

First results of LH coupling and current drive in WEST full metallic environment and commissioning of the new ELM resilient ICRF antenna

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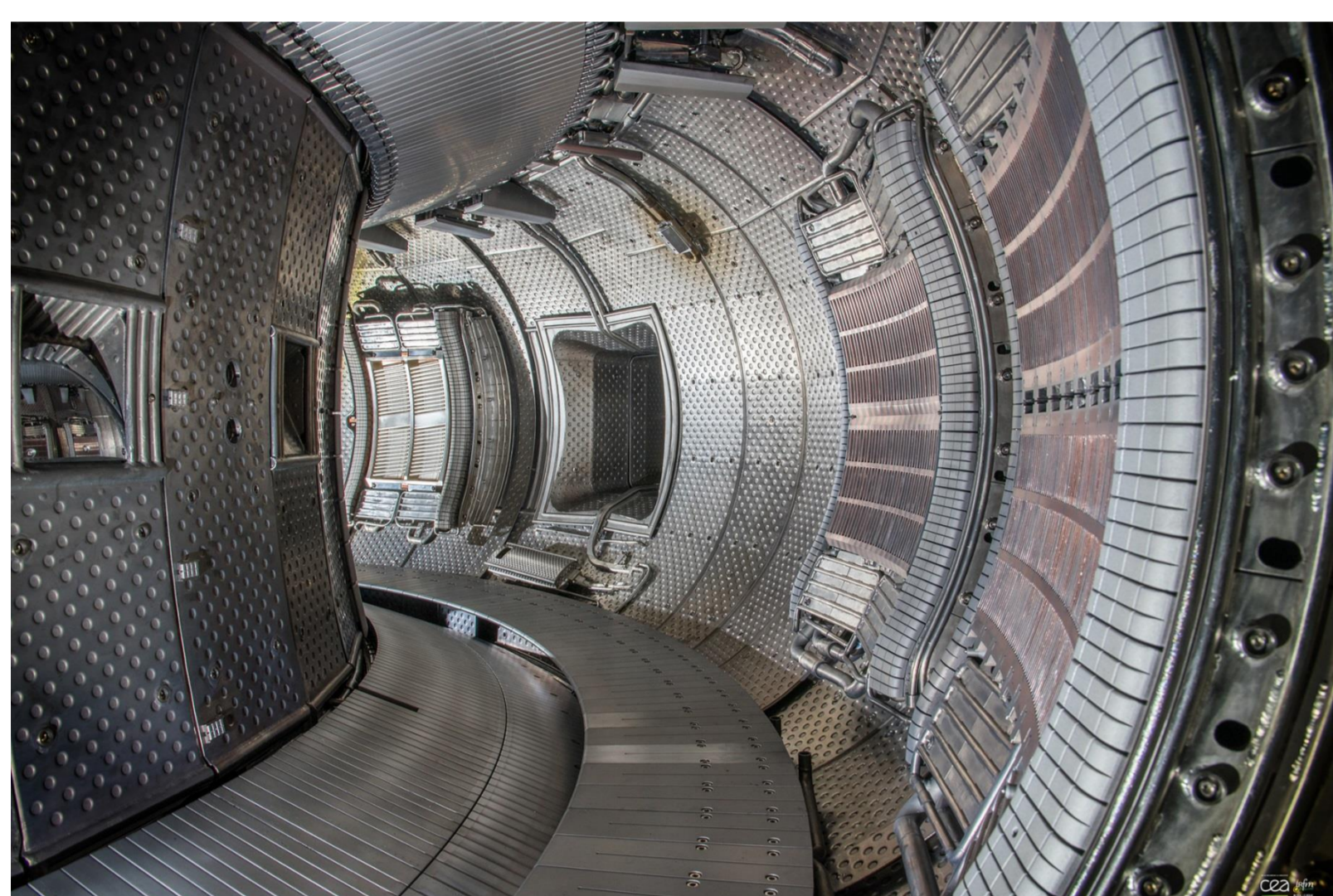
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Introduction

WEST (tungsten-W Environment in Steady-state Tokamak) has produced L-mode X-point plasmas since end 2017 [J. Bucalossi et al., this conference, paper PD/1-2].



I_p ($q_{95} \sim 2.5$)	1 MA
B_T	3.7 T
R	2.5 m
a	0.5 m
A	5-6
κ	1.3-1.8
δ	0.5-0.6
V_p	15 m ³
n_{GW} (1MA)	$1.5 \cdot 10^{20} \text{m}^{-3}$
P_{ICRH}	9 MW
P_{LHCD}	7 MW
$T_{flattop}$ (0.8 MA)	1000 s

C2: Nov.17-Feb.18	Routine operation at 0.7 MA with diverted plasmas [Nardon, EPS 2018] Two LHCD antennas conditioned [Ekedahl, EPS 2018]
C3a: July18	LHCD up to 2.7 MW; One new ICRF antenna up to 0.6 MW Two boronisations: higher density \rightarrow better RF coupling

