

Conference Summary

Innovative Confinement Concepts, Waves and Energetic Particles SOL and Divertor Research

26th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference

By David N. Hill

Assistance:

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October 22, 2016



Significant Advances for ITER Operation and Fusion Energy Reported During This Meeting

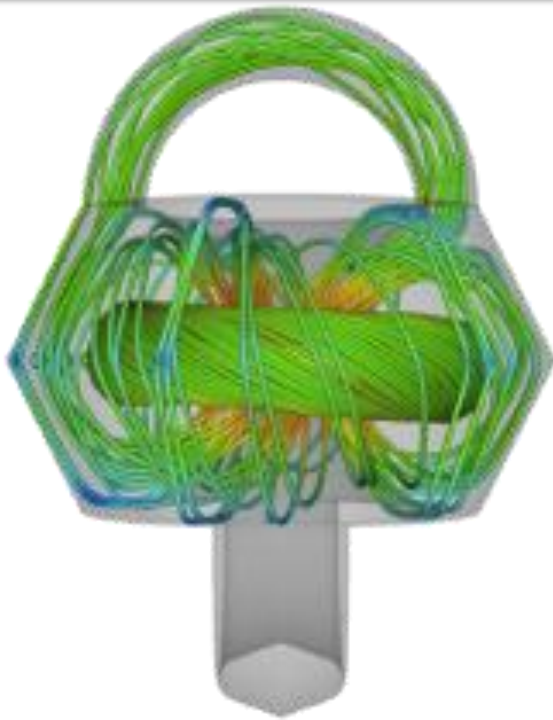
- **ICC (16 papers)**
ST, FRC, Spheromak, Pinch

- **EX-W (56 papers)**
Wave-plasma interactions, current drive & heating, and EPs

- **EX-D (61 Papers)**
Plasma-material interactions, divertors, limiters, and SOL

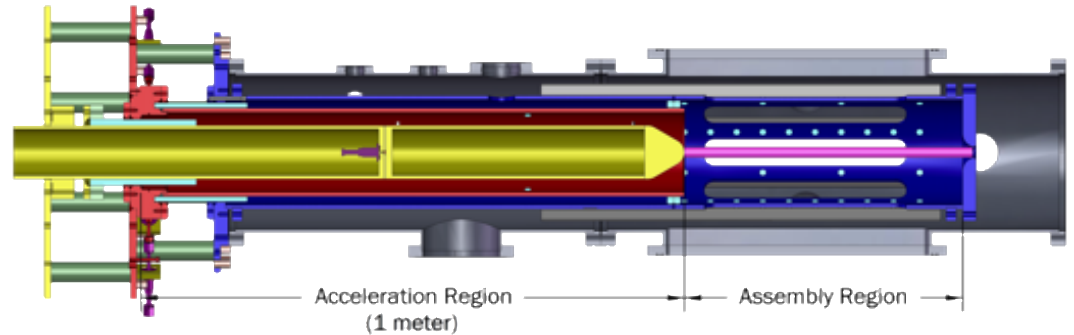


Novel approaches to fusion are progressing



Spheromak

HIT-SI (Washington) demonstrates sustainment of spheromak plasmas with oscillating injector



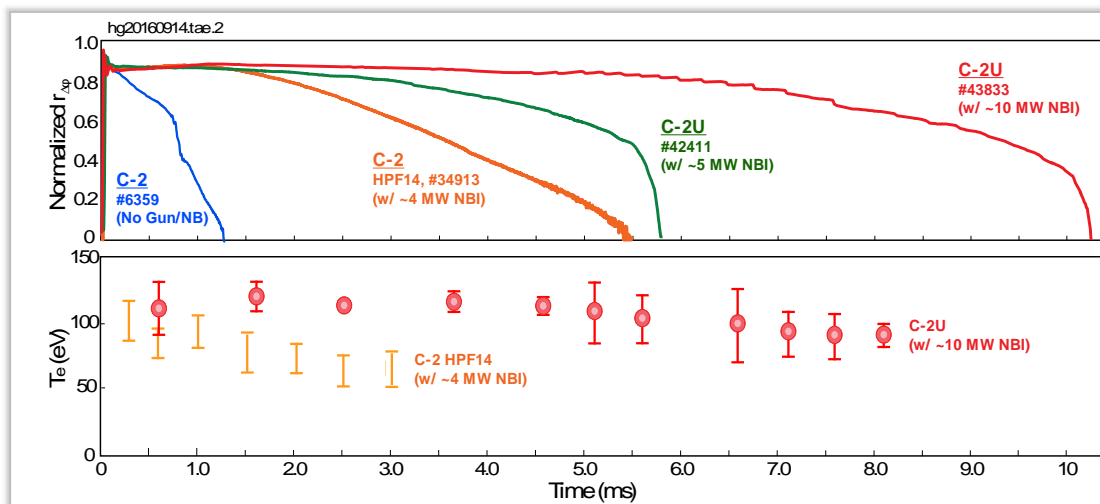
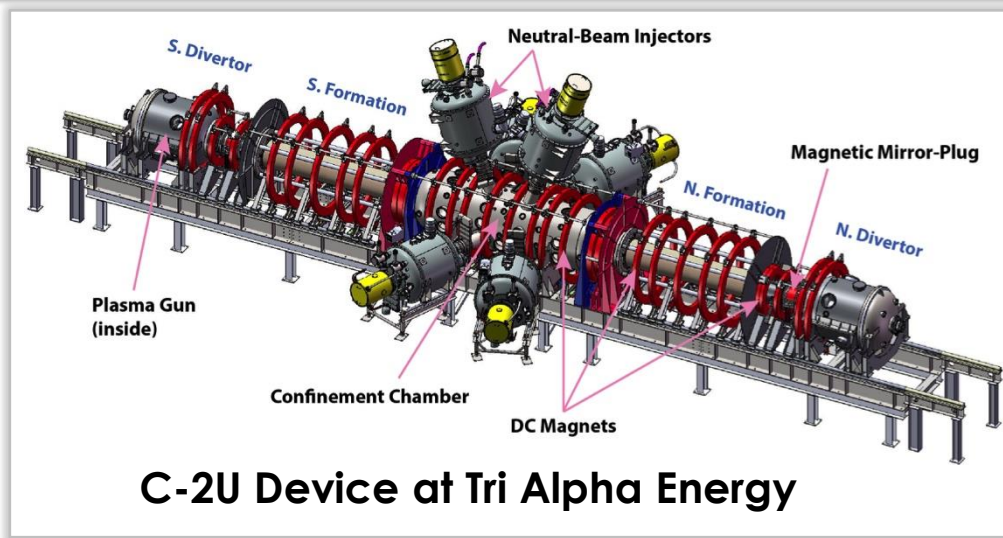
Z-Pinch

ZaP-HD (Washington)
Significant Z-pinch shear-flow stabilization observed: modeling points toward sustained, stable Z-pinch configurations

T. Jarboe, EX/P3-33
A. Hossack, EX/P3-42
U. Shumlak, EX/P3-32

Field-Reversed Configuration Sustained via 10 MW Neutral-Beam Injection on the C-2U Device

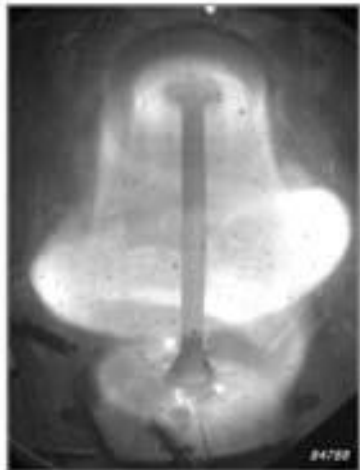
- Upgraded C-2U device
- Advanced beam-driven FRC state produced via ~10 MW NBI
- Key FRC plasma parameters (e.g. radius & T_e) were sustained for >5 ms
- Significant improvement in transport and confinement



Time evolutions of normalized plasma radius & electron temperature in C-2 / C-2U experiments

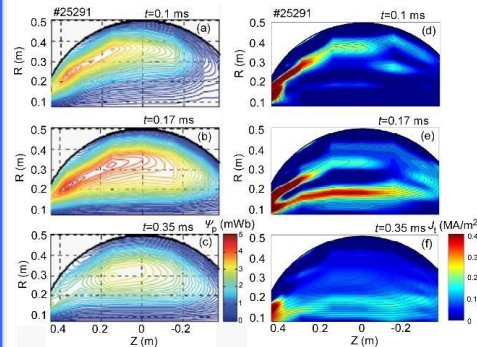
Small-scale Spherical Tokamak Experiments Address Non-solenoidal Startup and Sustainment

Pegasus



Localized helicity injection
(also: $\beta \rightarrow 1$ in high normalized current regime)

HIST

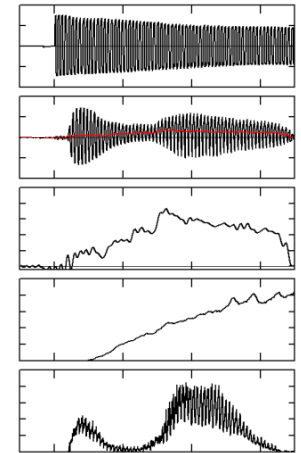


Coaxial Helicity Injection

TST-2

DC current drive by AC Ohmic operation

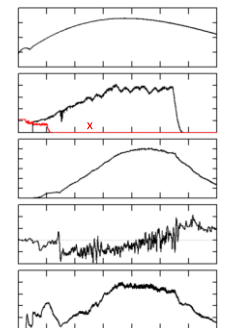
Startup using CCC antennae



Top-Launch



Outboard-Launch



- 400 kA generated by merging compression in MAST

EX-W: Wave-Plasma Interactions, H&CD, Energetic Particles (> 50 papers)

| **Wave-particle interactions, Heating and Current Drive**

- Electron Cyclotron and EBW
- LHCD: high density operation and edge coupling
- ICRF: better reactor-relevant schemes and antenna design

| **Energetic Particle Transport**

- Multimode effects result in stiff fast-ion transport
- Progress in understanding instability drives
- Current and Fast Ion profiles strongly effect the fast ion losses

| **Significant Progress on Runaway Electron Mitigation**

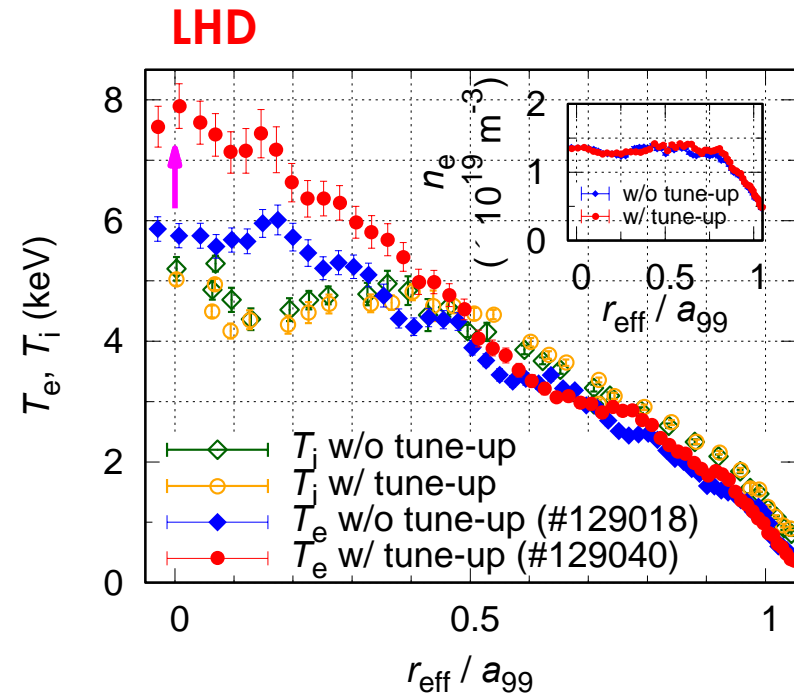
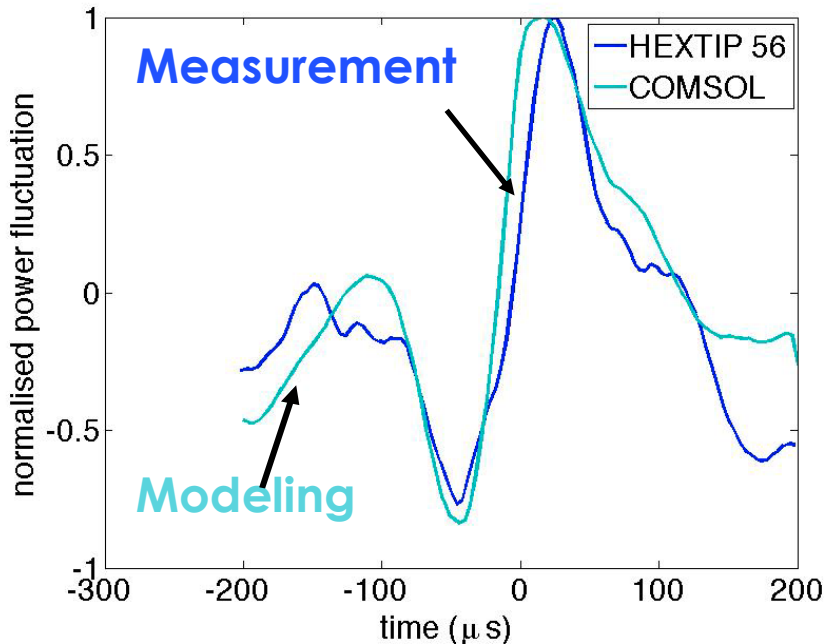
- Recent/planned shattered pellet experiments (ITER baseline mitigation) address key issues
- Expanding studies of Runaway Electrons to provide physics basis for control



Modeling Advances Facilitate Optimized Applications Using Electron Cyclotron Waves

- High T plasma achieved on LHD with optimized aiming through upgraded ray-tracing code.

