



Abstract

Present experimental campaigns on the Pegasus Toroidal Experiment are concerned with accessing q- and -limits in an ultra-low aspect ratio plasma. To date, Pegasus plasma are heated only with an OH solenoid, but an additional HHFW heating system is scheduled for operation in the near future. For $A \sim 1.15\text{-}1.4$, $R(0) \sim 0.2\text{-}0.4$ m, $\sim 1.5\text{-}2$, $I(p) 0.15$ MA, and $B(t) 0.07$ T, plasmas are being limited by a global $m/n = 2/1$ mode, as observed on both external and internal diagnostics. Due to low shear in these discharges, the mode persists over a large volume of the plasma. Magnetic equilibrium reconstructions of these plasmas show $(t) 25\%$ with no instabilities due to beta yet observed. Efforts to overcome the 2/1 mode include; 1.)Raising the electron temperature, $T(e)$, by raising the plasma current density, adding volt-seconds to the OH power supply, and RF heating, and 2.) rainign the plasma q-profile with increased toroidal magnetic field. Preliminary auxiliary heating with a HHFW RF system has begun. This system supplies bulk $T(e)$ heating with 0.5 MW of power.



2001 Program Overview

Developing understanding of limits of operation at very low- A and low-TF

- Gain capability to explore high- t , low- q_a regimes

• Facility Development

- Increasing Ohmic drive capability; I_p up to 150 kA
- New internal hardware and
- Diagnostics and analysis tools
- Initial operation of HHFW heating system

• Experimental Campaign

- Improved plasma formation control
- Extension of higher I_p capability
- Documentation of equilibrium parameters at very low- A
- Identification of factors hindering access to low B_t , high I_p
 - V-sec availability

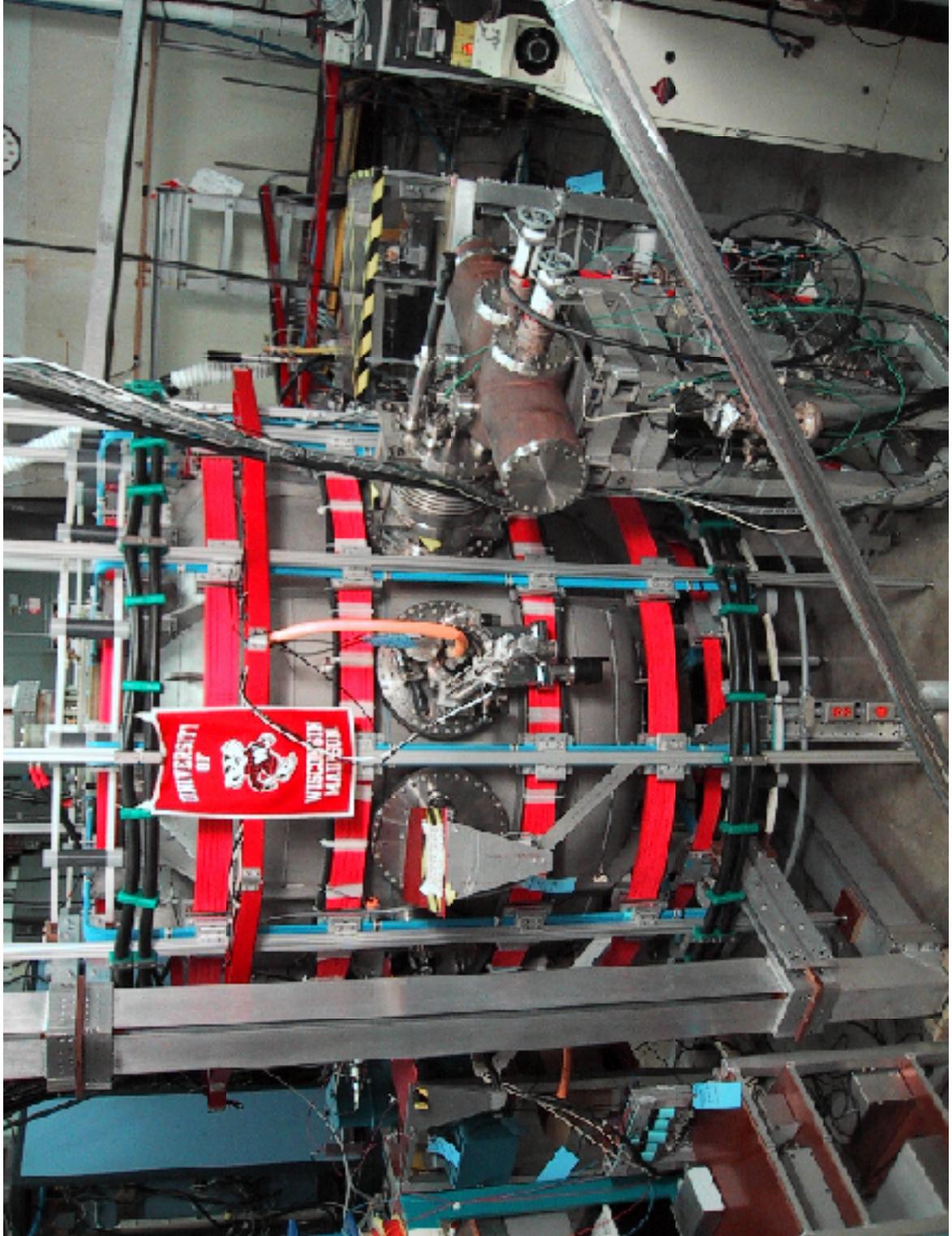
- Demonstrate access to external kink limit at low-

• Developing tools necessary for equilibrium and stability analysis

- Increased V-sec
- High power RF heating
- Increased B_t with fast rampdown



PEGASUS is a Mid-Sized University ST



Design Parameters

A	1.1 - 2.0
R	0.2 - 0.45 m
I _p	0.1 - 0.3 MA
B _t	< 0.30 T
t _{pulse}	~ 1.5 - 3.7
t _{pulse}	30 - 40 msec
Q(1)	
N	> 5
I _N	> 10
	Heating and Inductive*
	Sustainment + RFCD
	(HHFW, EBW)

* NMF: B_{solenoid} = 10 - 14 T



Role of the PEGASUS Experiment

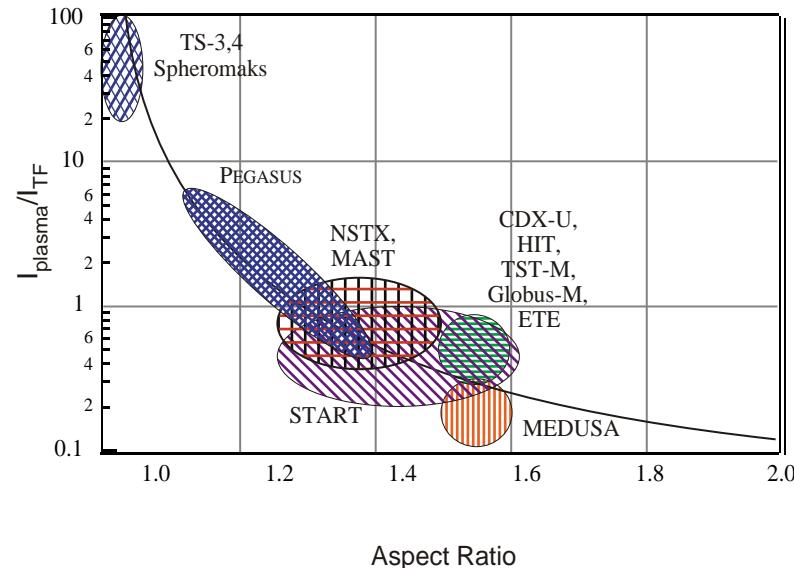
Pegasus Toroidal Experiment
University of Wisconsin-Madison

Mission Statement

An extremely low-aspect ratio facility exploring quasi-spherical high-pressure plasmas with the goal of minimizing the central column while maintaining good confinement and stability.

