

EAST Steady-state Long Pulse H-mode with Core-edge Integration for CFETR

by X. Gong¹

With

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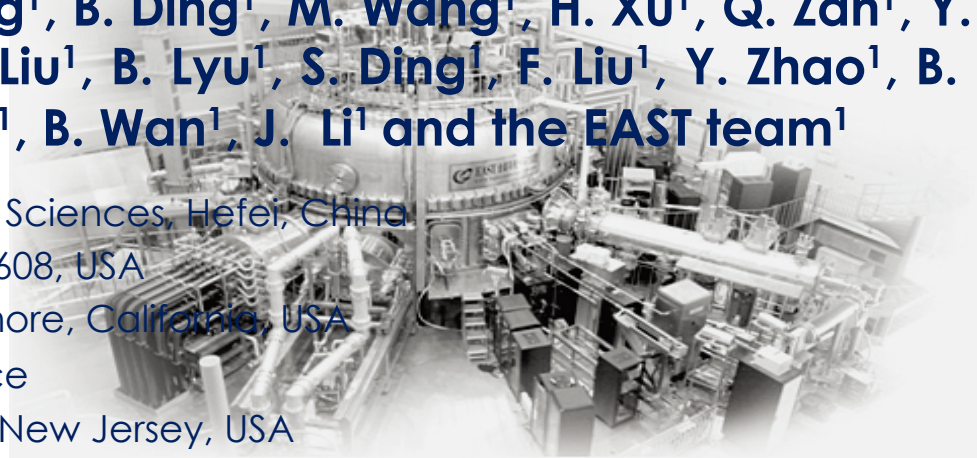
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Open Test Bench



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 EURO fusion
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 The Institute of Plasma Physics of the Italian National Research Council (IFP-CNR)

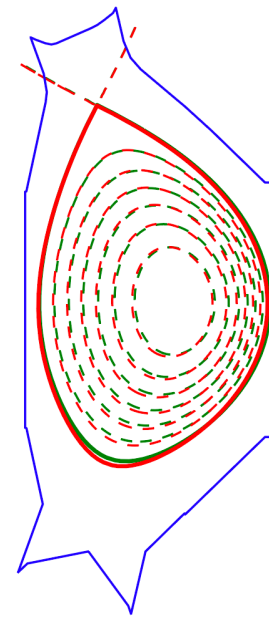
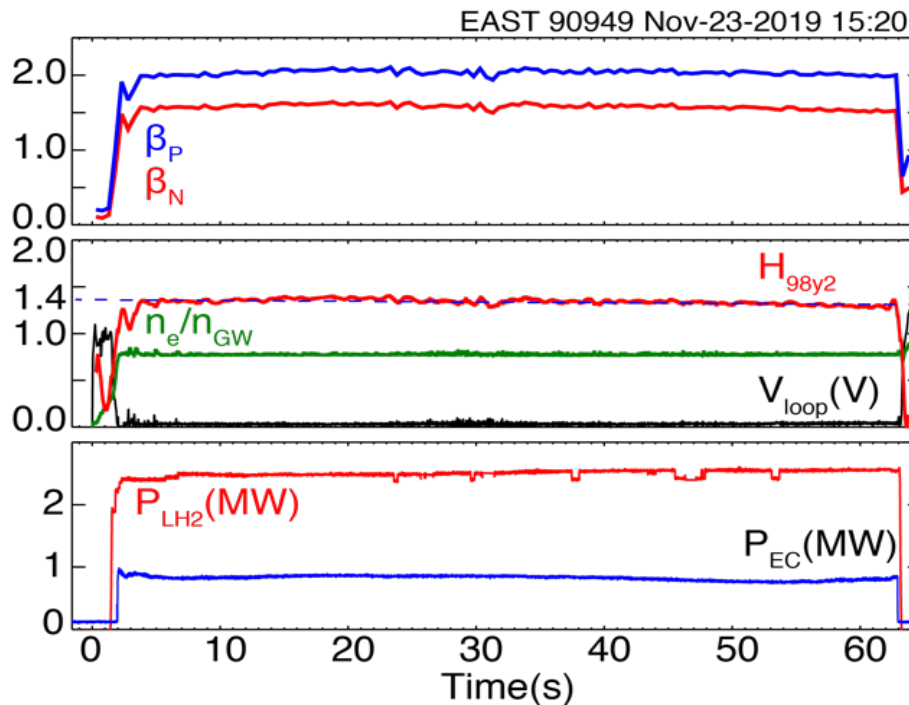
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 National Agency for Atomic Energy (ENEA)

Great Progress on EAST Is Benefit from Broad Domestic and Wide International Collaboration!

A Minute Time Scale Steady-state High β_p Discharge was Achieved with Tungsten Divertor



@ 30/60s



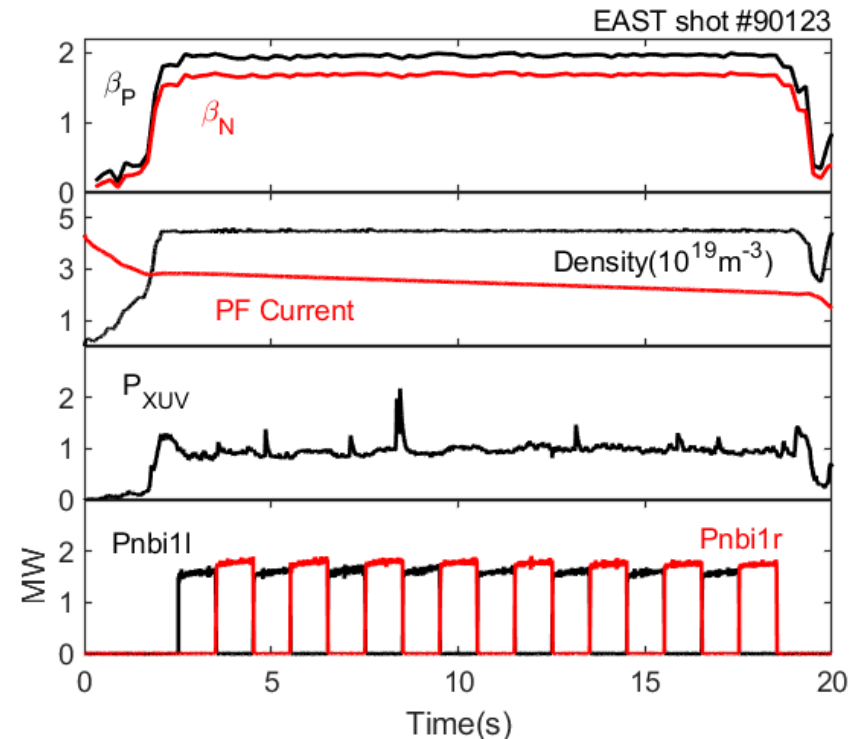
ITER-like
Tungsten divertor

- **61.2s H-mode sustained with enhanced RF-heating**
 - $H_{98y2} \sim 1.2$, $f_{Gr} \sim 0.7$, $\beta_p \sim 2.1$, $\beta_N \sim 1.7$, $V_{loop} \sim 0$
 - Robust iso-flux control with SP to W-divertor
- **101s H-mode achieved in 2017**
 - $H_{98y2} \sim 1.1$, $f_{Gr} \sim 0.6$, $\beta_p \sim 1.2$, $\beta_N \sim 1.0$, $V_{loop} \sim 0$

X. Gong, Nucl. Fusion 59 (2019)

New Candidate of High β_p Long Pulse Operation with Low Torque at High Density

- Long pulse operation with a duration of 20s by modulated neutral beam ($\sim 1.5\text{MW}$) and RF ($\sim 4.0\text{MW}$)
 - $\beta_p \sim 2.1$, $\beta_N \sim 1.8$
 - $H_{98y2} \sim 1.3$
 - $f_{Gr} \sim 0.8$
 - $T_{inj} \sim 1.0\text{Nm}$
 - $f_{bs} \sim 50\%$