TCV data – TORPEX simulation

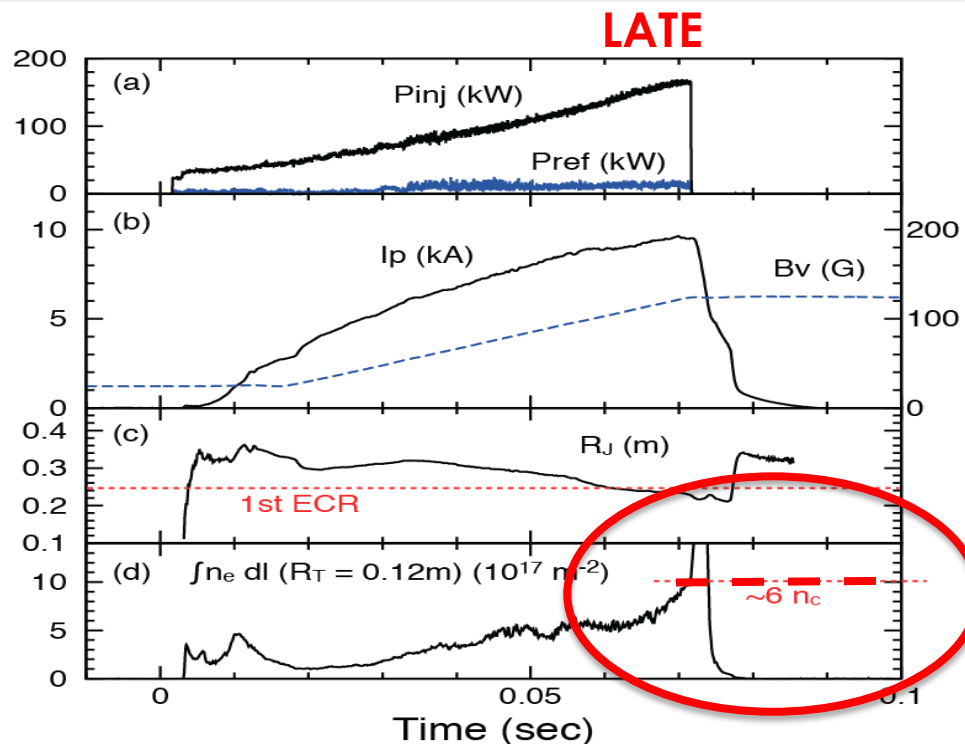
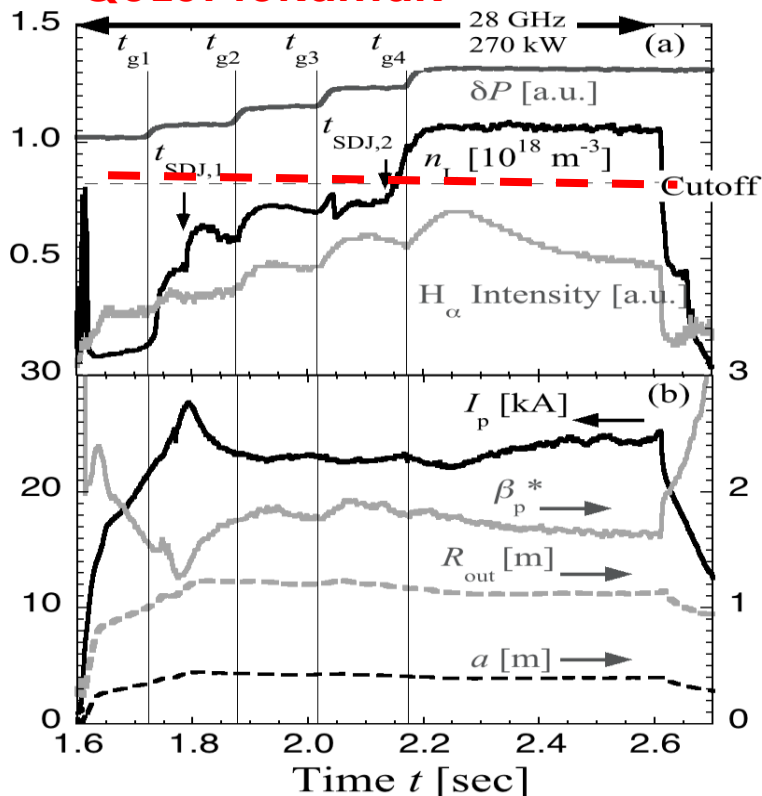


- NTM stabilization sensitive to beam broadening by edge fluctuations.
- EC modeling matches measured scattering by edge turbulence: important first step

Heating of Overdense Plasmas by Electron Bernstein Waves Is Effective in Low $|B|$ Devices

- Non-inductive startup achieved via O to X to Bernstein mode conversion: $> 6\times$ cut-off.

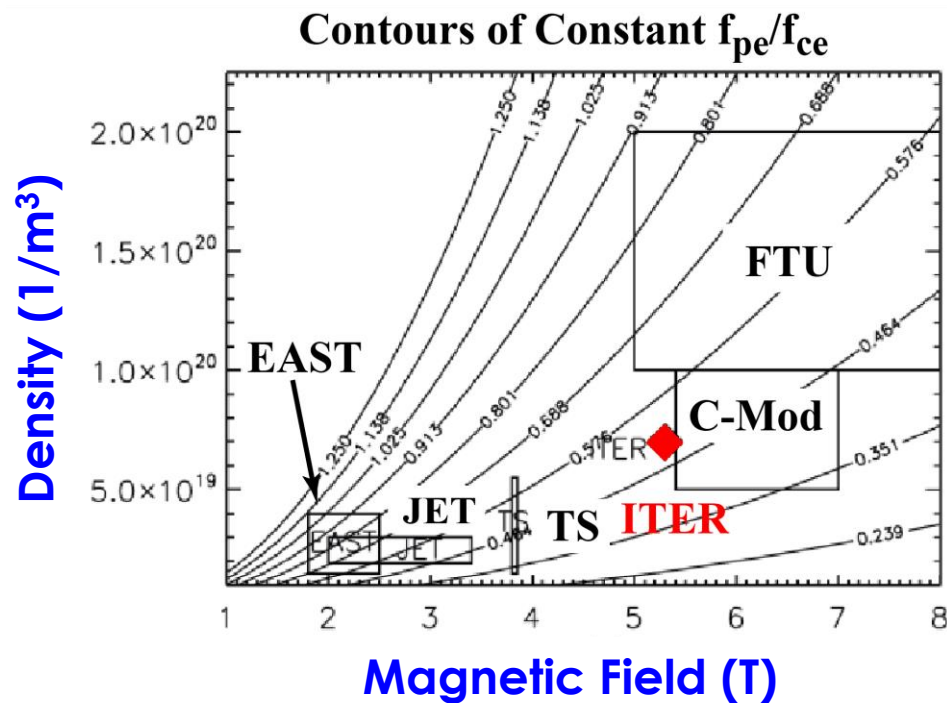
QUEST tokamak



- Non-inductive startup and current sustainment achieved with dual frequency (8.2/28 GHz) injection

Improved Understanding of LHCD Efficiency Increases Confidence in Application to ITER

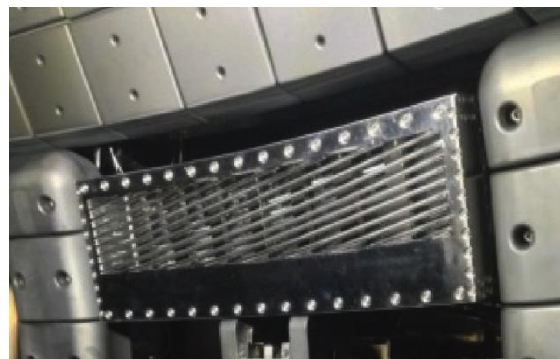
- LHCD applied on conventional, superconducting & spherical tokamaks
 - C-Mod: Edge absorption studies
 - EAST: efficiency vs. frequency
 - FT-2: Parametric decay
 - HL-2A: Passive-active multijunction launcher
 - TST-2: LH startup
- Wave physics organized and understood by f_{pe}/f_{ce}
- All experiments observe loss of current drive at sufficiently high density
 - Parametric instabilities
 - Collisional absorption
 - Scattering from density fluctuations



Coupling of High Harmonic Fast Waves Presents Significant Challenges

- Significant power can be coupled directly to divertor: may be explained by strong RF fields in SOL plus rectification in the divertor

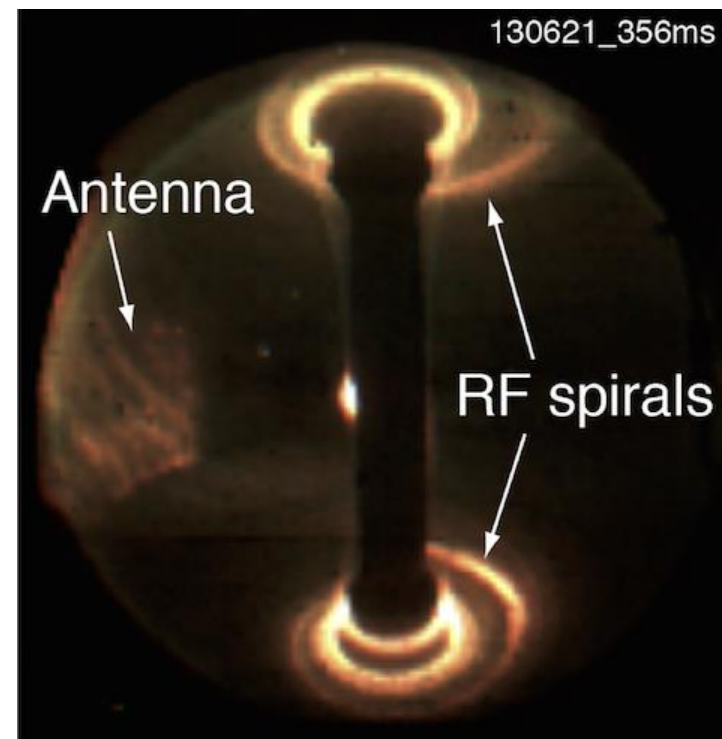
KSTAR



DIII-D



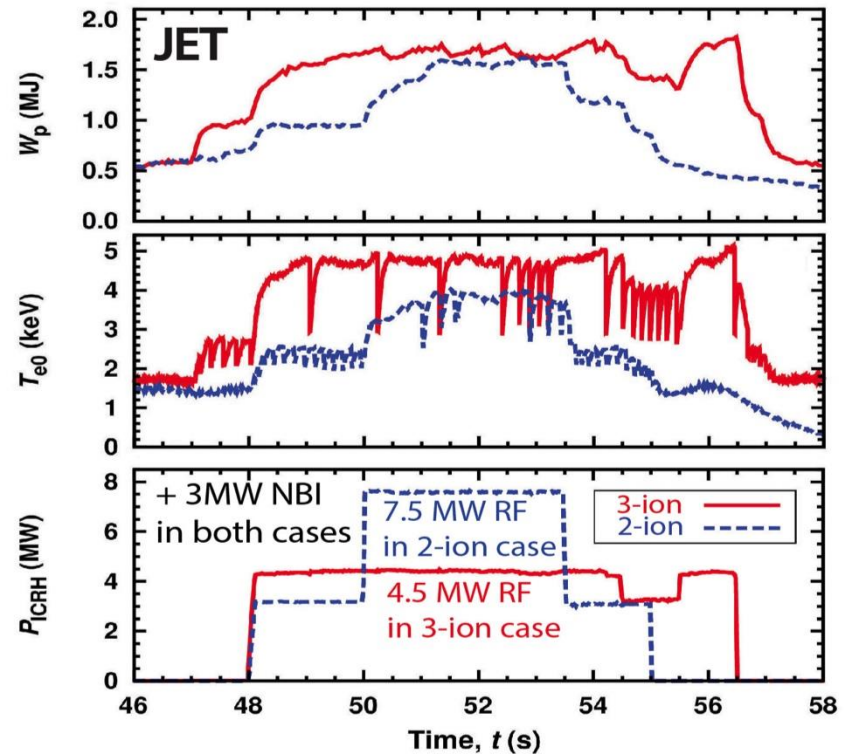
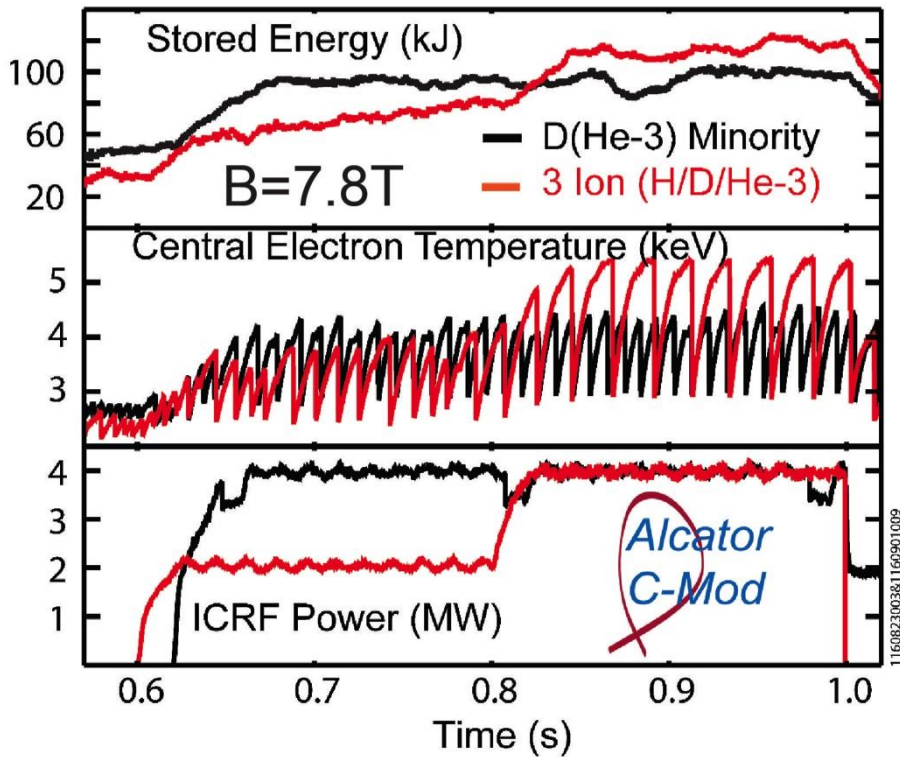
NSTX



- High-harmonic fast wave coupling also explored in conventional tokamaks as potential current drive scheme (DIII-D, KSTAR)

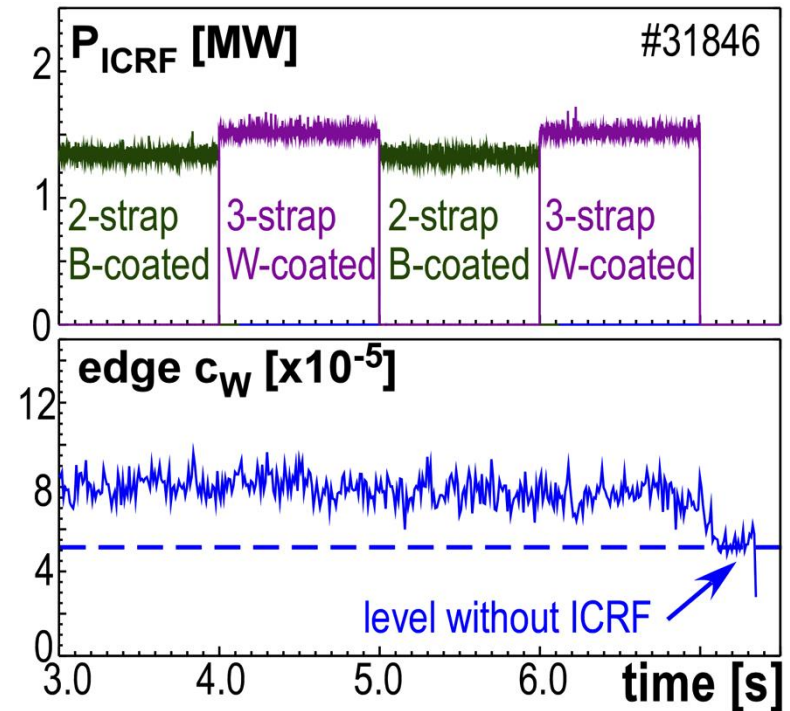
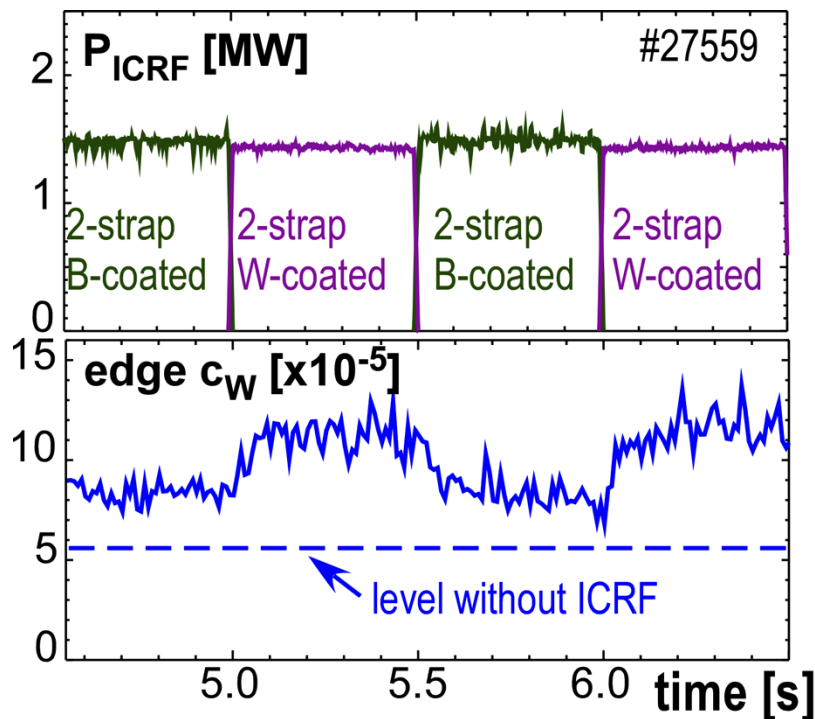
Three-Ion ICRF Absorption Scheme Shown to Provide Effective Heating