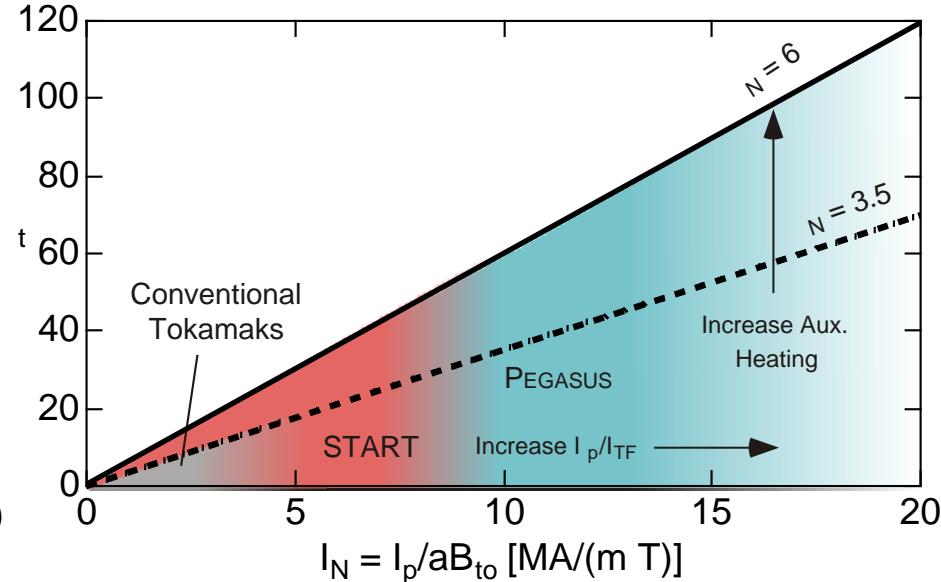
- **Physics of A \approx 1 plasmas as an Alternate Concept (low q)**

- Extreme toroidicity ($A \approx 1$)
- Very high TF utilization ($I_p/I_{TF} > 3$)
- Stability at very low TF ($q \approx 1$)
- Relaxation stability at tokamak/spheromak boundary
- RF heating and CD schemes (HHFW, EBW)
- Trade-offs:
CD, recirculating power,
and $A \approx 1$, low-TF operation



- **Contribute to development of the ST (high q)**

- Stability limits for $A \approx 1$ (vs. I_p/I_{TF} , q_{min} , N_e , t_{min} , pol., β , A , etc.)
- limit dependencies
- Access high t_{min} at extreme I_N w/o conducting shell
- Confinement $A < 1.3$
- New startup schemes (e.g., plasma gun, EBW)

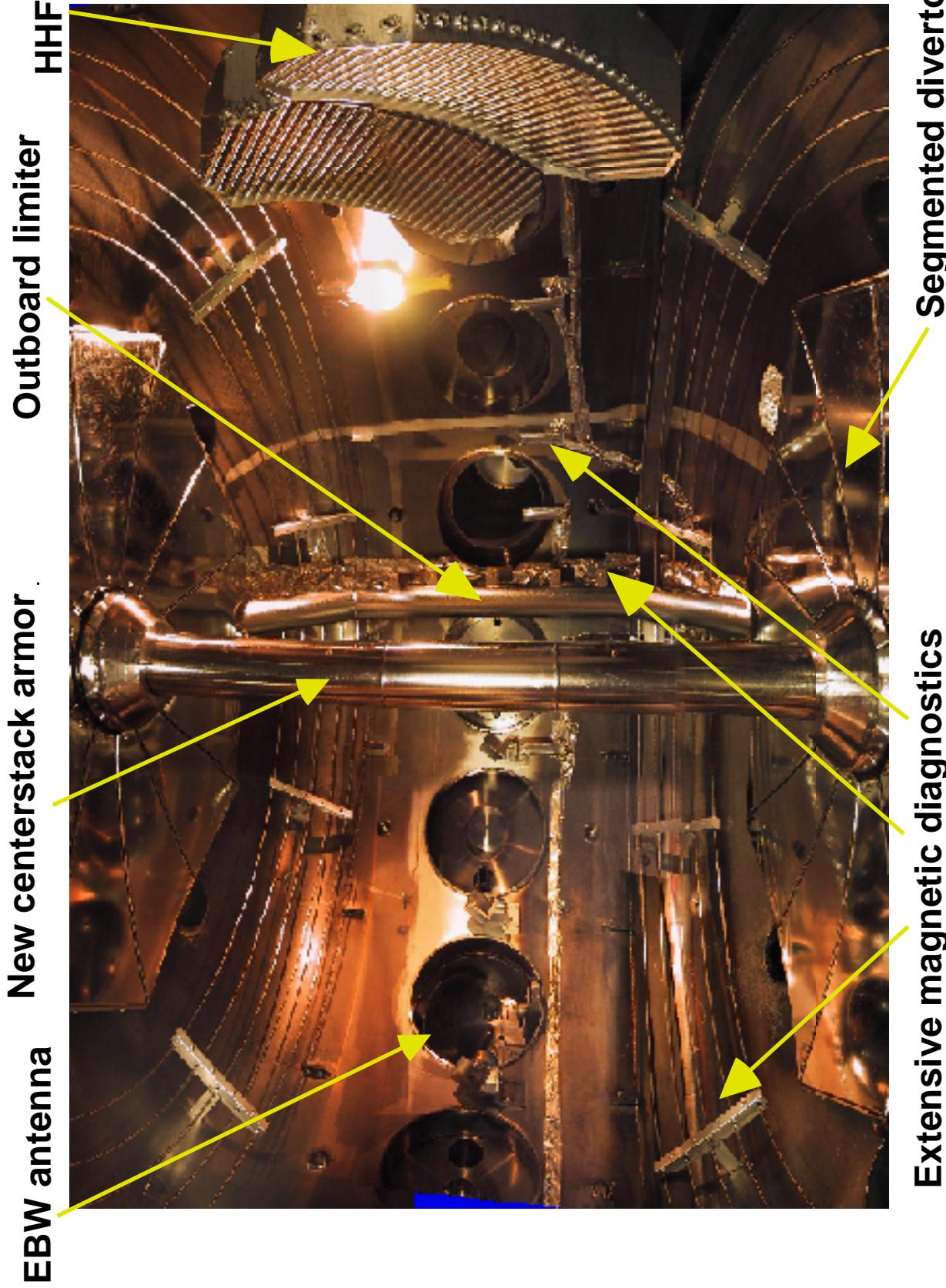




Machine Hardware Upgrades



- Pegasus Toroidal Experiment
University of Wisconsin-Madison
- Extensive interior hardware installation in 2001 campaign





Recent Hardware Upgrades to Machine

Pegasus Toroidal Experiment
University of Wisconsin-Madison

- Major Opening in Fall/Winter 2000 for facility upgrades
(Poster RP1.040; B. Lewicki)

Internal View of PEGASUS Before Upgrade

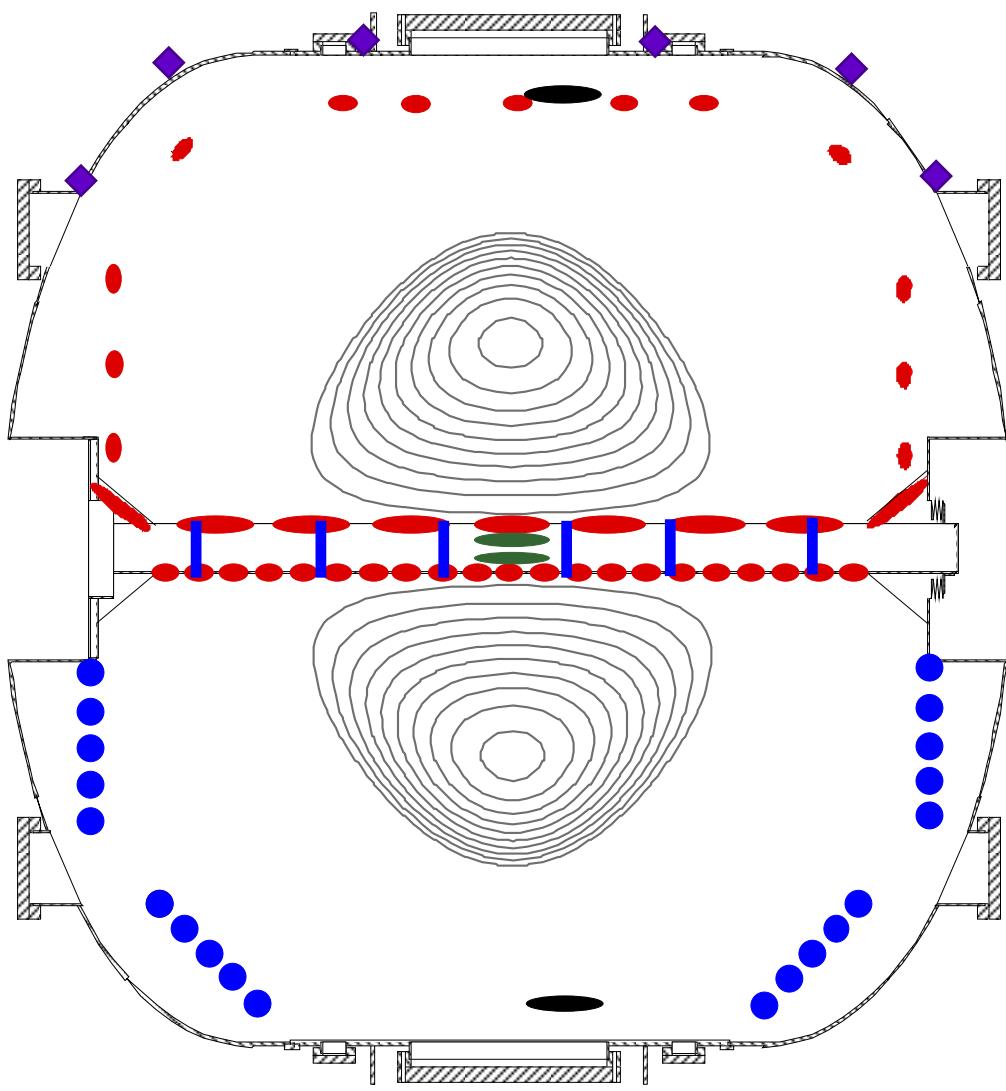


- Internal diagnostics installed
 - Flux loop and B_{pol} arrays
 - Extensive centerstack magnetics
 - Diamagnetic loop
 - New Rogowski coils
- HHFW and EBW antennae installed
 - $P_{RF} = 1\text{-}2 \text{ MW}$ available for HHFW
 - Fully steerable EBW/ECH antenna
- Improved power deposition hardware
 - Divertor plates
 - High-power outer limiter
 - New centerstack shield / cone structure
- Data acquisition system
 - Upgraded to GPIB/CAMAC

