



# Experimental assessment of the role of the main ion species composition on the access into H-mode



U. Plank, C. Angioni, G. D. Conway, T. Happel, A. Kappatou, T. Pütterich, P. A. Schneider, R. M. McDermott, and the ASDEX Upgrade Team

# Motivation

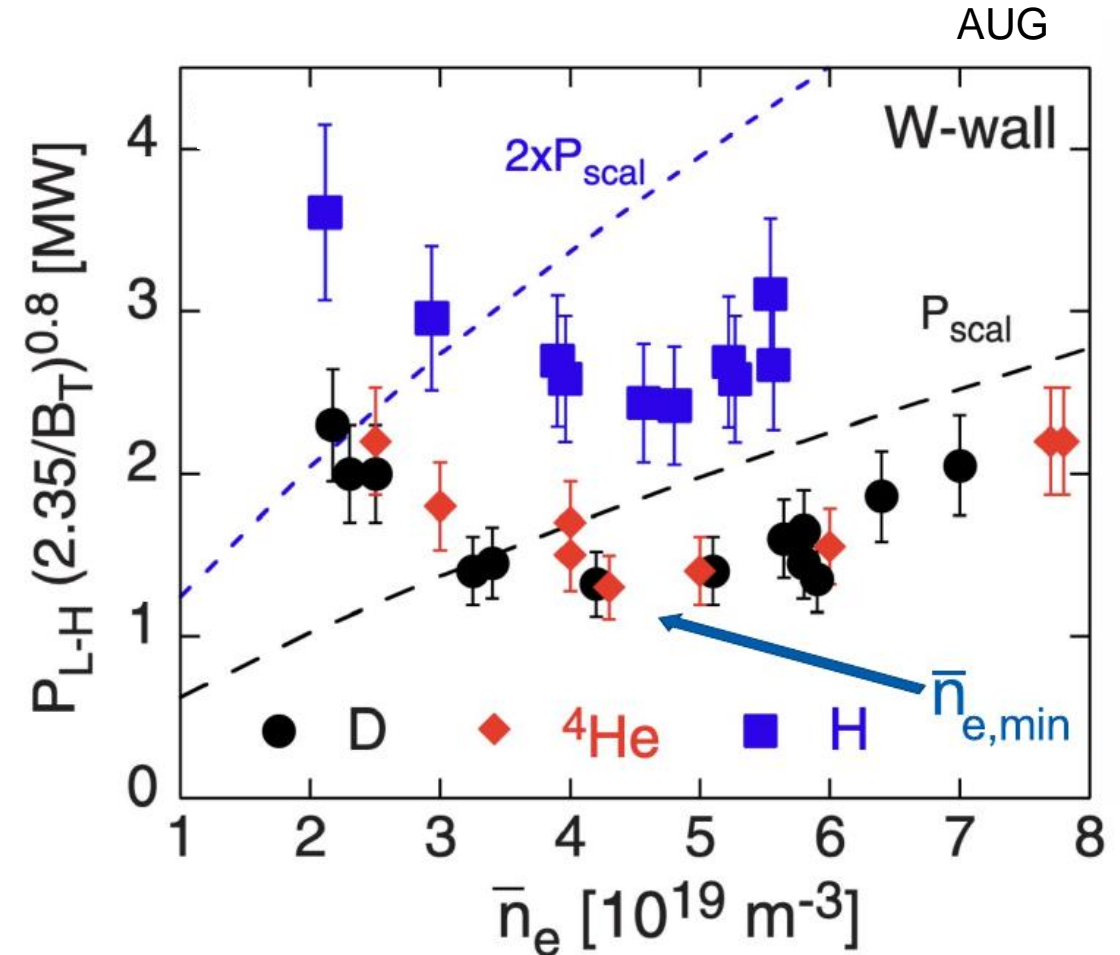


Fusion power plant:

- DT operation, He as fusion product
- Influence of main ion composition on access into and sustainment of H-mode?

Present-day devices:

- In pure H  $P_{LH}$  is 2x higher than in pure D [1,2]
- In pure He: 1 – 1.4 x  $P_{LH}$  (D) [3]
- In D+H: non-linear dependence of  $P_{LH}$  on relative hydrogen content [4,5]
- Impact of He admixture in H unclear [4,5,6]



[1] E. Righi NF 1999 [2] F. Ryter NF 2013 [3] ITER report 2018 [4] J. Hillesheim IAEA FEC 2018 [5] U. Plank NF 2020 [6] L. Schmitz NF 2022

Figure from [2]

# L-H Transition: Underlying Physics Mechanism

Global:

- Multi-machine scaling  $P_{\text{scal}}$  for D plasmas [1]

$$P_{\text{scal}} = 0.049 n_e^{0.72} B_t^{0.8} S^{0.94}$$

Local:

- Edge turbulence suppression by ExB shear flow leads to L-H transition [2]

$$E_r = \frac{\nabla(p_i)}{eZ_i n_i} + (\mathbf{v}_i \times \mathbf{B})_r$$

- Critical edge ion heat ( $Q_{i,\text{edge}}$ ) flux at L-H transition [3]  
 $\rightarrow$  connects global  $P_{\text{LH}}$  with local edge  $E_r$

$\rightarrow$  Characterization of global and local edge quantities at the L-H transition in H+D and H+He plasmas at AUG

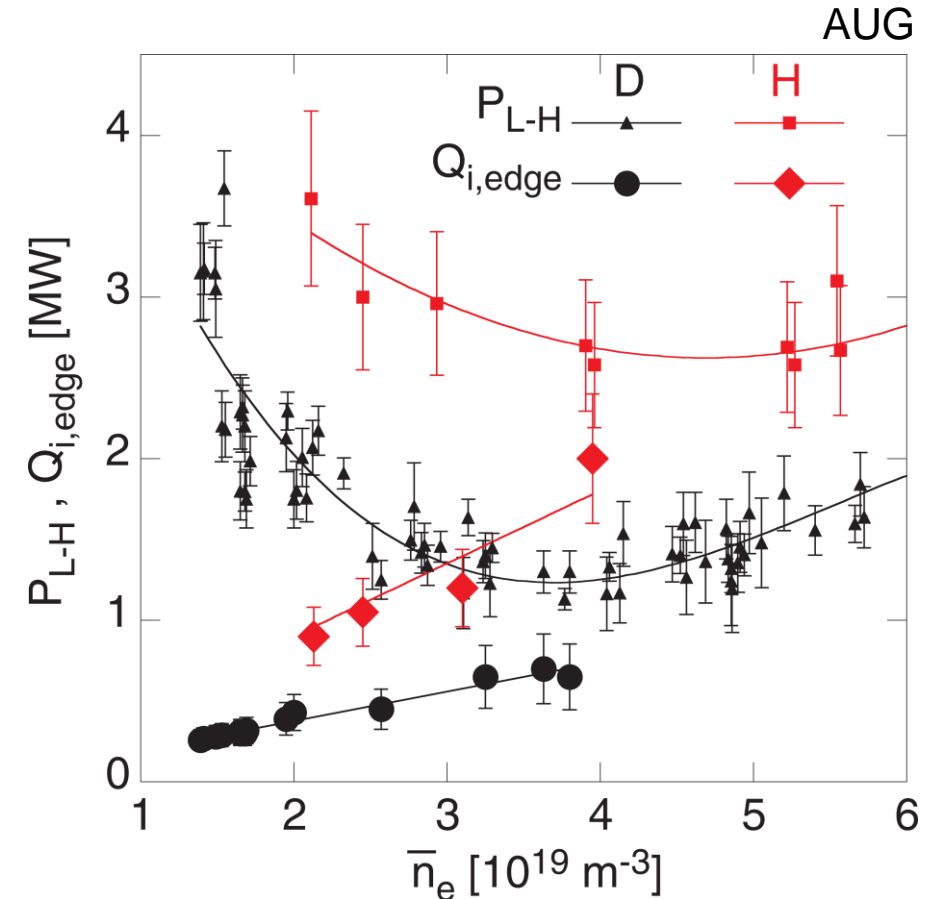


Figure from [4]

