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NSTX PHOTONICS



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

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Abstract

Lithium coating of the plasma facing surfaces has been used extensively in NSTX, both on the carbon tiles and now on a Liquid Lithium Divertor. Improvements in electron confinement have been observed at mid-radii in the profiles for some lithiated plasma discharges. The effects of lithium on the current, q, and magnetic shear profiles are examined and correlated to these changes in transport and will be compared for discharges run with solid and liquid lithium on the dirvertor. The analyses of of NSTX plasma equilibria use data from the upgraded 18 channel Motional Stark Effect (MSE) diagnostic. Issues that should be considered in this analysis include changes in impurity profiles and pedestal characteristics.

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NSTX wall conditioning is now exclusively lithium



🔘 NSTX

52nd APS-DPP – Lithium effects on the current profile in NSTX (H. Yuh)

18 channel Motional Stark Effect (MSE) diagnostic measures internal magnetic pitch angles

Lyot filter based MSE system provides 5-10ms resolution at ≤0.35T Provides full coverage from edge to past magnetic axis, all channels filled Diagnoses nearly all NSTX plasmas with beam heating or beam blips **FF** Coil Neutral Beam (3 sources) **MSE-CIF Collection Optics** Polarimeter Possible Coil F Positions Operating MSE Positions (16) **Fiber Array** Plasma Edge Geometric Magnetic Center Axis

WNSTX

52nd APS-DPP – Lithium effects on the current profile in NSTX (H. Yuh)

Lithium coating reduces deuterium recycling, suppresses ELMs, improves confinement





Improved electron confinement from lithium wall coating at mid-radius

- TRANSP analysis confirms electron thermal transport in outer region reduced by lithium coating
- Thermal ion confinement remains close to neoclassical
- Relatively MHD quiescent

diffusivit Normalized radius $\rho = 0.65$ 6 Electron thermal χ_{e} (m²s⁻¹) 5 4 3 S. Ding et al., PPCF 52 (1), 015001 (2010)2 300 100200 400 500 0 Lithium deposited before shot (mg)



52nd APS-DPP – Lithium effects on the current profile in NSTX (H. Yuh)

Improved Electron Confinement are observed with increased edge current density

- Increase in edge current density observed in region of improved confinement
- Boostrap can only explain a fraction of the increased current



ELMs suppressed with lithium coating, increased edge temperatures



Edge current density increases, ℓ_i is reduced



- Increase in edge current density
- Need higher resolution, E_r corrected j_{pedestal} measurement

The LLD Plates, surface structure



Installed January, 2010



Back side of plate with heaters and thermocouples installed



H. Kugel, R. Nygren (SNL), S. O'Dell (PPI), E. Starkman , M. Bell



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Liquid Lithium Divertor (LLD)

- Observed preliminary indications of D pumping when surface heating by plasma liquefies lithium coating on LLD
 - Lower single null divertor plasmas with outer strike point on LLD raise peak surface temperature to ~300°C
- Increased gas fueling did not increase plasma density proportionally





Liquefying LLD via plasma heating increased c



- Lithium is heated past melting temperature by setting plasma strike point on LLD
- Significantly more gas is injected to allow discharge to proceed
- Plasma tended to have more peaked current profile in this case

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Electron gyro-scale turbulence in edge can be reduced with lithium

- k spectra of normalized density fluctuations
- Reduction of high-k turbulence power is observed in the pedestal region as lithium evaporation is increased from 3 mg/min to 30 mg/min





Increasing lithium evaporation rate modifies q-profile

•Statistical effect need to be considered, multiple changing factors makes lithium effects on transport difficult to isolate

•ELMs, *AE modes, collisionality, pedestal changes, neutral density profile

CHI to OH coupled startup can now be reconstucted





Conclusions & Future Work

- Evaporated lithium coatings can reduces ℓ_i
- Robust ELM suppression coincident with large increases edge current density
 - Cause/effect with respect to ELM suppression?
- Heated LLD, while shown to pump D, has so far not produced the same current profile modifications as seen in previous years with LITER alone
 - increased gas input necessary to avoid MHD in front end negating effect?
- Some is good, is more better?