

Optimization of the beam heating and non-inductive current in NBI plasma for long-pulse operation of EAST

by

J.F.Wang^{1*}

Q.L.Ren¹, J.Huang¹, X.Z.Gong¹, Y.W.Sun¹, X.M.Zhai¹, J.P.Qian¹, Y.Q.Chu¹, Y.Q.Chen¹, Q.Zang¹, Z.C.Lin¹, Y.H.Xie¹, B.L.Hao², EAST team¹

¹Institute of Plasma Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei, China

²Advanced Energy Research Center, Shenzhen University, Shenzhen, China

**Presented at the
Technical Meeting on Long-Pulse Operation of Fusion Devices
Vienna, Austria, IAEA Headquarters**

November 2022



***E-mail: jfwang@ipp.ac.cn**



Outline

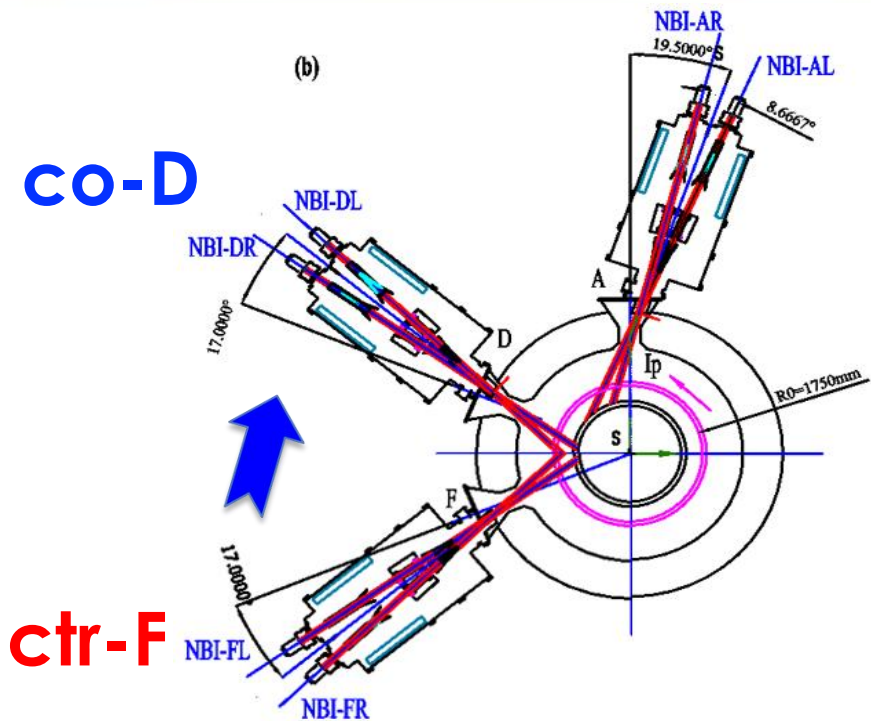
- ❑ Progress of EAST NBI Engineering and experiments
- ❑ Optimization of the beam heating for high performance plasma
- ❑ Optimization of the non-inductive current for long-pulse operation
- ❑ Conclusion and discussion

Outline

- ❑ **Progress of EAST NBI Engineering and experiments**
- ❑ Optimization of the beam heating for high performance plasma
- ❑ Optimization of the non-inductive current for long-pulse operation
- ❑ Conclusion and discussion

EAST NBI engineering upgrade for long pluse operation

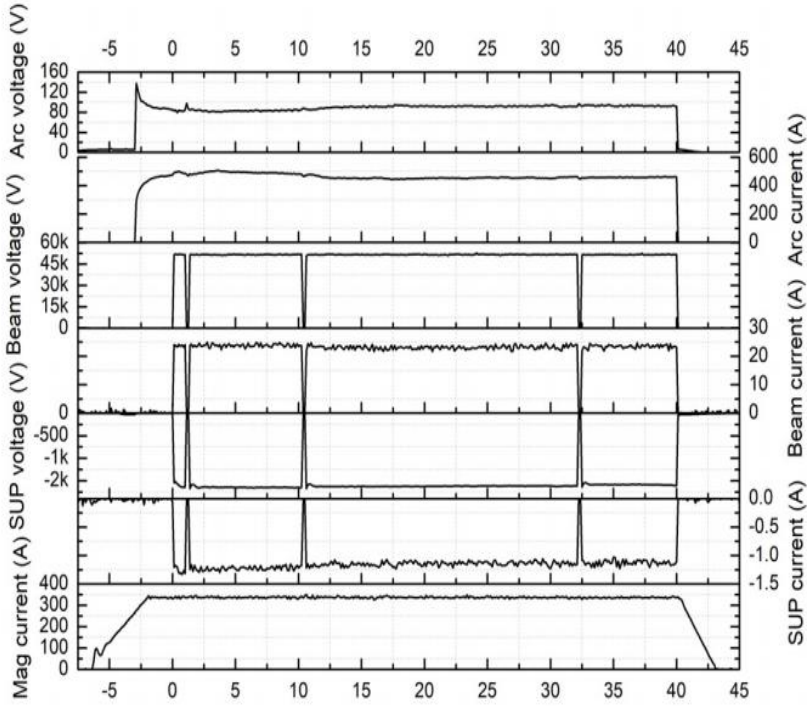
- Shift of Counter-NBI (F- port) to Co-NBI (D-port)
- Development of beam re-turn on for long pulse operation
- Optimization of the feedback control system:Langmuir probe --> Arc power



co-D

ctr-F

No.	Items	Specifications
1	Size of beam line	L:5800 mm W:2400 mm H:2400 mm
2	Ion source number	2
3	Type of ion source	Hot cathode
4	Beam cross section	100 mm × 480 mm
5	Beam species	deuterium
6	Beam energy	50-80 keV
7	Beam power	2-4 MW
8	Beam duration	10-100 s

