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NSTX Upgrade: ST research to accelerate fusion development

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For the NSTX-U Research Team

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Upgrade Project: ~90% complete, 1st plasma ~Jan 2015

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NSTX Upgrade mission elements

- Advance ST as candidate for Fusion Nuclear Science Facility (FNSF)
- Develop solutions for the plasmamaterial interface challenge
- Explore unique ST parameter regimes to advance predictive capability - for ITER and beyond









Liquid metals/Li





NSTX-U will provide world-leading research capabilities across all 5 ReNeW Themes



NSTX-U + DIII-D provide world-leading development of ST, AT for FNSF

Spherical Tokamak (ST) is potentially attractive as Fusion Nuclear Science Facility (FNSF)

- Projected to access high neutron wall loading at moderate R_0 , $P_{fusion} W_n \sim 1-2 \text{ MW/m}^2$, $P_{fus} \sim 50-200 \text{MW}$, $R_0 \sim 0.8-1.8 \text{m}$
- Modular, simplified maintenance
- Tritium breeding ratio (TBR) near 1 – Requires sufficiently large R₀, careful design
- Challenges/Gaps: (FESAC-TAP, ReNeW)
 - Non-inductive start-up, ramp-up, sustainment
 ≻Low-A → minimal inboard shield → no/small transformer
 - 2. Confinement scaling (especially electrons)
 - 3. Stability and steady-state control
 - 4. Divertor solutions for high heat flux
 - 5. Radiation-tolerant magnets, design (backup)

Example ST-FNSF concepts





Culham (UK)



UT Austin

Gap 1: Start-up/ramp-up with small/no transformer

Achievements since Greenwald Report, NSTX-U base-program research, remaining gaps/enhancements needed

- Helicity injection (HI) start-up: 150-200kA → projects to ~0.4MA on NSTX-U
- New 2nd NBI projected to enable non-inductive ramp-up from $\sim 0.4 \rightarrow 1MA$
- HI-start-up T_e , n_e too low for fast-wave, NBI coupling \rightarrow need ECH to raise T_e



1 → 3MW 28GHz (with 2nd NBI) → world-leading start-up/ramp-up for ST/AT
EBW: efficient off-axis current drive for over-dense ST/RFP/AT plasmas

See Raman Whitepaper: "Simplifying ST and AT Concepts"

Gap 2: Understand/optimize ST energy confinement

Achievements since Greenwald Report, NSTX-U base-program research, remaining gaps/enhancements needed

- Ion thermal transport ~neoclassical, electrons dominate transport ($\chi_e >> \chi_i$)
- High- $\beta \rightarrow$ electromagnetic turbulence (μ -tearing, Alfvénic, kinetic ballooning)
- Confinement scaling: $B\tau_E \sim v^{-0.9} \beta^{-0.2}$ differs from ITER-98y,2 ~ $v^0 \beta^{-0.9}$



• Need to understand transport vs. β , v^{*} to reliably project to FNSF (ST or AT)

- Advanced diagnostics: beam emission spectrosc., high- $k_{r,\theta}$, polarimetry, Doppler back-/cross-polarization scattering
- Density and v^* control tools: lithium wall coatings, ELM pacing with Li granules and RMP, divertor cryo-pump
- See Guttenfelder/Crocker whitepaper "Validating EM turbulence/transport effects for burning plasmas", also A. White whitepaper

Gap 3: Plasma sustainment, stability, and control

Achievements since Greenwald Report, NSTX-U base-program research, remaining gaps/enhancements needed

- NSTX achieved ~65% non-inductive current drive at FNSF-level β_T ~ 15-20%
 - TAE modes can cause redistribution/loss of NBI, higher B_T & off-axis NBI should help mitigate
- NSTX-U designed for 100% non-inductive from tangential 2nd NBI + bootstrap
- Achieved $\beta_N \sim 6$, need to integrate with full non-inductive, avoid disruptions





- New 3D coils would greatly aid control, disruption avoidance for ITER, FNSF
 Will also test novel disruption warning, mitigation (fast MGI, EM mass injector)
- See Sabbagh whitepaper on Disruption PAM, Podestá whitepaper on energetic particle/*AE control, also Strait, Buttery whitepapers

Gap 4: Divertor solutions for high heat flux (+ core/edge integration with high-Z / liquid metal PFCs)

Achievements since Greenwald Report, NSTX-U base-program research, remaining gaps/enhancements needed

- High-flux-expansion snowflake/X-divertor + radiation reduce q_{peak-div} up to 5×
- NSTX-U: Peak divertor heat flux \geq 4× higher \rightarrow 30-40MW/m² unmitigated
- Will test double-snowflake/X controllability, mitigation of very high heat fluxes
- Steady-state FNSF scenario not demonstrated in any device w/ high-Z walls
 → NSTX-U aims to integrate full non-inductive with high-Z + liquid metal PFCs



See Maingi / Jaworski / Allain whitepapers on liquid metals, Hill whitepaper on FNSF PMI, ADX whitepapers

Gap 5: Radiation-tolerant magnets (+ advanced magnet / configuration design)



- Attractive ST-FNSF configuration:
 - Ex-vessel equilibrium PF coils (6 FPY)
 - -Long-leg divertor: $q_{peak-div} < 5MW/m^2$
 - -TBR = 0.95-1 for $R_0 = 1.6m$



- High-temp superconductor (HTS) attractive for efficient+compact ST*
- Possible missions:
 - Steady-state toroidal PMI facility
 - ST Pilot Plant (Q_{eng}~ 1), ST DEMO
- Key research need: radiation limits *Work supported by Tokamak Energy (UK)
- Find τ_E > 1.5× ITER H-mode needed for compact FNSF, Pilot (ST or AT)
 Recommend enhancing AT/ST FNSF design funding, include QAS, SC/HTS

> Endorse Majeski / LTX whitepaper for high confinement, Minervini / Whyte whitepapers on HTS R&D

5 year goal: Establish core physics/scenarios for ST-FNSF 10 year goal: Integrate high-performance core + metal walls

2015-2019	2020-2024
Establish ST physics / scenarios:	High-performance + metal walls
 Non-inductive start-up, ramp-up Confinement vs. β, collisionality Sustain high β with advanced control Mitigate high heat fluxes Test high-Z divertor, Li vapor shielding 	 Convert all PFCs from C to high-Z Static → flowing Li divertor module(s), full toroidal flowing Li divertor, high T_{wall} 5s → 10-20s for PFC/LM equilibration Assess ST with high-Z, high-Z + Li
Inform choice of FNSF configuration:	Inform choice of FNSF / DEMO plasma facing materials:
 Lower A or higher A? Standard, snowflake, Super-X (MAST-U)? 	 High-Z acceptable? or need high-Z + Li? Assess for both divertor and first-wall

U.S. ST program is Accelerating fusion development

- Advancing ST as Fusion Nuclear Science Facility
 Pegasus-U + NSTX-U: non-solenoidal start-up / ramp-up
 NSTX-U: physics + scenario basis for ST-FNSF/DEMO
- Developing solutions for plasma-material interface
 LTX-U + NSTX-U: liquid Li for very high confinement
 NSTX-U: novel divertors snowflake/X, detachment, vapor shielding
- Exploring unique ST parameter regimes to advance predictive capability - for ITER and beyond

 \blacktriangleright Pegasus-U + NSTX-U: high β , toroidicity for MHD / transport validation

NSTX-U: non-linear Alfvénic modes, electromagnetic turbulence

