Neutral Transport Simulations of Gas Puff Imaging Experiments

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Examine Relationship Between Observed Emission Patterns & Underlying Plasma Turbulence



DEGAS 2 Simulations

Start simple:

- 2-D, steady-state neutral transport,
 - Plasma data input to code,
 - Compute neutral density & line emission,
 - Get emission in poloidal plane ~ camera view.
 - 3-D & time-dependence later.
- Use time-averaged $n_e(R) \& T_e(R)$,
 - Compare with observed avg. cloud size & location.
- Or, add ad-hoc 2-D perturbation,
 - Compare spatial structure of emission with perturbation.

• Consider D_2 (D_{α}) and He (5877 Å) puffs.



Realistic, High Resolution Geometry NSTX Shot 108321, 187 ms



For D_2 Puff, D_{α} 's From D_2 , D_2^+ Dissociation Important

- Simulations of C-Mod GPI experiments.
- Most emission from excitation of D atoms,
 - E.g., e + D(1s) \rightarrow e + D*(n=3) \rightarrow D*(n=2) + D_{α}
- Some comes from dissociation,
 - E.g., $e + D_2$ $\rightarrow e + D(1s) + D^*(n=3)$
 - Surprise was how much.



Spatial Structure of Plasma Variation Apparent in Simulated Emission



Relationship Between Emission & Plasma Determined Mostly By Emission Rate



Effective Scaling of *S* Across C-Mod Profile







Scaling of Emission Rate for He 5877 Å Also Varies Across Profile



NSTX Shot 105710



Impact of Turbulence on Neutral Density Can Cause Smearing or Shadowing

- See effect by comparing perturbed S with that computed with unperturbed n_j,
 - \Rightarrow Smearing.
- Quantified for C-Mod:
 - Not a problem for D,
 - But significant for D₂ and D₂⁺.
- Will be examining quantitative effect on k spectrum.



Width of Emission in NSTX Simulations Determined by Profiles

