

# MHD calculations, microwave heating scenarios simulations and diagnostics updates on SCR-1 stellarator

## Motivation

The work presents the latest MHD calculations and simulations of microwave heating scenarios in the Stellarator of Costa Rica 1 (SCR-1); as well as the updates in the diagnostics systems with the design and implementation of a bolometer, Mirnov coils, Rogowski coils and diamagnetic loops. MHD equilibrium calculations were performed using the VMEC code in free boundary mode including the poloidal cross-section of the magnetic flux surfaces at different toroidal positions, profiles of the rotational transform, magnetic well, magnetic shear and total magnetic field norm. The rotational transform (iota) for 0°, magnetic well and magnetic shear profiles are shown. Regarding the diagnostics, the mechanical design of the bolometer is presented, as well as the designs of magnetic diagnostics that have been developed

## SCR-1 parameters

- 2-field period modular Stellarator
- Major radius R= 247.7 mm
- Aspect ratio = 6.2
- Low shear configuration
- $i_0=0.312$  and  $i_a=0.264$
- 6061-T6 aluminum vacuum vessel
- ECH power 5 kW (2.45 GHz), second harmonic
- (B = 43.8 mT),  $\langle B \rangle = 41.99$  mT
- 12 modular coils with 6 turns each
- 725 A per turn, providing a total toroidal field (TF) current of 4.35 kA-turn per coil
- The coils will be supplied by a bank of cell batteries of 120 V
- Plasma pulse between 4 s to 10 s

## SCR-1 plasma parameters

- Minor plasma radius: 39.95 mm
- Line averaged electron density:  $5 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Plasma density cut-off value of  $7.45 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}^{-3}$
- Estimated energy confinement time:  $5.70 \times 10^{-4}$  ms (of ISS04 [Ref.2])
- Plasma volume: 7.8 liters (0.0078 m<sup>3</sup>)
- $\beta_{Total}=0.01 \%$
- Electron temperature: 6 - 14 eV

## Conclusions

- MHD calculations show that outer magnetic flux surfaces bend more sharply than inner surfaces and that there is a plasma region where the electron drift waves propagation is stable
- New diagnostics are being implemented in the SCR-1 to enhance the diagnostics capacity
- A bolometer has been designed and built and is ready for implementation
- Magnetic diagnostics are in test and construction phases

