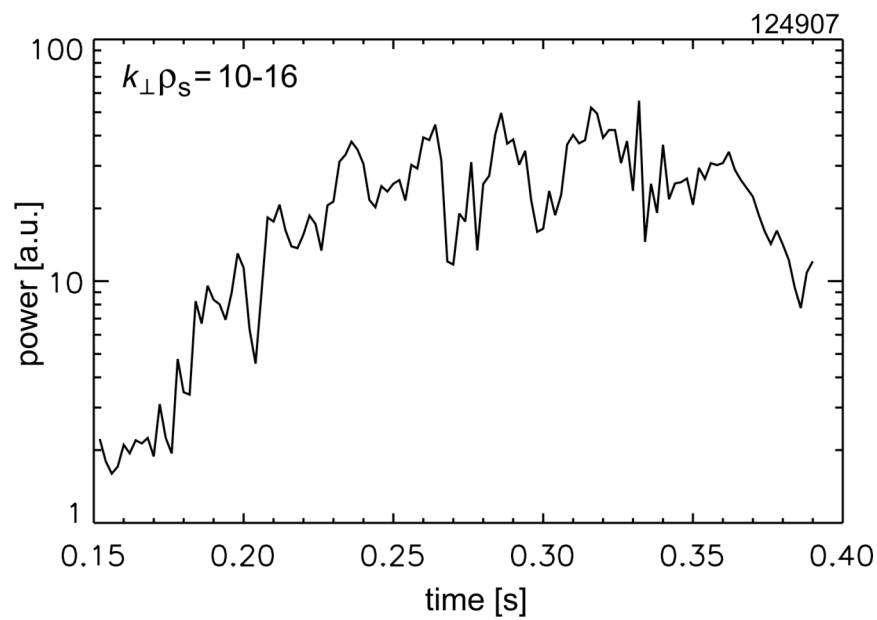
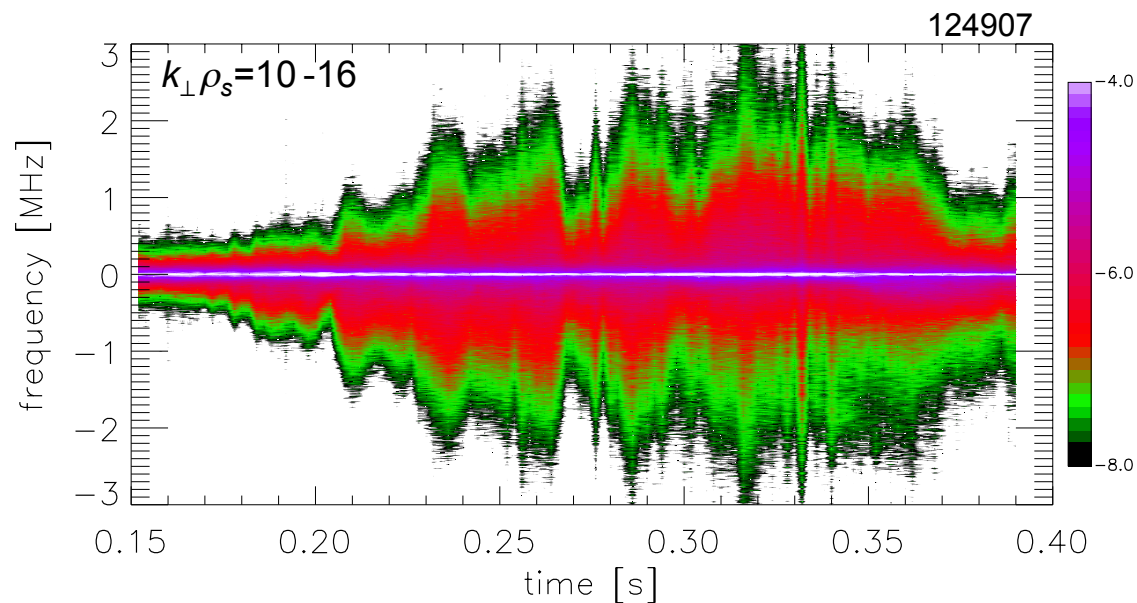
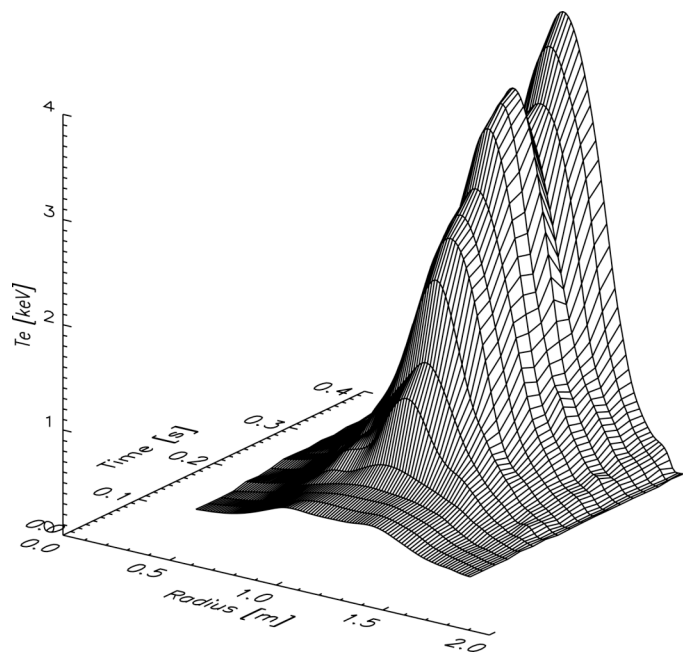


