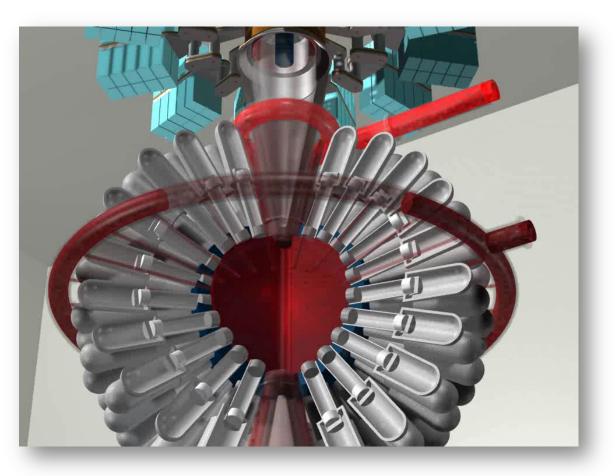
generalfusion

CT workshop 2016

General Fusion's Acoustically Driven MTF







	Initial Conditions			
		Pistons kinetic energy	120	MJ
		Initial plasma density	1.25x10 ¹⁷	cm⁻³
		Initial plasma temperature	100	eV
		Initial magnetic field	7	Tesla
		Initial plasma radius	20	cm
	Compression	Radial compression	10	
		Maximum fluid-plasma surface velocity	-2600	m/s
		Energy transfer to plasma	14	MJ
	Ignition	Peak plasma density	1.16x10 ²⁰	cm-3
		Peak plasma temperature	25	keV
		Peak plasma pressure	5	Mbar
		Peak magnetic field	670	Tesla
		Confinement time (FWHM of plasma density):	7	μs
	Energy Output			
		Fusion energy produced	700	MJ
		Energy gain	6	

Plasma Injector

0

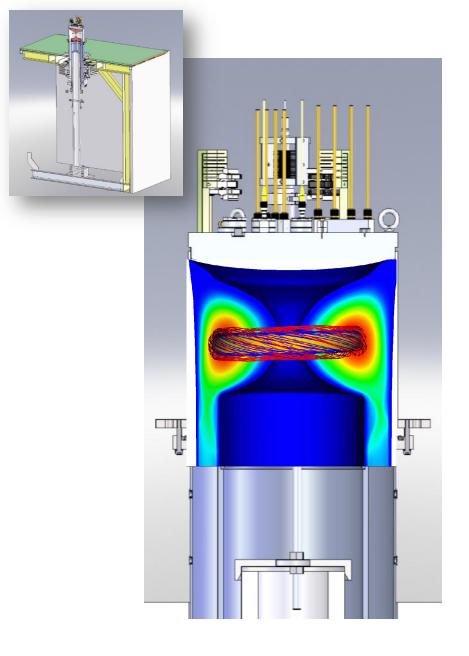
5x10¹⁶ cm⁻³ 300 eV 20 µs 3 T

110

Accelerator current damages plasma magnetic structure

Small Plasma Injector





Direct formation: no acceleration stage.

