Confinement and Pedestal Characteristics in H-mode with ECH Heating

by R. Prater

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Electron Cyclotron Heating simulates plasma heating in ITER

- The physics of all projected plasma heating in ITER is similar to heating by ECH
 - MeV neutral beams, ECH, ICRF minority heating, LHCD, and fusion product heating all deposit most of their power thermally in the electron fluid
 - These heating systems introduce little or no toroidal angular momentum
- Most of world database is for positive-ion NBI, but positive-ion NBI heats mostly the ions and introduces toroidal rotation
- ECH H-mode experiments in present-day tokamaks provide a good simulation of heating effects in ITER



Experiment considerations:

- Experiments comparing ECH and NBI must be done with same density, torque, ion species, plasma shape
- Experiments with NBI show strong sensitivity to these parameters; not contradicted in ECH experiments
- Very few shots satisfying these conditions are available
- Experiment caveats:
- ECH power in DIII-D is not high above the threshold P_{L-H}
 - Representative confinement requires $P_{aux} > 1.5 2 \times P_{L-H}$
- ECH is sometimes related to density pumpout
 - Can be counteracted by gas injection, but this affects pedestal, which affects confinement
- H-mode density rise can limit ECH accessibility due to cutoff
- ECH heating profile can be quite different than for NBI

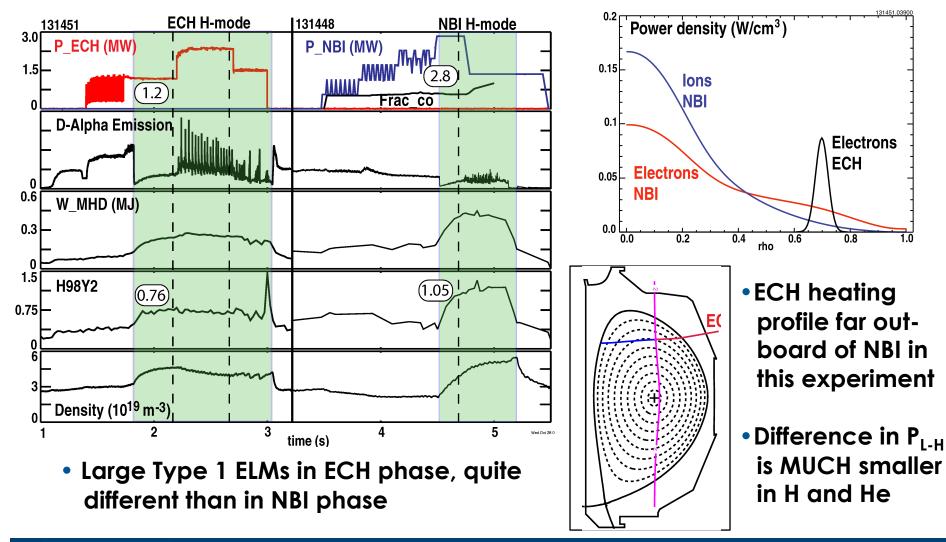


H-mode questions for electron heating:

- Threshold power: Is P_{L-H} different for electron heating than for positive-ion NBI?
 - Do the dependences on plasma parameters differ?
- Confinement: Is confinement in electron-heated H-mode the same as in NBI H-mode?
- Pedestal: Is the H-mode pedestal different for electron heating than for NBI?
- ELMs: Are ELMs similar in frequency and character at the same power?

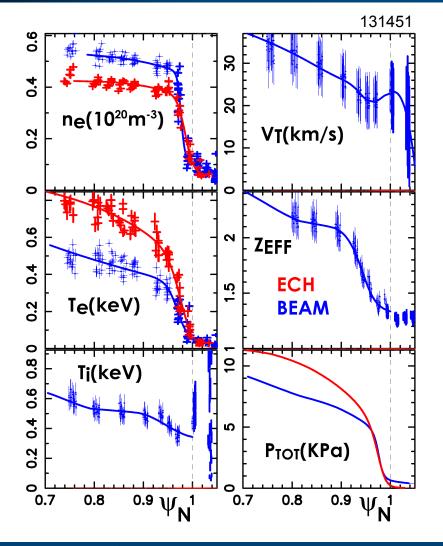


P_{L-H} for ECH in <u>Deuterium</u> is significantly smaller than that in NBI H-mode