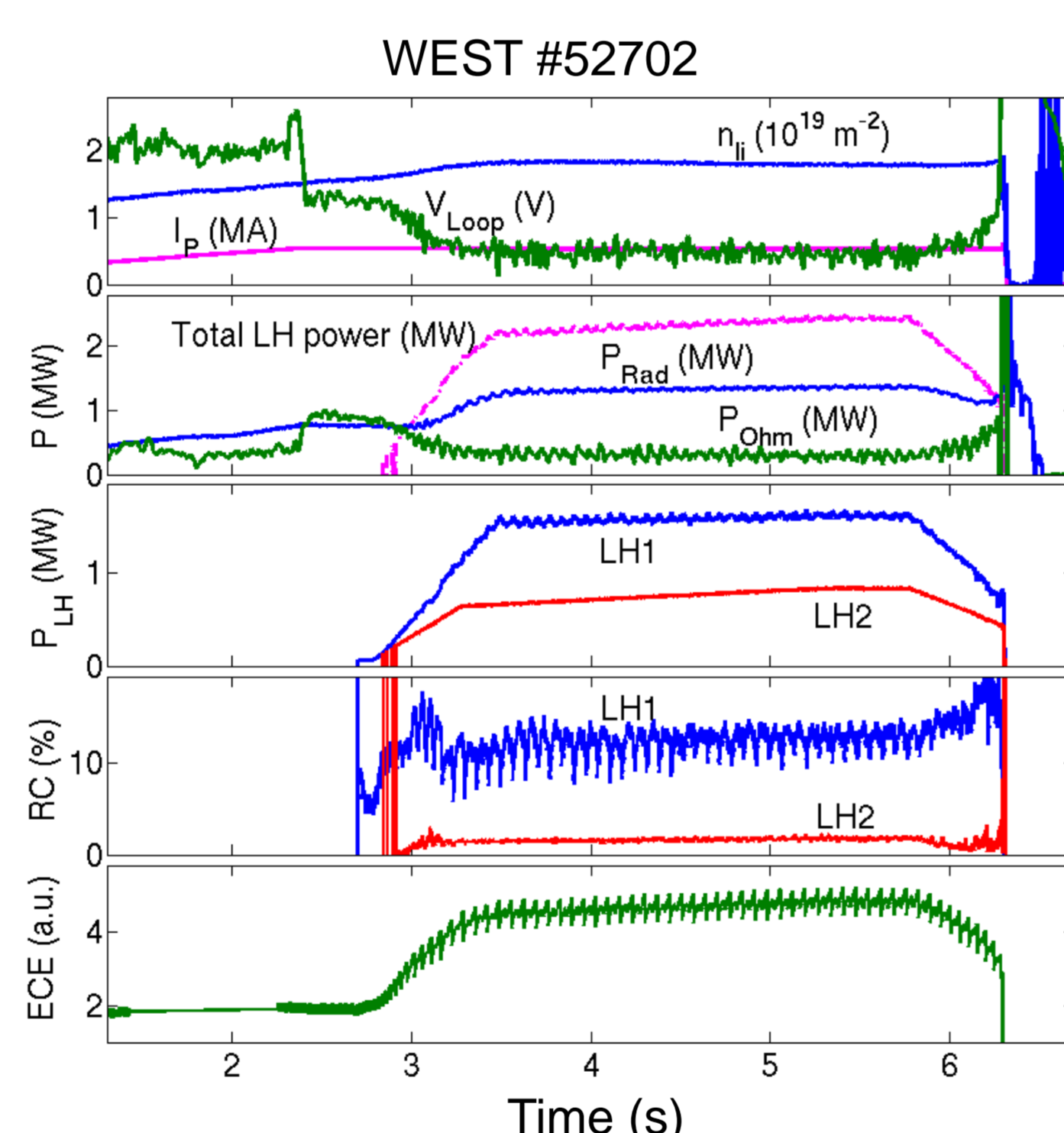
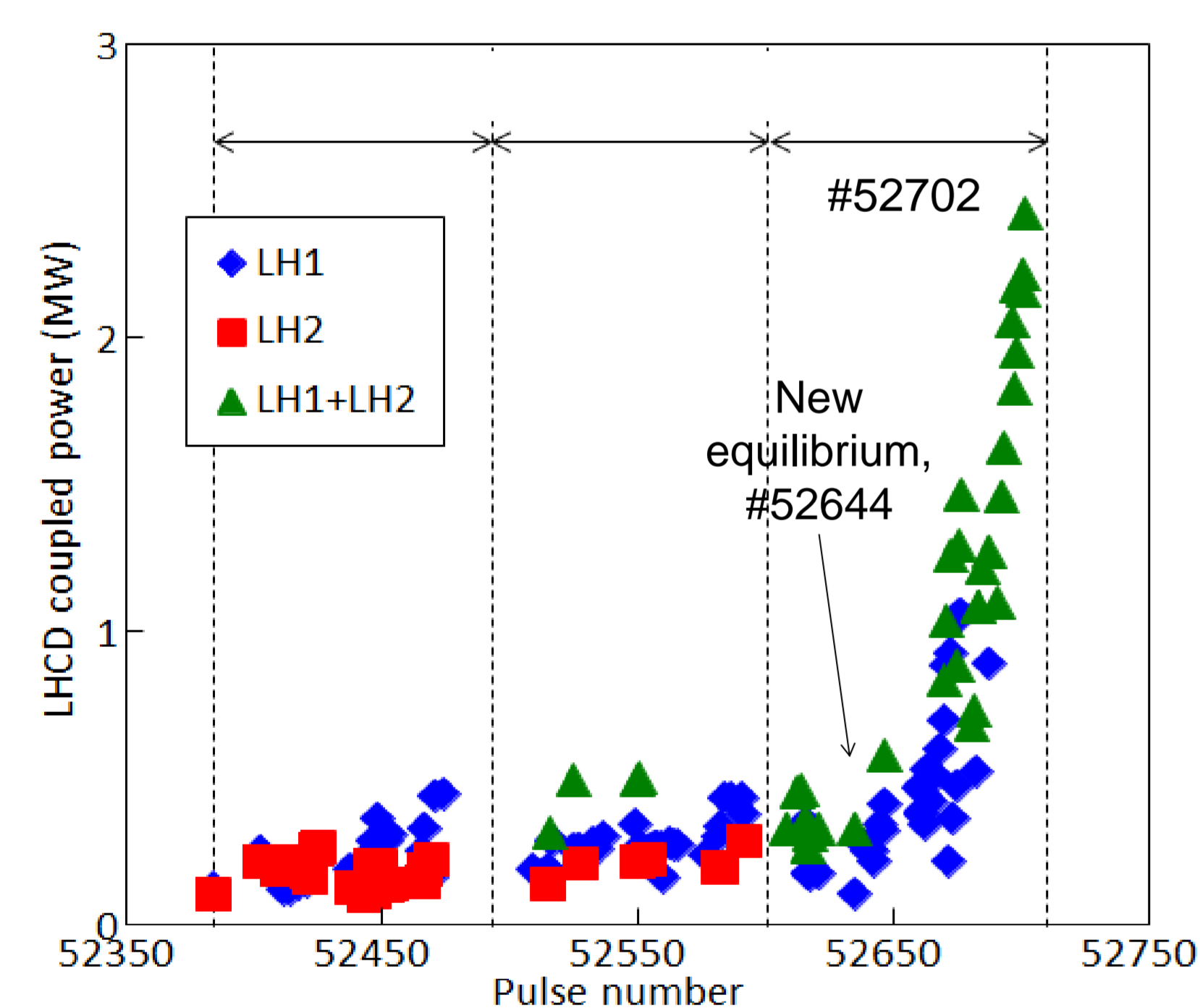
