

Exploring a small sawtooth regime in Joint European Torus plasmas with counterinjected neutral beams

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During a recent reversed toroidal field (B_T) campaign at the Joint European Torus (JET), experiments were performed to investigate the effect on sawteeth of neutral beam injection (NBI)-driven toroidal plasma rotation counter to the direction of the toroidal plasma current and B_T . A power scan at constant density has permitted analytical continuation, into the reversed B_T domain, of previous experiments with forward field and hence corotation. Earlier JET results were confirmed, indicating that counter-NBI results in sawtooth periods shorter than in the Ohmic regime. This study has demonstrated that, whereas with co-NBI the sawtooth period increases with power, with counter-NBI the sawtooth period initially decreases with power passing through a minimum at 4 MW. Clearly this trend also manifests itself in terms of the toroidal plasma rotation, for which a minimum is observed for counter-rotation frequency ~ 3 kHz. Sawteeth smaller than Ohmic sawteeth are found to be easier to obtain with perpendicular counter-NBI, for which heating penetrates deeper into the core. The sign and magnitude of the toroidal rotation, the penetration of heating to the electrons, and the peaking of the fast-ion pressure profile in the core may all play an important role in modifying the sawtooth period. © 2006 American Institute of Physics.

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Developing techniques to control the $m=1$, $n=1$ sawtooth instability as a way of controlling the onset of neoclassical tearing modes (NTMs) has been an important area of research in recent Joint European Torus¹ (JET) experimental campaigns. Reducing the sawtooth period was found to trigger the NTMs at higher values of normalized beta.² In addition, the importance of sawtooth control has been demonstrated in JET high-density ELMy H -mode plasmas, where sawteeth play a beneficial role in the prevention of core impurity accumulation.³ In order to achieve a balance between beneficial and deleterious effects, it is important to understand how to maintain small, regularly occurring sawtooth crashes. Sawtooth stabilization leading to long sawtooth periods is a well-known phenomenon in auxiliary heated plasmas. Nevertheless, sawtooth periods shorter than observed in Ohmic regimes have been obtained at JET with ion-cyclotron radio-frequency heating⁴ as well as with counter-neutral beam injection (NBI) heating⁵ with the toroidal field B_T reversed. Recently this small sawtooth regime with counter-NBI heating has been investigated in detailed experiments, the results of which are reported here.

JET operation with reversed B_T is performed with the direction of the plasma current I_p also reversed, in order to conserve the direction of impact of the field lines on the divertor target plates. JET has two neutral beam injector boxes, each equipped with positive ion neutral injectors (PINIs), which can provide up to 20 MW of NBI power in total.⁶ The PINIs are grouped in tangential and nearly perpendicular banks (the latter referred here as “perpendicular” NBI). With the usual B_T polarity the beams are injected in the direction of the plasma current, whereas with B_T reversed NBI is in the direction counter to I_p , as illustrated in Fig. 1. Sawtooth observations in the reversed and usual B_T machine configuration were compared in dedicated experiments in L -mode plasmas with matched B_T and I_p . The shape was also carefully matched. Owing to an outward displacement of the trapped ions’ banana orbits, a large wall clearance was required for the reversed B_T operation. In addition, the effects of perpendicular versus tangential neutral injection were investigated. Results from these dedicated sawtooth experiments as well as from a wider database including many plasma configurations confirmed the earlier JET observations⁵ that the sawtooth period τ_{ST} was reduced with reversed B_T and I_p . The shortest observed sawtooth periods were about 1/3 of the Ohmic sawtooth periods. The striking

^aSee the Appendix of J. Pamela *et al.*, Fusion Energy 2004, Proceedings of the 20th International Conference of the IAEA, Vilamoura, Portugal.