Comparable to CTX and SSPX designs

Lower maximum plasma density than large injectors

5e14 cm⁻³, 300 eV

800 µs magnetic life,

80 μs energy confinement time

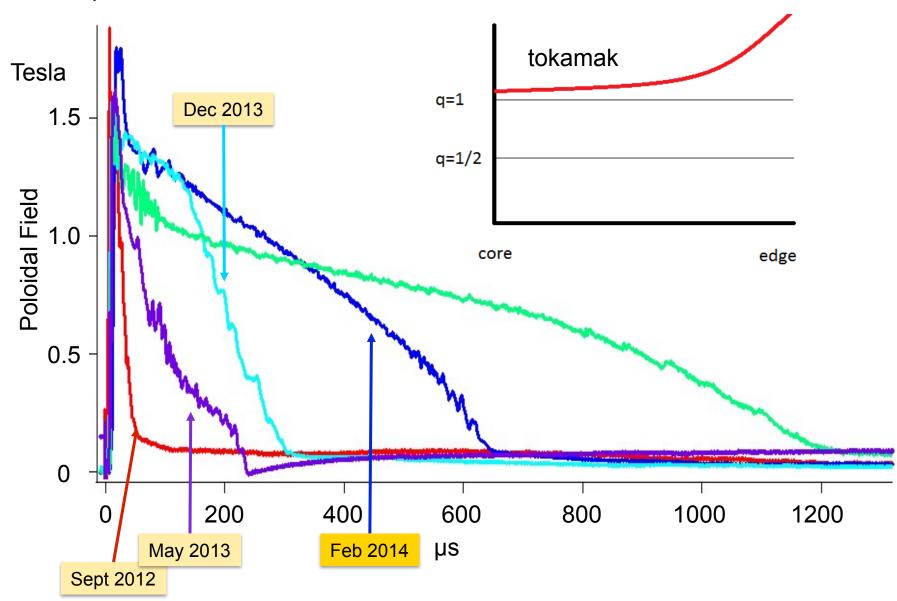
1.0 T

Faster design iteration

Designed for use in plasma compression experiments

Plasma Lifetime Progress

GF has created a long-lived plasma that we believe is good enough to compress.

