

Global Structure of a Stable, Driven Kink Mode: DIII-D Measurements and Model Validation

By
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In collaboration with

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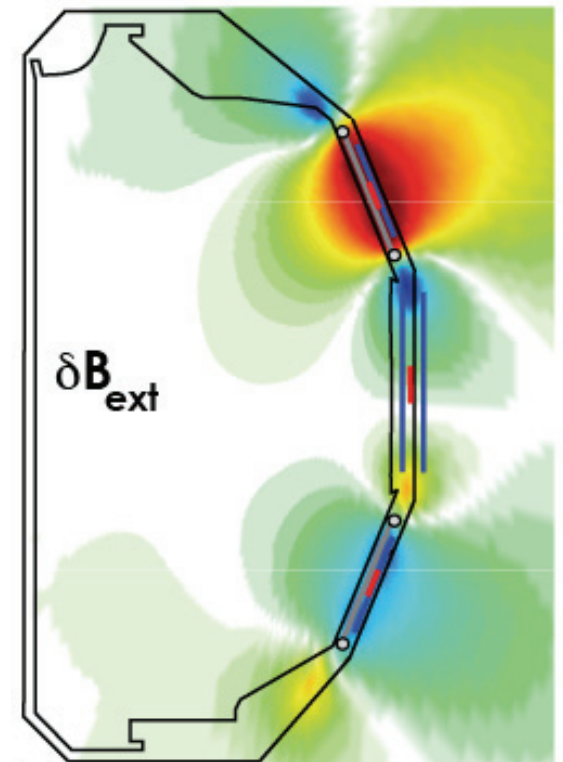
**Atlanta, Georgia
November 2-6, 2009**



Validation of perturbed equilibrium models lays foundation for improved control using non-axisymmetric fields

- Background

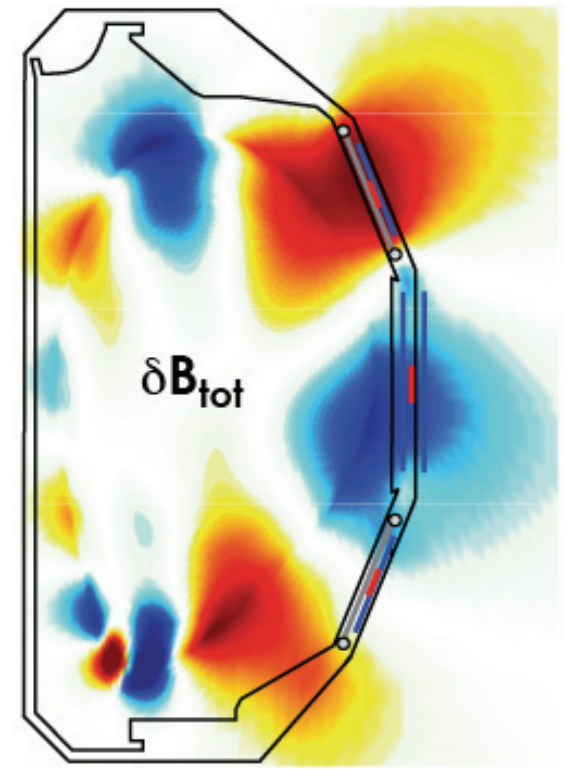
- Non-axisymmetric magnetic fields have **adverse** and **beneficial** effects
 - **Locked modes and disruptions**, **ELM suppression**, **Drive toroidal rotation**
- Urgent need exists for quantitative models that explain these observations



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- Plasma response field (PR) plays an important role in the physics
 - PR field results from plasma currents that maintain a stable perturbed equilibrium



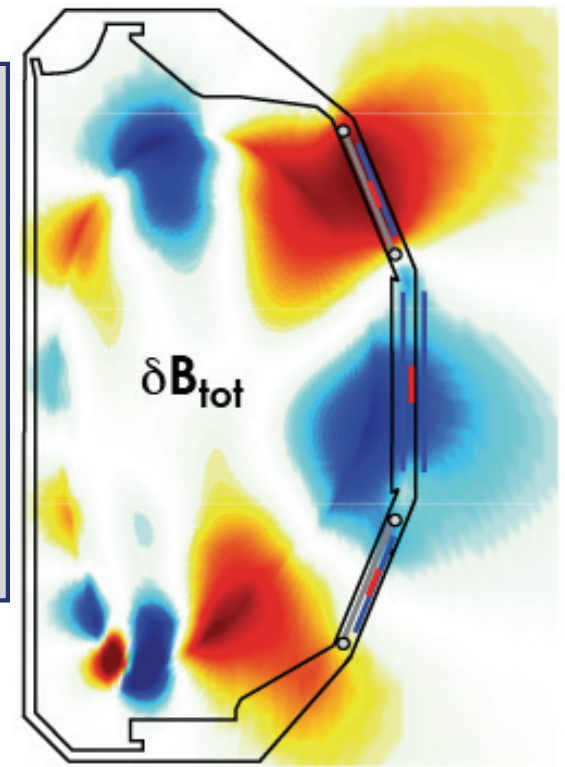
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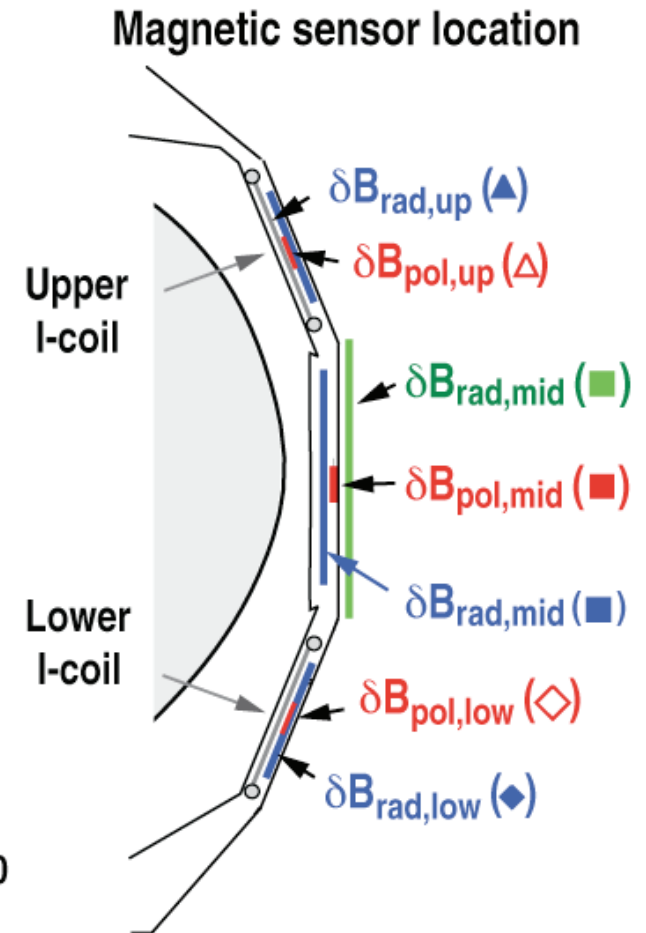
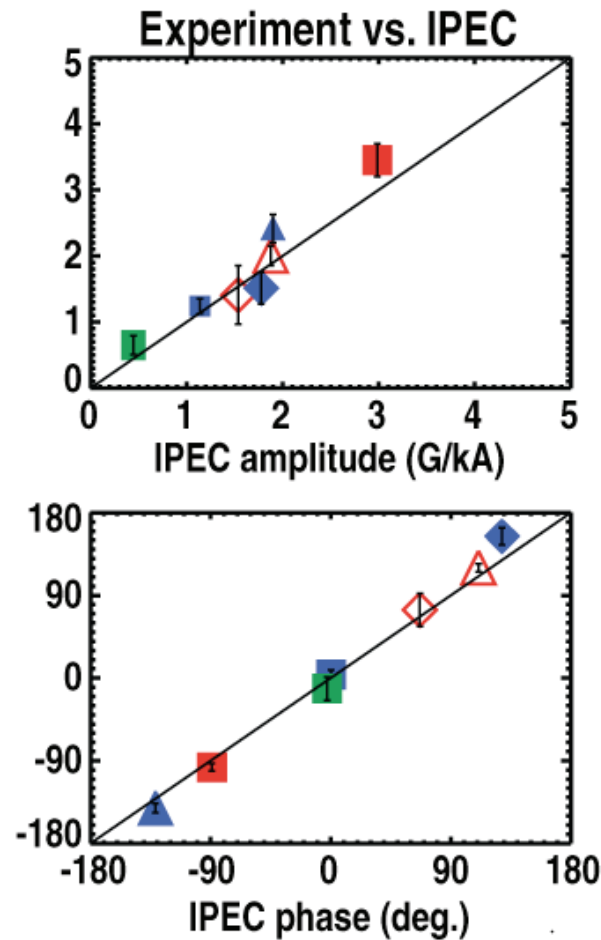
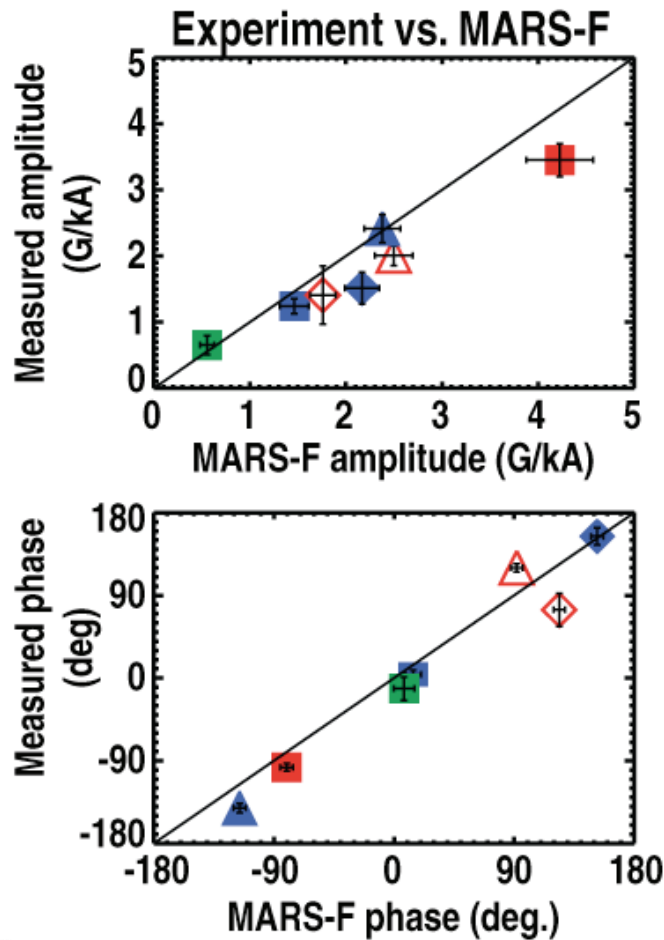
• Main Results

