

The role of MHD in controlling impurity accumulation in tokamaks

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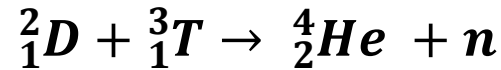


This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium and has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 under grant agreement No 633053. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

Fusion energy

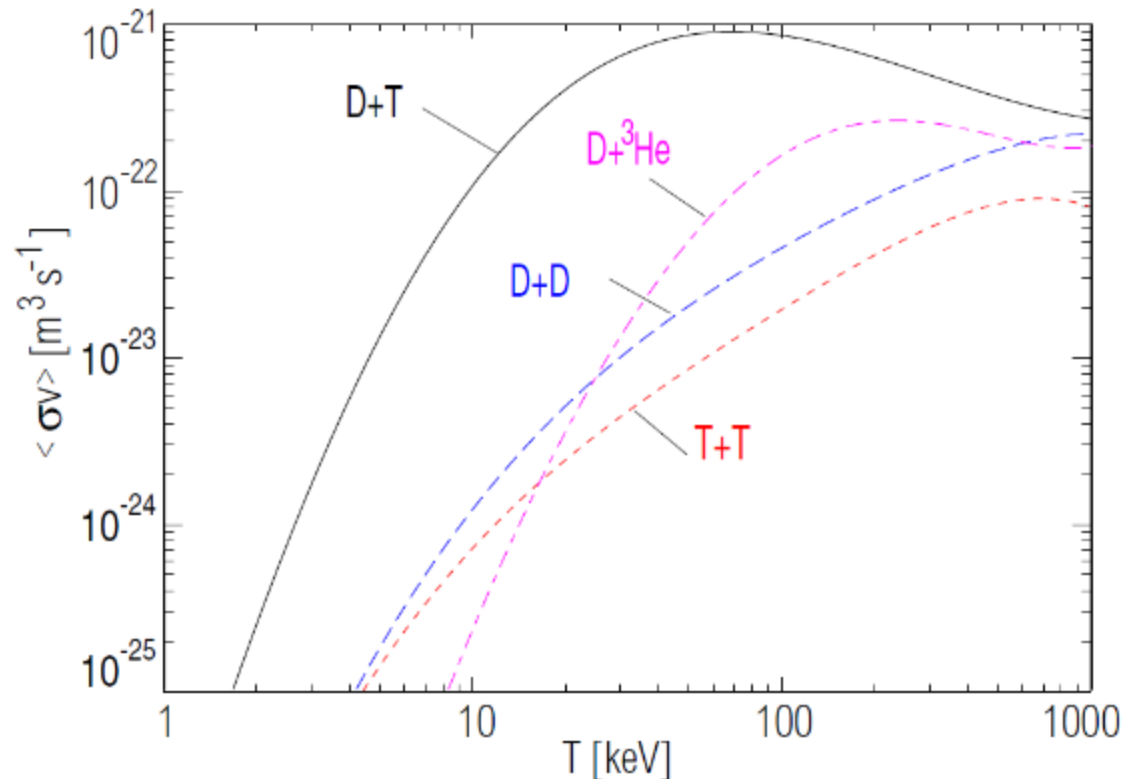


Most promising way to harness fusion as an **energy source**:



3.5 MeV 14.1 MeV

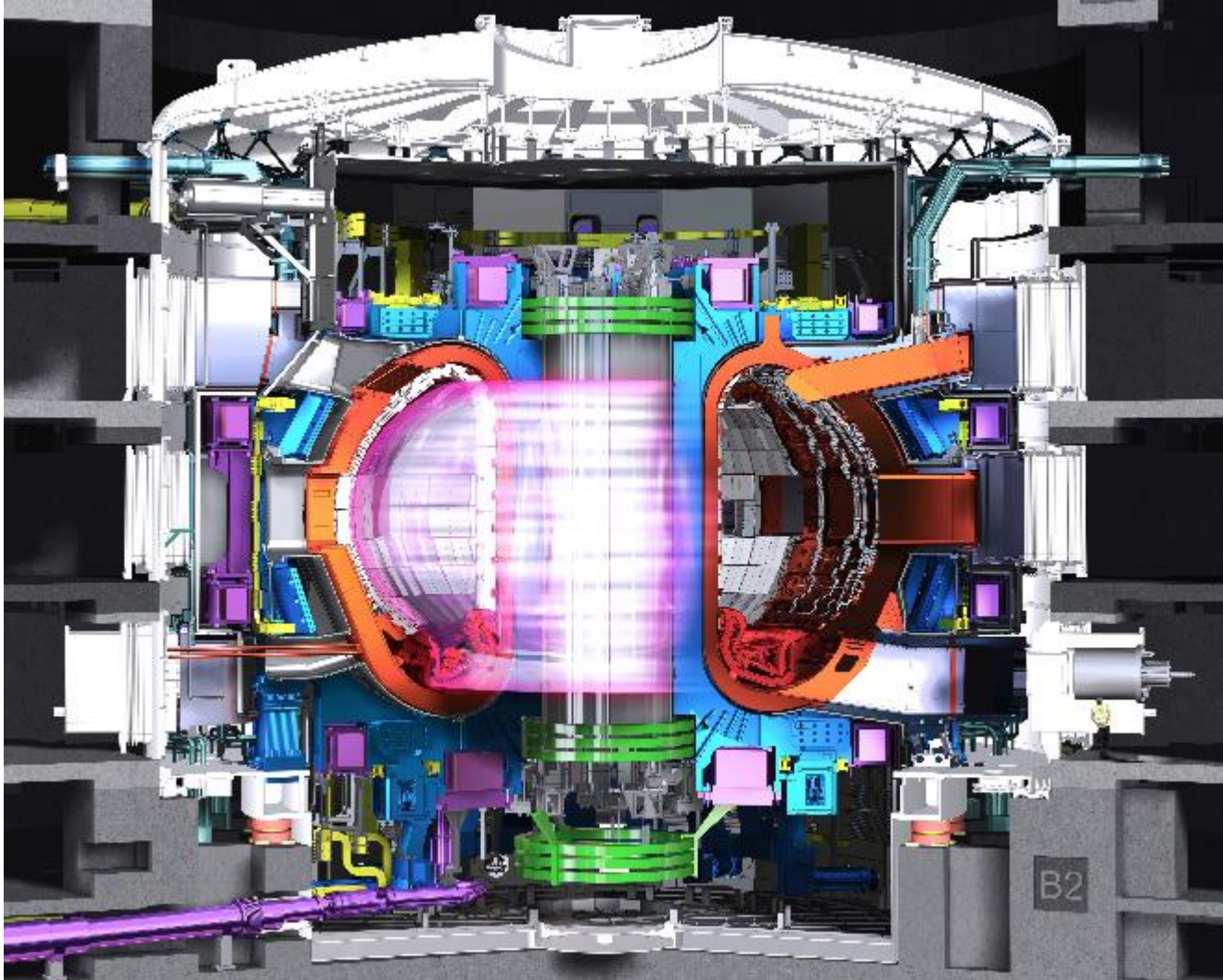
- Temperatures > 10 keV
- High densities
- Minimize energy losses



Fusion energy, the Tokamak



One of the concepts developed to achieve this is the **tokamak**



Fusion energy, the Tokamak



Confine , heat & control the plasma in a **toroidal geometry**

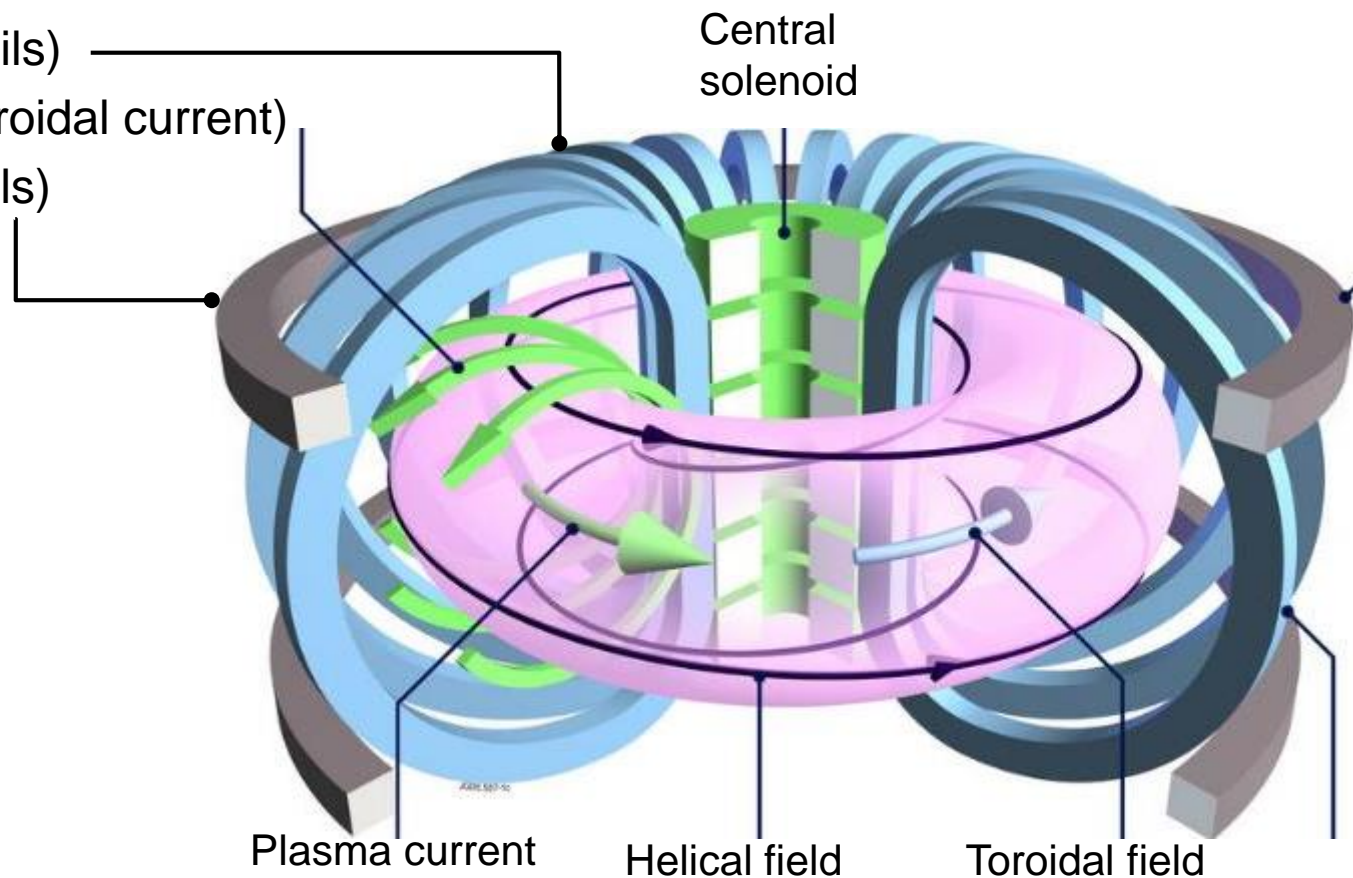
- **Helical magnetic field**

- Toroidal field (coils)
- Poloidal field (toroidal current)
- Vertical field (coils)

- **External heating**

- **Control system**

- ...



Fusion energy, the Tokamak



Ideally , the plasma should **self-sustain** itself with the **fusion-born alpha particles heating** balancing the **losses**

$$D + T \rightarrow {}^4\text{He} + n$$

$14.1 \text{ MeV} \rightarrow$ hits wall..
 ..looses energy..
 ..heats up coolant..
 ..produces steam..
 ..generates electricity!

3.5 MeV
 heats the plasma

$$P_{\alpha\text{-heating}} = P_{\text{transport}} + P_{\text{radiation}}$$

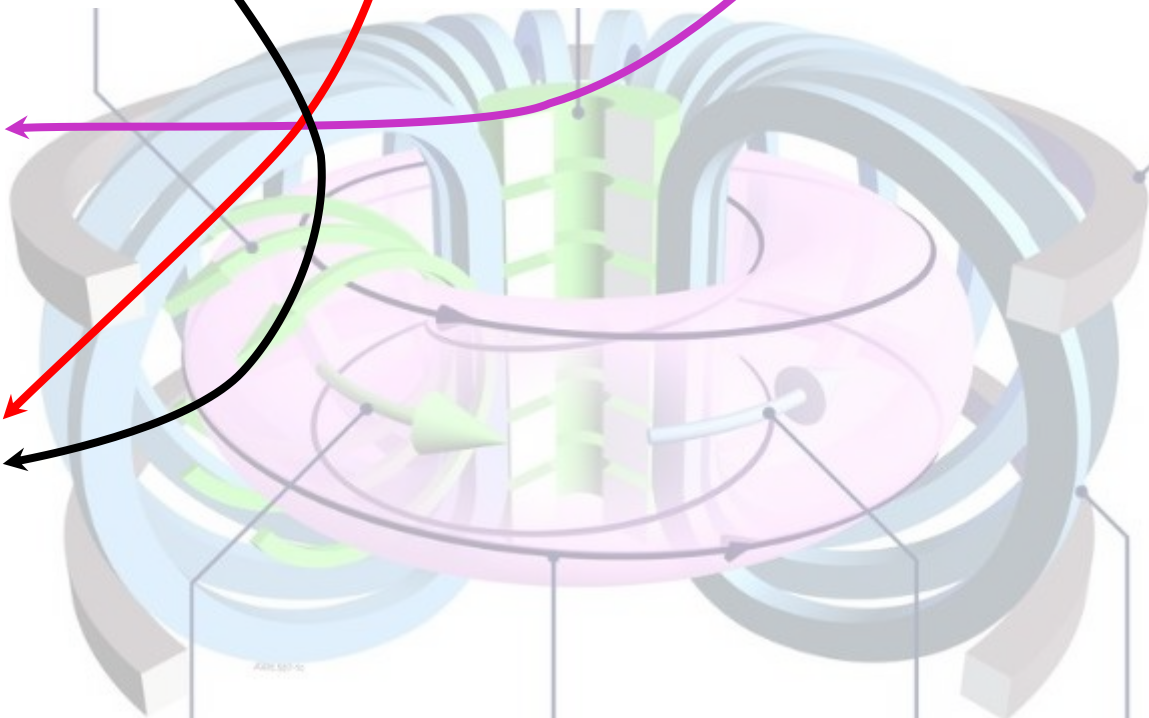
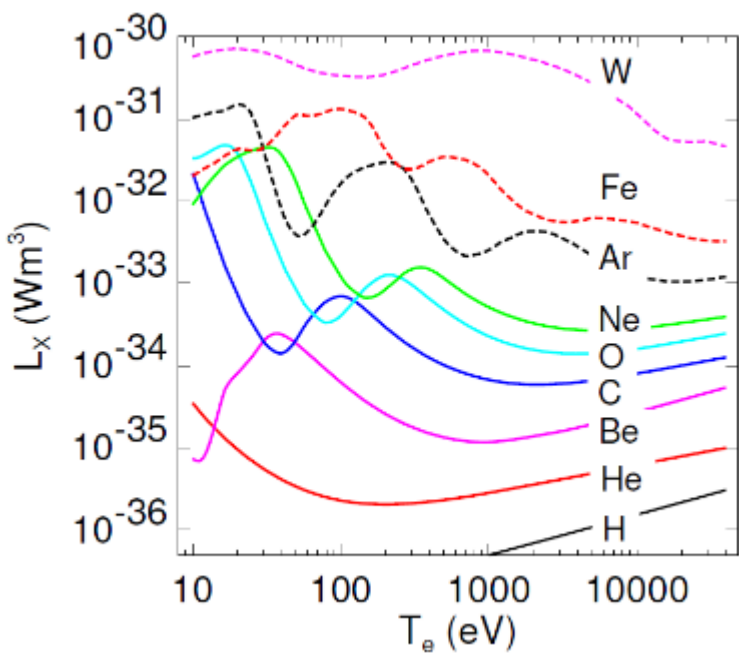
$$n_D n_T \langle \sigma v \rangle E_\alpha = \frac{3}{2} n_{D,T} k_B T / \tau_E + n_e^2 (c_{D,T} L_{D,T} + c_\alpha L_\alpha + \sum_{\text{impurities}} c_i L_i)$$

