



Overview of Physics Studies on ASDEX Upgrade

The ASDEX Upgrade Programme is jointly run by IPP and EUROfusion

Hendrik Meyer

for the AUG and EUROfusion MST1 Teams



This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium and has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 under grant agreement No 633053. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

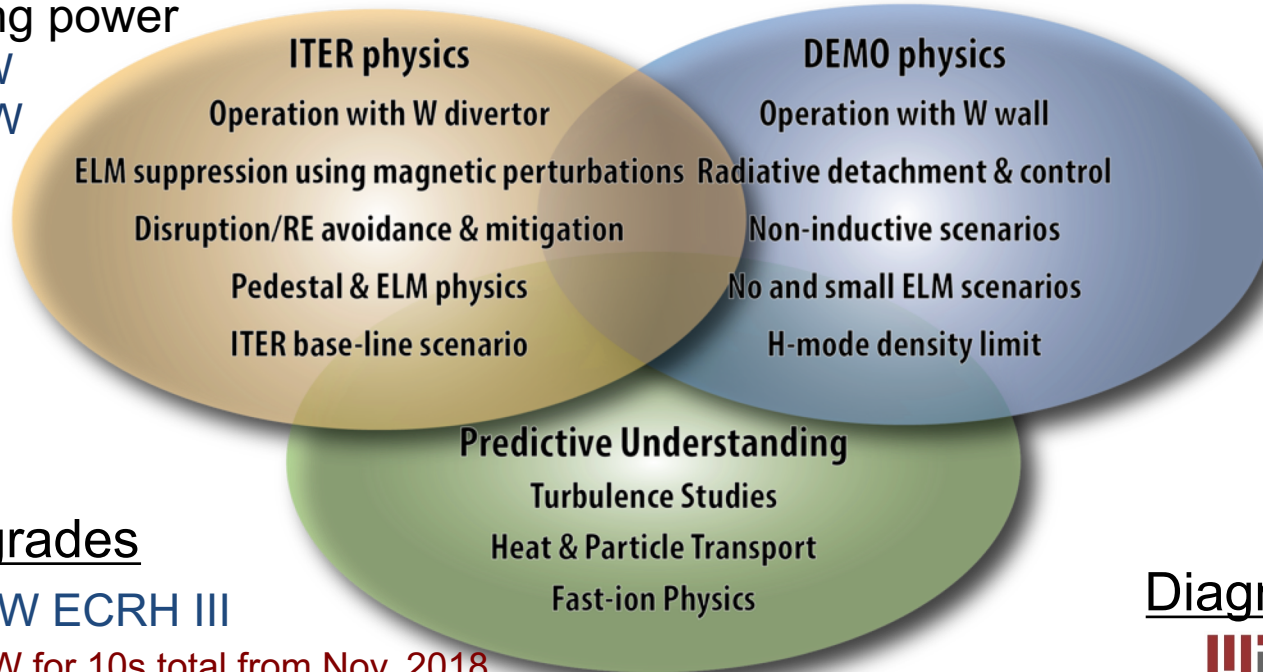
AUG programme – To prepare ITER and DEMO

High heating power

$$P_{\text{NBI}} = 20 \text{ MW}$$

$$P_{\text{ECRH}} = 8 \text{ MW}$$

$$P_{\text{ICRF}} = 7 \text{ MW}$$



Medium size

$$R_0 = 1.65 \text{ m}$$

$$a = 0.5 \text{ m}$$

$$\kappa = 1.8$$

$$\delta = 0.4$$

$$V_{\text{pl}} = 13 \text{ m}^3$$

$$B_t = 3.2 \text{ T}$$

$$I_p = 1.4 \text{ MA}$$

Plant upgrades

2 (4) MW ECRH III

8 MW for 10s total from Nov. 2018

16 fast power supplies for internal coils

ELM control, MHD, scenarios

Boron dropper

R. Lunsford FIP/2-3 (Thu 15:00)



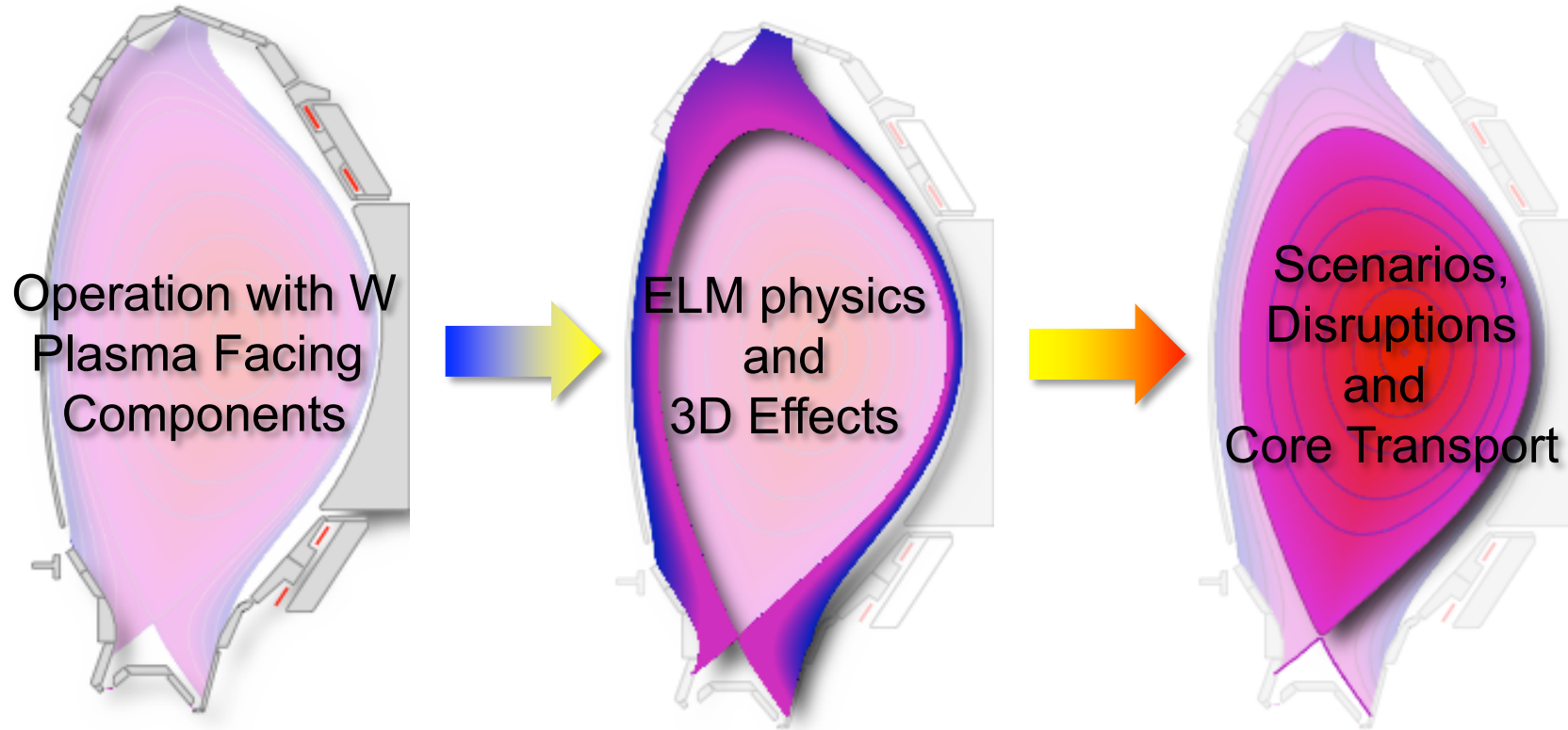
Diagnostic upgrades

 Correlation ECE

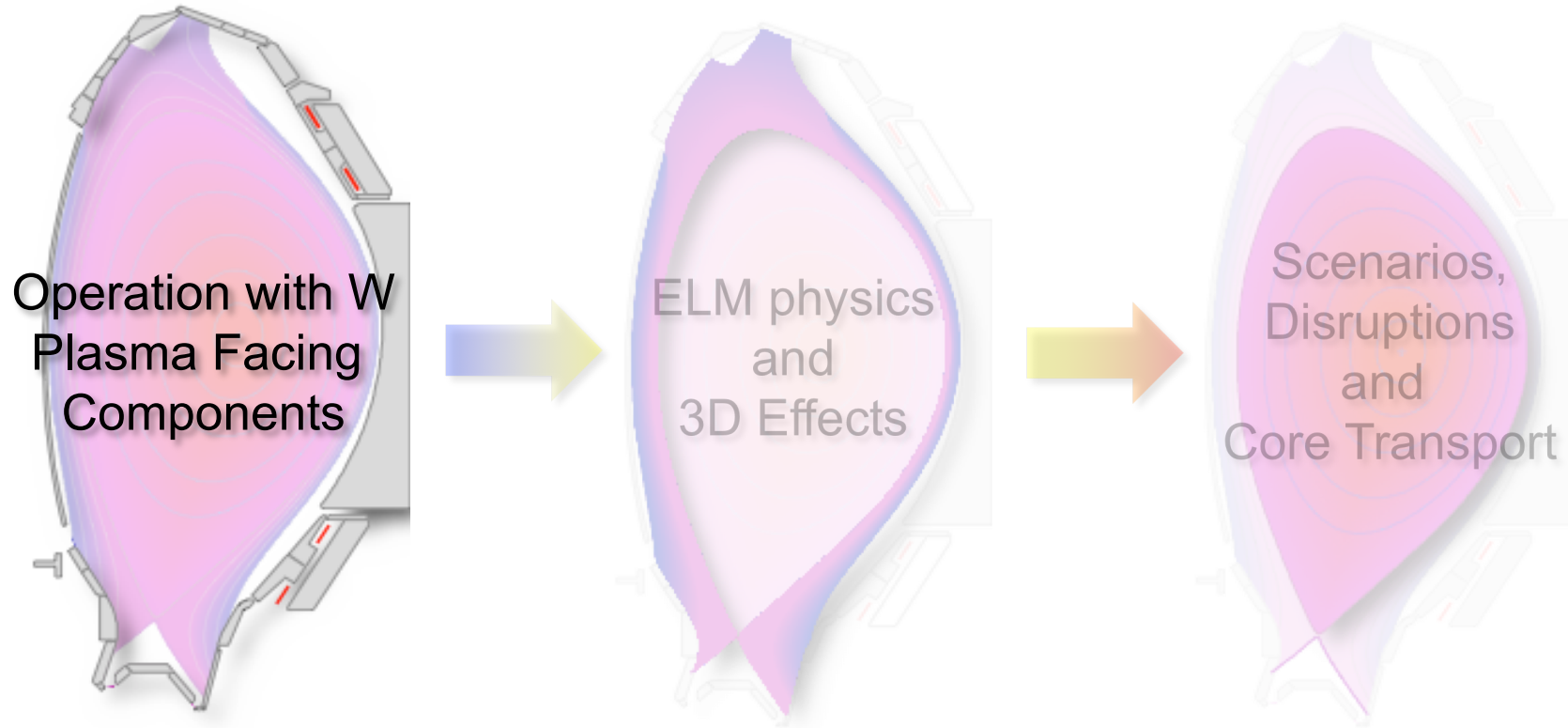
 Correlation Doppler Reflectometer

Fast Edge Charge Exchange

Fast Helium Beam Spectroscopy



From the outside to the core

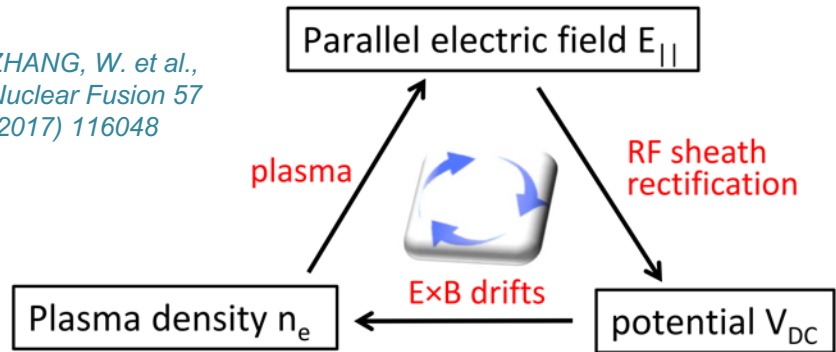
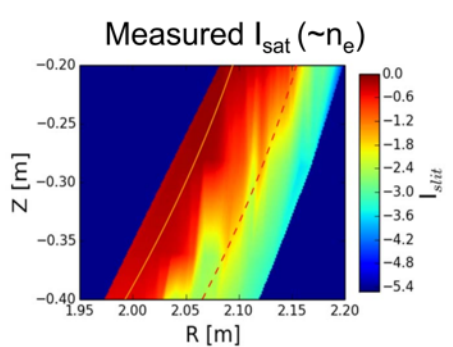


Edge-ICRF interaction – W melt motion

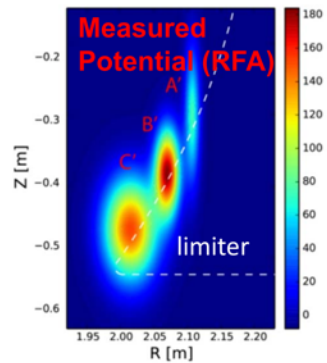
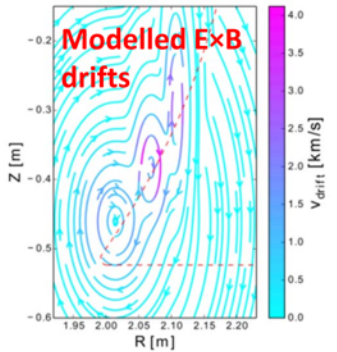
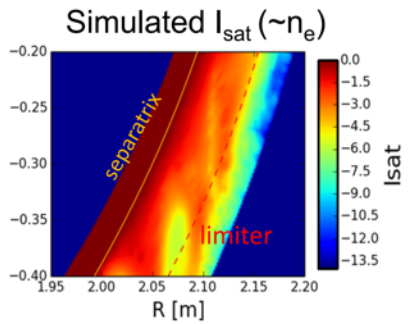
Improved understanding of the edge ICRF interaction

