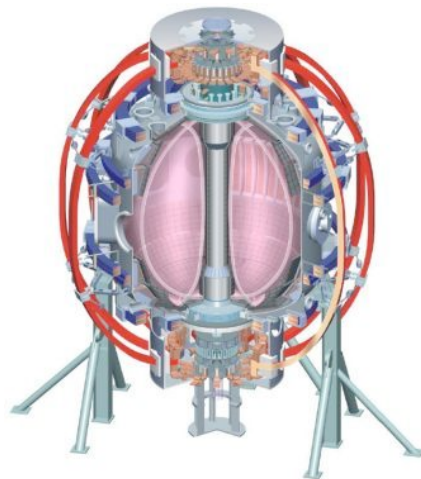


# XP 1036: L-H power threshold for D and He plasmas using HHFW with symmetric phasing

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R. Maingi, S. Kaye**

**2:30 PM B318  
April 5, 2010**

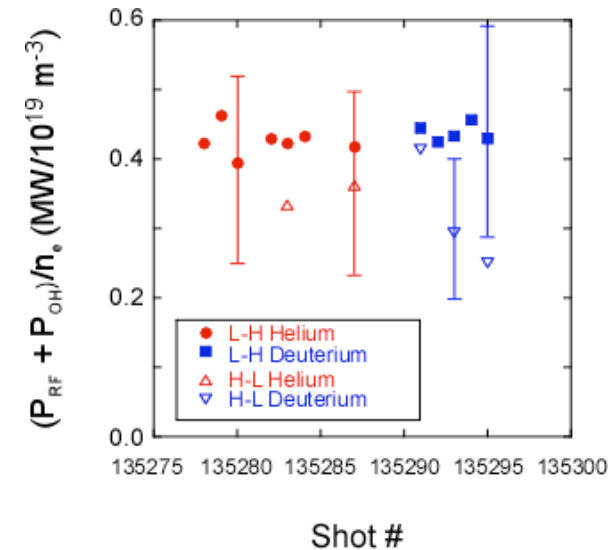
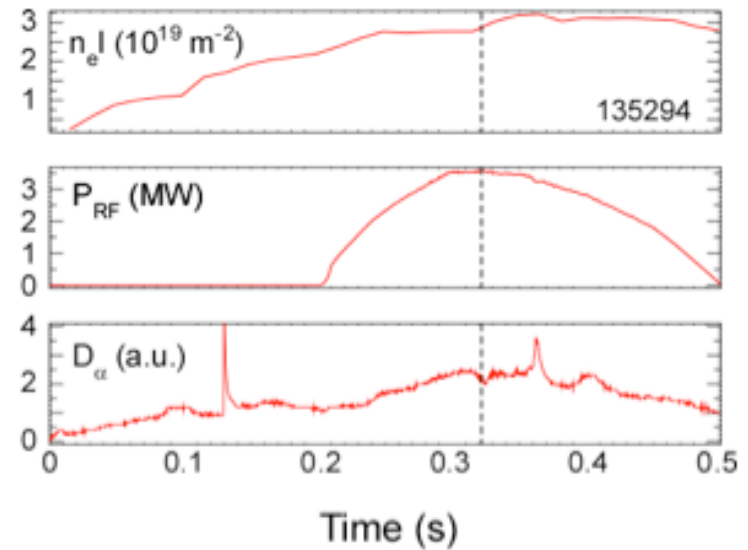