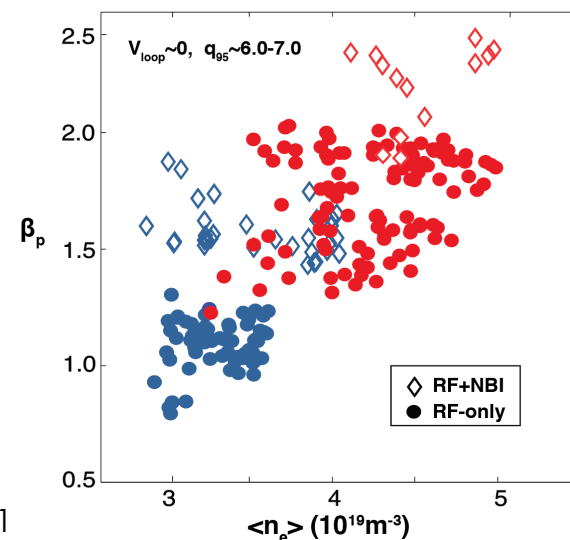


Experiments Demonstrated Steady-state Scenarios with Extension of Fusion Performance

- β_p versus line-averaged density of zero loop voltage plasmas
 - Fully non-inductive @ $q_{95} \sim 6.0-7.0$
- **Extended operational regime**
 - High density $f_{Gr} \sim 0.8$
 - $f_{BS} \sim 50\%$
- **Dominant e-heating, ~zero torque**
- **Small ELMs with well impurity control**
- **Improved confinement**
 - $H_{98y2} \sim 1.4$
 - eITB inside $r < 0.4$

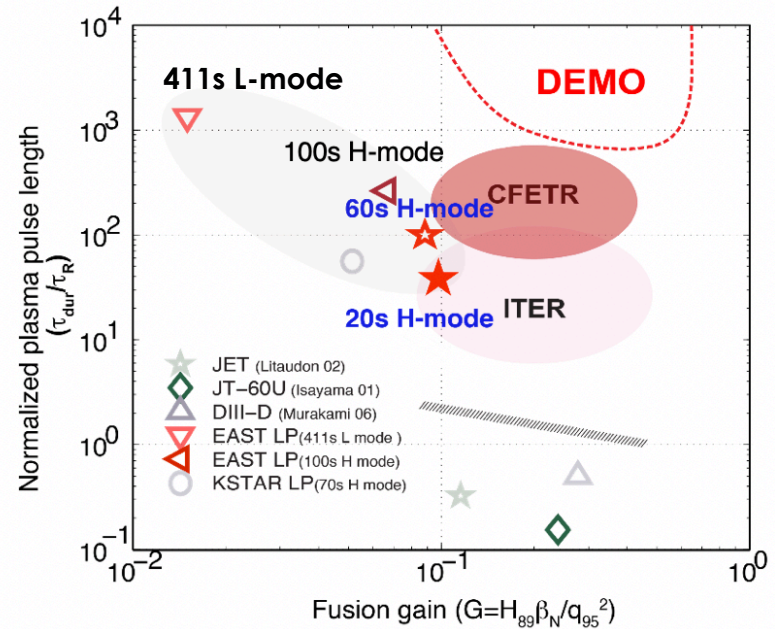
J. Huang et al., Nucl. Fusion 60 (2020)
J. Huang, PPCF 62 (2020)

	CFETR A.3 SSO	EAST
P_Fusion	974	
β_N	2.0	2.0
f_{BS}	0.50	0.50
H factor	1.41	1.25
n_e/n_{GW}	0.57	0.8
q_{95} iter	5.54	6.7



Strategies to Establish the Scientific Basis for Long Pulse Operation in Supporting ITER/CFETR

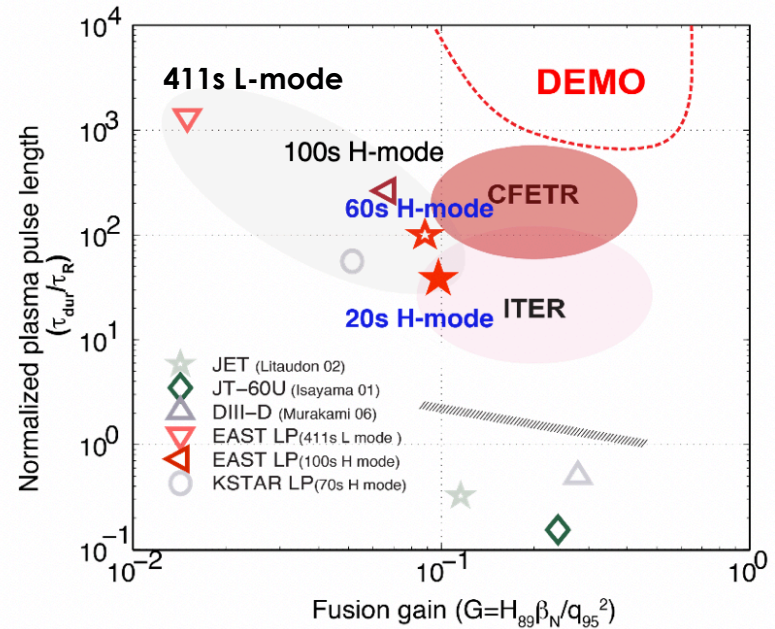
S1: Enhance H/CD efficiency & relevant fundamental physics understanding and key diagnostics



Strategies to Establish the Scientific Basis for Long Pulse Operation in Supporting ITER/CFETR

S1: Enhance H/CD efficiency & relevant fundamental physics understanding and key diagnostics

S2: Demonstrate long-pulse (≥ 100 s) H-mode plasmas and develop fully non-inductive high- β scenarios

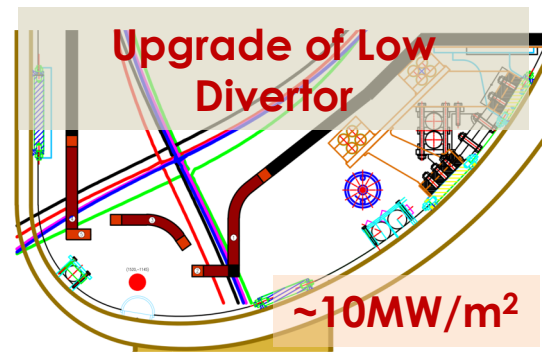
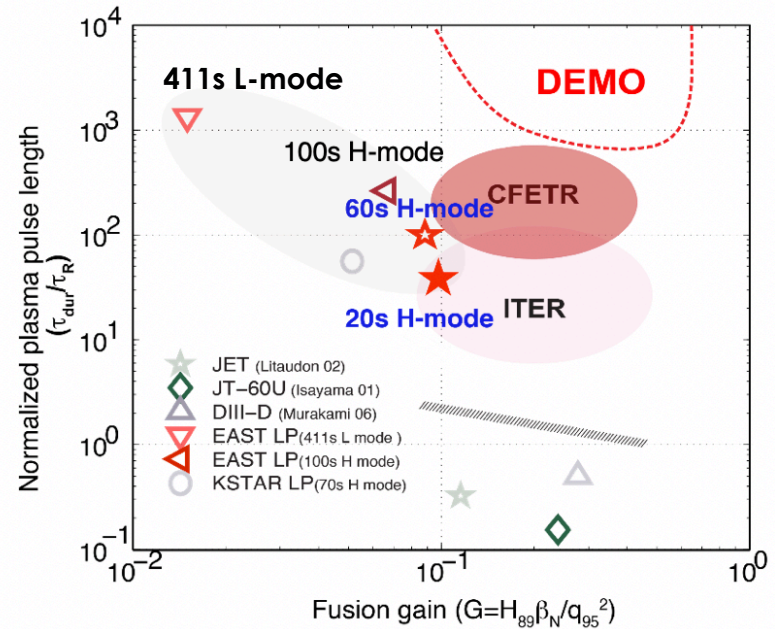


