

UTST 球状トカマク実験における磁気リコネクションの電子加熱特性
 Electron heating characteristics of magnetic reconnection in UTST
 spherical tokamak merging experiment

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Significant electron and ion heatings of magnetic reconnection have been used to form high-beta plasma equilibrium in TS-3, TS-4, UTST (Univ. Tokyo) and MAST (Culham Laboratory) experiments. The merging start-up of spherical tokamak (ST) plasma has been developed in the UTST device using external poloidal field coils[1]. The plasma current up to 310 kA has been obtained with assistance of the center solenoid (CS) coil. The electron heating occurs inside the current sheet, while ion heating does at the downstream regions. In MAST and TS-3, the merging start-up revealed a strong electron heating localized at X-point[2].

The electrostatic probe measurement at X-point reveals that the electron density increases with the toroidal current density inside the current sheet and also that electron density increase to the maximum value is followed by abrupt electron temperature increase up to 15-20 eV, simultaneously. Also, floating potential measurement inside and outside the current sheet shows that, when the current inside the current sheet decrease, floating potential globally decrease and finally form a gradient around the X-point as shown in Fig. 1. We will present the relationship between the electron heating and the current sheet dynamics and will discuss causes and mechanisms for the strong electron heating localized at the X-point using magnetic and electrostatic probe measurements.

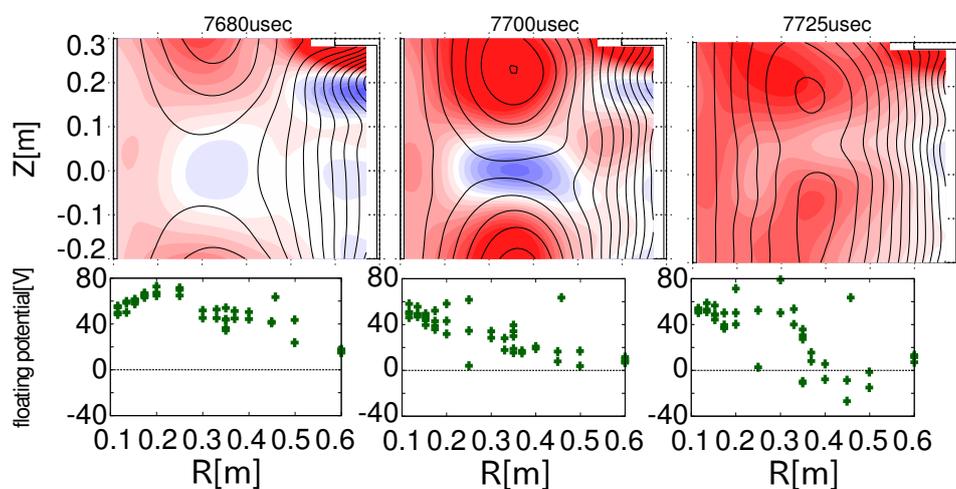


fig 1: Magnetic surface and floating potential. Color contour denotes toroidal current density.

[1]Y. Ono *et al*, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107, 185001, (2011)

[2]T. Yamada *et al*, Plasma Fusion Res. 5 (2010) S2100