

## 2D Te patterns of various disruptive events and retardation of turbulence-associated disruption with the non-resonant magnetic field

In KSTAR experiments, various disruptive events are identified by a local 2D electron temperature ( $T_e$ ) fluctuation diagnostics known as the electron cyclotron emission imaging diagnostics. We will introduce distinct 2D  $T_e$  patterns of different disruptive events to elucidate the importance of 2D measurements for early detection of the events. Observations include off-normal sawtooth crashes, ballooning fingers during a density limit disruption, external kink driven disruptions, single and multi-mode minor disruptions, a major disruption by coalescence of cold bubbles, and  $T_e$  turbulence-associated fast minor disruption. Among the various cases, the last two are thought to be driven by the interaction between the ambient turbulence and a magnetic island. In particular, for the last case, the  $T_e$  turbulence level near the X-point of the 2/1 magnetic island becomes significantly enhanced just before disruption. In order to avoid such an explosive disruption, we applied the non-resonant magnetic field to change the flow/pressure profile which can affect the turbulence level. We observed that the poloidal flow is increased with the non-resonant field and the disruption is retarded with the reduced turbulence level. Comparing the cases with and without significant turbulence, the time scale of the turbulence-associated disruption is about 5–10 times shorter. Anomalous dissipation by the turbulence may be responsible for this difference.

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