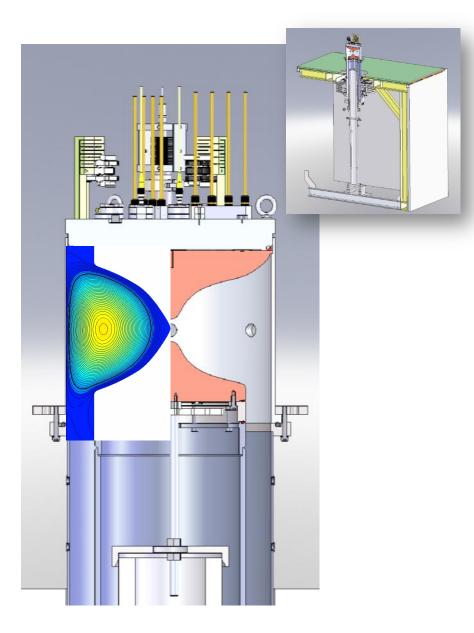


Plasma Compression Testing

general**fusion**





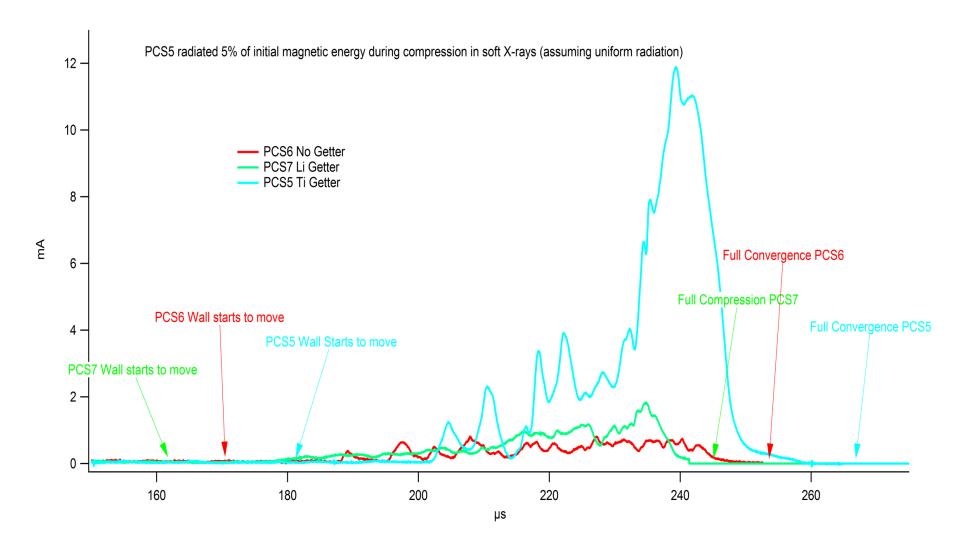


Diagnostics



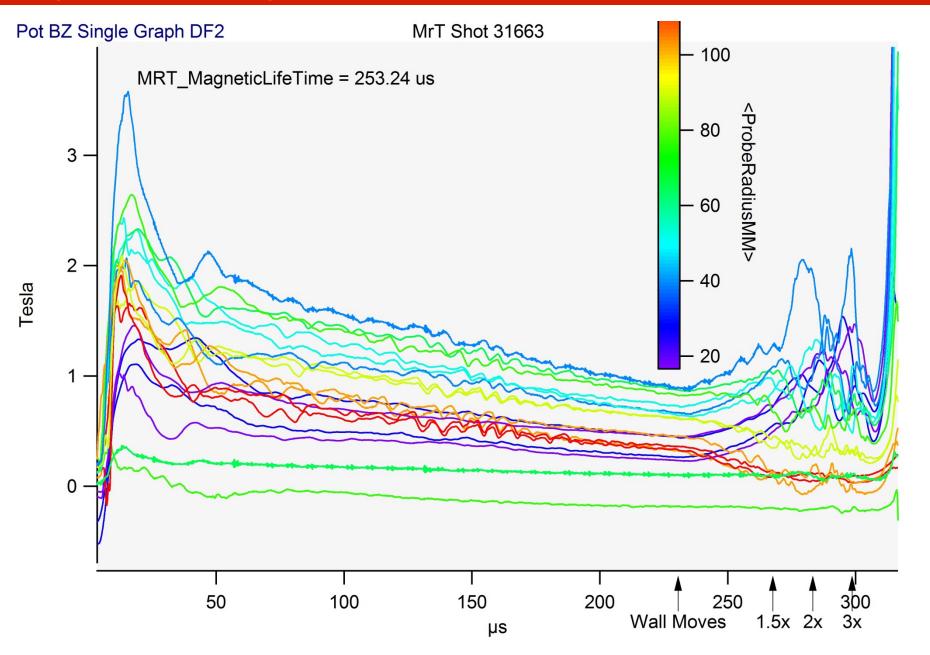
Fix impurity injection and radiation death

- Changed from Ti coating to Li coating. Lower Z. Less brittle coating
- Put a vacuum gap between the explosive and the liner. Shockless acceleration of the liner



