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Status of XP-614

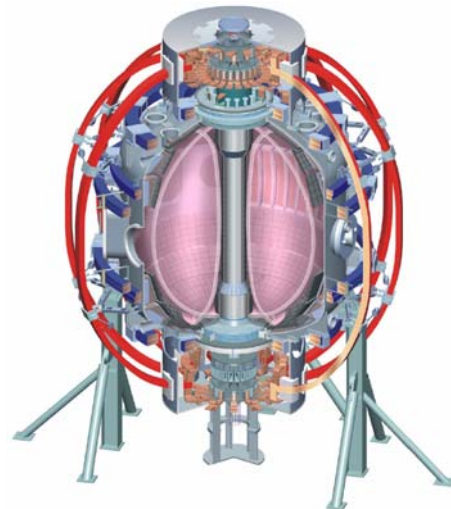
Comparison of error field correction techniques at high beta-N

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Colorado Sch Mines
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Jonathan Menard



NSTX Mid-Run Assessment
May 10, 2006
PPPL



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KBSI
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ENEA, Frascati
CEA, Cadarache
IPP, Jülich
IPP, Garching
ASCR, Czech Rep
U Quebec

Run plan status



Day 1 – 30 shots → largely done – need to finish IP scan

1. Reproduce 800kA target plasma with edge locking → done
2. Add n=1 corrective field – try to reduce flow damping and mode locking → done
3. If EFC algorithm improves discharge, test at other plasma current and BT
 - a. Compare plasma performance with and w/o EFC for 3 scenarios:
(1) 1.0MA, 4.5kG (started) (2) 0.7MA, 3.5kG (TBD) (3) 1.0MA, 3.5kG (TBD)

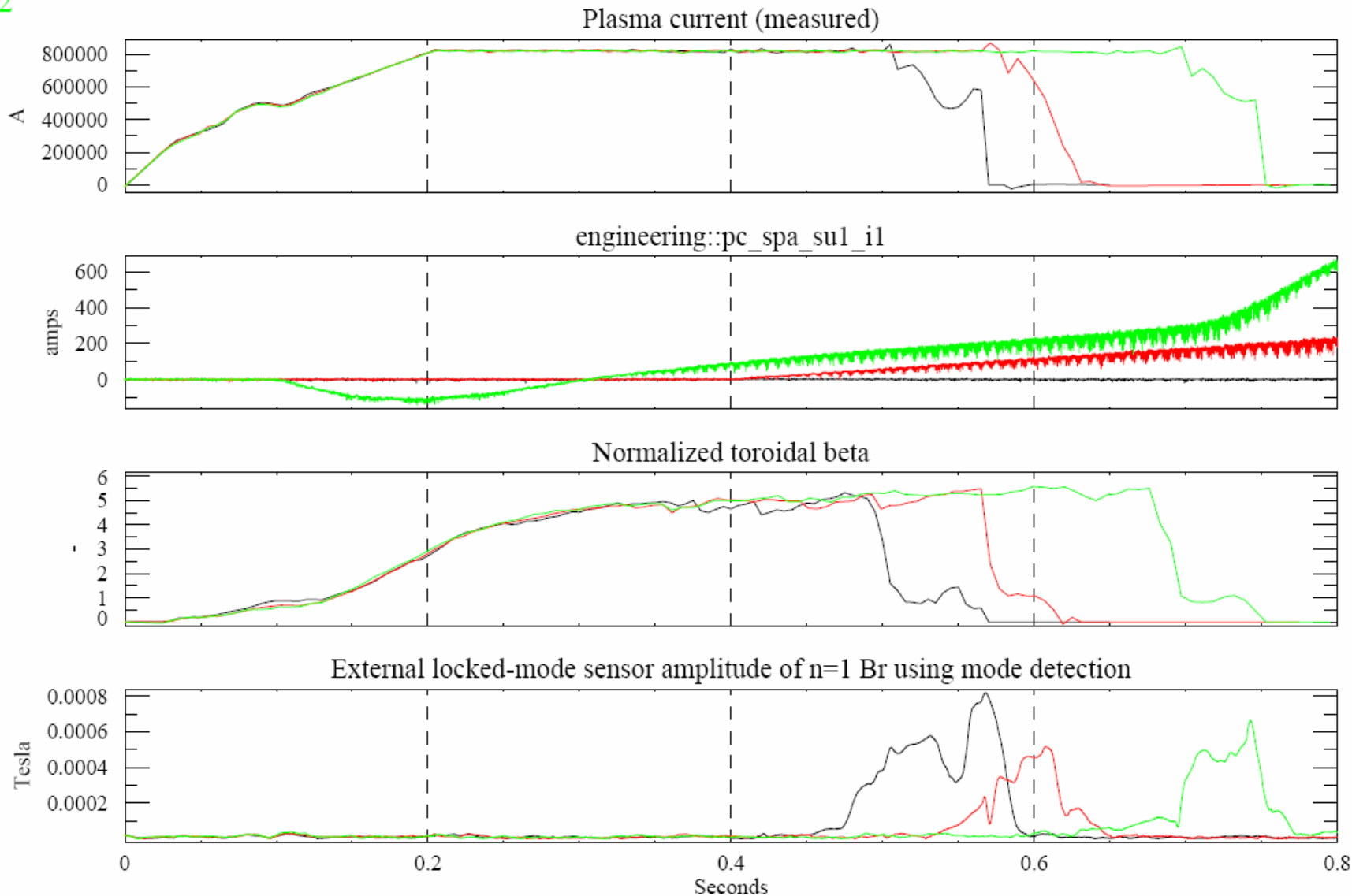
Day 2 – 30 shots

4. Use RWM/EF feedback control system for “dynamic” EFC – tried on 2 shots
 - . Test DEFC – use optimal RWM gain and phase if data is available (
XP615 uses a target w/o intrinsic locking problems, lowers(?) rotation
 - i. Scan and optimize gain and phase settings – 20 shots
 - ii. Use different sensors now that this is available? BR, or mix upper/lower Bp? - 10 shots
5. Compare performance (shot duration, ELMs, beta-N, etc.) to EFC results
6. Determine if average time evolution of optimal DEFC SPA currents is similar to evolution of pre-programmed EFC SPA currents.

