

Numerical Models for NNP Confinement

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- 1 Motivation
- 1 High current ring
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- 1 Toroidal segments and injection experiment

Neutral Plasma

Number of particles in Debye sphere

$$n\lambda_D^3 \gg 1$$

Debye length smaller than size of plasma

$$\lambda_D < L$$

Observed time scale longer than

$$T > 2\pi/\omega_p$$

Neutrality \rightarrow $+=-$ (quasineutrality)

Non-neutral Plasma

Number of particles in Debye sphere

$$n\lambda_D^3 \gg 1$$

Debye length smaller than size of plasma

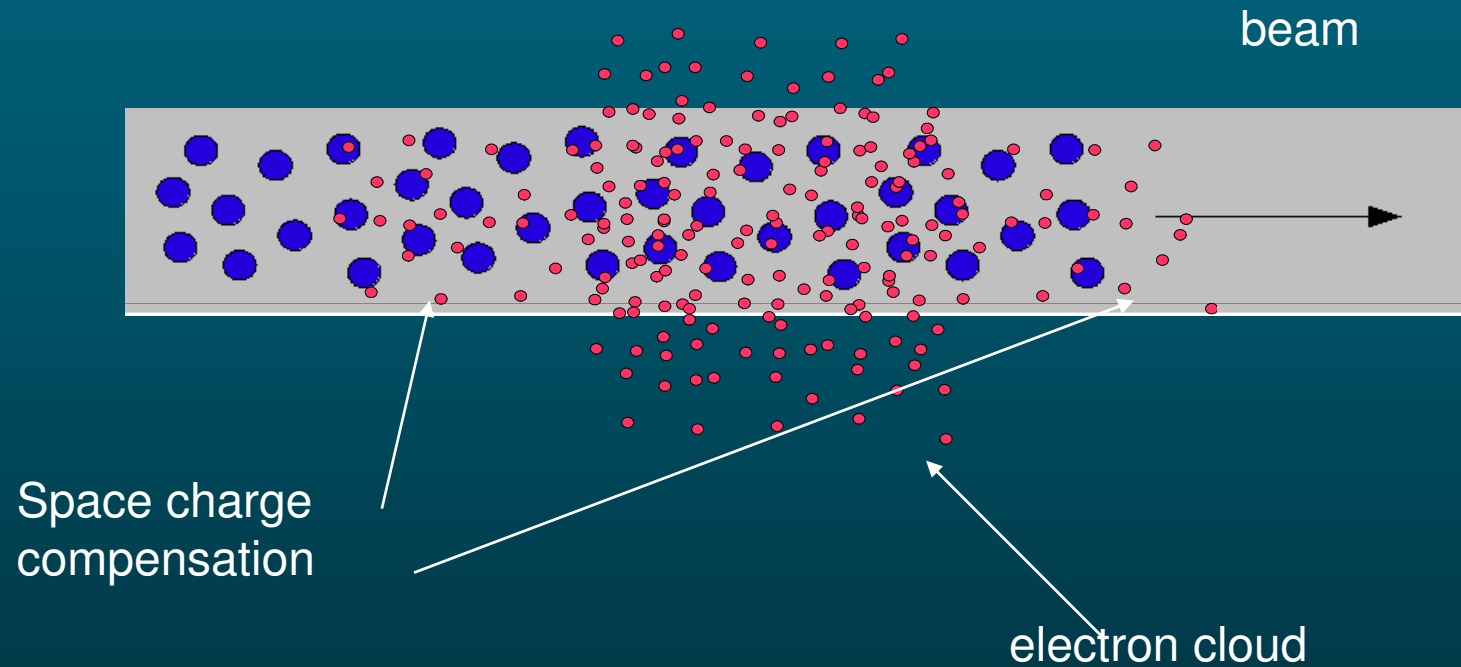
$$\lambda_D < L$$

Observed time scale longer than

$$T > 2\pi/\omega_p$$

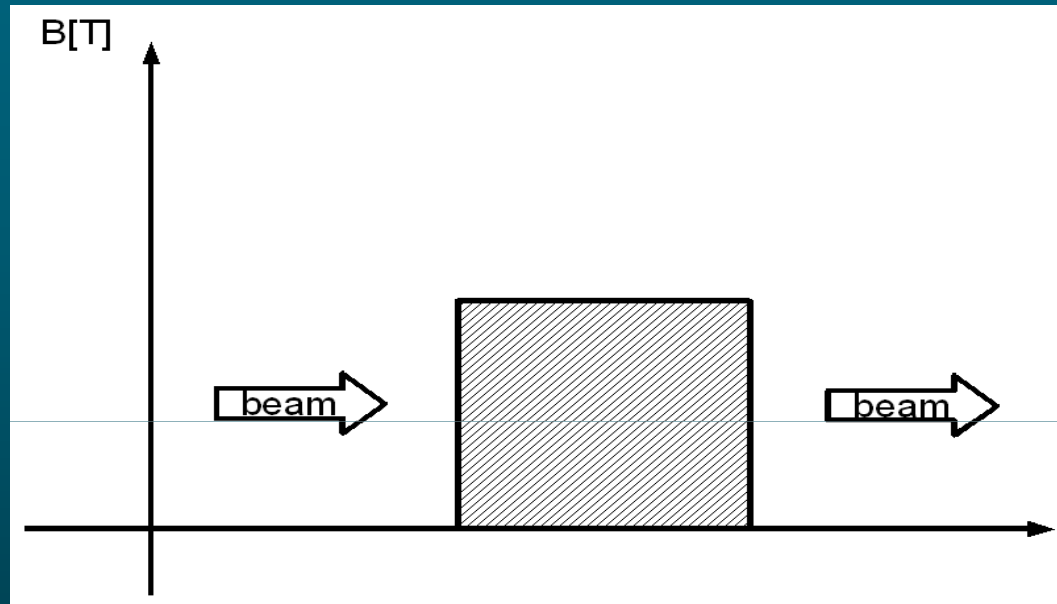
Neutrality ~~-> +- (quasineutrality)~~

Motivation



1 Influence of external fields?

Solenoid



- Momentum change
- Rotation
- Momentum change

$$H = \frac{(\vec{p} - q\vec{A})^2}{2m} + q\phi$$

$$\vec{p}_{start\perp} = \vec{p}_{sol\perp} + q\vec{A}, \text{ angular momentum and energy conservation}$$

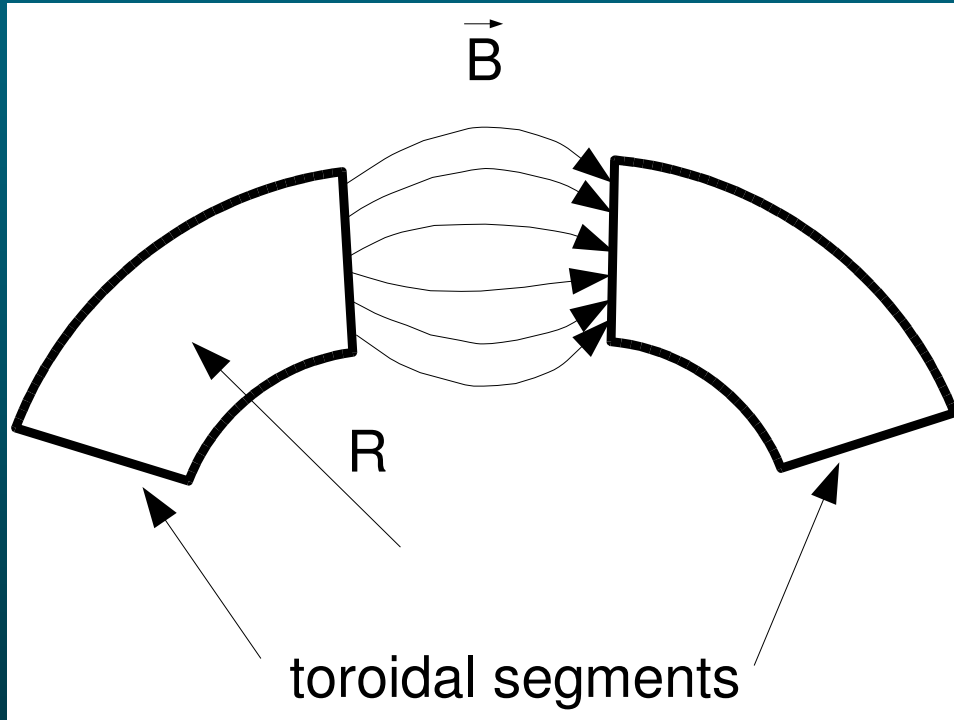
$$\vec{A} \text{ for hard edge solenoid} = A_\varphi = \frac{B_0 \cdot r}{2}$$

Toroidal segment

1 Effects

- density variation – electric hoop forces
- mirror charges
- centripetal force
- change of momentum

Toroidal transport - Drifts



- 1 Role of compensation electrons in mirror-like configuration
- 1 Drifts – $E \times B$, centripetal force, grad B
- 1 Different densities n_e , n_p and focusing properties – Brillouin flow limit

