



Exp F03 high Temperature Plasmas

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WIP 3/06/2019



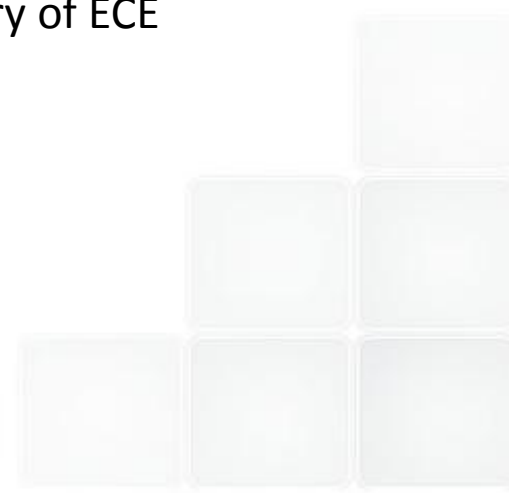
Background

Since DT experiments on TFTR in 1996 it was detected a discrepancy between measurements of temperature by ECE(Electron Cyclotron Emission) and Thomson Scattering(TS). The difference appeared also in JET measurements with NBI heating.

Goals

Goal1:Resolving the discrepancy between measurements of temperature by ECE and Thomson Scattering at high electron temperature $T_e > 6\text{keV}$ in discharges with pure electron heating.

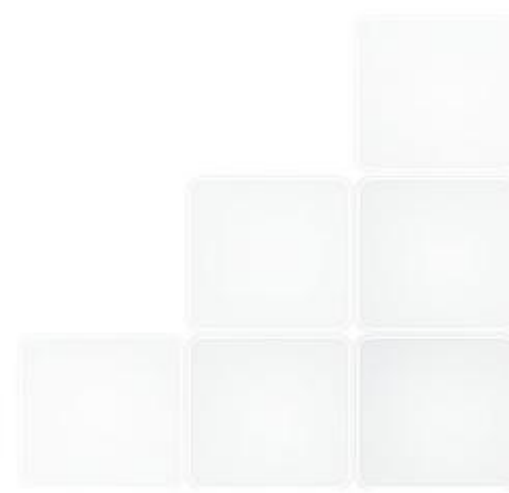
Goal2: documenting the ECE vs TS temperature measurements on record high temperature discharges comparing the results with the theory of ECE emission.



References



- V Krivenski , Electron Cyclotron emission by non-maxwellian bulk distribution functions,
Fusion Engineering and Design 53(2001) 53
- O Tudisco et al, ECH experiments during the current ramp-up in FTU ,
Proc 26^o EPS Conf.Contr.Fusion Plasma Phys , 23J ,101-104(1999)
- P Buratti et al, High Core electron confinement regimes in FTU with low or reversed
magnetic shear and high power density ECRH , Phys Rev Lett 82 , 560-563(1999)
- C Sozzi et al , ITB formation with counter ECCD and LHCD and suprathermal ECCD experiments
On FTU in ITER relevant conditions , 2005 J.Phys.:Conf.Series 25, 198



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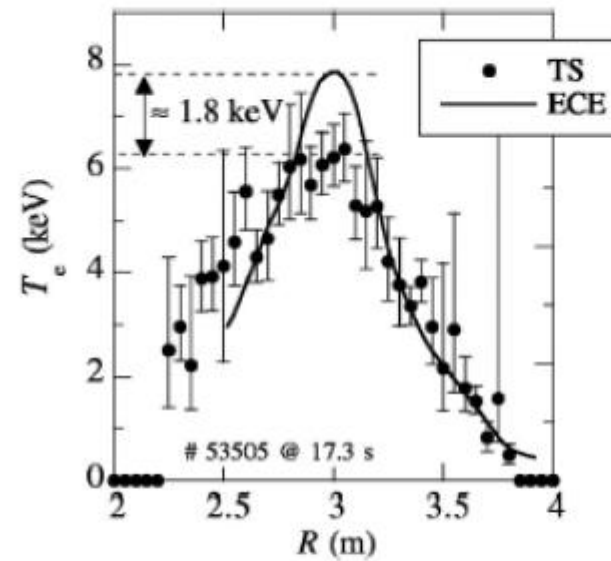


FIG. 3. Electron temperature profiles measured by Thomson scattering (LIDAR) and ECE (Michelson interferometer, second harmonic, X mode) for a plasma with ICRF+NBI heating ($P_{ICRH}=5$ MW, $P_{NBI}=3$ MW), showing the disagreement existing between the two measurements in the plasma core during strong auxiliary heating.