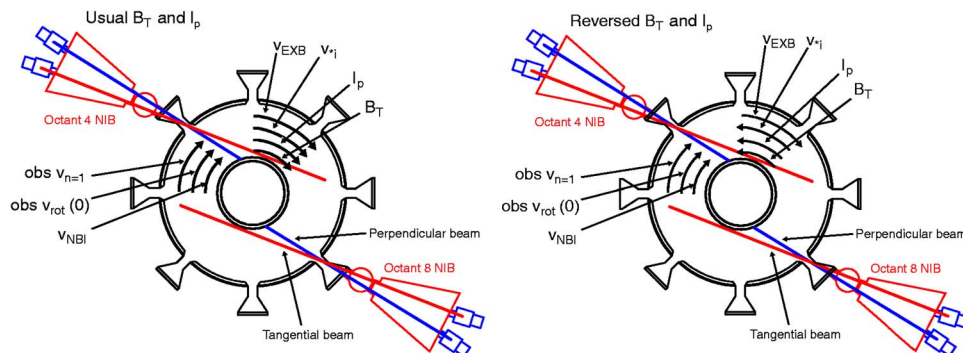


FIG. 1. (Color online) JET viewed from the top showing lines of NBI. Also indicated are directions of I_p , observed toroidal rotation at the plasma center from charge exchange measurements [$v_{\text{rot}}(0)$], toroidal rotation from NBI momentum (v_{NBI}), propagation of $n=1$ sawtooth precursor from magnetic pickup coils mode analysis ($v_{n=1}$), toroidal projections of ion diamagnetic rotation (v_{e}), and rotation from $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$ drift ($v_{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}$).

difference in sawtooth behavior for the same NBI power is illustrated in Fig. 2 for discharges where P_{NBI} was ramped up and subsequently ramped down. In order to study the effect of rotation on sawtooth stability, a power scan at constant density was performed in co- and counter-rotating plasmas. Controlled conditions at each power level were maintained for 2 s. For this study, neutral beam injection was mainly in the perpendicular direction. The sawtooth period dependence on heating power was found to be very different when co- and counter-NBI plasmas were compared [Figs. 3 and 4(a)]. With co-NBI the sawtooth period increased with power. With counter-NBI the average sawtooth period reached a minimum, $\tau_{\text{ST}}^{\text{NBI}} \sim 27$ ms, at a NBI power $P_{\text{NBI}} \sim 4$ MW [Fig. 4(a)]. For NBI powers up to 7 MW sawtooth periods were smaller than typical Ohmic heating sawtooth periods ($\tau_{\text{ST}}^{\text{Ohm}} \sim 70$ –80 ms).

A similar dependence of the sawtooth period on the core plasma rotation velocity, obtained from charge-exchange measurements,⁷ was observed [Fig. 4(b)]. With the usual B_T and I_p the sawtooth period increased with plasma rotation, whereas with reversed B_T and I_p the sawtooth period decreased to a minimum at a toroidal rotation frequency of

$f_{\text{rot}} \sim 3$ kHz, measured at the sawtooth-inversion radius. With counter-NBI the toroidal rotation speed was lower than with co-NBI for similar NBI power and its direction was opposite with respect to I_p (although the same in the laboratory frame, see Fig. 1).

A sawtooth study using reversed B_T and coinjection in the Tokamak Experiment for Technology-Oriented Research⁸ (TEXTOR) has also found a minimum in the sawtooth period as a function of power (for $P_{\text{NBI}} \sim 0.2$ MW).⁹ Observations of sawtooth magnetohydrodynamics (MHD) precursors indicated that the minimum occurred when the observed mode rotation was zero. In JET, the sawtooth precursor always rotated in the direction of the beam injection (as indicated in Fig. 1). For counter-NBI cases the observed frequency was on average 2–3 kHz higher than the plasma rotation frequency at the sawtooth-inversion radius. Unlike TEXTOR the minimum sawtooth period at JET does not correspond to a zero-mode frequency in the laboratory frame.

The short sawtooth periods observed earlier in reversed B_T and I_p plasmas were attributed to changes in the q profile due to neutral beam current drive (NBCD).⁵ It was reported that NBCD caused a slightly reversed q profile with $q_{\text{min}} < 1$. This has not been found in the present experiments as both the motional Stark effect (MSE) and Faraday rotation measurements indicated that the q profiles are peaked. The