Magnetic connection of segments

1 Magnetic Momentum

$$\mu = \frac{mv_{\perp}^2}{2B}$$

Higher Orders

$$\langle \mu \rangle = \mu_0 \left(1 - \frac{mv_{\parallel}}{qB} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \times \vec{b} \right)$$

Conservation

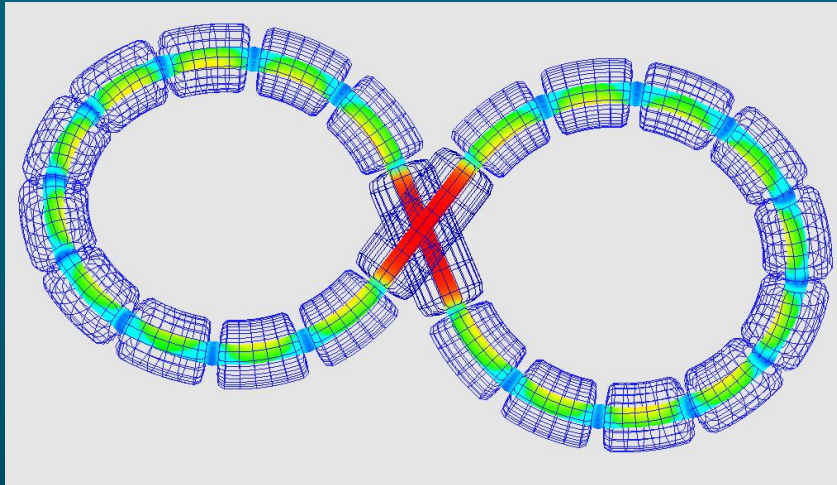
when field change small

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v_{\parallel} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \right) \ll \Omega$$

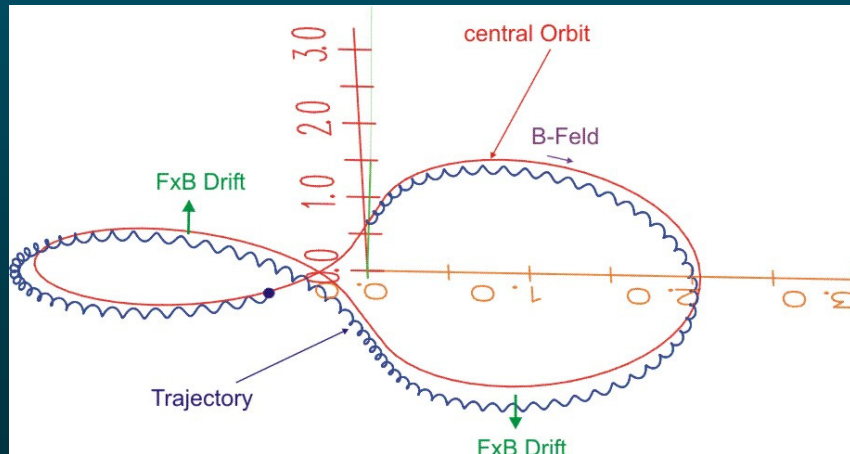
For example |B|-Variation 0.3T in 300mm =>

$$\frac{d\vec{B}}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v_{\parallel} \cdot \vec{b} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \right) \vec{B} \sim v_{\parallel} \cdot \frac{0.3T}{0.3m} = 1.38 \cdot 10^6 \cdot 1 \ll \Omega \cdot \bar{B} = \frac{q\bar{B}}{m} \cdot \bar{B} = 1.94 \cdot 10^7$$

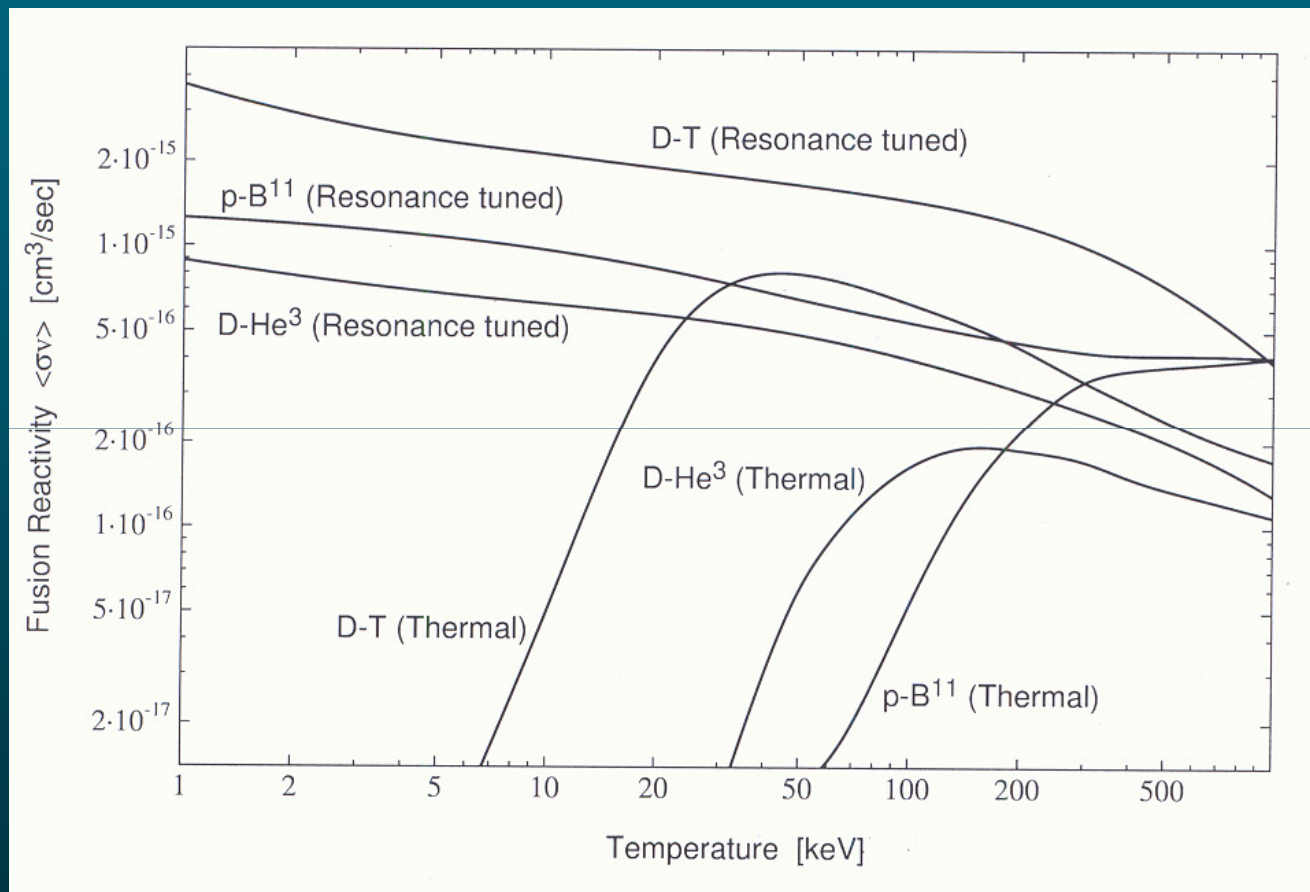
Figure-8 Storage Ring



- 1 $R \sim 1\text{m}$
- 1 $r \sim 0.2\text{m}$
- 1 $L \sim 10\text{m}$
- 1 22 toroidal segments
- 1 $h \sim 1\text{m}$
- 1 $B \sim 5\text{T}$
- 1 $I \sim 10\text{A}$



