

Halo current measurements using Langmuir ‘rail’ probes in Alcator C-Mod

RA Tinguely¹, RS Granetz¹, A Berg², AQ Kuang¹, D Brunner¹, and B LaBombard¹

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¹MIT Plasma Science and Fusion Center, Cambridge, MA, USA

²Research Science Institute, Center for Excellence in Education, McLean, VA, USA

Outline

- Motivation
- Langmuir 'rail' probes
- Edge safety factor
- Halo flux width
- Halo region resistivity
- Summary

Motivation: Accurate predictive modeling of halo currents is needed for future devices like ITER

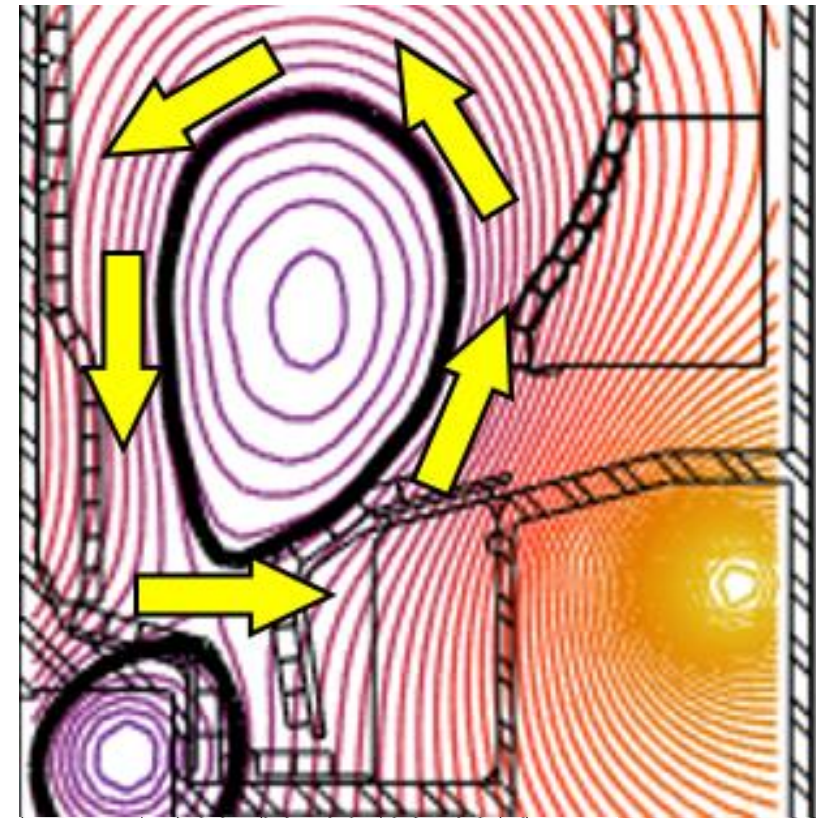
Simulation inputs:

- Halo region resistivity/temperature
- Halo flux width
- Edge safety factor q_{edge} “triggers”

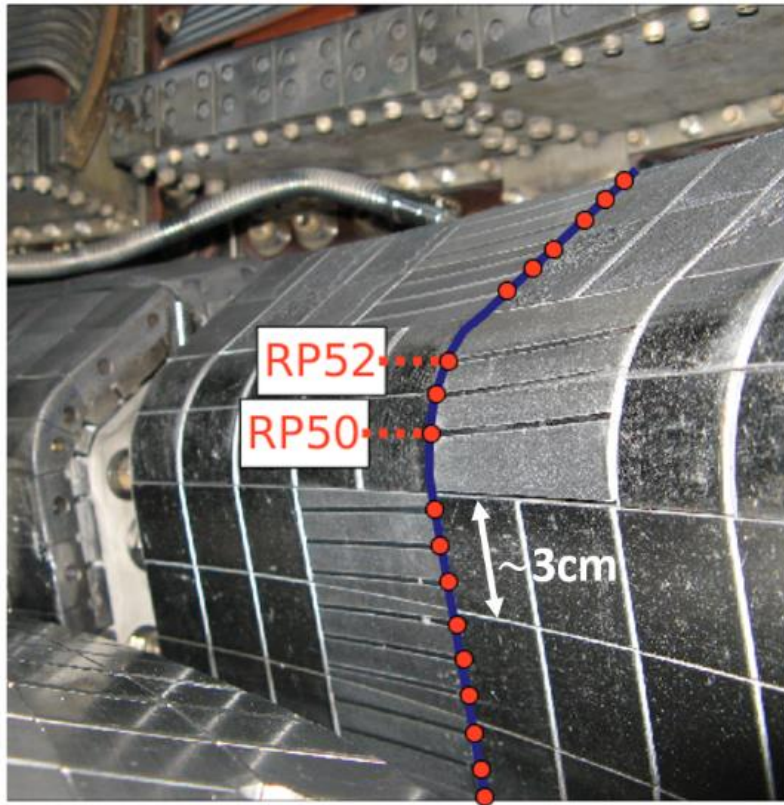
Sayer NF 1993

Bandyopadhyay IAEA FEC 2008

Paccagnella NF 2009

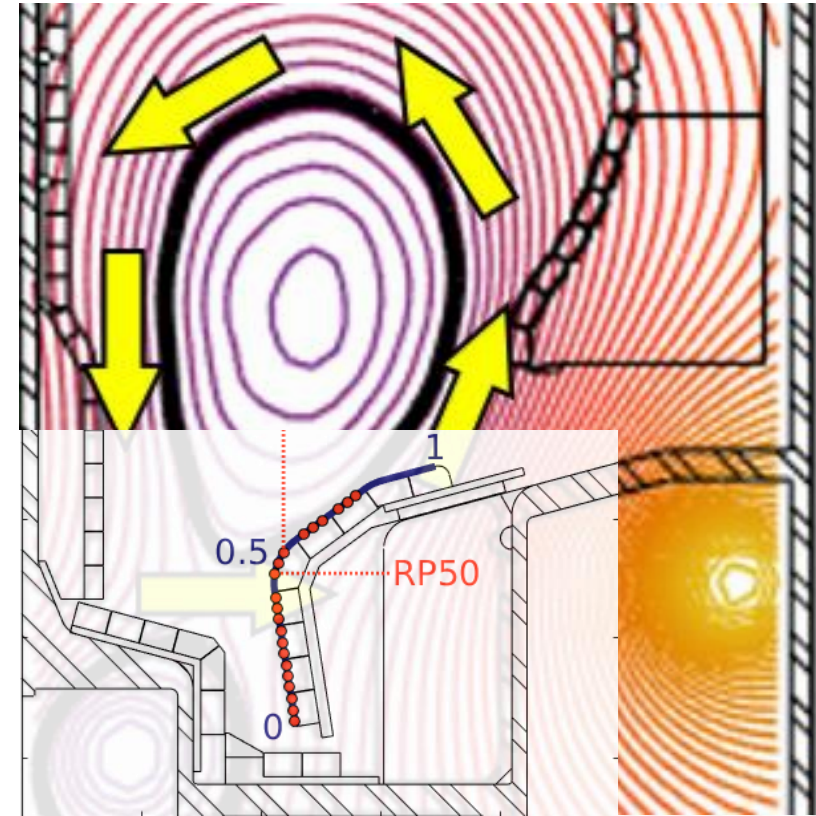


Measurements from a new poloidal array of Langmuir 'rail' probes in C-Mod can help guide simulation efforts

