

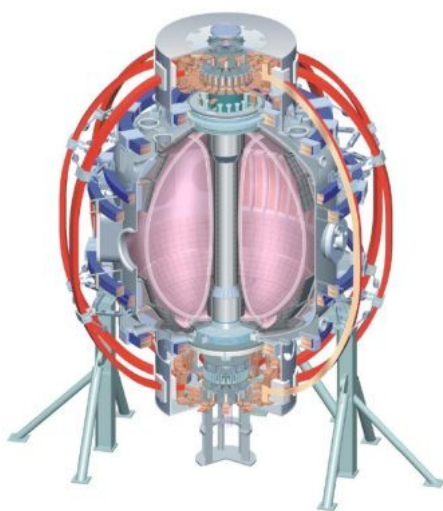
# Solenoid-free Start-up and Ramp-up Progress and Plans

## D. Mueller and R. Raman

For the NSTX Research Team

**NSTX PAC-27**  
**February 3-5, 2010**

College W&M  
Colorado Sch Mines  
Columbia U  
Comp-X  
General Atomics  
INL  
Johns Hopkins U  
LANL  
LLNL  
Lodestar  
MIT  
Nova Photonics  
New York U  
Old Dominion U  
ORNL  
PPPL  
PSI  
Princeton U  
Purdue U  
SNL  
Think Tank, Inc.  
UC Davis  
UC Irvine  
UCLA  
UCSD  
U Colorado  
U Maryland  
U Rochester  
U Washington  
U Wisconsin

