

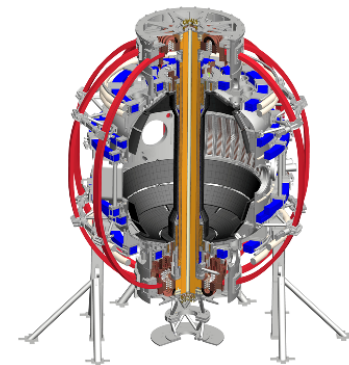


# Bifurcation to Enhanced Pedestal (EP) H-mode on NSTX

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# Outline

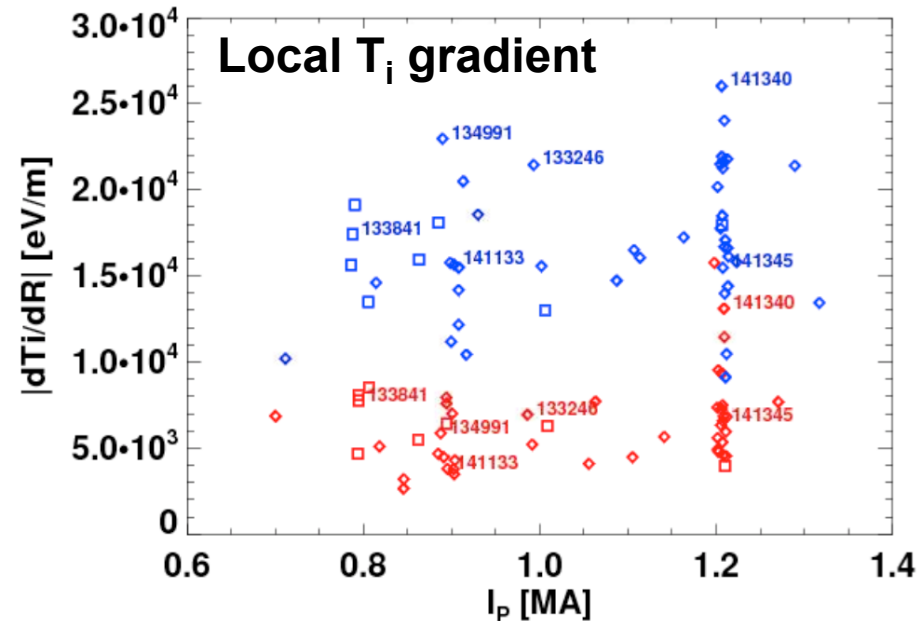
- Characteristics of the Enhanced Pedestal (EP) H-mode on NSTX
- Insights into bifurcation criteria from discharges near bifurcation
- Hypothesis: Reduction in low-frequency ion-scale transport reduces transport of high-energy main ions

# EP H-mode: Bifurcation to large $T_i$ and $v_\phi$ gradients on NSTX

- Enhanced Pedestal (EP) H-mode on NSTX:

- Increased ion thermal and rotation gradients inside H-mode pedestal
- Bifurcation triggered by a large ELM
- More common with lithium wall conditioning

*H-mode phase* *EP H-mode phase*

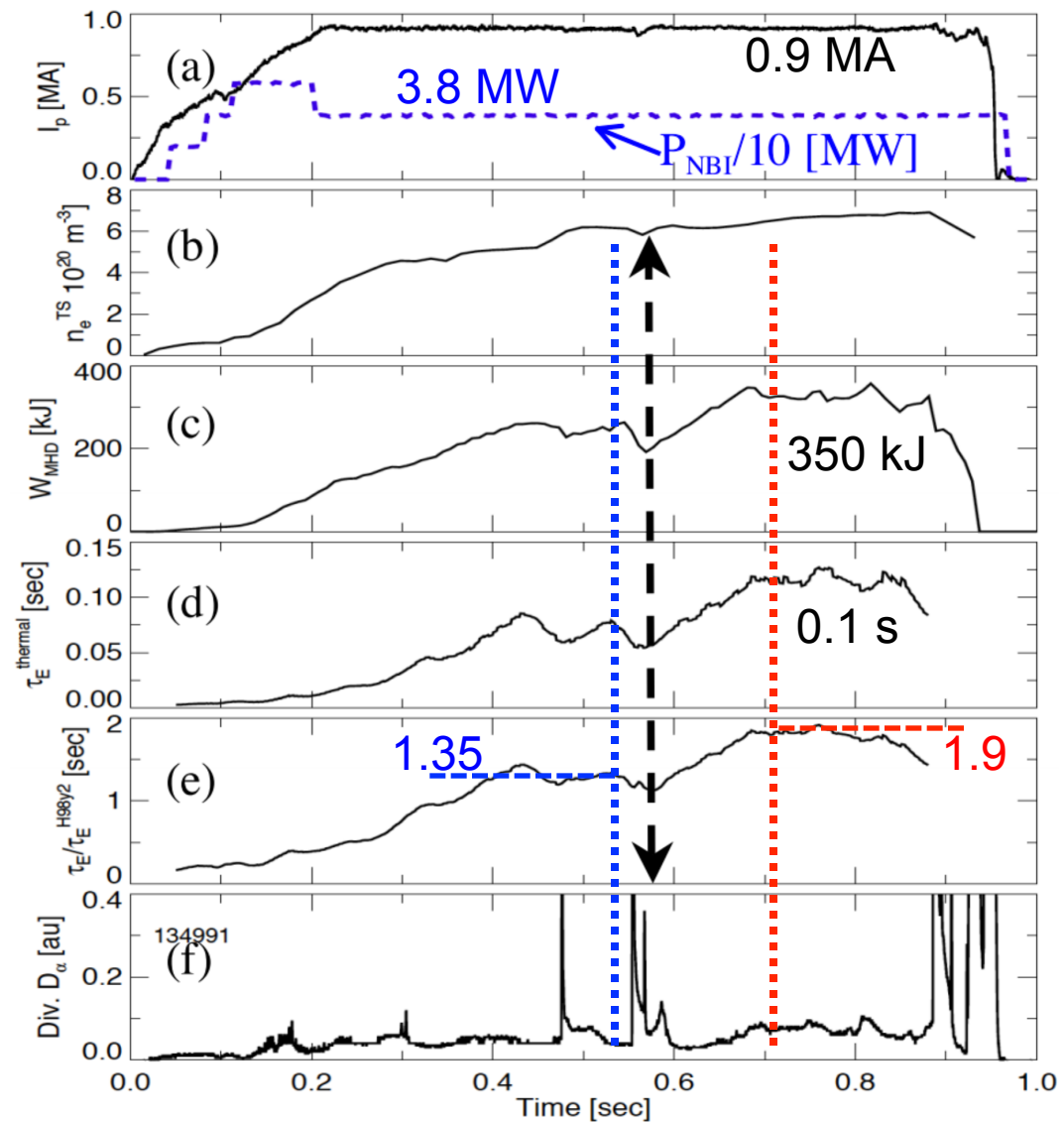


S. Gerhardt et al, NF **54**, 083021 (2014)

- Typically translates into improved  $\tau_E$  ( $H_{98y2} \sim 1.3 - 2$ )
- AND larger particle transport compared to ELM-free H-mode

