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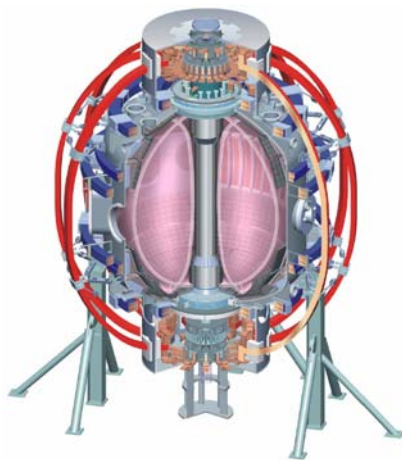


XP832: Profile of Fast Ions that are Accelerated by HHFW

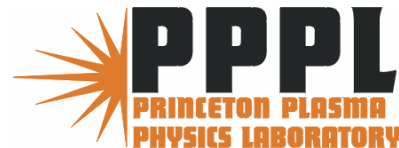
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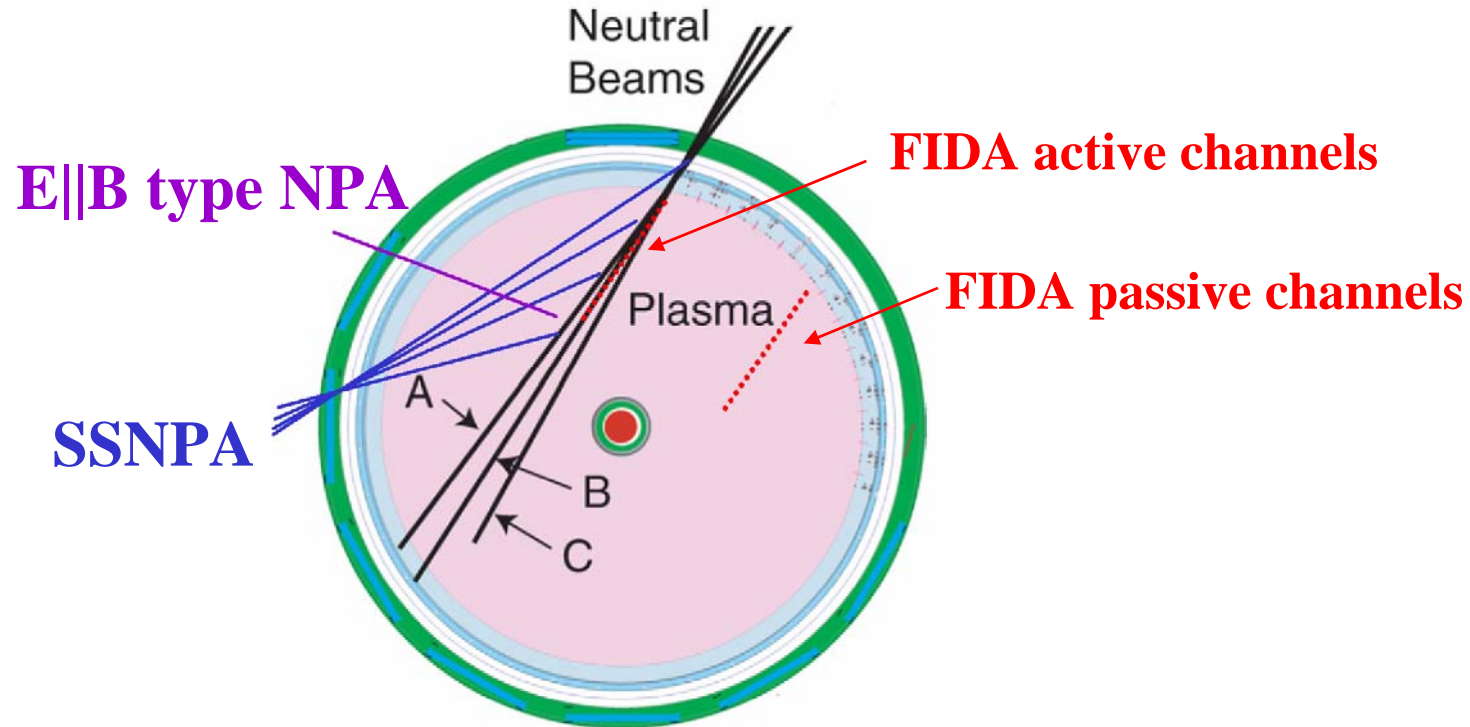


