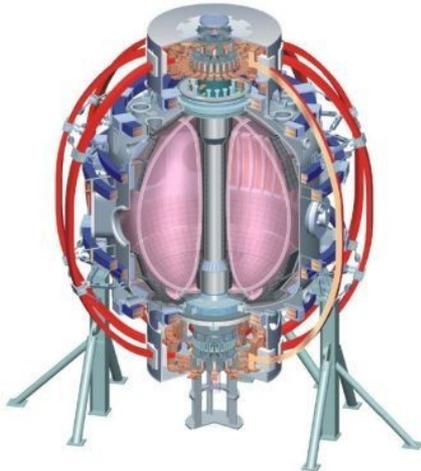


LLD Observations and Operational Considerations

M.A. Jaworski, et al.

College W&M
 Colorado Sch Mines
 Columbia U
 CompX
 General Atomics
 INEL
 Johns Hopkins U
 LANL
 LLNL
 Lodestar
 MIT
 Nova Photonics
 New York U
 Old Dominion U
 ORNL
 PPPL
 PSI
 Princeton U
 Purdue U
 SNL
 Think Tank, Inc.
 UC Davis
 UC Irvine
 UCLA
 UCSD
 U Colorado
 U Illinois
 U Maryland
 U Rochester
 U Washington
 U Wisconsin

LRTSG Strategy Session, Dec. 7, 2010 – B318 PPPL



Culham Sci Ctr
 U St. Andrews
 York U
 Chubu U
 Fukui U
 Hiroshima U
 Hyogo U
 Kyoto U
 Kyushu U
 Kyushu Tokai U
 NIFS
 Niigata U
 U Tokyo
 JAEA
 Hebrew U
 Ioffe Inst
 RRC Kurchatov Inst
 TRINITY
 KBSI
 KAIST
 POSTECH
 ASIPP
 ENEA, Frascati
 CEA, Cadarache
 IPP, Jülich
 IPP, Garching
 ASCR, Czech Rep
 U Quebec

A General Goes to War with the Army he's Got

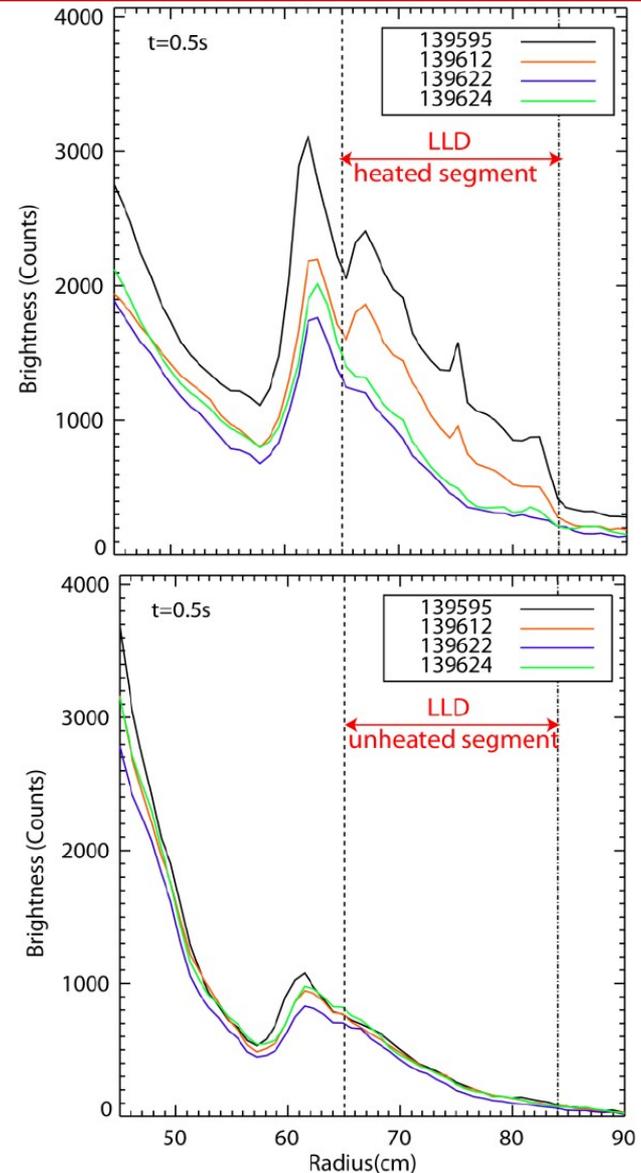
- No magic bullets obtained in FY10 run
 - LLD effects on machine have been subtle*
 - Current opening already over-subscribed
 - Must make ends meet with what one has...
- LLD Status (Addressed in H. Kugel talk earlier)
 - Active cooling/heating?
 - Filling system?
- Mo-tile upgrade
 - Proceeding forward?
 - Provide opportunity to examine Mo-Li PFC on both ends of flux tube without much (any?) discharge development
- Still have LITERs for Li wall conditioning
- Have learned some things this past year and have some suspicions

*In the way we currently operate the machine...

