

June 2008 reporting meeting – XP810 and 801 experiment:

801: Marginal island width for the 2/1 NTM

**810: Error field and rotation sensitivity of 2/1 NTM
onset and decay thresholds**

**R J Buttery¹, S. Gerhardt², R. J. La Haye³,
M. Maraschek⁴, S. Sabbagh⁵ and the NSTX team**

¹EURATOM/UKAEA Fusion Association, ²PPPL, NJ, USA

³General Atomics, USA ⁴Max Planck IPP, Germany ⁵Columbia University, NY

New experiments in June

- Take advantage of improved machine conditions:
 - Perform ramp-downs and try to keep mode rotating and in H mode
 - + Explore rotation effect with $n=3$ braking
 - Avoid strong $n=1$ error fields (locked modes)
 - Explore mode onset physics
 - Measure $n=1$ impact on beta limit (=‘penetration’ threshold?) at different rotations (by varying $n=3$ brakings)
 - aim for four corners, then fill in if possible

Progress on June day on NSTX

- **Morning focussed on ramp-down:**
 - Troubled by evolving conditions as lithium “disappeared”
 - Mode threshold raised through morning
 - Did achieve some ramp-downs
 - H->L transitions prevented clean restabilization.
 - Tricks to drop H->L threshold did not help
- **Afternoon switched to onset variation study:**
 - Had to further optimise to strike mode (reduce centre stack gas)
 - Got to reasonable & reproducible target with no braking
 - Started scan with n=3 ramp (after intervention for GIS problem)
 - Problems with machine operation to get back n=3 shot
 - **Finally got in the zone**
 - **Reliable 2/1 modes with various n=1 & n=3 fields...**

Rampdown Studies had Trouble with H->L transition

- Li changes everything...first shot had a beautiful mode, and then, over the next few shots, it went away.
- Developed a scenario with D₂ glow that allowed the mode to strike fairly reliably.
- Modes were *NOT* always locking, which was the problem in Feb. without EF correction.
- Mode amplitude clearly decreased as β_p was reduced.
- However, plasmas fell out of H-mode before mode was restabilized-> dramatic changes in profiles, followed by locking.
- Tried to make a figure...but couldn't access the data this AM.

NSTX high-k, high-d shape is essentially always metastable to the 2/1 mode

Results

Got reasonable scan with currents at a level that “did something”:

Shot	t21	betan	n=1 A	n=3	chers5	chers18
130210	0.66	4.17	0	0	19.5	6.5
130211	0.65	4.19	0	0	19.5	6.49
130212	0.675	4.02	0	890	12.2	4.5
130216	0.64	3.67	0	800	16.98	4.11
130218	0.697	4.03	1100	0	9.85	2.69
130219	0.692	3.93	740	0	10.8	4.67
130217	0.645	3.23	mix	mix	16.5	2.56
130220	0.525	3.32	500	800	27.87	2.39
130221	0.618	3.86	370	800	18.5	1.59

