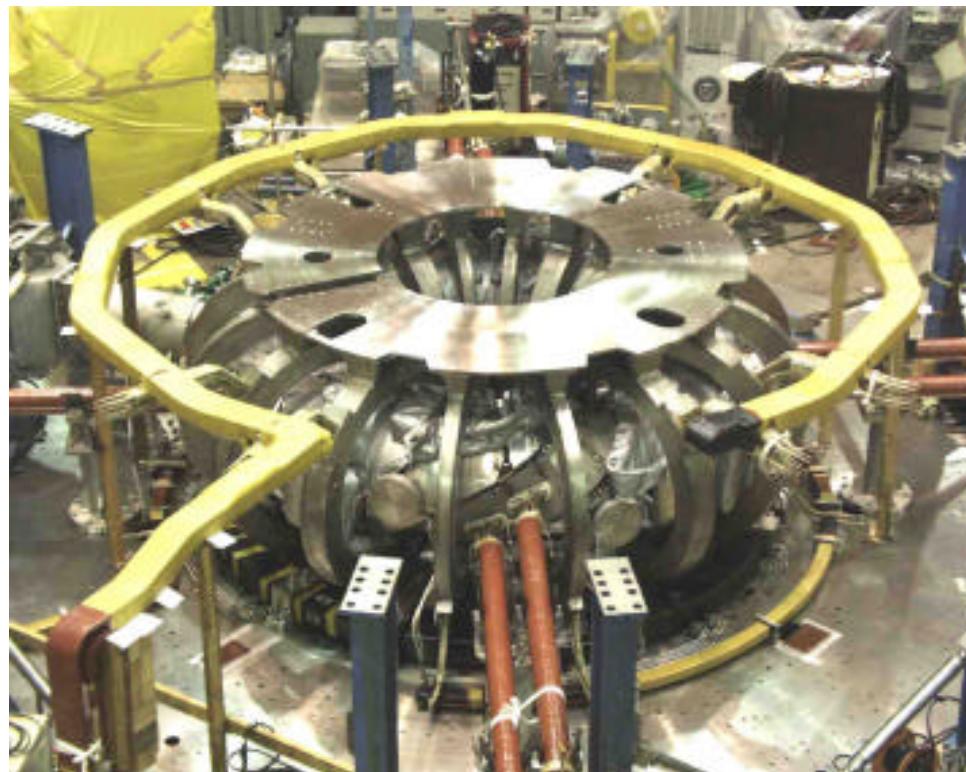


Design and Construction of Heliotron J

An optimization study of a helical-axis heliotron



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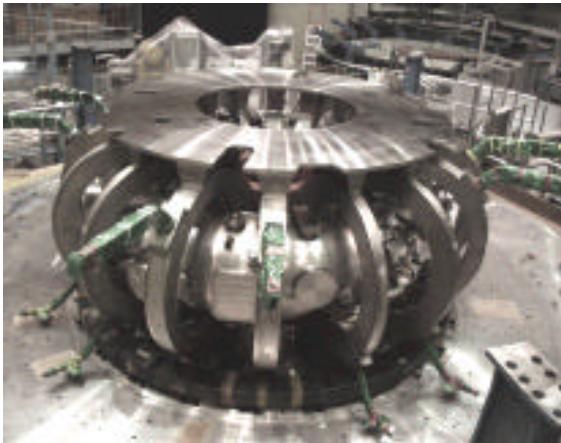
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Outline

The Heliotron J Project

- 1. Introduction**
 - 2. Objectives**
 - 3. Physics design**
 - 4. Construction of Heliotron J**
 - 5. Summary**
-

Conceptual design of Heliotron J

*Basic physics studies of plasma confined in
a **helical-axis heliotron** device for
the **joint** experiment of plasma and materials*

Heliotron J



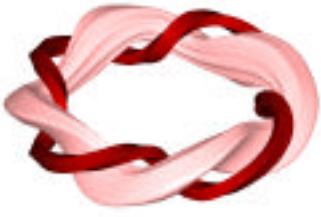
Motivation:

to explore the **problem** confronted in **Heliotron E**, i.e.