Fusion energy, the Tokamak and impurities



In this talk , we're interested in the control of heavy impurities

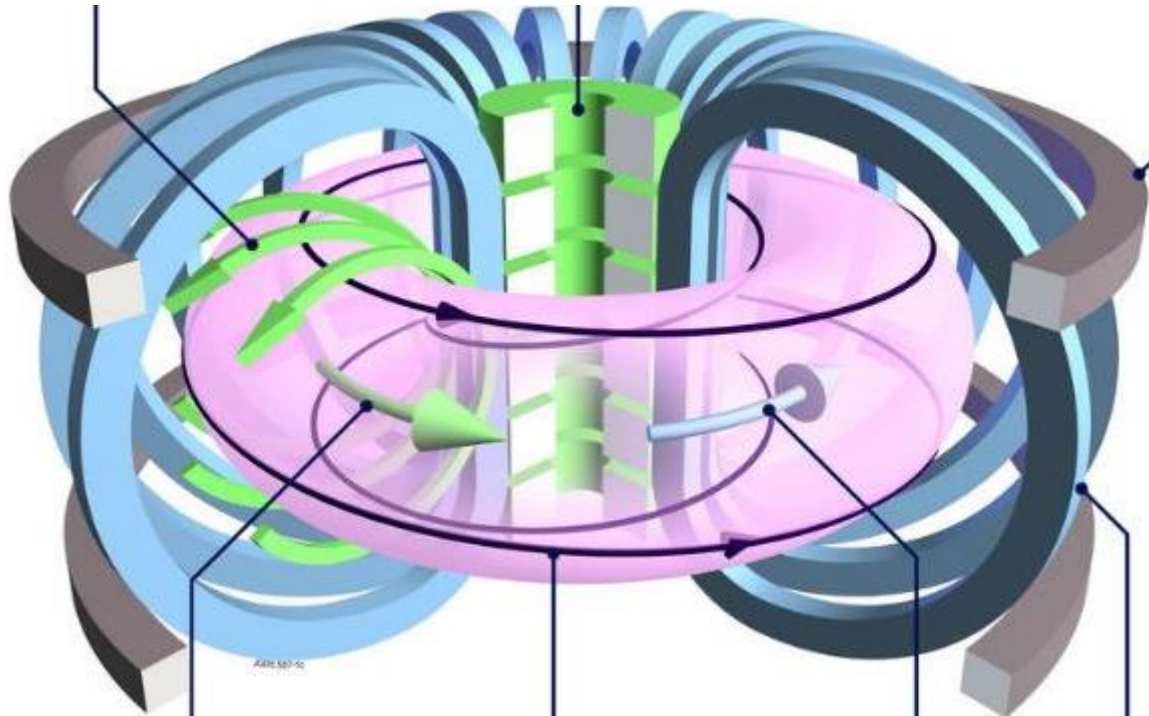
$$P_{\text{radiation}} = n_e^2 (c_{D,T} L_{D,T} + c_\alpha L_\alpha + \sum_{\text{impurities}} c_i L_i)$$



Fusion energy, the Tokamak and impurities



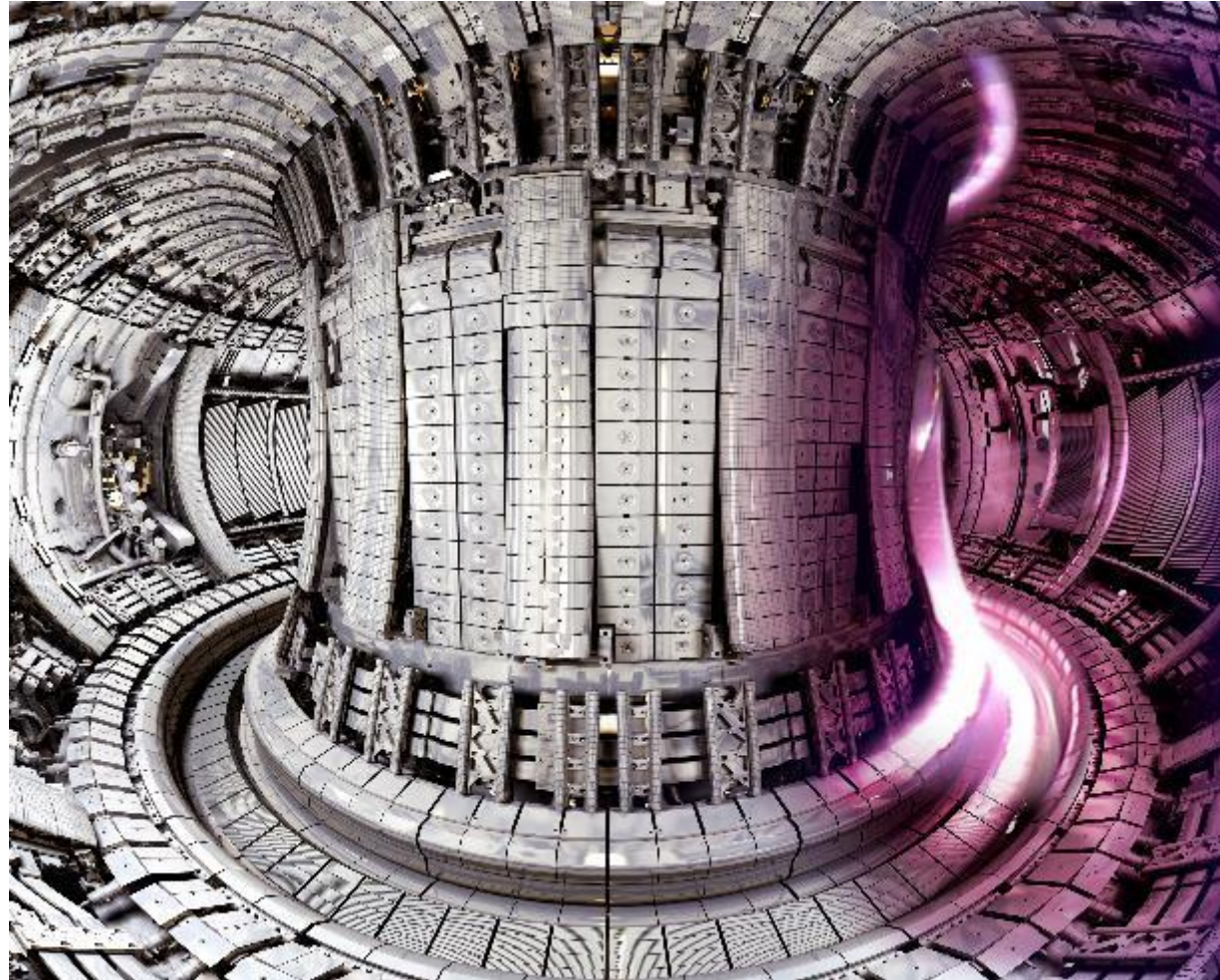
Impurities will always be present in fusion plasmas



Fusion energy, the Tokamak and impurities



Impurities will always be present in fusion plasmas



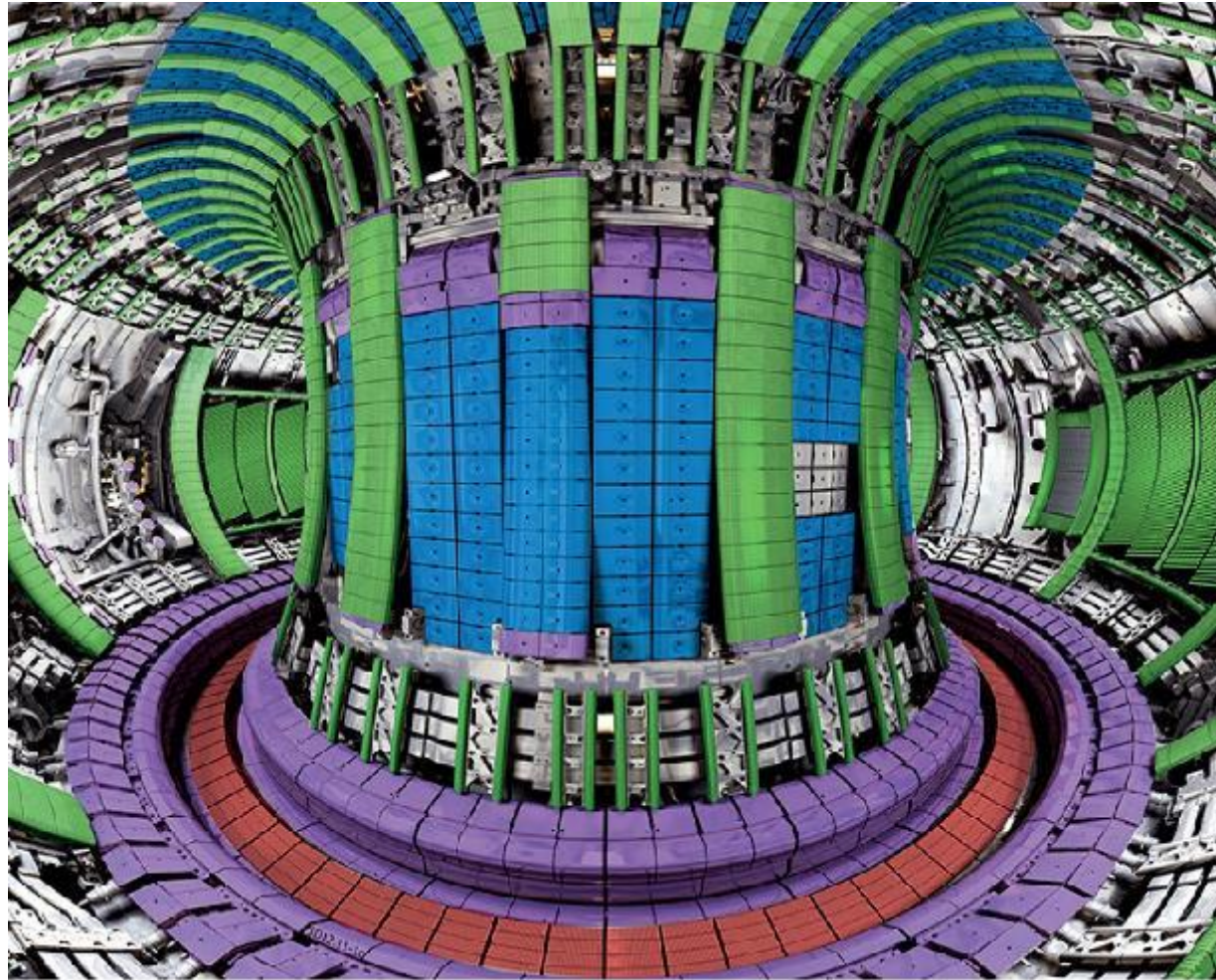
Fusion energy, the Tokamak and impurities



Impurities will always be present in fusion plasmas

Eroded from PFCs

e.g. for JET: **bulk Be**,
Be-coated Inconel,
Bulk W, **W-coated CFC**



Fusion energy, the Tokamak and impurities

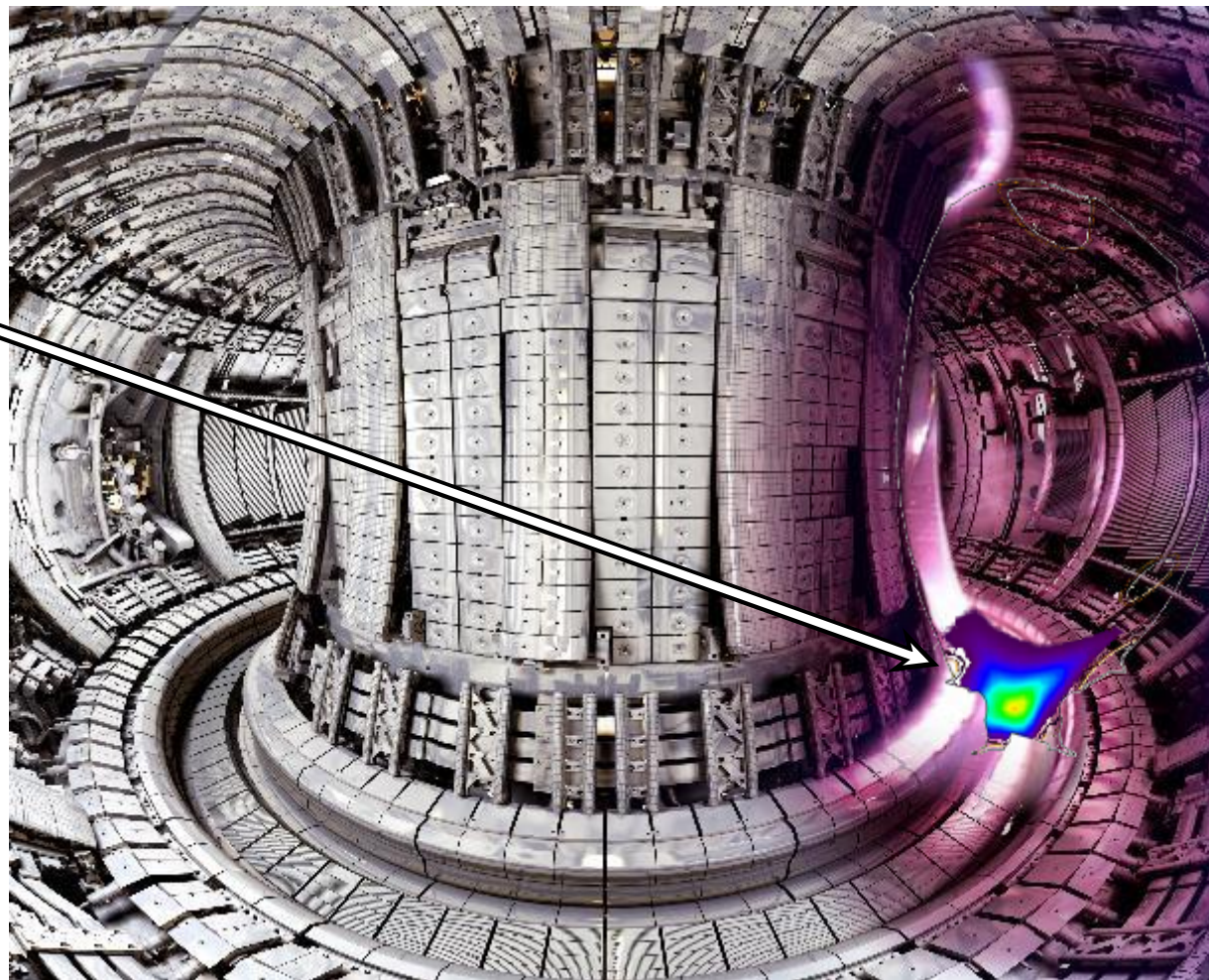


Impurities will always be present in fusion plasmas

Eroded from PFCs

Deliberately injected

*e.g. N_2 -seeding to decrease
power loads to the divertor*



[M Bernert PhD Thesis 2013, L Simons EPS-Conference 2018]

Fusion energy, the Tokamak and impurities

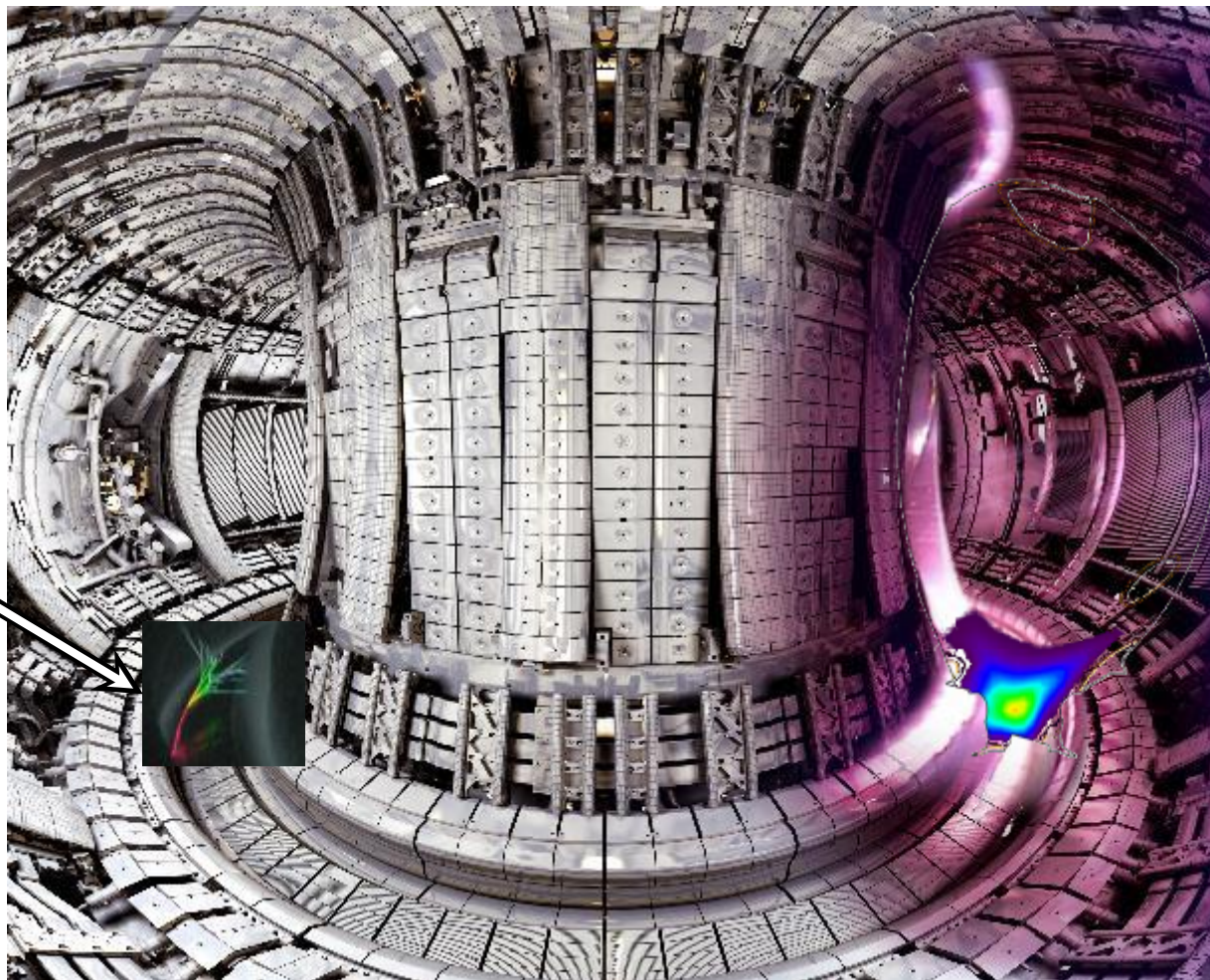


Impurities will always be present in fusion plasmas

Eroded from PFCs

Deliberately injected

Unintentionally injected
e.g. mobilized dust particles



[M Bernert PhD Thesis 2013, L Simons EPS-Conference 2018]

