

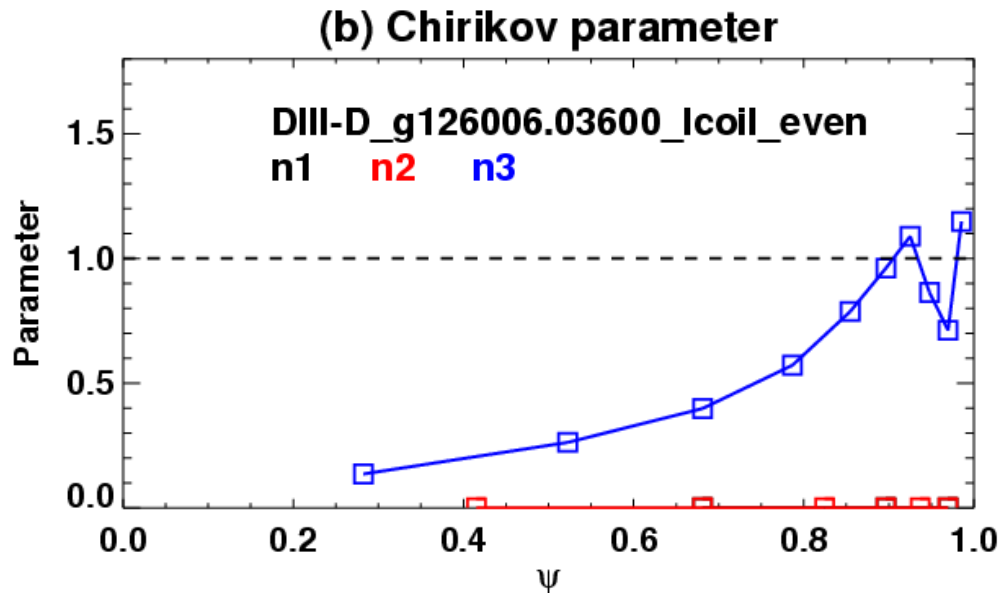
ELM Mitigation in NSTX by $n=2+3$ RMP

Jong-kyu Park,
Jonathan Menard, Rajesh Maingi, Allen Boozer,
Steve Sabbagh, Stefan Gerhardt, David Gates

Previous discussion



- $n=2$ and 3 RMP may produce favorable configuration of Chirikov overlap in low q plasmas ($q_{95} \sim 6$)
 - $n=2$: RWM 3kA, $n=2+4$: RWM1.5kA
 - $n=3$: RWM 2kA
- $n=1$ RMP may work for higher q plasmas ($q_{95} > 7$)
 - $n=1$: RWM 1kA($q_{95} \sim 8$) \sim 3kA($q_{95} \sim 13$)