XP614: Comparison of EFC techniques at high β_N – Menard

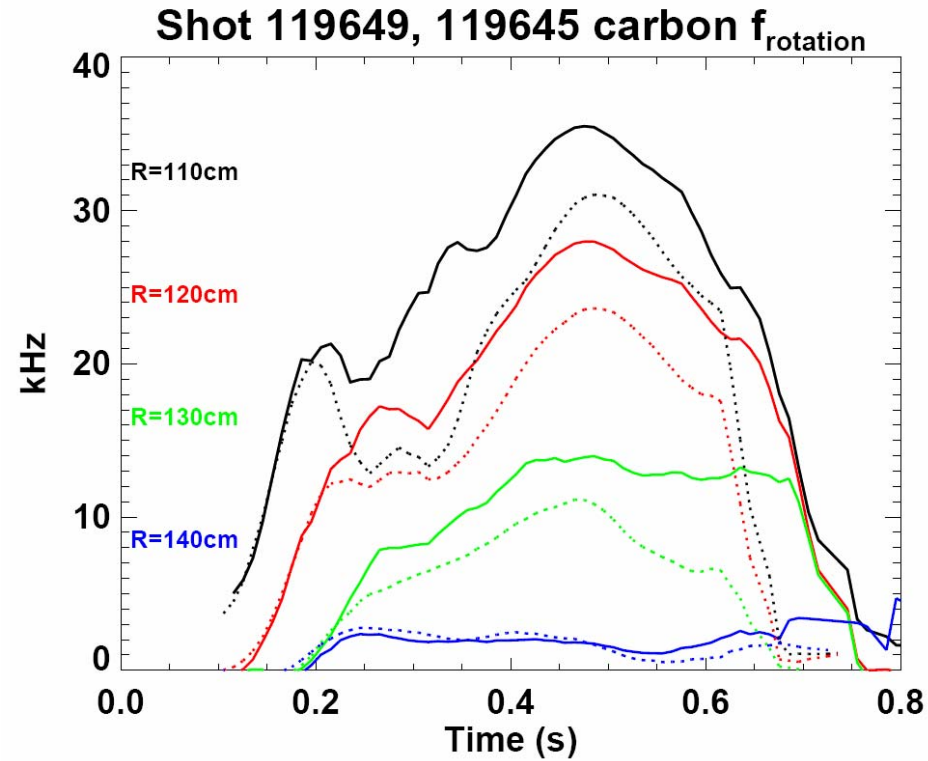
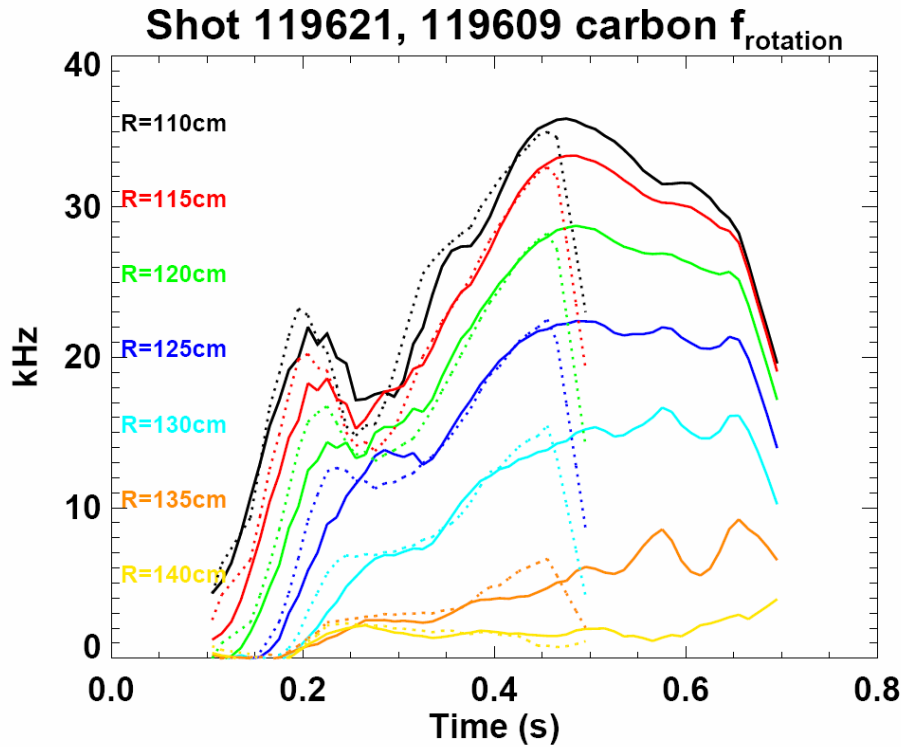
119609
119615
119622

- Longest duration, highest β_N achieved with OHxTF predictive EFC (119622)
- Pre-programmed ramp (119615) guesses at OH evolution \Rightarrow not as good



XP614: Comparison of EFC techniques at high β_N – Menard

- Applying EFC sustains plasma rotation and can increase β (119621,609)
- Scan of EFC amplitude finds that optimal proportionality value (119649) results in higher rotation and beta than shot with non-optimal value (119645)

