



Observation of plasma performance Improvement by edge ECCD power deposition on Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak



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TH-C – Confinement Posters 3

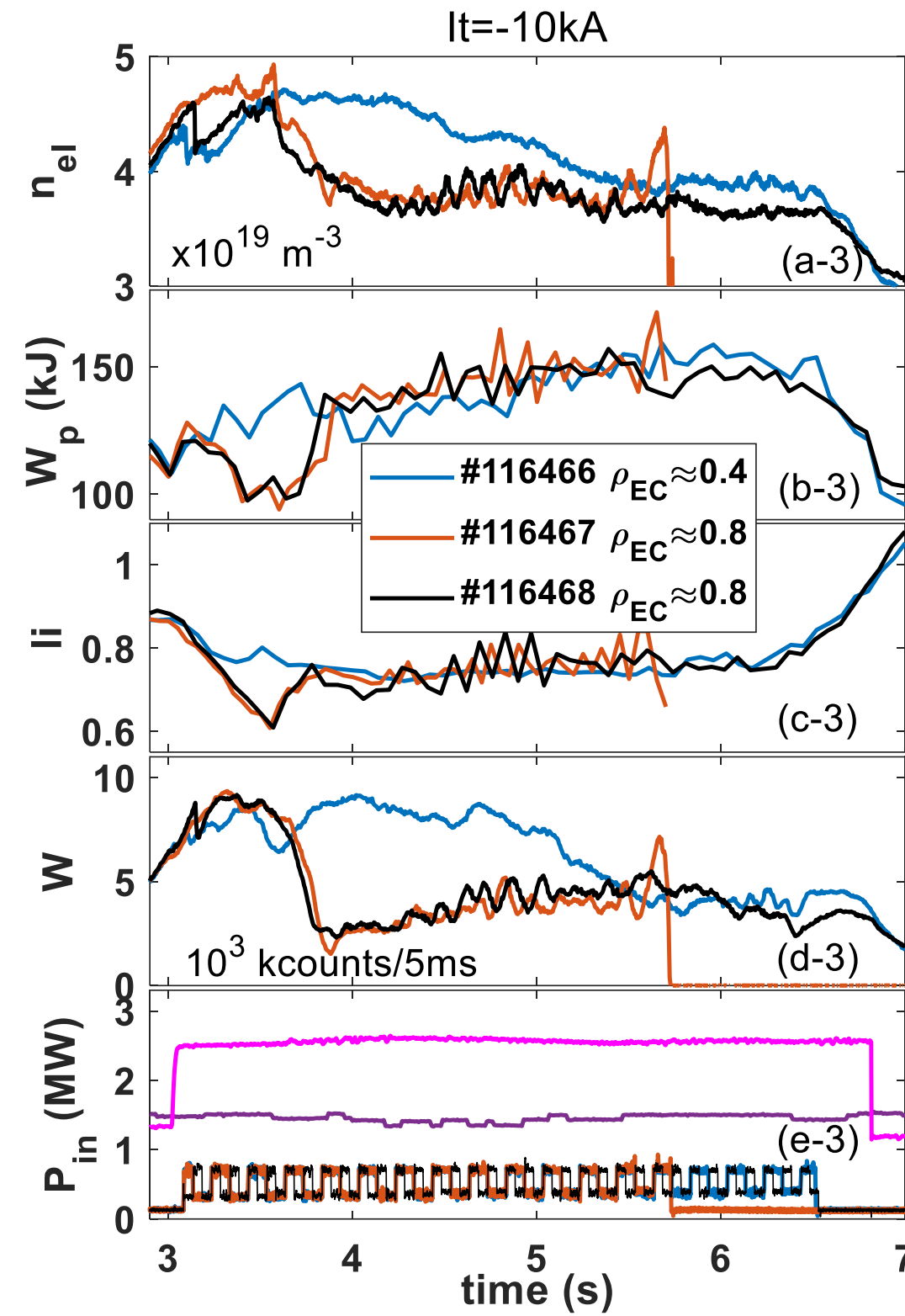
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Outlook