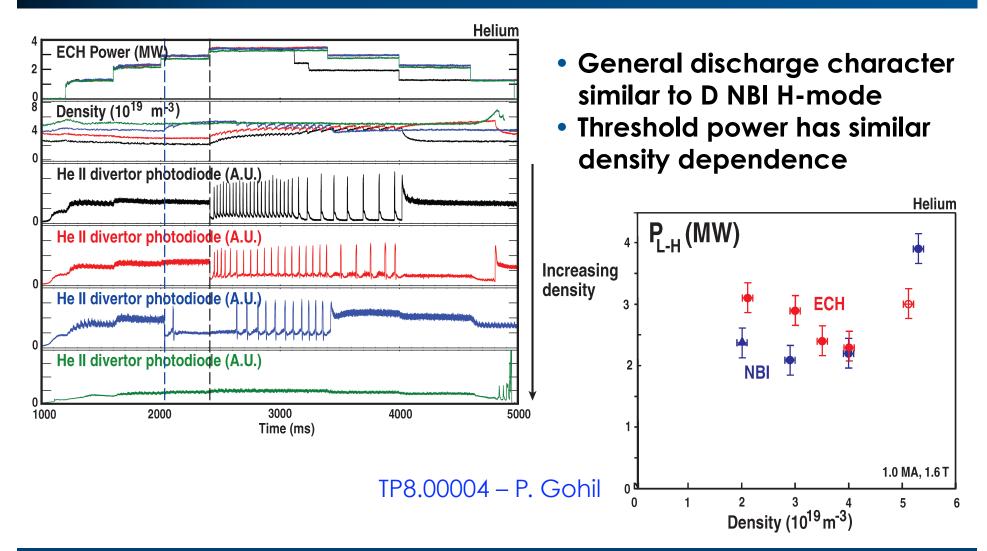
ECH pedestal has higher T_e, lower density than NBI



- Pedestal widths for density and T_e are about the same, but T_e pedestal is higher and density pedestal is lower for ECH case
- ECH phase has large regular Type 1 ELMs, while NBI phase has small irregular ELMs
- No T_i, V_T, or Z_{eff} measurements are possible during ECH-only phase; P_{TOT} assumes T_i=T_e

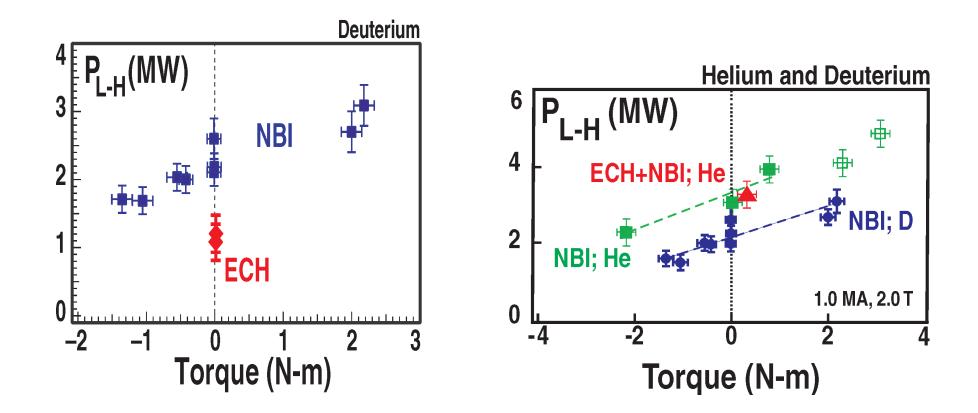


Magnitude and density dependence of P_{L-H} for ECH is similar to that for NBI in <u>Helium</u> Plasmas





Magnitude of P_{L-H} with ECH is similar to that with balanced (torque-free) NBI for <u>Helium</u>



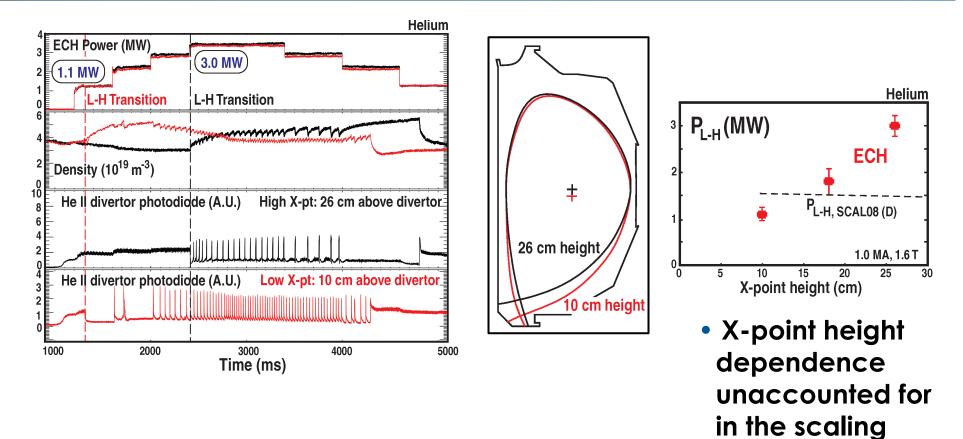
P. Gohil, 2009 H-mode Workshop



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P_{L-H} shows strong dependence on X-point height for ECH in Helium (same as for NBI in Deuterium)

