

### Advances in the long-pulse steady-state high beta H-mode scenario with active controls of divertor heat and particle fluxes on EAST

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### We acknowledge contributions from domestic and international partners to EAST research program





# EAST demonstrated high $\beta_{\rm P}$ long pulse H-mode operation with high $f_{\rm bs}$





 A 60s time scale long-pulse steady-state high β<sub>P</sub> H-mode discharge achieved by pure RF heating with the ITER-like tungsten divertor.

Overview of the parameter space of obtained and prospective long pulse high  $\beta_p$  H-mode plasmas





- Extension of steady-state operational regime
- Physics studies to resolve key issues for steady state operation
- Progress in supporting of ITER
- Summary and future Plan





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#### A 60s scale steady-state discharge was achieved

10

8

4

2

0

- Dominant electron heating by ECH &LHW
  - $\beta_p \sim 2.1$ ,  $\beta_N \sim 1.7$ ,  $H_{98} > 1.3$
  - eITB (T<sub>e</sub>>T<sub>i</sub>), zero torque, low rotation
  - Flat q profile with q(0)>1.0,  $f_{bs} \sim f_{LHCD}$
- Good control of impurity
  - Small ELMy, on-axis ECH





# Experiments show improved confinement and reduced turbulence when extending to higher $\beta_P$

The higher β<sub>p</sub> with high energy confinement at high density.

- The electron turbulent energy fluxes decrease with β<sub>p</sub> increase.
  - The transport dominated by the trapped electron mode (TEM) due to the electron heating by RF power (Te >>Ti).





#### Density gradient is a control knob to improve energy confinement

- A clear dependence of H<sub>98y2</sub> on the density peaking factor was observed.
  - High density gradient can enhance the Shafranov shift stabilizing effect significantly in high  $\beta_p$  regime.



The same trends in various Heating/CD mixtures ---A new pass for Steady-State Tokamak Fusion Reactor



#### **Optimization of fast ion confinement**

- Fast-ion pressure decreased at high-density/low beam.
  - Increase density from 4.4  $\times$  10<sup>19</sup> m<sup>-3</sup> to 5  $\times$  10<sup>19</sup> m<sup>-3</sup> and decrease the beam voltage from 60 to 50 kV

- Improved plasma performance (β<sub>P</sub>~2.5 and H<sub>98y2</sub>>1.1) with reduced fast-ion loss
  - A bootstrap current fraction (f<sub>BS</sub>) up to 50% with balanced NB injection.





# Demonstration of a compatible core and edge integration in high $\beta_p$ scenarios

- A compatible core and edge integration in high β<sub>p</sub> scenarios
  - high confinement  $H_{98y2} > 1.2$
  - $\beta_P \sim 2.5 / \beta_N \sim 2.0$ ,  $f_{bs} \sim 50\%$
  - n<sub>e</sub>/n<sub>GW</sub>~0.7, q<sub>95</sub>~6.7



- The peak heat flux is reduced by ~30% on the tungsten divertor
  - Active impurity seeding through radiative divertor feedback control via radiated power.
  - A mixture of 50% neon and 50%  $D_2$  is applied.



Gong - EX/1-TH/1

#### Long-pulse Fully Non Inductive with RF only Close to 1GW CFETR Performance Achieved

- Improved confinement (H<sub>98y2</sub>~1.3)
- ~zero torque with eITB
- Electron heating dominant
- Small ELMs (f<sub>ELM</sub>~1kHz)
- Good impurity control

Close to 1GW CFETR Performance







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# Divertor impurity seeding extends the grassy-ELM regime to lower q95

- Stationary grassy ELM regime
  - Low heat flux
  - Strong particle exhaust capability
- Divertor impurity seeding leads to a transition from mixed ELMs to grassy ELMs
  - 20% Neon injected near the outer strike point of the upper divertor.



#### Extension of the grassy-ELM regime to lower q95 $\rightarrow$ 5



Li, PPCF 62 (2020) 095025

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### ELM suppression by Neon seeding

- ELM suppression achieved with neon seeding.
  - Edge Coherent Mode (ECM) disappears and replaced by a Broad-Band fluctuation in the pedestal gradient region.

 Existence of a threshold of neon seeding observed for ELM suppression.





B.N. Wan/IAEA FEC/May 262 I

### ELM suppression by boron injection

 Suppression of edge localized modes with real-time boron injection using the tungsten divertor is obtained.





- Edge harmonic oscillations appear during B powder injection.
  - Sufficient particle transport to maintain constant density and avoid impurity accumulation in ELM-stable plasmas.



Diallo – EX/4-6 Sun, NF 61 (2021) 014002

### ELM suppression by divertor CD4 seeding

- With divertor CD4 seeding, sustained ELM suppression and divertor detachment achieved
  - An n=1 low-frequency mode (<10kHz) near the upper X point.

 Tungsten impurity concentration is significantly reduced when the mode appears, suggesting that the lowfrequency mode enhances the impurity exhaust.