Addition of Magnetic Diagnostics



Current Magnetics Arrangement



Before Upgrade

- Poloidal Mirnov Coils (13)
 - Flux Loops (6)
-
- Total (19)

After Upgrade

- Flux Loops (26)
 - Poloidal Mirnov Coils (22 + 21)
 - LFS Toroidal Mirnov Coils (6)
 - HFS Toroidal Mirnov Coils (7)
 - External Wall Loops (6)
-
- Total (88)

Not shown:

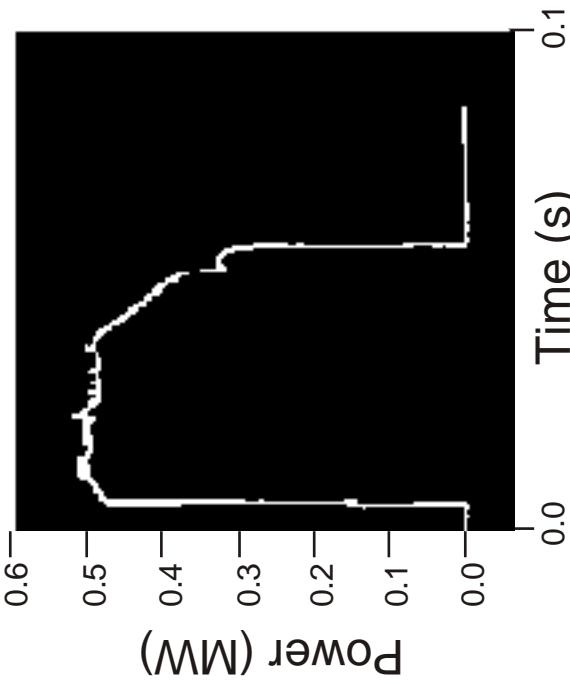
- Plasma Rogowski Coils (2)
- Diamagnetic Loops (2)
- Diamagnetic Compensation Loop
- Internal Btan Coils (15) [constrain wall currents]



Initial Operation of HHFW Heating System

- **HHFW system installed and heating tests underway**

- $P_{RF} = 1\text{-}2\text{ MW available; sufficient to access high } t \text{ regime}$
- Initial loading tests give an impedance of about 1 Ohm
- Up to 100 kW injected into vessel (Poster RP1.037 by P. Probert)



RF forward power results from
~50 ms test into dummy load

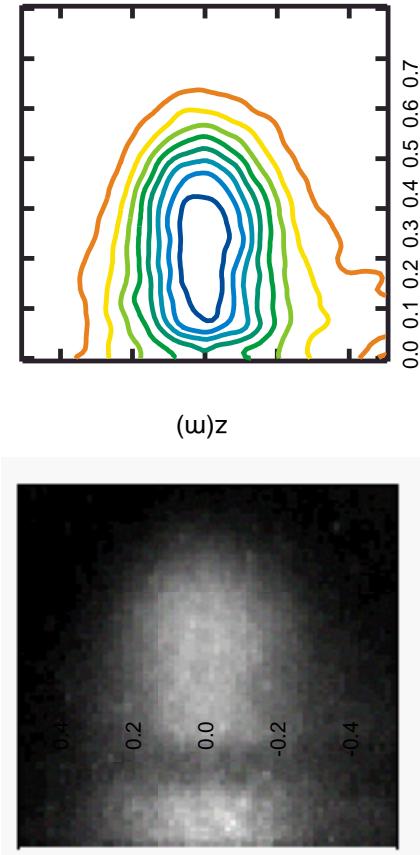
- **HHFW Startup and CD applications:**

- Startup assist via preheating and/or current profile “freezing”
 - *Startup plasma phase: 40% single pass absorption*
 - *High plasma phase: 100% single pass absorption*
- CD possible with present power supply and new antenna

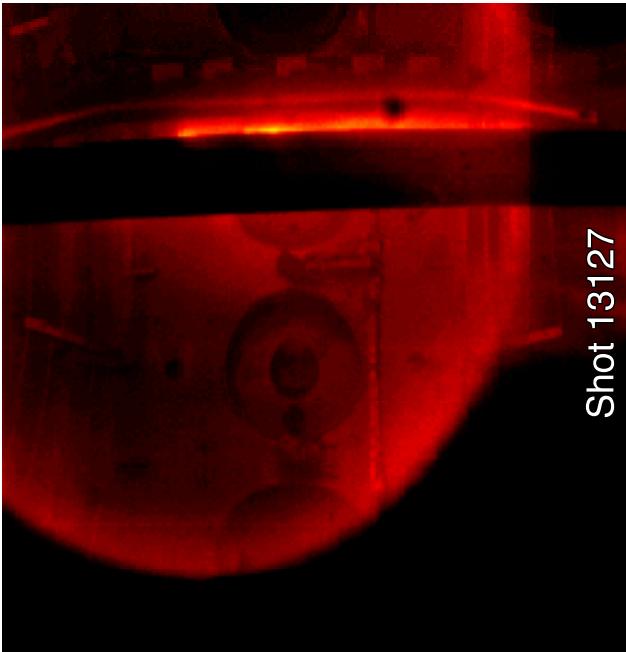
Diagnostics on PEGASUS



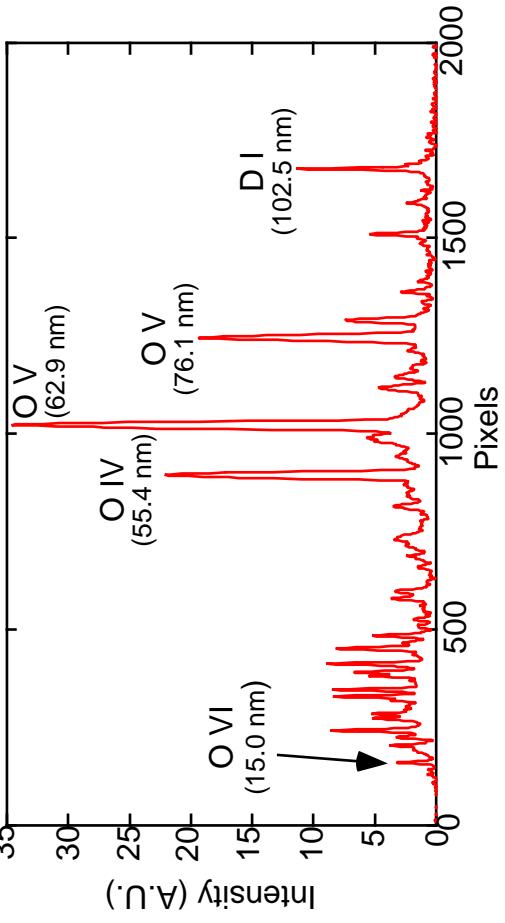
Pinhole SXR Camera (Poster RP1.036; K. Tritz)



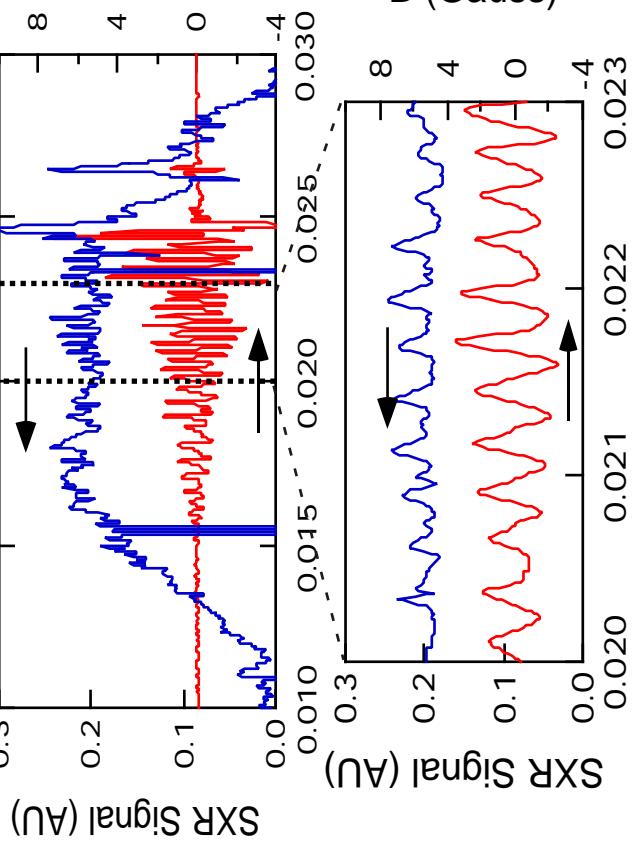
Fast Framing Camera



VUV Spectroscopy (SPRED)



