



Boundary Physics Research on NSTX: Progress and Plans

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on behalf of the NSTX Research Team

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Boundary Physics Research on NSTX: Talk Outline

- General program description
- Diagnostic and facility upgrades
- Progress and Plans for FY07 FY09 in Sub-Topical areas
- Experimental Research Plan for FY07 campaign

Experimental program is guided by Milestones, ITPA, Joint Proposals, ST development path needs

NSTX Edge Physics Milestones:

- FY08 Study variation and control of heat flux in SOL
- FY09 (incremental) Characterize performance of a liquid lithium divertor

ITPA participation

- **PEP-6** Pedestal Structure and ELM stability in DN
- **PEP-9** NSTX/MAST/DIII-D pedestal similarity
- PEP-16 C-Mod/NSTX/MAST Small ELM regime comparison
- DSOL-15 Inter-machine comparison of blob characteristics
- DSOL-17 Cross-machine comparison of pulse-by-pulse deposition
- **DSOL-19** Impurity generation mechanism and transport during ELMs (considering)
- DIAG-2 First Mirror Qualification (considering)
- ST-CTF development path needs

Components of NSTX Boundary Physics program

- Effect of lithium coatings on recycling, density control and confinement
- Fueling studies
- Divertor heat flux scaling and control
- Edge transport and turbulence
- ELM studies
- Pedestal structure and stability studies
- Dust and deposition studies
- MARFE studies



New FY07 capabilities and diagnostic upgrades will enable progress in many Edge Physics areas

Facility upgrades

- Lithium deposition tools
- Improved vacuum bake-out
- Supersonic Gas Injection-Upgrade
- Edge biasing electrode
- Hypervelocity dust injector

Diagnostic upgrades

- FIReTIP (2 new channels)
- SWIFT SOL flow diagnostic
- Deposition quartz microbalance
- Dust detector
- New divertor 1D and 2D cameras (for lower and upper divertor)
- Midplane edge D_{β} camera
- New p-CHERS system
- Fast reciprocating Mach probe

DNST

Investigate lithium coating effects on particle control and plasma performance in a divertor configuration

- FY09 Incremental Milestone: Characterize performance of a liquid lithium divertor
- Endorsed by PAC-19 as high priority work

Results

- 2005: recycling and density reduction demonstrated in LSN L-mode plasmas with Li pellet injection
- **2006**: Performed 12 Lithium Evaporation Cycles
 - short-term reduction in n_e 5-25 %, higher central T_e, T_i, global τ_E improved by 10 – 20 %
 - long-term, persistent reduction in oxygen emission (several days)
 - Li coating behavior: Passivation Hadius (m)by residual H₂O, CO₂; intercalation of Li into graphite; Evidence for migration of lithium away from divertor strike points

M. Bell, H. W. Kugel APS 2006; R. Majeski, H. W. Kugel IAEA 2006





Li deposition experiments: Improve LITER (higher temperature, re-aim,

FY07 lithium experiments: improve Li deposition

techniques, improve understanding of Li effects

- Improve LITER (higher temperature, re-aim, larger barrel)
- Inject Li powder using LPI
- Extend Li pellet injection to H-mode plasmas
- Develop specifications for proposed liquid lithium divertor module

Plans for FY 2008-2009

Plan for FY 2007

- Plan for FY08 is TBD based on FY06-FY07 results
- Hardware options being discussed: DIMES-like lithium probe, two divertor LITER-type probes, lithium dust injection system
- Upgrade diagnostics for lithium environment
- Lithium divertor module in FY09 (pending funding review)





Advanced fueling tools to support density control program

- Presently using conventional and supersonic gas injection for fueling
- Additional options: cryogenic pellet and compact toroid injectors

2005-2006 Supersonic gas jet fueling results

- Mach number M = 4 (measured), v_{flow} = 2400 m/s, $v_{therm} \sim 1100$ m/s
- Measured fueling efficiency 0.1 0.4
- Reliable H-mode access and low H-mode power threshold, different ELM character

Plan for FY 2007

- Upgrade for higher pressure and independent
 gas system
- Fully integrate in long-pulse H-mode scenarios

Soukhanovskii EPS 2006, APS 2006







SOL heat flux control is a high priority task for NSTX and ST-CTF

- Compact divertor in ST critical to understand and control SOL profiles and divertor heat flux
- FY08 Milestone: Study variation and control of heat flux in SOL
- Could contribute to ITPA database

2005-2006 results

- Obtained L-mode T_e and n_e midpl. SOL profiles
- Obtained H-mode peak heat flux scaling and $\,\lambda_{q}^{}\,$ scaling with input power and plasma current
- Present NSTX scaling shows higher λ_q scaling than tokamak scalings (Kallenbach J. Nuc. Mater. 337-339, 381, 2005: $\lambda_{Te} = 3.1 \times 10^{-3} R_0$, $\lambda_q = 2/7 \lambda_{Te}$)

Plan for FY 2007 - 2008

- FY 2007 high priority: Dedicated SOL width scaling experiment
- FY 2007 2008 SOL width control with biasing electrodes (in collaboration with LLNL theory group)

J. Boedo IAEA 2006, Maingi PSI 2006







Divertor steady-state heat flux reduced by 2-5 using radiative divertor or poloidal flux expansion

2005-2006 Results

- OSP peak heat flux reduced (x 2-5) using high recycling radiative divertor and partially detached divertor regimes
- Significant (x 2-3) reduction in peak divertor heat flux using high flux expansion geometry

Plan for FY 2007 - 2008

 Further development of radiative and dissipative divertor for high κ, δ CTFrelevant plasmas using D₂ and CD₄, N₂ injection

Soukhanovskii PSI 2006, IAEA 2006



ONST.

