

ACTIVE CONTROL OF MHD MODES IN DIII-D

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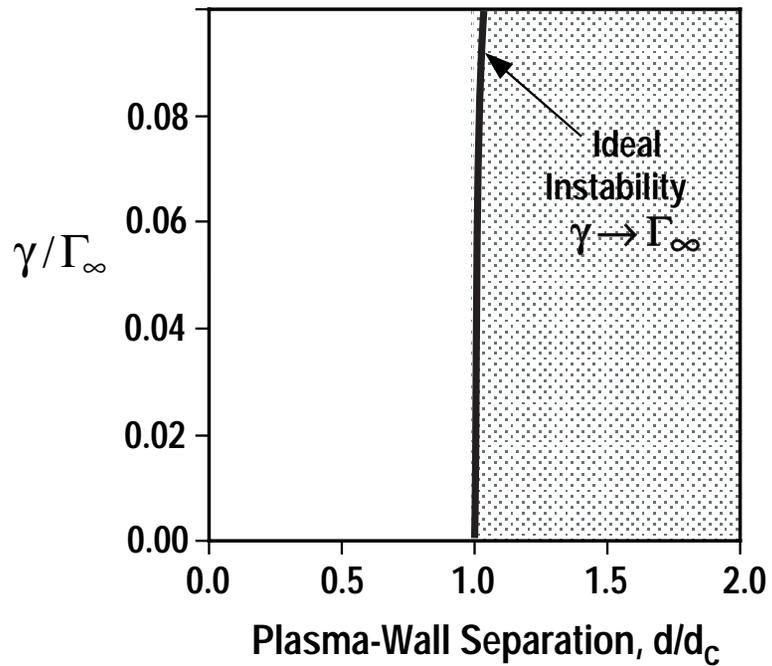
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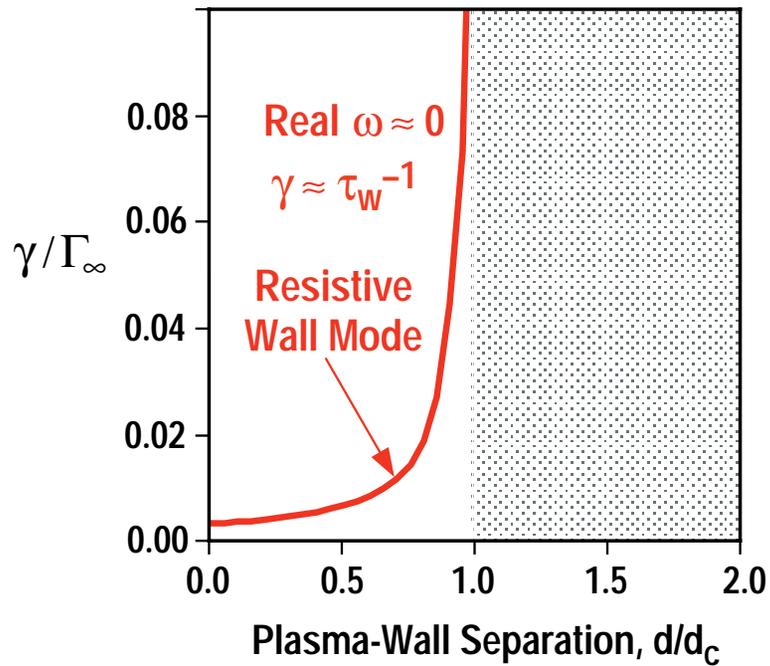
KINK MODE IS STABILIZED BY IDEAL WALL

$$\beta_N > \beta_N^{\text{no-wall}} \rightarrow 0 = \underbrace{(\gamma + in\Omega)^2 - \Gamma_\infty^2}_{\text{Ideal Stability}}$$



KINK MODE GROWTH IS ONLY SLOWED BY RESISTIVE WALL

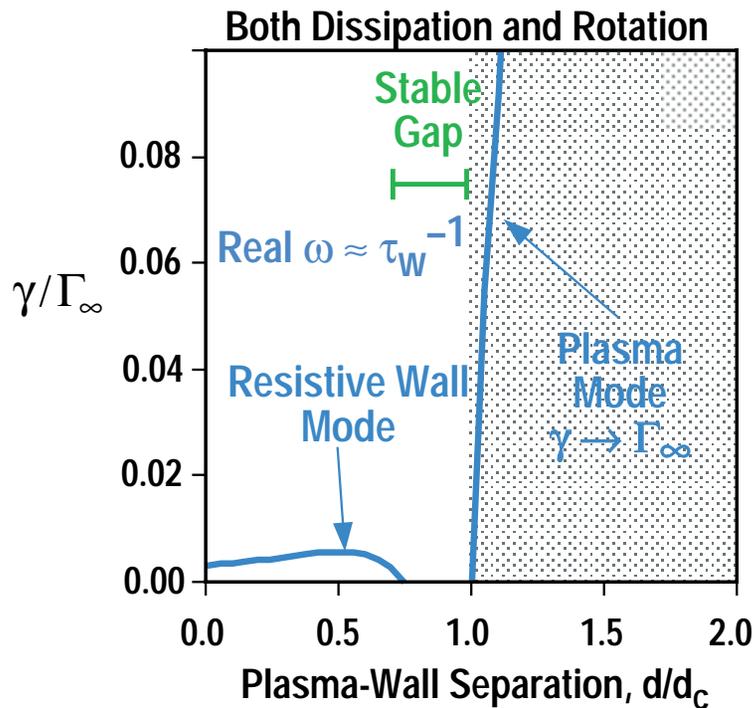
$$\beta_N > \beta_N^{\text{no wall}} \rightarrow 0 = \underbrace{(\gamma + in\Omega)^2 - \Gamma_\infty^2}_{\text{Ideal Stability}} + \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma_\infty^2 (d_c/d) \gamma \tau_w}{\gamma \tau_w + 1}}_{\text{Resistive Wall}}$$



- Resistive wall mode (RWM) is unstable
- Mode structure similar to ideal external kink
- Mode grows slowly: $\gamma \sim \tau_w^{-1}$