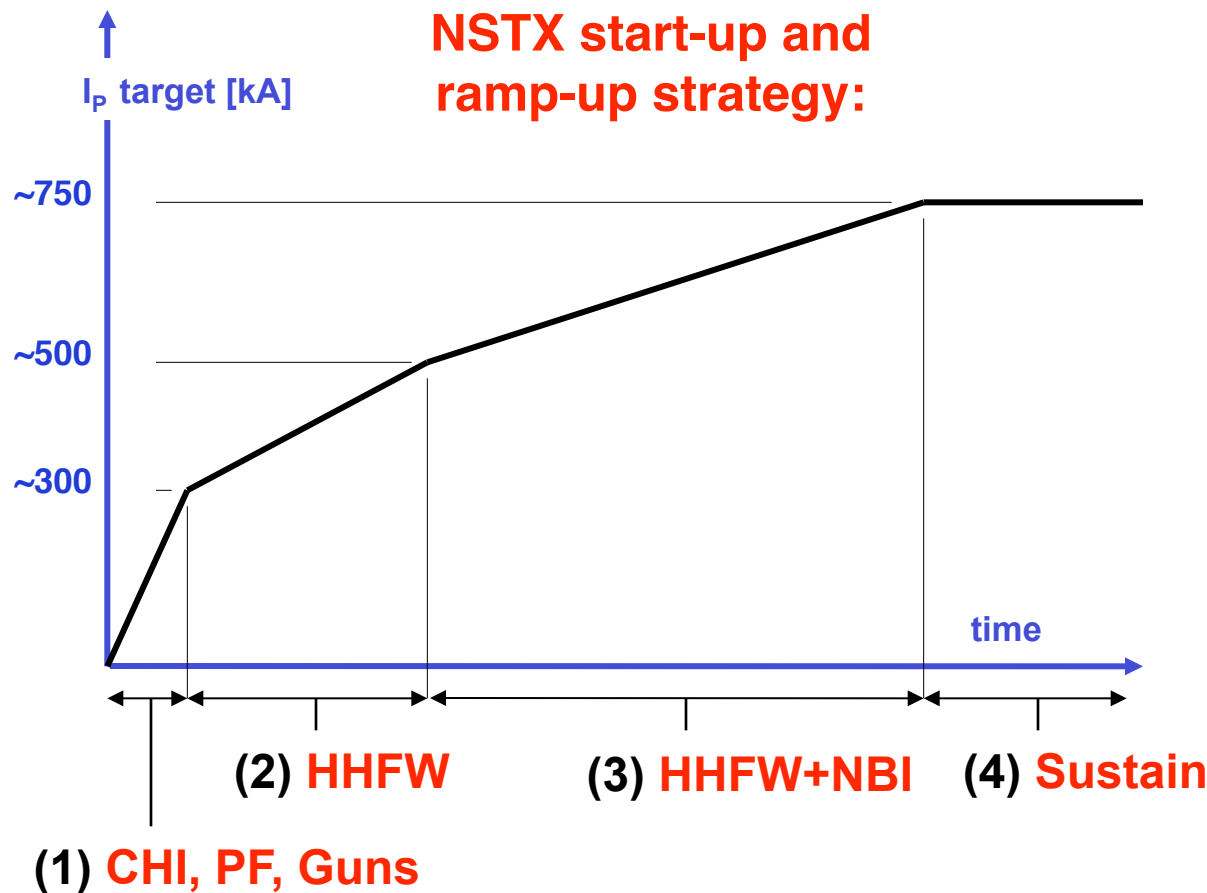


Culham Sci Ctr  
U St. Andrews  
York U  
Chubu U  
Fukui U  
Hiroshima U  
Hyogo U  
Kyoto U  
Kyushu U  
Kyushu Tokai U  
NIFS  
Niigata U  
U Tokyo  
JAEA  
Hebrew U  
Ioffe Inst  
RRC Kurchatov Inst  
TRINITI  
KBSI  
KAIST  
POSTECH  
ASIPP  
ENEA, Frascati  
CEA, Cadarache  
IPP, Jülich  
IPP, Garching  
ASCR, Czech Rep  
U Quebec

# 2008 FESAC-Toroidal Alternatives Panel: for ST non-inductive start-up and ramp-up is priority #1

- Goal: Plasma start-up, ramp-up and sustainment with minimal use of the solenoid (aim for solenoid-free demonstration)
- Solenoid-free current initiation would improve the prospects of the ST as a CTF and fusion reactor; Could aid tokamak reactors, ARIES-AT design
- NSTX has explored CHI and Outer PF start-up for plasma current initiation
  - Collaboration with DIII-D on outer PF start-up with ECH
- DIII-D is exploring outer PF start-up and NBCD/ECED ramp-up
  - Achieved ~175 kA start-up current
- UW PEGASUS program on plasma gun start-up will be tested on NSTX when technically ready
  - Achieved ~150 kA start-up current

# Three Phases for Start-up and Ramp-up in NSTX



## Start-up/ramp-up requirements:

(1→2)  $I_p$ ,  $T_e$ , RF coupling must be sufficiently high for HHFW to be absorbed

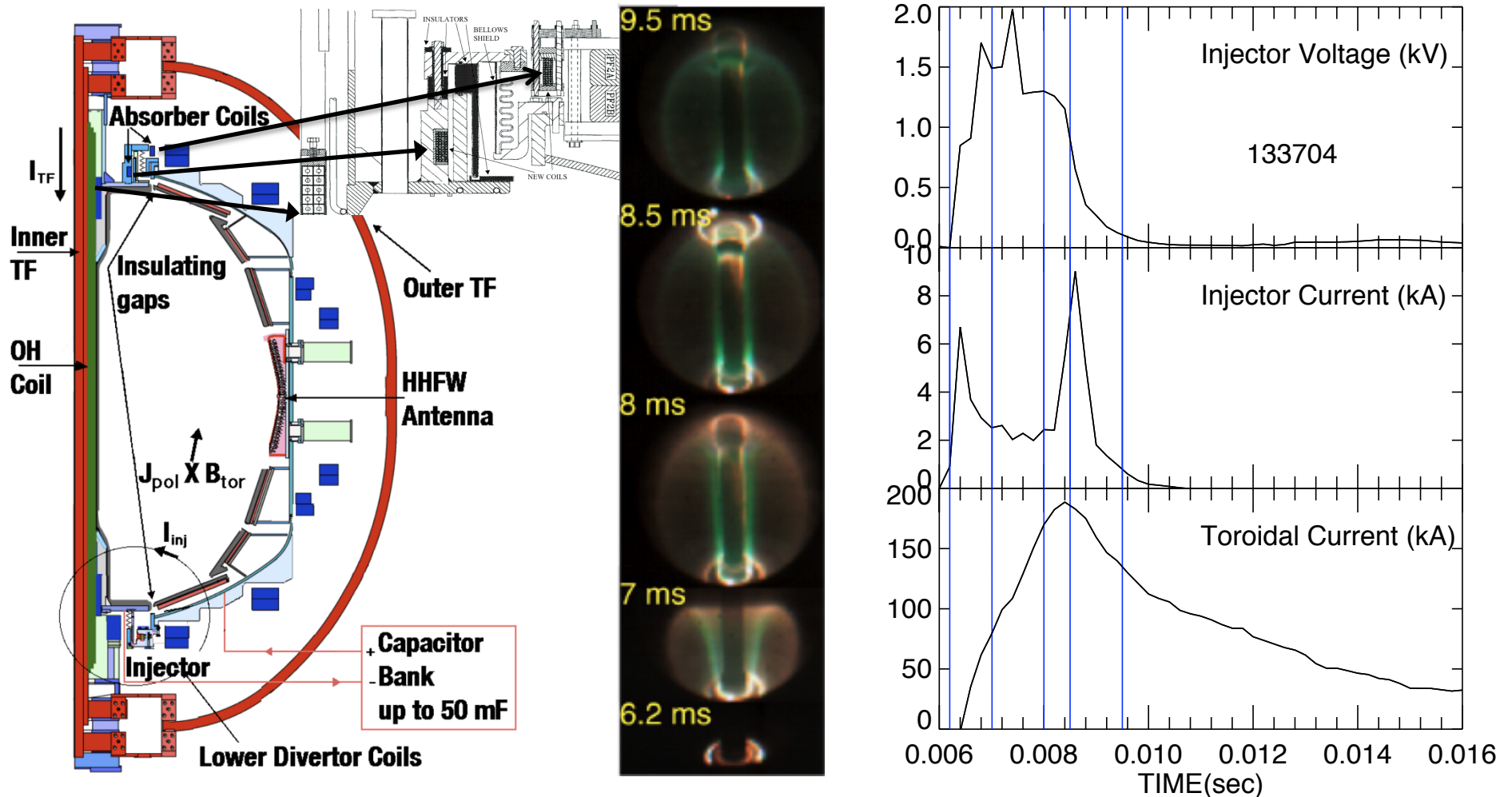
(2) Sufficiently high  $P_{RF}$ ,  $\tau_E$  must be achieved for  $I_p$  overdrive using BS and HHFW current drive

