Progress Toward High Beta, Steady-State Conditions in DIII-D

by C.M. Greenfield

for the DIII–D Advanced Scenario Thrust Group

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DIII-D ADVANCED TOKAMAK PROGRAM GOAL: SCIENTIFIC BASIS FOR STEADY STATE HIGH PERFORMANCE OPERATION IN FUTURE TOKAMAKS

• Steady-state operation

- 100% noninductive fraction: $f_{\rm NI} = I_{\rm NI}/I_{\rm p}$
- High Bootstrap current fraction:

 $f_{\rm BS} = I_{\rm BS}/I_{\rm P} \propto \beta_{\rm p}$

- Maintaining sufficient fusion gain with reduced engineering parameters
 - High β_{T}
 - High $au_{
 m E}$
 - ⇒ High normalized fusion performance:

 $G = \beta_{\rm N} H_{\rm 89} / q_{\rm 95}^2$



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 m E}$
 - ⇒ High normalized fusion performance: $G = \beta_{\rm N} H_{\rm 89} / q_{95}^2$
- DIII-D AT experiments have demonstrated performance required for *ITER* steady state scenario





THE DIII-D ADVANCED TOKAMAK RESEARCH PROGRAM

- Integrated efforts to produce and study Advanced Tokamak (AT) regimes
 - High β : Maximize and operate near the ideal-wall limit
 - Noninductive current drive
 - 0 Most current driven by bootstrap
 - Remainder from external sources: Neutral Beam (NBCD) and Electron Cyclotron Current Drive (ECCD), Fast Wave (FWCD; coming soon)
 - Scenarios are developed using theory-based modeling



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 - Scenarios are developed using theory-based modeling

• Recent results:

- 100% noninductive conditions achieved both globally and locally across the plasma
 - Pressure profile still not stationary ⇒ can lead to pressure driven instabilities
- Nearly (~90%) noninductive conditions can be sustained for the duration of the hardware systems



100% NONINDUCTIVELY DRIVEN PLASMAS OBTAINED WITH GOOD CURRENT DRIVE ALIGNMENT



• Globally fully noninductive, but locally not relaxed



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- Improved confinement during

high performance phase

EARLY BETA FEEDBACK FACILITATES RELIABLE FORMATION OF *AT* TARGET CONDITIONS



- Conditions during current ramp become very reproducible
- Allows adjustment of q_{\min} , q_0 - q_{\min} , ... prior to high performance phase



 $\beta_{T} = 3.5\%$ $\beta_{N} = 3.6$ $q_{95} = 5.4$ $H_{89} = 2.4$



EARLY BETA FEEDBACK FACILITATES RELIABLE FORMATION OF ATTARGET CONDITIONS



IMPROVED CONFINEMENT RESULTS IN REDUCED NEUTRAL BEAM CURRENT DRIVE NEAR THE AXIS



- Neutral beam power is feedback controlled to maintain fixed β_N
 - Lower confinement ⇒ higher
 NBI demand ⇒ more NBCD
 - Overdriven NBCD ⇒ Ohmic current cannot relax to zero
- Confinement improvement in recent experiments is attributed to:
 - Optimized non-axisymmetric field feedback
 - Slightly negative central shear



WITH IMPROVED CONFINEMENT, f_{NI} =100% ACHIEVED WITH GOOD CD ALIGNMENT

- NVLOOP analysis:
 - $-f_{\rm OH} = 0.5\%, f_{\rm NI} = 99.5\%$
 - j_{ind} calculated directly from parallel electric field
 - Challenge: Difficult to parameterize current profile details with EFIT
- TRANSP analysis:
 - $f_{\rm BS}$ =59%, $f_{\rm NB}$ =31%, $f_{\rm EC}$ = 8%, $f_{\rm NI}$ = 98%
 - $-j_{ind} = j_{total} j_{bs} j_{NBCD} j_{ECCD}$
 - Challenge: In addition to above, depends on accuracy of bootstrap and source models





SUSTAINMENT OF $f_{NI} \approx 100\%$ LIMITED BY PRESSURE PROFILE EVOLUTION RATHER THAN CURRENT PROFILE EVOLUTION



 n = 1 ideal instability caused by pressure peaking primarily due to density peaking



– Triggers *n* = 1 NTM, which in turn terminates high performance phase

[Ferron, RI1.005]

NEARLY FULL NONINDUCTIVE, STATIONARY DISCHARGE OBTAINED, LIMITED ONLY BY GYROTRON PULSE LENGTH



Slightly lower β request:

- $J_{\phi}(\rho)$ stopped evolving
- Maintained for $1 \times \tau_R$ (≈ 1.8 s)





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PERFORMANCE REQUIRED FOR ITER STEADY STATE SCENARIO HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED IN DIII-D AT EXPERIMENTS

- 100% noninductive conditions achieved both globally and locally across the plasma
 - Pressure profile still not stationary \Rightarrow can lead to pressure driven instabilities
- Nearly (~90%) noninductive conditions can be sustained for the duration of the hardware systems
- Future:
 - Improved control of both current and pressure profiles with additional long-pulse EC and fast wave power
 - Continued improvements to plasma control system
 - High triangularity cryopump at vessel floor will allow density control in double-null divertor configurations



FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Advanced Tokamak high β stability:
 - Friday morning invited talk [RI1.005] J.R. Ferron, "Optimization of DIII-D Advanced Tokamak Discharges With Respect to the Beta Limit"
 - Next! [EO3.003] J.E. Menard: "Ideal and Resistive Plasma Stability Modeling for DIII-D AT Scenarios"
 - [EO3.004] A.M. Garofalo: "*RWM Feedback Stabilization in DIII-D: Experiment-Theory Comparisons*"

• Profile control tools:

- [EO3.015] C.C. Petty: "Electron Cyclotron Current Drive at High Electron Temperature on DIII-D"
- [FP1.093] F. W. Baity: "Restart of the Fast Wave RF Systems on DIII-D"

Poster sessions

- FP1, Tuesday afternoon
- NP1, Thursday morning

