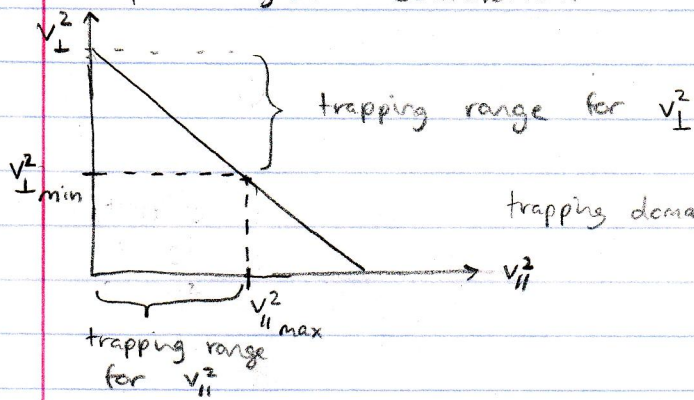


Open Magnetic Confinement



mirror ratio: $\frac{B_{max}}{B_{min}} = R_m$

trapping domain only depends on mirror ratio.

trapping domain:

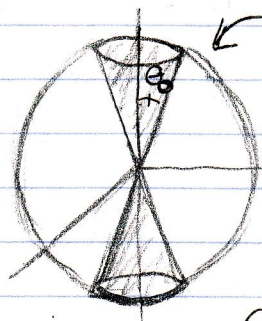
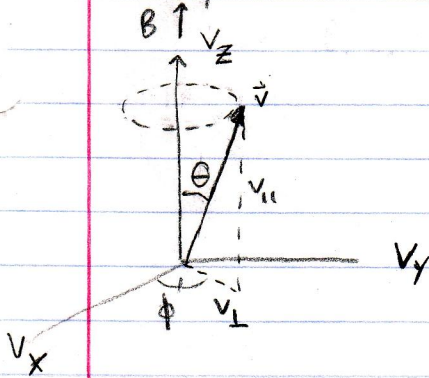
$$\frac{v_{\parallel}^2_{max}}{v_{\perp}^2_{min}} < \frac{B_{max}}{B_{min}} - 1$$

loss domain > (mirror ratio) - 1

$$\frac{v_{\parallel}^2_{max}}{v_{\perp}^2_{min}} > \frac{B_{max}}{B_{min}} - 1$$

good mirror ratio ~ 3 , or 4

ideally: want B_{min} to be large enough for pressure balance



shaded region is the loss cone

loss cone angle: θ_0

$$\theta_0 = \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{B_{min}}{B_{max}}}$$

probability of an ion scattering into

the loss cone is given by the solid angle

loss fraction: $f_{loss} = \frac{\int_{\text{loss cone}} f(v) d^3v}{\int_0^\infty f(v) d^3v} \Rightarrow 1 - \cos \theta_0$

therefore $\cos \theta_0$ is the trapped fraction.

$$f_{trap} = \cos \theta_0 = \sqrt{1 - \frac{B_{min}}{B_{max}}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{R_m}}$$

Note: non-equilibrium distribution in velocity space.

★: particles prefer minimum energy state

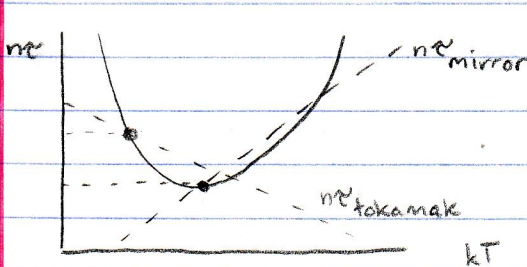
loss cone instability: due to lack of particles in the loss cone detector, $F(V)$ is not isotropic, i.e. non-equilibrium (Maxwellian) RF is generated and particles in plasma to help to fill loss. \rightarrow increase loss rate. In mirror configuration, both fluid & kinetic instabilities are solved.

(Eqn 9.41) $\tau_{ii} = \frac{1}{N_i \langle \sigma_s v_r \rangle} \propto \frac{A^{1/2} (kT_i)^{3/2}}{N_i e_i^4}$ ion-ion collision time

$$\tau_M = \frac{1}{N_i \langle \sigma_s v_r \rangle \cdot f_{\text{loss cone}}} = \tau_{ii} \cdot f_{\text{loss}}^{-1} = \tau_{ii} \cdot (1 - f_{\text{trap}})^{-1}$$

$$\tau_M = \tau_{ii} \cdot \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{R_M}}\right)^{-1}$$

Mirror confinement time increases as mirror ratio increases.



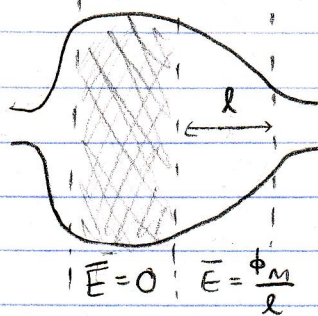
$$n\tau_M = \frac{\tau_{ii}}{1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{R_M}}} \quad \tau_{ii} = \frac{k' kT^{3/2}}{n}$$

$$\tau_M < \tau_{\text{tokamak}}$$

can see it is not as efficient compared to the closed magnetic field

Electrons: scatter at a faster rate & scatter into the loss cone before ions do. This results in a plasma potential ϕ_M

$$\phi_M \sim kTe \sim 100 \text{ keV}$$

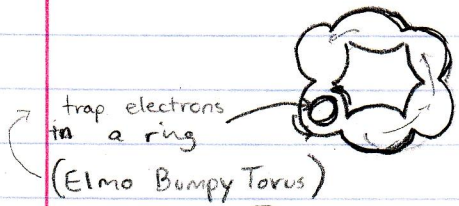


ions are magnetically confined

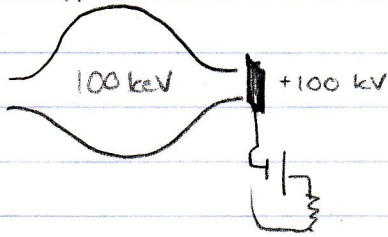
electrons are electrostatically confined

How can we get advanced / alternate mirrors ?

• Bumpy torus



loss cones lead into loss cones of another set



• tandem mirror