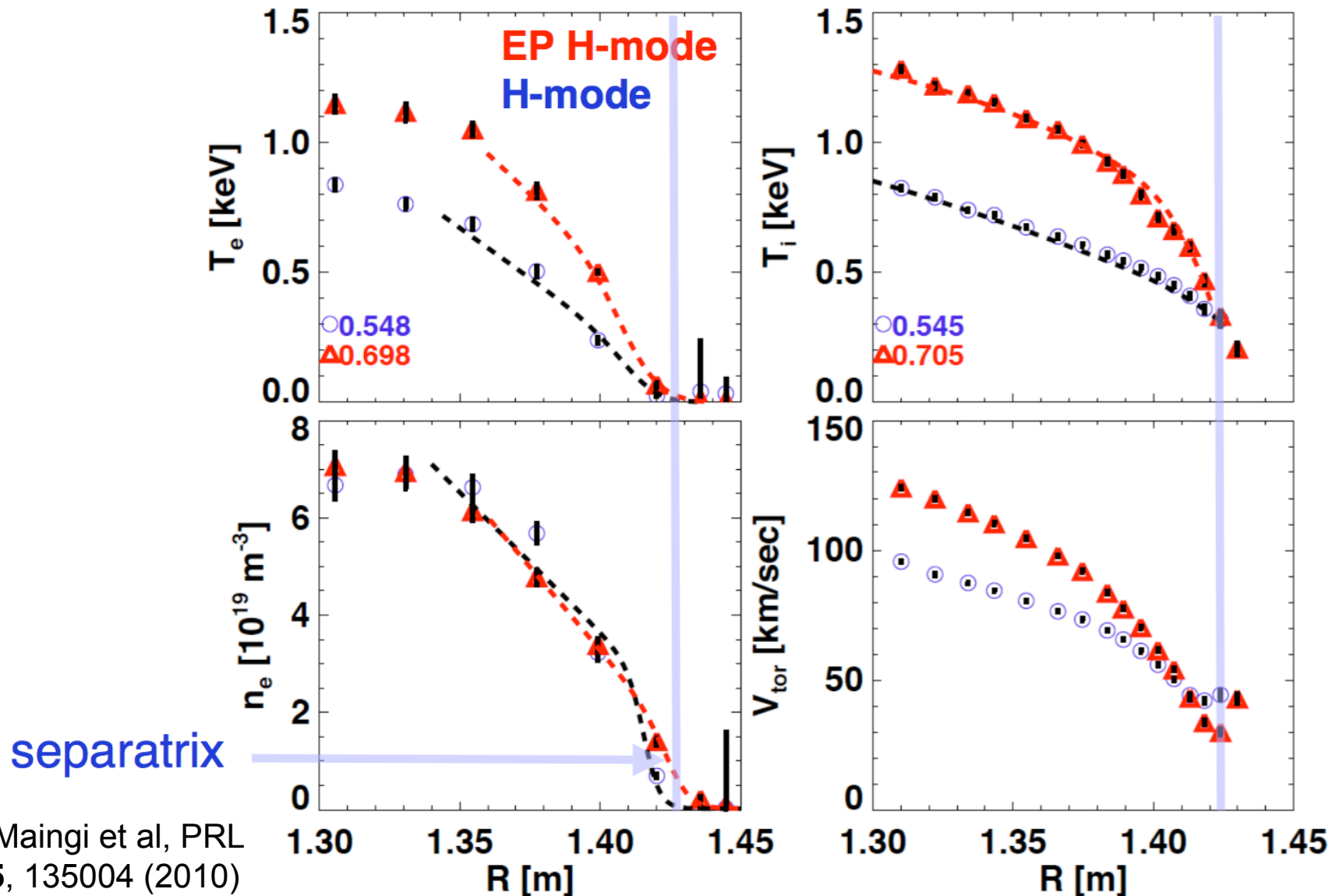
# Typical EP H-mode Bifurcation: Triggered by ELM with Lithium Wall Conditioning

- Large infrequent ELMs with Li wall conditioning
  - EP H-mode begins after second ELM
  - Achieves  $H_{98y2} \sim 1.9$
  - ELM and MHD quiescent
- Discharge terminates with core MHD



R. Maingi et al, PRL **105**, 135004 (2010)

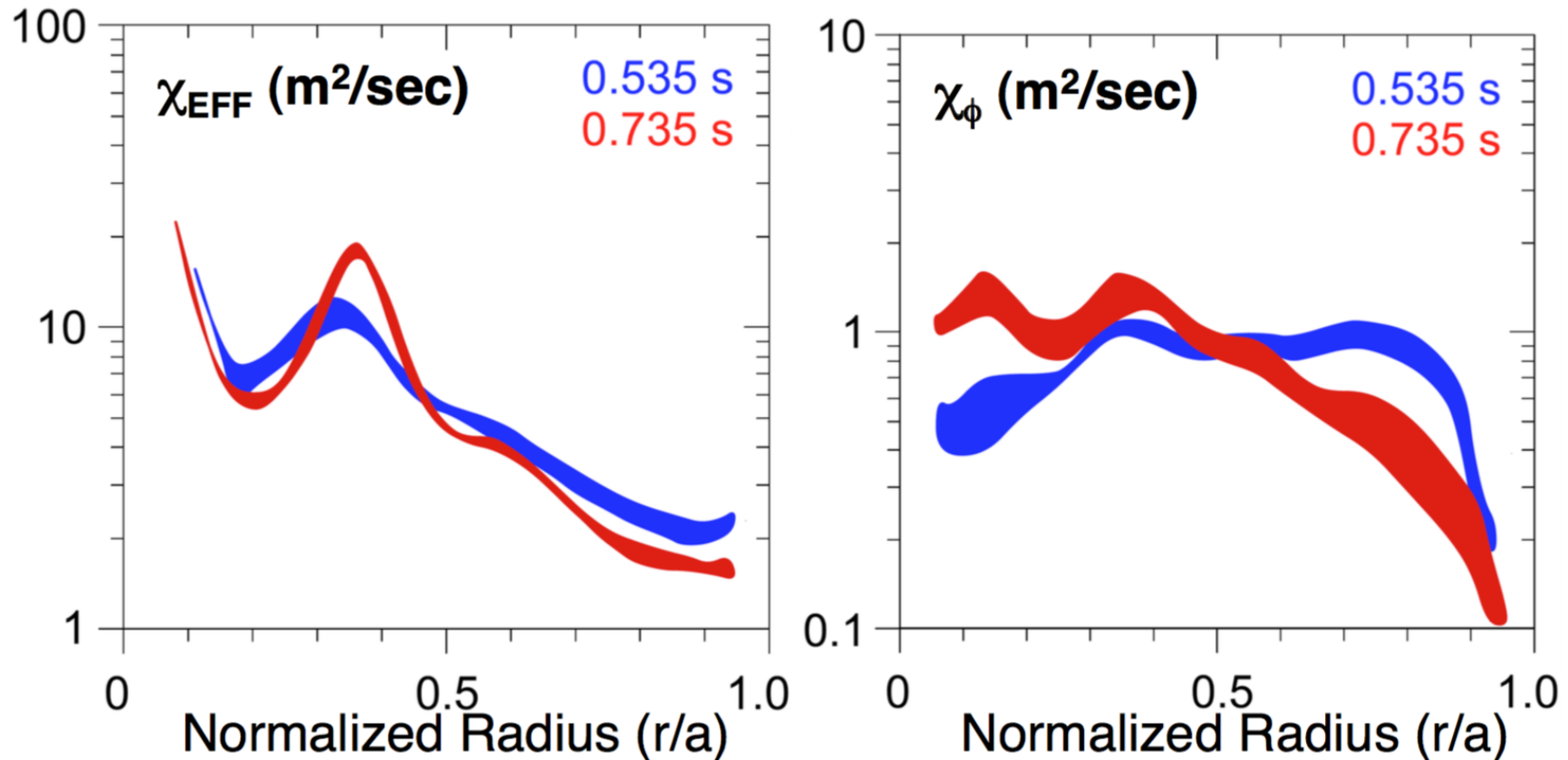
# Edge $T_e$ , $T_i$ increase with a reduction in $n_e$ gradient and increase in $v_\phi$ shear



