

Temporal Evolution of Spatial Distribution of Hydrogen at TCABR - UPGRADE

THE TCABR UPGRADE

Initially, the tokamak (Tokamak Advanced Burning Experiment) was designed to study deuterium fusion and neutral beam injection for a fusion reactor. The tokamak is a toroidal chamber containing a plasma of deuterium and tritium, heated to about 100 million degrees Celsius. The tokamak is a toroidal chamber containing a plasma of deuterium and tritium, heated to about 100 million degrees Celsius. The tokamak is a toroidal chamber containing a plasma of deuterium and tritium, heated to about 100 million degrees Celsius.



Optical System

An optical system will be developed to monitor the evolution of the spatial distribution of hydrogen in the tokamak. This system will include optical fibers, lenses, and detectors to measure the intensity of the hydrogen emission. The system will be used to monitor the evolution of the spatial distribution of hydrogen in the tokamak.



RESULTS

The evolution of the spatial distribution of hydrogen in the tokamak is shown in the figure. The figure shows the evolution of the spatial distribution of hydrogen in the tokamak. The figure shows the evolution of the spatial distribution of hydrogen in the tokamak.



CONCLUSION

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Identification of BCC skin cancer using Infrared Spectroscopy and Machine Learning

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INTRODUCTION

Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common type of skin cancer. It is characterized by the formation of nodules or sores on the skin. The early detection and treatment of BCC are crucial for a better prognosis. Infrared (IR) spectroscopy is a powerful tool for the identification of BCC. Machine learning (ML) algorithms can be used to analyze the IR spectra and identify BCC.



RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The results of the study show that the combination of IR spectroscopy and ML algorithms is an effective method for the identification of BCC. The accuracy of the ML algorithms is high, and the method is non-invasive and easy to use.

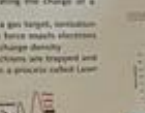
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AN ELECTRON SPECTROMETER FOR THE DETECTION OF LASER-ACCELERATED ELECTRONS

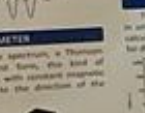
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