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ASCR, Czech Rep  
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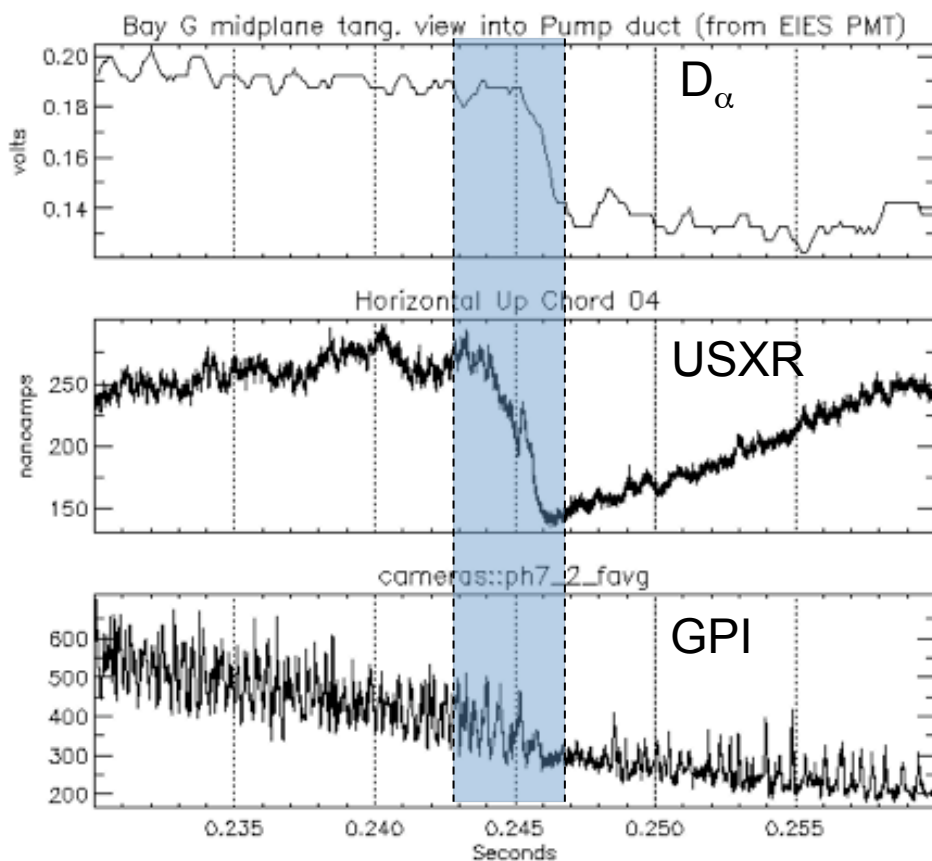
# In 2009, XP941: Species dependence of $P_{LH}$ and $P_{HL}$

- $I_p = 600$  kA,  $B_t = 5.4$  kG
  - D and He in 1/2 day
- HHFW with  $-90^\circ$  phasing
  - Sensitive to edge density
  - About 20% heating efficiency
- Continuous ramp in HHFW provided fine  $P_{RF}$  resolution
- “Perturbation technique” for determining  $e^-$  heating
  - $P_{RF} = \langle 0.16 \rangle \pm 0.1$  MW
- Observations:
  - $P_{LH}/n_e$  similar for D and He
  - $P_{HL} < P_{LH}$  (hysteresis)
  - Slower pedestal buildup compared to NBI

