

# XP-1521: Validation of Gyrokinetic Codes in NSTX-U NBI-heated L-mode Plasmas

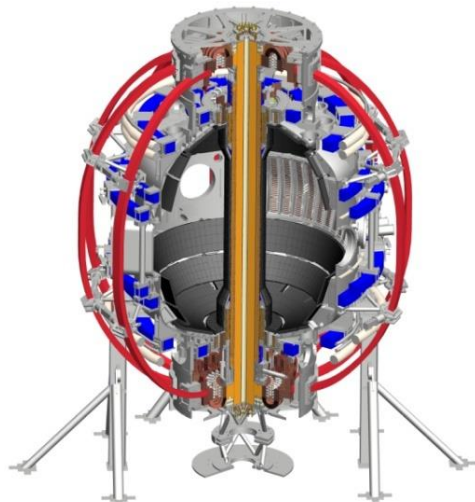
Y. Ren<sup>1</sup>,

W. Guttenfelder<sup>1</sup>, S.M. Kaye<sup>1</sup>, S. Gerhardt<sup>1</sup>, A. Diallo<sup>1</sup>,  
S. Kubota<sup>2</sup>, J. Lang<sup>1</sup>, B.P. LeBlanc<sup>1</sup>, R.E. Bell<sup>1</sup>,  
V. Soukhanovskii<sup>3</sup>, D.R. Smith<sup>4</sup>, W. Wang<sup>1</sup>, H. Yuh<sup>5</sup>  
and the NSTX-U Team

1. PPPL 2. UCLA 3. LLNL 4. UW-Madison 5. Nova Photonics

T&T TSG group review, June 17<sup>th</sup>, 2015

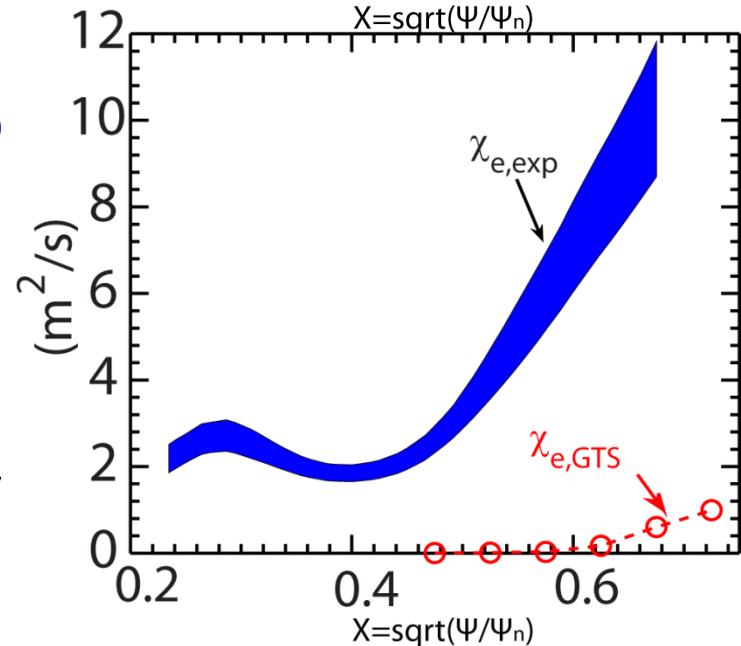
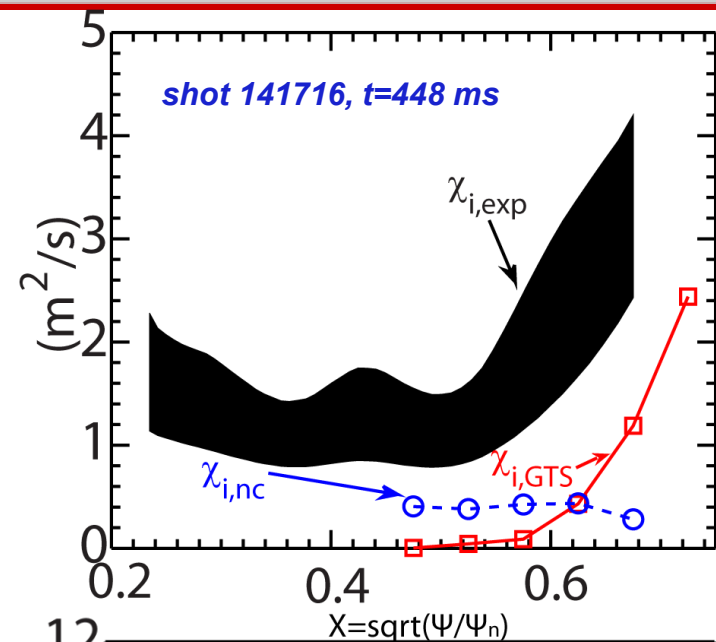
Coll of Wm & Mary  
Columbia U  
CompX  
General Atomics  
FIU  
INL  
Johns Hopkins U  
LANL  
LLNL  
Lodestar  
MIT  
Lehigh U  
Nova Photonics  
Old Dominion  
ORNL  
PPPL  
Princeton U  
Purdue U  
SNL  
Think Tank, Inc.  
UC Davis  
UC Irvine  
UCLA  
UCSD  
U Colorado  
U Illinois  
U Maryland  
U Rochester  
U Tennessee  
U Tulsa  
U Washington  
U Wisconsin  
X Science LLC



