

Dependence of Pedestal Structure on I_p and B_t in Beam Heated Discharges

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XP Discussion TSG Boundary

Pedestal Structure and Stability are Tightly Coupled

- Pedestal height and width increase until an ELM is triggered. The peeling ballooning stability and the kinetic ballooning mode turbulence are now believed to provide a tighter constraint on both height and width.

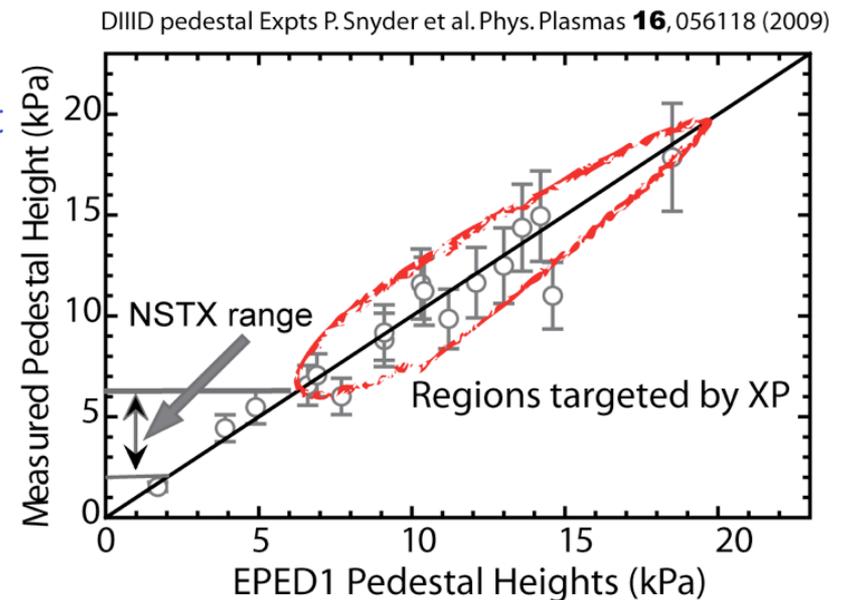
$$P_{ped} \sim \Delta^{3/4}$$

$$P_{ped} \sim \Delta^2$$

- These constraints are part of the EPED model, which needs to be tested on NSTX
- ◆ Systematic experiments using high resolution edge diagnostics (MPTS, BES) are required
- ◆ Combine “width” models with edge stability calc. to move toward a predictive model
- ◆ We start by testing EPED that seems to have had some success with conventional aspect ratio tokamak (AUG, DIII-D, C-MOD, JET)
 - Inclusion of the aspect ratio dependence of the KBM is currently under development
- ❖ We propose to vary the current and the magnetic field to test pedestal height-width models in NSTX. As a by-product of these scans, we investigate turbulence in the pedestal region.

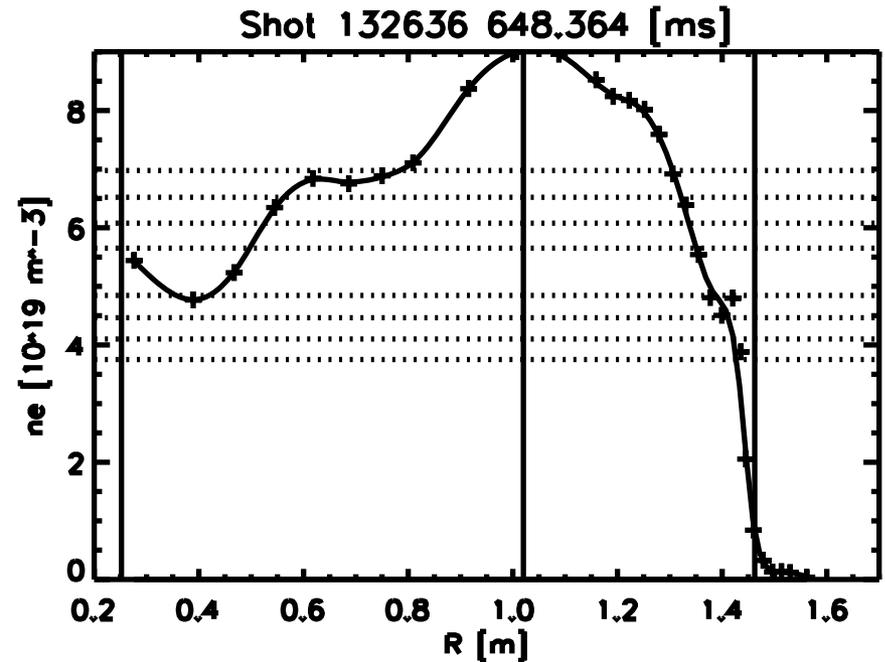
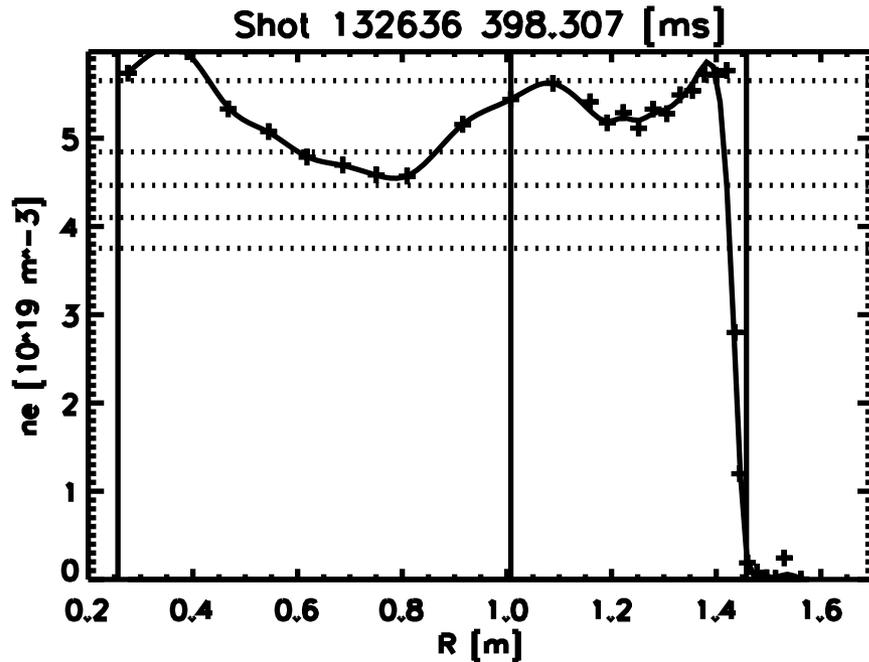
Obtain Complete, Broad Measurements of the Pedestal height and Width to Test Models