KINK MODE GROWTH IS SLOWED BY RESISTIVE WALL AND STABILIZED BY PLASMA ROTATION

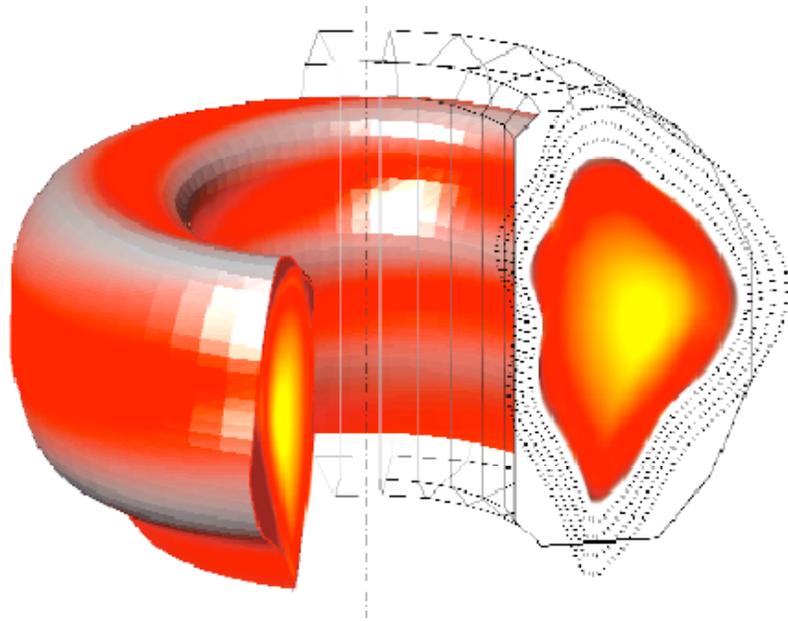
$$\beta_N > \beta_N^{\text{no wall}} \rightarrow 0 = \underbrace{(\gamma + in\Omega)^2 - \Gamma_\infty^2}_{\text{Ideal Stability}} + \underbrace{\frac{\Gamma_\infty^2 (d_c/d)\gamma \tau_w}{\gamma \tau_w + 1}}_{\text{Resistive Wall}} + \underbrace{(\gamma + in\Omega) \Gamma_{\text{DIS}}}_{\text{Plasma Dissipation}}$$



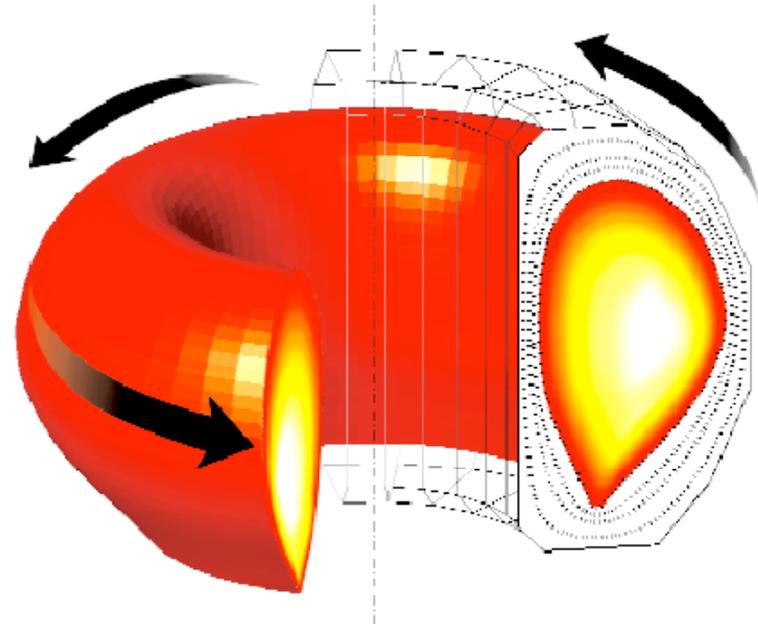
Control of rotation can open the stability window

- Resistive wall mode (RWM) is unstable
 - Mode structure similar to ideal external kink
 - Mode grows slowly: $\gamma \sim \tau_w^{-1}$
- Dissipation + rotation stabilizes RWM
 - Mode nearly stationary while plasma rotates $\omega \sim \tau_w^{-1} \ll \Omega_{\text{plasma}}$