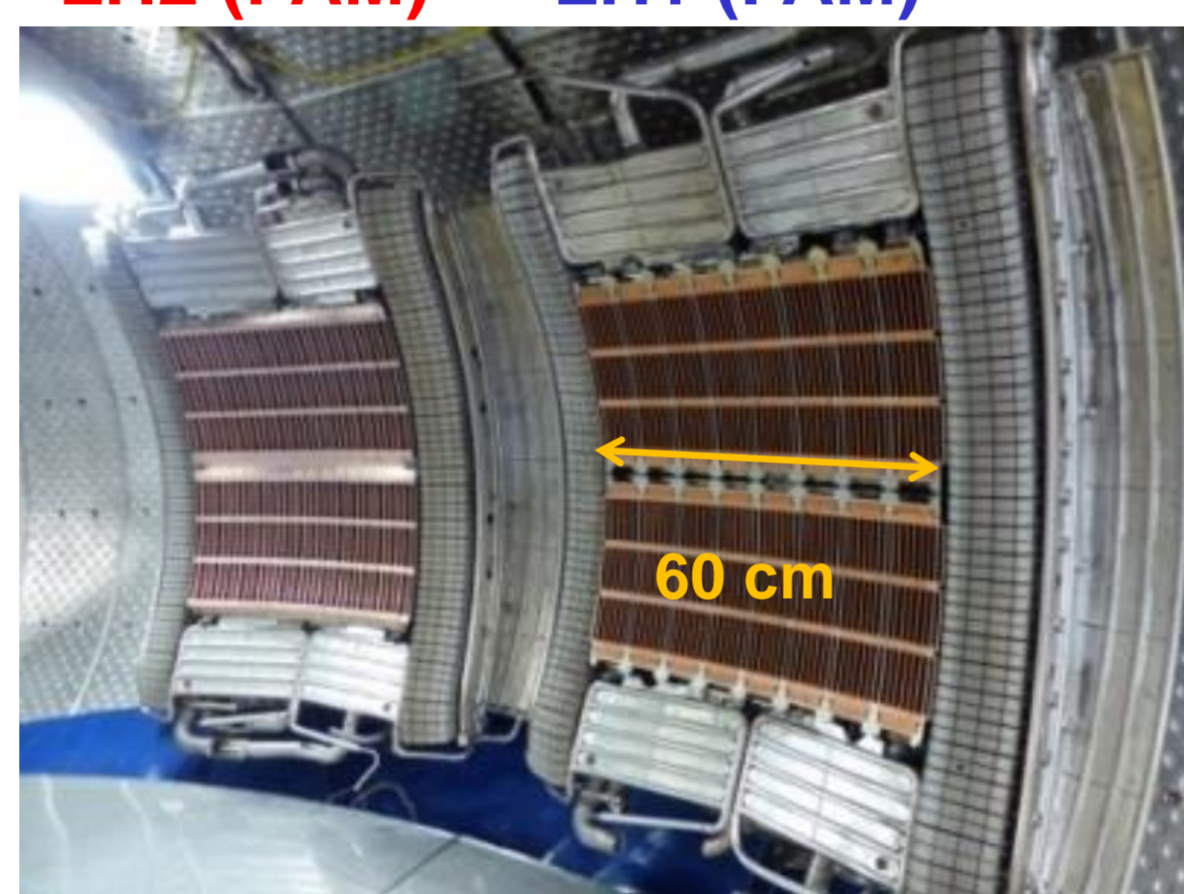
LH coupling and current drive results