[1] Y Martin J. Phys. Conf. 2008 [2] H. Biglari PoP 1990 [3] F. Ryter NF 2014 [4] F. Ryter PPCF 2016

# Overview



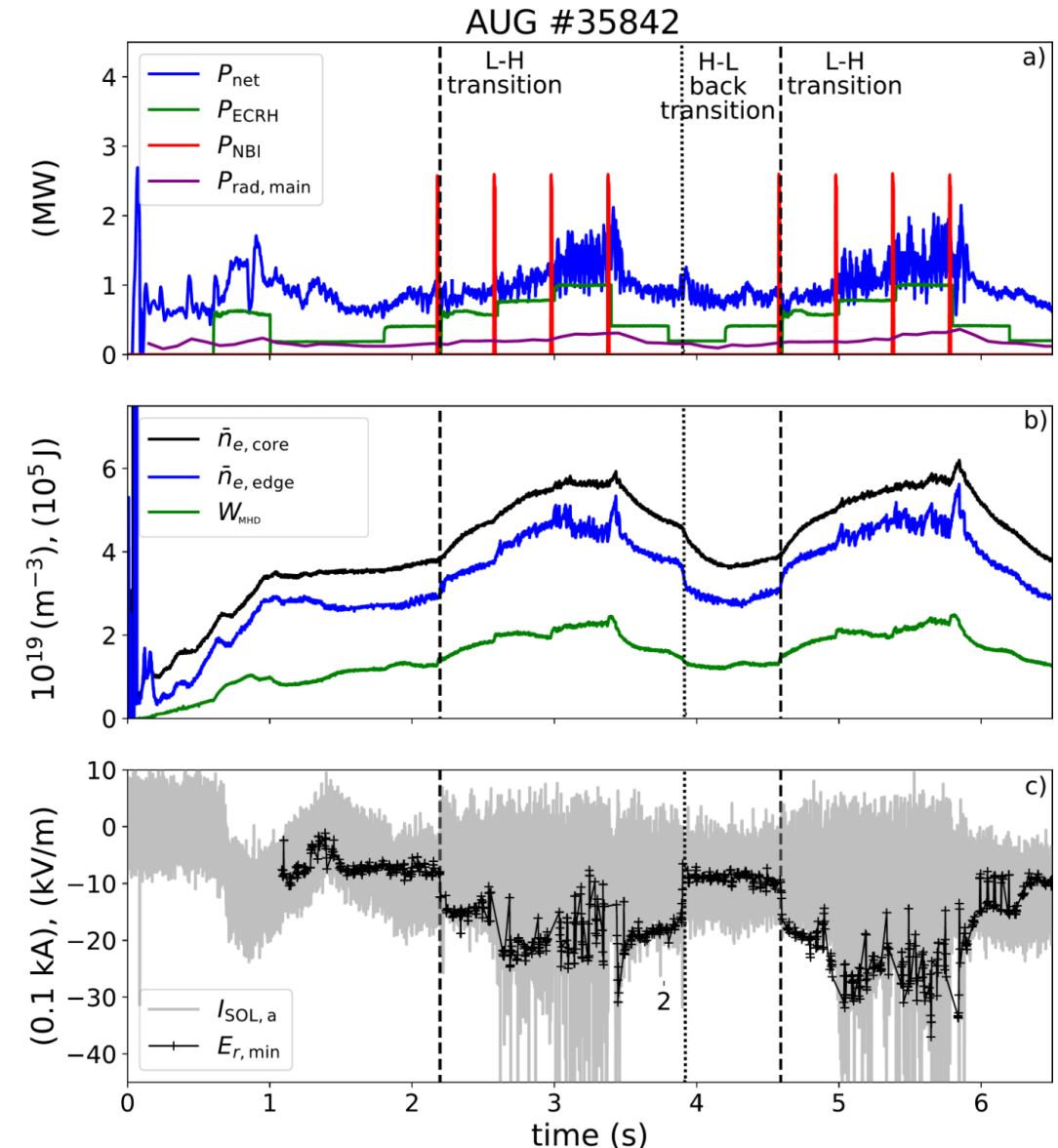
- Experiment design
- L-H transition in H-D plasmas [1]:
  - Power threshold and edge ion heat flux
  - Radial electric field and ion heat diffusivity
  - H-L back transition
- L-H transition in H-He plasmas [2]:
  - Power threshold and edge ion heat flux
- Summary & conclusions

[1] U. Plank PPCF 2023 [2] U. Plank NF 2020

# Experiment Design

- LSN with  $I_p=0.8\text{MA}$ ,  $B_t=-2.5\text{T}$  in fav. drift
- L-H transitions with ECRH or NBI
- Target density:  $4 \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$  (density minimum)
- Feed forward D/H/He gas puffs
- $P_{\text{LH}} := P_{\text{net}}$  at L-H transition
- $P_{\text{net}} = P_{\text{aux}} - P_{\text{aux,loss}} - dW/dt$
- Main chamber radiation losses measured by bolometry [1] are small

