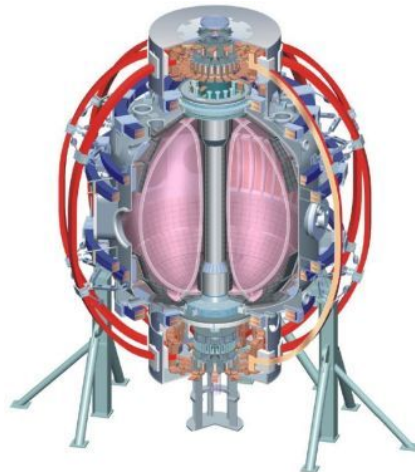


# Development and Use of the $\beta_N$ Controller in 2010

**S.P. Gerhardt**  
and the NSTX Research Team

Late 2010 / Early 2011 Results Review

College W&M  
Colorado Sch Mines  
Columbia U  
CompX  
General Atomics  
INL  
Johns Hopkins U  
LANL  
LLNL  
Lodestar  
MIT  
Nova Photonics  
New York U  
Old Dominion U  
ORNL  
PPPL  
PSI  
Princeton U  
Purdue U  
SNL  
Think Tank, Inc.  
UC Davis  
UC Irvine  
UCLA  
UCSD  
U Colorado  
U Illinois  
U Maryland  
U Rochester  
U Washington  
U Wisconsin



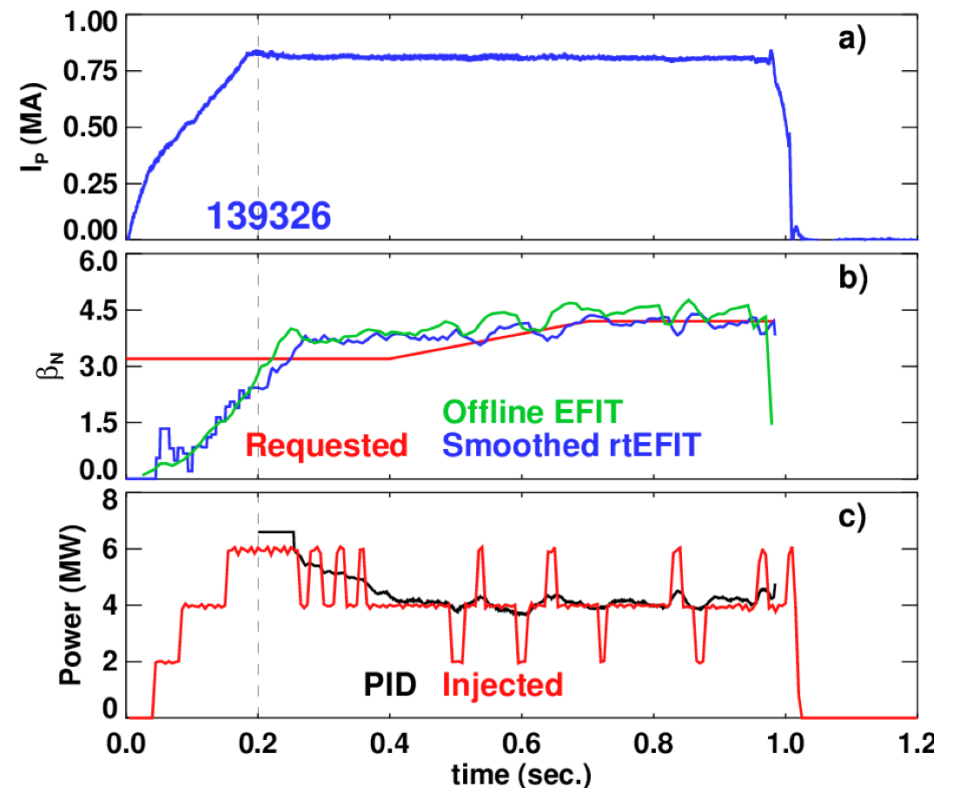
Culham Sci Ctr  
U St. Andrews  
York U  
Chubu U  
Fukui U  
Hiroshima U  
Hyogo U  
Kyoto U  
Kyushu U  
Kyushu Tokai U  
NIFS  
Niigata U  
U Tokyo  
JAEA  
Hebrew U  
Ioffe Inst  
RRC Kurchatov Inst  
TRINITI  
KBSI  
KAIST  
POSTECH  
ASIPP  
ENEA, Frascati  
CEA, Cadarache  
IPP, Jülich  
IPP, Garching  
ASCR, Czech Rep  
U Quebec

