

Guidelines proposal for Chapter 2 of the DTT Research Plan Plasma scenarios

1. Introduction


This chapter provides

- 1) a recall of heating phases
- 2) a general overview of achievable plasma scenarios in the different heating phases
- 3) examples of flat-top profiles obtained by JINTRAC/ASTRA integrated modelling with first-principle transport models
- 4) basic guidelines on pulse design (Ip ramp-up, flat-top, Ip ramp-down) and flux consumption optimization. Use of METIS to explore complete scenario time evolution.
- 5) examples of full pulse simulations obtained with ASTRA integrated modelling with first-principle transport models
- 6) discussion on alternative scenarios to baseline
- 7) discussion on negative triangularity

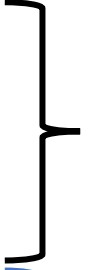
2. DTT heating phases

Recalls DTT phases with their heating capabilities (A, B, C, D, E)


scenario	q95	I	BT	divertor	EC (installed)	IC (installed)	NBI (installed)
A	5 (SN)	2	3	SN/XD	8	0	
A NT	5	1.5	3	NT	8	0	
B	5 (SN)	2	3	SN/XD	16	4	
B NT	5	1.5	3	NT	16	4	
C	5 (SN)	4	6	SN/XD	16	4	
C NT	5	2.9	6	NT	16	4	
D	3	5.5	6	SN	16	4	5-10
D XD	TBD	4.5	6	XD	16	4	5-10
D NT	3	4	6	NT	16	4	5-10
D low	5	2	3	SN	16	4	5-10
E	3	5.5	6	SN	32	8	10
E XD	TBD	4.5	6	XD	32	8	10
E NT	3	4	6	NT	32	8	10
E low	5	2	3	SN	32	8	10



Phase 1
2028-2032



Phase 2
2032-2036



Phase 3
2036-2040

3. Scenarios that can be accessed by DTT in the different heating phases

3.1 Phase A: 8 MW ECH 2028-2030

Power	BT/Ip	Achievable scenario
	3/2	H-mode baseline SN , XD ($\beta_N = 1.1$)
8 MW ECH	3/1.5	NT L-mode
	3/2	Hybrid? ($\beta_N = 1.1$) (H=1)

A

3.2 Phases B and C: 20 MW ECH+ICH 2030-2032

Power	BT/Ip	Achievable scenario
	3/2	H-mode baseline SN , XD ($\beta_N = 1.6$)
16 MW ECH +4 MW ICH	3/1.5	NT L-mode
	3/1.5	Hybrid ($\beta_N = 1.4$) (H=1)
	3/1.5	High β AT scenario
	6/4	H-mode baseline SN , XD ($\beta_N = 1.0$)
16 MW ECH +4 MW ICH	6/3	NT L-mode
	6/4	Hybrid
	6/4	I-mode
	6/4	EDA, QCE, QH, WPQH

B

C

3.3 Phase D: 30 MW ECH+ICH+NBI 2032-2036

Power	BT/Ip	Achievable scenario
	6/5.5-4.5	H-mode baseline SN , XD ($\beta_N = 1.3-1.2$)

D

16 MW ECH +4 MW ICH + 10 MW NBI	6/4.	NT L-mode
	6/4.5	Hybrid
	6/5.5	I-mode (but NBI counter-current) → use reverse BT/lp and LSN no NBI
	6/5.5	EDA, QCE, QH, WPQH
	3/2	H-mode baseline SN , XD ($\beta_N = 1.8$)
16 MW ECH +4 MW ICH + 10 MW NBI	3/1.5	NT L-mode
	3/2	Hybrid
	3/1.5	High β AT scenario ($\beta_N = 1.6$)

