

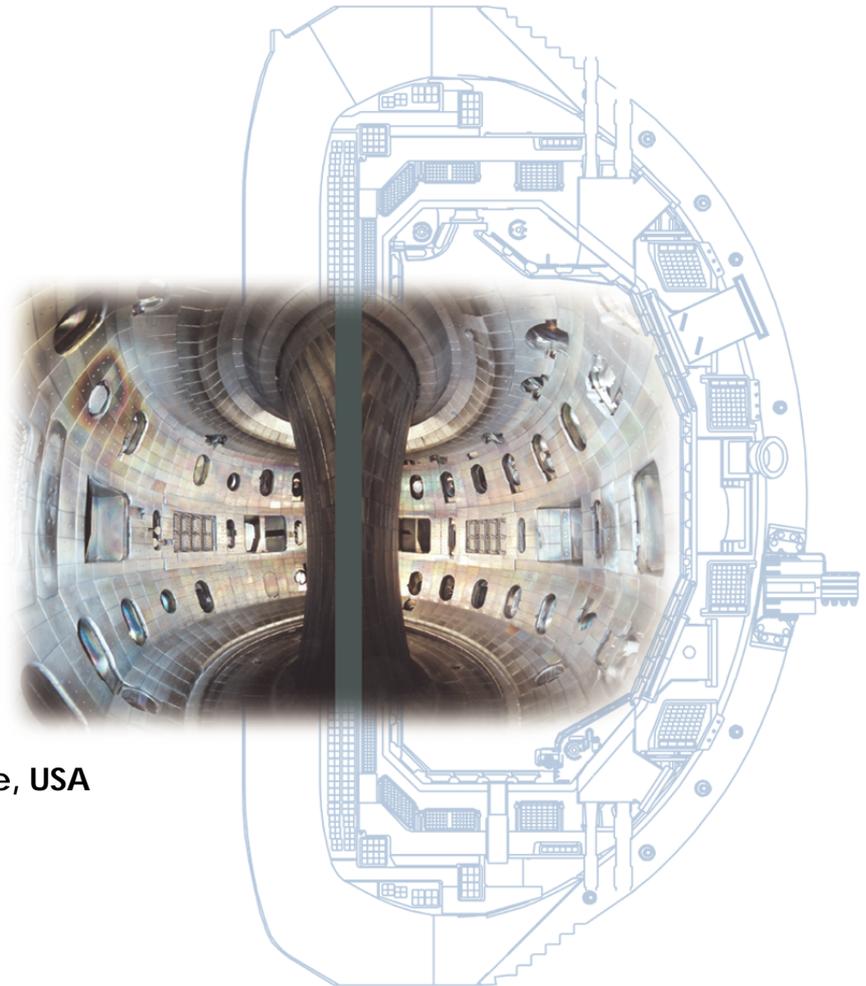
Decoupling the Effects of Momentum and Power Input From Neutral Beam Injection

by
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Presented at the 48th APS-DPP,
Oct 30, 2006

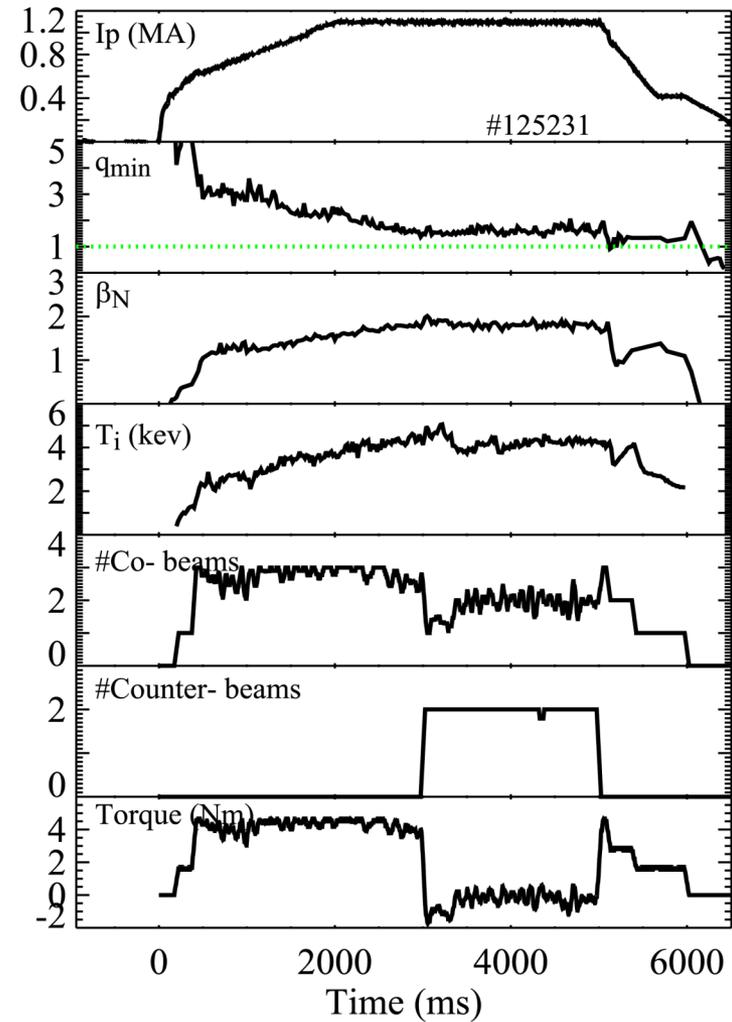


Motivation for Momentum Confinement Studies

- **Rotation in ITER is expected to be much lower than the usual values in today's experiments**
- **There are many unknowns associated with rotation**
 - How exactly does the rotation scale with the momentum input?
 - How well do enhanced confinement regimes hold up at lower rotation?
 - Do we get enough $E \times B$ shear at low toroidal rotation to suppress turbulence?
- **New counter neutral beam capabilities on DIII-D allow us to begin to address some of these questions**

