

Supported by



Summary XP1044: Pedestal Height

A. Diallo, R. Maingi, J. Menard et. al. and NSTX team

19-07-2010 Monday Physics Meeting

Monday, July 19, 2010

Experimental Plan: Target conditions setup by XP1043 but with ELMs for pedestal pressure saturation

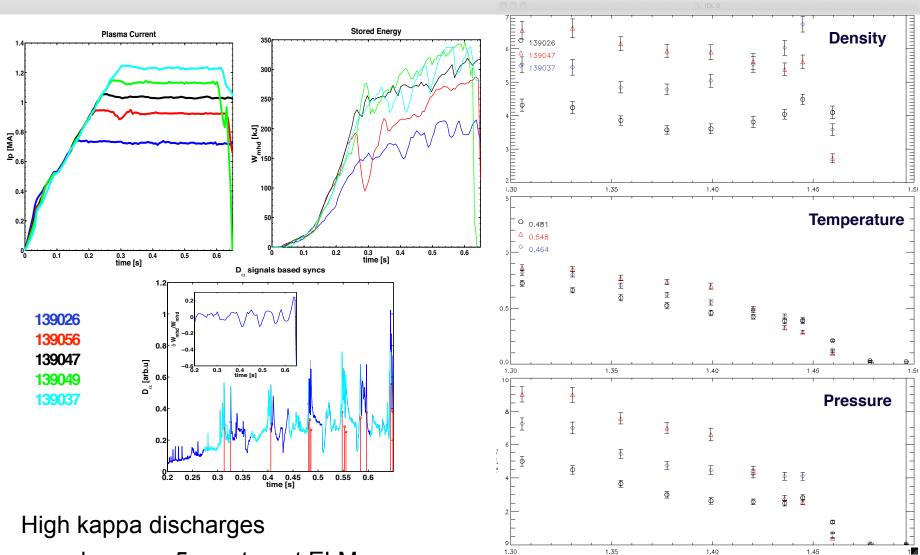
Goals/Approach

- Obtain detailed measurements of the pedestal structure (height and width) with varying global/engineering parameters (Ip and Bt) to evaluate and guide existing predictive pedestal models.
- Access potential correlations of edge turbulence and the pedestal structure. What are the experimental signatures in edge fluctuations which precipitate the ELM crash?
 - Generate H-mode *Elmy* discharges
 - Perform scan in Ip and Bt: Investigate the scaling of the pedestal pressure height with global parameters.

1. Bt =0.5 T and Ip = {700 kA , 1.2 MA, 1.0 MA}

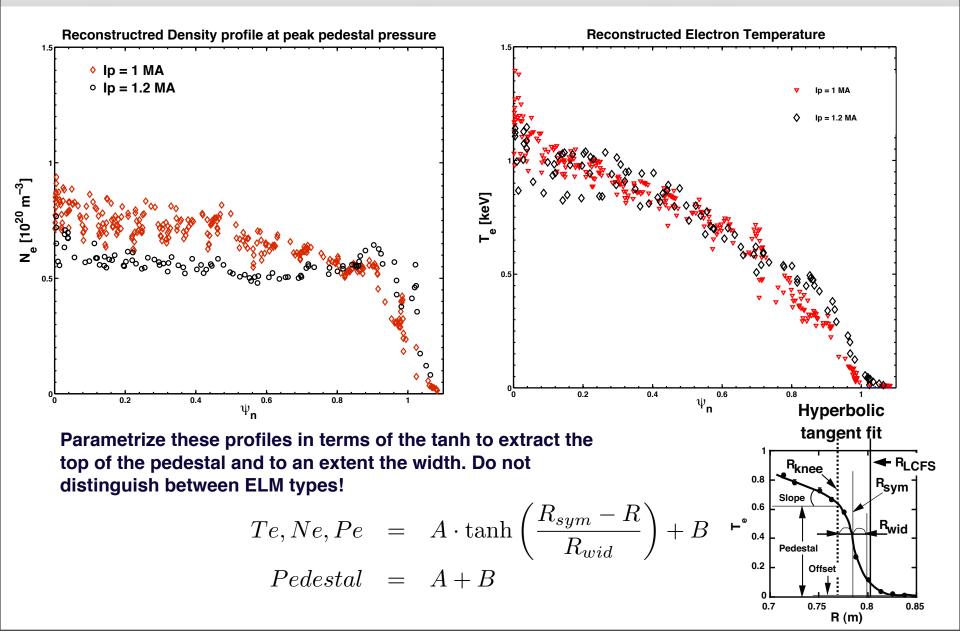
- 2. Bt = 0.55 T and Ip ={700 kA, 1.1 MA, 900 kA}
- 3. Bt = 0.45 T and Ip ={700kA, 1.3 MA}
- Data from June 30, 2010
 - Completed step (1) and most of (2). Need to complete (3) to finish the scan with more reliable ELMy discharges.
 - Preliminary profile analysis performed. Assessing the turbulence data.

