

# JET Intrinsic Rotation Studies and predictions for ITER

The background of the slide is a photograph of the interior of the JET tokamak, showing the complex, curved metallic structure of the vacuum chamber. Overlaid on the left side of this image is a semi-transparent blue rectangle containing the yellow stars of the European Union flag.

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→ **Introduction**

- Intrinsic rotation with ICRF heating and usual low ripple
- Ripple effects on intrinsic rotation
- Extrapolation to ITER (comparison with Rice's scaling)
- Conclusions

Know sources of momentum input :

NBI: this is the largest source of momentum input in present tokamaks

JET: NBI drives co-current rotation in the usual  $I_p$  and  $B_t$  configuration

ICRF: We can choose wave phasing to produce a small toroidal momentum in either co or counter-current direction. *These will not be discussed here .*

*Flow drive from ICRF Mode conversion see Poster by Y. Lin, Friday*

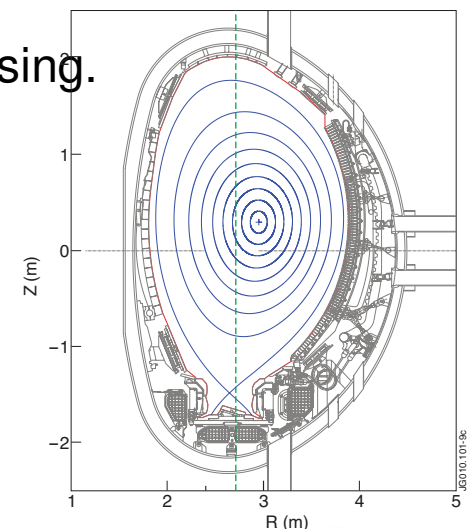
*Afternoon*

Intrinsic rotation :

Rotation measured in plasmas with no momentum input:

such as Ohmic & ICRF heated plasmas with dipole antenna phasing.

This Poster: D plasmas, ICRF heating of H minority. dipole, resonance positions slightly off-axis on the high field side.



In ITER and in fusion reactors: momentum input is expected to be small even with NBI

Other sources of rotation need to be found and understood.

Rice's scaling (*J. Rice NF 47, p.1618, 2007*): inter-machine intrinsic rotation scaling predicts a significant rotation for ITER (~300km/s).

WE NEED TO VERIFY IF JET ALSO FOLLOWS RICE' SCALING LAW

As an experimental tool: We need to understand how to control rotational shear and the direction of rotation

Rotation is a useful experimental tool as it plays many critical roles in plasma performance:

- Turbulence suppression (ExB shear)
- Mode stabilisation (RWM, NTM, sawteeth etc.)
- Tolerance to magnetic field errors
- Onset of H-mode and ITB