D
Low BT

3.4 Phase E: 45 MW ECH+ICH+NBI 2036-2040

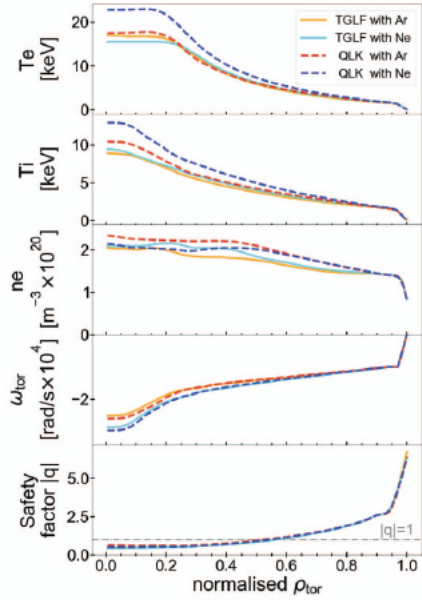
Power	BT/lp	Achievable scenario
	6/5.5-4.5	H-mode baseline SN , XD ($\beta_N = 1.5-1.35$)
32 MW ECH +8 MW ICH + 10 MW NBI	6/4.5	NT L-mode
	6/4.5	Hybrid
	6/5.5	I-mode (but NBI counter-current)
	6/5.5	EDA, QCE, QH, WPQH
	3/2	H-mode baseline SN , XD ($\beta_N = 1.8$)
16 MW ECH +4 MW ICH + 10 MW NBI	3/1.5	NT L-mode
	3/2	Hybrid ($\beta_N = 1.8$)
	3/1.5	High β AT scenario ($\beta_N = 1.6, H=1$)

E

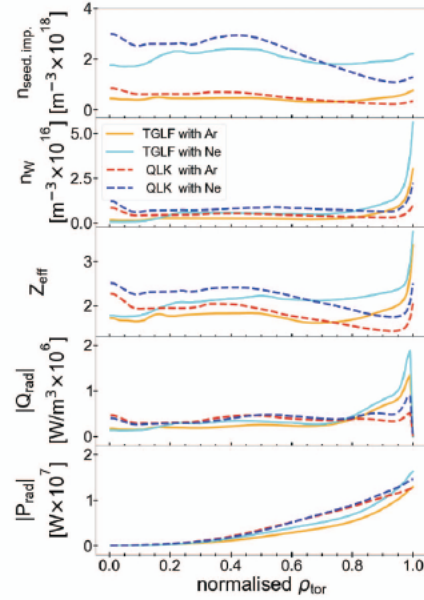
E
Low BT

4. Flat-top profiles obtained by JINTRAC/ASTRA integrated modelling with first-principle transport models

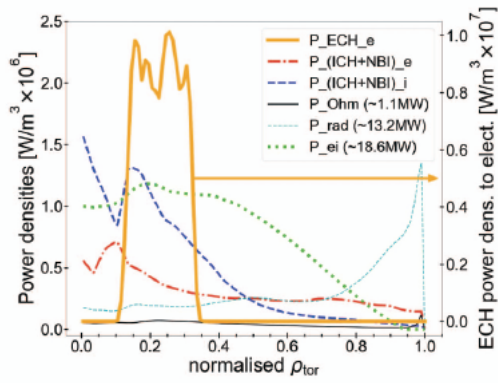
4.1 Scenario E SN baseline



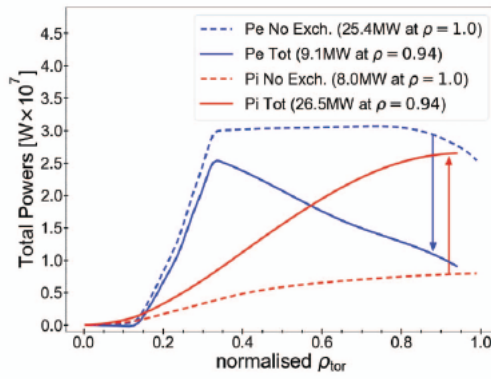
(a)



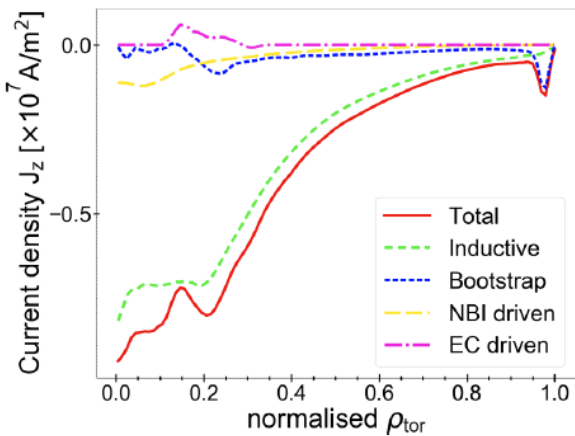
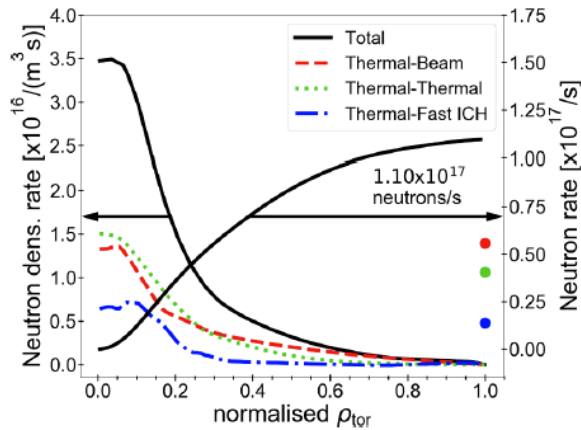
(b)

