

# Finite-Collisionality Generalization of the Heuristic Drift Model of SOL & Implications for Shear Flow Stabilization of SOL Interchange Turbulence

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# Generalizing the HD Model → GHD Model

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- Original “low-gas-puff” HD Model assumed convective-like losses from SOL, but upstream  $T_e$  determined by Spitzer-Härm diffusion.
- To generalize for finite collisionality, must include parallel thermal resistance + effect of target  $T_e = T_t$  on upstream  $T_e = T_u$ .
- Use the SOL parallel energy confinement time to define  $\lambda_{q,GHD}$ :

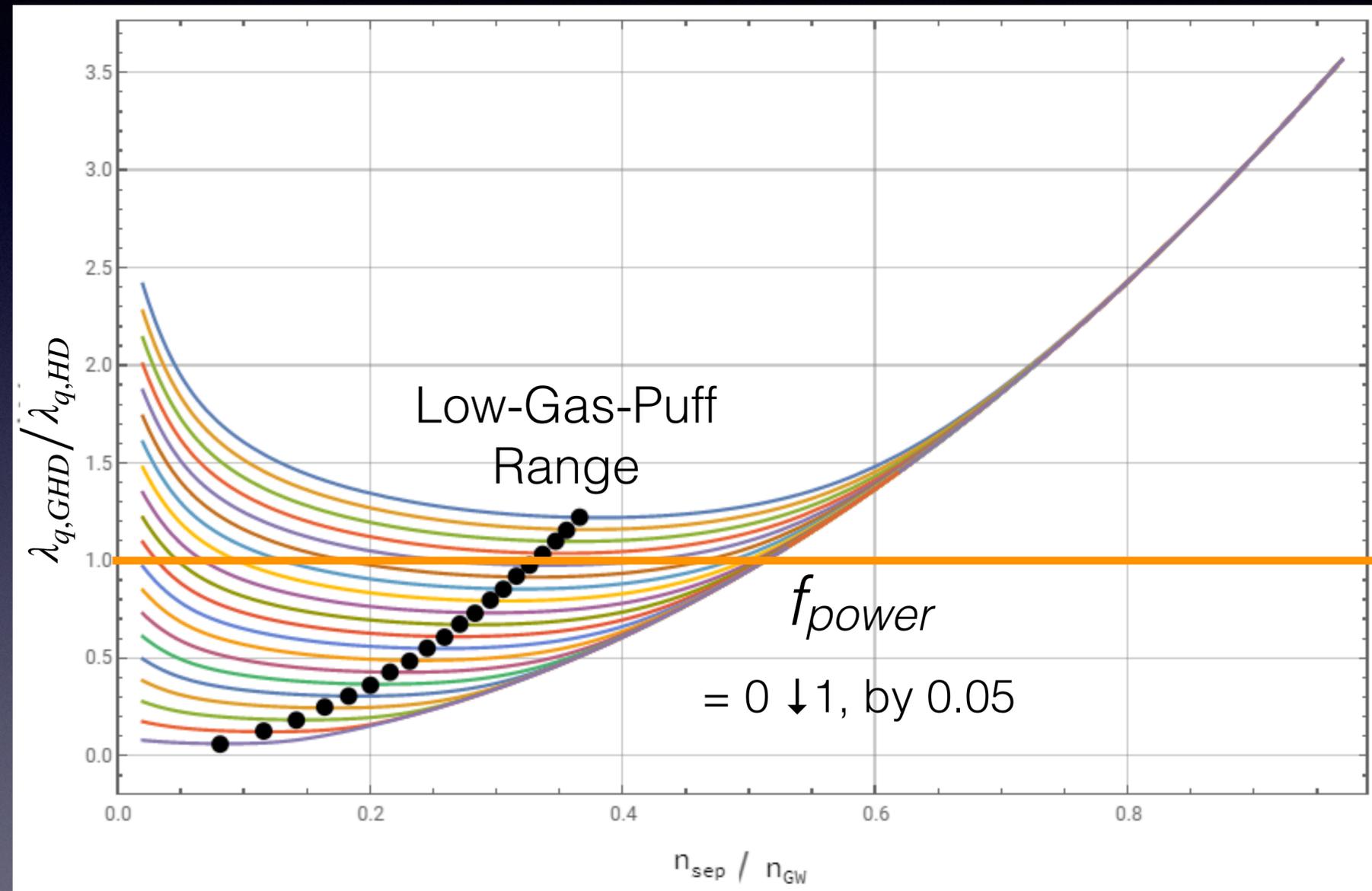
$$\tau_{E\parallel} = \frac{3n_u T_u L_{\parallel}}{q_{\parallel,u}} \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_{q,GHD} \sim \tau_{E\parallel} v_{d,u}$$

- Use the 2PM for heat diffusion along  $B$  and heat loss at the target:

$$T_{u,eV}^{7/2} - T_{t,eV}^{7/2} = \frac{7}{2} \frac{q_{\parallel,u} L_{\parallel}}{\kappa_0} \quad \text{and} \quad q_{\parallel,u} = \frac{\gamma n_t T_t c_{s,t}}{1 - f_{power}}$$

