

# ELM Precursors in NSTX

F. Kelly\*

E. Fredrickson<sup>a</sup>, S. Gerhardt<sup>a</sup>, R. Maingi<sup>b</sup>, J. Menard<sup>a</sup>, S.  
Sabbagh<sup>c</sup>, H. Takahashi<sup>a</sup>

*\*Unaffiliated*

*<sup>a</sup>Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, Princeton, NJ USA*

*<sup>b</sup>Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, TN USA*

*<sup>c</sup>Columbia U., New York, NY USA*

2009 NSTX Results and Theory Review

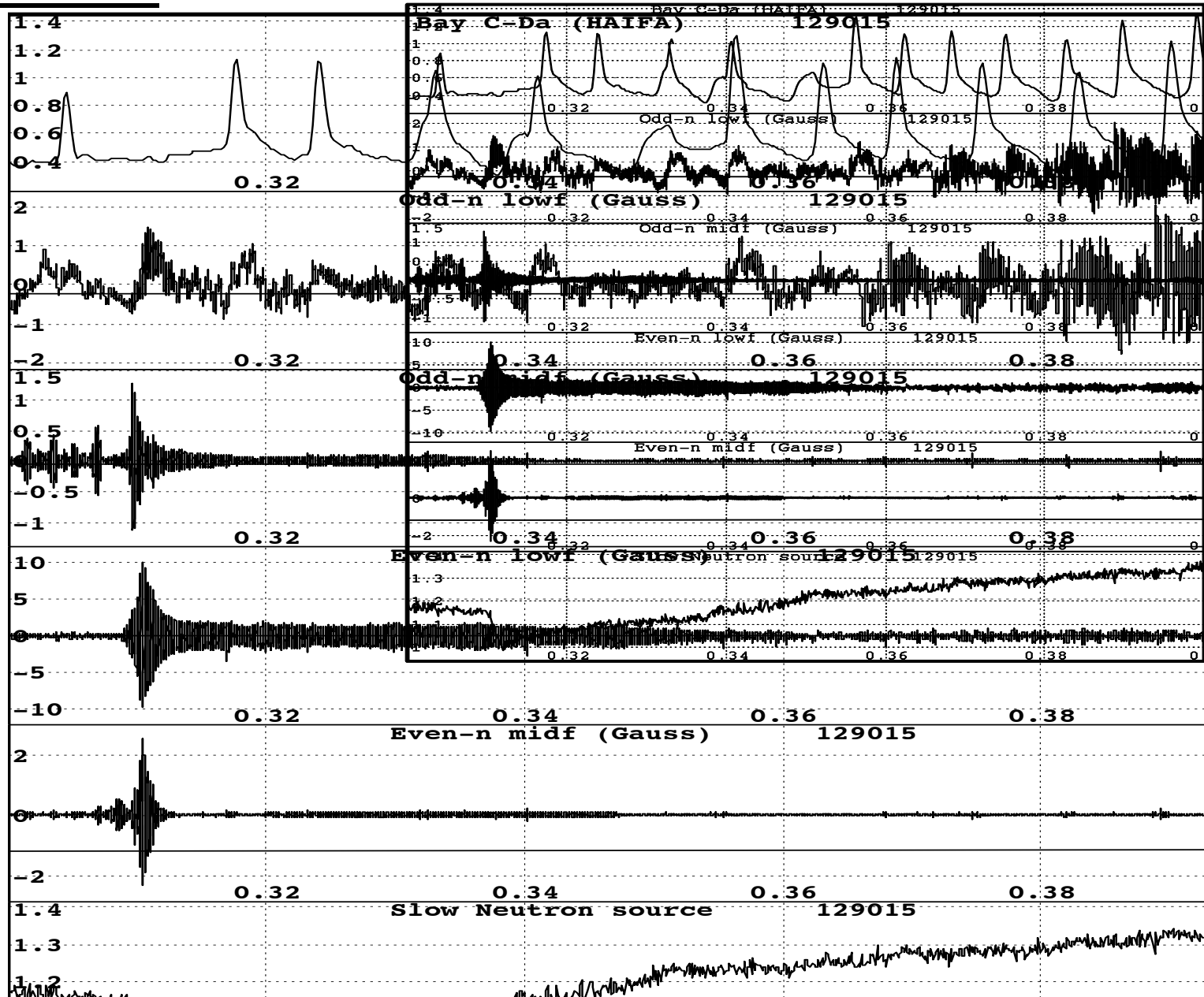
PPPL Room B318

September 15, 2009