Plasma Rotation Stabilizes the RWM

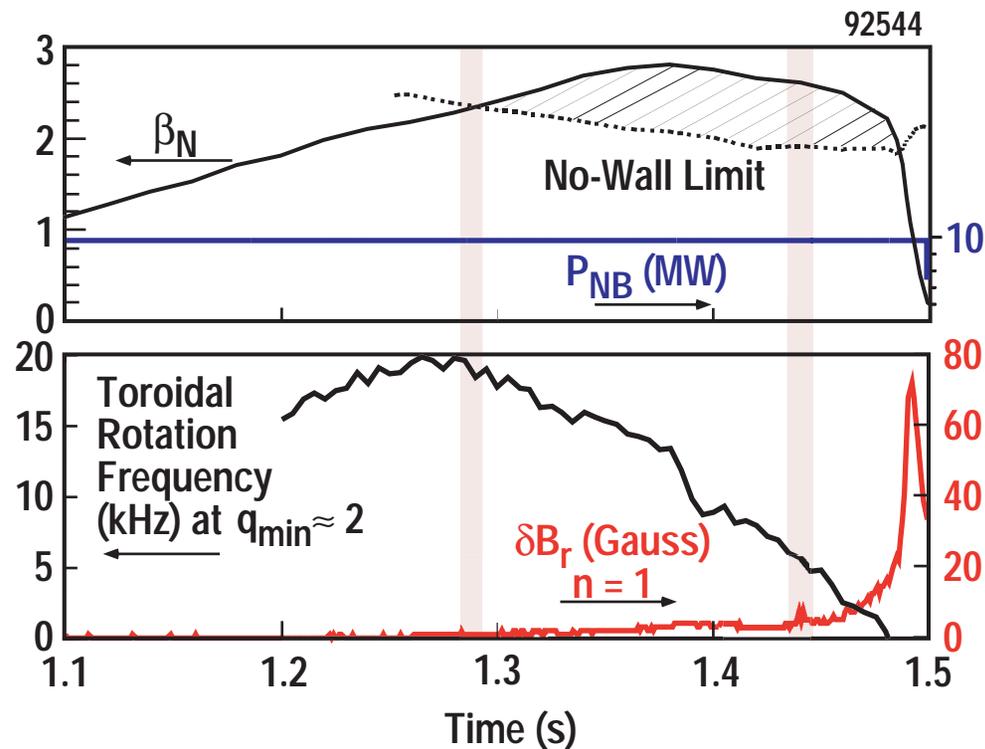


Low Rotation Plasma
UNSTABLE



High Rotation Plasma
STABLE

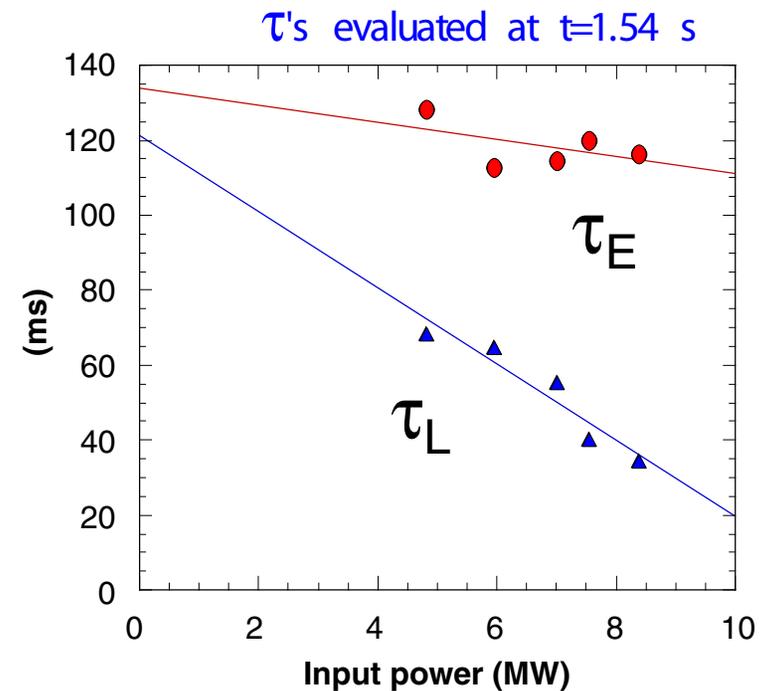
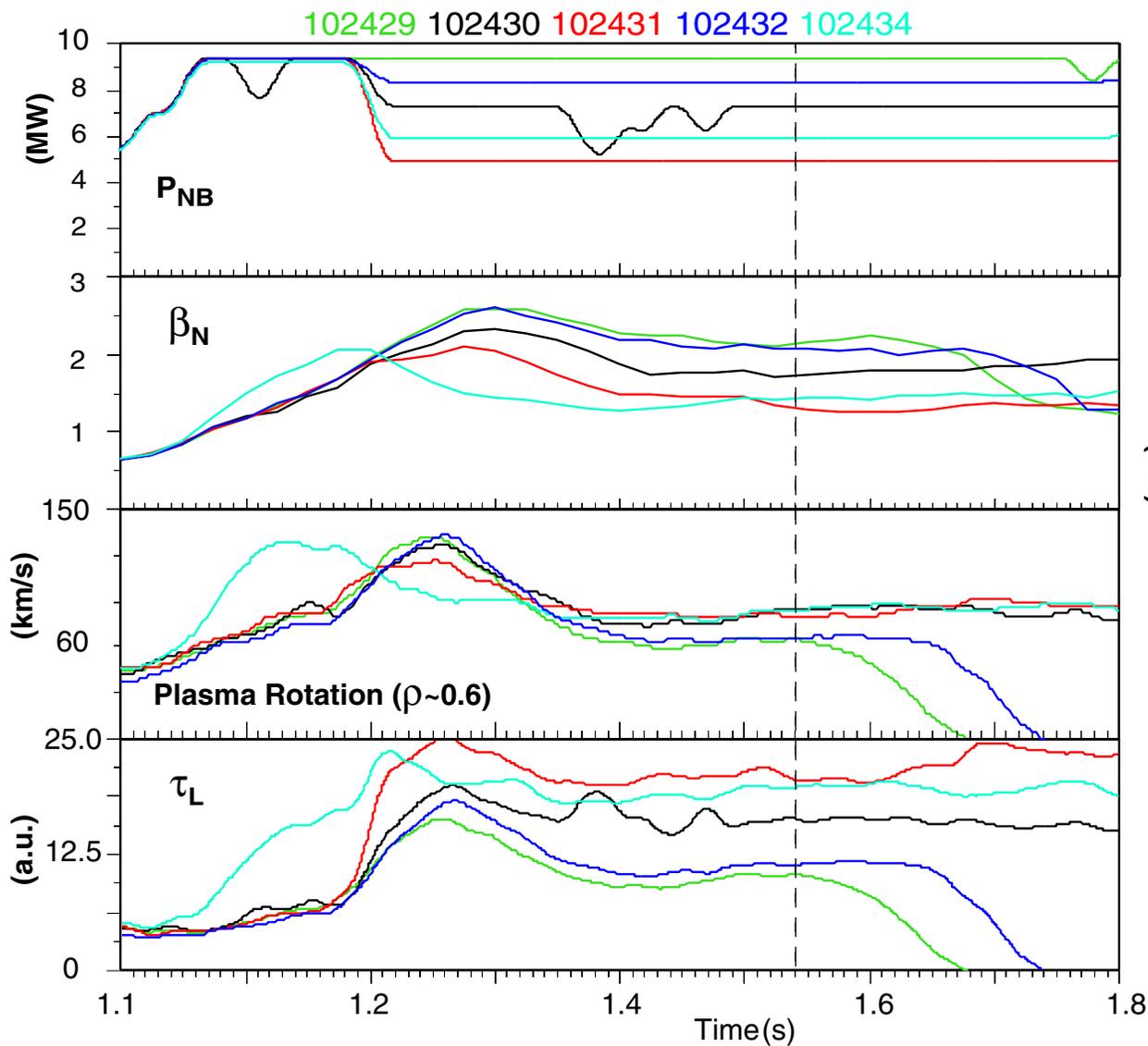
STABILIZATION OF THE RWM BY PLASMA ROTATION CONFIRMED EXPERIMENTALLY — DURATION LIMITED BY ROTATION SLOWDOWN —



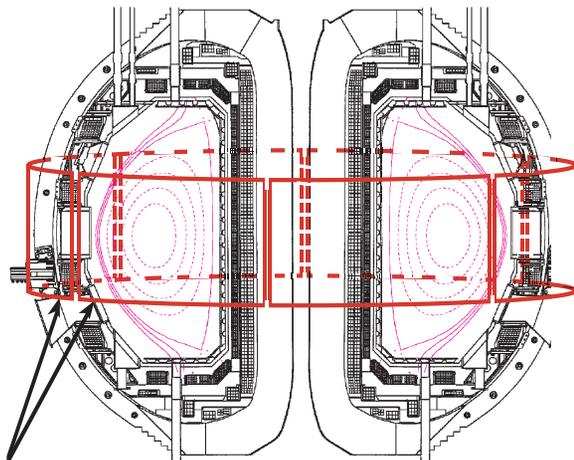
- The RWM becomes unstable when the plasma rotation decreases below a critical value
- Consistent with predictions of ideal MHD with dissipation

ANGULAR MOMENTUM SINK INCREASES ANOMALOUSLY WITH β_N

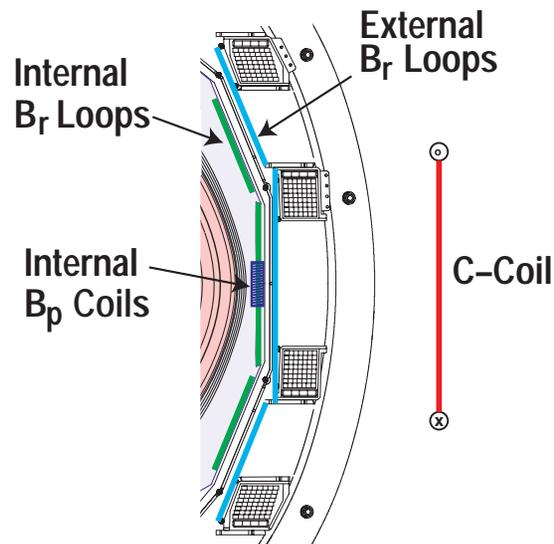
- Higher neutral beam power gives higher beta but lower rotation
- Angular momentum confinement time, τ_L , decreases rapidly with increasing neutral beam power