“ full compatibility between good particle confinement and MHD”
in the heliotron line



Inward magnetic axis shift experiments
- **good particle confinement**
but
- **magnetic hill**



Objectives

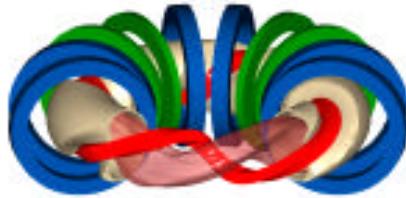
a new concept exploration experiment

- (1) to explore the concept of the nonsymmetric quasi-isodynamic optimization approach to the helical-axis heliotron line
- (2) to establish the design principles for the POP facility based on this concept
- (3) **physics understanding** specific to the helical-axis heliotron

Key issues

- **bumpiness control**
(transport)
- **edge magnetic well**
(MHD)
- **island divertor**
(particle and heat exhaust)

Physics Design



Goal: - An optimized helical-axis heliotron

- to clarify the possibilities and limitations for the quasi-isodynamic (quasi-omnigenous) design of a helical-axis heliotron

A key constraint in physics design :

$$\text{Helical coil winding law} = \phi_0 + \frac{M}{L} - \sin\left(\frac{M}{L}\right)$$

As a first-step device at minimum cost :

$$L = 1 \quad M = 4 \quad = -0.4$$

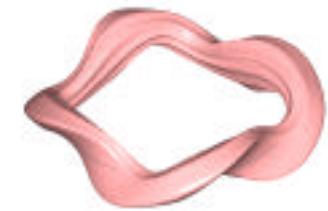
$$R = 1.2 \text{ m} \quad \langle a \rangle = 0.1 - 0.2 \text{ m} \quad R/\langle a \rangle = 7-11$$

$$B = 1-1.5 \text{ T} \quad / 2 = 0.3 - 0.8 (0.55)$$

Heliotron J parameters achieve :

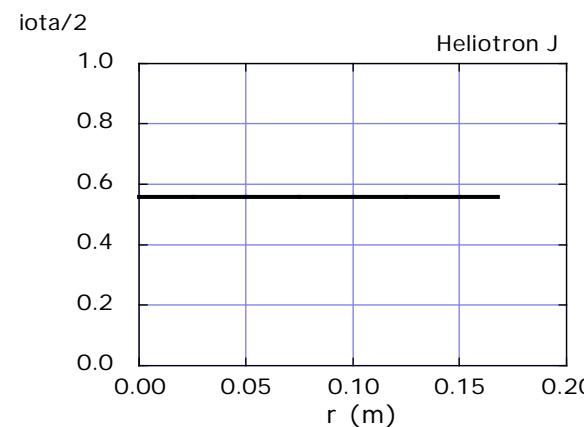
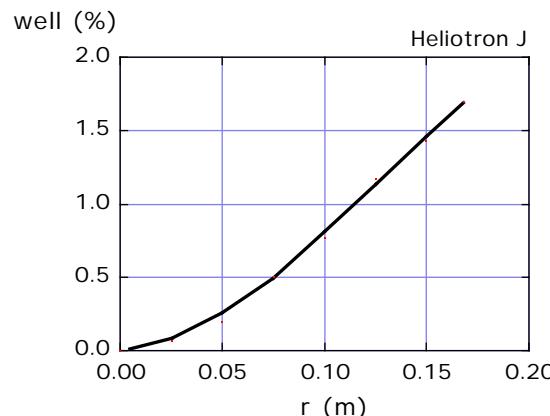
i) in vacuum

- magnetic well in the whole volume
- medium rotational transform with low shear
- local quasi-isodynamic in the straight section