NSTX is at forefront of edge turbulence research

- PAC-19 encouraged further edge T&T experiments and model development
- ITPA DSOL-15 Multi-machine scaling of blob characteristics

2005-2006 experimental results

- Filament structure and motion analysis from GPI and fast reciprocating probe (strongly endorsed by PAC-19)
- Blob velocity field analysis
- Void structure and motion analysis
- L-H transition studies, Reynolds stress and bycoherency (encouraged by PAC-19)
- Edge turbulence characteristics dependence on shape, density and collisionality (PAC-19)

Boedo, Maqueda, Myra IAEA 2006; Zweben, White PoP 2006



Edge turbulence measurements with GPI and reciprocating edge probe help develop theory

Progress in edge turbulence theory and modeling

- "Blob" analytic theory
- BOUT edge turbulence modeling
- DEGAS-2 synthetic diagnostics
- XGC modeling

Plan for FY 2007-2008:

- Documentation of blob characteristics vs density, power, magnetic configuration for DSOL-15
- Turbulence characterization in Hmode
- Further data analysis and modeling

Lodestar

1

â

1.5

0.5

 $\hat{\mathbf{v}} = \frac{\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{r}}}{\mathbf{v}_{*}}$

DEGAS 2 simulation of GPI diagnostic

3

edge *n_e* "blobs"from BOUT run for NSTX (LLNL)

ELM structure, stability and parameter space studies are focus of NSTX research

- PAC-19: study small and large ELM operational space
- ITPA PEP-16: Small ELM regime in NSTX, Alcator C-Mod and MAST
- NSTX well positioned to study ELMs

2006 Results

- Type I ELM structure and impact
- Type V ELM rotate counter-current with increasing tor. velocity
- ELM stability dependence on magnetic configuration, pedestal parameters

Plan for FY 2007-2008

- Complete ITPA PEP-16 experiment (FY07 highest priority)
- All-diagnostic Type I and Type V ELM characterization

Maingi PoP 2006; Magueda PSI 2006; Boedo IAEA 2006; Tritz APS 2006

Tvpe V Type I ~8 µs between frames FI M NO puff - D filter FIReTIP #1 (1019 m-3) C) 4.95 4.85 FIReTIP #2 (1019 m-3) 4.40 4.30 ELM rotation FIReTIP #3 measurement by FIReTIP 4.25 (10¹⁹ m⁻³) 4.1 1.30 FIReTIP #4 (10¹⁹ m⁻³) 1.20

Shot 119318, 668.343-668.434 ms, max 300 Shot 119922, 605.445-668.536 ms, max 500

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Unique EPH-mode identified; Pedestal structure and stability vs toroidicity are studied

- PAC-19: "very interesting" good idea to pursue EPH-mode studies
- ITPA PEP-9: Dependence of pedestal structure on aspect ratio

2005-2006 Results

- 30-point MPTS now available
- **EPH-mode:** H89P ~ 2.6-2.7, $T_{e,iped}$ ~ 650 eV (c.f. 100-300 eV for H-mode), P_{th} ~2-4 MW, large v_{ϕ} gradient
- Pedestal structure dependence on toroidicity:
 - Comparable shape achieved in all machines
 - DIII-D pedestal appears wider than MAST and NSTX with similar collisionalities
 - NSTX appears to have higher pressure gradient

Plan for FY 2007-2008

- Complete PEP-9 experiment
- Study EPH-mode (in ISD group)

Maingi IAEA 2006; Maingi APS 2006

Material migration studies help understand particle and dust sources and transport

ITPA DSOL-17: Cross-machine comparison of pulse-by-pulse deposition

2006 Results

- Stereoscopic dust trajectory measurements demonstrated
- Quartz microbalance results:
 - Mass gain / loss at measured rate over ~10% of the vessel area can account for D fueled and pumped.
 - Long term erosion / deposition small compared to dynamic retention

Plan for FY 2007-2008

- Install and commission hypervelocity dust injector
- DUSTT code benchmarking
- Study material migration vs pulse length and shape
- Support lithium experiments
- Continue DSOL-17 experiment (JET, ASDEX)
 Skinner Pigg

Skinner, Pigarov PSI 2006; Skinner, Roquemore APS 2006

First

discharge of day

(relative)

°LL1.5- upper

lower

10.5

1.1

0.8

NSTX

temperature

auilibration

11.5

Time of Day (decimal hours)

12

0NSTX

Highest priority in 2007 is given to the lithium, milestone-related, and ITPA experiments

High priority in 2007-2008 is given to turbulence, ELM, radiative divertor, fueling and dust experiments

Back-up slides

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Boundary Physics diagnostics in FY07

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