



Overview — Impact of 3D fields (RMP) on edge turbulence and turbulent transport

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Thanks to: all contributors and the TEXTOR team !



Outline

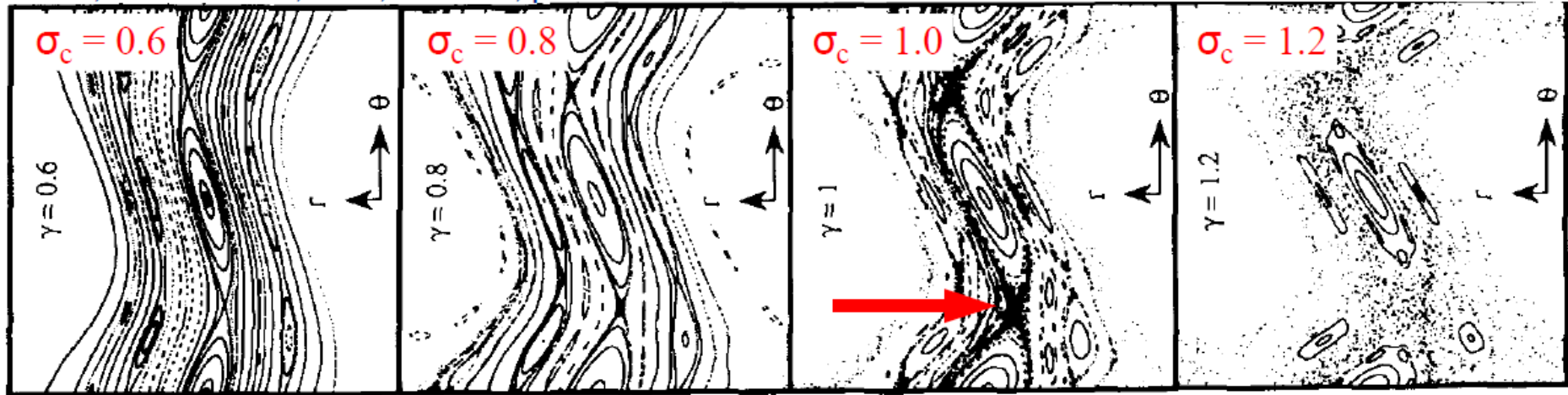
- ❖ **Introduction** (how/why RMP affects edge turbulence?)
- ❖ **Experimental setup**
- ❖ **Experimental results** (TEXTOR + other machines)
 - Impact of RMP on edge equilibrium profiles (T_e , n_e , ϕ , E_r)
 - Impact of RMP on edge fluctuation amplitude and transport
 - Impact of RMP on edge turbulence spectrum [$S(f)$, $S(k)$]
 - Impact of RMP on blob transport in the SOL
 - Impact of RMP on GAM zonal flows
- ❖ **Summary**

Introduction

- How/Why does the RMP affect edge turbulence ?

RMP coils \Rightarrow Magnetic perturbation of B_r ($\delta B_r/B \sim 10^{-3}$)
 \Rightarrow island (chains) at resonant surfaces \Rightarrow overlap (stochastic)

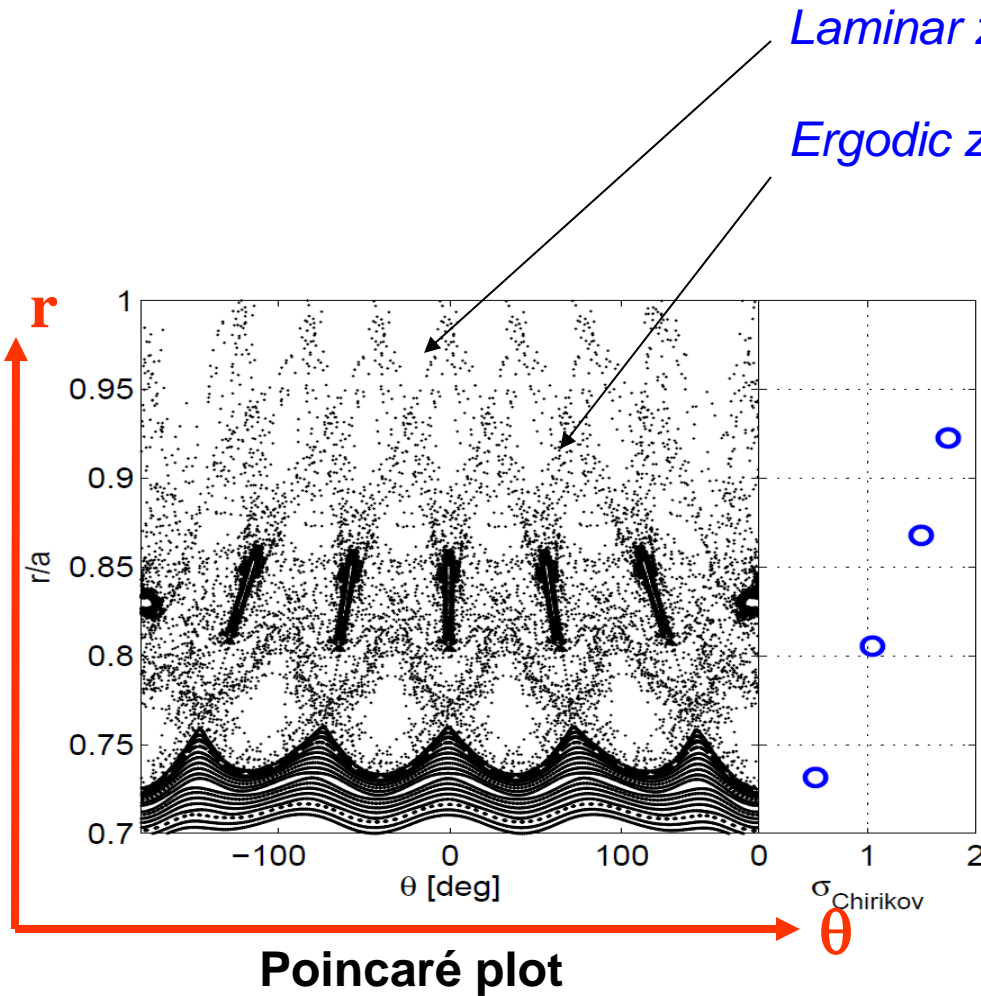
TEXT, A.J. Wootton, JNM, 176-177, p.77



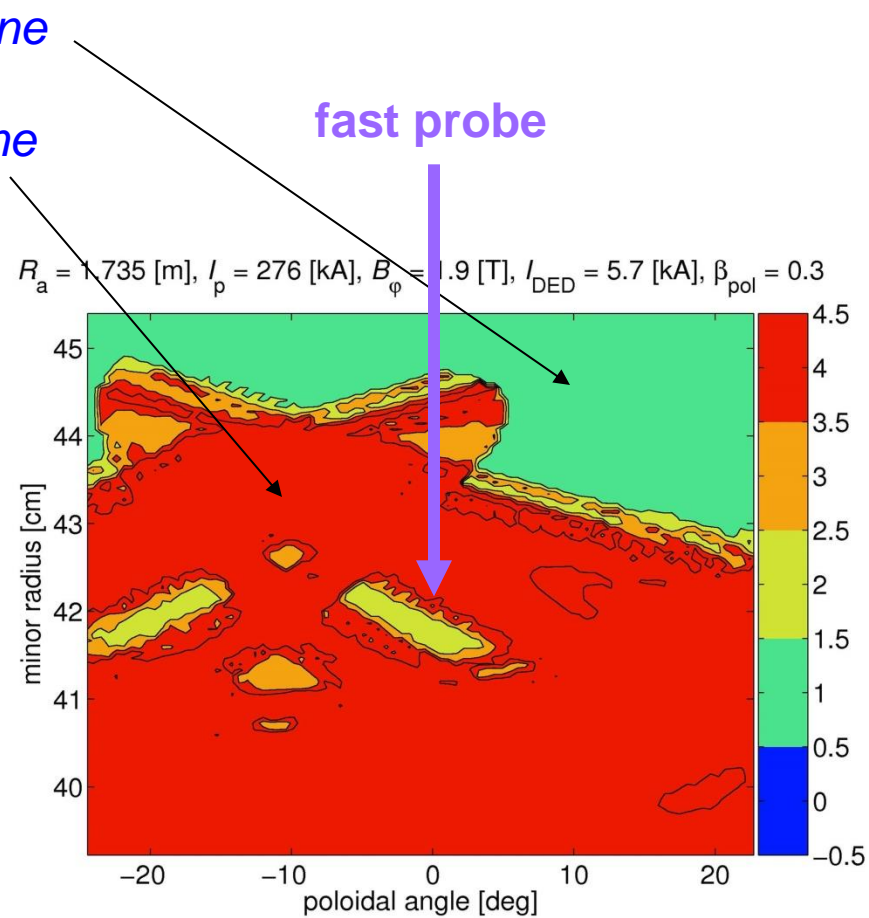
- δB_r induces radial **electron** current \Rightarrow new charge balance of j_r
- δB_r induces radial field-line diffusion/transport by $D_M = (\delta B_r/B)^2 L_c$ ($D_\perp \propto D_M C_s$)
- δB_r modifies the $k_{||}$ dynamics, $\nabla_{||} = (\mathbf{b}_0 + \delta \mathbf{b}_r) \cdot \nabla \Rightarrow$ affect turbulence eddies
- δB_r opens field lines at plasma boundary \Rightarrow increase sheath dissipation
-

Distinction of ergodic zone (EZ) and laminar zone (LZ)

EZ: (i) $L_c > L_k$ (e-folding length of adjacent field lines); (ii) $\sigma_c > 1$
LZ: $L_c < L_k$, stochasticity has no meaning / parallel transport dominates



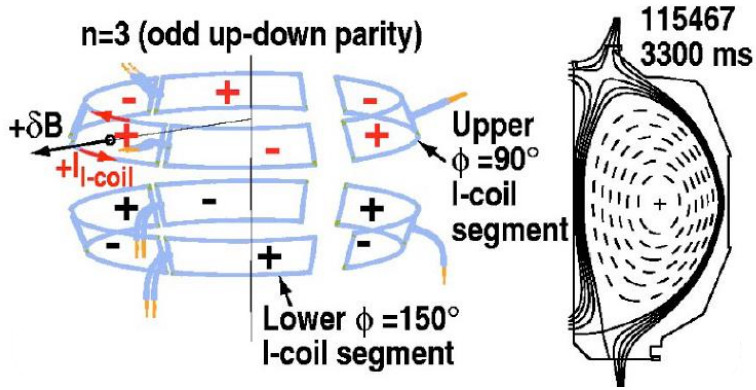
Poincaré plot



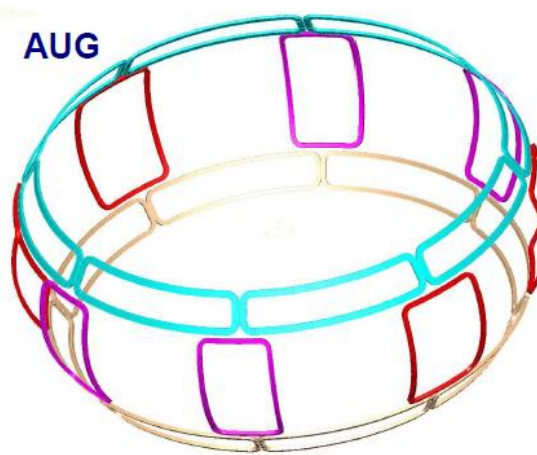
Laminar plot

[different colors – number of poloidal turns]

Experimental setup (RMP)

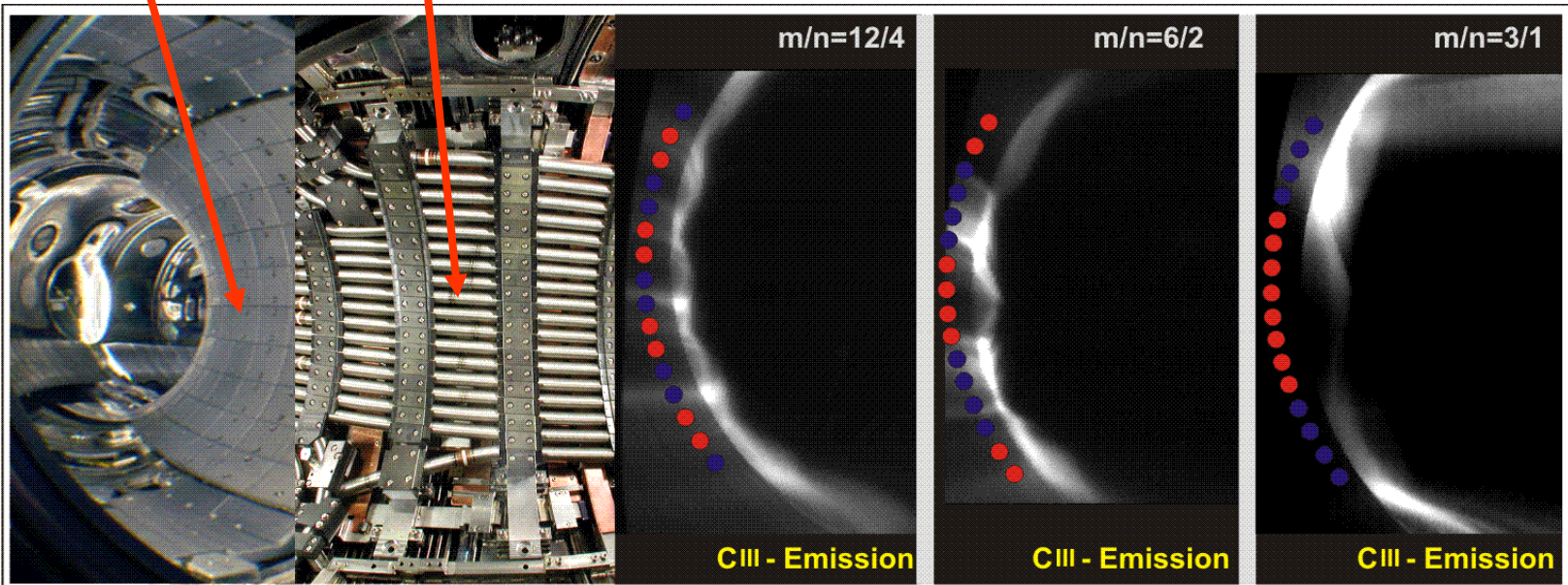


DIII-D (R. Moyer, PoP12, 056119)



TEXT 7/2, 7/3
 Tore Supra 18/6
 DIII-D 8-15/3
 JET 2-3/1-2
 MAST 20/3+5/3
 AUG m/1-4
 TEXTOR 3/1,6/2,
 12/4

Carbon tile DED coil (@ HFS)