# Overview

- Ran an XMP at the beginning of the campaign.
  - Thanks to M. Bell and E. Kolemen for a useful algorithm suggestion.
- Ran an XP looking at performance of controller for high-performance discharges.
- Used the controller for other XPs.
  - R. Buttery XP on high- $\beta$  error field penetration.
  - K. Tritz XP on electron transport.
    - Use (partial) pre-programming capability.
  - S. Sabbagh XP on MHD control in high- $\beta_N$  plasmas.
  - Canik/Maingi/Gerhardt XP on EPH development.
- FS&T paper nearly through review describing the system.

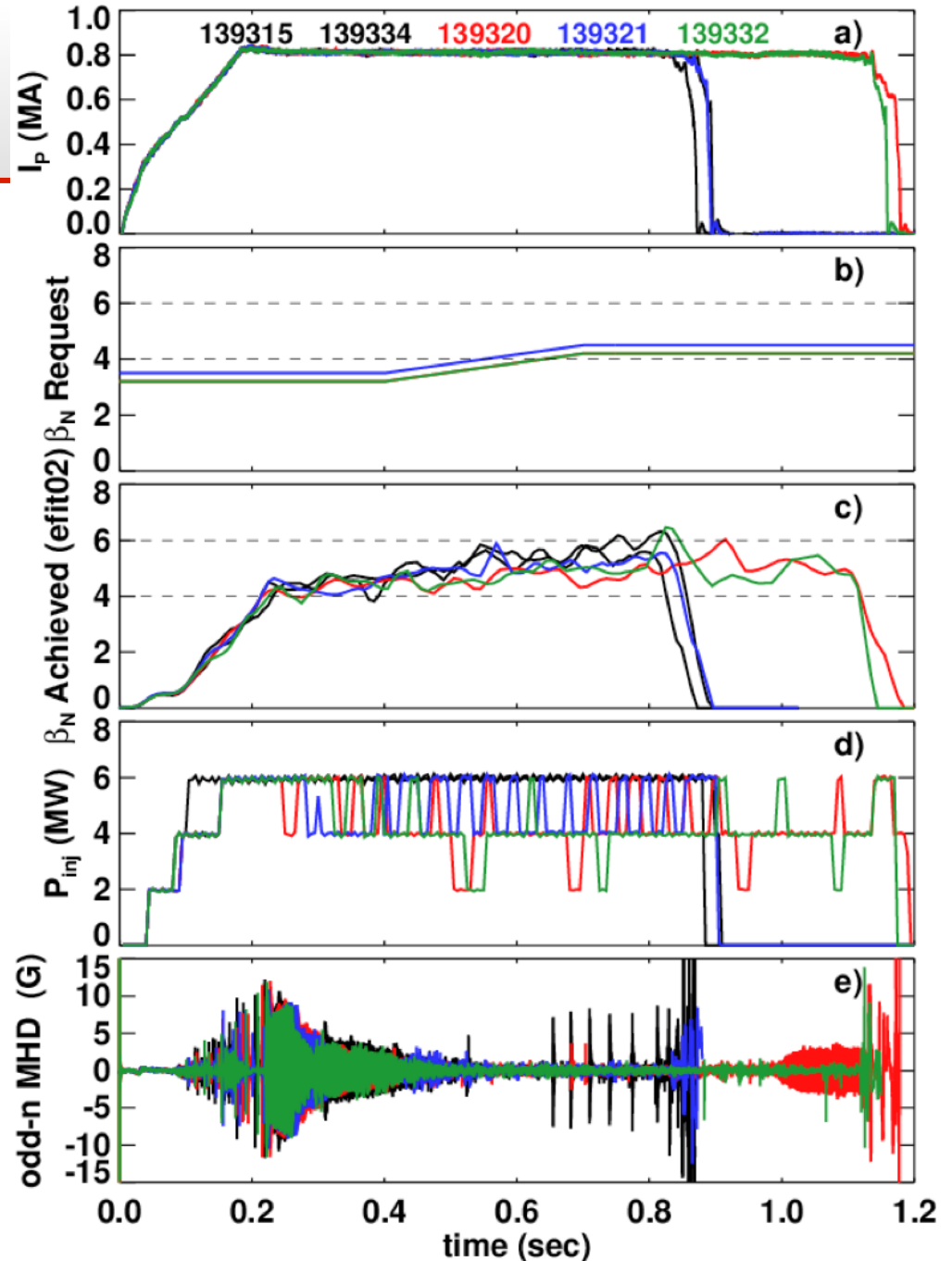
## Example Use of the System

- 800 kA, high- $\kappa$  discharge.
  - 6 MW front-end.
- Two calculations of  $\beta_N$ :
  - EFIT02
  - (causal-RC) Filtered from rtEFIT.
  - Filtering provides some phase lag (undesirable).
- Ramp in  $\beta_N$  request was required to avoid early disruption.
- Controller settles in at about  $P_{inj}=4\text{MW}$  to achieve requested  $\beta_N$ .



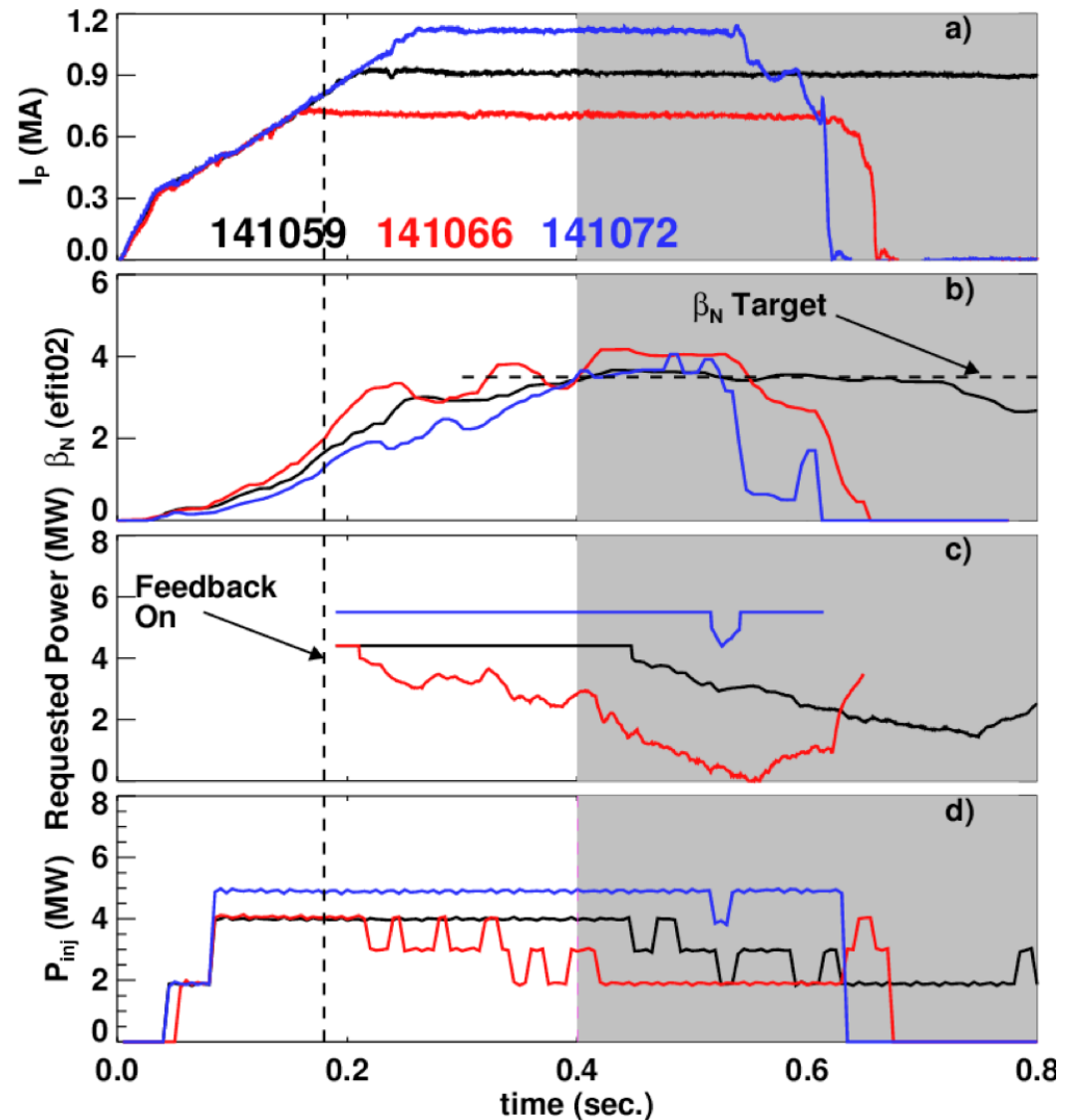
## Controller can be used for High-Performance Discharges

