

Particle Control and Carbon Transport Experiments on DIII-D

S.L. Allen, *LLNL*

E. A. Unterberg, *ORNL*

N. Brooks, M. Ali Mahdavi, *GA*

D. Whyte, *MIT*

J.W. Davis, A. A. Haaz, B. Fitzpatrick, *Univ. Toronto*

This work is dedicated to Phil West, who “pioneered” these experiments on DIII-D.

Let's get to the data! ...



Fuel (Tritium) Retention Motivates DIII-D Particle Transport Studies

- **Wall inventory of tritium fuel important**
 - Particle balance determined from sources and sinks
 - Cryopumping important (ITER has cryopumping)
- **Tritium will be codeposited with eroded carbon**
 - Determine locations –
 - ^{13}C injection (inner strike point)
 - 2D spectroscopy (flow in SOL)
 - C/D ratio depends on temperature
 - Chemical sputtering small in DIII-D divertor (McLean)
- **Techniques to remove carbon codeposits**
 - Thermal oxidation (Air Bake – quantified by U. Toronto)

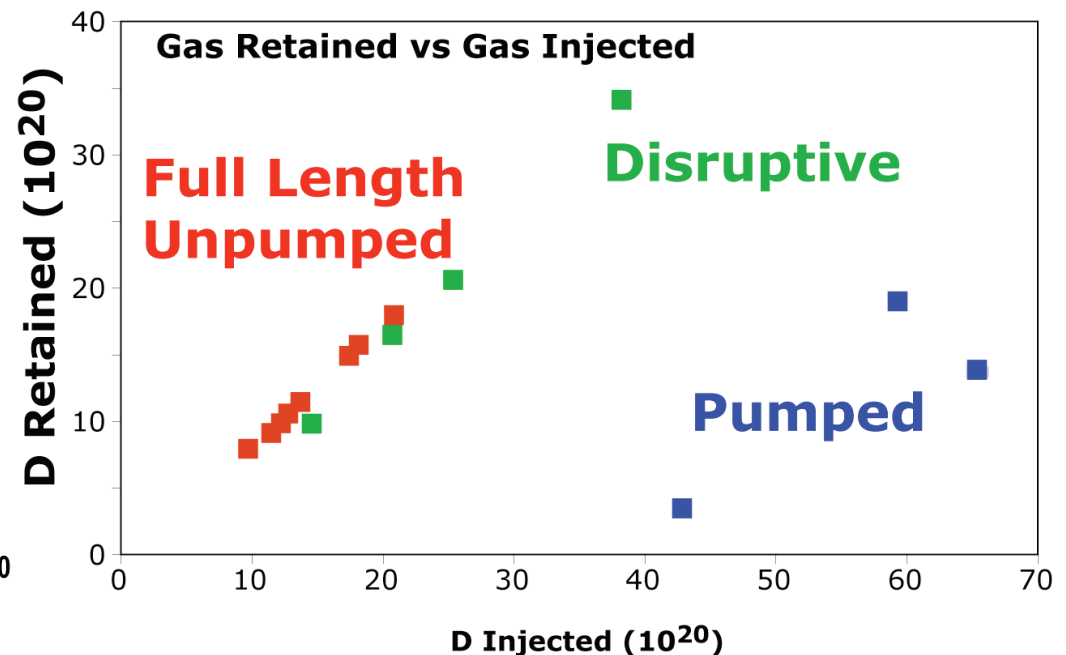
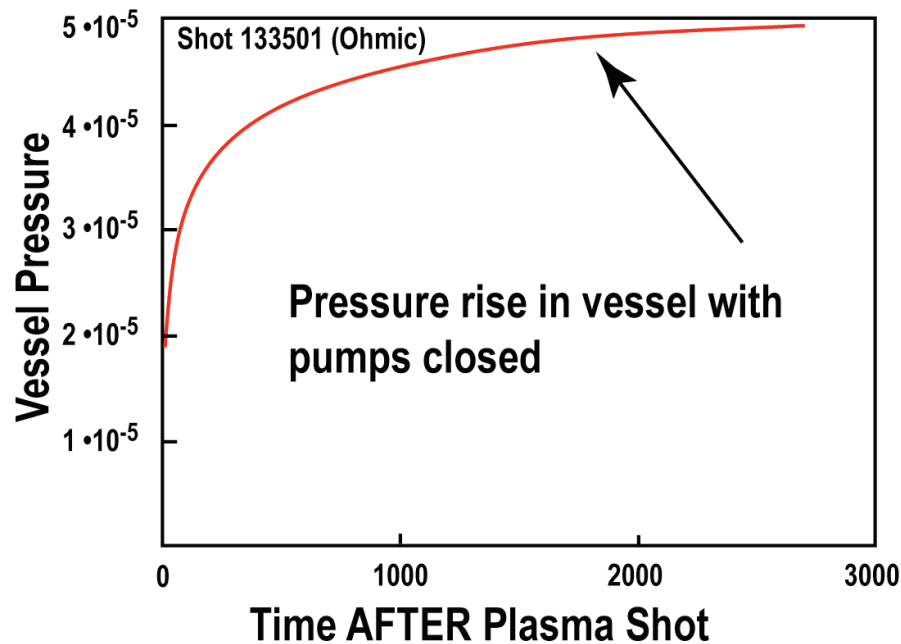
Outline of Talk: 4 Main Points

- 1. Two different particle balance techniques yield same results**
 - Static (pressure rise after shot)
 - Dynamic (calculated during shot)
 - DIII-D, C-MOD, NSTX measurements
 - 2009 DOE Joint Research Milestone (completed)
 - JO4.08 NSTX with Lithium Conditioning - Skinner
- 2. Dynamic balance shows wall retention ≈ 0 in H-mode**
 - DIII-D H-modes with either ECH or NBI and cryopumping
 - C-MOD L-mode in steady-state with cryopumping
- 3. Injected ^{13}C concentrated inner strike point**
- 4. Preparations progressing for DIII-D Air Bake**

Static Particle Balance (P. West, 2008 APS)

- **Static or shot-integrated (vessel closed)**

- Gas input for the shot = I_{gas}
- Pressure rise after shot, (regenerate cryopumps) = ΔPV
- Difference $I_{\text{gas}} - \Delta PV = \text{Wall retention} - \text{Ohmic plasmas}$



Phil West, D. Whyte, et al. 2008 APS

Sources & Sinks Calculated for Dynamic Balance

Sources			Sinks		
Gas Input	(NBI Input)	Neutrals	- Pump Exhaust	- Plasma Density Rise	= Wall Flux
$\Gamma_{Gas} + (\Gamma_{NBI}) + \Gamma_{Neutrals}$			$-\Gamma_{Pump}$	$-\frac{\partial(n_e V)}{\partial t}$	$= \Gamma_{Wall}$

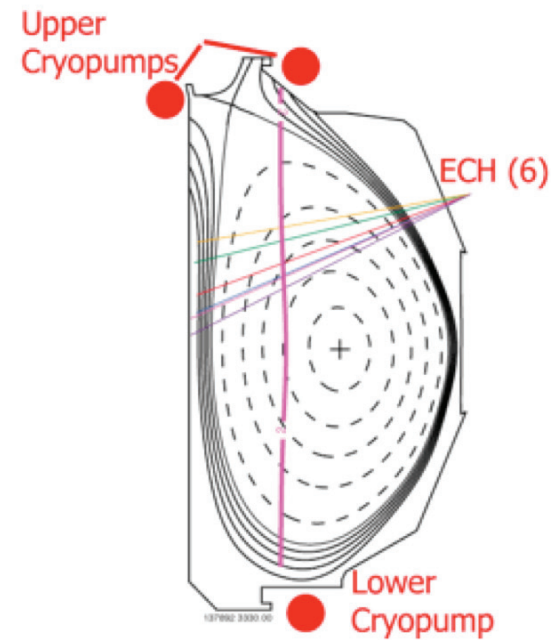
Γ_{NBI}

 ↙ = Zero for ECH H-mode
 ↘ ~ Minimized during NBI by
 cycling Torus Isolation Valve