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Summary of the session 24/06/14



FTU control room physics summary	Date 24/06/2014
Experiment	Alta Te
RdO	F. Belli, B. Esposito
Exp. Coordinator	F. Orsitto , G. Granucci
PIC	M. Marinucci

1. Number of shots done for the programme =2
2. **Point 1 of the shot list proposed and agreed : partially realized ($d\tau$ ECRH $\ll$ 200ms)**

38543 ohmic reference

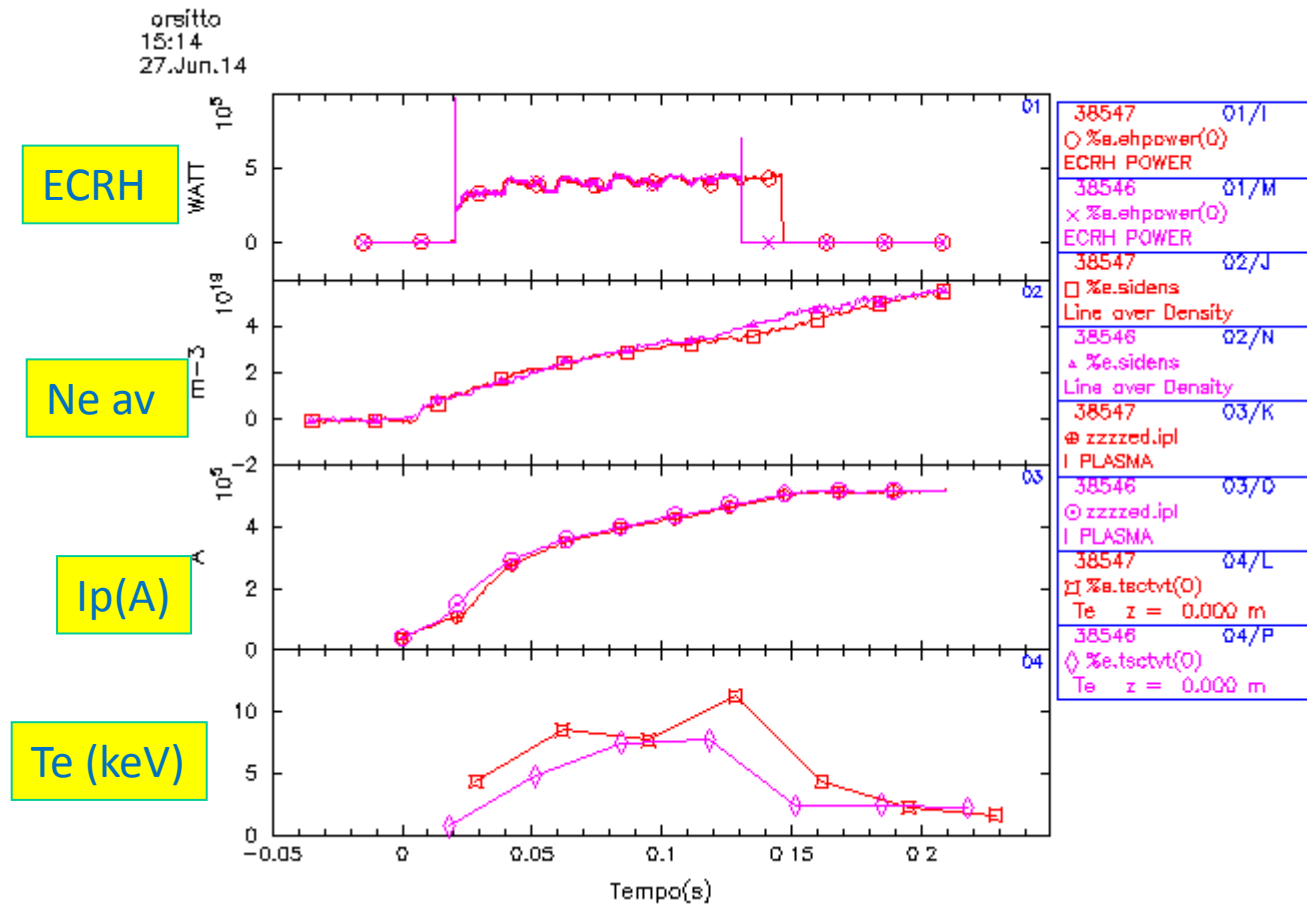
38546 ECRH 400kW $t=20\text{ms} - 132\text{ms}$

