

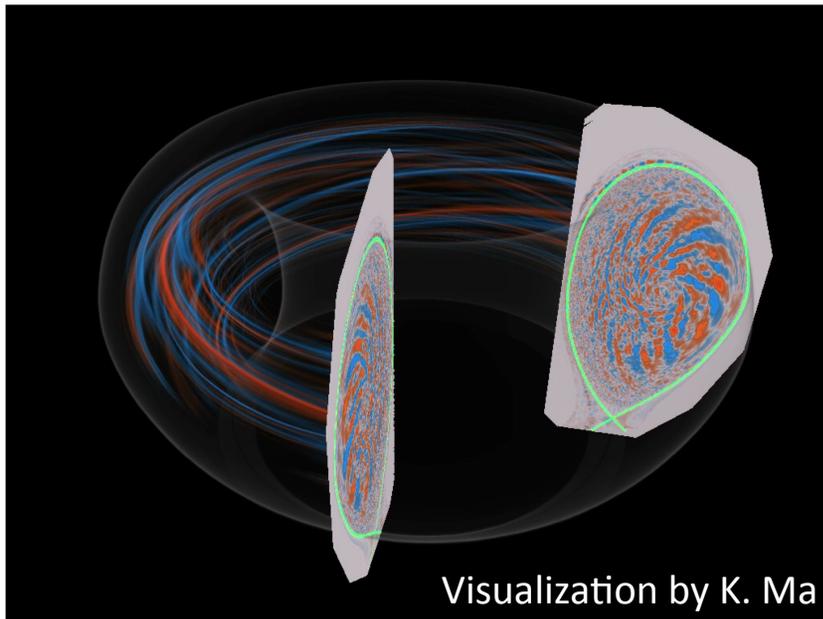
## Li transport study in XGC0 and XGC1 (C.S. Chang, et al)

- **Simulation: as much first-principles as possible, diverted geometry**
  - XGC0: Neoclassical guiding center, not simulating turbulence, but modeling in the anomalous transport
  - XGC1: gyrokinetic neoclassical and turbulence
  - Both XGC0 and XGC1 will include Li and impurities, neutral transport with atomic physics, wall interaction coefficients, and radiation
  - Li effect on ELM stability boundary, in coupling with M3D-C1 and Elite
  - Li effect on the core plasma and impurity transport
  - Li effect on divertor heat load width will also be studied simultaneously
- **Diagnostics**
  - Measure Li and impurity profile time-dependence at all radii, 2D preferred
- **Code development**
  - Move Li and impurity particle routine from XGC0 to XGC1
  - Add poloidal electric field routine to XGC0
  - Couple M3D-C1 and XGC1 into EFFIS framework
  - Complete the kinetic electron capability to XGC1 across separatrix (discussed elsewhere)