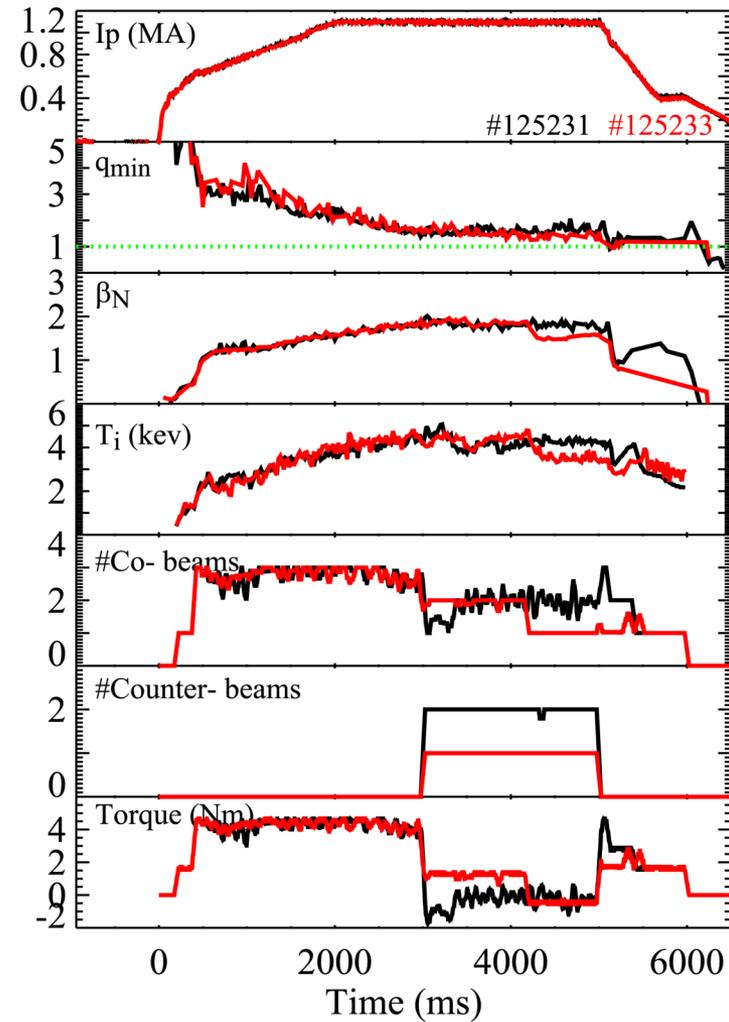
Momentum Transport Was Investigated Using Advanced Tokamak Plasma Startup

- Elevated q_{min} conditions stay above 1 for ~ 5 s
 - no sawteeth
- Torque scans performed at constant b_N
 - Use plasma control system (PCS) beta feedback control
 - Beta feedback as proxy for T_i
- As vary number of counter sources, PCS adjusts number of co-sources to maintain requested beta level



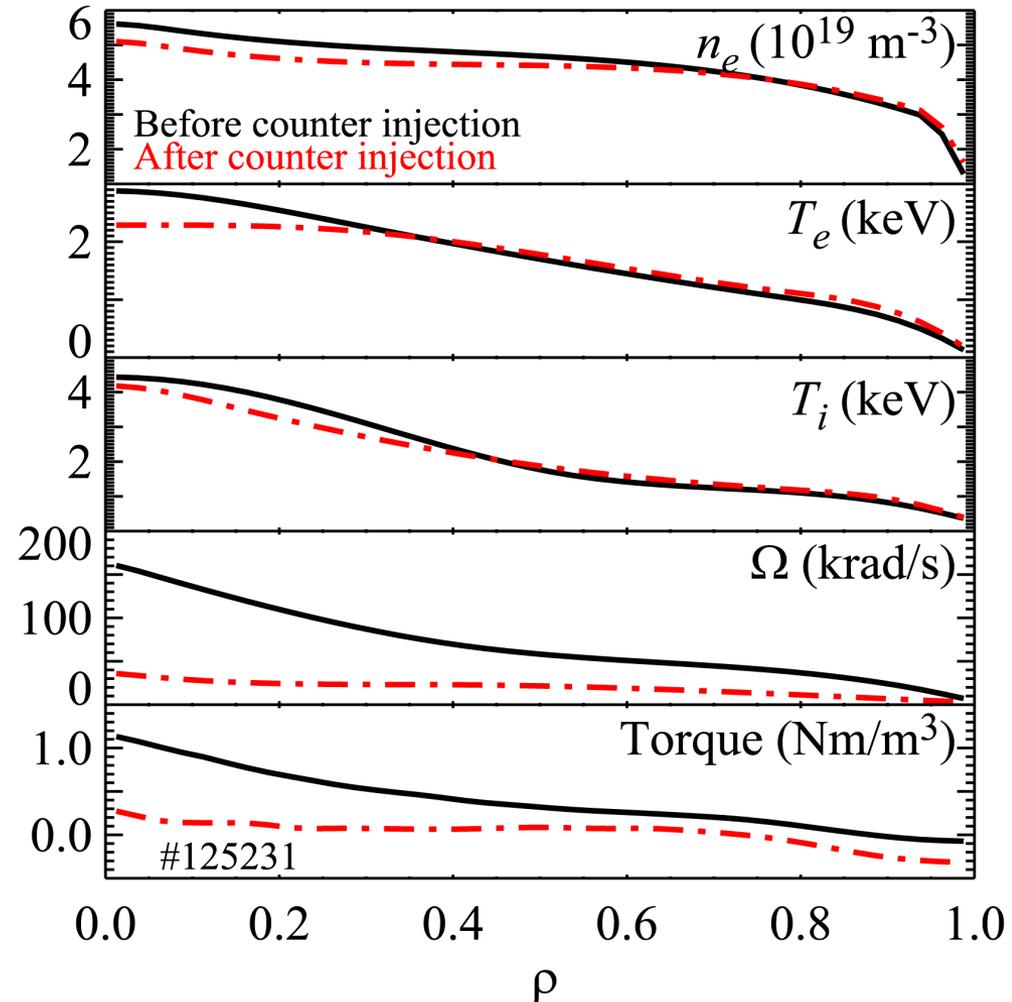
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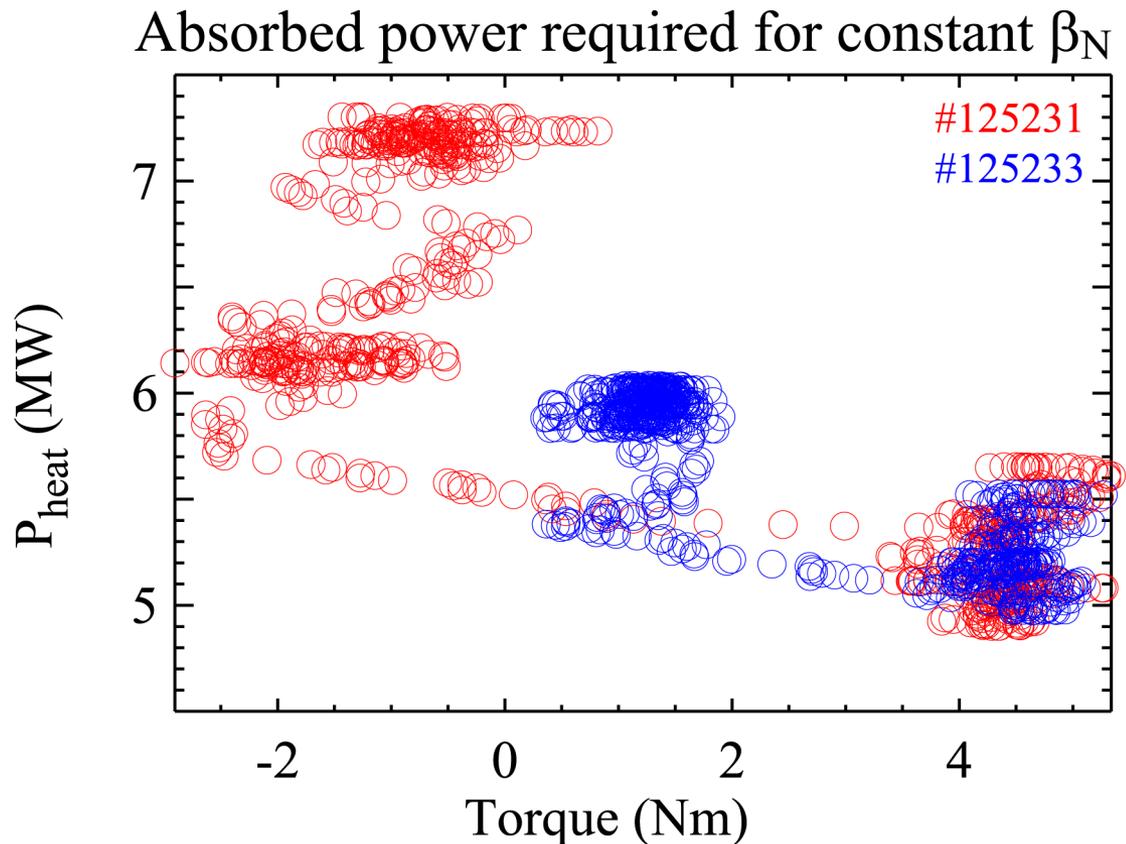
Change in Net Torque by Counter NB Mainly Affects Just the Rotation Profile

