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AT&T Executive Education Conference Center
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Characteristics of MHD in the high central density plasma in LHD

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Thanks to

**WATANABE, Kiyomasa / OHDAKI, Satoshi
NAKAJIMA, Noriyoshi / SUZUKI, Yasuhiro
SAKAKIBARA, Satoru**



Large Helical Device (LHD)

Characteristics
of MHD in the
high central
density plasma
in LHD

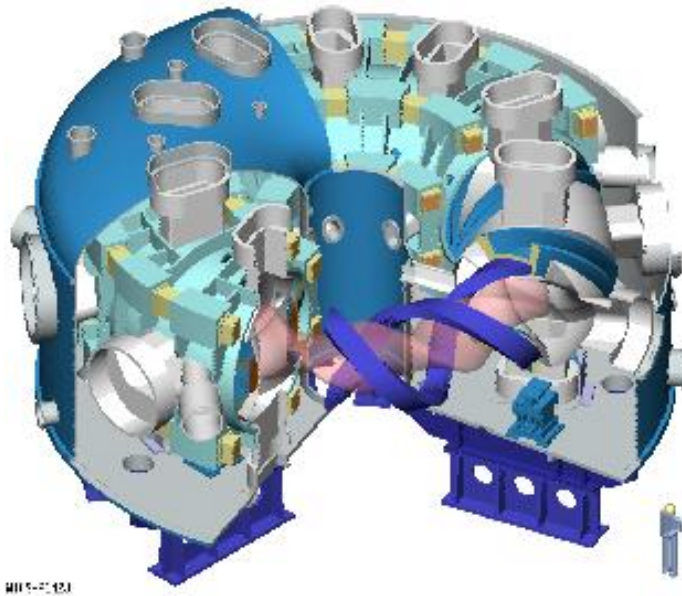
Back ground

High n_e plasma

MHD stability

CDC

Summary



Major radius $R_0 = 3.5 \sim 4.1[\text{m}]$

Minor radius $a \sim 0.6[\text{m}]$

Aspect ratio $A_p = 5.8 \sim 6.8$

Magnetic field $B_t \approx 3[\text{T}]$

Super conductor coils

A pair of helical coils $L/M = 2/10$

3 pairs of poloidal coils

Heating

NBI, ECH, ICRF

Fueling

Gas puff, Pellet injection

Current-FREE plasma

- Current drive is not necessary
- No current driven MHD instability

Outline

Characteristics
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Summary

- **Back ground**
- **High central density plasma**
- **MHD stability**
- **Core Density Collapse event**
- **Summary**

Back ground

Characteristics of MHD in the high central density plasma in LHD

Back ground

High n_e plasma

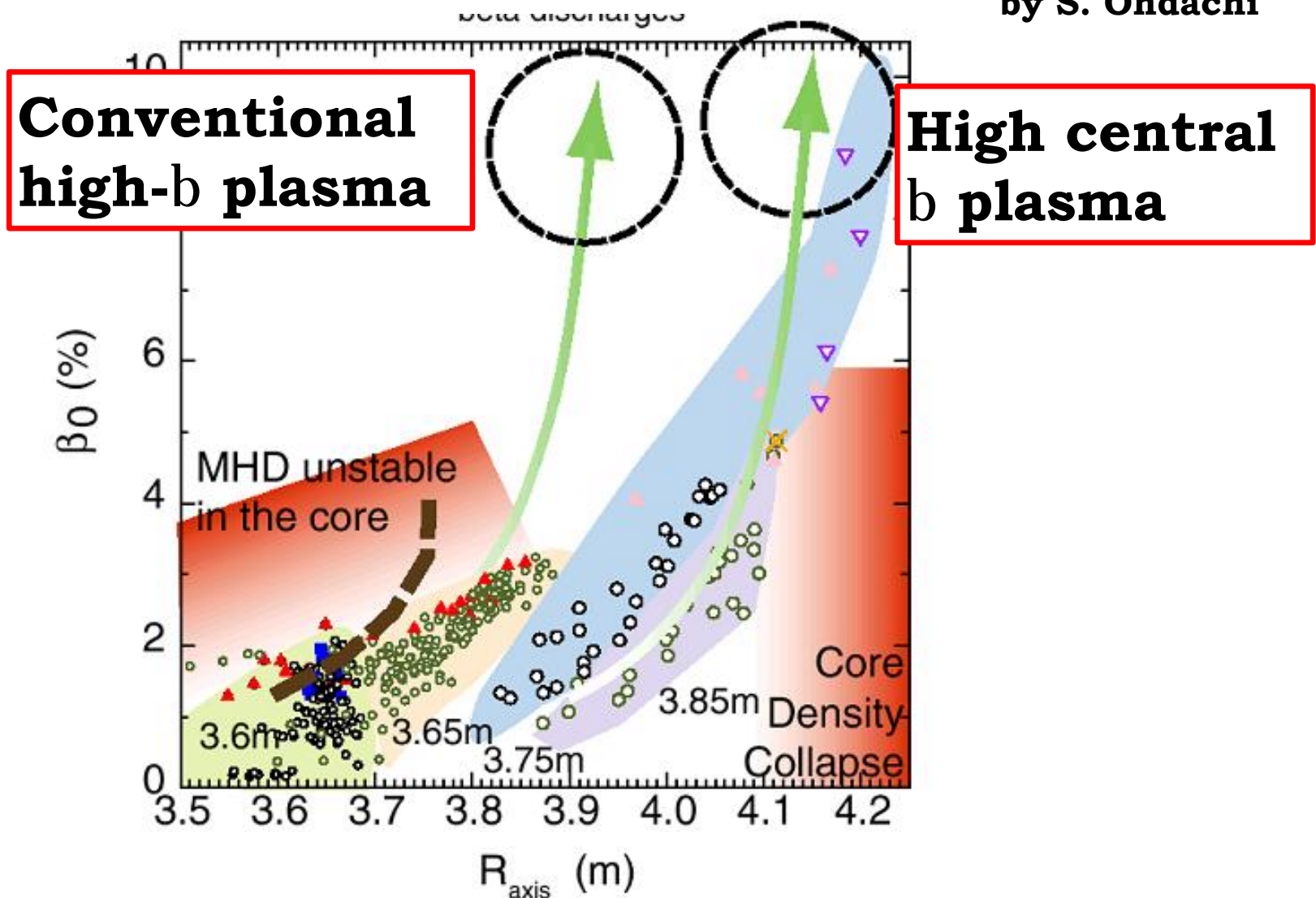
MHD stability

CDC

Summary

Two approaches to the high- β plasmas

by S. Ohdachi



Study of MHD stability is important

Back ground

Comparison of plasmas

Characteristics
of MHD in the
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Summary