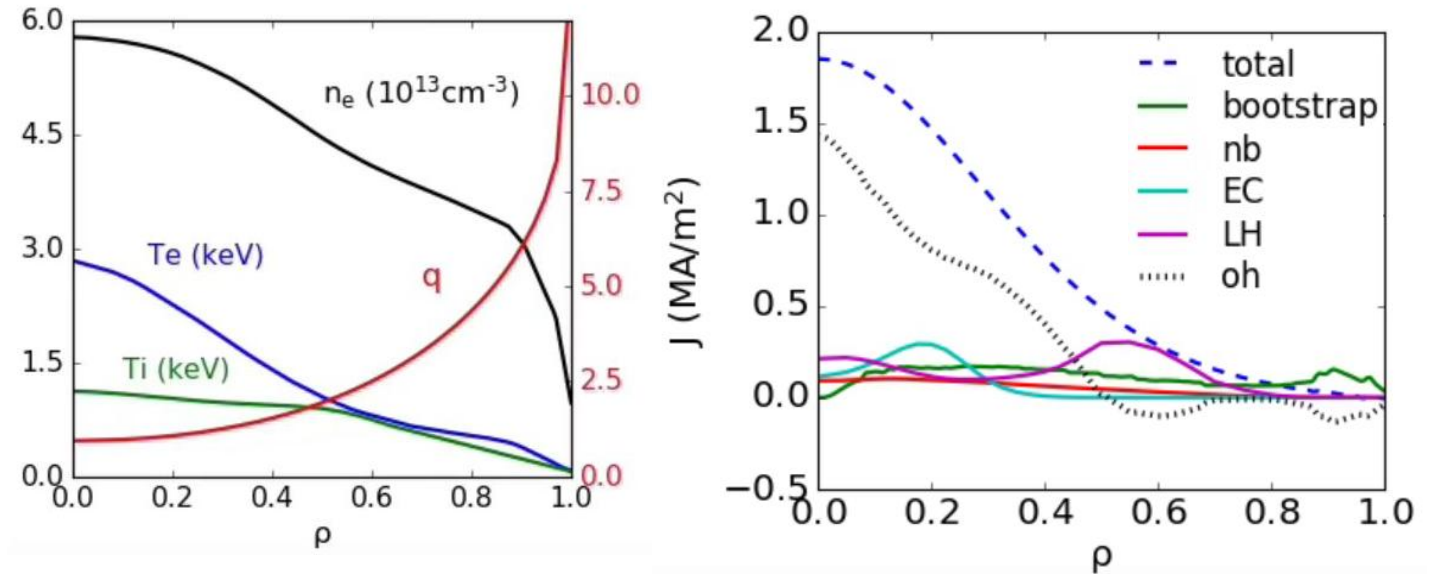
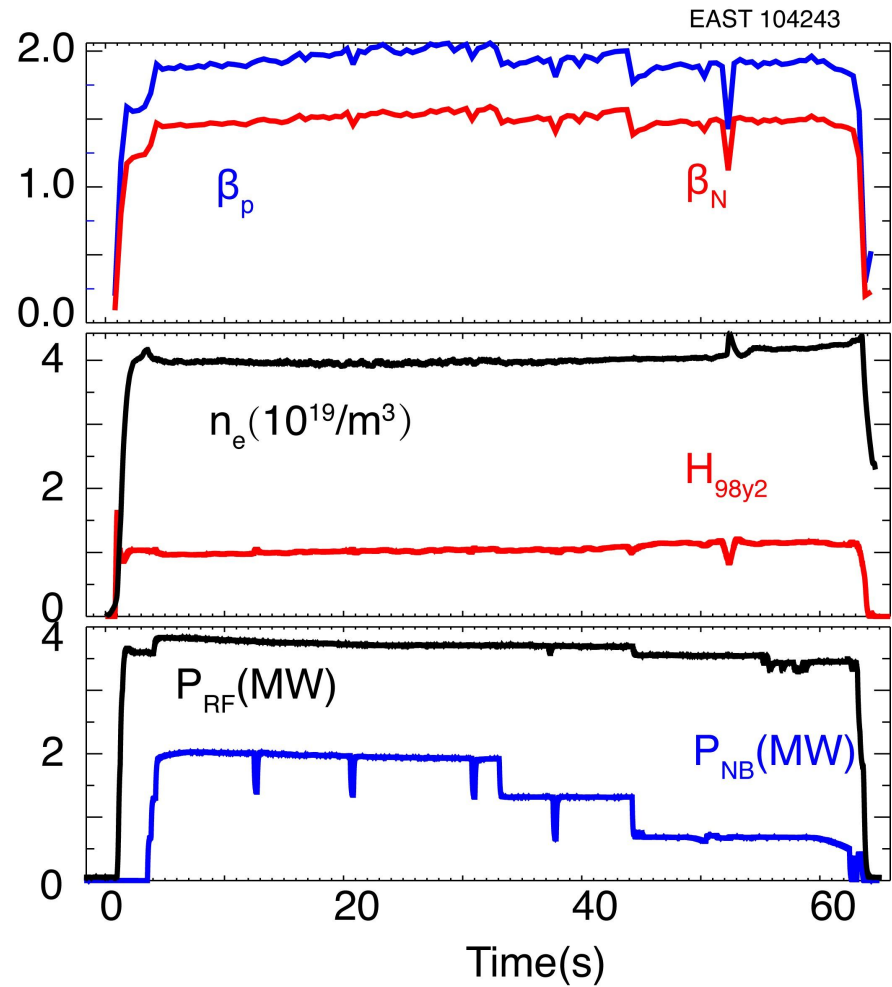


Long pulse of 40-s beam injection with beam re-turn on method on EAST

Xie et al, Ieee T Plasma Sci, 2022



Duration of ~60s High Performance Plasma Achieved with NBI+RF on EAST due to Beam Re-Turn on method



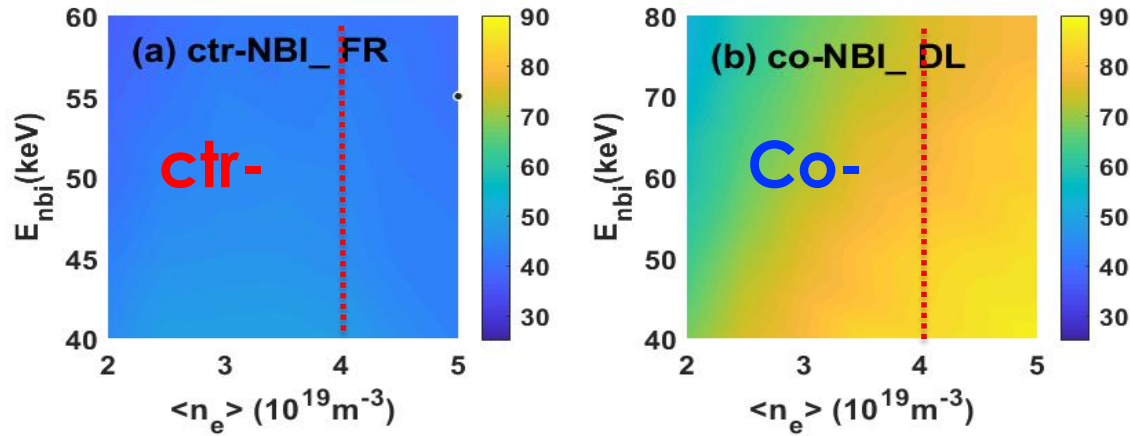
- High performance plasma with **RF and NBI**

- RF+NBI: $P_{RF} \sim 3.7 \text{ MW}$, $P_{NBI} \sim 2.1 \text{ MW}$
- $H_{98y2} > 1.0$, $f_{Gr}(n_e/n_G) \sim 0.65$,
- $\beta_p \sim 2.0$, $\beta_N \sim 1.6$, $f_{bs} \sim 30\%$

