



Progress in turbulence simulations in stellarators

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EPFL Extension of the GBS code to 3D equilibria

- Electrostatic with Boussineq approximation GBS equations in $\,(R,arphi,Z)\,$

- Geometrical operators expanded in $\ \delta = B_R/B \sim B_Z/B$

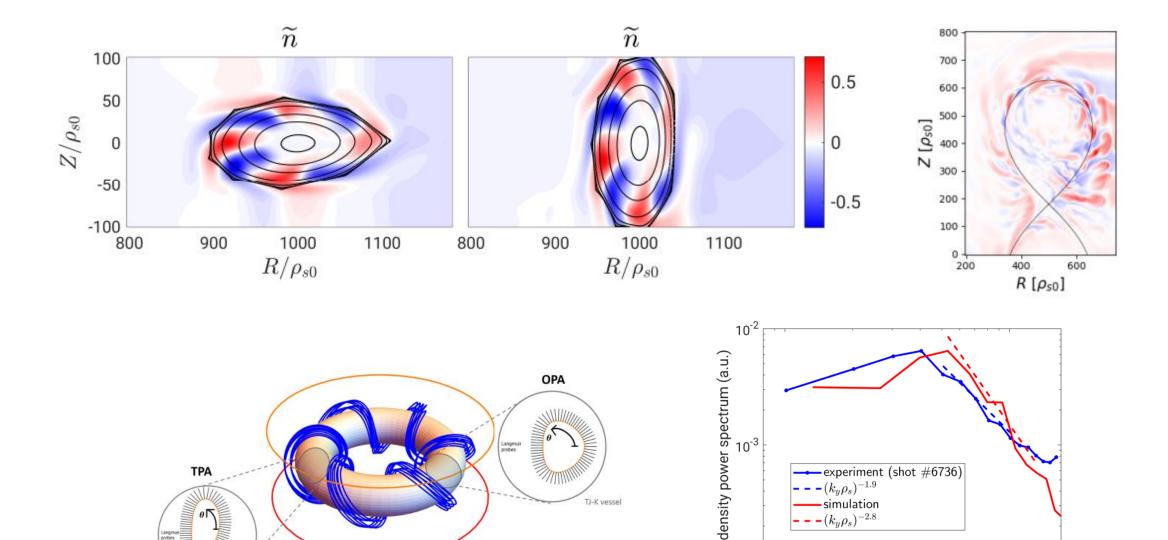
$$\Delta = (B_{max} - B_{min})/\bar{B}$$

$$\sigma = l_{\perp}/l_{\parallel}$$

$$C(u) = R_0 \left[\frac{1}{B}\frac{\partial B_{\phi}}{\partial Z}\right]\frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + R_0 \left[-\frac{1}{B}\frac{\partial B_{\phi}}{\partial R}\right]\frac{\partial u}{\partial Z}$$

Further development with no Boussineq + Electromagnetics + Neutrals under development