ACTIVE FEEDBACK AND RESONANT FIELD CORRECTION ON DIII-D USES SIX-ELEMENT COIL SET AT THE MIDPLANE

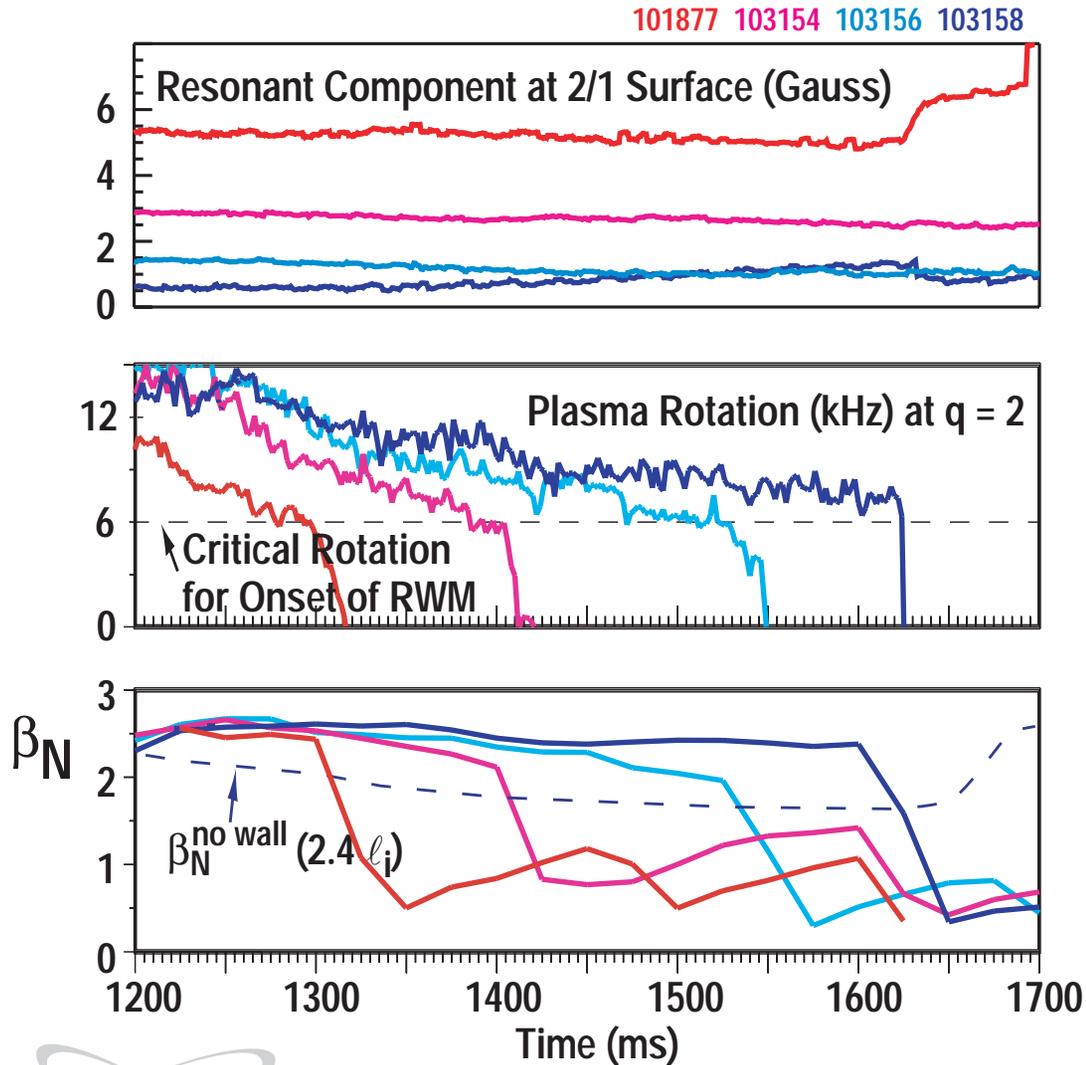


C-Coil Sections



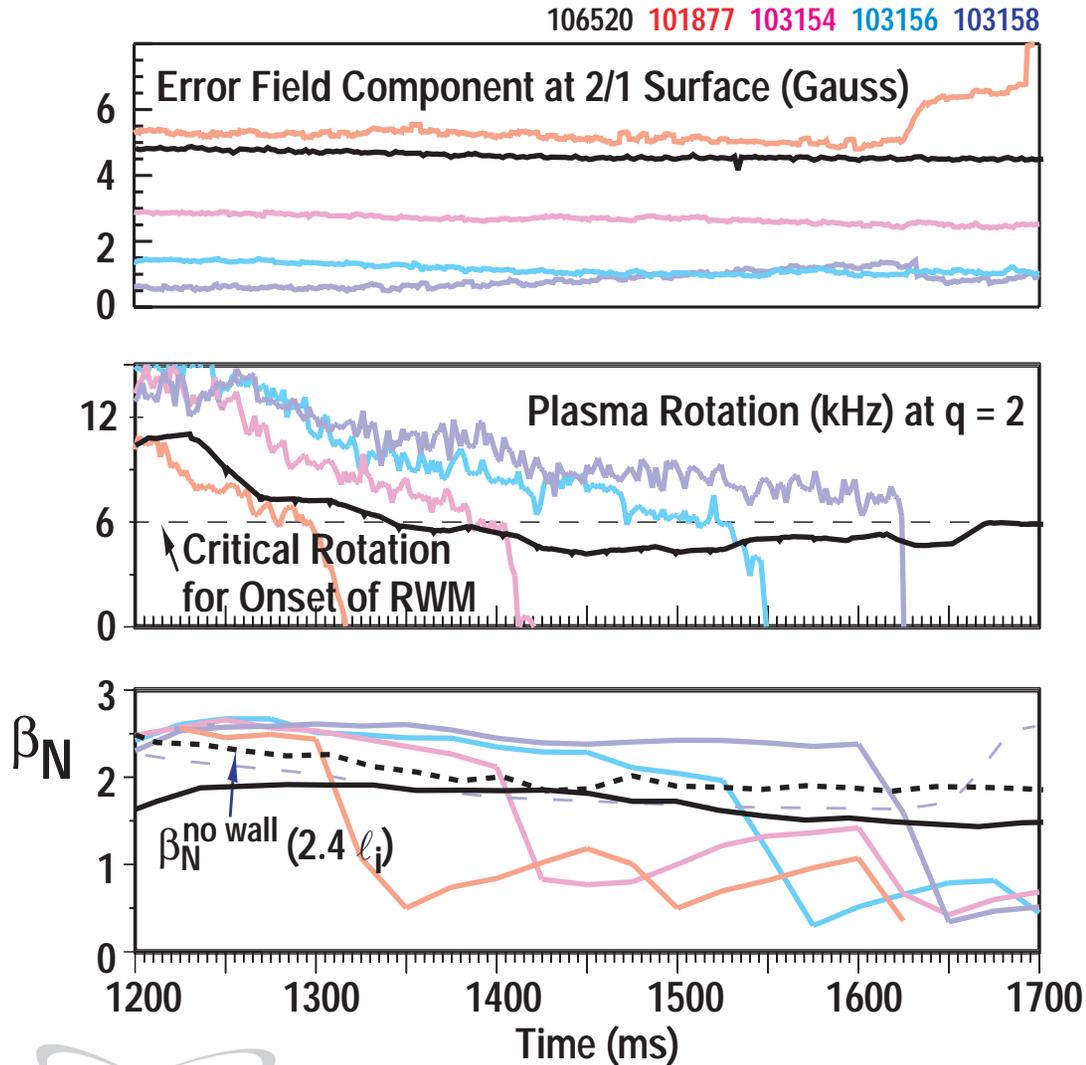
- $n = 1$ resonant fields arise from inevitable small irregularities in poloidal and toroidal field coils
- Uncorrected, resonant fields may exert drag on the plasma rotation

