



# Electron thermal fluctuation and transport in the ITB and L-mode plasmas without the large scale MHD instabilities

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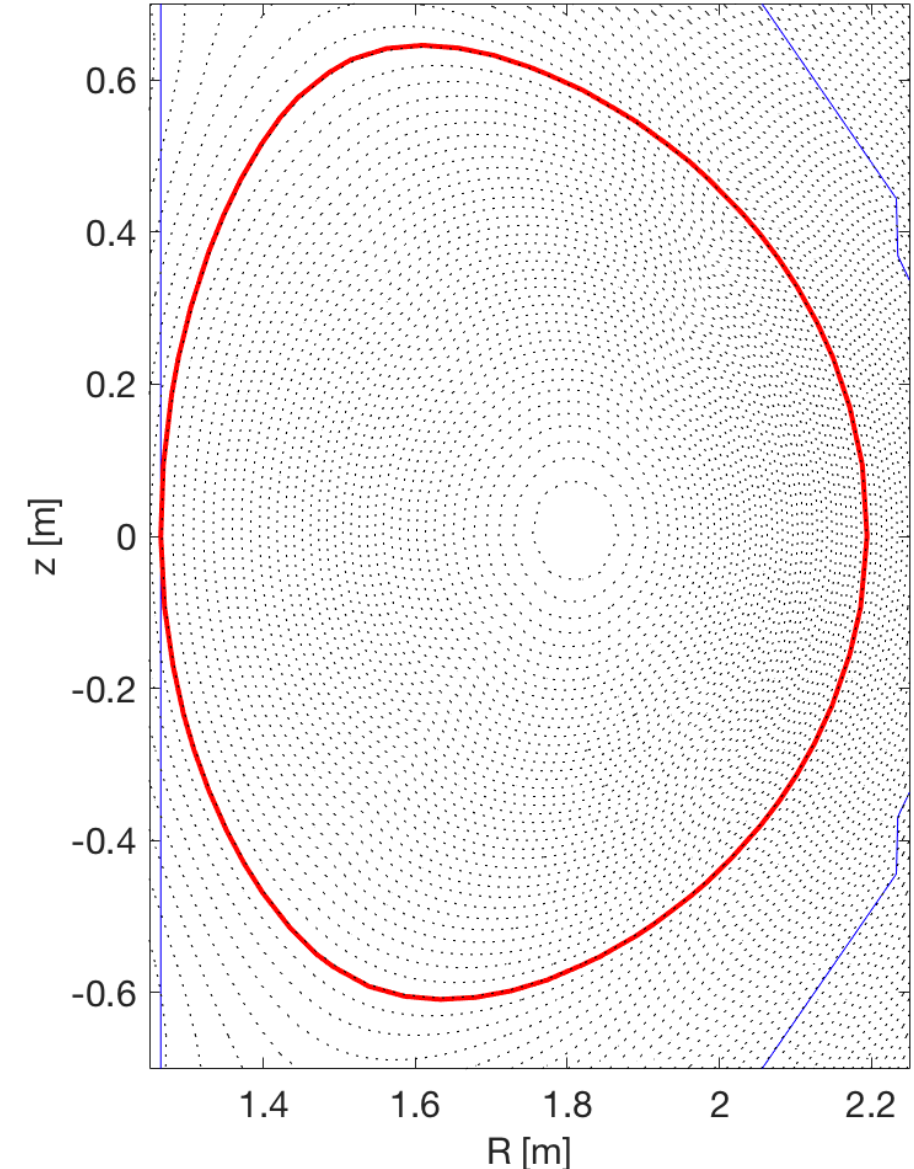


# Introduction

- Different confinement states are observed with the similar heating power but different  $q$  profile
  - Flat (or reversed)  $q$  profile : internal transport barrier plasma (ITB)
  - Flat  $q$  profile : L-mode
    - Tearing mode (TM) unstable
  - Peaked  $q$  profile : L-mode
    - Sawtooth unstable
- How close is it to ITB if TM is suppressed in flat  $q$  L-mode?
- In this talk, I prepare two discharges with similar NBI power. One is in L-mode and auxiliary ECH is applied to suppress TM. The other is the ITB plasma without ECH. I will compare the electron thermal fluctuation and transport characteristics in these two plasmas

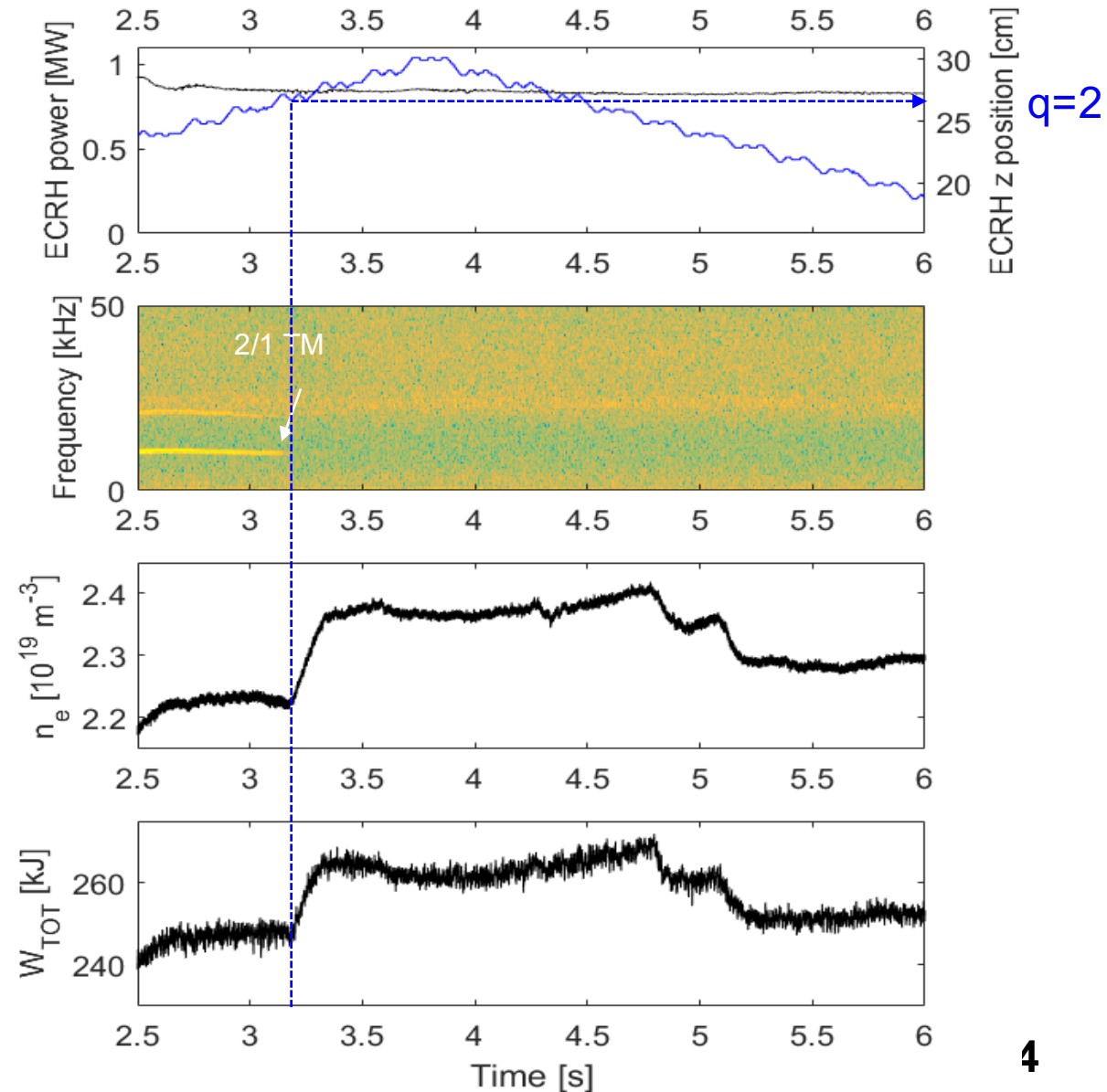
# The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728

- Plasma overall parameters
  - $B_T = 3.0$  T,  $I_p = 500$  kA, limiter plasma
  - 4 MW from three NBI systems (turned on 0.5, 0.7, and 1.1 s respectively)
  - $q_0 > 1.0$  (no sawtooth),  $R_{q2} = 155$  cm,  $q_{95} \sim 6.6$
  - m/n=2/1 tearing mode unstable due to flat q profile
  - 0.8 MW from ECH for 2/1 TM suppression



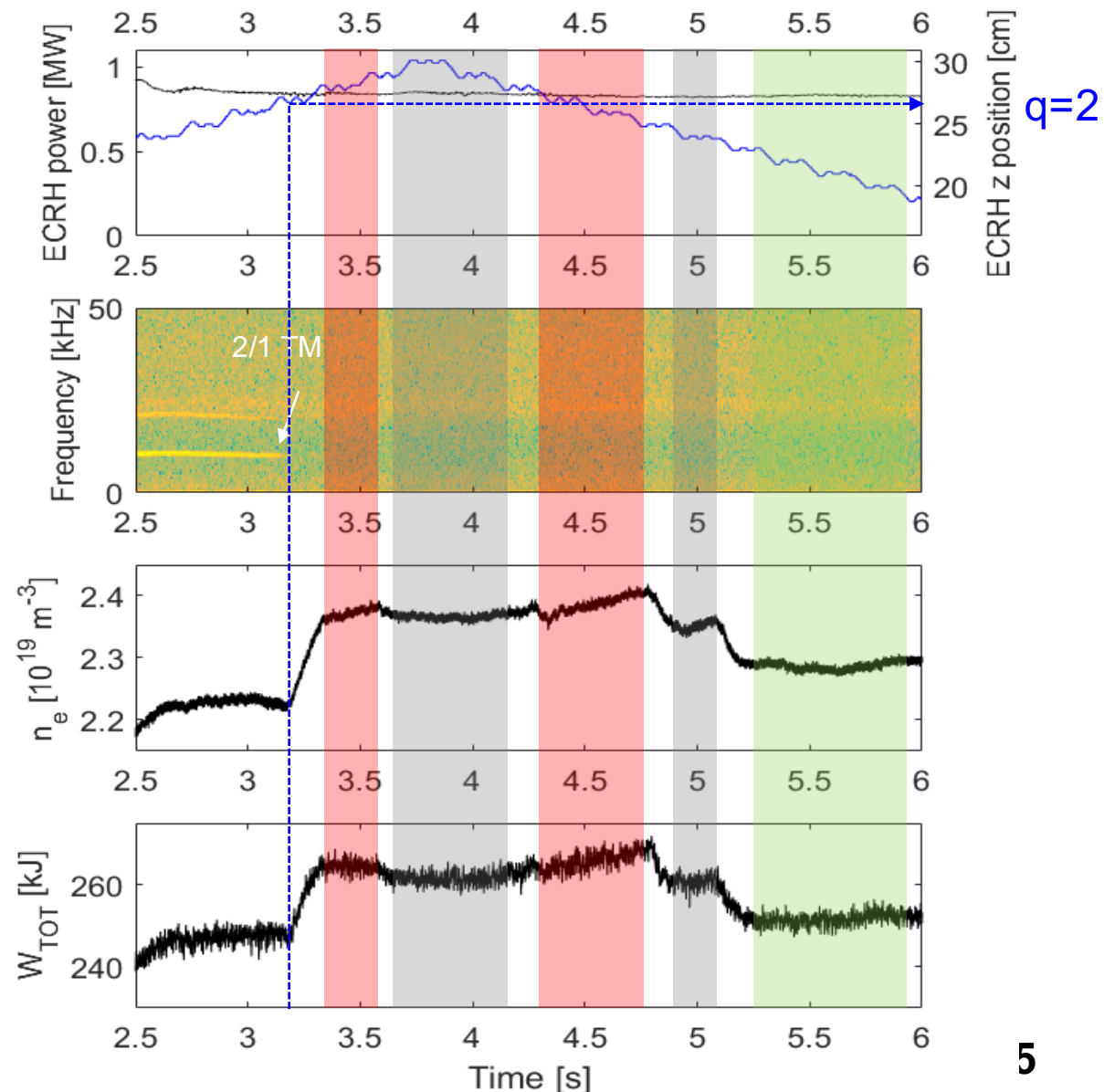
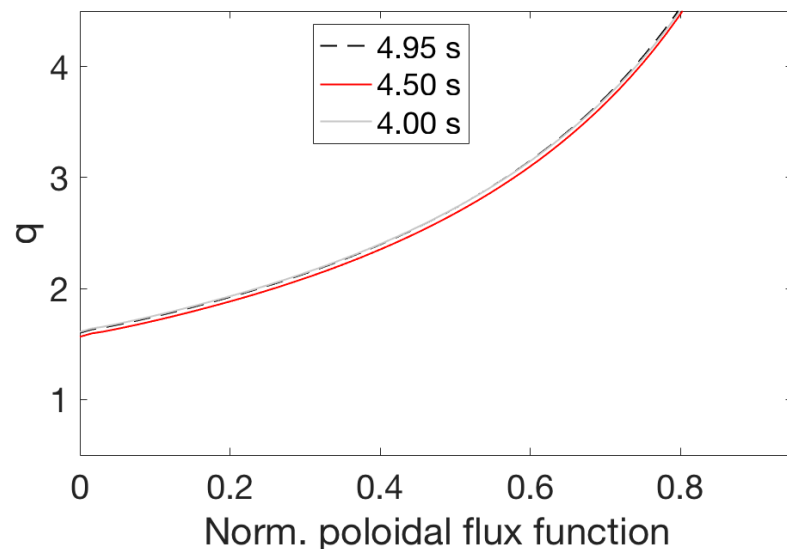
# The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728

