

Evidence for Closed Flux in CHI Plasmas

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Introduction

Limited and diverted OH plasmas have a poloidal field (B_p) structure showing “obvious” closed flux.

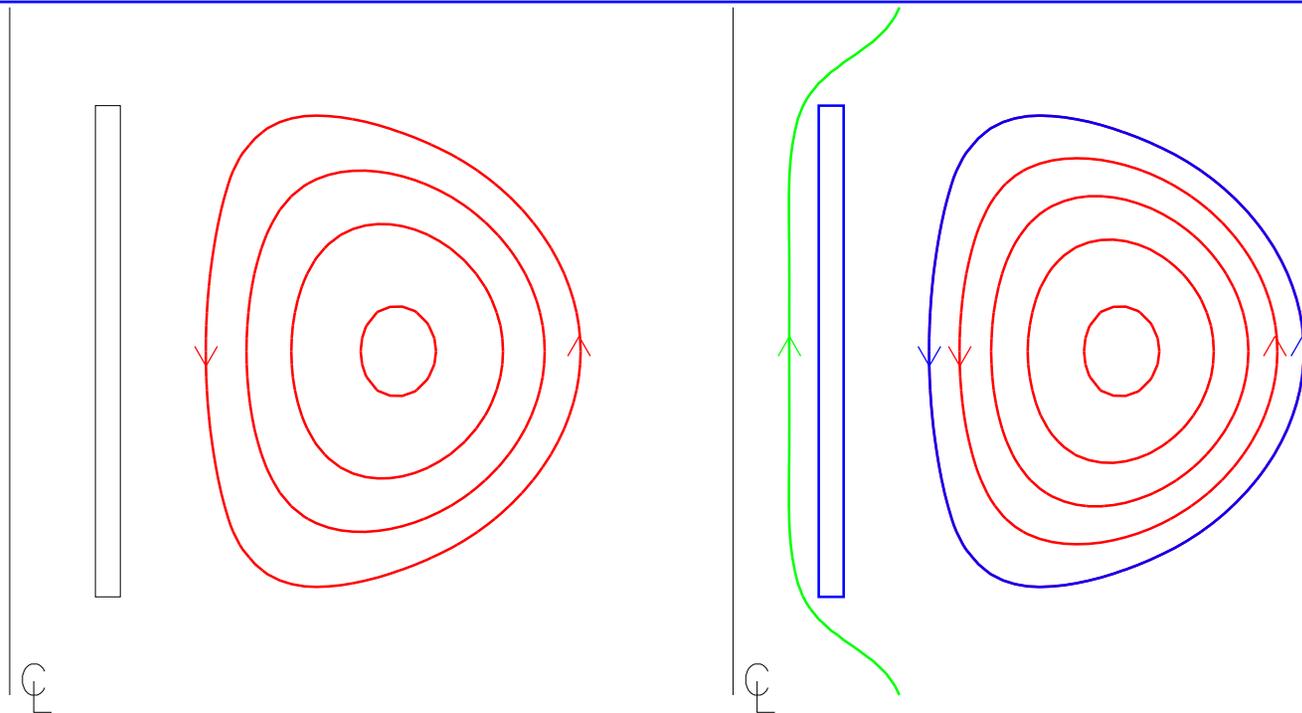
It is difficult to “prove” the existence of closed flux in CHI plasmas. CHI expands the injector flux (ψ_{inj}), exhibiting a B_p structure similar to a diverted plasma. However, the hoop force of closed flux would be expected to modify the B_p structure.

Additional evidence is needed to evaluate closed flux in CHI.

Outline

- Discussion of closed flux in CHI plasmas
- Evidence in the HIT and HIT-II Experiments
- Evidence in the NSTX Experiment
- Future plans
- Summary