- ~50% more efficient than D(He³) in C-Mod
- Potential ITER applications:
 - mimic fusion-born alphas in non-active phase
 - Use during D-T operation with Be



Improved Antenna Design Mitigates Impurity Generation with ICRF

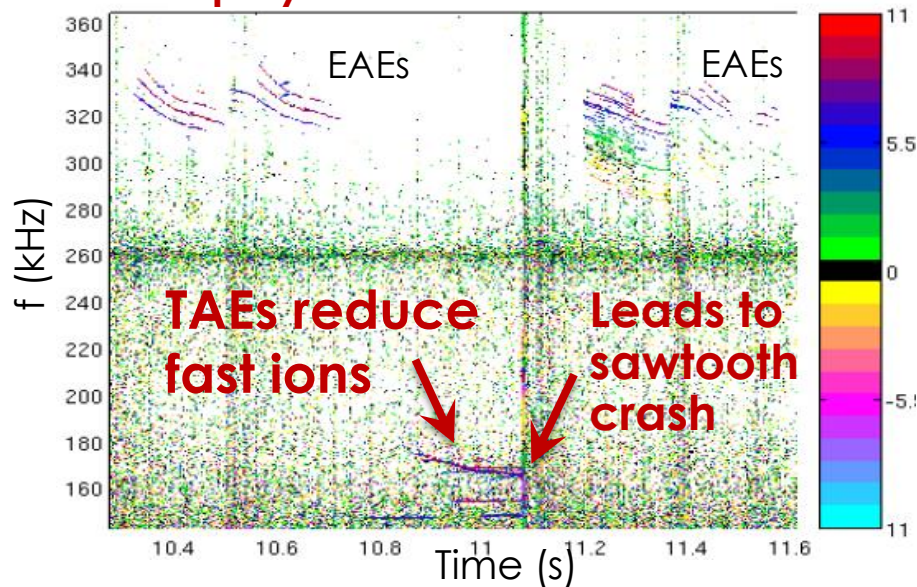
AUG: 3-strap antenna designed to reduce rf interaction at the antenna reduces W input



- **IShTAR: linear facility characterizing ICRF antenna-plasma interactions**

Significant Fast Ion Transport & Losses Result From Interplay of Energetic Particle Driven Modes

Interplay of Sawteeth and AEs in JET¹

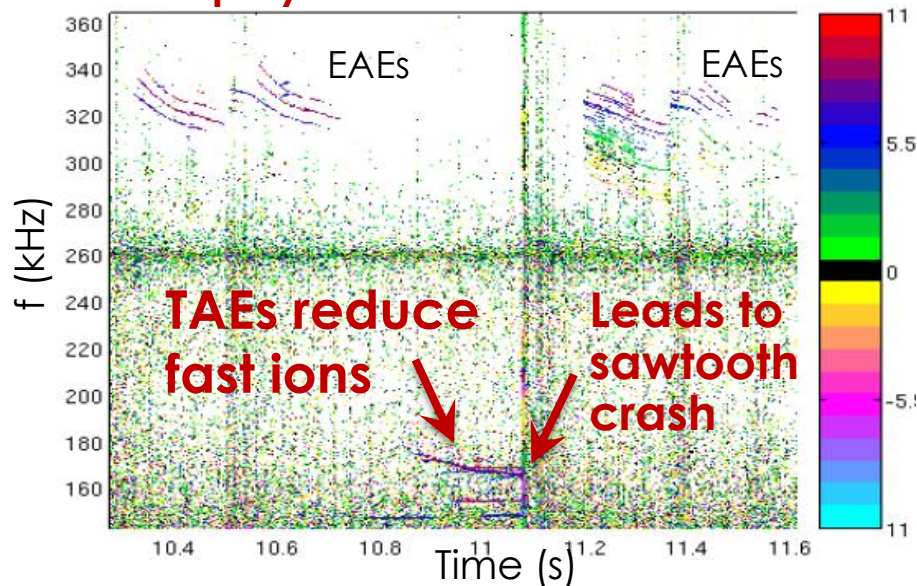


- JET shows chain of energetic particle transport¹:

TAE → sawtooth → Edge AE
fast ion losses

Significant Fast Ion Transport & Losses Result From Interplay of Energetic Particle Driven Modes

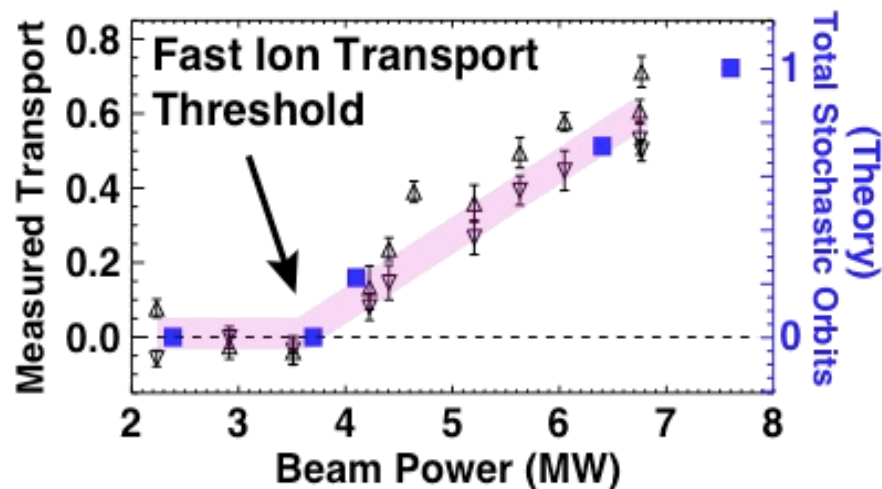
Interplay of Sawteeth and AEs in JET¹



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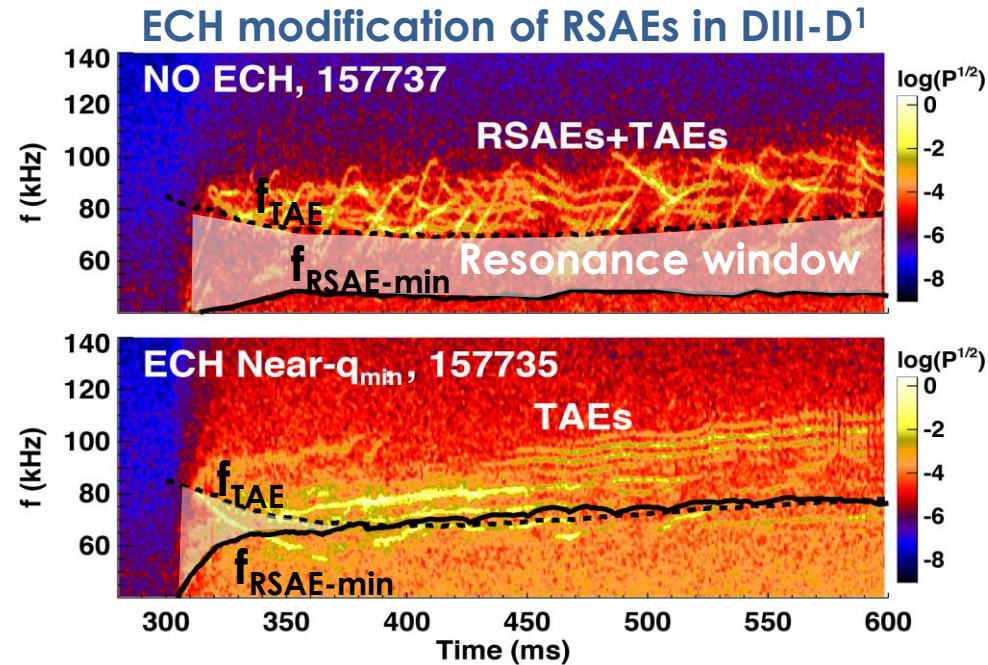
TAE → sawtooth → Edge AE
fast ion losses

- DIII-D finds critical gradient behavior as multiple FI modes overlap²



Key Progress in Understanding Drives and Influences of Energetic Particle Instabilities

- DIII-D: Higher T_e closes resonance window for Reverse Shear AEs¹

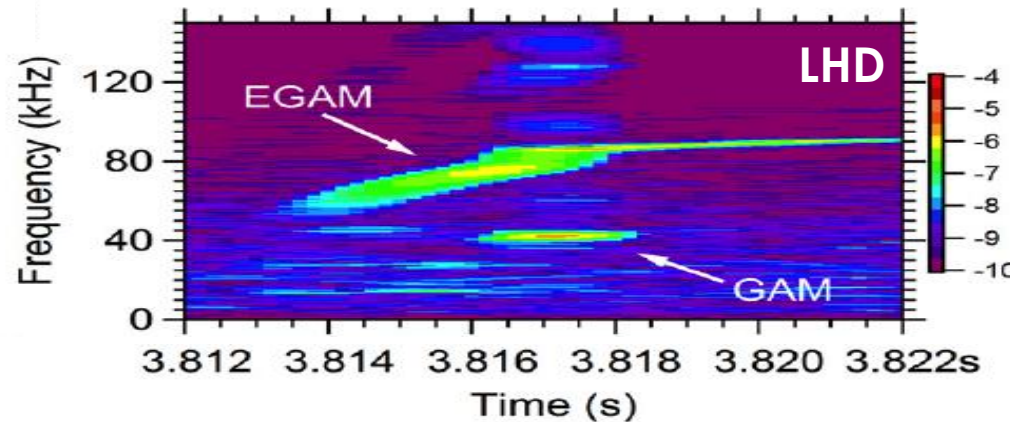
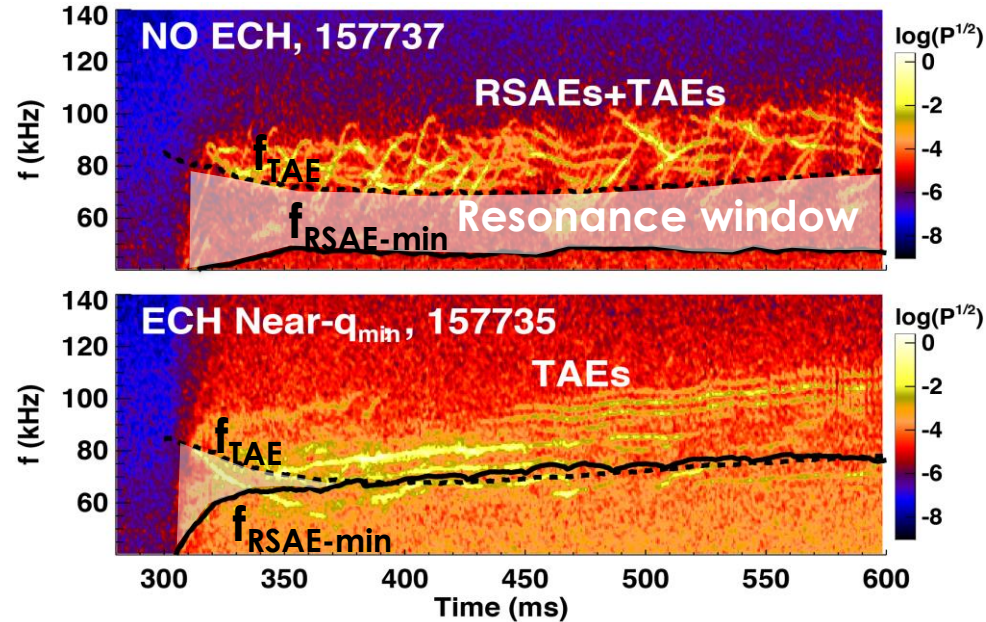


Key Progress in Understanding Drives and Influences of Energetic Particle Instabilities

- DIII-D: Higher T_e closes resonance window for Reverse Shear AEs¹
- LHD: EGAM observed to drive intense GAM via nonlinear

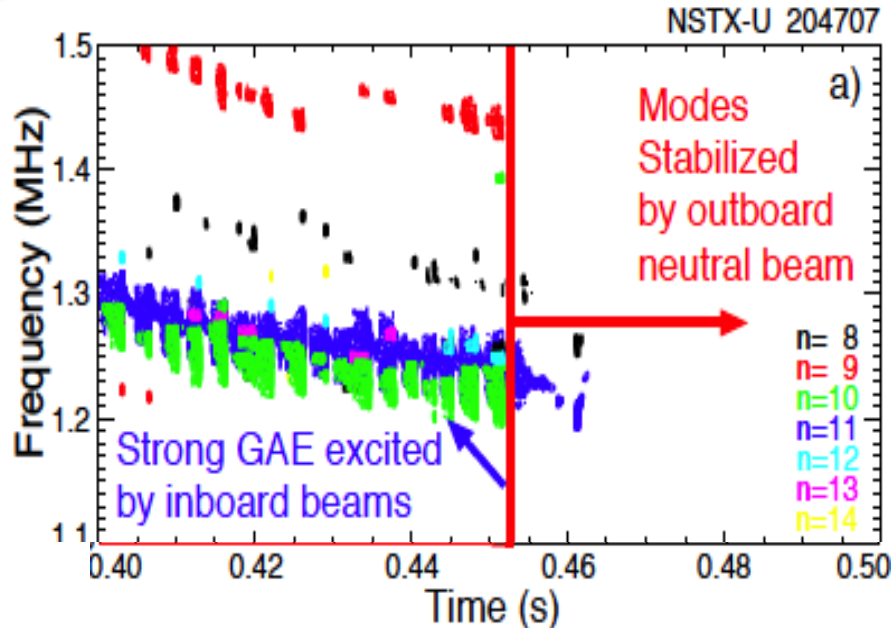
GAM drives zonal flow and may alter transport

ECH modification of RSAEs in DIII-D¹

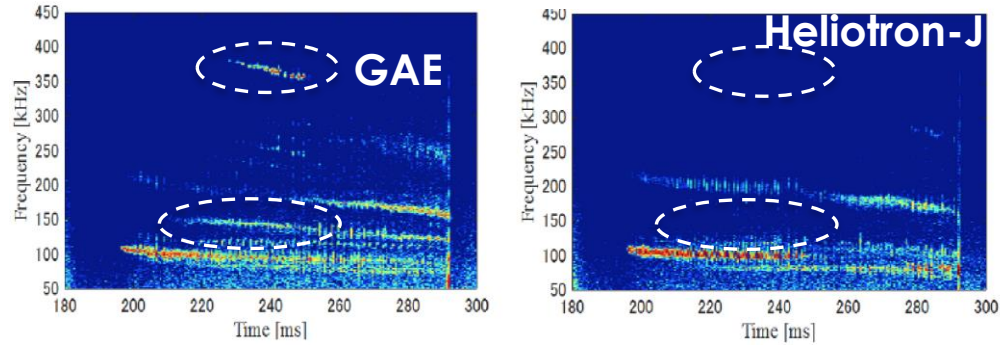


Energetic Particle & Current Distributions Are Central to Understanding and Control of Fast Ion Losses