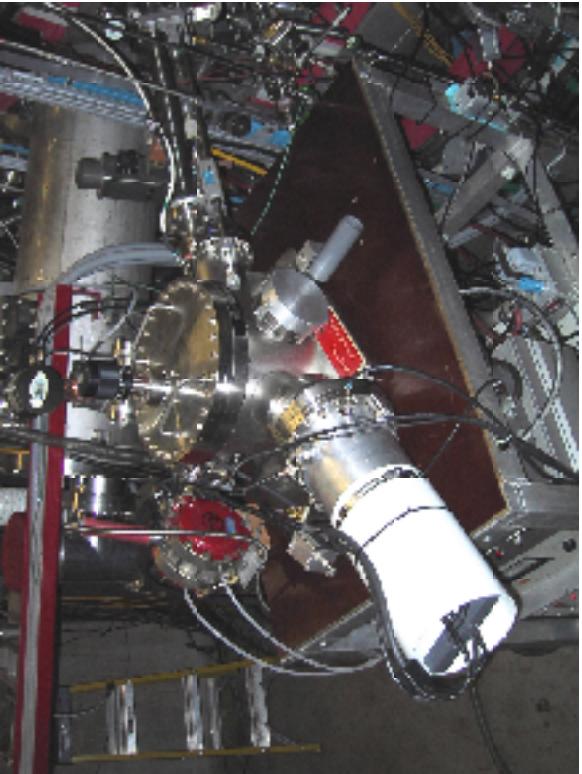
Poloidal SXR Array (Channel 8)



Diagnostics on PEGASUS

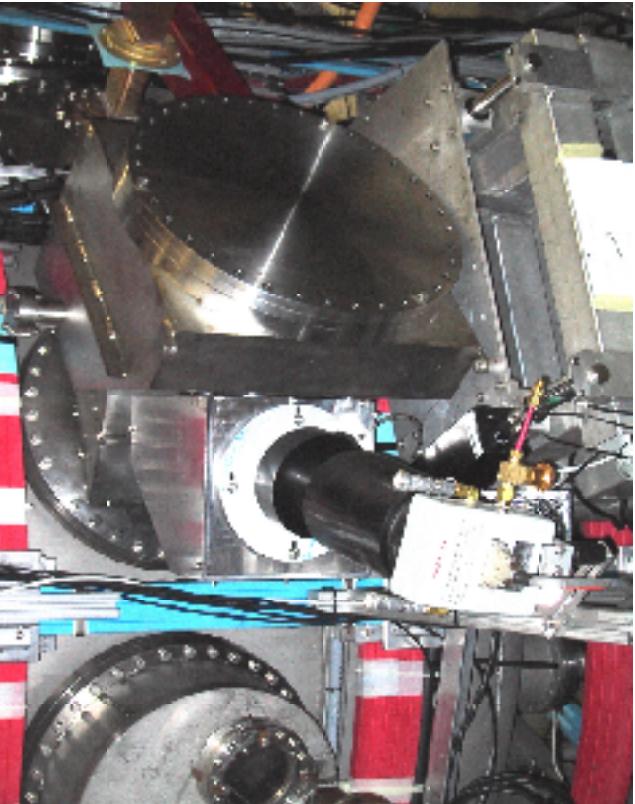
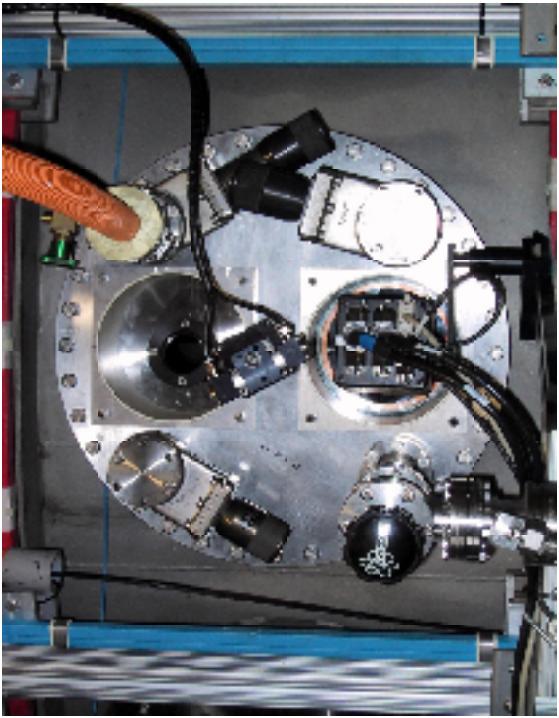


SPRED (Plasma Impurities)

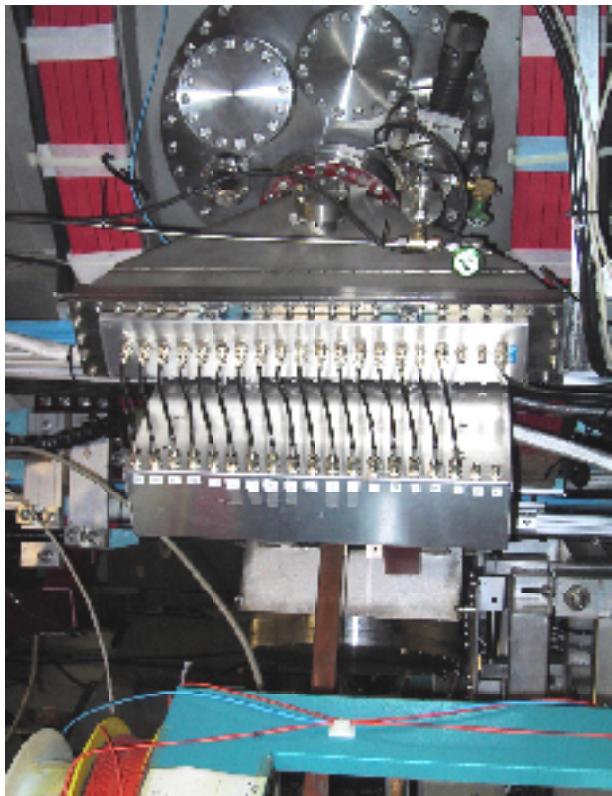


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1000 fps CCD Camera (Plasma Shape)



SXR Pinhole Camera ($j(R)$ profiles)



Poloidal SXR Diode Array (Internal MHD)



Diagnostics on PEGASUS

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- Presently operating diagnostics

<u>Diagnostic</u>	<u>Capability</u>	<u>Measures</u>
Core Flux Loops	(6)	V_L , pol
Wall Flux loops	(6)	Vessel currents
Int. Flux loops	(20)	pol
Rogowski Coils	(2)	I_p
Diamagnetic Loop	(2)	tor / p
B_p , Mirnov Coils	(56)	B_r, B_z / MHD activity
VUV (SPRED)	central chord	Impurity monitor
Filterscopes	central chord	Oxygen, Carbon, D
Interferometer	single chord	$N_e I$
High Res. Camera	1000 fps	Plasma shape/position
2-D SXR Camera		Internal Shape/ $j(R)$

- Near-future diagnostics

<u>Diagnostic</u>	<u>Capability</u>	<u>Measures</u>	<u>When?</u>
Poloidal SXR Diode Array	(19)	MHD Activity	Winter 2001
Tangential CCD PHA	single chord	$T_e(t)$	Winter 2001
Tangential Bolometer Array	~20 chords	P_{rad}	Winter 2001
Ross Filters	single chord	$T_{e0}(t)$	Winter 2001
2-Color X-ray	single chord	T_e	Winter 2001
Tangential VB Array	~20 chords	$Z_{eff}(R,t), N_e(R,t)$	Summer 2002
DNB		$N_e(R,t), T_e(R,t), j(R)$	Proposed
EBW Radiometer		$T_e(t)$	Proposed



Status of Ohmic Plasma Operation

- **Routine high-stress solenoid operation**

- **Startup at low B_t in presence of conducting walls**

- Induced wall currents modeled
- Wall currents routinely included in equilibrium runs

- **Plasmas show low- A characteristics**

- *High τ* $\tau \sim 25\%$
- *High N* $N \sim 5$
- *High TF utilization factor* $I_p/I_{TF} \sim 1.2$
- *High normalized current* $I_N \sim 8$
- *High density* $n_e \sim n_{GW}$
- *MHD* $2/1, 3/2, IREs, double tearing modes$

- **Extension of operating space**

- Increasing ohmic drive capability; I_p up to 150 kA
- Density control and fueling (fast gas puffing)
- Pulse length extension (up to 30 ms)
- Wall conditioning (Ti gettering, DC GDC)