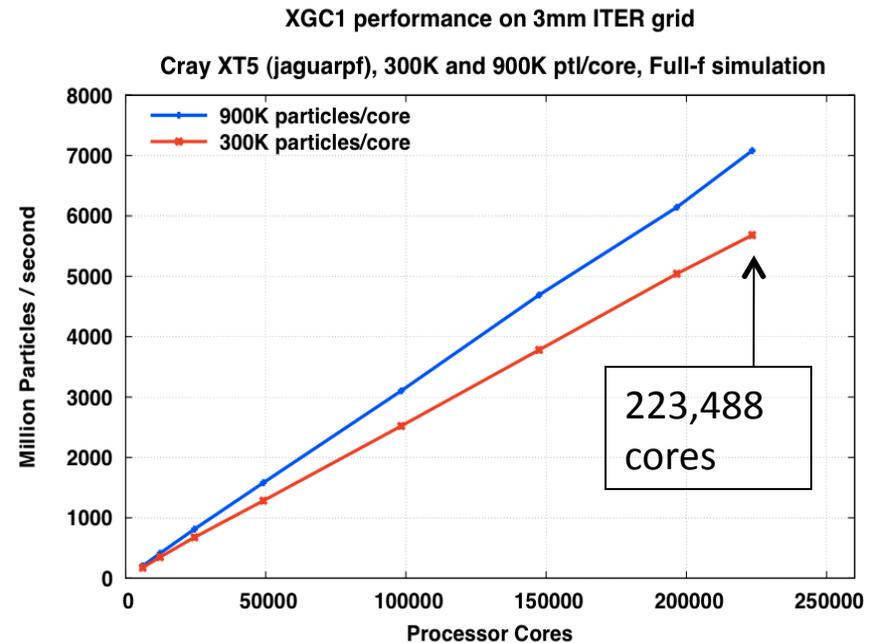
# Comprehensive gyrokinetic code XGC1

(Unique in the world fusion program)

- Diverted magnetic field geometry with material wall BD condition
- Includes magnetic axis: wall-to-wall simulation
  - Lagrangian operation (particle time-advance) in cylindrical coordinates
  - Eulerian operation (field solver) in field-following coordinates
- Wall-recycling of neutral particle with atomic physics
- Multiscale simulation of neoclassical, turbulence, neutral particle, and atomic physics
- Aim for 24 hour simulation by utilizing HPC