R. Maingi et al, PRL  
105, 135004 (2010)

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

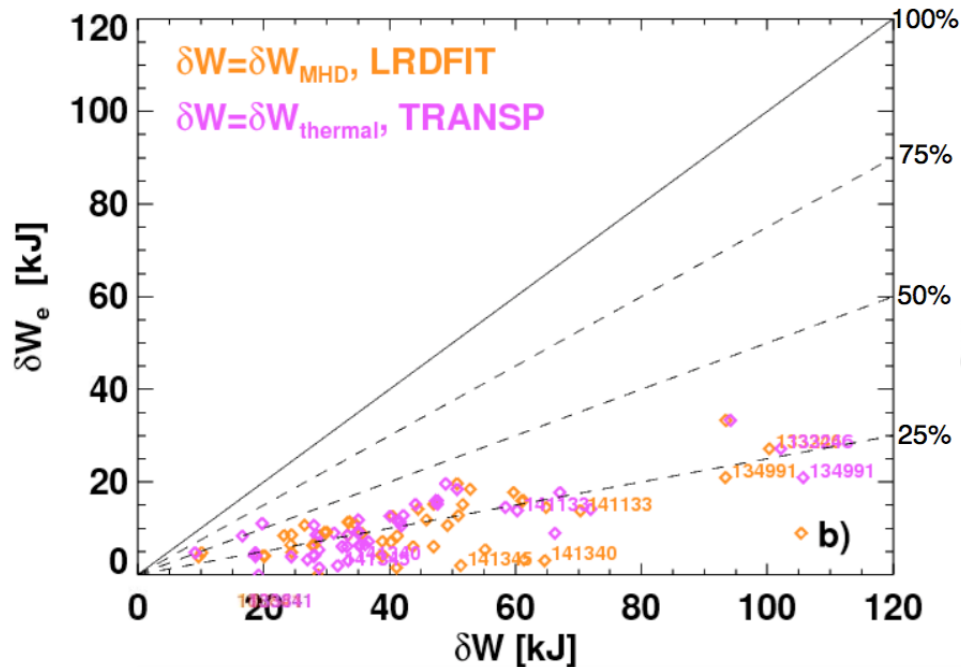
**EP H-mode**  
**H-mode**



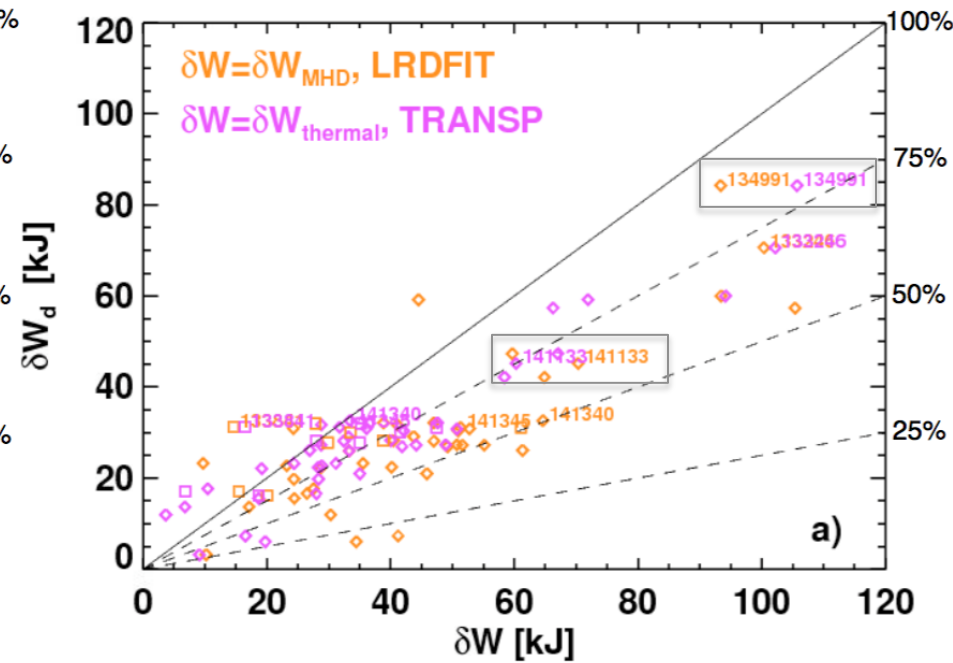
R. Maingi et al, PRL **105**, 135004 (2010)

# Stored energy increment is mostly due to improved ion confinement

~ 25%  $\delta W$  in electrons



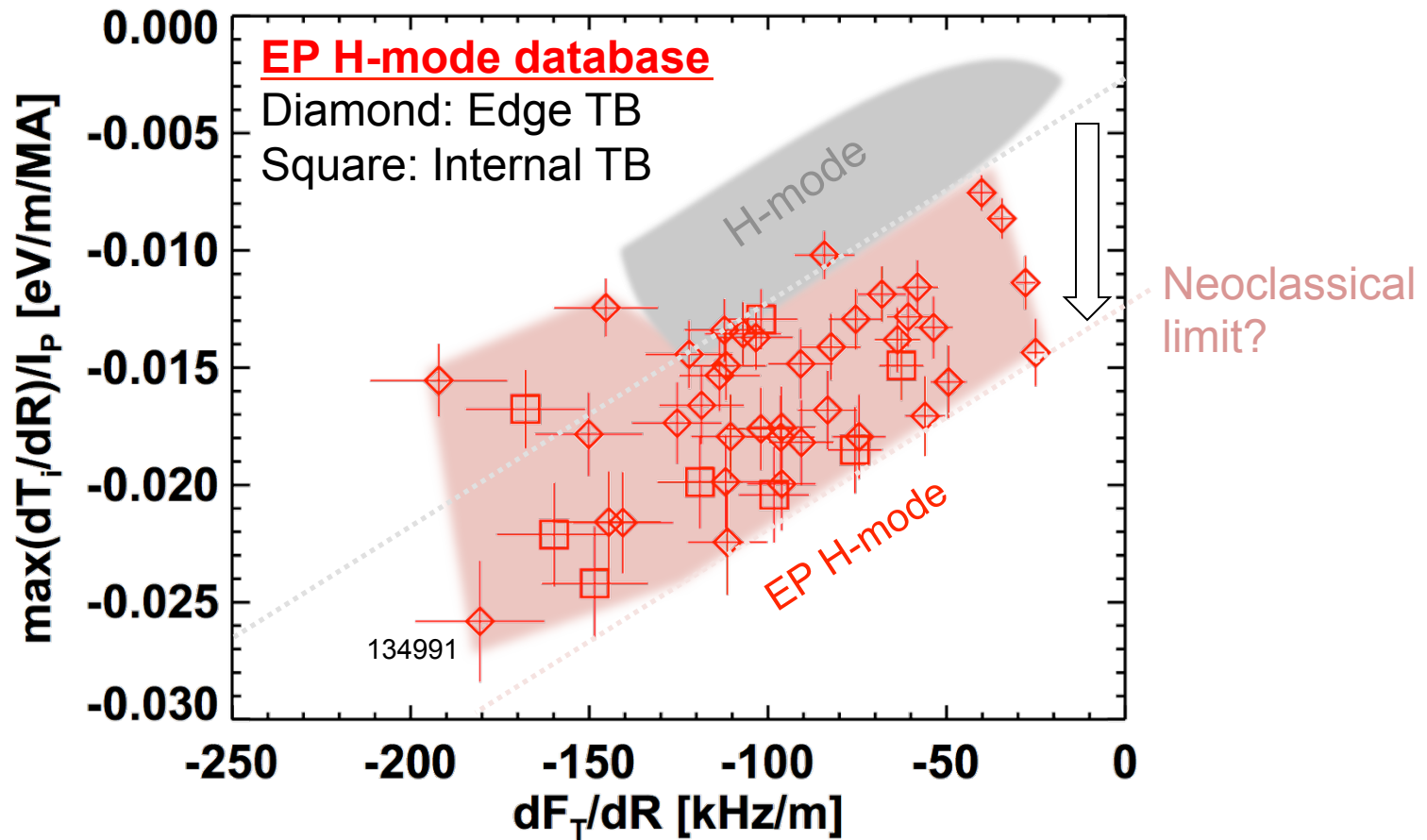
~ 75%  $\delta W$  in ions



Change in stored energy from H-mode to EP H-mode times

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# Max $T_C$ gradient normalized to $I_p$ scales with max rotation gradient in EP H-mode