- Operation of ICRF with a W wall requires understanding of the edge interaction: *Avoid W sputtering, improve coupling*

ZHANG, W. et al.,
Nuclear Fusion 57
(2017) 116048



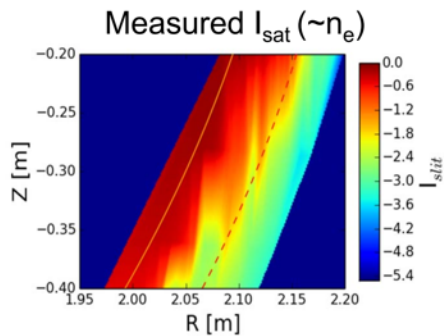
- Self-consistently coupled codes
 - RF E-field (RAPLICASOL)
 - Sheath-rectified (DC) field (SSWICH)
 - Induced E x B convection (EMC3-EIRENE)



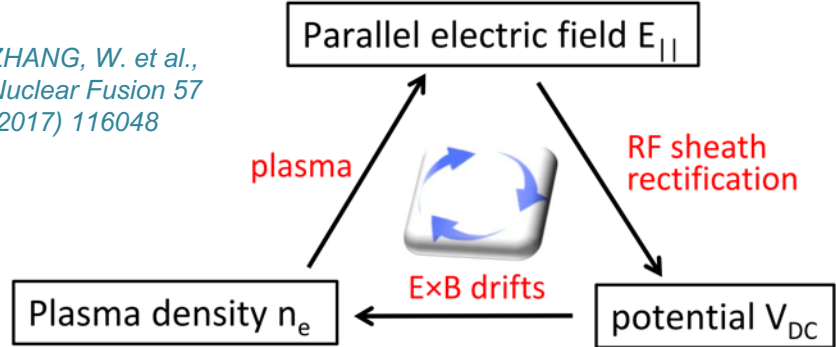
- Convective cells well modelled, in good agreement with measurements

Improved understanding of the edge ICRF interaction

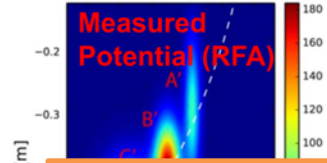
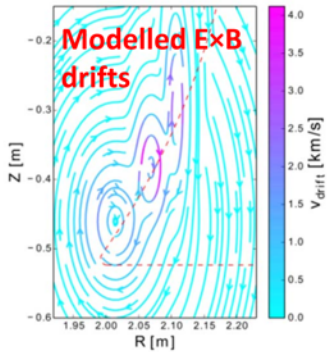
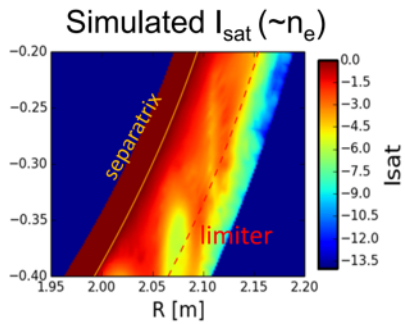
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- Self-consistently coupled codes
 - RF E-field (RAPLICASOL)
 - Sheath-rectified (DC) field (SSWICH)
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- Convective cells well modelled in good



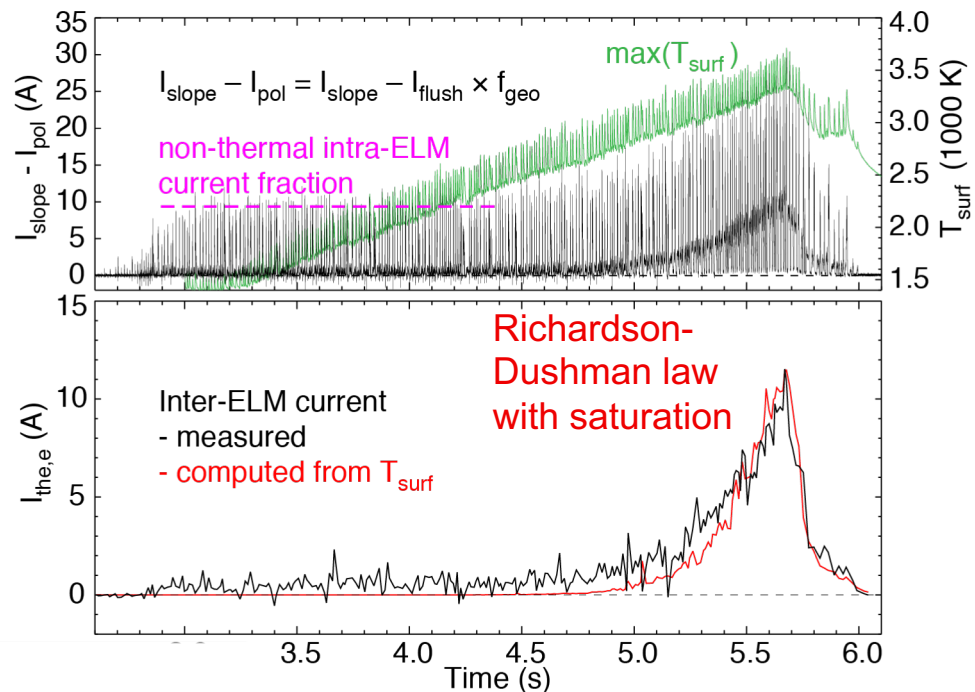
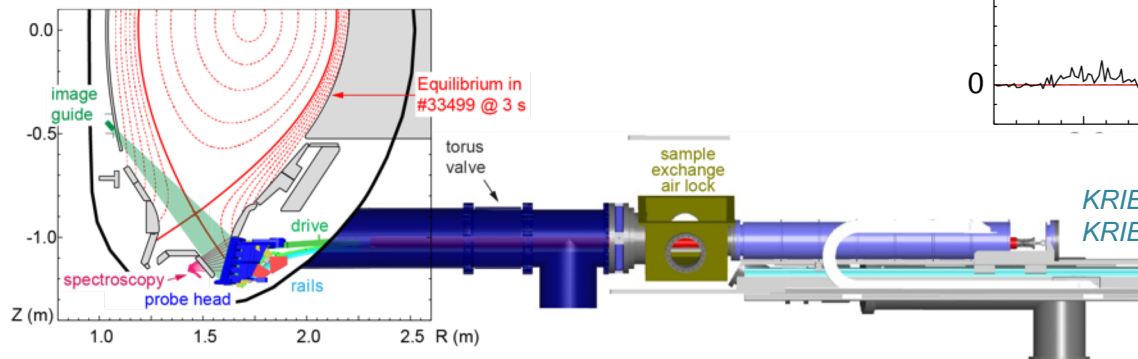
Three-ion (H-³He-D) ICRF ITER H plasma relevant heating scenario demonstrated

Y. Kazakov EX/8-1 (Fri 15:20)

JET, C-Mod: KAZAKOV, Y. O. et al., Nature Physics 13 (2017) 973.

Modelling of Melt-motion in good agreement with experiment

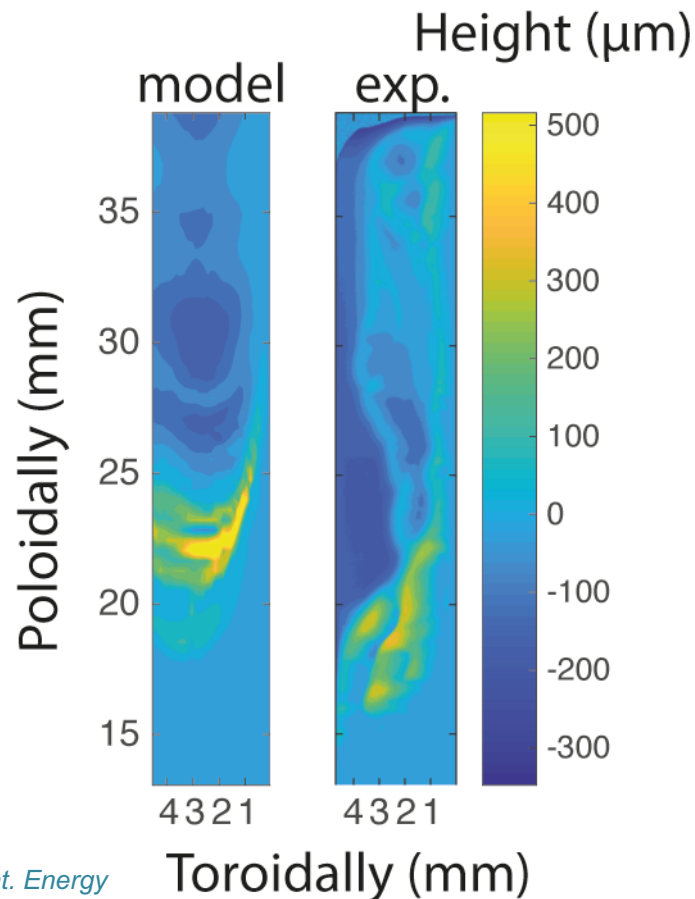
- First observation of melt motion due to ELM transient.
 - Exposure of misaligned targets on divertor manipulator.
- Simultaneous measurement of T_{surf} and I_{emiss} .
 - During ELMs significant non-thermal current fraction.



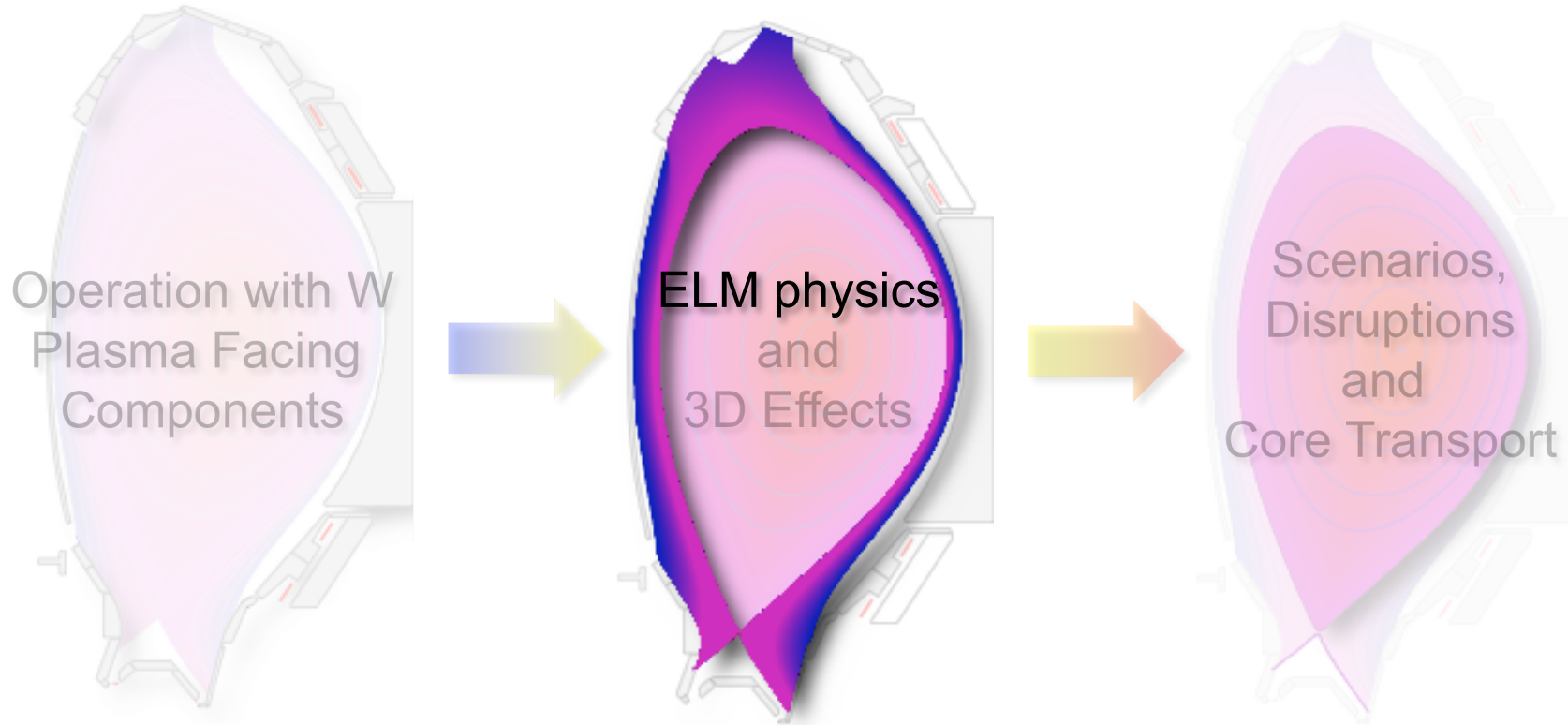
KRIEGER, K. et al., *Physica Scripta* 2017 (2017) 014030
 KRIEGER, K. et al., 23rd PSI, 17-22 June 2018, Princeton, USA

Modelling of Melt-motion in good agreement with experiment

- First observation of melt motion due to ELM transient.
 - Exposure of misaligned targets on divertor manipulator.
- Simultaneous measurement of T_{surf} and I_{emiss} .
 - During ELMs significant non-thermal current fraction.
- MEMOS 3D simulations of surface deformation and melt displacement agree with experiment.
 - Dominant force: $j \times B$