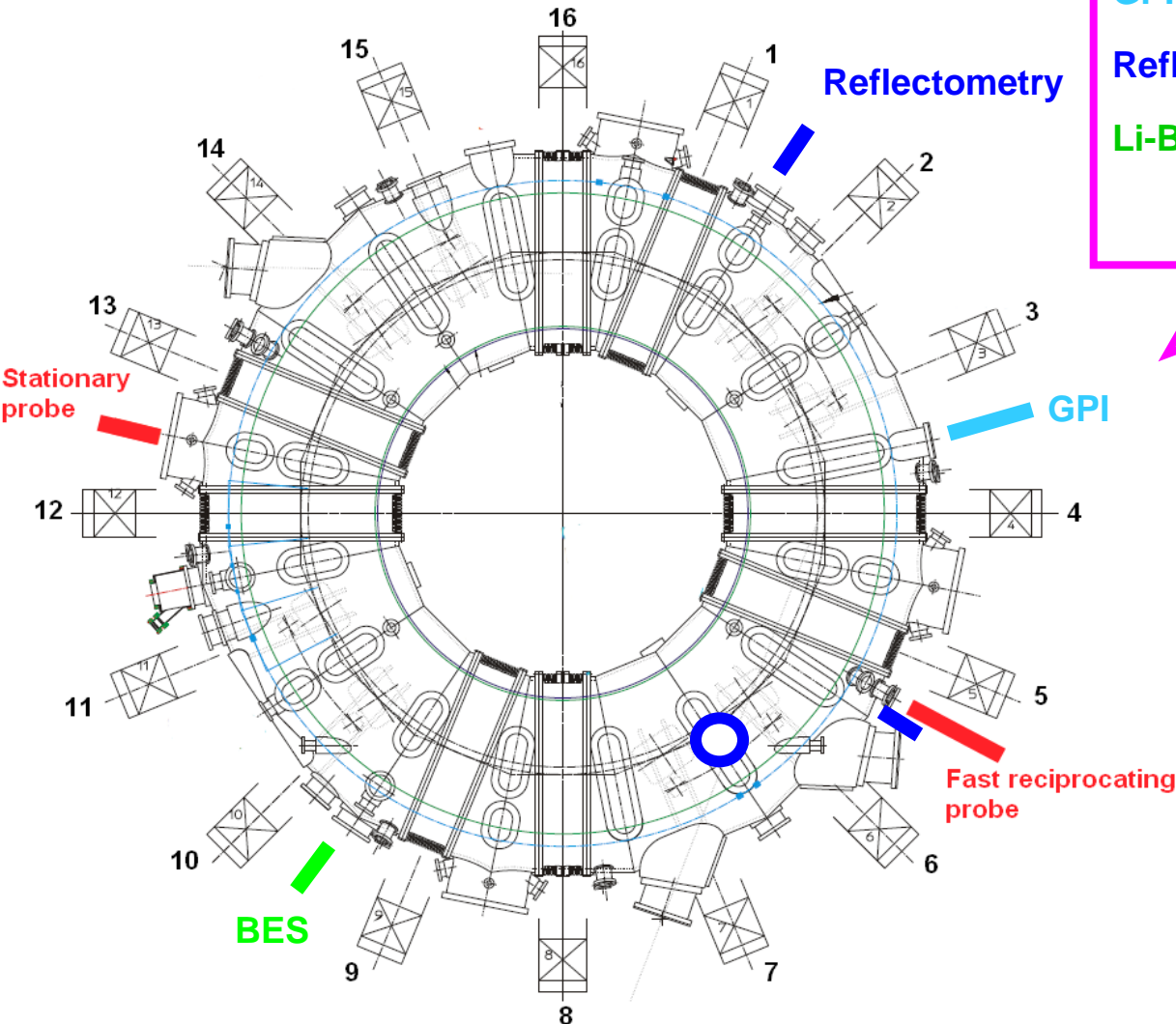


TEXTOR-DED (O. Schmitz, NF48, 024009)

Resonant surface at $q \sim 3$

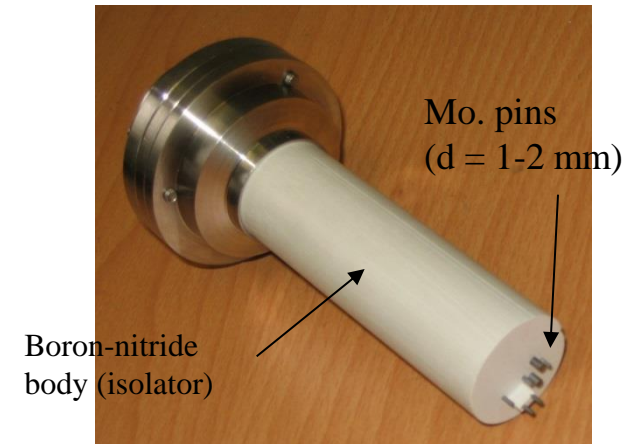
Diagnostics for edge turbulence study at TEXTOR

Top-View of TEXTOR



Langmuir probes — ERM, Belgium
GPI (gas puff imaging) — ERM, Belgium
Reflectometry — FZJ, Germany
Li-BES (Beam emission spectroscopy) —
KFKI, Hungary

Probe head

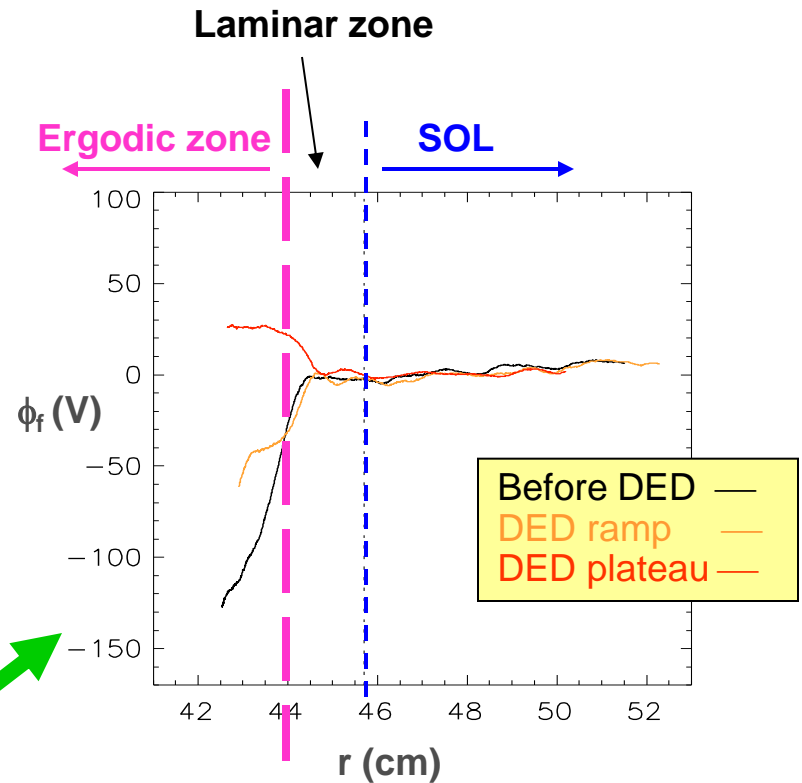
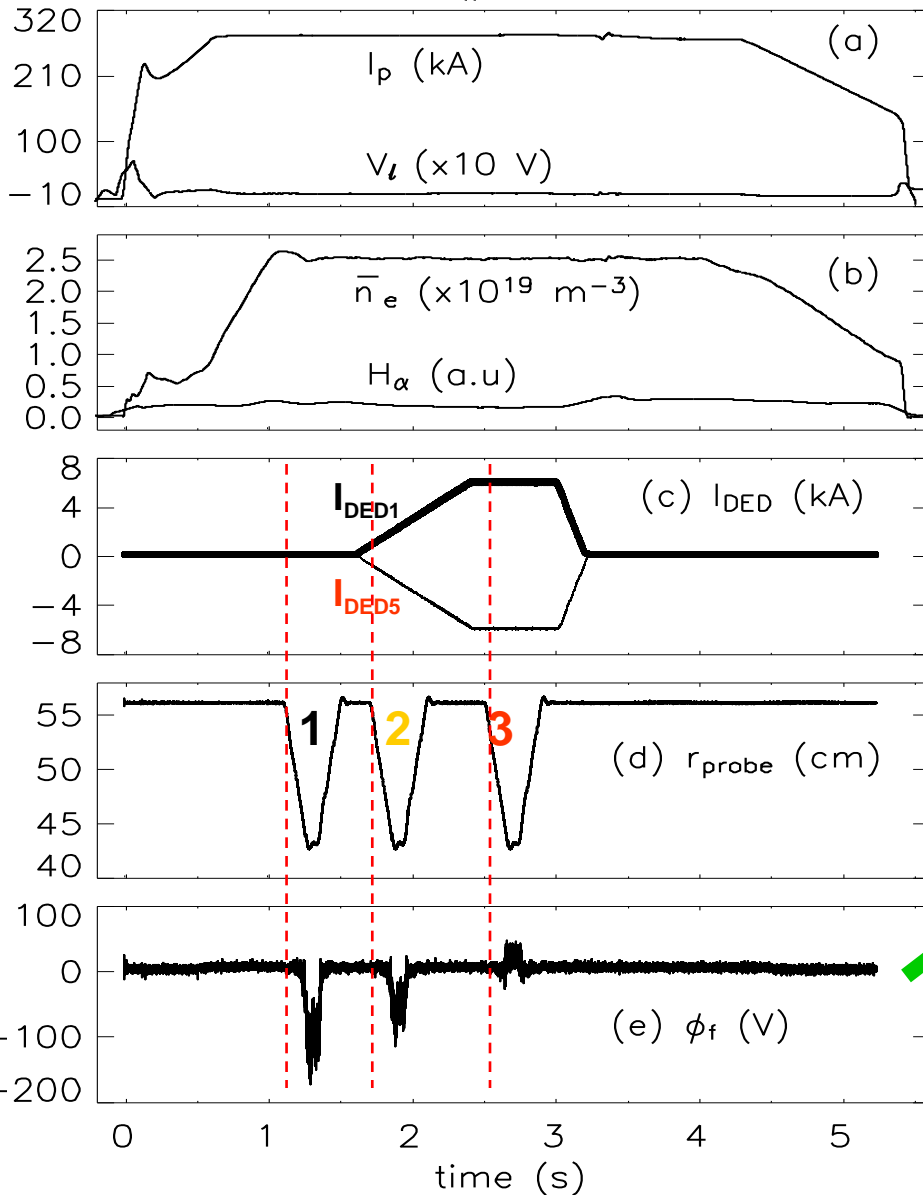


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Impact of RMP on edge equilibrium profiles (I)

Shot# 99629

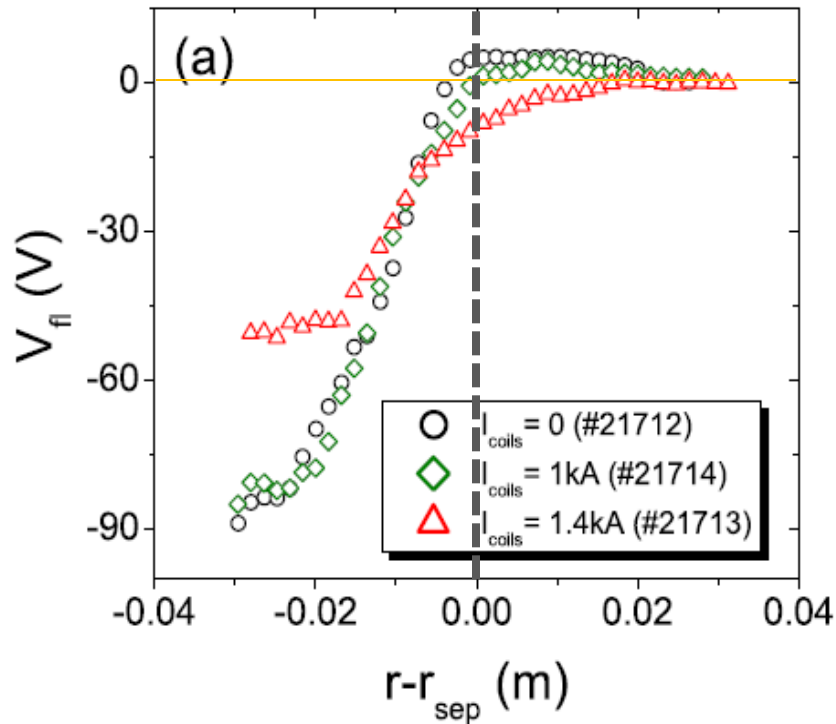


Radial dependence of floating potential

Y. Xu, EPS(2008), O4-6

Similar impact of RMP on V_f profile in other machines

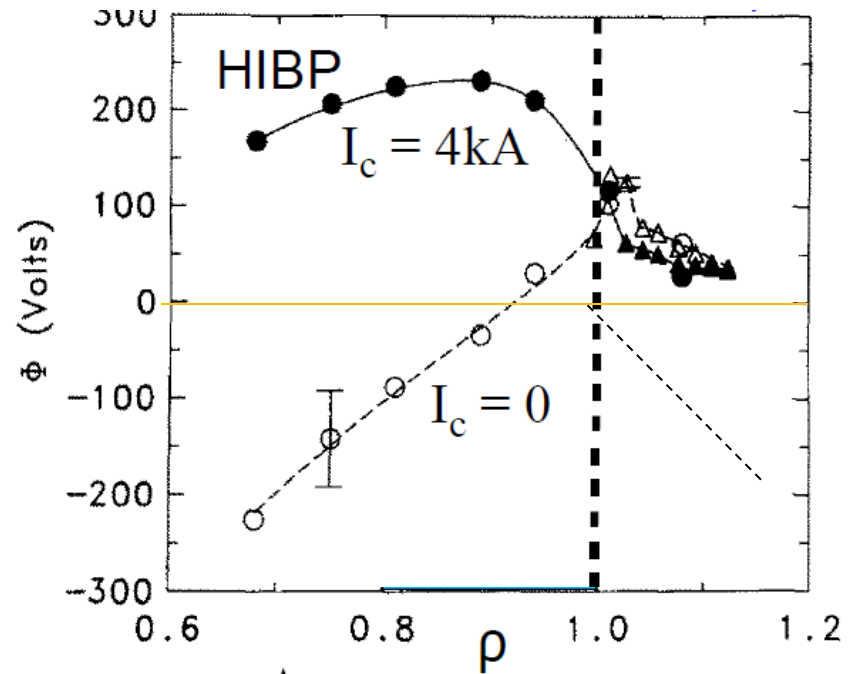
MAST



V_f profile affected by RMP in MAST
(SOL / X-point)