XP-821: High- k turbulent fluctuations in NSTX

E. Mazzucato

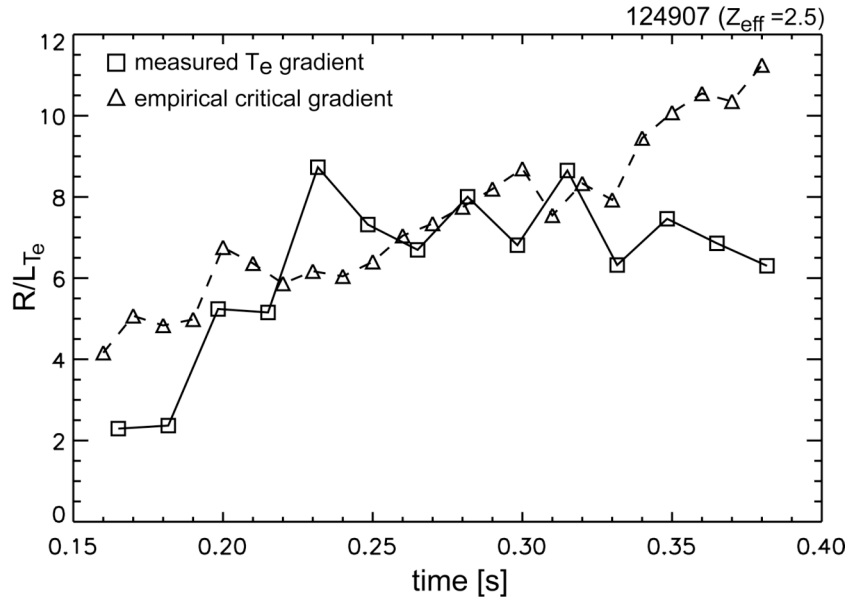
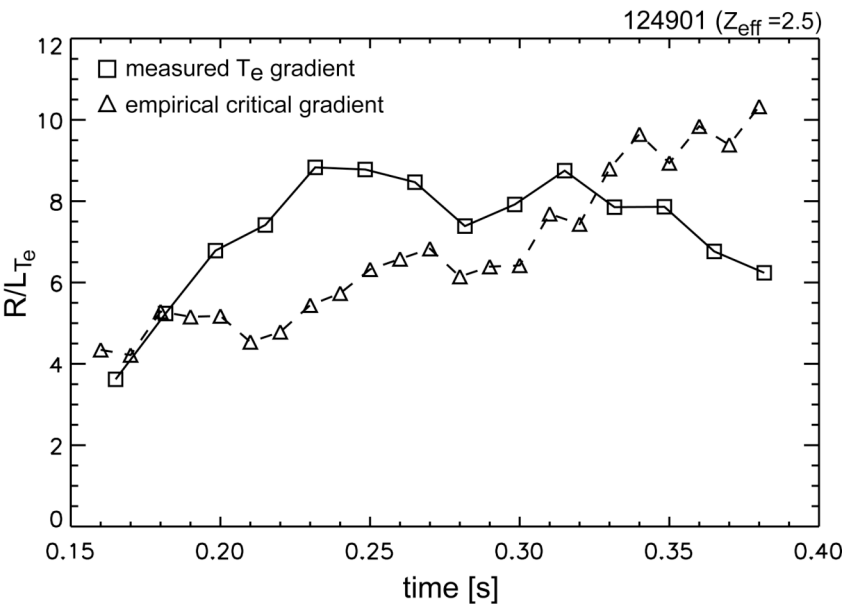
- This XP is a continuation of XP-735. Main results from the latter are:
 - HHFW heating in He plasmas drives turbulent fluctuations with $k_{\perp}\rho_s \gg 1$



