

Characteristics
of MHD in the
high central
density plasma
in LHD

Back ground

High n_e plasma

MHD stability

CDC

Summary

**US-Japan Workshop on MHD Control, Magnetic Islands and Rotation
held at at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas, USA
AT&T Executive Education Conference Center
NOVEMBER 23-25, 2008**

Characteristics of MHD in the high central density plasma in LHD

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Thanks to

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NAKAJIMA, Noriyoshi / SUZUKI, Yasuhiro
SAKAKIBARA, Satoru**



Large Helical Device (LHD)

Characteristics
of MHD in the
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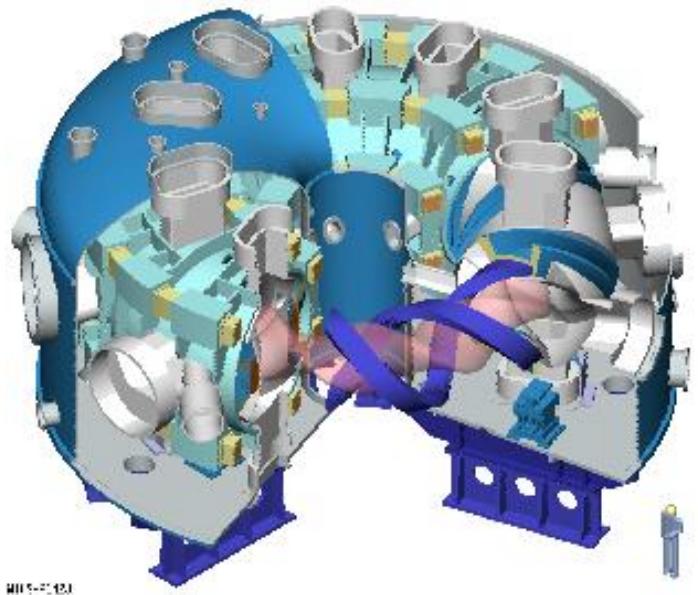
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Major radius $R_0 = 3.5\sim4.1[\text{m}]$

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

Aspect ratio $A_p = 5.8\sim6.8$

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

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

High n_e plasma

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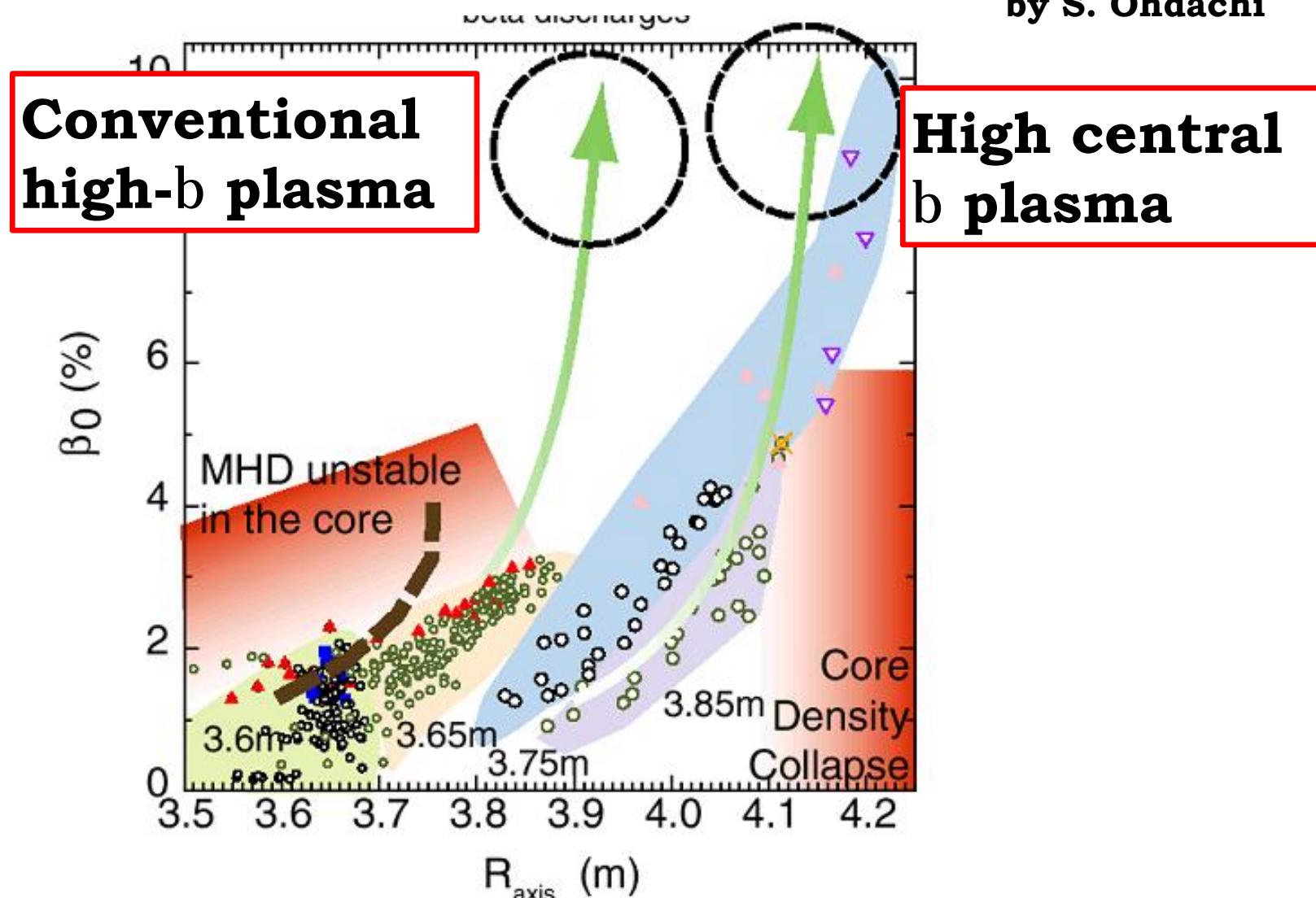
MHD stability