Reactivity of different fusion processes



N.Rostoker 1997

Institut für Angewandte Physik
Frankfurt am Main

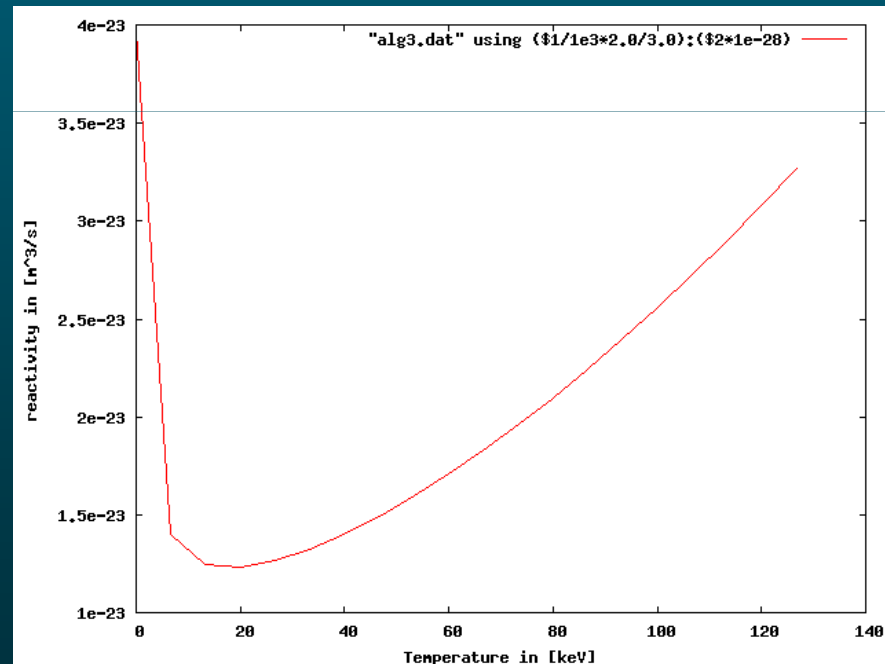
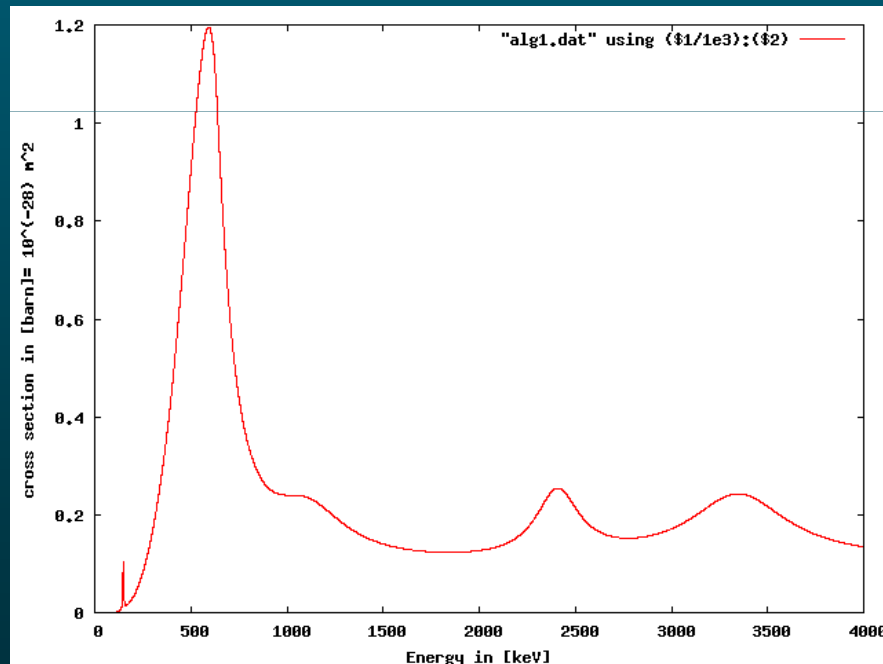
Fusion reaction in the ring

fusion reaction



fusion cross section $\sigma_{\text{max}} \sim 10^{-28} \text{ m}^2$

Reactivity of 150 keV proton beam in dependence from beam temperature



$\omega_c [s^{-1}]$ @5T	$4.8 \cdot 10^8$
$n_B [m^{-3}]$	$6.6 \cdot 10^{16}$
Beam radius a[m]	0.01
Debye length [m]	$3 \cdot 10^{-4}$
ExB rotation time [s]	$5.2 \cdot 10^{-10}$
Ultra high vacuum ($n \sim 10^{12} m^{-3} \sim 4 \cdot 10^{-11}$ hPa) Collision time τ_c [s]	12.5
Confinement time in toroidal magnetic field (Crooks 1994)	$\tau \approx \tau_c \cdot (R/\lambda_D)^2$
Confinement time on magnetic surface (Pedersen 2003)	$\tau \approx \tau_c \cdot (a/\lambda_D)^4$

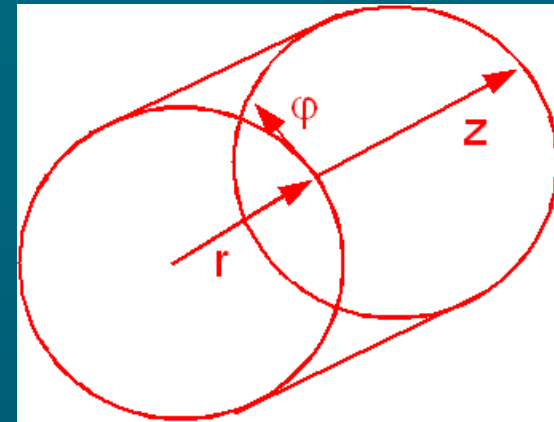
Codes

- 1 **Field mapping – Biot-Savart solver**
(Predictor-Corrector method, Field-line integration –1D information)
- 1 **Frequency decomposition – FFT (for every surface – 1D => 2D)**
- 1 **Reverse mesh design – in new coordinates**
 $\psi < 0, 1 >$, $\theta < 0, 2\pi >$, $\xi < 0, 2\pi >$
- 1 **Poisson equation**
- 1 **Guiding center drift motion**

Parallel cluster of CSC (Centre for Scientific Computing)

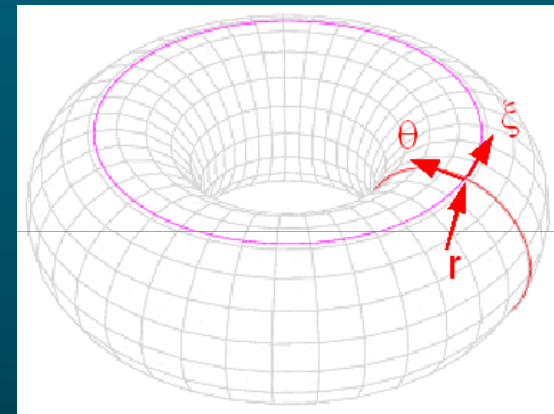
Cylindrical coordinates

r, φ, z



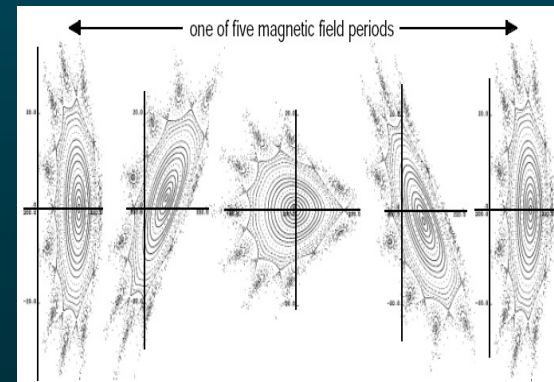
Toroidal coordinates

r, θ, ξ

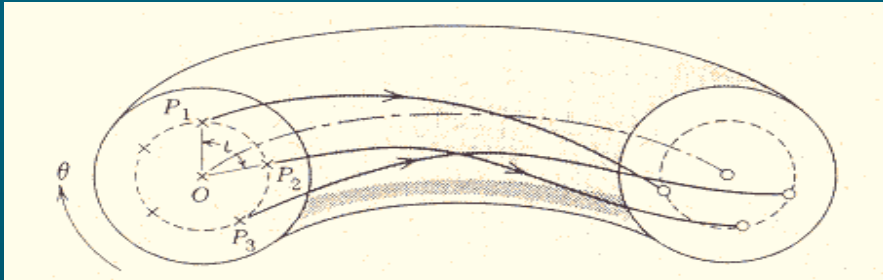


Magnetic coordinates (Clebsch, Boozer.....)

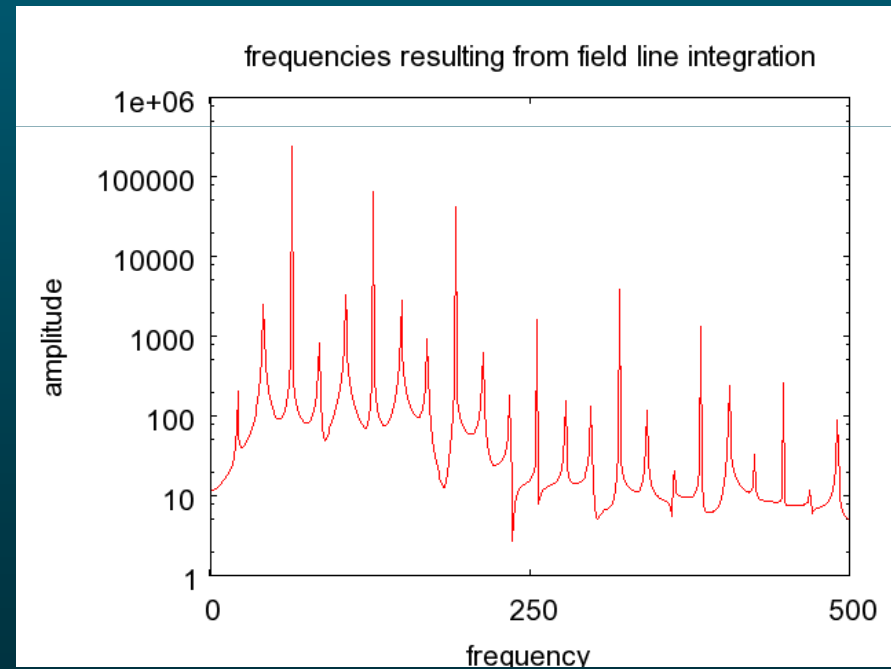
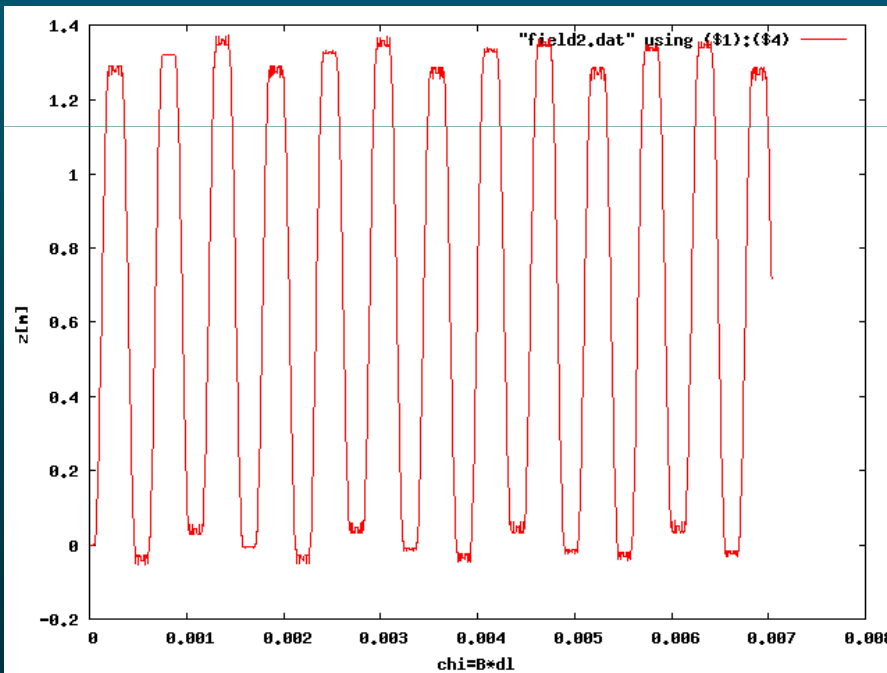
ψ, θ, ξ ψ, α, χ