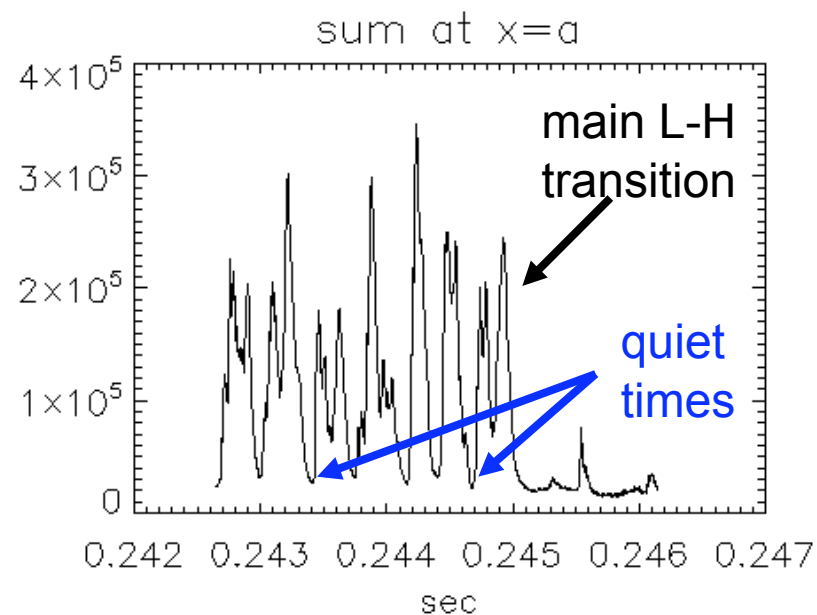


# In 2009, XP929: Edge turbulence imaging during LH transition in NBI heated discharges using GPI

Shots: 135042  
30 msec around L-H transition



- Unparalleled measurements of edge turbulence during LH transition
- Do HHFW heated discharges exhibit different turbulence characteristics?



## XP1036: Characterize the LH power threshold, the edge turbulence and the high-k turbulence for D and He plasmas

- $I_p/B_t = 2 \text{ MA/T}$  for T&T diagnostics
  - GPI: Comparison of RF and NBI heated LH transition
  - BES: Turbulence in OH+RF L and H-mode
- Symmetric ( $180^\circ$ ) phasing
  - Reduce variation in  $e^-$  heating (smaller  $P_{\text{RF}}$  error bars)
  - Easier to couple to lower  $B_t$
- High-k scattering vs  $Z_{\text{eff}}$  and RF power in L-mode
  - ETG turbulence is sensitive to  $Z_{\text{eff}} T_e/T_i$

