

# IEA Spherical Torus Technology Coordination Program (TCP) Annual Report

Rajesh Maingi, Chair of the ST TCP Executive Committee



NSTX-U Magnetic Fusion Science Meeting, 27 March 2023

# ST TCP work conducted under three annexes

- **Annex I – “Co-operation on ST Science R & D”**: Much of the work is carried out under this annex -bi-lateral and multi-lateral research collaboration, joint publications, exchange of equipment and personnel, information exchange at workshops and conferences, organization of the International Spherical Tokamak Workshops, outreach, communication and dissemination to the wider community etc.
- **Annex II – “Co-operation on the Physics and Technology of Future Spherical Torus Devices”**: This work aims to accelerate progress on the physics and technology of future ST devices through co-ordination of activities and exchange of technical information relating to physics and technology challenges which are common to a range of future ST devices.
- **Annex III – “Co-operation on the Steady State Operation of Fusion Devices”**: Here we seek to accelerate progress on the physics and technology of steady state operation of fusion devices through coordinated planning and cooperative research.

# Growing number of STs worldwide, both public and private

- **China:** EXL-50, NCST, SUNIST, SUNIST-2
- **EU:** Proto-Sphera, SMART
- **Japan:** LATE, QUEST, TST-2, TS-6, TS-4U, UTST
- **S. Korea:** VEST, VEST-II
- **UK:** MAST-U, ST-40, STEP
- **US:** LTX- $\beta$ , NSTX-U, PEGASUS-III

# ST TCP very active in 2022

- *TCP was renewed in 2022 for 5 years*

## Outline

- [International ST Workshop \(virtual\) held Oct. 31 – Nov. 4, 2022](#)
- Highlights from worldwide experiments



# ST Workshop succeeded in re-connecting the worldwide ST community

Year	Location
1994	Oak Ridge, TN
1995	Princeton, NJ
1996	Culham, UK
1997	St. Petersburg, Russia
1998	Tokyo, Japan
1999	Seattle, WA
2001	Sao Jose dos Campos, Brazil
2002	Princeton, NJ
2003	Culham, UK
2004	Kyoto, Japan
2005	St. Petersburg, Russia
2006	Chengdu, China
2007	Fukuoka, Japan
2008	Frascati, Italy
2009	Madison, WI
2011	Toki, Japan
2013	York, UK
2015	Princeton, NJ
2017	Seoul, Korea
2019	Frascati, Italy
2022	Virtual (Beijing, China)

- ❑ ST Workshop (virtual) held 10/31-11/3/22
- ❑ Many members from the IEA ST TCP ExCom served on the ISTW Program Committee – thank you!
- ❑ Thanks to Prof. Gao for offering Tsinghua Univ. to be the host
- ❑ Special thanks to Prof. Tan Yi and Jack Berkery for their coordination efforts
- ❑ ISTW 2024 will be in person, site TBD by ST TCP ExCom – stay tuned

# International ST Workshop had excellent worldwide participation

## ❑ 92 people registered

- ❑ 43 requested an oral presentation
- ❑ 23 requested a poster
- ❑ 23 requested no presentation (most of these were from Tsinghua U.)

## ❑ Eight countries represented

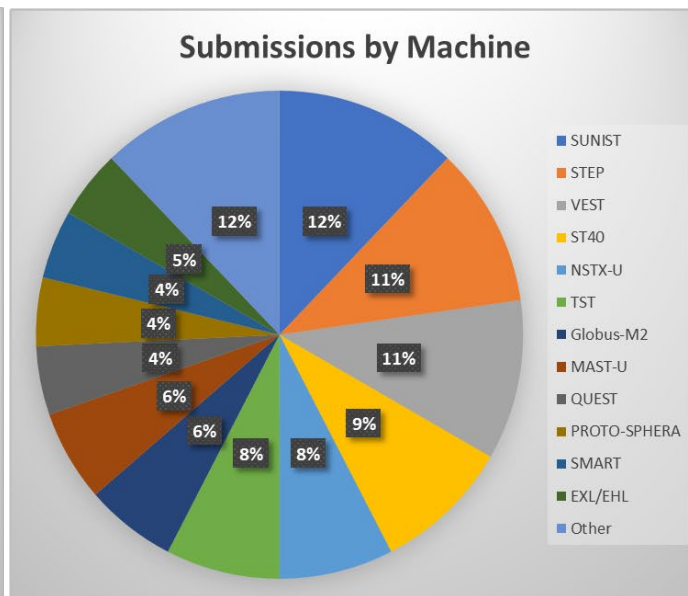
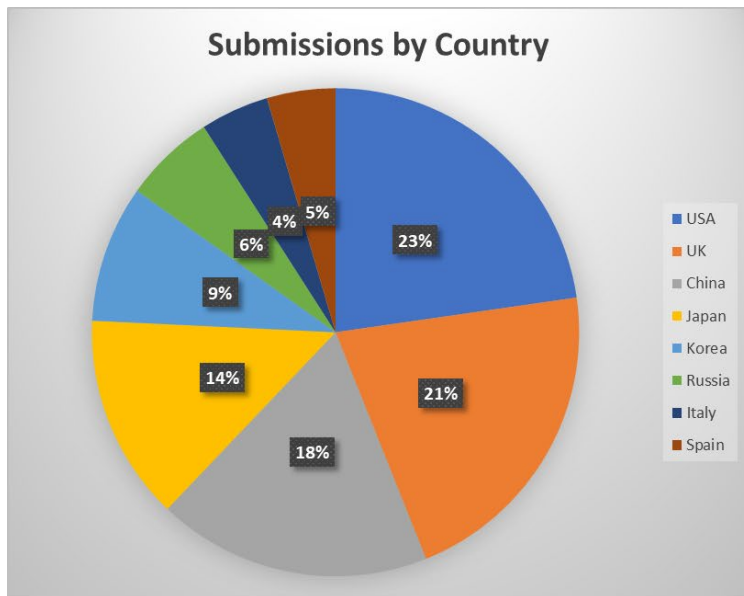
- ❑ 31 from China
- ❑ 19 U.S.
- ❑ 15 U.K.
- ❑ 11 Japan
- ❑ 6 Korea
- ❑ 4 Russia
- ❑ 3 Spain
- ❑ 3 Italy

## ❑ ~24 Institutions represented

- ❑ Led by:
- ❑ 25 Tsinghua University
- ❑ 13 PPPL
- ❑ 9 UKAEA
- ❑ 6 Seoul National University

# Abstract submissions received by ST Workshop

- Total number: 66
  - 43 requested an oral presentation
  - 23 requested a poster



# ST TCP very active in 2022

## Outline

- International ST Workshop (virtual) held Oct. 31 – Nov. 4, 2022
- [Highlights from worldwide experiments \(in reverse alphabetical order\)](#)

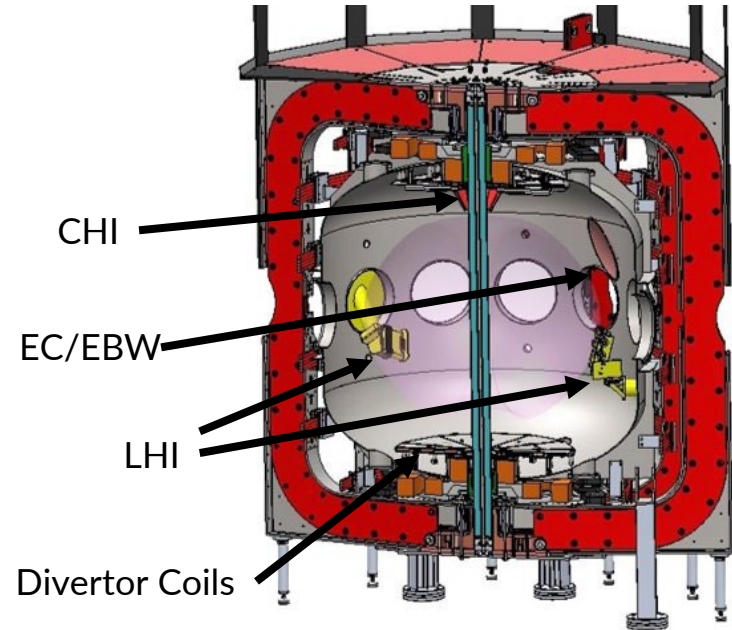
# US: Next Steps for STs: Elimination of Solenoid to Establish Non-Inductive Startup Pathway for Fusion Energy