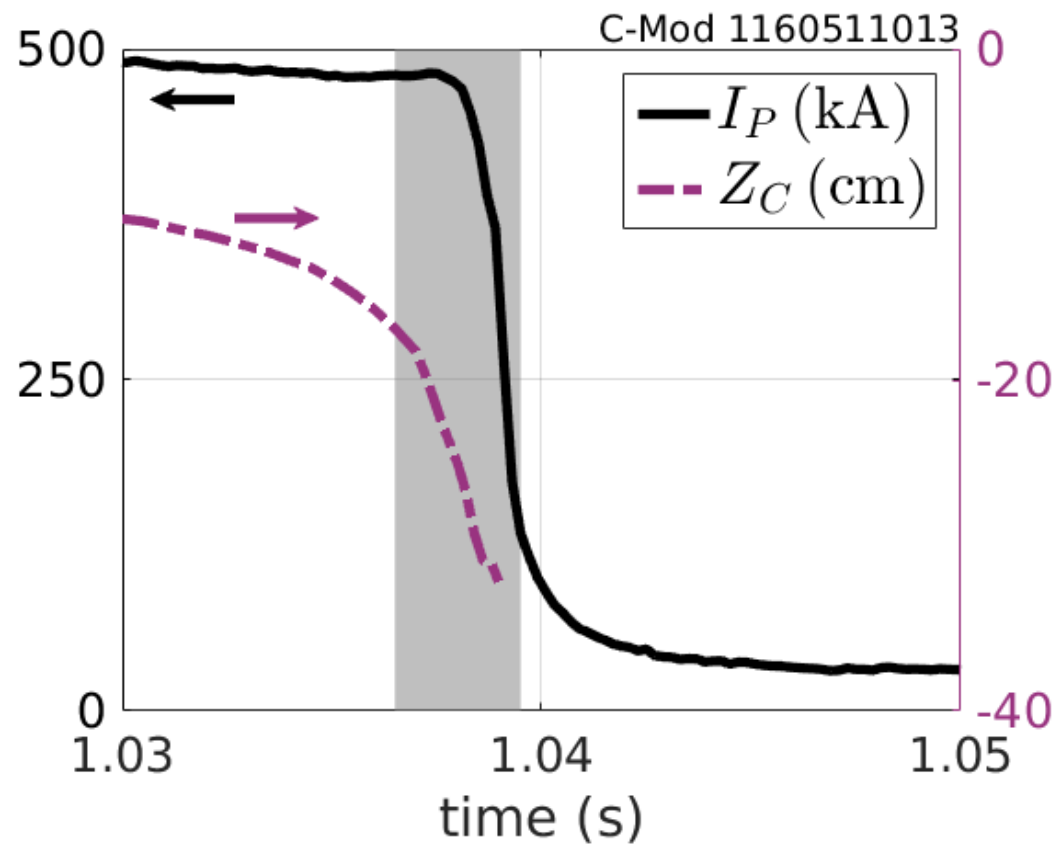


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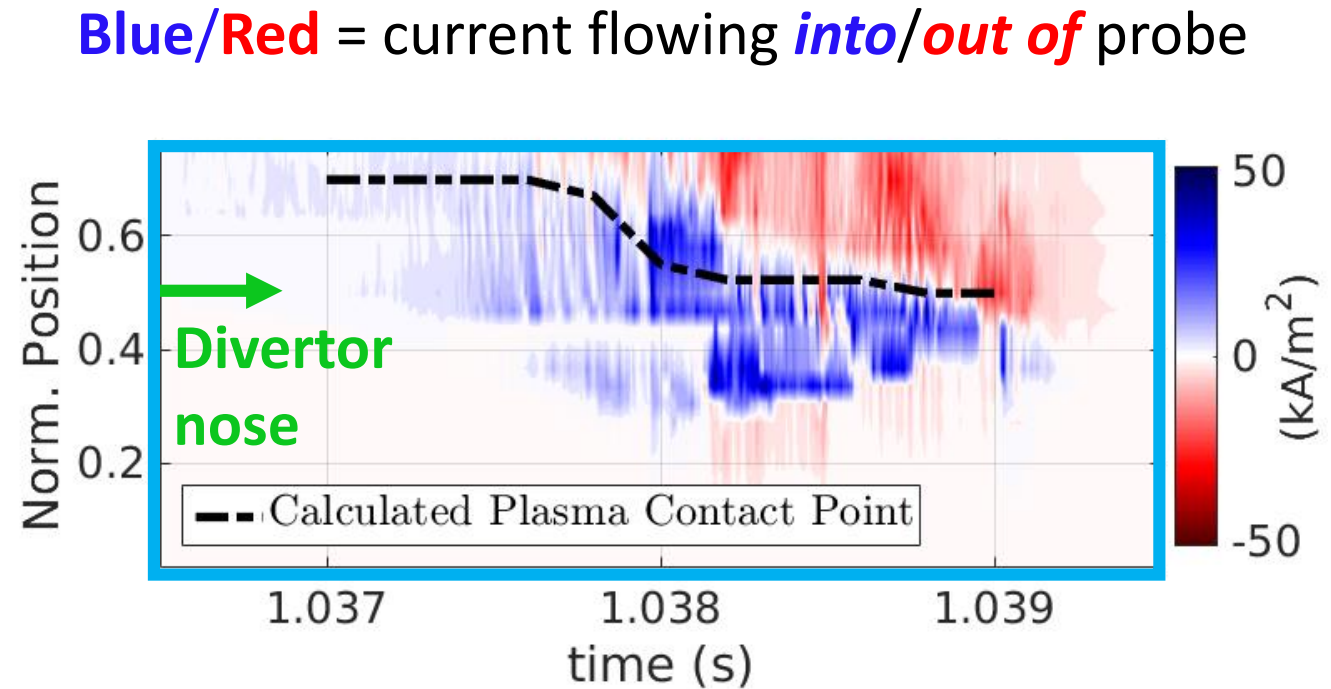
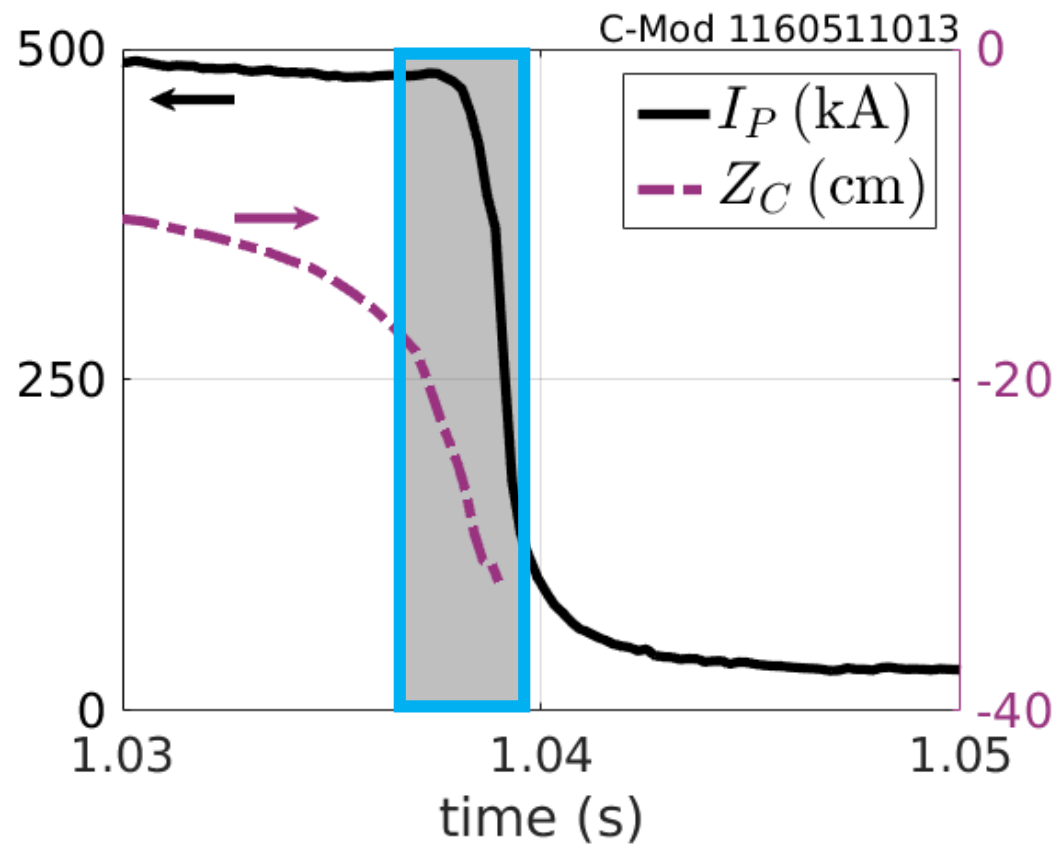
Kuang RSI 2017 (in progress)



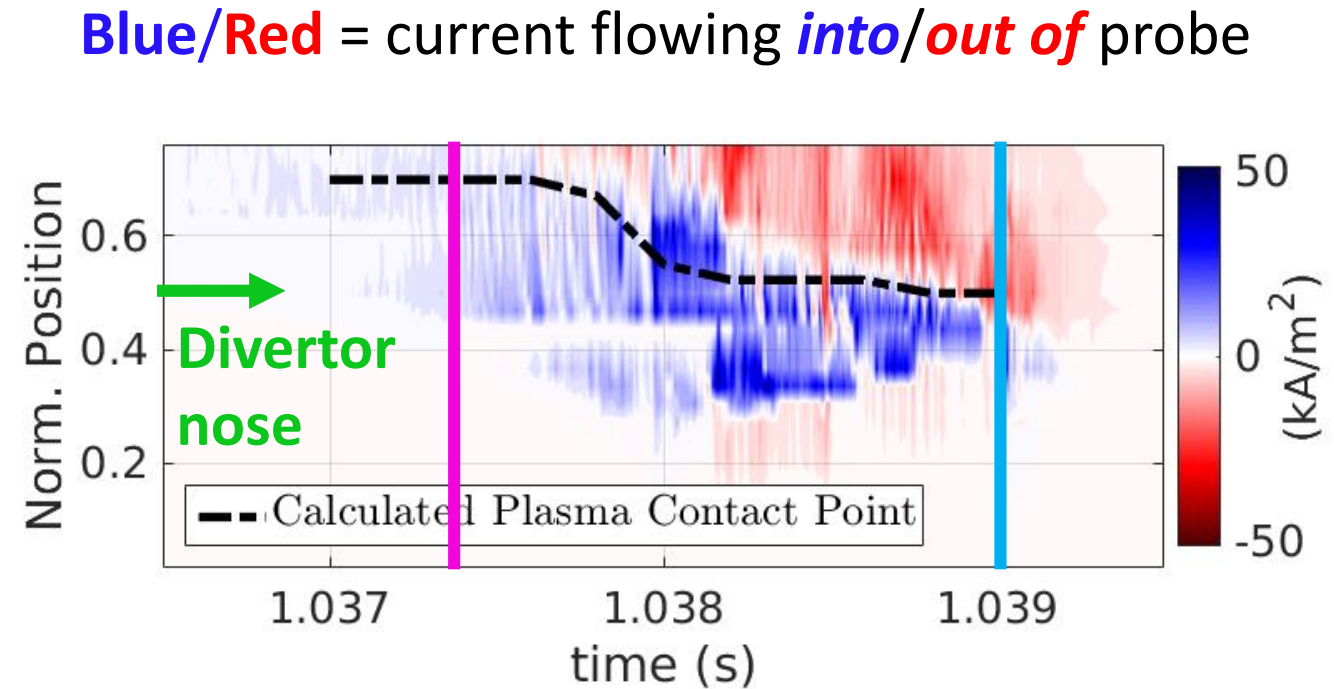
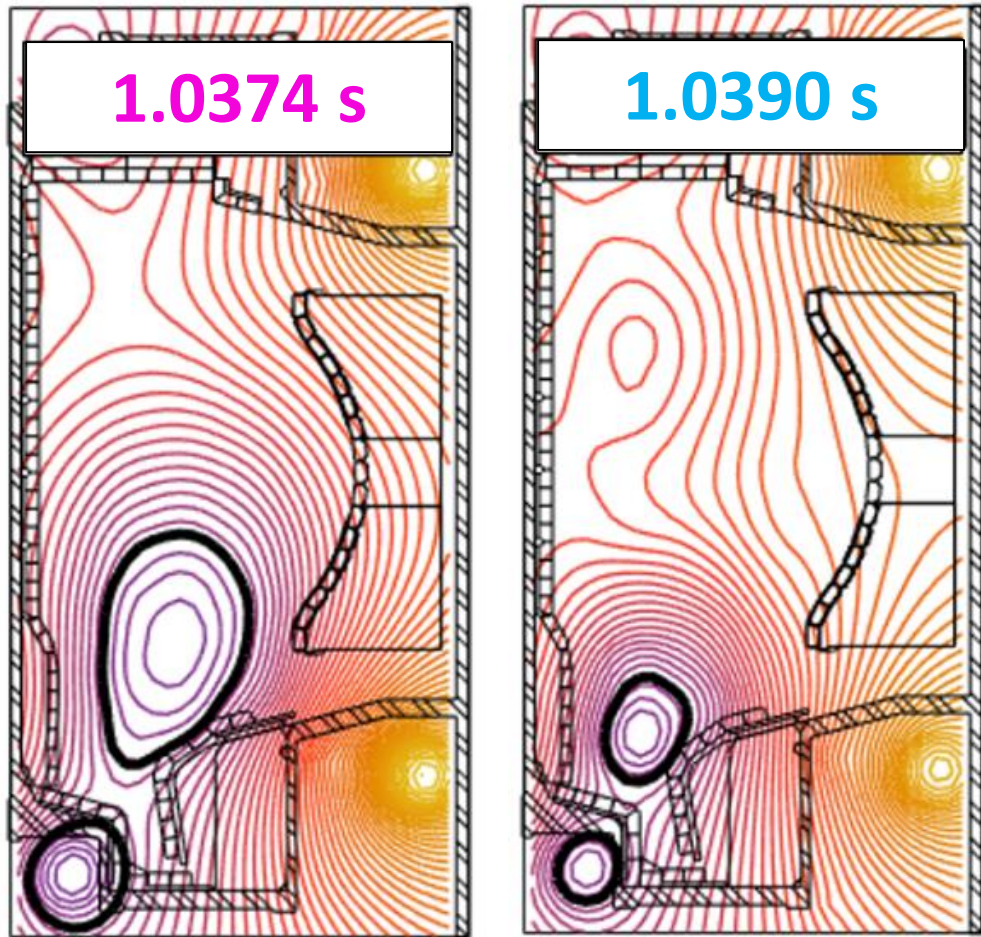
Rail probes measure plasma “sliding” down the divertor during downward Vertical Displacement Events (VDEs)



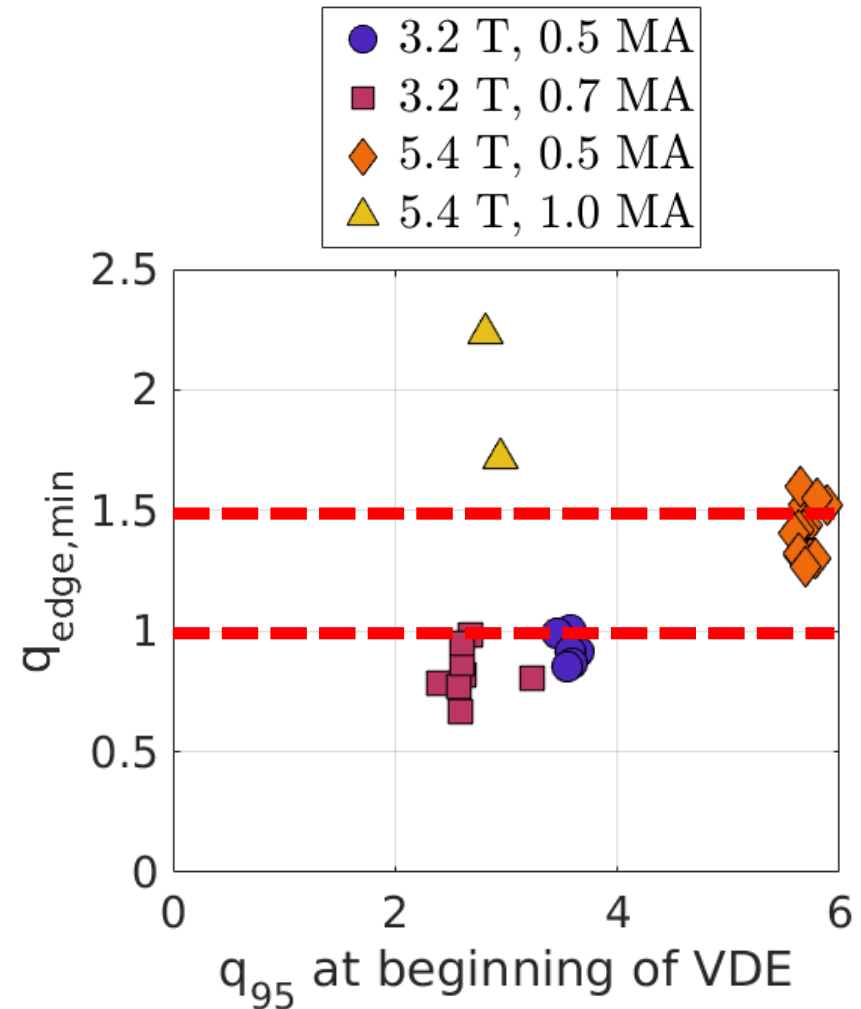
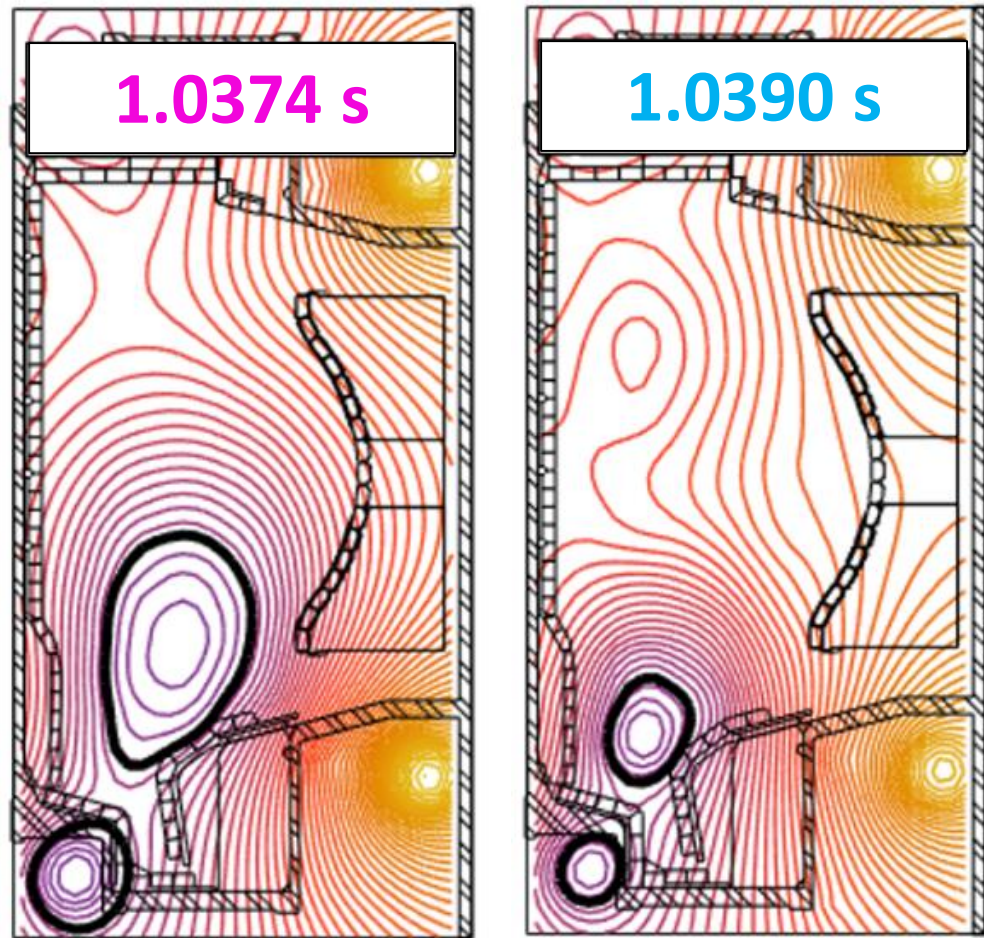
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Magnetic reconstructions of the plasma boundary match the plasma-divertor contact point with experiment



