



# Plasma formation and sustainment without a central solenoid in a Spherical Tokamak

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This work was jointly funded by the UK Department of Trade & Industry and EURATOM





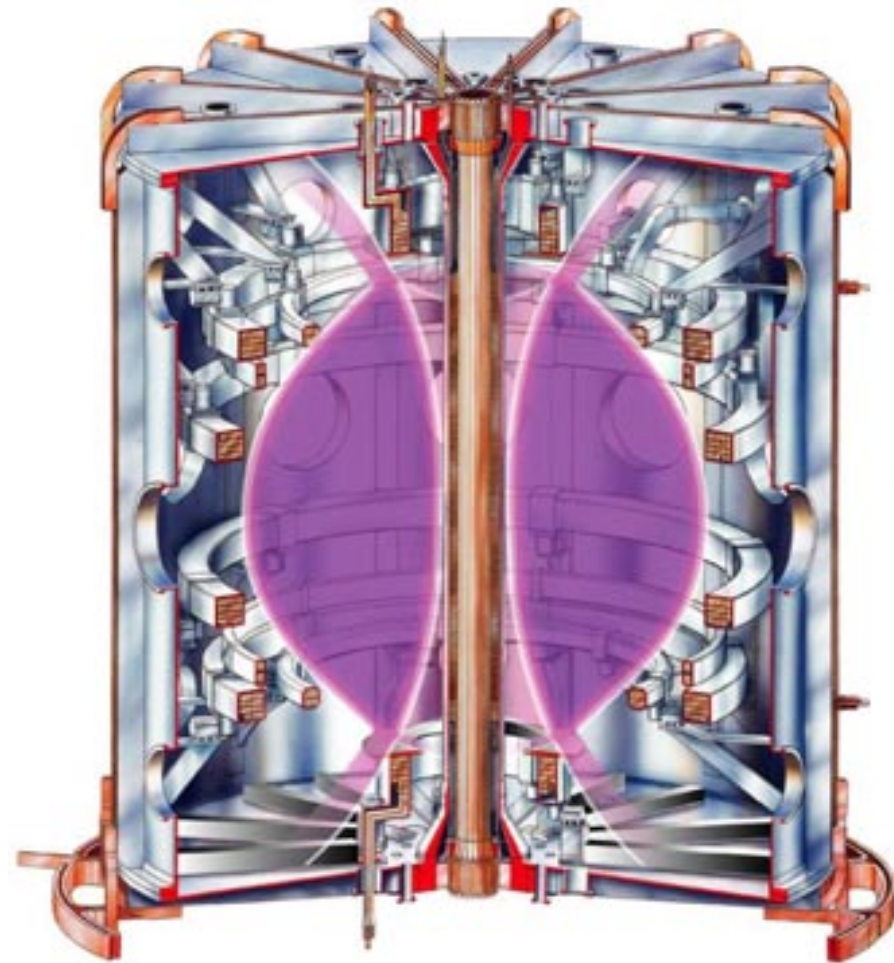
## Plasma formation without central solenoid

examples:

- Merging - Compression scheme in MAST
- CHI in NSTX / HIT

## Current ramp-up in STs

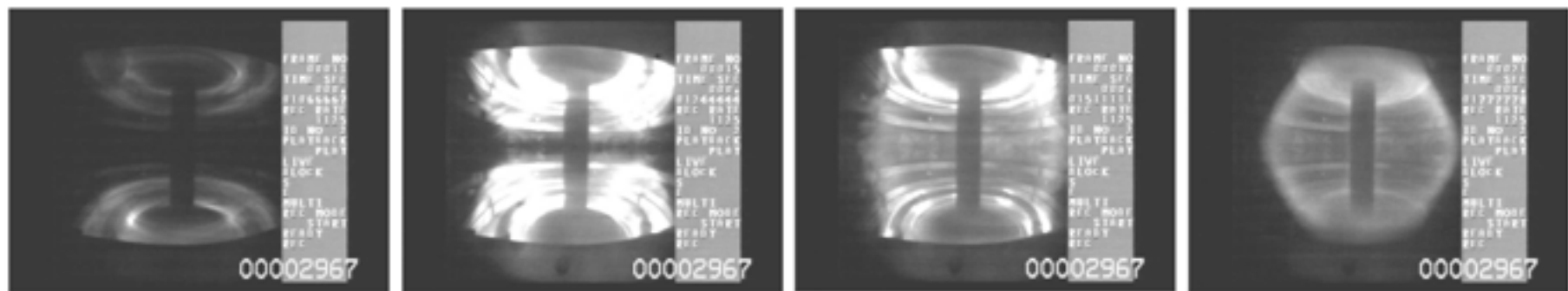
- Effectiveness of NBI
- $B_v$  contribution
- Results from MAST





