



TCV

Machine news and program for 2026

S. Coda

WPTE programme meeting, 4.11.2025

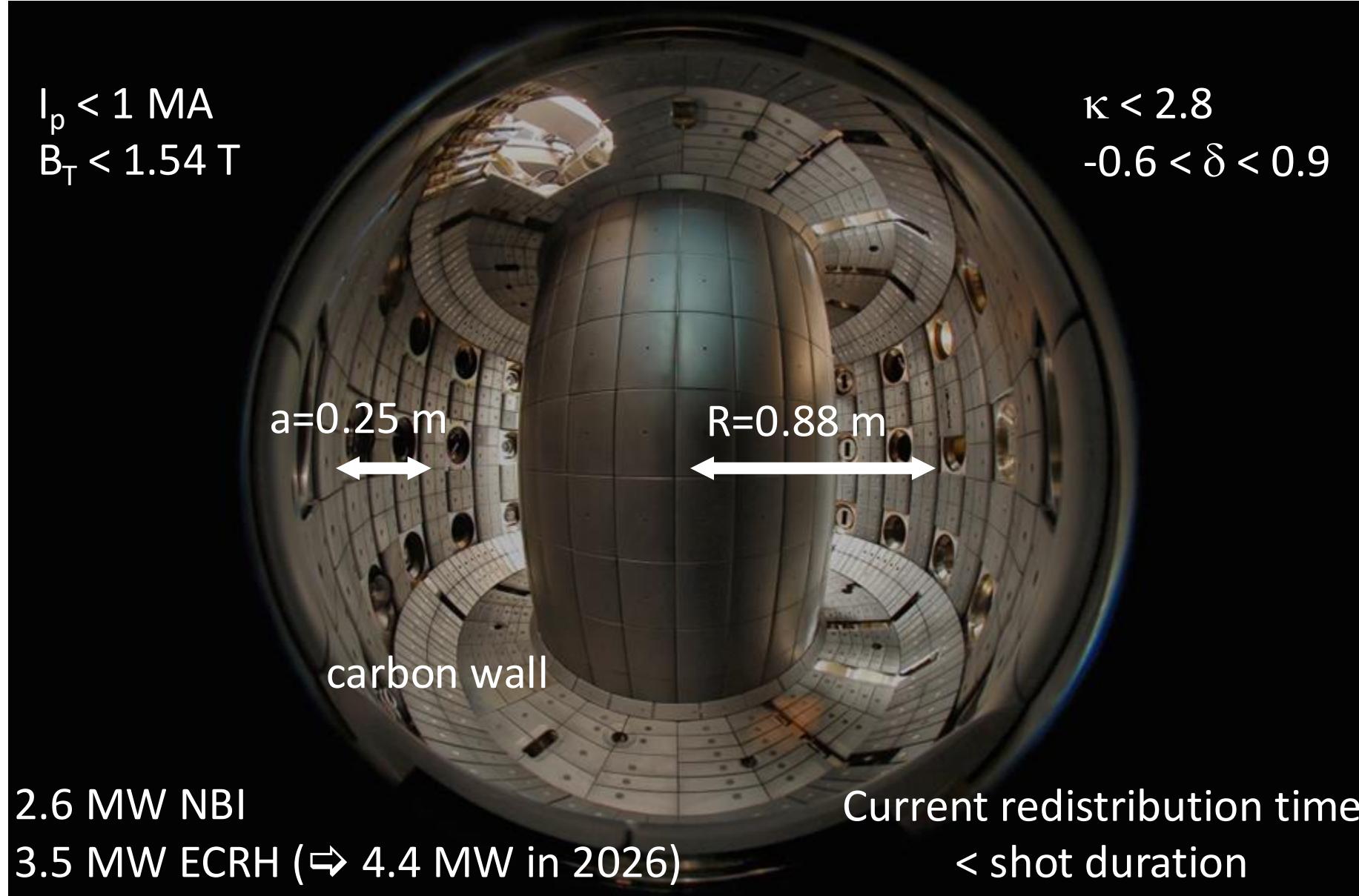


■ Swiss
Plasma
Center



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The