NSTX 2008 Results Review



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The Spatial Profile of Fast Ion is Measured by FIDA and NPA Diagnostics



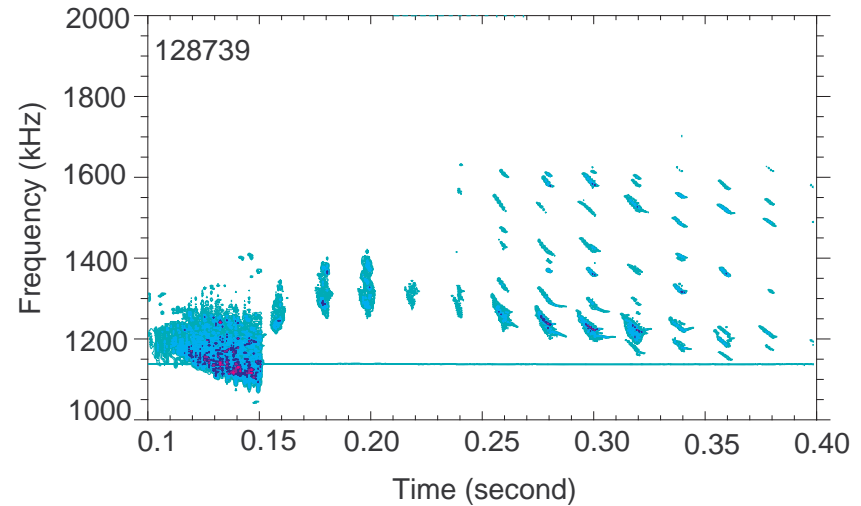
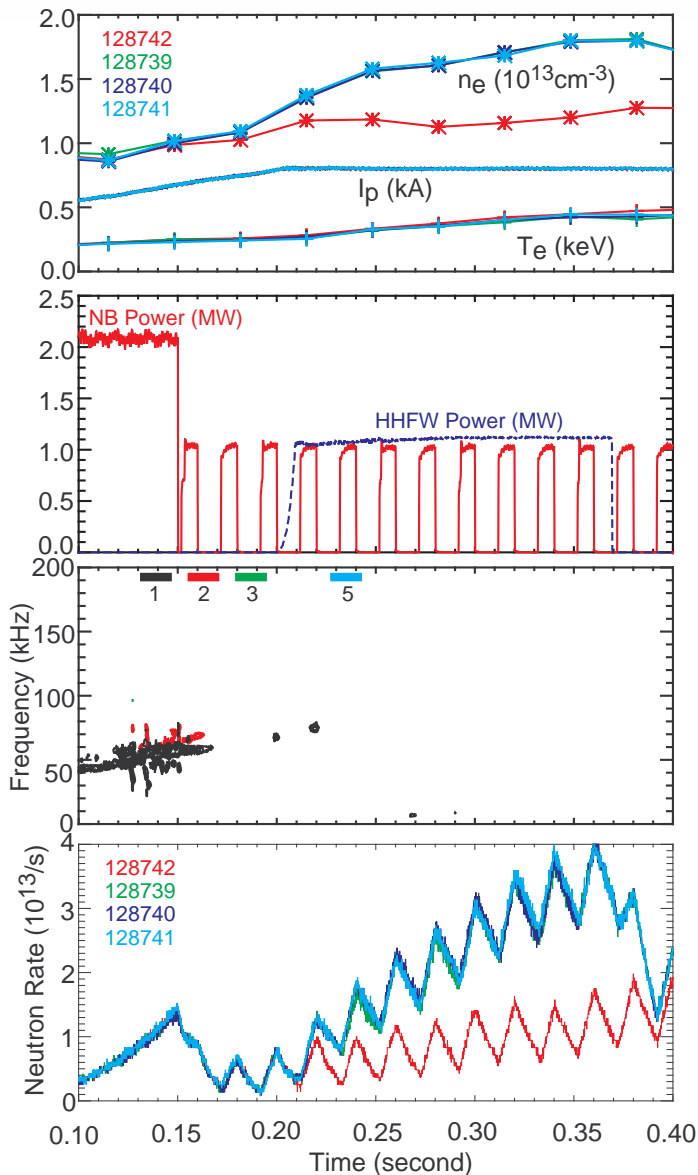
Goal: Use new built FIDA and NPA diagnostics to measure the spatial profile of accelerated beam ions.

