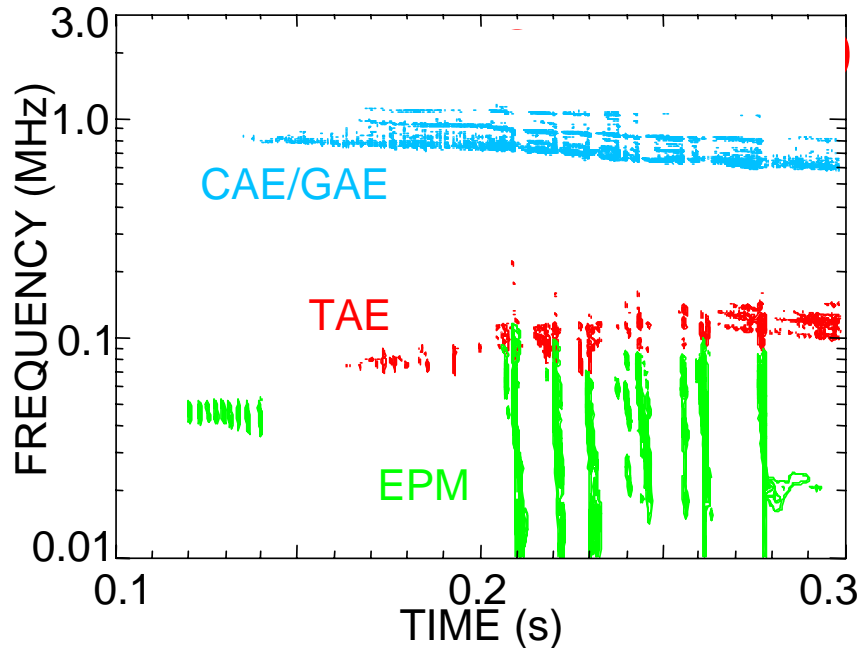
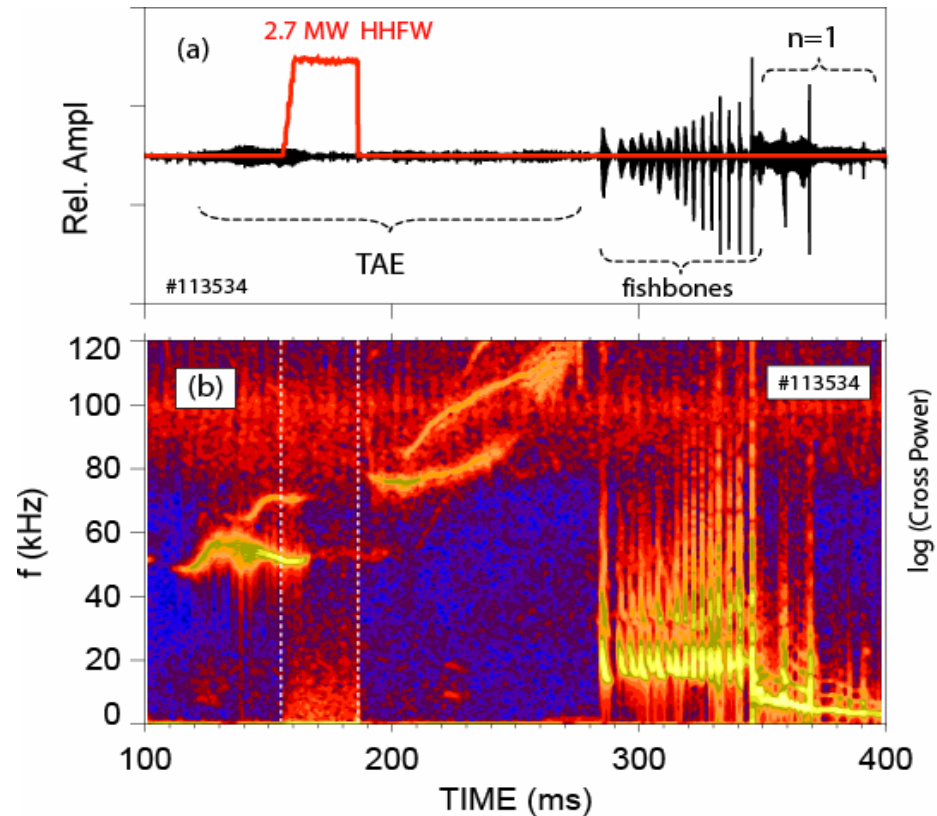