Culham Sci Ctr  
York U  
Chubu U  
Fukui U  
Hiroshima U  
Hyogo U  
Kyoto U  
Kyushu U  
Kyushu Tokai U  
NIFS  
Niigata U  
U Tokyo  
JAEA  
Inst for Nucl Res, Kiev  
Ioffe Inst  
TRINITY  
Chonbuk Natl U  
NFRI  
KAIST  
POSTECH  
Seoul Natl U  
ASIPP  
CIEMAT  
FOM Inst DIFFER  
ENEA, Frascati  
CEA, Cadarache  
IPP, Jülich  
IPP, Garching  
ASCR, Czech Rep

# Background and Motivations

- Validating gyrokinetic codes is important
  - To find limitations and improve codes
  - Compare transport level between experiments and nonlinear gyrokinetic simulations
  - Compare fluctuations through synthetic diagnostics
- L-mode plasmas offer some favorable properties to code validation
  - Easier to obtain stationary profiles, e.g. no impurity accumulation
  - No complications from edge transport barrier
- Will provide a data base for developing reduced transport models, e.g. TGLF, for NSTX-U parameter regimes.



# XP-1521 Experimental Plan

- Establish quasi-stationary MHD quiescent NBI-heated L-mode plasma, hopefully from a dedicated XMP for L-mode scenario development
    - Use NBI source 1A at 90 kV for MSE and CHERS measurement
  - Depending on the results from L-mode scenario development, two plans of  $B_T$  and  $I_p$  scan are under consideration.
  - If (0.5 T, 0.55 MA) case is successfully developed, we will use plan A.
    - If not, we will use plan B
  - Plan A:
    - [ $B_t$  (T),  $I_p$  (MA)]
    - (0.5, 0.55) 2 shots+1 contingency
    - (0.65, 0.55) 2 shots+1 contingency
    - (0.65, 0.70) 2 shots+1 contingency
- total: 6 shots+3 contingency

# XP-1521 Experimental Plan (cont.)

- Plan B:

[B<sub>t</sub> (T), I<sub>p</sub> (MA)]

– (0.65, 0.55)

2 shots+1 contingency

– (0.65, 0.70)

2 shots+1 contingency

– (0.75, 0.70)

2 shots+1 contingency

– (0.75, 0.55)

2 shots+1 contingency

total: 8 shots+4 contingency

- If plan B is used, experiment can be run as two half days with the higher B<sub>T</sub> shots run when 0.75 T capability becomes available.
- If long quasi-steady-state MHD quiescent L-mode is achieved (current flattop >2.5 s), then we can incorporate SGI density perturbation in shots in the B<sub>T</sub> and I<sub>p</sub> scan
  - First second of current flattop for the validation study
  - The SGI density perturbation induced for the rest 1.5 second

# XP-1521 Experimental Plan (cont.)

- If long quasi-steady-state MHD quiescent L-mode is achieved (current flattop  $\sim 2$  s), Walter Guttenfelder's perturbative momentum transport XP can also be run on the same day as this XP
  - Apply 2-3 short RMP pulses ( $\sim 10$ - $50$  ms duration, every  $\sim 200$  ms) that could be used for the perturbative momentum transport XP
- The least total number of good shots required for the experiment is 6

# Diagnostic Needs and Analysis

- Must-have diagnostics:
  - BES, reflectometer
  - CHERS, MPTS, MSE
  - Magnetics
  - other diagnostics required for conducting TRANSP analysis
- Planned analysis
  - LRDFIT, TRANSP, GS2, GYRO, GTS, XGC1