

The PEGASUS-III Spherical Tokamak

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Multiple Power Systems Support

PEGASUS-III Physics Mission

175 MVA of switching power amplifiers deployed for

• Multi-level buck converter for advanced LHI $V_{inj}(t)$

Successful tests at low power; scaling to high voltage and reduced

Distributed energy storage and control systems developed

Switchyard built for

HI power supplies

Zero voltage

switching resonant

converter being

Digital control and protection systems implemented

Real-time computing and FPGA programmable hardware

Designed and as

built switchyard

for TF and PF

power supplies

Zero voltage switching resonant converters for

PEGASUS-III electromagnets and HI systems³

Reallocation of legacy PEGASUS systems

New TF bridge configuration

diagnostic beam and RF sources

−8.5 MJ stored energy commissioned

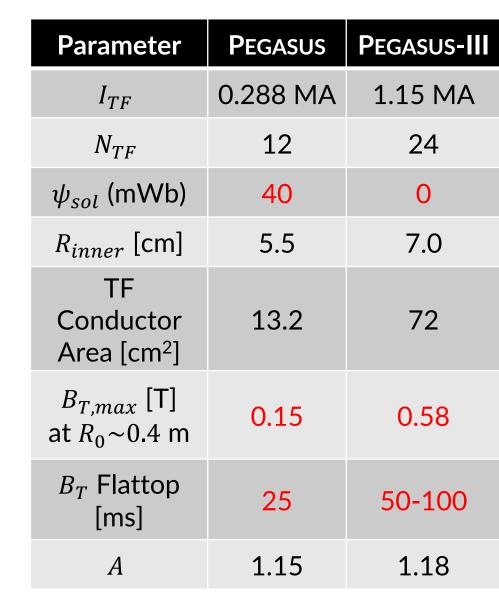
-16 digital feedback controllers

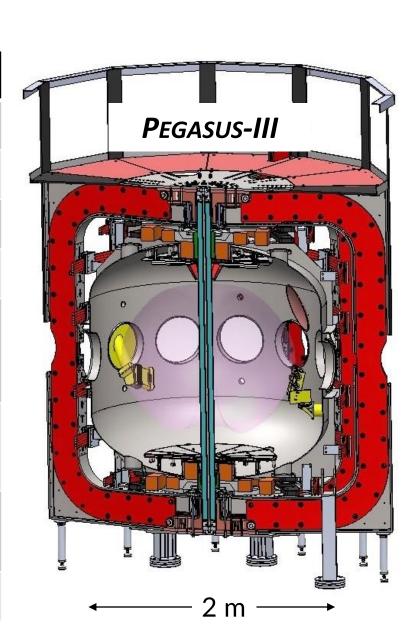
The PEGASUS-III Spherical Tokamak is a Dedicated US Platform for Solenoid-Free Startup Development

PEGASUS-III Mission: Solve the ST startup challenge by comparing, contrasting, and investigating synergistic effects of non-solenoidal current drive techniques using power plant relevant technology

- Compare, combine solenoid-free startup concepts in dedicated facility
- Local helicity injection (LHI)
- Coaxial helicity injection (CHI), both transient and sustained
- RF assist and sustainment (EBW, ECH, ECCD)
- see M.W. Bongard, CP11.00040
- Goal: develop validated physics and technology basis for MA startup

PEGASUS

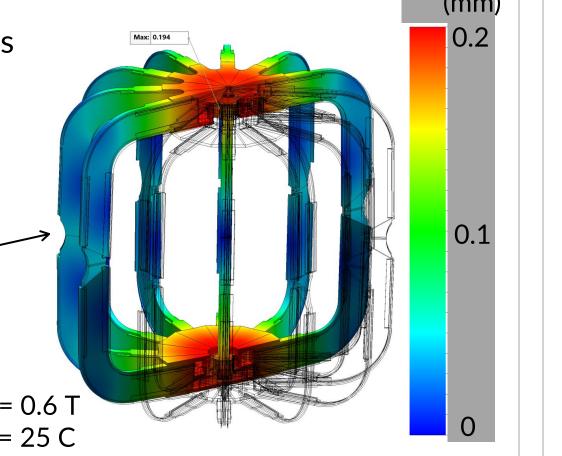




- Significant upgrades performed to provide capability for this mission
 - Ohmic solenoid removed from system
 - Upgraded TF magnet assembly capable of withstanding forces of 4x field
 - Active divertor coils
- Upgraded/expanded power supplies and new stored energy
- Next generation LHI, CHI, and RF capabilities
- Expanded diagnostic set

Magnetic and Thermal Forces Pose Structural Challenges for PEGASUS-III TF Assembly