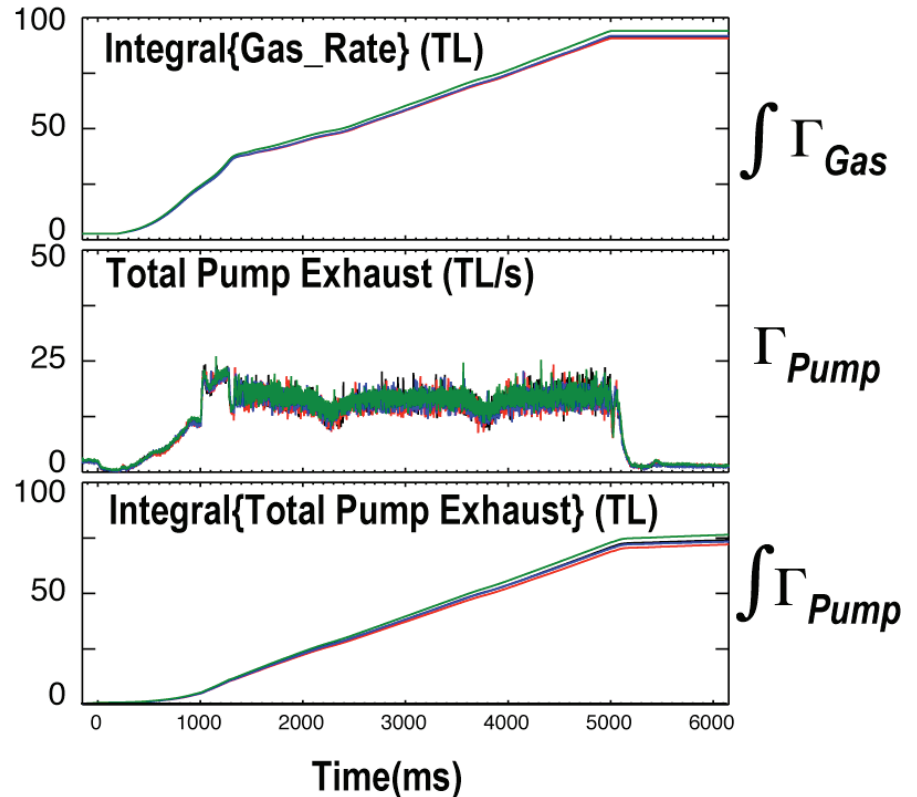
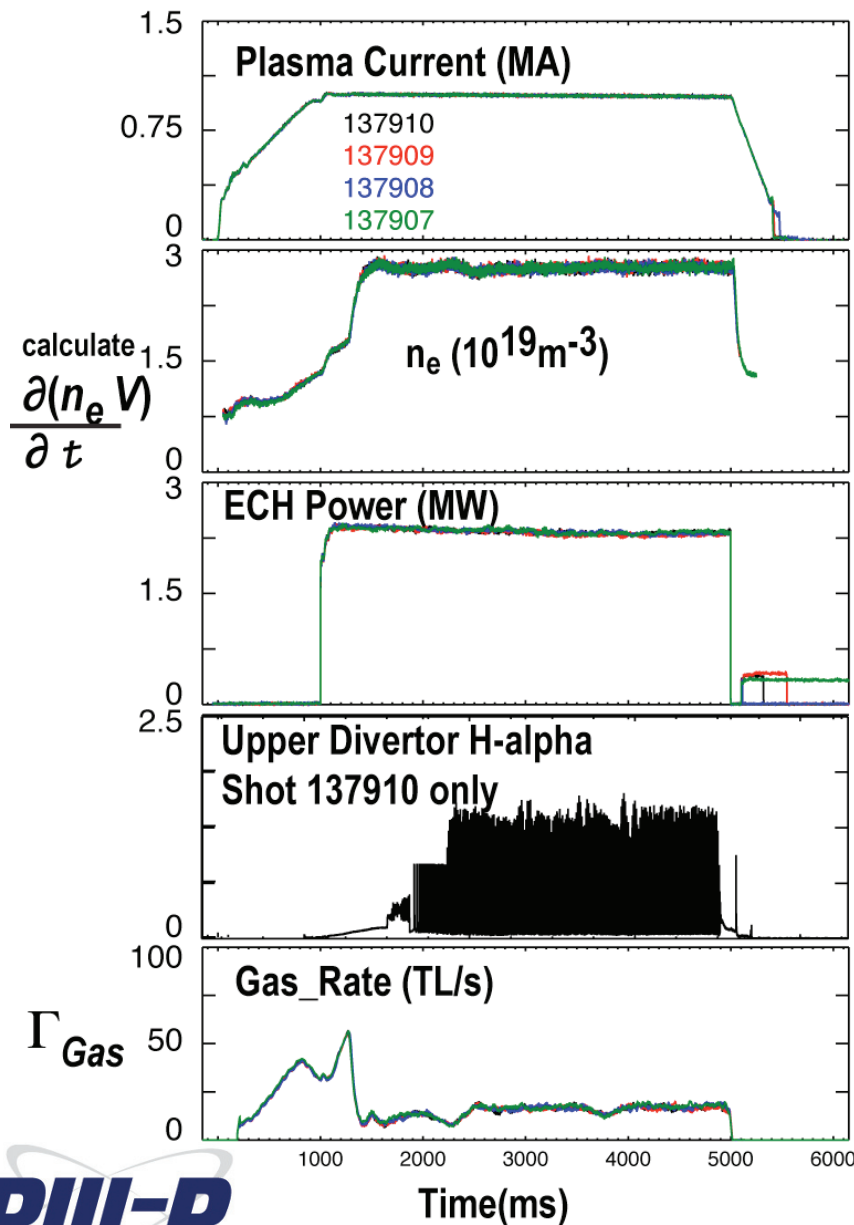
Γ_{Pump}

 Provided by 3 cryopumps on DIII-D
 Exhaust is a function of plasma shape
 USN for these shots

$\Gamma_{Neutrals} \sim 0$



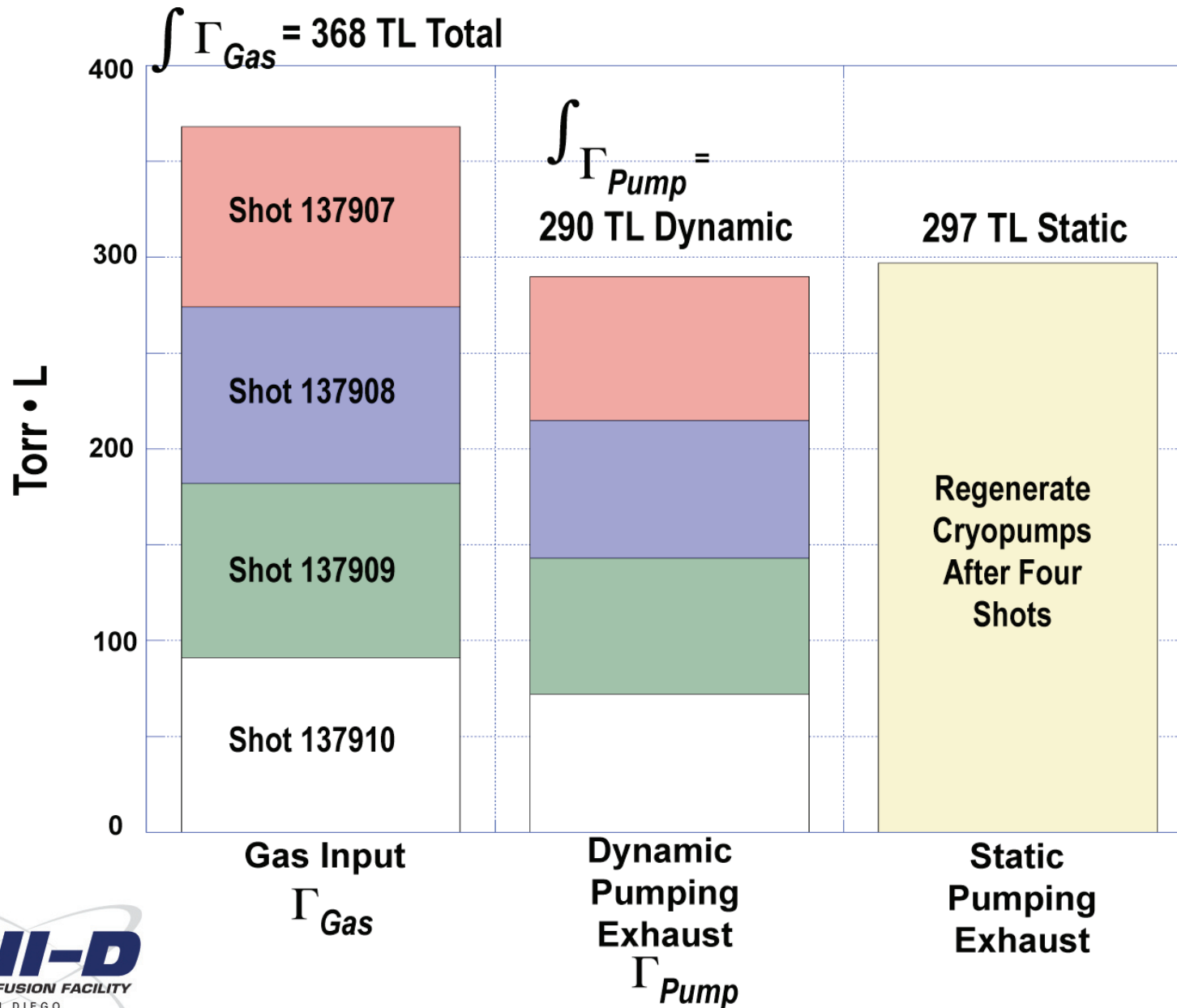
Dynamic Exhaust from Particle Balance, Static from Pressure Rise after 4 shots



