Non-Solenoidal Tokamak Startup Using High-Field-Side Local Helicity Injection on the Pegasus ST

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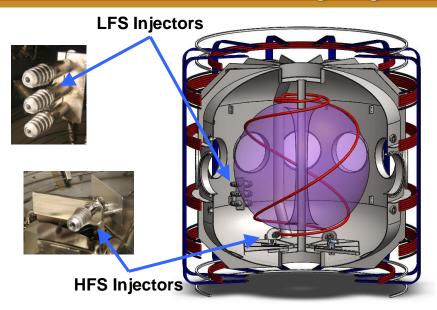
APS-DPP Milwaukee, WI

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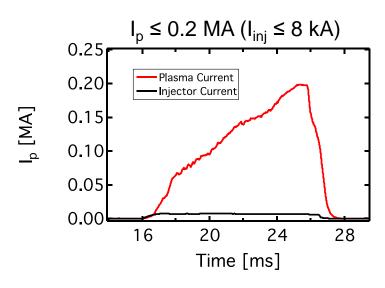




A New Campaign Studies Local Helicity Injection (LHI) Using High-Field-Side Injectors



- Edge current extracted from injectors
- Relaxation to tokamak-like state via helicity-conserving instabilities



Current drive quantified by:

$$V_{\it LHI} \gg rac{A_{\it inj} B_{\it j ,inj}}{igamma} V_{\it inj}$$

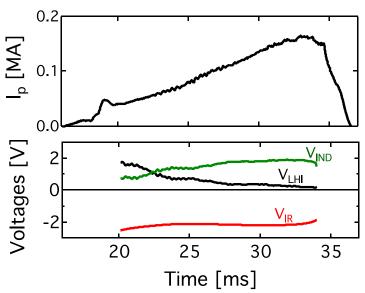




Injector Geometries Emphasize Different Current Drives

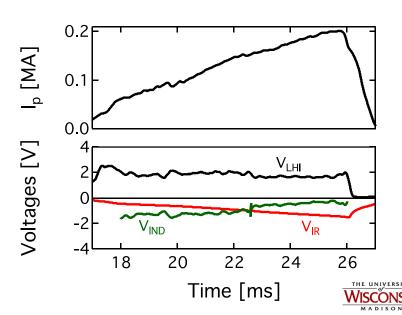
Low-Field-Side Injection:

- Injectors on outboard mid-plane
- High R_{ini} → low V_{LHI}
- Dynamic shape → strong V_{IND}



High-Field-Side Injection:

- Injectors in lower divertor
- Low R_{inj} → strong V_{LHI}
- Static shape → minimal V_{IND}





LHI Plasmas Exhibit MHD Activity on Multiple Scales

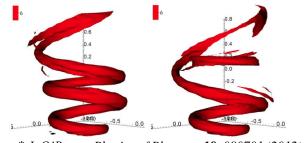
1. Instability of current filaments

- Long wavelength, low frequency:
 - Line-tied kink
 - Filament merger and reconnection
 - Dominates external magnetics
- Short wavelength, high frequency:
 - Correlated with anomalous ion heating
 - Reconnection-driven turbulence?

Instabilities of the tokamak plasma

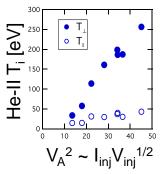
- Tearing, kink modes
- Relevant to hand-off

Current Filament Reconnection



* J. O'Bryan, Physics of Plasmas, 19, 080701 (2012)

Anomalous Ion Heating





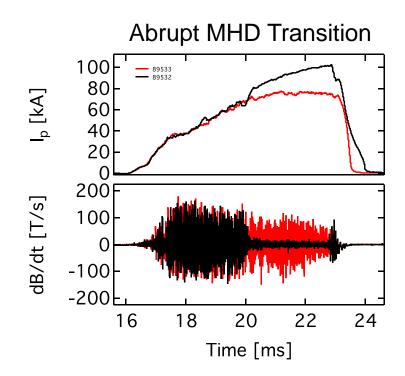


Abrupt Transition in MHD Behavior During HFS Injection

- Large-amplitude, low freq. in early phase
 - Large scale n=1 at 20-80 kHz
 - Line-tied kink of current streams

- Abrupt reduction in low frequency activity under some conditions:
 - I_p growth continues
 - Interpreted as kink stabilization

 Several hypotheses for stabilization mechanism under consideration







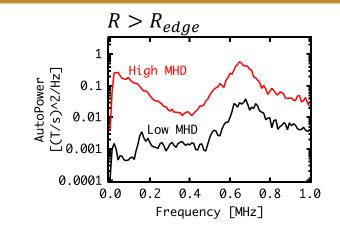
Shift to High Frequency Inside Plasma Edge Suggests Short Wavelength Current Drive Mechanism