# NSTX 129015 - without lithium



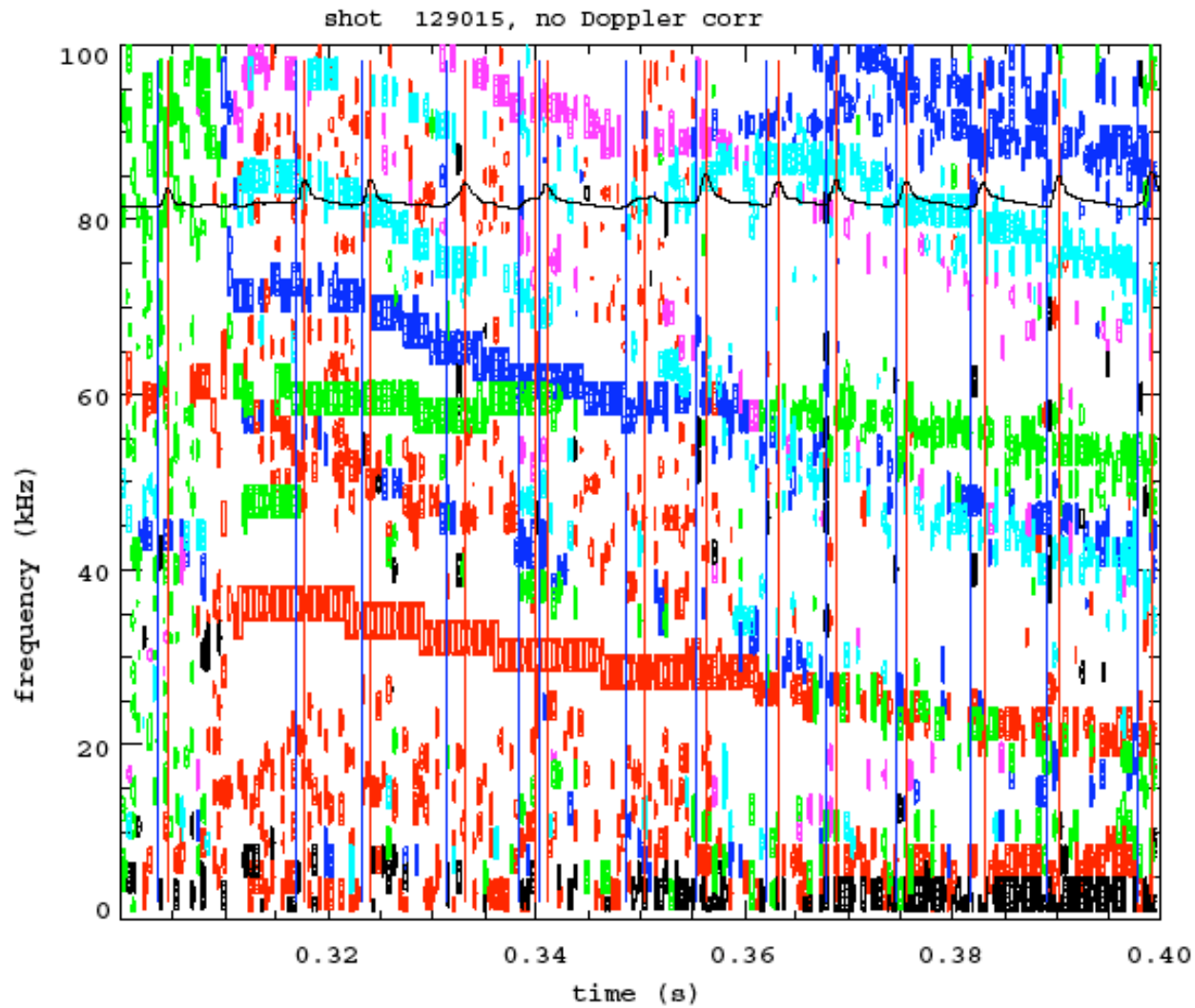
## Time domain



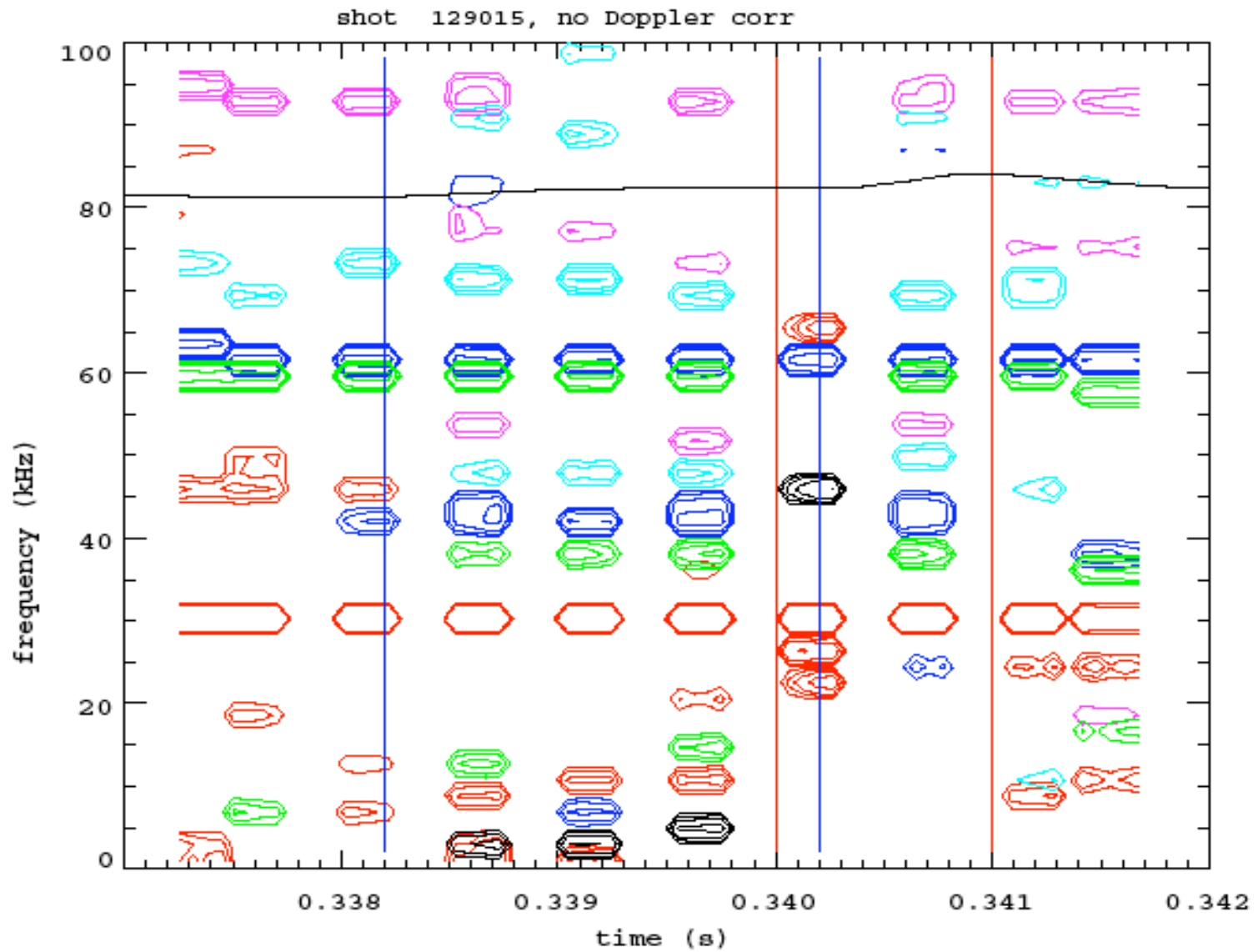
# NSTX 129015 - without lithium



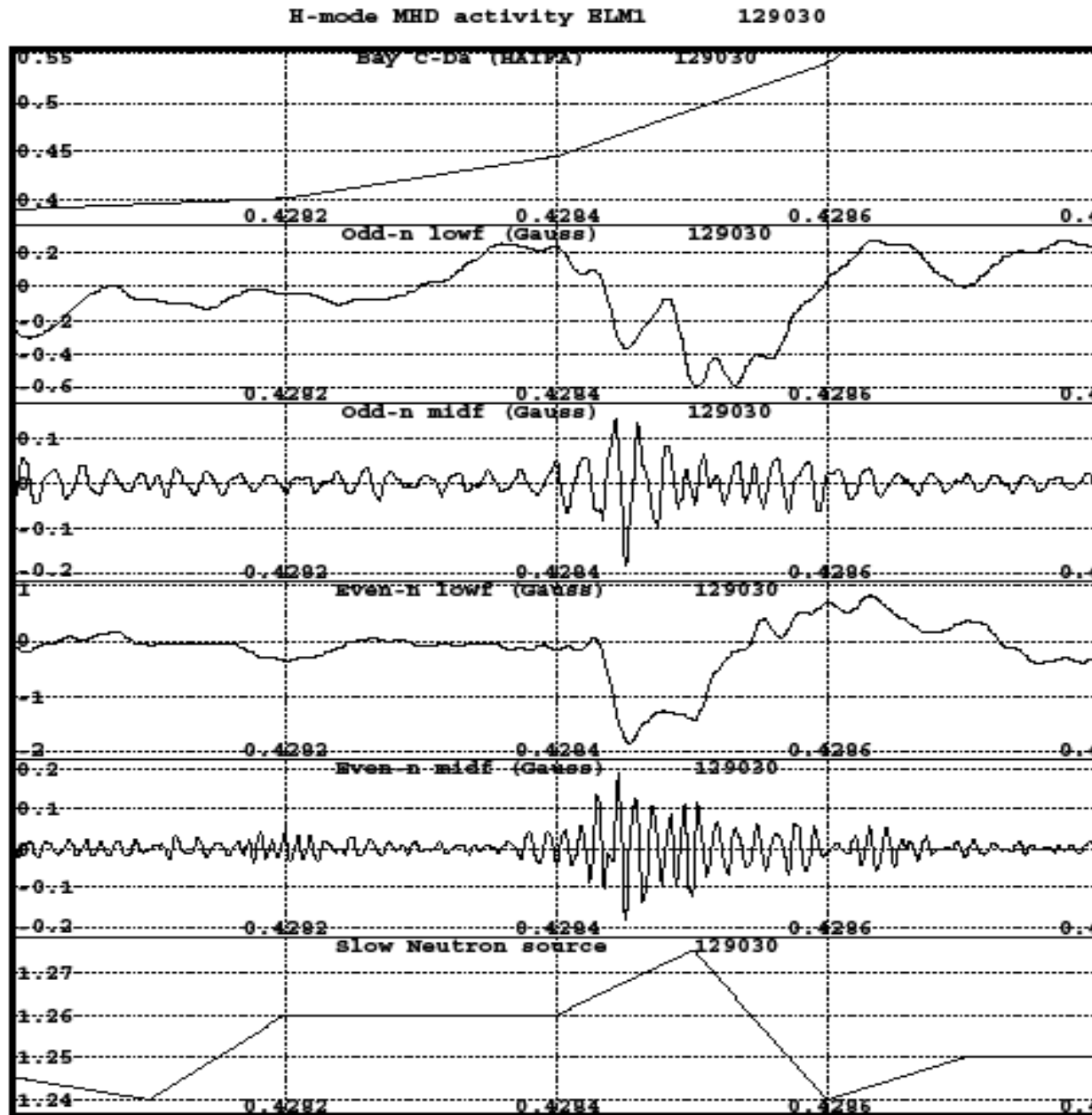
