Physics Regimes and Issues for FIRE

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With input from

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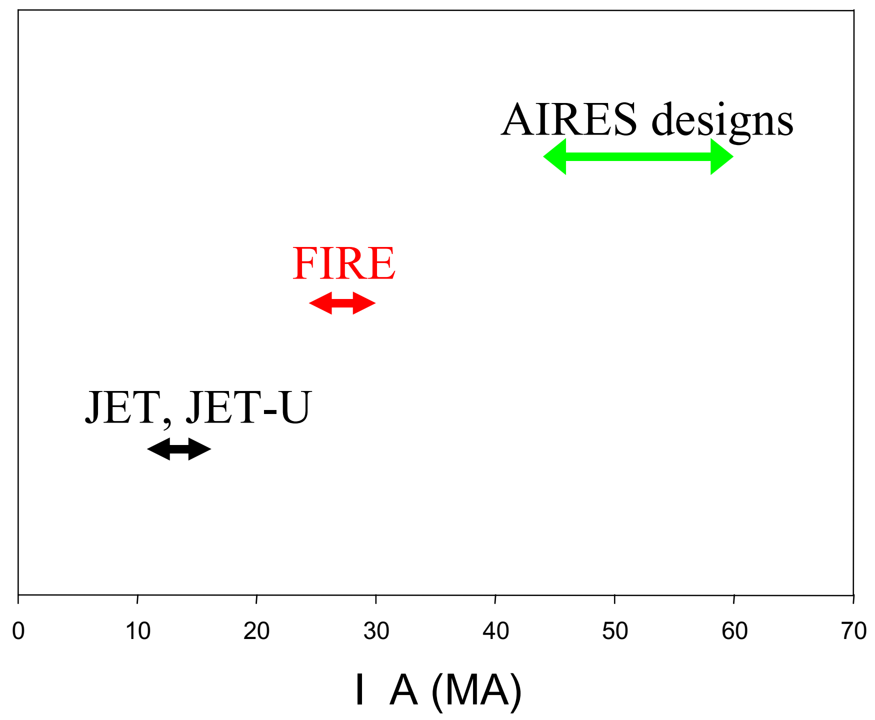
Fire is a logical next step between JET/JET-U and a fusion power plant

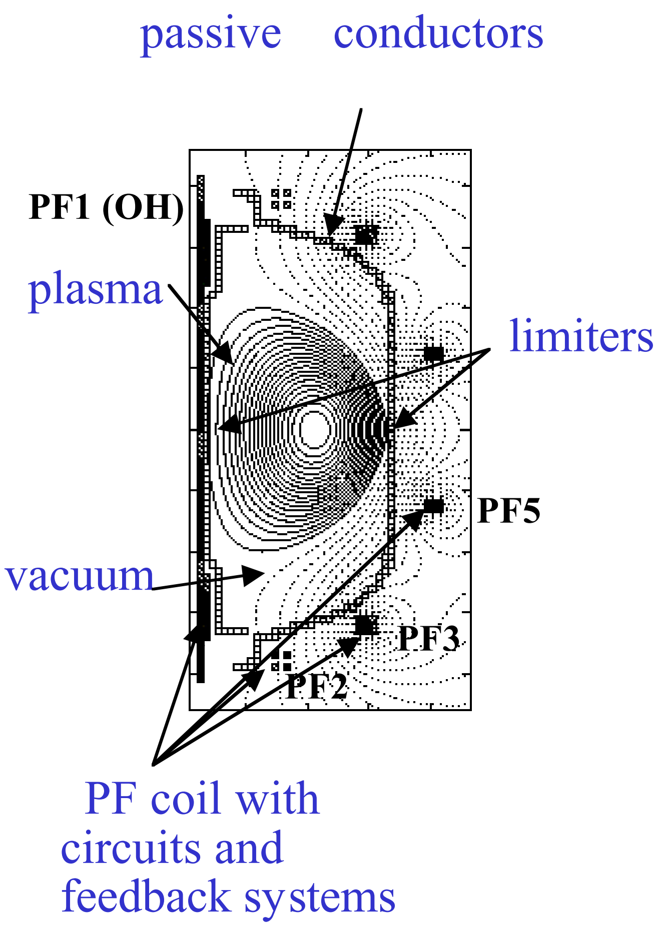
- Provides critical data for extrapolating to reactors
- Provides data point for critical benchmarking of advanced simulation codes
- Will provide focus to experimental and theory programs
- Stimulate development of advanced numerical simulation



FIRE operating modes

	I_P(MA)	B_T	T(s)	β_N	f_{BS}
Standard operating mode (LF)	6.5	10	21	2.7	0.3
High-field (shorter pulse mode)	7.7	12	12	1.9	0.2
Advanced Tokamak 1st stability	5.6	9	30	2.9	0.5
Reversed Shear Wall stabilized	4.5	6.7	60	4.5	0.8
Long-pulse DD LHCD(14)/ICRF(6)	2	4	250	2.5	0.4

Tokamak Simulation Code (TSC) is unique tool for modeling the evolution of a free-boundary axisymmetric plasma on the resistive time scales



- arbitrary transport model
- neoclassical-resistivity
- bootstrap-current,
- auxiliary-heating
- ballooning-mode transport
- current-drive,
- alpha-heating,
- radiation,
- pellet-injection,
- sawtooth model,
- circuit equations for all the poloidal field coils
- induced currents in passive conductors, halo
- feedback systems for I_P, position, and shape.

TSC was chosen by ITER as the standard model for:

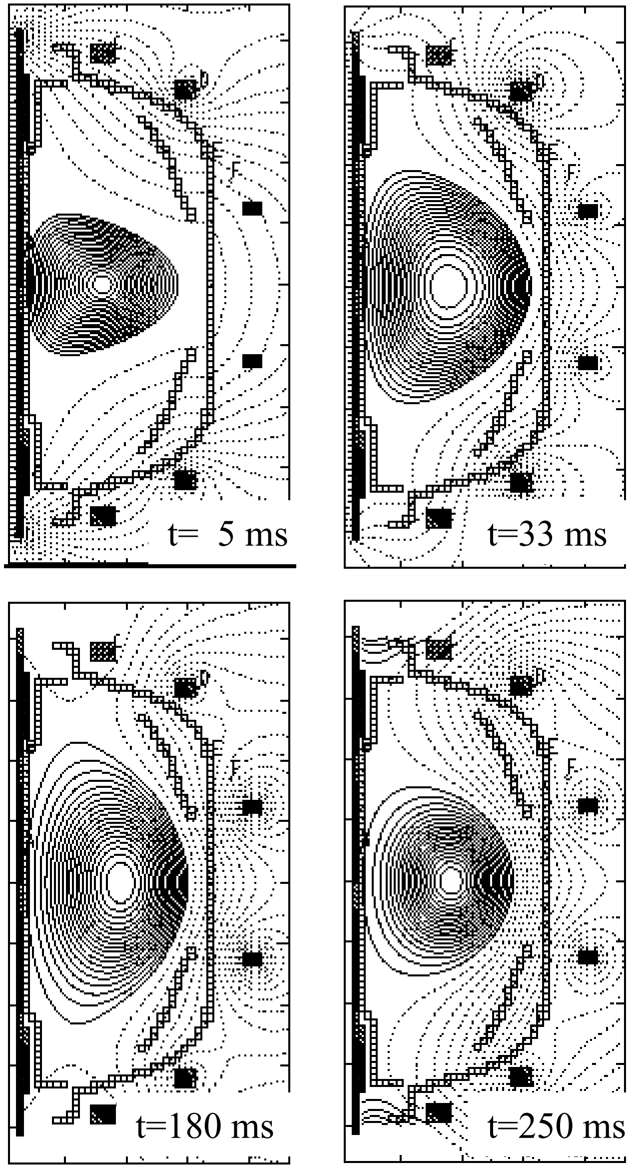
- poloidal flux consumption and pulse length
- timescales for current rampup and rampdown
- shape control requirements

New Directions:

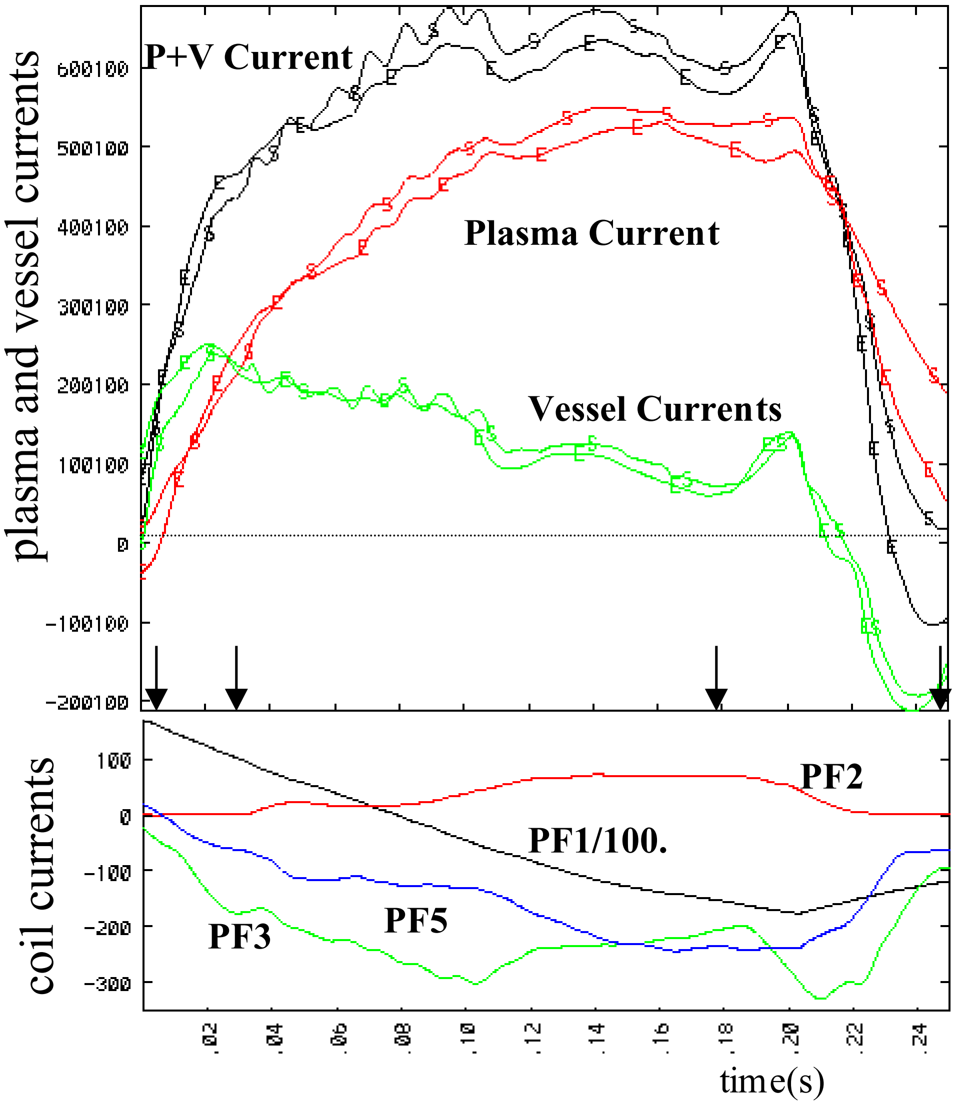
- integrated modeling of core and edge
- improved models of non-linear saturation of high-β m=1 mode, ELMs, balloon-unstable region

Jardin, et al, Nucl. Fus. 39 (2000) 923

TSC simulation of NSTX shot 100920

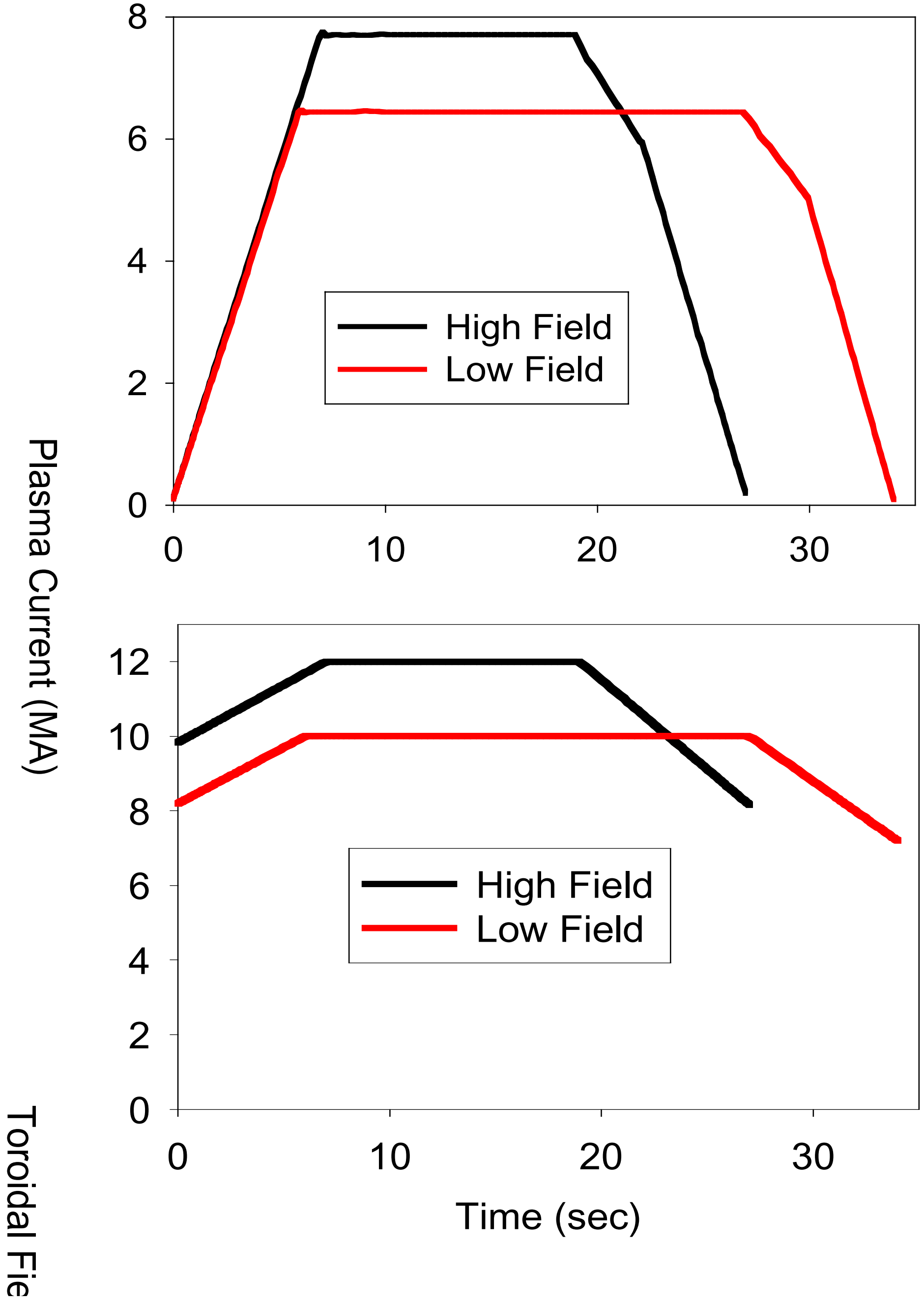


E .. experimental data S..computed by TSC



Simulation uses experimental coil currents:
computes plasma and vessel currents

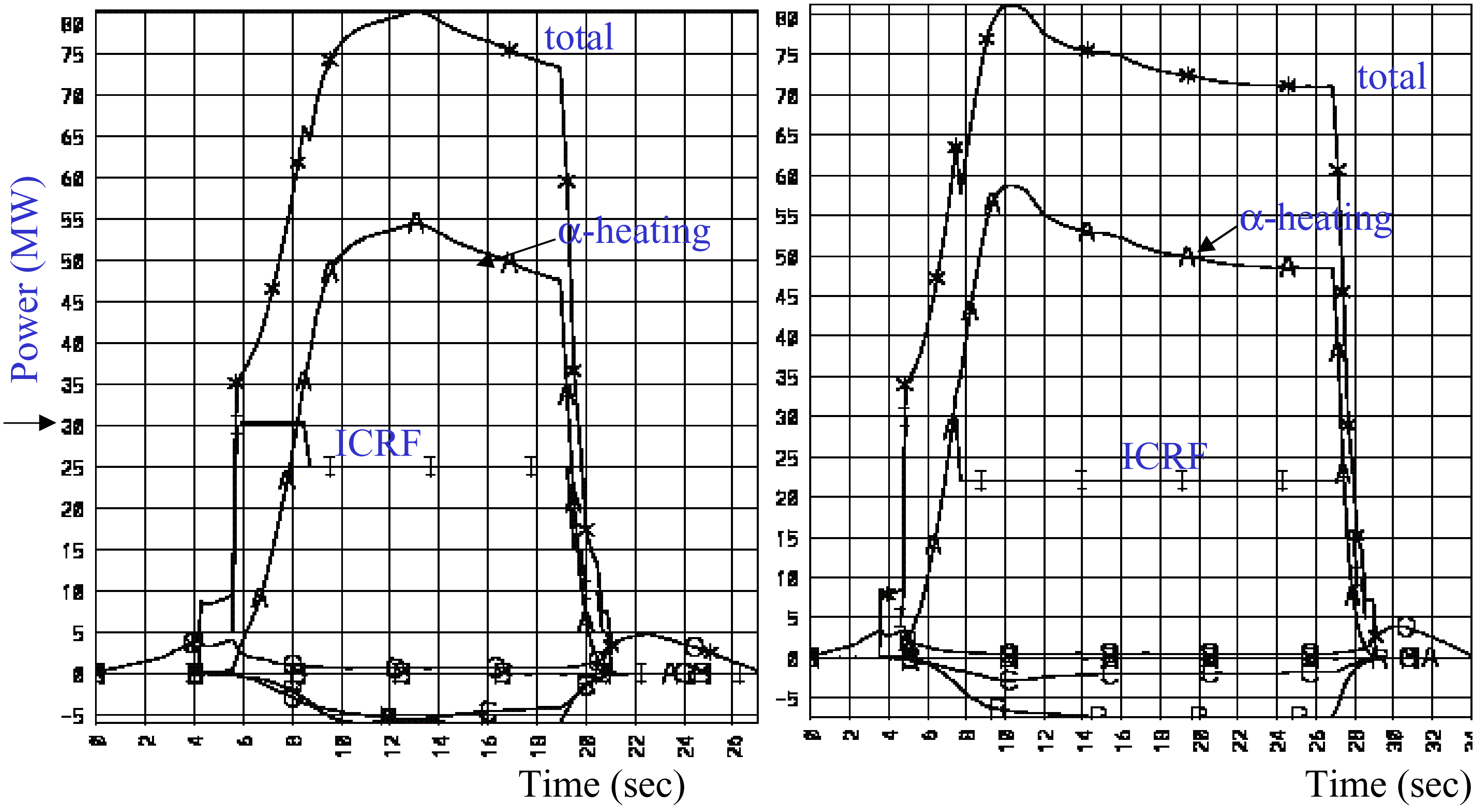
Plasma Current and Toroidal Field



Total (α + ICRF) heating power ~ 80 MW for τ_E ~ 0.5 s

High Field: H = 1.0 (12 T, 7.7 MA)