Indications of a “right” way to operate with LLD

- Initial analysis indicates that the cold-fills/plates exhibited the least recycling
- F. Scotti fast camera D-alpha data from XP1000 and XP1059
 - Increased emission over heated plates
 - Smooth transition between Li-ATJ and unheated segment
- XP1041/1041A and XP1000r1 results obtained after cold depositions
 - Month-long (June) deposition during normal ops for XP1041
 - Overnight deposition of 7-9gm lithium for XP1000r1

XP1059 – Plate temps 220, 220, 100, 110C

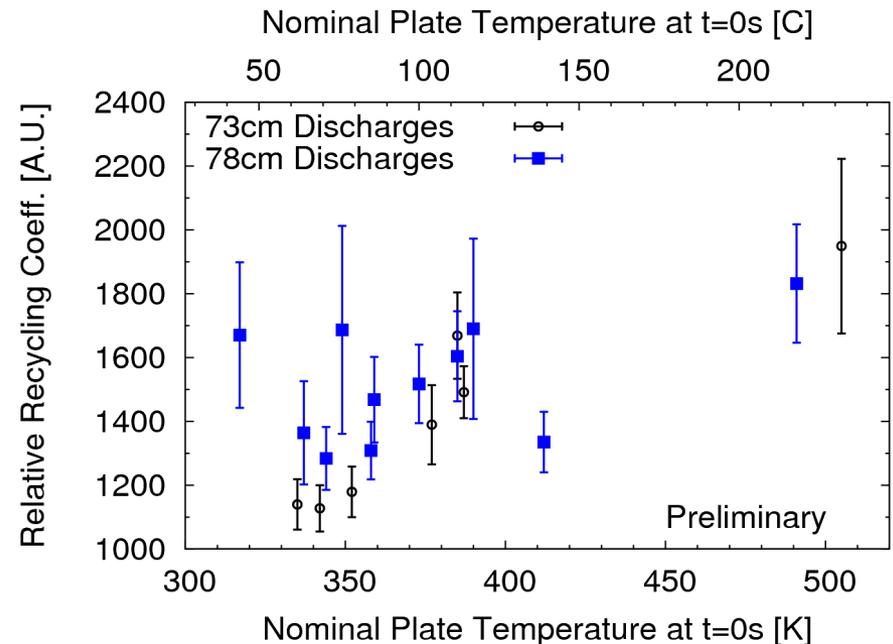


F. Scotti – LLD Fest Presentation

Relative Recycling Seems to Bear Out Fast Camera Data

- Temperature scan performed in XP1000r1
 - Track relative recycling assuming toroidal symmetry
 - Ratio of D-alpha signal to ion saturation over the LLD
- Trend observed upward in the data as temperature increases
 - Preliminary for now, using nominal (log-book) plate temperature at discharge start
 - Both 73cm and 78cm RSP shapes compared (No D-alpha fast cam)
- Need IR data to distinguish between two effects
 - Long-term passivation between discharges
 - In-shot temperature based effects

Lower starting temperatures seem to exhibit less recycling, additional variable with fluence



Example diffusion time constants:

1 micron, liquid → <1ms

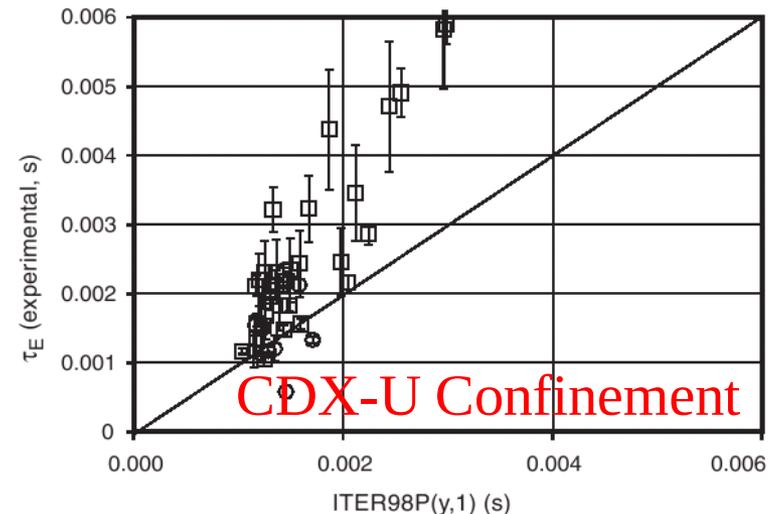
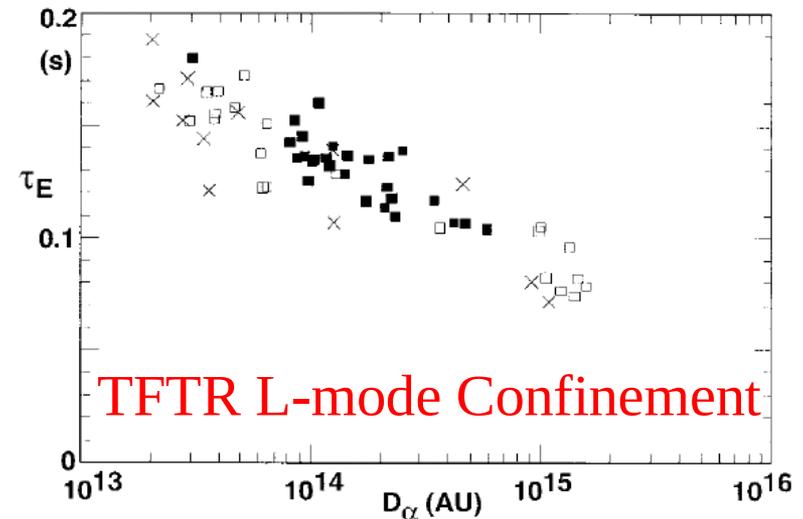
1 micron, solid → ~10s

