

EXPERIMENTAL GOALS AND METHOD

- **Goal: Determine experimentally the influence of cross-section shape on energy transport in L mode and H mode**
- **Method: While changing the elongation, hold fixed:**
 - Toroidal field at geometric center
 - Minor radius
 - Density profiles in normalized radius
 - Temperature profiles in normalized radius
 - Toroidal rotation profile in normalized radius

and to compare with theory

 - q profile in normalized radius

or to compare with global scalings

 - Plasma current
- **Note: Since densities are large and no uncertainty analysis has been performed, only one-fluid power balance results are shown**

FLUX-AVERAGED EQUATIONS GIVE SIMPLE FORMULAS FOR THE EFFECT OF CROSS SECTION CHANGES

- By definition:

$$\bar{q}_H \equiv -n\bar{\chi} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \hat{\rho}} \frac{1}{\rho_b} \qquad P \equiv \frac{\partial V}{\partial \rho} \bar{q}_H \quad .$$

(ρ_b^2 is the boundary value of the normalized toroidal flux). The change in diffusivity when the cross section is varied with $n(\hat{\rho})$, $T(\hat{\rho})$ constant:

$$\frac{\bar{\chi}_2}{\bar{\chi}_1} = \frac{\bar{q}_{H2}}{\bar{q}_{H1}} \frac{\rho_{b2}}{\rho_{b1}} = \frac{(P_2/H_2)}{(P_1/H_1)}$$

where $H \equiv \partial V / \partial \rho$ ($4\pi^2 R_o \hat{\rho} \rho_b$).

- The change in global confinement can be estimated by

$\tau = \rho_b^2 / \bar{\chi}$. Then

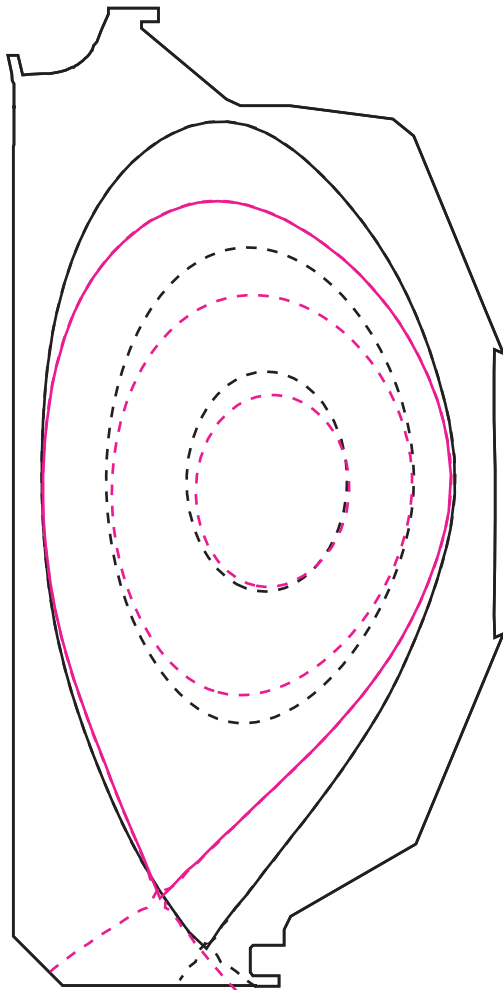
$$\frac{\tau_2}{\tau_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_{b2}}{\rho_{b1}} \right)^2 \frac{\bar{\chi}_1}{\bar{\chi}_2} \quad .$$

If the diffusivity is independent of cross-section shape,
then $\tau \propto \rho_b^2 \sim K$