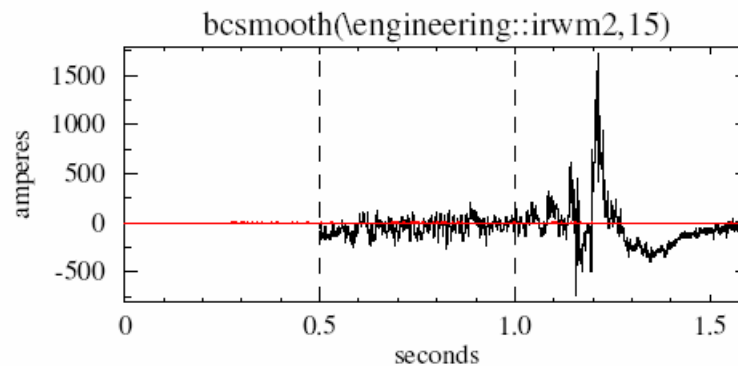
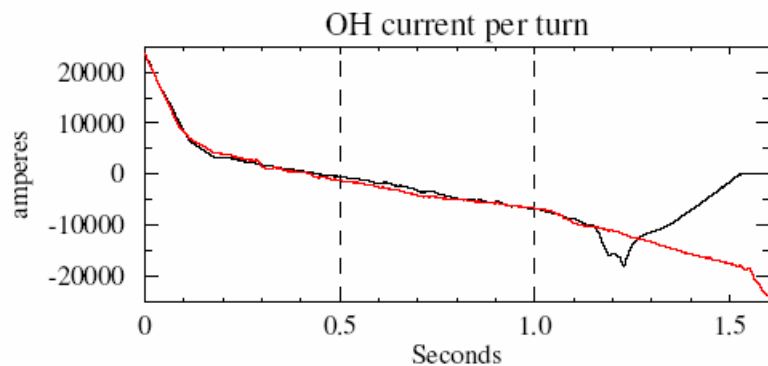
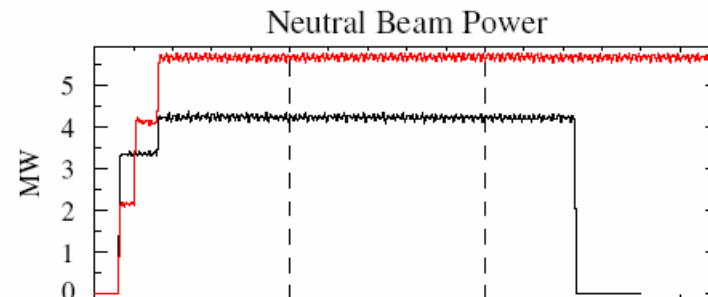
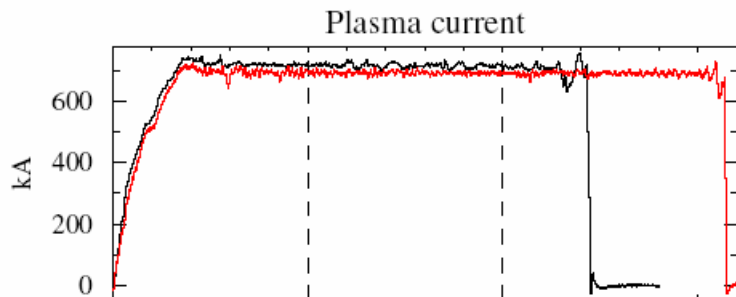
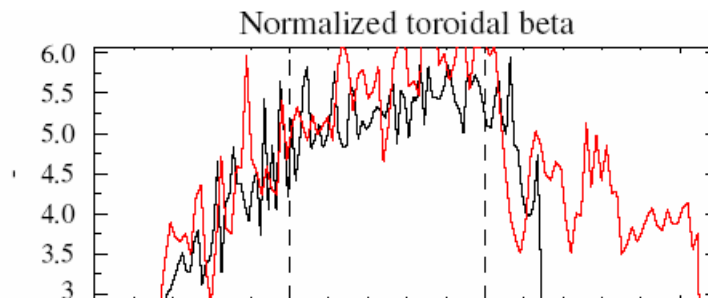
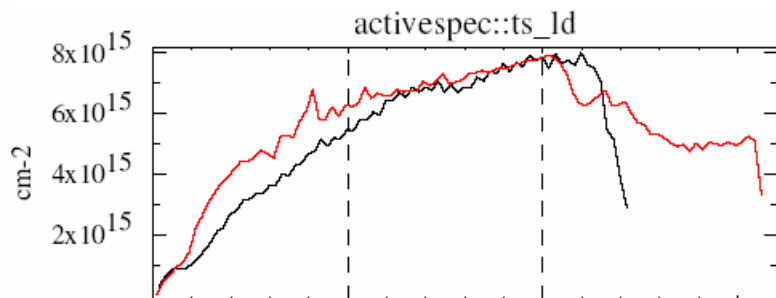


XP614: Comparison of EFC techniques at high β_N

Tested feedback during 700kA long-pulse for first time

- Same flux consumption as 116318 but w/ much lower NBI power
- Improved confinement this year... (and/or cleaner early phase...)