# HD Model OK over Low-Gas-Puff Range

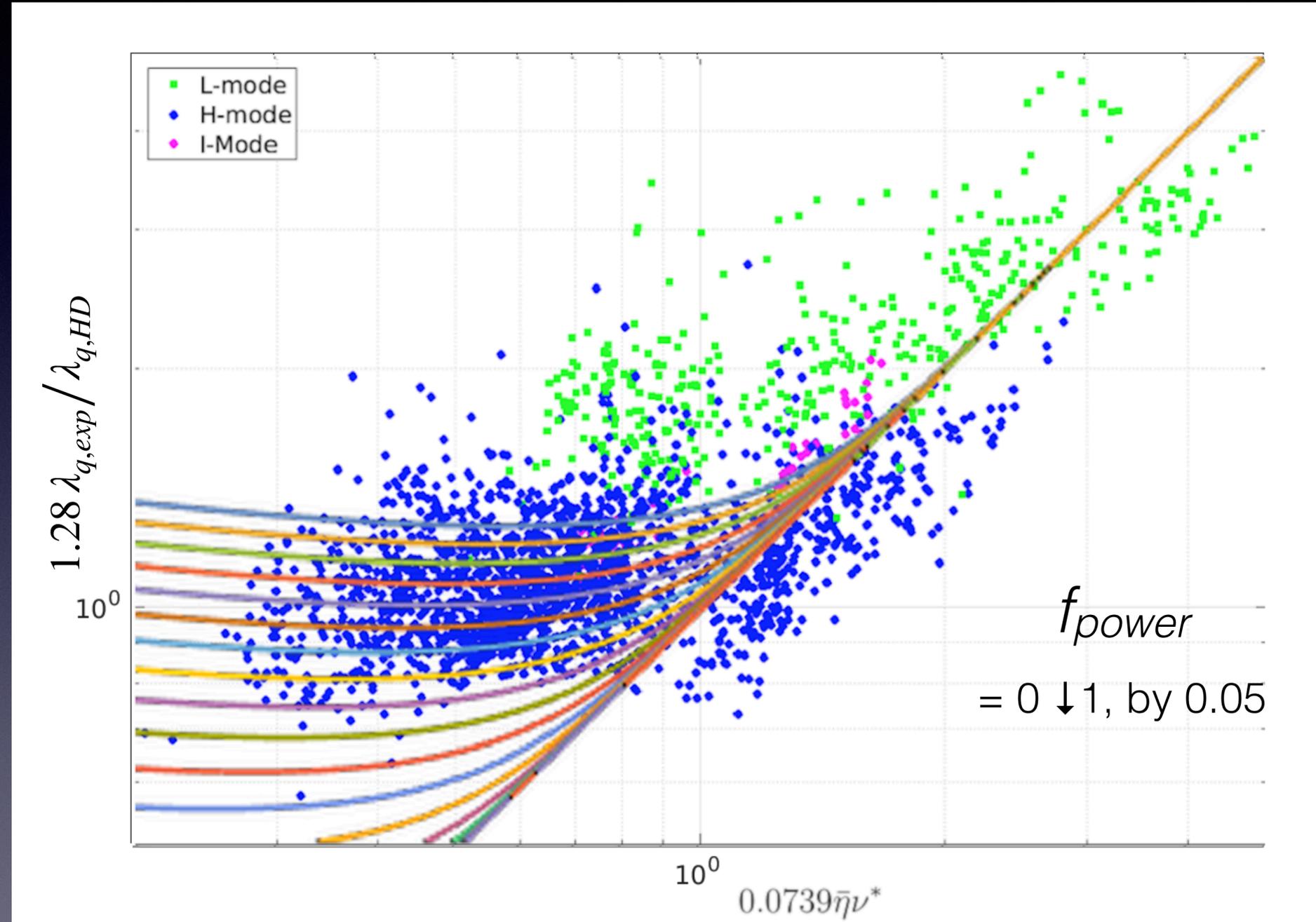
Sheath-limited:  
 $T_t$  affects  $T_u$



Collisional:  
Thermal resistance affects  $\tau_{E,\parallel}$

AUG-like parameters

# Agreement with AUG H-Mode data OK



$$\bar{\eta} \nu^* \equiv \left( \frac{7/3}{1 + 2\lambda_T / (3\lambda_n)} \right) \left( \frac{1 + Z}{A} \right)^{1/2} \left( 0.672 + 0.076 Z_{eff}^{1/2} + 0.252 Z_{eff} \right) \frac{10^{-16} n_{sep} L_{||}}{T_{sep}^2}$$

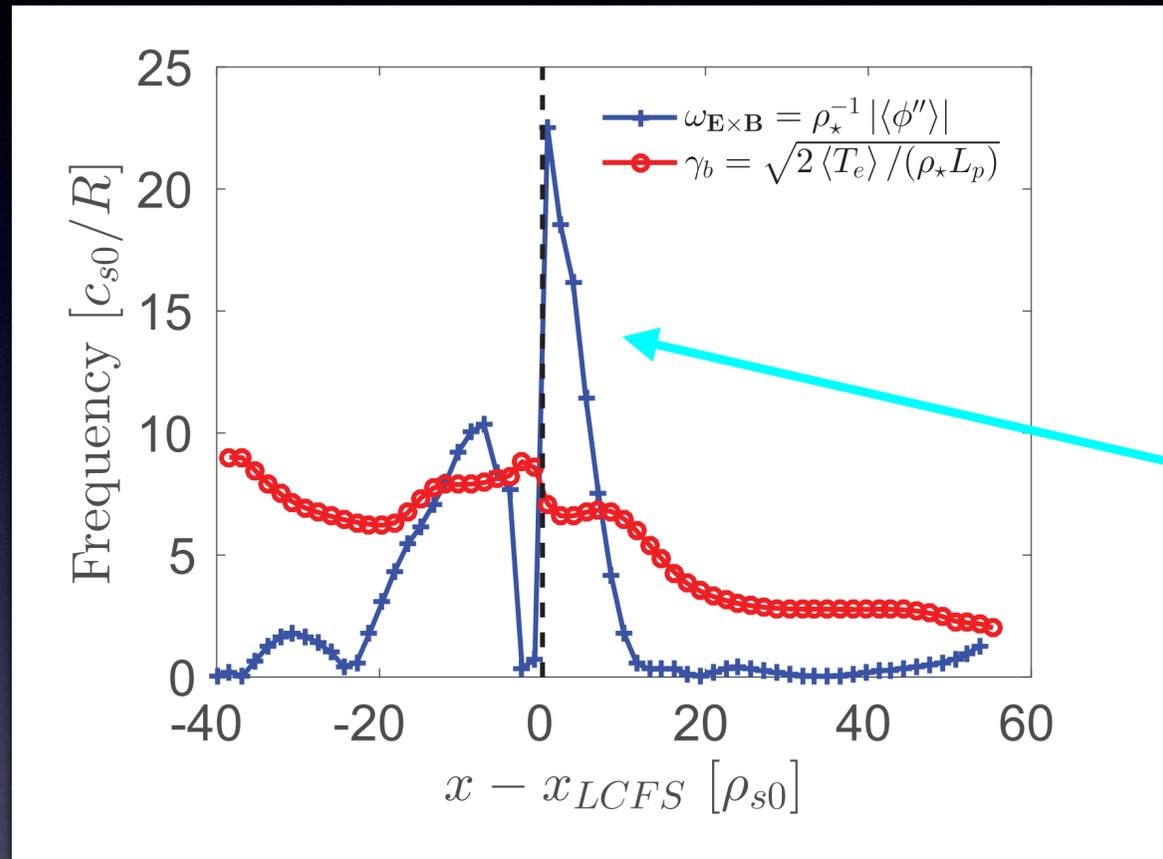
( $q_{||}$ -weighted radially-averaged collisionality.)