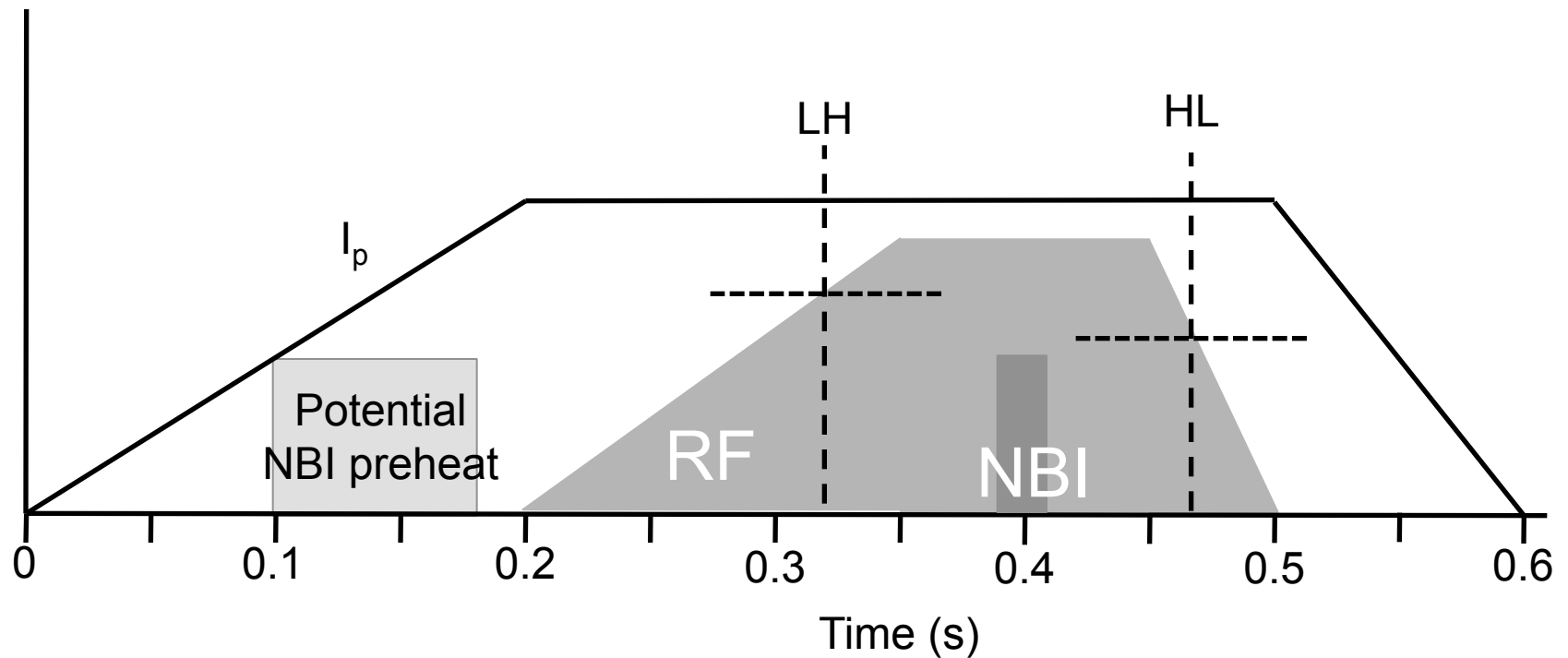
# XP 1036 overview

- Conditioning XP ...
  - Determine shape, lithium deposition and LLD parameters for RF operation
  - Develop  $I_p = 900$  kA,  $B_t = 4.5$  kG target
  - Demonstrate coupling of 4 MW HHFW in He and D with  $180^\circ$  phasing
- RF ramp to maximum power with He (1 – 4 shots)
  - Ramp RF power following start of flattop
  - Establish LH and HL power thresholds
- RF power steps to power threshold with He (6 – 10 shots)
  - $dW/dt$  following  $P_{RF}$  steps used to determine RF heating power
  - RF power flattop near power threshold
    - If LH transition, useful for GPI. Next shot lower max  $P_{RF}$  by  $\sim 10\%$ .
    - If no LH transition, useful for high-k. Next shot decrease max  $P_{RF}$  by  $\sim 10\%$ .
  - Aim to get  $\sim 3$  shots with and  $\sim 3$  shots without transition
- If time, OH only H-mode using sharp decrease in  $V_{loop}$ 
  - GPI during transition
- Repeat with D (7 – 14 shots)

