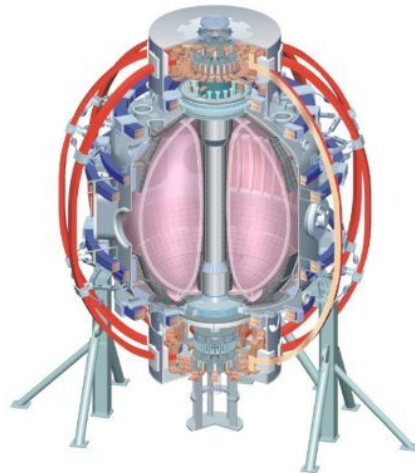


# SOL profile variation before and after LLD fill

**M.A. Jaworski, J. Kallman, et al.**

**LLD Fest  
August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2010**

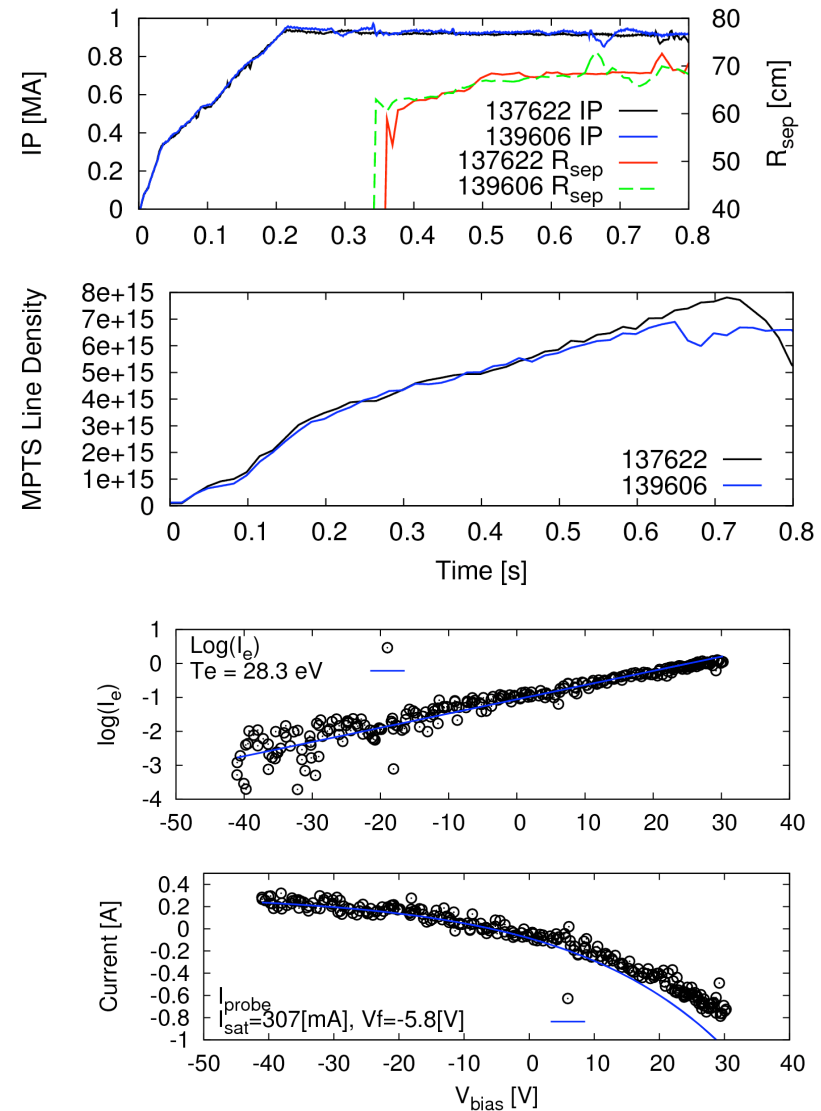


College W&M  
 Colorado Sch Mines  
 Columbia U  
 CompX  
 General Atomics  
 INEL  
 Johns Hopkins U  
 LANL  
 LLNL  
 Lodestar  
 MIT  
 Nova Photonics  
 New York U  
 Old Dominion U  
 ORNL  
 PPPL  
 PSI  
 Princeton U  
 Purdue U  
 SNL  
 Think Tank, Inc.  
 UC Davis  
 UC Irvine  
 UCLA  
 UCSD  
 U Colorado  
 U Illinois  
 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  
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 CEA, Cadarache  
 IPP, Jülich  
 IPP, Garching  
 ASCR, Czech Rep  
 U Quebec