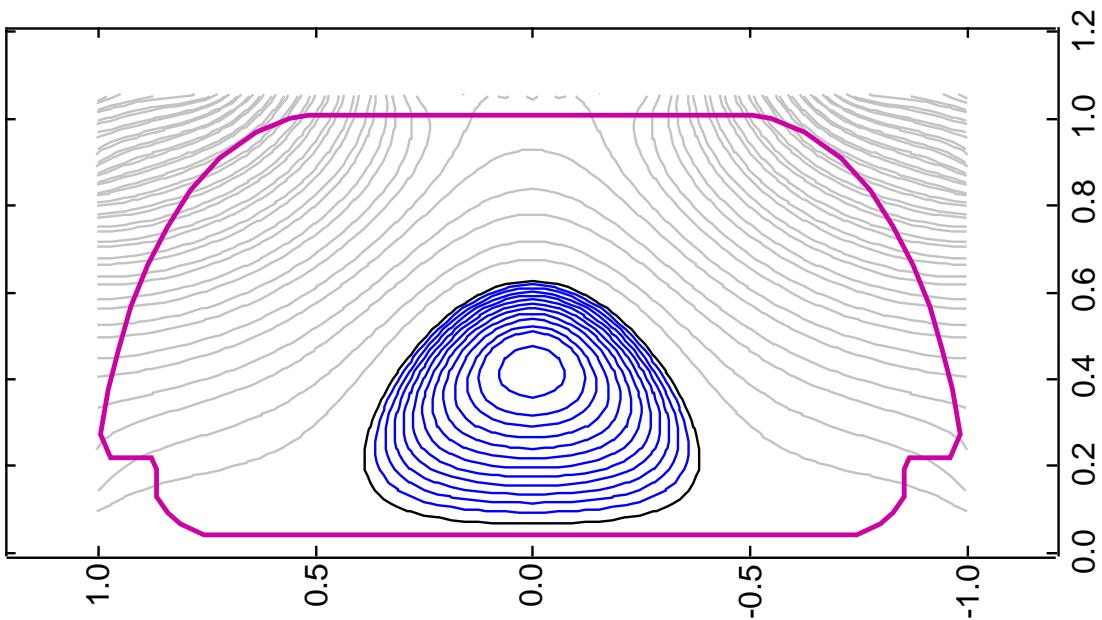
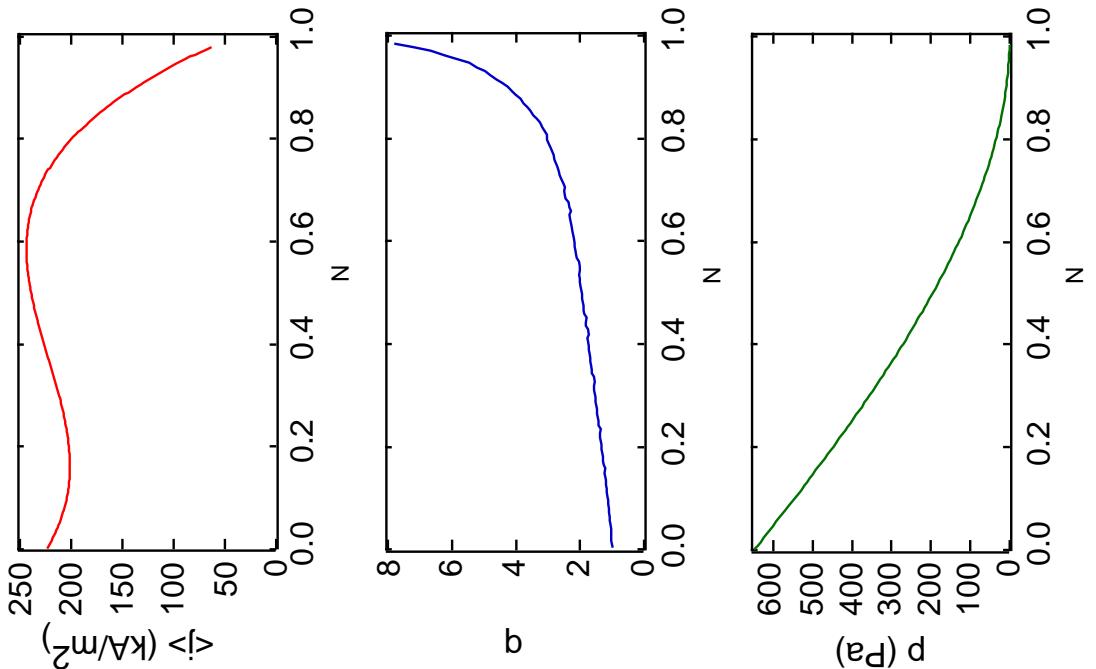
Magnetic Equilibrium Reconstruction Used as Primary Analysis Tool



Shot 12445

I_p 78.3 kA
 B_t (axis) 0.048 T
 R_0 0.337 m
 t 18%
 a 0.282 m
 I_i 0.40
 A 1.20
 q_0 0.98
 q_{95} 1.4
 5.9