# First target discharge: RF ramp

Ramp RF power to find LH power threshold  
May also get HL threshold

1 – 4 shots



Keep GPI on for these shots for consistent gas injection

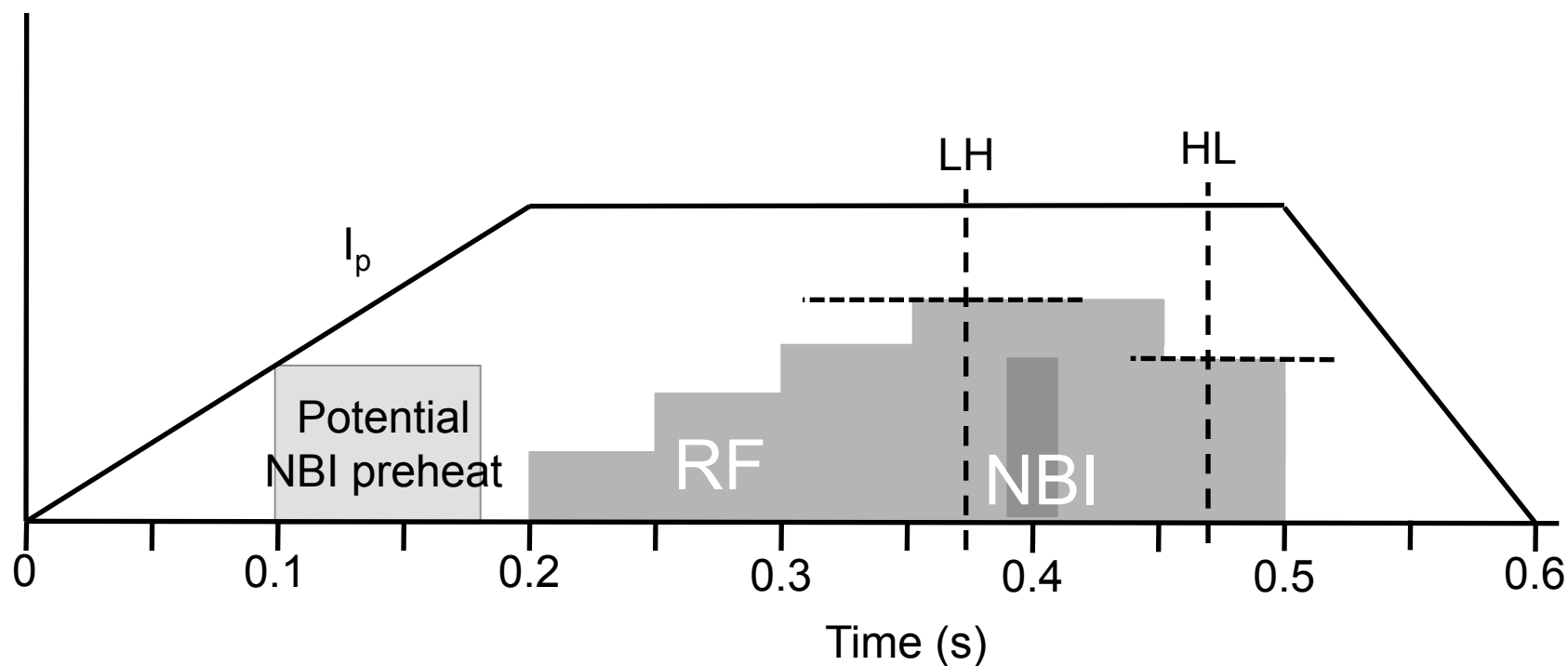
## Second target discharge: RF steps

Three or four 50 ms steps to LH power threshold level

GPI near anticipated LH transition time

Raise and lower max RF and power step down between shots

6 – 10 shots



# XP1036 Requirements

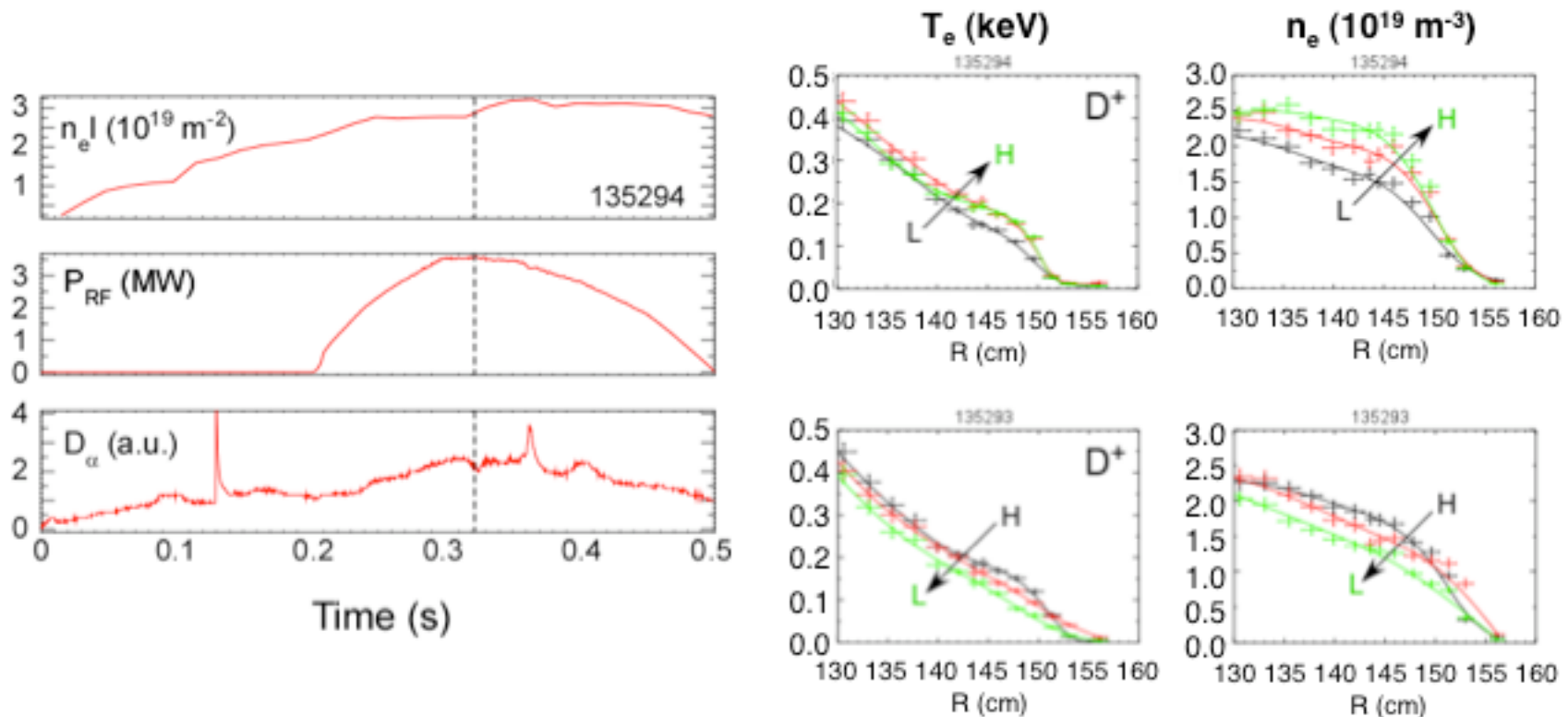
- Requirements:
  - HHFW compatible with LLD (hot or cold)
  - Reliable coupling of 4 MW of RF power into plasmas with  $I_p/B_T = 2 \text{ MA/T}$
  - Source A NBI only
  - High-k, GPI, MPTS, CHERS, filterscopes, magnetics
  - EFIT, TRANSP
- Desires:
  - Bolometer, reflectometer, FReTip, USXR, BES, Edge  $D_\alpha$ , ERD



