

Modeling of RMP-Flutter-Induced Transport in DIII-D

by
Sterling Smith

With
J. Callen, N. Ferraro, P. Raum, O. Meneghini

Presented to the
**ITPA 23rd Pedestal and Edge
Topical Group Meeting, San Diego, USA**

16 October 2012

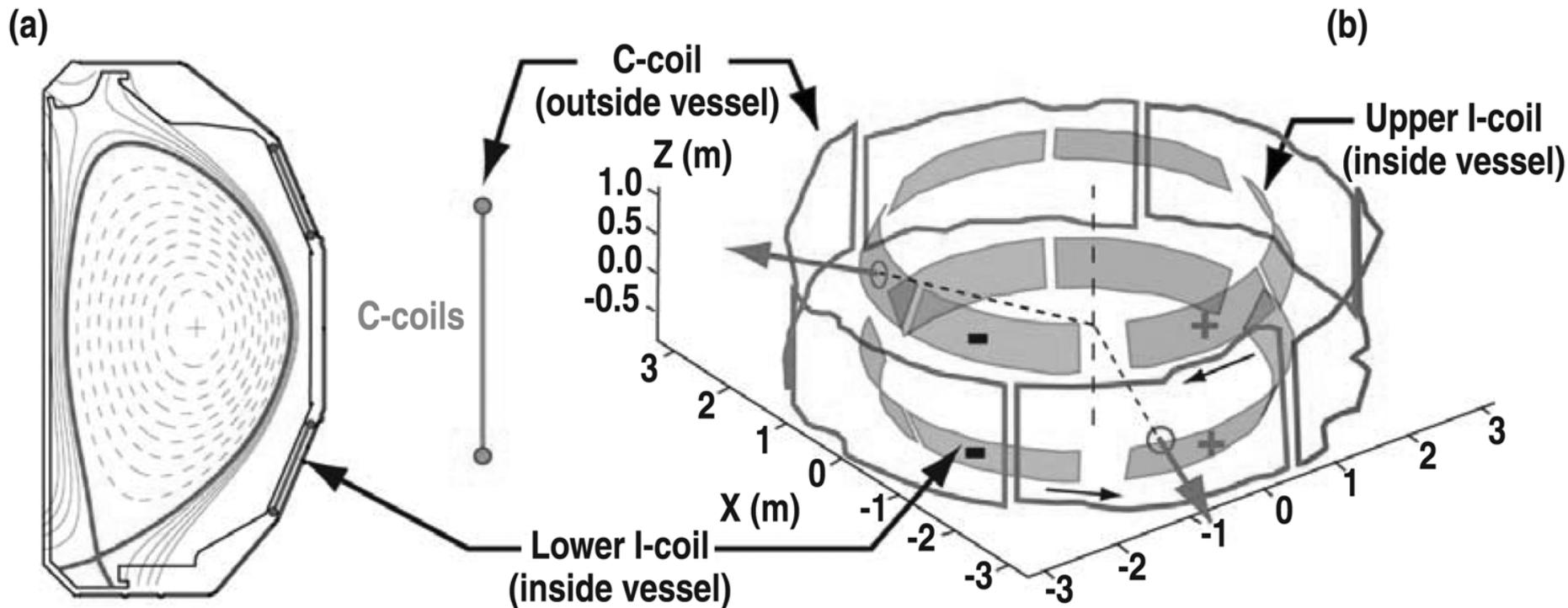
Motivation: Need to Understand Physics of ELM Suppression to Be Able to Project to Future Devices

- Pedestal grows until ELM hits
- RMP coils can inhibit pedestal growth to prevent ELMs
- What are possible physics mechanisms that inhibit growth?
 - Vacuum Islands Picture:
3D Fields → Overlapping Islands → Stochastic Transport
 - Plasma Islands Picture:
3D Fields → Flow Screening → Strategically Placed Isolated Islands
 - Magnetic Flutter Picture:
3D Fields → Flow Screening → Isolated Islands →
Radial Field Line Wiggles Between Islands
- In this talk, magnetic flutter induced transport is shown to be of an experimentally (DIII-D) relevant level

Outline

- **Experimental Observations**
- **Vacuum vs Plasma Response**
- **Magnetic Flutter Equations**
- **Comparison of Model to Experiment**
 - 126006
 - 126440
- **q95 Scan Using Model Equilibria**
- **Summary**

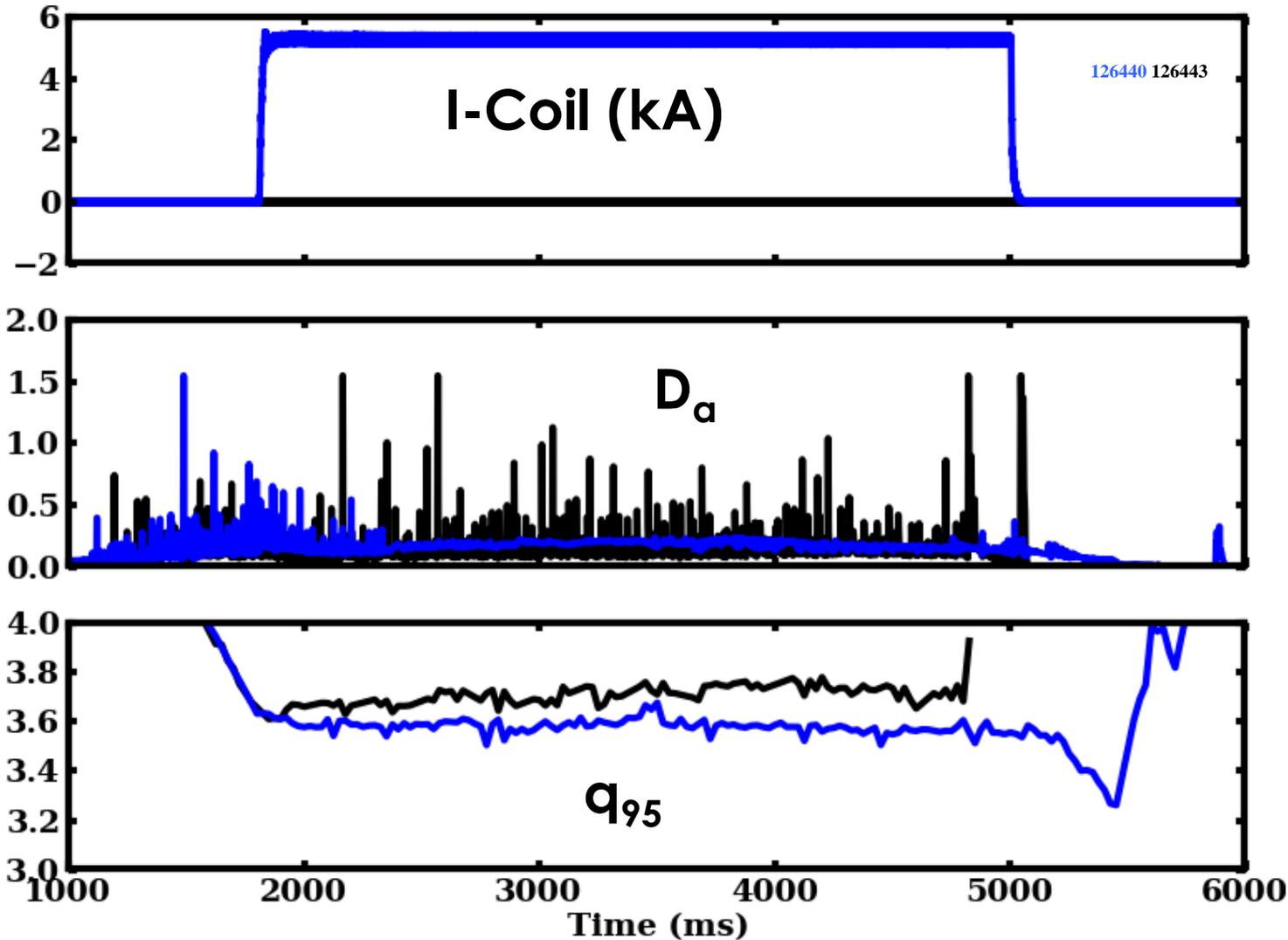
DIII-D has both internal and external magnetic field coils