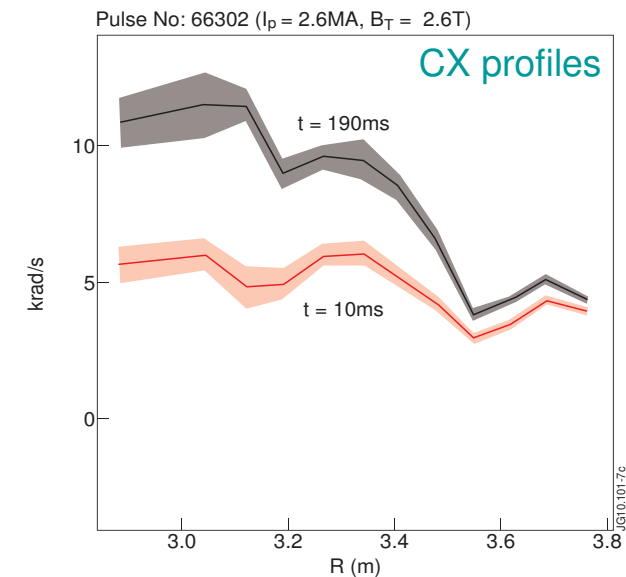
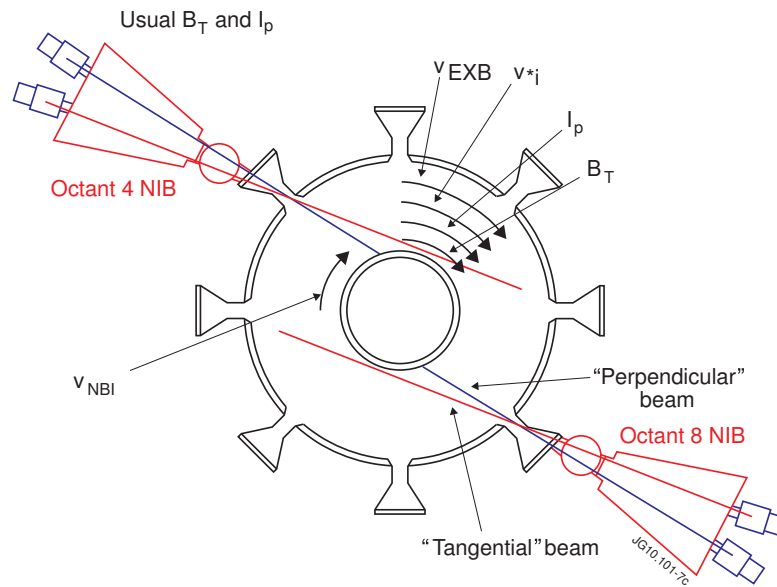
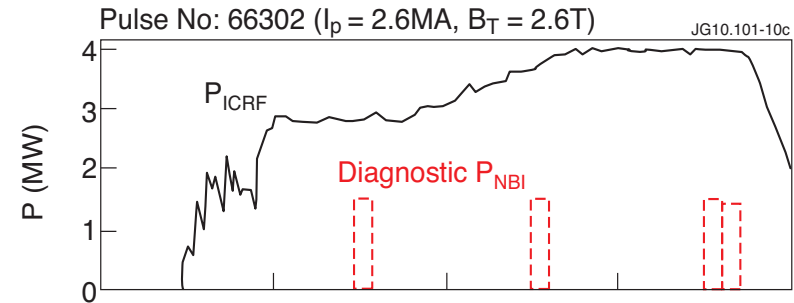
Co-rotation: (e.g. better ELMy H-modes)

Counter-rotation (QH Modes, small sawteeth regimes, etc)

Charge exchange (CX) measurements:

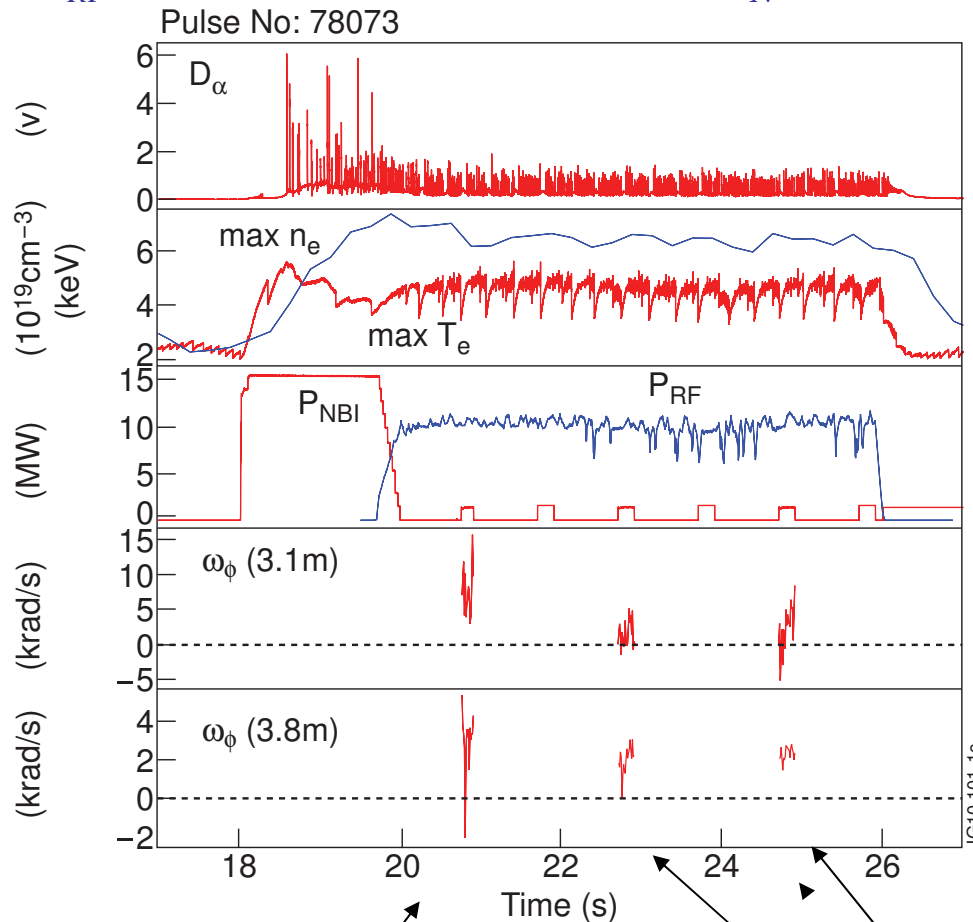
Using NBI blips:

- Toroidal angular frequency profiles are obtained from charge exchange recombination spectroscopy of C+6 during NBI blips (PNBI~1.5 MW, up to 200 ms).
- JET has no dedicated diagnostic beam. To get CX data the heating NBI system has to be used. But this provides also rotation. In the usual JET configuration (BT//Ip) NBI plasmas are co-rotating.
- Only measurements taken within the first 30 ms are used.



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( $P_{RF} \sim 10\text{MW}$ ,  $I_p = 2.5\text{MA}$ ,  $BT = 2.6\text{T}$ ,  $\beta_N \sim 1.3$ )



Ignore 1<sup>st</sup> blip  
Too close to NBI pre-heating

Blips n. 2 and n. 3 show very small rotation  $< 2\text{krad/s}$  at core and  $\sim 2\text{krad/s}$  at edge

For  $\beta_N$  up to 1.3%:  
range of  $\omega_\phi$  values in H-mode is similar to observations in L-modes

(L-modes:

**Edge:** co-rot.  $\omega_\phi = 2 - 7\text{ krad/s}$

**Core :** either co- or counter-rot.

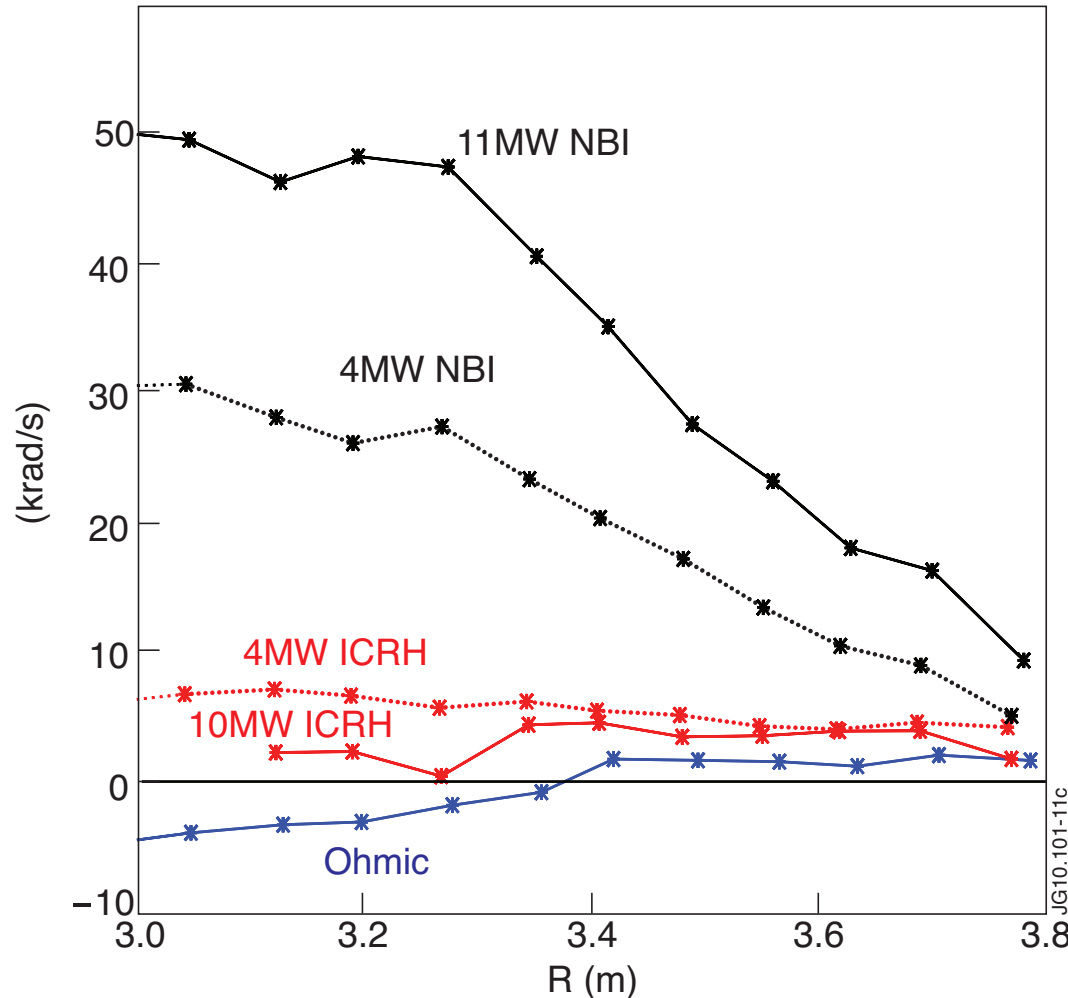
$\omega_\phi = -10 - 10\text{ krad/s}$

*L-G Eriksson et al. in Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 51 No 4 (April 2009) 044008. )*

*Low co-rotation observed in H-mode in part caused by MHD modes*