Constraints:
Rogowski Coil
18 Flux Loops
3 Bp Coils
Diamagnetic Loop

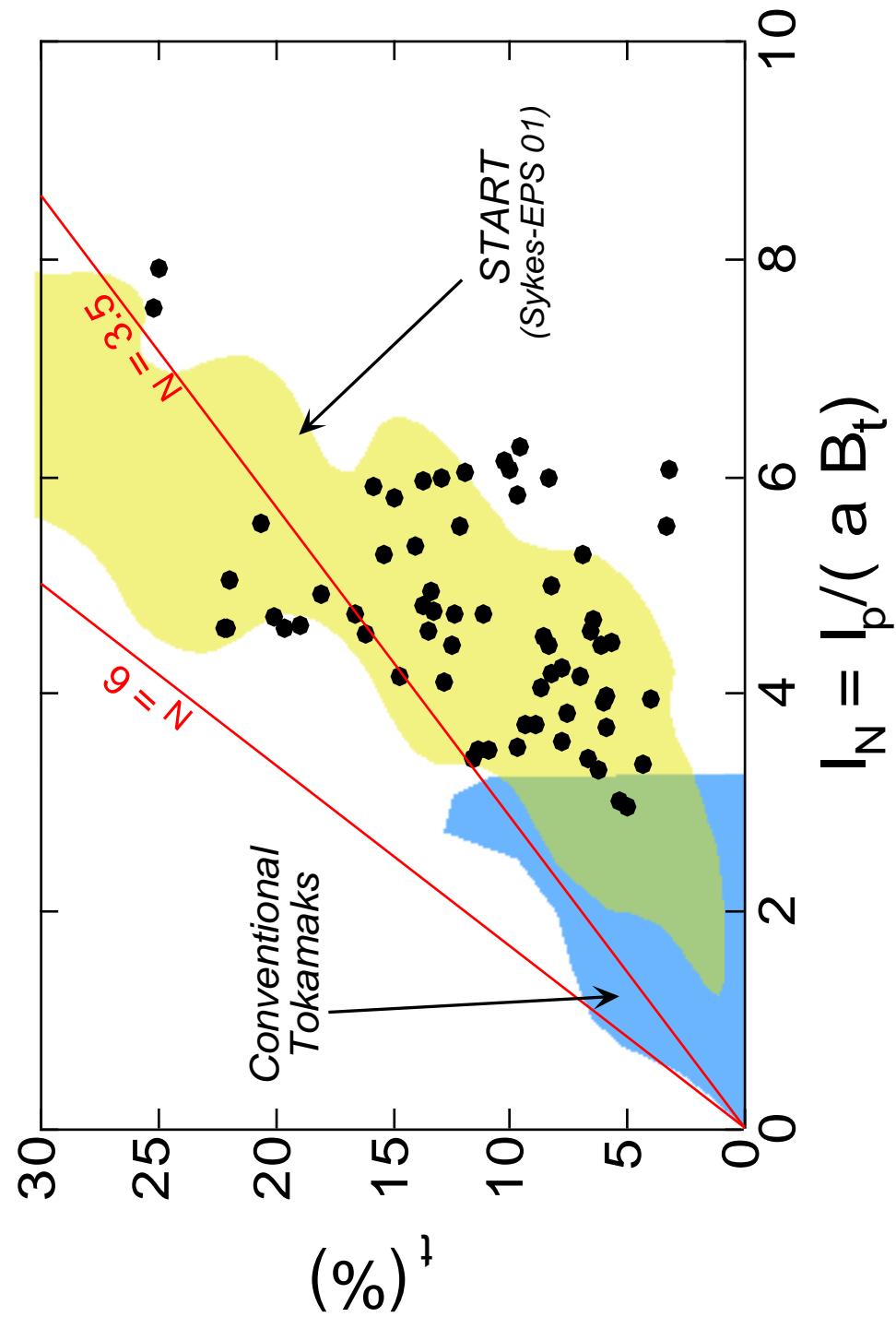




PEGASUS is Accessing High- τ ST Regime

- **High_t attained at high density, low-TF**

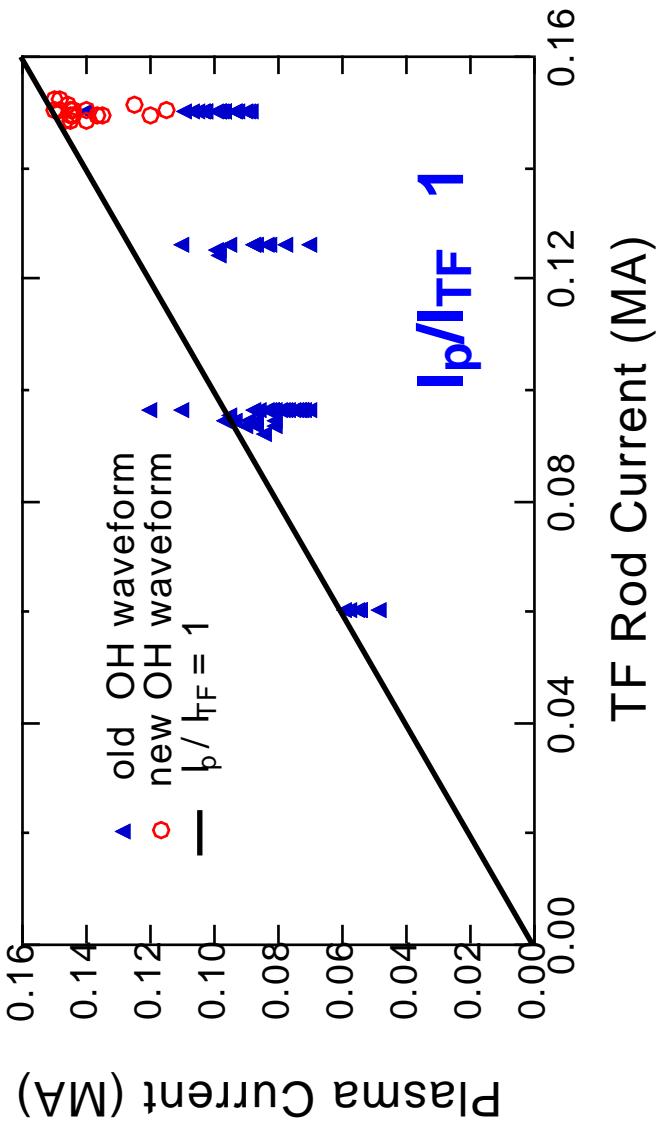
- Ohmic heating only; constant TF
- Highest τ_t , I_N at low TF



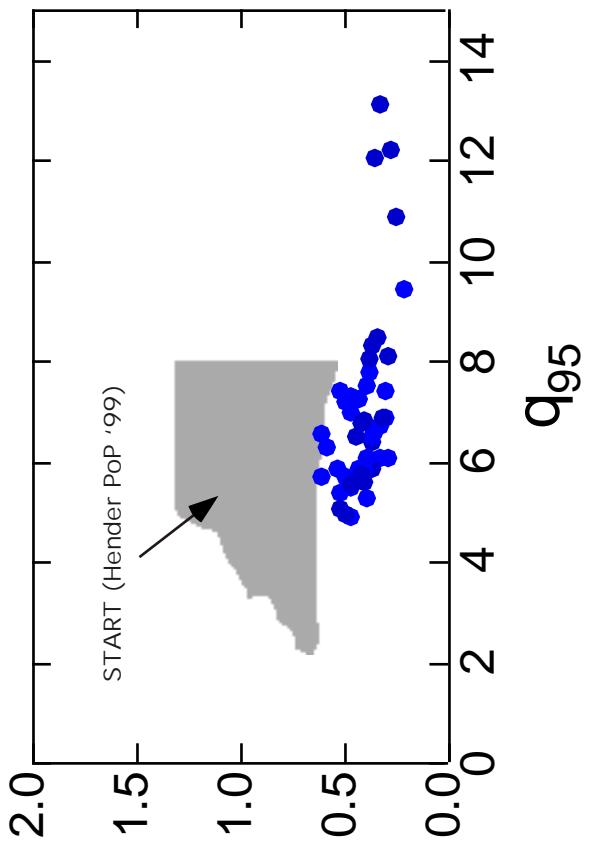
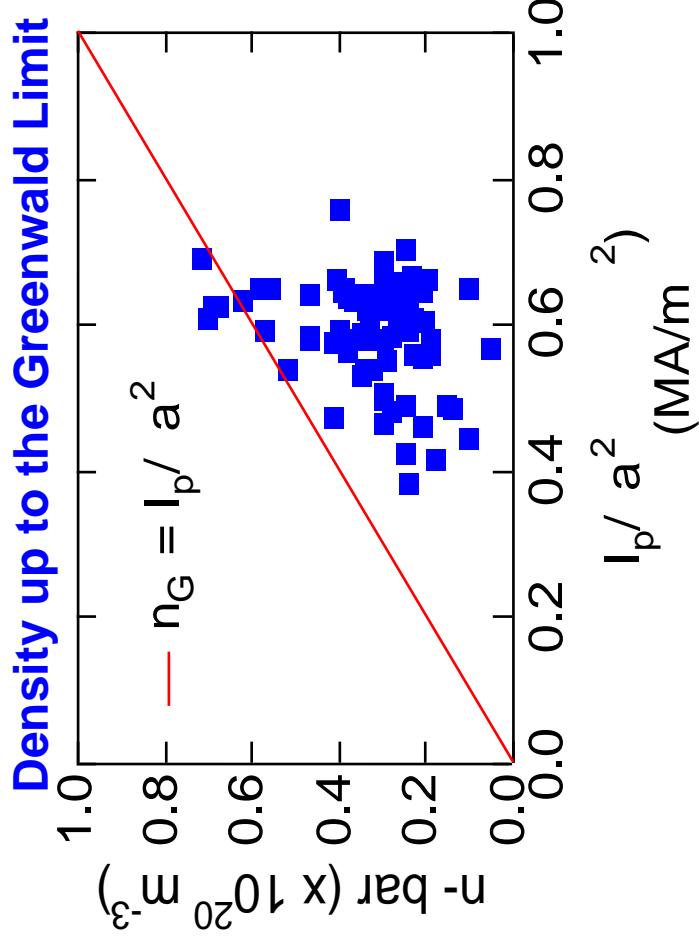


High Density, Low- $|i_i|$, Low-TF Operation

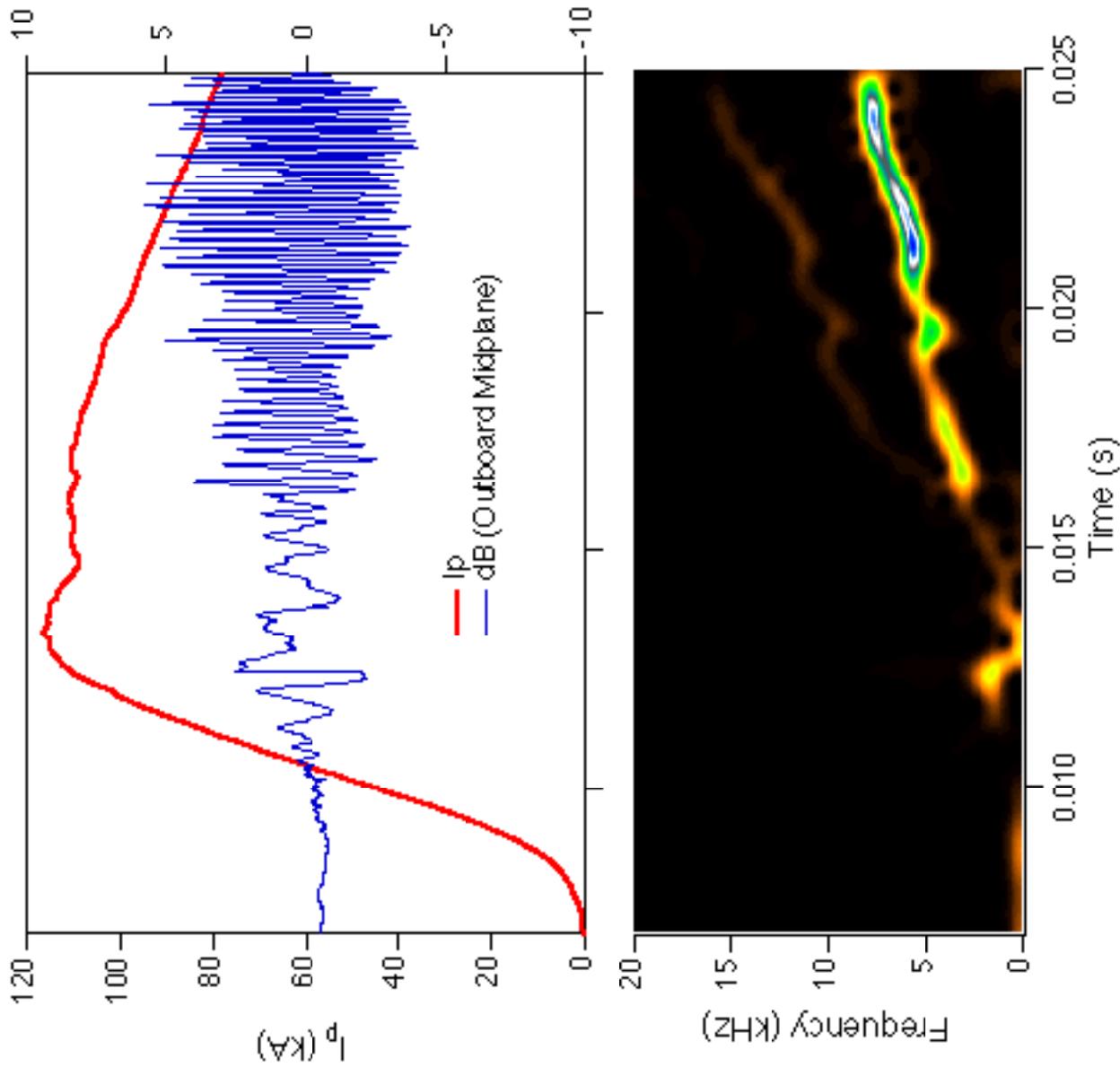
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Low $|i_i|$; increases during current relaxation



Significant MHD is Observed During Discharge Evolution



- A rotating 2/1 mode is present
 - Observed in most discharges
 - Mode rotates in electron diamagnetic direction
 - Frequency is 5-10 kHz

- A lower frequency mode is often observed during the current ramp

- IREs and double tearing modes also observed

Poster RP1.034 by G. Garstka



High- β , low-q Operational Limits

• Evaluating role of MHD on access to low-TF, OH regime

- Use flux consumption analysis for quantitative comparison
 - Ejima Coefficient, $C_e = \text{high}$ poor use of Ohmic V-sec
 - Ejima Coefficient, $C_e = \text{low}$ efficient use of V-sec

• Large Scale MHD Present Reduced I_p , $C_e \sim 1$.

