# Behaviour of High-Z Impurities in NSTX-U

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#### **BACKGROUND:**

- transport of high-Z impurities at low aspect ratio has not been thoroughly investigated
- open questions for NSTX-U high-Z PFC selection and future scenario and diagnostic planning/optimization

GOAL: gain 0<sup>th</sup> order knowledge of high-Z impurity impact through Kr and Xe gas puffing

## **Experimental Approach**

- establish NBI-heated ELMy H-mode scenario and seed with varying levels of Kr (Z=36) and Xe (Z=54) [separately]
  - recycling impurity, fueling location irrelevant
  - low: non-perturbing, contamination only seen on spectroscopy
  - med: radiation perturbations, weak non-linear effects (ELM freq.)
  - high: strong non-linear effects (T<sub>e</sub> profile, MHD, disruption)
- would like to have HHFW available (modulate in above shots)
  - sustain high-T<sub>e</sub>, (offset radiation) prevent non-linear regime?
  - examine impact of wave heating on core and boundary transport
    - wave heating impacts edge recycling based on qualitative behavior of argon in C-Mod w/ LHRF and ICRF
- analyze 0D level via spectroscopy, AXUV diodes, ME-SXR

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- proceed responsibly through high-Z seeding strategy
  - judge impact of retention at low seeding levels
    - metal machines ~ 1/10<sup>th</sup> retention of recycling gas shot-to-shot
  - schedule time for 'clean-up shots' (between Kr/Xe and other XPs)
  - consider in wider experimental scheduling w/r/t BZN, Li, etc.

## **Expected Contributions**

### help inform high-Z PFC selection (TZM vs. W)

- is behavior of Kr and Xe significantly different indicating Mo
   (Z=42) PFCs would not be a good proxy for W (Z=74)?
  - is this expected based on achieved q/m, T<sub>e</sub>-radiation physics?

### begin development of high-Z mitigation strategy

- are NSTX-U H-modes sensitive to on-axis core accumulation?
- if so, does HHFW provide means to mitigate this?

### contribute to future diagnostic design

- can the existing diagnostic set manage with the 2D n<sub>z</sub> variation?
- (expected) insufficiency of AXUV diodes for power balance
- provide critical impurity levels as input for future diagnostic design focused on quantitative core transport studies