# Implications for Shear Flow Stabilization of SOL Interchange Turbulence

$$\omega_s \equiv |\phi''| / B_t$$

$$\gamma_{int} \equiv c_s / \sqrt{R\lambda_p}$$

# GBS Simulations see Shear-Flow Effect



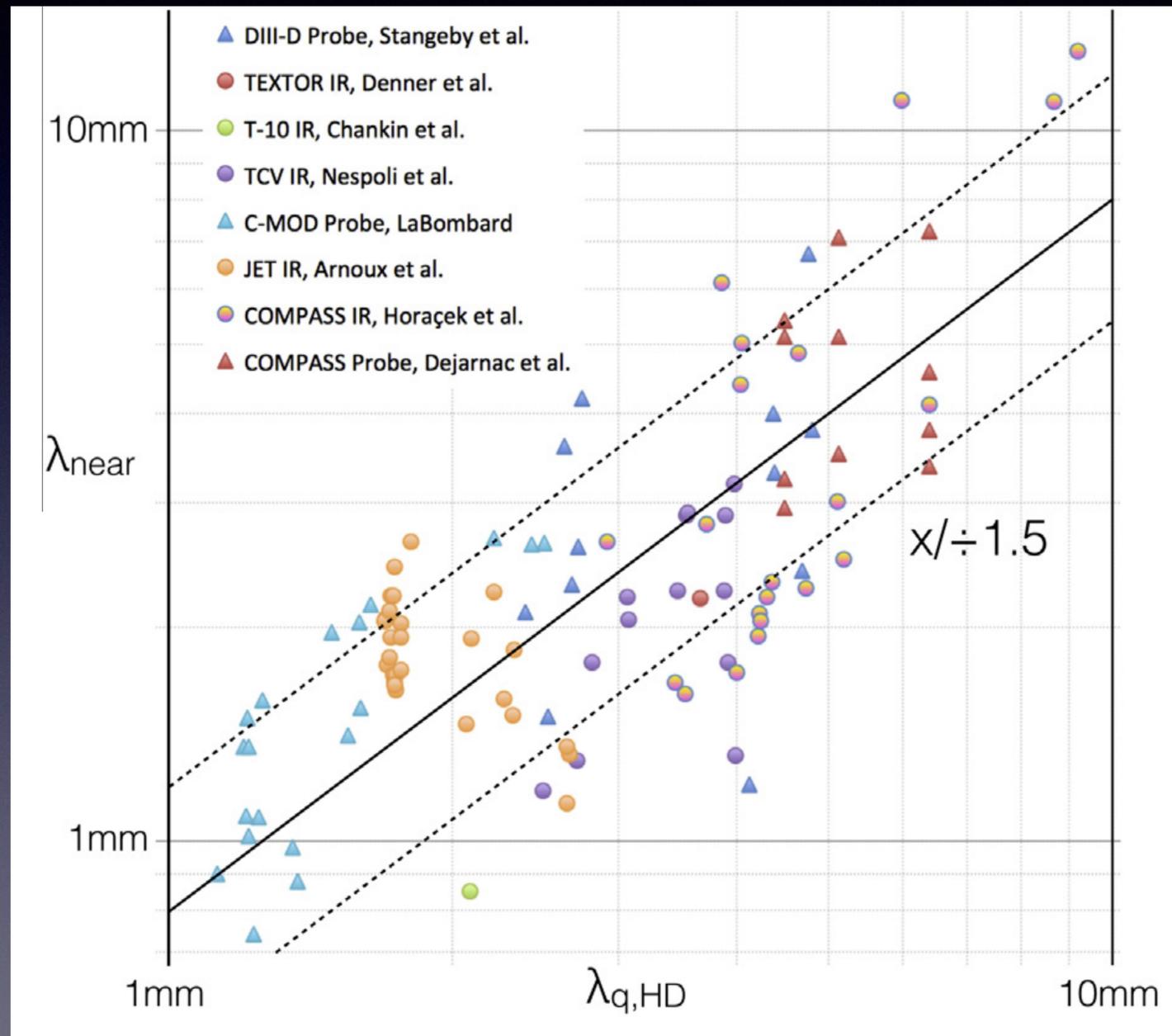
$$\omega_s = |\phi''| / B_t$$
$$\gamma_{int} = c_s / \sqrt{R \lambda_p}$$

$\omega_s > \gamma_{int}$  in near-SOL region of inner-wall limited TCV plasmas, where  $\lambda_q \sim$  HD prediction.