## The Merging / Compression scheme

- used on START and MAST
- can produce an initial ST plasma of 500kA on MAST



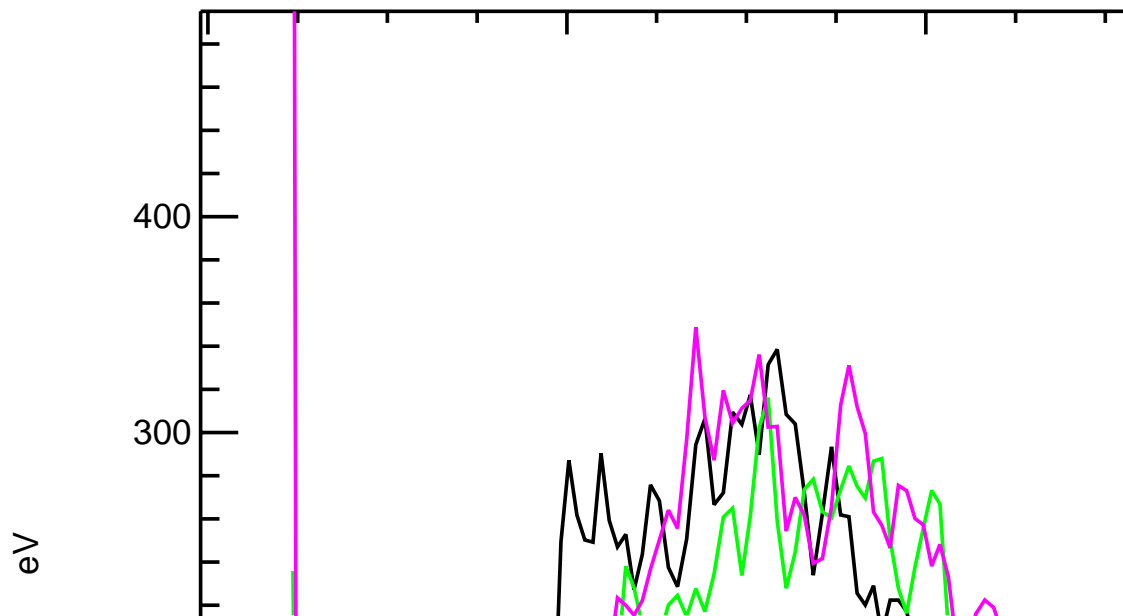
*Plasma rings form*



*- merge - take up ST configuration  
all in 10ms*

# Merging-Compression produces a relatively hot ST plasma:

Ch. 1: — 7391 ats\_te/12  
Ch. 2: — 7392 ats\_r/12  
Ch. 3: — 7392 ats\_te/12  
Ch. 4: — 7393 ats\_r/12  
Ch. 5: — 7393 ats\_te/12