- $m/n=2/1$  tearing mode is suppressed when  $z_{ECRH} \approx 26.5$  cm
  - Plasma confinement is improved significantly, stored energy  $> 260$  kJ. But, not as much as ITB discharge (stored energy  $\sim 400$  kJ) even we consider a little shape or volume difference



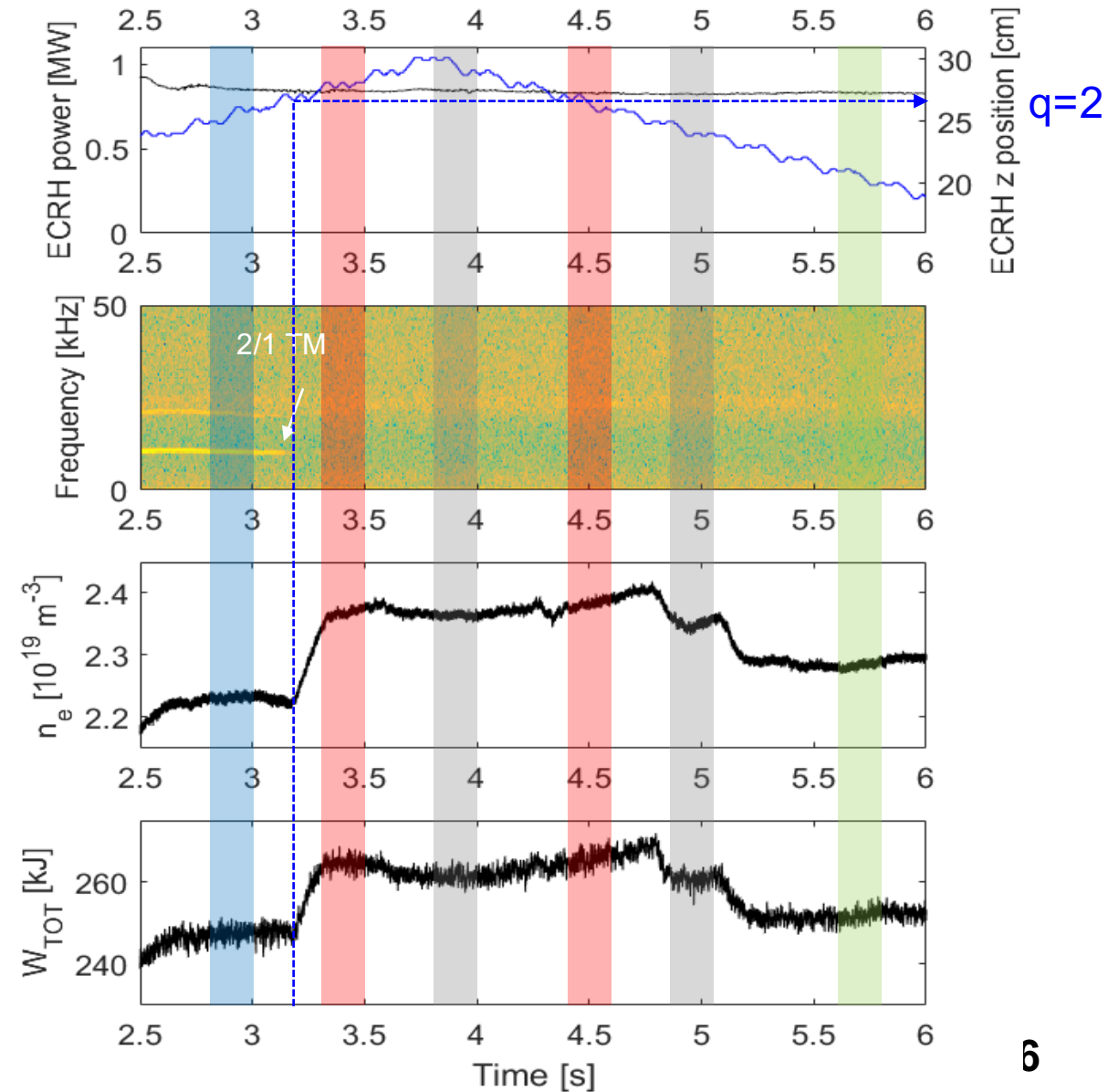
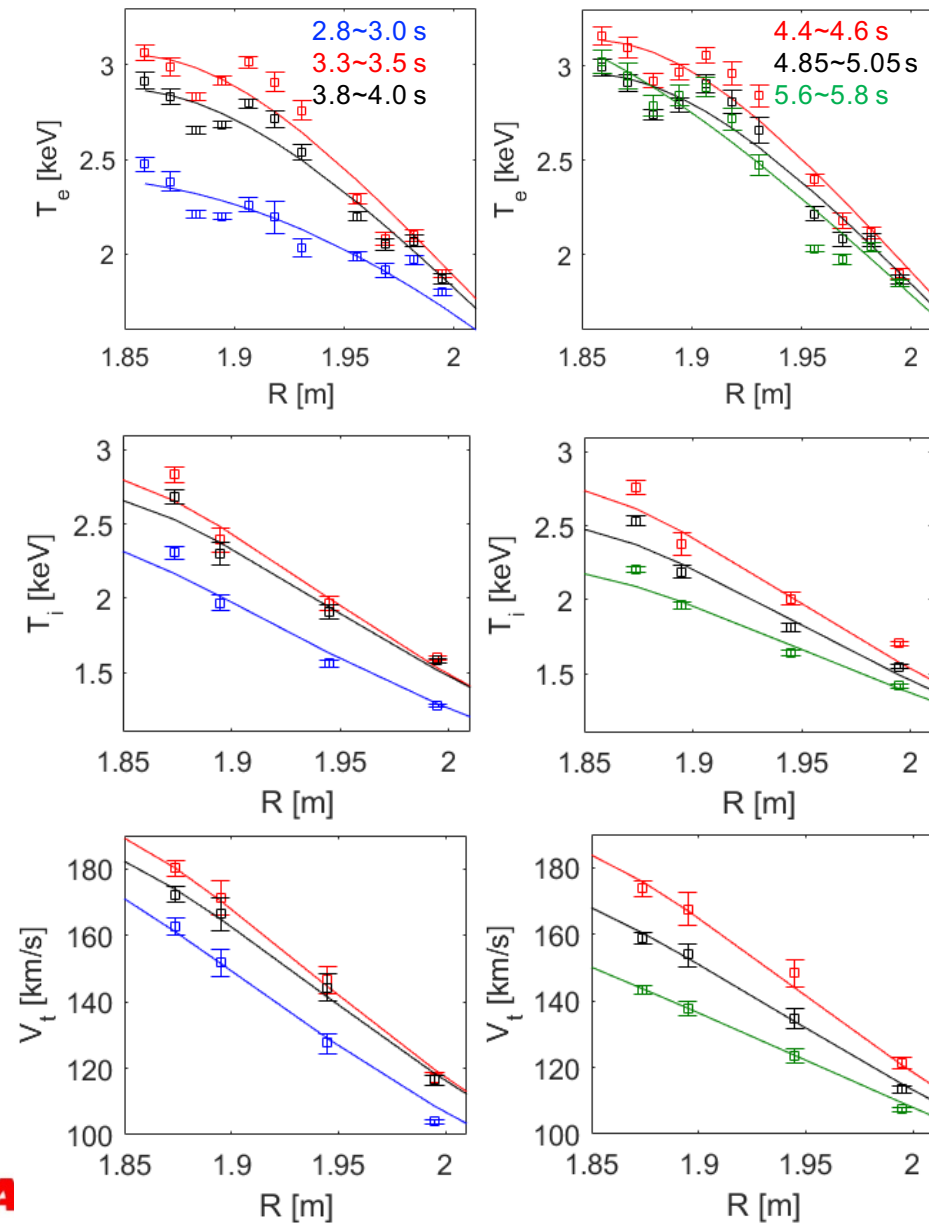
# The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728

- Different  $z_{ECRH}$  (or different  $q$  profile)
  - $z_{ECRH}$  close to  $q=2$  (most broad?)
    - large stored energy > 260 kJ
  - $z_{ECRH}$  away from  $q=2$ 
    - 250 kJ < int stored energy < 260 kJ
  - $z_{ECRH}$  far from  $q=2$ 
    - small stored energy < 250 kJ