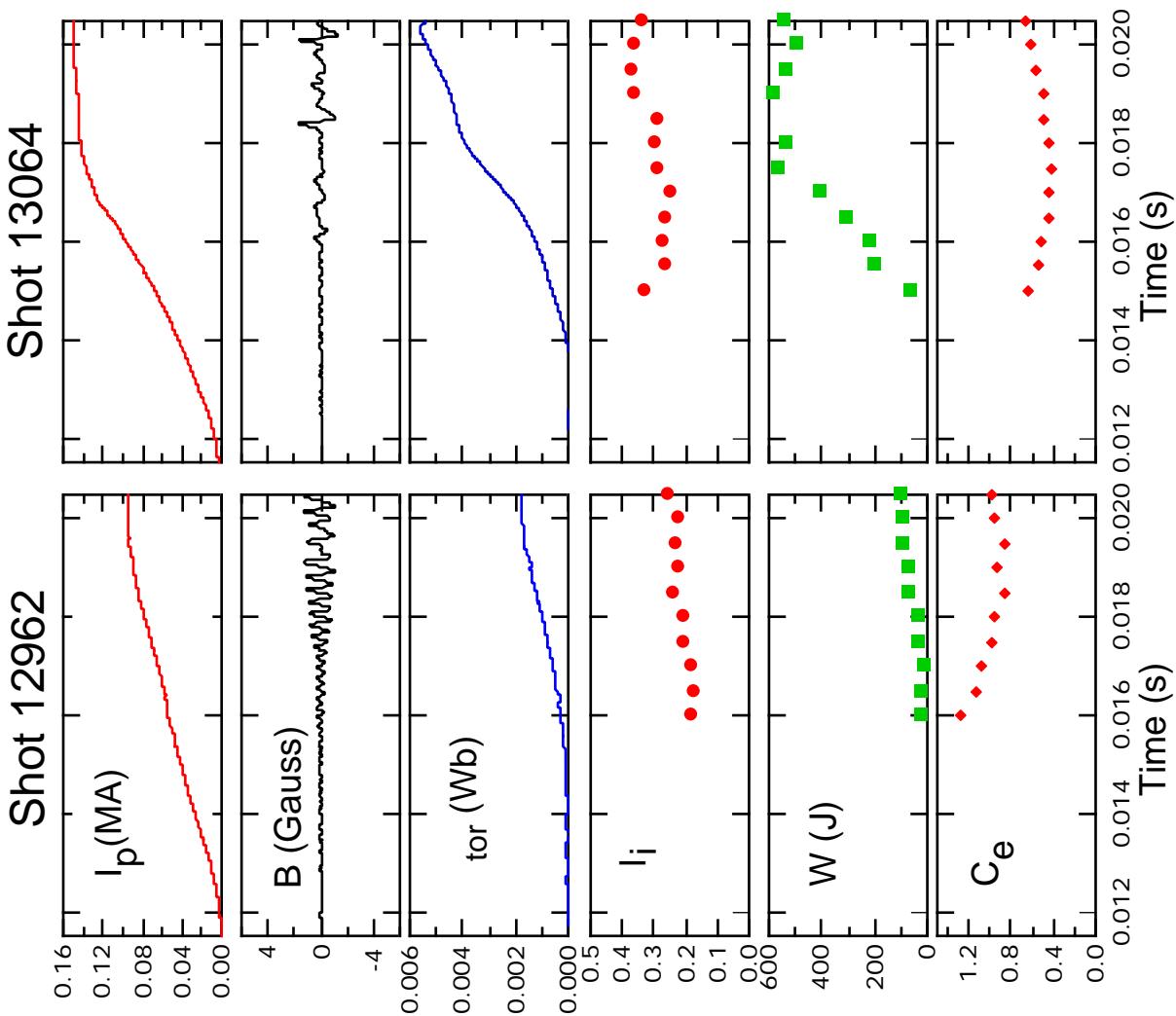
- Internal modes appears to limit I_p in these cases
- Mode is a large 2/1; observed when q_0 drops below 2
- Appears to correlate with a large low-shear interior region with $q < 2$
- Improvement expected with higher TF start-up

• External Kink Observed Max I_p , $C_e \sim 0.5$

- External kink and/or V-sec limit at highest I_p , B_t cases
- Appears as q_{95} approaches 5; higher than typical tokamak
- Improvement expected with increased V-sec and discharge control

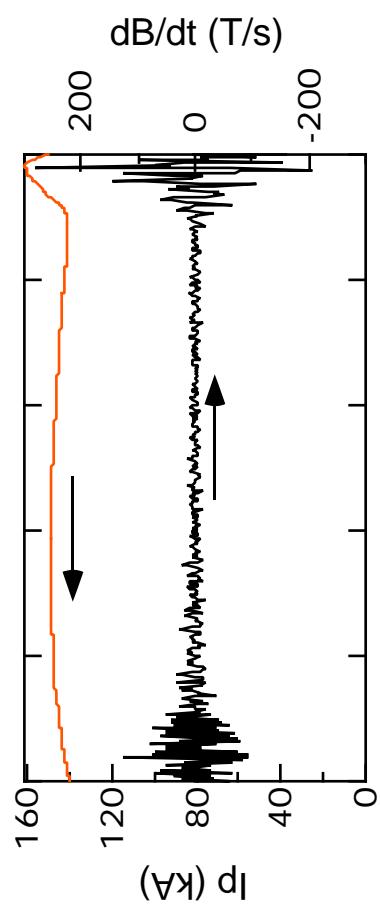


Characteristics of OH Plasmas to Date

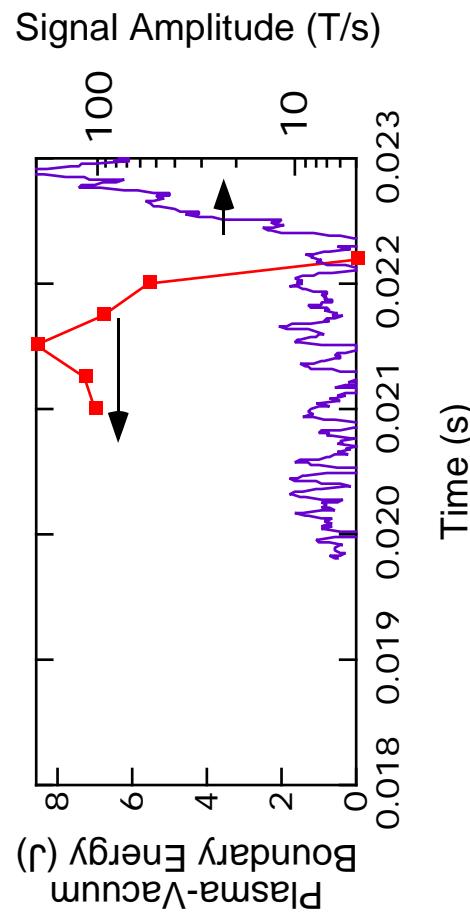
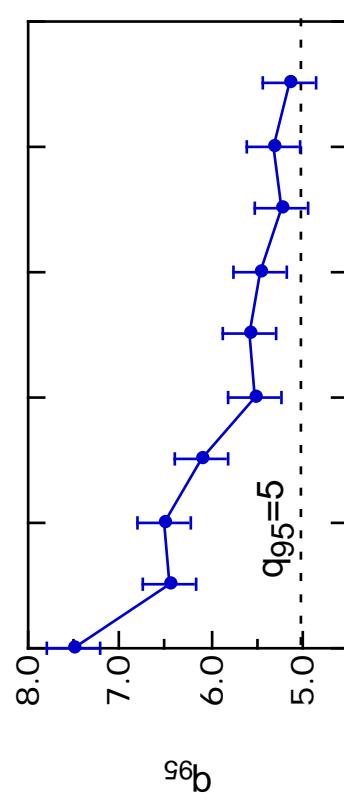




Theoretical Analysis Suggests Kink Instability



- Observed disruptions are associated with edge q-limits
 - Oscillations not observed until $q_{95} \approx 5$



Poster RP1.034 by G. Garstka

- Calculated plasma-vacuum boundary energy approaches zero as oscillations begin
 - Negative value indicates instability to external kink
- Calculations made with DCON and VACUUM



