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## Limitations of scaling laws

- Large scatter
- Regressions miss important physics (e.g. ITG->TEM)
- Some dependences do not hold in all scenarios, e.g. IPB98 ne at high ne, P in improved H-modes
- Not fully engineering (e.g. ne input)
- Yet: **robust** and **easy** to apply, base on large multi-device database

Can we do better, while not using exp input?

- References: IPB [1], ITPA20 [2]
- Figure of merit: **Wth** (core / ped)

## Validating quasi-linear models

- Using TGLF [3], QuaLiKiZ [4]
- Extending modelling region **out to pedestal top**
- **ITG vs TEM** dominated plasmas
- **Stiffness** validation with ion heat flux scan

## The IMEP workflow: assumptions

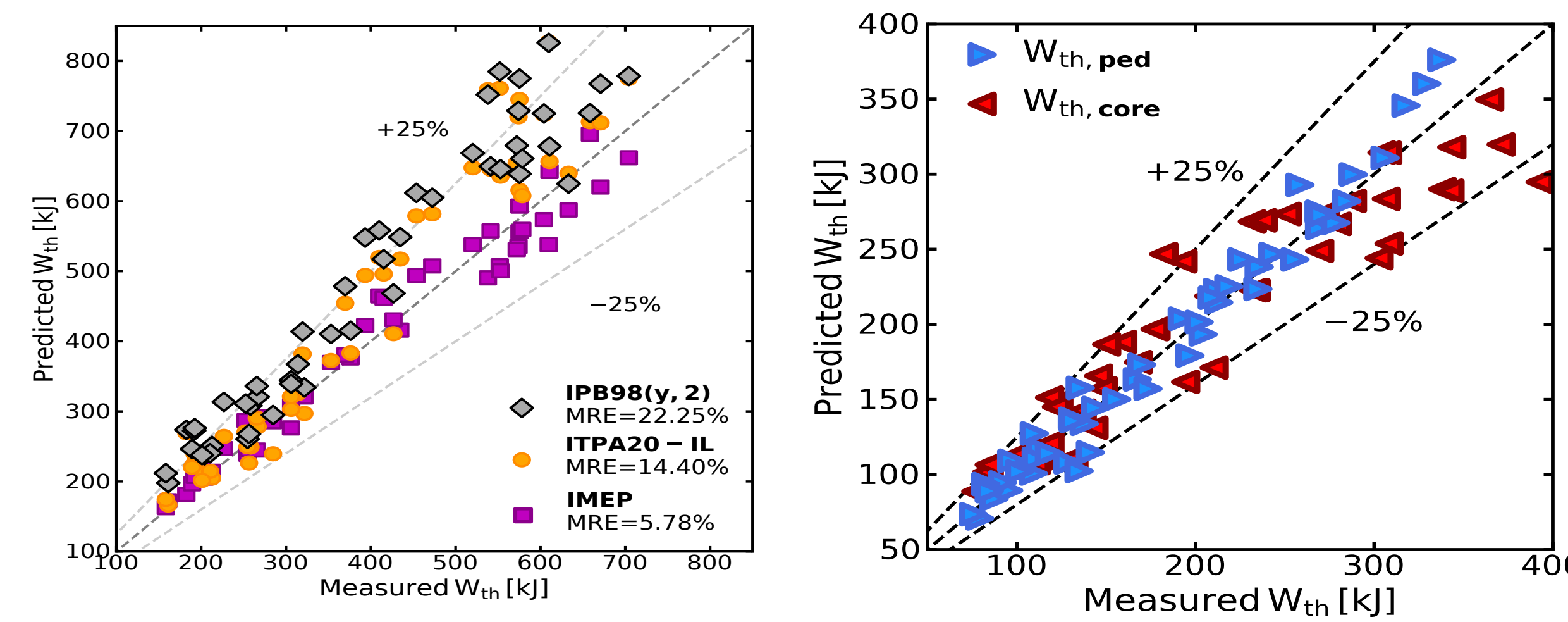
**ASTRA [5]**: frame for Integrated Modelling with Engineering Parameters (IMEP) [6][7]  
 Separatrix Te and ne: from formula (tuned for AUG but exportable)  
 From pedestal to the center: TGLF  
 Vtor: pedestal top:formula. Core: PR=1  
 Zeff=1.3, Boron impurity  
 For a given  $\Delta ped$ , constant  $\chi_e$  to fulfill  $\langle grad Te \rangle / Te, top = -0.5/cm$