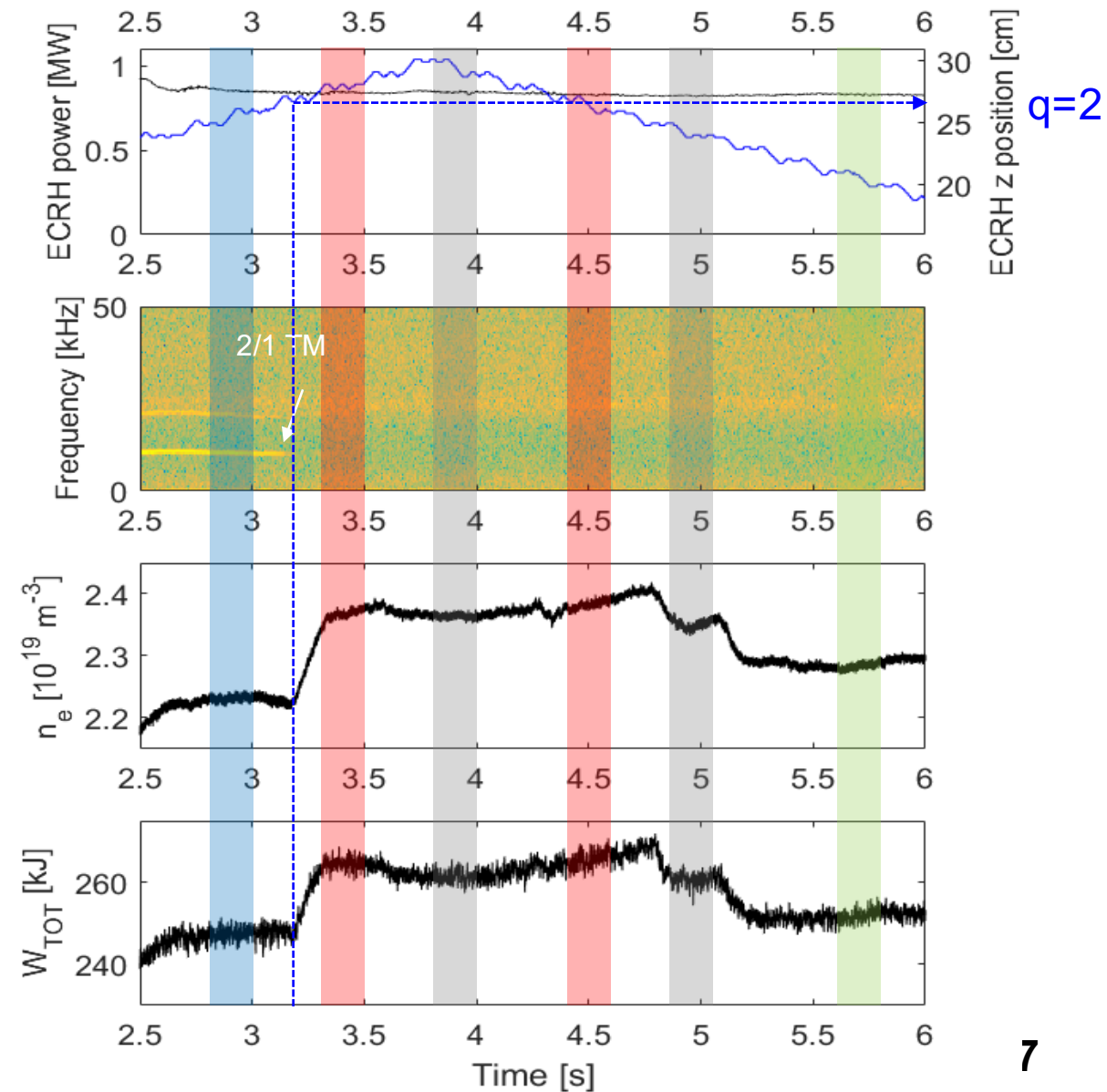
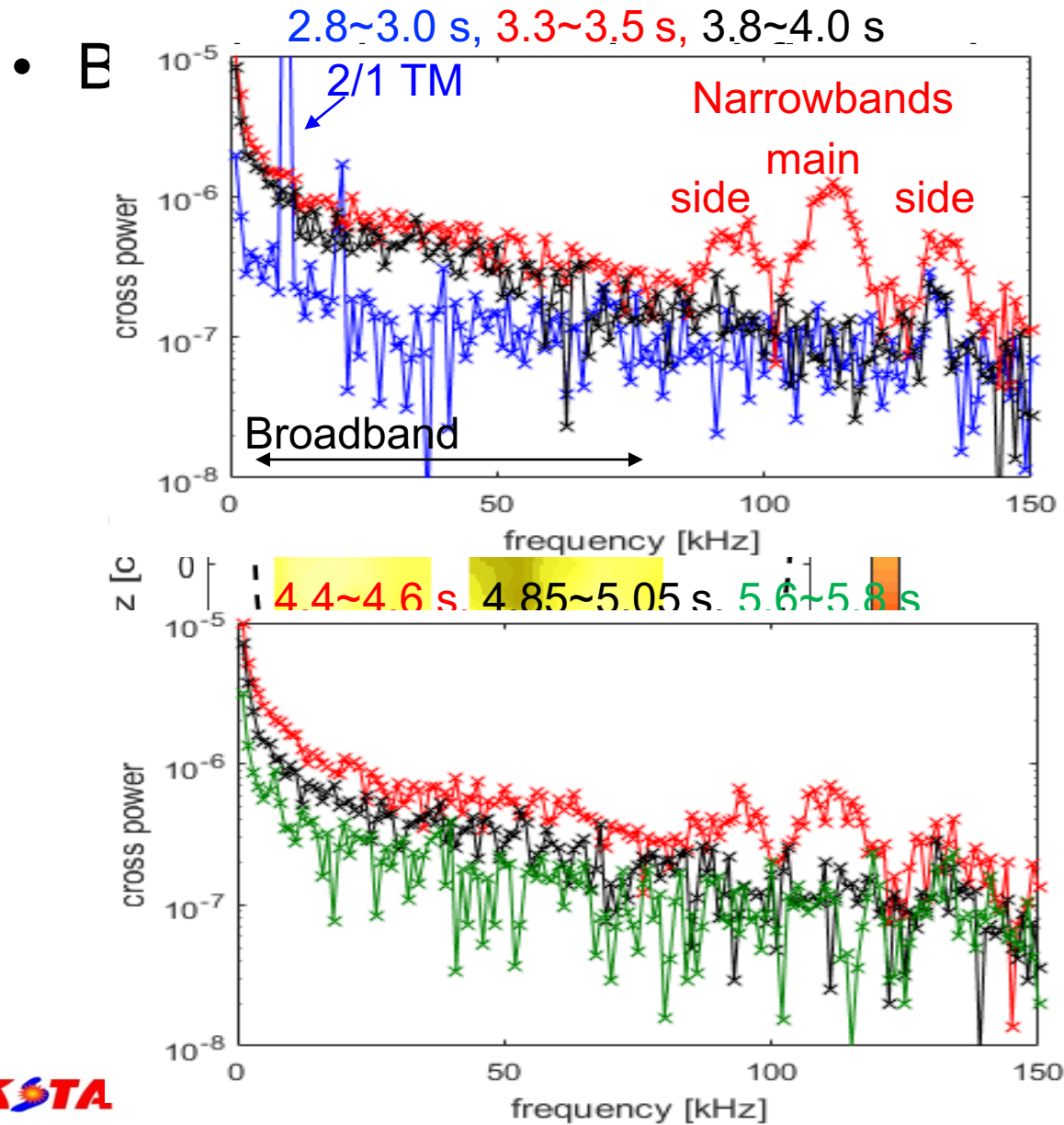