EPFL Large scale modes in previous GBS stellarator simulations



TJ-K vessel

0

TJ-K vessel

angmuit robes

10⁰

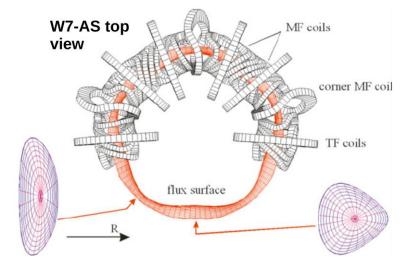
simulation

 $-(k_y \rho_s)^{-2.8}$

 10^{-4}

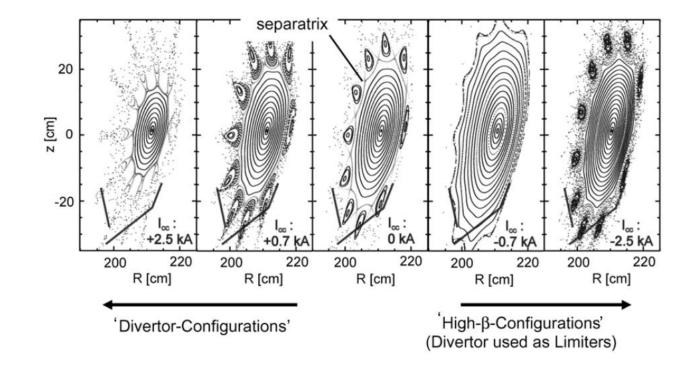
10⁻¹

EPFL Simulating W7-AS stellarator for turbulence studies in mid-size machines



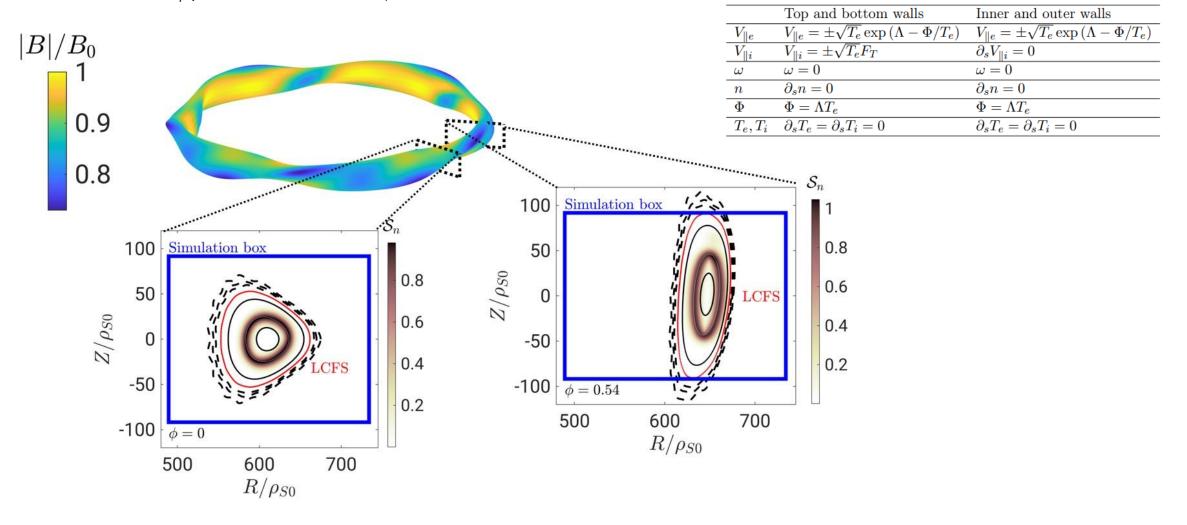
- Great flexibility in vacuum magnetic cofigurations
- Typically, $\nu^* \sim 10$ in the edge
- Large body of literature on experimental measurements [Hirsch, 2008]

 $R_0 \sim 2 m$ $a \sim 0.2 m$ $B_0 \sim 1.25 - 2.5T$ $0.3 < \iota < 0.6$



EPFL Limited W7-AS in a GBS box

• Simulating reference configuration via Dommashk potentials in a scan from quarter-size $R_0/\rho_{s0} \sim 600$ to full-size $R_0/\rho_{s0} \sim 2400$ $m_i/m_e = 600, \nu_0 = 1.0, \tau = 1,$

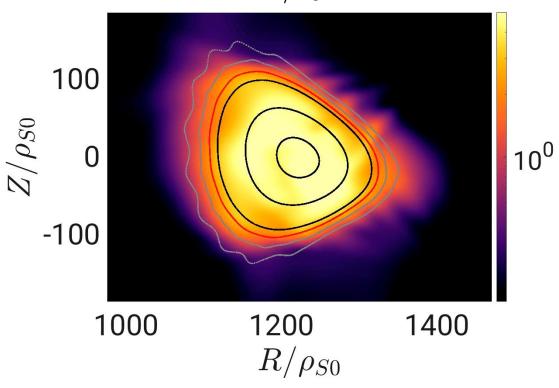


EPFL Density evolution in size

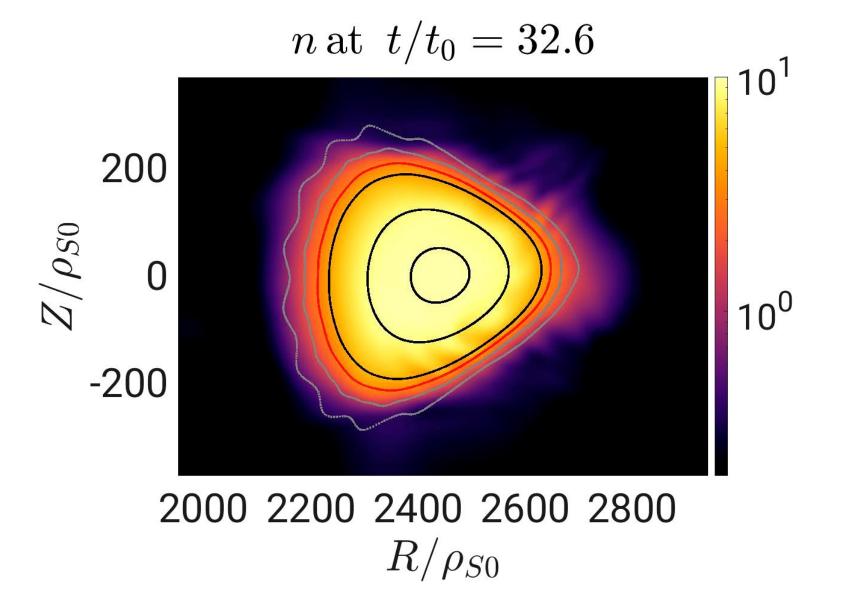
 $n \, {\rm at} t/t_0 = 150$ 50 $Z/
ho_{S0}$ 10⁰ 0 -50 500 600 700 R/ρ_{S0}