Frequency decomposition – FFT (for every surface – 1D => 2D)



$$\chi = \int B dl$$



Guiding centre equations

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\psi} - \left(\frac{1}{e}\mu + \frac{eB}{m}\rho_{\parallel}^2 \right) \frac{\partial B}{\partial\psi}$$

$$\rho_{\parallel} = \frac{mv_{\parallel}}{eB}$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = \frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\alpha} + \left(\frac{1}{e}\mu + \frac{eB}{m}\rho_{\parallel}^2 \right) \frac{\partial B}{\partial\alpha}$$

$$\chi = \int B dl$$

$$\frac{d\chi}{dt} = \left(\frac{eB^2}{mc} \rho_{\parallel} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\rho_{\parallel}}{dt} = -\frac{\partial\phi}{\partial\chi} - \left(\frac{1}{e}\mu + \frac{eB}{mc}\rho_{\parallel}^2 \right) \frac{\partial B}{\partial\chi}$$

Poisson equation

Orthogonal basis

$$h_i = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial q_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial q_i}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial q_i}\right)^2}$$
$$q = (\psi, \theta, \xi)$$

$$\Delta\phi = \frac{1}{h_1 h_2 h_3} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{h_2 h_3}{h_1} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \psi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{h_1 h_3}{h_2} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{h_2 h_1}{h_3} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \xi} \right) \right]$$

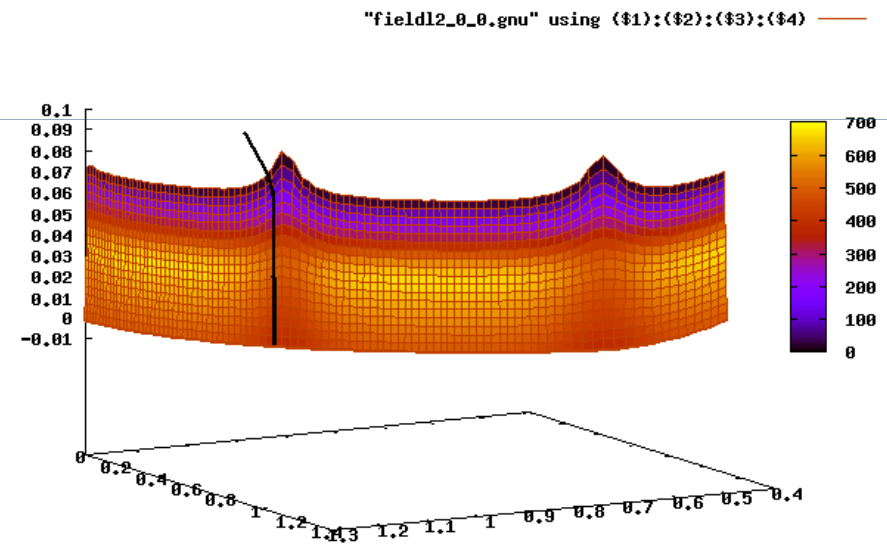
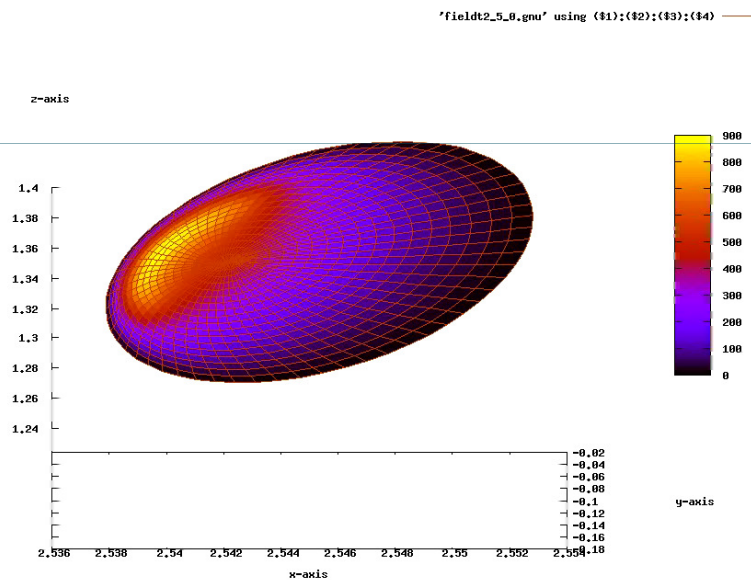
On axis – integral Gauss law

Numerical – iteration method, parallel implementation

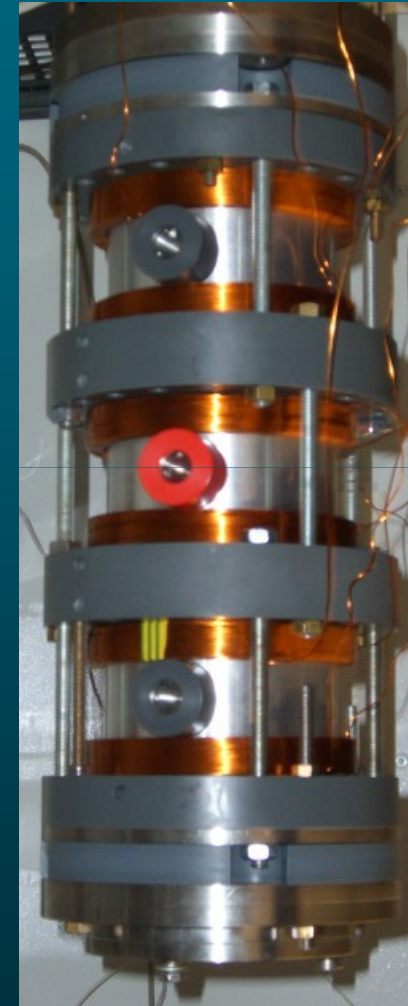
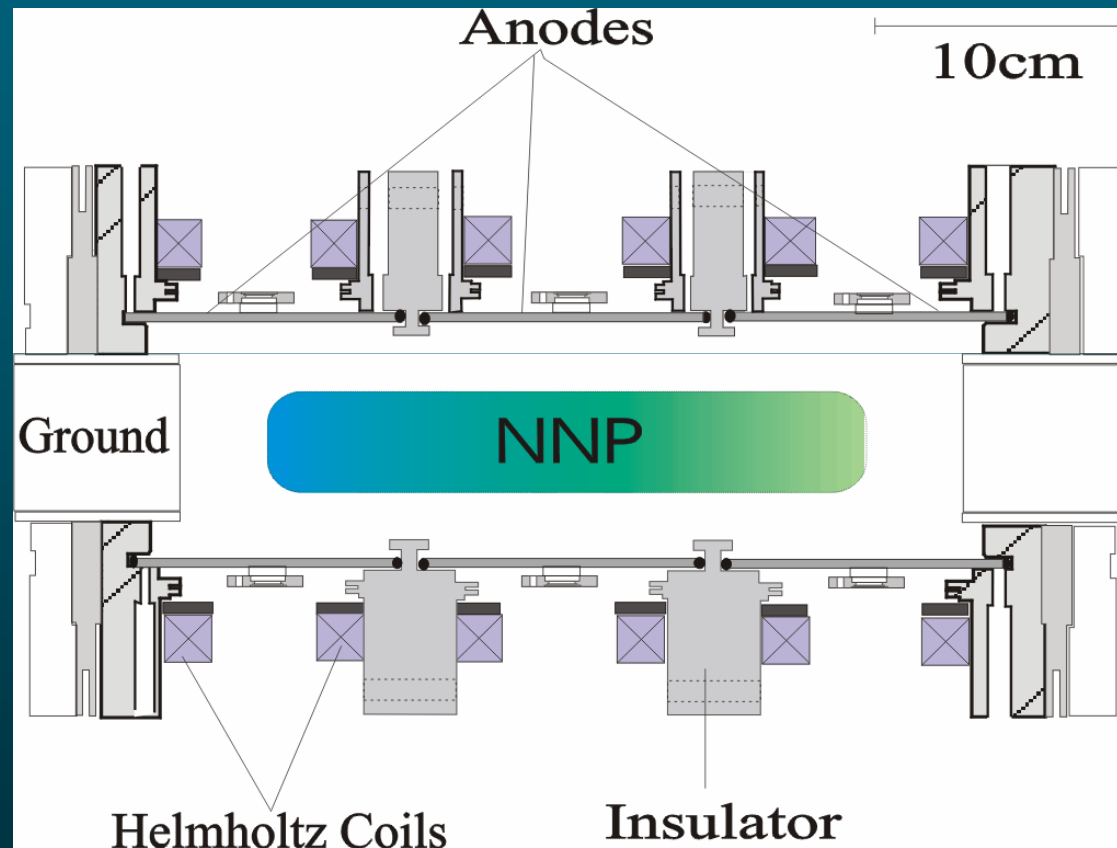
Test example

