



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
**ENERGY**

Office of  
Science



# Simulated heat transport in NSTX via CAE- & GAE-induced electron orbit modification

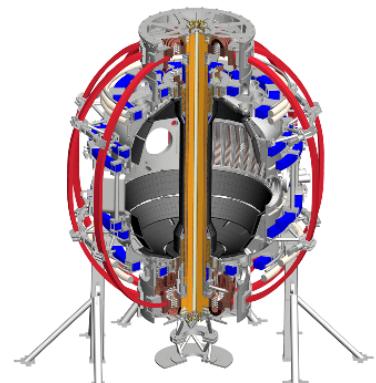
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Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory  
Sep. 21-22, 2016

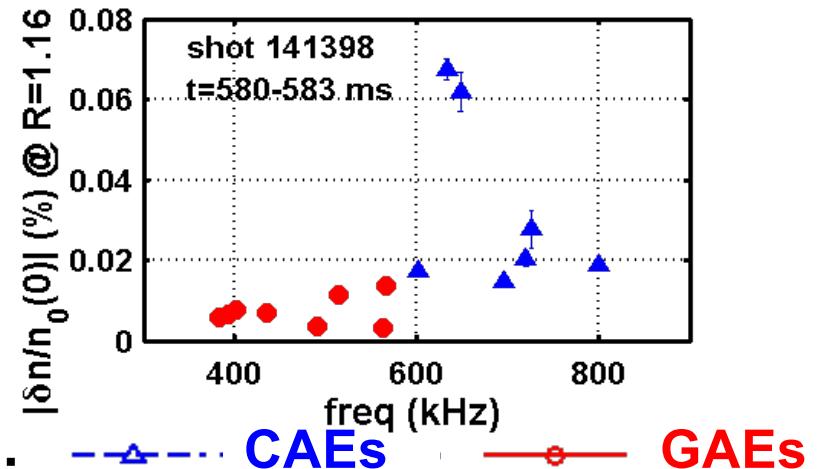
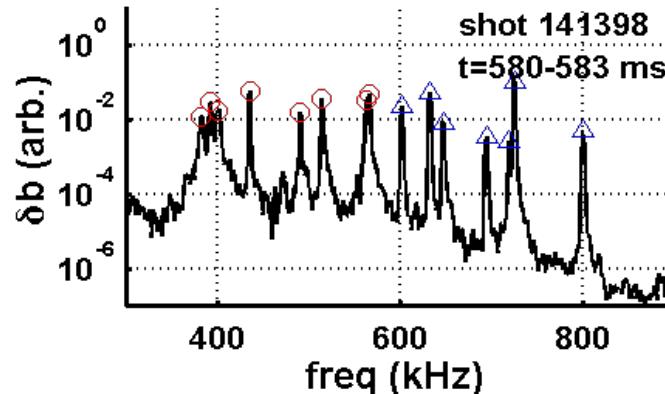
**UCLA**

