

XP 740: NTM threshold at low plasma rotation

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NSTX Results Review

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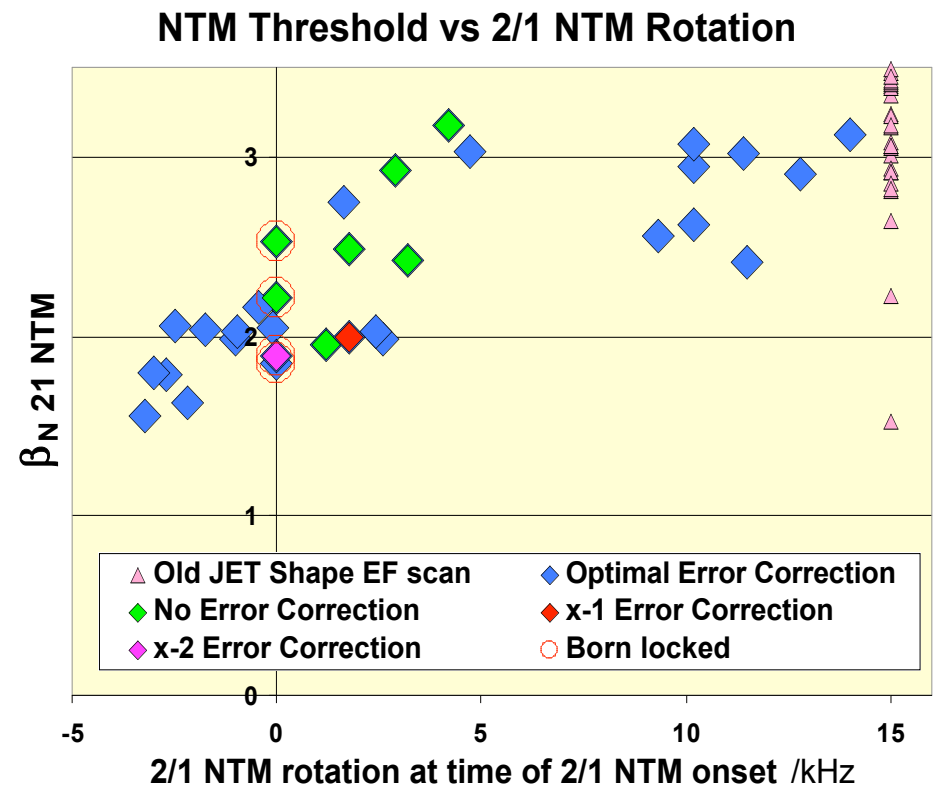
XP 740: NTM threshold at low plasma rotation

(R. Buttery, R. La Haye, E. Strait)

DIII-D experiment with varying NBI torque

- 2/1 NTM threshold falls as rotation is reduced
- $n=1$ error field leads to further decrease of β_N
- Qualitatively similar results with 3/2 mode in JET

➤ *Implications for ITER or CTF at low plasma rotation?*



Possible influence of rotation on NTM stability

- **NTM seeding**

- Decreased rotational shear between resonant surfaces may enhance coupling of sawteeth, ELMs, etc.

- **NTM threshold terms**

- Ion polarisation introduces rotation dependence:

$$a_{pol} \propto \rho_{i\theta}^2 g(\nu, \epsilon) \omega (\omega_{i*} - \omega) / \omega_{e*}^2$$

- *Depends on rotation in ExB frame of reference*
- *Sets size of seed required or rise in $\Delta'(\beta_N)$ to trigger NTM*

- **“Classical” tearing mode stability**

- Wall stabilization of rotating islands
- Or enable error field to help drive the island