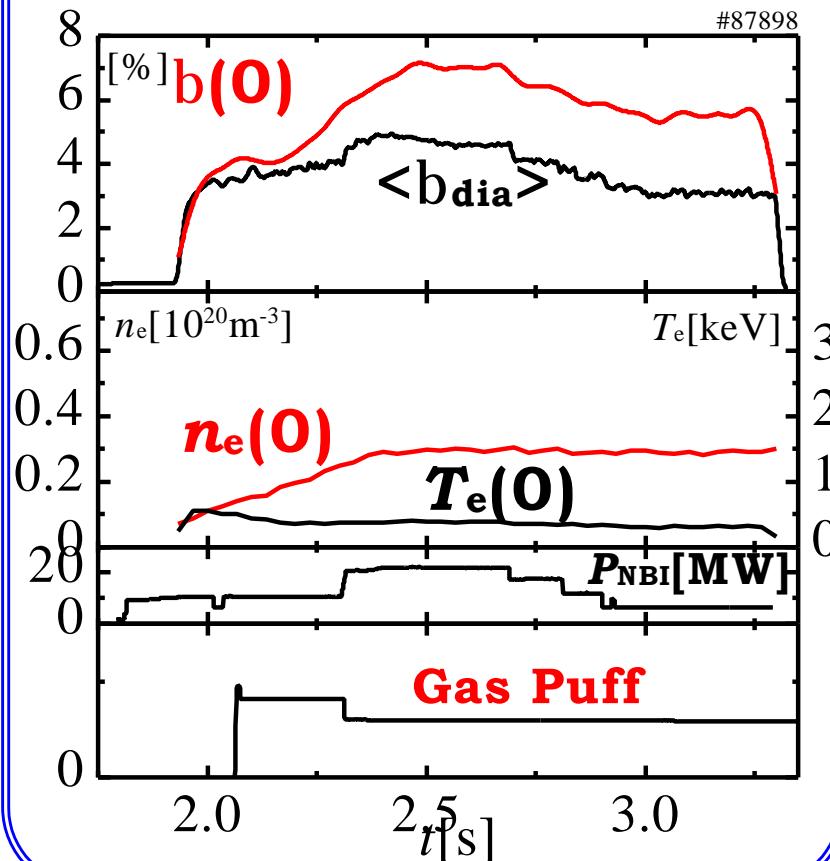
Conventional high-b

$$n_e(0) = 0.3 \times 10^{20} [\text{m}^{-3}]$$

$$\langle b_{\text{dia}} \rangle = 5[\%], b(0) = 7.2[\%]$$

$$R_{\text{ax}}^v = 3.6[\text{m}], B_t = 0.425[\text{T}]$$

Fuelling : Gas puffing



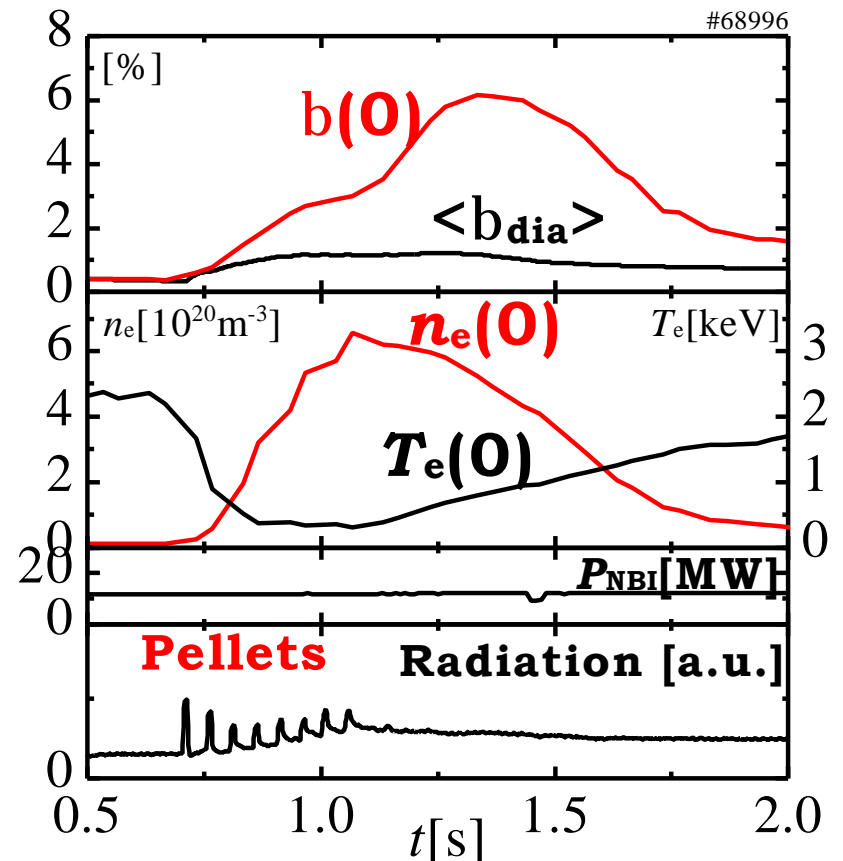
High central density

$$n_e(0) = 6.5 \times 10^{20} [\text{m}^{-3}]$$

$$\langle b_{\text{dia}} \rangle = 1.2[\%], b(0) = 6.2[\%]$$

$$R_{\text{ax}}^v = 3.75[\text{m}], B_t = 2.75[\text{T}]$$

Fuelling : Pellet injection



High central density plasma

Attainable central beta $\beta(0)$

Characteristics
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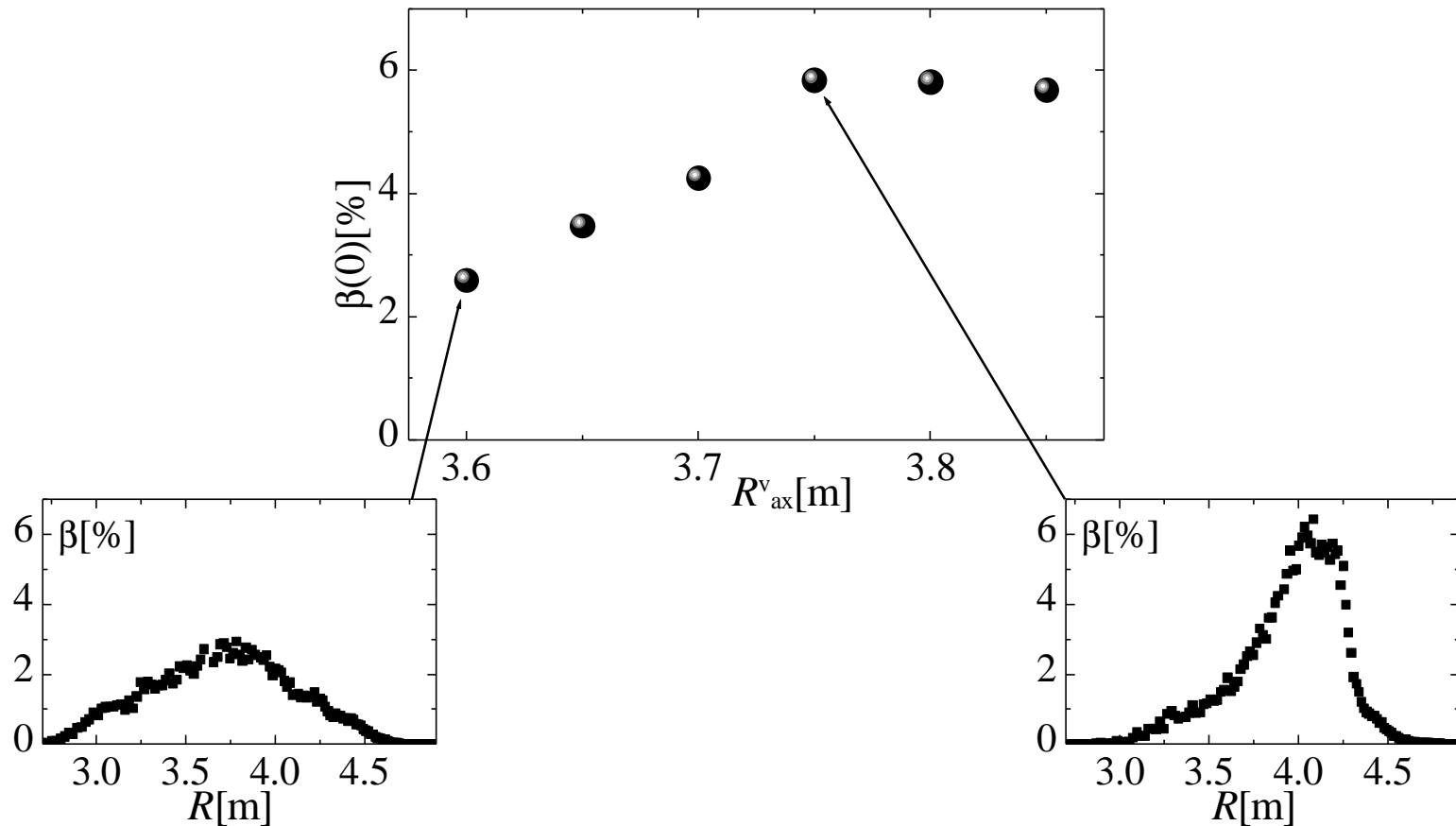
Back ground