Low Field: H = 1.2 (10 T, 6.5 MA)

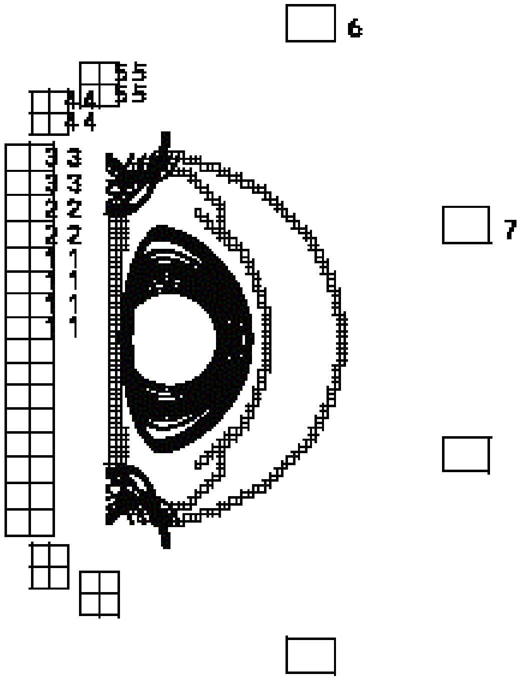


Q > 10 for 9 sec

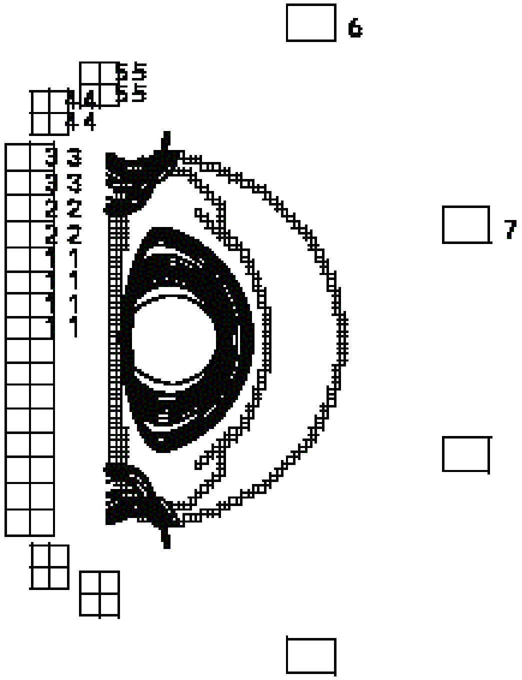
τ_E ~ 0.5 s

Q > 10 for 18 sec

7 Pairs of PF coils maintain meet shape requirements

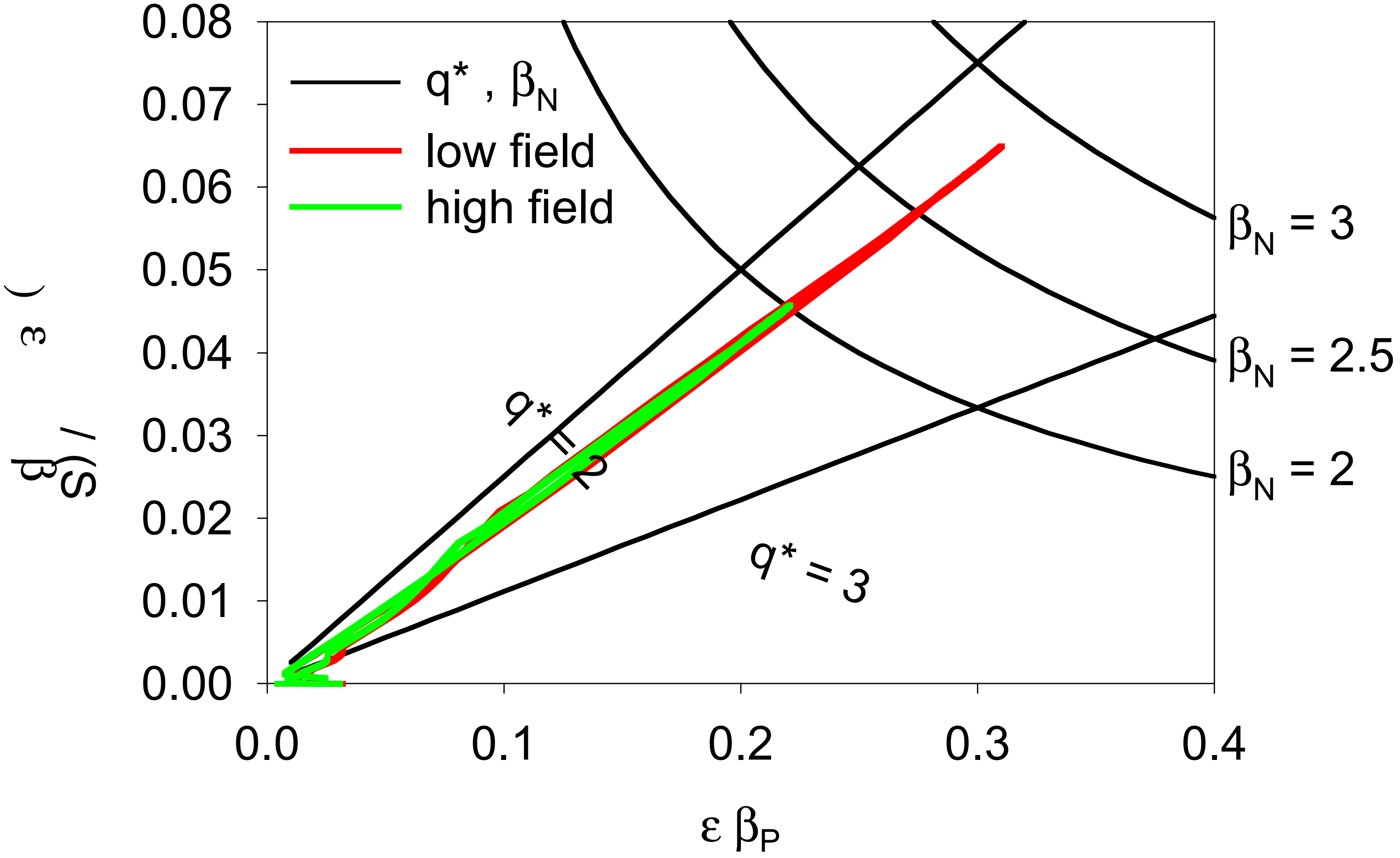


High Field

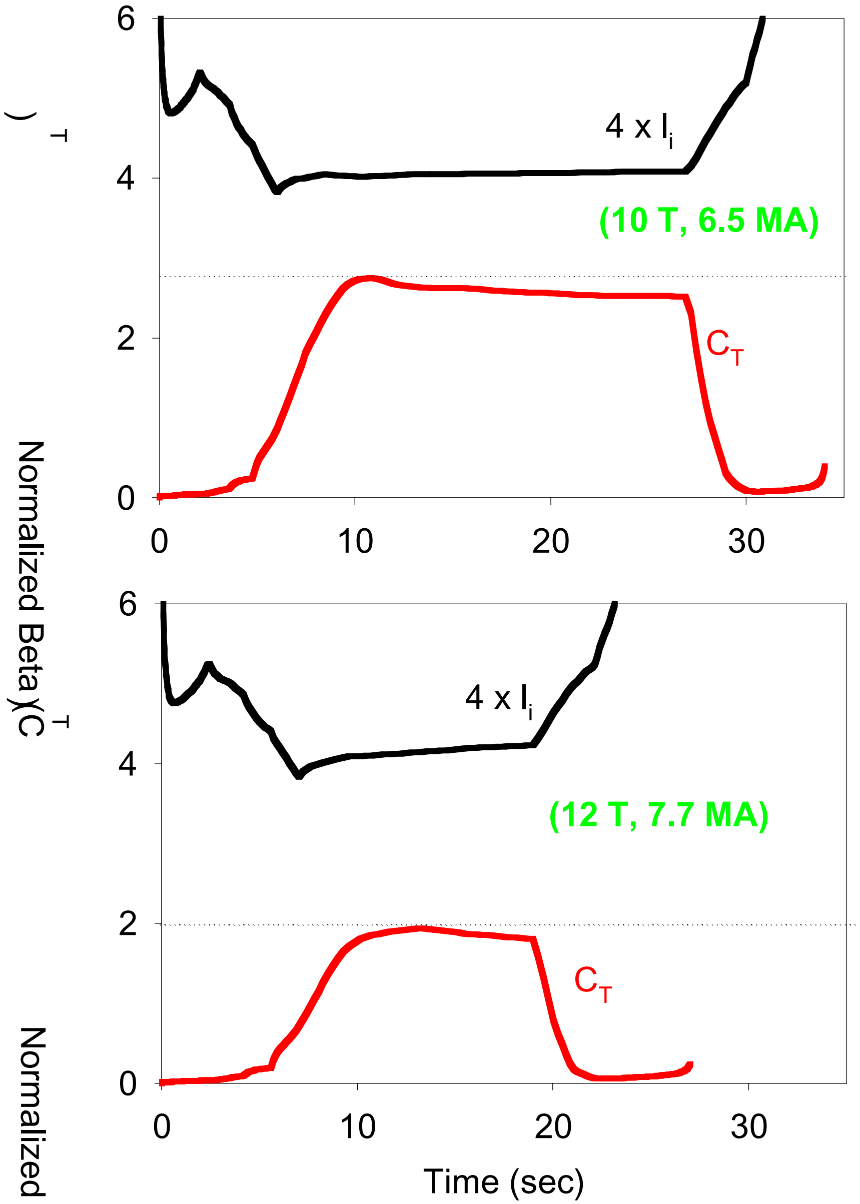


Low Field

FIRE Discharge Trajectories in Stability Space



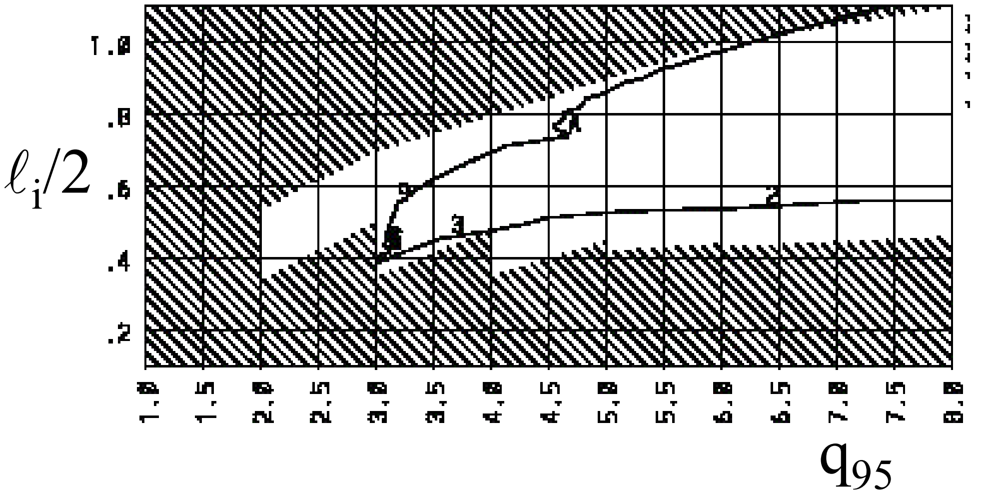
Stability condition $\beta_N < 4\ \ell_I$ easily satisfied



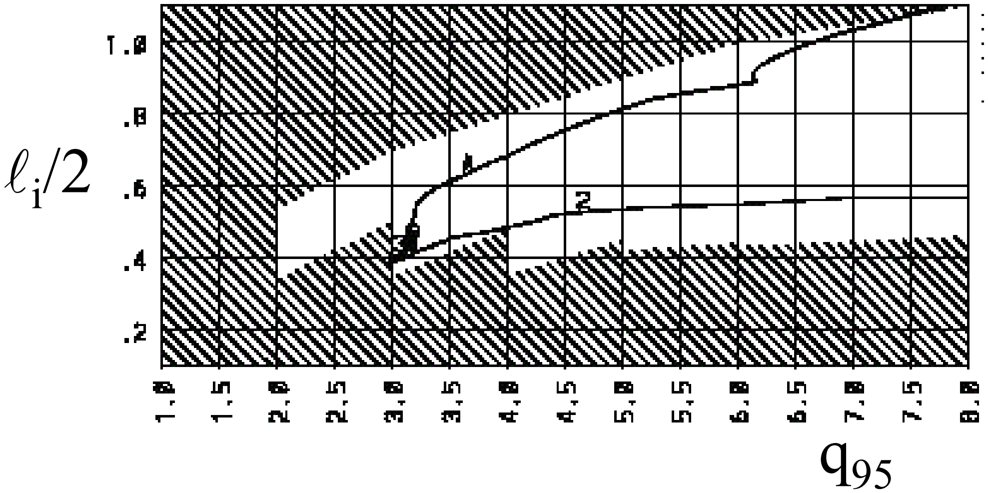
Low field

High field

Discharge trajectories in $\ell_i/2$ - q_{95} space remain in stable regime



High Field