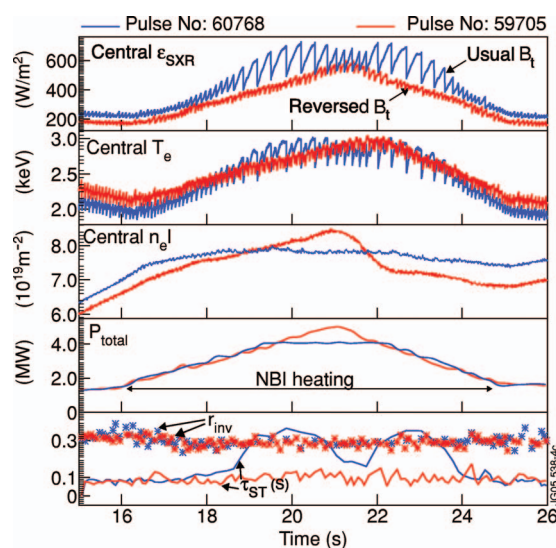


FIG. 2. (Color) A pair of discharges with normal and reversed B_T polarities with matched shape ($B_T=2.7$ T, $I_p=2.5$ MA, $q_{95}=3.6$) using near-perpendicular NBI. The figure shows (a) SXR brightness from a central line of sight, (b) central electron temperature, (c) central density, (d) total heating power, (e) and sawtooth period (solid lines) and normalized sawtooth inversion radius on the low-field side obtained from SXR data.

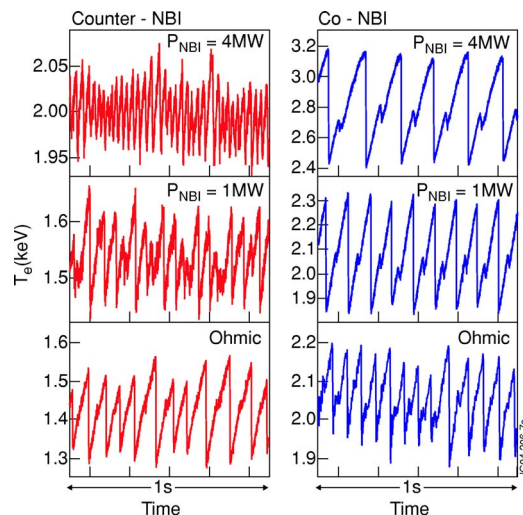


FIG. 3. (Color online) Central electron temperature traces showing sawtooth behavior for different input powers.

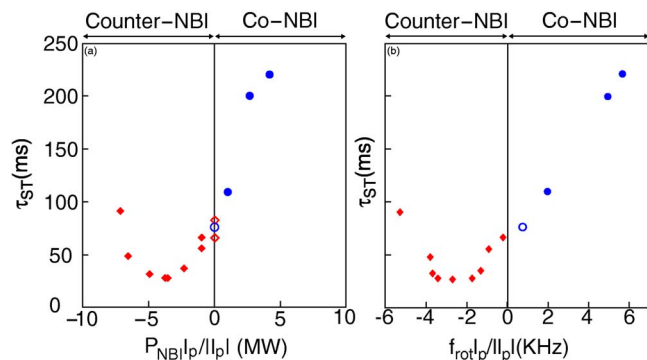


FIG. 4. (a) (Color online) Sawtooth period vs P_{NBI} from a power scan at constant density using mainly normal NBI (open symbols for Ohmic pulses). (b) Sawtooth period vs frequency of toroidal rotation measured at the sawtooth inversion radius. (The open symbol shows toroidal rotation frequency measured 100 ms after 1 MW of co-NBI in the usual B_T . It has not been possible to determine the rotation velocity of Ohmic plasmas as the Ni^{26} line Doppler shift measurements were within noise level, for both the usual and reversed B_T , I_p configurations.)

modification in the core current density due to NBCD, j_{CD} , was calculated with the PENCIL code.¹⁰ It was in all cases less than 10% of the Ohmic current. Nevertheless, j_{CD} was larger with counterinjection and it increased with the input power. Since the NBI-driven current is in the opposite direction to the plasma current, one may expect the radius of the $q=1$ surface to decrease with increasing NBI power. As neither the q profile nor the measured inversion radius changed significantly with the counter-NBI heating power applied (see Fig. 2), the effect of current drive appears to be insignificant. Moreover, in tangential counter-NBI discharges, for which the current drive was found to be much enhanced, the sawtooth period was not shorter than in similar discharges with normal injection.