(2→3) Sufficiently high  $I_p$  needed to absorb NBI, high  $P_{HEAT}$ ,  $\tau_E$ ,  $\beta_P$  needed for current overdrive

(3→4) Ramp-up plasma must be consistent with sustained high- $f_{NI}$  scenario

NSTX FY2009-13 – Progressively reduce use of central solenoid

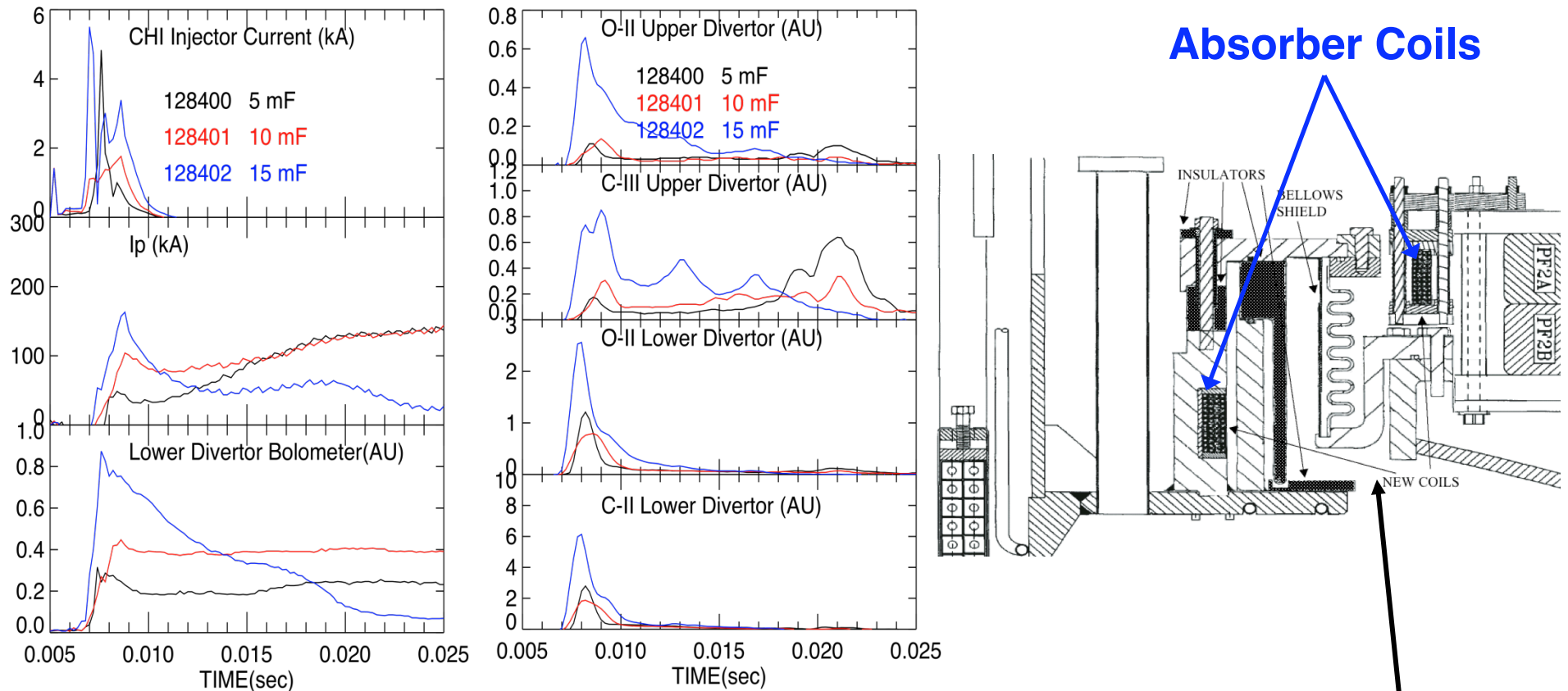
# Transient CHI: Axisymmetric reconnection leads to formation of closed flux surfaces