TCV Tokamak

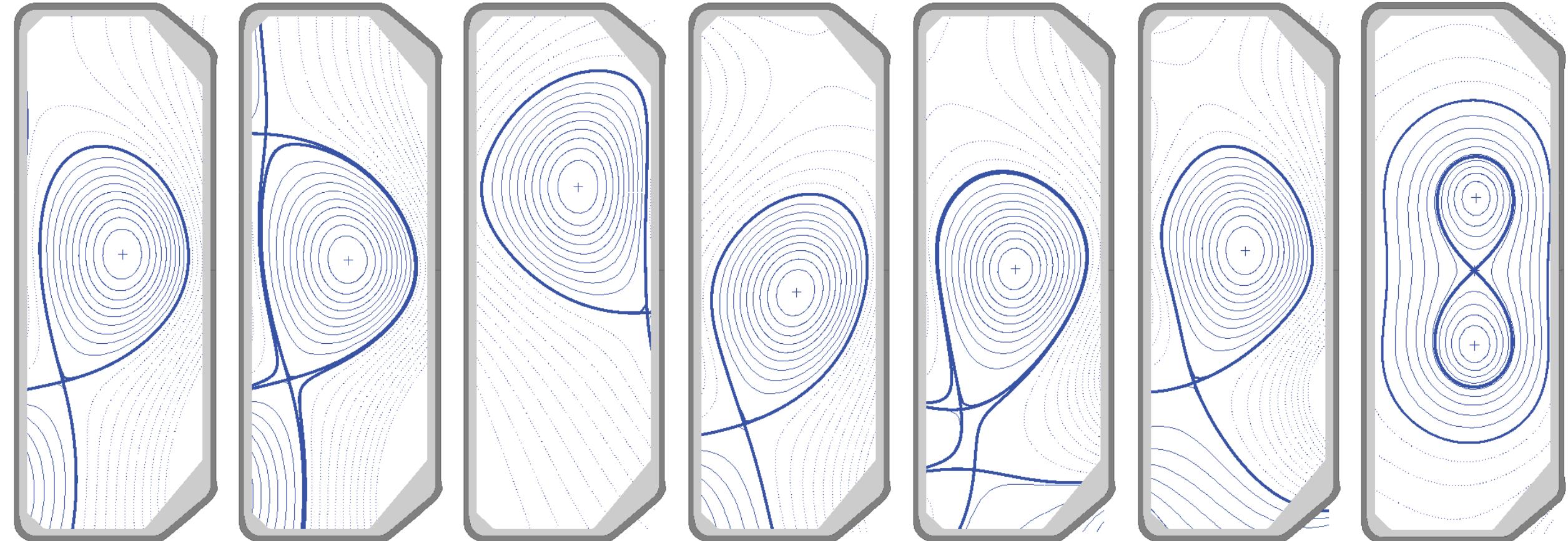




All relevant info at
https://wiki.euro-fusion.org/wiki/WPTE_TCV
(WPTE page → WPTE devices → TCV)