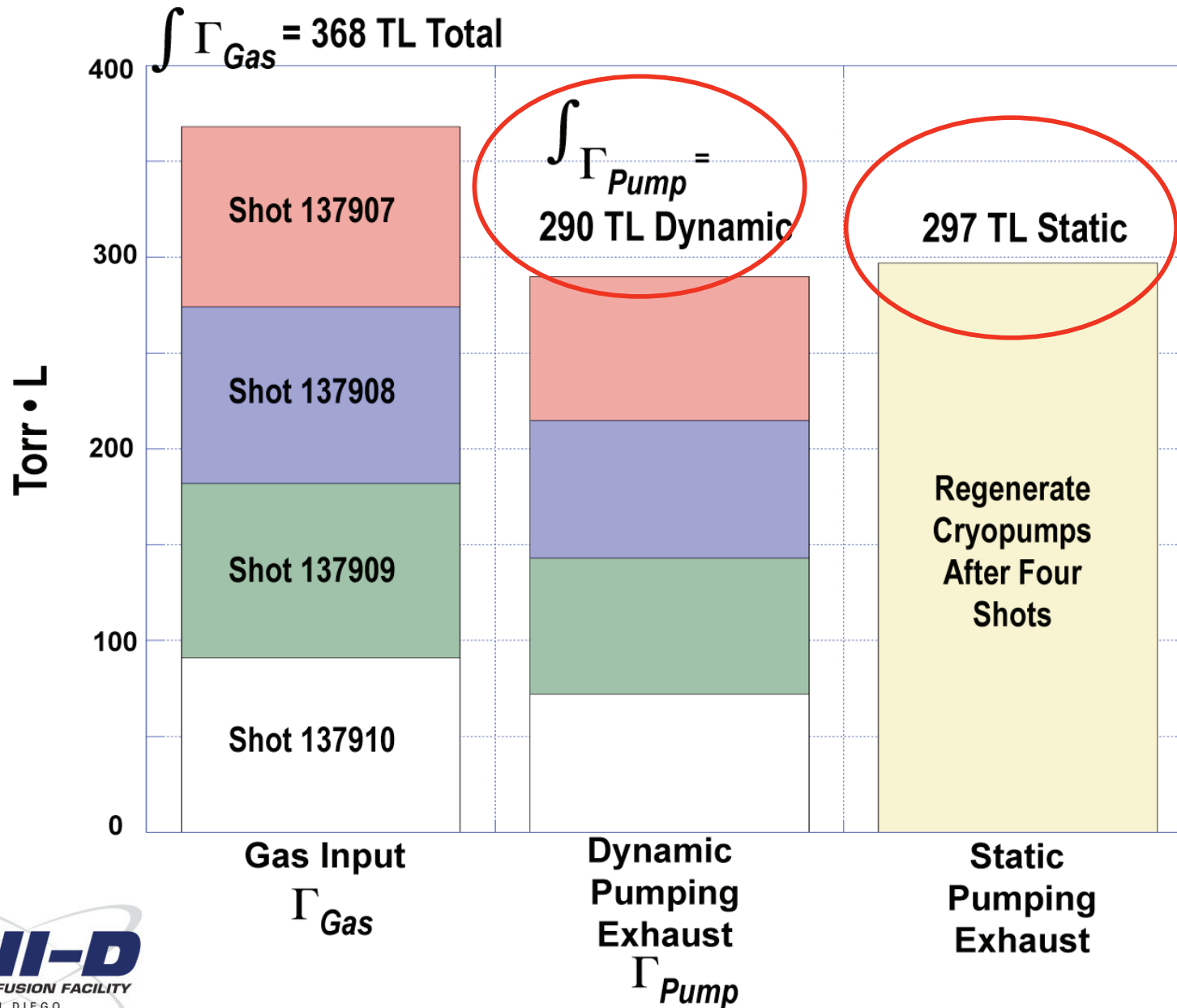
After these 4 shots, cryopumps
regenerated and pressure rise ΔP
measured with Barotron

$$\text{Static Exhaust} = \Delta P \cdot \text{Volume}$$

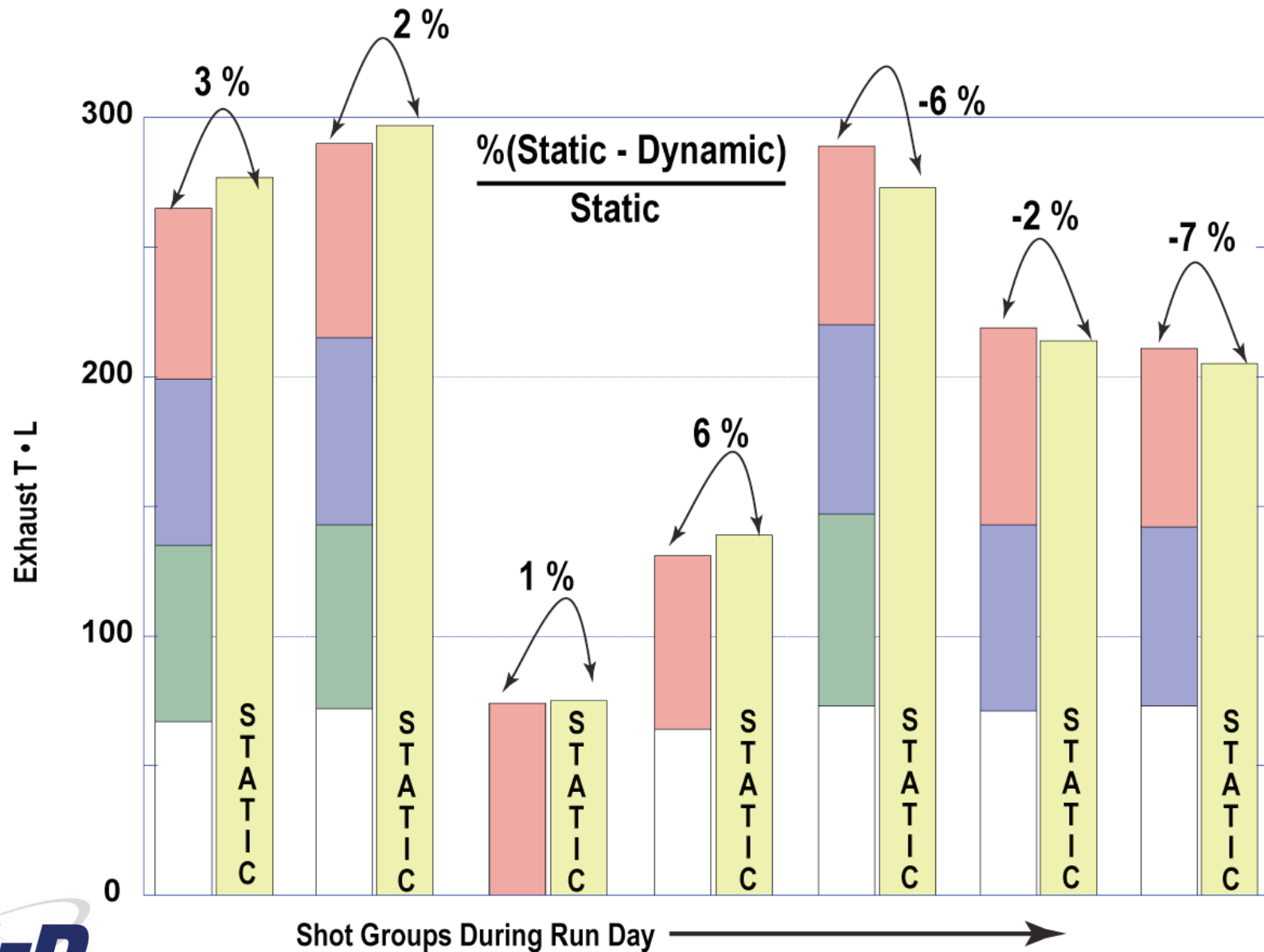
Static and Dynamic Particle Balance Agree



