

Control of NTM onset and sawteeth in JET

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⁶ Annex 1 of Pamela, J., 2003 Proc. 19th Int. Conf. on Fusion Energy (Lyon, 2002, IAEA).

Outline

- Many discharges on JET ‘marginal’ to NTM onset scalings
- What is hidden variable triggering NTM?
 - role of the sawtooth...
- How do we control NTM onset?
 - Sawtooth control with ICCD
 - fast particles, monster sawteeth and their control
 - Tailoring sawteeth without ICCD
- Other influences on NTM onset
 - error fields
 - rotation
- Conclusions

Expect NTM scalings to go with ρ^*

- Modified Rutherford equation:

$$\frac{\tau_r}{r_s^2} \frac{dw}{dt} = \Delta' + a_{bs} \epsilon^{1/2} (L_q / L_p) \frac{\beta_P}{w} \left(\underbrace{\frac{1}{1 + w_d^2 / w^2} - \frac{w_{pol}^2}{w^2}} \right)$$

Small island effects such as ion polarisation introduce a ρ^* dependence:

$$w_{pol} \approx [g(\nu, \epsilon) (L_q / L_p) \epsilon]^{0.5} \rho_{i\theta}$$

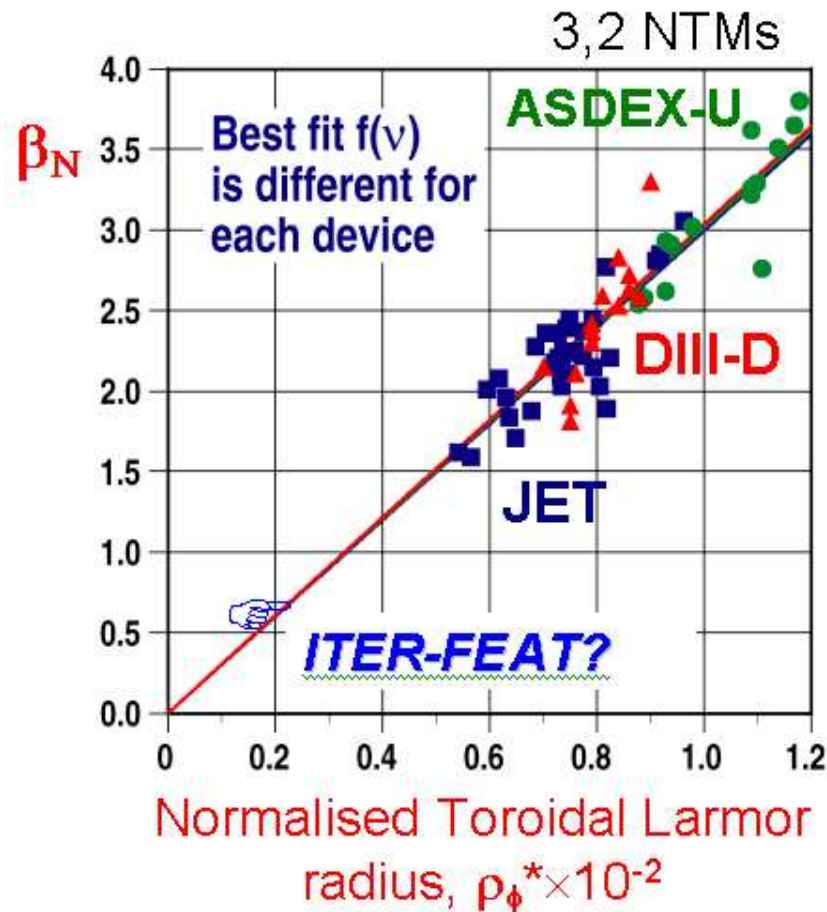
- ...leads to a $\beta \sim \rho^*$ onset criteria:

$$\sqrt{\frac{L_q}{L_p}} \beta_{p-onset} = -r_s \Delta' \cdot \rho_{i\theta}^* \cdot \frac{w_{seed} / w_{pol}}{[1 - (w_{pol} / w_{seed})^2]} \cdot g(\nu, \epsilon)$$

- Usually assumes a given seed size

(Similar form is possible for finite island transport model)

ρ^* scaling appear to do a good job

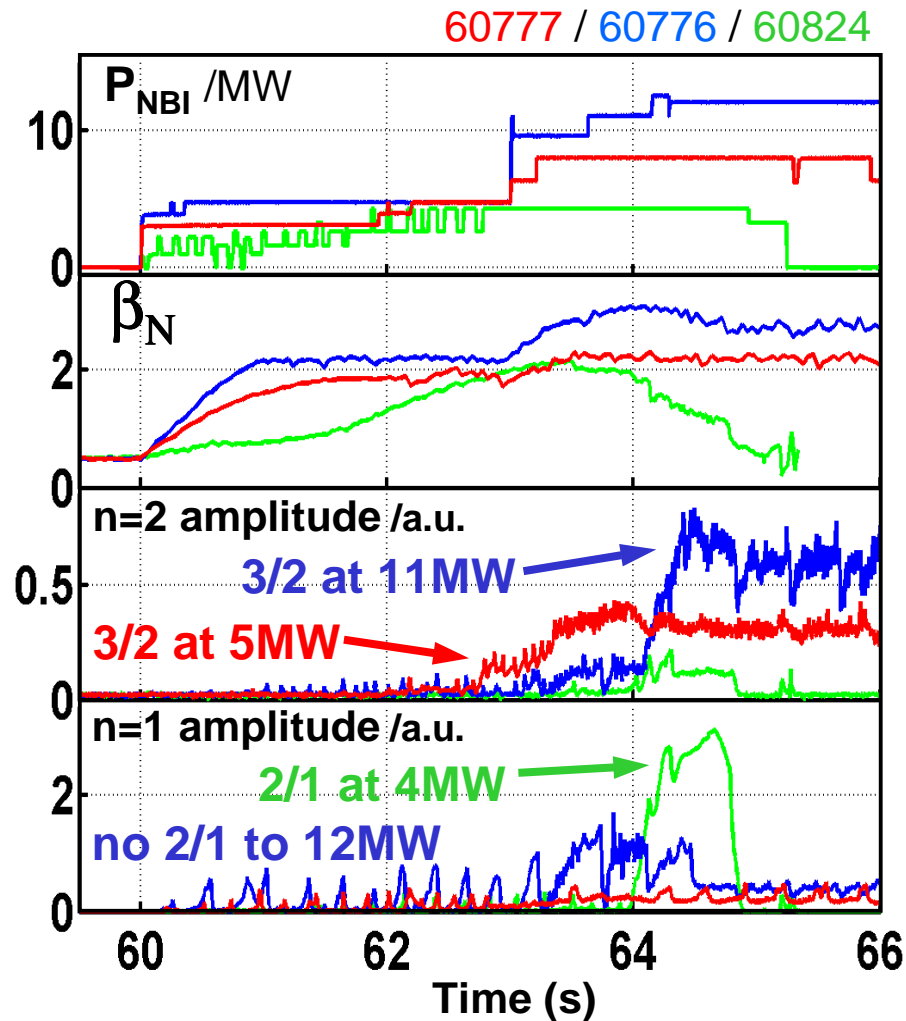


- Each experiment exhibits linear scaling

- Collisionality dependence has been scaled out
- scalings align at chosen v value



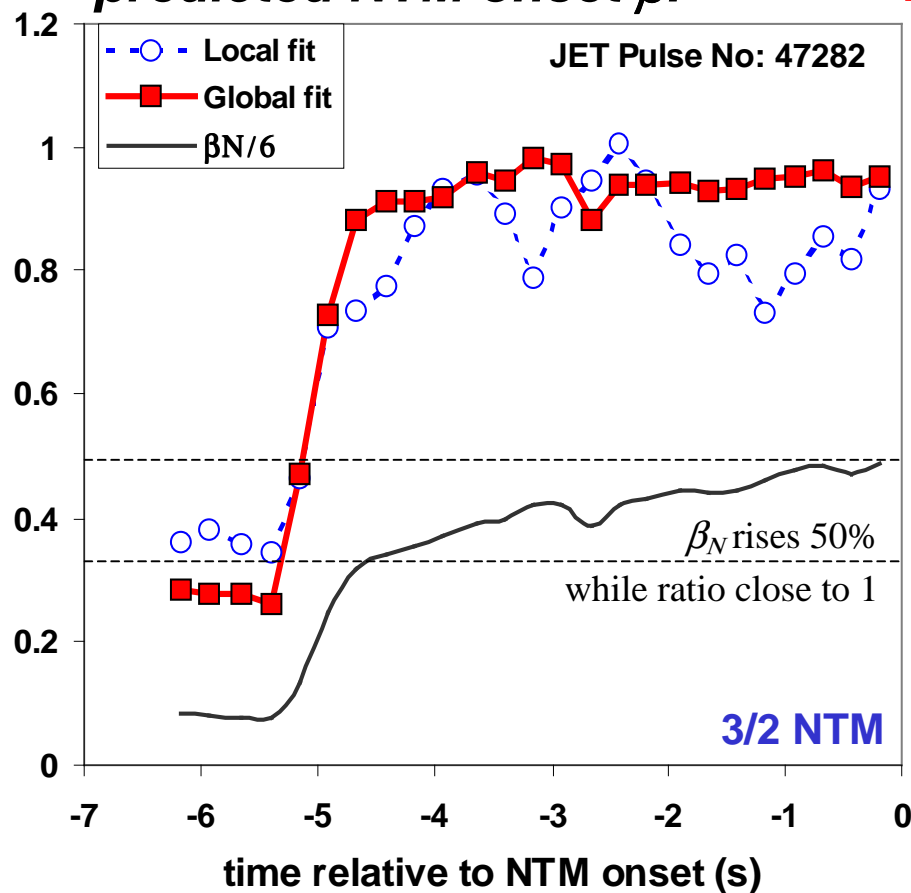
Initial questions in JET data



- Slightly different NBI ramps lead to very different thresholds for 3/2 mode (**red** and **blue**)
- Further modification triggers **2/1 at 4MW** compared to 12MW with no-NTM in blue

Some cases stay at marginality

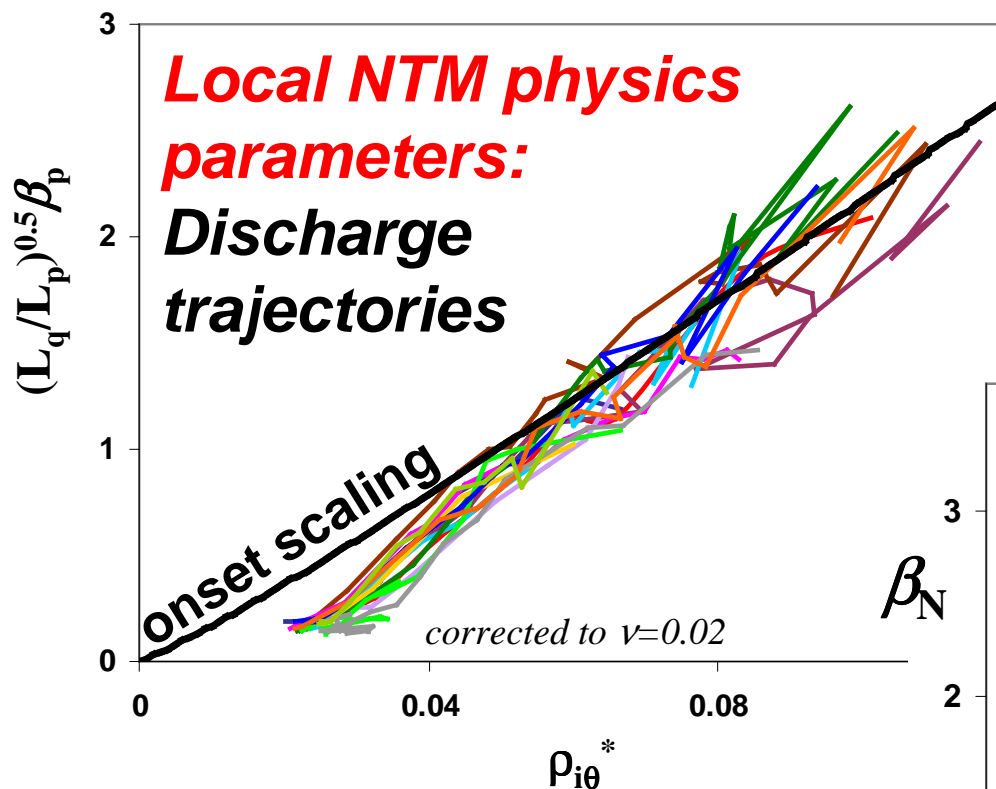
Ratio of experimental β to predicted NTM onset β :



using ρ^* -v based onset fits

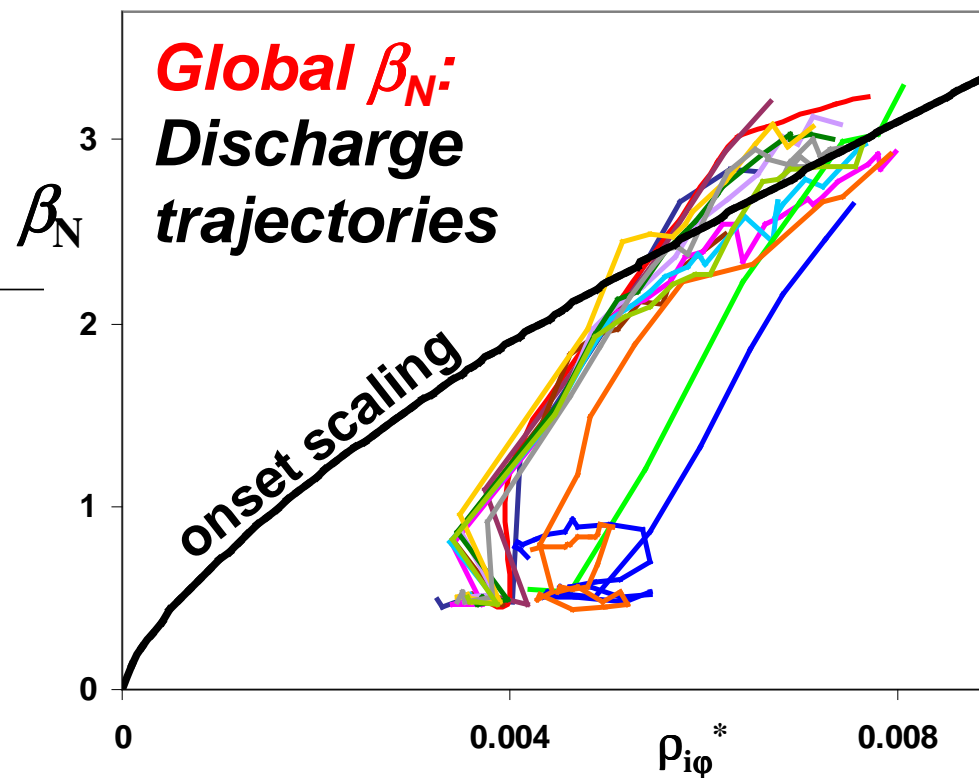
- Discharge reaches predicted onset level early
 - in both local parameter and global parameter fits
 - stays close to marginality while β rises 50%

