

At PPPI THIS WEEK

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15

**PPPL Colloquium** 4:15 p.m. \* MBG Auditorium The Global Carbon Cycle and Earth's Climate

David Archer, University of Chicago

SATURDAY, JAN. 18

**Science on Saturday Lecture** 9:30 a.m. 🔶 MBG Auditorium Physics of Cancer Prof. Wolfgang Losert, University of Maryland

### UPCOMING EVENTS

### January 22 **PPPL Colloquium**

4:15 p.m. \* MBG Auditorium Addressing Big Data Challenges in Simulation-based Science Manish Prashar, Rutgers University

January 22-29

**Business Clothing Drive** 8-9 a.m & 12:30-1:30p.m. \* A116

January 25 Science on Saturday Lecture 9:30 a.m. 
MBG Auditorium The Atmosphere as a Laboratory: Aerosols, Air Quality, and Climate Peter DeCarlo, Drexel University

### January 29 **PPPL Colloquium**

4:15 p.m. \* MBG Auditorium The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge: The History of the Institute for Advanced Study

**Christine DeBella, Institute for Advanced Study** 

# NSIDE...



Coil Winding ..... page 3



Colloquium .....



page 4

Cafe@PPPL Menu ... page 4

## New center to study volatile space weather and violent solar storms

By John Greenwald



Computer simulation of the solar wind in contact with the Earth's magnetosphere. The streaming wind compresses the magnetosphere on the side of the Earth that is nearest the sun, and stretches the magnetosphere into a long "tail" as the wind blows past the Earth and farther away from the sun.

Besearchers at Princeton University and PPPL have launched a new center to study the volatile heliosphere — a complex and frequently violent region of space that encompasses the solar system. This region is carved out by the solar wind — charged plasma particles that constantly stream from the sun — and gives rise to space weather that can disrupt cell phone service, damage satellites and knock out power grids.

Such stormy weather results from solar flares and coronal mass ejections — huge solar eruptions that periodically hurl millions of tons of electrically charged plasma particles into the heliosphere. Eruptions that slam into the magnetosphere - the magnetic field that surrounds the earth and extends some 75 million miles into space — can trigger disturbances called geomagnetic storms. One notable outburst blacked out the Canadian city of Montreal and most of the province of Quebec for 12 hours in 1989.

continued on page 3

**JANUARY 13, 2014** 

## Winding up the NSTX-U center stack



Two spools of copper conductors are pulled tightly in a machine before being wound onto the center stack in the background.

ork began last week on a crucial step in the \$94 million National Spherical Torus Experiment Upgrade (NSTX-U) when technicians began winding copper conductors to create a solenoid around the four quadrants that will make up the center stack of the spherical tokamak.

The copper conductors are placed on devices designed and constructed at PPPL that hold them taut by applying 1,000 pounds of force. The conductors are then wrapped in insulation and wound tightly onto the center stack.

"It looks like technically it's going superbly," said Laboratory Director Stewart Prager, who visited the coil winding facility last week to watch the work in progress. "It's fantastic the way they've invented and assembled this complex winding apparatus."

## **PPPL Wins DOE 2013 Sustainability Award**

he Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory recently received a 2013 Sustainability Award for Improved Performance from the U.S. Department of Energy.

"DOE called this the award for greatest improvement," said Robert Sheneman, head of the Environmental Services Division. "I think that's a reflection of the commitment the Lab has made and the hard work of the people involved in our efforts to reduce our energy footprint, control our greenhouse gas emissions and our water use and the sustained and robust recycling program. Those are just a few of the areas where the Lab is far exceeding the national goals."

The Laboratory had a recycling rate of about 76 percent in fiscal year 2013, a 7 percent increase from the previous year. It recycled 73 percent of all construction and demolition materials. PPPL also composted more than 15 tons of material, an increase of 50 percent. PPPL's contract with its cafeteria vendor requires that all plates, bowls, cups, lids, and even take-out clamshells be recyclable. PPPL also has an aggressive green purchasing program and buys green products whenever possible, including green cleaning products. Almost half of PPPL vehicles use bio-based alternative fuels.

The Laboratory also significantly reduced the amount of greenhouse gases it produces, not only by reducing the amount of waste going into landfills but also through a 75 percent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions since 2008. The Laboratory has cut non-experimental energy use by 48 percent over the past decade.

"This is really a Laboratory-wide recognition," Sheneman said. "It's really everyone doing their part that makes a difference. Everyone plays a role. They play a role by using task lighting instead of overhead lighting, by making sure they don't use lights they don't need, by putting recycling in the right bins. It's the simple stuff."

Pictured below are staff members who are instrumental in PPPL's sustainability program. Front row left to right: Mike Viola, head of Facilities and Site Services; Leanna Meyer, environmental scientist; Margaret Kevin-King, Building and Grounds supervisor; Fran Cargill, branch head of Material Services; back row left to right: Ron Templon, head of Procurement; Ed Jenkins, contract technical representative; Robert Sheneman, head of the Environmental Services Division; and Tim Stevenson, head of Project Management.