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Summary

Two approaches to the high- b plasmas

by S. Ohdachi



Study of MHD
stability is important

Back ground

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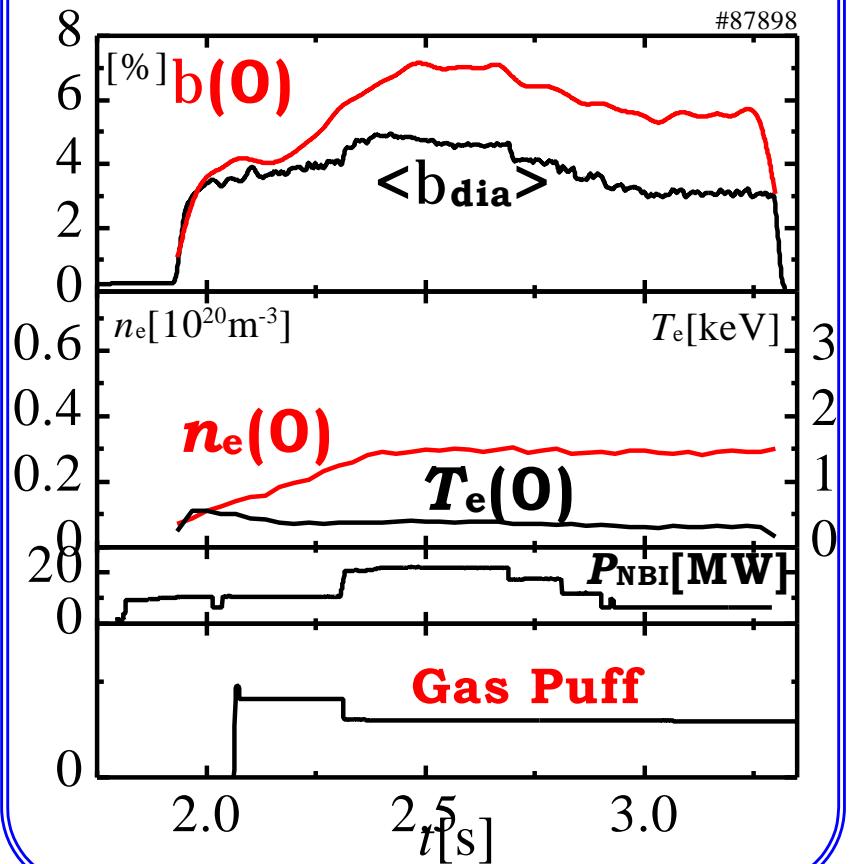
Summary

Comparison of plasmas

Conventional high-b

$$n_e(0) = 0.3 \times 10^{20} [\text{m}^{-3}]$$
$$\langle b_{\text{dia}} \rangle = 5 [\%], b(0) = 7.2 [\%]$$
$$R_{\text{ax}}^v = 3.6 [\text{m}], B_t = 0.425 [\text{T}]$$

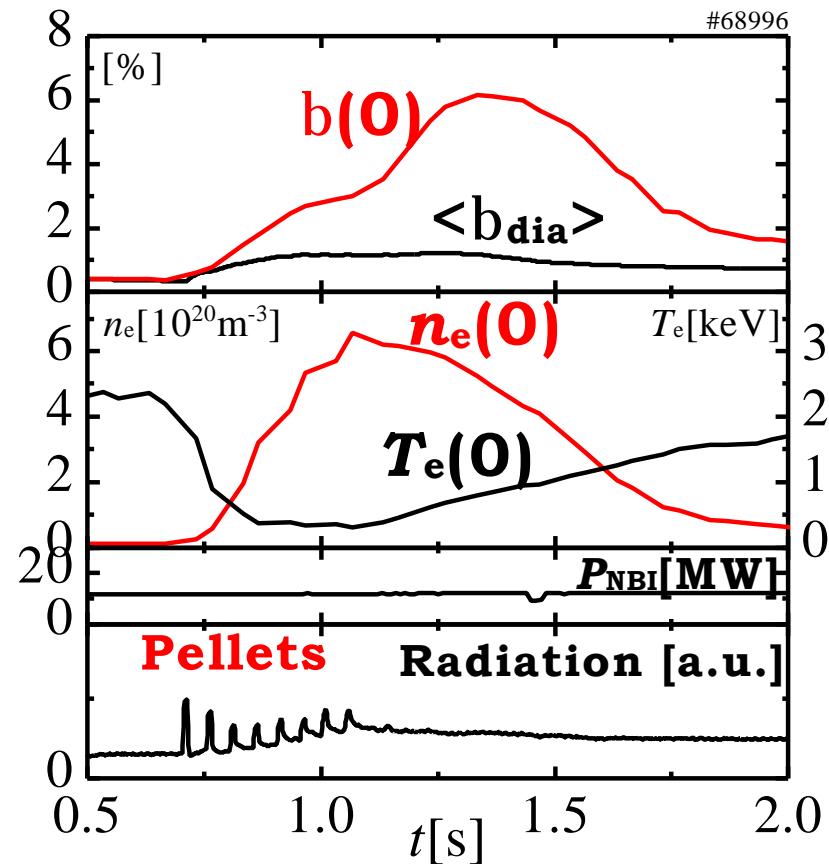
Fuelling : Gas puffing



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

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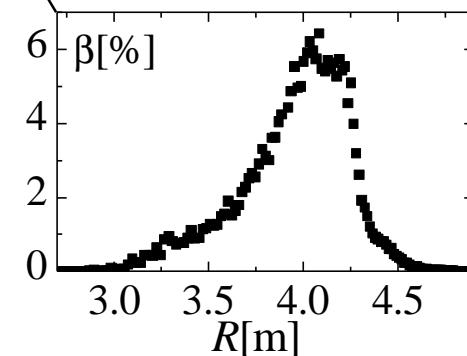
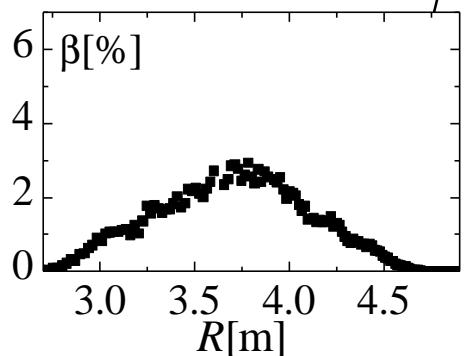
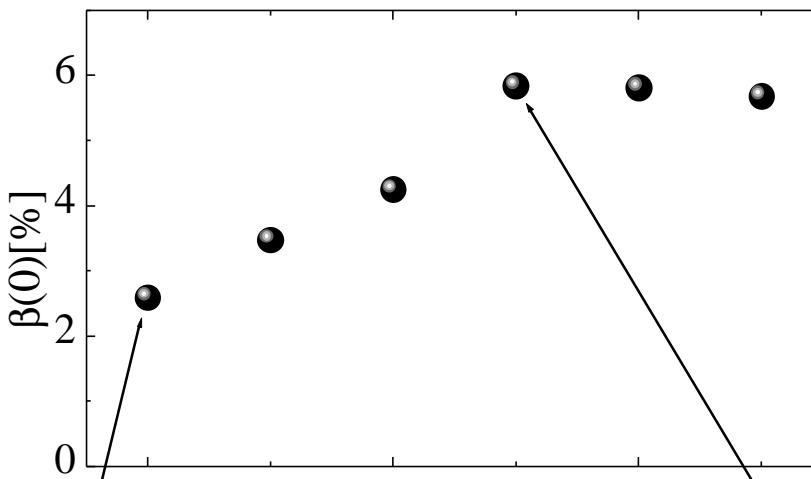
High n_e plasma

MHD stability

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Summary

Attainable central beta $\beta(0)$



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

What suppresses $\beta(0)$?

