



Experimental turbulence studies for gyro-kinetic code validation using advanced microwave diagnostics

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Helmholtz Virtual Institute for Plasma Dynamical Processes and Turbulence Studies using Advanced Microwave Diagnostics



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Gyro-kinetic and gyro-fluid codes provide a realistic simulation of turbulence in tokamaks





Potential fluctuations from GENE simulations Jenko, POP 2000

- Codes reproduce experimental power and particle fluxes
- Codes make detailed predictions on the microscopic structure of turbulence
 - fluctuations in all parameters, cross-phase and phase velocities
 - spatial distribution of the fluctuations
 - interactions of zonal flows and GAMs with the turbulence
- Experimentally test the physical models used in the codes on a microscopic basis









Transition from ITG to TEM turbulence in the plasma core

- Geodesic Acoustic Modes
- Poloidal asymmetry of turbulent fluctuations
- Non-local effects in turbulence

Experiment-theory comparison needs synthetic diagnostics



Example: Analysis of density fluctuation spectra at the plasma edge (AUG)



- Slope is similar (-4) but "knee" appears at different wavenumbers
- Full-wave simulations indicate non-linear saturation at large amplitudes shifting knee to larger wavenumbers
- Comparison of wavenumber spectra from experiment and simulation has to be done through a synthetic diagnostic





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ECRH drives plasma from ITG towards the TEM regime



- Core density peaking (and change in rotation) is successfully described by gyro-kinetic calculations (GS2)
- Collisionality \rightarrow turbulence regime \rightarrow density peaking \rightarrow plasma rotation

Test the models used in the codes on the basis of fluctuations

Create discharges in the domain of the ITG-TEM transition

5

4

3

2

60

50

40

30

20

10

С

0.0

0.2

NBI only

NBI only

0.6

 ho_{pol}

0.4

AUG #28245

0.8

1.0

Happel, PoP submitted

ECRH

1.8 MW



U. Stroth, FEC, St. Petersburg 18.10.2014



TEM and ITG growth rates



- Both phases are in the ITG regime
- ECRH pushes plasma towards the TEM regime
- What can we expect from the ITG-TEM transition?
 - About the same turbulent scales

phase velocity (m/s

- Shift of phase velocity from the ion- to the electrondiamagnetic drift direction

Happel, PoP submitted

Scale resolved observations from Doppler reflectometry





 Phase velocity of about 3 km/s into electrondiamagnetic direction (larger than expected)



Comparison with GENE simulations





- Electron and ion power fluxes matched within experimental error bars
- Radial increase in fluctuation amplitude reproduced quantitatively
- Dependence on heating power not yet recovered

Happel, PoP submitted

Change of turbulence through collisionality in Tore Supra

IPP

At lower collisionality a transition from ITG to TEM can be expected



- Strongest velocity shift into electron-diam. direction is also at $k\rho_s \approx 0.75$
- Velocity change consistent with GENE predictions but experimental velocities are again larger (km/s) than in simulations (100 m/s)

Vermarre PoP 2011





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Frequency scaling of Geodesic Acoustic Modes



IPP

Systematic configuration scan on AUG



Empirical model by Conway reproduces average trend PPCF 2008



Model by Gao reproduces configuration dependence, frequency is too low



Spatiotemporal structure of GAMs in AUG





- Frequency "locking" over wider radial region in exp. and simulation
- No clear sign of radial propagation

Structure GAM in Tore Supra



Doppler reflectometry



Frequency plateaus are also seen but general trend of c_s/R is recovered

A. Storelli, PhD, TTG 2014

GAM damping in AUG and Tore Supra

IPP

Larger GAM amplitudes in circular plasmas (AUG)

 Larger GAM amplitudes at lower collisionality (Tore Supra)



GAM amplitude follows qualitatively the inverse damping rate

A. Storelli, PhD, TTG 2014





Transition from ITG to TEM turbulence in the plasma core

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- Strong HFS/LFS asymmetry (ballooning); increasing with frequency
- Stronger asymmetry in the SOL at low frequencies; DN and SN are similar
- Comparison with gyro-fluid simulations (GEMR) under way





Transition from ITG to TEM turbulence in the plasma core

Geodesic Acoustic Modes

Poloidal asymmetry of turbulent fluctuations

Non-local effects in turbulence

Search for non-local effects and fast turbulence spreading



 In ECRH modulation experiments on LHD, fluctuations reacted faster than local plasma parameters

Inagaki NF 53 (2013)

 Reaction of edge Doppler data to core ECRH modulation on AUG

Conditional averaging on wavelet filtered fluctuation signals



 Density profiles from ultra-fast swept reflectometer during ECRH switch-on



- So far no evidence for non-local transport in the density
- Extent search to lower collisionality

Advanced antenna developments for nuclear devices





To be installed and tested on AUG and TCV

U. Stroth, FEC, St. Petersburg 18.10.2014





- Validation of physical models in turbulence codes needs to be done on a microscopic level in a comprehensive fashion
- This is not an easy task: it requires excellent hardware and often synthetic diagnostics and many CPU hours
- First results encouraging: agreement is found e.g. for
 - Wavenumber spectra, radial variation of fluctuation amplitudes; change in drift direction at ITG-TEM transition
 - GAM frequency scaling, damping and frequency plateaus
- ...but there is still much to do, e.g.
 - Wavenumber spectra
 - The correct turbulent phase velocity
 - ZF and GAM interaction with turbulence
 - ...