Many discharges run along scalings



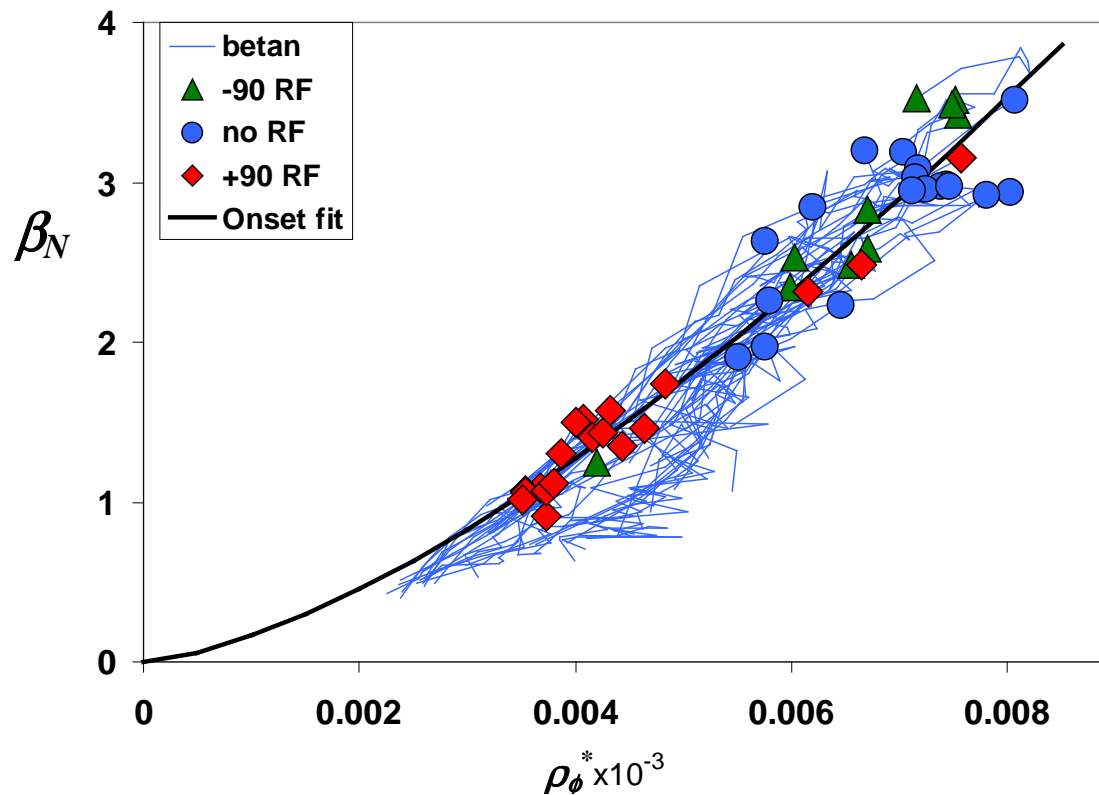
- Shots follow scaling once H mode initiated

All from one dedicated NBI-only NTM onset experiment in 1999



We know that changing sawtooth affects NTM threshold

- Include ICCD $q=1$ sawtooth modification experiments:



- NTM onsets largely lie along trajectories

– some -90 cases follow different path at low ρ^* due to strong RF

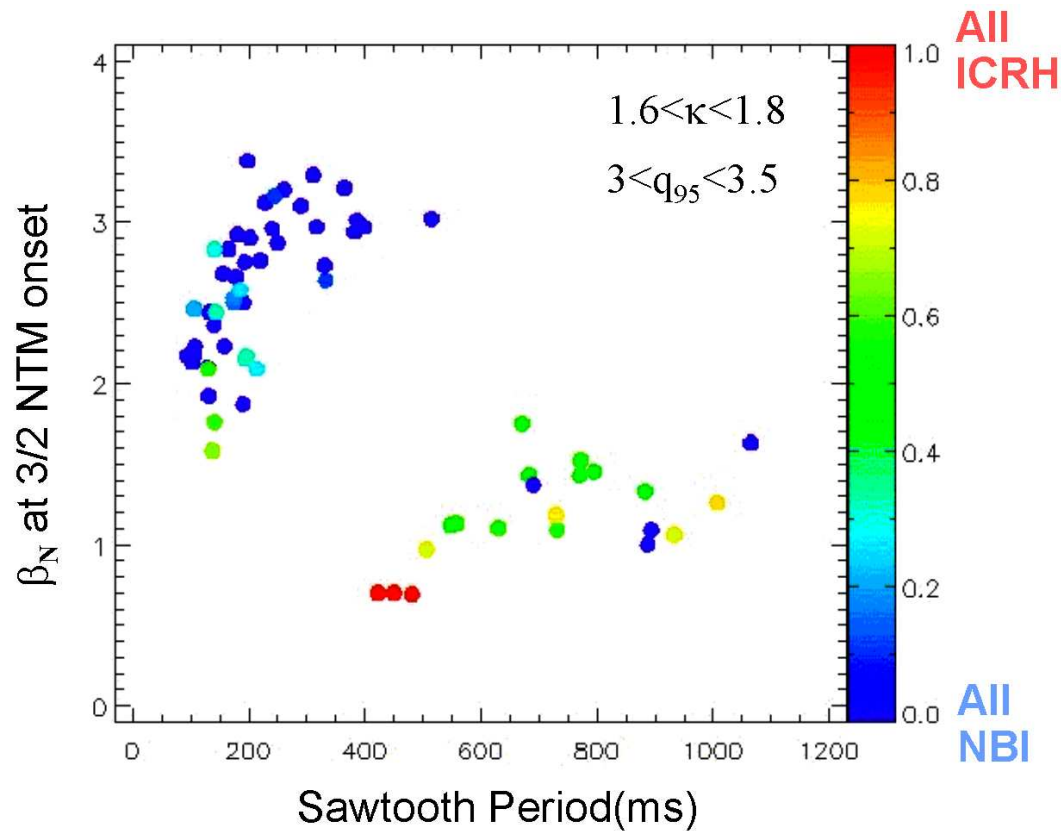
- Overall dependence is steeper than NBI only fits:

$$\beta_N \sim \rho_{i\phi}^{*1.5}$$

– wider data set

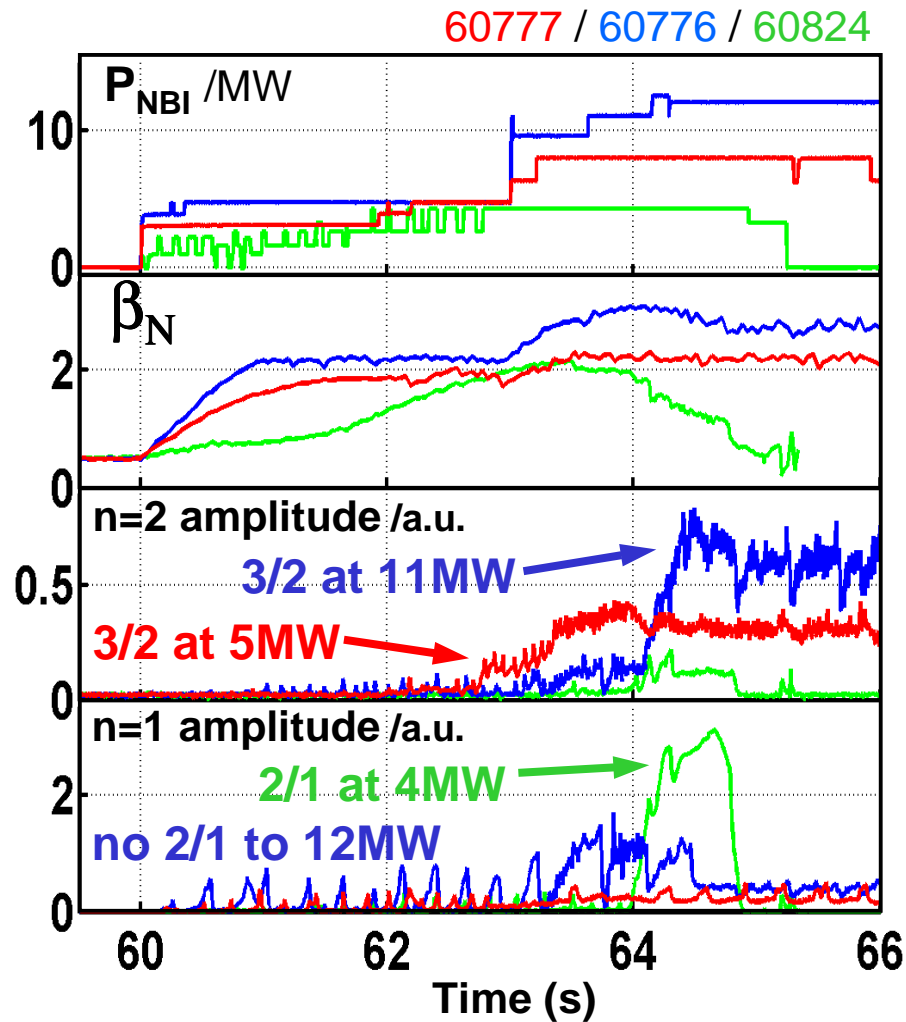
NTM onset dictated by how sawteeth evolve?

Low NTM thresholds with long sawteeth



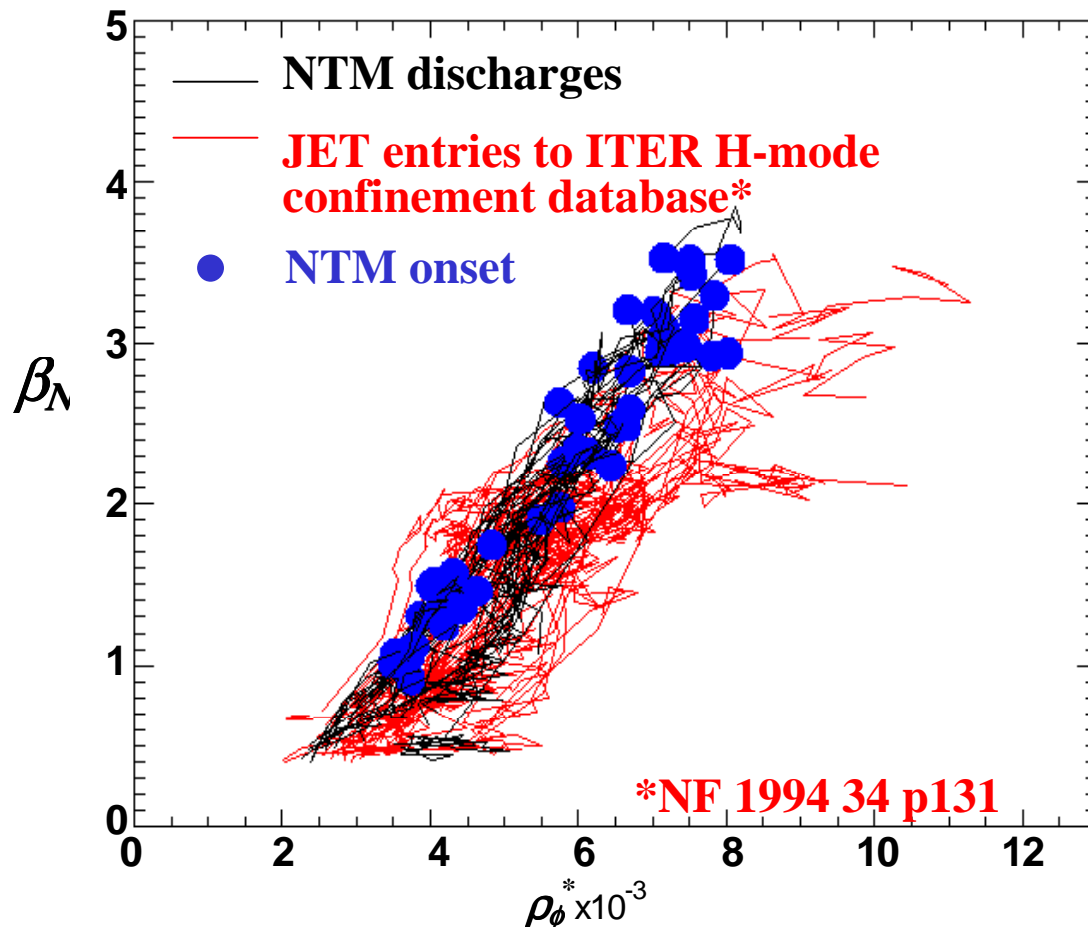
- Long sawteeth from:
 - ICRH induced fast particle
 - or long ‘first’ sawtooth on entry into H mode
- Sawteeth >400ms trigger NTMs easily