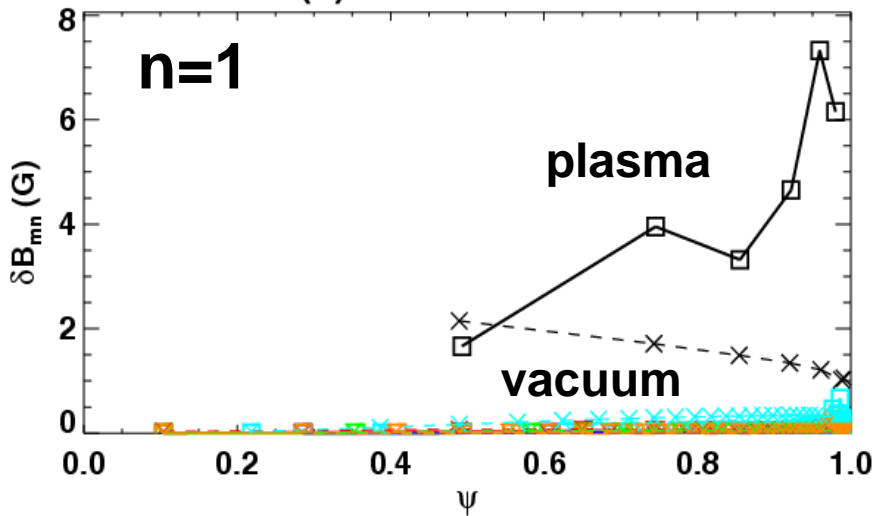
Resonant Field with Plasma Response



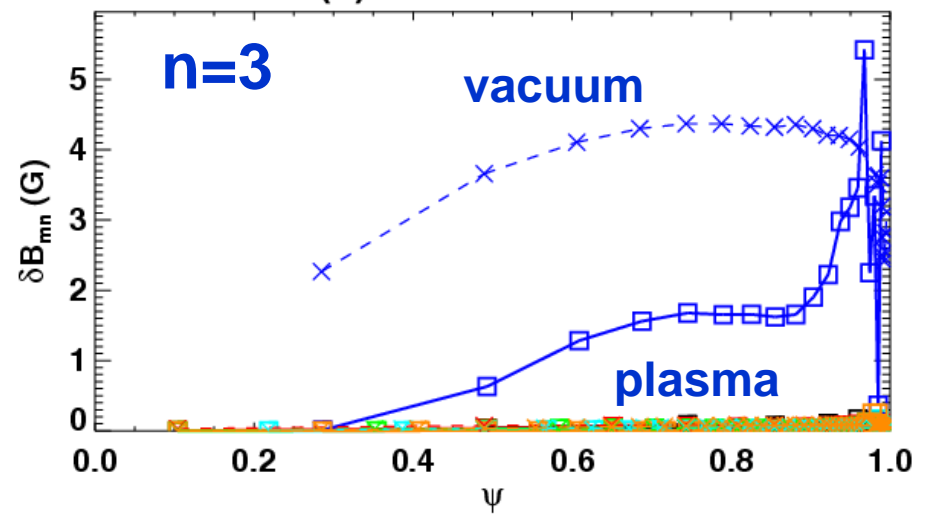
- ❑ Amplification is greater for lower n due to plasma
- ❑ Shielding is greater for higher n due to plasma
- ❑ The features depend strongly on plasma profile