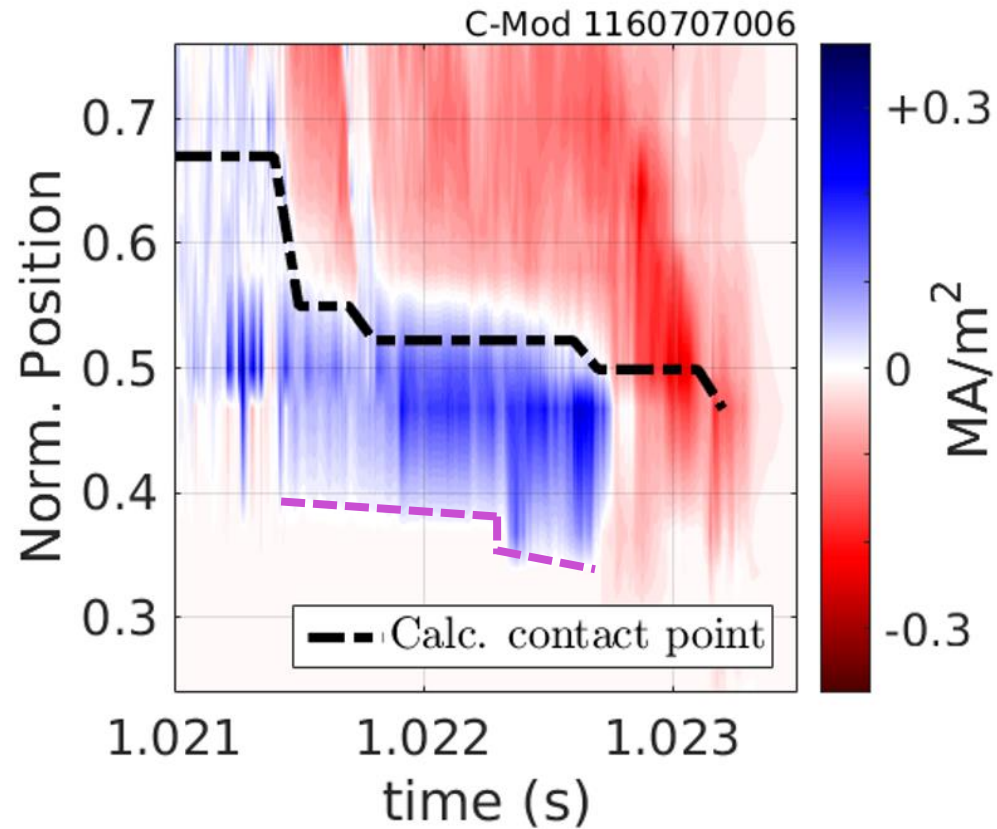
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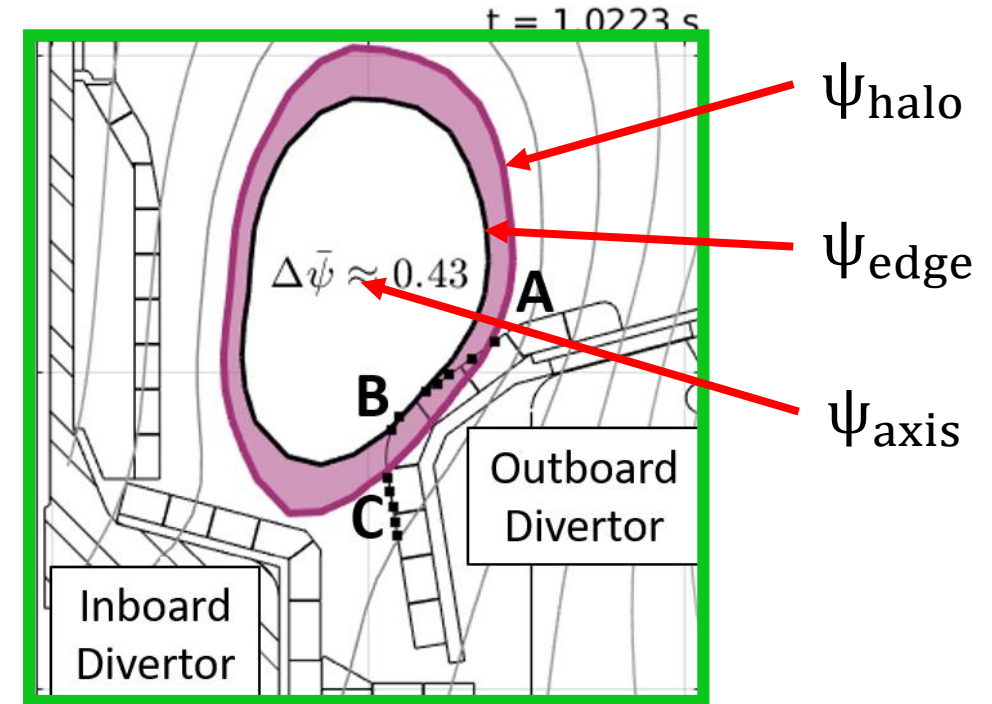
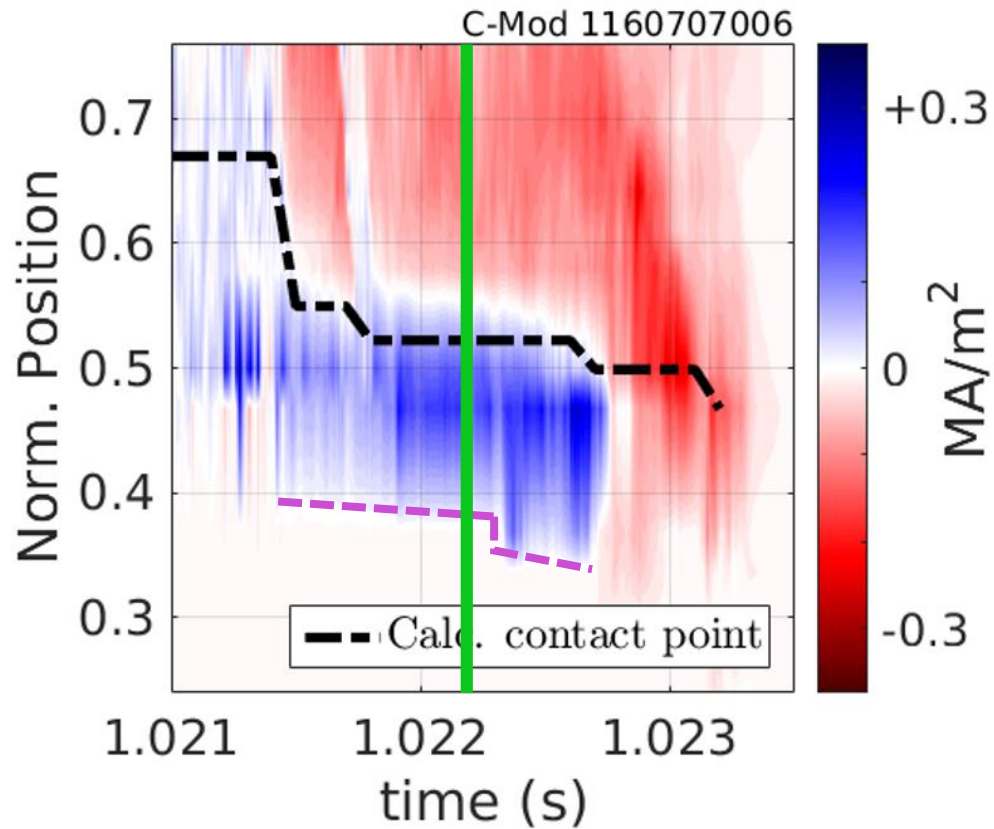
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Halo flux width calculated from the halo current “footprint” on the divertor is consistent with simulations