High n_e plasma

MHD stability

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Summary



$\beta(0)$ depends on R_{ax}^v
(R_{ax}^v : preset magnetic axis position)

What suppresses $\beta(0)$?

High central density plasma

From experimental observation,
 $b(0)$ seems to be suppressed by ...

Characteristics
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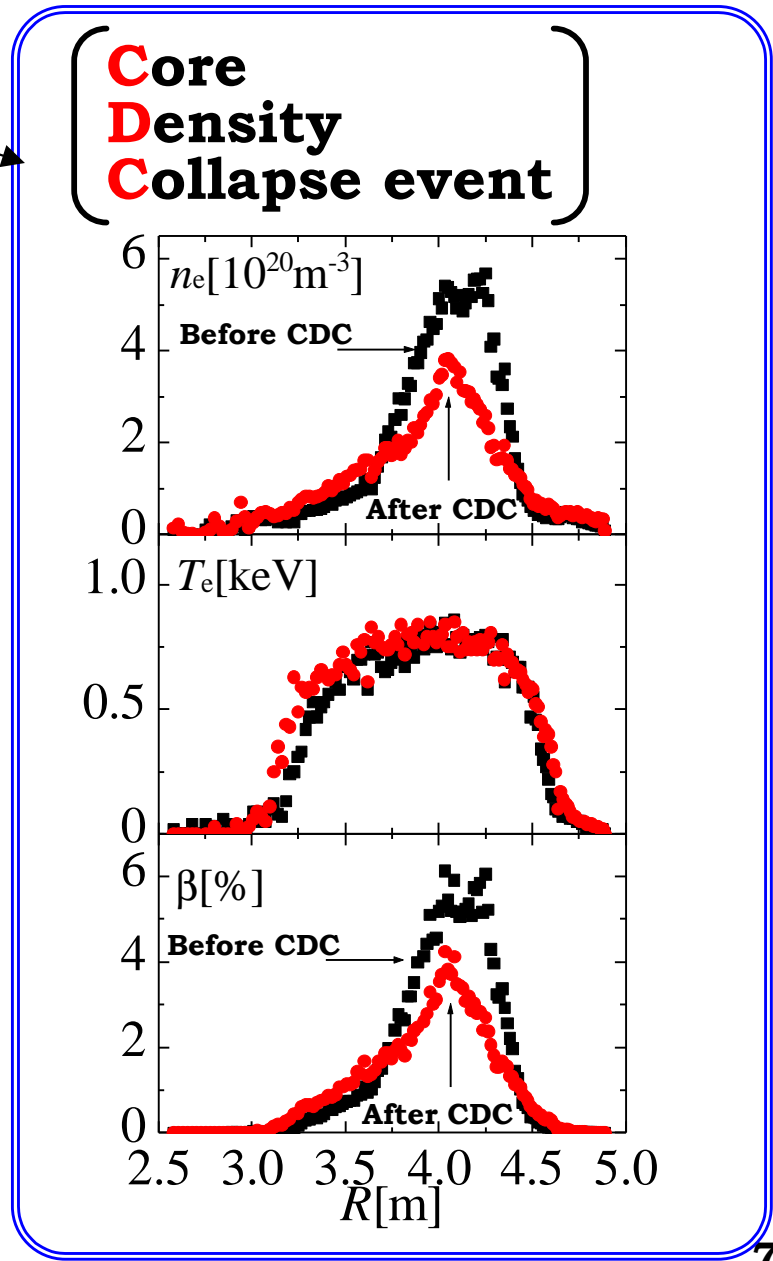
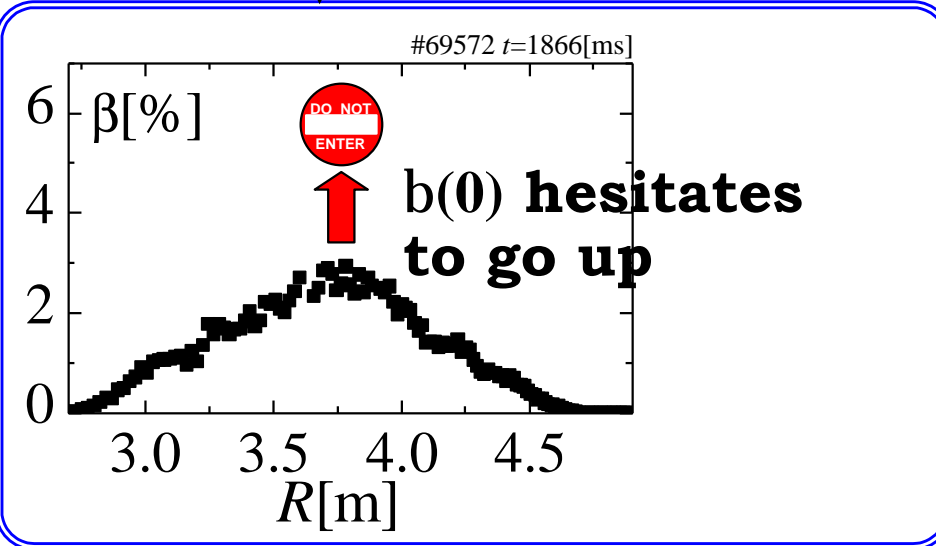
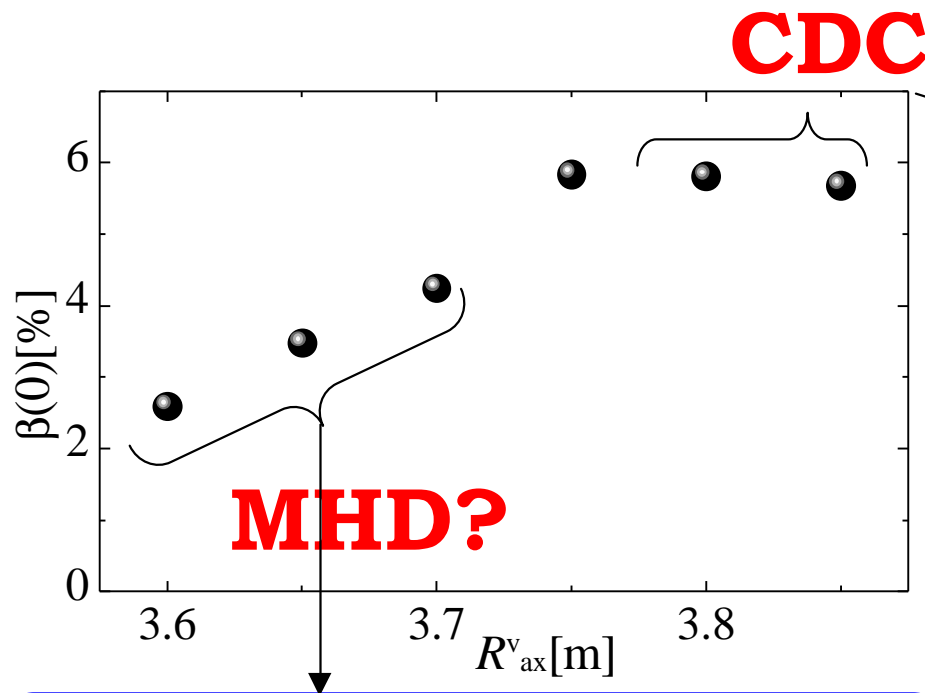
Back ground