## MHD Calculations

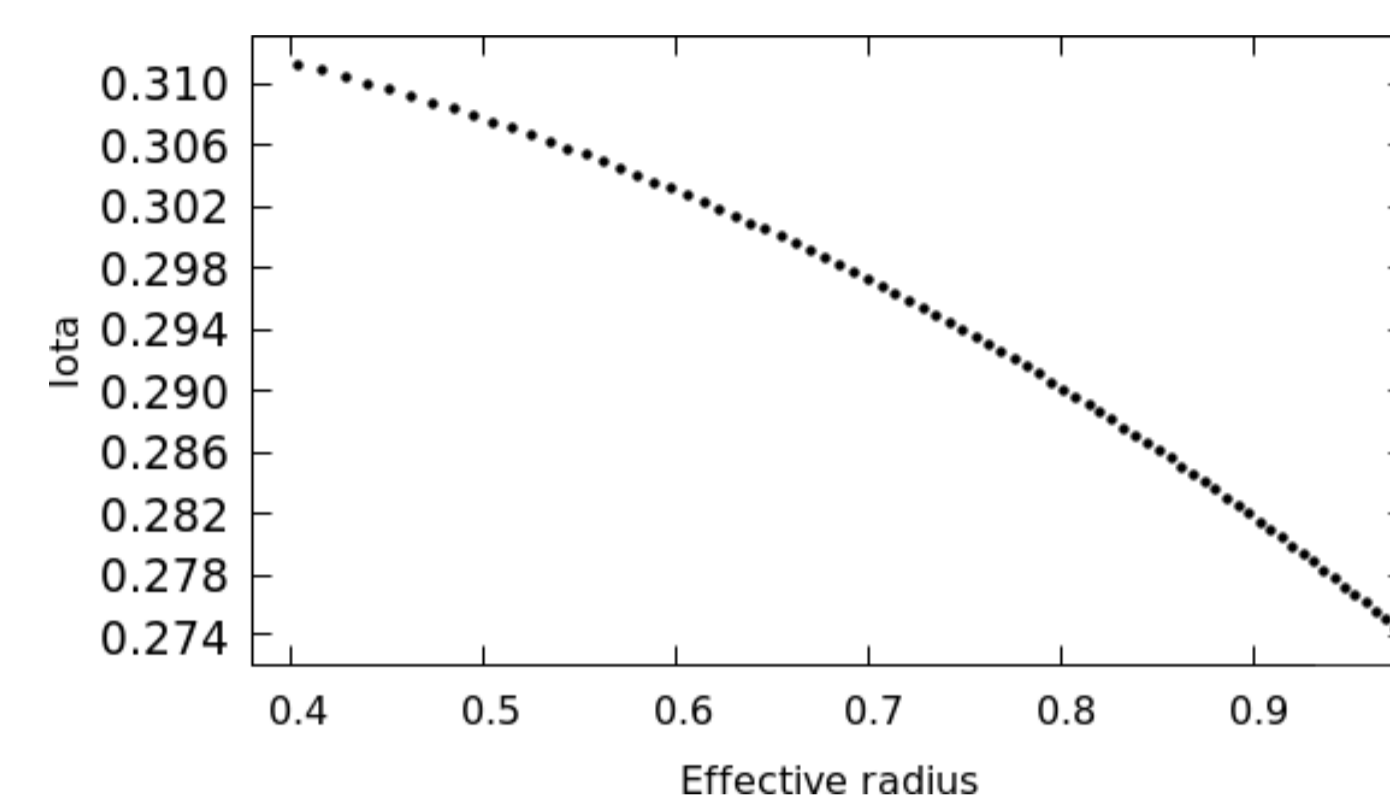


Figure 1. Rotational transform at 0° toroidal angle

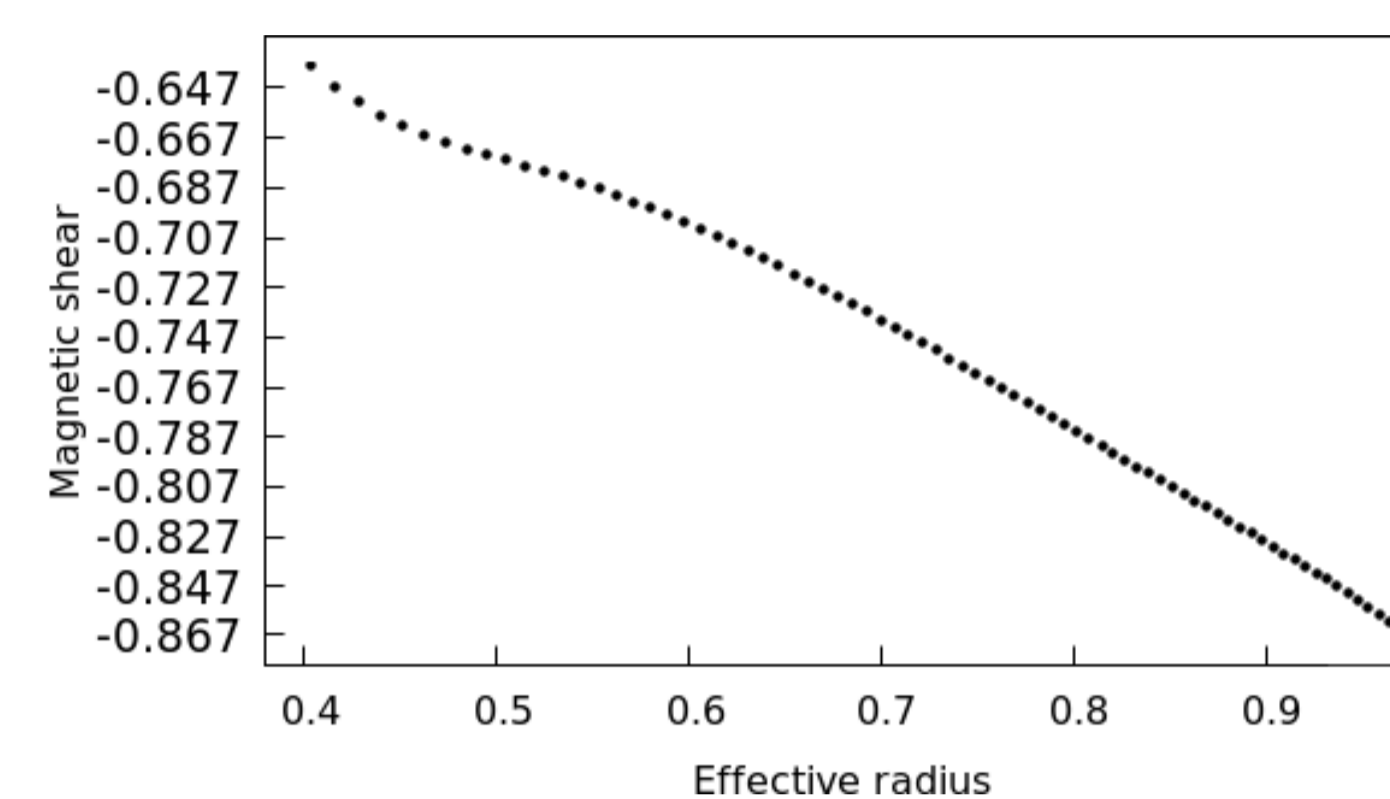


