

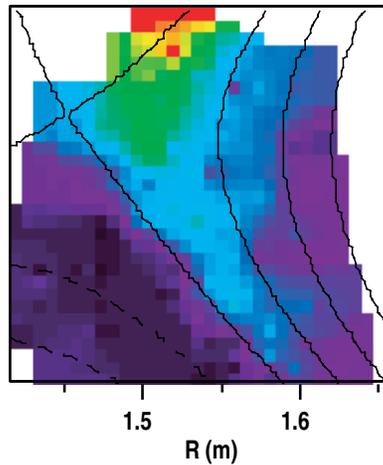
Power and Particle Control Lessons Learned on DIII-D

S.L. Allen and the DIII-D team
Burning Plasma Workshop

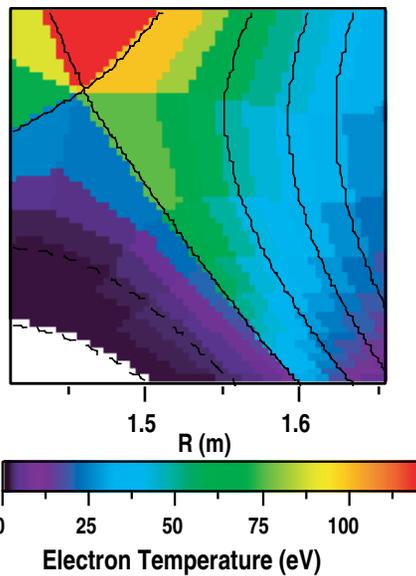


Detached divertors for particle and power handling

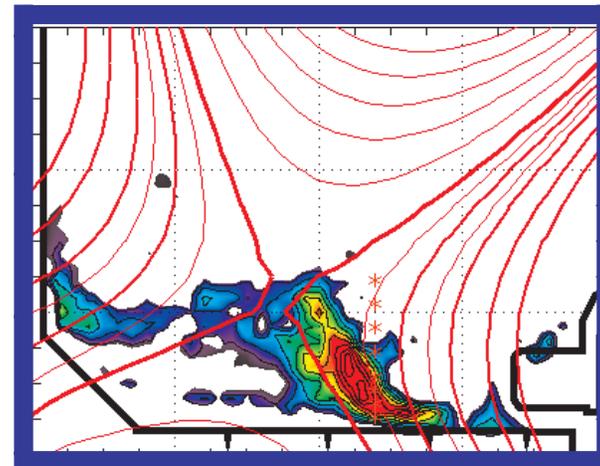
Data Shows Low T_e



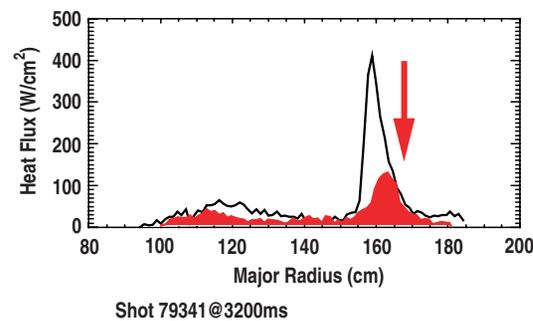
Model Shows Low T_e



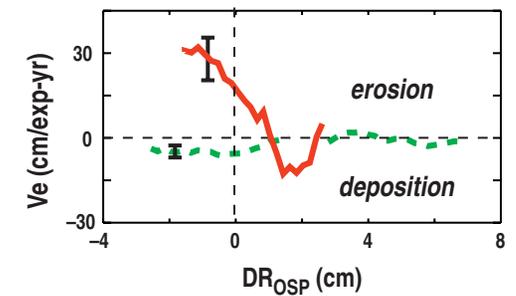
Recombining Plasma Near Plate (D_γ/D_α)



Divertor Heat Flux is Reduced



Erosion is Reduced



We have a high density divertor solution

We have a reasonable scientific basis for a conventional long-pulse tokamak divertor solution at high density (collisional edge, detached)

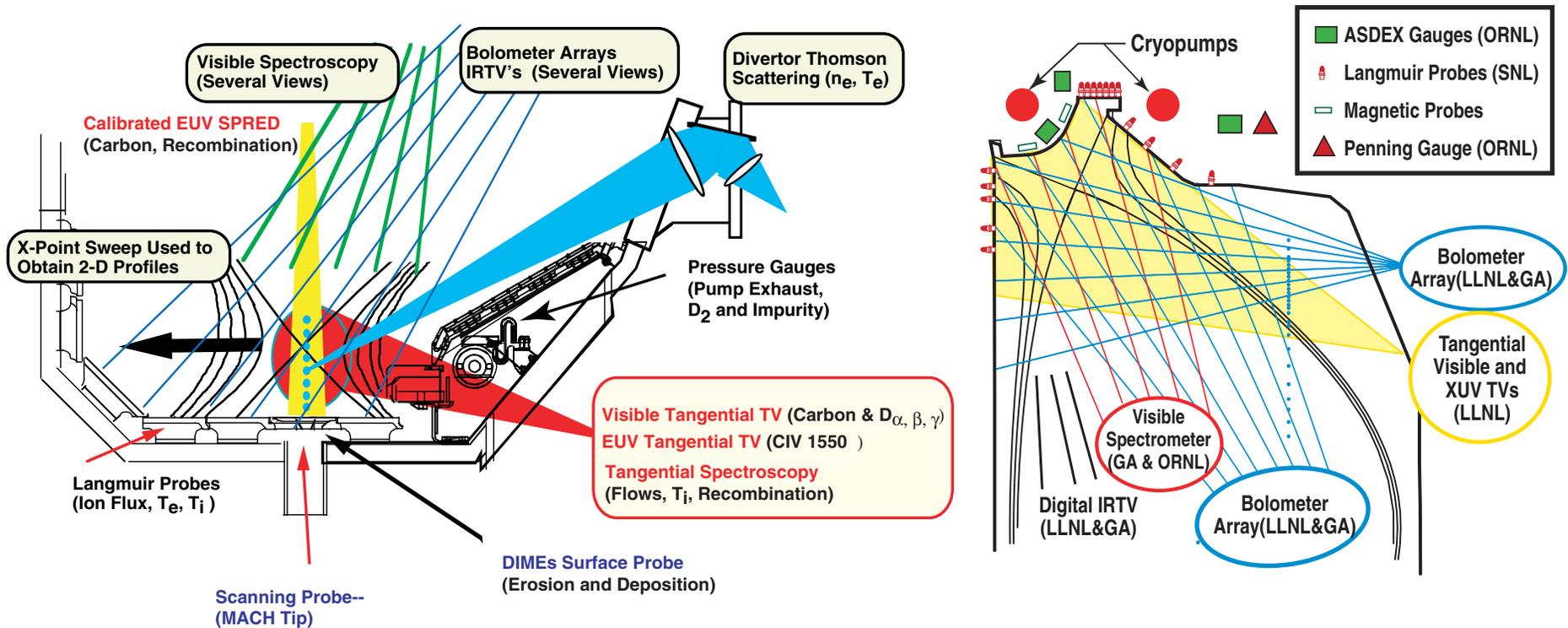
- Low Te recombining plasma leads to low heat and particle fluxes at wall
- Adequate ash control, compatible with ELMing H-mode confinement
- Appropriate for future tokamaks (e.g. to high density ITER-RC)
- Concerns about *simultaneously* handling disruptions/ELMs and tritium inventory which shorten divertor lifetime

The challenge is to find self consistent operating modes for other configurations ...