Te_Thomson =7.69keV @ $t=119\text{ms}$

38547 ECRH 400kW $t=20\text{ms} - 146.3\text{ms}$

Te_Thomson =11.3keV @ $t=128\text{ms}$

Traces 38546 & 7



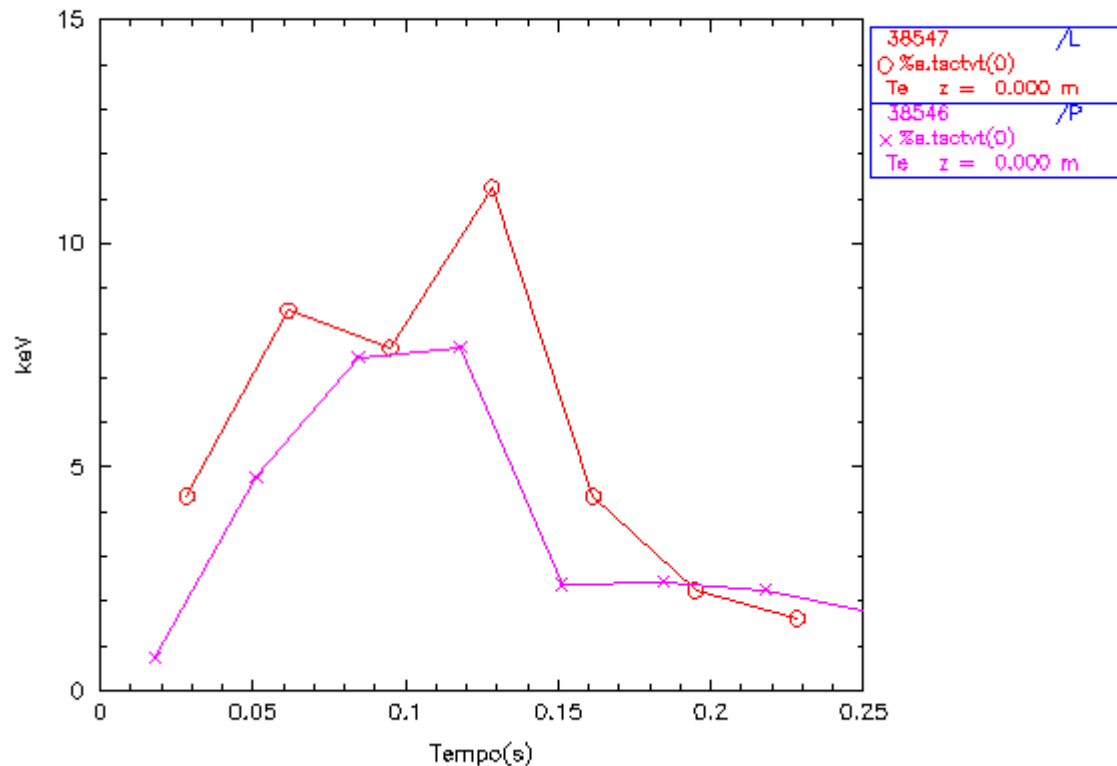
Shot# OK for the programme

