SCOPING STUDY OF LOWER HYBRID CURRENT DRIVE FOR CFETR

G.M. WALLACE[1†], S.G. BAEK[1], P.T. BONOLI[1], S. SHIRAIWA[1]
[1]MIT PSFC, CAMBRIDGE, USA

B.J. DING[2], M.H. LI[2], J. CHEN[2], L. LIU[2], C.B. WU[2]
[2]ASIPP, HEFEI, CHINA

[†]WALLACEG@MIT.EDU

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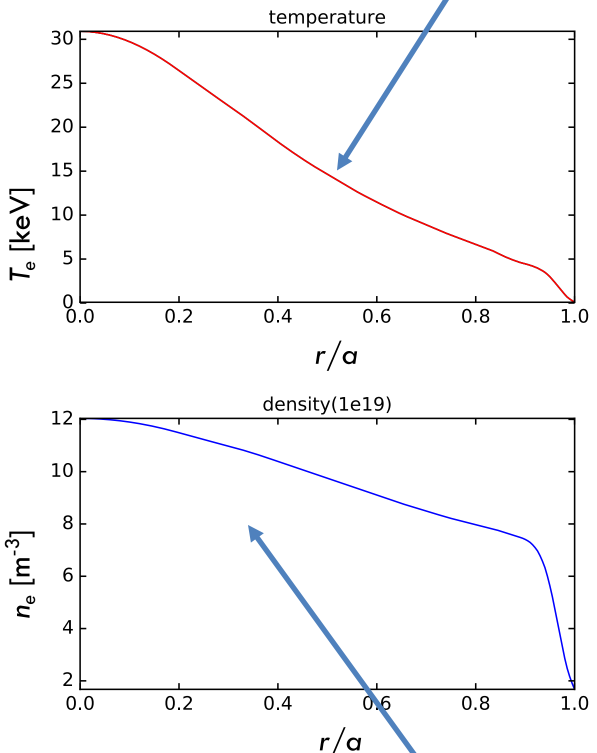
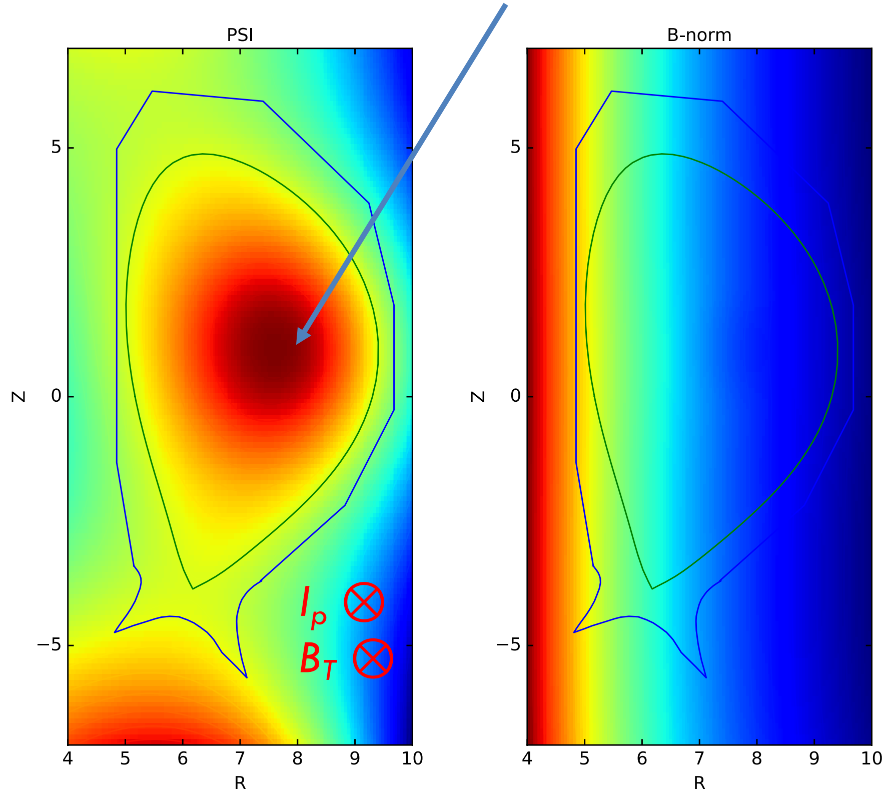
The CFETR "hybrid" scenario