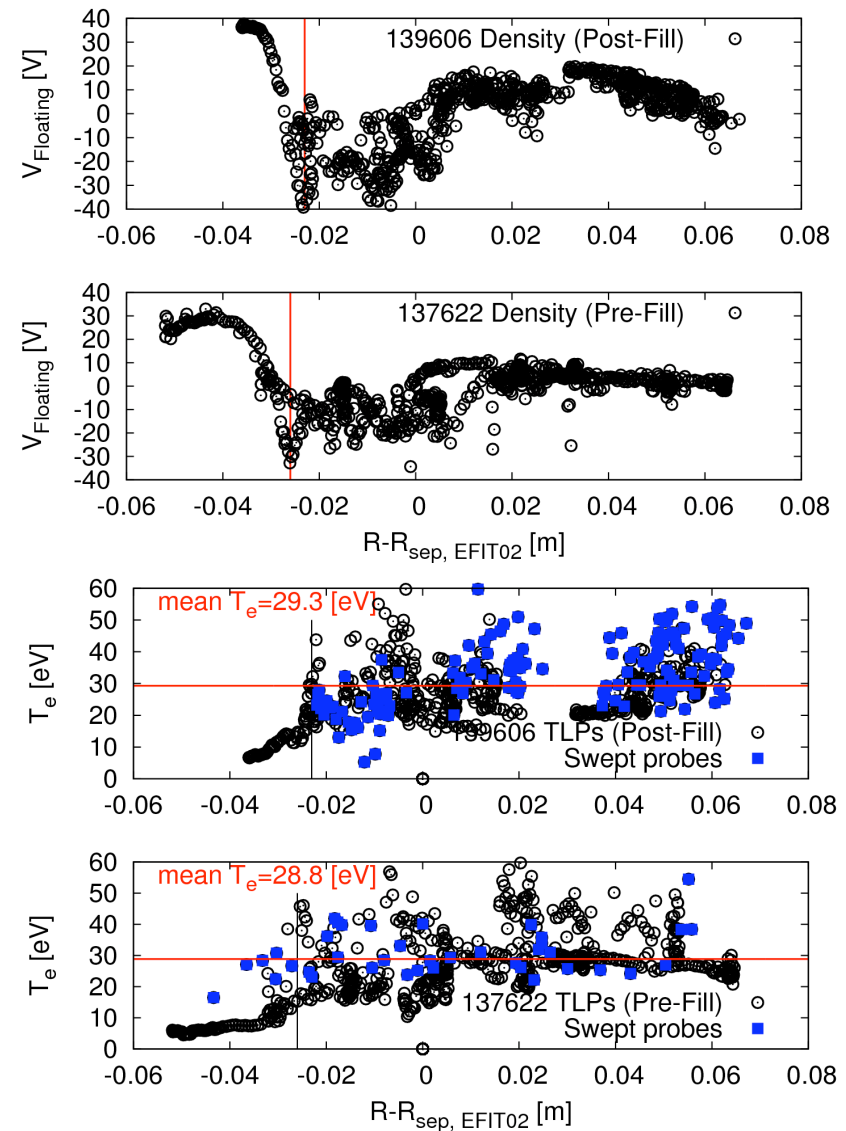
# Comparison of 137622 and 139606

- Nearly identical discharges in XP1000 and XP1059
  - Matched  $I_p$ ,  $N_e$ , strike-point control
  - 3MW NBI in 139606 vs. 2MW NBI in 137622
- Strike point sweep utilized to generate SOL profile
  - Representative IV trace shown at right (139606, 497ms)
  - Time slice from 460-515ms used in 137622
  - 460-500ms used in 139606
  - Time slices chosen to avoid blobs/ELMs in the discharge



