

# Modification of edge plasma profiles in ELM -suppressed discharges with lithium coatings in NSTX

**Rajesh Maingi, Oak Ridge National Lab**

R.E. Bell, M.G. Bell, D.A. Gates, E.D. Fredrickson, S.P. Gerhardt, R. Kaita, S.M. Kaye, F.A. Kelly, H.W. Kugel, B.P. LeBlanc, D.K. Mansfield, J.E. Menard, D. Mueller, T.H. Osborne<sup>1</sup>, S.F. Paul, R. Raman<sup>2</sup>, S.A. Sabbagh<sup>3</sup>, V.A. Soukhanovskii<sup>4</sup>, T. Stevenson, and the NSTX Team

*Princeton Plasma Physics Lab*

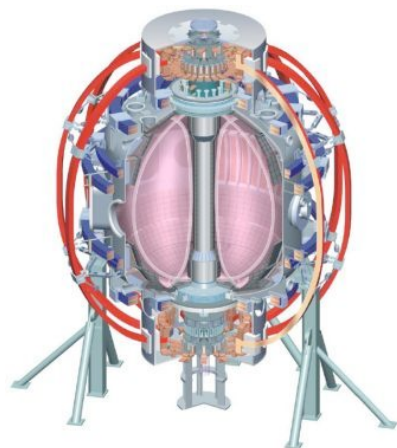
<sup>1</sup>*General Atomics*

<sup>2</sup>*U. Washington* <sup>3</sup>*Columbia Univ.* <sup>4</sup>*Lawrence Livermore N.L.*

**2009 EPS Meeting  
Sofia, Bulgaria  
29 Jun – 3 Jul 2009**

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# Summary



## We think we understand

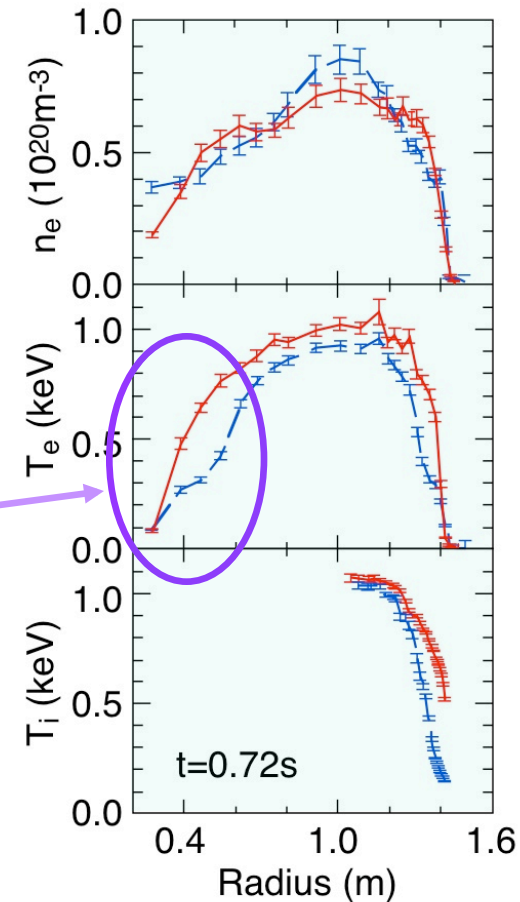
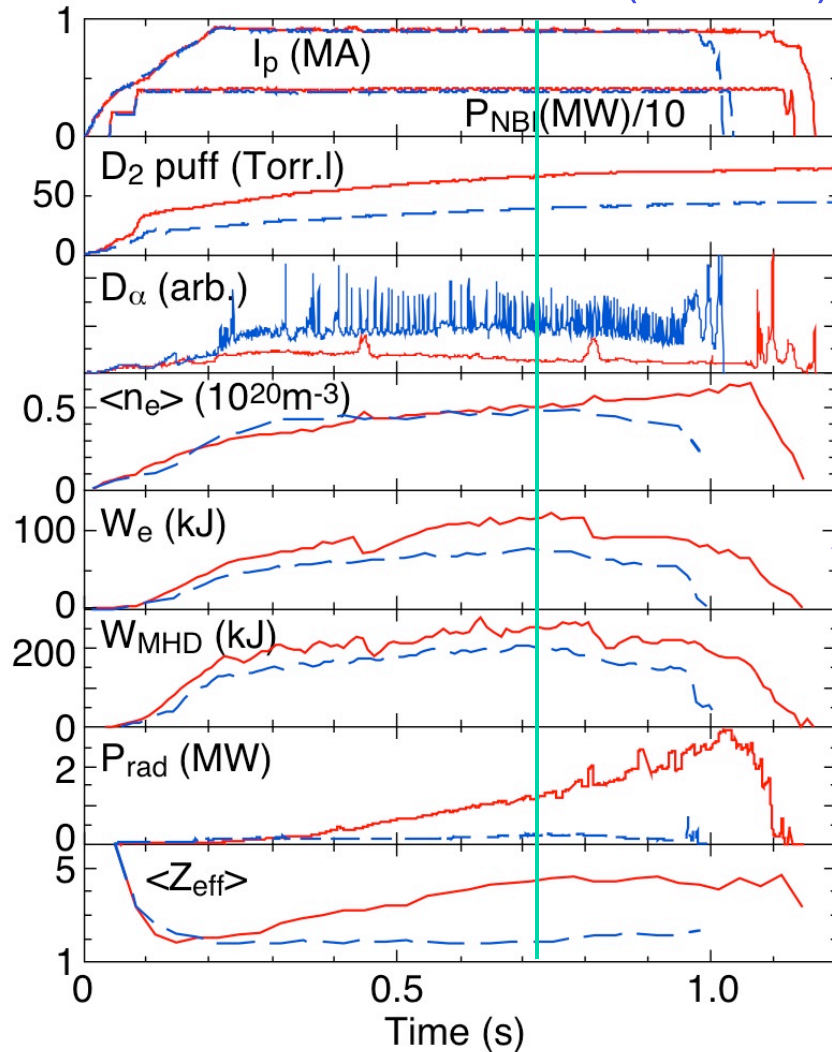
- Lithium wall coatings improve confinement and induce ELM-free H-mode
- Hypothesis: reduction of peak  $P_e$  ( $n_e$ ) gradient and shift toward region of reduced magnetic shear responsible for ELM stabilization

## We need more analysis to understand:

- Complete evolution: why do ELMs go away the way they do i.e. with increasing periods of quiescence?
- Is the initial ELM suppression at constant NBI power related to reduced collisionality?
- Do the profiles change, leading to ELM suppression, or do the ELMs get suppressed, leading to profile changes?