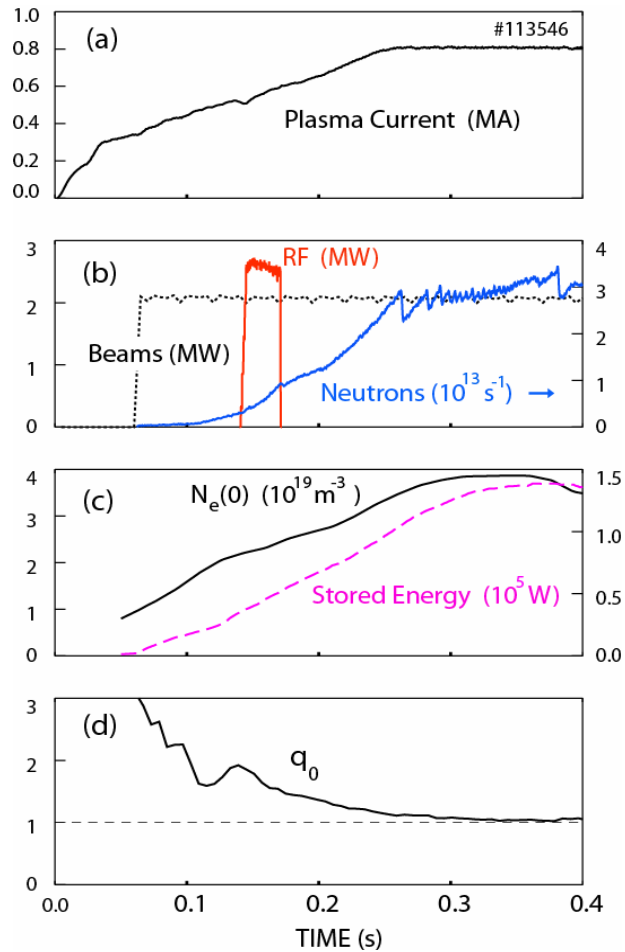


