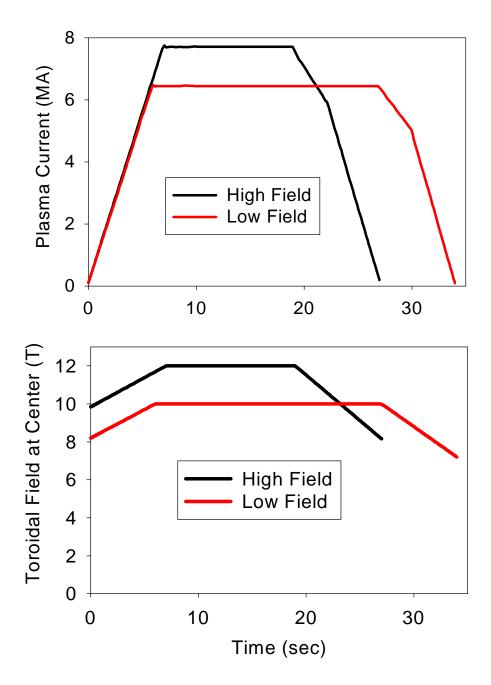
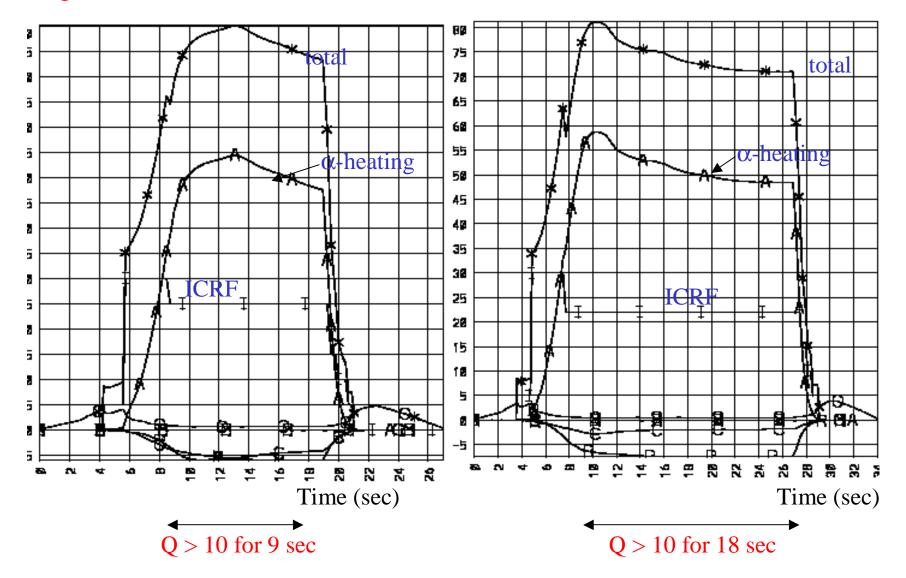
MHD Stability Regimes for FIRE

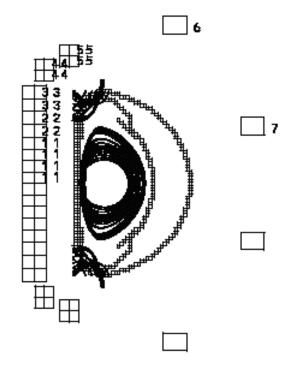
S. C. Jardin, C. Kessel, J. Manickam

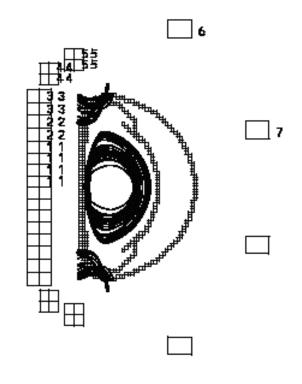
Workshop on Physics Issues for FIRE Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory May 1-3, 2000