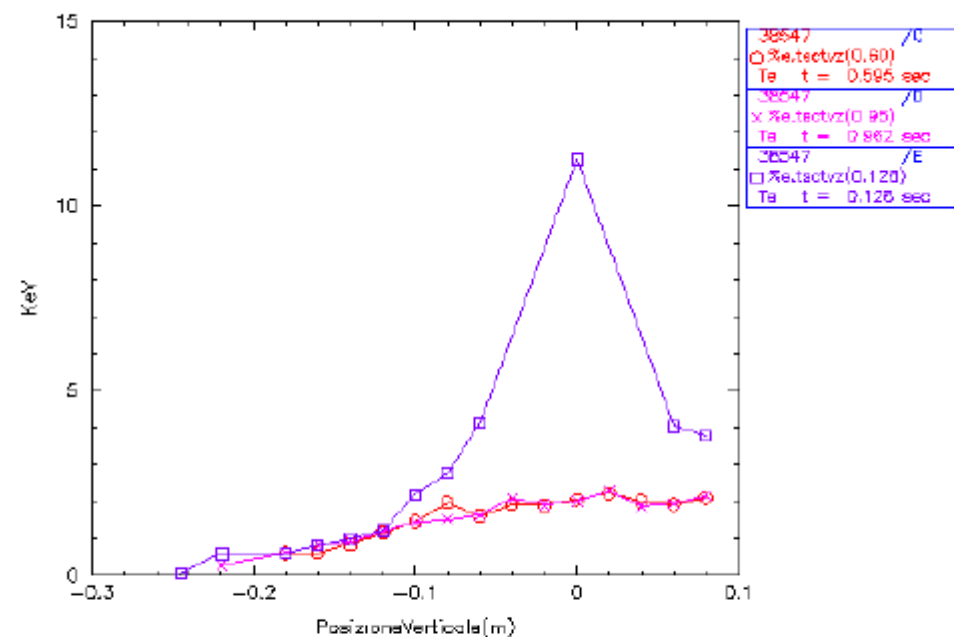
38543 ohmic reference

38546 ECRH 700kW t=20ms -132ms Te_Thomson =7.69keV @ t=119ms

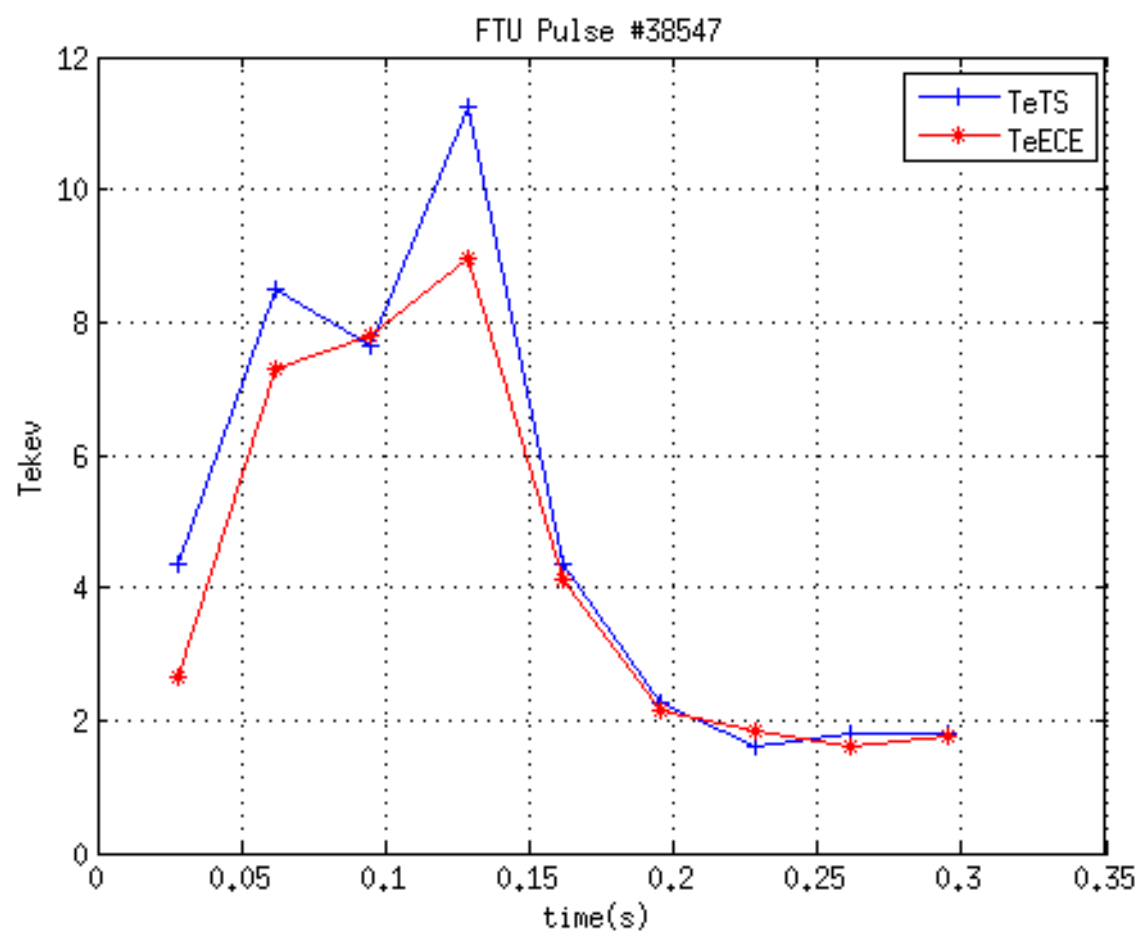
38547 ECRH 700kW t=20ms - 146.3ms Te_Thomson =11.3keV @t=128ms