Motivation: NSTX is in a novel regime for fast-wave heating.

Super-Alfvenic fast ions, very large values of $k_{\perp} \rho_{\text{fast}}$, multiple resonance layers

Tools: FIDA, NPA, SSNPA and neutron detectors

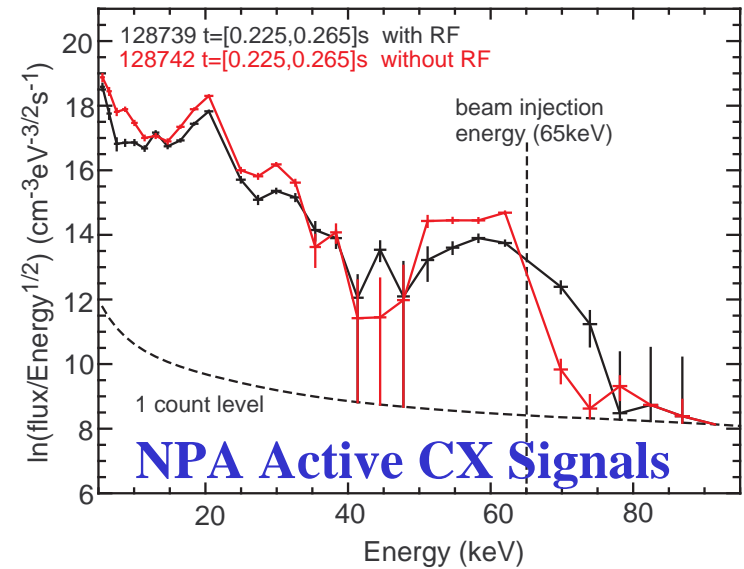
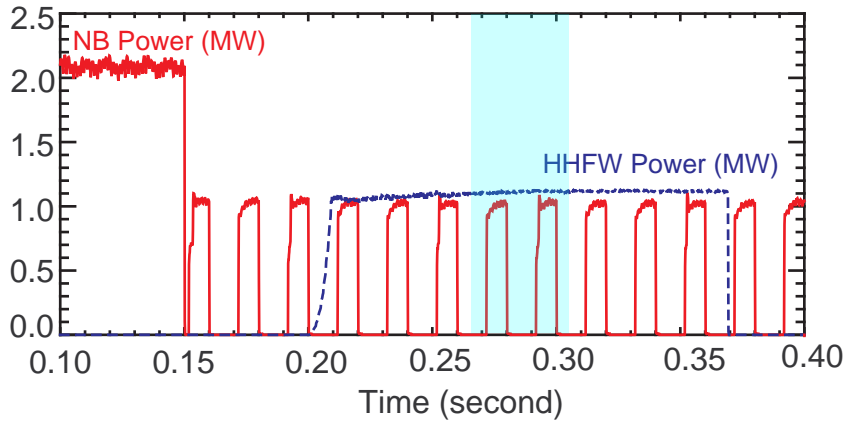
HHFW Enhances Neutron Rates in Quiet Plasmas



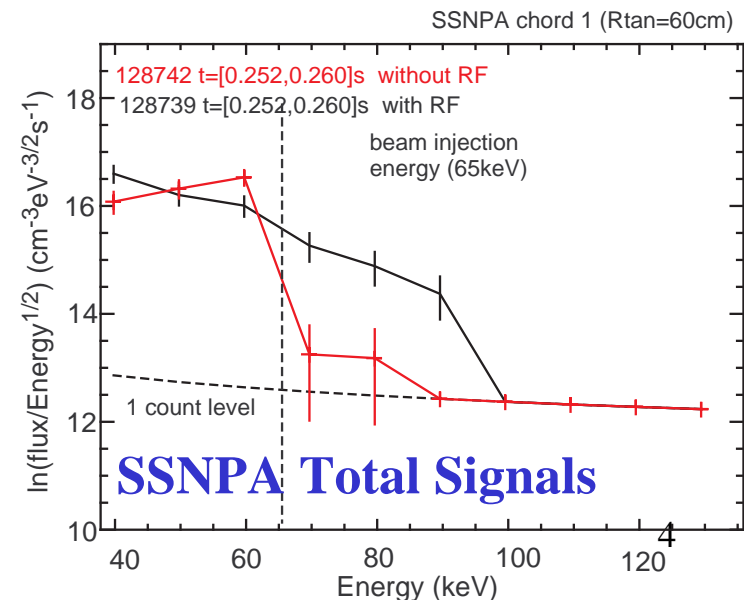
- Similar plasma profiles in the repeated RF shots and the no-RF reference shot **except that n_e in the reference shot is lower.**
- No low frequency MHD instabilities, but weak chirping CAEs in frequency range 1100~1800 kHz during RF heating period.
- HHFW enhances neutron rate significantly.