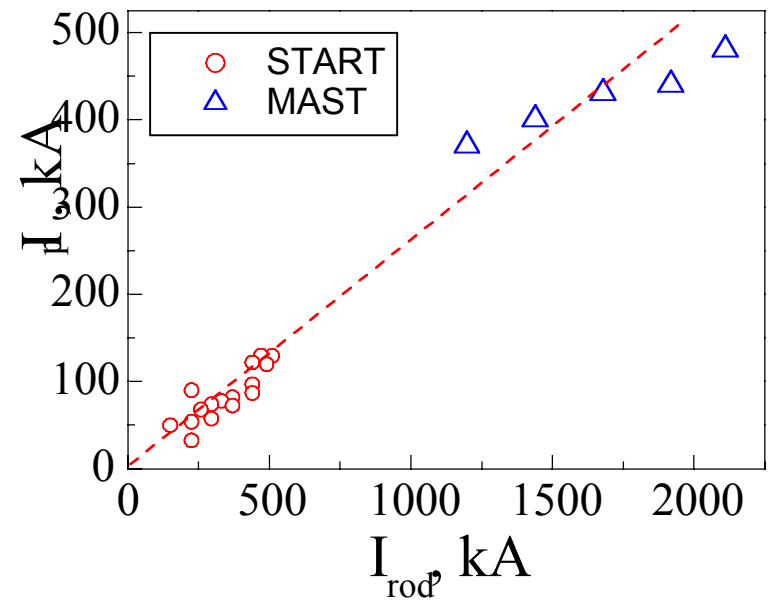
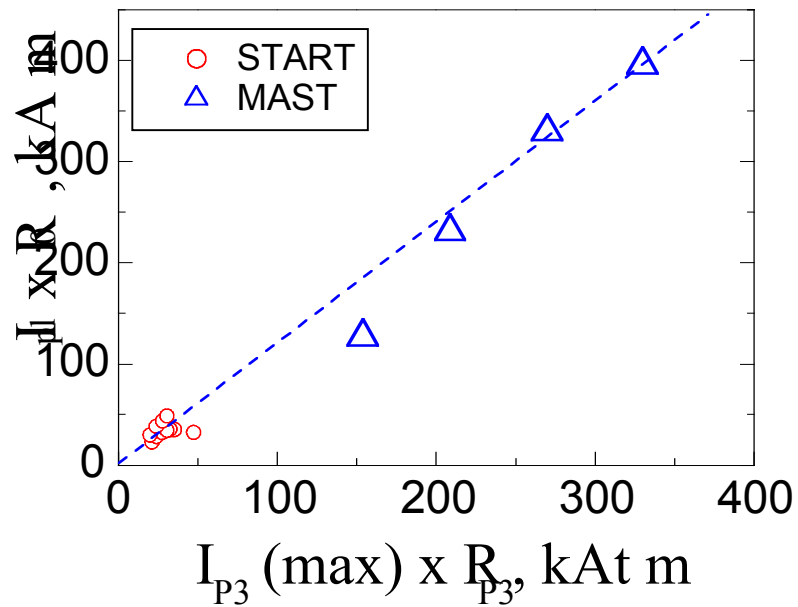


*Te profiles from  
TS at time 12ms,  
for the TF scan.*

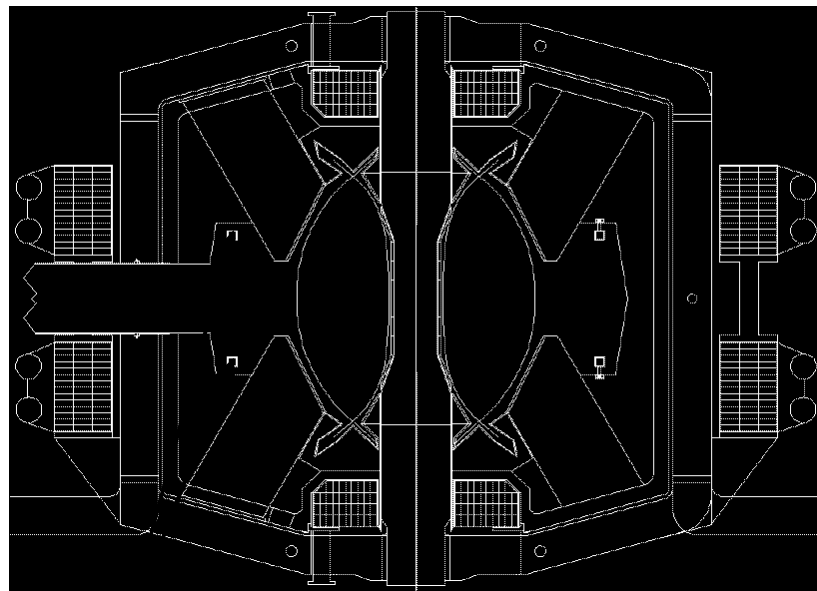
**Plasma current scales with  $I(P3)$  (induction coil current); plasma thermal content scales as  $I(P3)^2$**