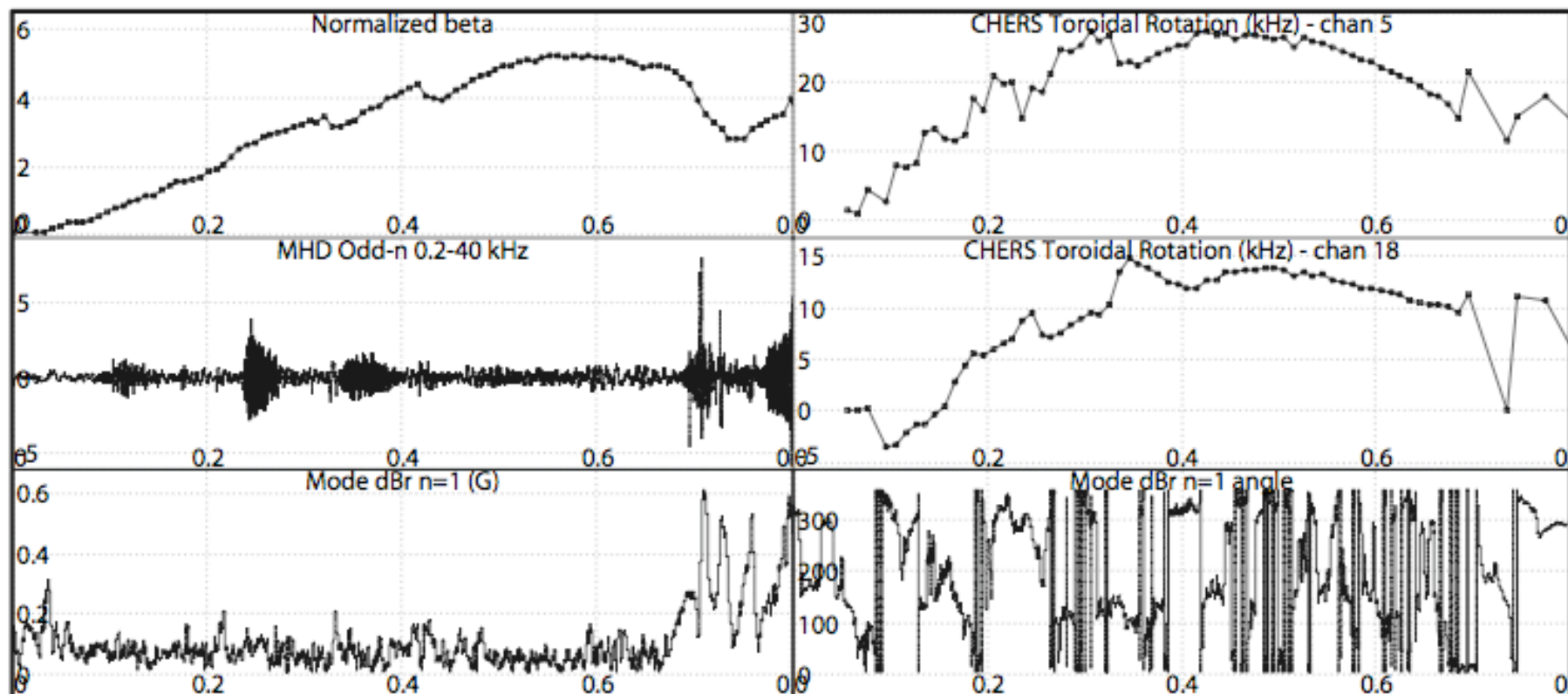
Run plan: general approach

- **Obtain a discharge with a reproducible $n=1$ mode**
- **Ramp beta down late in the discharge**
 - Stabilization as beta decreases is a signature of NTM
 - Preparation and additional data for XP 739
- **Vary the plasma rotation with early $n=3$ braking**
 - Look for dependence of the mode onset beta
- **Apply a resonant ($n=1$) field**
 - Possible enhanced seeding of the $n=1$ mode
 - Stronger braking (if needed)