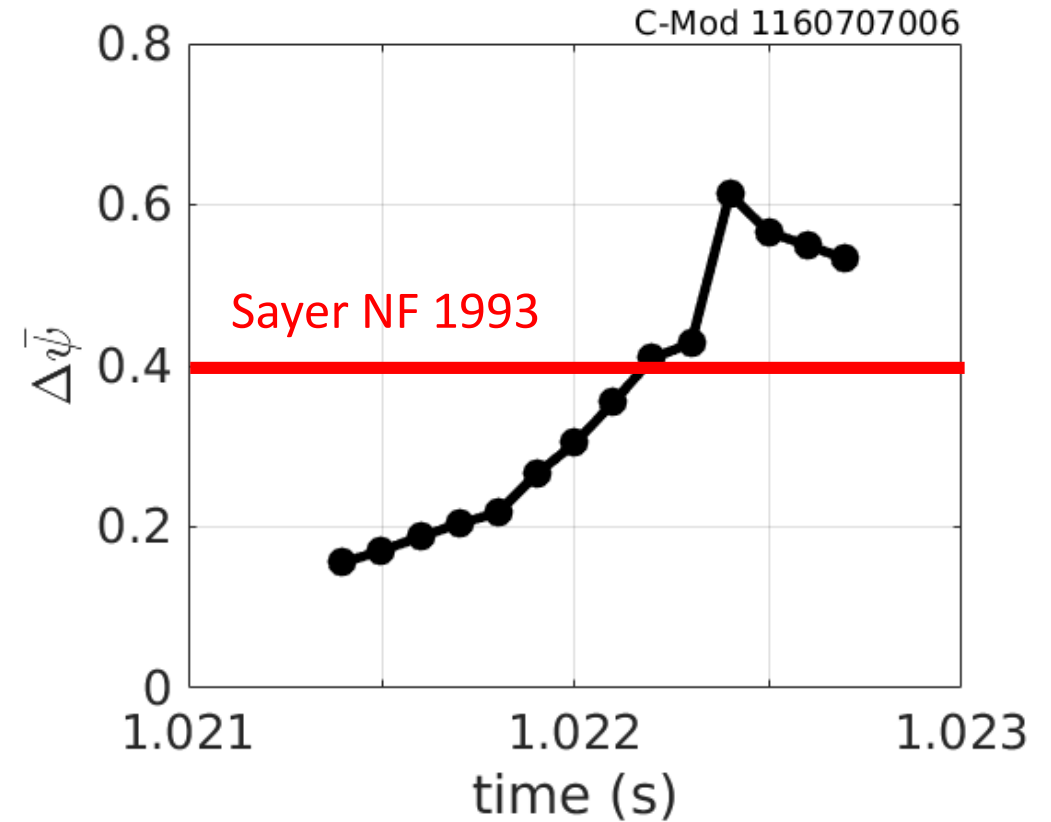
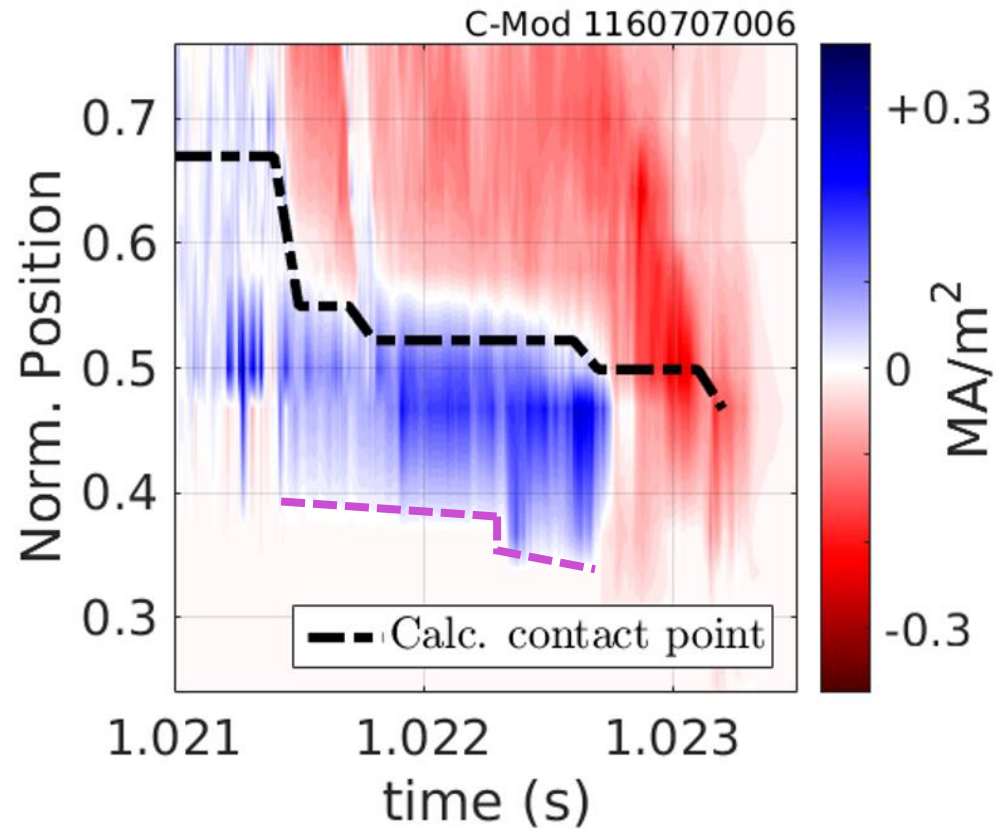


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$$\Delta\bar{\psi} = \frac{\psi_{\text{halo}} - \psi_{\text{edge}}}{\psi_{\text{edge}} - \psi_{\text{axis}}}$$

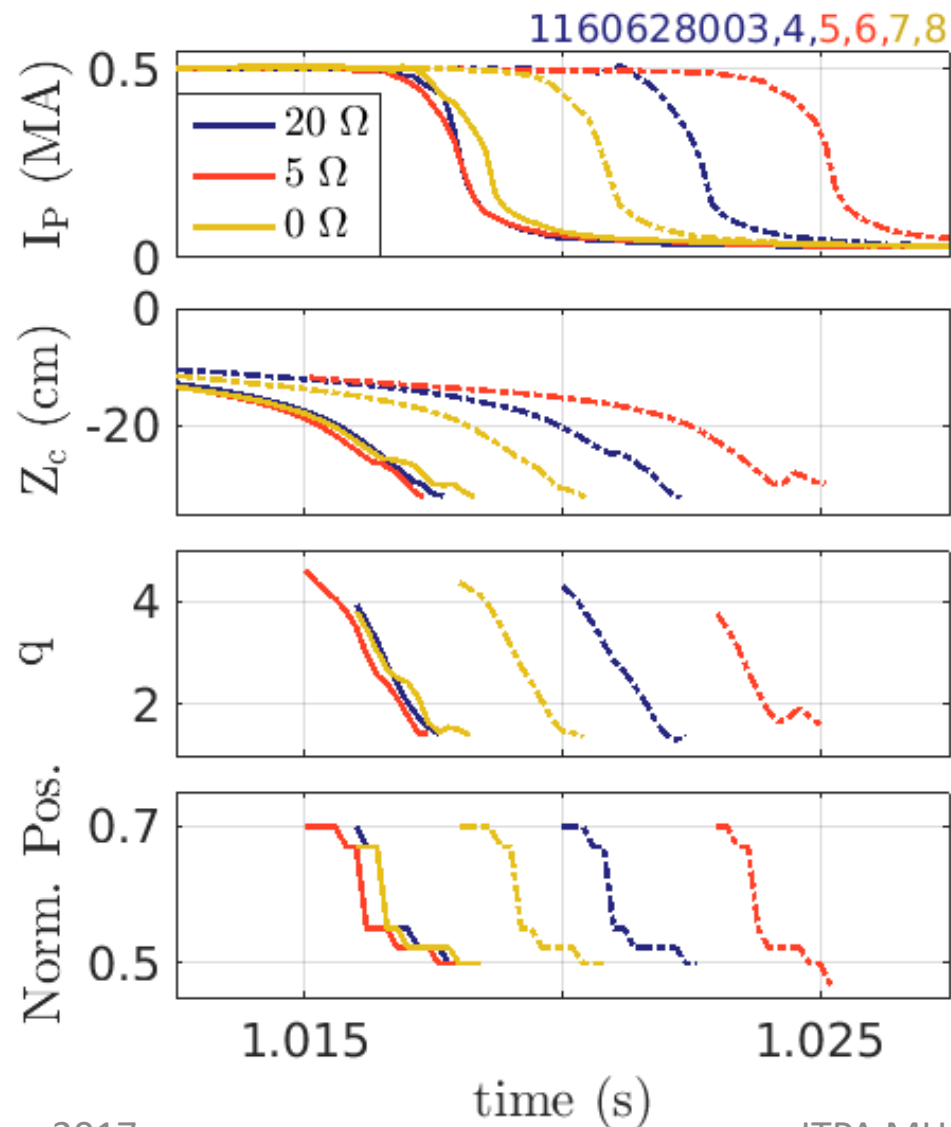
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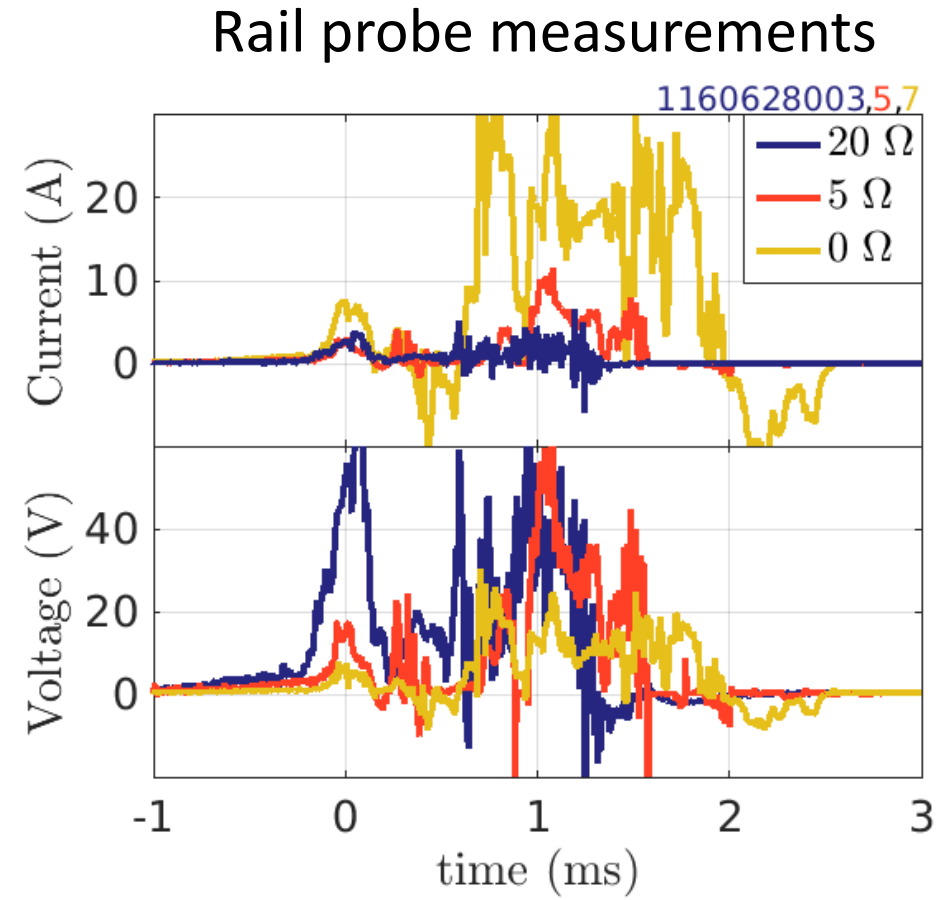
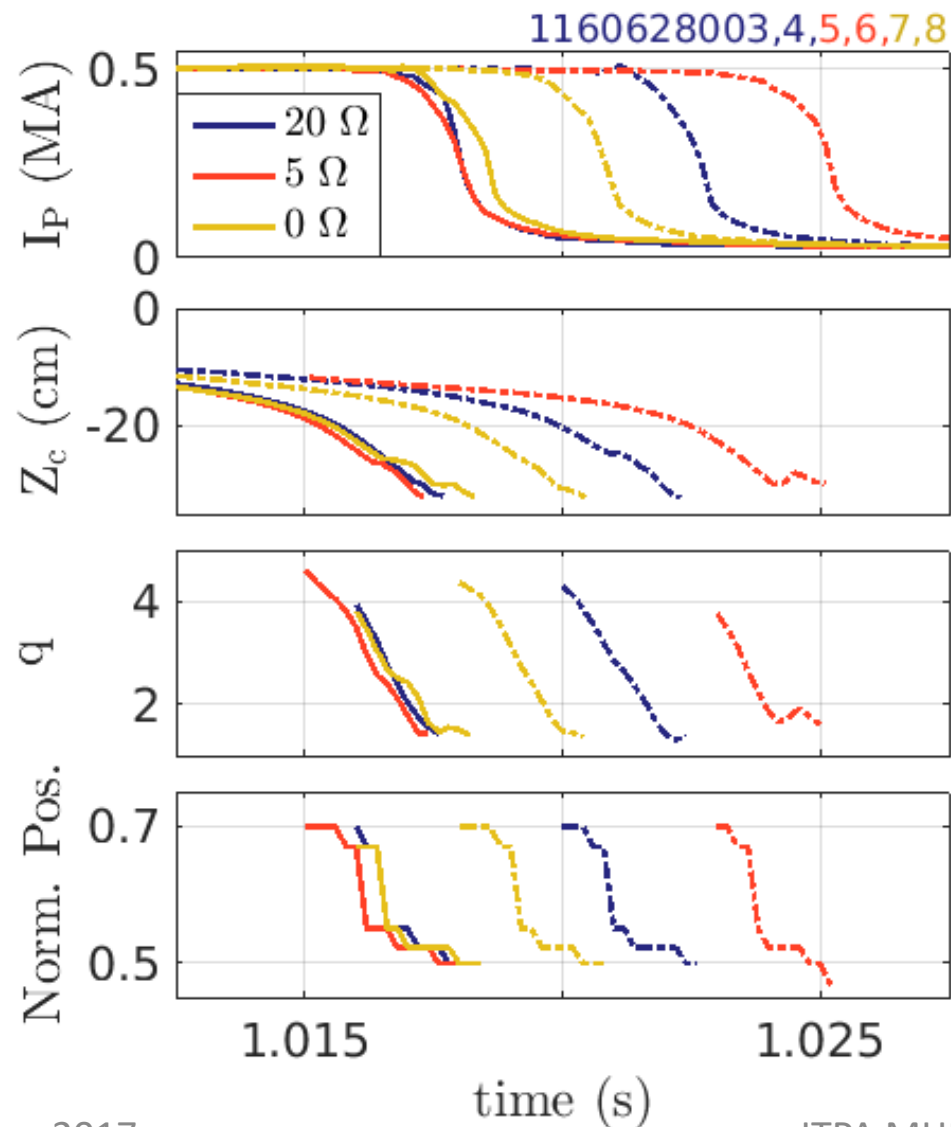
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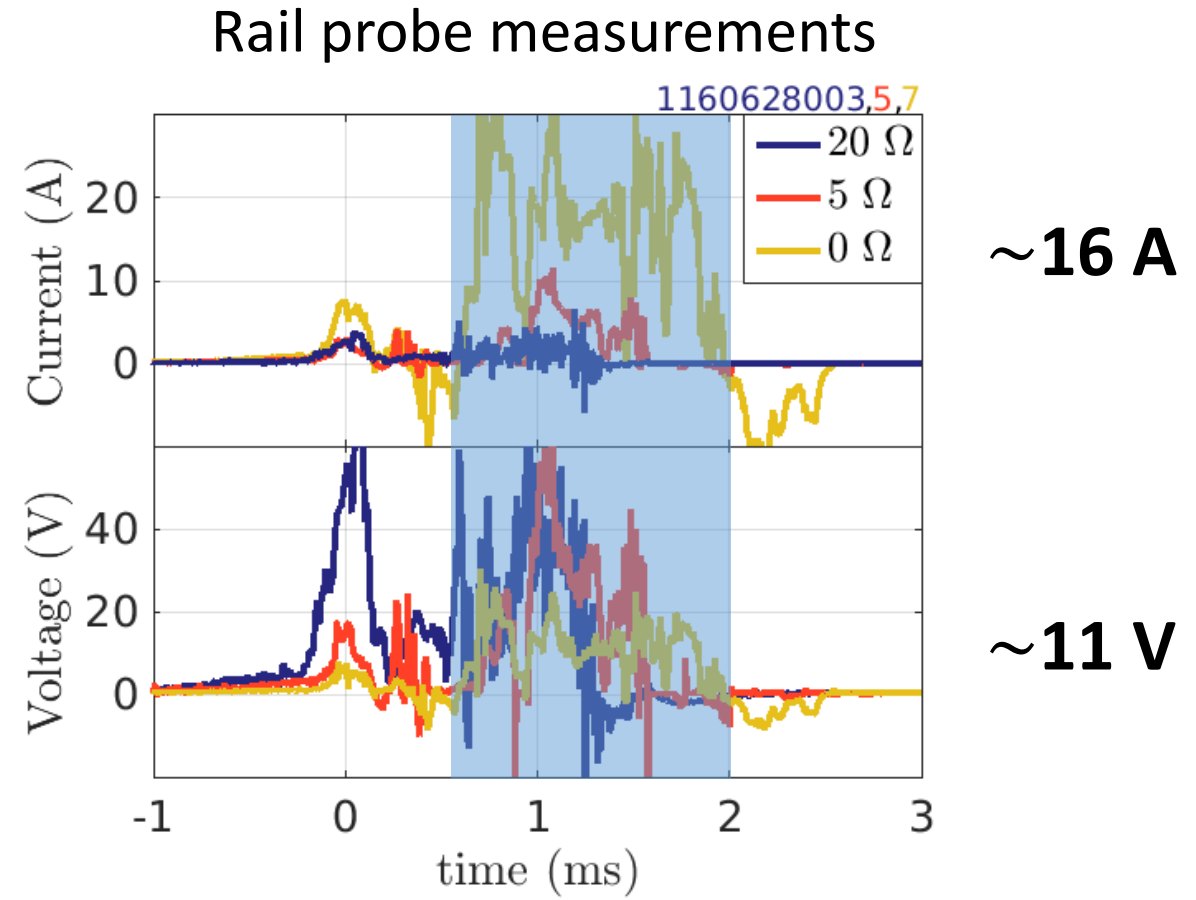
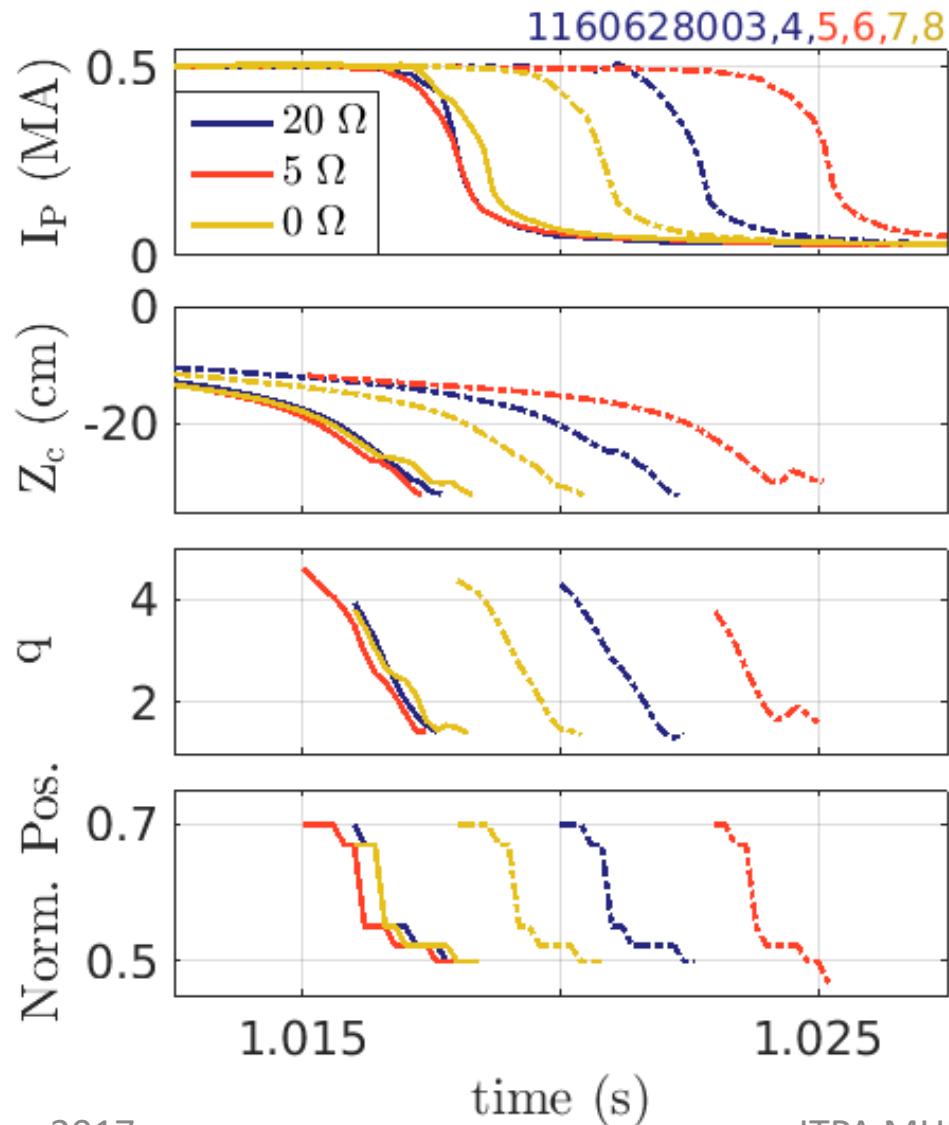
Halo current measurements from reproducible VDEs can be used to estimate the halo region/sheath resistance