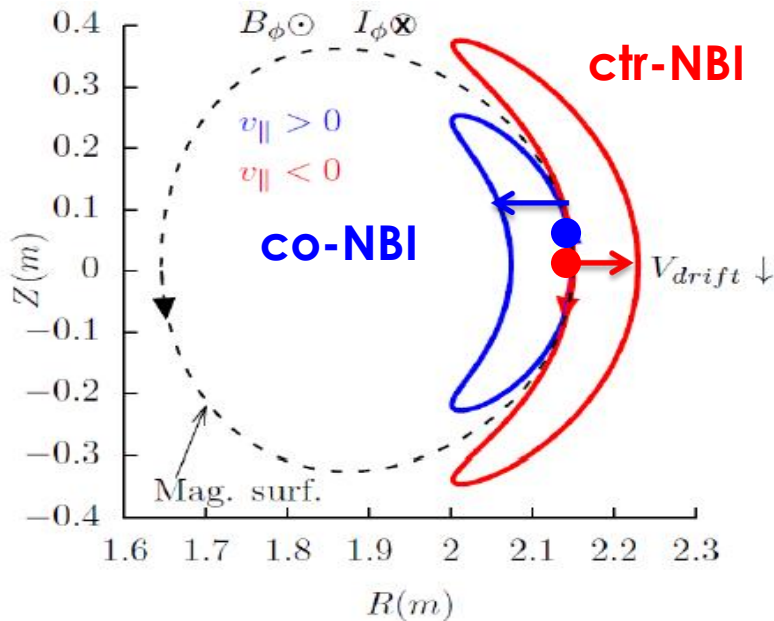
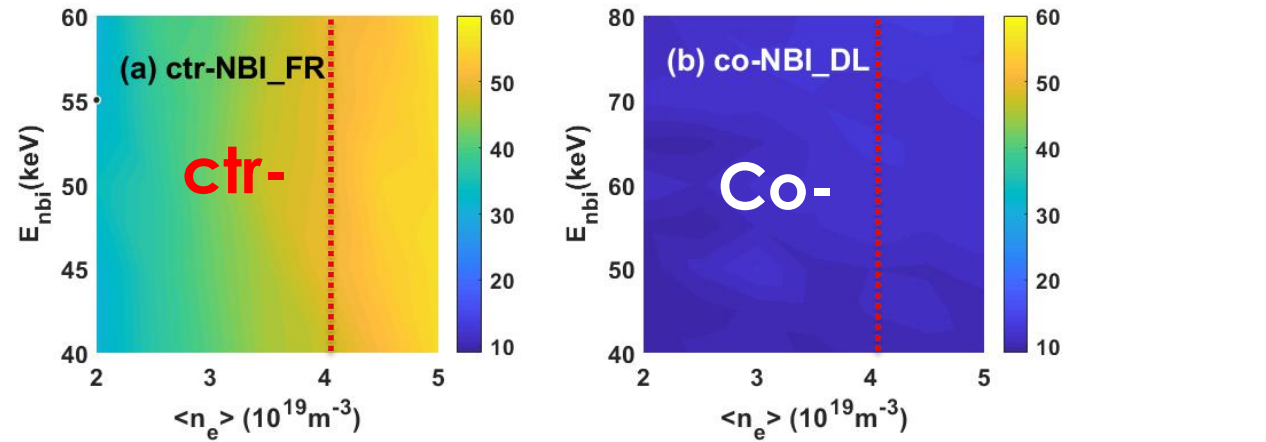
- Progress of EAST NBI Engineering and experiments
- **Optimization of the beam heating for high performance plasma**
 - ◆ Shifting beam direction to reduce beam loss
 - ◆ Increasing beam power for high performance plasma
 - ◆ Enlarging gapout to decrease beam loss in high collisional plasma

Shift ctr-NBI to co-NBI to greatly reduce prompt loss

Beam absorption ratio



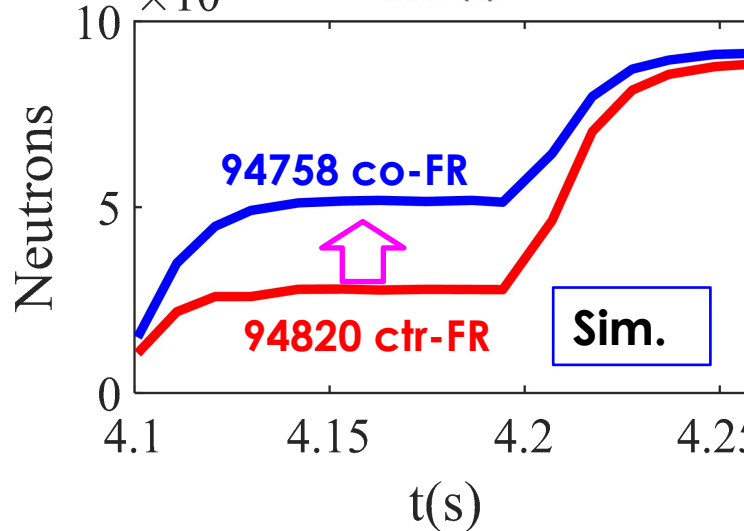
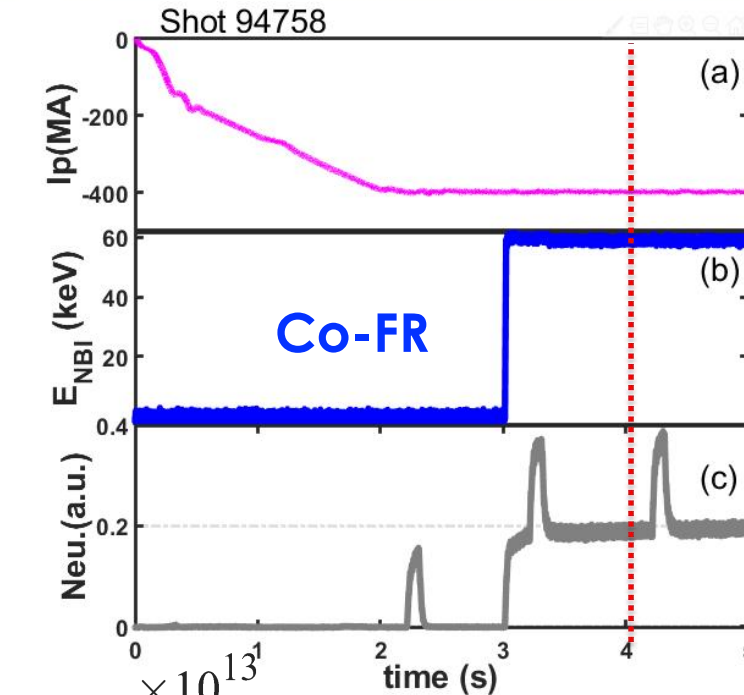
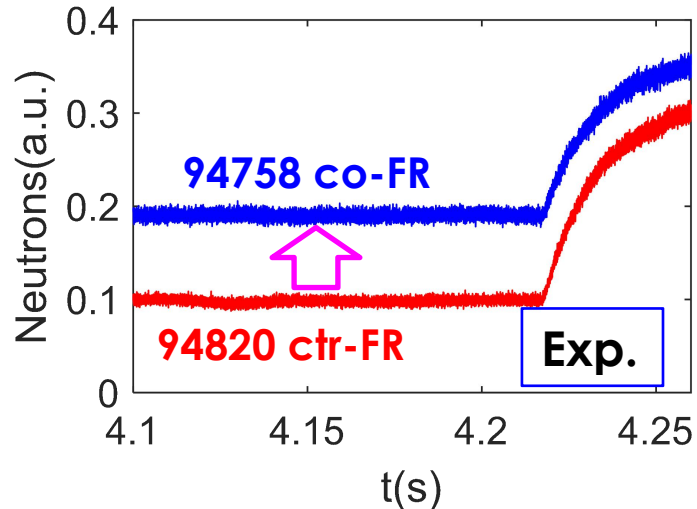
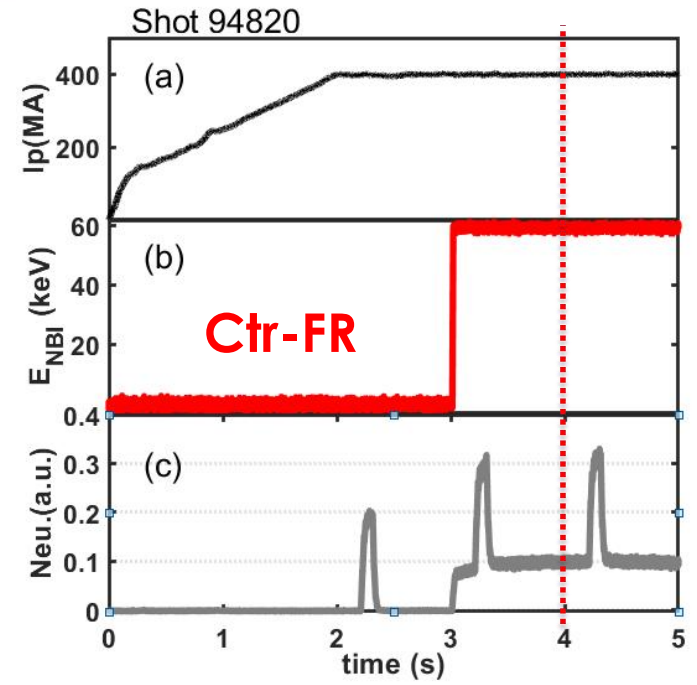
Prompt loss ratio



