

**Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
NSTX Experimental Proposal**

Title: L-H threshold and edge transport and turbulence in NSTX reversed B_t discharges

OP-XP-956

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(Approval date unless otherwise stipulated)
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(2 yrs. unless otherwise stipulated)

PROPOSAL APPROVALS

Responsible Author: S. Kaye, R. Maingi, V. Soukhanovskii, K. Tritz

Date 8/5/09

ATI – ET Group Leader: V. Soukhanovskii / K. Tritz

Date 8/5/09

RLM - Run Coordinator: R. Raman

Date 8/9/09

Responsible Division: Experimental Research Operations

Chit Review Board (designated by Run Coordinator)

MINOR MODIFICATIONS (Approved by Experimental Research Operations)

NSTX EXPERIMENTAL PROPOSAL

TITLE: **L-H threshold and edge transport and turbulence in NSTX reversed B_t discharges** No. **OP-XP-956**

AUTHORS: **S. Kaye, R. Maingi, V. Soukhanovskii, K. Tritz** DATE: **8/5/09**

1. Overview of planned experiment

The goals of the experiment is to conduct initial physics scoping studies of the reversed B_t effects on edge, scrape-off layer and divertor heat and particle transport and turbulence: 1) L-H power thresholds in NBI-heated discharges, 2) divertor and SOL transport and turbulence in L- and H-mode discharges in low and high triangularity configurations.

2. Theoretical/ empirical justification

This experiment will provide first spherical tokamak data on L-H threshold and edge physics with reversed B_t for comparison with forward B_t and with large aspect ratio tokamaks.

3. Experimental run plan

1. SOL, divertor, and pedestal characterization in low- δ discharges (approx. 1 day)

- Setup: Use discharge 135169 (or long pulse version of 132721 with a larger drsep \sim -2-3 cm) as template (0.8 MA, 5 MW, $\delta_L=0.4$, drsep =-1 cm, GAPOUT=10 cm). Use LITER at 10-20 mg/min (exact rate TBD).
- 1. Scan P_{NBI} between 1 MW and 6 MW in steps of 1 MW to map out L- and H-mode operational space boundaries. Choose a suitable outer gap that reduces beam ion losses while allowing edge profiles to be measured (use results from XP955).
- 2. In an H-mode discharge (at high P_{NBI}), scan I_p between 0.6 and 1.0 MA, 0.2 MA increments. [Add data points at 0.6 and 1MA – 2 shots]
- 3. In an 0.8 MA H-mode discharge, attempt to obtain radiative divertor
 - Use Bay E divertor gas injector at pressures 2000-5000 Torr, pulse duration 100-200 ms [Start with conditions similar to that used in the radiative divertor XP]

2. L-H threshold studies (approx. 4 hrs)

- Reproduce low δ_L discharge with ohmic ramp-up (132721, 800kA case), with 50-100mg Lithium between discharges, i.e. just enough to avoid HeGDC
- 1. Measure P_{LH} through NBI voltage scans, using src C at lowest voltage, and B at intermediate (start with a discharge developed as part of step 1, but use 50mg Li deposition)
- 2. Repeat with heavy Lithium (250mg Li-deposition)

3. SOL, divertor, and pedestal characterization in high- δ discharges (approx. 1 day)

- Use most recent fiducial discharge as template (0.8 MA, 4-6 MW, $\delta_L=0.8$, drsep =-1 cm, GAPOUT=10 cm). Use LITER at 10-20 mg/min (exact rate TBD).
- 1. Scan P_{NBI} between 1 MW and 6 MW in steps of 1 MW.
- 2. In an H-mode discharge (at high P_{NBI}), scan I_p between 0.8 and 1.2 MA [Add data points at 0.8MA and if possible at 1.2MA]

3. In an 1.0 MA H-mode discharge, attempt to obtain radiative divertor
 - Use Bay E divertor gas inj. at pressures 2000-5000 Torr, pulse duration 100-200 ms. [Start with conditions similar to that used in the radiative divertor XP]

4. Test Impact of reversed TF on Impurity particle/confinement with XP950 results (4hrs)

[About 15-18 shots]

- Use same LITER rate as XP950 (increase as needed to eliminate ELMs).
 - Modify early gas fueling and NBI power and timing to achieve early H-mode at similar time as forward BT target. (3 shots)
 - Avoid period of small outer gap (0-5cm) from 100-150ms. (2 shots)
- a. Run 134259 (15cm outer gap, 700kA) and reproduce (2 shots)
 - b. Run 134258 (10cm outer gap, 700kA) and reproduce (2 shots)
 - c. Run 134272 (20cm outer gap, 1.2MA, if $P_{\text{threshold}}$ is adequate) and reproduce (2 shots)

Use results above to maximize pulse-length in reversed TF configuration by minimizing impurity accumulation and associated density rise at 700-800kA.