PLASMA ROTATION DECREASES MORE SLOWLY WITH DECREASING RESONANT FIELD AMPLITUDE



- Below a critical rotation value, the RWM becomes unstable

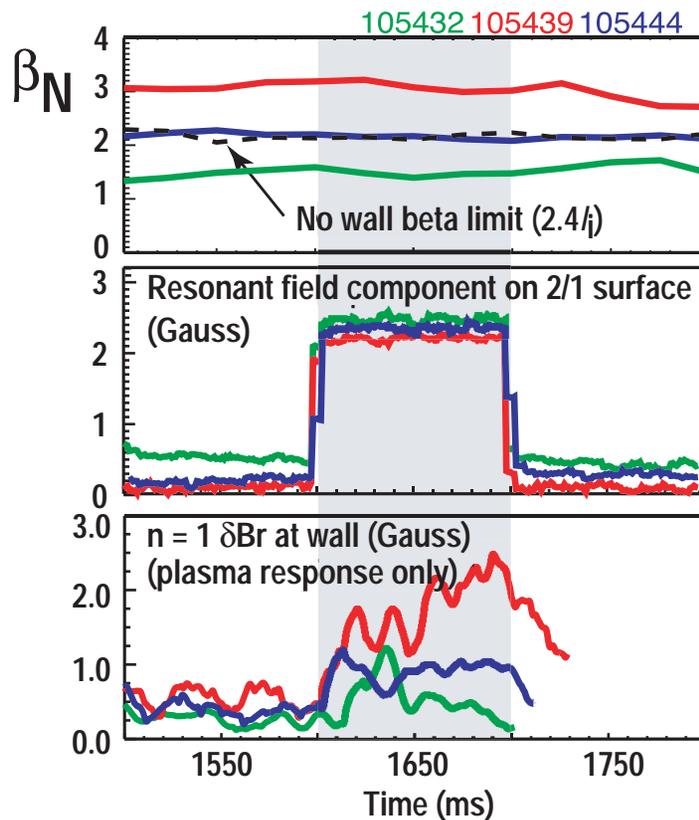
PLASMA ROTATION DECREASES MORE SLOWLY WITH DECREASING ERROR FIELD AMPLITUDE



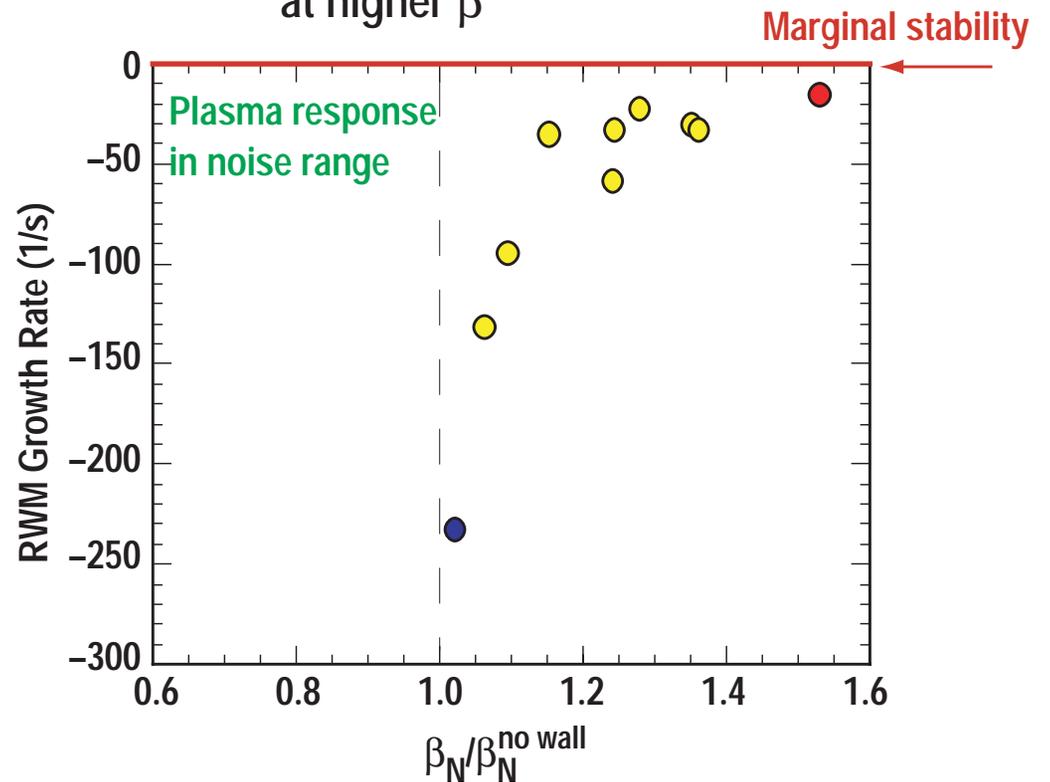
- Below a critical rotation value, RWM becomes unstable
- At $\beta_N < \beta_N^{\text{no wall}}$ rotation is maintained even with large error field

AT β ABOVE THE NO-WALL LIMIT A WEAKLY DAMPED RWM "AMPLIFIES" ANY APPLIED RESONANT FIELD

- RWM is nearly stationary
 $n = 1$ mode \Rightarrow can resonate with $n = 1$ static resonant field
 — Predicted in A. Boozer, PRL (2001)