High n_e plasma

MHD stability

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Summary



Open questions

Characteristics
of MHD in the
high central
density plasma
in LHD

Back ground

- **How is $b(0)$ suppressed?**

$$(R_{ax}^v < \sim 3.7[\text{m}])$$

High n_e plasma

MHD stability

- **What is cause of CDC?**

$$(R_{ax}^v > 3.75[\text{m}])$$

CDC

Summary

**We try to explain them
from the viewpoint of MHD**

Open questions

Characteristics
of MHD in the
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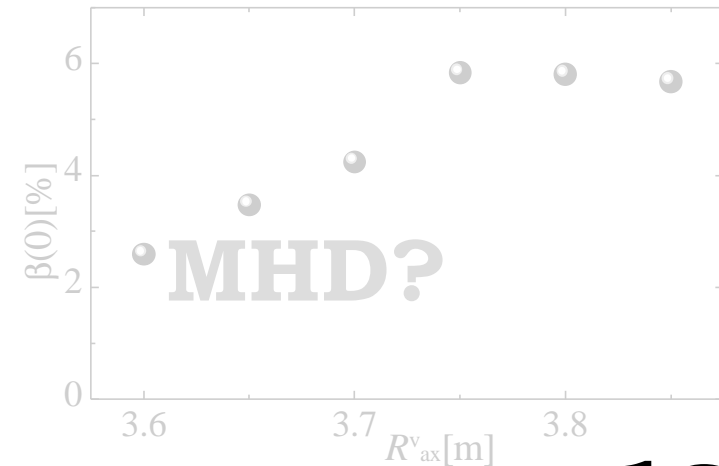
Back ground

High n_e plasma

MHD stability

CDC

Summary



How is $\beta(0)$ suppressed?
 $(R_{ax}^v < \sim 3.7[\text{m}])$

- General MHD properties of LHD plasmas
- Region of experimental results

How is $b(0)$ suppressed? ($R_{ax}^v < \sim 3.7[m]$)

Characteristics
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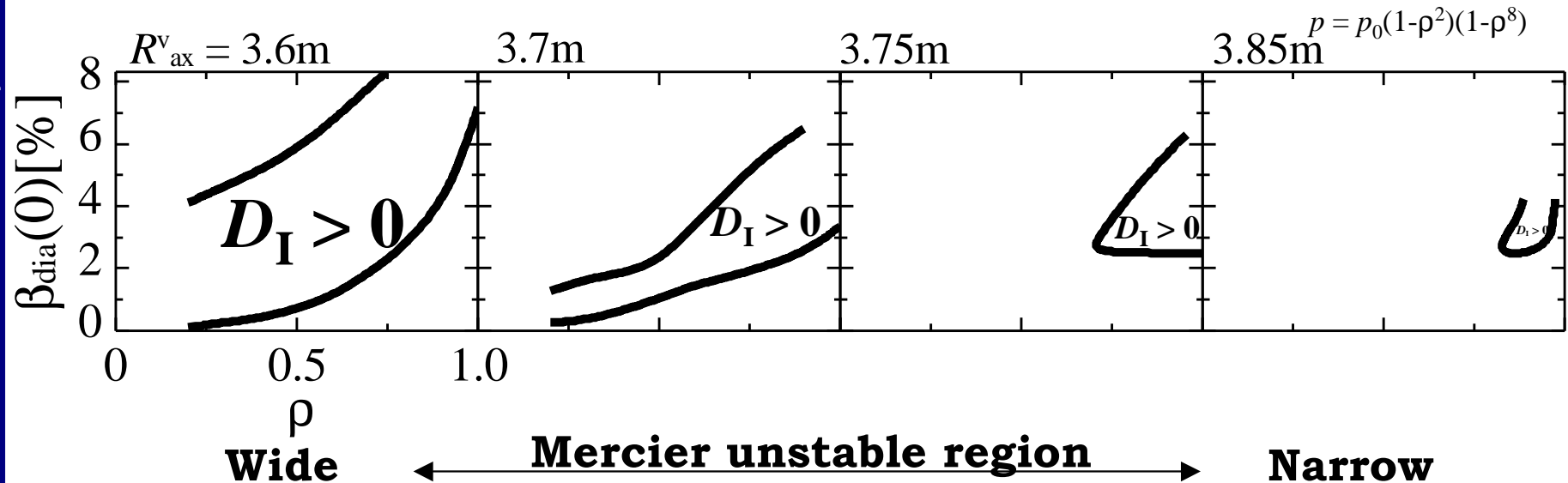
High n_e plasma