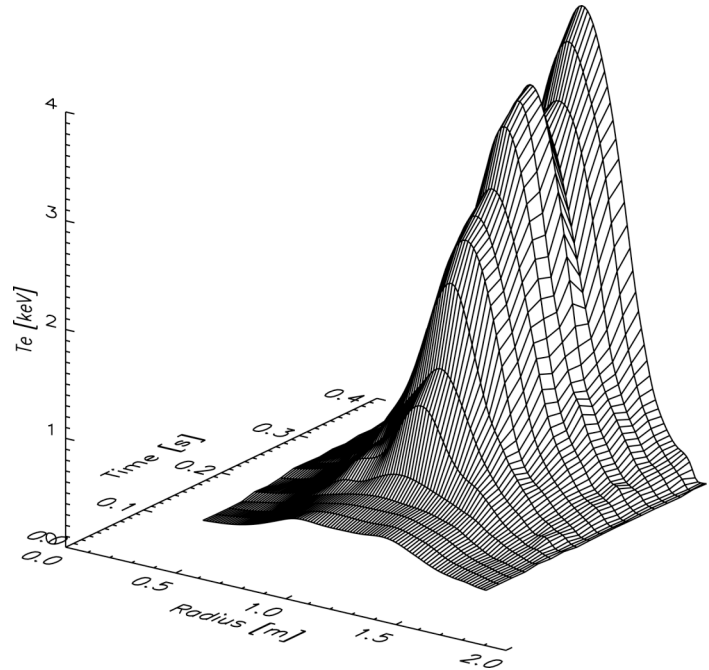
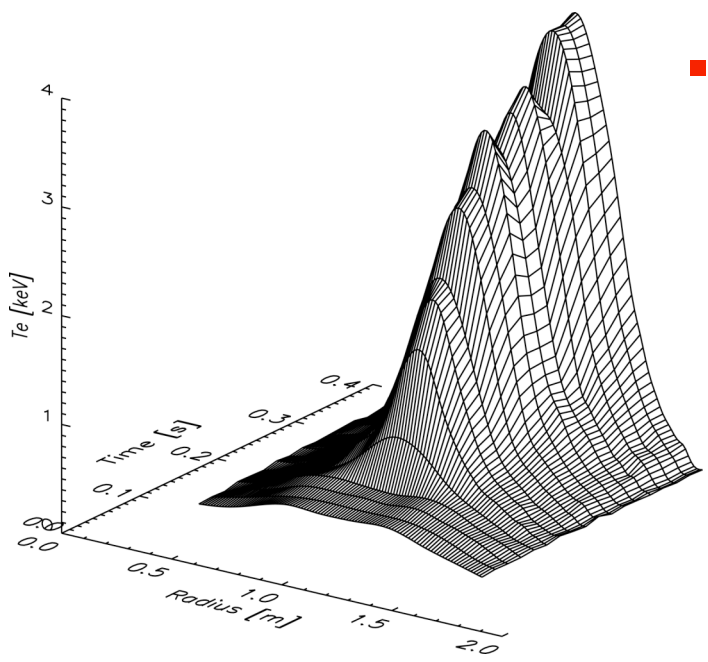
- Plasma remained close to marginal stability, as defined by Jenko's critical gradient

$$(R/L_{T_e})_{crit} = (1 + Z_{eff} T_e / T_i) (1.3 + 1.9 s/q) (1 - 1.5 \epsilon) (1 + 0.3 \epsilon dk/d\epsilon)$$

where $(Z_{eff} T_e / T_i)$ was the leading term for the plasma conditions of XP-735



