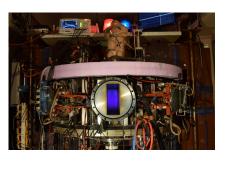
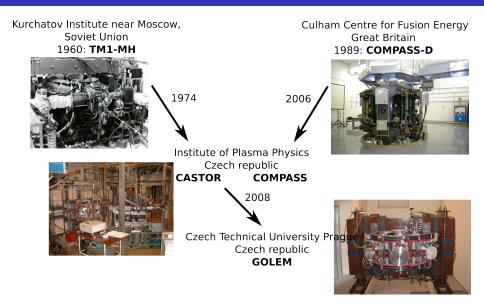
The GOLEM tokamak basic characteristics The grandfather of all tokamaks (ITER newsline 06/18)



- Vessel major radius: $R_0 = 0.4$ m
- Vessel minor radius: $r_0 = 0.1$ m
- Plasma minor radius: $a \approx 0.06$ m
- Toroidal magnetic field: $B_t < 0.5 \text{ T}$
- Plasma current: I_p < 8 kA
- Electron density: $n_e \approx 0.2 3 \times 10^{19} \ m^{-3}$
- Effective ion charge: $Z_{eff} \approx 2.5$
- ullet Electron temperature: $T_{
 m e} < 100 \ {
 m eV}$
- Ion temperature: $T_i < 50$ eV
- Discharge duration: $\tau_p < 25$ ms
- (Electron) energy confinement time: $\tau_{\rm e} \approx 50$ us

The GOLEM tokamak for education - historical background



GOLEM



The new location of the tokamak is just next to the old Prague Jewish cemetery where Rabi Loew (Golem builder) is burried, and that is why it was renamed GOLEM (and also for the symbol of potential power you get if you know the magic). Interestingly, here in Prague, where the Golem legend originated, Golem is not perceived as a symbol of evil, but rather as a symbol of power which might be useful but is very challenging to handle. To learn more of the Golem legend, see e.g. wikipedia.

The global schematic overview of the GOLEM experiment

