



Non-linear free boundary MHD simulations of ELM suppression by resonant magnetic perturbations in ASDEX Upgrade plasmas



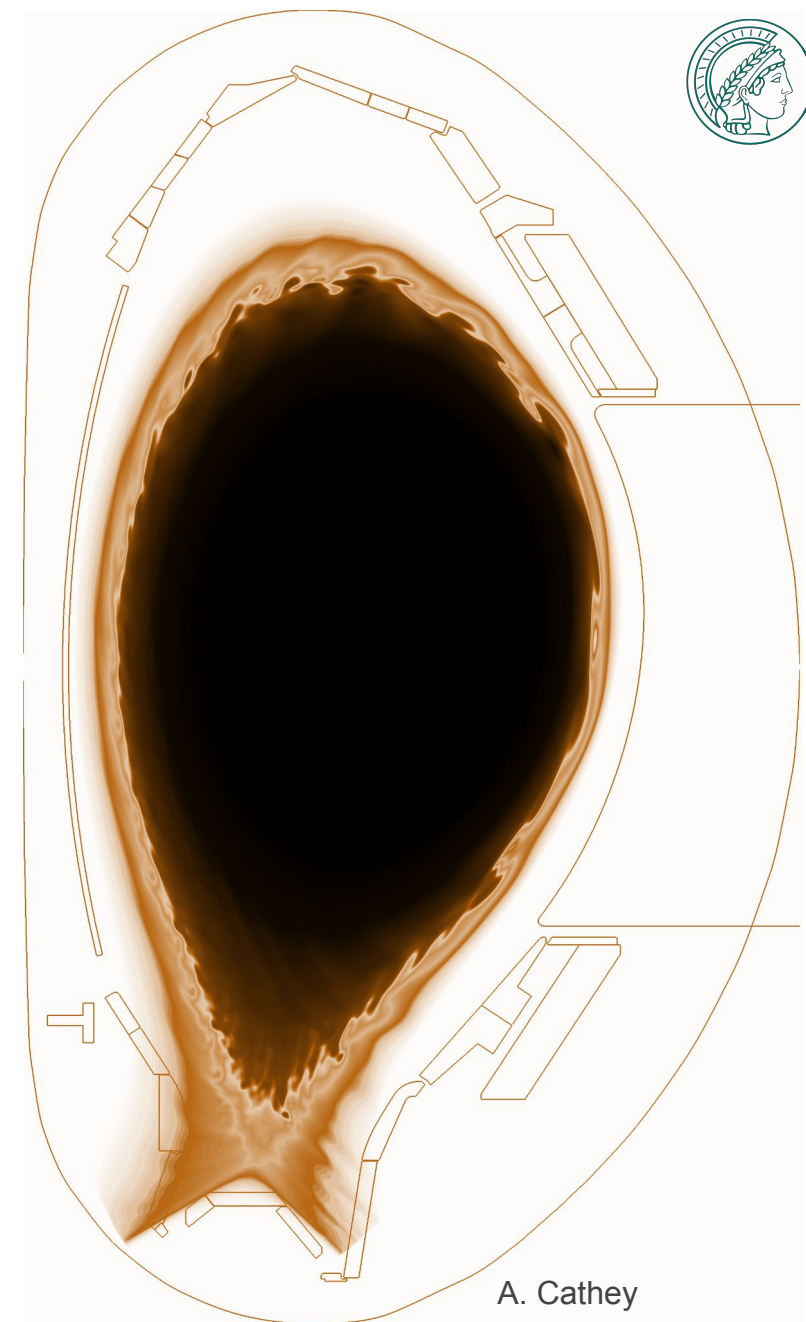
V Mitterauer

M Hoelzl, M Willensdorfer, M Dunne, S K Kim,
JOEK Team, ASDEX Upgrade Team
& EUROfusion MST1 Team

Motivation

Edge Localized Modes

Periodical expulsions of heat and particles from the boundary of the plasma. Large Type-I ELMs can reduce the lifetime of wall components in future devices



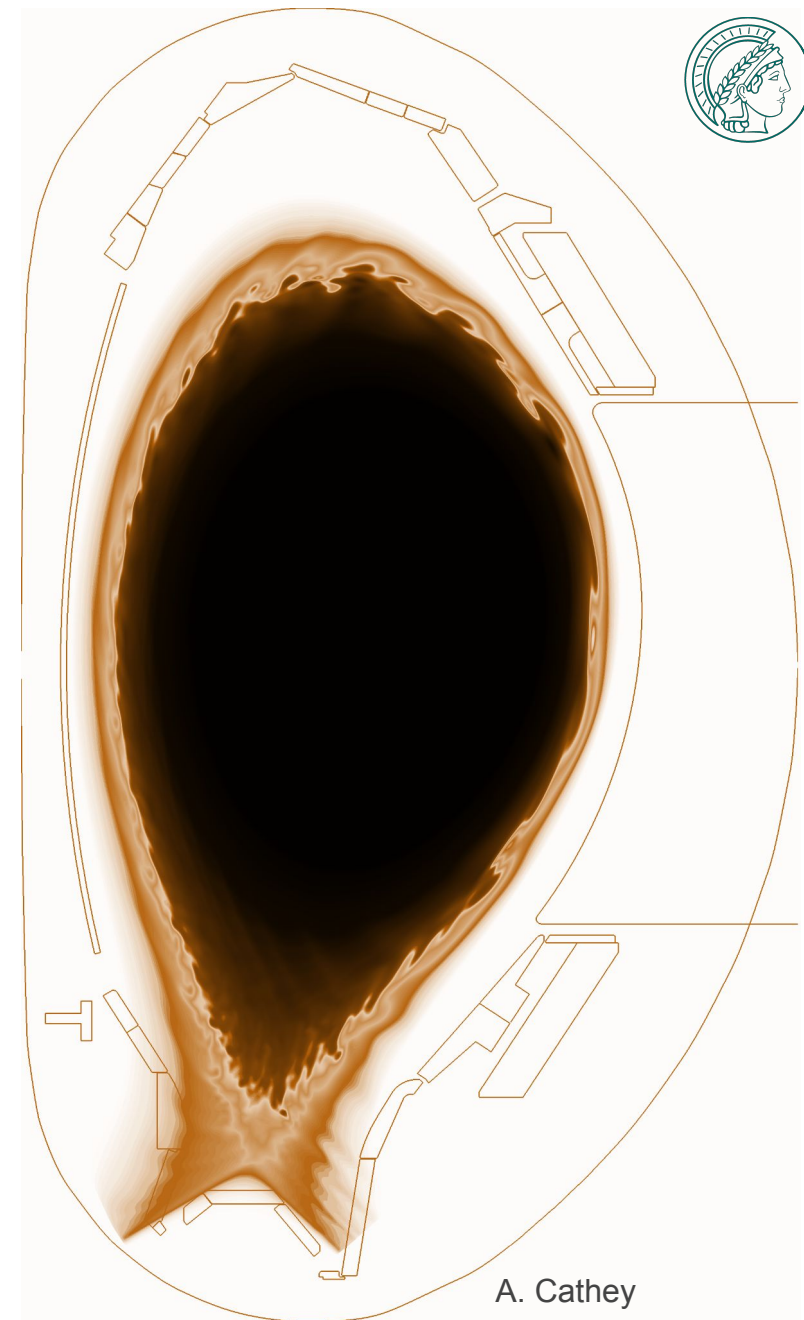
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Resonant Magnetic Perturbations

Small 3D perturbations to the axisymmetric field of a tokamak. Planned method of ELM control for ITER



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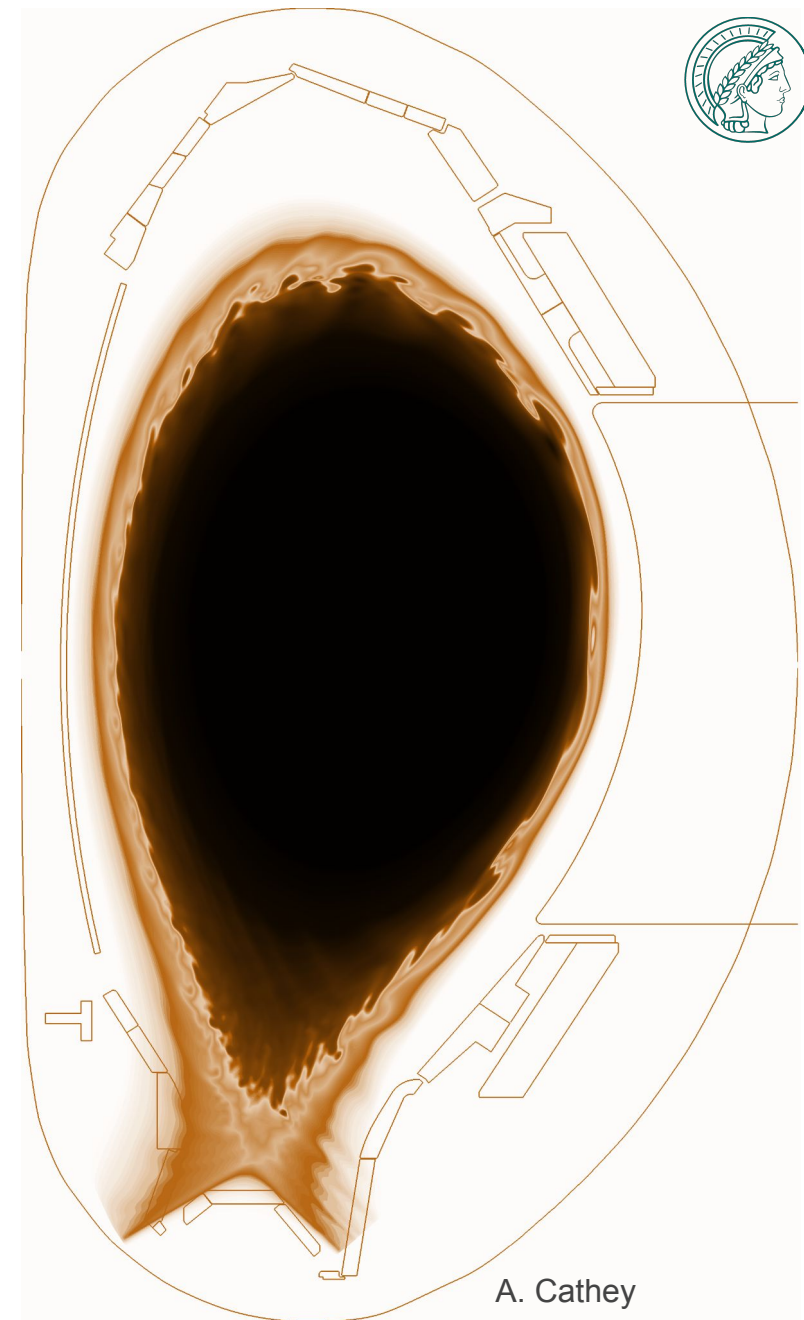
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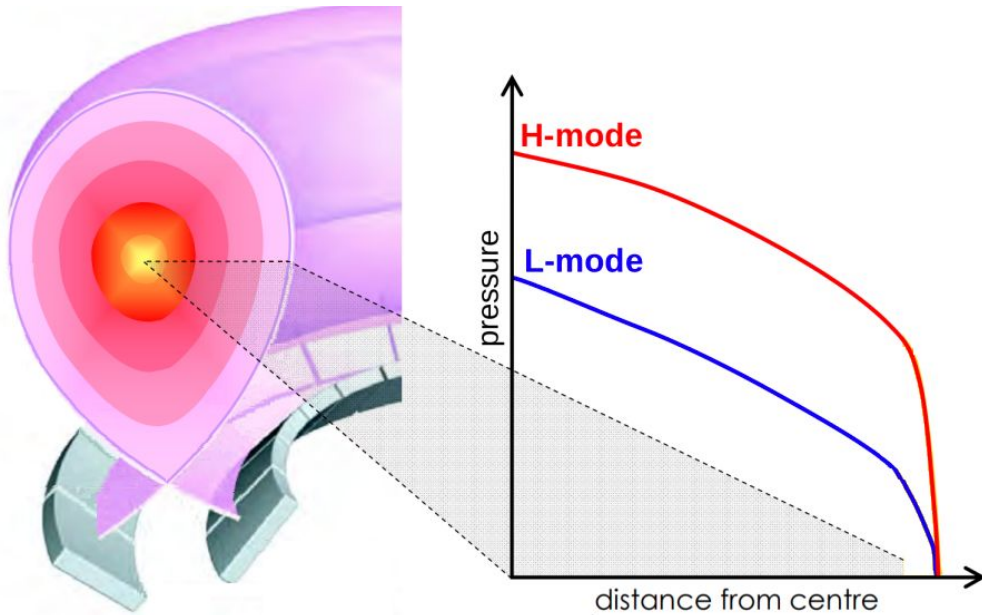
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In this talk:

- Introduce basic ELM & RMP physics
- Development of self-consistent boundary conditions for RMP studies with JOREK-STARWALL
- Confirmation of experimental evidence supporting a RMP-ELM suppression theory
- Outlook towards advanced kinetic simulations



High confinement mode in tokamaks

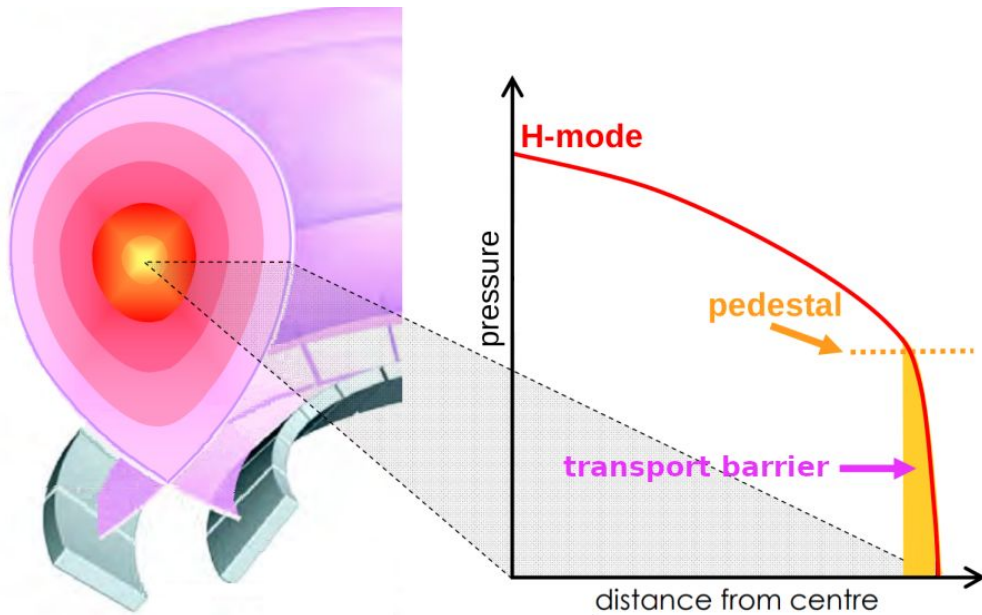


K. Park 2019 AiP

- H-Mode pressure profile characterized by steep pressure gradient at the edge



High confinement mode in tokamaks

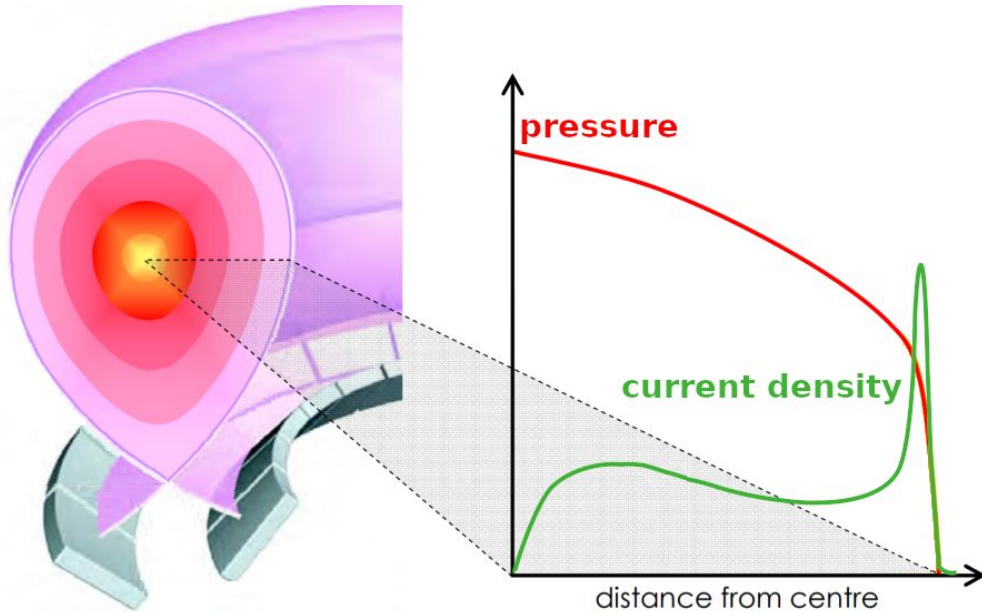


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- Transport is suppressed close to separatrix & leads to build up of pedestal