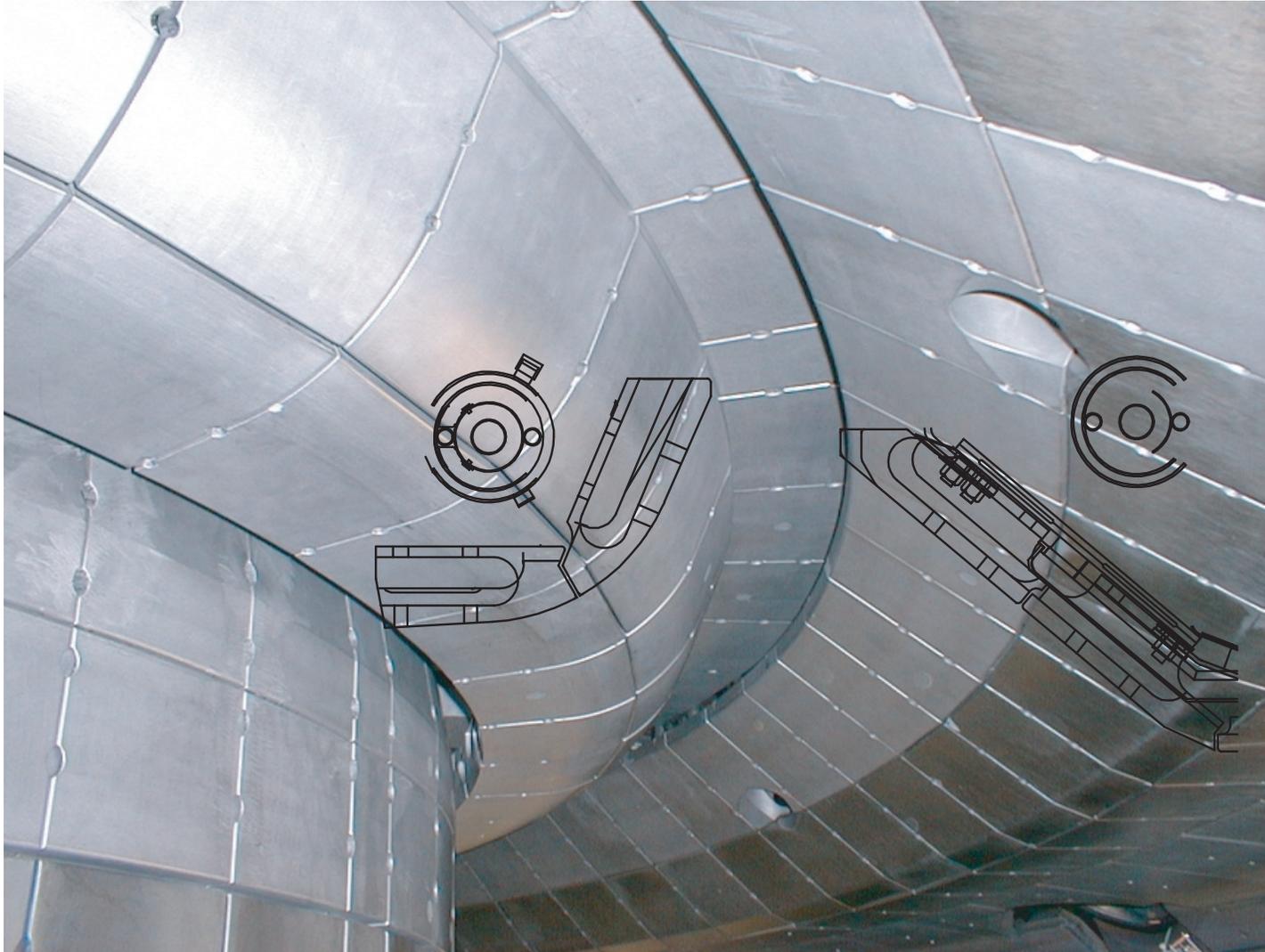
(U.S. Snowmass working group, July 2000)



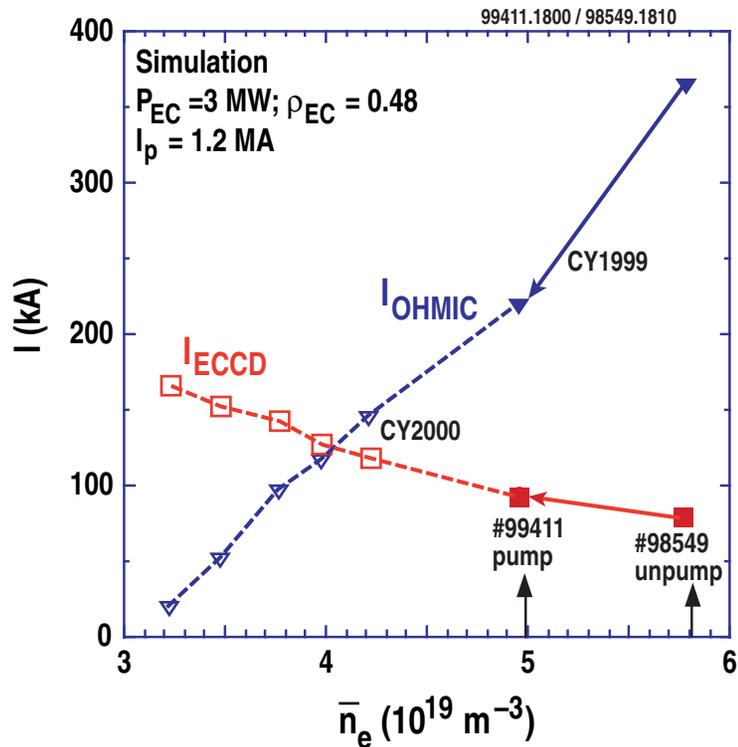
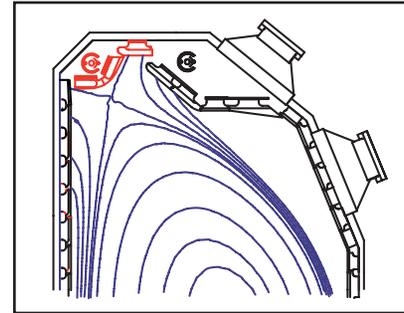
DIII-D divertors can compare open (low- δ) and closed (high- δ) operation with flexible pumping