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The effective resistance of the halo region is calculated to be $\sim 0.5\text{-}2\ \Omega$

$$V_{\text{eff}} = I_{\text{measured}} \times \mathbf{R_{eff}} + V_{\text{measured}}$$

$$-L_h \frac{d}{dt}(I_{\text{measured}})$$

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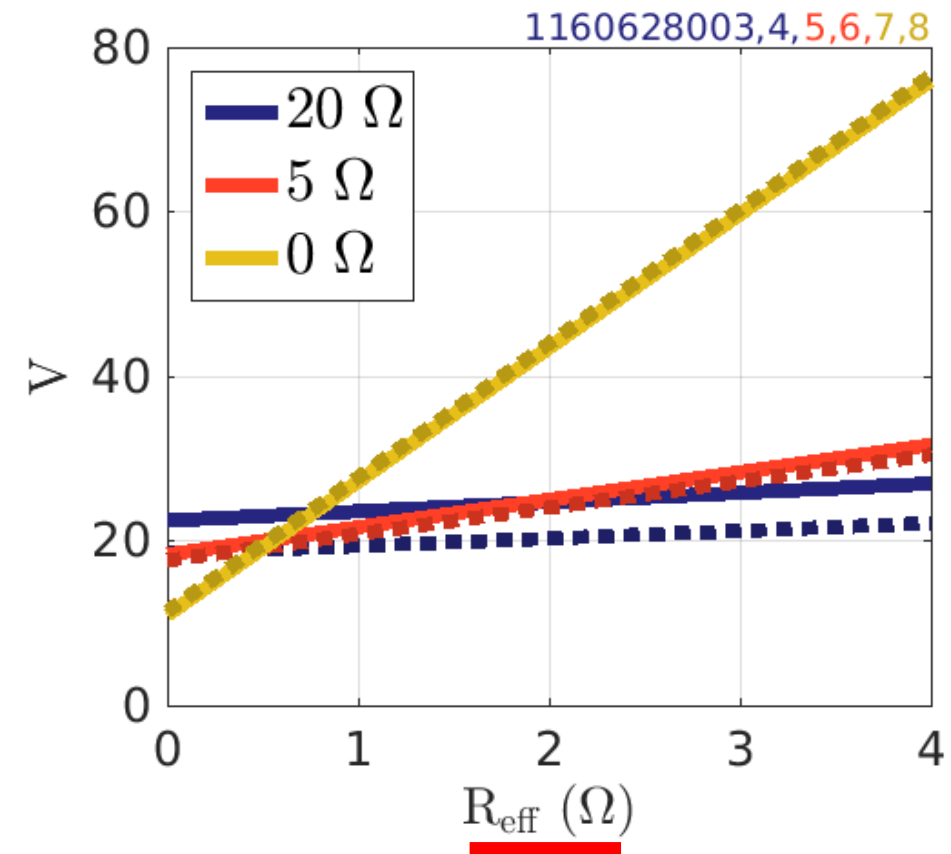
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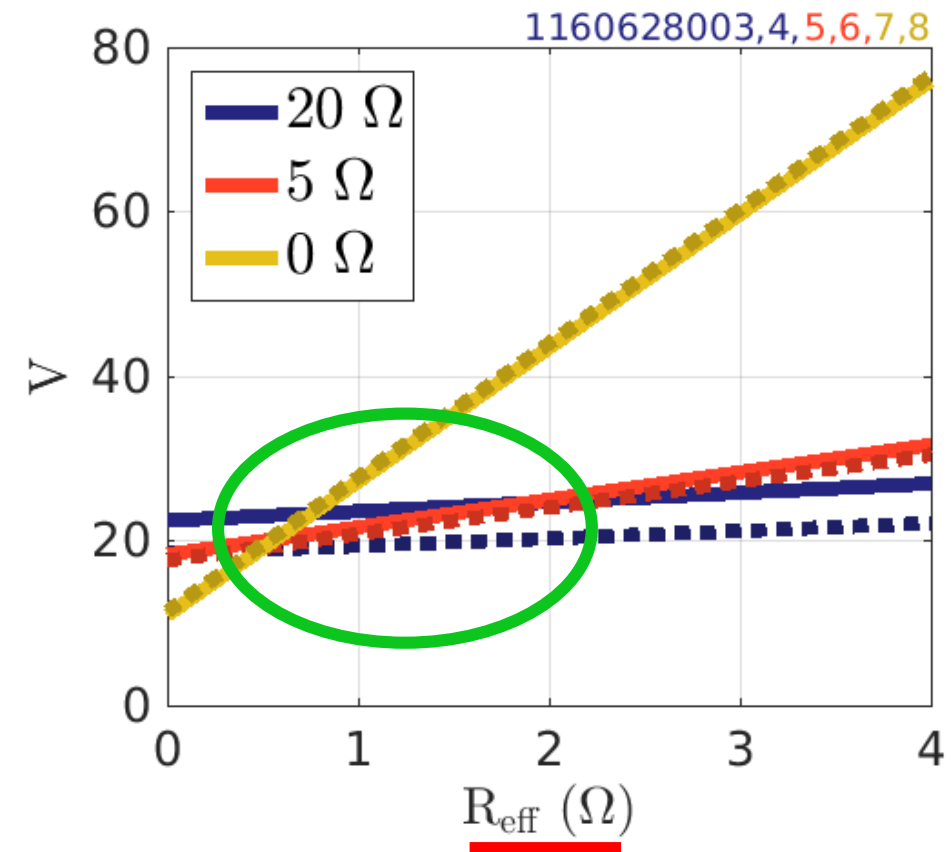