Optimizing beam direction to reduce beam loss

- Maximum absorption ratio: 90% (co-) and **50% (ctr-)**
- Vary ctr-NBI_FR to co-NBI_DL, Prompt loss reduced **40%** (drift orbit direction, $n_e \sim 4 \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$, $E_{nbi} \sim 60 \text{ keV}$)
- Also, beam heating about double (ctr- to co-)

Experiments verify Heating improvement and loss reduction by optimizing beam injection



Shot 94820 with CC-Ip (Counter-Clockwise) :

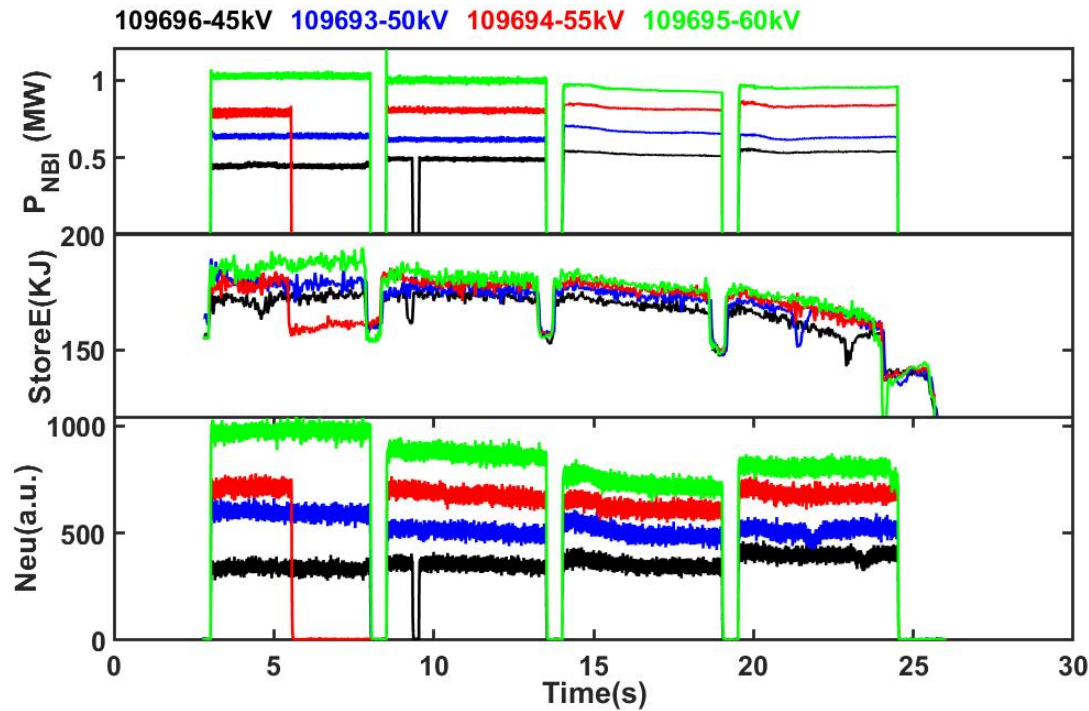
- $n_e \sim 4 \times 10^{19} \text{m}^{-3}$, gapout $\sim 3.6 \text{cm}$, $P_{\text{RF}} \sim 3.2 \text{MW}$, NBIAL \sim blips; **ctr-FR** with $E_{\text{nbi}} \sim 60 \text{keV}$
Neu. (a.u.) ~ 0.1

Shot 94758 with C-Ip (Clockwise) :

- $n_e \sim 4 \times 10^{19} \text{m}^{-3}$, gapout $\sim 6.2 \text{cm}$, $P_{\text{RF}} \sim 3.2 \text{MW}$, NBIAL \sim blips; **co-FR** with $E_{\text{nbi}} \sim 60 \text{keV}$
Neu. (a.u.) ~ 0.2

- Simulated neutron rate rises from $2.7 \times 10^{13} \text{n/s}$ to $5.2 \times 10^{13} \text{n/s}$