Potential distribution – example
for circulating test beam at
 $\xi = \xi_1$

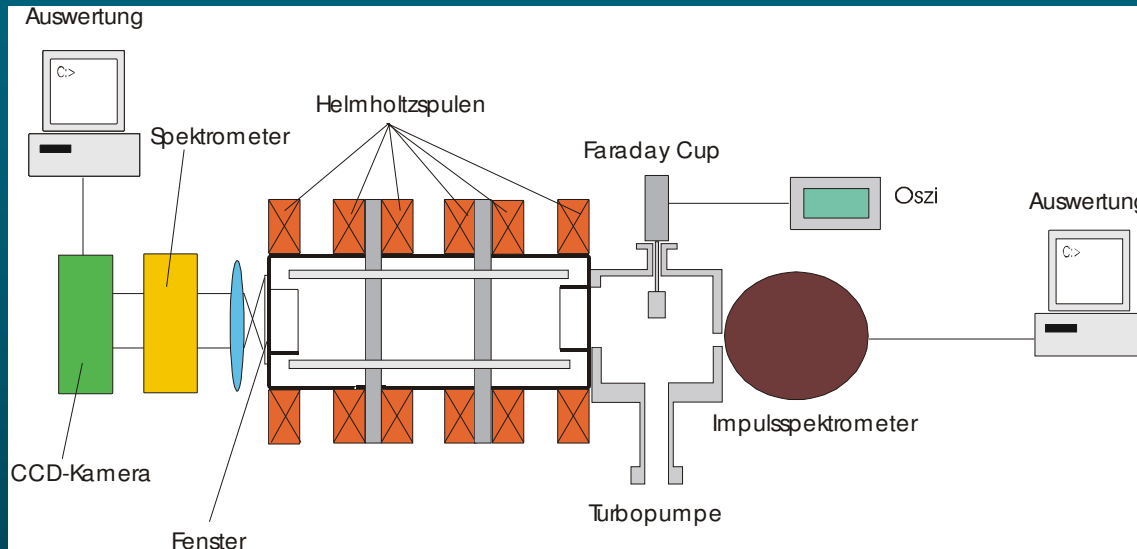
Cut through magnetic structure
along ξ, θ plane



Gabor-Lens



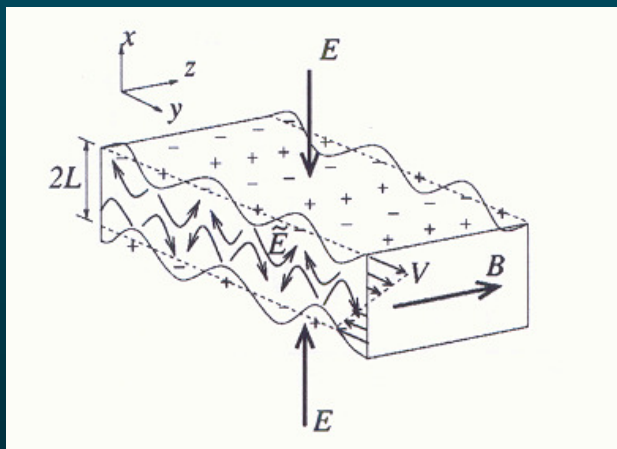
Measurement of n,T profiles



$U \sim 5500V$
 $B \sim 0.013T$
 $p \sim 8E-5 \text{ mbar}$

Optical measurements – CCD

Rest gas ion detection – energy spectrum



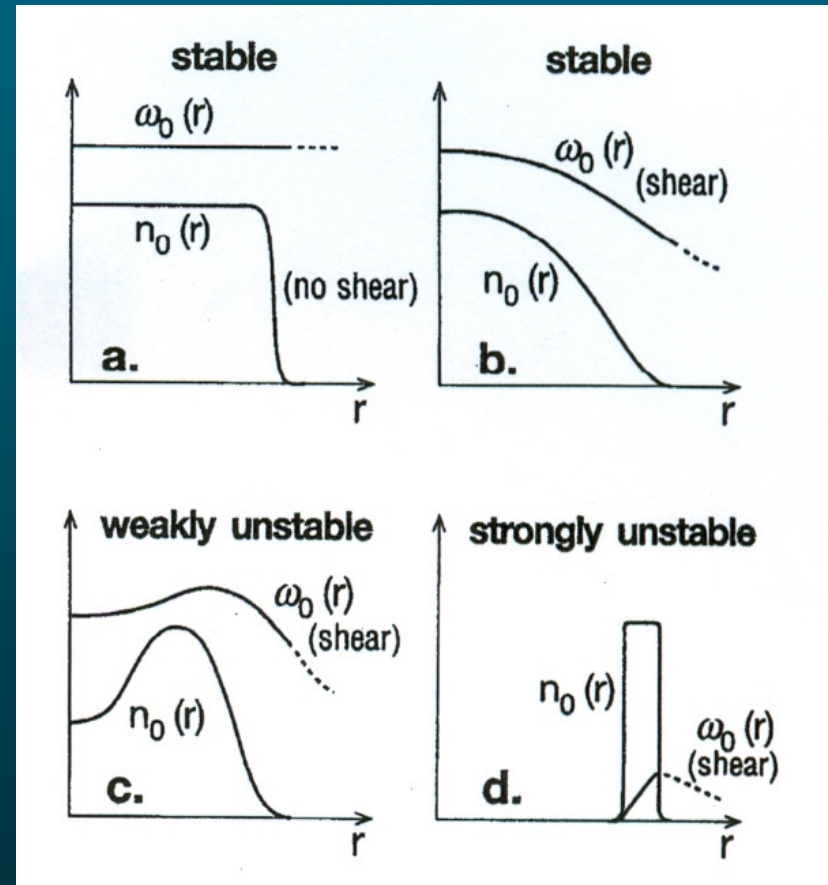
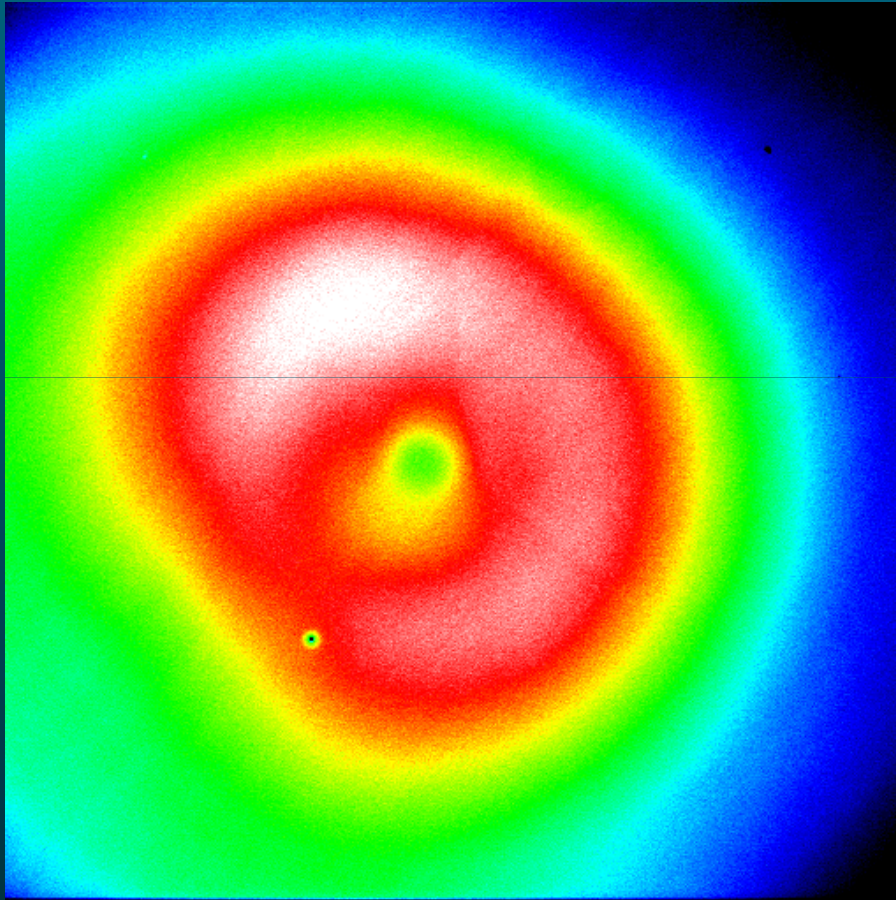
Diocotron instability – ExB surface wave

