

INTEGRATED TOKAMAK MODELLING

### **MODELLING of JET HYBRID SCENARIOS**

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> Warm acknowledgements to P. Buratti for MHD analysis

## **Outline:**

## I. IOS/ITPA talk

- Experimental scenarios and parameter space (variation in plasma shape, Ipl waveforms, H98y)

- GLF23: self-consistent simulations of toroidal rotation, temperatures and density

- TGLF simulations (preliminary results)
- Validation of Bohm-gyroBohm model
- IOS/ITPA summary

## **II. Discussion of remaining work for EPS 2012**

III. Update on the status of some work (EDGE2D, GYRO, edge MHD, LHCD in JET steady-state scenario)

#### 8 JET discharges (different shape, NBI power, plasma, current, H98y) have been selected

Pulse #	P <sub>NBI</sub> MW	NI / 10 <sup>19</sup> m-3	Central $\Omega$ , rad/s	H98y	Ρ(ρ=0.8) , Pa
74641	9.3	3.4	0.79e5	1	<b>0.9e4</b>
74634	17.5	3.4	0.95.e5	1.05	1.3e4
74637	18.9	3.2	1.37e5	1.17	1.2e4
74826	19.2	3	1.06e5	1.05	0.97e4
75225	18	3.2	1.27e5	1.35	1.33e4
79635	6	2.5	0.6e5	1.23	0.49
75590	10	3.1	1.06e5	1.38	1.23e4
77922	17	4.77	1.16e5	1.37	2.07e4

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- Low triangularity discharges: 1.7 MA / 2T

- High triangularity: 0.8MA/1.1 T (79635), 1.3MA/1.7 T (75590), 1.7MA/2.3T (77922)

- NTMs: 74826 (strong n=2), 74641 (weak 3/2, 4/3, 2/1), 74634 (weak 2/1, m3, n5), 74637 (4/3, 5/4 during last half of selected  $\Delta t$ ), others are NTM-free during selected time interval



## **Data preparation and consistency**

Fit of High Resolution Thomson Scattering and ECE for Te; HRTS and core Thomson scattering for ne.

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- CX measurements of Ti and Zeff profiles
- q-profile: EFIT/MSE reconstruction or TRANSP simulated qprofile when it agrees with EFIT
- TRANSP for NBI heat, particle and momentum sources and wall particle source + ASTRA for transport modelling with GLF23 and TGLF
- JETTO & CRONOS for simulations with BohmgyroBohm model



Typical agreement between EFIT/ TRANSP Wdia (top) and simulated/ measured neutron yield (bottom) obtained for 8 discharges

### **Validation of GLF23 model**

- > JET hybrids are close to the stability threshold (QualiKiz, GLF23), modelling results may be sensitive to the ExB shear (or  $\alpha E$  (=  $\gamma max / \omega ExB$ ))
- $\succ \alpha E = 1$  is used for JET H-mode plasmas

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- > Te, Ti, Vtor and density are simulated inside  $\rho < \rho_{ped} = 0.8 0.85$
- >  $\chi \phi = \chi \phi_GLF + \chi i_neocl$ , GLF23 + NCLASS for thermal  $\chi s$  and D



RMS (solid, right columns) and offset (dashed, left columns) for Te (red), Ti (blue), nd (green) and omega (yellow)

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  GLF23 [Waltz et al, PoP 1997]: 0.5 < αE < 1.5</li>

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GYRO [Kinsey et al, PoP 2005]:

-  $\alpha E \approx 0.5 \pm 0.1$  without parallel velocity shear (lower at peaked density)

- no transport quench by ExB shear at large q and parallel velocity shear

- In our simulations αE is adjusted to improve the agreement with data
- Much better density prediction with αE =0.5 for all shots (and shots simulated in J. Citrin et al, PPCF 2012 to appear)
- "Stiff" temperatures and rotation: reduction with αE is compensated by increase via energy & momentum balance (reduced density)
- Toroidal rotation is still strongly under-predicted