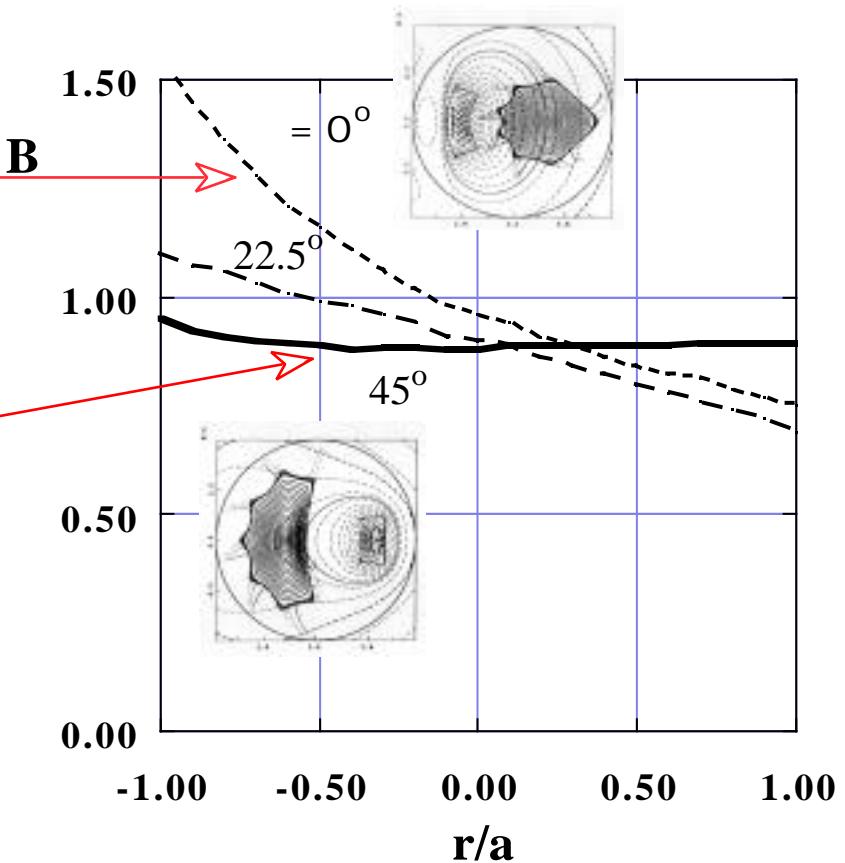
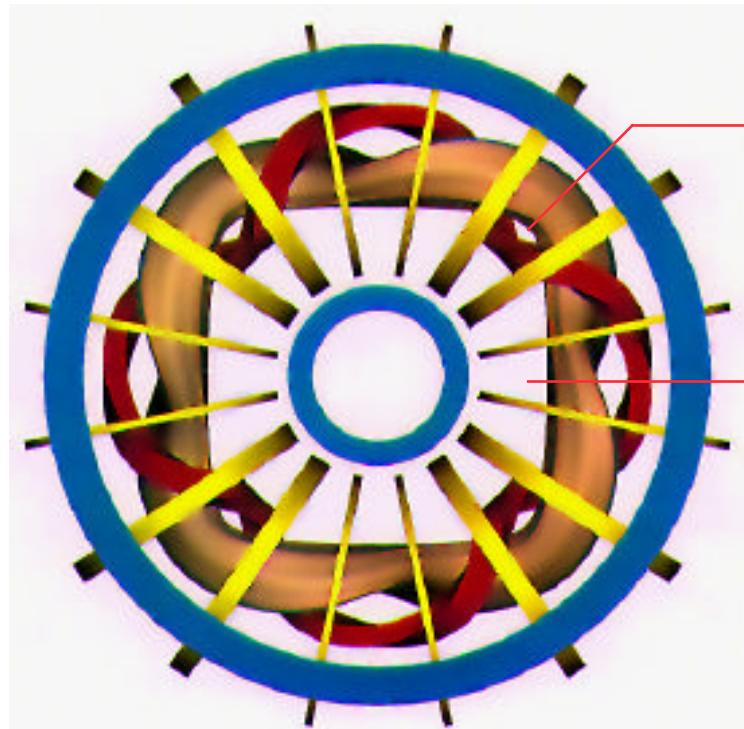
ii) in plasma

- beta induced improvement of collisionless orbits
- electric field induced improvement of collisionless orbits
- beta self-stabilization for interchange modes
- small bootstrap current