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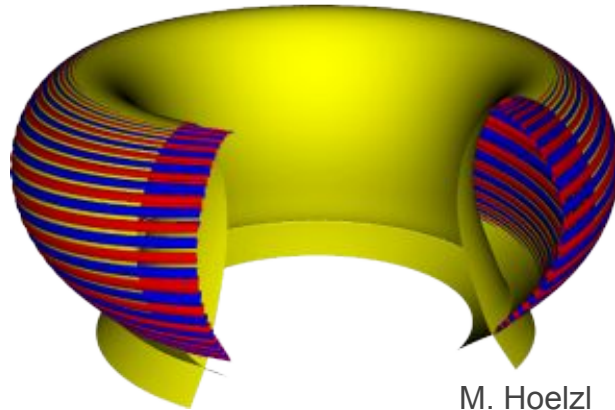
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- High current density follows from steep pressure gradient
- MHD instabilities can be both **pressure gradient driven** and **current density driven**



Ideal MHD instabilities in H-Mode pedestal

Ballooning Mode:

- pressure gradient driven
- high toroidal modes
- localized at low field side



M. Hoelzl

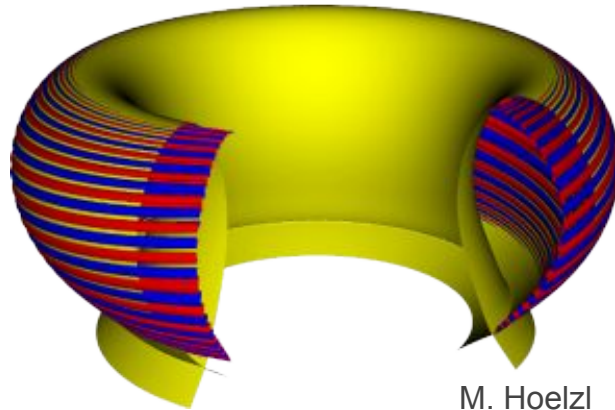
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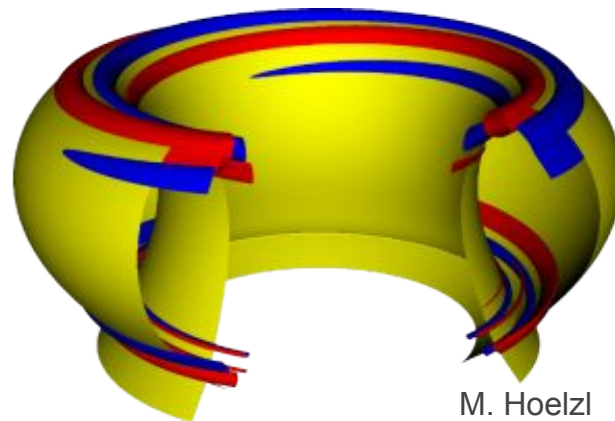
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M. Hoelzl

Peeling Mode:

- current density driven
- low toroidal modes



M. Hoelzl

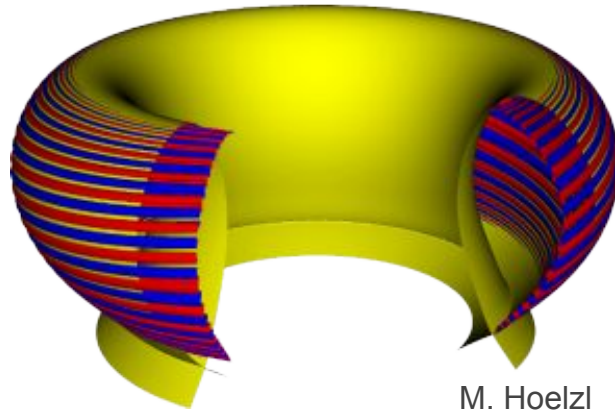
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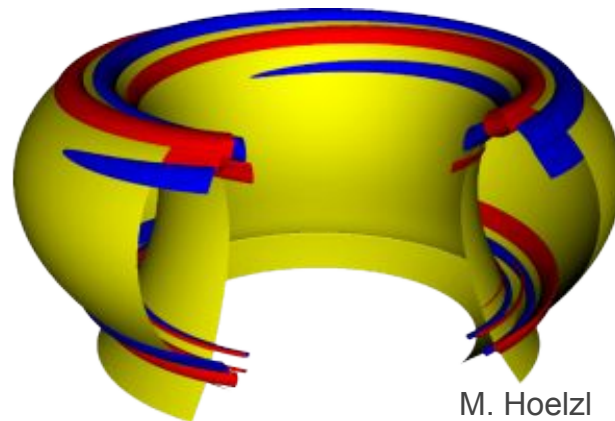
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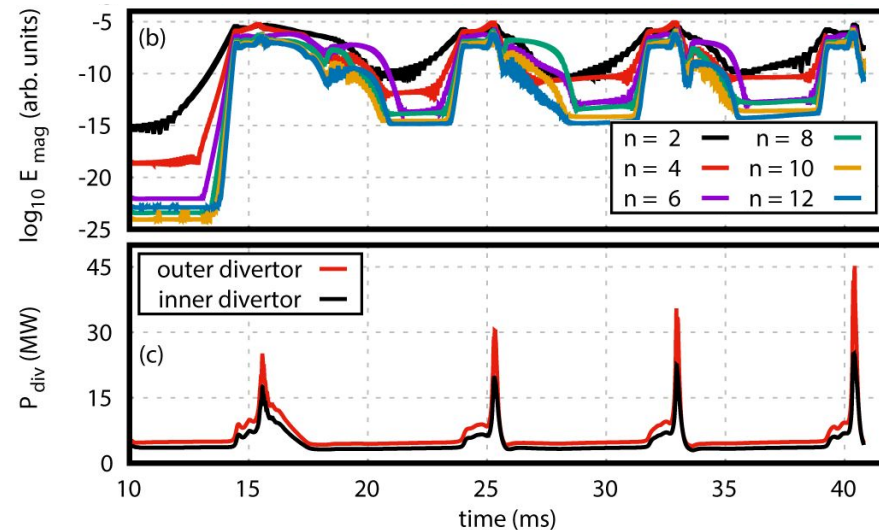
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- H-Mode pressure profile characterized by steep pressure gradient at the edge
- Transport is suppressed close to separatrix & leads to build up of pedestal
- High current density follows from steep pressure gradient
- MHD instabilities can be both **pressure gradient driven** and **current density driven**
- Peeling and ballooning mode can couple to a coupled peeling-ballooning mode
- ELMs are the non-linear consequence of peeling-ballooning modes

Edge Localized Modes [A. Cathey 2022 NF]



- (1) **Precursor Phase:** Destabilization of precursor peeling-ballooning modes due to pressure gradient and current density
- (2) **ELM onset:** Reduction in plasma flows - begin of faster-than exponential growth
- (3) **ELM crash:** Convective and conductive losses degrade the pedestal gradients
- (4) **Recovery:** Pedestal rebuilds

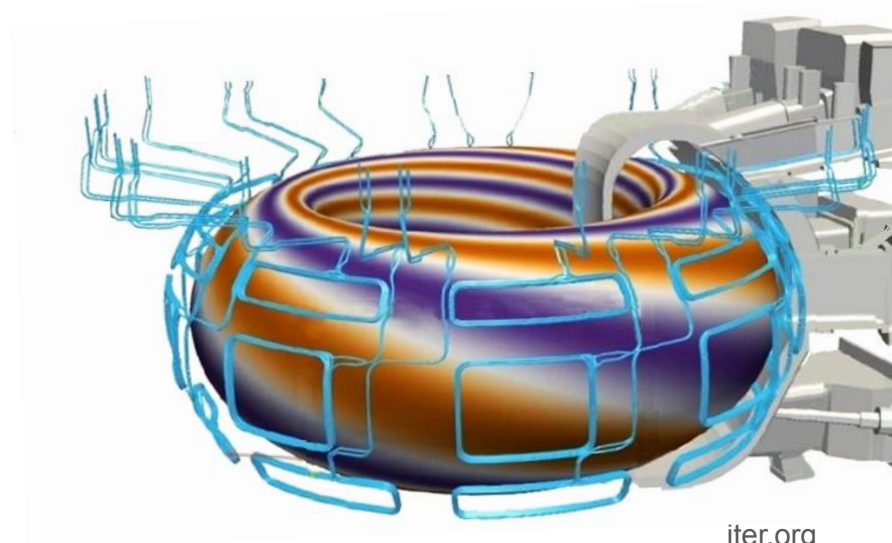


ELM cycles in AUG
by A. Cathey using JOREK
[A. Cathey 2022 NF]



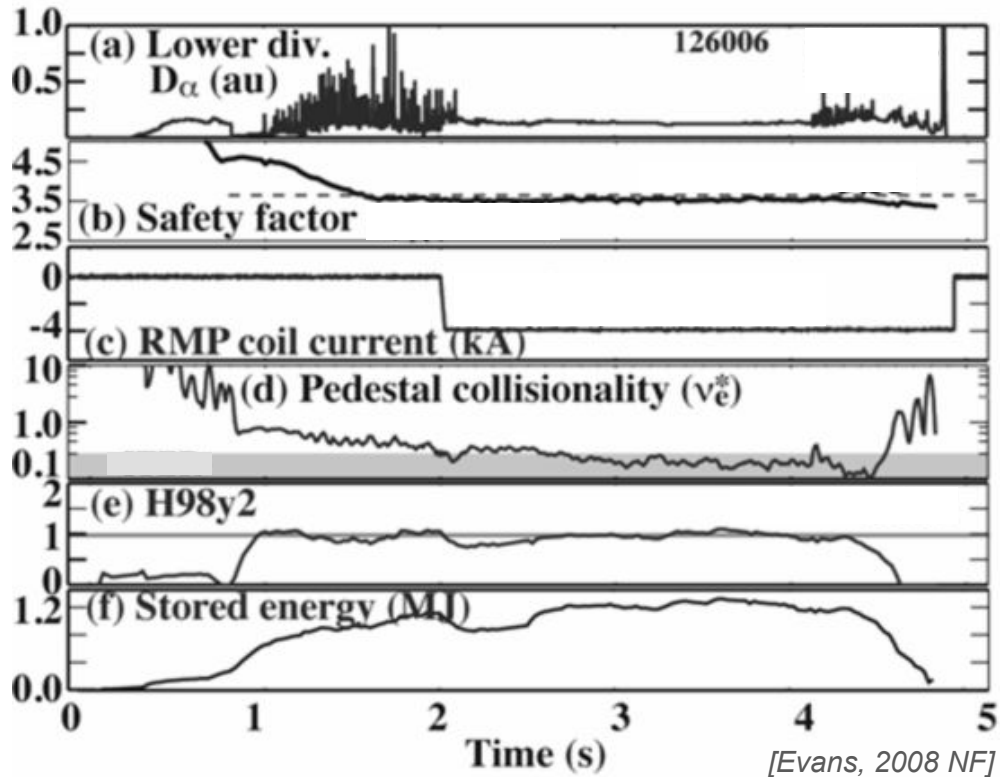
Type-I ELMs not supportable in future machines

- Type-1 ELM eject typically 5-10% of plasma stored energy [Eich T. et al 2017 NME]
- Losses during ELM crash directed towards divertor plates and cause high transient fluxes
- not tolerable for future fusion devices
- **ELM control mechanisms under development**
 - Naturally ELM-free or small ELM Regimes
 - Pellet Injection
 - **Application of Resonant Magnetic Perturbations**
 - Small helical field applied with external coils
 - One dominant toroidal mode n_{RMP}
broad poloidal spectrum





Magnetic perturbations can fully suppress ELMs



- D-alpha signal as measure for ELM occurrences
⇒ RMP ramp up followed by ELM free phase
- Empirical operational windows have been found [W. Suttrop 2018 NF]
 - Plasma edge density below critical threshold
 - q_{95} within parameter ranges
 - Requirements to plasma shaping and plasma pressure

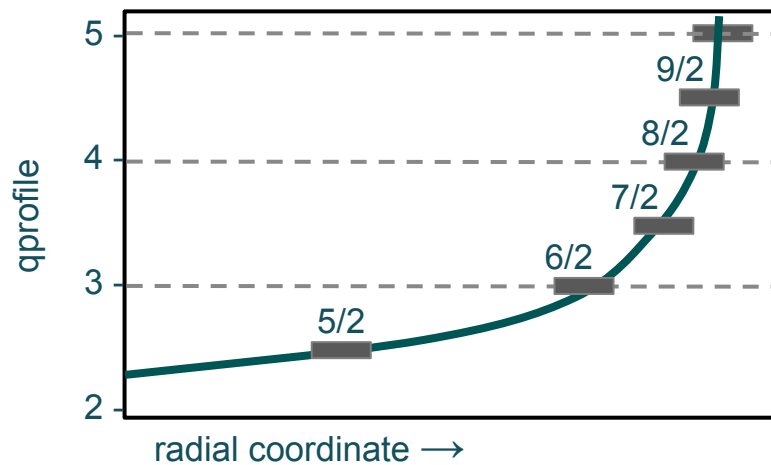
DIIID discharge with RMP-ELM suppression



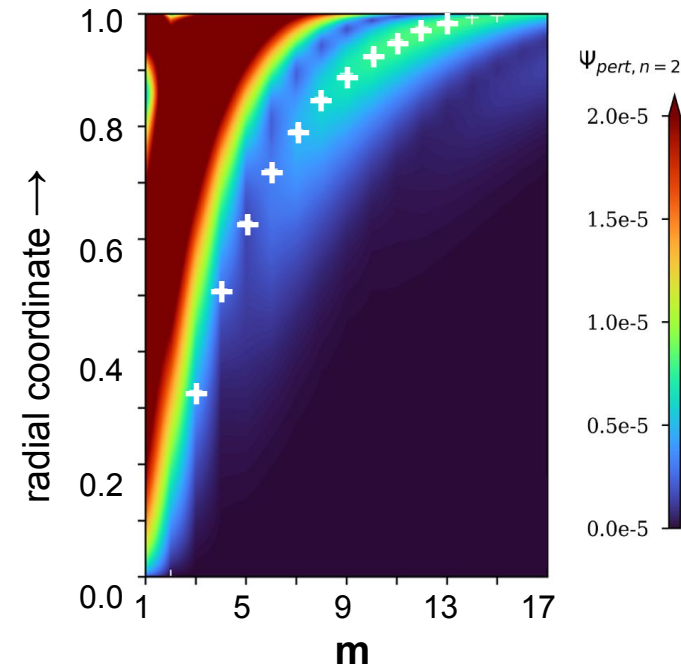
Initial hypothesis: 3D perturbation leads to stochastic edge

- Rational surface: m/n helicity
- **Resonant** surface: m/n_{RMP} helicity

q-profile determines radial location $q=m/n_{\text{RMP}}$



Poloidal spectrum of applied $n=2$ perturbation (without plasma response)