Peaked T_e profile



Large Shafranov shift



Low density and flat profile make LFS LHCD a viable option

$R_0 = 7.2$ m, $a = 2.2$ m,
$B_0 = 6.5$ T, $I_p = 13$ MA,
$Q = 8.3$, $f_{BS} = 0.47$

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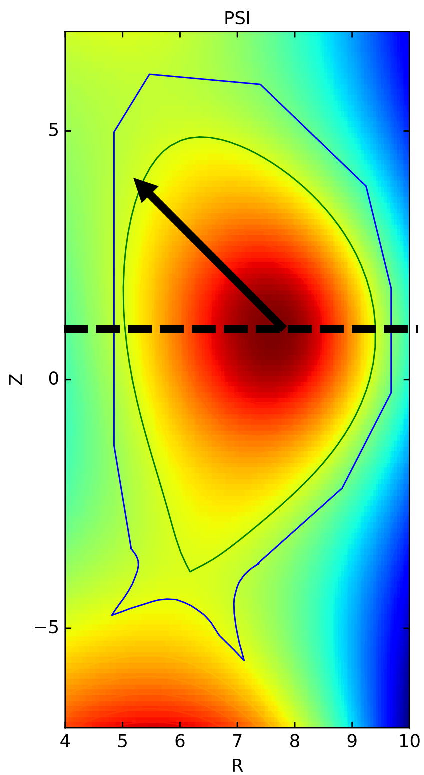
Goal: determine optimal LHRF parameters with parametric scans

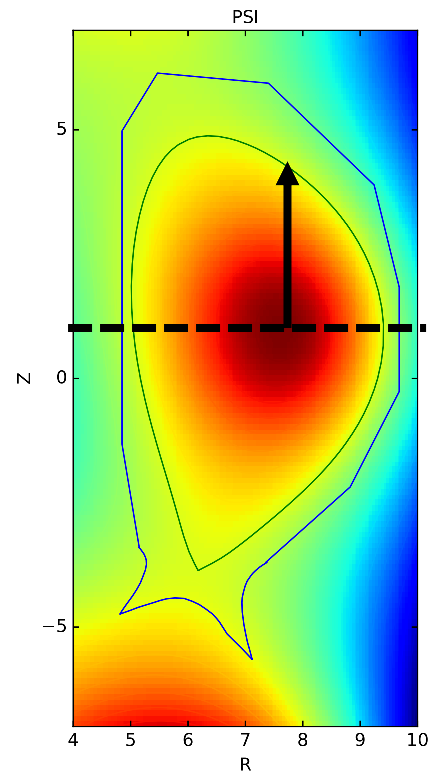
- Scan comprises 5 parameters:
  - $n_{||1}$, HFS antenna $n_{||}$
  - $n_{||2}$, LFS antenna $n_{||}$
  - θ_1, HFS antenna poloidal position
  - θ_2, LFS antenna poloidal position
  - P_2/P_1, ratio of power between HFS and LFS antennas
- πScope workflow used for parametric scans with GENRAY/CQL3D ray tracing/Fokker-Planck codes
- Takes considerable wall-clock time to run many simulations even with narrow range for each parameter (5 points x 5 parameters = 3125 simulations
- Fully automated n-D parameter scans will also be critical for building lookup table of EAST discharges w/ $n_\perp$ rotation due to scattering

Poloidal launch point defined by angle with respect to magnetic axis; strong Shafranov shift puts 90° on LFS