Local quasi-isodynamic in the straight section

A potential of this concept for the quasi-isodynamic optimization



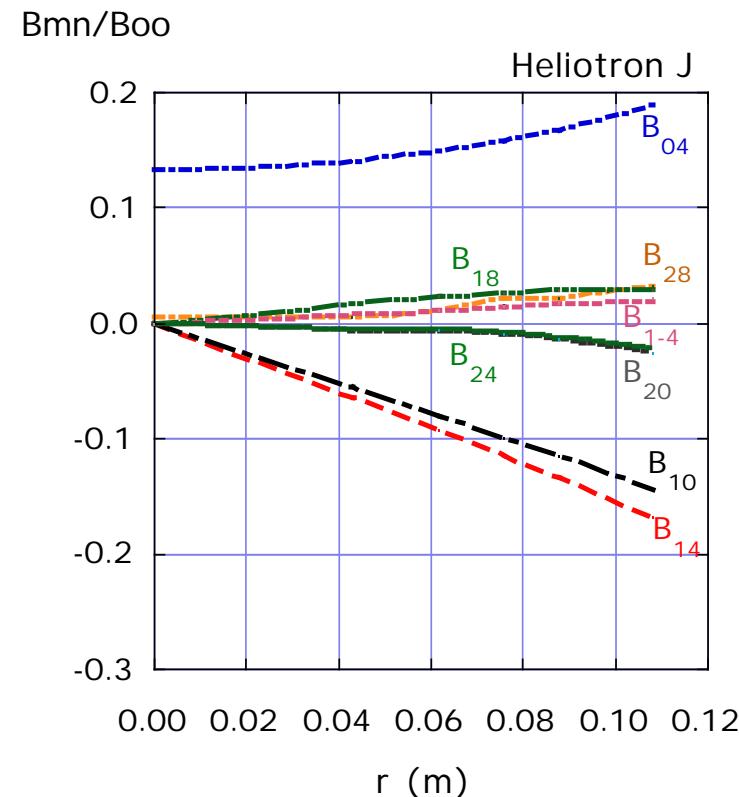
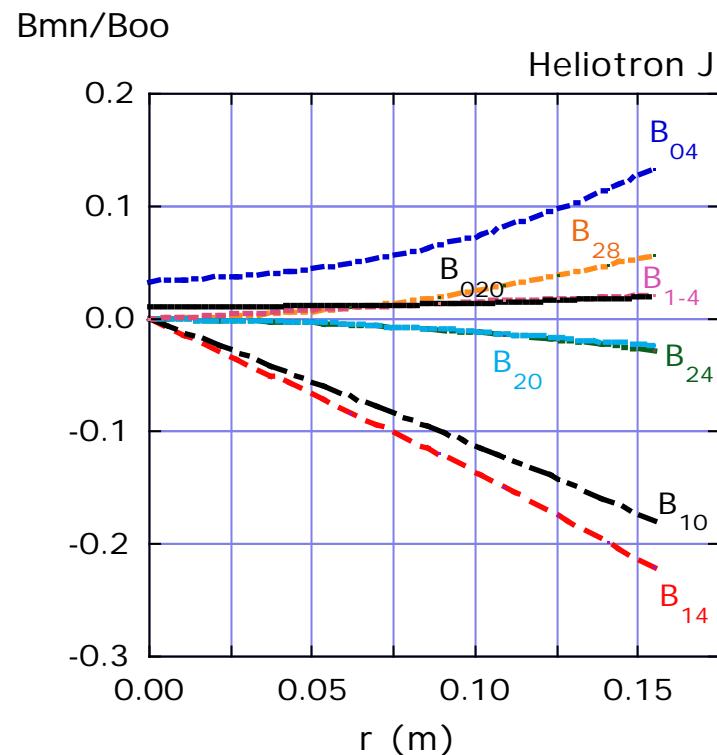
A key issue:

to extend the region of quasi-isodynamic

→ *bumpiness control*

Heliotron J has enough flexibility toward the bumpiness control for confinement.