Demonstration of coupling to induction and NBI H-mode (2008)

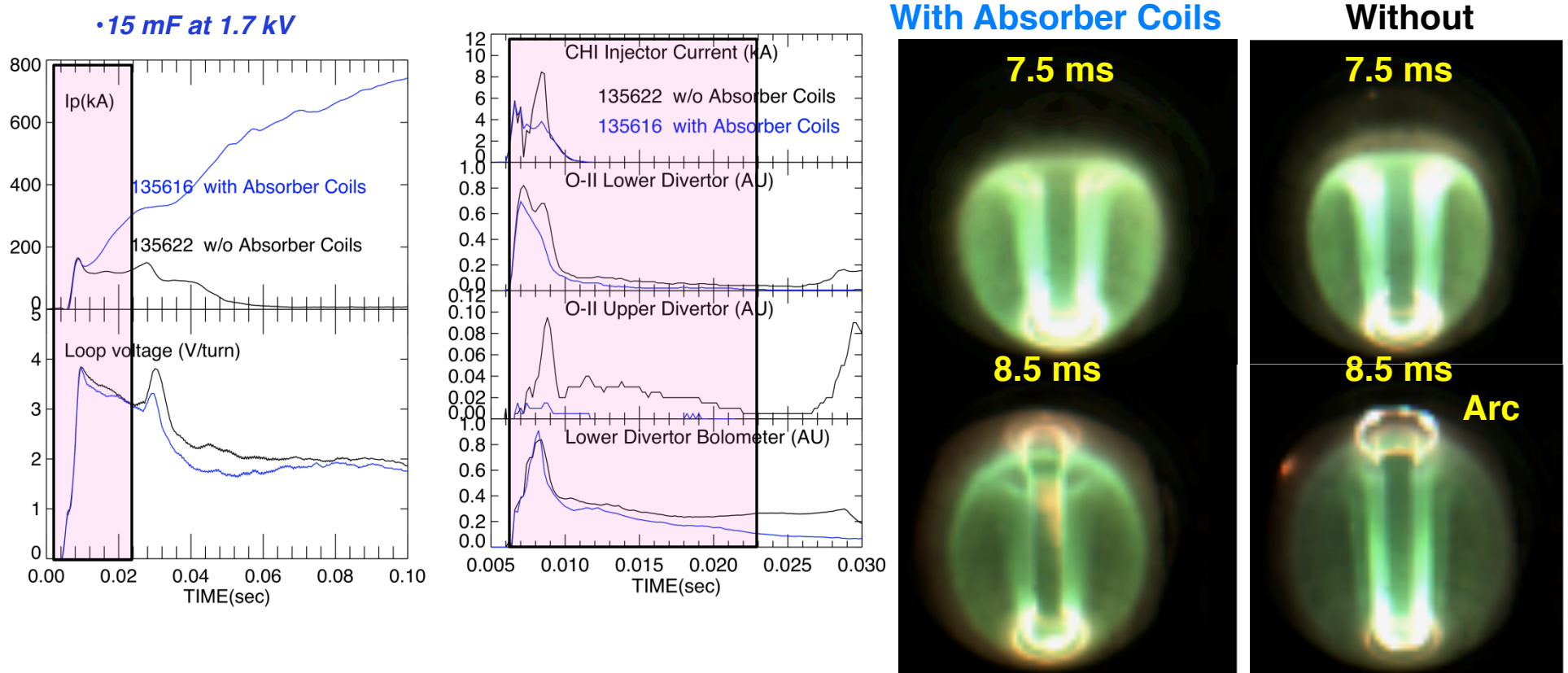
Improved coupling at higher injection current (2009)