High central density plasma

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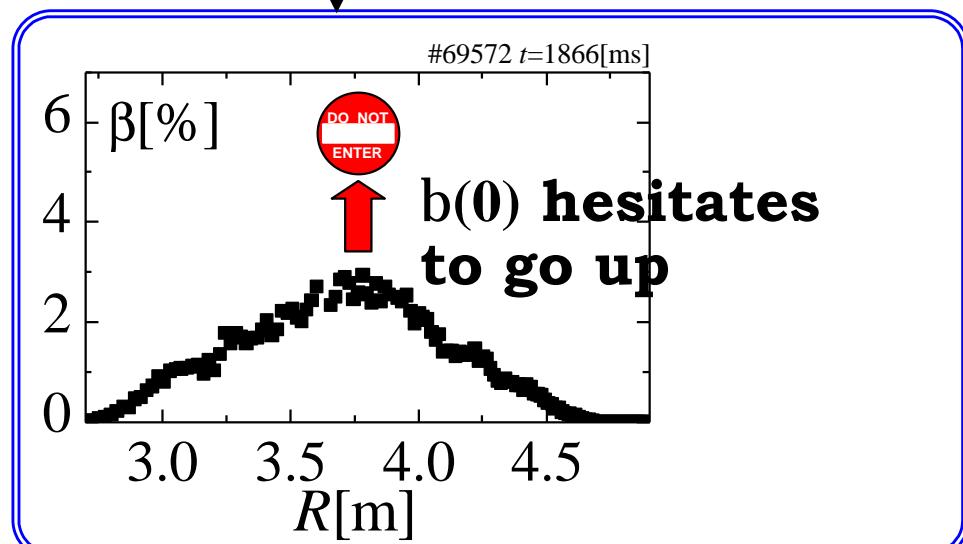
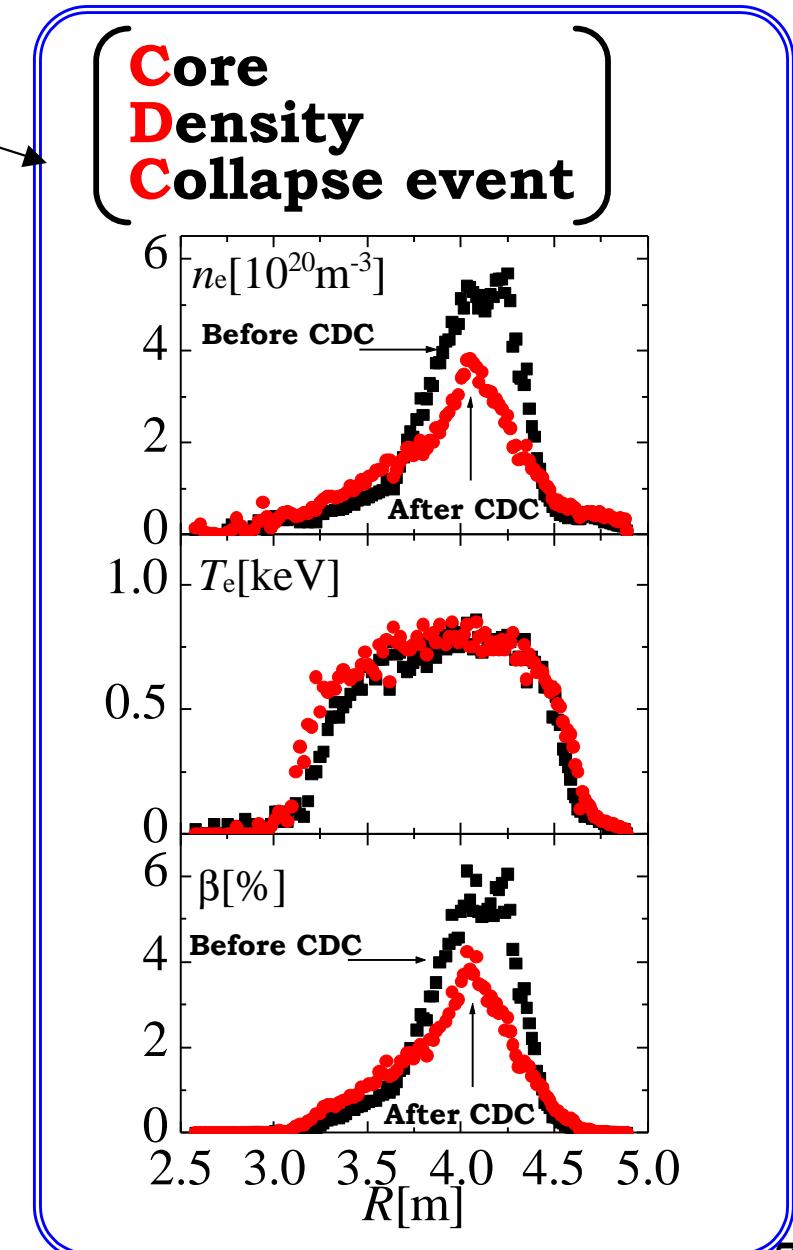
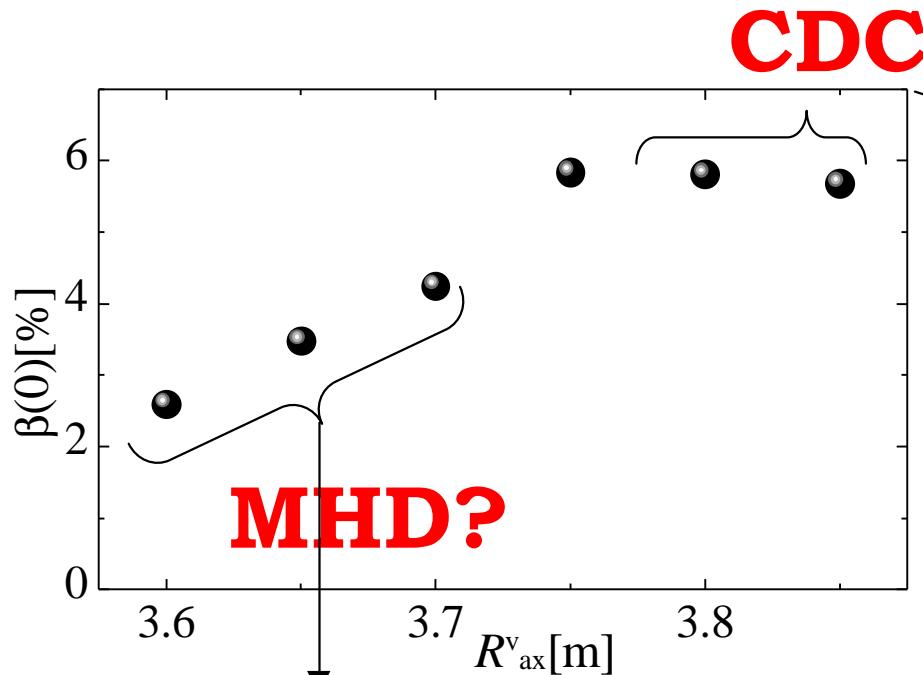
High n_e plasma

