# Simulation study of the effect of impurities on the ELM dynamics using BOUT++ six-field two-fluid model

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#### Abstract

- ➤ Impurity seeding is necessary for achieving divertor detachment, and also has essential effects on ELM control: possibility of simultaneous control of the transient and steady-state heat load.
- To investigate the mechanism of impurity on ELM behavior, a systemic simulation study is carried out using BOUT++ six-field two-fluid module [1] with impurity model [2], based on the EAST experiment [3].
- Linear simulation indicates impurities introduce extra vorticity, enhancing the stabilizing effect of radial electric field shear on peeling-ballooning mode, which can be characterized by impurity mass density ratio.
- Nonlinear simulation shows a impurity density "threshold" for ELM suppression and the "two-stage burst" feature of ELM evolution:
  - The first stage is related to the P-B stability (drop with increasing  $N_{\rm imp}$ )
  - The second stage is related to the magnetic flutter driven by DTM
  - ELM size can be reduced when the second stage is suppressed

# Impurity effect within the simulation model

Compared to the original six-field two-fluid model, the dynamic effect of impurities are primarily reflected in the **vorticity expression**:

$$\varpi = \frac{m_{\rm i}}{B} \left( \nabla_{\perp} \cdot \left( n_{\mu 0} \nabla_{\perp} \phi \right) + \frac{1}{Z_{\rm i} e} \nabla_{\perp}^{2} \left( P_{\rm i} + \frac{A_{\rm imp}}{A_{\rm i}} \frac{Z_{\rm i}}{Z_{\rm imp}} P_{\rm imp} \right) \right)$$

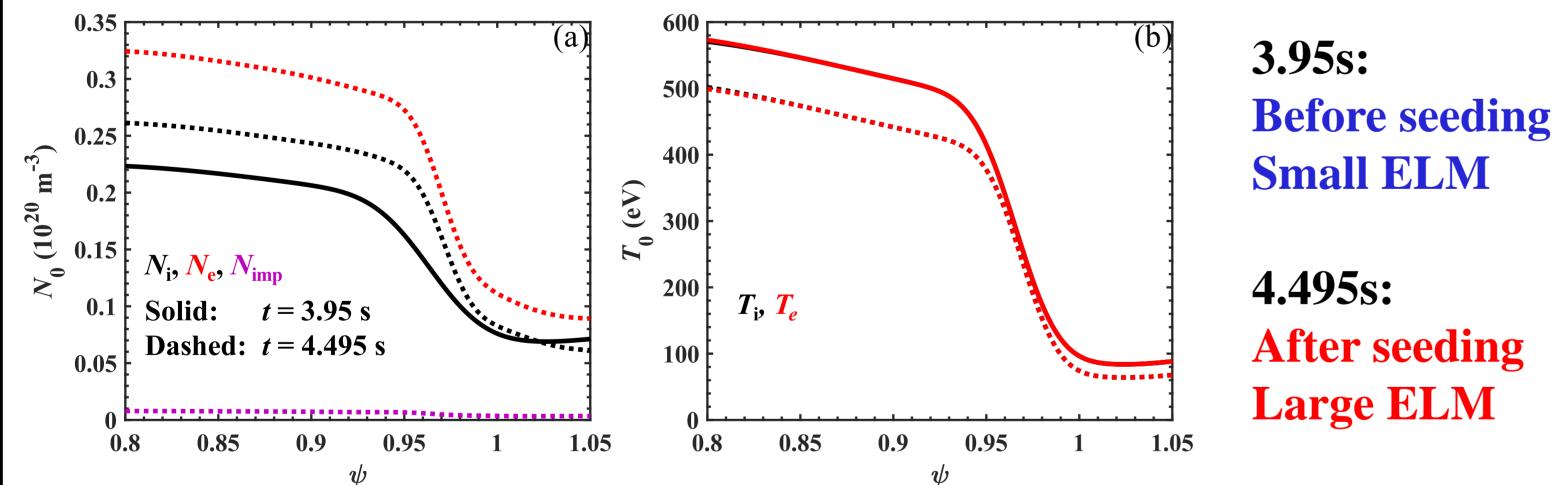
> The effective density increases with impurity seeding (inertia effect)

$$n_{\rm i} \rightarrow n_{\rm i} + \left(A_{\rm imp}/A_{\rm i}\right) n_{\rm imp}$$