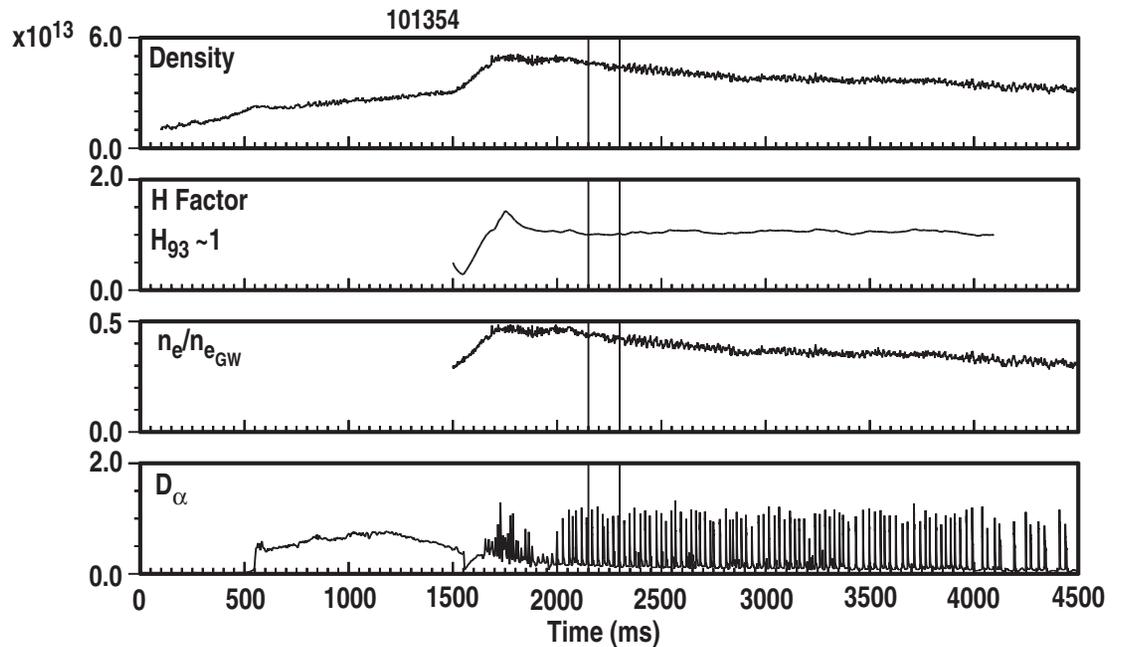
NEW CRYOPUMP AND BAFFLE STRUCTURE ADDED TO UPPER DIVERTOR REGION



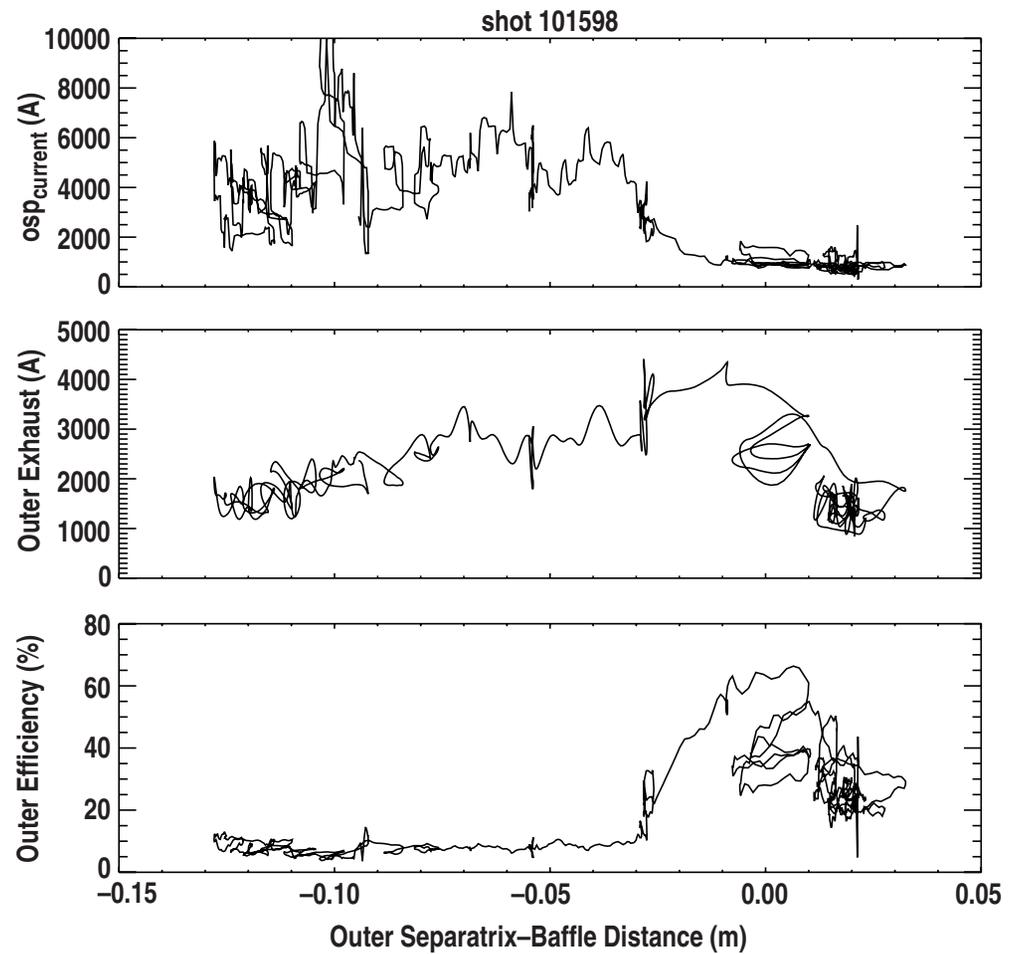
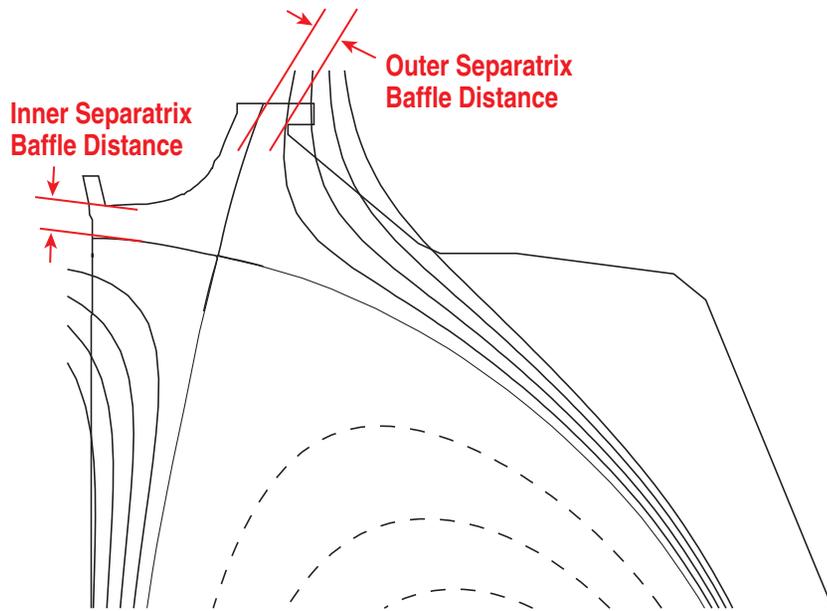
With available ECH power on DIII-D, density and impurity control are critical - these are provided by the divertor



