

# Pulsotron-2 ignition conditions verification

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## ABSTRACT

*In the present paper the Pressure Ignition Conditions verification will be described, these were performed in October 2013 by an external certification company which checked all operations that were carried out, using calibrated and standard instruments and conventional formulas only.*

*This unprecedented procedure that was performed on a test fusion machine can be used in a similar way on other machines in order to establish a standard benchmark for fusion.*

*Pulsotron-2 is a Z-pinch machine designed to obtain ignition conditions for D-T or D-D fuel but also paving the way to aneutronic ones as Boron11-Proton and Lithium-6-proton*

## EQUIPMENT USED

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We used a standard 2 channels high speed digital oscilloscope  
Micro ohmmeter  
LCR to measure the capacity of the capacitor bank

## PARAMETERS TO BE MEASURED

The current was measured: The two standard systems are by measuring the voltage drop through a resistor or by measuring the voltage drop through capacitors. Both systems have given the same results in our previous tests taking into account the parasite values, but we decided to use the voltage drop due to the fact that it is not needed to use any filtering that could introduce more errors.

## EQUATIONS

The maximum magnetic field was obtained from following formula:

$$B_{\max} = \frac{\mu_0 I_{\max}}{2\pi r}$$

Where "r" is the plasma radius. According to the needle sensors used the plasma radius is really compressed from initial one but we took the initial measure which is a worse case.

As long as we always used the international Units System, r is in meters, I in amps, B in Teslas and  $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$

In order to reduce error we measured maximum current during more than 100 nanoseconds time.

Then it is obtained the maximum pressure:

$$P_{\max} = \frac{B_{\max}^2}{2\mu_0}$$

Where  $\mu_0 = 4\pi \times 10^{-7}$

The double product  $P_{\max} \cdot t$  can also be obtained where t is the time reached during  $P_{\max}$ .

## TEST RESULTS

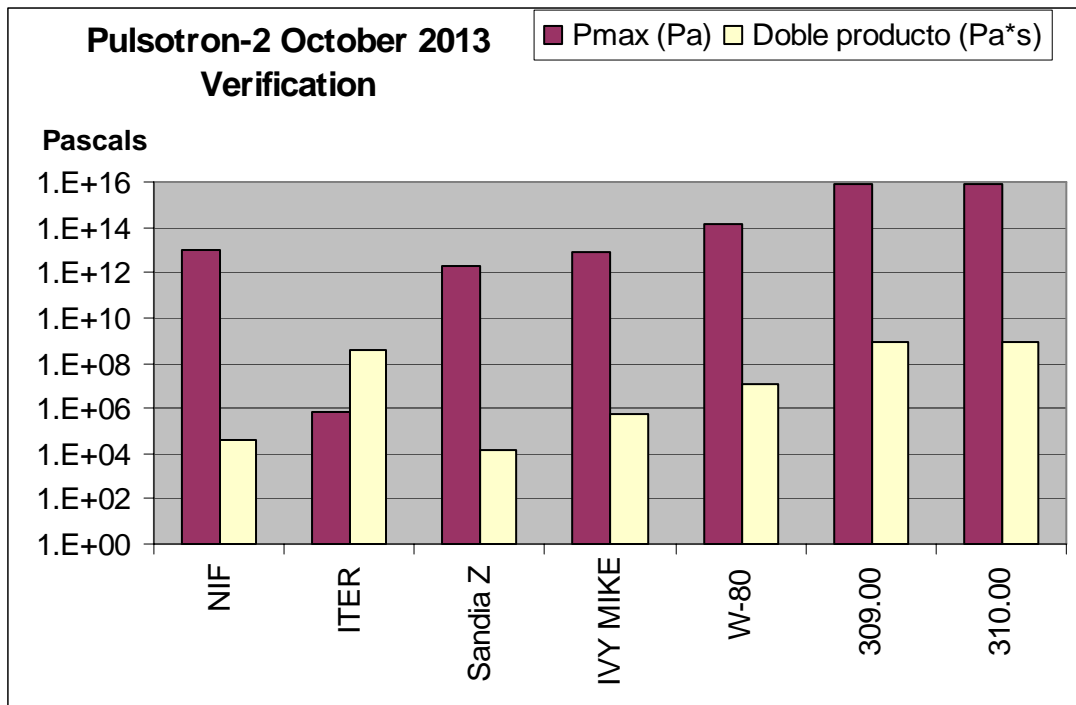
The result data of target shot number 309 is  $8.18 \times 10^{15}$  pascals:

			Error
Pmax obtenida	Pa	8.18E+15	1.92%
Datos de presión de otros dispositivos			Mayor que
"Pmax" Sandia	Pa	1.00E+11	OK
"Pmax" NIF	Pa	5.00E+12	OK
"Pmax" ITER	Pa	7.00E+05	OK
"Pmax" IVY MIKE	Pa	7.30E+12	OK
"Pmax" W-80	Pa	1.40E+14	OK
			Error
PTmax obtenida	Pa*s	8.59E+08	1.92%
Datos de presión x tiempo de otros dispositivos			Mayor que
"PTmax" Sandia	Pa*s	7.00E+04	OK
"PTmax" NIF"	Pa*s	2.10E+04	OK
"PTmax" ITER	Pa*s	2.80E+08	OK
"PTmax" IVY MIKE	Pa*s	5.84E+05	OK
"PTmax" W-80	Pa*s	1.12E+07	OK

It was very similar to target shot number 310 that was 7.75e15 pascals:

			Error
Pmax obtenida	Pa	7.74E+15	4.61%
Datos de presión de otros dispositivos			Mayor que
"Pmax" Sandia	Pa	1.00E+11	OK
"Pmax" NIF	Pa	5.00E+12	OK
"Pmax" ITER	Pa	7.00E+05	OK
"Pmax" IVY MIKE	Pa	7.30E+12	OK
"Pmax" W-80	Pa	1.40E+14	OK
			Error
PTmax obtenida	Pa*s	9.29E+08	4.61%
Datos de presión x tiempo de otros dispositivos			Mayor que
"PTmax" Sandia	Pa*s	7.00E+04	OK
"PTmax" NIF	Pa*s	2.10E+04	OK
"PTmax" ITER	Pa*s	2.80E+08	OK
"PTmax" IVY MIKE	Pa*s	5.84E+05	OK
"PTmax" W-80	Pa*s	1.12E+07	OK

Here is the verification data obtained in Pulsotron - 2 tests numbers 309 and 310 compared with other existing or building fusion machines:



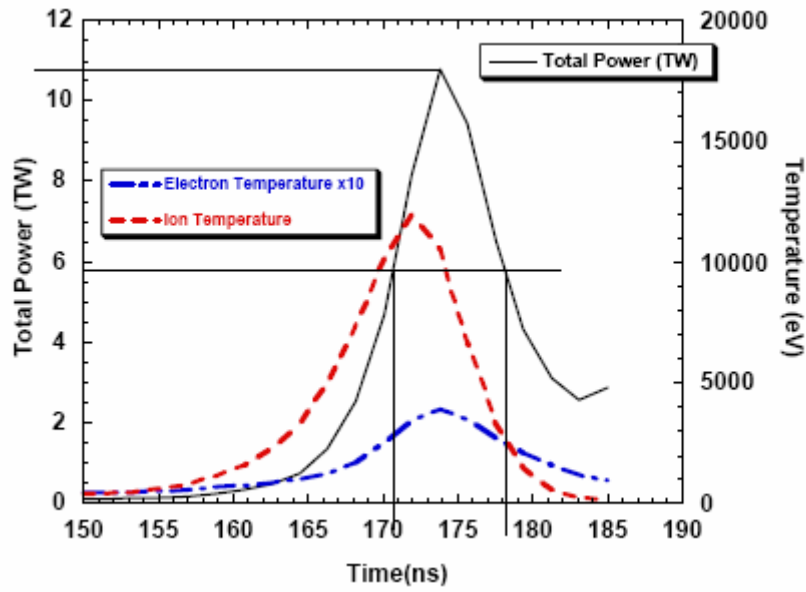
## OTHER FUSION MACHINES RESULT

Using available information on papers or articles written in Internet, the following data on the other machines was obtained:

Sandia Z: This machine is the best documented one, see reference [1]

Pag 4: pressure 5-100MBar: that is  $1E+11$  pascals in S.I.