Figure 2. Magnetic shear at 0° toroidal angle

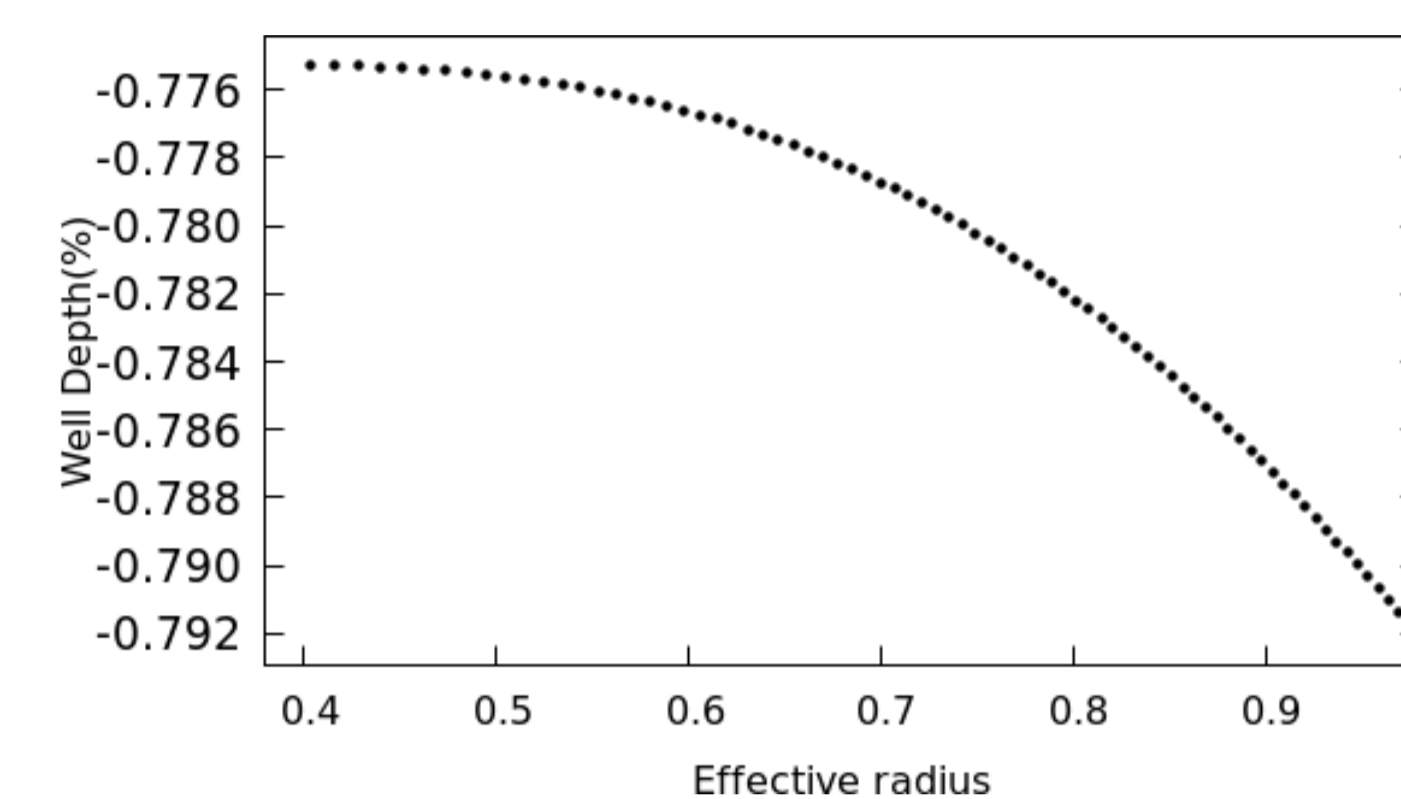


Figure 3. Well depth at 0° toroidal angle

