



Intermittent small scale turbulence during ELM mitigation on EAST

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Outline

Doppler reflectometer on EAST

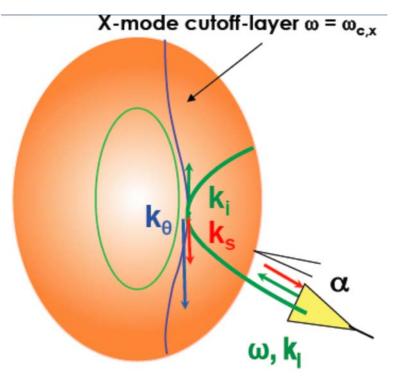
 ELM mitigation through supersonic molecular beam injection (SMBI)

Turbulence evolution during ELM mitigation

Summary and future plan

During the Science and Technology

Doppler Reflectometer on EAST



Backscattering off density fluctuations with

 $\mathbf{k}_{s} = \mathbf{k}_{i} + \mathbf{k}_{\theta}$, $\mathbf{k}_{\theta} = -2\mathbf{k}_{i}$

- A microwave beam is launched from a transmitting antenna into the plasma at a finite tilt angle θ with respect to the normal to the cutoff surface, the beam is both reflected and Bragg scattered;
- To the monostatic system, the Bragg diffraction equation gives wave vector of the scattering fluctuation:

 $k_{\perp} = 2k_0 \sin \theta$

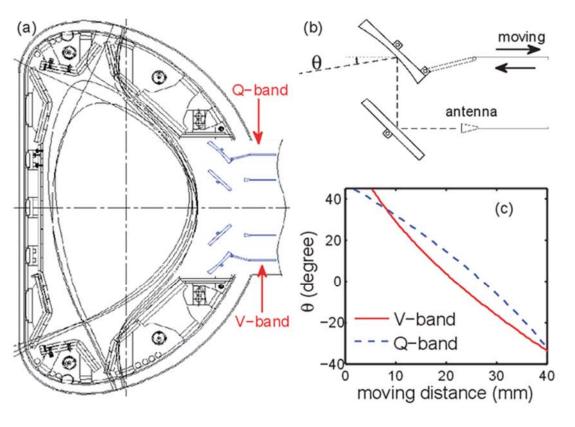
 k_0 is the probing wavenumber;

If the reflection grating (or fluctuating plasma) moves with velocity, a
Doppler shift ω_D could be detected;