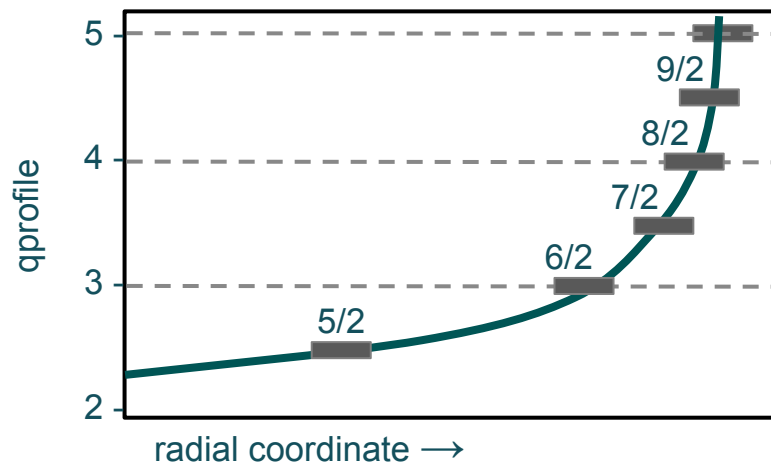
+ ... resonant surfaces



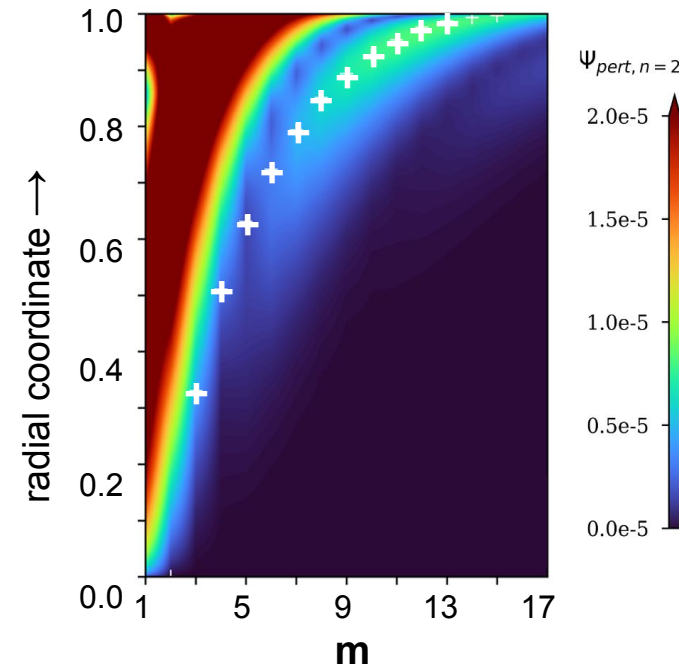
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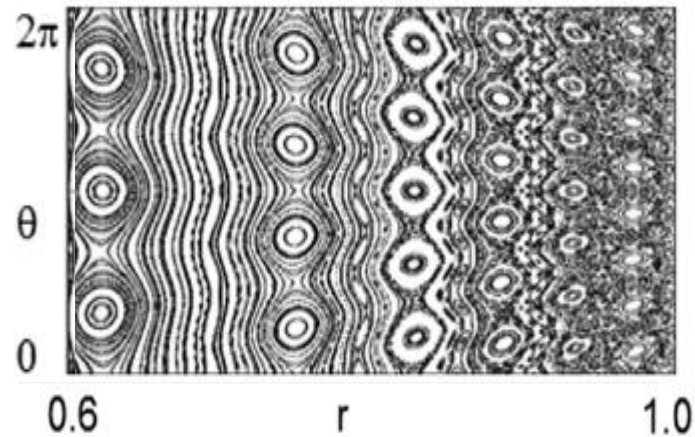


+ ... resonant surfaces

m/n_{RMP} component of perturbation non-zero at position of resonant flux surface - magnetic island forms



Initial hypothesis: 3D perturbation leads to stochastic edge



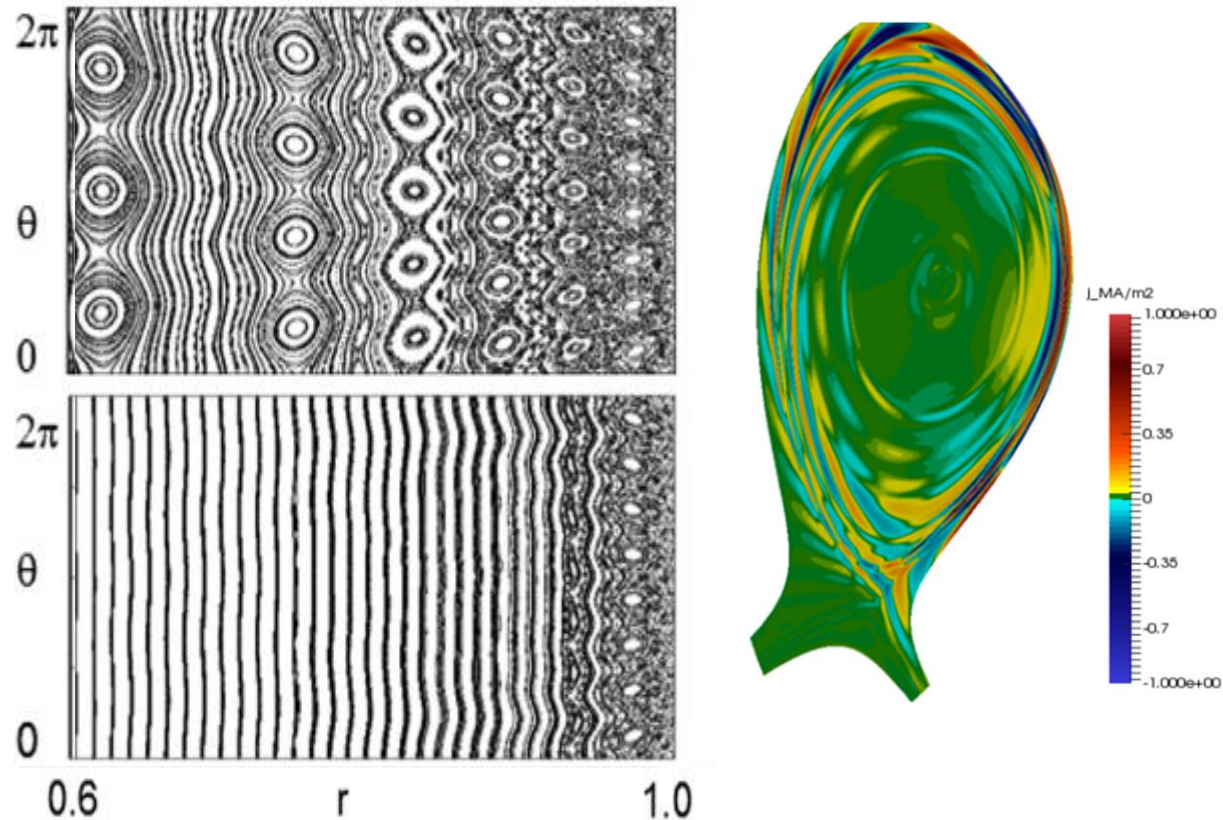
- Islands overlap at the edge and result in stochastic layer
- Fast heat transport along field lines
 - ⇒ Reduction of T_e in pedestal
 - ⇒ stabilization of edge region

But: T_e reduction generally not observed in experiment

[T. Evans Nature 2006]



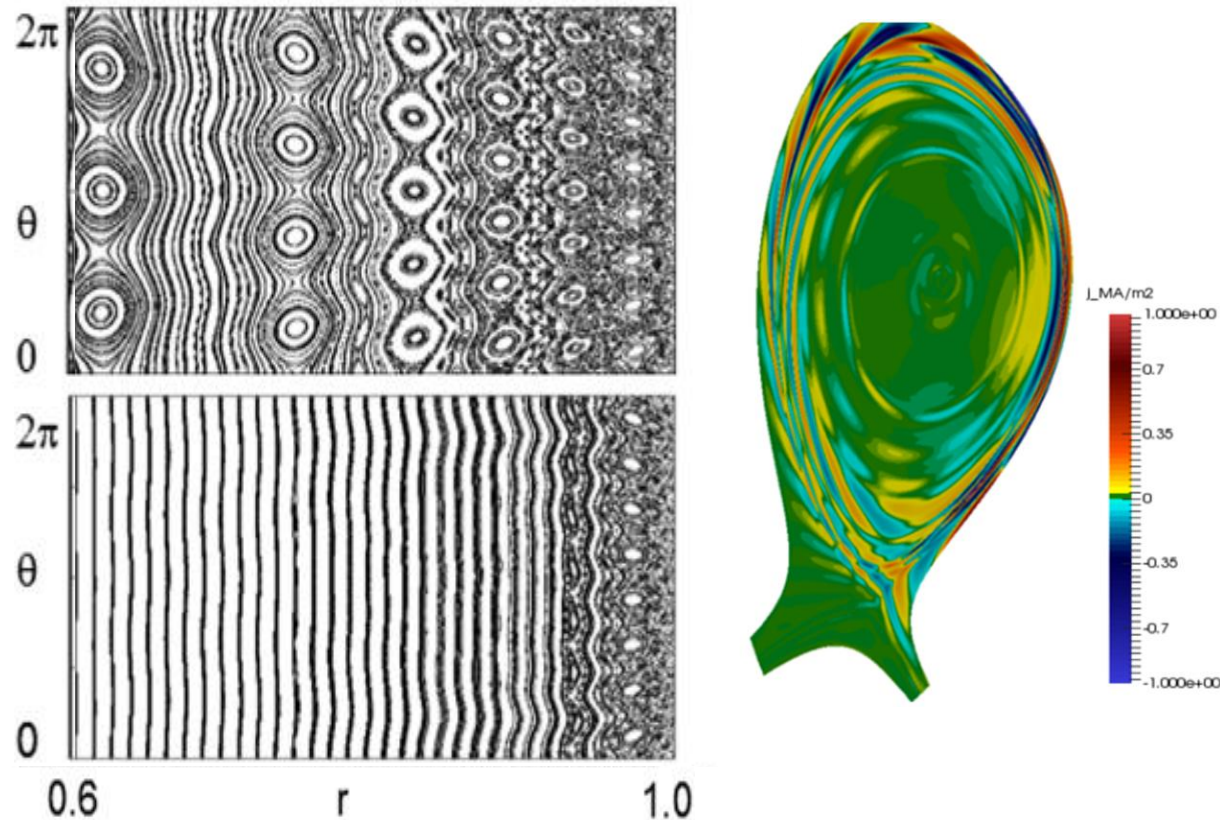
Plasma currents alter the total perturbation



- Perturbation induces currents on resonant surfaces \Rightarrow Local screening of perturbation \Rightarrow Fewer islands form



Plasma currents alter the total perturbation



- Perturbation induces currents on resonant surfaces \Rightarrow Local screening of perturbation \Rightarrow Fewer islands form
- Screening currents described by Ohm's Law:

$$\eta \vec{j} = \vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B} \Rightarrow \eta j_{\parallel}^{m,n} = E_{\parallel} + \mathbf{v}_{\perp,e} \cdot \mathbf{b}_r^{m,n}$$

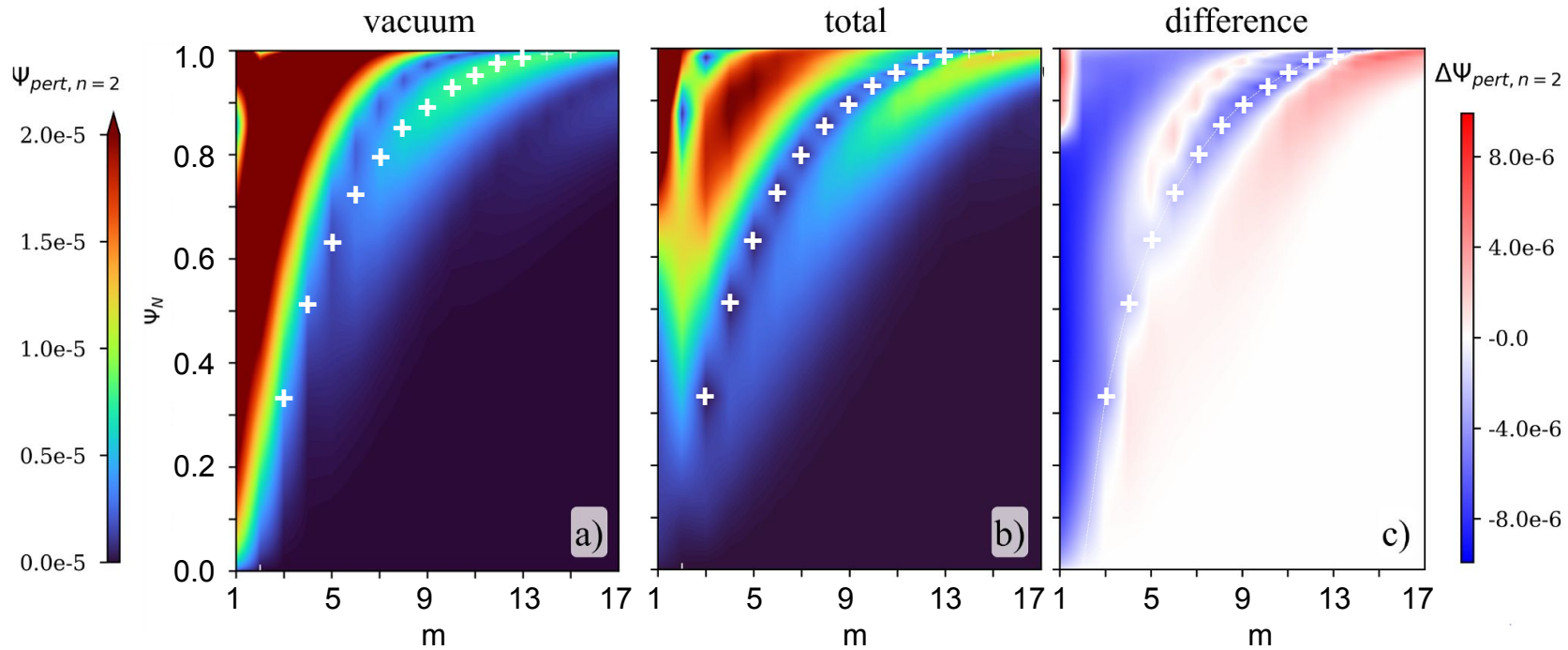
- Small stochastic edge region remains due to resistivity
- In addition: If diamagnetic and $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$ -flows cancel locally ($v_{\perp,e} = 0$) islands may penetrate on individual resonant surfaces
- Two-fluid model requires $v_{\perp,e} = 0$
Other conditions in kinetic models [Heyn 2014 NF] and experiment [Suttrop 2019 NF, Paz-Soldan 2020 NF]



Perturbation screening and kink amplification

X

Resonant Contributions are screened at the position of the respective resonant surfaces





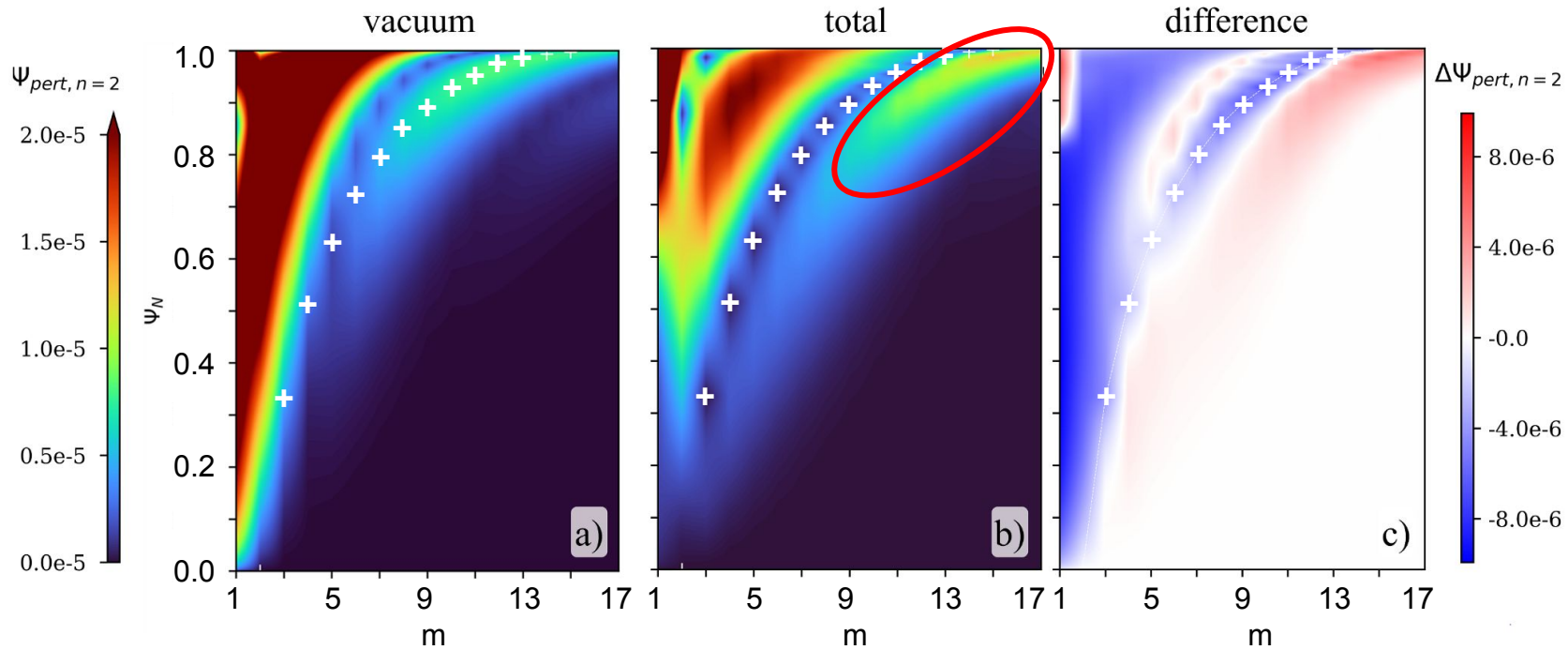
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Amplified Edge Kink Modes





