

Advances in Steady-State Hybrid Regime in DIII-D – A Fully-Noninductive, ELM-Suppressed Scenario for ITER

by
C.C. Petty¹

In collaboration with

R. Nazikian², F. Turco³, Xi Chen¹, E.J. Doyle⁴, T.E. Evans¹, N.M. Ferraro²,
J.R. Ferron¹, A.M. Garofalo¹, B.A. Grierson², C.T. Holcomb⁵, A.W. Hyatt¹,
E. Kolemen², G.J. Kramer², R.J. La Haye¹, C. Lasnier⁵, N. Logan²,
T.C. Luce¹, D. Orlov⁶, T.H. Osborne¹, D.C. Pace¹, J.M. Park⁷,
C. Paz-Soldan¹, T.W. Petrie¹, P.B. Snyder¹, W.M. Solomon¹,
N.Z. Taylor⁸, K.E. Thome⁸, M.A. Van Zeeland¹ and Y. Zhu⁹

¹General Atomics

²Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

³Columbia University

⁴University of California – Los Angeles

⁵Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory

⁶University of California – San Diego

⁷Oak Ridge National Laboratory

⁸Oak Ridge Associated Universities

⁹University of California – Irvine

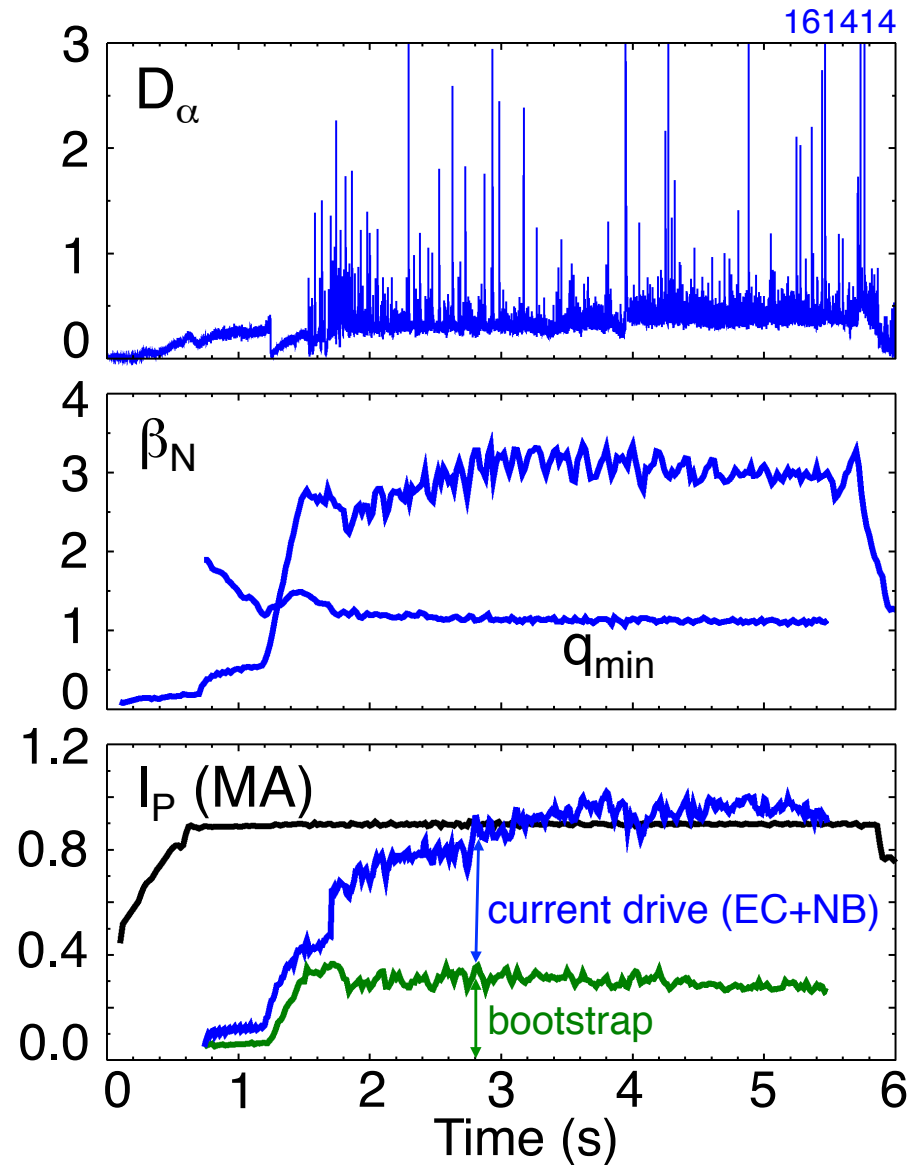
Presented at the
26th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference
Kyoto, Japan

October 17–22, 2016

Work supported in part by the US DOE under DE-FC02-04ER54698, DE-AC02-09CH11466, DE-FG02-04ER54761, DE-AC52-07NA27344, DE-FG02-07ER54917, and DE-FG03-97ER54271.

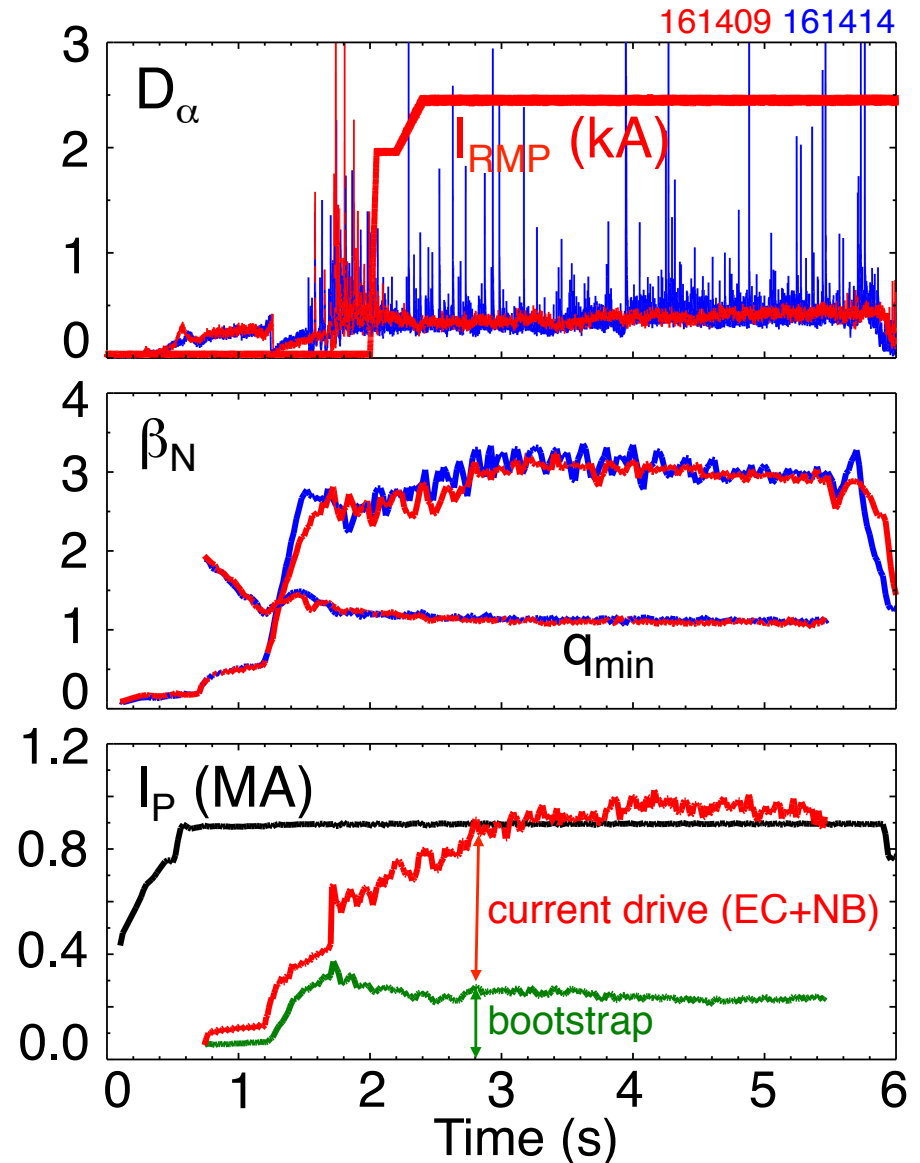
Experiments in DIII-D Have Coupled ELM Suppression With High- β , Fully Noninductive Scenario for First Time

- Goal is to develop a regime that extrapolates to steady-state mission ($Q_{fus} = 5$) for ITER



Experiments in DIII-D Have Coupled ELM Suppression With High- β , Fully Noninductive Scenario for First Time

- **Goal is to develop a regime that extrapolates to steady-state mission ($Q_{fus} = 5$) for ITER**
 - ELM suppression using resonant magnetic perturbations (RMP)
 - Integration of high- β hybrid scenario with Argon radiating divertor



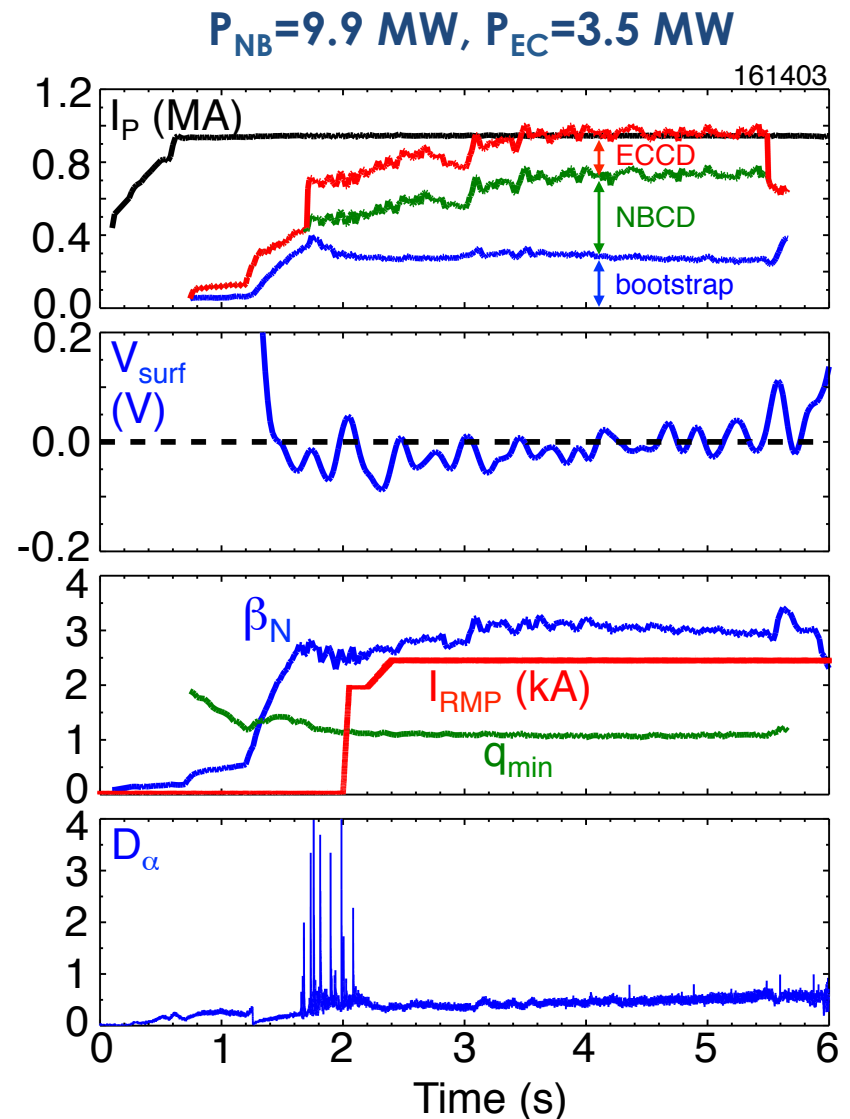
Outline

- I. Characteristics of Steady-State Hybrids
- II. Integration With RMP ELM Suppression
- III. Impurities and Radiating Divertor
- IV. Extrapolation to ITER Steady-State
- V. Summary

What is a “Hybrid”? – Low q_{\min} Scenario With High Stability, Excellent Confinement and Good Stationarity

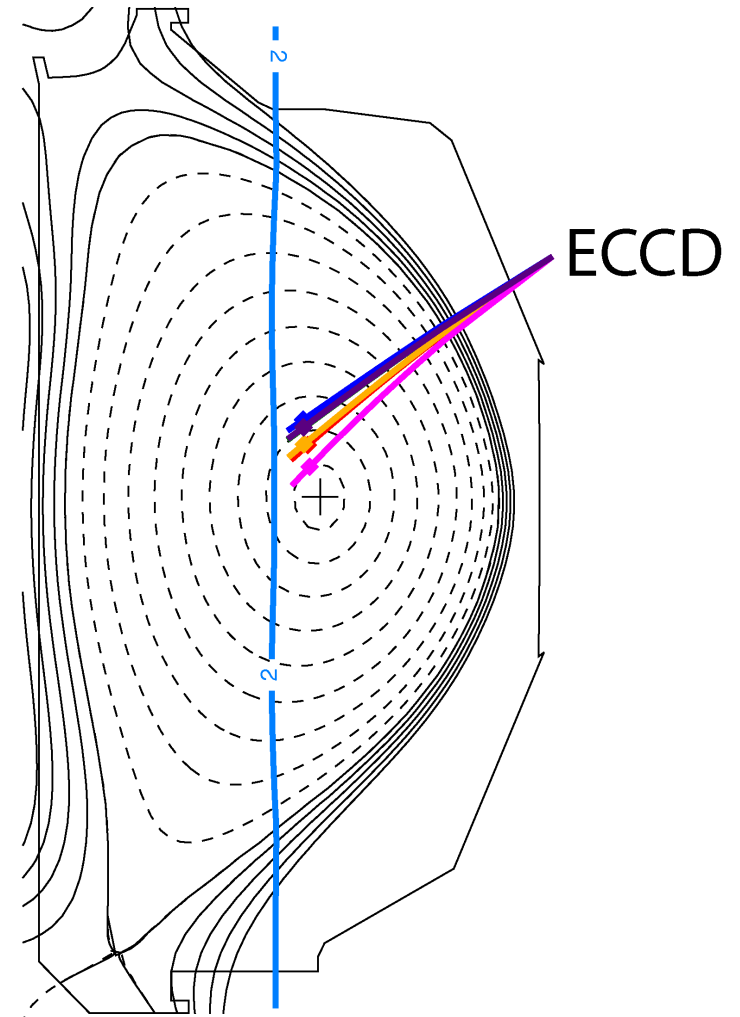
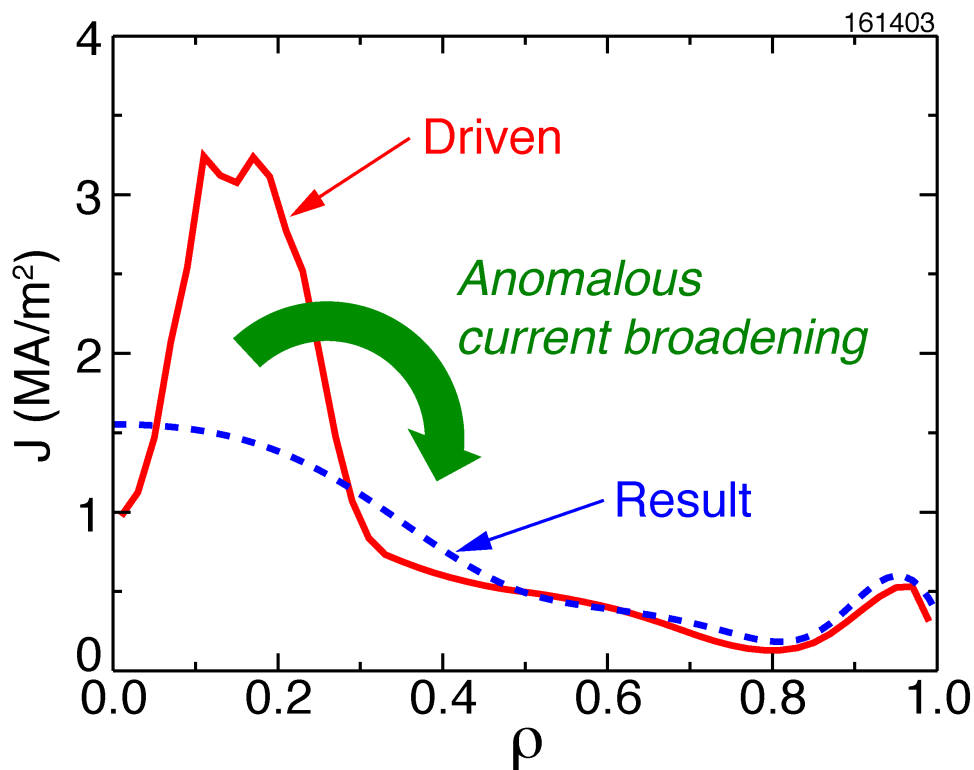
- Self-organized current profile with $q_{\min} \gtrsim 1$
- An $n = 2$ or $n = 3$ tearing mode is present
- Beta can exceed ideal ($n = 1$) no-wall limit
- Pulse length in DIII-D limited only by NBI duration