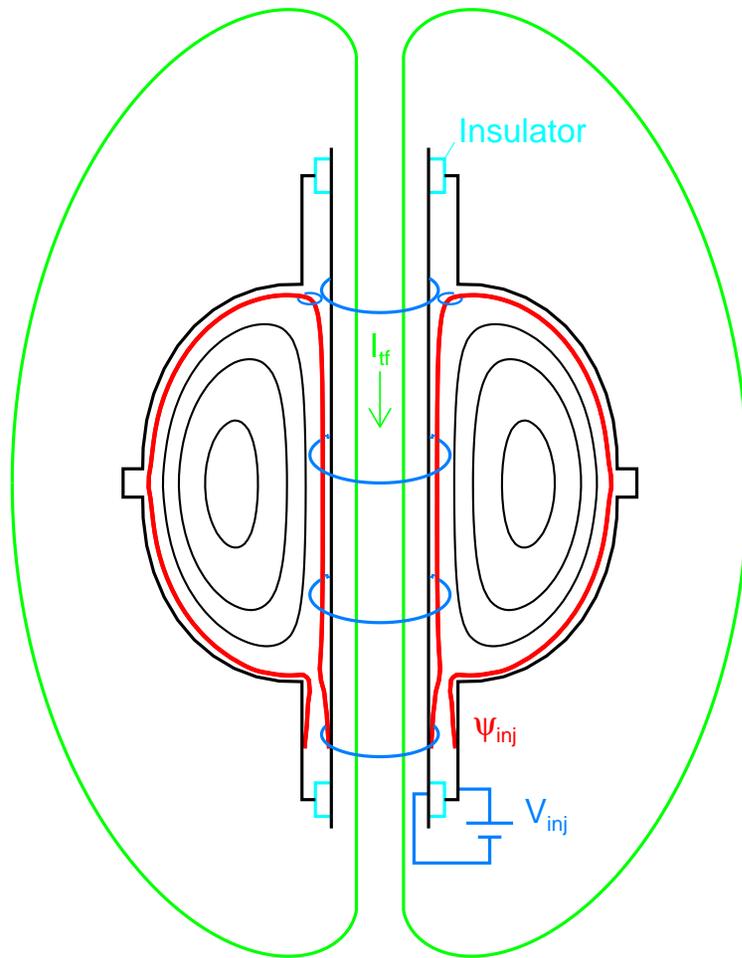
Ohmic Current Drive Maintains Helicity by Injecting Poloidal Flux Linking Toroidal Flux



$$V_{\text{loop}} \text{ injects } \dot{\psi}_p \text{ completely linking } \Phi_T \\ \Rightarrow \dot{K}_{\text{inj}} = 2V_{\text{loop}}\Phi_T$$