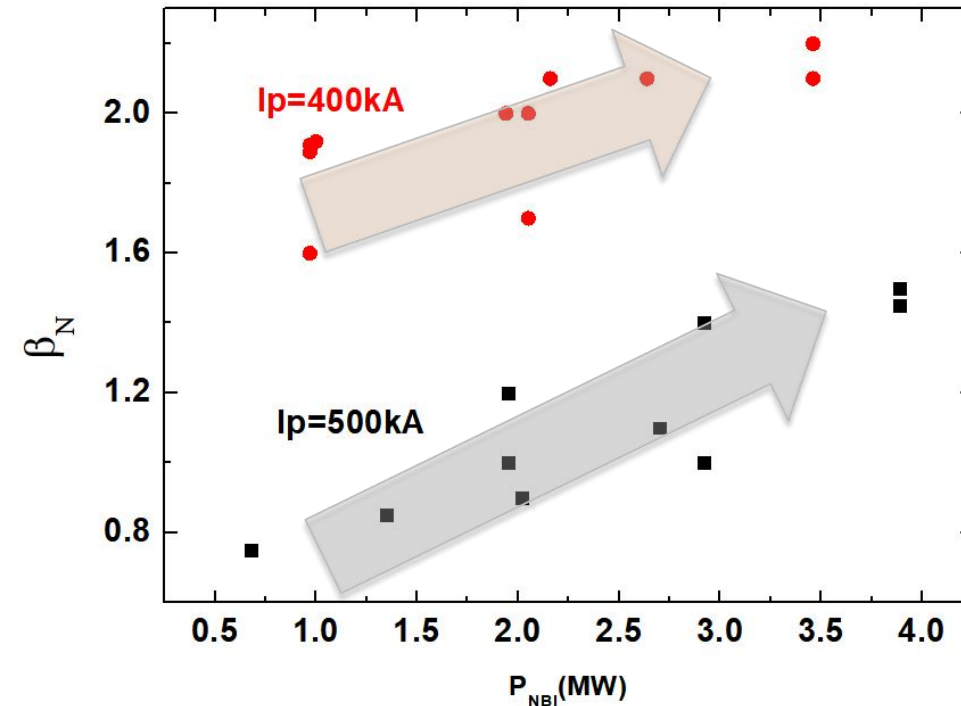
Increasing beam energy and power for high beam heating and β_N



- Discharges with different beam energy and power:

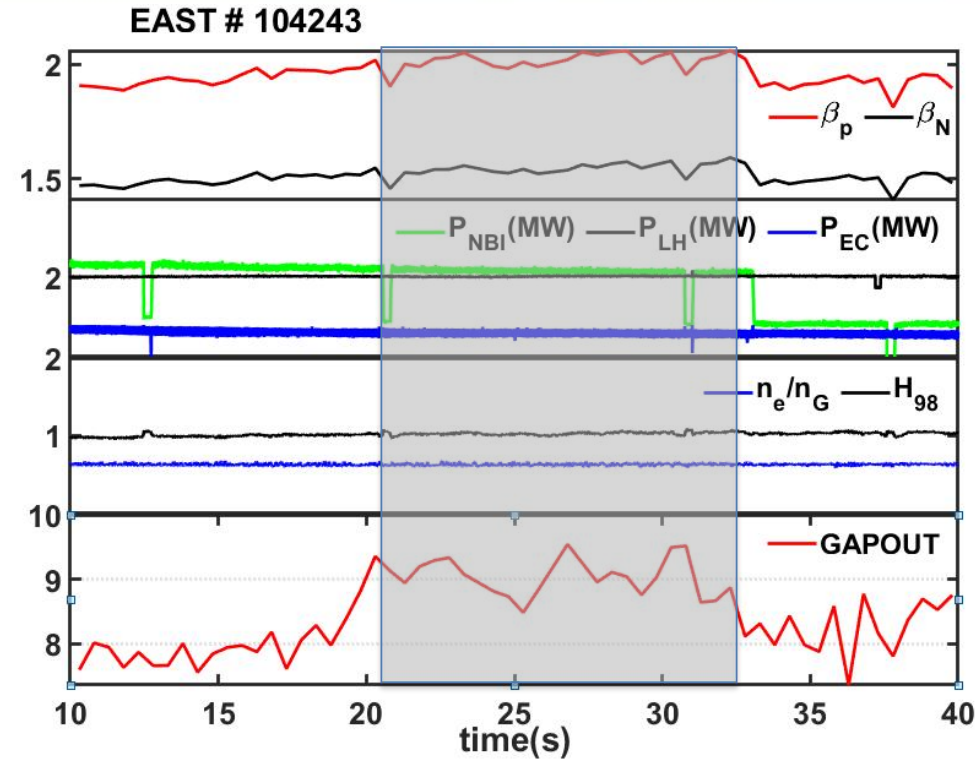
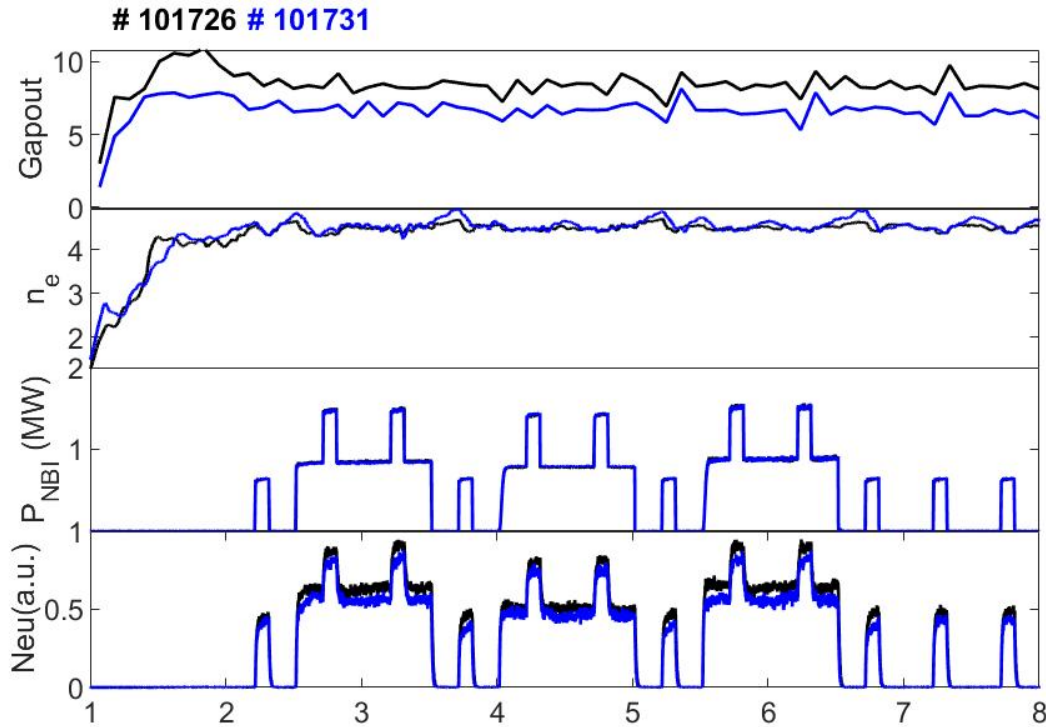
$I_p=500\text{kA}$, $n_e\sim 4.1\times 10^{19}\text{m}^{-3}$, $q_{95}\sim 6.0$,
 $P_{\text{LHCD}}\sim 1.7\text{MW}$, $P_{\text{EC}}\sim 1\text{MW}$

