Dependence of the L-H Power Threshold on Magnetic Balance and Heating Method in NSTX

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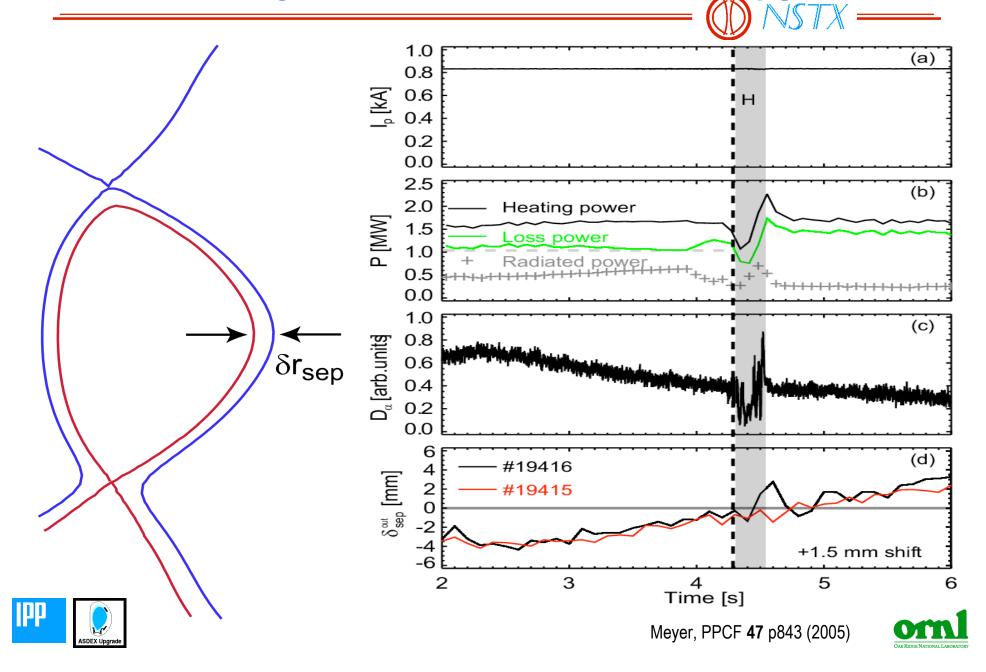








Improved H-mode access very close to balanced doublenull configuration in MAST and ASDEX-Upgrade



Lowest L-H Power in Balanced Double-Null Discharges in NSTX



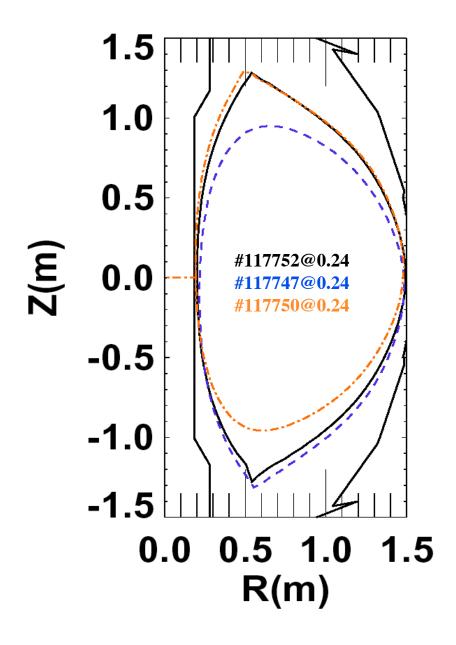
- Observed with NBI or RF heating
- P_{LH} comparable with NBI and RF heating in balanced DN configuration