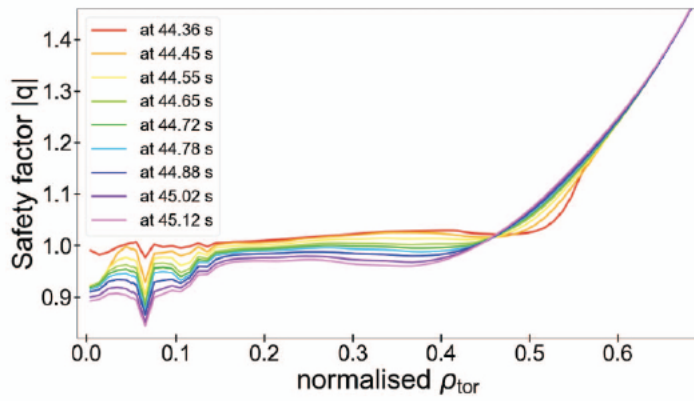


(a) Power densities.

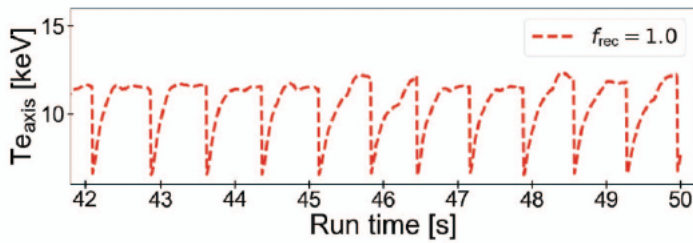


(b) Volume integrated powers.





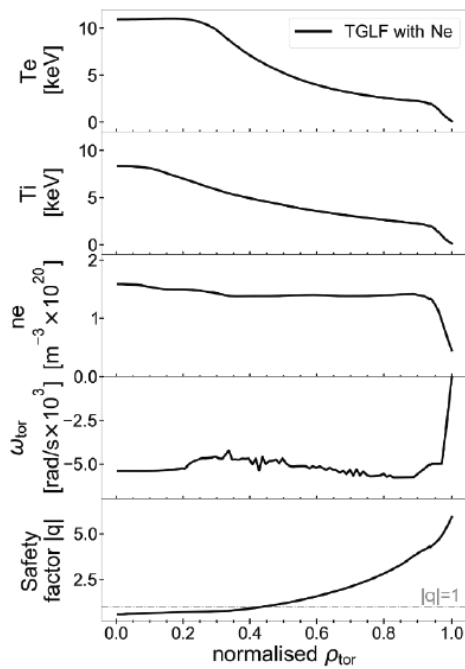
(a) Relaxation of the $|q|$ profile.



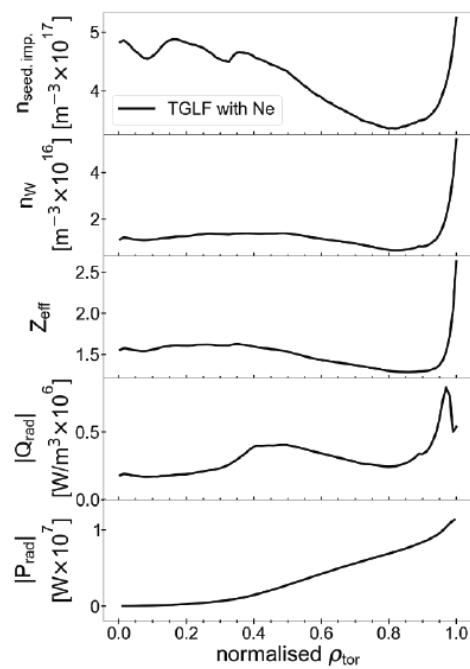
(b) Time evolution of T_{e0} .