- Ideal MHD gives a quantitative description of the external plasma response well below the no-wall limit
- External fields that match kink mode eigenfunction determine the strength of the plasma response
- Ideal MHD plasma approximation fails as plasma approaches marginal stability



Quantitative agreement is found between external magnetic field measurements and ideal MHD theory

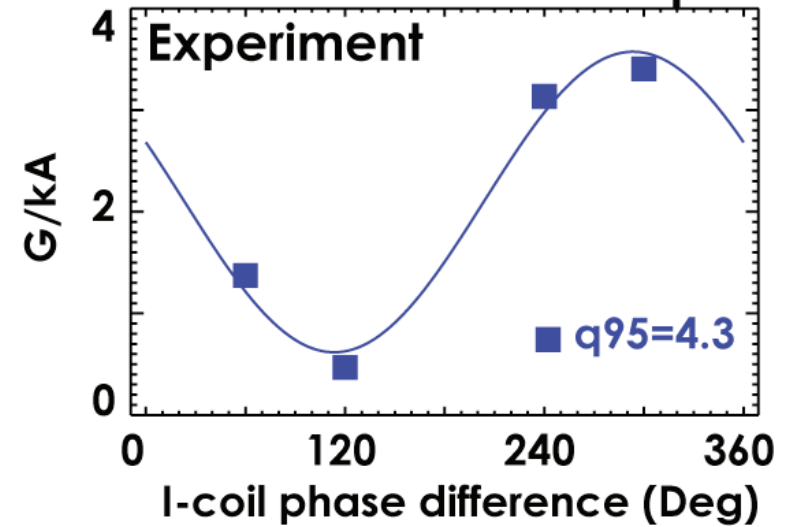
- Modeling of plasma response with IPEC¹ and MARS-F² recreates measurements of perturbed radial and poloidal field at $\beta_N = 1.4$
 - No free parameters employed in the modeling



Plasma response depends on alignment of the applied field to the kink mode structure

- Scan I-coil phase difference at fixed pressure

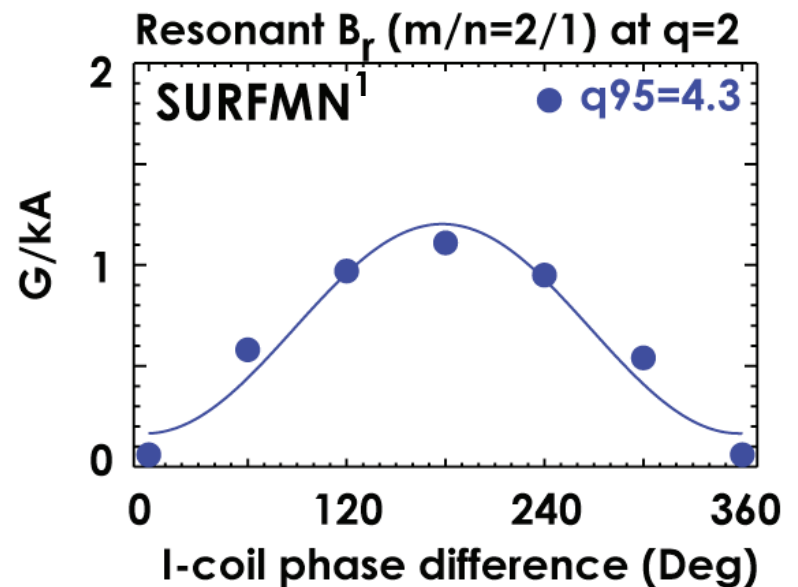
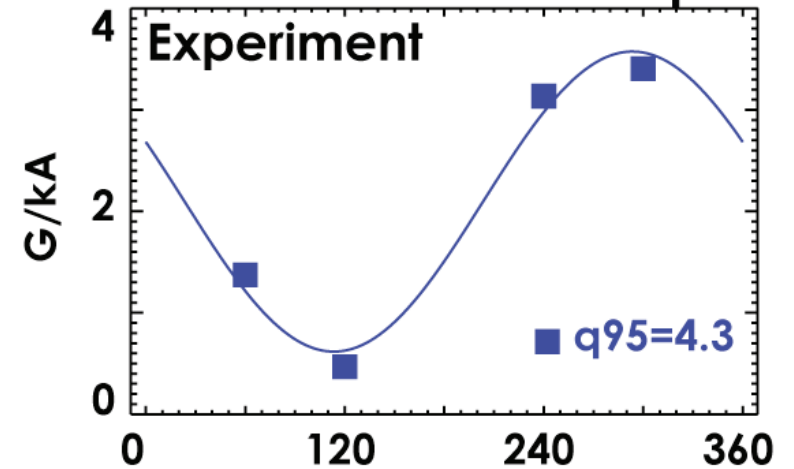
Plasma response ($n=1$) $\delta B_p / I_{I\text{-coil}}$