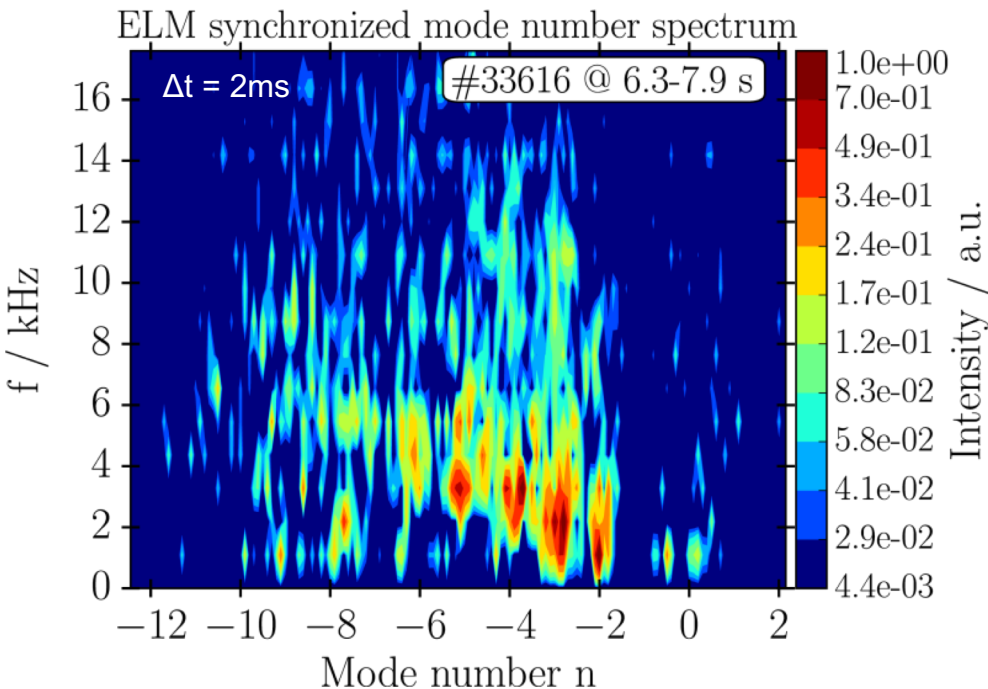
THORÉN, E. et al., submitted to Nucl. Mat. Energy



ELM crash modelling – beam ion acceleration during ELM – ELM cycle

Non-linear resistive MHD reproduces experimental details of ELM crash

Measurement

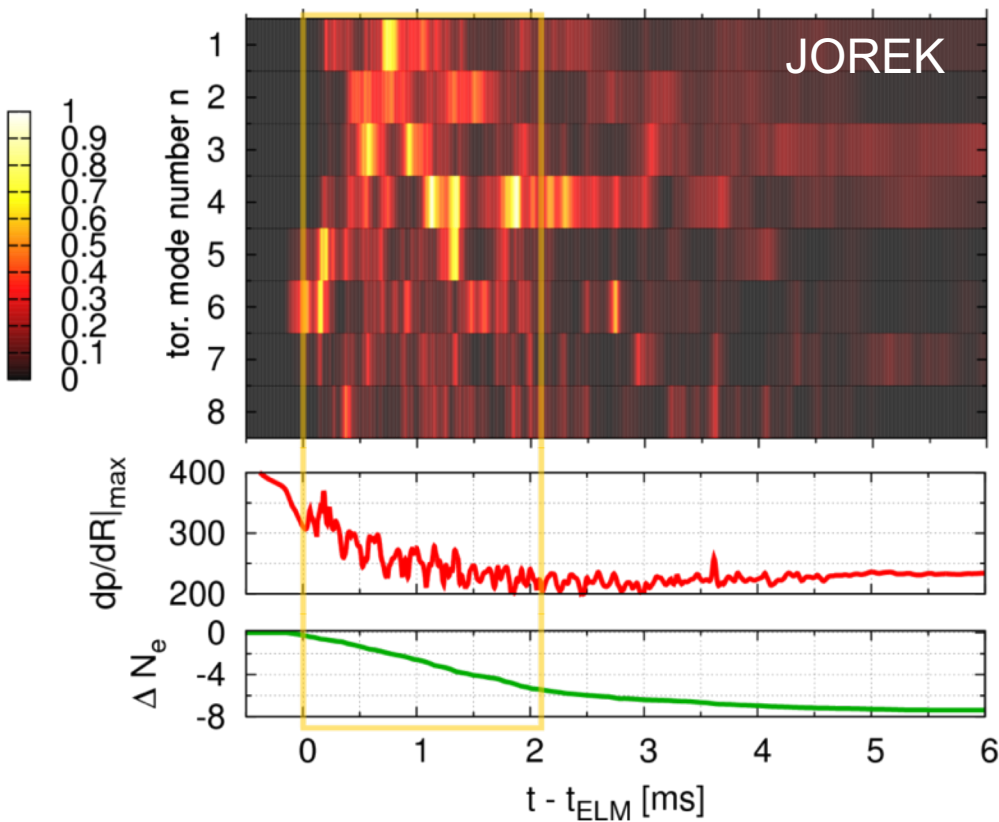


- New analysis technique \Rightarrow mode spectrum during the ELM crash.

MINK, A. et al., *Nuclear Fusion* 58 (2018) 026011.

Non-linear resistive MHD reproduces experimental details of ELM crash

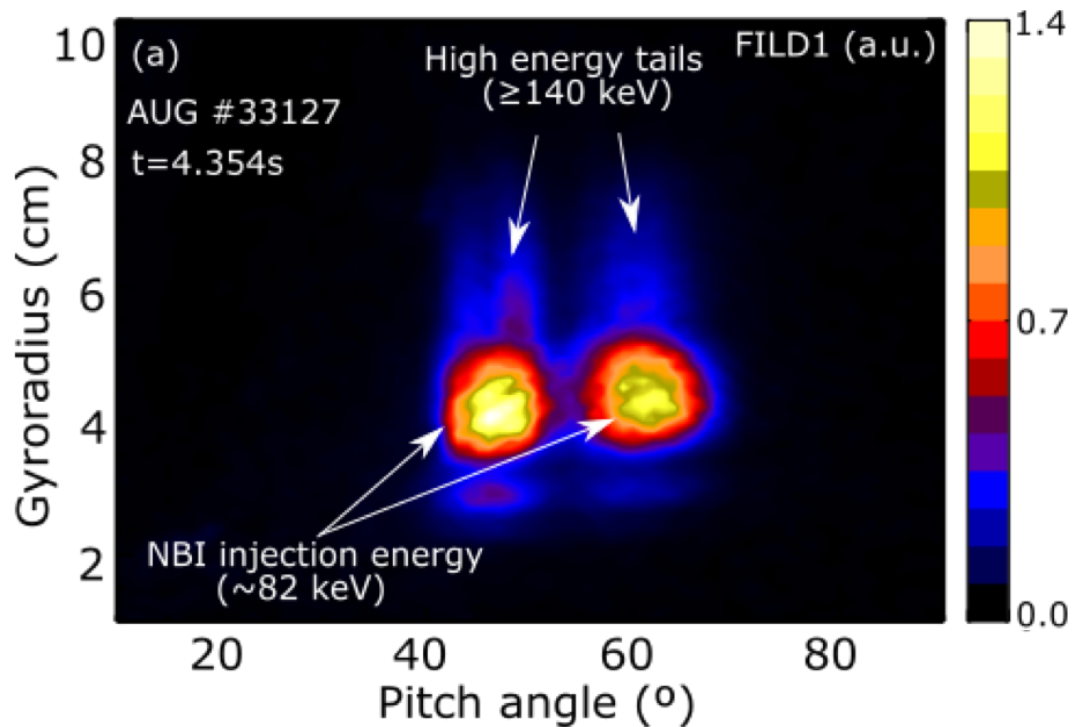
S.J.P. Pamela OV/4-4 (Tue 15:25)



- New analysis technique \Rightarrow mode spectrum during the ELM crash.
- JOREK reproduces
 - Mode numbers
 - Gradients and particle losses
 - Here: Growth rates agree.
- $n=1$ is important for mode coupling.

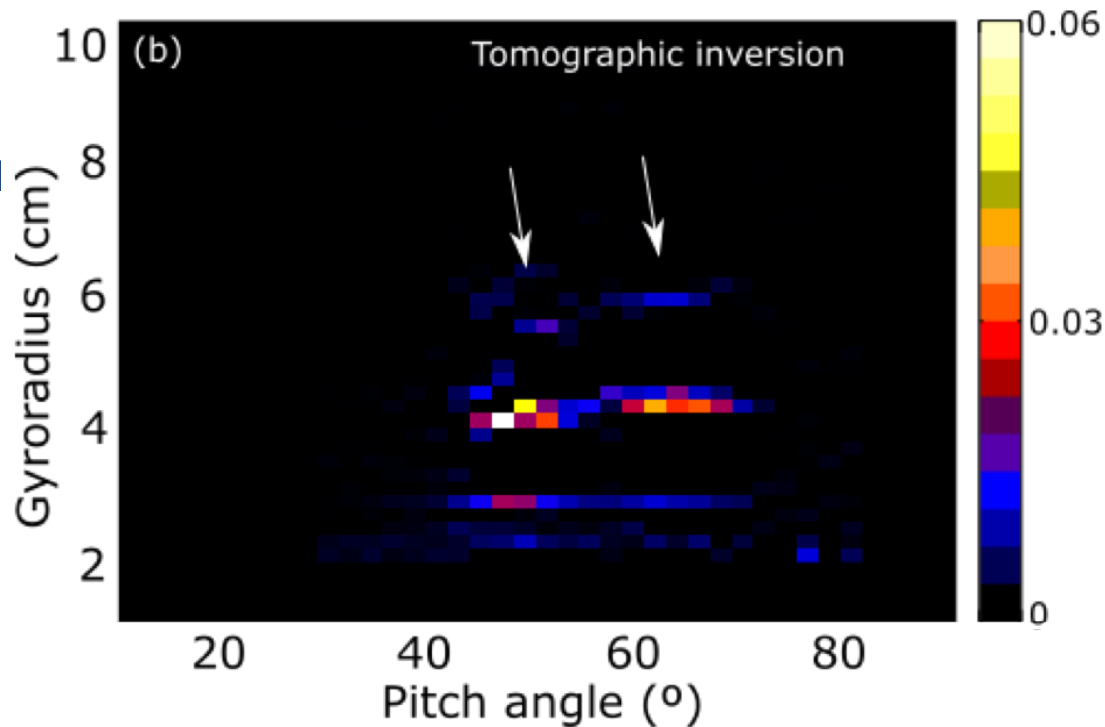
JOREK: Reduced non-linear resistive MHD

- Population of lost fast-ions measured with $E_{FI} \gg E_{inj}$.
 - Correlated with NBI sources and ELMs.



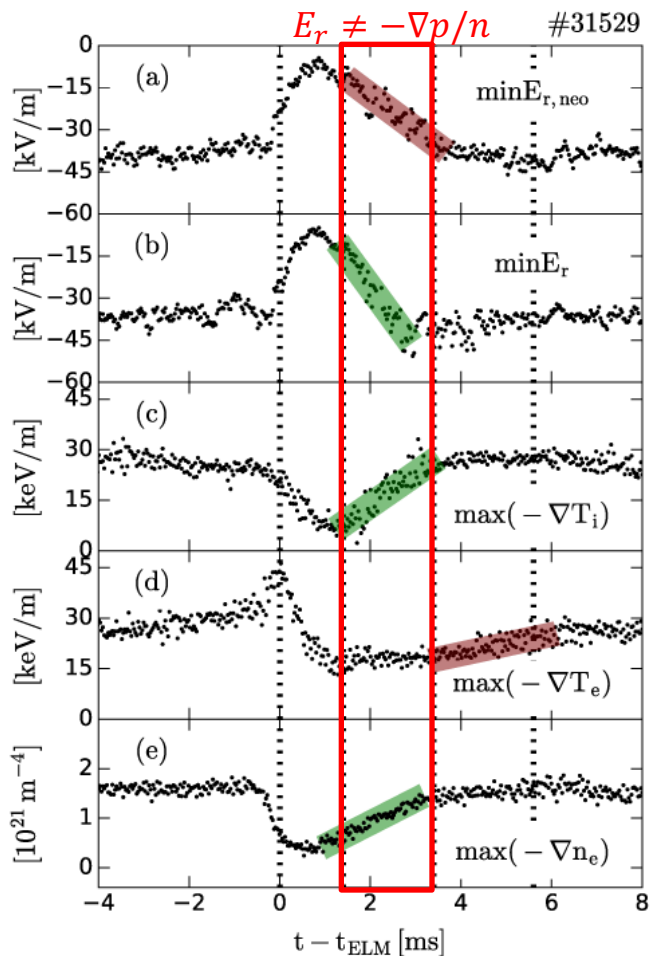
GALDON-QUIROGA, J. et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 121 (2018) 025002.

- Population of lost fast-ions measured with $E_{FI} \gg E_{inj}$.
 - Correlated with NBI sources and ELMs.
- Well localised velocity-space structures.
 - From inversion of FILD data.



GALDON-QUIROGA, J. et al., *Phys. Rev. Lett.* 121 (2018) 025002.