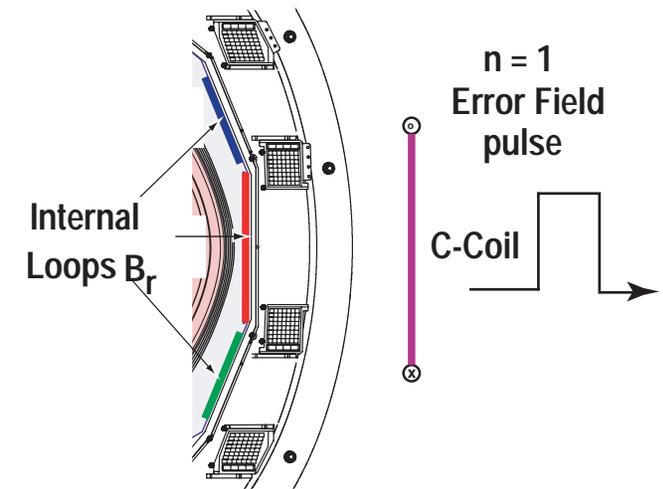
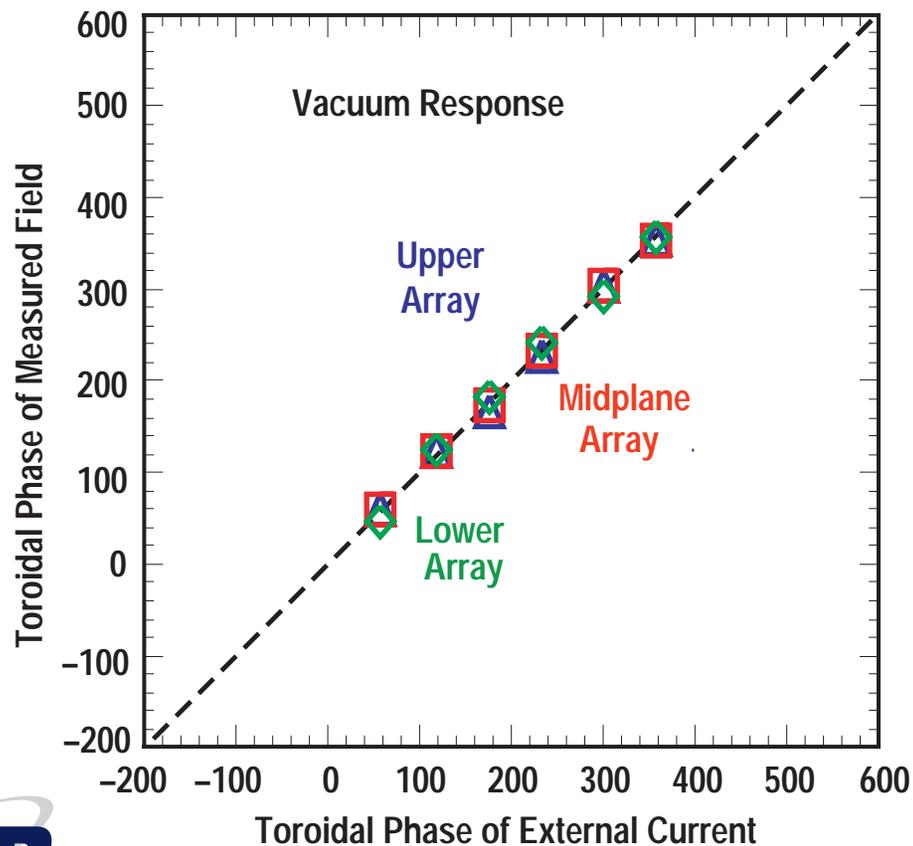


- Rotational stabilization gives, in general, only weak damping
 — RWM is strongly damped just above no-wall limit
 — RWM quickly becomes weakly damped at higher β



CLEAR EVIDENCE OF RESONANT RWM-ERROR FIELD INTERACTION IS FOUND IN MEASUREMENT OF HELICAL PLASMA RESPONSE

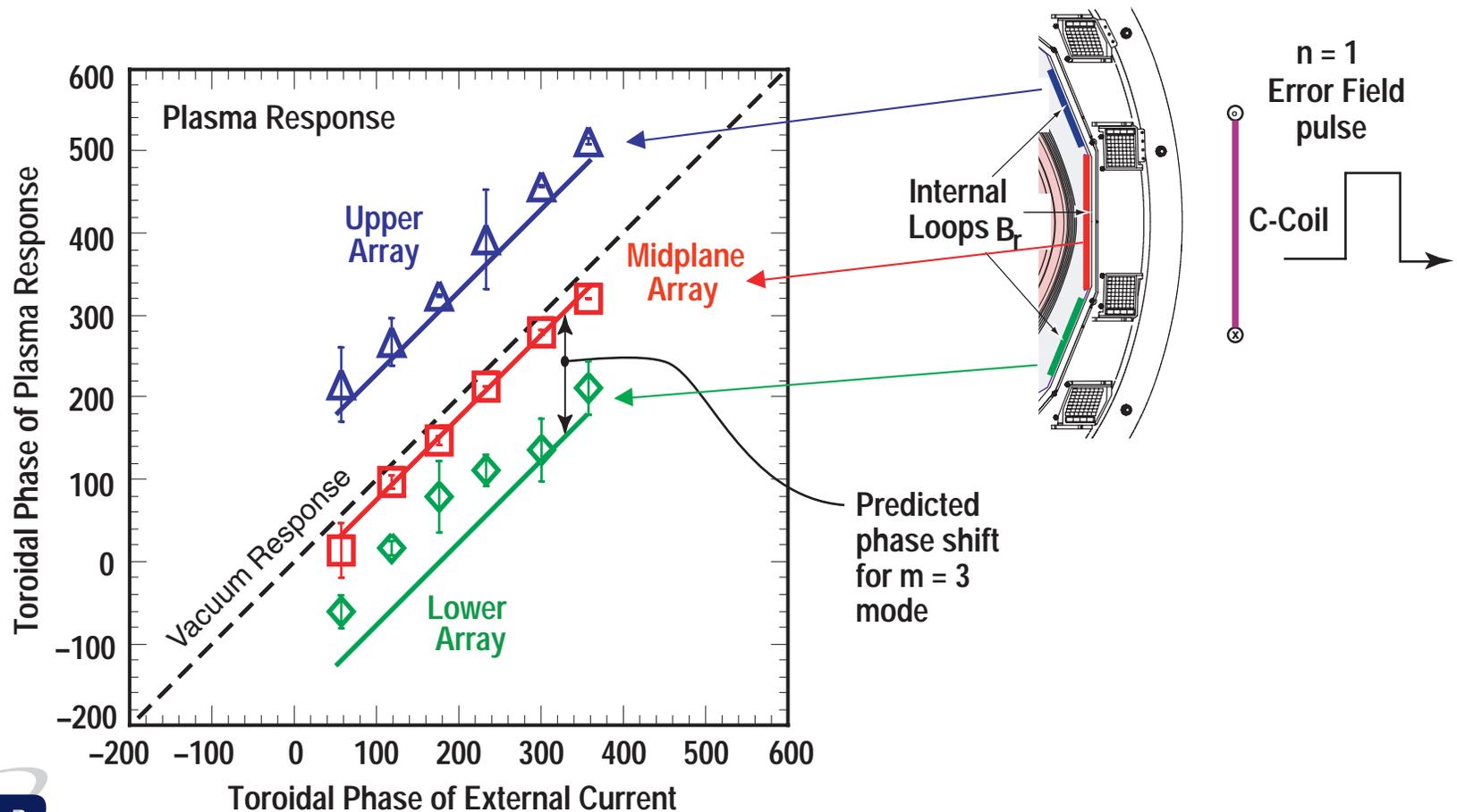
- Applied $n = 1$ field pulse from C-coil has no helicity
 - Same toroidal phase at three arrays