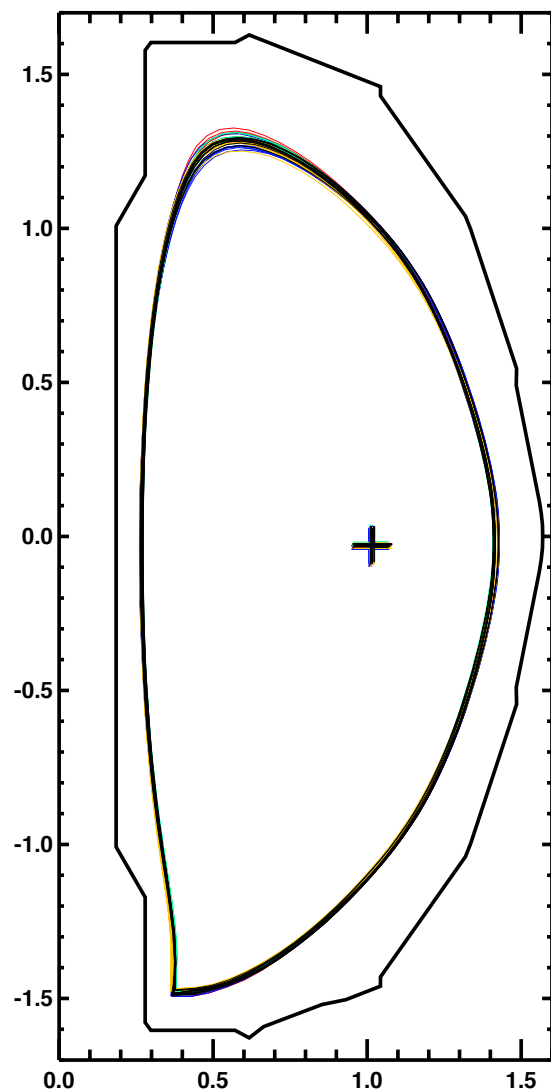
Maximum gradient across three edge CHERS channels for Carbon at outboard



# What mechanisms improve ion thermal and momentum confinement in EP H-mode?

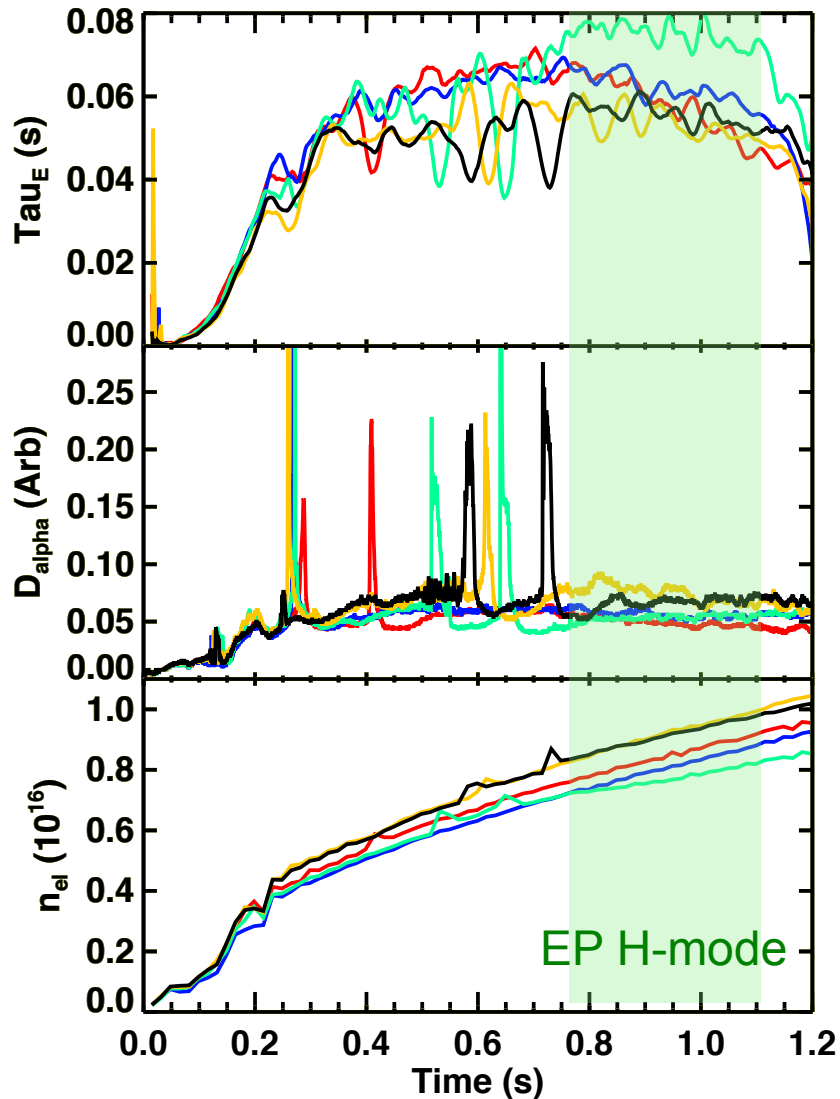
- H-mode ion thermal transport in outer half of NSTX is close to neoclassical
  - Is EP H-mode due to change in (kinetic) neoclassical transport?
- Is the bifurcation to EP H-mode driven by changes in the ion-scale anomalous transport?
- Why is the ELM important for triggering EP H-mode?
  - Localized rotation braking? 3D effects? Impurity flushing?
- Improved  $\tau_E$  with increased particle transport very attractive for NSTX-U and future devices

# Scanning applied 3D field produced discharges around EP H-mode threshold



- Dataset of five shots
  - Matched high-triangularity shape
  - $I_p = 900$  kA,  $B_T = 0.45$ T,  $q_{95} \sim 9.5$
  - Lithium wall conditioning
  - 100ms time windows for all profiles
- Experiment varied amplitude of  $n=1$  field from RWM coils
  - Performed at different heating (and torque) from neutral beams