- FEM simulation allows load combination analysis¹
- Structure is designed to allow submillimeter displacement
- Semi-rigid structure opposes magnetic stresses while relieving thermal stresses with outboard flex joint
- Operation temperatures of 10 C to 40 C analyzed at $B_T = 0.6 T$
- I-Beam structure and outboard flex joint allow acceptable stress levels



Displacement of Overall Structure:

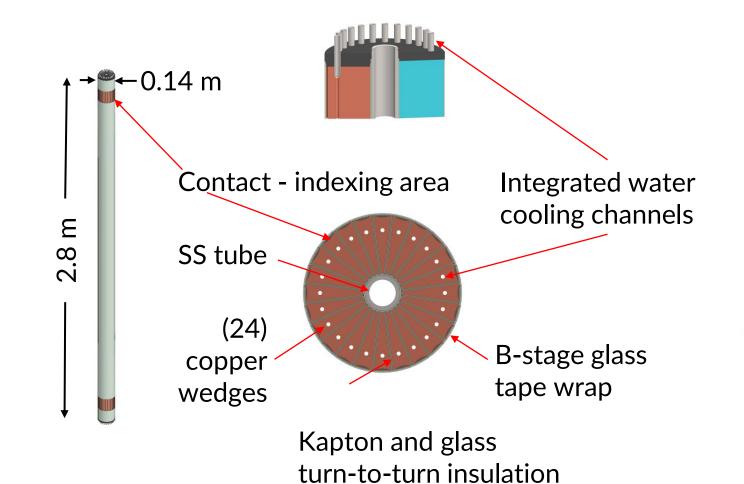
 Torque plate assemblies counter overturning moment and transfer toroidal forces to the vessel

References: [1] Sontag, et al., IEEE Trans. Plasma. Sci. (2022); doi: 10.1109/TPS.2022.3184626 [2] Reusch et al., IEEE Trans. Plasma. Sci. (2022); doi: 10.1109/TPS.2022.3171510; [3] Bongard, et al., IEEE Trans. Plasma. Sci. (2022); doi: 10.1109/TPS.2022.3165694

All Major PEGASUS-III Upgrade Sub-Assemblies are Nearing Completion

TF bundle

- 24 conductor, water cooled copper
- Utilize solenoid space for more conductor



TF bundle installed in vacuum wall

Contact - indexing area

Interior of vacuum vessel showing

new vacuum wall covered in core

armor and new LHI hardware

TF Return Structure & Torque Assembly

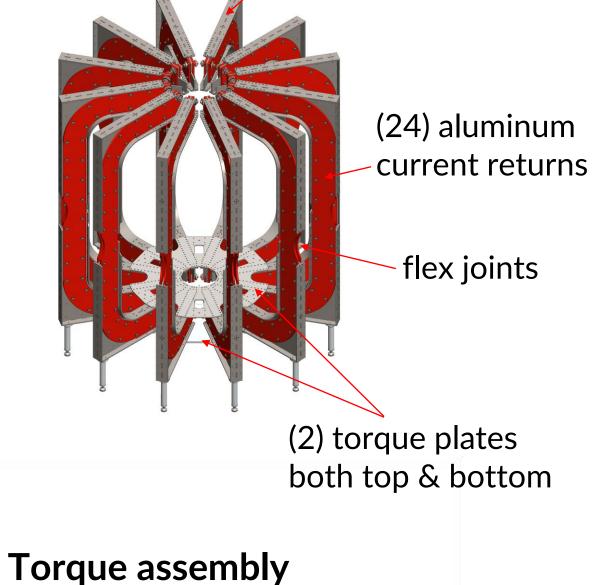
- TF return structure
- 12 stainless steel I-beams supporting 2 aluminum conductors each
- Two plates connect all beams, top & bottom
- Torque assembly

Return assembly

(the C's)

TF bundle /

- Plates indexed to vessel Allowed to travel vertically on pins
- Support divertor coils as well as finger assembly
- Vessel domes reinforced with ribs & gusset plates



Divertor coils

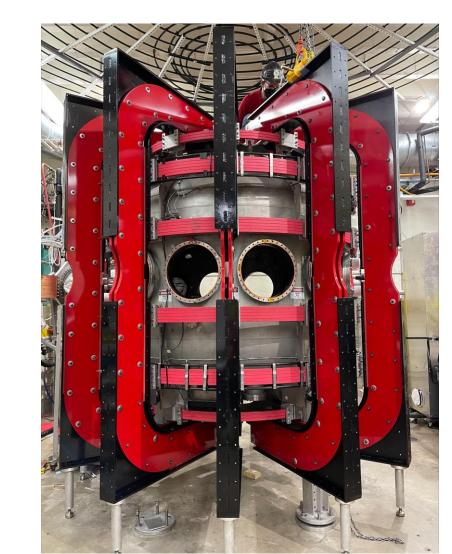
Test fit of finger assembly

on torque plate & finger assembly

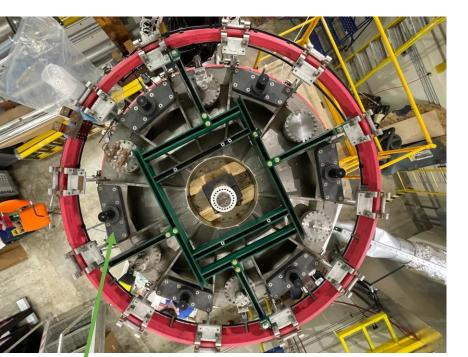
compression check

(12) SS I-beams

Test fit of "C's" returns on vessel



Six pin blocks and pins installed on vessel (top shown here)