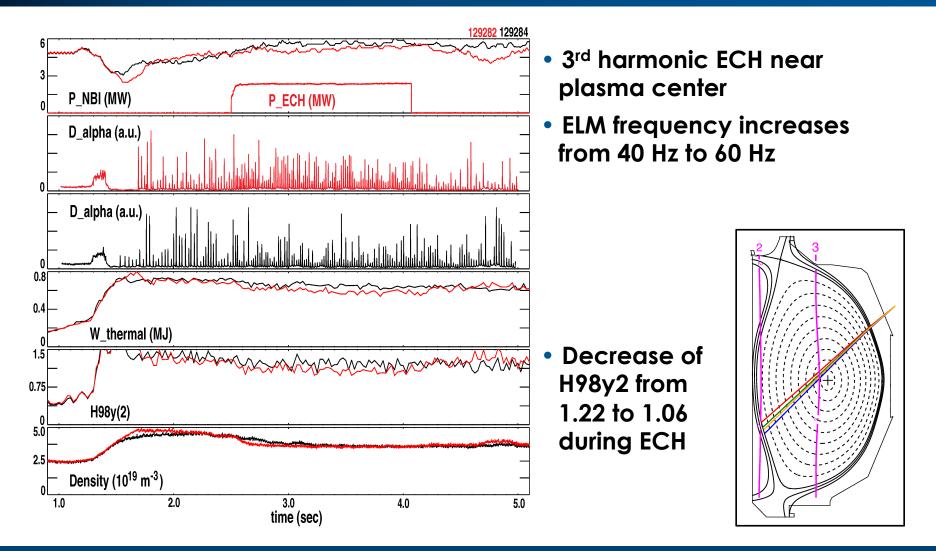




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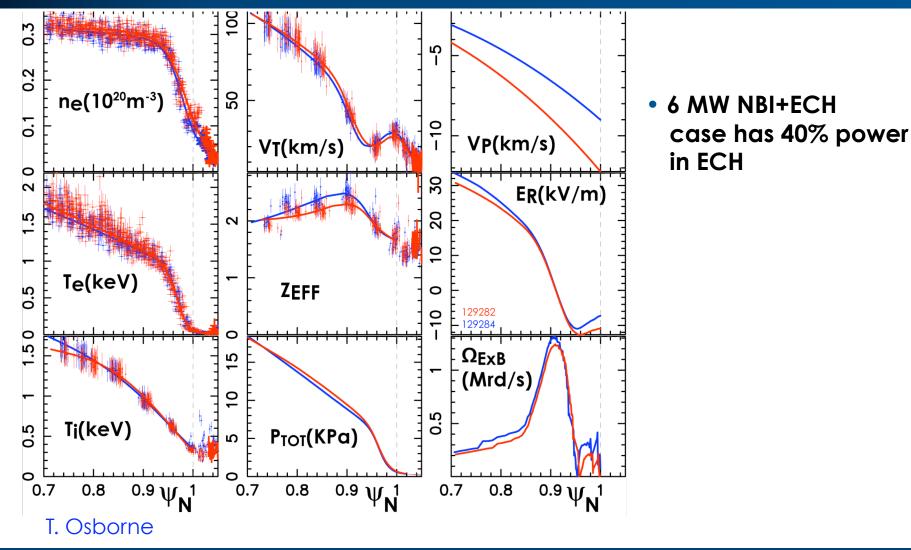
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Assessing confinement with power well above P_{L-H} can be done by combining ECH and NBI





Pedestal is very similar for NBI and NBI+ECH H-mode discharges





Provisional Conclusions

- P_{L-H} appears to be significantly lower for ECH than for NBI in D, but similar in He
 - Same plasma shape dependence, some differences in density dependence
- Confinement (H98y2) with pure ECH near the threshold power or with ECH+NBI well above the threshold power is smaller by 20-25% in the few shots available with identical parameters
- Pedestal widths are nearly the same for ECH and NBI H-modes, but T_e pedestal height is higher and density is lower for ECH
- Distinct differences seen in ELM behavior are seen, with ECH more likely to have large regular Type 1 ELMs