While in some of the counter-NBI discharges sawtooth periods shorter than ohmic sawtooth periods were observed (as in Figs. 3 and 4), in others the sawtooth period remained close to Ohmic values (as in Fig. 2). It has been found that sawteeth smaller than Ohmic sawteeth occur for plasmas where the NBI heating power to the electrons penetrate deeply into the core. This was more often observed with perpendicular injection, although for a large core heating power density [$P_e(\psi=0.1) > 1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ W m}^{-3}$] sub-Ohmic sawteeth were also observed with parallel NBI. Figure 5 shows two discharges with similar ramped up counter-NBI power. Initially, when parallel NBI was used, the sawtooth period remained close to the value observed in the Ohmic phase. With the addition of perpendicular NBI (at 17.5 s for pulse 59706 and at 21 s for pulse 59707) the sawtooth period became shorter. This coincided with an increased power to the electrons. Efficient heating to the electrons in the core is expected to increase the current penetration, and thus the rate of increase of the magnetic shear with time close to the $q=1$ surface. Such a process could be partially responsible for the small sawteeth observed. In the discharges shown in Fig. 5, observation of sub-Ohmic sawtooth occurred at times when perpendicular injection was employed. These smaller-than-Ohmic sawteeth continued up to 12 MW, when equal amounts of perpendicular and parallel injections were used,

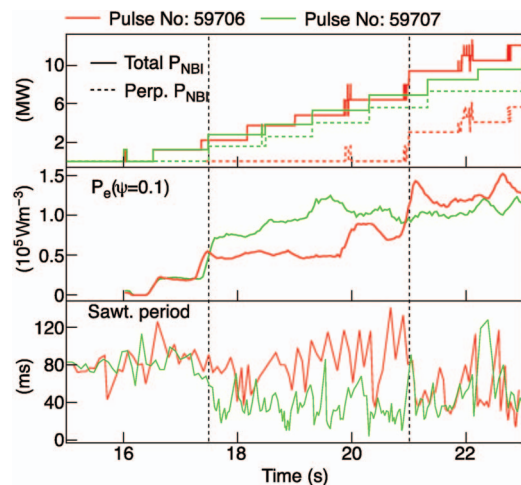


FIG. 5. (Color) Pair of discharges in the reversed B_T and counter-NBI configuration. (a) Total and perpendicular NBI powers, (b) volume-averaged power transferred to the electrons at the flux surface $\psi=0.1$ (calculated with the PENCIL code), and (c) observed sawtooth period. The vertical lines indicate the times when perpendicular NBI was added: $t=17.5$ for pulse No. 59707 and $t=21$ s for pulse No. 59706.

but at $P_{\text{NBI}} \sim 14$ MW sawtooth periods longer than Ohmic sawteeth were observed.

Crash criteria known as the “ITER sawtooth model” given in Ref. 11 have previously been used to model the sawtooth cycle of JET discharges.¹² The increasing sawtooth period with NBI power observed in the usual B_T configuration was found to be consistent with increasing stability from kinetic effects from fast beam ions.¹² For the power scan described here, PENCIL calculations show that the fast ions’ pressure increased with power for both the usual and reversed B_T cases (Fig. 6). The lack of correlation between the observed τ_{ST} and fast-ion pressure in the counter-NBI case indicates that the contribution from the fast-particle component cannot explain the observed τ_{ST} dependence on P_{NBI} . The correlation between sawtooth period and plasma rotation indicates that the effect of plasma rotation, not considered in the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) sawtooth model, may be important. The kinetic effects from trapped thermal ions described in Ref. 13 are strongly stabilizing in conventional scenarios with large corotation. However, the effect of sheared flow on these kinetic effects modifies the stability threshold of the internal kink mode in such a way that the critical beta for instability

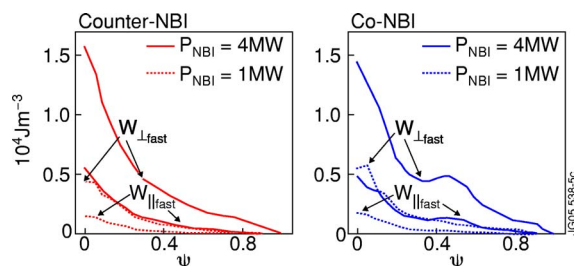


FIG. 6. (Color online) (a) and (b) Profiles of fast-ion energy density W_{fast} and $W_{\perp \text{fast}}$ calculated with the PENCIL code (finite orbit width effects neglected).

