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#### Triggered Confinement and Pedestal Temperature Enhancement in NSTX H-mode Dsicharges

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#### Confinement and Pedestal Temperature Enhancement Triggered by an ELM: the Enhanced Pedestal H-mode

- Energy confinement in NSTX H-modes is generally 0.8-1.1\* ITER98y2 scaling
  - HH98y2 is ~ 0.7-0.9 without lithium, 1.0-1.1 with lithium
  - A few next step ST designs based on ~ 50% higher  $\tau_{\text{E}}$
- An improved confinement scenario with enhanced pedestal T<sub>e</sub>,
  - T<sub>i</sub> in H-mode observed several few years ago
    - Observed mostly in  $I_p$  ramp phase, but a few examples in flat-top
    - Triggered by large ELM, either naturally occurring or triggered with pulsed n=3 fields
    - Highest normalized  $\tau_{\rm E}$  of any regime in NSTX, with HH89P  $\leq$  3.5 and HH98y2  $\leq$  1.7
    - Pulse length up to 300 msec ( $\sim$  3  $\tau_E$ )



# EPH-mode phase also observed in flat-top, for up to $\sim 300$ msec ( $\sim 3 \tau_E$ )



- I<sub>p</sub> = 0.9 MA, P<sub>NBI</sub> = 3.8 MW
- $W_{MHD} \leq 350 \text{ kJ}$

•  $\beta_{\rm N}$  > 6.5

- • $\tau_E \ge 80$  msec for 225 msec
- H97L ≤ 3
- Natural ELM trigger for EPH

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Maingi, PRL 2010

#### Thermal barrier: Edge $T_e$ , $T_i$ double, with a reduction in the edge $n_e$ gradient, and an increase in $v_{\phi}$ shear



### Thermal and angular momentum transport reduced in outer half of plasma



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# Radial shear in V<sub> $\phi$ </sub> profile leads to large region of E<sub>r</sub> shear during EP H-mode



D NSTX

### Spatial extent of significant E<sub>r</sub> shear region doubled in size during EP H-mode

 Spatial region of large Er shear doubled from ~ 2 cm to ~ 4 cm  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty}$  in FP H-mode

• T<sub>i</sub> pedestal height correlates with edge toroidal rotation shear

![](_page_7_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_7_Picture_4.jpeg)

## EPH may occur naturally in recovery period following ELM/braking triggers

![](_page_8_Figure_1.jpeg)

# Comparisons with other enhanced confinement regimes

- Similarities with VH-mode
  - Very large spatial region of high E X B shear
  - Comparable  $\tau_E$  enhancement with respect to scalings
  - Low recycling ELM-free scenario, with relatively low impurity accumulation
- Differences from VH-mode
  - EP H-mode triggered by an ELM
  - EP H-mode often initiated with localized drag on  $v_{\phi}$  (often @q=3)
  - EP H-mode last for up to 3  $\tau_E$ ; terminated by e.g. RWM
- Comparison with QH-mode
  - Higher H-factor in EP H-mode, no obvious sign of EHO(?)
- Comparison with I-mode
  - Thermal transport barrier, with no enhancement of particle transport

#### The Enhanced Pedestal H-mode has an improved thermal barrier above H-mode, without an enhancement of particle confinement

- A second transition to enhanced confinement and high pedestal  $T_e$ ,  $T_i \le 700 \text{ eV}$ 
  - Second transition after large ELM, either natural or triggered by 3D fields
  - $W_{MHD}$  ramps ~ linearly in time for ~ 0.1 s
  - $H_{H98y2} \le 1.7$ , in an ELM-free regime
  - EP H-mode phases observed during  $I_p$  ramp or flat-top
- Common feature: edge  $v_{\phi}$  develops large gradient, with a large drag, often near the q=3 surface
- Low loop voltage, high  $\beta_{\text{N}}$  (due partly to low pressure peaking factor)

#### ✓ high performance, long pulse candidate

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_11_Picture_1.jpeg)