P. Tamain, PPCF **52**, (2010)

TEXT

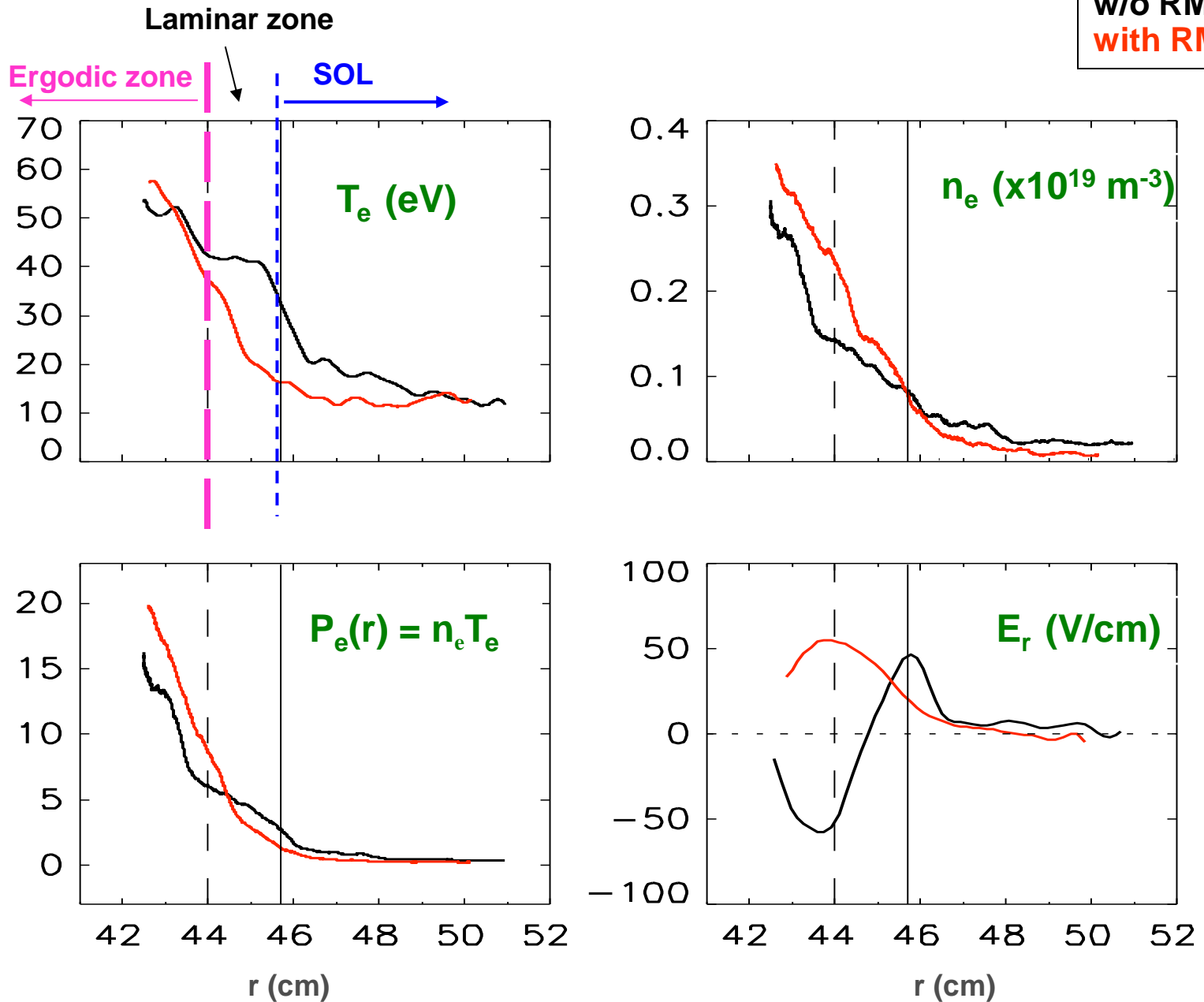


V_f profile affected by RMP in TEXT
(Limiter)

A. Wootton, JNM **176-177** (1987)

Impact of RMP on edge equilibrium profiles (II)

w/o RMP —
with RMP —



Understanding the change of E_r by RMP

What is neoclassical E_r ?

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial(mn\vec{V})}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (mn\vec{V}\vec{V}) + m\vec{\nabla} \cdot (n\vec{R}\vec{S}) = -\vec{\nabla} p - \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\Pi} + \vec{J} \times \vec{B} - \nu\vec{V}, \\ \frac{\partial n}{\partial t} + \vec{\nabla} \cdot (n\vec{V}) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \left\langle B \cdot \frac{\partial(mnV_{\parallel})}{\partial t} \right\rangle = -\langle \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\Pi} \rangle - \langle \nu B V_{\parallel} \rangle - m \langle \vec{B} \cdot \vec{\nabla} \cdot (n\vec{R}\vec{S}) \rangle, \\ \left\langle \frac{1}{B_{\theta}} \frac{\partial(mnV_{\phi})}{\partial t} \right\rangle = -\left\langle \frac{1}{B_{\theta}} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot \vec{\Pi})_{\phi} \right\rangle + \langle J_r^i \rangle - \left\langle \frac{1}{B_{\theta}} \nu V_{\phi} \right\rangle - m \left\langle \frac{1}{B_{\theta}} (\vec{\nabla} \cdot (n\vec{R}\vec{S}))_{\phi} \right\rangle. \end{cases}$$

$$V_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\xi} \cdot \frac{F(r)}{R_0} - \xi \cos^2 \alpha \frac{V(r)}{B_0} \right] = 0, \quad \frac{F(r)}{R_0} = \langle V_{\theta} \rangle$$

$$V_{\phi} = \frac{1}{\Theta} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{\xi} \cdot \frac{F(r)}{R_0} - \xi \frac{V(r)}{B_0} \right] = 0, \quad \frac{V(r)}{B_0} \sim \langle V_{\perp} \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow J_r = J_r^i = J_r^{\text{neo}} = \sigma^{\text{neo}} (E_r - E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{neo}})$$

$$\sigma^{\text{neo}} = \frac{mnv^*}{\Theta^2 B_0} \cdot \frac{C^*/v^* + \Theta^2(1 + 2q^2)}{C^*/v^* + (1 + \Theta^2)} \cong 10^{-3} / \Omega m$$

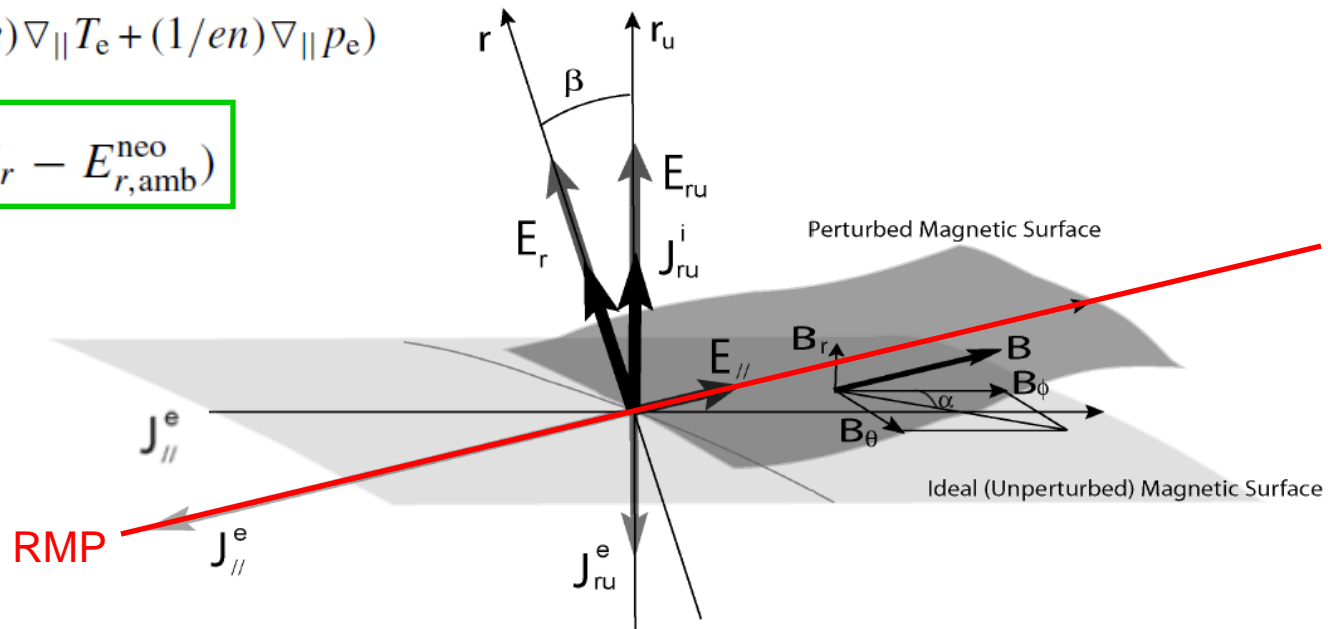
$$E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{neo}} = \frac{1}{en} \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{\sigma^{\text{neo}}} \left(\frac{C V^{\text{neo}}}{\Theta B_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{C^*/v^* + (1 + \Theta^2)} + \frac{m}{B_0} \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r^2 (n\vec{R}\vec{S})_{r,\theta}) \right)$$

Understanding the change of E_r by RMP

no RMP, $J_{||}^e$ doesn't cross magnetic surface

$$J_{||}^e = \sigma_{||} \widehat{E}_{||} = \sigma_{||} (E_{||} + 0.71(1/e) \nabla_{||} T_e + (1/en) \nabla_{||} p_e)$$

$$J_r = J_r^i = J_r^{\text{neo}} = \sigma^{\text{neo}} (E_r - E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{neo}})$$



With RMP $J_r^e \approx J_{ru}^e = J_{||} (B_r/B) = \sigma_{||} \widehat{E}_{||} (B_r/B) = \sigma_{||} \widehat{E}_r (B_r/B)^2 = \sigma^{\text{ST}} (E_r - E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{ST}})$

$$J_r = J_r^{\text{neo}} + J_r^e = \sigma^{\text{TOT}} (E_r - E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{TOT}})$$

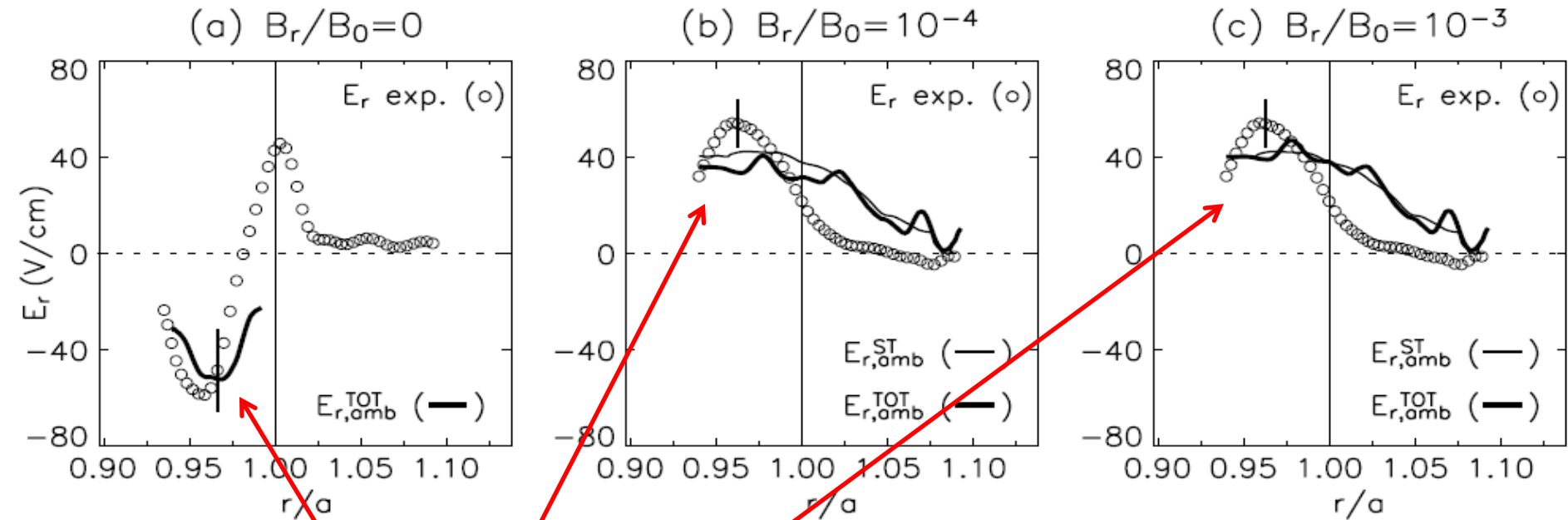
$$\sigma^{\text{TOT}} = \sigma^{\text{neo}} + \sigma^{\text{ST}}$$

$$E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{TOT}} = \frac{\sigma^{\text{neo}} E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{neo}} + \sigma^{\text{ST}} E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{ST}}}{\sigma^{\text{neo}} + \sigma^{\text{ST}}} \approx E_{r,\text{amb}}^{\text{ST}}$$

$$\sigma^{\text{neo}} \approx 10^{-3} / \Omega m$$

$$\sigma^{\text{ST}} = \sigma_{||} (B_r/B)^2 \approx 10^{-2} / \Omega m$$

Comparison with theoretical modelling on E_r profiles



Y. Xu, M. Schoor, et al.,
NF 47, 1696 (2007)

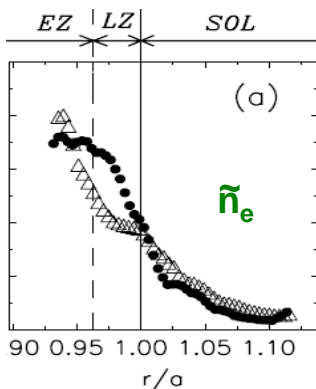
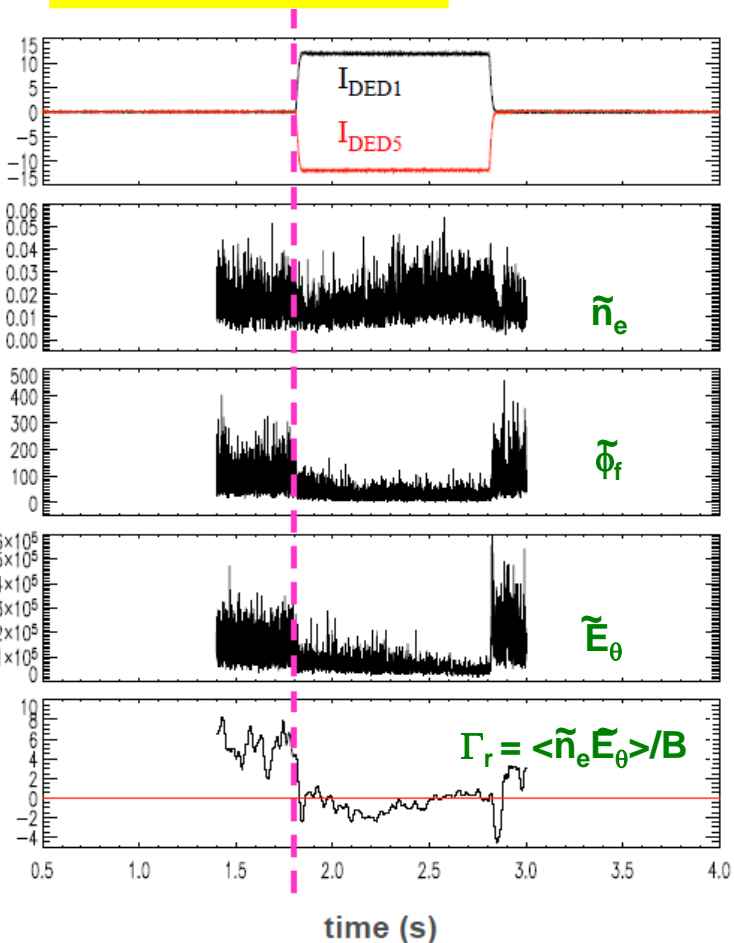
Inside the plasma edge, theoretical modelling of E_r agrees well with experimental results both w/o RMP.

