

2/16/10

- Continue reading: Rest of Chapter 4 (Confinement), Chapter 5 (Trajectories)

- Check out equivalent pages on class website

- Z pinch (Mag. Conf)
- MHD equations
- Trajectories

Review Session February 24, 2010; 5.00 pm

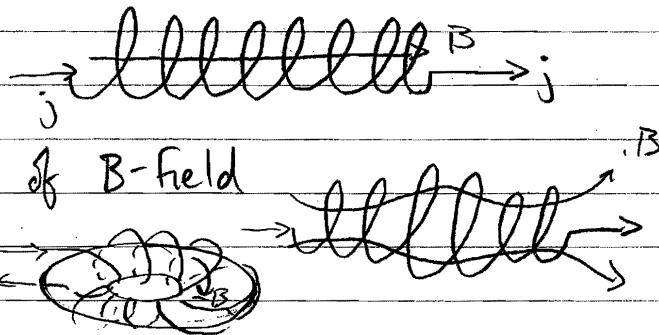
Exam March 2

HW Review / Lab Tour February 23

### Confinement

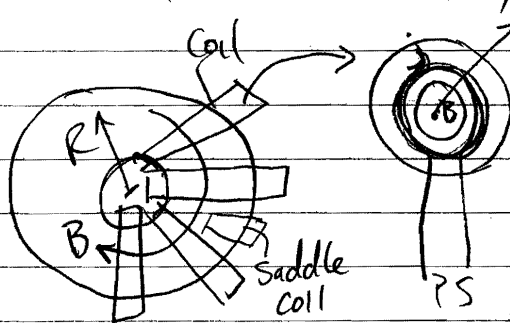
↳ Magnetic Confinement

- Confinement in two directions
- Important to close the ends of B-field
- Bottle - Imperfect, "leaks"
- Toroidal - Closed ends



$$2\pi RB = \text{constant}$$

$B \propto \frac{1}{R}$  needs structural reinforcement



$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \mathbf{j}$$

↳ line integral

$$\int (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \frac{4\pi}{c} \int \mathbf{j} \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \text{constant}$$

$$\int (\nabla \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot d\mathbf{A} = \oint \mathbf{B} \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \text{constant}$$

R = major radius

Maxwell's Equations

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = 4\pi \sigma$$

$\sigma [E]$  space charge

our units  
 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \rho / \epsilon_0$

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = 0$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{E} = -\frac{1}{c} \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt}$$

$c = 1$

H = B-field density  
 B = B-flux density

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{H} = \frac{1}{c} \left( 4\pi \mathbf{j} + \frac{d\mathbf{B}}{dt} \right)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{H} + 4\pi\mathbf{M}$$

↓  $\mathbf{M} = 0$  for bound states

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{H}$$

↓

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{E} + 4\pi\mathbf{P}$$

↓  $\mathbf{P} = 0$  for plasmas

$$\mathbf{D} = \mathbf{E}$$

Maxwells

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{D} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{D} = \nabla \times \mathbf{E}$$

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{B} = \frac{1}{c} \left( 4\pi\mathbf{j} + \frac{d\mathbf{E}}{dt} \right)$$

Our units

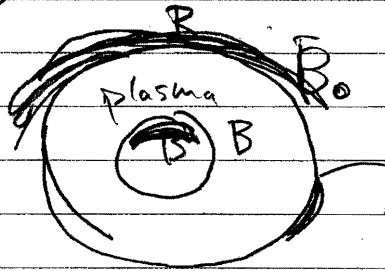
$$\mu = \text{permeability} = 4\pi$$

\* Be able to write down Maxwells Equation's from memory

Pressure & Power Density in B-Confinement

$$p_{PL} = 2nkT$$

$$p_B = p_{mag} = \frac{B^2}{2\mu} \quad (\text{limited by technology})$$



pressure balance : internal = external

$$p_{B, \text{inside}} + p_{PL} = p_{B, \text{outside}}$$

- How do you calculate differences in  $p_B$

- Simple for vacuum

$$\text{define } \beta = \frac{p_{PL}}{p_B} = \frac{2nkT}{\left(\frac{B_0^2}{2\mu}\right)}$$

,  $B_0$  taken right @ edge of torus

$\beta = 0$  ,  $p_{PL} = 0$  , No load

$\beta = 1$  ,  $B_{int} \neq 0$

$\beta < 0.2$  for Torus

$\beta \geq 0.9$  for Mirror

for ICF:  $\beta = \frac{p_{PL}}{p_{laser}} \approx 1$ , Balancing plasma with momentum of light

IEC:  $\beta = \frac{p_{PL}}{p_E} \approx \frac{E^2}{c}$

$p_{PL} \approx 100 \text{ atm}$

$n = 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

$\sim 10^{19} \text{ @ atm.}$

$\rightarrow$  Vacuum  $10^{-5}$

$\frac{1}{2} 170 \text{ keV}$

$0.625 \text{ eV}$

\* Creating a Plasma

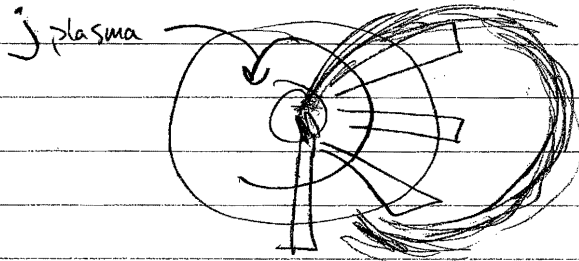
1. Pump down to  $10^{-8}$

2. Fill torus w/ DT to  $10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

3. Heat Plasma

- w/ current induced by transformer

- Magnetic coil limiting



-  $j_{\text{plasma}}$  creates  $B_{\theta}$

- B-field becomes twisted within torus  $\Rightarrow$  tokamak