Fast Ion Tails Generated by HHFW are Observed on SSNPA

Energy Spectra



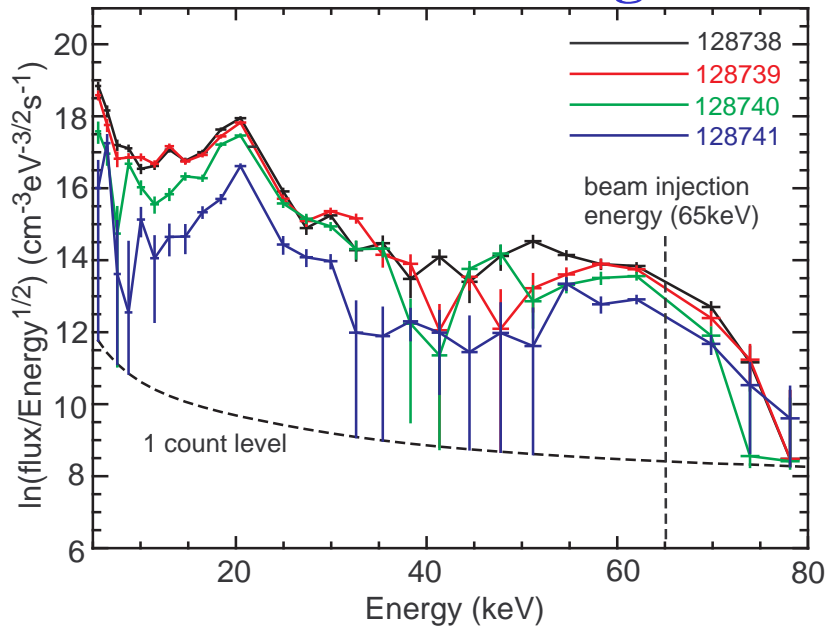
- Neutral beam source B @65 keV
- RF-induced noise contaminated NPA energy spectra.
- Active CX signals of NPA are obtained by “beam modulation” technique.
- The active CX energy spectra on NPA and SSNPA don’t show high energy tail.
- D^+ tail extends to ~100 keV on the energy spectra of chord 1 of SSNPA, which is mainly from passive charge exchange.



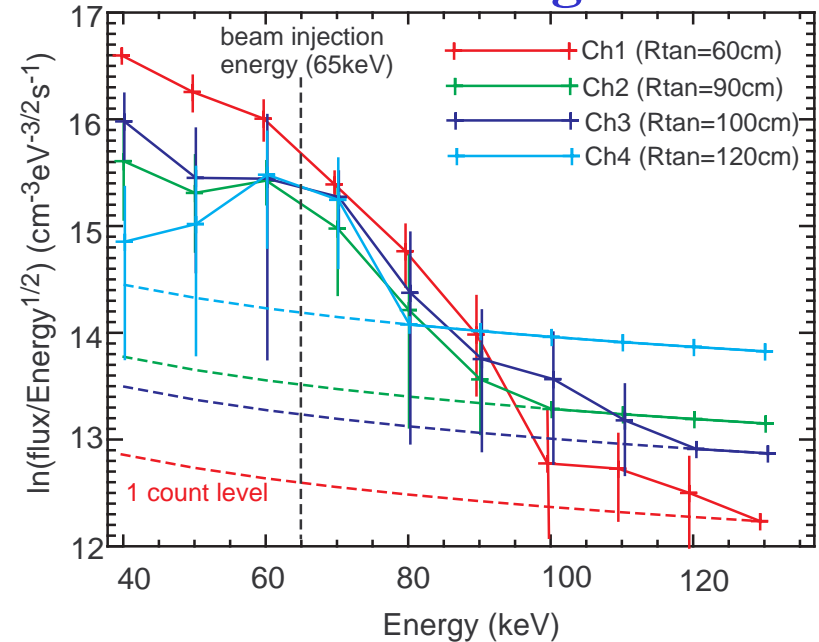
Acceleration of Fast Ions is Strong in the Perpendicular Direction