# Lithium Coating Reduces Deuterium Recycling, Suppresses ELMs, Improves Confinement

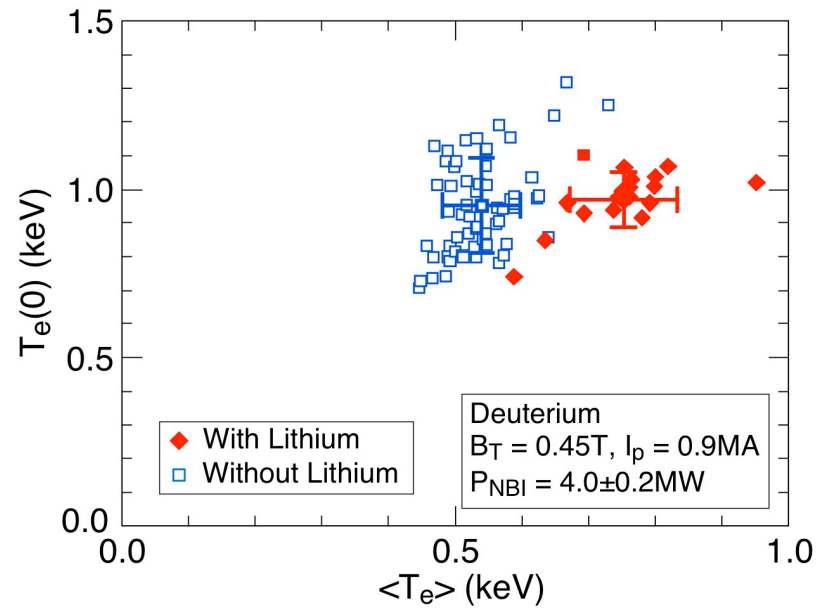
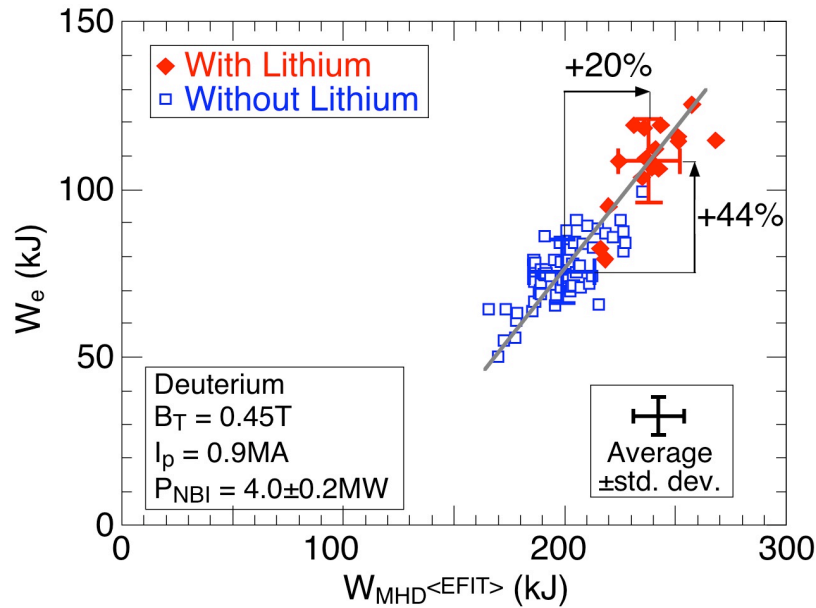
No lithium (129239); **260mg lithium (129245)**



*H. Kugel  
(M. Bell, this  
conference)*

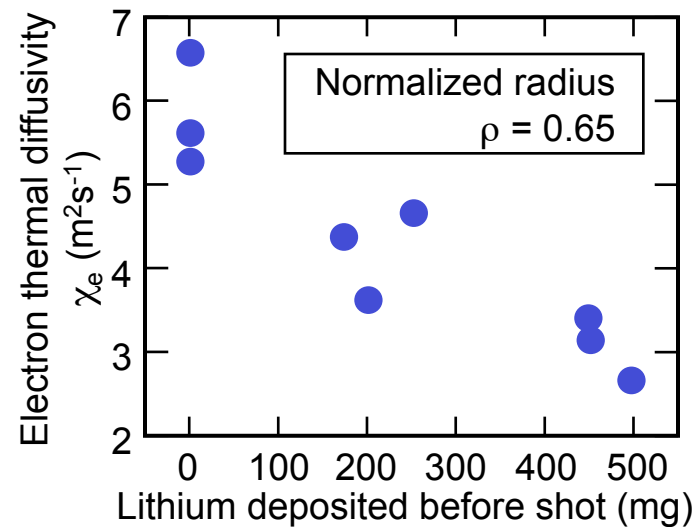
- H-mode threshold power reduced by Li
- Without ELMs, impurity accumulation increases radiated power and  $Z_{eff}$