Fusion energy, the Tokamak and impurities



Impurities will always be present in fusion plasmas

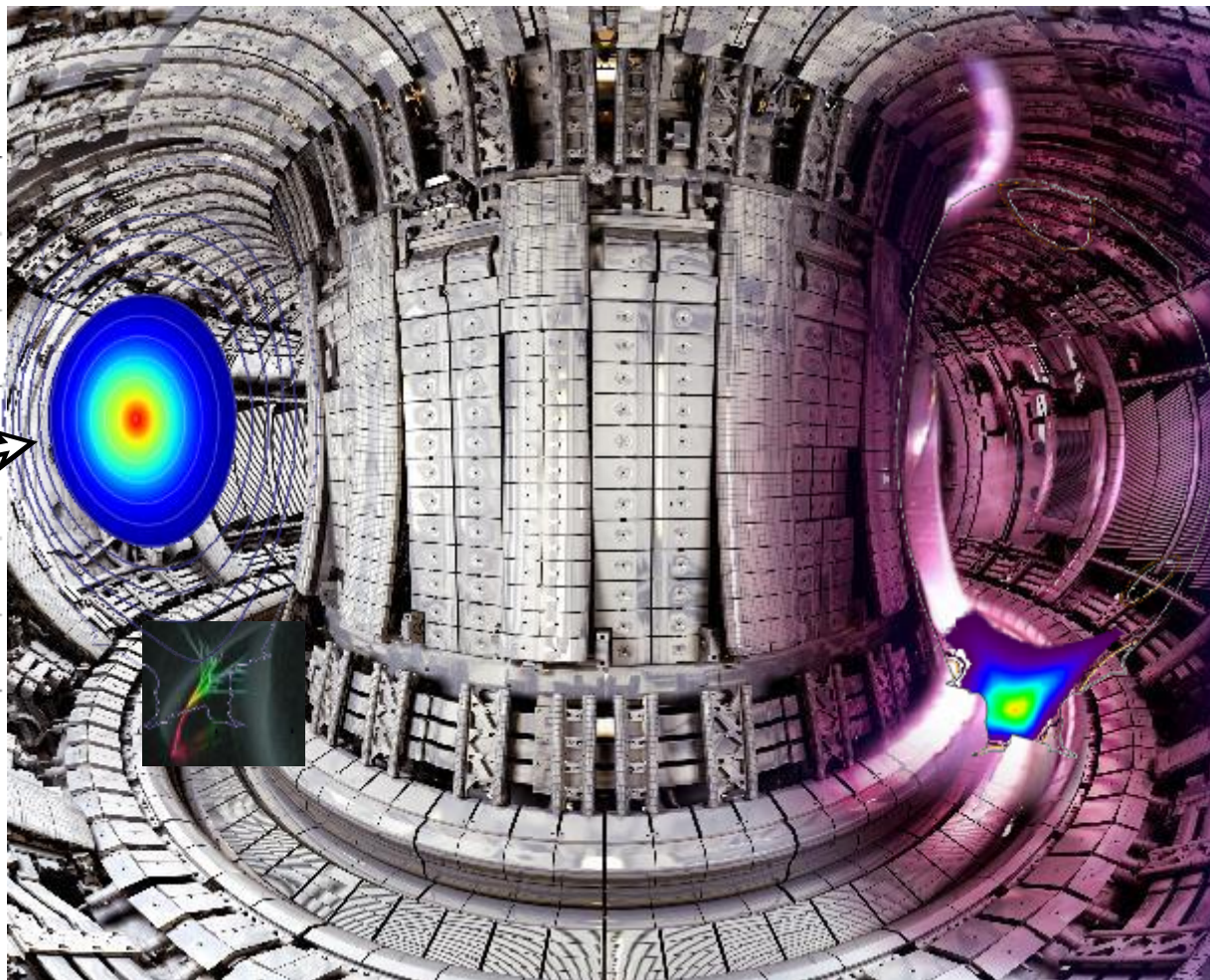
Eroded from PFCs

Deliberately injected

Unintentionally injected

He-ash

from fusion reactions

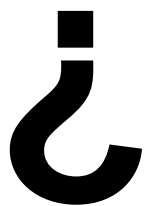
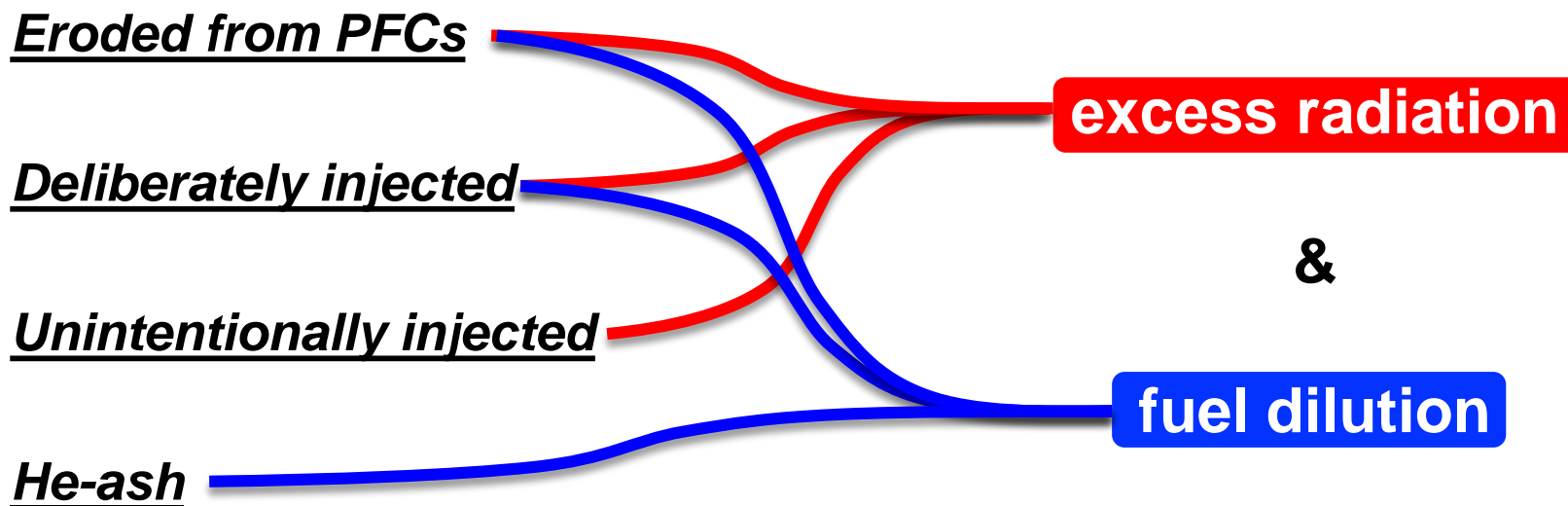


[M Bernert PhD Thesis 2013, L Simons EPS-Conference 2018]

Fusion energy, the Tokamak and impurities



Impurities will always be present in fusion plasmas



How much **control**
do we need / can we have

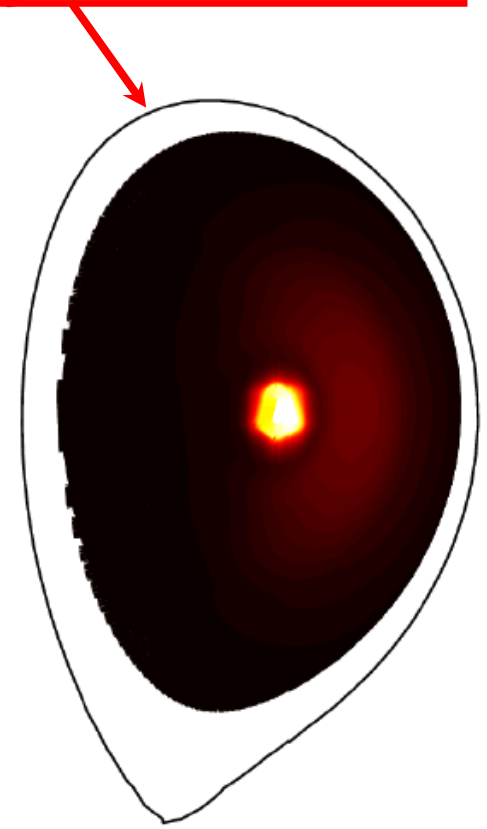




- » Short review of **core impurity transport**
- » Known **control mechanisms** of **impurity accumulation**
- » **Role of MHD**
 - **experimental evidence**
 - **theory (...)**
- » Conclusions / Outlook

What this talk will **not cover**:

- **Sources** at the wall
- **Penetration** across the **last-closed-flux-surface**
- **In/out-flux** across the **pedestal**
- **Low-Z (e.g. C, Be,) impurity transport**



Radial impurity transport



Modelled using a **diffusive & convective** ansatz:

$$\frac{R \Gamma_s}{n_s} = - \frac{R D_s}{n_s} \frac{\partial n_s}{\partial r} + R V_s$$

It is understood to be **driven** by **collisions** (*neoclassical*):

$$\frac{R \Gamma_s^{neo}}{n_s} \propto \frac{q_s^2 \sum_i \nu_{is}}{m_I} \left[\left(-\frac{R}{L_{n_I}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{R}{L_{T_I}} + \frac{1}{q_s} \frac{R}{L_{n_s}} \right) P_A - 0.33 P_B f_c \frac{R}{L_{T_I}} \right]$$

and **turbulence** (*anomalous*)

$$\frac{R \Gamma_s^{turb}}{n_s} \propto \left(-\frac{R}{L_{n_I}} + C_T \frac{R}{L_{T_I}} + C_u u' + C_P \right)$$

governed by **gradients**, **plasma composition** (*main ion + impurity mix*), **poloidal asymmetries**, etc.

Radial impurity transport & its control



Can be achieved by :

- Increasing the ion temperature gradient ↑
- Decreasing the main ion density gradient ↓
- Decreasing the magnetic shear ↓
- Increasing the toroidal rotation ↑

$$\frac{R \Gamma_s^{neo}}{n_s} \propto \frac{q_s^2 \sum_i v_{is}}{m_I} \left[\left(-\frac{R}{L_{n_I}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{R}{L_{T_I}} + \frac{1}{q_s} \frac{R}{L_{n_s}} \right) P_A - 0.33 P_B f_c \frac{R}{L_{T_I}} \right]$$

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Radial impurity transport & its control



Can be achieved by :

- Increasing the ion temperature gradient ↑
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- Increasing the toroidal rotation ↑
- Increasing the sawtooth frequency ↑

$$\frac{R \Gamma_s^{neo}}{n_s} \propto \frac{q_s^2 \sum_i \nu_{is}}{m_I} \left[\left(-\frac{R}{L_{n_I}} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{R}{L_{T_I}} + \frac{1}{q_s} \frac{R}{L_{n_s}} \right) P_A - 0.33 P_B f_c \frac{R}{L_{T_I}} \right]$$

$$\frac{R \Gamma_s^{turb}}{n_s} \propto \left(-\frac{R}{L_{n_I}} + C_T \frac{R}{L_{T_I}} + C_u u' + C_P \right)$$

...of course, all of these are non-linearly coupled...

Radial impurity transport & its control



Can be achieved by :

- Increasing the ion temperature gradient ↑
- Decreasing the main ion density gradient ↓
- Decreasing the magnetic shear ↓
- Increasing the toroidal rotation ↑
- Increasing the sawtooth frequency ↑

...using external actuators such as:

- Heating (NBI, ICRH, ECRH, ...)
- Current drive (inductive, ECCD, NBCD, ICCD, ...)
- Fuelling (gas or pellets)
- Magnetic perturbations

!!! All of which have effects on MHD activity as well !!!

What is the role of MHD?



We're still not sure how MHD influences impurity transport...

*Perhaps the most intriguing aspect of these observations is the **apparent correlation between impurity transport and MHD activity**. (..) A correlation such as this naturally suggests that the central MHD activity is somehow responsible for the change in impurity confinement. (..) **There is no theory that includes the effect of MHD modes on impurity transport.***

[G L Jahns et al 1982 Nucl. Fusion 22 1049]

...and not much has been done since...

What is the role of MHD?



G L Jahns et al 1982 Nucl. Fusion 22 1049
 K Ida et al 1986 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 28 879
 A Weller et al 1987 Phys. Rev. Lett. 59 2303
 R D Gill et al 1992 Nucl. Fusion 32 723
S V Putvinskij 1993 Nucl. Fusion 33 133
 J A Wesson 1995 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 37 A337
 S Günter et al 1999 Nucl. Fusion 39 1535
 R Dux et al 1999 Nucl. Fusion 39 1509
 M F F Nave et al 2003 Nucl. Fusion 43 1204
C Giroud et al 2007 Nucl. Fusion 47 313
 A Gude et al EPS 2010 P4.124
L Delgado-Aparicio et al 2011 Nucl. Fusion 51 083047
 M Sertoli et al 2011 Plasma Phys. Controlled Fusion 53, 035024
 L Delgado-Aparicio et al 2013 Nucl. Fusion 53 043019
 T Pütterich et al 2013 Plasma Phys. Controlled Fusion 55, 124036
 L Xu et al 2013 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 55 032001
T Nicolas et al 2014 Phys. of Plasmas 21 012507
 M Sertoli et al 2015 Plasma Phys. Controlled Fusion 57, 075004
 M Sertoli et al 2015 Nucl. Fusion 55, 113029
J M Regaña et al EPS 2015 P2.170
C Angioni et al 2015 Physics of Plasmas 22, 055902
T Hender et al 2016 Nucl. Fusion 56, 066002
J-H Anh et al 2016 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 58 125009
 M Goniche et al 2017 Plasma Phys. Controlled Fusion 59, 055001
 P Piovesan et al 2017 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 59 014027
 C Angioni et al 2017 Nucl. Fusion 57 056015
M Sertoli et al 2017 Physics of Plasmas 24, 112503
M Raghunathan et al 2017 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 59 124002

Theory
(N)TMs
1/1 modes

Mainly qualitative observations...

...a few attempts to perform quantitative estimates...

Year

1982

1986

1990

1994

1998

2002

2006

2010

2014

2018

What is the role of MHD?



