

Runaway electrons in Tokamak Disruptions

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The high electric fields induced in a tokamak plasma during the current quench of a disruption (i.e. a sudden loss of confinement) lead to the generation of a mega-ampere beam of relativistic electrons with energies of several tens of MeV. There is some experimental evidence that there is a threshold in magnetic field above which these runaways are formed. The hypothesis is studied whether so-called whistler waves are responsible for this threshold.