Shape variation for H-mode elongation scans

$\kappa = 2$

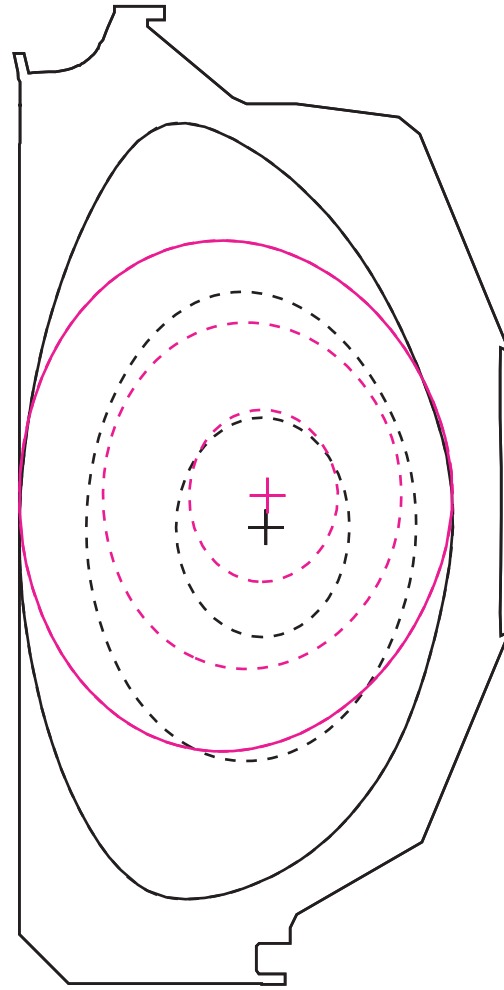
$\kappa = 1.7$



Shape variation for L-mode elongation scans

$\kappa = 1.8$

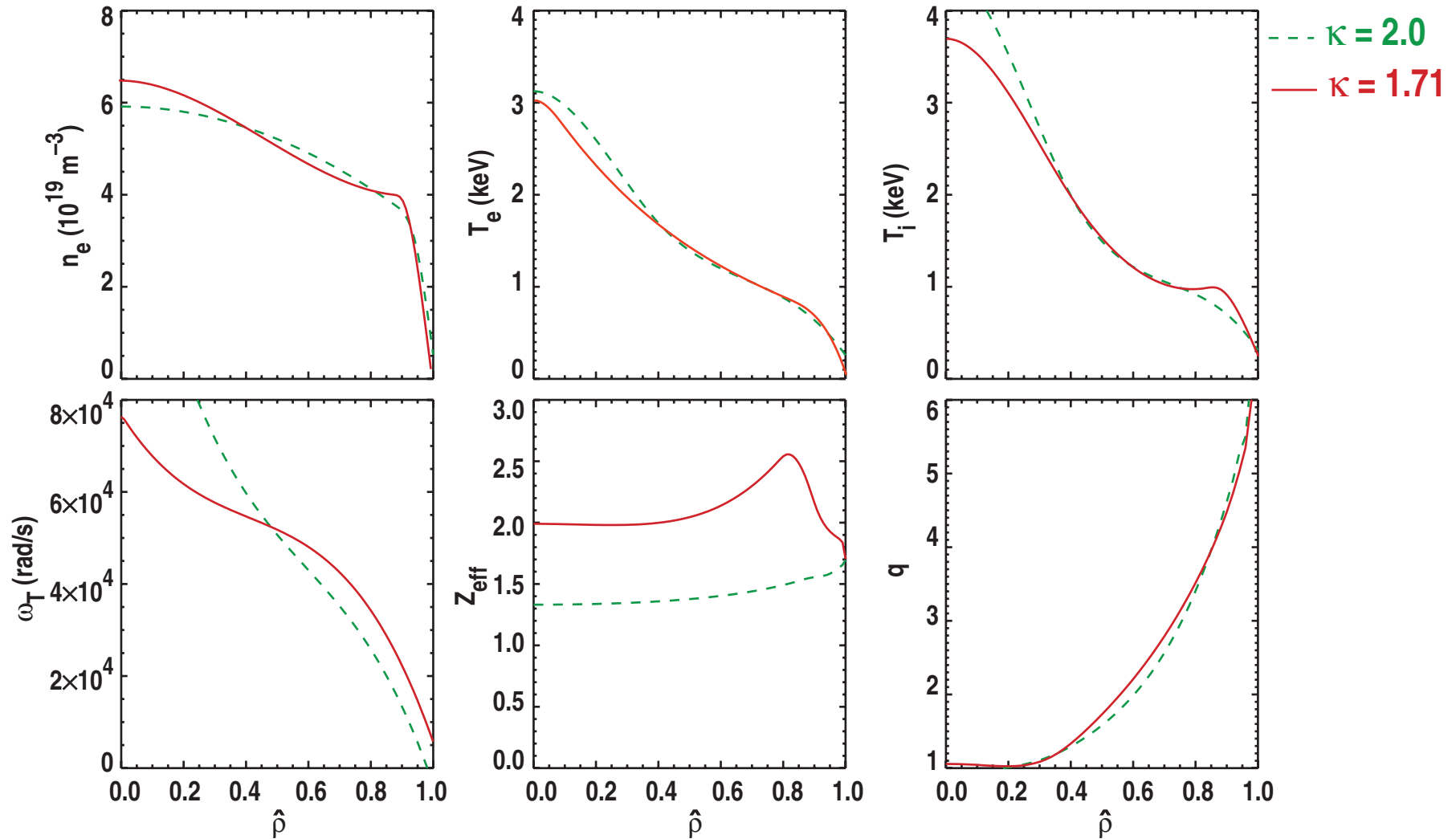
$\kappa = 1.2$



CONCLUSIONS

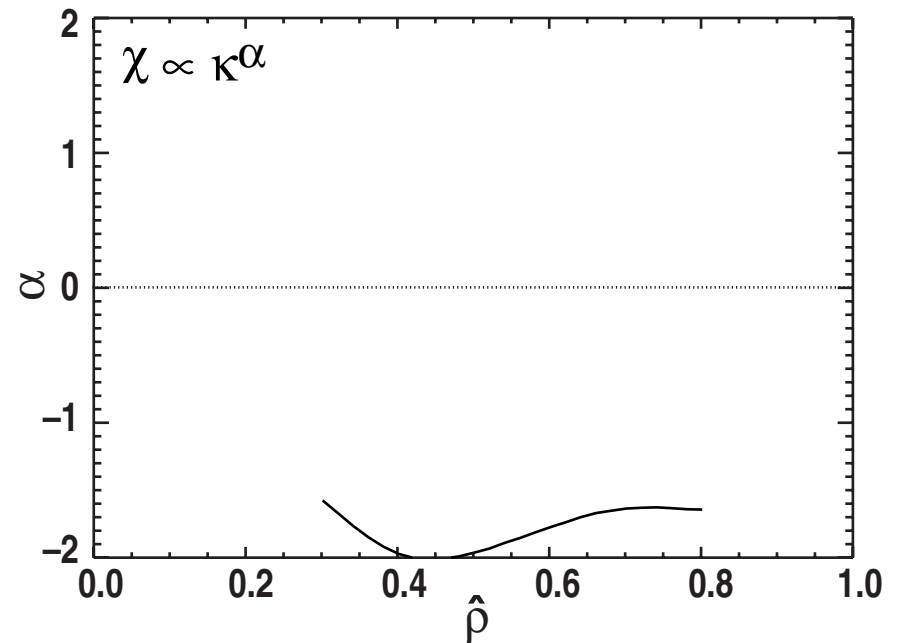
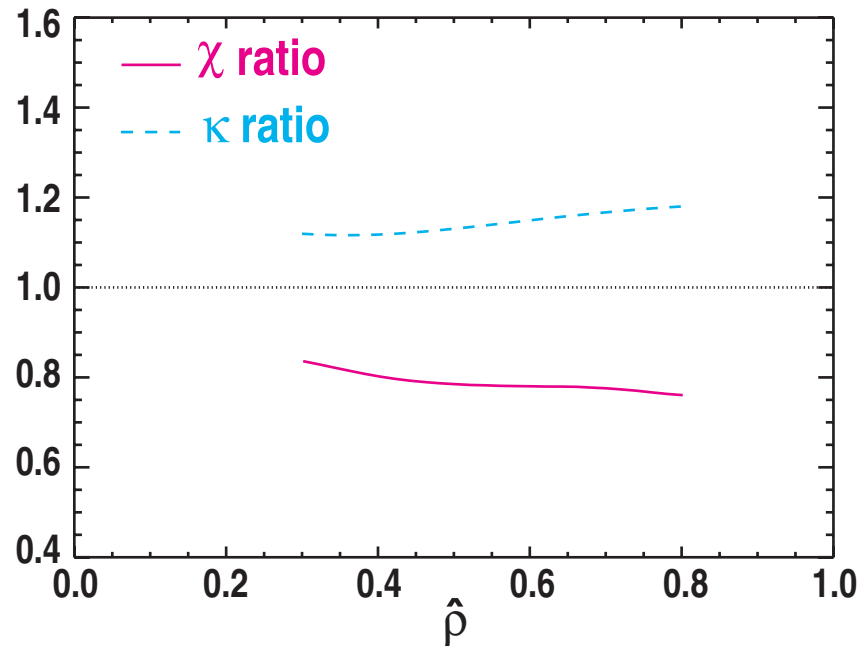
- Characterizing the cross-section shape effects using κ , and the effect on diffusivity as a power law $\chi \propto \kappa^a$, there is a strong influence of shape on transport:
 $\alpha = -(1.5-2.0)$
- Changes in cross-section shape at fixed current will be strongly affected by the change in q . It is necessary to maintain fixed q to isolate the effects of cross-section shape on energy transport
- The constant current scans can be qualitatively reconciled with the constant q scans using $\chi \propto q^2$ as measured in DIII-D H-modes
- No theoretical understanding of such a strong dependence on cross-section shape is available at this time