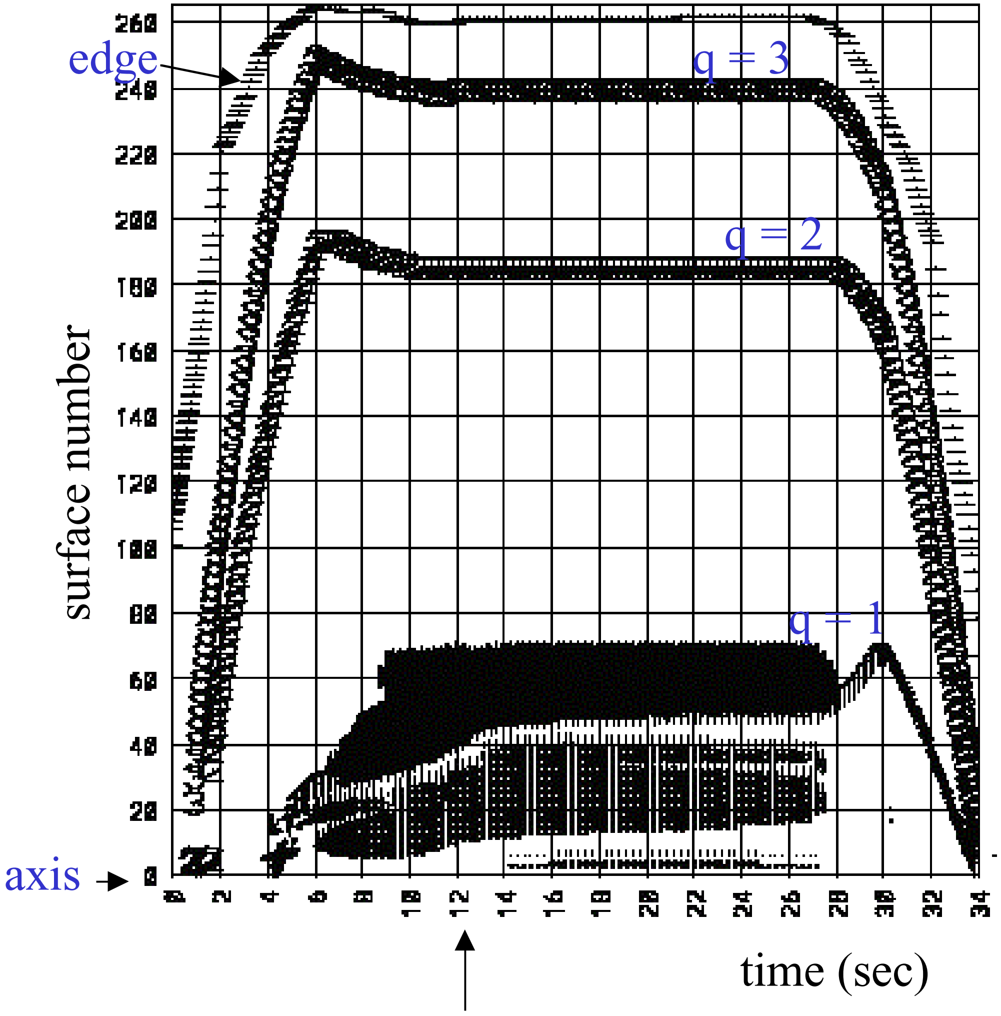
Low Field

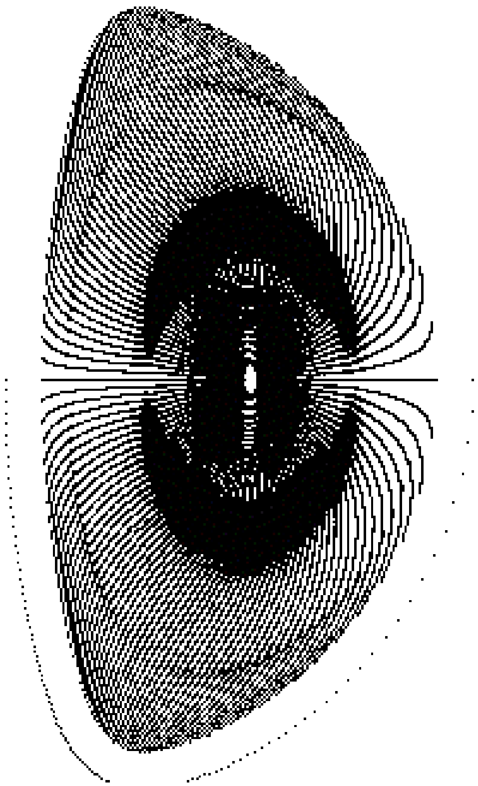
Physics Question: Role of the m=1 mode

- Ideal MHD theory predicts m=1,n=1 mode unstable at high β for $q_0 < 1$
- High-n ballooning modes also predicted to be unstable in the vicinity of and interior to the q=1 surface
- Proper physics description must take into account energetic particle drive, kinetic stabilization, 2-fluid effects, and non-linear saturation mechanism
- This should be [and is] one of the major thrusts of the 3D macroscopic simulations communities
- FIRE will provide critical data point for both extrapolations and for code benchmarking

