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ITR/P1-11: Demonstrating the ITER Baseline Operation at $q_{95}=3$

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ITER requires robust operation of various plasma scenarios within the hardware constraints of the device. Operation in H-mode at 15MA and $q_{95}=3$ is planned to achieve $Q=10$ in deuterium-tritium mixtures. The Integrated Operation Scenario Topical Group of the ITPA has coordinated experiments in C-Mod, ASDEX Upgrade, DIII-D and JET to obtain optimum data assessing H-mode scenarios at $q_{95}=3$. Previous results for the plasma formation at low loop voltage and the ramp-up phase were reported.

Recent joint studies on the flat top and ramp down phase show that entering H-mode is generally observed at $P_{tot}/PL-H=1$. Regular ELMing H-modes achieving $H_{98} \sim 1$ require

$P_{tot}/PL-H=1.3-2$ at JET, for I_p up to 4.5MA, in DIII-D regular ELMing H-modes are only achieved at higher plasma beta ($\beta_N=2.0$), while in C-Mod $P_{tot}/PL-H=1$ is only achieved in stationary H-modes at high input power and higher radiation fraction using seeding. JET data show no significant difference in plasma performance or temperature and density profile shapes when using ion cyclotron heating compared to neutral beam heating, despite the rotation profile changing dramatically when the co-neutral beam is reduced to zero. For H-modes at high plasma current, some experiments only reach $n_e/n_{GW} \sim 0.65-0.7$ using gas fuelling. At DIII-D the stability of long pulse operation at $q_{95}=3$, shows susceptibility to $n=1$ tearing modes. The current ramp down requires H-mode combined with a reduction in plasma elongation to control the plasma inductance excursion without additional flux consumption, for ohmic or L-mode discharges a stronger reduction in elongation would be required.

The experimental data presented provide important input for benchmarking integrated code simulations using sophisticated models for transport and heating or current drive systems; moreover they give additional confidence and insight into the possible operation domain of the baseline plasma scenario in ITER.

Country or International Organization of Primary Author

European Union

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