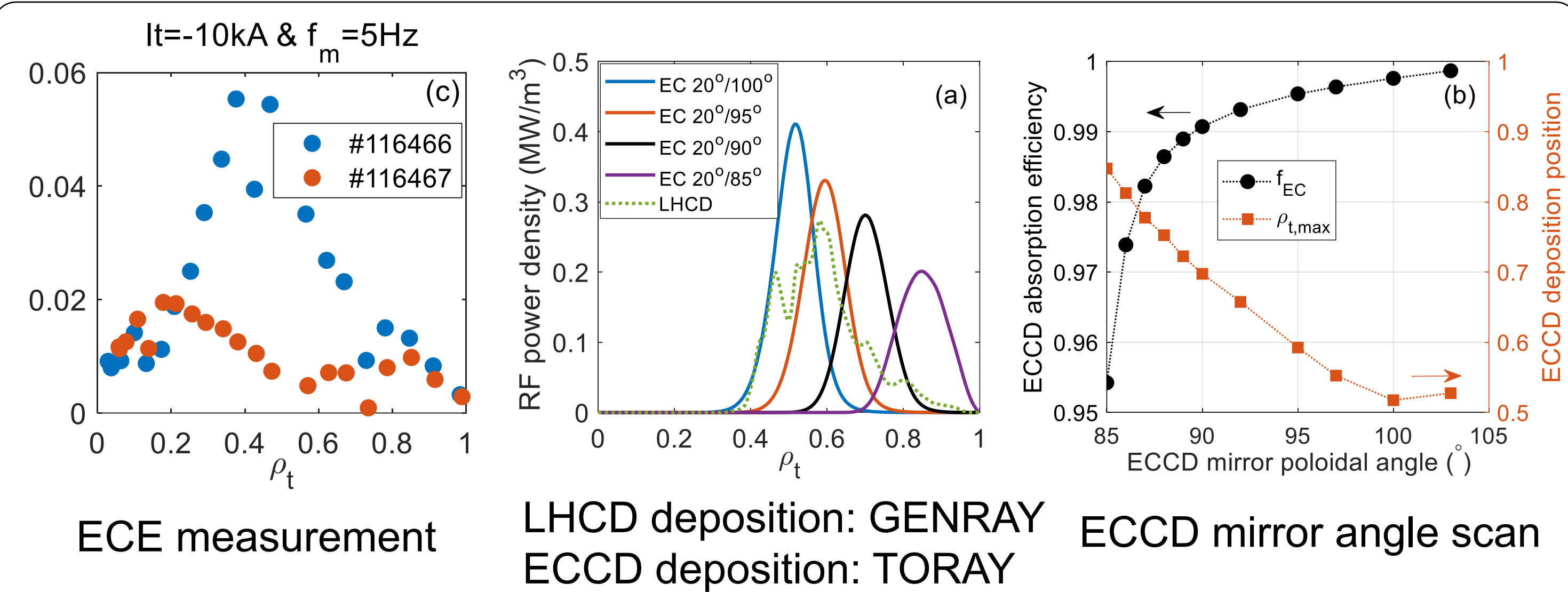
- ECRH heating system plays a dominant role in ITER and future fusion devices;
- Higher toroidal magnetic field devices requires larger ECRH gyrotron frequency, which would be much more expensive;
- Edge ECRH deposition experiments in AUG, TCV, DIII-D were observed to reduce the plasma performance;
- In EAST, we found ECCD edge power deposition improve plasma performance and reduce tungsten central accumulation;

Edge ECCD deposition experiment: experimental setup

- Key Parameters:
 - Plasma current: 500 kA; Bt=-2.2T
 - LHCD power: 1.5 MW
 - NBI source power: 2.6 MW
 - ECCD power: 0.6 MW (modulated)
 - ECCD toroidal angle: 20°
 - Varying ECCD deposition location by adjusting mirror poloidal angle and Bt
 - Internal induction gradually decreased after ECCD injection;
 - plasma stored energy significantly enhanced
 - tungsten impurity reduced to a lower level



