



## **Turbulence in CIEMAT's new quasi-isodynamic configuration**

**J. M. García-Regaña, I. Calvo, E. Sánchez, J. L. Velasco**

***Laboratorio Nacional de Fusión (CIEMAT)***

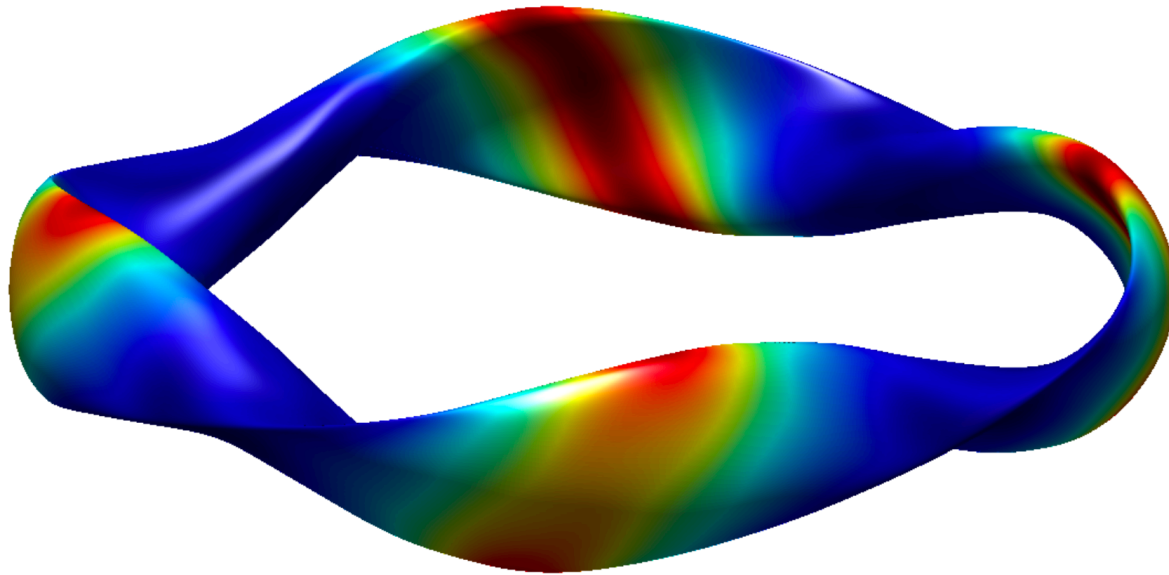
***Thrust 4: Stellarators***

**Meeting on optimization of turbulent transport**

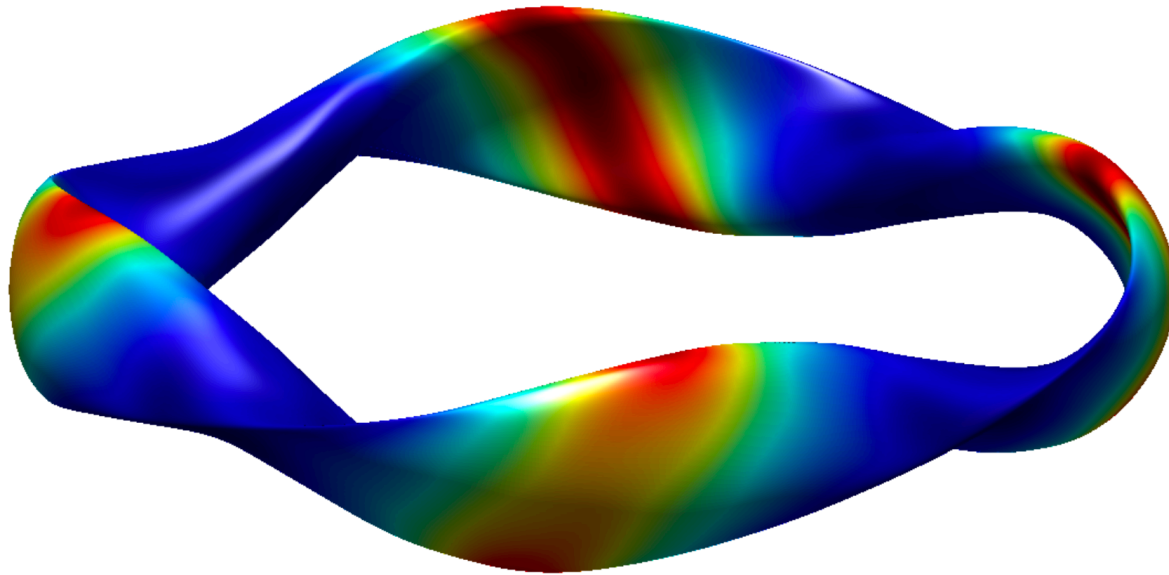
**October 7th, 2022**



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[Sánchez, ISHW (2022) and paper in preparation]