MHD stability

CDC

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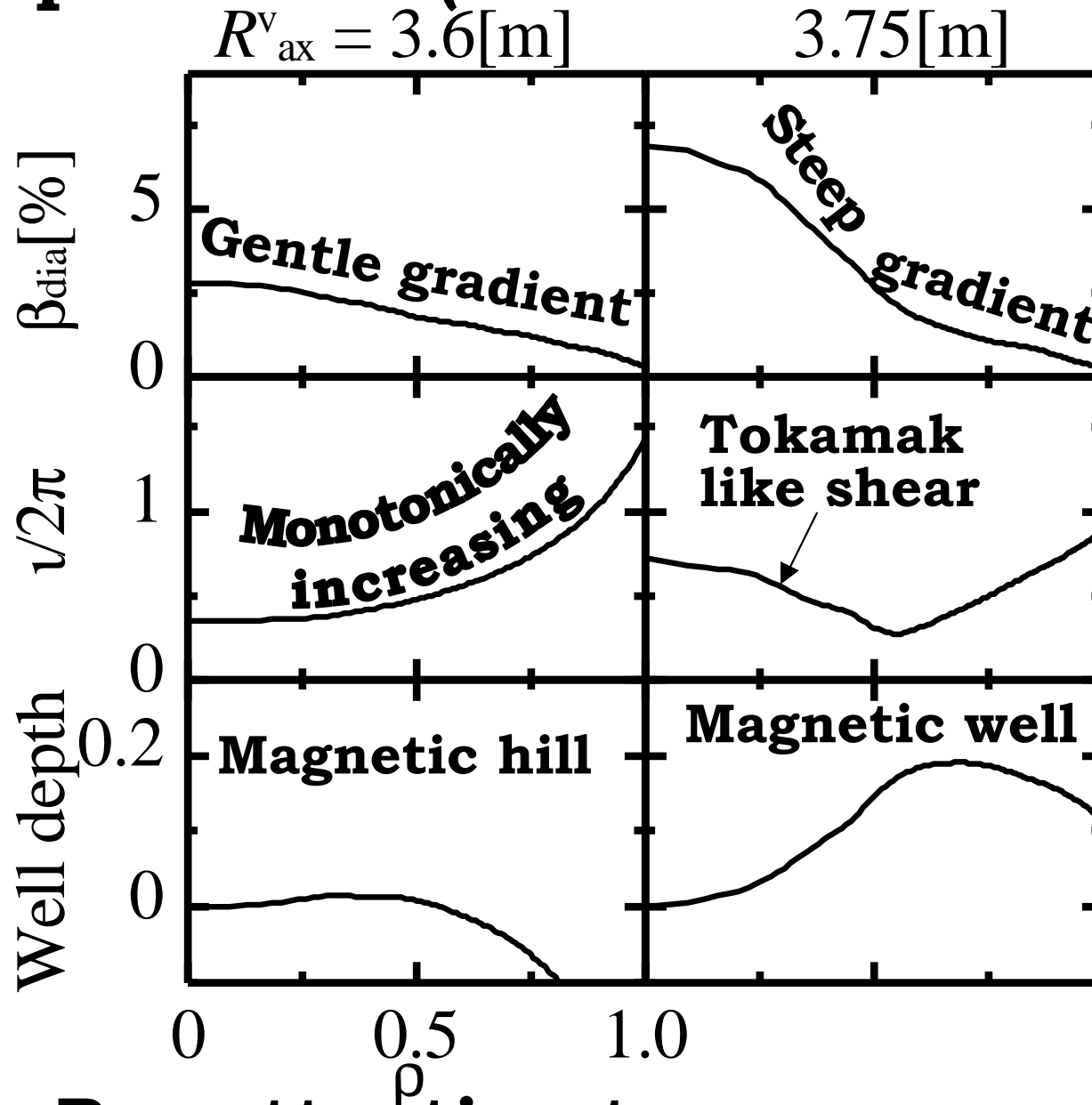
General MHD properties of LHD plasma



**Mercier unstable region
narrows with R_{ax}^v**

How is $b(0)$ suppressed? ($R_{ax}^v < \sim 3.7[m]$)

Equilibrium (when Maximum $b(0)$)



**Pay attention to
pressure gradient at core ($i/2p = 0.5$)**

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High n_e plasma

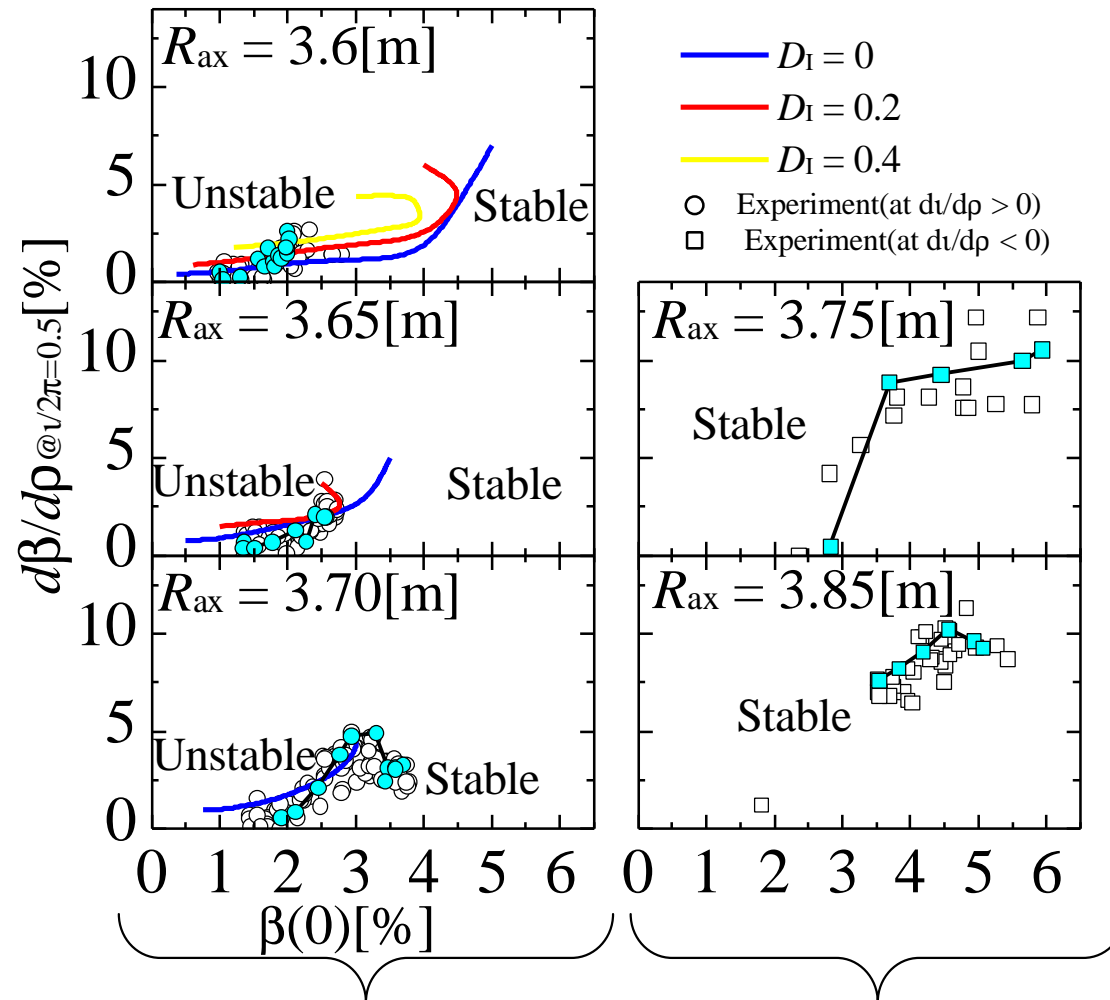
MHD stability

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Summary

How is $b(0)$ suppressed? ($R_{ax}^v < \sim 3.7[m]$)

Region of experimental results



- Mercier stable region expands with R_{ax}^v
- The db/dr reaches to 5[%]
- db/dr seems to be suppressed by ideal local mode

- No Mercier unstable region
- The db/dr attains to 12[%]
- Pressure gradient increases with b without restriction

Characteristics of MHD in the high central density plasma in LHD

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How is $b(0)$ suppressed? ($R_{ax}^v < \sim 3.7$ [m])