*As  $P_{ICRF}$  is increased, modes that displace fast-ions such as Fishbones and Core-TAEs are destabilised.*

*These are observed to increase counter-rotation by up to 10 krad/s*



For either L- mode or H-mode  
 Typical  $\omega_\phi < 10$  krad/s  
 $V\phi < 30$  km/s

One order of magnitude smaller  
 than in NBI plasmas that have a  
 large momentum input

In L-mode:

$\omega_\phi$  doesn't depend on  $P_{ICRF}$   
 $\omega_\phi$  doesn't depend on  $\beta_N$   
 (L. Eriksson, PPCF 2009)

In H-mode (smaller database):

$\omega_\phi$  doesn't appear to depend on  
 either  $P_{ICRF}$  or  $\beta_N$

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# Effect of TF ripple on intrinsic rotation

- JET has 32 coils – very low levels of ripple ( $<0.08\%$  at edge on low field side).
- JET can increase ripple by reducing current in every second TF coil  
ripple was increased from  $0.08\%$  to  $1.5\%$

*ITER ripple values 0.5-1.2% (G. Saibene, EPS Conf. 2008)*

## NBI experiments

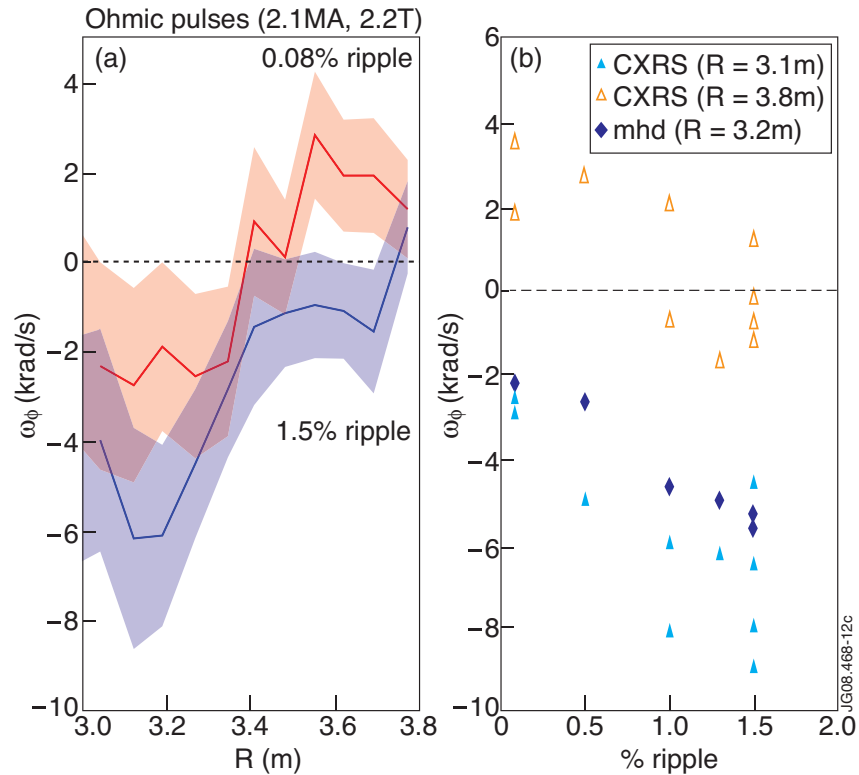
Ripple produced edge counter-rotation in JET plasmas with NBI co-injected momentum  
(see Poster/Talk of P de Vries)