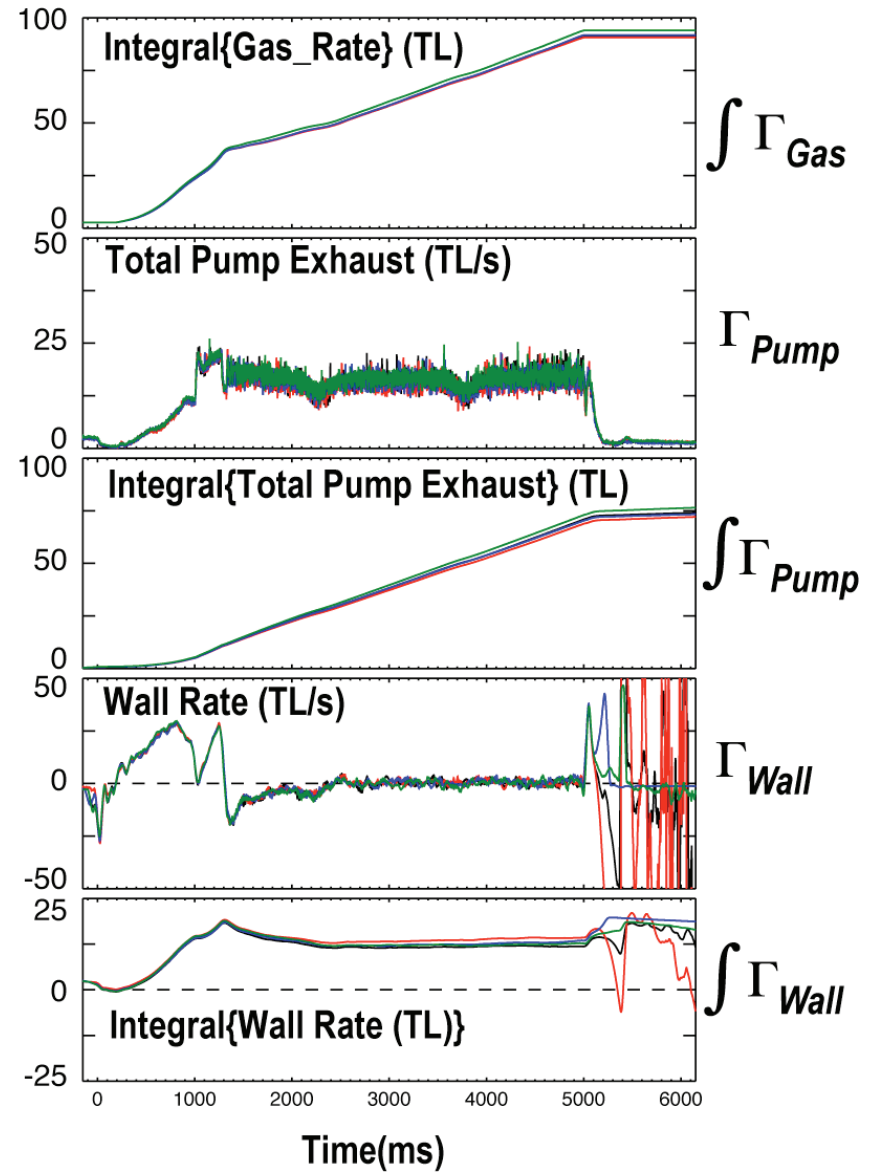
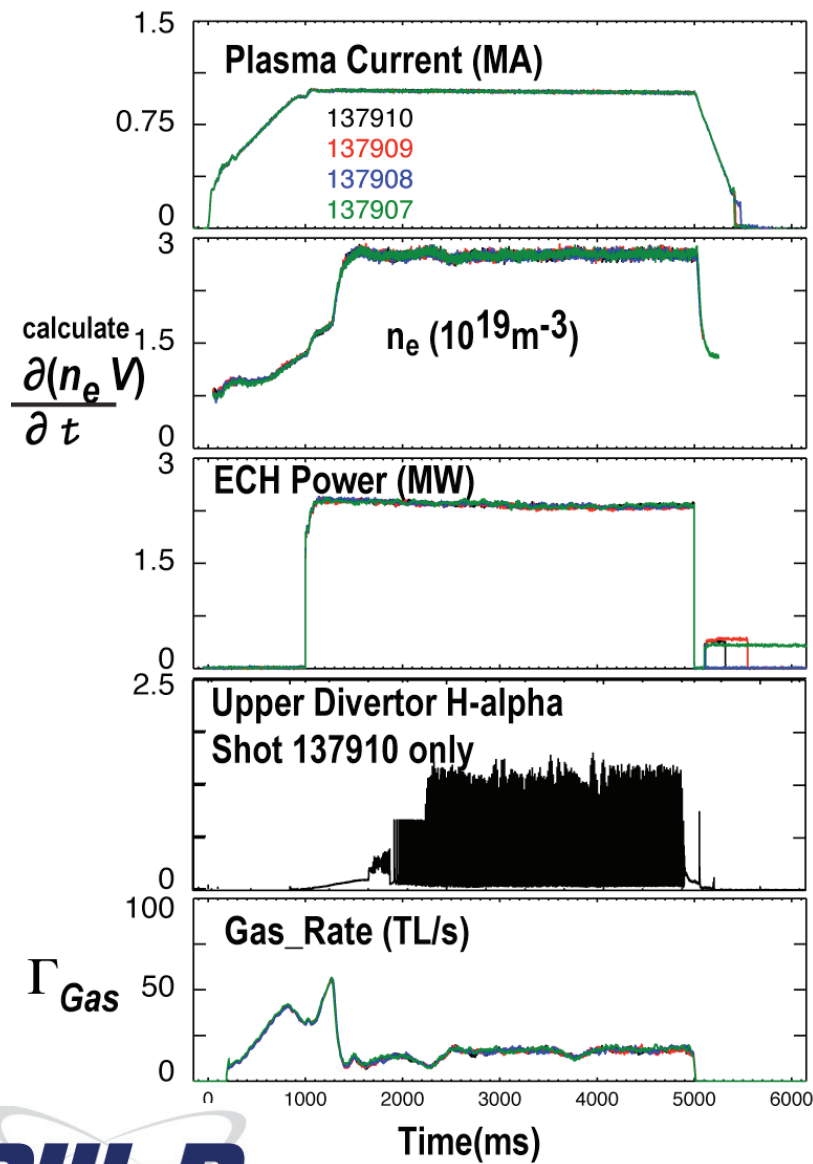
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