

Effect of resistivity on the pedestal physics in JET-ILW

Lorenzo Frassinetti¹, Hampus Nyström¹, Arnaud Lafay-Labrosse¹, Samuli Saarelma²

¹KTH Royal Institute of Technology

²UKAEA



This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium, funded by the European Union via the Euratom Research and Training Programme (Grant Agreement No 101052200 — EUROfusion). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them.



**UK Atomic
Energy
Authority**



Overview

- Introduction and motivation
- Experimental results on the link between pedestal and resistivity
- Pedestal stability analysis with ideal MHD and with resistive MHD
- Some important applications of resistive MHD:
 - Explaining the effect of the isotope mass on the pressure gradient in JET- ILW ballooning limited plasmas
 - Pedestal predictions with resistive MHD (resistive Europed)
 - Application to several JET scenarios
- Relevance for other machines



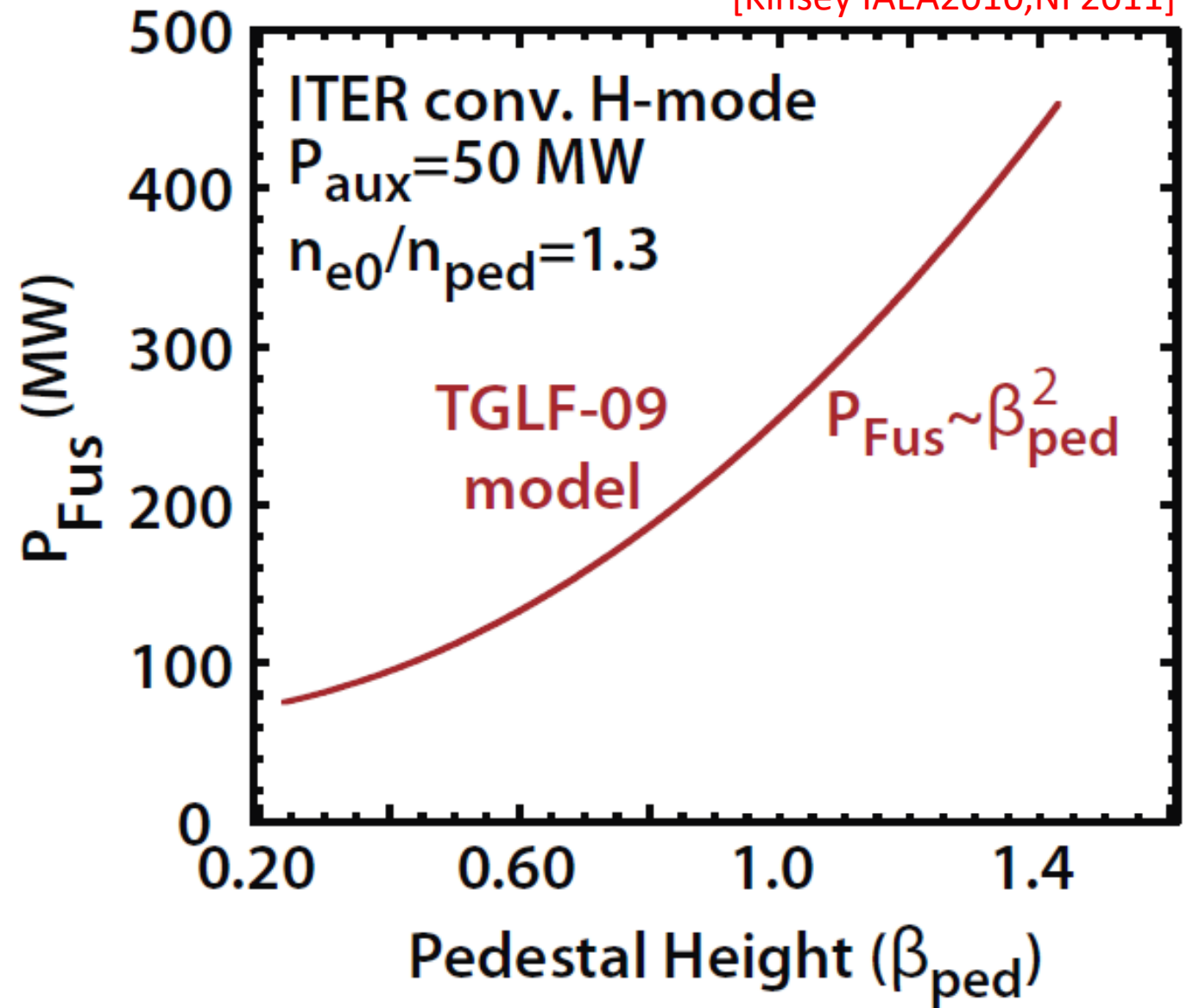
- The pedestal plays a major role for future fusion machines:

- fusion power will scale as

$$P_{fus} \sim (p^{ped})^2$$

- Assessing and predicting the pedestal structure and the pedestal stability is essential

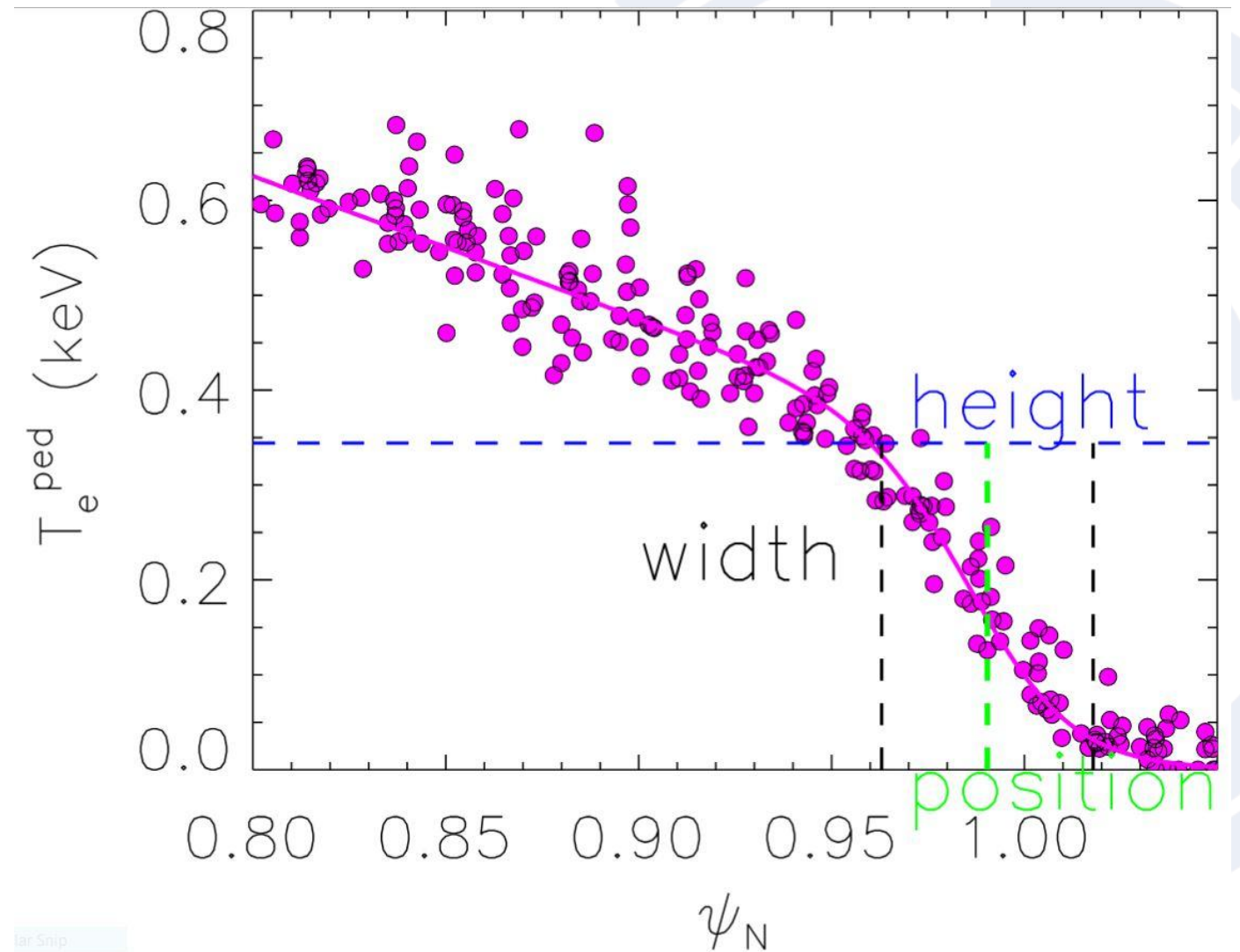
[Kinsey IAEA2010,NF2011]