MHD *claimed* / *observed* to have **beneficial** or **detrimental** effects on impurity accumulation depending on mode type

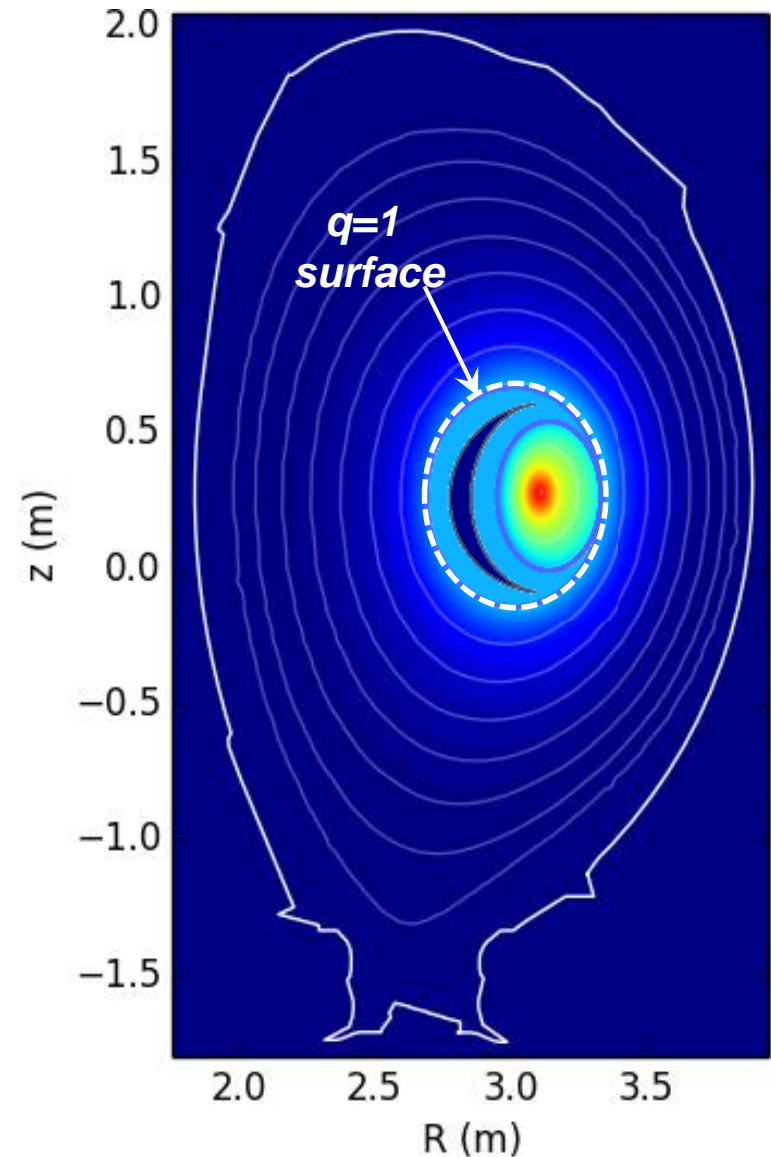
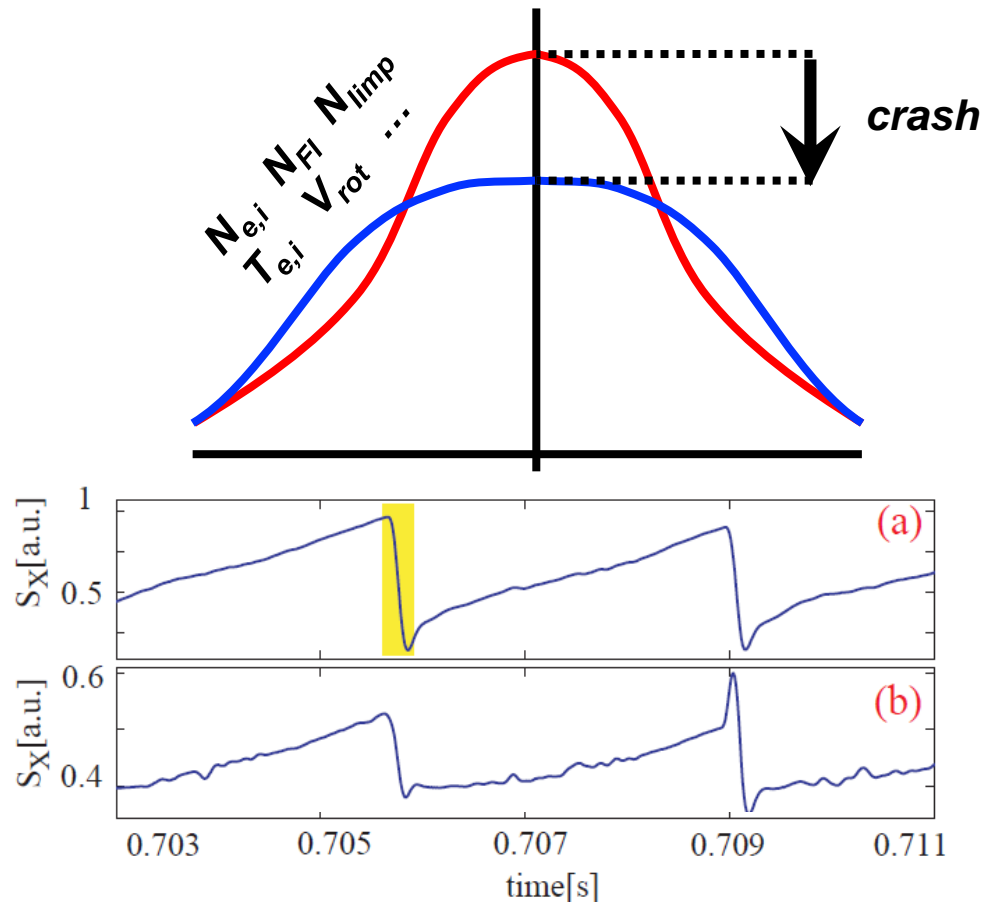
1. Sawtooth cycling ($m=1$ precursors)
2. Saturated $m=1$ modes
3. (Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m>1$)

Fishbones ($m=1$) *not discussed* : similar to continuous $m=1$ modes, but too little evidence and published research...

Sawtooth cycling (m=1 precursor)



Periodic collapse of core profiles
inside $\sim q=1$ surface



[I. Furno 2001 Nucl. Fusion 41 403]

Sawtooth cycling (m=1 precursor)

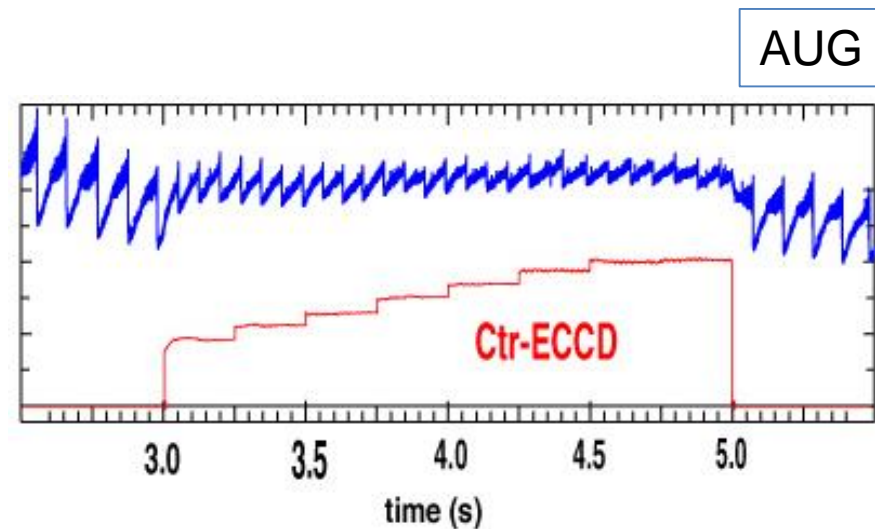


Periodic collapse of core profiles
inside $\sim q=1$ surface

Prevent impurity accumulation increasing the frequency

using external heating/current drive
acting on:

- **temperature**
- **current profile**
- **fast particle** population
- **toroidal rotation**
- ...



[A Mück 2005 PPCF 47 1633]

Sawtooth cycling (m=1 precursor)



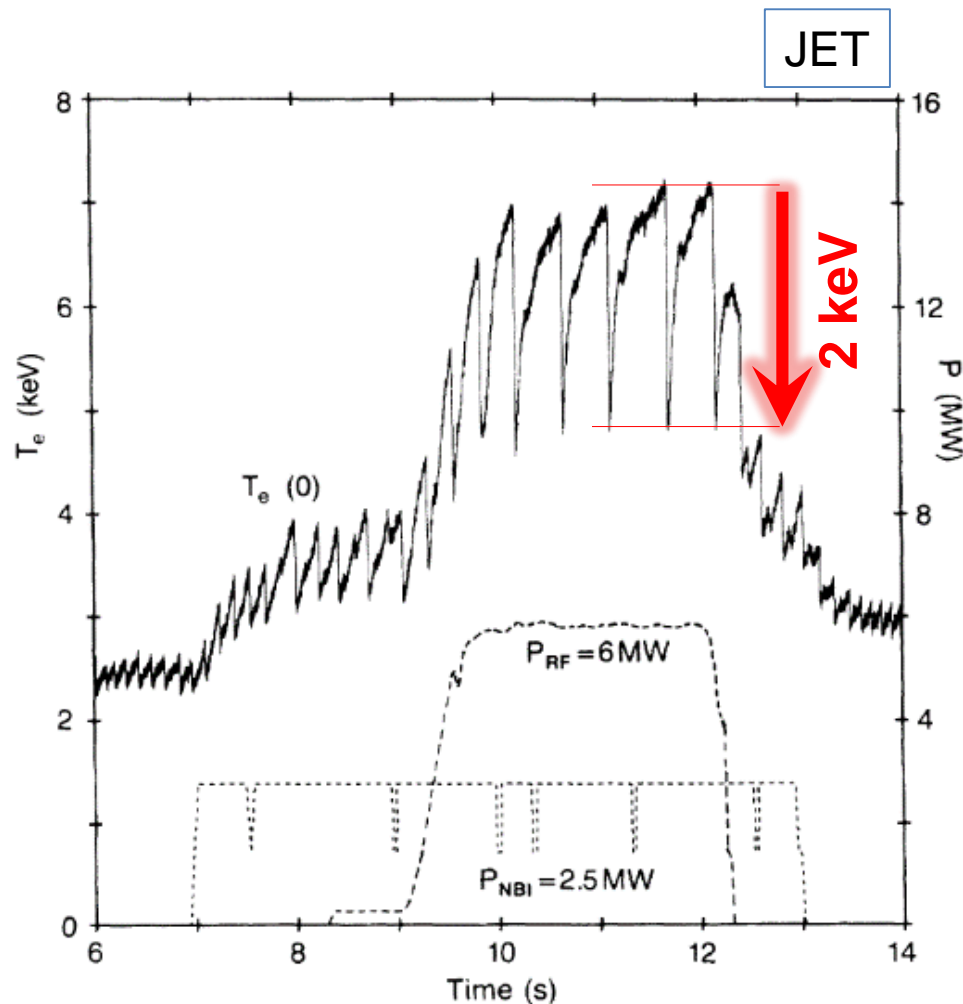
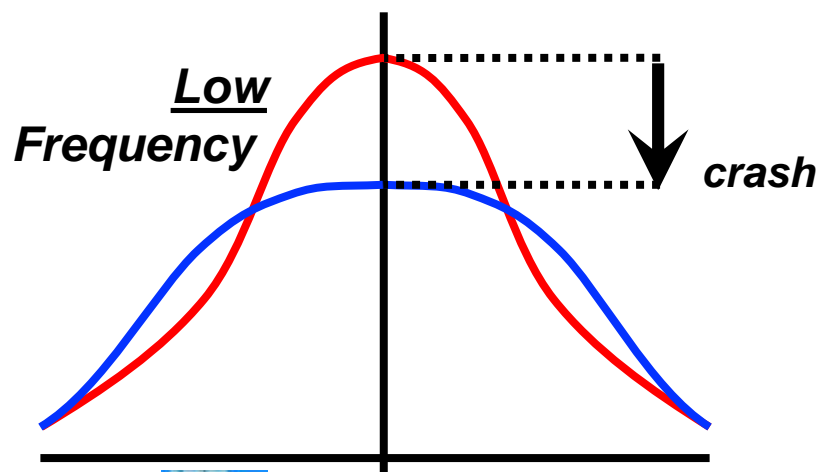
Periodic collapse of core profiles
inside $\sim q=1$ surface

Prevent impurity accumulation
increasing the frequency

using external heating/current drive

BUT

- **reduction in P_{fus}** : flat $T_{e,i}$ inside r_{inv} (\sim mid radius in ITER?)



[D Campbell 1988 PRL 60, 2148]

Sawtooth cycling (m=1 precursor)



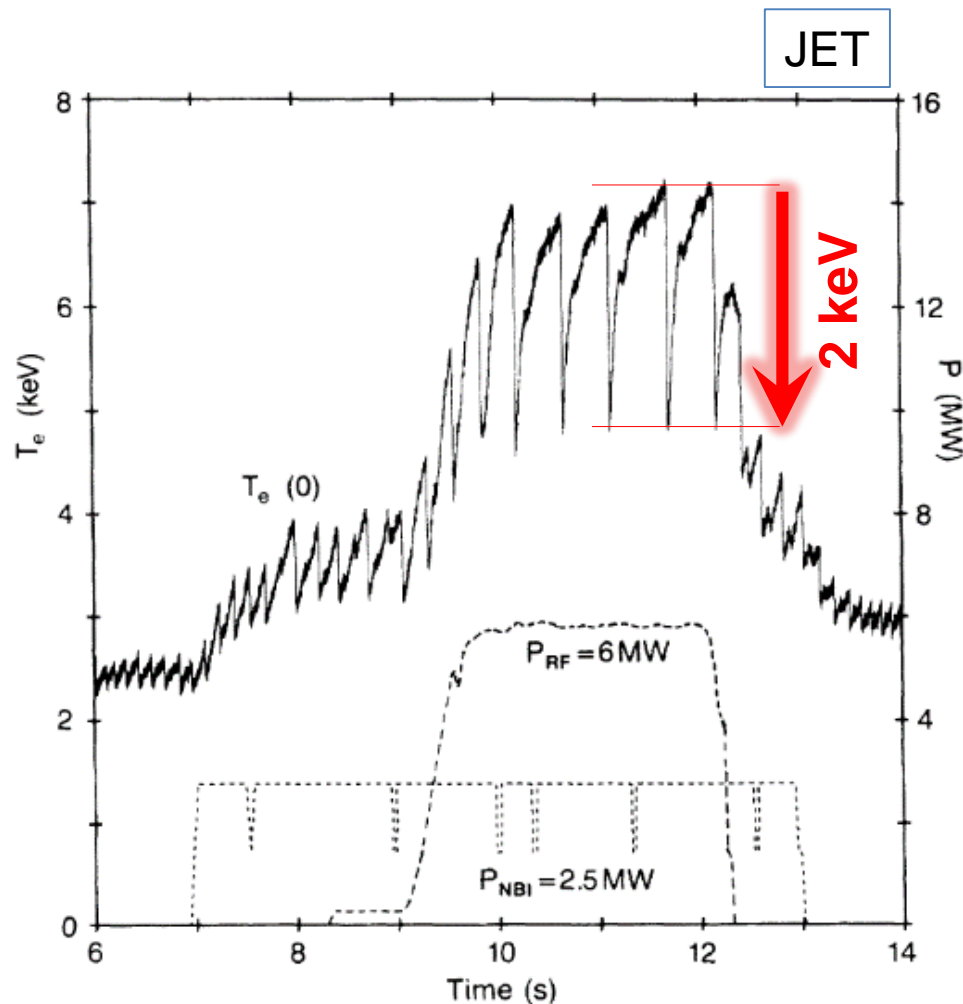
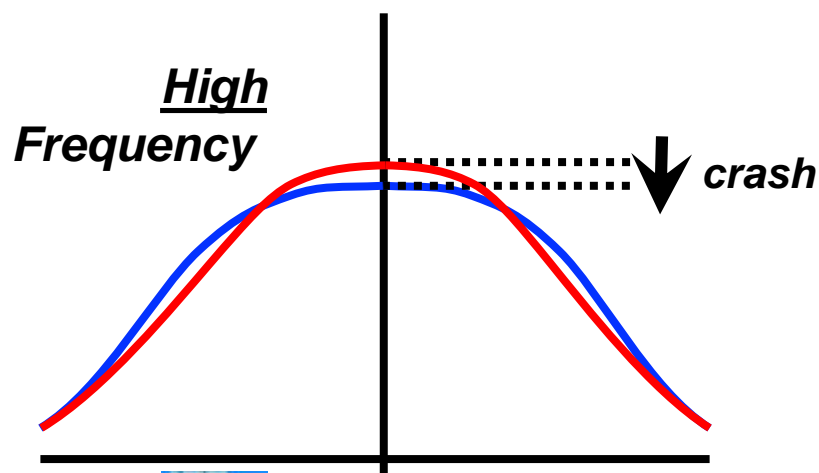
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Sawtooth cycling (m=1 precursor)



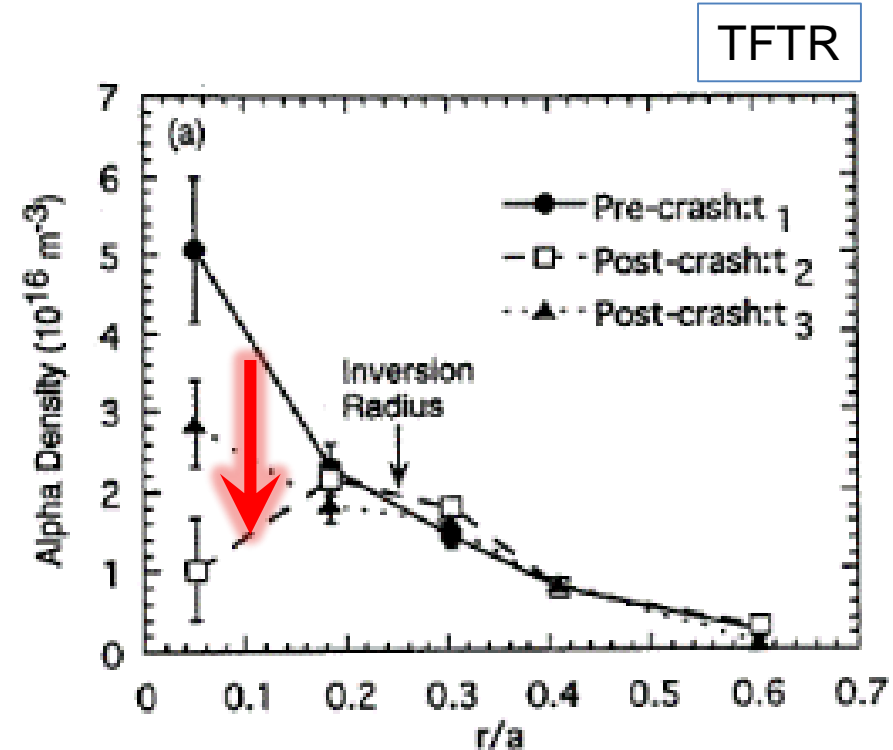
Periodic collapse of core profiles
inside $\sim q=1$ surface