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CDC

Summary

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



Open questions

Characteristics
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CDC

Summary

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

$(R^v_{ax} < \sim 3.7[m])$

- **What is cause of CDC?**

$(R^v_{ax} > 3.75[m])$

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

Open questions

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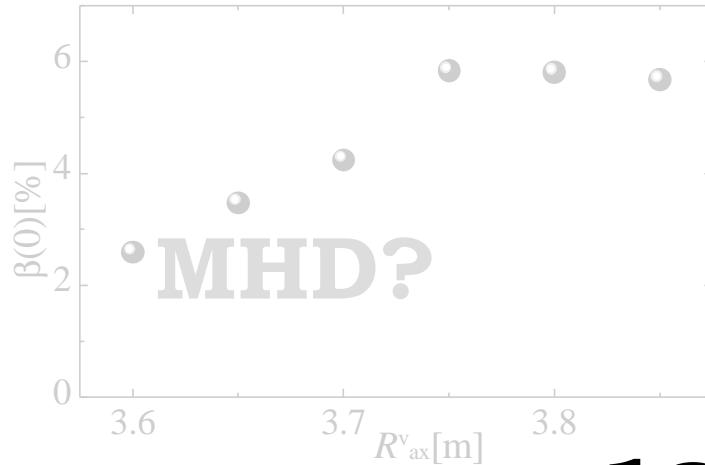
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High n_e plasma

MHD stability

CDC

Summary



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

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

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

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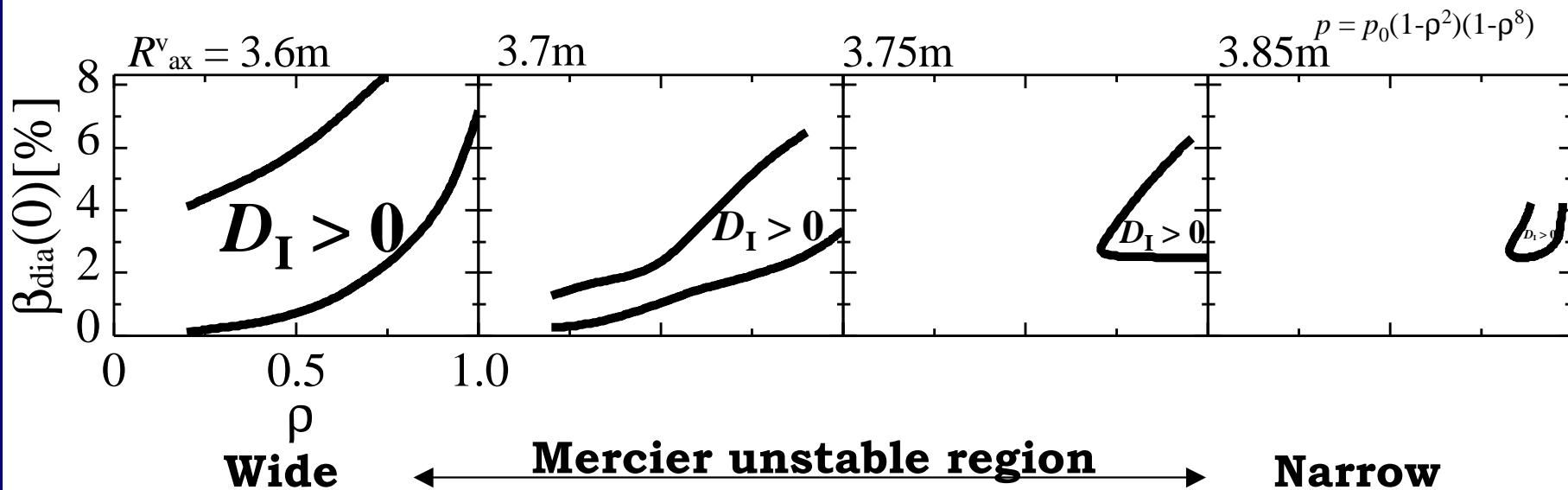
High n_e plasma

MHD stability

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Summary

General MHD properties of LHD plasma



Mercier unstable region
narrows with R^v_{ax}

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

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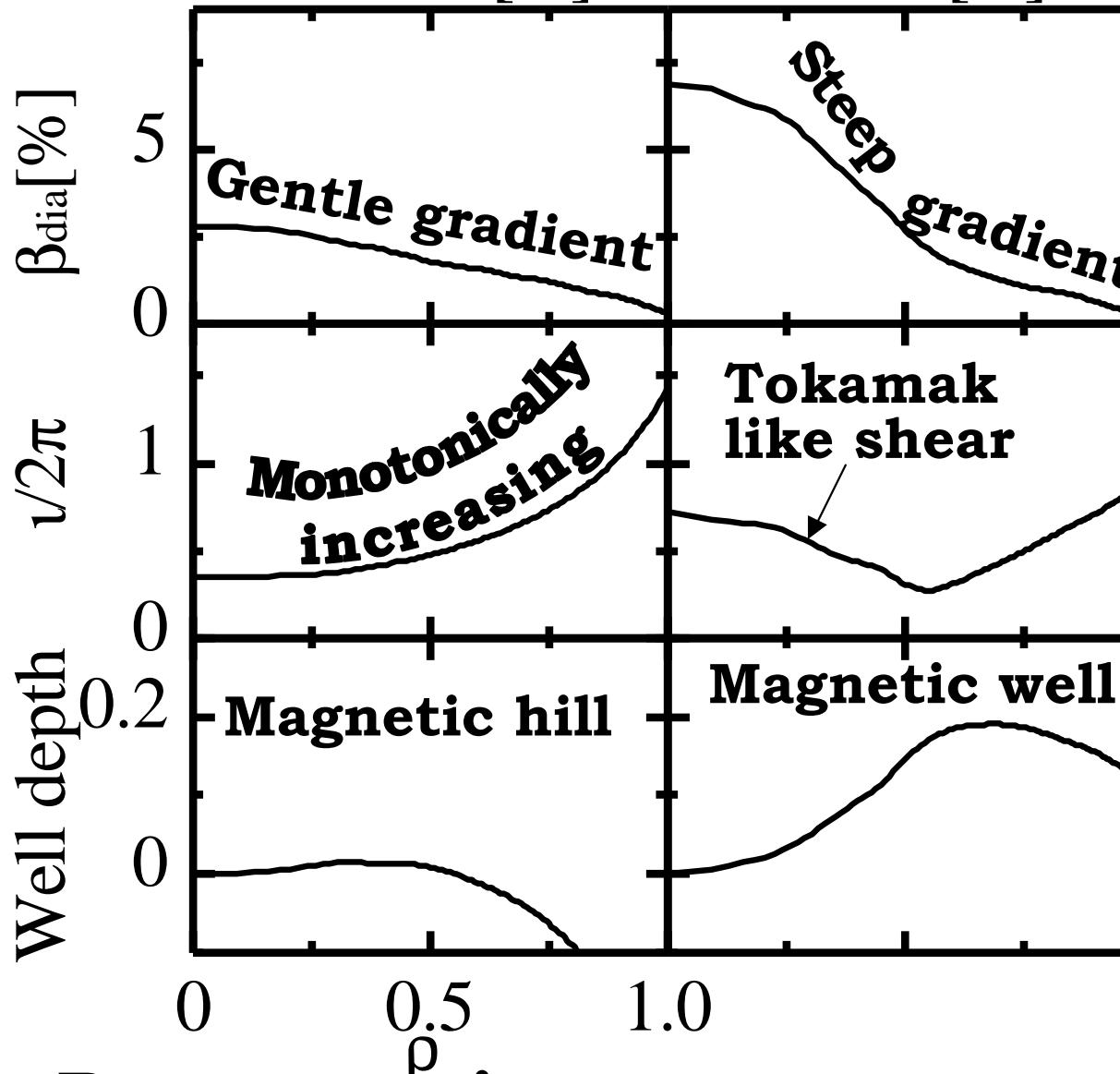
CDC

