



Shutdown Handler and Non-Inductive Current Calculations

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Shutdown Handler Designed to Gracefully End the Plasma

- State machine implementation
- Coding of the state machine is largely free of detailed plasma physics/control.
- Why do this?
 - Want to limit control transients at the end of the discharge.
 - Want to support critical research in disruption detection/avoidance.

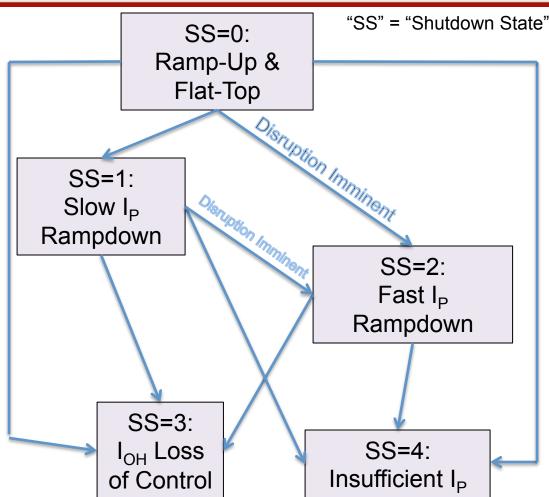


Diagram of the State Machine Presently Implemented in PCS

What Controls, and is Controlled By, the Shutdown Handler?

Controls It

- Can go into fast rampdown by:
 - Detection of large n=1 mode.
 - Detection of large loss of plasma current.
 - Detection of excessive vertical motion.
 - $I_{\rm P}$ drops beneath value required for rtEFIT while using ISOFLUX
 - Operator request

Operator request

Can go into slow rampdown by:

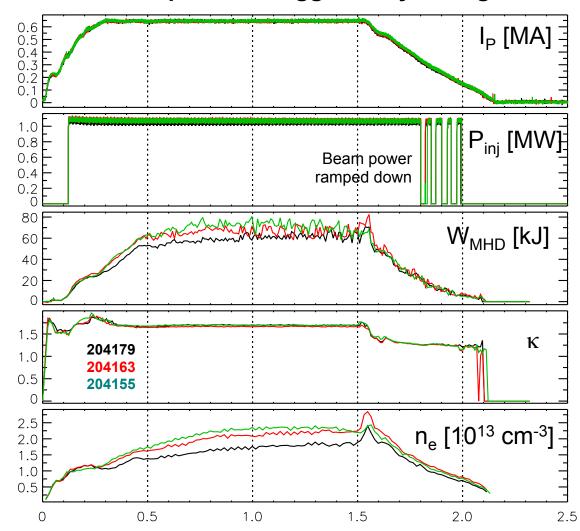
- Detection that OH coil is approaching a heating limit.
- Detection that OH coil is approaching a current limit.

It Controls

 At each state change, can change the control algorithm used by the shape & position, TF, OH, gas, NBI, LGI, ModeID & RWM control codes.

Shutdown Handler Used to Create Smooth L-Mode Rampdown

- Three AM fiducial shots from week of 4/4/2016.
- Single operator waveform modified at t=1.5 to start the rampdown.
- Rampdown is IWL, with power and I_P slowly ramped off.

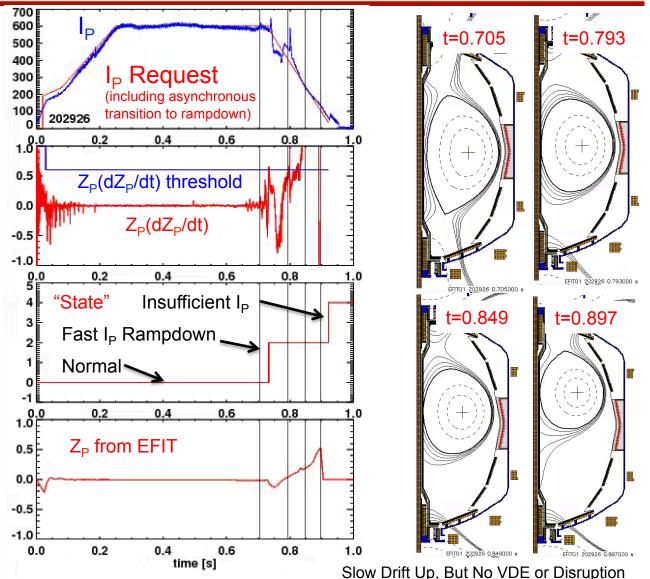


L-mode Rampdowns Triggered By a Single Switch

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Shutdown Handler Also Used to End Failing Discharges

- Shot requested to go longer, but vertical motion detected.
- Rampdown
 initiated.
- Plasma inboard limited, only slowly drifts up.

