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Sorting Category: 5.1.1.2 (Experimental)

High Harmonic Ion Cyclotron Heating in DIII-D: III. Excitation of Alfven Instabilities¹ S. BERNABEI, E.D. FREDRICKSON, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, J.S. DE-GRASSIE, C.C. PETTY, R.I. PINSKER, General Atomics, N. GORE-LENKOV, Triniti-Russia, W.W. HEIDBRINK, University of California, Irvine, E.A. LAZARUS, Oak Ridge National Laboratory — Sawtooth stabilization with ICRF heating is due to the buildup of a strong fast ion population inside r(q=1). In DIII-D the fast ions are generated by acceleration of beam injected ions: the 3rd, 4th, and 5th harmonics of deuterium are present in the plasma at a typical $B_{\rm T}$ in DIII-D. Stabilization of the sawteeth for up to 0.25 s is always accompanied by Alfvén instabilities. Since the first pass damping is rather weak, all harmonics contribute to the global power absorption. With the 4th harmonic of deuterium near the magnetic axis, small changes in $B_{\rm T}$ cause either the 3rd or the 5th harmonic to approach the center and contribute to the damping, creating fast ions outside r(q=1). We attempt to reconstruct the fast ion pressure profile to identify the power deposition and to identify the MHD modes responsible for the giant crash: evidence from other experiments indicates that they are Energetic Particle Modes.

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Prefer Oral Session Refer Poster Session	sbernabe@pppl.gov Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory
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