PROFILE MATCH FOR CONSTANT q H-MODE SCAN

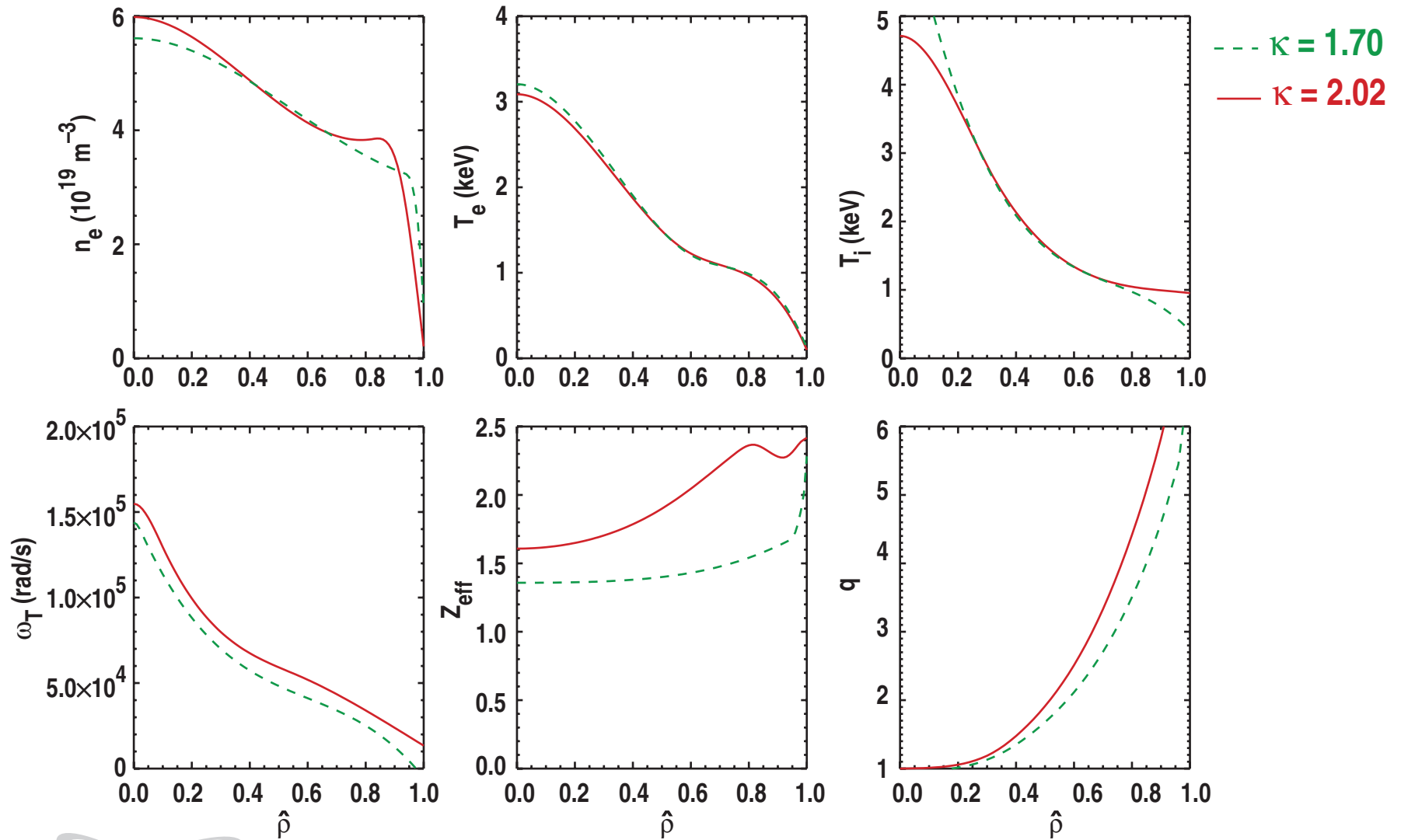


POWER BALANCE RESULTS FOR CONSTANT q H-MODE SCAN

- Transport is reduced with increasing elongation

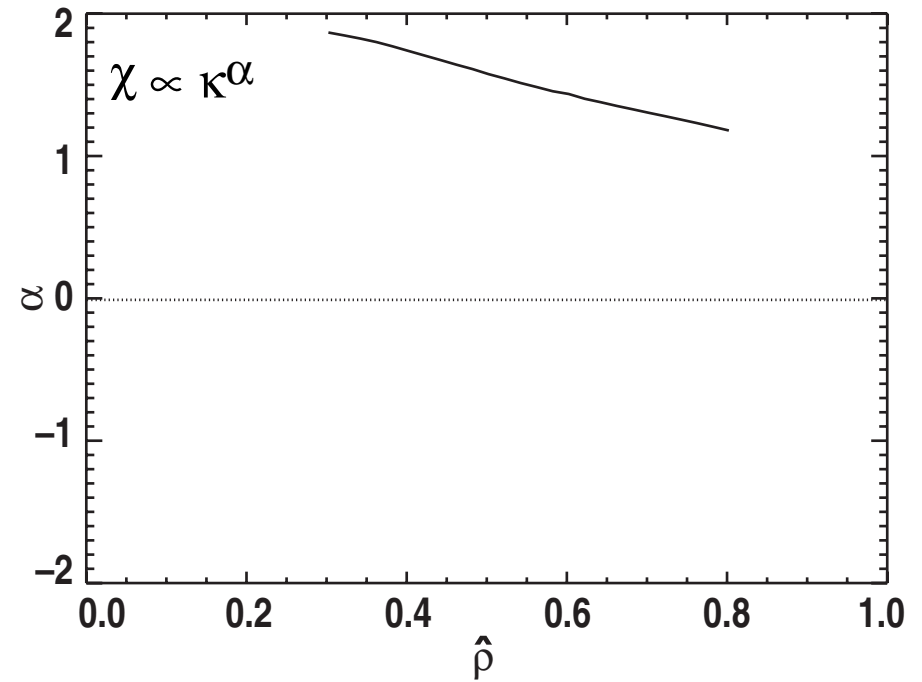
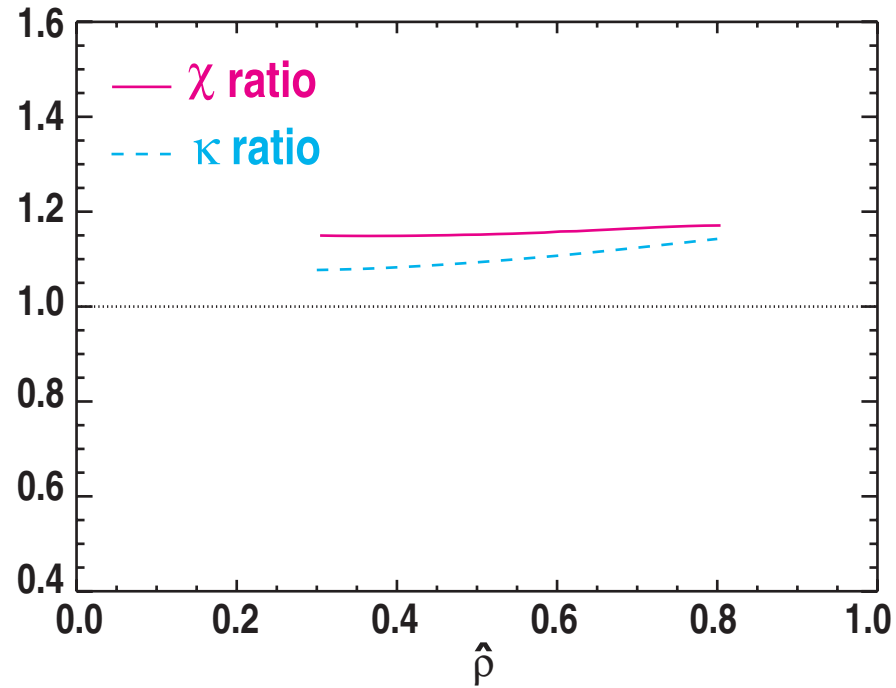


