

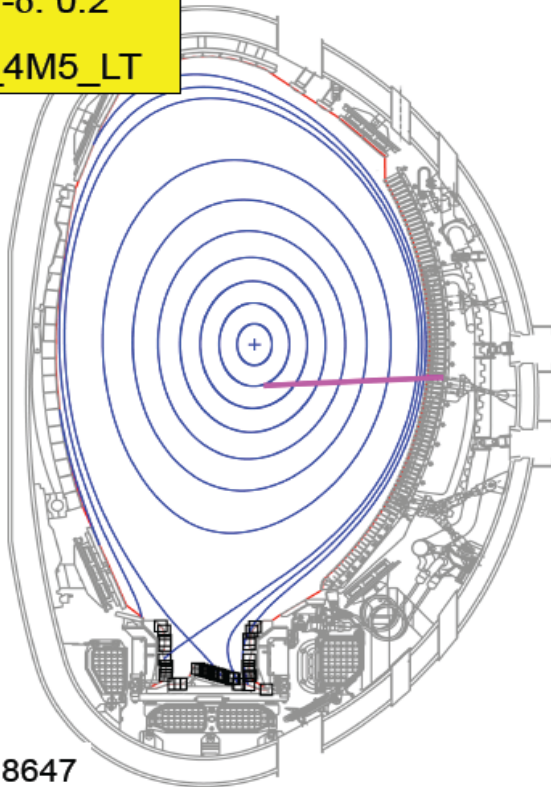
Ex
1.1.7/2.2.1/2.2.2
/Modeling
Needs

- Experiments Ex 1.1.7, 2.2.1,2.2.2 -..... Ex 3.1.2
 - Tungsten Transport
 - Divertor Erosion
 - Impurity Composition and Control
 - Detachment

- Understand
 - Tungsten transport
 - Tungsten sources
 - Impurities
 - Plasma Parameters

Low- δ : 0.2

VHi5_4M5_LT

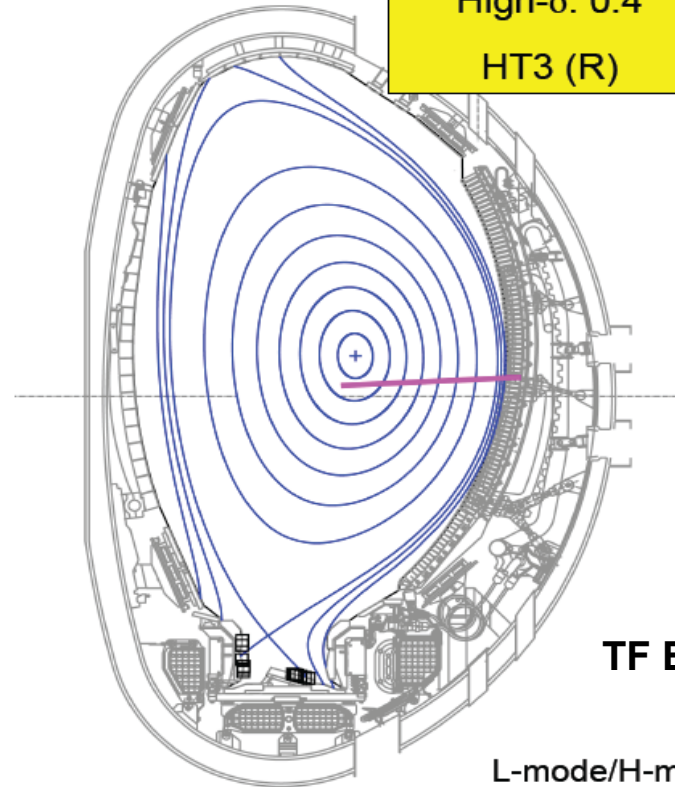


L-mode: 78647

H-mode: 73569

High- δ : 0.4

HT3 (R)



L-mode/H-mode:

76666

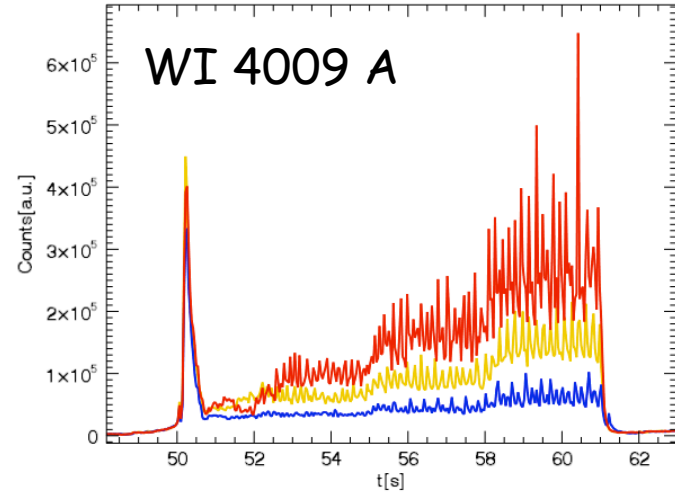
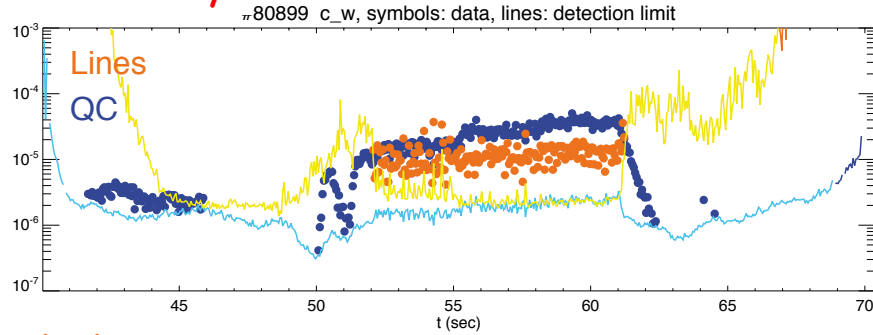
M. Groth,
TF E1/E2 meeting
31.3.2011

- Strike point sweeps ($\pm 2\text{cm}$) are needed in all discharges to get good profiles from Langmuir probe and W influx measurements

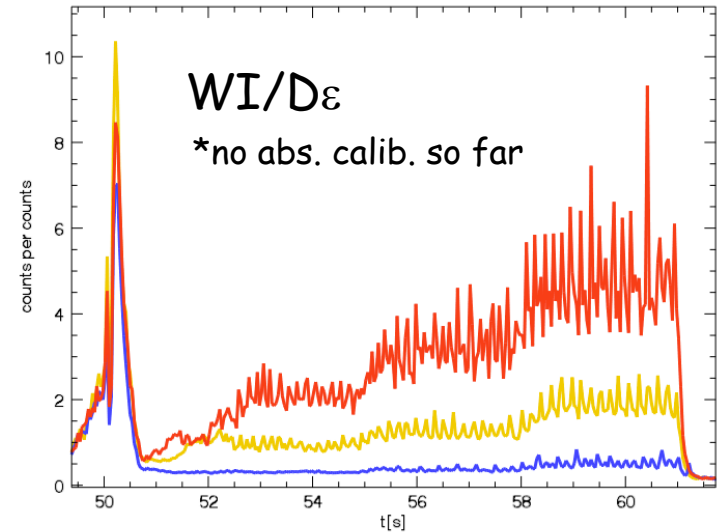
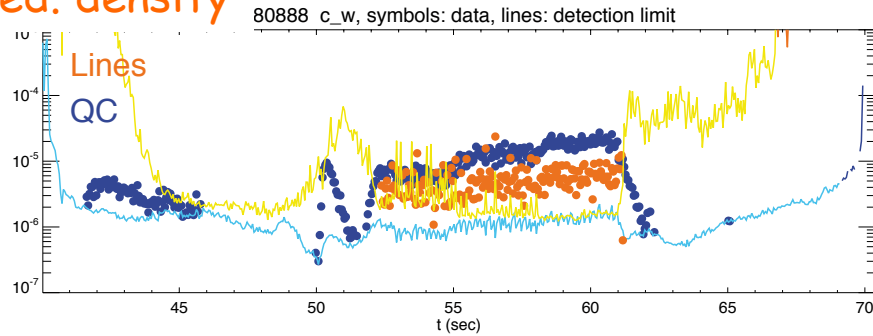
VUV emissions