**GLF23: effect of ExB shear stabilisation** 

in HS

Deuterium density/10<sup>19</sup>, frequency, Angular 5 2 0 0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.2 0.6 0.8 'n 0.4 Rho Rho

0.8



- density is strongly affected by the ExB shear: better density prediction with  $\alpha\text{E=0.5}$
- temperature prediction is less accurate with  $\alpha \text{E=0.5},$  but still within 20% deviation from measurements
- strongly over-predicted rotation



## **GLF23:** sensitivity to wall particle source and wall source validation (P. Belo)

- > In previous simulations wall source Swall was estimated as 10D $\alpha$ +gas puff
- > R=<Swall / (Swall+Snbi)> = 0.57-0.77 (high  $\delta$ ), 0.83-0.85 (low  $\delta$ )
- > Sensitivity of 2 high  $\delta$  discharges (zero gas puff) to wall particle source has been tested in simulations with adjusted  $\alpha$ E and C

	R (Swall, part/s)	Te: rms, offset, %	Ti: rms, offset, %	ω: rms, offset, %	nd: rms, offset, %
79635	0.77	7.45, -2.38	9.45, 5.54	14.16, 10.52	9.97, -4.72
	0	7.95, -3.18	9.23, 4.68	13.1, 8.67	8.44, -2.01
	1 (6.e22)	13.72, 12.9	22.8, 21.42	48.29, 48.89	55.5, -50.07
77922	0.57	4.32, 2.62	6.09, -5.38	6.77, -1.55	14.15, -9.82
	0	4.21, 2.37	7.78, -6.41	7.43, -2.98	12.78, -7.98
	1 (1.e23)	11.13, 10.45	12.28, 11	32.66, 64.0	36.78, -34.33

- Artificial constant in time gas puff has been added
- Weak sensitivity to wall source at high pedestal pressure (77822), strong sensitivity at low pedestal (79635)
- > Validation of particle source in EDGE2D simulations is in progress

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### Modelling of JET 77922 with TGLF/ASTRA and comparison with GLF23 (E. Fable)



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- Te and Ti are simulated with prescribed density and rotation, αE=0.5, similar radial smoothing
- GLF23 and TGLF gives similar results for Ti, but Te is different



- Te, Ti, nd and Vtor are simulated selfconsistently, αE=0.5, C=0.5
- Fast numerical scheme, TGLF is called in ASTRA every 1 ms, computed in 10 radial grid points
- Inward particle pinch and low diffusion near the edge, ITG-TEM bouncing (ITG and no pinch in case of GLF23)
- Implementation of new TGLF version [G. Staebler, J. Kinsey, NF 2010] in ASTRA is in progress

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### Validation of Bohm-gyroBohm model on **JET HS**

F. Koechl, J. Garcia, I. Jenkins: simulated Te and Ti (curves) with

H-mode Bohm- $\triangleright$ gyroBohm model (without ExB or magnetic shear stabilisation)

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- **Pedestal region is**  $\geq$ simulated (continuous ELM model, ballooning stability limit)
- **Good agreement for**  $\geq$ **Te, over-estimated** Ti
- $\geq$ **Good agreement** between JETTO (top, solid) and CRONOS (top dashed)
- **Over-estimated** >density peaking with H-mode BohmgyroBohm model for diffusion (zero pinch) **[L. Garzotti et al. EPS 20121**





0.8

1.0

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### **Summary and future work**

- > GLF23 modelling of JET hybrids: less than 20% discrepancy with the data when  $\alpha E = 0.5-0.7$ ,  $\chi \phi = (0.2-0.5)\chi i$ :
  - JET HS are in ITG dominant regime, close to the stability threshold

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- ExB shear stabilisation is not strong,  $\alpha E$  is reduced by factor 2 as compared to its value used for JET H-mode plasmas
- Other reasons for improved confinement in HS: s/q effect (~ 50% of confinement improvement, J. Citrin et al, PPCF 2012 to appear), stabilisation of tearing modes, better pedestal confinement...
- Bohm-gyroBohm: reasonable Te prediction, but over-estimated Ti and density peaking with H-mode model
   A. Kritz et al, NF 2011: ITER HS