NSTX_g123662.00350

(a) Resonant field

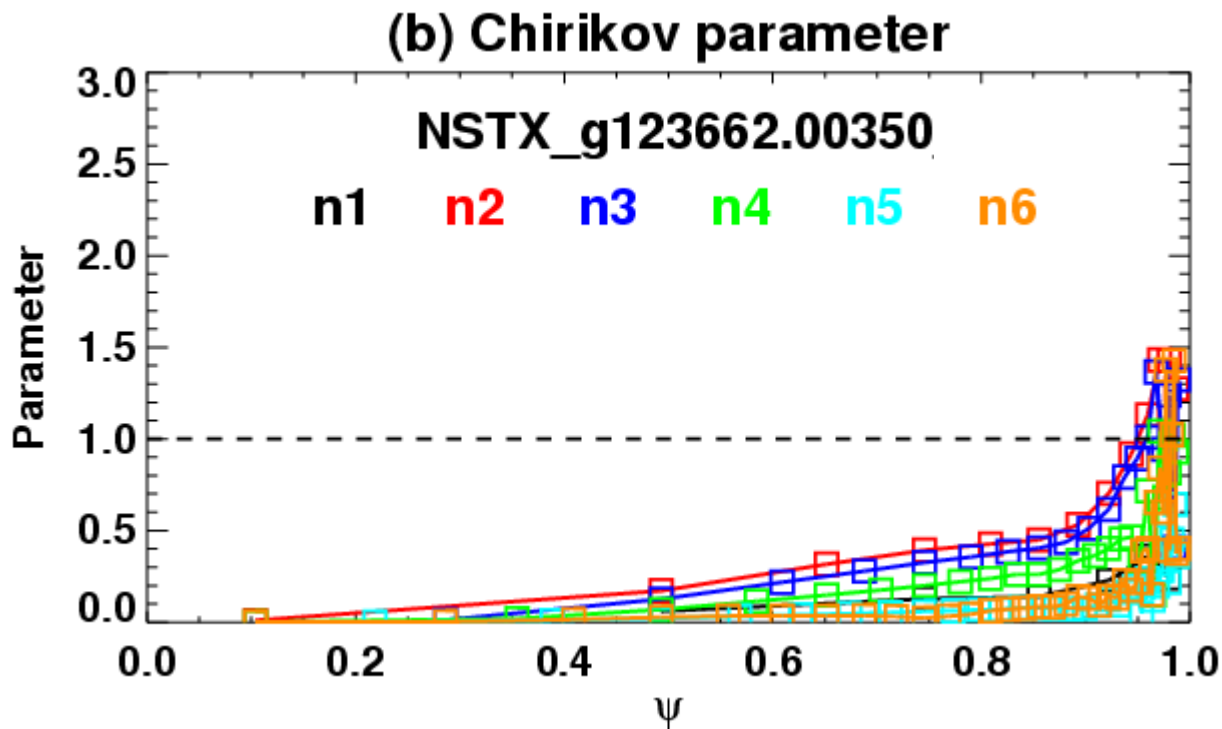


(a) Resonant field



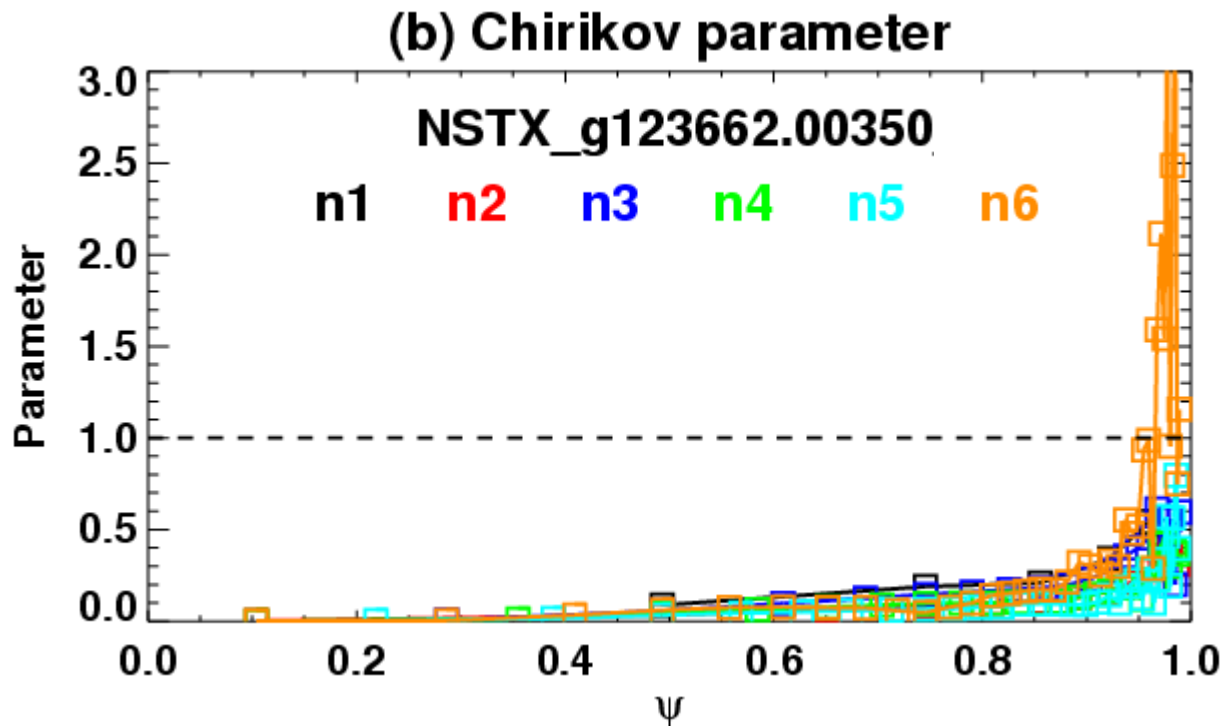
N=2+3 RMP to $q_{95} \sim 6$

- n=2+3 RMP can produce Chirikov overlap at $\psi=0.9$ efficiently with low SPA currents, if different n's are simply added
 - RWM(1-4) 0.5kA, RWM(2,6) 0.5kA, RWM(3,5) 1.5kA