# The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728

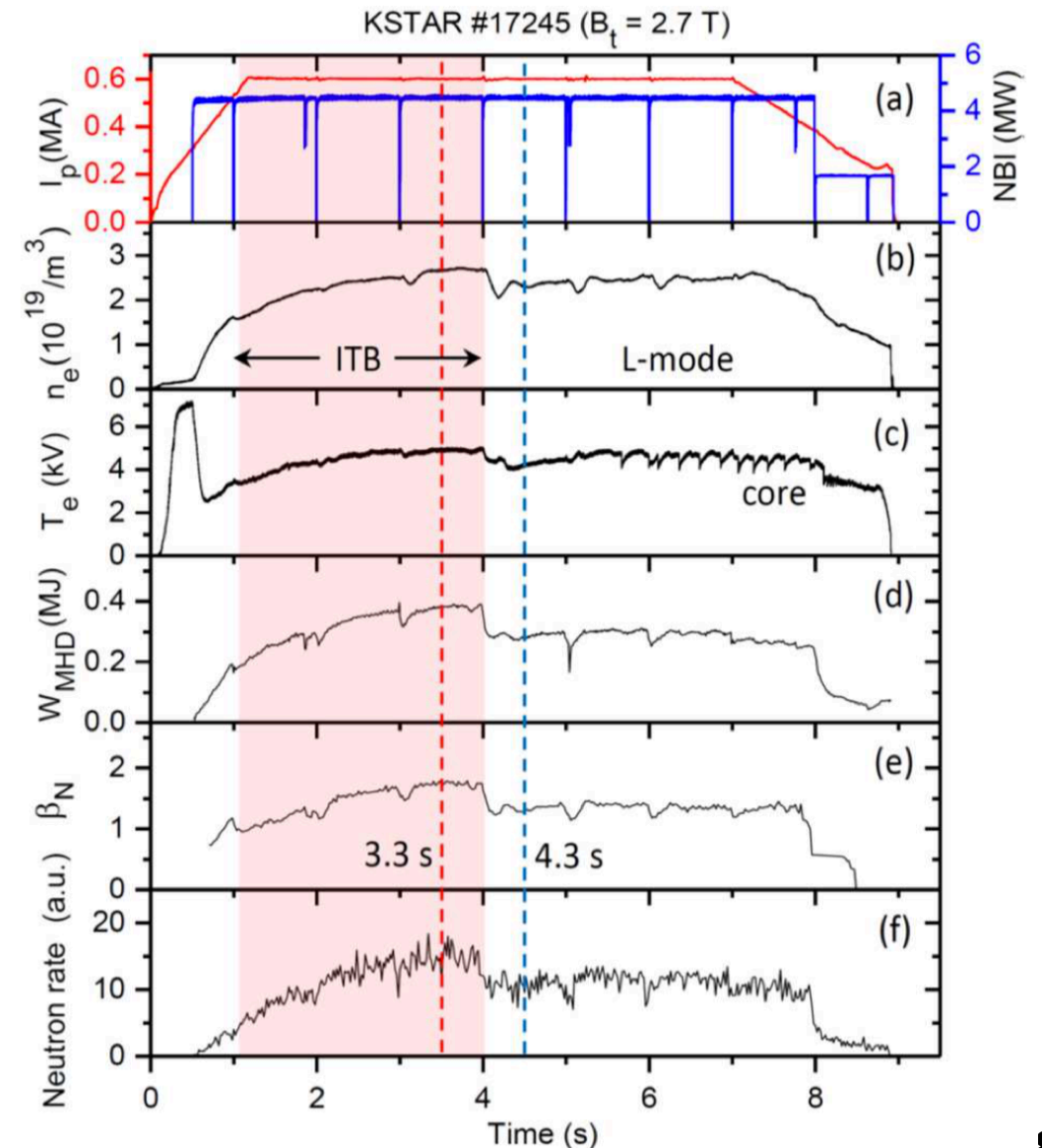


# The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728



# The KSTAR ITB plasma #17245

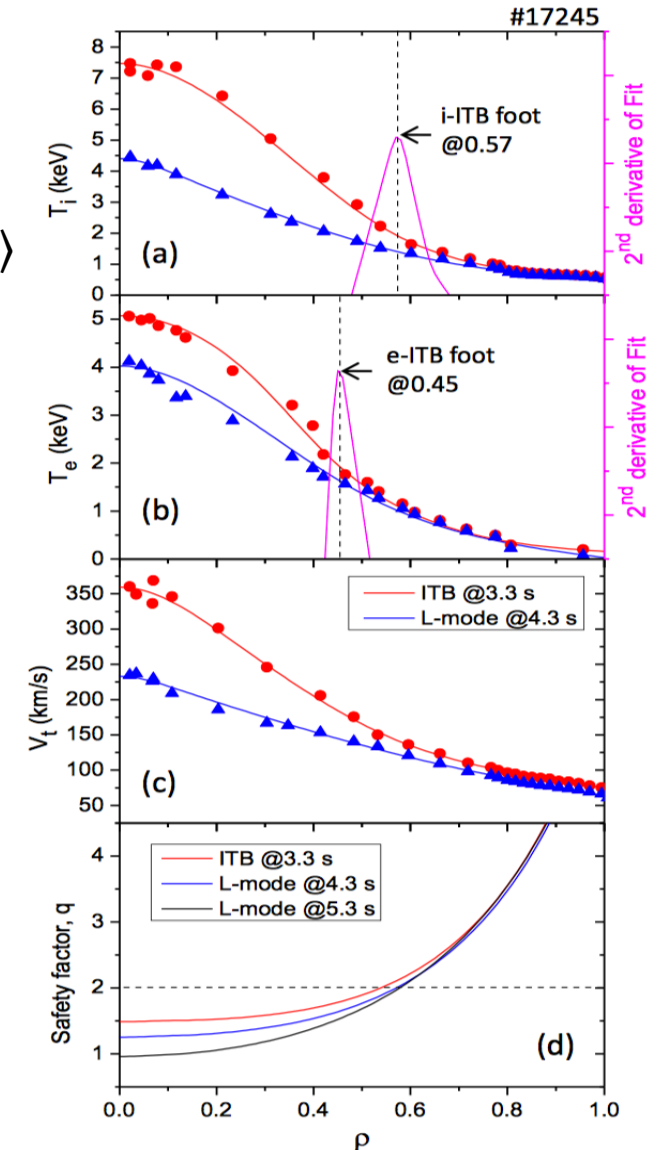
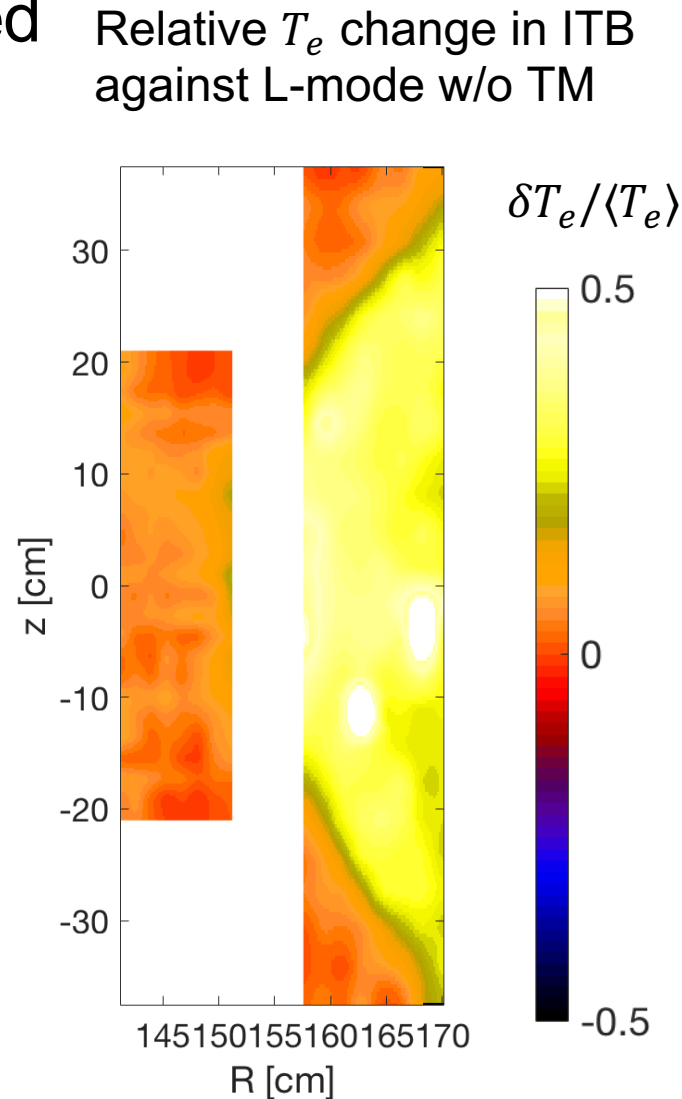
- Plasma overall parameters
  - $B_T = 2.7$  T,  $I_p = 500$  kA, limiter plasma
  - 4 MW from three NBI systems (turned on 0.5 s simultaneously)
  - $q_0 > 1.0$  (no sawtooth),  $R_{q2} = 152$  cm,  $q_{95} \sim 6.5$
  - No tearing mode. No ECH
- Very large stored energy  $> 350$  kJ during ITB ( $\sim$  H-mode)





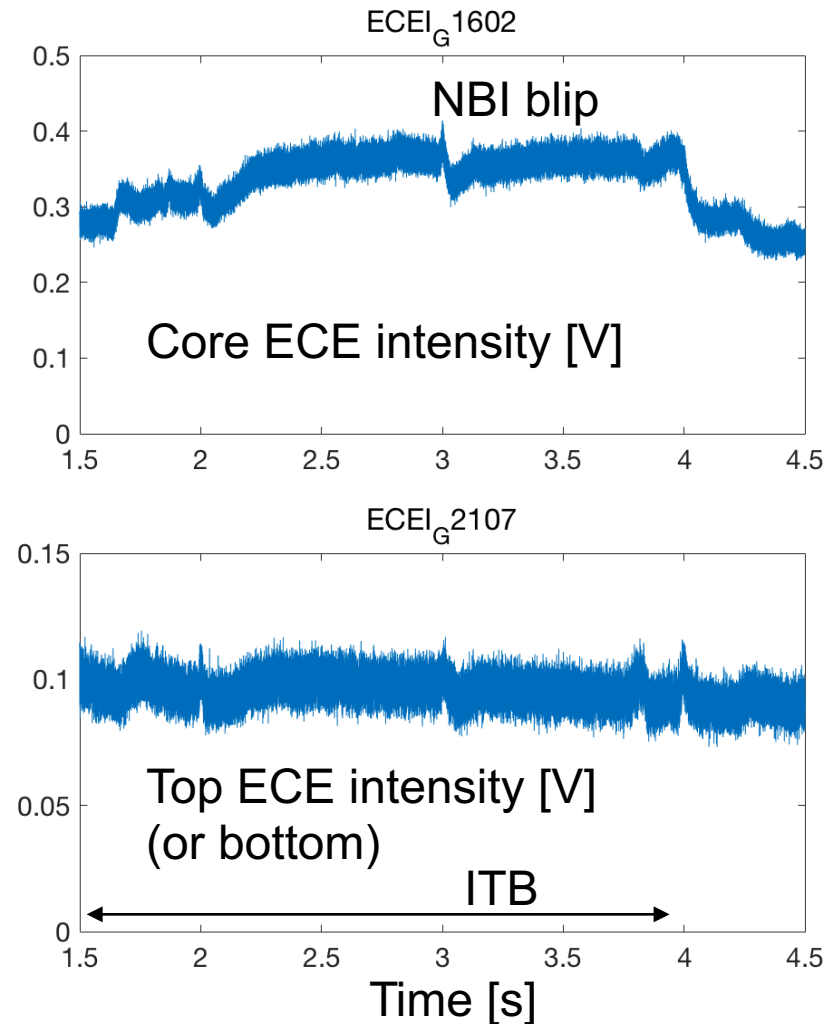
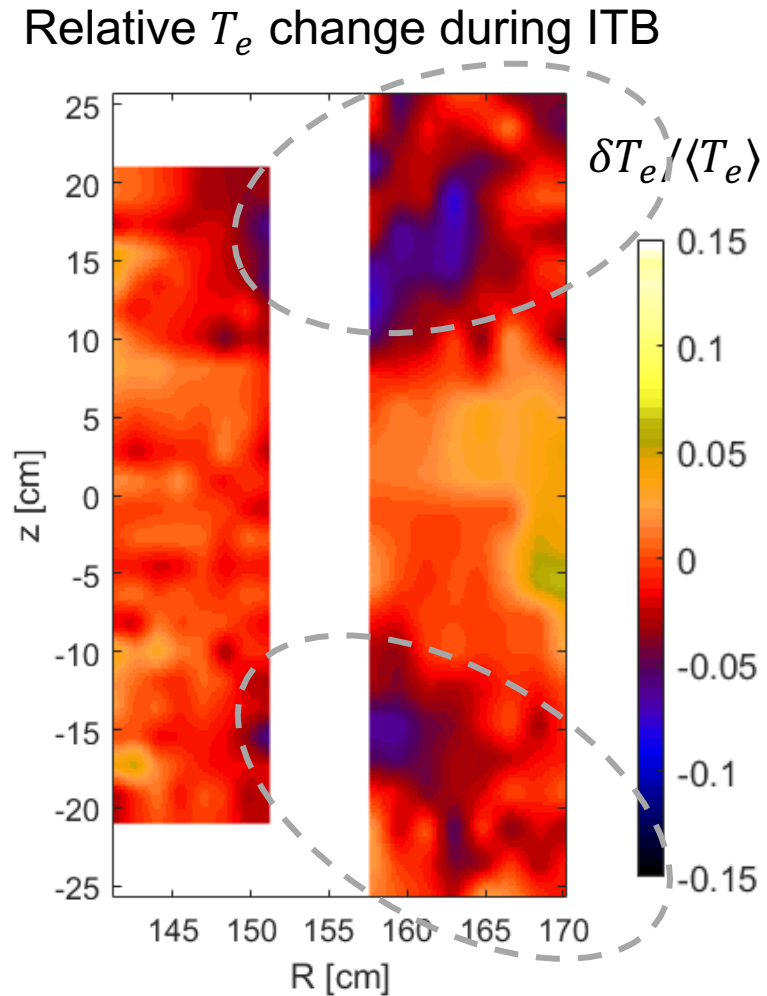
# The KSTAR ITB plasma #17245

- $T_e$ ,  $T_i$ ,  $V_t$  profiles are more peaked
- In particular, the  $T_e$  in 2-D shows increase clearly
  - Note that L-mode without TM in #17245 is transient
- But, no clear fluctuations
  - More careful investigation