ECCD deposition position

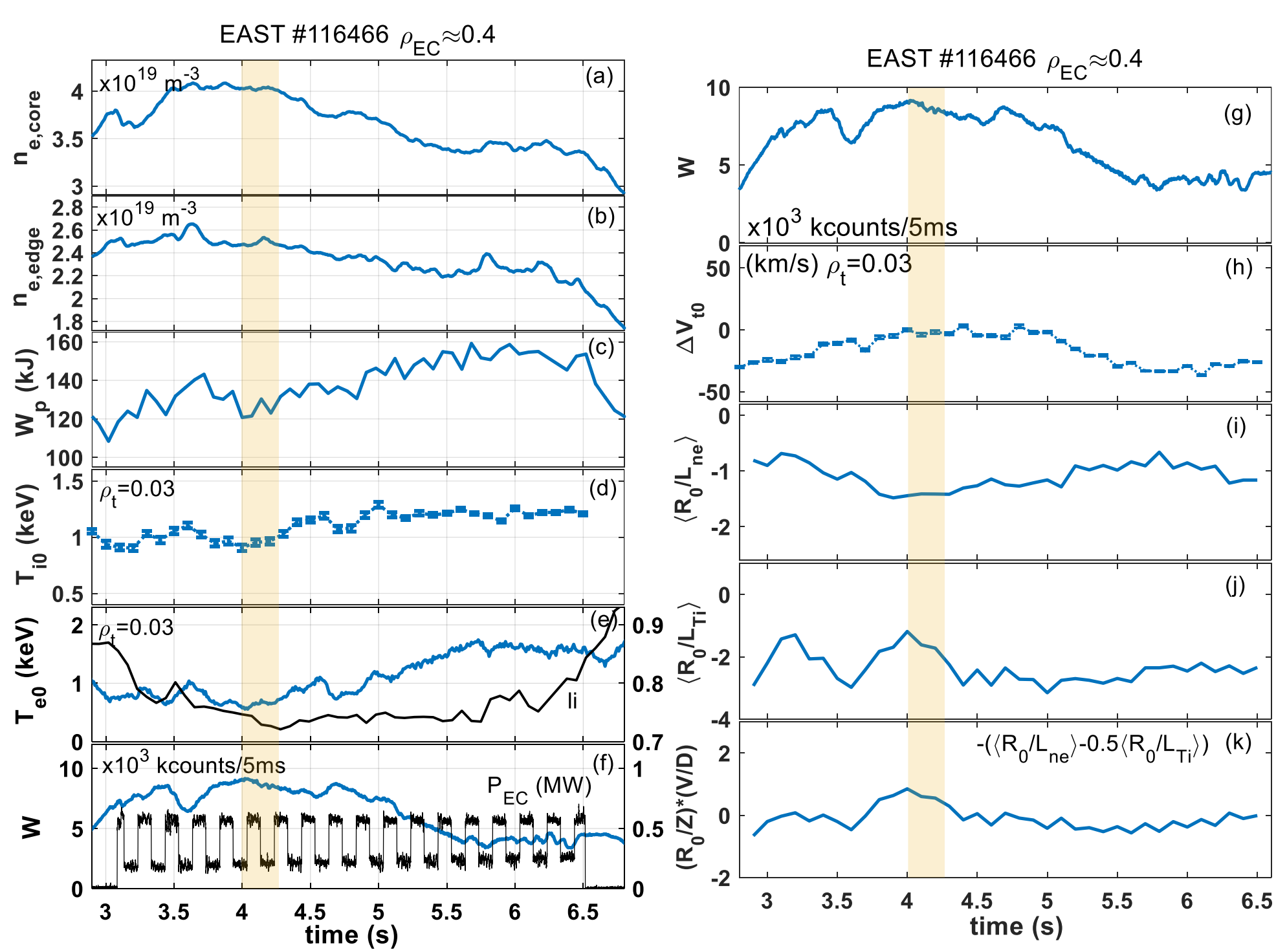


Increase of core Te and Ti prior to decrease of ne

- Increase of core T_e , T_i , W_p is prior to decrease of n_e ;
- Increase of T_i gradient results in a decrease of W ;
- The slightly laggy decrease of n_e contributes strongly to the improved plasma confinement;
- Decrease of W content strongly related to increase of $\langle R_0/L_{Ti} \rangle$ and decrease of $\langle R_0/L_{ne} \rangle$;