# High $\beta_{pol}$ results in high bootstrap and non-inductive fraction (f<sub>NI</sub> ~ 0.65 from TRANSP)

![](_page_12_Figure_1.jpeg)

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### Many outstanding question on EP H-mode

- How can we reliably trigger on demand?
  - RMP with proper spectrum? Low  $q_{95}$ ?
- What are the changes in the turbulence?
  - FIReTIP indicates 50% reduction in density fluctuations
- Does lithium enable these in some way?
  - More frequent in past few years with increasing Li usage
- What is the role of edge resonances?
  - q=3 special?
- Is it some combination of VH-mode and QH-mode?
  - Need to assess edge turbulence: any EHO here?
- What is the limit on achievable 'pedestal width'?
  - Should we be calling this a pedestal even?

#### High $\beta_N$ phase maintained for 2 $\tau_E$

![](_page_14_Figure_1.jpeg)

### High bootstrap and non-inductive fractions, high thermal $\tau_{F}$ during EPH phase

![](_page_15_Figure_1.jpeg)

### Long pulse EPH – density still evolving slowly, Z<sub>eff</sub> rising, but P<sub>rad</sub> seems reasonable

![](_page_16_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_2.jpeg)

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# EPH-mode would make a decent ASC TSG high performance, long pulse target

- Initiating EPH-mode:
  - Lithium conditioning for ELM-free conditions
  - Either fast RMP trigger of a large ELM(5 Hz?), or longer RMP pulse with several ELMs: both seem to work
  - Since density profile control may be important, *supersonic* gas injection (SGI) may provide easier access (longest pulse EPH had SGI)
- Sustaining EPH-mode:
  - Use  $\beta$  feedback + n=1 feedback to avoid  $\beta$  limit
  - Pre-program NBI reduction, if needed
  - Raise B<sub>t</sub> or drop I<sub>p</sub> or more shaping to delay q<sub>0</sub>=1 crossing

# The Enhanced Pedestal H-mode has favorable characteristics and improved long pulse prospects

- EP H-modes occur naturally following large ELMs, or can be triggered with 3D fields
- Recently, EPH phases were obtained during  $I_p$  flat-top for several  $\tau_{\text{E}}$
- With the advent of β feedback on NBI and good n=1 feedback, extending the pulse length and using EPH as a high-performance target will be attempted in FY10 in NSTX
- ✓ Experiments will be lead by Canik and Gerhardt

![](_page_18_Picture_5.jpeg)

#### **EP H-mode profiles evolve continuously, although** recovery from trigger takes a little time

![](_page_19_Figure_1.jpeg)

 Discharge had Li evaporation to improve performance in regular Hmode

#### **EPH-mode can have transient H89P up to 4**

![](_page_20_Figure_1.jpeg)

**Transition to an Enhanced Pedestal H-mode** enables lower pedestal  $v_{e,ped}$  \* ~ 0.1 in NSTX

![](_page_21_Figure_1.jpeg)

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#### **Comparison of Standard and EP H-mode evolution**

![](_page_22_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### **Comparison of Standard and EP H-mode profiles**

![](_page_23_Figure_1.jpeg)

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# 3D fields used for ELM pace making may trigger EPH during periods when 3D fields switched off

![](_page_24_Figure_1.jpeg)

![](_page_24_Picture_2.jpeg)

#### Enhanced Pedestal H-mode barrier width size comparable to gyro-diameter

- Edge scale lengths for both T<sub>i</sub> and n<sub>c</sub> approach the gyro-diameter during EPHmode
- Ion gyroradius ρ<sub>i</sub> ~ 0.7 cm relative to IBI, owing to combination of local T<sub>i</sub> ~ 350 eV and and IBI ~ 0.35 T at outer midplane
  - Approaching or at the fundamental limit on the gradient scale length?
- Minimum  $v_{\phi}$  seems to be in center of highest  $\nabla T_i$  region

![](_page_25_Figure_5.jpeg)

![](_page_25_Picture_6.jpeg)

#### EPH-mode phases up to several hundred msec observed recently (more common with lithium?)

![](_page_26_Figure_1.jpeg)

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