High power, CW LHCD system ($f = 3.7$ GHz):
16 klystrons, 9 MW at generator

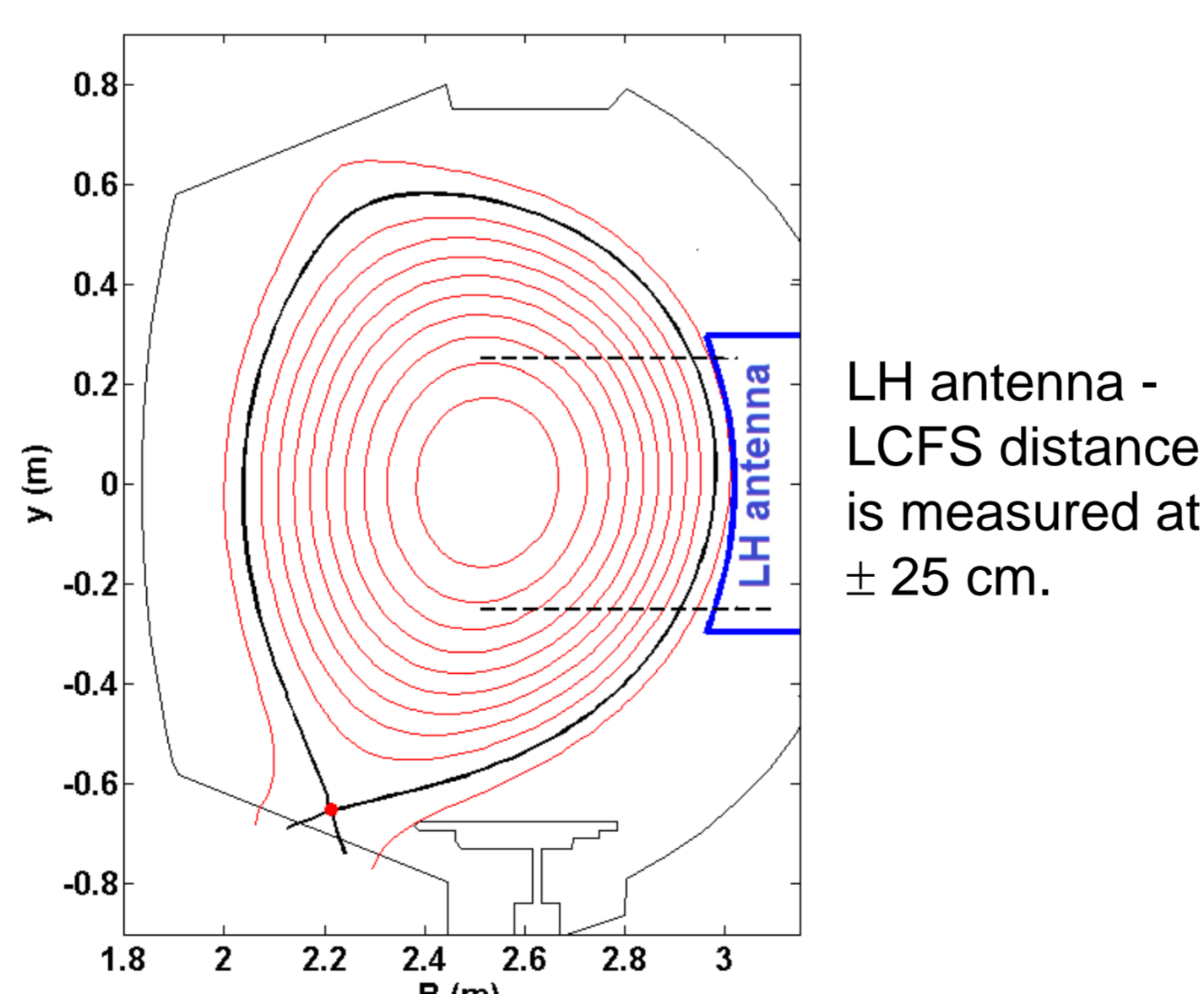
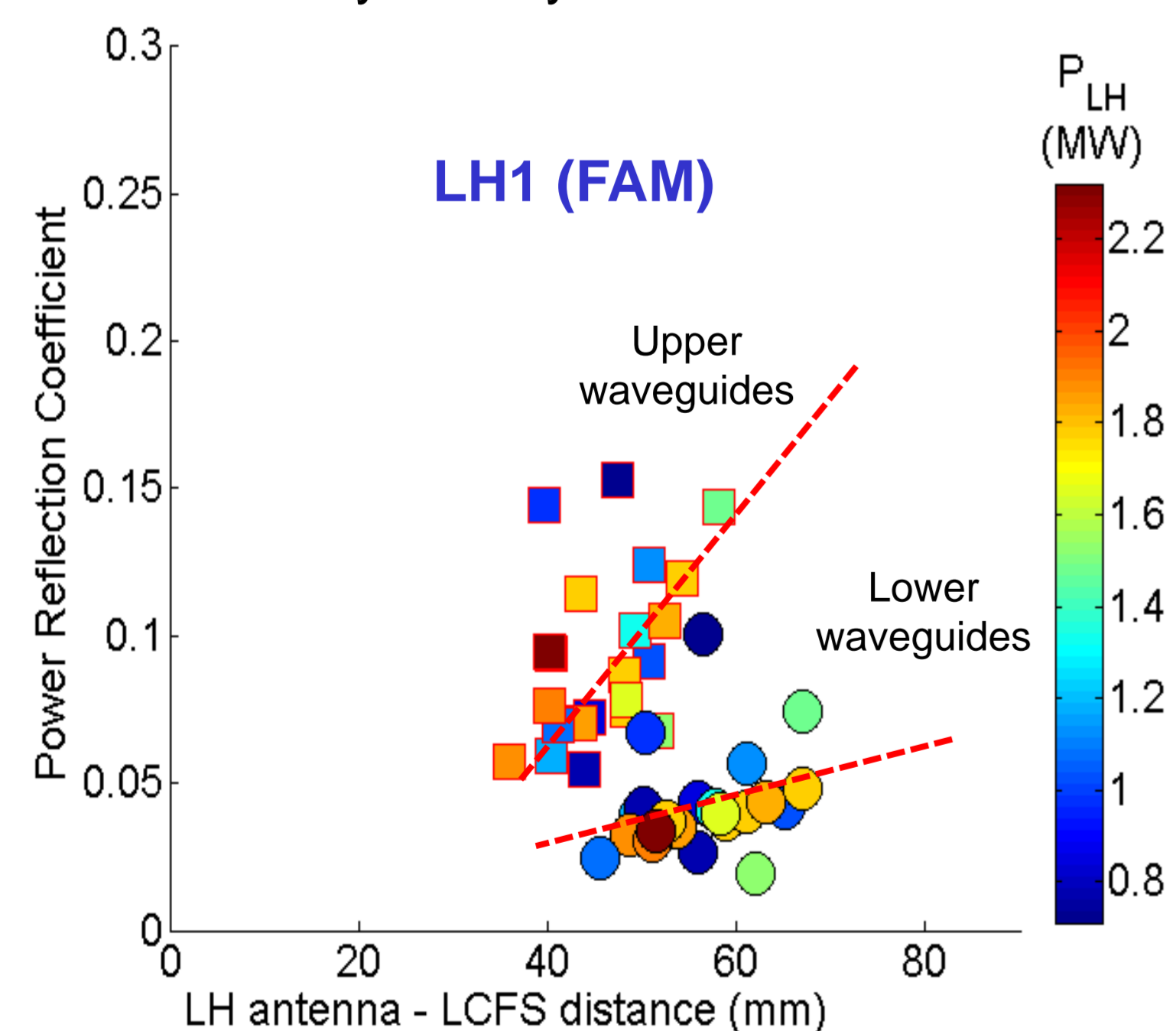
Two actively cooled antennas:
Fully-Active-Multijunction (LH1 - FAM)
Passive-Active-Multijunction (LH2 - PAM)

- LHCD commissioning took place in Feb 2018.
- Once adequate plasma equilibrium developed, the power could be increased rapidly, in two days only.

