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Performance of JT-60SA Superconducting Magnet Operation in Integrated Commissioning Test

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- JT-60SA and magnet system
- Superconducting magnet system and operation results in 2023 integrated commissioning test
 - Cool-down
 - Magnet deformation during operation
- Aiming to 20kA operation of PF coils in next experiment campaign 2026
 - Improvement of withstand voltage capability
 - Noise on the quench detection system
 - Vacuum monitoring system
- Summary



77-605A Superconducting Tokamak JT-60SA



Largest superconducting tokamak in operation

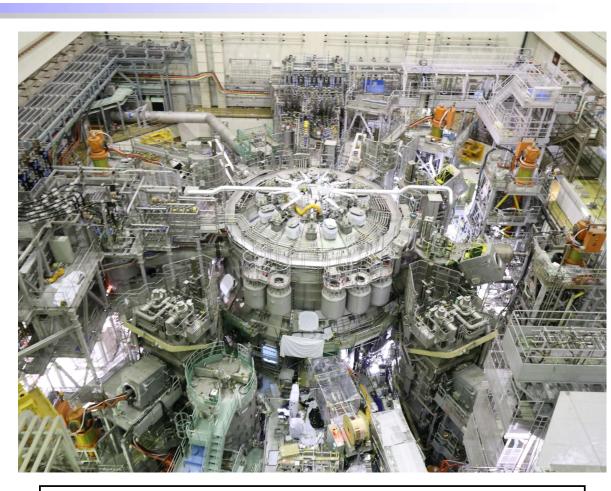
 2023 October : First plasma produced

Satellite of ITER

 Supporting ITER program and fostering the next generation of scientists and engineers

2024~ upgrading (mainly installation of the in-vessel components) towards:

- D-D plasma with Ip=5.5MA
- Current drive with NB and RF



JT-60SA was jointly constructed and is jointly funded and exploited under the Broader Approach Agreement between Japan and EURATOM



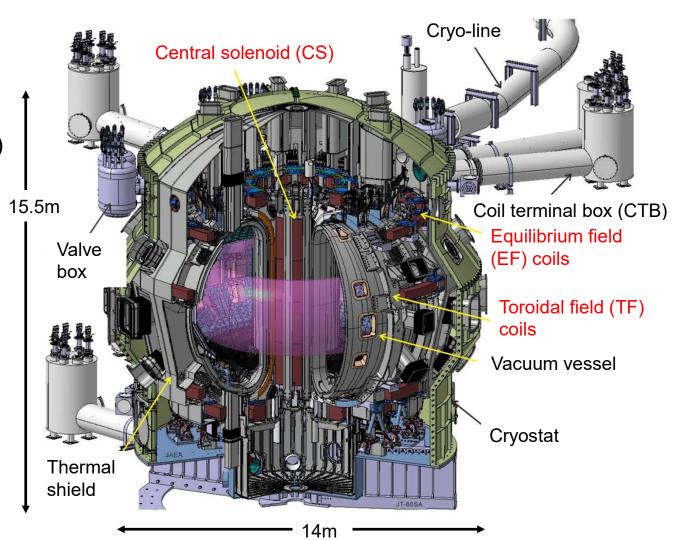
Superconducting Magnet system



Fully superconductive magnet system

- 18 Toroidal Field coils (NbTi)
- 6 Equilibrium Field coils (NbTi)
- 4 Central solenoid modules (Nb₃Sn)

	Nominal current	Magnetic field	Weight
TF	25.7kA	5.65T	400t
CS	20kA	8.9T	100t
EF1	20kA	4.8T	160t
EF2	20kA	4.8T	
EF3	20kA	6.2T	
EF4	20kA	6.2T	
EF5	20kA	4.8T	
EF6	20kA	4.8T	





The JT-60SA experiment



2020

Integrated commissioning was started:

- TF coil successfully operated with the nominal current (25.7kA).
- In March 2021, EF1 short-circuit incident occurred.
 - => Insulation reinforcement and HV tests were done.

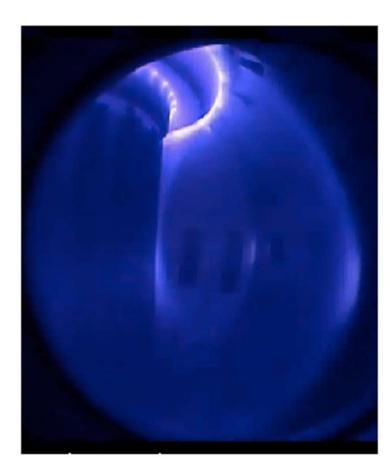
• 2023

Integrated commissioning was resumed.

