Performance and properties of the first plasmas of Wendelstein 7-X

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2017 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 59 014018
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Received 8 August 2016, revised 13 September 2016
Accepted for publication 16 September 2016
Published 18 October 2016

Abstract
The optimized, superconducting stellarator Wendelstein 7-X went into operation and delivered first measurement data after 15 years of construction and one year commissioning. Errors in the magnet assembly were confirmed to be small. Plasma operation was started with 5 MW electron cyclotron resonance heating (ECRH) power and five inboard limiters. Core plasma values of $T_e > 8$ keV, $T_i > 2$ keV at line-integrated densities $n \approx 3 \times 10^{19}$ m$^{-3}$ were achieved, exceeding the original expectations by about a factor of two. Indications for a core-electron-root were found. The energy confinement times are in line with the international stellarator scaling, despite unfavourable wall conditions, i.e. large areas of metal surfaces and particle sources from the limiter close to the plasma volume. Well controlled shorter hydrogen discharges at higher power (4 MW ECRH power for 1 s) and longer discharges at lower power (0.7 MW ECRH power for 6 s) could be routinely established after proper wall conditioning. The fairly large set of diagnostic systems running in the end of the 10 weeks operation campaign provided first insights into expected and unexpected physics of optimized stellarators.

Keywords: stellarator, optimization, plasma performance, central electron root

(Some figures may appear in colour only in the online journal)
optimized magnetic field geometry that complies with the following seven requirements [2]:

(i) Nested vacuum field magnetic flux surfaces with sufficiently small relative thickness of the magnetic islands must be established.

(ii) At finite $\langle \beta \rangle < 4\%$ the equilibrium properties are favourable with minimized Shafranov shift and small changes of size and location of the outermost island structures.

(iii) Resistive magnetohydrodynamic (MHD) ballooning and interchange stability must be ensured at sufficiently high $\langle \beta \rangle$.

(iv) The effective ripple $\epsilon_{\text{eff}}$ is minimized to reduce the neoclassical transport in the I/\nu regime.

(v) The equilibrium currents (in particular bootstrap $I_{\text{BS}}$ and Pfirsch–Schluter $I_{\text{PS}}$) are reduced to minimize undesired changes of the edge rotational transform $\alpha(\alpha)$, especially at high $\langle \beta \rangle$.

(vi) The plasma equilibrium at $\langle \beta \rangle \approx 4\%$ aims at beneficial fast-particle confinement with a sufficiently small prompt loss fraction $f_{\text{p}}$ (esp. in the long-mean-free path regime).

(vii) The engineering feasibility of the non-planar coils requires both sufficiently large curvature radii $R_c$ in the coil contours and sufficiently large distance from the plasma first wall $\Delta W$.

This path to stellarator optimization was pursued by using coupled numerical codes for MHD equilibrium and stability, neoclassical transport, drift orbits, and divertor loads. Non-axisymmetric shaping of the magnetic field is nowadays of significant interest in the general physics of magnetic confinement, far beyond the stellarator concept alone [3].

The stellarator Wendelstein 7-X was designed on the basis of the above described physics optimization procedure. Optimization is always a compromise and there are uncertainties in the numerical codes. It is thus a major goal of Wendelstein 7-X to demonstrate that magnetic field optimization along the above described line results in significantly better plasma performance combined with properties required for a fusion reactor, e.g. fast particle confinement and divertor feasibility. Figure 1 shows a design drawing of the Wendelstein 7-X device. The 50 modular non-planar and the 20 planar superconducting NbTi coils are the key components for the steady-state operation of the device. Manufacturing, test and assembly of the coils took in total eight years and considerable efforts were necessary due to extremely high quality and reliability requirements [4]. The high number of device components and the resulting space restrictions have resulted in demanding requirements on design engineering, component manufacturing and assembly in the cryostat, i.e. the volume between the three-dimensionally shaped plasma vessel and the outer vessel. The 254 ports (with 120 variants) and the more than 500 openings in the outer vessel have added further to the overall engineering complexity of the device. To tackle this complexity, it became necessary to use (and further develop) most advanced tools on design engineering, metrology, tooling, and manufacturing—everything to deal with fully 3D geometry.

\[
\beta = \frac{4\%}{\nu}
\]

\[
\beta = \frac{\text{max}}{\text{min}}\times 100\%\]

Table 1. Major parameters of the stellarator Wendelstein 7-X.

| Quantity                        | Min | Max | Ext | Unit  |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Plasma volume                   | 30  |     |     | m$^3$ |
| Major radius                    | 5.5 |     |     | m     |
| Minor radius                    | 0.5 |     |     | m     |
| Magnetic induction on axis$^a$  | 0   | 2.5 | 3.0 | T     |
| Rotational transform            | 5/6 | 5/4 |     | 2$\pi$ |
| Electron cyclotron              | 0.6 | 4.3 | 10  | MW    |
| Heating energy$^b$              | 0.05| 4   | 18000| MJ    |
| Pulse length$^b$                | 0.05| 6   | 1800 | s     |

$^a$ The parameters represent the initial setup for the first operaion phase and are subject to substantial increases for later operation. Their design values are listed in the column ‘Ext’.