H_{98y2}	1.2
q_{95}	6.6
β_P	1.9
β_T	2.5 %



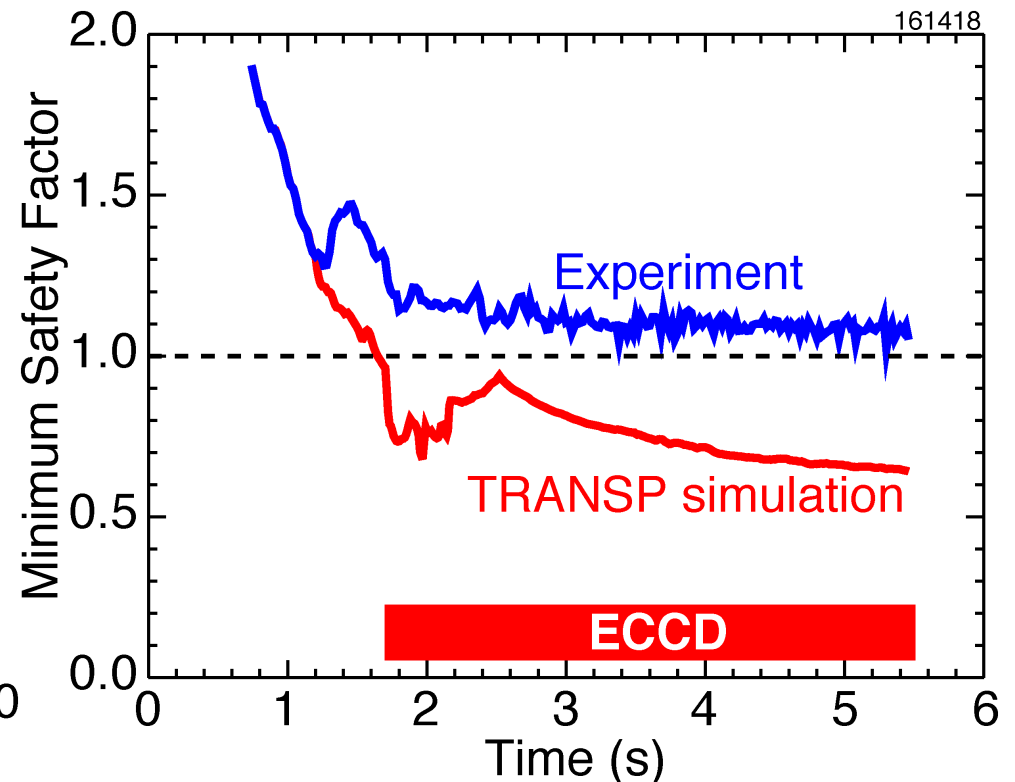
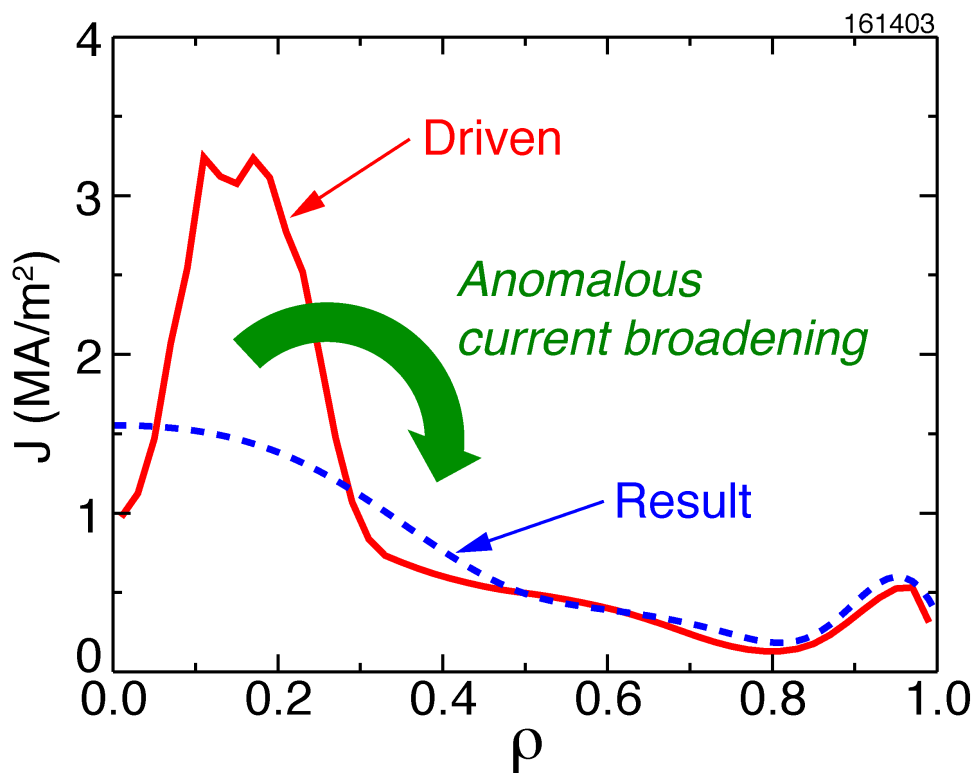
Current Profile Alignment is Not Needed in Hybrids Owing to Flux Pumping from Tearing Modes

- Self-organized current profile
“ignores” peaked current drive
→ high CD efficiency maintained



Current Profile Alignment is Not Needed in Hybrids Owing to Flux Pumping from Tearing Modes

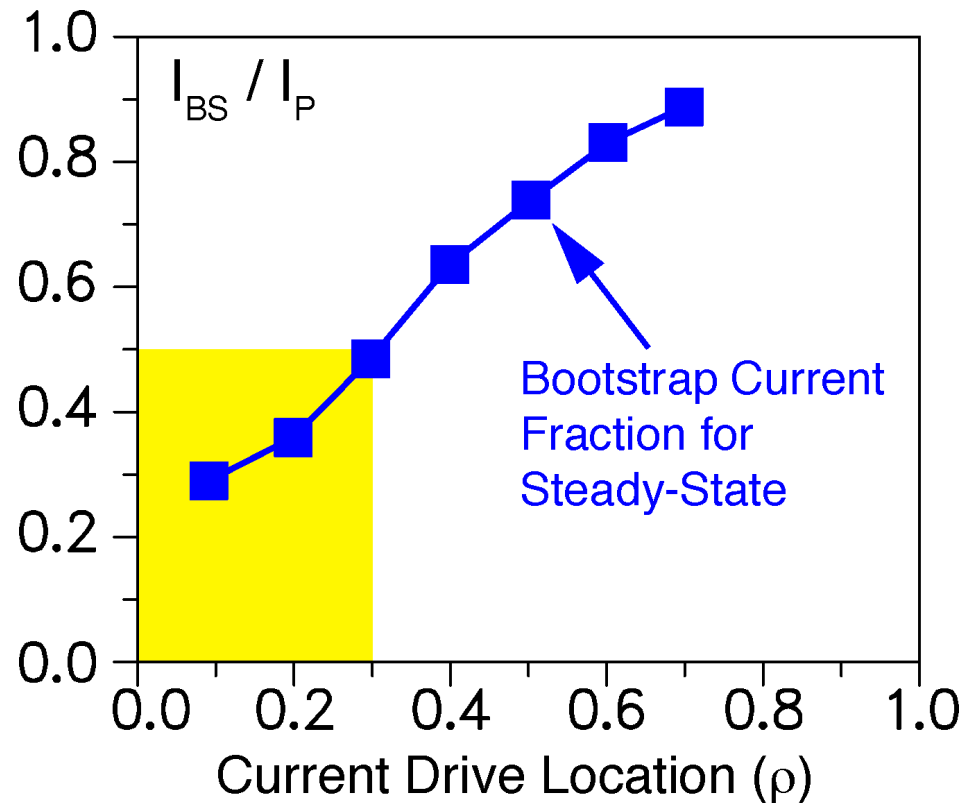
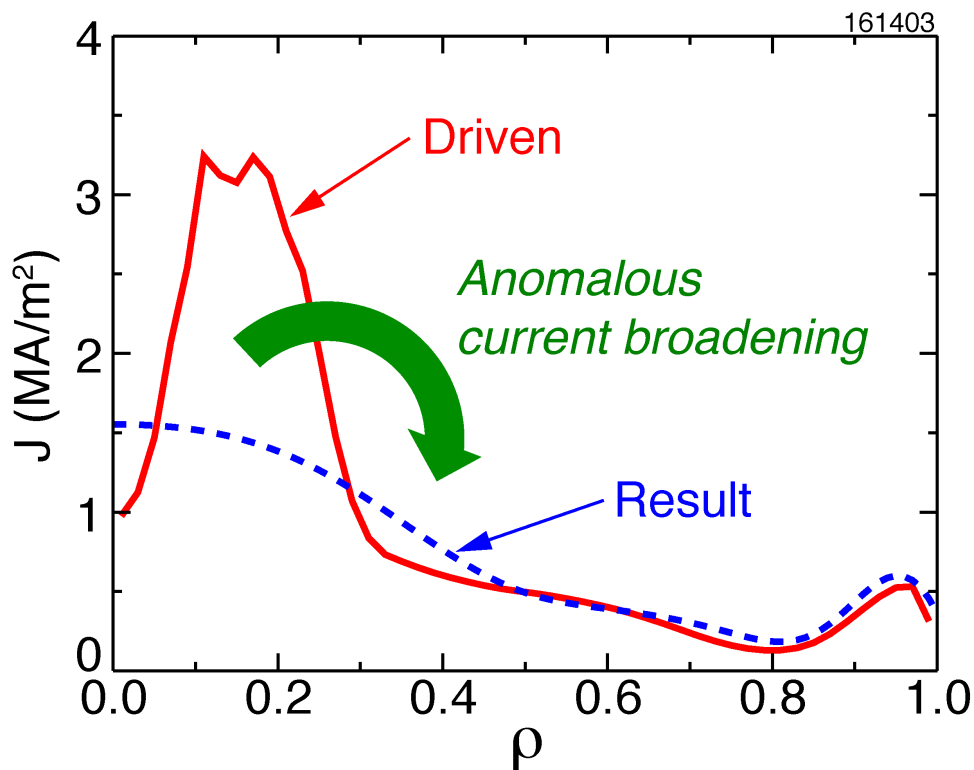
- Self-organized current profile “ignores” peaked current drive → high CD efficiency maintained
- TRANSP modeling confirms current profile is anomalously broad → q_{\min} should drop well below 1



“Flux pumping” physics discussed in EX/1-1 by P. Piovesan

Current Profile Alignment is Not Needed in Hybrids Owing to Flux Pumping from Tearing Modes

- Self-organized current profile “ignores” peaked current drive → high CD efficiency maintained
- High CD efficiency allows 100% noninductive operation at modest bootstrap current fraction



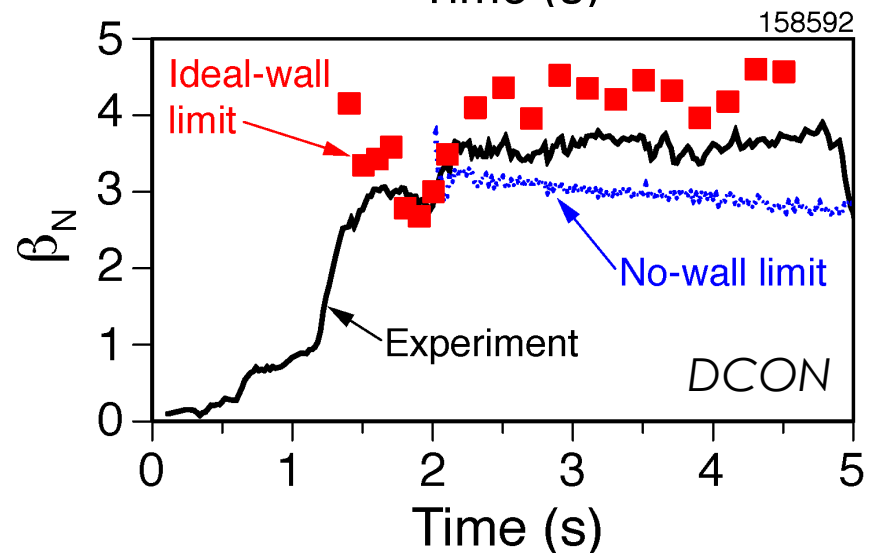
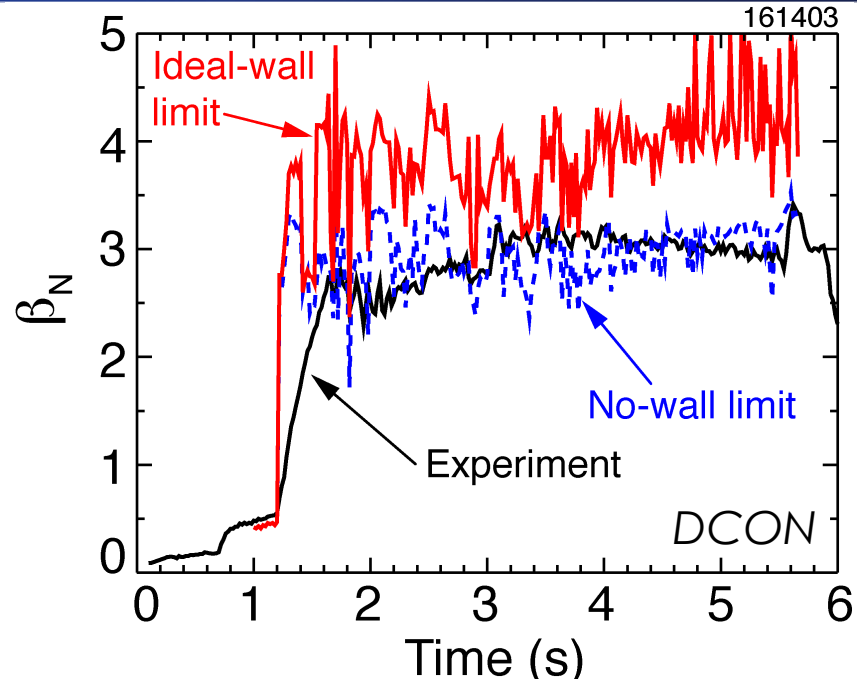
Experimental β_N can Reach 80–90% of Calculated Ideal-Wall $n=1$ Limit