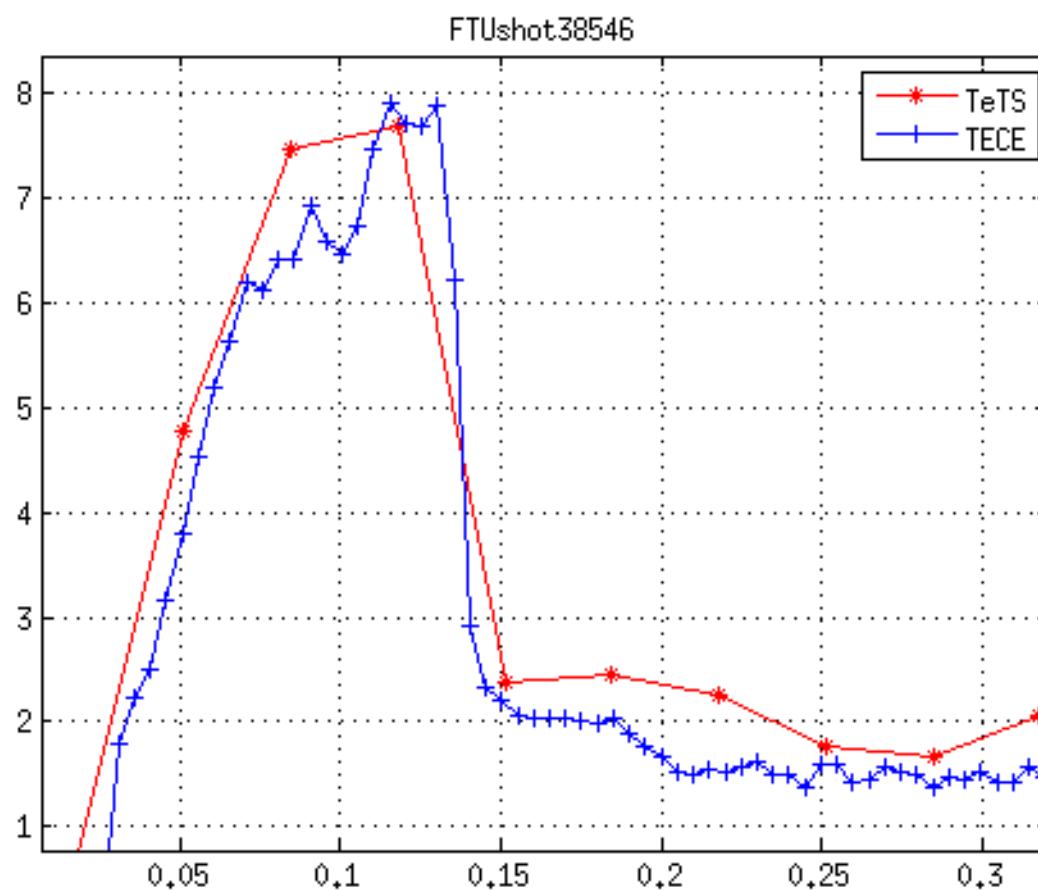
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Internal Transport Barrier region $\Delta z = [-8\text{cm}; +8\text{cm}]$
 ITB @ $z/a = 1/4$
 The ITB develops in a time $\Delta t = 33\text{ms}$