Summary

Equilibrium (when Maximum $b(0)$)

$R_{\text{ax}}^{\text{v}} = 3.6[\text{m}]$

$3.75[\text{m}]$



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

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

Region of experimental results

Characteristics of MHD in the high central density plasma in LHD

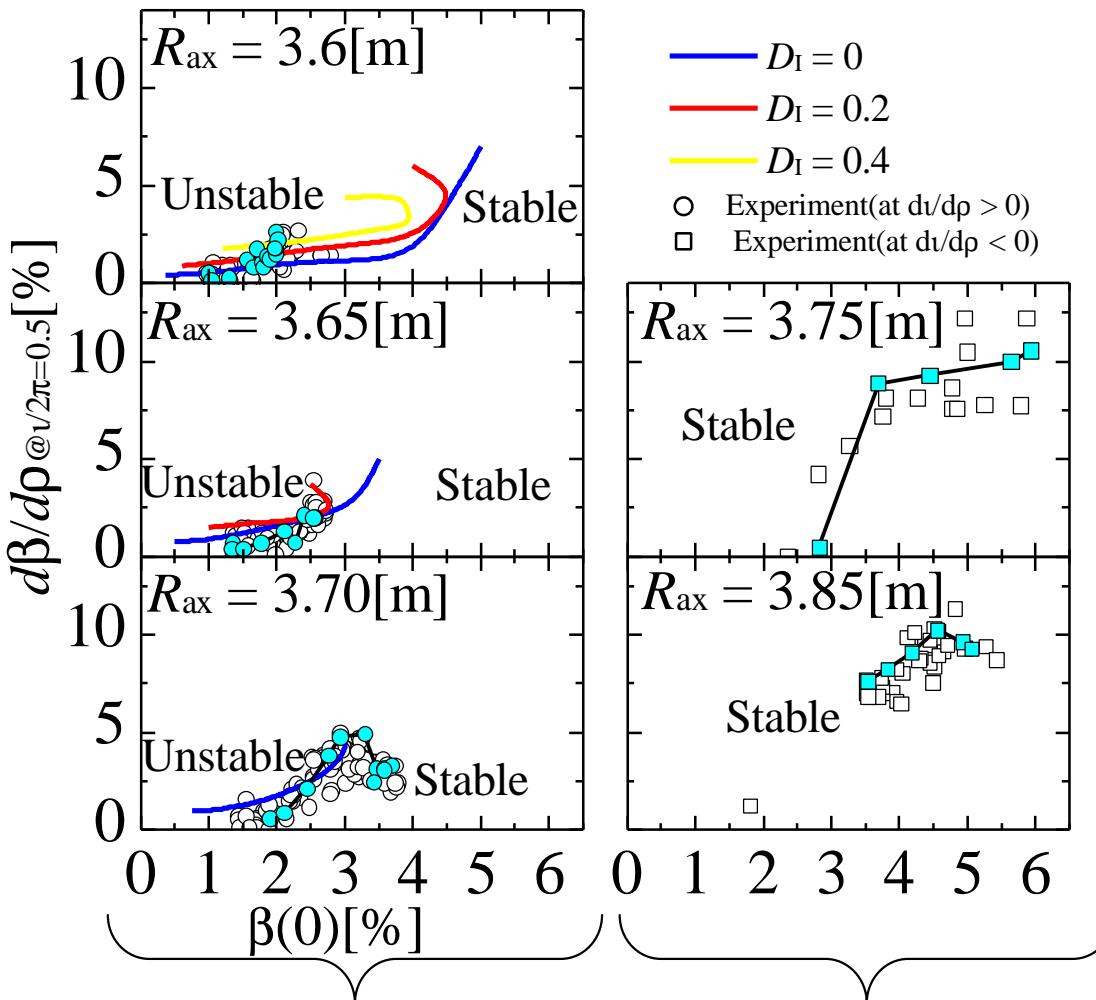
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High n_e plasma