## PEGASUS-III features:

- PEGASUS-III Mission: Solving solenoid-free startup for STs (and ATs)
  - Advanced Local Helicity Injection
  - Floating Coaxial Helicity Injection
  - Microwave assist, sustainment and startup
  - Compatibility with NBI heating and current drive
- Research program will provide a predictive understanding of these solenoid-free techniques
  - Extrapolatable techniques to MA-class STs (and ATs)

- **No solenoid**
- 4x toroidal field
- Advanced control
- Expanded diagnostics



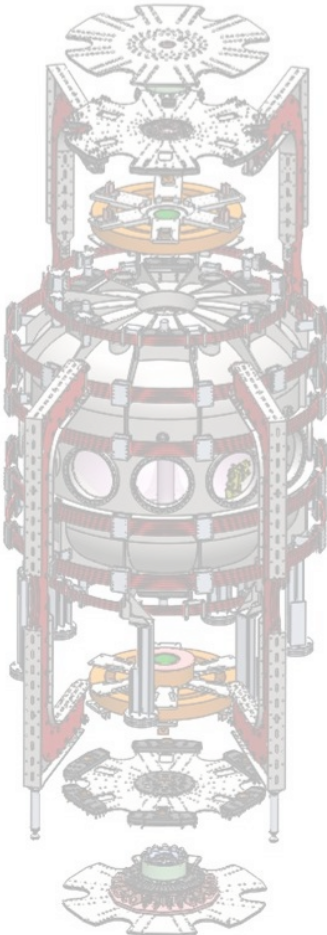
# US: All Major PEGASUS-III Upgrade Sub-Assemblies Nearing Completion



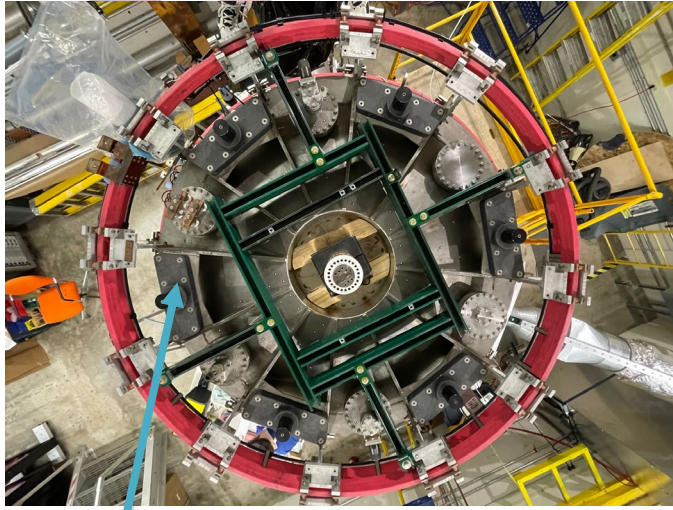
TF bundle installed in vacuum wall



Contact - indexing area



Six pin blocks and pins installed on vessel (top shown here)



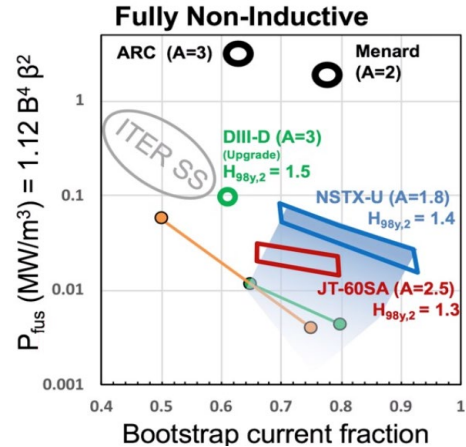
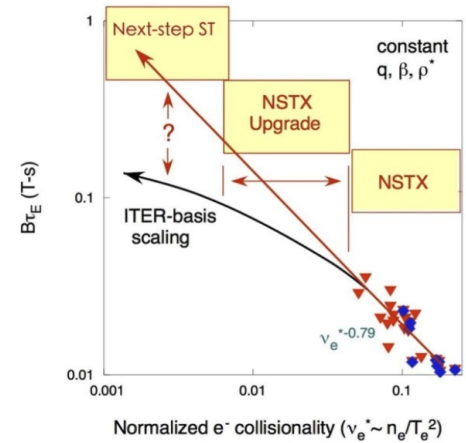
Pin block with pin attached to gusset plate reinforced ribs



# Three high-level Objectives comprise the mission-oriented NSTX-U research program



1. Extend confinement and stability physics basis at low aspect ratio and high beta to lower collisionality
  - Enhanced confinement necessary for FPP (of any aspect ratio)
  - Does good ST confinement extend to low collisionality?
2. Develop non-inductive (NI) operation at high-performance and low-disruptivity
  - Steady-state compact ST fusion devices require enhanced confinement, NI operation
  - Develop unique high-beta, strong shaping route to NI operation
3. Develop and evaluate conventional and innovative power and particle handling techniques
  - NSTX-U designed for 8 MW/m<sup>2</sup> for 5 s; can access 50-100 MW/m<sup>2</sup>



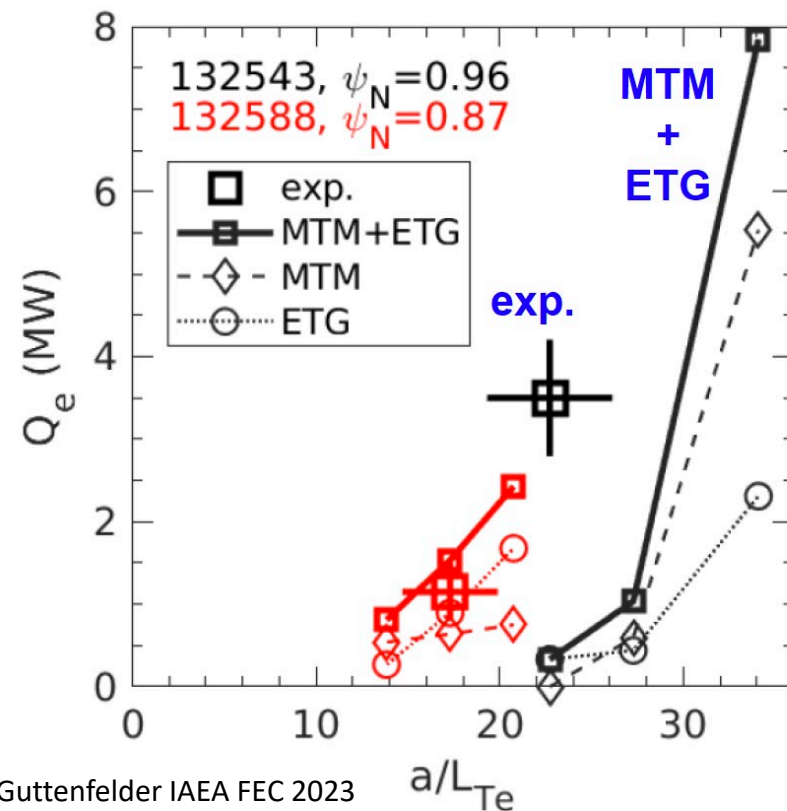
NSTX-U rebuild continues, First Plasma 3/2025 (early finish)



# US: NSTX Data Analysis in key objective areas

- Core physics: gyrokinetic simulations of electron heat flux match data
- Substantial work on developing an R/a independent pedestal model, both on pressure gradient limits and ideal MHD limits
- Evaluating ECCD effectiveness for next step STs based on NSTX-U physics basis
- Developing liquid metal PFCs to be tested in NSTX-U, based on designs for FNSF