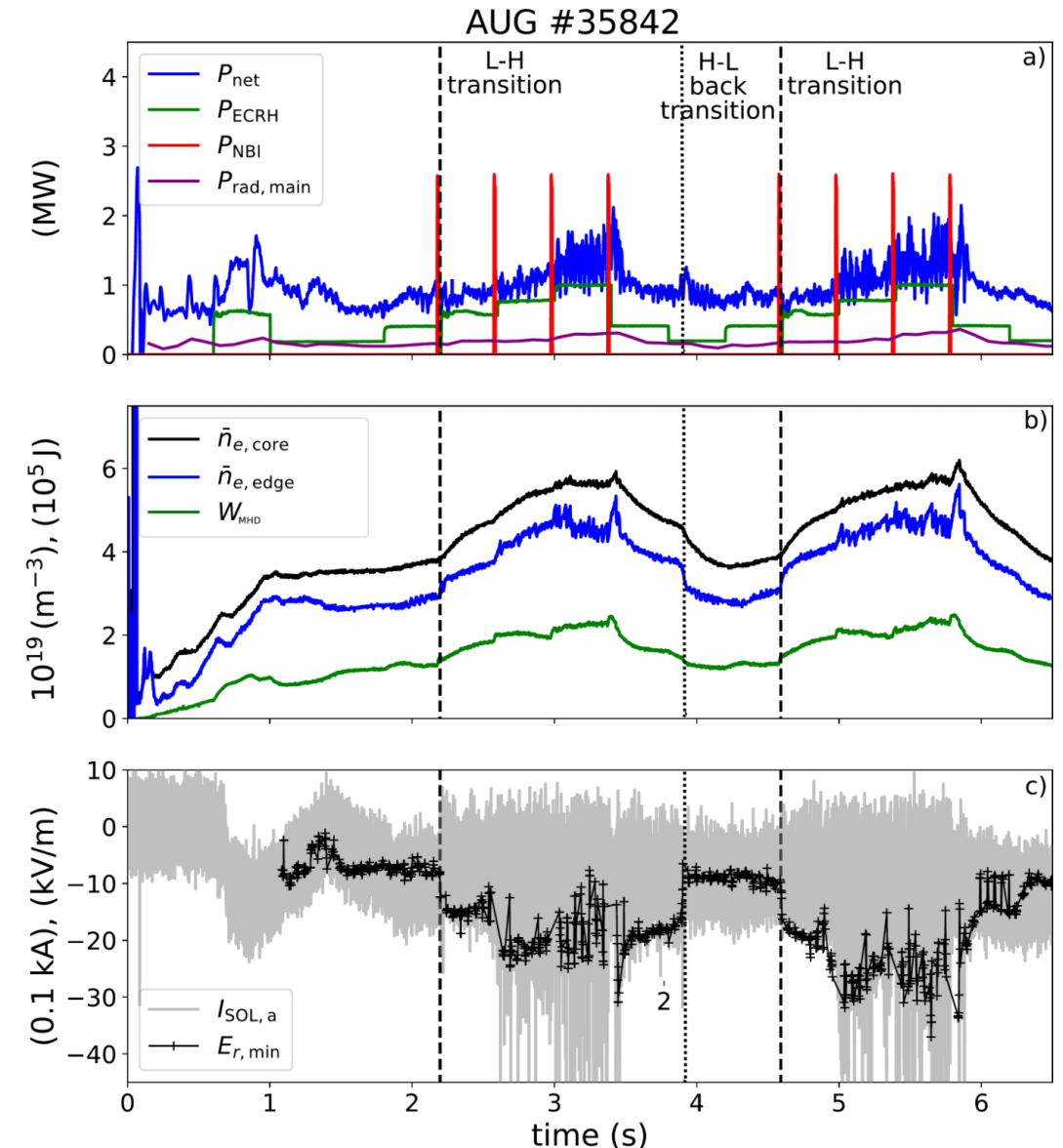
[1] P. David NF 2021



# Diagnostics and Analysis Methods

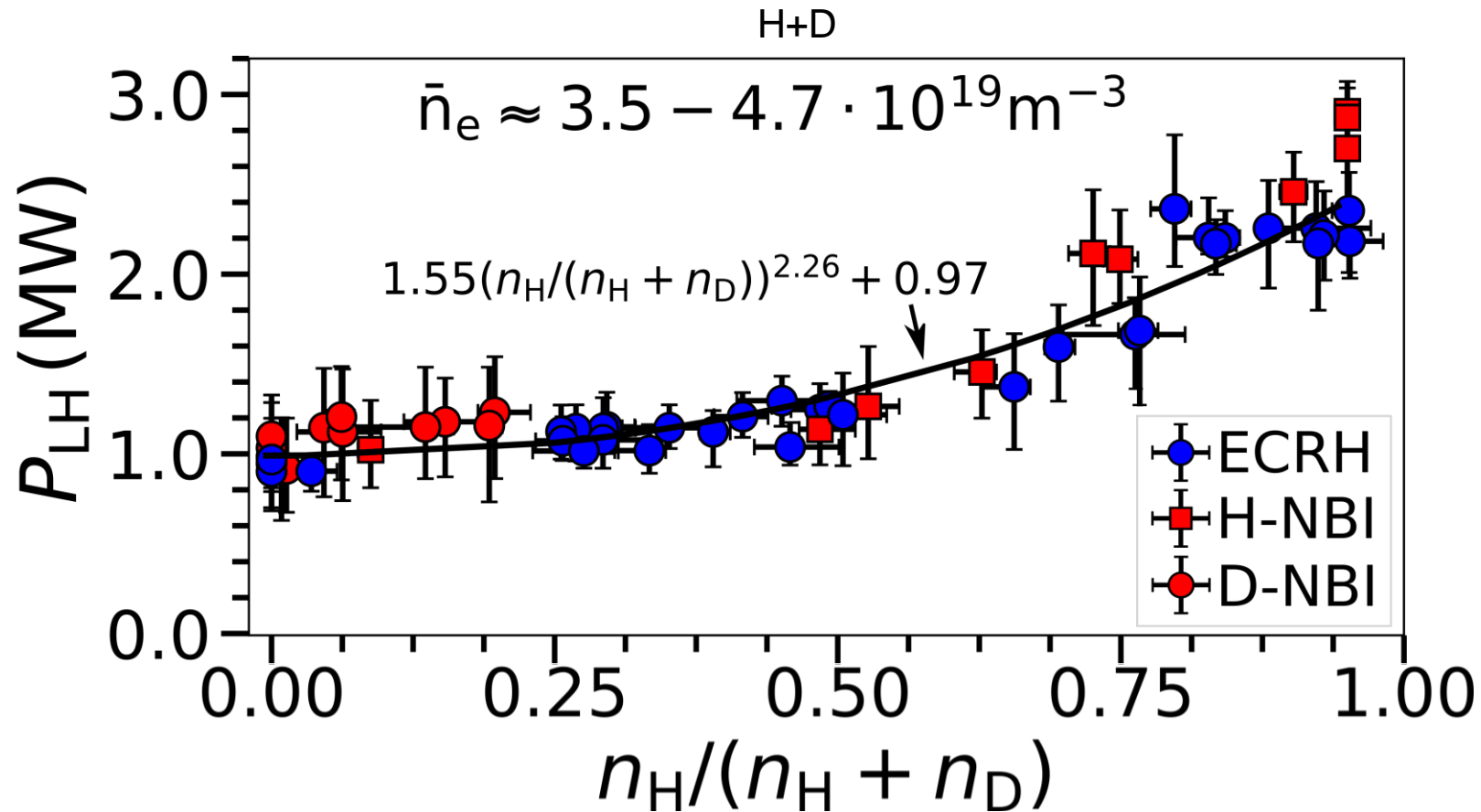
- Relative hydrogen with NPA [1], He content via CXRS [2]
- Edge  $E_r$  via Doppler reflectometry (DR) [3, 4] and He II spectroscopy (HES) [5]
- IDA for  $T_i$ ,  $T_e$ ,  $n_e$  [6, 7]
- Power balance ( $Q_i$ ,  $Q_e$ ) with ASTRA and RABBIT/Torbeam [8, 9, 10]

[1] Bartiromo RSI 1987 [2] A. Kappatou PPCF 2018 [3] G.D. Conway PPCF 2004 [4] T. Happel PoP 2015 [5] U. Plank PhD in prep. for RSI 2023 [6] E. Viezzer RSI 2012 [7] R. Fischer Fus. Sci. Techn. 2010 [8] G.V. Pereverzev IPP-Report 5/98 [9] M. Weiland NF 2018 [10] E. Poli Comp. Phys. Comm. 2000