LH2 (PAM) LH1 (FAM)

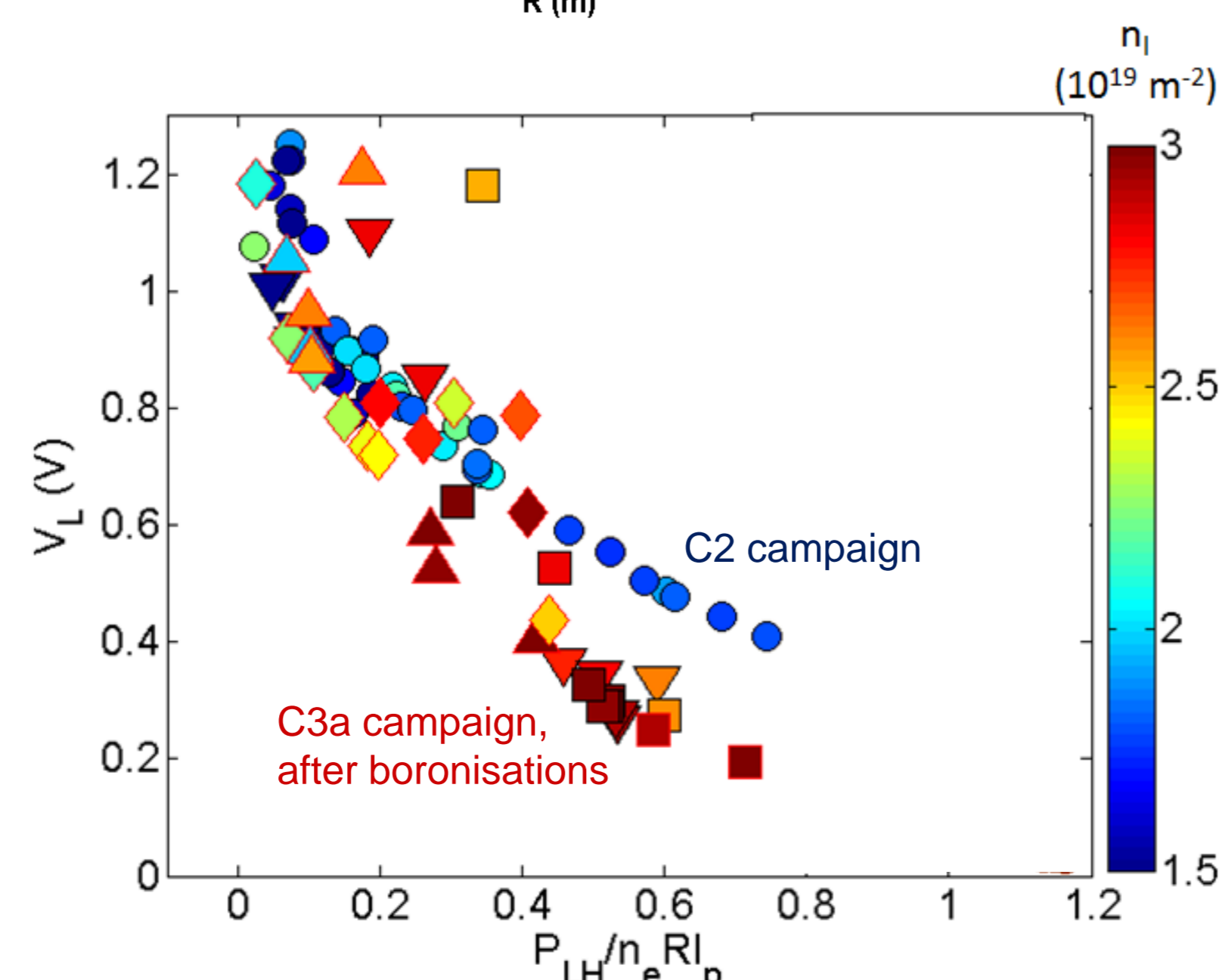


- Good LH wave coupling is obtained ($RC < 15\%$ on LH1 and $< 3\%$ on LH2).
- Poloidal asymmetry in RC observed: better coupling on lower rows.



- Larger loop voltage drop with LHCD is observed in the last campaign (C3a), compared to the earlier campaign (C2).

- Better LHCD efficiency possibly due to cleaner plasma after boronisations, better LH coupling (i.e. higher spectrum directivity), lower peak $n_{||}$ on LH1 (1.8 instead of 2.0).



ICRH commissioning and plasma operation results

Three actively cooled ELM-resilient ICRF antennas have been fabricated for WEST, in collaboration with ASIPP [J.M. Bernard et al., FED 2017].