## Bolometer

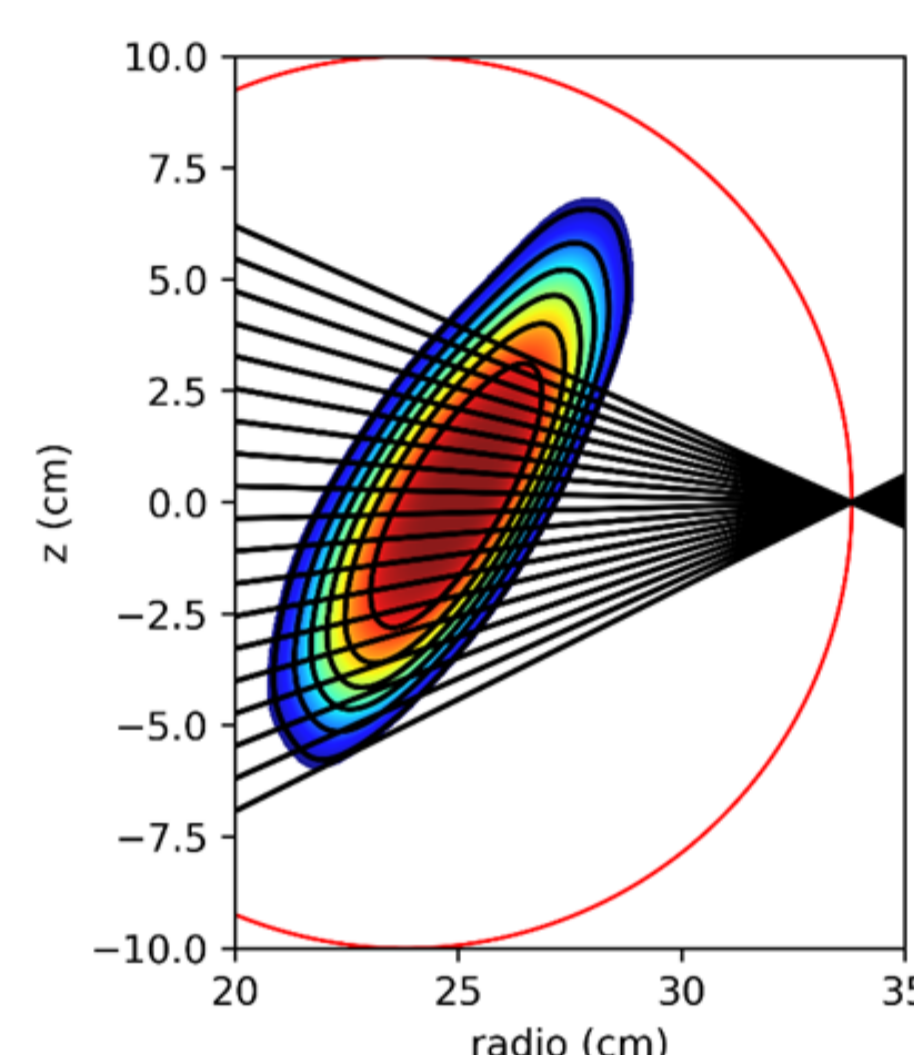


Figure 4. Integration chords diagram

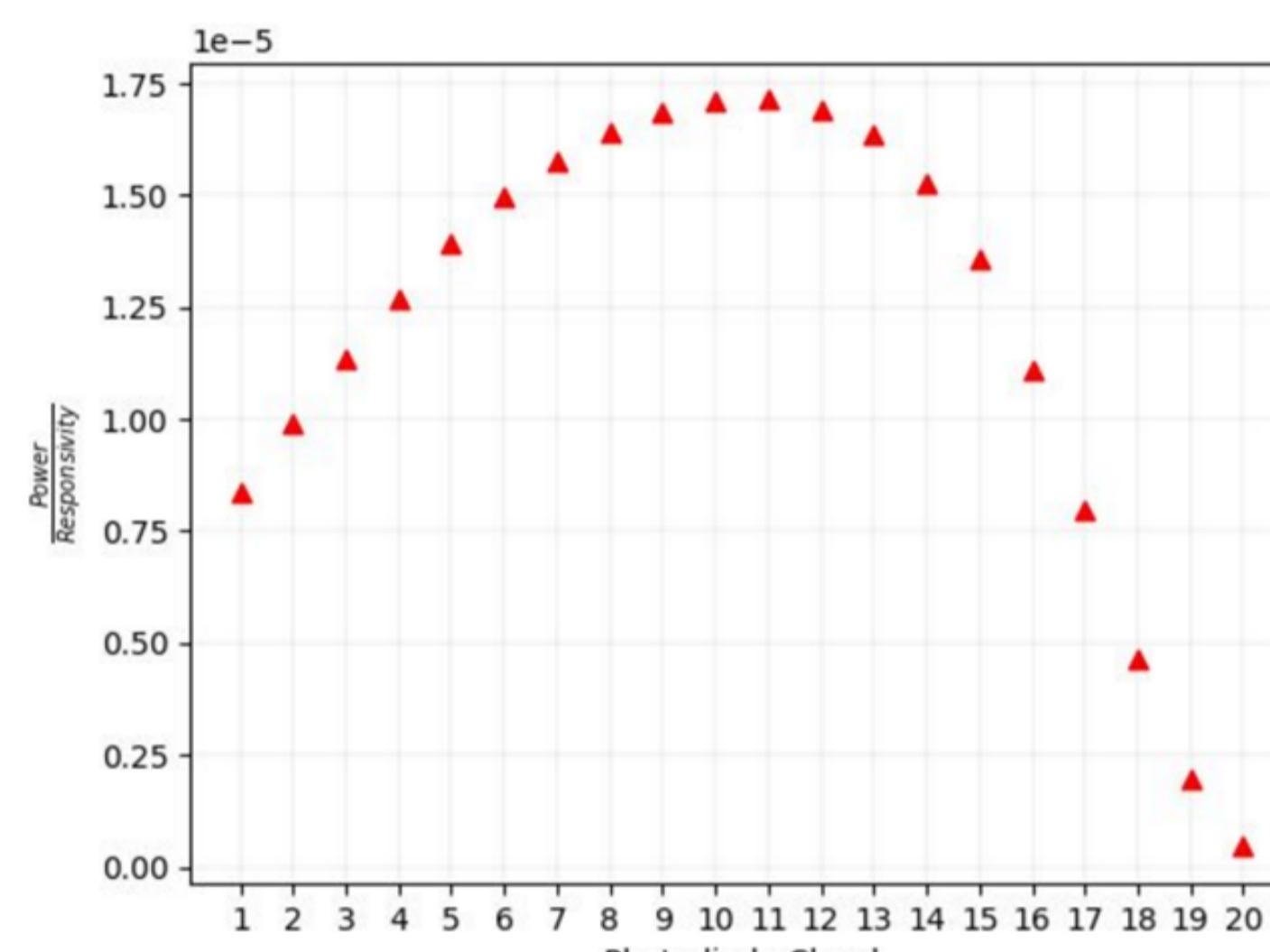


Figure 5. Estimated brightness at each point