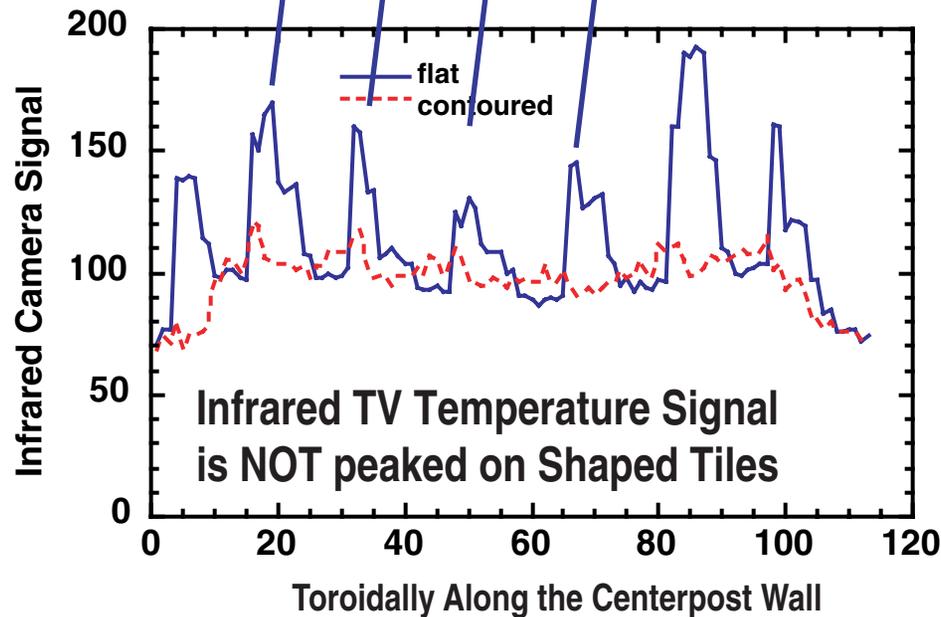
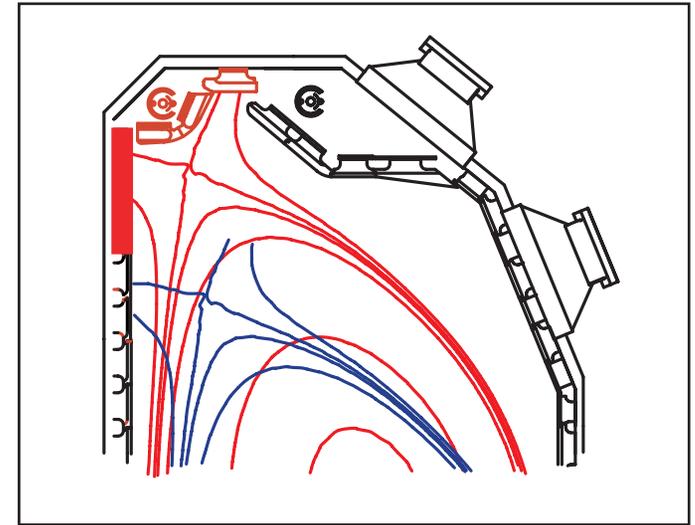
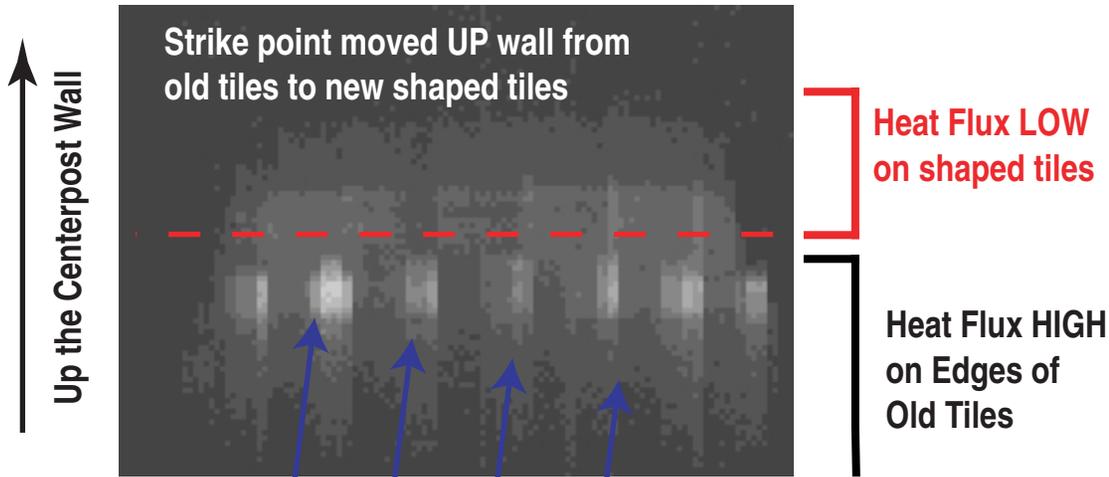
● $I_{CD} \propto \frac{T_e}{n_e} \frac{1}{(Z_{eff} + 5)}$