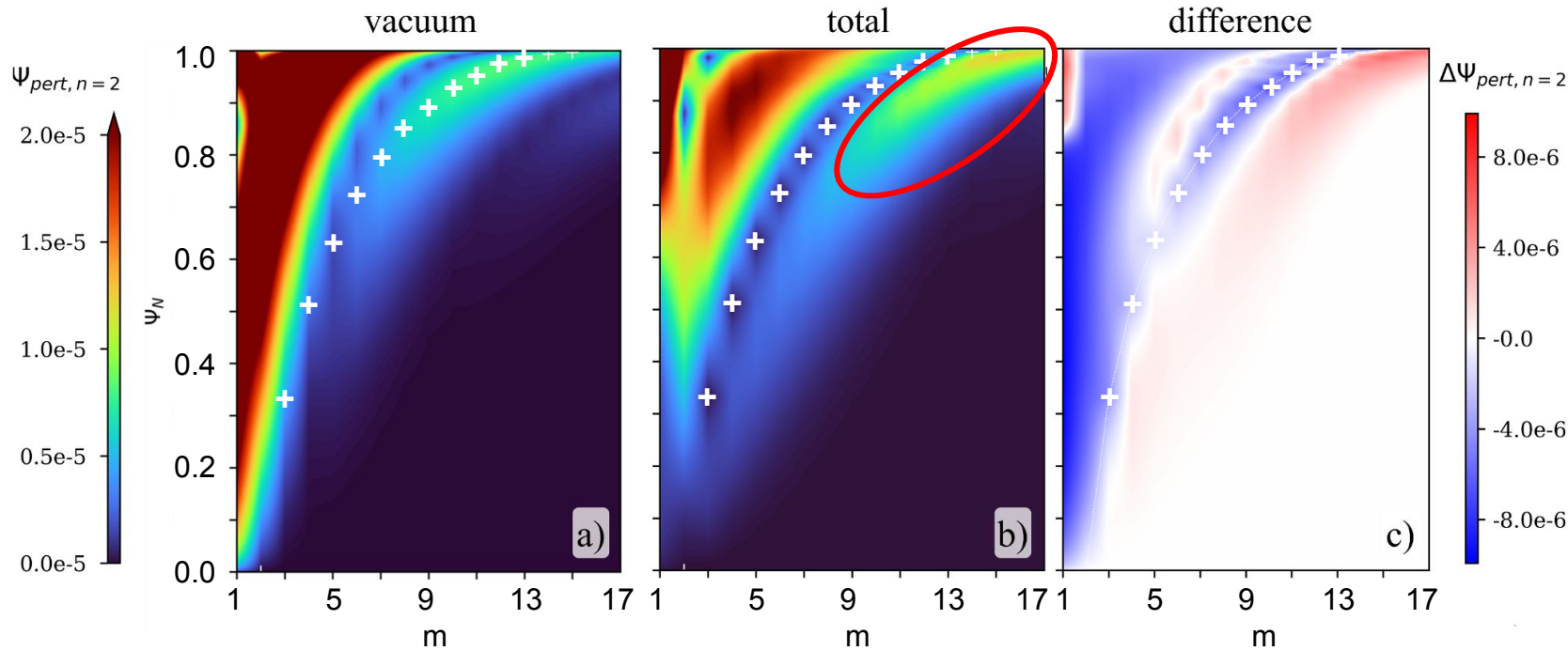
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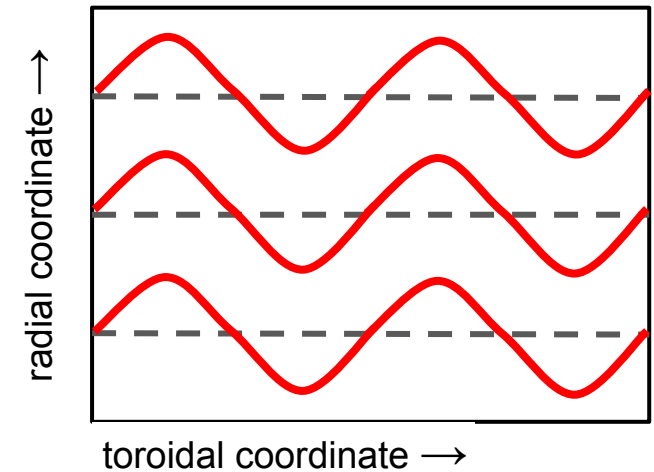
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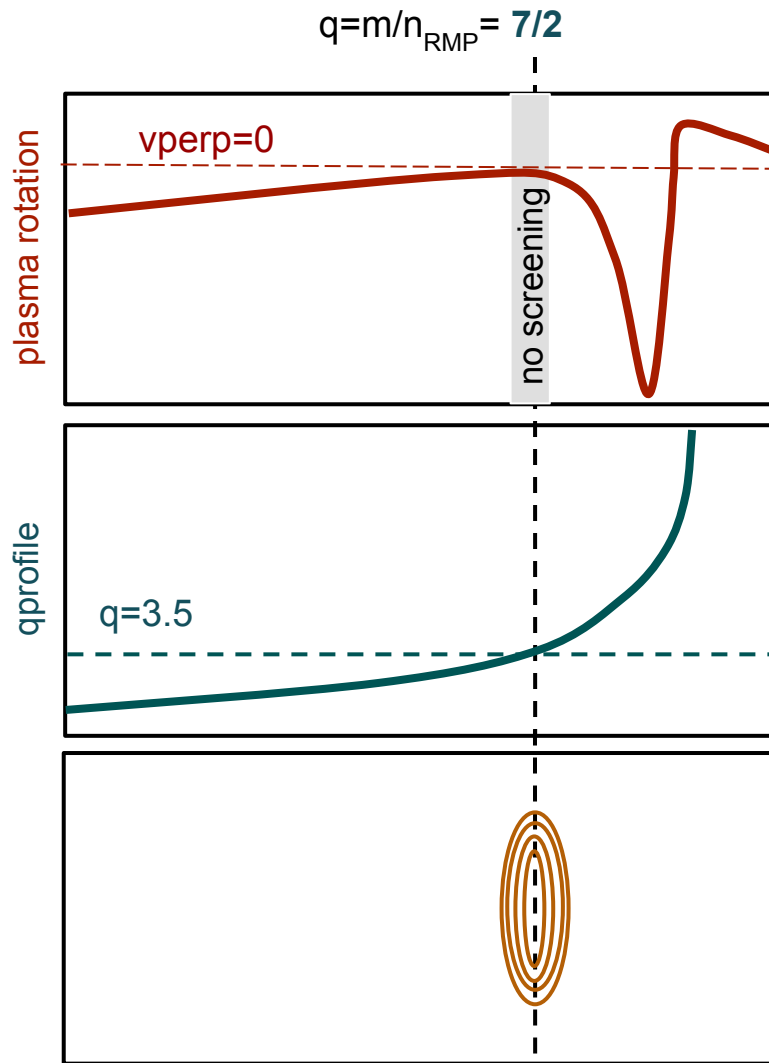


Ideal Kink Modes deform flux surfaces from their equilibrium positions (-----)





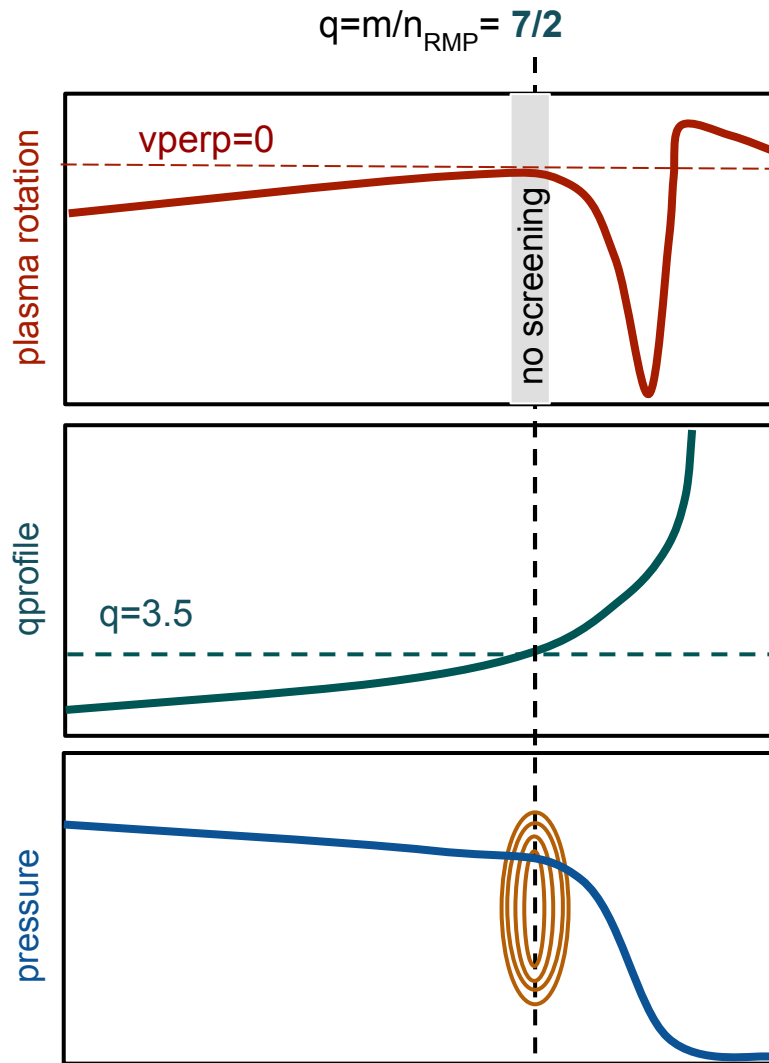
Island penetration at pedestal top



- Plasma rotation (close to) zero locally
 \Rightarrow Perturbation is not screened
- RMP induced rotation braking on resonant surfaces through
 - $j \times B$ currents
 - toroidal mode coupling [F. Orain]
- $v_{\perp,e} \approx 0$ at the position of a resonant surface:
magnetic island penetrates and locks to perturbation



Island penetration at pedestal top



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magnetic island penetrates and locks to perturbation
- Island at pedestal top generates additional transport to keep the pedestal from widening ⇒ Pedestal remains stable [P Snyder 2012 PoP]
- Supported by experimental findings of q95 windows



Increased particle transport

“Density Pump Out”: 3D geometry enhances several particle transport mechanisms:

- **Polarization Drift**

Q.M. Hu et al 2020 Nucl. Fusion - TM1

- **Neoclassical Toroidal Viscosity**

S.K. Kim et al 2023 Nucl. Fusion - JOEYK-PENTRC

- **Increased Turbulence**

N. Leuthold et al 2023 Nucl. Fusion - AUG



Increased particle transport

“**Density Pump Out**”: 3D geometry enhances several particle transport mechanisms:

- **Polarization Drift**

Q.M. Hu et al 2020 Nucl. Fusion - TM1

- with RMPs, narrow islands in the pedestal region
- Parallel transport is increased around magnetic islands

- Neoclassical Toroidal Viscosity

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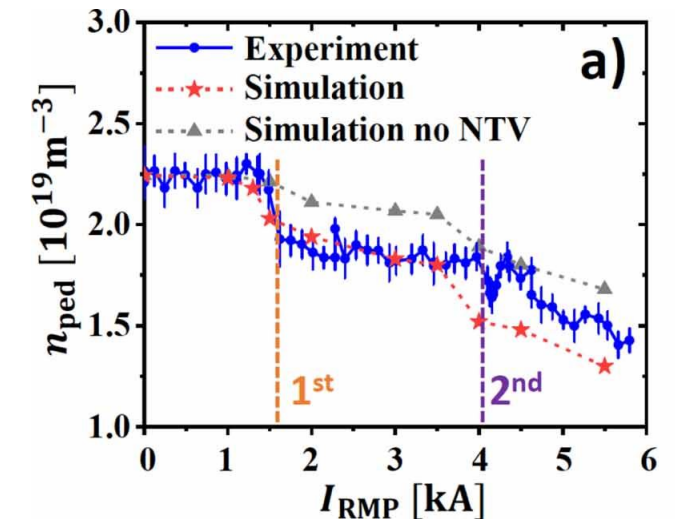
- **Neoclassical Toroidal Viscosity**

S.K. Kim et al 2023 Nucl. Fusion - JOEYK-PENTRC

- non-axisymmetry changes neoclassical transport
- particle drift across flux surfaces
- modelling of polarization drift + NTV matches quite well
KSTAR pump out

- Increased Turbulence

N. Leuthold et al 2023 Nucl. Fusion - AUG





Increased particle transport

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N. Leuthold et al 2023 Nucl. Fusion - AUG

- Broadband Turbulence and QCM impact particle transport
- Toroidally and radially localized structures observed



Increased particle transport

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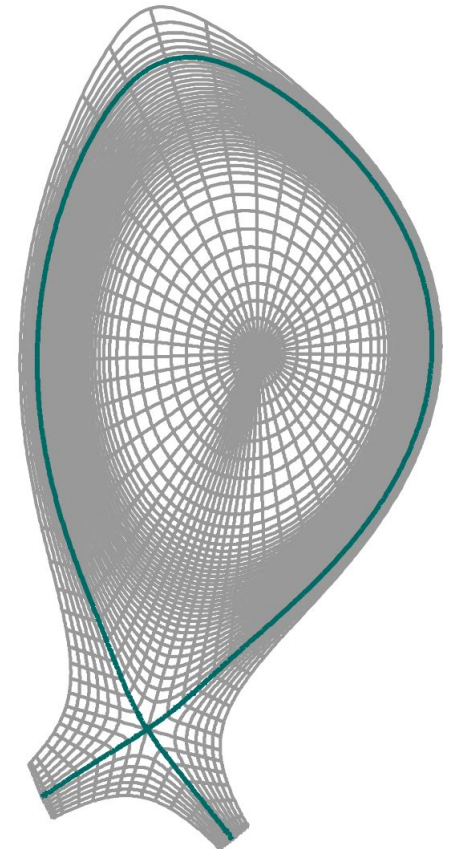
⇒ Particle transport might keep pressure below ELM stability limit

⇒ supported by experimentally observed edge density threshold for ELM suppression [W. Suttrop 2018 NF]



JOREK - 3D non-linear extended MHD code

- Magneto-hydrodynamics (MHD) describes plasma as fluid
- JOREK solves extended full or reduced MHD equations that describe evolution
 - Density
 - Temperature
 - Velocity
 - Current
 - Magnetic Field
 - Electric Field
- 2D finite elements with realistic geometry, toroidal Fourier expansion
- Different MHD-models and extensions available
- Here we use a reduced MHD model inc extensions for two fluid effects, bootstrap current and free boundary conditions with STARWALL extension