PROFILE MATCH FOR CONSTANT I H-MODE SCAN



POWER BALANCE RESULTS FOR CONSTANT I H-MODE SCAN

- Transport increases with increasing elongation



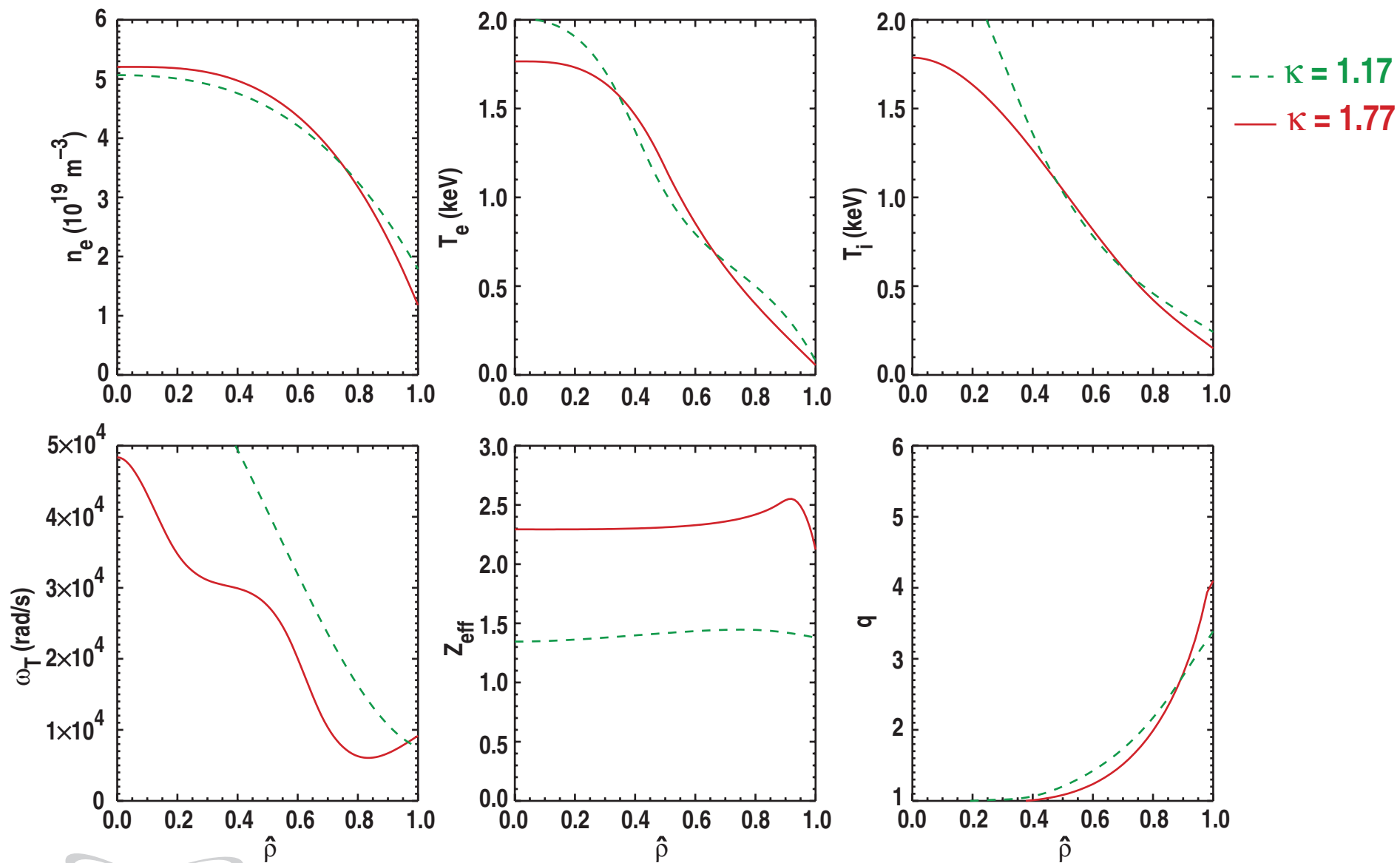
H MODE GLOBAL CONFINEMENT RESULTS

| | Constant q Scan | Constant I Scan |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| τ_{th} (ms) | 190/135 | 137/128 |
| | 2.0/1.71 | 2.02/1.70 |
| ρ_b^2 (m ²) | 0.63/0.517 | 0.604/0.513 |
| H _{98y2} | 0.99/1.20 | 1.15/1.20 |
| α | 2.19 | 0.41 |
| I (MA) | 1.08/0.84 | 0.84/0.84 |
| B (T) | 1.93/1.93 | 1.93/1.93 |
| \bar{n} (10 ¹⁹ m ⁻³) | 5.2/5.1 | 4.7/4.6 |
| P (MW) | 2.69/3.37 | 3.60/3.37 |