# Recent Chirping Analysis



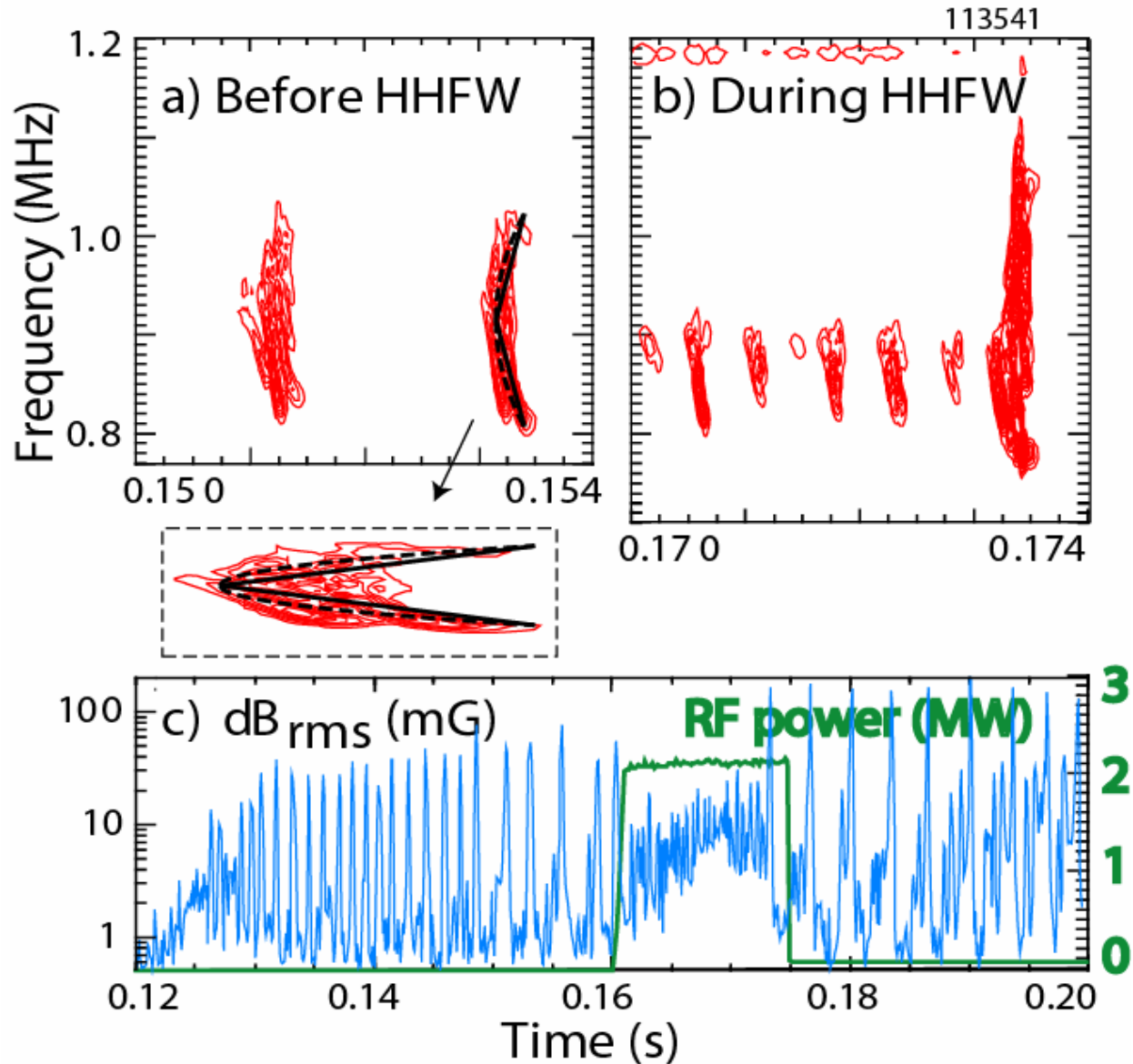
- 2004 Experiment
- “Effect of ion cyclotron acceleration on rapidly chirping beam-driven instabilities in NSTX” in press in *Plasma Phys. Cont. Fusion*.
- CQL3D calculation of fast-ion acceleration by Bob Harvey.
- Quantitative comparison with Berk-Breizman model by Herb Berk.