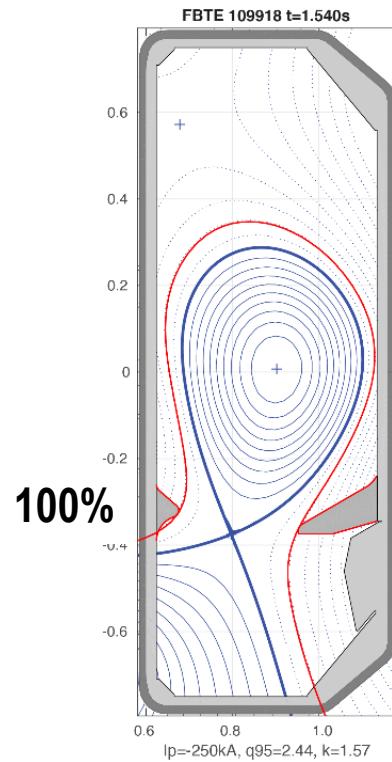
TCV is defined by flexible shaping



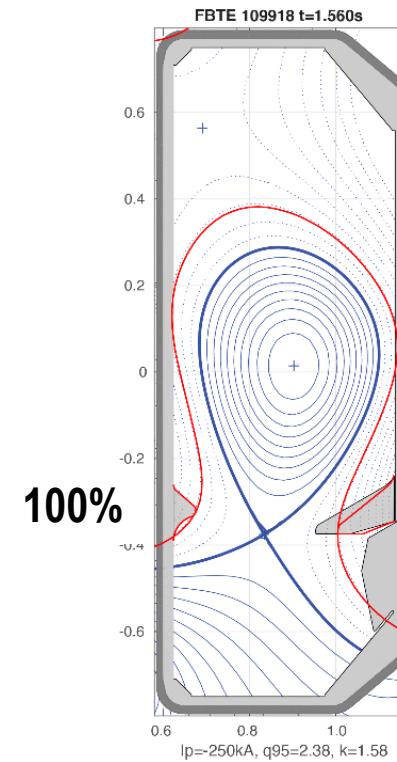


Nomenclature: N/S/L (no/short/long) I/O (inner/outer) baffles

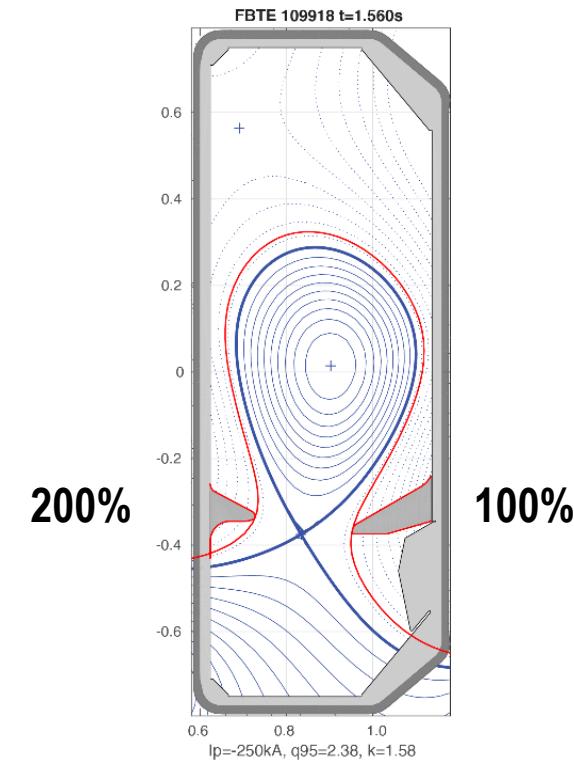
SILO baffles
 $\Delta R_u^{\text{baffle}} \sim 25\text{mm}$



SISO baffles
 $\Delta R_u^{\text{baffle}} \sim 39\text{mm}$



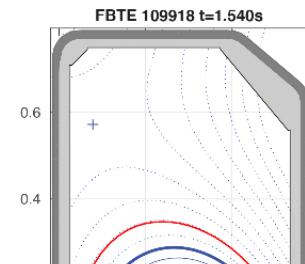
LILO baffles
 $\Delta R_u^{\text{baffle}} \sim 19\text{mm}$



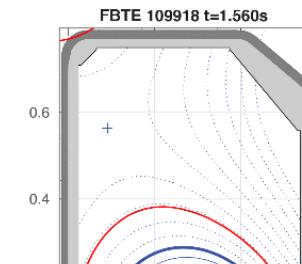
Baffles can be swapped or removed in a 3-week vent
Several unbaffled phases have occurred

Nomenclature: N/S/L (no/short/long) I/O (inner/outer) baffles

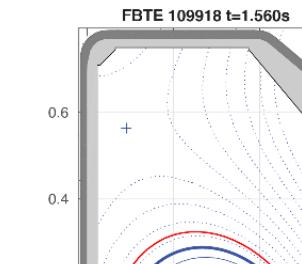
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Baffle geometry in 2026 to be decided between internal and WPTE programs.

