## Pedestal fuelling studies with LLAMA on DIII-D

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## Understanding what sets the pedestal density structure is essential for pedestal predictions



- EPED-like reduced model can predict p<sub>e</sub>, but no model for n<sub>e</sub>
- Role of fuelling vs transport in the density pedestal is an open question [Mordijck NF 2020]





# Quantification of the pedestal particle source is essential for model validation

- Sources of neutrals "at least" a 2D problem
  - Ion recycling at wall and div. targets
  - Inner leg detachment
- Pedestal fueling take place:
  - Directly via main chamber SOL
  - Directly via divertor region
  - Indirectly via leakage
- Measurement Of Neutral Density And Pedestal Particle Source To Understand Fueling







- LLAMA is the Lyman Alpha Measurement Apparatus
- Poloidal asymmetries in fuelling
- Edge-transport simulations
- Transport studies with LLAMA
- The future: ALPACA
- Conclusions





### Measuring atomic line radiation to infer neutral density





- Why use Lyman instead of Balmer?
  - Large intensity
  - Lower reflections
  - Lower molecular components
- Drawback of Lyman
  - VUV: in-vacuum optics, low transmission
  - Difficult calibration





## LLAMA is the Lyman Alpha Measurement Apparatus



- Developed through a PPPL-MIT partnership
- Installed on DIII-D in 2019
- Compact design
- Spectral sensitive components
  - Bragg mirror (FWHM ~ 5 nm)
  - Interference filter (FWHM ~ 7 nm)
  - AXUV photodiode
- Temporal responsivity
  - AXUV photodiode Transimpedance amplifier
    - 10<sup>8</sup> V/A gain, 1 kHz low pass filter





### LLAMA views above the X-point with radial coverage at the edge

1.5

1.0

- 20 channels on each side
- Radial resolution of ~2 cm FWHM with ~20 cm total coverage





1.8

R(m)

2.2

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## Toroidal views allow for emissivity inversion





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## Strong asymmetry in pedestal fueling upon reversal of toroidal magnetic field is observed

- H-modes with same shape and electron density
- Fuelling dominated at the HFS with favourable drift direction





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## Ionization source asymmetries present across wider dataset with favourable drift direction

- Up to 25 times larger  $S_{i,HFS}$  than  $S_{i,LFS}$  with ion  $Bx \nabla B$  directed downwards
- Cases with ion  $Bx \nabla B$  directed upwards have HFS-LFS symmetric S<sub>i</sub>





## **Turbulent XGC1 simulations reproduce observed fuelling** asymmetries

- XGC1+DEGAS2 with synthetic diagnostic
- Asymmetry caused by a combination of ExB and parallel flow reversal
- Reversal of ion flows modify the primary recycling location





Following field lines in the dominant direction of flow:







[Courtesy of G. Wilkie]

Collaboration with G. Wilkie

& XGC group

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## In-out ionization asymmetry is shown to drop by an order of magnitude when changing the magnetic balance from LSN to DN

- Further experiments: magnetic configurations varied from lower-single-null (LSN) through double-null (DN) to upper-single-null (USN) scanning
- Preliminary analysis indicating the reduction in ion flux arriving at the inner target as configuration shifts from lower biased to upper biased







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### 2D edge-transport simulations



- Short detour to **JET**
- Multi-fluid, Braginskii equations for the parallel transport (SOLPS, EDGE2D, SOLEDGE2D, UEDGE, ...)
- Monte-Carlo kinetic neutral code (EIRENE, DEGAS2, ...)
- Ad-hoc diffusive perpendicular transport coefficients are iterated to match experiments



## Estimating the pedestal particle source and transport coefficients with interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations

- EDGE2D-EIRENE: coupled 2D plasma fluid + neutral particle Monte-Carlo codes
- Iterating  $D_{\perp}$  and  $\chi_{\perp_e}$  (=  $\chi_{\perp_i}$ ) to match: **upstream**  $n_e$ ,  $T_e$  from experiment



## Multiple EDGE2D-EIRENE solutions reproducing the same experimental upstream ne, Te profiles

- EDGE2D-EIRENE: coupled 2D plasma fluid + neutral particle Monte-Carlo codes
- Iterating  $D_{\perp}$  and  $\chi_{\perp_e}$  (=  $\chi_{\perp_i}$ ) to match: **upstream**  $n_e$ ,  $T_e$  from exp. (slow recovery phase)
- $D_{\perp}$  scanned in ETB and SOL: no unique solution with only upstream  $n_e^{-}$ ,  $T_e^{-}$  (and divertor) constraints



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## Recycling compensates the changes in transport

- Multiple solutions to match same upstream profiles can be obtained (see also [Groth EPS 2011])
- Increase in transport (D<sub>1</sub>) is compensated by higher source: higher particle flux  $\rightarrow$  increased recycling



 $\rightarrow$  Main chamber particle source needs to be constrained: LLAMA Some progress on JET with D $\alpha$  [Horvath PPCF 2023], but problem with reflections



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### **SOLPS-ITER simulations of DIII-D H-mode**



- Upstream profiles can be matched with different transport coefficients
- Boundary conditions somewhat different between cases (work in progress)





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### LLAMA measurements constrain particle source in simulations



- Increased transport leads to higher particle source
- Simulations with cross-field drifts in progress to study in-out asymmetries







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## Diffusive and convective particle transport studies using pedestal modulation and LLAMA

- External (gas puff modulation) or internal (ELMs) pedestal modulation to infer edge Ds and vs
- High temporal and spatial resolution measurements of the ionization source with LLAMA is key
- Inferred transport coefficients in indicated the possible role of a particle pinch









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## ALPACA - LLAMA expansion to measure neutrals in the upper main chamber

- Simultaneous measurement of neutrals at 4 poloidal locations
- Study different divertor configurations, better coverage for USN and DN plasmas
- In/out and up/down fuelling asymmetries
- Kudos to PPPL engineering and I&C groups
- Installation on DIII-D scheduled for Jan 2024











### Conclusions

- LLAMA measures Ly-a radiation providing information about the edge particle source
- Large in-out asymmetries in fuelling observed depending on drift direction
- XGC1 simulations reproducing the fuelling asymmetry: change of recycling location due to reversal in ExB and parallel flow direction
- LLAMA is crucial to constrain edge-transport simulations
- Pedestal modulation studies with LLAMA allow for the inference of Ds and vs at the edge: indication of particle pinch in the pedestal
- Next DIII-D campaign in 2024 with an expansion of LLAMA views: ALPACA