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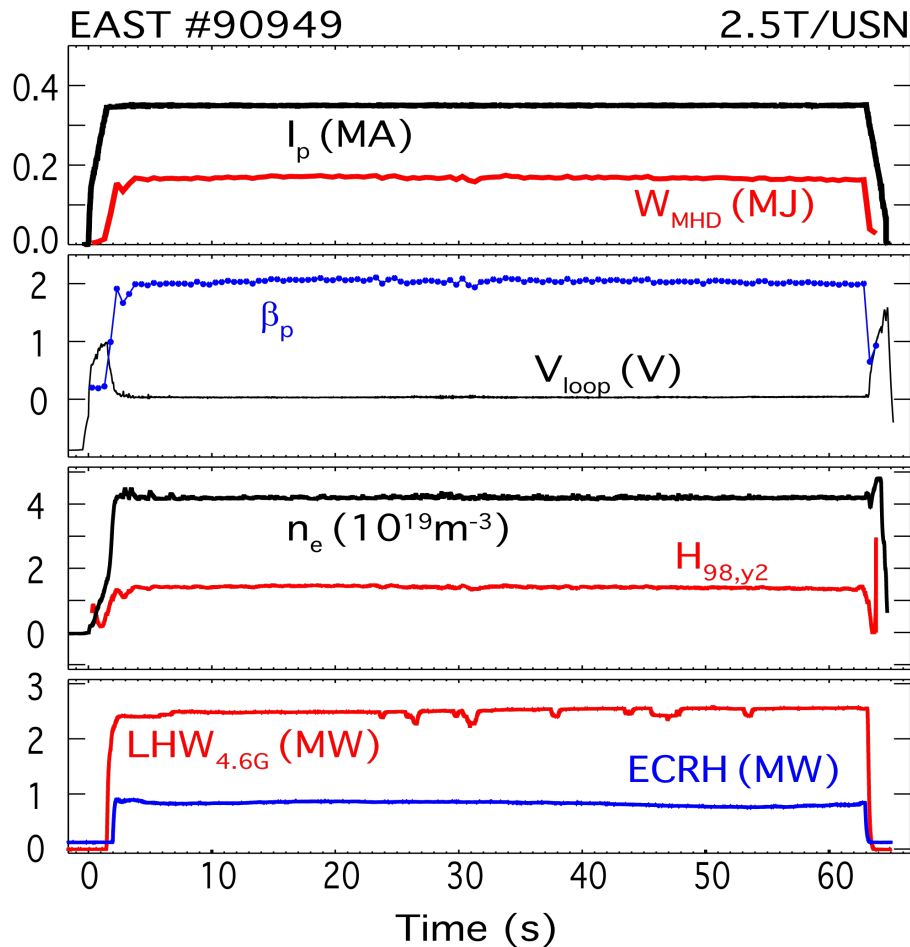
S1: Enhance H/CD efficiency & relevant fundamental physics understanding and key diagnostics

S2: Demonstrate long-pulse (≥ 100 s) H-mode plasmas and develop fully non-inductive high- β scenarios

S3: Extend EAST operation regime to demonstrate steady-state high performance plasmas and deliver relevant physics for ITER and CFETR



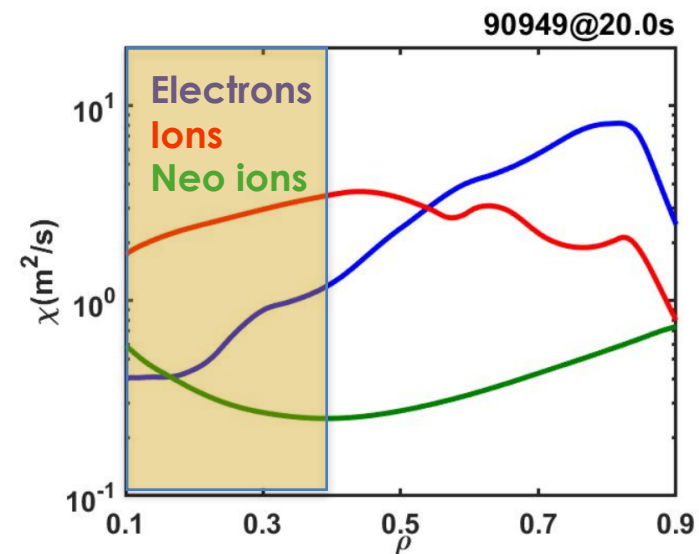
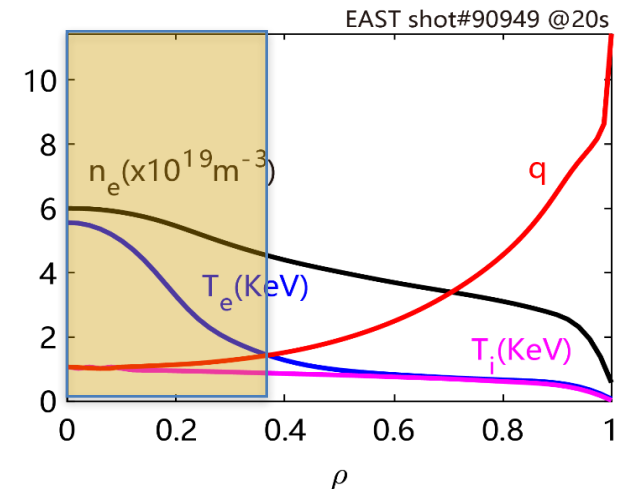
EAST Steady-state Long Pulse H-mode with Core-edge Integration



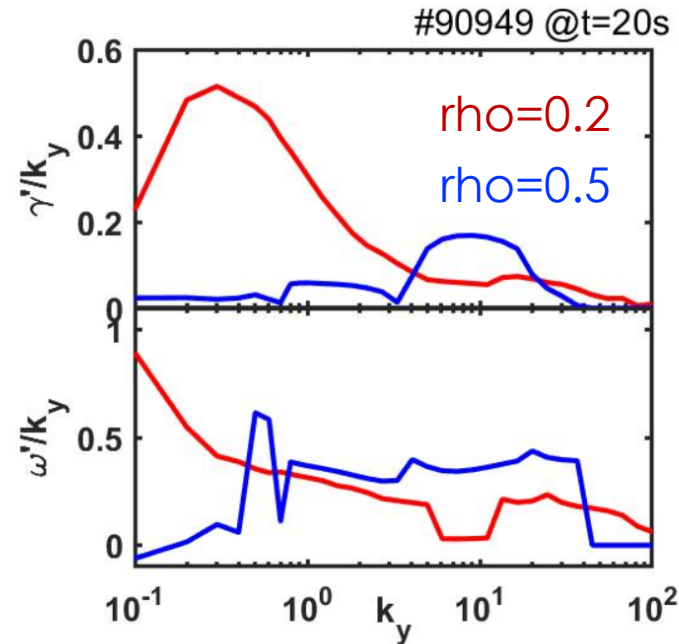
- Improved confinement
- High LHCD efficiency at high density
- Broaden current profile
- Core-edge integration

Reduced Transport in Electron Energy Channel Consistent with Te-ITB Formation

- **Dominant electron heating by ECH & LHW**
 - $T_e > T_i$
 - zero torque
 - low rotation
 - Flat q profile with $q(0) > 1.0$
- **Electron transport is significantly reduced in the plasma core ($\rho < 0.4$)**
 - Consistent with improved confinement



Reduced Transport in Electron Energy Channel Consistent with Te-ITB Formation

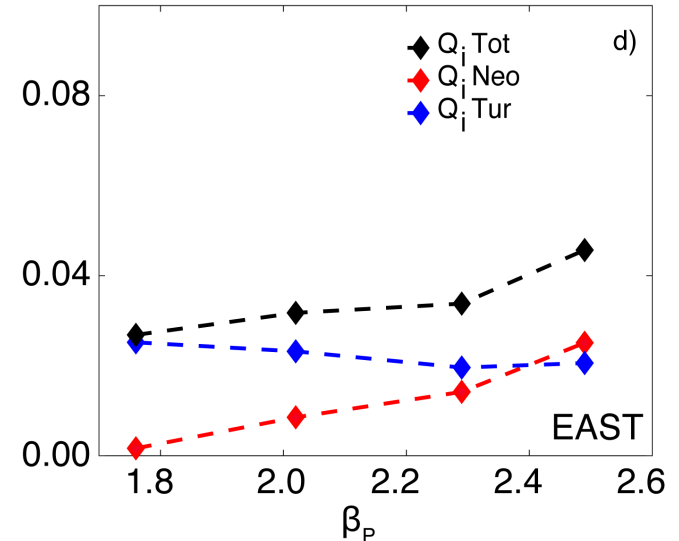
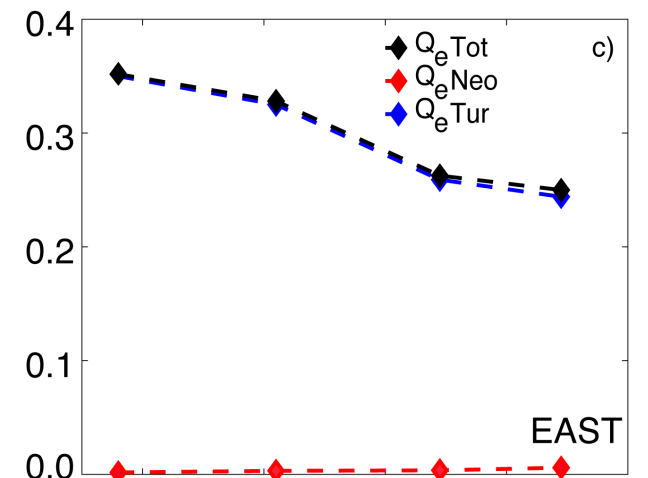