- New off axis beam in NSTX-U reduces fast ion gradient to stabilize GAE^{1,2}
 - Validates HYM code predictions

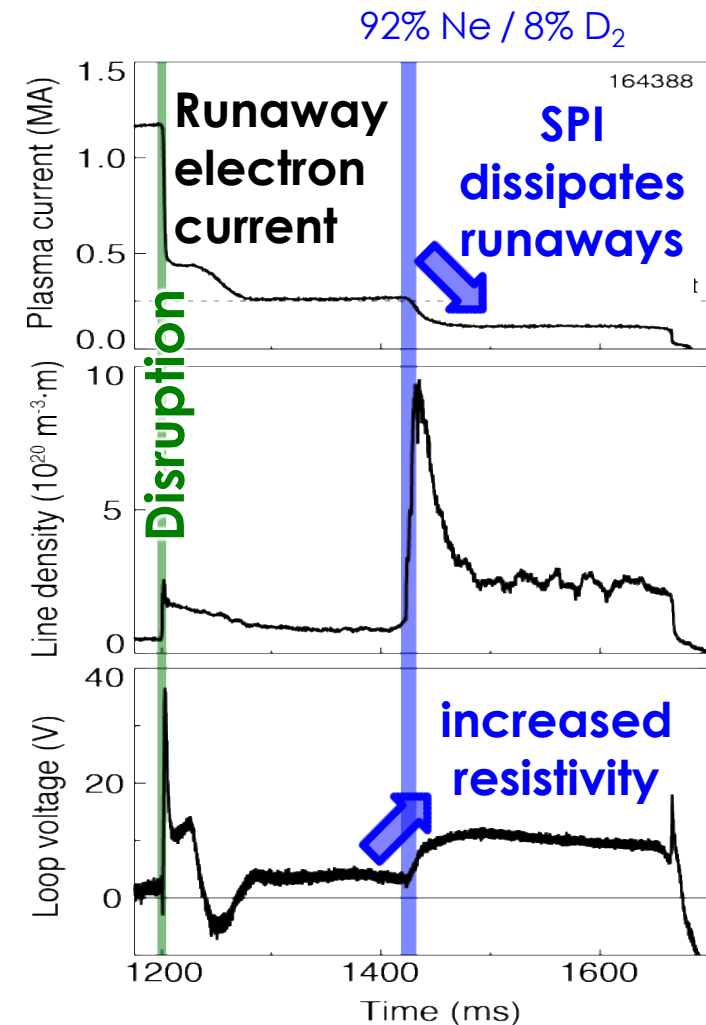


- Heliotron-J: ECCD alters magnetic shear to stabilize GAE activity³



Promising Runaway Electron Dissipation Techniques Developed on DIII-D and HL-2A

- **DIII-D: Neon Shattered Pellet Injection results in significant dissipation¹** →
 - Dissipation depends on impurity species, but not strongly on injection technique

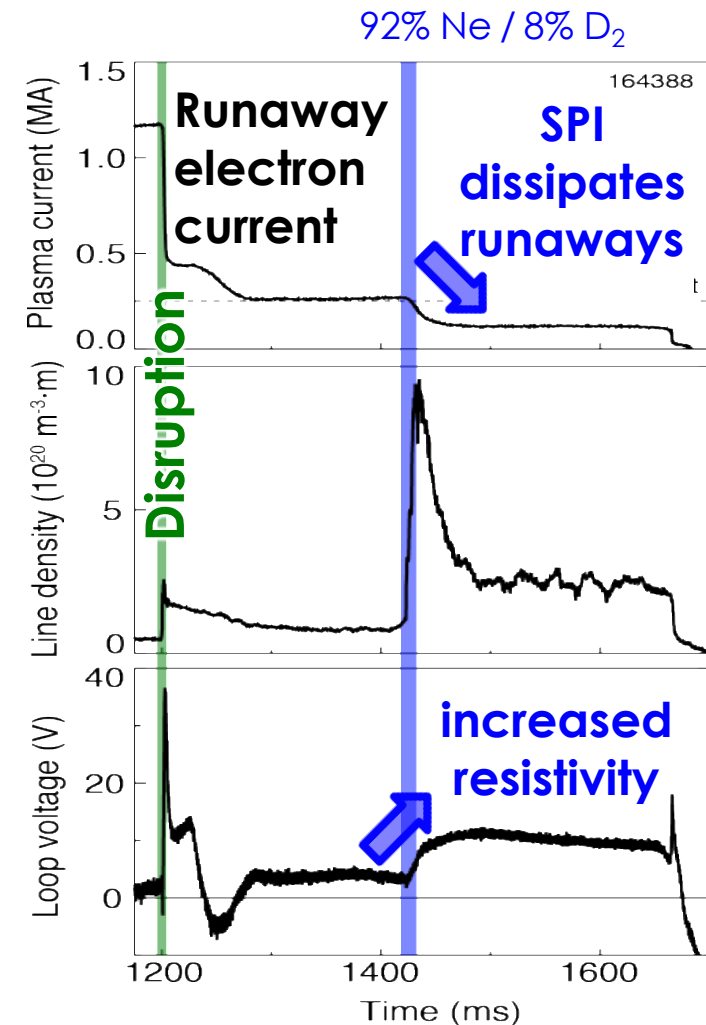
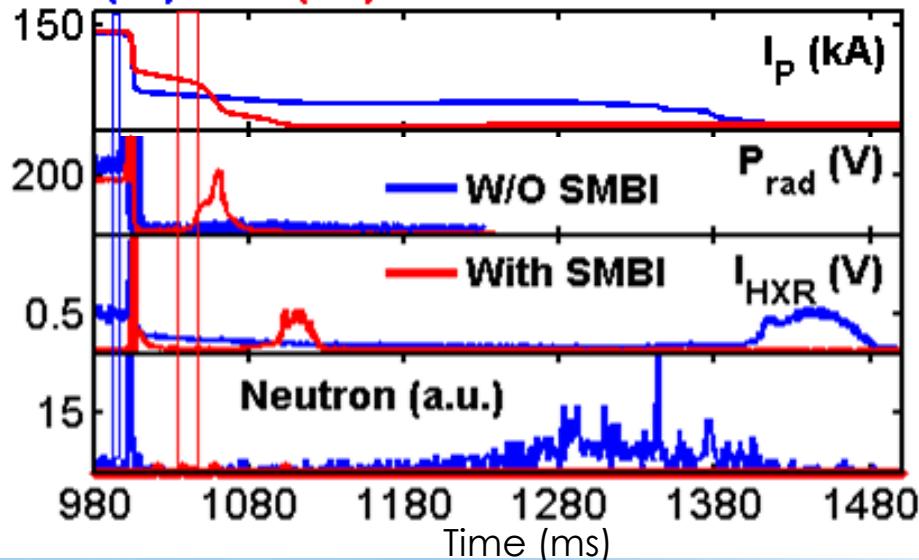


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- **HL-2A: Supersonic Molecular Beam scatters REs by MHD oscillations**² ↓

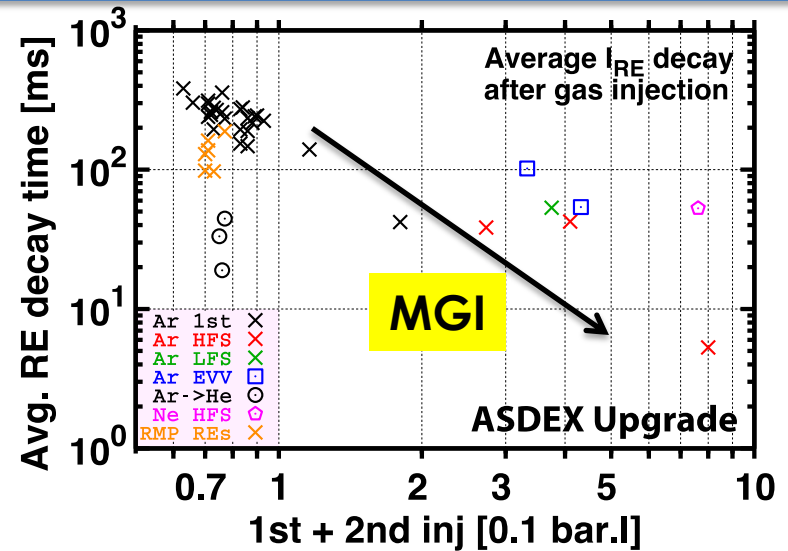
MGI (Ar) SMBI (He)



EuroFusion Tokamaks Demonstrate Various Runaway Electron Control & Mitigation Techniques

Newly developed scenarios for reliable RE generation on AUG and TCV¹

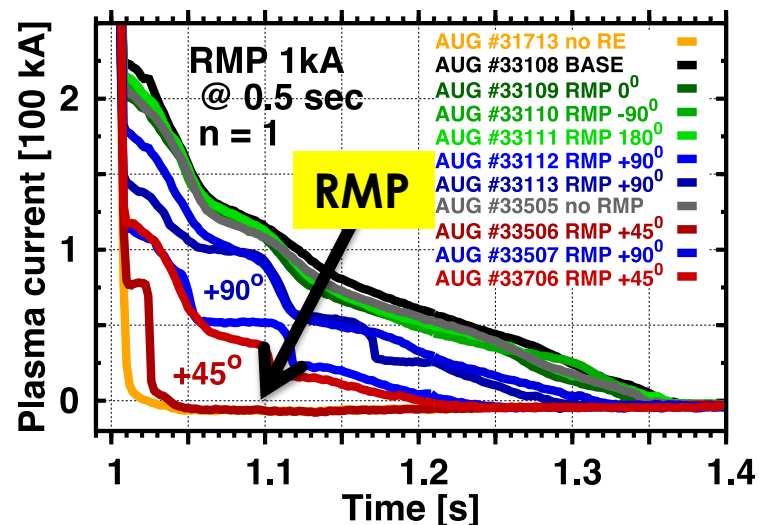
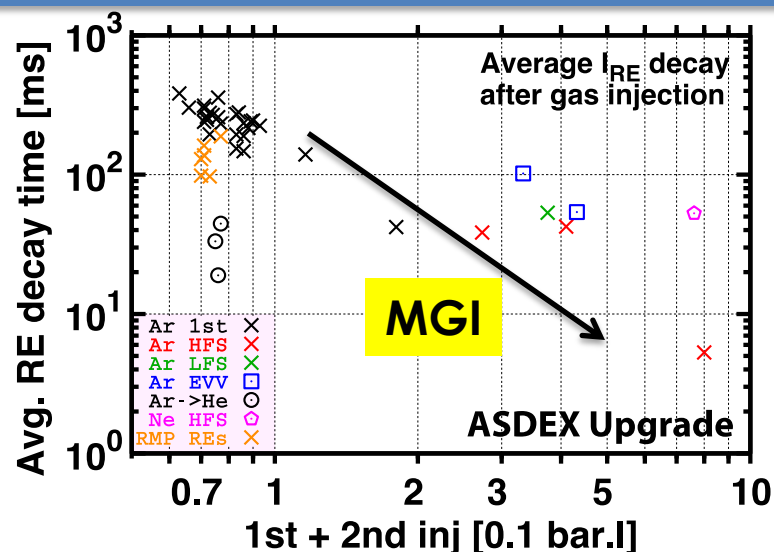
- **AUG: Increased MGI quantity increases RE dissipation**
 - LFS vs. HFS injection identical
- **TCV: Full conversion of pre-TQ Ohmic current into RE current**



EuroFusion Tokamaks Demonstrate Various Runaway Electron Control & Mitigation Techniques

Newly developed scenarios for reliable RE generation on AUG and TCV¹

- **AUG: Increased MGI quantity increases RE dissipation**
 - LFS vs. HFS injection identical
- **TCV: Full conversion of pre-TQ Ohmic current into RE current**
- **AUG: Applying pre-TQ n=1 RMP field inhibits RE generation²**

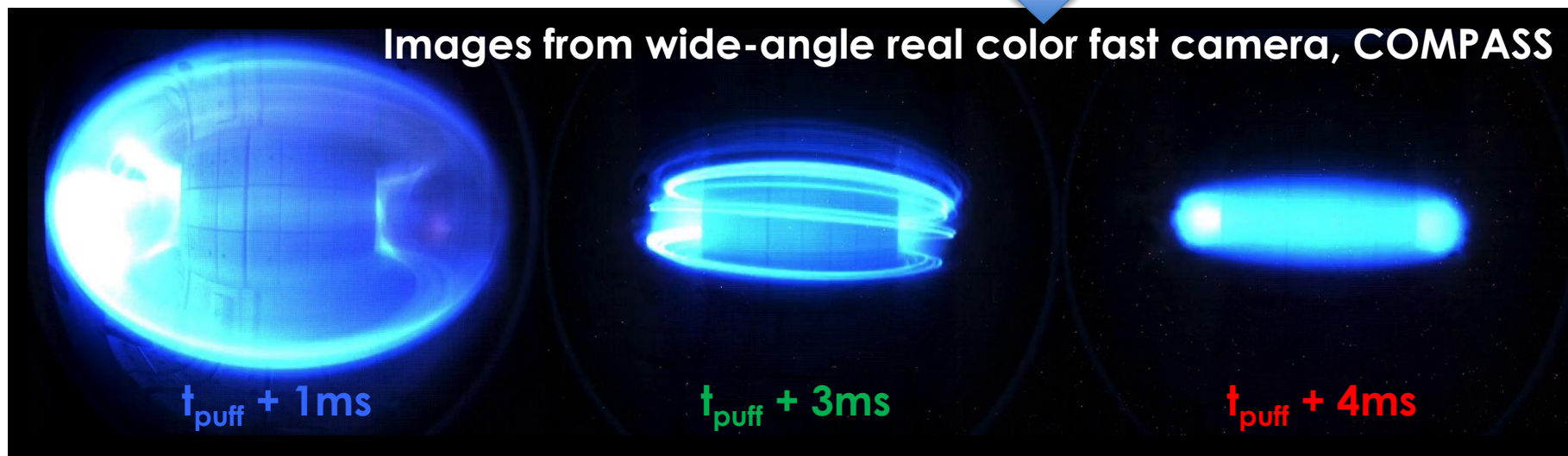


Runaway Physics and Control Progressing Worldwide

- **Control of beam will be necessary for controlled dissipation**
 - FTU: Ip/Vloop control achieved, spectrum studied
- **Characterization of distribution function is enabling validation**
 - FT-2: DeGaSum deployed to understand HXR emission from Res
 - DIII-D: Gamma ray imaging resolves spatial distribution
- **Important role of MHD being investigated in RE seed formation**
 - Compass: Filamentary structure underlines MHD role