## Intrinsic Rotation Experiments:

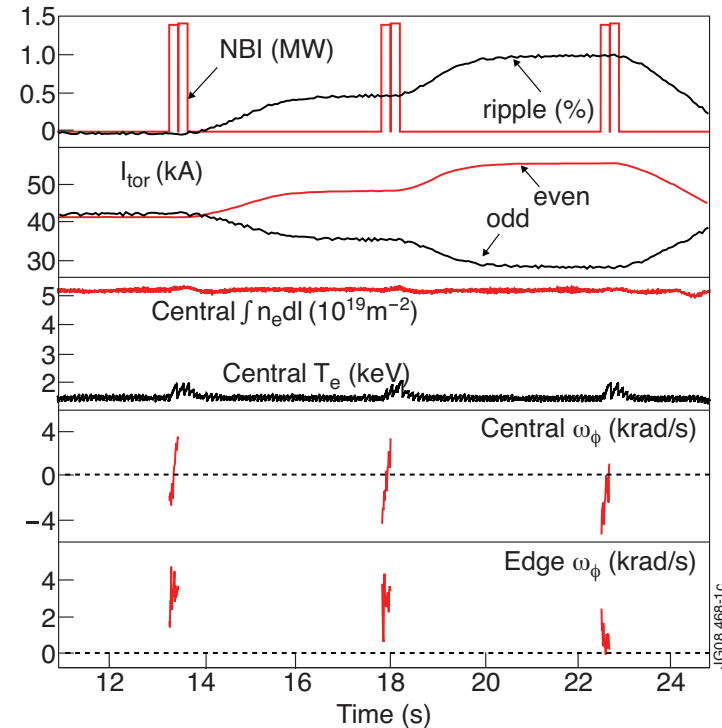
Ripple was found to have a significant effect on the rotation of both Ohmic and ICRF heated plasmas  
(M.FFNave et al, PRL 2010)

*With ICRF heating and ripple  $\sim 1\%$ , H-modes with edge and core counter-rotating were observed*