- **Linear analysis by TGLF**
 - TEM modes dominate in the low- k ($k_y < 1$) region, at ITB
 - ETG modes dominate in the high- k region, outside ITB
- **The decrease of the high- k turbulence (ETG)**
 - Causing the reduction of electron transport

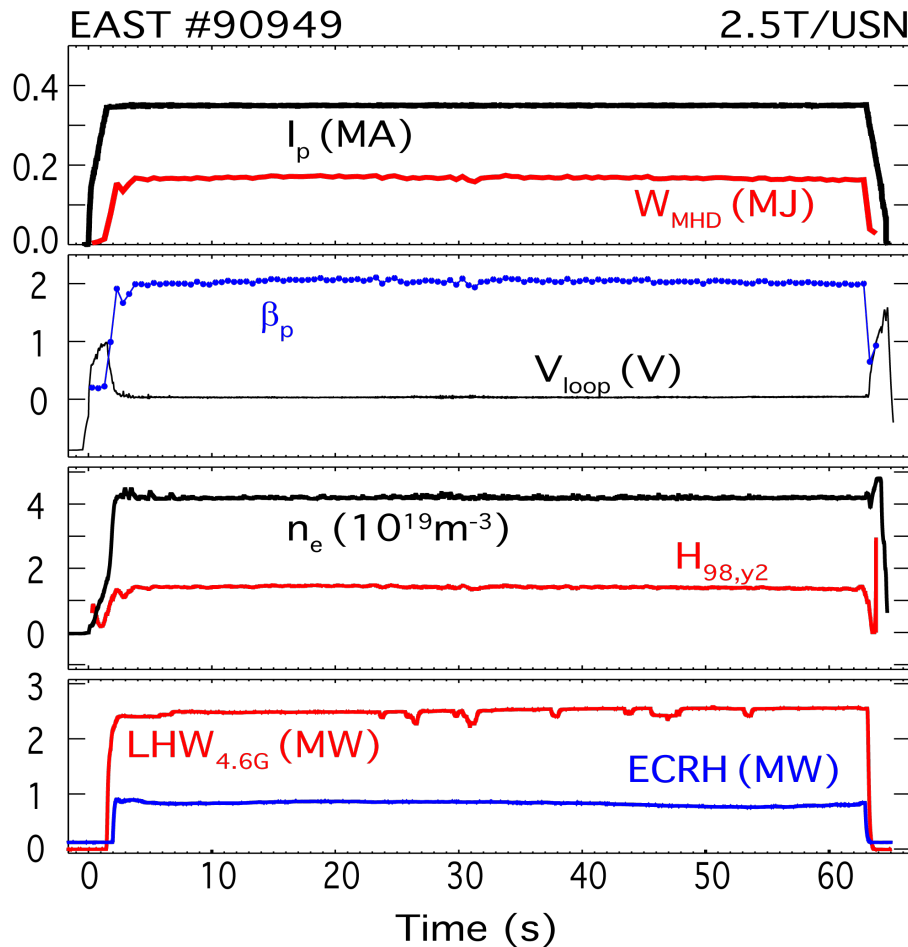
Modeling Shows β_p Stabilization Effect on Electron and Ion Turbulent Energy Fluxes

- **TGLF+NEO to predict transport**
 - Scaled pressure profiles at fixed q -profile generated from experimental reconstruction
- **Electron turbulent energy fluxes decreases with high β_p**
- **Ion turbulent energy fluxes decreases slowly with increase of β_p**

J. Qian, Phys. Plasmas 2021



EAST Steady-state Long Pulse H-mode with Core-edge Integration

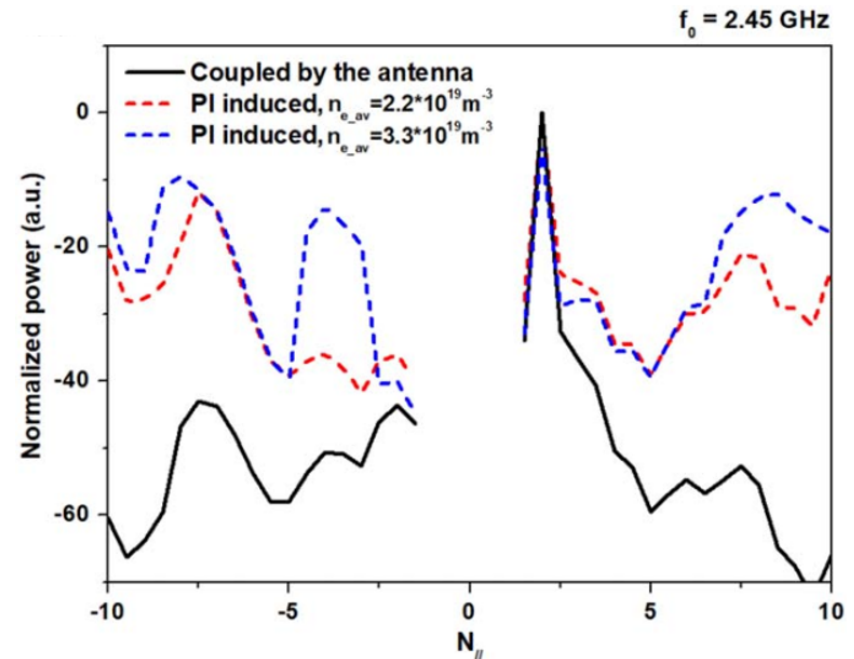
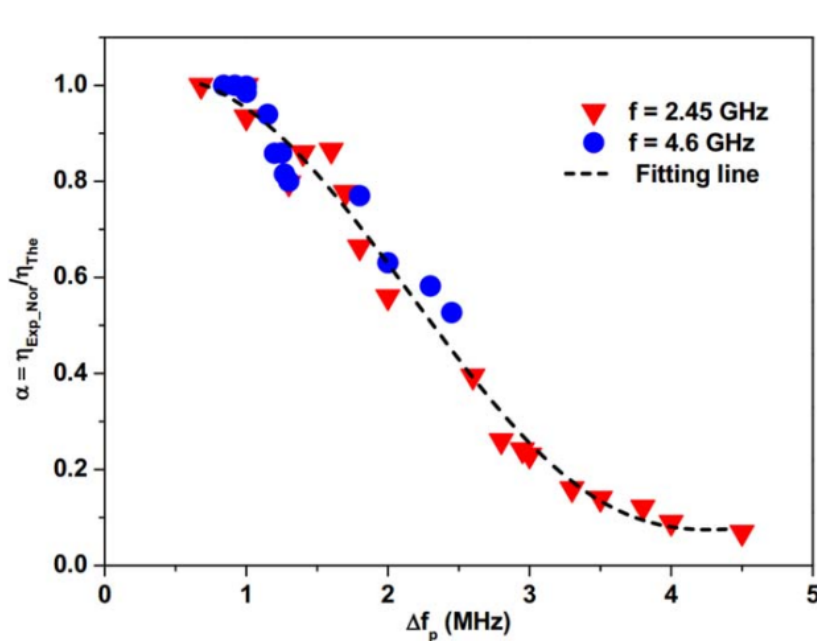