MHD stability

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Summary



- 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

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

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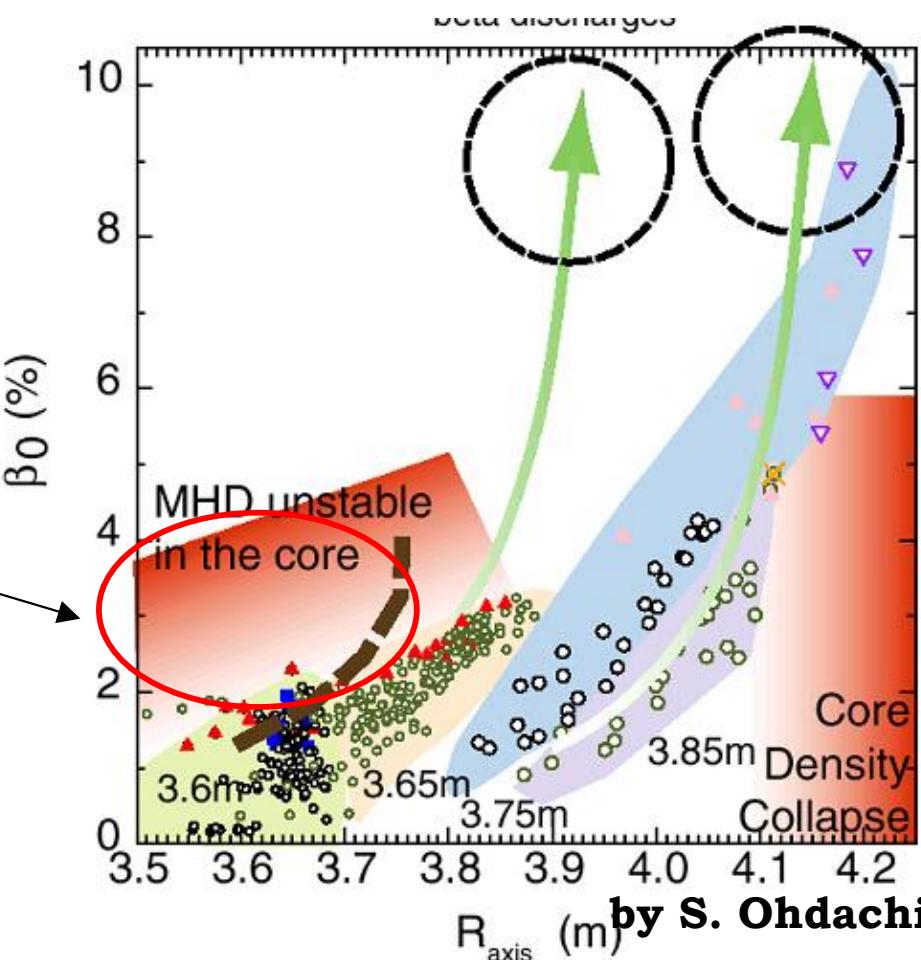
High n_e plasma

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Summary

**MHD
unstable**



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

Open question

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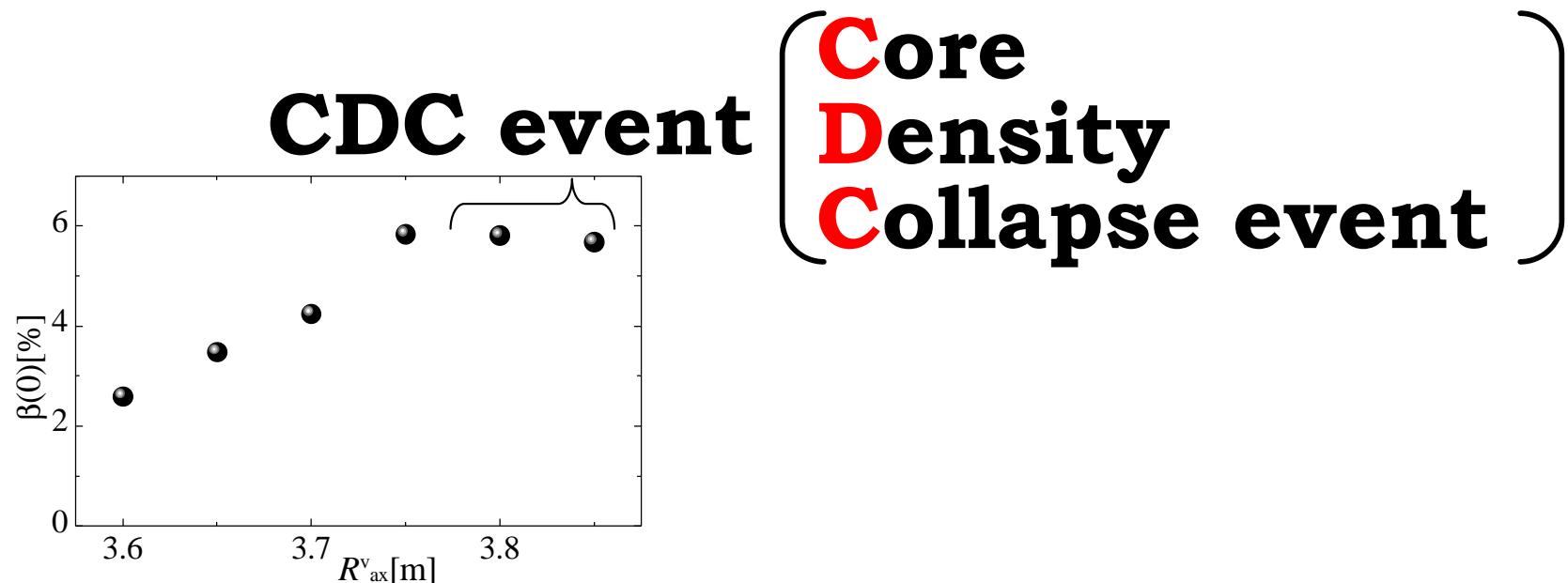
CDC

Summary

What is cause of CDC?

$$(R^v_{ax} > 3.75[m])$$

- Details of experimental observation
- MHD analysis



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

Details of experimental observation

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

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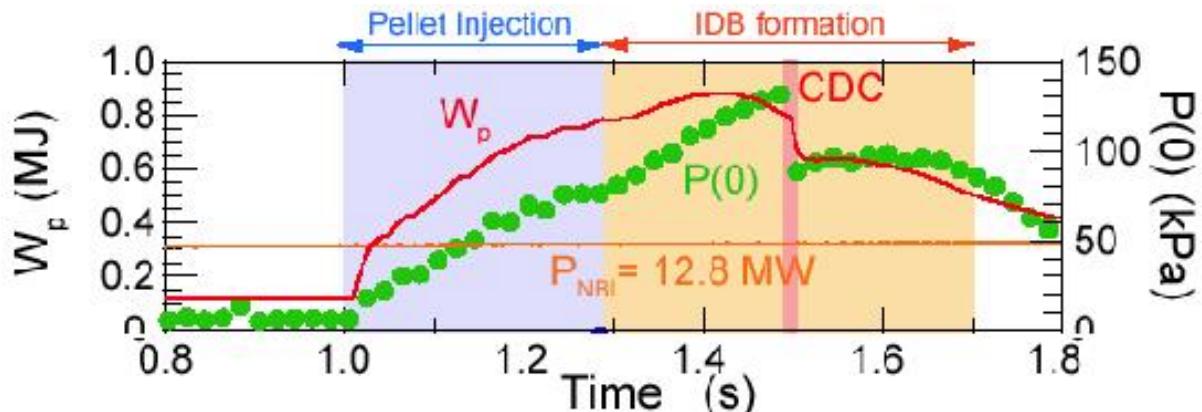
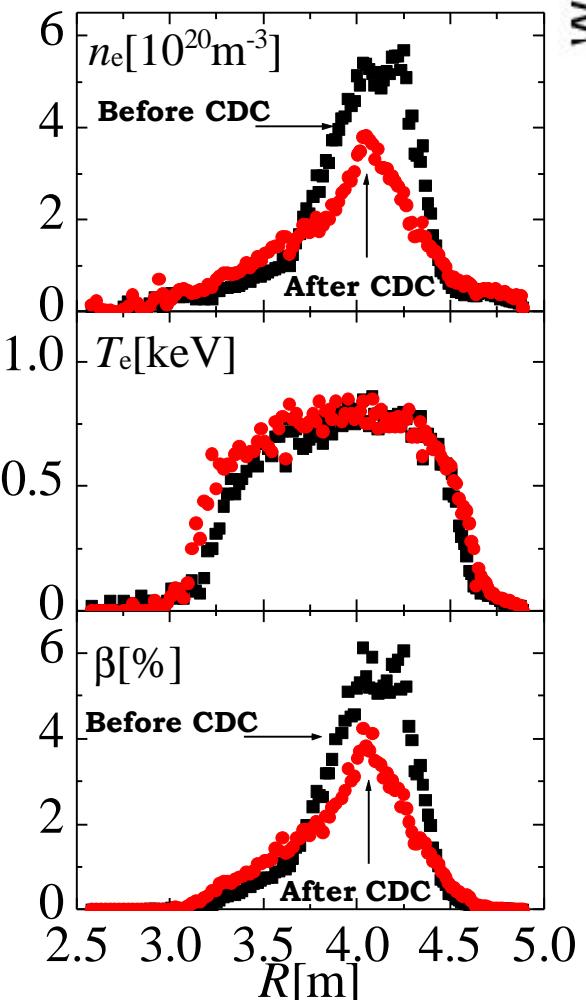
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High n_e plasma