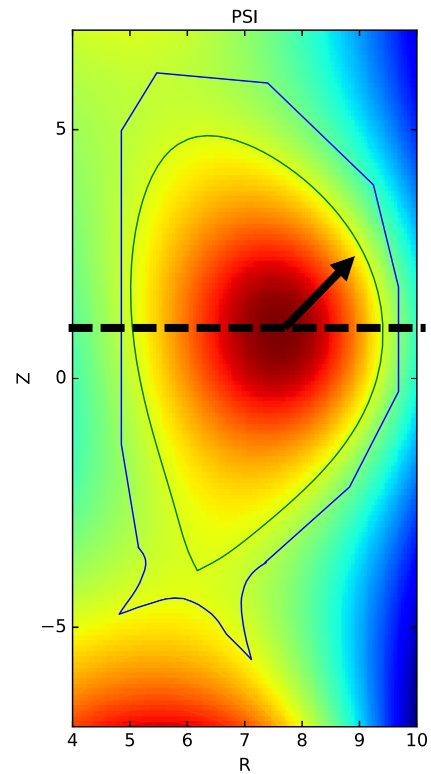
theta = 135°



theta = 90°

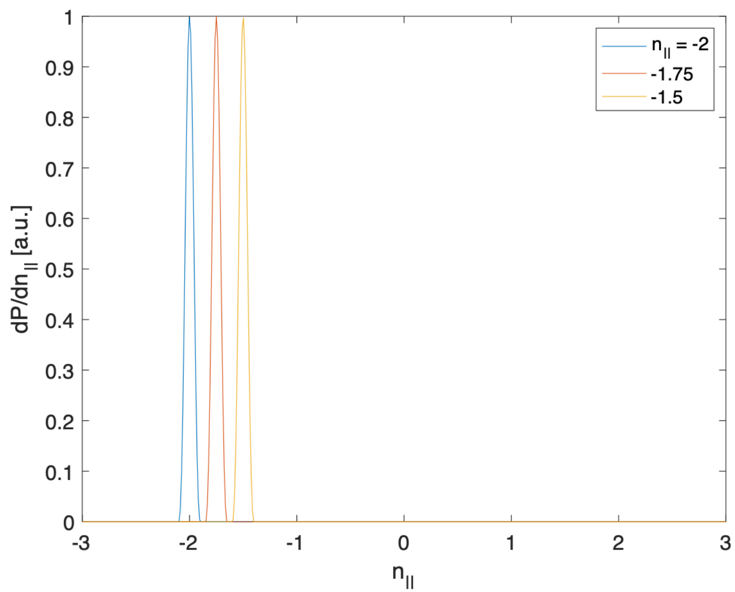


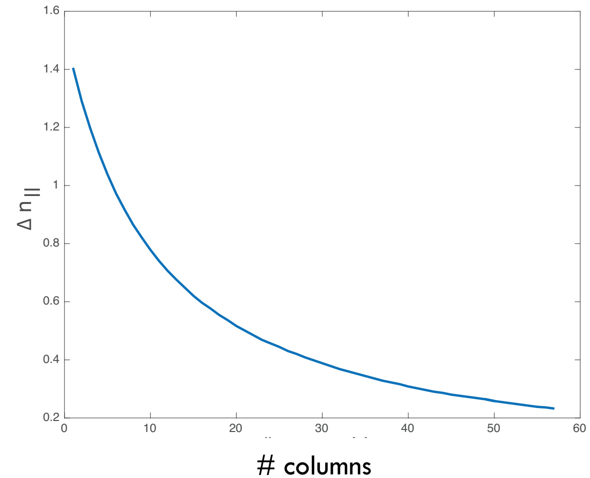
theta = 45°



LH system assumptions

- f_0 = 4.6 GHz
  - VKC-7849B klystrons (as used on EAST) at 250 kW each
- P_{LH} = 20 MW not including reverse or side lobes
  - ~30 MW net power required with MJ or PAM antenna
  - ~160 klystrons needed with transmission losses & redundancy
- Full width of $n_{||}$ spectrum = 0.2