80895, 80889, 80895

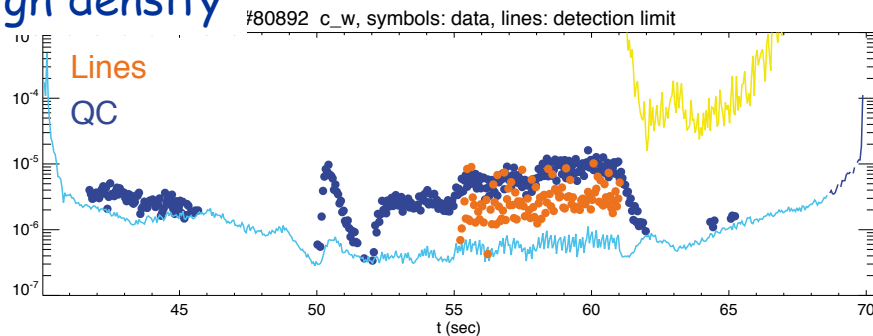
Low density



Med. density



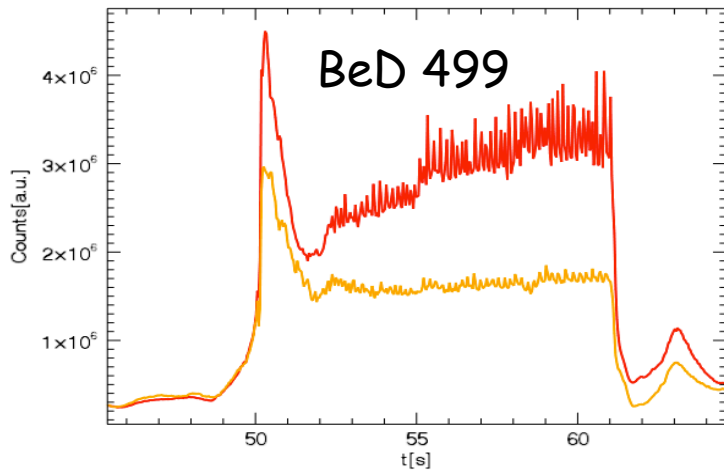
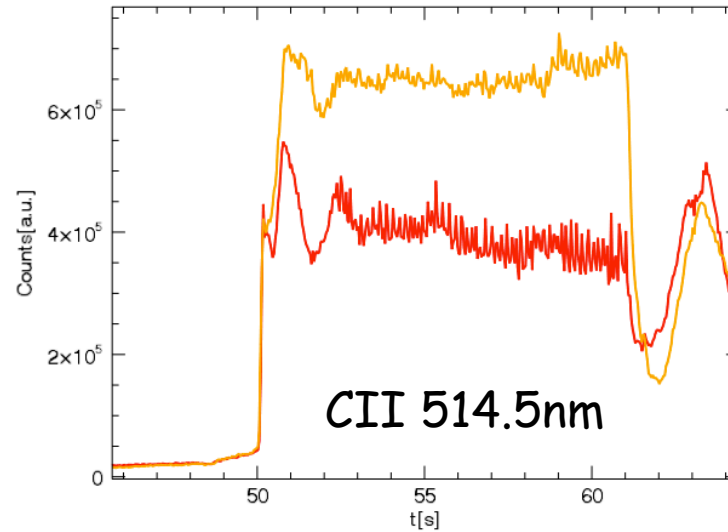
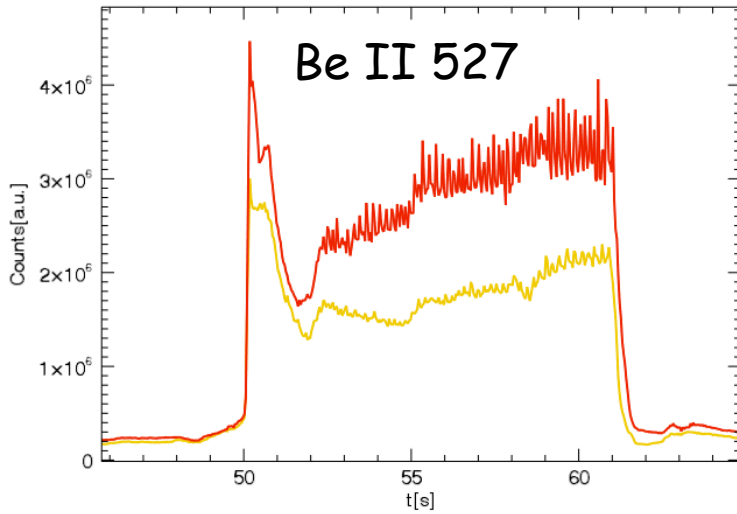
High density



V_Hi5_Ref1: 2.5 MA / 2.5 T

Impurities

80845,80843



Beryllium,(Carbon) are the main intrinsic impurities

Oxygen almost invisible ...
Argon visible mainly in the inner Div.