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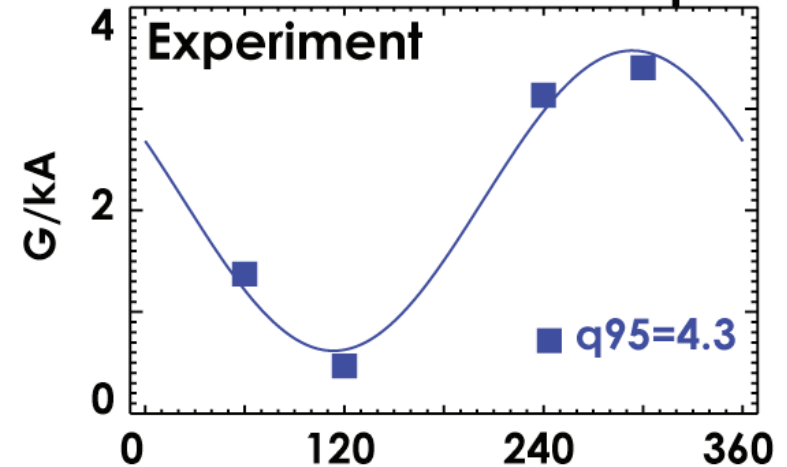
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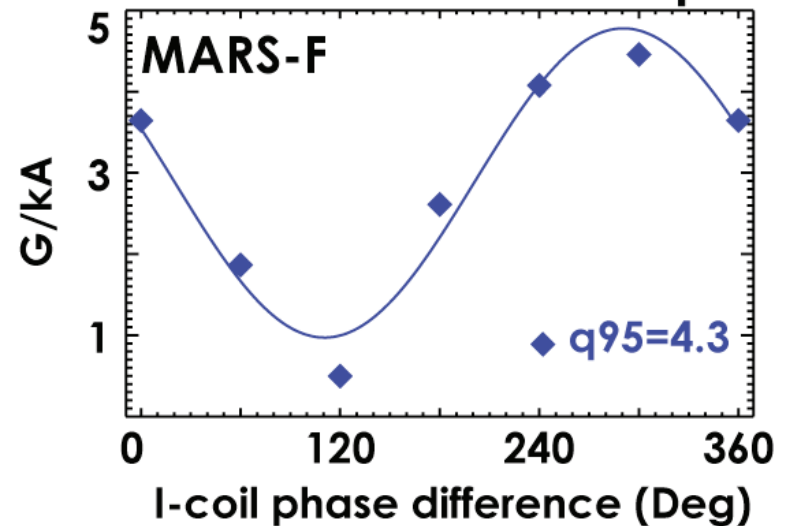
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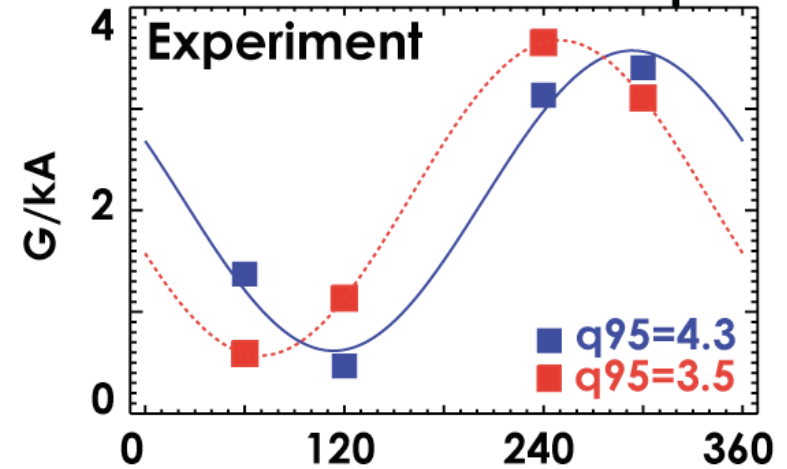
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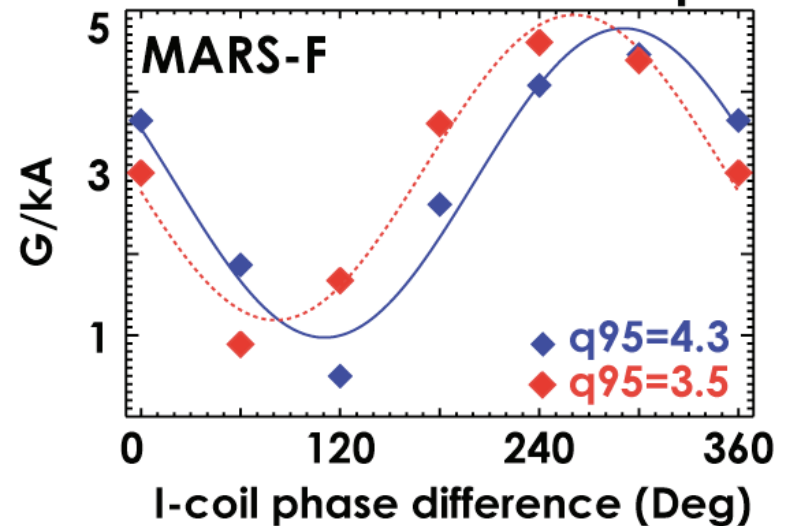
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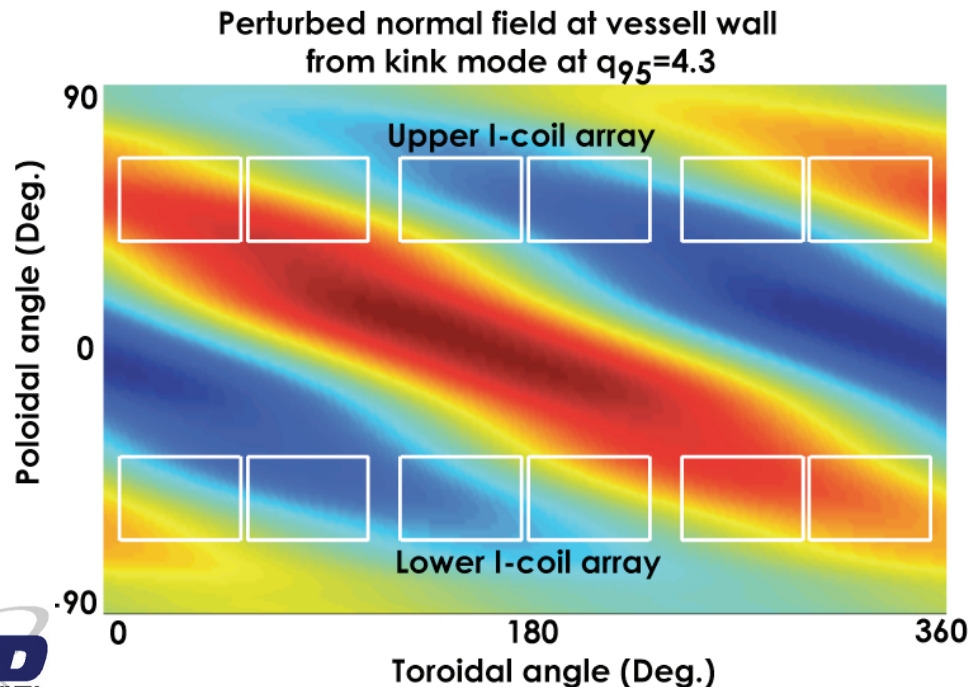