Two antennas have been tested on TITAN and then installed on WEST

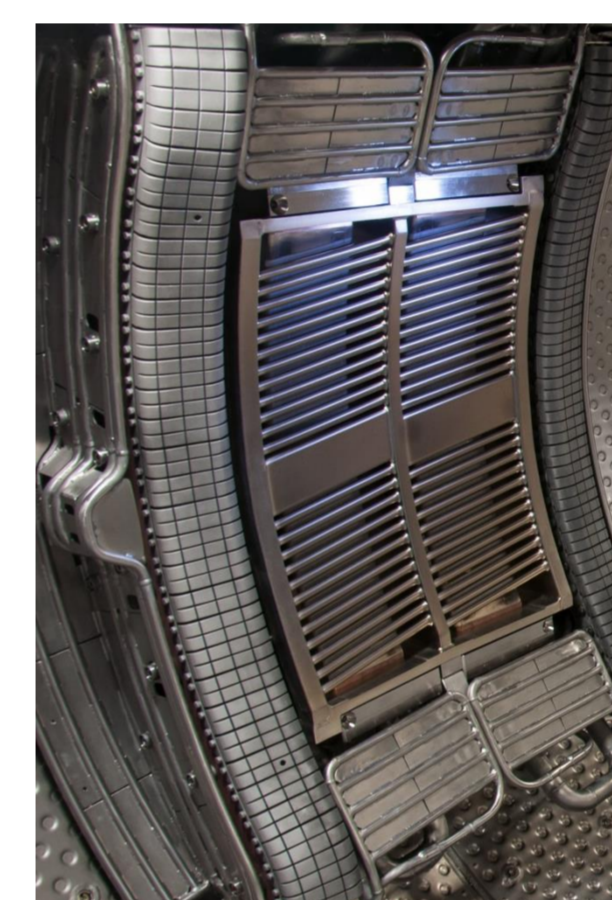
[Bernard, SOFT 2018; Helou, SOFT 2018]

- Low level test (mW range) \rightarrow matching capability
- High level test (27 kV) \rightarrow voltage standoff capability
- Leak test before introduction to the Tokamak \rightarrow avoid risk of water leak in the machine

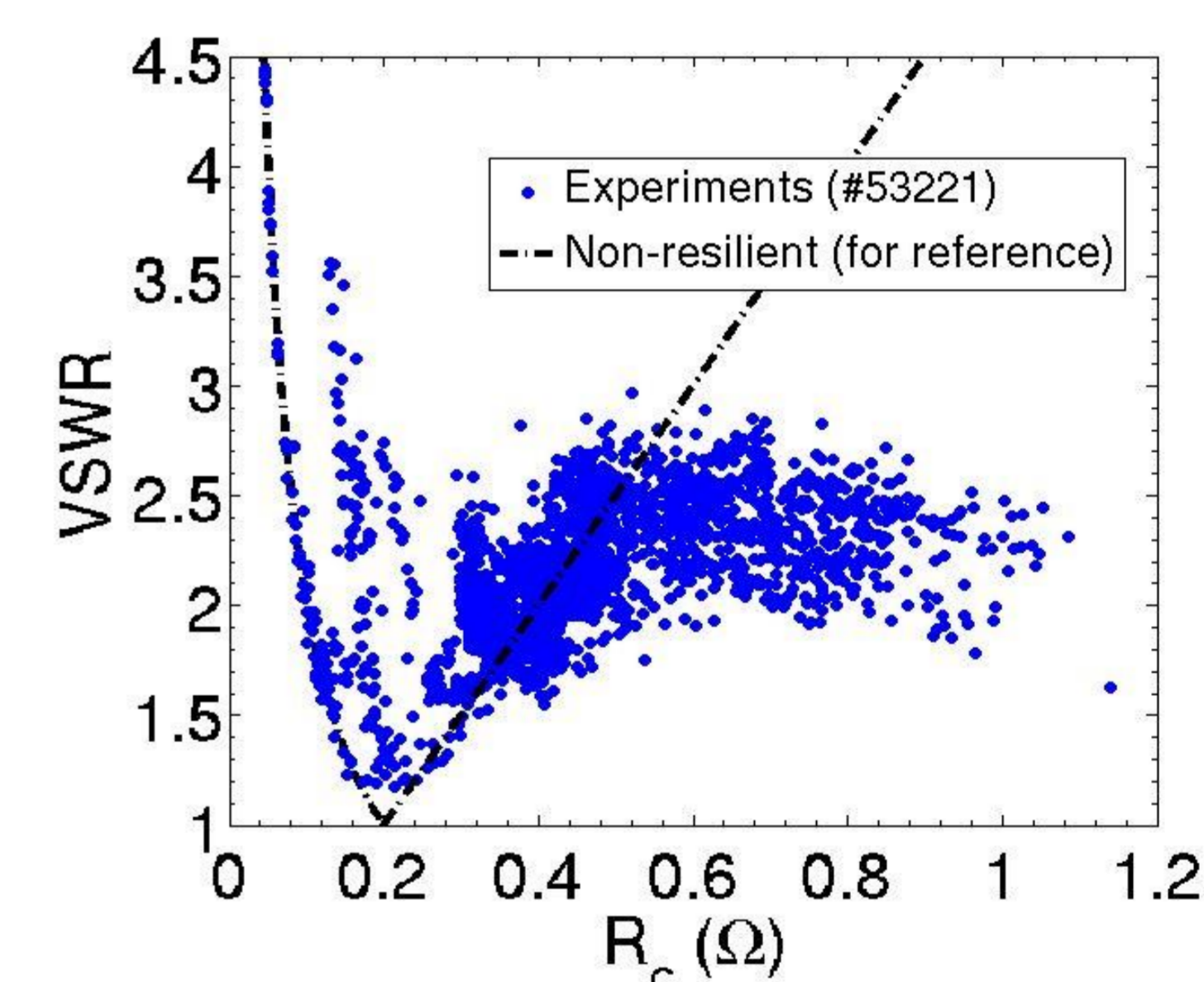
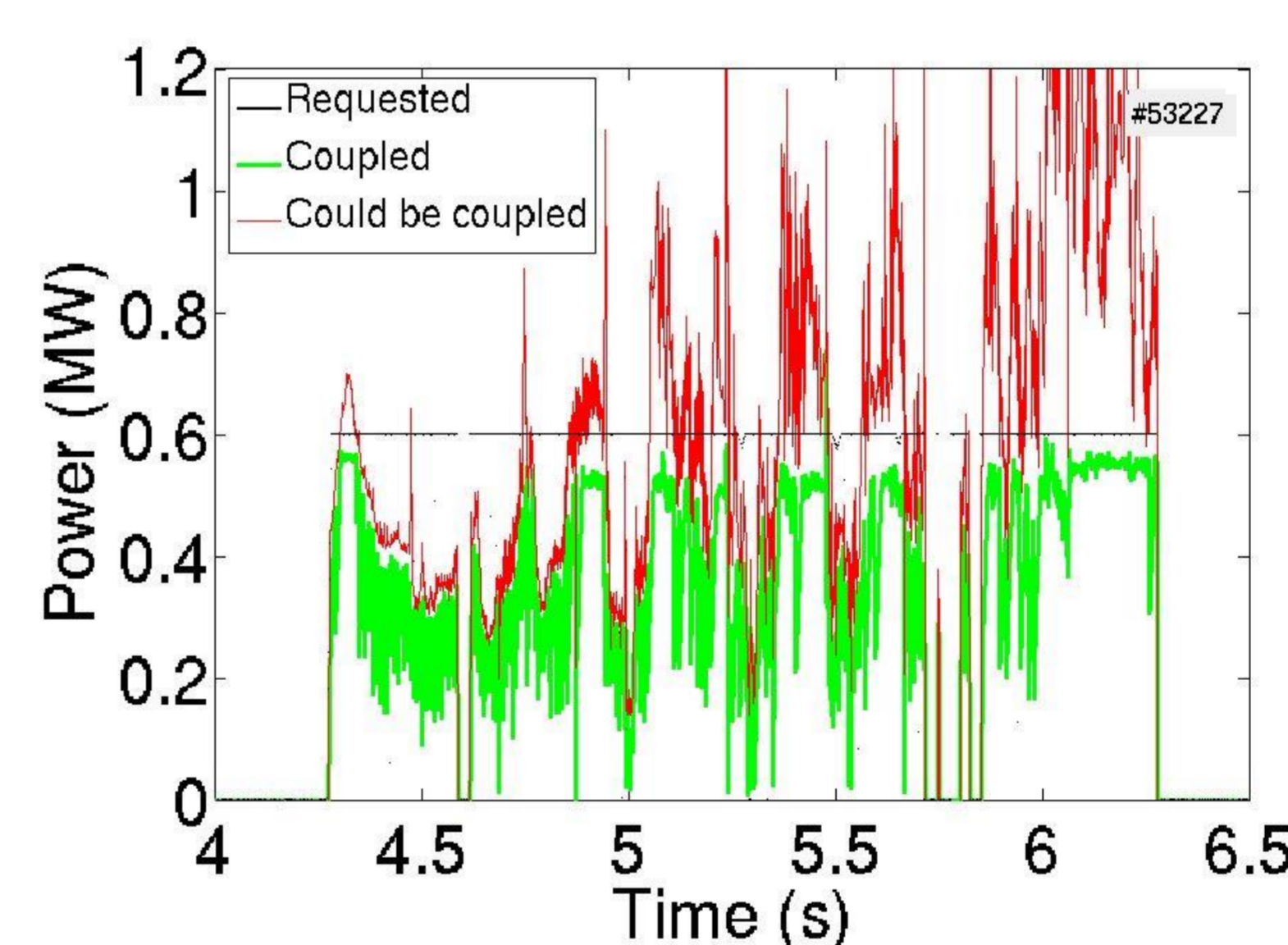