Several **ASTRA-TGLF full simulations**, each with a different  $\Delta ped$ , including TGLF core modelling (need fluxes, Shafranov shift),

MISHKA [8]: **peeling-ballooning** stability selects the simulation with the **highest stable pedestal p**

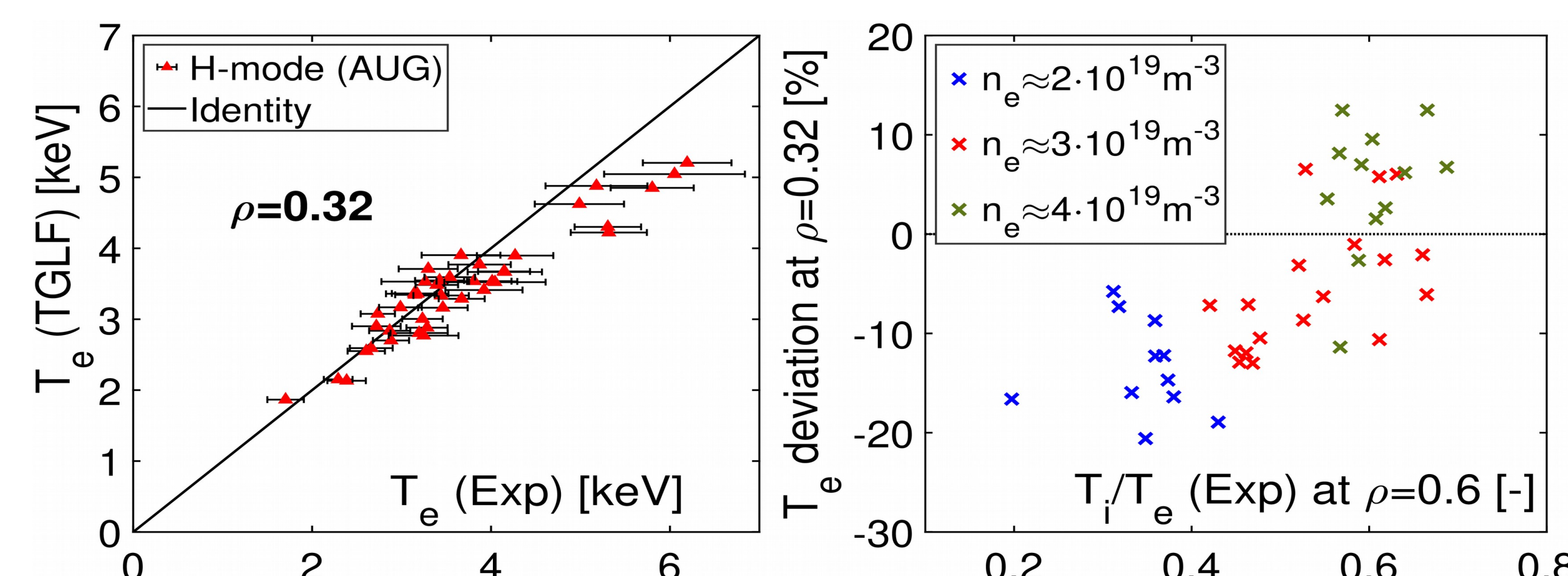
**No direct exp input**, not even ne,top

## Performance of the IMEP workflow



Significantly **more accurate than IPB98 or ITPA20-IL**  
 More uncertainty from core than from separatrix+pedestal