Increase of the electron pressure with plasma current

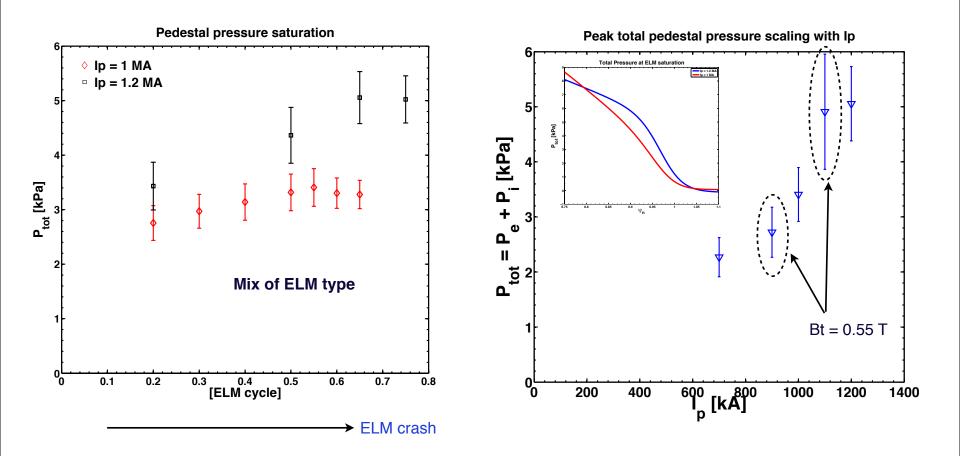


- vary drsep ~ 5 mm to get ELMs
- Liter @ 50 mg for most of the time.

Preliminary analysis: Reconstructed Profiles (Ne and Te) synchronized with ELM events

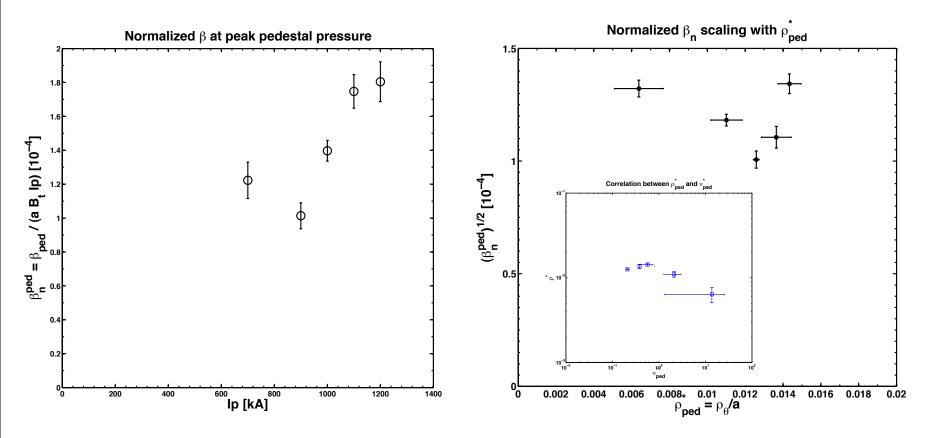


Preceding the ELM crash, confirmation that the total pedestal pressure increases until saturation



Need to fold in the magnetic field difference using the normalized beta poloidal

Beta poloidal at peak pedestal pressure scaling with rhos and lp



Work in progress to analyze correlations between key plasma parameters at peak pedestal pressure

The pedestal width remains unresolved

