Study of ITB formation and sustainment with optimized current ID: 1116 profiles in the high-performance steady state plasma on EAST H.Q.Liu¹*, Y.Q.Chu¹, W. Z. Mao², H.Lian¹, S.X.Wang¹, S.B.Zhang¹, J.P. Qian¹, Y. Yang¹, L. Zeng¹, J. L. Xie², Y.X.Jie¹, X. Gao¹, X. Z. Gong¹, W.X. Ding², K. Hanada³, Y. F. Liang¹, N. Xiang¹, X.D. Zhang¹, B.N. Wan¹ and EAST Team

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ABSTRACT

• Improve high-performance steady state (SS) plasma operation has been achieved on EAST with high β and optimized of current profile. Better confinement with e-ITB was obtained with flat central safty factor q profile. • The internal transport barrier (ITB) and edge transport barrier (ETB) are both observed with an optimized reverse shear q profile with MHDs like



Alfvén cascades and reverse-sheared Alfvén eigenmode (RSAE).

• In the high-performance SS plasma, optimized current profiles and current induced fluctuations may play a role for ITB formation and sustainment. The ITBs with different current profiles and core fluctuations are presented..

BACKGROUND

- Recently, improved high-performance plasma operation has been found the related high beta steady-state regime with optimization of current profile ($\beta_P \sim 2.5 \& \beta_N \sim 1.9$ with ITB +ETB of using RF & NB and $\beta_P \sim$ 1.9 & $\beta_N \sim 1.5$ with e-ITB + ETB of using pure RF) on EAST.
- The ITB formation and sustainment company with optimization of the current profiles, which seem to be due to different MHD-modes, similar with other devices.
- With reduced anomalous transport in core region, a high confinement performance could be achieved. In the past works, relations have been verified between ITB and factors like q profiles, MHD behaviors, Er profiles, etc. ITB can be formed by changing q profiles with unaltered E×B shearing rate, reducing turbulence growth rate plays a big role in better confinement. MHD behaviors are always mentioned with rational



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Figure6 Fishbone was observed with flatten q profiles and q_0 near to unit in #71320.

- ✓ The ITB and ETB are both observed with an optimized flat central q profile in the long-pulse high β_N operation, as shown in Figure 7...
- \checkmark Further analysis shows that the m/n =1/1 fishbone signals located at the region of $\rho=0.3$ which is consistent with central flat q profile and ITB region of electron density.

magnetic surface where The effect of ITB foot locally enhanced shear should be emphasized.

EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

- magnetic fluctuation Core and profile reconstructed current dynamics are provided with the 11 chords polarimeter-interferometer. Corresponding diagnostics system configurations are shown in figure 1.
- Plasma parameters for the three high β_N discharges with ITB are shown in figure 2. Plasma current of #71326 and #80496 is 450kA, while for #71320 it is 400kA... Maximum β_N for three shots are close around 1.9 while the lasting period is determined by different



Figure 1 Poloidal view of main

Figure 7 Kinetic profiles (a-d), q profiles (e) and the electron density gradient contour-plot (f) and the m/n = 1/1 fishbone (g) analysis with ITB discharge #80496.



Figure. 8. Comparison of growth rate(d,e,f) and *frequency spectrum(a,b,c) at different position(r=0.2* is black line, r=0.5 is red line) in #71326.

- ✓ Suppression of ITG is strongly relevant with formation of Ti ITB.
- TEM is dominating in the core region and ITG is dominating in the outer region.

CONCLUSION

• The 1/1 mode almost exists during the entire discharge period for improved





Figure 2 Three typical discharges, #80496(black line), #71320(red line), #71326(blue line).

diagnostics for data analysis



Figure 3 MHD observation in #71326

H mode on EAST, and is a common phenomenon for many similar shots,. • The 1/1 mode might play important role in shaping current density profile and sustaining the ITB in the high-performance plasma on EAST. • It is speculated that 1/1 modes may have interactions with background turbulence and play a role in current relaxation to sustain flat q profile and high-performance plasma with ITB.

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