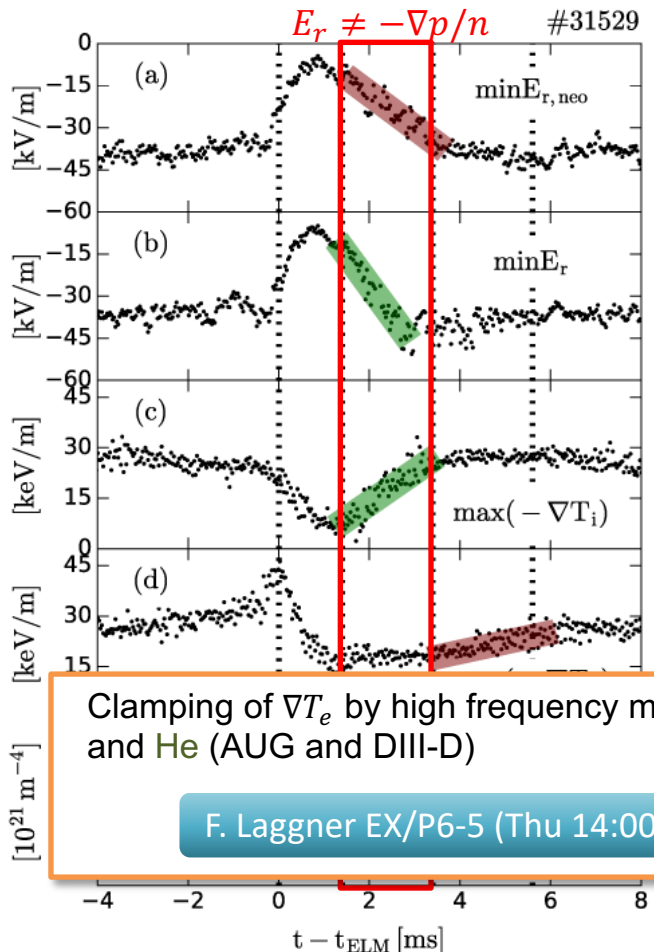
Edge radial E-field dominated by $\nabla p/n$ during most of the ELM cycle



- New fast edge charge exchange system.
 $\Rightarrow E_r$ and T_i at $\Delta t = 200 \mu\text{s}$
 - All kinetic profiles measurable on a fast time scale.
- E_r evolves on similar time scale as n_e and T_i , T_e evolves slower
- Different phases coincide with edge mode activity.

CAVEDON, M. et al., *Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion* 59 (2017) 105007

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Clamping of ∇T_e by high frequency mode in **D**, **H** and **He** (AUG and DIII-D)

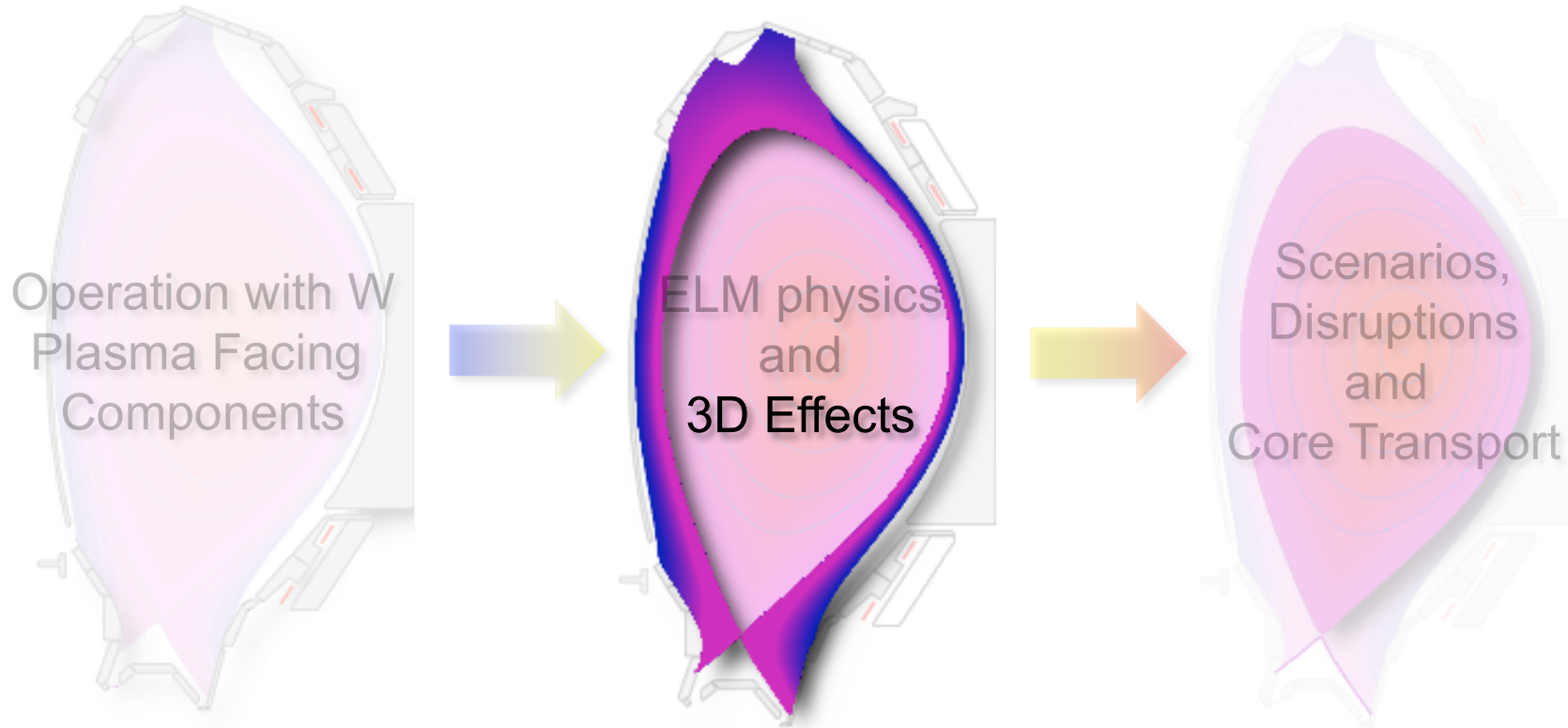
F. Laggner EX/P6-5 (Thu 14:00)

Edge Ion heat transport studies in **D** and **He** (ASTRA)

E. Viezzer EX/P8-5 (Fri 14:00)

CAVEDON, M. et al., Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion 59 (2017) 105007





ELM suppression – Localised ballooning mode – SOL profiles

ELM suppression with $\omega_{e,\perp} \neq 0$ – no rotation threshold

Hypothesis:

- Island forms at the pedestal top \Rightarrow pedestal below PB stability limit.
- Tearing requires $\omega_{e,\perp} \approx 0$ at rational q .
- Supported by JOREK modelling.

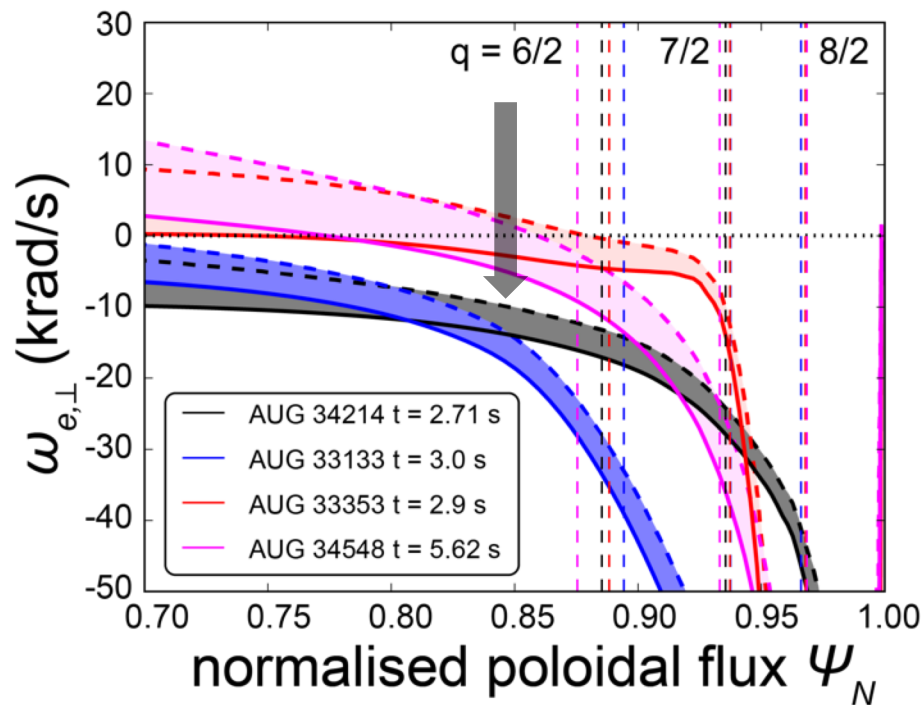
Experiment:

- No rotation threshold found.
- ELM suppression with finite $\omega_{e,\perp}$.
- No experimental evidence of island.

Possible Solution:

- ELM suppression through resistive response **if** kinetic effects destroy shielding of perturbation.

SUTTROP, W. et al., Nuclear Fusion 58 (2018) 096031



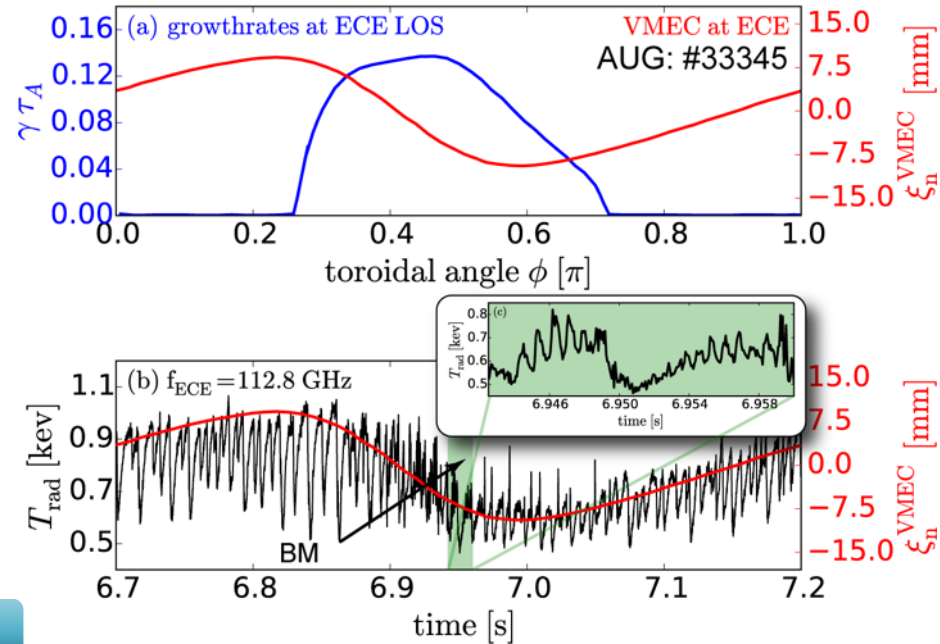
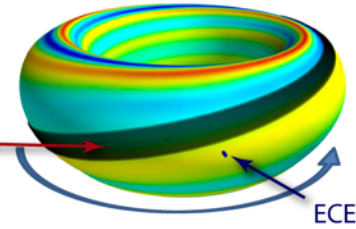
W. Suttrop EX/7-3 (Fri 9:10)

Helical localised Ballooning Mode destabilised by 3D perturbation

- Direct evidence for altered edge stability due to magnetic perturbations (MP).
- Mode observed in particular time during static rotation of MP field.
 - Localised on particular field line.
- No tearing signature, no phase delay between n_e and T_e \Rightarrow ideal mode.
- Ideal ballooning theory \Rightarrow mode grows on least stable field line.

WILLENSDORFER, M. et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 119 (2017) 085002.

Ballooning Mode (BM) location

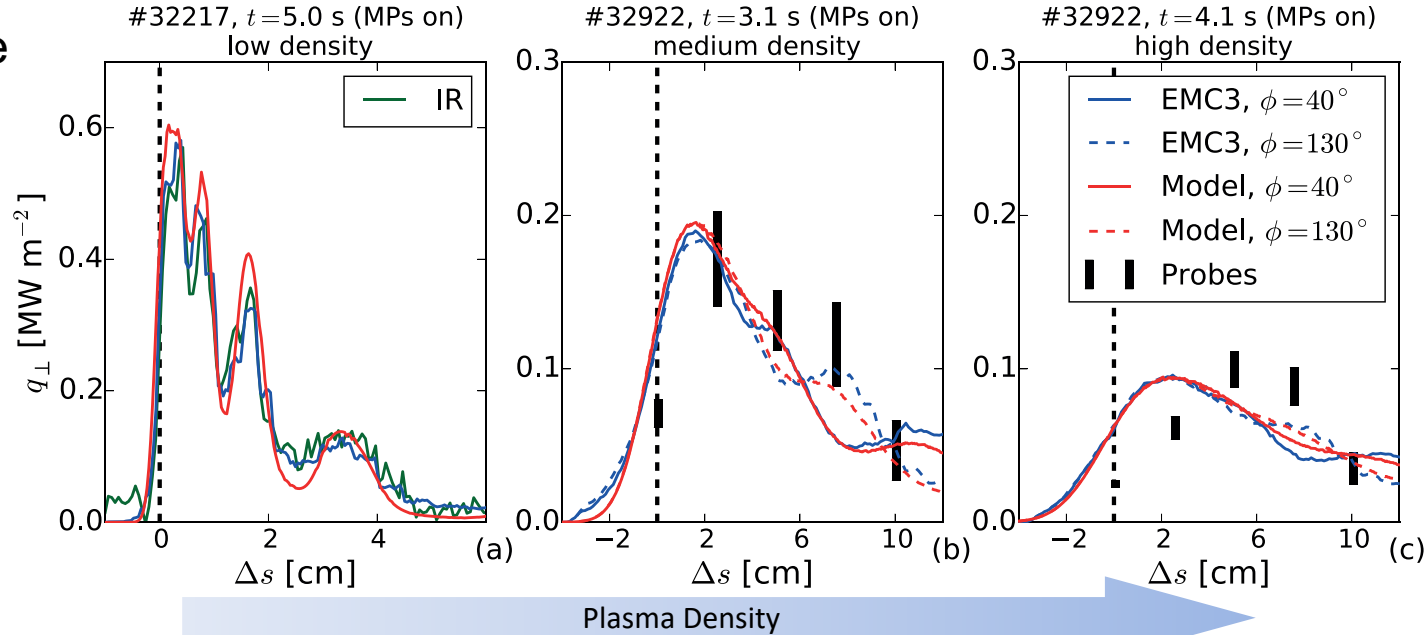


COTE, T. B. et al., Submitted to Nucl. Fusion, 2018.