Facility Upgrades to Further Study of low-q₉₅, high- τ Plasmas

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- Goals require increased control of plasma conditions
 - Density control and shot reproducibility = between-shot gettering
 - Improved equilibrium field control
- Suppression of large internal MHD modes
 - Increasing I_p ramp time = increased V-sec from ohmic solenoid
 - Attain higher $T_e(0)$ during formation = increased B_T
 - HHFW heating = increased RF power operation
 - Maintain $q(0) > 2$ during plasma formation = increased B_T
- Control onset of suspected external kink modes
 - Maintain I_p ramp time = increased V-sec from ohmic solenoid
 - Maintain high q_{95} during formation = increased B_T w/rampdown
 - Controlled gas puff for edge cooling = continuous gettering
 - Separatrix operation = energize divertor coils
- Access to very high τ regime
 - Increase $T_e(0)$ during formation = increased B_T w/fast-rampdown
 - Increase I_p and N_e = increased V-sec
 - High-power HHFW heating = increased RF power operation
- Proposed long-term improvements to add control flexibility
 - Programmable internal radial position coils and divertor coils
 - EBW heating tests
 - Possible plasma gun startup

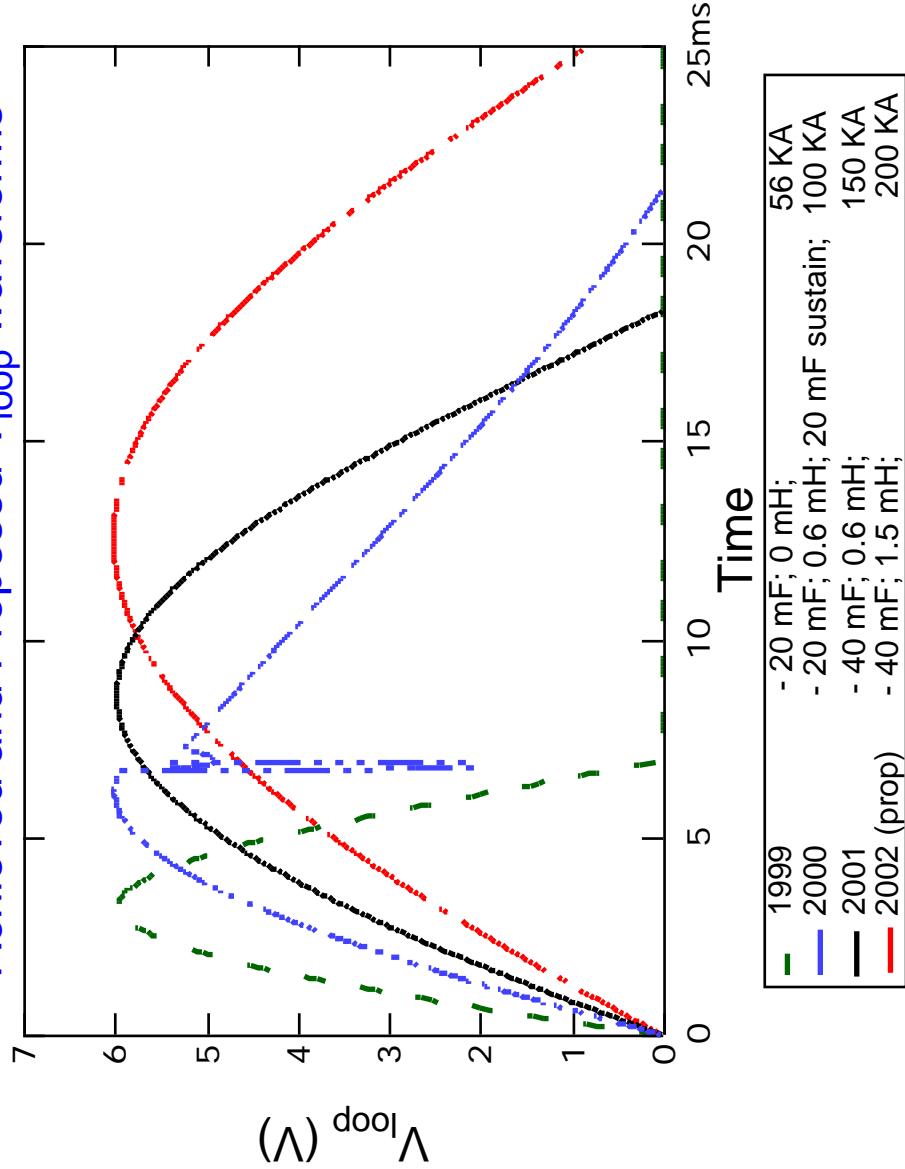
Extension of OH Power Supply will Provide Increased Volt-Seconds



• Increased Volt-second delivery planned

- Increasing V-sec throughout project has given access to increasing I_p , T_e , N_e , etc.
- V-sec on Pegasus limited by power supply capabilities, not solenoid
 - Addition of a high-power inductor gives simple V-sec increase
 - should provide access to $I_p \sim 0.2$ MA

Achieved and Proposed V_{loop} waveforms



TF Coils with Rapid Ramp-down and Increased B_t in Fabrication

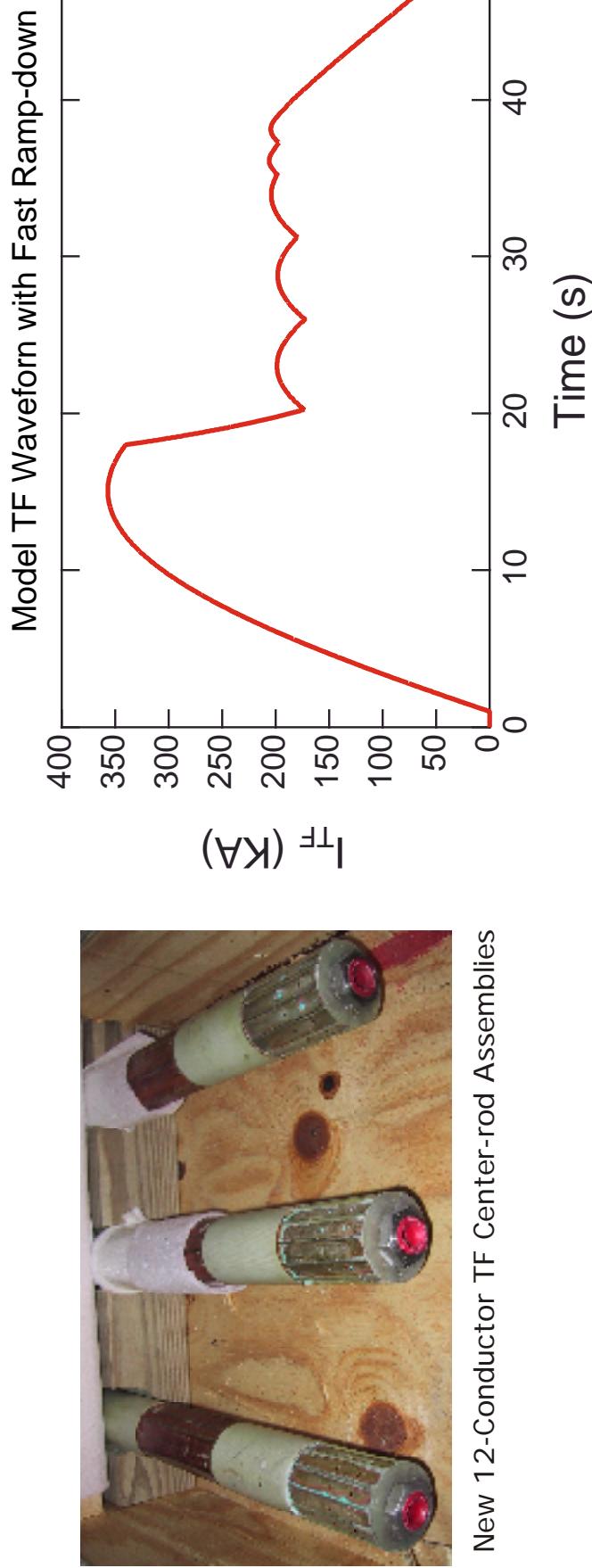


- **Provide B_T increase of 2-3 (0.15 - 0.3T) during formation**

- Support faster I_p ramp w/o large-scale MHD
- Improved T_e evolution for lower resistivity

- **Allow rapid decrease in B_t during shot**

- Access low- q_{95} and/or high β regimes starting with well-formed, hot plasma
- New 12-turn low-inductance TF center rod assembly fabricated



Summary



- **Pegasus upgraded its diagnostic capability in 2001 Campaign**

- Extensive magnetic diagnostics installed
- Tools for equilibrium and stability analysis developed further
- Internal hardware modified to handle future high power operation

- **Plasmas to date show low-A characteristics**

- High t $\sim 25\%$
- High N ~ 5
- High TF utilization factor $I_p/I_{TF} \sim 1.2$
- High normalized current $I_N \sim 8$
- High density $n_e \sim n_{GW}$
- MHD $2/1, 3/2, IRES, double tearing modes$

- **Future work will concentrate on extending high- t , low-q regime**

- Increased B_t for startup control
- Increased V-sec for further discharge evolution; proposed $I_p \sim 200$ kA
- HHFW heating for MHD control and high t