Figure 9. Time evolution (a) of the $|q|$ profile after a sawtooth crash and (b) of the electron temperature at the plasma centre T_{e0} , using a complete reconnection model (i.e. with $f_{\text{rec}} = 1.0$).

4.3 Scenario C SN baseline

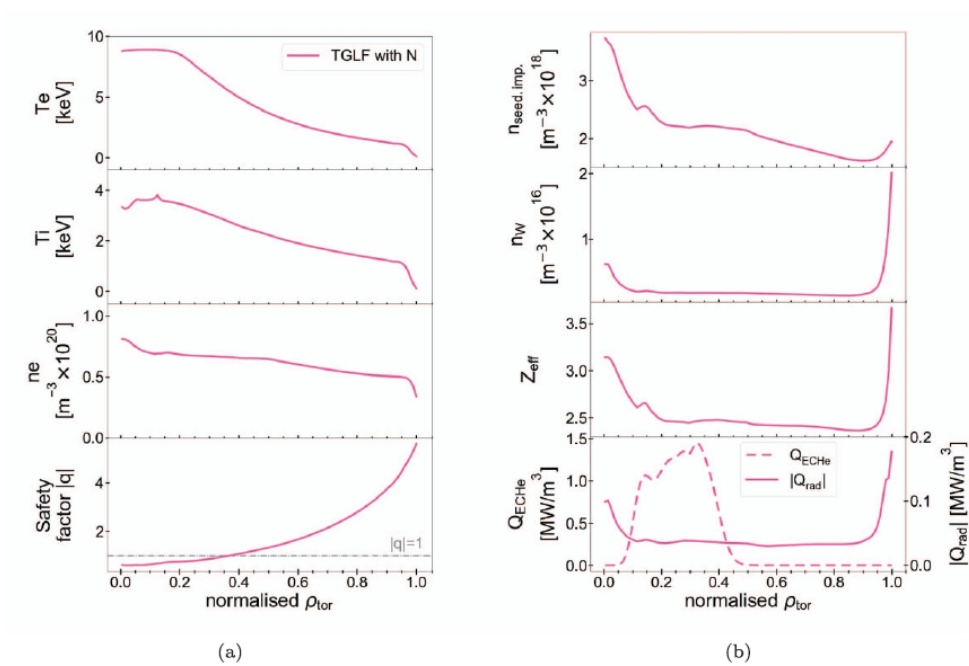


(a)



(b)

4.2 Scenario A SN baseline



5. Designing the full time evolution of a DTT scenario

Discuss using METIS various critical elements of building a scenario, up to a complete time dependent METIS simulation

5.1 Break-down

D.Ricci_M.Mattei flux consumption ~ 1.5 Vs

5.2 Ip ramp-up

Discuss Ip rate minimum 400 kA/s, need of impurities from which time, role of density and power to save flux, when L-H transition is acceptable flux consumption ~ 13.5 Vs

5.3 Flat-top

Discuss minimum duration for physics results flux consumption ~ 4.5 Vs

5.4 Ip ramp-down

Ip rate 250 kA/s, discuss problem of Li increase and impurity radiative collapse, need of slow decrease of ECH heating, keep 10 MW ECH off-axis flux consumption not an issue since the inductive part is recharging the CS