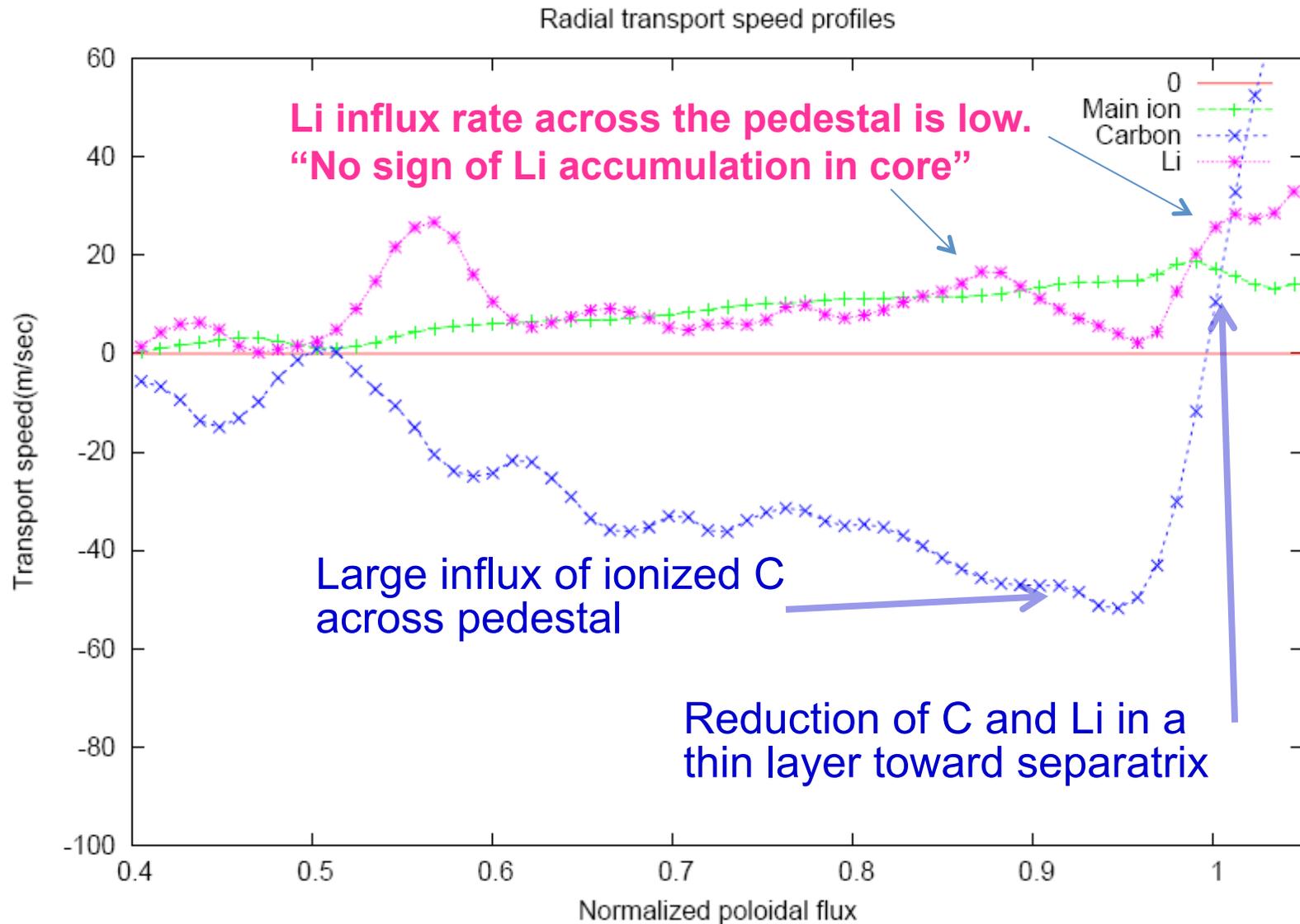


Ion turbulence fills the whole volume, but is confined by magnetic separatrix surface (green curve). DIII-D geometry is used.



XGC1 scales efficiently all the way to the maximal Jaguarpf capability, with MPI+ OpenMP. Routinely uses >70% capability.