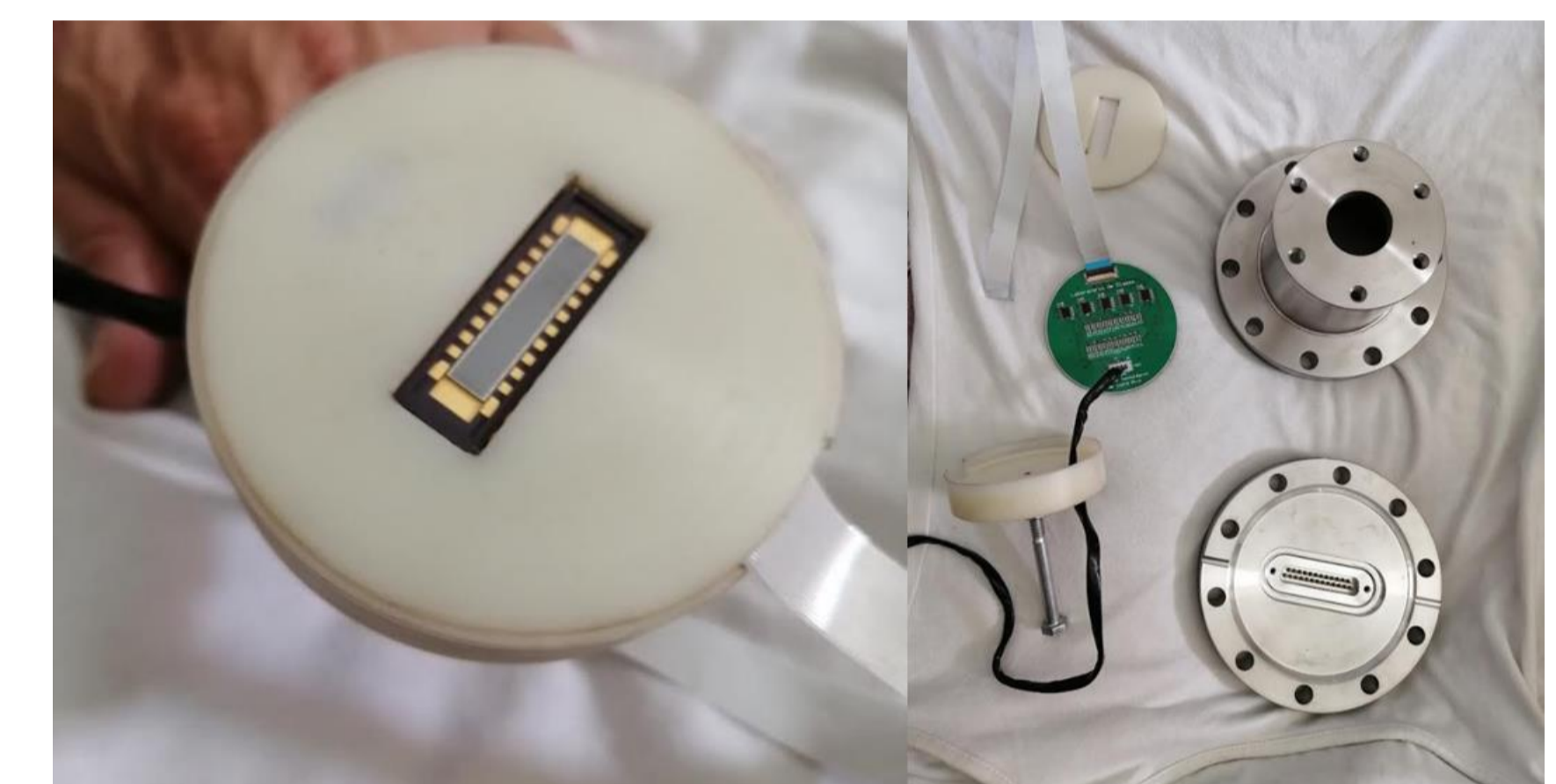


Figure 6. Bolometer electronics. On the left, AXUV20ELGDS photodiode array. On the right, the