6. ASTRA simulations of DTT E and A SN scenarios using IMEP and TGLF

6.1 Scenario E SN baseline

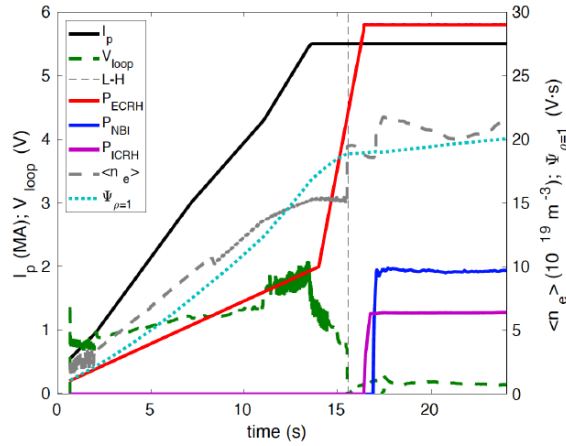
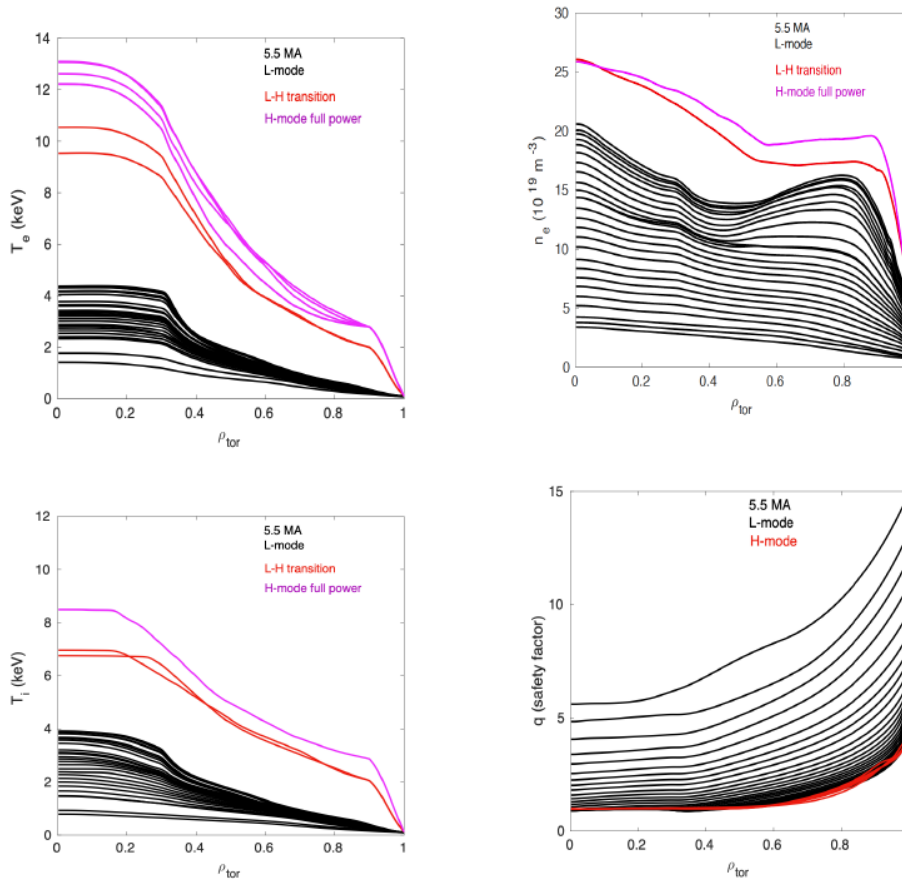


Fig.5: Time evolution of the main plasma parameters and heating sources for the case with 5.5 MA, with impurities, L-H transition based on Martin scaling.