NPA Active CX Signals

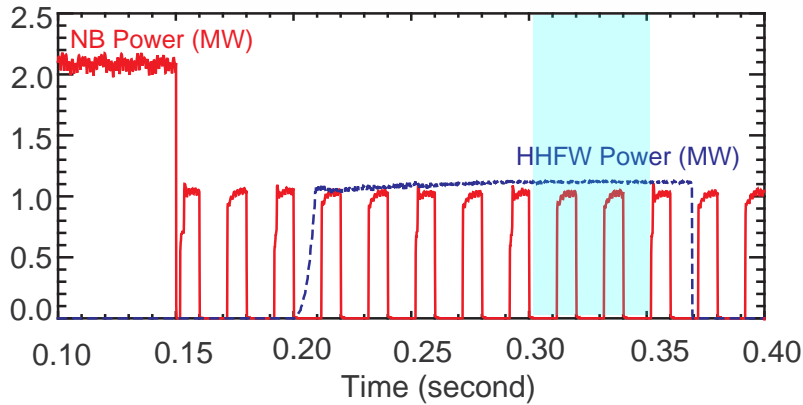


SSNPA Total Signals

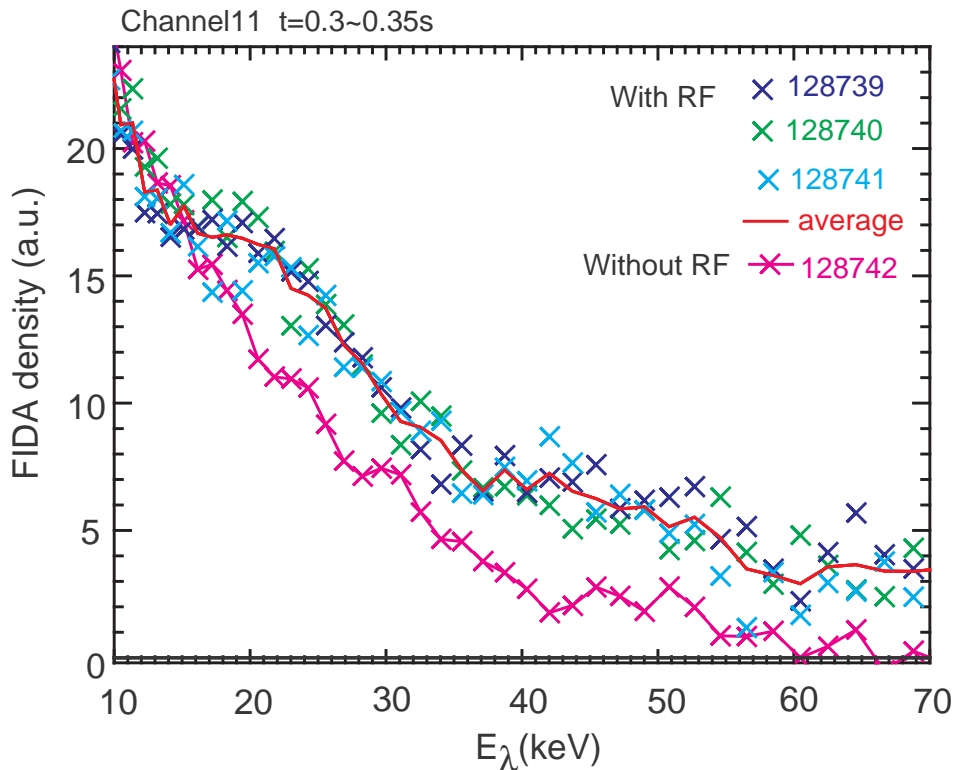


- Neutral beam source B @ 65 keV
- Little acceleration detected in NPA vertical scan → this portion of phase space weakly affected by RF.
- For SSNPA, the acceleration of fast ion tail is strongest in chord 1 and 3 whose pitch at the edge are 0.3 and 0.5.