ECRH on Current Ramp for high Te

Pulse list exp F04



Obiettivo : ottenere ECRH con deposizione on-axis e $T_e \geq 8\text{keV}$

Strategia : shot riferimento #38547 , ritardare la riconnessione sulla $q=2$ di 10-20ms in maniera da favorire la crescita della temperatura.

Richiesti $P_{\text{ECRH}} \geq 600\text{kW}$.

A. riscaldamento centrale con tre gyrotrons

A1.riprodurre lo shot 38547, curare sempre che la scarica **sia ben centrata**, e **la posizione sia stabile.** (2 shots)

A2. Se si presenta la riconnessione (a $t=0.07\text{s}$) provare : gyrotron a 20° toroidali per allargare il profilo di T_e e un altro per far salire la temperatura centrale.(2 shots)

A3. Se non viene ritardata la riconnessione (a $t=0.07\text{s}$) col metodo al punto 2 provare con una rampa piu' veloce anticipando il raggiungimento del flat top di $I_p=530\text{kA}$ da $t=0.169\text{s}$ a $t=0.140\text{s}$.(1 shot) , ma senza usare il metodo del punto 2 .(1 shots)

A4. Se non viene ritardata la riconnessione (a $t=0.07\text{s}$) nella scarica del punto 3 Ed usare il metodo del punto 2 .(1 shot) , e vedere se la riconnessione viene ritardata. (1 shot).

B. Riscaldamento centrale con due gyrotrons per almeno 200ms , ed ECCD con un gyrotron

B1. Partendo dal riferimento shot #38547 provare riscaldamento centrale con due gyrotrons ed il terzo gyrotron in anti current drive centrale (angolo toroidale $\phi = -10\text{gradi}$, ref shot #26671) e ripetere i punti 1 e 2. Studiare la dinamica ed il ritardo della riconnessione.

C. Cambiare lo shot di riferimento : riprodurre lo shot #15020 (700kA)

Passare a riprodurre lo shot #15020 (700kA e profili bucati di temperatura) e ripetere i punti 1 , 2 e B1.

Summary and future work



Summary

1. Number of shots done for the programme =2
2. Point 1 of the shot list proposed and agreed : partially realized ($d\tau$ ECRH $\ll 200\text{ms}$)

Work to still be done

1. Point 1 of the shot list to be completed with $d\tau$ ECRH =200ms, and possibly PRF $\geq 700\text{kHz}$
2. Scan in time start of ECRH (3 shots) with $d\tau$ ECRH =200ms
- 3 . Se si presenta la riconnessione (a $t=0.07\text{s}$) provare : gyrotron a 20° toroidali per allargare il profilo di Te e un altro per far salire la temperatura centrale.(2 shots)
4. Se non viene ritardata la riconnessione (a $t=0.07\text{s}$) col metodo al punto 2 provare con una rampa piu' veloce anticipando il raggiungimento del flat top di $I_p=530\text{kA}$ da $t=0.169\text{s}$ a $t=0.140\text{s}$. ma senza usare il metodo del punto 2 .(1 shots)
5. Se non viene ritardata la riconnessione (a $t=0.07\text{s}$) nella scarica del punto 3 Ed usare il metodo del punto 2 .(1 shot) , e vedere se la riconnessione viene ritardata. (1 shot).