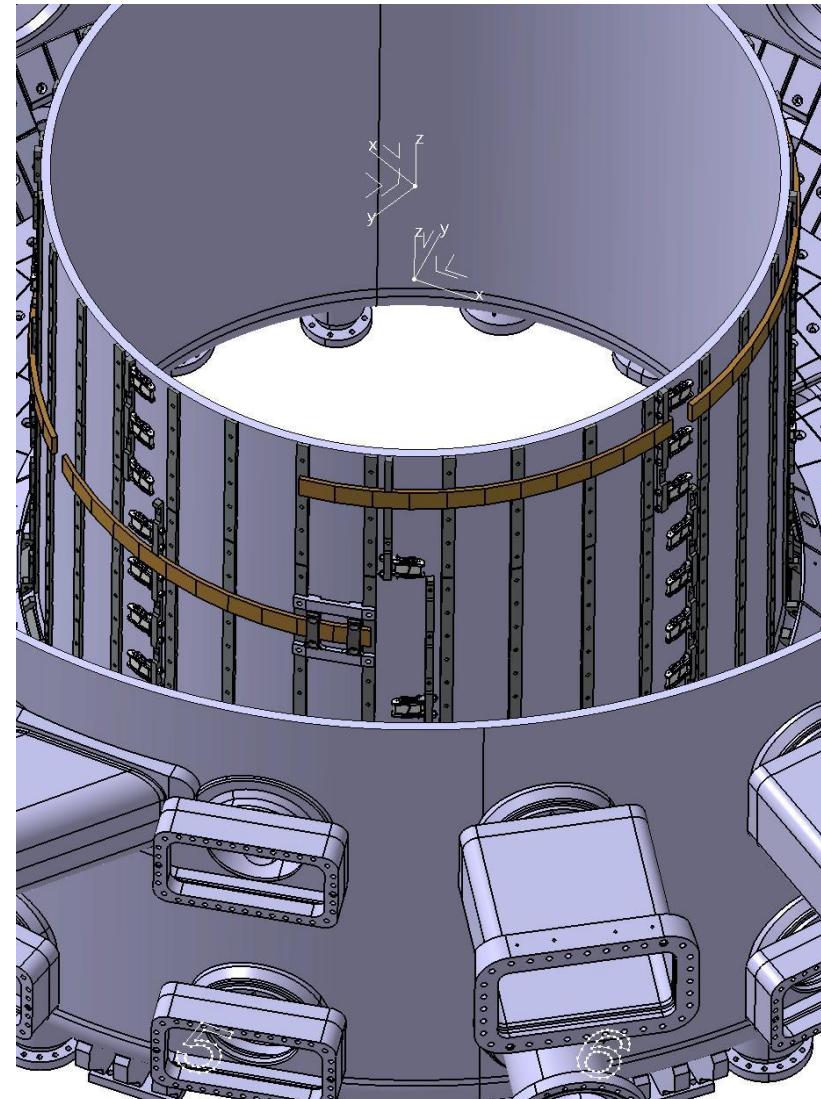
The internal program would favor switching to unbaffled in January 2026.

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Several unbaffled phases have occurred

Major new projects for 2026-2027

Runaway Electron Mitigation Coil (REMC)

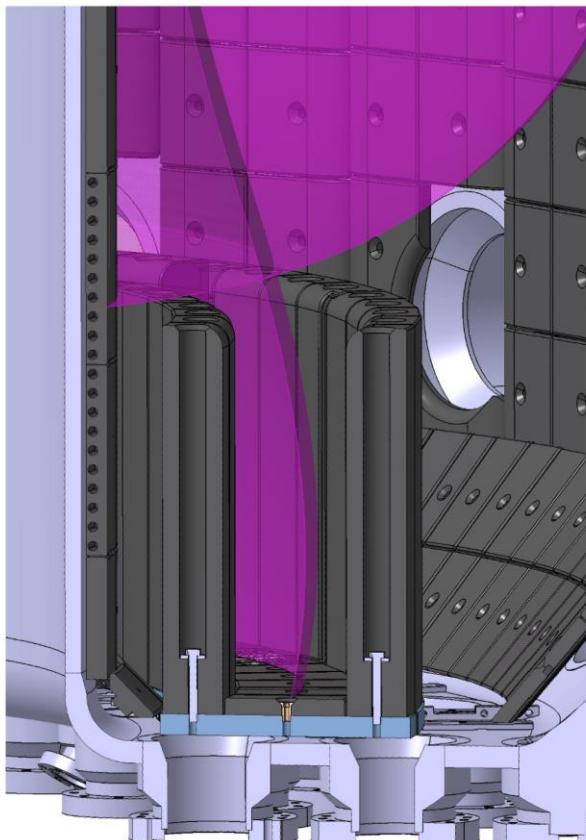
- Passive internal coil to create non-axisymmetric magnetic fields to expel REs during beam formation
- On HFS wall, very close to plasma edge
- Circuit closed by external switch only when needed (not to perturb breakdown, e.g.)
- **Timeline:** hope to install before summer 2026 and use in a short (few weeks?) campaign phase. Dependent on procurement times that are not completely sure.