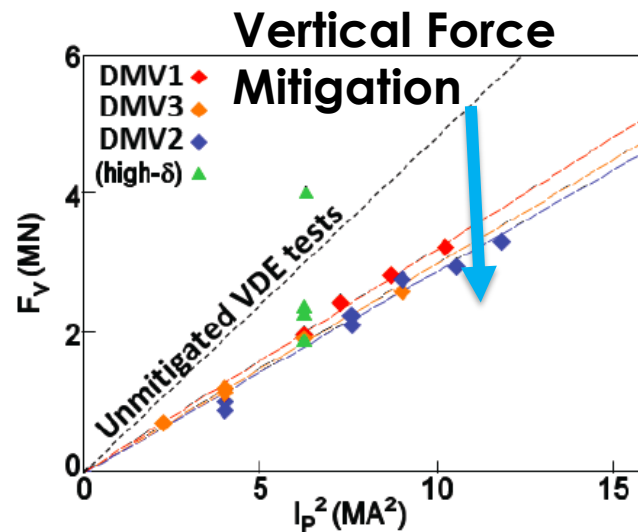
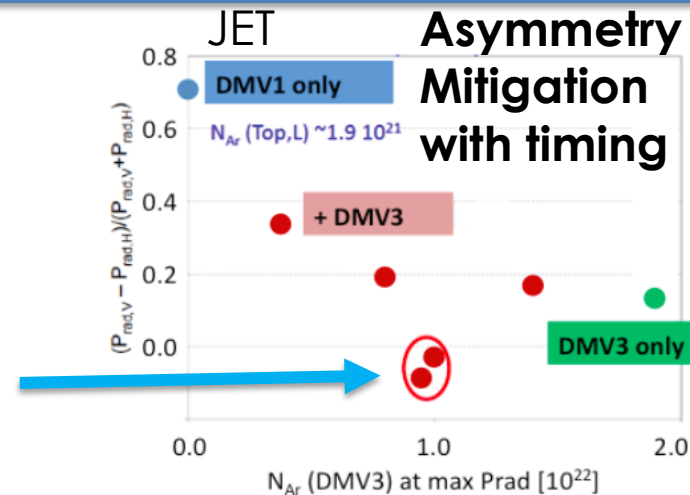


Images from wide-angle real color fast camera, COMPASS



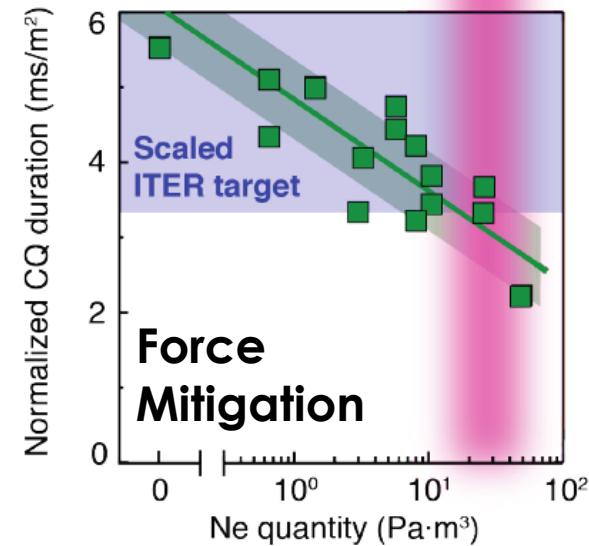
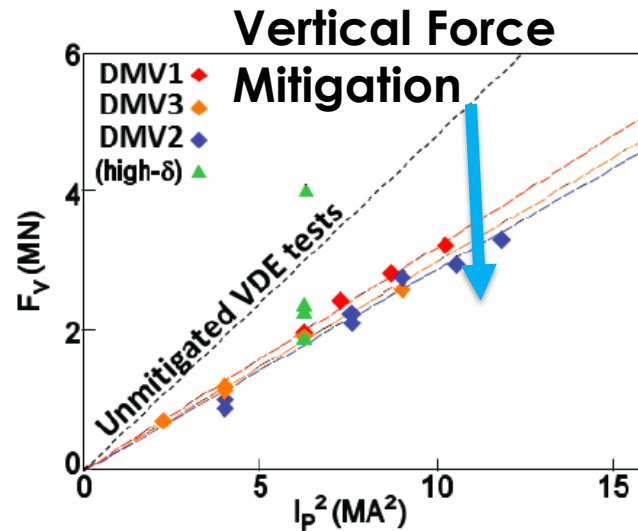
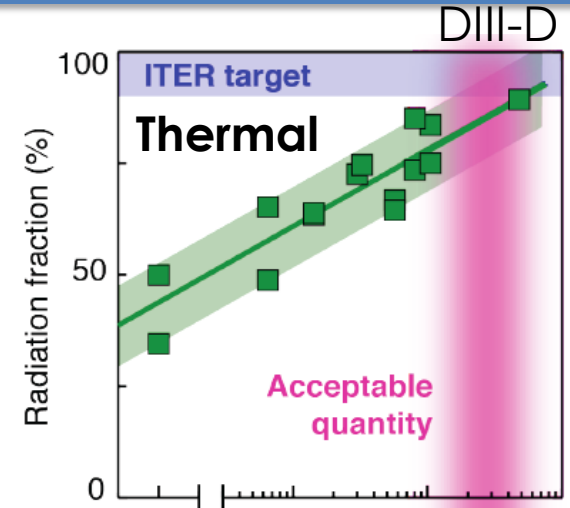
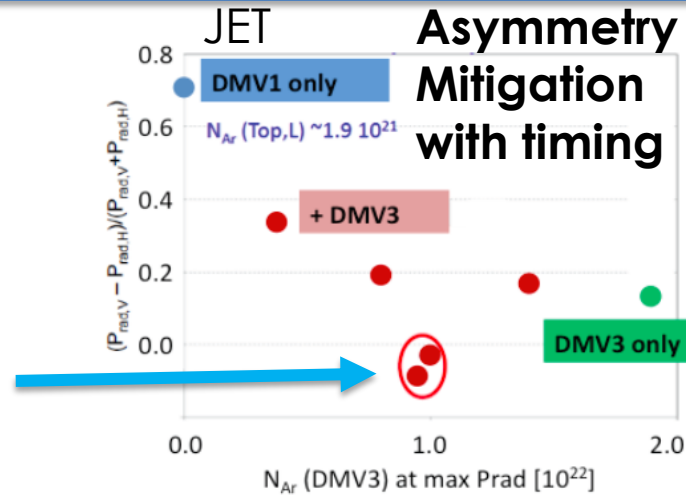
Disruption experiments show path to control thermal and vessel forces with high-Z mitigation

- JET system can reduce both radiation asymmetry and vessel forces

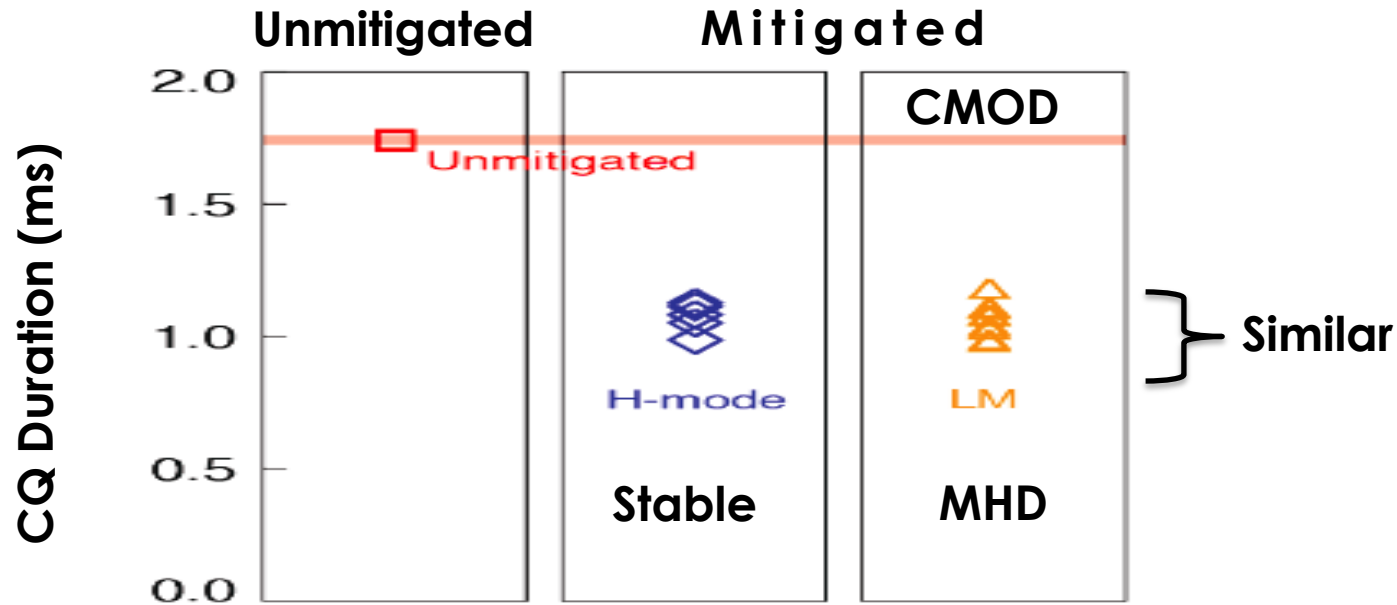


Disruption experiments show path to control thermal and vessel forces with high-Z mitigation

- JET system can reduce both radiation asymmetry and vessel forces
- Shattered pellet injection allows tuning of disruption properties



Disruption mitigation found to remain effective despite pre-existing MHD modes



- Disruption loads equally mitigated with or without MHD modes
 - Also observed on DIII-D

Conclusions obtained from healthy plasmas are still applicable to ITER

EX-D: ELMs, Divertors, Materials (> 60 papers)

| **ELMs and their Control**

- ELM suppression
- 3D effects on the boundary
- ELM heat flux

| **Divertor Heat Flux**

- Edge transport
- Divertor detachment and control
- Core-edge integration

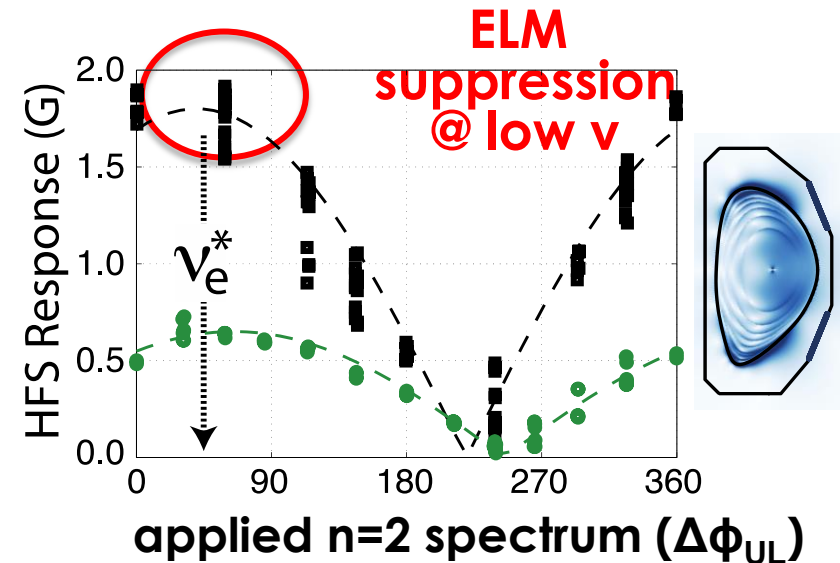
| **Plasma Facing Components**

- Tungsten operation experience
- Fuel retention in Be/W
- Alternative PFCs



New Understanding of Plasma Response Extends RMP ELM Suppression to Full W Wall and Long Pulse

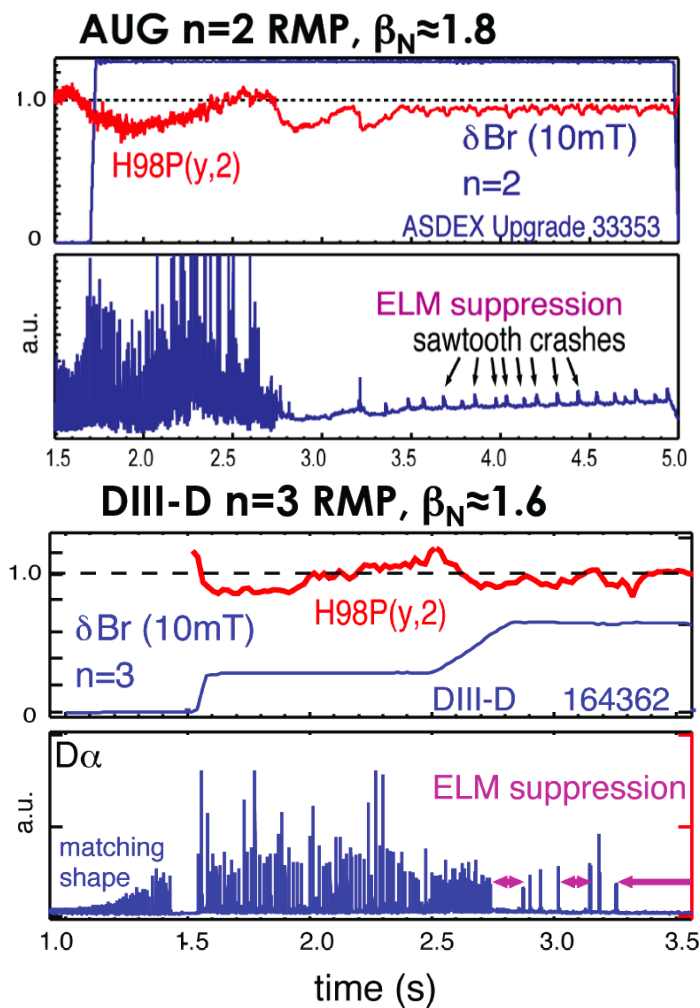
- **DIII-D:** resonant field amplification at low collisionality ν_e^* yields suppression



New Understanding of Plasma Response Extends RMP ELM Suppression to Full W Wall and Long Pulse

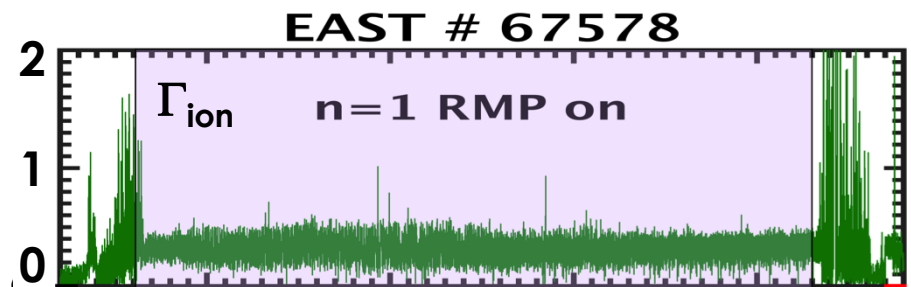
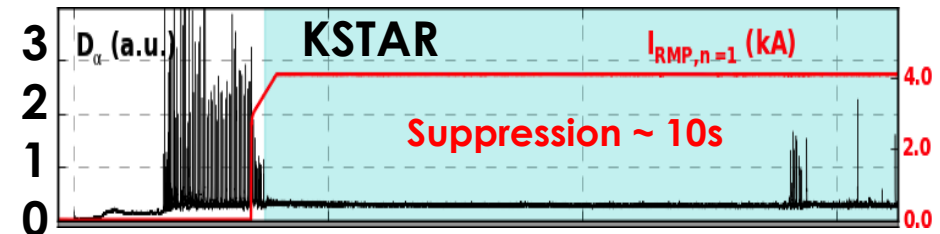
- **DIII-D**: resonant field amplification at low collisionality ν_e^* yields suppression
- **ASDEX-Upgrade** obtained full ELM suppression with full W wall matching DIII-D collisionality and shape

➔ Demonstrates reliability for extrapolation towards ITER



New Understanding of Plasma Response Extends RMP ELM Suppression to Full W Wall and Long Pulse