- Neutron intensities show beam heating increases as beam power



- $I_p=400\text{kA}$ discharges: $B_T=-2.4\text{T}$
 - $n_e\sim 4.3\times 10^{19}\text{m}^{-3}$, $P_{\text{RF}}\sim 5\text{MW}$
- $I_p=500\text{kA}$ discharges: $B_T=-2.4\text{T}$
 - $n_e\sim 4\times 10^{19}\text{m}^{-3}$, $P_{\text{RF}}\sim 1.5\text{MW}$
- β_N increases linearly with beam power (higher absorbed power)

Enlarging gapout for Long Pulse High- β_p Scenarios with NBI in high collisional plasma



NBI_AR Beam heating and loss

gapout	ST(%)	Prompt loss (%)	Total heat (%)	Neutron rate (n/s)
8cm	9.98%	15.67%	76.38%	2.5E+13
6cm	9.4%	17.11%	75.24%	2.1E+13

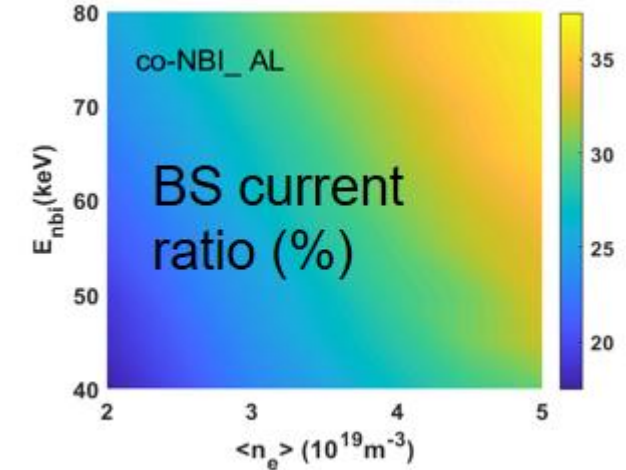
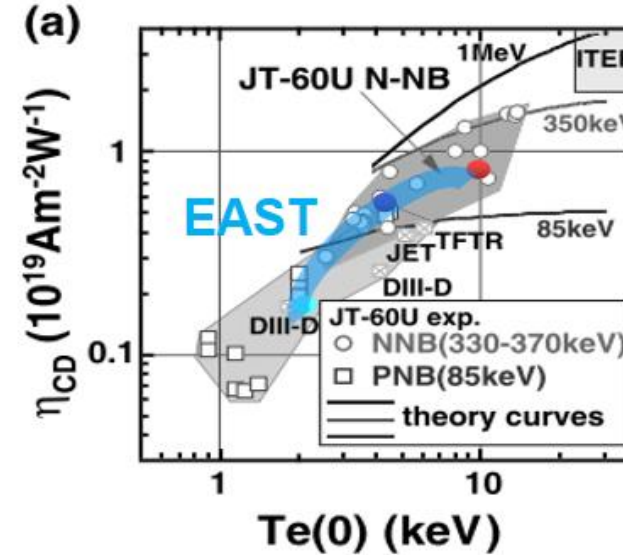
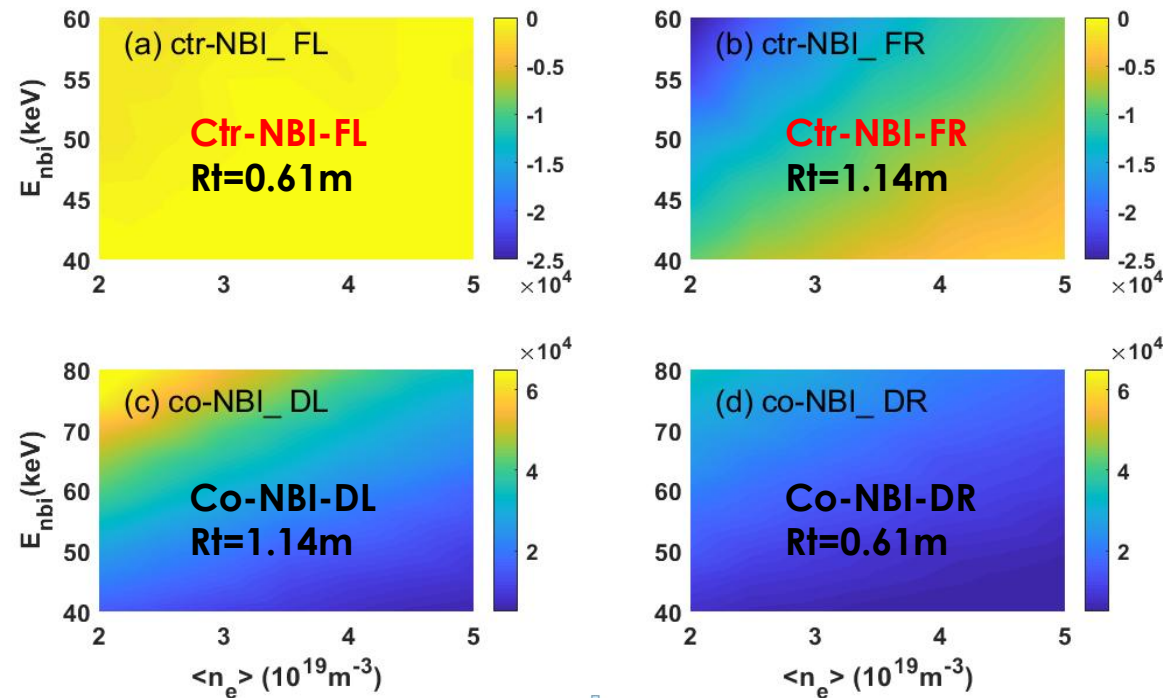
- Larger gapout in high n_e ($\sim 4.5 \times 10^{19} \text{m}^{-3}$) leads to less trapped particles, less prompt loss
- In the longest NBI H-mode discharge on EAST, higher β_N and β_p , **gapout 9cm. (normal 5~7cm)**

Outline

- Progress of EAST NBI Engineering and experiments
- Optimization of the beam heating for high performance plasma
- Optimization of the non-inductive current for long-pulse operation**
- Conclusion and discussion