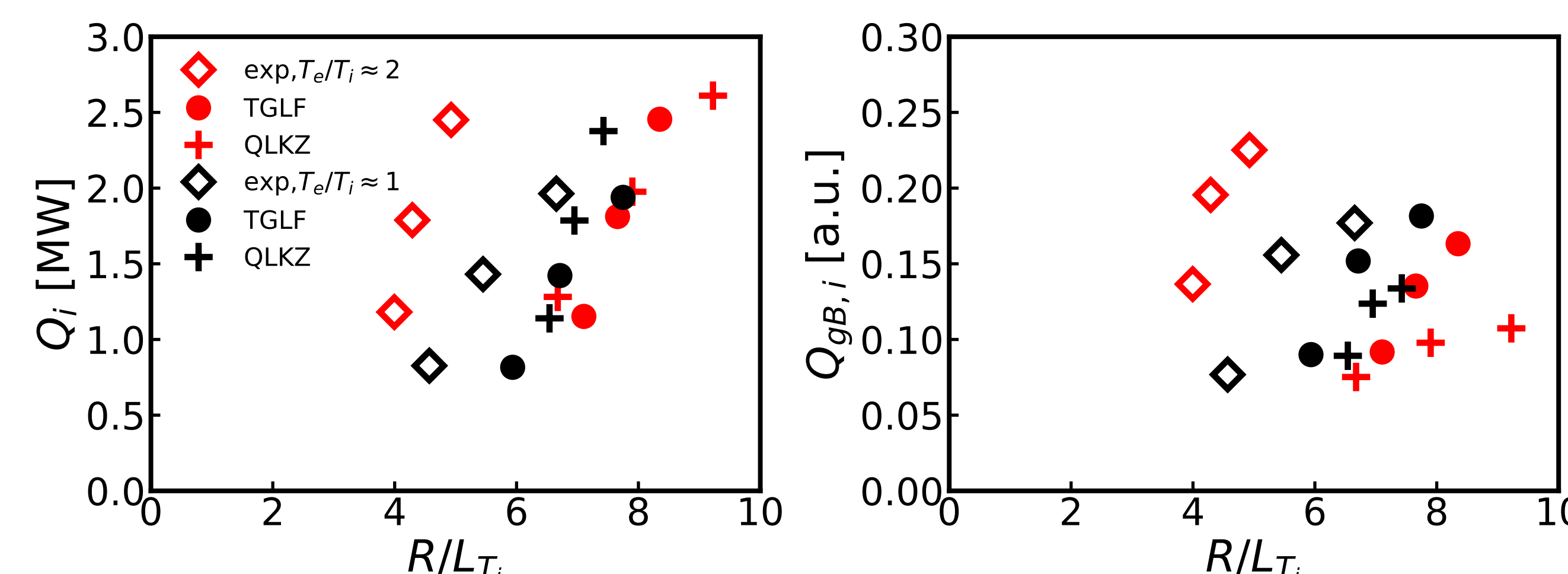
## Te prediction with TGLF of AUG H-modes [9]



**TGLF sat1-geo accurate near pedestal top**, → BC outside  
 Good core predictions  
 Te well matched, trend to underestimate for high Te/Ti

## Ti stiffness for dedicated ion heat flux scan [10]

NBI: 2on, 1on+1off, 2off (within same discharge)  
 PECRH **0.65 MW / 2.7 MW**, **Te/Ti=1.3 / Te/Ti=1.9**