$n=3$ I-coil and $n=1$ C-coil configuration
(with up-down symmetric, even parity, I-coil)

- I-coils are single turn
- For ELM suppression, the I-coils are usually used singly or in odd parity

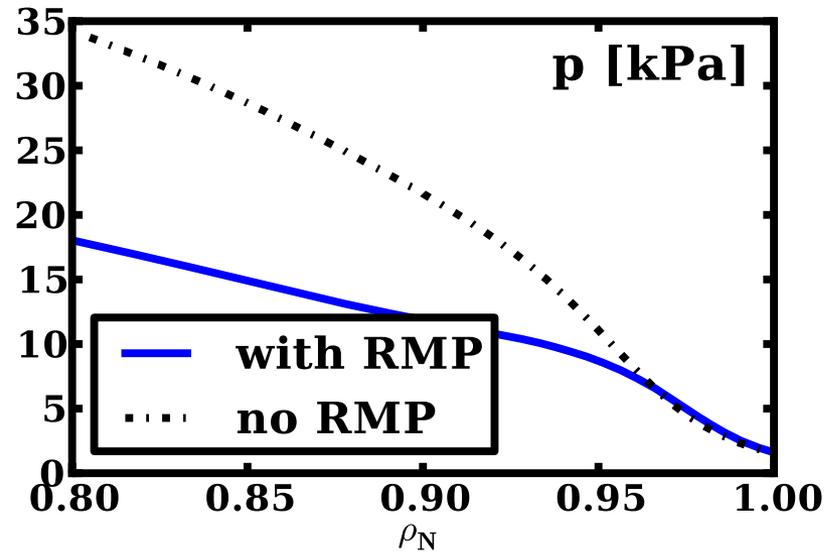
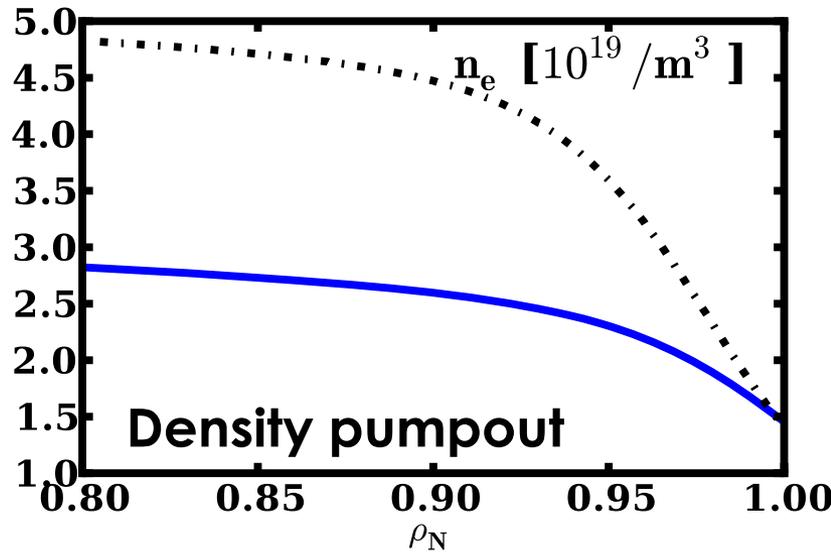
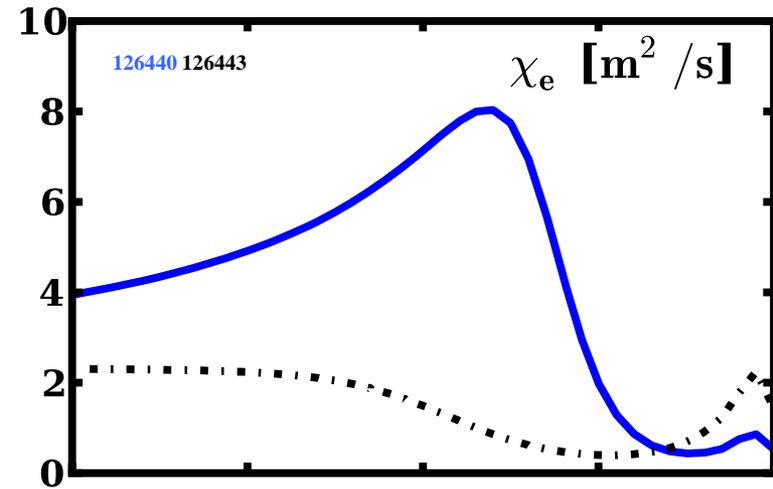
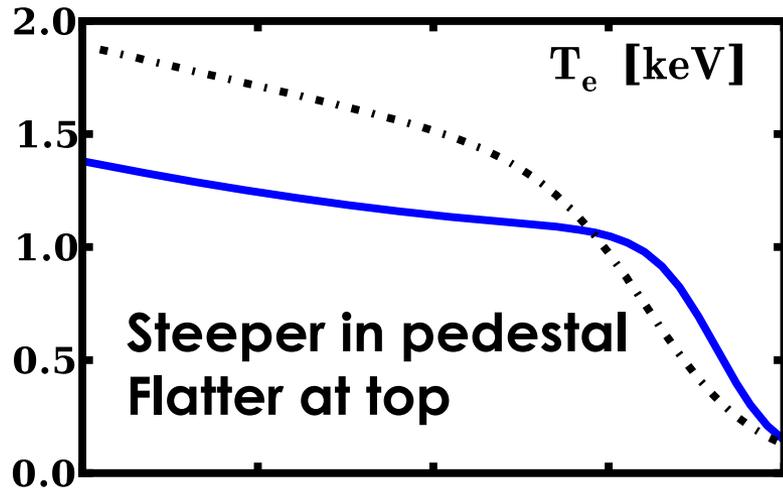
3D Fields from I-Coils Are Used for ELM Suppression