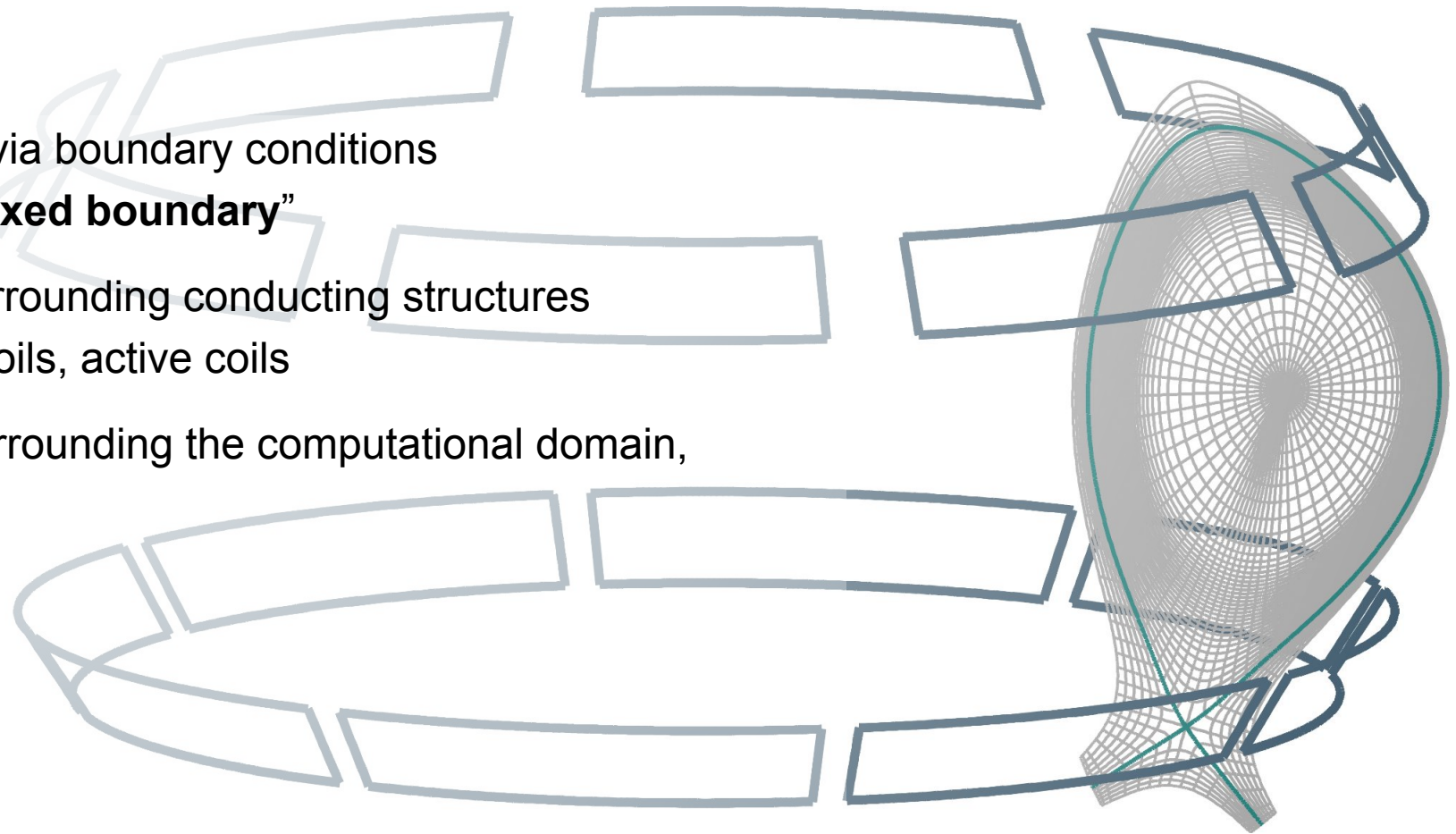


*JOREK grid w reduced resolution
Separatrix (green) for orientation*



STARWALL

- JOREK-STARWALL coupling via boundary conditions
“**free boundary**” instead of “**fixed boundary**”
- Provides information about surrounding conducting structures
e.g. vacuum vessel, passive coils, active coils
- Model of the magnetic field surrounding the computational domain,
linked by B_{\perp} and B_{\parallel} .



JOREK grid w reduced resolution

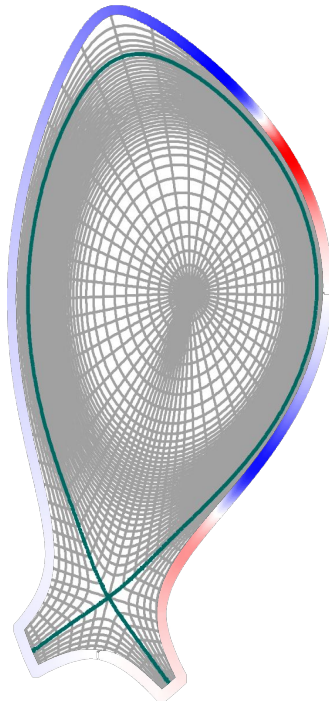
Separatrix (green) for orientation



Impact of boundary conditions

Fixed boundary (JOEAK)

- Vacuum perturbation is applied directly at the boundary as magnetic flux boundary condition
- Screening / amplification are neglected at boundary
- Perturbation remains fixed in time: plasma response has to converge to vacuum solution at the boundary at all times

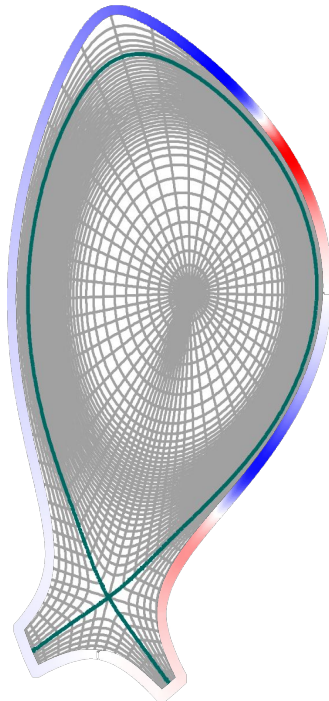




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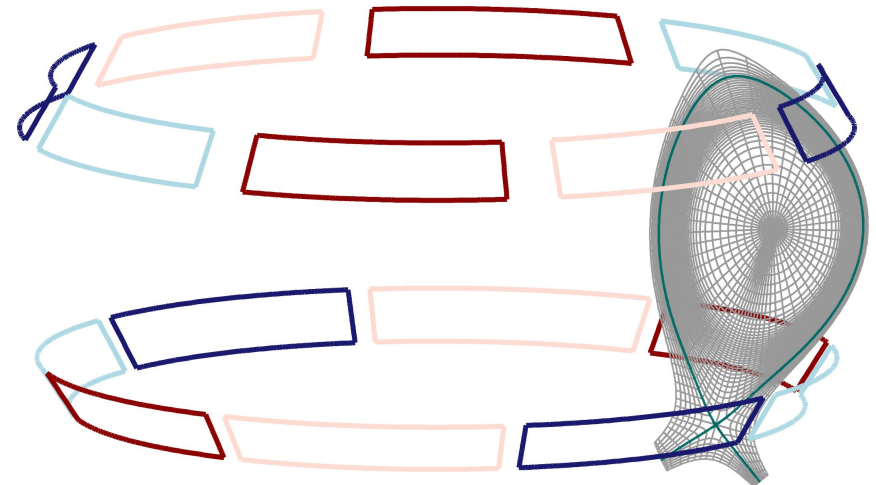
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Free boundary (JOEK-STARWALL)

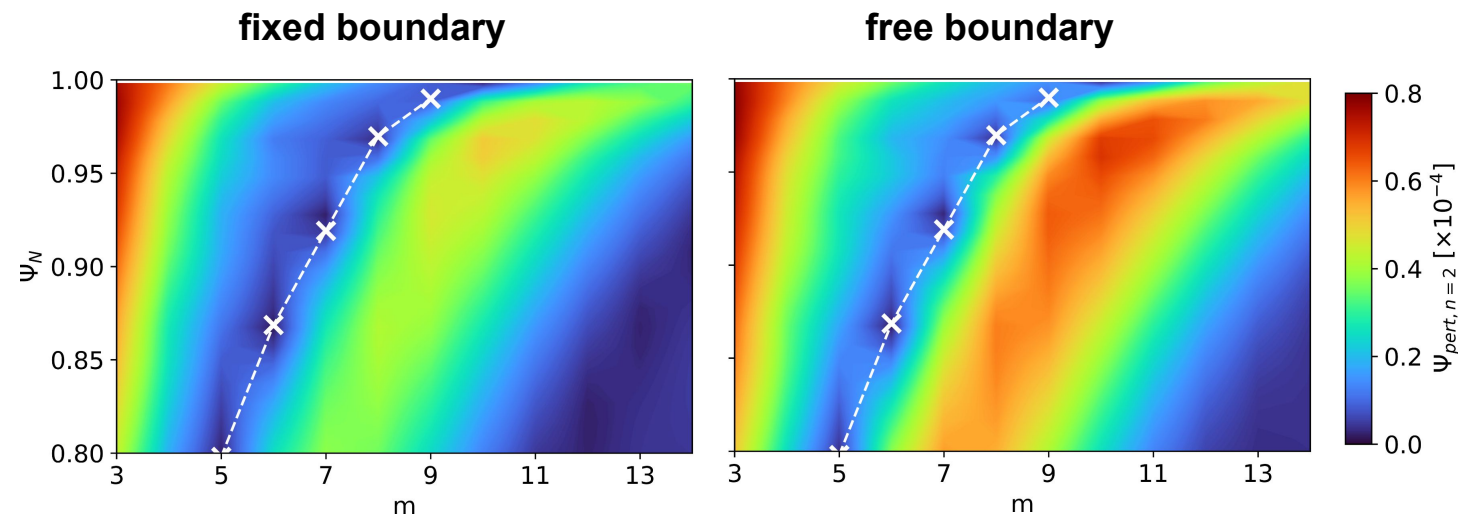
- Perturbation evolves according to coil currents
- Flux fully self consistent, no artificial constraints as in fixed boundary
- Plasma response taken into account in the full computational domain at all times





Impact of boundary conditions [V.Mitterauer et al. 2022]

Poloidal Mode spectrum of $n=2$ component of magnetic perturbation

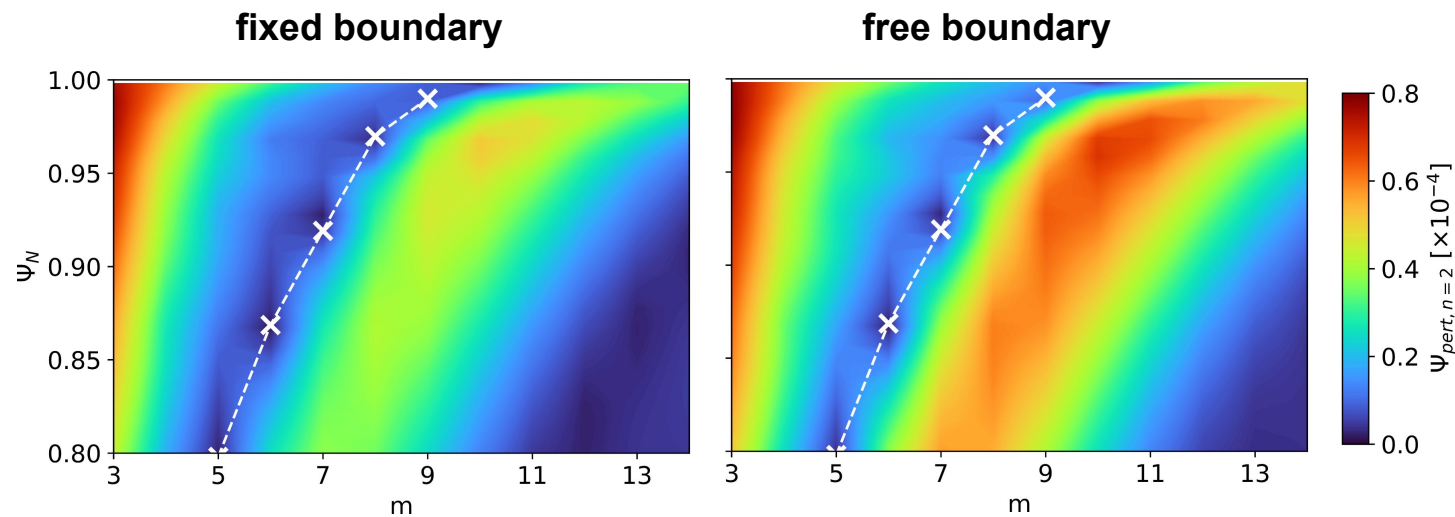


- Kink Mode Amplification larger in free boundary simulations
- Fixed boundary artificially damps kink amplification at the edge to converge to vacuum perturbation at the boundary



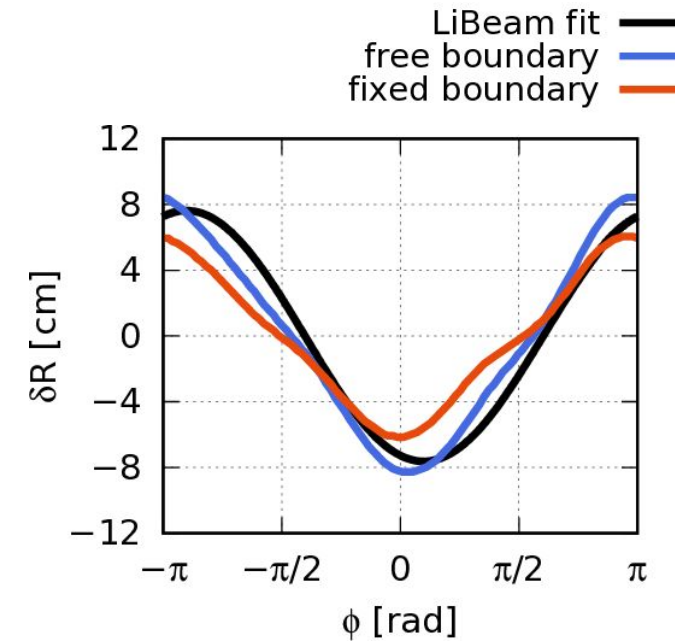
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Deformation of separatrix from equilibrium position by RMPs

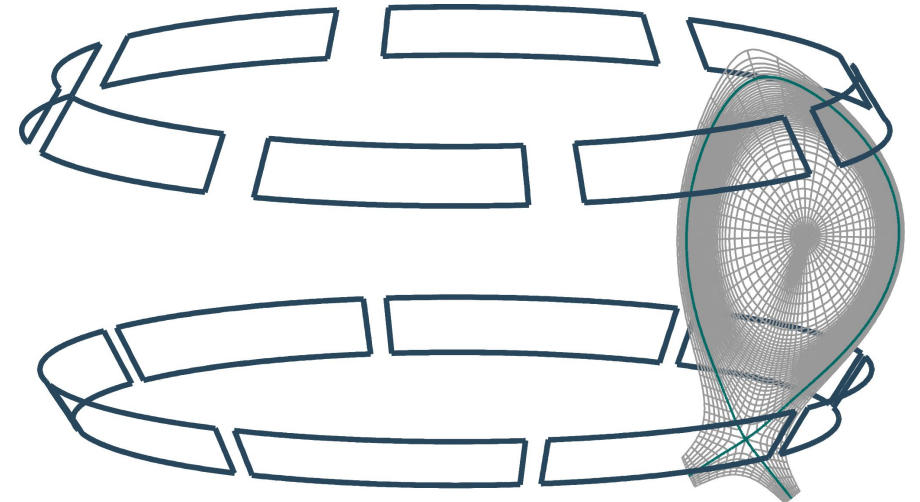


Free boundary improves match with experimental measurements (LiBeam fit)



Simulation setup

- Building up on previous work done with JOEUK
- close to experiment - despite **high demand to computational resources & numerical stability**
 - Equilibrium is reconstructed from experimental density and temperature measurements
 - RMP coil current pattern applied according to experiment
 - Spitzer resistivity with neoclassical corrections and $T^{-3/2}$ dependency
 - Realistic viscosity: $\sim 1 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$
 - Realistic flows:
 - Toroidal rotation torque source
 - ExB and electron- and ion-diamagnetic flows self-consistent according to force balance