- Hybrids with RMP ELM-suppression and *ITER similar shape* reach ideal no-wall limit

➤ Aim for $\beta_N \sim 4$ in the future

- With higher confinement ($H_{98y2} = 1.6$) in *DND plasma shape*, steady-state hybrids achieve $\beta_N/\ell_i = 4.9$

F. Turco, Phys. Plasmas 2015



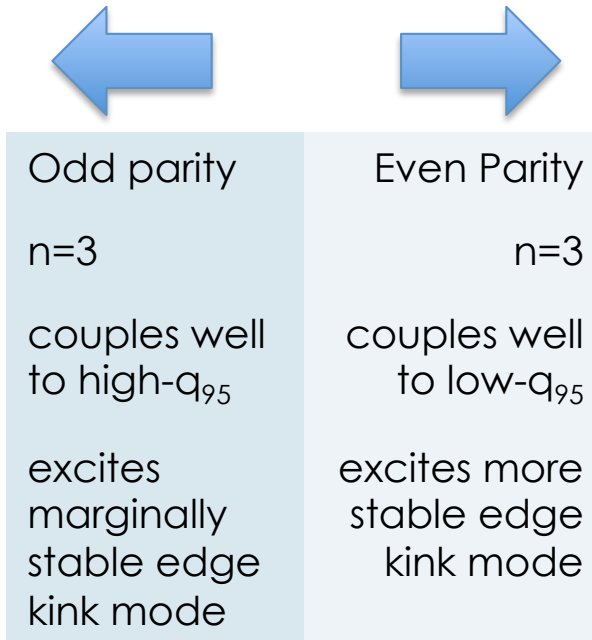
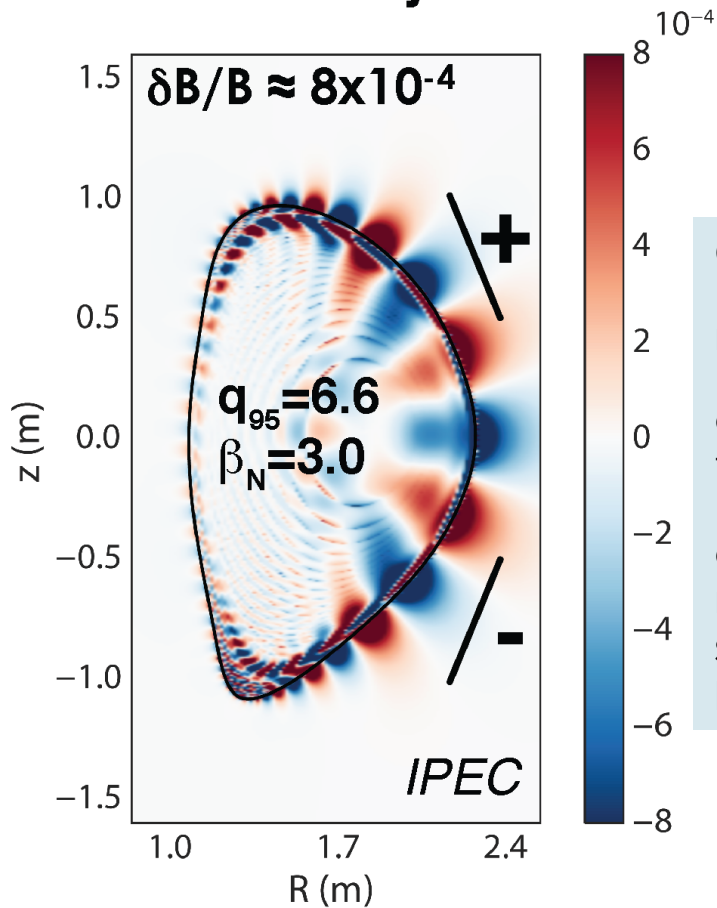
Outline

- I. Characteristics of Steady-State Hybrids
- II. Integration With RMP ELM Suppression**
- III. Impurities and Radiating Divertor
- IV. Extrapolation to ITER Steady-State
- V. Summary

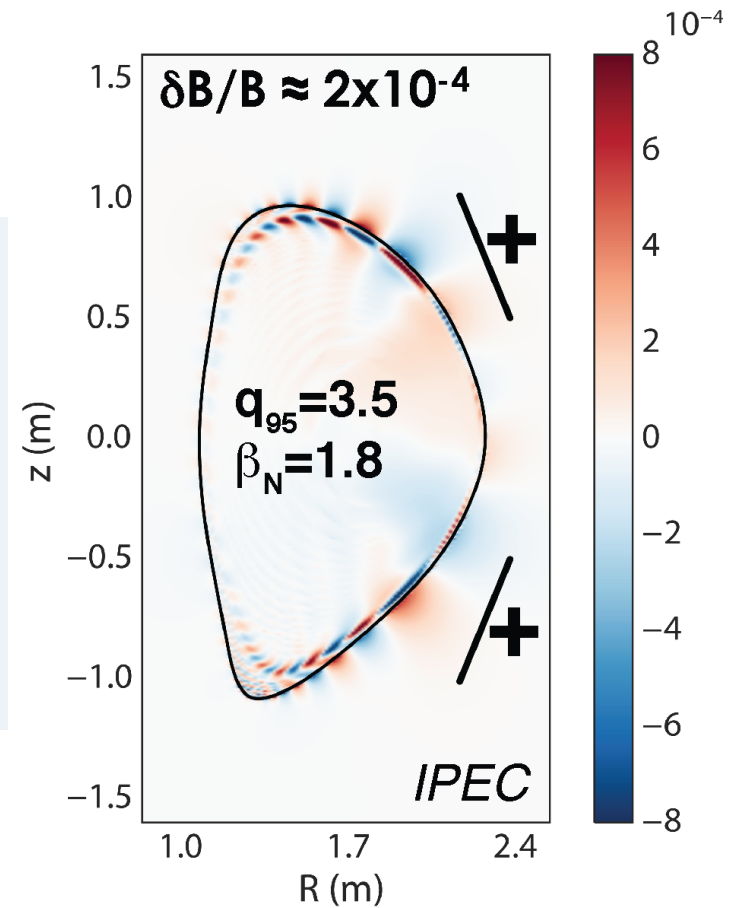
RMP ELM Suppression in Steady-State Hybrids Uses Novel High- β Amplification of Modest-Level 3D Fields

DIII-D has two rows of six coils for spectral control

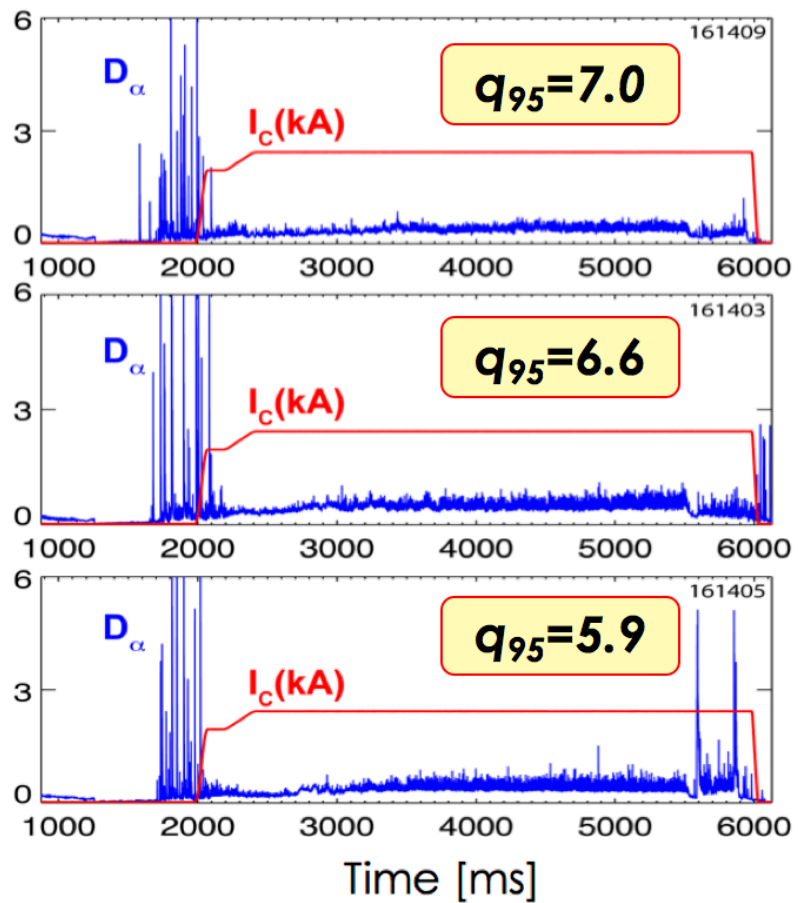
ITER Steady-State



ITER Baseline

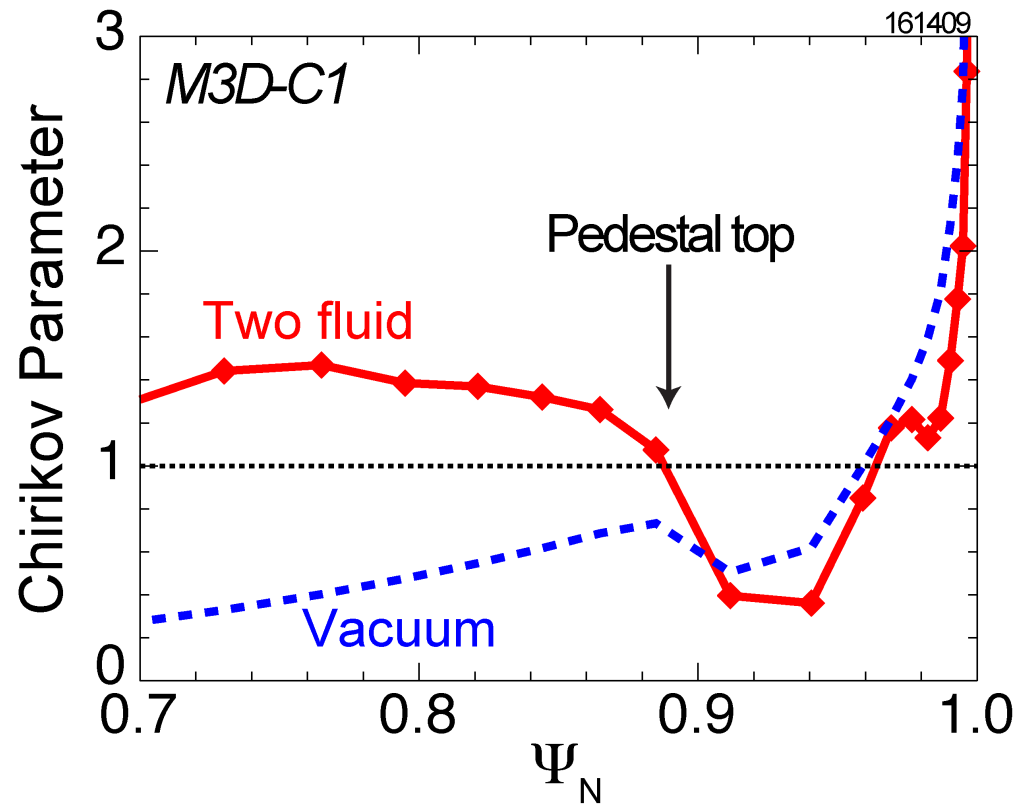
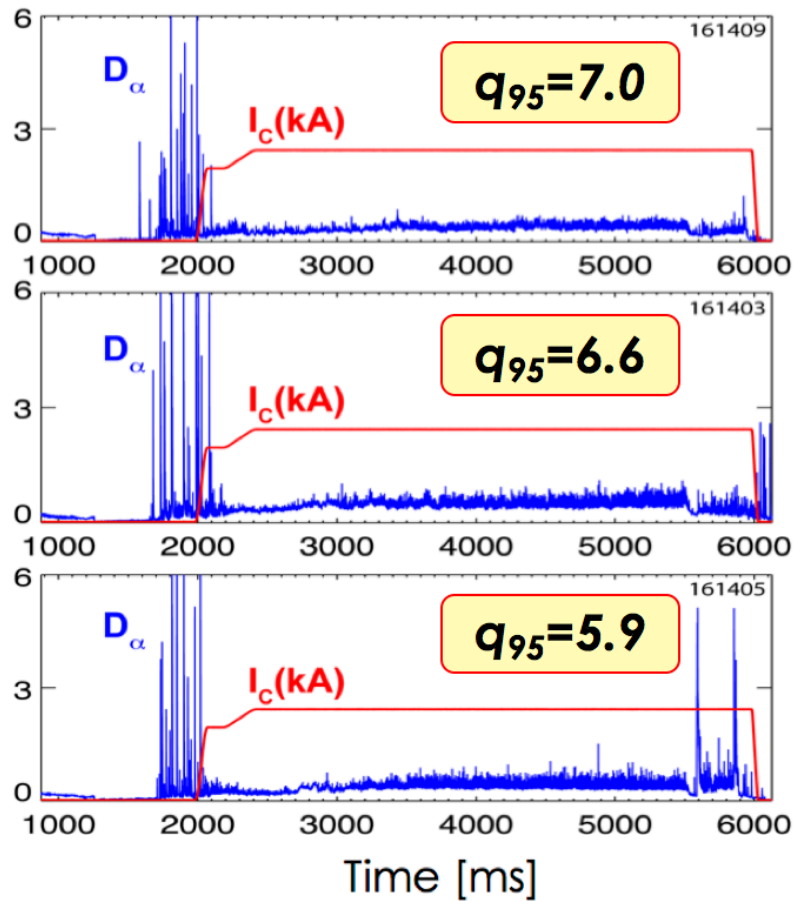


High Density of Rational Surfaces at Top of Pedestal May Explain Wide q_{95} Window for ELM Suppression



