## Abstract Submitted for the DPP12 Meeting of The American Physical Society

Determining impurity concentrations in plasmas with mixed low-Z and high-Z contamination<sup>1</sup> M. REINKE, M. CHILENSKI, T. CHRIS-TENSEN, P. ENNEVER, I. FAUST, S. HARPER, N. HOWARD, D. MILLER, MIT - Plasma Science and Fusion Center, A. JAMES, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, M. CHURCHILL, C. FIORE, M. GREENWALD, J. HUGHES, A. HUBBARD, B. LIPSCHULTZ, E. MARMAR, J. RICE, C. THEILER, MIT -Plasma Science and Fusion Center — A novel approach is described to find concentrations of impurities in plasmas with a mix of low-Z and high-Z contaminants. In plasmas with high-Z impurities,  $\Delta Z_{eff} \sim 1$  can be reached without meaningful change to the main-ion density, meaning changes in the high-Z concentrations can contribute to collisionality, without playing a role in dilution. When both low-Z and high-Z impurities are present,  $Z_{eff}$  measurements have limited utility, requiring an expanded approach in characterizing the contamination. The cumulative effect of low-Z impurities is to reduce the neutron rate, while high-Z impurities dominate the total radiated power. Alcator C-Mod has range of low-Z (B, C, O and F) and high-Z (Fe, Mo) intrinsic impurities, and uses extrinsic seeding of  $N_2$ , Ne (heat flux), He and Ar (diagnostic). Impurities are identified via short-wavelength,  $\lambda < 30$  nm, line emission measured by flat-field spectrometers, which can also track the relative interand intra-shot changes in line-brightness. The absolute high-Z impurity density is constrained using resistive bolometry, while the total low-Z impurity density is constrained by comparing the measured and modeled neutron rates using experimental  $T_i$  profiles. Continuum emission in multiple spectral regions is used to determine  $\mathbf{Z}_{eff}$ .

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