

Preliminary Design of Halo Machine

Thursday 5 September 2024 17:30 (25 minutes)

In 1996, during a disruption, 3 hundred tonnes of JET vacuum vessel moved by 7 mm sideways. In spite of significant efforts to understand the phenomena, the horizontal force on the tokamak wall during plasma disruptions still remains poorly understood. For example, the predictions for ITER vary greatly, from 2 to 60 MN, with the upper estimate exceeding the design margin of 48 MN. To resolve this uncertainty, in 2018, the ITPA community organized a dedicated joint experiment MDC25. While significant progress has been made [1–3], it has also become apparent that for reproducible studies of the related physics a specialized linear plasma device is needed [4]. Accordingly, here we present the preliminary design of such machine. The main focus of new apparatus is the interaction between halo currents and kink modes during a plasma-wall contact. The currents in plasma facing components (PFCs) will be measured with recently developed probes [5]. The design of PFC arrangement is supported by SPICE3 modelling [6]. In many aspects Halo Machine [4] is similar to RSX from LANL [7], but it has 10 times larger magnetic field (up to 1 T) to mimic the ITER conditions [8]. Apart from disruptions, the parameters of new device are also appropriate to study magnetic reconnection [7] and stability of magneto-dynamic-plasma thrusters [9]. The synergy between these closely interconnected research topics will be exploited in the Halo Machine.

References:

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Speaker’s title

Mr

Speaker’s email address

yanovskiy@ipp.cas.cz

Speaker’s Affiliation

Institute of Plasma Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences

Member State or IGO

Czech Republic

Primary author: YANOVSKIY, Vadim (Institute of Plasma Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences)

Co-authors: Dr PODOLNIK, Ales (Institute of Plasma Physics of the CAS); Dr PIMAZZONI, Antonio (Consortio RFX); Dr MOMO, Barbara (Consortio RFX); TSKHAKAYA, David (Institute of Plasma Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences); Dr ABATE, Domenico (Consortio RFX); Prof. VILLONE, Fabio (Consortio CREATE); Dr

CORDARO, Luigi (Consorzio RFX); Dr SIRAGUSA, Marco (Consorzio RFX); ZUIN, Matteo (Consorzio RFX, Padova, Italy); CAVAZZANA, Roberto (Consorzio RFX); Dr SPAGNOLO, Silvia (Consorzio RFX)

Presenter: YANOVSKIY, Vadim (Institute of Plasma Physics of the Czech Academy of Sciences)

Session Classification: Consequences

Track Classification: Consequences