- Single PF operation: 10kA
- TF 100% current, PF coil current < 5kA
 - · First plasma was achieved.
 - MA-class plasma (maximum lp=1.2MA) was operated.

• 2024 ~

Aiming to 20 kA operation for PF coils, improvement of insulation, reduction of operation voltage and cryostat vacuum monitoring system were applied to avoid discharge.

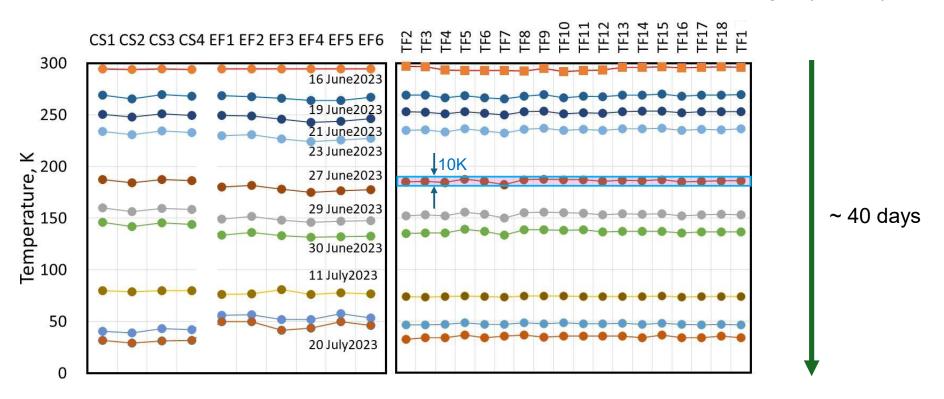




Integrated commissioning results Cooling down



- In about 40days, cool-down operation of 660-ton magnet system was completed under the temperature control.
- During cool-down (from 300 to 80K), the differential of temperature between CS1~4, EF1~6 and all TFs were controlled within the allowable range (<10K).

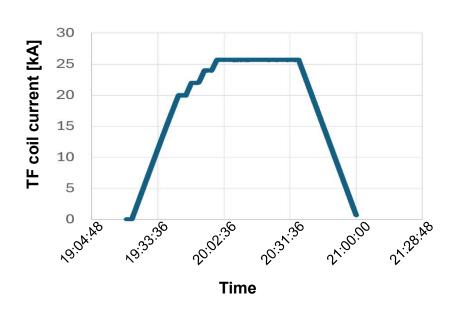


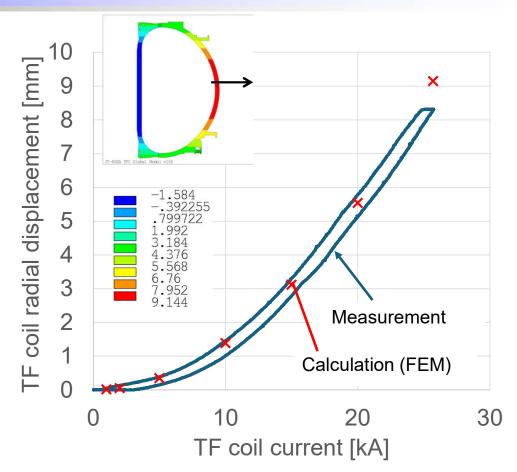


In-plane deformation of TF coil



TF coil was successfully operated with nominal current (25.7kA).





The displacement of TF coil was good agreement with the result by the calculation.

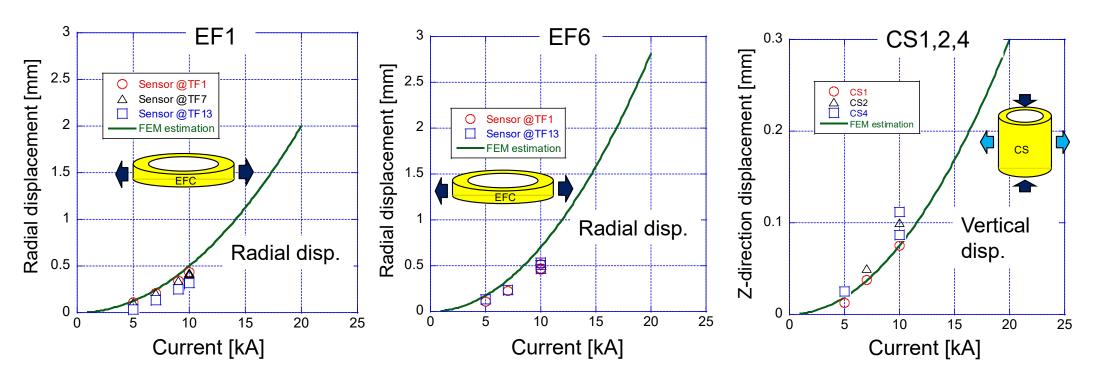
The mechanical design of the TF coil was as expected.