Shots:
120339
116318

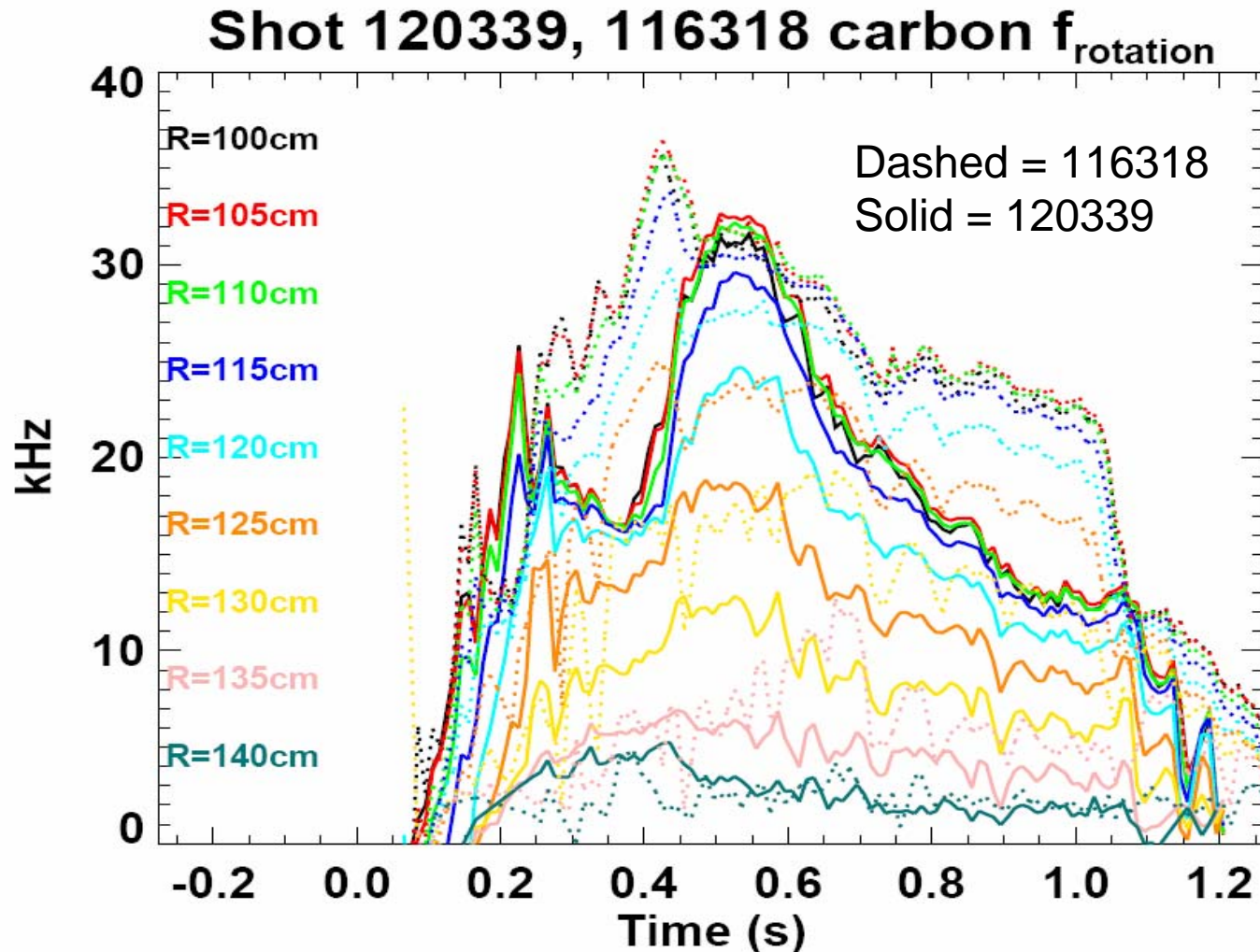


XP614: Comparison of EFC techniques at high β_N

Rotation systematically higher in reference shot w/o feedback (116318)

- But NBI power is much lower in this year's shot with feedback...
- Need comparison shots w/o feedback, and with EFC from OHxTF

Shots:
120339
116318



Run plan wish-list



- Compare feedback (DEFC) to OHxTF EFC
 - Use target with intrinsic locking behavior
 - Test combined DEFC + TF-EFC – **new capability**
 - Test mix of U/L BP, and/or BR sensors, if time permits
 - **30 shots**

- Finish plasma current and field scan
 - **8 shots**

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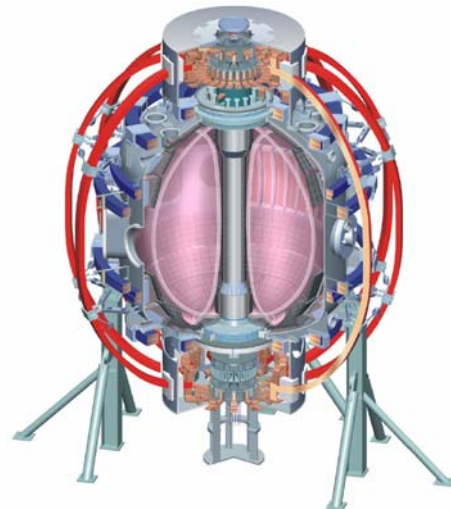