126440 126443

$B_T = 2.1 \text{ T}$
 $I_p = 1.6 \text{ MA}$

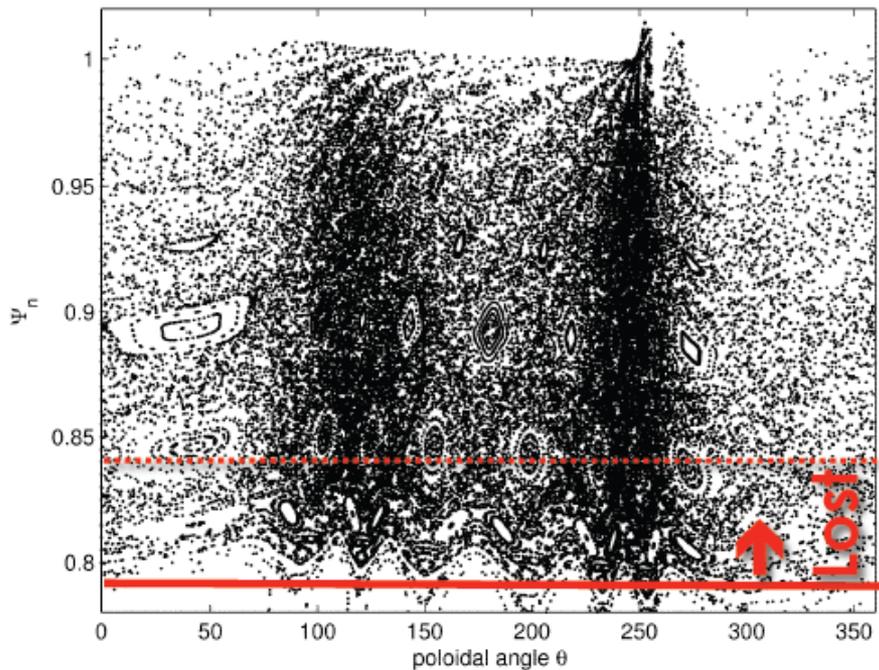
RMP Fields Have Complicated Effects on the Kinetic Profiles



Plasma Response Reduces Region of 3D Fields-Induced Magnetic Stochasticity; Flutter Remains Between Islands

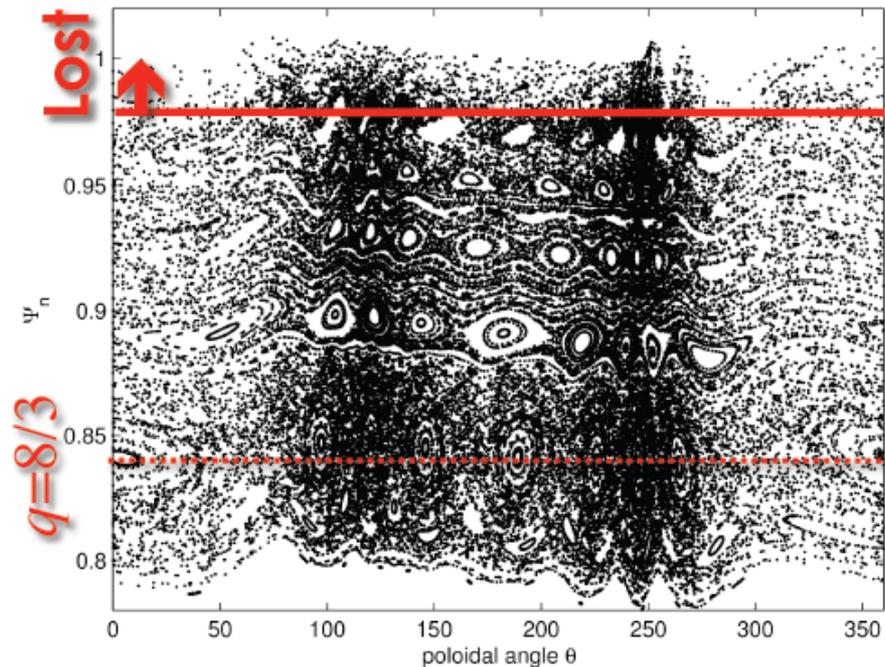
Vacuum

M3D-C1 vacuum, 126006 3600ms efit06, monochromatic n=3 I-coil 4kA



Plasma

M3D-C1 plasma response – two-fluid, 126006 3600ms efit06, monochromatic n=3 I-coil 4kA



- M3D-C1 (Two-Fluid MHD) calculates linear perturbations
- TRIP-3D calculates Poincaré plots
- Shot 126006, Ion Rotation is Carbon Rotation

Magnetic Flutter Model has Kinetic and Geometric Contributions; Rational Surfaces are Important

Flux \sim electron density * diffusivity * gradient

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta \Gamma_{et}^{RMP} \\ \delta \Upsilon_{et}^{RMP}/T_e \end{bmatrix} = -n_e \begin{bmatrix} D_{et}^{RMP} & D_T^{RMP} \\ \chi_n^{RMP} & \chi_{et}^{RMP} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} d \ln \hat{p}_e / d\rho \\ d \ln T_e / d\rho \end{bmatrix}$$

Total diffusivity = sum of the diffusivities at each point induced by each m/n

$$\begin{bmatrix} D_{et}^{RMP} & D_T^{RMP} \\ \chi_n^{RMP} & \chi_{et}^{RMP} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{m/n} \begin{bmatrix} D_{et}^{m/n} & D_T^{m/n} \\ \chi_n^{m/n} & \chi_{et}^{m/n} \end{bmatrix}$$

Diffusivity at q \sim (magnetic perturbations)² * Kinetic/Spatial Coefficients

$$\begin{bmatrix} D_{et}^{m/n} & D_T^{m/n} \\ \chi_n^{m/n} & \chi_{et}^{m/n} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{v_{Te}^2}{\nu_e} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\langle \delta \hat{B}_{\rho m/n}^{pl} \rangle}{B_{t0}} \right)^2 \begin{bmatrix} K_{00} & K_{01} \\ K_{10} & K_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

Kinetic/Spatial Coefficients:

$$\begin{bmatrix} K_{00} & K_{01} \\ K_{10} & K_{11} \end{bmatrix}_{tot} = \frac{B_{t0}/B_{max}}{\langle v_{\parallel} |_{\lambda=1/v} \rangle} \frac{13}{24\pi} \begin{bmatrix} G_{00} & G_{01} \\ G_{10} & G_{11} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{00} & G_{01} \\ G_{10} & G_{11} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{4}{13 |X|^{3/2}} \times \left(\frac{|X|^{3/2}}{c_{\parallel t}} \int_0^{1/|X|^{1/2}} dy y^3 e^{-y} + \int_{y_{min}}^{\infty} dy e^{-y} \right) \begin{bmatrix} 1 & y - \frac{5}{2} \\ y - \frac{5}{2} & (y - \frac{5}{2})^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