Deformation of PF coils



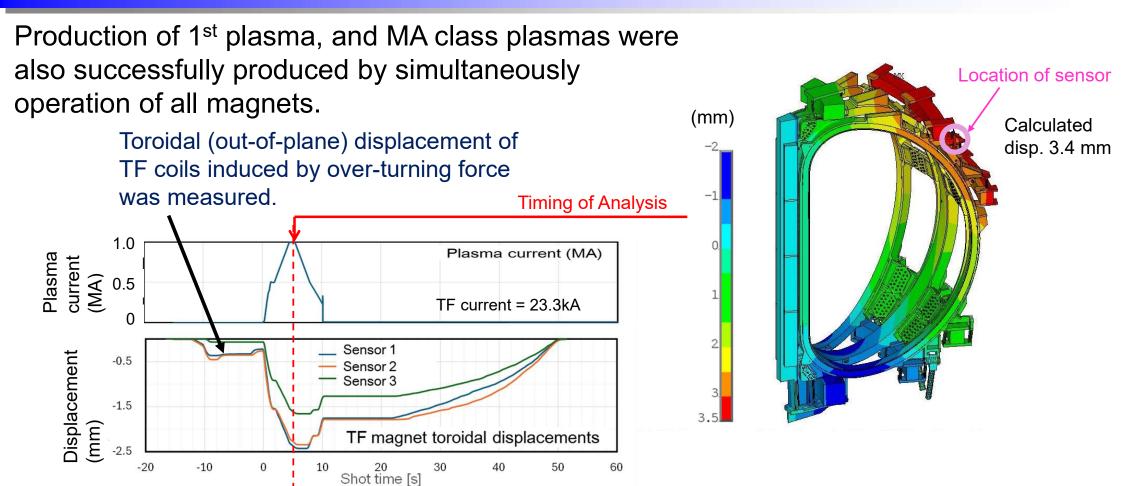
In the single coil energization tests, PF coil were successfully operated with 10kA in maximum. (except EF2 and CS3)



The measured displacement of the EF and CS coils are proportional to the square of the current as expected.



Out-of-plane deformation in the plasma operation QST



Measured deformations of TF and PF coils are consistent of the deign. => There was no problem with the mechanical stiffness of the magnet system.



Aiming to 20kA operation of PF coils



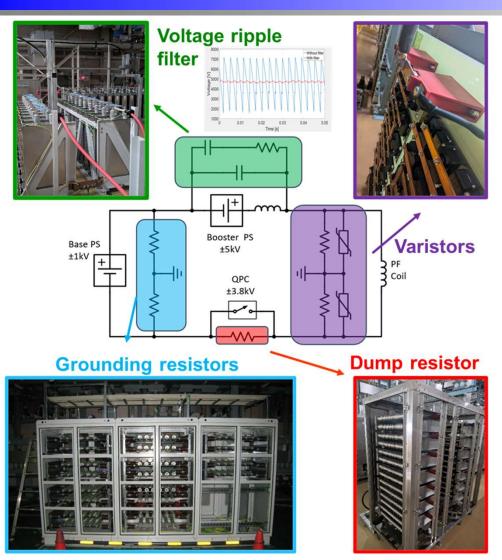
Issues to be solved for OP-2:

- 1. Improvement of magnet withstand voltage capability
 - Insulation reinforcement
 - reduction of CS dump resistor of fast discharge unit.
 - PS spike noise reduction
- 2. Noise reduction on the quench detection system
- 3. Enhancement of vacuum monitoring system Installation of vacuum sensor to detect degradation of vacuum to avoid Paschen discharge.



1. Improvement of magnet withstand voltage capabilityPS spike noise reduction





Transient voltage is tried to be mitigated according to increasing PF coil current.

Toward OP-2, several upgrades in the power supplies, CS dump resistors, and grounding scheme will be applied.



Due to decrease the spikes of the voltage, the safety of magnet system will be improved.

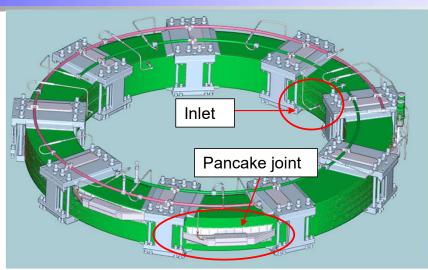
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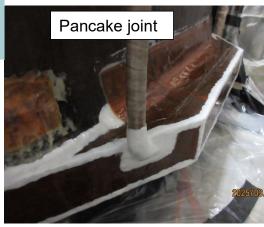
1. Improvement of magnet withstand voltage capability ~ Insulation reinforcement ~



After OP-1, additional insulation enhancement for PF coils is on-going.