Outline

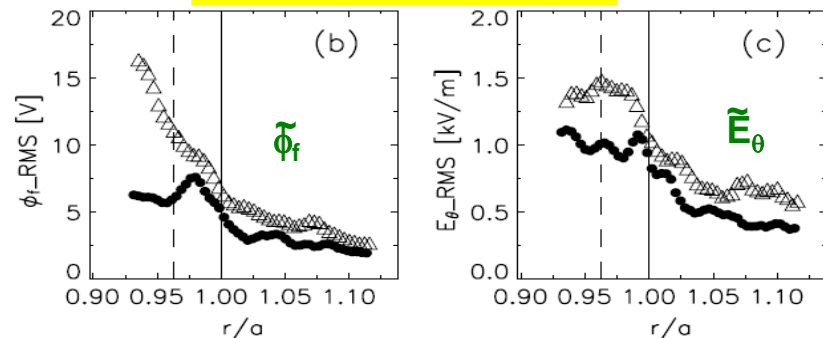
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Impact of RMP on edge fluctuation amplitude and transport

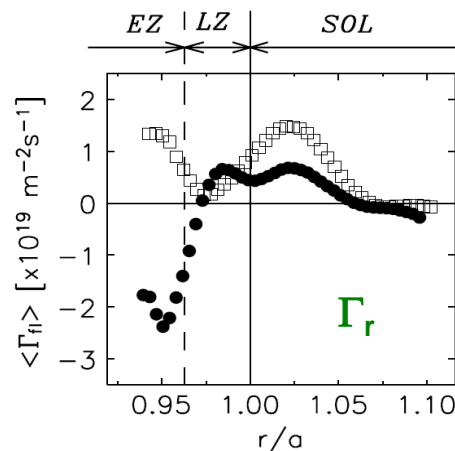
12/4 DED, TEXTOR



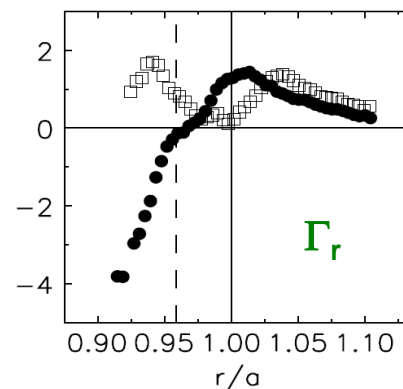
6/2 DED, TEXTOR



6/2 DED, TEXTOR



3/1 DED, TEXTOR



12/4 DED, stationary probe in Ergodic Zone

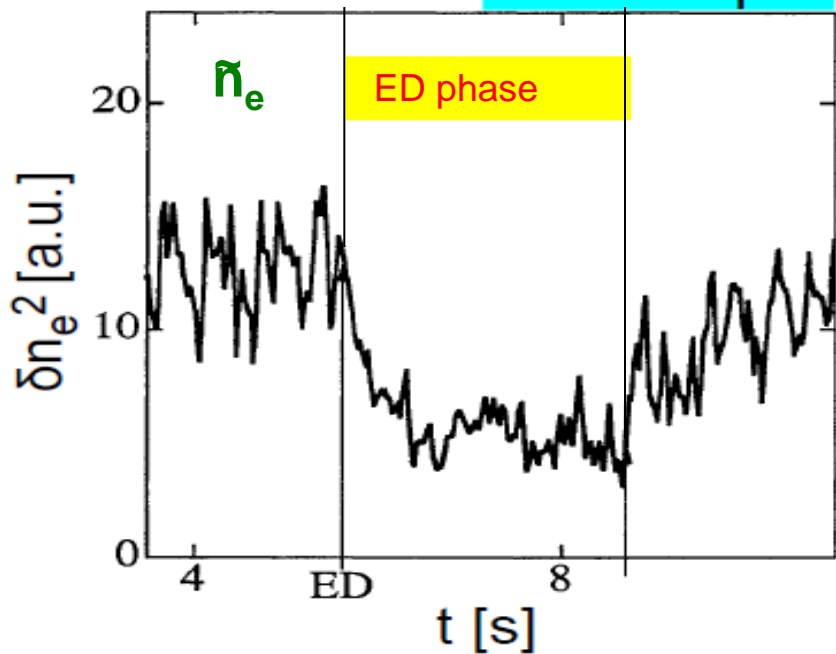
Radial profiles of fluctuations without (open points) and with (solid points) RMP.

Y. Xu et al., NF **47**, 1696 (2007)

Y. Xu et al., PRL **97**, 165003 (2006)

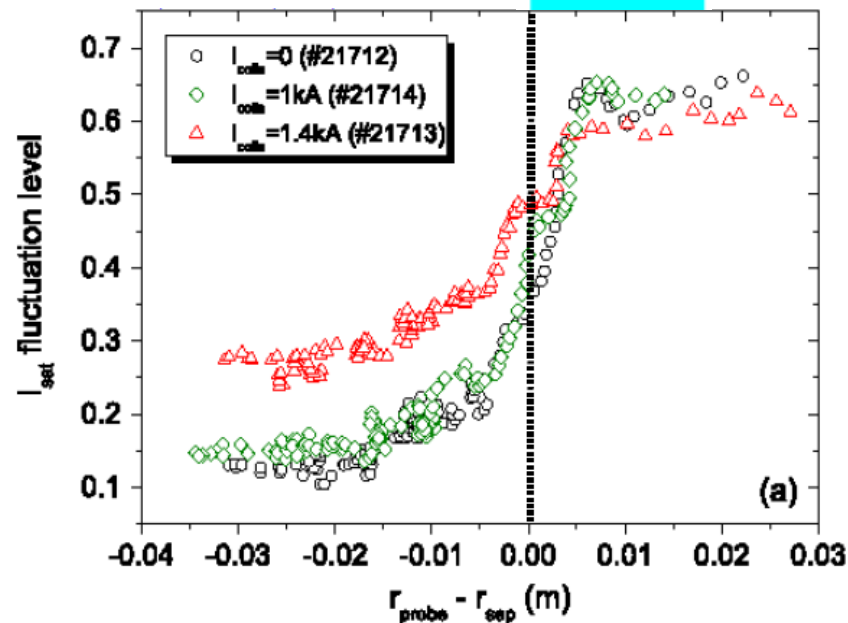
Impact of RMP on edge fluctuation amplitude and transport

Tore Supra



J. Payan, NF **35**, 1357 (1995)

MAST



P. Tamain, PPCF **52**, 075017(2010)

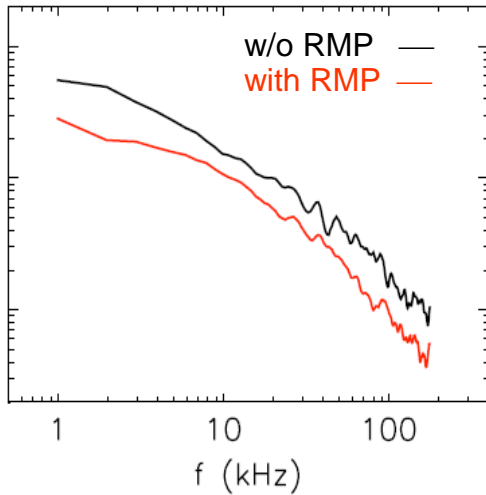
Very similar to TEXTOR results !

Outline

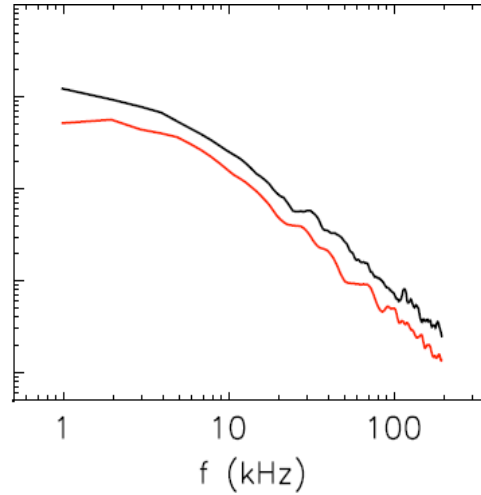
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Impact of RMP on edge turbulence spectrum [S(f)]

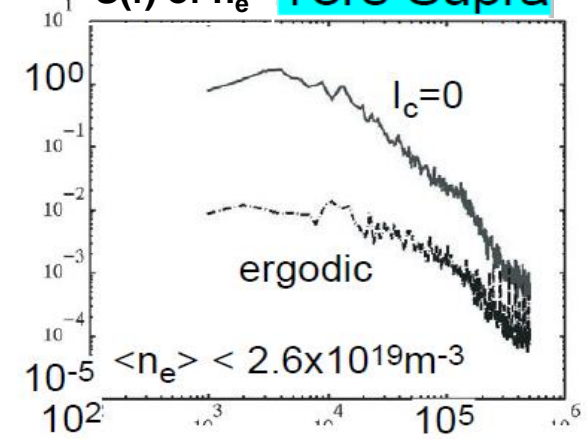
S(f) of $\tilde{\phi}_f$ (3/1 DED TEXTOR)



S(f) of \tilde{n}_e (6/2 DED TEXTOR)

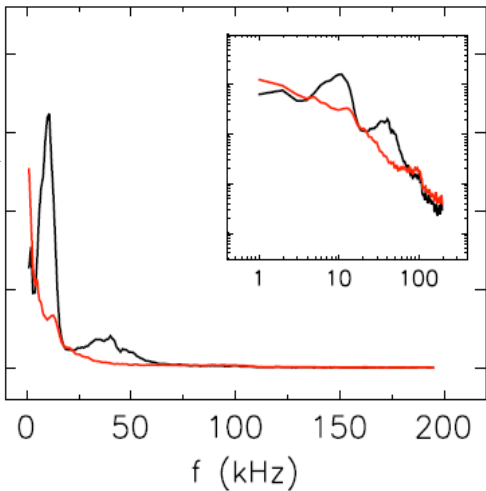


S(f) of \tilde{n}_e **Tore Supra**

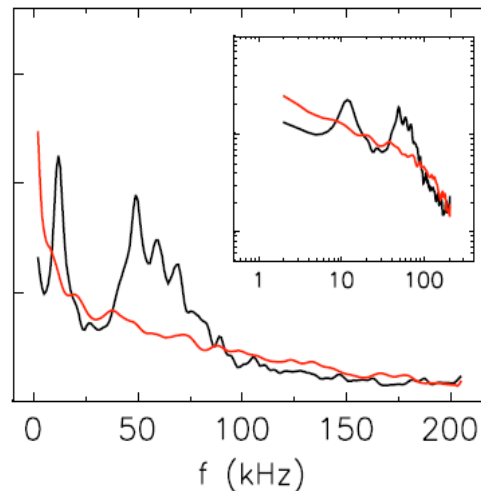


P. Devynck, NF 42, 697 (2002)

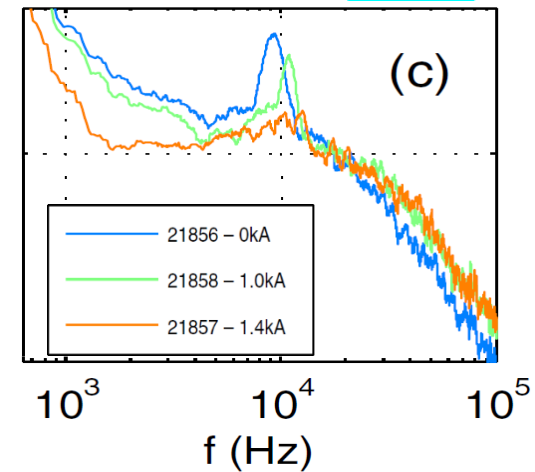
S(f) of $\tilde{\phi}_f$ (12/4 DED TEXTOR)



S(f) of \tilde{n}_e (6/2 DED TEXTOR)



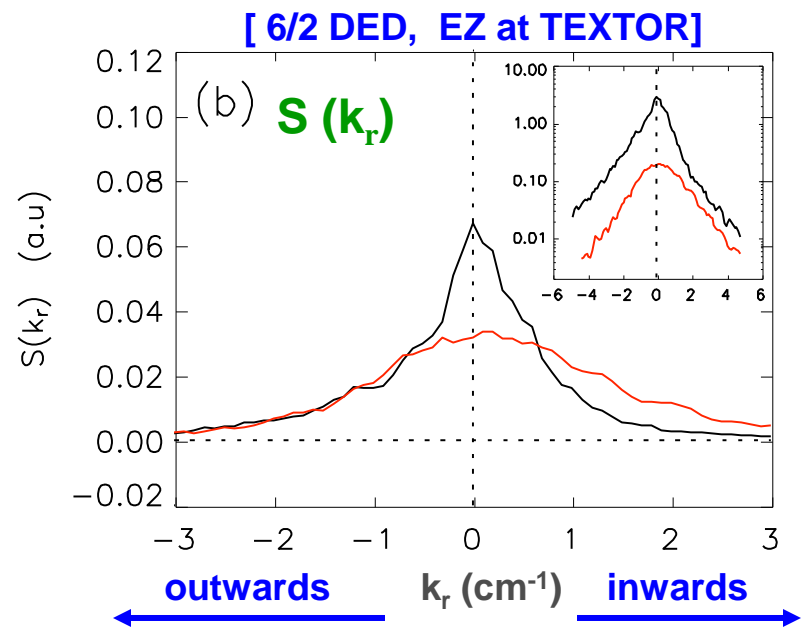
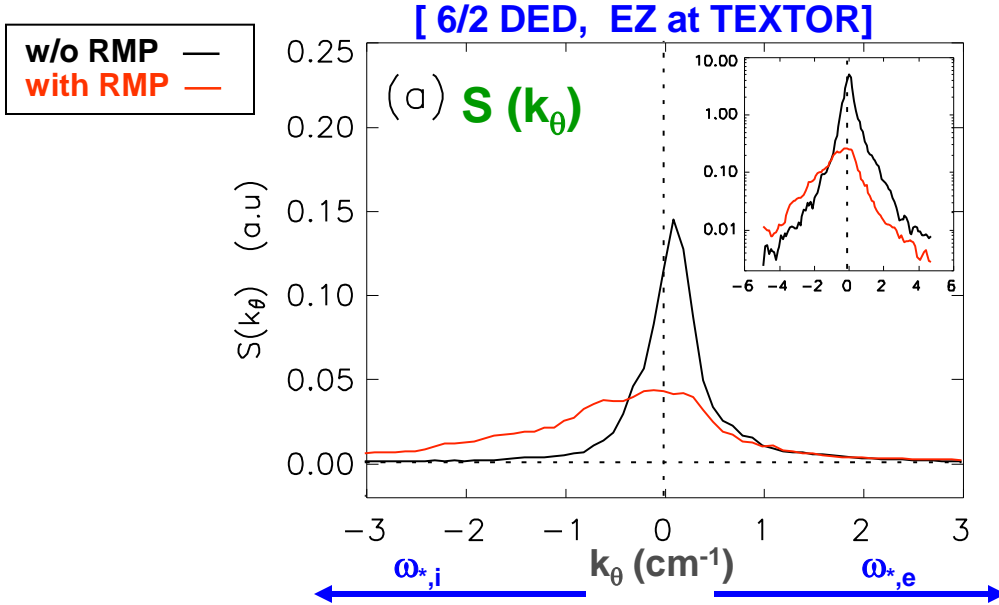
S(f) of $\tilde{\phi}_f$ **MAST**