Reference shots

Pure n=3

Pure n=1

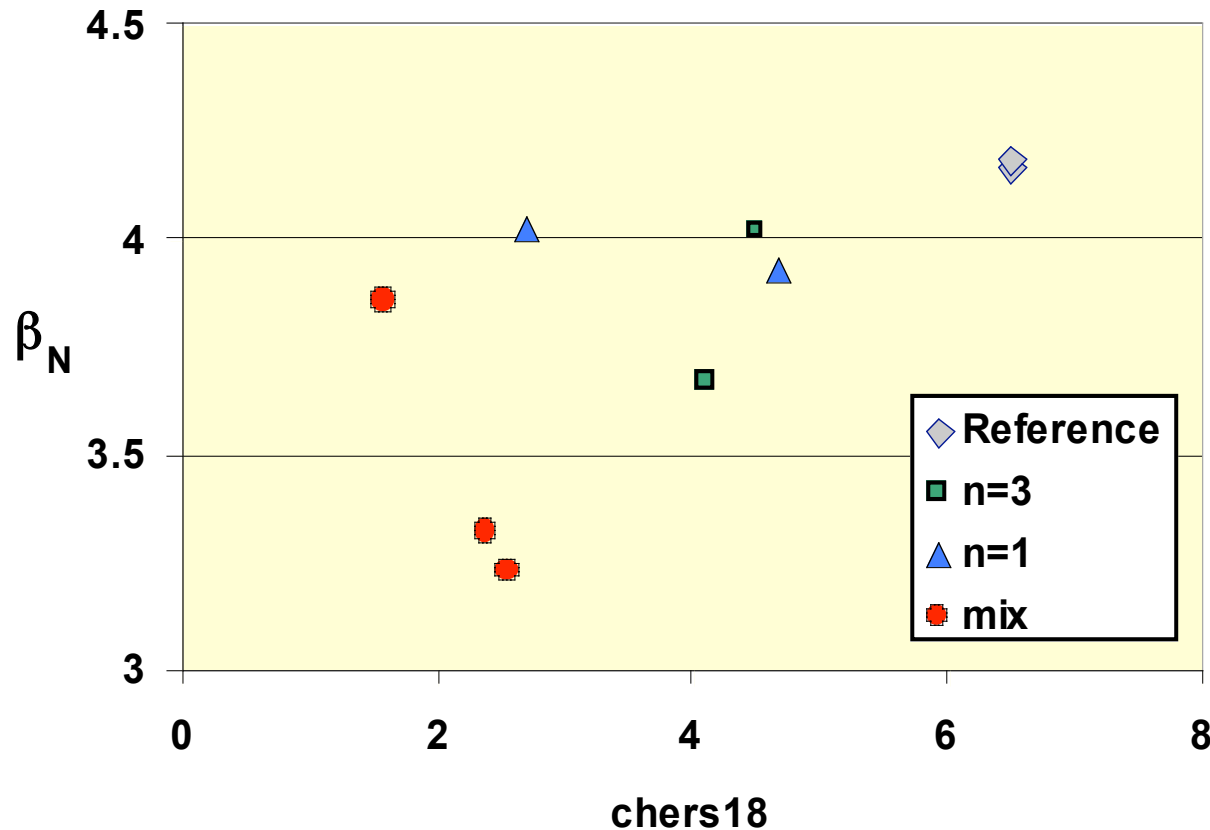
Mixed n=3 and n=1

- n=1 and n=3 may brake plasma differently
- Work now to deconvolve effects...