# Improvement in Confinement Arises from Broadening of Temperature Profiles

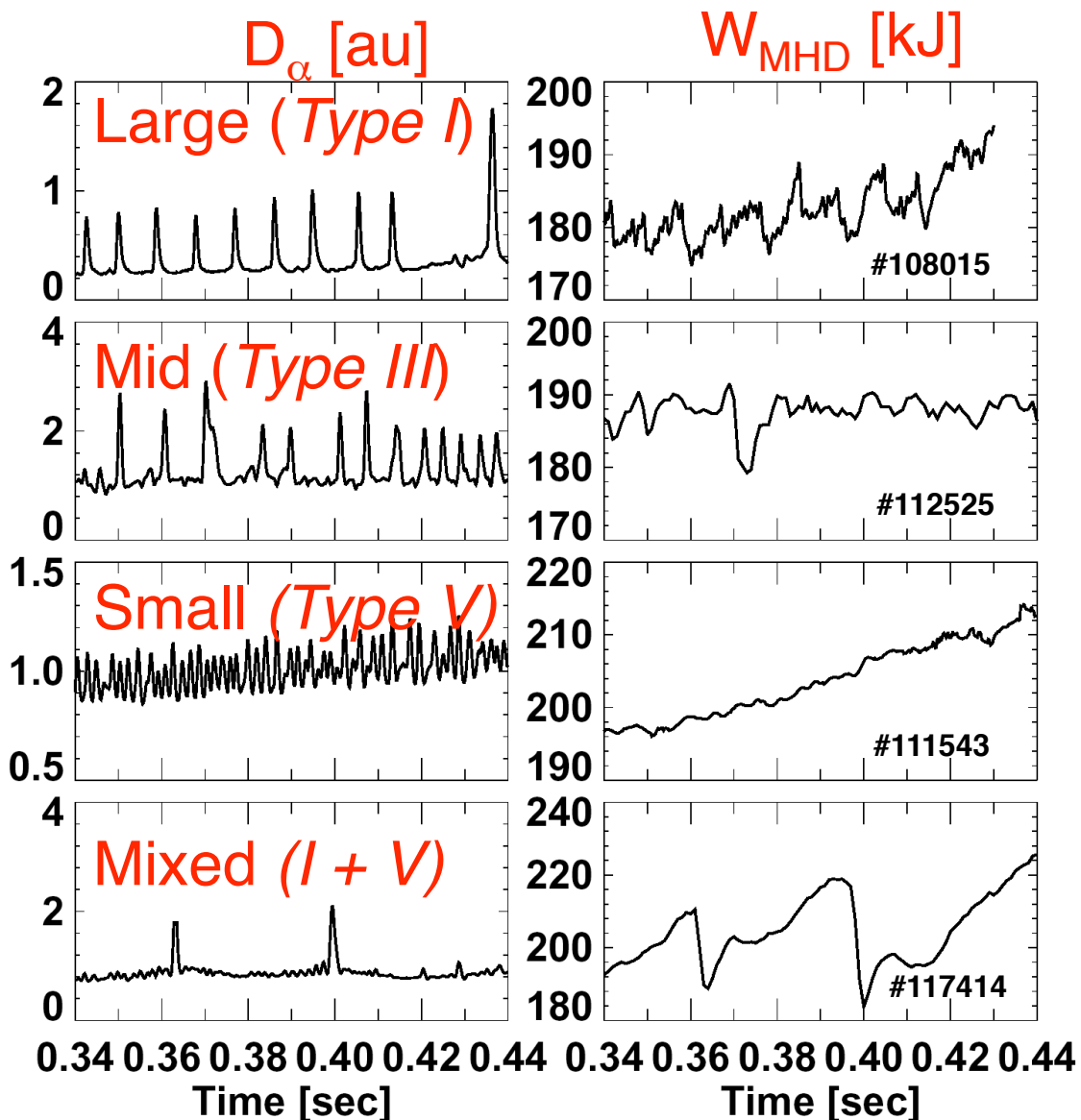


- All data in H-mode
- TRANSP analysis confirms electron thermal transport in outer region progressively reduced by lithium
- Ion transport at neoclassical in non-li and lithium discharges

