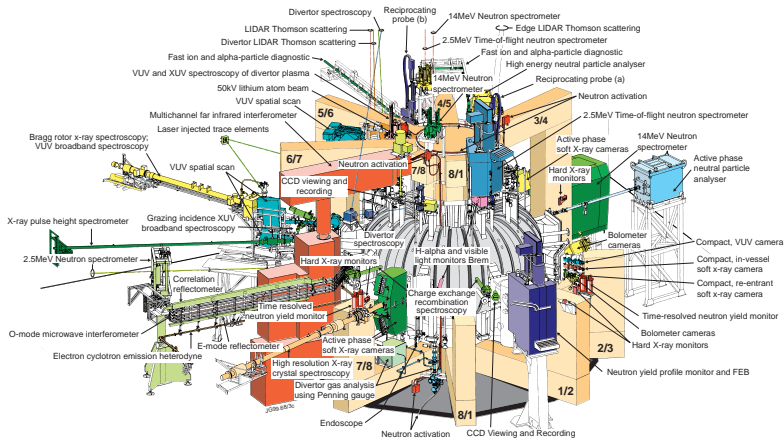
JET



Plasma discharge in tokamak



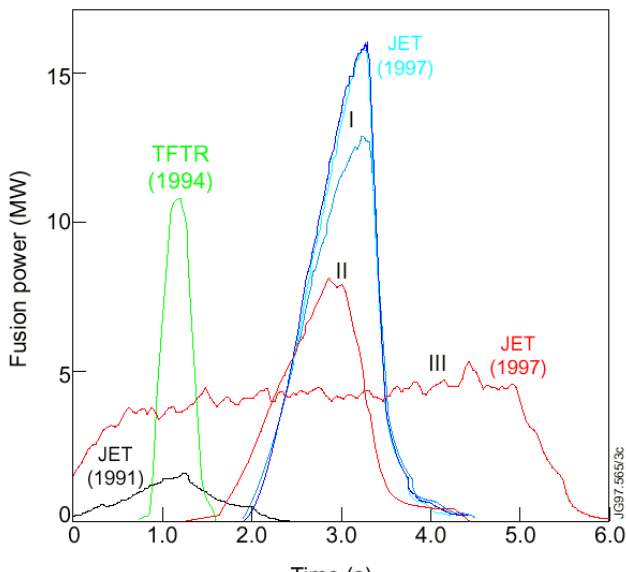
Joint European Torus (diagnostics)



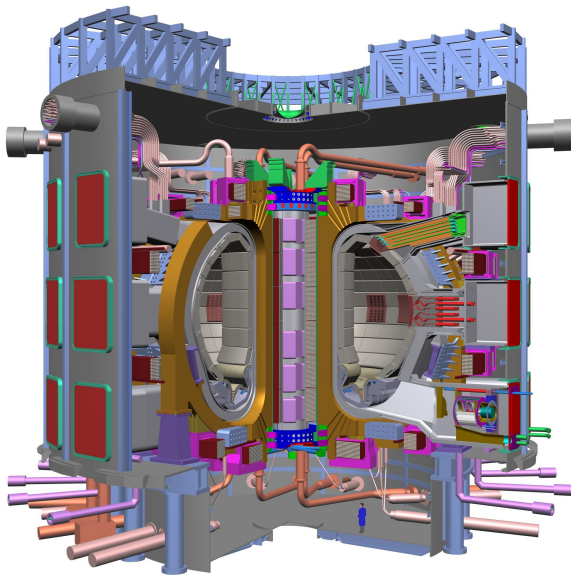
The challenge of characterising extreme conditions of nuclear fusion plasmas both spatially and temporally has inspired JET to produce an impressive array of diagnostic techniques. Drawing from fields as diverse as neutronics, spectroscopy, lasers and microwaves, JET is a leader in the art of measurement."

Andrea Murari, Task Force Leader - Diagnostics.

Fusion power at the JET (DT fuel)



ITER



14.9.2009; ČVUT; PRAHA ...



Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement

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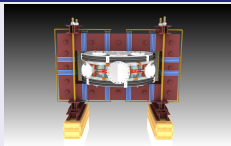
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Winter school of Plasma Physics - Marianska 2011 (Tokamak, probably COMPASS, with NBI)






Thank you for your attention



<http://golem.fjfi.cvut.cz>,
you and your students are welcome

References I

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