...but not so obvious in NBI only data



- Sawtooth periods similar for all cases
- If anything sawtooth amplitude larger in high 3/2 NTM threshold case (**blue**)

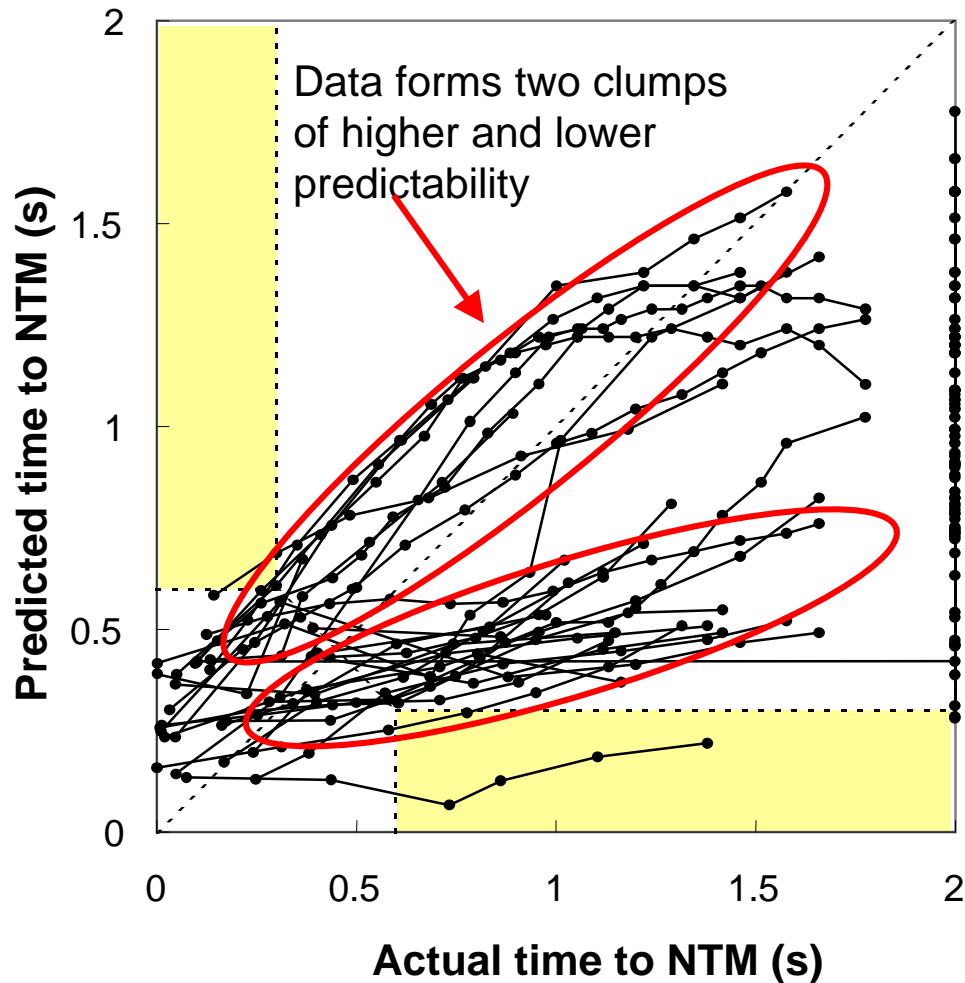
Comparison with JET ITER database



- Cut for approx match to:
 - $3.1 < q_{95} < 3.6$
 - $1.5 < \kappa < 1.65$
 - $0.2 < \delta < 0.33$
- ITER database entries occupy surprisingly narrow range in parameter space, when cast against local ρ_{ϕ}^*
 - indicates density dependence on ρ^*
- Similar to NTM discharge evolutions

Problem of collinearity of discharge evolutions and NTM thresholds is widespread...

Neural network analysis



- **Identify hidden parameters with neural network:**
 - use NBI-only β ramp shots
 - predict time to NTM
 - optimise choice of 27 input parameters for best network performance
- **Best network needed just 3 parameters!**
 - ρ^* β_N τ_{ST}
- **Network does better than fits**
 - **trend in correct direction**
 - (lower clump from slower evolving high β shots)



Neural network - key parameters

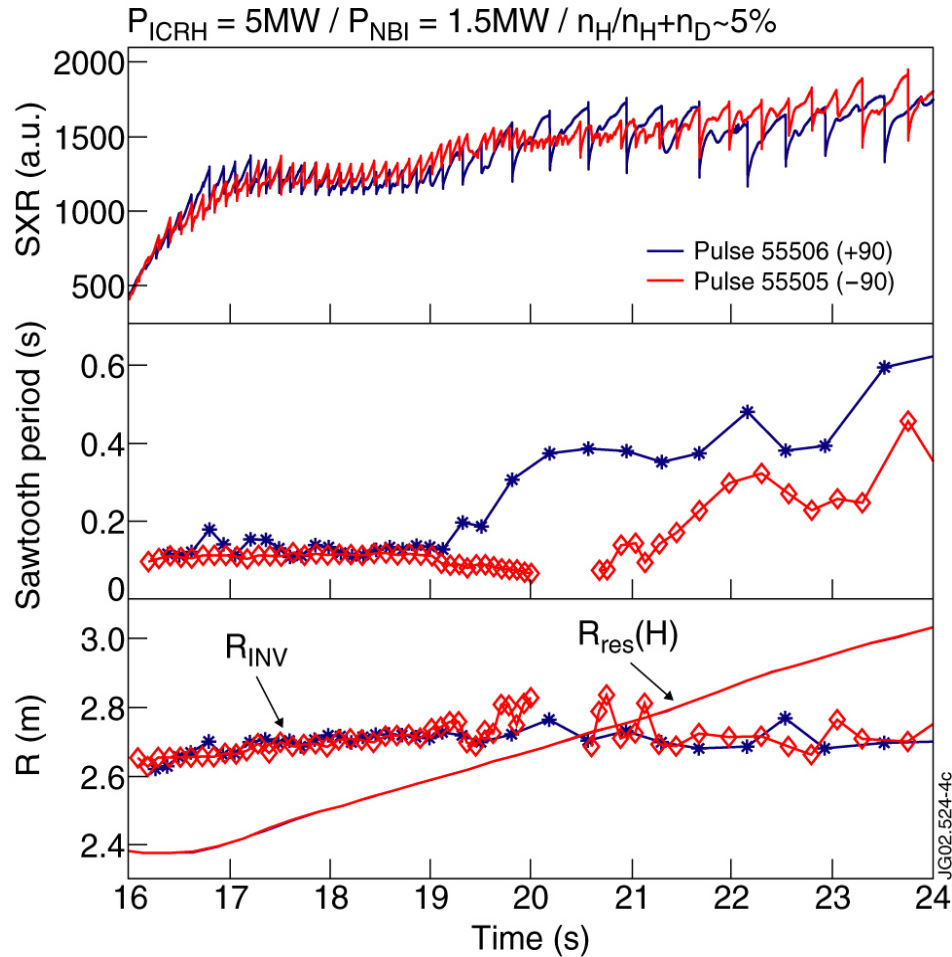
Parameters used in network	Value of test residual	
$\beta_N \quad \tau_{sawtooth} \quad \rho_{i\phi}^*$	34.31	• Removing ρ^* has little impact on network performance!
$\beta_N \quad \tau_{sawtooth}$	34.41	
$\beta_N \quad \rho_{i\phi}^*$	35.68	• Sawtooth period more important than ρ^* !
β_N	35.87	
$\rho_{i\phi}^*$	37.45	
$\tau_{sawtooth}$	48.85	• but some measure of heating power needed
$\tau_{sawtooth} \quad \rho_{i\phi}^*$	37.46	
$\beta_N \quad \nu \quad \rho_{i\phi}^*$	35.67	• Collisionality offers no benefit – consistent with JET dependencies

- So how to use this to control the NTM...?
 - Well, lets first review some ICRH techniques...



Sawtooth control by ICRF waves

H minority heating

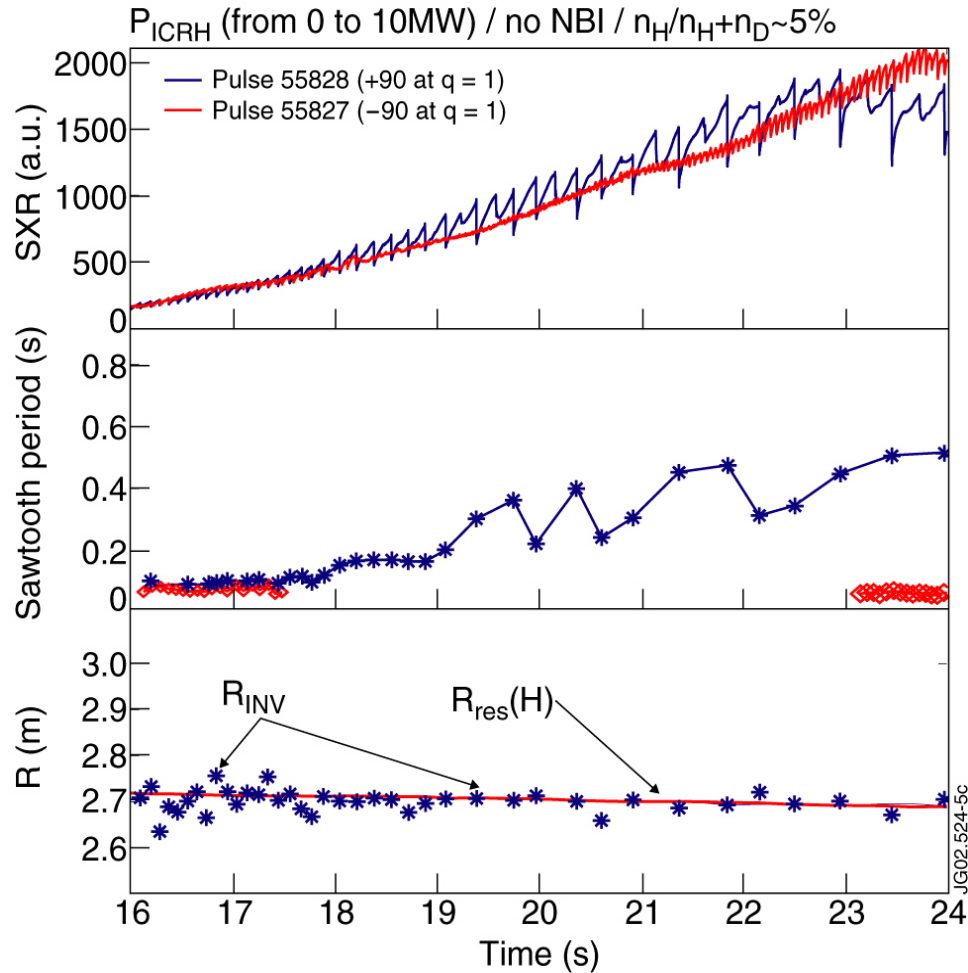


- Sweep deposition from inner side to centre
- Sawtooth destabilisation with - 90° phased waves at inversion radius
- Sawtooth stabilisation with:
 - + 90° phased waves at inversion radius
 - + 90° and -90° in core: fast particle pressure increase