**a 33% increase in  $I(P3)$  is planned for 2003**

## Scaling of plasma current with Induction Coil current and Toroidal Field

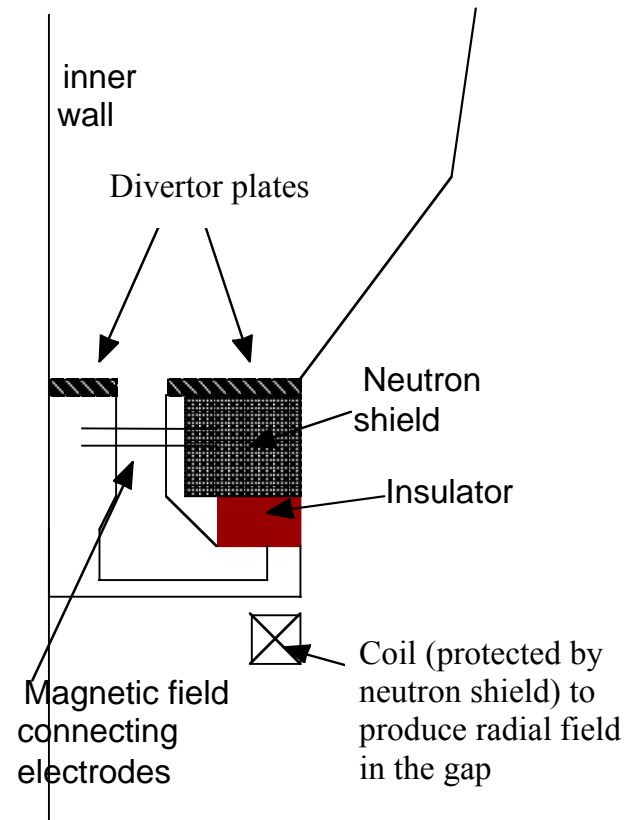


# The Merging/Compression and CHI schemes could be used to initiate a large ST device, e.g. CTF (Component Test Facility)



Induction coils

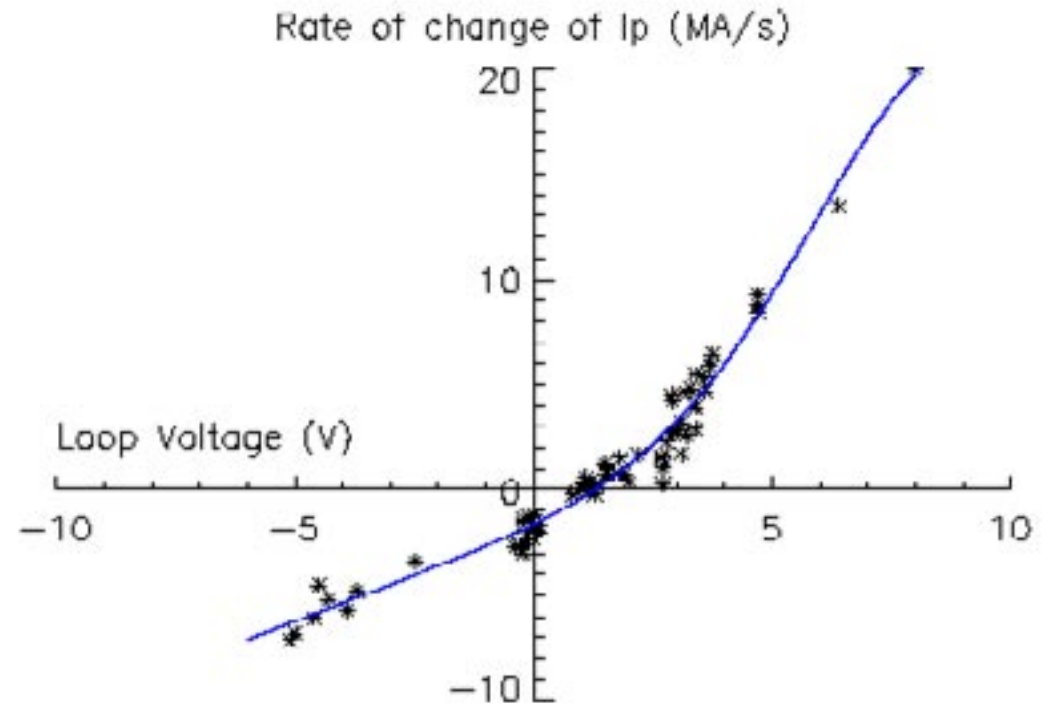
(T C Hender, Culham)