## Electron heat flux: Experiment compared to nonlinear MTM + ETG simulations

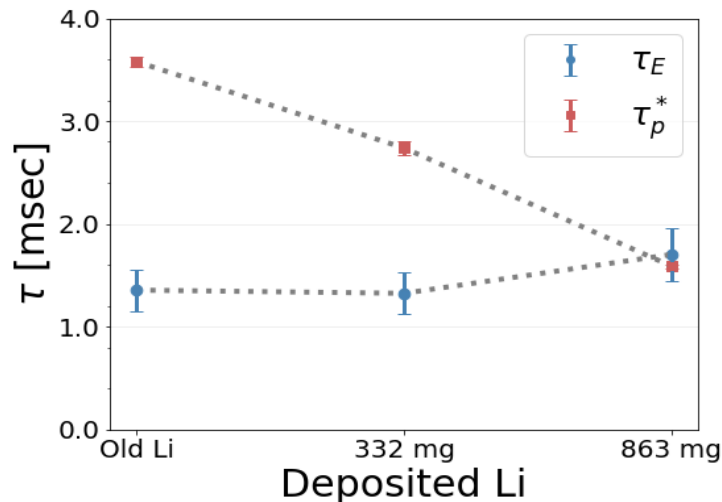




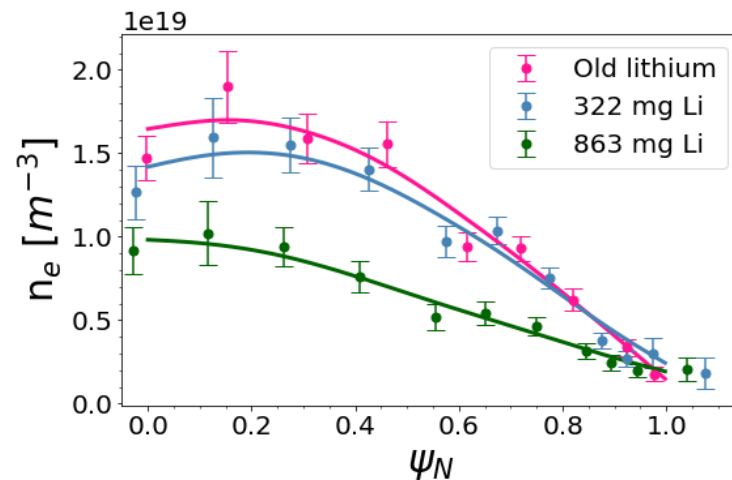
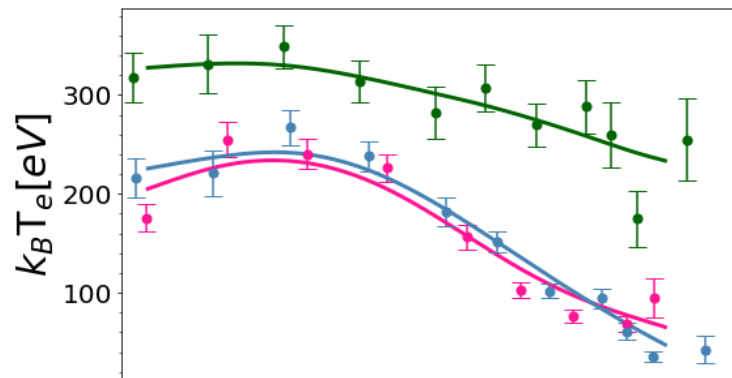


# US: LTX-beta sustained flat $T_e$ profiles with lithium PFCs

- Flat  $T_e$  profiles sustained: edge  $T_e \sim$  core  $T_e$
- Results extended with neutral beam injection to extend core heating beyond ohmic heating
- Recycling reduced with Li PFCs:  $\tau_p^* \sim \tau_E$



Maan NME 2022



Boyle NF 2023

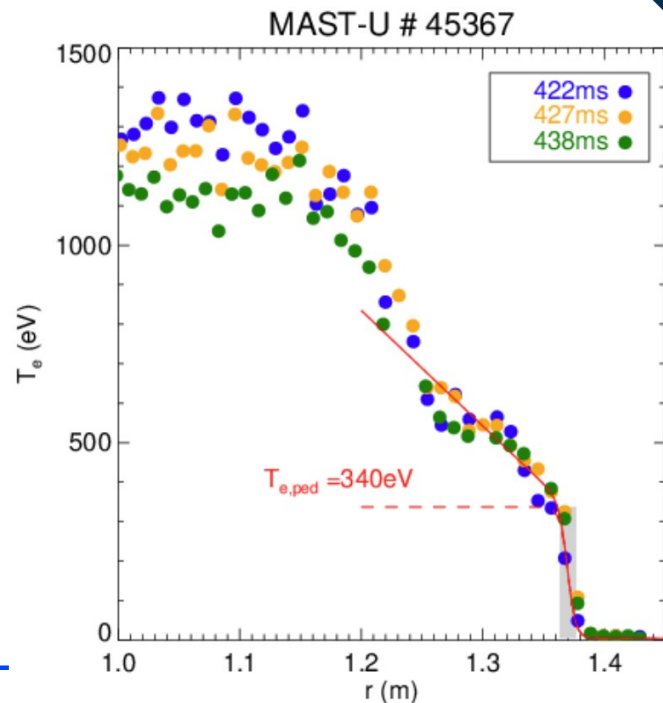
# UK: MAST-U achieved high performance operating scenarios

- **Developed 1s long type-I ELMy H-mode scenarios**

- Sustained  $T_{e,ped}$  up to  $\sim 340$  eV, 400 eV transiently
- $T_{e,core}$  up to 2 keV,  $T_{i,core}$  up to 3 keV
- Injected NBI power up to 3.6 MW
- ELM mitigation with RMPs observed

- **Developed initial 1 MA plasma scenario**

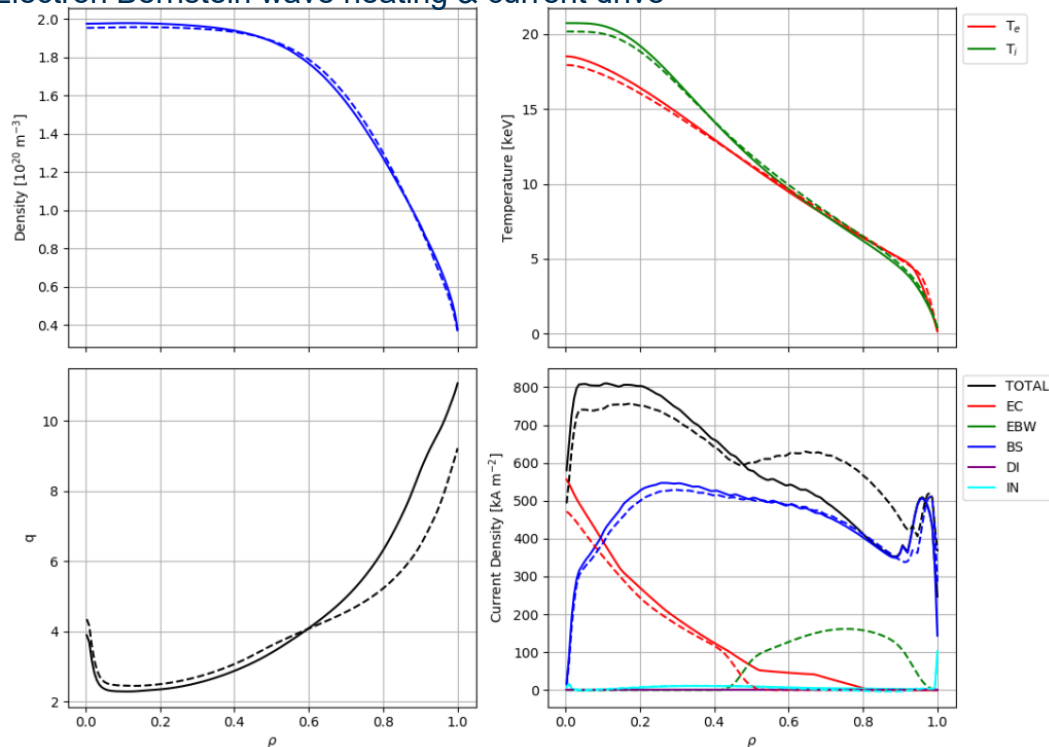
- Increased toroidal field from 0.65T to 0.72T on axis