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CDC

Summary



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

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

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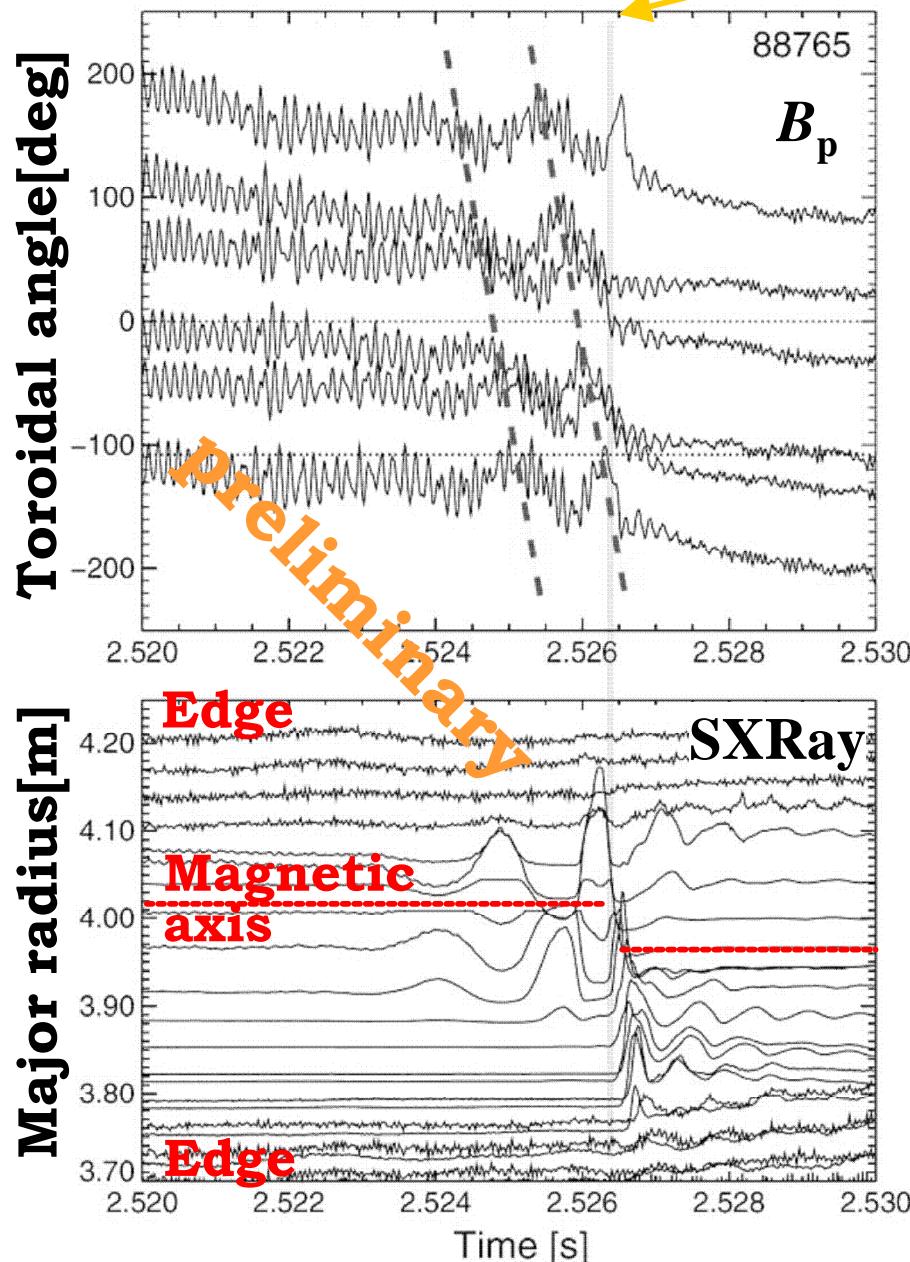
High n_e plasma