# Plasma Conditions for 2004 Experiment: Early TAES and Late Fishbones

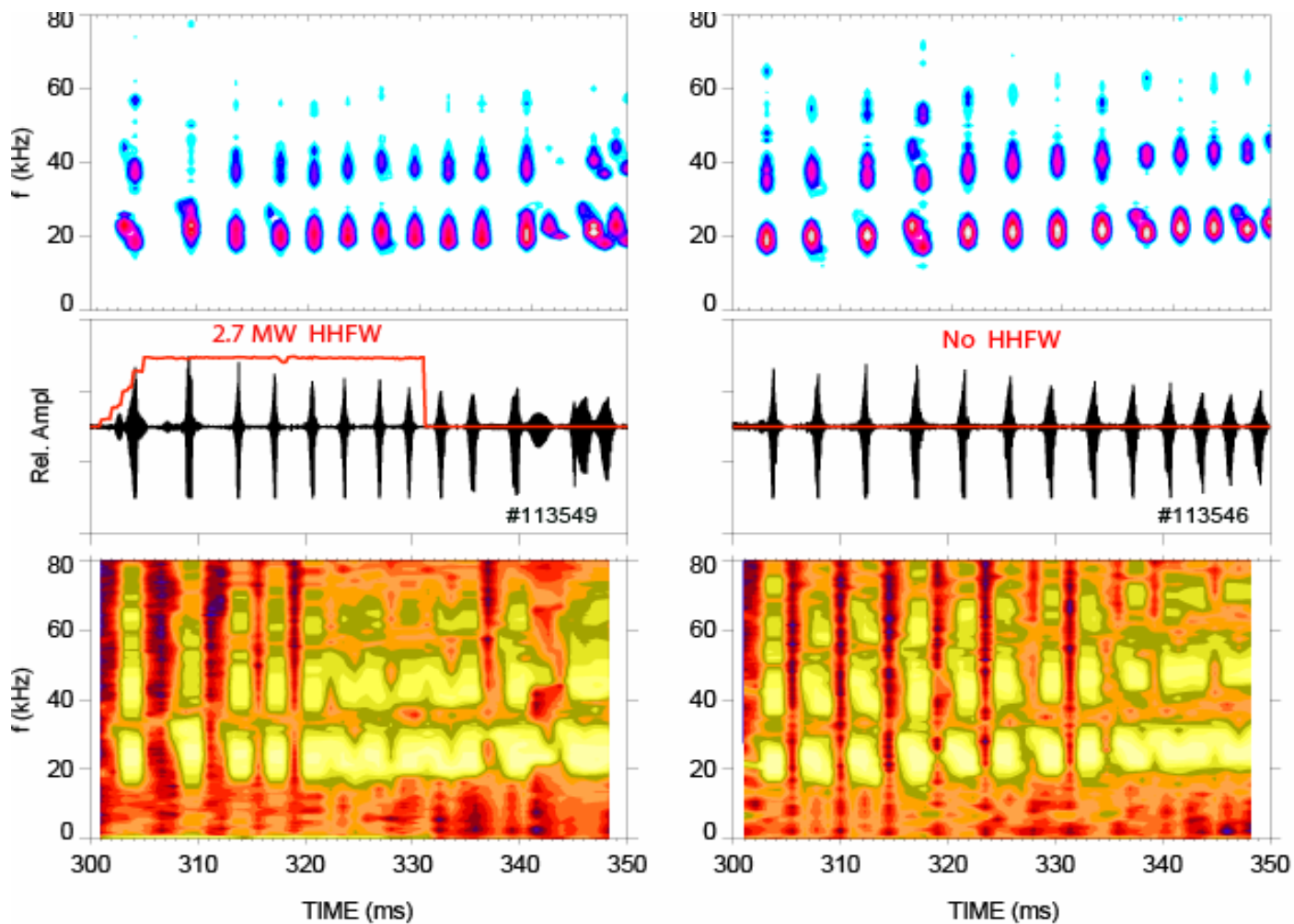