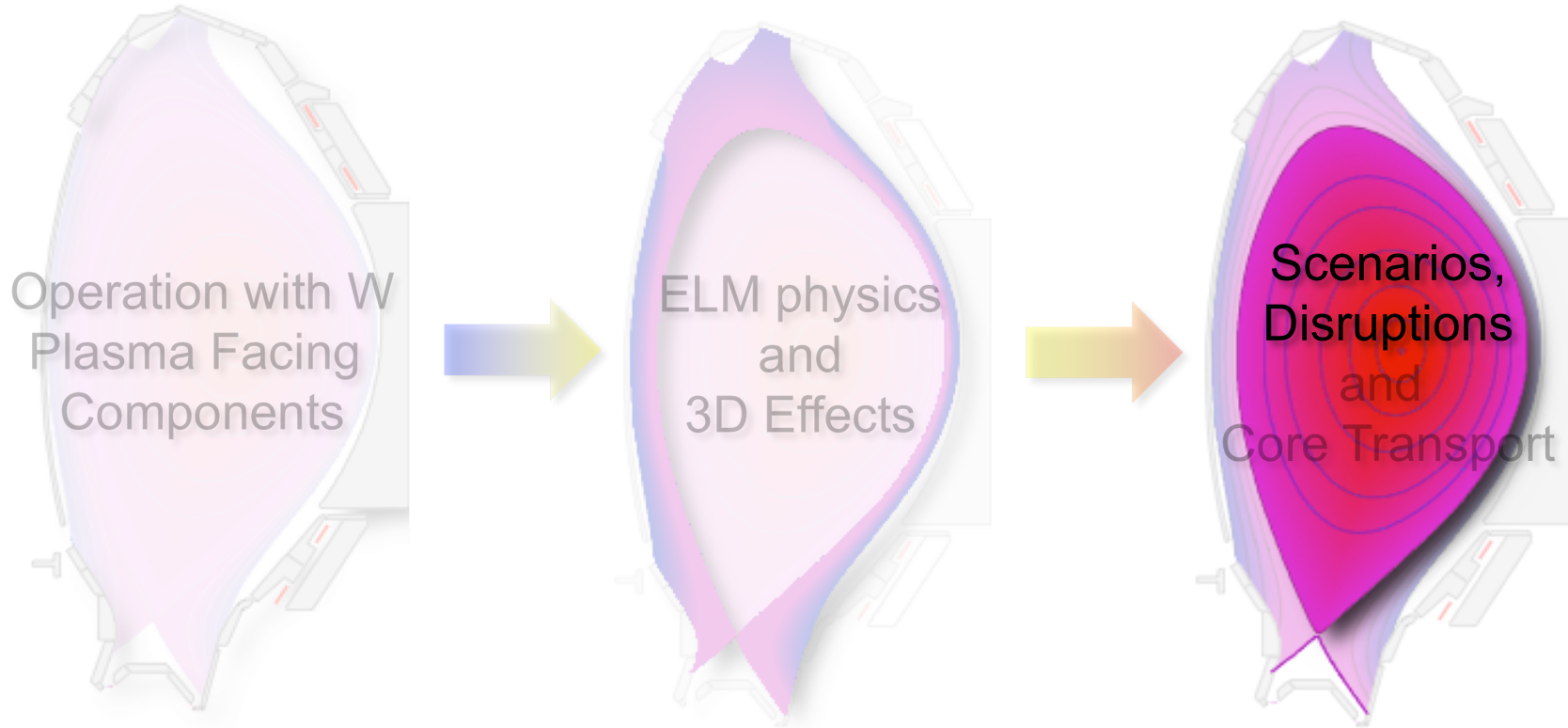
M. Willensdorfer EX/P8-20 (Fri 14:00)

2D target footprint from 3D magnetic perturbations vanishes approaching detachment

L-mode



- Divertor broadening of the heat flux profile increases with increasing density.
- 2D spiral pattern is “washed” out.
- Good agreement between EMC3-EIRENE modelling and measurements for attached profiles.



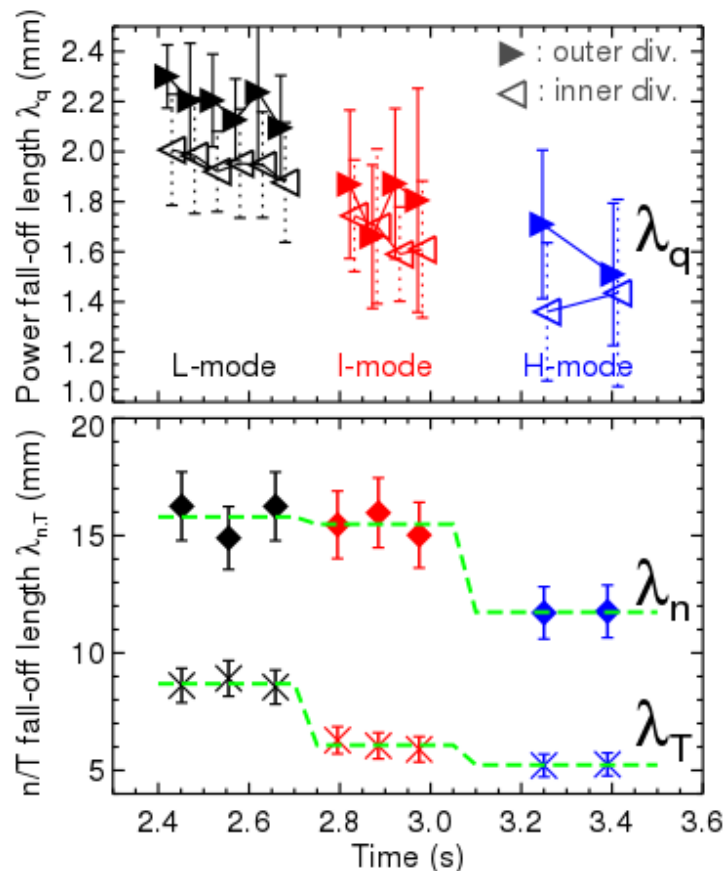
No and Small ELMs – H-mode density limit – Runaway electrons

Heat loads in I-mode have been characterised

- I-mode operating space has been extended to higher Greenwald fraction.
 - Stationary: $\bar{n}/n_{GW} = 0.58$
 - Transient: $\bar{n}/n_{GW} = 0.7$
- β_{pol} feedback allows access to stationary I-modes at $H_{H98(y,2)} = 0.8$ and $\bar{n}/n_{GW} = 0.58$.
- Stationary power fall of length of **I-mode** are in between L-mode and **H-mode**.
 - Intermittent density bursts could lead to high heat loads in the divertor.

T. Happel EX/2-3 (Wed 11:25)

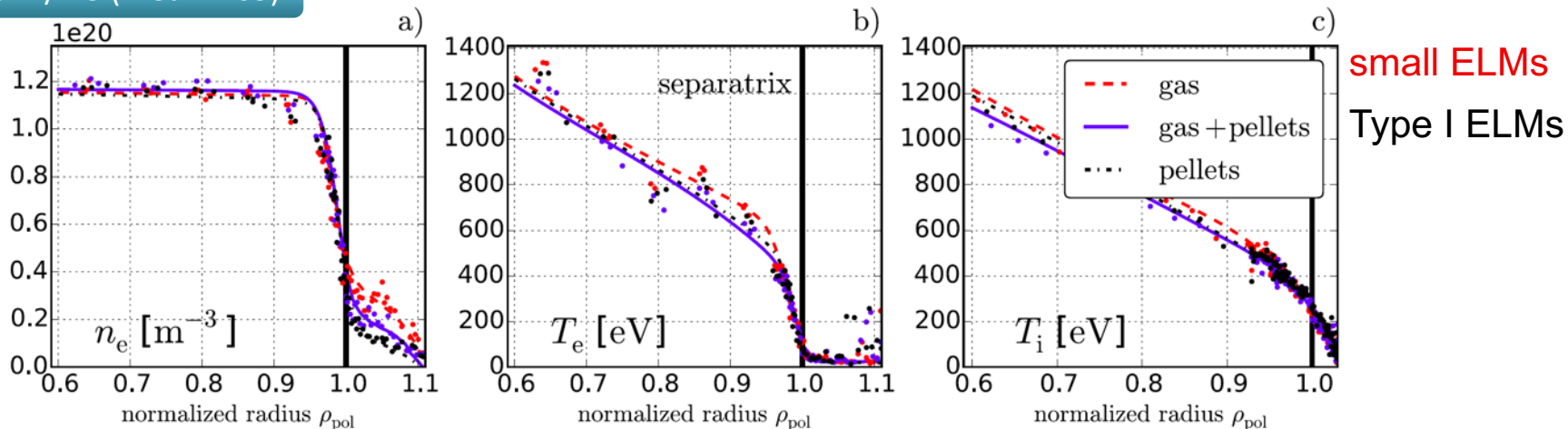
HAPPEL, T. et.al. PSI 2018



Increased ballooning transport at separatrix \Rightarrow small ELMs

B. Labit EX/2-5 (Wed 12:05)

HARRER, G. F. et al., Nuclear Fusion (2018)

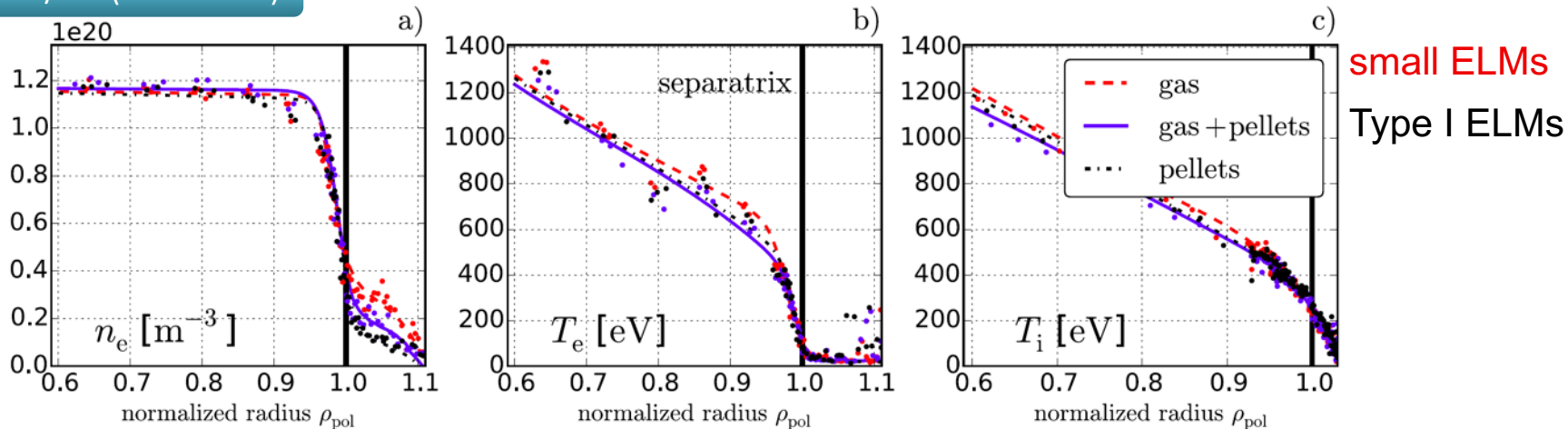


- Observed changes of small ELM behaviour are consistent with drift-ballooning stability.
 - Small ELMs become stronger at higher n_{sep} and lower q'/q .
- Transport at separatrix reduces pedestal width \Rightarrow **no type-I ELMs**
- Scenario is close to high density ($\bar{n}/n_{GW} = 0.85$) ITER base-line scenario.

Increased ballooning transport at separatrix \Rightarrow small ELMs

HARRER, G. F. et al., Nuclear Fusion (2018)

B. Labit EX/2-5 (Wed 12:05)



small ELMs
Type I ELMs

- C High n_{sep} also affects type-I ELM stability
Shift of $n_e^{pos} \Rightarrow$ shift of $p(r) \Rightarrow$ reduced p_{ped}
Reduction of ITER confinement 30%-40%
- T M. Dunne EX/P8-2 (Fri 14:00) AUG, CMOD
- S L. Frassinetti EX/P8-22 (Fri 14:00) AUG, TCV, JET = 0.

Detailed studies of ITER baseline scenario:

- New low $v^* \sim (2 - 3)v_{ITER}^*$ using MP density pump-out.
- MHD stable at high density and low rotation.

T. Pütterich EX/P8-4 (Fri 14:00)

Ballooning limit at pedestal foot consistent with H-mode density limit

EICH, T. et al., Nuclear Fusion 58 (2018) 034001.