$$(\tau_{th} \propto K^\alpha)$$

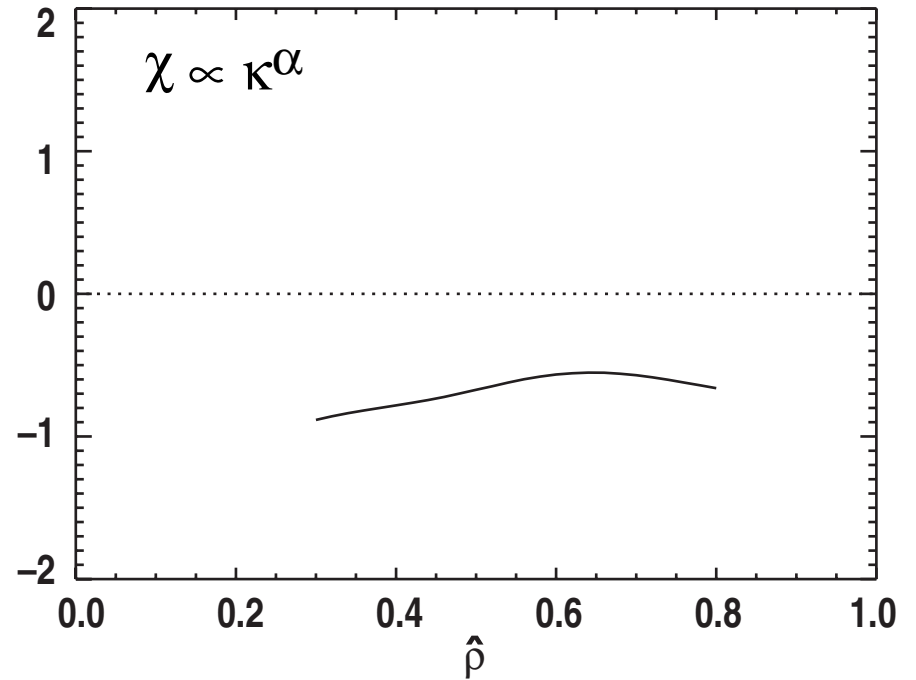
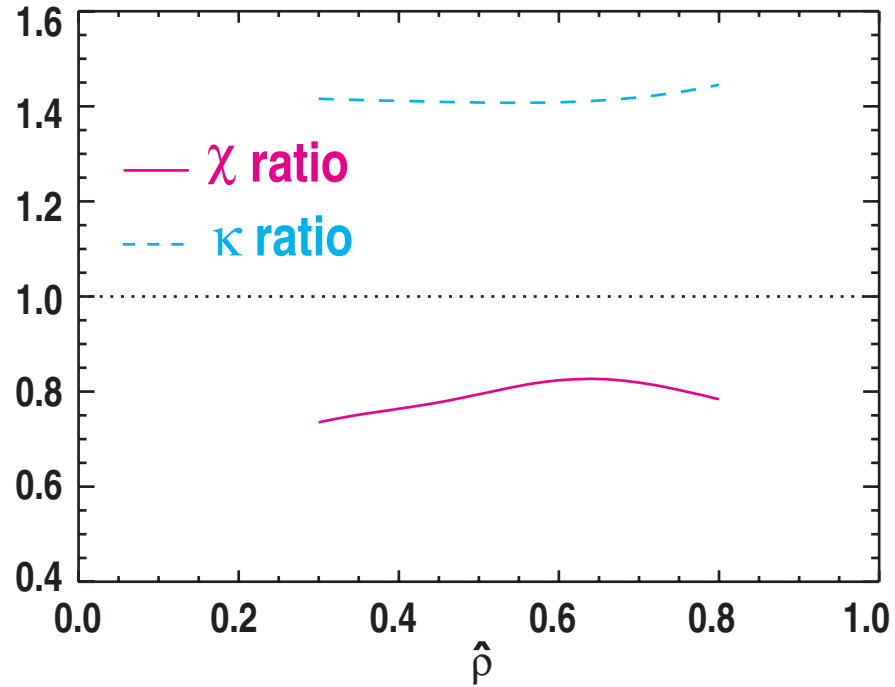
H_{98y2} is the ratio of τ_{th} to the H-mode confinement scaling in the ITER Physics Basis