# Backup slides

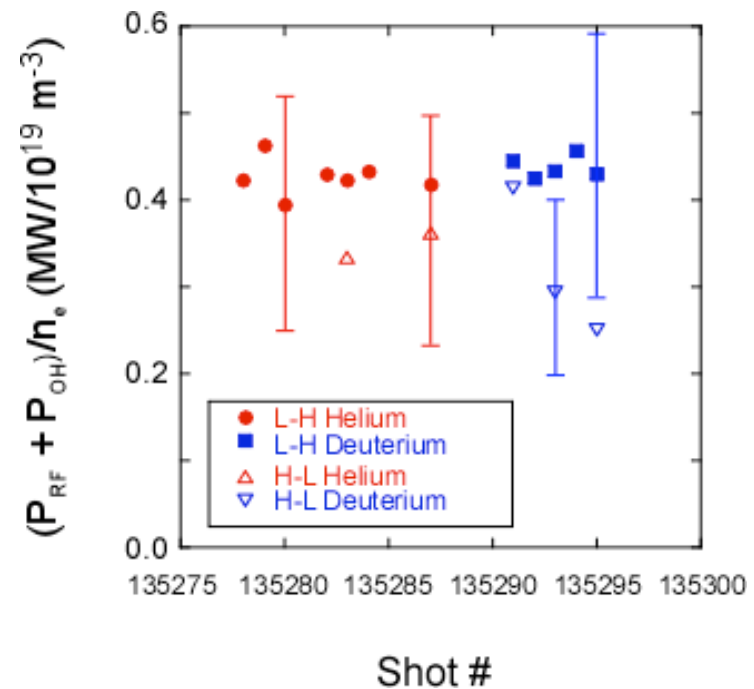
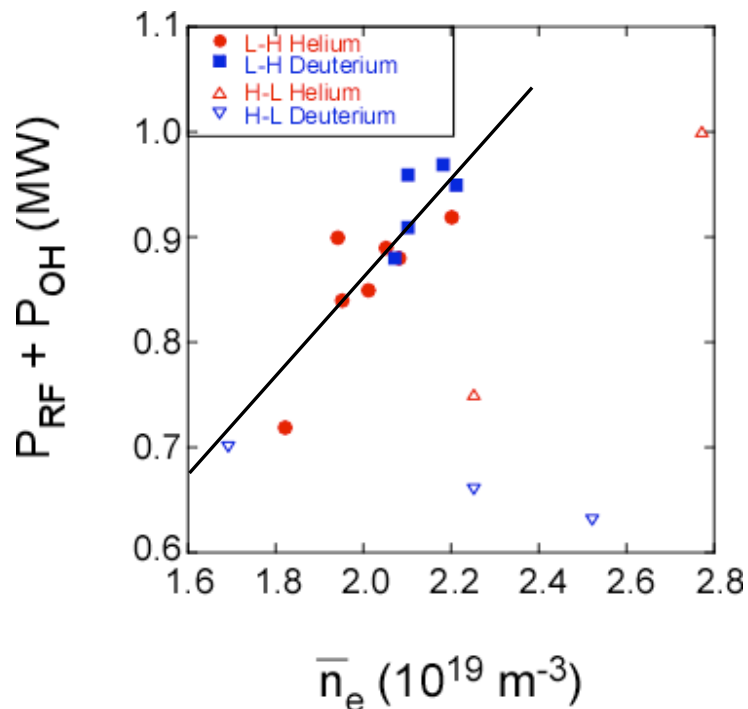
# Slow scans of HHFW power used to measure the L-H/H-L thresholds in pure He and D plasmas

