

Error field threshold study in high- β plasmas with reduced input torques

J.-K. Park¹,

J. E. Menard¹, S. P. Gerhardt¹

1) Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, USA

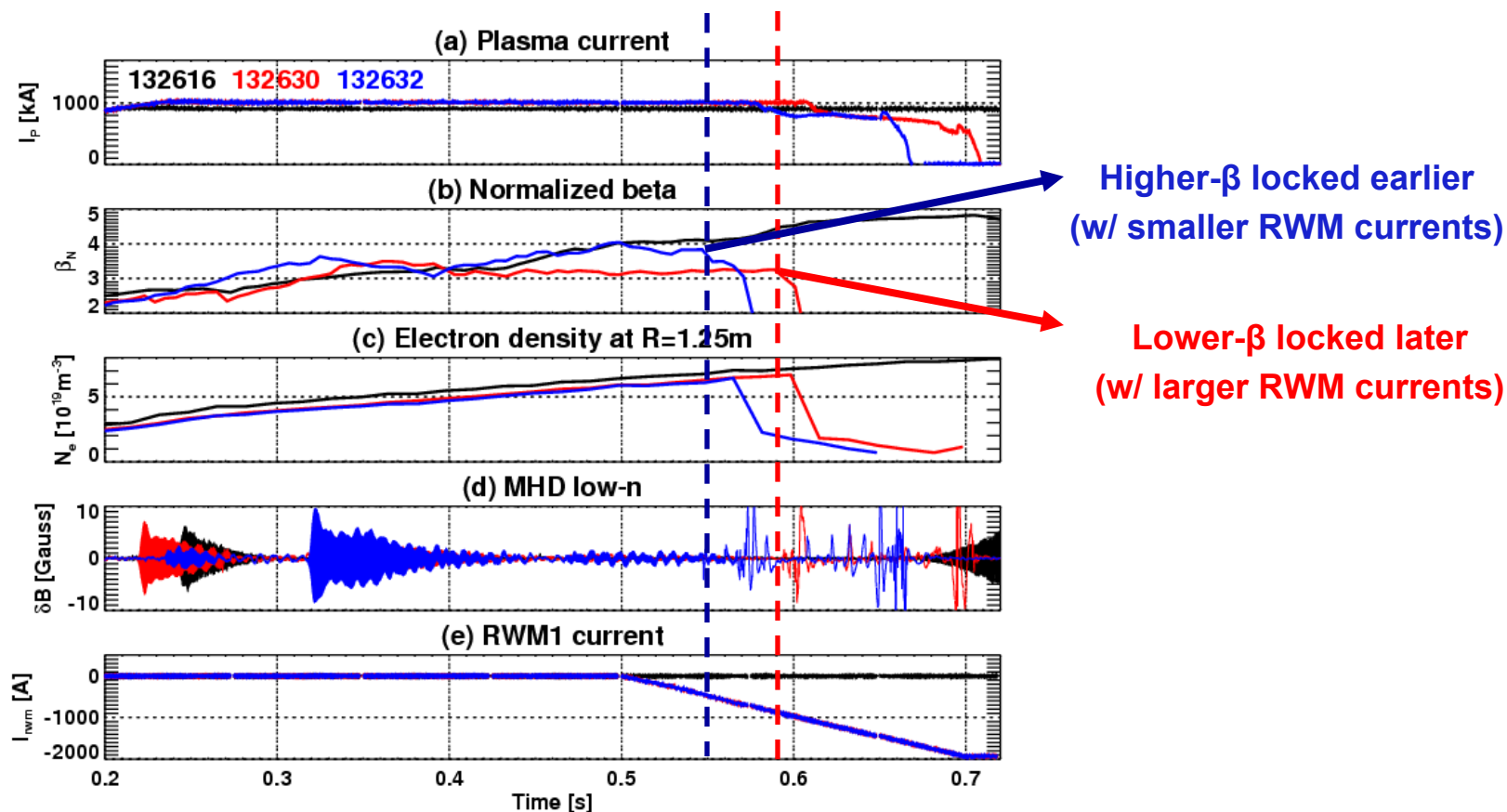
NSTX Research Forum
December 1, 2009

College W&M
Colorado Sch Mines
Columbia U
Comp-X
General Atomics
INEL
Johns Hopkins U
LANL
LLNL
Lodestar
MIT
Nova Photonics
New York U
Old Dominion U
ORNL
PPPL
PSI
Princeton U
Purdue U
SNL
Think Tank, Inc.
UC Davis
UC Irvine
UCLA
UCSD
U Colorado
U Maryland
U Rochester
U Washington
U Wisconsin

Culham Sci Ctr
U St. Andrews
York U
Chubu U
Fukui U
Hiroshima U
Hyogo U
Kyoto U
Kyushu U
Kyushu Tokai U
NIFS
Niigata U
U Tokyo
JAEA
Hebrew U
Ioffe Inst
RRC Kurchatov Inst
TRINITY
KBSI
KAIST
POSTECH
ASIPP
ENEA, Frascati
CEA, Cadarache
IPP, Jülich
IPP, Garching
ASCR, Czech Rep
U Quebec