Status of XP-618 → COMPLETE

Optimize error field correction vs. rotation

R. La Haye, T. Strait (GA)

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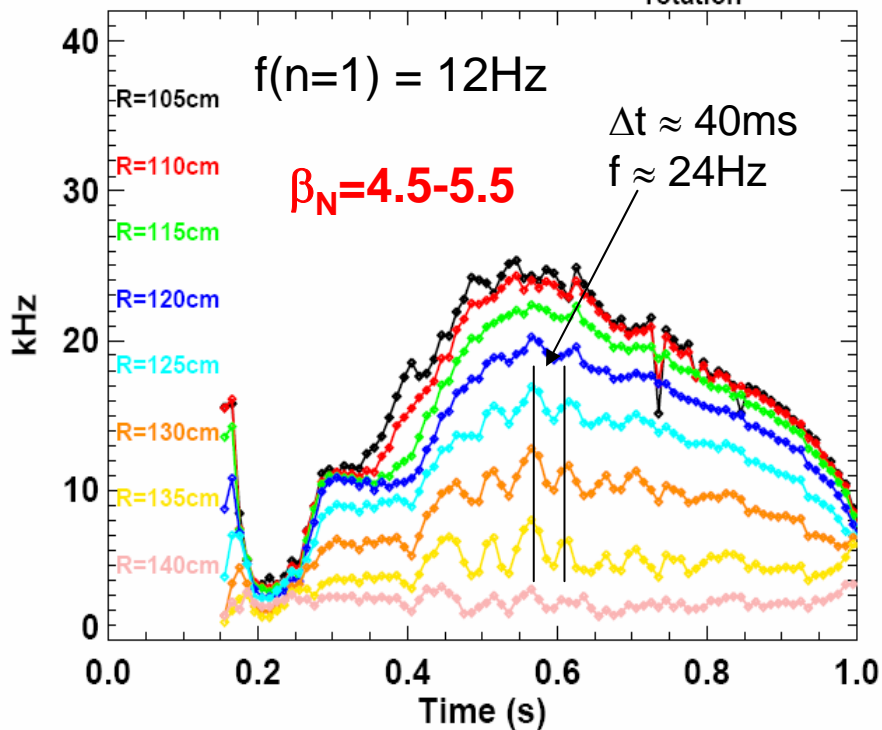
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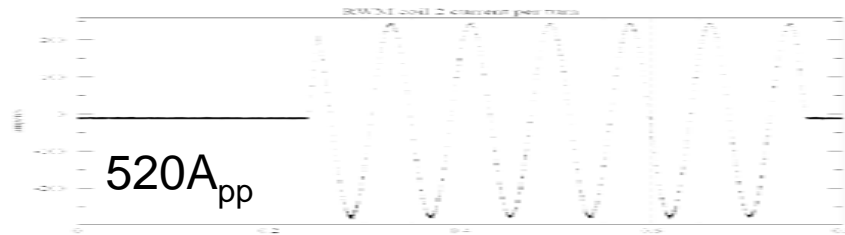
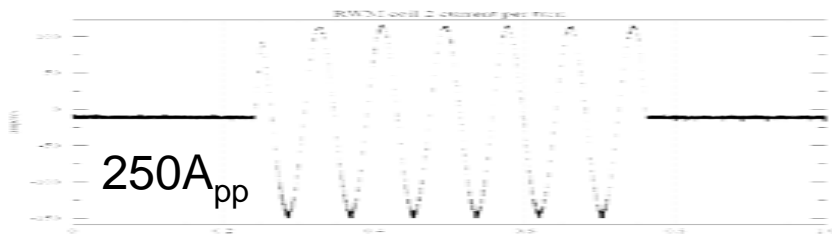
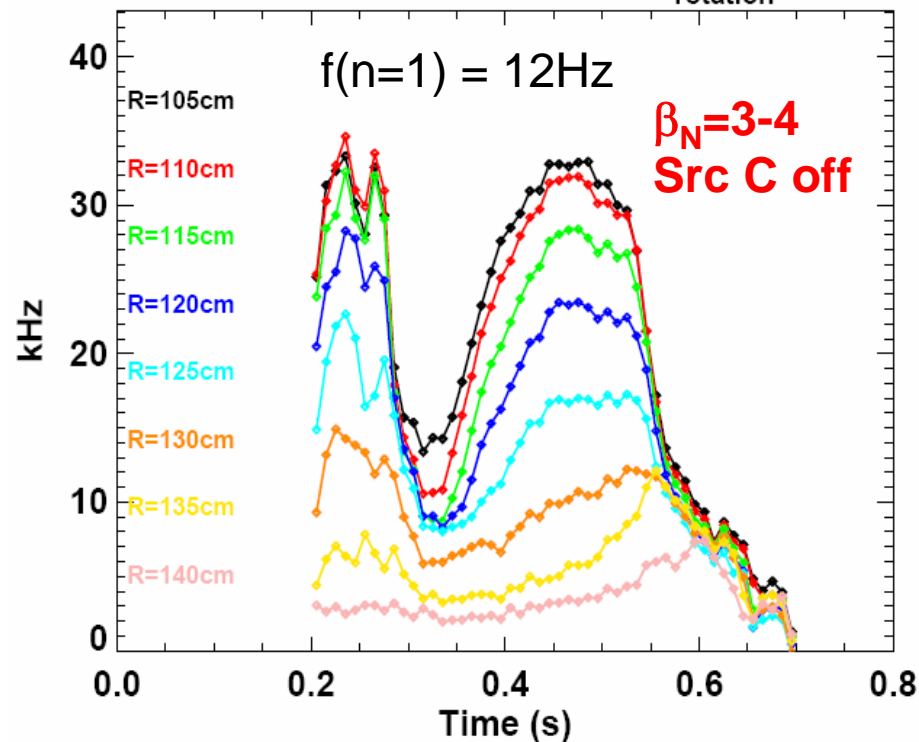
XP618: Optimize error field correction vs. rotation – LaHaye, Strait

- Observe rotation modulation at 2nd harmonic of applied field
- Little to no rotation modulation observed below no-wall limit

Shot 119629 carbon f_{rotation}

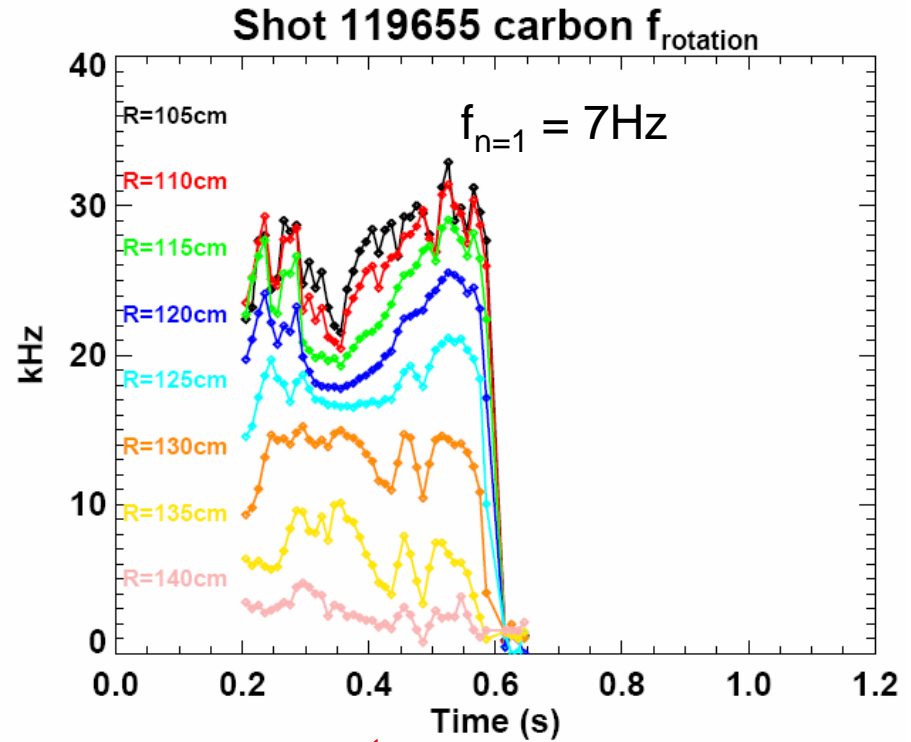
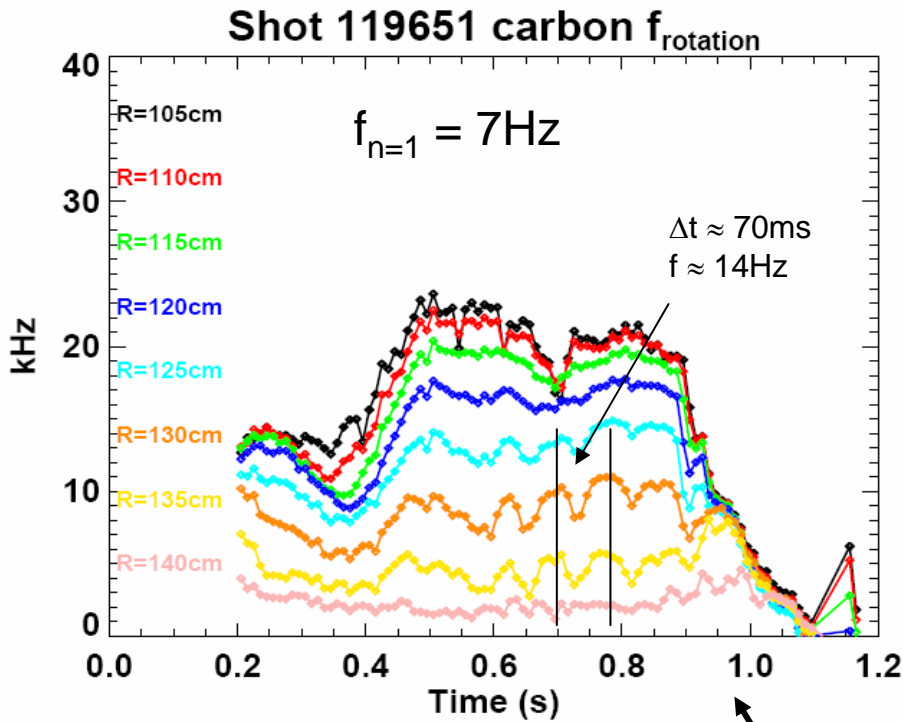