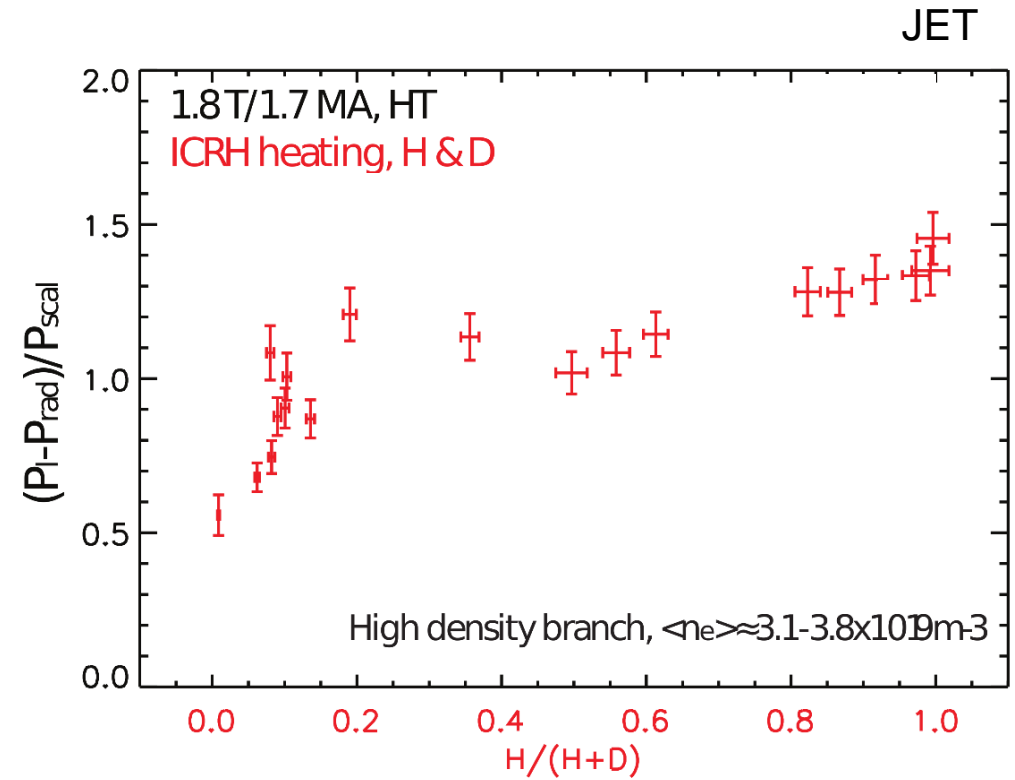
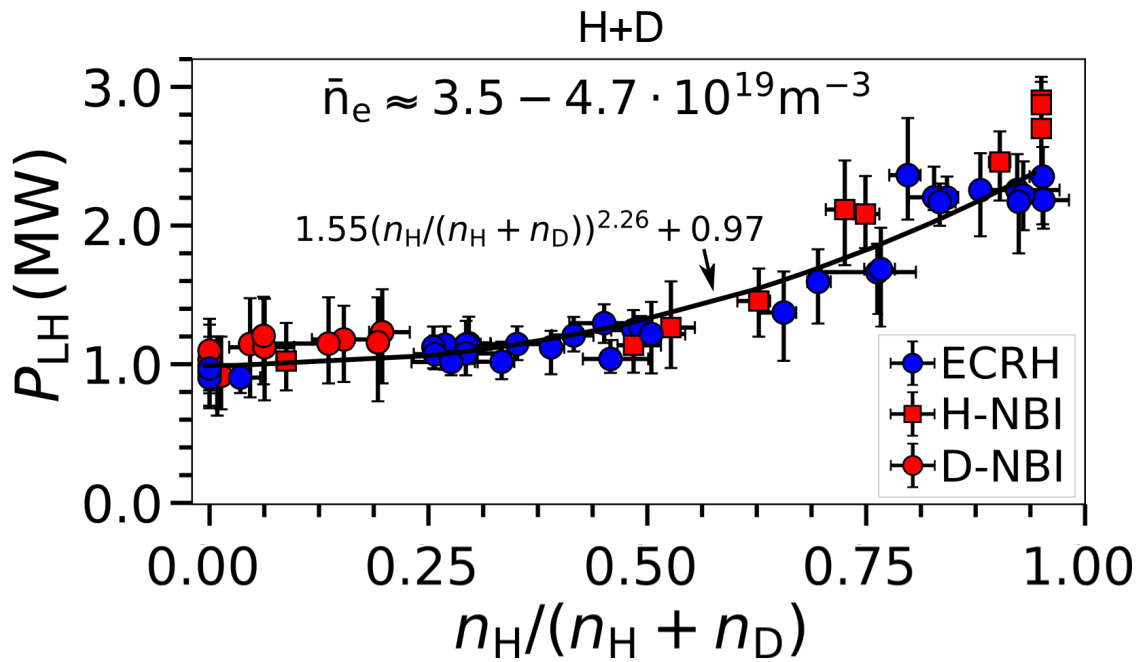
# Non-linear Dependence of $P_{LH}$ & $Q_{i,edge}$ on Relative Hydrogen Content

- $P_{LH}$  starts to increase from D to H level at  $n_H/(n_H+n_D) \sim 0.6$



# Non-linear Dependence of $P_{LH}$ & $Q_{i,edge}$ on Relative Hydrogen Content

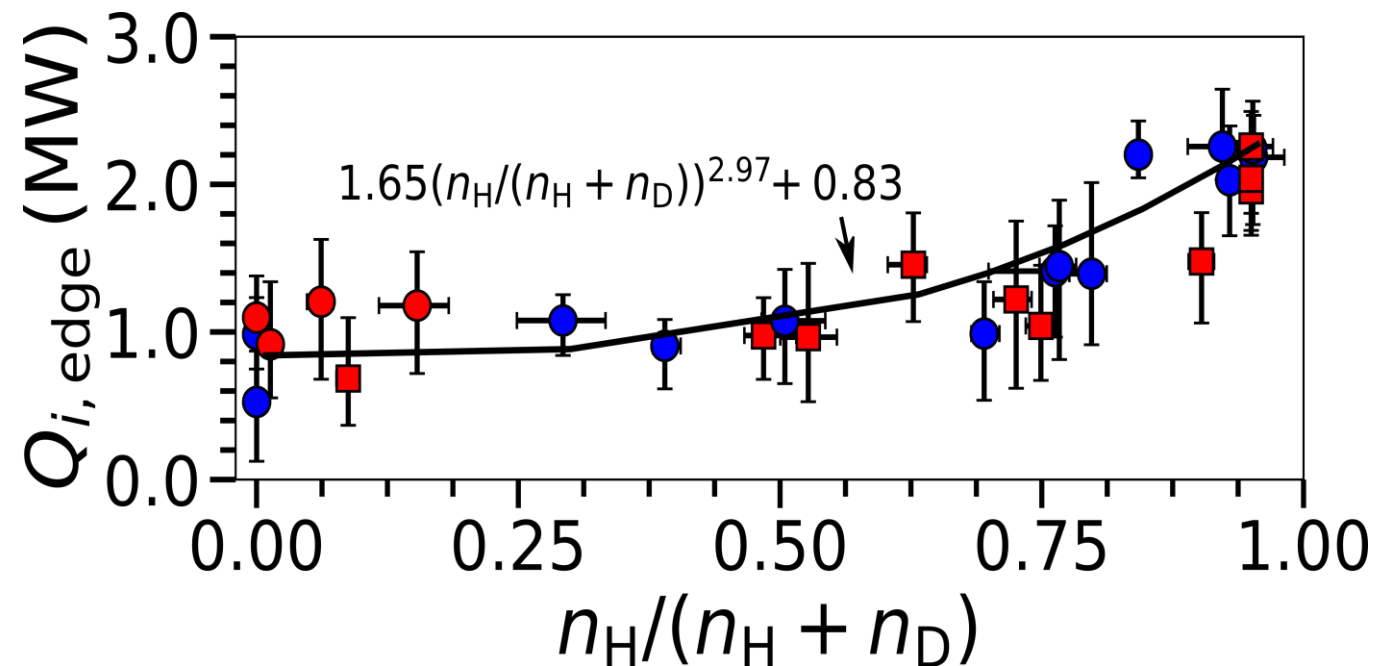
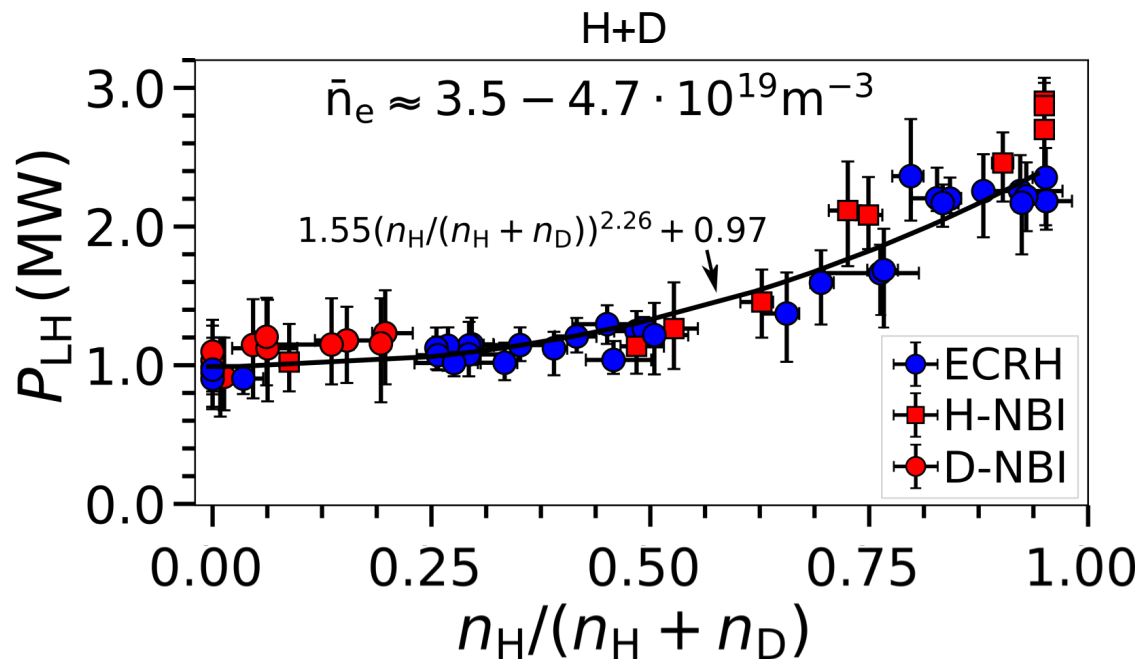
- $P_{LH}$  starts to increase from D to H level at  $n_H/(n_H+n_D) \sim 0.6$
- Different to JET results