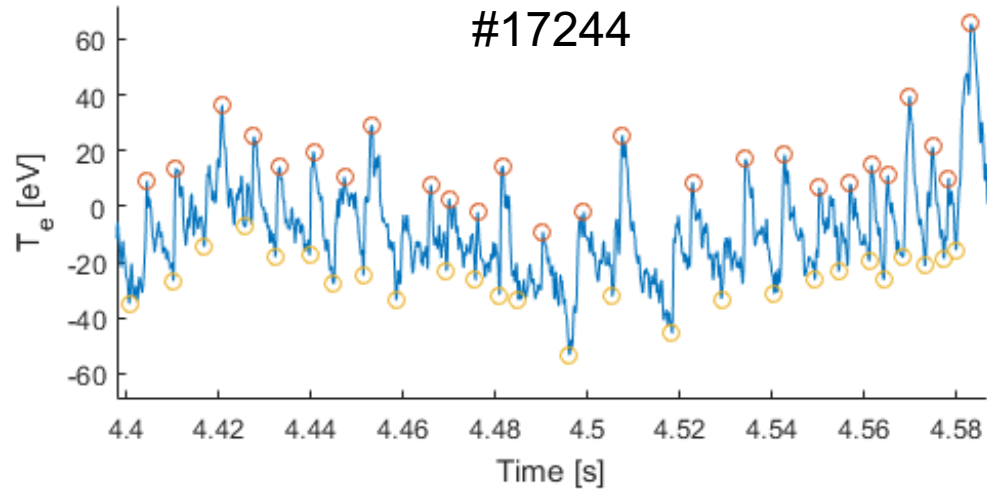
# The KSTAR ITB plasma #17245

- Electron temperature evolution during ITB

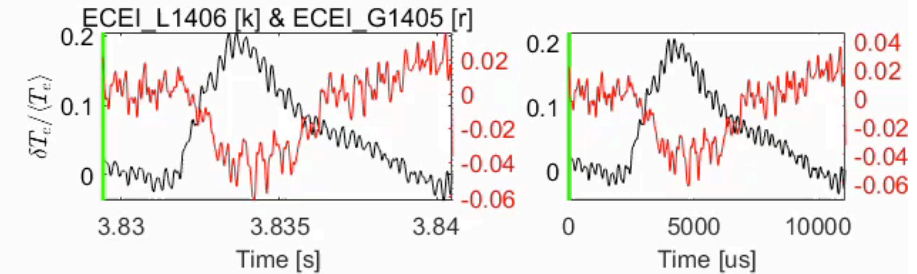


# The KSTAR ITB plasma #17245

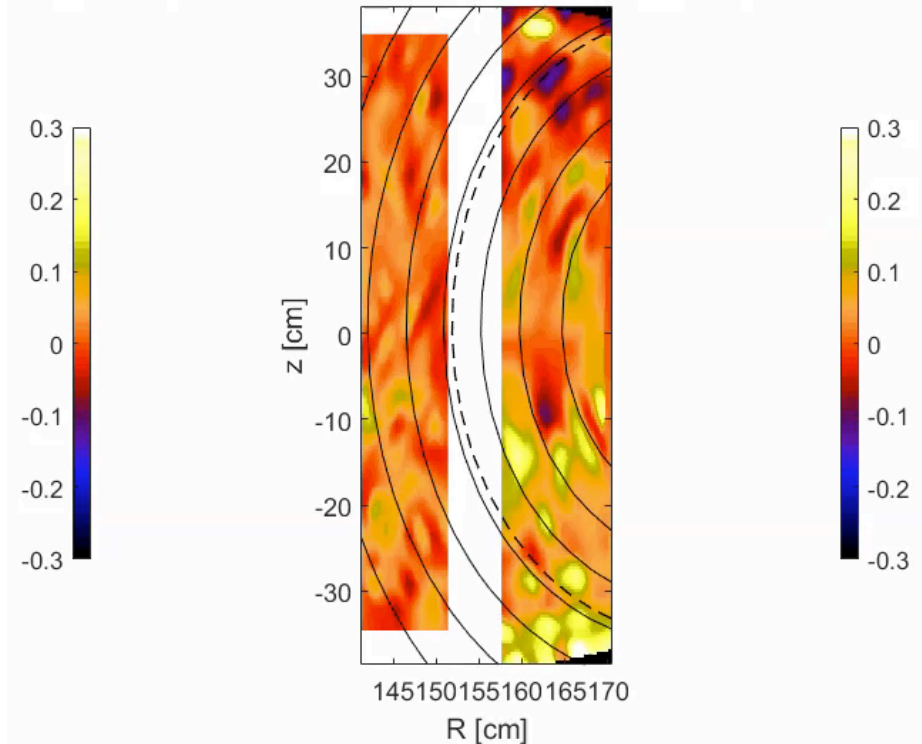
- Intermittent bursts for all ITB phase



- PDF analysis of heat flux or waiting time statistics is on going

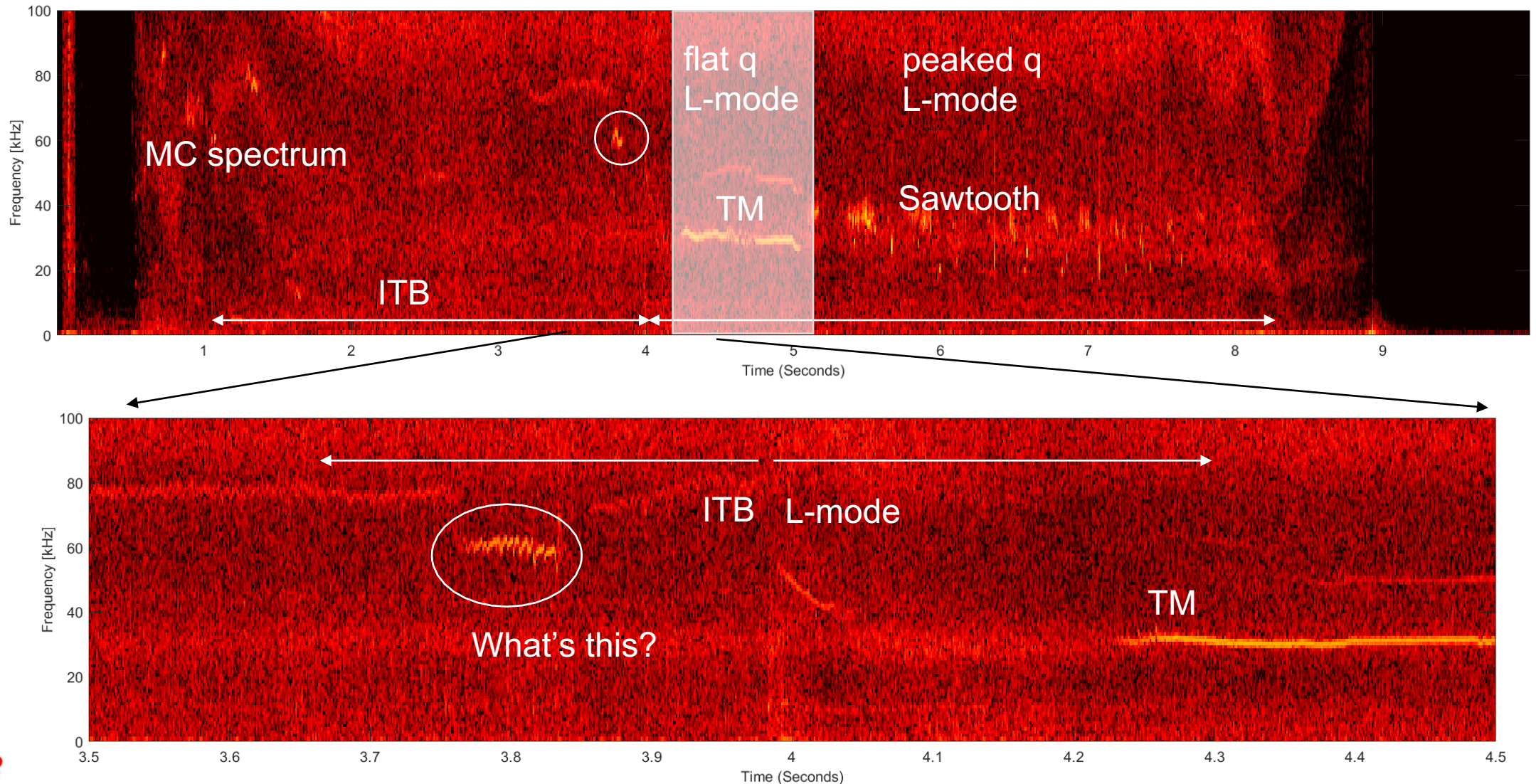


KSTAR # 17245 ECE Image at  $t = 3.829421$  s with EFIT flux contours



# The KSTAR ITB plasma #17245

- 60 kHz fluctuation before ITB disrupts

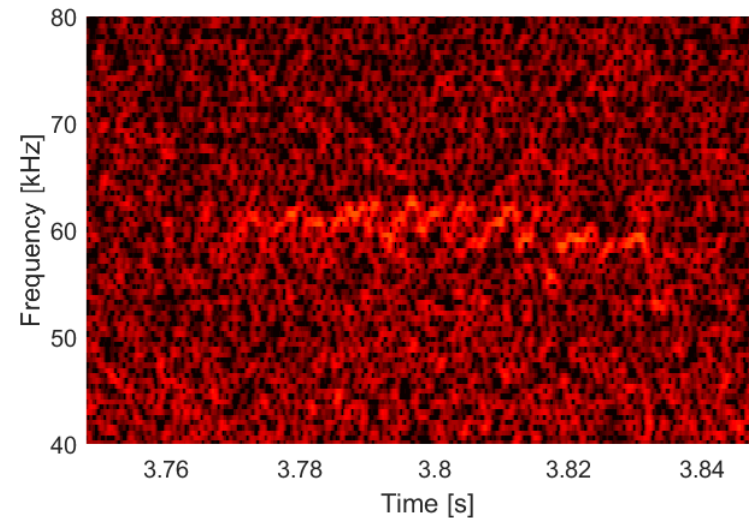
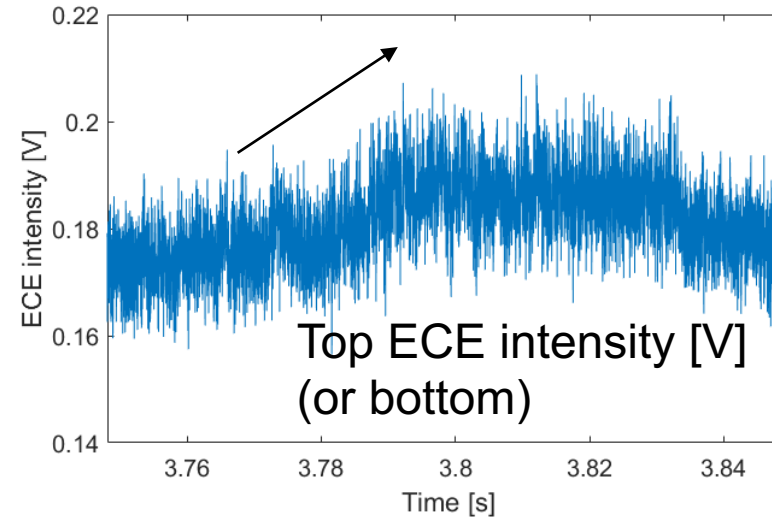
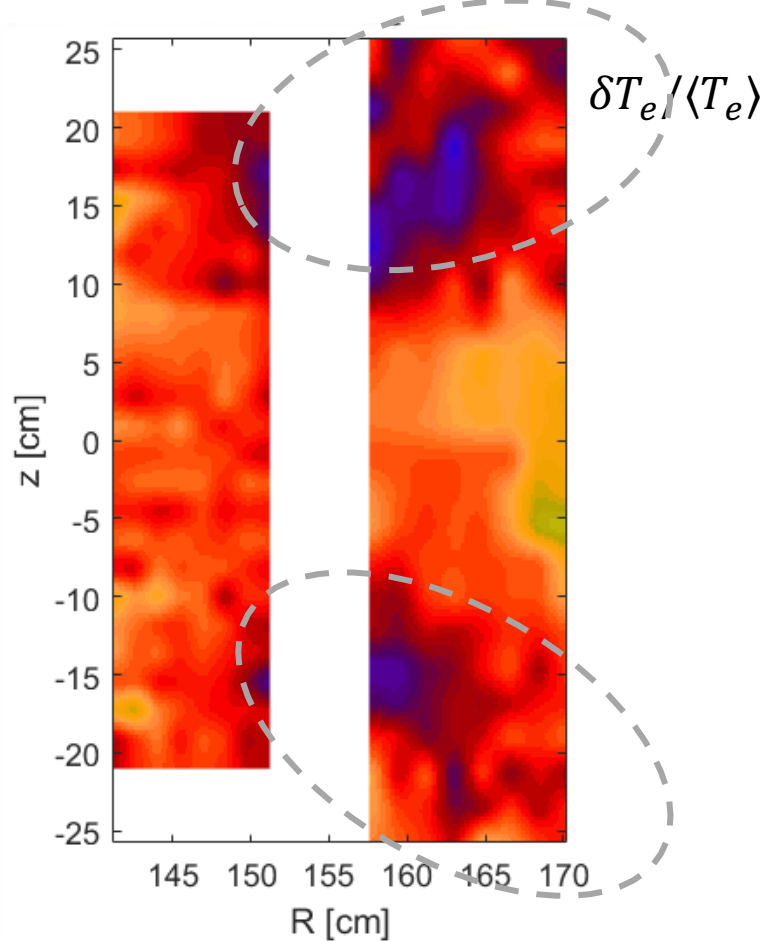




