

# Goals: Collect HC Data Using the New “Shunt Tile” Diagnostics in the Lower Divertor

- New Diagnostic Advantages: Shunt Tiles (“STs”)
  - Excellent spatial resolution.
  - Sensitive to smaller halo currents.
- Method For Generating VDEs
  - Use Gap-Control (PCC) algorithm for shape control.
  - “Freeze” the upper and lower PF3 voltages at a given time, disabling the vertical position control.
  - Apply a differential voltage “kick” between PF3U and PF3L to push the plasma down.
- What to do with 1/2 day.
  - Test dependence of localized HC on discharge shape.
  - Verify  $I_p$  and  $B_T$  scaling of these more localized measurements.
  - Test scaling of halo currents with vertical velocity by changing the “kicking” voltage.

# Starting Point: Matched $B_T$ , $I_p$ , at Two Values of Triangularity (s1)

- **S1:** Note: start with  $B_T=0.45$ ,  $I_p=0.6$ , prefer  $D_2$ . May be necessary to drop  $I_p$  or raise  $B_T$  if the HC is too large.
- **Low Triangularity Case: (2-4 shots)**
  - Reload 129446, switch from He to  $D_2$ , downward voltage “kick” of 20V
  - Take  $D_2$  LFS gas from this year’s shot 132124
  - One shot with no PF3 Voltage Freeze, one or two shots with freeze.  
No freeze \_\_\_\_\_ With Freeze \_\_\_\_\_
- **Higher Triangularity Case: (2-4 shots)**
  - Reload 129416, switch from He to  $D_2$ , downward voltage kick of 20V
  - Take  $D_2$  LFS gas from this year’s shot 132124
  - One shot with no PF3 Voltage Freeze, one or two shots with freeze.  
No freeze \_\_\_\_\_ With Freeze \_\_\_\_\_

## Next: $I_p$ and $B_T$ scans

- S2: Pick one of the two configurations in S1 or S2, based on reliability. Scan  $I_p$  and  $B_T$  to fill in the following table. Better to simply change  $I_p$  and  $B_T$  in a working shot from S1 than reload old ones. (4 Shots)

Reference Shot for this Scan: \_\_\_\_\_

$I_p$	$B_T$	Previous Examples		Shot Taken
500	0.45			
600	0.55			
700 (*)	0.55			
700 (*)	0.45			
400	0.45			

\* Be careful not to saturate the Shunt Tiles, which is likely possible at the highest values of  $I_p/B_T$ .

# Next Scan of Downward Kick Velocity

Goal goal of **S3**: assess if the level of halo current is a function of vertical velocity, as expected from “theory” (Humpreys, et al 1999). (4 Shots)

Reference Shot for this Scan: \_\_\_\_\_

Voltage Level	$I_p$	Bt	Shot Taken
20			
30			
40			
50			

Time Permitting go on to *either* step **S4** or **S5**

# Time Permitting: Develop a Shape with Even Higher Triangularity

- **S4:** Take higher-triangularity reference case
  - Reference: 129414 \_\_\_\_\_
- Increase the triangularity: (3 Shots)
  - Increase Flat-Top PF1A request to 0.017 kA/MA
  - Reduce the PF2 request to 0.004 kA/MA, followed by reduction to zero. Shots \_\_\_\_\_
- Add voltage freeze and kick-down (2 Shots).
  - Shots \_\_\_\_\_

# Time Permitting: Repeat $I_P$ and $B_T$ Scans for Second Shape

(5 Shots)

Reference Shot for this Scan: \_\_\_\_\_

$I_P$	$B_T$	Previous Examples		Shot Taken
500	0.45			
600	0.55			
700 (*)	0.55			
700 (*)	0.45			
400	0.45			

\* Be careful not to saturate the Shunt Tiles, which is likely possible at the highest values of  $I_P/B_T$ .