# UK: Preferred non-inductive operating points on STEP give access to ECCD and EBW

ECCD: Electron cyclotron heating & current drive

EBW: Electron Bernstein wave heating & current drive



H&CD	EC	EC/EBW
$R_{\text{geo}}$ [m]	3.60	
$A$	1.8	
$B_T(R_{\text{geo}})$ [T]	3.2	
$I_p$ [MA]	20.9	22.0
$\kappa$	2.93	
$\delta$	0.59	0.50
$P_{\text{fus}}$ [GW]	1.76	1.77
$P_{\text{net}}^{\text{el}}$ [MW]	188	182
$P_{\text{ECCD}}$ [MW]	150	154
$P_{\text{rad}}$ [MW]	338	341
$Q$	11.8	11.5
$\beta_N$	4.4	4.1
$f_{BS}$	0.88	0.78
$\bar{n}/n_{GW}$ [%]	100	94
$l_i$ (3)	0.26	0.25
$\eta_{CD}^{\text{EC}}$ [A/W]	0.016	0.027
$\eta_{CD}^{\text{EBW}}$ [A/W]	N/A	0.034
$P_{\text{sep}}/R_{\text{geo}}$ [MW/m]	41	
$(H_{98} + H_{98}^*)/2$	1.35	1.19

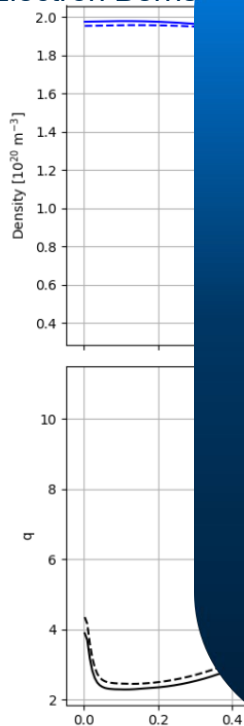
# UK: Preferred non-inductive operating points on STEP give

## access to ECCD

ECCD: Electron cyclotron current drive

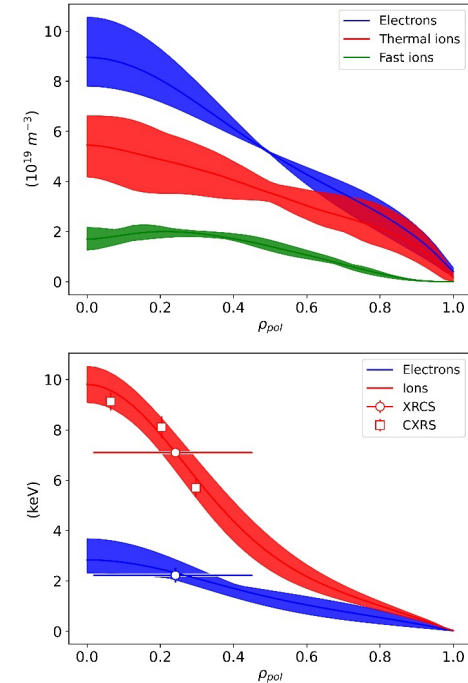
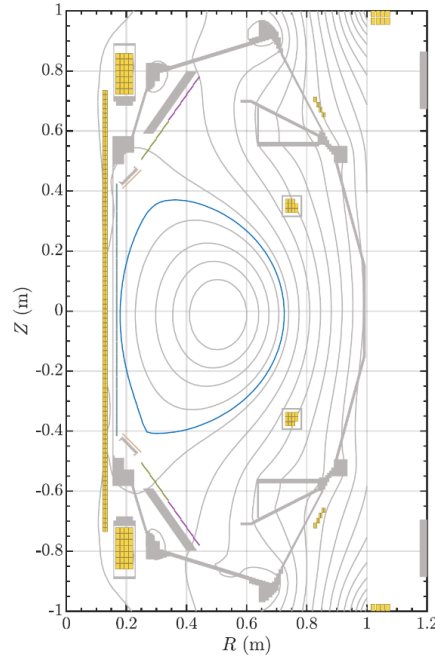
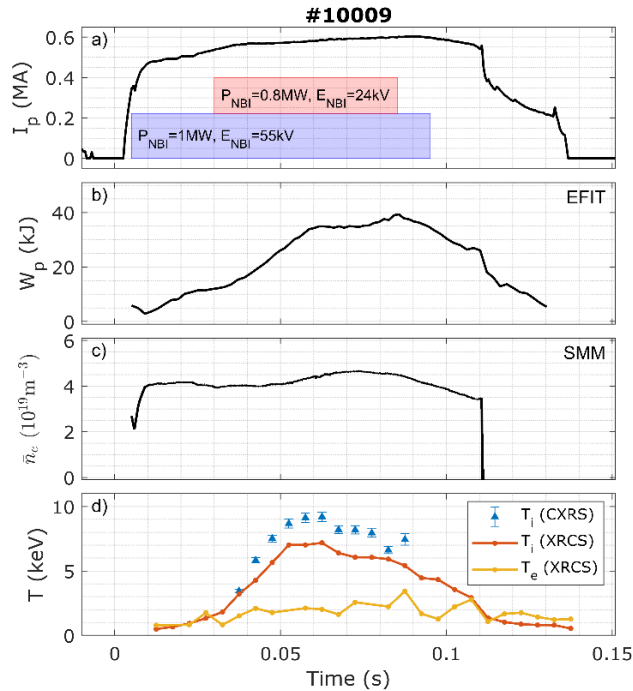
EBW: Electron Bernstein wave

STEP now has a site  
The Step Prototype Plant will be built in West  
Burton-U ~200 km from Culham Science Centre



	U&CD	EC	EC/EBW
$R_{95}$ [m]		3.60	
$R_{90}$ [m]		1.8	
$\beta_p$ [T]		3.2	
$I_p$ [A]	20.9	22.0	
$\beta_{95}$		2.93	
$P_{EBW}$ [MW]	0.59	0.50	
$P_{U&CD}$ [MW]	1.76	1.77	
$P_{tot}$ [MW]	188	182	
$P_{net}$ [MW]	150	154	
$P_{fusion}$ [MW]	338	341	
$\beta_{95}$	11.8	11.5	
$\beta_{90}$	4.4	4.1	
$\beta_{95}$	0.88	0.78	
$\beta_{95}$ [%]	100	94	
$\beta_{95}$	0.26	0.25	
$\beta_{95}$ [W]	0.016	0.027	
$\beta_{95}$ [A/W]	N/A	0.034	
$\beta_{95}/R_{geo}$ [MW/m]		41	
$(H_{98} + H_{98}^*)/2$		1.35	1.19

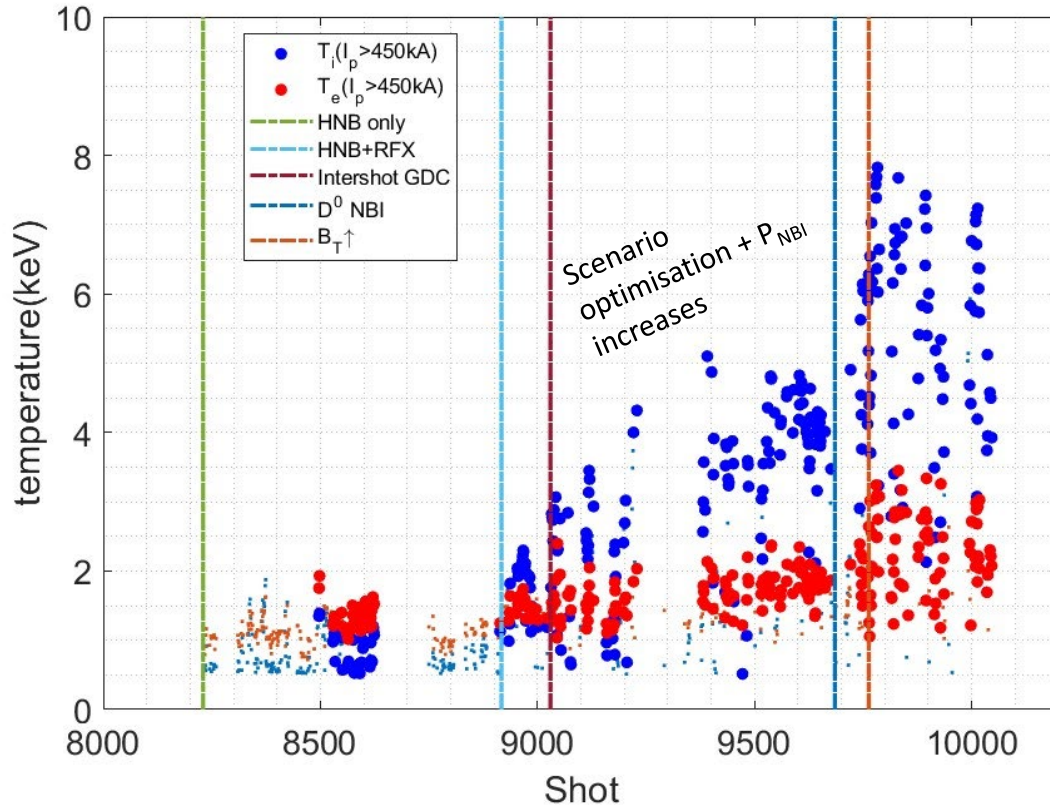
# UK: ST-40 achieved $T_i$ in excess of 100 million Kelvins