Halpern & Ricci (Nuclear Fusion, 2017)

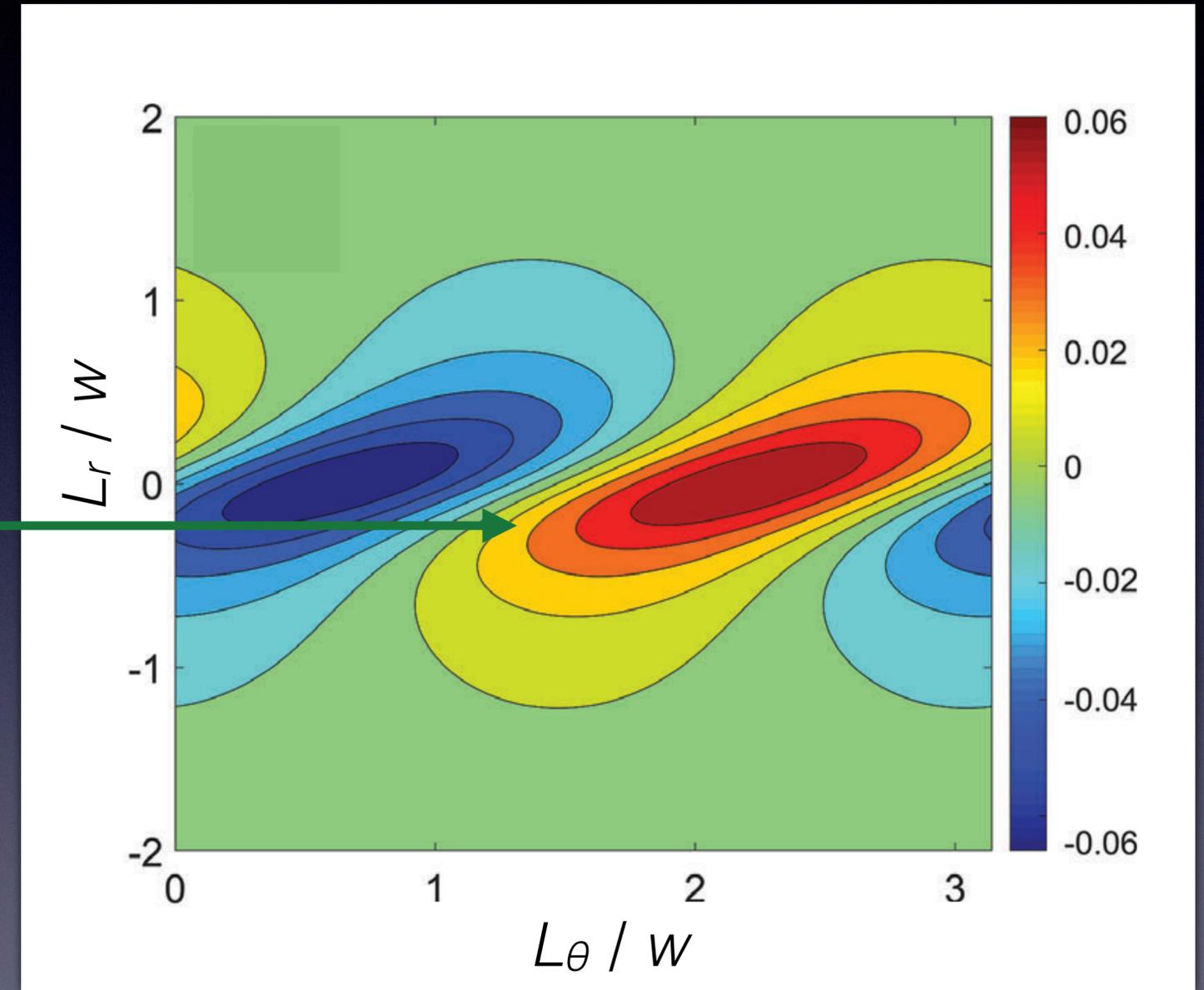
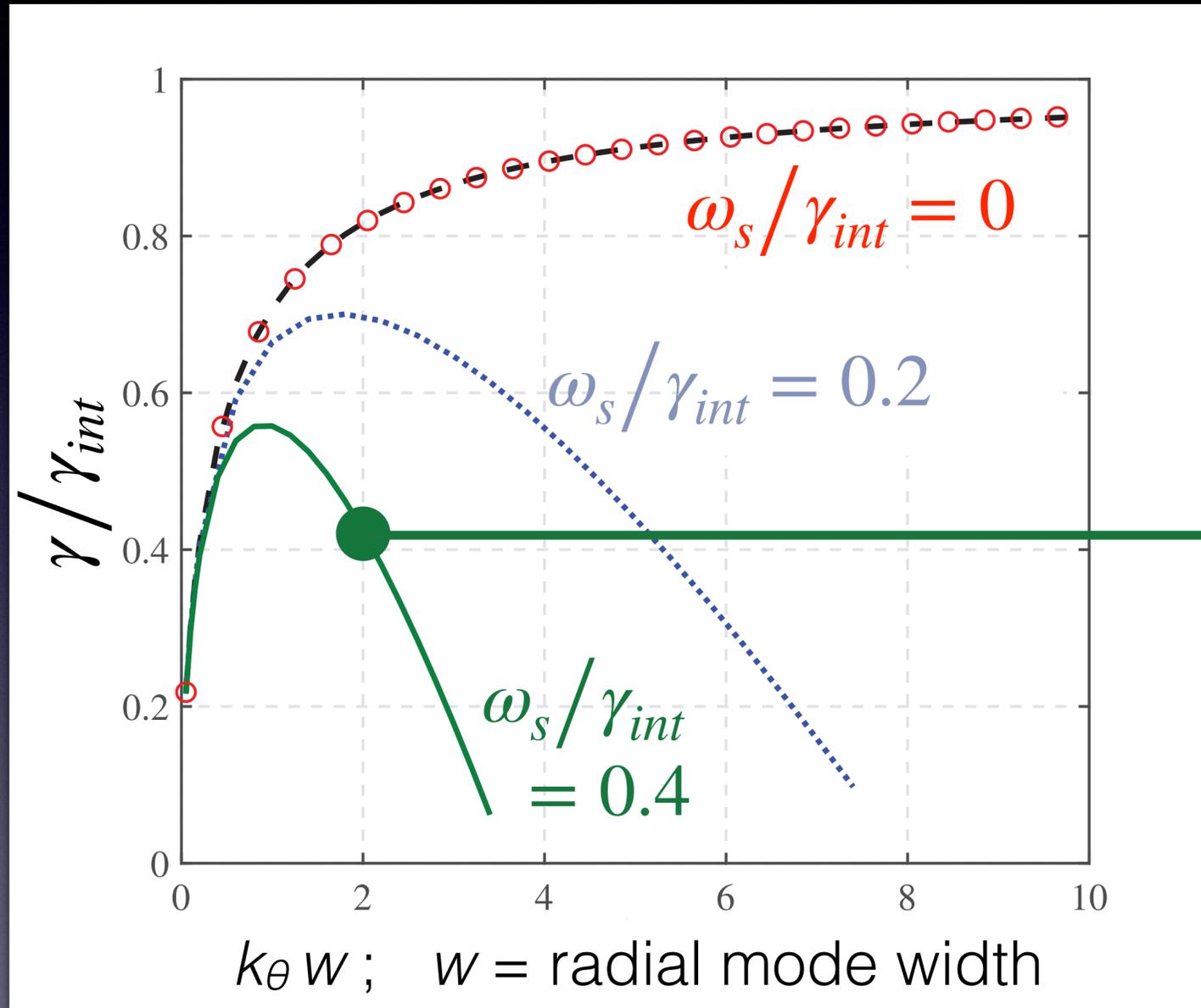
We hypothesize here that the H-Mode in divertor plasmas requires  $\omega_s \sim \gamma_{int}$  in the SOL.