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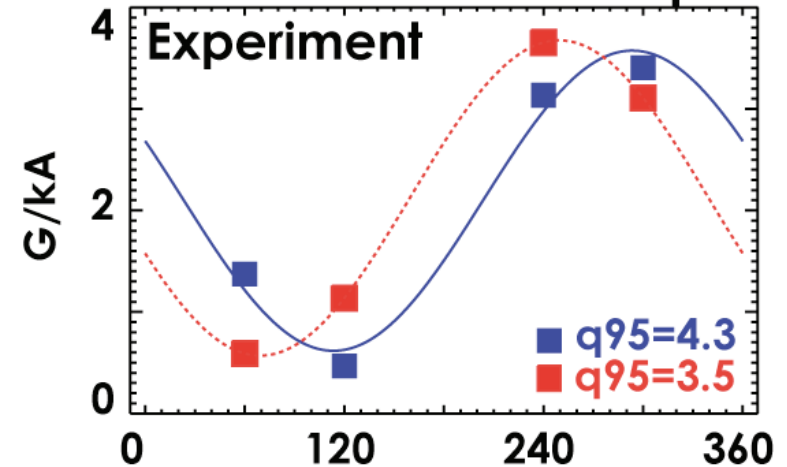


Plasma response depends on alignment of the applied field to the kink mode structure

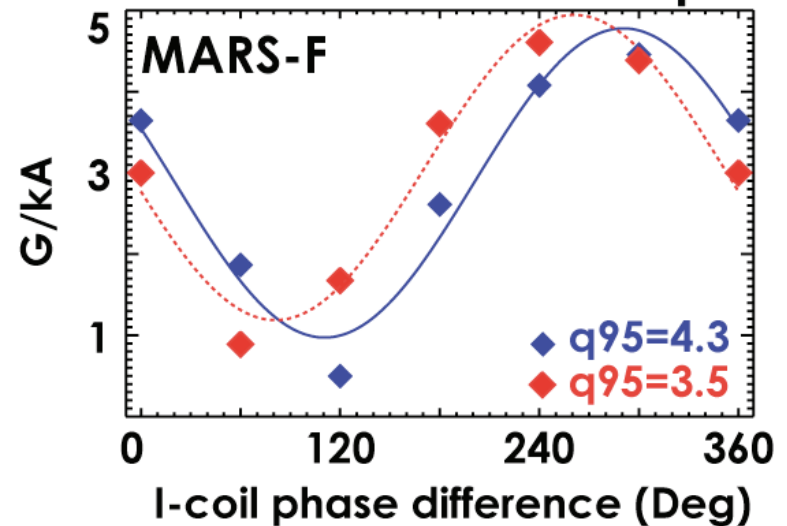
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- Strongest plasma response occurs when the applied field matches the kink eigenfunction