J. Robinson, PPCF54, 105007 (2012)

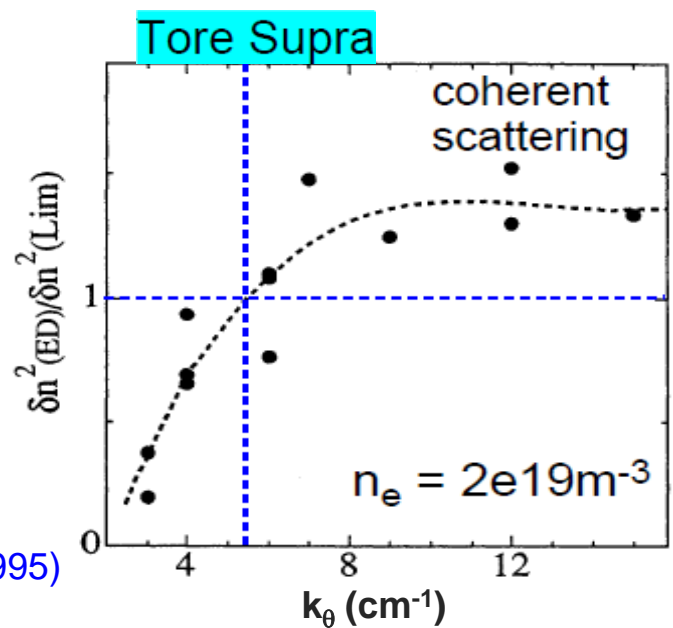
Y. Xu et al., NF47 (2007), PRL97,(2006)

Impact of RMP on edge turbulence spectrum [S(k)]



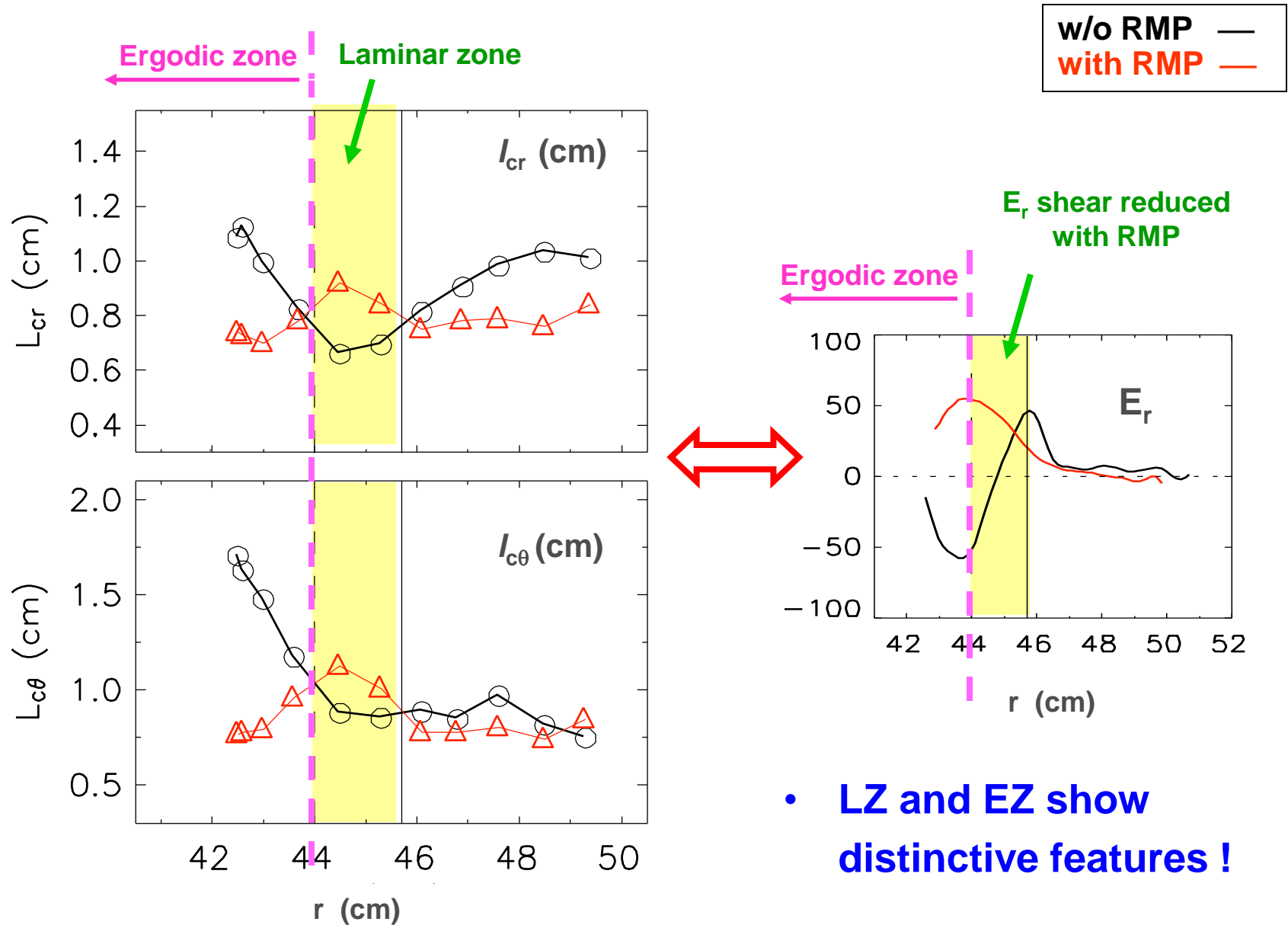
Y. Xu et al., NF **47**, 1696 (2007)

- Suppression of large-structure turbulence (*small k_θ and k_r*)
- Reduction of correlation length (*broadening of k spectra*)



J. Payan, NF **35**, 1357 (1995)

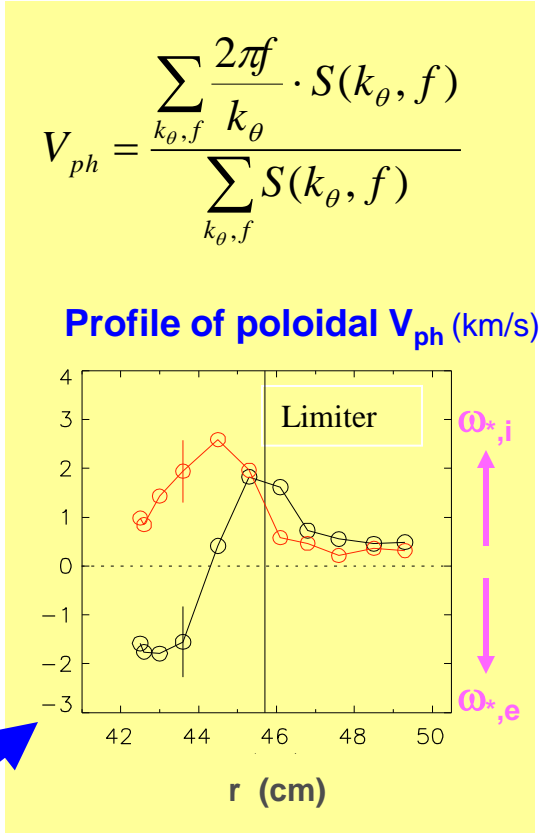
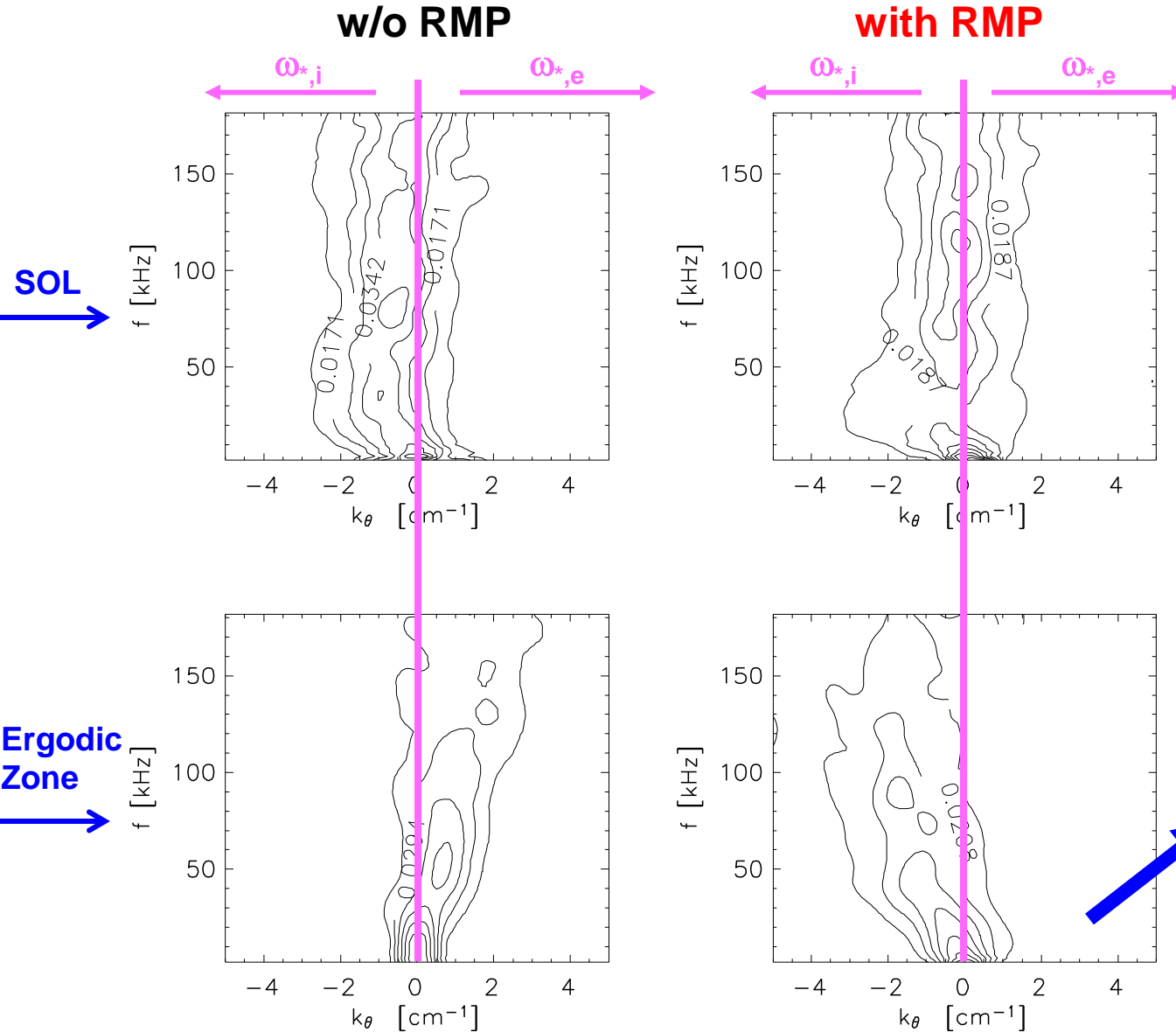
RMP effects on “correlation length”