Low Field: 10 T, 6.5 MA

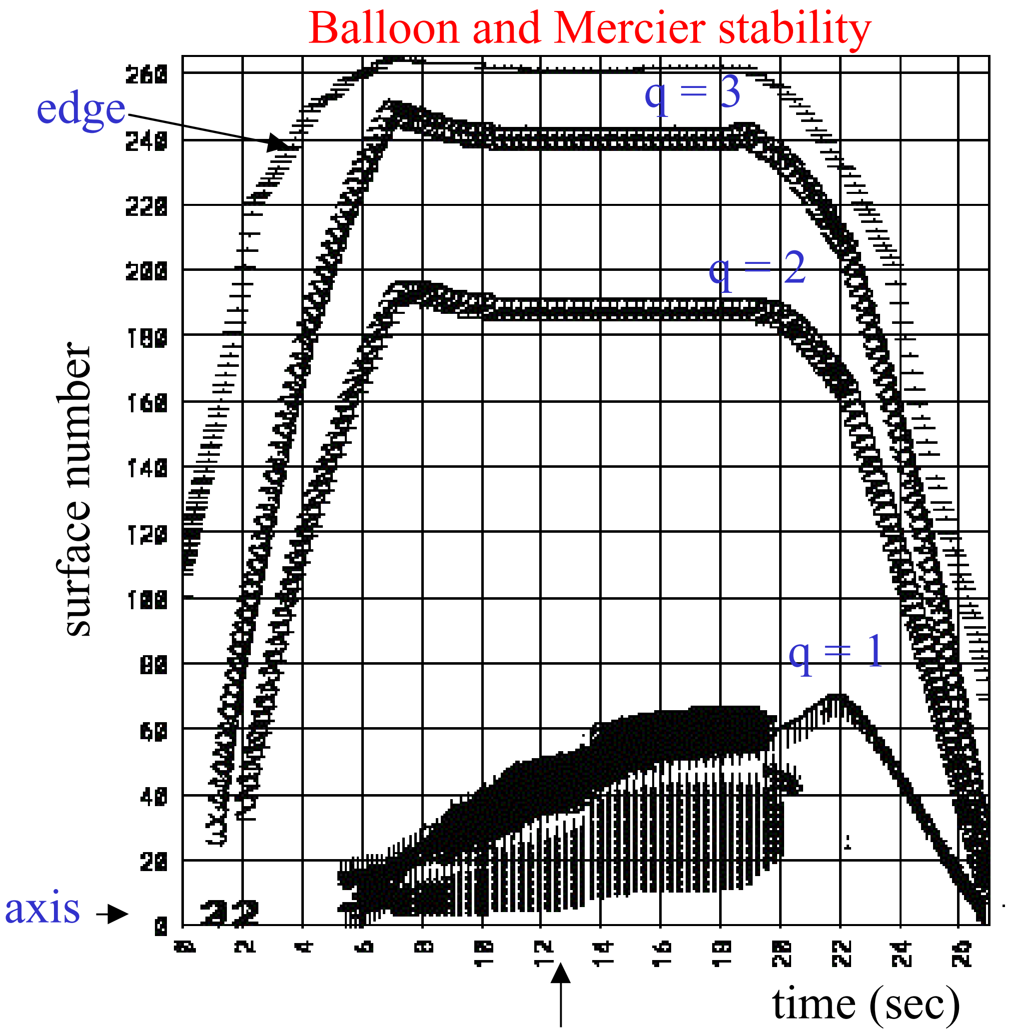
Balloon and Mercier stability

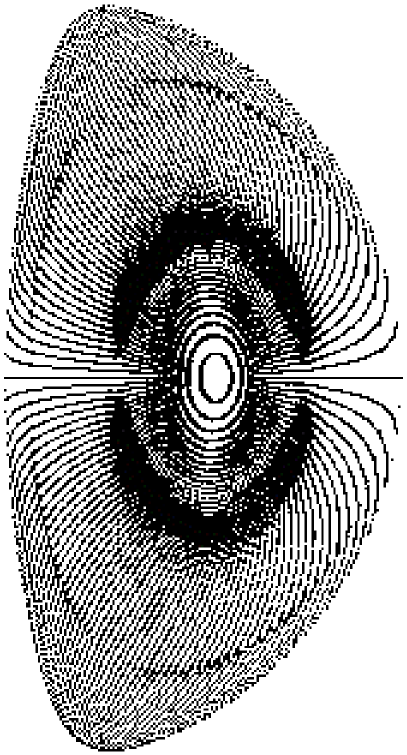




PEST unstable eigenfunction at t=12.5 sec

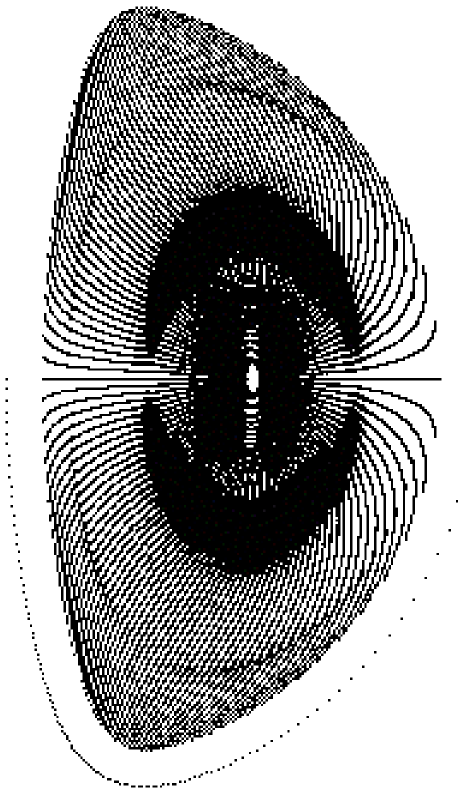
High Field: 12 T, 7.7 MA





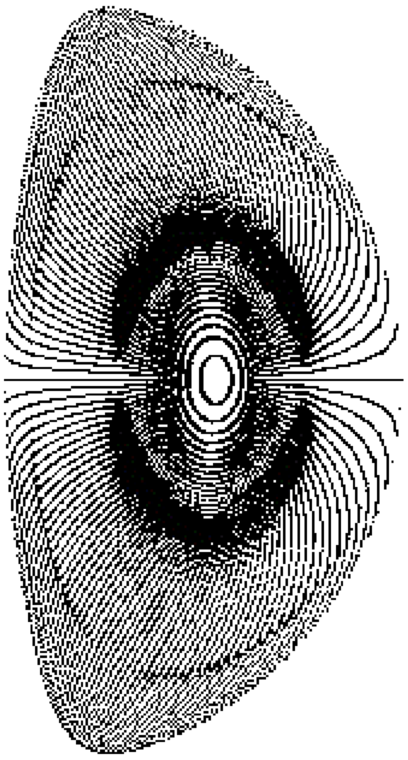
PEST unstable eigenfunction at t=12.5 sec

Comparison of unstable Eigenvalues



Low Field

$\gamma^2 = -.0083$

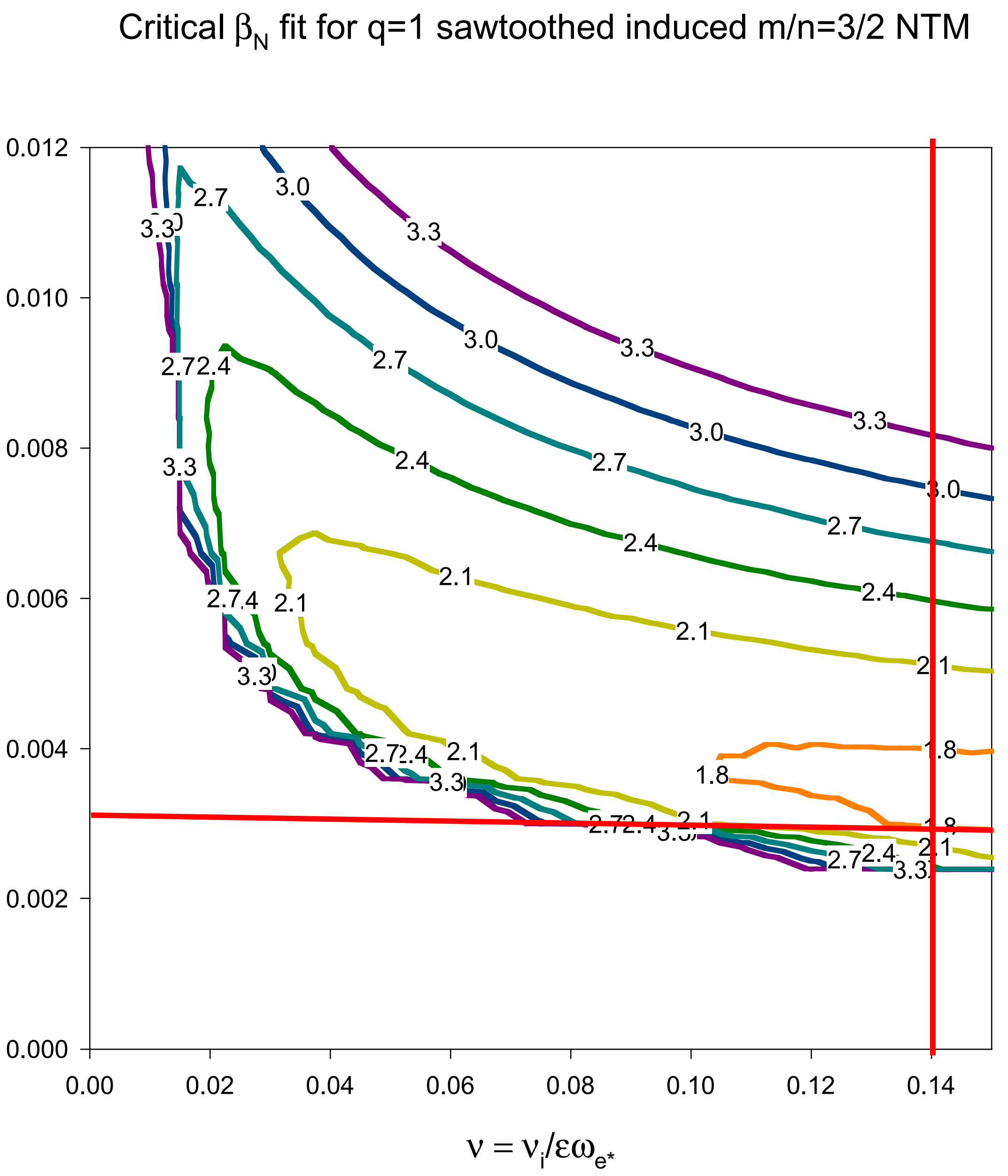


High Field

$\gamma^2 = -.0039$

Physics question: NTM

- neoclassical tearing mode sets β limits in many long-pulse discharges
- scaling of this to new devices largely result of ρ^* empirical fitting of quasi-linear formula
- this is another major thrust of 3D macroscopic modeling effort
- FIRE will provide critical data point