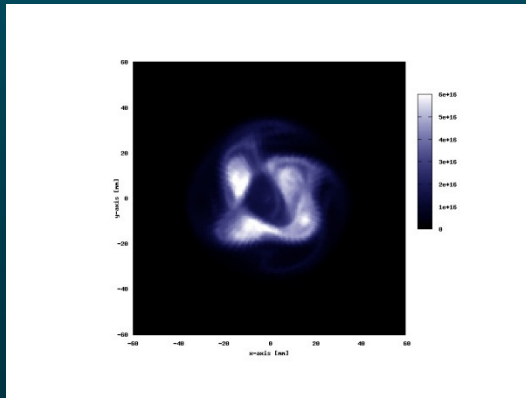
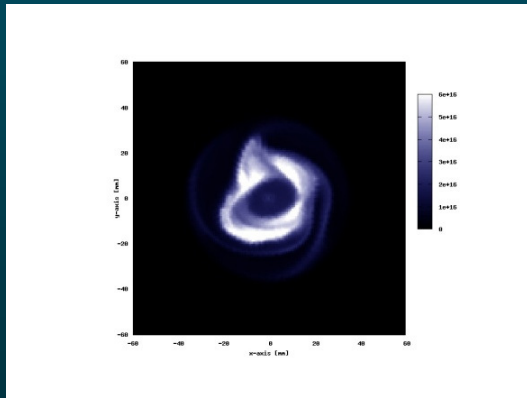
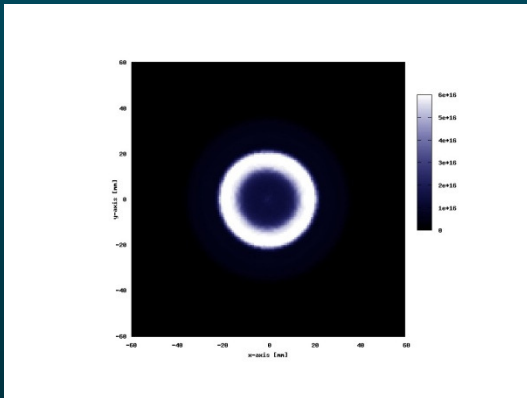
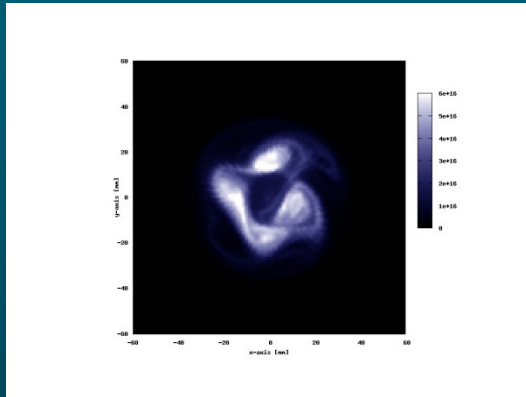
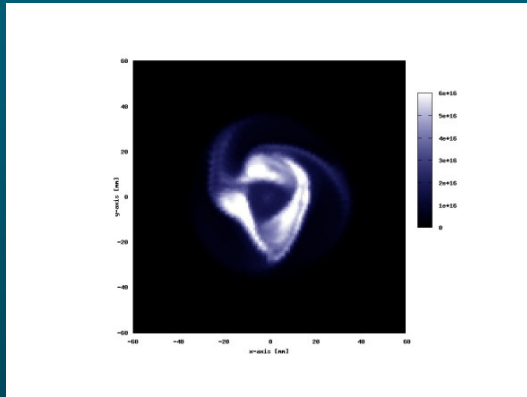
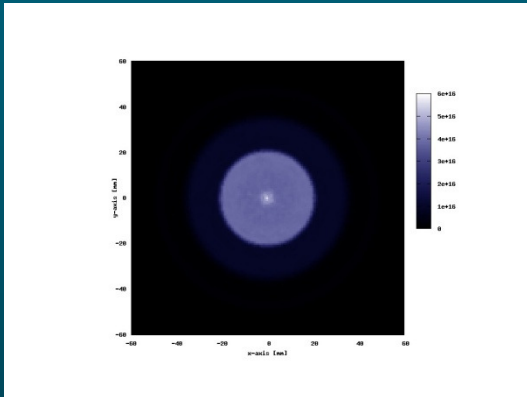
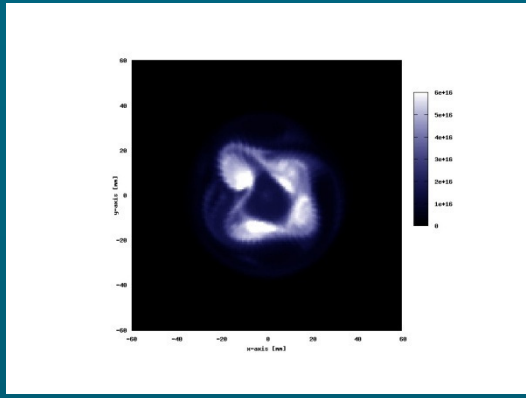
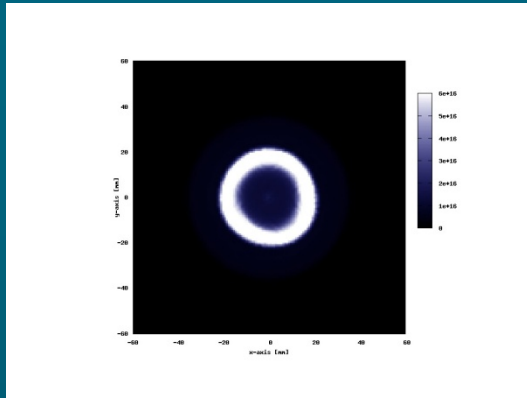
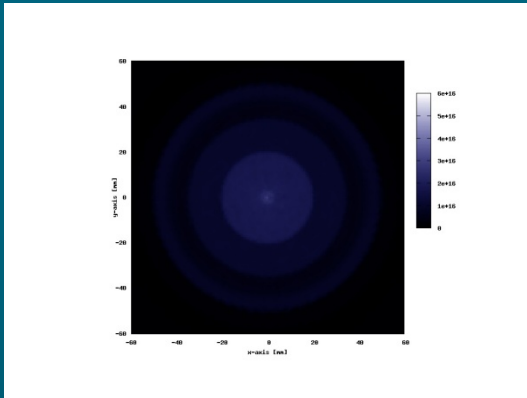
$n \sim 10^{14} \text{ m}^{-3}$

Typical time scale $\sim 1\mu\text{s}$

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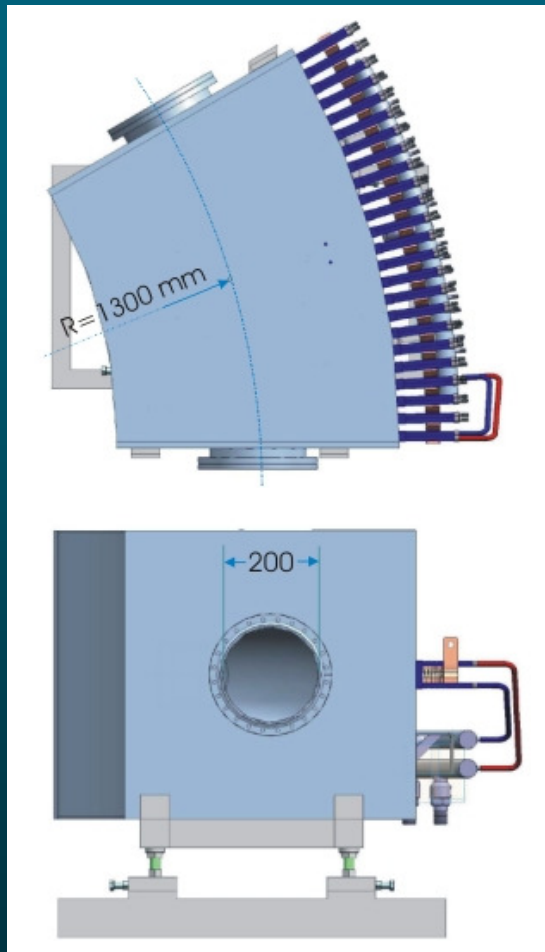
Diocotron Instability





[video](#)