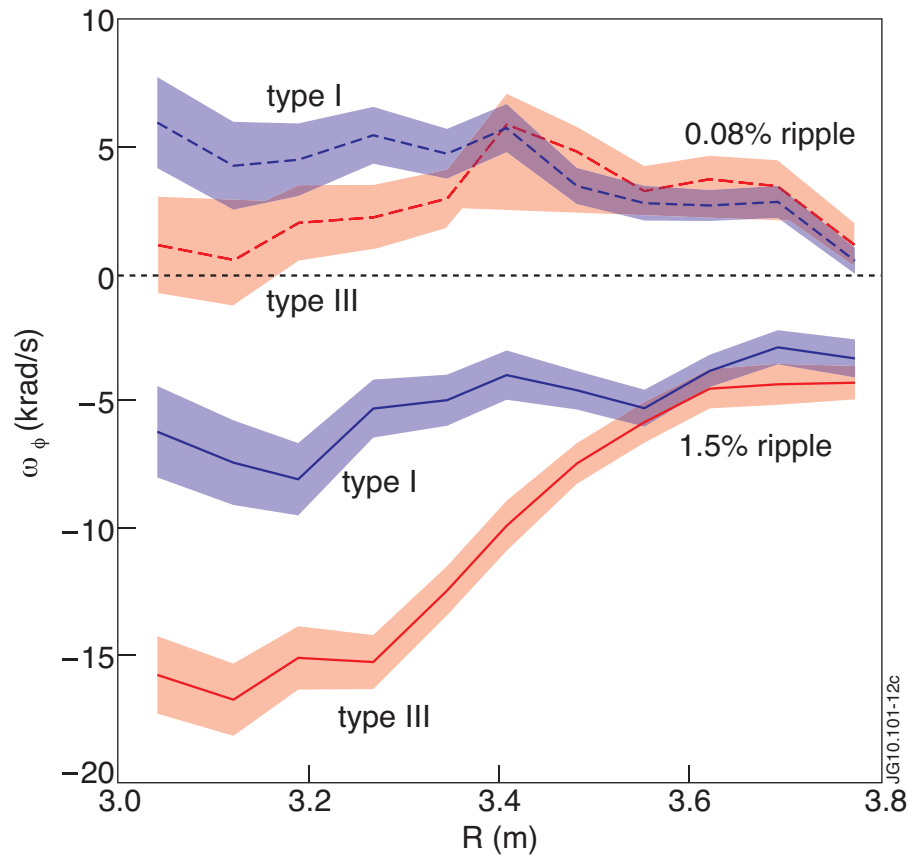
# Ohmic pulses with ripple



- Counter-rotation increased with ripple.
- Edge and core effects are of the same order.
- The core effect is also seen in the frequency and direction of propagation of sawtooth pre- and post-cursor oscillations.
- Observed counter-rotation < than the predicted residual neoclassical C rotation [Shaing, PoP 2003], at  $\rho=0.9$  (or  $R\sim 3.8m$ ):  $\omega^{*NC}_{1/v} = 3.36/(B \theta) \partial_r T_i \sim -4.5 \pm 2.6$  krad/s



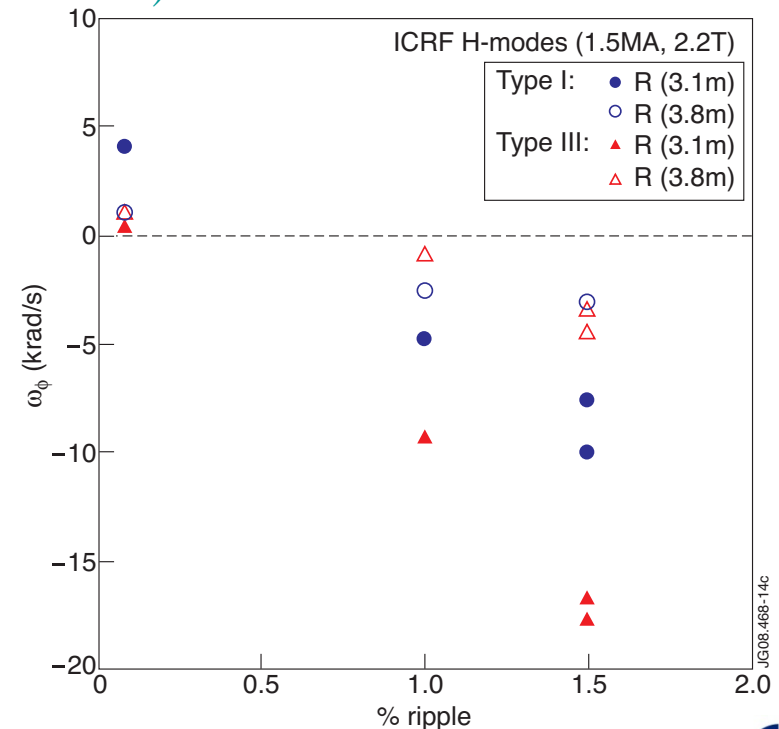
$\langle B_T \rangle = 2.1\text{T}$ ,  $I_p = 1.5\text{MA}$ ,  $P_{\text{icrf}} = 3\text{MW}$