- d. Starting from 700kA target above with density closest to saturation and lowest impurity concentration, increase plasma current:
 - i. Increase current to 750kA (2 shots)
 - ii. Increase current to 800kA (2 shots)
- e. At reduced TF = 4kG, repeat above current scan:
 - i. Use plasma current = 750kA, 700kA, 800kA [due to time limitations run at one value if I_p] (2 shots)

5. Optional, time permitting studies. Priority and scope TBD after the completion of parts 1 through 3.

- Scan LITER rate between 10 and 80 mg/min to study pumping characteristics in low and/or high triangularity discharges
- Use SGI to study ion τ_p^* at several LITER rates in high triangularity discharges
- Perform P_{NBI} and I_P scans in high- δ and low- δ double-null configuration.
- Use RMP in several discharges to study pumping / ELM behavior
- Obtain “snowflake” divertor, use discharge template from XP 924

4. Required machine, NBI, RF, CHI and diagnostic capabilities

The experiment assumes that 1) plasma facing component conditioning has been performed to enable plasma operations, and 2) reliable reversed B_t plasma operations have been established.

Both LITERs, SGI, and Bay E divertor gas injector will be required.

5. Planned analysis

What analysis of the data will be required: EFIT, LRDFIT, TRANSP, UEDGE, SOLPS, DEGAS 2, SOLT, BOUT

6. Planned publication of results

Results will be presented at the upcoming PSI and ITPA meetings if appropriate.

PHYSICS OPERATIONS REQUEST

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in NSTX reversed B_t discharges

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(use additional sheets and attach waveform diagrams if necessary)

Describe briefly the most important plasma conditions required for the experiment:

Previous shot(s) which can be repeated:

Previous shot(s) which can be modified:

Machine conditions *(specify ranges as appropriate, strike out inapplicable cases)*

I_{TF} (kA): Flattop start/stop (s):

I_P (MA): Flattop start/stop (s):

Configuration: **Limiters** / **DN** / **LSN** / **USN**

Equilibrium Control: **Outer gap** / **Isoflux** (rtEFIT)

Outer gap (m): Inner gap (m): Z position (m):

Elongation κ : Upper/lower triangularity δ :

Gas Species: Injector(s):

NBI Species: **D** Voltage (kV) **A:** **B:** **C:** Duration (s):

ICRF Power (MW): Phase between straps ($^\circ$): Duration (s):

CHI: **Off** / **On** Bank capacitance (mF):

LITERs: **Off** / **On** Total deposition rate (mg/min):

EFC coils: **Off/On** Configuration: **Odd** / **Even** / **Other** *(attach detailed sheet*

DIAGNOSTIC CHECKLIST

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Note special diagnostic requirements in Sec. 4

Diagnostic	Need	Want
Bolometer – tangential array	√	
Bolometer – divertor	√	
CHERS – toroidal	√	
CHERS – poloidal	√	
Divertor fast camera	√	
Dust detector		
EBW radiometers		
Edge deposition monitors		
Edge neutral density diag.		
Edge pressure gauges	√	
Edge rotation diagnostic	√	
Fast ion D _α - FIDA		
Fast lost ion probes - IFLIP		
Fast lost ion probes - SFLIP		
Filterscopes	√	
FIReTIP	√	
Gas puff imaging	√	
H α camera - 1D	√	
High-k scattering		
Infrared cameras	√	
Interferometer - 1 mm		
Langmuir probes – divertor	√	
Langmuir probes – BEaP		
Langmuir probes – RF ant.		
Magnetics – Diamagnetism		
Magnetics – Flux loops	√	
Magnetics – Locked modes		
Magnetics – Pickup coils	√	
Magnetics – Rogowski coils	√	
Magnetics – Halo currents		
Magnetics – RWM sensors		
Mirnov coils – high f.		
Mirnov coils – poloidal array		
Mirnov coils – toroidal array		
Mirnov coils – 3-axis proto.		

Note special diagnostic requirements in Sec. 4

Diagnostic	Need	Want
MSE		
NPA – E B scanning		
NPA – solid state		
Neutron measurements		
Plasma TV	√	
Reciprocating probe		
Reflectometer – 65GHz		
Reflectometer – correlation		
Reflectometer – FM/CW		
Reflectometer – fixed f		
Reflectometer – SOL		
RF edge probes		
Spectrometer – SPRED	√	
Spectrometer – VIPS	√	
SWIFT – 2D flow		
Thomson scattering	√	
Ultrasoft X-ray arrays	√	
Ultrasoft X-rays – bicolor	√	
Ultrasoft X-rays – TG spectr.		
Visible bremsstrahlung det.	√	
X-ray crystal spectrom. - H		
X-ray crystal spectrom. - V		
X-ray fast pinhole camera		
X-ray spectrometer - XEUS	√	