Edge-driven current relaxes to flatten current profile

CHI Injects Toroidal Flux Linking Poloidal Flux



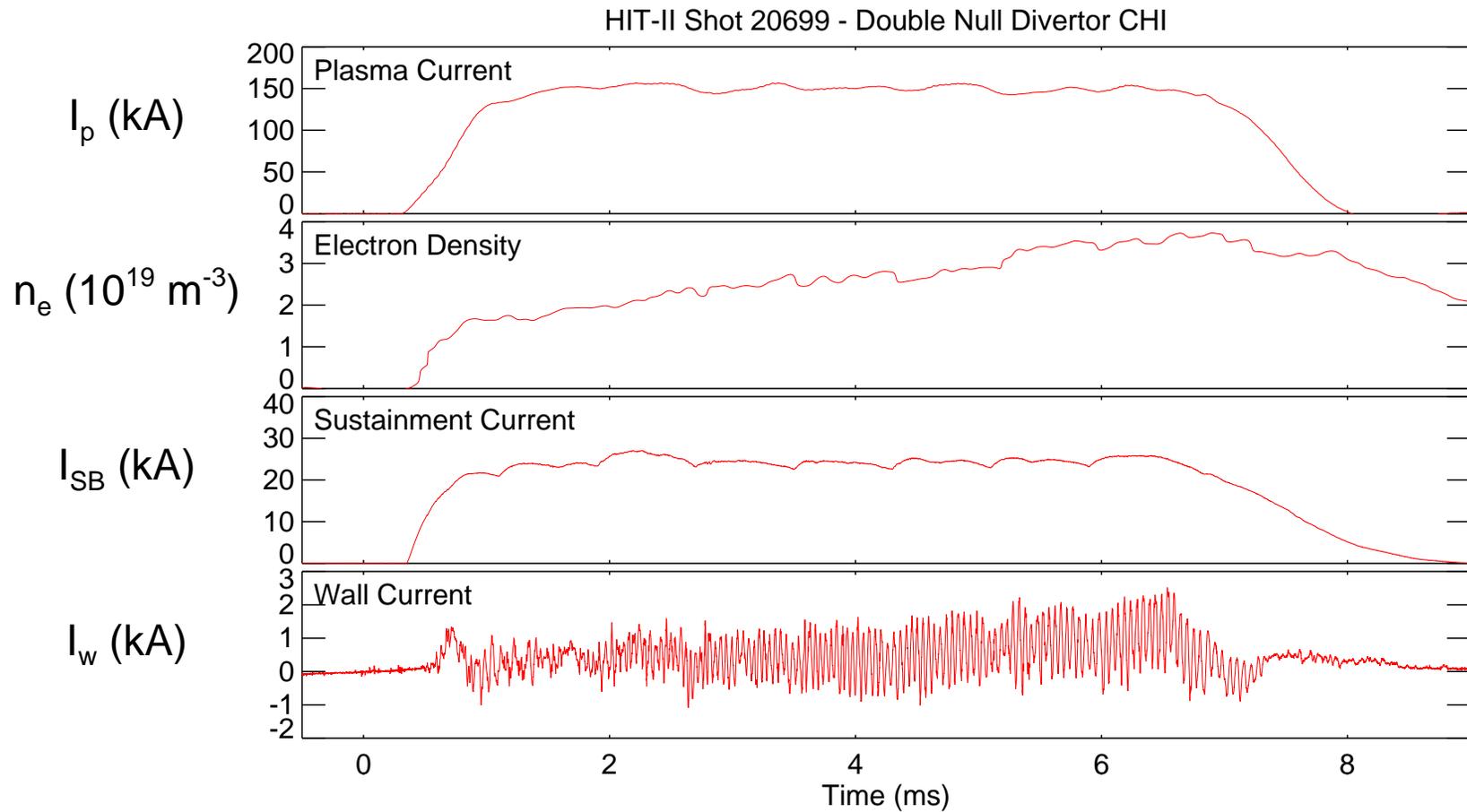
V_{inj} injects Φ_{inj}

completely linking ψ_{inj}

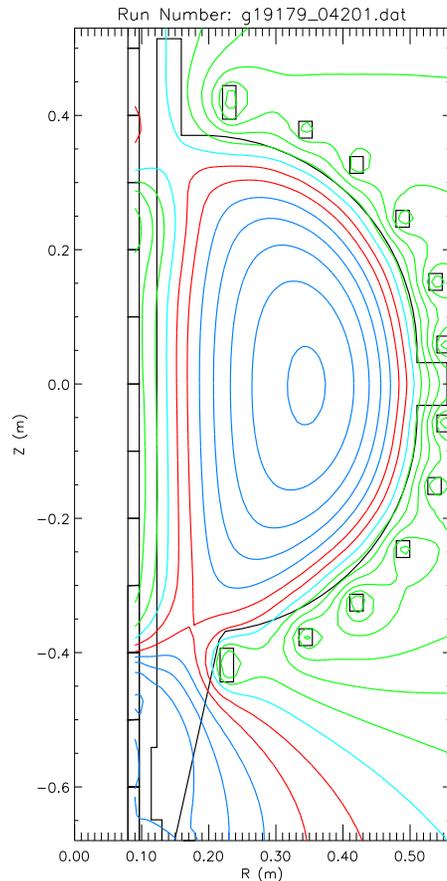
$$\Rightarrow \dot{K}_{inj} = 2V_{inj}\dot{\psi}_{inj}$$

