Effect of Magnetic Geometry on ELM Heat Flux Profiles*

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presented at the
14th International Conference on
Plasma Surface Interactions
in Controlled Fusion Devices

Rosenheim, Germany

May 22 - 26, 2000
We explore what degree of magnetic control is necessary to insure sharing of edge localized mode (ELM) heat flux between upper and lower divertors in a double-null tokamak. We show for DIII-D using infrared thermography that the spatial distribution of Type-I ELM energy is less strongly affected by variations in magnetic geometry than is the time-averaged peak heat flux in attached discharges. We found that the degree of control necessary to share ELM heat flux deposition equally between divertors was less stringent than the control needed to balance the time averaged heat flux. We find that ELM energy is transported more than four times further into the scrape-off layer than the time-averaged heat flux.

*Work supported by the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract Nos. DE-AC03-99ER54463, W-7405-ENG-48, and DE-AC04-94AL85000
DEFINITION OF MAGNETIC BALANCE

- DRSEP = radial distance at the outer midplane between the flux surfaces connected to the upper and lower X-points
DRSEP = -3.8 cm
lower single null

DRSEP = +0.1 cm
double null

DRSEP = +3.4 cm
upper single null

98727 2050.00
98727 3450.00
98727 4850.00
Plasma parameters:

- $I_p = 1.4 \text{ MA}$
- $B_T = 2.0 \text{ T}$
- Ion $\nabla B$ drift downward
- $n_e \equiv 5 \times 10^{13} \text{ m}^{-3}$ (varying)
- Attached Elming H–mode
UPWARD BIAS GAVE LOCAL HOT SPOT

DRSEP = +2.3 cm

\((E_{up} - E_{lo}) / (E_{up} + E_{lo}) = 0.69\)

Contrast and Brightness Expanded

For Lower Divertor Image
DOWNWARD BIAS GAVE
BROAD ELM PROFILE IN LOWER DIVERTOR

\[ \text{DRSEP} = -2.2 \text{ cm} \]

\[ \frac{\text{Eup} - \text{Elo}}{\text{Eup} + \text{Elo}} = -0.35 \]

Time

Radius

Heat Flux Data, Camera 1704 Pass 0 Shot 98727

Single ELM lower divertor

Upper divertor

Separatrix
THE 2 CM FLUX LINE DID NOT CLEAR
THE BAFFLE FOR DRSEP = +2.3 CM
THE 4 CM FLUX LINE INTERSECTS
THE UPPER BAFFLE FOR DRSEP = −2.2 CM
UPPER DIVERTOR PROFILES SHOW EFFECT OF DRSEP VARIATION
ELM HEAT NEAR THE SEPARATRIX IS MOST STRONGLY AFFECTED BY DRSEP

Lower Divertor

Time-avg $q_{\text{low}}$, DRSEP = -3.8 cm
DRSEP = -3.8 cm
DRSEP = -2.1 cm
DRSEP = +0.5 cm
DRSEP = +3.4 cm

Surface energy density, J/cm $\times 10^2$

Major Radius, cm
A LARGE CHANGE IN DRSEP IS NECESSARY TO SHIFT THE ELM HEAT TO THE OPPOSITE DIVERTOR.
ELMs HAVE WIDER EFFECTIVE SCRAPE-OFF LENGTH

- ELM energy deposition DRSEP scale length: 1.9 cm
- Attached time-averaged heat flux 0.4 cm (Petrie, this meeting paper P-3.45)
- Detached time-averaged heat flux 2.2 cm (Petrie P-3.45)
- Median ELM energy on the divertor plates 10 KJ
The plot shows the difference between ELM energy deposited in the upper and lower divertor plates, divided by the total ELM energy reaching the divertor plates.

- Upper divertor is similar to time-average.
- Lower divertor is less dominant.
- Upper divertor still shows a hot spot during ELMs on the nose of the upper baffle.
- Some lower divertor energy outside view of camera.
- ELM heat flux is easier to balance than the time-averaged heat flux.
DISCUSSION

- The ELM energy behaves similarly to the peak heat flux when DRSEP is changed.

- ELM deposited energy in the divertors is strongly affected by magnetic balance, but the effective scale length is longer than for time-averaged attached peak heat flux.

- During downward bias, there is still a hot spot on the upper baffle during ELMs.

- The energy deposited near the separatrix in the lower divertor is most strongly affected.

- It is easier to balance ELM energy between upper and lower divertor than to balance the time-averaged heat flux. DRSEP does not have to be controlled as precisely.