Prevent impurity accumulation
increasing the frequency

using external heating/current drive

BUT

- **reduction in P_{fus}** : flat $T_{e,i}$ inside r_{inv} (\sim mid radius in ITER?)
- **reduction of P_α** : expulsion of non-thermalized α -particles



[B C Stratton 1996 NF 36 1586]

Sawtooth cycling (m=1 precursor)



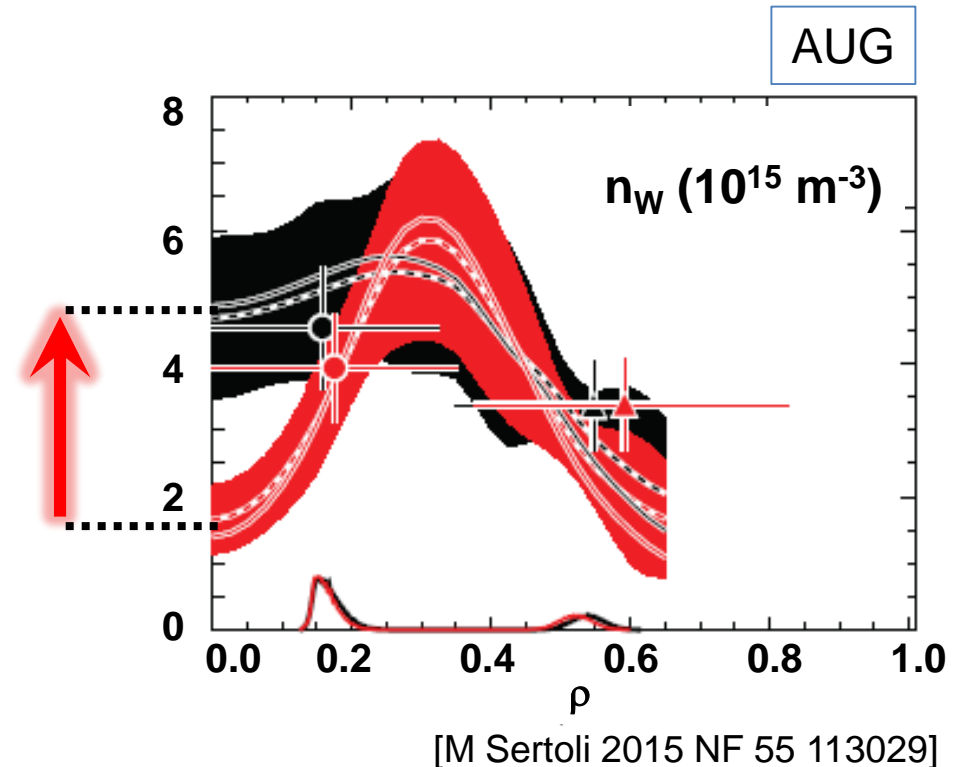
Periodic collapse of core profiles
inside $\sim q=1$ surface

Prevent impurity accumulation increasing the frequency

using external heating/current drive

BUT

- **reduction in P_{fus}** : flat $T_{e,i}$ inside r_{inv} (\sim mid radius in ITER?)
- **reduction of P_α** : expulsion of non-thermalized α -particles
- **penetration of impurities** : for hollow impurity profiles



What is the role of MHD?



MHD *claimed* / *observed* to have **beneficial** or **detrimental** effects on impurity accumulation depending on mode type

1. Sawtooth cycling ($m=1$ precursors)

- **Beneficial** to control impurity accumulation & avoid early NTM trigger
- Can be **detrimental** for confinement & expel non-thermal α -particles

2. Saturated $m=1$ modes

3. (Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m>1$)

Saturated $m=1$ modes (sawtoothing plasmas)

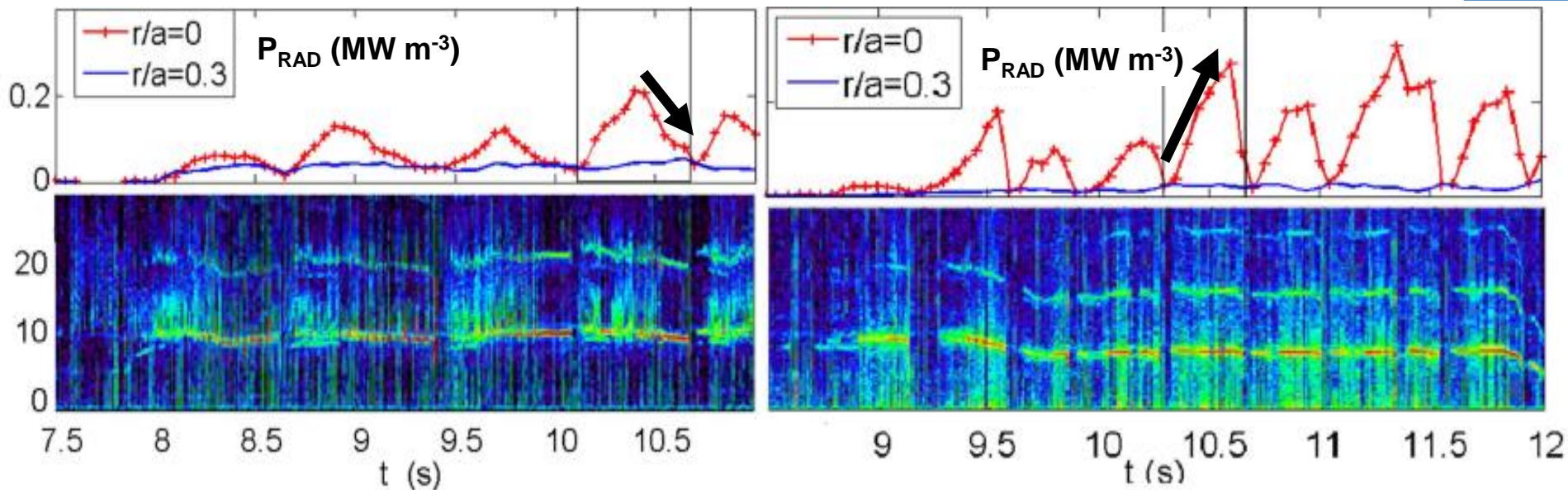


Very **diverse transport behaviour** with “**similar**” MHD activity ...

ICRH inside $q=1$ surface

ICRH close to $q=1$ surface

JET

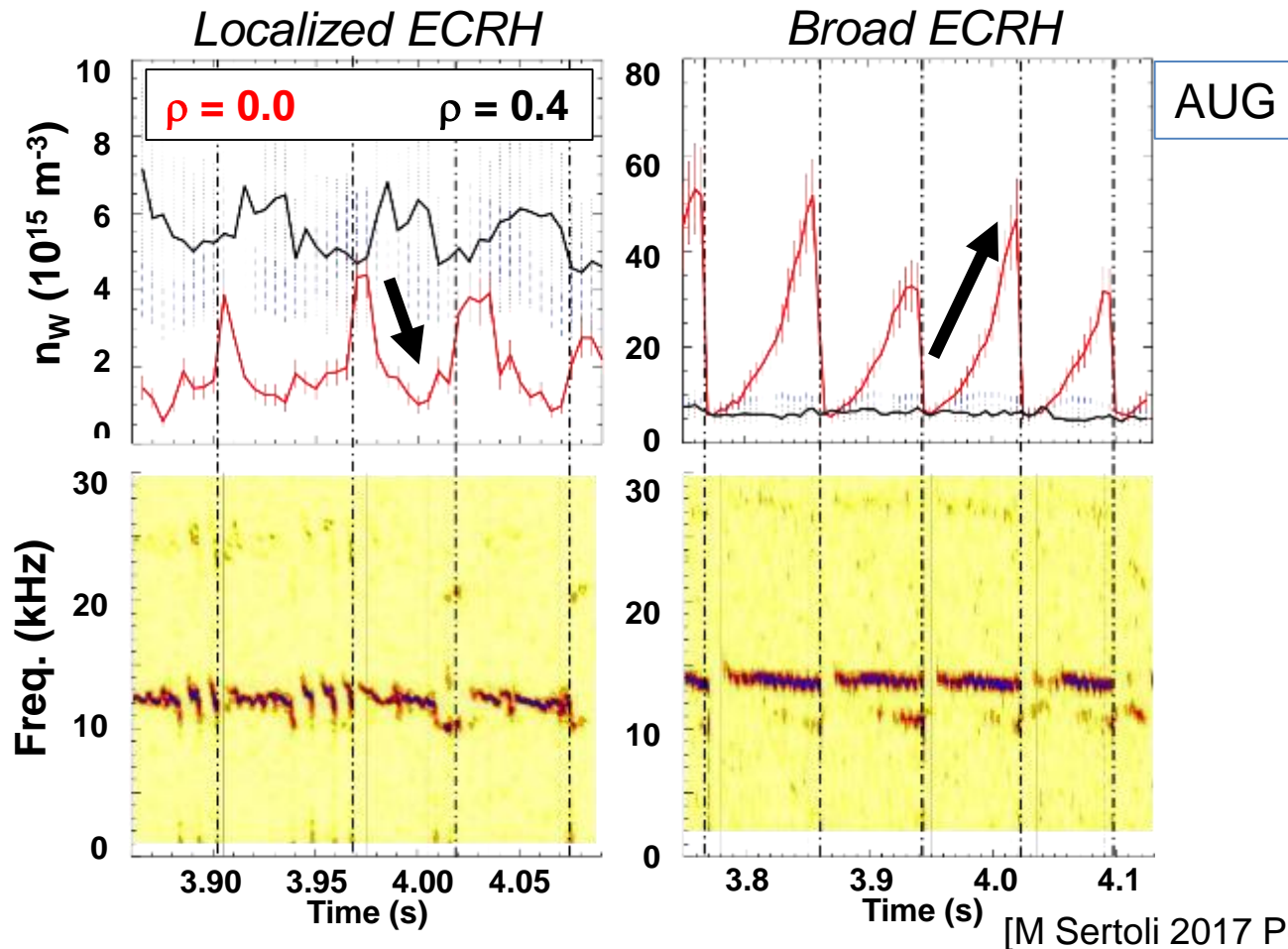


[M Goniche 2017 PPCF 59 055001]

Saturated $m=1$ modes (sawtoothing plasmas)



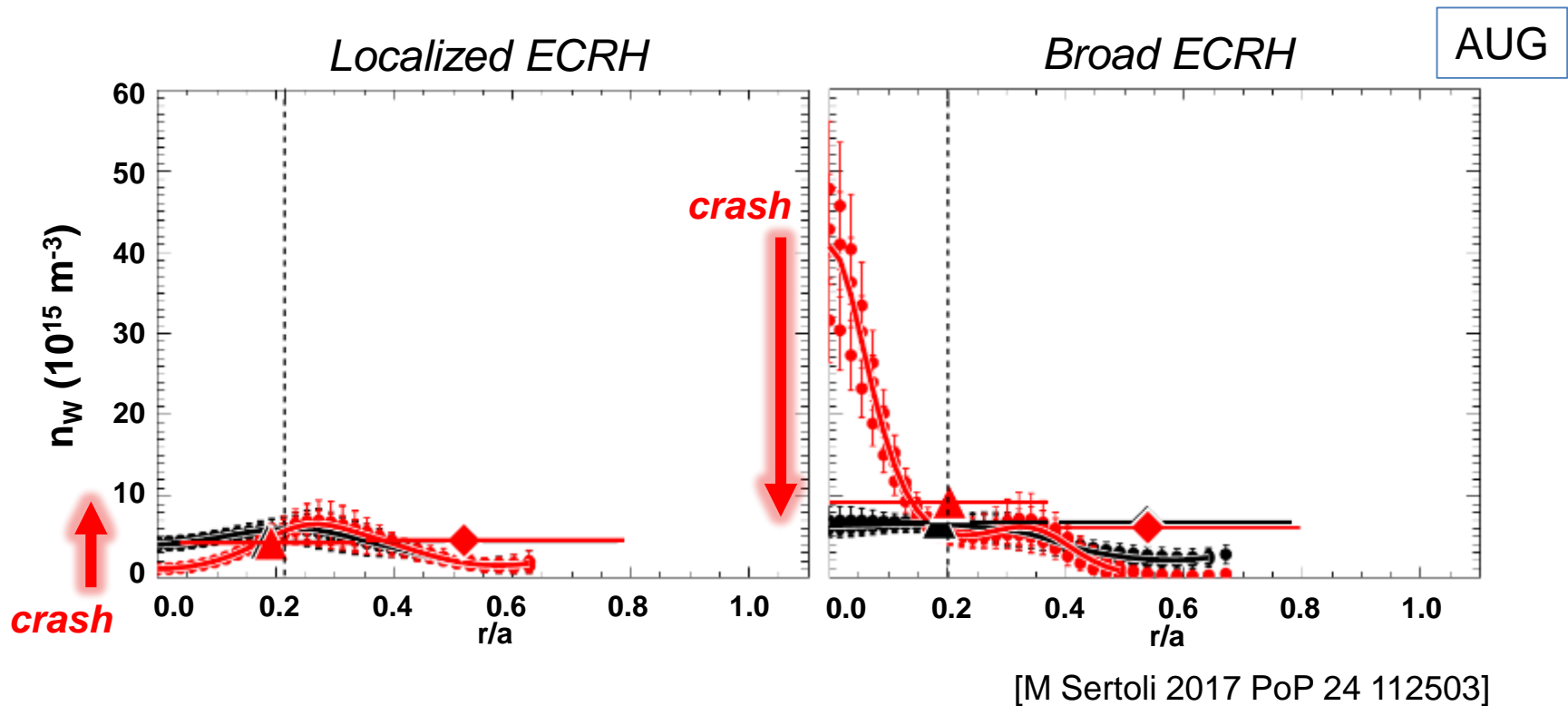
Very **diverse transport behaviour** with “**similar**” MHD activity ...
...also with **different external heating** methods



Saturated $m=1$ modes (sawtoothing plasmas)



Very **diverse transport behaviour** with “**similar**” MHD activity ...
...also with **different external heating** methods



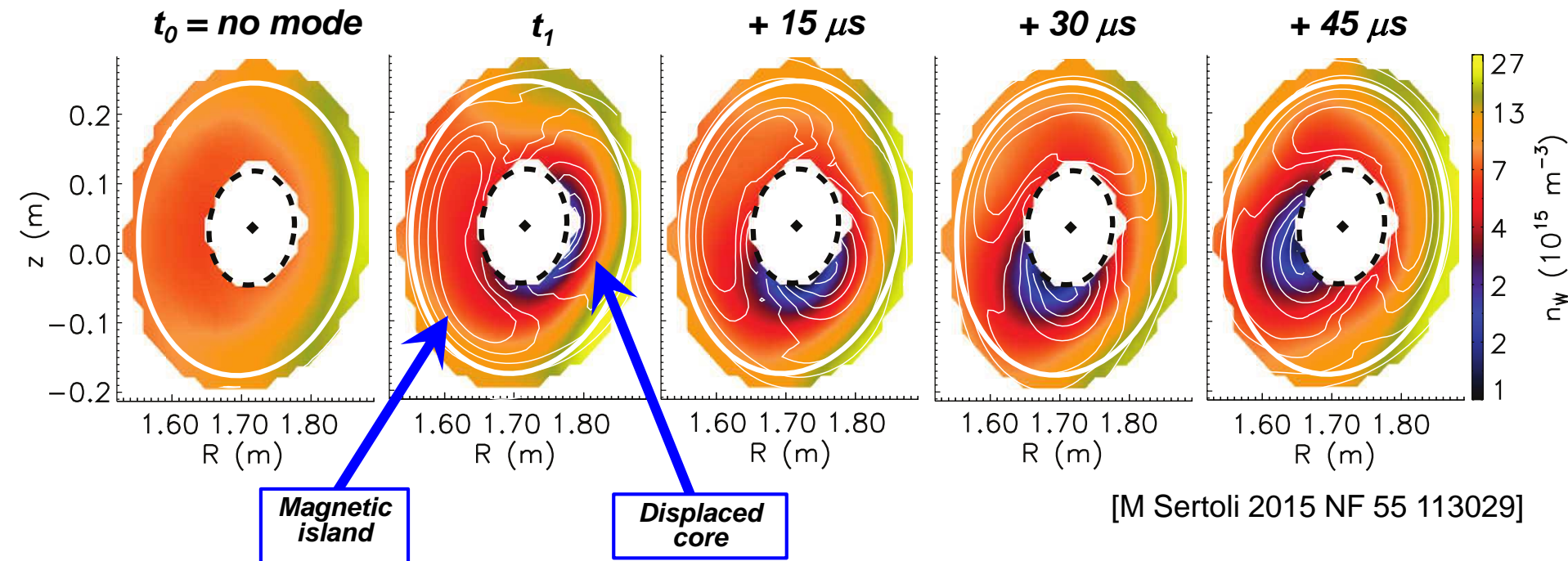
Saturated $m=1$ modes (*sawtoothing plasmas*)



Very **diverse transport behaviour** with “**similar**” **MHD activity** ...
...also with **different external heating** methods

The hollowness is due to an **impurity hole** in the **displaced core** !