Target discharge: high β_N , strong rotation

- Core rotation ~25 kHz
- Tearing mode appears late in the discharge

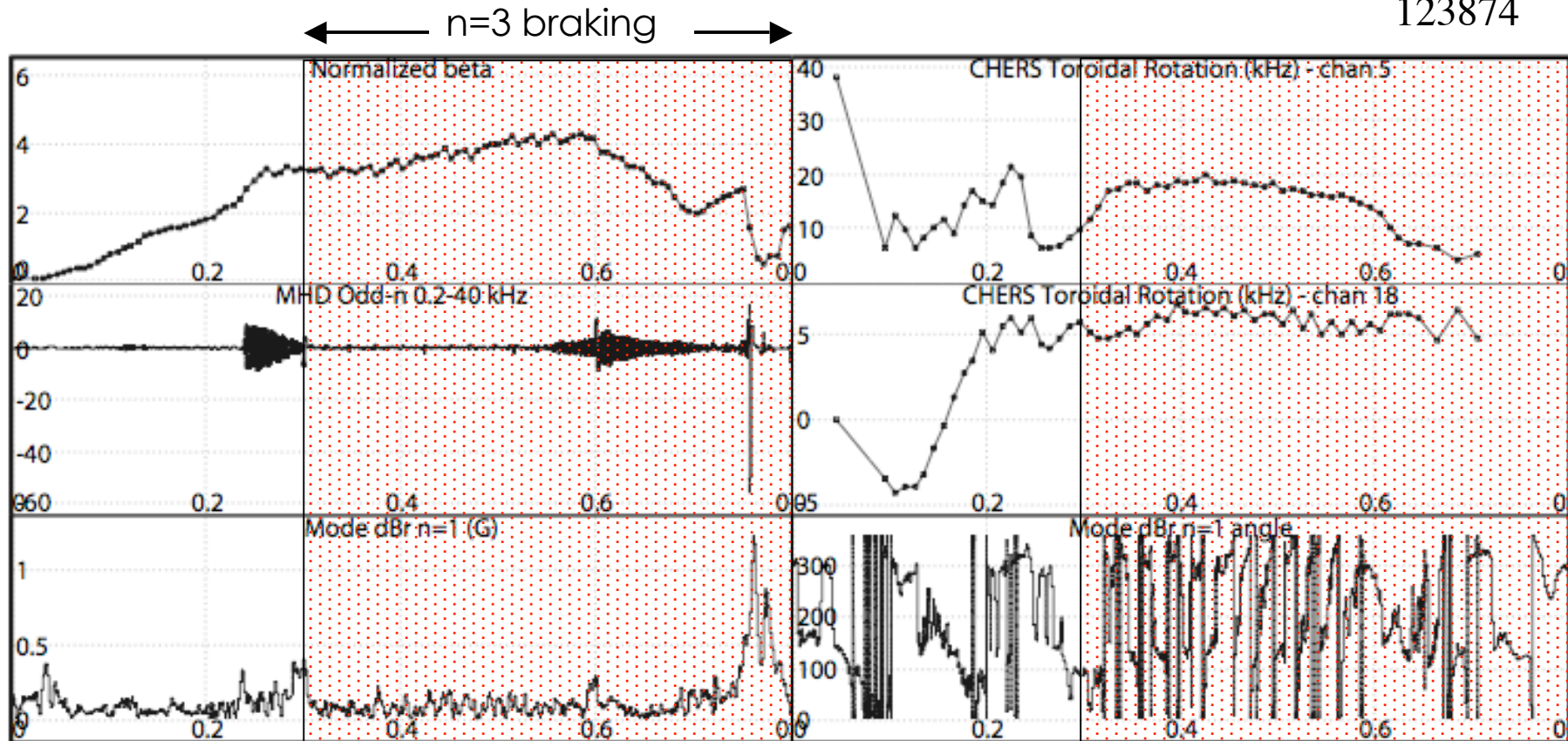
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