(TG1) Multi-ion Plasma group report



Dec. 7, 2022 (H. Kasahara)

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Date: Dec. 6, 2022, Time: 9:45~18:45
Shot# 185112~185258
Prior wall conditioning: GD-H2, Div cryo: OFF -> ON, Gas puff: H<sub>2</sub>, Ar, Pellet: C, TESPEL: Ti, Cu, Mo
NBI(1, 2, 3, 4, 5) = gas(H, H, H, H, H) = P(3.41, 4.16, 4.04, 5.52, 5.36) MW
ECH(56GHz,15U) = P(-) MW
ECH(77GHz, 55Uo, 2Our) = P(0.45,-) MW
EH(154GHz, 2OII, 2Oul, 2OIr) = P(0.46,0.48,0.48) MW
ICH(38.47MHz, 3.5U, 3.5L, 4.5U, 4.5L) = P(0.82, 0.79, 0.85, 0.75) MW
Neutron counts = 1.2e14
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Topic

 The relation between plasma confinement and neutral particle on divertor condition (G. Motojima)
 Isotope effect on the impurity hole phenomenon and study on impurity transport with internal transport barrier in plasmas (M. Nishiura, S. Satake)

3. Transport studies of LBO and TESPEL injected impurities during impurity hole (D. M. Roque, N. Tamura, I. G. Cortés, K. J. McCarthy)



The relation between plasma confinement and neutral particle

on divertor condition(G. Motojima)

LHD 185255 (Bt, Rax, gamma, Bg) = (2.75, 3.6, 1.2538, 100) GAS: H2 THEME: [(1) Multi-Ion] The relation between plasma confinement and neutral part w/o divertor pump w divertor pump **Collapsed phase Collapsed phase** pw_Total ECH(MW) pw_Total ECH(MW)@185141 nson_n_e(10^16 m nson_n_e(10^16 m thomson_n_e(10^16 m* thomson_n_e(10^16 m* w divertor pump thomson n_e(10^16 m^-3) 26.00025 185141 thomson n e(10^16 m^-3) w/o divertor pump 8000 8000 as puf 5.51mH2(V)@185141 0.5 6000 250 2.5 ha3_D/(H+D 4000 ha3 D/(H+D)(None)@185141 0.5 0.0 fircall ne bar(3669)(e19m-3)@185141 2000 2000 thomson Te(keV) 3.6r 1.4 + thomson_Te(keV)_20.0002s@145141 1.4 + thomson_Te(keV)_25.8002s@145141 + thomson_Te(keV)_26.0002s@145141 + thomson_Te(keV)_26.0002s@145141 1.2 1.2 ig H2 FIG(8 W)(Pa)@1851 1.0 0.01 0.0 0.8 0.00 —Divlis_tor_sum@185141_lis_8L@19(A) —Divlis_tor_sum@185141_lis_8L@19(A) 0.2 -0.0 -bolo_Rad_PW(kW) -bolo_Rad_PW(kW)@185141 1000 0.2 0.2 27.5 28.0 28.5 3.6 3.8 3.6 3.8 4.0 4.0 time (sec) R(m) R (m)

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2022/12/06 18:29

- #185116-185141(w/o divertor pump), #185236-185258 (w divertor pump)
- R_{ax}=3.6m, B=2.75T, γ=1.254, Bq=100%
- Working gas: H₂
- **Motivation**
 - There must be close relationship between wall recycling and confinement. The relationship between neutral particles and confinement was investigated under different divertor pumping conditions.
- Results
 - Discharges for 40 seconds ECH with a density ramped * up to 3-5e19 m⁻³ were used. The timing of collapses was delayed with divertor pumps.
 - Degradation of confinement phenomena have been observed just before collapses. Interestingly, as the confinement begins to degrade, the neutral pressure drops and the ion saturation current also drops. The drop might be due to that the plasma is shrinking.
 - On the other hand, radiation increases and the H_a * signal also becomes larger just before collapses. The increase in H_{α} is thought to be due to the recombination process with lower temperature. (Discussion with M. Goto)
 - The measurement of PCI using event triggers and DBS are also available and will be analysed in detail.
- 2/ (Couretesy of Y. Yoshimura, T. Kinoshita, K. Tanaka, T.

Tokuzawa). G. Motojima

LHD experiment summary 2022/12/06 impurity-hole experiment

M. Nishiura , S. Satake, Y. Zhang, K. Fujita, A. Shimizu

• Main subject

Measure Er profile in impurity hole plasma by HIBP and examine the impurity hole phenomenon in H plasma for Rax=3.60, 3.70, 3.75, and analyze the impurity neoclassical / turbulent transport and the isotope effect. Focused on the relations between core n_e -peaking and impurity hole.

• Condition : R_{ax}/Bax=(3.60/2.750), (3.70/2.676), (3.75/2.640), Bq=100, gamma=1.254, H gas , C pellet

RESULTS:

- Though we intended pure-H shots to compare with pure-D impurity-hole shots on 11/8, some D remained (~30%).
 Anyway, we have succeeded in expanding the observational data for different configuration cases as in the table below.
- Constantly obtained low-density ($n_e \sim 1.e19$) plasma, which is suitable for HIBP measurement.
- As in the previous experiments, inward-shifted case (Rax=3.60) was difficult to observe impurity hole.
- When NBI#5 was strong, peaked n_e profile was created (r/a<0.2), and impurity hole did not fully evolve in such cases. As NBI#5 power decreased (3/4,1/2,1/4) the central peak shrunk, and clearer impurity hole emerged.
- When tangential NBI power was half, impurity hole did not emerge. Applying balanced full-power NBI #2+#3, clear impurity hole emerged.



Fig.1 Temporal carbon density with an impurity hole and a weak hole.

R ax	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.70	3.75
H+D		(C,Fe,Mo) ☆ (12/6)		☆(12/6)	☆(12/6)
Η	0		0	0	
D		☆(11/8)			

⊖=year2021, ☆=year2022

Transport studies of TESPEL injected impurities in plasmas with and without an impurity hole (D. Medina Roque, N. Tamura, I. García Cortés, K. J. McCarthy et al.)

Magnetic configuration: (R_{ax}, Polarity, B_t, γ, B_q) = (3.60 m, CW, 2.75 T, 1.2538, 100.0%) **Shots**: #185170 - #185189

Goal of this experiment

- To characterize impurity transport in impurity hole hydrogen plasma conditions in LHD, we use 700um-shell type and 900um-ball type TESPELs containing single tracers to reach different penetration depths.
- Obtain data for comparisons with future results in W7-X

Background & Motivation

- The impurity hole phenomenon seems to be characterized by a +ve E_r at the plasma edge and a -ve E_r in the plasma core → different convection velocities of impurities in each region.
 - Estimate an impurity decay time from the line intensity evolution for injected elements (**Ti, Cu, and Mo**) for plasmas w/ and w/o impurity hole using EUV/VUV spectrometer SOXMOS (its wavelength range from 19.7 to 34.1 nm with a 133.6 g/mm grating for Ti, from 14.5 to 27.4 nm with a 133.6 g/mm for Cu, and from 8.9 to 13.2 nm with a 600 g/mm grating for Mo).
- Comparison of experimental results obtained with and without impurity hole in NBI heated plasmas with a considered electron density range of 1E19

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Rough Wavelength (nm)