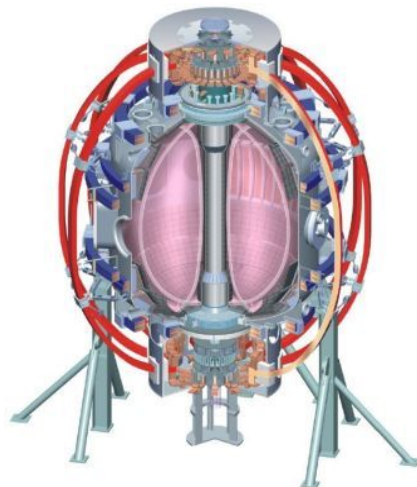


Is there any confinement degradation going to NSTX-Upgrade Elongation and Aspect Ratio

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**NSTX 2011 & 12 Research Forum
ASC Breakout Session
Wed. March 16th, B318 PPPL**

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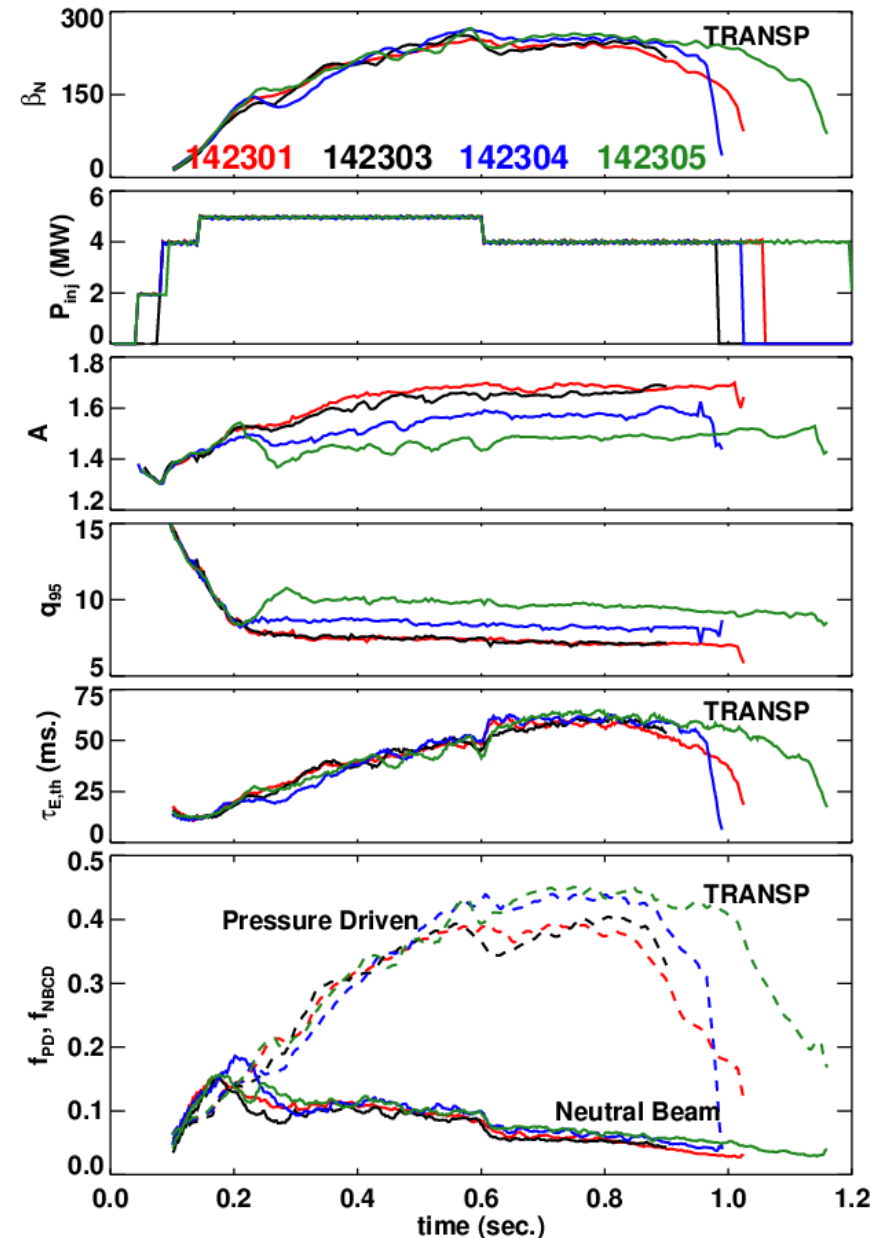
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Big Picture Description