Sawtooth control by ICRF waves

H minority heating

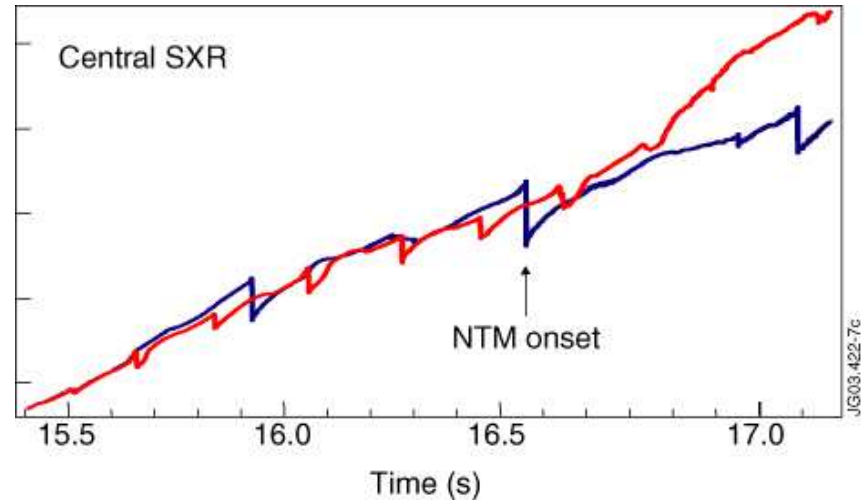
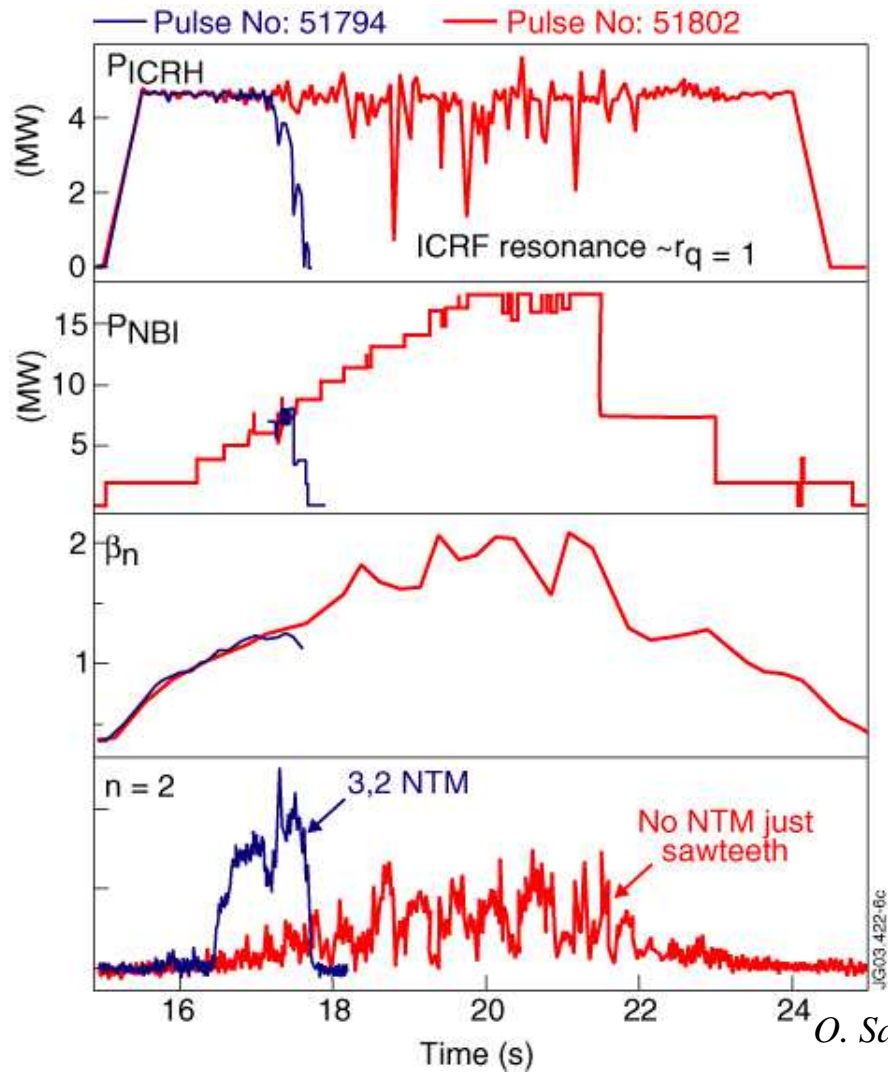


- Sweep deposition from inner side to centre
- Sawtooth destabilisation with - 90° phased waves at inversion radius
- Sawtooth stabilisation with:
 - + 90° phased waves at inversion radius
 - + 90° and -90° in core: fast particle pressure increase
- P_{ICRF} ramp from 0 to 10 MW
 - Sawtooth activity small throughout
 - Optimal effect for $P_{ICRF} = 4$ to 6 MW



Sawtooth control by ICRF waves

NTM control



ICCD sawtooth destabilisation



Keep seed island of NTMs small



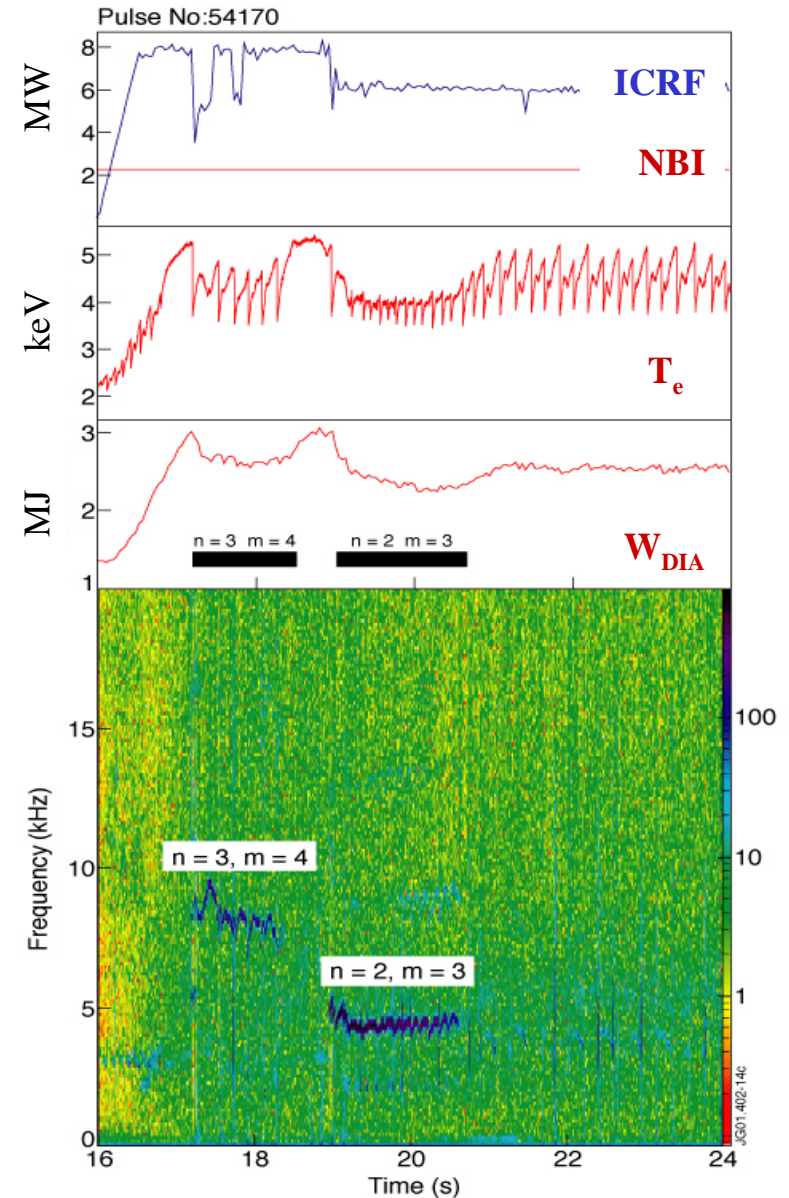
Larger plasma beta without triggering NTMs

O. Sauter et al., PRL 2000



ITER will have monster sawteeth

- In JET 4He accelerated 4He ions to MeV energy range
 - makes fast alphas
- Fast alpha particles make long sawteeth :
 - Provide seed island large enough for NTM destabilisation
 - Concern for ITER D-T plasmas
- This is direct observation that fast alphas will lead to low NTMs thresholds
 - ITER will need monster sawtooth control!





Control of 'monster' sawteeth with ICRF waves

Pulse No: 58934

$P_{ICRF}^{A+B} = 3 \text{ MW at } 3.05 \text{ m} / +90^\circ$

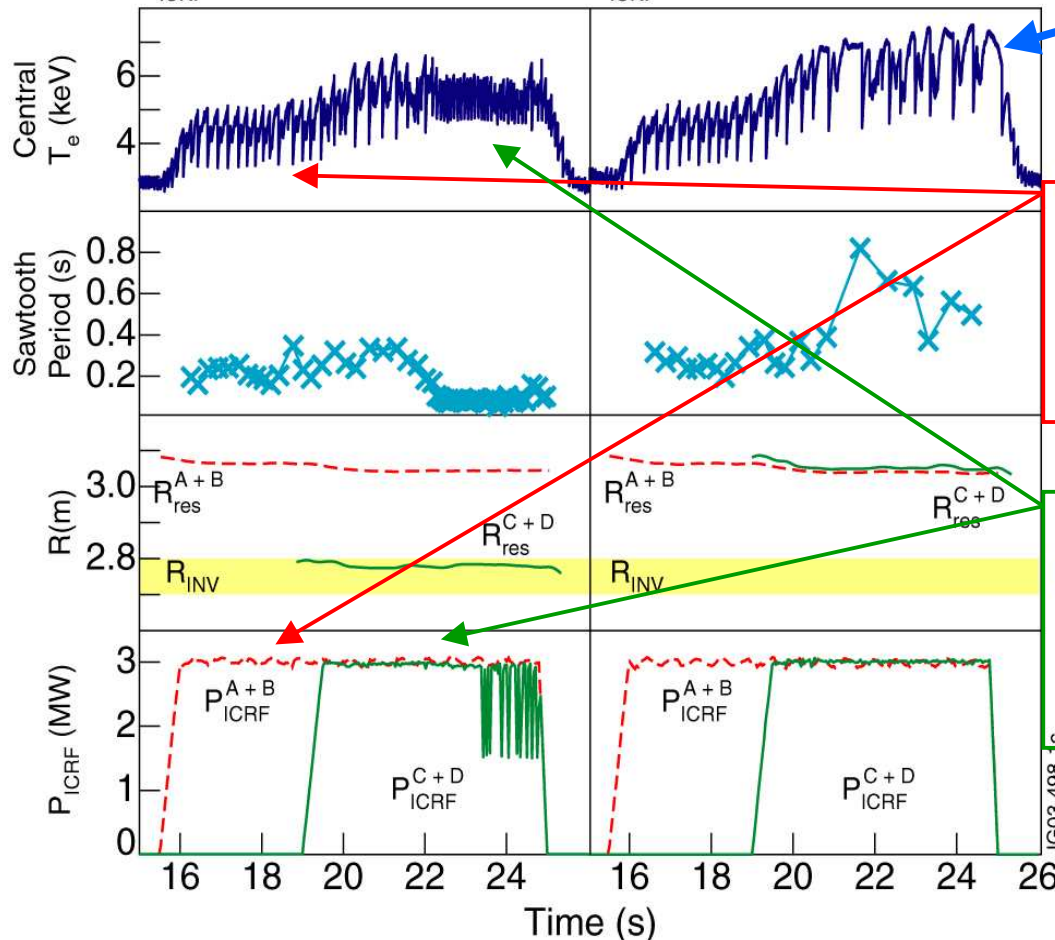
$P_{ICRF}^{C+D} = 3 \text{ MW at } 2.78 \text{ m} / -90^\circ$

Pulse No: 58939

$P_{ICRF}^{A+B} = 3 \text{ MW at } 3.05 \text{ m} / +90^\circ$

$P_{ICRF}^{C+D} = 3 \text{ MW at } 3.05 \text{ m} / -90^\circ$

With all ICRH in core get monster sawteeth



Two antennas at 42 MHz and +90°:

- $R_{res}(H)$ in centre
- Fast ions stabilised sawtooth

Two antennas at 47 MHz and -90°:

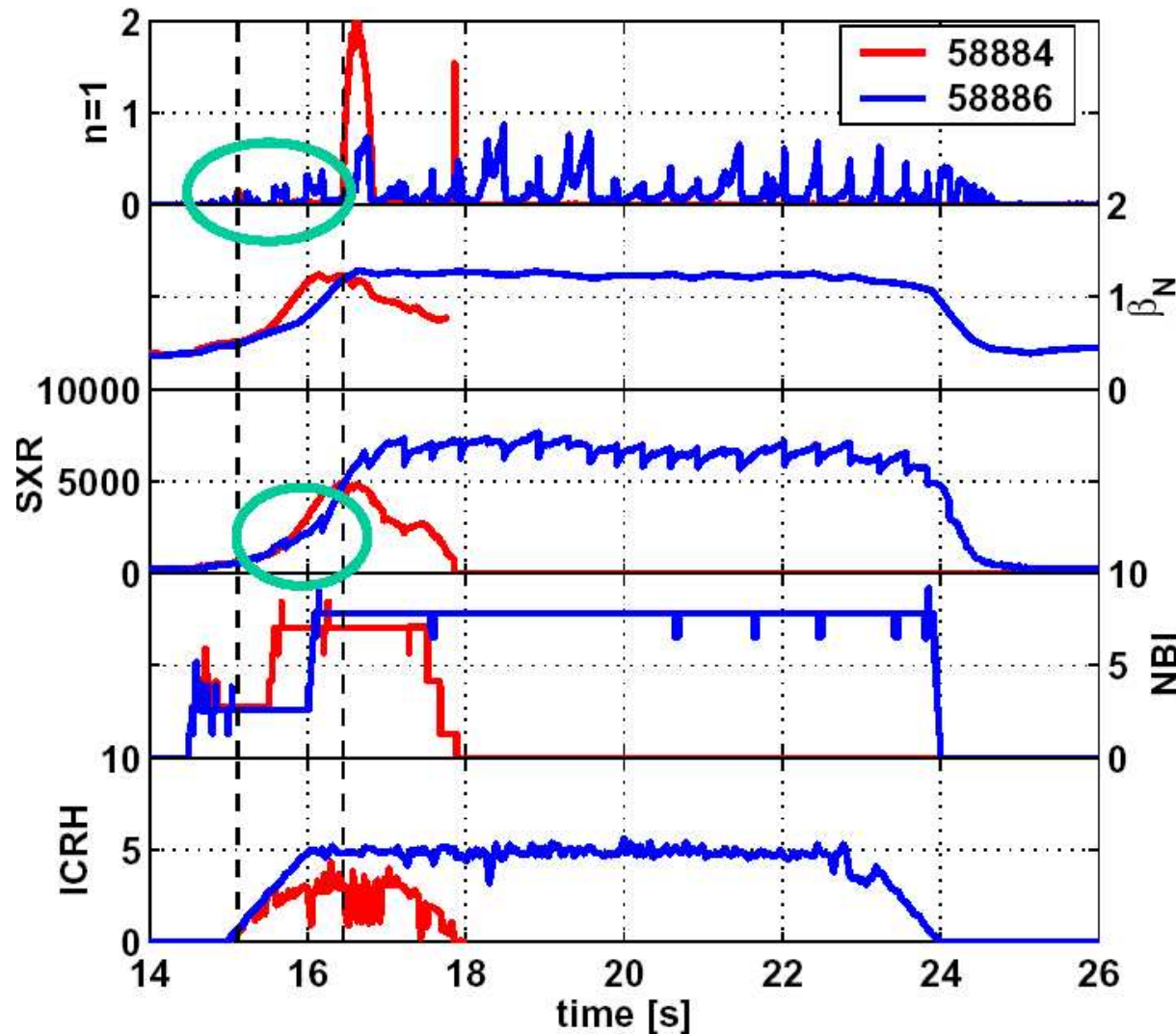
- $R_{res}(H) \sim R_{inv}$
- ICCD sawtooth destabilisation

Essential technique for ITER

- **Application...**
 - strategies used in a ‘real’ JET session that ran into unexpected NTM problems

Example case with 2/1 NTM at 3MW ICRF

- Typical ELMy H mode plasma for confinement studies:



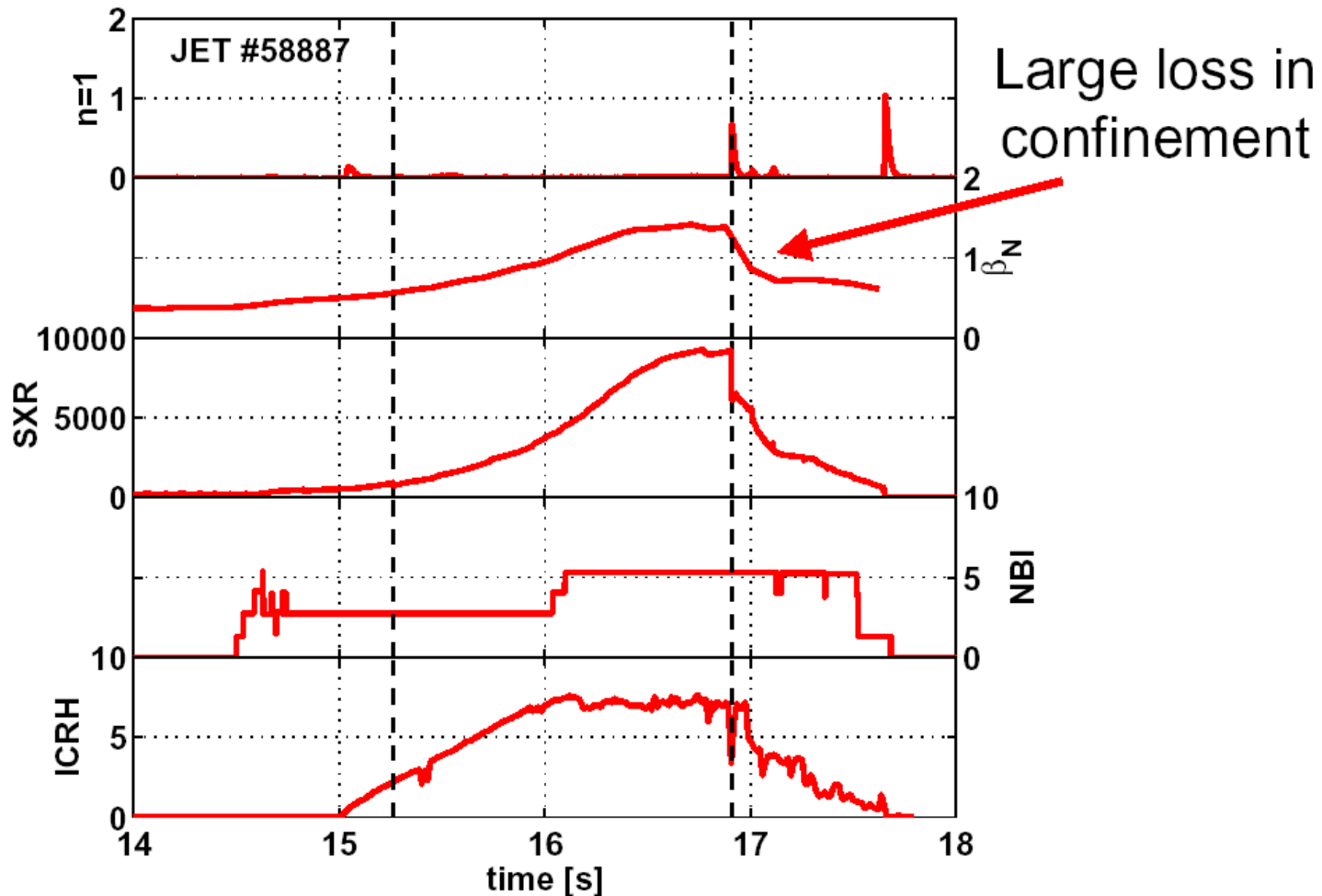
Actions

- Changed RF to -90 phasing
- Modified NBI ramp-up waveform to have sawteeth before final ramp into H-mode

2nd strategy also adopted in high shaping high current expts: 1st NBI plateau just below L-H threshold

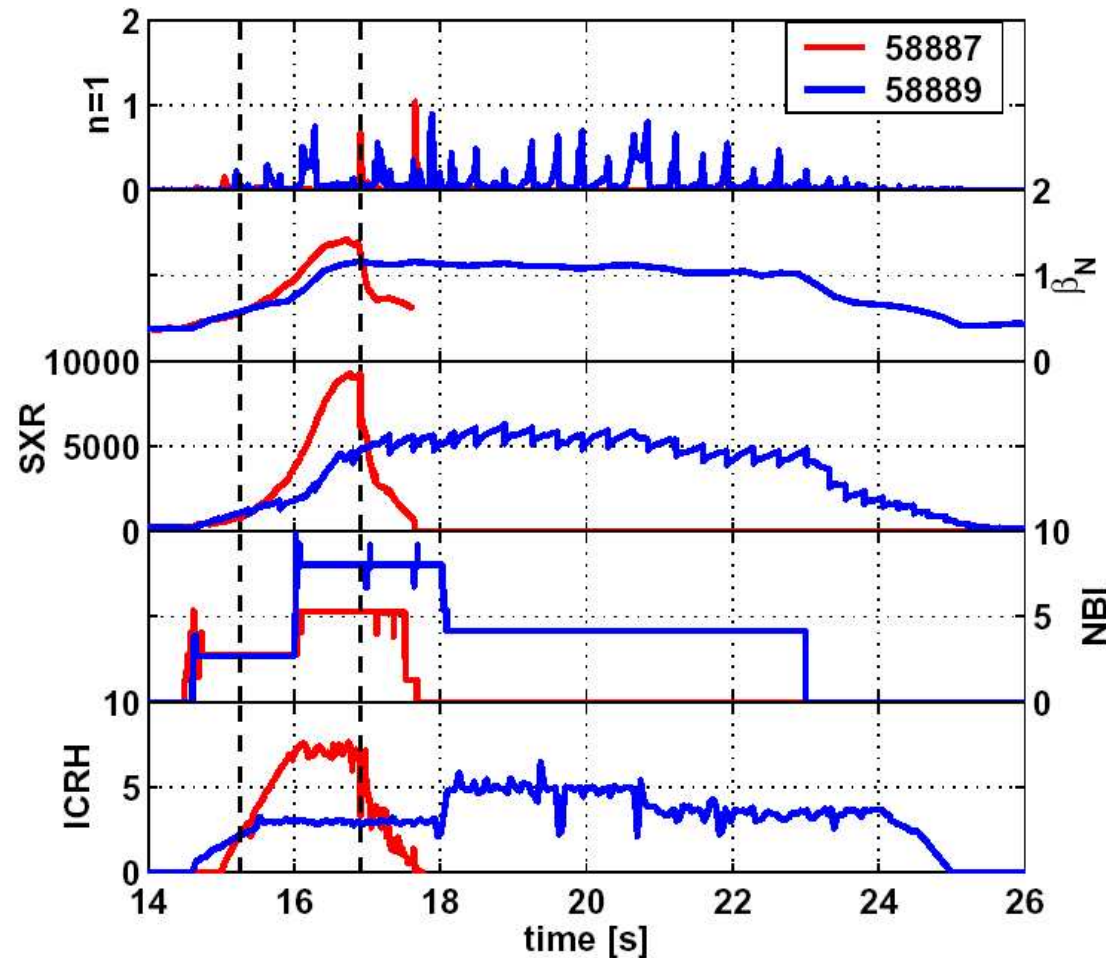


Next pulse: more RF, long first sawtooth and 2/1 NTM





Strategy: delay RF ramp, long first sawtooth and 2/1 NTM



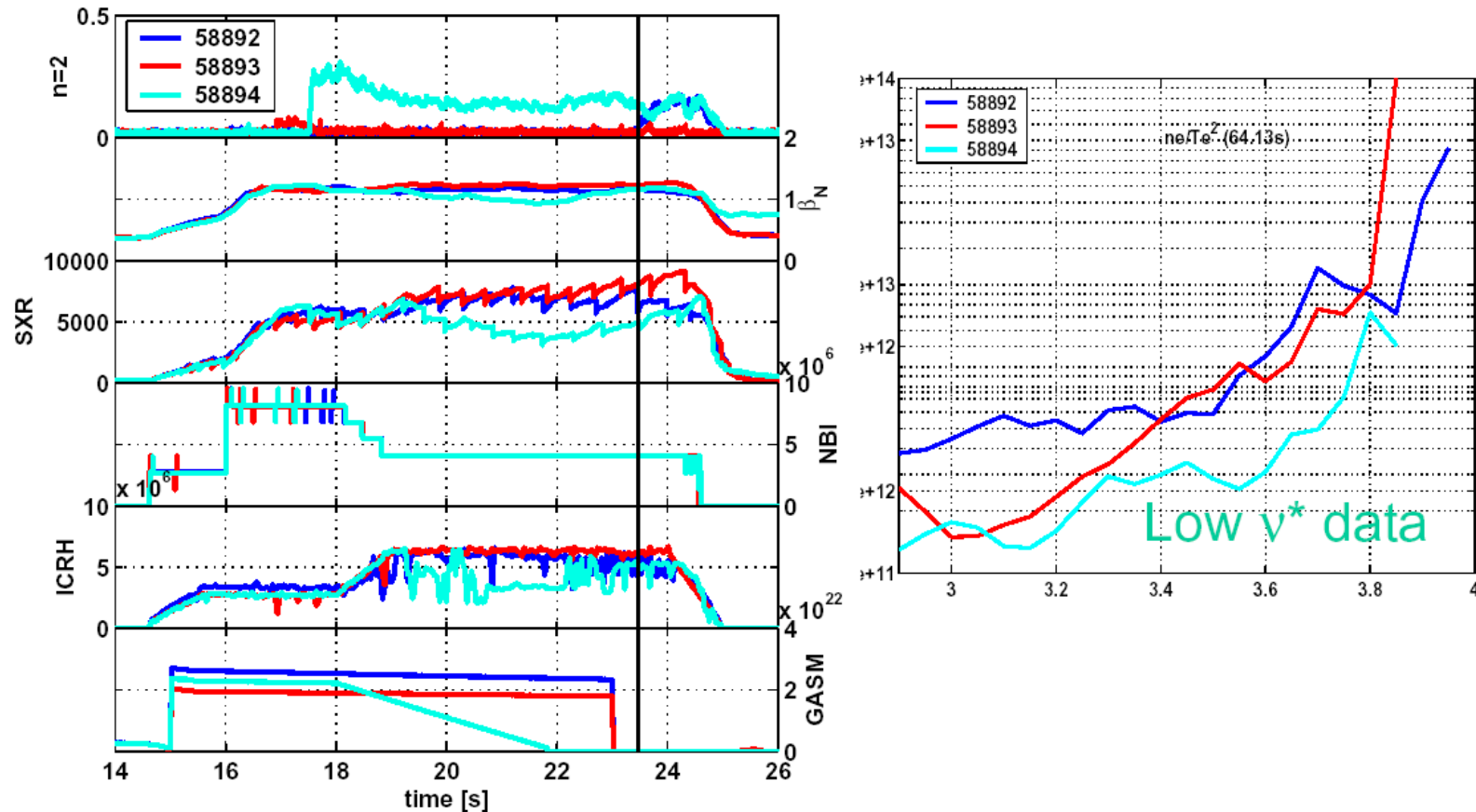
It worked !!!