# In 2008, low Z impurities limited the ability to ramp-up a CHI discharge with central solenoid



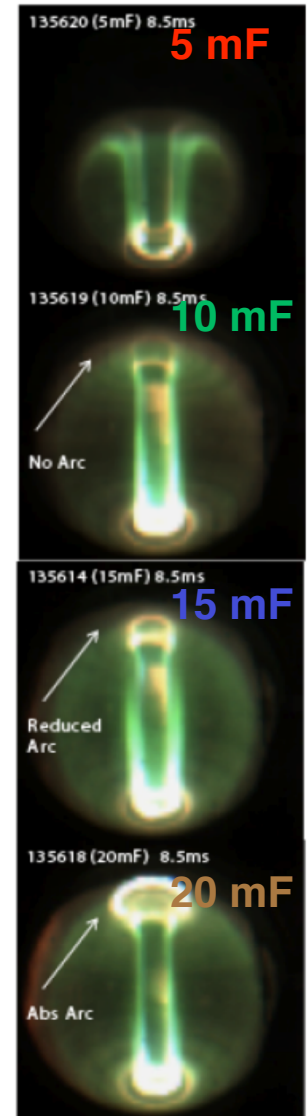
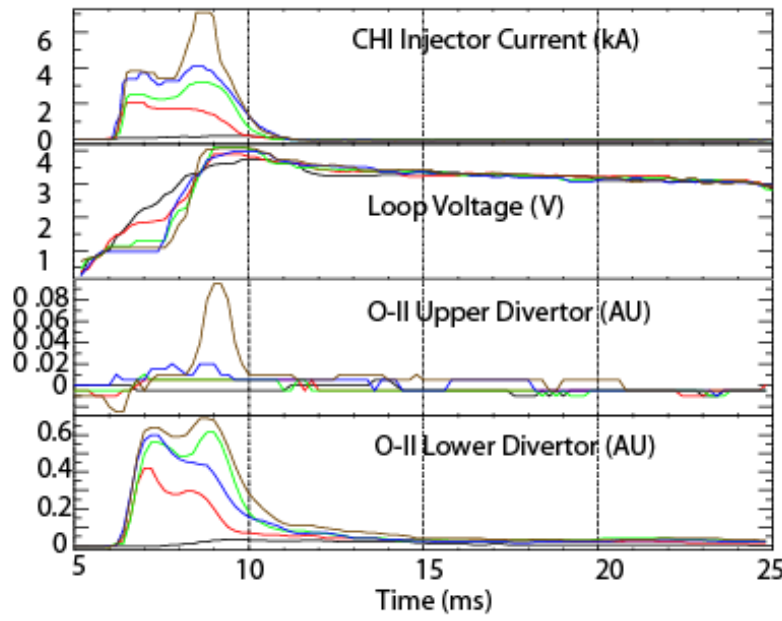
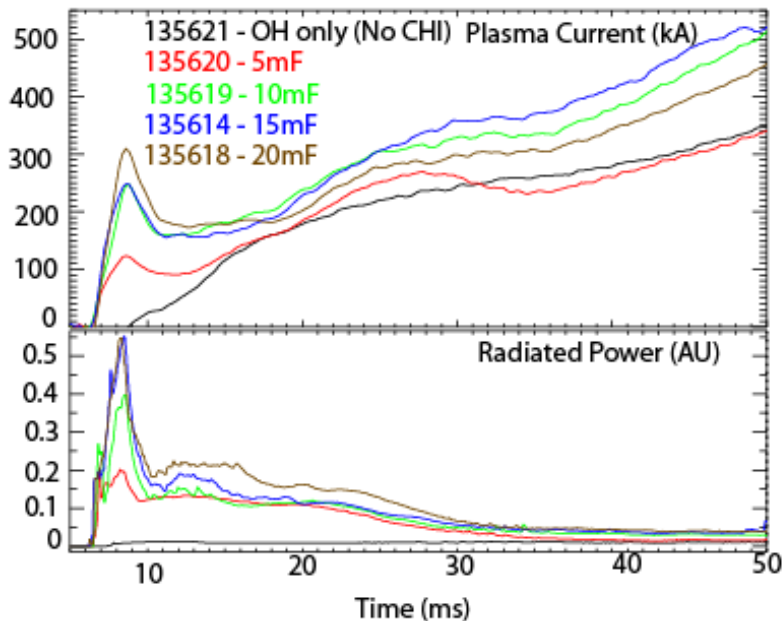
- CHI exhibits low Z impurities that increase with increasing capacitor energy.
- As the discharges grow upwards to fill the vessel absorber arcs occur
  - FY2009: Used absorber coils to provide buffer flux and prevent arcs

# Radial field from absorber coils can prevent plasma from reaching absorber gap and arcing during CHI



- Only the discharge without the absorber arc couples to inductive ramp-up
- Even without an arc, low Z impurities limit the ability to couple to ramp-up
- It is important to condition the lower divertors

# $I_p$ increases with CHI energy until absorber arc occurs



Before using absorber coils, CHI discharges using  $> 5$  mF at 1.7 kV had absorber arcs

- $I_p \sim 200$  kA greater than ohmic only
  - Best in 2008 was  $\sim 50$  kA, 4-fold improvement
- Successful coupling to induction using 20 mF (goal is 50 mF)
  - Ignoring impurity effects, expect current to scale with capacitor energy

