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Runaway Electron Control in FTU

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Runaway electrons (RE) are highly energetic electrons that might gain energy up to 20-30MeV (FTU). Runway electron beam can be harmful for plasma facing components: its low pitch angle allows the deposition of a high amount of energy on small areas yielding serious and deep damages of the vessel structure. For Tokamakas such as ITER, RE beams current should be around 11-13 MA and an impact with the vessel would irreparably damage the machine.

We have proposed a new tool in the FTU plasma control system (PCS) for position and I_p ramp-down control of disruption-generated runaway electrons and first experimental results are discussed.

The RE hybrid control algorithm switches among three phases: 1) in the I_p pre-quench phase the currents in the poloidal coils used for the radial control of the plasma are optimized by a dedicated algorithm called Current Allocator; 2) when the I_p quench is detected (on-line) the system performs actions to improve the radial control in case of formation of a RE plateau; 3) at the onset of the RE plateau, which is detected on-line by dedicated algorithms, the I_p is ramped down and the RE beam position is controlled, by means of real-time (RT) diagnostic signals (magnetics, neutrons), in such a way to minimize the interactions with the plasma facing components and safely shut down the discharge.

This algorithm was tested in dedicated low density plasma discharges in which a significant RE population is generated during the I_p flat top and Ne gas is injected to induce a disruption: the rapid variation of the resistivity and the increased loop voltage at the disruption accelerate the pre-existing RE population and lead, in some cases, to the formation of a RE current plateau. The effectiveness of the RE hybrid control algorithm in this phase will be discussed as well as the possible improvements including code portability to other devices.

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Author: Dr CARNEVALE, daniele (Universita' Roma Tor Vergata, Dipartimento di Ing. Civile ed Ing. Informatica)

Co-authors: Mr ESPOSITO, Basilio (ENEA); Dr GIONANNOZZI, Edmondo (ENEA); Dr GRANUCCI, GUSTAVO (ISTITUTO DI FISICA DEL PLASMA - CNR); Dr PUCELLA, Gianluca (ENEA); Mr BONCAGNI, Luca (ENEA); Dr GALEANI, Sergio (Universita' di Roma Tor Vergata); Dr CIANFARANI, cesidio (enea); Dr MAROCCO, daniele (enea); Dr BELLI, francesco (enea); Dr MADDALUNO, giorgio (enea); Dr RIVA, marco (enea); Mr SASSANO, mario (Universita' di Roma Tor Vergata); Dr TUDISCO, onofrio (enea); Dr PODDA, salvatore (enea); Dr VITALE, vincenzo (enea)

Presenter: Dr CARNEVALE, daniela (Universita' Roma Tor Vergata, Dipartimento di Ing. Civile ed Ing. Informatica)

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