**XGC0 says, at  $n_C/n_e=10\%$ , Li moves outward while  $C^{+6}$  moves in at  $\psi_N < 1$ .**

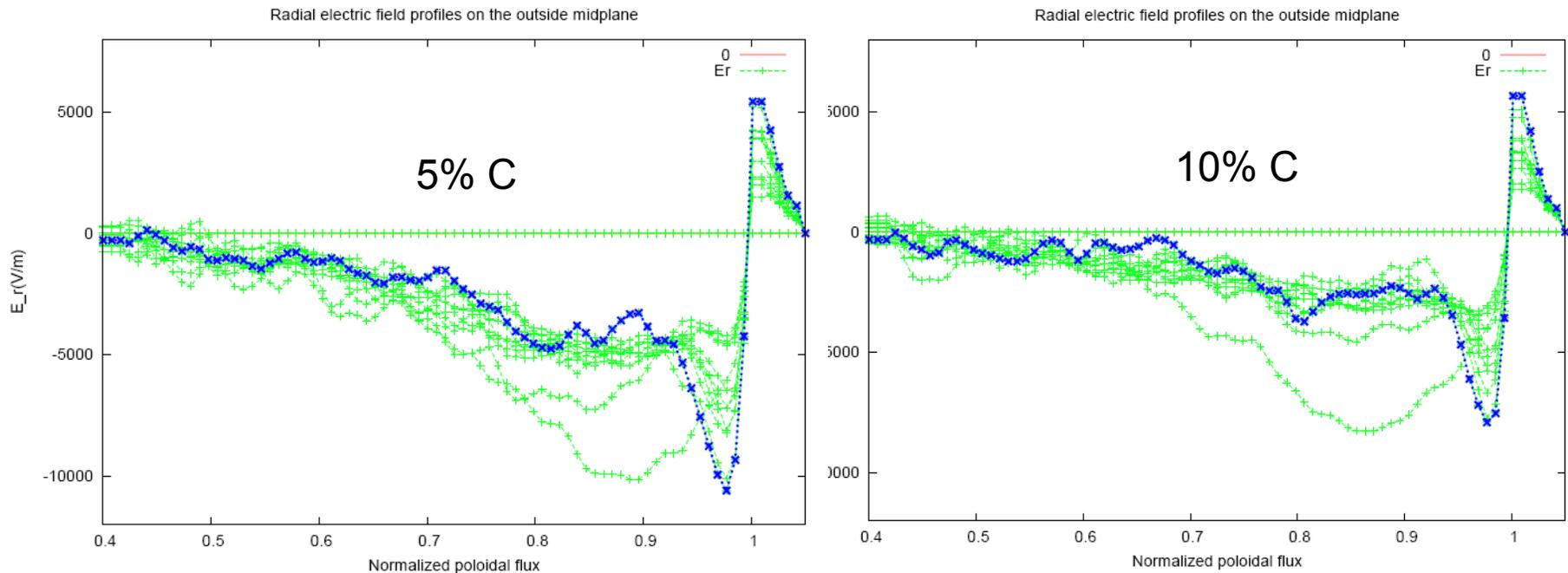


# Carbon depletion from pedestal strengthens ExB shearing

$E_r$ -well depth/width at  $n_C/n_e=5\%$  is stronger than at 10%

**Weaker X-loss effect by C in pedestal**

$V_{\nabla B} \propto 1/Z$ ,  $v_{\parallel} \propto 1/m^{1/2}$ : Thus,  $V_{\nabla B}/v_{\parallel} \propto m^{1/2}/Z$ : where  $Z_C/Z_D=6$ ,  $(m_C/m_d)^{1/2}=6^{1/2}$



**Conjecture: Reduction of  $P_{L-H}$  with abundance of Li in the scrape-off layer:**

- XGC0 observation: reduction in  $C^{+6}$  in the pedestal by high Li population in scrape-off layer ( $C^{+6}$  screening, but  $C^0$  can still penetrate)
- Momentum conservation is not a constraint in scrape-off: Collisional transport yields  $\Gamma_C > 0$  just outside separatrix.  $\rightarrow$  higher C collisionality by abundant Li,  $\rightarrow$  higher  $\Gamma_C > 0$  just outside separatrix  $\rightarrow$  more C depletion in pedestal  $\rightarrow$  Increased ExB shearing rate in pedestal