Critical β_N fit for q=1 sawtoothed induced m/n=3/2 NTM

(From LaHaye, Butter, Guenter, Huysmans, Marashek, and Wilson)

Kinetic MHD is becoming much more capable

TFTR Equilibrium

R=2.62 m, a=0.95 m,

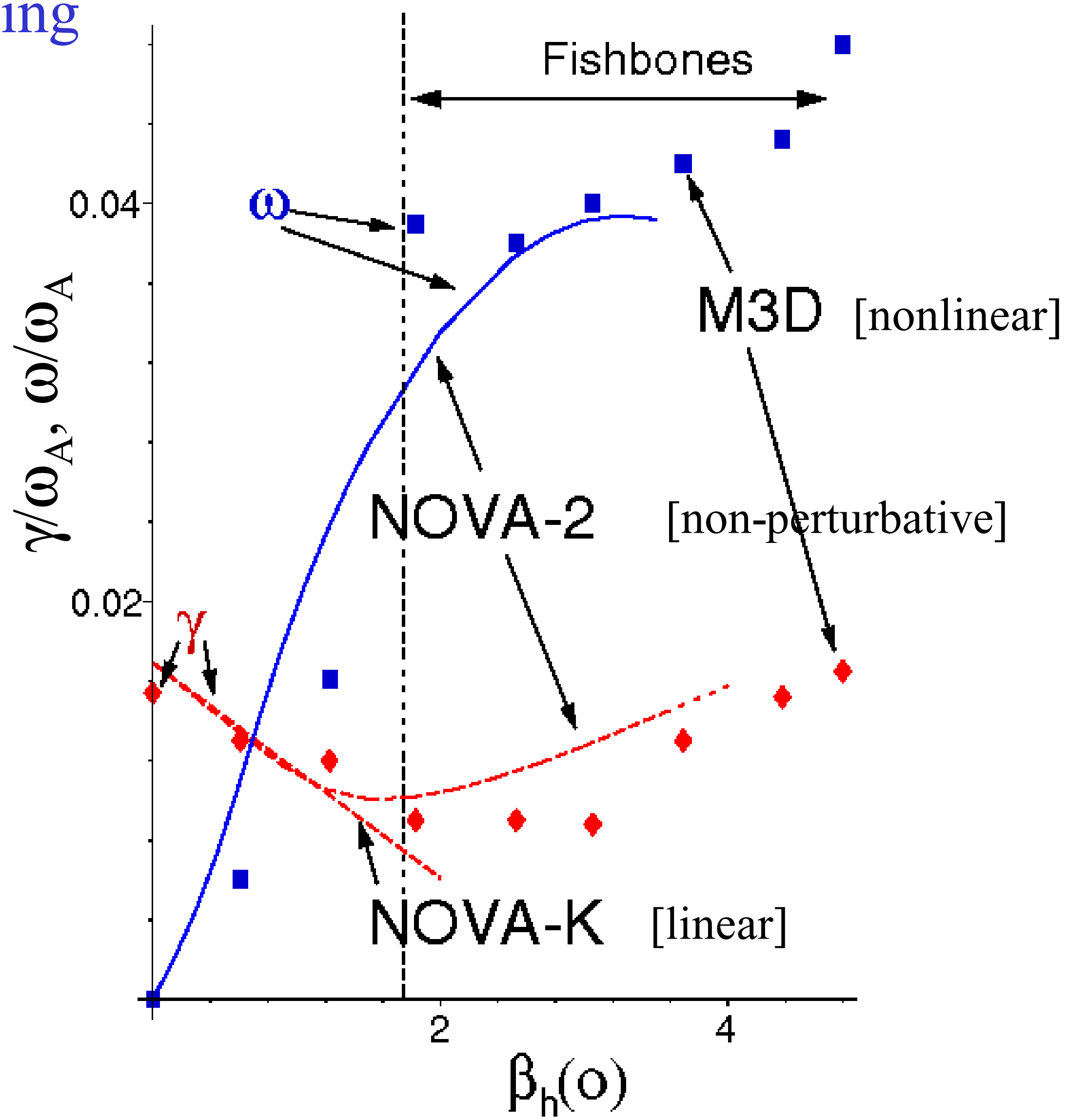
$\beta_{pl}(0)$ = 5%, $\beta_{pl} + \beta_h$ = const,

B=4.45 T

Deuterium hot slowing down ions $v_h = 10^9$ cm/sec, v_h/v_A=1, R/ρ_h = 55.6

Fishbone branch reproduced by NOVA-2 and M3D

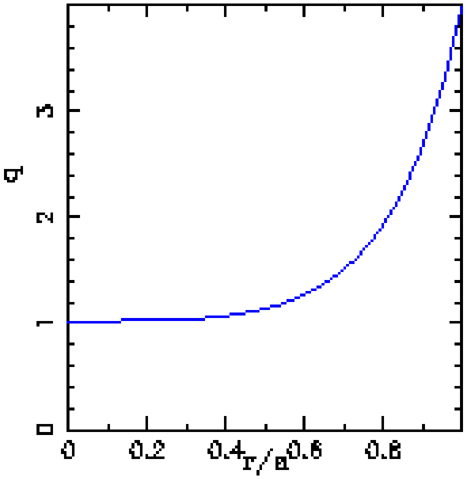
Linear stabilization phase of n=1 mode agrees for 3 codes

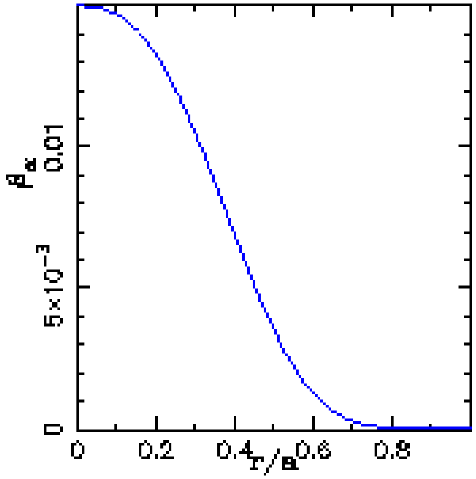


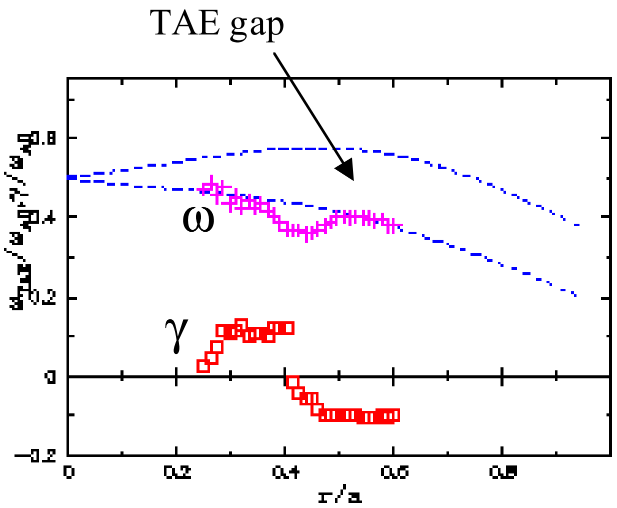
Fu, Gorelenkov

FIRE regular q-profile

HINT- analysis







High-n RTAE modes for $\beta_0 > 0.65\%$

Other parameters:

$R = 2, m, a = 0.525m, B = 10T, I_p = 6.45MA;$

$n_e = 5\times10^{14}(1-\Psi^{0.281})^{0.1384}, cm^{-3}, \beta_{th}(\Psi) = 9.7(1-0.876\Psi^{0.557})^{1.73}\%.$

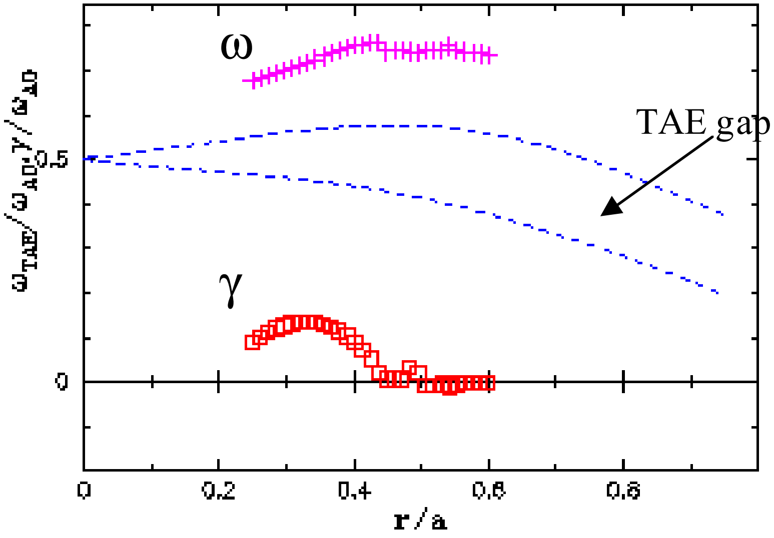
Gorelenkov

FIRE regular q-profile plasma variations

case	$n_e(0), 10^{14}cm^{-3}$	$n_{DT}(0), 10^{14}cm^{-3}$	$T_e(0), keV$	n/n_{Gr}	P_{fus}, MW	$\beta_\alpha(0), \%$
1-unst.	5.59	4.22	20	0.66	257	1.5
2-unst.	6.39	4.82	17.5	0.75	262	1.05
3-stab.	7.45	5.62	15	0.89	263	0.69
4-stab	8.94	6.74	12.5	1.06	250	0.4

In regular q-profile there is window for RTAE free operation.