Plasma response ($n=1$) $\delta B_p / I_{I\text{-coil}}$

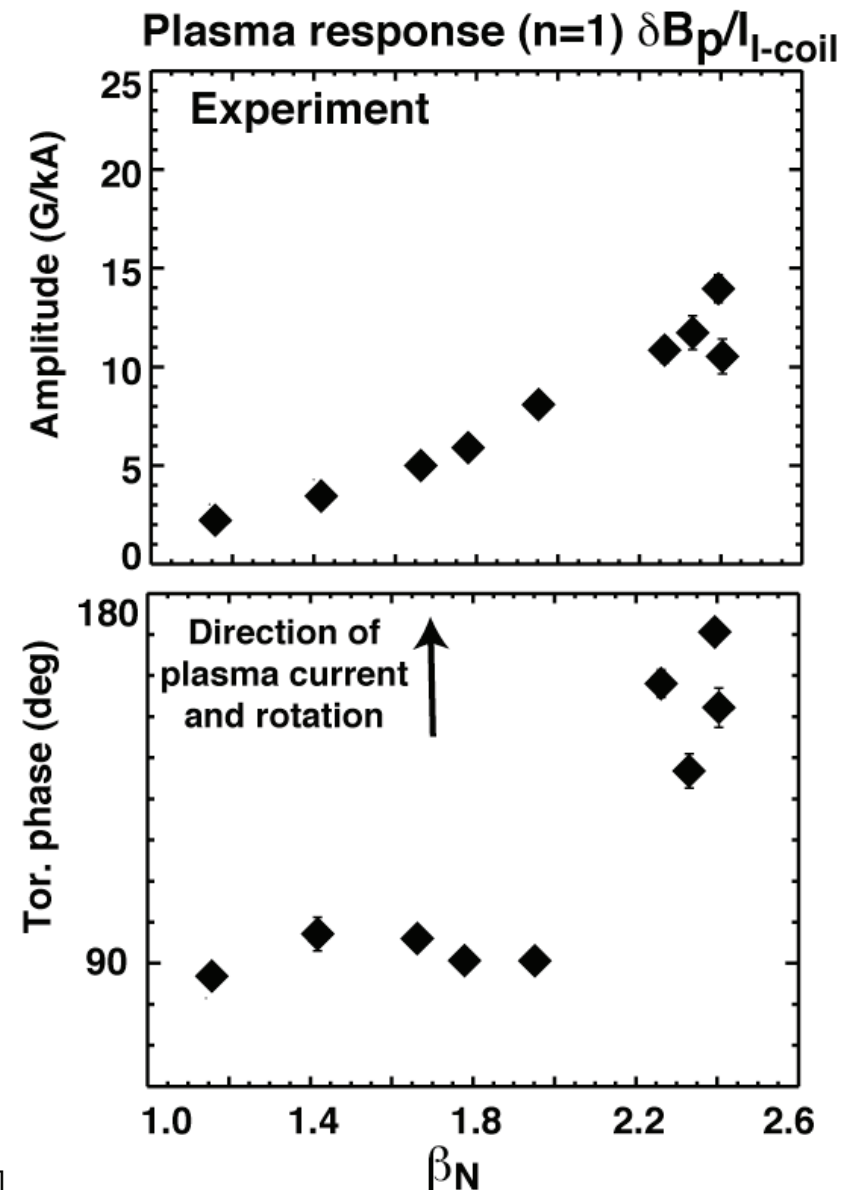


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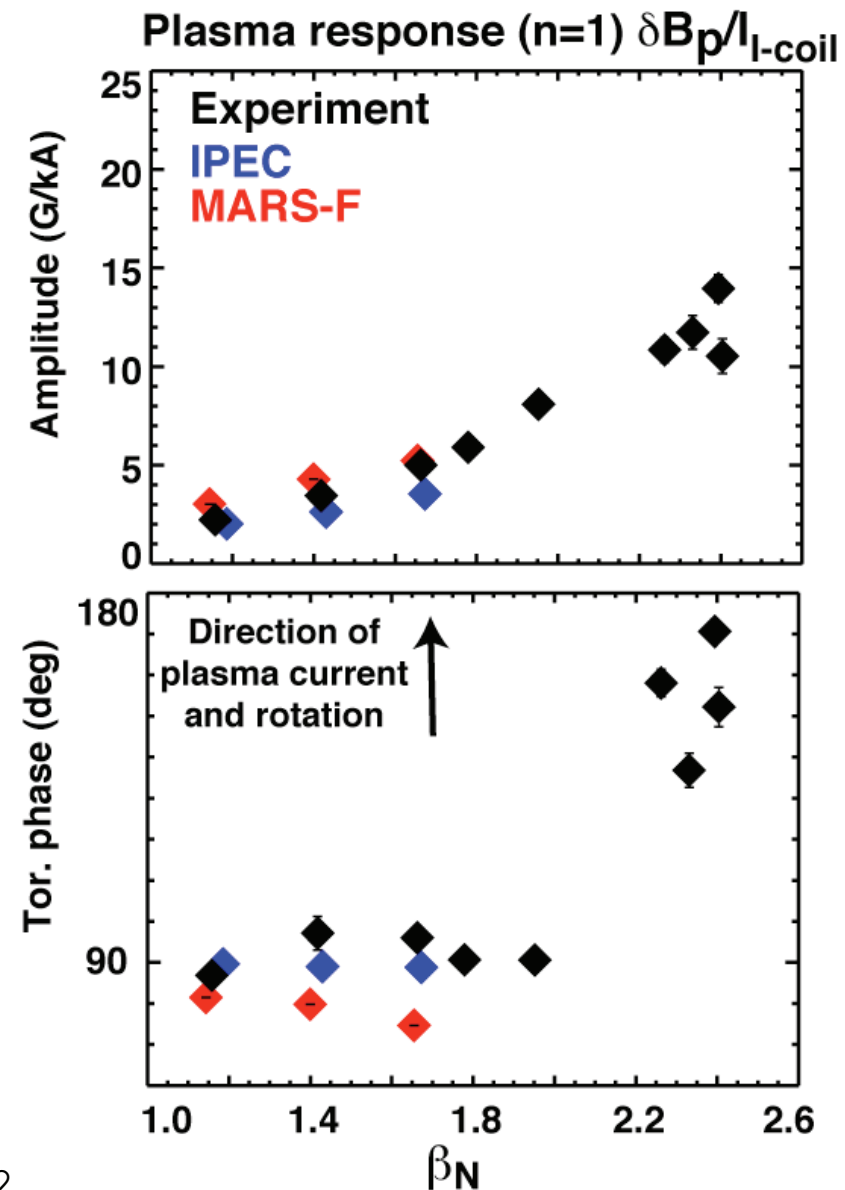
Linear ideal MHD theory describes measured $n=1$ plasma response for values of β_N up to 80% of no-wall stability limit

- Plasma response was measured in NBI heated H-mode discharges over a wide range of β_N



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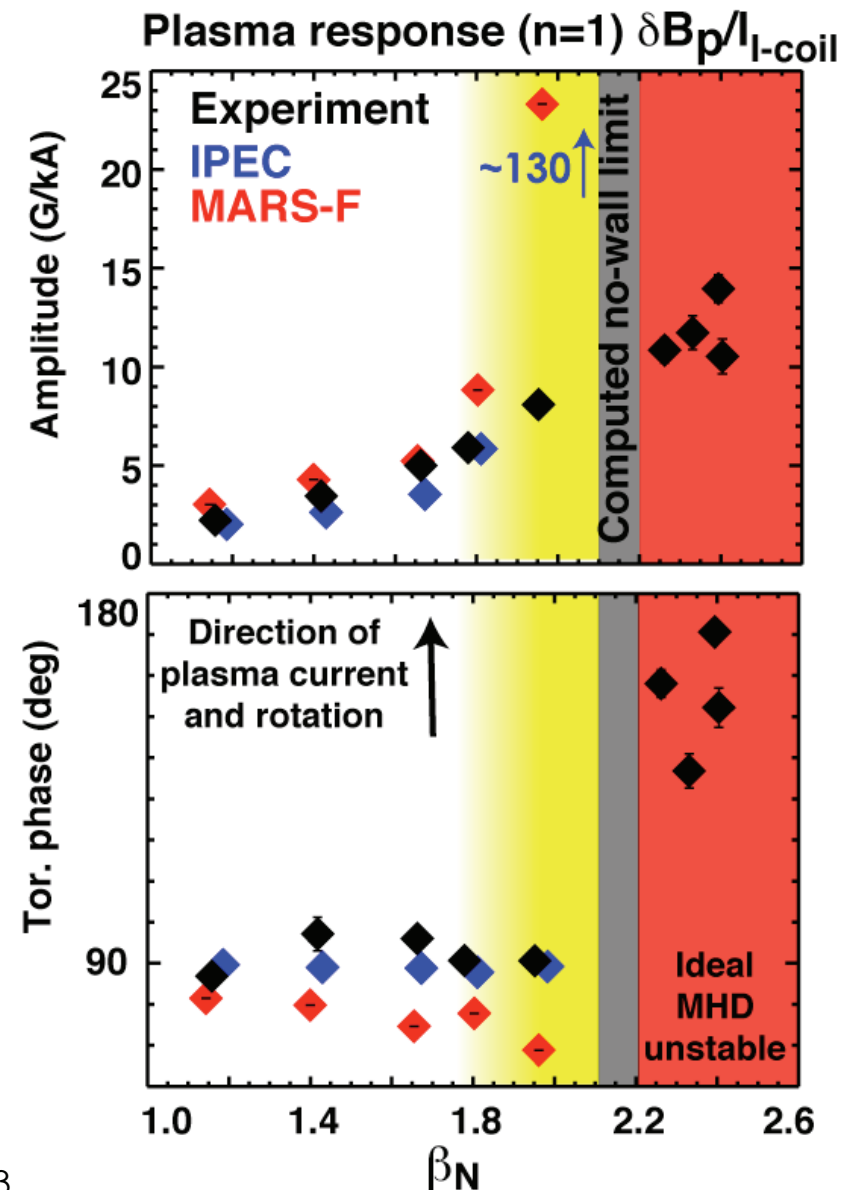
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 - Good agreement found at multiple poloidal and toroidal locations



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- For higher β_N , non-ideal effects modify response
 - Plasmas remain stable above the ideal MHD no-wall stability limit
 - Calculated response amplitude diverges near marginal stability