> Net vorticity introduced by impurity (impurity vorticity)

$$E_{r0} \sim \frac{\nabla P_{i0}}{e n_{i0}} \rightarrow \begin{cases} \varpi_{i0} \sim 0 \\ \omega_{\text{imp0}} \sim \frac{m_{\text{imp}}}{B} \left( \nabla_{\perp} \cdot \left( n_{\text{imp0}} \nabla_{\perp} \phi_{0} \right) + \frac{1}{Z_{\text{imp}} e} \nabla_{\perp}^{2} P_{\text{imp0}} \right) \end{cases}$$

> Simulation study based on EAST equilibrium shot #69033



- > Only one impurity species (Ne<sup>8+</sup>) is considered. Initial impurity density is calculated by:  $N_{\text{imp0, base}} = (N_{\text{e0}} N_{\text{i0}})/8$
- The strength of radial electric field shear is characterized by:

$$\left| \frac{\partial \langle E \rangle_{k_r}}{\partial r} \right| \sim \left| k_r \langle E \rangle_{k_r} \right|$$

The contribution of magnetic flutter on the radial electric field shear variation is calculated by:

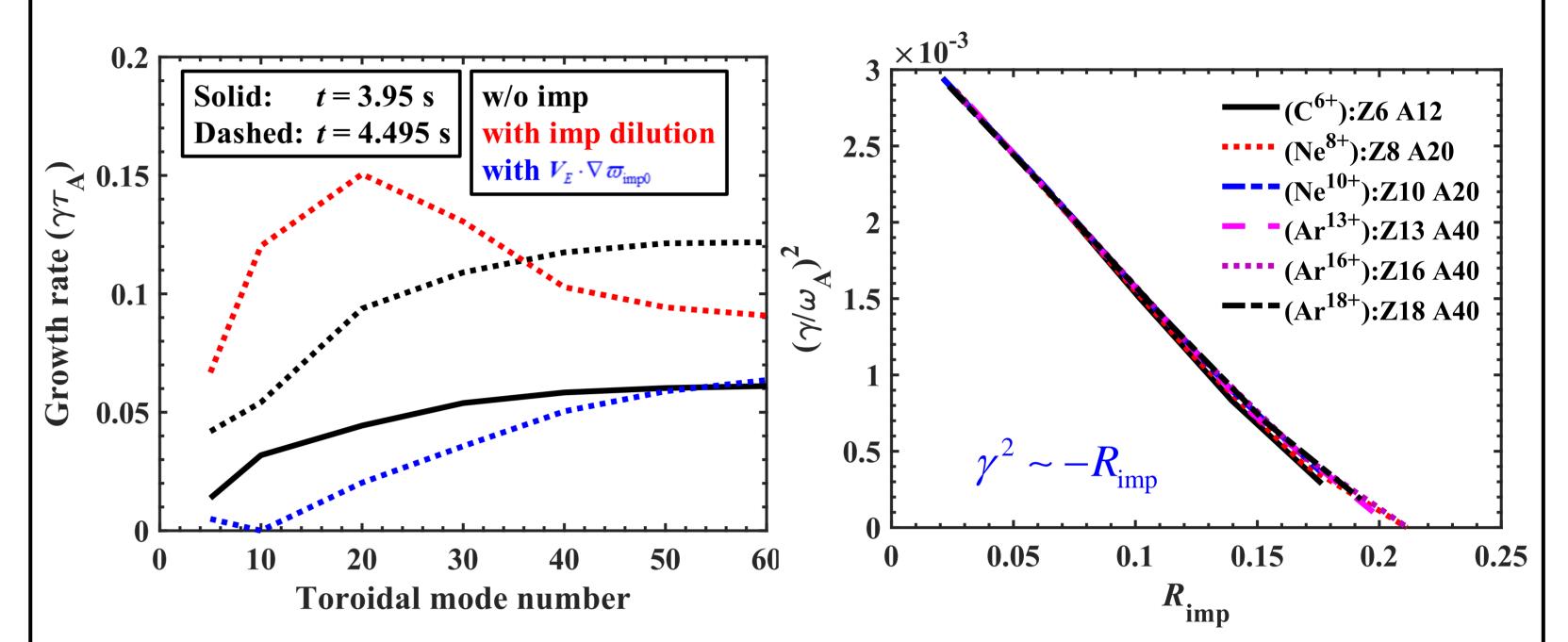
: 
$$T_{\text{magnetic flutter}} \equiv \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left( \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \langle E_r \rangle_{k_r} \right|^2 \right)_{\text{magnetic flutter}}$$
$$\sim -\frac{2n_{\mu 0} B_0}{m_{\text{i}}} \operatorname{Real} \left[ \left( B_0^2 \nabla_{\parallel 1} \frac{j_{\parallel 1}}{B_0} \right)_k \times \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \langle E_r \rangle_{k_r} \right)^* \right]$$