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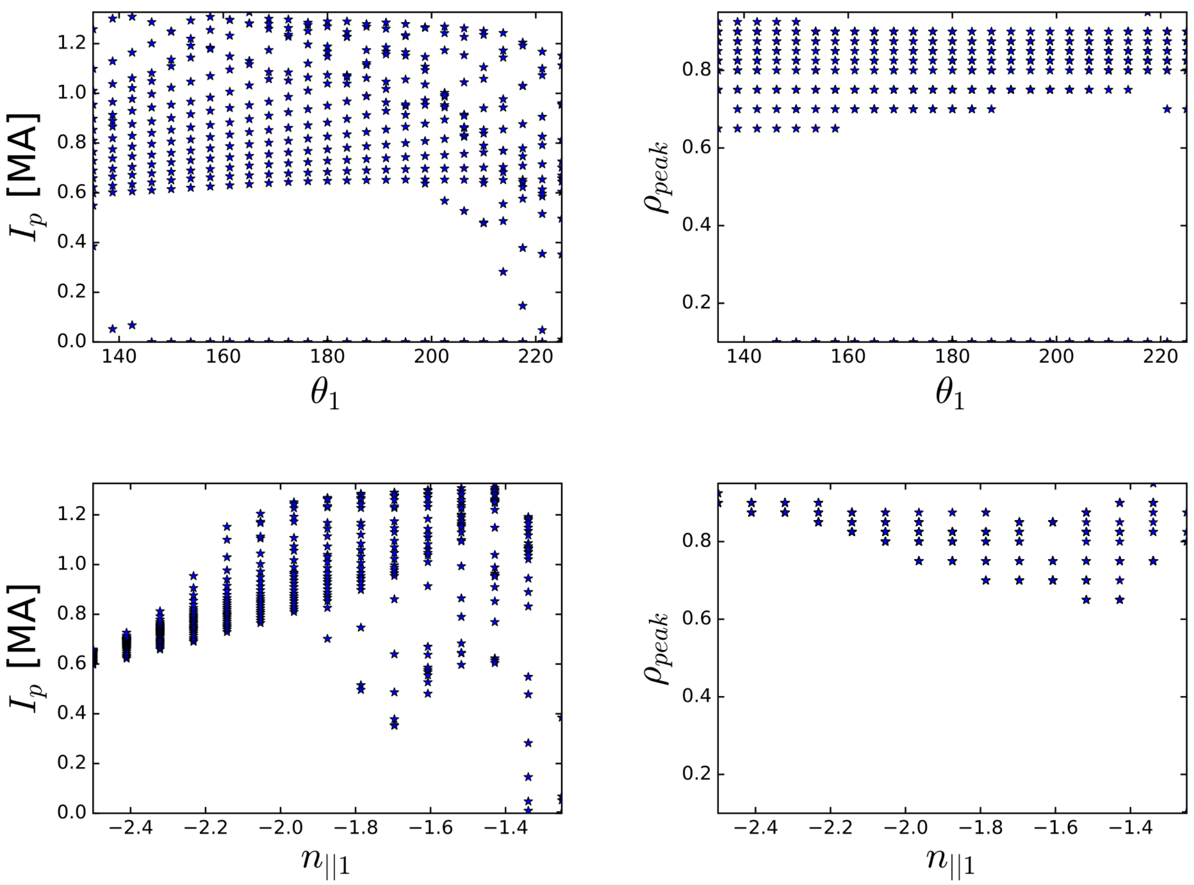
Conservative SOL profiles used in this study

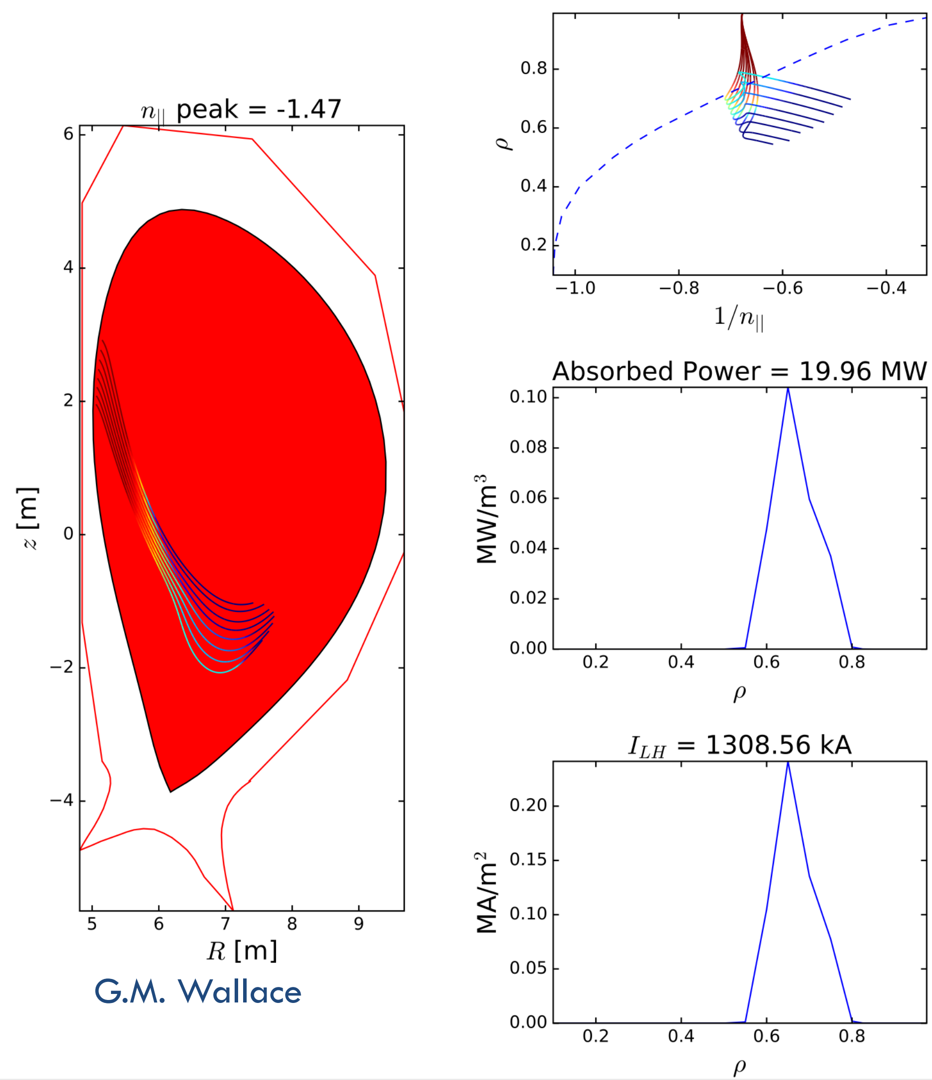
- e-folding width of ~2 cm for n_e and ~5 mm for T_e to increase collision frequency
- High collisionality in SOL results in non-resonant collisional damping of waves which do not absorb on single-pass
- Safeguards against multi-pass damping scenarios for which ray tracing is less trustworthy