## Spectrogram



# NSTX 129015 - ELMs at 0.3400 and 0.3410 s



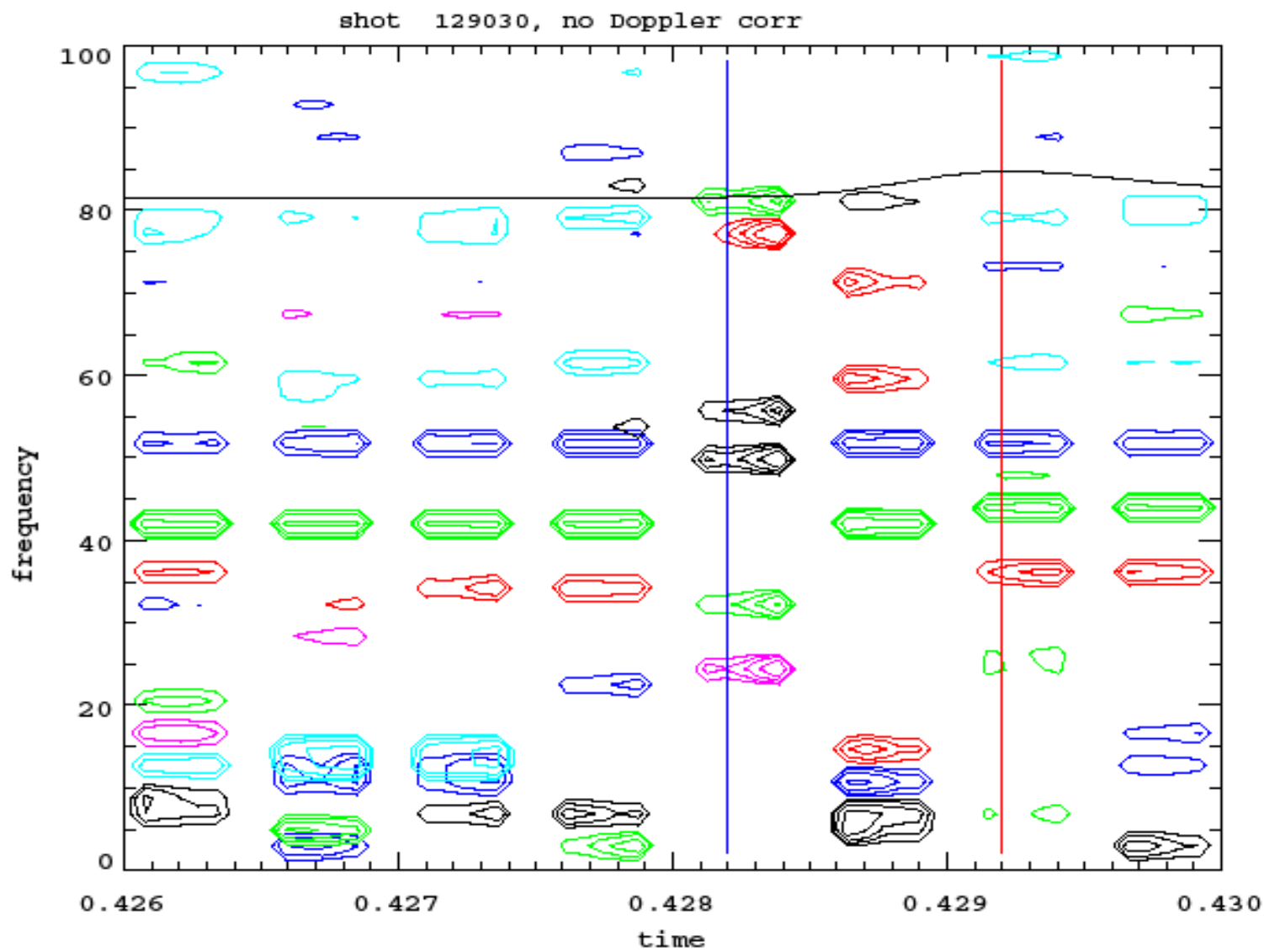
# NSTX 129030 w / lithium - ELM precursors for 0.4292 s