- **LZ and EZ show distinctive features !**

RMP effects on turbulence propagation

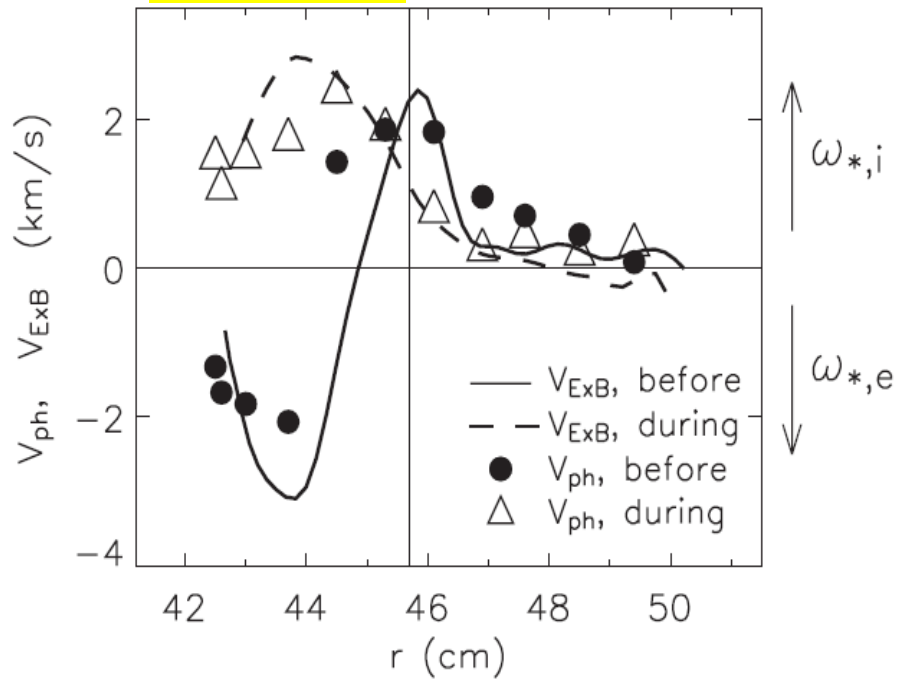
w/o RMP —
with RMP —



Contour plots of $S(k_\theta, f)$

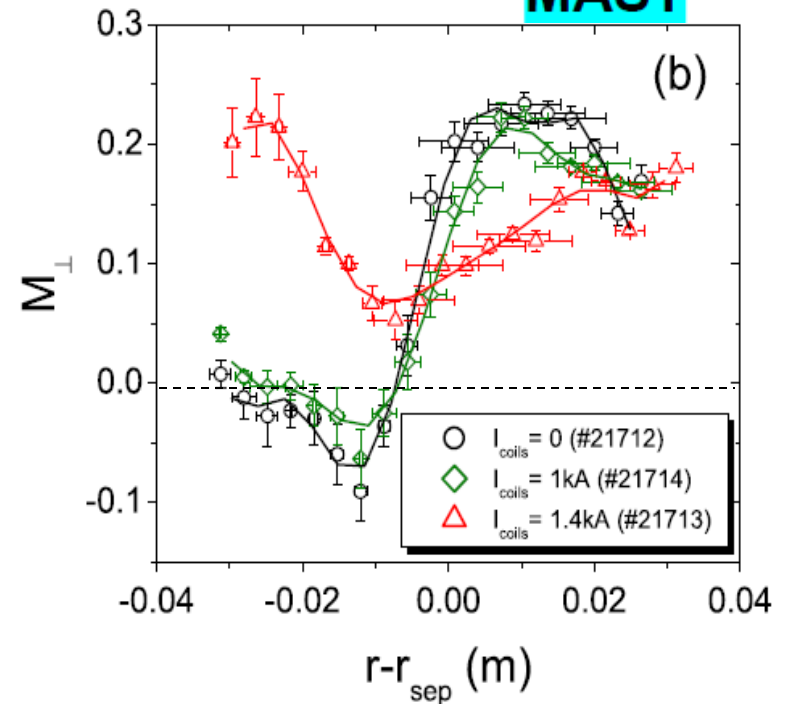
RMP effects on turbulence propagation

TEXTOR



Y. Xu et al., PRL **97**, 165003 (2006)

MAST



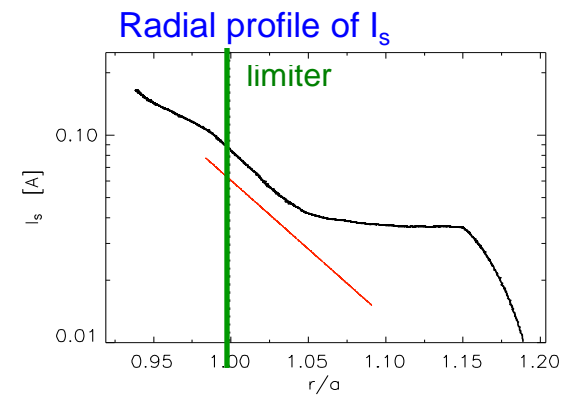
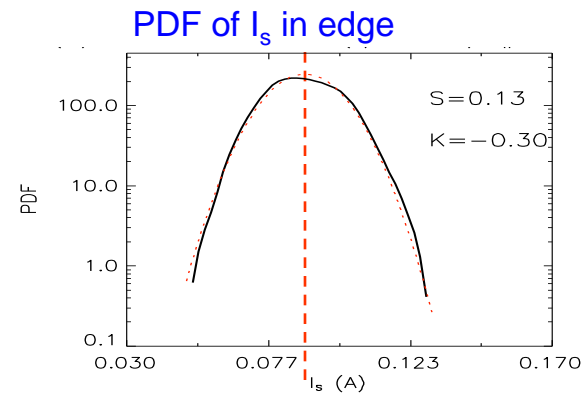
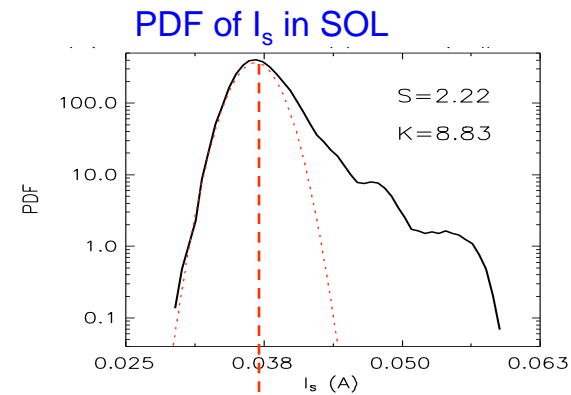
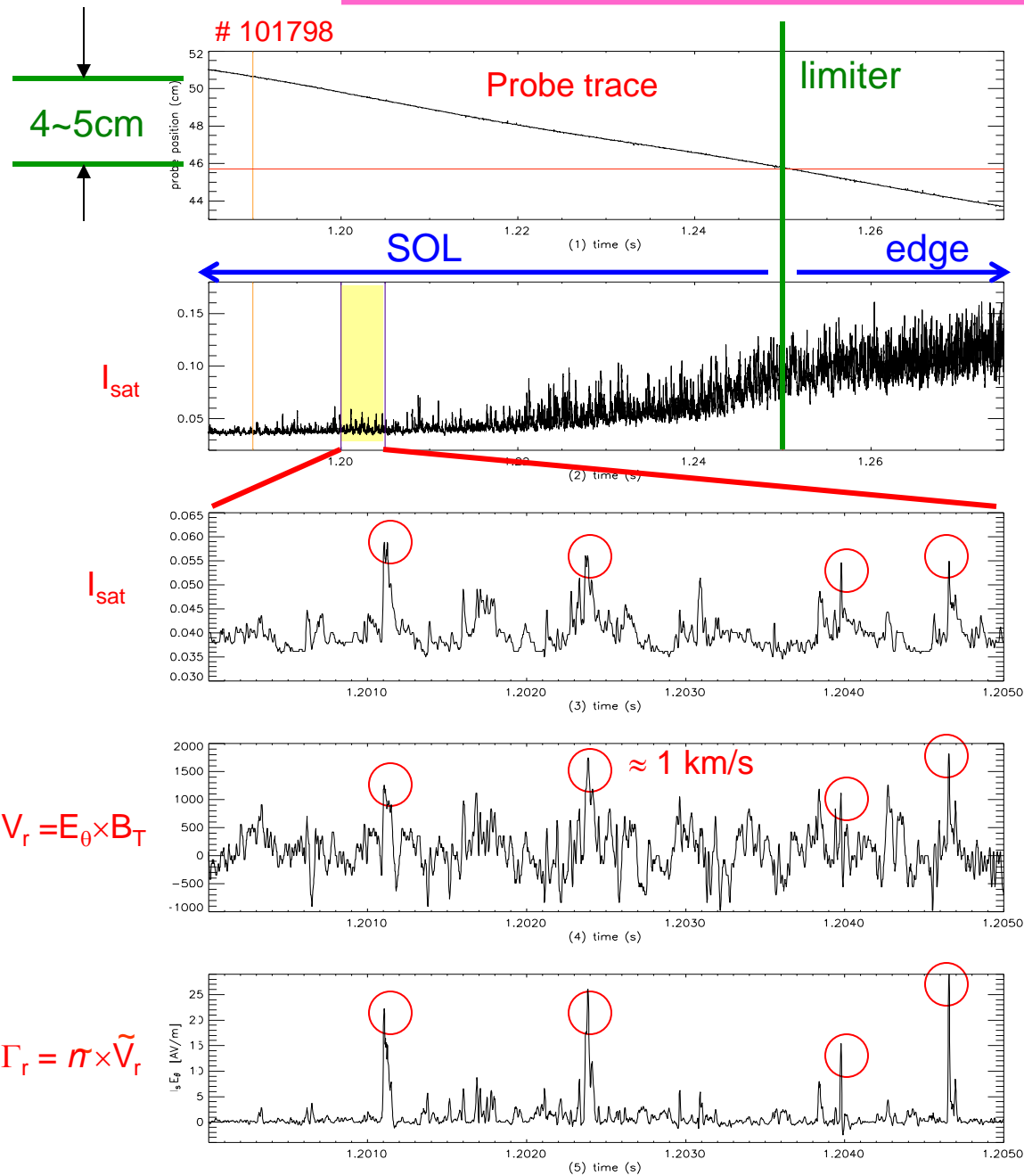
P. Tamain, PPCF **52**, 075017(2010)

- At TEXTOR, influence of RMP on the poloidal rotation is consistent with $E_{\perp} \times B$ drift.
- In MAST tokamak, a similar reversal of poloidal rotation is observed.

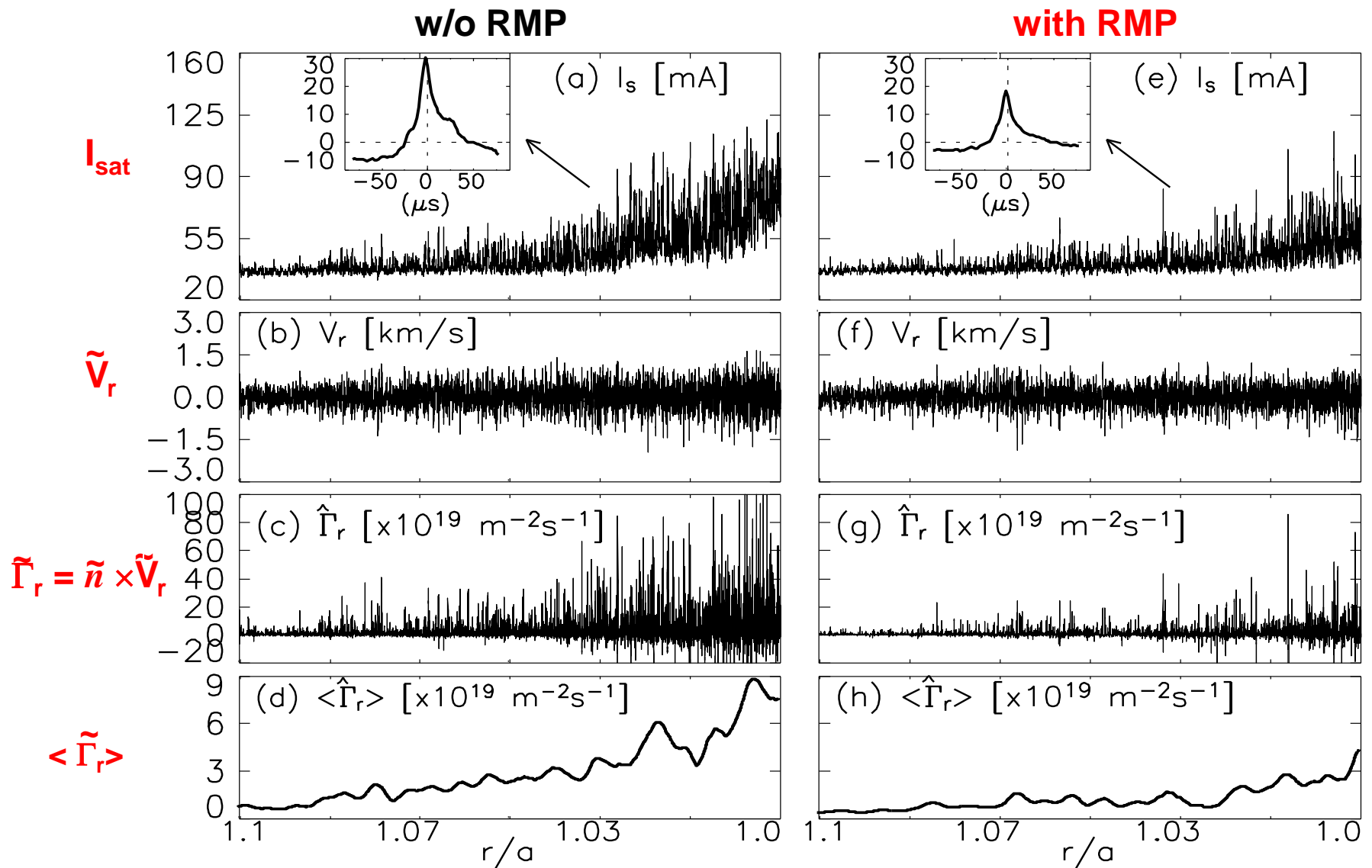
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Intermittent blob transport in the SOL



Impact of RMP on blob transport in the SOL



* Independent of edge profile / RMP-phase variations \rightarrow global effects

Y. Xu et al., NF49, 035005 (2009), consistent with modelling D. Reiser PoP 14, (2007)

Interpretation:

Blob dynamics:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{M_i n_0}{B^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla_{\perp}^2 \tilde{\phi} = \nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{J}_{\parallel} - \kappa(\tilde{p}) \\ \frac{\partial \tilde{n}}{\partial t} = -\tilde{V}_{E,r} \nabla n + \nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{J}_{\parallel} / e - \nabla_{\parallel} (n_0 \tilde{V}_{\parallel,i}) + n_0 \kappa(\tilde{\phi}) - \frac{T_e}{e} \kappa(\tilde{n}) \end{array} \right.$$

— generation $\kappa \times \nabla n$

— dissipation $\nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{J}_{\parallel} \propto neC_s / L_c$ O. Garcia, PoP (2006)

(i) Nonzero k_{\parallel} damp turbulence eddy development
=> suppress large eddy (blob) structures.

(ii) Shorter L_c with RMP enhances the sheath dissipation
=> radial velocity decreases.