Error field threshold study for in high- β plasmas showed greater sensitivity of plasmas to $n=1$ applied field

- Error field threshold (measured by RWM currents) for locking was decreased when β was increased



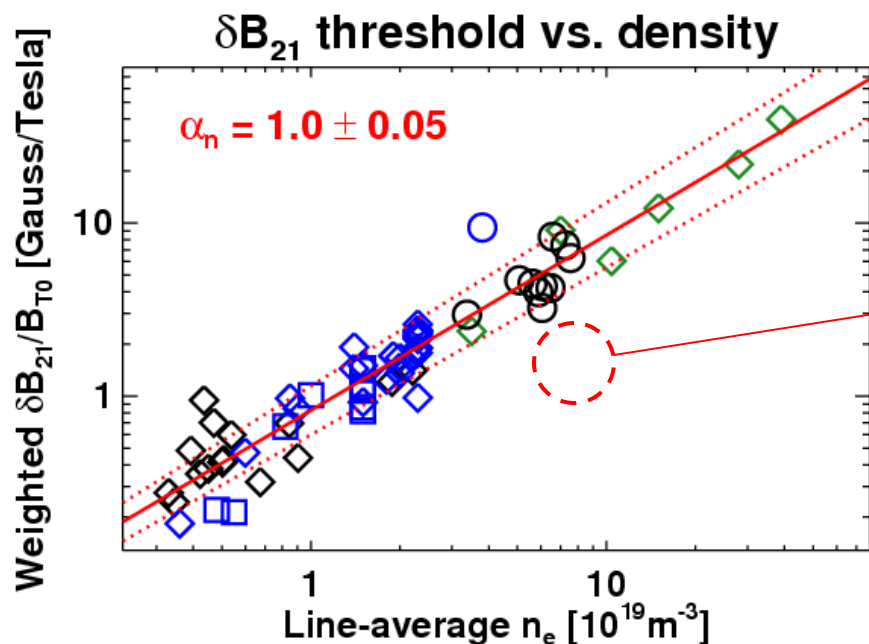
XP903 enlarged parametric space of tokamak error field threshold database

- The best four-parameter scaling with total resonant field:

$$\frac{\delta B_{21}}{B_{T0}} \leq 3.7 \times 10^{-4} \left(n [10^{19} m^{-3}] \right)^{1.0} \left(B_{T0} [T] \right)^{-1.4} \left(R_0 [m] \right)^{0.85} \sigma_{NR0}^{-0.44}$$

Where $\sigma_{NR0} = \left[\frac{\sum_{nmn'} n^2 \delta_{nmn'}^2 F_{nm0}^{-1/2} F_{nm'0}^{-1/2}}{\delta B_{21}^2} \right]^{1/2}$ is the ratio of non-resonant field to resonant field

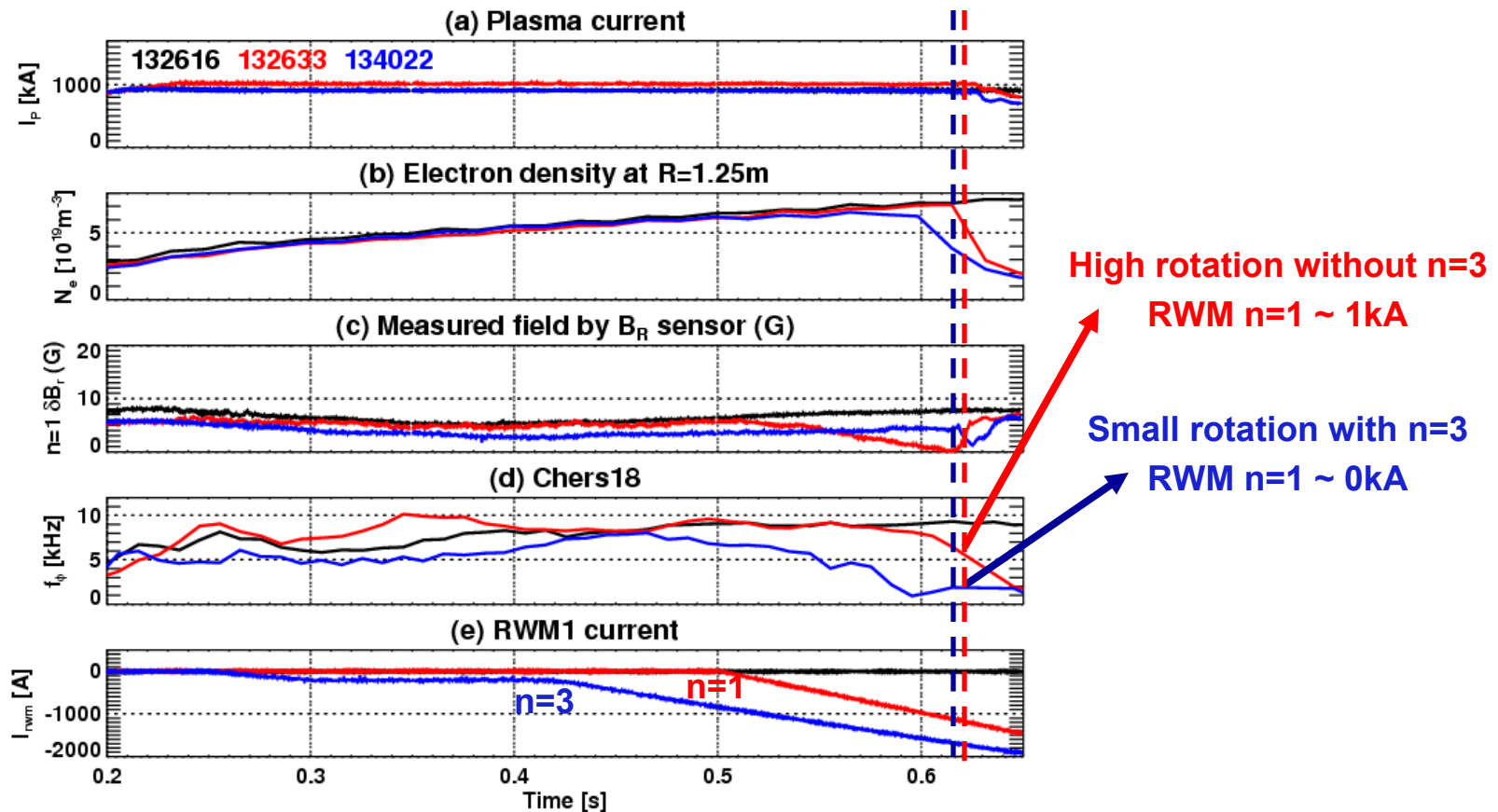
- ◇ Low-β NSTX ◇ Low-β DIII-D ◇ Low-β CMOD □ Low-β DIII-D with Right-handed config.
- High-β NSTX ○ High-β DIII-D