 JOHNS HOPKINS  
UNIVERSITY

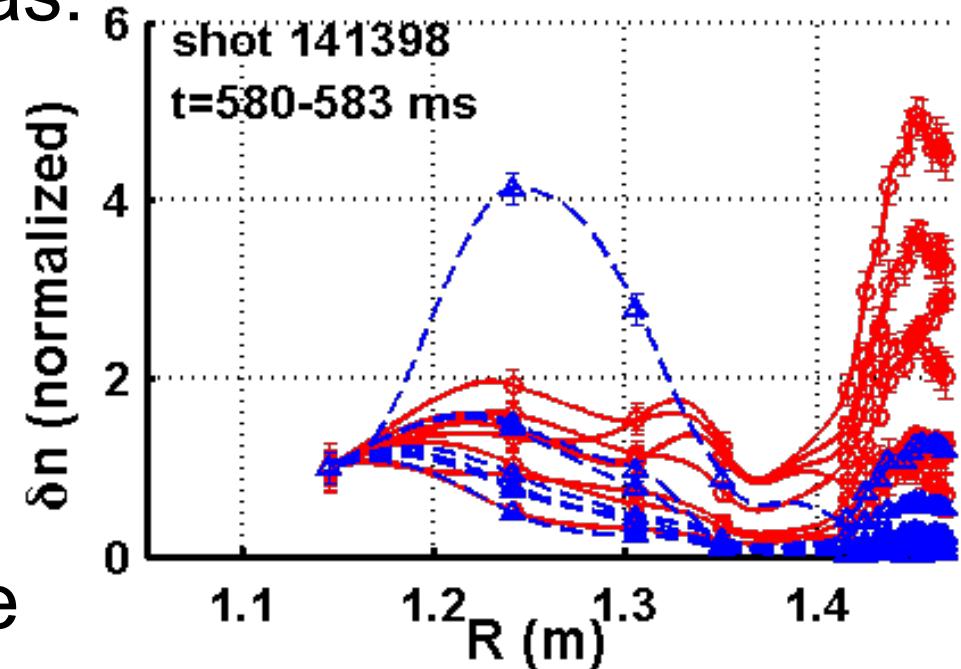
 PPPL



# Structure and amplitude of CAE & GAE $\delta n$ measured in high performance plasma

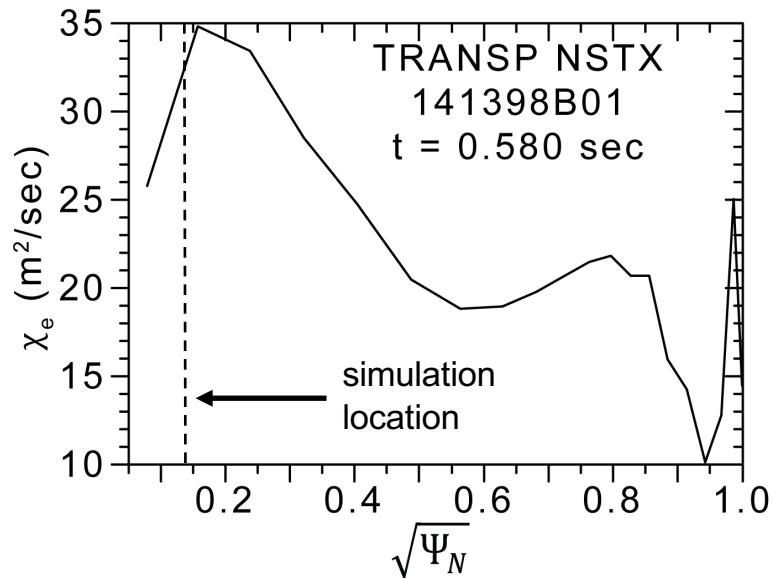


- Observed modes identified as:
  - GAEs:  $f < \sim 600$  kHz,  
 $n = -6 - -8$
  - CAEs:  $f > \sim 600$  kHz,  
 $n = -3 - -5$
- CAEs have larger  $\delta n$  in core
- GAEs have larger  $\delta n$  in edge



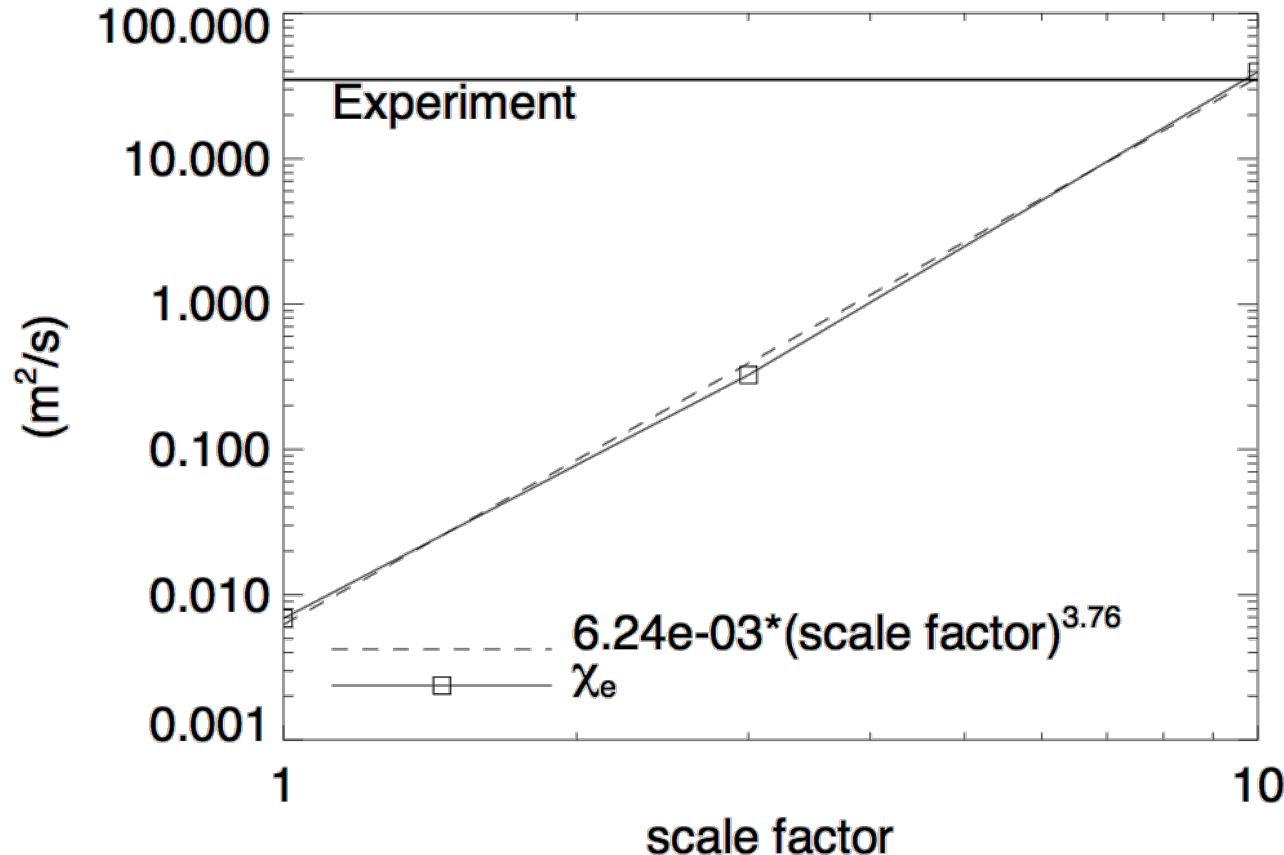
# $\chi_e$ from GAEs simulated for 6 MW H-mode 141398, t = 0.58 sec