### Reference

- [1] T. Y. Xia, et al. Nucl. Fusion 53 (2013) 073009
- [2] Z. Li, et al. Nuclear Fusion 62 (2022) 076033
- [3] X. Lin, et al. Phys. Lett. A 431 (2022) 127988

### Linear simulation: stabilization mechanism

- > **Profile change**: growth rate of 4.495s is significantly larger than that of 3.95s.
- > Increase of inertia: high *n* stabilized, low *n* destabilized.
- **Extra vorticity**: significantly stabilized for all *n* modes.



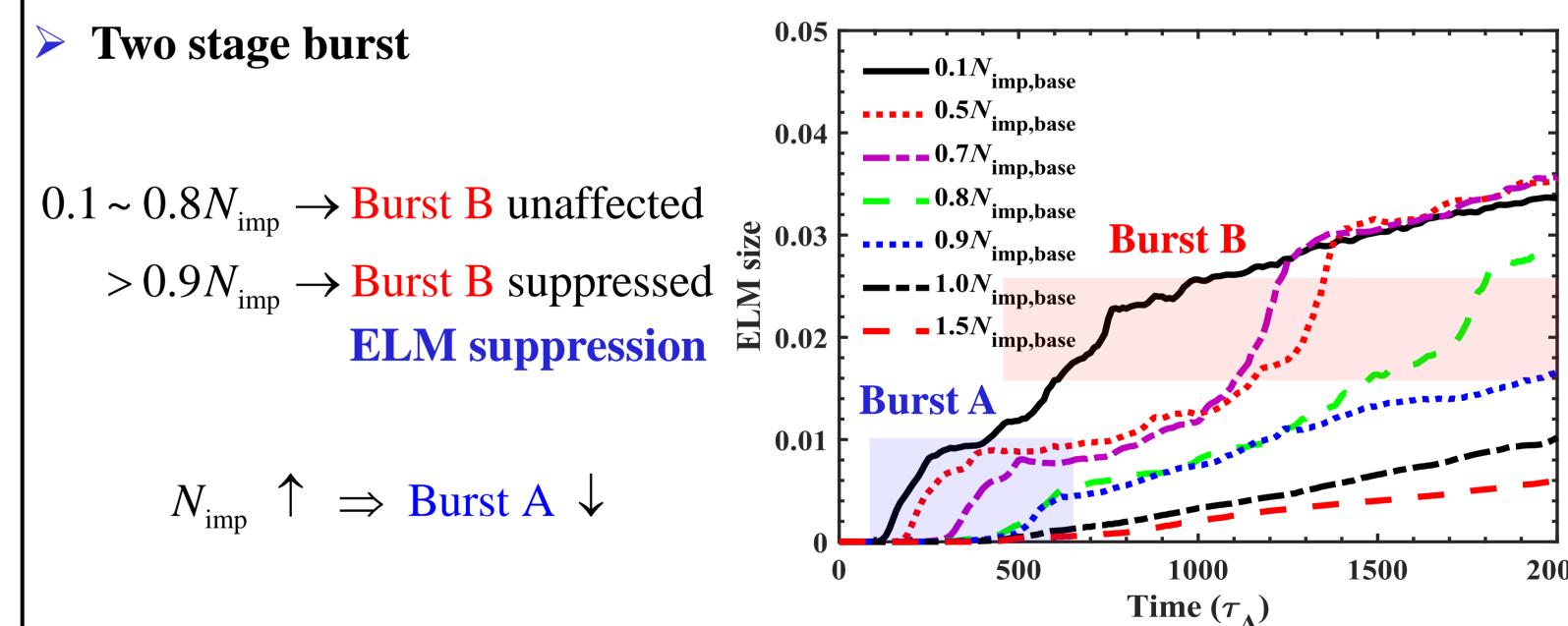
> According to localized eigenmode analysis, ballooning mode growth:

$$\gamma_b^2 \propto \frac{1}{n_{\rm i}\alpha |1-C|} \left(1 - \frac{R_{\rm imp}}{|1-C|}\right) \sim -R_{\rm imp}$$
 Mechanism: enhancing radial electric field shear stabilization

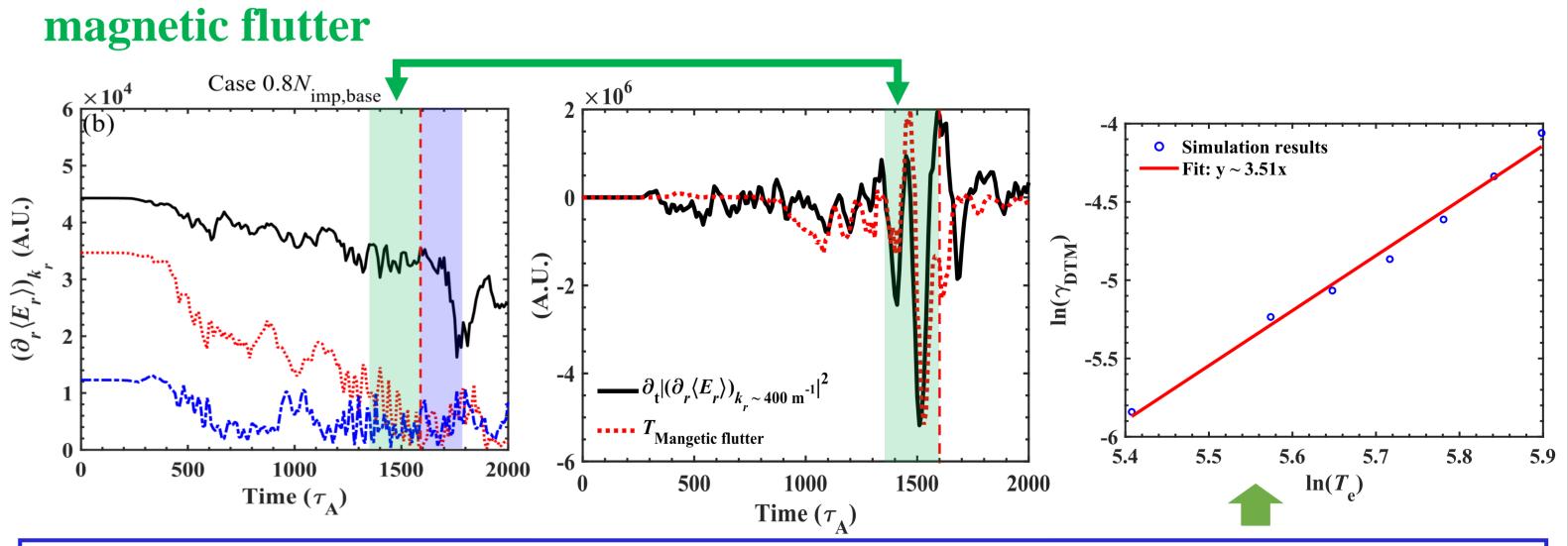
impurity mass density ratio:  $R_{\text{imp}} = A_{\text{imp}} n_{\text{imp}} / (A_{\text{imp}} n_{\text{imp}} + A_{\text{i}} n_{\text{i}}) = 1 - n_i / n_{\mu}$ 

The square of simulated growth rate of n = 10 mode with different  $R_{\text{imp}}$  are found in good agreement with theoretical prediction above.