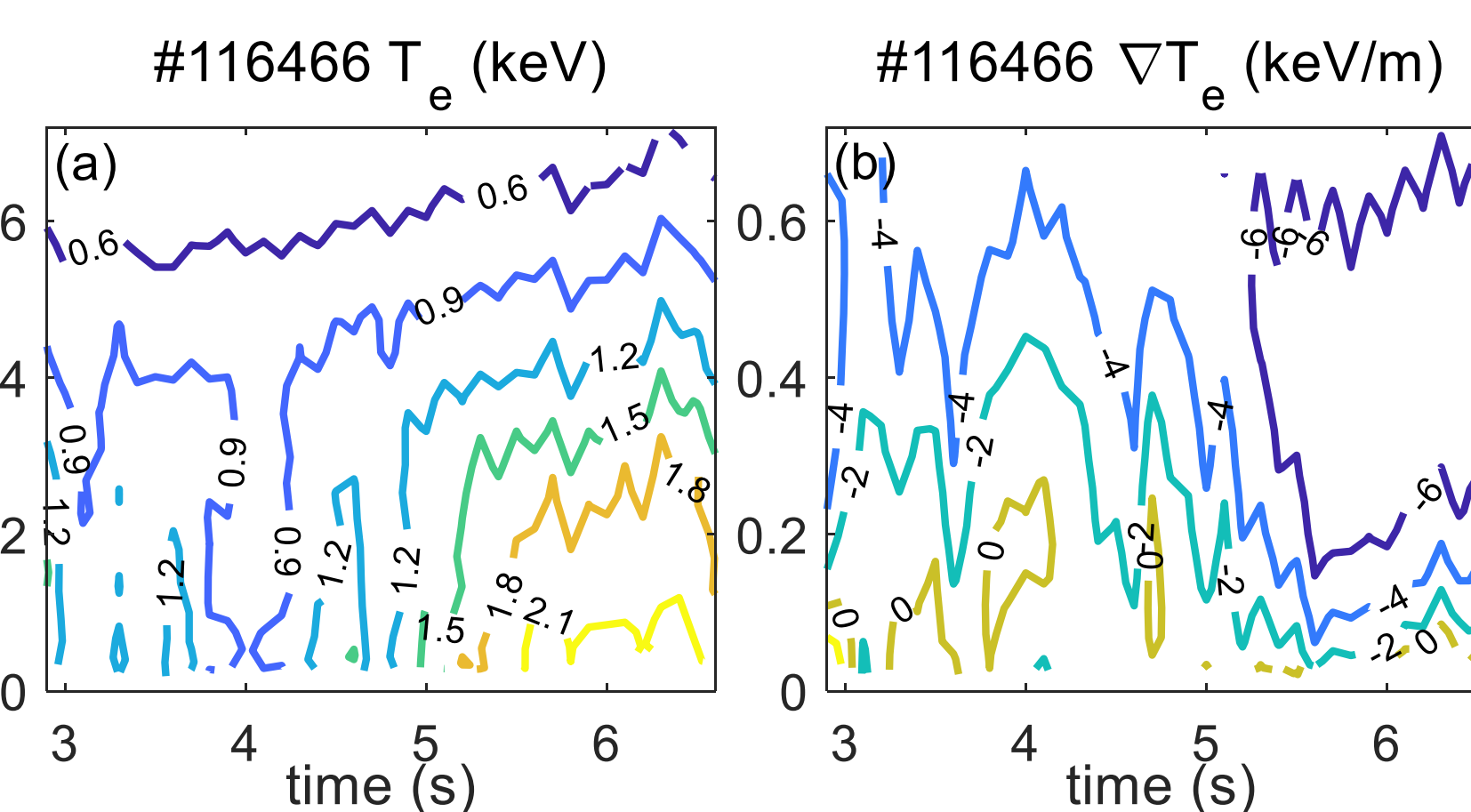
$$\frac{1}{n_z} \frac{dn_z}{dr} \approx \frac{V_{Z,neo}}{D_{Z,neo}} \frac{D_{Z,neo}}{D_{Z,neo} + D_{Z,tur}}$$

$$\frac{R_0 V_{Z,neo}}{D_{Z,neo}} = -Z \left(\frac{R_0}{L_n} - 0.5 \left(\frac{R_0}{L_{Ti}} \right) \right)$$