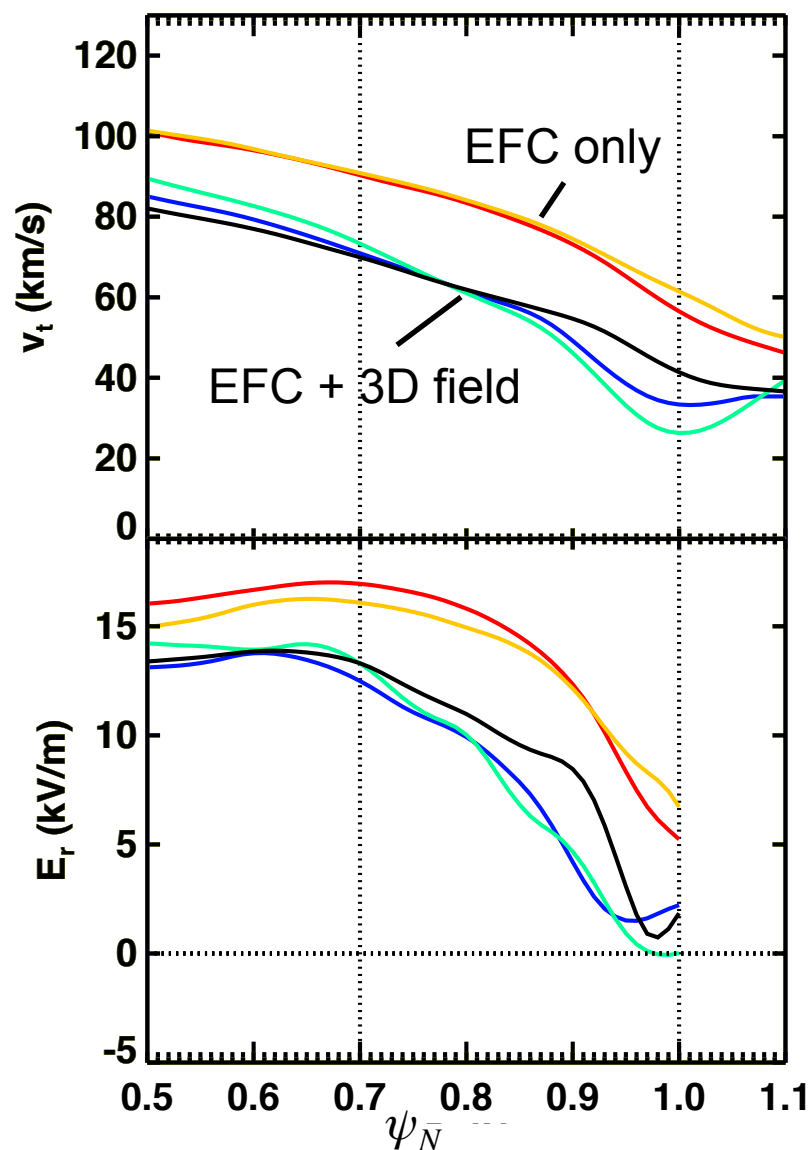
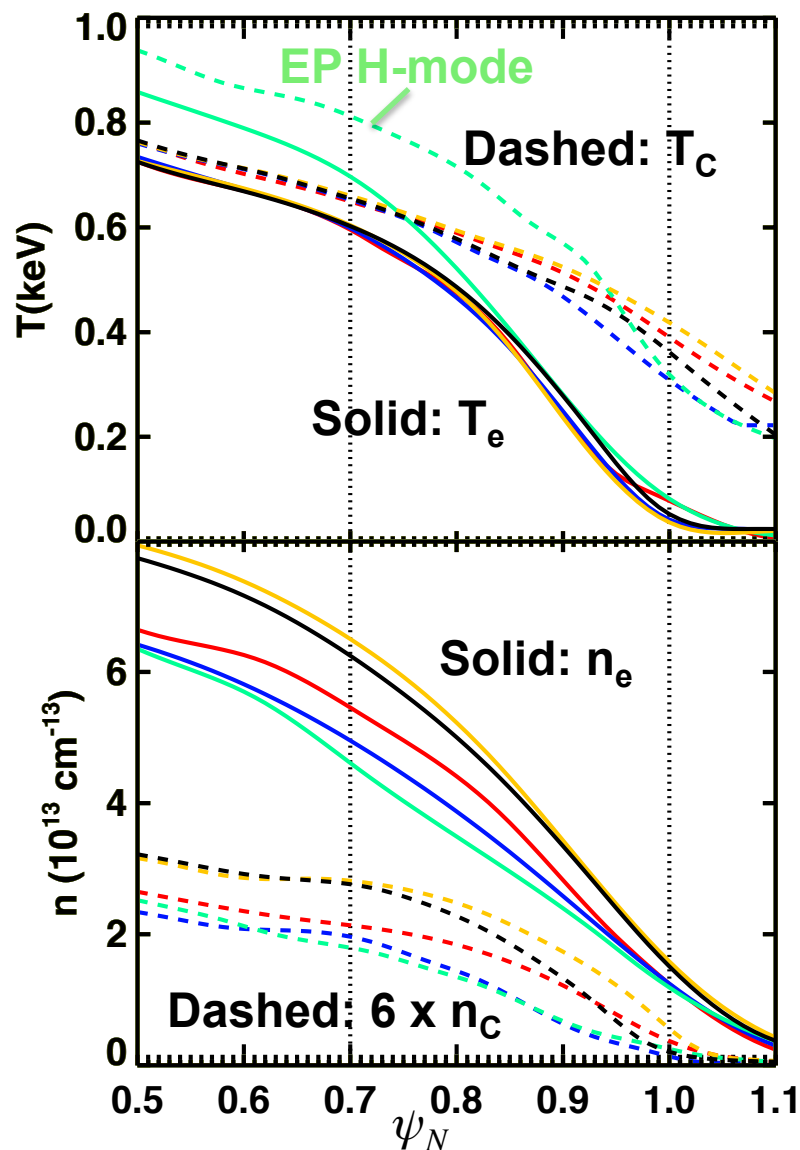
# EP H-mode achieves larger $\tau_E$ compared to similar H-mode discharges



**H-mode, EFC, 3.0 MW NBI**  
**H-mode, EFC, 3.9 MW NBI**  
**H-mode, EFC + 400A, 3.0 MW NBI**  
**H-mode, EFC + 400A, 3.9 MW NBI**  
**EP H-mode, EFC + 500A, 3.0 MW NBI**

- All discharges have long quiescent period
  - No ELMs or MHD
- One EP H-mode shot
  - Larger  $\tau_E$
  - Triggered by 2<sup>nd</sup> ELM
  - Reduced density rise