• Helium L-Mode Plasma

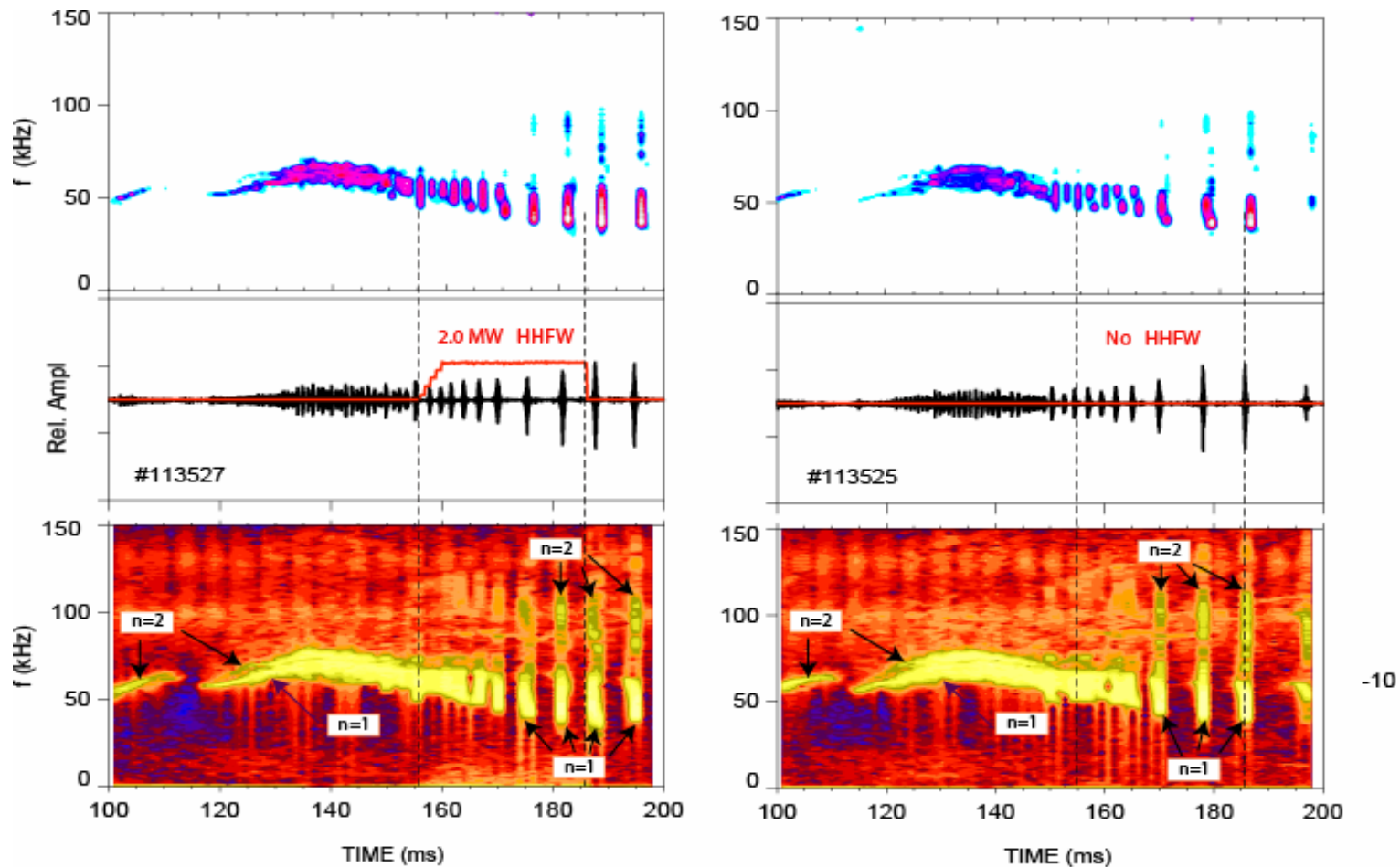
# Possible effect on MHz-band chirping



# HHFW