Set-up: aquarium with salted water
Distance aquarium \leftrightarrow straps is adjustable

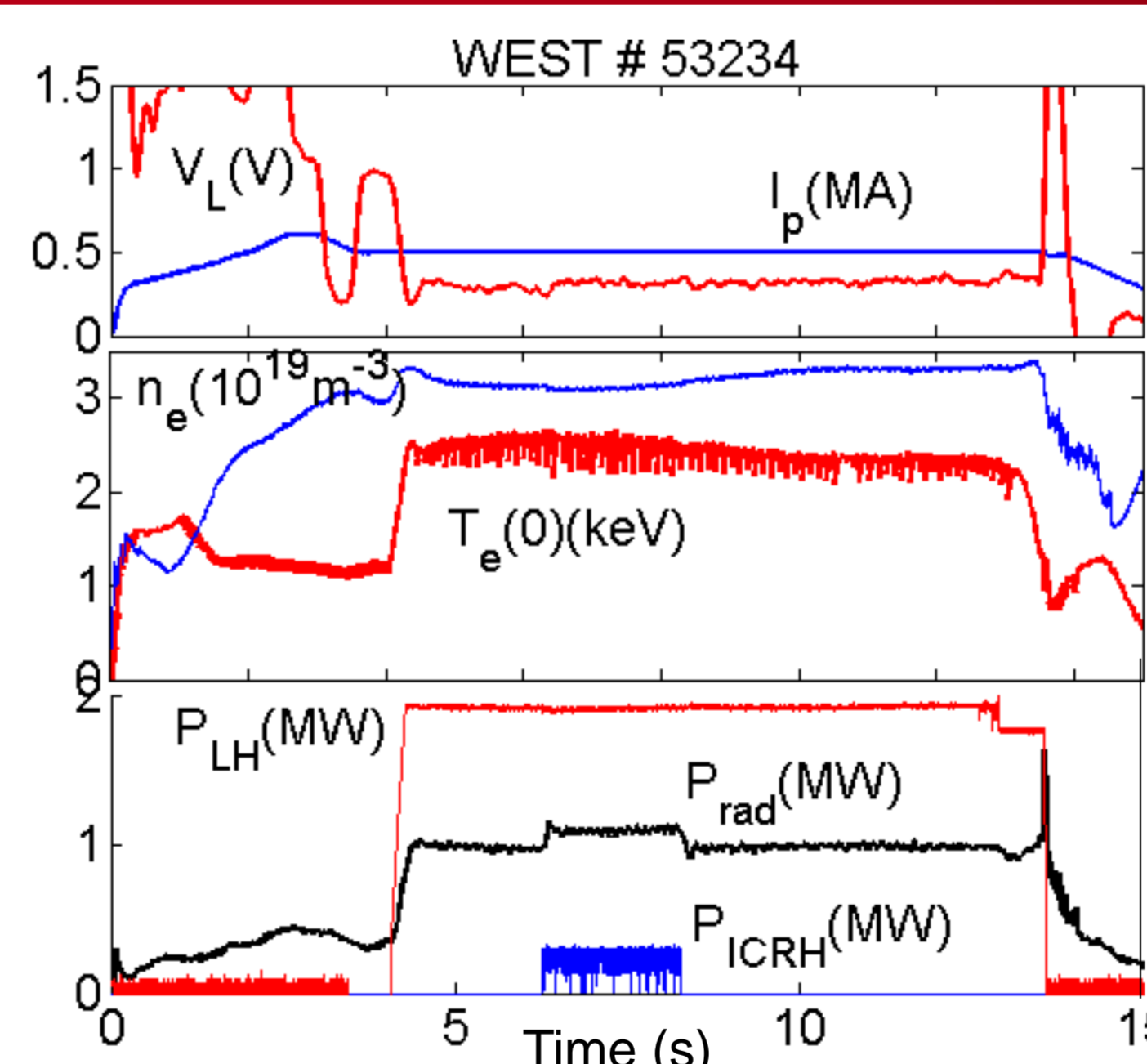
One antenna has operated on plasma: load resilience demonstrated