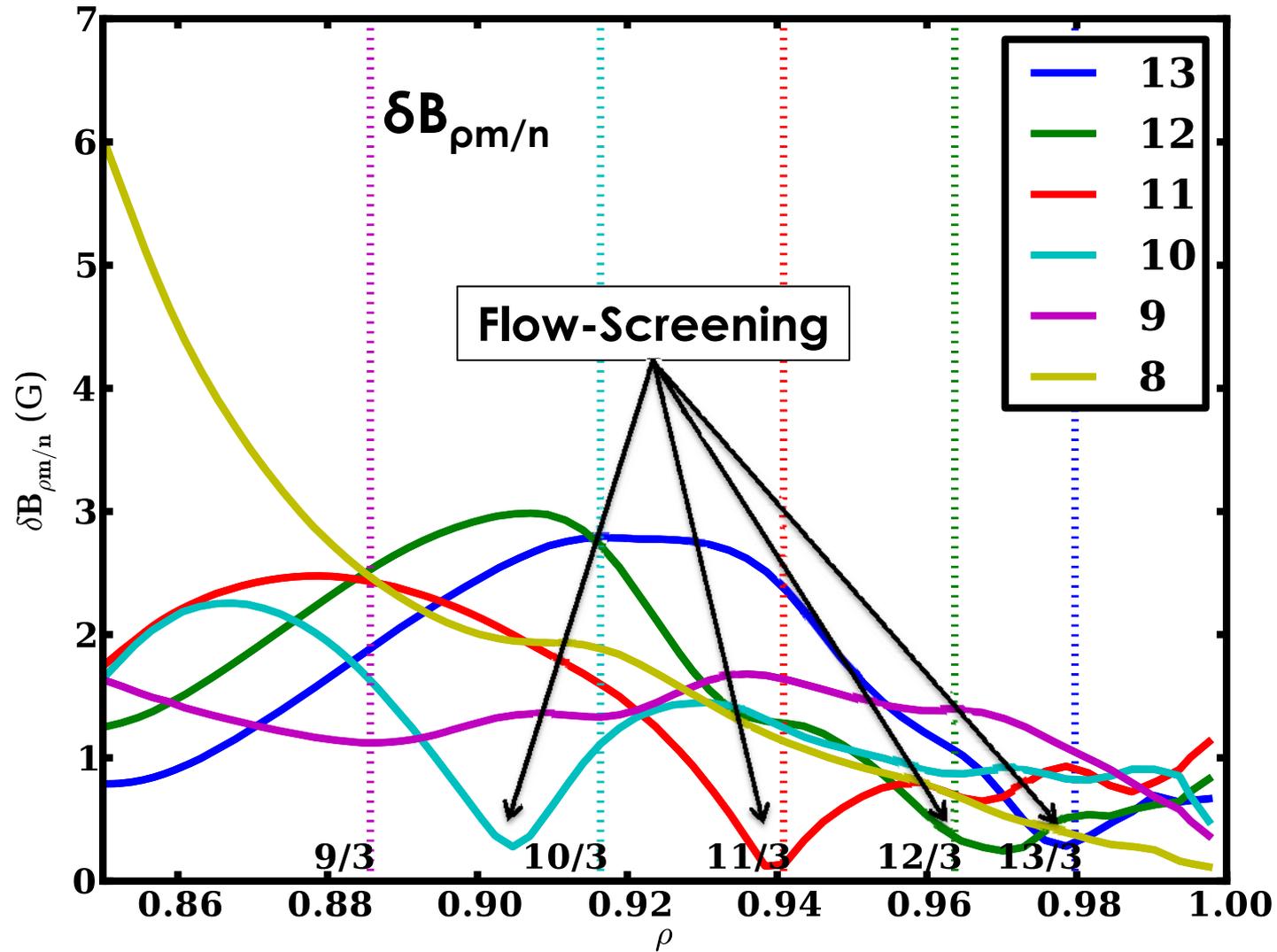
- $\chi_e \propto \langle \delta B_{mn} \rangle^2$

- $\langle \delta B_{mn} \rangle$ provided by linear M3D-C1 calculations

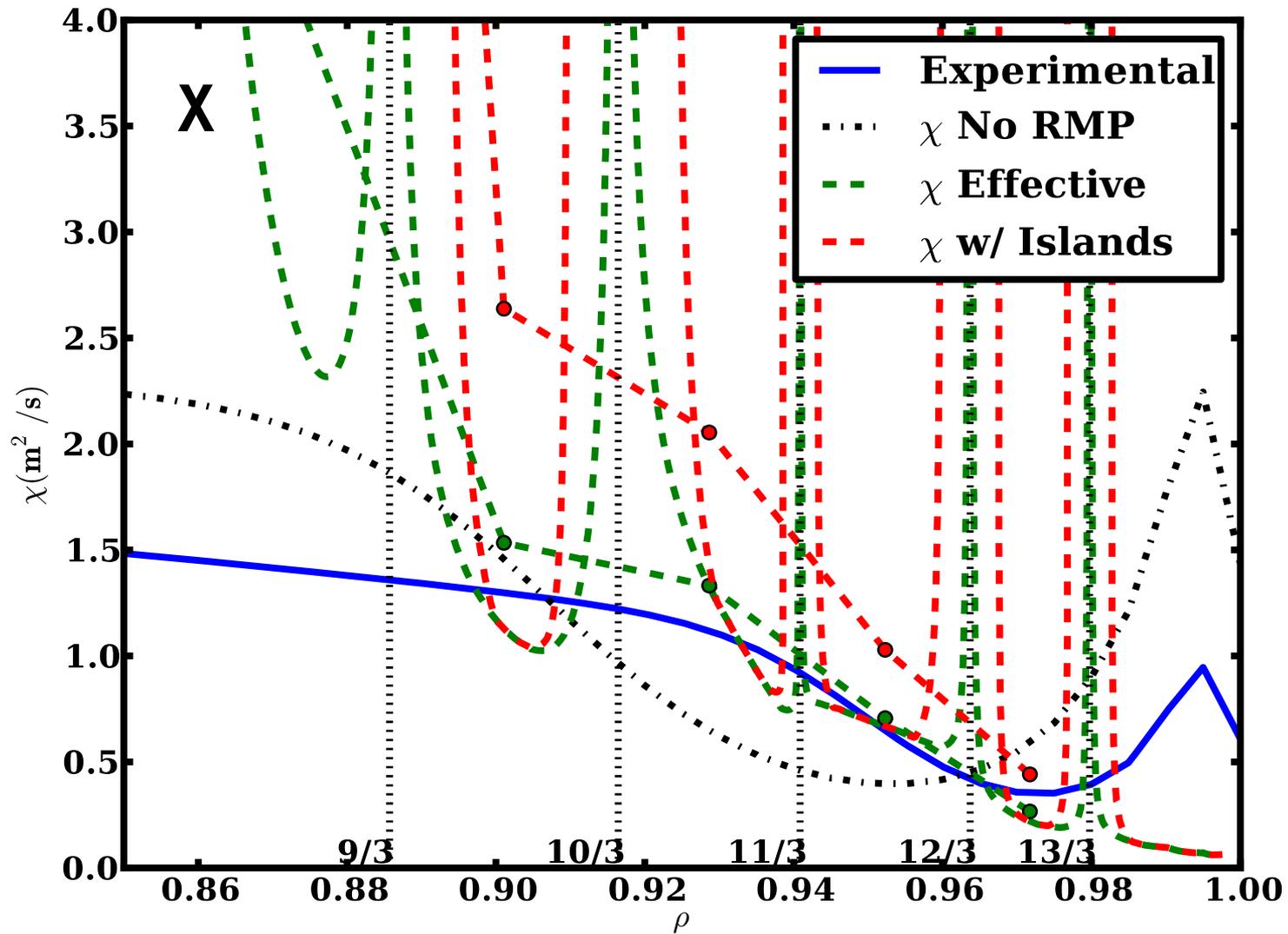
X – normed distance off a rational surface (X = 0 on the given m/n)