# FY10-12 Plans for CHI

## 2010

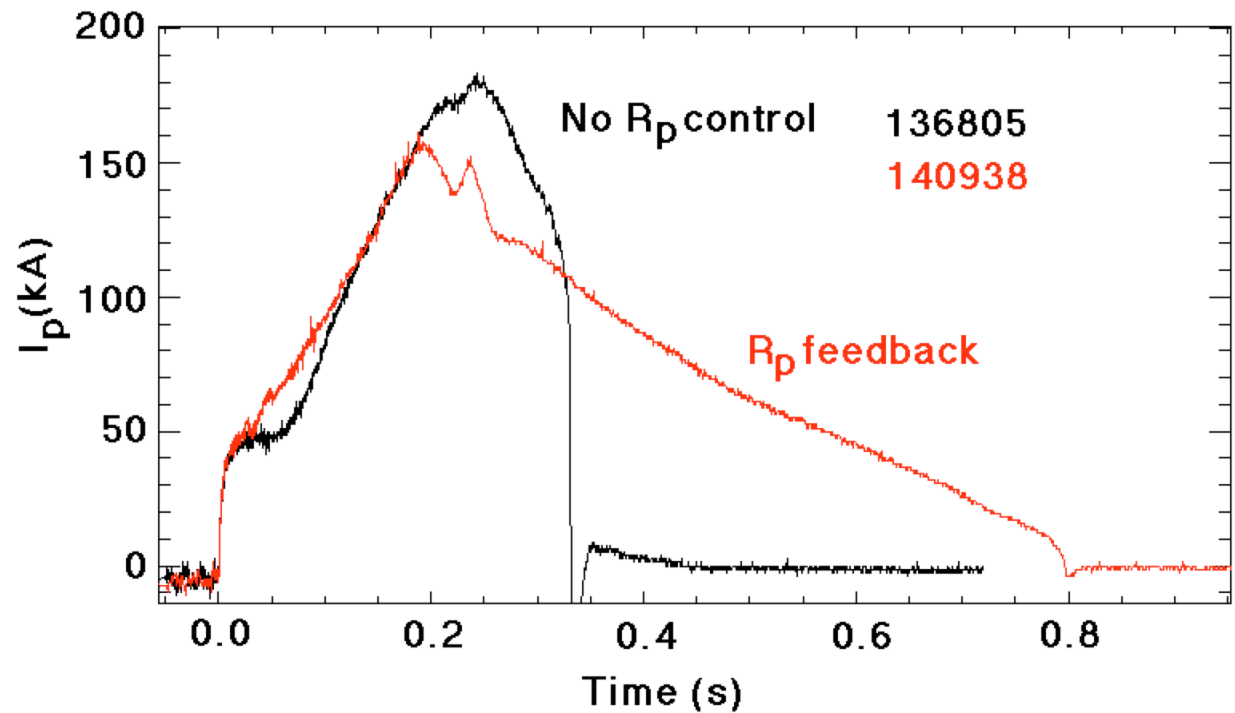
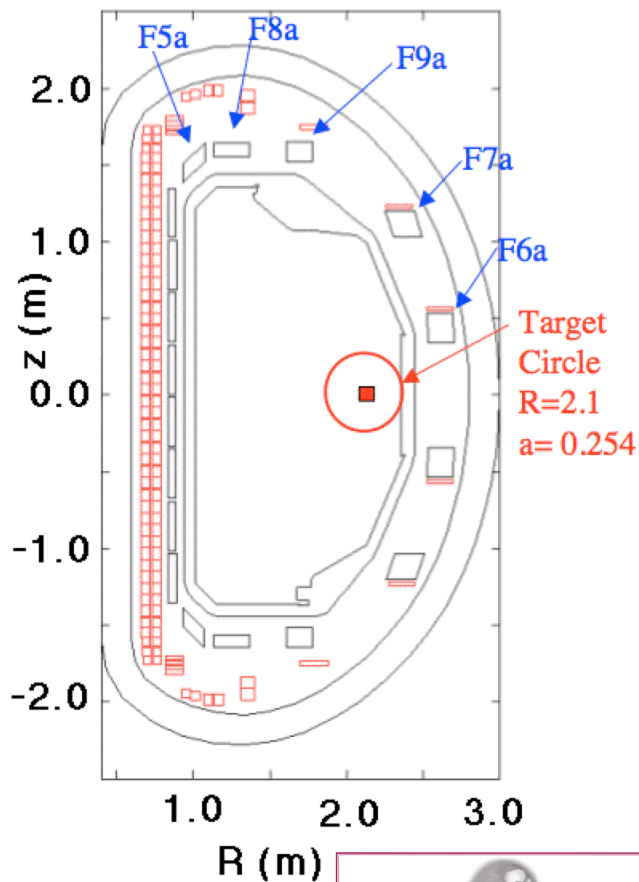
- **Optimize current in CHI Absorber coils to reduce arcs**
- **Increase capacitor energy to try to increase flux savings**
- **Apply radial position control earlier (now at  $t=40\text{ms}$ , reduce to  $t=20\text{ms}$ )**
- **Test use of Li powder to coat upper divertor and limit low Z impurities**
- **Use long pulse CHI for conditioning**
- **Use HHFW heating to burn through impurities**
- **If reversed TF is available, test heated metal outer divertor plate (LLD) as cathode**