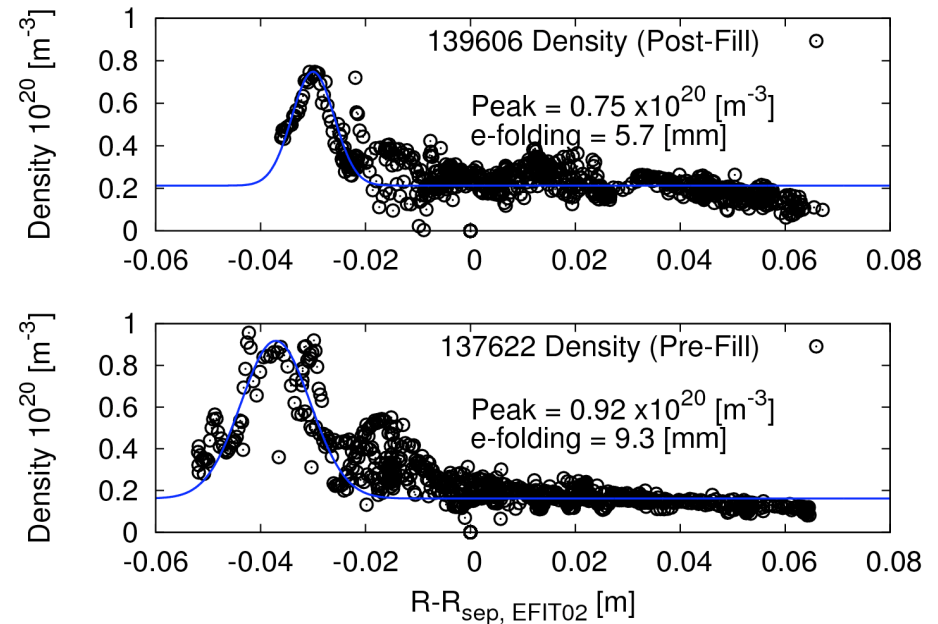
# No significant variation in temperature

- Rsep taken from EFIT02
  - Magnetic reconstruction used as reference position
  - Position interpolated between EFIT time slices to obtain position at relevant probe times
- Probe data floating potential taken to indicate strike-point
  - Single and Triple data plotted together
  - Triple data averaged over 0.5ms
  - Vfloat previous used on DIII-D for this purpose (J. Watkins, JNM, **241-243** (1997) )
- Mean electron temperature not significantly different
  - Mean taken outboard of Vfloat strike-pt
  - Non-saturating approximation used to interpret triple probe data (see M. Laux, CPP, 2004)



# Significant variation in density profile

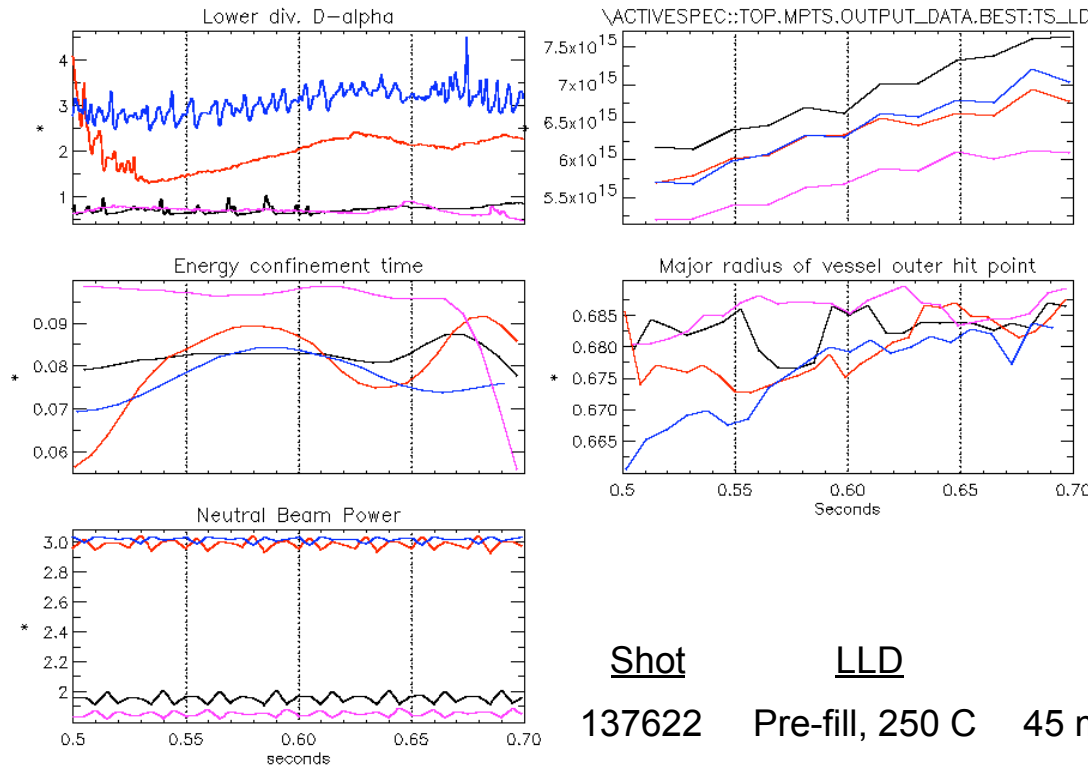
- Density calculation
  - Using nominal 5 degree angle of incidence due to magnetics ambiguity
  - Assumes  $T_e=T_i$
- Density profile variation observable in this comparison
  - Gaussian fit applied to get rough idea of profile, only applied to primary feature
  - Peak reduced by ~20%
  - Width reduced by ~40%



