



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

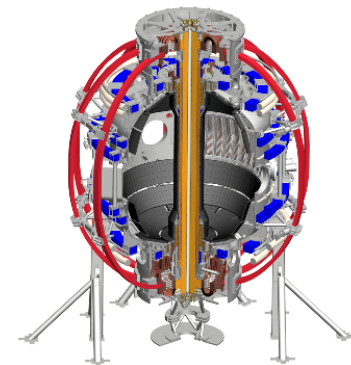
Office of
Science



$n=1$ ELM suppression with I+C-coil optimization in DIII-D

Jong-Kyu Park

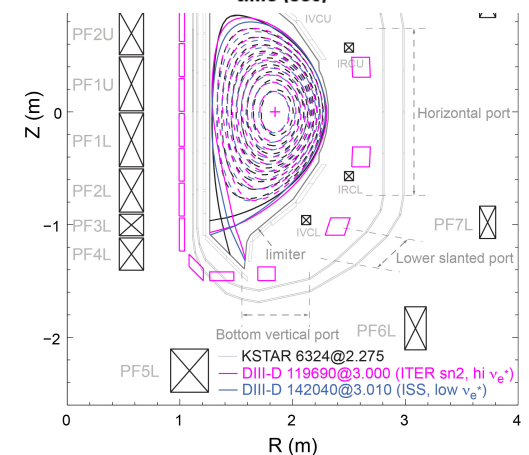
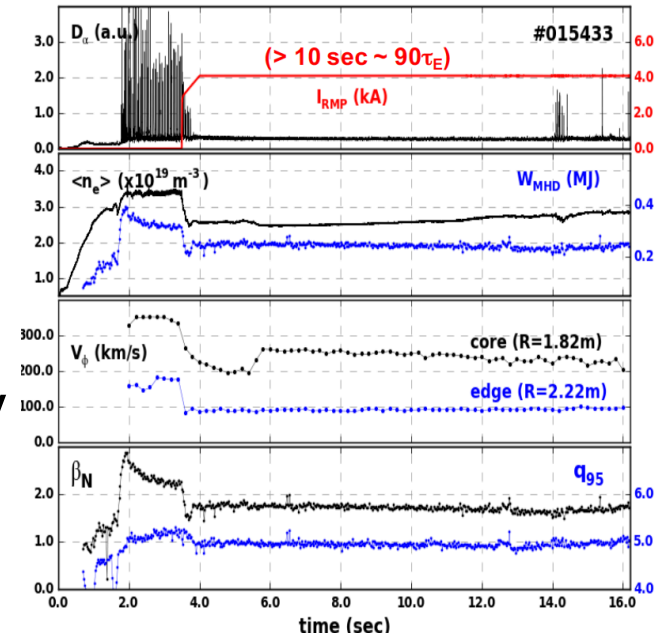
Informal Meeting, Core SG
Oct. 13, 2016



Background and Motivation

- This 0.5 day proposal was motivated by greatly successful $n=1$ RMP ELM suppression in 2016 KSTAR campaign
- Combined with T. Evans' $n=2$ KSTAR-DIHD comparison test and assigned in ELM Pedestal Group – Top in 2nd priority (still waiting for RC decision)
- Additional motivations (for $n=1$) for DIII-D National Campaign
 - Remarkable predictability and flexibility for ELM suppression window in KSTAR
 - Test physics capability of multiple rows for NSTX-U NCC and ITER RMP