## 2011/2012

- **R(12-3): Assess confinement, heating, and ramp-up of CHI start-up plasmas**
- **Utilize full metal divertor plates to improve CHI current start-up capability**
- **Tests PEGASUS plasma guns on NSTX if technically ready**



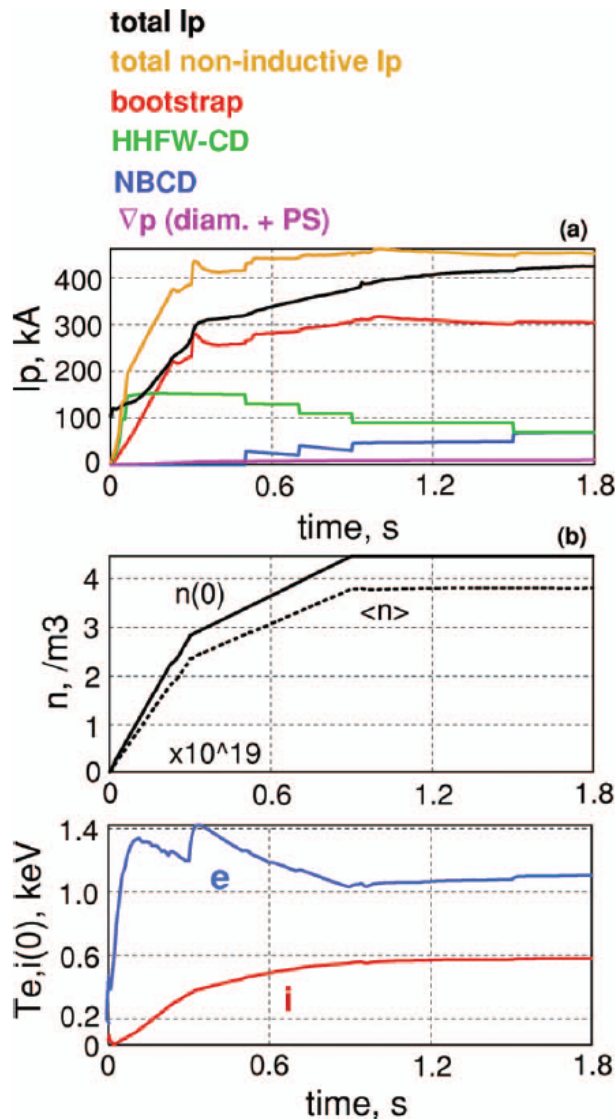
# Collaboration with GA, Culham and KSTAR tested outer PF start-up with $R_p$ control using high-power ECH (6MW)



- Provides target for NB Current Drive
- Simonen demonstrated sustainment of 0.34 MA with NBCD on DIII-D using  $H^{\circ} \rightarrow He$
- Planned experiments on DIII-D for  $D^{\circ} \rightarrow D$



# With 6MW HHFW Power, Non-inductive Current Ramp up should be Achievable in NSTX



- TSC Simulation of current ramp up at 0.45T
  - HHFW is the heating and CD system at low  $I_p$  and low  $T_e$
- $I_p$  ramp up started at 100kA
  - 6MW HHFW ( $8m^{-1}$ ) Co-CD Phasing
  - 6MW NBI added after  $I_p$  reaches  $\sim 400kA$  (only 2-3 MW confined due to low  $I_p$ )
- 5-6MW power coupling of HHFW could lead to bootstrap current overdrive
  - Requires improved ELM recognition and outer gap control for stable HHFW coupling
- Antenna upgrade (2009) and ELM recognition system (2010) now ready for use in HHFW ramp-up experiments

TSC simulations by C. Kessel

# FY10-12 Plans for Non-Solenoidal Ramp up and Sustainment

## 2010-2011

- Use higher power and ELM recognition to:
  - Heat a  $I_p$  250-400 kA inductive discharge with HHFW
  - Assess current sustainment and ramp-up of a 250-400kA inductively generated discharge with HHFW + bootstrap overdrive

## 2011/2012

- Couple HHFW to CHI initiated plasma

*Milestone R(12-3): Assess confinement, heating, and ramp-up of CHI start-up plasmas*