HFS scan: 1.3 MA at $\rho = 0.65$ for $(150°, n_{||} = -1.47)$



HFS launch has good accessibility and damps at $\rho \sim 0.65$

- Higher B on HFS allows waves to penetrate directly to core plasma
- Little opportunity for losses in SOL to impact efficiency
- Low $n_{||}$ can be used even with “lossy” SOL



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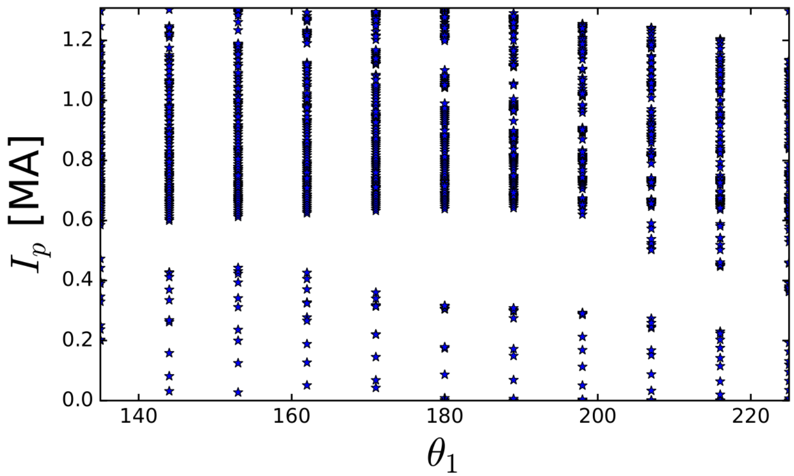
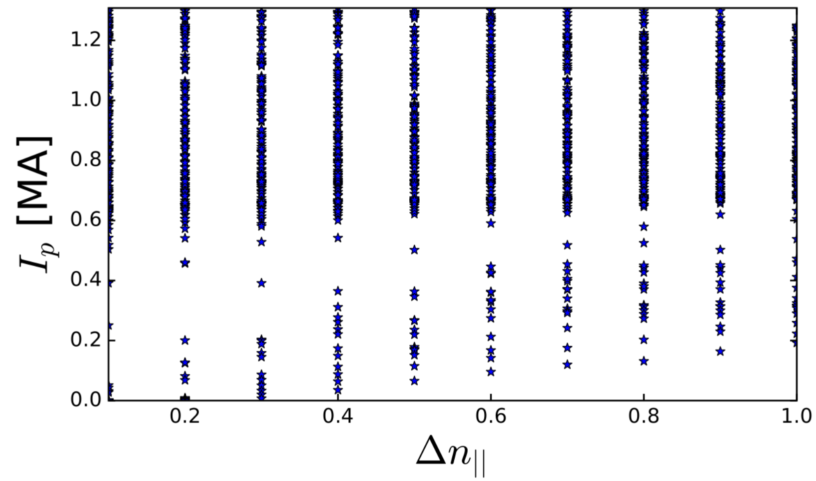
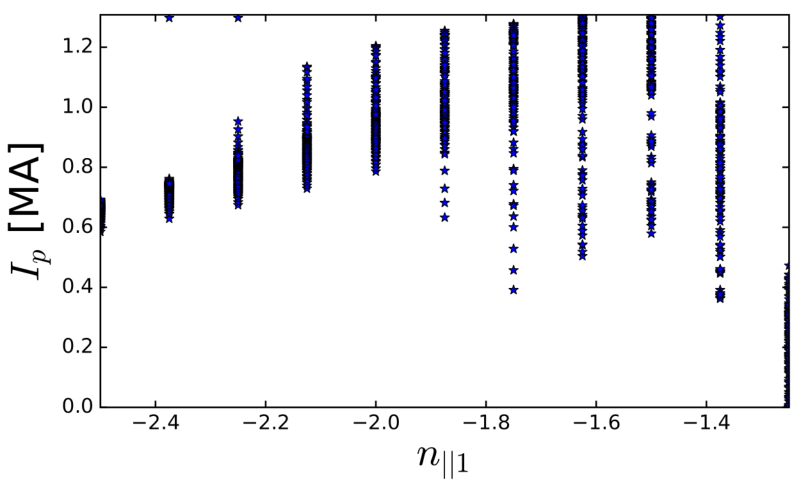
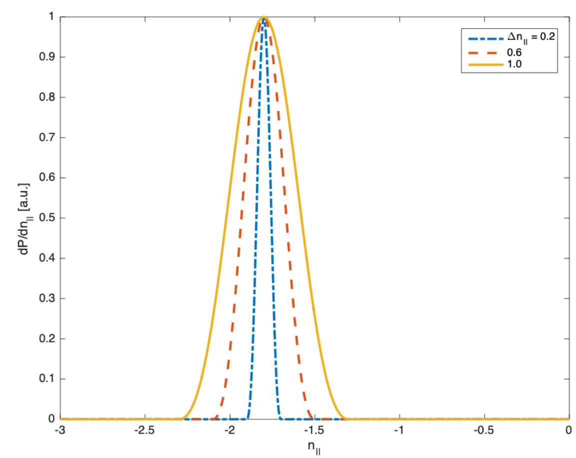
HFS launch insensitive to width of $n_{||}$ spectrum ($\Delta n_{||}$)