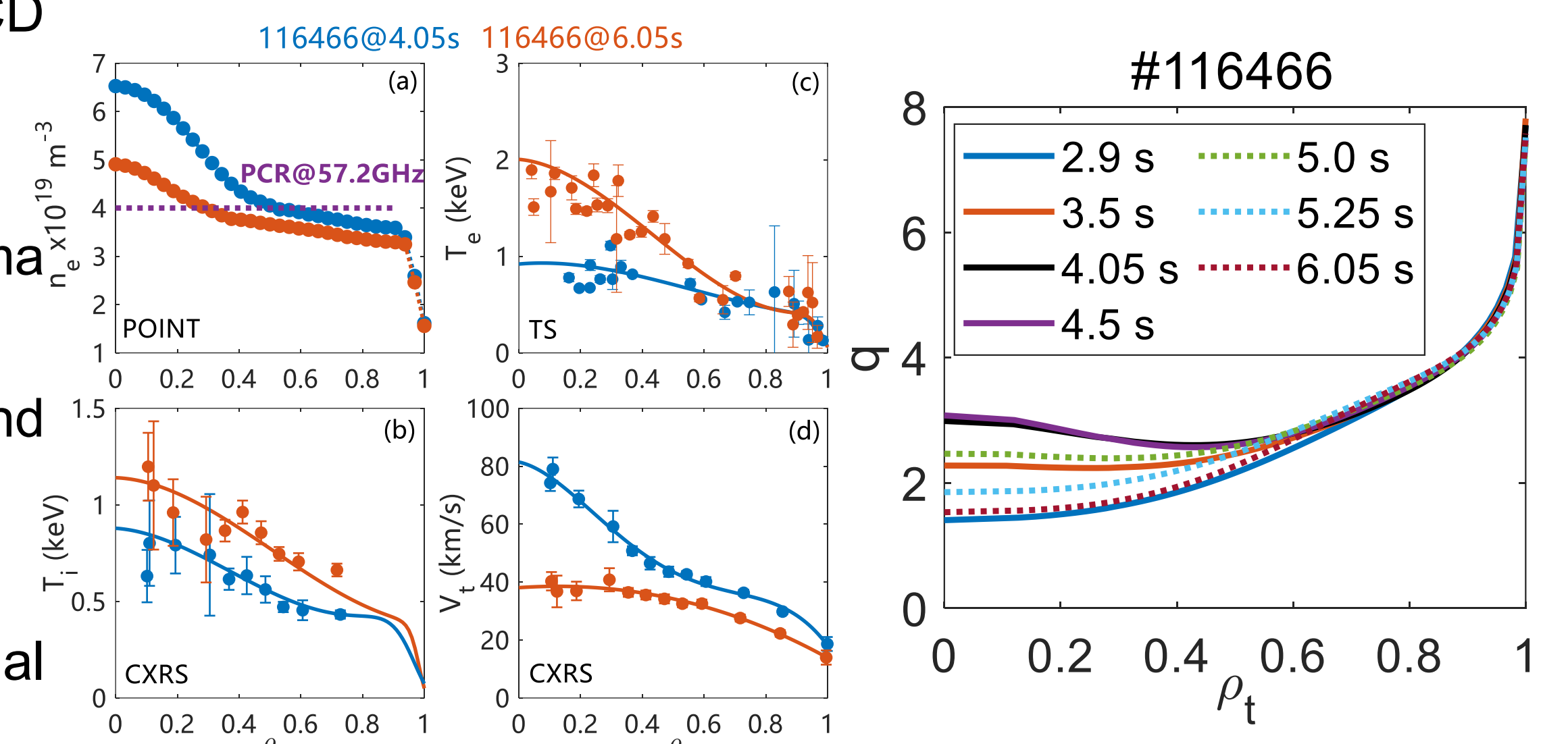
Enhancement of Te gradient propagate from edge to core

- During improved phase, both T_e and its gradient substantially enhanced.
- Core T_e nearly double in improved confinement stage
- Maximum T_e gradient near $\rho_t \sim 0.4$ close to ECCD power deposition location