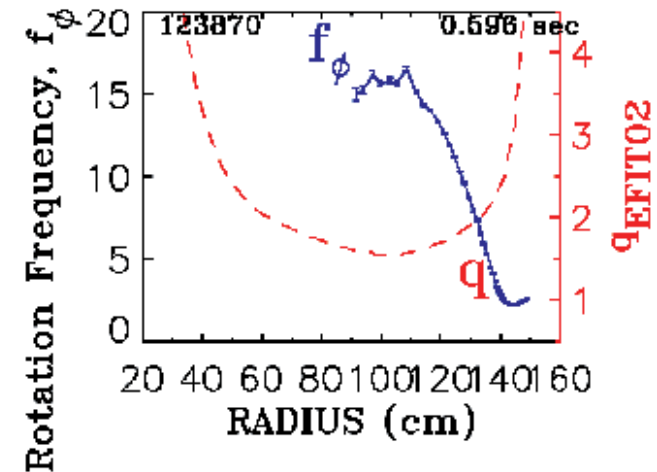
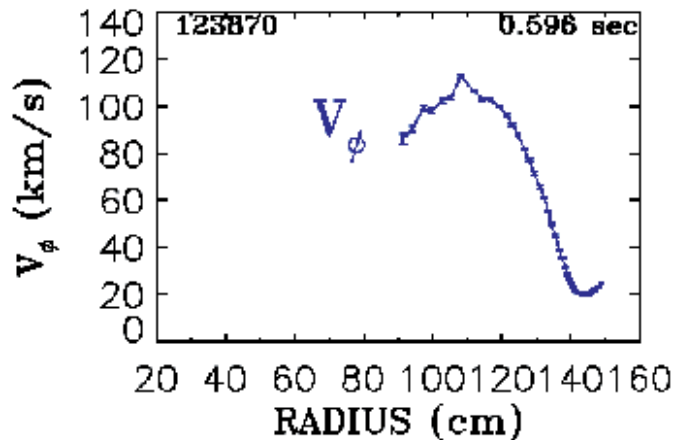
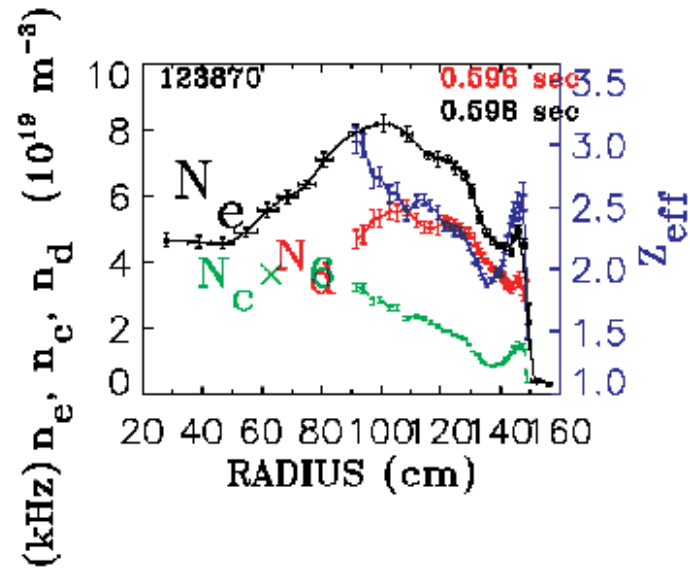
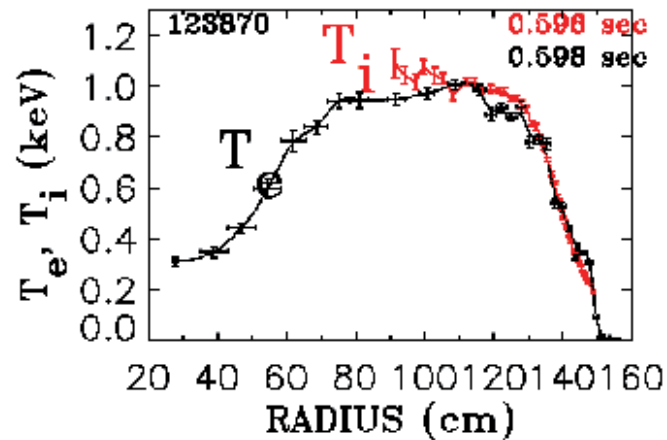
Non-resonant magnetic braking reduces rotation