- Use change in edge profiles to determine transitions
  - Transitions not always obvious in  $D_\alpha$  signal with slow power scan
  - No  $D_\alpha$  signal in pure He plasmas



# L-H power thresholds for He and D are similar

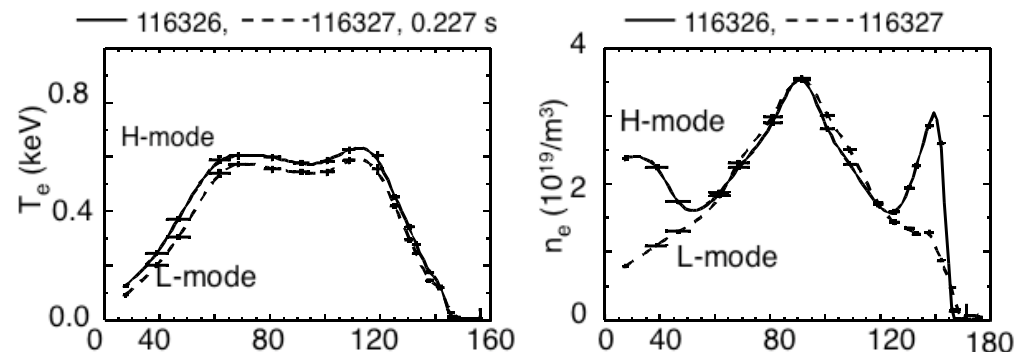
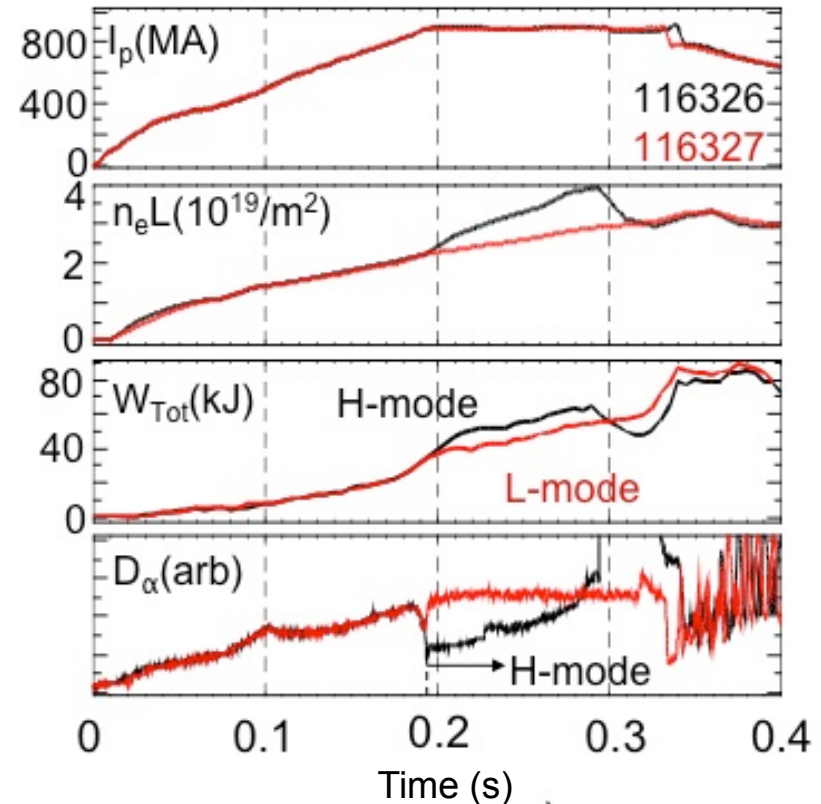
- $(P_{RF} + P_{OH})/n_e$  similar for  $P_{LH}$  thresholds with D and He
  - $P_{HL}$  not effectively normalized by  $n_e$
- H-L thresholds indicate some hysteresis
- Large error bars due to uncertainty in RF heating efficiency