# Bifurcation to EP H-mode evident in temperature profiles

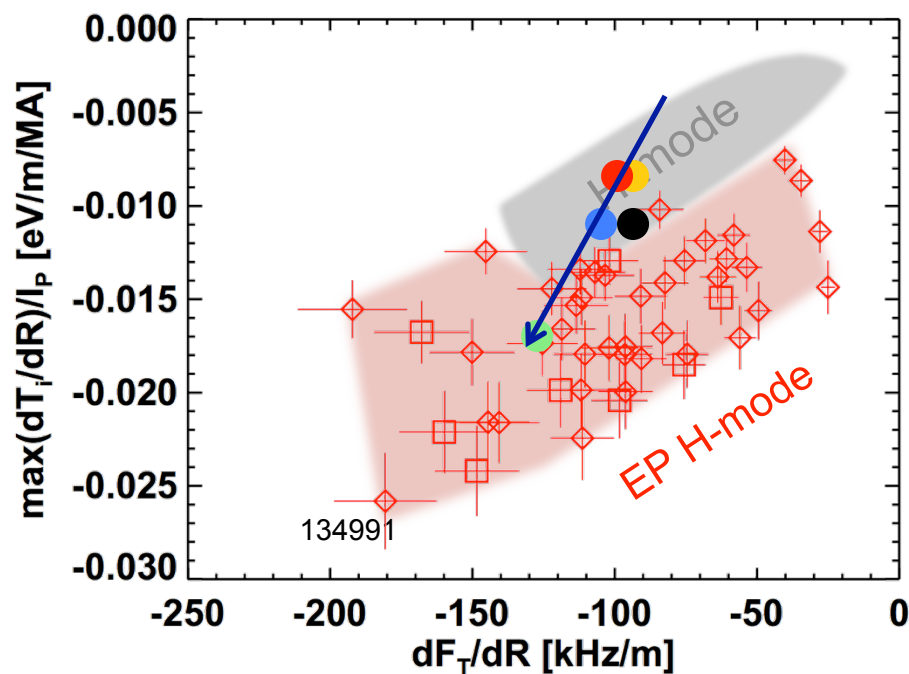
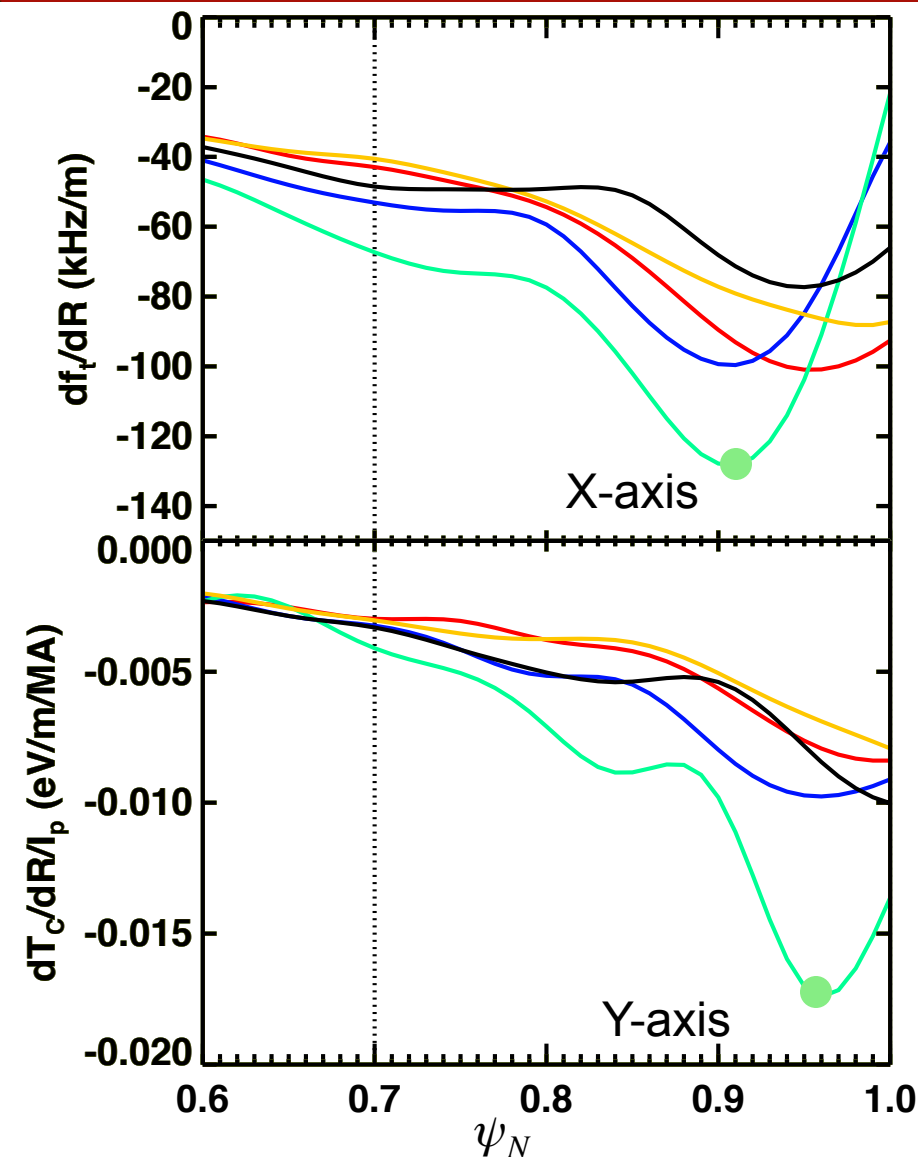


# Edge $T_i$ very different in EP H-mode despite smaller differences in other profiles

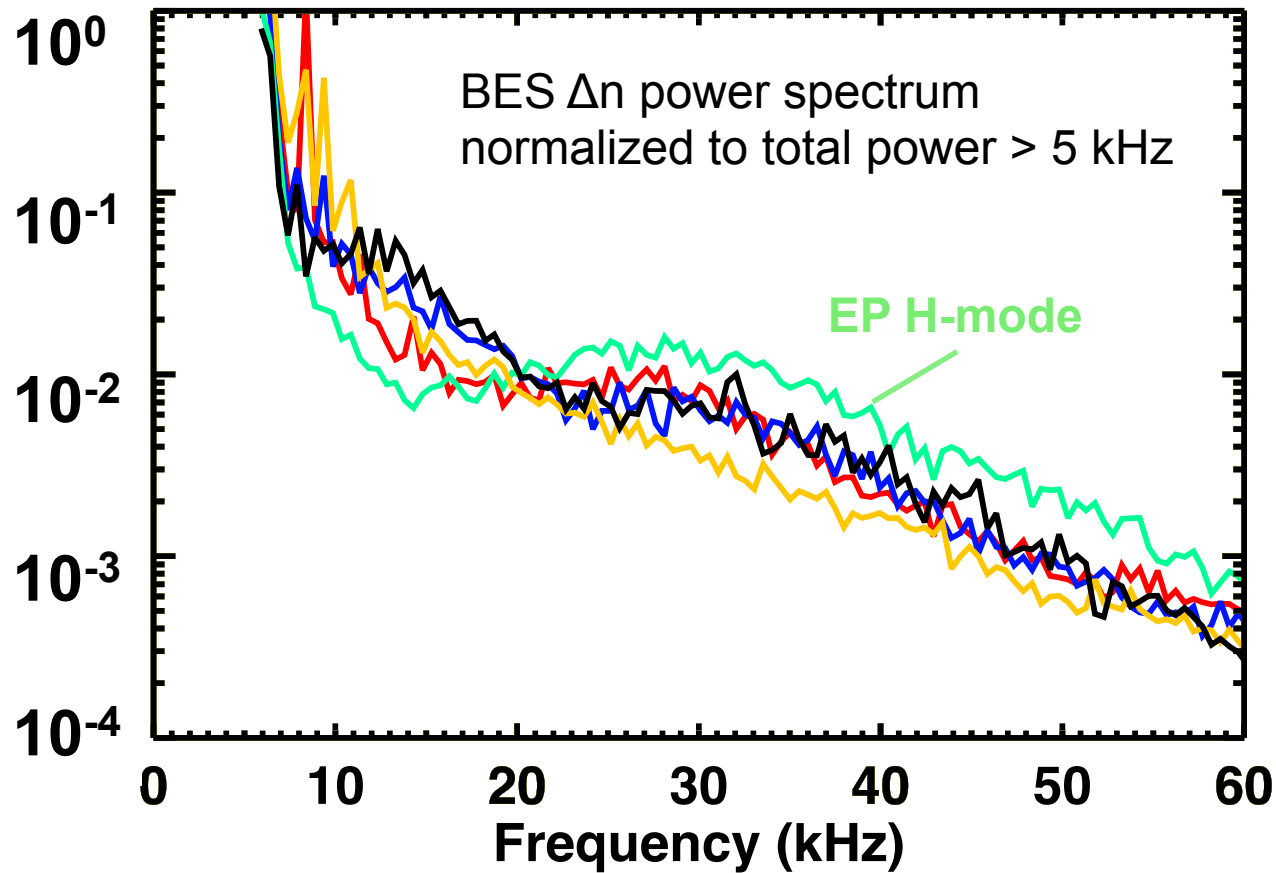
- Application of 3D field:
  - Reduces rotation: Edge  $v_\phi$  shear increases
  - Reduces separatrix  $T_i$ : Edge  $T_i$  shear increases
  - Reduces  $n_e$ ,  $n_C$  gradient and  $n_C$  pedestal shifts inward
  - Moves  $E_r$  minimum lower and inward
- EP H-mode edge has larger  $T_i$  gradient
  - $T_e$  pedestal is wider and higher
  - Subtle changes in  $n_e$ ,  $n_C$ , edge  $v_\phi$
  - $E_r$  is similar to H-mode with 3D fields
  - “Flattening” of  $T_i$ ,  $v_t$ ,  $E_r$  from 0.85 to 0.9