Plasma Current and Toroidal Field





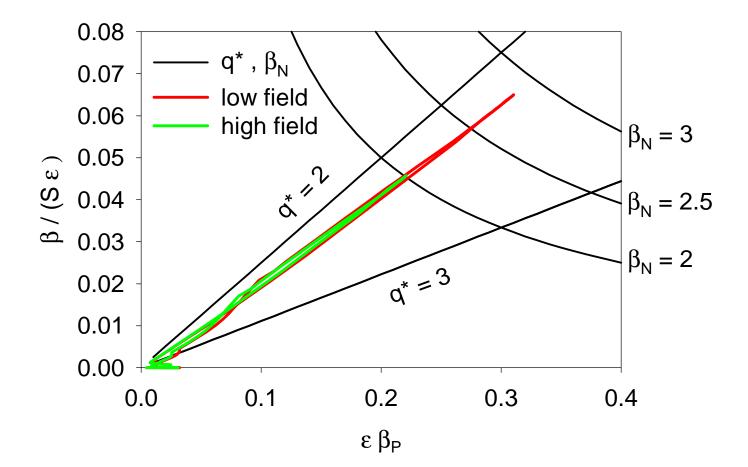


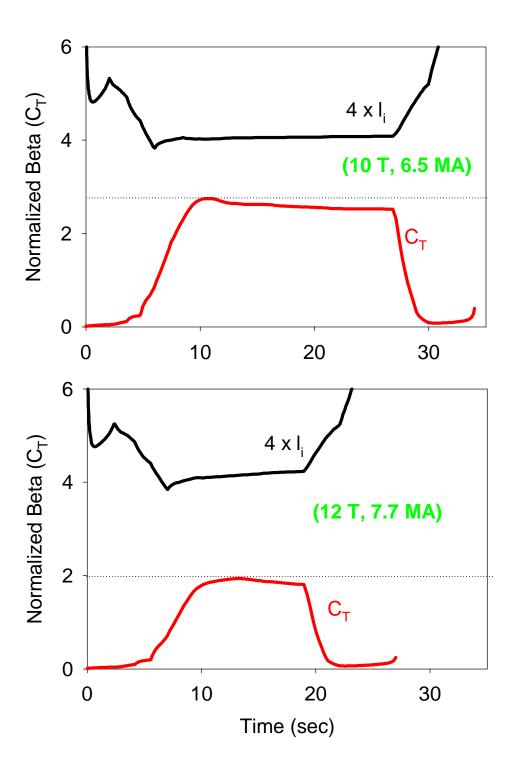


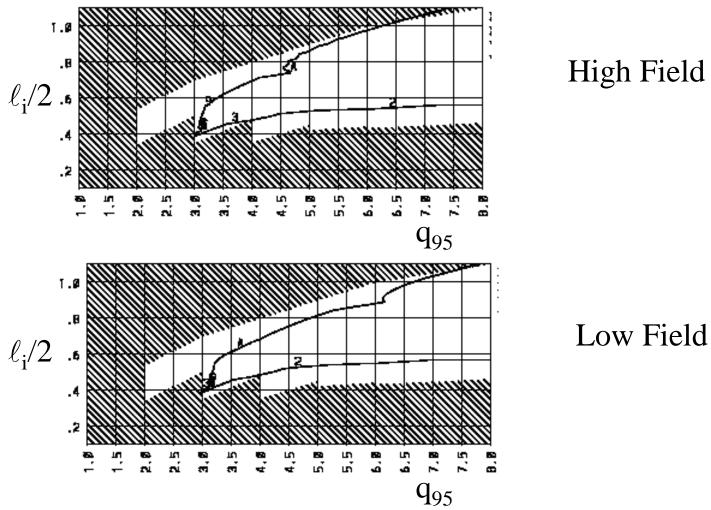
High Field

Low Field

FIRE Discharge Trajectories in Stability Space

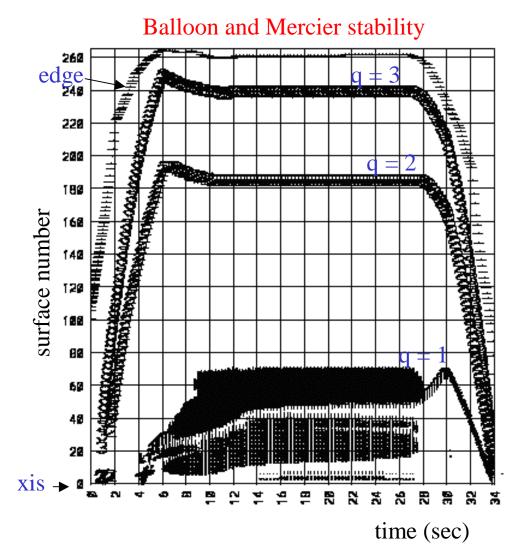


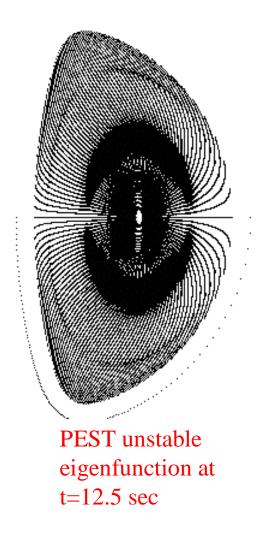




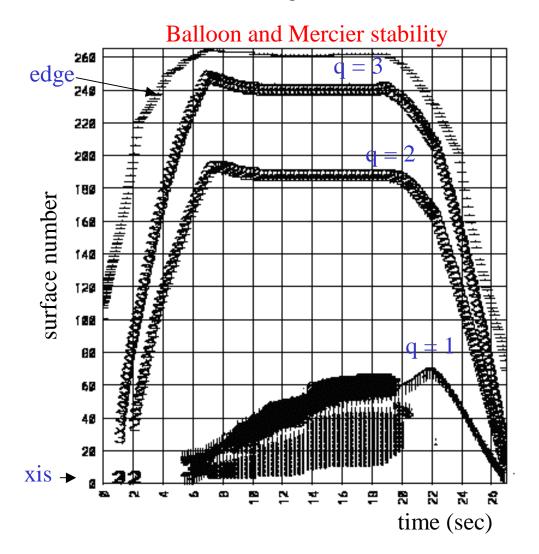
High Field

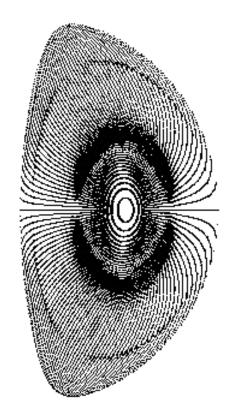
Low Field: 10 T, 6.5 MA





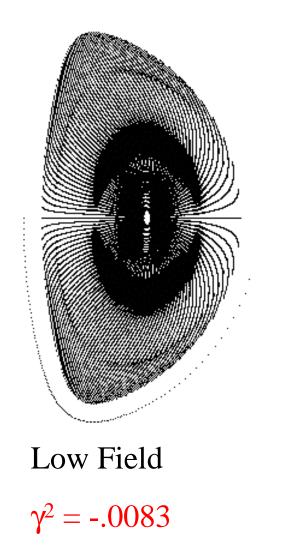
High Field: 12 T, 7.7 MA

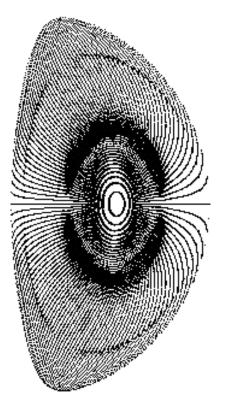




PEST unstable eigenfunction at t=12.5 sec

Comparison of unstable Eigenvalues





High Field $\gamma^2 = -.0039$

conventional operating modes

- consequences of the ideal MHD instability localized near q=1 (?)
 - sawtooth behavior at FIRE parameters
 - delay or eliminate by early heating ?
- neoclassical tearing modes (Rutherford, Perkins)
 - seed island and saturated island size
 - feedback stabilization ?
- the effect of H-mode profiles on MHD stability (Manickam)
 - relation to ELMS, $n \sim 5-10$ peeling modes, bootstrap currents
- error fields and locked modes

reversed shear operating modes

- stability of no-wall advanced mode for entire discharge (Ramos)
- wall stabilized advanced modes (GA/PPPL/Columbia experiments on DIII)

other advanced modes

- off axis CD to raise q_0 (Kessel)
- edge current drive to improve stability (?)

Summary

- Self-consistent TSC discharge simulations exist for both the high-field (12 T, 7.7 MA, H=1.0) and low-field (10T, 6.75 MA, H=1.2) operating modes
- Overall, MHD stability looks favorable. Primary uncertainty due to:
 - MHD activity near q=1 surface
 - edge currents due to H-mode pedestals
 - neoclassical tearing modes
 - error fields and locked modes
- Experimental prototyping of these modes would be very beneficial
- "Advanced Modes" need to be further developed