 $n \, {
m at} \, t/t_0 = 25$

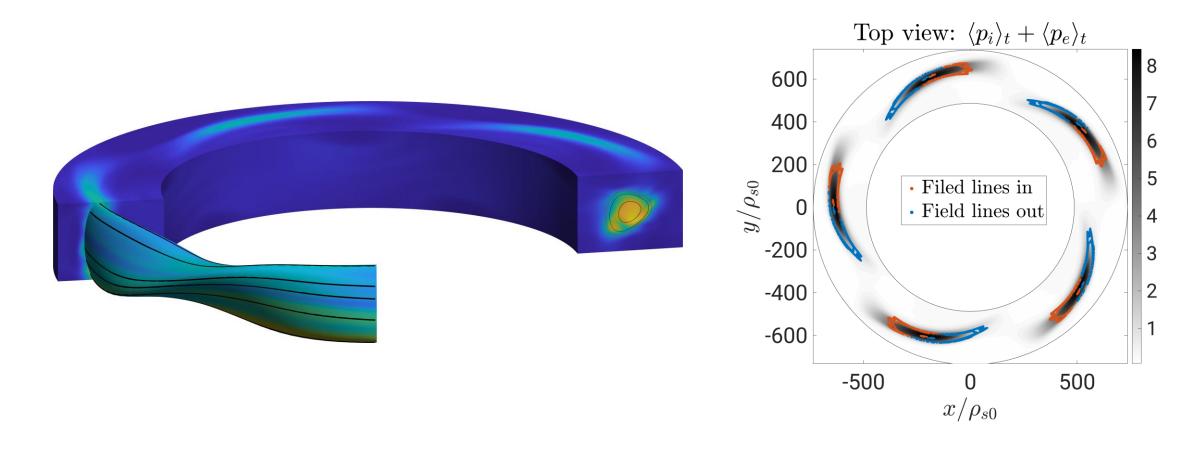
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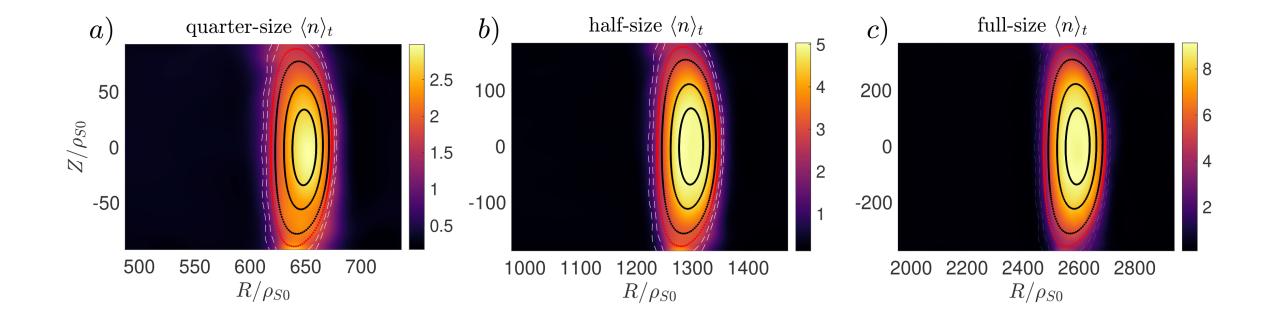
EPFL Density evolution of full-size simulation