- Core rotation ~15-20 kHz
- Tearing mode appears earlier and at lower β_N

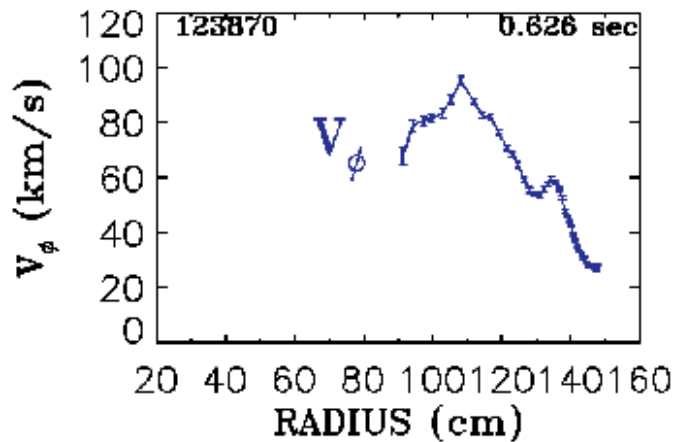
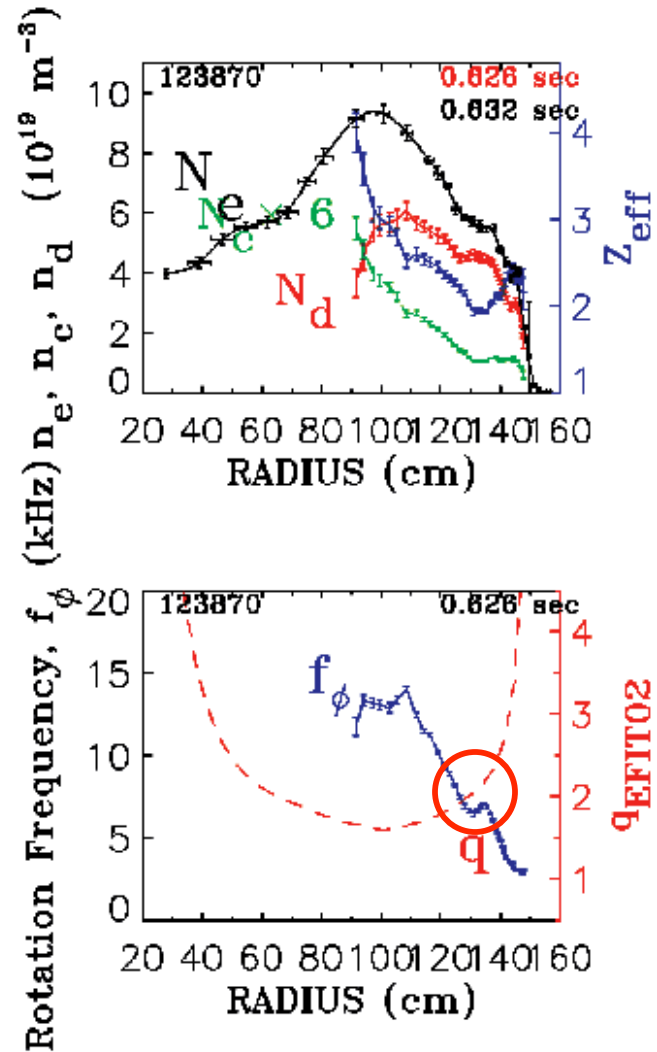
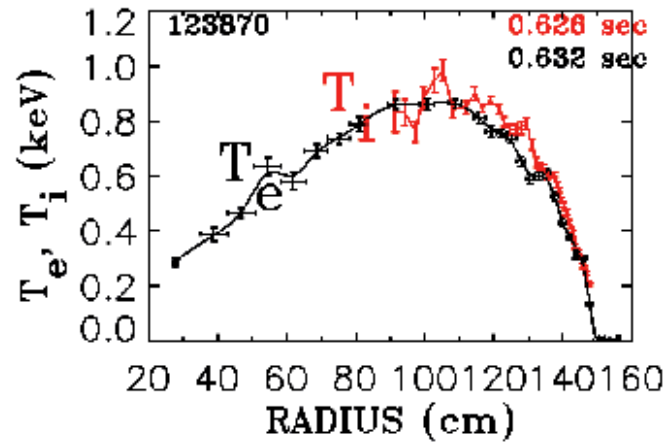
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Rotation is centrally peaked before NTM onset