y – normalized electron kinetic energy

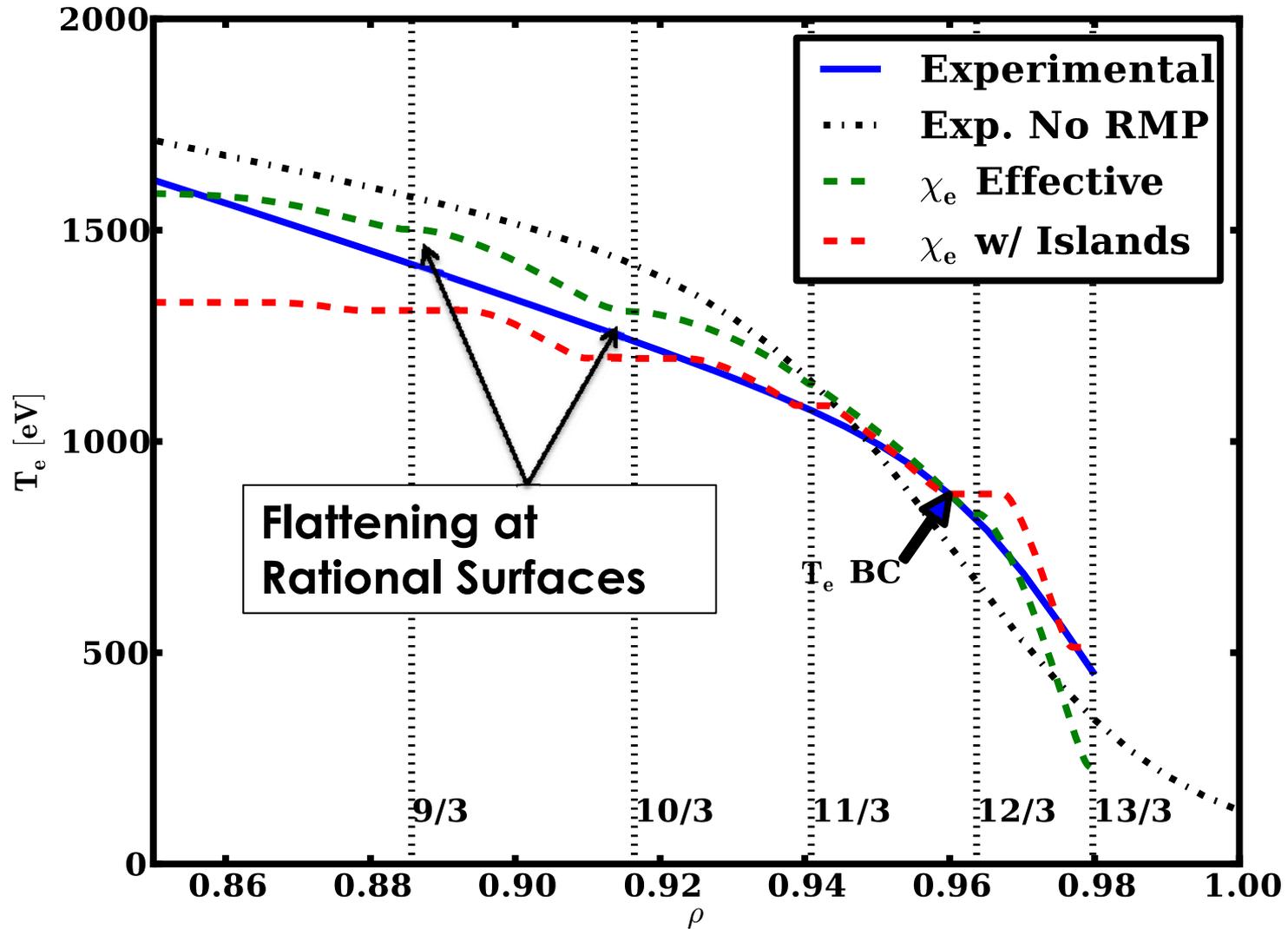
126006: $\delta B_{\rho m/n}$ Has Flow Screening at Most Rational



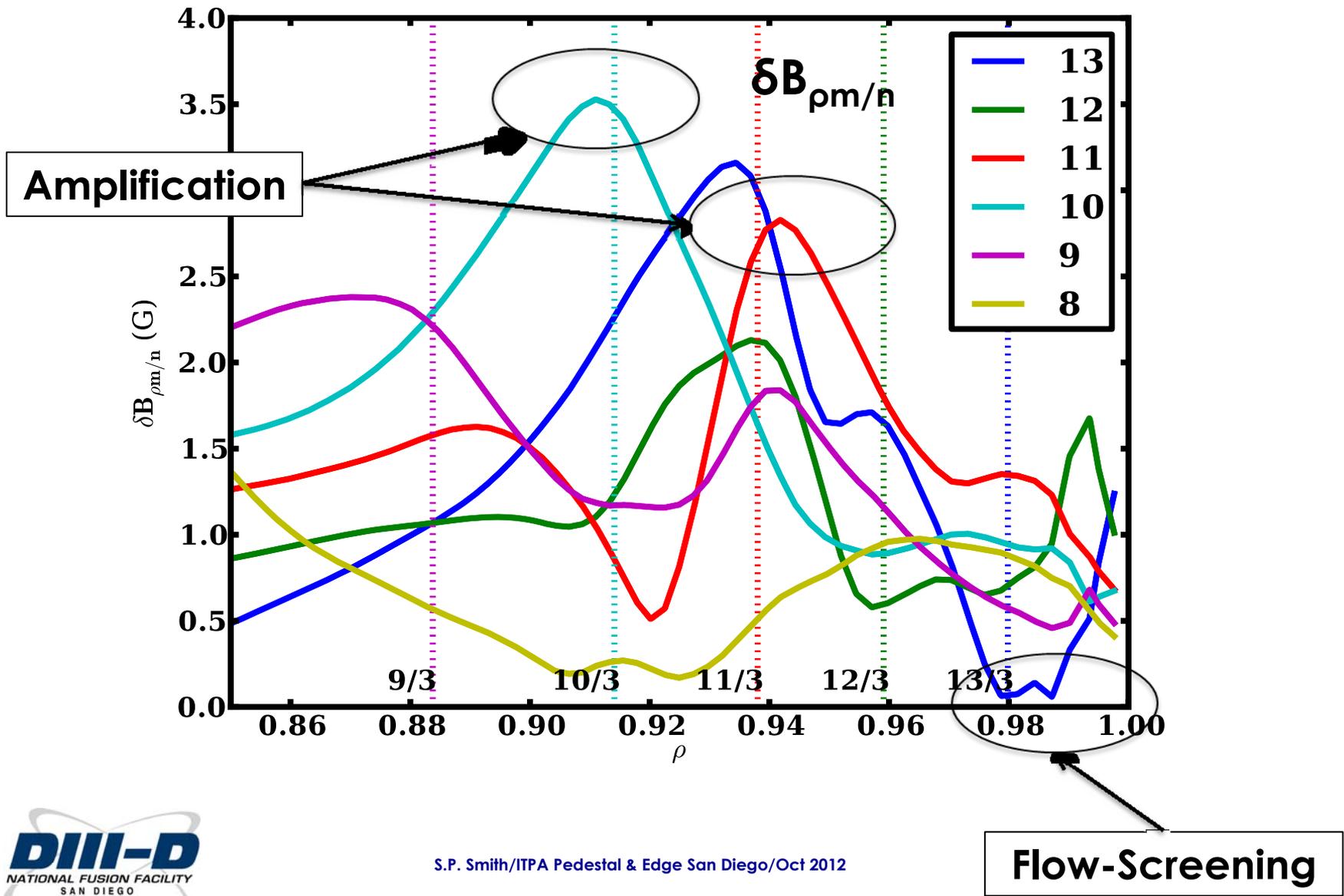
126006: Radially Averaged χ Effective Matches Experimental Diffusivity Reasonably Well