- Introduction of counter beams reduce rotation by approx factor 4
- Only minor changes to other plasma profiles
- Transport analysis performed with TRANSP



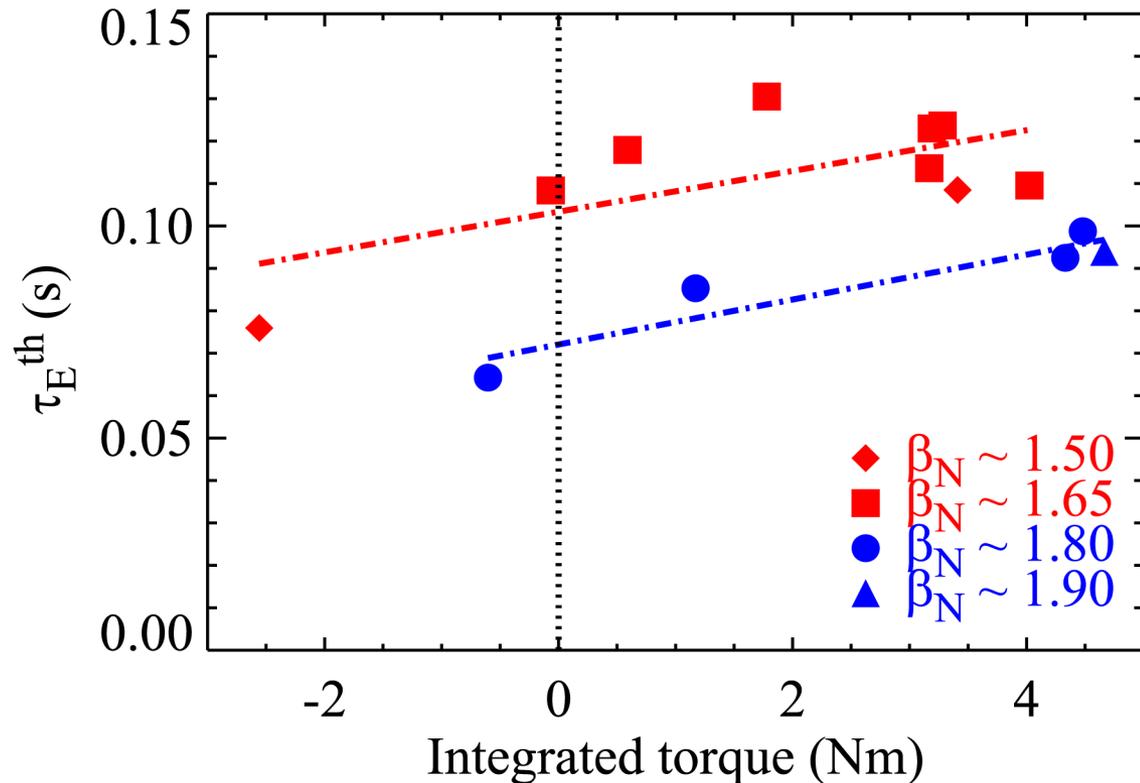
Power Requirements to Maintain Constant b_N Increase With Reduced Torque

- Time record of absorbed beam power vs integrated torque from TRANSP
- Clear increase in power requirements as torque is reduced by introduction of counter beams



Energy Confinement is Degraded with Counter Beams

- Systematic decrease in energy confinement time as torque is reduced by counter beam
- Observations compatible with reduction in $E \times B$ shear
- Presumably, at some point, this trend must reverse
 - Reverse I_p plasmas can have good confinement (eg QH-mode)



Momentum Confinement Time Characterized by Simple Model of Angular Momentum

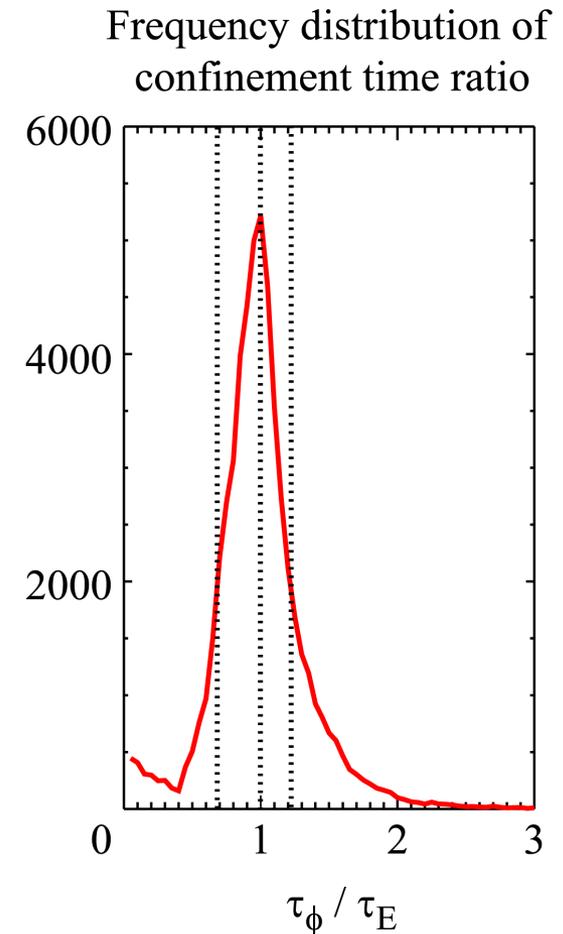
- Momentum confinement time t_f represents decay of angular momentum L .
For momentum source (torque) T :