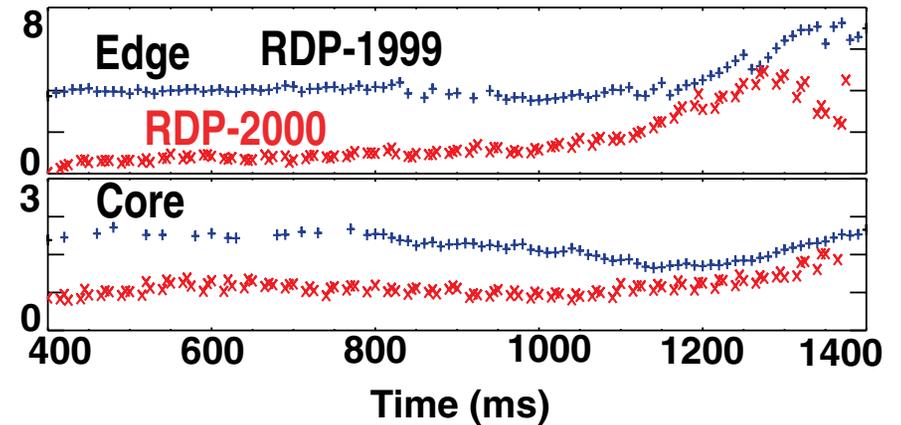
OUTER PUMP EXHAUST PEAKS WHEN STRIKE POINT IS AT THE PUMP APERTURE



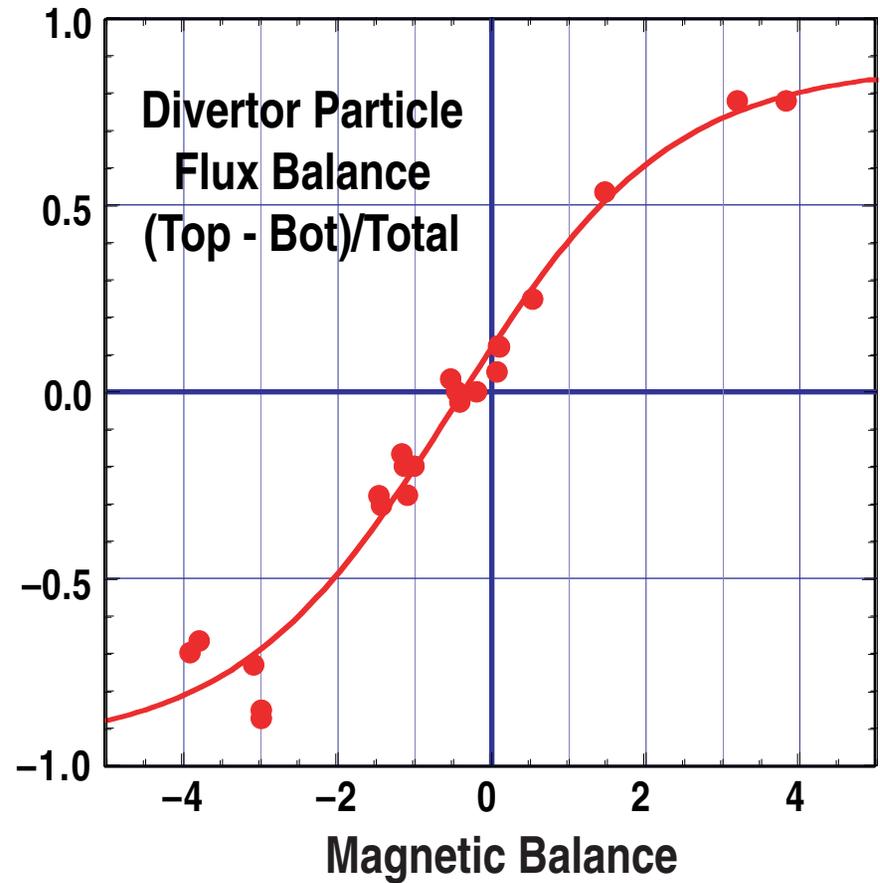
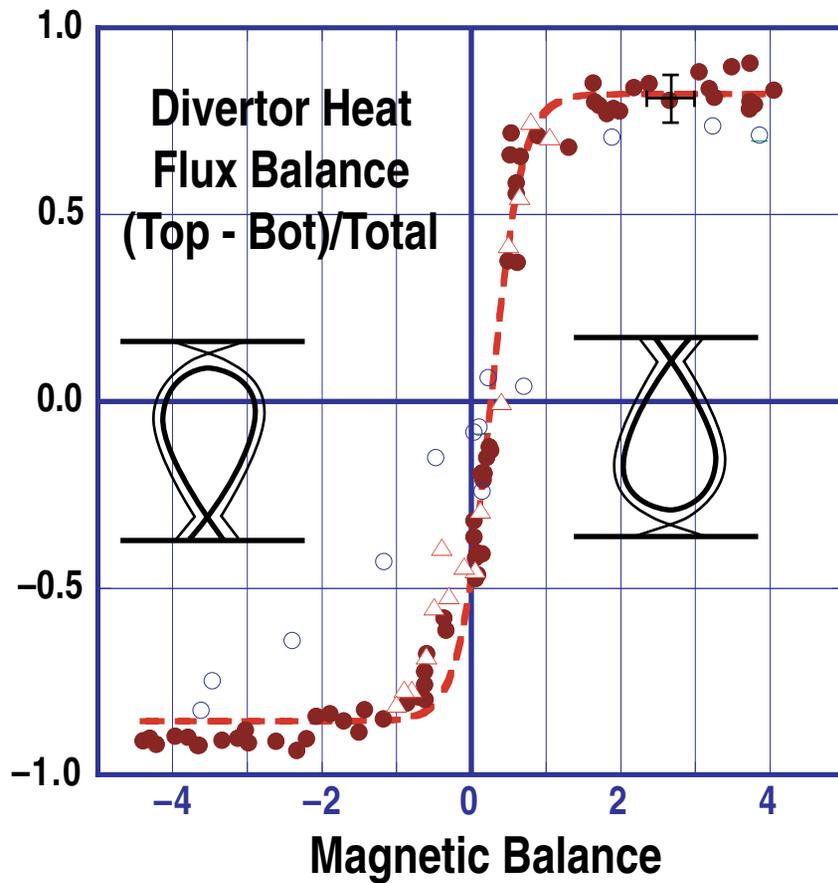
Impurity Control In AT Plasmas With Careful Tile Shaping



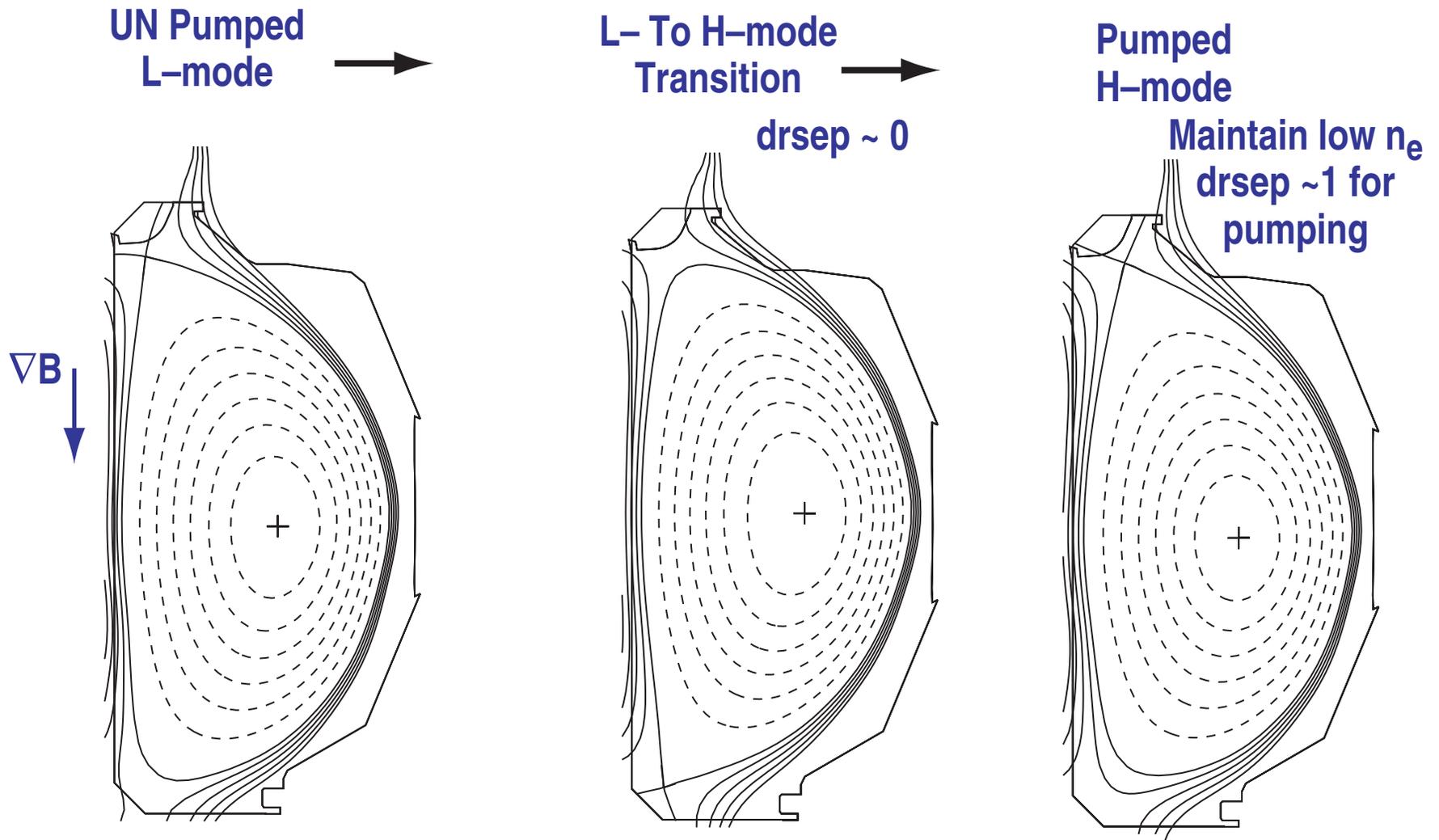
Carbon Concentration (%) is **Reduced** Compared to Previous Operation