(T Jarboe, Univ. Washington)

# Current ramp-up in MAST (1)

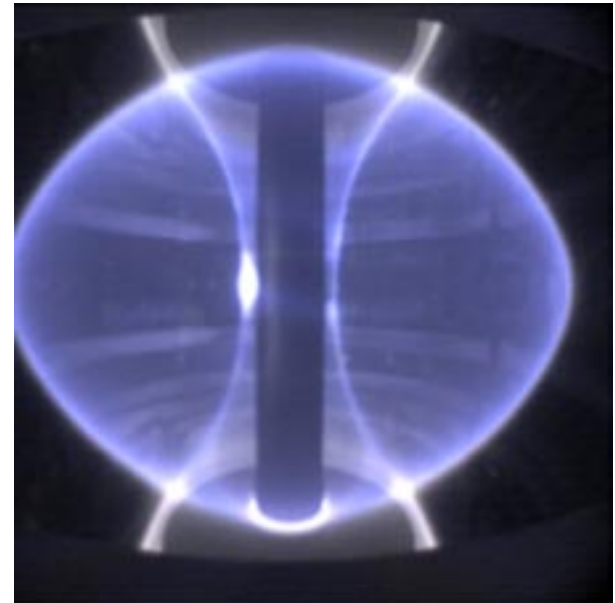
Current ramp rate vs.  
Vloop from solenoid, over  
typical set of early MAST  
discharges, **low power**  
(**<1MW**) NBI.



## Current ramp-up in MAST (2)

### High power NBI helps in 4 ways:

- hotter plasma  $\Rightarrow$  less resistive loss
- NBI Current Drive
- high  $\beta_p \Rightarrow$  high bootstrap fraction
- increasing plasma energy  $\Rightarrow$  increasing  $B_v \Rightarrow$  additional flux





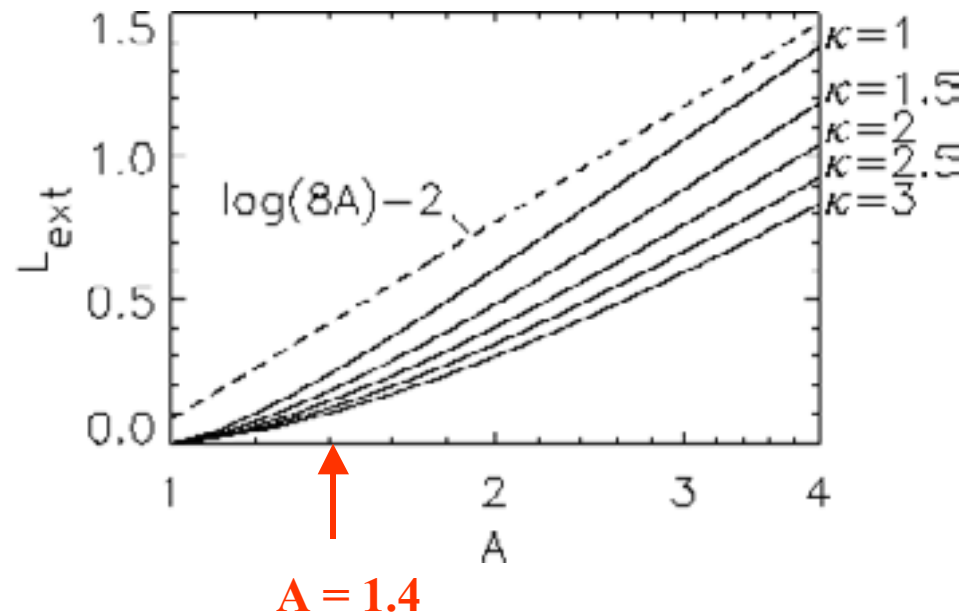
# Flux from Bv coils is especially important at low A