$$\frac{dL}{dt} = T - \frac{L}{t_f}$$

- If torque comes from neutral beam injection, then in steady state:

$$t_f \sim L/T_{NB}$$

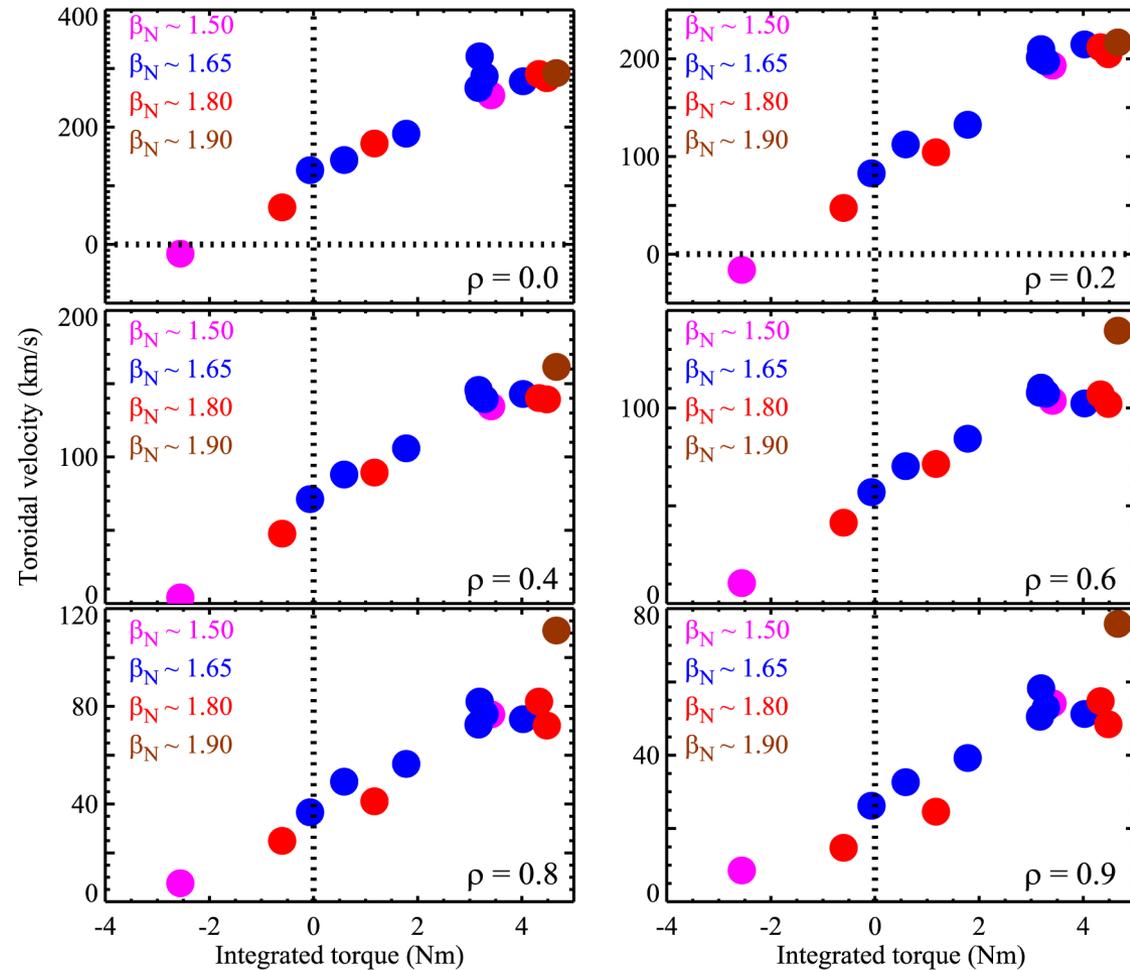
- Ratio of momentum to energy confinement typically found to be ~ 1 across many machines



J.S. deGrassie et al,
Nucl. Fus. **43**, 142 (2003)

Torque Scans Show that Toroidal Velocity Varies Fairly Linearly with Total Integrated Torque

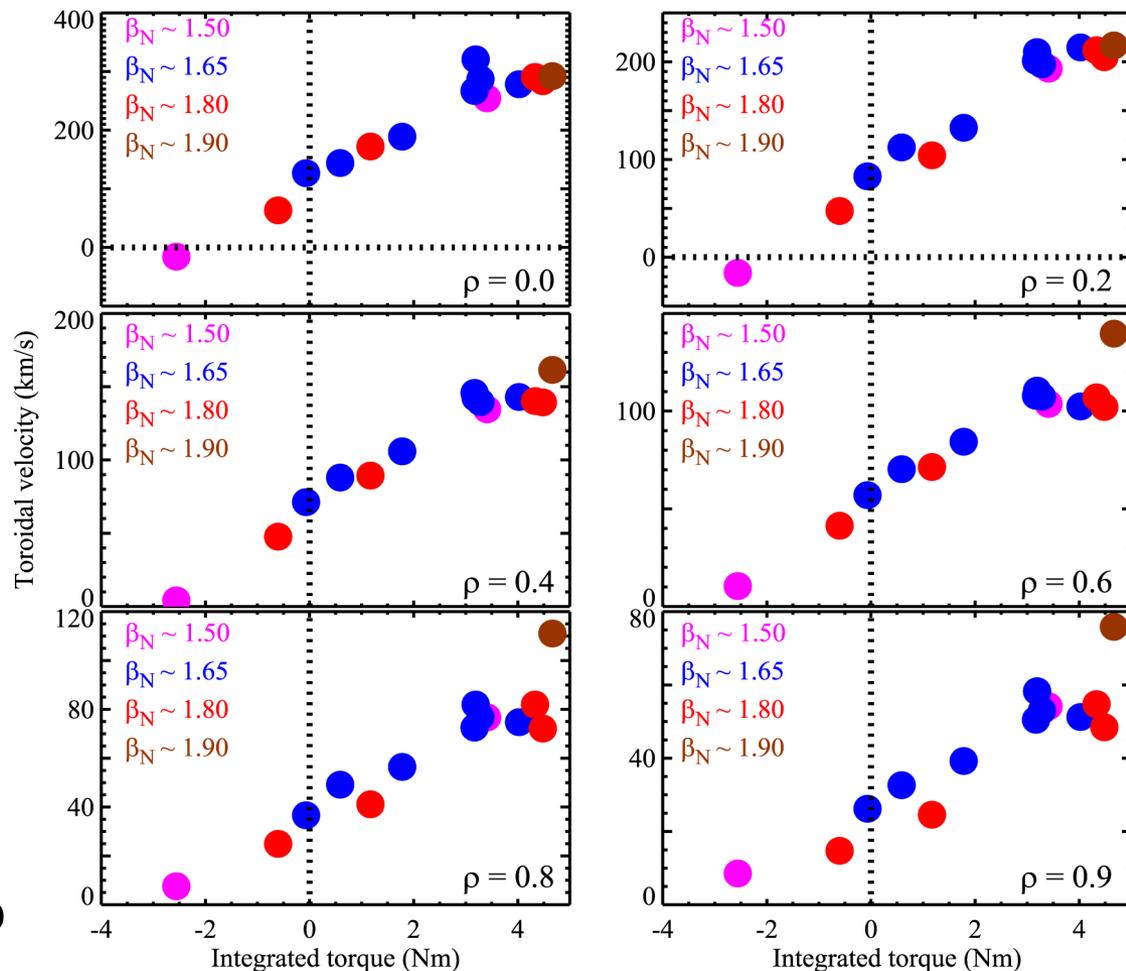
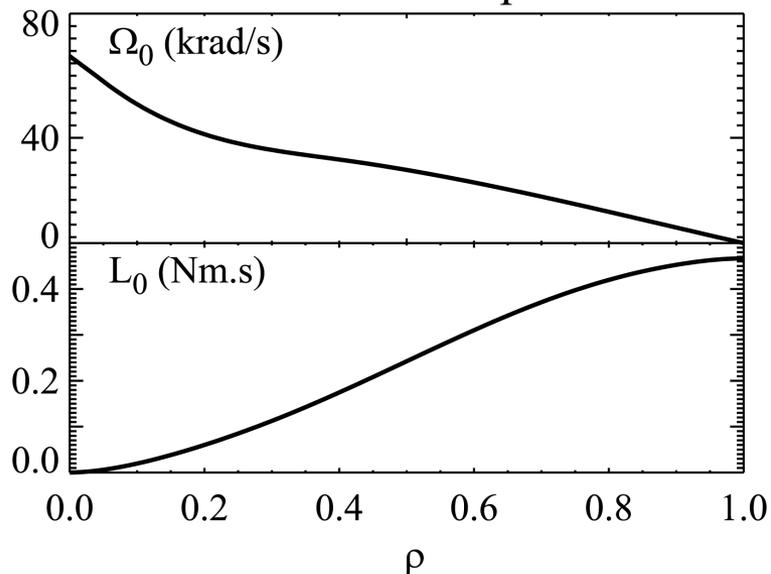
- No obvious variation with b_N
- Perhaps a little flattening at large torque
- Rotation not zero with zero torque
 - “Intrinsic rotation”
[See deGrassie G11.00005]