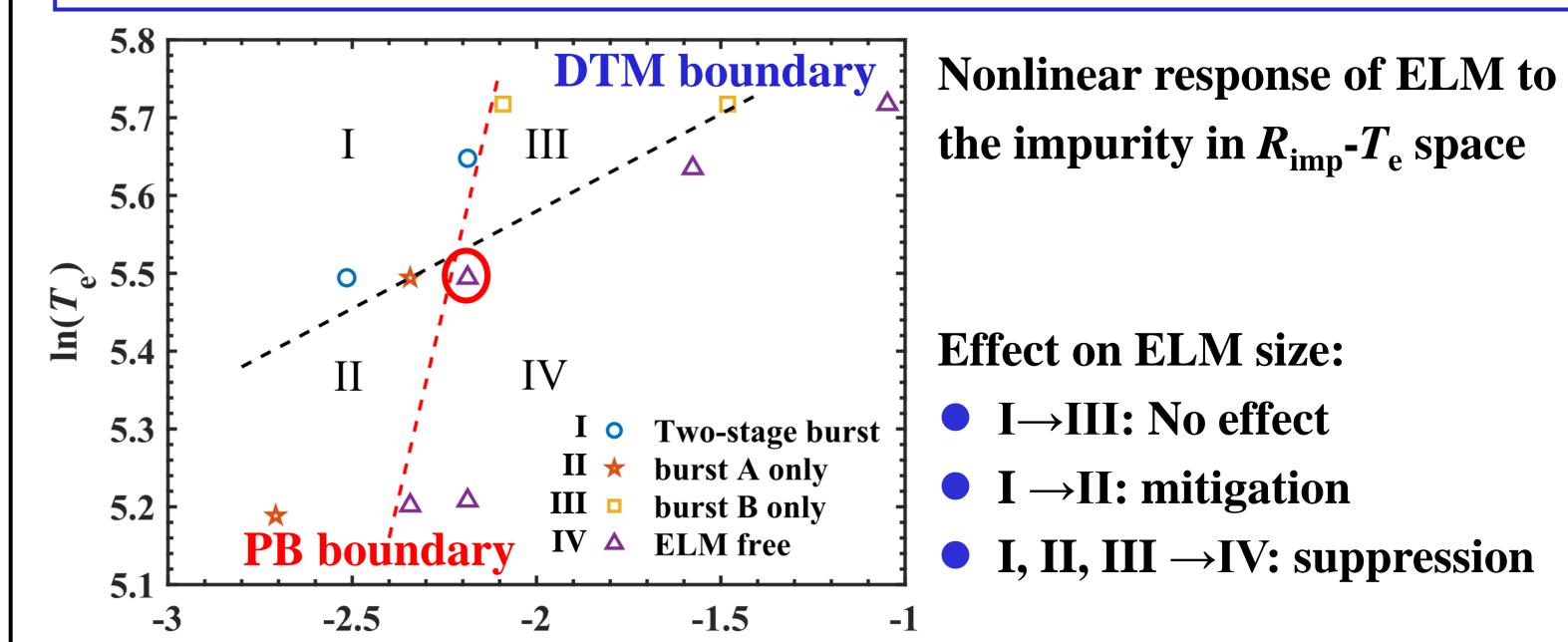
# Nonlinear simulation: two-stage burst



► Burst B is triggered by reduction of radial electric field shear through







 $\ln(Z_{\rm eff}N_{\rm e}R_{\rm imp})$