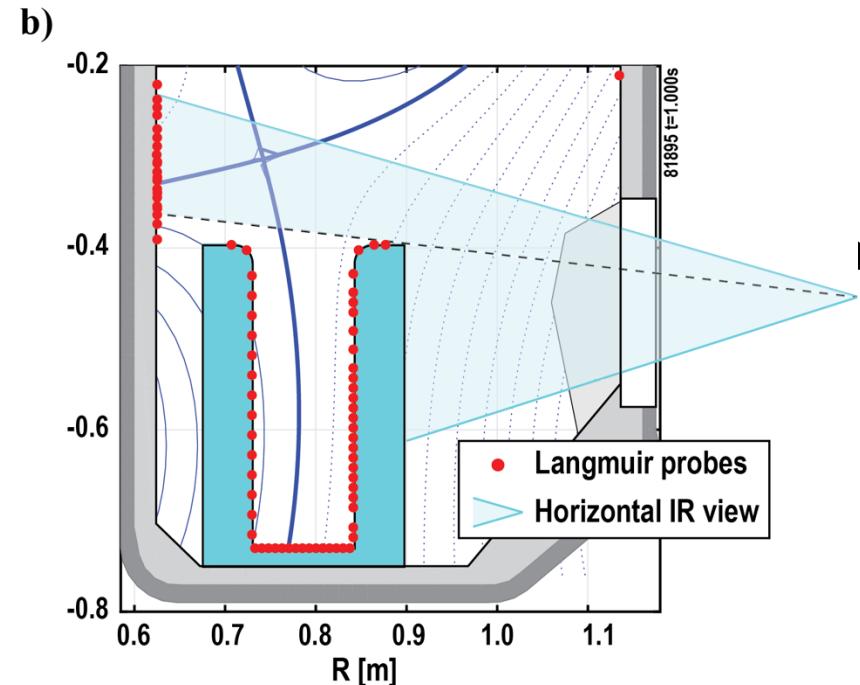
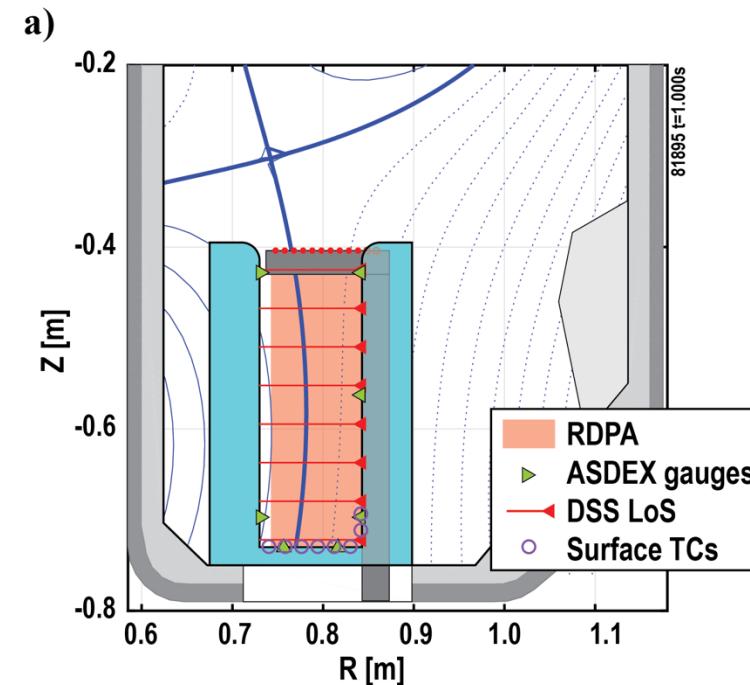


Tightly Baffled Long-Legged Divertor (TBLLD)

- Promising reactor option for increased power handling that currently has no real-world physics validation
- Modeling suggests high neutral density and increased volumetric power dissipation near target, as well as expanded detachment window



all in summer 2026 and use in a dedicated campaign. The installation
TBLLD diagnostics