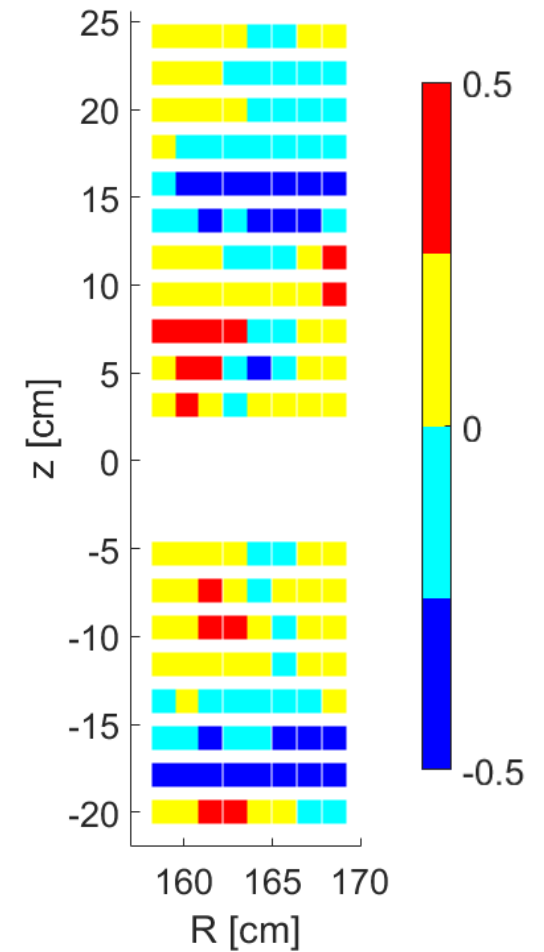
# The KSTAR ITB plasma #17245

- 60 kHz fluctuation is also measured in  $T_e$ . Top and bottom  $T_e$  increase

Relative  $\delta T_e$  in long time scale

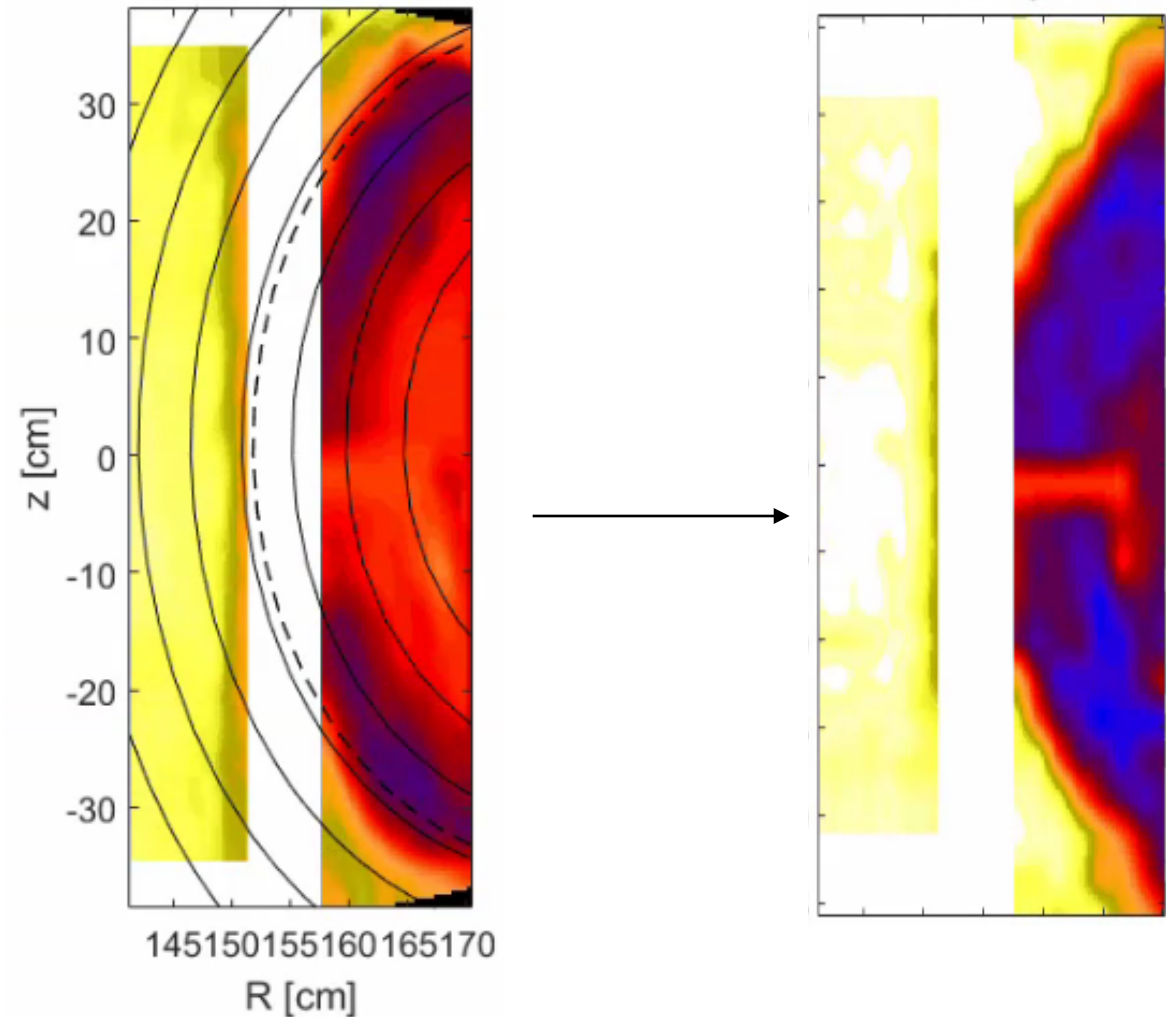
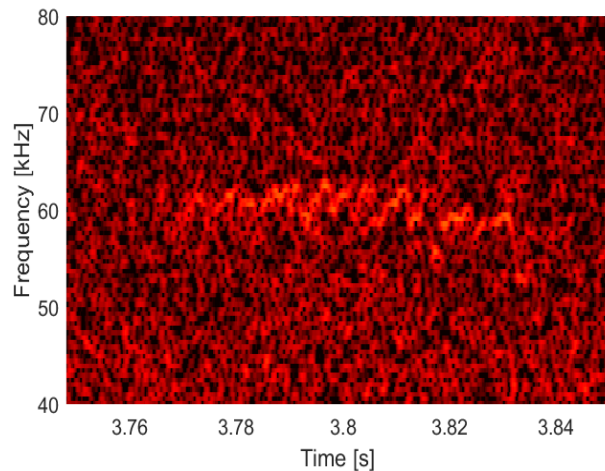
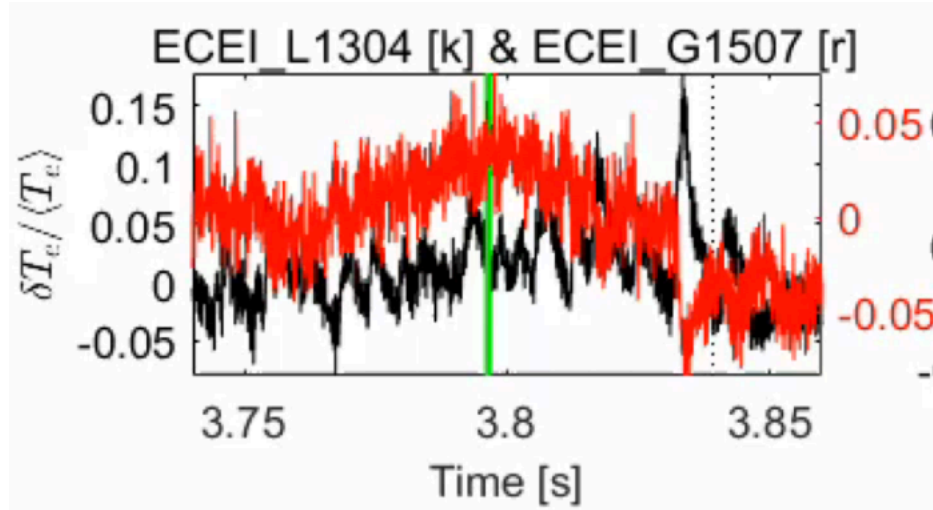


Zero time lag cross correlation coefficient



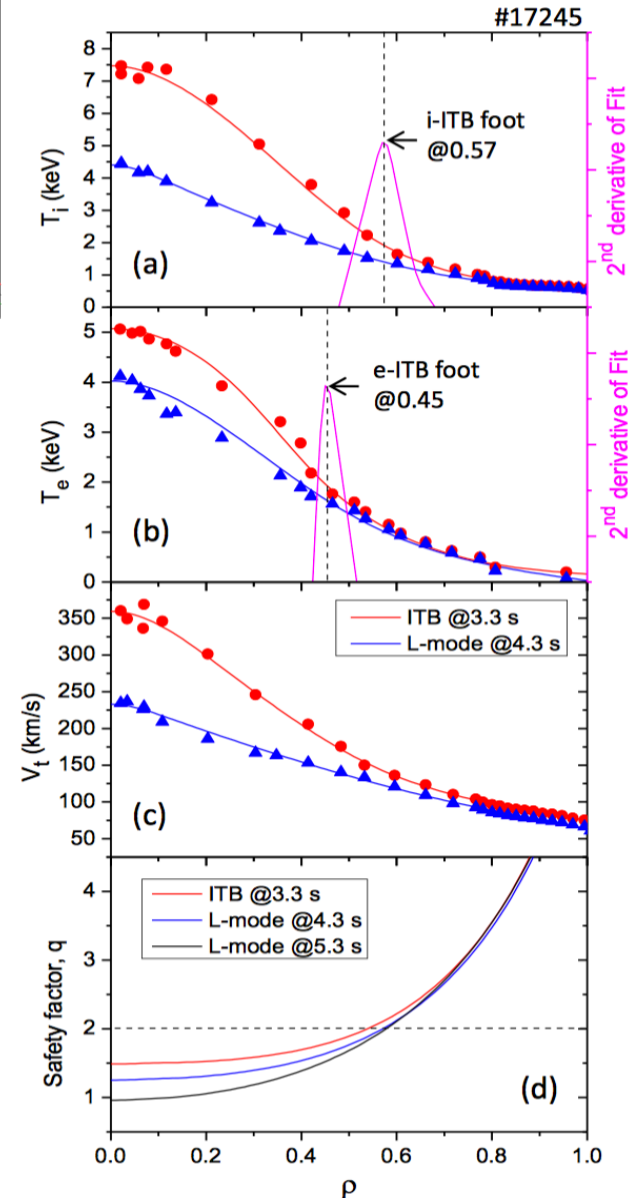
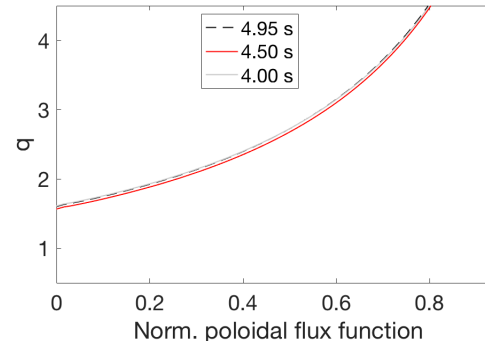
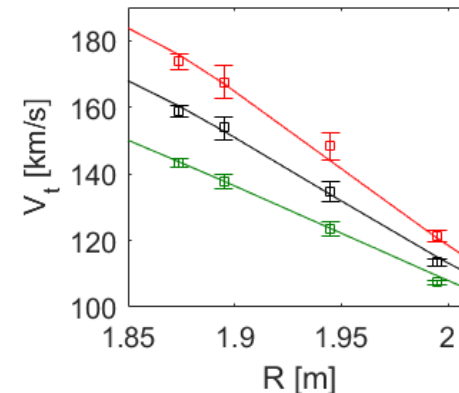
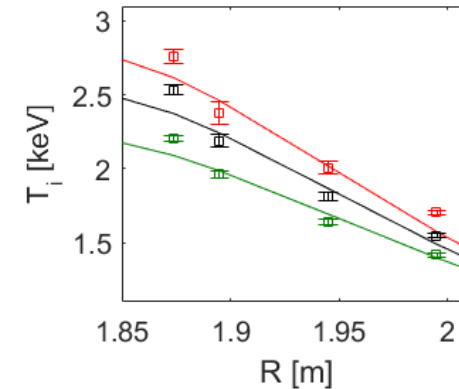
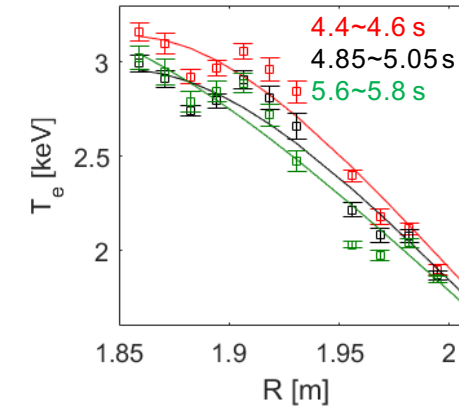
# The KSTAR ITB plasma #17245