Edge-driven current relaxes
to flatten current profile

HIT-II Double Null Divertor CHI has Low I_w

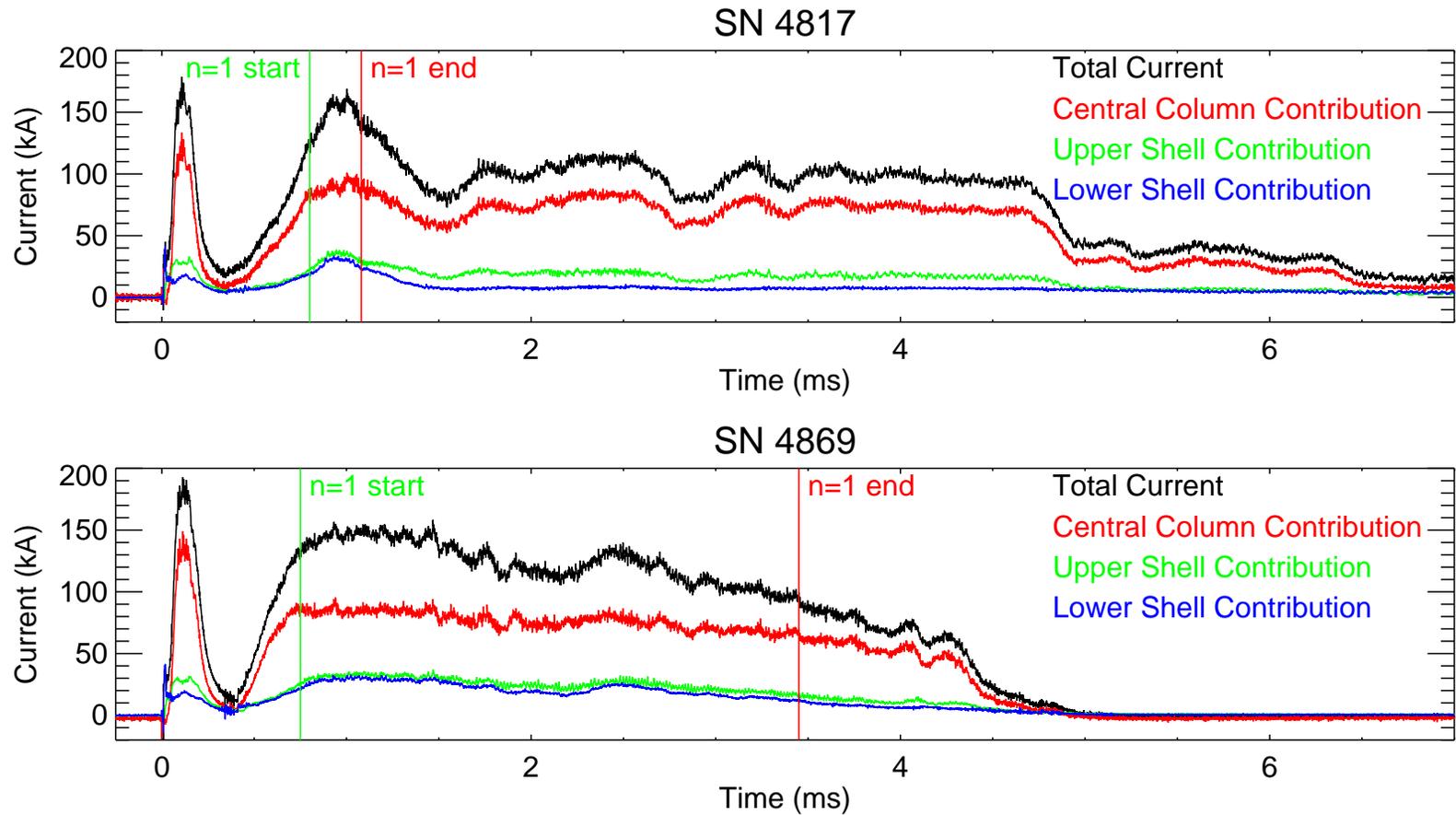


HIT-II DND CHI Yields Best Results



- Injector current flows completely around closed flux with low I_w
- Operates at low densities
- Continuous $n=1$ activity
- EFIT converges with low χ^2 (modified for open flux current, fitting to I_{inj} , and different $FF'(\psi)$ across X-point)

Outer Shell B_p is Up/Down Symmetric During $n=1$



Evidence for Closed Flux in HIT/HIT-II

After $n=1$ mode begins:

- Up / down symmetry in B_p
- Higher ratio of outer to inner B_p
- Spectroscopy shows increasing temperature
- $T_e \sim 100$ eV (single point Thomson in HIT)
- EFIT converges

