



Experimental Evidence of Magnetic Flux Pumping at ASDEX Upgrade

A. Burckhart¹, A. Bock¹, R. Fischer¹, I Krebs², A. Gude¹, S. Günter¹, M Hölzl¹, V. Igochine¹, M. Maraschek¹, T. Pütterich¹, M. Reisner¹, J Stober¹, H. Zohm¹ and the ASDEX Upgrade team

¹ Max-Planck-Institut für Plasmaphysik, Garching, Germany ² DIFFER - Dutch Institute for Fundamental Energy Research, Eindhoven, the Netherlands



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mit

mmm

4

Motivation

- Tokamaks pulsed
 high non-inductive current fraction desirable
- Sawteeth undesirable:
 - flatten core pressure → reduced fusion power
 - can trigger deleterious modes

• Flux pumping:

clamps central q to unity → no sawteeth

1

with flux pumping

w/o flux pumping

2

high confinement

[a.u.]

high current drive efficiency

1.50

1.25

1.00

0.25 0.00

time [s]

3

see also: [Turco et al, PoP 22, 056113 (2015)]

Current drive efficiency

 (I_{ECCD}/P_{ECRH})

5

6



Flux pumping mechanism



- At DIII-D: flux pumping observed with 3/2 mode, and 1/1 RMP-induced helical core
- Here, n=1, m=1 "natural" helical core
- In presence of q₀ just above 1 and low shear:
 - Quasi-interchange (1/1) instability can develop

[Petty, PRL 2009, Piovesan, NF 2017] [Jardin, PRL 2015]

mode flux surfaces (poloidal cut) associated flows



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- In presence of q₀ just above 1 and low shear:
 - Quasi-interchange (1/1) instability can develop
- Dynamo loop voltage from flows and magnetic field (negative in plasma center)
- Dynamo field drives q₀ up and clamps it to unity



[Petty, PRL 2009, Piovesan, NF 2017] [Jardin, PRL 2015]

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Experimentally testing the predicted flux pumping



- Magnetic flux pumping with 1/1 mode investigated theoretically [Krebs, PoP 2017]
- Simulations with varying inputs reveal dependency on:
 - Core pressure \rightarrow drives the mode, more flux pumping, $q_0 \sim 1$
 - Current peaking \rightarrow drives q₀ under 1. If too peaked, FP not sufficient to keep q₀ at unity
- Can be tested experimentally by varying current peaking and β







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Scenario overview

- 0.8MA / -2.5T / Lower single null, deuterium
- Line averaged density ~5.6x10¹⁹m⁻³
- 10MW NBI, up to 5MW ECRH (over 200kA ECCD)
- achieved β_N: ~2.9
- Strong 1/1 mode visible in magnetics after 1.6s







Scenario overview

- Max driven current (NBI + ECCD): 0.35MA
- With Bootstrap: close to non-inductive





Large sawteeth present at first





Smaller sawteeth after 1/1 onset





Sawteeth suppressed at high β





Sporadic sawteeth return at higher ECCD





Sawtooth freq. and ampl. increases with ECCD





Sawteeth suppressed when reducing ECCD





Measurements suggest q₀ stays close to 1





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Qualitative agreement with theory



- Modelled current much more peaked than measured
- E-field deficit can be interpreted as produced by flux pumping
- Qualitative agreement with 3D non-linear MHD simulations



Repeat, more central co-ECCD and no ECCD



- Parameter scan, 2 extremes: high on axis ECCD, only ECRH no current
- More co-ECCD, further on axis than reference
 - sawtooth suppression occurs later, but ends at higher co-ECCD
- Without current drive but same ECRH power

• sawteeth disappear early and remain absent



Central current vs beta

- x-axis: volume-averaged non-inductive j inside 1/1 mode (radius from SXR)
- y-axis: keep β_N as mode drive
- High β_N → ST suppression
 High j_{tor} → ST reappear







• Reactors need high current drive, high confinement, no instabilities

- advanced tokamak scenarios attractive, especially with flux pumping
 → high current drive efficency, high beta, no sawteeth
- New theoretical flux-pumping model tested experimentally, at high β in the presence of 1/1 mode:
 - q-profile evolution does not follow neoclassical current diffusion
 - central q clamped around unity (IMSE measurements, no sawteeth)
- Exp. findings with combination of various NBI and ECCD levels:
 - co-current ECCD does not drive q₀ down as we would expect
 - at higher β the effect is stronger (similar to theory)
 - at high non-inductive central current: effect not strong enough to keep q₀ at unity (in theory, β-threshold dependent on central current peaking)
- Theoretical non-linear 3D MHD simulations (JOREK) based on experimental AUG data are underway