

# Non-axisymmetric Control Coil Upgrade and related ideas

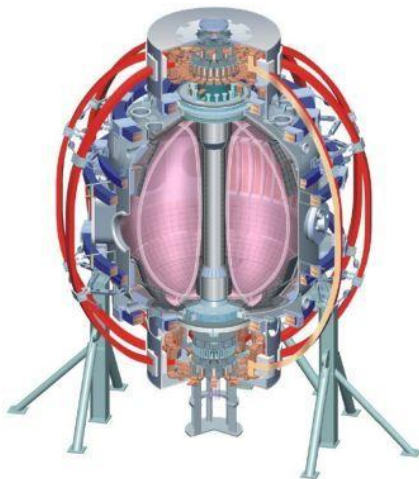
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**NSTX-U Facility Enhancement Brainstorming Meeting**  
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# Proposal and Motivation for Non-axisymmetric Control Coil (NCC) goes back many years – research still needed

## Capabilities ✓

### 2<sup>nd</sup> NBI

- q profile variation
- momentum source variation

### Non-axisymmetric control coil (NCC) – at least four applications

- RWM stabilization ( $n > 1$ , higher  $\beta_N$ )
- DEFC with greater field correction capability
- ELM mitigation ( $n = 6$ )
- $V_\phi$  control increase;  $n > 1$  propagation)

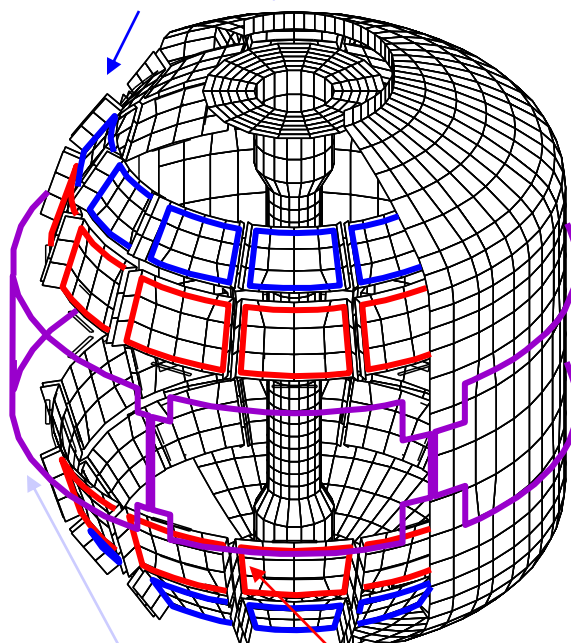
### Non-magnetic RWM sensors; advanced RWM active feedback control algorithms (ITER, etc.)

### Possible alteration of stabilizing plate materials / electrical connections

## Proposed Internal Non-axisymmetric Control Coil (NCC)

(12 coils toroidally)

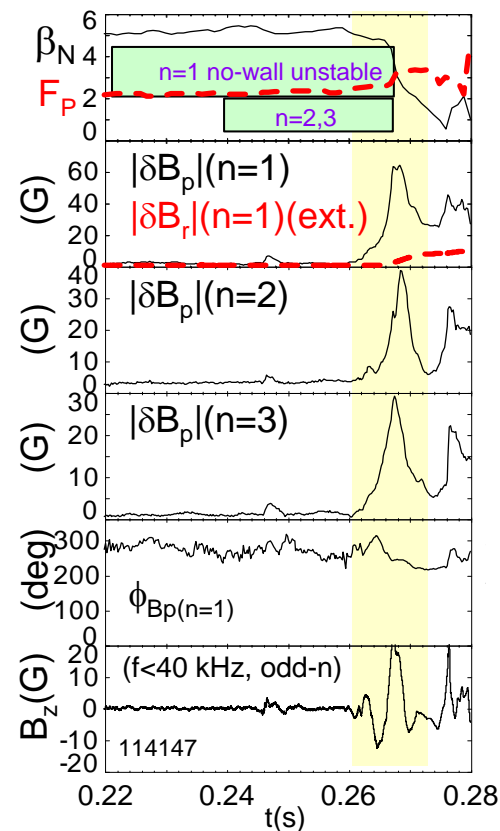
Secondary PP option



Existing coils

Primary PP option

## RWM with $n > 1$ RWM observed

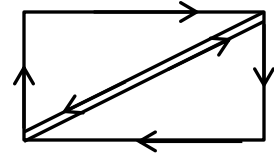


(Sabbagh, et al., Nucl. Fusion 46, 635 (2006).)

# NCC upgrade can investigate several key physics issues, some new ideas based on new capabilities/understanding

## □ NCC physics

- Performance analysis performed for both RWM stability (Columbia) and ELM mitigation (GA - Evans) – now need to redo for NSTX-U (including recent physics understanding)
- Several configurations considered:
  - Coils internal to vessel, coils external to vessel (i.e. “distant” coils)
  - Coils in front of primary/secondary passive plates, or among plates with altered plate material for some of the plates (e.g. SS)
- Possible inclusion of diagonal elements for “stellarator” field