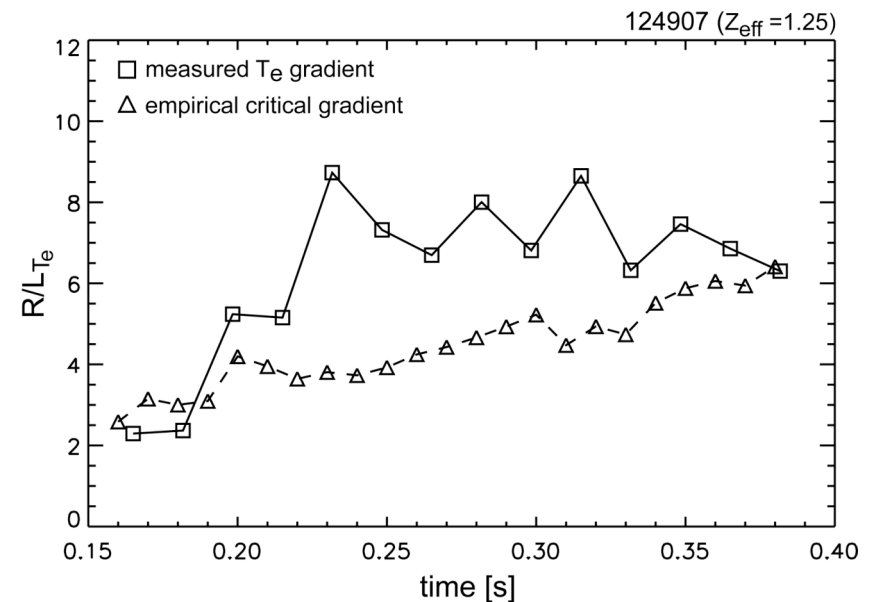
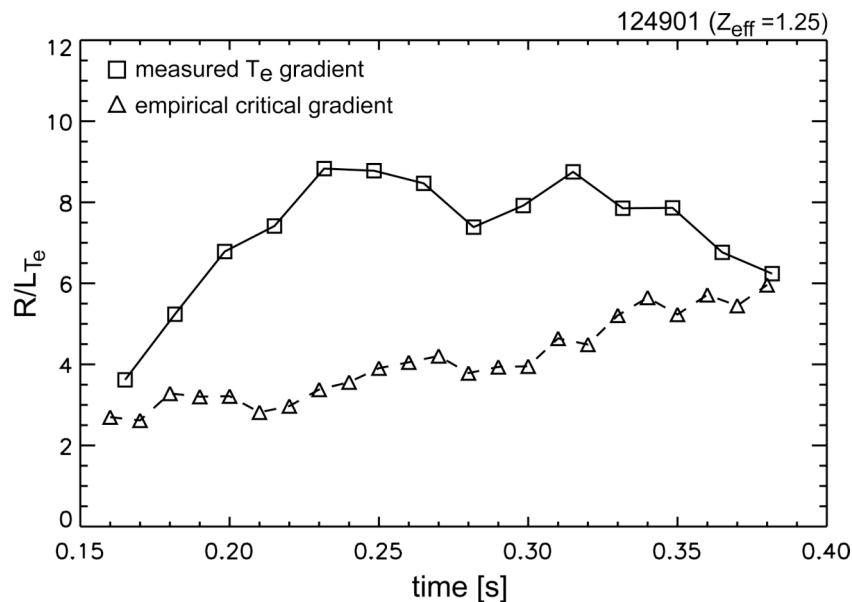
Same results



- Question: what is the plasma response to a departure from marginal stability?
- Experiments from Tore Supra (G.T. Hoang et al., PRL 87,125001 (2001), W. Horton et al., PoP 11, 2600 (2004)) indicate:

$$q_e \propto T_e^\alpha \left[(R/L_{T_e}) - (R/L_{T_e})_{crit} \right] \quad \text{with } \alpha \approx 3/2$$

- We can modify the critical gradient by changing either Z_{eff} , i.e., switching from He to D, or the temperature ratio, i.e., varying heating power and plasma density



- Confirmation of Tore Supra results would prove that measured fluctuations are indeed driven by the ETG mode

First day (1/2+1/2) experimental Plan - RF heating

- **Plasma Conditions**
 - Helium or Deuterium, $B_T=5.5$ kG, $I_p=700$ kA, $n_o=1.5-2.0 \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$, optimum gap for minimum plasma - antenna interaction
- **RF Conditions**
 - Power=1-2 MW
 - Phase= best for RF coupling
 - Pulse = 400 ms
- **NBI Conditions**
 - 70 kV short pulse (40 msec) during RF for CHERS
 - 90 kV short pulse (40 msec) at end of RF for MSE
- **Coherent Scattering Conditions**
 - Inboard (~ 1.2 m)

Total # shots: 12 (D) +12 (He) + shots for D-He changeover

Rest of experimental plan

- To be decided after first day run (outboard measurements, density scan, RF+NBI)