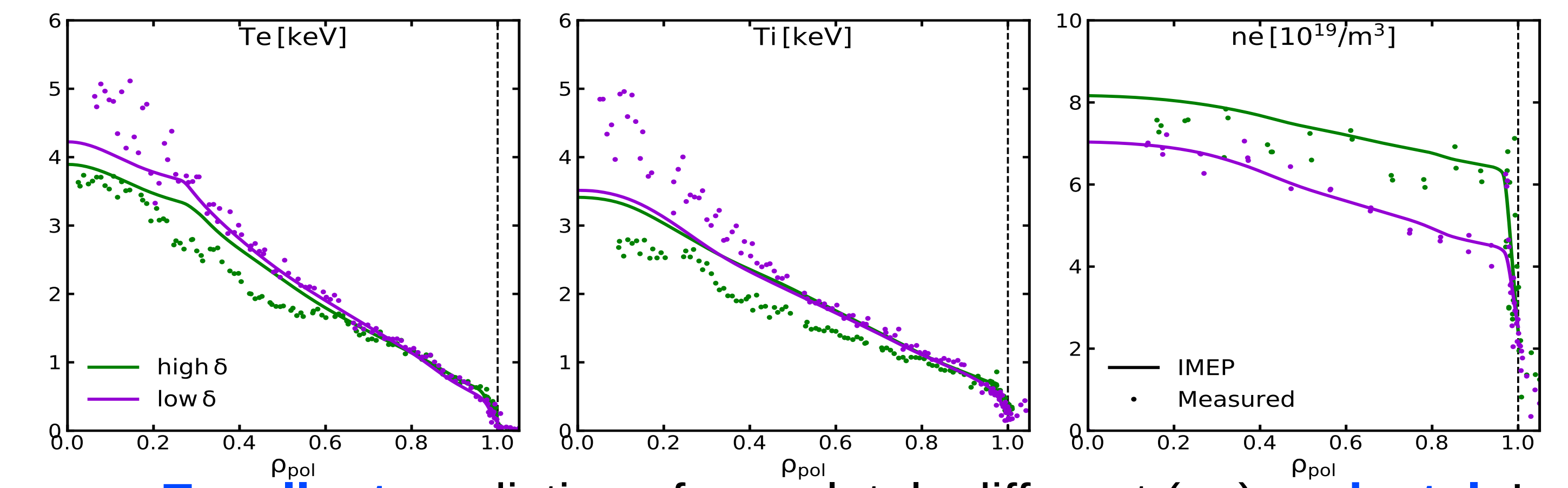


**TGLF sat2 (unit=CGYRO) excellent for Te/Ti~1**, too low stiffness for Te/Ti~2, perfect ne peaking, high core Te  
**QLKZ (coll=0.1)**: doing as TGLF (slightly worse), Te higher

