



Recent Results and New Directions of the HSX Program

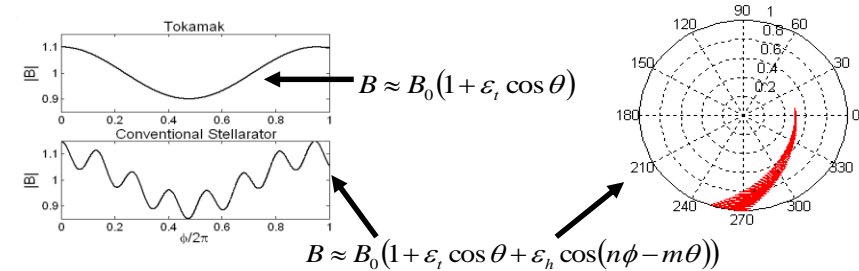


F.S.B. Anderson, D.T. Anderson, A.R. Briesemeister, D.L. Brower¹, E. Chlechowicz, C.A. Clark, C.R. Cook, C. Deng¹, L. Hurd, K. M. Likin, J.W. Radder, J. C. Schmitt, L. Stephey, J.N. Talmadge, G.M. Weir, R.S. Wilcox, K. Zhai
HSX Plasma Laboratory, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, USA; ¹University of California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

The HSX Device

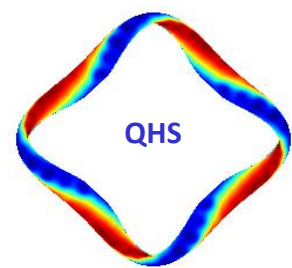
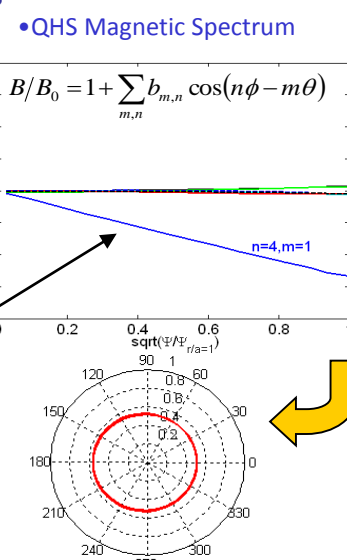
Conventional Stellarators can have “Bad” Trapped Particle Orbits

- A tokamak only has a toroidal modulation in the magnetic field strength
 - Trapped particles make closed orbits -> no net radial drift
- A conventional stellarator also has helical modulation in |B|
 - Particles trapped in the helical ripple do not generally have closed orbits => radial drift

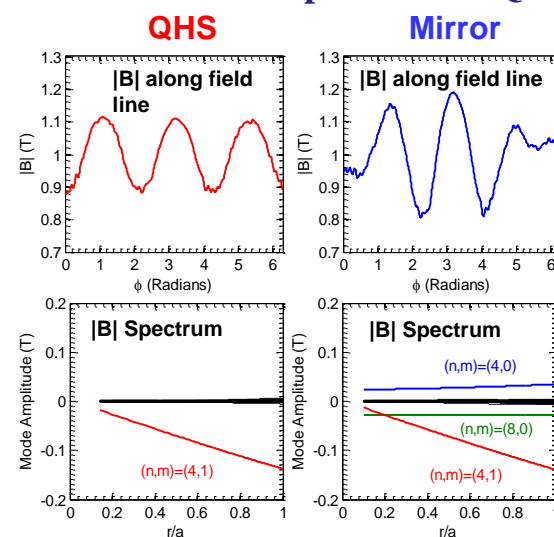


“Quasisymmetry” can restore good orbits

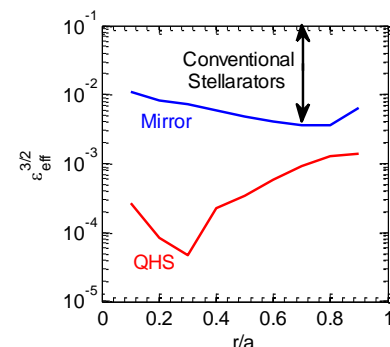
- Drifts off magnetic surfaces are only dependent upon the spectrum of |B| in flux coordinates, not symmetry in the vector components
- Symmetry in |B| insures good confinement
 - quasi-axisymmetry
 - quasi-helical symmetry (HSX)
 - quasi-poloidal symmetry
- True symmetry is a subset of quasisymmetry



HSX can operate with QHS or as a conventional stellarator

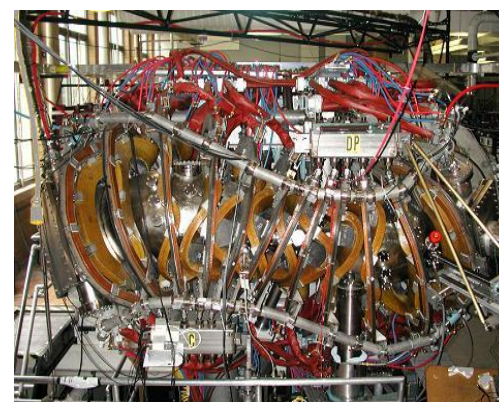


- The quasi-helical symmetry (QHS) of HSX can be spoiled by a set of (48) auxiliary coils
- “Mirror” changes the transport properties towards the level of a classical stellarator
- Effective ripple larger than QHS, still small compared to many conventional stellarators