- Aspect (A) ratio and elongation (κ) are the lowest order shape parameters in a tokamak...and their impact on the ST is the focus of R11-2.
- NSTX has a large database of confinement with $A < 1.55$ and $\kappa < 2.4$.
 - NSTX upgrade will run at larger values of both these parameters.
- It is hard to scan these parameters independently in NSTX.
 - Will be even harder in NSTX-U...this may be the last chance.
- Propose to do three scans:
 - A scan at fixed κ
 - at constant I_p , and/or
 - at constant q (this very interesting for possible/inevitable decreased tearing stability at higher A)
 - κ scan at fixed A
 - at constant I_p , and/or
 - at constant q
 - Push to very high A and κ
- Goals:
 - 1: Confirm (or not) confinement and current drive assumptions used in Upgrade modeling.
 - 2: Study toroidal physics of confinement.
 - 3: Develop the shapes to be used in further XPs targeting R11-2, JRT, Upgrade support.

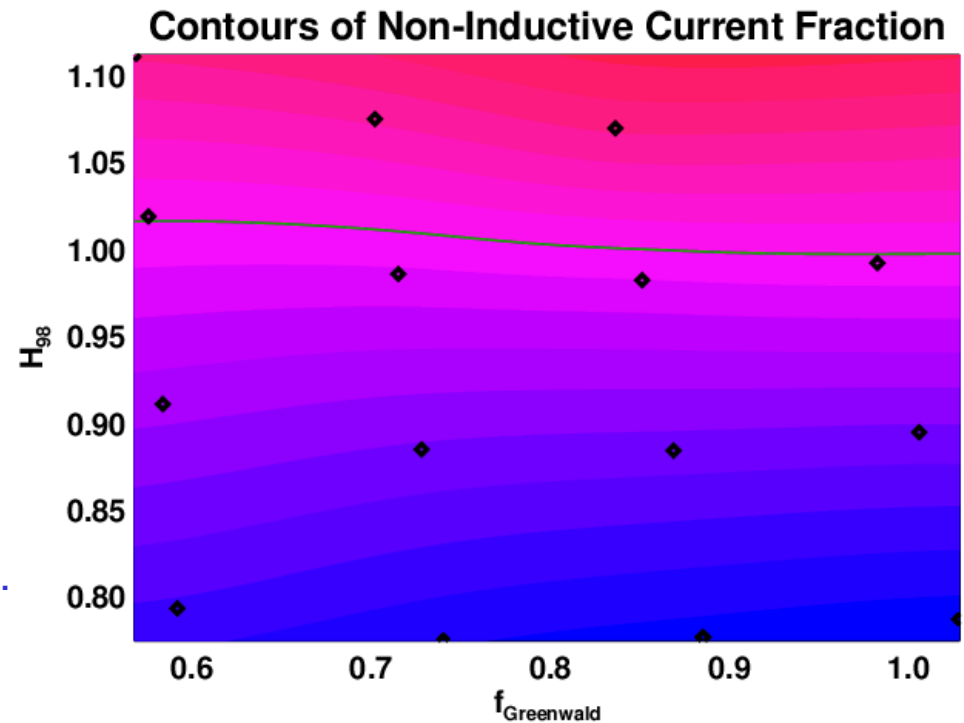
Limited Data Set Last Year Showed a Reduction in Normalized Confinement When A & κ Were Increased

- $I_p=900$ kA, $B_T=0.45$ T
- Some drop in β_N at higher A (for fixed P_{inj}).
- Big hit in q_{95} . (10 \rightarrow 7.5)
- Confinement is degraded by $\sim 10\%$.
 - H from 1.02 to 0.85.
- T_e is a bit lower, which hurts the NBCD.
- Data collected at the end of the run, when machine performance was sub-optimal.

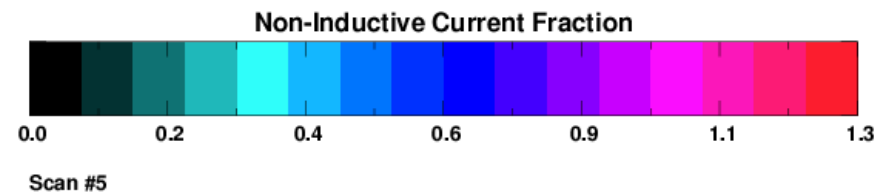


NSTX-U Scenarios Need $H > 1.0$ to Meet Non-Inductive Targets At High Current

- Free-boundary TRANSP calculations
 - $Z_{\text{eff}}=2$, $D_{\text{FI}}=0$.
- Scale the T_e profile and use neoclassical ion transport.
- Current profile is fully relaxed.
- All six sources at 90 kV.
- $A=1.81$, $\kappa=2.9$, $\text{gap_out}=20$ cm
 - Large gap helps with off-axis NBCD.
- Can be fully non-inductive at 1000 kA with $H \sim 1.0$.
- $H=0.85$ drops f_{NI} to $\sim 70\%$.
- *Want to get new/better confinement data in these configurations.*