Compare two tokamaks of similar plasma area and current, assuming typical values  $l_i=1$ ,  $\beta_p = 1$ :

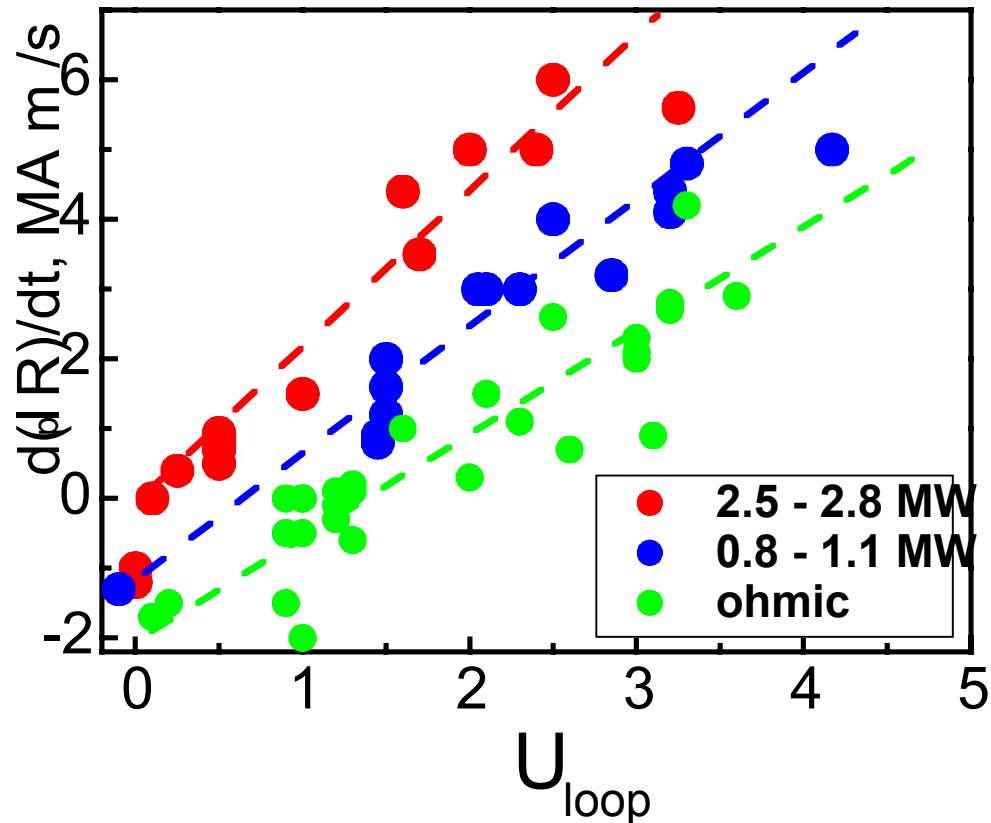
	A	k	R(m)	I <sub>p</sub> (MA)	LI (Vs) Associated (1)	V <sub>s</sub> Provided by Bv (2)	V <sub>s</sub> From solenoid
MAST	1.4	2	0.85	1.0	0.68	0.47	1
TFTR	3.5	1	2.5	1.0	5.5	2.5	12.5

For the ST, Bv flux is a bigger fraction  
AND of a scarcer resource

- (1) S P Hirshman & G H Nielson, Phys Fluids **29** (1986) p790  
 (2) O. Mitarai & Y Takase, Fusion Science & Technology, Nov 2002