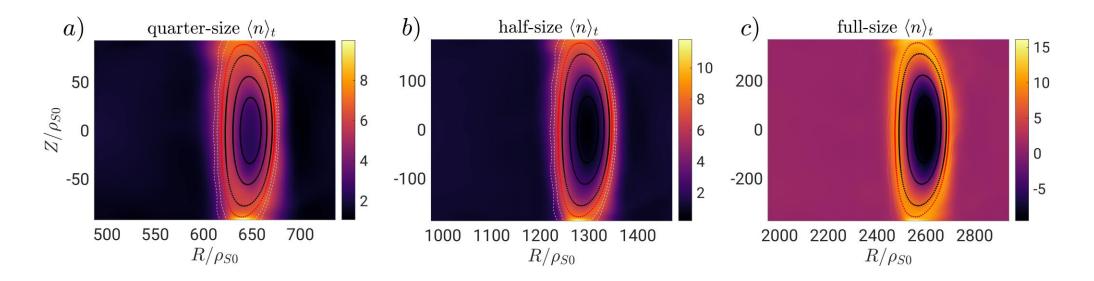
EPFL Heat and particles deposited at the limiter position

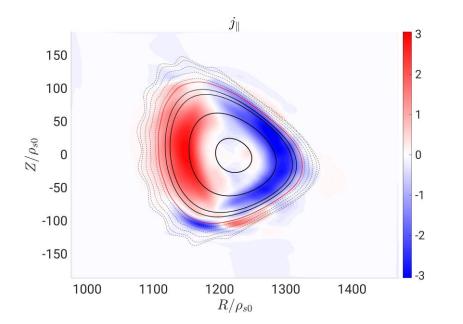


EPFL Time averaged profiles recover the confinement properties



EPFL Electrostatic potential and parallel current



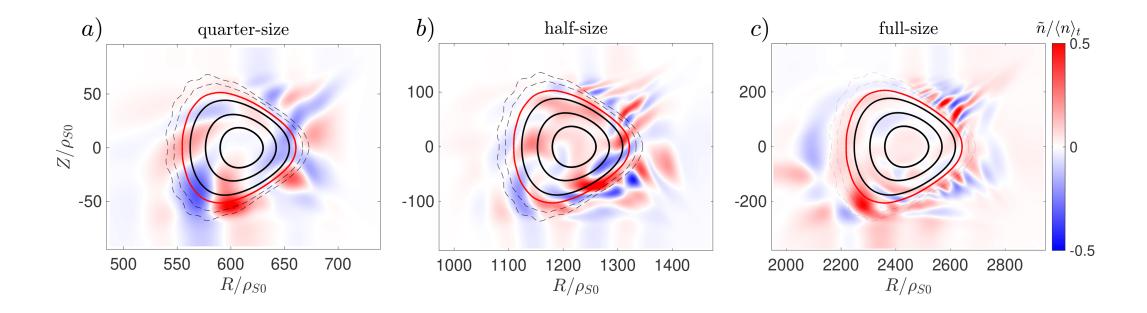


 Radial electric field changing sign at the LCFS with core characterized by ion-root regime [1]

• $\langle J_{\parallel}
angle_t \sim \cos heta$ as designed in W7-AS [2]

1] Kick, M., et al. " *Plasma physics and controlled fusion* (1999) [2] Hirsch, M., et al *Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion* 50.5 (2008)

EPFL Fluctuations properties are in line with experimental observations

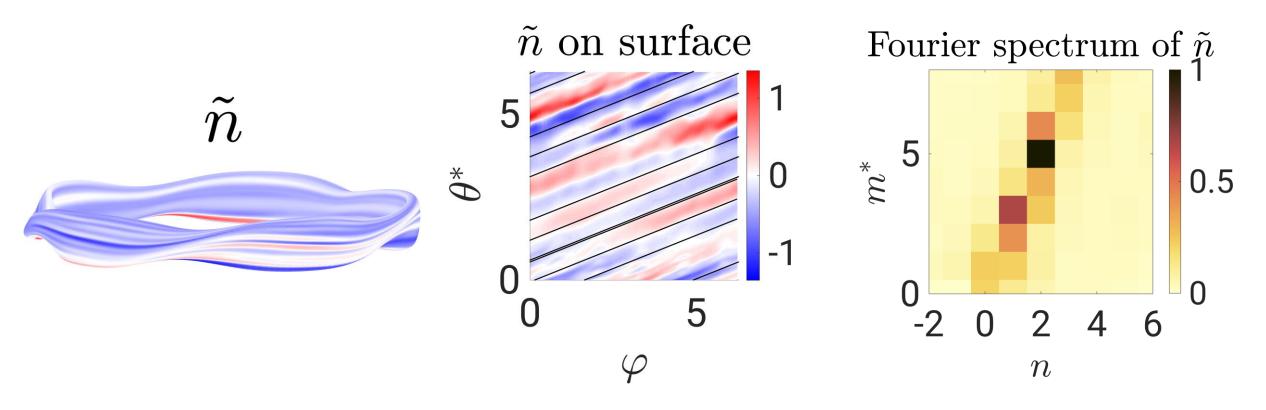


- Coherency decreases with size
- Structure sizes is of the same order with increasing domain size.
- Similarly to experiments, cross-field transport dominated by the $E \times B$ drift as reported in experiments in the SOL [2].