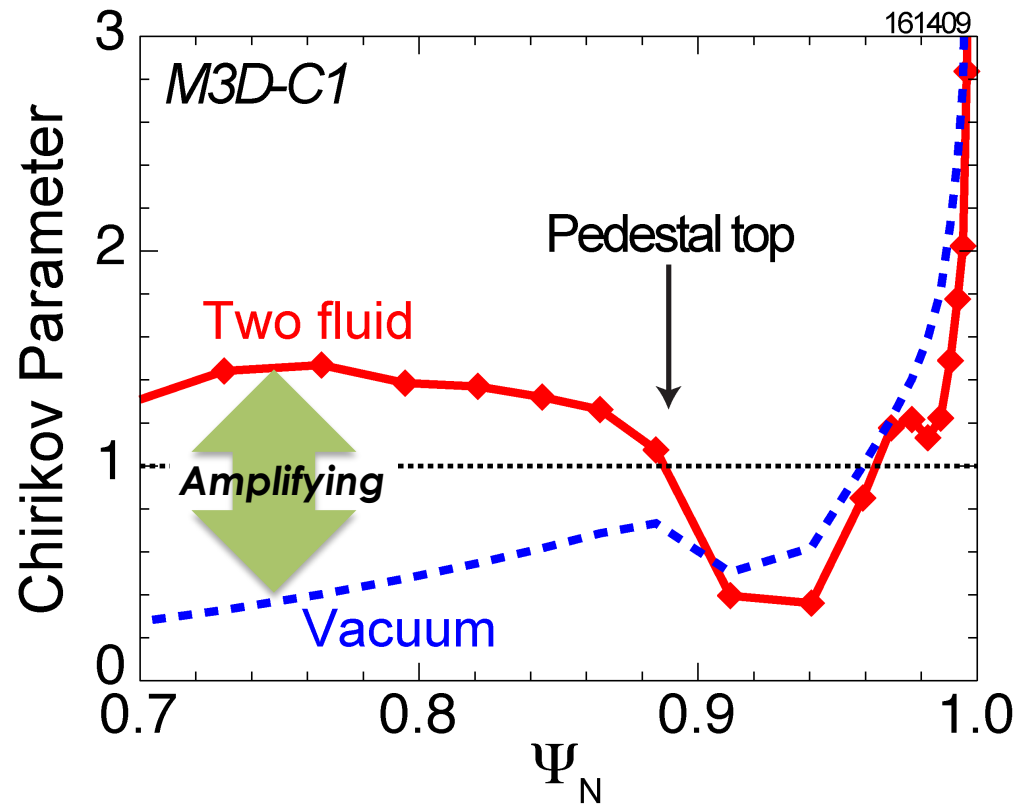
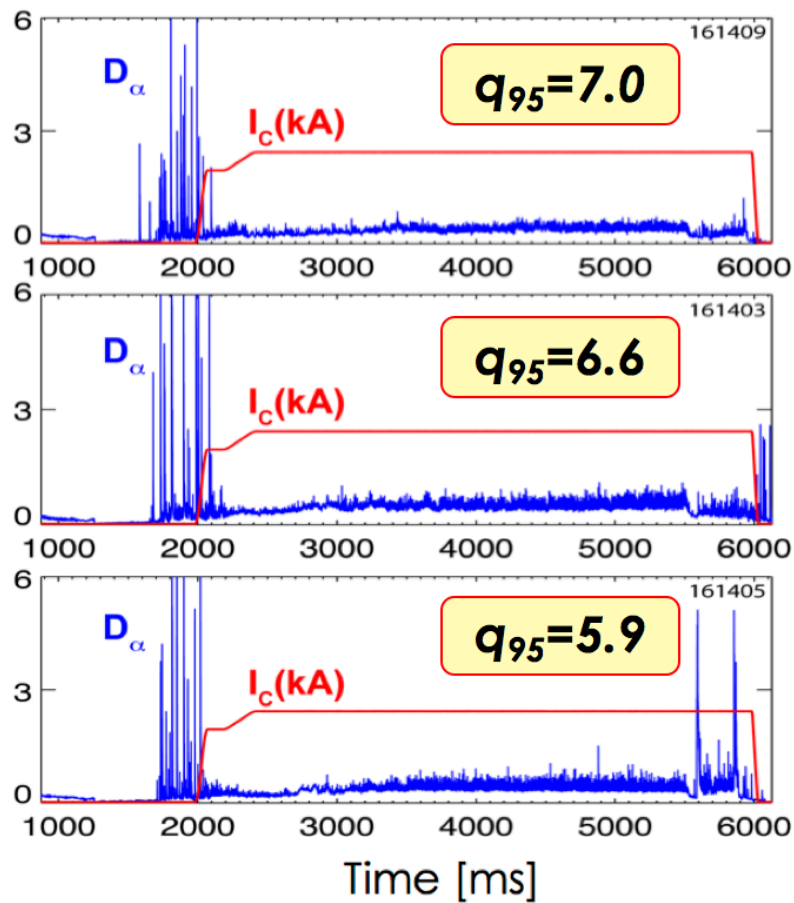
High Density of Rational Surfaces at Top of Pedestal May Explain Wide q_{95} Window for ELM Suppression

- Linearly-calculated Chirikov parameter for island overlap suggests magnetic island chain forms at top of pedestal



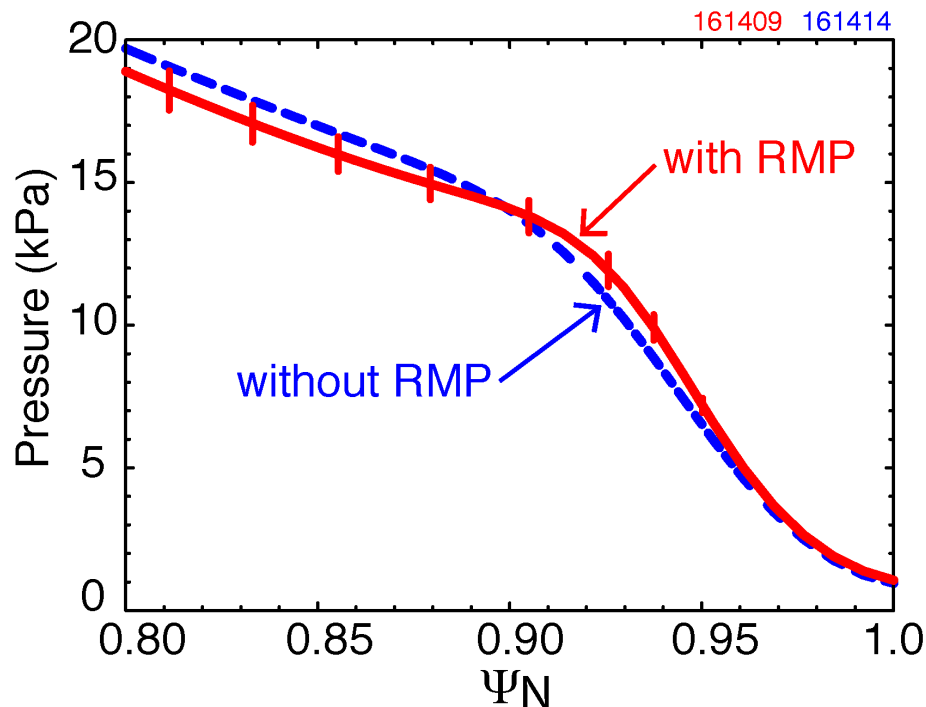
High Density of Rational Surfaces at Top of Pedestal May Explain Wide q_{95} Window for ELM Suppression

- Linearly-calculated Chirikov parameter for island overlap suggests magnetic island chain forms at top of pedestal

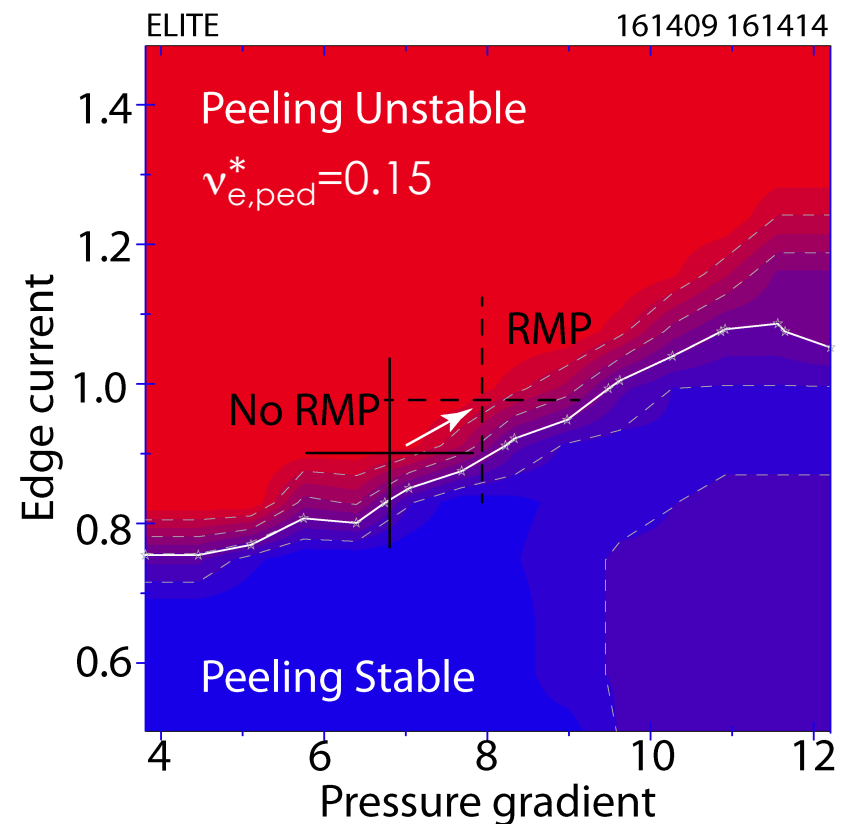


Magnetic Perturbations Have Only a Minor Effect on Pedestal Pressure and Confinement

- Pedestal slightly narrows with RMP, small reduction in pedestal height correlates with small drop ($\approx 10\%$) in H_{98y2}

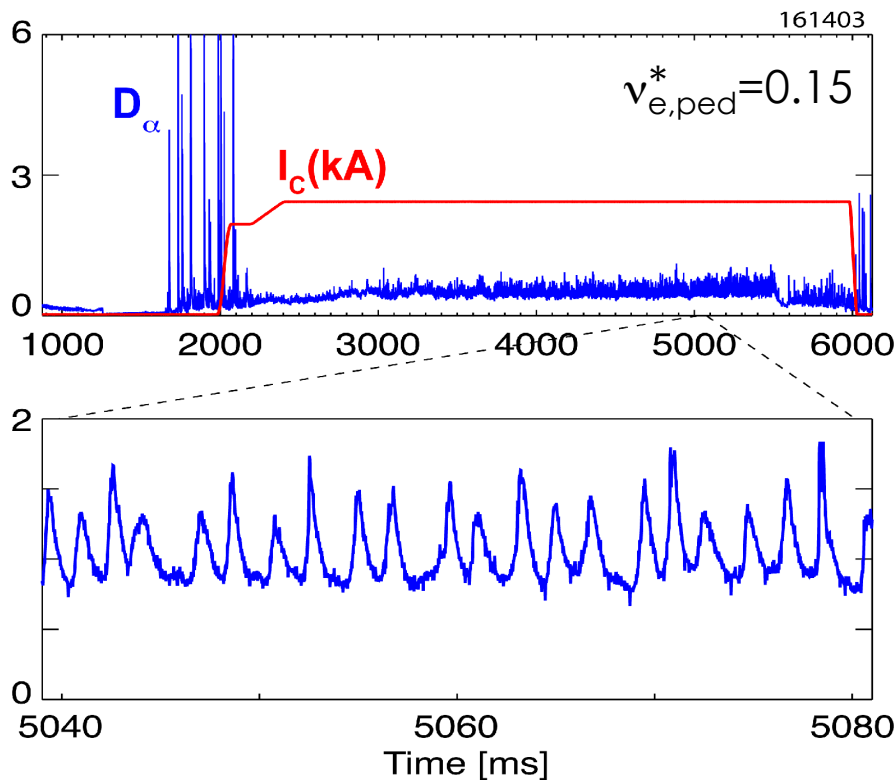


- Pedestal remains close to low-collisionality kink-peeling stability boundary with RMP

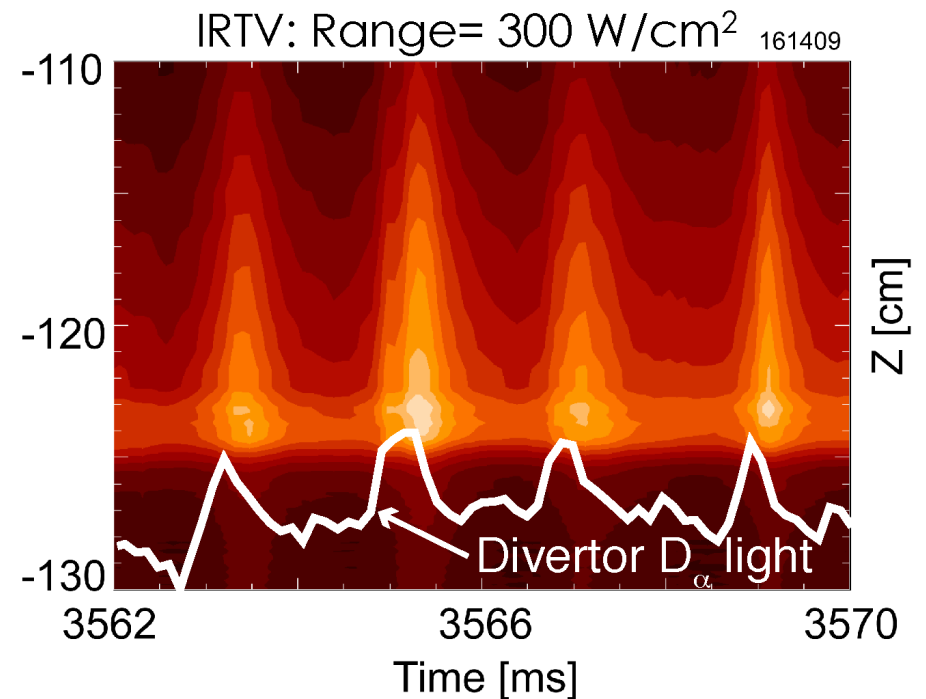


Small, High Frequency Bursts of Particle and Energy Loss to Divertor Persist Throughout ELM Suppression

- Frequency ≈ 500 Hz



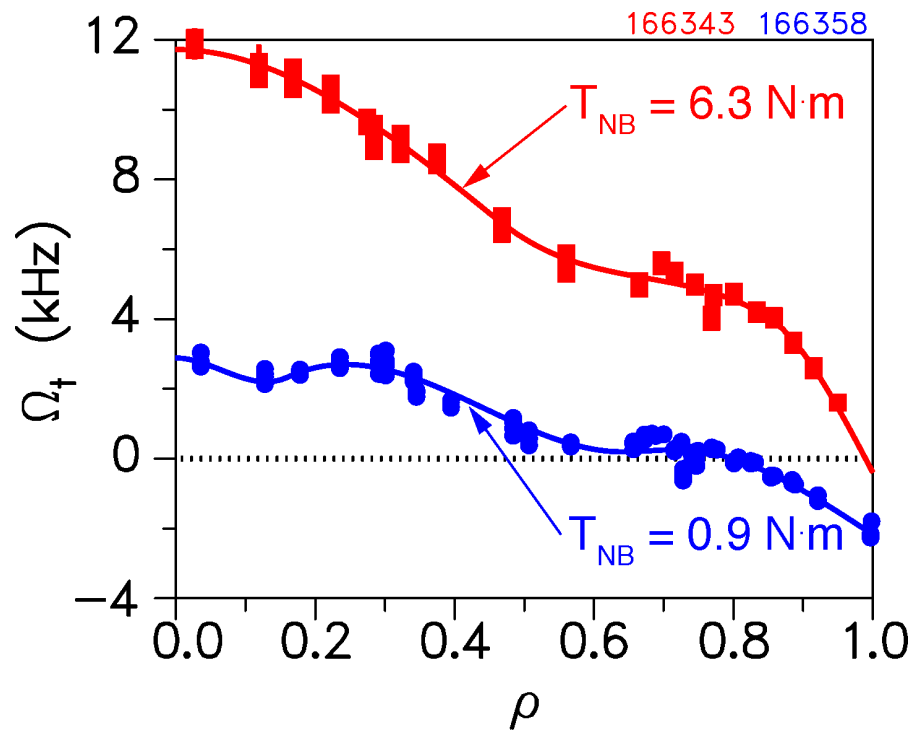
- Peak heat flux exceeds average heat flux by only 20–30%