Shot 119631 carbon f_{rotation}

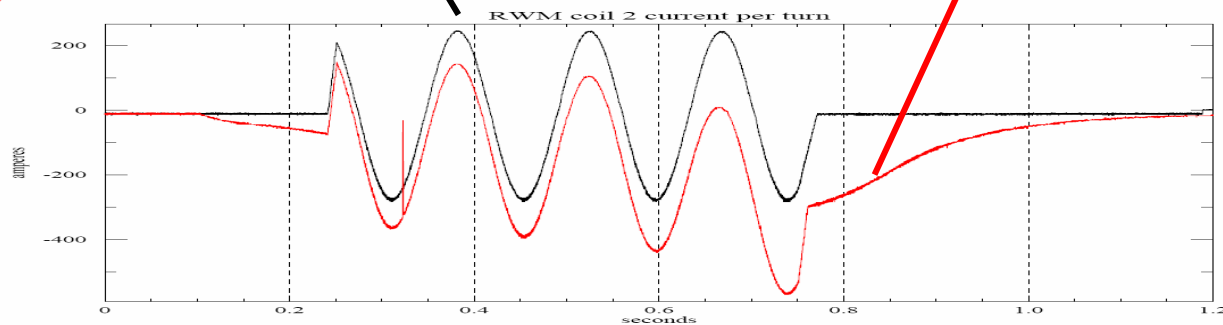


XP618: Optimize error field correction vs. rotation – LaHaye, Strait

- Also observe rotation modulation at 2nd harmonic of applied field at lower $f=7\text{Hz}$
- Shot with OHxTF EFC + $n=1$ achieves higher rotation, β_N (& RFA?), but is shorter