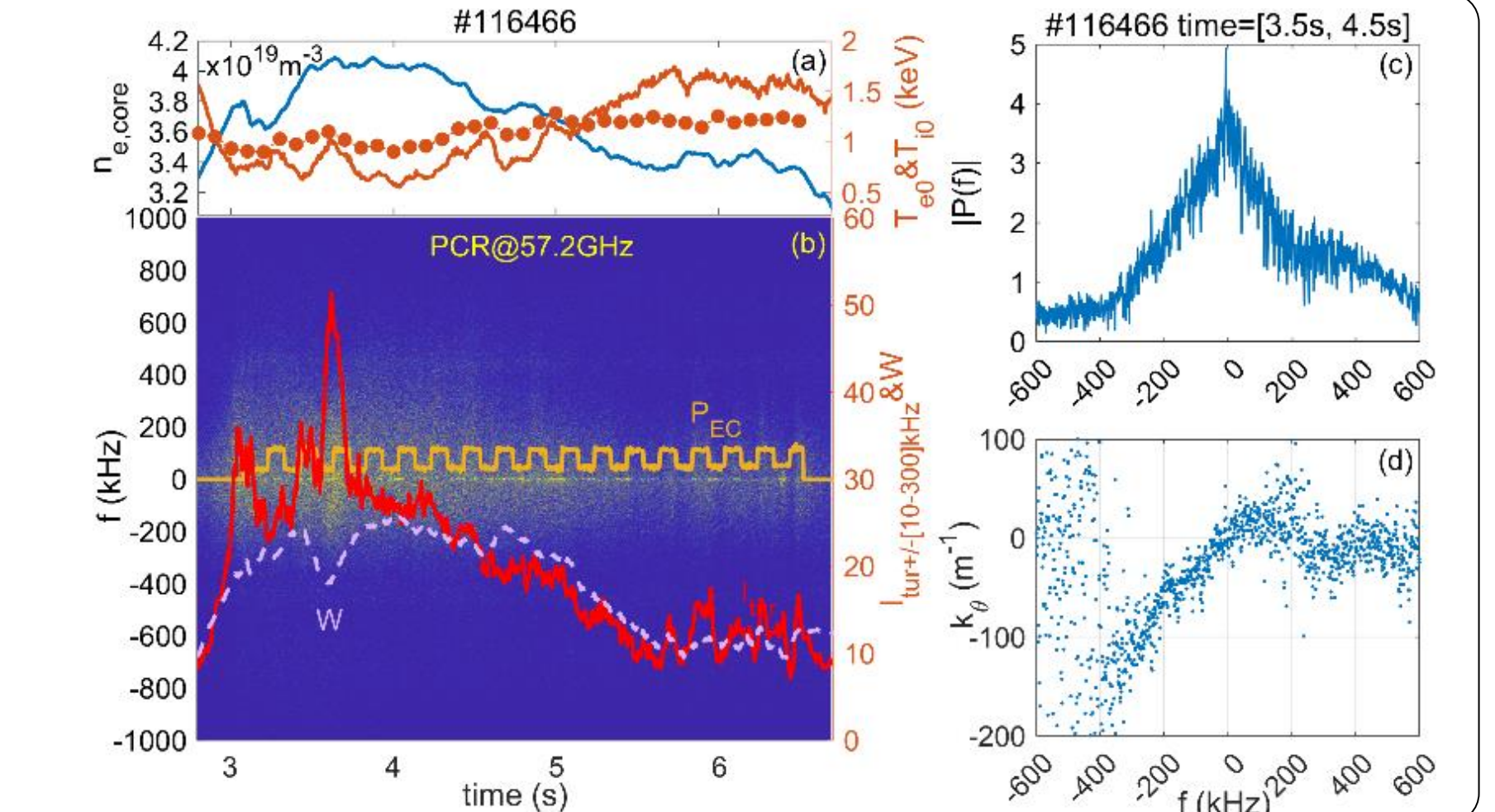
Evolution of plasma profiles

- Edge ECCD power deposition:
 - Flatter plasma density profile;
 - Higher ion and electron temperature;
 - Smaller toroidal rotation;