Spheromak compression

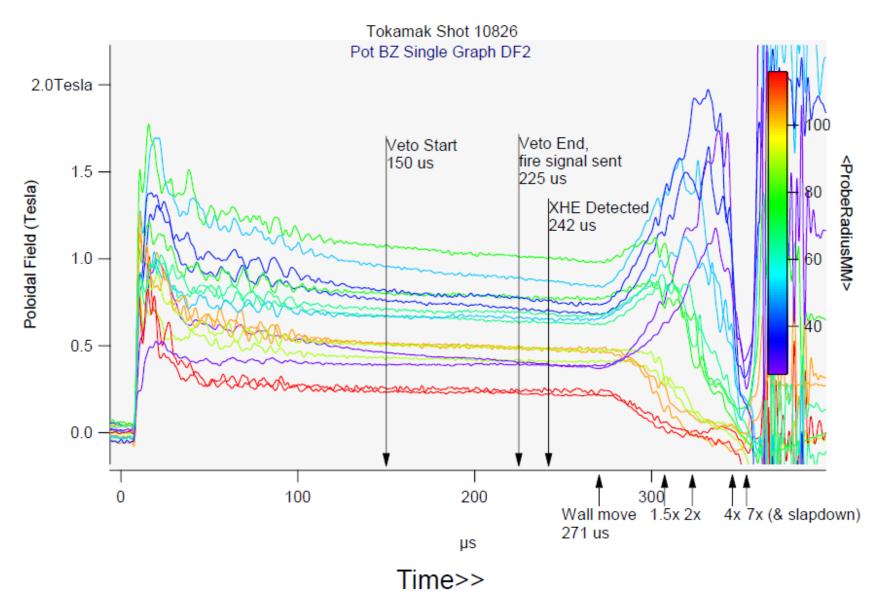
general fusion



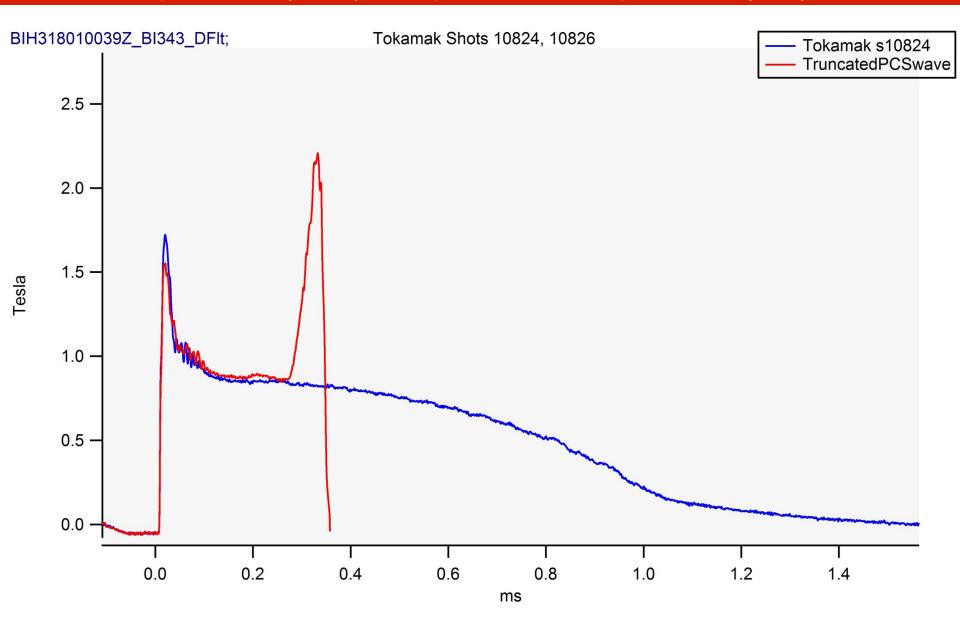
Poloidal Field Compression: Field Test #12

general fusion

Chart of increase in magnetic field during compression...for field test #12

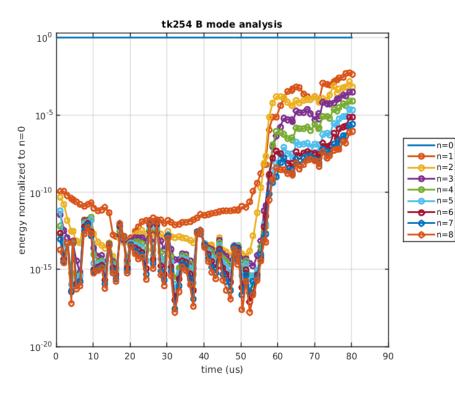


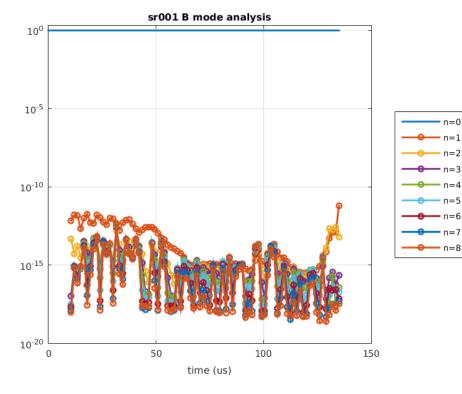
Uncompressed (blue) compared to compressed (red) generalfusion