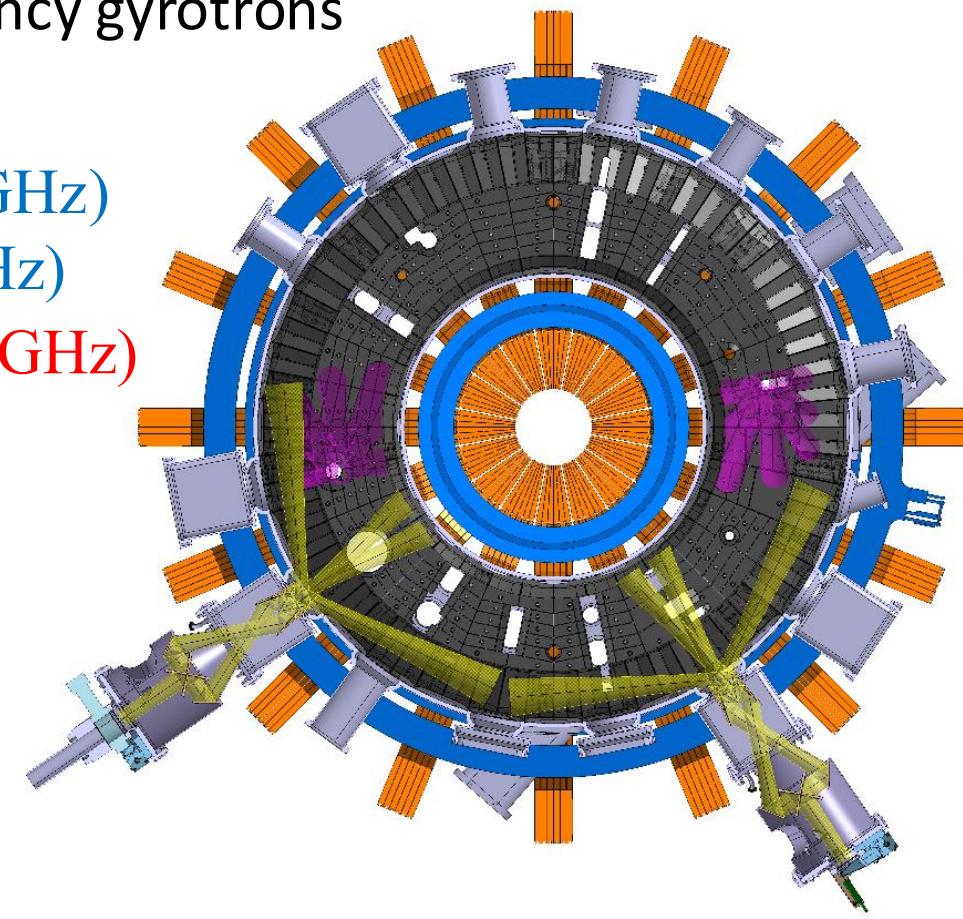