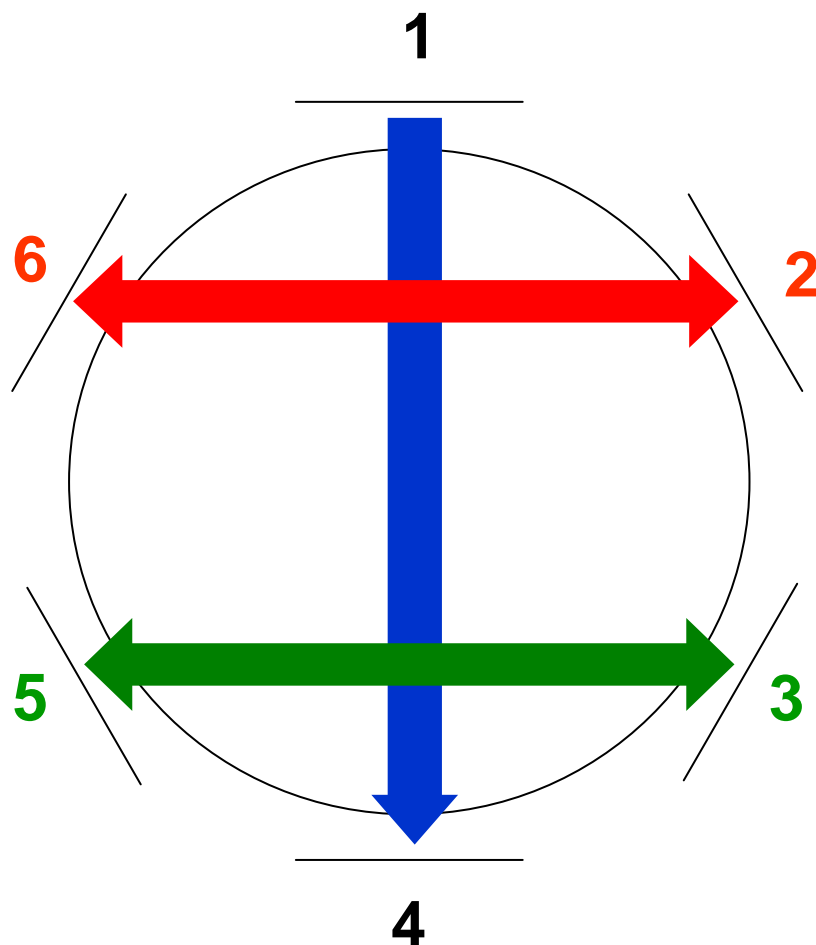
N=6 RMP to $q_{95} \sim 6$

- ❑ n=6 seems difficult to produce Chirikov overlap at $\psi=0.9$ due to low penetration
 - RWM 3kA
- ❑ The fall-off is more rapid for higher q plasmas



SPA Reconnection for $n=1+2+3$

- Three power supplies can produce $n=1+2+3$, but with fixed toroidal phases ($n=1$ intrinsic field can be considered)



rwm	1	2	3	4	5	6
$n=1$	+	0	0	-	0	0
$n=2$	0	+	+	0	+	+
$n=3$	+	-	+	-	+	-
sum						

Shot plan ~0.5 day for n=2+3 (24 shots)



- ❑ Using SPA connections with (1-4) anti- and (2-6),(3-5) series
- ❑ Diagnostics:
- ❑ Starting with reference shot #123662 ($q_{95} \sim 6$), or most recent one followed by other ELM experiments : 12 shots
 - Reproduce target plasma and ELM : 3 shots
 - Apply n=3 field with different amplitudes (1~2kA): 3 shots
 - Apply n=2 field with different amplitudes (2~3kA): 3 shots
 - Apply n=2+3 mixing field with different combinations when failed: 3 shots
- ❑ Repeat the experiment for higher q, reference shot #124331 ($q_{95} \sim 8$): 12 shots
- ❑ If successful, repeat the experiment with higher q, but with n=1: ???