- Measured Ballooning parameter

$$\alpha_{sep} = \frac{Rq_{cyl}^2}{B_{tor}^2/2\mu_0} \cdot \frac{p_{sep}}{\langle \lambda_p \rangle}$$

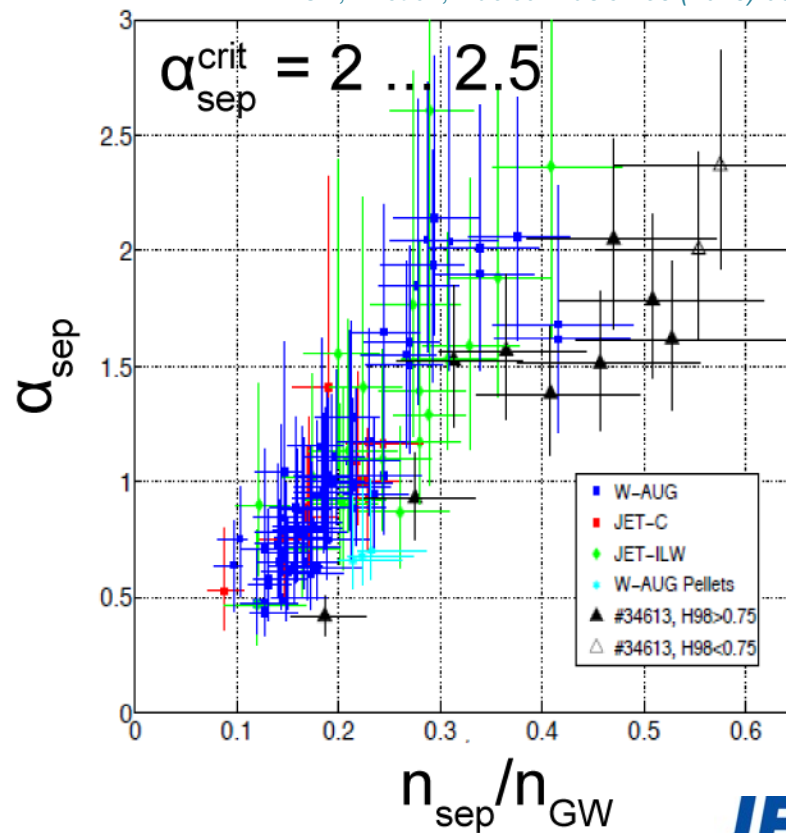
saturates at $\alpha_{crit} \approx 2.5$.

- Data from edge Thomson Scattering.
- Limit to separatrix density.

Conjecture:

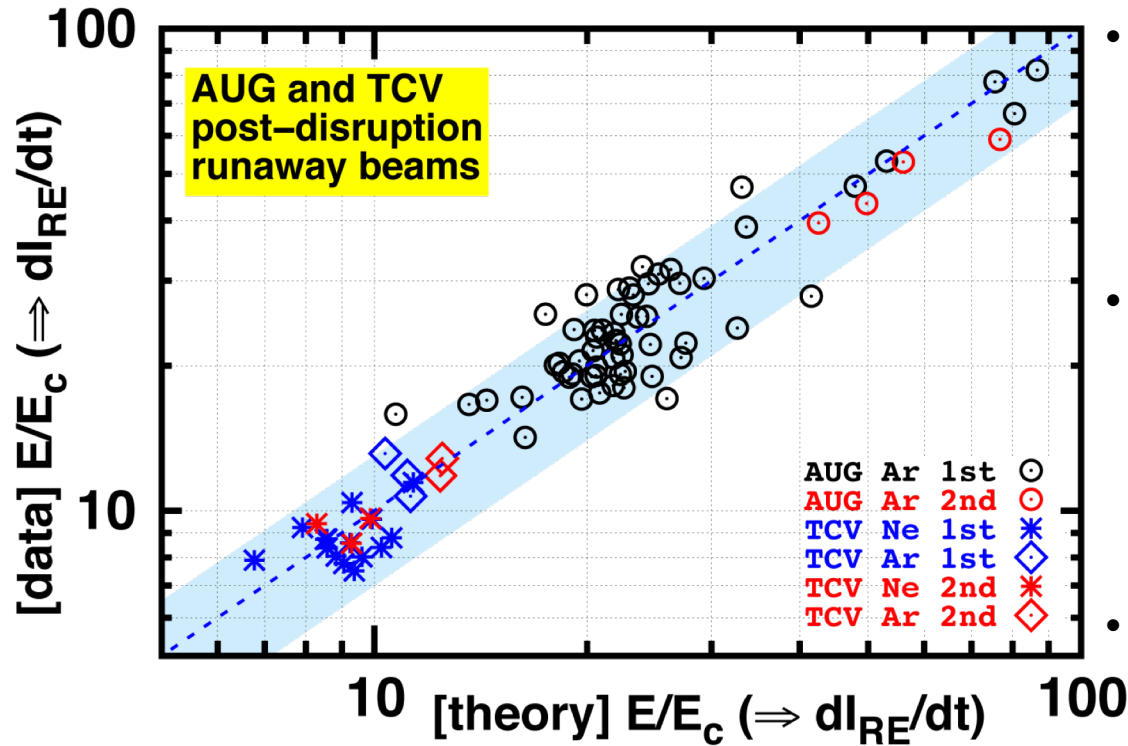
- Increased turbulent transport leads to H-mode density limit (HDL).

$\langle \lambda_p \rangle$: poloidially averaged pressure decay length a separatrix



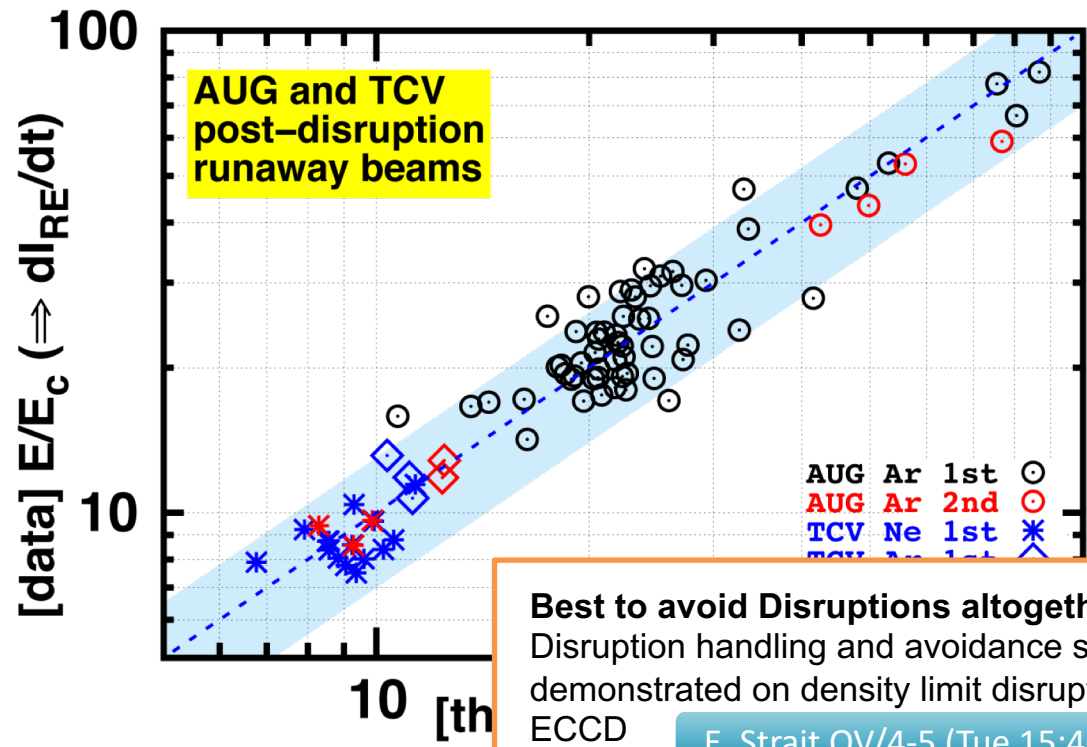
JET

Runaway Electron beam dissipation by mass injection agrees with modelling



- Fast electron energy dissipated by Coulomb collisions.
 - Quantum mechanical processes need to be considered.
- Good agreement between data and theory on a statistical level.
 - Effective critical field from Fokker Planck solver.
HESSLow, L. et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 118 (2017) 255001.
- Confidence in predicting mass needed for ITER RE mitigation with 2nd injection.

Runaway Electron beam dissipation by mass injection agrees with modelling



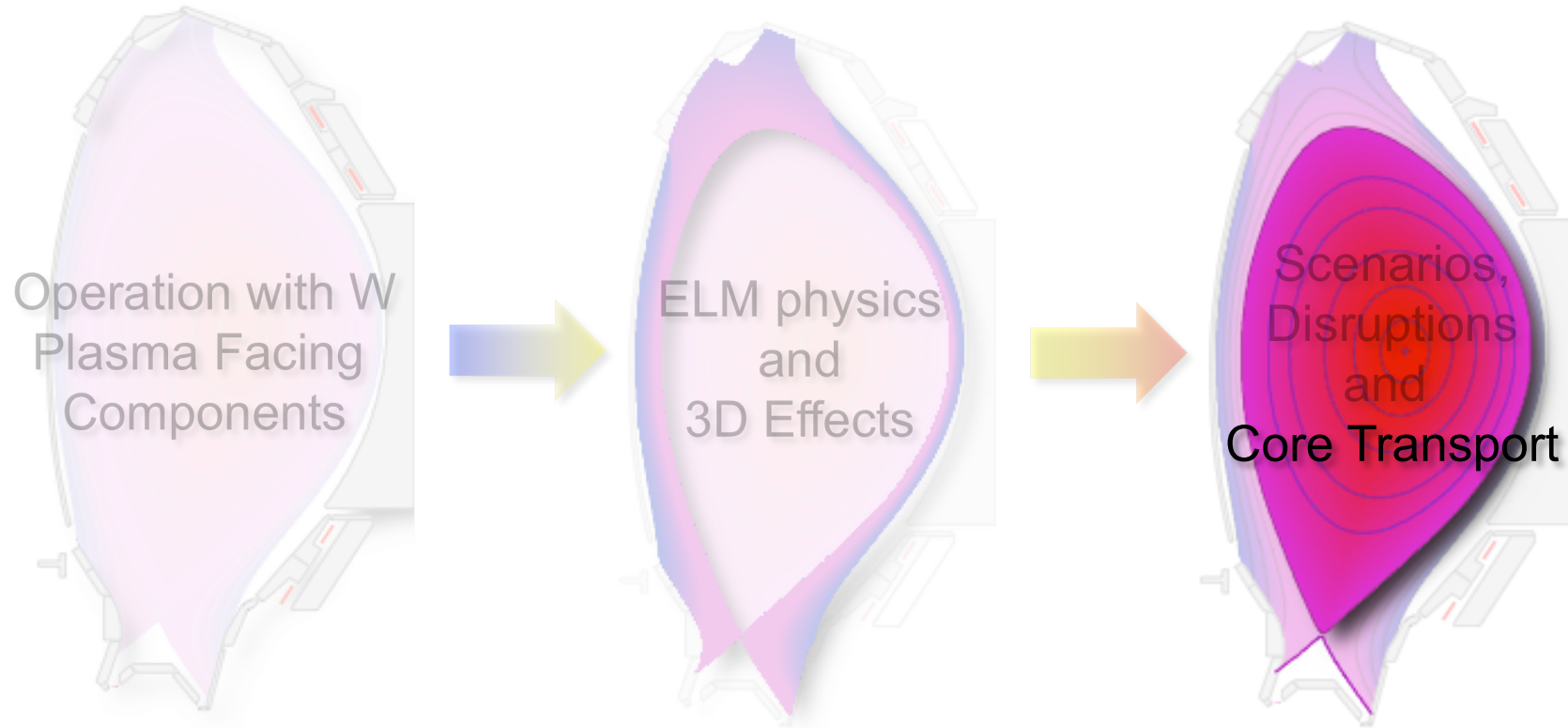
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HESSLÖW, L. et al., Phys. Rev. Lett. 118 (2017) 255001.

Best to avoid Disruptions altogether
 Disruption handling and avoidance strategy demonstrated on density limit disruptions using ECCD

E. Strait OV/4-5 (Tue 15:40)

ence in predicting mass
 for ITER RE mitigation
 injection.



Isotope Effect – Density Eddy Tilt Angle – Comparison with Gyro-kinetics

Lower Confinement in H Explained by Larger Ion Heat Flux

SCHNEIDER, P. et al., Nuclear Fusion 57 (2017) 066003.

Experiment:

- Profile matched **D** and **H** L-mode discharges.
 - Dominant e-heating ($P_{net}^D = 1.06 \text{ MW}$, $P_{net}^H = 1.39 \text{ MW}$).

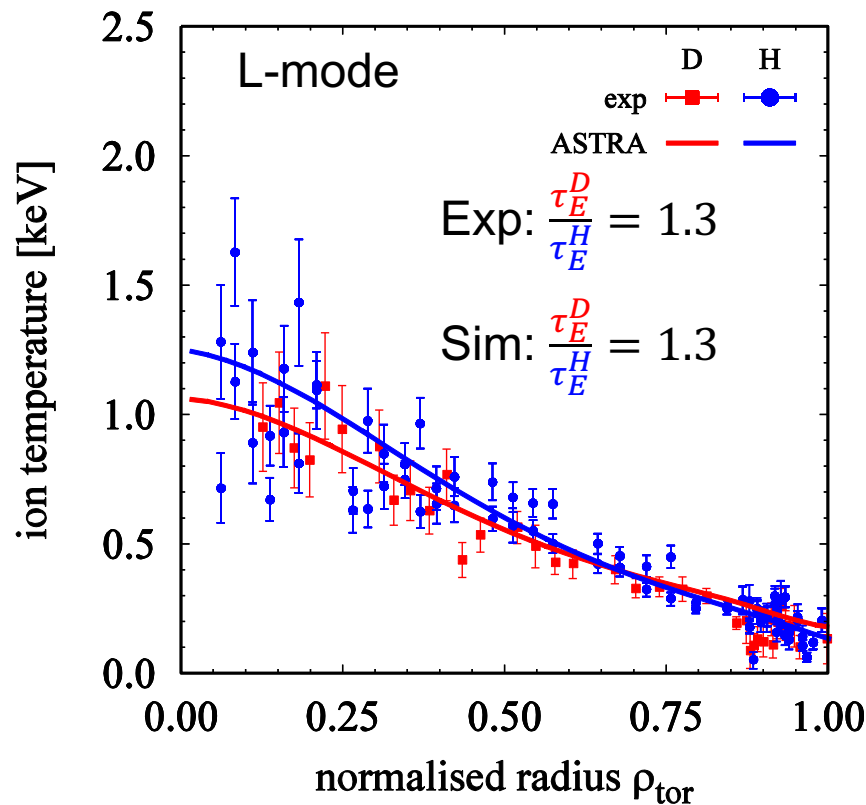
Simulation: (ASTRA)

- Critical gradient model for χ_e and χ_i without mass dependence [Garbet PPCF 2004].
 - Model adjusted to fit **D** and then applied to **H**.