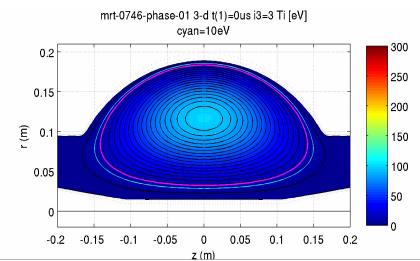


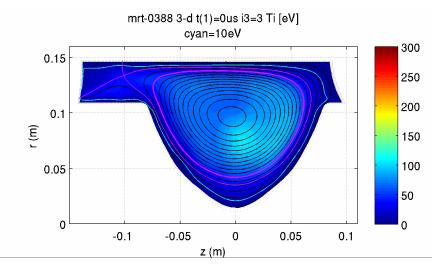
general fusion

Change in compression geometry



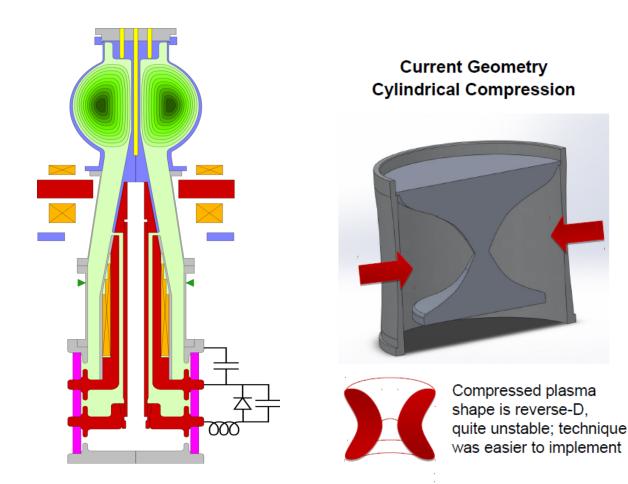




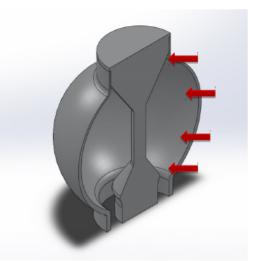


New more spherical plasma

- Commissioning and lab tests of advanced shape, variable-q device: SPECTOR
 - "3D" compression tests of **SPhE**rical **Compact TOR**oid



New Geometry Spherical Compression





Compression maintains D-shape of plasma.

Spector, working very well now

Even better plasma, see Stephen Howard presentation Wednesday 9:30 AM

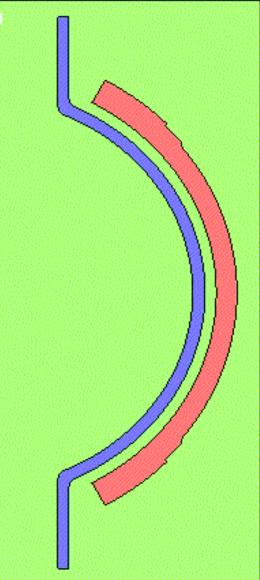


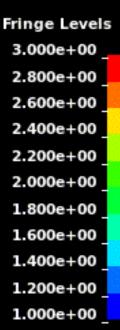
Simultaneous detonation

general fusion



Time = 0 Contours of Dominant Fluid Material min=1, at elem# 1 max=3, at elem# 4187