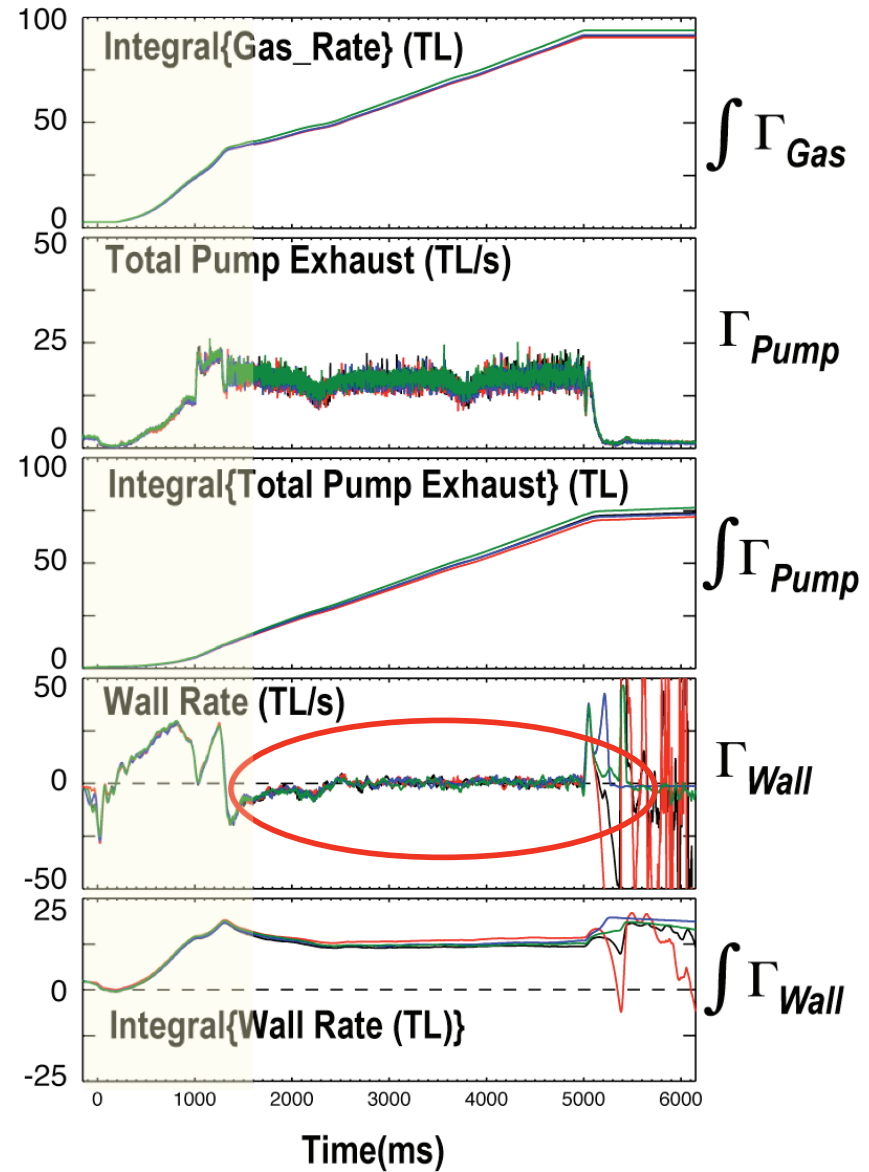
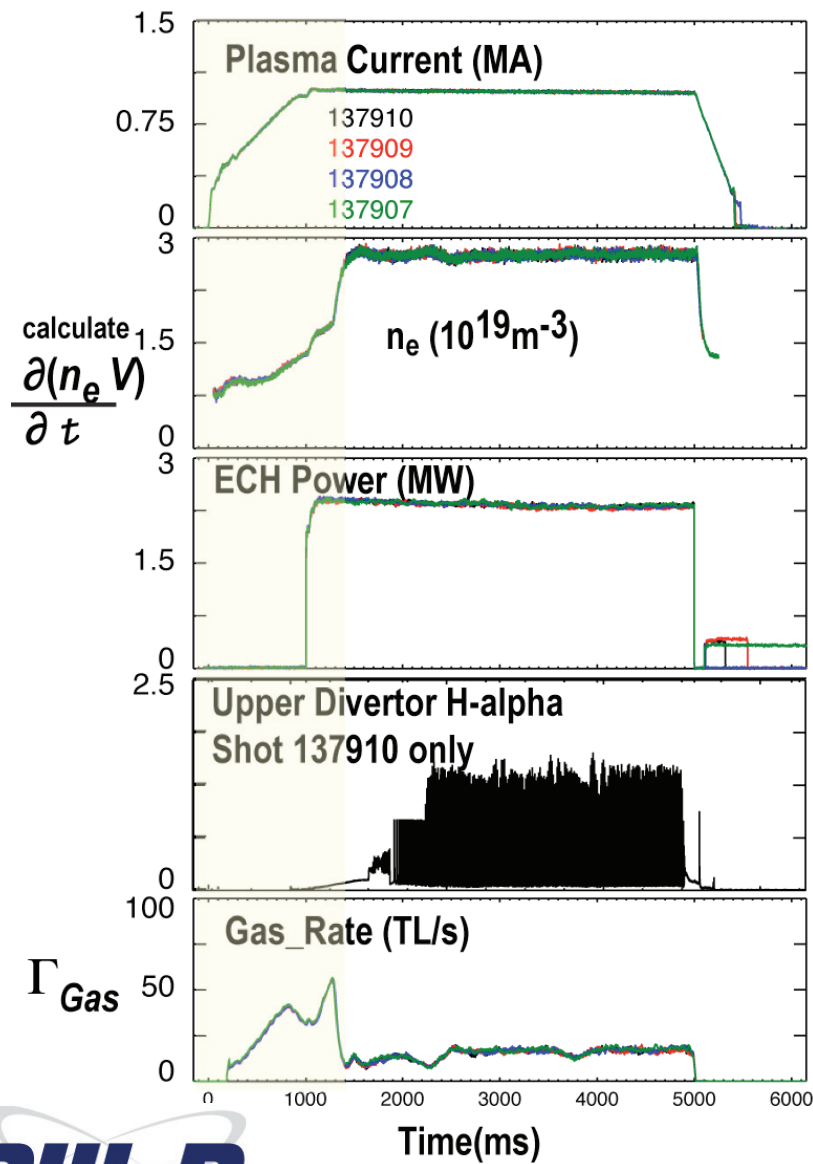
Static = Dynamic Over Whole Run Day