Intrinsic Rotation Profile Can Be Interpolated From the Torque Scan Data

- Very large intrinsic rotation on axis

Intrinsic rotation profiles

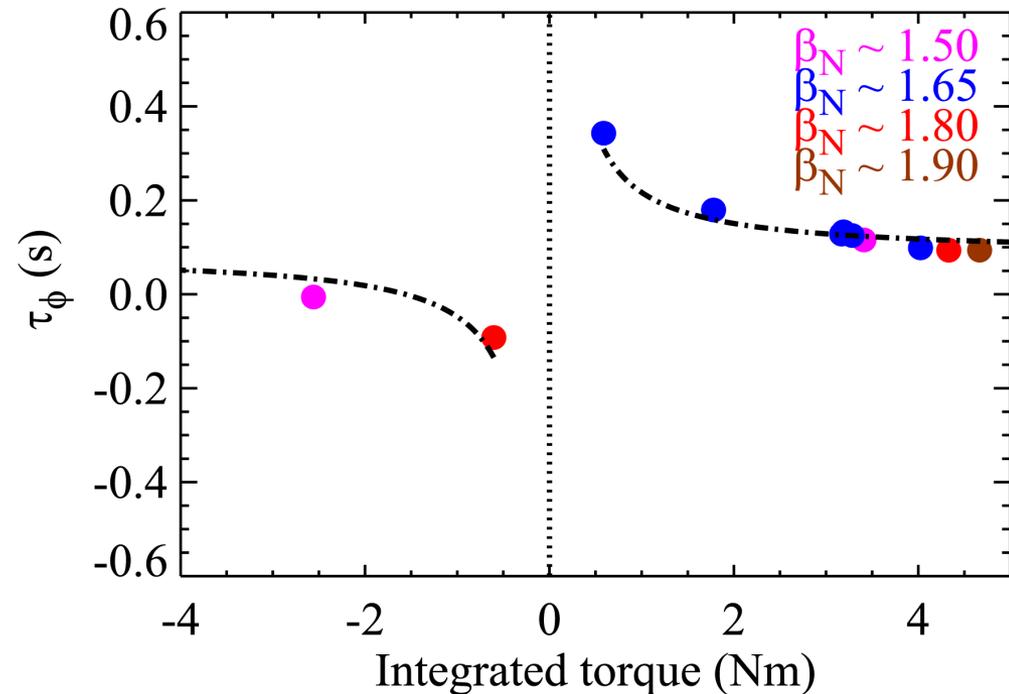


If Intrinsic Rotation is Neglected, Erroneous Momentum Confinement Times are Deduced

- Large intrinsic rotation gives 1/torque dependency to momentum confinement

$$t_f \sim L/T$$

- If L doesn't go to zero with T , then t_f blows up
- If L positive when T negative, get negative t_f

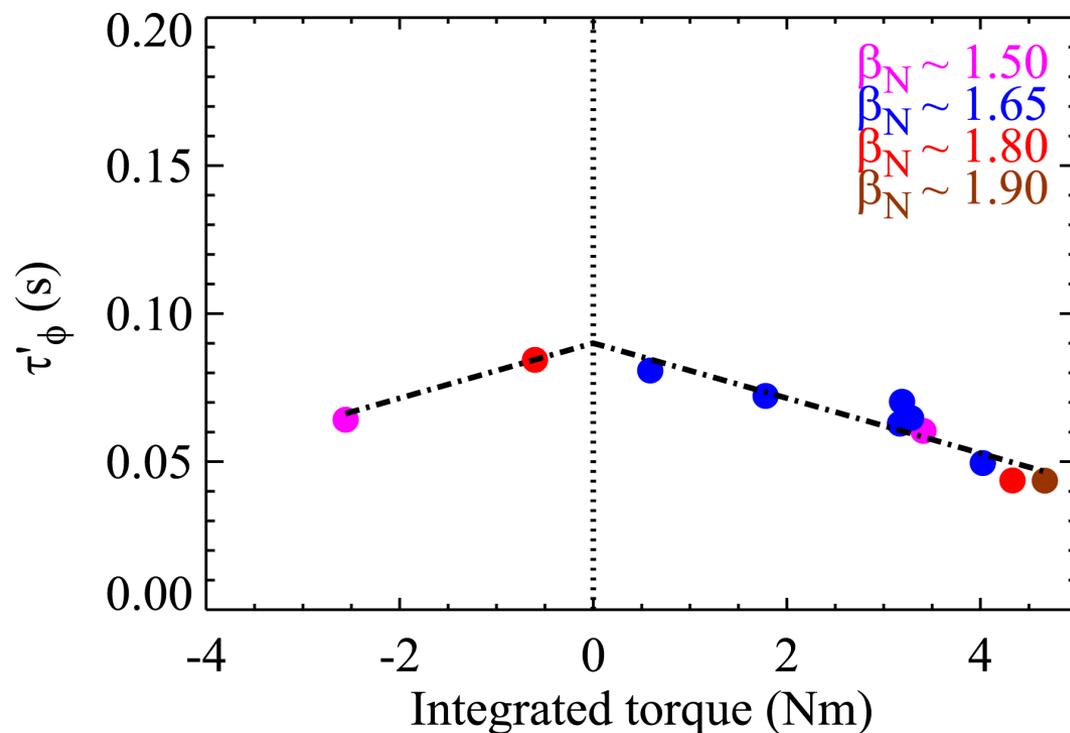


Momentum Confinement Shows Torque Dependence After Accounting for Intrinsic Rotation