AUG



Saturated $m=1$ modes (*sawtoothing plasmas*)

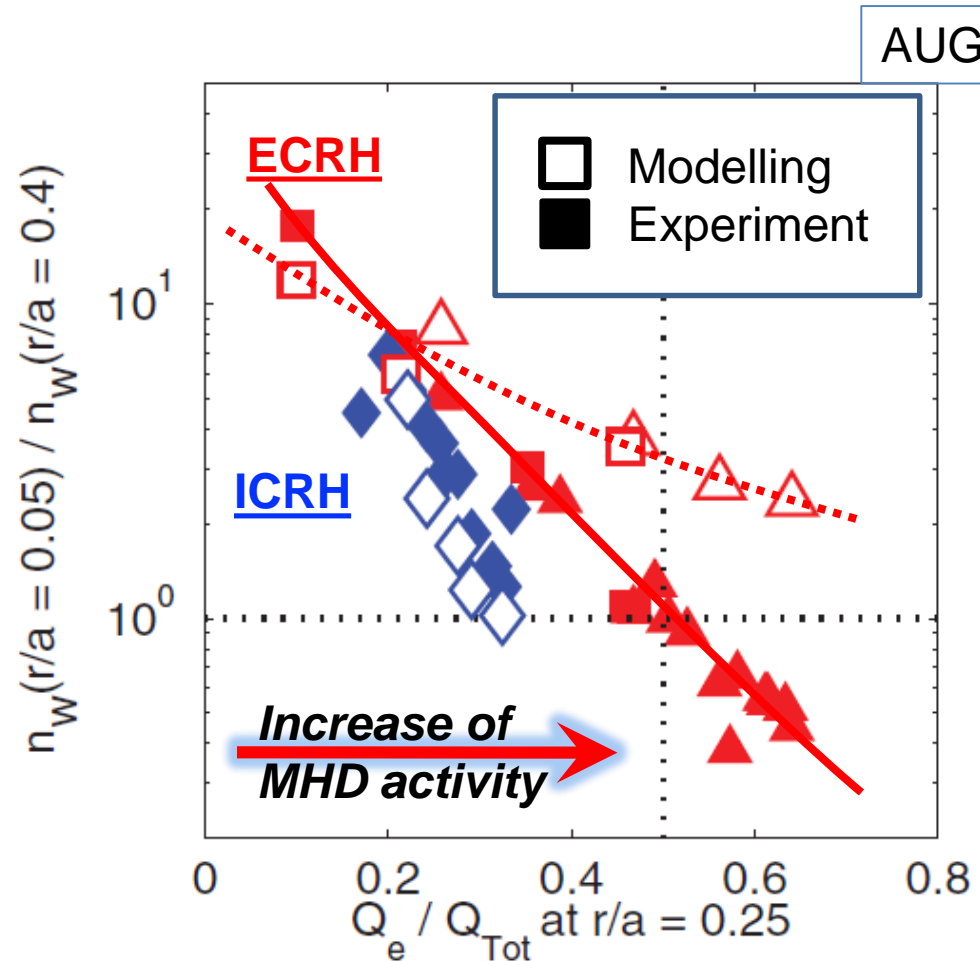


Comparison with modelling difficult because tokamak **neoclassical** and **turbulence** codes

- **Axisymmetry** (*ideal*)
- **No magnetic islands** (*resistive*)

ICRH: general trend reproduced

ECRH: central hollowness missed



[C Angioni 2017 NF 57 056015]

Saturated $m=1$ modes (*no sawteeth*)

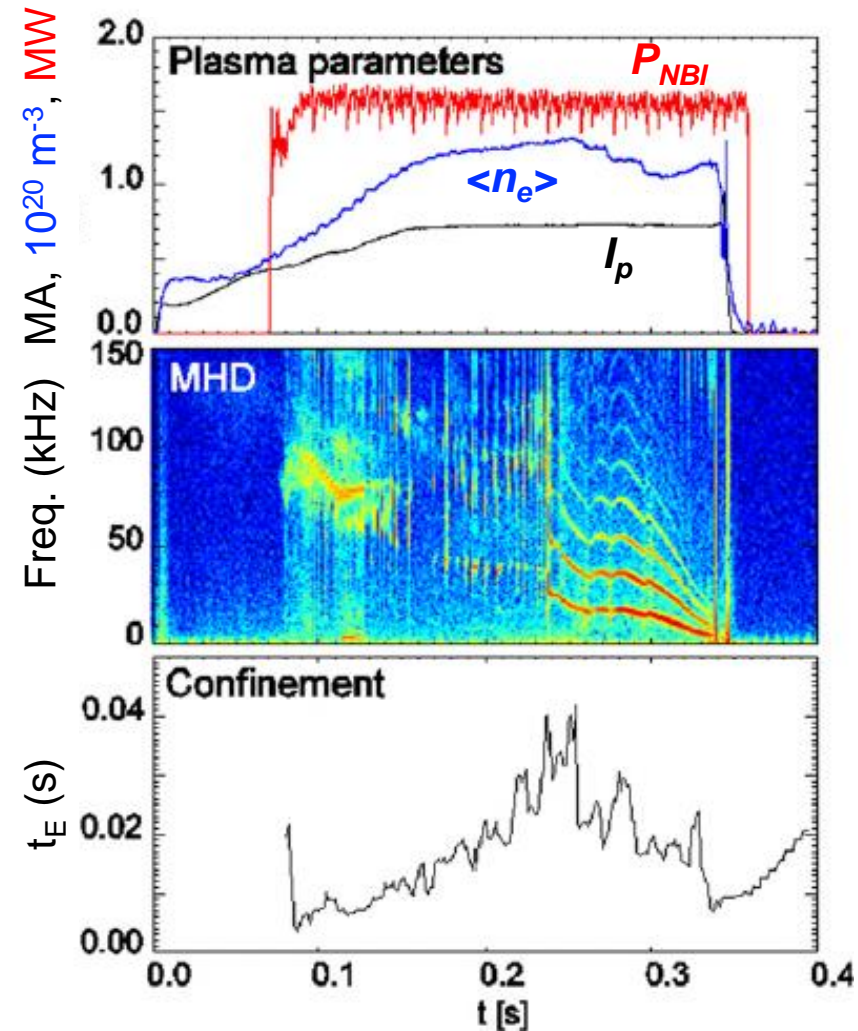


MAST

Sometimes associated with **increased impurity accumulation**

Spherical tokamak (NBI only)

1. **Density and temperature reduction**
2. **Toroidal rotation decrease**
3. Central **impurity accumulation**



[I Chapman 2010 NF 50 045007]

Saturated $m=1$ modes (*no sawteeth*)



Sometimes associated with **increased impurity accumulation**

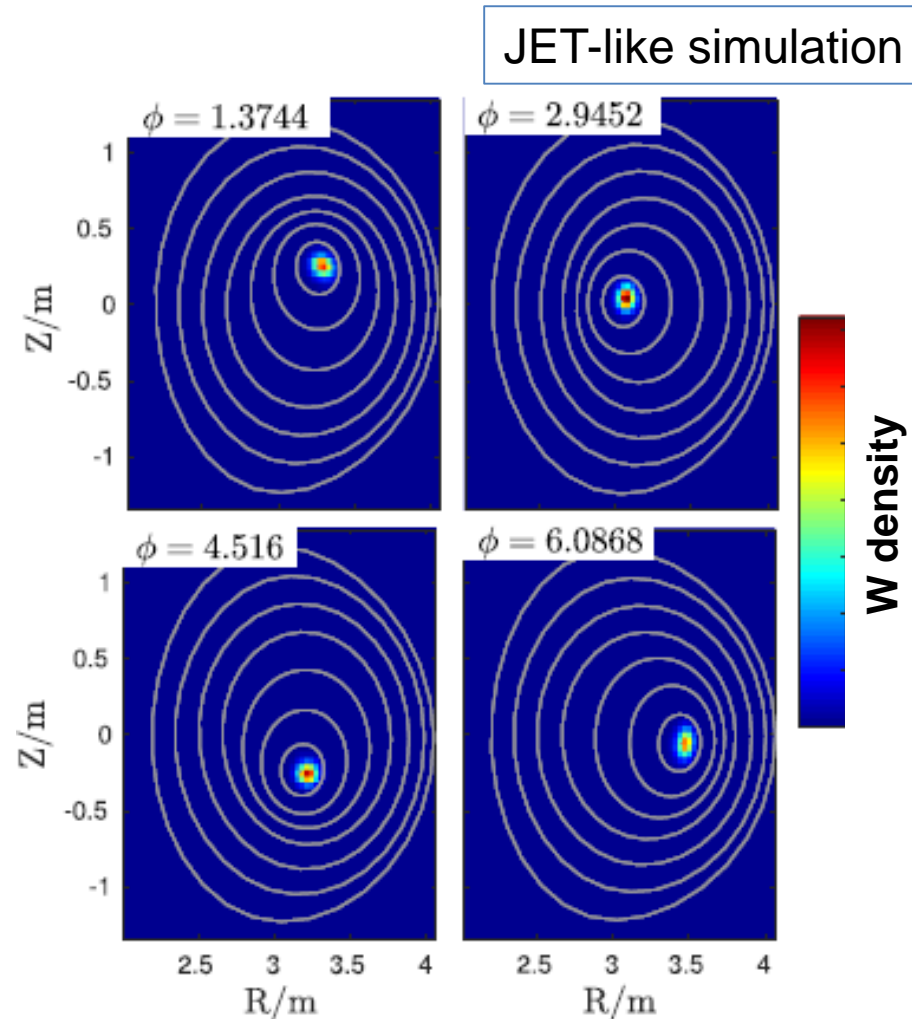
JET-like simulation

Ideal $m=1$ mode equilibrium

+ guiding-center orbit following code

+ rotation

→ enhanced **impurity accumulation**



[M Raghunathan 2017 PPCF 59 124002]

Saturated $m=1$ modes (*no sawteeth*)



Sometimes associated with **increased impurity accumulation**

JET-like simulation

JET-like simulation

Ideal $m=1$ mode equilibrium

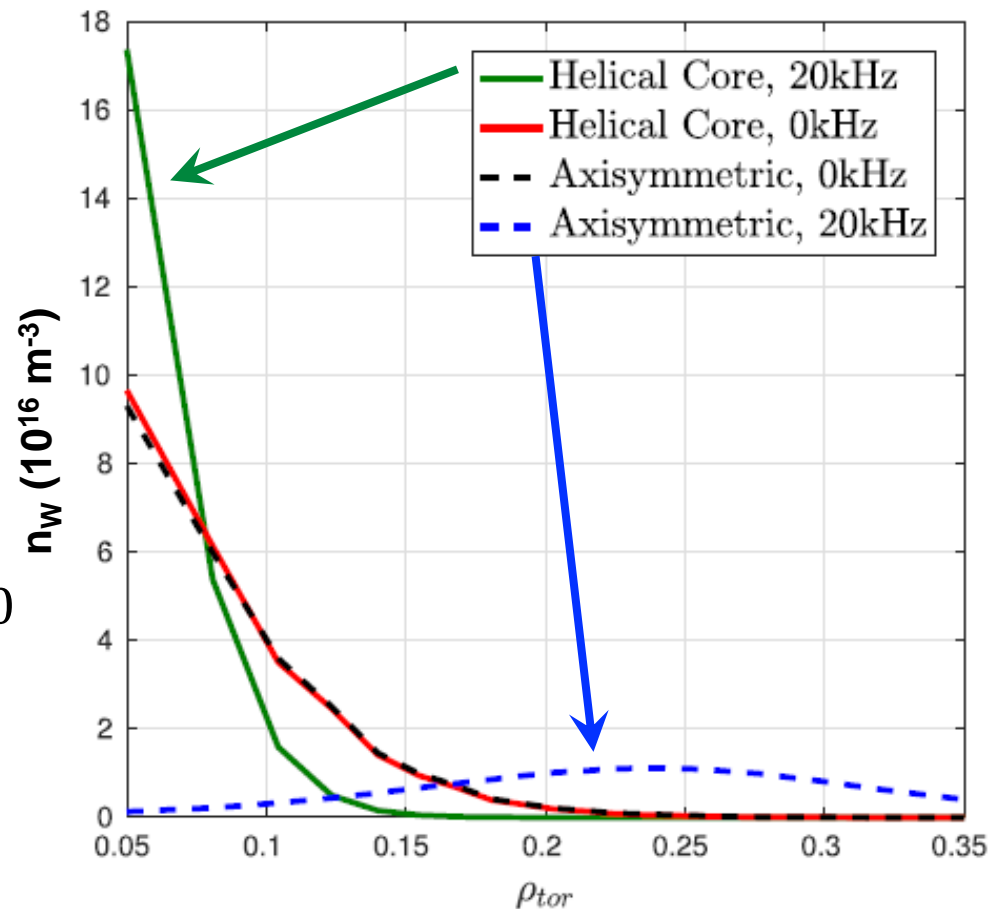
+ **guiding-center orbit following** code

+ **rotation**

→ enhanced **impurity accumulation**

BUT :

- **No** temperature screening $\nabla T_i = 0$
- **No** magnetic island
- **No** benchmark vs. neoclassical
- **No** turbulence



[M Raghunathan 2017 PPCF 59 124002]

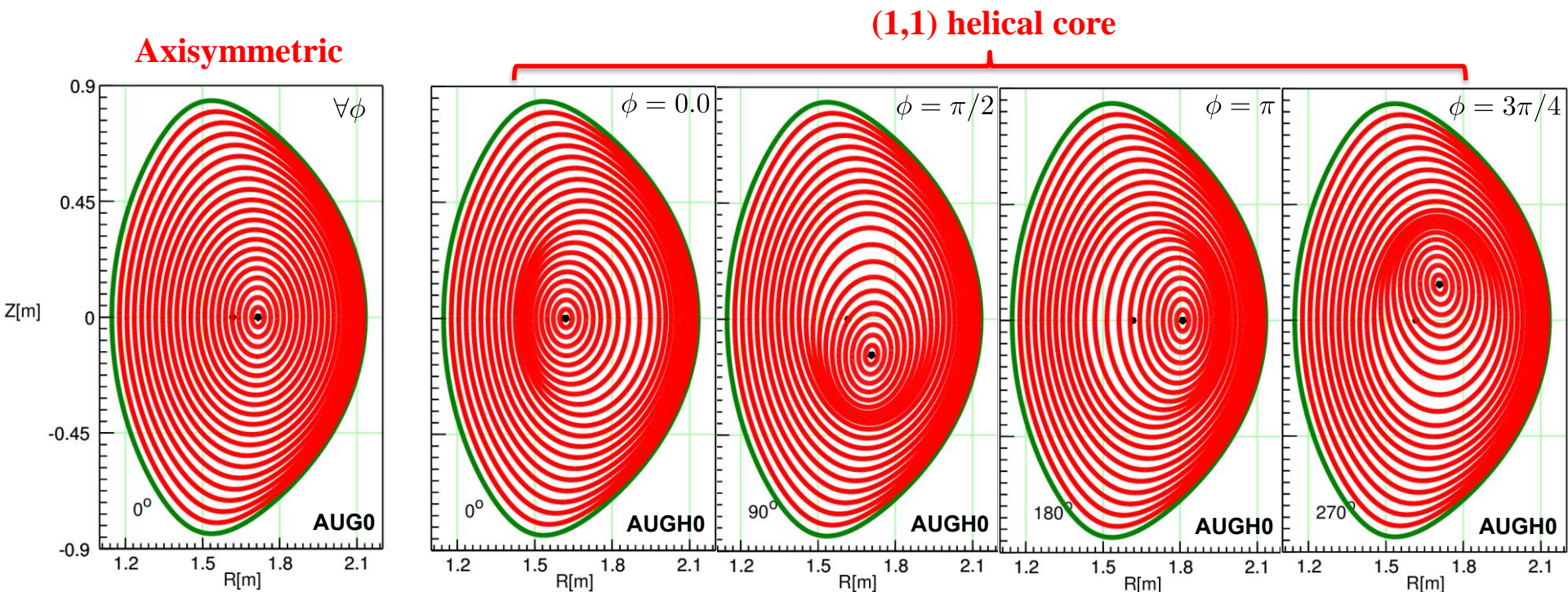
Saturated $m=1$ modes (*no sawteeth*)



...all this with current **tokamak tools** and adapting them to deal with MHD...