# Shots examined for macroscopic parameter variation to examine further in probe data



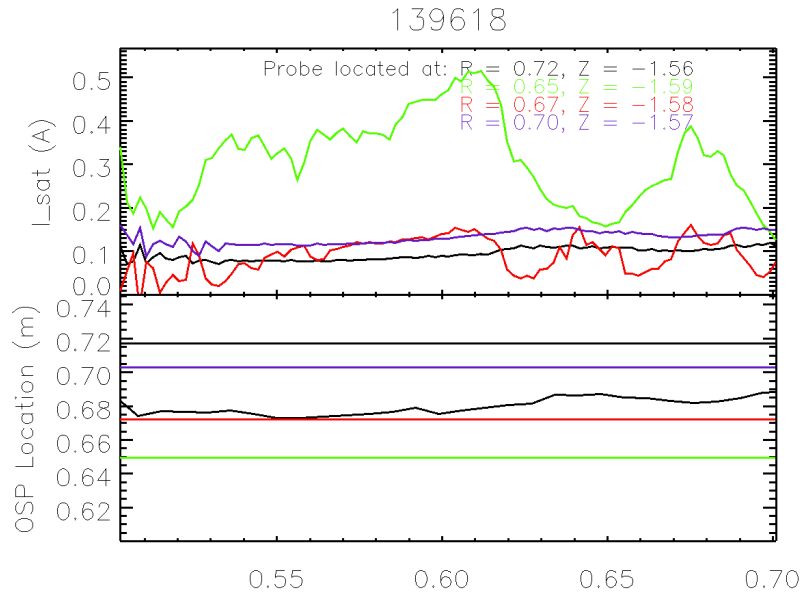
Shots:  
 137622  
 139618  
 139654  
 139820