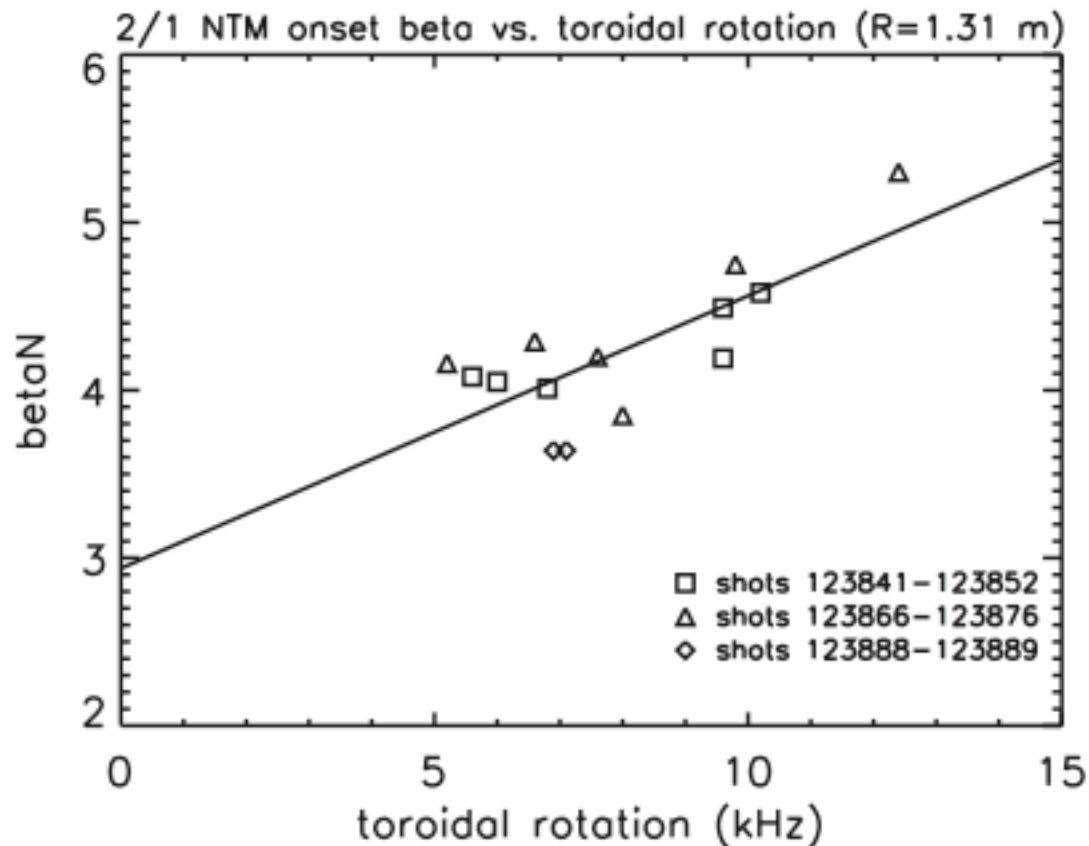


Rotation profile has a flat spot near $q=2$ after onset



β_N of NTM onset is correlated with rotation near $q=2$

- Two scans of $n=3$ braking current with slightly different plasma shape give consistent results



- **Current varied from 700 to 1000 Amps**
 - Stronger braking and lower rotation led to RWMs.
- **~30% reduction in β is qualitatively consistent with DIII-D results**

Conclusions

- β_N threshold for onset of 2/1 NTM decreases as rotation decreases
 - Consistent with DIII-D and JET results
- Detailed analysis of equilibrium, rotation profile, and mode frequency is needed to distinguish rotation effects:
 - Plasma rotation vs. rotational shear
 - Mode rotation vs. ExB rotation