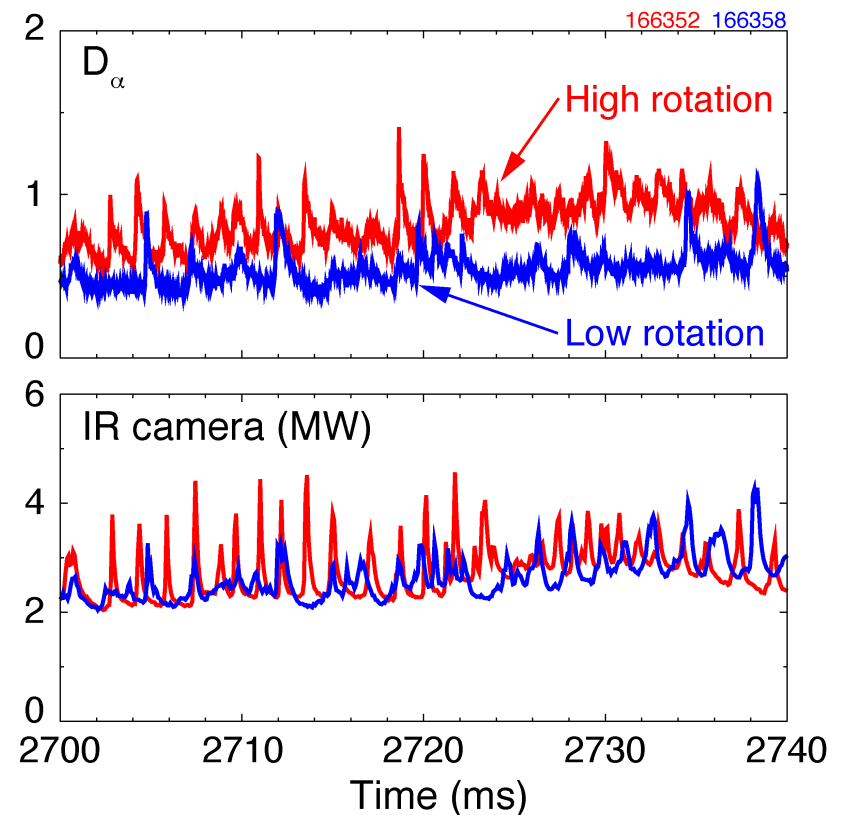
IR camera measurement of inner strike point

Coupling of RMP to Weakly-Stable Edge Kink Mode Allows ELM Suppression to Survive at Low Rotation

- Neutral beam torque is stepped down to ITER-relevant value
 - ELM suppression usually lost at low torque in ITER baseline



- Little change in ELM suppression observed as rotation is reduced



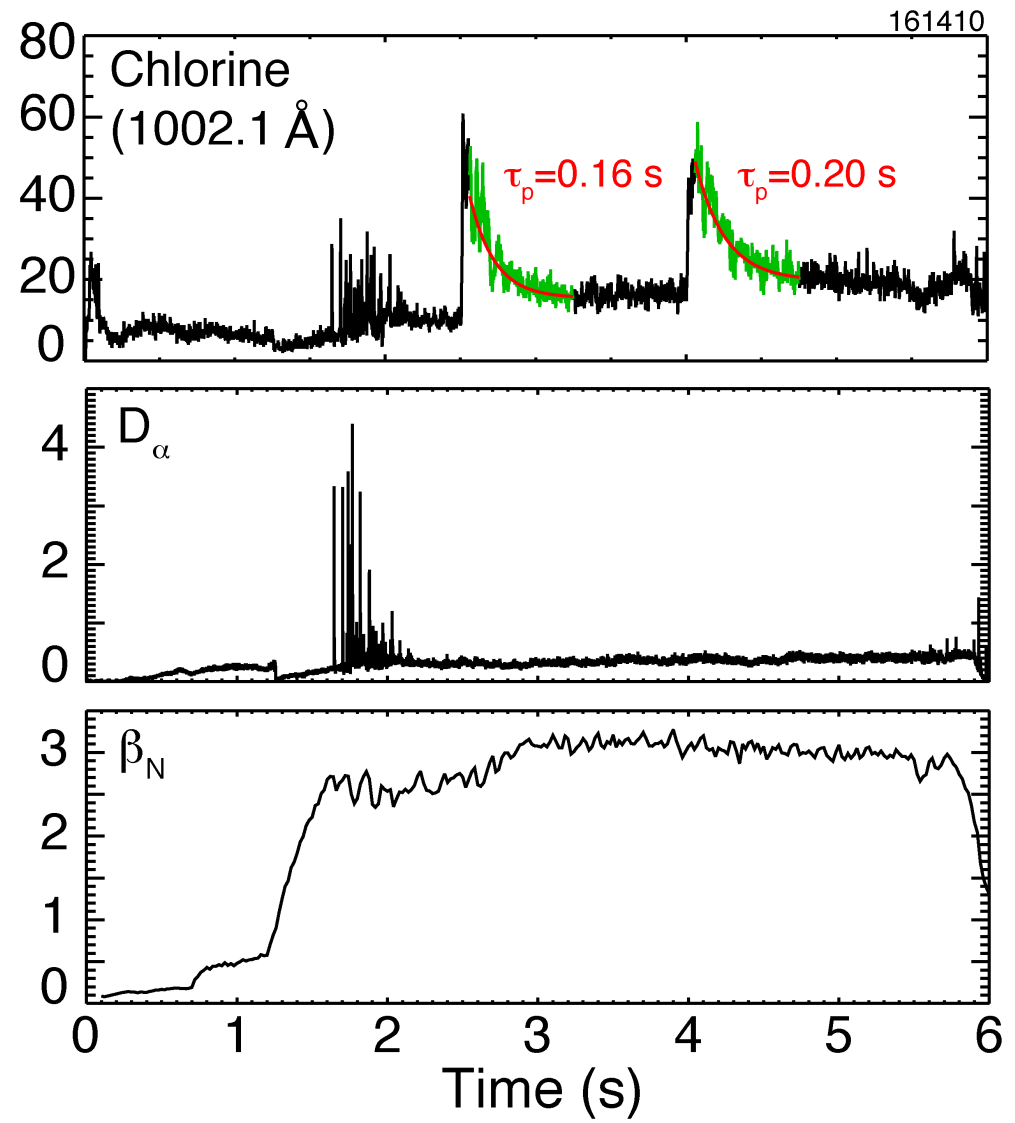
Note: locked modes are still an issue for low torque plasmas

Outline

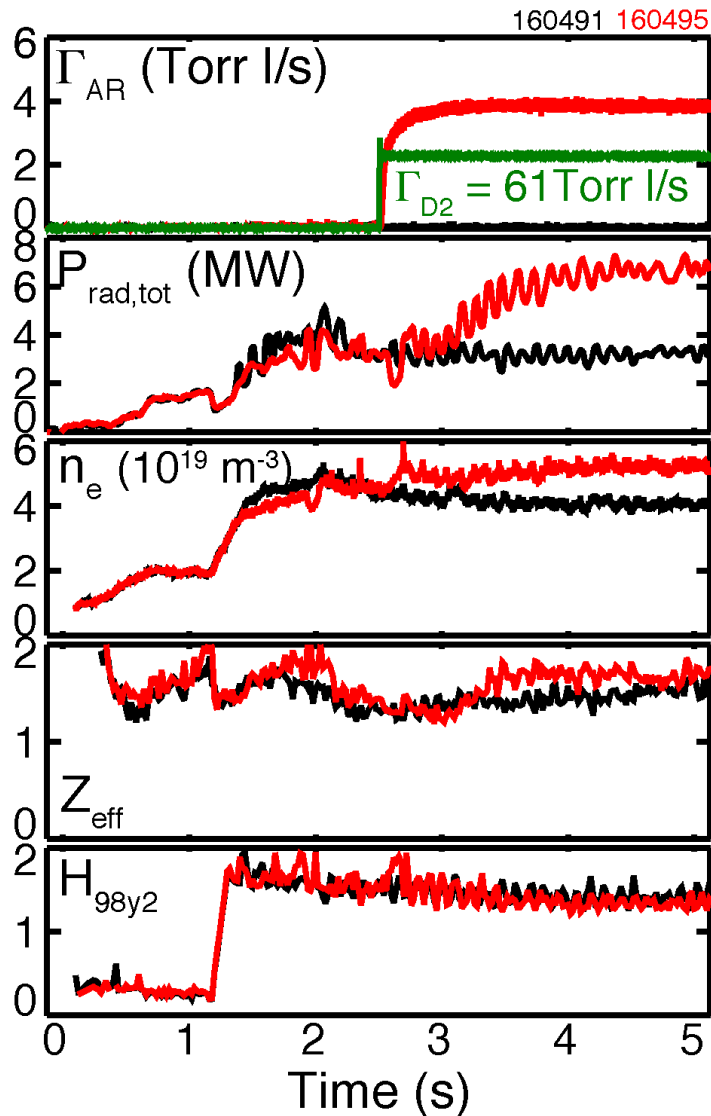
- I. Characteristics of Steady-State Hybrids
- II. Integration With RMP ELM Suppression
- III. Impurities and Radiating Divertor**
- IV. Extrapolation to ITER Steady-State
- V. Summary

Impurity Accumulation is Not Problematic in ELM-Suppressed, Steady-State Hybrids

- Particle confinement time of non-recycling Cl atoms measured with short (~ 10 ms) gas puffs
- Particle confinement time (^{17}Cl) $\sim 2\tau_E$ to $3\tau_E$, similar to ELMy H-mode



High Power, High- β Hybrid Scenario is Integrated With Argon Radiating Divertor for Heat Flux Mitigation

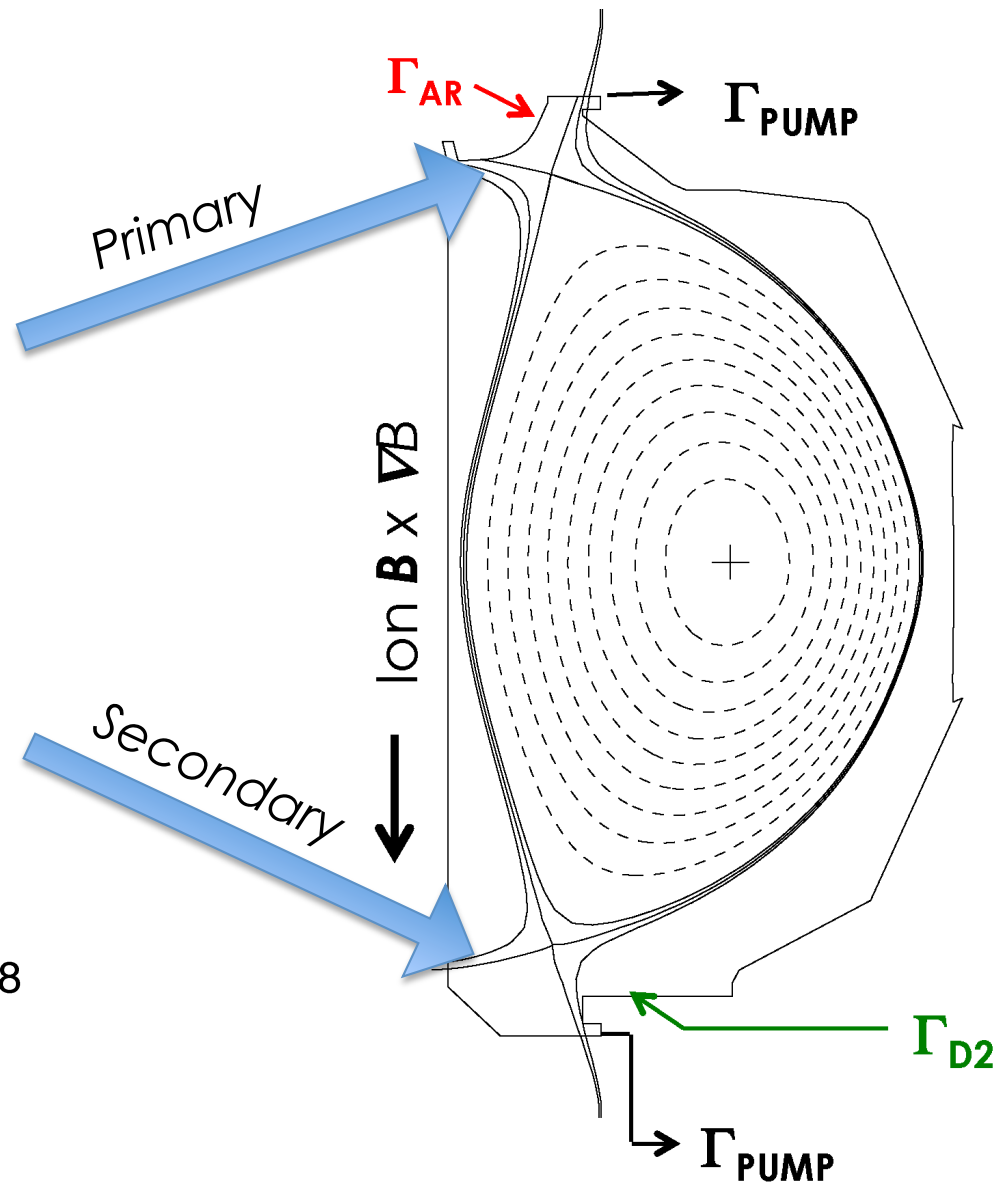
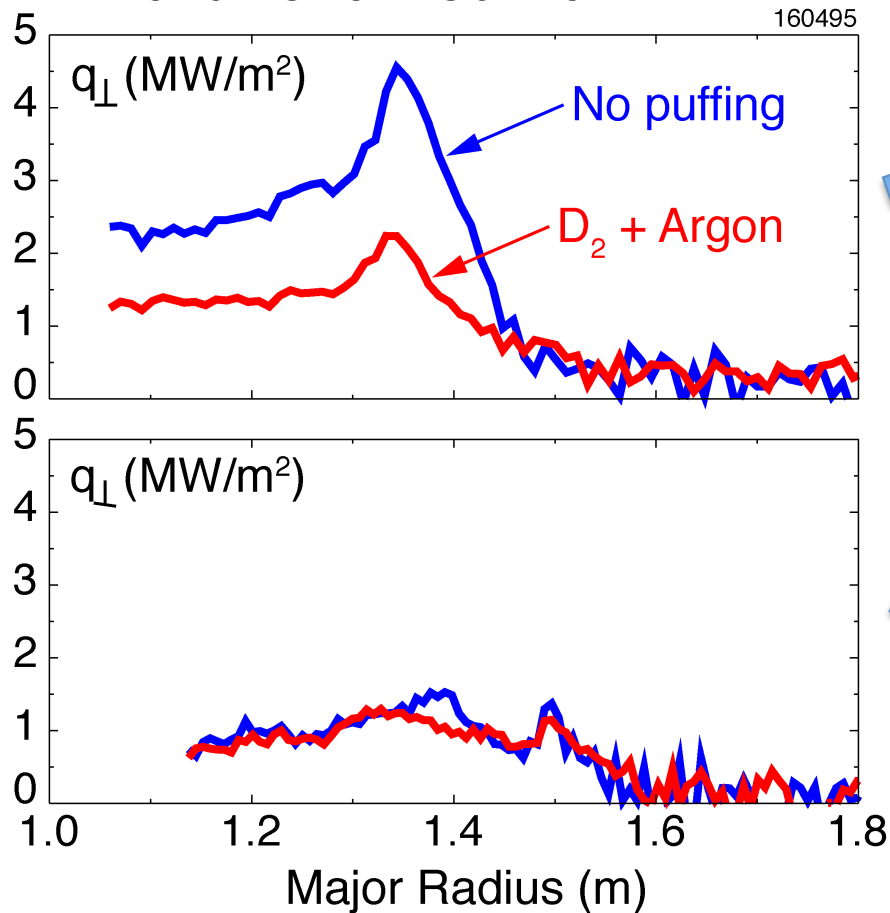