126006: For Judicious Boundary Condition, T_e is Well Matched Across the Top of the Pedestal

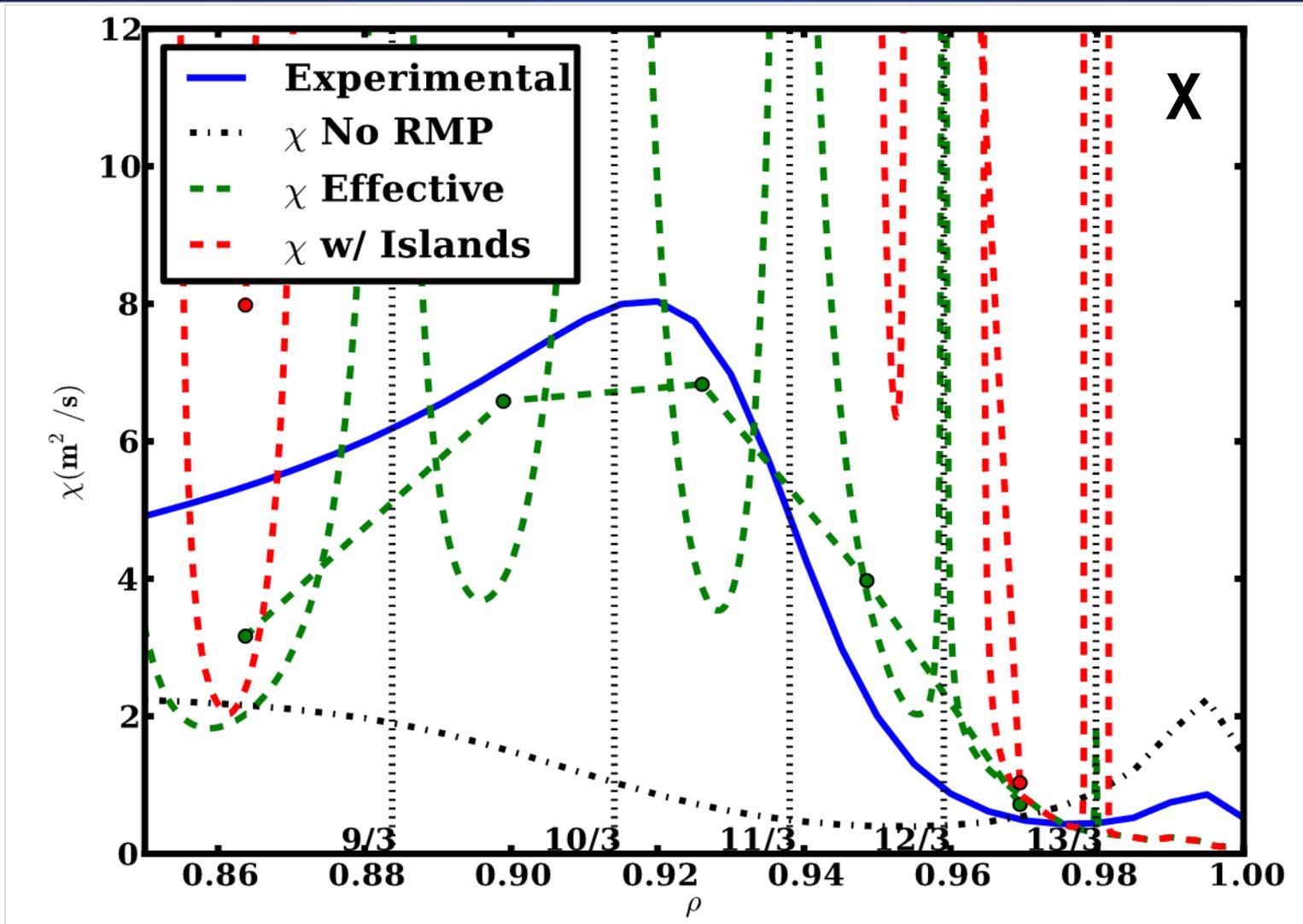


126440: : $\delta B_{\rho m/n}$ Has Flow Screening As Well As Amplification

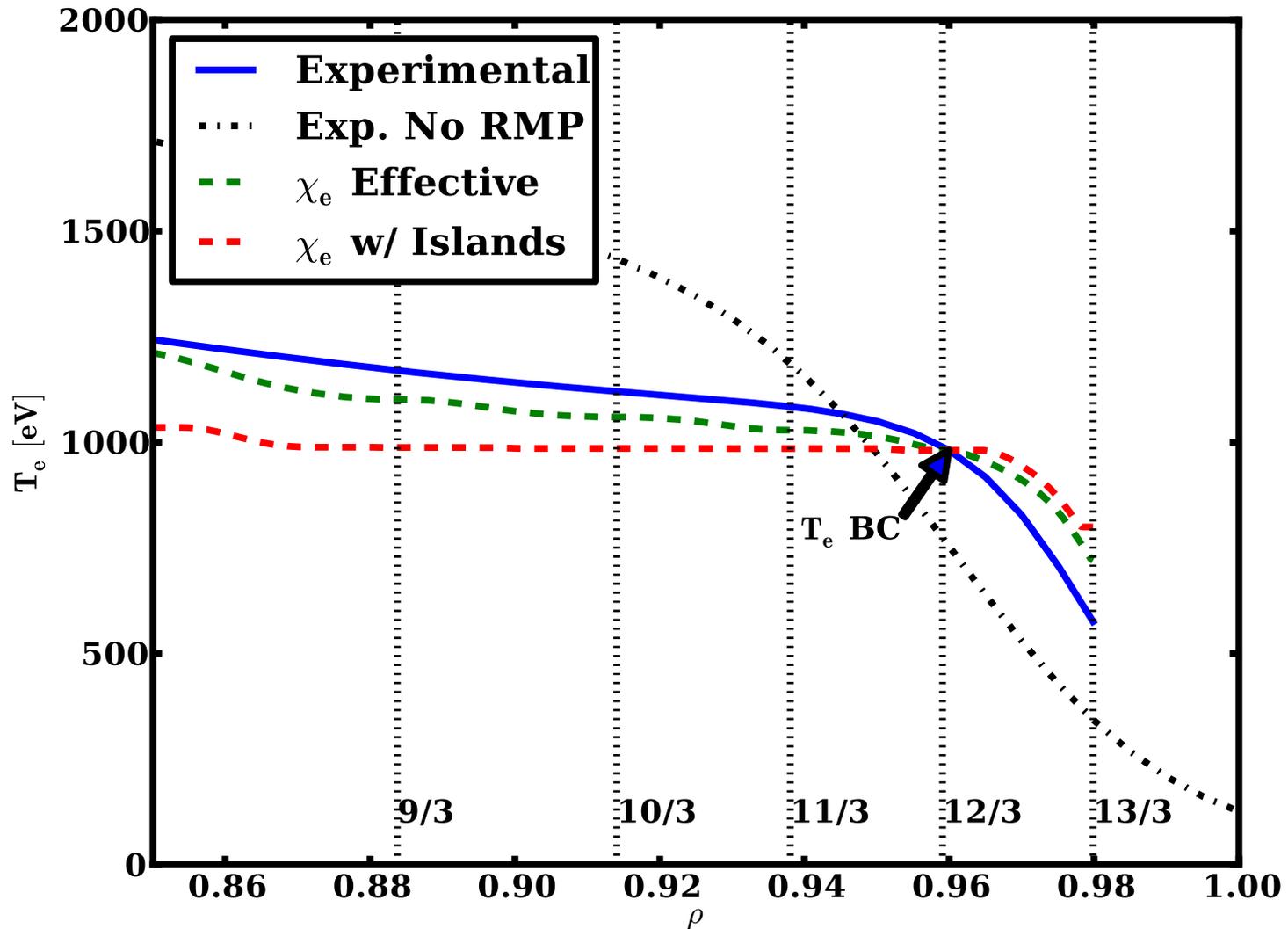


Flow-Screening

