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Macroscopic Stability TSG Pre-forum Meeting #2



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Agenda

- Jon and Stan's topics for the meeting
- Highest level goals of MS TSG
- □ Full list of specific XP ideas called out in the 5 year plan
 - This will <u>not</u> be shown at pre-forum meeting #2 meant to get people thinking for the actual forum, and to answer Stan's question of "run time requirements to meet the highest-level goals for their TSGs for the run"
- Individual's slides
- XMP suggestions edit this list as we go
- Early XP suggestions edit this list as we go

Run schedule assumptions



- Pre-forum meeting #2 should emphasize XMP/XP title, goal, author identification to cover first 2 run months (weeks 1-8)
- Forum should emphasize prioritization of XPs for weeks 3-18, but also document commissioning XMP/XP goals + run-time

Assumptions for first 2 run-months to use in identifying XMP/XP titles/goals/authors for Jan 29th pre-forum meeting #2

- Machine Commissioning...assume 1 month (run weeks 1-4)
 - Develop basic breakdown, current ramp, shape/position control, diverted plasmas, H-mode access, basic fuelling optimizations.
 - Goal: 1 MA, 0.5 T, ~1 sec H-mode (i.e. NSTX fiducial levels)
 - Diagnostic commissioning
 - Boronized PFCs
 - Mostly XMPs
 - What science (aka XPs) can be done during this phase?
- 1st Month of Science Campaign (run weeks 5-8)
 - Boronized PFCs, possibly begin lithium coatings
 - Operations and basic profile diagnostics, neutron rate,...
 - Operation up to 1.4 MA and 0.65 T, 2 seconds
 - 6 beam sources up to 90 kV
 - HHFW available for commissioning
 - What critical XPs can/should be done during this phase?

Discussion of Stan's questions

- Are there XMPs/XPs that target boronized plasmas specifically?
- What is a natural breakpoint for transitioning into Li conditioning (scientifically)?
- What is the "unnatural" breakpoint for transitioning into Li conditioning (if B conditioning does not give us good plasmas; i.e., how long should be attempt to achieve good plasma conditions with B)?



Highest-level goals for MS TSG for FY15 run

Milestones

- **R15-3**: Develop physics+operational tools for high-performance discharges (κ , δ , β , EF/RWM)
- **JRT15**: Quantify impact of broadened J(r) and p(r) on tokamak confinement and stability
- **JRT16:** Assess disruption mitigation, initial tests of real-time warning / prediction techniques

Stability:

Optimize shaping, RWM/TM control (n>1 using the second SPA), validate internal mode physics, and RWM kinetic physics

3D Fields:

Optimize error field correction (n>1), dynamic correction, and understand NTV physics in reduced collisionality and controlled rotation

Disruptions:

Study halo currents, disruption loads, and precursors, and test MGI or other mitigation techniques



Specific XP ideas called out in the 5 year plan

□ Stability: (red = potential near-term; purple = longer term)

- 1. Assess β_N and q stability limits at the increased aspect ratio of NSTX-U, with new shaping control and off-axis NBI.
- 2. Utilize off-axis NBI to produce initial investigation determining the effect of pressure, q, and v_{ϕ} profile variations on RWM and NTM stability
- 3. Investigate the dependence of stability on reduced collisionality through MHD spectroscopy, and compare to kinetic stabilization theory
- Establish dual field component n = 1 active control capability in new NSTX-U operational regime with 6 independent SPAs
- 5. Examine effectiveness of RWM model-based state space control with independent actuation of six control coils, multi-mode control with n up to 3, and plasma rotation-induced stabilization in the controller
- 6. Attempt initial control of internal MHD modes that appear at low density during current ramp-up
- Determine the degree of global mode internalization by comparing diagnosis by magnetic and SXR means as a function of proximity to the mode marginal stability point
- 8. Utilize initial NSTX-U ME-SXR and poloidal USXR diagnostics to characterize the RWM eigenfunction by non-magnetic means

Specific XP ideas called out in the 5 year plan

□ 3D Fields: (red = potential near-term; purple = longer term)

- 1. Optimize and combine dynamic error field correction with intrinsic error field correction, including n>1 and using 6 SPAs
- 2. Assess NTV profile and strength as a function of plasma collisionality, and examine the NTV offset rotation
- 3. Investigate the rotation and rotational shear vs. TM/NTM in NSTX-U, compared with NSTX
- Understand how n=1 tearing mode stability changes with q-profile. In particular: 1. Sensitivity changes in response to error fields (to induce tearing modes) and 2. Changes to the tearing beta limit (Rob LaHaye)
- 5. Investigate resonant error field effects on tearing mode onset
- 6. Investigate NTV physics with enhanced 3D field spectra and NBI torque profile at increased pulse lengths, and NTV behavior at reduced collisionality regime



Specific XP ideas called out in the 5 year plan

Disruptions: (red = potential near-term; purple = longer term)