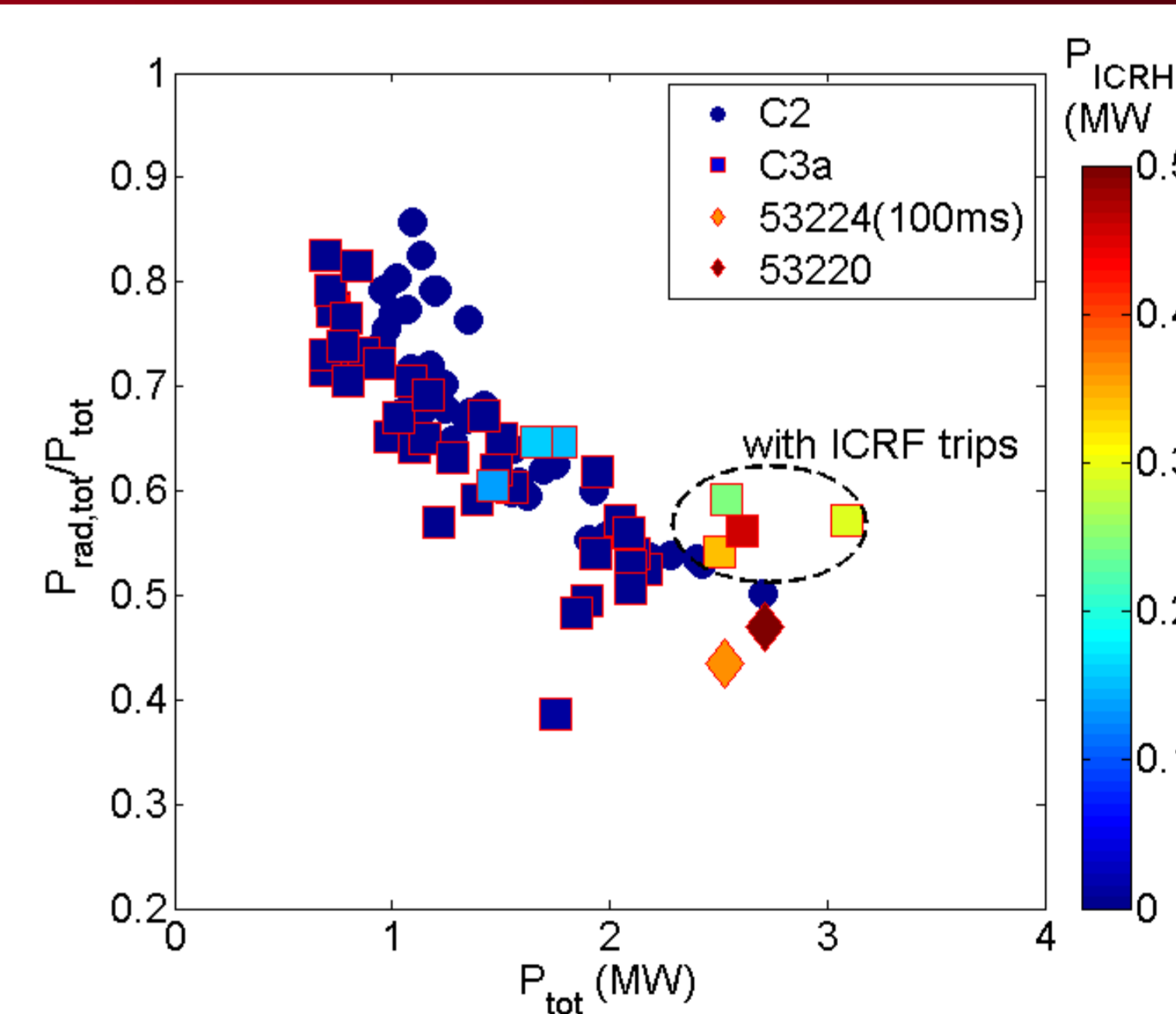
- ~ 40 shots with ICRH on plasma.
- Generators to antenna successfully restarted.
- CODAC & protection systems validated.
- Tuning on vacuum & plasma assessed.
- Load-resilience demonstrated on plasma.
- Peak ICRH power reached 600 kW.



Latest achievements



- L-mode discharges lasting up to 15 s have been obtained.



- In discharges with LHCD alone, P_{rad}/P_{tot} decreases with P_{tot} .
- This trend needs to be confirmed at higher ICRH power.

Summary

- Long L-mode discharges (~ 15 s) have been obtained on WEST.
- LHCD power of 1.9 MW has been injected during 9.5 s; and 2.7 MW for 2 s.
- LH current drive efficiency is improved with respect to the previous WEST campaign.
- Two WEST ICRF antennas have been tested in the TITAN testbed and installed on WEST.
- One antenna has been commissioned on plasma.
- Load resilient feature has been confirmed during plasma movements.
- The peak coupled ICRH power has reached 600 kW.
- New WEST campaign (C3b) has just started: 2 ICRF + 2 LHCD antennas**