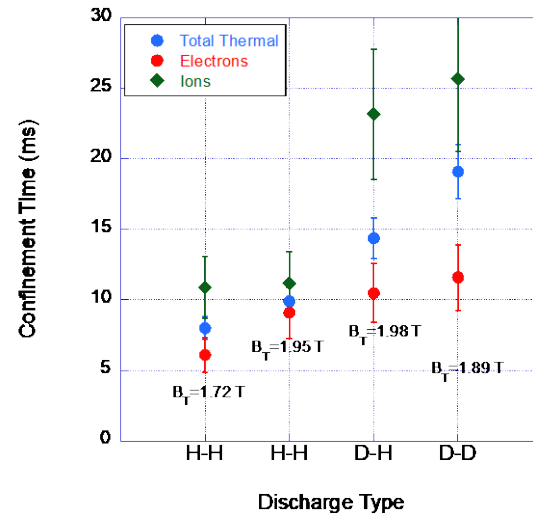
Profiles of (a) electron density, ion and fast particle densities, (b) ion and electron temperature determined using the integrated data analysis approach (#10009,  $t=58$  ms at maximum  $T_i$ )



# UK: Higher $B_t$ and NBI enables access to higher $T_i$ and $T_e$ on ST-40



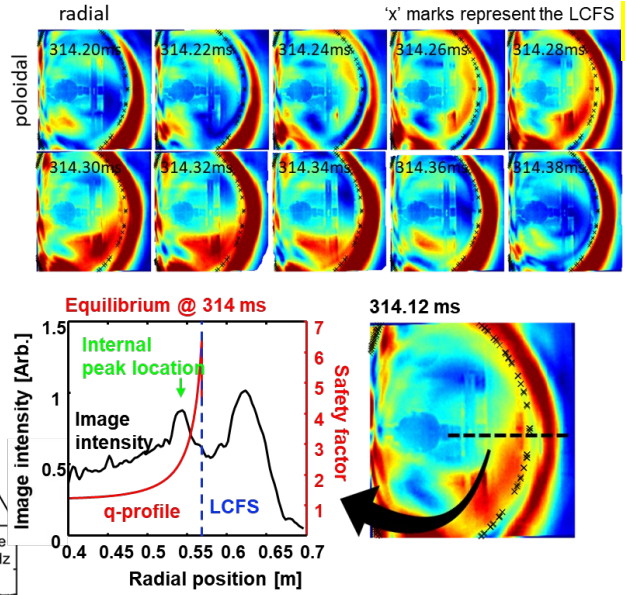
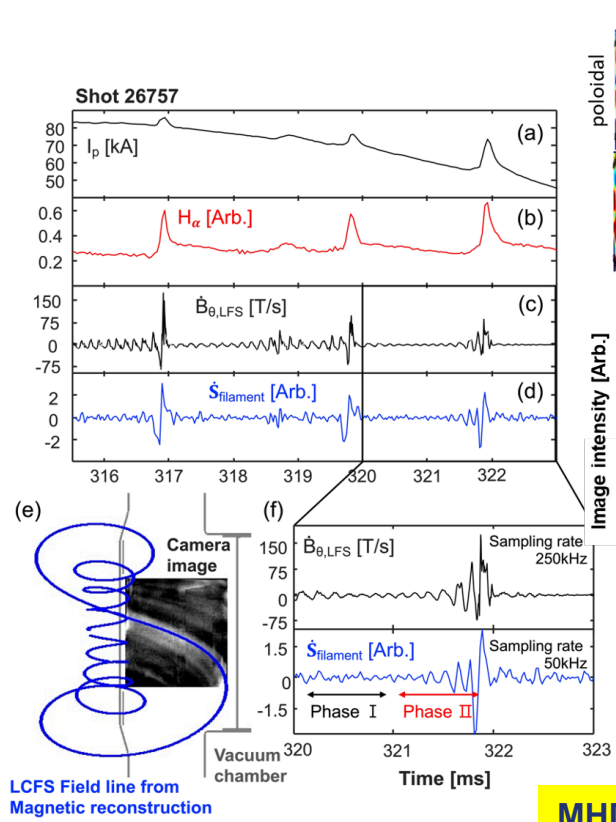
- Increased power  $B_T$  acts to suppress sawteeth, which contributes to increase in  $T_e$
- TRANSP analysis shows that increase in  $T_e$  and  $T_i$  to confinement improvement in both channels



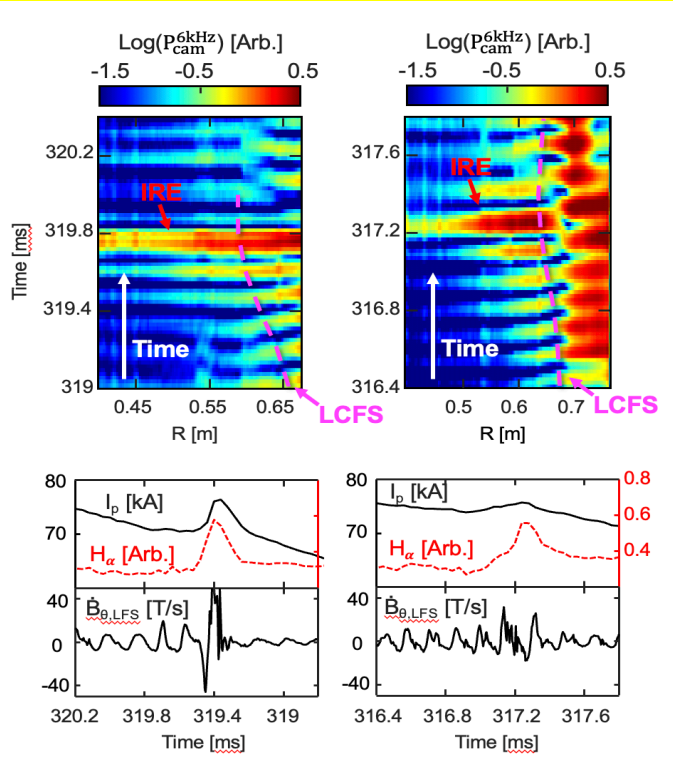


# KO: Interaction between external Blobs and internal MHD modes during IRE

## Internal Reconnection Event (IRE)



## Phase alignment between MHD and blobs

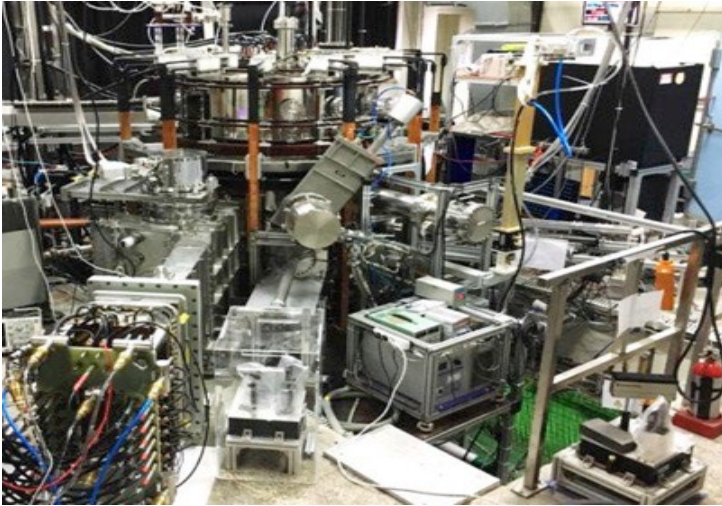


## MHD-correlated blobs before IRE

Courtesy of Y.S. Hwang

## Establish Cyber Physical ST System for the realization of compact ST fusion reactor

VEST will be upgraded by doubling Ohmic power  
and NBI power as well as diagnostic capabilities