- **Combined Argon seeding and strong D₂ puffing doubles radiative power to 55% of input power**
 - Characteristic radiative fraction for ITER is 70% – 80%
- **High performance is maintained during radiating divertor operation**
 - $\beta_N = 3.0$, $H_{98y2} = 1.35$
 - Density increase with puffing → not fully noninductive
- **Z_{eff} increases by less than 10%**

See EX/P3-27 by T. Petrie

Peak Heat Flux in Upper Outer Divertor Falls by a Factor of Two for Argon-Based Radiating Divertor

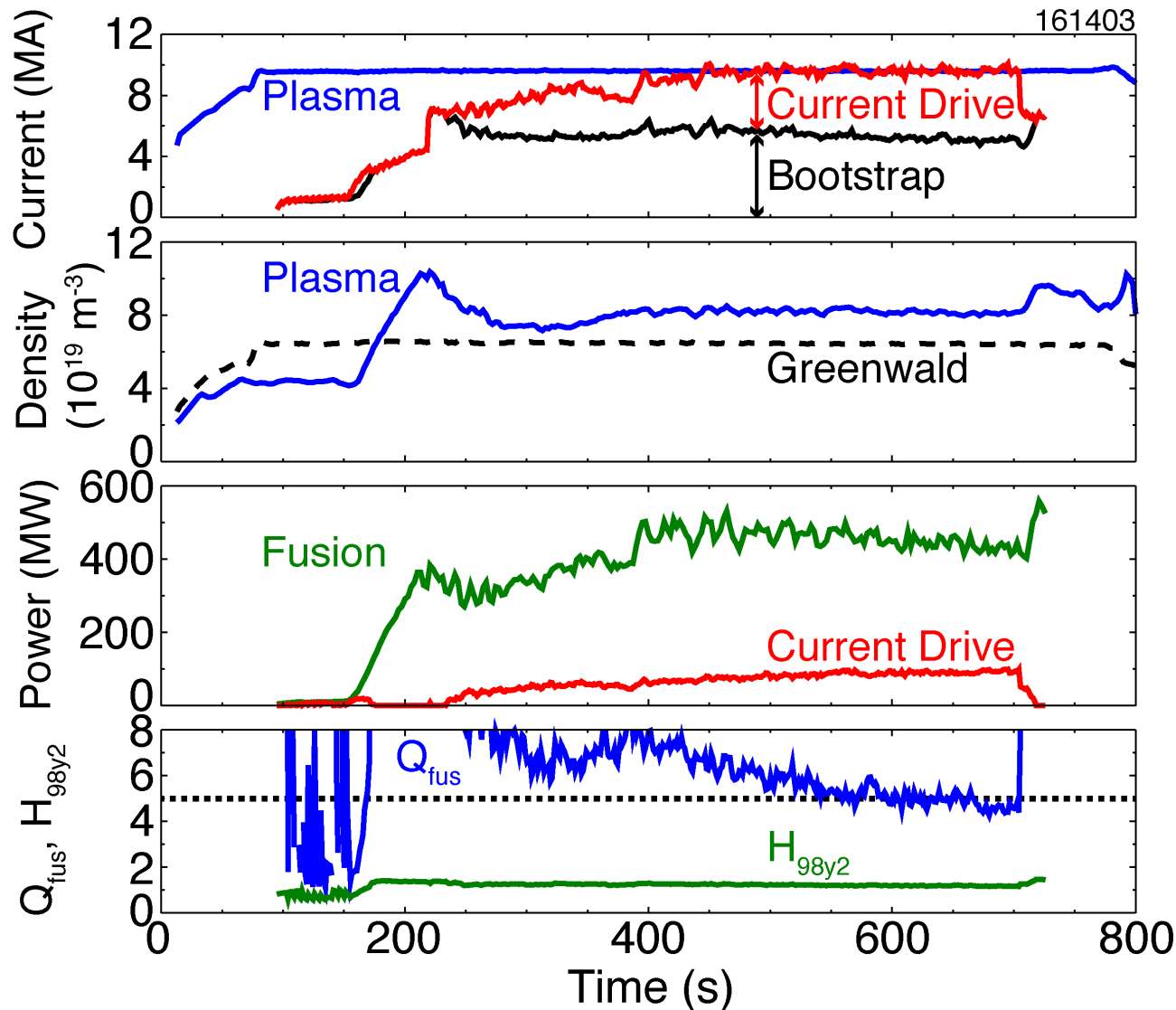
- IR camera measurement of divertor heat flux



Outline

- I. Characteristics of Steady-State Hybrids
- II. Integration With RMP ELM Suppression
- III. Impurities and Radiating Divertor
- IV. Extrapolation to ITER Steady-State**
- V. Summary

ELM-Suppressed Hybrids Scale Favorably to ITER Steady-State Scenario With $I_p = 9.6$ MA and $Q_{fus} \geq 5$



- Extrapolation done at fixed β , v^* , q and plasma shape
- Current drive power (≈ 85 MW) calculated using CD efficiency from ITER Physics Basis
- Required confinement scaling is

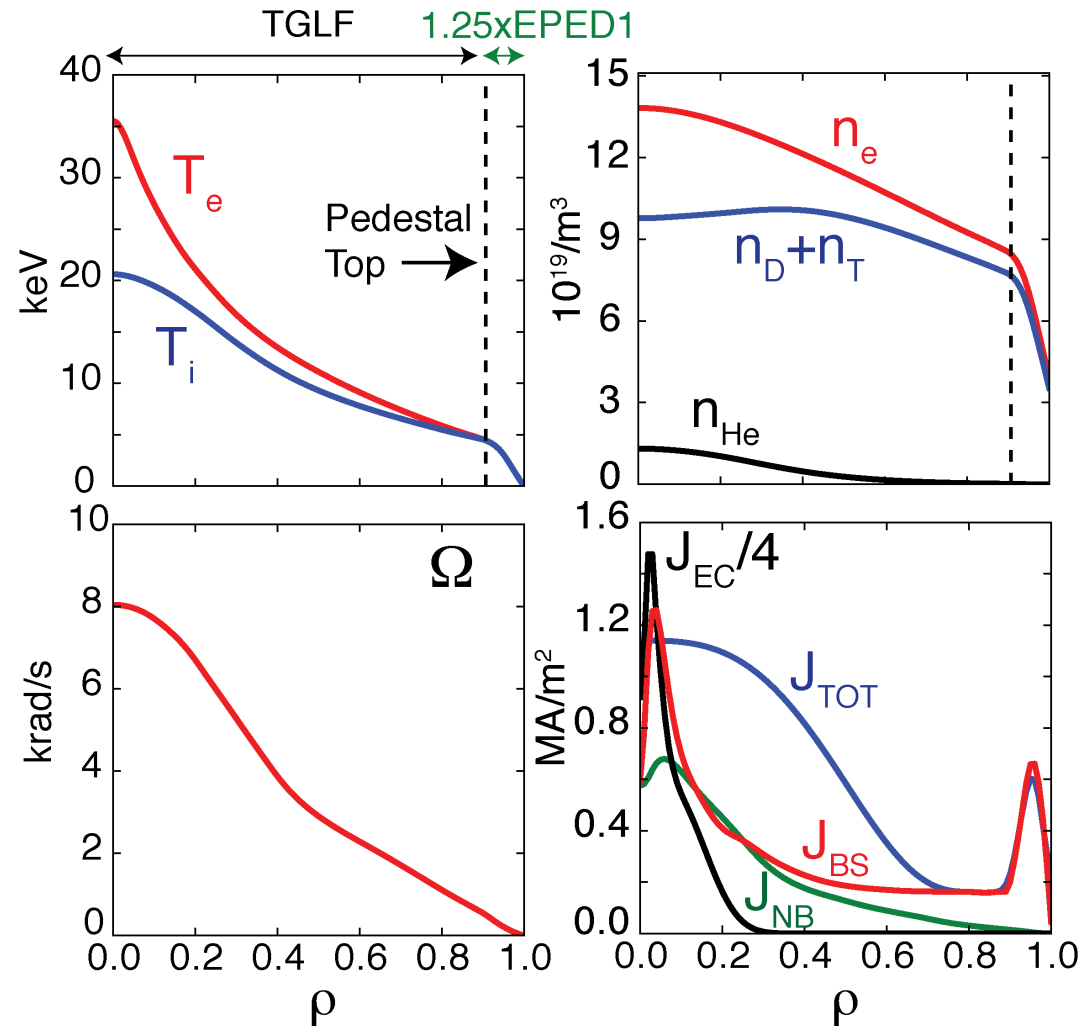
$$H_{98y2} = 1.2$$

$$\chi \propto \chi_B (\rho^*)^{0.5}$$

Simulation of Hybrid Plasmas With Central Current Drive in ITER Shows Steady-State Mission is Attainable

- **Self-consistent steady-state prediction of core transport (TGLF), edge pedestal (EPED1), current drive (NUBEAM, TORAY) and equilibrium (ESC)**
 - Pedestal height raised 1.25× to better match experiment
 - J_{TOT} profile broadened to give $q_{min}=1.05$ to be “hybrid-like”

I_p	9.5 MA	I_{NI}/I_p	1.01
n_e/n_{GW}	1.14	P_{fus}	487 MW
β_N	3.0	P_{CD}	106 MW
H_{98y2}	1.2	Q_{fus}	4.6



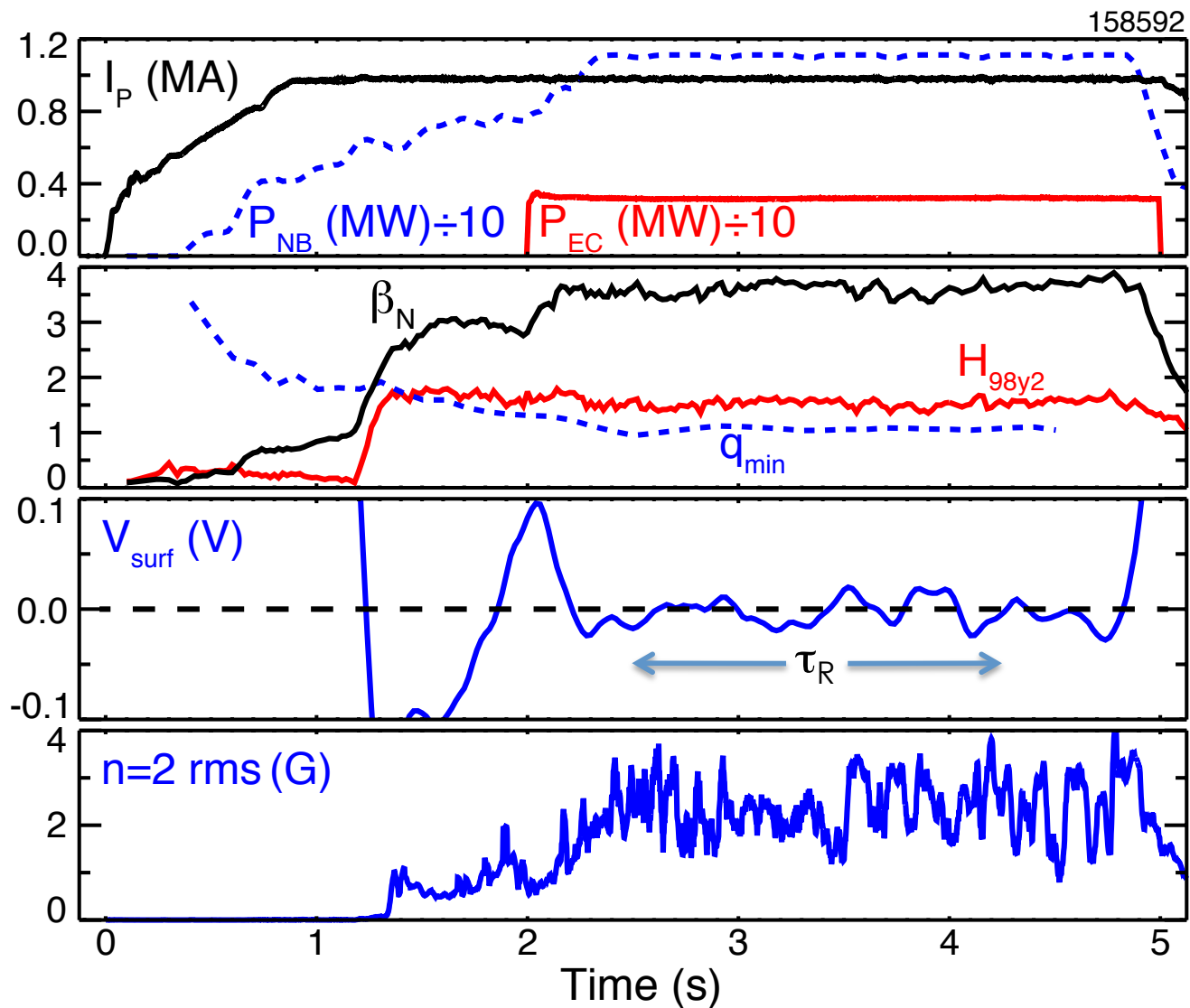
FASTRAN/IPS simulation

Summary – ELM Suppression has been Integrated With High- β , Steady-State Hybrid Scenario Relevant to ITER

- Uses $n = 3$, odd parity RMP to excite edge kink modes that are marginally stable and amplifying
 - *Benefits: modest RMP amplitude, wide q_{95} window, small effect on pedestal, ELM suppression at low rotation*
- High power, high- β hybrid scenario is also integrated with an Argon-based radiating divertor, reducing heat flux by 50%
- Scenario scales to steady-state in ITER with $P_{\text{fus}} \approx 460 \text{ MW}$ @ $Q_{\text{fus}} \approx 5$ and $H_{98y2} = 1.2$ (further optimization possible)

Additional Slides

Hybrid With Central Current Drive Sustains 1.0 MA Fully Noninductively With $\beta_N \approx 3.7$ and $H_{98y2} \approx 1.6$



- Pulse length limited by NBI duration
- Reproducible zero loop voltage
- Small 3/2 tearing mode prevents sawteeth