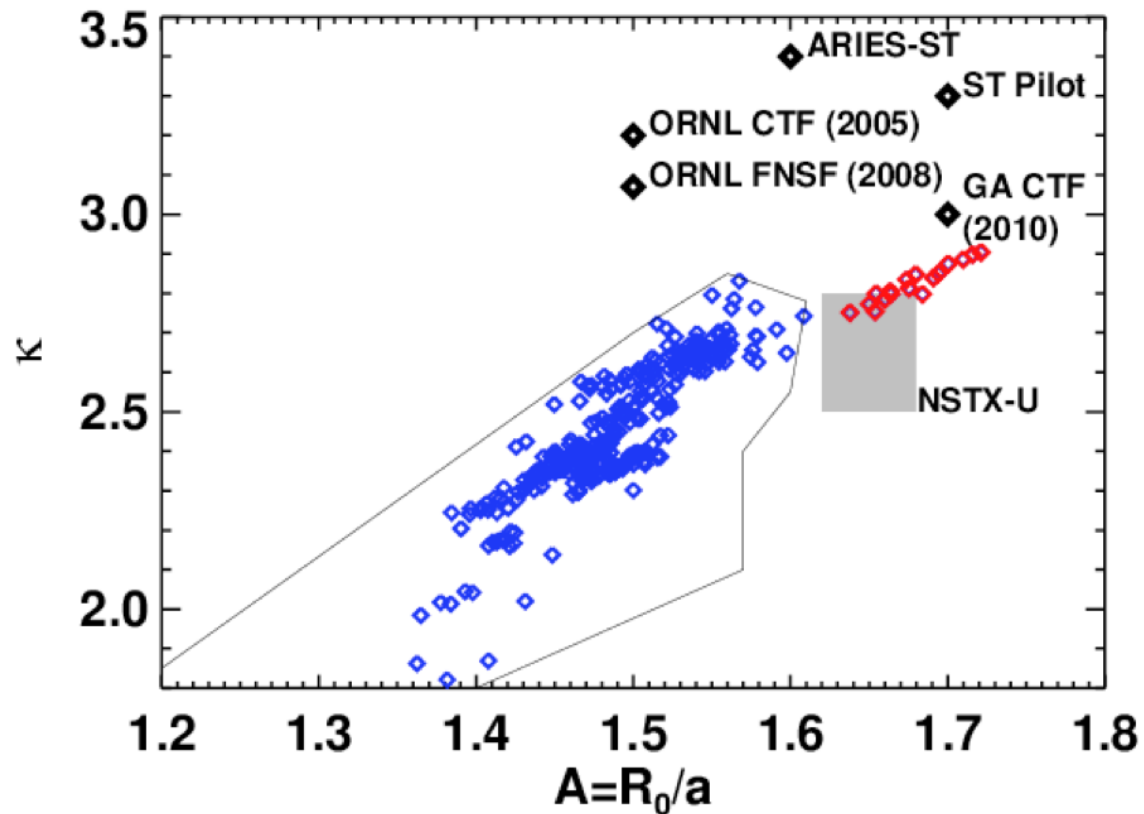


1.0 T, 1000kA, $A=1.81$, $\kappa=3.0$, $R_{\text{tan}}=[50, 60, 70, 110, 120, 130]$ 90 kV Beams



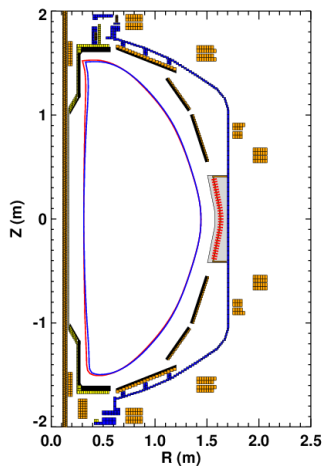
In General, It is Hard to Scan A and κ Independently

- Fundamental Issue: the inner gap is not an independently controlled quantity.