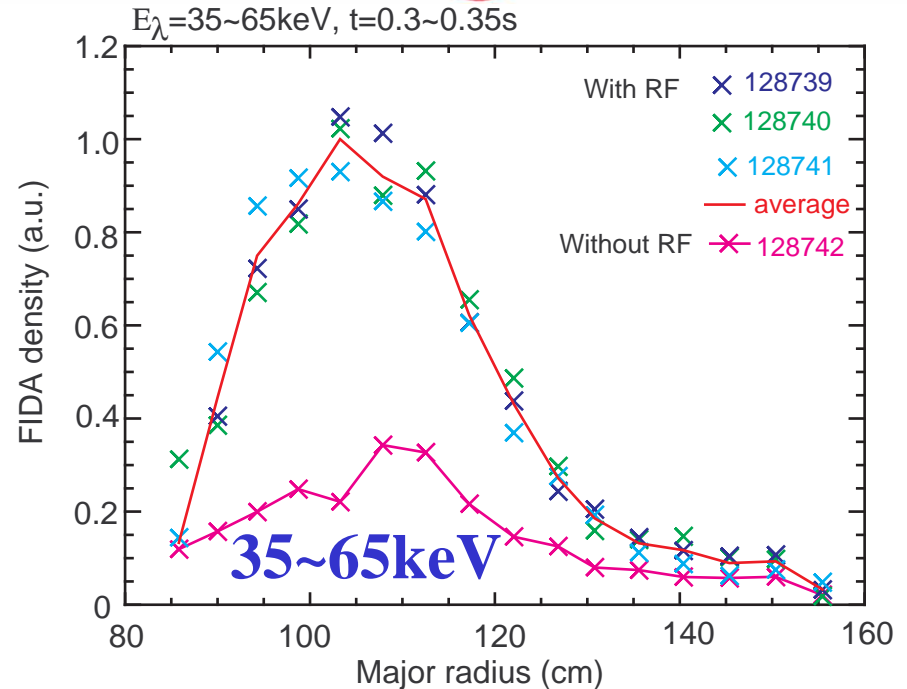
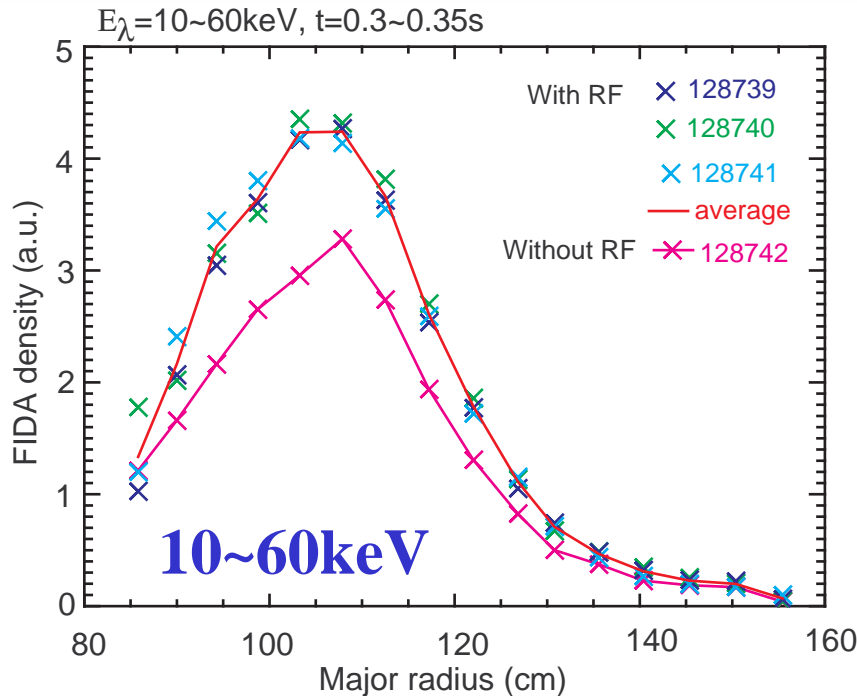
Fast Ion Tails Generated by HHFW is also Observed on FIDA Energy Spectra



- Neutral beam source B @ 65 keV
- For FIDA diagnostic, “beam modulation” technique is used to remove the background.
- A fast ion tail is clearly seen in FIDA energy spectra during RF heating.