CFETR antenna spectral width ~ 0.13





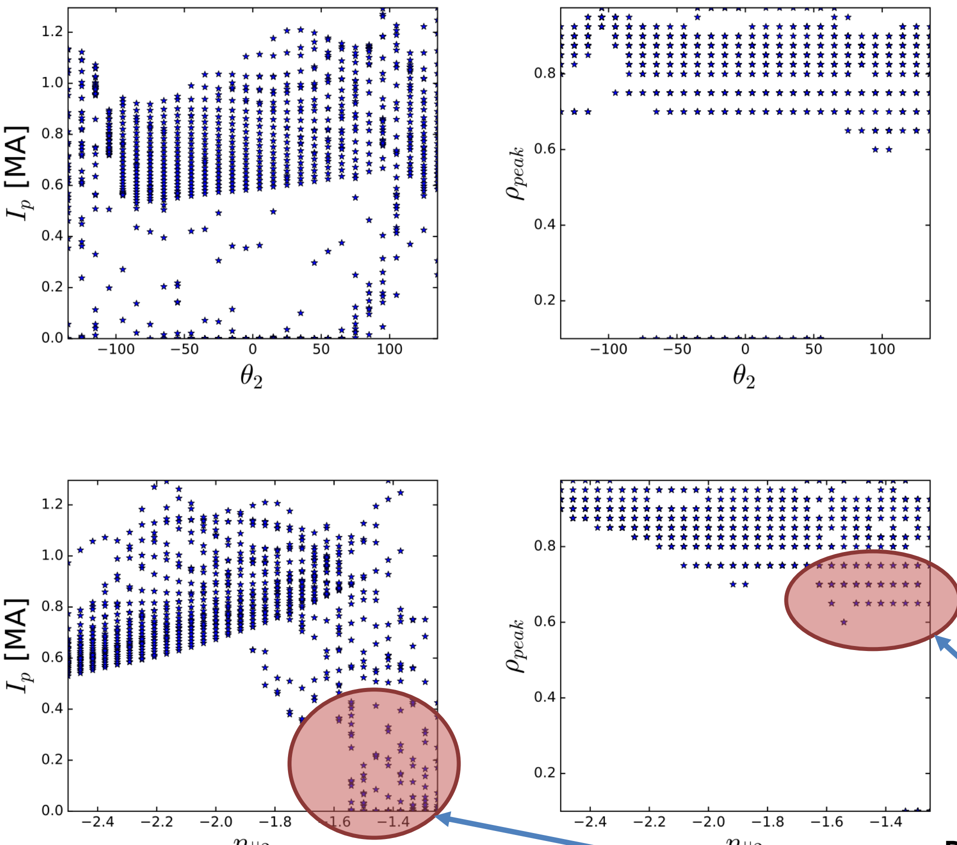




HFS scan summary

- Good wave accessibility even at low $n_{||} \sim 1.47$
- Peak of current profile around r/a ~ 0.65
- Results invariant to SOL losses due to good accessibility and strong single-pass damping
- Peak current drive efficiency of 1.3 MA / 20 MW
  - $\boldsymbol{\eta} \sim 4.0\times10^{19}$ $AW^{-1}m^{-2}$ for local n_e of 8×10^{19} m^{-3}