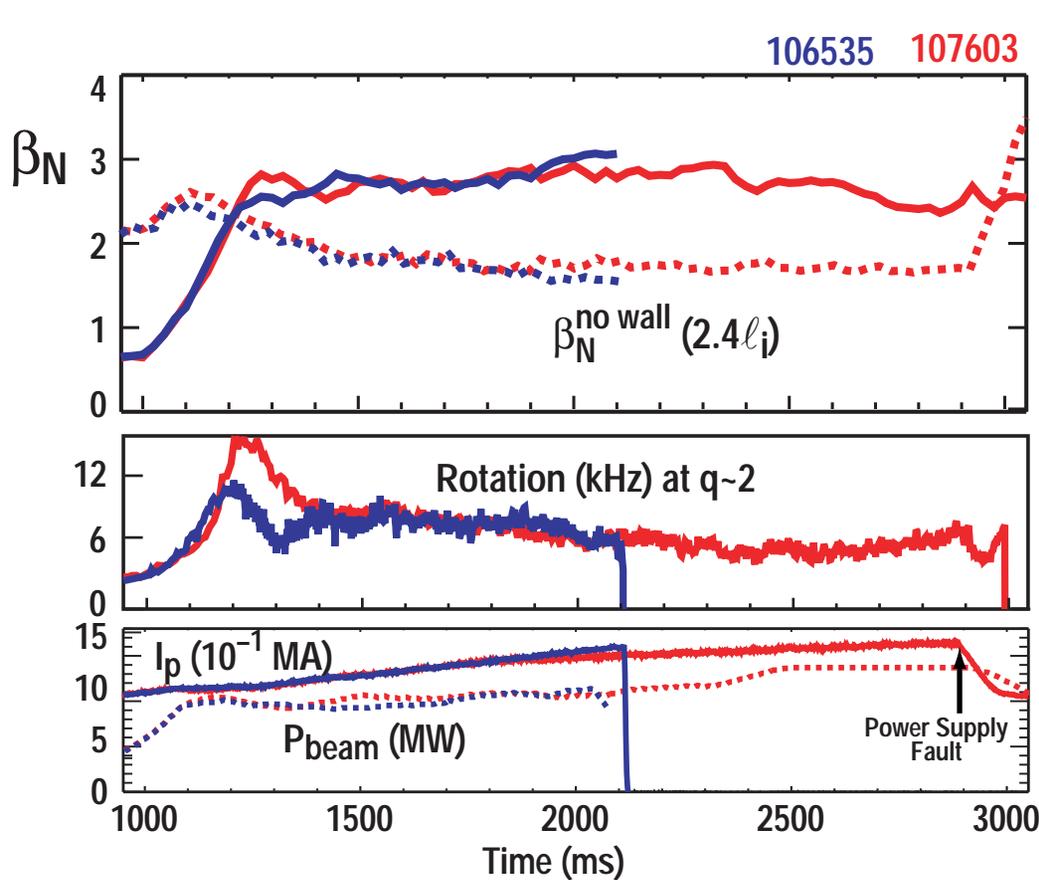
- Three toroidal arrays of saddle loops are at different poloidal locations

CLEAR EVIDENCE OF RESONANT RWM-ERROR FIELD INTERACTION IS FOUND IN MEASUREMENT OF HELICAL PLASMA RESPONSE

- Plasma response shows a distinct helicity
 - Toroidal phase shift between arrays consistent with $m = 3$ mode

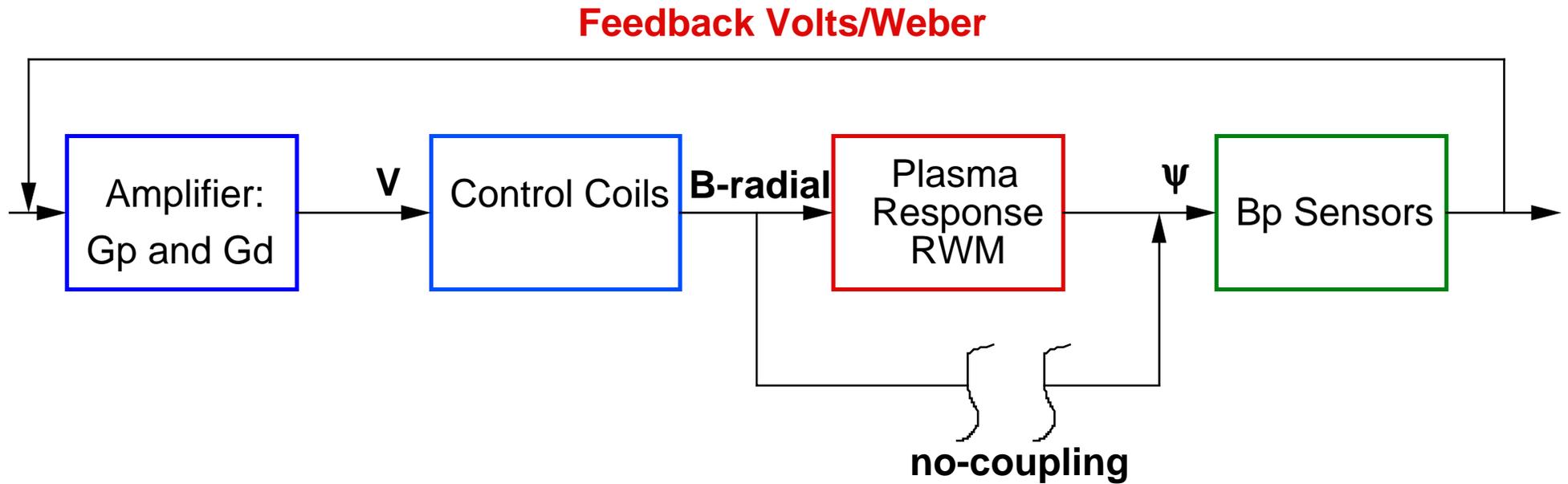


REDUCED RESONANT FIELDS \Rightarrow SUSTAINED ROTATION
 \Rightarrow STABILIZATION OF THE RWM
 \Rightarrow RELIABLE OPERATION ABOVE THE NO-WALL LIMIT