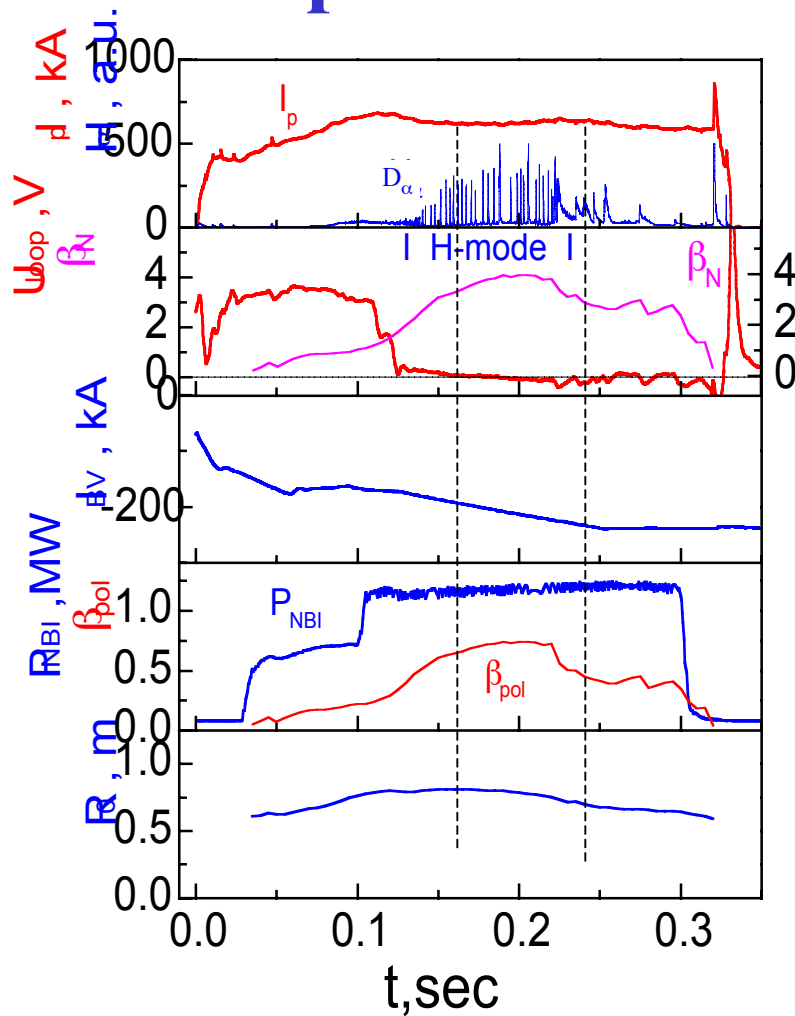
## Current Ramp in MAST (3)



*Current ramp rate is increased under strong NBI heating.*

These results suggest that future experiments at  $PNBI \geq 3\text{MW}$  should exhibit positive current ramp at zero solenoid loop voltage.

# Example



In MAST #4571, the discharge is maintained (approx. constant  $I_p$ ,  $R_o$ ) for  $\sim 100$ ms at zero solenoid loop voltage, using  $\sim 1.3$  MW of NBI

Estimates: at  $t=200$ ms,

$j(\text{NBCD}) \sim 65$  kA (10%)

$j(\text{boot}) \sim 160$  kA (26%)



## SUMMARY

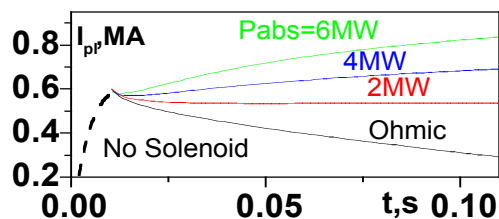
without central solenoid:

- an initial plasma can be produced using M/C or CHI (and possibly ECRH/EBW?)
- On MAST, plasma current can be maintained using NBI heating/CD