From N.Bonanomi et al., to be submitted

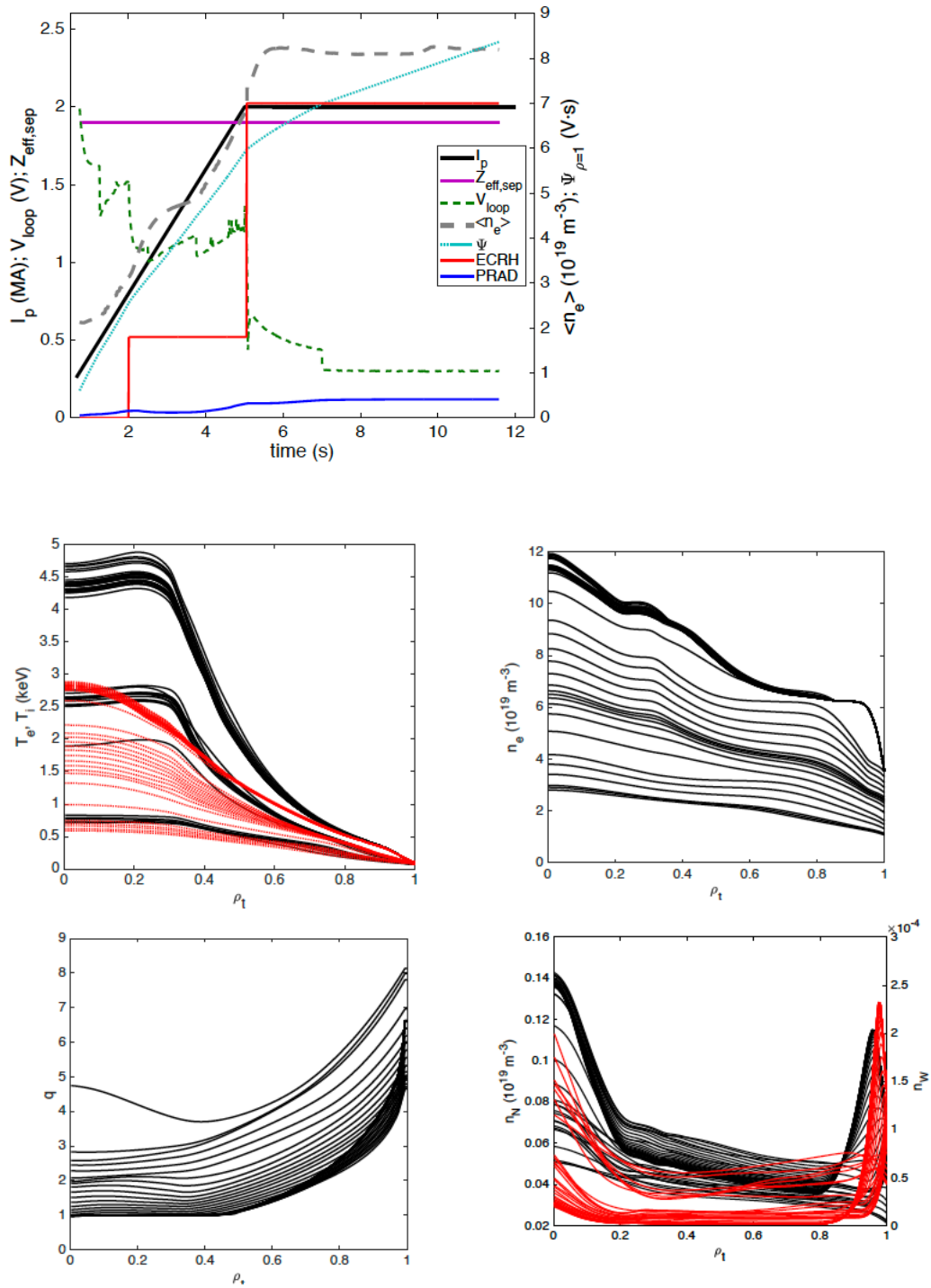
Comparison DTT-ITER-DEMO

	DTT 5.5 MA 0.55 nGW at flat top	ITER	EU DEMO 2018
R [m] / a [m]	2.19/0.7 = 3.1	6.2/2.0 = 3.1	9.07/2.93= 3.1
I _{pl} [MA] / B _{tor} [T]	5.5/5.85	15/5.3	17.75/5.86
P _{sep} /R [MW/m]	15	14	18.9
P _{tot} [MW]	45	150	450
Pulse length [s]	<95	400	7200
β. [%]	2.1	2.1	2.5
τ. [s] P=P _{sep}	0.45	2.9	6.9
ρ* at ρ _w =0.5 [10 ⁻¹]	4.1	2.0	1.5
ν* at ρ _w =0.5 [10 ⁻¹]	0.75	0.3	0.3
ρ* _{min} [10 ⁻¹]	2.5	1.4	0.8
ν* _{min} [10 ⁻¹]	8	2.2	8
q _s	3.15	3.2	3.89
n _{ew} [10 ²⁰ m ⁻³]	3.6	1.2	0.66

Table 3: Comparison of main plasma parameters for reference baseline full power scenarios in DTT (flat-top of Fig.5-6, $n_e/n_{GW} \sim 0.6$), ITER and DEMO. Definitions $\nu_e^* = 6.921 \cdot 10^{-18} (q R n_e Z_{eff} \ln \Lambda_e) / (T_e^2 \epsilon^{3/2})$ with $\ln \Lambda_e = 31.3 - \ln(\sqrt{n_e}/T_e)$ and with $\epsilon = (a/R) \sqrt{(1 + k^2)}/2$ where a and R are the minor and major radii of the machine, k the elongation at the separatrix, while local values of q, Z_{eff} , n_e , and T_e are used. $\rho^* = \sqrt{2T_i m_i} / (e a B_{tor})$ with T_i in [J] and m_i in [kg].

