

## ECRH H-mode Experiments in the HL-2A Tokamak

S. D. Song<sup>1</sup>, J. Rao<sup>1</sup>, M. Huang<sup>1</sup>, X.L.Zou<sup>2</sup>, H. Wang<sup>1</sup>, D. H. Xia<sup>3</sup>, Z. H. Kang<sup>1</sup>, K. Feng<sup>1</sup>, M. W. Wang<sup>1</sup>, Y. N. Bu<sup>1</sup>, B. Lu<sup>1</sup>, C. Wang<sup>1</sup>, X. Y. Bai<sup>1</sup>, X.M. Song<sup>1</sup>, B.B. Feng<sup>1</sup>, C.Y. Chen<sup>1</sup>, W. L. Zhong<sup>1</sup>, Z.Y. Cui<sup>1</sup>, Z.B. Shi<sup>1</sup>, D.L. Yu<sup>1</sup>, M. Jiang<sup>1</sup>, Y. Zhou<sup>1</sup>, Y.G. Li<sup>1</sup>, M. Xu<sup>1</sup>, Yi Liu<sup>1</sup>, Z. Cao<sup>1</sup>, L. Y. Yao<sup>1</sup>, W. M. Xuan<sup>1</sup>, L.W. Yan<sup>1</sup>, Q.W. Yang<sup>1</sup>, L.H. Yao<sup>1</sup>, X.T. Ding<sup>1</sup>, J.Q. Dong<sup>1</sup>,  
X. R. Duan<sup>1</sup> and Yong Liu<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Southwestern Institute of Physics, P.O. Box 432, Chengdu, Sichuan, 610041, China

<sup>2</sup> CEA, IRFM, F-13108 Saint-Paul-lez-Durance, France

<sup>3</sup> Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Luoyu Road 1037, Wuhan, Hubei, China

Heating in electron and ion channel plays different role in the scope of L-H transition<sup>[1]</sup>. In HL-2A tokamak 5MW ECRH system<sup>[2,3]</sup> and 1.5MW NBI system have been equipped. The first H-mode on HL-2A was obtained in 2009<sup>[4]</sup>, with both NBI and ECRH. After that H-mode was also obtained with purely NBI. Although the total ECRH power is much higher than the NBI power, steady H-mode on HL-2A with purely ECRH has not been realised. However, clear evidence of limit cycle oscillation (LCO) and ELMy like phenomena on  $D_\alpha$  signal in purely ECRH discharges has been observed, which indicates the plasma has entered into the intermediate phase (I-phase) toward steady H-mode.

Shot 21886 ( $B_t = 1.32\text{T}$ ,  $I_p = 155\text{kA}$ ,  $P_{\text{ECRH}} = 1.6\text{MW}$ ) gives an example for such ECRH I-phase discharges. In the experiments, SMBI is employed to mitigate the density pump out effect<sup>[5,6]</sup> during ECRH phase. Oscillation at frequency 2~3 kHz on  $D_\alpha$  signal in  $t = 730\sim 750\text{ms}$  and formation of edge density pedestal support the assertion of plasma confinement mode transition. However, the I-phase does not last long since the plasma density keep decreasing which improves the L-H transition threshold. Employing feedback control of density using SMBI to keep density constant, quasi-continuous LCO has also been clearly observed as in the case of shot 23065 ( $B_t = 1.31\text{T}$ ,  $I_p = 172\text{kA}$ ,  $P_{\text{ECRH}} = 1.6\text{MW}$ ,  $n_e \sim 1.7 \times 10^{19}/\text{m}^3$ ). However, transition to steady ELMy H-mode has not yet been realised. The reason may be due to the enhancement of TEM instabilities and turbulence in ECRH phase.

### References

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