# Gradients in $T_i$ and rotation increase over entire pedestal region

- Maximum rotation frequency gradient inside location of max  $T_i$  gradient



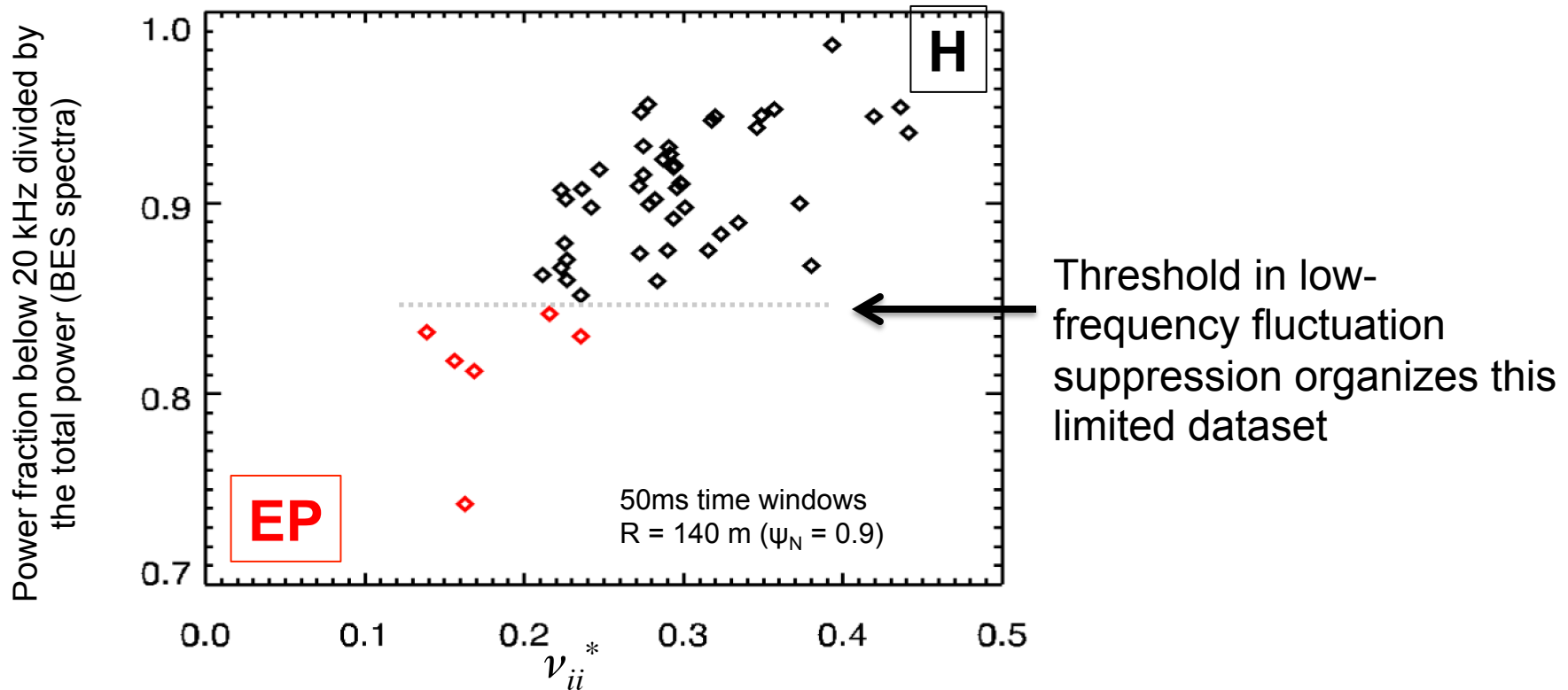
# Ion-scale Density Fluctuations Below 20kHz are Suppressed in EP H-mode



- Density fluctuations < 20 kHz decrease in EP times
  - Effect localized around BES chord at  $\psi_N = 0.9$

# Ion-scale Density Fluctuations Below 20kHz are Suppressed at Lower $\nu_{ii}$

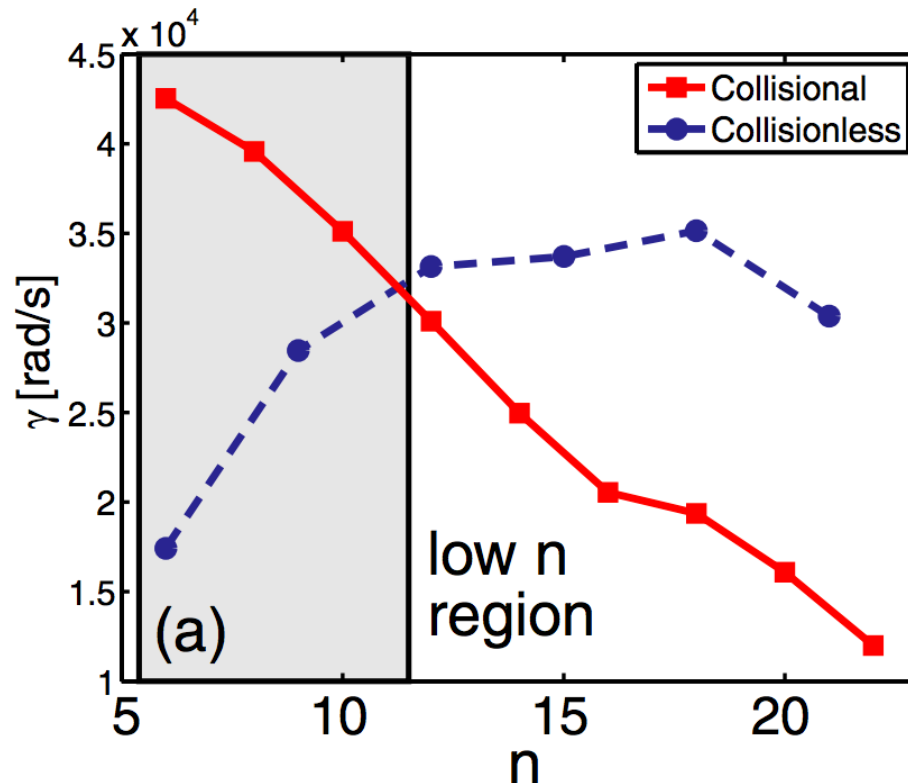
- EP H-mode observed at lowest ion collisionality ( $\nu_{ii}^*$ )
  - Consistent with lower recycling with Li
  - Consistent with ELM flushing impurities in edge