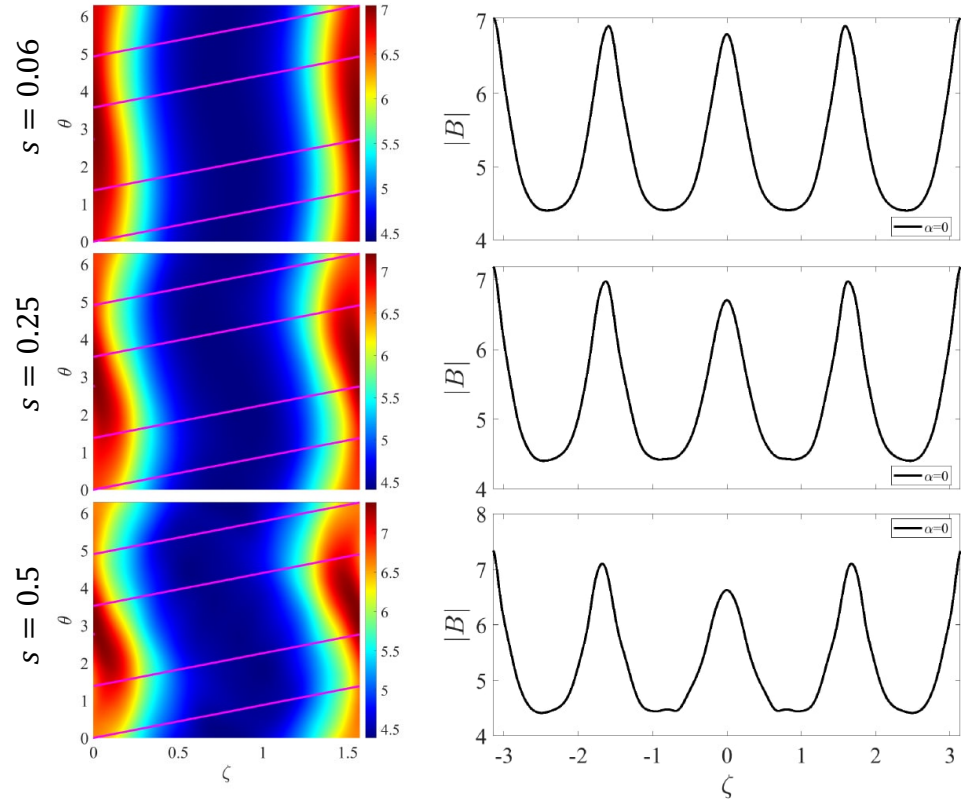
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**... and reduced turbulent transport (this talk)**

# New quasi-isodynamic configuration with good fast-ion confinement at low $\beta$



- 4-field-period configuration remarkably close to exact quasi-isodynamicity (i.e. to omnigenous  $\mathbf{B}$  with poloidally closed  $B$  contours).

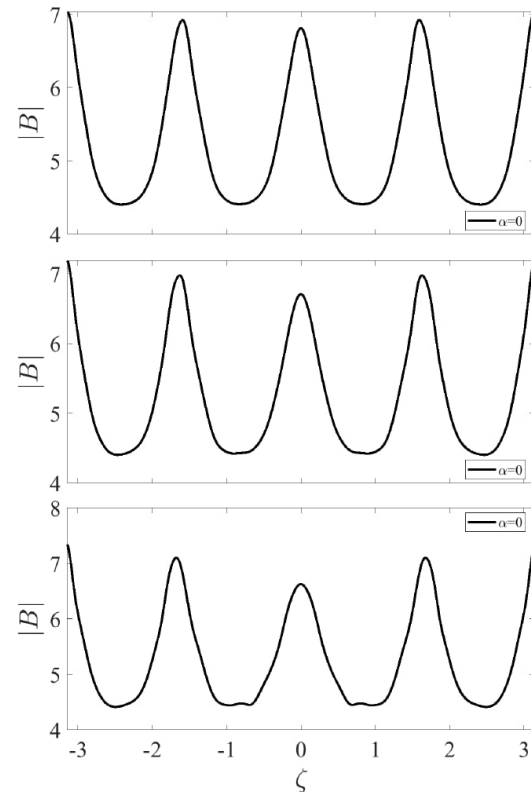
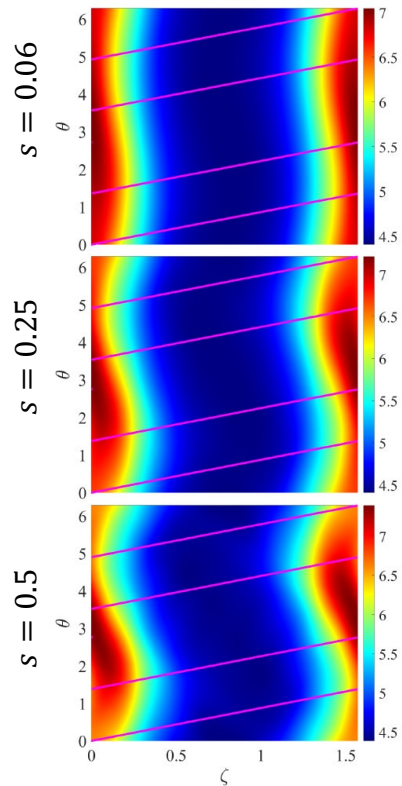