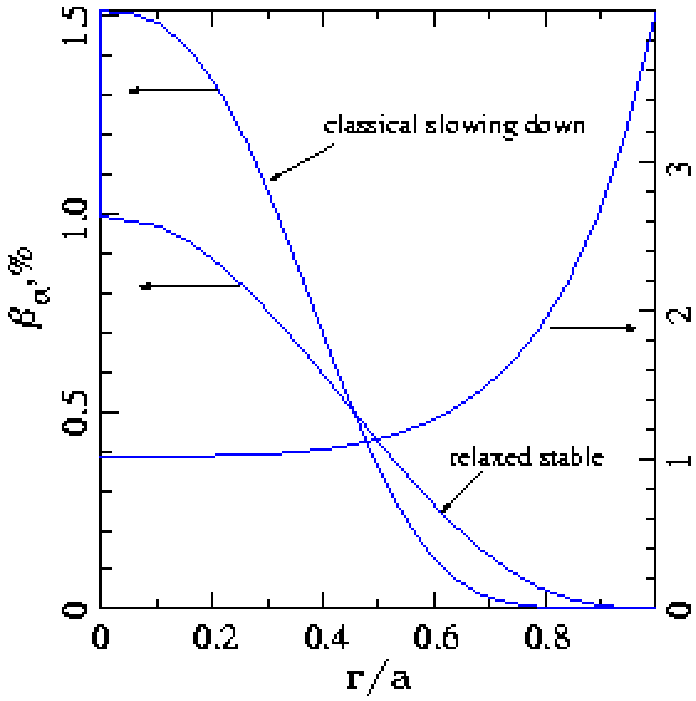
KTAEs are still unstable.

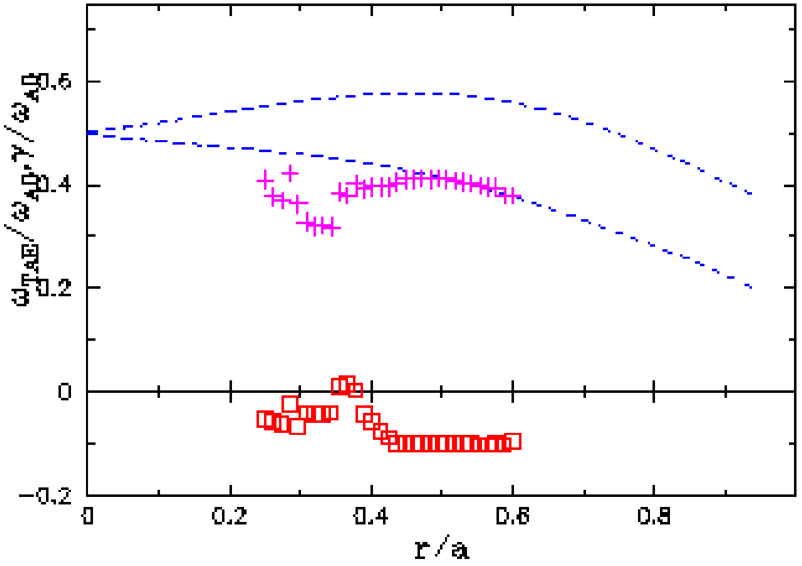


KTAE: $\beta_{0crit} - 0.5\%$ at $r/a - 0.35$ analysis and $\beta_{crit} - 0.33\%$

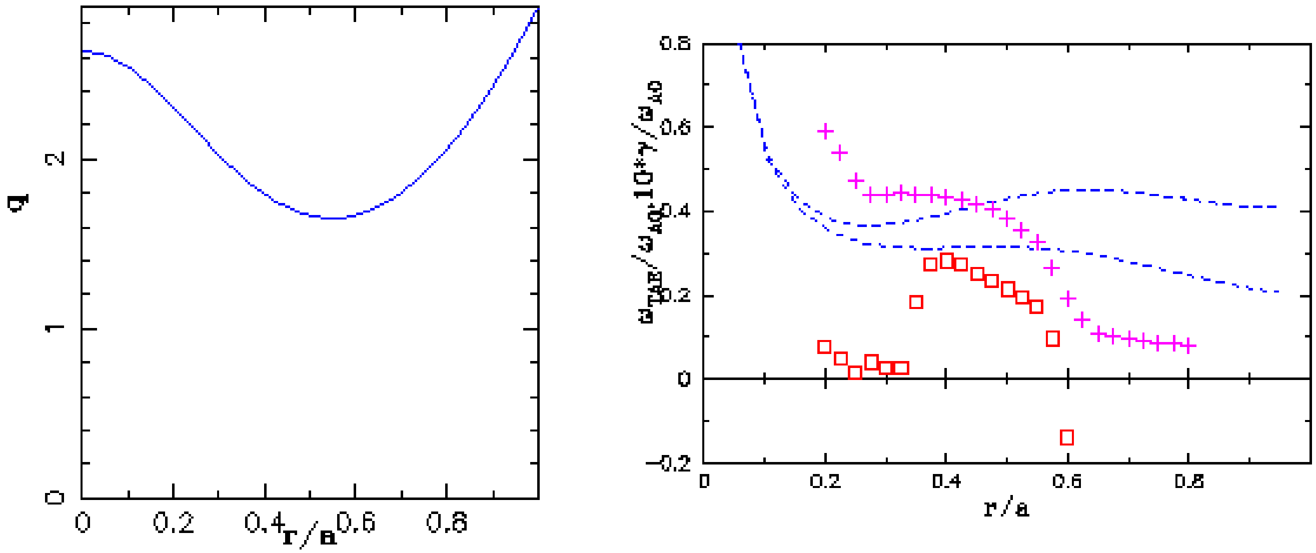
Stability to all modes is achieved at same β_α for relaxed profiles

If the profile is allowed to relax without particle loss, stability to these Alfven waves is achieved at higher $\beta_{0\alpha crit} - 1\%$.





Inversed q-profile

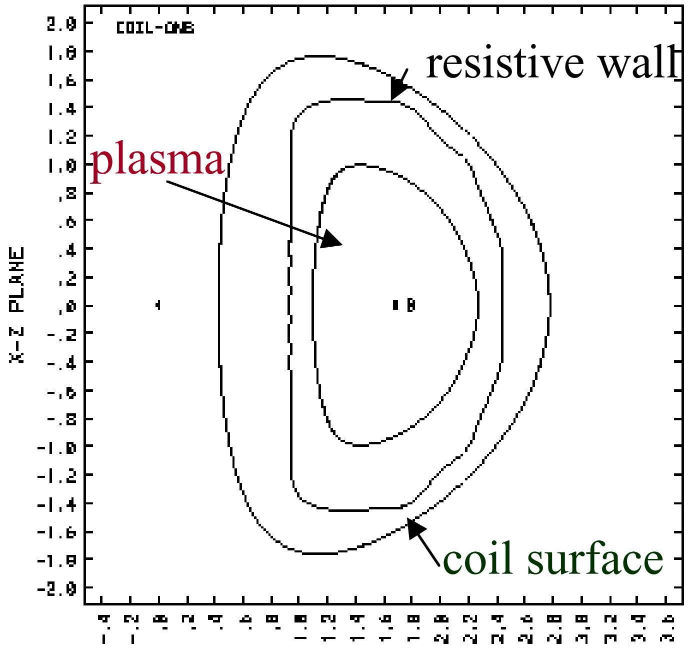


RTAE is found near q_{min}at critical $\beta_{0\alpha crit} = 0.23\%$ at $r/a = 0.4$, (local $\beta_\alpha = 0.047\%$).