The project Wendelstein 7-X was initiated to explore the reactor potential of optimized HELIAS-type stellarators and to address critical plasma physics issues. At the same time, during design, development and assembly of Wendelstein 7-X, important know-how in engineering and technology was acquired. The mission of the project Wendelstein 7-X is to bring stellarators to maturity and to assess the reactor capabilities of the HELIAS line [5]. It can be summarized in four different points:

- Constructability with the required precision, mechanical stability, and reliability,
- Stable operation of integrated plasma scenarios at reactor-relevant $nT_\nu$ and $\langle \beta \rangle$,
Long-pulse island divertor operation with high recycling conditions and detachment,

• Fully integrated steady-state operation scenarios at 10 MW heating power.

The first point was already accomplished with the successful start of Wendelstein 7-X (see below). The other points will be subject to a dedicated research program based on a staged approach: the first stage is plasma operation with five inboard limiters and metallic wall. The second stage will have installed ten inertially cooled island divertor modules and graphite elements on highly loaded wall segments. The third stage will have the same geometry of plasma facing components but with pressurized water cooling of the divertor and all wall elements. The maximum allowable heating energy is planned to be increased step-wise from 4 MJ to 80 MJ to 18 GJ (the latter at 1800 s pulse length). Especially the last stage requires operation experience to mitigate technical risk and discharge scenarios that are consistent with the operation limits of the divertor. The development of these scenarios will be made during the second stage with the inertially cooled divertor: here the target plates consist of simple graphite elements that are fairly robust against thermal overloads. A different situation arises with the pressure water cooled divertor, where the target plates are based on carbon fibre reinforced carbon (CFC) elements that are electron-beam welded to a copper-chrome zirkonium heat sink. The interface between the CFC and the heat sink is prone to delamination if the maximum heat flux of $10 \text{ MW m}^{-2}$ is exceeded. Consequently, only well defined and controlled plasma scenarios can be used.

The main parameters of Wendelstein 7-X for the initial first stage operation (10 weeks duration) are compiled in table 1. The heating power was restricted by the available number of gyrotrons and the heating energy by the maximum allowable limiter loads.

2. Device commissioning and flux surfaces

Owing to the high complexity of Wendelstein 7-X, it was necessary to establish strict procedures for the device commissioning [6]. The consecutive commissioning steps were continuously supervised by a dedicated group of experts. Proper documentation and systematic quality assurance have been indispensable. The six main device commissioning steps are the following:

• Pump-down of the cryostat to high vacuum conditions,
• Cool-down of the magnet system to 3.4 K,
• Test of the normal conducting trim coils,
• Pump-down of the plasma vessel to ultra high vacuum conditions,
• Ramp-up of the superconducting coils to 2.5 T on axis,
• Plasma preparation, i.e. plasma vessel baking, wall conditioning, gas inlet test etc.

An additional commissioning step was the measurement of magnetic flux surfaces. The vacuum magnetic field of a stellarator has confinement properties and magnetic flux surfaces can be made visible by an electron beam mapping method (figure 2): an electron gun attached to a radial manipulator is scanned over the cross section of the torus and injects an electron beam along the magnetic field line. A fluorescent rod is moved over a cross section at a distant toroidal location. If the rod intersects the magnetic surface on which the beam is propagating, visible light is emitted. This light is recorded step-by-step with a video camera and eventually the Poincaré section of the magnetic field is obtained (see figure 2 right inset figure). The direct measurement of the magnetic flux surfaces verifies the first of the optimization criteria (see above), i.e. well nested magnetic flux surfaces and minimization of low-order intrinsic magnetic field perturbations; for a more comprehensive discussion we refer the reader to [7]. The quality of the magnetic field is not only given by the actual optimization procedure but also by the manufacturing precision of the coil winding packs and the assembly of the coils within a tolerance of $\pm 1.5 \text{ mm}$. Beyond the existence of flux-surfaces, the magnetic field of Wendelstein 7-X is designed to have natural magnetic islands at the edge. An example of a direct measurement of magnetic islands is shown in figure 3 [8, 9].
Figure 3. (a) Toroidal view into the plasma vessel with a Poincaré mapping of magnetic islands at the $+ = n/m = 5/6$ resonance, occurring at $r_{\text{eff}} = 40$ cm. Clearly seen is the chain of magnetic islands labeled from 1 … 6. A thin background gas in the chamber creates a visualization of the field lines at the X-points of the island chain. (b) Radial $+\rho$-profile with resonances indicated by blue lines. The radial position of the $n/m = 5/6$ resonance is marked by an arrow. The limiter shadow is indicated by the gray shaded area.