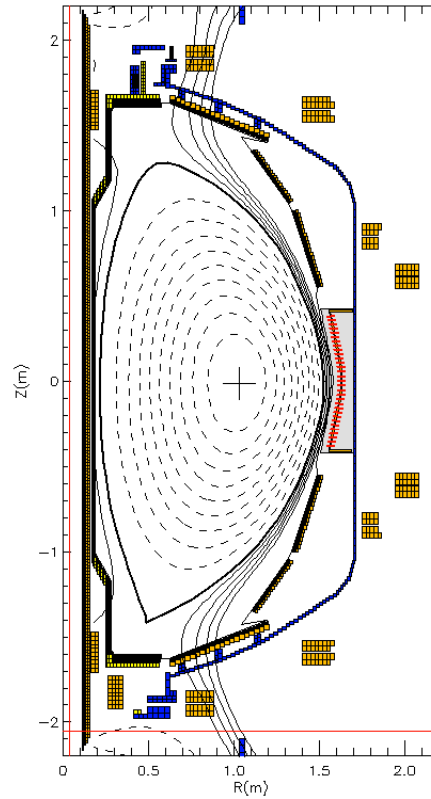
# H-mode achieved for $I_p = 900\text{kA}$ , $B_t = 4.5\text{kG}$ with OH heating

- OH-only discharges achieve  $\sim 130$  ms flattop
  - Suitable for measurements?
  - Current relaxation?
- LH transition occurs when  $V_{\text{loop}}$  drops
  - Phenomenon often observed but not explained
  - Target: OH-only discharge that remains in L-mode

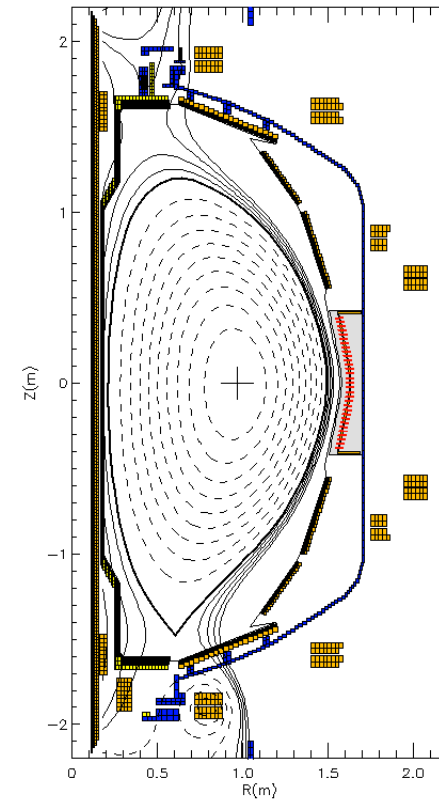
C. Bush, NSTX Results Review - Dec 2005



# Comparison of XP shapes



OH + RF H-mode  
135294 at 320 ms



OH H-mode  
116326 at 200 ms