*M. Bell, S. Ding (M. Bell, this conference)*



# ELMs routinely observed in nearly all NSTX discharges



$$\Delta W_{MHD} / W_{MHD} \sim 3-15\%$$

$$P_{heat} \gg P_{L-H}$$

$$\Delta W_{MHD} / W_{MHD} \sim 1-5\%$$

$$P_{heat} \geq P_{L-H}$$

$$\Delta W_{MHD} / W_{MHD} \leq 1\%$$

Wide  $P_{heat}$  range

$$\Delta W_{MHD} / W_{MHD} \leq 30\%$$

High  $P_{heat}$ ,  $\beta_N$

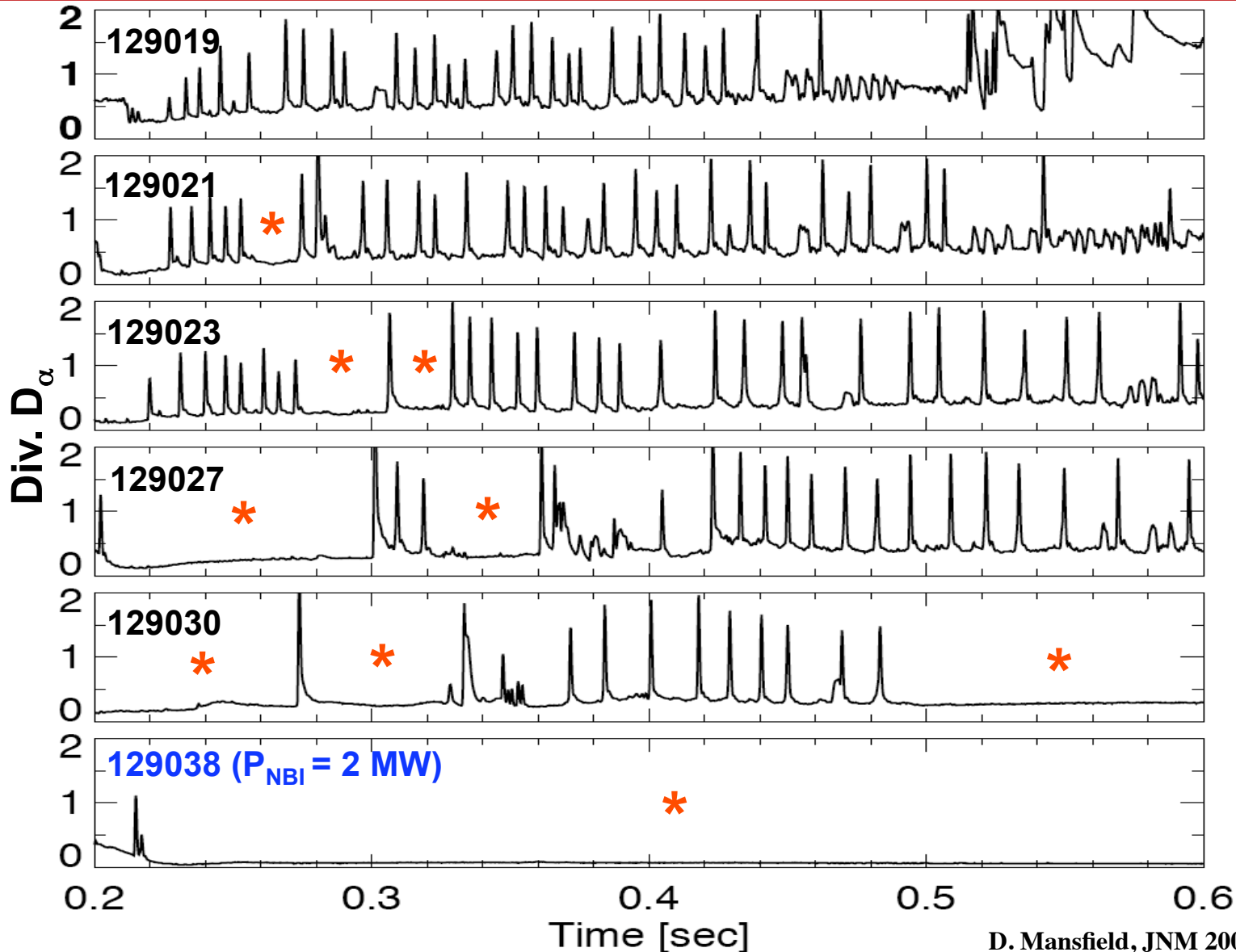
R. Maingi, JNM 2005

# Suppression of all ELMs with lithium wall coatings



- Lithium wall coatings improve confinement and induce ELM-free H-mode
  - Core stability limits ( $\beta_N \sim 5.5-6$ ) encountered before edge (ELM) stability limits
  - Impurities accumulate and radiated power increases with time
- Reduction of peak  $P_e$  ( $n_e$ ) gradient and shift toward region of reduced magnetic shear responsible for stabilization of ELMs
  - Pedestal  $n_e$  profile shifts inward  $\rightarrow P_e$  profile broadens
  - Pre-lithium discharges unstable to  $n=3$  (peeling-ballooning mode)
  - Post-lithium discharges stable
    - Instability growth rates reduced by 70-100% in post-lithium discharges

# Quiescent phases (\*) increase with increasing lithium coating ( $P_{NBI} = 4$ MW)



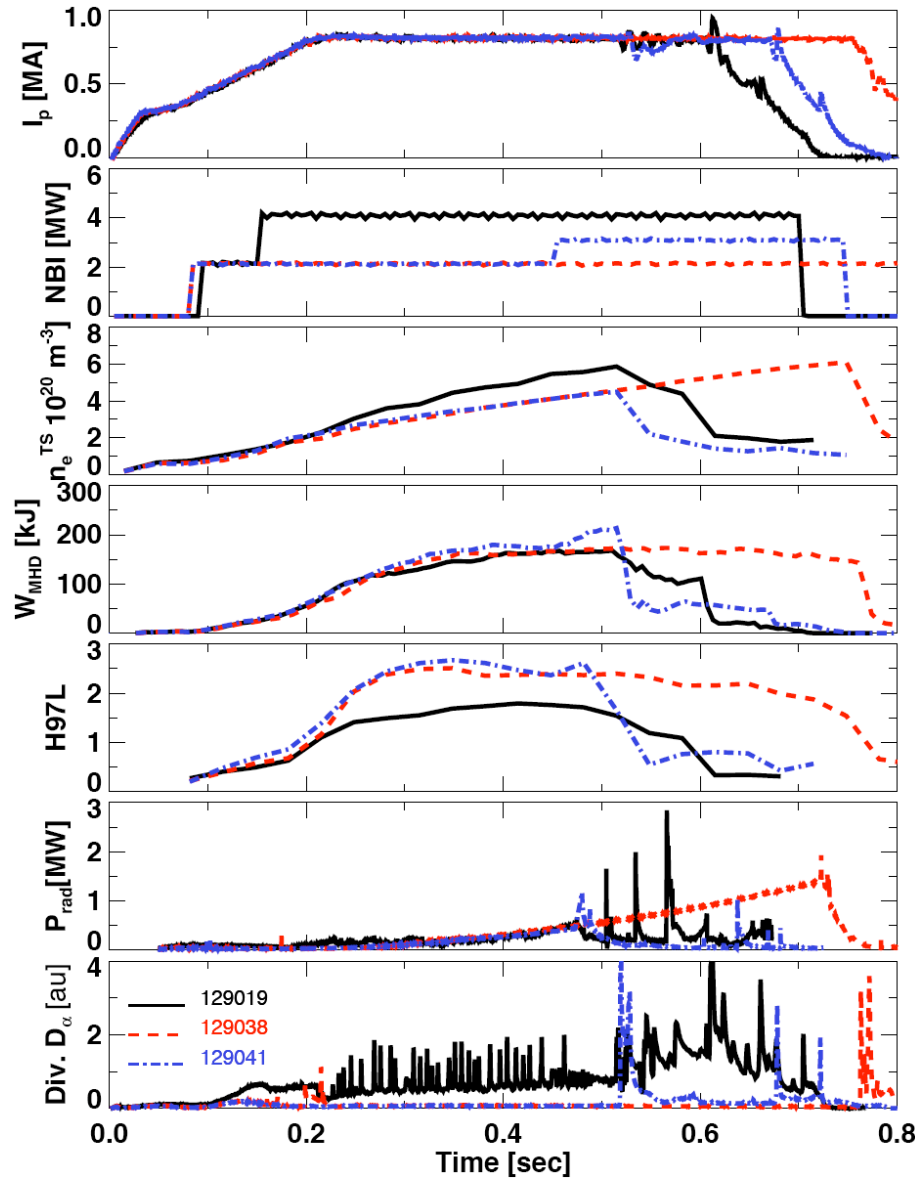
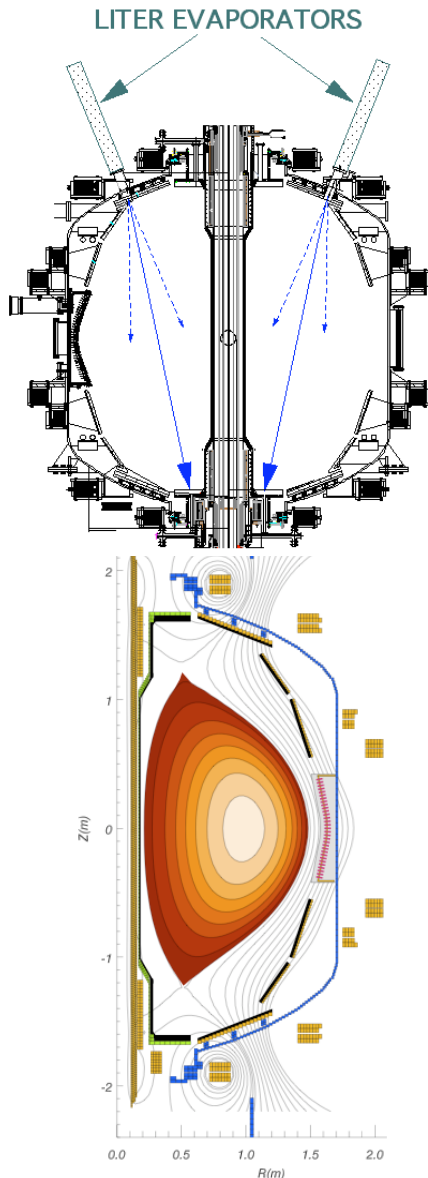
No lithium