- Experiment 2.2.2 is on W screening, peaking and control
- Modelling of the W screening is my main interest.
- W screening: What is the W density at the edge of the confined plasma (inside the pedestal) for a certain rate of sputtered W atoms in the divertor?
- Depends on / Modelling has to capture
 - prompt re-deposition of W
 - parallel transport in the SOL (friction force, temperature gradient forces)
 - perpendicular transport in SOL
 - perpendicular transport in the edge transport barrier up to the pedestal top (ELMs flush out W, neoclassical impurity transport inbetween ELMs causes strong peaking of W across the pedestal region, ELM frequency can be taken from experiment)
 - W production in divertor (strong variation in time; most W production during ELMs). Modelled W erosion does not have to fit experiment in absolute numbers but time behaviour has to fit.
 - Screening can only be understood by modelling the whole ELM cycle

- Experiment 1.1.7 is on W erosion / Experiment 2.2.1 is on Impurity composition & control
- Modelling of the W erosion – deposition mechanisms are main focus
- Depends on / Modelling has to capture
 - prompt re-deposition of W
 - Divertor impurity composition and transport
 - Erosion mechanisms (extrinsic , intrinsic Imp., ELMs,)
 - Combining Background Plasma Solution and Divertor Simulations
 - Ex 3.1.2 uses similar plasmas to study Detachment

Combining efforts towards modling



W, ne, Te:

- total W divertor source rate from complete emissivity profiles of WI lines
- W density inside pedestal top from quasi-continuum around 5nm ($T_e \sim 1.5$ keV)
- Measurement of a WI line for estimate of prompt re-deposition
- Divertor parameters from Langmuir probes
- Te, ne profiles in the edge transport barrier

for different discharge conditions in order to separate SOL transport from transport across ETB

Strategy for W Transport (Ex 2.2.2):

- W density profile in ETB can not be measured and we can only indirectly separate SOL transport from transport across ETB
- in 0th order impurity transport in ETB is governed by ELM frequency
- differences of low and high δ shape wrt ETB transport and ELM stability shall be investigated to get same ELM frequency at different heating/fuelling levels
- comparison to L-mode plasmas at same shape

■ Main Plasma

– Edge2D/EIRENE ?

■ Divertor

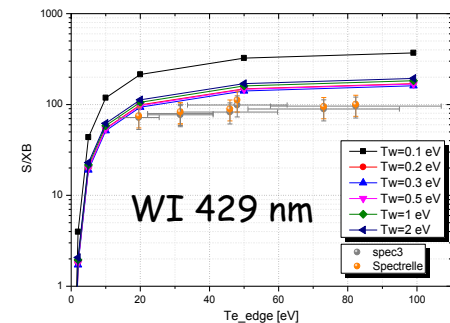
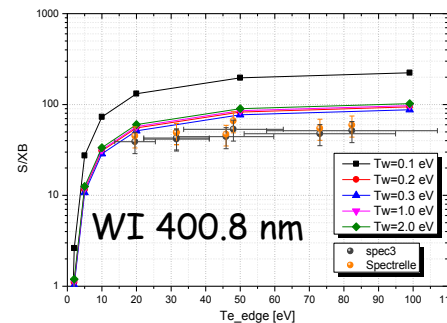
– DIVIMP ?

Adapt solutions for HT3R
Calibrated c_W for W-Transport studies

Check all impurities are incorporated appropriately (Be, O, C, Ar, N,..)

Spectral/Atomic Data

Erosion Yields , S/XB Values , Abs. Calibrations...



Main Issue:

Manpower ??

- Modeling needs include Plasma solutions for V_Hi5_... and HT3(R)
- Main Plasma and Divertor Modeling
- Measurements include
 - W source and core / pedestal emissions
 - Plasma Parameters
 - *Pedestal / Core*
 - *Langmuir Probes*
- Modeling needs to be coordinated with all Experiments utilizing similar plasmas

Ex 2.2.2 Ex 3.1.2 Ex 1.1.7