- Reanalyze momentum confinement times after subtracting intrinsic rotation
 - Leaves rotation driven by neutral beam torque (incremental momentum confinement)

$$t'_f \sim \frac{L - L_0}{T_{NBI}}$$

- 1/Torque dependency disappears as expected
- However, residual dependence on torque/rotation remains
 - Momentum confinement degrades with increased torque

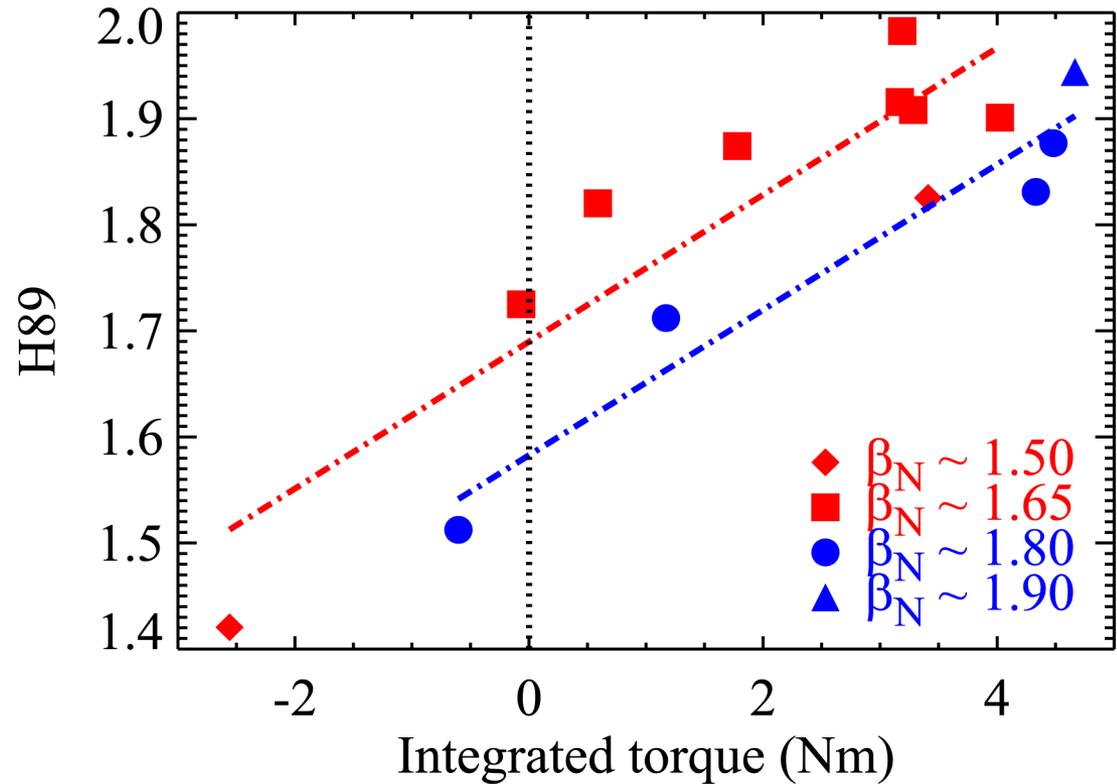


Summary

- Power requirements to maintain given b_N increase with reduced torque
- Energy confinement is degraded as counter neutral beams introduced / net torque reduced
- Intrinsic rotation needs to be considered for momentum confinement studies
- Momentum confinement degrades with increase to net torque
 - Comparable to degradation in energy confinement with power
 - Momentum confinement time appears insensitive to β_N