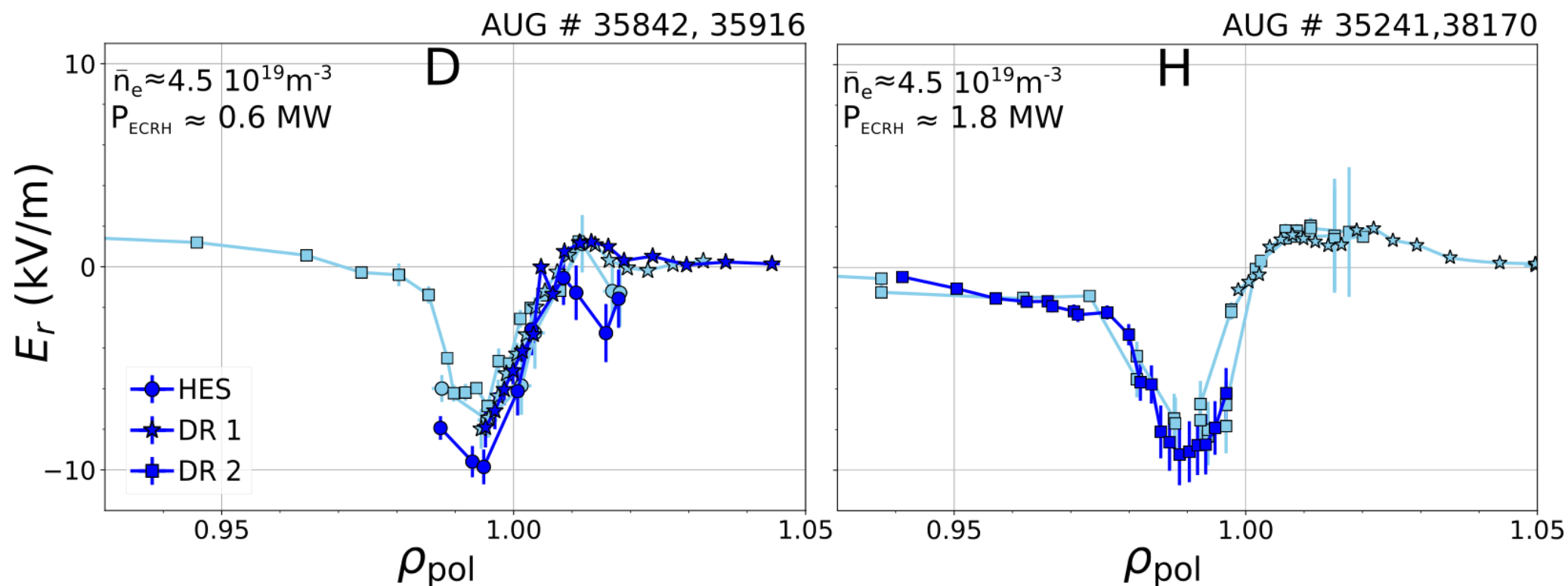
# Non-linear Dependence of $P_{LH}$ & $Q_{i,edge}$ on Relative Hydrogen Content

- $P_{LH}$  starts to increase from D to H level at  $n_H/(n_H+n_D) \sim 0.6$
- $Q_{i,edge}$  follows this trend



# $E_r$ gradients at L-H transition Similar in Pure D and H Plasmas

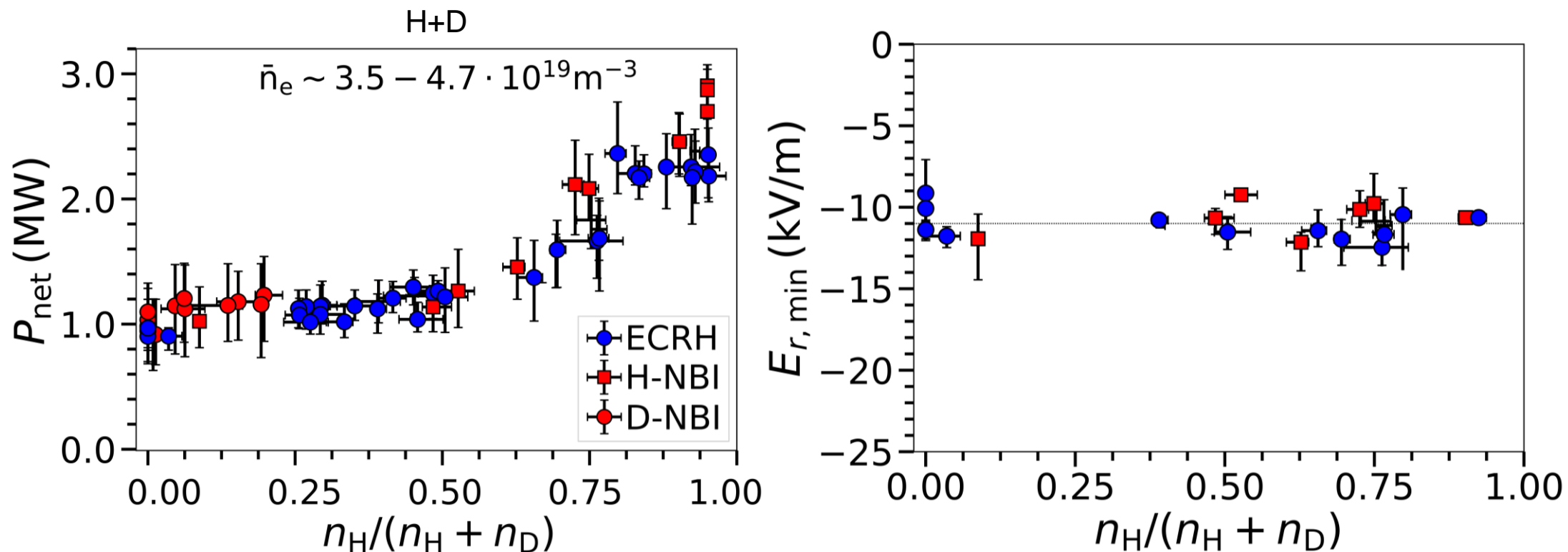
- $E_{r,\min}$  and  $E_r$  gradients the same in D and H (in line with [1])
- $E_{r,\min}$  can be used as proxy for its gradients in these L-mode conditions [2,3]
- Diamagnetic term ( $\nabla_r p_i / en_i$ ) is a good proxy for the edge  $E_r$  in these L-mode conditions [2,3]