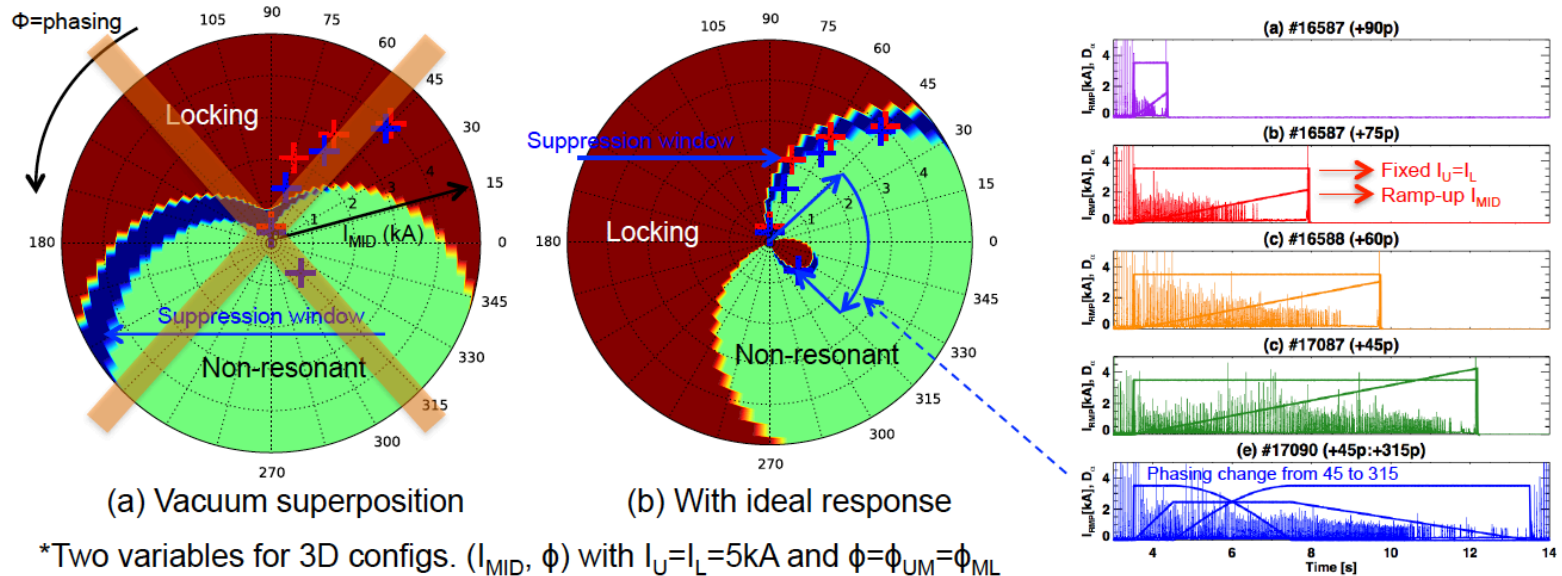
Y.M.Jeon, J.-K. Park et al, FEC2016



Motivation from KSTAR (2016)

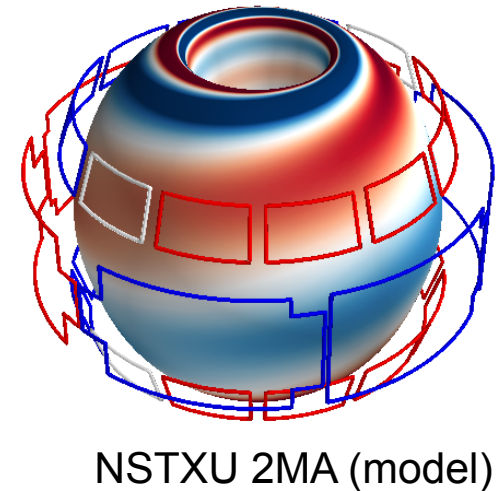
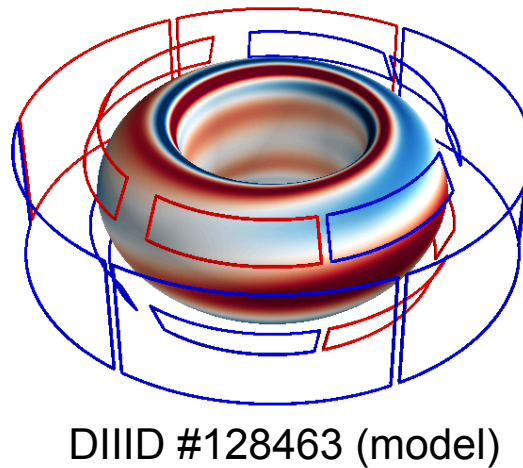
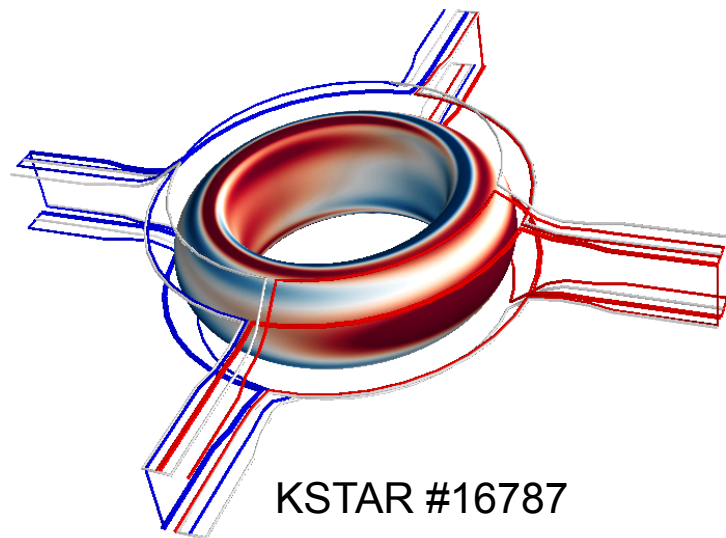
- 3 rows of coils provide great flexibility for 3D spectrum
 - Reason why $n=1$ ELM suppression is possible in KSTAR
 - No reason why DIII-D (I+C-coil) or future NSTX-U (NCC) can't achieve $n=1$ ELM suppression when optimized
- Remarkable predictability in complex 3D map was demonstrated using plasma response modeling

Predicted threshold vs. Empirical threshold (Locking "+", ELM suppression "+")



Motivation for DIII-D and NSTX-U

- DIII-D never achieved $n=1$ ELM suppression, but never explore all 3 rows of coils. Great chance now with super SPAs and 3D SXR
- NSTX-U also never achieved ELM suppression. Greater physics capability is anticipated with NCC, which will give effectively 3 rows of internal coils



Experimental Approach

- Investigate $n=1$ coupling as a function of $(I_U=I_L, I_C, \Phi_{UL}, \Phi_{UC}, \varphi)$ to maximize edge coupling, while minimizing core coupling and still leaving sizable edge field
 - Unlike KSTAR, $n=1$ error field must be considered meaning another variable for reference toroidal phase φ
 - Reduce variables that we can handle with super SPAs
- Try $q_{95} > 5$ as found in KSTAR and reproduce conditions as much as possible, slightly LSN, $P_{NBI} = 3-4\text{MW}$, $\beta_N < 2$, $T_e = 2-3\text{keV}$, $n_e \sim 3 \times 10^{19}\text{m}^{-3}$, possibly with (R_x, Z_x)
 - R. Buttery explored Φ_{UL} , but only $q_{95} < 5$ and many other differences from KSTAR target
- Run time required > 0.5 day