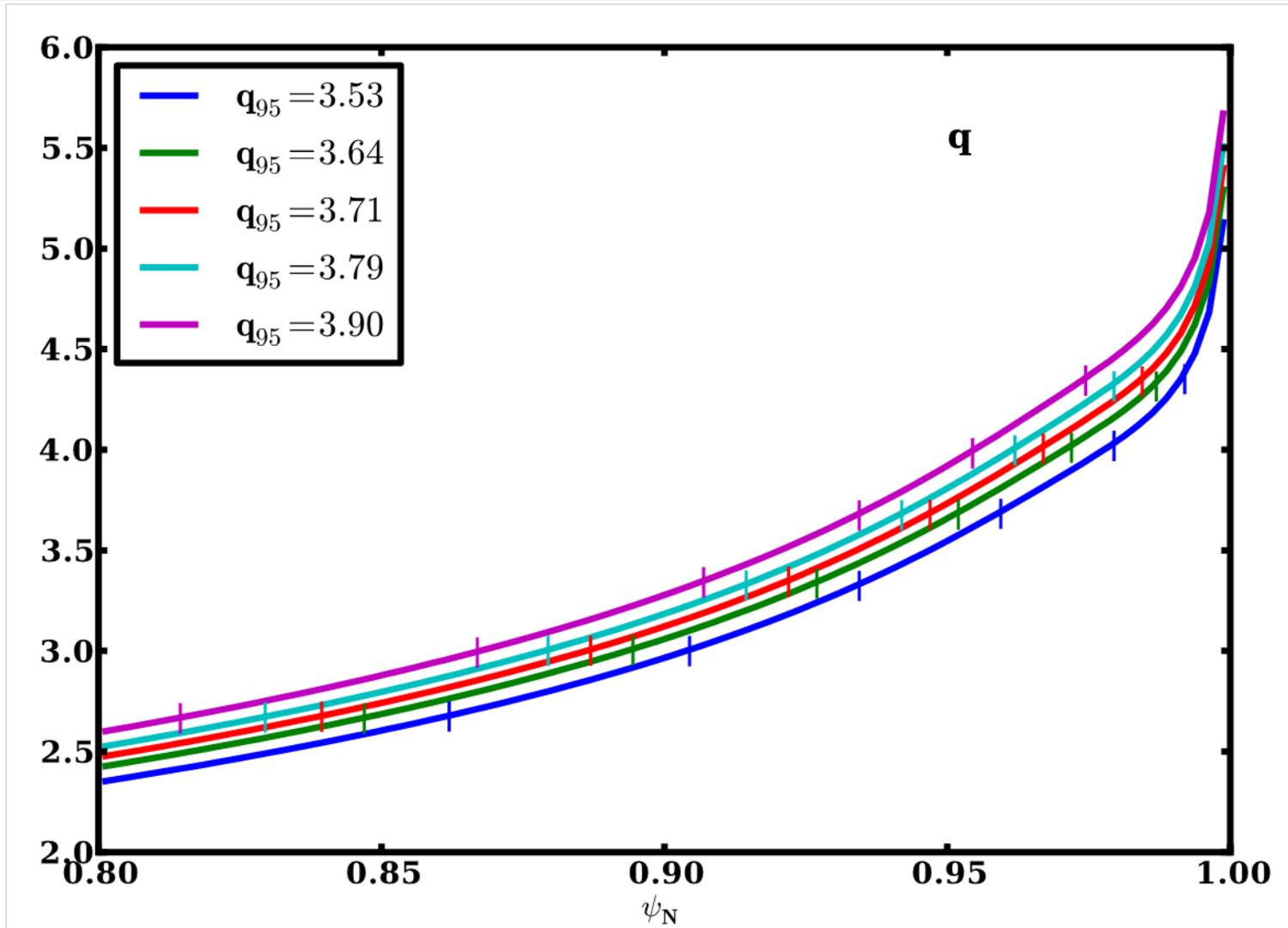
126440: Radially Averaged χ Effective Matches Experimental Diffusivity Reasonably Well



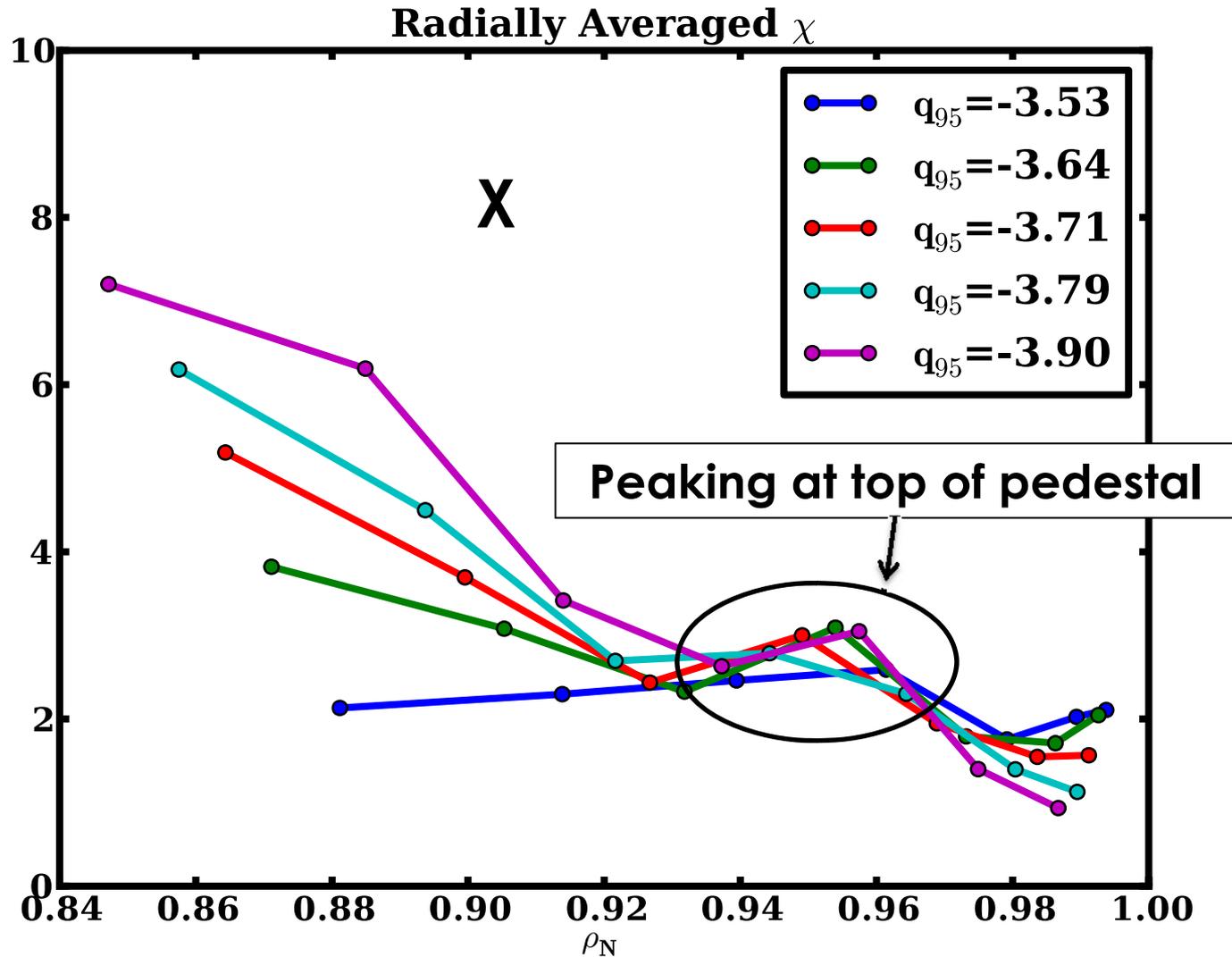
126440: For χ_e Effective, with Judicious Boundary Condition, T_e is Well Matched Across the Top of the Pedestal



