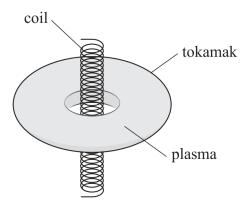
16 At the Culham Centre for Fusion Energy (CCFE), experiments are carried out on plasmas.

A plasma is an ionised gas which is an electrical conductor. The plasma at CCFE is contained in a doughnut-shaped vessel known as a tokamak.

A current in the plasma is produced by steadily increasing a current in a coil passing through the hole at the centre of the tokamak.



The plasma in the tokamak acts as a single conducting loop around the central coil.

(a) Explain how steadily increasing the current in the central coil produces a current in

| the plasma. | (4) |
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| (b) | The | e plasma can be considered to be a cylinder of length $13.2\mathrm{m}$ and cross-sectional a $2.30\mathrm{m}^2$. | |
|-----|------|---|-----|
| | (i) | Show that the resistance of the plasma is about $1.9 \times 10^{-7} \Omega$. | |
| | | resistivity = $3.30 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{m}$ | (2) |
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| | (ii) | In a particular experiment, the current in the central coil is increased steadily from zero to its maximum value in a time of 25.0 s. When the current in the central coil reaches its maximum, the magnetic flux linkage with the plasma loop is 16.9 Wb. | |
| | | Calculate the heating power produced in the plasma. | |
| | | | (4) |
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| | | Heating power = | |

(Total for Question 16 = 10 marks)