PROFILE MATCH FOR CONSTANT q L-MODE SCAN

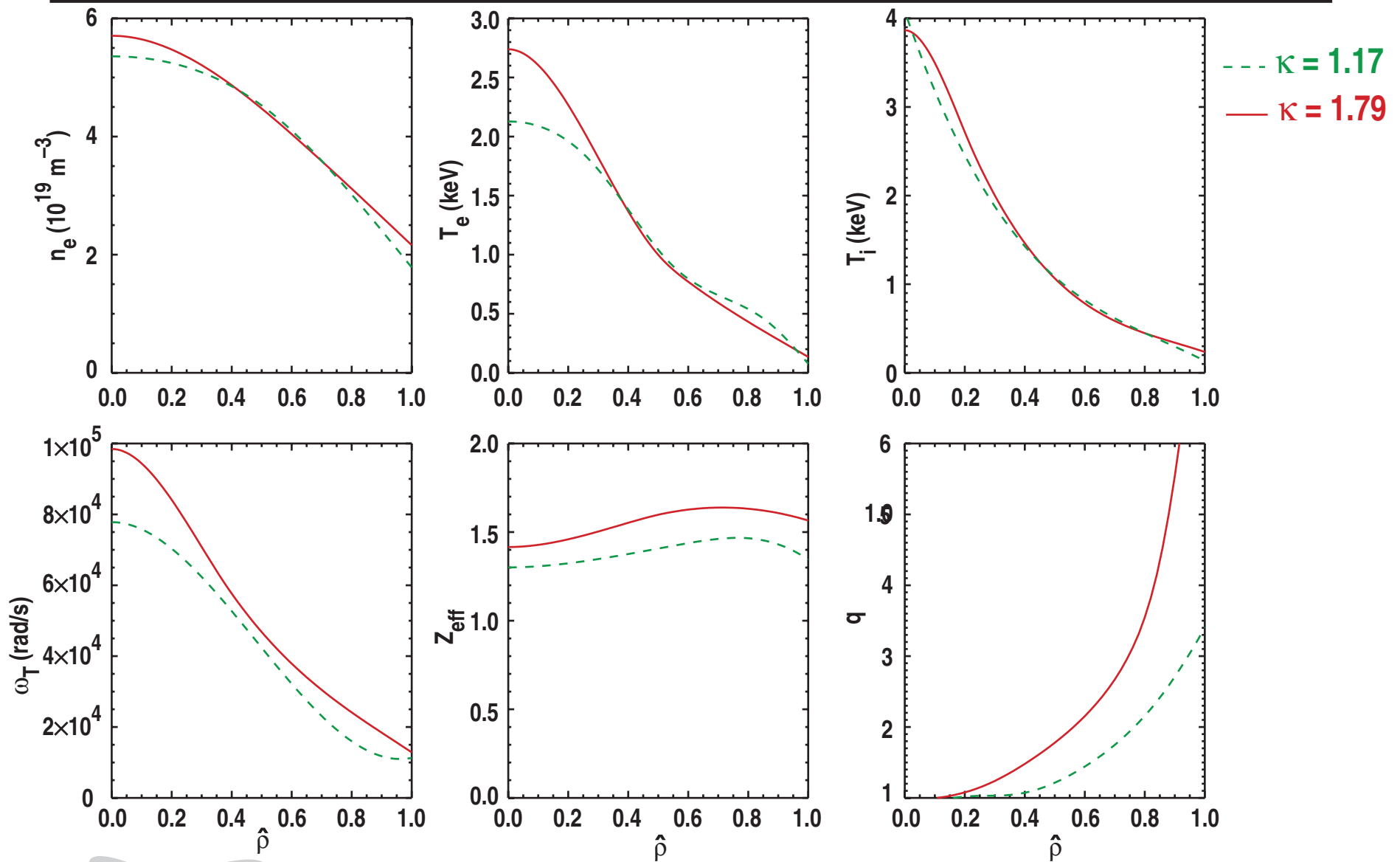


POWER BALANCE ANALYSIS FOR CONSTANT q L-MODE SCAN

- Transport is reduced with increasing elongation

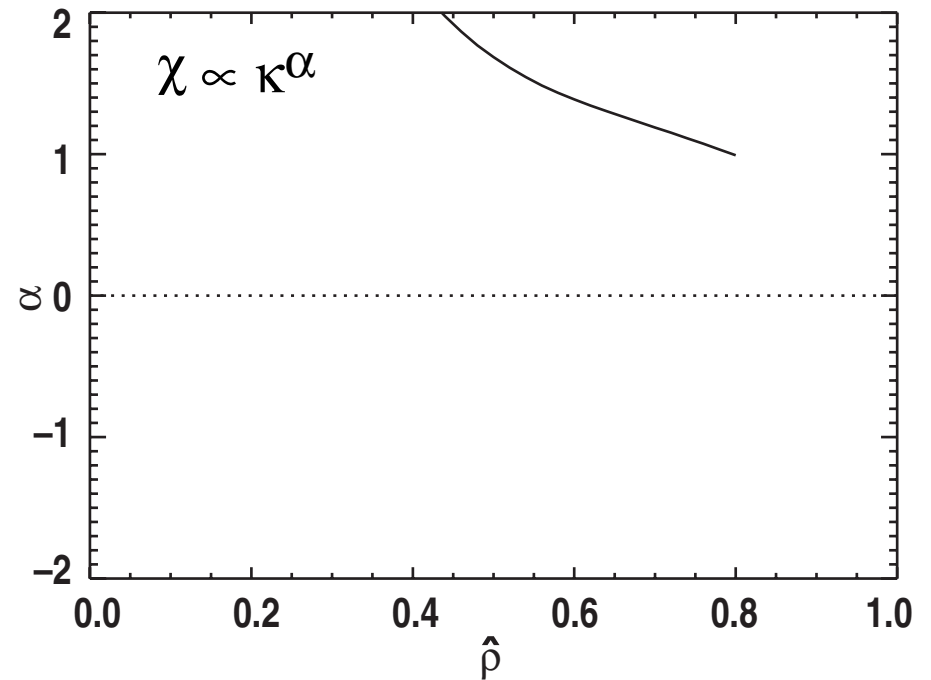
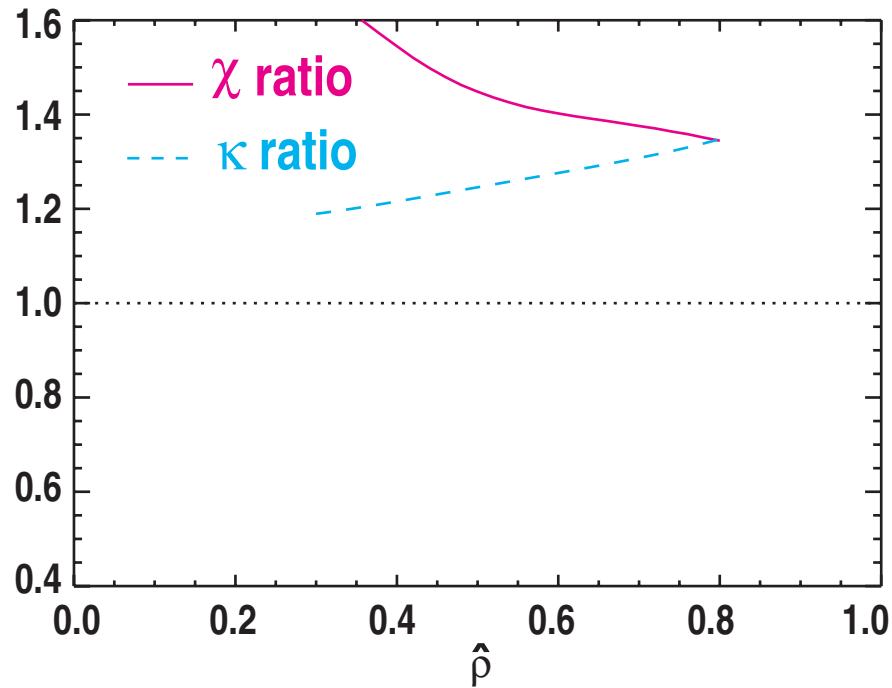