- **DIII-D**: resonant field amplification at low collisionality ν_e^* yields suppression
- **ASDEX-Upgrade** obtained full ELM suppression with full W wall matching DIII-D collisionality and shape
 - ➔ Demonstrates reliability for extrapolation towards ITER
- Full RMP ELM suppression was obtained for >10s at **KSTAR** and ~20 s at low rotation on **EAST**



Paz-Soldan, EX/1-2

Y.-K. Oh, OV/2-4

Y. Sun, EX/P4-7

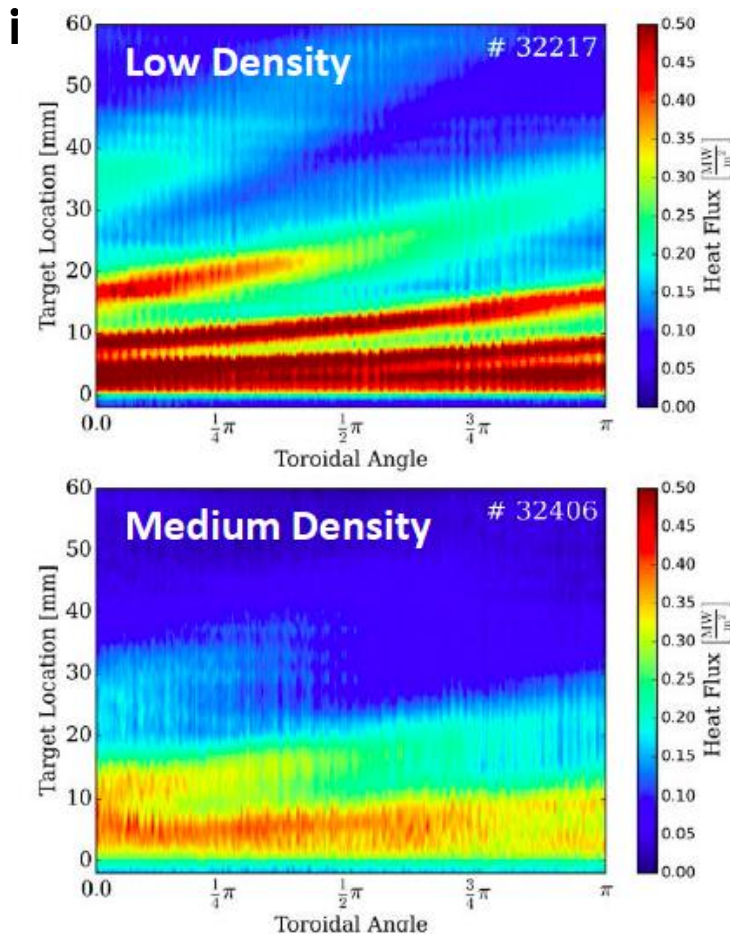
Kallenbach, OV/2-1

B. Wan, OV/2-2

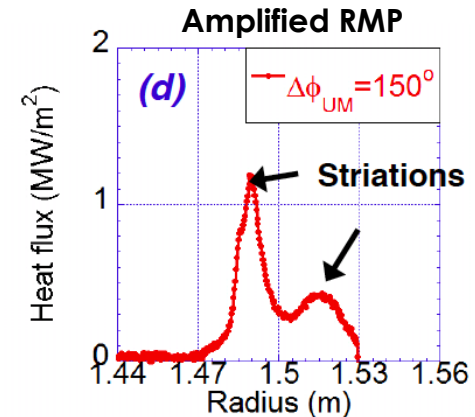
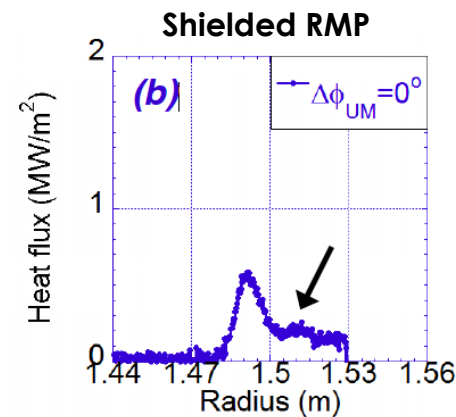
Nazikian PD/1-2

3D Divertor Fluxes Can be Controlled and Mitigated by Density and Applied RMP Spectrum

- **ASDEX-Upgrade:** Striated heat flux pattern vanishes with density

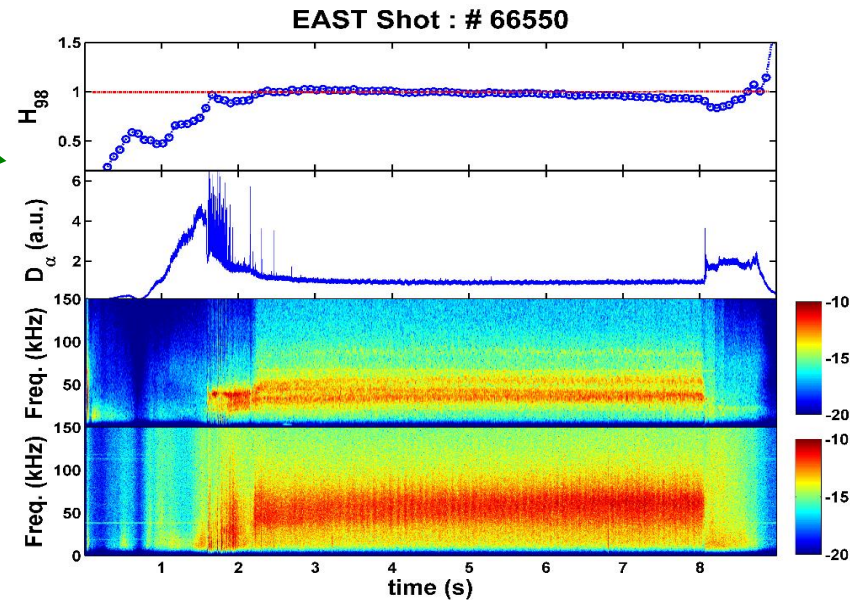
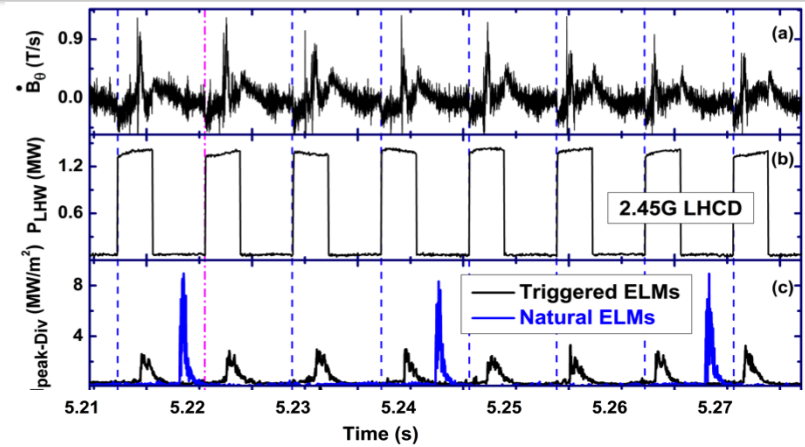


- **DIII-D:** 3-D temperature lobes and inter-ELM heat flux striation vanish at detachment transition
- **KSTAR:** Link between plasma response and strike line striation was demonstrated



Alternative Approaches to ELM Control Are Being Developed

- **EAST:** Lower hybrid used to pace ELMS and reduce peak heat flux
- **EAST:** New “no-ELM” regime with steady LH heating observed at low v^* , with new EM continuous mode
- **DIII-D ITER baseline:** D2 pellets or Li granules pace ELMS *but heat flux reduction not observed at constant v^**

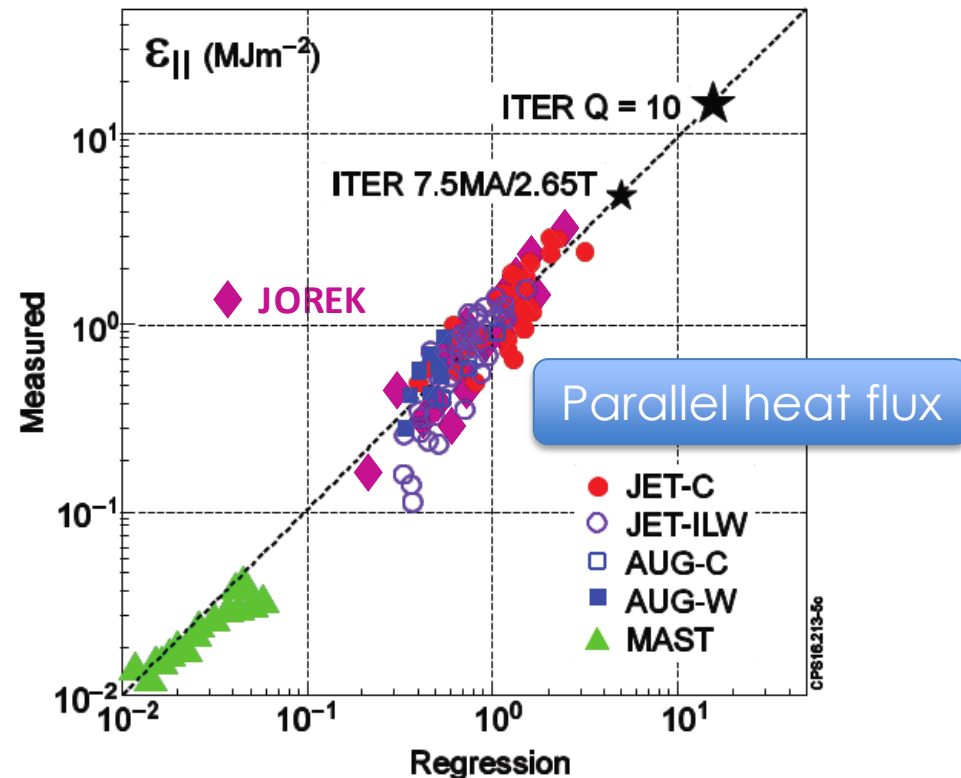


G. Xu, EX/10-2
A. Bortolon, EX/10-1

New ELM Divertor heat flux Scaling Projects to smaller ELMs in ITER

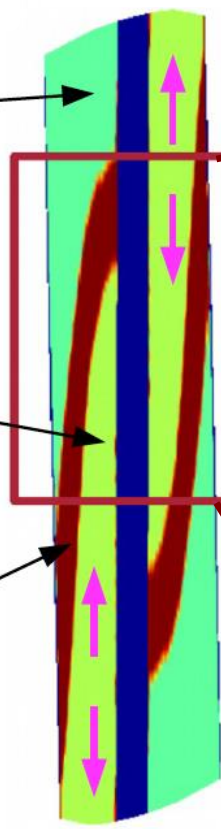
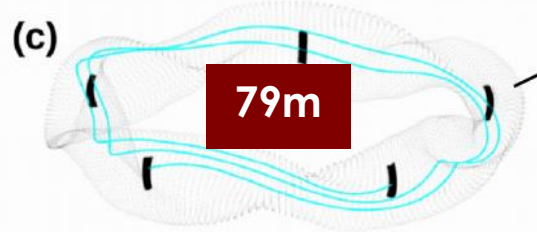
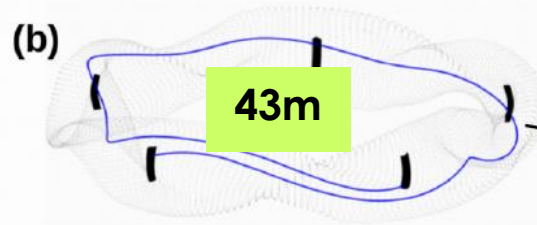
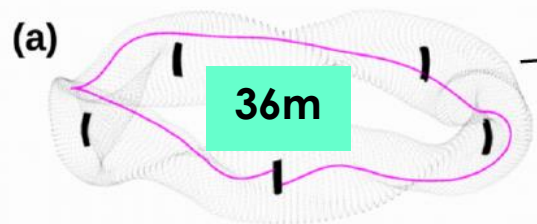
- Peak ELM heat load proportional to machine size and pedestal pressure
- Projection for ITER significantly lower than previous estimates (10x reduction)
- ELM simulation with JOREK reproduces empirical scaling

$$e_{\parallel} \left(\text{MJ}/\text{m}^2 \right) \propto R^{1.0} n_{e,\text{ped}}^{0.75} T_{e,\text{ped}}^{0.98} \left(DW/W \right)^{0.5}$$

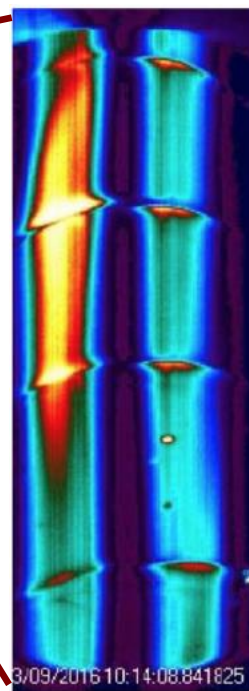


Measured PFC temperature profile shapes agree qualitatively with modeled heat flux in helical scrape-off layer of Wendelstein 7-X

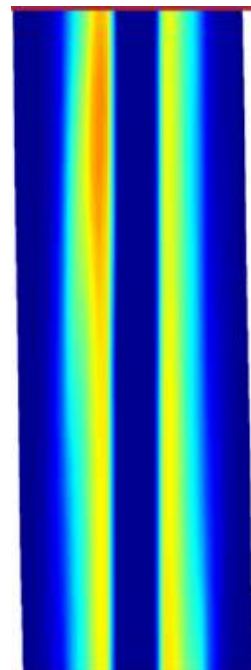
Parallel connection Length



Measured temperature



Modeled heat flux



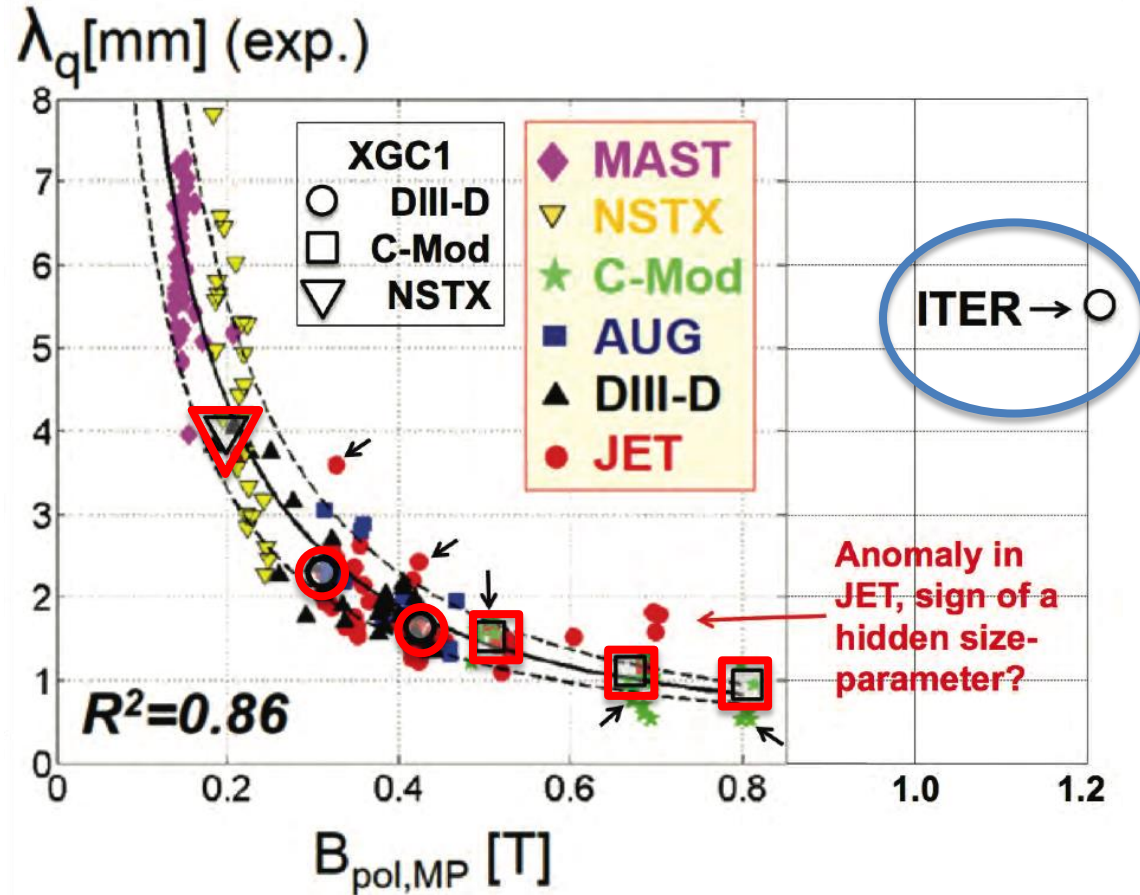
EMC3-EIRENE Simulation

- Highest heat flux for longest connection length
- Lowest heat flux at tangency points