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Summary

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

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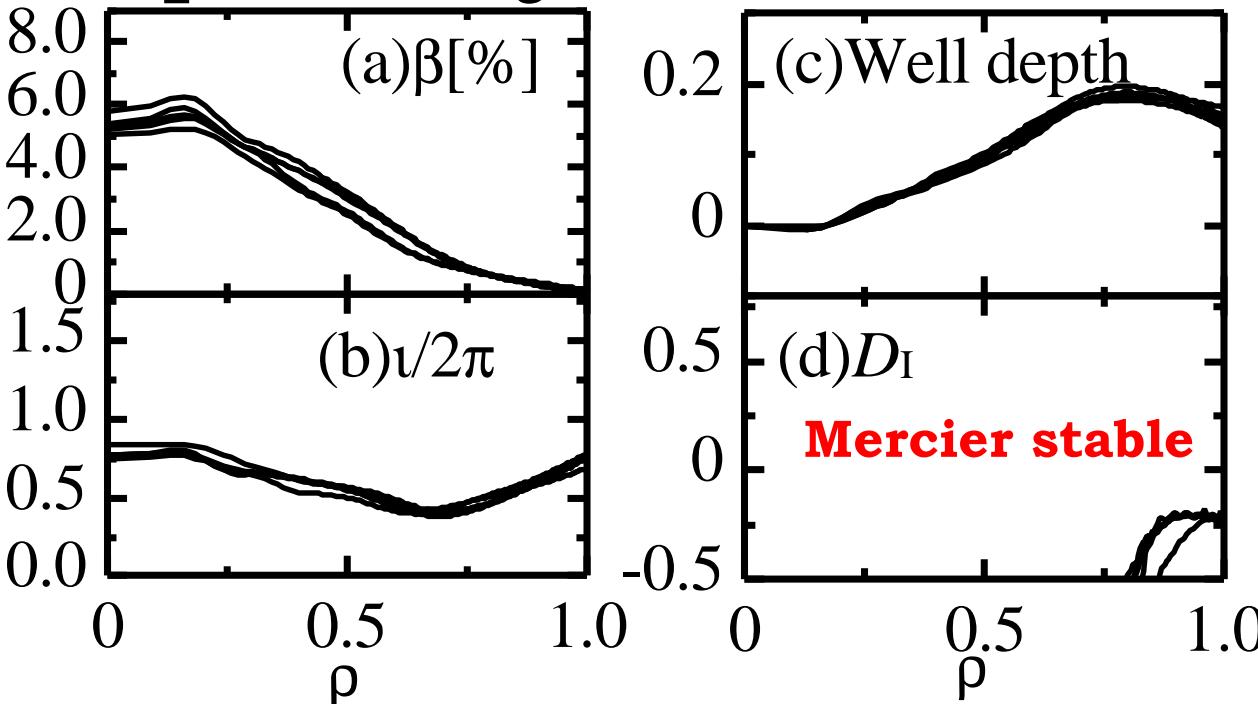
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Summary

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))

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

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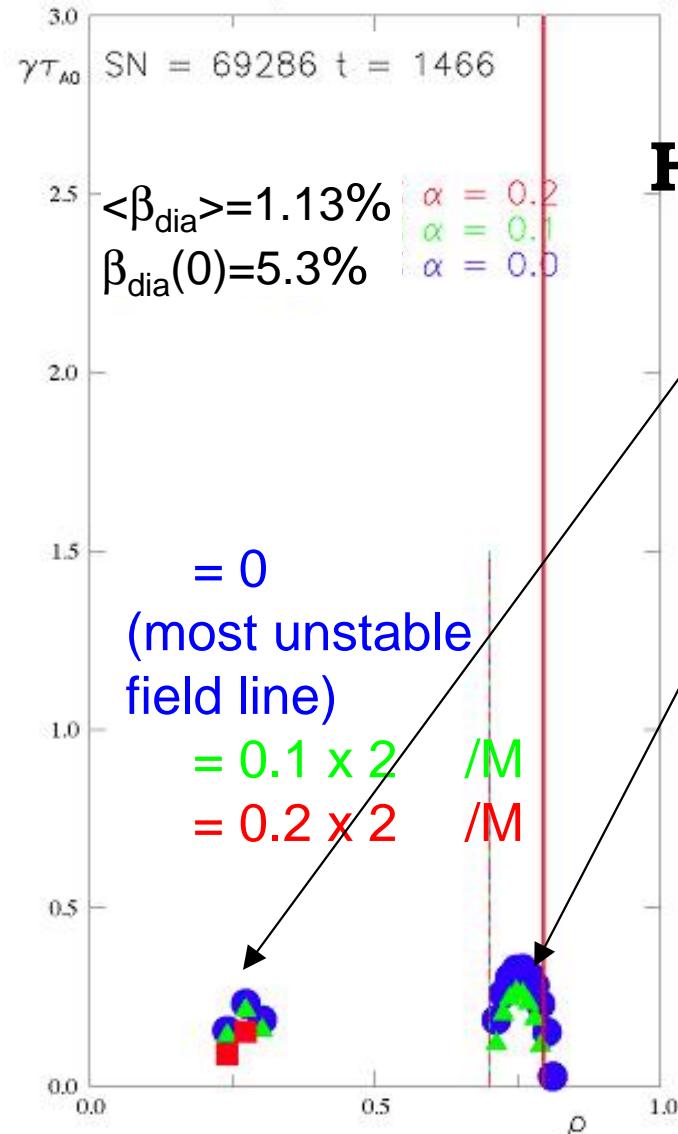
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Summary

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

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

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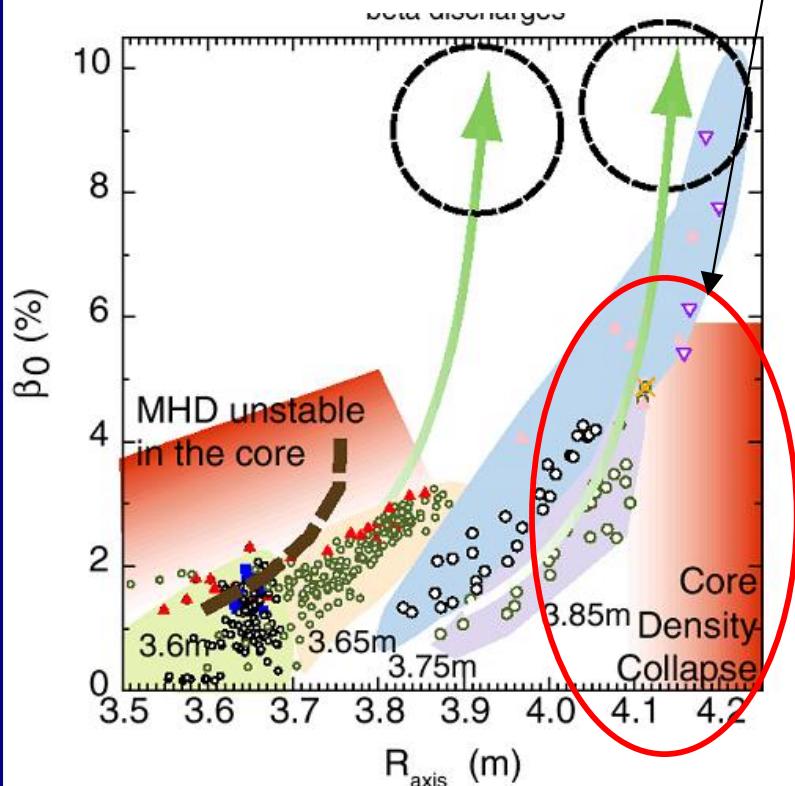
High n_e plasma

MHD stability

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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^v_{ax}**
- 👉 **In $R^v_{ax} < 3.75$ [m], pressure gradient seems to be suppressed by ideal local mode**
- 👉 **In $R^v_{ax} > 3.75$ [m], $b(0)$ is suppressed by CDC event**
- 👉 **MHD study is being continued to clarify physics of CDC event**