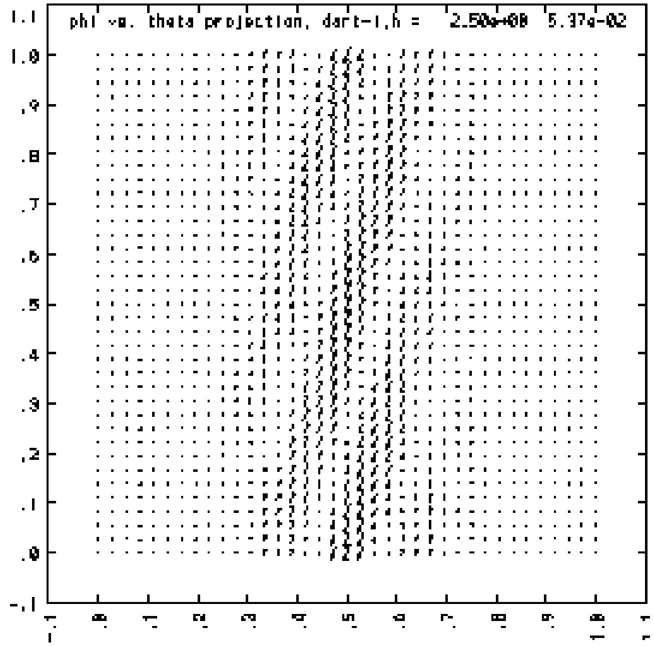
NO relaxed RTAE stable profiles were found. Alphas will be trasported outside q_{min} surface.

Resistive Wall Mode and Active Feedback Stabilization

We are developing a major extension of the linear stability codes to include resistive walls, coils, circuit equations, feedback systems, with self-consistent plasma response…interface with both PEST and GATO—also benchmark with Columbia VALEN code



VACUUM model includes plasma, wall, and coil surface



Induced currents in wall in absence of feedback

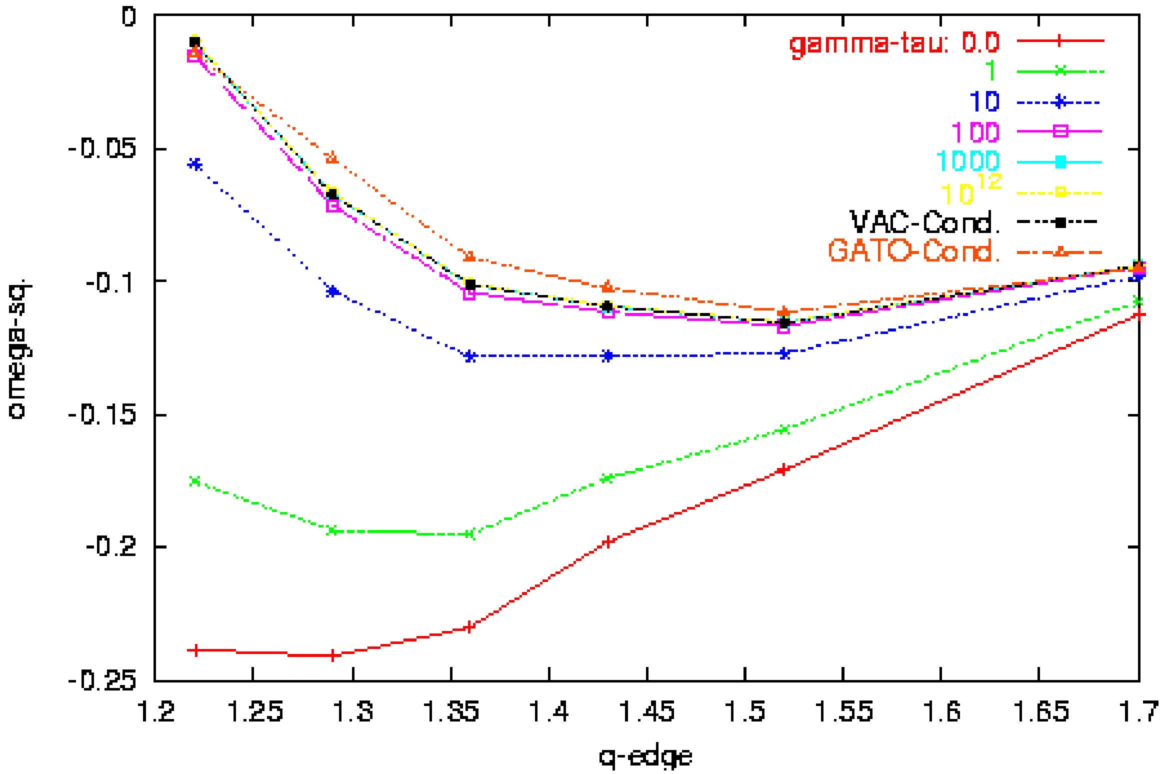
M. Chance,M. Chu et al. IAEA 2000, Phys. Plasmas 4 (1997) 2161

ω^2 vs q_{edge} for various $\gamma\tau_s$ using GATO + VACUUM: for a conformal resistive shell at b = 0.5 a.

- $\gamma\tau_s \rightarrow \infty$ reproduces perfectly conducting shell results

- $\gamma\tau_s \rightarrow 0$ gives no-wall limit

- $\gamma\tau_s$ in between gives intermediate result



Future Plans:

- include sensor and feedback coils in system while keeping the self-adjoint property

M.Chance, PoP, 4 (1997) 2161

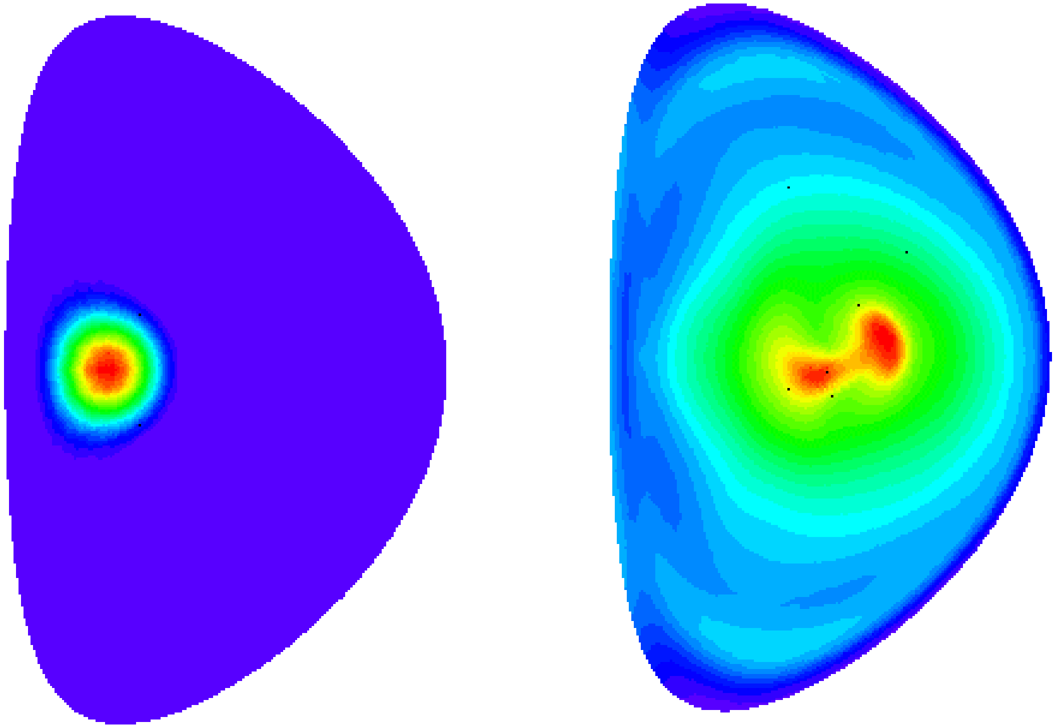
M3D code is being applied to explain physical mechanism for deep penetration of inside pellet launch

- first 3D simulation of this experimentally discovered phenomena

[Strauss, Park, et al, Phys. Plasmas **7** (2000) 250]

- led to development of 2D model now in **TSC** code

[Jardin, Schmidt, et al, Nucl. Fusion **39** (2000) 923]



Energy Confinement

- Empirical scaling laws predict FIRE will achieve Q=10 at $H_{98}=1.2$ (LF) or $H_{98}=1.0$ (HF) using ITER98-H … (need $\tau_E \sim 0.5$ s)
  - Need to examine scaling of narrower subsets of data: eg. With $n/n_{GR} > 0.6$, $T_i/T_e < 1.5$, $q_{95} < 3.2$, $\beta_\theta > 0.5$
- Good theory based model of plasma confinement would increase confidence…such as what may come from Gyrokinetic codes
  - FIRE would provide invaluable calibration point for such codes
- Good theory based model of physics of L-H transition would increase confidence: threshold power, edge pedestal height and width
- Some uncertainties regarding impact of sawtooth, NTM, and other MHD on energy confinement

Other Physics Issues for FIRE

conventional operating modes

- the effect of H-mode profiles on MHD stability (Manickam)
  - relation to ELMS, n ~ 5-10 peeling modes, bootstrap currents
- error fields and locked modes (LaHaye, et al)
- need to assess disruption effects (Kessel, Ulrickson)

reversed shear operating modes

- characterization of no-wall advanced mode for entire discharge (Ramos)
- wall stabilized advanced modes (GA/PPPL/Columbia experiments on DIII)

other advanced modes

- off axis CD to raise q_0 (Kessel)
- edge current drive to improve stability (?)

Summary

- **No physics "showstoppers" have been identified, but lots of interesting physics issues will come into play**

- **TSC discharge simulations exist for both the high-field (12 T, 7.7 MA, H=1.0) and low-field (10T, 6.75 MA, H=1.2) operating modes with τ_E ~ 0.5 s**

- **Overall, MHD stability looks favorable. Primary uncertainty due to:**
  - MHD activity near q=1 surface
  - edge currents due to H-mode pedestals
  - neoclassical tearing modes
  - error fields and locked modes

- **Experimental prototyping of these modes would be very beneficial**

- **Advanced computer simulation models should provide much information regarding macroscopic stability and turbulent transport**

- **"Advanced Modes" need to be further developed**