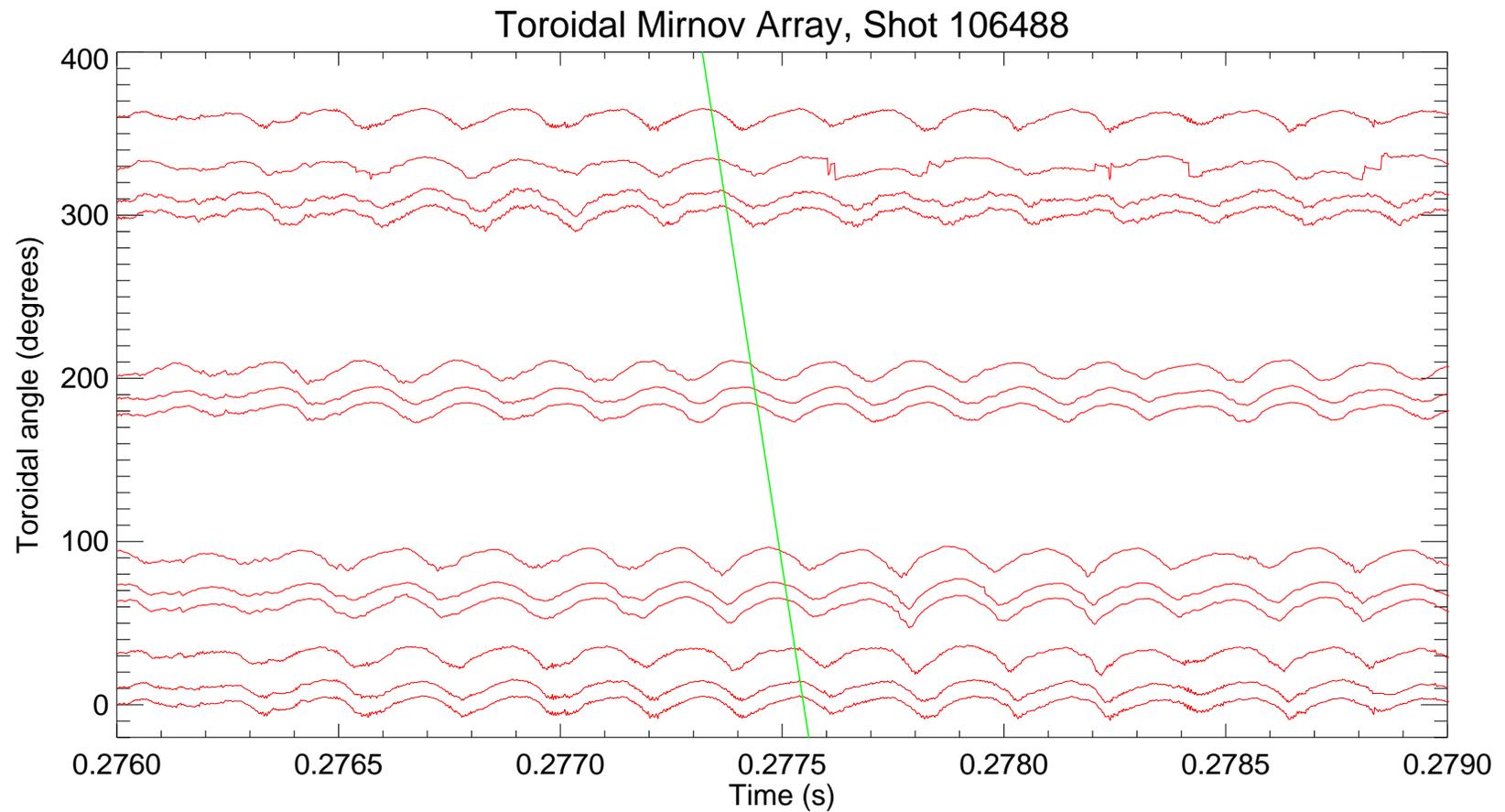
Characteristics of the $n=1$ Rotating Distortion in HIT and HIT-II

- Onset coincident with drop in wall current and edge density. Always seen with high current ($I_p > 100$ kA)
- Observed by surface probes only on outer shell. Has the same pitch as the edge magnetic field lines.
- Rotates in the direction of $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$, with frequency 40 – 70 kHz (HIT), 10 – 60 kHz (HIT-II)
- Predicted by ideal MHD for a hollow current profile with a rational q in a vacuum layer

Major Differences of HIT-II and NSTX

- HIT and HIT-II
 - Robust insulators (accessibility to explore operating regimes)
 - Plasma near conducting wall (limits $n=1$ amplitude)
- NSTX
 - Insulators limit operational regimes
 - Much more complete diagnostic suite, larger volume (injector more isolated, larger S), longer pulse length, and higher current capability

NSTX Shows Continuous $n=1$ Toroidal Oscillations



Characteristics of the $n=1$ Rotating Distortion in NSTX

- Appears for $I_p \sim 200\text{--}250$ kA, robust for $I_p > 300$ kA
- Observed near outer midplane
- Rotates in the direction of $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$
- Rotation frequency 5 - 12 kHz
- Need more magnetic measurements to determine poloidal structure and more analysis to determine up/down symmetry

Additional Evidence in NSTX

- Spectroscopy shows increasing temperature
 - MPTS up to 50 eV (plasma may not be far past midplane)
 - Reconstructions with MFIT (no force balance) and EFIT (no fitting to I_{inj}) show some closed flux
- ⇒ Need EFIT with I_{inj} fitting for NSTX

NSTX Future Plans

- Feedback control of plasma equilibrium, increase I_p
- More analysis and measurements of surface/edge probes
- Double-null divertor flux boundary conditions
- At the absorber: improve insulator and add field nulling coils
- EFIT with I_{inj} fitting

Summary

- “Proving” closed flux in CHI plasmas is not straightforward
- High-performance CHI discharges in NSTX, HIT, and HIT-II observe $n=1$ toroidally rotating oscillations
- HIT and HIT-II high-performance CHI plasmas show reduction of wall current, up/down symmetry, higher temperature, and convergence of EFIT
- Results from NSTX are encouraging, (similar to HIT/HIT-II) but more CHI data (shots) and further analysis are needed