- This XP targets FY 2011 Joint Research Milestone on pedestal physics
 - “Conduct experiments on major fusion facilities to improve the understanding of the **physics mechanisms responsible for the structure of the pedestal** and compare with the predictive models described in the companion theory milestone. [...] **Initial measurements of the turbulence** in the pedestal region will also be performed to improve understanding of the relationship between edge turbulent transport and pedestal structure.”
- Perform systematic scan of I_p and B_t (*keeping the shaping constant*) to maximize the range of pedestal height for testing models such as EPED1/1.5/2.
- Current pedestal range on NSTX spans a factor of 3 with some sparse high pedestals pressure obtained last run campaign
- Attempt to decouple the width and height scalings ρ^* and $\sqrt{\beta_{\theta PED}}$
- P.B. constraints both height and width
 - Snyder invokes KBM as a second constraint: Can we detect its signature?
- Assess the impact of turbulence on pedestal structure using the V-band refl, which will cover deep in the pedestal.



Use of V-Band Reflectometer to Obtain Radial Profile of the Density Fluctuations in the Pedestal Region

$I_p = 1.3$ MA Density profile



A combination of both the Q- and V- band reflectometers will enable unprecedented spatial resolution in the pedestal and SOL especially in high performance discharges

Courtesy S. Kubota

Run Plan: Fine Ip Scan for three Bt Settings (1 run day)

- Setup D₂ plasma with I_p = 700 kA, 1.0 MA, and 1.3 MA at B_T = 5.0 kG [12 shots]

Keep triangularity between 0.7 and 0.8 & drsep ~ - 0.5 cm and EFC coils as early as possible

Use the first shot to determine the L-H transition time and repeat with MPTS in sync

Outer gap should remain at 10 cm for optimum MPTS resolutions

Source A (60 ms) + B (80 ms) + C (200 ms) at nominal voltage

Elmy H-mode is needed

- Reduce Bt to 4.5 kG, for I_p = 700kA, 800kA, 900kA, and 1.2MA [8 shots]
- Repeat for 5.5 kG for I_p = 700 kA, 1.0MA, 1.1MA, and 1.2 MA [8 shots]
- Fill in shots as needed in steps of 100kA for good pedestal profile analysis

Decisions:

- ◆ *Depending on the data points acquired we could look at the warm LLD if ELMy enough*
- ◆ *Modulate the derated beam C (30 ms ON & 30ms OFF) to obtain an effective perturbation of the total beam power of 30%*

Requirements & Analysis

- Diagnostics & Machine:
 - Thomson scattering, MSE, ERD, CHERS, reflectometers, High-k, BES, GPI
 - Need LITERS, but LLD can be maintained “cold”
 - Source A + B + C @Nominal voltage
 - Might need the V-band reflectometer

- Array of analysis tools:

EFIT, kinetic EFIT,

Osborne profile analysis tools,

ELITE, PEST, M3D