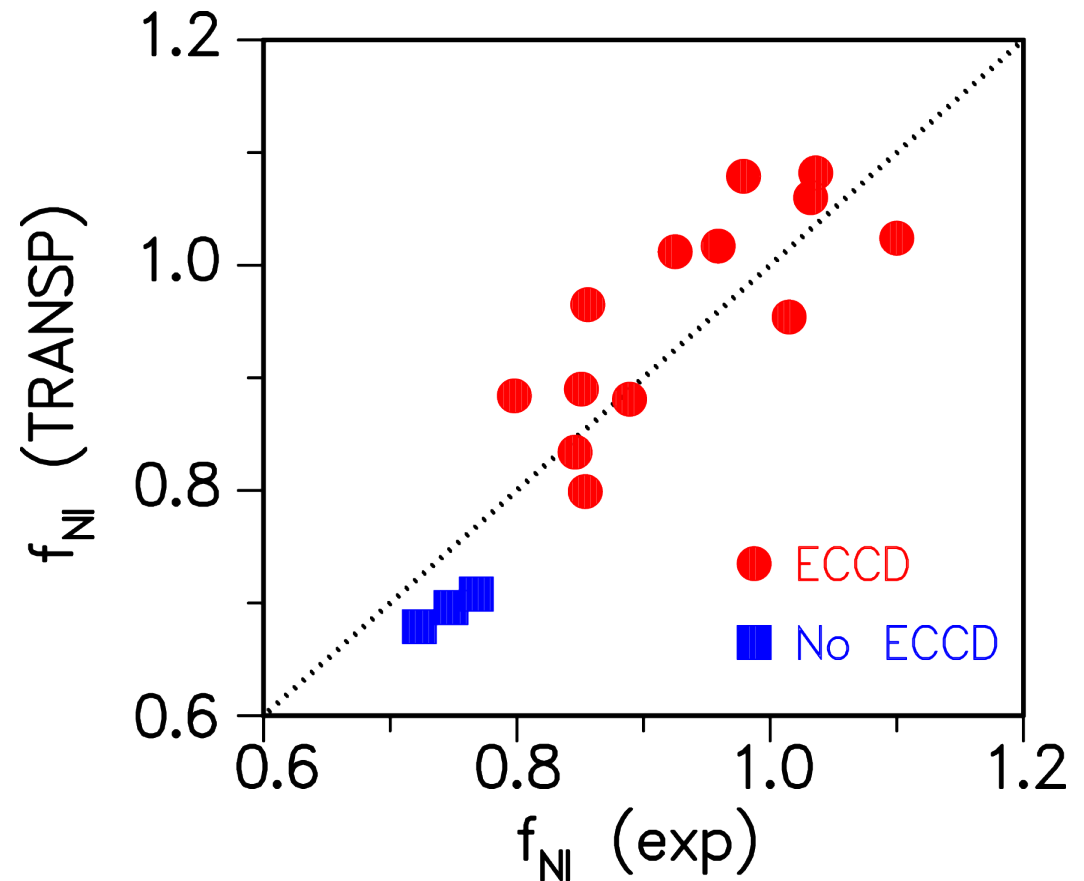
Experimental Noninductive Current Fraction Matches TRANSP Modeling

$$I_{NI} = I_P - I_{ohm}$$

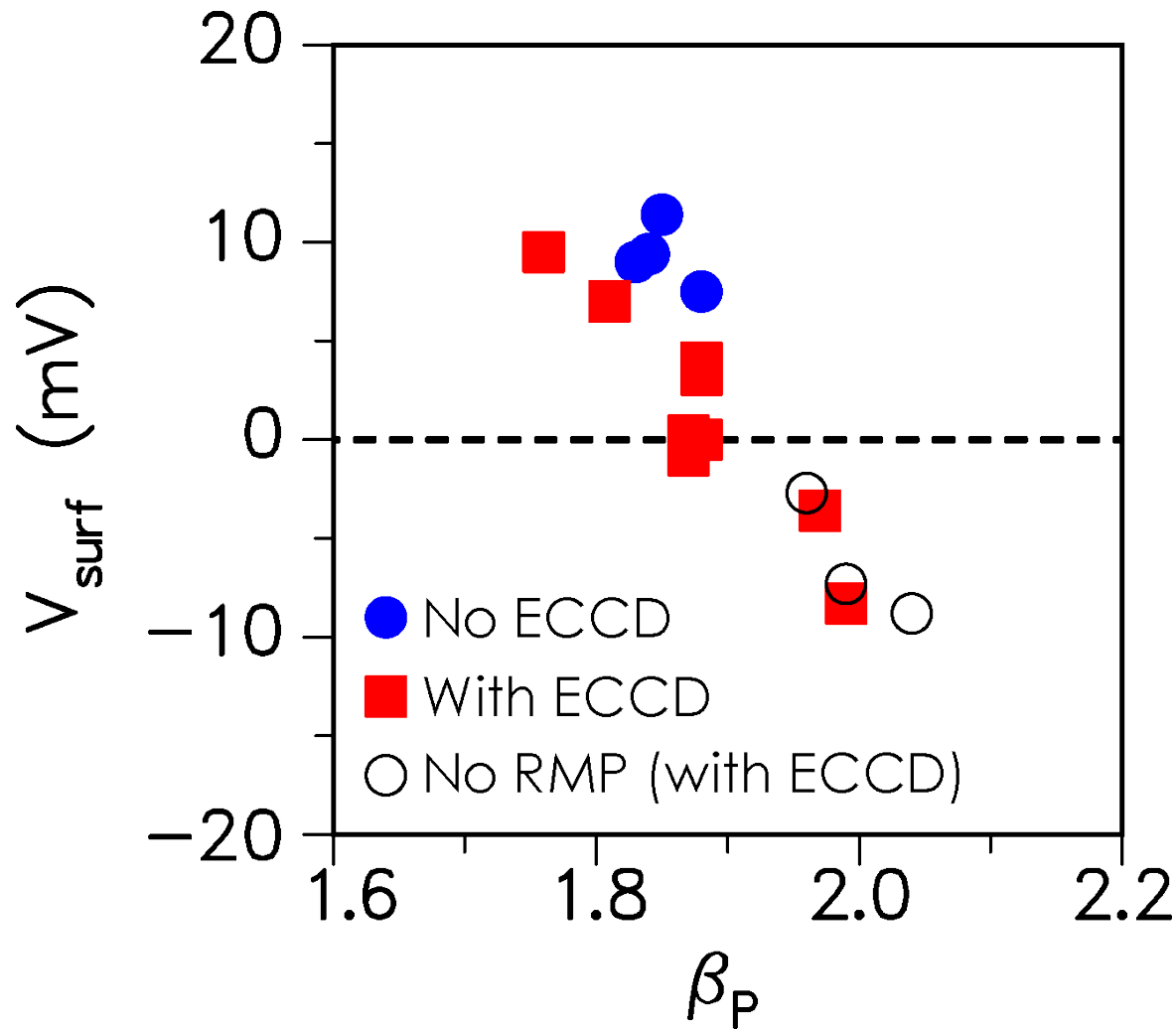
- Ohmic current found from measured loop voltage profile using MSE-constrained EFITs

$$I_{ohm} = \int \sigma \frac{V_{loop}}{R_0} \rho d\rho$$

$$V_{loop} = -2\pi \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t}$$



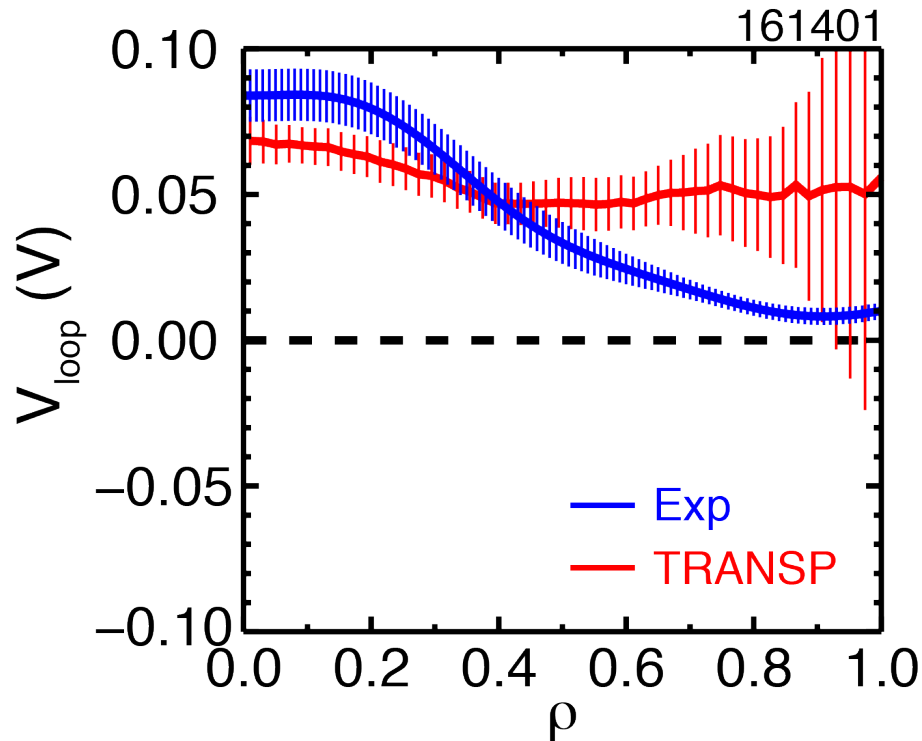
Combination of Central ECCD and High β_p (i.e., Bootstrap Current) Drives Surface Loop Voltage to Zero



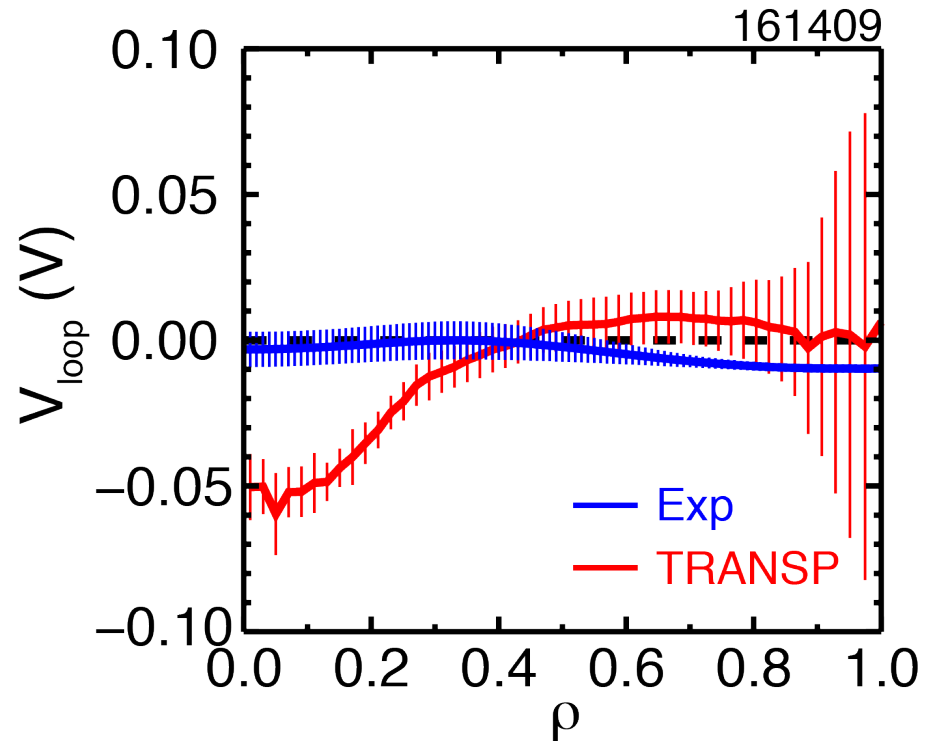
- V_{surf} lower with ECCD for same β_p
- Overdrive of plasma current (i.e., $V_{surf} < 0$) is observed when $\beta_p > 1.9$

Measured Loop Voltage Profile Supports Contention That Current Profile is Broader Than Predicted by TRANSP

- For NBI-only hybrid, TRANSP predicts a flat V_{loop} profile, but actual peaked V_{loop} indicates current profile is still broadening

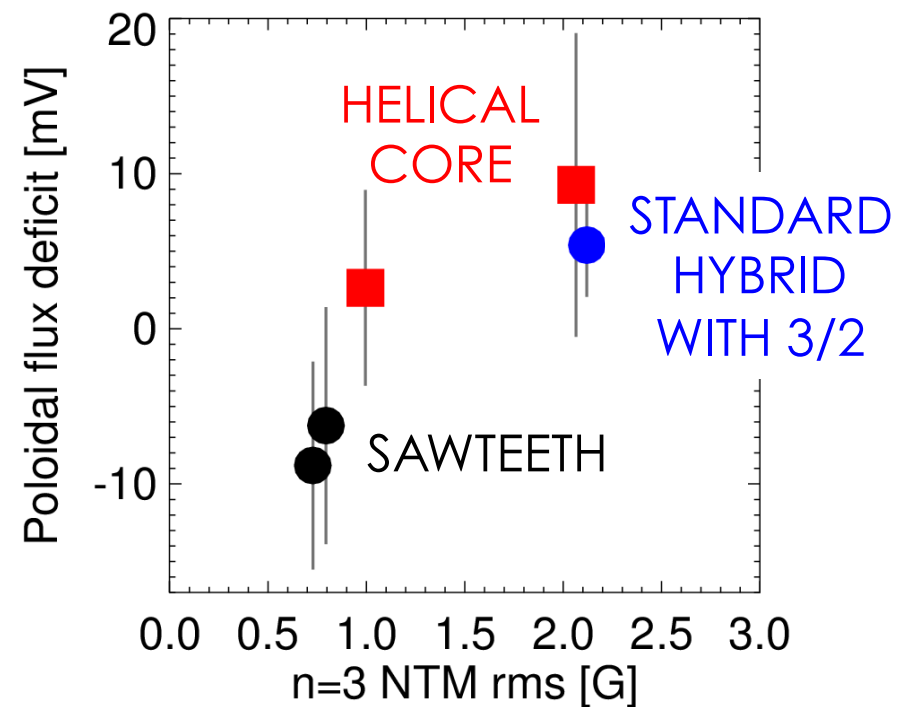
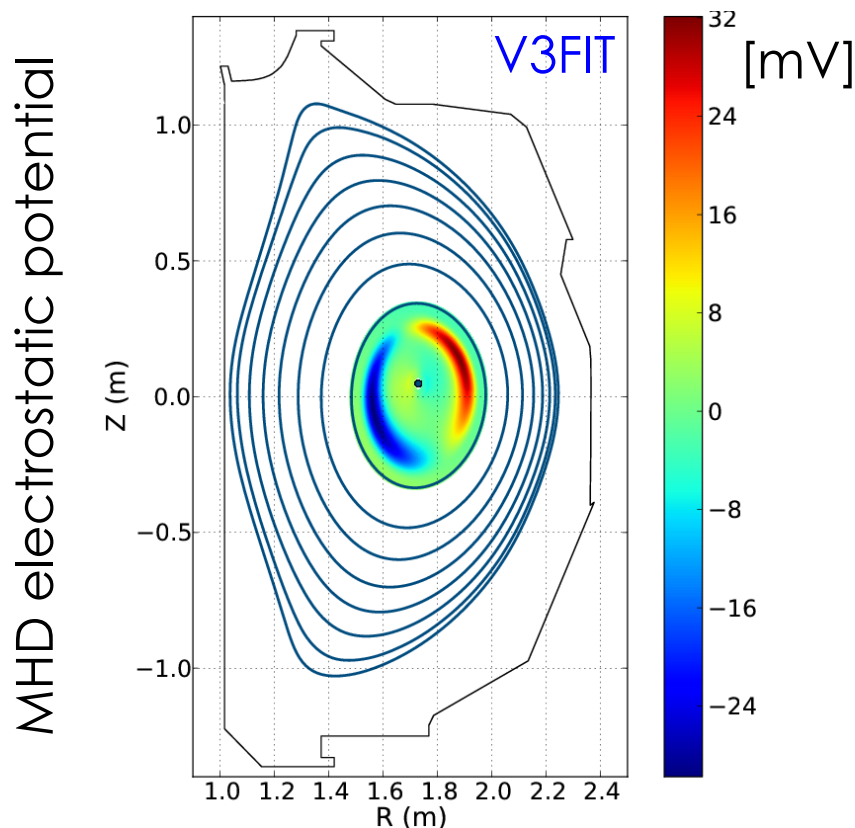