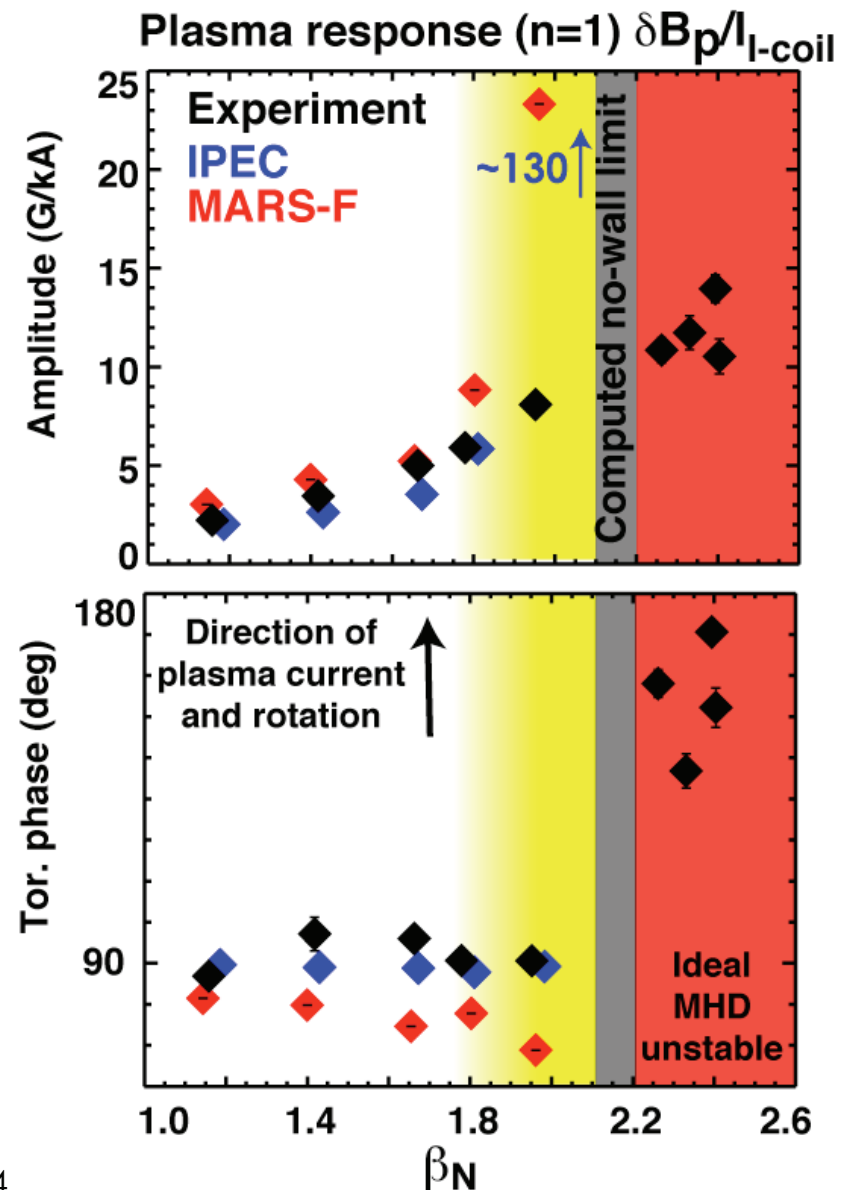


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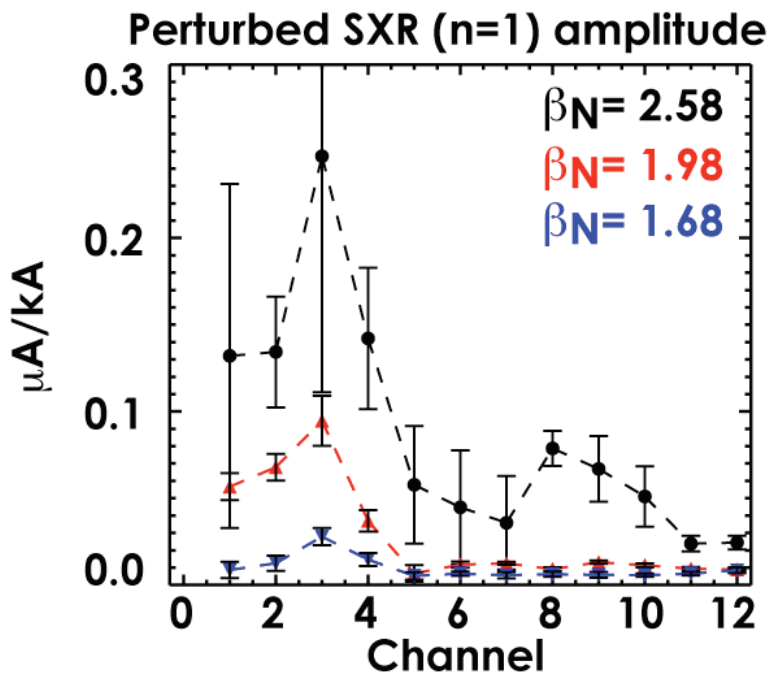
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→ Results establish limits of validity for linear ideal MHD models of the plasma response

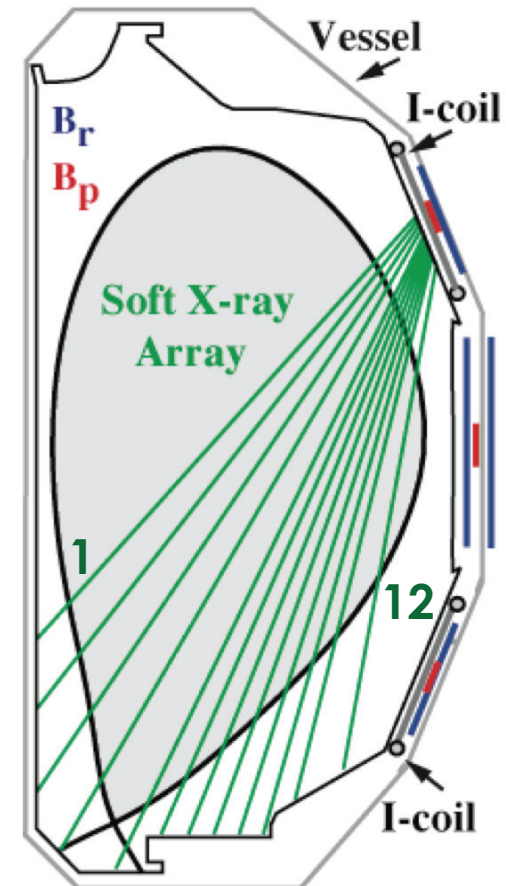
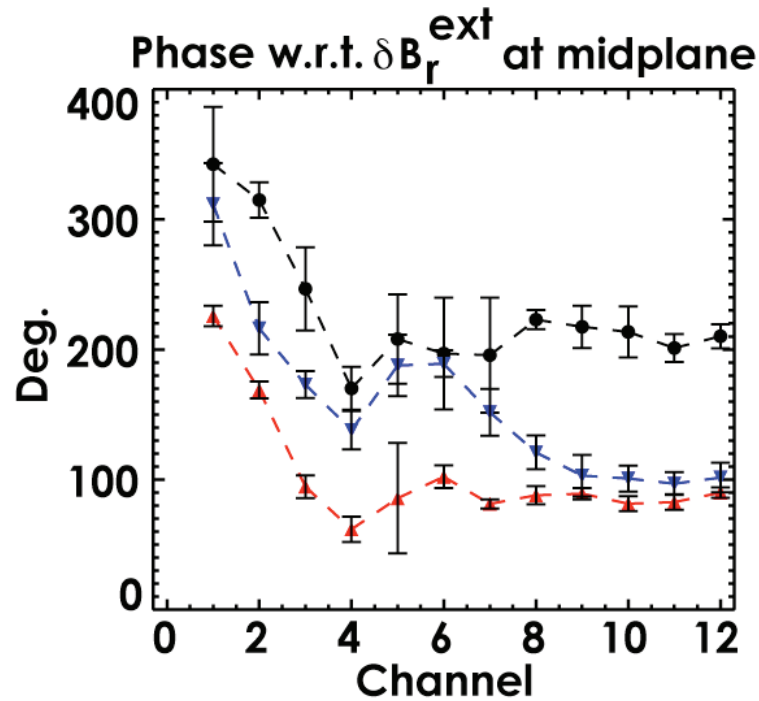


Measurements of the perturbed ($n=1$) soft x-ray (SXR) emissivity show many similarities with magnetic data