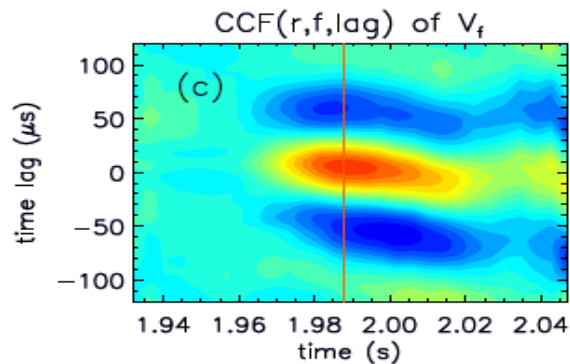
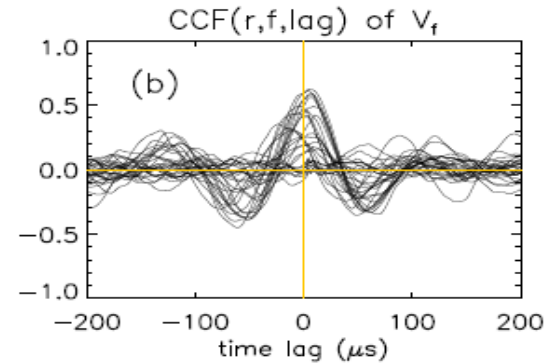
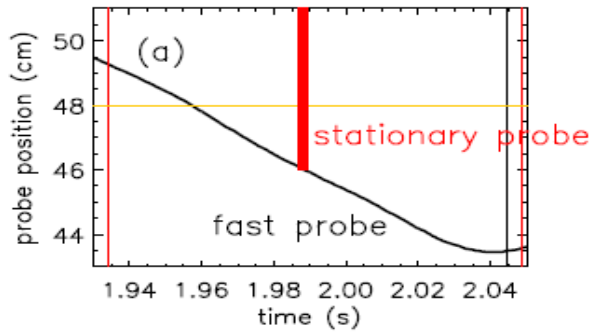
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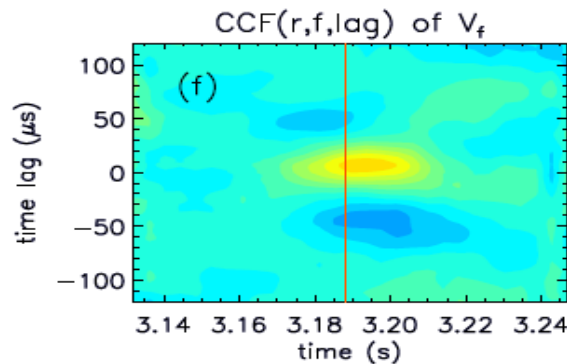
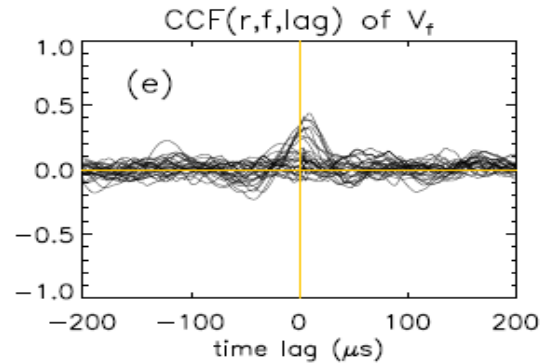
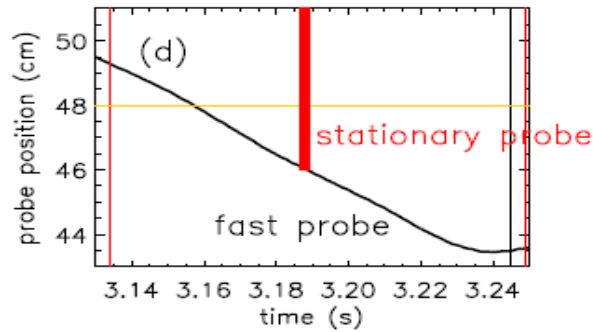
Impact of RMP on GAM zonal flows

6/2 DED

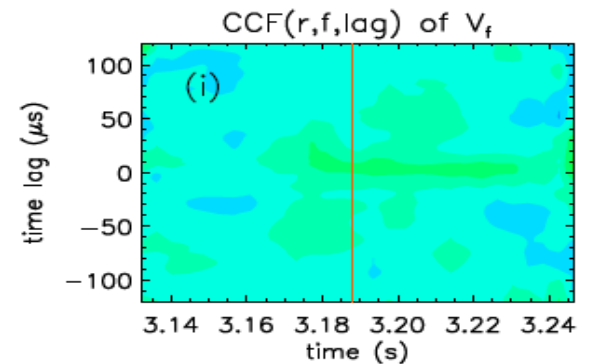
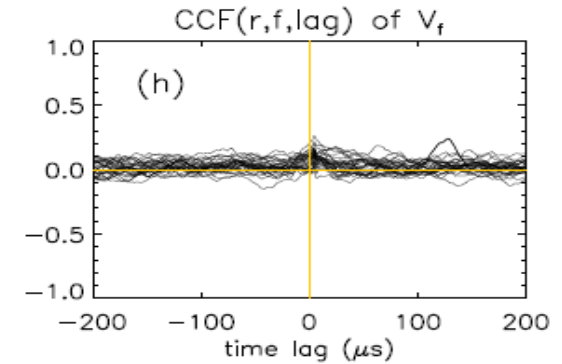
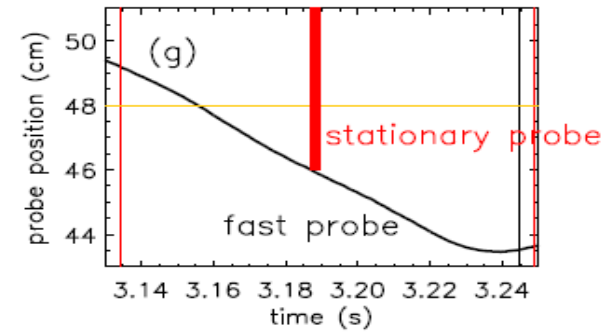
Ohmic phase ($I_{DED}=0$)



$I_{DED}=3$ kA



$I_{DED}=7.5$ kA



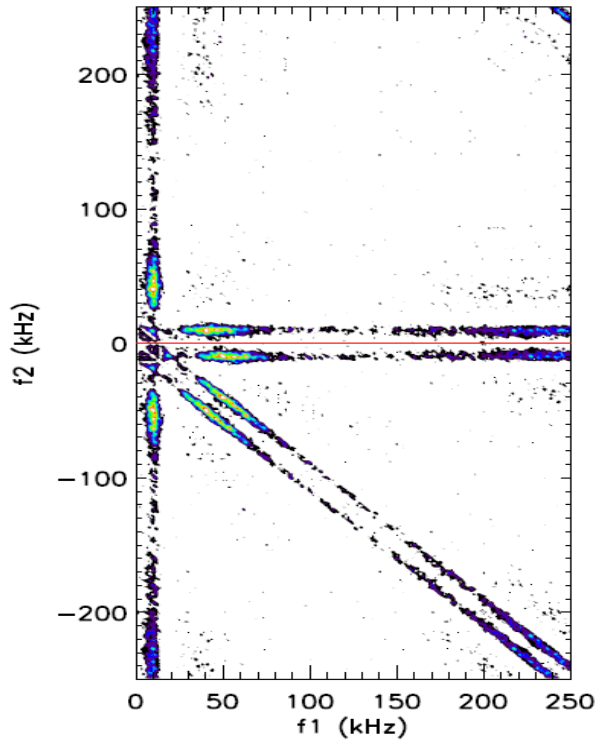
RMP reduces the LRC (V_f), which is dominated by GAM oscillations.

Y. Xu et al., IAEA (2010), EXC/9-3

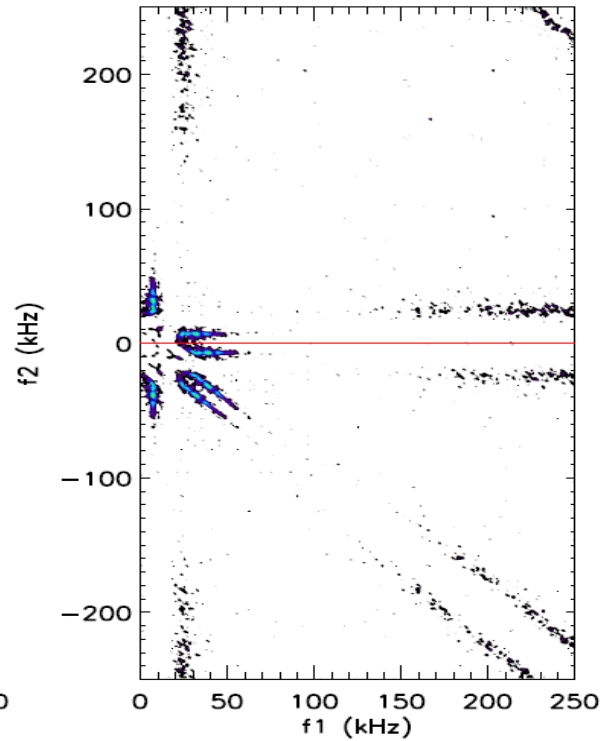
Impact of RMP on GAM zonal flows

6/2 DED

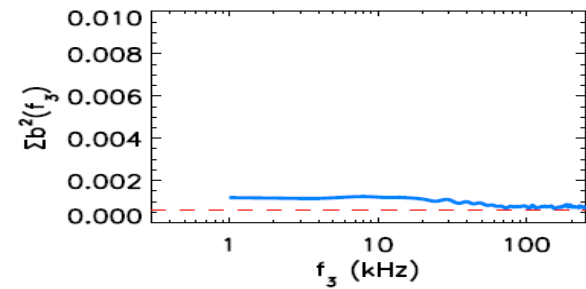
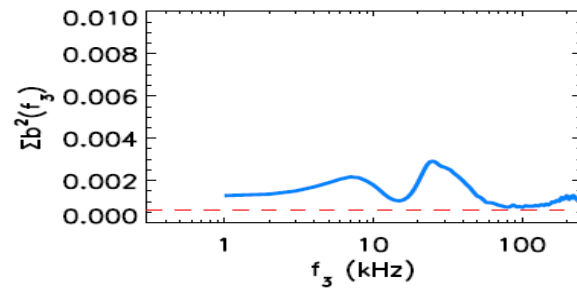
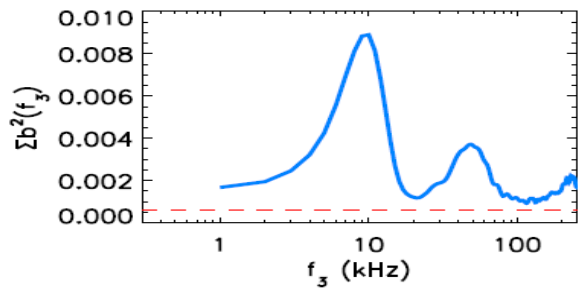
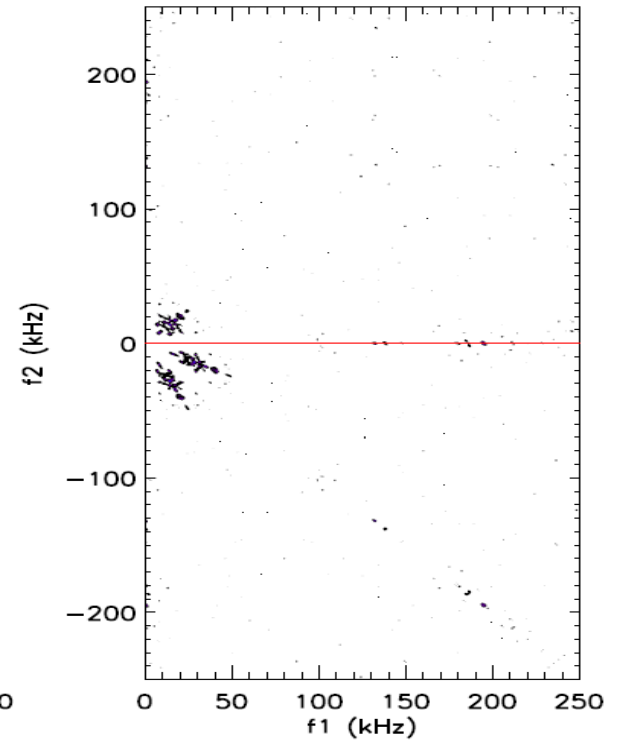
Ohmic phase ($I_{\text{DED}}=0$)