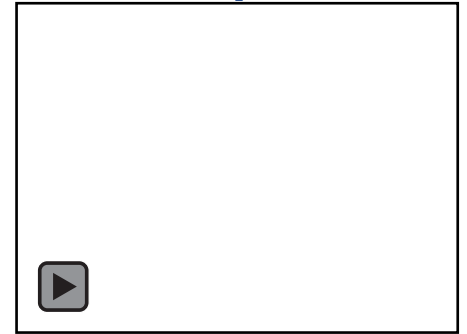
**VEST (Versatile Experiment Spherical Torus)**

Courtesy of Y.S. Hwang



**Digital Twins (DT)**

Real experimental



Virtual ST plasma model

**GPU-based 6-D full PIC simulation code**

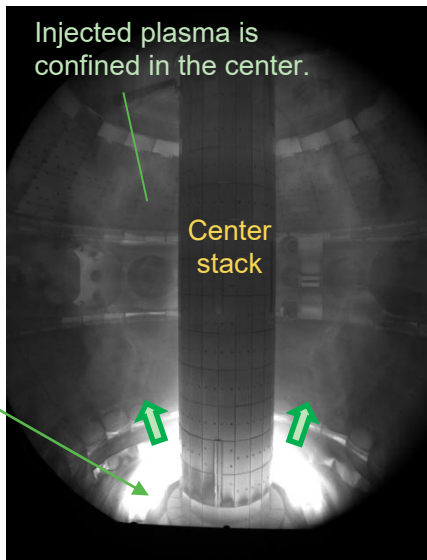
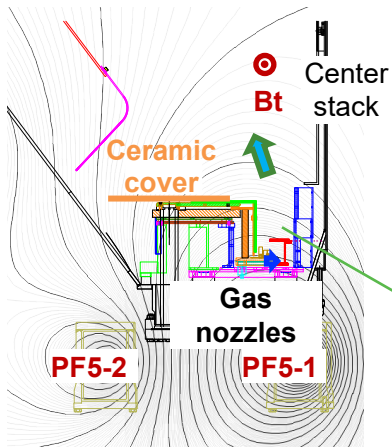


# JA: progress on QUEST and TST-2

- QUEST (Kyushu Univ.)

Transient CHI start-up operation on a single biased electrode configuration.

Single biased electrode incorporated on lower divertor for Transient CHI start-up

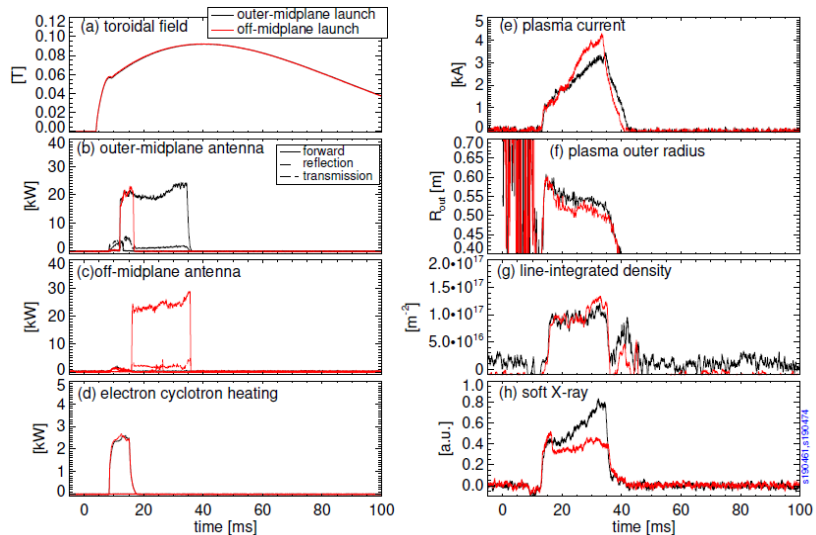
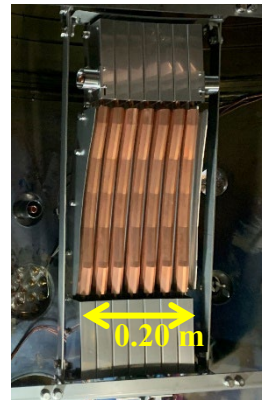


Courtesy of A. Ejiri

- TST-2 (Univ. Tokyo)

Installation of a new off-midplane comb line antenna to excite LHW (100kW/200 MHz) (see the right photograph).

Preliminary results showed better efficiency than an old antenna.



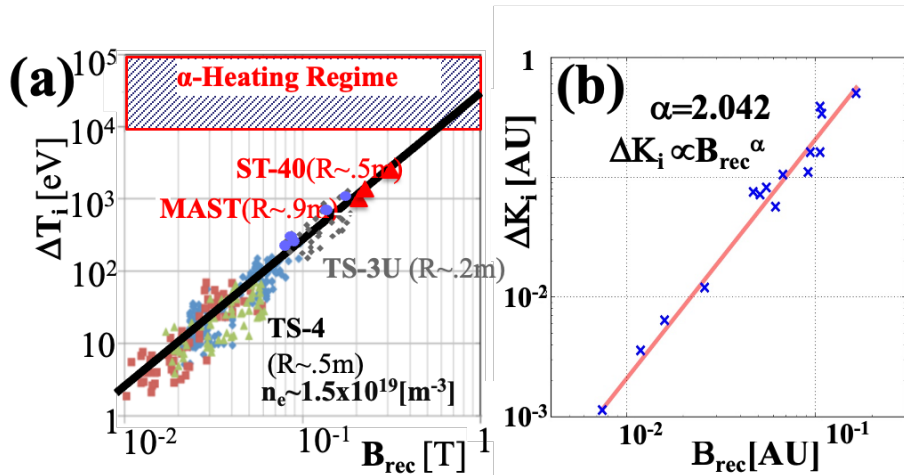
Comparison of plasmas sustained by the outer-midplane (black) and the new off-midplane (red) antennas.

# JA: progress on TS-6, TS-4U, UTST

- TS-6, TS-4U, UTST (Univ. Tokyo)

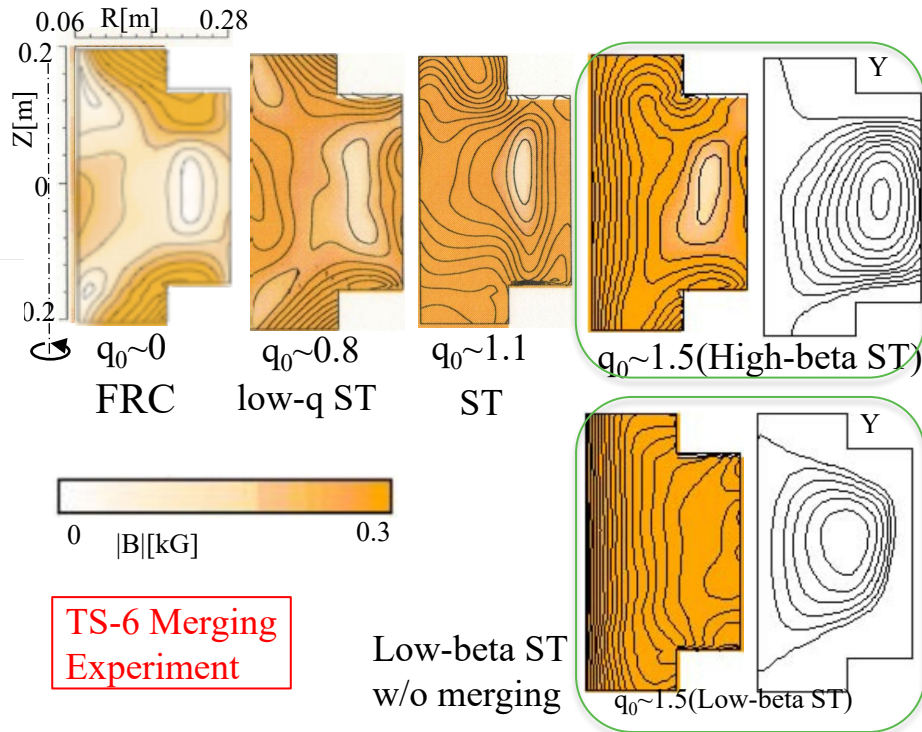
The ST reconnection heating experiments TS-6 and TS-4 studied the ion temperature scaling  $\Delta w_{\text{ion}} \propto B_{\text{rec}}^2 \propto B_p^2$  for direct access to the burning plasmas.