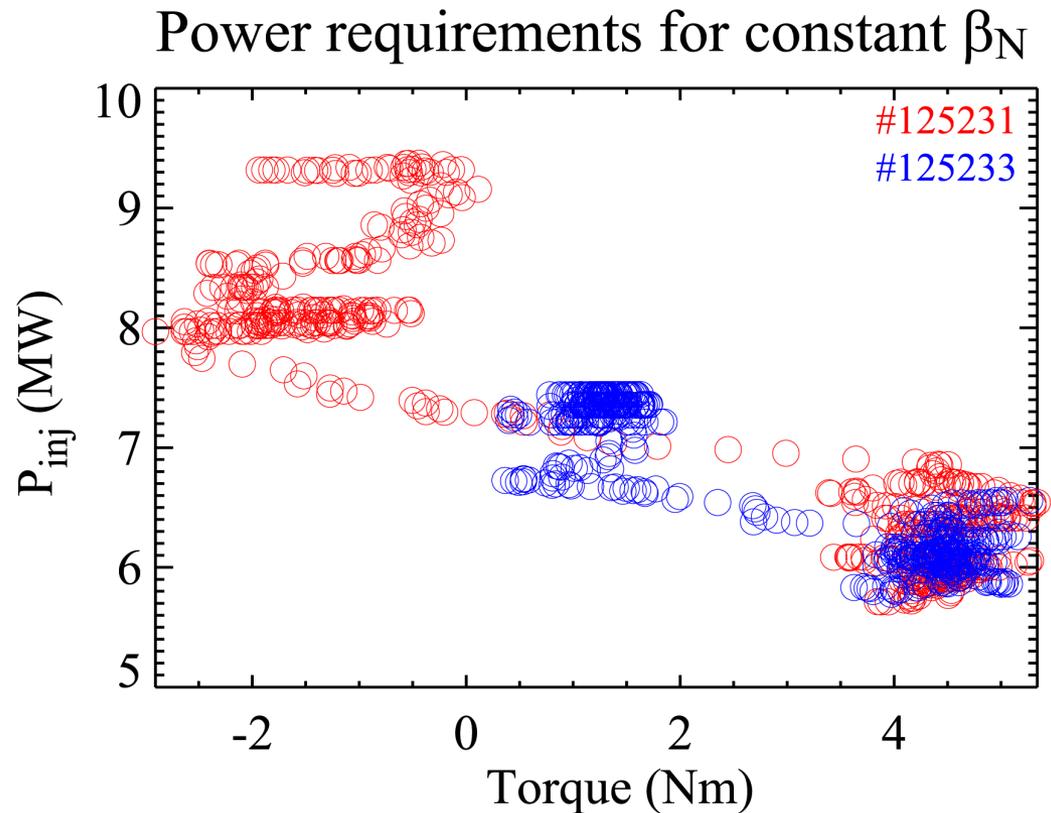
H-Factor is Degraded With Counter Beams

- Systematic decrease in H-factor as torque is reduced by counter beam

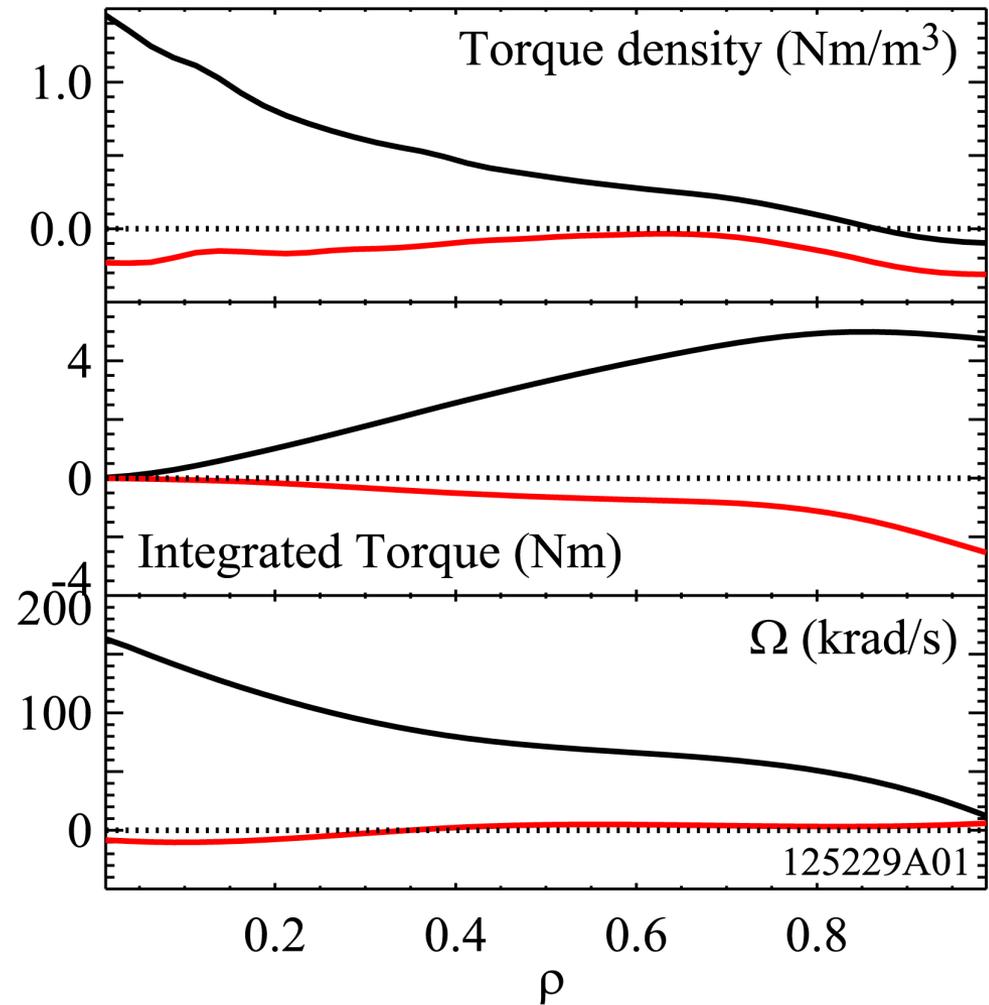


Power Requirements to Maintain Constant β_N Increase With Reduced Torque

- Time record of injected power vs integrated torque from TRANSP
- Clear increase in power requirements as torque is reduced by introduction of counter beams