case, the PCB circuit, and the flange with a DB-25 connector

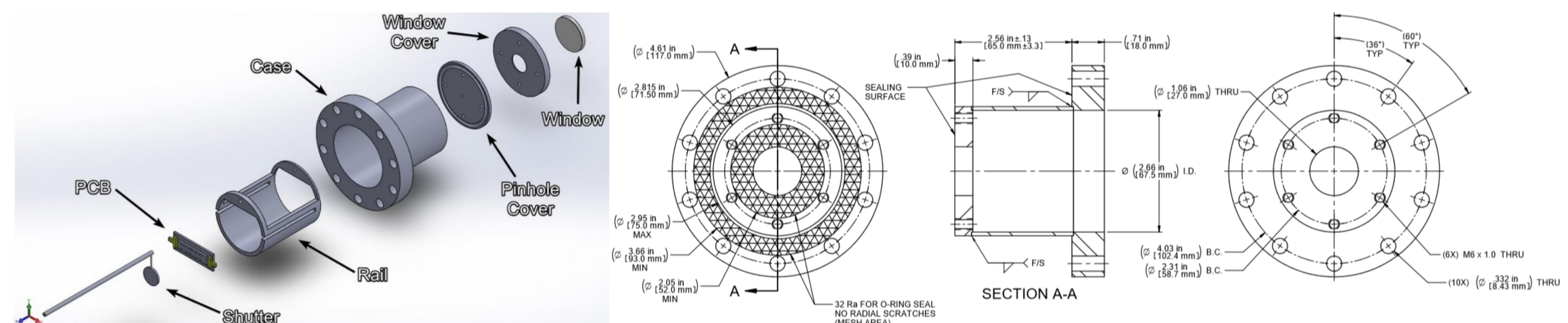


Figure 7. Mechanical design of the bolometer.