However, NSTX locking data with large $n=3$ are not included in this scaling

Error field threshold clearly changes when n=3 magnetic braking is applied in addition

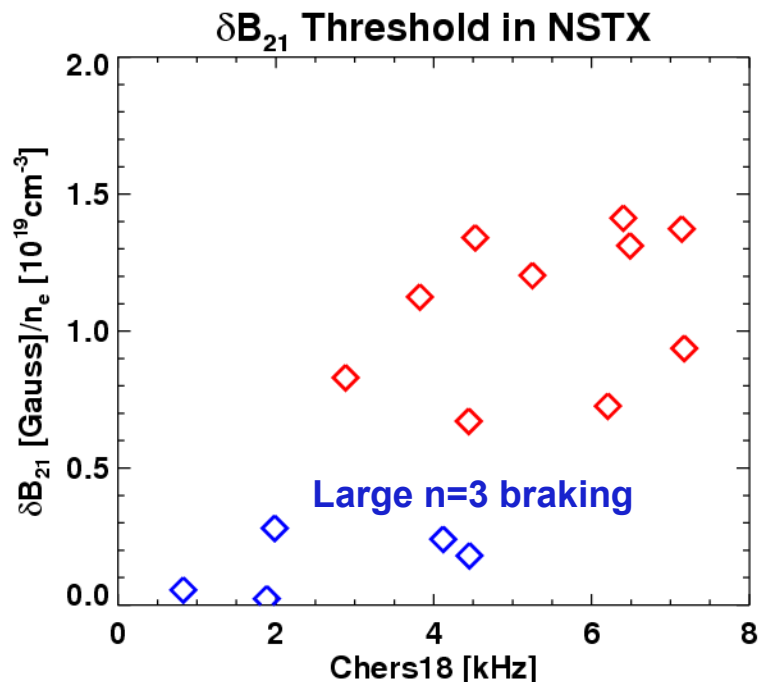
- Large n=3 reduces n=1 error field threshold (XP915)



Question :

Is rotation the key to error field threshold?

- Reduced $n=1$ threshold with large $n=3$ is evident, but
 - Does it imply that rotation is the key to error field threshold? Or $n=3$ non-resonant components matter?
 - What if torque is reduced by HHFW heating?
 - What if $n=2$ braking is used?



Shot plan (1~1.5 days)

- Study n=1 error field threshold in HHFW-heated plasmas (0.7 day)
 - Use HHFW heated target plasmas
 - Use n=3 EF corrections only if target is not stable enough
 - Adjust RF 2~3MW power to get to $\beta_N=3\sim 4$
 - Ramp up n=1 RWM currents ($\sim 1\text{kA}$ during 0.2s) until locking
 - Measure rotation for reference
- Study n=1 threshold with NBI 2MW (0.3 day)
 - Reduce NBI further from 2MW using NBI on-offs
 - Ramp up n=1 RWM currents until locking
- Study n=3 (or n=2) threshold (0.5 day)
 - Use NBI 2~3MW heating
 - Ramp up n=3 (or n=2) until locking