– The above are ‘good shots’ for data analysis, please

Clear effects in raw data

- Key to deconvolve is rotation and rotation shear effects



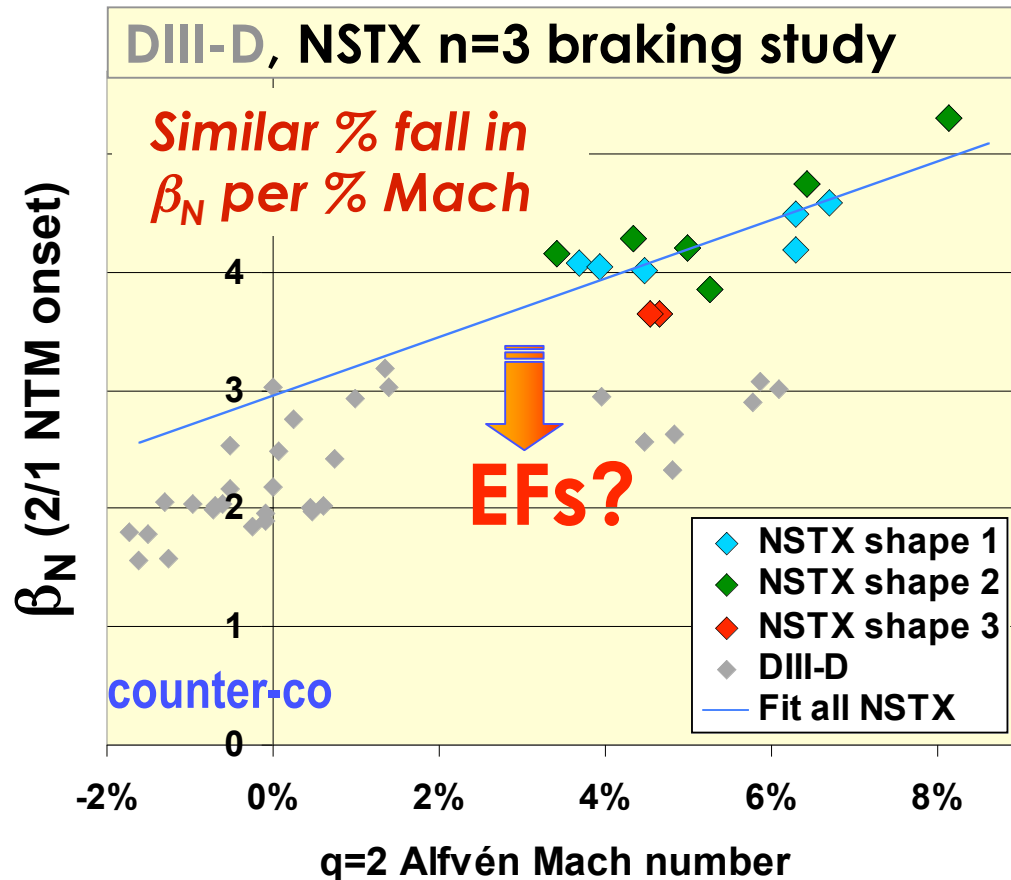
- Also, a simple 'error field threshold' measurement should be possible, and its scaling with plasma braking...

Summary

- A tricky day technically – especially to tune conditions for below experiments and get lithium out
- NTM ramp-down studies could not avoid H-L
 - Look for the 2/1 mode in low-d, high-b plasmas (database).
 - These may provide a lower H->L threshold, and allow rampdown.
- But n=1 and n=3 fields observed to have clear effects on plasmas and induce/lower thresholds for modes
 - ‘Four corners’ of scan obtained
 - Work now planned to deconvolve effects of n=1, n=3, β_N , rotation and rotation shear
 - *Part B still bid* – NTM trends with rotation sign...

Basis of NSTX NTM rotation experiments...

DIII-D & NSTX show strong rotation dependence in NTM physics:

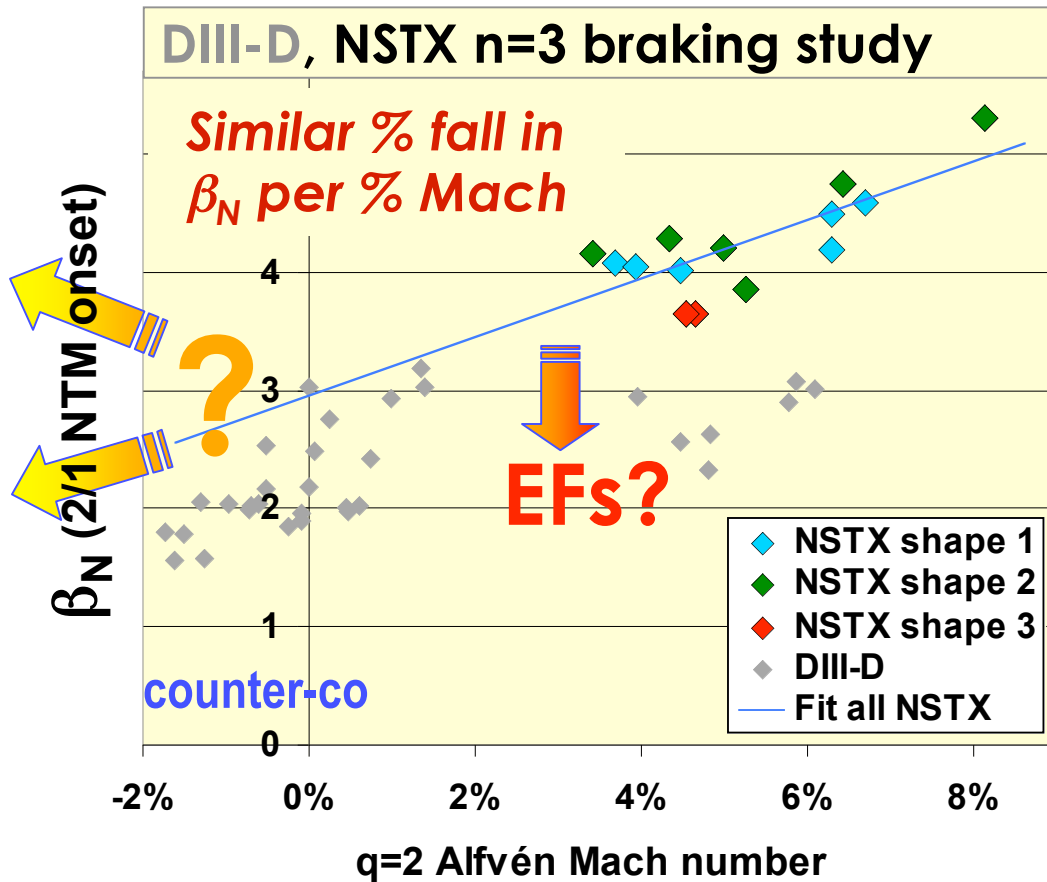


To explore:

- Do error fields drop thresholds more at low rotation?
- How does rotation impact thresholds?
 - Rotation or rotation shear?
 - Triggering physics or underlying stability?
- Explore with mode onset and decay experiments on NSTX
 - *n=1 and n=3 brake plasma differently*

Basis of NSTX NTM rotation experiments...

DIII-D & NSTX show strong rotation dependence in NTM physics:



To explore:

- Do error fields drop thresholds more at low rotation?
- How does rotation impact thresholds?
 - Rotation or rotation shear?
 - Triggering physics or underlying stability?
- Explore with mode onset and decay experiments on NSTX
 - *n=1 and n=3 brake plasma differently*

Later (if reverse I_p operation possible):

- Does counter rotation stabilise mode or not?