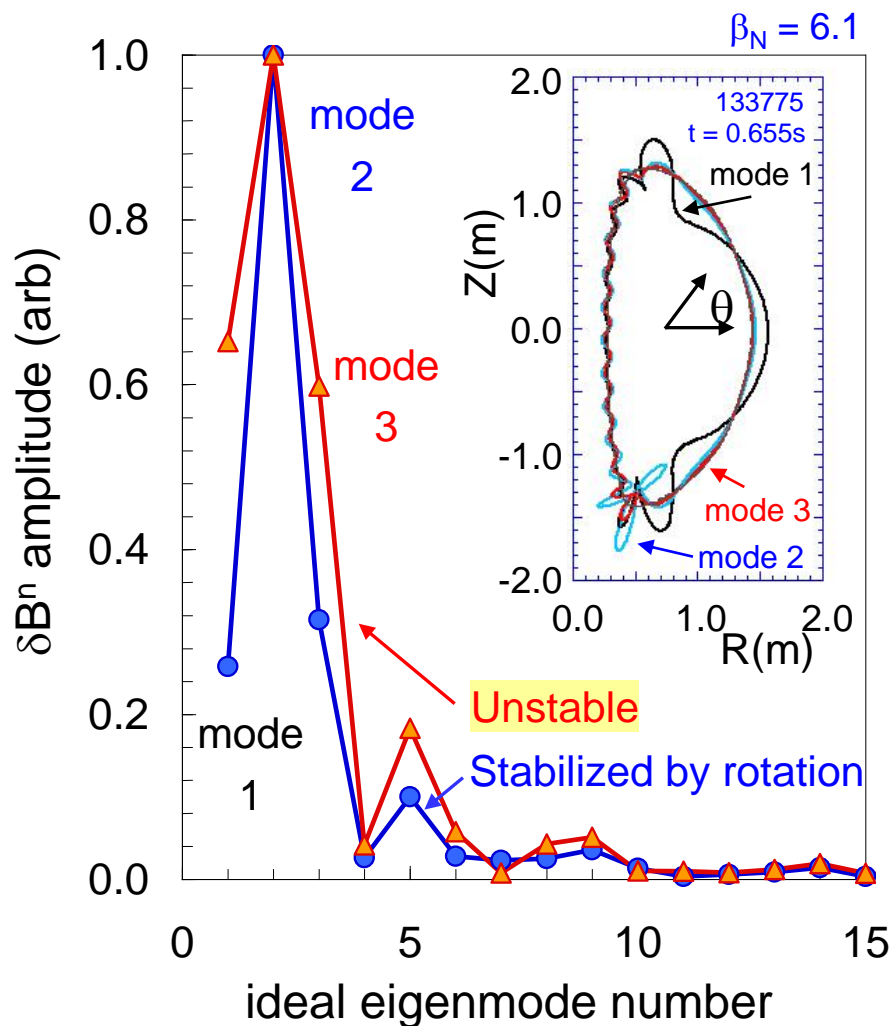


## □ NCC in light of present day ideas / capabilities

- Internal “hairpin” coils (similar to KSTAR IVCC design) may ease implementation, give greater flexibility for physics studies
- New RWM state-space controller allows far greater flexibility of global mode stabilization physics studies with these coils, with a relatively simple control software upgrade
- New option of coils closer to divertor for control of “divertor” mode (multi-mode physics)
- New consideration: field spectrum to produce favorable  $V_\phi$  profile by NTV and NBI for kinetic global mode stability (MISK physics)
- Examine best NCC field spectrum to potentially change edge fast ion profile for RWM and edge mode stability alteration (MISK physics)
- Addition of “delta coils”: strategically located dipole fields to enhance field spectrum for ELM mitigation, and possibly for time-dependent pulsed fields for ELM studies (T. Evans)

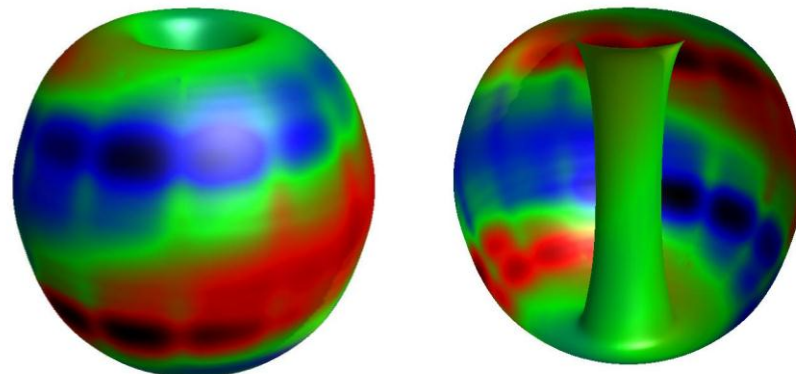
# Multi-mode RWM computation shows 2<sup>nd</sup> eigenmode component has dominant amplitude at high $\beta_N$ in NSTX stabilizing structure

## $\delta B^n$ RWM multi-mode composition



mmVALEN code

## $\delta B^n$ from wall, multi-mode response



- ❑ NSTX RWM not stabilized by  $\omega_\phi$ 
    - ❑ Computed growth time consistent with experiment
    - ❑ 2<sup>nd</sup> eigenmode (“divertor”) has larger amplitude than ballooning eigenmode
  - ❑ NSTX RWM stabilized by  $\omega_\phi$ 
    - ❑ Ballooning eigenmode amplitude decreases relative to “divertor” mode
    - ❑ Computed RWM rotation  $\sim 41$  Hz, close to experimental value  $\sim 30$  Hz
  - ❑ ITER scenario IV multi-mode spectrum
    - ❑ Significant spectrum for  $n = 1$  and 2
- BP9.00059 J. Bialek, et al.; see poster for detail