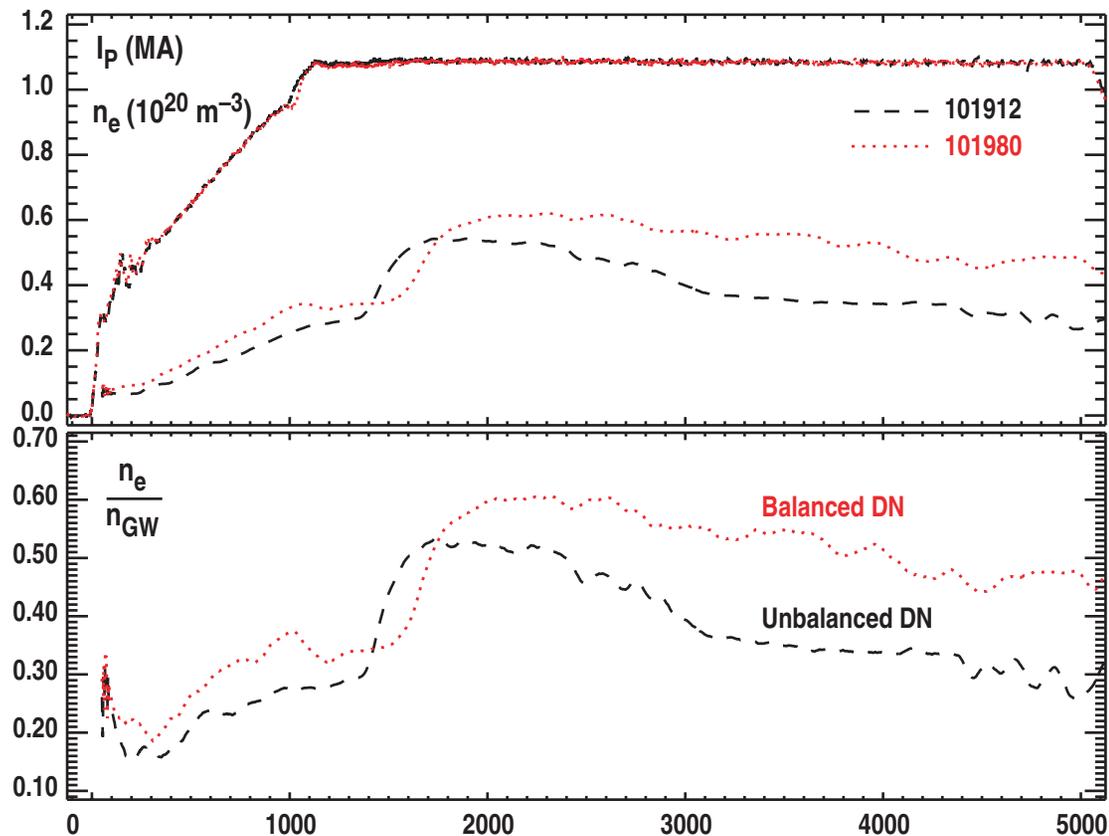
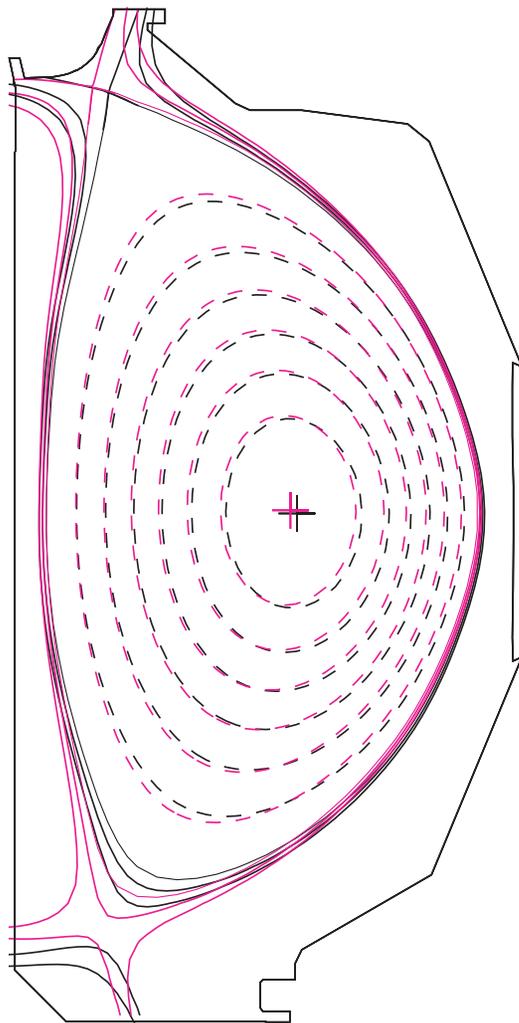
Magnetic balance can be used for power and particle control



AT Scenario Uses Divertor Shapes For Real-time Control



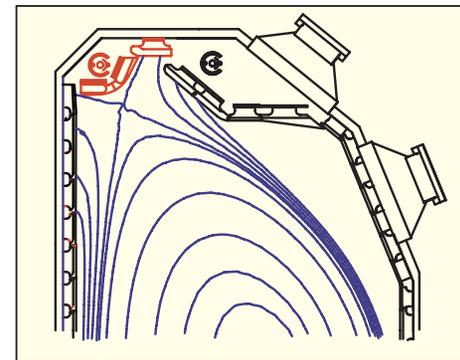
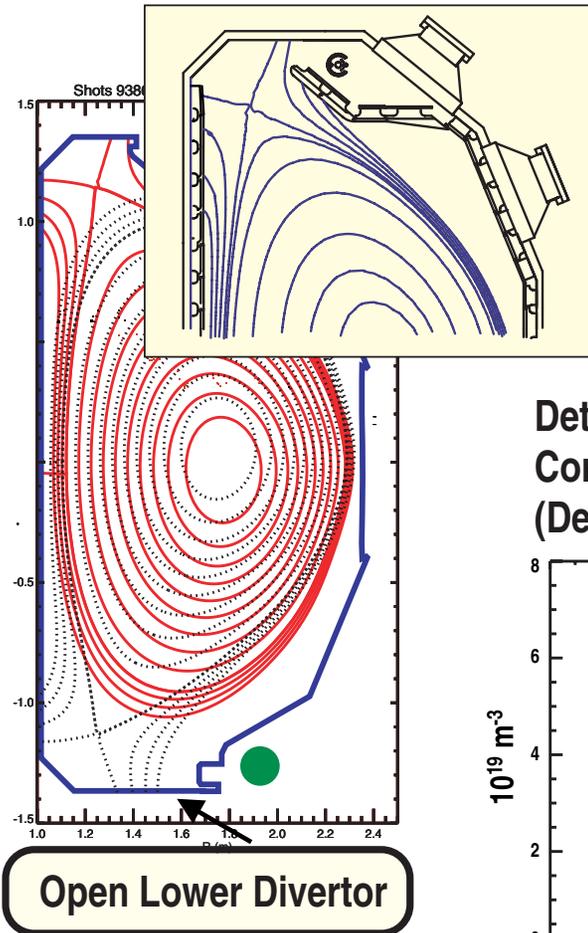
DESIRABLE DENSITY CONTROL IS ACHIEVED IN DOUBLE NULL SHAPES BY BIASING THE CONFIGURATION TOWARDS THE UPPER DIVERTOR