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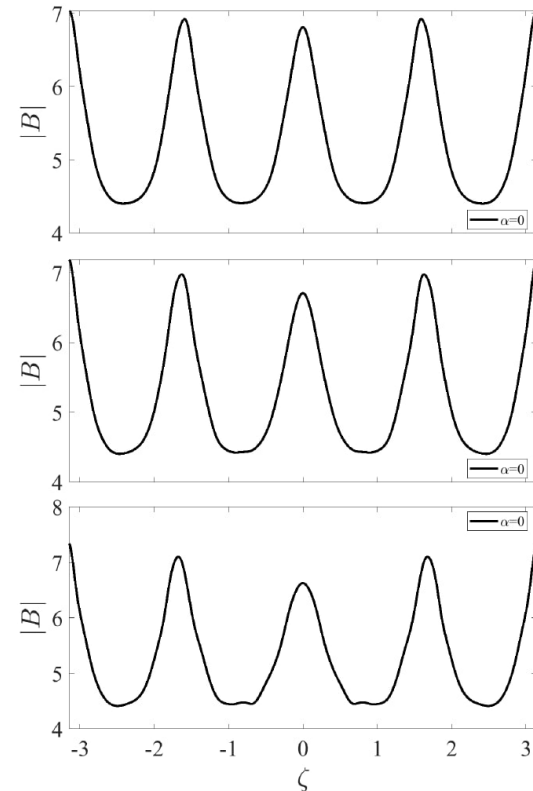
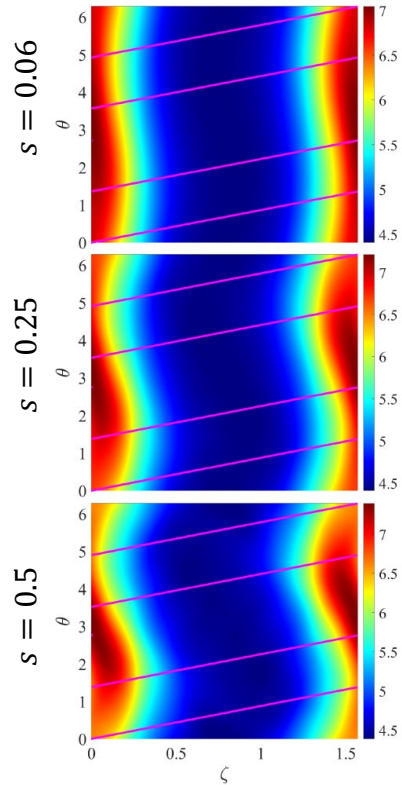
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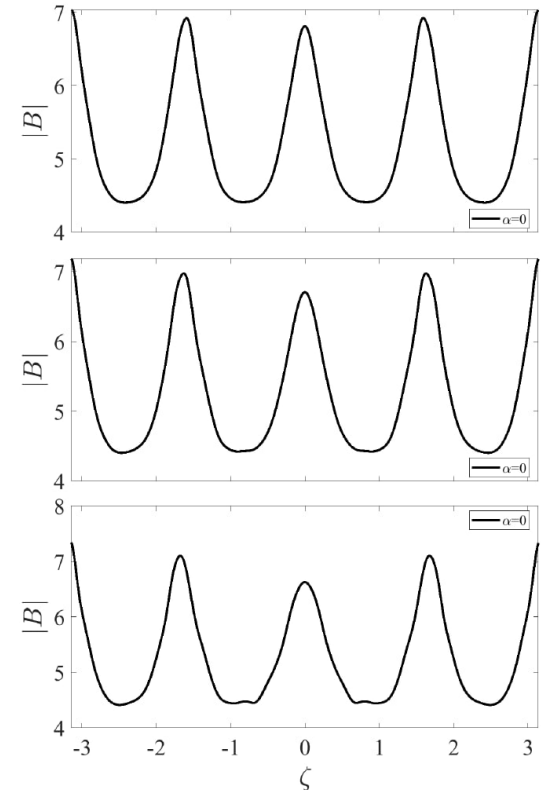
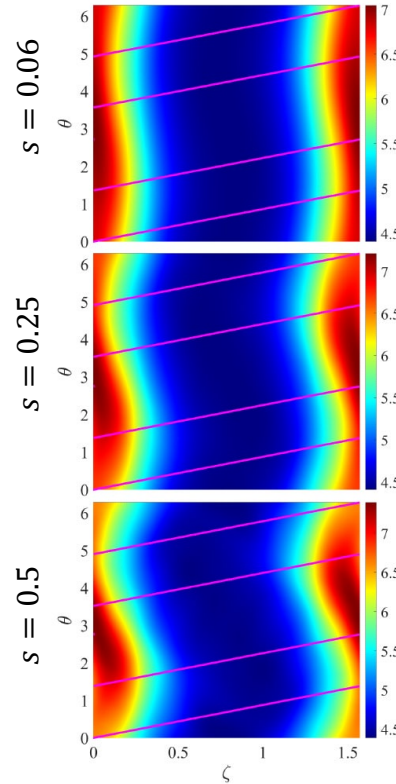
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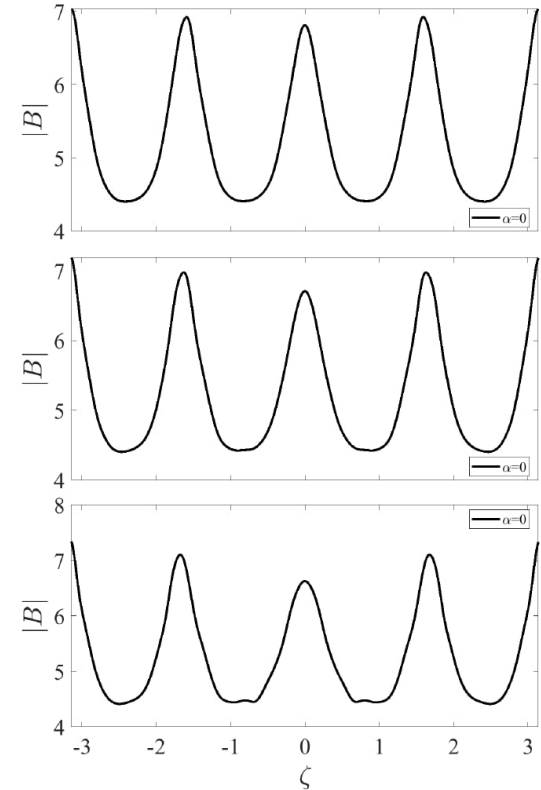
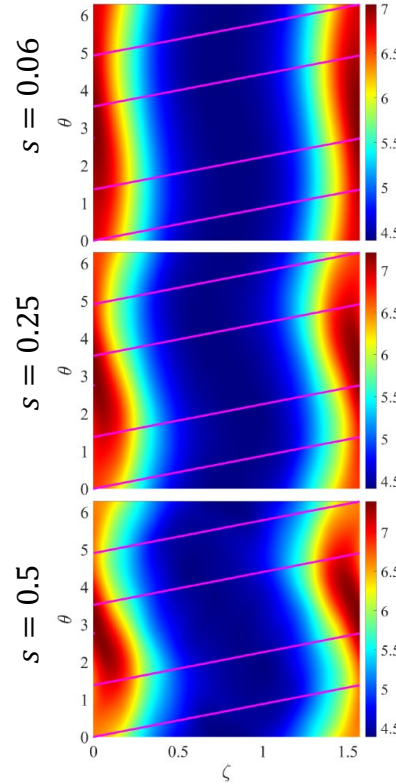
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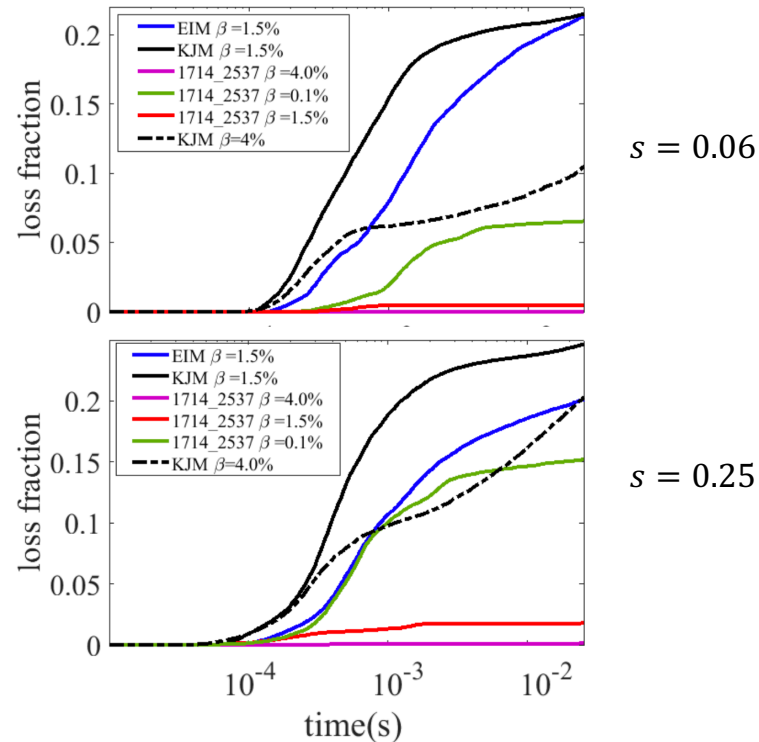