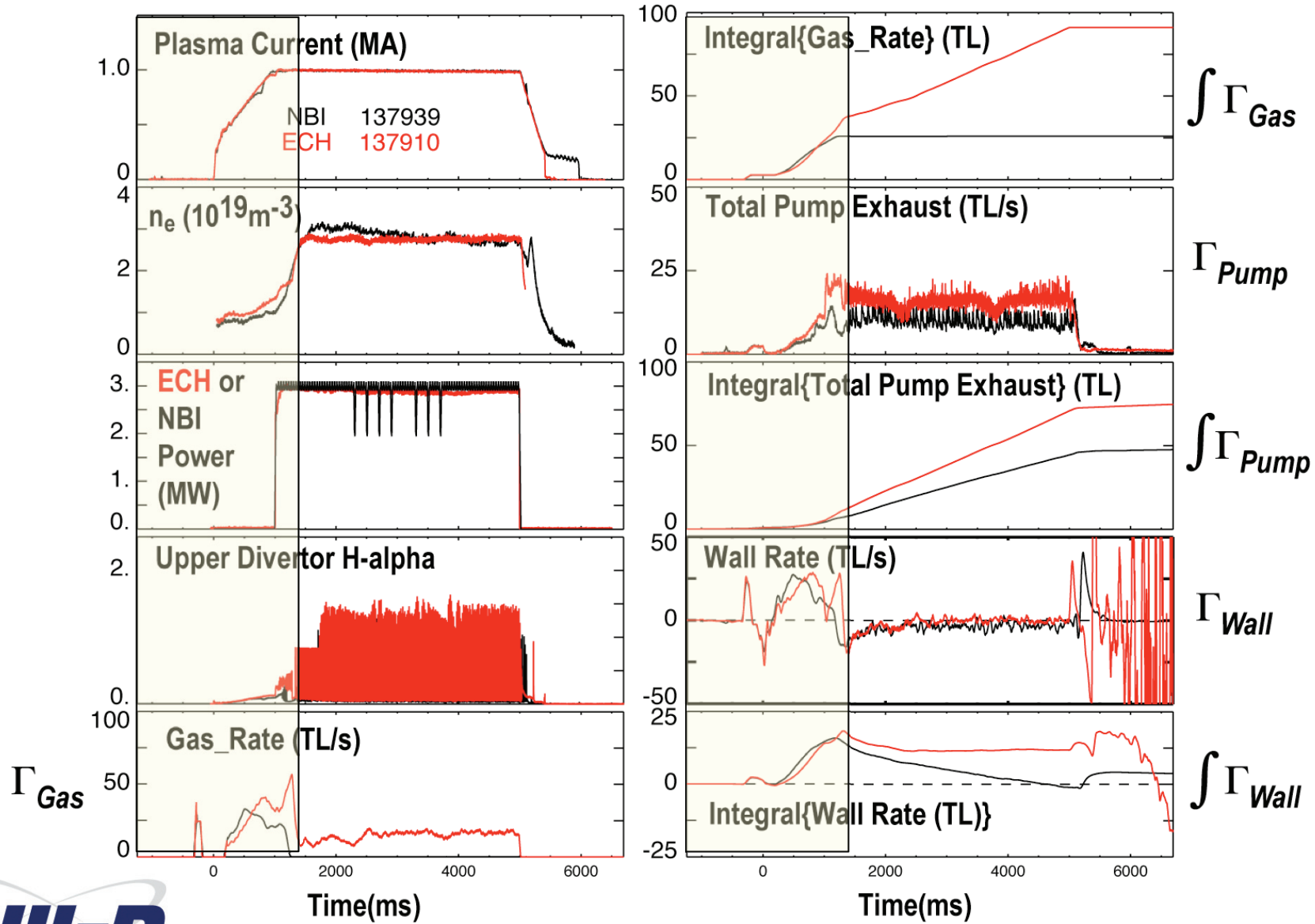
Wall Influx ~ 0 During ECH H-mode



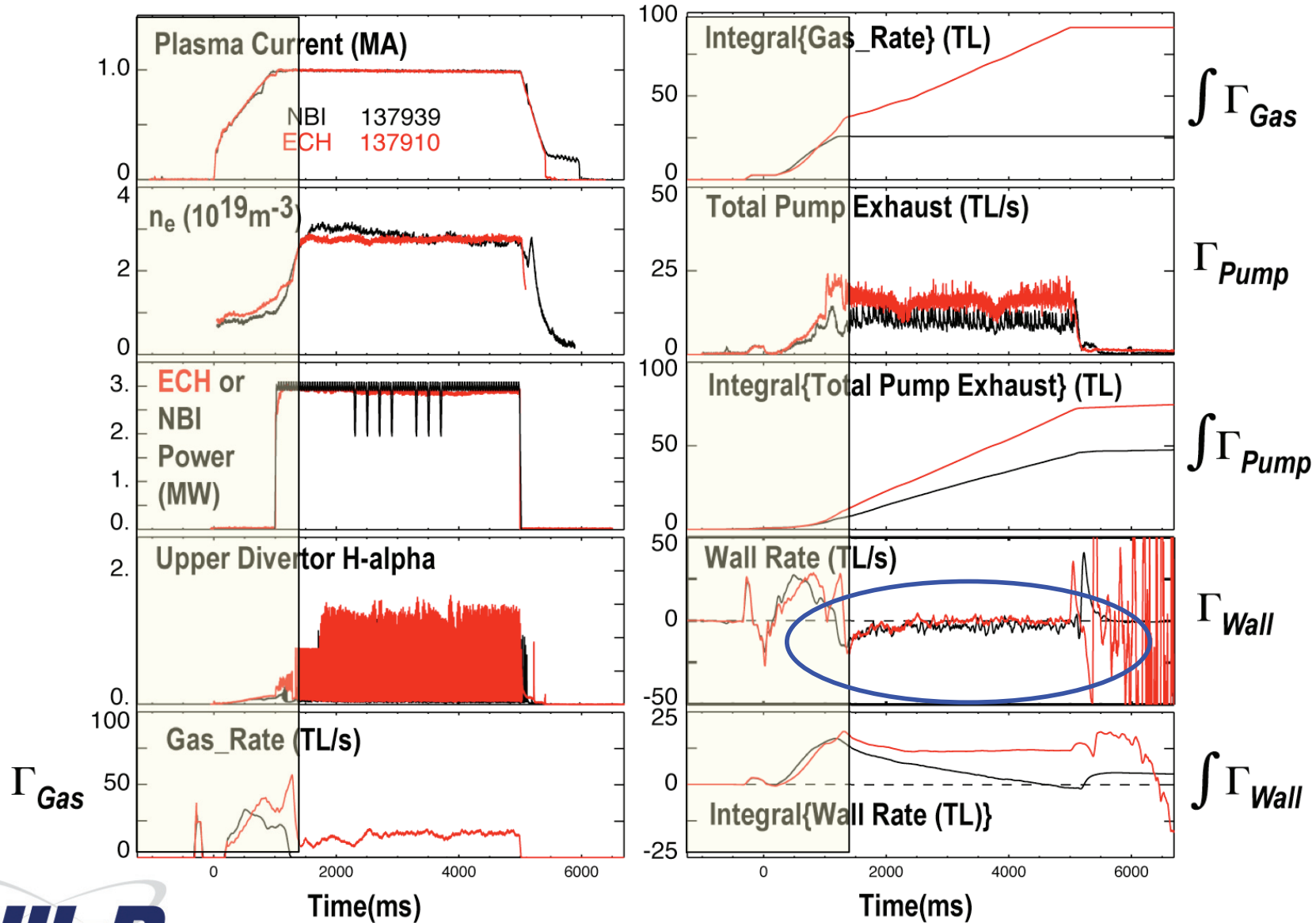
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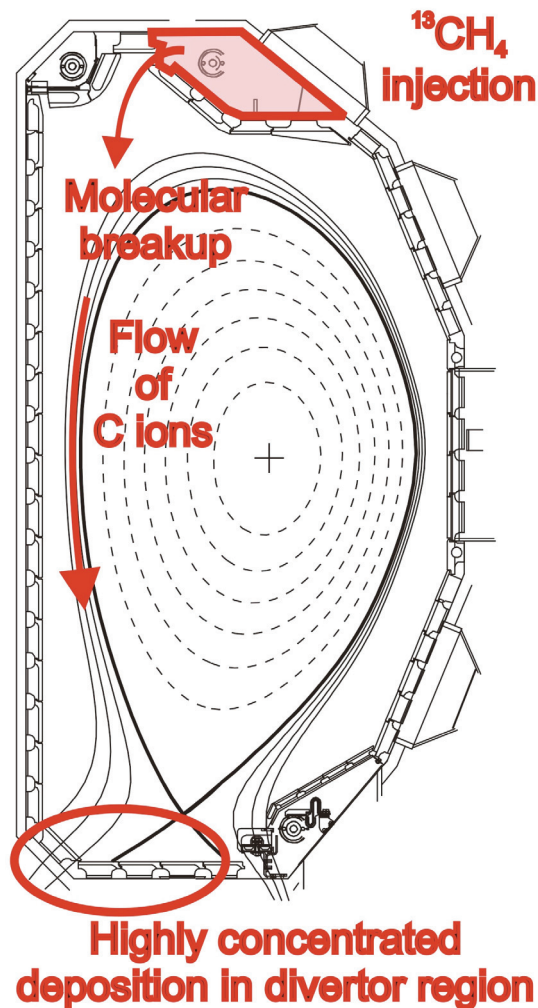
ECH H-mode (Red) Compared with NBI (Black)



ECH H-mode (Red) Compared with NBI (Black)

