

# Heat transport driven by the ITG and TEM instabilities in the ASDEX Upgrade tokamak

Friday 26 October 2018 14:00 (20 minutes)

Turbulence-driven ion heat transport in tokamak H-modes is driven by the ion temperature gradient (ITG) instability, while electron heat transport is driven by the ITG, trapped electron mode (TEM) and/or electron temperature gradient (ETG) instabilities. These three instabilities appear above their respective threshold in normalized temperature gradient ( $R/LT$ ) and drive transport.

We present results on the role of these contributions to heat transport in the ASDEX Upgrade tokamak.

We performed dedicated experiments with neutral beam injection (NBI) which heats both electrons and ions and electron cyclotron resonant heating (ECRH) which heats the electrons. From modulating of the electron temperature with ECRH we deduce the electron heat pulse diffusivity ( $\chi_{HP}$ ) which reflects the stiffness directly and is complementary to the power balance diffusivity ( $\chi_{PB}$ ).

The predicted dependences of the ITG-driven ion heat transport on  $T_i/T_e$  and ExB rotational shear are found: the ITG is clearly more stable for high values of  $T_i/T_e$  and/or rotational shear.

The ITG threshold itself could not be assessed experimentally with accuracy yet and experiments are foreseen in the near future to improve this situation.

The electron heat flux is partly driven by the ITG, but when increasing the electron heat flux with ECRH above the flux driven by the ITG, the TEM and/or ETG instabilities become unstable which is particularly visible in the modulation data.

Indeed, a moderate increase of  $\chi_{PB}$  and a stronger increase of  $\chi_{HP}$  above  $R/LT_e = 5$  indicates unambiguously that an electron instability (TEM or ETG) develops above this threshold. The stiffness is close to that found in ASDEX Upgrade for TEM-driven electron heat transport.

Below the threshold,  $\chi_{HP}$  and  $\chi_{PB}$  exhibit about the same value of 1.5 m<sup>2</sup>/s. This rather high value is attributed to the ITG-driven electron heat transport, in agreement with  $\chi_{HP} = \chi_{PB}$  which reflects the fact that the ITG

does not depend on  $\text{grad}(T_e)$ . So far, we have found no indication of an ETG contribution predicted to exhibit a stronger stiffness.

Transport modelling and comparisons of the experimental results with gyro-kinetic calculations will be presented for both the ITG and TEM/ETG studies.

## Country or International Organization

Germany

## Paper Number

EX/P8-3

**Author:** Dr RYTER, Francois (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik)

**Co-authors:** Dr LEBSCHY, Alexander (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik); Dr KURZAN, Bernd (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik); Dr ANGIANI, Clemente (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik, EURATOM Association, D-85748 Garching, Germany); Dr VIEZZER, Eleonora (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik); Dr TARDINI, Giovanni (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik); Dr WILLENSDORFER, Matthias (IPP Garching); Dr DUNNE, Mike (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik); Dr MCDERMOTT, Rachael (Max Planck Institut fuer Plasmaphysik); Dr FISCHER, Rainer (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik); Dr SUTTROP, Wolfgang (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik)

**Presenter:** Dr RYTER, Francois (Max-Planck-Institut fuer Plasmaphysik)

**Session Classification:** P8 Posters