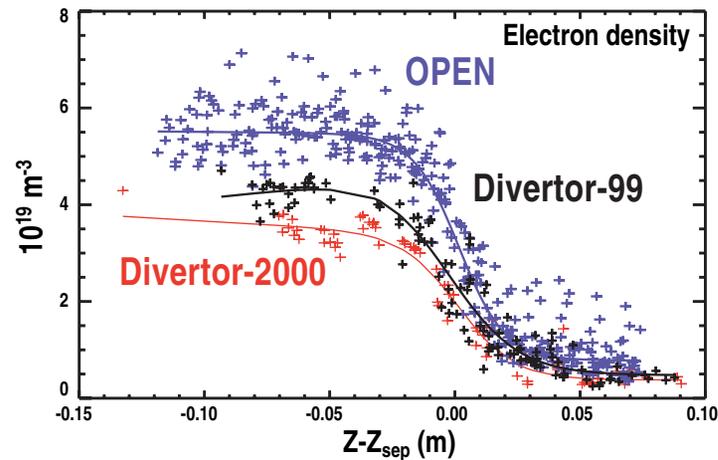
RDP 2000 is a closed divertor and reduces core ionization source (even without cryopumping)

RDP-1999
Data $F = 2.5$
UEDGE $F = 3.5$

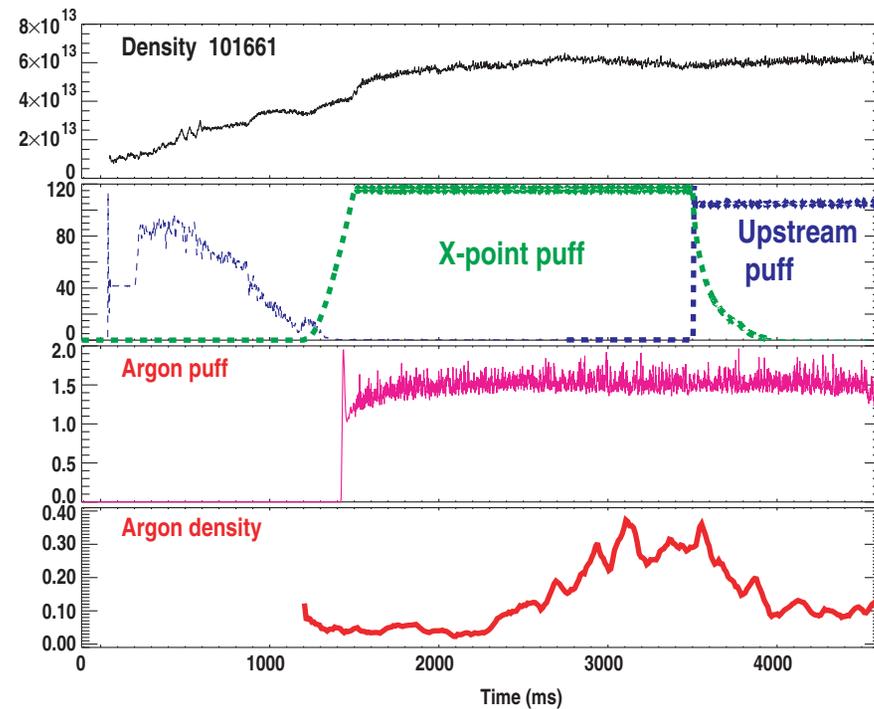
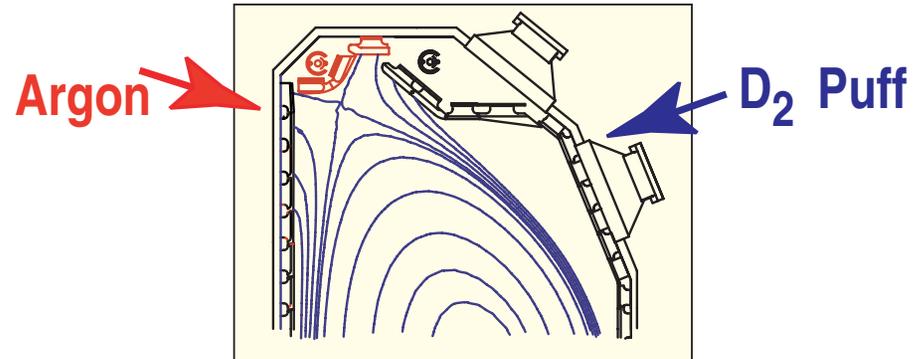
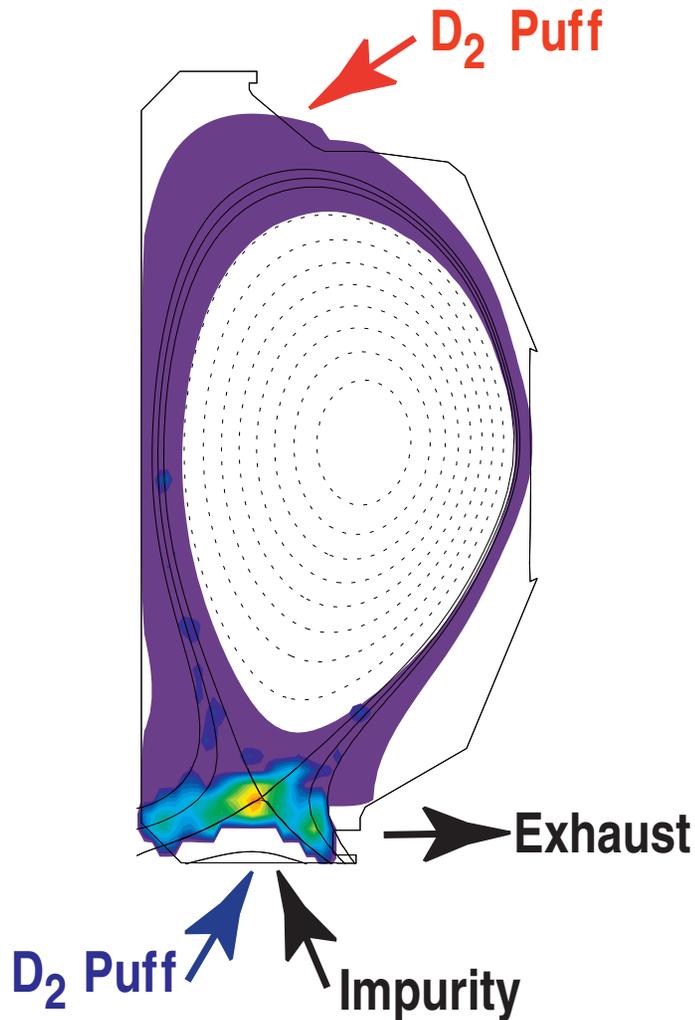
RDP-2000
Data (Prelim.) $F \sim 5$
UEDGE (Prelim.) ~ 6