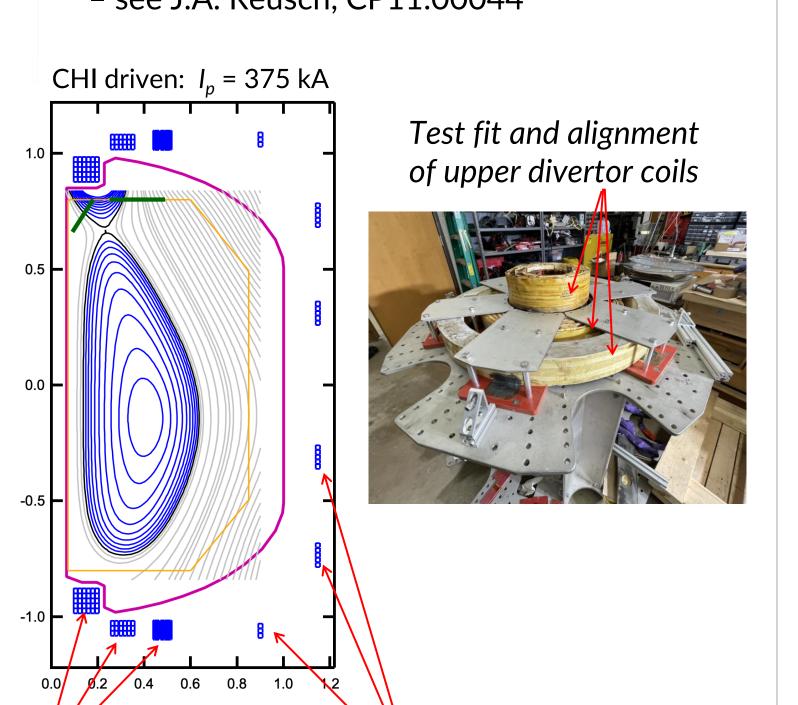


 Pin block with pin attached to gusset plate reinforced ribs

Divertor Coils

- New divertor coil triplet, both upper and lower, allows CHI operation²
- 30/18/14-turn coil set from inner to outer R
- Coils tapped at 1/3, 2/3 ratio for flexibility

New divertor coils



Existing PF coils

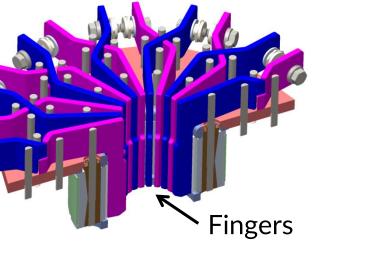
Finger Assembly

Wedge tightening stretches

compression force

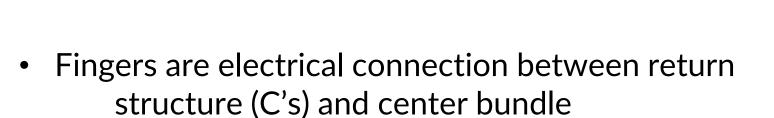
-filament belt to produce radial

Finger assembly •



• see M.D. Nornberg, CP11.00046 for diagnostics

see A.C. Sontag, CP11.00045 for LHI



- Adjacent conductor cross-over eliminates back-winding
- 30N/mm² compressive pressure provided by finger assembly Minimizes electrical resistance
- Prevents slipping of finger at TF bundle interface

- 480/288/224 kA-turn capability
- see J.A. Reusch, CP11.00044

Status of PEGASUS-III

Status of Power Systems

Commissioning of PEGASUS-III has begun

TF, PF, and LHI supplies constructed

- Multi-level buck converter for LHI bias

8.5 MJ of stored energy installed and conditioned

- Buck converters for TF and PF

Charge/dump circuitry functional

Individual switch testing ongoing

Low-power certification complete

- DPWM / control tests demonstrated

Testing power supplies

Dummy load testing

- In-vessel diagnostics installed
- Magnet assembly and testing to finish in late 2022
- Conditioning vacuum vessel and LHI injectors in late 2022
- Plasma operations to commence in early 2023

Download available at: https://pegasus.ep.wisc.edu/technical-reports