PROFILE MATCH FOR CONSTANT I L-MODE SCAN



POWER BALANCE ANALYSIS FOR CONSTANT I L-MODE SCAN

- Transport increases at higher elongation



L MODE GLOBAL CONFINEMENT RESULTS

| | Constant q Scan | Constant I Scan | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| τ_{th} (ms) | 90.0/46.2 | 56.6/348.7 | |
| | 1.77/1.17 | 1.79/1.17 | |
| ρ_b^2 (m ²) | 0.73/0.46 | 0.684/0.462 | |
| L_{IPB} | 0.69/1.12 | 1.23/1.18 | |
| α | 1.61 | 0.35 | $(\tau_{th} \propto K^\alpha)$ |
| I (MA) | 1.84/0.98 | 0.99/0.97 | |
| B (T) | 1.99/1.99 | 2.00/1.99 | |
| \bar{n} (10 ¹⁹ m ⁻³) | 4.4/4.2 | 4.5/4.2 | |
| P (MW) | 3.20/4.59 | 5.97/4.58 | |

L_{IPB} is the ratio of τ_{th} to the L-mode thermal confinement scaling in the ITER Physics Basis

DISCUSSION

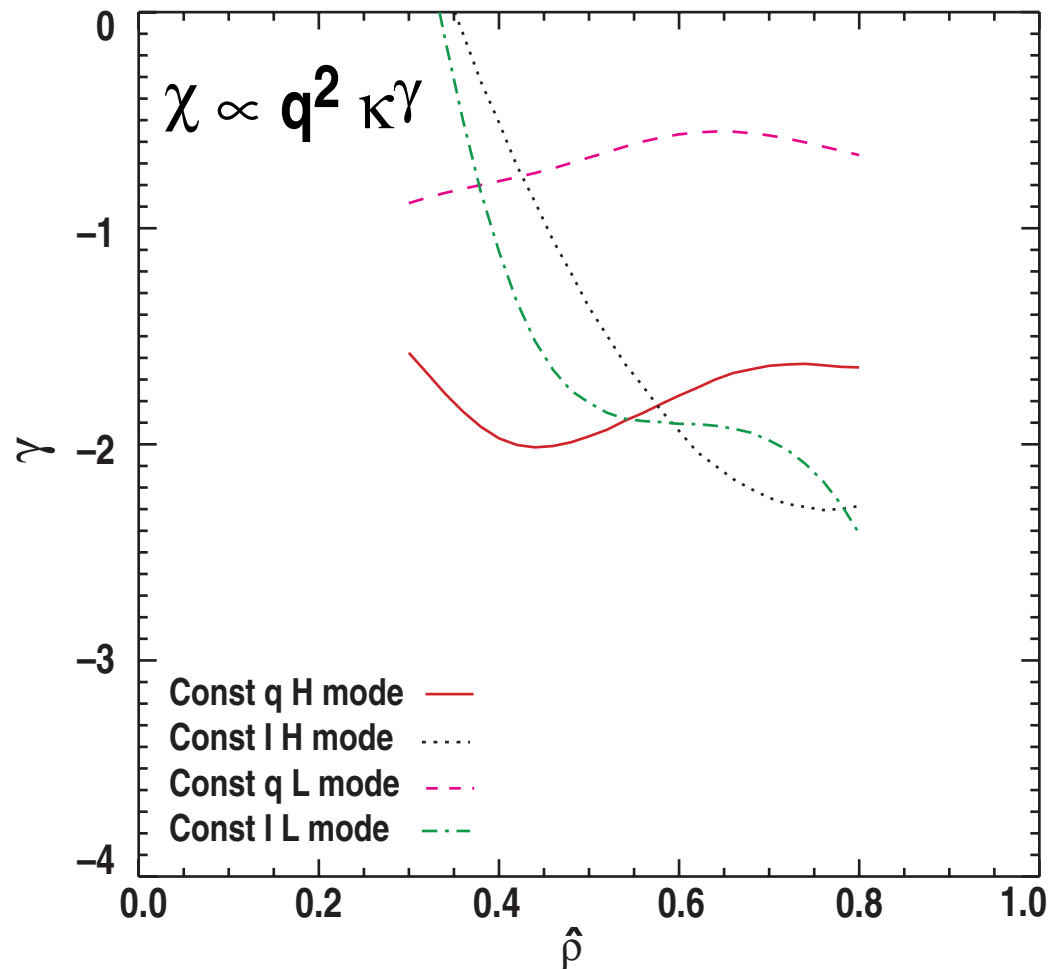
- The discrepancy in the constant q and constant I scans is expected in H mode on the basis of the q scaling measurements on DIII-D ($\chi \propto q^2$) [1]. Such strong and opposing dependences will require a careful error assessment to yield an accurate estimate for the true scaling with shape
- Preliminary analysis gives a power law dependence of $\alpha \simeq -(1-4)$ for all cases assuming $\chi \propto q^2$ (see figure at right)
- Such a strong dependence on shape was not anticipated by theoretical calculations (for example [2]). However, physics-based models derived for circular geometry [3] have included strong shaping effects ($\chi \propto \kappa^4$)

[1] C.C. Petty, et al., Phys. Plasmas 5, 1695 (1998).

[2] R.E. Waltz, R.L. Miller, Phys. Plasmas 6, 4265 (1999).

[3] J.E. Kinsey, et al., Physica Scripta 53, 428 (1995).

PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT OF CORRECTION OF THE κ SCANS FOR q SCALING



- Main conclusion is that a reasonable q dependence ($\chi \propto q^2$) is in the correct direction and has sufficient magnitude to reconcile the constant q and constant I scans
- Measurement uncertainties may not allow a quantitative correction