Optimizing beams and T_e for high NBCD and Bootstrap current

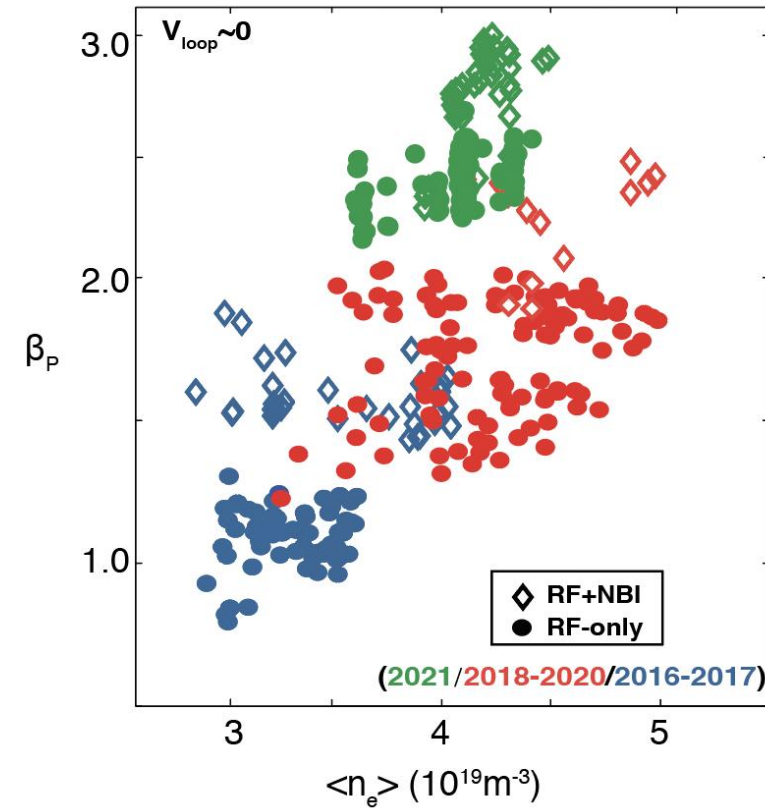
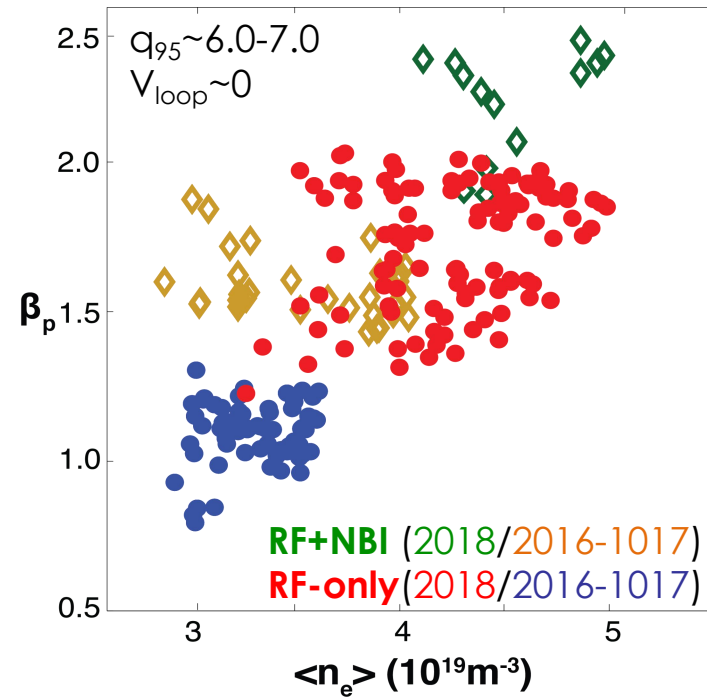
NBCD in different beams injections



$$\eta_{CD} \equiv \langle n_e \rangle RI_{NBCD} / P_{INJ}$$

- NBCD was greatly improved by shifting ctr-beams to co-beams.(less loss and higher I_{fast})
- For co-NBI-AL with $E_{nbi} \sim 80keV$, $\eta_{CD} \sim 0.2$ ($T_e \sim 2keV$); $\eta_{CD} \sim 0.6$ ($T_e \sim 4keV$); $\eta_{CD} \sim 0.77$ ($T_e \sim 10keV$), η_{CD} versus $T_e(0)$ has the similar trend with DIII-D NBI.
- BS current ratio (I_{BS}/I_p) increases with E_{nbi} and n_e .

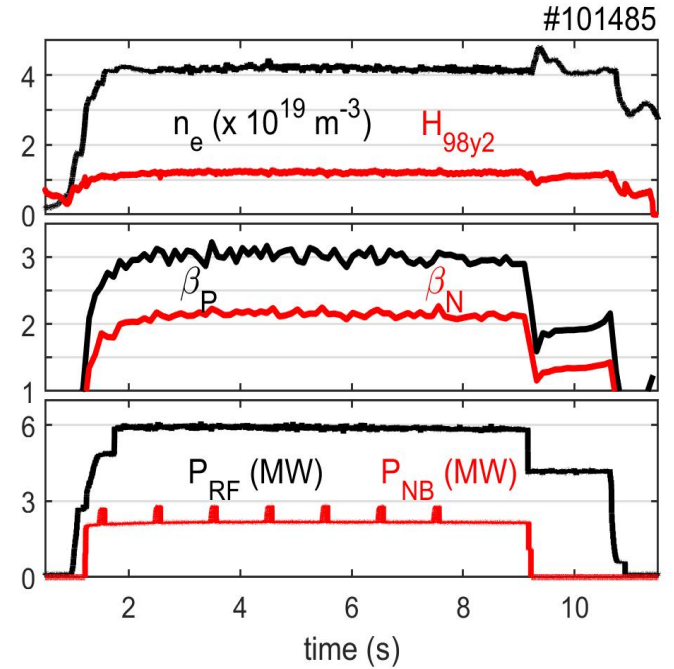
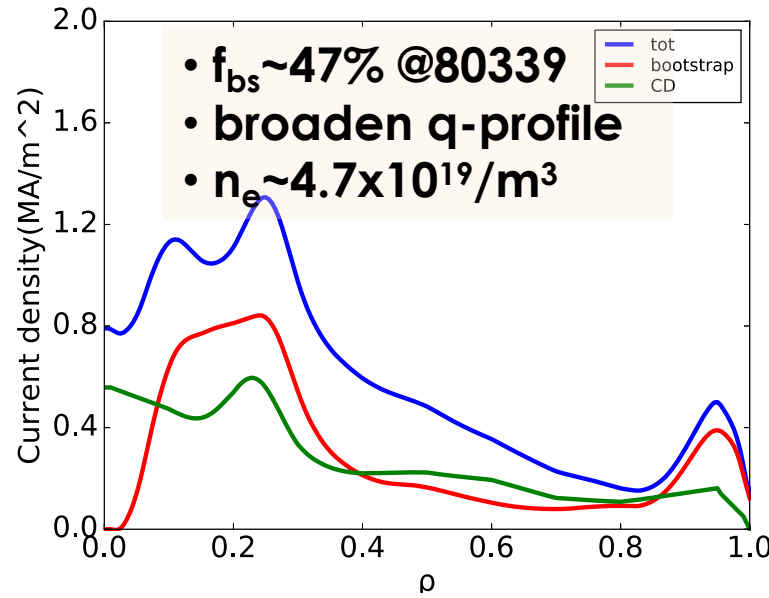
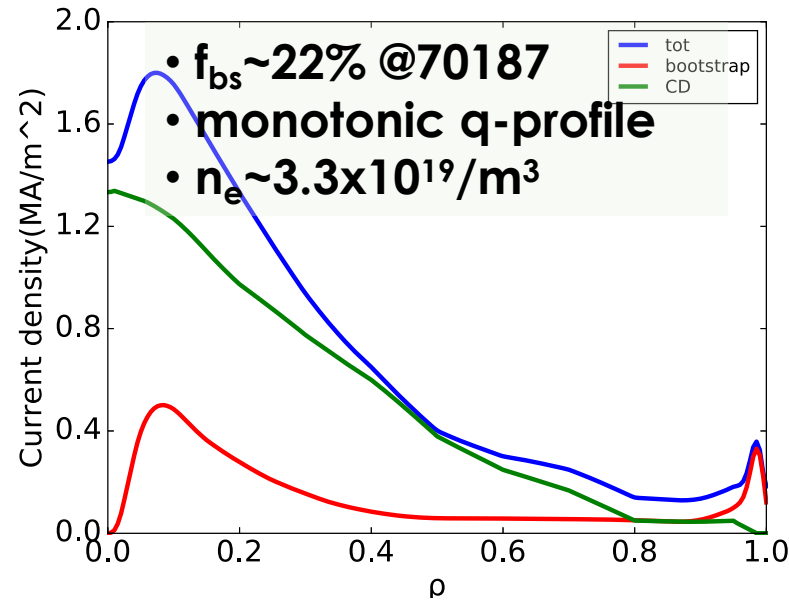
High NBCD and BS current expand Fully Non-inductive High- β_p Scenarios