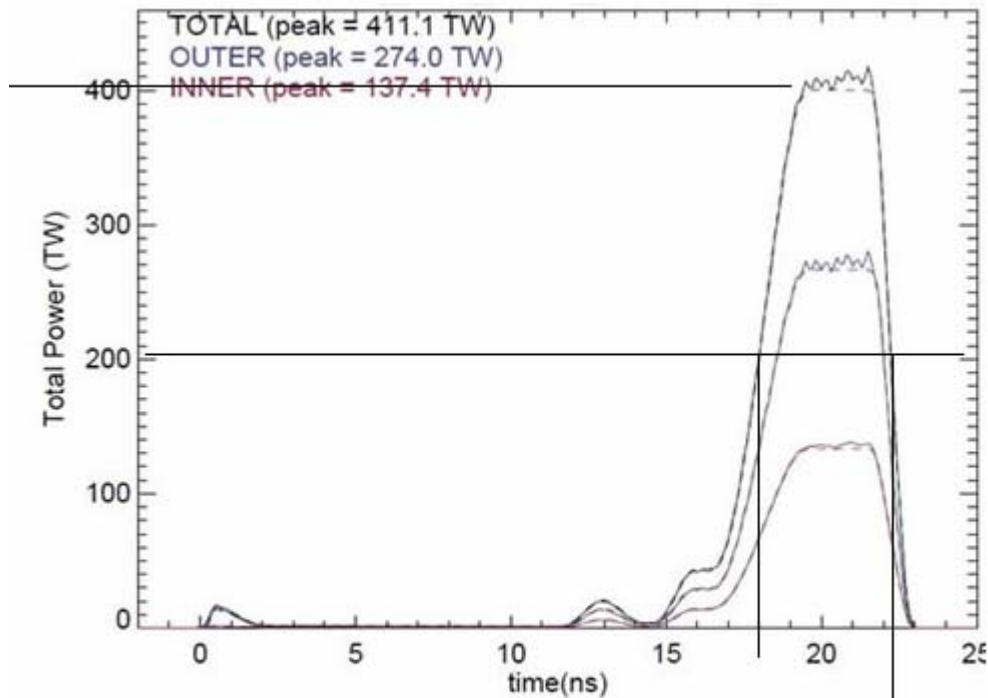
Pag 13: time=7ns:



Then  $PT_{max} = 1E+13 * 7E-09 = 7E+04$  Pascals x second

**NIF** see reference [2]: NIF Project Status – 2012

Time: 4.2ns



Power/time history of the March 15 1.8-MJ shot, both delivered (solid) and required (dashed) for inner and outer cone beams and the total (192 beams).

Pressure: See reference [3]:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Ignition\\_Facility](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Ignition_Facility) 50 Mbar

50 Mbar =  $50 \times 10^{11} = 50 \times 10^{11}$  Pascals

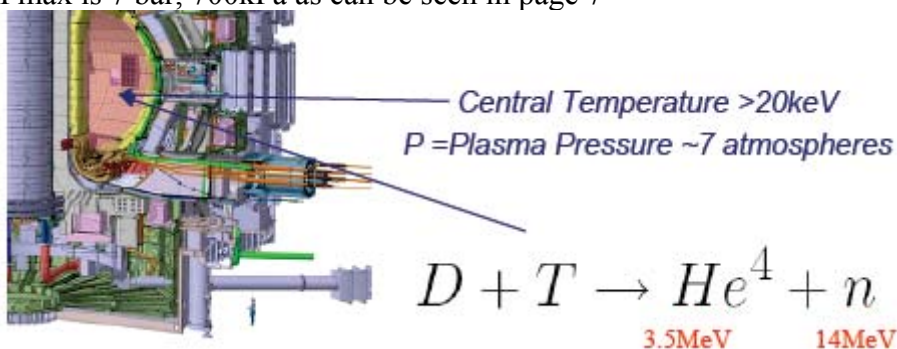
$PT_{\max} = 50 \times 10^{11} \times 4.2 \text{ ns} = 21000$  Pascals x second

**ITER** See reference [4]: The only one article found is not signed and has not name:

[http://www.psfc.mit.edu/library1/catalog/online\\_pubs/iap/iap2011/cowley.pdf](http://www.psfc.mit.edu/library1/catalog/online_pubs/iap/iap2011/cowley.pdf)

Accordingly first page, the confinement time is 400 seconds

$P_{\max}$  is 7 bar, 700kPa as can be seen in page 7



Por tanto Presion =  $7 \times 10^5 = 7 \times 10^5$  Pa

$PT_{\max} = 7 \times 10^5 \times 400 = 2.8 \times 10^8$  Pascales x segundo

**IVY MIKE and W-80 warheads**, see reference [5]:

Thermonuclear weapon [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermonuclear\\_weapon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermonuclear_weapon)

Mechanism	Pressure (TPa)	
	Ivy Mike	W80
radiation pressure	7.3	140
plasma pressure	35	750
ablation pressure	530	6400

The initial radiation pressure at IVY MIKE was 7.3E+12 and W80 was 140E+12 pascals

Accordingly reference [6] maximum time was 80 nanoseconds, accordingly 4.4.3.5 Ignition, then multiplying the given pressure results we obtain:

$$PT_{\max} \text{ of IVY Mike} = 7.3E+12 * 80ns = 5.84E+05 \text{ Pa} * \text{s}$$

$$PT_{\max} \text{ of W-80} = 1.4E+14 * 80ns = 1.12E+07 \text{ Pa} * \text{s}$$

The verification documents can be shown on request.