- Improved confinement
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- Broaden current profile
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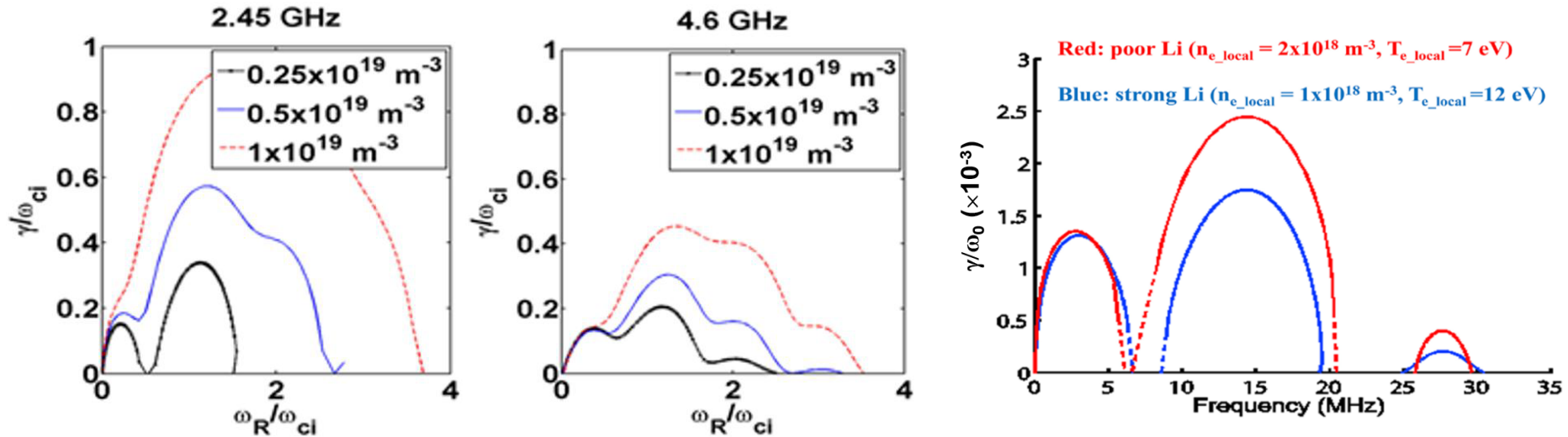
A Link Between the Degradation of Current Drive Efficiency and Spectral Broadening



- Spectral broadening is found to have a negative and significant effect on CD efficiency.
- The modeling results show that PI effect can redistribute the N_{\parallel} spectrum to some extent, thus leading to a pump power depletion.

M. H. Li, et al., Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 61 (2019)

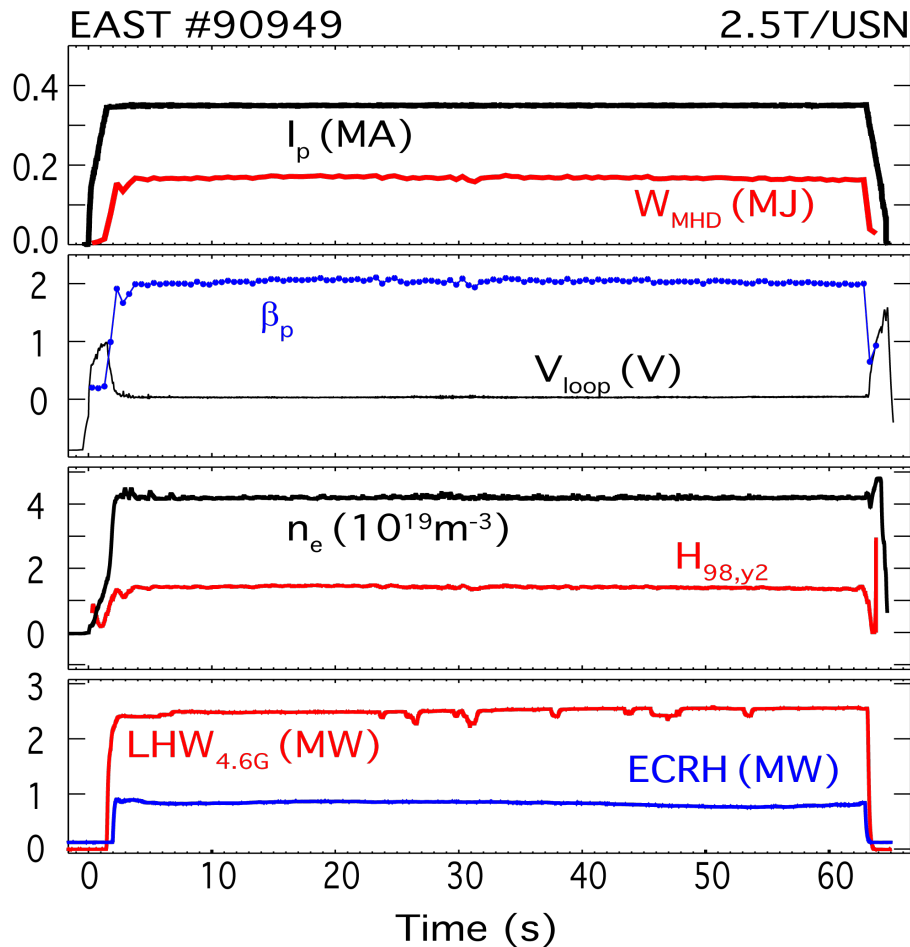
Higher LHW Frequency and Lower Recycling Wall Allows High LHCD Efficiency at High Density



B J Ding Nucl. Fusion 58 (2018)

- **Consistent with Parametric Instability (PI) modeling:**
 - Growth rate is smaller with higher LH source frequency, thus to enhance CD efficiency;
 - Low recycling wall, producing higher temperature at the plasma edge, can reduce PI intensity.