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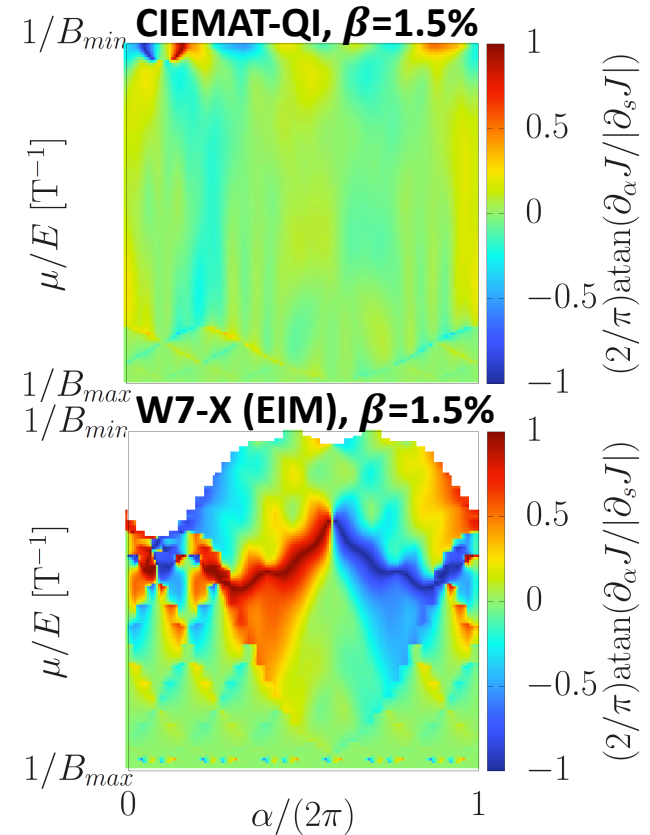
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- Low shear iota profile between approx. 0.85 on axis and approx. 0.95 at the edge.
- Ideal and ballooning MHD stable up to  $\beta \sim 5\%$ .
- Small bootstrap current.
- Good fast-ion confinement at low  $\beta$  and excellent fast-ion confinement at high  $\beta$ .