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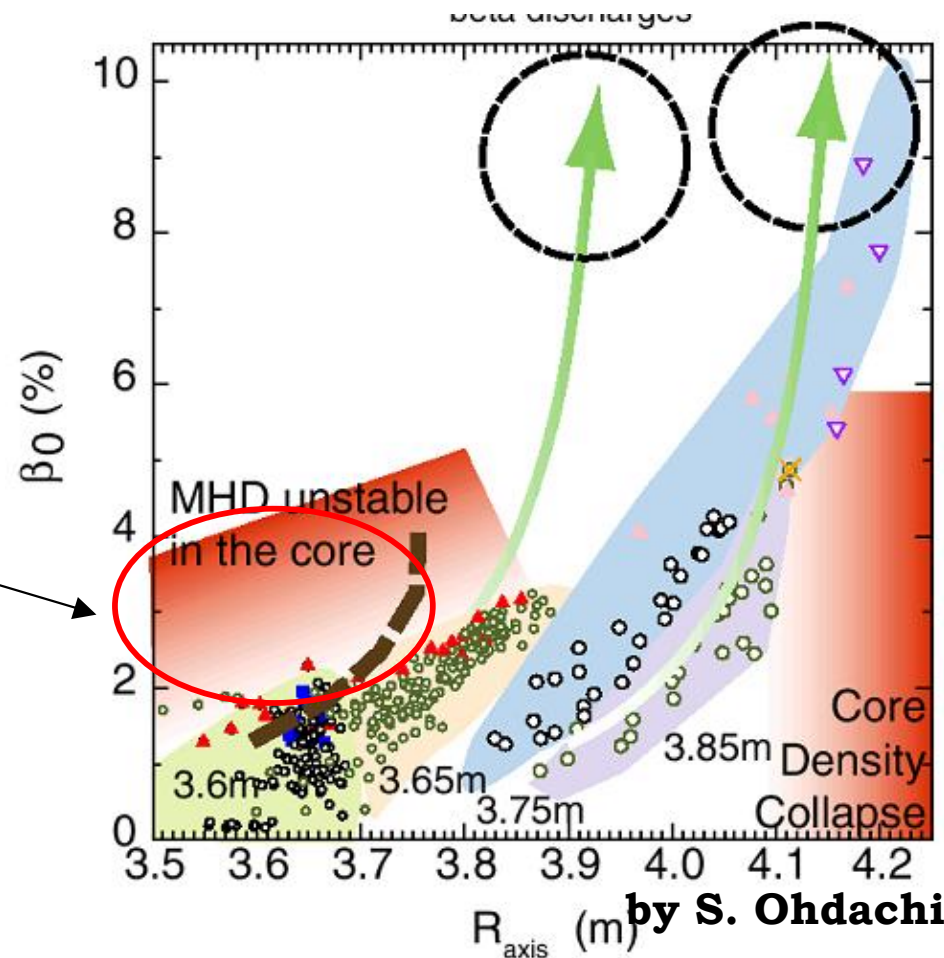
High n_e plasma

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**MHD
unstable**

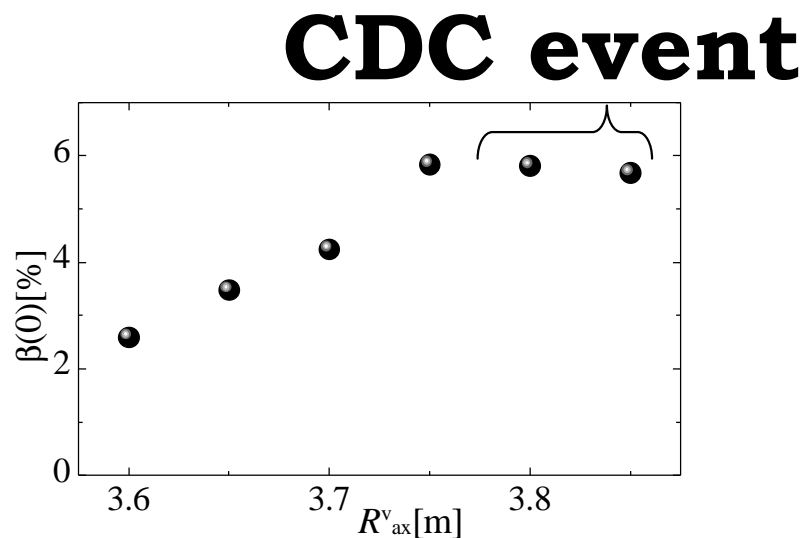


- Pressure gradient seems to be suppressed by ideal local mode
- $b(0)$ hesitates to go up

What is cause of CDC?

$(R_{ax}^v > 3.75[\text{m}])$

- Details of experimental observation
- MHD analysis

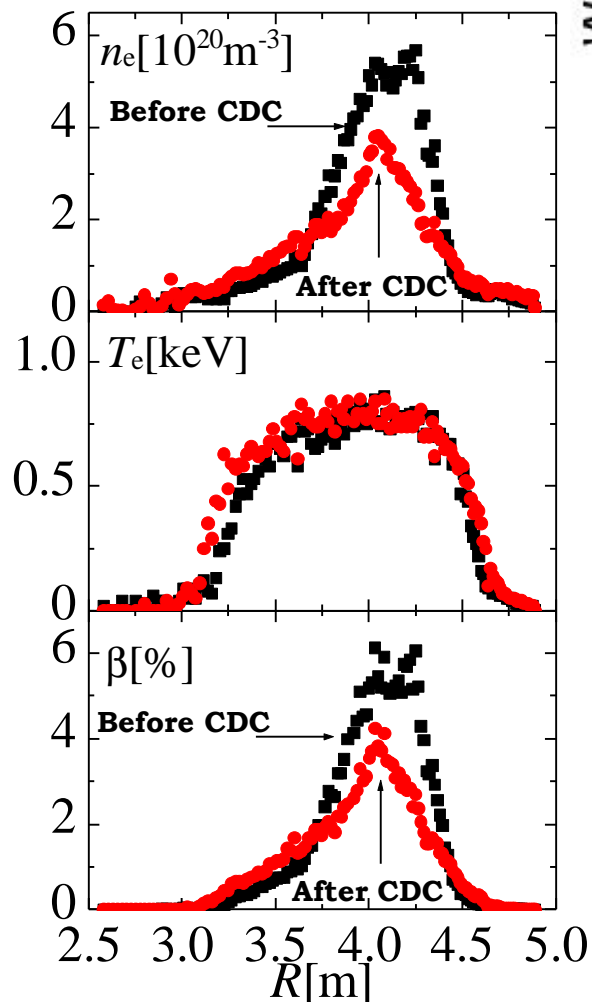
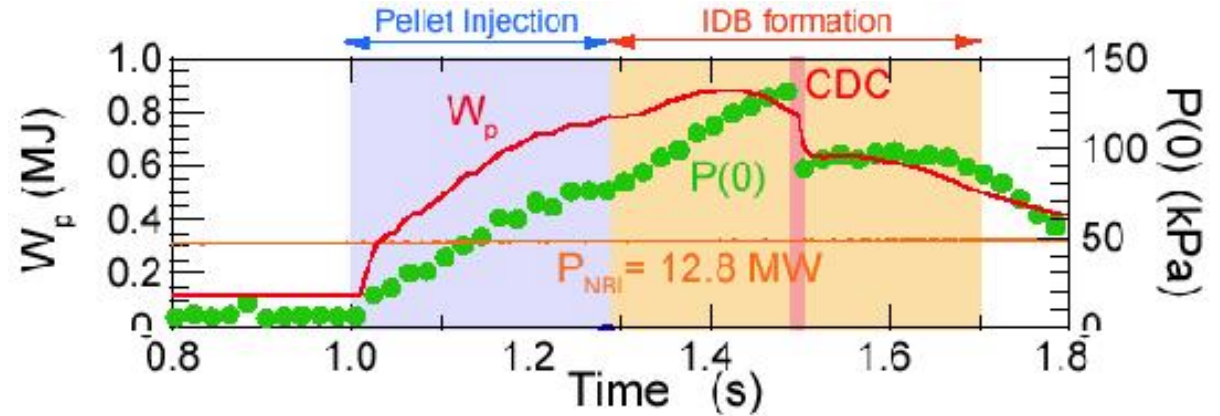