## Magnetic Diagnostics

Table 1. Design parameters of the magnetic diagnostics

Diagnostic	External diameter (mm)	Internal diameter (mm)	Width (mm)	Loops
Diamagnetic loops	183.898	181.85	8.19	16
Rogowski coils	12.024	11	571	557
Mirnov coils	40.148	38.1	33.724	66



Figure 1. Assembled Rogowski coil



Figure 1. Testing setup

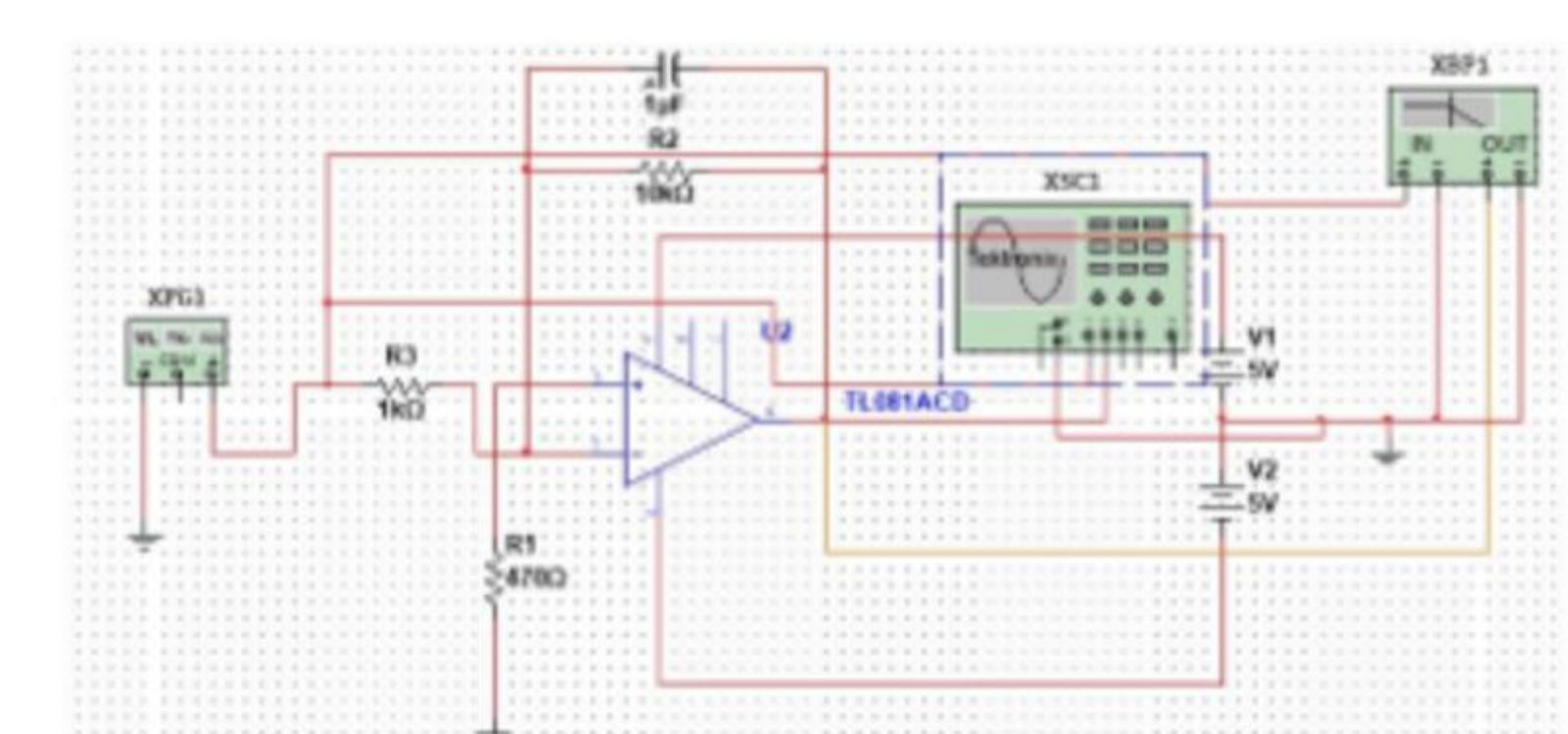
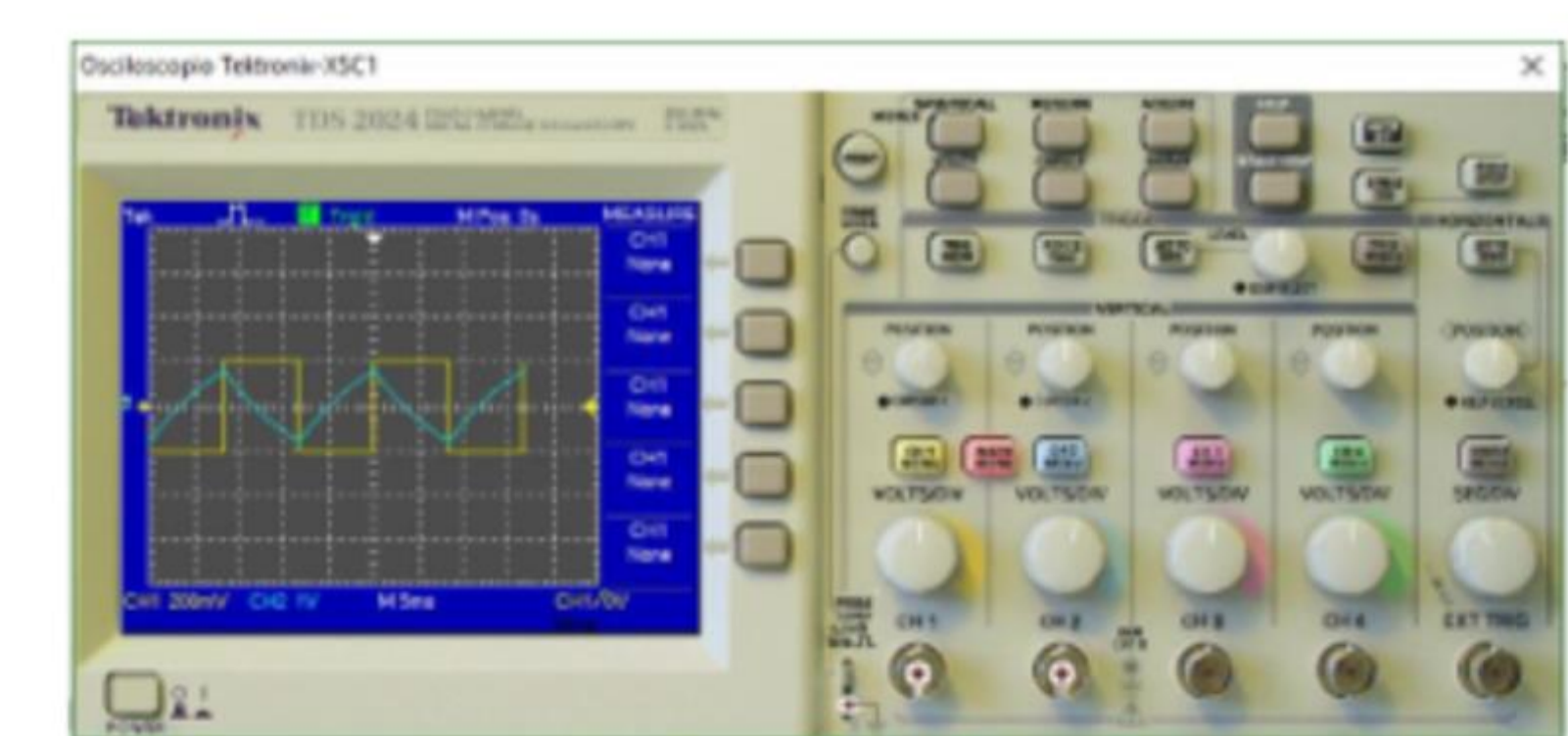


Figure 1. Rogowski coils circuit simulation



## References

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- [2] CASTELLANO, J. et al, Magnetic well and instability thresholds in the TJ-II stellarator. *Physics of Plasmas* 9. (2002)
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- [6] KÖHN, A. et al, *Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion* 55, 1 (2013).