Alternative route: adapt **stellarator codes** (*EUTERPE, XTOR-2F, SFINCS*)

- **(1,1) helical core** in AUG geometry (displacement $\xi \sim 10$ cm)



[J Regaña 2015 EPS-Conference P2.170]

Saturated $m=1$ modes (*no sawteeth*)

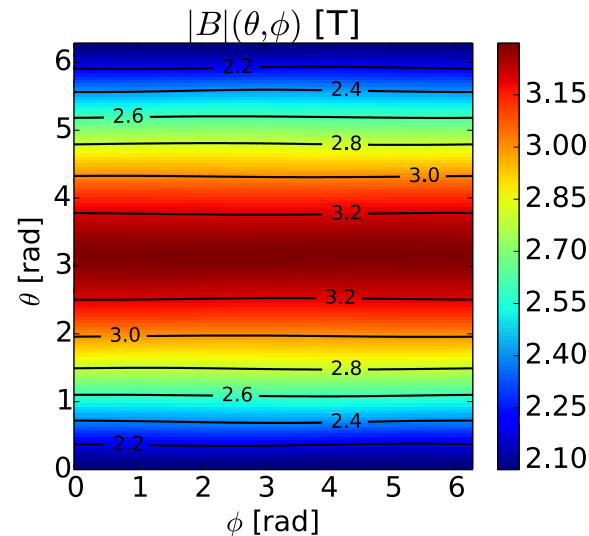


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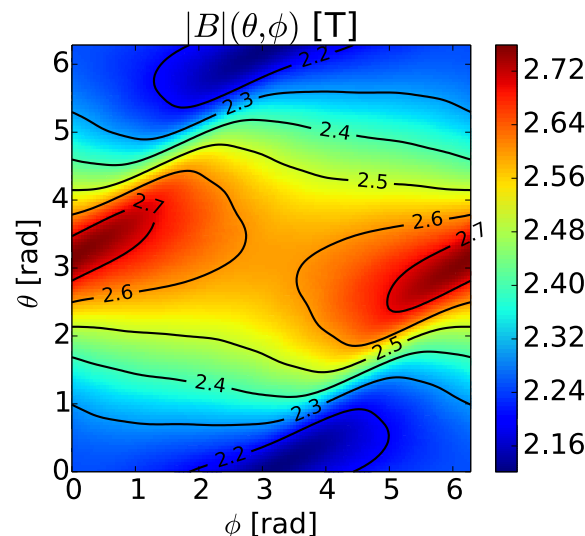
Alternative route: adapt **stellarator codes** (*EUTERPE, XTOR-2F, SFINCS*)

- **(1,1) helical core** in AUG geometry (displacement $\xi \sim 10$ cm)
- strong **deviation from toroidal symmetry**

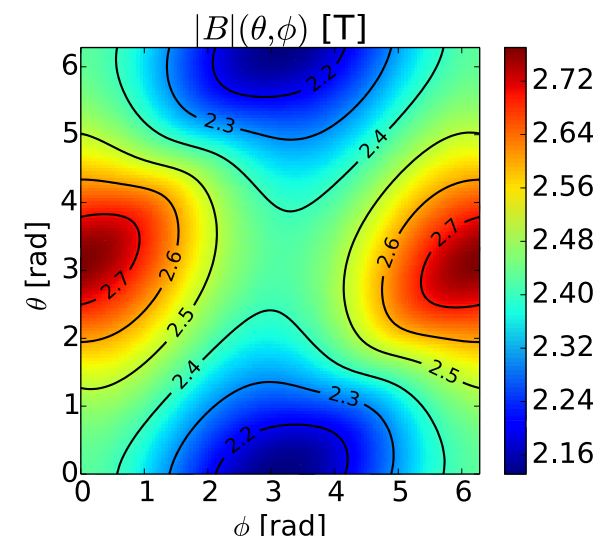
$r/a \sim 0.8$



$r/a \sim 0.35$



$r/a \sim 0.2$



[J Regaña 2015 EPS-Conference P2.170]

Saturated $m=1$ modes (*no sawteeth*)

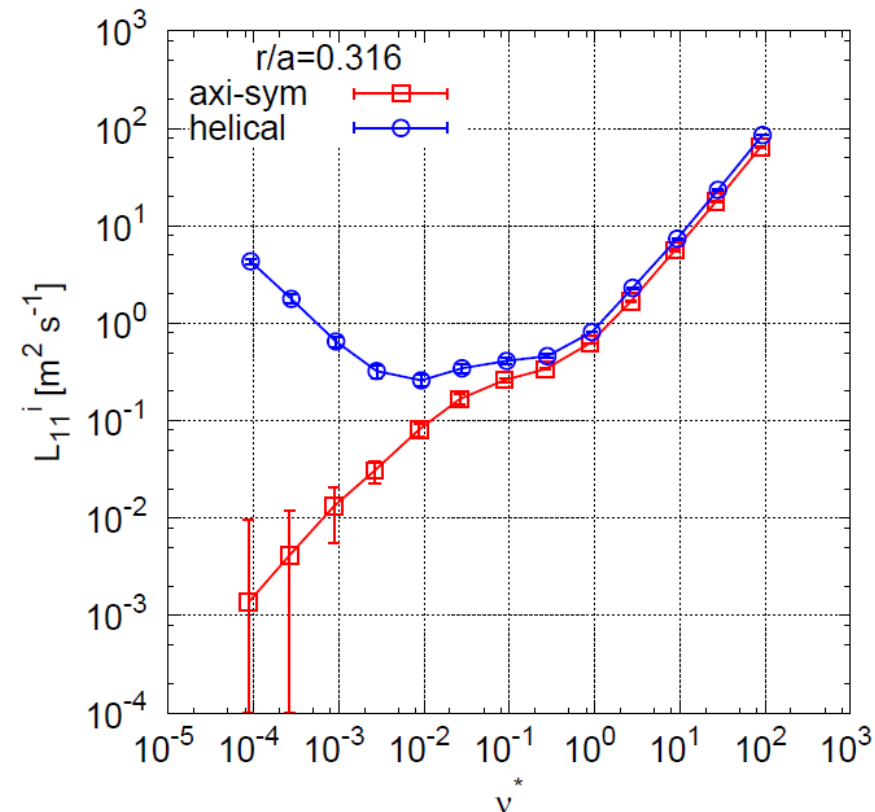


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Alternative route: adapt **stellarator codes** (*EUTERPE, XTOR-2F, SFINCS*)

- **(1,1) helical core** in AUG geometry (displacement $\xi \sim 10$ cm)
- strong **deviation from toroidal symmetry**
- **$1/\nu$ scaling** of particle flux in helical core

Stellarator-like
transport in a
non-axisymmetric
Tokamak
could be possible



[J Regaña 2015 EPS-Conference P2.170]

What is the role of MHD?



MHD *claimed* / *observed* to have **beneficial** or **detrimental** effects on impurity accumulation depending on mode type

1. Sawtooth cycling ($m=1$ precursors)

- **Beneficial** (+ *avoidance of early NTM trigger*)
- Can be **detrimental** for confinement & expel non-thermal α -particles

2. Saturated $m=1$ modes

- **Beneficial** / **Detrimental** depending on plasma parameters...

3. (Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m>1$)

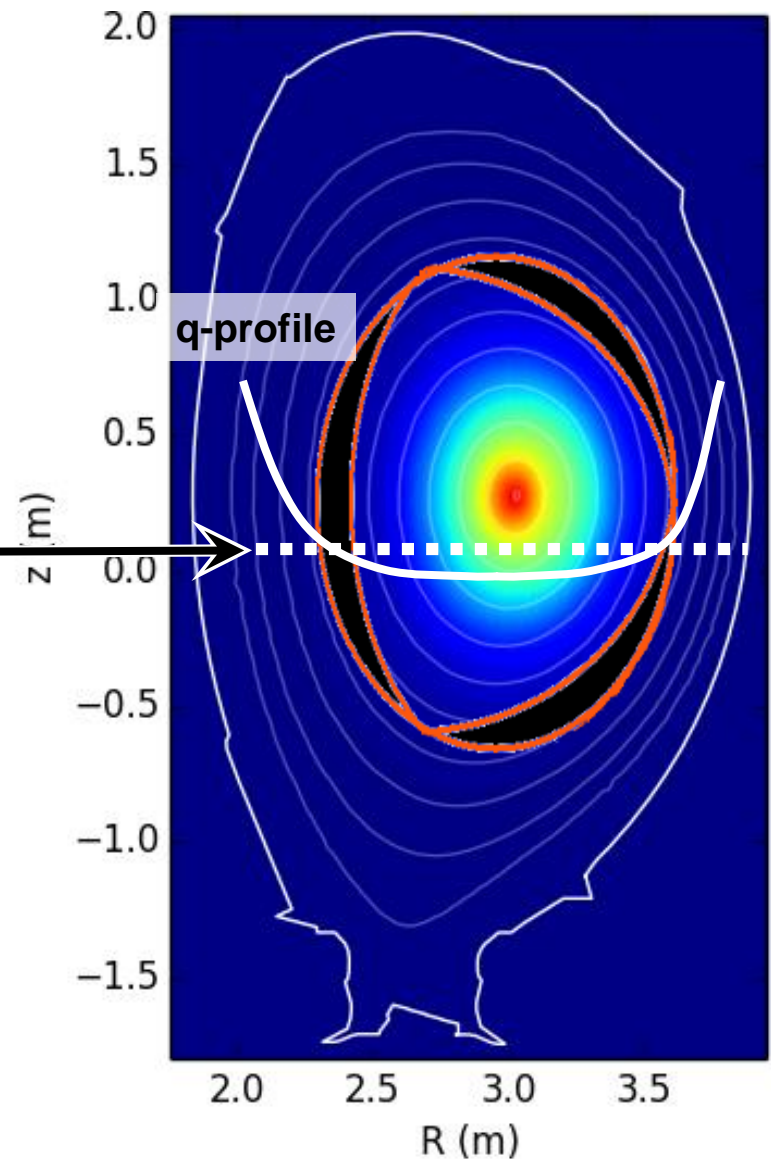
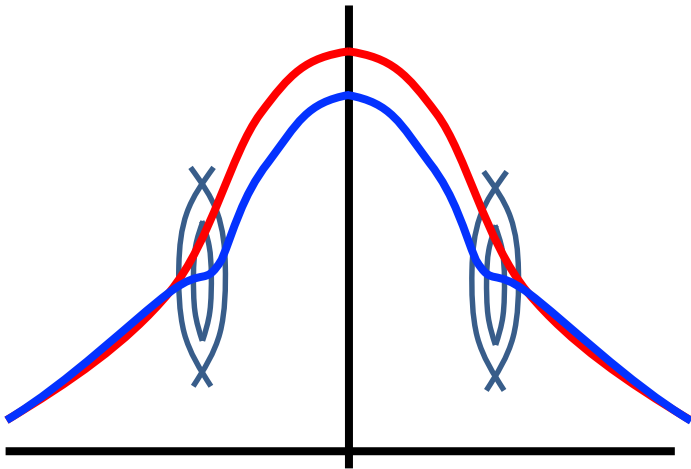
(Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m>1$)



$m>1$ (neoclassical) **tearing modes** are **performance-limiting** and can lead to **disruptions**

Typical mode numbers and location:

| m/n | q |
|-------|-----|
| 4/3 | 1.3 |
| 3/2 | 1.5 |
| 2/1 | 2.0 |



(Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m>1$)



$m>1$ (neoclassical) **tearing modes** are **performance-limiting** and can lead to **disruptions**

Very **little work** published on **(N)TM** \leftrightarrow **impurity** interactions...

(N)TM \rightarrow impurities

C Giroud et al 2007 Nucl. Fusion 47 313

C Angioni et al 2015 Physics of Plasmas 22, 055902

T Hender et al 2016 Nucl. Fusion 56, 066002

M Sertoli et al 2017 Physics of Plasmas 24, 112503

Impurities \rightarrow (N)TMs

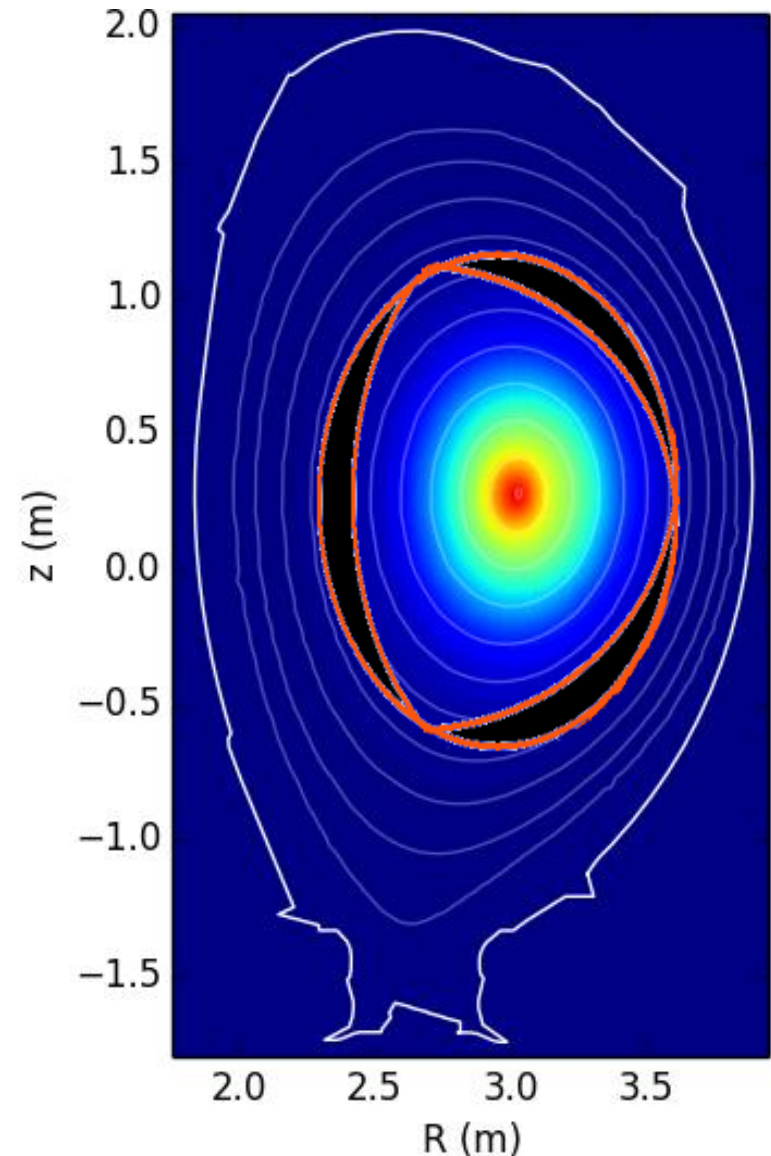
L Delgado-Aparicio et al 2011 Nucl. Fusion 51 083047

D A Gates et al 2012 PRL 108 165004

A Botrugno et al 2014 JPS Conf. Proc. 1 015024

P Buratti 2015 EPS P2.115

+ literature on density limit, disruptions, MGI, ...



