

ELMs in the National Spherical Torus Experiment

Rajesh Maingi

Oak Ridge National Laboratory

M.G. Bell 2), R.E. Bell 2), C.E. Bush 1), E.D. Fredrickson 2), D.A. Gates 2), D.W. Johnson 2), S.M. Kaye 2), B.P. LeBlanc 2), J.E. Menard 2), D. Mueller 2), S.A. Sabbagh 3), D. Stutman 4)

1) Oak Ridge National Laboratory
 3) Columbia University

2) Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory4) Johns Hopkins University

ITPA SOL and Divertor physics Meeting July 15-17, 2003 St. Petersburg, Russia









1 W

DCDavis TUCLA

NSTX Explores Low Aspect Ratio (A=R/a) physics regime



Parameters	<u>Design</u>	<u>Achieved</u>
Major Radius	0.85m	A 1 27)
Minor Radius	_0.67m [/]	1.21
Plasma Current	1MA	1.5MA
Toroidal Field	0.6T	0.6T
Heating and Current Drive		
NBI (100keV)	5MW	7 MW
RF (30MHz)	6MW	6 MW

Wall Conditioning:

350 deg. bakeout of graphite tiles*Regular boronization (~3 weeks)*Helium Glow between discharges*Center stack gas injection*



Large ELMs penetrate deep into the plasma



Long pulse H-modes are mostly ELM-free and have D_{α} like FDR H-mode in PDX and EDA H-mode in C-MOD





Dedicated ELM characterization experiments just begun

- Dedicated scans
 - ★ Density (fueling rate) DN, LSN
 - ★ NBI power scan DN
 - ★ Magnetic balance scan (drsep from EFIT) DN
 - ★ Inner gap scan LSN

• Marked differences in lower single-null and double-nulls



ELM analysis uses data from multiple diagnostics

- ELM times from time derivative of D
- ELM frequency from period between ELM times (from D)
- ELM energy loss from fast EFIT analysis (1ms resolution, using magnetics data only)
- Pedestal energy from modified tanhfit to Thomson pressure profile (20 points spatial, 60 Hz)
 *

 $W_{ped} = 0.92*volume_{EFIT}*p_e^{ped}*3.0$

• Pedestal energy fraction from

$$(W/W_0)^*(W_0/W_{ped})$$
, where W_{ped}

from nearest time point with good tanhfit





Density ramps throughout discharge and affects ELMs modestly



Page 9



Average ELM size and frequency independent of gas flow rate



ELM size and frequency affected by NBI heating power



Average ELM size largest at low NBI power, and varies inversely

ELM characteristics independent of magnetic up/down balance





Average ELM characteristics independent of magnetic up/down

ELM characteristics independent of inner-wall gap unless plasma becomes inner-wall limited N. mic [1019 m-3] Inner Gap [cm] D-alpha [au] 10 #108481 5 0 10 #108482 6 5 0 10 2 6 #108483 5 0 10 #108484 6 5 0 10 2 #108485 5 0 0.2 0.6 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.4 0.2 0.4 0.4 0.6 Time [sec] Single-null Time [sec] Time [sec] R. Maingi, ITPA ELM talk 7_03



Fueling (density) strongly affects ELMs in single-null

Giant ELMs observed at lowest density, but beyond those few ELMs unaffected explicitly by density



Large ELMs penetrate deep into the plasma



Ideal High-n Ballooning Unstable before giant ELM



ELM research is just beginning on NSTX

- ELMs in double-nulls have typically ~ $W/W_{ped} < 10\%$
 - Similarities to type I ELMs in conventional aspect ratio which increase in size near power threshold and frequency with NBI power
 - ★ Size not directly correlated with fueling rate, but largest ELMs at low density
 - ★ independent of magnetic balance
- ELMs in Lower single-null are either very small or giant
 - ★ Size not directly correlated with fueling rate, but giant ELMs observed reproducibly at low density/fueling
 - **★** Independent of inner-wall gap if gap > 0

Questions and future plans



- Why do ELMs appear different in LSN vs. DN, but have not apparent dependence on magnetic balance (drsep)?
 - Does drsep need to be >> 1 cm for comparison?
 - Is observed difference related to triangularity?
- Highest performance plasmas in NSTX (i.e. DN) actually have more modest ELMs than LSN giant ELMs why is this so different from conventional aspect ratio tokamaks?
- Availability of 50 channel T_i from CHERS in FY04 will allow measurement of ion pedestal energy; more accurate than 3*electron pedestal energy