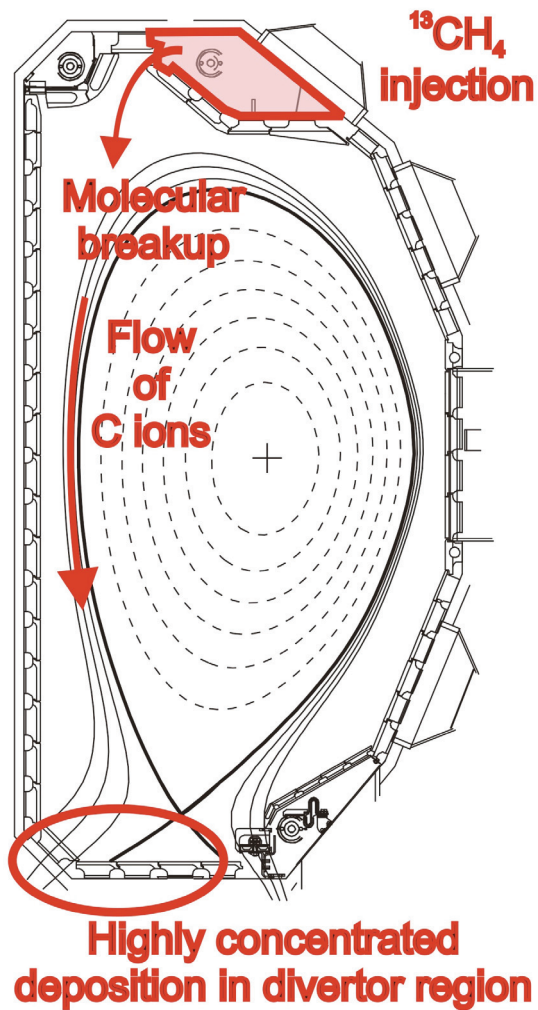


Topic 3: Injected ^{13}C Concentrated at Inner Divertor

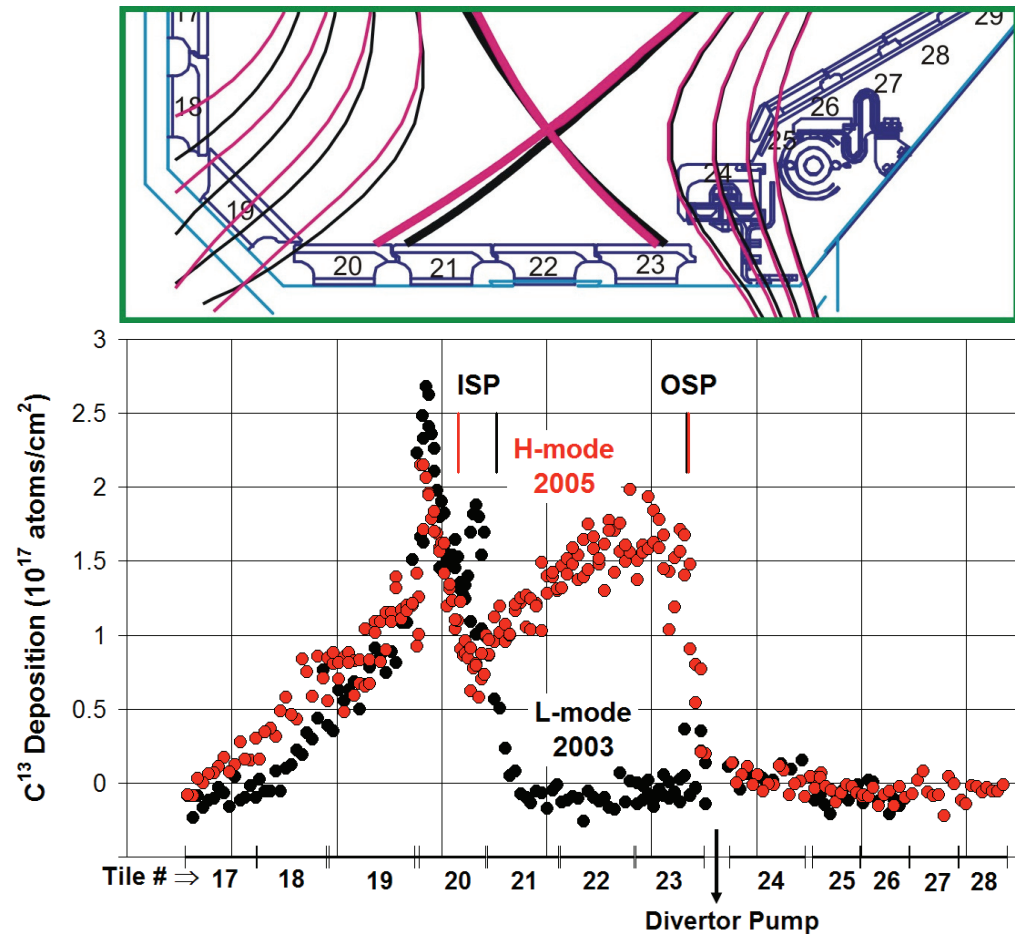


- Injection of ^{13}C in toroidally symmetric upper pumping plenum
- 10-15 repeat shots to establish pattern
- Experiment completed at end of campaign
- Tiles removed and analyzed by Sandia & MIT

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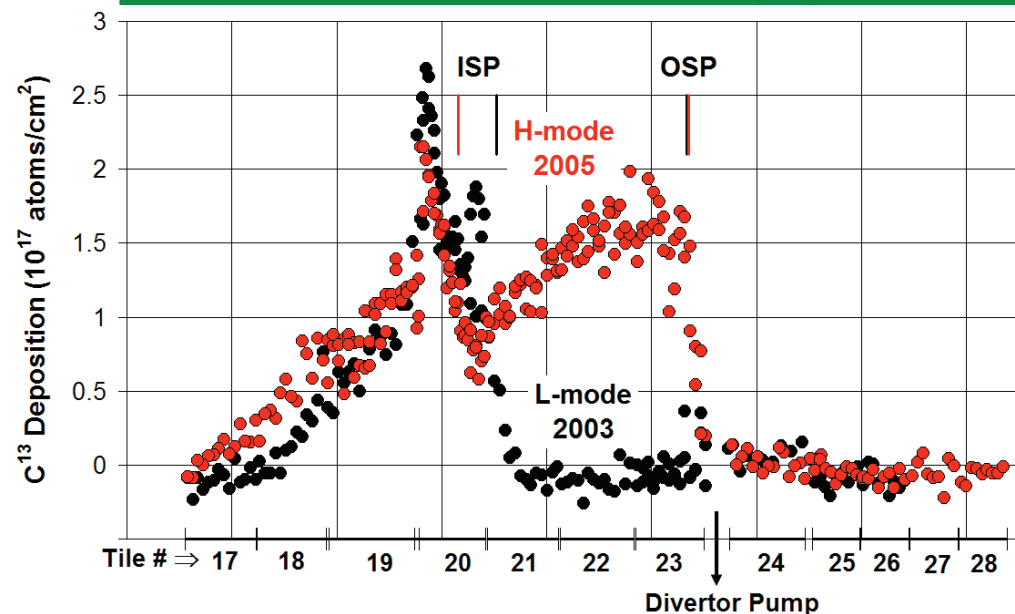
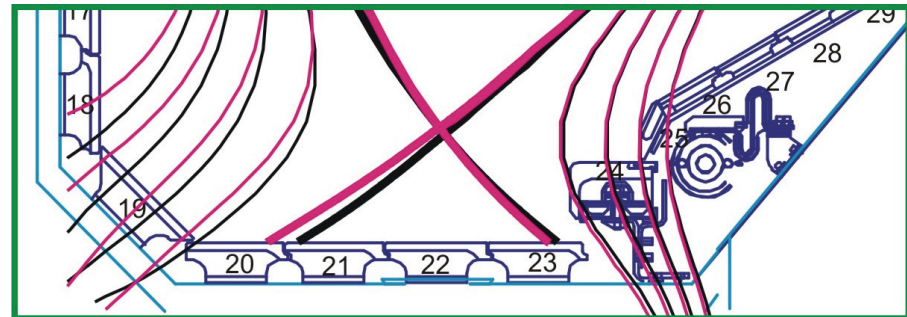
$^{13}\text{C}(^3\text{He},p)^{15}\text{N}$ nuclear reaction analysis
W.R. Wampler, Sandia National Laboratories