- 800 kA,  $\kappa=2.6$
- Two discharges in black disrupt at  $\sim 0.8$  sec.
  - RWMs
- Red and green have  $\beta_N$  controller on from  $\sim 0.2$  sec.
  - Power reduction avoids  $\beta_N$  limit.
  - Ramp in request was useful for avoiding disruptions.
- Blue case with higher request disrupts like the black discharges.



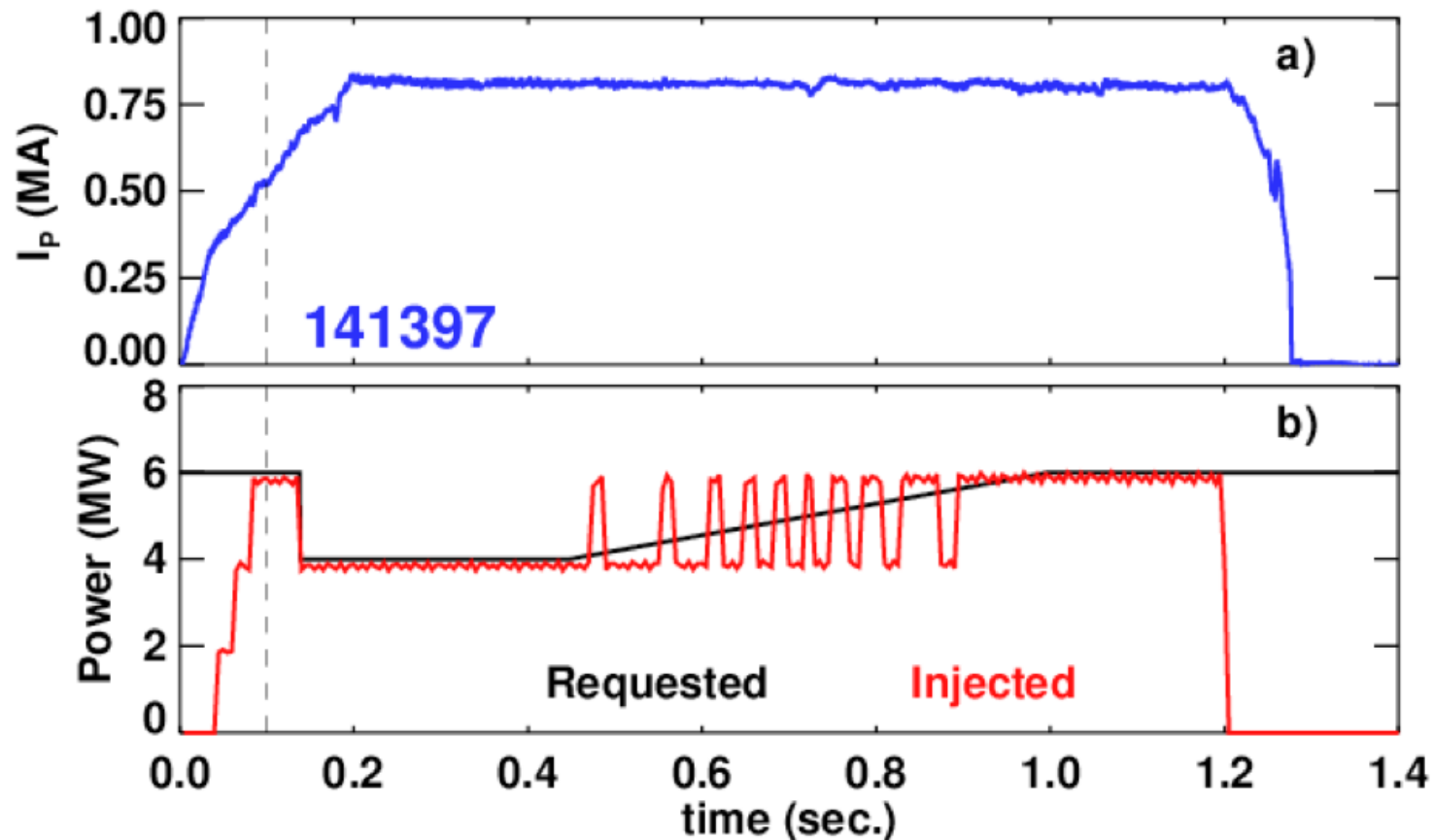
# Controller Facilitates Field and Current Scans at Constant $\beta_N$

- Scan  $I_P$  &  $B_T$ .
  - Desire to maintain the same  $\beta_N$  for all shots.
  - Apply large  $n=1$  field starting at  $t=0.4$ .
- Turn  $\beta_N$  controller on at  $t=0.2$ .
  - Essentially the same  $\beta_N$  by  $t=0.4$ .
  - Low current case had slightly higher  $\beta_N$ , as we did not allow source A to modulate.
- Saves a lot of XP time.
  - Not necessary to program the power by hand.



# Controller Allows Fine-Scale Power Ramps

- Requested a linear ramp in the power.
  - Modulation calculator gave the required ramp.
- Can be used for XPs next year.
  - Note: Present requirement is that all sources be on before PCS takes over.



# Summary

- Controller works for general use.
  - Consider it for more XPs next year.
    - But beware, can make the transport analysis a bit more irritating.
- Must make a judicious choice of  $\beta_N$  request.
  - Ramp in request was sometimes required.
  - Could maybe get around this by:
    - Feeding back on amplification of applied  $n=1$  field (for  $\beta_N > \beta_{N,\text{no-wall}}$ )
    - Using realtime estimates of  $\beta_{N,\text{no-wall}}$ .
  - These are long-terms research tasks.
- Potential short term-improvements.
  - Fix integral wind-up (reset integral error if error gets too large).
  - Add a causal median (instead of RC) filter, to filter out bad reconstructions.
  - Any improvements to rtEFIT?
    - In contact with J. Ferron on this issue.