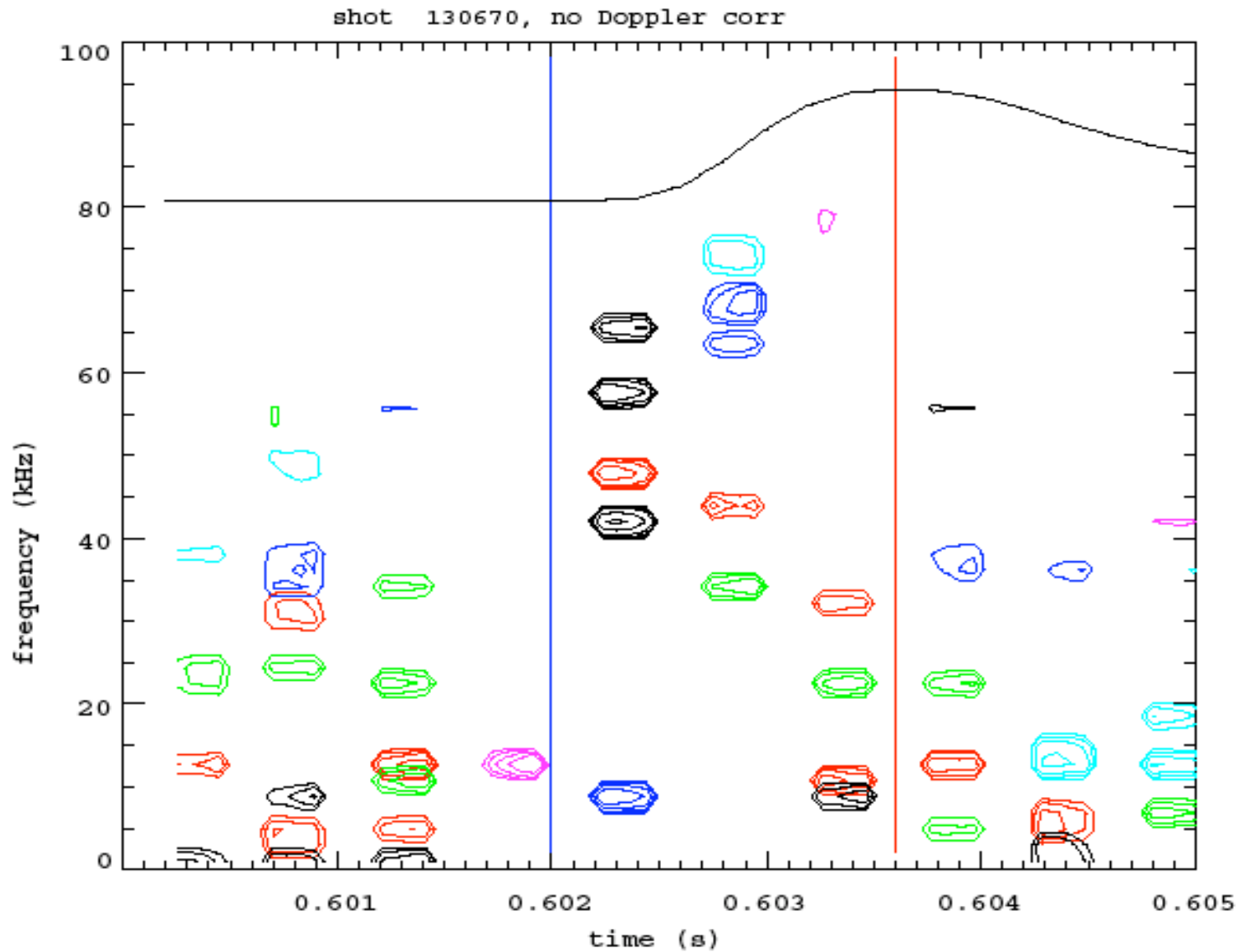
$n = 1$   
 $\sim 50$  kHz

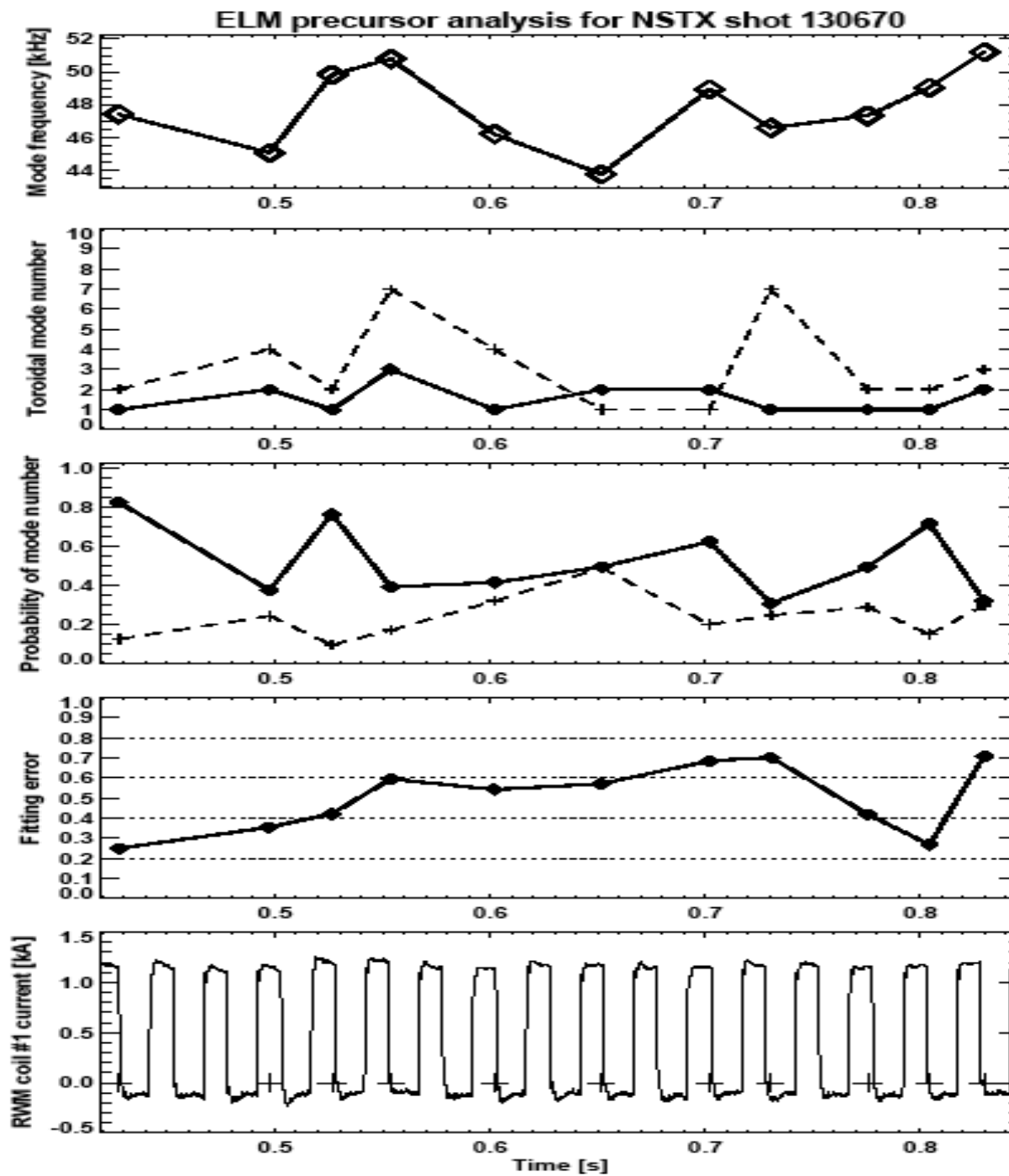
$n = 2$   
 $\sim 75$  kHz

# NSTX 129030 w / lithium - ELM at 0.4292 s



# NSTX 130670 w / nRMP – ELM at 0.6036 s

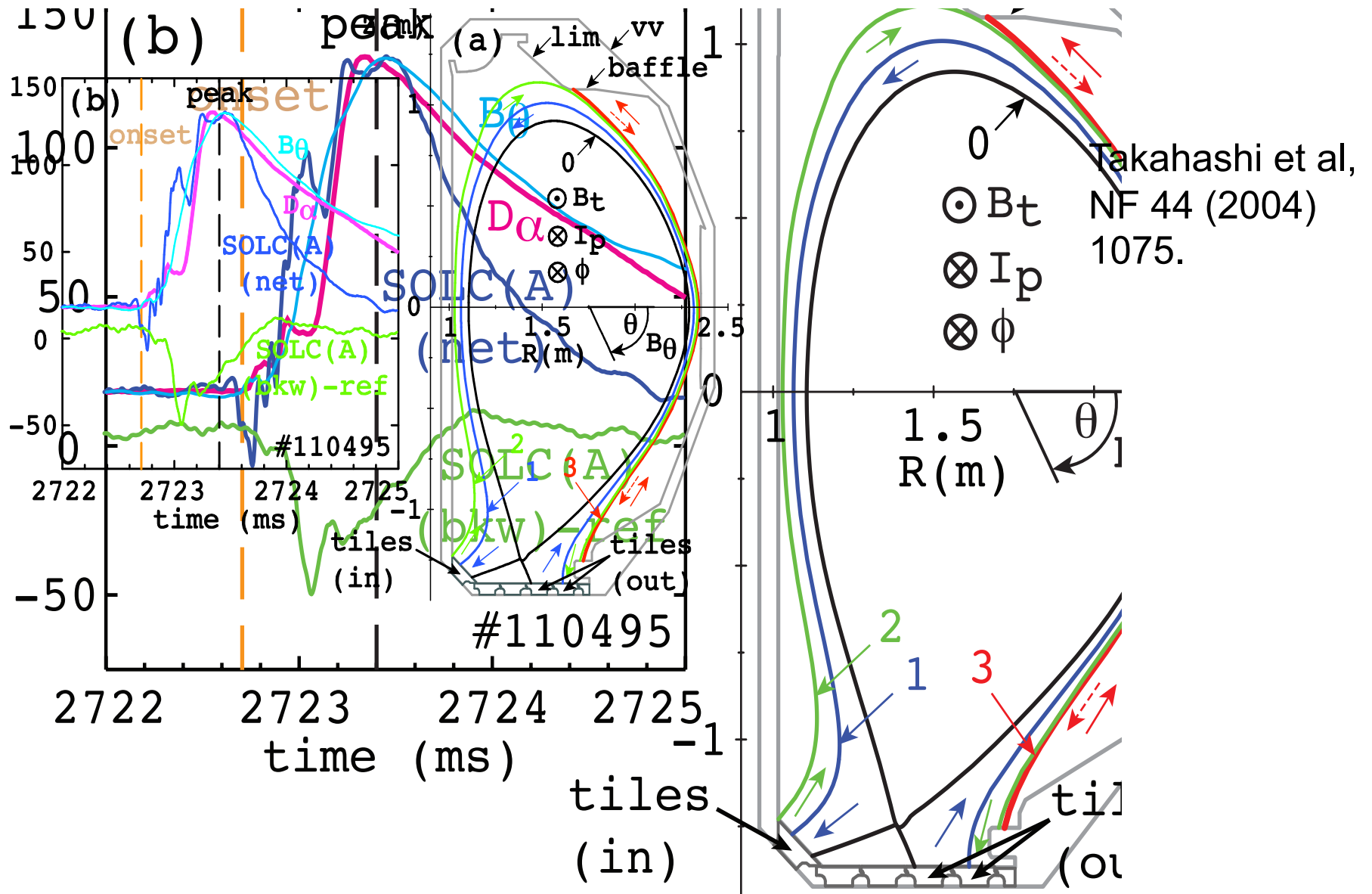




J. Menard  
ELM-FIT code



# SOLC correlated with ELMs in DIII-D by Takahashi et al



# Discussion of Results



$n = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$  modes  $\rightarrow$  slowly growing ELM that are smaller

$n = 1$  modes appear to be necessary for fast growing, large amplitude ELMS

SOL currents are likely candidates for  $n = 1$  /  $n = 2$  modes

ELM sequence outlined by T. Evans et al. JNM 390-391 (2009) 789.

- 1) Transient event initiated by peeling-ballooning mode as pedestal pressure gradient limit  $>$  marginal stability limit. Initial pulse of heat and particles propagates into preexisting homoclinic separatrix tangle.
- 2) Onset of thermoelectric current driven between outer and inner target plates due to  $T_e$  difference between plates from initial heat pulse.
- 3) Original helical filament grows explosively as thermoelectric currents amplify the lobes of the homoclinic tangle and induce strong pedestal stochasticity. Results in self-amplification of lobes due to positive feedback loop between lobe size, stochastic layer width and increase heat flux to target plates driving the current.
- 4) ELM crash- temperature in pedestal drops enough for plasma to become more collisional and resistive. A) Shuts down energy source for thermoelectric currents collapsing lobes to pre-ELM configuration. B) Decrease electron collisional mfp compared to connection length of filamentary lobes which reduces parallel thermal conductivity and shuts down heat flux to target plates.