# Shift in Fluctuations to Higher Frequency Consistent with GEM Simulation

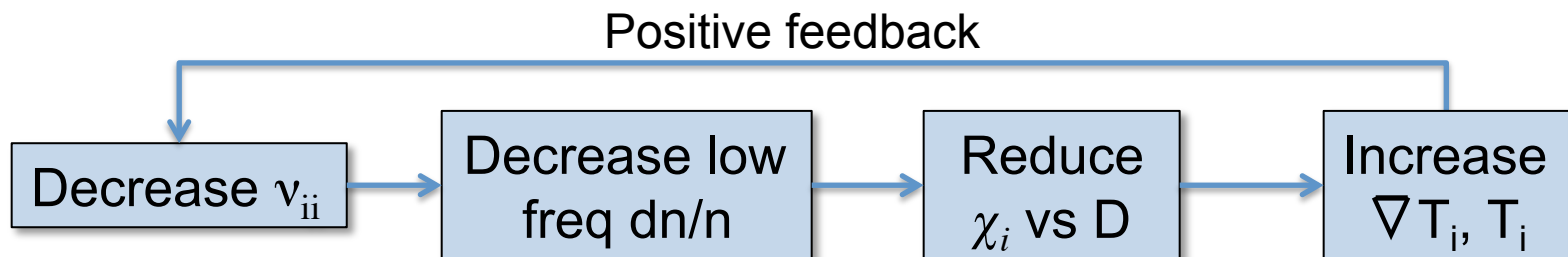
- GEM calculations: collisions stabilize high- $n$ , destabilize low- $n$  modes
  - Linear gyrokinetic simulations with NSTX pedestal profiles



D.R. Smith et al, NF **53**,  
113029 (2014)

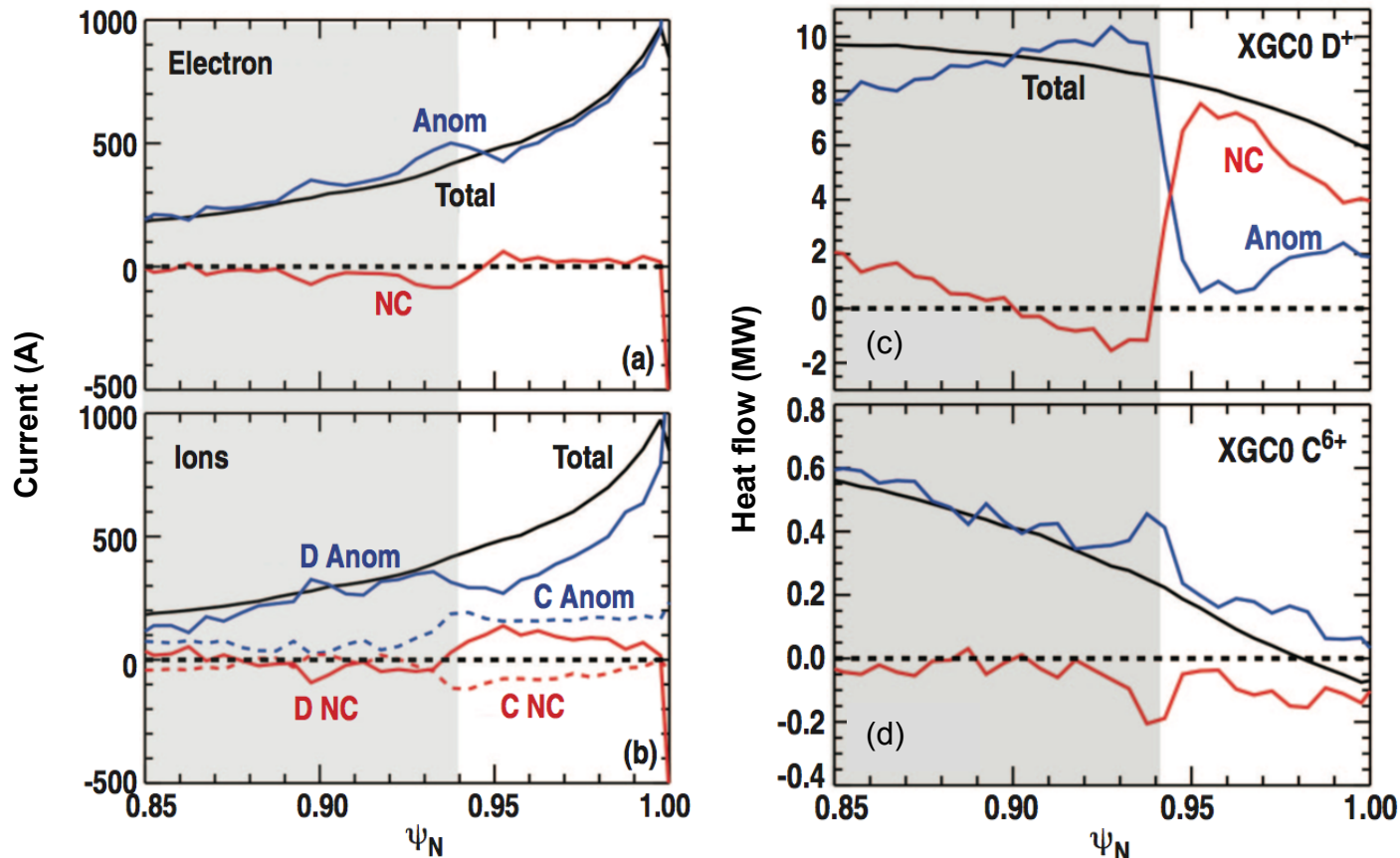
# Hypothesis: Bifurcation to EP H-mode driven by positive feedback loop

- Low  $v_{ii}^*$  state achieved during ELM recovery
  - ELM flushes impurities
  - Rotation braking shifts  $n_z$  pedestal inwards
  - Evidence for lower recycling early in recovery
- Ion-scale turbulence shifts to higher- $n$ , higher-frequency
  - Reduced radial transport of high-energy deuterium ions with wide gyro and banana orbits
- Improved ion and thermal momentum confinement drive  $v_{ii}^*$  lower via larger  $T_i$  and  $v_t$  gradients



# Consistent with total thermal transport set by tail deuterium ions at low $v_{ij}$

XGC0 simulation of transport in a low collisionality QH-mode discharge on DIII-D



D.J. Battaglia et al,  
Submitted, PPCF

Particle transport (left column) dominated by anomalous transport, whereas energy transport (right column) dominated by kinetic neoclassical (NC) transport of deuterium ions via loss orbits of tail ions.

# New capabilities on NSTX-U will advance understanding and utility of EP H-mode

- Edge rotation control with tangential NBI + 3D fields
  - Future: NCC coils provide additional edge rotation control
- ELM control with lithium pellet injector, 3D fields
- Expanded edge Thomson and BES capabilities
- Lower collisionality via higher fields
  - Also change in characteristic ion gyro and banana orbit size
- Edge instability characteristics at higher fields and aspect ratio

# Summary

- EP H-mode is an attractive scenario for NSTX-U and future devices
  - Increase in energy and momentum confinement ( $H_{98y2}$  up to 2) with beneficial increase in particle transport
- Discharges near EP bifurcation indicate ion transport change during lowest ion collisionality following ELM
  - Bifurcation in  $T_i$ , little change in  $E_r$ ,  $n_e$  compared to H-mode
  - BES shows shift in density fluctuations to higher frequency consistent with GEM prediction of larger- $n$  instabilities at low  $\nu_{ii}^*$
- Connection between  $\nu_{ii}$ , frequency shift of  $dn/n$  and ion transport will be tested on NSTX-U
  - Develop control tools to access and sustain EP H-mode