- 1. Perform initial experiments using open-loop plasma rotation, current profile, and energetic particle control to demonstrate the ability to avoid encountering disruptive global mode stability boundaries based on kinetic RWM models
- 2. Commission MGI system and diagnostics, test EPI capsule injection
- 3. Assess total halo current fraction, toroidal structure, and poloidal width
- 4. Investigate high-Z gas fractions, gas transit times, the amount of gas required, and symmetry of the radiated power profile
- 5. Investigate halo current loading on the center column, using newly installed center column shunt tiles
- 6. Study spatial extent and timing of the heat deposition during VDEs
- Construct an MHD spectroscopy database to determine the measured variation of global mode stability as a function of key parameters
- 8. Compare the mismatch between the RWMSC observer model and sensor measurements, and the occurrence of plasma disruptions
- Implement and test initial disruption avoidance using the RWMSC observer model in real-time, including open-loop disruption avoidance criteria in low rotation plasmas

NSTX-U error field considerations

- □ The PF5 coils may have changed shape \rightarrow could produce *n*=2 EF
- □ New current feeds for OH and divertor coils \rightarrow different (smaller?) EFs
- □ New J/K cap for NB2 \rightarrow non-axisymmetric EFs during current ramp?
- Unanticipated EF sources are possible (or even probable)

Error Field PTP: Coil shape measurements in the test cell

- □ Assess PF3/4/5 coil shapes with a ruler and plumb bob
- Measure coil-to-vessel and coil-to-coil positions at multiple toroidal locations

□ Error Field XMP: Vessel-generated EFs in AC vacuum shots

- □ The new J/K cap is likely to carry non-axisymmetric induced currents during the current ramp → the importance of this effect is unknown
- Swing the OH + PF3/4/5 during vacuum shots to quantify the axisymmetry of the induced vessel currents

□ Error Field XP #1: Low β , low density locked mode studies

- □ *n*=1 compass scans (multiple phases and amplitudes)
- Should run early in the campaign (the RWM sensors are required)
- Disruptions as the primary diagnostic (rotation available?)

□ Error Field XP #2: High β *n*=1,2,3 compass scans

- □ Intra-shot modulation and/or "spiral" *n*=1,2 scans during long pulse operation
- Rotation and disruption as diagnostics
- □ Flip the *n*=3 polarity to optimize and compare to the NSTX *n*=3 settings

□ Error Field XP #3: Optimization of PID Dynamic EF Correction

- □ Tune amplitudes, phases, and gains of the PID DEFC algorithm
- Requires the real time RWM controller to be operational
- Utilize low pass filter to isolate the effect of DEFC from fast RWM control

Gerhardt slides



Columbia U. group experiments in prep for the NSTX-U Forum

Columbia U. Group 2011-12 Macrostability TSG experiments

NOTE: MOST are possible for 2nd month of run

- Macrostability TSG (proposed for 2011)
 - \Box XP1144: RWM stabilization/control, NTV V_{ϕ} alteration of higher A ST targets (Sabbagh)
 - □ XP1145: RWM state space active control physics (independent coil control) (Sabbagh)
 - □ XP1146: RWM state space active control at low plasma rotation (Y-S Park)
 - □ XP1062: NTV steady-state rotation at reduced torque (HHFW) (Sabbagh)
 - □ XP1111: RWM PID optimization (Sabbagh)
- Macrostability TSG (proposed for FY 2012)
 - □ XP1149: RWM stabilization dependence on energetic particle profile (Berkery)
 - □ XP1147: RWM control physics with partial control coil coverage (JT-60SA) (Y-S Park)
 - □ XP1148: RWM stabilization physics at reduced collisionality (Berkery)
 - □ XP1150: Neoclassical toroidal viscosity at reduced v (independent coil control) (Sabbagh)
- Further ideas:
 - New XP: Multi-mode error field correction using the RWMSC (to follow Clayton's initial EFC XP)
 - Further ideas for 2015 NSTX-U run will be presented at the forum

Wang and Park slides



XMP suggestions

□ XMP suggestions:

- Error field XMPs (see Clayton Myers slide)
- Dual sensor active RWM PID control checkout (Sabbagh)
 - Test operation of both B_r and B_p sensors (in real time and offline)
 - Test that feedback works through limited phase and gain scans in a fiducial plasma
- RWM state-space controller (RWMSC) checkout (Sabbagh)
 - Turn on RWMSC with overall gain on feedback current set small to test functionality gather RWMSC Observer data on each shot (piggyback)
 - Run with "standard" gain matrices and operational-level gain on feedback current and perform limited phase scan with/without pre-programmed n = 1 field
 - •
- MHD spectroscopy checkout (Berkery)
 - Gather sensor signal/noise vs. (positive) frequency in limited frequency scan

Early XP suggestions

□ Early XP suggestions:

- Error field XPs. See Clayton Myers slides
- □ Characterization of EPs with new NBI (name?)
 - with EP group, or really team-wide
 - A few bullet points on what each XMP/XP is supposed to accomplish scientifically and operationally...
- Testing 3D physics capabilities including the new six independent SPAs plus n=3 magnetic braking (name?)
 - How does magnetic braking work in NSTX-U vs. NSTX?
 - A few bullet points on what each XMP/XP is supposed to accomplish scientifically and operationally...
- Establish dual field component n = 1 active control capability in new NSTX-U operational regime with 6 independent SPAs (Sabbagh)
 - A few bullet points on what each XMP/XP is supposed to accomplish scientifically and operationally...
- XP1062: NTV steady-state rotation at reduced torque (HHFW) (Sabbagh) contributes to 3D Fields #5)

Supporting slides follow