[1] M. Cavedon NF 2020 [2] U. Plank PoP 2023 [3] U. Plank PPCF 2023

# $E_{r,min}$ Constant at the L-H Transition

- $E_{r,min} \sim -11$  kV/m (in line with [1])  $\rightarrow$  same  $E_r$  gradients for different  $n_H/(n_H+n_D)$



[1] M. Cavedon NF 2020

# Ion Heat Transport Increases with Relative Hydrogen Content

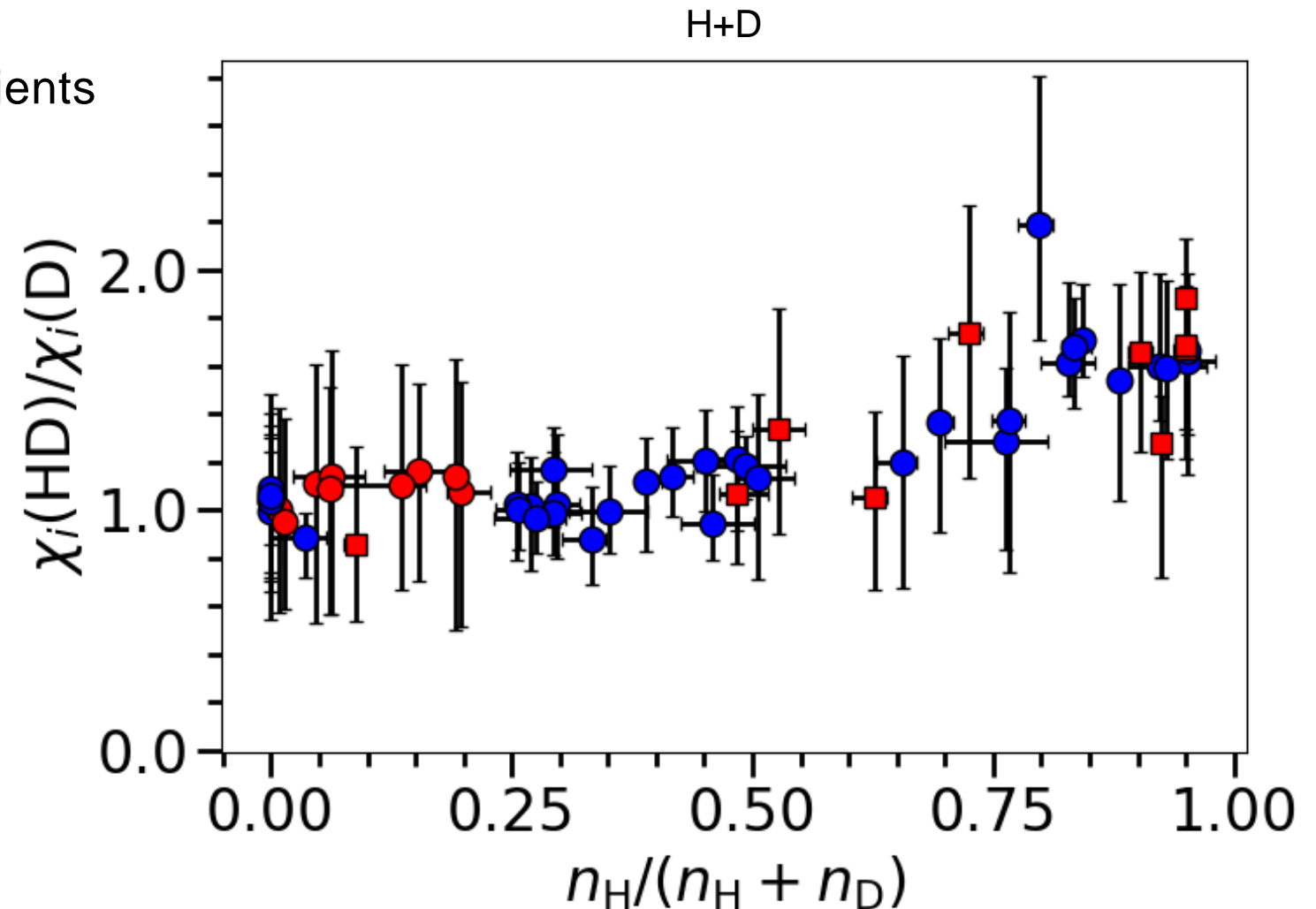
- Increasing  $Q_{i,edge} + \text{const. } E_r$  gradients (including const.  $\nabla_r T_i$ ) at same  $n_e$

$$Q_i = -\chi_i n_i \nabla T_i$$

- $\chi_i$  must increase non-linearly with increasing  $n_H/(n_H+n_D)$

- In line with theoretical [1,2] and experimental work from other machines [3-5]

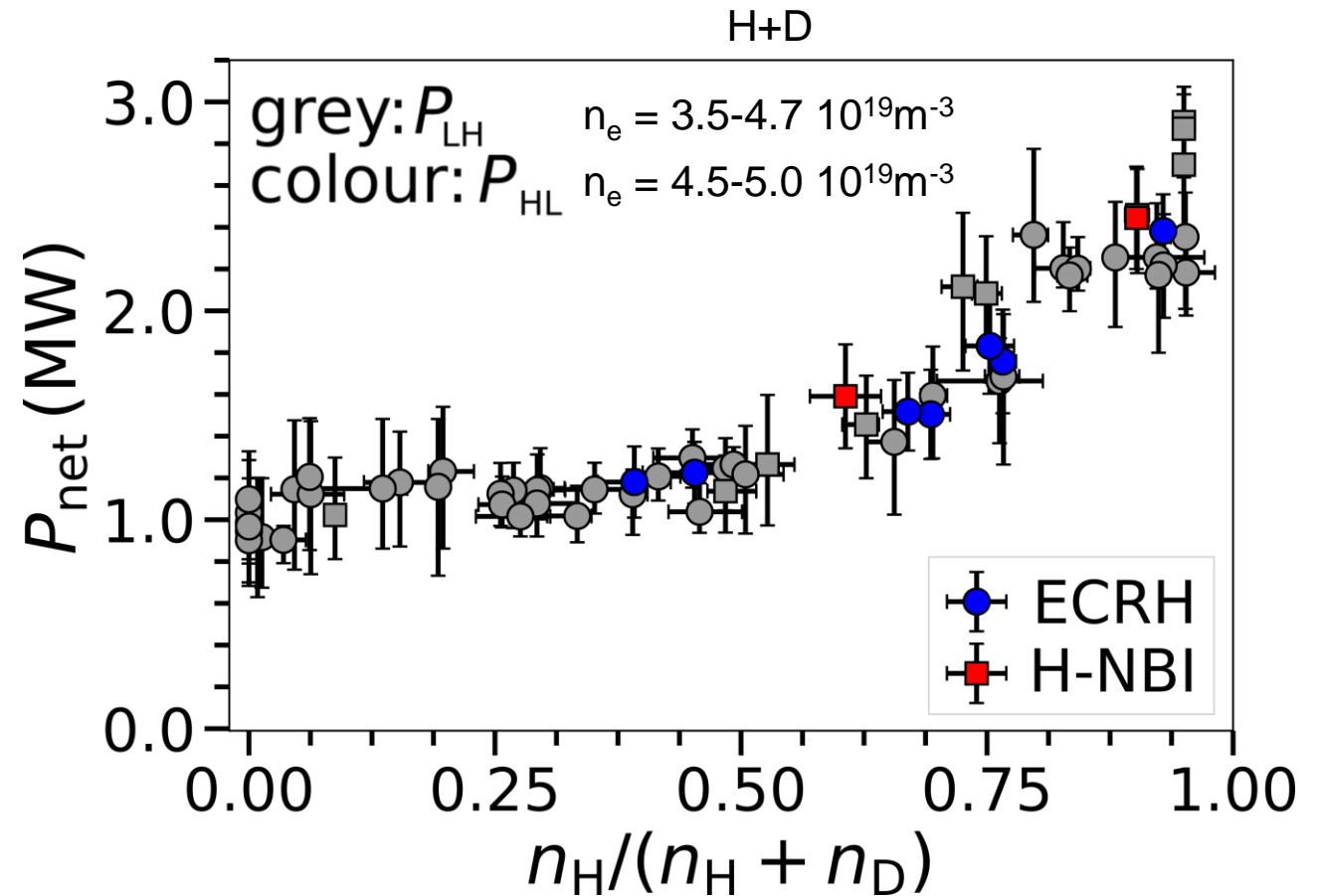
- Possible explanation for increased  $P_{LH}$



