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### **Feedback-Assisted Extension of the Tokamak Operating Space to Low Safety Factor<sup>1</sup>**

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Recent DIII-D experiments have demonstrated stable operation at very low edge safety factor,  $q_{95} \lesssim 2$  through the use of magnetic feedback to control the  $n = 1$  resistive wall mode (RWM) instability. The performance of tokamak fusion devices may benefit from increased plasma current, and thus, decreased  $q$ . However, disruptive stability limits are commonly encountered in experiments at  $q_{edge} \approx 2$  (limited plasmas) and  $q_{95} \approx 2$  (diverted plasmas), limiting exploration of low  $q$  regimes. In the recent DIII-D experiments, the impact and control of key disruptive instabilities was studied. Locked  $n = 1$  modes with exponential growth times on the order of the wall eddy current decay timescale  $\tau_w$  preceded disruptions at  $q_{95} = 2$ . The instabilities have a poloidal structure that is consistent with VALEN simulations of the RWM mode structure at  $q_{95} = 2$ . Applying proportional gain magnetic feedback control of the  $n = 1$  mode resulted in stabilized operation with  $q_{95}$  reaching 1.9, and an extension of the discharge lifetime for  $> 100 \tau_w$ . Loss of feedback control was accompanied by power supply saturation, followed by a rapidly growing  $n = 1$  mode and disruption. Comparisons of the feedback dynamics with VALEN simulations will be presented. The DIII-D results complement and will be discussed alongside recent RFX-MOD demonstrations of RWM control using magnetic feedback in limited tokamak discharges with  $q_{edge} < 2$  [1]. These results call attention to the utility of magnetic feedback in significantly extending the tokamak operational space and potentially opening a new route to economical fusion power production.

[1] P. Martin, et al., Proc. 24th IAEA Fusion Energy Conf. (San Diego, USA), paper OV/5-2Rb, 2012).

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