Follow up on the discussion (issue report) on 20-08-19

# Starting point

2.05.00

odiff\_vten\_ion34mîde]

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

rhotor [m]

0.95ff\_1015100206mg ~ 2/80

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

rhotor [m]

05

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

rhotor [m]

0.05

0.00

-0.05

Default ETS shot/run, ETS 5.9.0



0.00

-0.05

refresh every 10 sec

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

rhotor [m]

0.00 0.29\_100.30[MW/791^1300

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

rhotor [m]

0.00 0.25 0.50 0.75 1.00

rhotor [m]

refresh every 10 sec

0.00

# Test1: fully predictive run with D

Density [10^19m^-3]

legral pathole sources 110° 21/s

time [s]

Only D is used, ni is from quasineutrality, Te,Ti,ne are predictive, 0.9 sec simulation



calculation depend on the profiles of the 'base' quantity, geometry. Further investigation can be done

### Test 1

#### The same simulation without hyperdiffusivity



#### issue 2 understood: hyperdiffusivity affects the equilibration. Further investigation is probably needed

### Test 2: predictive run with H

Without hyperdiffusion



No issue 1: no fast particles for H in input shot/run

Issue 4: T profile in the center



issue 4 explained: Te calculations depend on the ni(t) and ni(t-1). For the first time point ni(t-1) is taken from input shot/run (ETS5 feature) and is order of magnitude smaller that the n(i). Such jump creates artefacts in the Ti, that then are transferred to the Te via equilibration

Suggestion: do not start your predictive simulation from the 'jumping' evolution

Hyperdiffusivity can help in this case also, but the final result should be checked (see issue 2)