Increasing  
lithium  
coating



D. Mansfield, JNM 2009

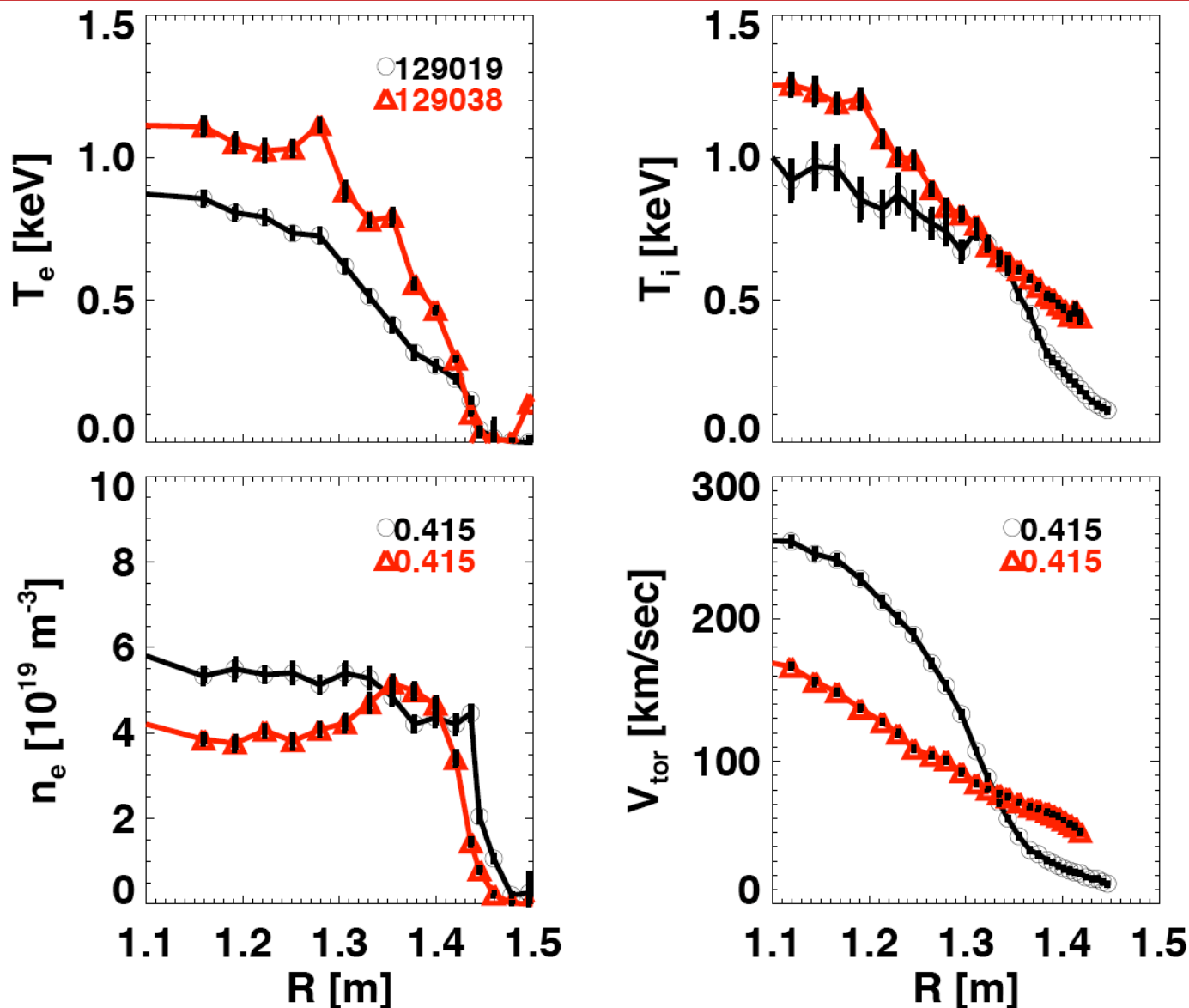
# ELM-free H-mode induced by lithium wall coatings



- Pre-Li, Post-Li, Post-li at  $\beta$  limit
- Lower (med) NBI to avoid (probe)  $\beta$  limit
- Lower  $n_e$
- Similar  $W_{MHD}$  ( $\beta_N = 5.5 \rightarrow RWM$ )
- H-factor increased by 40%
- Higher  $P_{rad} / P_{heat}$
- ELM-free, reduced divertor recycling