- Current diffusion in HS (done for JET shots, questions remain for AUG)
- > Assessment of predictive capability of core transport models for existing experiments:
  - effect of the q-profile shaping on thermal transport [J. Citrin et al]
  - ExB shear effect on energy, particle and momentum transport in HS: GLF23/JET (IOS/ITPA) + EDGE2D for particle source&bndry GLF23/AUG (Te, Ti, ne) with the same αE – Jonathan or Irina BgB/JET (Luca's EPS + previous simulations of Florian and Jeronimo) AUG/BgB?
- Turbulence simulations (GYRO): ExB and beta effects (Sara + Chalmers group)
- Pedestal studies:

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- edge MHD stability (ref. to P. Snyder, Johnny's work in progress)
- ELM physics (Florian) in progress
- Bifurcation from high to low confinement state at the discharge termination (Paula's EPS 2011 + work in progress)

## > Hybrid performance on ITER based on predictive modelling:

- optimisation of the current ramp up phase [G.M.D. Hogeweij et al]

- current profile and kinetic control during the burn phase [D. Moreau, F. Liu]

- ITER fusion performance in H-mode [L. Garzotti, ] and HS with the optimised heating and current drive mix [J. Citrin]

- ITER hybrid performance with different  $\alpha E$  and  $\chi \varphi$ 

Status of European Transport Solver, first applications for physics study (Vincent)



Validation of particle source with EDGE2D, self-consistent core-edge modelling (Paula, Irina, Luca, Florian)

Validation of wall source:

**TRANSP**  $\rightarrow$  **EDGE2D** (neutral influx)  $\rightarrow$  **TRANSP**  $\rightarrow$  **ASTRA**  $\rightarrow$  **JETTO** 

- > 77922 (done, \[\Gamma\] neut = 3.35\*10<sup>21</sup>), 79635 in progress (preliminary \[\Gamma\] neut ≈ 3.7\*10<sup>21</sup>), 74826 & 75225 to be done
- > Default TRANSP  $D\alpha$  calibration based on TFTR simulations 10\*D $\alpha$  is corrected to (16.8 18)\*D $\alpha$
- Correction of wall source contribution R=<Swall / (Swall+Snbi)> = 0.57 -> 0.69 (77922), 0.77 -> 0.86 (79635)
- Particle confinement time (TRANSP+EDGE2D): τE=0.25 s, τp=0.54 s (old value 0.58s) (77922), τE=0.16, τp = 0.44 (old value 0.6s) (79635)
- > Paula's talk on Friday for more details



- > 77922: simulations are in progress, 74825 & 75225 data to be prepared for GYRO
- Linear ES and EM GYRO simulations with and without ExB shear:

- very weak effect of ExB shear on thermal transport coefficients and particle flux (but GAM and ZFs are not included)

-  $\beta$ e scan: ExB shear strongly affects the transition from ITG to KBM

- Non-linear simulations with subsequent comparison with TRANSP are in progress
- Results to be reported at the remote ISM meeting
  Sara's visits to JET: June 7-26 July9-27

# Edge MHD stability in discharges with & w/o current overshoot



- Slightly lower pressure and much higher edge current before the 1<sup>st</sup> ELM in discharge without current overshoot

- instability triggering the 1<sup>st</sup> ELM in these discharges (peeling or ballooning)? Effect of Ipl overshoot on edge stability?

- MISHKA simulations for 74826 are done: the plasma is unstable, with n = 10 the most unstable toroidal mode number

- MHD analysis: exp.data  $\rightarrow$  ESCO/JETTO + current diffusion eq. for 3 s  $\rightarrow$  HELENA  $\rightarrow$  MISHKA. Need to find a way to put experimental data to HELENA

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