**Core
Density
Collapse event**

What is cause of CDC? ($R_{ax}^v > 3.75[m]$)

Details of experimental observation

Observed for $R_{ax}^v > 3.75[m]$



- n_e drops at core
- T_e is sustained
- b_{dia} decreases

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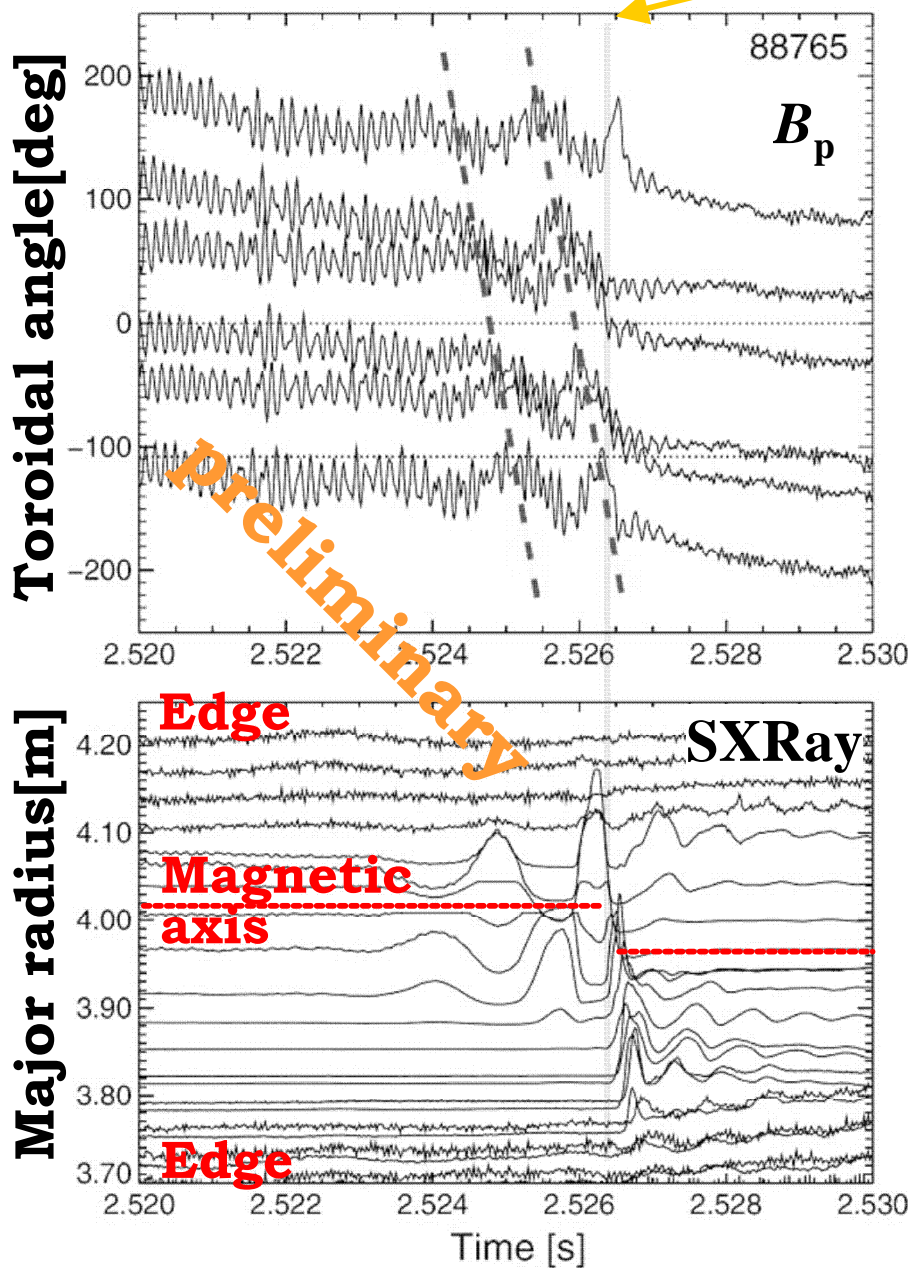
CDC

Summary

What is cause of CDC? ($R_{ax}^v > 3.75[m]$)

Details of experimental observation

Precursor of CDC (by S. Ohdachi)



$n = 1$ is observed in B_p

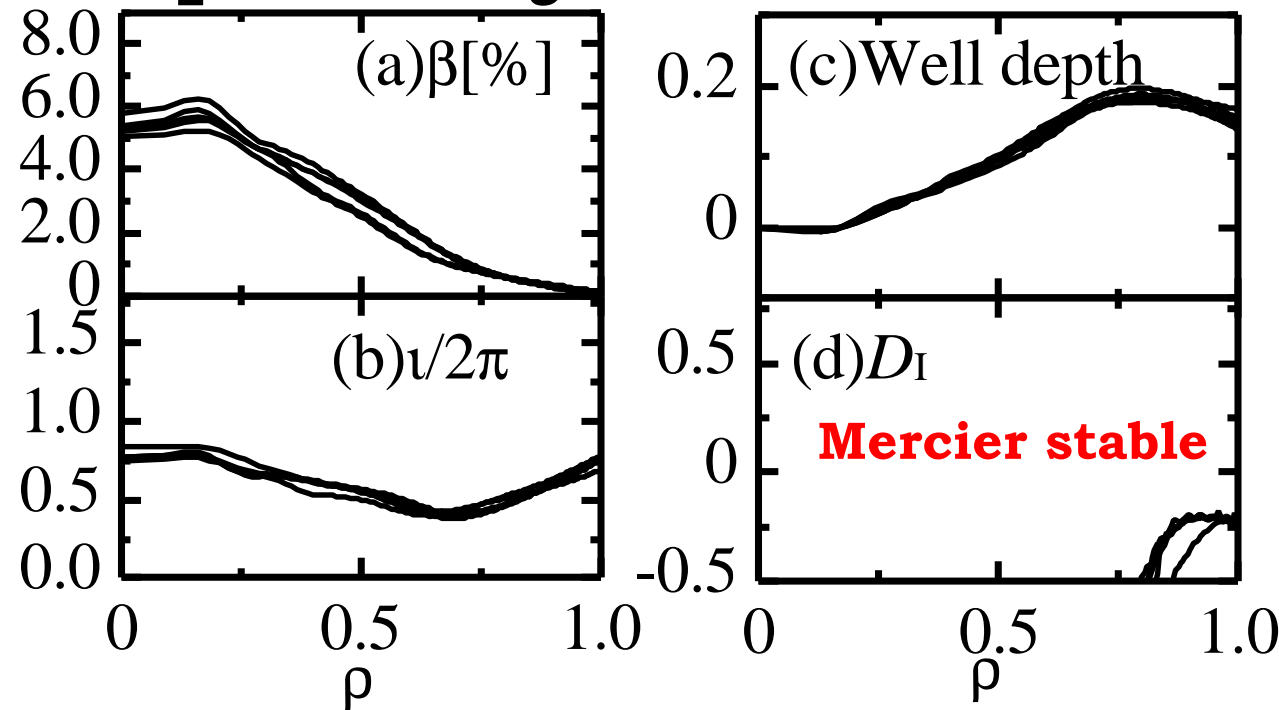
Soft X-Ray
Precursor (2[ms]) at
core with odd mode
(Odd poloidal mode?)