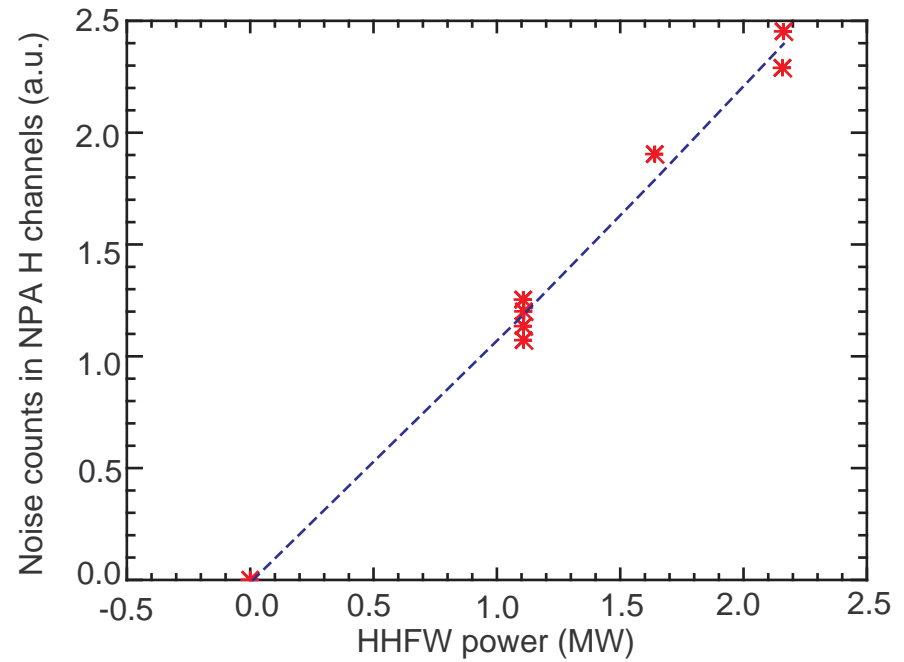
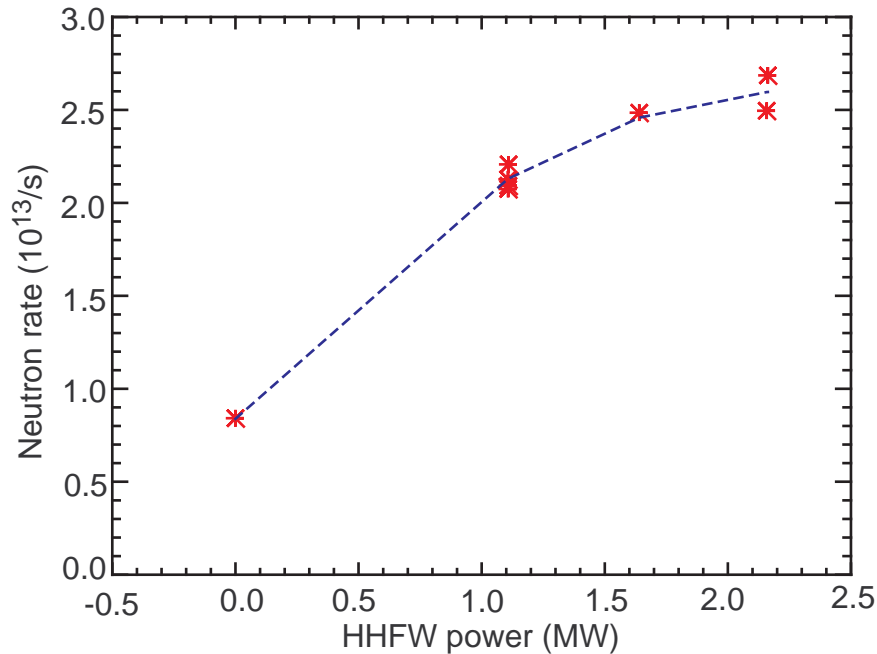


The Acceleration of Fast Ions is Greatest for Energies near or above the Injection Energy



- The “FIDA density” in the energy range of $E_\lambda=10\sim60$ keV didn’t vary much in RF shots compared with the reference shot.
- The “FIDA density” in the high energy range $E_\lambda=35\sim65$ keV increased significantly.
- The accelerated tail extended up to 30 cm in FWHM, which is much broader than that in DIII-D.