- Intermittent burst size (void size) increases with 60 kHz fluctuation



# Summary : Differences between L-mode w/o TM and ITB

- Machine parameter
  - $B_T$  and ECH
- Profiles
  - ITB  $T_e$ ,  $T_i$ ,  $V_t$  profiles are more peaked
  - Note that averaged density is similar
  - $q$  profile can be a little different
    - L-mode :  $q_0 > 1.0$ ,  $R_{q2} = 155$  cm,  $q_{95} \sim 6.6$
    - ITB :  $q_0 > 1.0$ ,  $R_{q2} = 152$  cm,  $q_{95} \sim 6.5$



# Summary : Differences between L-mode w/o TM and ITB

- Fluctuation and transport characteristics
  - The broad and narrow fluctuations are only observed in L-mode
  - Intermittent burst is observed for all ITB phase
  - 60 kHz Mirnov and  $T_e$  fluctuation appear in ITB and it is possibly related to ITB disruption with increase of the burst size

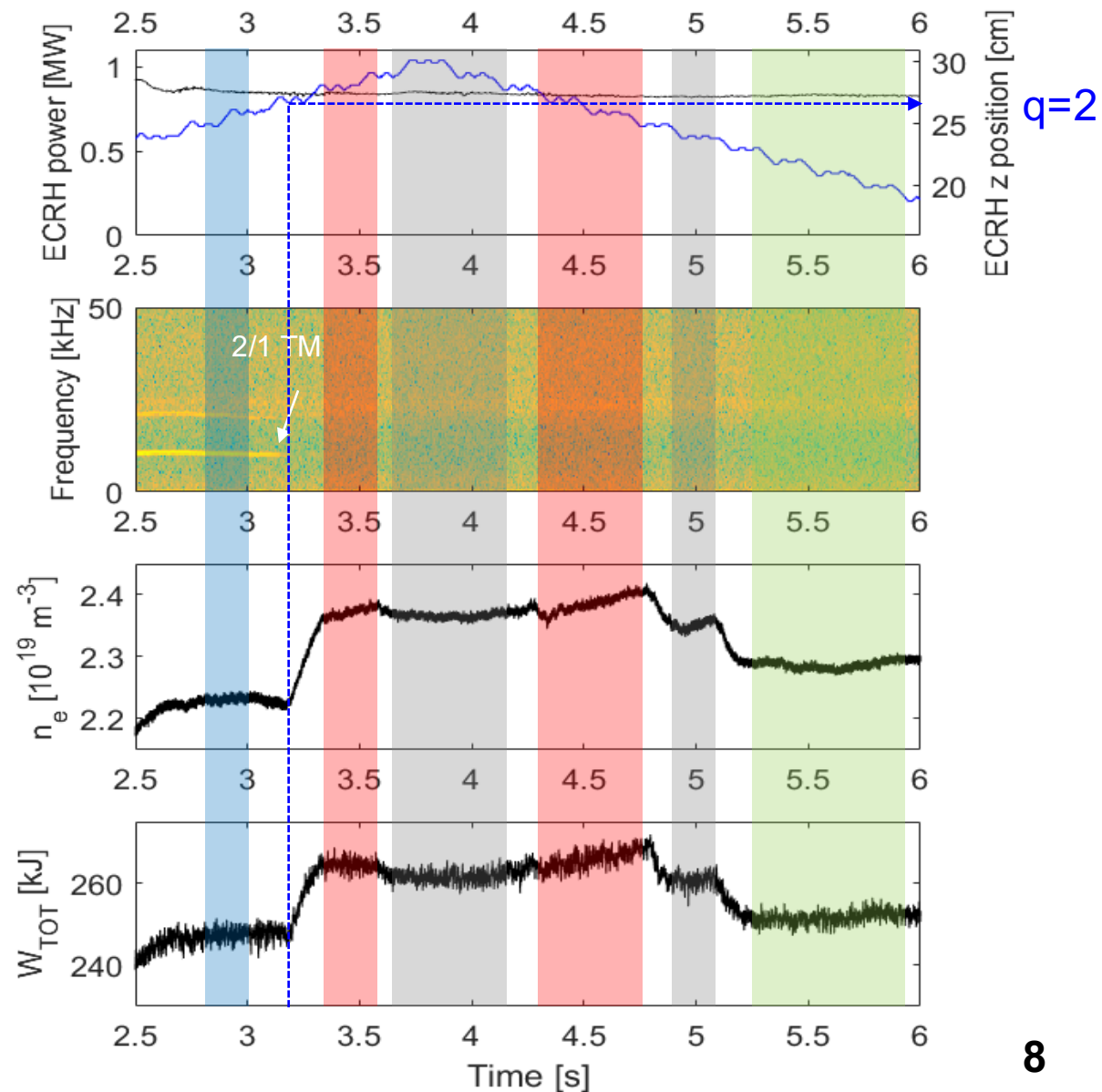
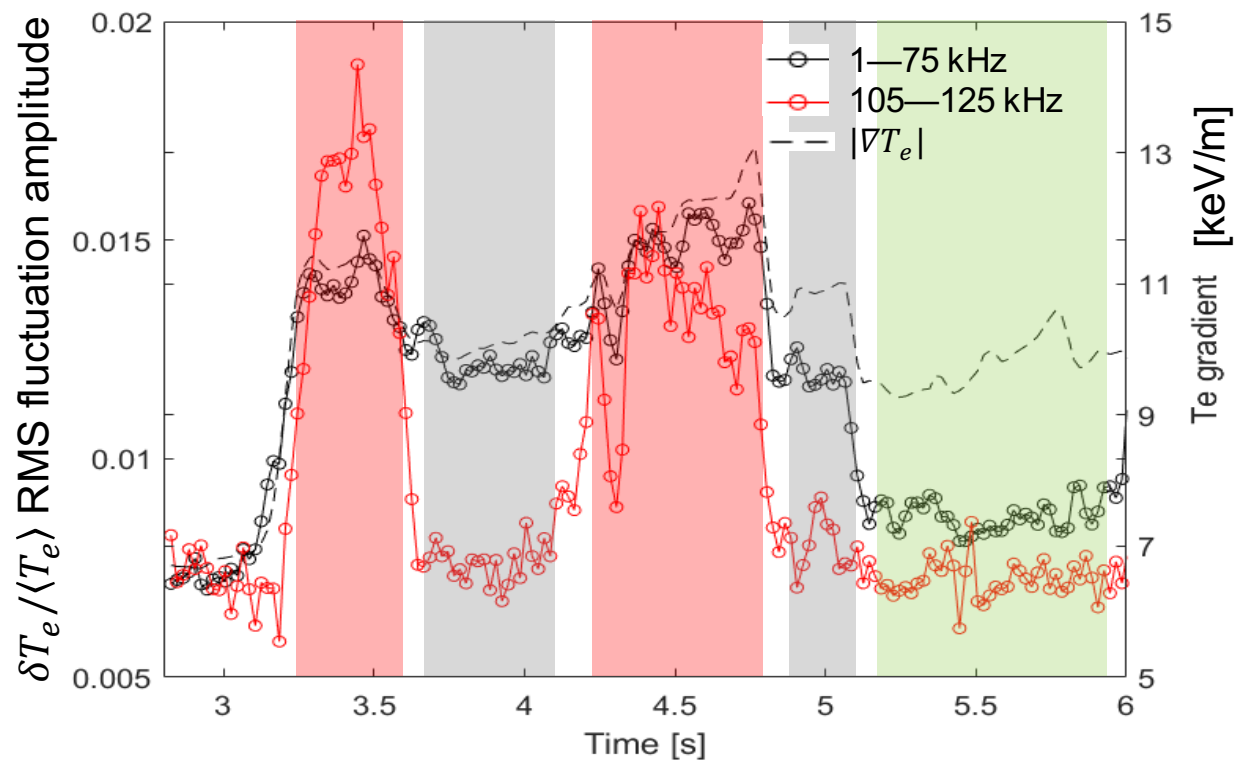


# Summary : Questions

- What makes a huge difference between L-mode and ITB? ECH?
- What are the broad and narrow  $T_e$  fluctuations? Is ECH critical?
  - Linear gyrokinetic simulation (by Dr. SH Ko) provides some hint. TEM is most unstable. Note that their amplitudes are closely related to local  $T_e$  gradient at  $q=2$ .
- Do they make the significant turbulent electron thermal transport? Do they hinder the plasma from going to ITB?
- Is the narrow fluctuation driven by the broad one?
  - Nonlinear spectral energy transfer analysis is on going
- Is the intermittent burst the dominant electron thermal transport mechanism in ITB?
- Does the (avalanche-like) burst mean that the scale invariant transport in ITB?
  - More higher order statistics analysis is on going
- Why can't we see the broad  $T_e$  fluctuation in the ITB plasma? What is killing it?
  - Er field estimation is on going (by Dr. C Bae)
- What is the 60 kHz fluctuation? How are the 60 kHz fluctuation, the  $T_e$  profile, and the burst related?
- Can we go to ITB from flat  $q$  L-mode w/o TM if we turn-off ECH?