Toroidal segments



Parameters

Toroidal magnetic field on axis = 0.6 T

Major Radius = 1300 mm

Minor Radius = 100 mm

Bending angle: 30°

Axis length: 770 mm

B-Feld max: 0,6 T

Current source: 30 V, 400 A

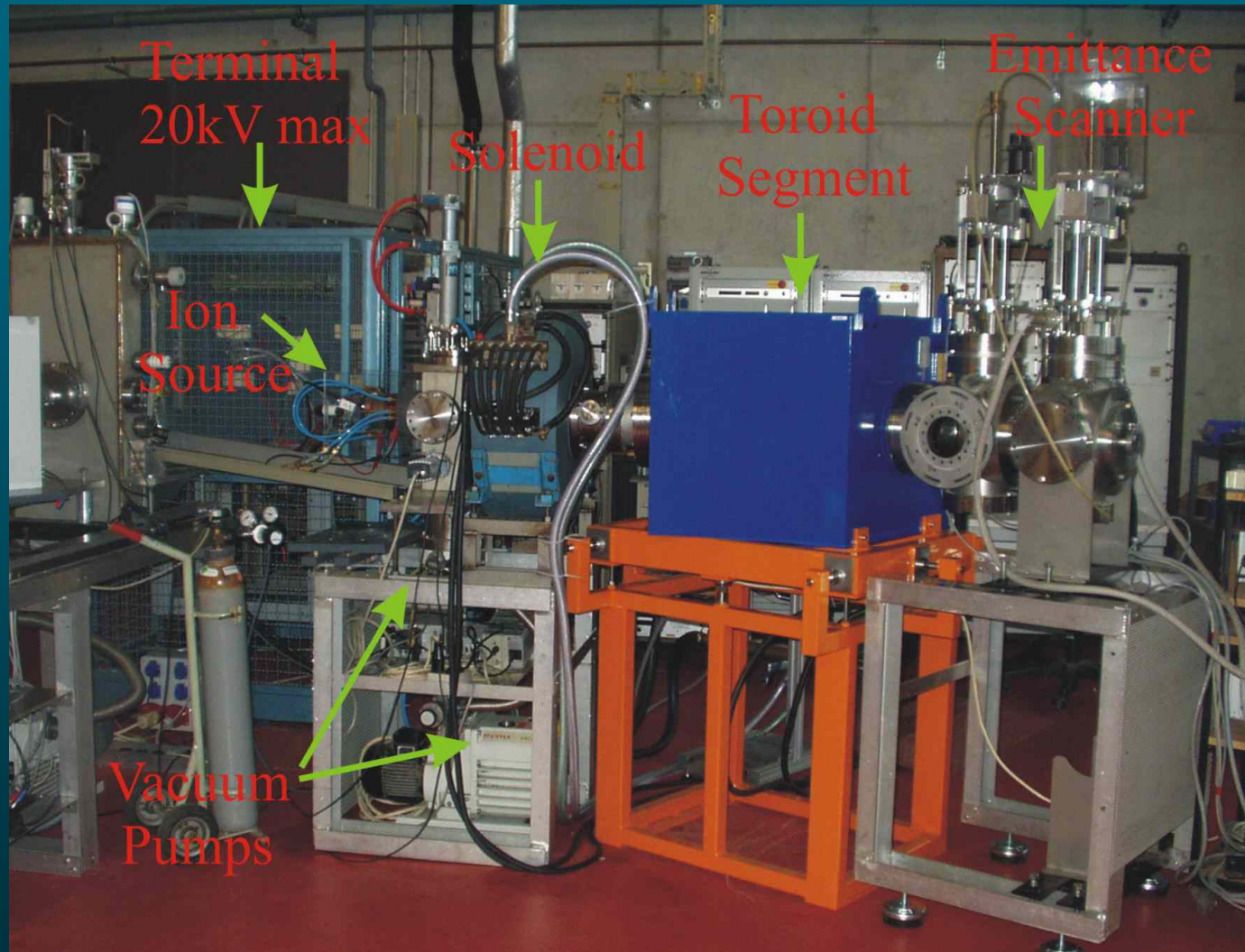
Water cooling: 6 bar, 20°C

Brillouin-Flow-Limit: 9,5E14 1/m³

Calculated FxB drift in 1 Segment: ca. 18 mm

Injection Beam Energy = 20keV max

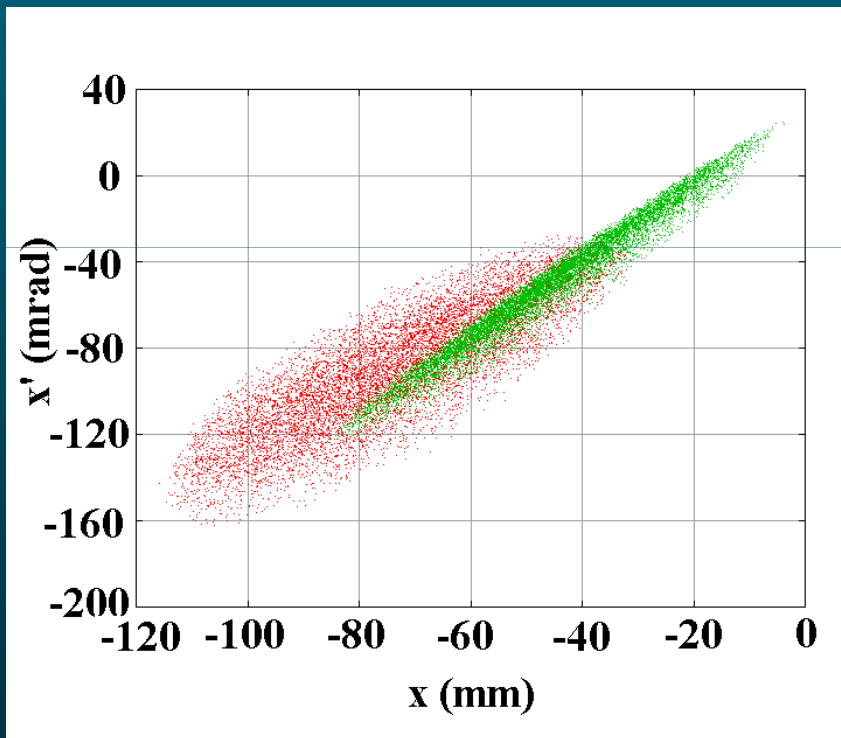
First transport experiments



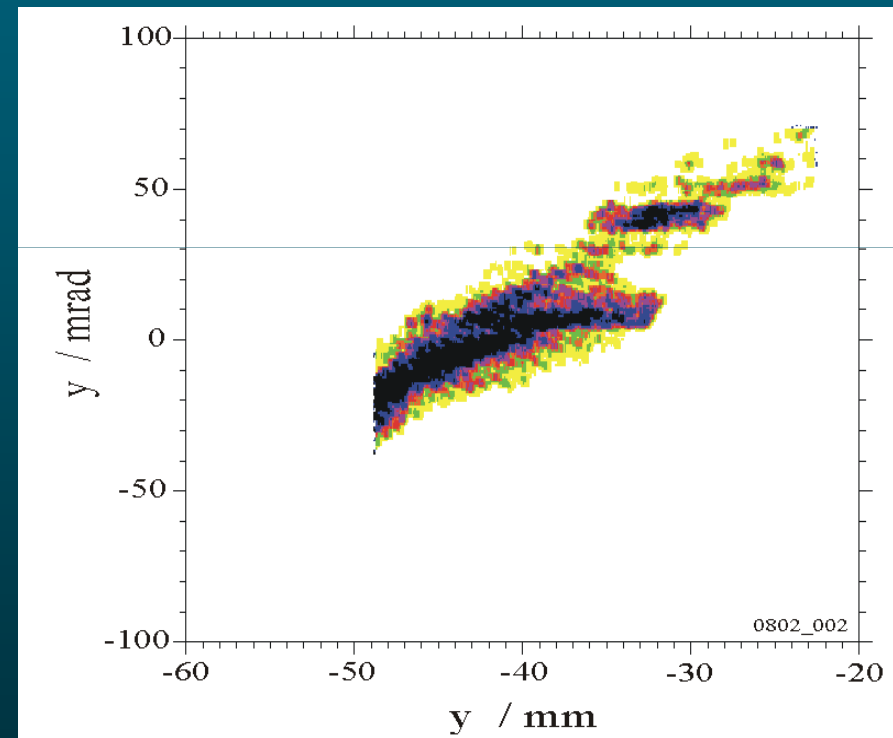
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First comparison with experimental data