6.2 Scenario A SN baseline

Simulations to be improved



From N.Bonanomi et al., to be submitted

7. Alternative scenarios to ELMy H-mode baseline

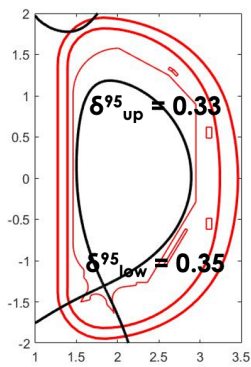
7.1 Small ELM scenarios

7.2 Advanced scenarios

8. Discussion on negative triangularity scenarios

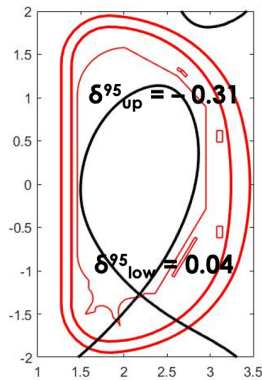
Single Null (SN) magnetic configurations

Positive
Triangularity (PT)

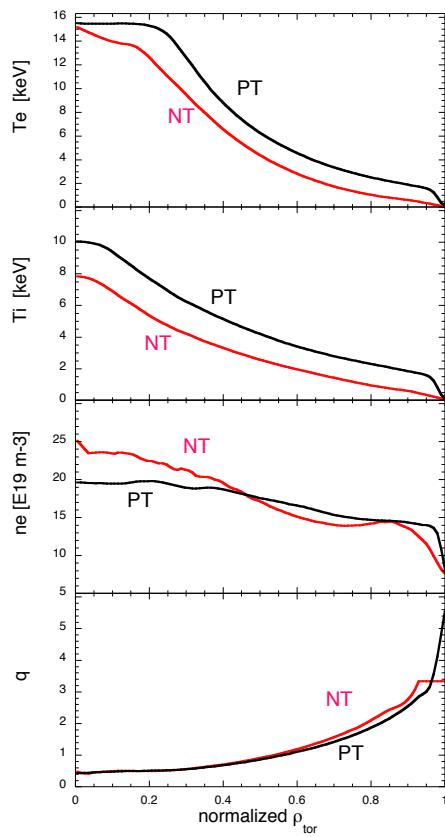


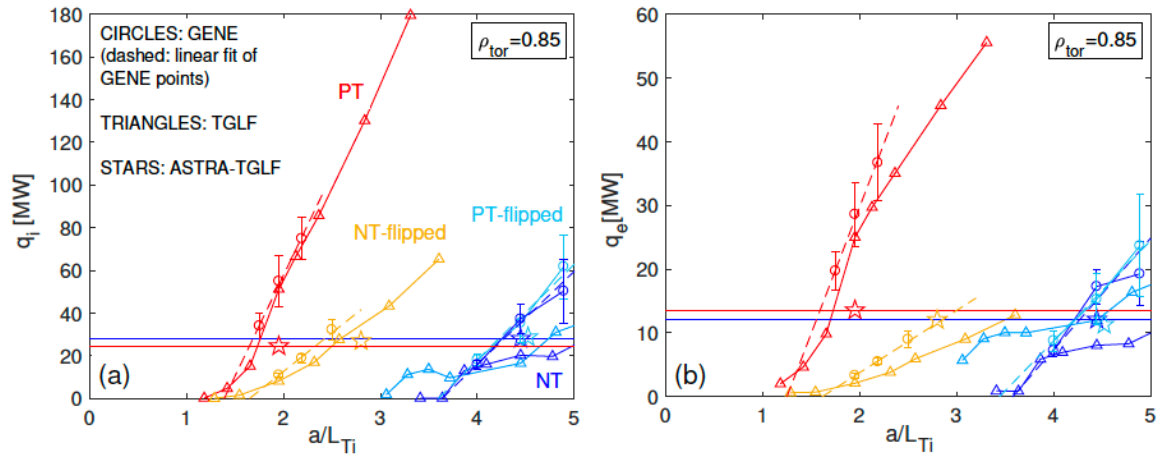
$$\delta_{ave}^{sep} = 0.48$$

Negative
Triangularity (NT)



$$\delta_{ave}^{sep} = -0.16$$





TGLF Sat2 validation against NL GENE [Mariani, to be submitted]