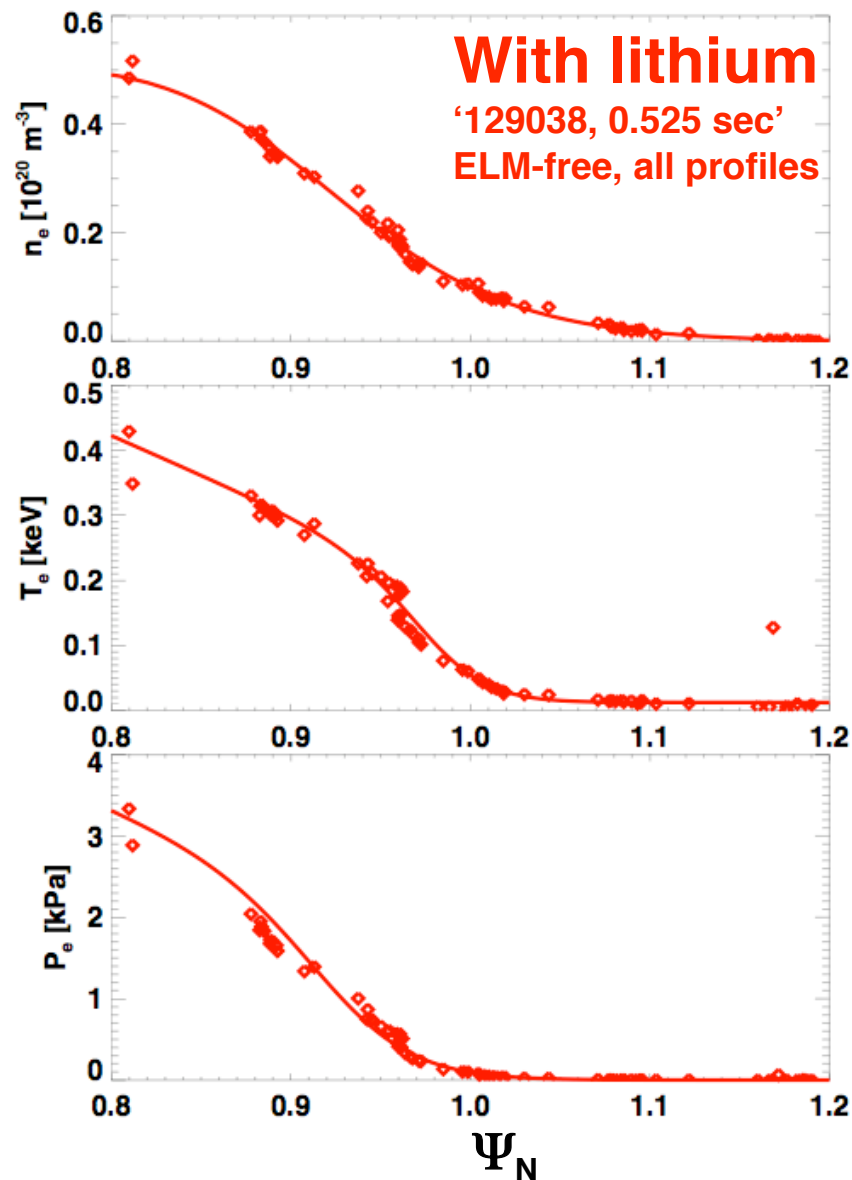
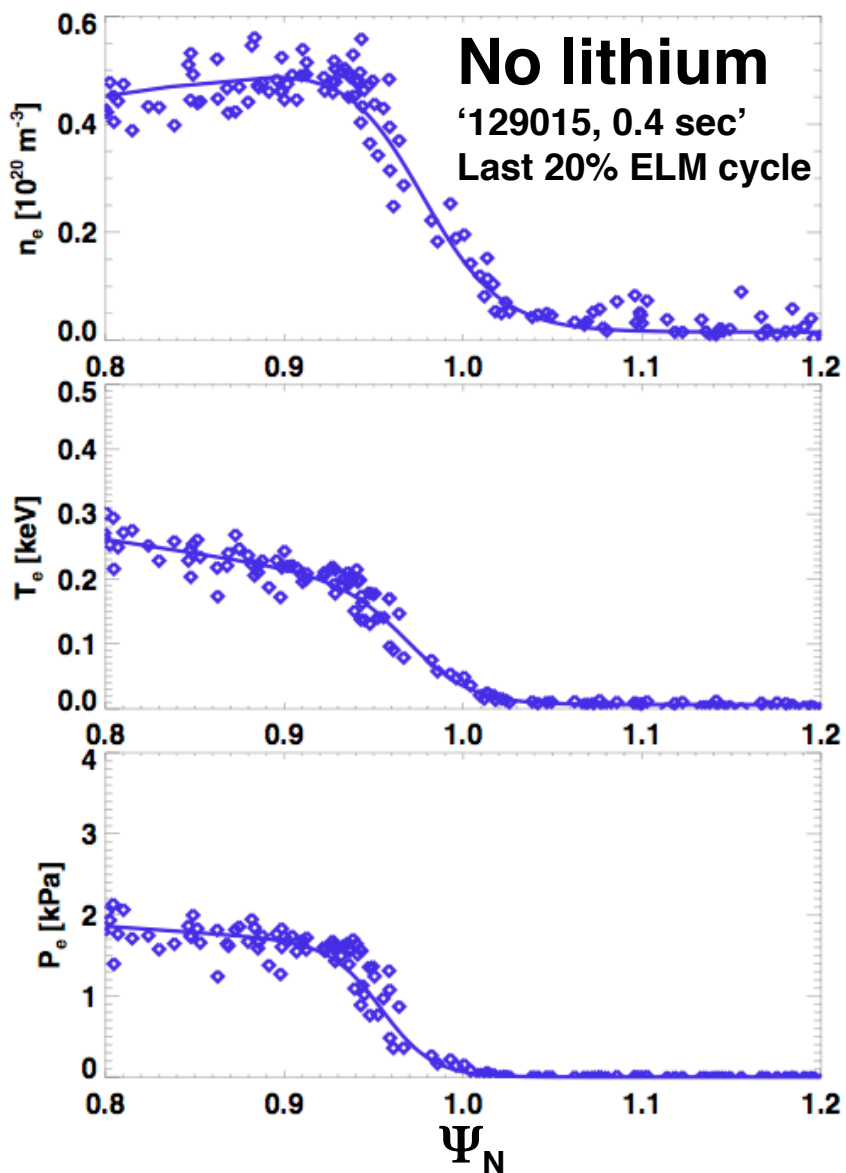