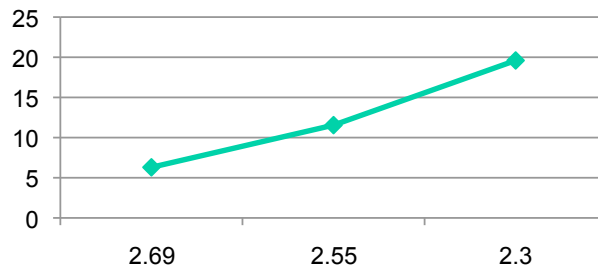


Scan of Kappa At Fixed A. With Constant I_p or Constant q_{95}

- Low elongation limit is set by current limit on the PF-1A coil.
 - Otherwise the inner gap shrinks
 - 700 kA plasma need 19.6 kA of PF-1A

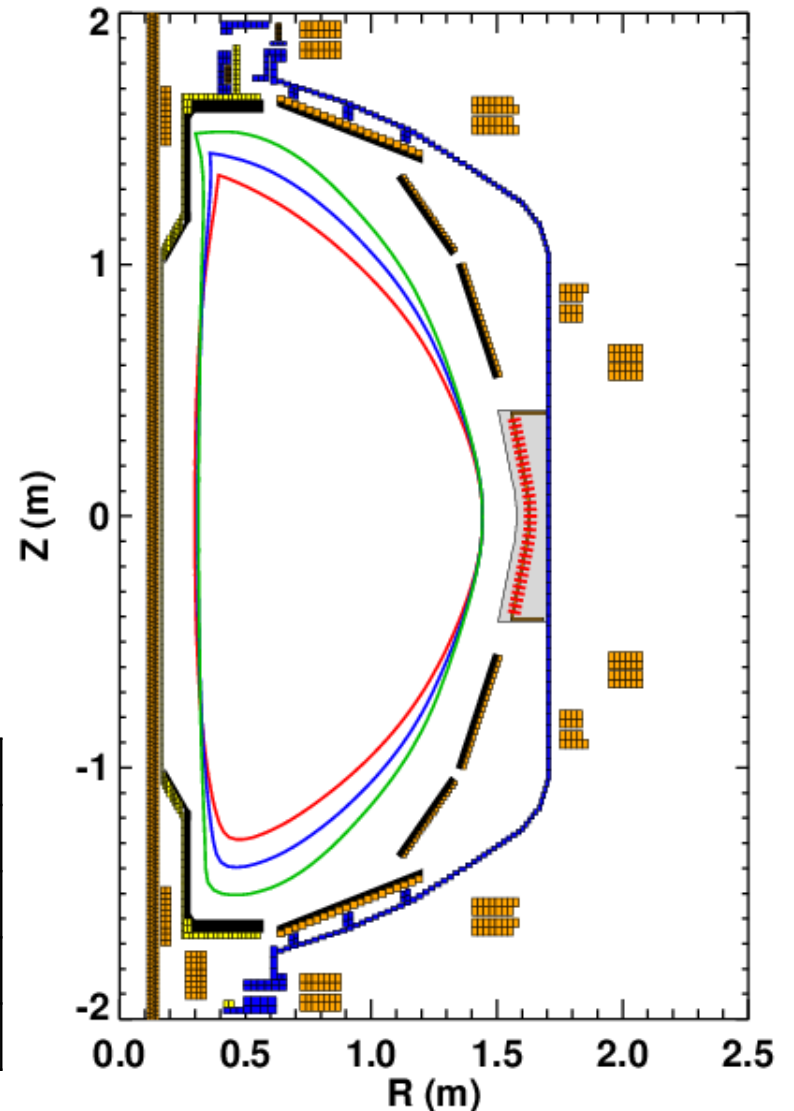


"PF-1A Current (kA) vs. Elongation"



A	κ	I_p	q_{95}	I_{PF-1A}
1.56	2.66	825	12.1	10.7
1.55	2.69	700	17.9	6.3
1.55	2.55	700	13.9	11.6
1.52	2.3	700	12.03	19.6

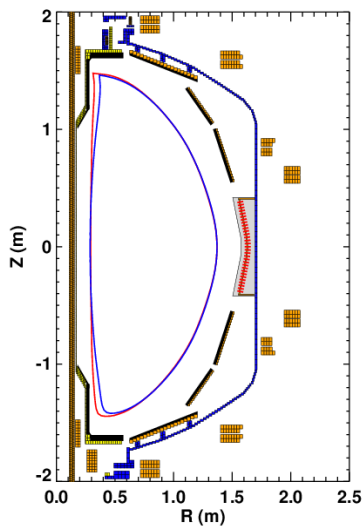
Scan of κ at fixed A and I_p



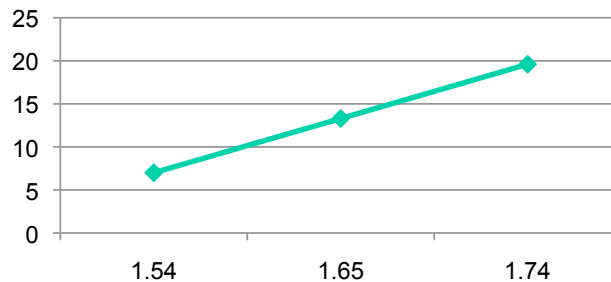
Scan of A at Fixed Kappa With Constant I_p or Constant q_{95}

- High aspect ratio limit set by the PF-1A coil current limit.

