



IAEA FEC 201

Contribution ID: 907

Type: Poster

## Gyrokinetic projection of the divertor heat-flux width from present tokamaks to ITER

*Wednesday, 19 October 2016 14:00 (4h 45m)*

The edge gyrokinetic code XGC1 shows that the divertor heat flux width  $\lambda_q$  in between ELMs of Type I ELMy H-modes in two representative types of present tokamaks (DIII-D type for conventional aspect ratio and NSTX type for tight aspect ratio) is set mostly by the ion neoclassical orbit spread, which is proportional to  $1/I_p$ , while the blobby turbulent spread plays a minor role. This explains the  $1/I_p$  scaling of the heat flux width observed in present tokamaks. On the other hand, the XGC1 studies for ITER H-mode like plasmas show that  $\lambda_q$  is mostly set by the blobby turbulent spread, with the heat flux width being about 5X wider than that extrapolated from the  $1/I_p$  scaling. This result suggests that the achievement of cold divertor plasmas and partial detachment required for power load and W impurity source control may be more readily achieved and be of simpler control issue than predicted on the basis of the  $1/I_p$  scaling. A systematic ongoing validation study of the XGC1 results on various existing tokamaks will also be presented, including JET that is the closest existing device to ITER. [This work is supported by US DOE, and computing resources supported by OLCF at ONRL.]

### Paper Number

TH/2-1

### Country or International Organization

USA

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**Session Classification:** Poster FIP/2, EX/2, TH/2

**Track Classification:** THD - Magnetic Confinement Theory and Modelling: Plasma-material interactions; divertors, limiters, SOL