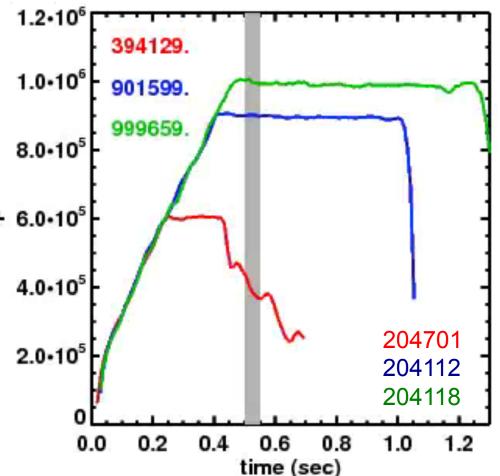


Next Steps

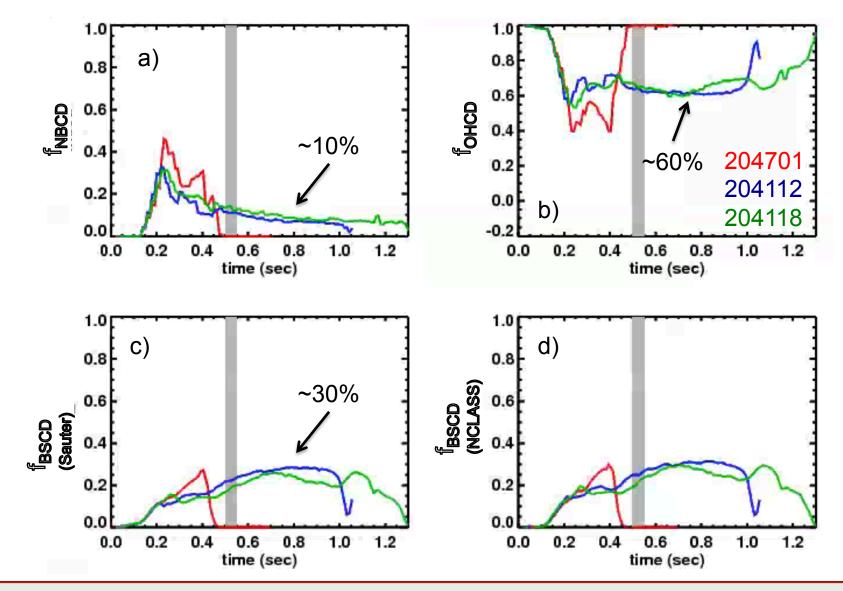
- During this run, we never activated the part of code allowing a transition from slow to fast rampdown:
 - Noticed on May 16th that reason was the settings in the system category during the slow rampdown phase.
 - Tried it on May 20th, but had a code bug.
 - Fixed the bug, but didn't get a chance to test it.
- Need to allow the RWM sensors to trigger the rampdown
 - Clayton Myers had them running great, never flipped the switches.
- Need to see if some other configuration of the vertical position sensing code can be less sensitive to n=1 modes.

Non-Inductive Current Fraction Overview

- Operations with high non-inductive fraction (f_{NI}) is a prominent goal of NSTX-U.
- This quantity, and its sub-components, are typically computed with <u><u>6.0-10</u>5 TRANSP.
 </u>
- Don't have good T_i data for the shots under consideration, so simply using BEAST runs.
 - Recognize that these are approximations/estimates



Best Shot has (Transiently) f_{NI}~60%, More Sustained Shots Have f_{NI}~40%



Next Steps

- Not a lot of new analysis jumping out at me.
- Primarily, continue the scenario development tasks:
 - Early H-mode
 - Higher elongation
 - Error field correction
 - RWM control for higher β_N
- Get more routine T_i data
 - Use the modulation tricks that Ron has recommended



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