LFS scan: I_p max of 1.3 MA at $\rho \sim$ 0.85 for (90°, $n_{||}$ = -2.17)



Results at small ρ are multi-pass with low efficiency

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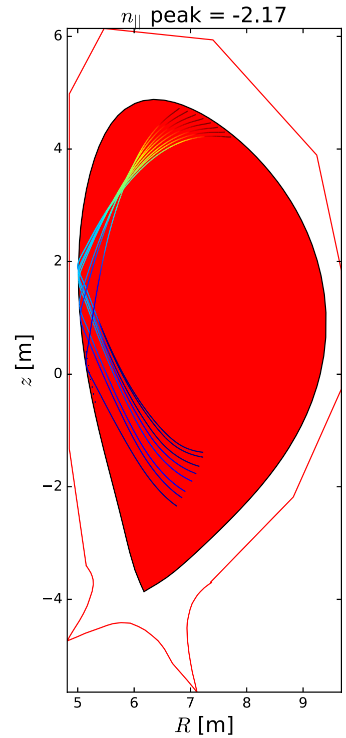
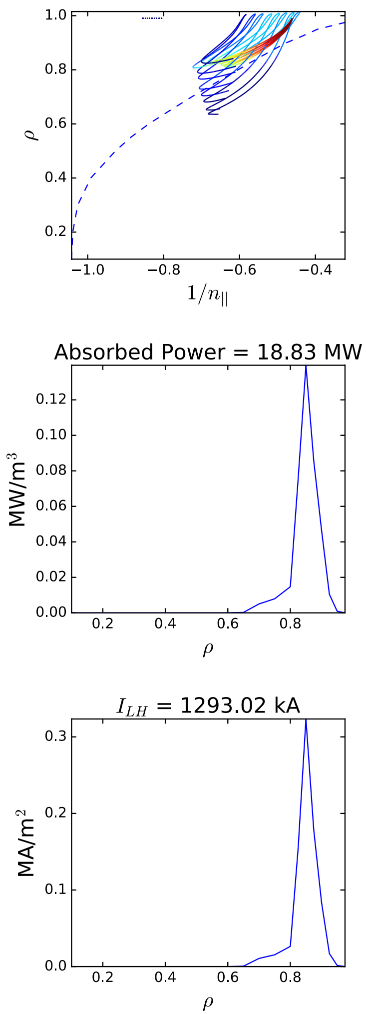
LFS antenna location gives similar efficiency, but larger damping ρ

- Similar efficiency vs. HFS launch, but damping at larger ρ due to higher $n_{||}$
- Can't use lower $n_{||}$ due to poor accessibility