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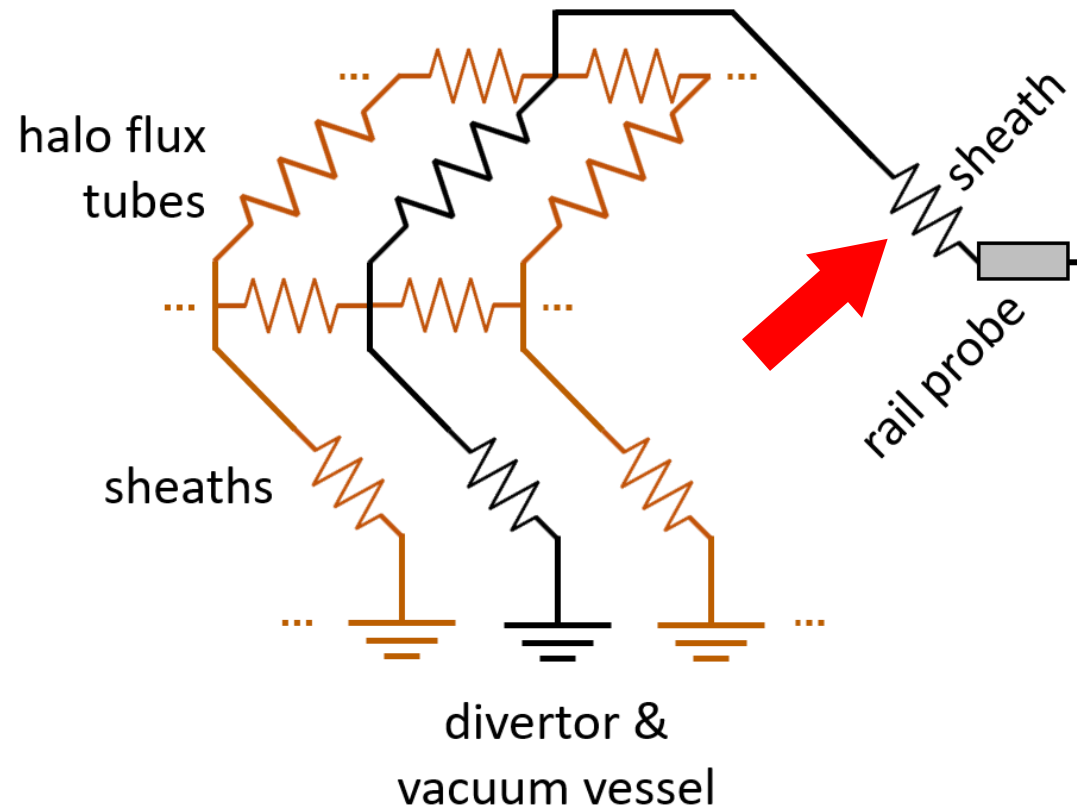
$$V_{\text{eff}} = I_{\text{measured}} \times \mathbf{R_{eff}} + V_{\text{measured}}$$

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Rail Probe	Resistance $\mathbf{R_{eff}}$ (Ω)
RP50	0.8 ± 0.7
RP52	1.3 ± 0.9



Cross-field current sharing dominates at the rail probe, so we find an upper bound for the sheath resistance



Spitzer resistivity predicts a halo region temperature around 47-75 eV

$$\eta_{\text{halo}} = R_{\text{halo}} A_{\text{cs}} / L_c$$

$$\approx (13.7 \, \Omega - 2 * 0.8 \, \Omega) * (5 \, \text{mm}^2) / (2\pi R_0 q_{\text{edge}})$$

$$\sim 6.3 \, \mu\Omega\text{-m}$$

→ For $Z_{\text{eff}} = 1\text{-}2$, Spitzer temperature $T_e \sim \mathbf{47\text{-}75 \, \text{eV}}$

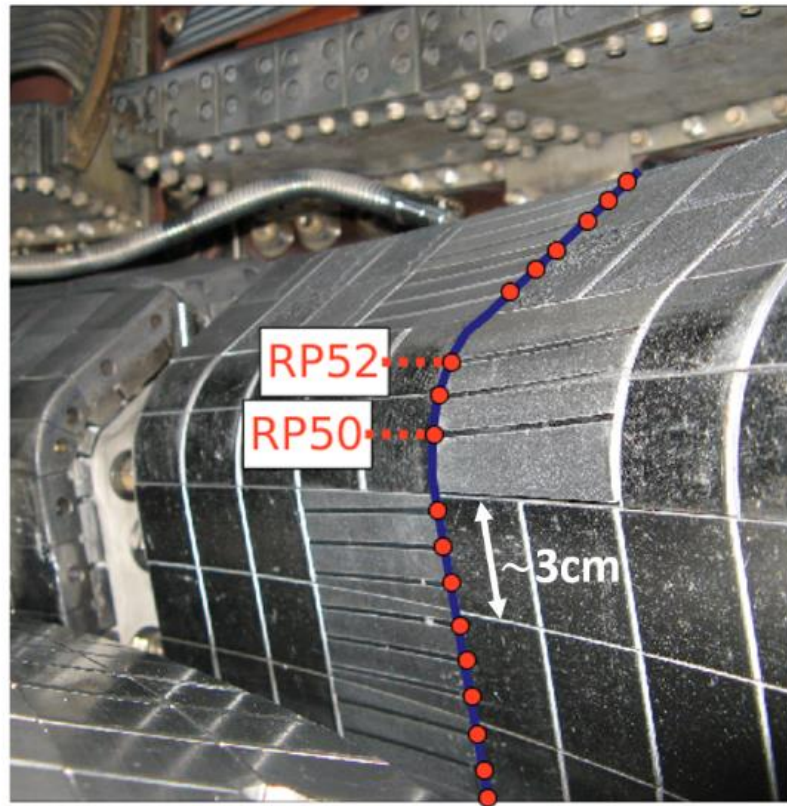
On the upper end of typical simulation values of 1-50 eV

Summary

- A poloidal array of Langmuir 'rail' probes measures halo current on C-Mod
- The edge safety factor decreases to approximately rational values (~ 1 and $3/2$) before plasma termination ✓
- The halo flux width varies between ~ 15 -60% ✓
- An upper bound for the sheath resistance of $\sim 1 \Omega$ is measured
- The temperature of the halo flux region is estimated to be ~ 47 -75 eV ✓

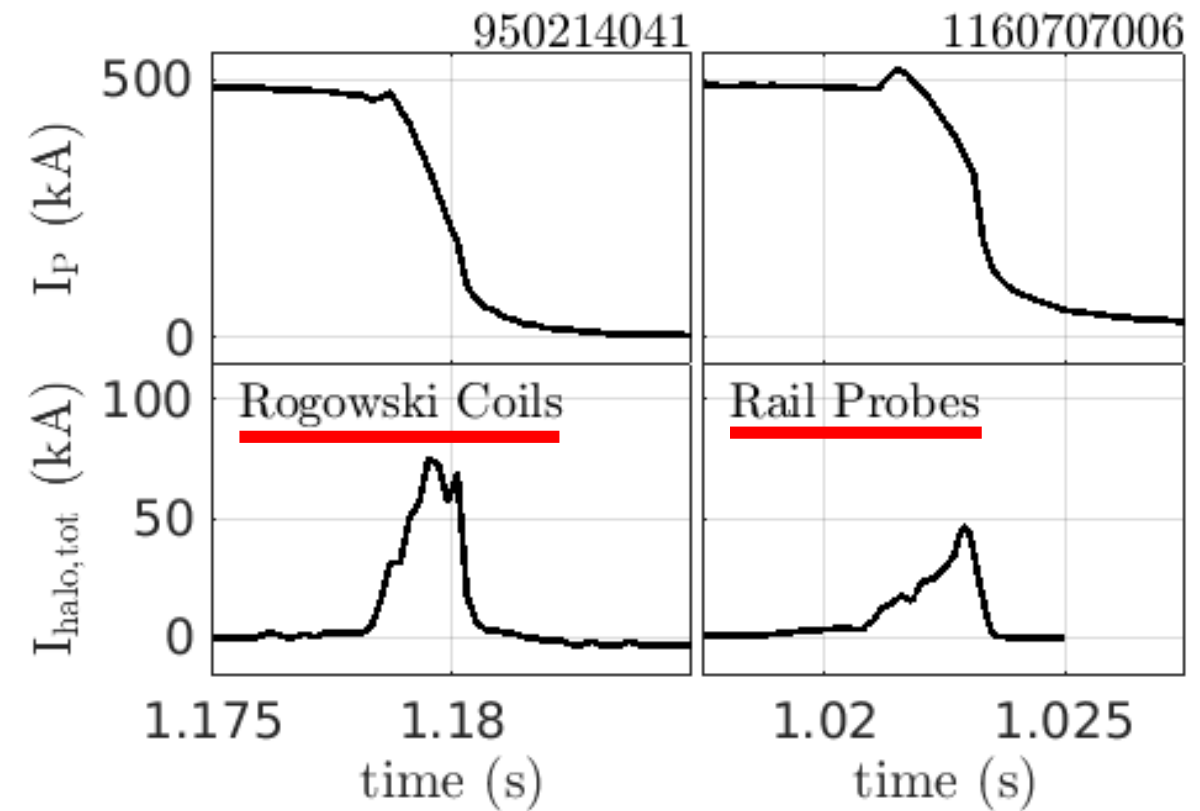
Backup slides

Measurements from a new poloidal array of Langmuir 'rail' probes in C-Mod can help guide simulation efforts

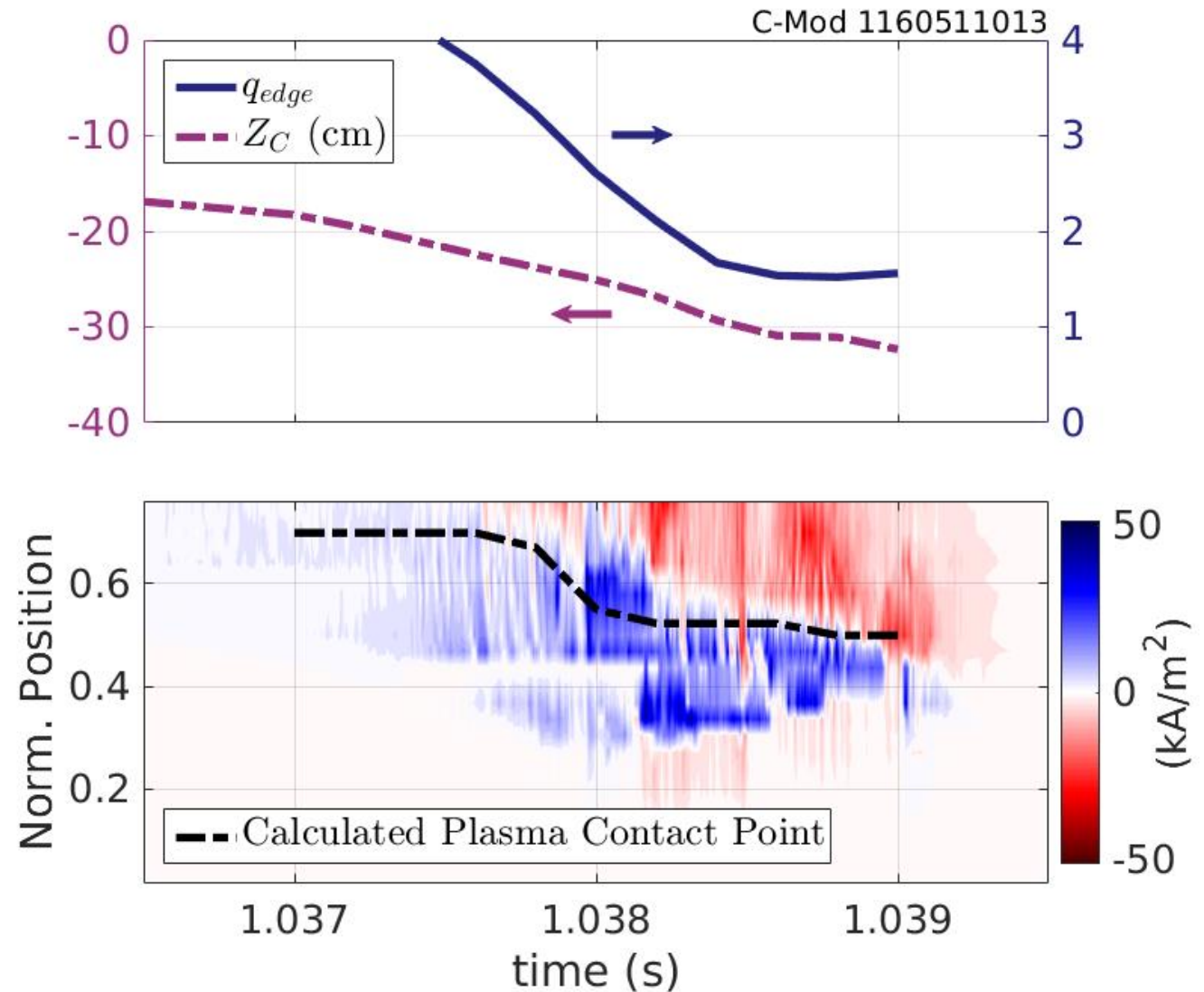
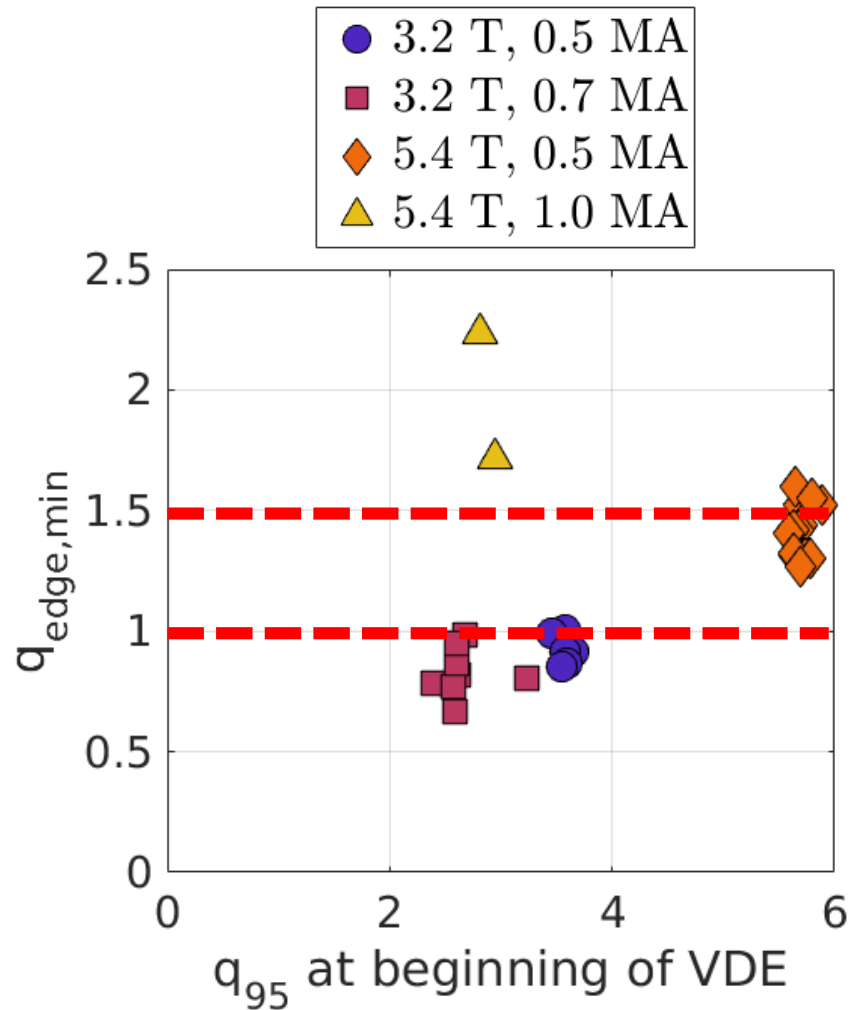