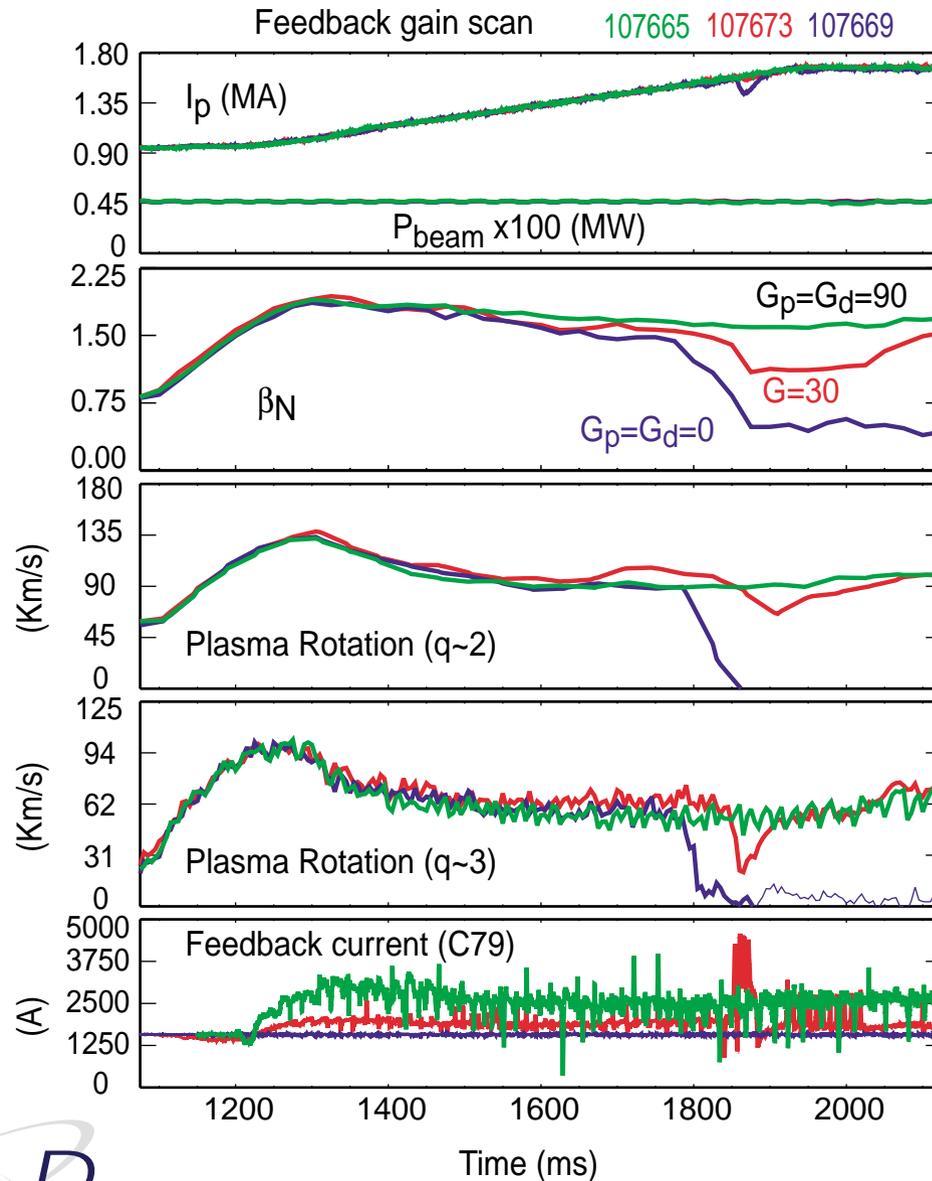


- $\beta_N \sim 2 \beta_N^{\text{no wall}}$
 — $\beta = 3.7\%$
- $\beta_N \leq \beta_N^{\text{ideal wall}}$
 — The best theoretically possible
- Feedback control of NBI power keeps β_N below stability limit (107603)
- No other large scale instabilities encountered (NTM, $n=2$ RWM, ...)

Basic Feedback Control Loop for RWM Control with Magnetic Sensors Uncoupled to Control Coils



LOW ROTATION PLASMA RWM FEEDBACK STUDIES SHOWS CLEAR EFFECT OF FEEDBACK LOOP GAIN

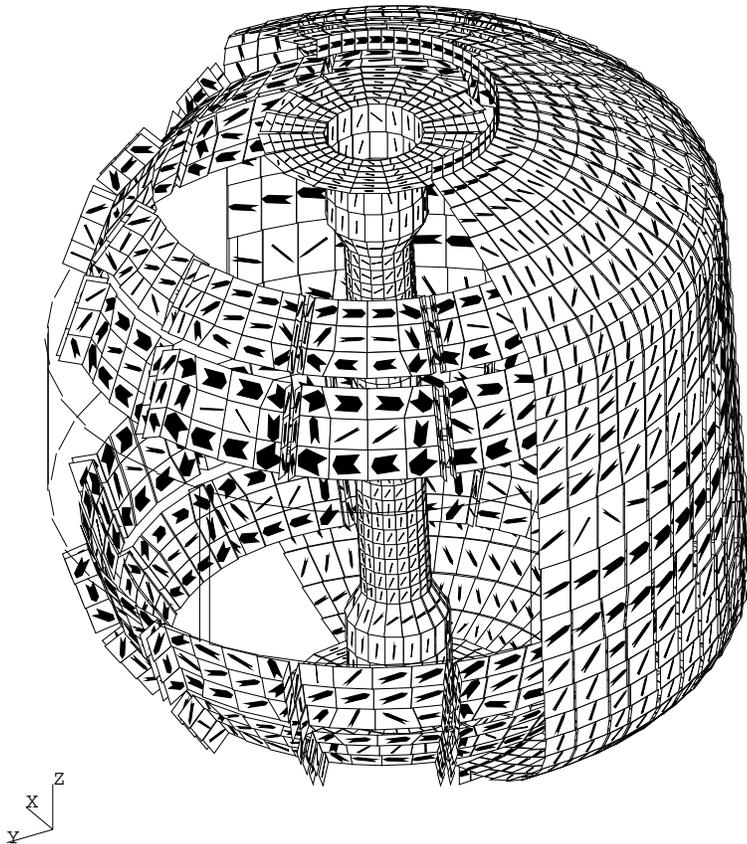


- Toroidal rotation reduced by 50% compared to typical RWM discharges
- Higher feedback gain removes instability
- No visible effect of feedback field on plasma toroidal rotation, suggesting direct feedback stabilization of the RWM
- Power scan experiments yielded first data for quantitative comparison with VALEN

VALEN Feedback Control Model

see PoP 8 (5), 2170 (2001) – Bialek J., et al.

- Unstable Plasma Model (PoP Boozer 98)
- General 3D finite element electromagnetic code
- Arbitrary sensors, arbitrary control coils, and most common feedback logic (smart shell and mode control)



INTERNAL CONTROL COILS ARE BEING TESTED IN DIII-D PREDICTED TO REACH IDEAL PRESSURE LIMIT w/o ROTATION

- Better matching to resonant field spectrum
- Active feedback stabilization is calculated by VALEN to reach ideal wall limit in plasmas without rotation

Coils Being Installed in DIII-D