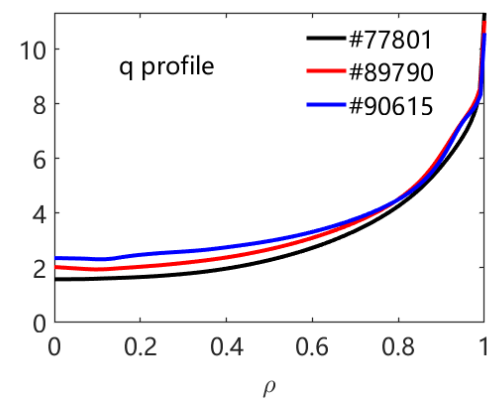
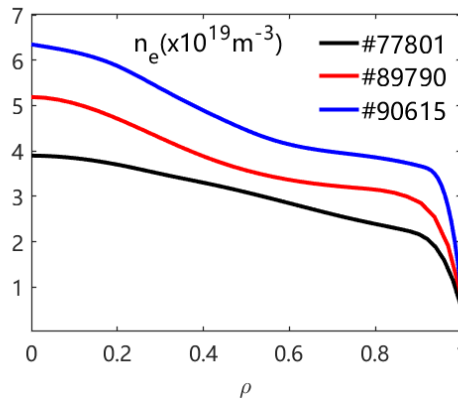
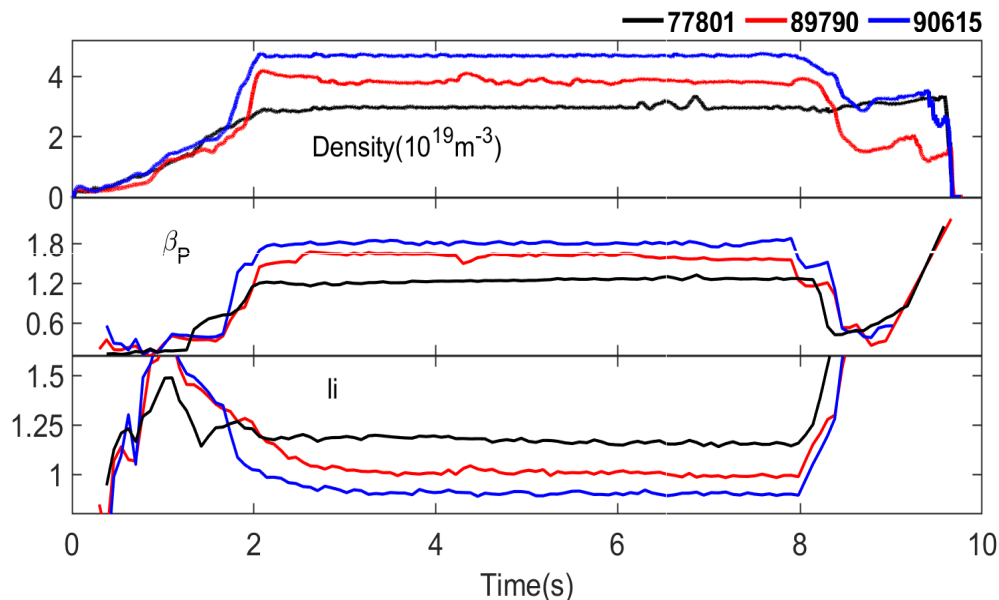
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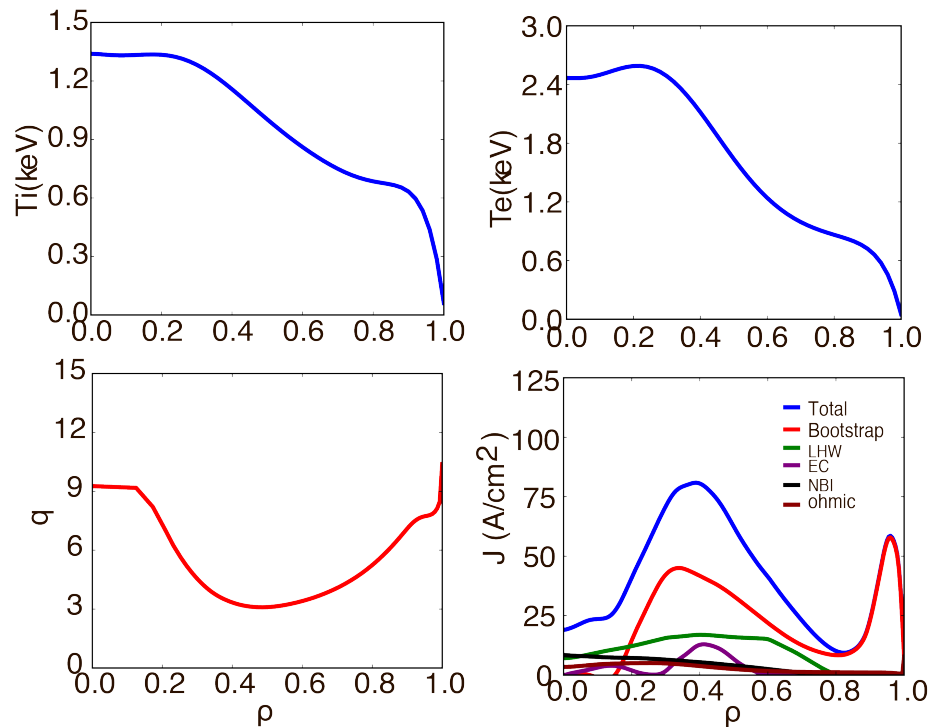
- Improved confinement
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Broaden Current Profile Obtained with Off-axis LHCD and Bootstrap Current

- **Low I_i obtained at high density, high β_P**
 - Higher β_P generates more off-axis f_{BS}
 - High density operation allows LH off-axis deposition
- **Equilibrium analysis confirms a higher q_0 for low I_i case**



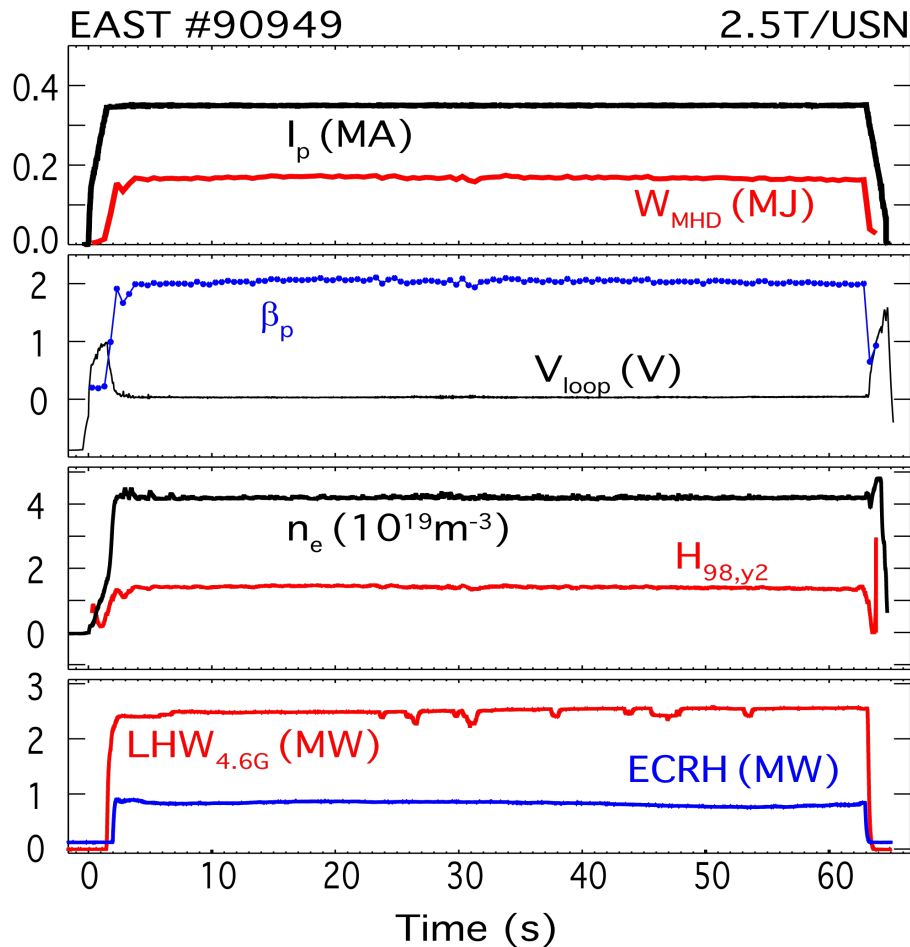
Modeling Shows that Larger ρ_{qmin} and ITB Radius on EAST can be Achieved at Higher β_p



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- **Use integrated modeling with optimized H&CD scheme**
 - ECH+LHW, co-Ip NB & ICRF
- **Large ρ_{qmin} (~ 0.5) obtained with more off-axis f_{bs} CD**
 - f_{bs} from 43% to 63% with higher β_p