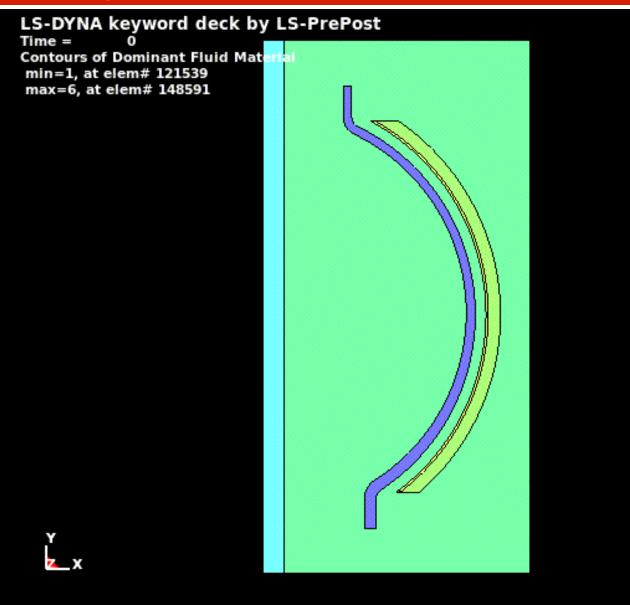




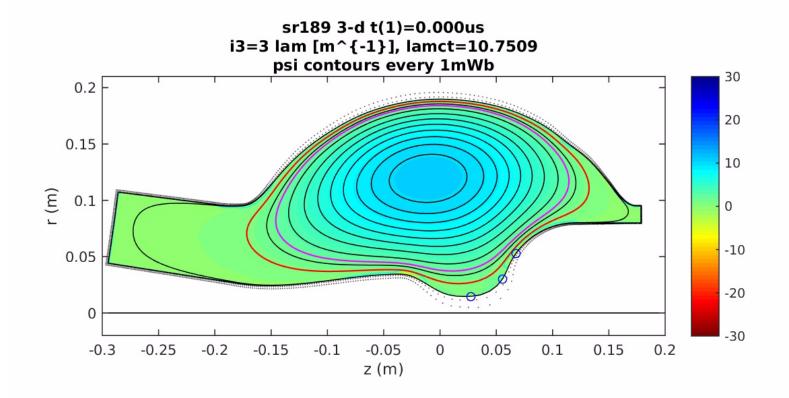


Bottom up detonation

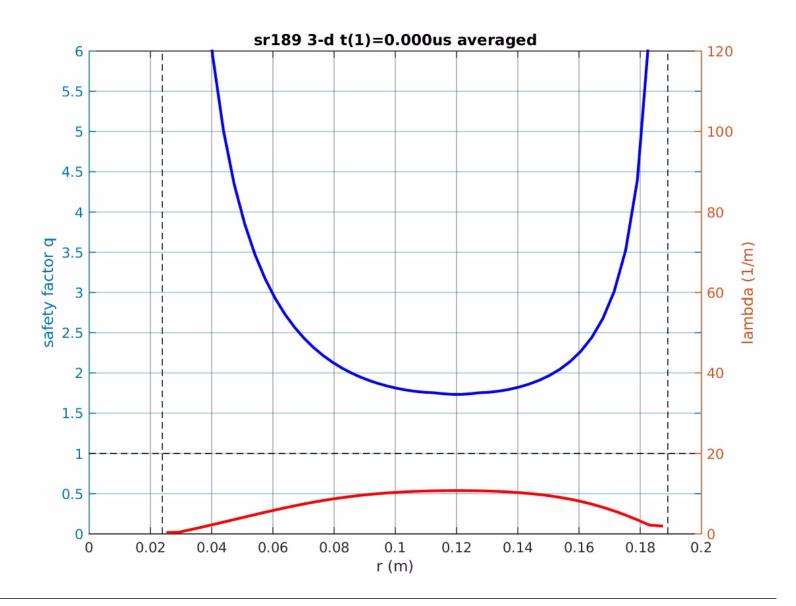
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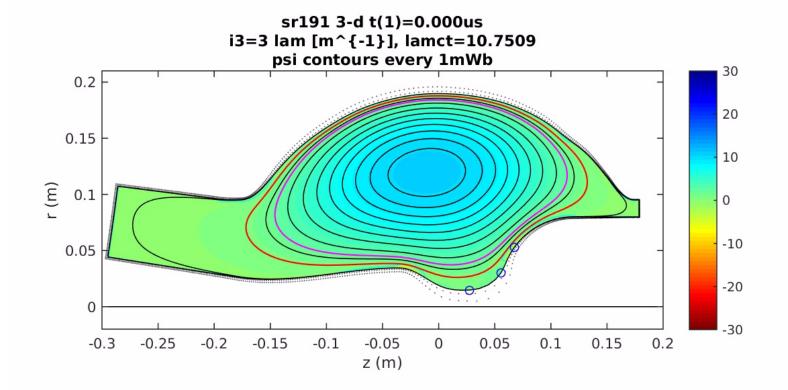