# Back up : The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728

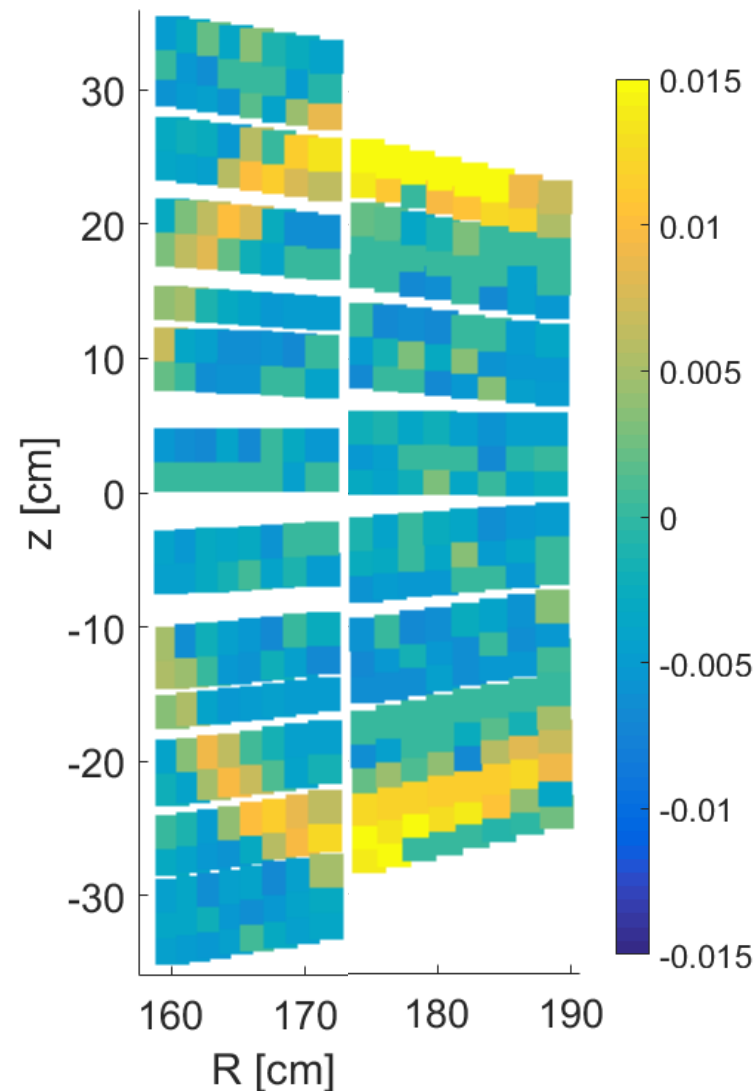
- Fluctuation amplitude evolution



# Back up : The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728

- Broadband fluctuation amplitude distribution
  - Localized near  $q=2$  surface
  - Strong at top and bottom
    - Top > bottom
    - Weak near the midplane

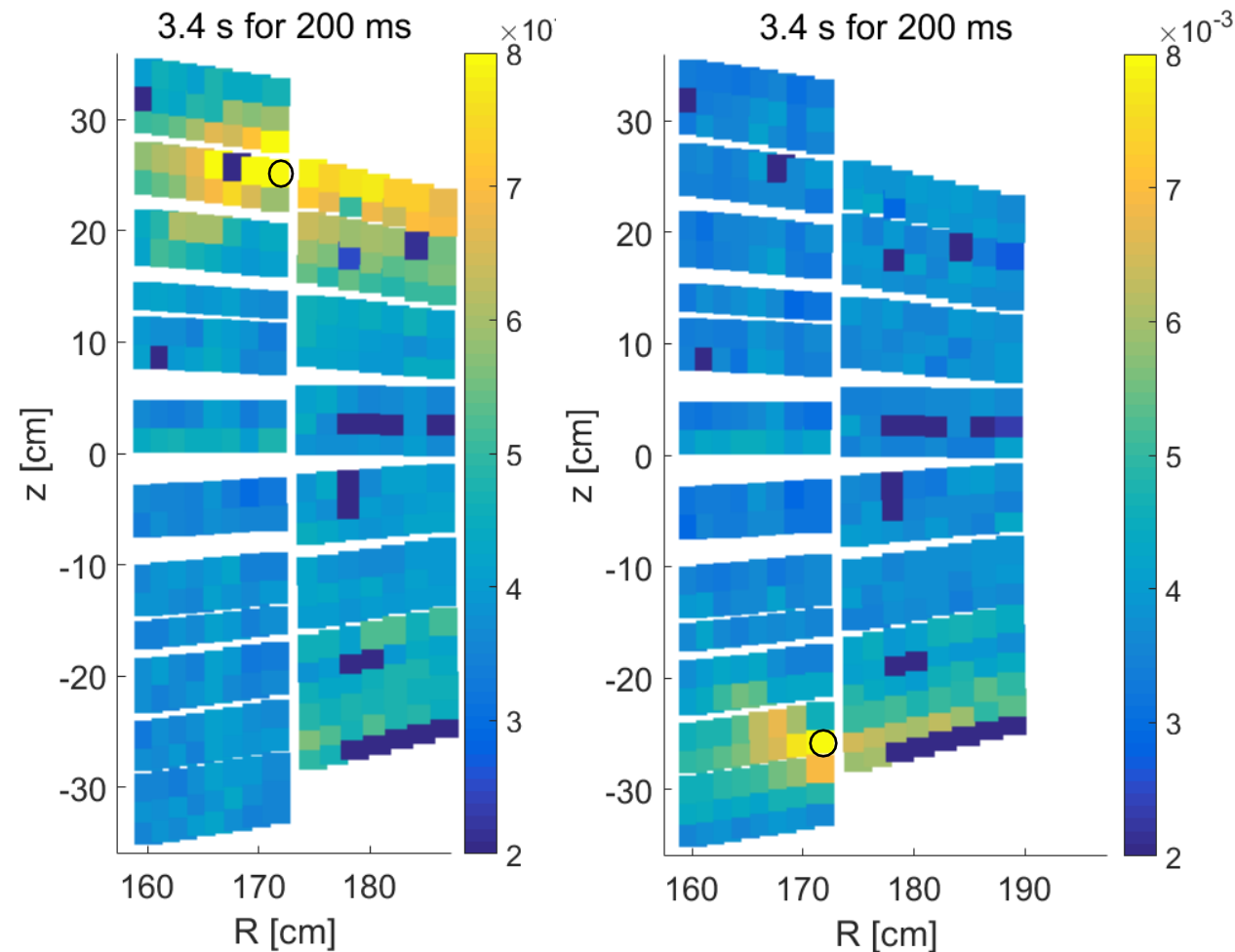
$\delta T_e / \langle T_e \rangle$  RMS amplitude from autopower spectral density  
over 1—75 kHz for  $t=3.30$ — $3.35$  s



# Back up : The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728

- Broadband fluctuation amplitude distribution
  - Localized near  $q=2$  surface
  - Strong at top and bottom
    - Top > bottom
    - Weak near the midplane
- Top and bottom broadband fluctuations seem to be decoupled

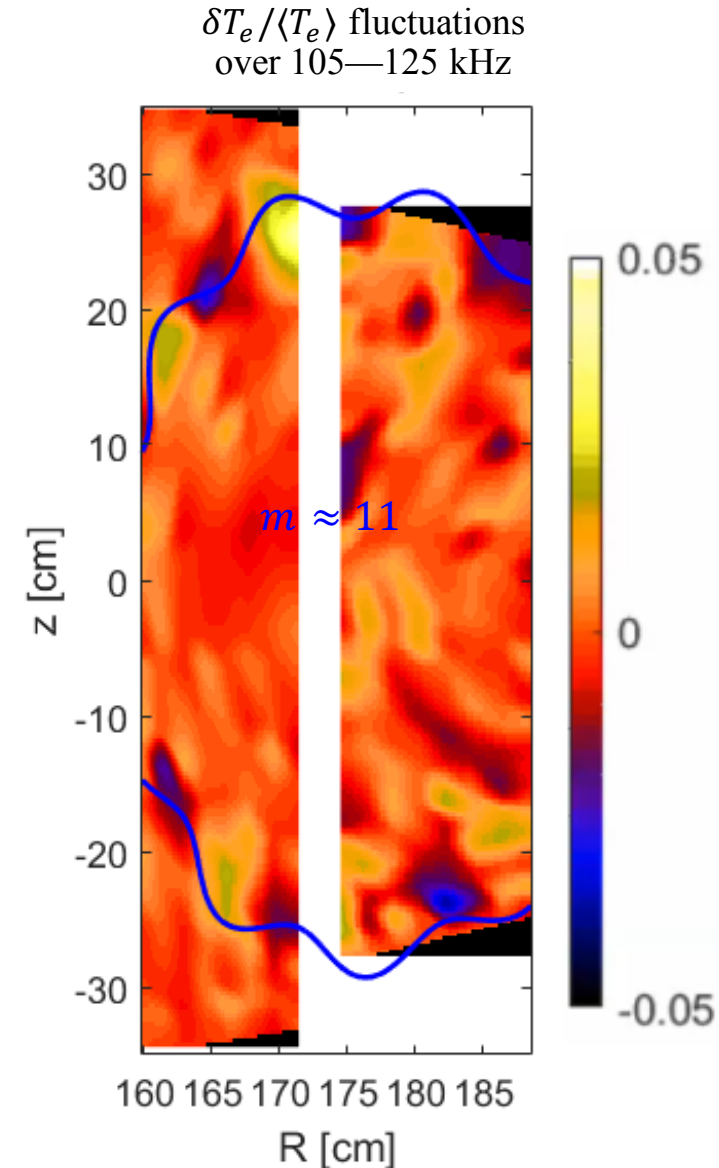
$\delta T_e / \langle T_e \rangle$  RMS amplitude from crosspower spectral density  
over 30—75 kHz for  $t=3.30\text{—}3.35$  s





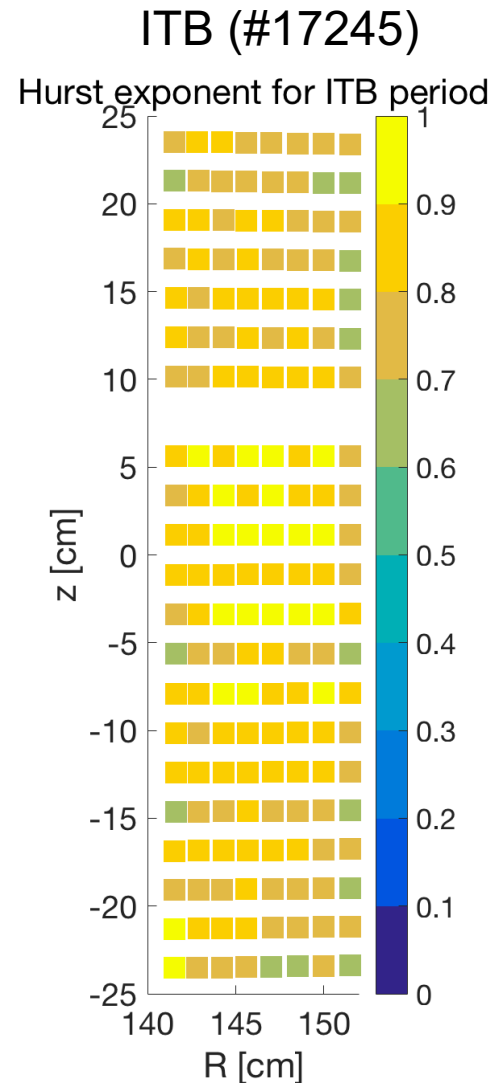
# Back up : The KSTAR L-mode plasma #13728

- Narrowband fluctuation mode
  - Localized near  $q=2$  surface
  - Poloidal mode number  $\sim 11$



# Back up : Hurst exponent image

- Hurst exponent image



L-mode flat q profile w/o TM (#13728)