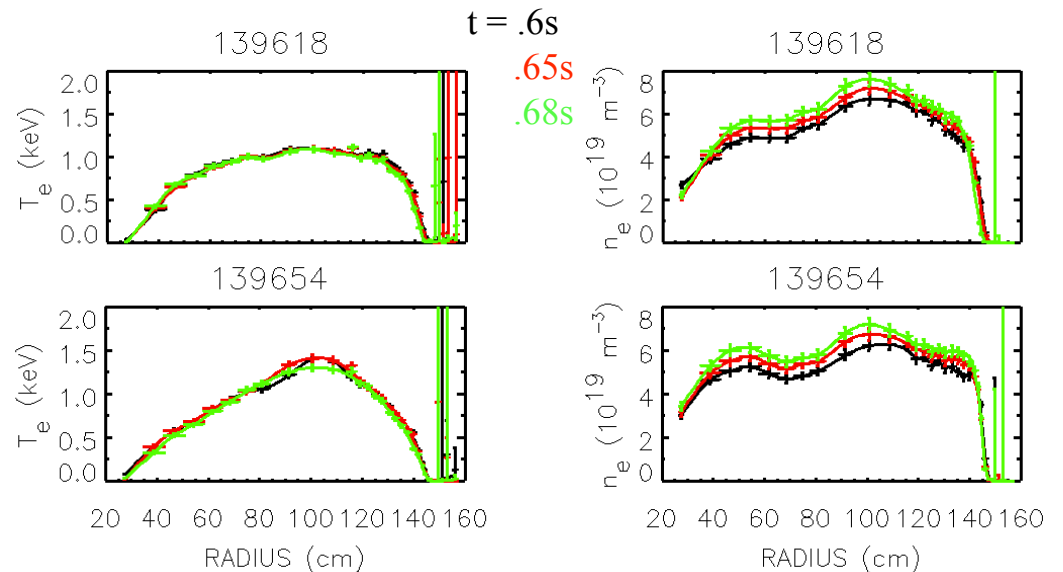
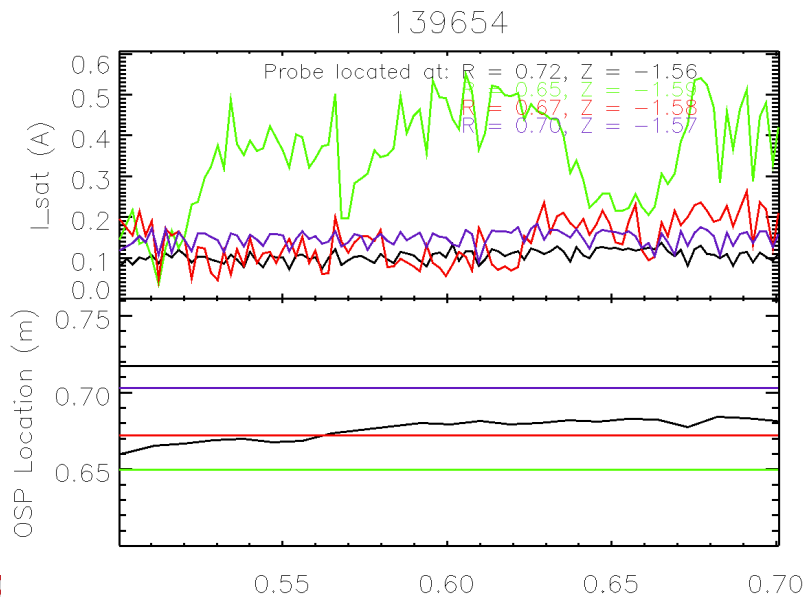
- Two main variations
  - 139618 vs 139654 – same NBI, density, different temp and LITER rate
  - 137622 vs 139820 – same NBI, D-alpha, different fill and temp
- Strike point in very similar location and controlled for all discharges

<u>Shot</u>	<u>LLD</u>	<u>LITER</u>
137622	Pre-fill, 250 C	45 mg/min / empty?
139618	175 C	20 mg/min
139654	70 C	none
139820	80 C	20 mg/min

# Single probe data shows behavior consistent with density pumpout at similar time (3 MW shots)

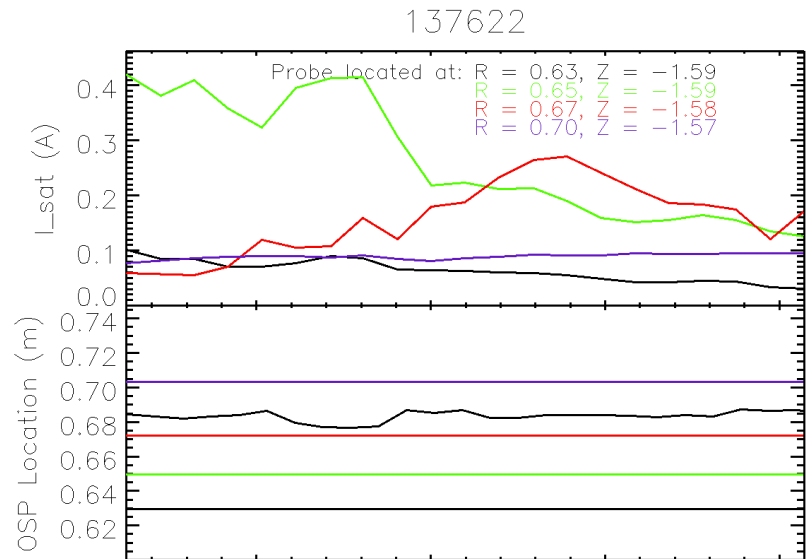


- $I_{sat}$  behavior for both shots is consistent, and shows drop around 620 ms
- Temperature remains constant over .6-.65s @ roughly 30 eV in both discharges
- Temperature profile much more peaked in 139654