## QUESTIONS

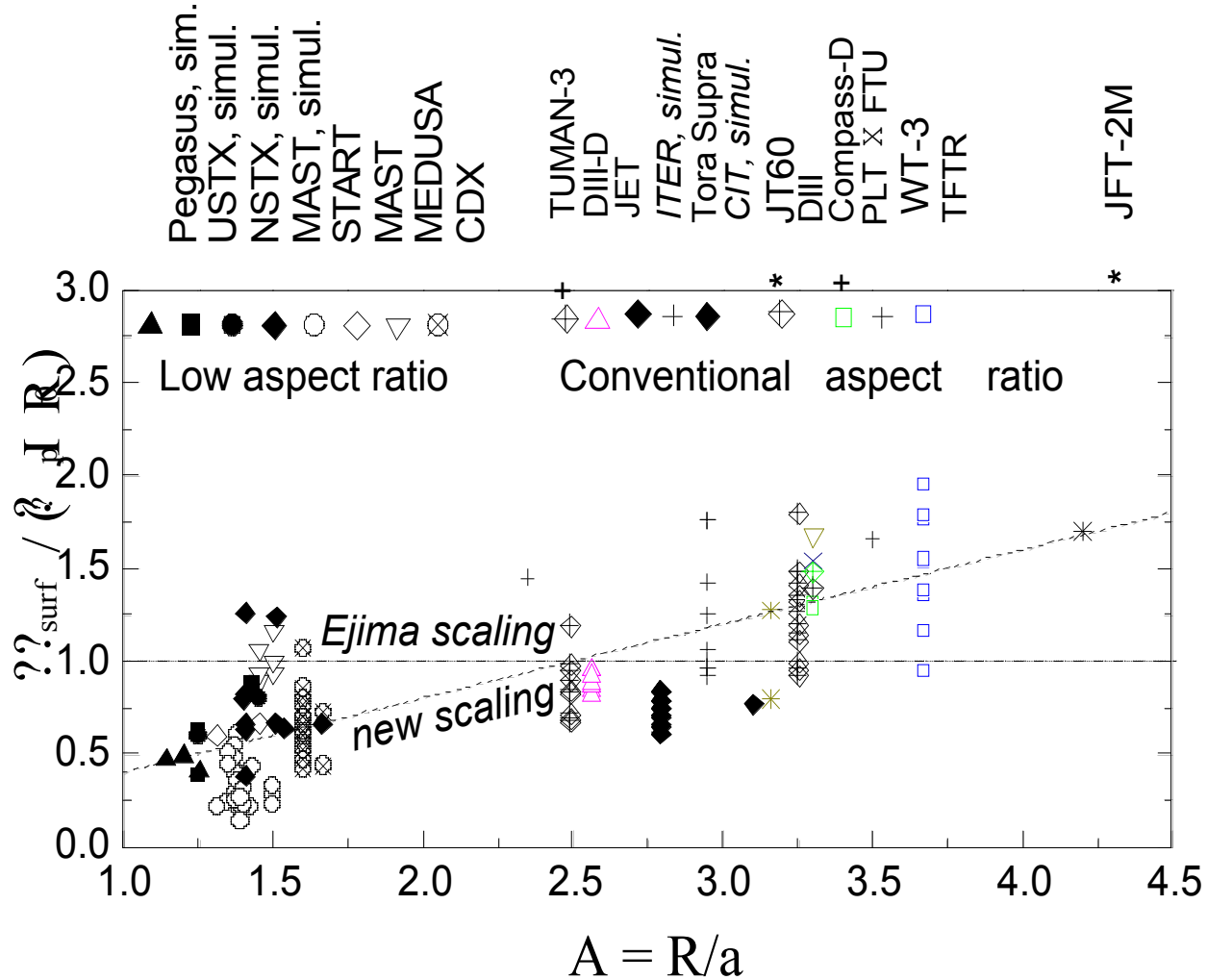
without central solenoid:

- Can we demonstrate plasma current increase at higher power NBI ?
- Can we ‘handover’ from initial plasma to a plasma ramp-up?



SIMULATION  
using ASTRA

# Ejima scaling, modified by Gryaznevich



**Ejima-Wesley:**  $\Delta\psi_{\text{surf}} = C_{\text{EW}} \mu_0 I_{\text{pl}} R_0$ , where  $C_{\text{EW}} \sim 1$

**Gryaznevich:**  $\Delta\psi_{\text{surf}} = 0.4 (R/a) \mu_0 I_{\text{pl}} R_0$

# CURRENT RAMP at $U_{loop} \sim 0$