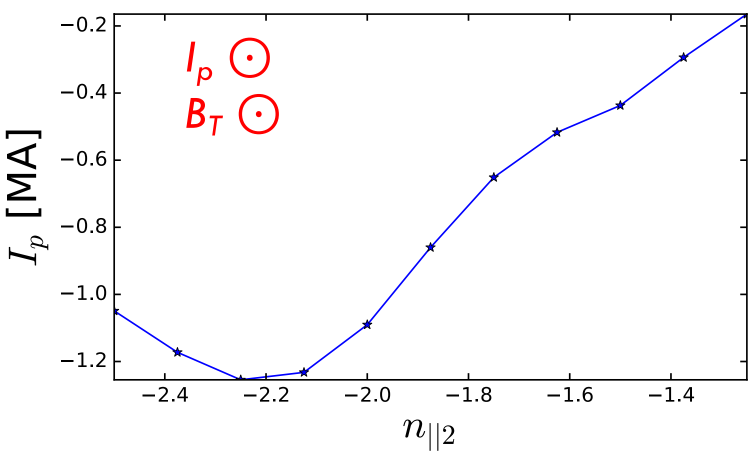


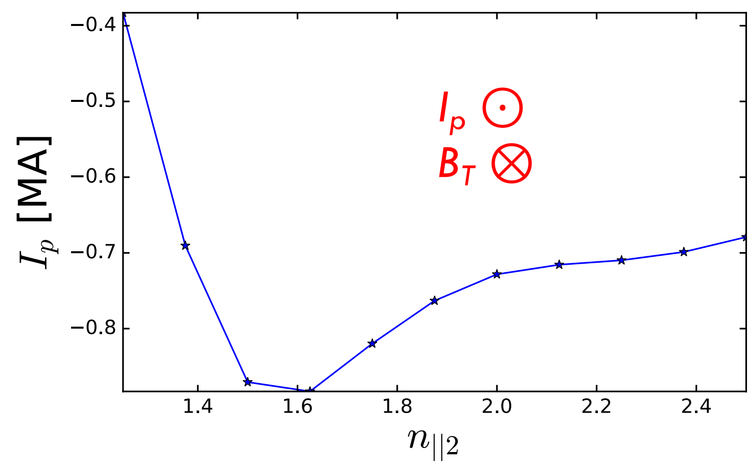
LFS scan summary

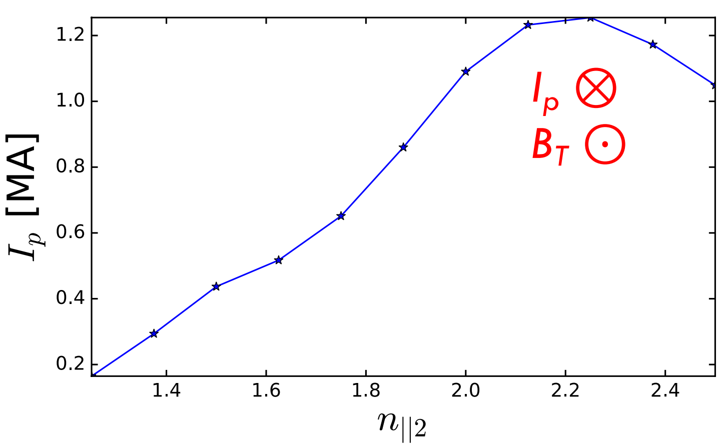
- Best case efficiency is nearly identical to HFS launch, but at larger $r/a \sim 0.85$
- Poor accessibility limits penetration of lower $n_{||}$ rays into the core plasma
- Multi-pass nature of the rays opens door to parasitic losses in the SOL at lower $n_{||}$
- Peak current drive efficiency of 1.3 MA / 20 MW
  - $\eta \sim 3.8\text{x}10^{19}$ $\text{AW}^{-1}\text{m}^{-2}$ for local n_e of $7.6\text{x}10^{19}$ m^{-3}

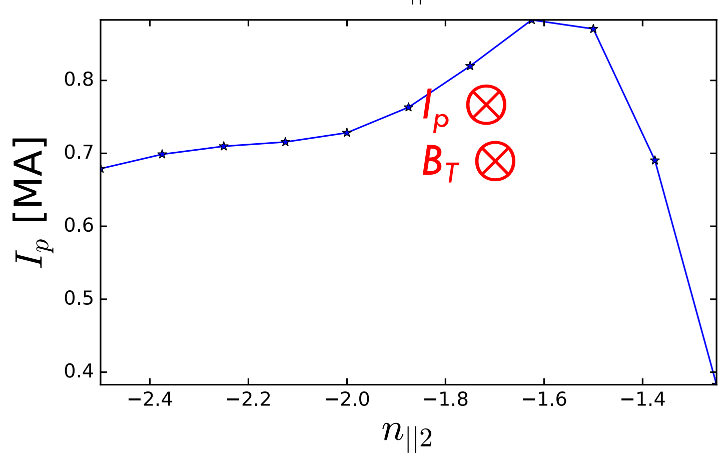
Efficiency depends on B_T sign for off mid-plane launch points (e.g. 90°)

$$n_{\|} = \frac{c}{\omega}\left(\frac{mB_\theta}{rB} + \frac{n_\phi B_\phi}{RB}\right) \quad \rightarrow \quad \frac{dm}{d\theta} \propto -n_{\|}\, q(r) \sin(\theta)$$









Conclusions

- ~10^4 simulations performed with GENRAY/CQL3D to determine optimal LHCD launch point and $n_{||}$
- HFS and LFS launch LHCD both generate ~ 1.3 MA / 20 MW LHRF power
  - Efficiencies similar
  - HFS current profile peaks at ρ ~ 0.65
  - LFS current profile peaks at ρ ~ 0.85

  Smaller ρ would be even better!
- CFETR scenario development favors mid-radius current drive vs far-off-axis current drive
  - J. Chen, et al *Nuc Fus* 61 (2021) 046002