# TCV Near-SOL Data ~ HD Prediction



Near-SOL  $\lambda_q$  for inner-wall limited plasmas, vs. HD Model

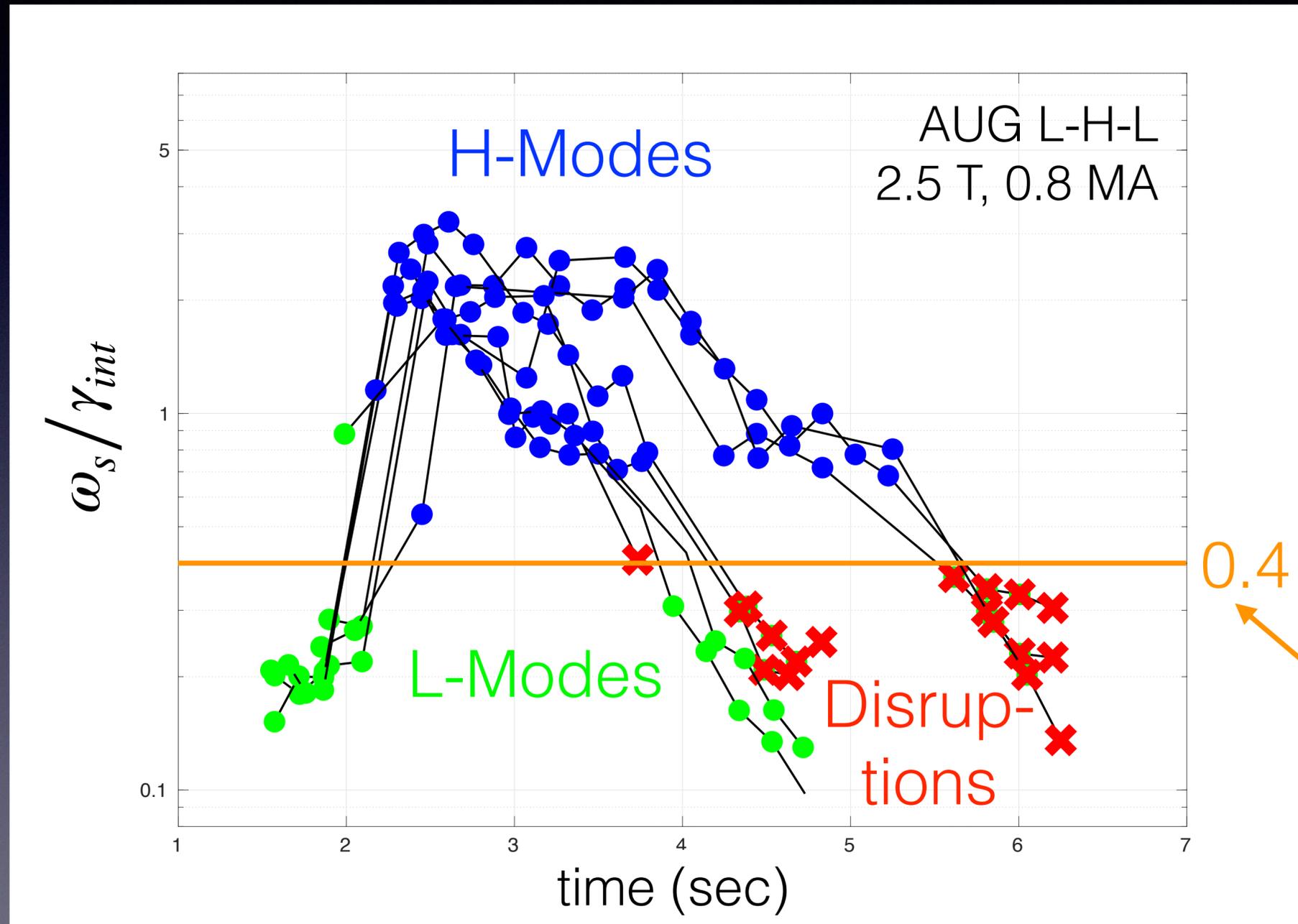
# Interchange Stabilization at High $\omega_s / \gamma_{int}$



Zhang, Krasheninnikov, & Smolyakov (Contributions to Plasma Physics, 2019)

**No interchange eigenmode for  $\omega_s / \gamma_{int} > 0.4$ .**

# AUG Data Support Role of $\omega_s / \gamma_{int}$



2PM ansatz for upstream potential  
(Stangeby & Chankin NF 1996):

$$\omega_s = \frac{3T_t + (0.71 + \ln(2)/\ln(f_T))(T_u - T_t)}{eB\lambda_{T_e}^2}$$

$T_t$  and  $f_T = T_u/T_t$  from the 2PM,  
using upstream TS data.

Assumes  $j_{||} = 0$ .

Poor for very low density?

$\gamma_{int}$  from upstream TS data.