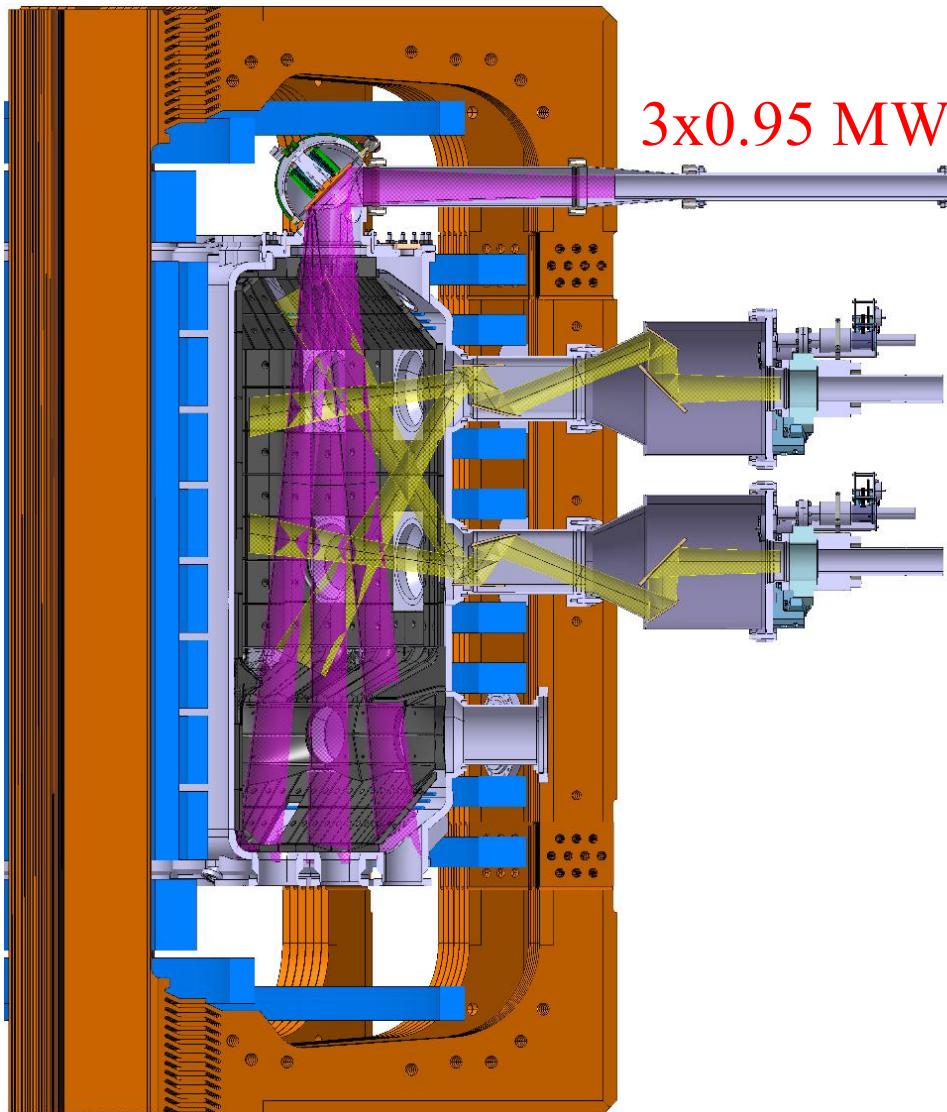