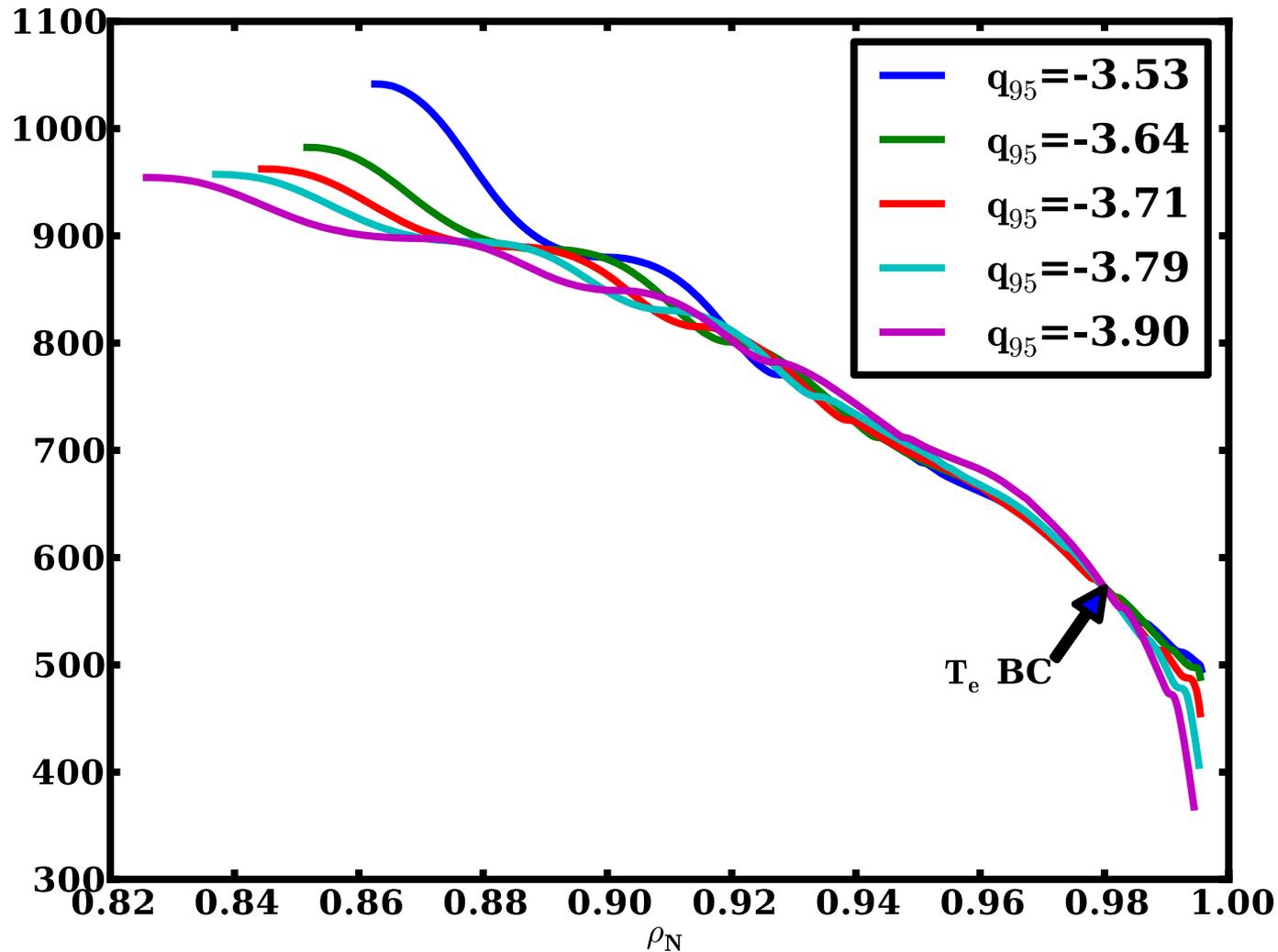
q profile varied by changing $B_{T0} \pm 2\%$, $\pm 5\%$; $3.5 < q_{95} < 3.9$



Radially Averaged Diffusivity at Top of Pedestal Might Show Peak When q_{95} is in Suppression Window



Diffusivity Differences Have Only Slight Effects on the T_e Profile at the Top of the Pedestal



Summary

- **The Magnetic Flutter Induced Plasma Transport Model has been evaluated for 2 DIII-D discharges where ELMs were suppressed.**
 - The predicted radially averaged diffusivities are of an experimentally relevant magnitude ($\sim\text{m}^2/\text{s}$).
 - The predicted temperature profiles have sub-measurement flattening on rational surfaces.
 - The overall predicted temperature profile shapes generally match experiment.
- **The Model has been used to evaluate a q95 scan to search for a possible explanation for the q95 window seen in DIII-D**
 - Results here are preliminary.
 - The radially averaged diffusivities hint at larger diffusivities around the pedestal top for q95 in the suppression window.

Acknowledgements

- **Jim Callen – Theory**
- **Peter Raum – NUF (Undergraduate) Student from Virginia Tech**
- **Orso Meneghini – OMFIT (One Modeling Framework for Integrated Tasks)**
- **Nate Ferraro – M3D-C1**
- **Dmitri Orlov – TRIP-3D**
- **Saskia Mordjick, Rick Moyer, Todd Evans – RMP ELM Suppression Data**