## References

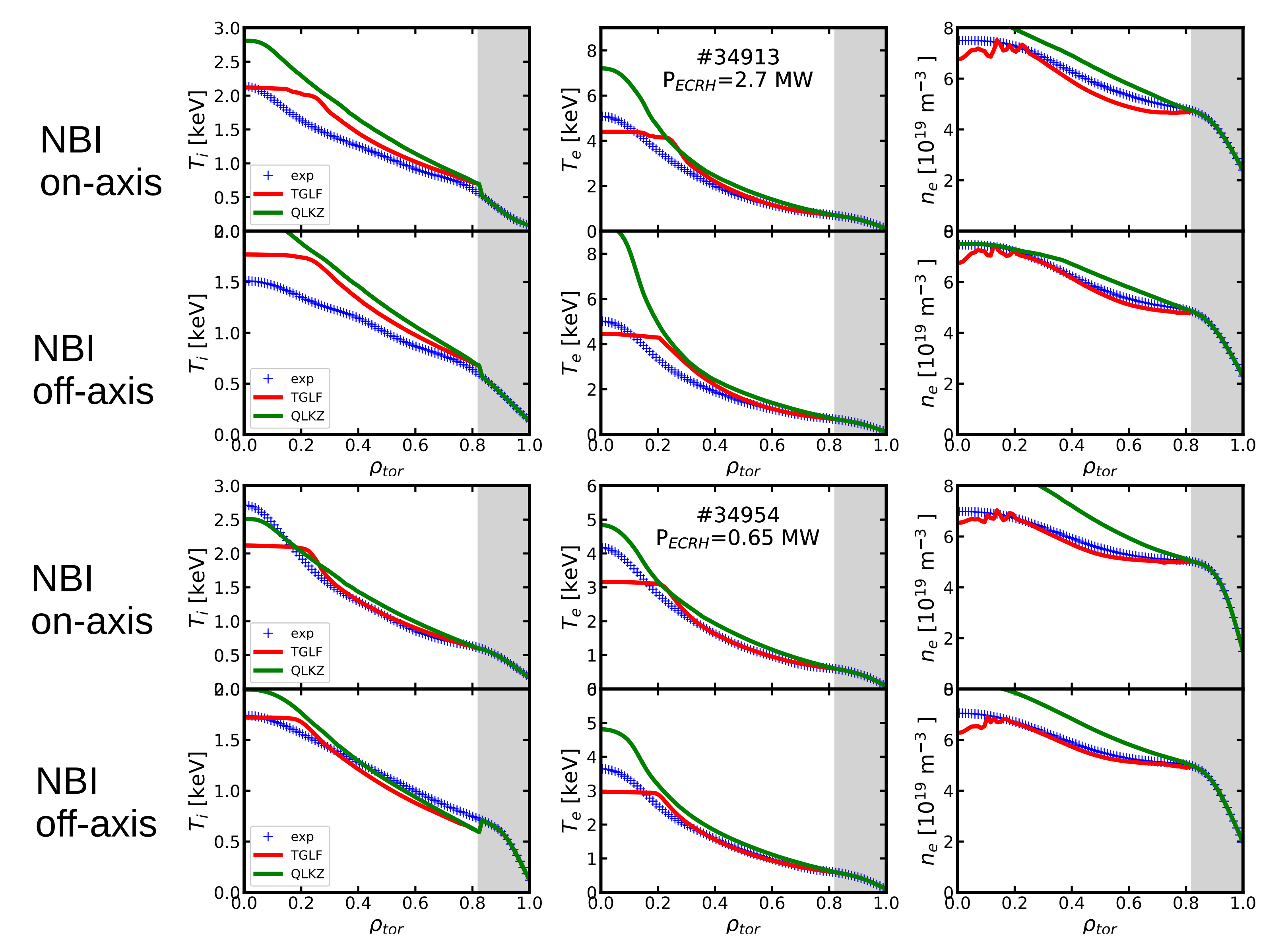
- [1] ITER Physics Basis Editors. In: Nuclear Fusion **39** (1999) 2175  
 [2] G. Verdoolaege et al., "The updated ITPA global H-mode confinement database: description and analysis", accepted in Nucl. Fusion 2021  
 [3] G. Staebler et al., Phys. of Plasmas **23** (2016) 062518  
 [4] C. Bourdelle et al. Phys. of Plasmas **14.11** (2007) 112501  
 [5] G. V. Pereverzev, P. N. Yushmanov, IPP report 5/42 (1991)  
 [6] T. Luda et al., Nuclear Fusion **60** (2020) 036023  
 [7] T. Luda et al., submitted to Nucl. Fus. (2021)  
 [8] A. B. Mikhailovskii, Plasma Phys. Rep. **23** (1997) 844  
 [9] C. K. Kiefert et al., submitted to Nucl. Fus. (2021)  
 [10] G. Tardini et al., 46th EPS Conf. on Plasma Phys, Milan (2021)

## Triangularity scan



**Excellent prediction of completely different (ne) pedestals!**  
 Good core confinement, especially **density peaking**

## Ion heat flux scan



TGLF: perfect ne peaking, excellent Te Ti at Te/Ti~1, overpredicted for large Te/Ti  
 QLKZ: similar, but high Te, higher peaking at Te/Ti~1

## Conclusions

Successful center-to-separatrix with IMEP!  
 TGLF, QLKZ (official repos): good up to pedestal top (BC)  
 TGLF better for Te/Ti~1, lower stiffness otherwise, tested SAT2  
 QLKZ ok with collisionality multiplier=0.1, but not for high PECRH

## Outlook

Apply IMEP to other tokamaks  
 SAT rules in TGLF, new collisionality treatment in QLKZ, Prad