[1] N. Bonanomi PoP 2021 [2] E. Belli PRL 2020 [3] P. Schneider PPCF 2021 [4] C. Maggi NF 2019 [5] G. Birkenmeier PPCF 2023

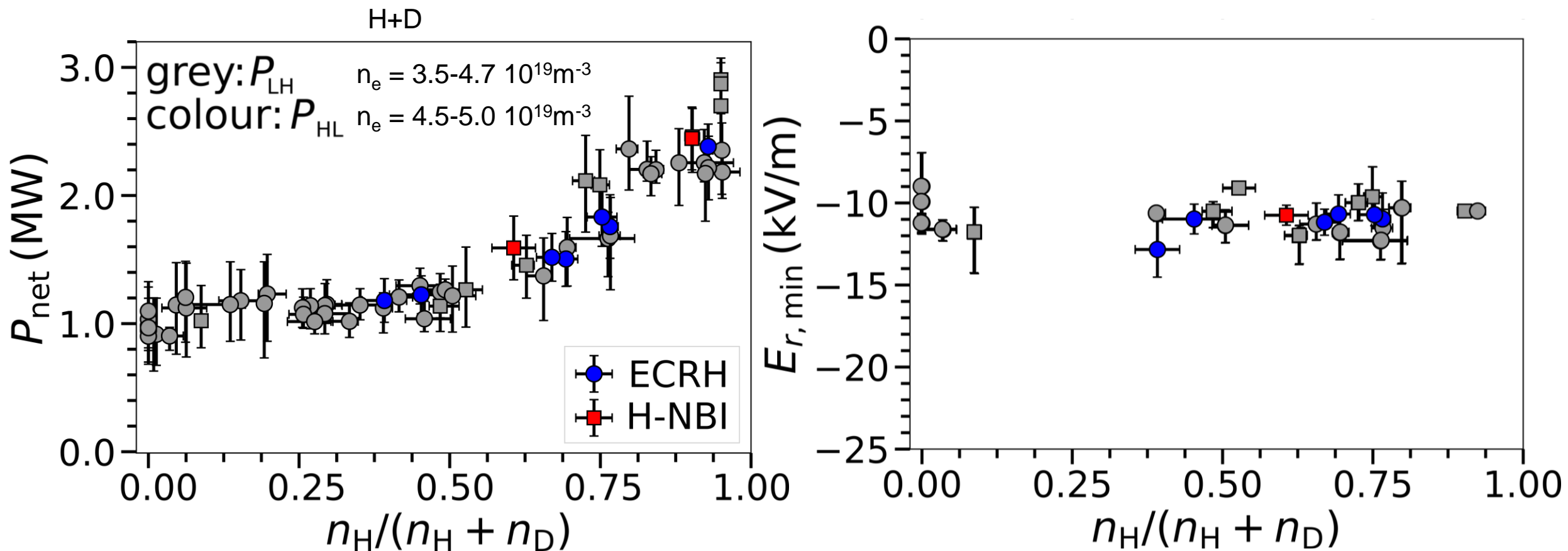
# Same Non-linear Dependence of H-L Back Transition on Relative Hydrogen Content as L-H Transition

- Small hysteresis of  $P_{LH}$  and  $P_{HL}$  if higher plasma density at H-L is taken into account



# $E_{r,\min}$ the Same at L-H and H-L Back Transition

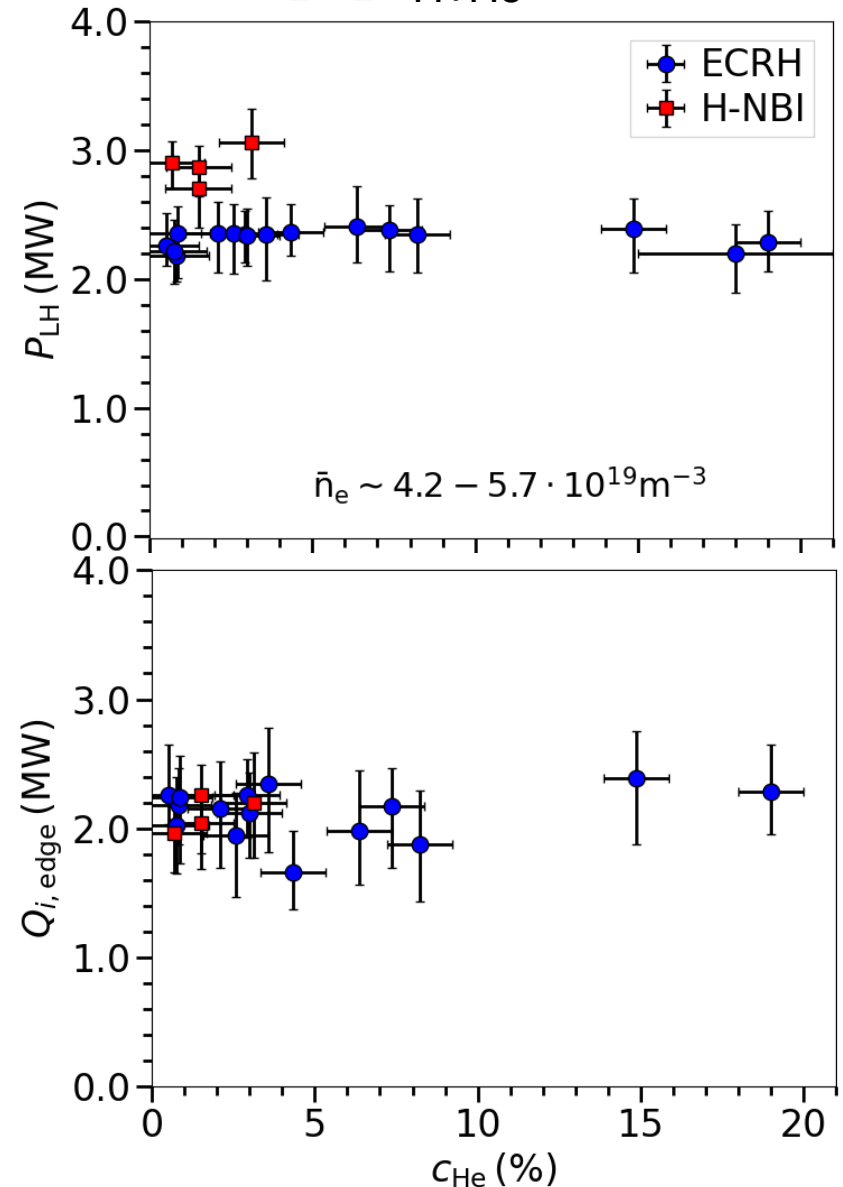
- No hysteresis in  $E_{r,\min}$



# No Reduction of $P_{LH}$ in H with up to 20% He Admixture [1] H+He



- At high H level:
  - No reduction of  $P_{LH}$  by He doping
  - Influence of heating method on  $P_{LH}$ , but not on  $Q_{i,edge}$
  - Same critical  $Q_{i,edge}$  has to be established to enter H-mode
- For  $P_{LH}$ : same trends at DIII-D [2], but not at JET [3]