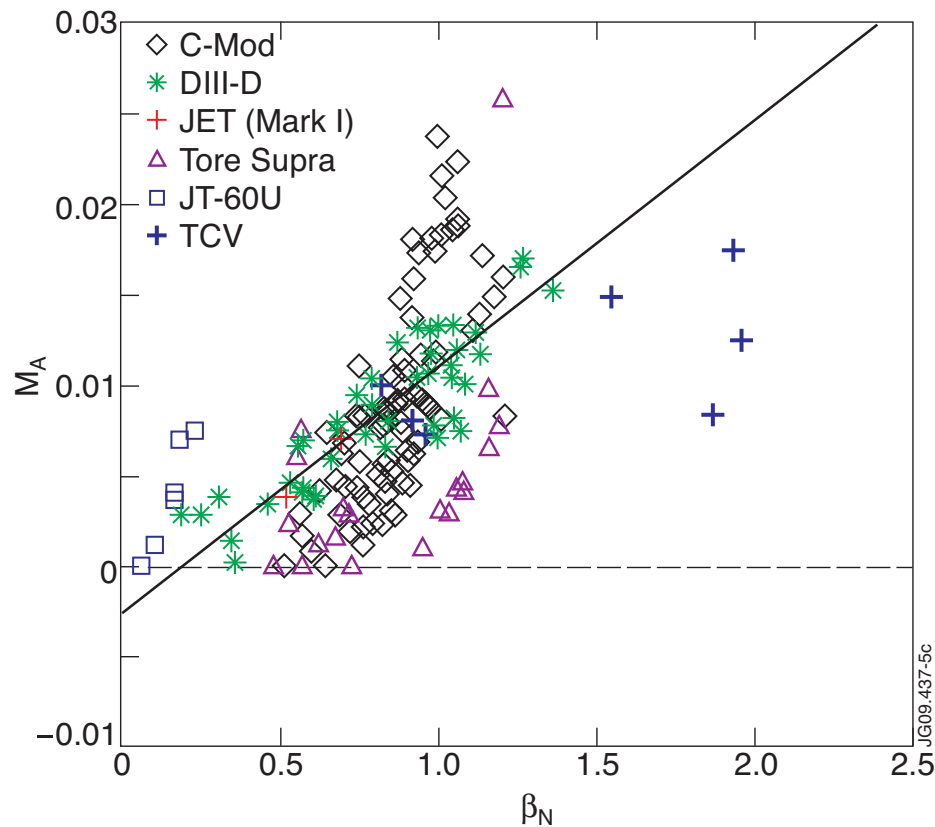
*1%-1.5% ripple: H-modes with the whole plasma column counter rotating*

*L-mode/type III ELM phases more counter rotating than in type I ELM phases.*

*(This is not associated with MHD modes)*



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H-mode intrinsic rotation data from different devices compared using dimensionless parameters  $M_{th}$ ,  $M_A$ .