- Optimization of fast ion confinement has yielded a **QI configuration** where\*:

$$\left| \frac{\overline{\mathbf{v}_M \cdot \nabla s}}{\mathbf{v}_M \cdot \nabla \alpha} \right| = \left| \frac{\partial_\alpha J}{\partial_s J} \right| \ll 1 \quad J(s, \alpha, E, \mu) = 2 \int_{l_{b1}}^{l_{b2}} |v_{\parallel}| dl$$



\*Notation: overbar denotes orbit average,  $\mathbf{v}_M$  is the magnetic drift,  $J$  is the second adiabatic invariant and  $\alpha = \theta - i\zeta$  labels magnetic field lines,  $r$  label flux surfaces.



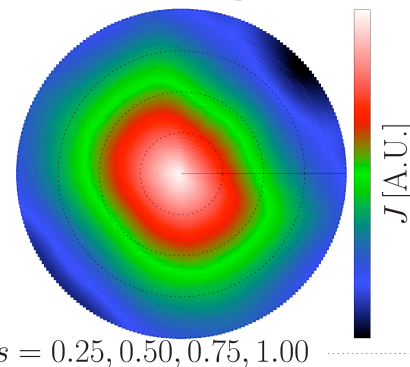
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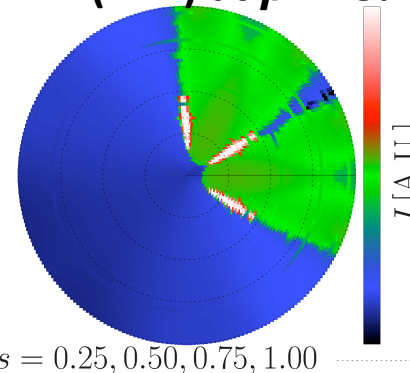
- In addition, optimization **at finite  $\beta$**  has naturally led to:

$$\partial_s J < 0.$$

CIEMAT-QI at  $\beta=1.5\%$



W7-X (EIM) at  $\beta=1.5\%$



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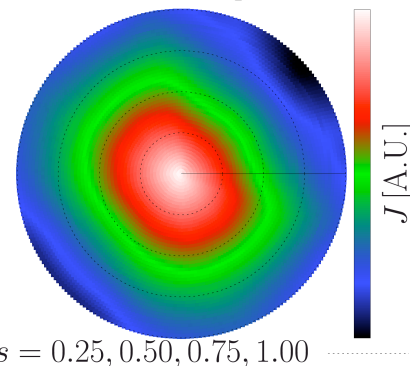
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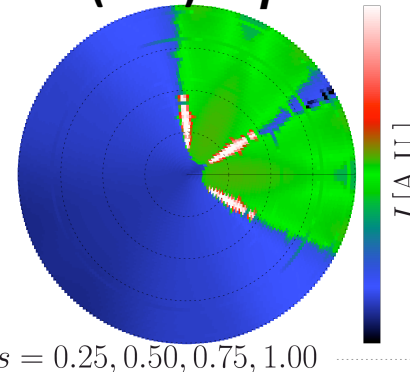
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- Combined, these two characteristics define the so-called “**maximum-J**” property, to which **CIEMAT-QI configuration is remarkably close at  $\beta$  values as low as  $\beta = 1.5\%$** .

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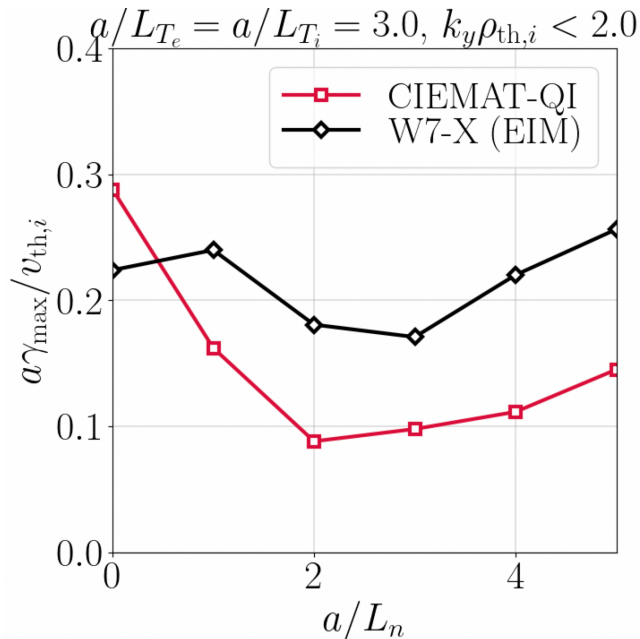
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- Combined, these two characteristics define the so-called “**maximum-J**” property, to which **CIEMAT-QI configuration is remarkably close at  $\beta$  values as low as  $\beta = 1.5\%!!! \Rightarrow$  good TEM stability** [Helander (2013) PoP].

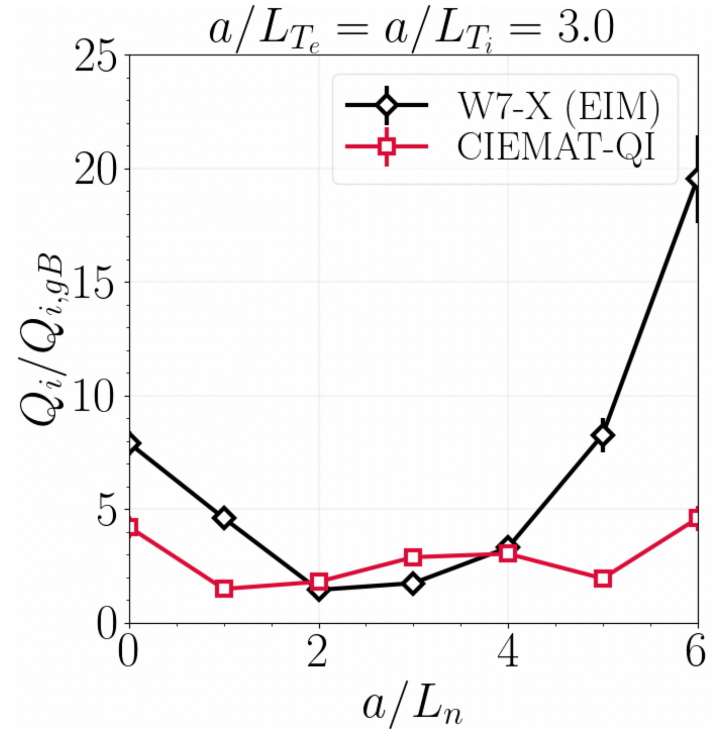
## Linear **stella** simulations with kinetic electrons at **$s = 0.49$**