has no effect on Fishbones

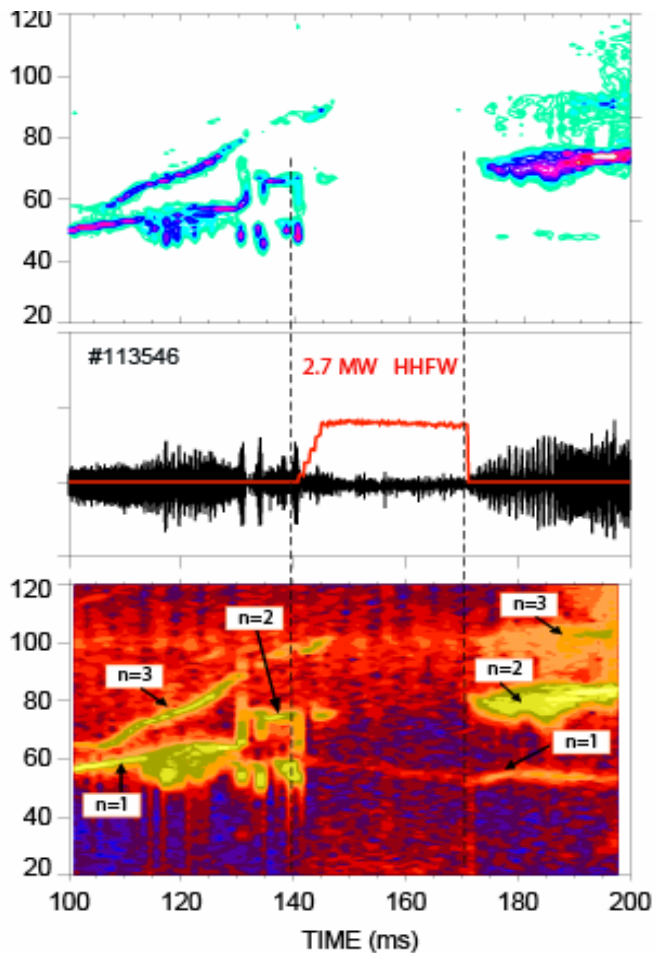
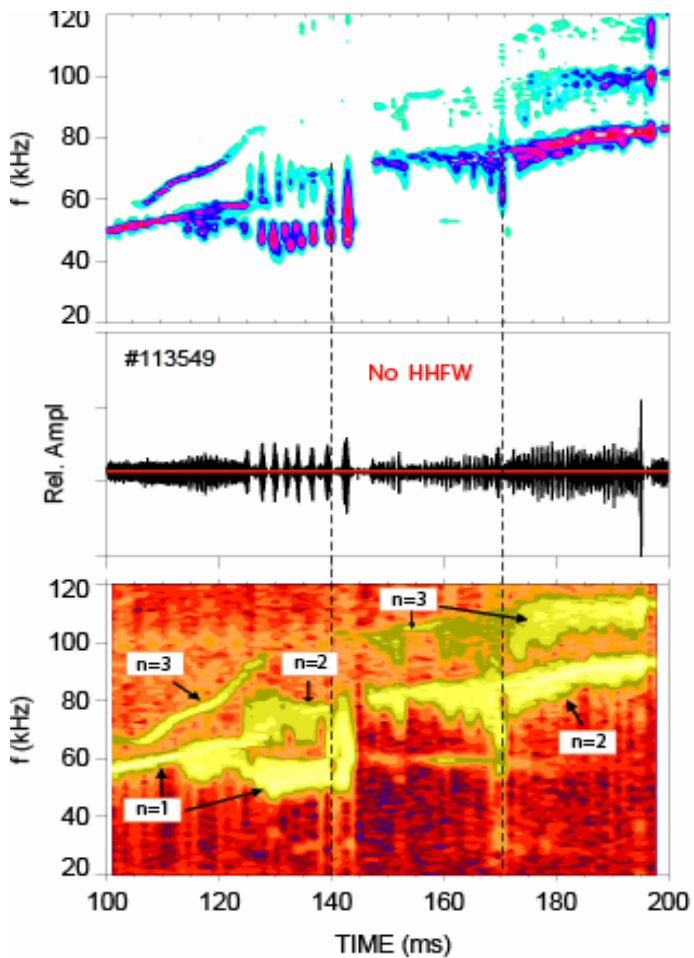