- Edge SXR perturbation is always in phase with perturbed poloidal field
- Amplitude of perturbed SXR increases with β_N especially near rational surfaces
- Phase of internal perturbation shifts in direction of rotation as β_N increases

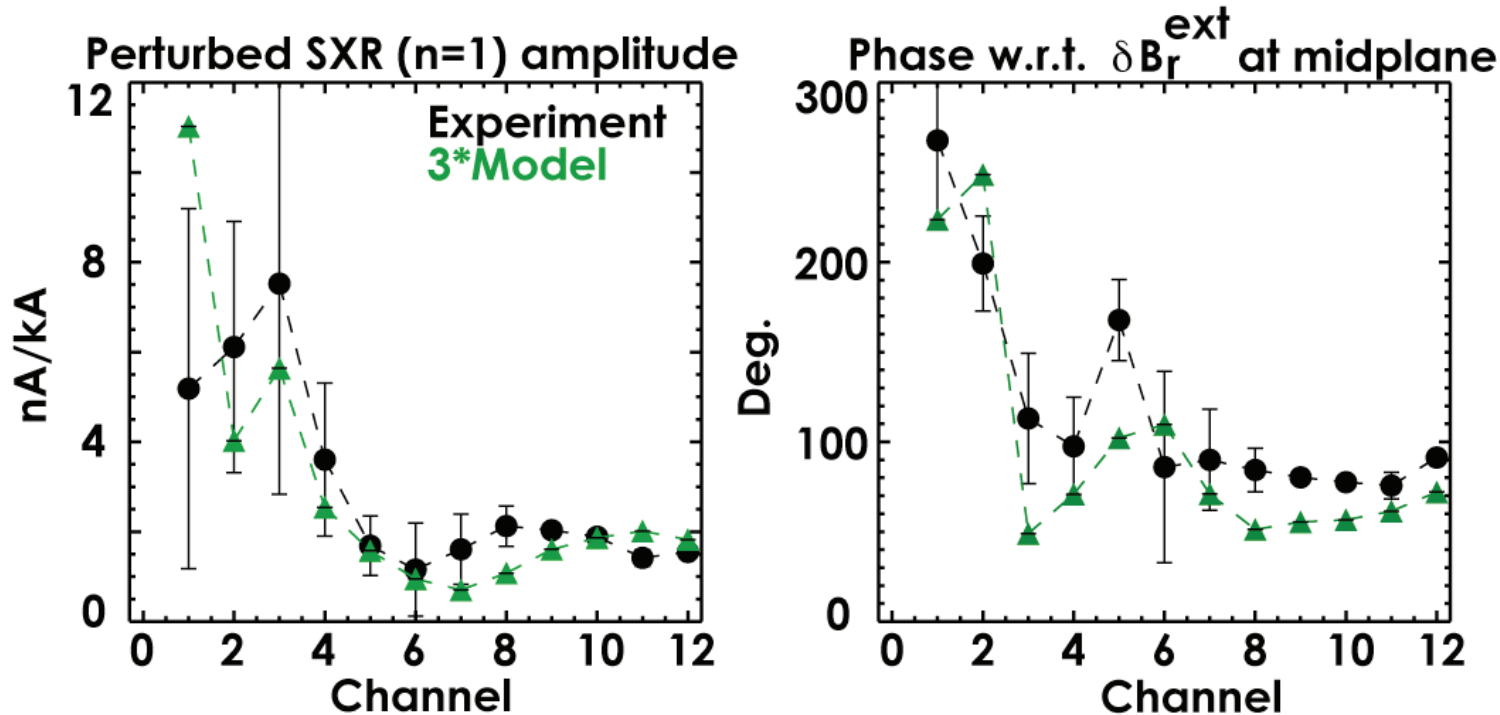


DIII-D 135759, 135773, 135758 @ $t=2500-2900$ ms

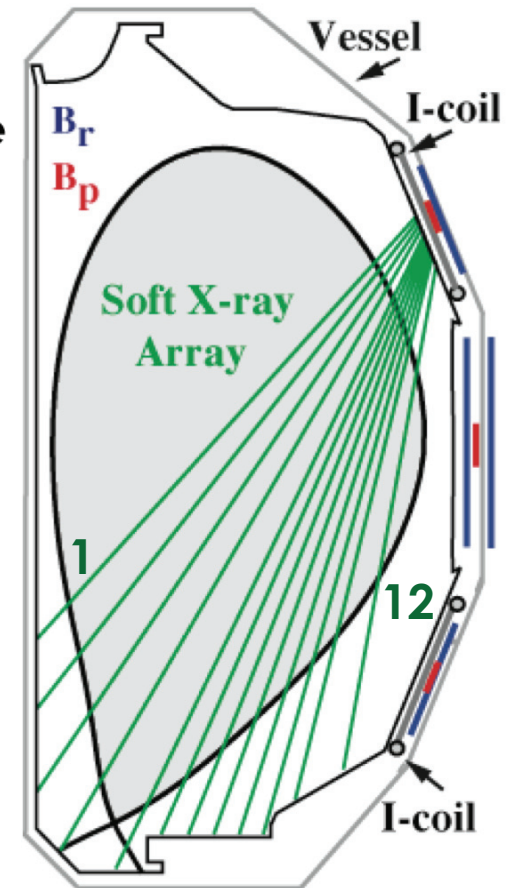


Modeling of SXR measurements at low β_N shows qualitative agreement with ideal MHD mode structure

- Modeling of perturbed SXR based on thermal continuum emission and ideal MHD mode structure matches the measured profile, phase, and β_N dependence of PR but underestimates amplitude by factor of 3
 - Disagreement in absolute magnitude likely due to simple model of SXR emission

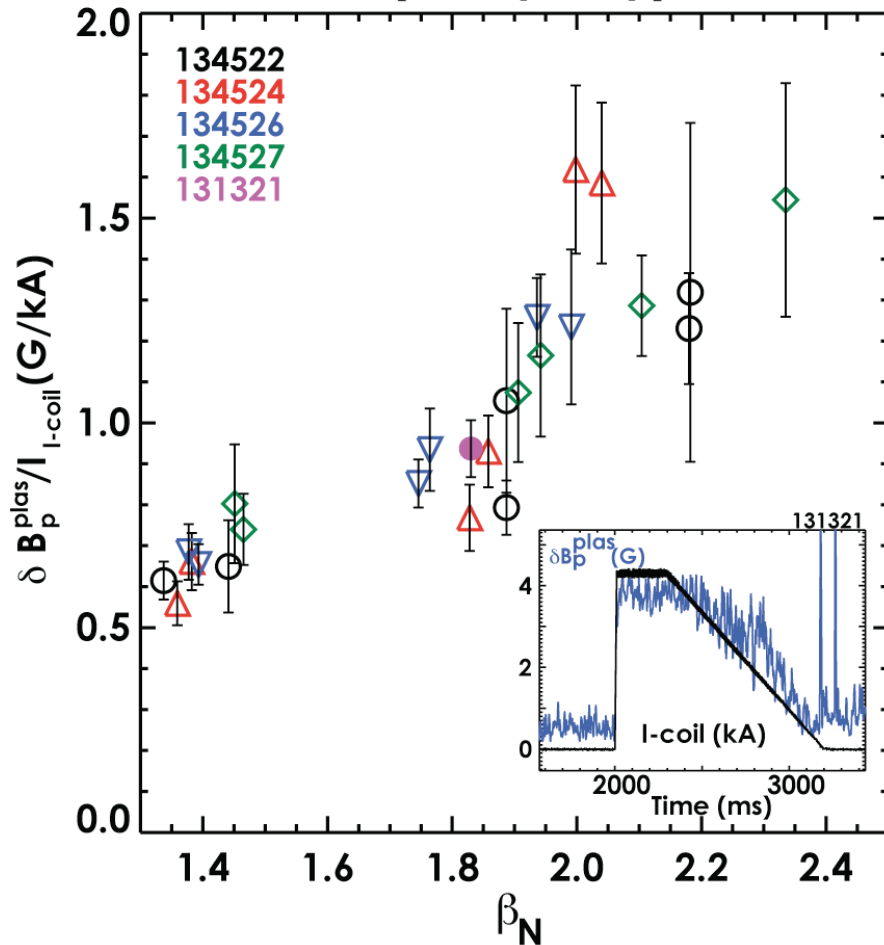


DIII-D 135763 @ $t=2100-2500$ ms ($\beta_N=1.16$)