Zhang, Krasheninnikov,  
and Smolyakov, CPP 2019

Snap in, decays slowly with increasing density.

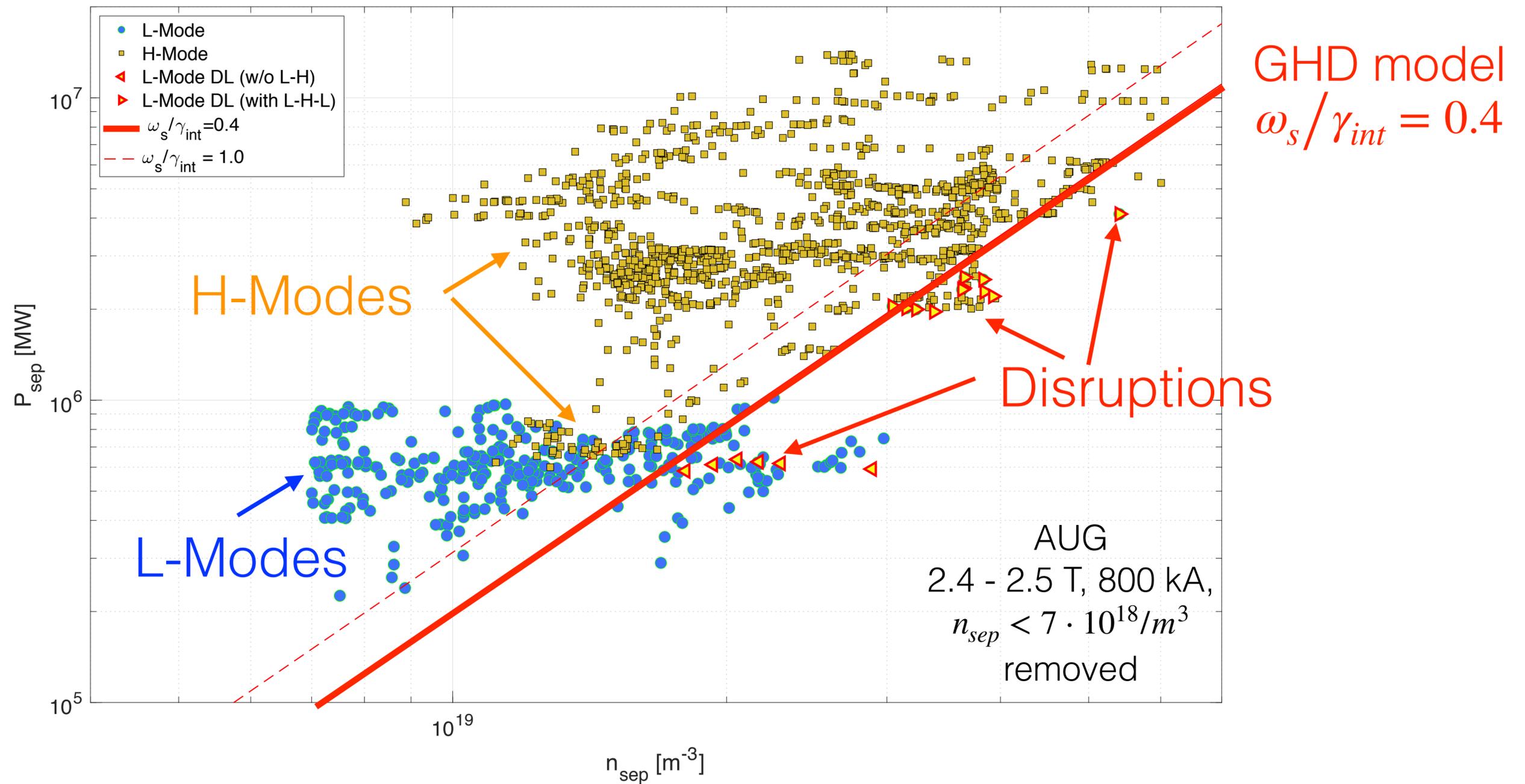
# GHD $H \rightarrow L$ $P_{sep}$ Scalings ~ AUG Data

$$P_{sep,H \rightarrow L} \propto n_{e,sep}^{\alpha} q_{cyl}^{\beta} B_t^{\gamma}$$