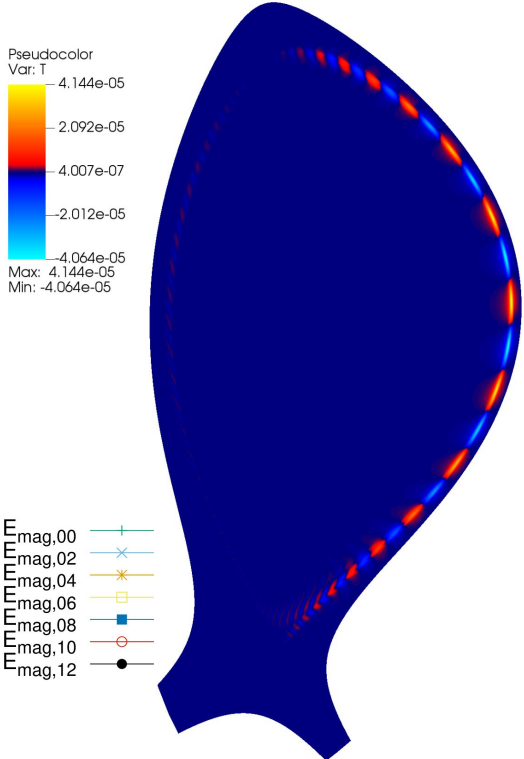
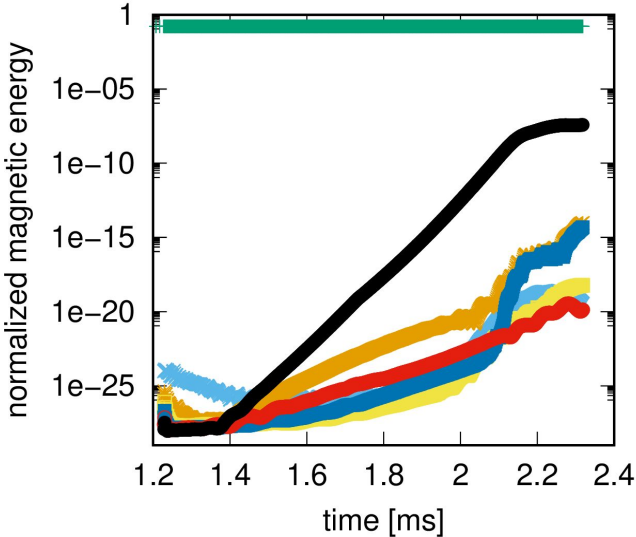




RMPs stabilize plasma edge

without application of RMPs:

ballooning unstable

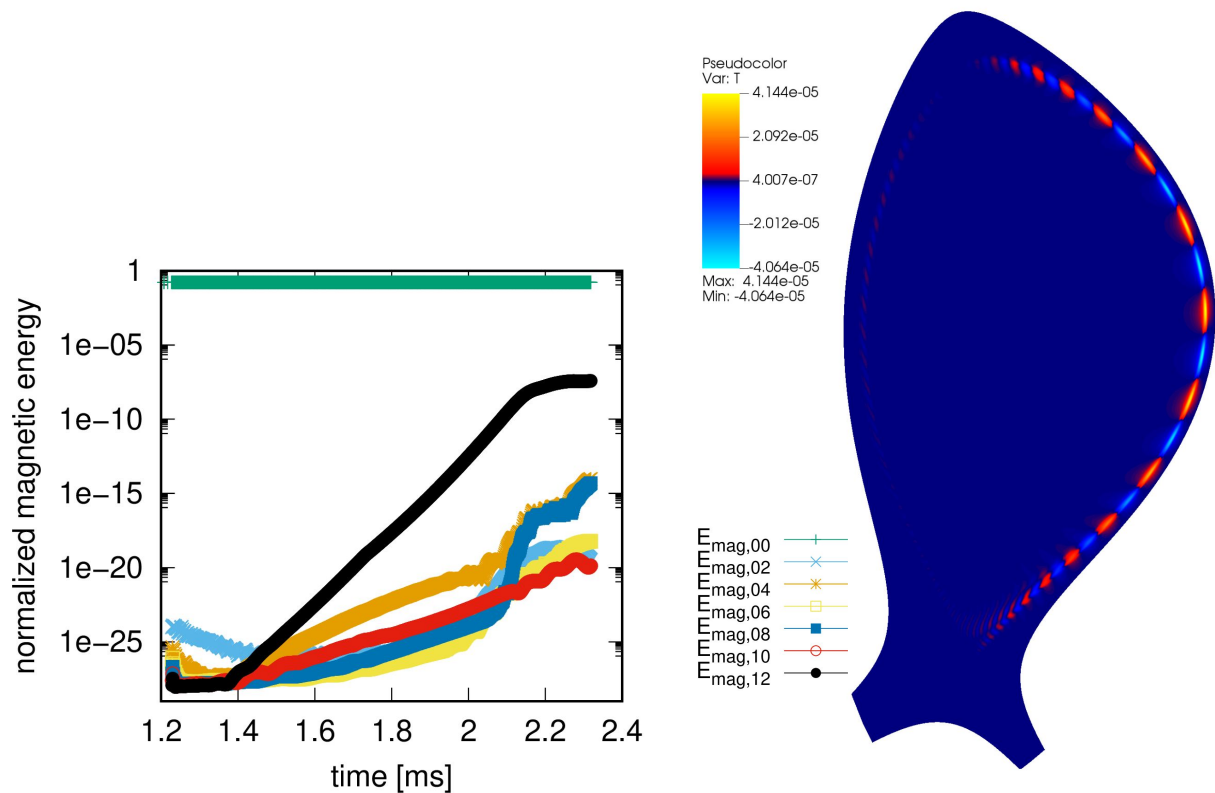




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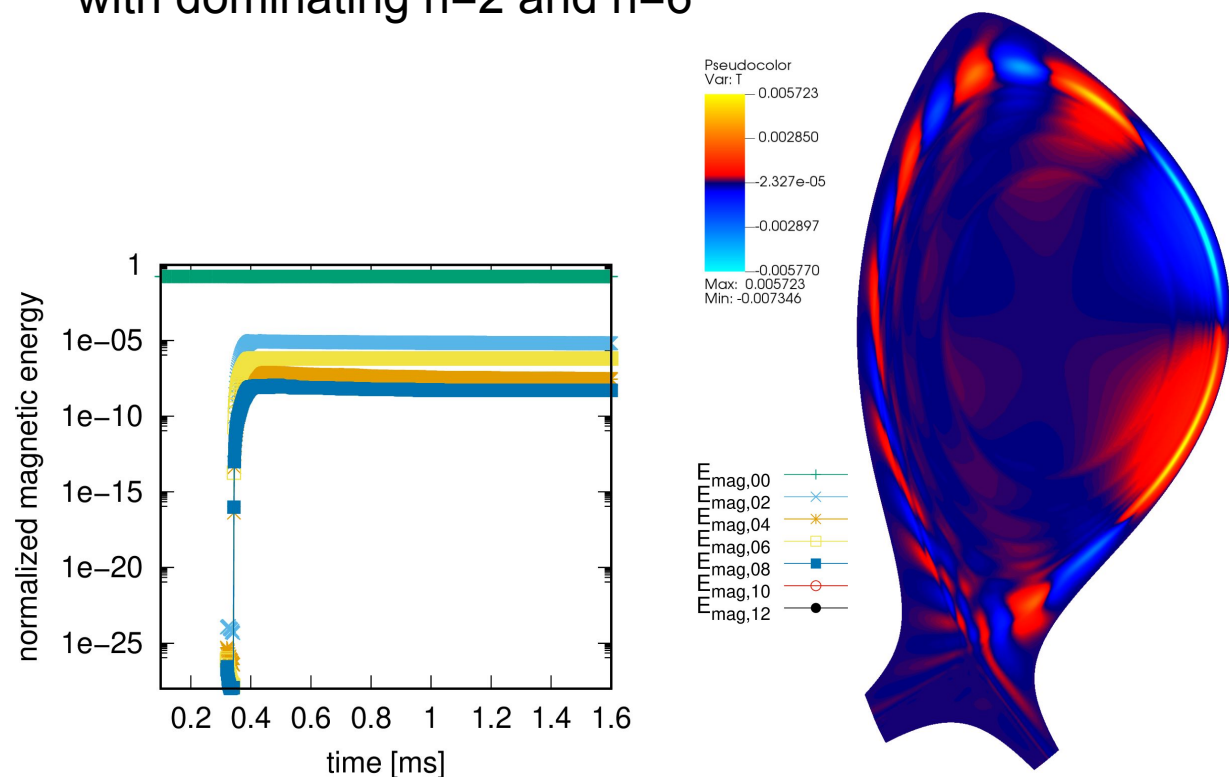
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with application of RMPs

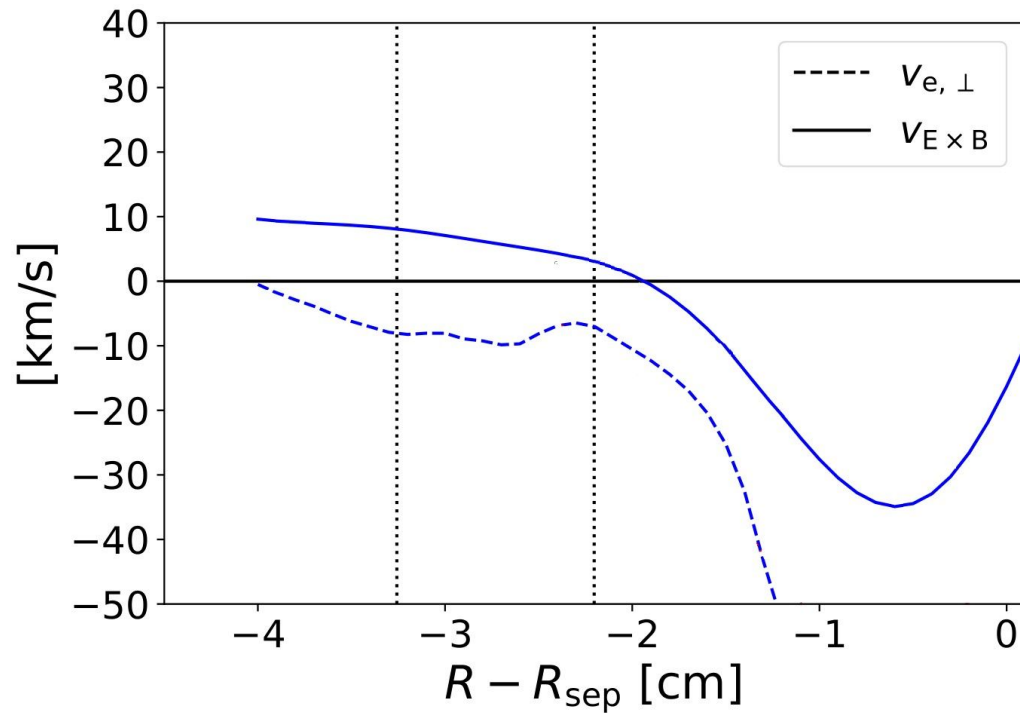
Modes saturate after RMP ramp up,
with dominating n=2 and n=6



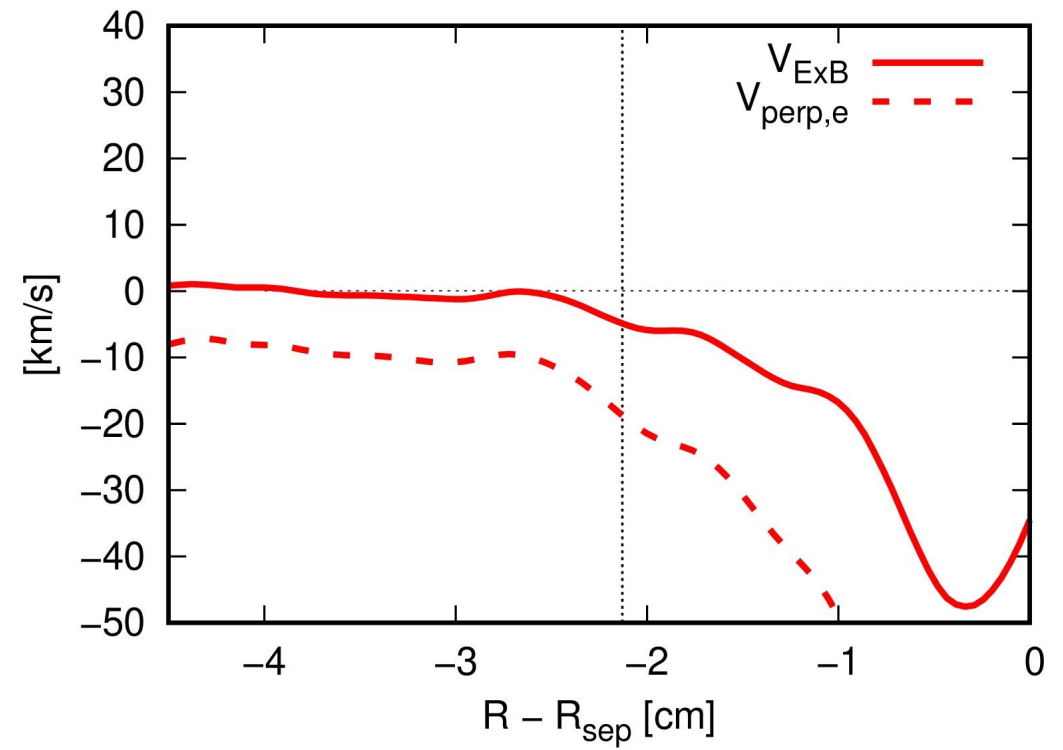


Comparison of plasma flows

Plasma flows in experiment



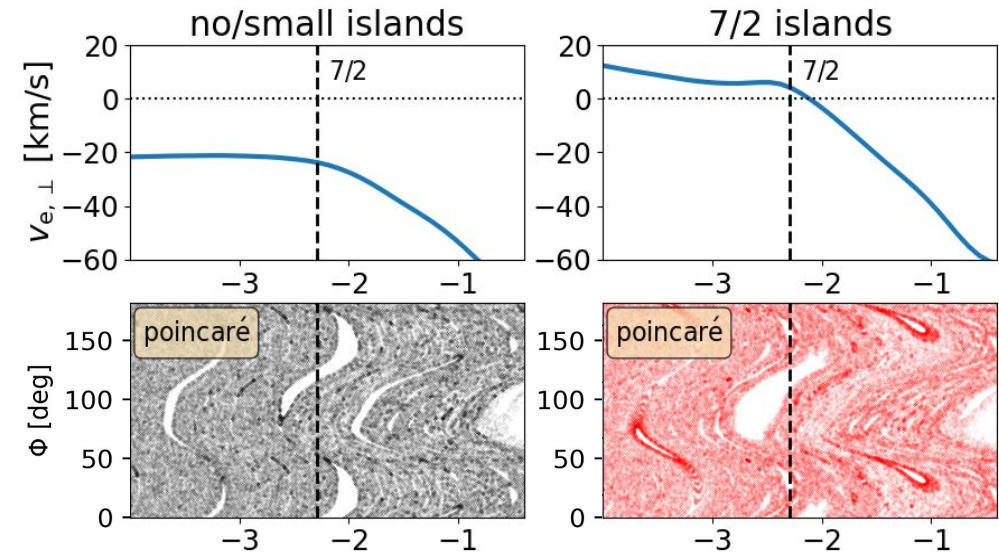
Plasma flows in JOEKE





Island penetration and mode locking

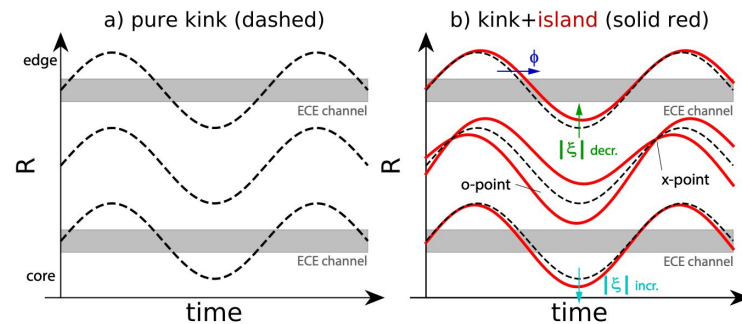
- Artificial Rotation Source applied to force zero-crossing of rotation at the $7/2$ rational surface
- **Without zero crossing:** small rotating islands
With zero crossing: Island penetrates, bifurcation to large size and locking to perturbation





Experimental detection of magnetic islands during RMP application

- Island detection difficult in experiment, as the strong kink response dominates over tearing mode
- Detection possible based on change of the **amplitude and phase of the deformation of the flux surfaces** in vicinity of islands [M. Willensdorfer 2023, in review NP]

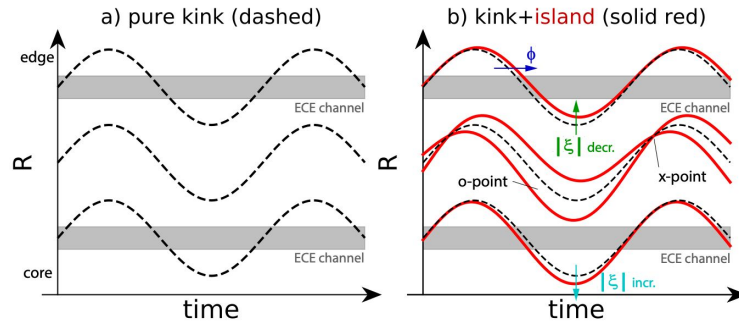


- Requires high resolution temperature measurements, possible in AUG with ECE diagnostic.