Fringe Levels 6.000e+00 5.500e+00 4.500e+00 4.500e+00 3.500e+00 3.000e+00 2.500e+00 2.500e+00 1.500e+00 1.000e+00

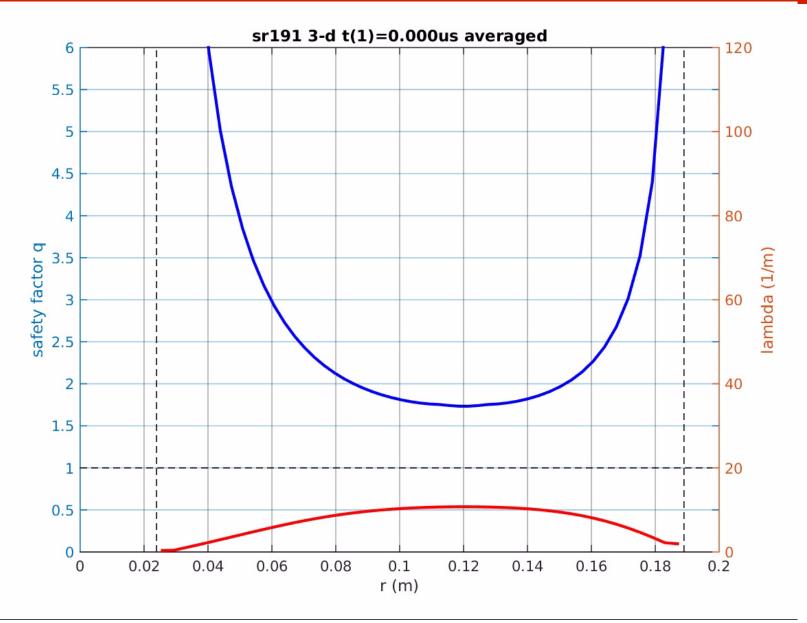


Q and lambda profiles constant shaft current

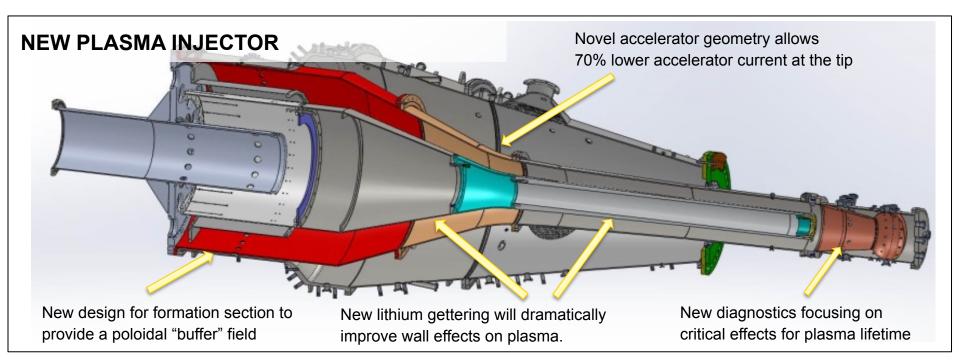




Q and lambda profile, tracking shaft current



- Small injectors produce 5e14 cm-3
- If successful will heat to keV range and produce nice flash of neutrons
- But well short of break-even
- Need 1e17 cm-3 starting density to get around break-even
- Now starting building PI3 to achieve these starting condition



Current left in accelerator when CT arrives at the tip will be just the amount required to stabilize the CT

- We can make beautiful tokamak pre-compression plasma with sufficient confinement
- We solved death by radiation from impurities during compression
- We now go MHD unstable under compression both with spheromak and tokamak
- We build a more self similar tokamak plasma
- Will implode with non ideal shape in the next few month
- Difficulty with spherical implosion using chemical driver slowing progress
- Building PI3, more density and magnetic field
- Will implode PI3 with new more self similar compression to high DD yield