- For ECCD hybrid, TRANSP predicts center is overdriven, but actual flat V_{loop} (≈ 0) profile indicates current profile is stationary



Experiments Support Theory That Helical Core Displacements can Broaden Current Profile

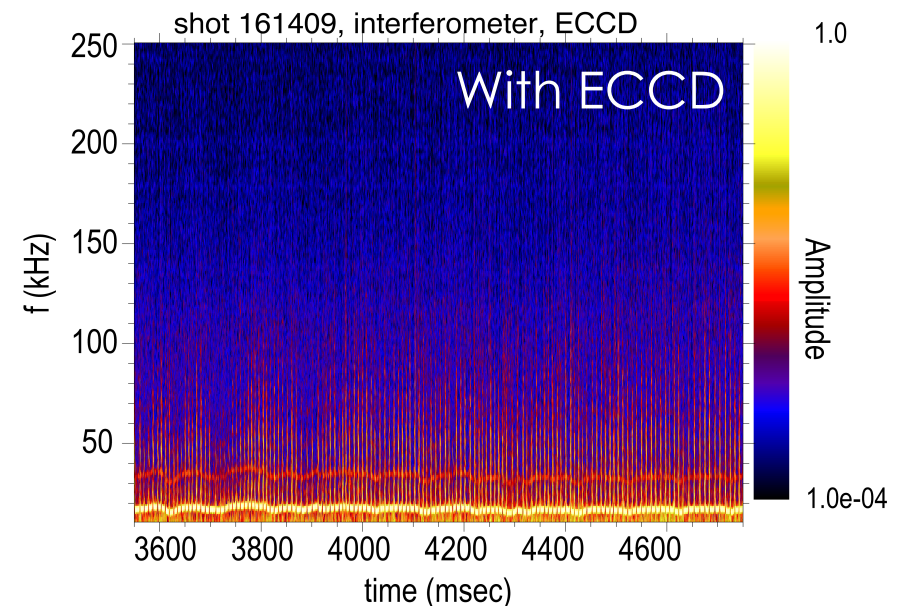
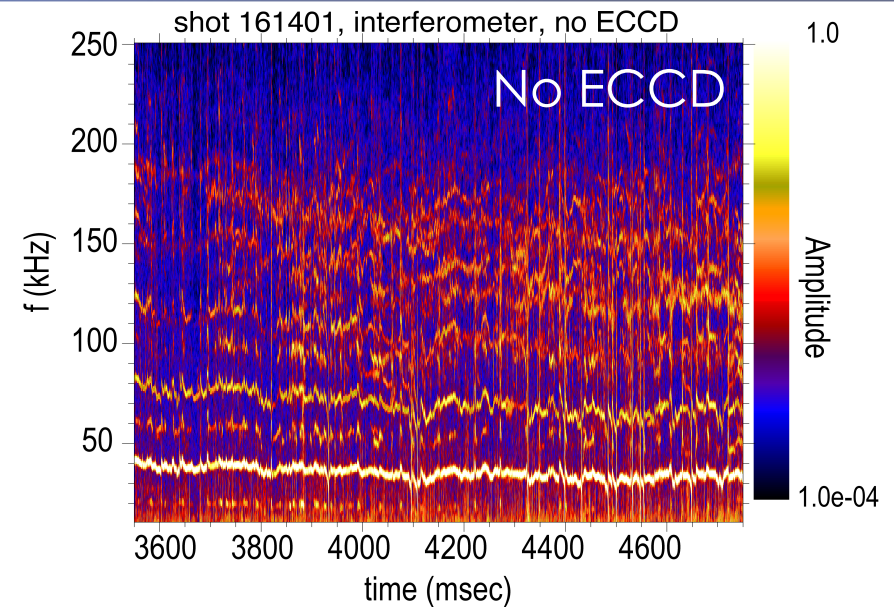
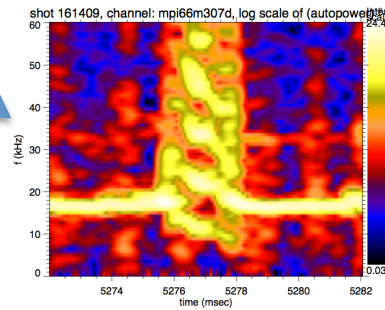
- An electrostatic dynamo EMF arises to balance helical modulation of parallel current density
- Imposing helical core using $n = 1$ field in plasma without $3/2$ mode drives measurable flux pumping



See EX/1-1 by P. Piovesan

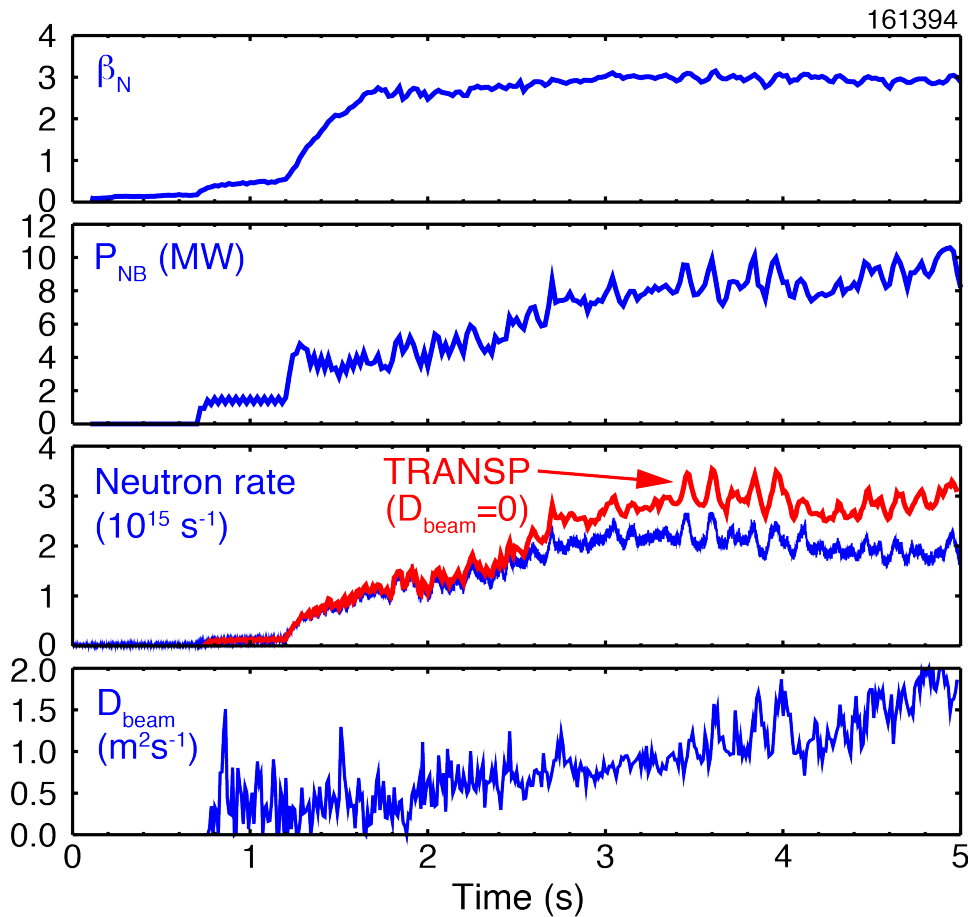
Plasmas With ECCD Exhibit Much Weaker Core MHD Than Similar Plasmas Without ECCD

- **Cross-amplitude spectrum from CO₂ interferometer**
- **Large number of modes (8-10) excited in case without ECCD**
 - Combination of low frequency NTM and (likely) TAE/EAE
- **High frequency AEs disappear in case with ECCD, replaced by fishbones**

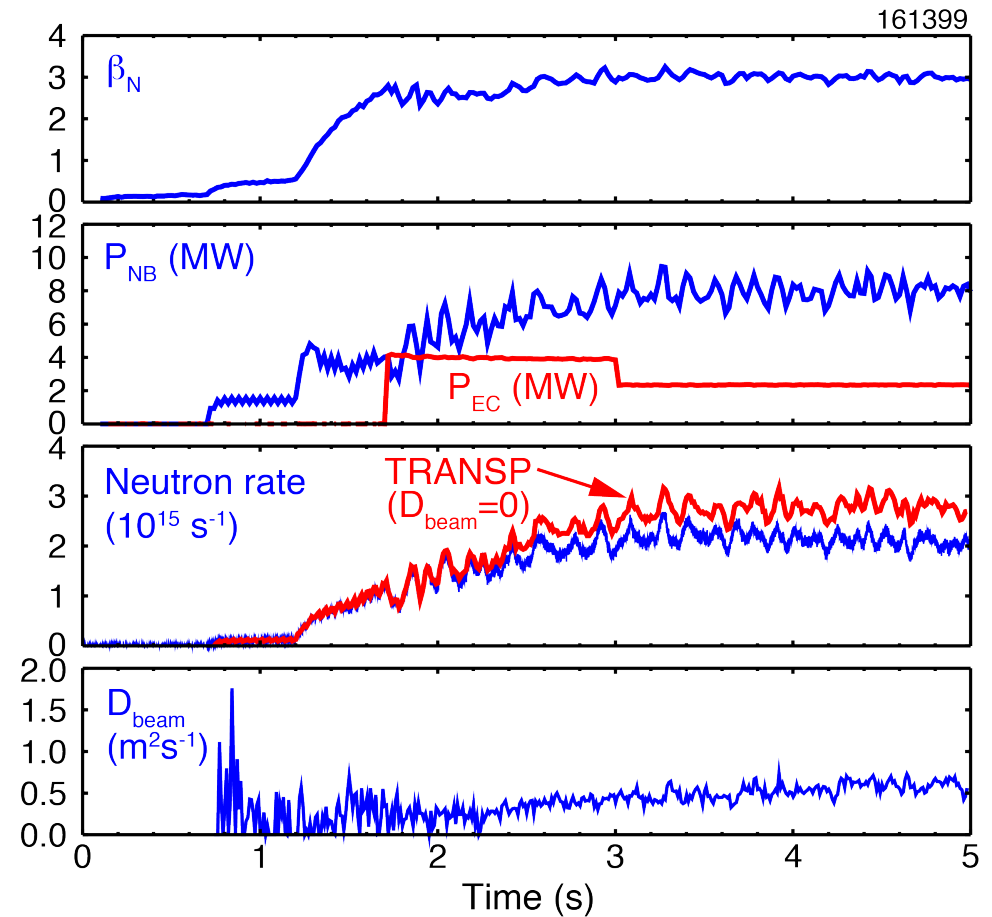


Without ECCD, Large Beam Ion Diffusion is Needed in TRANSP to Match Experimental Neutron Rate

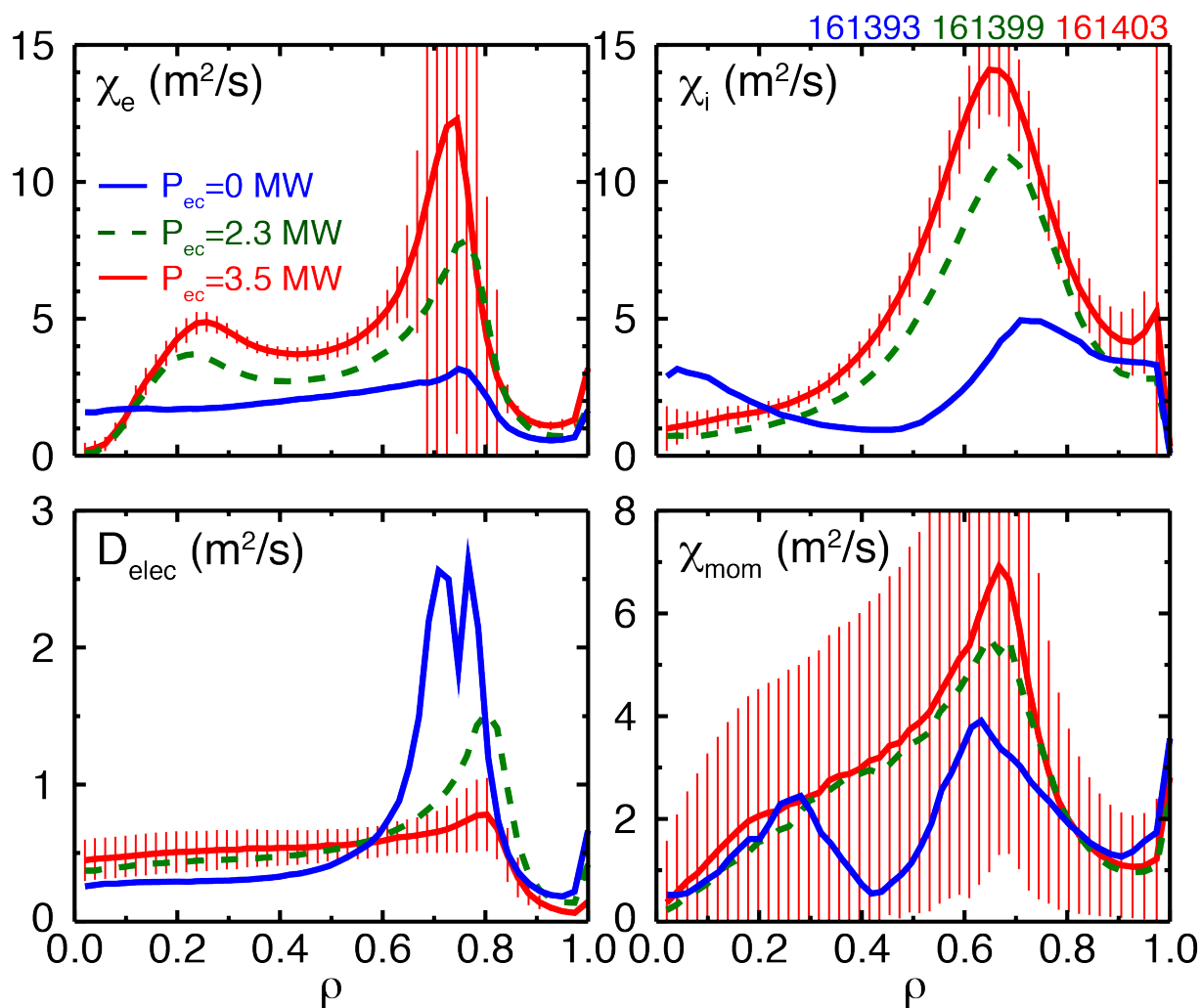
- Without ECCD



- With ECCD



Thermal Diffusivities Increase Systematically With ECH Power, With Ions Having the Largest Increase



- Since $\chi_e \approx \chi_i$, using equal amounts of electron and ion heating will naturally give $T_e \approx T_i$
- Flattening of D_{elec} profile during ECH causes density profile to broaden

Central Electron Heating Rapidly Increases Electron and Ion Thermal Diffusivities

- Transport coefficients take into account the time varying beam ion transport
- Diffusivities are nearly constant with time (except when ECH power changes)
- Compared to thermal diffusivities, particle diffusivity has weak dependence on ECH