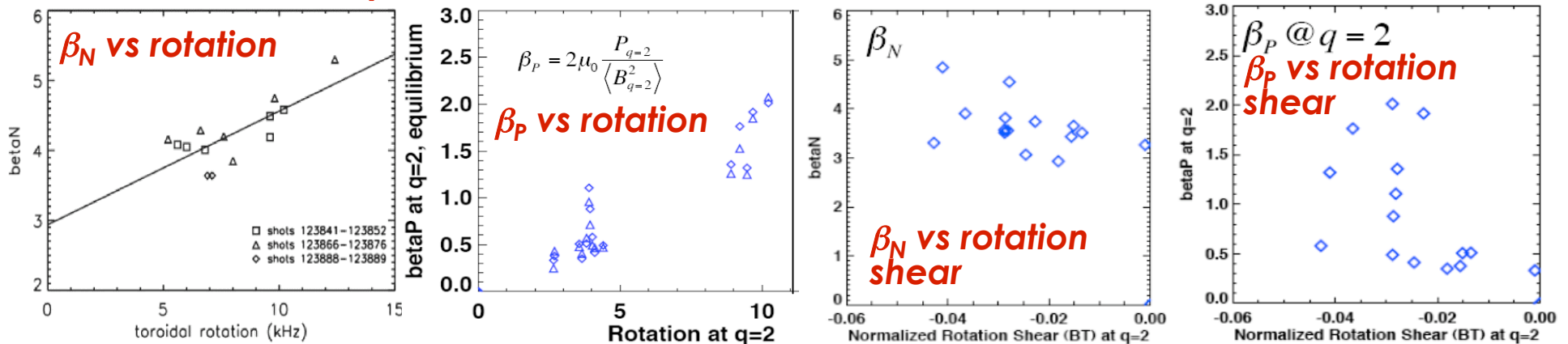
Key issues NSTX can shed light on

- **NSTX can probe error field effects**
 - To see if increased sensitivity at low rotation
- **NSTX can explore rotation profile effects**
 - Distinguish between rotation and rotation shear models?
 - Assisted by varying mix of n=1 & n=3 braking
- **NSTX can readily address the counter rotation question**
 - Does trend go up or down in counter direction?
 - *Just reverse Bt and Ip... (later, but covered by this XP)*

Part A

Part B

Stefan Gerhardt analysis... :



Lots of problems in February “restart”

- Poor machine conditions → considerable scatter in results
- Beam C and then A failures
- Central stack problem
- Earth fault
- Error field correction not functioning → modes locked

→ Got about 0.5 days machine time

- Ramp down element unsuccessful
- Mode onset study ‘made a start’
 - 4 point n=1 study
 - 2 points with n=3 but at low level

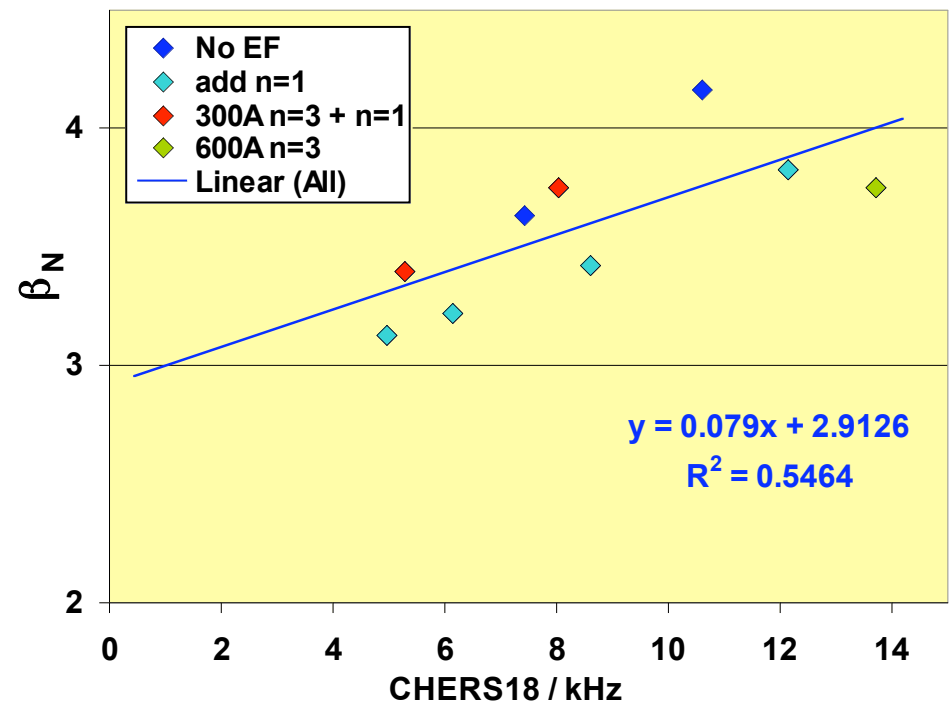
Preliminary results – mode onset

- Preliminary onset scan obtained with $n=1$ fields & 2 beam recipe...