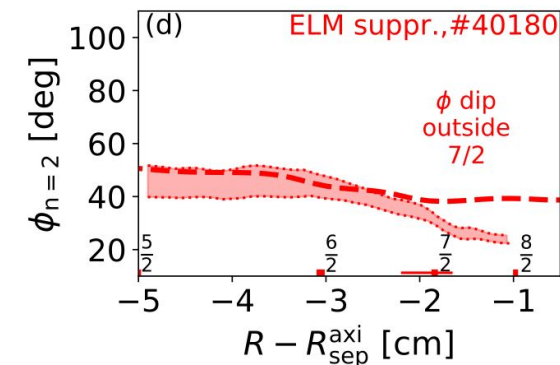
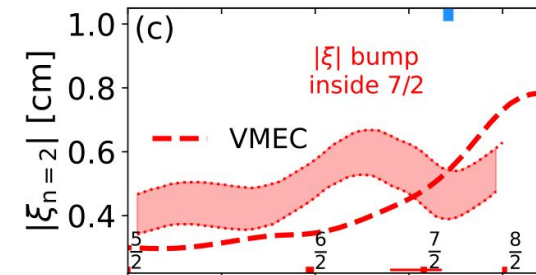
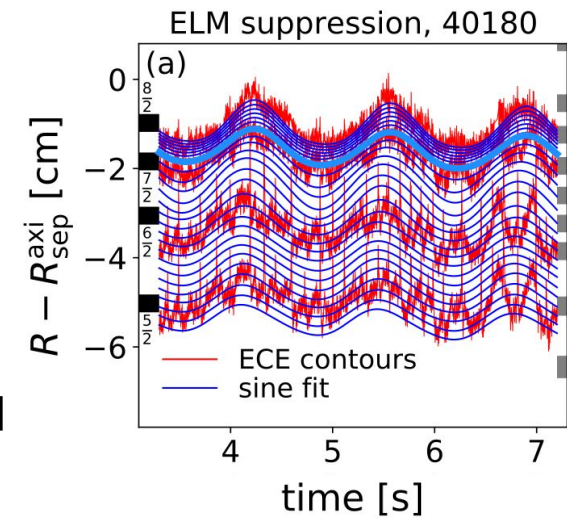


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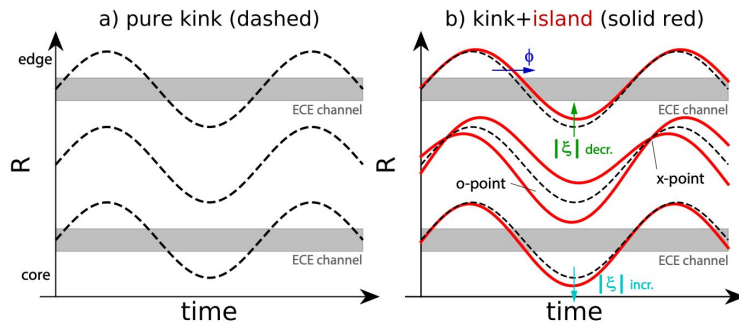
- Requires high resolution temperature measurements, possible in AUG with ECE diagnostic.



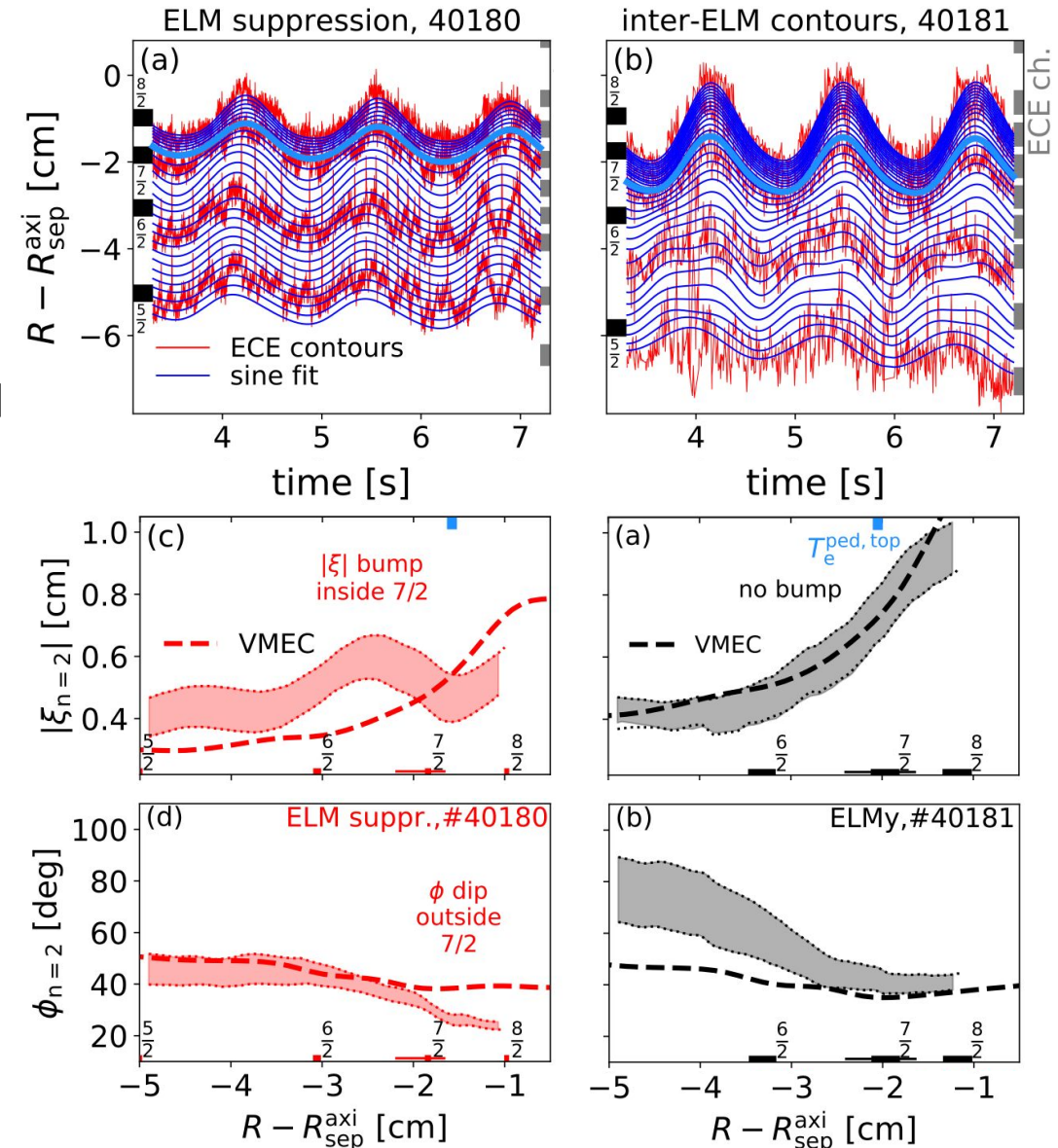


Experimental detection of magnetic islands during RMP application

- Island detection difficult in experiment, as the strong kink response dominates over tearing mode
- Detection possible based on change of the **amplitude and phase of the deformation of the flux surfaces** in vicinity of islands [M. Willensdorfer 2023, in review NP]

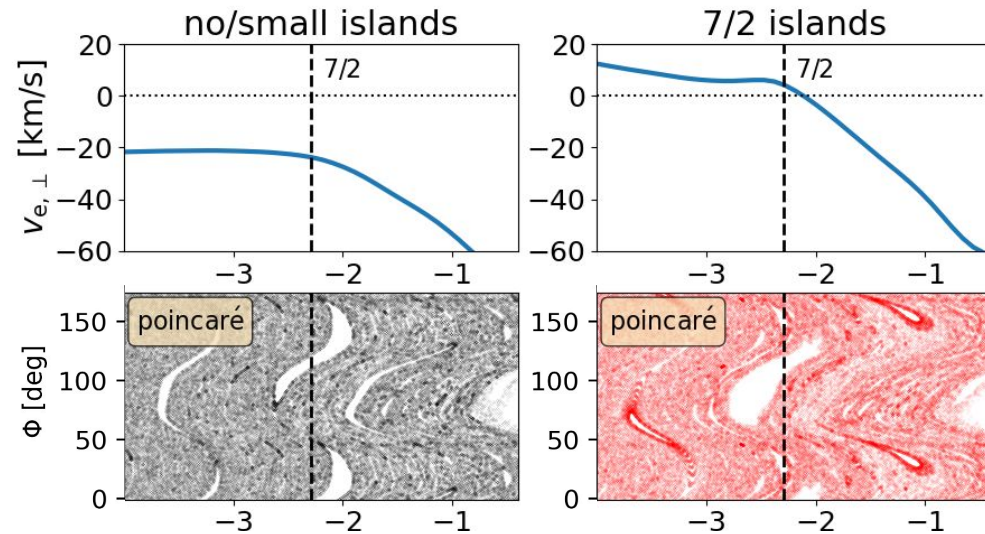


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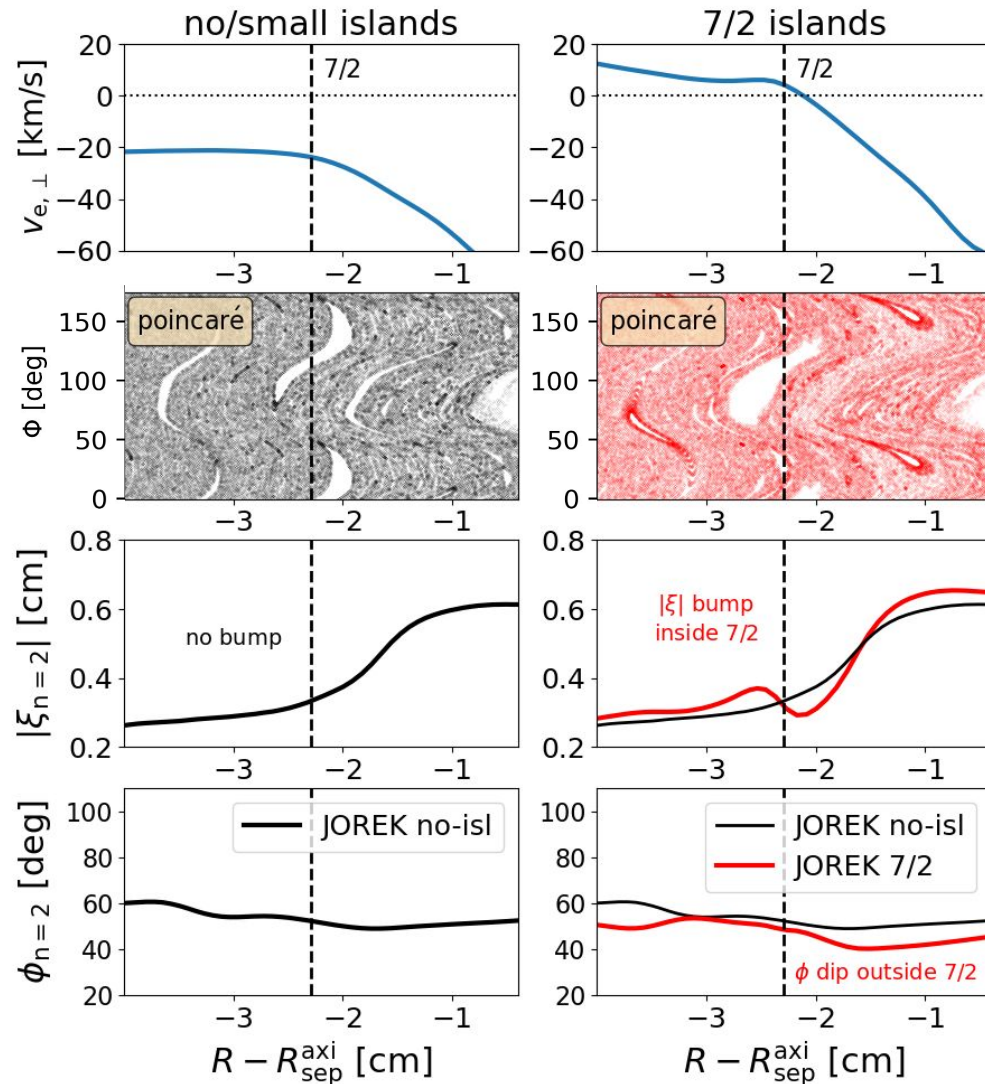
Confirming experimental island observation



- Corrugation Amplitude and Phase obtained with the same diagnostic procedure in JOEREK



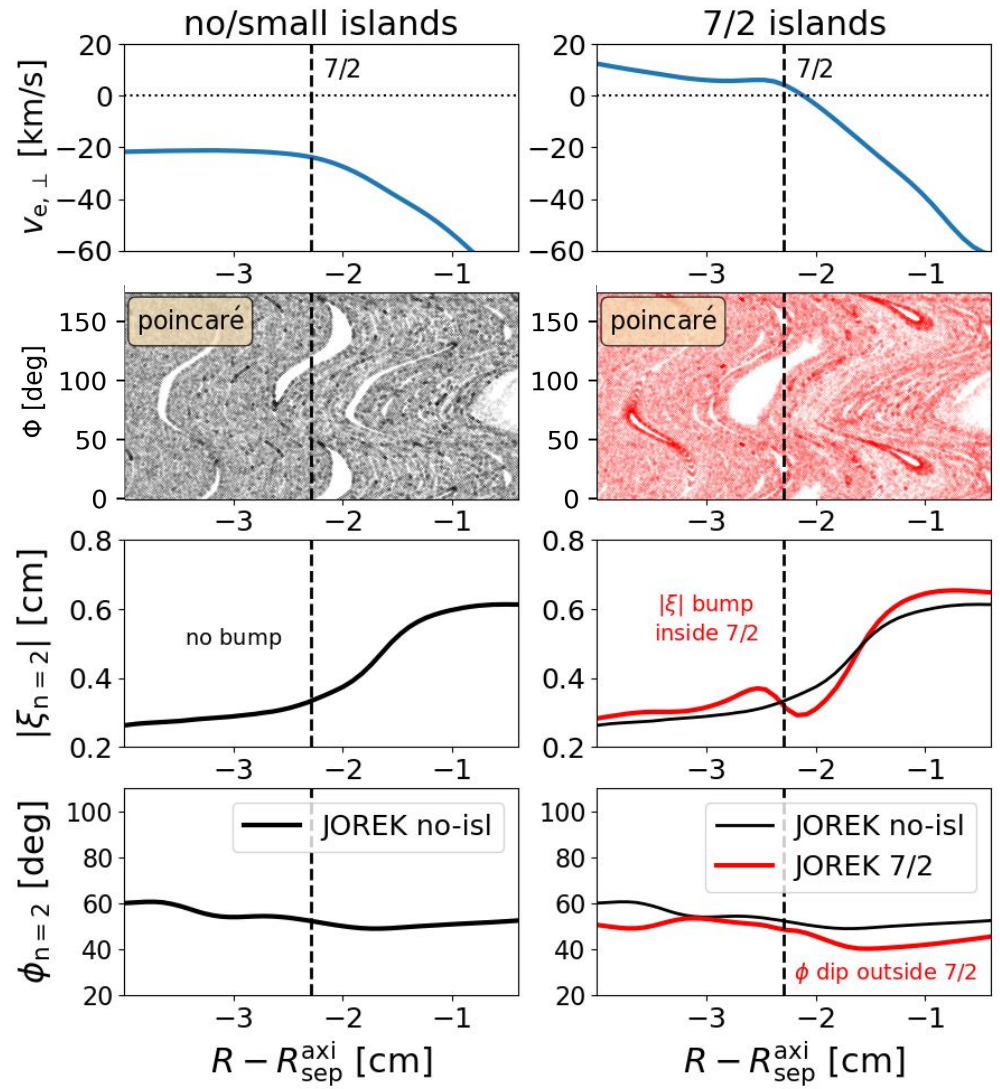
Confirming experimental island observation