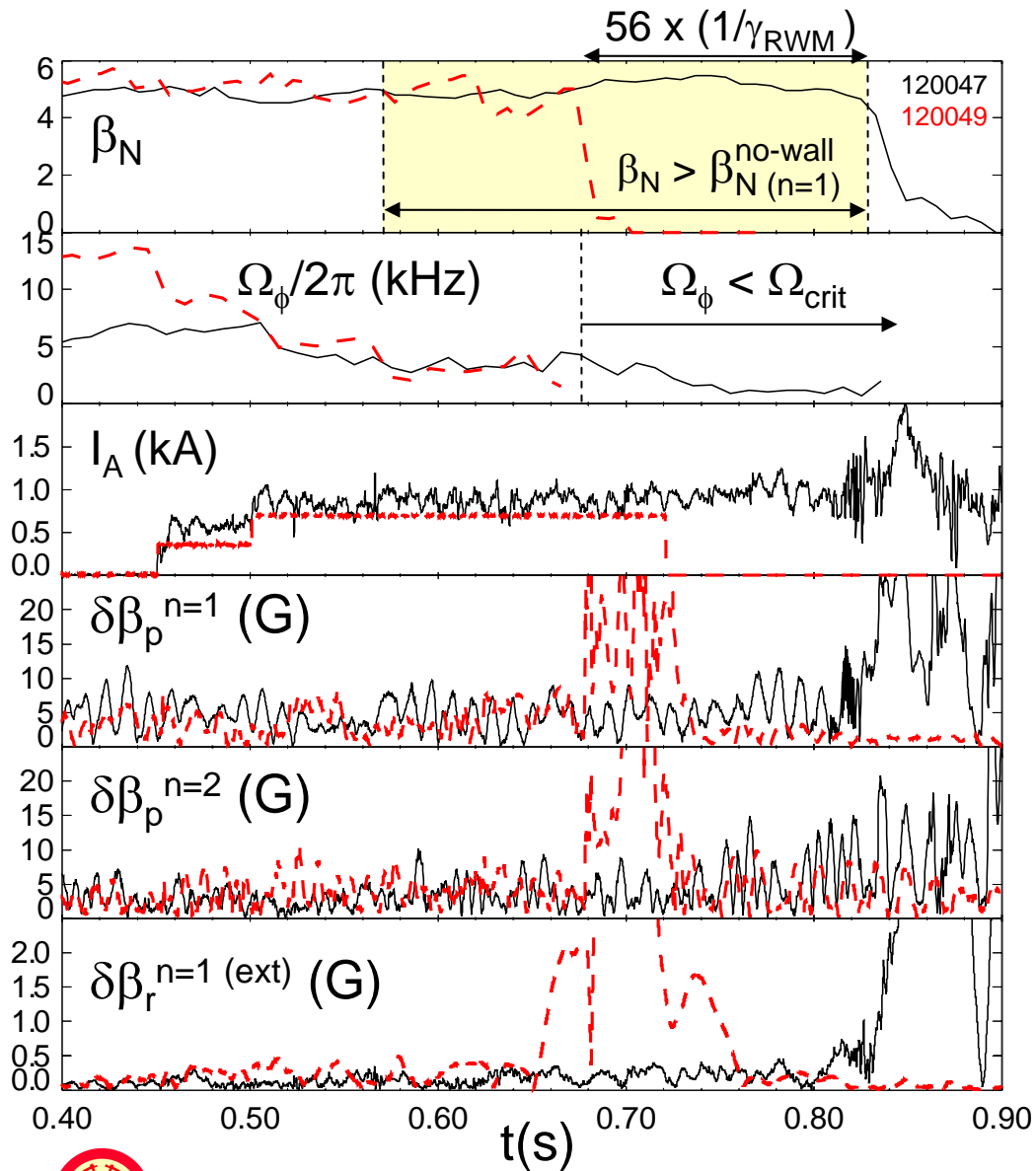
119651
119655



XP615 Demonstrated Active RWM Stabilization in High Beta, Low Rotation Plasmas

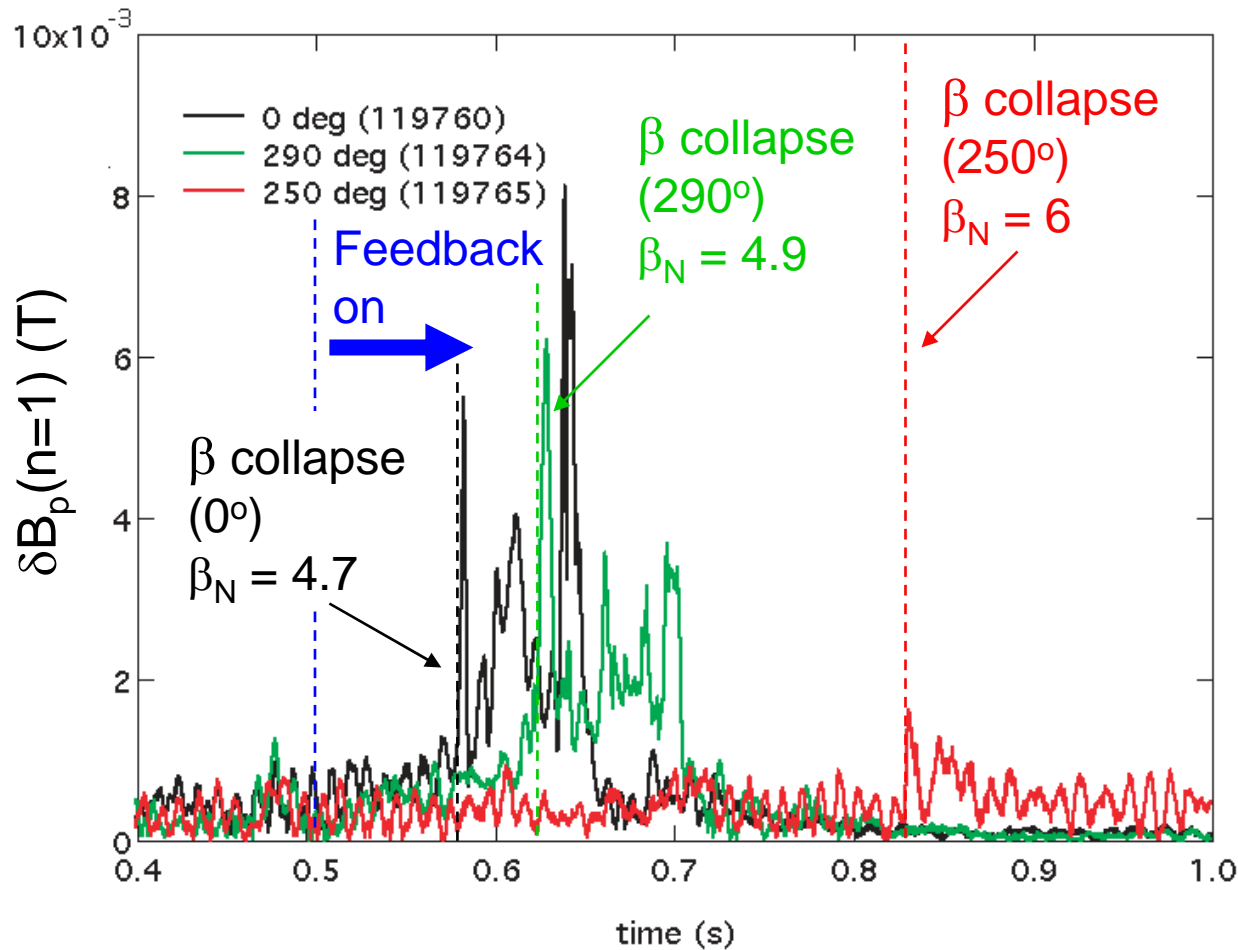
- ❑ First active stabilization of the pressure-driven RWM in a low aspect ratio tokamak
 - ❑ Demonstration of positive/negative feedback vs. phase and gain
- ❑ Stabilization of a low rotation plasma – ITER relevance
 - ❑ $\Omega_\phi/\Omega_{\text{crit}} \sim 1/4$; in range of predicted ITER rotation
 - ❑ System geometry similar to ITER
 - ❑ Rotation profile reduction/variation gives insight into RWM stabilization mechanism
- ❑ Significant $n = 2$ observed in $n=1$ active stabilized cases
- ❑ Mode rigidity violated in certain cases
 - ❑ Mode rigidity observed in DIII-D; assumed in RWM calculations made in the community
 - ❑ New observation demonstrates need for “multi-mode” calculation in future theoretical investigations