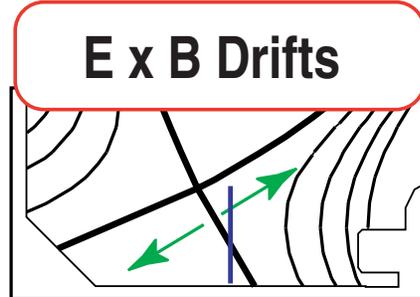
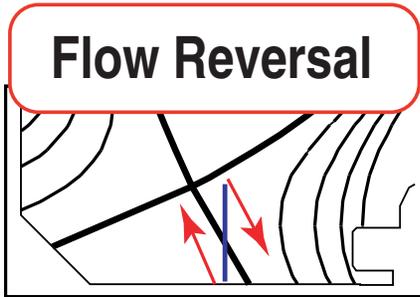
Detailed n_e profile used to calculate
Core Ionization Relative to Open Divertor
(Defined to be F)



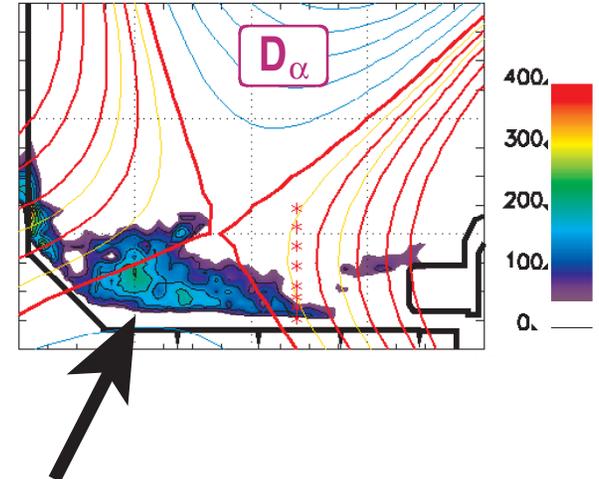
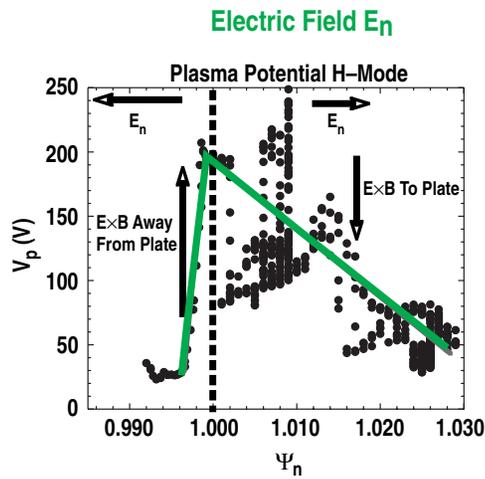
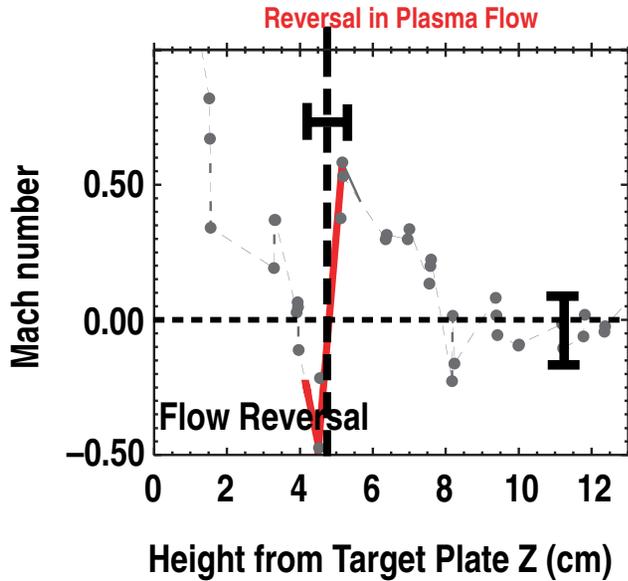
Puff And Pump In Both The Open And Closed Divertors



New physics in the x-point and private flux region



**Recombination in
“Private Flux”**



**Appreciable T_e, n_e
In this Region**

“AT Divertors are not just for heat flux reduction”

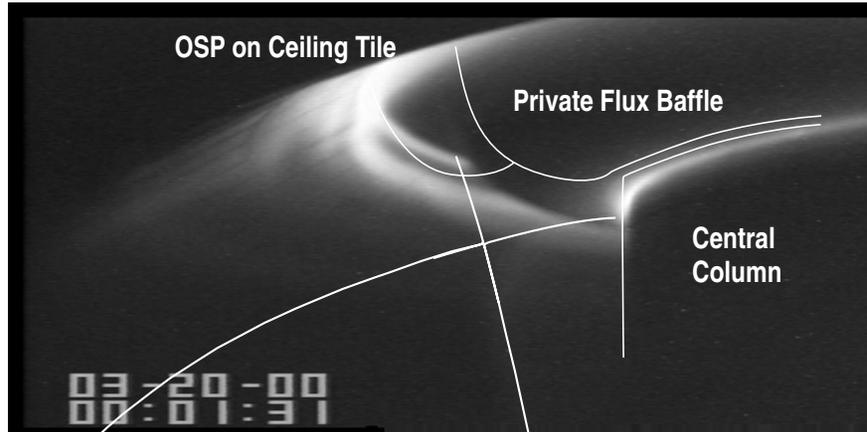
Advances in detached plasmas by this community have made possible a high density divertor solution (with some caveats, of course!) ...

- Now divertor particle control is vital for AT modes
- Shaped plasmas are "standard", needed for high performance
- Real Time Shape control enables H-mode power threshold control, particle control
- Current profile control (ECCD) is at the heart of the AT, *Impurities* are important!

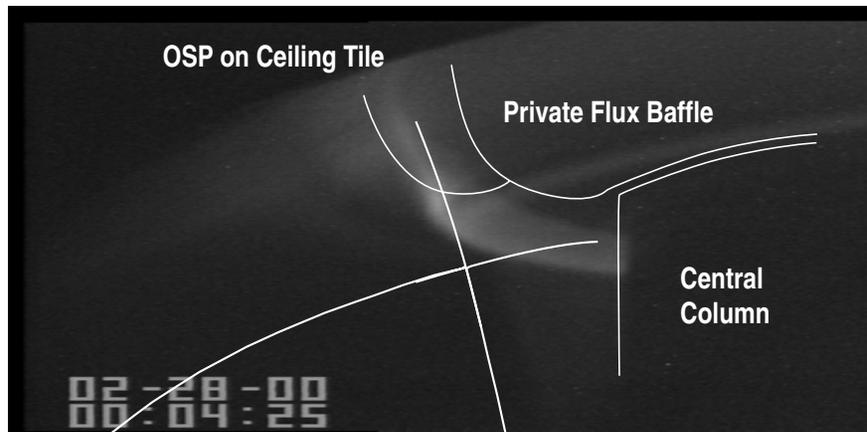
Heat flux control in AT plasmas is expected to require impurity flow control

- "Puff and Pump" or active flow control, need progress in understanding flows
- Lots of new, exciting physics in the pedestal and x-point region

Experience gained in lower divertor (with DTS) is applied to upper divertor (with simplified diagnostics)



**Attached Plasma
at Low Density**



**Detached Plasma
at High Density**