Effects of Biased Electrodes in the Divertor Plate Region of NSTX

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- Motivation
- Experiment
- Results
- Interpretation
- Future plans



Motivation

• Control SOL heat and particle flux to divertor plate by generating convective cells using biased electrodes



R.H. Cohen and D.D. Ryutov, Nucl. Fusion **37**, 621 (1997)
G. Counsell et al J.Nucl.Mater. **313–316** 804 (2003)
S.J. Zweben et al, Plasma Phys. Cont. Fusion **51**, 105012 (2009)

Experimental Set-up in NSTX

- Two radial electrodes mounted on outer divertor
- Five Langmuir probes mounted next to electrodes
- Fast camera view of electrodes from above with filters



Typical Plasma Waveforms



Probe Responses to Biasing

Floating potentials

probe currents



Biasing Changes Probe Profiles

- Floating potential increases at large-R half of electrodes
- Biasing increases probe current at large-R of electrode



Camera Views of Electrodes (Lithium I)







Outer strike point at electrodes:

Large-R half of electrode glows

"bias off"







OSP ~ 3 cm below electrodes:

OSP not deflected by electrodes

Ratio of Bias-on to Bias-off Images

 Light emission increases by ≥ 2 at large-R half of electrodes at turn-on of bias (±1 msec) and steady-state (±6 msec)





bias steady state (6 msec)



Summary of Experimental Results

- When OSP was near electrodes, positive biasing caused an increased in local density at large-R half of electrodes
- When OSP was ~ 3 cm inboard of electrodes, biasing did not move nearby OSP location
- When OSP was ~10-15 cm inboard of electrodes (not shown) no effects of biasing were seen in nearby probes
- No non-local effects observed in any other diagnostics

Qualitative Interpretation of Results

- Expected convective cell ExB motion moves plasma downward into divertor at large-R and upward at small-R probes
- Could possibly explain increase in density at large-R probes, but a quantitative model can not be constructed yet



Future Directions

- Quantitative modeling of 3-D potentials and transport effects should be done including effects of neutrals, finite ion orbits, turbulence, rotation, flux tube geometry along B, etc.
- Relevant biasing experiments were done on TORPEX (Theiler et al PRL '12), and could be used to validate such modeling
- Next tokamak step could be a larger area electrode (~ 1 kA) with better diagnostics. e.g. larger probe array, IRTV
- Alternatively, local cold gas puffing might be able to generate divertor convective cells (also Cohen/Ryutov 1997)