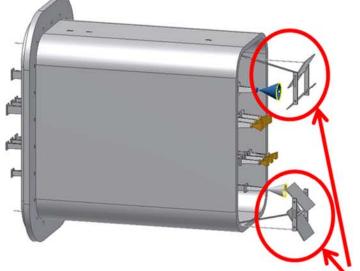


Doppler Reflectometer on EAST

optical system and injecting angle control



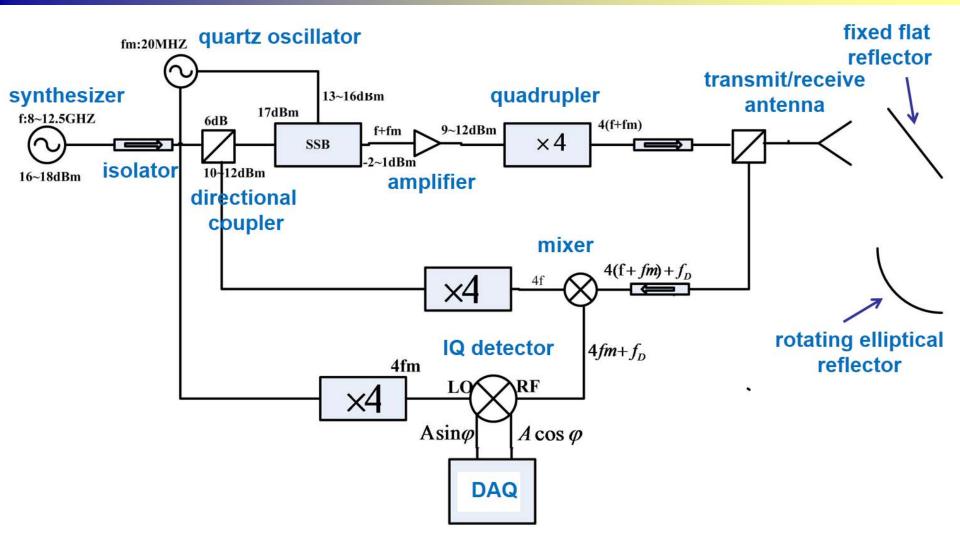




mirrors



Doppler Reflectometer on EAST



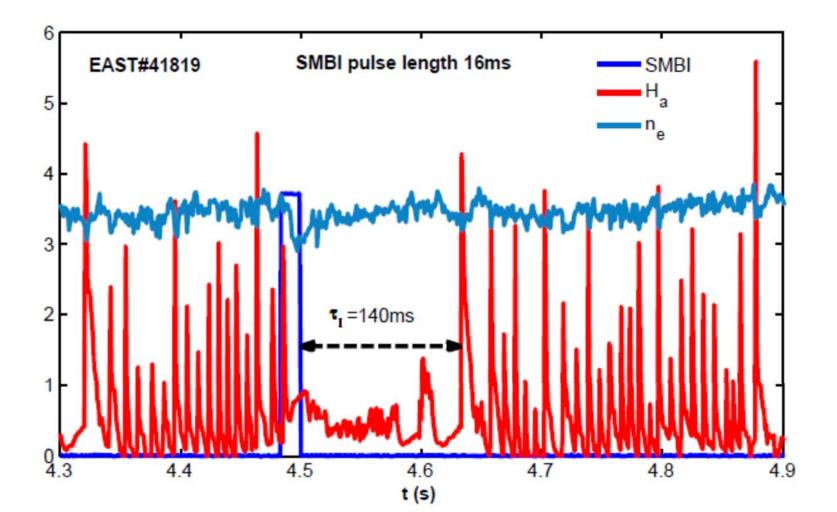