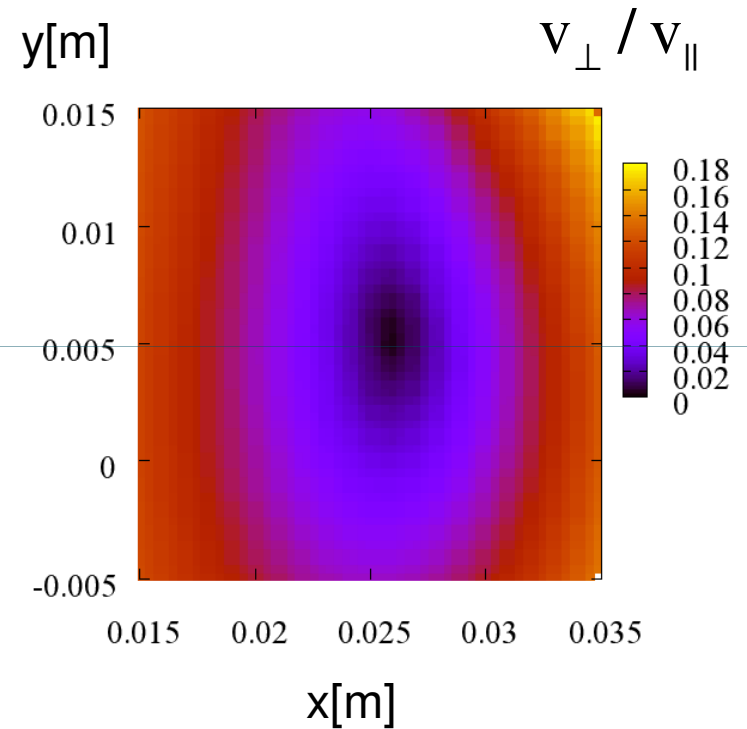
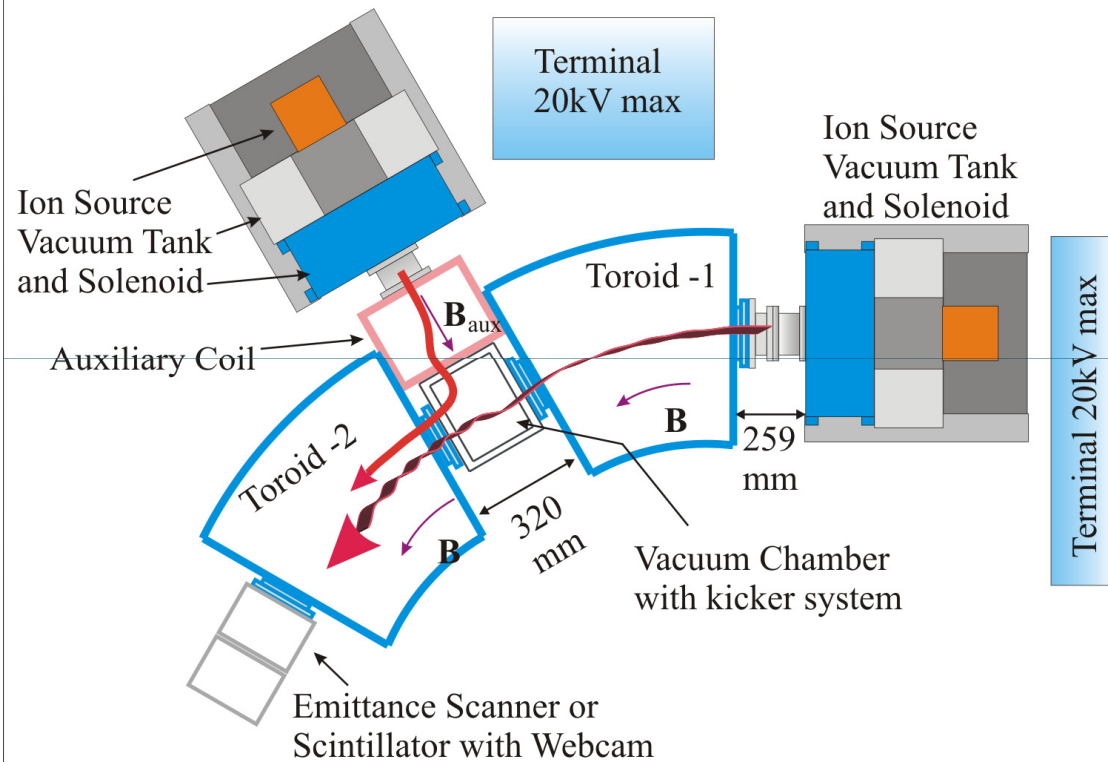
Simulated beam emittance H^+ , H_3^+



Measured beam emittance

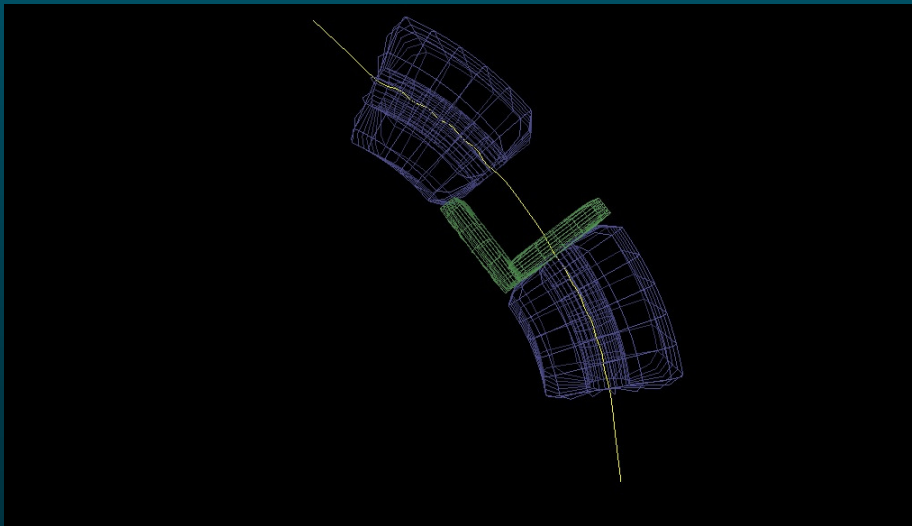
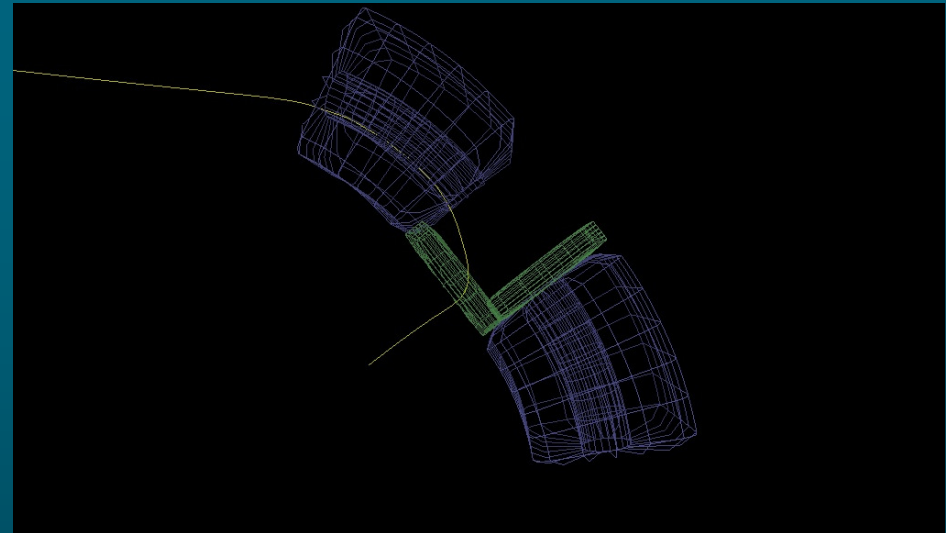
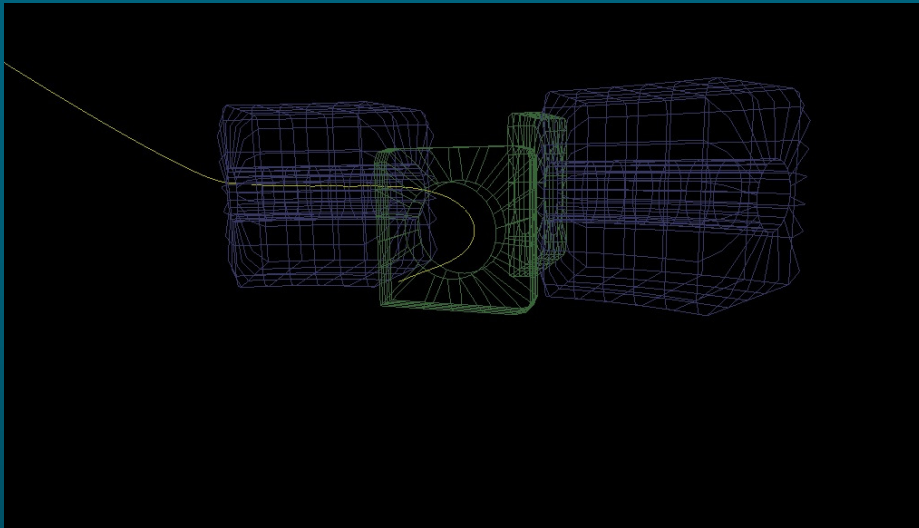


Injection Experiment



Proposed injection experiment

velocity ratio in Toroid-2 according to auxiliary coil entrance



Simulation
Injected beam @
10keV, H⁺
Toroids @ 0.6T
help coils @ 0.2T
Influence on ring beam

Summary

- space charge compensation in torodial beam transport
- investigation of beam drift effects
- investigation of beam instabilities
- experimental study of beam injection
- evaluation of numerical simulation with experimental results

NNP Group

M. Droba – Ring Design

N. Joshi – Injection Experiment

O. Meusel – Gabor-Plasma-Lens

K. Schulte – Diagnostic of NNP

L.P.Chau – Bunch Compressor

C.Wiesner – Chopper System