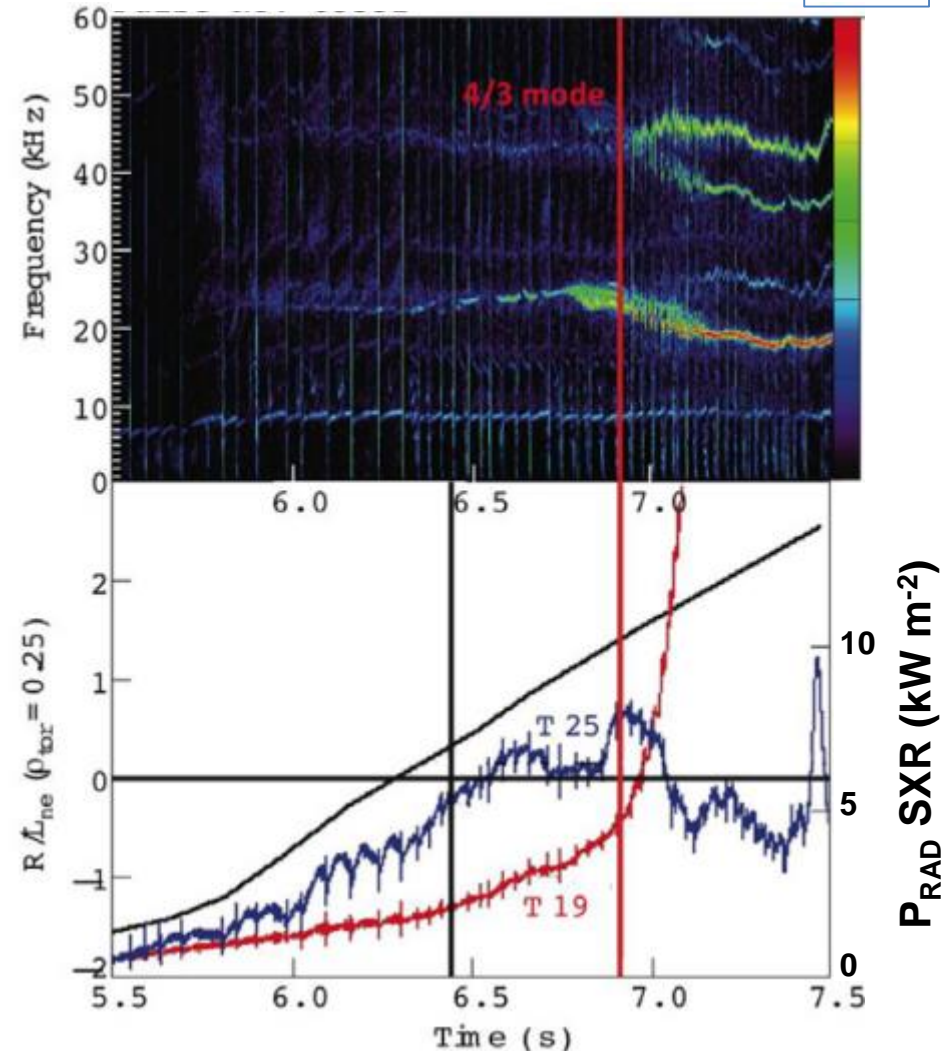
(Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m > 1$)



(N)TM effects on impurities

JET

“The .. *rise of core W* , in correspondence to the *electron density peaking*, is followed by (an) *NTM*, which further *accelerates the accumulation* ...”



(Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m > 1$)

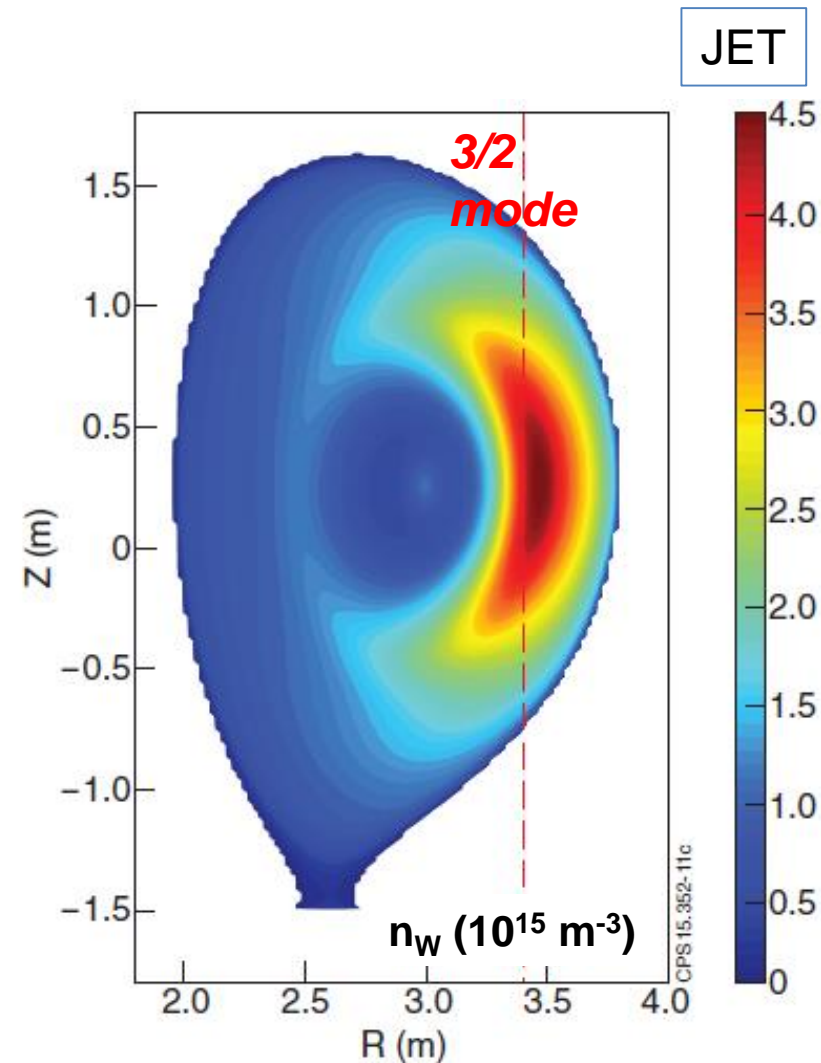


(N)TM effects on impurities

“The .. *rise of core W* , in correspondence to the *electron density peaking*, is followed by (an) *NTM*, which *further accelerates the accumulation ...*”

“..in the presence of a *LFS localised W density* .. the impact of the island is to *move W rapidly inward*, into a region where the *neoclassical transport less favourable..*”

...causality still to be proven...



[T Hender 2016 NF 55 066002]

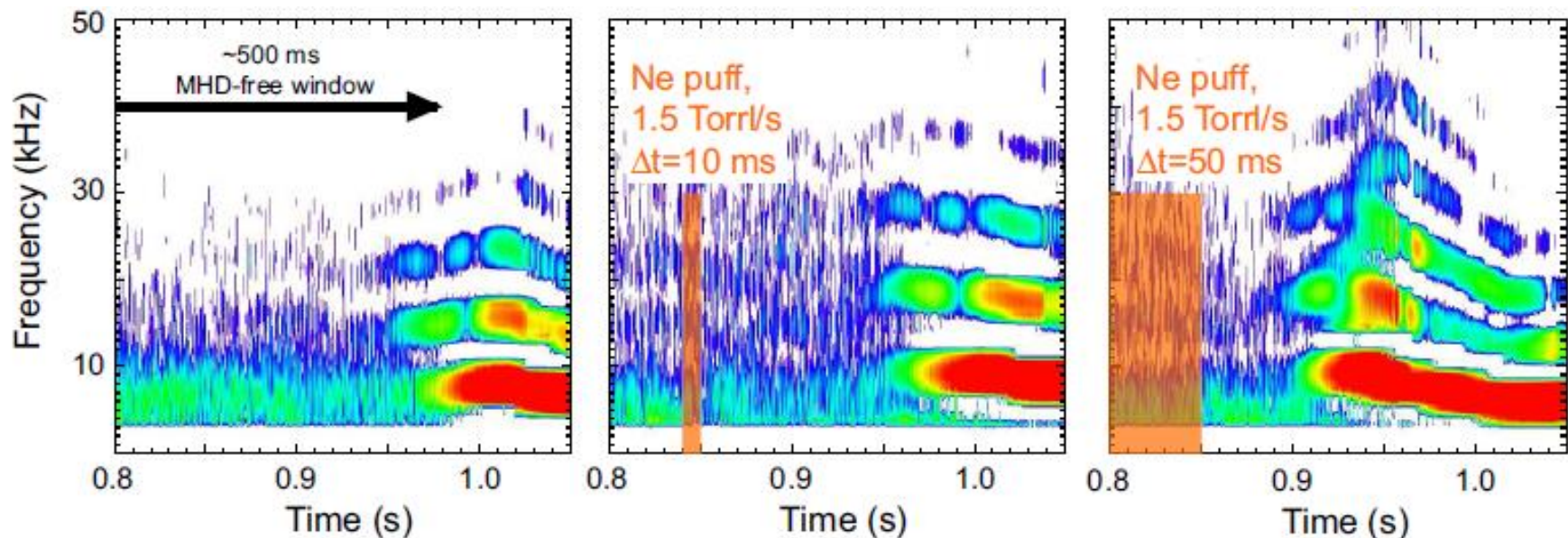
(Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m>1$)



Impurity effects on (N)TMs

Early (N)TM onset in neon-seeded discharges due to **changes in Z_{eff} & current profile**

NSTX



(Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m>1$)

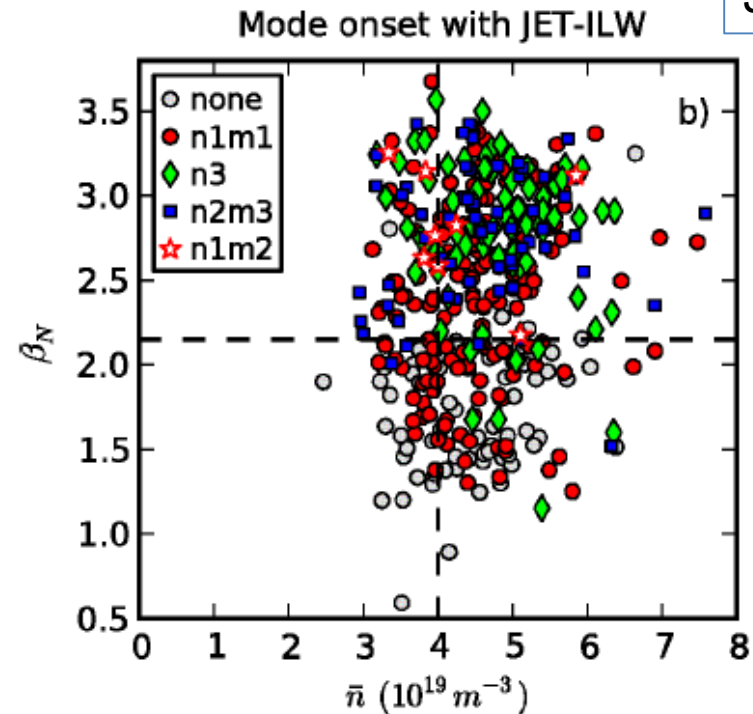
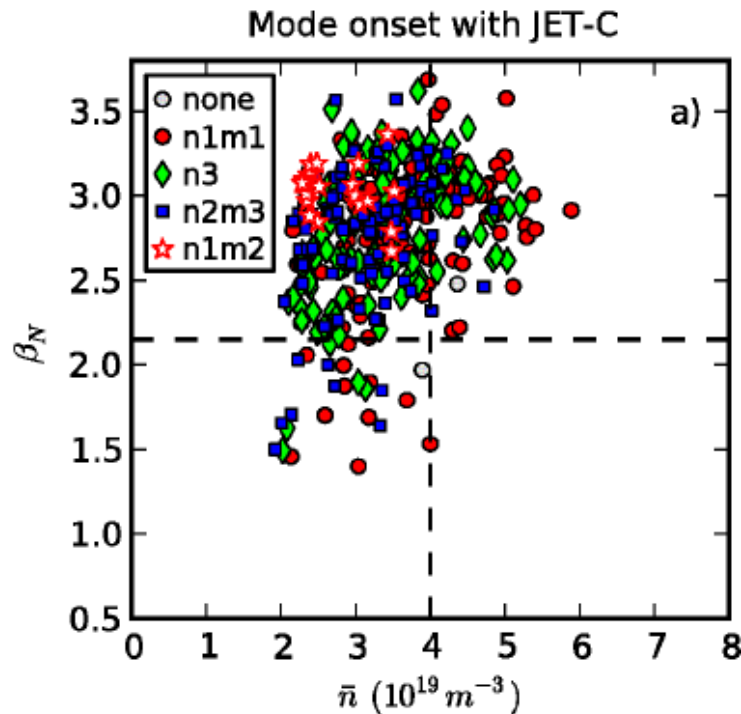


Impurity effects on (N)TMs

Early (N)TM onset in neon-seeded discharges due to **changes in Z_{eff} & current profile**

Tearing mode onset in JET-ILW at lower β_N than in JET-C : **are impurities to blame?**

JET



What is the role of MHD?



MHD *claimed / observed* to have **beneficial** or **detrimental** effects on impurity accumulation depending on mode type

1. Sawtooth cycling ($m=1$ precursors)

- **Beneficial** (+ *avoidance of early NTM trigger*)
- Can be **detrimental** for confinement & expel non-thermal α -particles

2. Saturated $m=1$ modes

- **Beneficial** / **Detrimental** depending on plasma parameters

3. (Neoclassical) Tearing Modes ($m>1$)

- **Detrimental** to control impurity accumulation ; impurity radiation / Z_{eff} -contribution can lead to early (N)TM excitation



Inclusion of **MHD effects** in **impurity transport modelling** (neoclassical & turbulent) in tokamaks requires:

- **non-axisymmetric geometry** (ideal modes)
- treatment of **magnetic islands** (resistive modes)

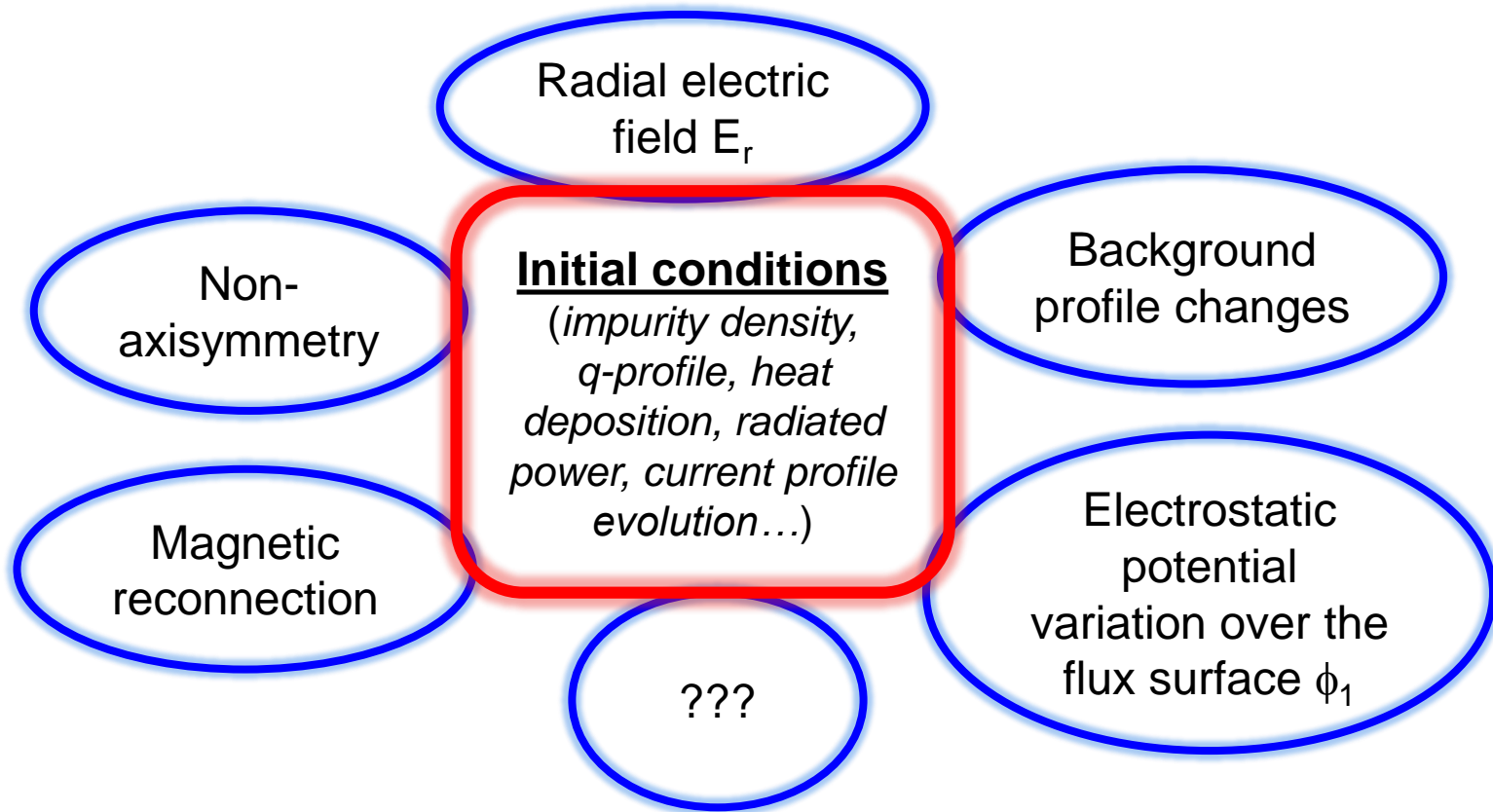
There are a few codes that can partly deal with this:

EUTERPE , XTOR-2F , SFINCS , VENUS-LEVIS , ...

...but still much work to do before we can compare to experiment...



Changes in impurity transport associated with MHD are a complex matter, and **initial conditions play a crucial role**:





Observations don't show a clear picture...

and

theory isn't of much help...

...but the question is:

¿ Is this relevant ?



! It is relevant !

(N)TMs

NO – if (N)TM control is not available

YES – if (N)TM is actively controlled

YES – if impurities lead to an early mode onset at lower β_N

1/1 modes (continuous / saturated / fishbones)

YES – since they are very common and don't usually degrade performance

YES – if the $q=1$ surface in ITER will be close to mid-radius

YES – if they can be tailored to help keep control impurities