The HSX Device

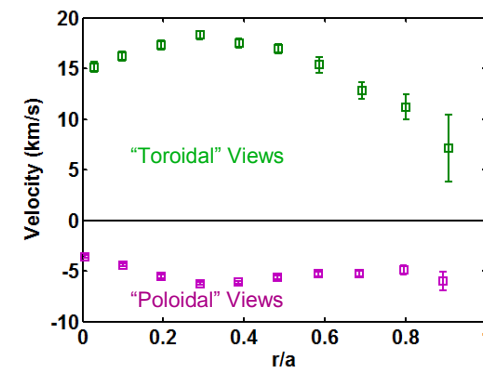
Major Radius	1.2 m
Minor Radius	0.12 m
Number of Field Periods	4
Coils per Field Period	12
Rotational Transform	1.05 → 1.12
Effective transform (N - m)	~ 3
Magnetic Field	1.0T
ECH Power (75 ms)	2 x 100kW 28 GHz



Plasma Flows

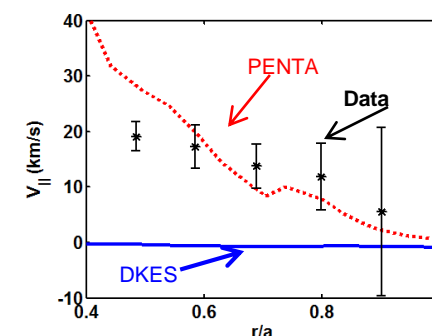
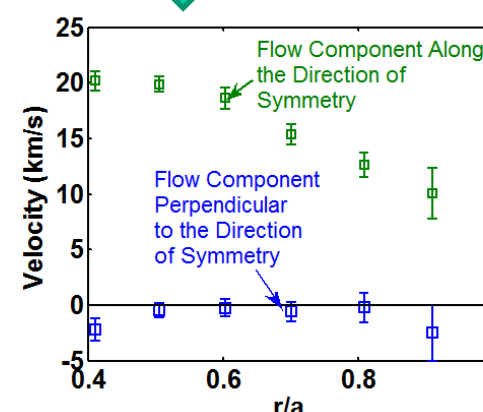
(Talk by Briesemeister Monday)

Measured flows are predominantly in the direction of symmetry



- Intrinsic rotation velocities of up to 20 km/s in the symmetry direction have been measured with the ChERS system and compared to the PENTA code
- Speed increases with increasing ECH power

V_{||} Calculated by PENTA Agrees With the Measured V_{||} For r/a > 0.5



- DKES under-predicts V_{||} by more than an order of magnitude
- Flows predicted by PENTA with momentum conservation show better agreement
- Synthetic diagnostic shows poor E_r resolution and comparison in core due to geometrical factors and large flow speeds relative to thermal velocity

2 Gyrotrons Now Operational

(See Poster by Likin for Heat Pulse Propagation)

- Heating power doubled to potentially 200kW into torus (need to connect more capacitor bank sections into power supply)
- 2nd source steerable and can be modulated – first results Likin Poster
- Profile differences observed dependent on heating vs fueling locations

Equilibrium Reconstruction with V3FIT

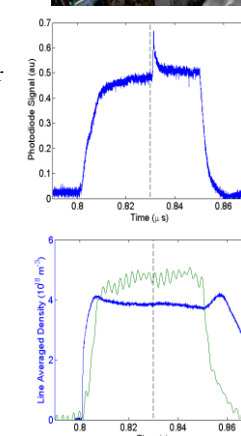
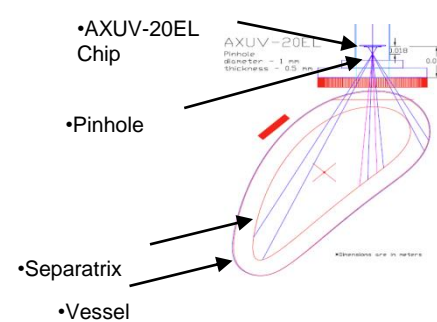
(Talk by Schmitt (Anderson) Thursday)

Impurity Transport

- Impurity control and effective helium exhaust are open areas of research for the stellarator reactor concept
- The expected “ion root” operating point of a stellarator reactor is predicted to enhance impurity confinement
- Some stellarators have seen unexpected, and unexplained increase in impurity transport under specific operating conditions
- W7-AS had an “High Density H-mode” [Grigull, '01]; LHD has an impurity “hole” [Ida, '09]
- We have undertaken an experimental program to measure the impurity transport properties of the HSX stellarator. Our goals are to:
 - Inject aluminum neutrals into HSX plasmas using a laser blow-off technique
 - Measure the resulting radiation using AXUV photodiode arrays
 - Determine the impurity diffusivity and convective velocity using the STRAHL code
 - Compare these findings with the neoclassical model using the PENTA code



- Aluminum has been injected into HSX discharges
- The injection was visible on a photodiode
- The injection did not perturb the background plasma parameters
- Two photodiode pinhole cameras have been installed on HSX, and five more are under construction.



Targeted Optimization of Stellarators

Diagnostic Improvements

- ECE system has been upgraded to 16 channels with improved detectors and amplifiers for heat pulse propagation studies
- Thomson scattering is now two pulse system and scattered pulses are being digitized for improved measurement accuracy and better signal to noise
- The reflectometer has been upgraded to a doppler system to augment flow measurements
- Two toroidally separated additional H-alpha arrays have been added to look at profile differences observed with different fueling locations.
- Upgrades to the CXRS beam are under investigation for improved E_r measurements

Other Posters at Workshop

- This session:
 - Likin: Power Balance vs Heat Pulse Thermal Conductivity
 - Cook: Stability Analysis using SIESTA
- Next Session:
 - Wilcox: Measurement of Reynolds Stress Flow Drive in HSX