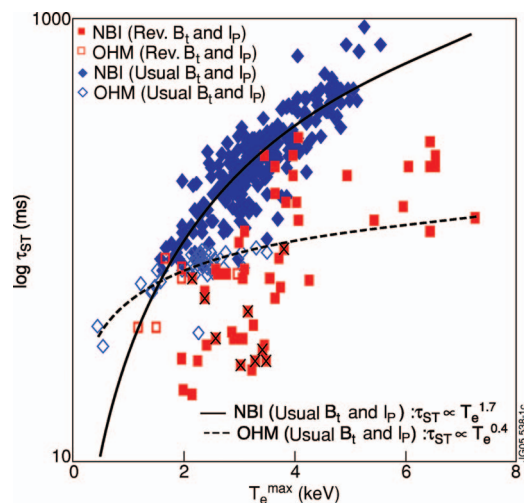


FIG. 7. (Color) Sawtooth period vs maximum T_e from a large sawtooth database (many configurations) comparing the usual B_T and I_p polarity (co-NBI) in blue and the reversed B_T and I_p (counter-NBI) in red. The counter-NBI power-scan discharges (shown in Fig. 4) are indicated by a black cross inside a red symbol. The open symbols are for Ohmic heating.

is much lower for small or reversed toroidal rotation.¹⁴ This effect of rotation coupled with a reduction in the stabilizing contribution from fast NBI ions (essentially due to the outward pinch of trapped counterinjected NBI ions and the efficiency of heating to the electrons in the core will be reported in more detail elsewhere). Another factor which could influence sawtooth stability is the build up of impurities for reverse B_T plasmas. However, at least for the discharges shown here, the comparison of soft x-ray (SXR) emission does not clearly indicate a significant enhancement of impurities in the plasma core for counter-NBI (see Fig. 2).

In the dedicated sawtooth experiments described above, a direct comparison of sawtooth observations in the usual and reversed B_T configurations was only possible for the low-confinement mode (L mode) and early high-confinement mode (H mode) phases ($P_{\text{NBI}} < 8$ MW). Although the power threshold for L - H transition was similar,¹⁵ the edge-localized mode (ELM) characteristics were different. A higher type III-type I ELM threshold was found for reversed B_T and I_p . The different pedestal conditions led to different core plasma parameters making the comparison of pulses with the same input power more difficult. In order to extend the comparison of sawtooth behavior to higher-power H -mode plasmas, data from a wide variety of experiments for edge pedestal and ELM characterization with NBI powers up to 14 MW have also been analyzed. Sawtooth periods obtained with reversed B_T and I_p were compared with the sawtooth scaling obtained for NBI heating with the usual B_T and I_p using an existing JET sawtooth database. A plot of the observed sawtooth periods versus the central electron temperature is shown in Fig. 7. For the co-NBI cases the sawtooth period scales with $T_e^{1.7}$. For the power scan discussed previously, the sawtooth period decreases with temperature, passing through a minimum at around 3 keV. The data shown in Fig. 7 confirm that saw-

tooth periods are generally smaller with counter-NBI for similar central T_e . Thus tokamak operation with counter-NBI is an effective way to reduce the sawtooth period in H -mode as well as in L -mode plasmas.

In summary, sawtooth periods are reduced when JET is operated with reversed B_T and I_p , i.e., with counter-NBI. A power scan at constant density showed that with co-NBI the sawtooth period increased monotonically with power, while with counter-NBI the sawtooth period reduced to a minimum at 4 MW. A similar trend was observed when comparing the sawtooth period with the toroidal plasma rotation, i.e., with co-NBI the sawtooth period increased with core plasma rotation and with counter-NBI it had a minimum at $f_{\text{rot}} \sim 3$ kHz. Modifications to the core q profile due to NBCD effects appear to be insignificant. The sawtooth period was shorter with counter-NBI when compared with similar co-NBI discharges for both perpendicular and tangential injections. Sawteeth smaller than Ohmic sawteeth were observed for counter- $P_{\text{NBI}} < 12$ MW in discharges with deeper penetration of heating to the core, which occurs more readily with perpendicular NBI. Tokamak operation with reversed B_T and counter-NBI could prove to be a useful tool for reducing the sawtooth period in H -mode as well as in L -mode plasmas. It should be further explored in the context of avoiding triggering neoclassical tearing modes at low beta.

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