- Only collisional energy exchange is mass dependent.

$$P_{ie} \propto \frac{m_e}{m_i} \frac{n^2}{T_e^{3/2}} (T_e - T_i) \Rightarrow P_{ei}^H = 2P_{ei}^D$$

- Profiles and confinement degradation reproduced.



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SCHNEIDER, P. et al., Nuclear Fusion 57 (2017) 066003.

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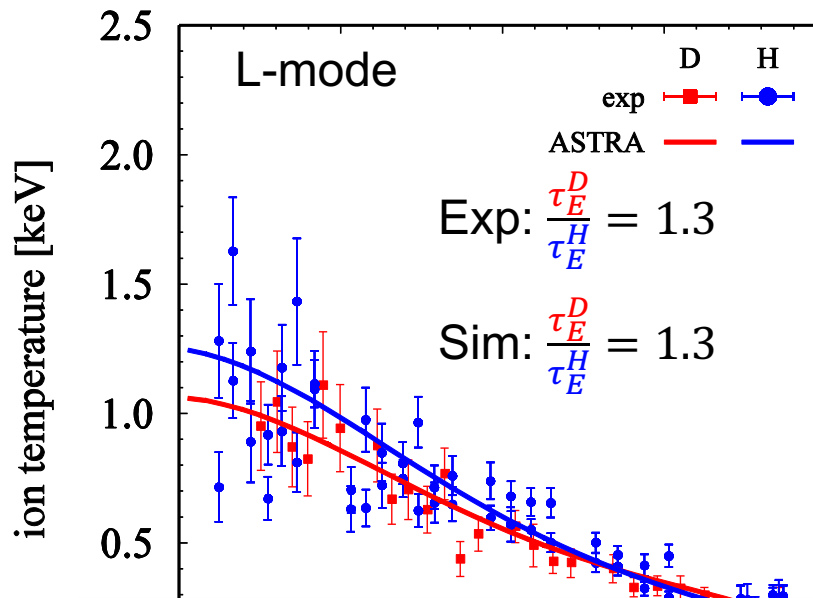
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- Confinement effects on He (D, He comparison, He seeding)

A. Kappatou EX/P8-1 (Fri 14:00)



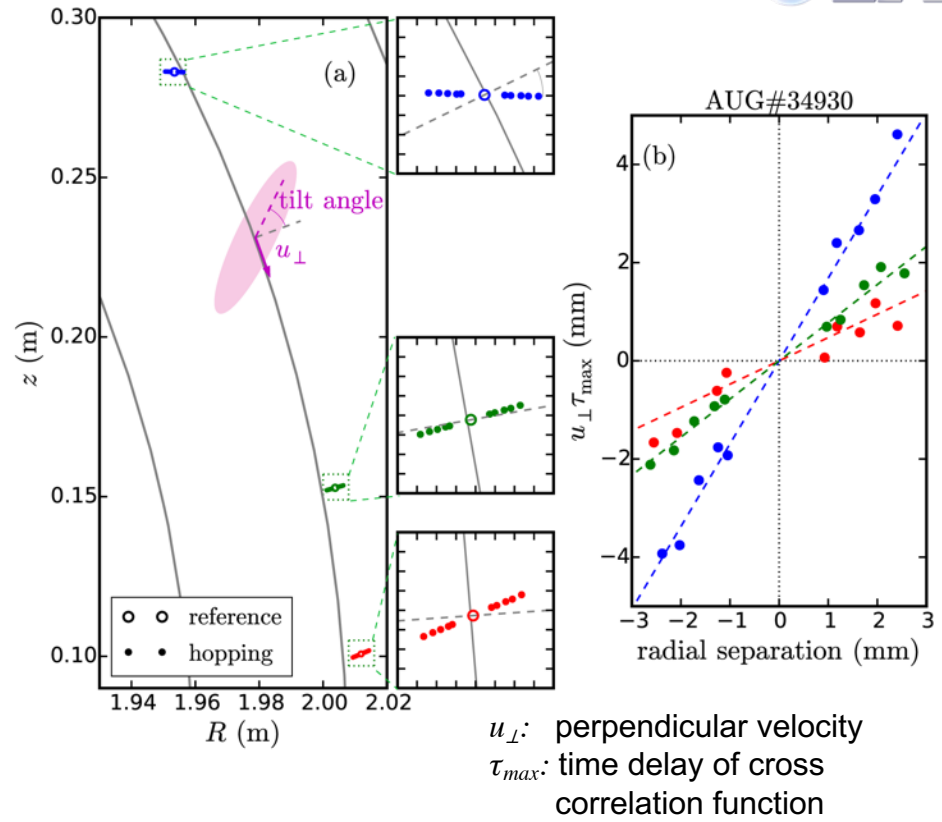
Heat transport and stiffness of electron and ion channels

F. Ryter EX/P8-3 (Fri 14:00)

First measurements of tilting of density structures

PINZON, J. et.al. subm. to PRL

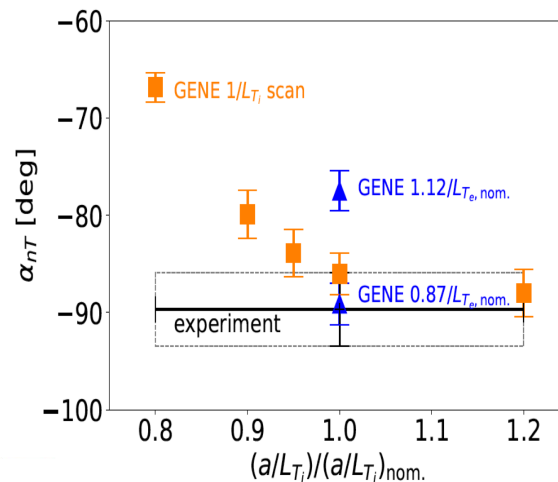
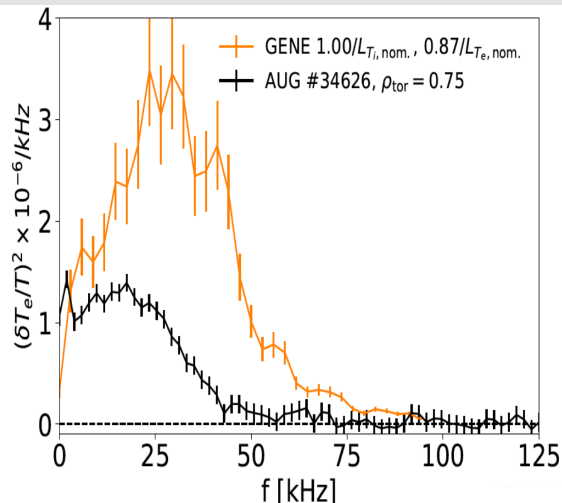
- Eddy tilt angle identified using Doppler-correlation reflectometry.
- Comparison of NBI and ECRH heated plasmas \Rightarrow change in tilt angle.
 - Measured change in tilt angle mainly from different $E \times B$ flow shear.



Measured (\tilde{n}_e , \tilde{T}_e) phase angle agrees with Gyrokinetics

T. Görler TH/P6-5 (Thu 14:00)

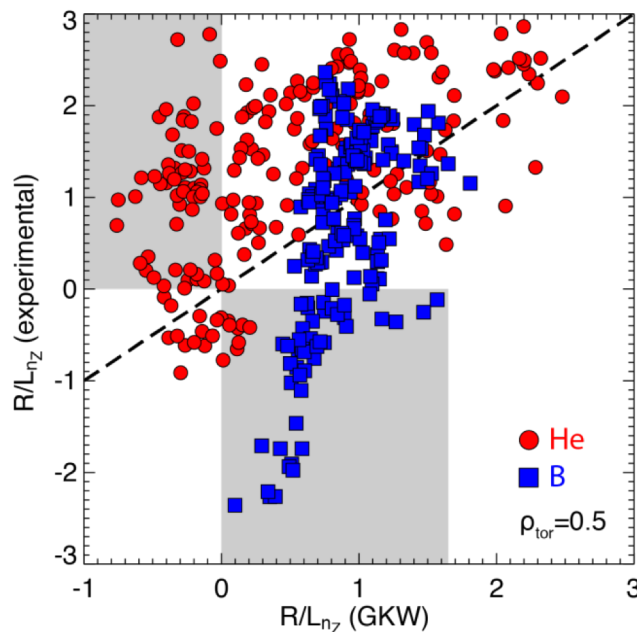
FREETHY, S. J. et al., Physics of Plasmas 25 (2018) 055903.



- Phase angle α_{nT} between \tilde{n}_e and \tilde{T}_e is a **strong constraint for gyro-kinetic simulations**.
- Good agreement with Q_i , Q_e , correlation length $L_r(\tilde{T}_e)$ and α_{nT} with GENE within the experimental uncertainties.
 - Calculated \tilde{T}_e fluctuation spectra tend to be broader and with larger amplitudes than measured.

Gyrokinetics fails to predict convection for light impurities

KAPPATOU, A. et al.,
submitted to Nucl. Fusion.

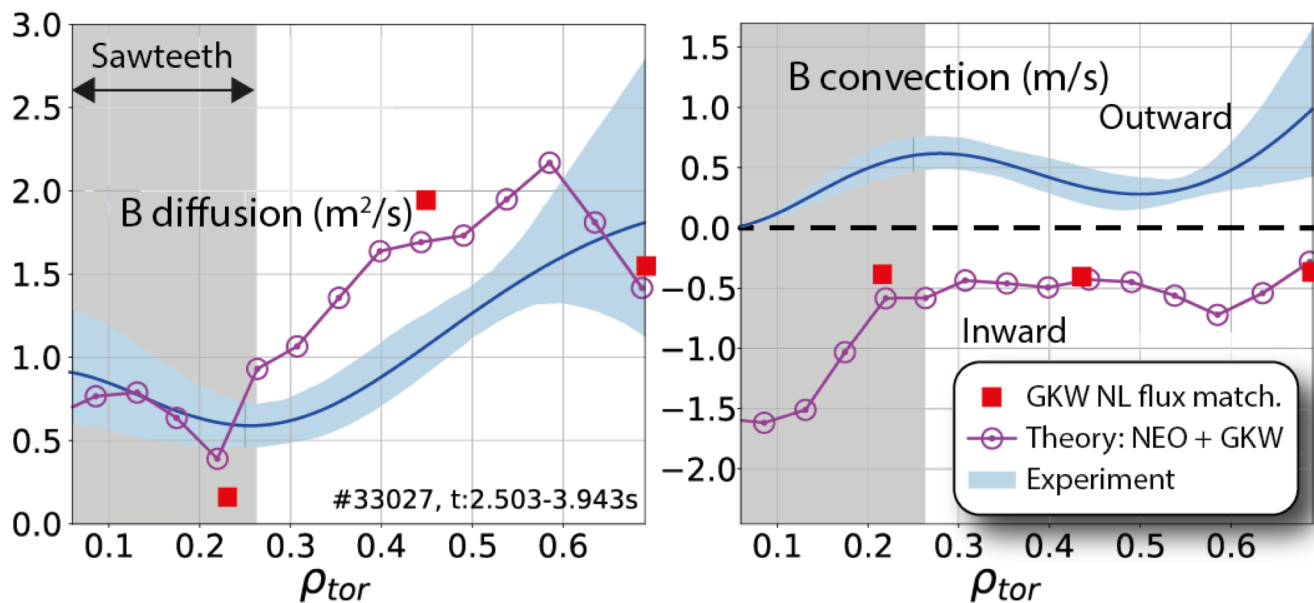


- Large database: R/L_{n_α} for He and B profiles disagree with GKW.
 - Facilitated by Improved analysis of CXRS¹⁾ and He plume forward modelling²⁾
 \Rightarrow accurate impurity density gradients.
- Modulation experiments to determine D and v of B.
- Neocl. + GKW modelling agrees with D, **but predicts v to be in the opposite direction.**

¹⁾McDERMOTT, R. . et al., *Plasma Phys. Contr. Fusion*, 60 (2018) 095007

²⁾KAPPATOU, A. et.al. *Plasma Phys. Contr. Fusion*, 60 (2018) 055006

Gyrokinetics fails to predict convection for light impurities



BRUHN, C. et al.,
Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion 60
 (2018) 085011

Quasi linear GKW:
 = linear +
 saturation

- Large database: $R/L_{n\alpha}$ for He and B profiles disagree with GKW.
 - Facilitated by Improved analysis of CXRS¹⁾ and He plume forward modelling²⁾
 ⇒ accurate impurity density gradients.