Efficiency of HHFW Heating Decreases with HHFW Power

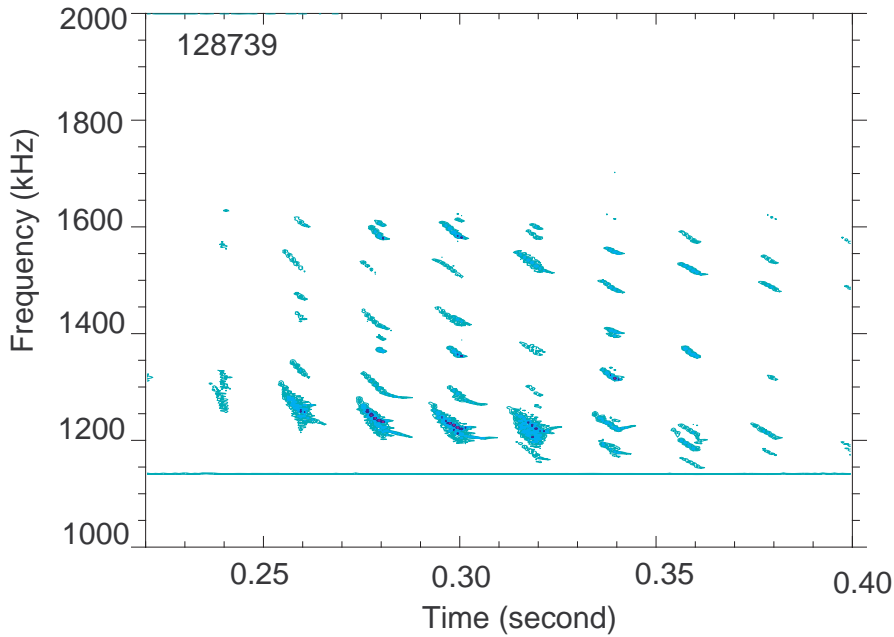


- Neutron rate doesn't increase linearly with HHFW power.
- The noise counts in NPA hydrogen channels increase linearly with HHFW power.
- More impurity lines in FIDA spectra during high power HHFW shots.

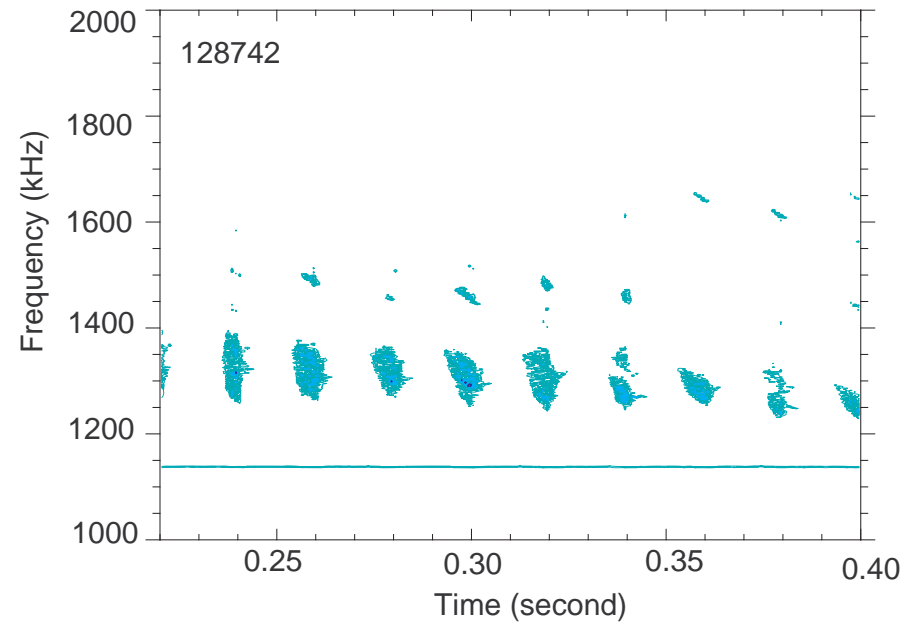
CAEs Behaves Different During RF Heating



0.8MW HHFW



No HHFW



Weak CAEs in RF heating shots and the no-RF reference shot.

CAEs have chirping feature in RF heating shots, but not in the reference shot.

Summary and Future Work



- Neutron rate is significantly enhanced by RF heating
- A RF-induced fast ion tail above the injection energy is clearly observed on SSNPA and FIDA diagnostics.
- The acceleration of fast ions is strong in the perpendicular direction.
- The acceleration of fast ions is greatest near or above the injection energy
- The spatial profile of high energy ions is much broader than conventional Tokamaks.

- Simulate the NPA, SSNPA, FIDA spectra with fast ion distribution calculated from CQL3D Fokker-Planck code and compare with experimental measurements.
- Want to compare with other theoretical predictions too
- Understand whether the chirping CAEs affect the interaction between HHFW and fast ions.