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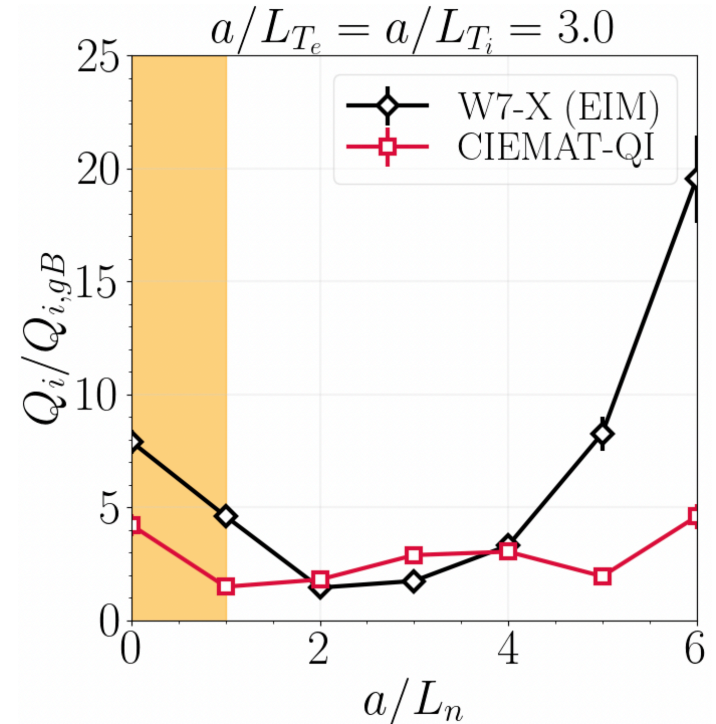
Nonlinear **stella** simulations with  
kinetic electrons at  $s = 0.49$





- At low  $a/L_n$ , lower ion heat flux ( $Q_i$ ) of CIEMAT-QI configuration  $\Rightarrow$  more accesible peaked  $T_i$  profiles and weak dependence on auxiliary particle sources to reduce turbulence via  $a/L_n$  increase.

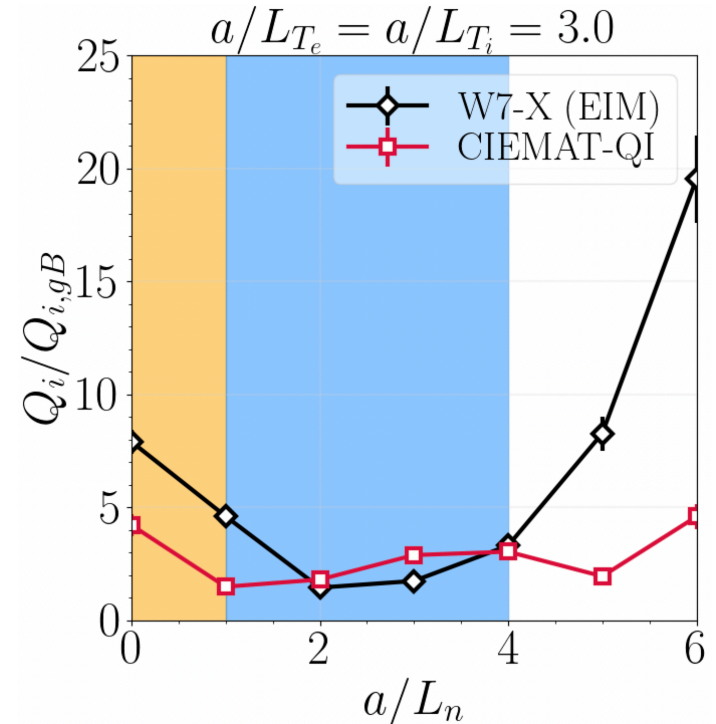
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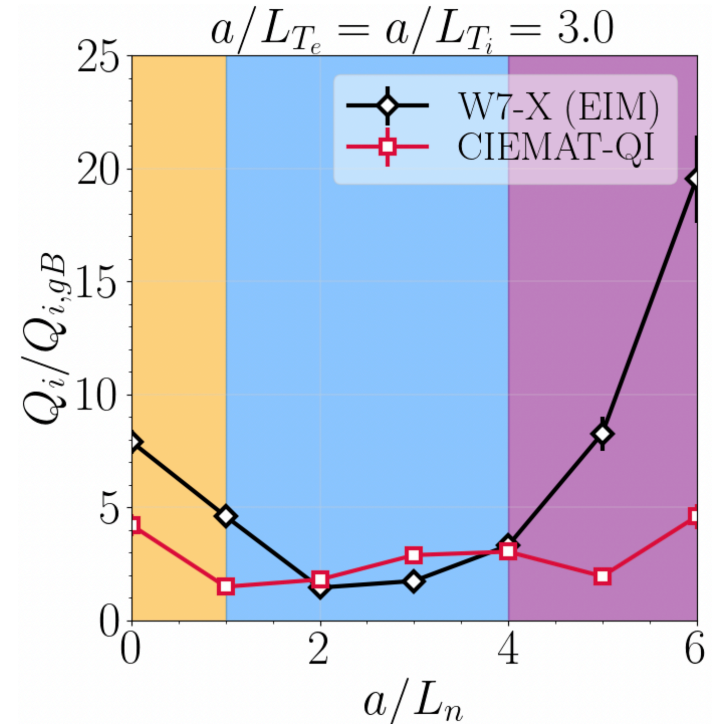
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  - resists against  $n'$ -driven TEM turbulence with much lower  $Q_i$ ...