monostatic, corrugated antenna, heterodyne system, X-mode only, Q&V bands



ELM mitigation through SMBI on EAST

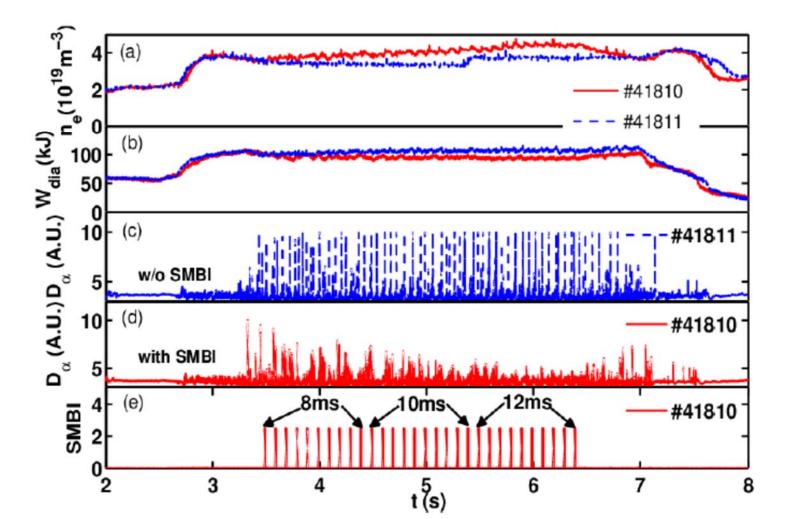
ELM mitigation through single SMBI

Single pulse: when the pulse length >=16ms





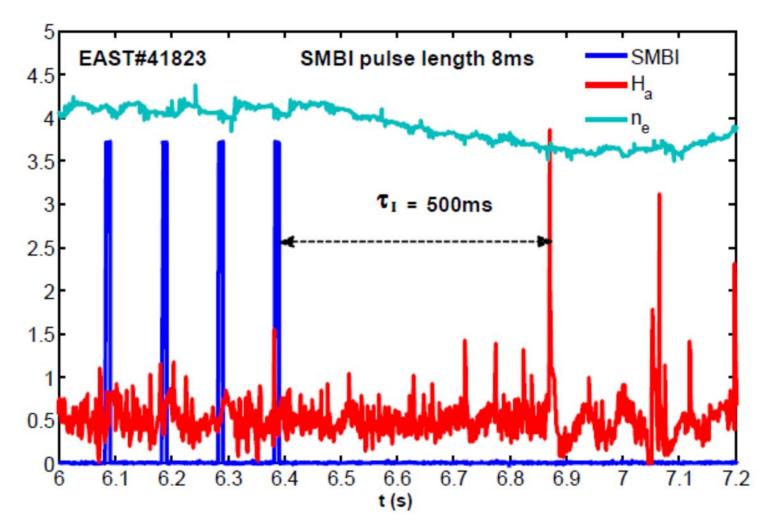
Multi-pulse:



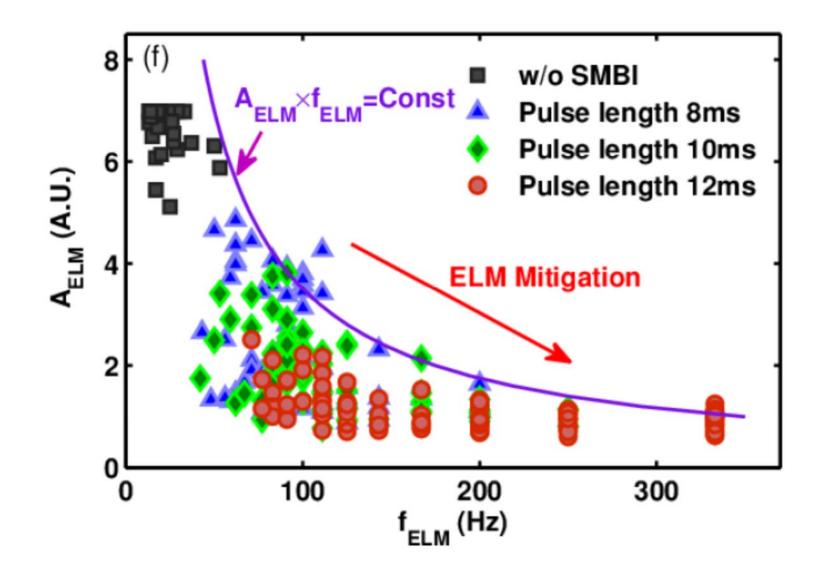


Influence time

Influence time also changed during multi-pulse



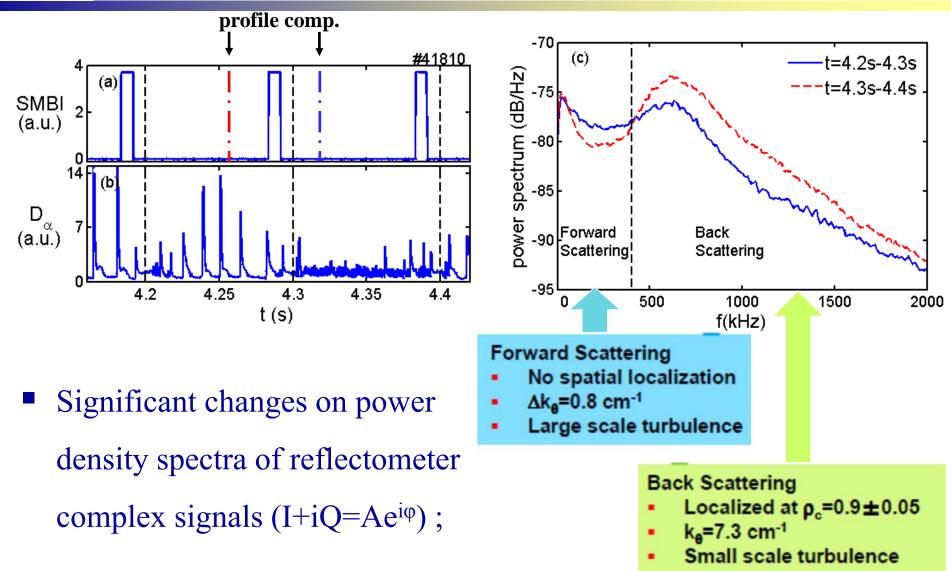




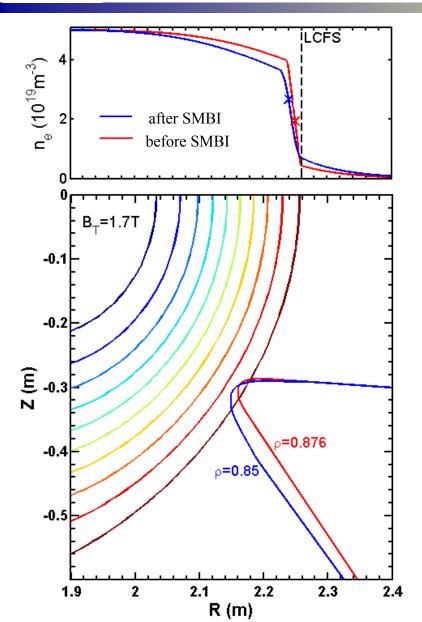


Turbulence during ELM mitigation

Power density spectra



Ray-tracing results before and after SMBI



 The cut-off layer changed little before and after SMBI;

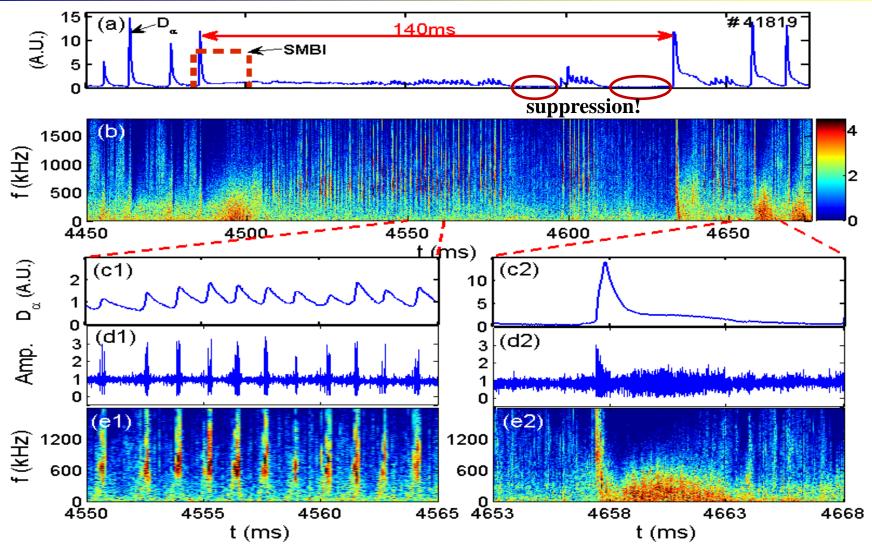
Ray-tracing of 74GHz;

Both at pedestal region;

 Radial position change below 1cm;