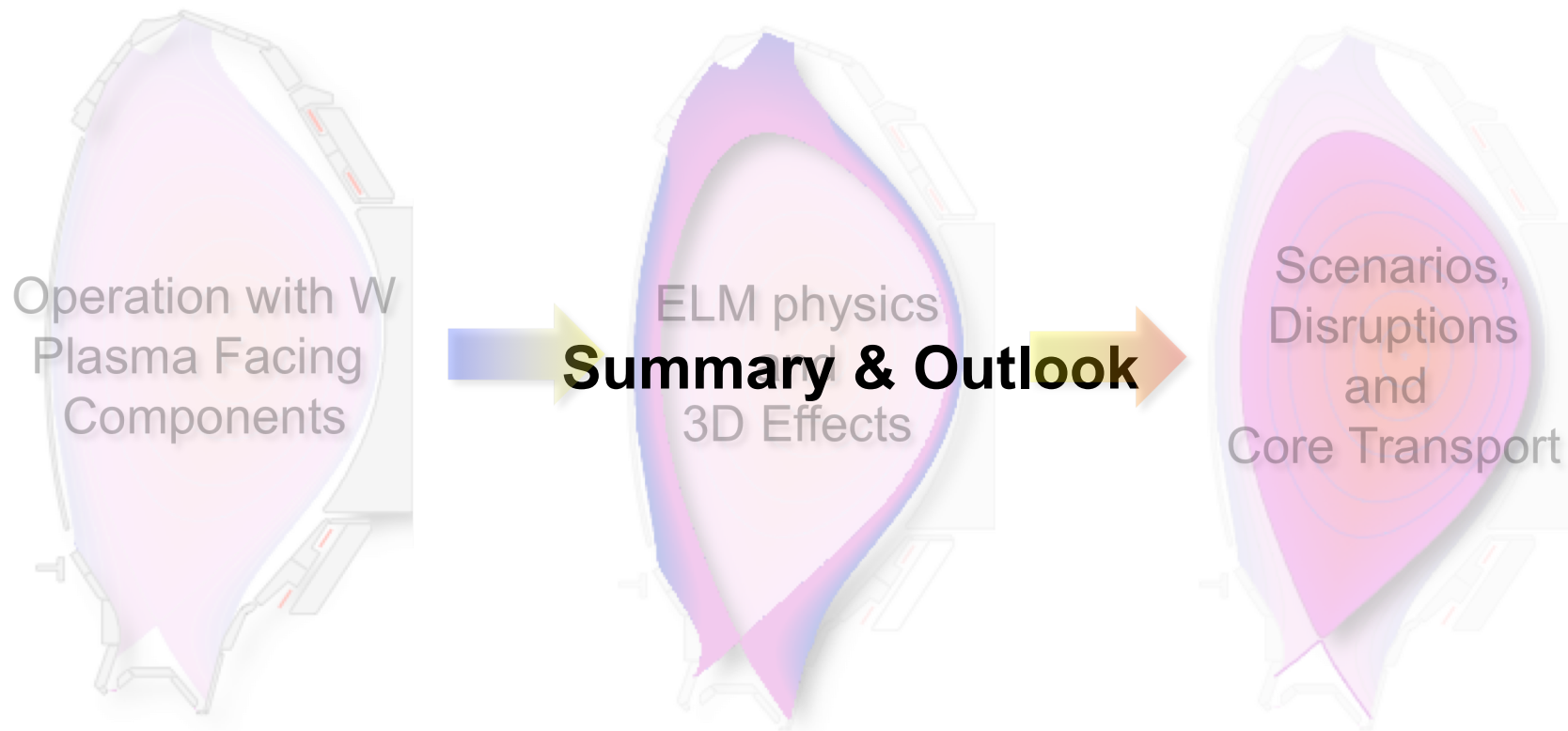
KAPPATOU, A. et al., submitted
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²⁾KAPPATOU, A. et.al. *Plasma Phys. Contr. Fusion*, 60 (2018) 055006

- Neocl. + GKW modelling agrees with D, **but predicts v to be in the opposite direction.**



Device

- Upgraded long pulse ECRH (6 MW, 10s)
 - Up to 8 MW by end of 2018.
- New internal coil power supplies.

Edge

- Deep insight into 3D edge physics
 - ELM suppression – achieved with finite $v_{e,\perp}$ over the whole pedestal
 - Helical localised ballooning mode destabilised by bad curvature on field line.
- Reconnection during ELM causes fast ion acceleration.

Core

- New measurements challenge gyrokinetic modelling
 - Eddy tilt angle measurements consistent with ITG to TEM transition
 - \tilde{T}_e/T_e and (n_e, T_e) phase angle.
- Series of experiment highlight importance of P_{ei} for isotope studies.
 - Important to match electron and ion heating for extrapolation.

The future: New upper divertor to study alternative configurations

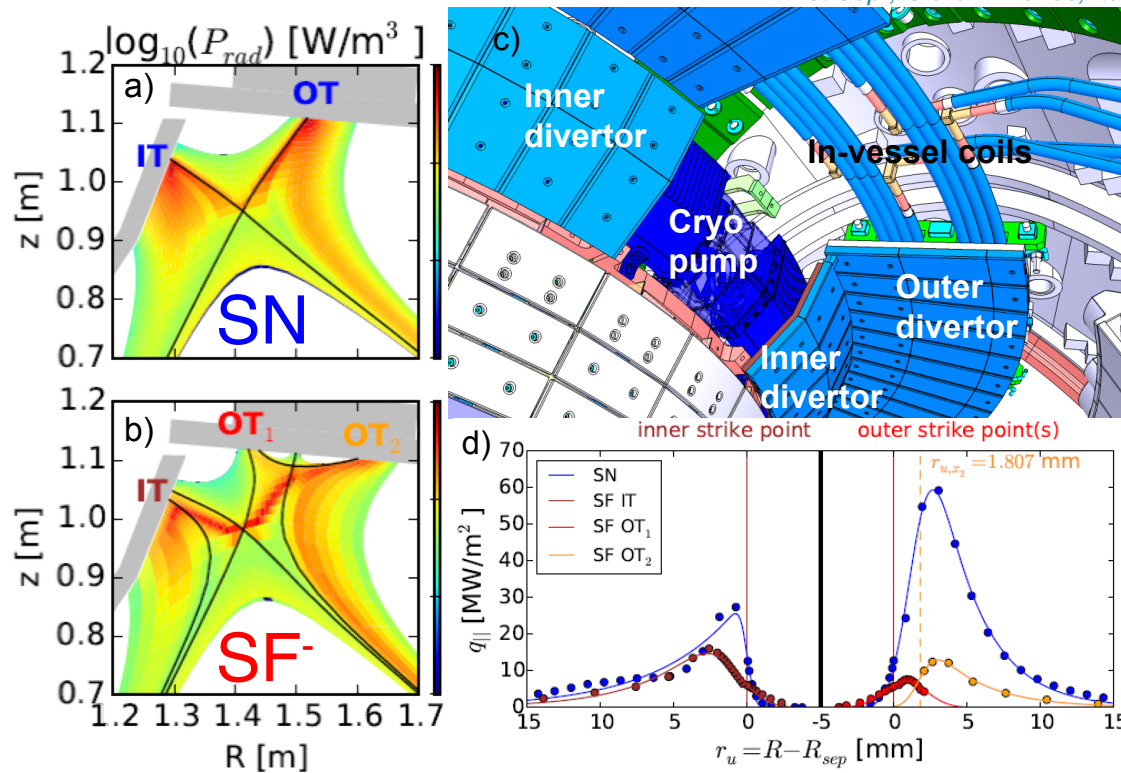
HERRMAN, A. et al., SOFT 2018, 16th - 21st Sep., Giardini Naxos, Italy, 2018.

Hardware:

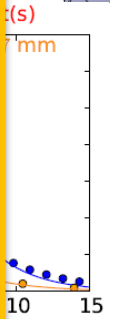
- Two new in-vessel coils
- Cryogenic pump
- Better diagnostics

Studies:

- Alternative configurations at high heat flux
 - X-divertor.
 - Snow-Flake divertor.
 - Flux expansion.
- Two fluid simulations (SOLPS) predict strong reduction in heat-flux



PAN, O. et al., Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion 60 (2018) 085005



The future: New upper divertor to study alternative configurations

Hardware

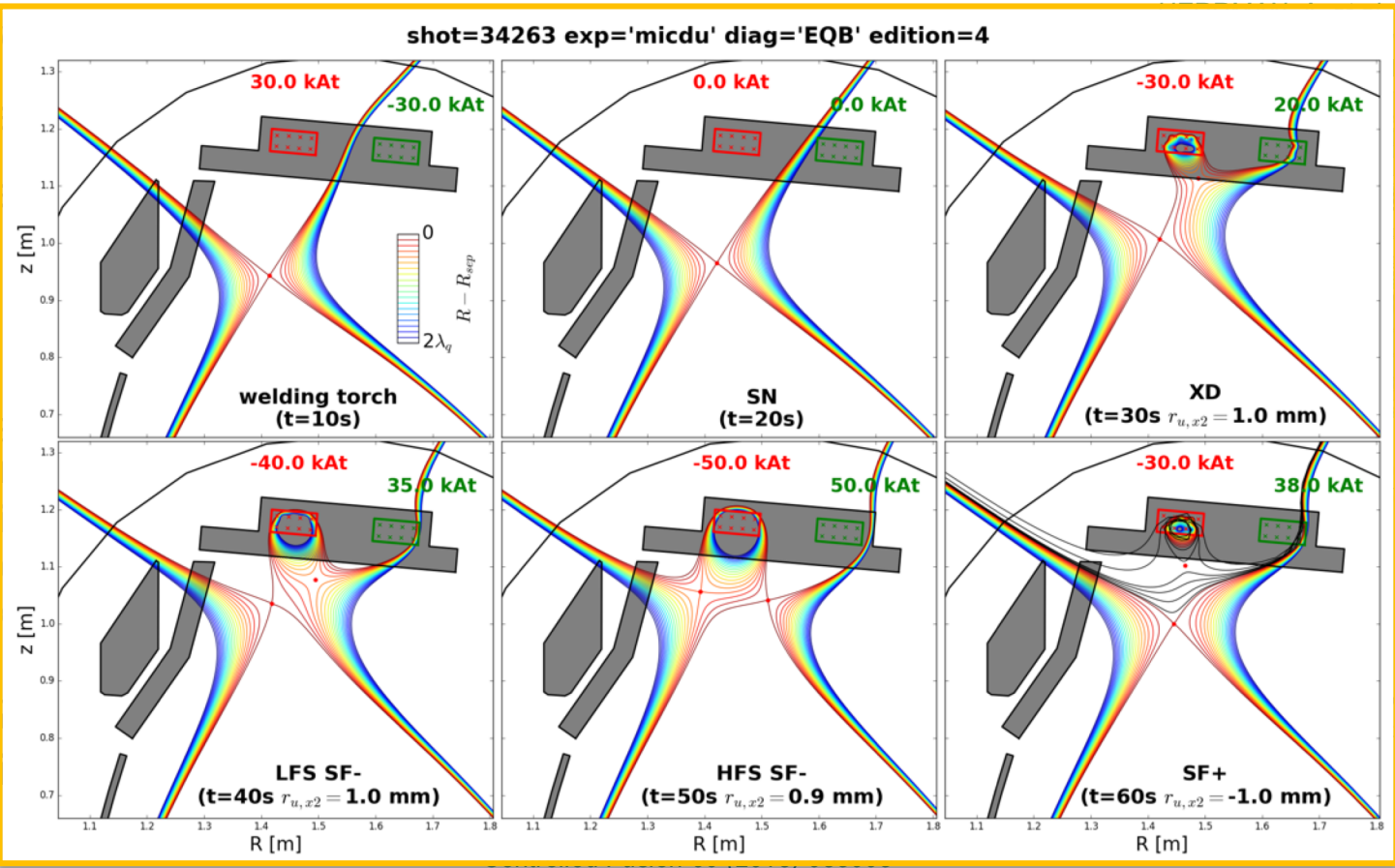
- Two n
- Cryog
- Better

Studies:

- Altern
- at high

 - X-d
 - Sn
 - Flux

- Two fl
- (SOLF
- reduct



Pedestal & ELMs

- S.J.P. Pamela** OV/4-4 (Tue 15:25) - oral
- B. Labit** EX/2-5 (Wed 12:05) – oral
- W. Suttrop** EX/7-3 (Fri 9:10) - oral
- F. Laggner** EX/P6-4 (Thu 14:00)
- M. Dunne** EX/P8-2 (Fri 14:00)
- E. Viezzer** EX/P8-5 (Fri 14:00)
- C. Silva** EX/P8-11 (Fri 14:00)

SOL & Divertor

- R. Lunsford** FIP/2-3 (Thu 15:00) - oral
- A.H. Nielsen** TH/P7-4 (Fri 8:30)
- M. Wischmeier** TH/P7-5 (Fri 8:30)
- N. Vianello** EX/P8-13 (Fri 14:00)

Scenario & Heating:

- T. Happel** EX/2-3 (Wed 11:25) - oral
- Y. Kazakov** EX/8-1 (Fri 15:20) - oral
- T. Pütterich** EX/P8-4 (Fri 14:00)
- L. Frassinetti** EX/P8-22 (Fri 14:00)
- J.M. Noterdaeme** EX/P8-23 (Fri 14:00)

Transport & Confinement:

- F. Ryter** EX/P8-3 (Fri 14:00)
- T. Görler** TH/P6-5 (Thu 14:00)
- G. Verdoolage** EX/P7-1 (Fri 8:30)
- A. Kappatou** EX/P8-1 (Fri 14:00)

MHD:

- E. Strait** OV/4-5 (Tue 15:40) – oral
- F. Lui** TH/P5-18 (Thu 8:30)
- A. Snicker** TH/P2-8 (Tue 14:00)
- M. Willensdorfer** EX/P8-20 (Fri 14:00)
- V. Igochine** EX/P8-21 (Fri 14:00)

Fast Ions & Current Drive

- P. Lauber** EX/1-1 (Tue 10:45) – oral
- M. Weiland** TH/6-3 (Fri 14:00) - oral
- B. Geiger** EX/P8-24 (Fri 14:00)
- D. Rittich** EX/P8-25 (Fri 14:00)
- J. Galdon-Quiroga** EX/P8-26 (Fri 14:00)

Thanks to all the contributors



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