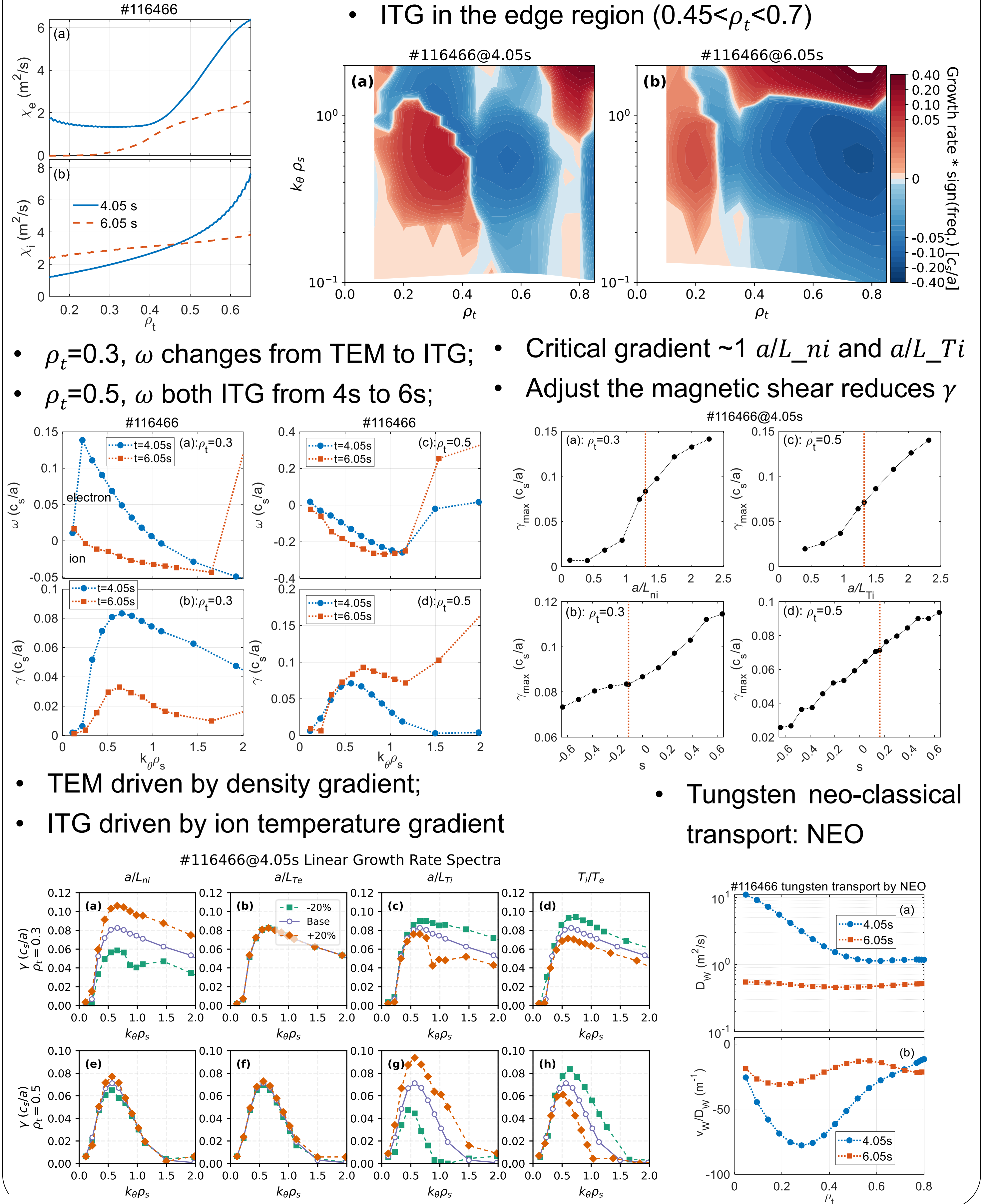
Measurement of turbulence evolution

- Turbulence position: $\rho_t \sim 0.3-0.5$
- Turbulence characteristic:
 - propagating in the ion diamagnetic direction
 - Electrostatic
 - peaked near zero frequency



Theoretical simulation

- thermal diffusivity by ONETWO
- turbulence characteristic by TGLF-SAT1
- TEM in the core region ($\rho_t < 0.45$)
- ITG in the edge region ($0.45 < \rho_t < 0.7$)
- $\rho_t = 0.3$, ω changes from TEM to ITG;
- $\rho_t = 0.5$, ω both ITG from 4s to 6s;
- Critical gradient $\sim 1 a/L_{ni}$ and a/L_{Ti}
- Adjust the magnetic shear reduces γ
- TEM driven by density gradient;
- ITG driven by ion temperature gradient
- Tungsten neo-classical transport: NEO



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