Based on collaboration between TSs and ST-40, high-field merging experiment is being made in TS-40 and documented  $10^6\text{K}$  ion temperature using both of merging and NBI.



Courtesy of A. Ejiri

The high-power reconnection heating experiments TS-6 successfully formed ultra-high beta STs with absolute minimum-B configuration.



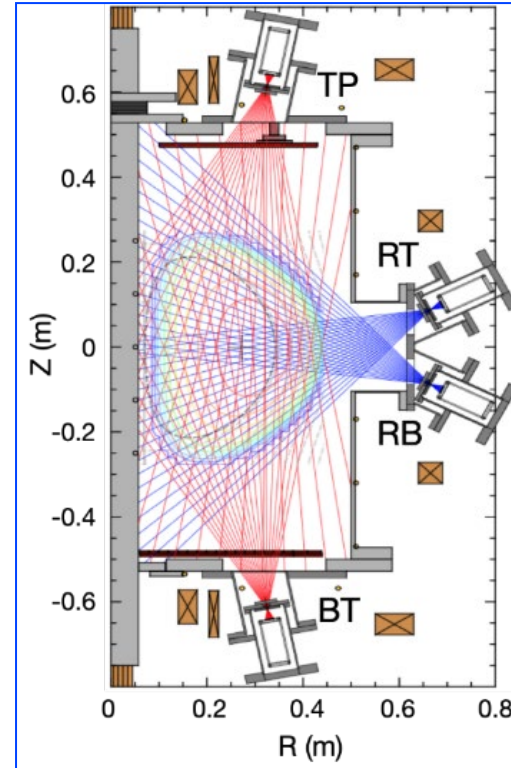
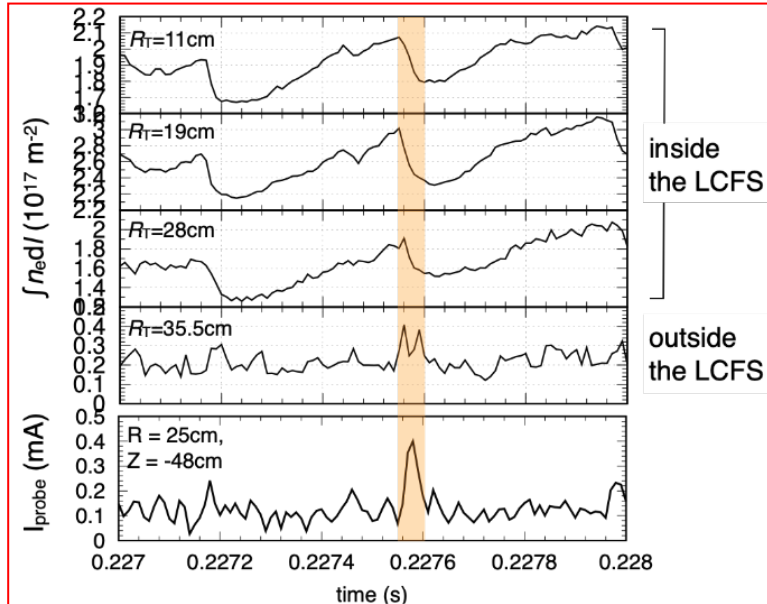
Low-beta ST w/o merging

# JA: progress on LATE

- LATE (Kyoto University)

Non-inductive formation of overdense ST plasma by exciting electron Bernstein wave (EBW) via O-X-B mode conversion process.

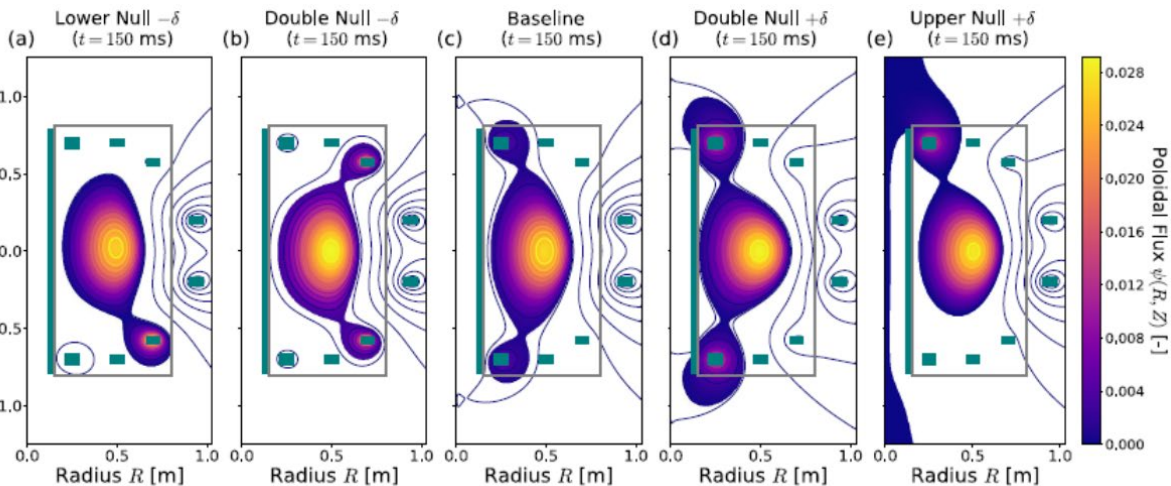
\* **Soft X-ray CT system** is under development to investigate the **plasma ejection phenomena** in the overdense ST plasma.



# EU: SMART Will Explore a Wide Shaping Range at Relatively High $I_p / B_t$



SMART aims at high confinement regimes in Spherical Tokamaks (STs) with flexible shaping, high  $\beta$ , and fusion-relevant  $T_i$ ,  $T_e$ ,  $n_e$ , and collisionalities



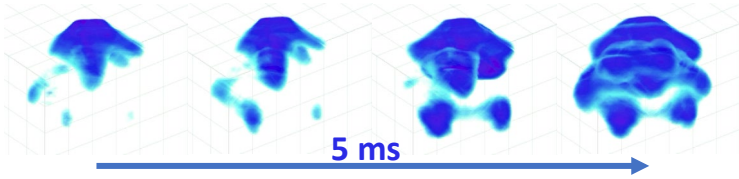
Parameters	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
$I_p$ [kA]	100	500	>500
$B_t$ [T]	0.1	0.3	1.0
$\tau_{pulse}$ [sec]	0.15	0.5	>1
R/a (m)	0.45 / 0.25		
Aspect Ratio	1.4 – 3.0		
$\kappa$	< 3		
$\delta$	-0.6 – +0.6		
$P_e$ [kW]	6	6	200
$P_{NBI}$ [MW]	-	1	1

- Exploiting novel diagnostic and exhaust and plasma control techniques
- Training next generation of fusion physicists and engineers

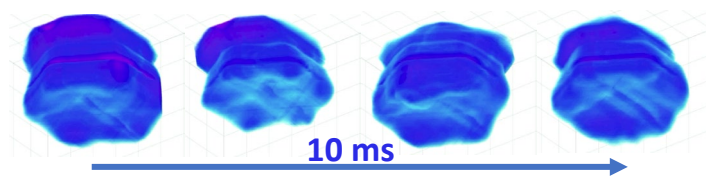
# EU: PROTO-SPHERA confined torus sustained for up to 1 sec

*Preliminary (still with some artifacts) 3D tomographic reconstruction from 6 cameras around main plasma*

PROTO-SPHERA Plasma Torus forms in 5 ms, as the Centerpost Plasma current & toroidal field grow



