Error Field Detection and Mode Locking Avoidance by the Interaction of Applied Rotating 3D Fields with Otherwise Locked Modes

by Daisuke Shiraki¹

with

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Resonant interaction with applied 3D fields used for locked mode (LM) control in DIII-D

I-coils

C-coils

- I-coil and C-coil n = 1 arrays apply resonant torques on magnetic island
- Two applications:
 - Low frequency limit
 - Optimize EF correction currents in a singledischarge
 - High frequency limit
 - Prevent mode locking for disruption avoidance



m/n=2/1 island

n = 1 EF detected by slow (0.67 Hz) magnetic steering of LM phase

- Rotating neoclassical tearing mode (NTM) slows and locks
- C-coils do partial EF correction (EFC)
- I-coils apply slowly rotating resonant magnetic perturbation (RMP)
- EF deduced from observed LM dynamics, in a single-discharge





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LM dynamics understood through torque balance model

- Island torque balance: $T(I) + T(C) + T(EF) + T_{NR} = \frac{\partial L}{\partial t} = 0$ for LM Resonant Non-resonant
- Resonant torques estimated from magnetic measurements of island:

$$T = A \int \vec{j} \times \vec{B}_{vac} dx$$

- Plasma response modifies poloidal spectrum of applied field, estimated using IPEC code
- Can solve for EF, if other torques are calculated



Measured LM dynamics in good agreement with fit to resonant torque balance

• Fit to: $T(I_1) + T(I_{EF}) = 0$



• Resonant torques only:

LM phase aligns with total of EF and I-coil RMP





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Torque balance model can include nonresonant torque effects

- More complete model required in Ohmic discharges with EF penetration LMs
 - Non-resonant torque, $T_{_{NR}} \sim \mid \delta B \mid^2$ in electron diamagnetic drift direction





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- LM phase well described by balance of resonant and nonresonant torques
 - EF can still be fit



Independent coil sets modeled in torque balance



• Next: intrinsic and/or residual EFs in various DIII-D discharges



- Optimal correction minimizes drive for least-stable kink
 - See: TI2.00001, C. Paz-Soldan, Thursday 9:30am





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 Forward calculation of EFC currents using physical geometry of known intrinsic DIII-D EF

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 Agreement over a variety of discharges with differing EFs (due to coil current changes in EF sources)



EF detection by LM steering may be applicable to ITER

• EFC currents empirically determined in a single discharge

• Not restricted to low density discharges

- Independent of high beta or rotation
 - Early operation of ITER lacking full auxiliary power



At higher frequencies (300 Hz, $\Omega \tau_w \approx 6$), resonant interaction used to sustain mode rotation

• Without control: growing 2/1 NTM locks, causing beta collapse and major disruption





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At higher frequencies (300 Hz, $\Omega \tau_w \approx 6$), resonant interaction used to sustain mode rotation

- Without control: growing 2/1 NTM locks, causing beta collapse and major disruption
- Rotating n=1 I-coil field "entrains" slowing island
- Entrainment up to 300 Hz $(\Omega \tau_w \approx 6)$ demonstrated
- Modest improvement in confinement observed





Modal analysis of magnetics arrays confirms entrainment and spin-up of 2/1 mode

- Magnetics arrays analyzed for modal shapes (eigspec code)
- Verifies entrainment of m/n=-2/-1 island
- Periods of entrainment loss, under study
- Similar approach investigated with feedback control of mode rotation
 - See: BP8.00112, M. Okabayashi





Summary: Resonant interaction with applied 3D fields successfully used for LM control in DIII-D

- Optimize EF correction currents in a single discharge
 - Not restricted to low density, and independent of auxiliary heating sources

- Prevent mode-locking for disruption avoidance
 - Entrainment up to 300 Hz ($\Omega \tau_{\rm w} \approx 6$) demonstrated