- Anomalous core  $\chi_e$  ( $\sim 35 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$ ) in 6 MW H-mode (141398, t = 0.58 sec)
- $e^-$  guiding center orbit spreading simulated by ORBIT =>  $\chi_e$ 
  - initial population isotropic thermal ( $T_e = 1 \text{ keV}$ ) at  $\Psi_N^{1/2} = 0.15$
  - B-field from experiment ( $B_{T0}=0.45 \text{ T}$ )
  - collisionless
  - spreading =>  $D_e$ ,  $\chi_e = \frac{3}{2} D_e$
- 8 GAEs
  - $\xi_{rms} \sim 0.4 \text{ mm}$
  - $\omega = k_{||} V_A \Rightarrow |m| = 0 - 2$
  - poloidal+toroidal Fourier modes used



$f$ (kHz)	$n$	$m$	$\xi$ (mm)
383	-8	-2	0.1
393	-7	-1	0.11
401	-8	-2	0.13
436	-7	0	0.12
491	-8	0	0.06
515	-7	1	0.21
563	-6	2	0.05
567	-8	1	0.25

# $\chi_e$ from GAEs in simulation much less than from TRANSP



- $\chi_e \ll 1$  m<sup>2</sup>/s at experimental amplitude,  $\xi_{\text{expt}}$
- scaling study shows  $\chi_e$  sensitive to amplitude:  $\chi_e \propto \xi^{3.76}$
- need  $\xi = 10^*(\xi_{\text{expt}})$  for agreement with TRANSP

# Inclusion of CAEs as shear modes increases simulated $\chi_e$ , but still not enough

- 7 CAEs (15 CAEs+GAEs)
- $\delta n$  typically much larger for CAEs => much larger  $\xi$  need to explain  $\delta n$ 
  - $\xi_{rms} \sim 1.8$  mm (1.9 mm CAEs+GAEs)
- $m$  typically much larger for CAEs when  $\omega = k_{||} V_A$  assumed
  - $\omega = k_{||} V_A \Rightarrow |m| = 4-10$
- $\chi_e = 8$  m<sup>2</sup>/s at  $\xi_{expt,CAE+GAE}$ 
  - expect 2 m<sup>2</sup>/s from just GAEs at comparable  $\xi_{rms}$ 
    - higher  $k_{||}$  (or higher  $m$ ) => more effective at breaking adiabatic constants of motion?
    - more modes = more stochastic?
- $\chi_e = 39$  m<sup>2</sup>/s  $\sim \chi_{e,expt}$  at  $3^*(\xi_{expt, CAE+GAE})$

$f$ (kHz)	$n$	$m$	$\xi$ (mm)
602	-5	4	0.31
633	-4	5	1.23
648	-1	8	1.05
695	-5	5	0.26
720	0	10	0.36
726	-3	7	0.57
800	-4	7	0.32

# Future Work

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- Implement more physically realistic poloidal strucuture
- CAEs need to be included **as compressional modes**
  - compressional modes not fully implemented
  - ORBIT is currently being modified
- Simulation with eigenmodes from codes
  - HYM, CAE3B, CAE

# UCLA reflectometers operational on NSTX-U

- Example: phase fluctuations ( $\propto \delta n$ ), 42.5 GHz reflectometer, 204636
  - (a) 0 – 3 MHz
    - GAEs at  $\sim 1.8$  MHz
  - (b) 0 – 200 kHz.
    - TAEs and other MHD