## Annual business clothing drive Jan. 22 to Jan. 29

Please join Princeton University and PPPL's annual drive and donate gently used business attire for men and women who are reentering the workforce and cannot afford a business wardrobe. The clothes will be distributed by several Mercer County organizations. PPPL will also be collecting used eyeglasses as well as unwanted stuffed toys that will be used to create dog toys. Items can be dropped off in Room A116 between 8 a.m. and 9 a.m. and 12:30 and 1:30 p.m. from Jan. 22 to Jan. 29.

page ᢓ of 4

### NSTX-U coil winding

### continued from page 1

The insulated conductors will be wound 880 times around the center stack to create four separate layers before the final coil winding process is finished this spring. The solenoid will then be sealed and insulated through the vacuum pressure impregnation (VPI) process, which will involve placing the solenoid in a vacuum-sealed mold and injecting it with a liquid epoxy. The combined solenoid and



Technician Buddy Kearns examines the tape machines that apply insulation to the copper conductors.

center stack will next be inserted into an Inconel (a nickelchromium alloy) casing, which will be covered with graphite tiles to protect against high plasma temperatures. The completed center stack will become the core of the NSTX-U.

"It's looking good so far," said team leader James Chrzanowski. "Now I can say confidently we are in the winding mode and this is going to be going on for several months."



guiding them onto the stack where they are wound tightly by the winding device at the far left. From left to right: technician Andy Carpe; Mike Anderson, senior lead in charge of the coil winding; technicians Dave Moser and Steve Bartzak.

### New Center

### continued from page 1

The newly formed Princeton Center for Heliospheric Physics aims to sharpen the capacity to predict solar eruptions and to deepen understanding of the plasma flows and magnetic forces that emanate from the sun. "All this is the domain of heliospheric physics," said Amitava Bhattacharjee, head of the Theory Department at PPPL and co-director of the new center with PPPL physicist Jay Johnson.

The center combines the resources of Princeton's Department of Astrophysical Sciences and PPPL and facilitates collaboration between them. For example, the joint enterprise will bring together Princeton work on an explosive phenomenon called magnetic reconnection with PPPL research on the subsequent acceleration of plasma particles caused by waves in the plasma, which takes place in the inner magnetosphere — the section closest to Earth. Such processes underlie geomagnetic storms and related phenomena known as substorms. "Having these complementary efforts within the center provides us with the essential tools for better understanding of space weather," Johnson said.

Contributors to the center include Princeton astrophysicists James Stone and Anatoly Spitkovsky, whose focus on plasma dynamics beyond the solar system is closely related to issues that heliospheric scientists face. "We plan to share knowledge, computational tools and results in a way that will benefit all parties," said Stone. "We are lucky to have this new center right next door at PPPL." Further tying together such efforts is the website helio.pppl.gov that PPPL physicist Eun-Hwa Kim designed and manages.

Key center projects include:

Development of a computer code to model as precisely as possible the physics behind the role of magnetic reconnection in geomagnetic storms. Current codes can't provide detailed descriptions of the movement of charged particles during reconnection events, in which the magnetic fields in plasma break apart and reconnect with the force of millions of tons of TNT. "It has become clear that while these models are powerful, important effects are missing," Bhattacharjee said. Funds for this project come from a five year, \$3.5 million grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to five institutions, with the new center receiving \$1.25 million, the largest single slice. Each institution is to model a different aspect of space weather in what NSF termed "a theoretical and computational grand challenge." Participants in addition to Princeton include the University of New Hampshire, the University of California-San Diego, Los Alamos National Laboratory and NASA's Godard Space Flight Center.

- Studies of the interaction between the solar wind and the magnetosphere that affect the Earth. This interaction redistributes mass and energy throughout the magnetosphere and can whip up disturbances that pose a danger to spacecraft and to the human exploration of space. The dynamics of these processes in the inner magnetosphere the near-Earth portion of the field — is a key focus of researchers in the PPPL theory group who are members of the center.
- Research on heliospheric topics ranging from solar radio bursts that can disrupt cell phone service to the turbulent transport of plasma particles in the magnetosphere to the behavior of plasma waves in the magnetic field that surrounds the planet Mercury. Broad funding for the center's work on such topics comes from NSF and NASA.

Bolstering the center's research will be its ability to tap into other projects at PPPL. For example, the Magnetic Reconnection Experiment (MRX) at PPPL has produced reconnection under laboratory conditions for nearly two decades. Such data will enable center researchers to test the power of their codes to predict the outcome of MRX experiments. "If we can do that well," said Bhattacharjee, "it will give us confidence that our codes are good for predictive capability for reconnection outside the realm of the laboratory."



MENU SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Editor: Jeanne Jackson DeVoe & Layout and graphic design: Gregory J. Czechowicz Photography: Elle Starkman & Web: Chris Cane & Admin. support: Pamela Hampton

The PPPL WEEKLY is published by the PPPL Office of Communications on Mondays throughout the year except for holidays. Deadline for calendar item submissions is noon on Thursday. Other stories should be submitted no later than noon on Wednesday.