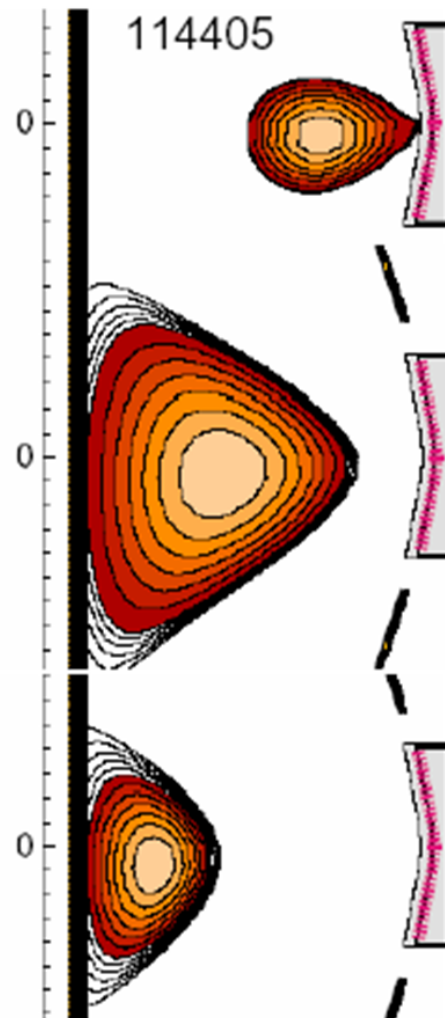
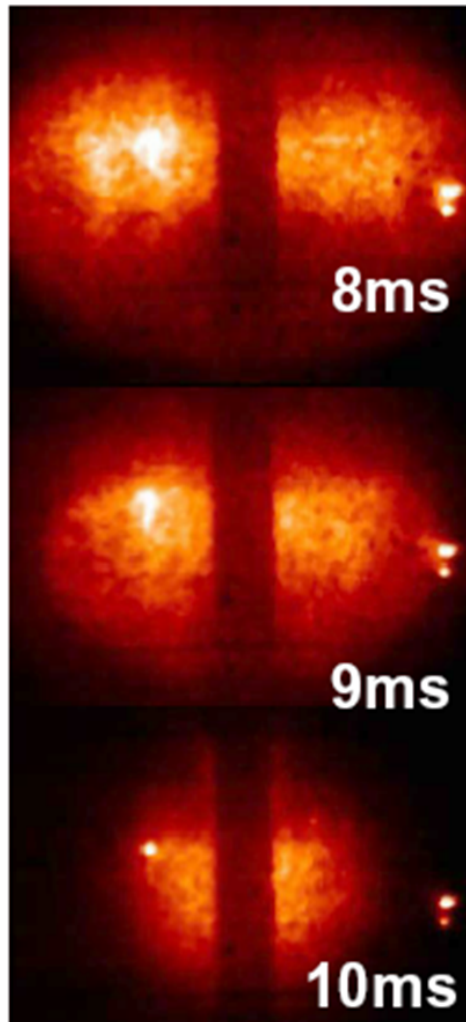
# NSTX is a leader in developing start-up and ramp-up techniques for STs

- **Transient CHI now a proven method to generate closed flux**
  - Startup & inductive coupling at 200kA demonstrated on NSTX
  - CHI initiated and inductively ramped current reached 700kA in H-mode plasmas reaching 800eV
  - Used absorber coils to reduce absorber arcs
  - Used Li to reduce impurities during CHI
  - Will investigate use of HHFW in CHI phase
  - Will test CHI performance implications of metal electrodes (from LLD)
- **HHFW Heating and Current Drive for Ramp-up**
- **Outer PF start-up was demonstrated on DIII-D and NSTX**
  - DIII-D experiment with high power ECH and NB current drive
- **Plasma Gun start-up being investigated on Pegasus**
  - Design/install on NSTX as progress on PEGASUS warrants, FY2012 or later

# Solenoid-free start-up research will benefit greatly from new center stack and 2<sup>nd</sup> NBI

- Non-inductive current ramp-up experiments should significantly benefit from higher power HHFW, higher TF ( $\sim 1\text{T}$ ), longer pulse length (5s), ECH would help start-up
  - 1 T CS upgrade and 2nd tangential NBI particularly important for high-current ramp-up demonstration
  - Start-up currents of  $\sim 500\text{kA}$  relax requirements on subsequent ramp-up
  - 350kW ECH to heat CHI plasma for coupling to HHFW, but is limited by resource availability
- Consider 2kV capability to increase the magnitude of the CHI started currents
- Test relaxation current drive
- Use CHI startup for full integration with nearly full non-inductive operation, which includes startup with CHI, reaching  $I_p \sim 500\text{kA}$  followed by ramp-up with HHFW and NBI to current levels where it is non-inductively sustained.

# Outer PF Startup has been tried, but was limited by available heating power and flux



- LRDFIT code used for reconstructions
  - $I_{\text{vessel}} \sim 10 \times I_p$
- Control of  $B_z$  after breakdown raised  $I_p$  from 10kA to 20kA
  - Satisfied  $E_T \cdot B_T / B_P \sim 1\text{kV/m}$  over good fraction of vacuum cross section
- Need improved preionization, heating and optimized PF coil waveforms
  - 350kW ECH resonance layer in large field null region
  - Need  $T_e$  control to get to high-enough  $I_p$  to meet PF coil programming