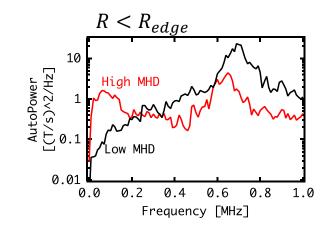
• External Measurement $(R > R_{edge})$

- Reduction at all frequencies
- Suppression of large n=1 mode
- Remaining \tilde{b}/B similar to L-mode

• Internal Measurement $(R < R_{edge})$

- High-f activity increases after transition
- Turbulence, reconnection on smaller scale?
- Continued I_p growth suggests short wavelength activity drives current



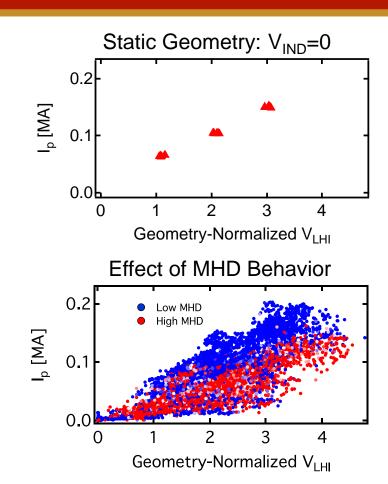




I_p Increases Linearly with V_{LHI} when $V_{IND} \sim 0$

- Static plasma geometry → V_{IND}~0
 - Linear I_p scaling suggests fixed $\langle \eta \rangle$
 - Z_{eff}, n_e, plasma geometry effects not yet accounted for

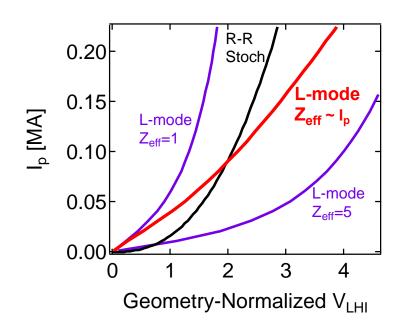
- Greater current drive efficacy following MHD transition
 - Low MHD: up to 50% more I_p
 - Relationship to confinement?





Confinement Properties Set Current Drive Scaling for LHI

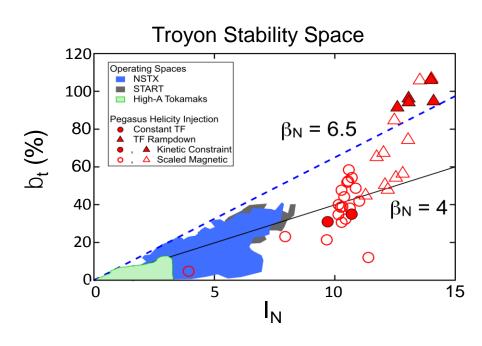
- HI balanced by resistive dissipation
 - $-\langle \eta \rangle$ influenced by confinement
- Crude estimates of confinement inform operation space
 - Strongly dependent on Z_{eff}
- Resistive dissipation complicated by:
 - Dual confinement zones?
 - Neoclassical trapping, non-thermal electrons
 - Hyper-resistivity?





High-Field-Side LHI at A~1 Provides Access to β_T ~1

- A~1:
 - Naturally high κ
 - High I_N stability limit
- HFS LHI: unique operation space
 - High I_p possible at low I_{TF}
 - $-I_N = 5A \frac{I_p}{I_{TF}} > 10$ accessible
 - Naturally low ℓ_i
 - Strong auxiliary ion heating
- See invited talk Thursday AM
 - TI3.00004, J.A. Reusch



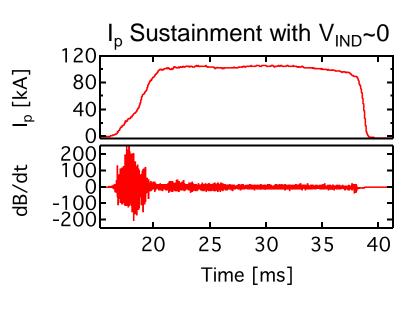
1. D.J. Schlossberg, PRL. 119 035001 (2017)





High-Field-Side LHI Builds the Physics Basis for High-I_p Non-inductive Startup and Sustainment

- High-field-side LHI: increased V_{LHI}, reduced V_{IND}
- Novel MHD behavior suggests short wavelength current drive mechanism
- Attainable I_p scales with V_{LHI}; confinement under investigation
- $\beta_T \approx 100\%$ using unique properties of HFS LHI at A~1



See Pegasus posters: Thursday PM