Kinetic Simulation With Turbulence Predicts Broader Divertor Heat Flux Profile for ITER

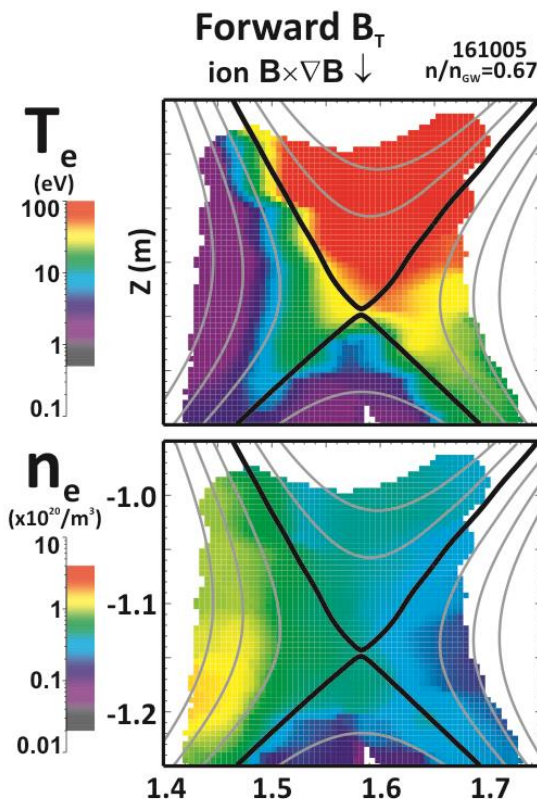
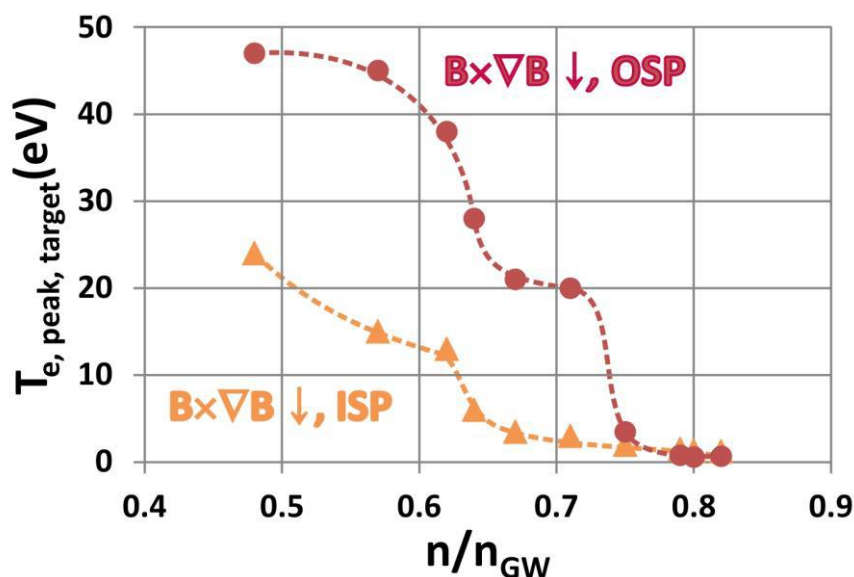
Divertor Heat Flux

- XGC1: Kinetic code reproduces ITPA heat flux width scaling
- Size scaling of electron turbulence expected to broaden heat flux in ITER



New 2d Measurements Show Importance of Drifts On Asymmetries and Detachment Threshold

- ∇B drift into divertor: Asymmetric T_e , n_e and detachment

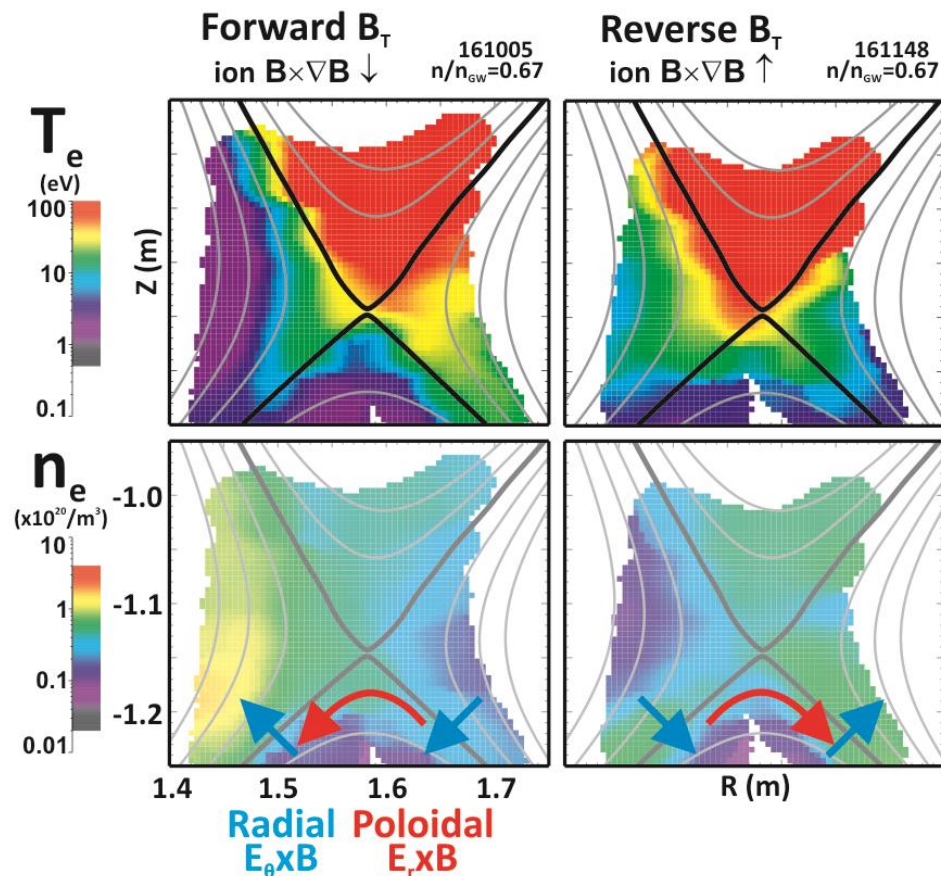
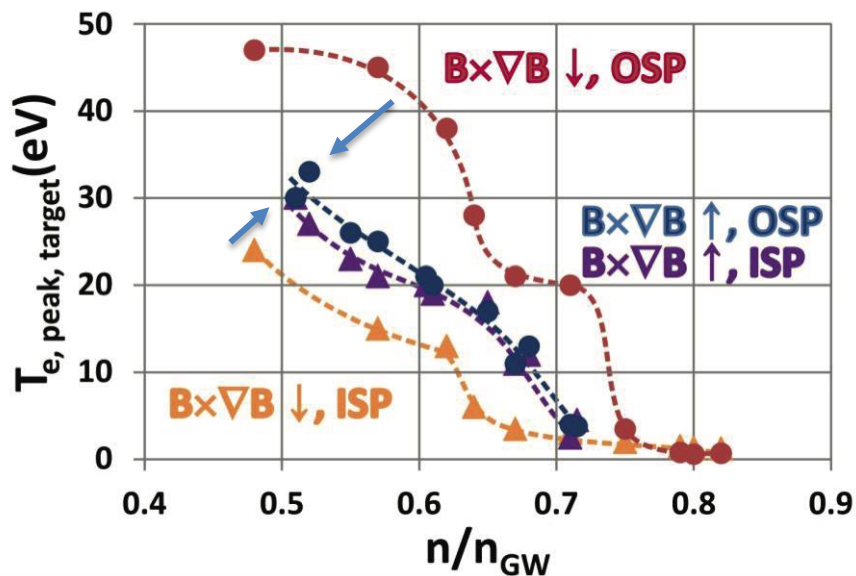


- Major features are reproduced in models when drifts are included



New 2d Measurements Show Importance of Drifts On Asymmetries and Detachment Threshold

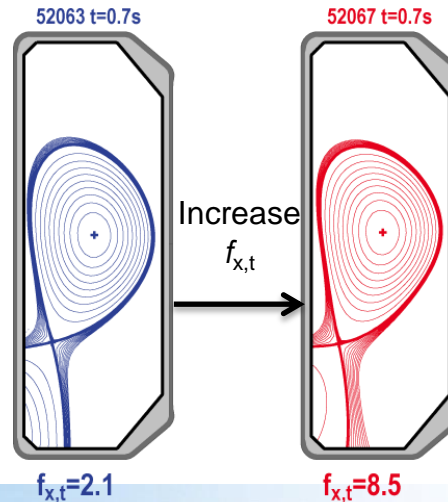
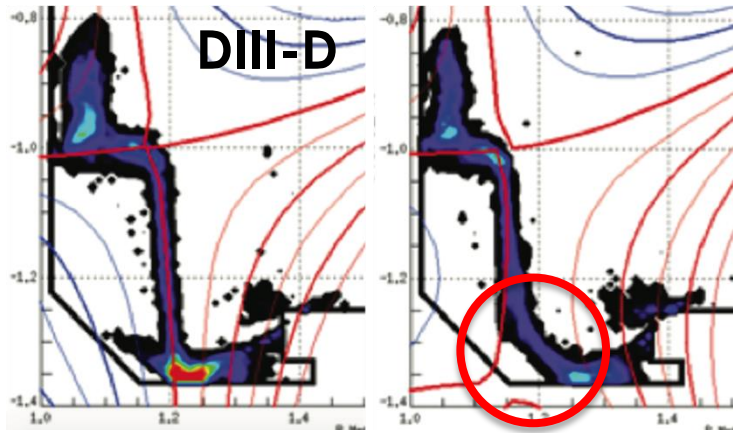
- ∇B drift into divertor: Asymmetric T_e , n_e and detachment
- ∇B drift out of divertor: Symmetric T_e , n_e and detachment



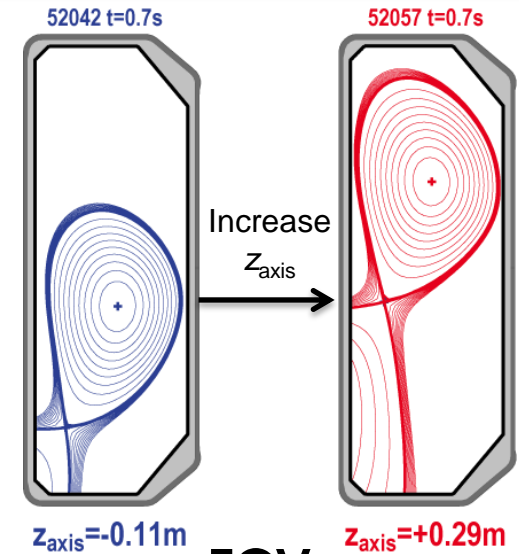
- Major features are reproduced in models when drifts are included

Flexible Shaping Exploited to Test Impact of Divertor Geometry on Detachment

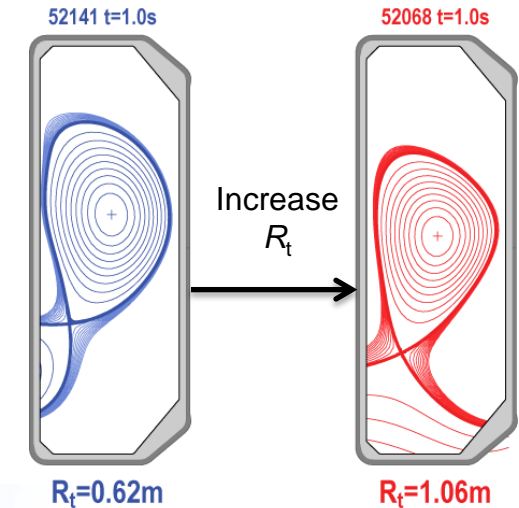
- Detachment onset measured with R_{maj} , flux expansion, $L_{||}$ and flaring variations
- Access to deep detachment without X-point degradation in X- and Super-X divertor
- Large database for 2D model validation



Reimerdes EX/2-3
Covele EX/P3-28



TCV

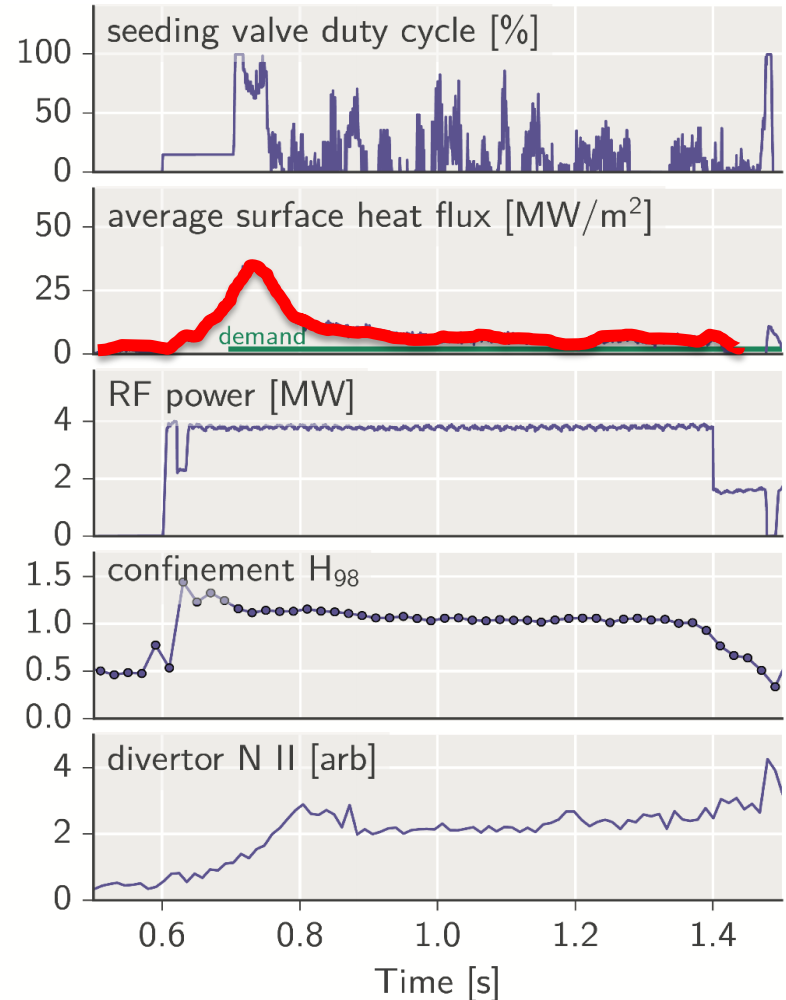


New Real-time Divertor Measurements Increase Options for Heat Flux Control

- **C-Mod:** Real-time measurement of divertor heat flux and controlled by nitrogen injection
- **DIII-D:** Direct measurement of divertor T_e by Thomson scattering
- **AUG:** Nitrogen seeding more effective than neon due to higher divertor compression