### Simulation suggests ELMs can be mitigated by pedestal coherent mode

- The pedestal coherent modes (PCM) is always accompanied with the ELM mitigation and suppression on EAST.
- Simulation by BOUT++ shows pedestal coherent mode (PCM) decreases the ELM size by ~45%.
  - ELM mitigation by PCM is related with the three-wave nonlinear interactions
- PCM leads to the wider mode spectrum
   →stronger mode coupling →lower
   energy loss of ELMs







### EAST successfully develop active detachment controllers

Control parameters	Actuator	Divertor Deeding
Total radiation (P <sub>rad, total</sub> )	LFS and divertor neon seeding	FS Fueling
Divertor particle flux (j <sub>sat</sub> )	Divertor neon seeding LFS D2 fueling by SMBI	
Div. electron temperature (T <sub>et</sub> )	Divertor neon/argon seeding	
Div. target temperature (T <sub>t, peak</sub> )	Divertor neon seeding	
Div. electron temperature + X-point radiation (T <sub>et</sub> + P <sub>rad, X-point</sub> )	Divertor neon seeding	

Wang -EX/7-1



# Feedback detachment control via T<sub>e,div</sub> + P<sub>rad</sub> in grassy ELM H-mode

- A new detachment feedback control scheme, combining divertor radiation near the X point and target plate Te signals, is demonstrated.
  - Divertor target  $T_{et}$  near strike point maintained at 5-8 eV.







# Feedback control of H-mode detachment via Divertor-Te

- T<sub>e,div</sub> control is important for sputtering reduction
- Neon is more compatible with core plasma for  $T_{e,div} = 5eV$ .
  - Argon seeded detachment reduces confinement slightly.





### **Development of flowing liquid Li limiters (FLiLis)**

- Liquid Li is being studied as an alternative PFM for better handling of particle and heat flux.
  - Four generations of FLiLi have been successfully in EAST.

- D retention increases gradually during FLiLi operation.
  - FLiLi can well solve the problem of the saturation of Li coated wall.







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#### ELM suppression by n=4 RMP in low torque plasmas

- Type-I ELMs are suppressed by n=4 RMP with upper-lower odd coil phasing, but not for the even one.
  - W concentration decreased with RMP
  - Significant density pump-out (20%) happens during ELM suppression, but less drop (5%) in stored energy
- The target plasma is close to ITER type-I ELMy H-mode operational window
  - T<sub>NBI</sub> = 1.1 N· m (0.9 N·m ITER equivalent torque in EAST)
  - $q_{95} \sim 3.65$ ,  $v_{e,ped}^* \sim 0.5$ ,  $\beta_N \sim 1.4$





#### Helium plasmas demonstrated under pure RFheating and ITER-like tungsten divertor

- Concentration of helium (C<sub>He</sub>) in the plasma is confirmed to play a critical role in H-mode operation.
  - higher concentration raises the H-mode threshold power and deteriorates the energy confinement in H-mode.

- ELMs suppression by n=1 RMP is achieved in helium plasma.
  - Strong density pump-out effect during ELMs suppression, but less drop in plasma confinement.





#### Divertor Detachment Achieved with Density Ramp-Up in He Plasmas

- A clear particle flux rollover occurs with favorable B<sub>T</sub> (B×∇B↑), similar as the D plasmas.
- Te at strike point decreases with the density ramping up.
- Higher detachment threshold density in He than D.







#### W Erosion is more serious in He plasmas

 W erosion rate in He plasmas is more than 3 times that in D plasmas.

- The intra-ELM W sputtering source increases linearly with the ELM frequency.
  - similar to the deuterium plasmas from DIII-D and JET.







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# EAST augmented capabilities provide flexibility to continue long-pulse H-mode scenario development

- Heating/CD systems upgraded
  - PAM launcher for LHW(2.45GHz)
  - Lower K spectrum for ICRF(N)
  - A new gyrotron for ECRH (1MW)
  - Two co-current NBI systems

To optimize profiles for scenario development and instability control







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To increase the steady-state heat exhaust to 10MW/m<sup>2</sup>

- A new lower water-cooled tungsten divertor installed
  - <sup>3</sup>⁄<sub>4</sub> with the monoblock structure
  - 1/4 with the flat-type structure





### Summary

- Significant progress has been made in the long-pulse steady-state high  $\beta_{\text{P}}$  H-mode scenario
  - A minute time scale H-mode discharge( $\beta_P \sim 2.0$ ,  $f_{bs} \sim 50\%$ ,  $H_{98(y2)} > 1.3$ )
  - A compatible core and edge integration in high  $\beta_p$  scenarios
- Key advances on the developments of long pulse operation, delivering steady state operation in ITER and CFETR
  - Active controls of radiative divertor, ELM suppression, He plasmas etc.
- A new lower tungsten divertor is installed and the H/CD systems are upgraded for achieving
  - >400s long-pulse H-mode operation with ~50% bootstrap current fraction;
  - Demonstration of power exhaust at ~10 MW power injection for >100s.