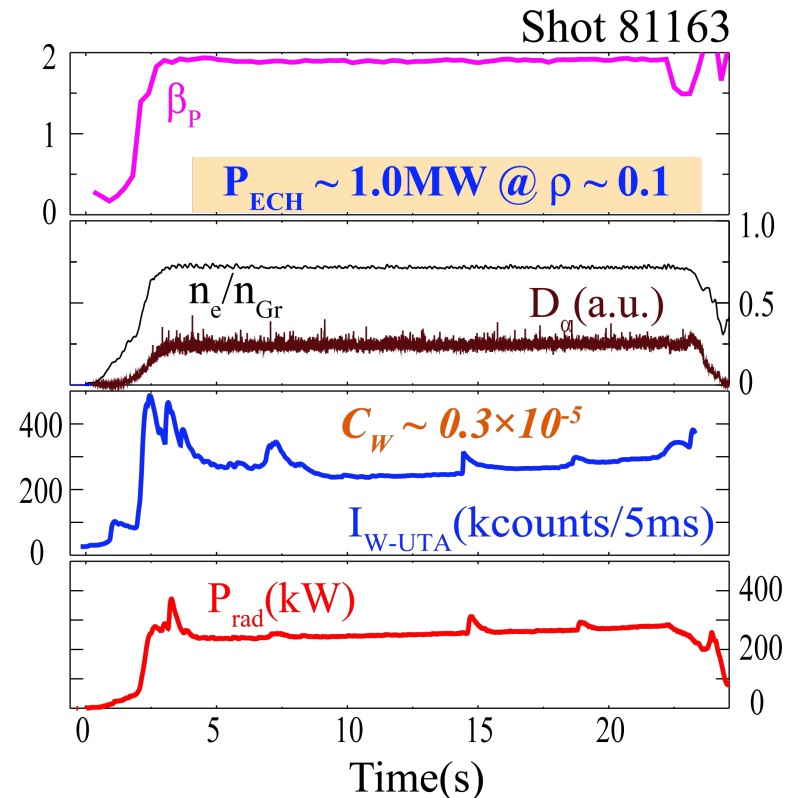
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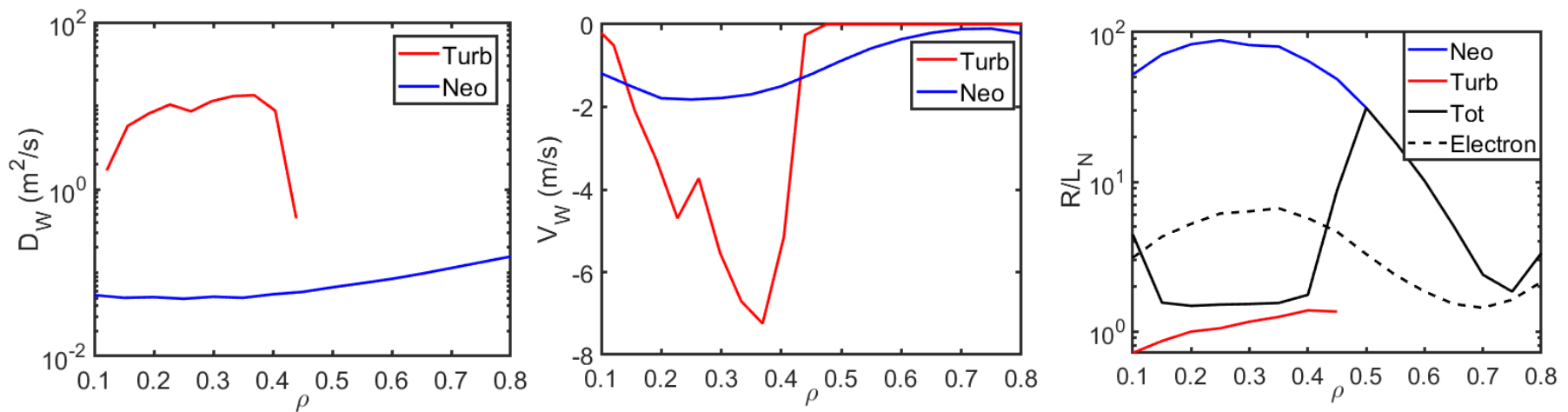
- Improved confinement
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Well Controlled High Z Impurity in High β_p Plasmas

- Small ELMs and high density ($n_e/n_G \sim 0.8$) reduced tungsten sputtering
- On-axis ECH pump out high Z impurities from core plasma
 - W in good control within a low level ($C_w \sim 0.3 \times 10^{-5}$)

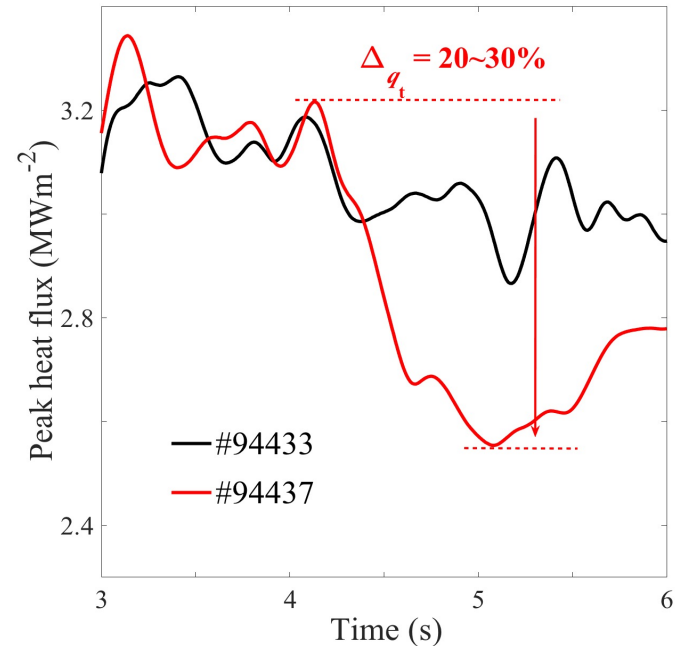
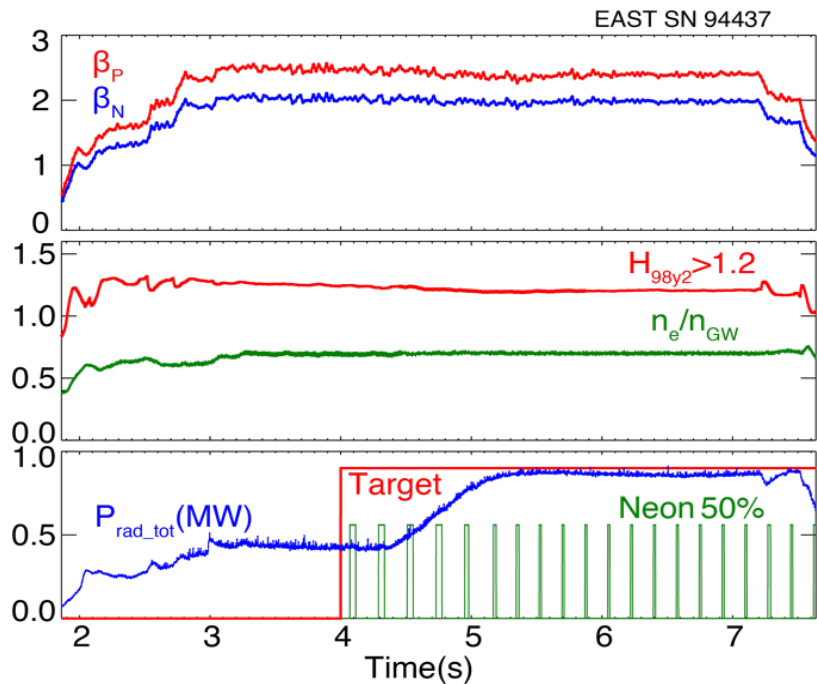


Modeling Shows that Strong Diffusion of TEM in the Central Region Prevents W to Accumulate



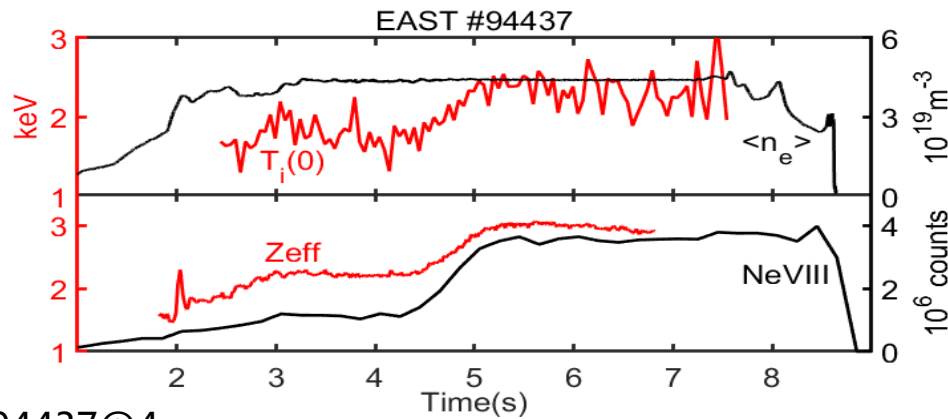
- W modeling by QuaLiKiz and NEO
- TEM dominates and its strong diffusion prevents W to accumulate at $r/a < 0.4$, including TEM and ITG
- The large modelled R/L_{Nw} at $\rho \sim 0.5$ can be explained by the overestimation of stabilization effect on TEM by collisionality in QuaLiKiz.