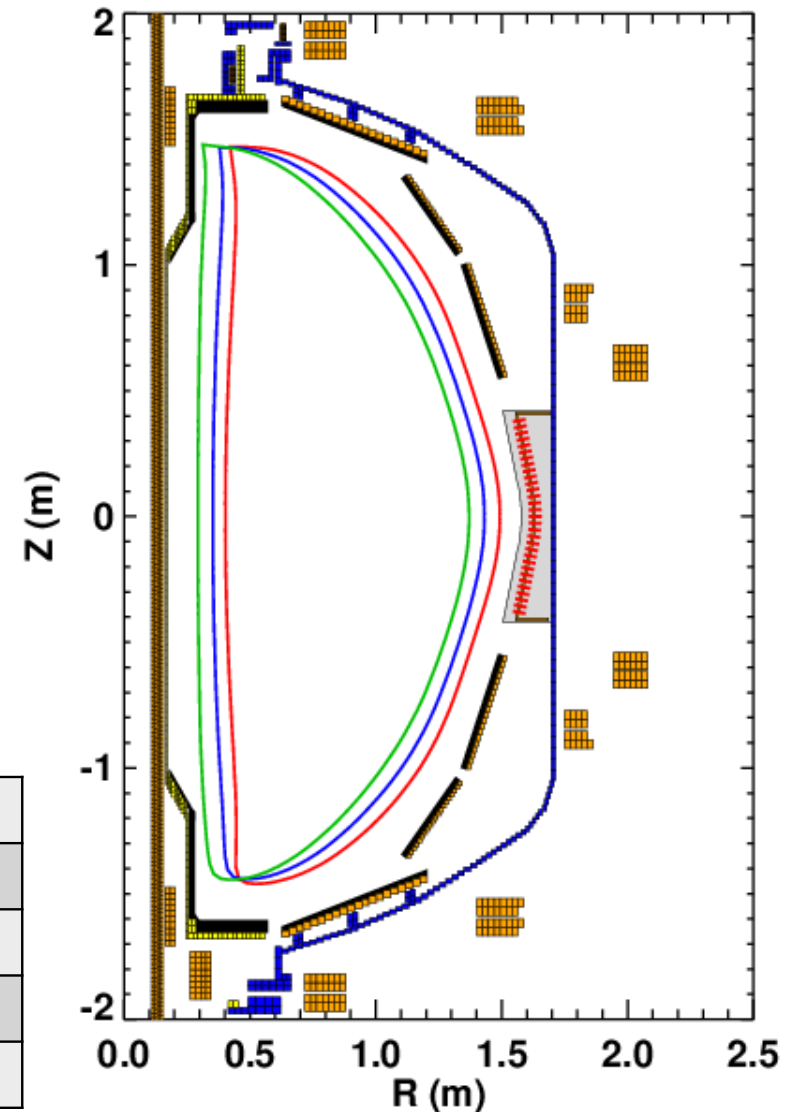
700 & 1000 kA



PF-1A Current (kA) vs. Aspect Ratio



Scan of A at fixed κ and I_p



A	κ	I_p	q_{95}	I_{PF-1A}
1.53	2.64	1000	9	18.9
1.54	2.7	700	18	7
1.65	2.69	700	12	13.3
1.74	2.67	700	9.5	19.6

XP Summary

- Part 1: Aspect Ratio Scan at Fixed Kappa
 - Base configuration: 700 kA, $\kappa=2.7$
 - Scan of A at fixed I_p (6 shots)
 - Scan of A at fixed q (6 shots)
- Part 2: Kappa Scan at Fixed Aspect Ratio
 - Scan of κ at fixed I_p (6 shots)
 - Scan of κ at fixed q (6 shots)
- Part 3: Go as close as possible to the A=1.8, $\kappa=3$ shape indicated earlier. (6 shots)
- Questions:
 - Fix 4 MW input power, or try to fix β ? May not be important if β scaling is weak.
 - Which of the turbulence diagnostics can handle the wide range of shapes?
 - How much lithium? Pick the amount thought representative of Upgrade operations?
- Analysis:
 - TRANSP for global confinement and current drive trends.
 - Turbulence measurements?
- Run time request: 1 day, possibly broken into two sub-sections.