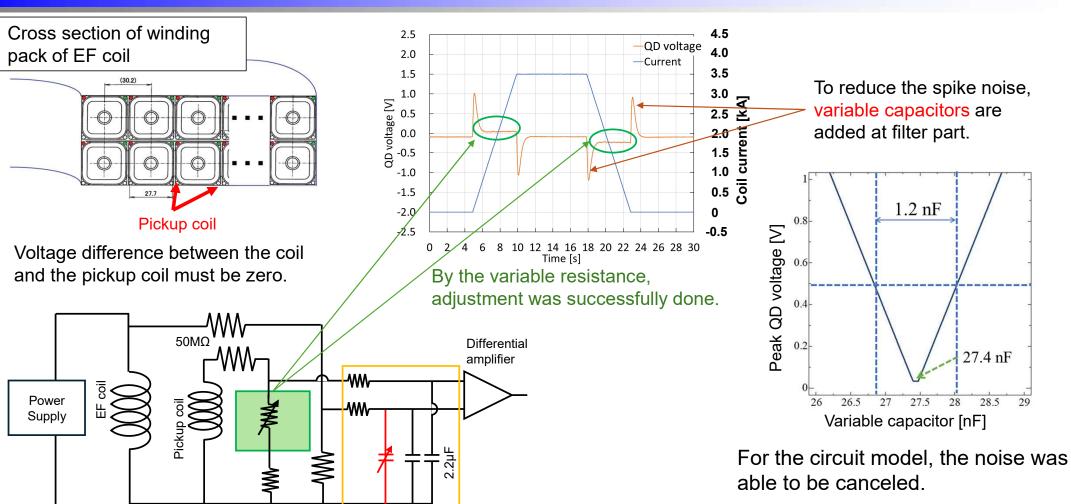
- He inlets for EF1~EF4 coils.
- Pancake joints for EF1~EF3 coils.
- He inlets/outlets and wire extractions for all CS modules.

After the work for each location, it was confirmed that the target has enough performance of insulation by the Paschen test in 7kV DC.



2. Noise reduction on the quench detection system





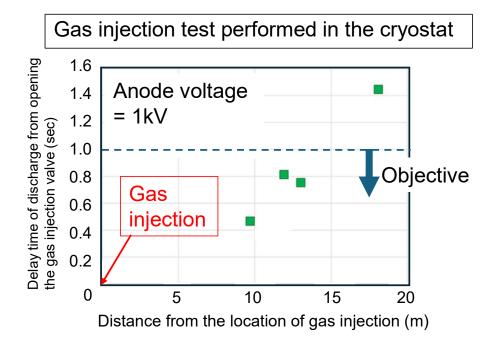
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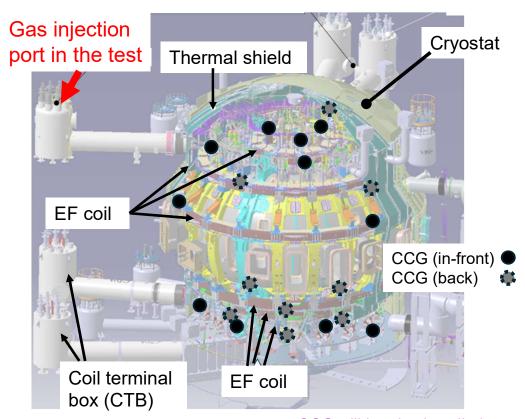
3. Enhancement of vacuum monitoring system



As a coil protection system, cold cathode gauges (CCG) are installed around EF coils.



CCG should be installed within 15m from the gas source.



CCG will be also installed in all CTB from OP-2.

Coil operation is possible to stop before the peripheral pressure becomes Paschen condition.





- The first plasma in JT-60SA was successfully achieved in 2023. Most of PF coils was successfully operated with 10kA in maximum.
- It was confirmed that there were no problem in terms of the mechanical stiffness of TF and PF coils.
- Aiming to the nominal current (20kA) operation for PF coils, the following actions are being performed:
 - As the countermeasure of operation voltage, insulation enhancement and revising PS equipment are in progress.
 - QD and CCG systems are improved to increase the performance of coil protection.

These actions will contribute to the high performance plasma operation in OP-2.





谢谢您的关注!

Thank you for your attention !