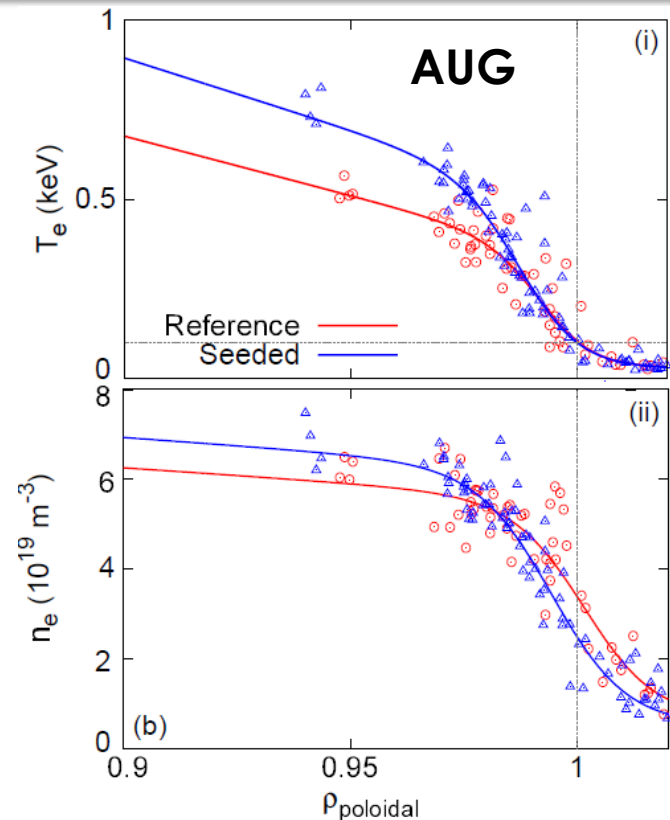
A remaining issue is control of fast divertor transients by slower gas puff and recycling response

C-Mod



Impact of Boundary Plasma Conditions on Pedestal Performance Is Being Quantified

- **AUG:** N seeding leads to improved pedestal temperature
- **C-Mod:** Balanced DND exhibits steep profiles and good impurity screening on the high-field side, favorable for inside launch hardware
- **DIII-D:** D₂ gas puffing at high power improves pedestal stability and confinement in DND hybrid plasmas
- **NSTX:** Edge electron particle and thermal diffusivity drop by >95% and 80% respectively in high triangularity, high elongation lithium enhanced NSTX H-modes

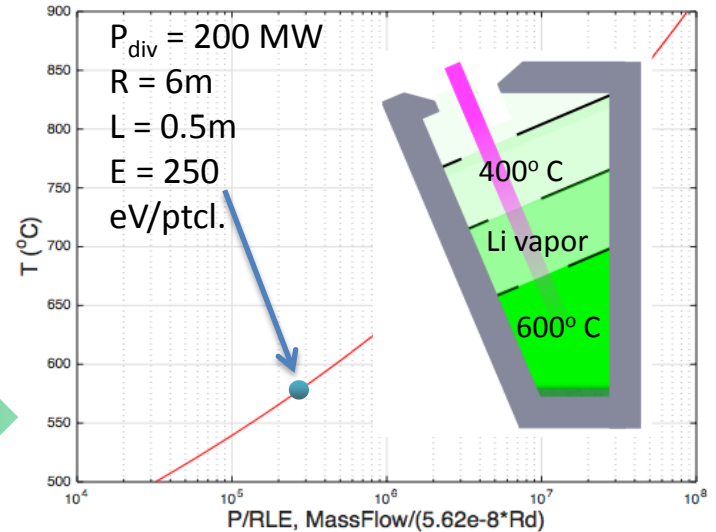


Kallenbach, OV/2-1 Petrie, EX/P3-27
Dunne, EX/3-5 Maingi, EX/P4-38
LaBombard, EX/P3-6

Alternative PFCs for Fusion May Include Liquid Lithium and Tin

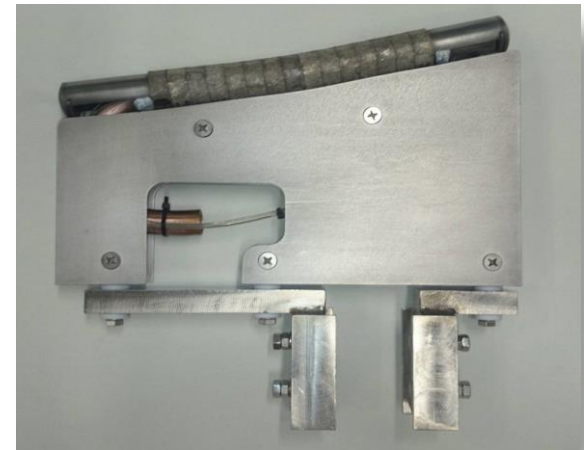
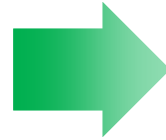
Lithium:

- Operation with liquid Li/W Limiters in T-10 led to strong suppression of W accumulation in the plasma center
- Lithium vapor in equilibrium with 600° C liquid in CPS can detach DEMO divertor, with modest Li efflux



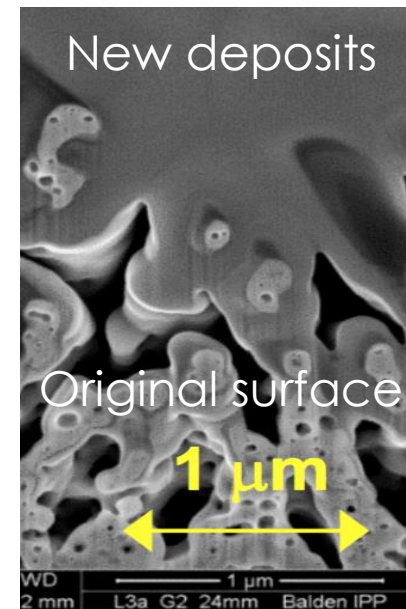
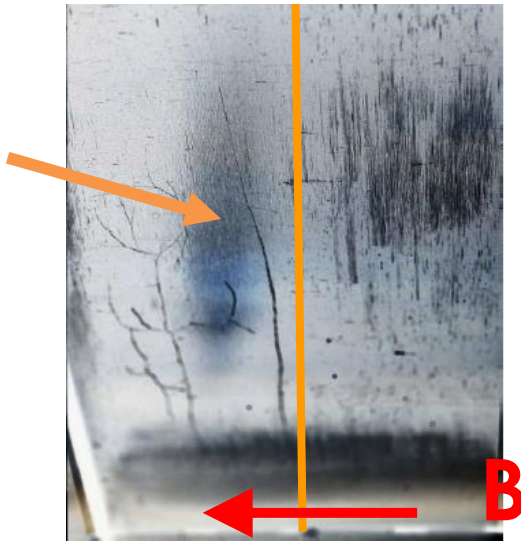
Tin:

- Corrosion-compatibility of liquid Sn with Mo and W was demonstrated at temperatures up to 1000° C.
- The new Tin cooled liquid limiter has been installed on FTU and first experiments will start in Autumn 2016



AUG “Massive W Divertor” Showed Cracking After Operation, Little Change in Surface Morphology

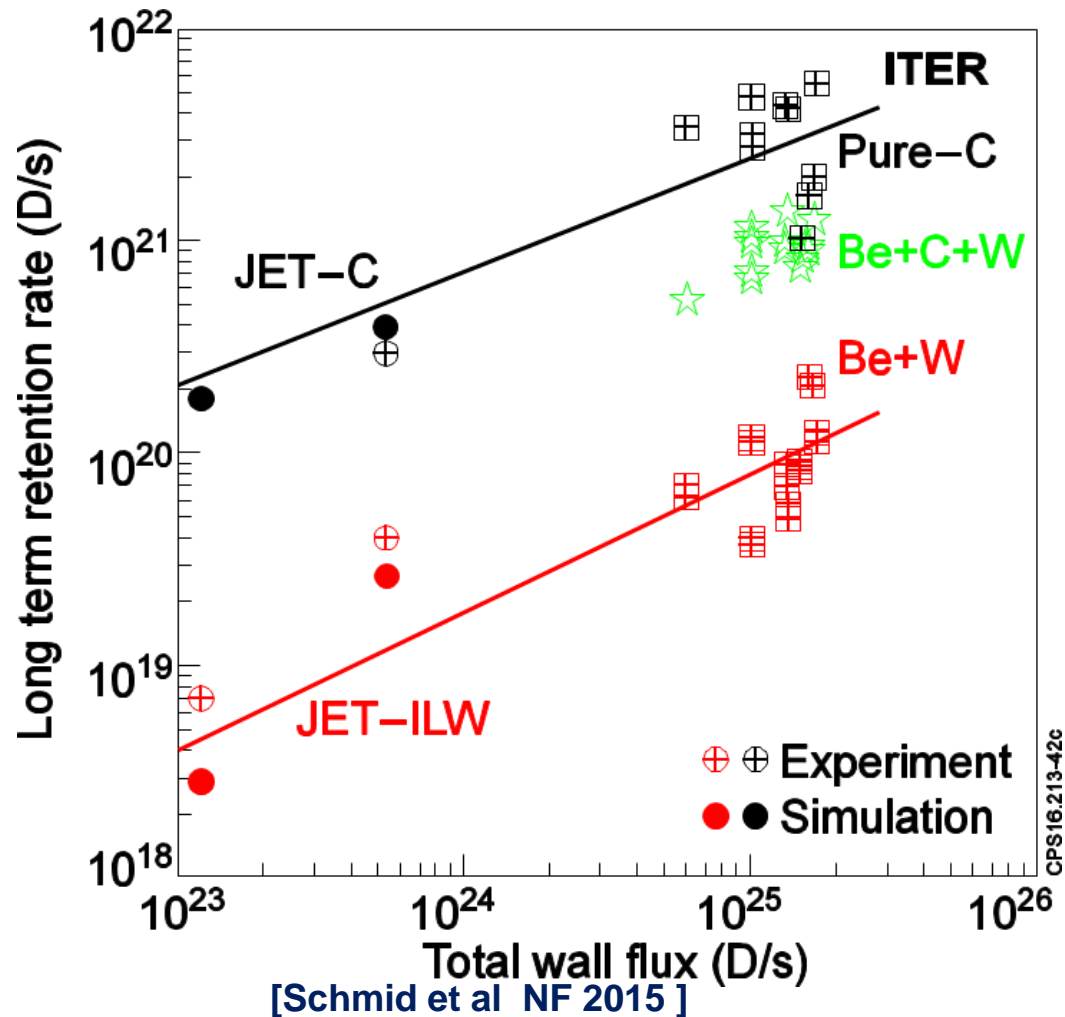
- Cracks normal to B-field.
- FEM calculations: vertical tile cuts may avoid cracks
- He exposure to pre-treated nanostructure surface shows only smooth overcoat layer



Progress on structural material R&D, but higher ductility tungsten remains challenging

JET-ILW Hydrogenic Retention Studies Are Advancing Predictive Capability and Wall Designs

- Hydrogenic retention reduced more than an order of magnitude
- Well reproduced by models



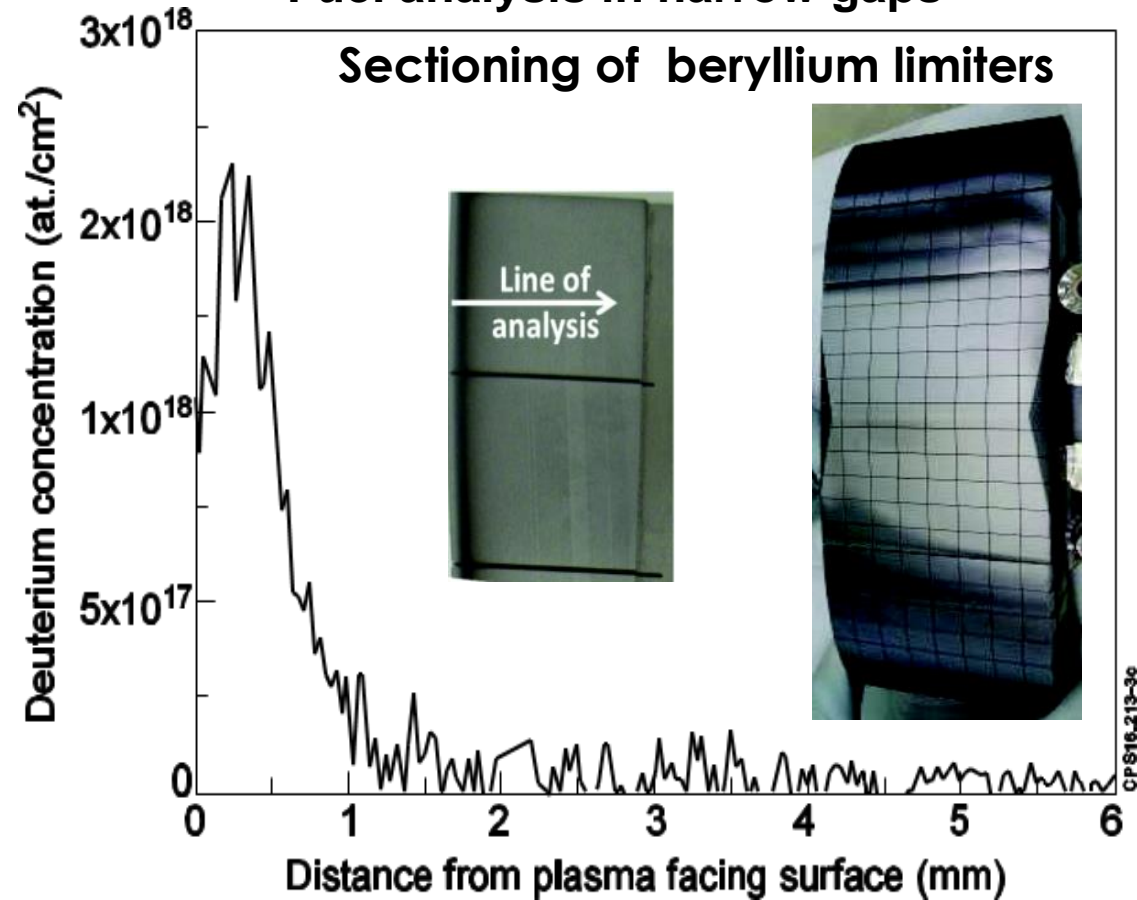
CPS16.213-42c



JET-ILW Hydrogenic Retention Studies Are Advancing Predictive Capability and Wall Designs

- Hydrogenic retention reduced more than an order of magnitude
- Well reproduced by models
- Fuel retention in Be castellation gaps show Low contribution (3%) to global fuel inventory
- High fraction of co-deposited D retained after high temperature bake

Fuel analysis in narrow gaps



Onward Towards ITER and Fusion Energy!