- Before NBI upgrade (before 2020Y.) with RF and co-NBIA + **ctr**-NBIF : $\beta_p \sim 2.5$
- After NBI upgrade (in 2021) with RF and co-NBIA + **co**-NBID: $\beta_p \sim 3.1$

Huang J. 30Th
ITC, oral talk 2021

High NBCD and BS current expand Fully Non-inductive High- β_p Scenarios



Shot 70187 with $\beta_p \sim 2.0$:

- $\langle n_e \rangle \sim 3.3 \times 10^{19} m^{-3}$, $q_{95} \sim 6.7$, $H_{98y2} \sim 1.25$, $P_{RF} \sim 4.0 MW$, $P_{NBI} \sim 2.5 MW/55 keV$, $f_{bs} \sim 22\%$.

Shot 80339 with $\beta_p \sim 2.5$:

- $\langle n_e \rangle \sim 4.7 \times 10^{19}/m^3$ ($f_{Gr} \sim 0.78$), $H_{98y2} \sim 1.25$, $\beta_N \sim 2.0$, $P_{RF} \sim 4.0 MW$, $P_{NBI} \sim 3.2 MW/60 keV$, $f_{bs} \sim 47\%$;

Shot 101485 in 2021 with $\beta_p \sim 3.1$:

- $\langle n_e \rangle \sim 4.3 \times 10^{19} m^{-3}$, $H_{98y2} \sim 1.2$, $\beta_N \sim 2.1$, $P_{RF} \sim 6 MW$, $P_{NBI} \sim 2.5 MW/65 keV$, $f_{bs} > 50\%$;

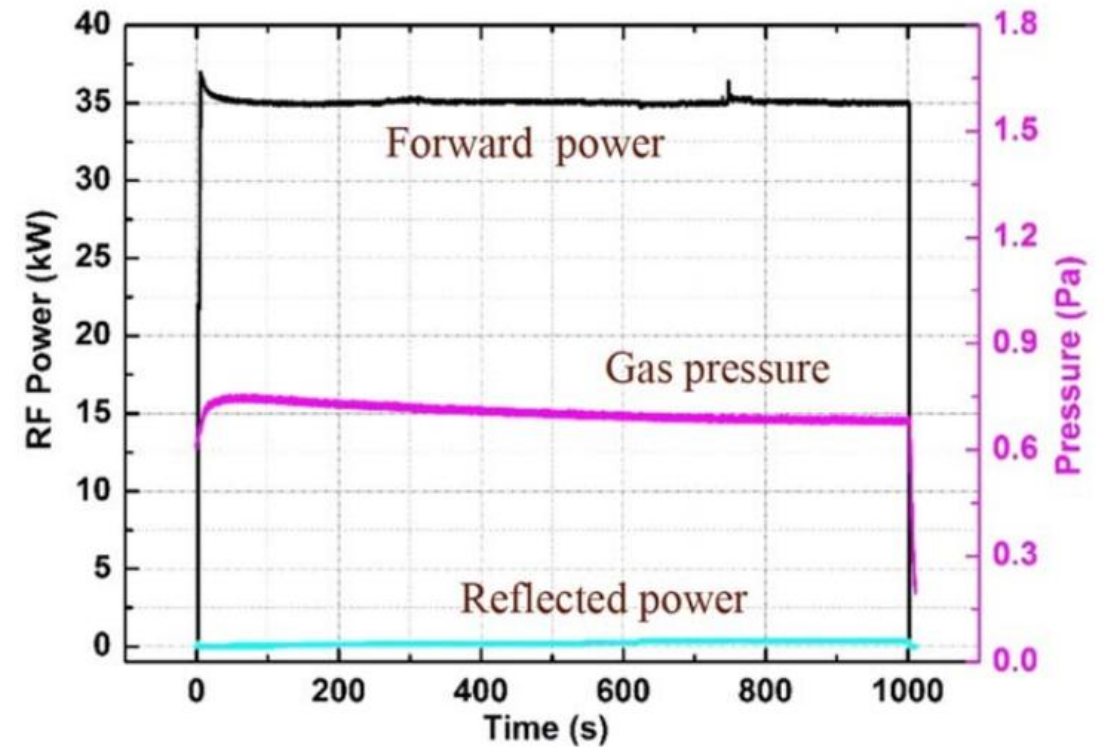
J.Huang NF 2020
Huang J. 30Th
ITC, oral talk 2021

Outline

- Progress of EAST NBI Engineering and experiments
- Optimization of the beam heating for high performance plasma
- Optimization of the non-inductive current for long-pulse operation
- **Conclusion and discussion**

Conclusion and discussion

- ❑ Significant progress has been made in long-pulse operation with NBI on EAST (~60s).
- ❑ High β_N / β_p scenarios have been expanded by optimizing beam heating and non-inductive current.
- ❑ Although **gapout** is beneficial to NBI heating, it needs to be considered comprehensively due to its effect on RF heating.
- ❑ A **1000 s** plasma generation with RF source on the test bed has been obtained, which is beneficial for long-pulse operation with NBI on EAST.



Waveform of plasma generation with 1000 s duration

Thanks for your attention !