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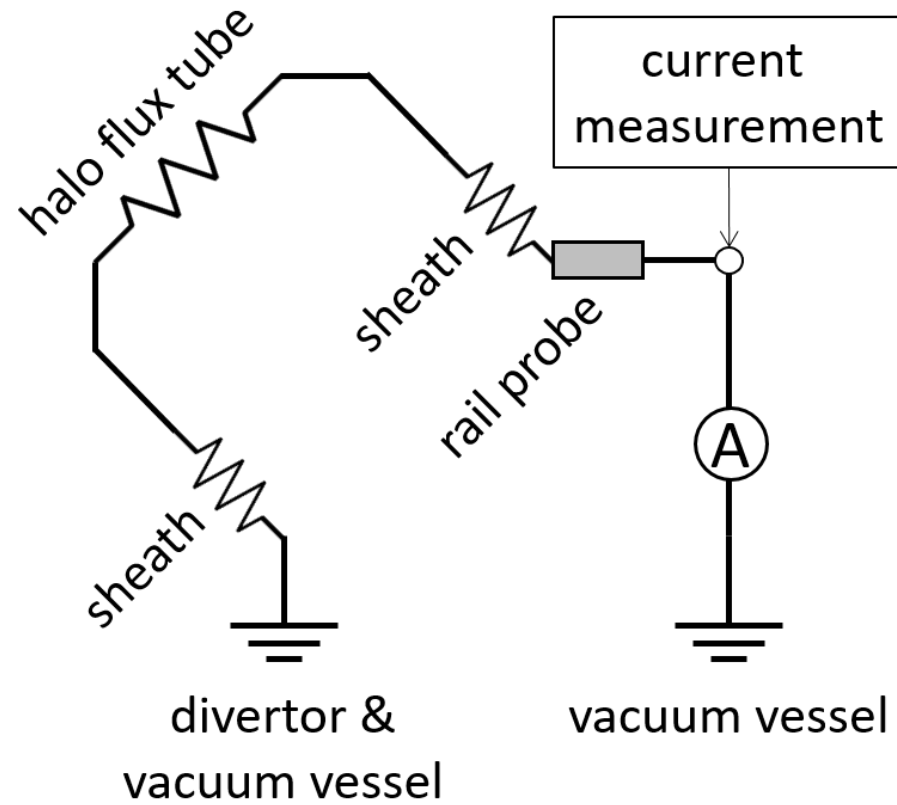
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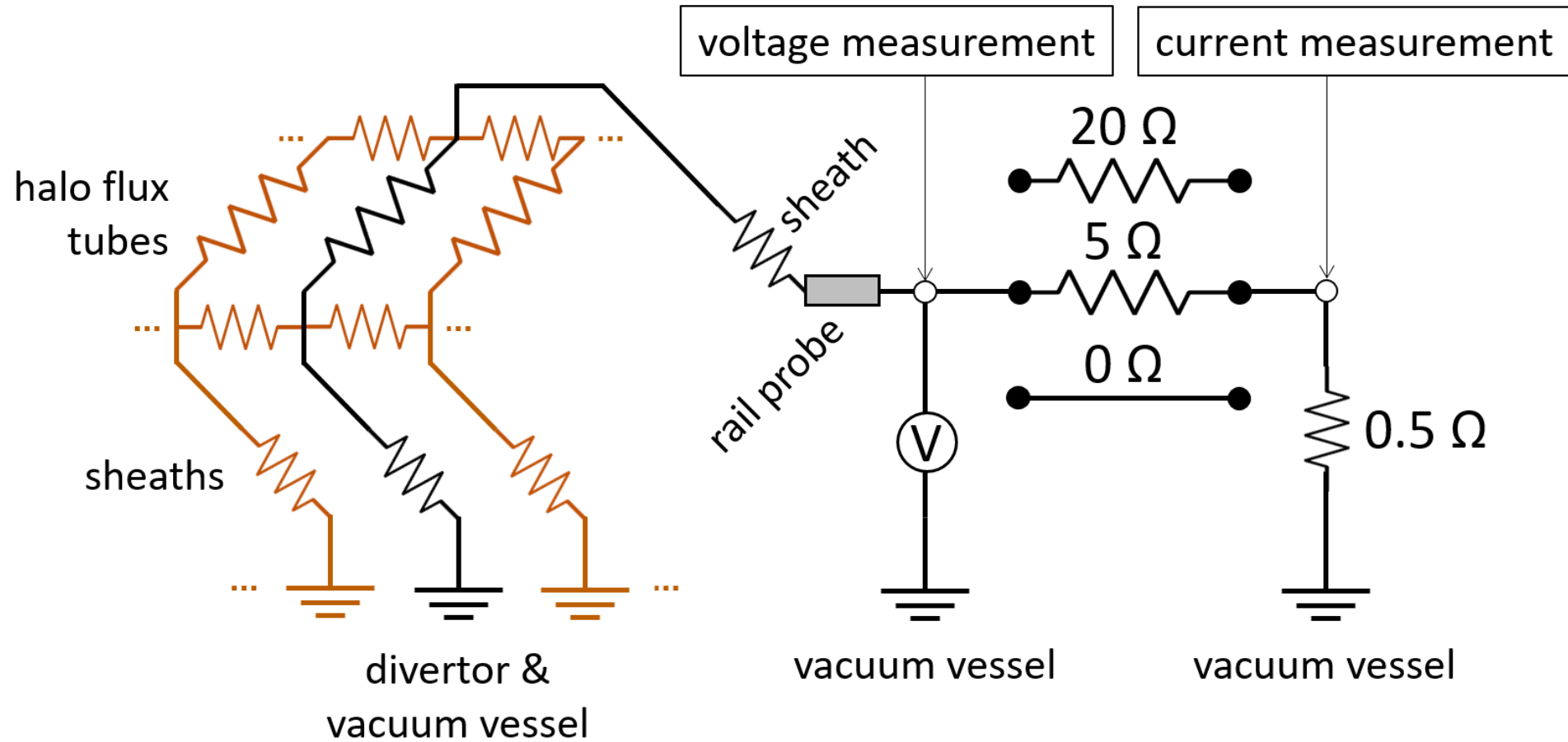
Edge safety factor is found to decrease to approximately rational values (~ 1 and $3/2$) before plasma termination



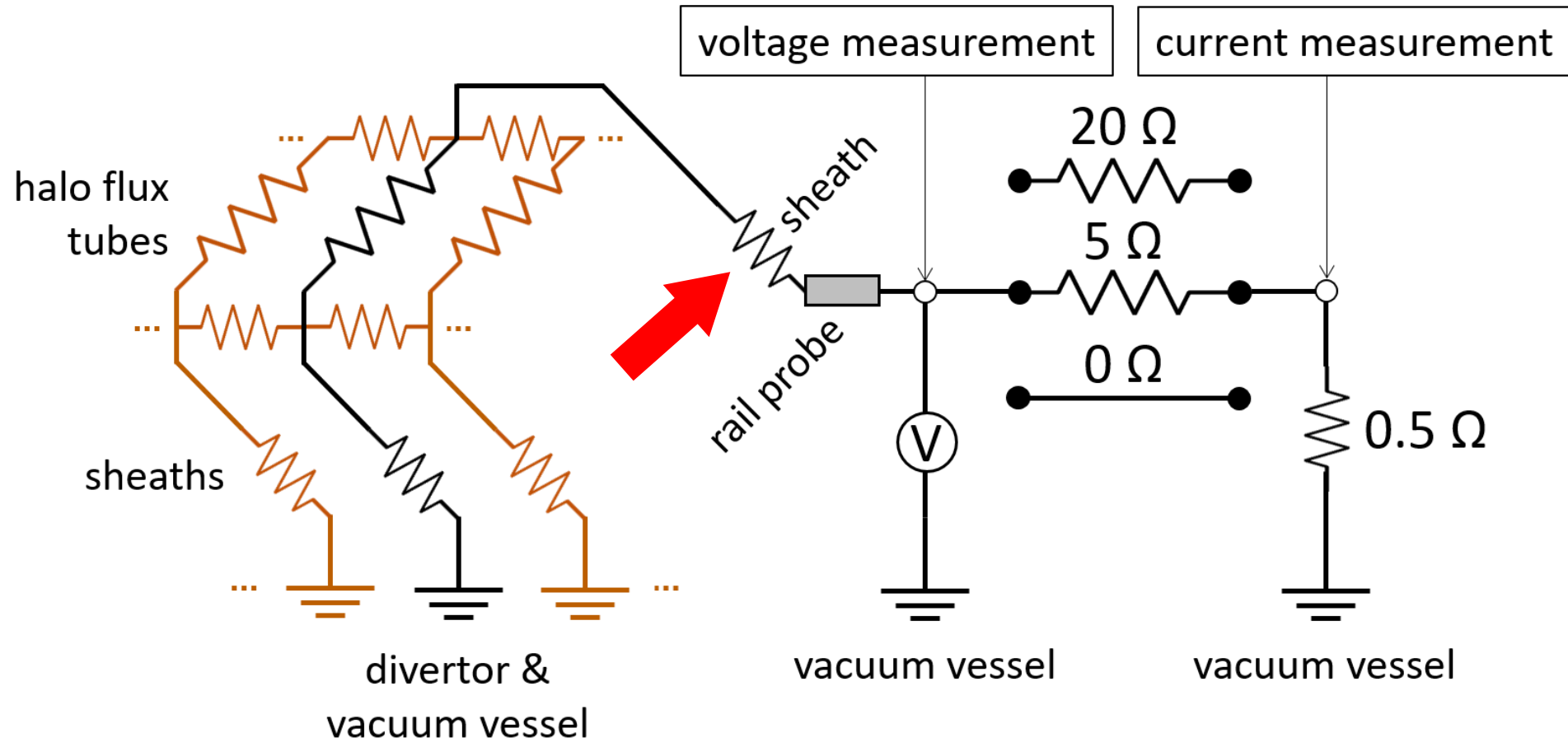
For a perfectly-grounded rail probe...