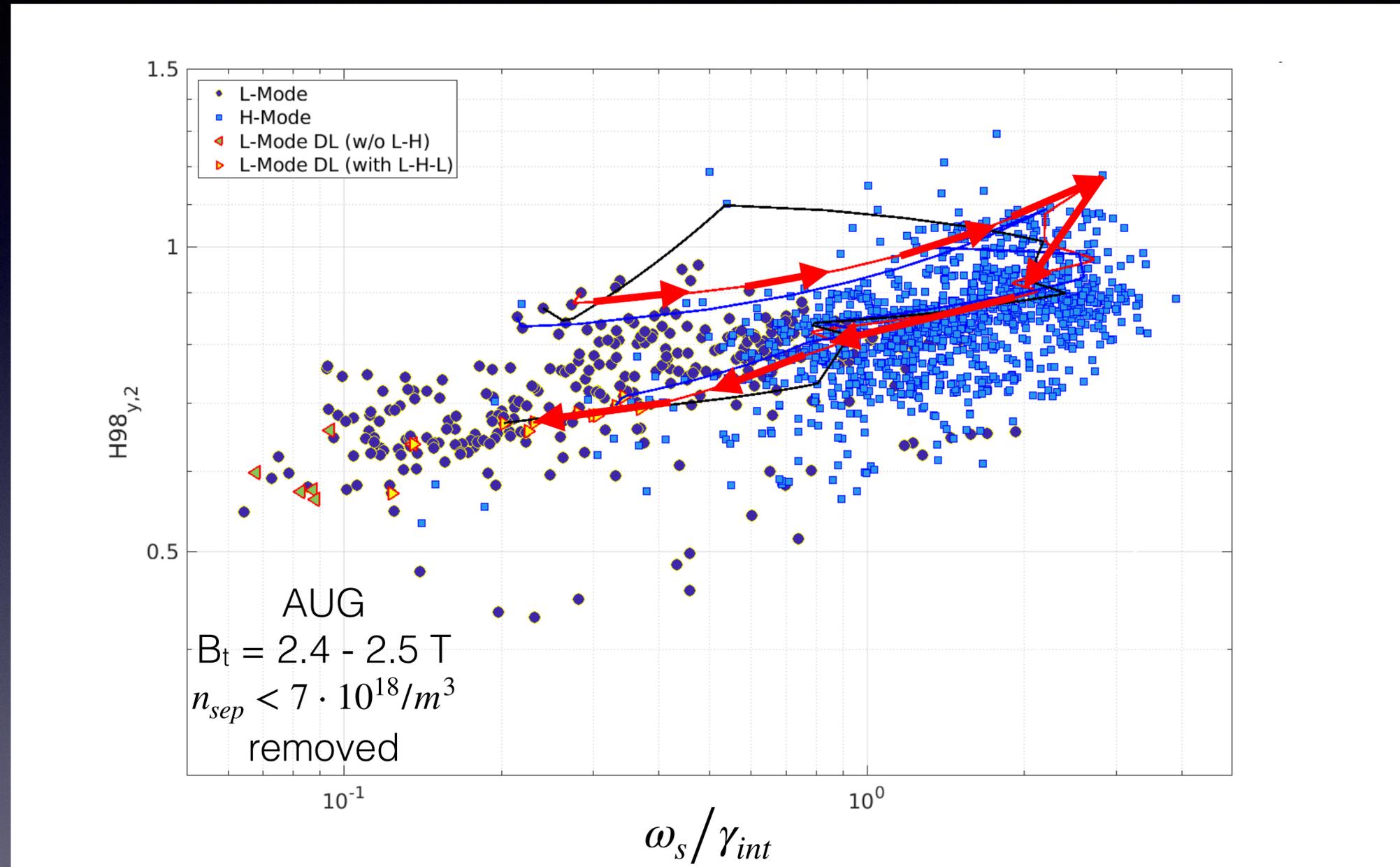
	GHD	Bernert
$n_{e,sep}$ ( $\alpha$ )	2.07	2.53 (H5)
$q_{cyl}$ ( $\beta$ )	2.24	1.48
$B_t$ ( $\gamma$ )	-1.3	-0.67

- Bernert et al. (PPCF, 2015) only had “H5” density, line averaged over outer region of the plasma, not  $n_{sep}$ . *This is likely to skew the scalings.* (Bernert et al. expressed the threshold in terms of  $n_{H5}$  vs.  $q_{cyl}$ ,  $P_{sep}$ ,  $B_t$ .)
- **GHD captures general trends, including negative power scaling with  $B_t$ .**

# Agreement OK for GHD $H \rightarrow L$ $P_{sep}$ vs. $n_{sep}$



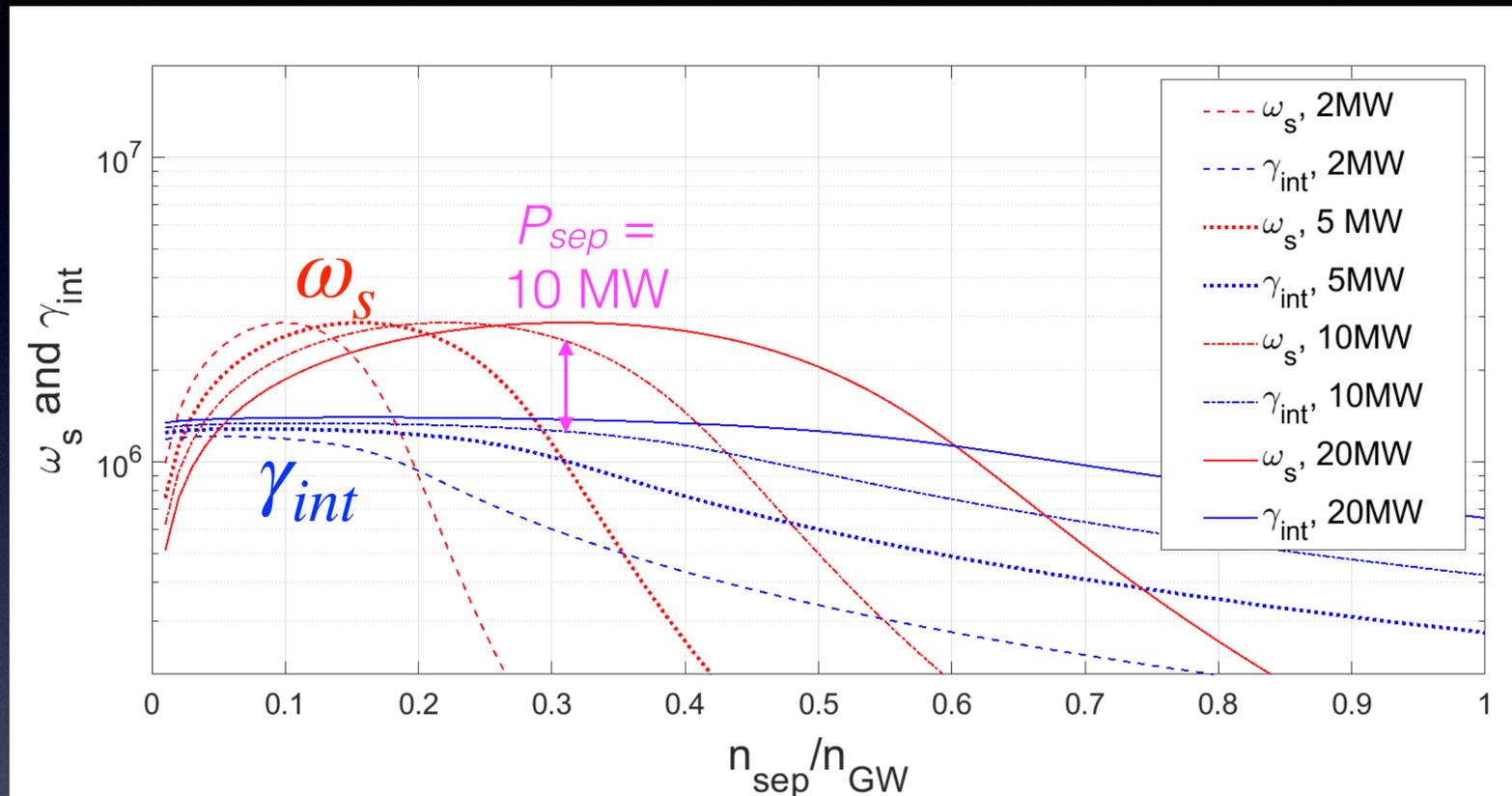
# Confinement Improves for $\omega_s / \gamma_{int}$ up to $\sim 2$