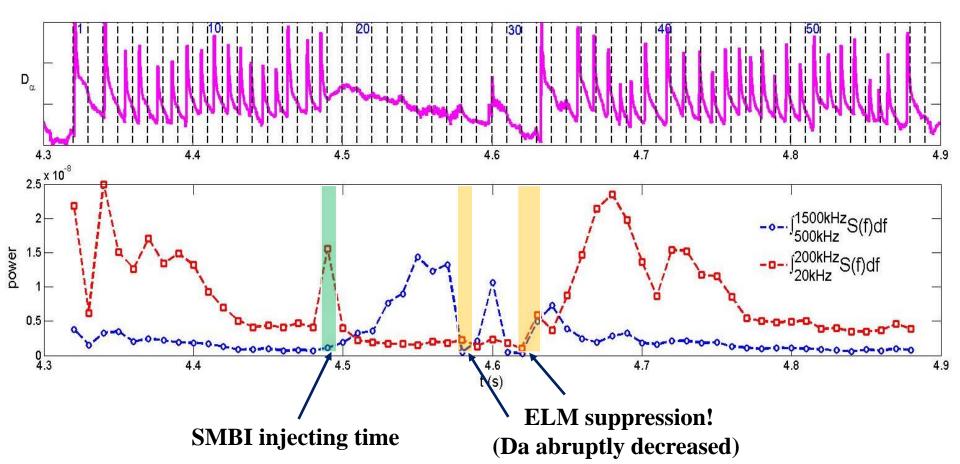


Time-frequency spectra



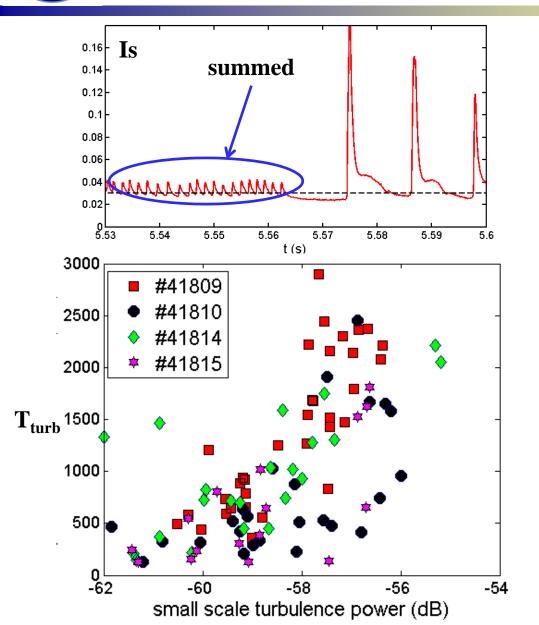
• The small scale turbulence is intermittent during ELM mitigation;

Small scale vs. large scale turbulence



 Except the three special moments, we could see obvious reverse relation between low frequency power and high frequency power;

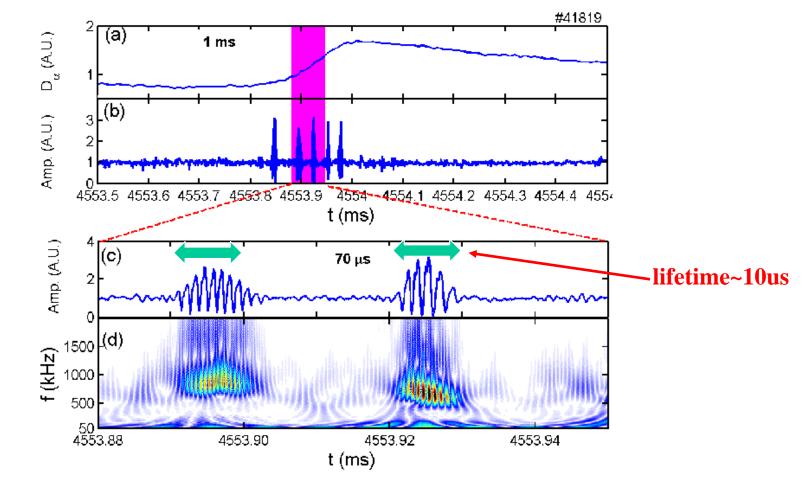
Small scale turbulence and transport



- Define T_{turb} as particle numbers arriving divertor ;
- T_{turb} is calculated by integrating divertor particle flux over dozens of milliseconds;
- A strong increase of T_{turb} with the small scale turbulence intensity;

Only include the time periods during ELM mitigation

Structure of the small scale turbulence



 During ELM mitigation, every small spike of Da/Is corresponds to several intermittent pulses on reflectometer amplitude signal, every pulse/oscillation package last ~10us;



- Pedestal region, k_{θ} =6-10cm⁻¹, m=100-300, n=20-60;
- intermittent, correspond with small spikes on Da/Is, lasting about 1ms;

• $v_{\theta} = \frac{2\pi f_{D}}{k_{\theta}} = \frac{2\pi * 700 kHz}{k_{\theta}} = 4 - 7km/s$, similar with local ExB velocity, which means small phase velocity;

- Anti-correlated with large scale turbulence power;
- Strongly correlated with particle numbers on divertor, probably enhance outward particle flux;



- The scale range and radial range of the small scale turbulence?
- Nature of the turbulence? Why intermittent?
- Whether is the phenomena general during ELM mitigation by other methods?
- The role of small scale turbulence during ELM mitigation? One more factor in peeling-ballooning mode?
- Influence time is determined by what?



- Density profile reflectometer with 10us time resolution will be installed on EAST this year;
- 8-channel Doppler Reflectometer (collaborated with UCLA) will also be installed this year;
- SMBI, LHCD, Lithium injection, RMP could all be used for ELM mitigation on EAST now;

Thanks!