## Conclusion and Discussion, from Li Symposium 2011

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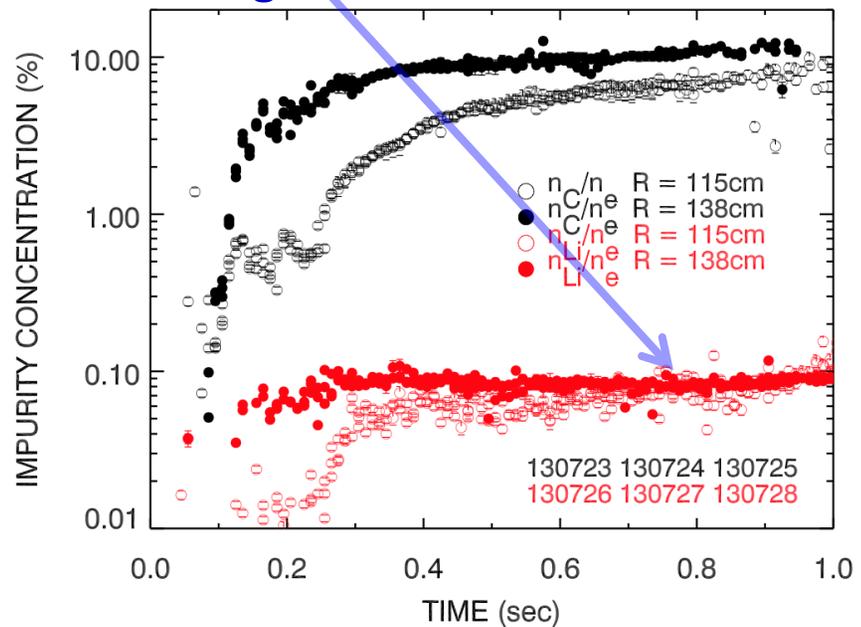
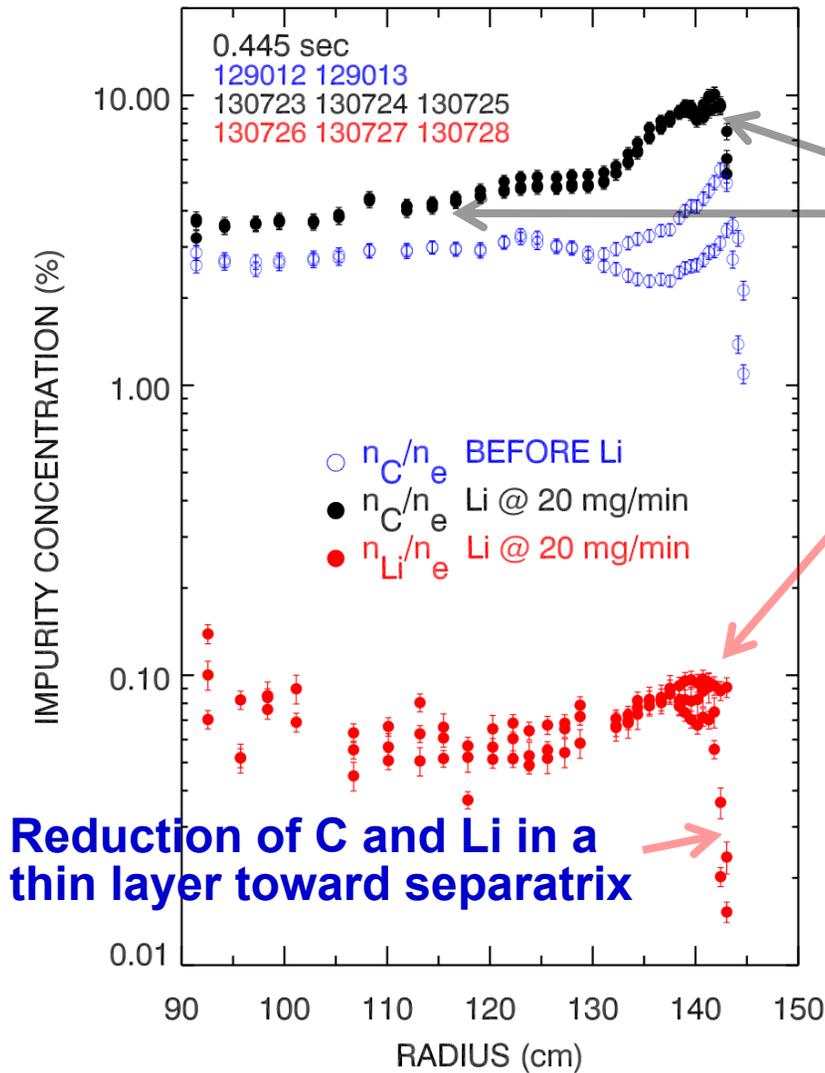
- **It appears that many of the Li behaviors and its influence on plasma in the H-mode, as seen in NSTX, could be related to neoclassical physics**
  - Blockage of Li influx, except in the early low-carbon stage, following the L-H transition
  - Enhanced flux of ionized C into core throughout H-discharge period
  - Reduction of C and Li in a thin layer toward separatrix
  - Lower  $P_{L-H}$  with Li evaporation
  - Broadening  $n_e$  pedestal
- The initial large drop of C into hollow profile appears to be outside of neoclassical physics: A transient turbulence-neoclassical effect is suspected
  - **to be investigated from XGC1 gyrokinetic edge turbulence-neoclassical code**
- **A more realistic plasma “simulation,” as opposed to the “academic” study, is needed**
- **Divertor heat load scaling with Li is to be studied. ADAS data to be used, in collaboration with the Auburn group.**

# New Lithium Density Measurements in H-mode

(We will try to connect the blue items with XGC0 simulation results.)

- Large drop of  $n_C$  at L-H transition into hollow profile  $\rightarrow$  Probably a transient, nonlocal turbulence effect
- **Carbon increases with Li evaporation**
  - C influx rate across pedestal is high
  - C accumulation in core
- **Li screening at later time, but not earlier**
- **$P_{LH}$  goes down with Li**

**Li influx rate across the pedestal is low**  
**“No sign of Li accumulation in core”**



Figures are from **R. E. Bell.**