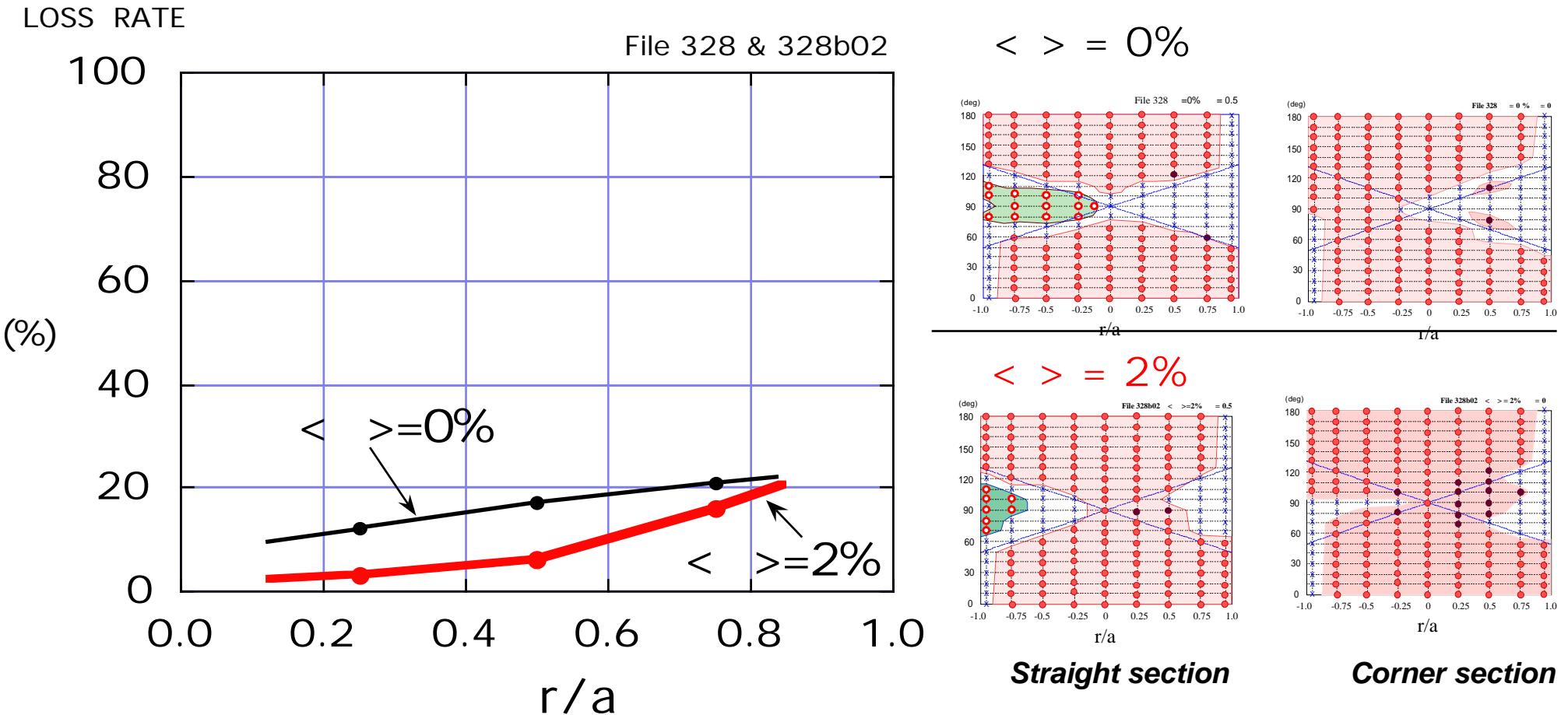
a new parameter space in the heliotron line



- b/h : wide operation space
- t/h : narrow operation space, a limitation of Heliotron J

Collisionless orbit calculations showed that an increase in beta reduces the orbit loss rate (1 keV protons) down to a few % level in the core region.