Ideal MHD modeling of plasma response to n=3 magnetic braking field also in good agreement with measurements

Plasma Response to static n=3 I-coil field (odd parity)

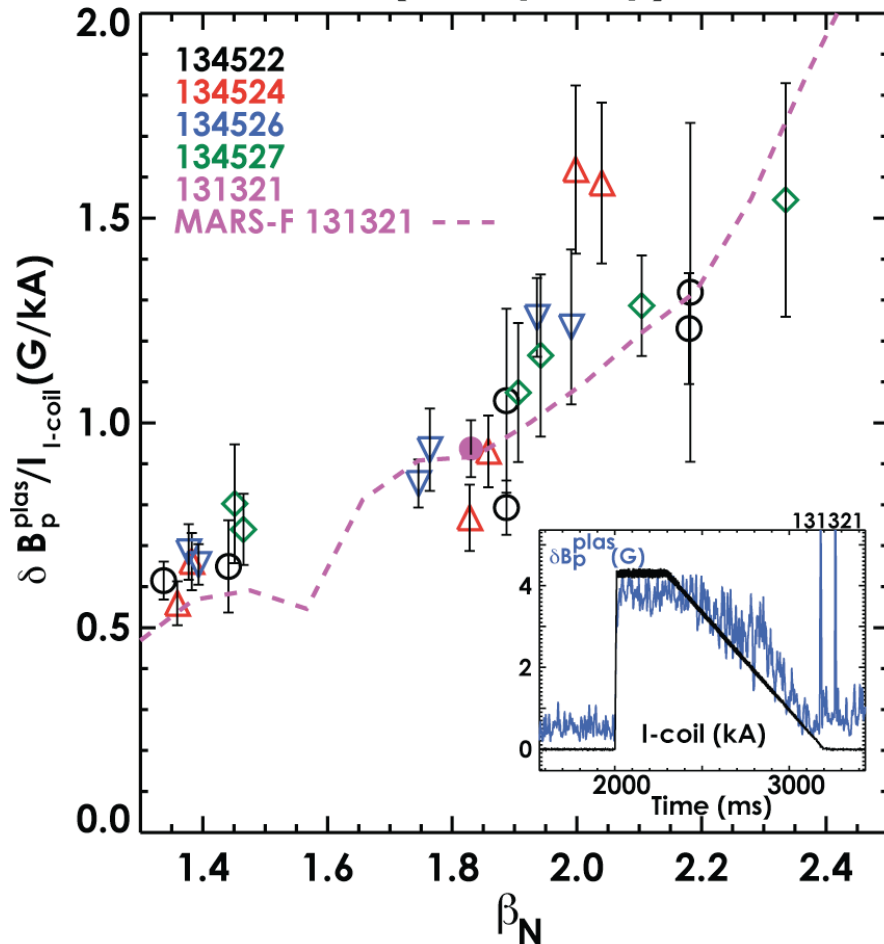


- I-coil pulses used to probe n=3 PR well below the n=3 no-wall limit (~ 2.76)
 - Applied field is mostly non-resonant

[Garofalo et al. Phys. Plasmas 16, 2009]

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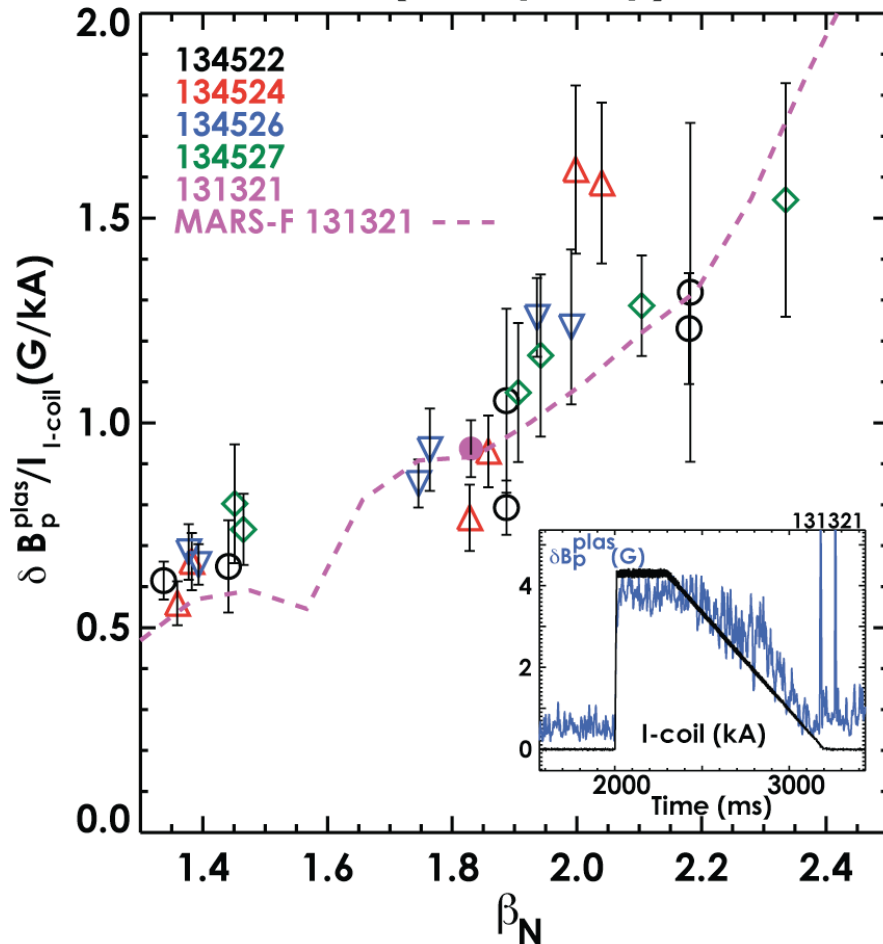


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 - Applied field is mostly non-resonant
- MARS-F calculations recreate observed increase with β_N
- Recent work shows β_N dependence of n=3 PR depends on external field structure
 - See poster by H. Reimerdes Tuesday PM

Summary

- Ideal MHD gives a quantitative description of the external $n=1$ and $n=3$ plasma response well below the no-wall limits
- Ongoing modeling of the internal structure of the $n=1$ plasma response shows qualitative agreement with SXR measurements
- External fields that match kink mode structure determine the strength of the plasma response
- Ideal MHD plasma approximation fails as plasma approaches marginal stability

- Work in progress
 - Continued modeling of SXR emission
 - Modeling of non-ideal effects on the plasma response above the no-wall limit with MARS-K