$I_{\text{DED}}= 3 \text{ kA}$



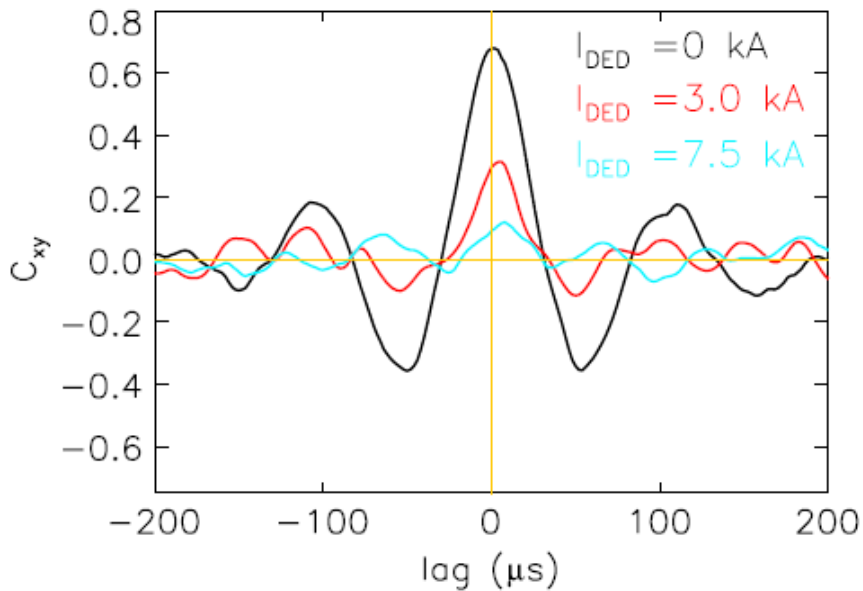
$I_{\text{DED}}= 7.5 \text{ kA}$



Impact of RMP on GAM zonal flows

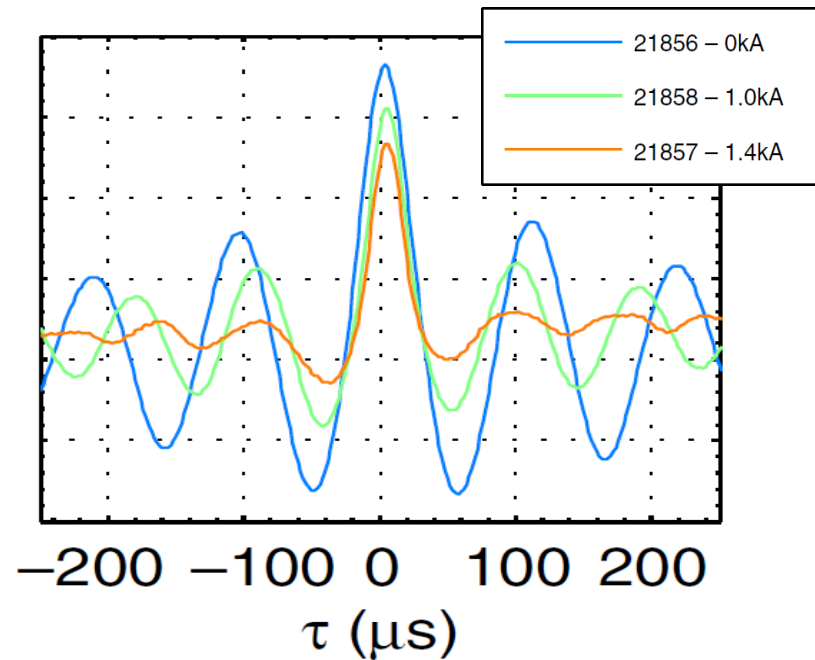
GAM frequency ≈ 10 kHz

TEXTOR



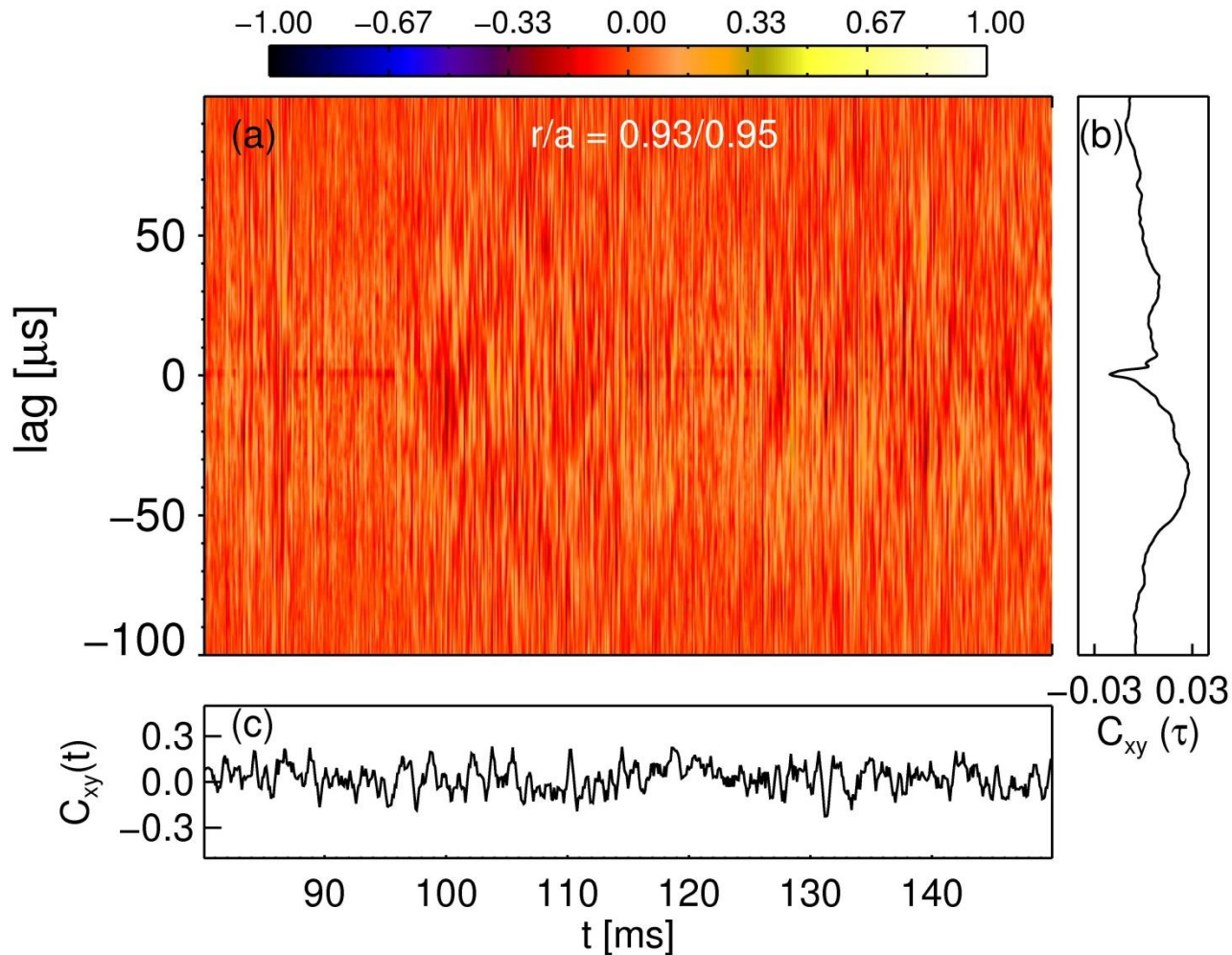
Y. Xu et al., NF51, 063020 (2011)

MAST



J. Robinson, PPCF54, 105007 (2012)

Impact of RMP on LRC and zonal flows (RFX-mod)



- Whereas LRCs are observed in tokamaks & stellarators, no clear signature of the LRC was seen hitherto in the edge of RFX-mod.
- The absence of LRC (ZF) in the RFP may be due to magnetic stochasticity of island chains.

Possible mechanism – parallel dynamics (D. Reiser, et al.,)

$$\frac{M_i n_0}{B^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla_{\perp}^2 \tilde{\phi} = \nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{J}_{\parallel} - \kappa(\tilde{p}) \quad (1)$$

$$M_i n_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{V}_{\parallel,i}}{\partial t} = -\nabla_{\parallel}(\tilde{p}) \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{n}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{e} \nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{J}_{\parallel} - \nabla_{\parallel}(n_0 \tilde{V}_{\parallel,i}) + n_0 \kappa(\tilde{\phi}) - \frac{1}{e} \kappa(\tilde{p}) \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{p}_e - n_0 e \eta_{\parallel} \tilde{J} - n_0 e \nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{\phi} = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\kappa = \frac{2}{B_0 R_0} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \cos \theta \frac{\partial}{r_0 \partial \theta} \right)$$

$$\nabla_{\perp}^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r_0^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}$$

$$\nabla_{\parallel} = \frac{1}{q R_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{R_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{1}{r_0 B_0} \left(\frac{\partial A^*}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\partial A^*}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \right)$$

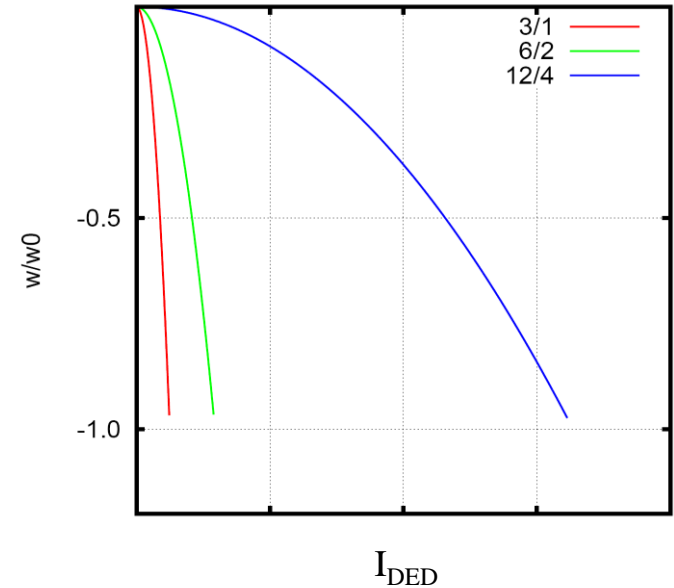
$$A^* = A_0(r) \cos(m_* \theta - n_* \varphi), \quad B_r = m_* A_0 / r_0$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial \tilde{V}}{\partial t} = -\frac{C_s^2}{R_0 n_0} \tilde{n} - \gamma_{RMP} \tilde{V}, \quad \gamma_{RMP} = \frac{m_*^2 A_0^2}{2 r_0^2 m_i n_0 \eta_{\parallel}}$$

$$\omega^3 + i \gamma_{RMP} \omega^2 - \frac{2 C_s^2}{R_0^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2 q^2} \right) \omega - i \frac{\gamma_{RMP} C_s^2}{q^2 R_0^2} = 0$$

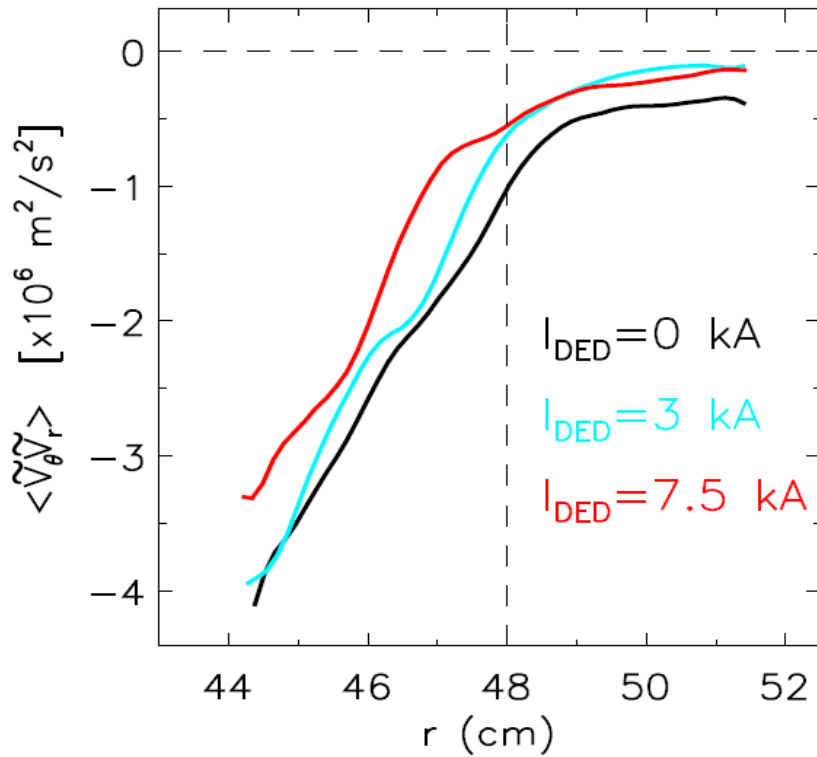
$$\text{w/o RMP, } \gamma_{RMP}=0 \Rightarrow \omega^2 = \frac{2 C_s^2}{R_0^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2 q^2} \right)$$

With RMP, $\gamma_{RMP} \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ damping effects on GAM !

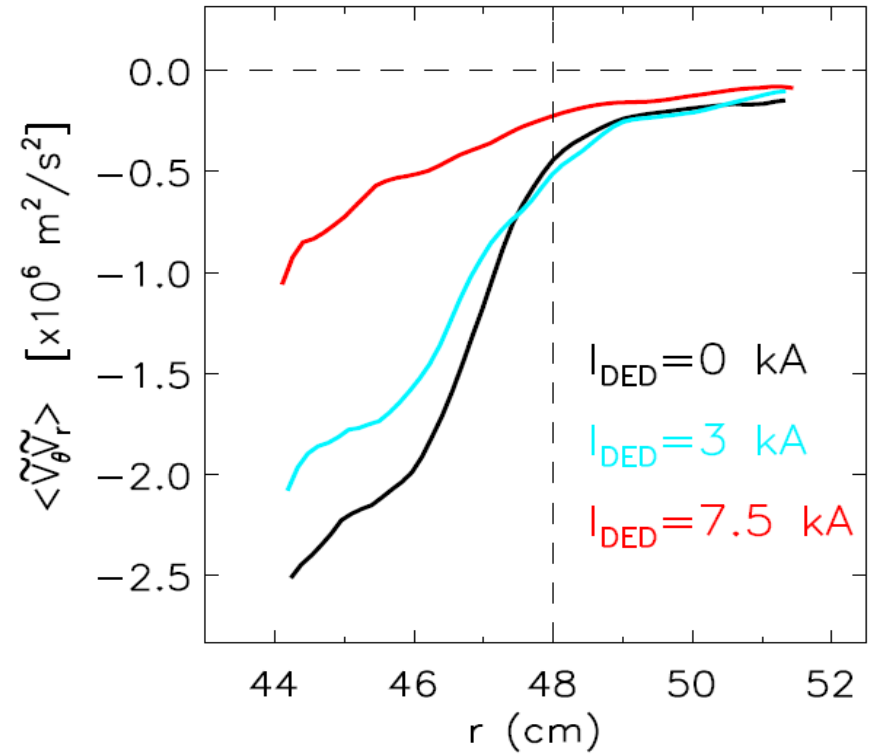


However, the complete effects by RMP on turbulence coupling are much more complex !

Impact of RMP on the radial profile of Reynolds stress



$I_p = 200 \text{ kA}$, $q(a) = 6.3$, $\langle n_{e0} \rangle = 1.0 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$



$I_p = 250 \text{ kA}$, $q(a) = 5.9$, $\langle n_{e0} \rangle = 1.5 \times 10^{19} \text{ cm}^{-3}$

More sophisticated model

$$\frac{M_i n_0}{B^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \nabla_{\perp}^2 \tilde{\phi} = \nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{J}_{\parallel} - \kappa(\tilde{p}) + \langle \tilde{V}_r \tilde{V}_{\theta} \rangle$$

$$M_i n_0 \frac{\partial \tilde{V}_{\parallel,i}}{\partial t} = -\nabla_{\parallel}(\tilde{p})$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{n}}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{e} \nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{J}_{\parallel} - \nabla_{\parallel}(n_0 \tilde{V}_{\parallel,i}) + n_0 \kappa(\tilde{\phi}) - \frac{1}{e} \kappa(\tilde{p}) - \tilde{V}_E \cdot \nabla n$$

$$\nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{p}_e - n_0 e \eta_{\parallel} \tilde{J} - n_0 e \nabla_{\parallel} \tilde{\phi} = 0$$

by M. Leconte and P. Diamond

Phys. Plasmas **18**, 082309 (2011)

Phys. Plasmas **19**, 055903 (2012)

RMP induce a linear coupling of zonal potential and zonal density

➔ reduction of zonal flow energy by a *predator-prey* process.

➔ Increase of L-H transition power threshold

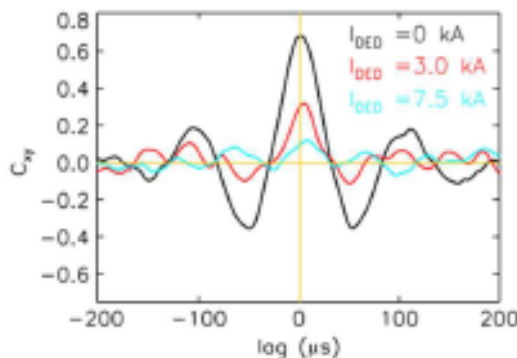
What is the “cost-benefit ratio” of RMP ?

(P. Diamond, Alfvén Lecture 2011, Strasbourg)

Progress I: ZF's with RMP (with M. Leconte)

- ITER ‘crisis du jour’: ELM Mitigation and Control
- Popular approach: RMP
- ? Impact on Confinement?

Y. Xu '11



- ⇒ RMP causes drop in fluctuation LRC, suggesting reduced Z.F. shearing
- ⇒ What is “cost-benefit ratio” of RMP?

Physics:

- in simple H-W model, polarization charge in zonal annulus evolves according:

$$\frac{dQ}{dt} = - \int dA \left[\langle \tilde{v}_x \tilde{\rho}_{pol} \rangle + \left(\frac{\delta B_r}{B_0} \right)^2 D_{||} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\langle \phi \rangle - \langle n \rangle) \right]_{r_i}^{r_o}$$

- **Key point:** δB_r of RMP induces radial **electron** current → enters charge balance

Summary

- ❖ With RMP, edge equilibrium profiles (n_e, T_e, V_f, E_r) are modified.
- ❖ With RMP, edge fluctuation amplitudes and transport are affected.
- ❖ With RMP, both $S(f)$ and $S(k)$ are modified.
- ❖ With RMP, turbulence correlation lengths are changed.
- ❖ With RMP, turbulence poloidal propagation changes sign, consistent with $E_r \times B$ flow change.
- ❖ With RMP, blob transport is reduced in the SOL.
- ❖ With RMP, GAM zonal flows are suppressed.

All above results suggest that a stochastic magnetic boundary by RMP may have profound influence on edge turbulence and turbulent transport, and hence, for plasma-wall interaction / plasma confinement.