# HHFW has no effect on TAE-band chirping



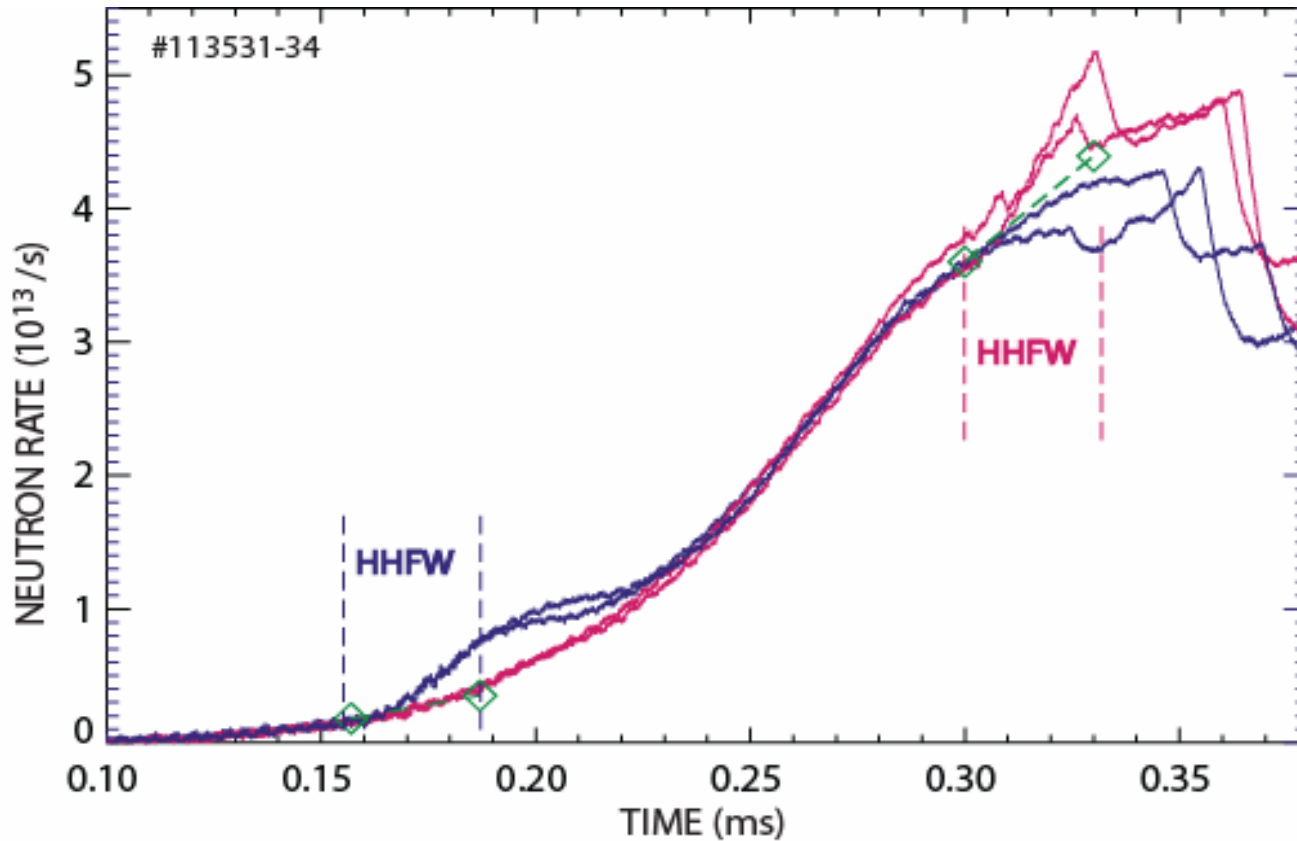
-10

# HHFW alters steady-frequency TAEs



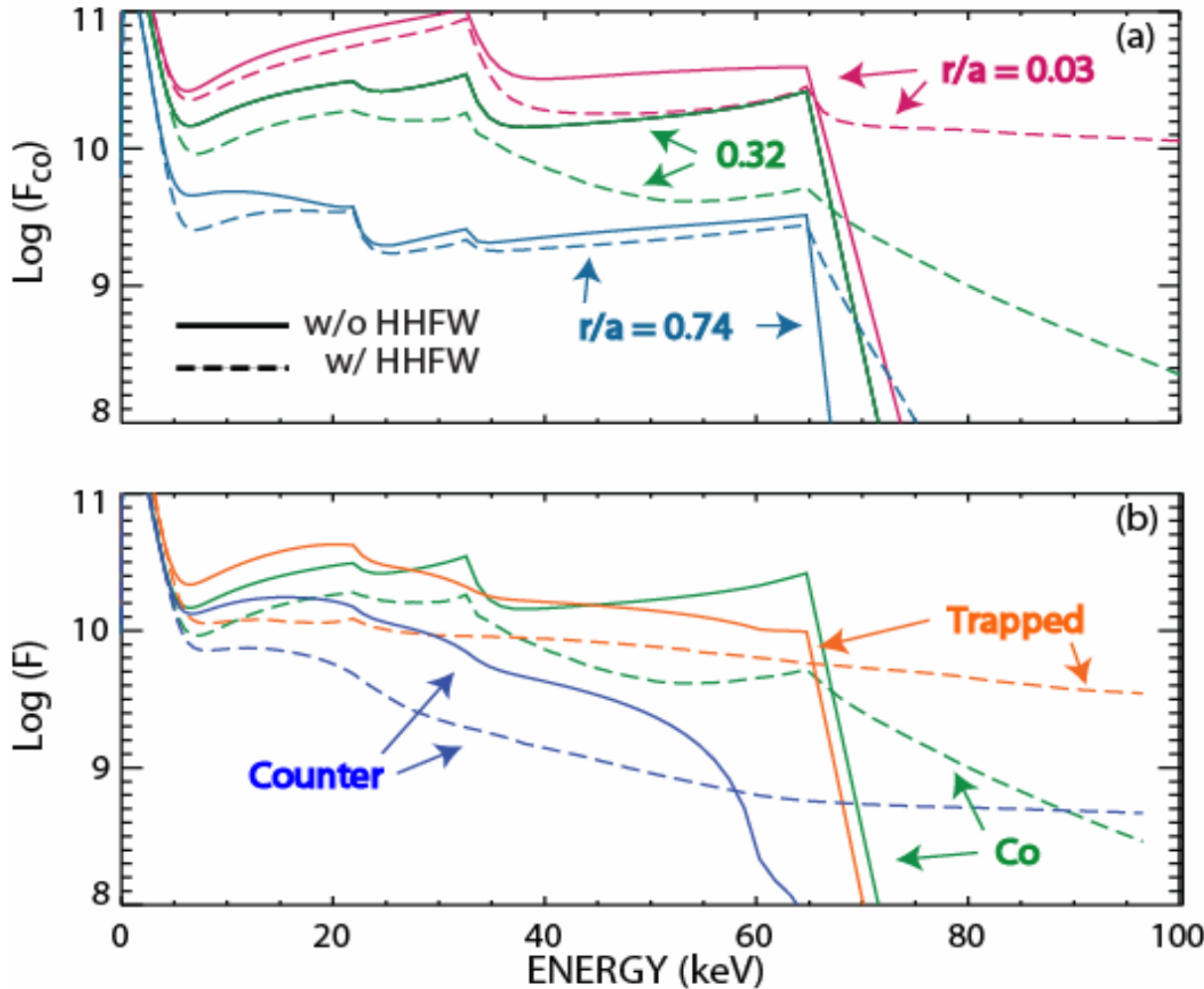
- Change occurs in  $\sim 5$  ms

# Rise in Neutron Rate $\rightarrow$ HHFW Accelerated Fast Ions



- $k_{||} = 14 m^{-1}$
- 2-3 MW

# CQL3D Predicts Fast-ion Acceleration throughout Phase Space



- Expected for large normalized gyroradius and many resonances
- Simulation predicts neutrons increase x2.5 (experiment = 2.0)
- Substantial tail above injection energy (observed by NPA)
- Tail largest in core but apparent at all radii
- $f$  decreases below injection energy (NPA not apparent)
- Large trapped tail
- Big reduction in  $co$



# CQL3D Simulation Guides

## Interpretation of the Results

- HHFW accelerates trapped fast ions at all radii → can alter CAE chirping
- Large trapped tail → The number of trapped fast ions inside  $q=1$  increases slightly, so fishbone stability should not be affected.
- $f$  decreases below injection energy (particularly for co population) → decrease in co-circulating fast ions with  $v \sim v_A$  explains TAE stabilization
- Power distributed throughout phase space → Lack of effect on TAEs and fishbones not inconsistent with Berk-Breizman theory (“used a blunderbuss rather than a scalpel”)