Figure 4. Time evolution of main plasma parameters during a long hydrogen discharge. Shown are (from top to bottom) the ECRH power, the central electron temperature, the line-integrated plasma density, the diamagnetic energy (left label), the energy confinement time (red curve, right label), and the toroidal plasma current.
Since magnetic islands occur at resonant magnetic surfaces (here at \( n = \frac{m}{l} = 5/6 \) within the last-closed flux surface) their size and position are extremely sensitive to deviations of the coil current paths from their calculated contours. It turns out that the location of the island chain is almost exactly at the expected position if the elastic deformation of the coil windings in their steel casings is taken into account [7]. This deformation is the natural consequence of their non-planar shape which leads in operation to \( j \times B \) force driven shear stress [10]. This result clearly shows that the assembly of the magnet system of Wendelstein 7-X was successfully achieved within the tolerance requirements, despite extreme demands on machining, fitting and welding [11].

3. Wall conditioning and plasma operation

The available heating system was electron cyclotron resonance heating (ECRH) in X- or O-mode with six gyrotrons and a total of 4.3 MW maximum heating power. The wave frequency is 140 GHz with a resonance at the 2.5 T contour. Further details can be found in [12, 13]. The first plasmas in Wendelstein 7-X were generated in helium on the 10th of December 2015. Mainly due to the unfavourable wall conditions, the pulse length was limited by strong plasma radiation to \( \approx 50 \) ms. At line-integrated density \( \bar{n} \approx 2 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-2} \) central electron and ion temperatures of \( T_e(0) = 1 \text{ keV} \) and \( T_i(0) < 1 \text{ keV} \) were achieved. With reduced outgassing from the walls and the limiter elements, the pulse length could be rapidly prolonged to \( \approx 500 \) ms with temperatures \( T_e(0) = 8 \text{ keV} \) and \( T_i(0) = 2 \text{ keV} \), respectively, at plasma densities of \( \bar{n} = 3 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-2} \). These values were already about a factor two beyond the initial expectations that were based on 1D transport calculations with rather conservative parameter assumptions [14]. Glow discharge wall conditioning was at that time not yet available and wall conditioning was made with a sequence of short low-power ECR heating pulses. After switching to hydrogen as filling gas and with the availability of the glow discharge system the plasma performance has drastically improved [15]: the first hydrogen plasma on the 3rd of February 2016 was 250 ms long with temperatures \( T_e(0) = 7 \text{ keV} \) and \( T_i(0) = 1.2 \text{ keV} \) at plasma density \( \bar{n} = 3 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-2} \). After 20–40min glow discharge conditioning before the ramp-up of the magnetic field (note that
the magnetic field is usually kept up during the entire experiment day) stationary plasma density was achieved and long discharge durations became accessible. Outgassing turned out to be a major impurity source which and proper wall conditioning was decisive for plasma performance and duration. A more complete discussion including model considerations is found in [15]. As a consequence, the main impurities observed in the plasma were oxygen and carbon, followed by traces of sulfur and chlorine [16] and surprisingly little indication for copper and iron.

Figure 4 shows the main plasma parameter evolution during a 6 s discharge in hydrogen at relatively low ECRH power. Note that the total injected heating energy was restricted to 4 MJ to avoid overheating of wall elements and yet unprotected diagnostics. For plasma startup, 1 MW ECRH power is maintained for $\sim 1$ s and then lowered to 0.6 MW. One obtains quite reasonable plasma parameters with $T_e(0) = 5$ keV and $\tilde{n} = 1 \times 10^{19}$ m$^{-2}$. The plasma diamagnetic energy is measured with a diamagnetic loop located at a triangular-shaped cross section of the torus [17]. The diamagnetic energy is $E_{\text{dia}} = 100$ kJ during the first 1 s of heating and drops to $E_{\text{dia}} = 60$ kJ for the remaining discharge. Remarkable is the bootstrap current, measured with Rogowski coils [17]: it rises during the first 2 s at a constant rate to about 1000 A, then at a lower rate to its peak value of 1800 A. Saturation is not yet reached as expected because of the combined effect of the skin time and the $L/R$-time being $> 10$ s. The magnitude of the bootstrap current is within the expected range while the details of its temporal evolution are still under investigation.