Still marginal for 1st ST period.

Thus some of following pulses had mode (but only 3/2) and some had none

Final optimisation

- So got from 3MW ICRF 2/1 disruption to 7MW RF occasional 3/2 mode by tailoring ramp-up



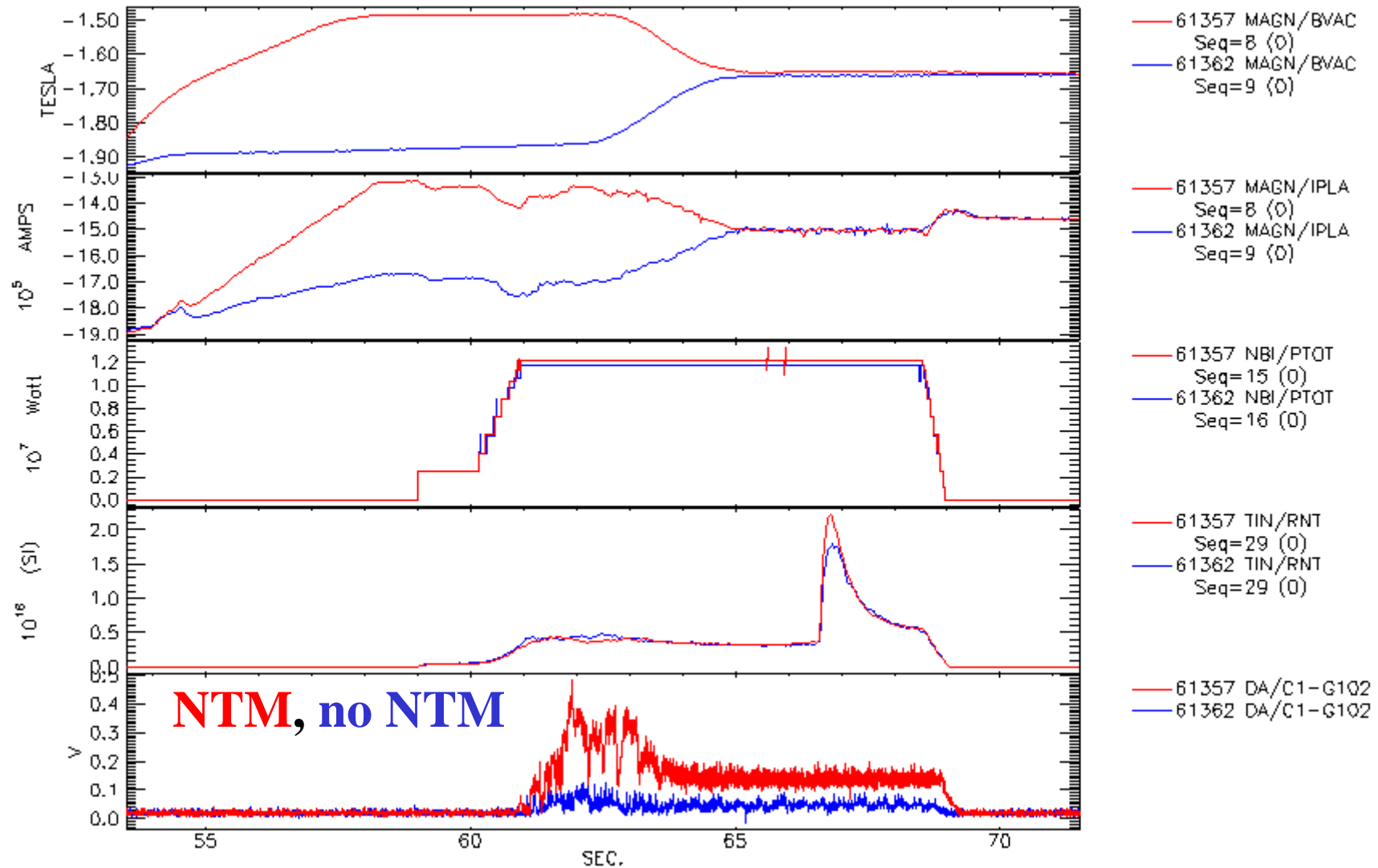
- Further development: lowering initial ICRH power avoided mode completely for later Trace Tritium session

Summary of avoidance techniques

- Get plasma sawtoothing while at low power
 - preferably before L-H - avoids broadening current profile
 - allows plasma density to rise before high heating
- Avoid strong fast particle population
 - +90 and dipole ICRH phasings trap fast particles from ICRH in the core
 - -90 phasing ejects fast particles
 - more fuelling helps
- Use $q=1$ current drive (-90 phasing)
- 2/1 NTMs particularly prevalent with monster sawteeth and low q_{95}
- Also more recently: get power on at higher field and current and then ramp to desired...



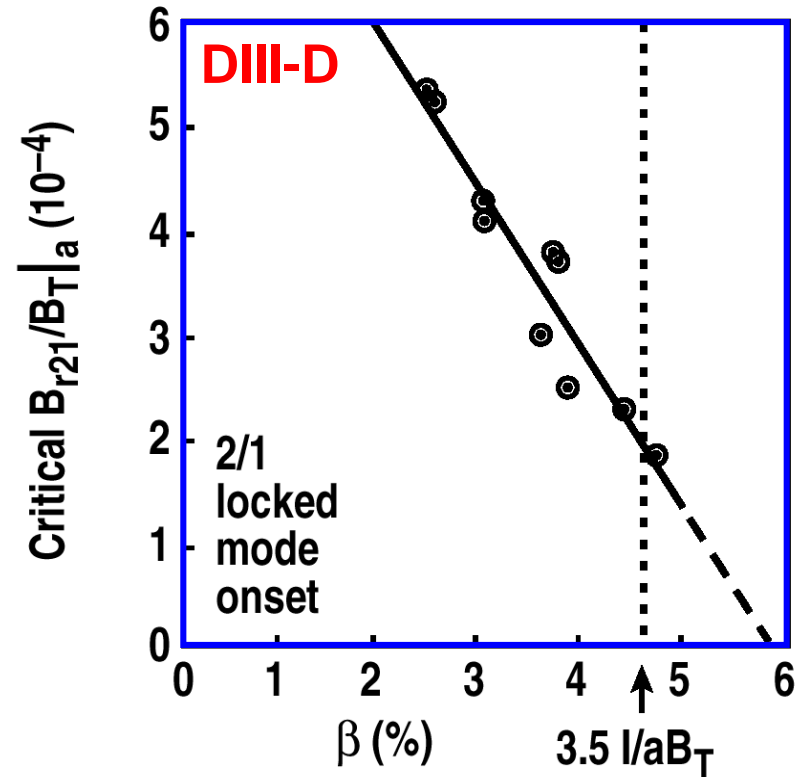
Controlling NTM onset with TF ramp



- Other parameters affecting NTMs...

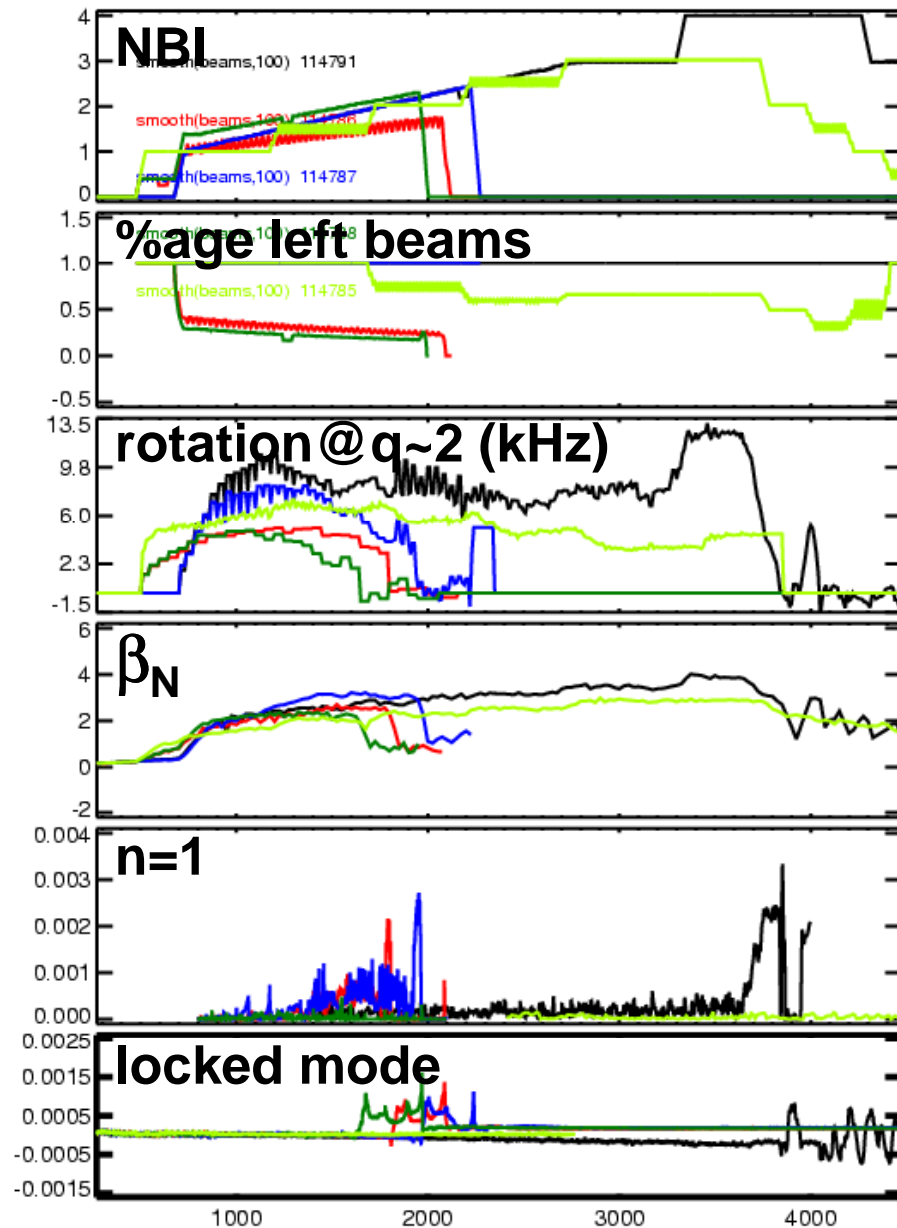
What about error field effects?

- Old result from DIII-D shows thresholds fall as ideal limit approached
 - generally locked modes
 - error field amplification effect?



1992 La Haye experiments

NTMs at lower β with pre-existing errors



- Pre-existing error field in coloured cases (**not black**)
- Leads to 2/1 NTMs or error field modes during beam ramp up
 - plasma slows first
 - goes rapidly to locked mode
- Using 'left' beams helps avoid modes

DIII-D

Why no mode for light green?