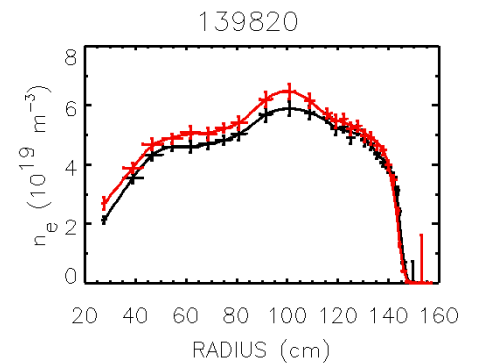
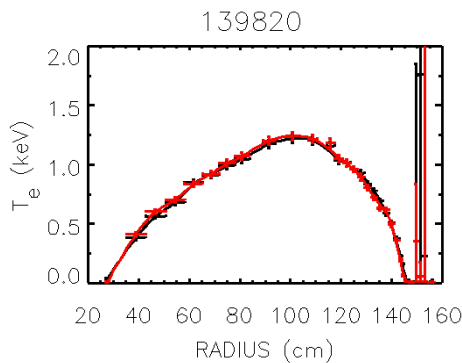
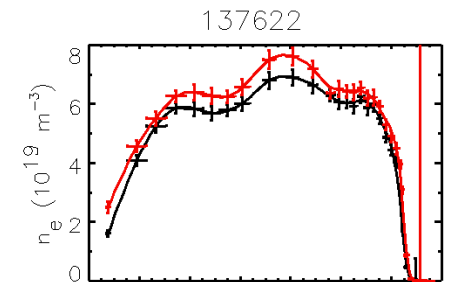
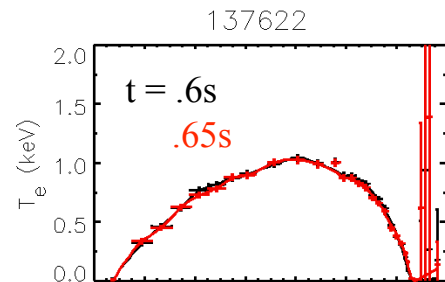
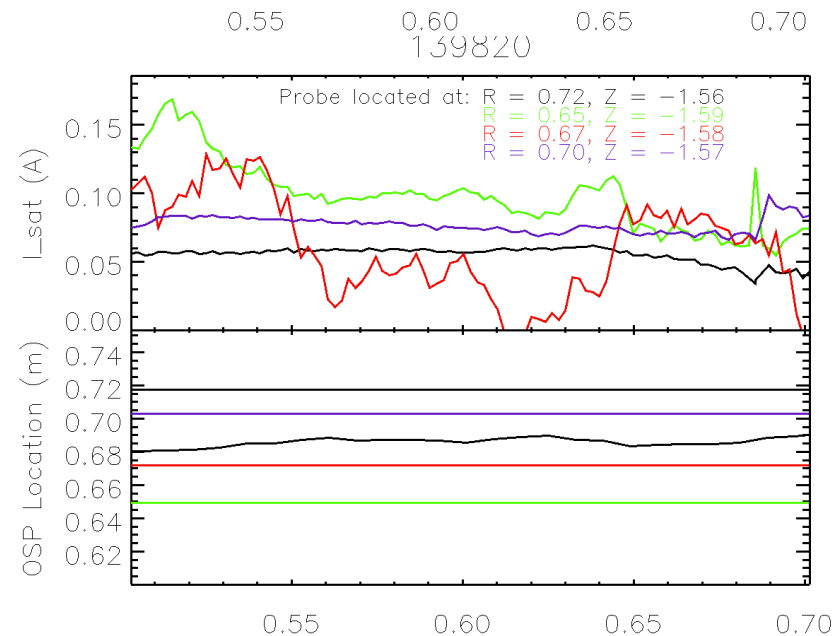




# Comparison of 2 MW shots



- Shots have same beam power, but cold, filled LLD has higher temperature and lower density
- Edge temperatures from LP array show ~20 ev in 137622 vs ~30 ev in 139820
  - density seems to drop by larger factor than that of the temperature rise?



## Conclusions/open questions

- Density is generally lower in shots with LLD filled, regardless of temperature
  - role of LITER in density and temperature still not clear
  - hot, full, no-LITER shot sequence not performed for comparison
  - density 'pumpout' observed in that probe Isats drop over intervals even as core density is increasing
- Drop in density does not linearly correspond to rise in temperature; temperature profiles are also peaked – does not seem to agree with previous experience
  - highest confinement shot had lowest density and high fueling rate (1600 T on CS)
- Still necessary to compare with 0D or 2D models (thesis work)