Diagnostics under development

- 10-ms resolution Thomson scattering (new laser) [Jan 2026]
- PILATUS high-resolution 2D SXR camera for impurity radiation and Z_{eff} [working, data interpretation under improvement]
- Motional Stark Spectroscopy (MSS) for current profile measurement [beginning to work, more validation needed]
- New power supply for diagnostic neutral beam developed in-house [summer 2026]
- New horizontal reciprocating probe [2026-27]
- Multiple, toroidally distributed Ion Cyclotron Emission (ICE) probes [2026-27]
- Fast-ion collective Thomson scattering [2026-27]
- Tomographic, high-resolution SXR system (multi-DMPX) [2026-27]

Auxiliary heating: ECRH



Power and launcher angles are r/t controllable



- G12 (third) dual-frequency gyrotron to be commissioned in early 2026
- G13 (fourth) dual-frequency gyrotron expected in late 2027
- G10 (first) and G11 (later) **will have to be repaired** at Thales to correct deformations related to now-abandoned cooling methodology. A new methodology will also be implemented. Each repair implies ~6 months' gyrotron downtime.
 - G10 power in X3 mode is already being severely limited

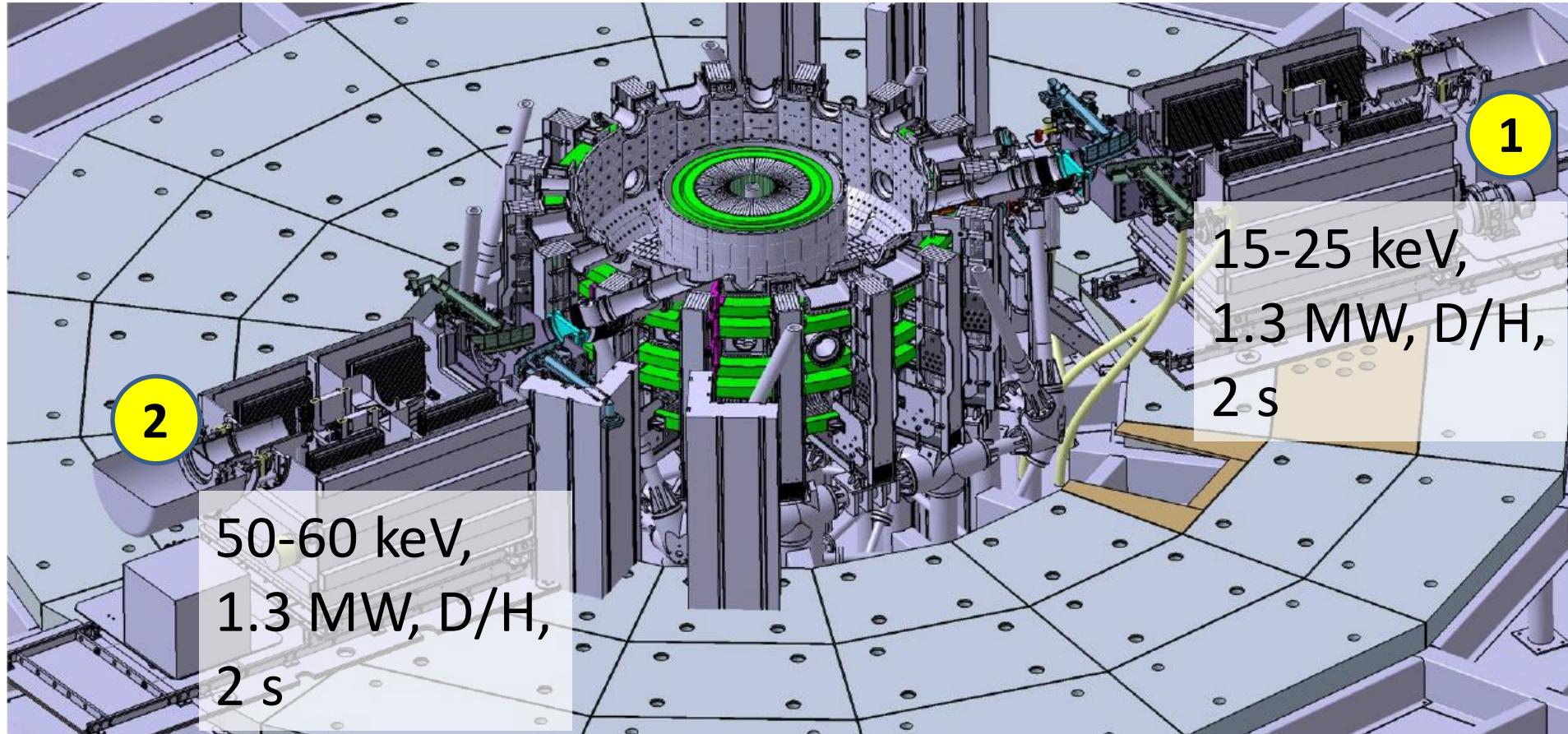


Timeline options

- Immediate repair of G10:
 - Pros: would validate the new cooling method and give us confidence for G13 and more
 - Cons: delay increase in ECRH power until late 2026
- Repair G10 along with TBLLD installation (~summer 2026):
 - Pros: first half of 2026 with increased ECRH power; downtime without G10 reduced to ~2 months
 - Cons: gyrotron may fail completely at some point

Either way, barring its own failure, G11 would likely be repaired around the time of the arrival of G13 (2027)

Auxiliary heating: NBI



NBI-2: grids being rebuilt after destructive incident
⇒ expected back by April 2026



Check for available systems and diagnostics and learn which are nonstandard and need to be requested



- Both toroidal field and plasma current directions can be reversed between shots
- Switchover between primary species (D, H, He) usually takes <10 shots \Rightarrow a H or He experiment (including beams) does not require extensive planning
- Glow discharge cleaning between shots (typ. 5', increasing to 10' usually reverses any effects of high-density operation)
- Boronisation: performed periodically – not systematically – when plasma conditions deteriorate; near-obligatory after a vacuum break
- 3300 good shots per year is the baseline expectation when no major breaks (only baffle swaps)



- Visits are highly encouraged but make sure to plan ahead to comply with [Swiss regulations](#)