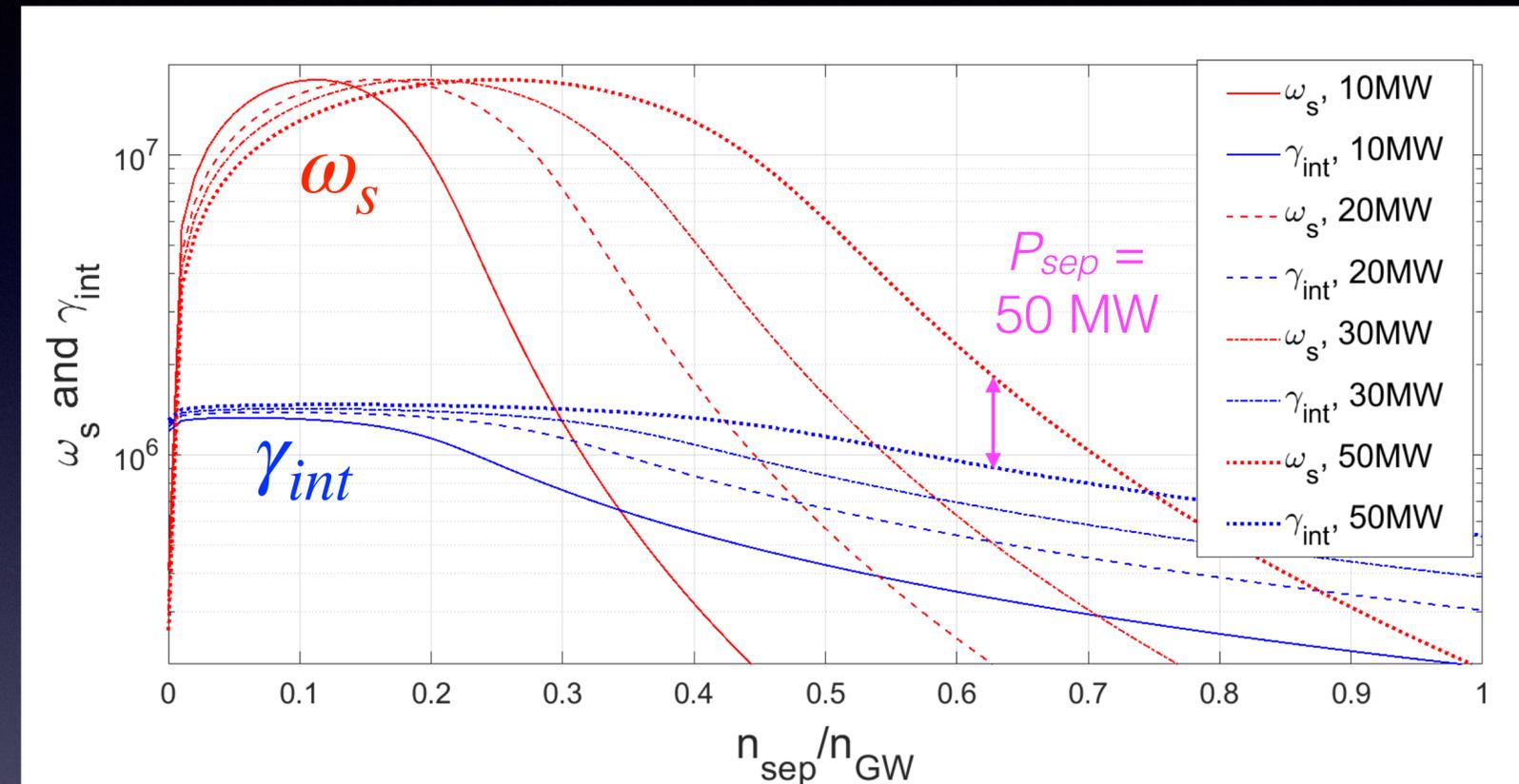
See also:  
Silvagni et al.  
PPCF 2020.  
Brunner et al.  
NF 2018.

Confinement degrades on the way down in  $\omega_s / \gamma_{int}$  to the back-transition.

# Favorable Prediction for ITER



AUG



ITER

ITER H-Modes predicted to have high  $\omega_s/\gamma_{int} \approx 2$  at high  $n_{sep}/n_{GW} \sim 0.6$ .

Could the low-density end be related to higher H-L transition power there?

Possible role of parallel current in reducing upstream potential?

# Conclusions

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- HD Model can be generalized (GHD) to lower & higher collisionality.
- At high collisionality, GHD predicts  $\lambda_q$  to grow  $\sim$  like experiment.
- AUG data shows a strong correlation of  $\omega_s / \gamma_{int}$  with H vs. L Mode.
  - Consistent with theory for interchange stabilization.
- GHD model predicts  $P_{sep}$  vs.  $n_{sep}$  for H  $\rightarrow$  L transition  $\sim$  like AUG.
- $\omega_s / \gamma_{int}$  correlates with improved confinement.
- GHD model predicts high  $\omega_s / \gamma_{int}$  at high  $n_{sep} / n_{GW}$  for ITER.
- More work to be done varying parameters in AUG and elsewhere.
  - Also direct (probe?) measurements of  $\omega_s$  and  $\gamma_{int}$ .