# Steady-State operation of Tokamaks: Key Physics and Technology Results on Tore-Supra

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Motivations
Tore Supra and operating conditions
Key results in technology and physics

Consequences for ITER

The way forward



# **Steady state issues**

## Systems:

- Cooling channels must be close to plasma: (e < 10 mm)</li>
  - Joining methods, erosion



Surveillance of large area with fast response (< 1 s), hot spots..</li>

### → IR cameras

 New requirements on diagnostics, fuelling and heating and CD systems (LHCD, ICRH, ECRH, NNBI)

## New physics:

- V<sub>loop</sub> ~ 0, no Ware pinch
- Slow interplay between particle/energy transports and current profile
  - Irreversible bifurcations → stable conditions require feedback

## Active new area of research

- Presently: Tore Supra, TRIAM-1M, LHD, HT7...
- New devices: W7X, KSTAR, EAST, SST1 and ITER (all superconducting



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# **TORE SUPRA 2004**

- Toroidal Pumped Limiter; heat exhaust capability 15 MW (10 MWm<sup>-2</sup>)
- Vessel protection against thermal radiation and plasma contact
- 10 actively cooled neutralizers below the TPL; max. flux 15 MW/m<sup>2</sup>; total pumping speed 20 m<sup>3</sup>/s
- 30 Diagnostics (actively cooled also)



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### Vloop = 0 for > 6 minutes injected energy of 1.1 GJ (Van Houtte, poster EX/P4-14)







## **Heat Exhaust**



~ 50% on the TPL (7 m<sup>2</sup>)

25% on the first wall panels (75 m<sup>2</sup> with the bumpers)
25% shared between the outboard limiter and antennas
Beware of fast particles: ripple and later alphas!



## Particle retention (Tsitrone, EX10-2)



Phase 1: Decreasing retention rate → filling carbon porosities

Phase 2: Constant retention rate :  $2 \ 10^{20}$ D s<sup>-1</sup> (= 50% of injected flux)  $\rightarrow$  co-deposition observed but not enough (deep penetration in carbon?)

In vessel inventory : up to 8 10<sup>22</sup> D for 6 mn (>> saturation of 15 m<sup>2</sup> of carbon)

# Identical shot to shot behaviour. No saturation of in-vessel retention after 15 minutes of cumulated plasma time

## Euratom CCC Pellet injection during 2 minutes in presence of LH





LH power notching allows penetration of 155 pellets Very stable speed of 0.5 km/s

## Relevant for ITER:

- Reliable screw extruder
- Pneumatic acceleration does not require large pumping system (<15 mbar.l for 2mm pellets up to 800 m/s)

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## **Slow temperature oscillations**

Poster EX/P6-16 Imbeaux et al.



Non linear interplay between transport and current profile at the onset of the core ITB
→ RT control of current profile required (for ex, ECCD)

# Euratom CECI Evident synergy ECCD &LHCD at Vloop = 0 (Giruzzi et al EX/P4-22)



0.5 MW of LH power replaced by 0.7 MW of EC power to drive 80 kA

Synergy when LH and EC waves absorbed at same location

ρες

**I**EC

0.35

Promissing for NTM control using ECCD in ITER



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# **Combined LHCD & ICRH**



Achieving 10 MW / 10s pulses
Exhibit good L-mode, H<sub>L</sub> up to 1.7, when optimzing H minority concentration (n<sub>D</sub>/n<sub>e</sub> ~6%):

Spontaneous toroidal co-rotation ITG & TEM stabilized by E×B shear (r/a <0.6)







No central source;  $V_{neo} \sim 10^{-3}$  m/s cannot explain peaked n<sub>e</sub> profile

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G.T. Hoang, Phys. Rev. Lett. 90 (2003)

# **Turbulent pinch coefficients**



**∇q/q term dominates**, consistent with **TEM** driven transport simulations *G.T. Hoang, Phys. Rev. Lett.* 93 (2004) *X. Garbet, Phys. Rev. Lett.* 91 (2003)

J. Jacquinot, 20th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference, Vilamoura, Portugal, 1/11/2004

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# **Extrapolation to ITER**

Tore Supra: n ~ 1/q<sup>0.5</sup> As found by Boucher, Rebut, Watkins for JET

TEMs expected in ITER as in Tore Supra (similar effective collisionality related to detrapping of electrons)

→ Peaked  $n_e$  → Fusion Power increased to 530 MW instead of 400 MW with a flat  $n_e$  profile(ref. scenario)





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## **Progress in Long Pulse Operation**



#### \*<sup>\*\*</sup>\* \* \* \*<sub>\*</sub>\*

# **Tore Supra ongoing upgrades**

## LHCD system

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### 700kW, 1000s, 3.7GHz Klystrons



### 400kW, 600s, gyrotrons

Passive Active Module (PAM) ICRH antenna with conjugate matching



# Conclusions

- Routine SS operation with superconducting coils, RF heating and thin walled PFC's
  - Coping with detailed in-vessel power deposition is tough!
  - Slow non-linear oscillations/bifurcations
  - Unexplained long lasting in-vessel retention of D (low density regime)
  - Turbulent particle pinch documented A gift from mother nature to ITER ?
- Exciting scientific developments in Cadarache in preparation of ITER



- G.T. Hoang, EX8-2 Turbulent Particle Transport in Tore Supra Fri.
- E. Tsitrone, EX10-1 Deuterium retention in Tore Supra long discharges Sat.
- D. van Houtte, **EX/P4-14** *Real Time Control of Fully Non-Inductive 6 minute, 1 Gigajoule Plasma Discharges in Tore Supra* Thurs.
- G. Giruzzi, EX/P4-22 Synergy between EC and LH Current Drive on Tore Supra Thurs.
- F. Imbeaux, EX/P6-16 Non-linear electron temperature oscillations on Tore Supra: experimental observations and modelling by the CRONOS code Fri.
- R. Sabot EX/P6-25 Measurements of density profiles and density fluctuations in Tore Supra with refclectometry Fri.
- T. Loarer EX/P5-22 Overview of gas balance in Plasma Fusion devices Fri.
- G. Martin, EX/10-6Rc Disruption&Mitigration in Tore Supra Sat.
- Ph. Ghendrih, TH 1-3 Relaxation & Transport in Fusion Plasmas Thurs.
- Y. Sarazin, TH/P6-7 Interplay between density profile and zonal flows in drift kinetic simulations of slab ITG turbulent Fri. & Sat
- Ph. Ghendrih, TH/1-3Ra Scaling Intermittent Cross-Field Particle Flux to ITER Thurs.
- S. Benkadda, TH/1-3Rb Nonlinear Dynamics of Transport Barrier Relaxations in Fusion Plasmas Thurs.
- M. Bécoulet, TH/1- 3Rc Non-linear Heat Transport Modelling with Edge Localized Modes and Plasma Edge Control in Tokamaks Thurs.
- G. Falchetto, TH/1-3Rd Impact of Zonal Flows on Turbulent Transport in Tokamaks Thurs.
   J. Jacquinot, 20th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference, Vilamoura, Portugal, 1/11/2004