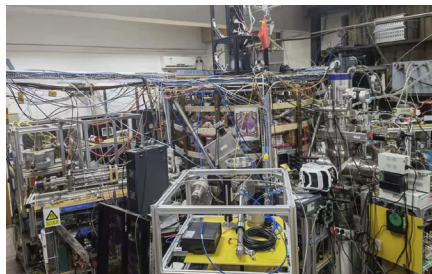
The Plasma Torus is a slightly oblique rotator maintained by 3D magnetic reconnections toroidal Plasma current enters torus in bursts



The Plasma Torus grows from a kinked filament, formed inside a pre-existing purely Magnetostatic Field:  
→ a toroidal ~ axisymmetric confined plasma could be produced and maintained in steady-state by permanent magnets only



# Spherical Tokamaks in China

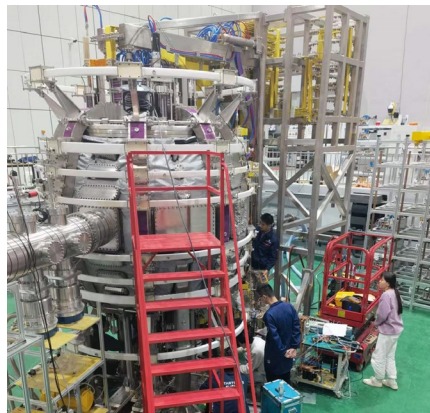


## SUNIST

- Tsinghua University, Beijing
- Construction started at 2000, first plasma in 2002
- $R_0 / a$ : 0.3 / 0.23 m
- $B_{T0}$ : 0.15 (0.27) T
- $I_p$ : 50 (120) kA
- Black: design, red: achieved

## Research topics

- Basic properties of spherical tokamak plasmas
- EBW heating / Alfvén eigenmodes



## SUNIST-2

- Tsinghua University, Xi'an
- Construction started at 2020, first plasma in 2022 (expected)
- $R_0 / a$ : 0.525 / 0.325 m
- $B_{T0}$ : 1 T,  $I_p$ : 500 kA

## Research topics

- Confinement of spherical tokamak at 1 Tesla
- Reconnection heating

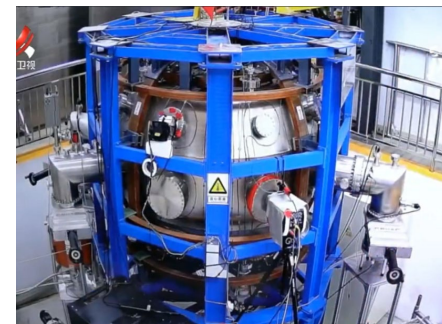


## EXL-50

- ENN, Langfang, Hebei
- Construction started at 2018, first plasma in 2019
- $R_0 / a$ : 0.58 / 0.39 m
- $B_{T0}$ : 0.5 T,  $I_p$ : 500 (160) kA
- EC waves: 1.75 MW 28 / 50 GHz

## Research topics

- Solenoid-free current drive up to 140 kA by 115 kW 28 GHz EC
- p-B<sup>11</sup> ST reactor



## NCST

- Nanchang University, Jiangxi
- Construction started at 2018, first plasma in 2021
- $R_0 / a$ : 0.4 / 0.24 m
- $B_{T0}$ : 0.36 T,  $I_p$ : 100-300 (30) kA

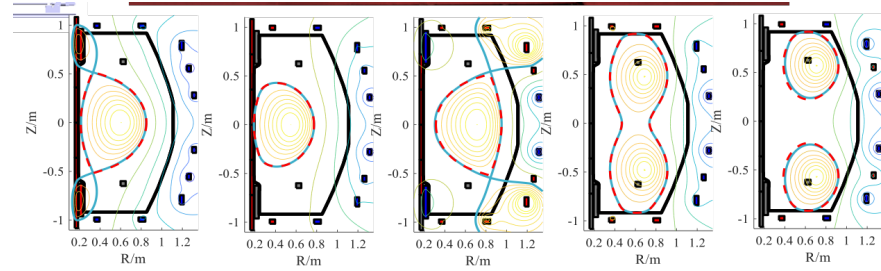
## Research topics

- Solenoid-free startup by merging
- Basic properties of spherical tokamak plasmas

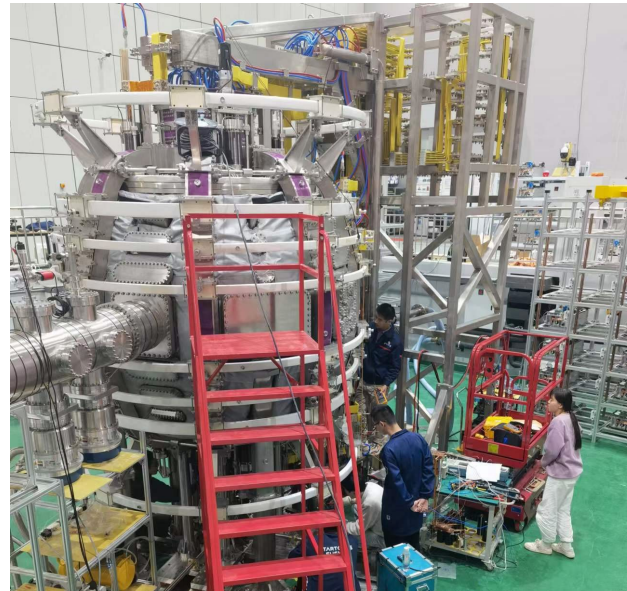
Courtesy of T. Yi

# China: SUNIST-2 device construction nearly completed

- $R = 0.525\text{m}$ ,  $a = 0.325\text{m}$ ,  $\kappa \sim 1.6$
- $I_p \sim 500\text{ kA}$ ,  $B_t$  from  $0.4 - 1.0\text{ T}$
- Substantial shape flexibility
- Construction delayed by COVID-19, completion imminent

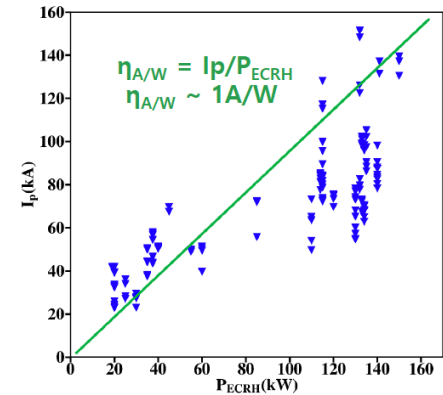
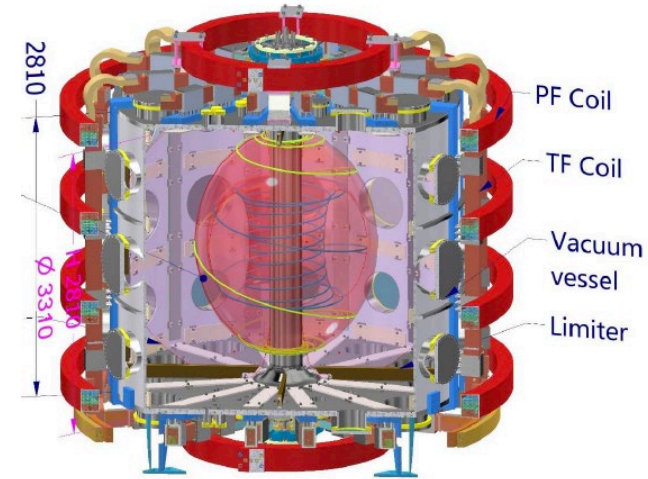


Design configurations: DND, limiter, DND with negative triangularity, doublet, droplet.



# China: EXL-50 achieved efficient CD

Parameters	Values
Plasma current	0.5 MA
Thermal ions major radius $R_i$	0.58 m
Energetic electron cloud radius	0.7m
Thermal ions aspect ratio (LCF S)	1.5
Energetic electron cloud aspect ratio	1.3
Toroidal magnetic field (at $R_i$ )	0.5T
Elongation	$\approx 2$
Thermal ions temperature	1 keV
Energetic electron temperature	0.23 MeV
Electron density	$2 \times 10^{19}/\text{m}^3$
Discharge TF flattop duration	<u>5s @ 0.5T</u> <u>20s @ 0.3 T</u>



$I_p$  versus  $P_{\text{ECRH}}$  for 200 successful shots in EXL-50



# **Very productive year in the ST TCP!**

**Looking forward to 2023, with several device upgrades coming online**