# $T_e$ , $T_i$ increased and edge $n_e$ decreased with lithium coatings



No lithium  
With lithium

# Multiple time slices used to characterize profiles



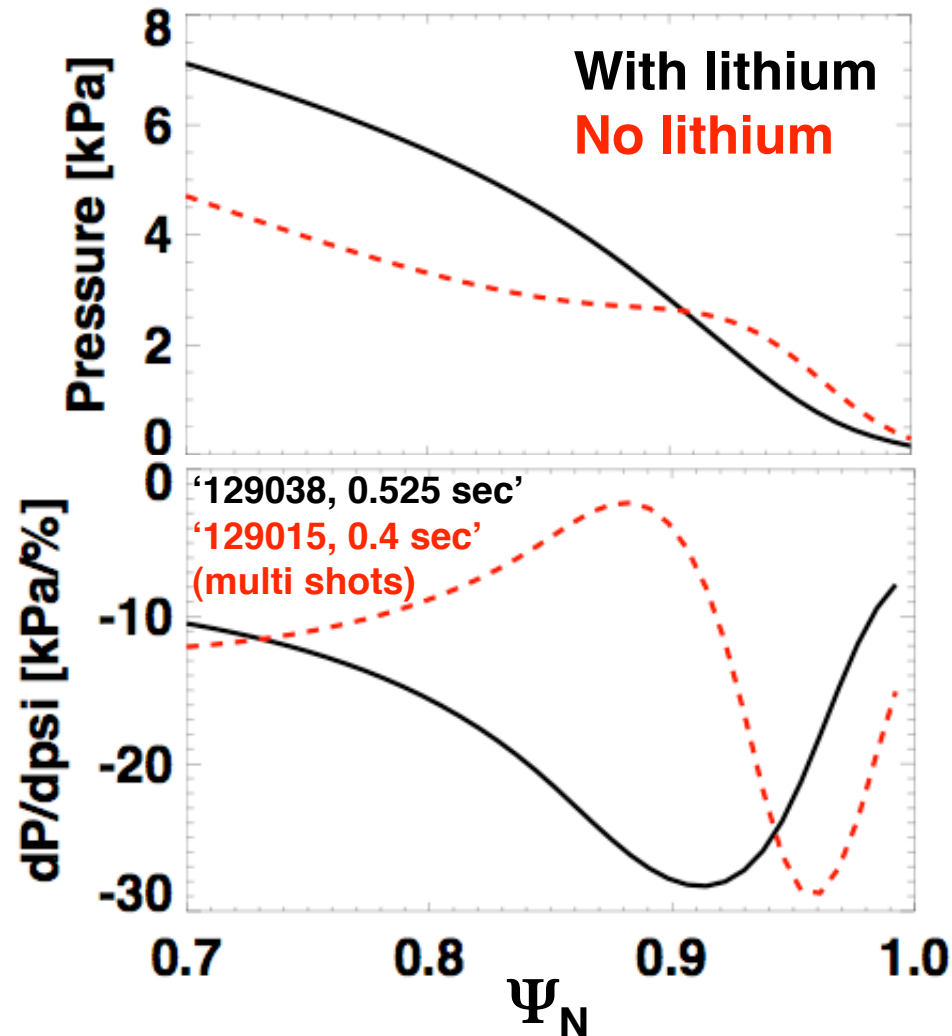
# Edge stability analysis procedure



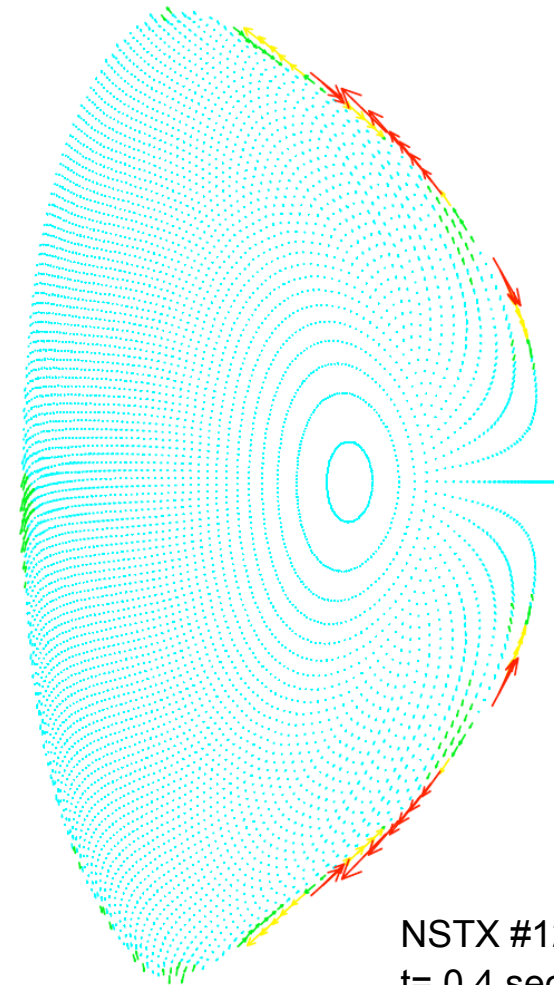
- EFIT run at Thomson profile times for  $\psi_N$  mapping
- Profile fitting of multiple time slices with standard procedures used as target for kinetic EFITs
  - Pre-lithium discharge profiles from last 20% of ELM cycle selected
  - Post-lithium discharge profiles used in 100-200 msec windows
- Free boundary kinetic EFITs run to match kinetic pressure profiles
  - Edge bootstrap current computed from Sauter model
  - Stability evaluated with PEST
- Fixed boundary kinetic EFITs run with variations of edge pressure gradient and edge current
  - Stability boundary evaluated with ELITE