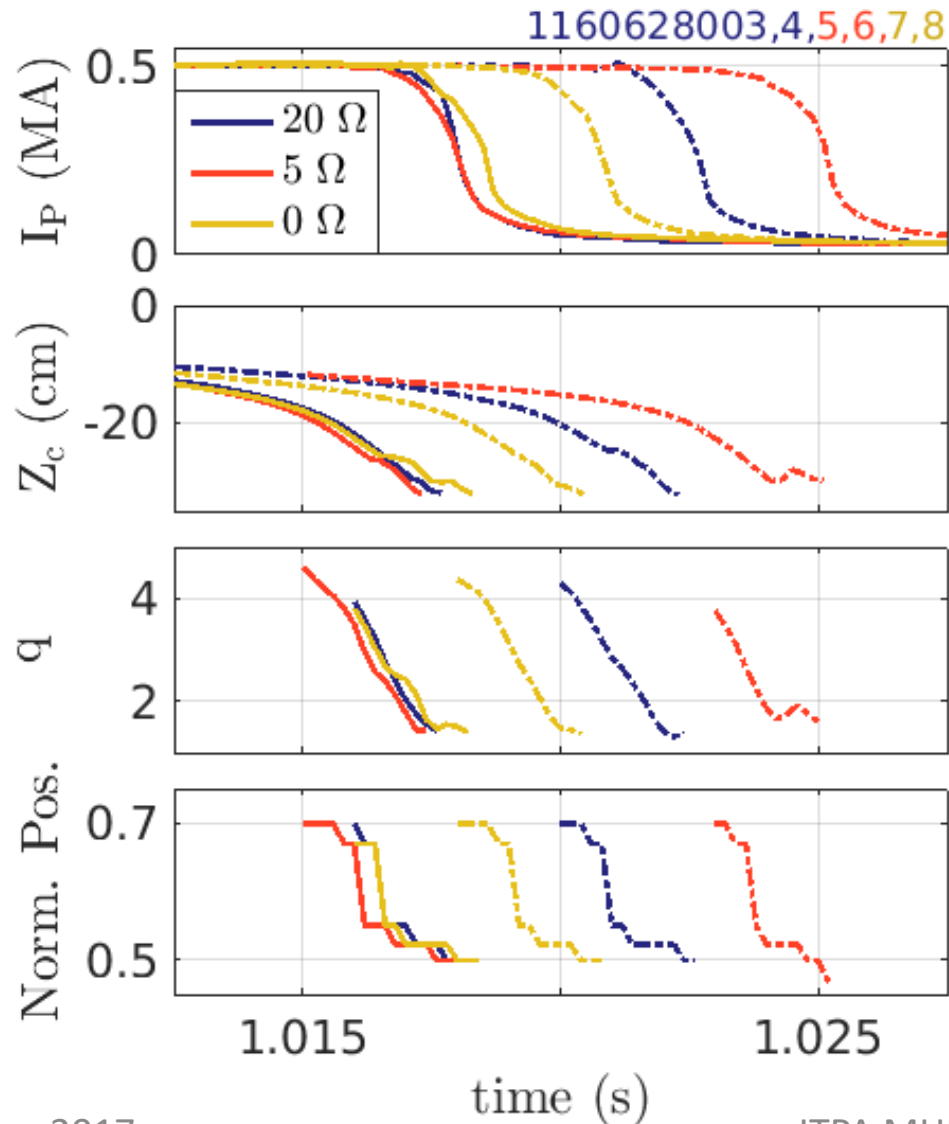
A more realistic picture...



Cross-field current sharing dominates at the rail probe, so we find an upper bound for the sheath resistance



Halo current measurements from reproducible VDEs can be used to estimate the halo region/sheath resistance



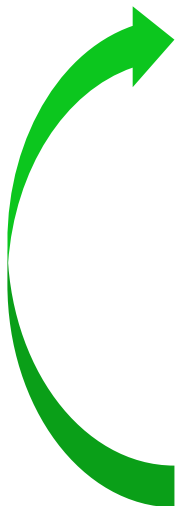
$$V_{\text{loop}} = V_{\text{pol}} + q \cdot V_{\text{tor}} \approx - \left(B_0 \frac{dA}{dt} + q \cdot L \frac{dI_P}{dt} \right)$$

Discharge No.	RP Resistor (Ω)	V_{loop} (V)
1160628003	20	251
1160628004	20	211
1160628005	5	238
1160628006	5	251
1160628007	0	217
1160628008	0	245

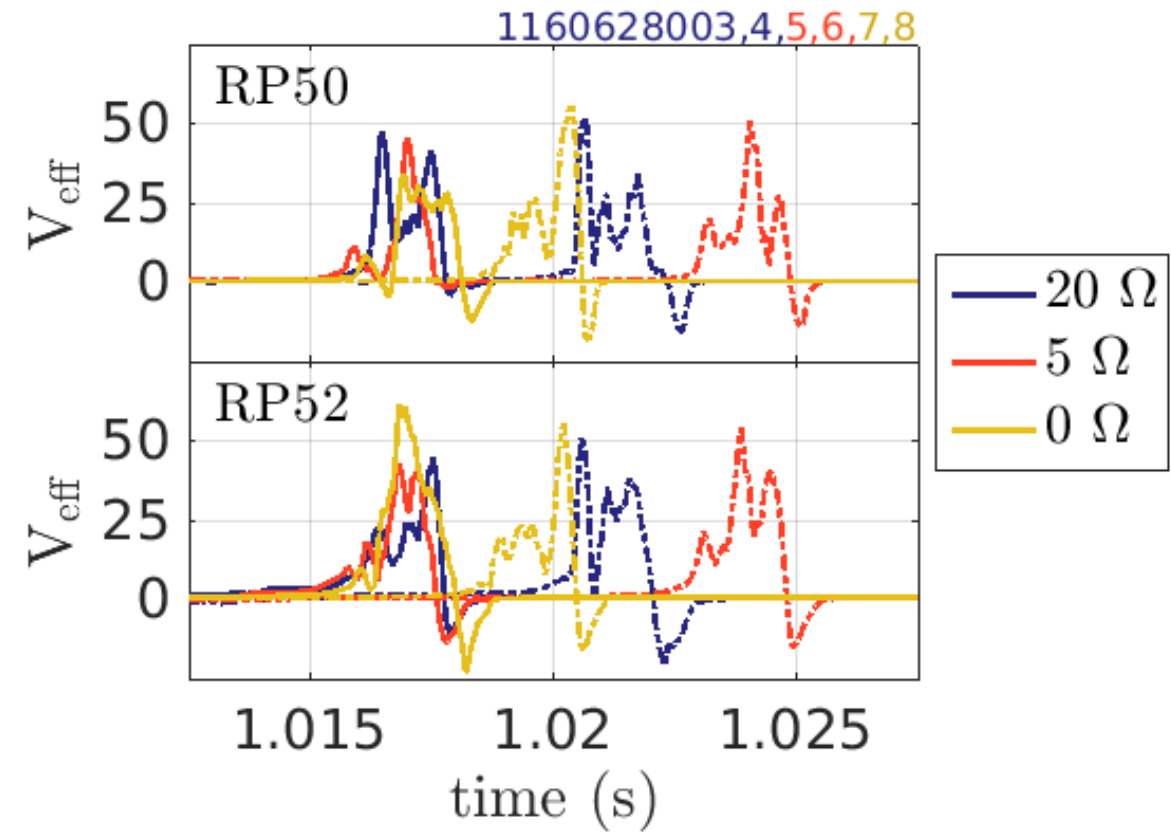
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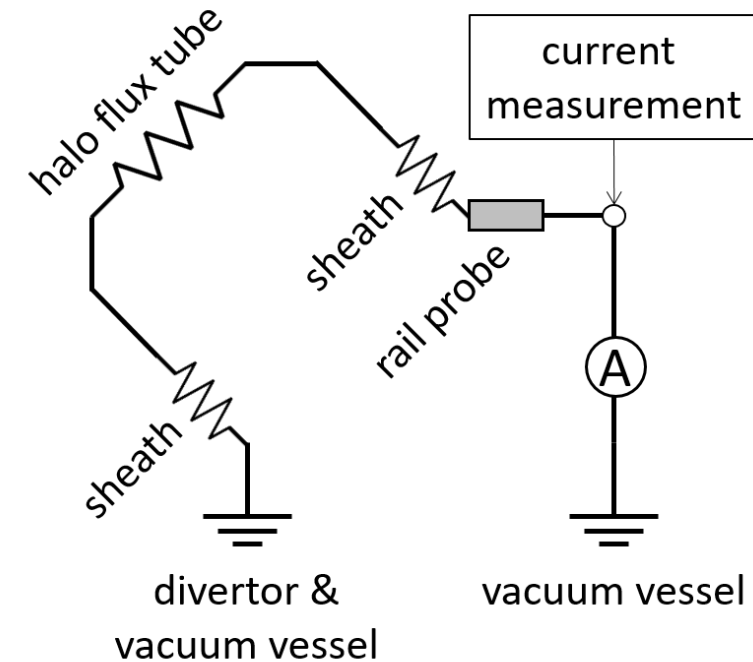


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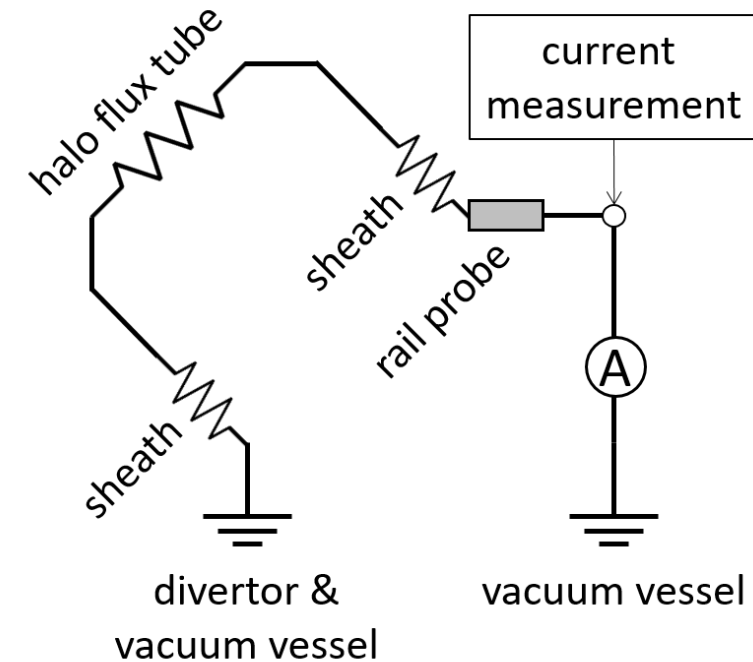
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$$230 \text{ V} = 16 \text{ A} \times \mathbf{R}_{\text{halo}} + 11 \text{ V}$$

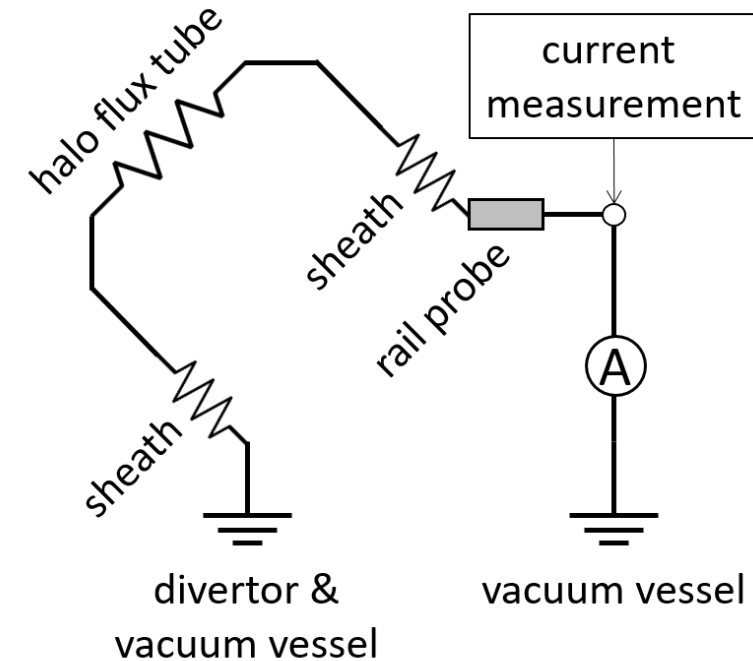


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$$\rightarrow R_{\text{sheath}} \leq 1 \, \Omega$$