[1] J Bleuel, et all. New Journal of Physics, (2002).

[2] Martin Schubert. Fluctuations of temperature and turbulent radial energy transport in the edge plasma in W/-AS. 2006

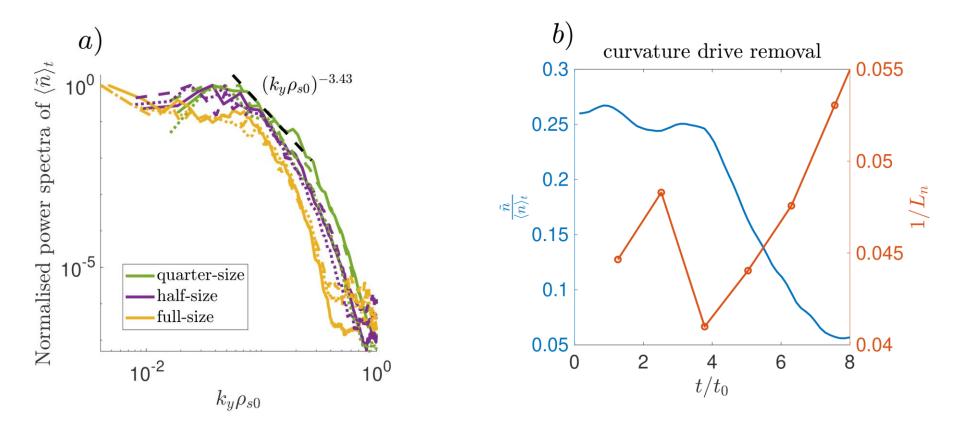
EPFL Inside the LCFS a global field aligned mode with (n, m) = (2, 5)



• $k_{\parallel} \sim 0$ with flat $\iota = n/m = 0.4$, field aligned turbulence [1].

Dominant toroidal mode number breaks the magnetic field periodicity.

EPFL Field-aligned turbulence is ballooning driven

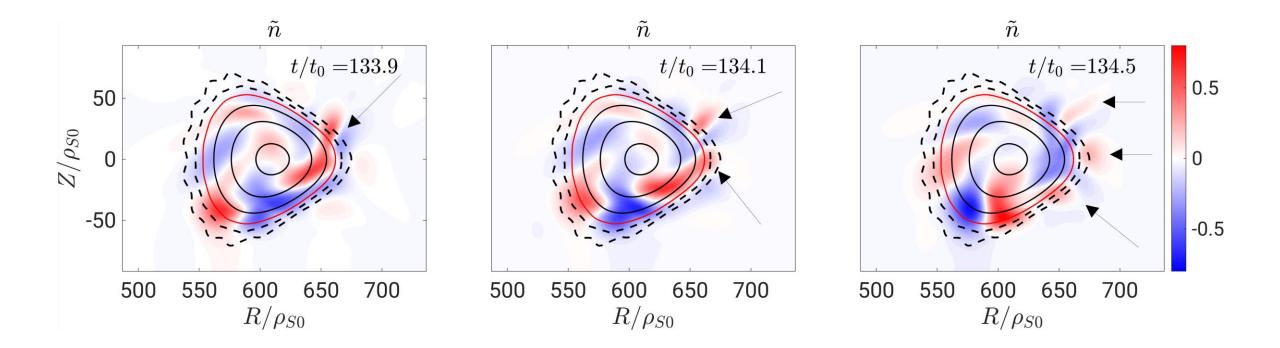


• $(k_y \rho_{s0})^{-3.43}$ scaling overestimates the measured exponents of -2.5 [1] and -3.0 [2]

• Removing the curvature drive points to **ballooning driven turbulence**.

[1] Martin Schubert. Fluctuations of temperature and turbulent radial energy transport in the edgeplasma of the wendelstein 7-as stellarator. 2006.[2] J Bleuel, et all. New Journal of Physics, (2002).

EPFL Blobs originating at the LCFS and propagating in the SOL



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Blobs have been documented in W7-AS [P. Simon 2014, D.A. D'Ippolito 2011]

EPFL Outlook: simulation of island diverted W7-AS