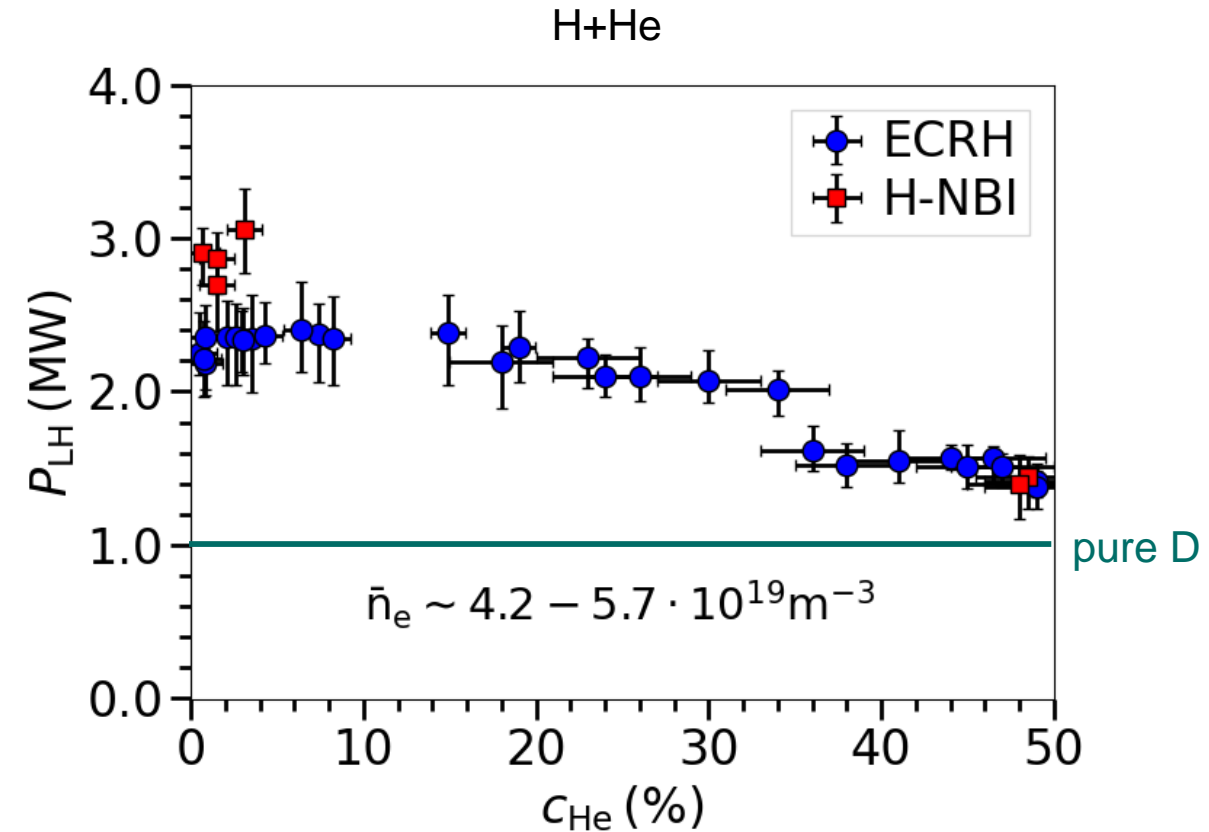


[1] U. Plank NF 2020 [2] L. Schmitz NF 2022 [3] J. Hillesheim IAEA FEC 2018

# Reduction of $P_{LH}$ only when He is Dominant Ion Species



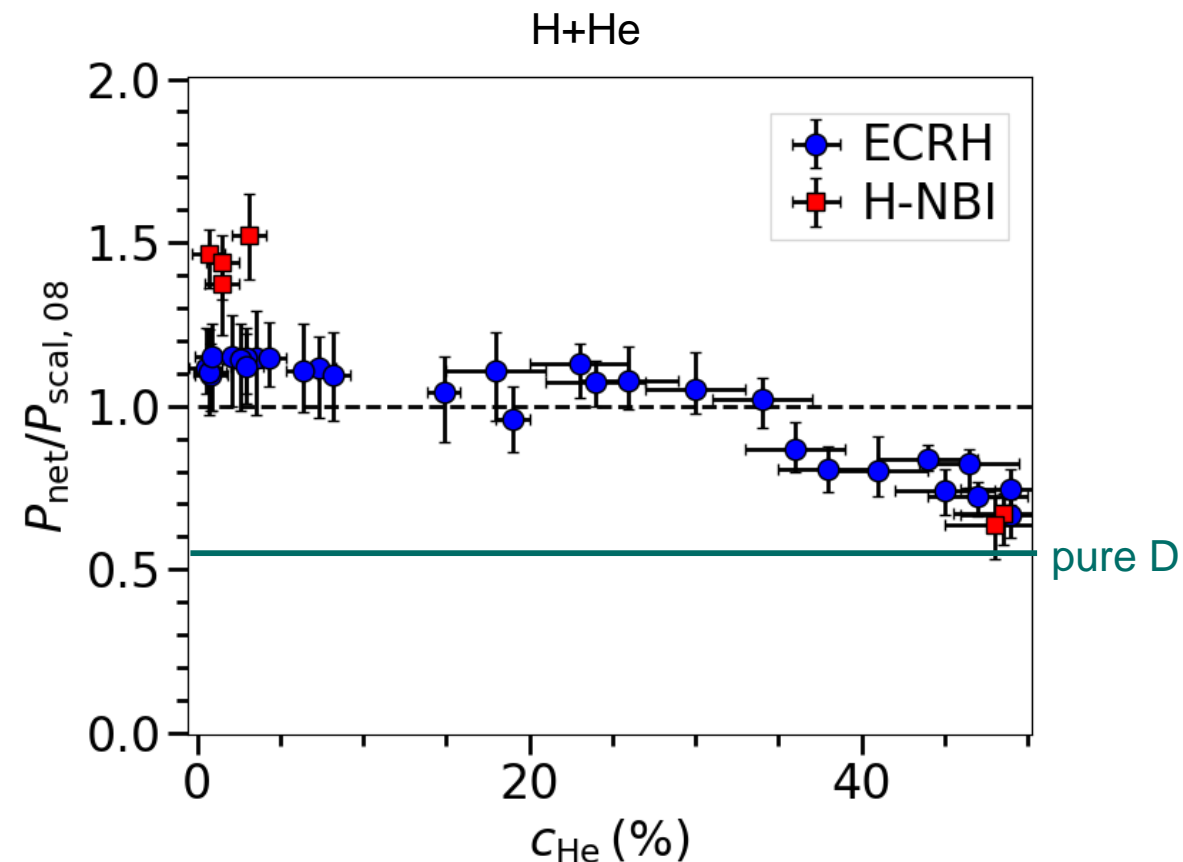
- When  $P_{LH}$  is low, heating method has no influence





# Reduction of $P_{LH}$ only when He is Dominant Ion Species

- When  $P_{LH}$  is low, heating method has no influence
- No change if density variation (via  $P_{scal}$  [1]) is taken into account
- As known,  $P_{scal}$  overestimates experimental  $P_{LH}$  close to density minimum & in W-wall machines



[1] Y Martin J. Phys. Conf. 2008

# Summary and Conclusions

## D+H

- Non-linear dependence of  $P_{LH}$  and  $Q_{i,edge}$  on relative hydrogen fraction
- $P_{LH}$ , which yields the required  $E_r$  gradients, increases since ion heat diffusivity increases with H fraction in L-mode
- Similar  $E_r$  gradients found at L-H and H-L back transition  $\rightarrow$  no hysteresis in edge quantities

## H+He:

- $P_{LH}$  decreases from H to He ( $\sim$ D) level once He is dominant ion species
- Importance of  $Q_{i,edge}$  for L-H transition confirmed