Demonstration of a Compatible Core and Edge Integration in High β_p Scenarios



- Radiative divertor feedback with a mixture of 50% neon and 50% D_2
- Peak heat flux reduced by 20-30% (IR)
- Confinement maintained $H_{98} > 1.2$

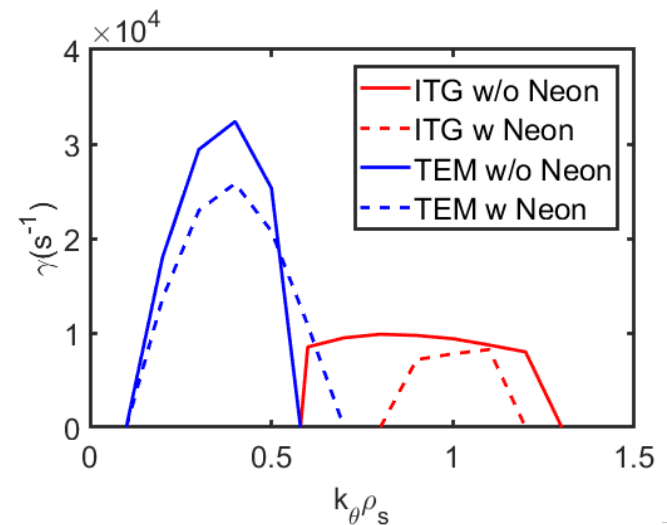
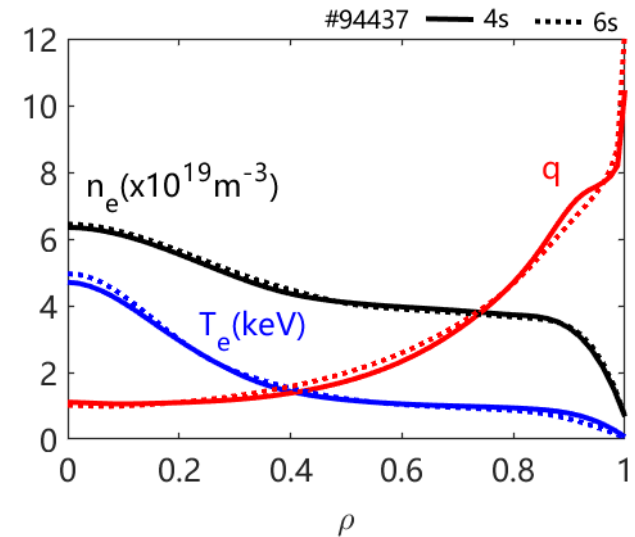
ITG is Stabilized During Neon Seeding, Leading to a Higher Ion Temperature



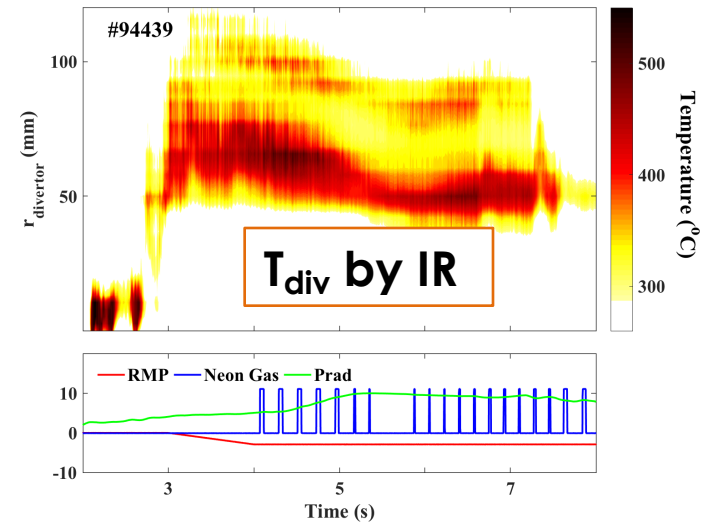
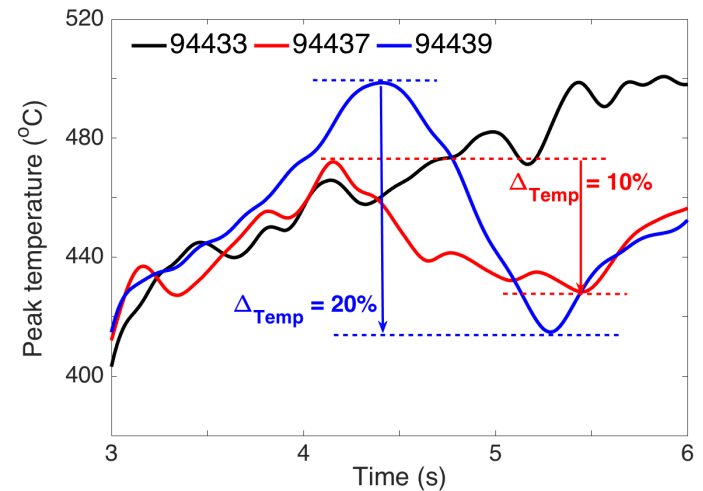
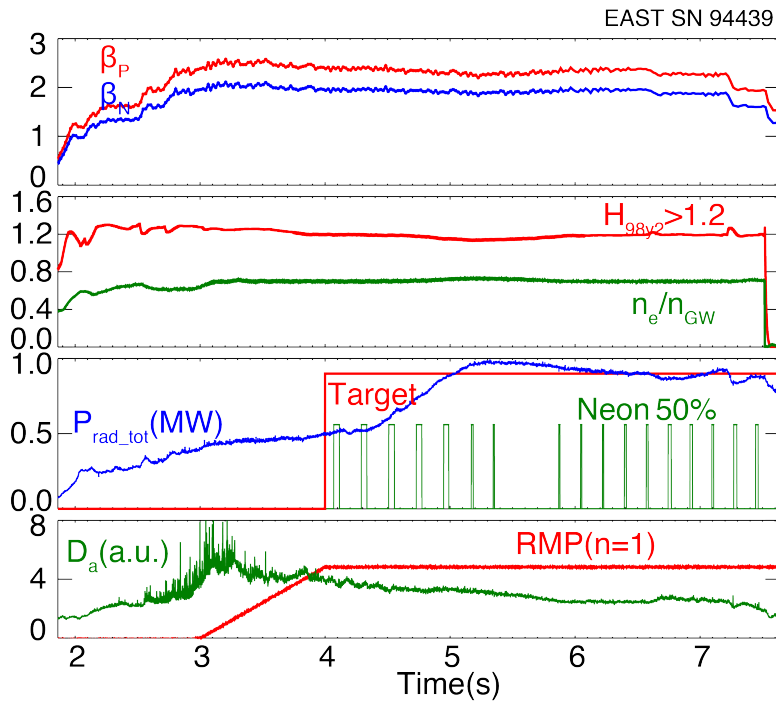
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ρ	R/L_{Te}	R/L_{Ti}	T_e/T_i	\hat{s}	q	Z_{eff}	u^*
0.4	13.3	6.5	1.5	0.54	1.27	2.2	0.24

- After Neon seeding, ITG is stabilized due to the dilution of main ions, which is consistent with the increase of T_i .



Larger Reduced Divertor Temperature with Divertor Heat Flux Splitting



- **Core:** High $\beta_P \sim 2.5 / \beta_N \sim 2.0$ with $H_{98y2} > 1.2$, $f_{Gr} \sim 0.8$, $q_{95} \sim 6.7$;
- **Pedestal:** ELM controlled by RMP $n=1$;
- **Divertor:** Radiation and splitting.

Summary

- **Steady-state long pulse (>60s) demonstrated with extension of fusion performance**
 - High $f_{BS} \sim 50\%$ with improved energy confinement ($H_{98,y2} > 1$)
 - Improved confinement at higher β_p due to broader q-profile, Shafranov shift, e-ITB
 - W accumulation prevented by TEM with on-axis ECH
- **The Radiation feedback control is compatible with good core confinement in high β_p discharges**
 - $H_{98,y2} > 1.2$
 - heat flux reduced by 20-30% with 50% neon
- **Further research on integration of core performance and edge-divertor plasma for scenarios will be addressed**

**Thank You For Your Attention
Your Suggestions and Comments Will Be Appreciated**