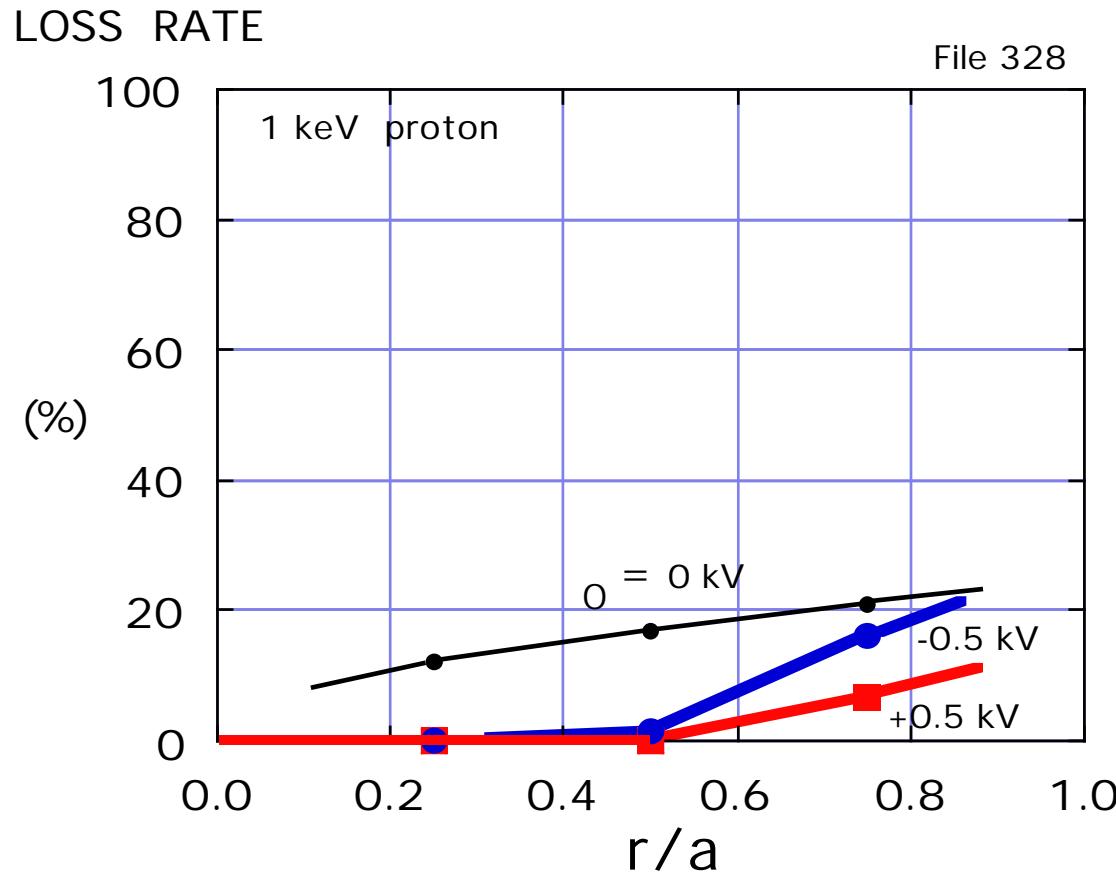
The diamagnetic effect due to β reduces the value of t/h .



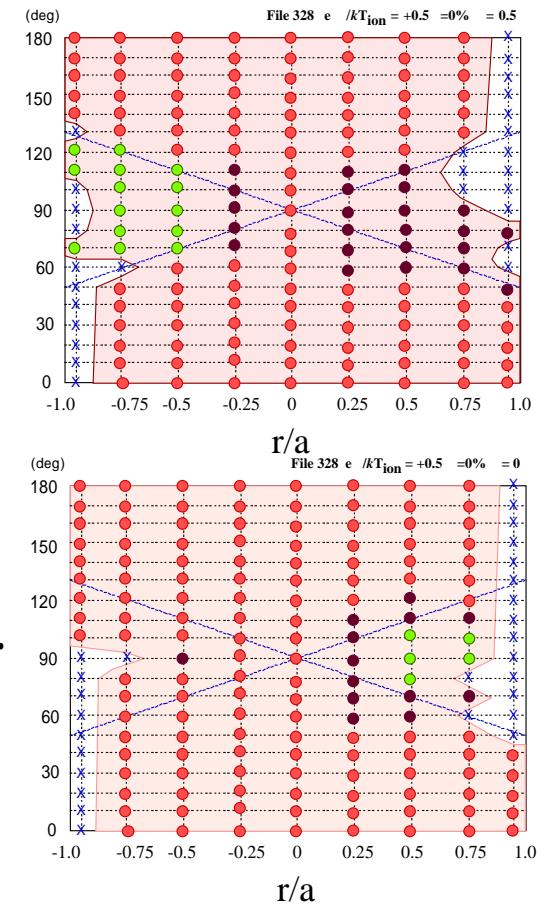
However, we should be careful of the growth of higher harmonics.

Even a weak plasma electric field can reduce the loss rate down to nearly zero % in the core region.