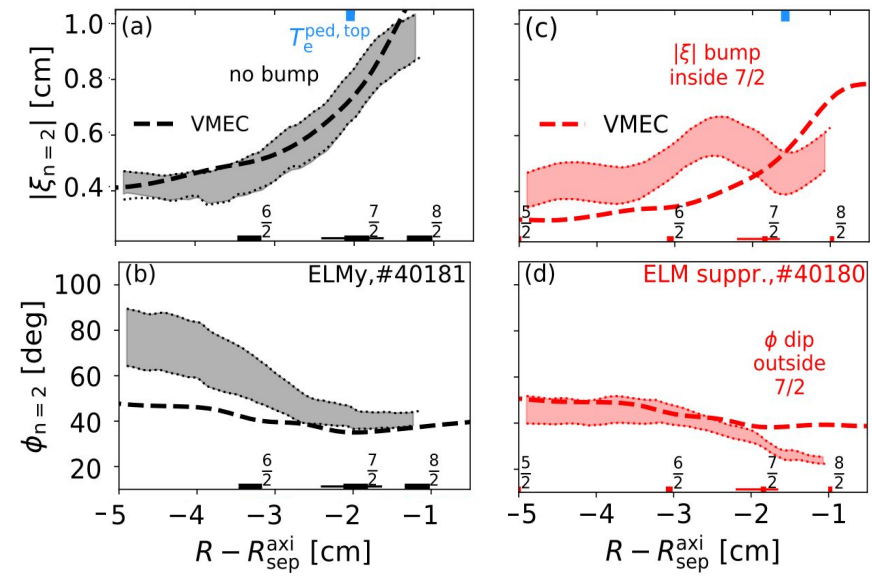
- Corrugation Amplitude and Phase obtained with the same diagnostic procedure in JOREK
- Bump in presence of penetrated island, but none if island is not penetrated



Confirming experimental island observation



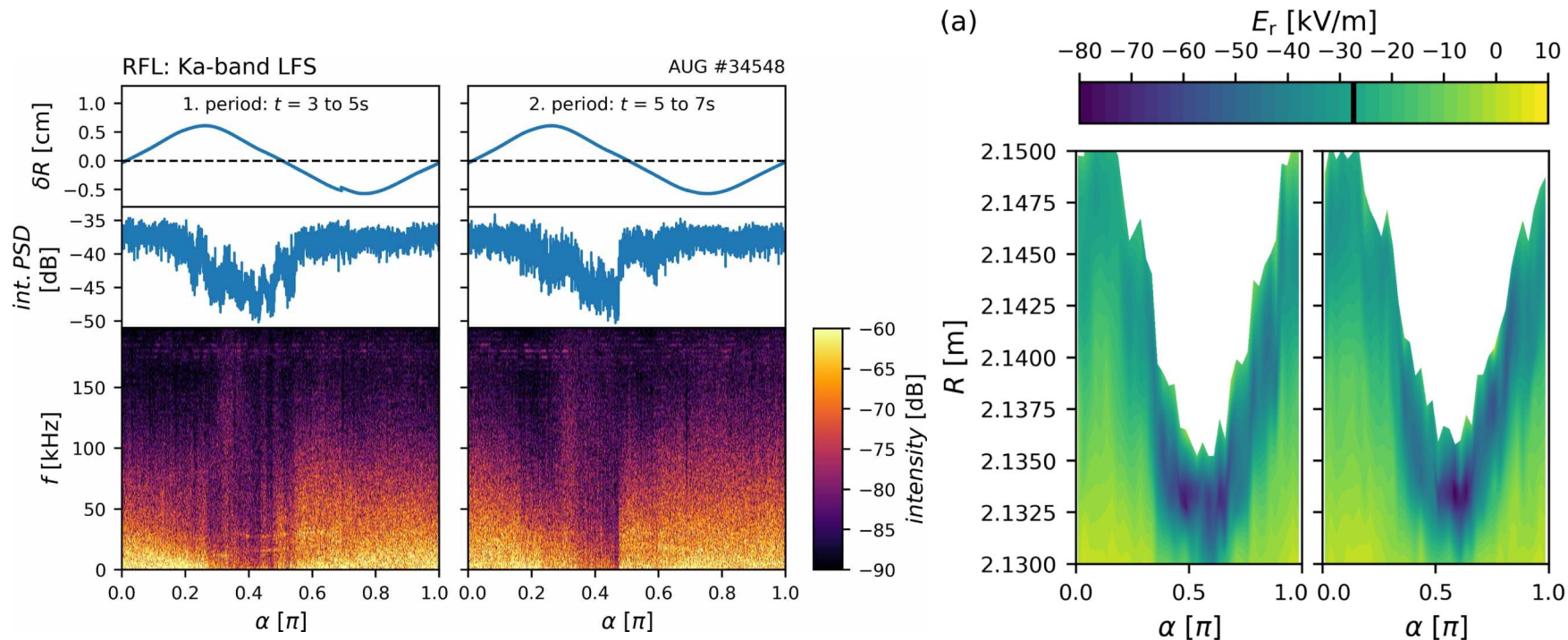
- Corrugation Amplitude and Phase obtained with the same diagnostic procedure in JOREK
- Bump in presence of penetrated island, but none if island is not penetrated
- Confirms experimental observation is associated with presence of island





Increased turbulent transport in AUG-RMP experiments

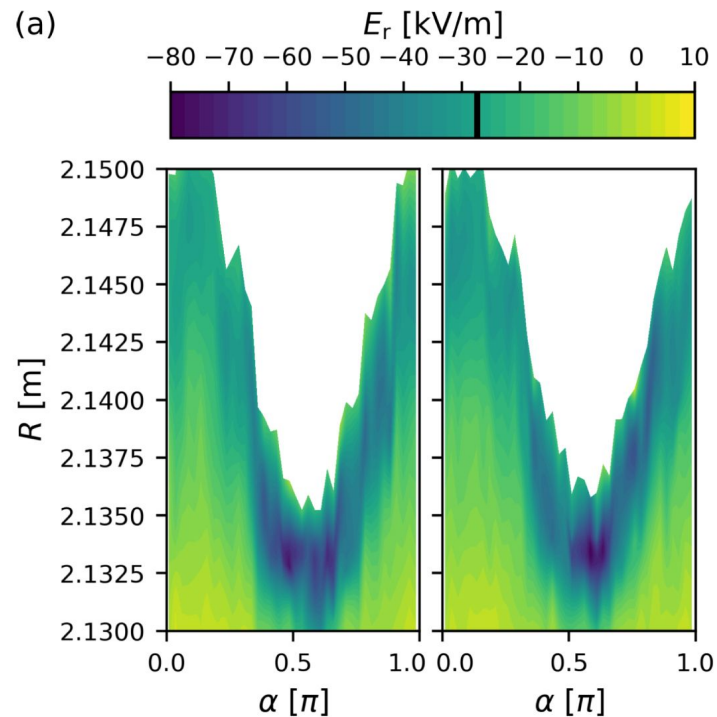
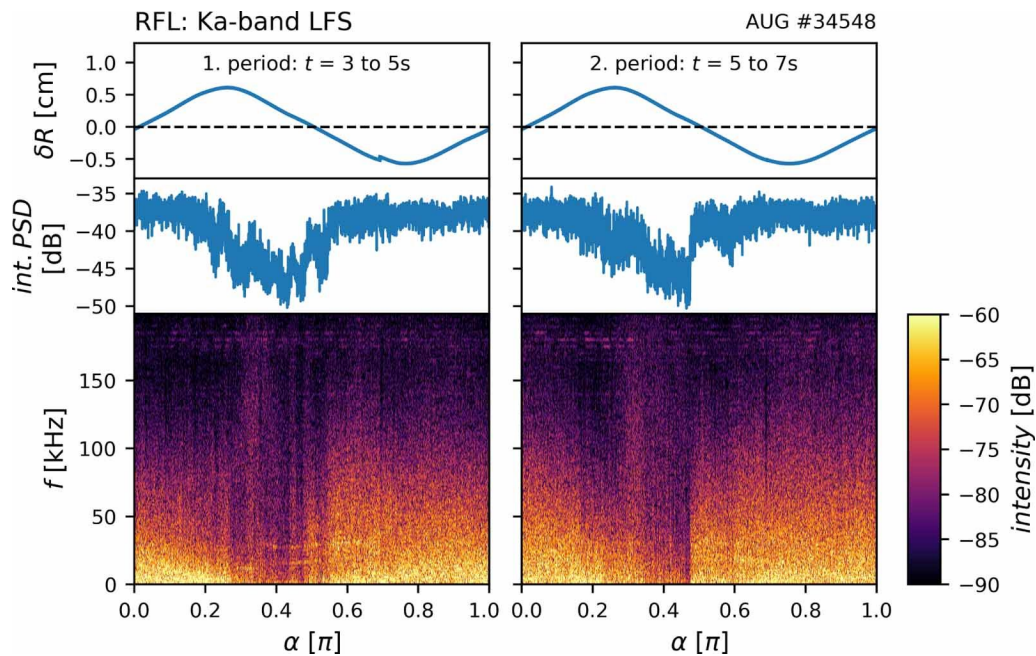
- Experimentally observed turbulent transport likely to contribute to density pump-out [N. Leuthold 2023, NF]
- Fluctuation disappears in region with highest ExB shear



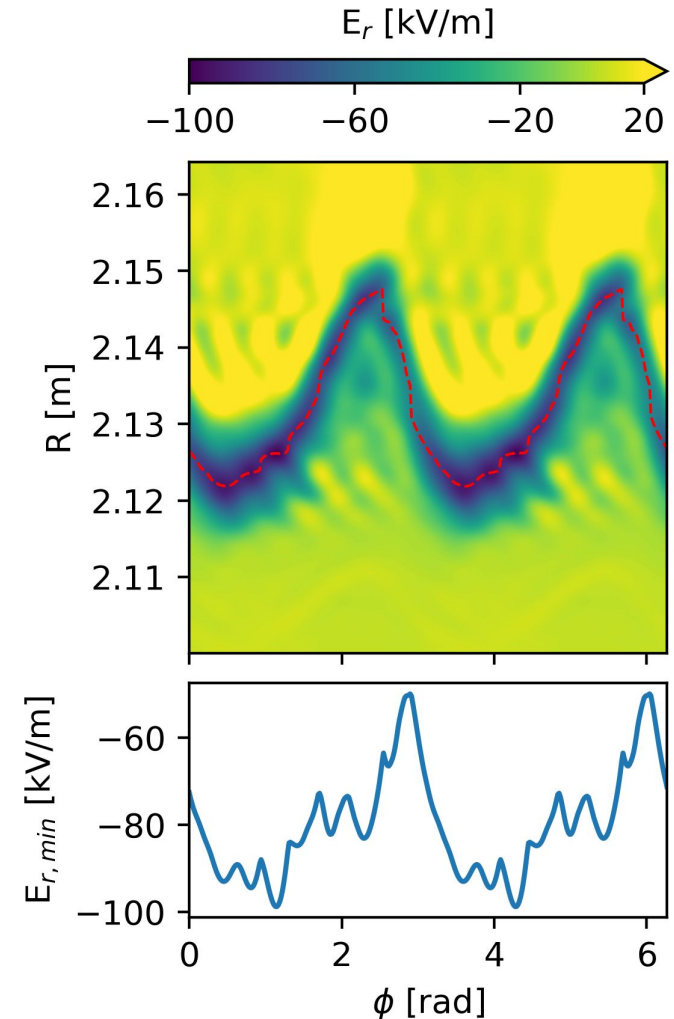


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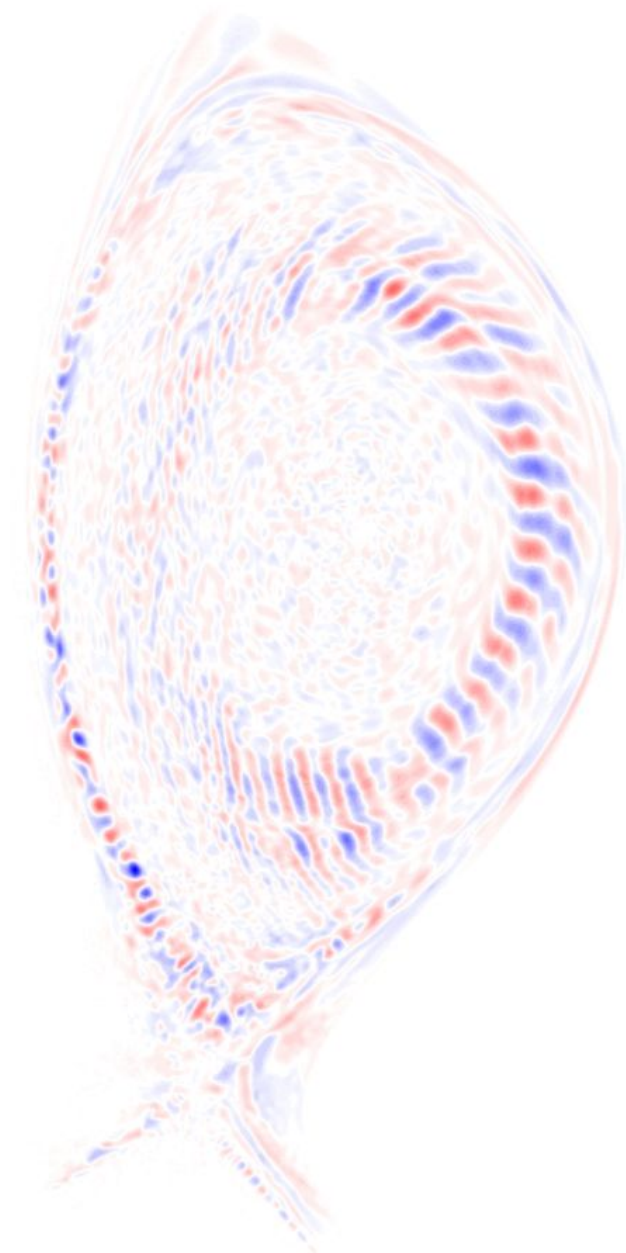
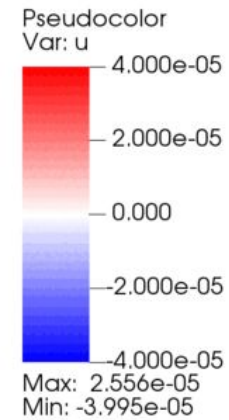
JOREK shows comparable E_r variation:





ITG Simulations on RMP fields

- JOEAK ITG Simulations building up on work by M. Becoulet
- First results with turbulent structures on AUG-RMP fields
- Adding collision operators to keep corrugated Er well





Summary

- **Type-I Edge Localized Modes** unsupportable in future devices
- **Resonant Magnetic Perturbations** are the planned ELM control mechanism for ITER
- JOEYK-STARWALL Simulations of AUG RMPs now with improved boundary conditions
- Found support for experimental evidence of island at pedestal top during ELM suppression
- JOEYK ITG Simulations on RMP fields are on the way