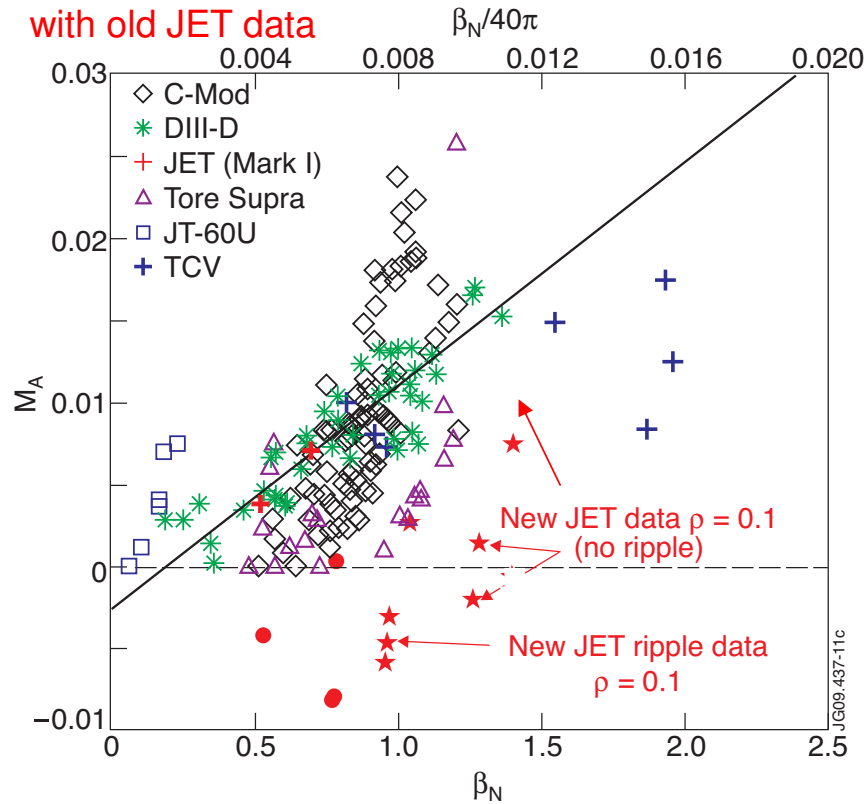
$M$  proportional to  $\beta_N$

Predicted toroidal rotation for ITER:  $v_\phi \geq 300$  km/s

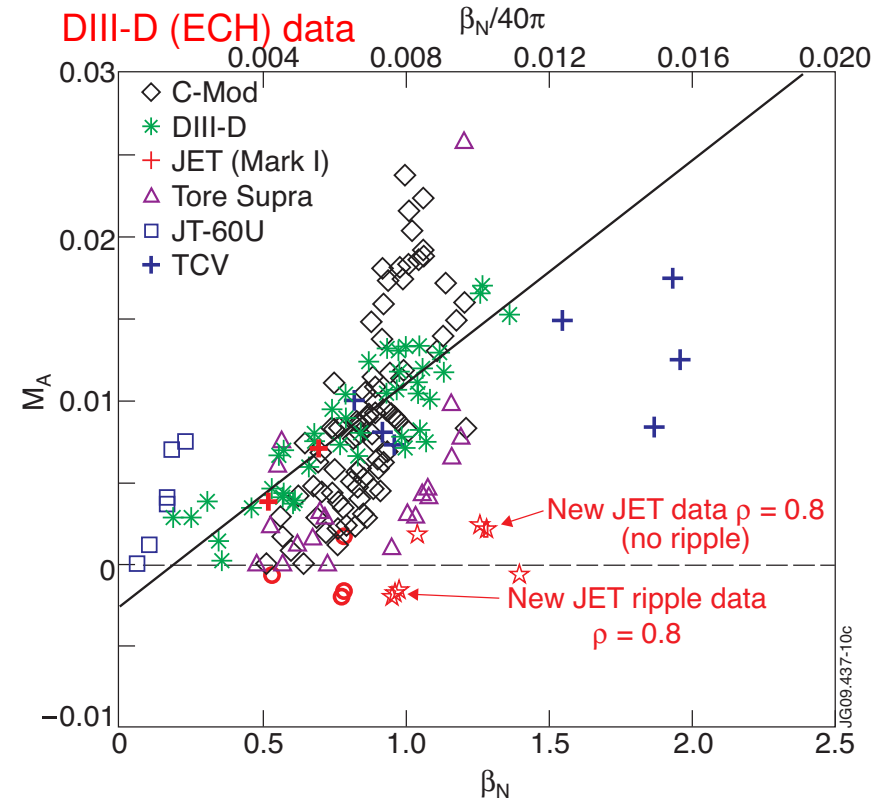
*JET data (Mark I divertor, 1994-95) ICRF, (measured with X-ray crystal spectrometer of Ni+26)*

*The high values of co-rotation at the plasma centre ~20krads/s are no longer observed*

New JET Data at  $r=0.1$  to be consistent with old JET data



New JET Data at  $r=0.8$  to be consistent with DIII-D (ECH) data



- JET ICRF H-mode data doesn't follow Rice's scaling law.
- For 0.08% ripple: Mach-Alfvén  $\sim 10$  times smaller for same  $\beta_N$
- For 0.5% ripple JET rotation  $\sim$  zero.
- For 1-1.5% ripple JET plasmas are counter rotating

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- **JET Low Ripple:** ELMy H-modes  $\omega_\phi$  values similar to those observed in L-modes
  
- **With Ripple**
  - **Ripple has a significant effect on the rotation of Ohmic and of ICRH plasmas**
  - Ripple drives counter rotation
  - Ripple effect seen both in the edge and core
  - Indicates a strong torque due to non-ambipolar transport of thermal ions and with ICRF a fast ions.
  
- **Rice's Scaling and JET data**
  - Intrinsic Rotation in JET has no clear dependency on  $\beta_N$
  - JET ICRH rotation is very low, below Rice' scaling law.
  - For relevant ITER ripple values: 0.5% ripple, JET ICRF plasmas are hardly rotating.  
1% ripple, JET ICRF plasmas are counter rotating
  - **JET data indicates that ITER intrinsic rotation may be smaller than predicted by the Rice's scaling**
  - Several factors play a role in determining JET intrinsic rotation:  
ripple, MHD modes, location of ICRH resonance, H-mode scenario
  - Further experiments are needed to clarify the roles of:  
plasma volume, SOL conditions, possibly other effects