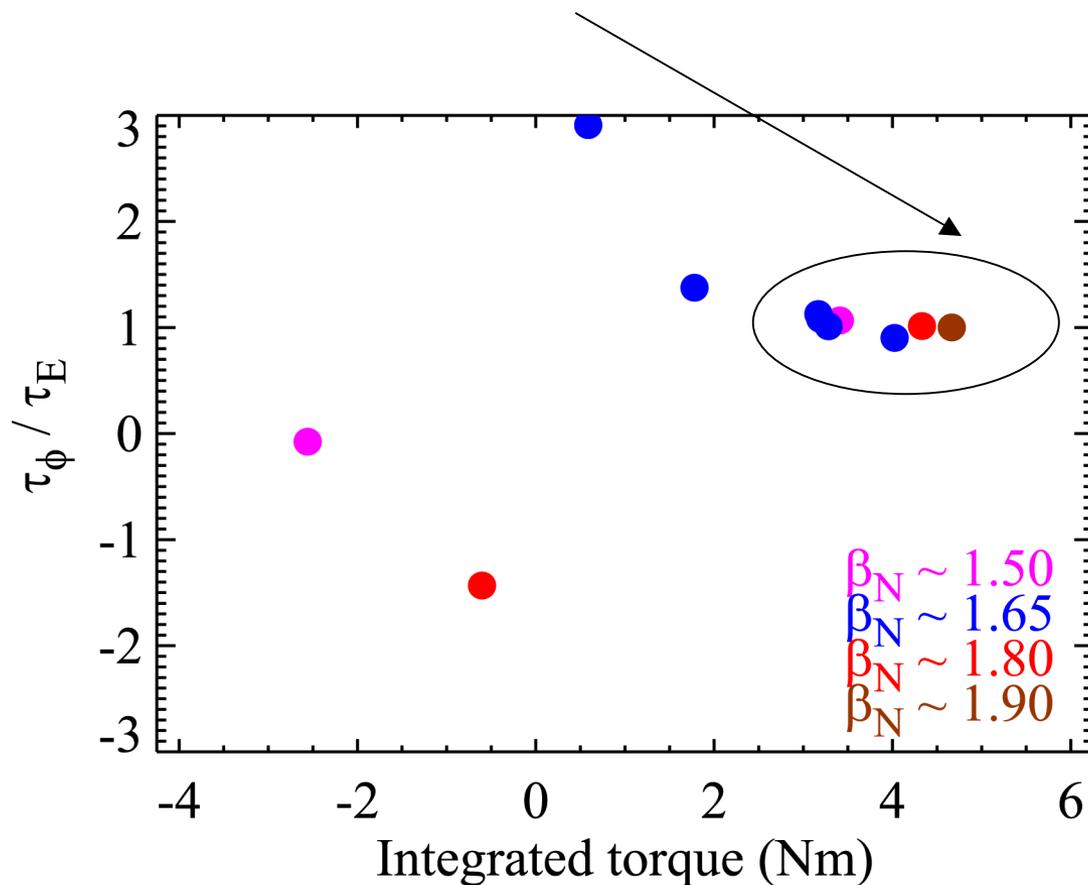


- Rotation is close to zero, but torque is negative everywhere across plasma

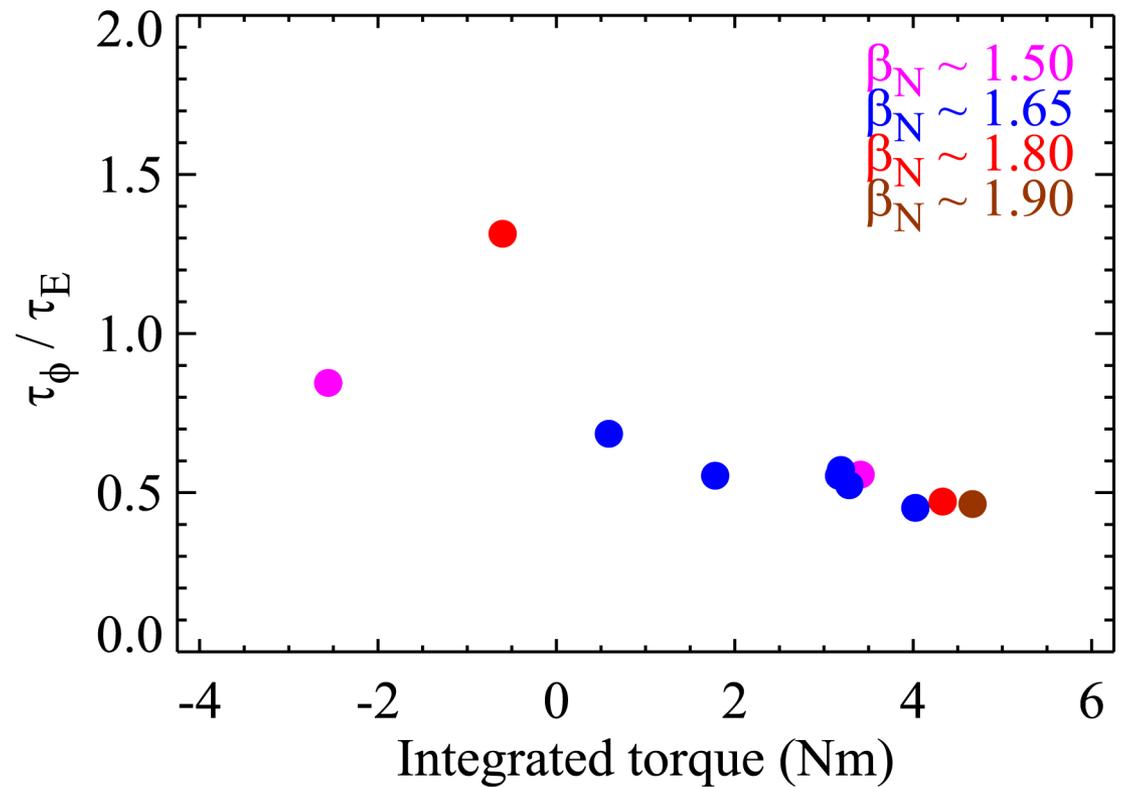


- Ratio of momentum confinement time to energy confinement time straight from TRANSP
- Ignores intrinsic rotation

Typical ratio ~ 1 at usual torques (no counter NBI)

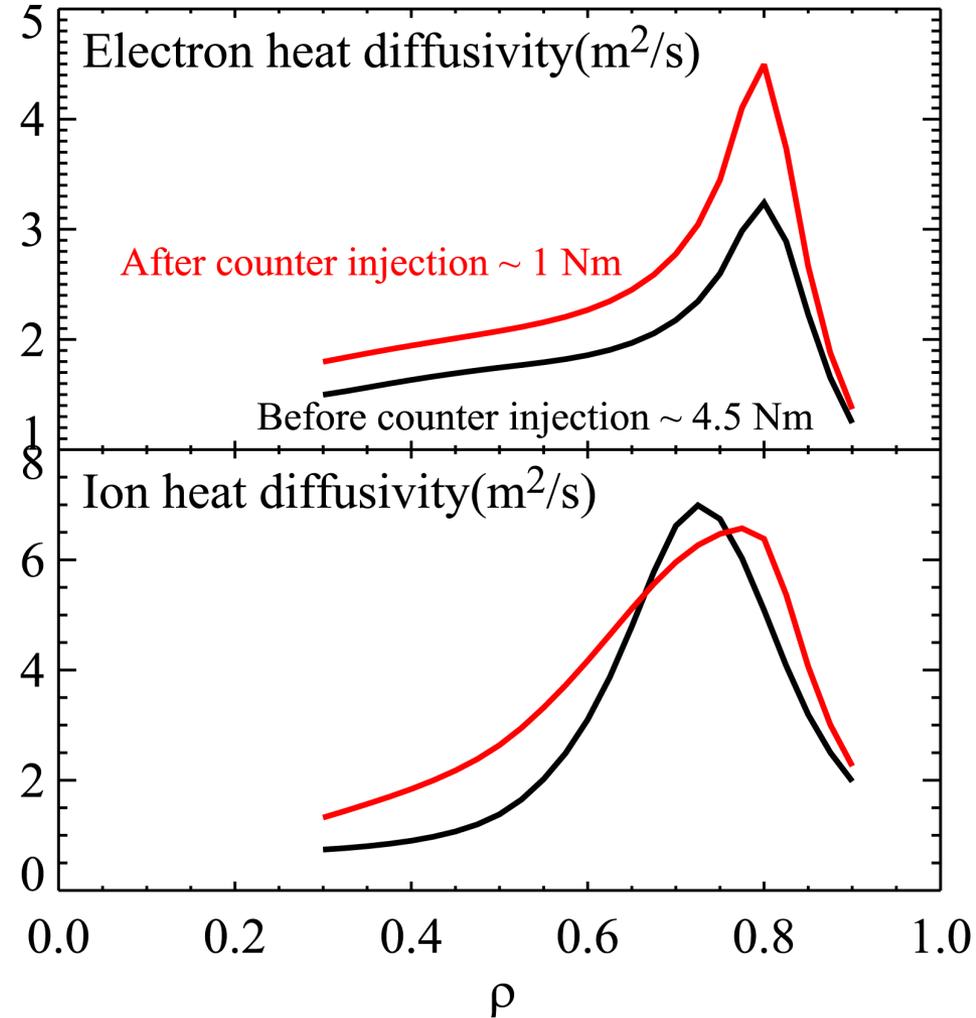


- Ratio drops ~ factor of two at large torque after including intrinsic rotation
- Not obvious variation with torque



Counter Beam Injection Leads to Increases in Electron and Ion Heat Diffusivities

- Transport analysis performed with TRANSP
- Electron and ion heat diffusivities enhanced at reduced torque



Analysis of Energy Confinement Shows Dependence on Rotation

- Analysis of energy confinement time for all shots this year show the same general trend
 - Using central rotation as representation of torque
- On counter rotation side, see similar degradation in confinement as approach zero rotation
- Linear fit to the data show that co-rotation outperform counter-rotation
- Observations consistent with reduction in ExB shear