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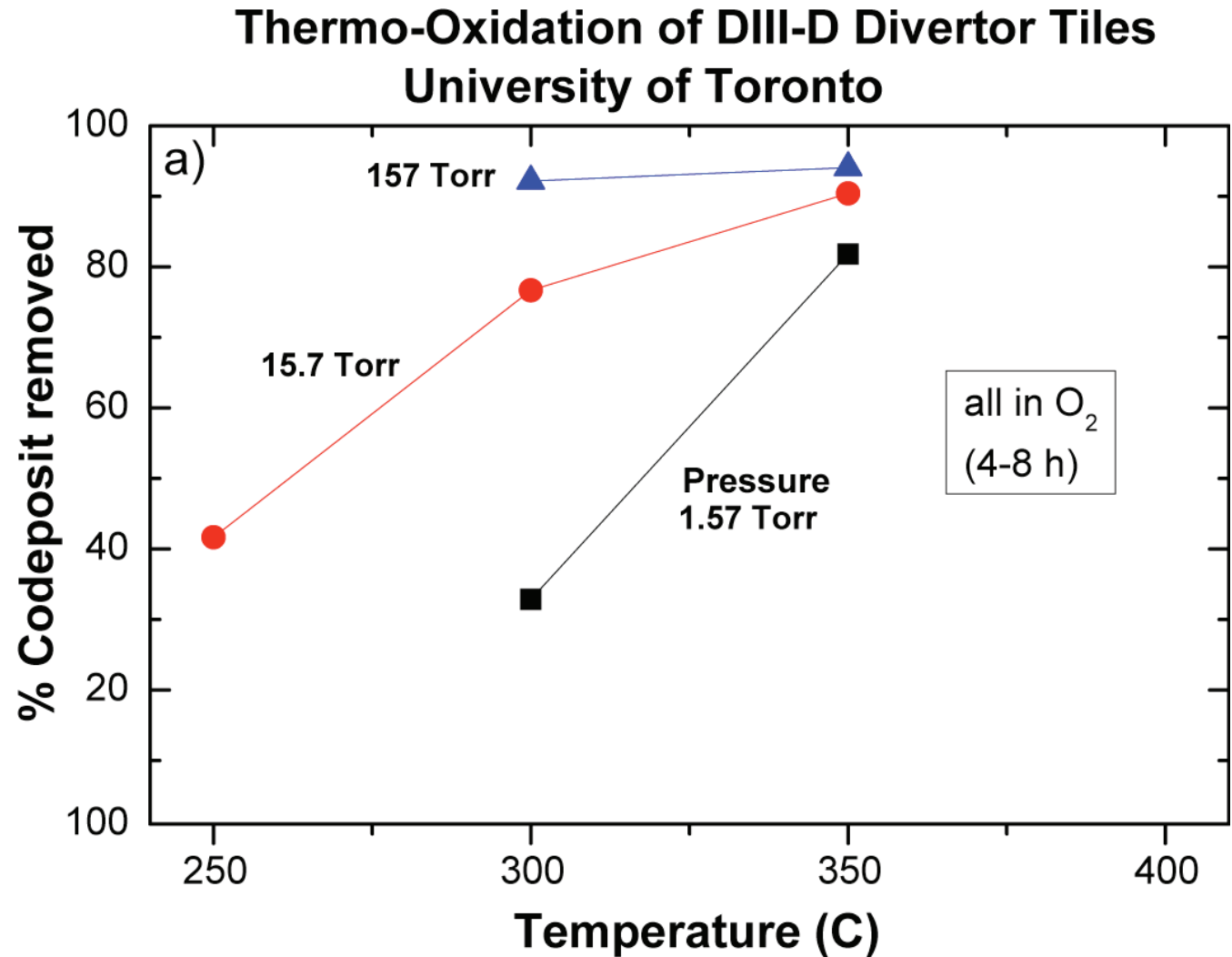
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- Concentration at inner divertor
- ELMs “fill in” private flux region
- Spectroscopy suggests SOL flow



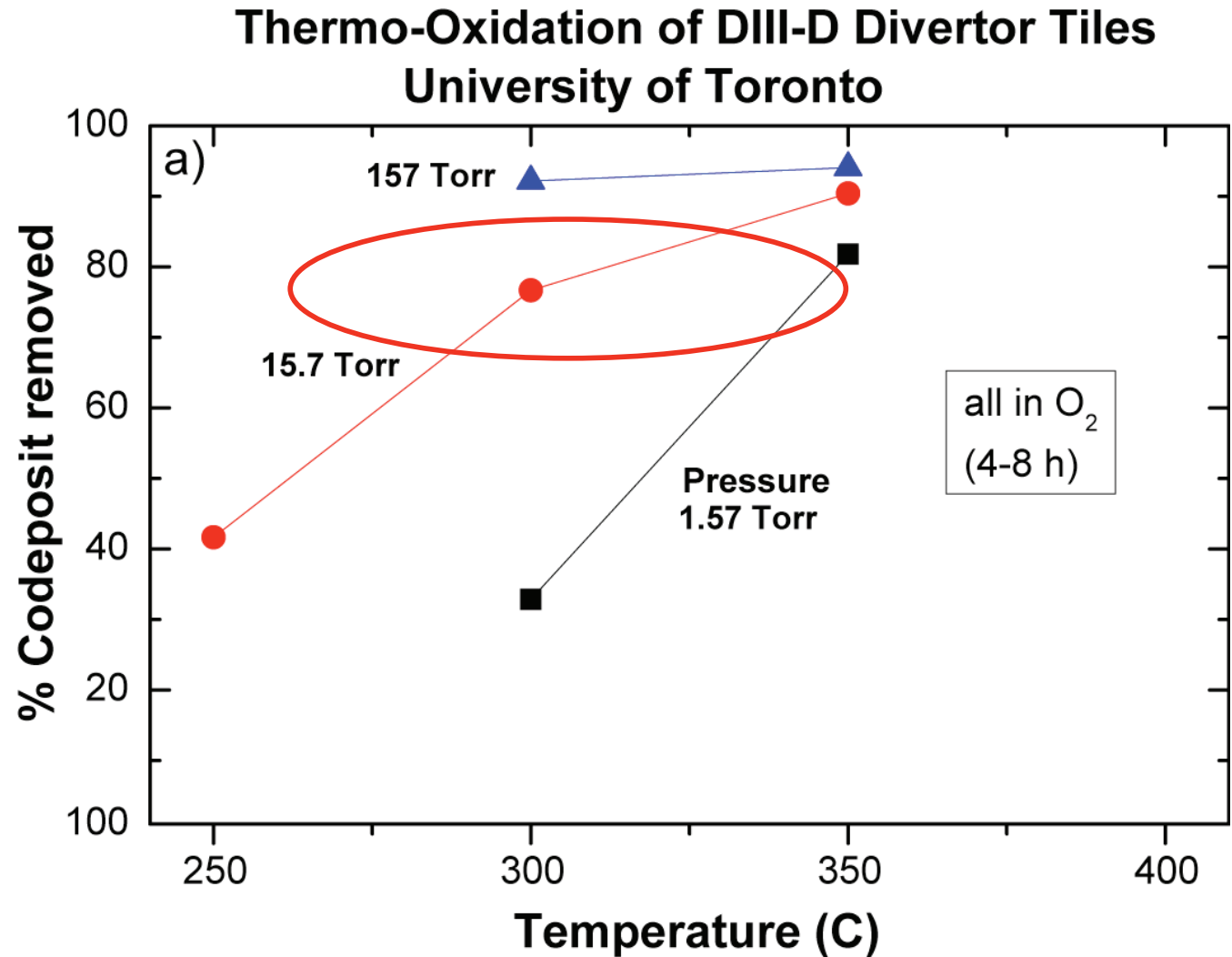
Topic 4: Air Bake Removes *DEPOSITED* Carbon

- Toronto test chamber
- DIII-D tiles
- Pressure & Temperature Important
- AIR is OK



Topic 4: Air Bake Removes *DEPOSITED* Carbon

- Toronto test chamber
- DIII-D tiles
- Pressure & Temperature Important
- AIR is OK
- DIII-D:
 - 10 Torr
 - 250 & 350 C
 - 2 hours



Tests for “Collateral Damage” – Toronto & DIII-D

LLNL Air Bake Chamber at DIII-D



- **Most components OK**
- **Copper components need careful testing**
 - Cryopump OK
 - Remove one Fast Wave Antenna
- **DIII-D Operations reviews in progress**
- **Possible test in April 2010**
- **Will measure removal of ^{13}C layers deposited at end of campaign**
- **Attempt plasma operations after Air Bake**

Outline of talk: 4 main points

1. Two different particle balance techniques yield same results

- Static (pressure rise after shot)
- Dynamic (calculated during shot)

2. Static $\Gamma_{\text{wall}} / \Gamma_{\text{gas}} \sim 20\%$ has 2 parts:

- Significant wall uptake during plasma startup
- Nearly zero uptake in H-mode
- Important to minimize duration of startup

3. Injected ^{13}C concentrated inner strike point

4. Preparations progressing for DIII-D Air Bake to test codeposit removal