Error fields also lower thresholds

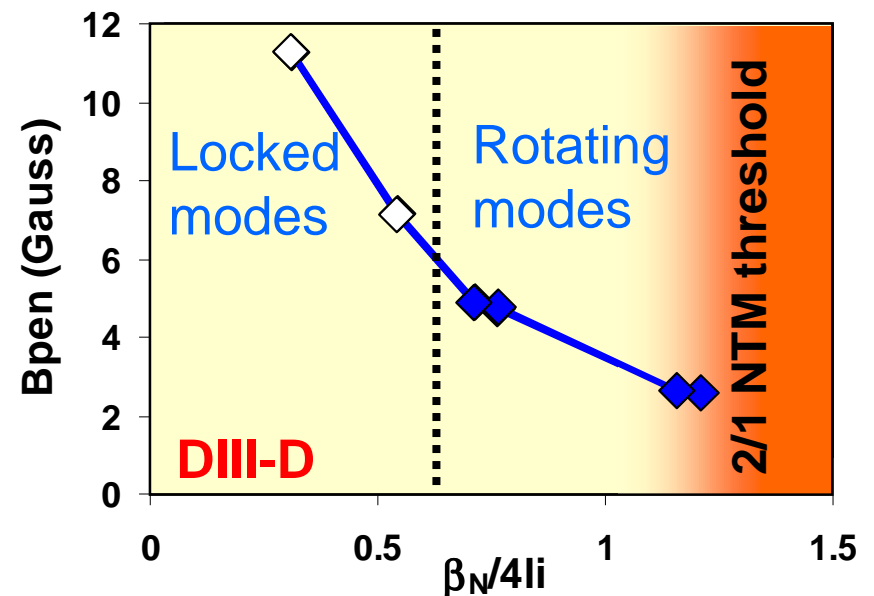
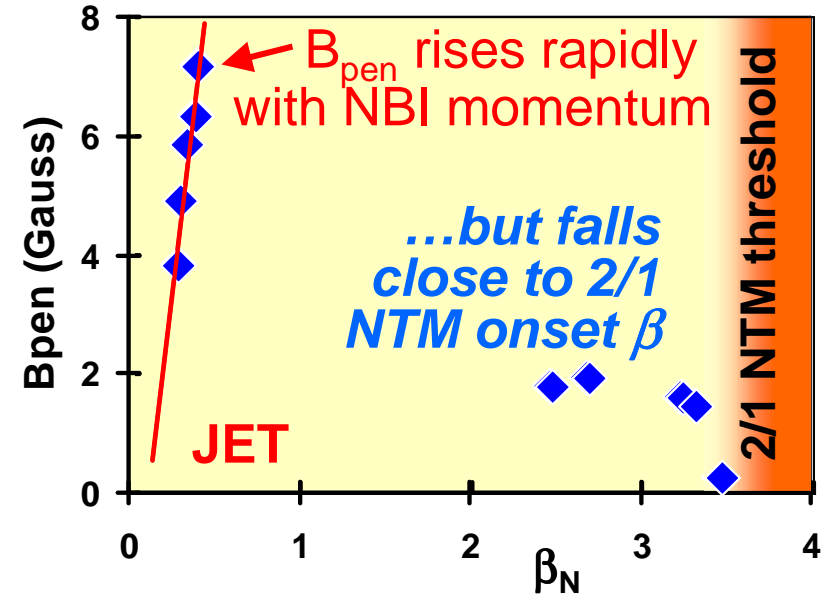
- Error field thresholds fall close to the 2/1 NTM onset β on JET

⇒ increased error field sensitivity

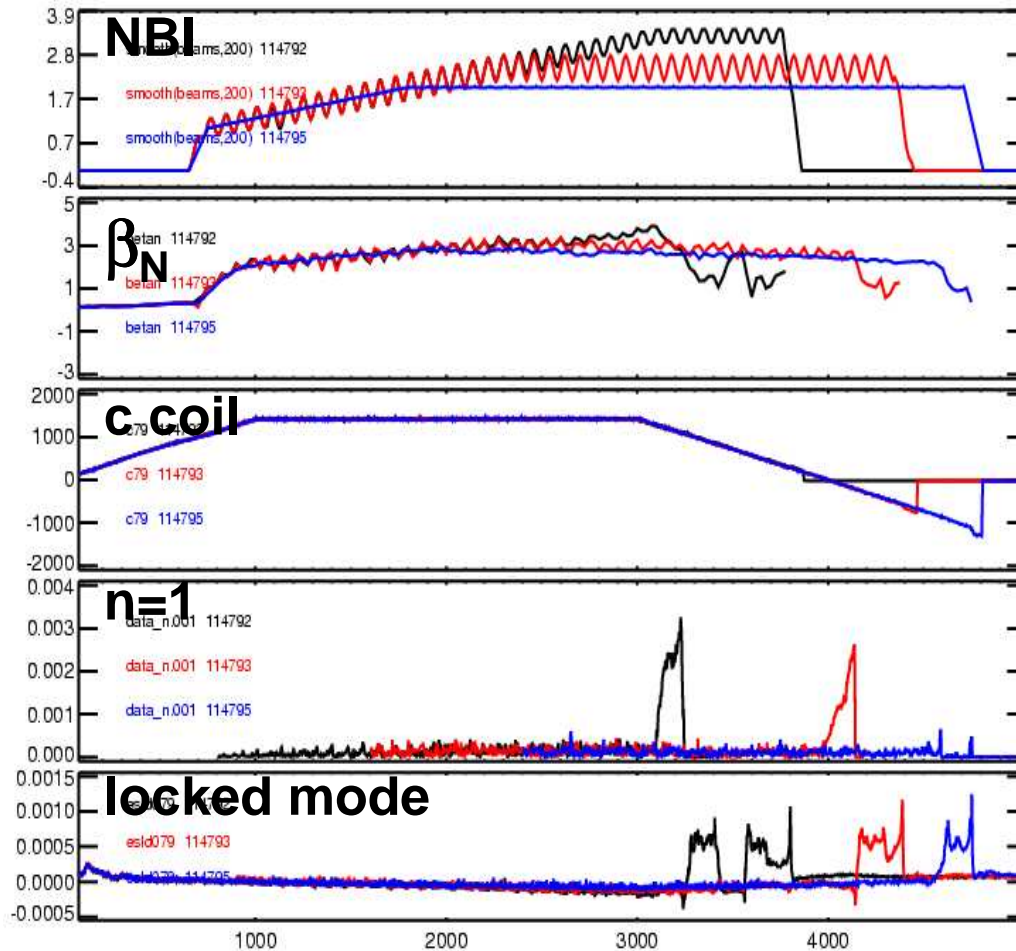
- Also observed on D3D...

– here modes formed rotating at intermediate β_N

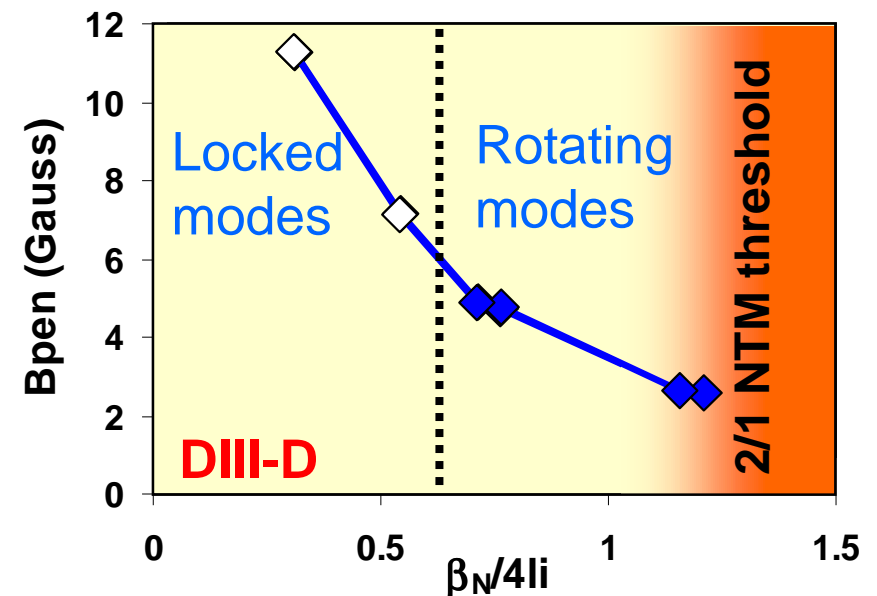
⇒ EF is directly assisting NTM onset mechanism



DIII-D: error field - NTM interplay



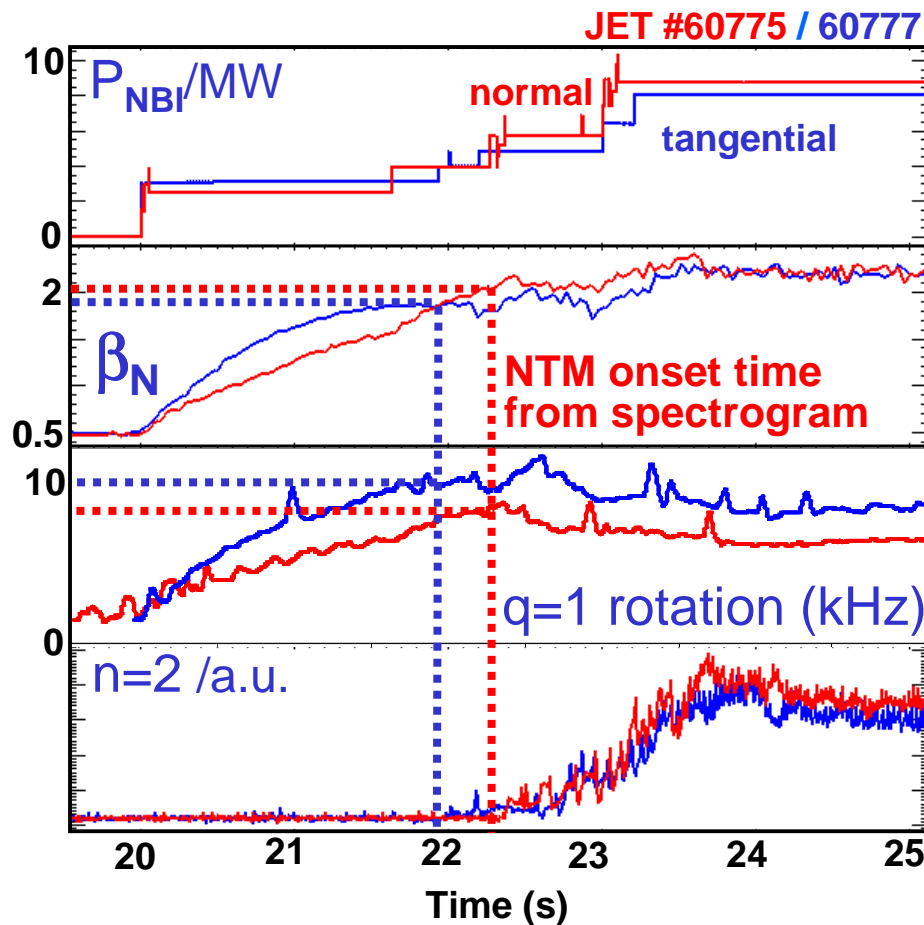
- Fix at subcritical β
 - apply EF ramp
- ⇒ EFs assist NTM onset
 - at medium β modes born rotating - NTMs
 - low β : standard locked modes



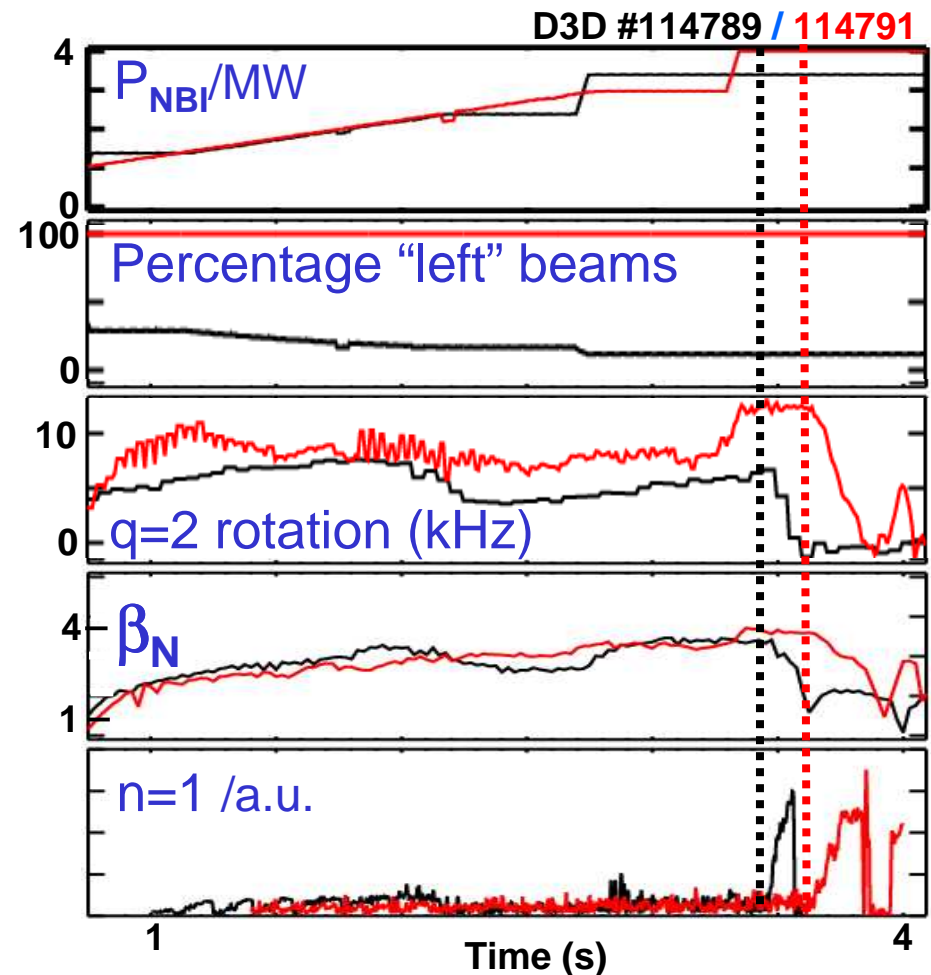
...but rotation has a weak effect

- Vary beam momentum:

- similar 3/2 NTM β_N threshold on JET:

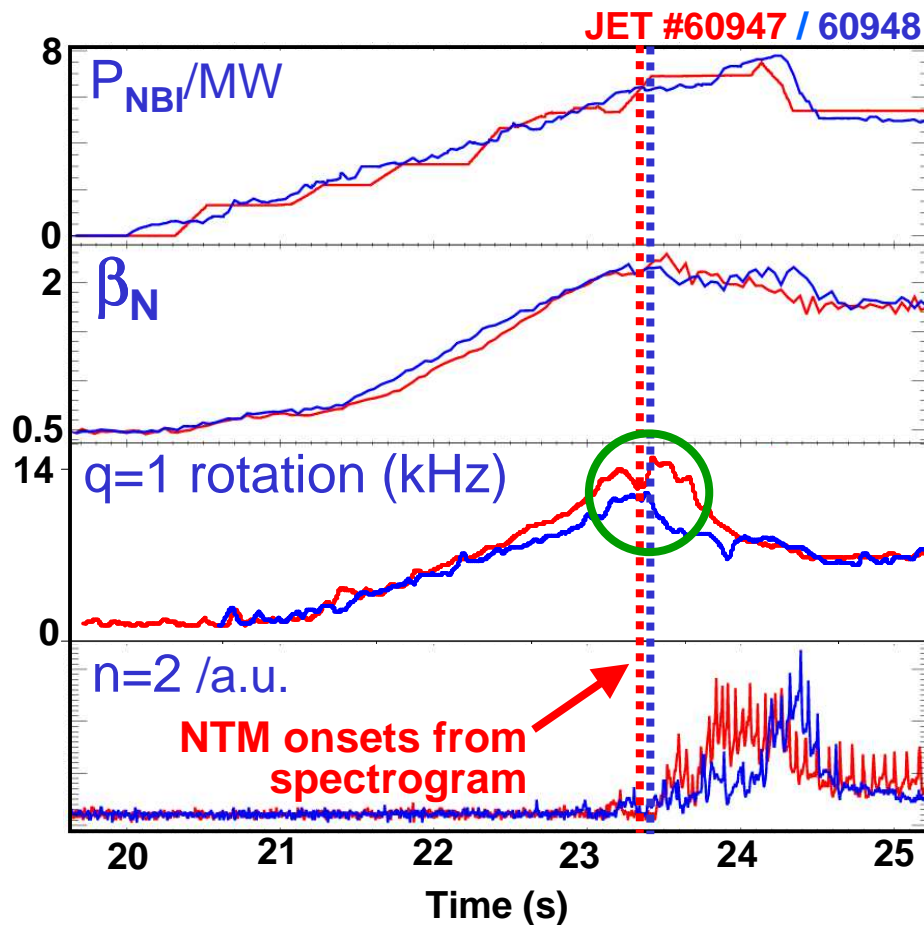


- 10% higher 2/1 NTM onset β_N threshold on DIII-D:



JET: try more reproducible ramp

- Vary beam momentum:
 - rotation dip leads to same threshold!

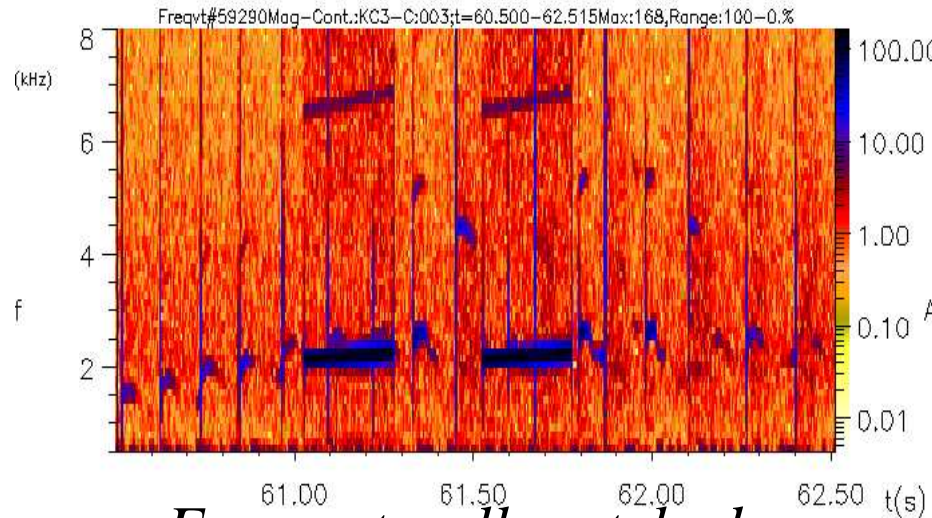


Conclusions

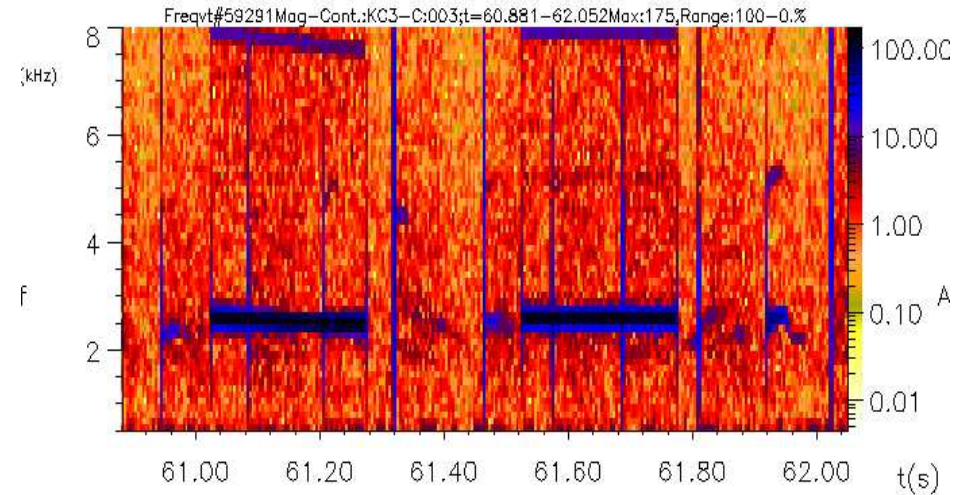
- NTM ρ^* - v based onset scalings are non-predictive of NTM onset time on JET
 - discharges extremely sensitive to detailed form of heating power ramp-up
 - sawtooth period (*not ρ^* values*) is the hidden parameter
 - NTM thresholds can be controlled via the sawtooth
 - direct control by ICCD can lower period and raise NTM onset β
 - fast particles stabilise sawteeth, lowering NTM thresholds
 - ‘monster’ sawtooth control uniquely demonstrated on JET
 - changing heating power ramp-up
 - Error fields can lower 2/1 NTM threshold
 - Rotation has weak effect
- insight into seeding process*

Testing sawtooth island triggering

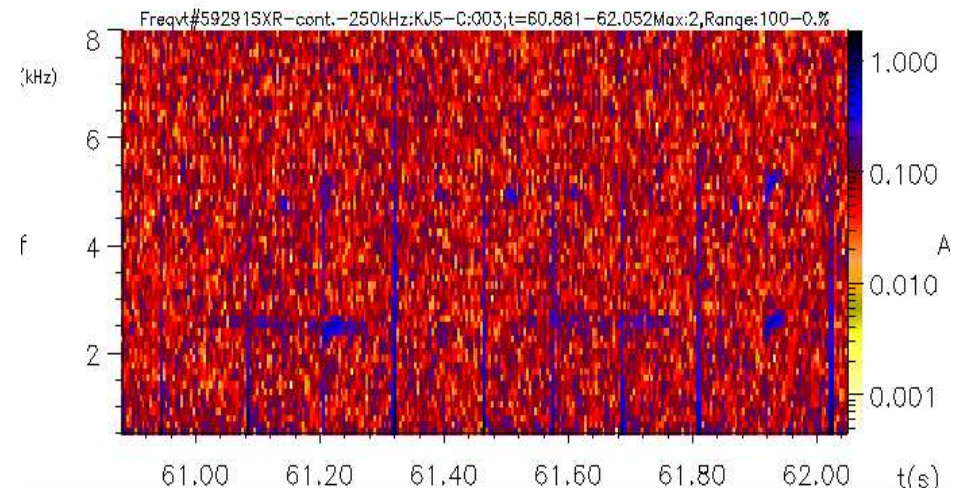
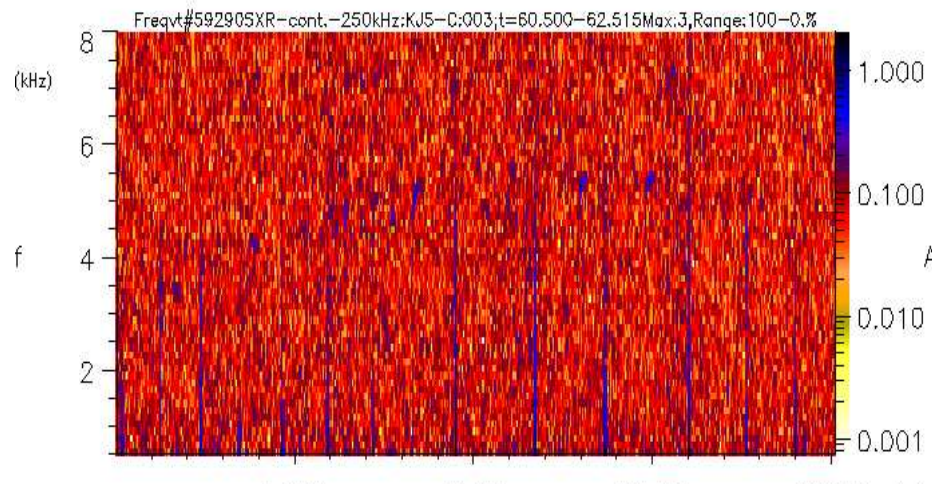
Apply saddle fields to couple through to 1/1 mode...



Freq not well matched

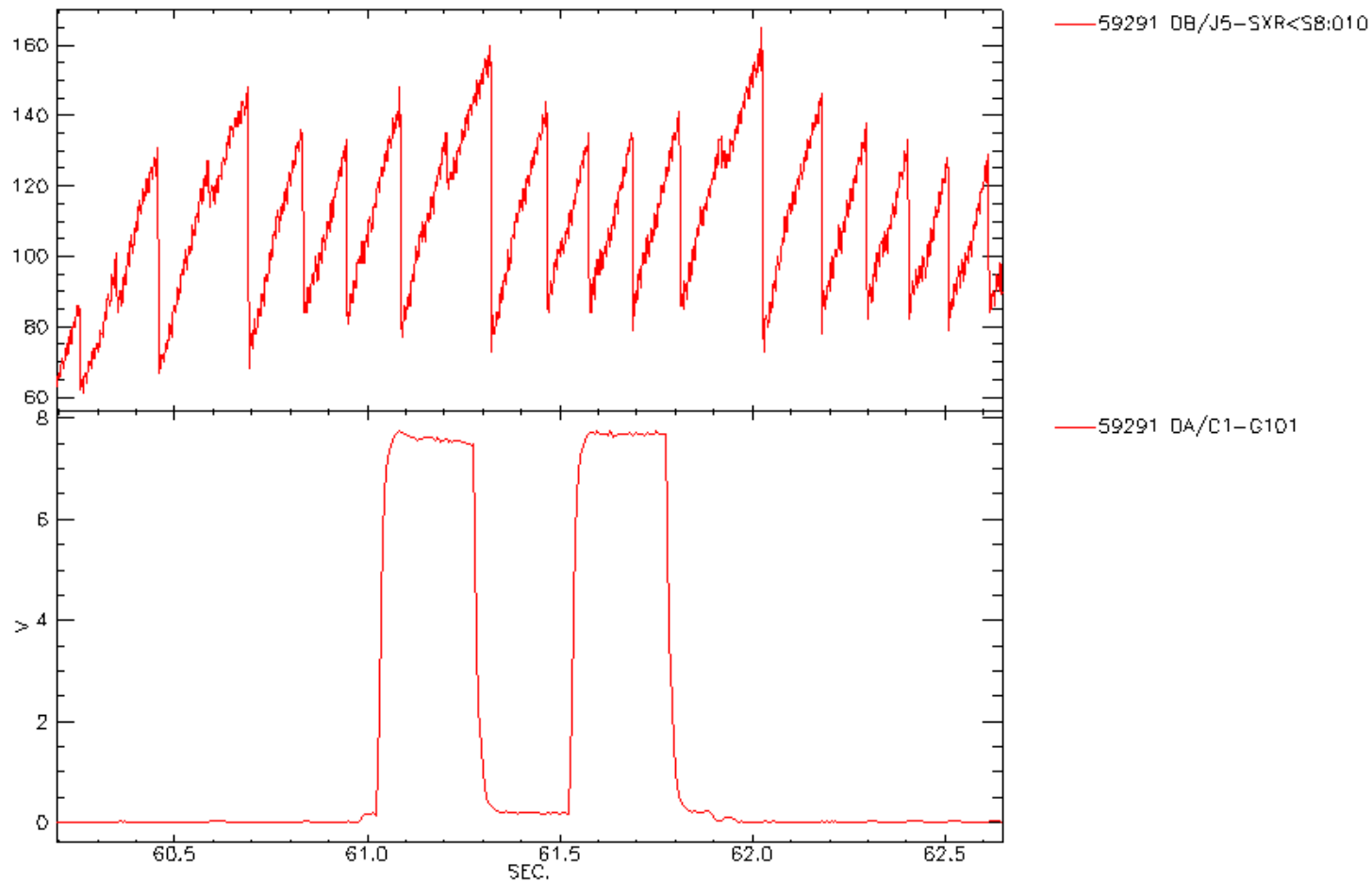


Freq well matched





No effect on sawteeth in well matched case



Evidence against/lack of validation of Gimblett Hastie model!