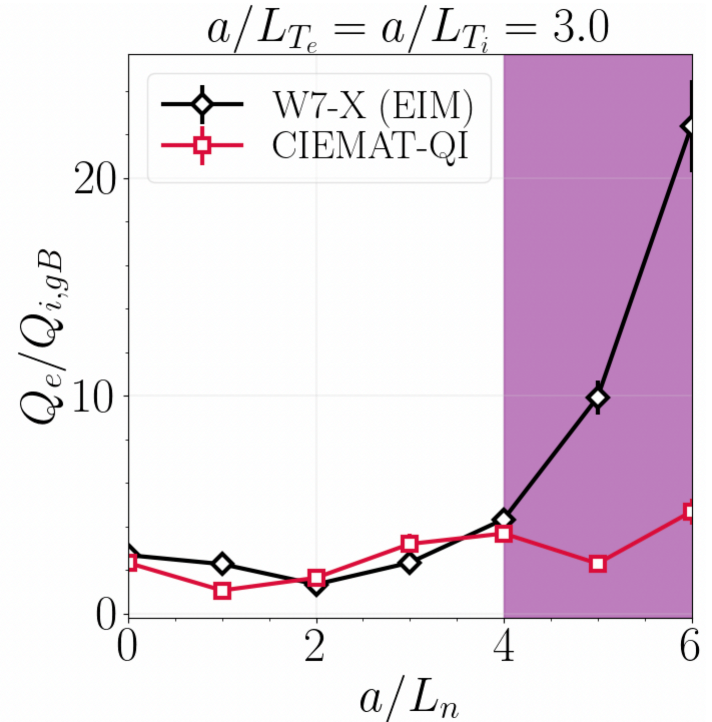
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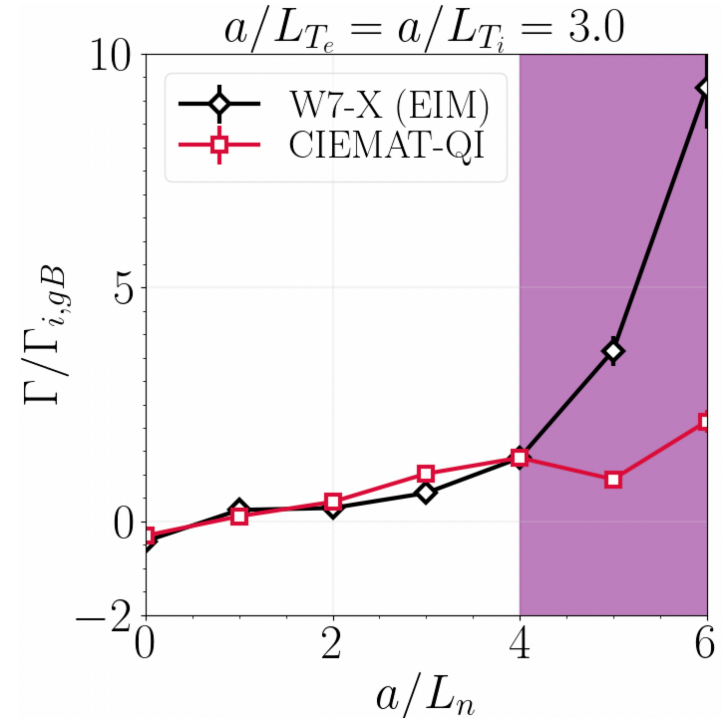
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  - Accessing strong  $a/L_n$  should be more feasible than in W7-X, as particle flux barely increases with  $a/L_n$ .

Nonlinear **stella** simulations with kinetic electrons at  $s = 0.49$





- ❑ We have obtained a **new configuration at CIEMAT, remarkably close to exact quasi-isodynamicity at low  $\beta$  values**, with **low  $\varepsilon_{eff}$** , good ideal and ballooning **MHD stability up to  $\beta \sim 5\%$**  and **small bootstrap current**.
- ❑ It features **good fast-ion confinement at low  $\beta$**  and **excellent fast-ion confinement at high  $\beta$** .
- ❑ **With regard to turbulent transport**, the new configuration:
  - ❑ has low heat flux levels, **weakly dependent on  $a/L_n$** .
  - ❑ Turbulent heat and particle **fluxes resist to turbulence driven by large  $a/L_n$** .
  - ❑ **Expected outcome: better control** of density and temperature profiles and **more efficient use** of particle and heating sources.