Other Observations and Implications for FY2011 Operations

- Other observations from the run year
 - Inboard divertor consistently *detached*
 - Core deuterium content not affected by operation and changes in LLD local recycling
- Implications:
 - Starting the plate cooler seems to work best and
 - Cold depositions may be better than hot (still analyzing)
 - Still not clear that Li-ATJ and LLD can(not) be distinguished in terms of global machine parameters
- **Is this the most that can be achieved from lithium?**

Confinement Time is the Key Metric for Lithium

- Confinement up to $\sim 3x$ L-mode scaling in TFTR
- Confinement up $\sim 2x$ L-mode in CDX-U
- Relationship with H-alpha signal explicitly linked in TFTR
 - Possible explanation for confinement degradation in L-mode with input power due to heating and degas of PFCs
 - Decrease in H-alpha in CDX-U alongside lithium area increase
- Both machines pre-filled only and limited
- **Contrast with NSTX:**
 - S. Gerhardt confinement scaling now *stronger degradation w/ power*

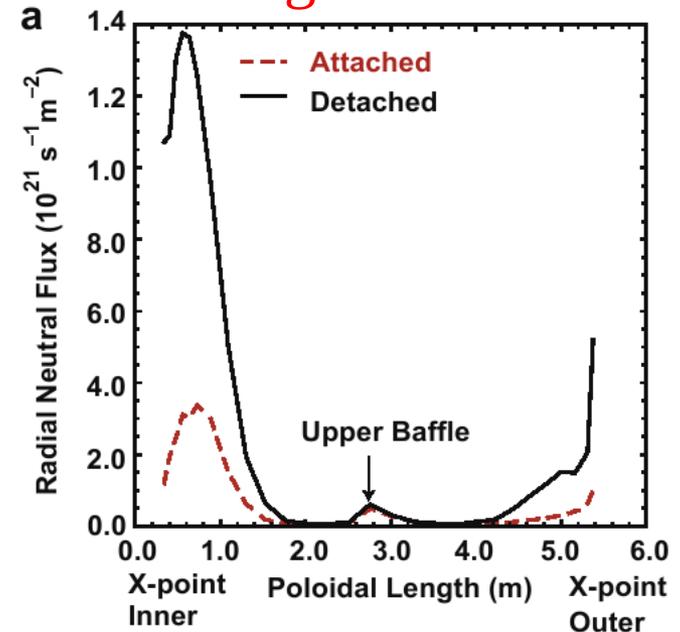


R. Majeski, Phys. Rev. Lett., v97, (2006) 075002.

Suggestion: Exploratory Machine Time to Develop Supershot

- Benefits of lithium obtained by reducing *fueling*
 - DIII-D has determined that H-modes are fueled through X-point region
 - Cold, detached plasma allows far neutral penetration
 - Work in progress toward analyzing NSTX, but this could explain why fueling was unchanged (inboard divertor always *detached*)
- Need to change the fueling to improve lithium discharges (radical suggestions)
 - Prefill discharges?
 - “Turn off the gas”?
 - Late-beam turn-on?
 - Discharge development

DIII-D Poloidal Fueling Distribution



A.W. Leonard, J. Nucl. Mat., v390-391 (2009) 470.

This goal is not necessarily milestone relevant (hence exploratory), but significant in addressing the relevance of lithium PFCs.

Last Chance to Verify Lithium Performance in a Diverted Machine for a While

- Changing the fueling of the core is not as simple as was initially thought
- Most recent confinement scaling indicates we have progressed in the wrong direction
- We should consider a serious effort at how NSTX is operated in order to best utilize lithium wall coatings (LLD-agnostic)
- We should have this conversation soon (here?) to plan for the coming run