How about MHD?

What is cause of CDC? ($R_{ax}^v > 3.75[m]$)

MHD analysis

Equilibria just before CDC



- Steep pressure gradient
- Reversed $i/2p$ gradient
- Deep & wide magnetic well-depth
- **Mercier stable**

Low- n (1~4) global ideal mode is **stable**

(TERPSICHORE / W.A. Cooper PPCF Vol. 34, p1011 (1992))

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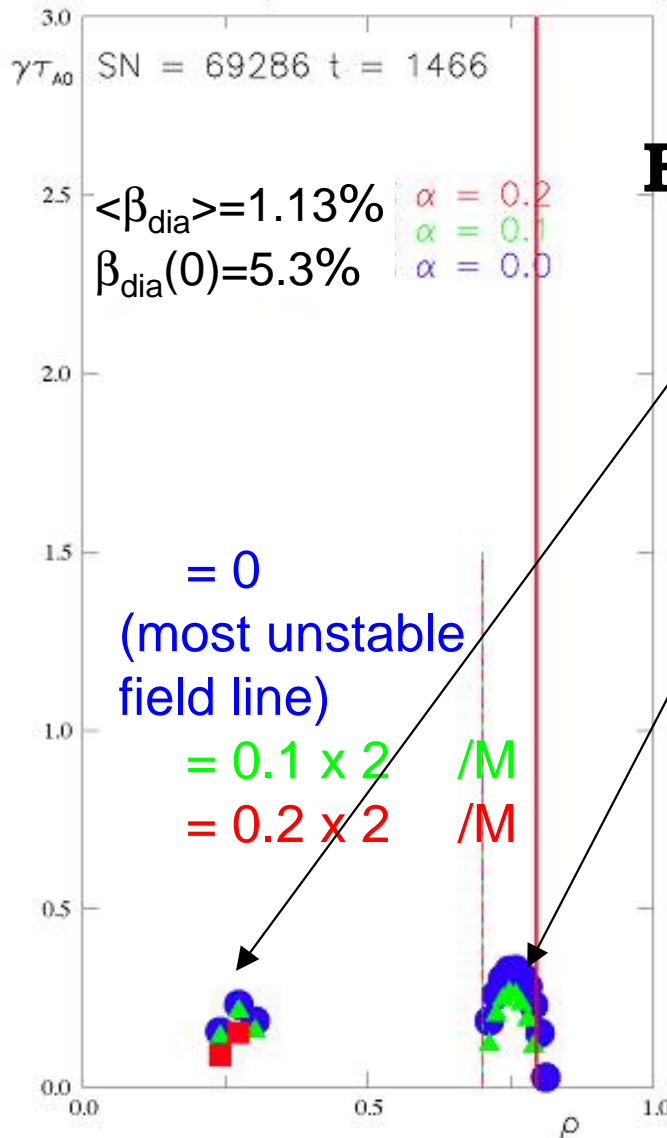
Summary

What is cause of CDC? ($R_{ax}^v > 3.75[m]$)

MHD analysis

Ballooning mode (Hn_bal code)

(N.Nakajima, PoP Vol.3 (1996) pp.4545-4555 and pp.4556-4567)



Helical-like ballooning modes

Core :
tokamak-like shear

Periphery :
helical-like shear

**High- n ballooning modes
in the core region might
lead to CDC???**

**More exact checks
are required**

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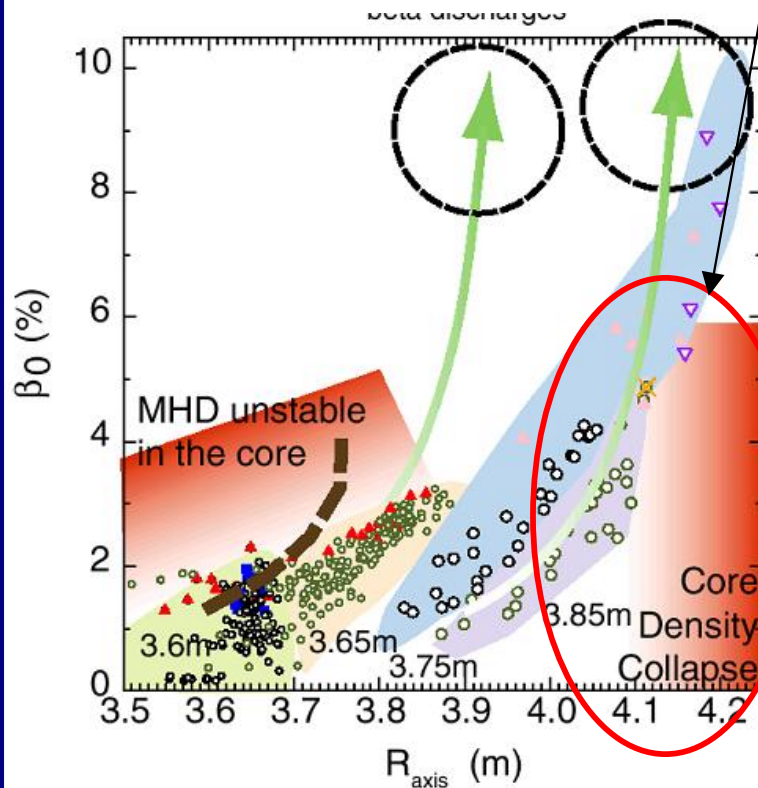
High n_e plasma

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Summary

CDC event



Experiment

- Core-localized phenomena

Numerical Calculations

- Mercier stable
- Low-n stable
- Ballooning unstable???

**MHD study is being continued to
clarify physics of CDC event**

Summary

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Summary

- 👉 **MHD stability of LHD plasmas with high central density are analyzed**
- 👉 **Attainable $b(0)$ depends on R_{ax}^v**
- 👉 **In $R_{ax}^v < 3.75[m]$, pressure gradient seems to be suppressed by ideal local mode**
- 👉 **In $R_{ax}^v > 3.75[m]$, $b(0)$ is suppressed by CDC event**
- 👉 **MHD study is being continued to clarify physics of CDC event**