A typical hydrogen discharge at higher heating power is shown in figure 5. After the initial plasma start-up the ECRH power is increased to 4.3 MW. The electron temperature is close to 10 keV. At $t = 600$ ms a hydrogen gas puff results in an increase of the plasma density, a slight drop in the electron temperature, and in a rise of the diamagnetic energy to $E_{\text{dia}} = 400$ kJ. The bootstrap current is constantly rising to about 1000 A. The fraction of radiated power is $\approx 30\%$ and the energy confinement time is determined to be $\tau_E \approx 100$ ms (under slightly different conditions $\tau_E \approx 150$ ms was reached [14]). The latter value is in line with the ISS04 scaling [18], which is already an encouraging result, taking into account unwanted energy loss channels, e.g. charge exchange collisions.
with neutrals in the scrape-off-layer. Better scaling behaviour is expected after the installation of the island divertor and wall coverage with graphite tiles.

An example of radial profiles of the electron and the ion temperature in a hydrogen plasma is shown in figure 6. The measurements obtained with electron cyclotron emission, Thomson scattering, and fitting argon impurity spectral lines obtained with an x-ray imaging (crystal) spectrometer (XICS) [20] are in rather good agreement and clearly show a peaked electron temperature profile with \( T_e > T_i \) everywhere in the plasma volume. (For the inverse electron temperature gradient length we find values in the range \( L^{-1}_e = 6 \ldots 8 \text{ m}^{-1} \).) The ion temperature profile is quite flat in the centre and approaches \( T_i \) at \( rL_{\text{LHFS}} < 0.6 \). The peaked electron temperature profile indicates improved core energy confinement for the electrons. The so-called ‘core electron-root confinement’ [19] requires a positive radial electric field \( E_r \) in the core region, sufficiently large to strongly reduce neoclassical transport coefficients of the electrons.

A change of the sign in the radial electric field was indeed observed as shown in figure 7. The radial electric field was measured with two different methods: firstly, with correlation reflectometry using five poloidally separated antennae 24 … 40 GHz in O-mode polarization, secondly by x-ray imaging spectroscopy (XICS, see above). Both diagnostics reveal a change in the sign of \( E_r \) at \( r_{\text{eff}} = 0.25 \ldots 0.3 \text{ m} \) with a positive electric field in the plasma core. The large velocity shear in the transition region leads to a relatively high uncertainty in the reflectometry data, probably owing to coherency loss. This trend is confirmed by respective neoclassical transport calculations using the DKES code [21] with input parameters and profiles from the present plasma discharge. Another comparison using the new SFINCUS code [22] is in agreement with the DKES findings and further supports the experimental observation. It can be concluded that in the plasma core (\( r_{\text{eff}} < 0.4 \)) we have electron-root confinement whereas further outside ion-root confinement conditions prevail.

An overview plot of the Wendelstein 7-X hydrogen discharges is shown in figure 8. All discharges (stable with at least 100 ms duration) are ordered in a plane with the electron temperature \( T_e \) as one axis and the the line-integrated density \( n_t \) the other. The color code of the markers is the ECRH power. There are three main regimes, the low-power long-discharge regime (blue ellipse, see figure 4), the higher-power regime (red ellipses, see figure 5) and an intermediate regime (green ellipse) at about 2 MW ECRH power used for a large variety of experiments. The majority of the discharges can be found within these three regimes. A few outliers are due to bad wall conditions or technical problems. Generally speaking, the plasma operation turned out to be surprisingly reliable and during the 10 weeks of operation about 1000 experiments could be conducted. The detailed data analysis and the comparison with modelling calculations are underway and the main scientific topics under investigation are the following: the scrape-off layer is investigated to prepare island divertor operation [23–25], visible light emission and the formation of plasma filaments is studied with fast-framing cameras [26, 27], the perturbation of magnetic flux surfaces with trim coils and its impact on limiter heat loads is studied [25, 28], by means of profile data, heat transport and power balance analysis is performed [17, 29–34], the radial electric field and its role for electron- and ion-root confinement is investigated [14, 20], first impurity transport studies are made based on plasma radiation [16], and a variety of electron cyclotron heating scenarios and central electron cyclotron current drive is investigated [13].

4. Summary

The initial hydrogen plasmas of Wendelstein 7-X have proven to be robust and well controllable if a sufficient conditioning of the metal wall and the inboard limiters was performed. Glow discharge wall conditioning was most effective, though conditioning shots with ECRH also have resulted in significant improvement. The main pulse length limitation is due to radiation collapse. Under good conditions, after glow discharge conditioning or ECRH wall conditioning pulses, stable and reproducible discharges could be achieved from low ECRH power (0.6 MW with discharge duration up to 6 s to higher ECRH power (4.3 MW with discharge duration of 1 s). There is strong evidence for central electron-root confinement, with peaked electron temperature profiles and a positive radial electric field in the core region. The energy confinement time is in line with the ISS04 scaling. Better performance is expected after the island divertor has been installed and the majority of the wall is covered with graphite tiles.

Acknowledgments

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.

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