A remarkable feature of the quasi-isodynamic approach which can provide a sufficient poloidal rotation



Straight section



Corner section

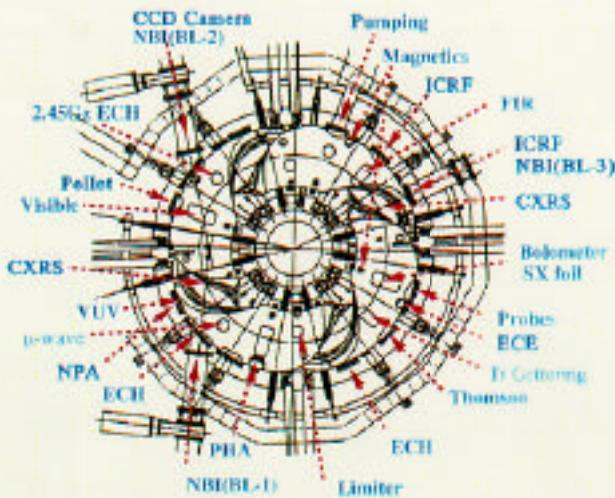
Construction of Heliotron J

*a new concept exploration experiment
by utilizing the existing resources from Heliotron E*

FY1996		FY1997		FY1998		FY1999												
A - M	A - M	A - M	A - M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M			
Fabrication of components				Assembly of Heliotron J						Tests operation			Mapping					
- Toroidal coils (TA&TB)	- Poloidal coils (IV)																	
	- Half-torus elements	- Helical coil parts	- Preparation of H-J base & lower plate	- Connection of helical coil parts									Positioning of vacuum chamber and toroidal coils					
													- Piping for the oil baking					
			- Removal of H-E	- Welding of half-torus elements	- Helical coil support								- Installation of the upper base					
													- Positioning of auxiliary vertical coils					
		- Rogowski coils & Diamagnetic loops	- Welding of half-torus elements	- Helical coil support									- Installation of coaxial feeders					
													- Pumping & leak tests					
			- Removal of H-E	- Rogowski coils & Diamagnetic loops									- Positioning of inner vertical coils					
													- Piping for the water cooling					
													- Division of H+V- PS into 2 parts					
													- Bus bars & wiring work					
													- Commissioning					
													- Discharge cleaning					
													- 53 GHz ECH (1T)					
													Mapping					

Experimental Program

Preparations of diagnostics are under way.



Long-term Research Schedule

(FY1999) to complete the installation and to start the tests and commissioning of the coil system.

(FY1999-2002) Operation Phase I : to review the data of confinement and stability for further development of the helical-axis heliotron.

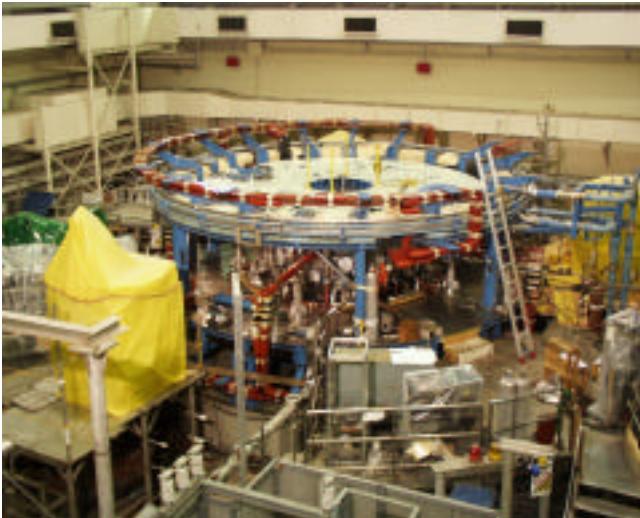
(FY2003-2005) Operation Phase II :

- installation of the full additional heating
- achievement of the ultimate performance
- installation of a divertor
- plasma operation with the material synthesis

(FY2005) to issue a final design proposal of the POP facility

Experimental Schedule of Heliotron J

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
FY1996	FY1997	FY1998	FY1999	FY2000	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2004	FY2005			
Design & Construction				Operation (Phase I)				Operation (Phase II)				
Commissioning												
Test operations & Mapping												
ECH (0.5MW-53GHz)												
ECH (0.5MW-84GHz)												
NBI (0.6MW-BL2)												
NBI (0.6MW-BL1)												
NBI (0.3MW-BL3)												
ICRF (2.5MW)												
Check & Review (machine upgrade)												
Divertor Development												
Fusion Material Development												
							Design of POP Facility (Heliotron K)					



Summary

*Commissioning &
Plasma production*

- Heliotron J was designed to be a first step on the way to an **optimized** helical-axis heliotron.
- The construction of Heliotron J has entered its **final** stage.
- The test **plasma operation** will be started in November 1999 by using 53 GHz ECH.