# n=3 mode most unstable (PEST analysis on kinetic EFIT)

Maximum pressure gradient  
shifted inward with lithium



No lithium:  $\gamma_{lin}/\omega_A \sim 0.01-0.015$   
Projection of displacement  $\xi$  (n=3)

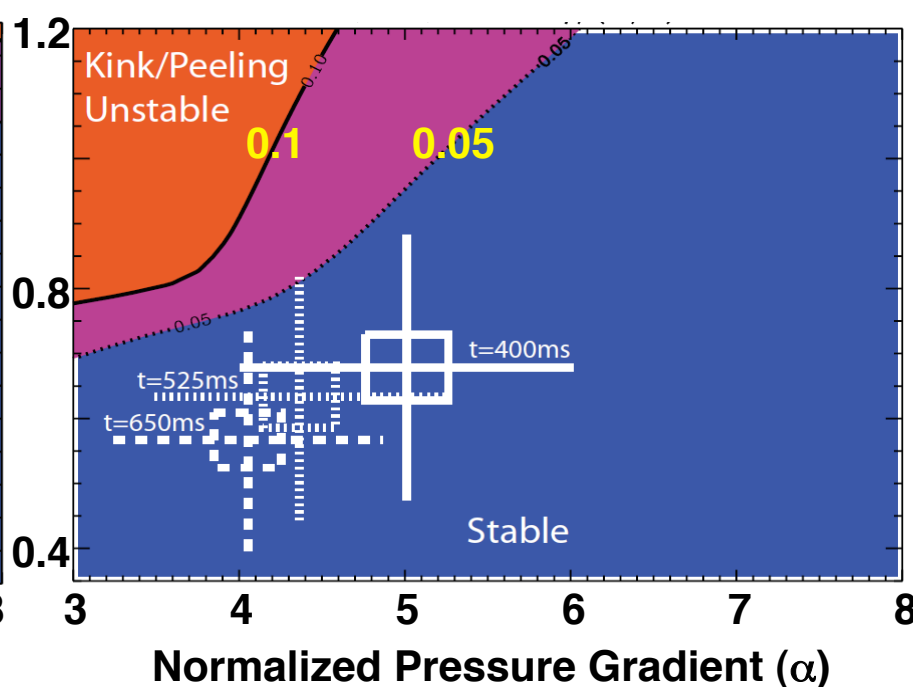
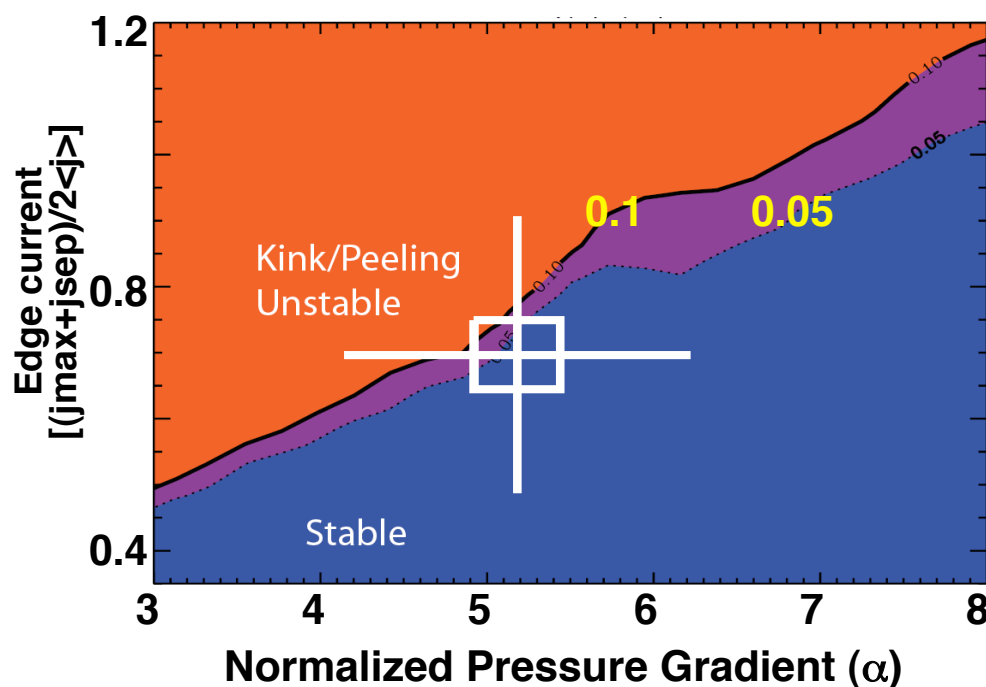


NSTX #129015,  
 $t = 0.4$  sec

# Pre-lithium edge profiles close to peeling/ ballooning instability threshold (ELITE)

**No lithium:**  $\gamma_{lin}/(\omega^*/2)$  becomes large  
at blue/purple/orange boundary  
(‘varyped’ EFITs)

**With lithium:**  $\gamma_{lin}/(\omega^*/2)$  becomes  
large at blue/purple/red boundary  
(‘varyped’ EFITs)



- Low  $n=1-5$  pre-cursor oscillations observed before ELM crash

R. Maingi, PRL submitted, 2009

# Modification of edge stability observed with lithium wall coatings



- Lithium wall conditioning induces ELM-free H-mode
  - H-factor increased by 50%
  - Global stability limits ( $\beta_N \sim 5.5-6$ ) encountered before edge (ELM) stability limits
  - $T_e$ ,  $T_i$  increase and profiles change substantially
  - ELM-free phases increase gradually with lithium deposition, with discharges eventually becoming ELM-free
  - Impurities accumulate and radiated power increases with time
    - Present plan: use 3d fields to trigger ELMs to purge impurities
- Reduction of peak  $P_e$  ( $n_e$ ) gradient and shift toward region of reduced magnetic shear responsible for stabilization of ELMs (pre and post-lithium discharges)
- Hypothesis: lithium reduces recycling -> reduces core fueling -> reduces collisionality -> increases edge bootstrap current -> access to second stability?

# Poster copies