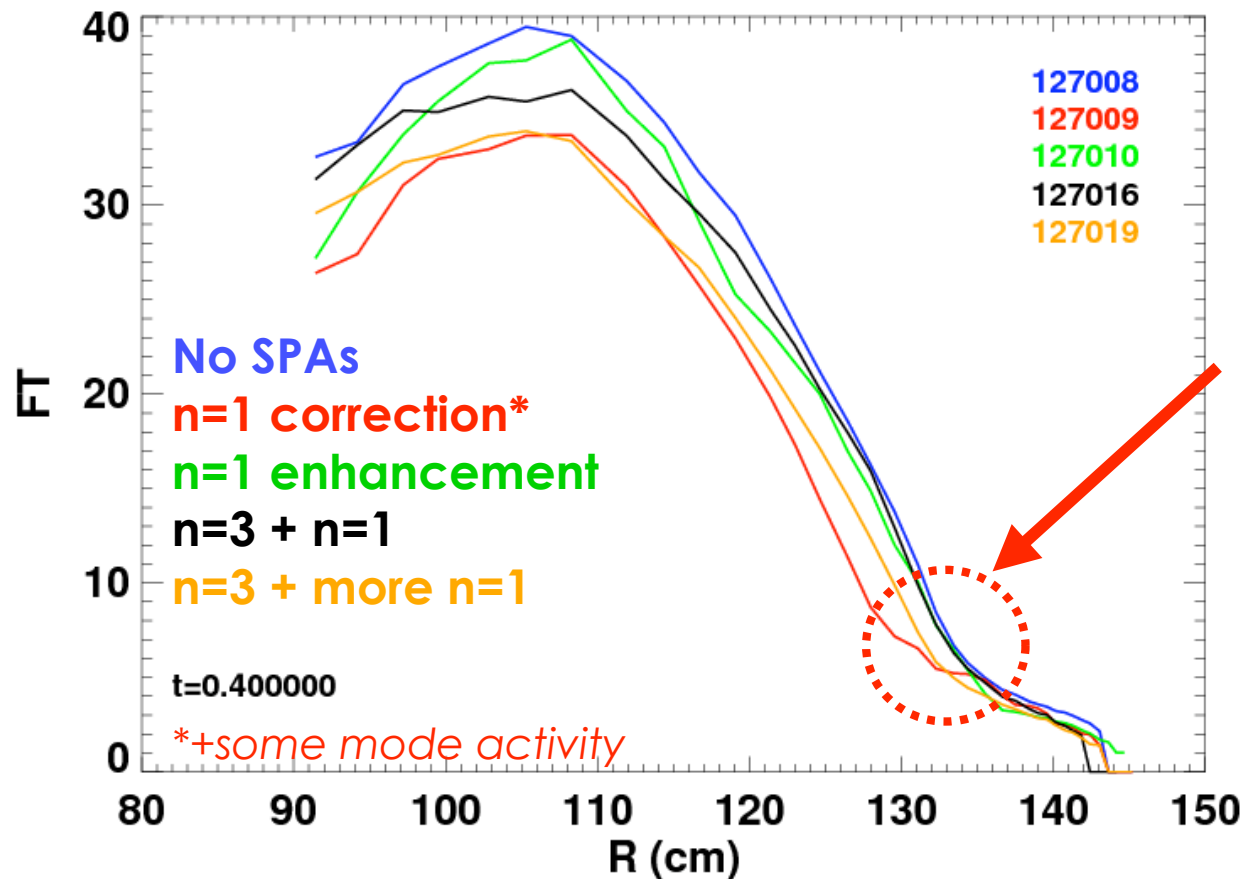
- ...but very limited data with $n=1$ applied when lowering rotation from $n=3$ braking...
 - *(this was main objective)*

- *Nevertheless, useful extension of NSTX database to get at rotation vs. rotation shear issue...*

β_N vs $q \sim 2$ rotation at 21 onset with MSE



Nevertheless, considerable variation in target rotation profiles before mode...



• Particularly in $q \sim 2$ region of interest

Although variations in machine conditions and reconstruction proving problematic... (W.I.P.)