RWM stabilized at low rotation for longer than $50/\gamma_{RWM}$



- Reduction of Ω_ϕ by non-resonant $n = 3$ magnetic braking
 - Due to neoclassical toroidal viscosity
 - In ITER Ω_ϕ range
- Significant $n = 2$ amplitude during active stabilization
- Mode rigidity violated in certain cases
- Stabilized for longer than published DIII-D result

Varying RWM feedback relative phase demonstrates positive/negative feedback



Phase scan

- Varied through 360° , finer scan in 270° range; 225° appears to be “best”
- Positive feedback (destabilizing) in range $\sim 90^\circ - 290^\circ$
- $n = 3$ braking required to generate RWM when phase set to most favorable settings

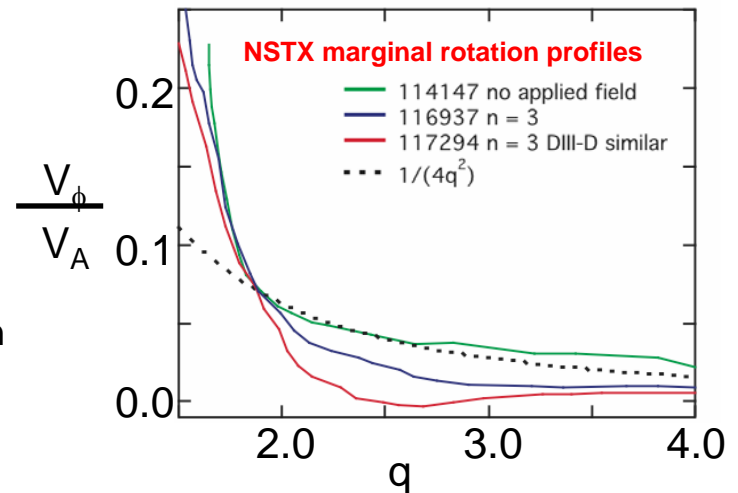
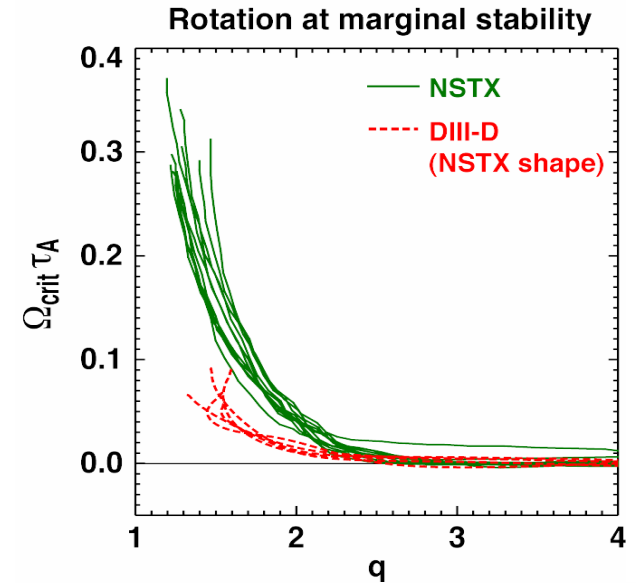
XP615: requests for second-half of run; planned publications

- ❑ **Goals (run time request = 1 day)**
 - ❑ Extend actively stabilized duration by reducing $n = 3$ braking
 - Could be very valuable data to have in the near-term
 - ❑ Use different sensors / demonstrate related physics regarding mode rigidity, etc.
 - Use combination of upper and lower B_p sensors, rather than one group
 - Use B_r sensors
 - ❑ Fill in feedback gain / relative phase scans from first run
- ❑ **Planned publications**
 - ❑ Paper in preparation for PRL – submission ASAP
 - ❑ Request nomination for 2006 APS DPP invited talk (+ PoP paper)
- ❑ **Extra run time requested above should greatly help APS Invited talk, also could help satisfy PRL referee concerns**



XP 619: Scaling of RWM Stability Leads to Understanding of Physical Model

- Alfvén speed important in stabilization models
 - coupling to Alfvén continuum
 - degree of inertial enhancement
 - has become standard normalization for inter-machine comparison
- NSTX requires higher rotation than DIII-D using v_A normalization
 - aspect ratio dependence or other physics?
 - rotation similar using v_s normalization
- All NSTX Ω_{crit} data obtained at single B_t
 - no large variation in v_A
- XP 619 will vary v_A at constant q
 - wide variation in marginal rotation at $q > 2$ surfaces observed during braking
 - try to isolate v_A dependence
- Density scan to alter collisionality
 - variation in neoclassical & NTV damping/dissipation
- Will also account for variation in marginal rotation due to MHD



MHD ET XP Usage to Date

- XP614: Used 13 hours out of allocated 20 hours
- XP615: Used 12-15 hours out of allocated 16 hours
- XP618: Used 5+ hours out of allocated 4 hours
- XMP45: Used about 8 hours out of allocated 8 hours
- Total MHD Usage: 40-ish hours out of 64 allocated

- Would be interesting to compile shot count, and compare to requests in experimental proposal.

MHD run-time request



Priority order (more or less...)

- XP615 – 1 day – active feedback at low Ω_ϕ
 - APS Invited, likely PRL if successful, ITPA, 07 Milestone complete?
- XP614 – 1 day – use feedback to reduce EF drag on Ω_ϕ ?
 - 06 Milestone, ITPA, PRL on multiple RFA sources? (m=0 and higher?)

Not in priority order:

- Sontag – 1 day - RWM passive stability boundary
 - Understand RWM critical rotation – publish paper
- Menard – ½ day - Low density locked mode – finish BT scan
 - Finish locked-mode threshold scaling study – publish paper
- Gates – 1 day - High Beta-t using EFC
 - Take advantage of EFC – record beta? - publish