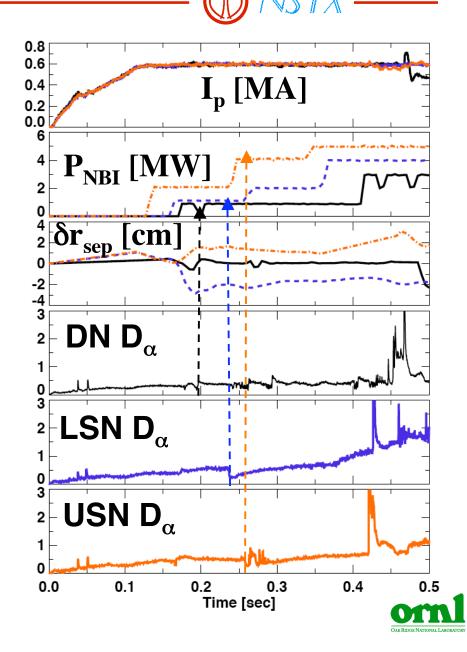
Outline

- DN, LSN, and USN comparisons
- NBI and RF comparisons
- Summary

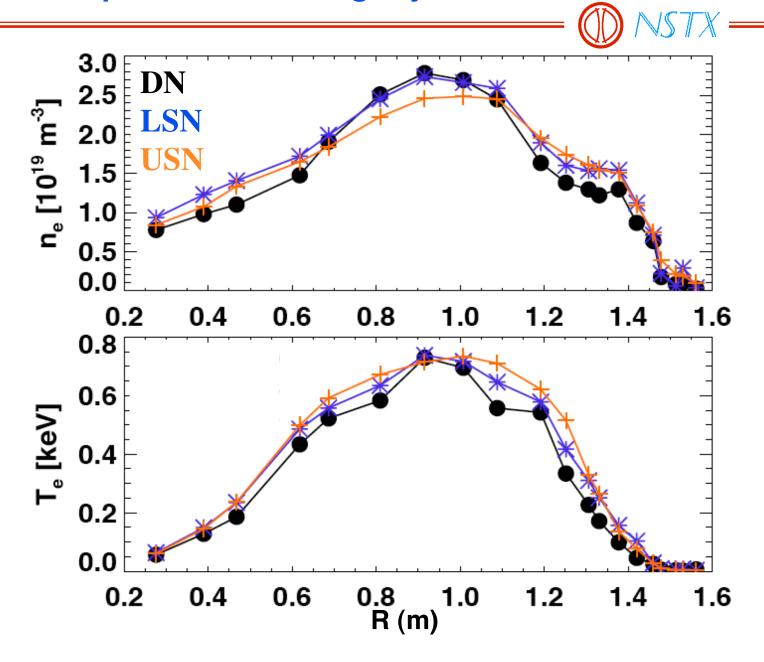


P_{LH} lowest in balanced DN with δr_{sep} ~0 w/NBI heating



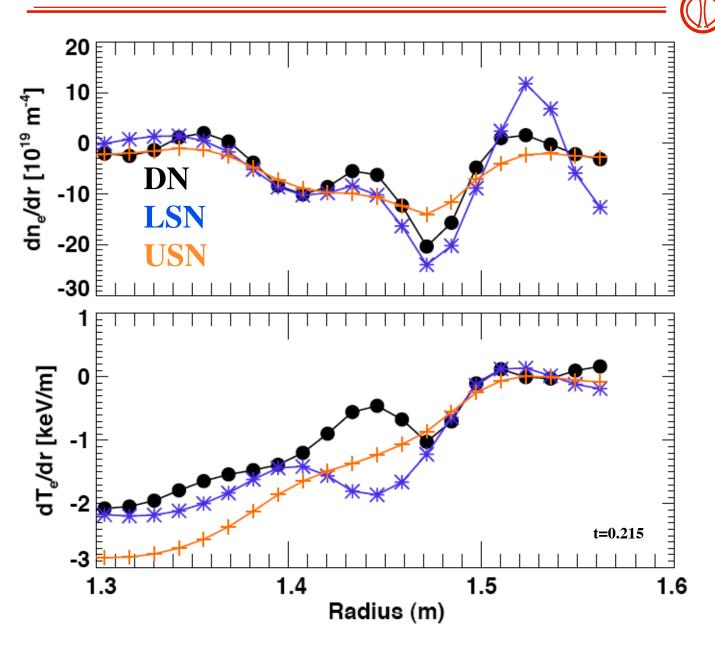


Plasma profiles differ slightly before L-H transition





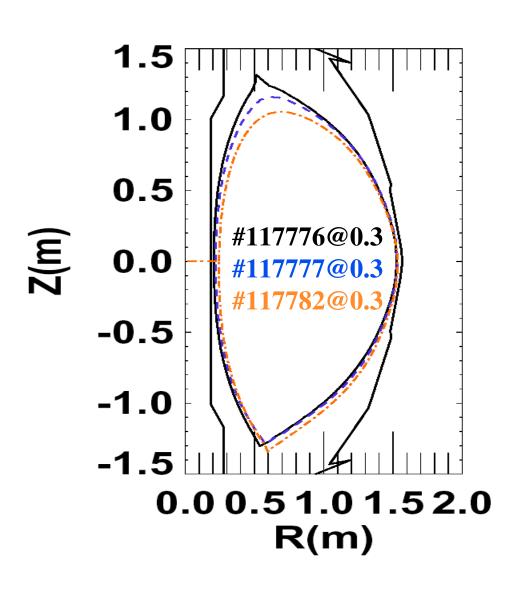
Edge gradients appear largest in LSN configuration

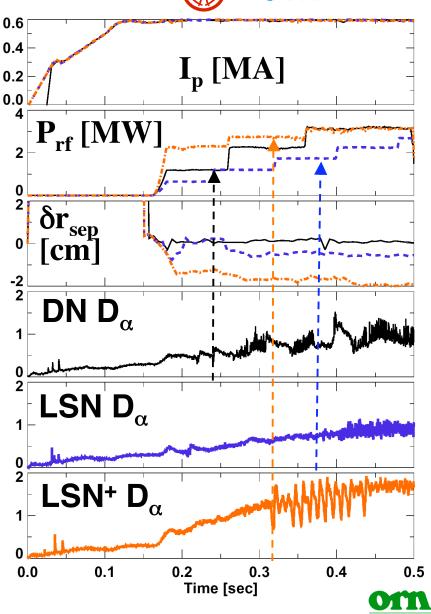


Error bar analysis needed to confirm

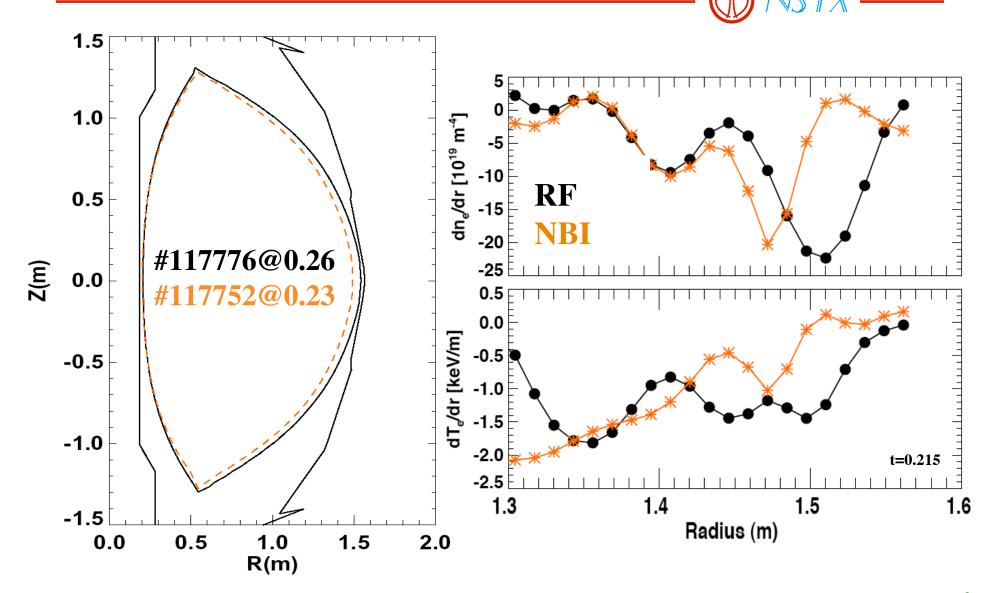


P_{LH} increased with decreasing δr_{sep} with RF heating





Similar shapes and edge gradients achieved for RF and NBI discharges just before time of L-H dithers





Summary



- Lowest P_{IH} observed near balanced DN
 - with either NBI or RF heating
 - Local minimum?
- P_{LH} comparable with NBI and RF heating in balanced DN configuration
- Subtle differences in edge profiles just before L-H transition
 - Need error analysis and more statistics to confirm
- H-mode characteristics different
 - DN transitions to dithery H-mode with perhaps
 Type III ELMs
 - LSN and USN go toward ELM-free H-mode