## REFERENCES

[1] High Energy Density Physics: Z-pinchs and Pulsed Power  
Dr. Christopher Deeney, Sandia National Laboratories, 2011

[2] NIF Project Status – 2012

[3] [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Ignition\\_Facility](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Ignition_Facility)

[4] The only one article found is not signed and has not name:  
[http://www.psfc.mit.edu/library1/catalog/online\\_pubs/iap/iap2011/cowley.pdf](http://www.psfc.mit.edu/library1/catalog/online_pubs/iap/iap2011/cowley.pdf)

[5] Thermonuclear weapon  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermonuclear\\_weapon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thermonuclear_weapon)

[6] The Nuclear Weapons Archive, Elements of Thermonuclear Weapon Design 2005  
<http://nuclearweaponarchive.org/Nwfaq/Nfaq4-4.html>

[7] Pulsotron-2 verification

# INFORME DE ENSAYOS

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PETICIONARIO:

PROYECTO PULSOTRON  
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ENSAYO:

Medida de la corriente máxima y campo magnético máximo al producirse la descarga en el equipo

IDENTIFICACION INSTRUMENTO:

PULSOTRON 2  
Target: 2236

FECHAS DE ENSAYO:

21-10-2013

SIGNATARIO/S AUTORIZADO/S:

Responsable Técnico

Técnico

## PROCEDIMIENTO DE ENSAYO

El banco de condensadores del PULSOTRON 2 se carga a una tensión determinada. Una vez alcanzada se provoca la descarga a través de un conductor cilíndrico registrándola con un osciloscopio con un ancho de banda superior a 100 MHz y con al menos 500 kmuestras de profundidad de memoria con una incertidumbre de medida de 0,5% en tensión y de 0,2% en tiempo.

La corriente máxima se establece en base a la corriente de descarga del banco de condensadores:

$$I_{MAX} = C \, dV/dt$$

Donde la variación de la tensión,  $dV/dt$ , se determina en los primeros 200 ms de la descarga calculándola como  $(V_1 - V_2)/t_{MAX}$  siendo  $t_{MAX}$  el tiempo máximo de descarga.

Por otra parte la corriente media durante la descarga se establece de la misma forma pero midiendo la variación de tensión en el tiempo determinado por la detección del pico de descarga detectado por un fotodiodo.

$$I_{MEDIA} = C (V_1 - V_3)/t_{MED}$$

El campo magnético máximo en la superficie del conductor es:

$$B_{MAX} = \mu_0 I_{MAX} / 2 \pi r ; \quad B_{MED} = \mu_0 I_{MED} / 2 \pi r$$

La presión magnética será:

$$P_{MAX} = B_{MAX}^2 / 2\mu_0 ; \quad P_{MED} = B_{MED}^2 / 2\mu_0$$

Y la presión por tiempo:

$$PT_{MAX} = P_{MAX} t_{MAX} ; \quad PT_{MED} = P_{MED} t_{MED}$$

## SEGURIDAD

El banco de condensadores del PULSOTRON 2 no presenta ningún riesgo cuando no está conectado siempre que se asegure que los condensadores no están cargados.

En el momento de ensayo ha de mantenerse una distancia de seguridad utilizar protección auditiva y ocular no presentándose ningún problema de seguridad adicional.



## CONDICIONES DE ENSAYO

Temperatura ambiente:  $23 \pm 2$  °C  
 Humedad relativa:  $50 \pm 20$  %hr

## TRAZABILIDAD

La trazabilidad de las medidas esta referida al NKO (EURAMET; ES).

## INCERTIDUMBRE

La incertidumbre asociada a la calibración a los valores indicados en las tablas de resultados ha sido obtenida teniendo en cuenta todas las contribuciones que afectan a la medida, incluyendo aquellos debidos a la resolución y a la estabilidad a corto plazo del instrumento calibrado.

La incertidumbre asociada a la calibración se ha estimado como una incertidumbre típica multiplicada por un factor de cobertura  $k=2$ , correspondiente a una probabilidad de cobertura del 95%. Los cálculos se han realizado según la publicación de EA con referencia EA-4/02.

## RESULTADO DE ENSAYO

### Ensayo 1

#### Resultados

$I_{MAX}$	$1,79 \cdot 10^7$ A
$B_{MAX}$	$1,43 \cdot 10^5$ T
$P_{MAX}$	$8,15 \cdot 10^{15}$ Pa
$PT_{MAX}$	$8,59 \cdot 10^8$ Pa s

Incertidumbre: 2% /k=2]

### Ensayo 2

#### Resultados

$I_{MAX}$	$1,74 \cdot 10^7$ A
$B_{MAX}$	$1,39 \cdot 10^5$ T
$P_{MAX}$	$7,74 \cdot 10^{15}$ Pa
$PT_{MAX}$	$9,29 \cdot 10^8$ Pa s

Incertidumbre: 2% /k=2]