Pedestal structure

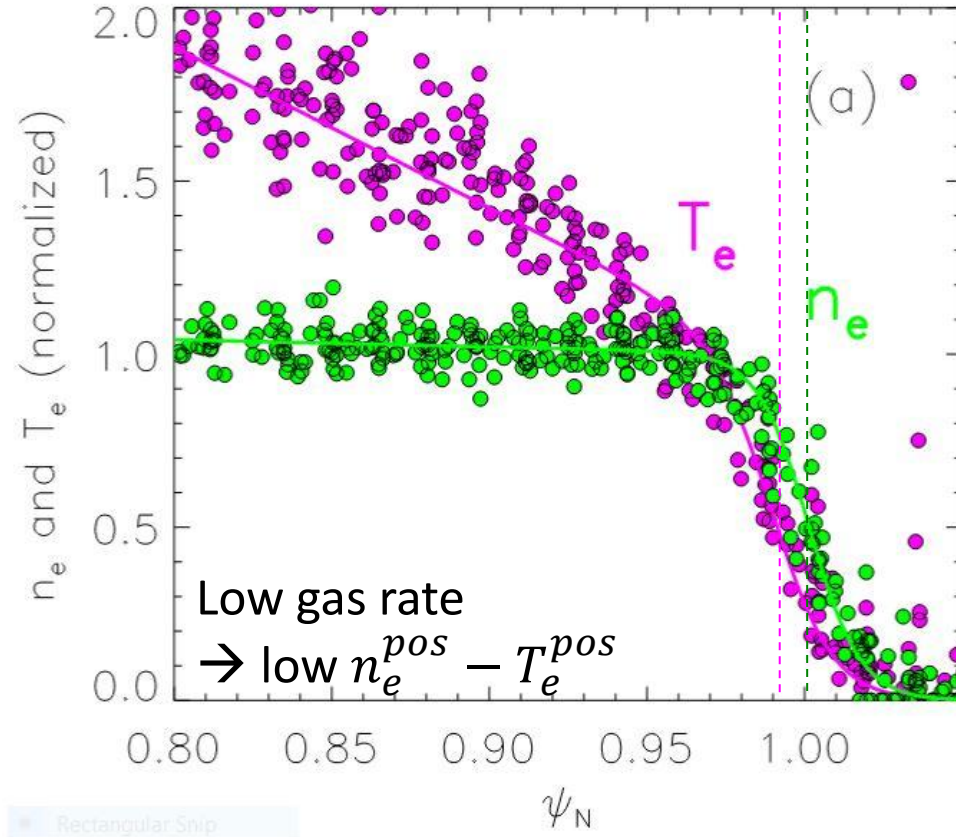
- The pedestal structure can be characterized by:
 - height
 - width
 - gradient
 - position



lar Snip



Pedestal structure



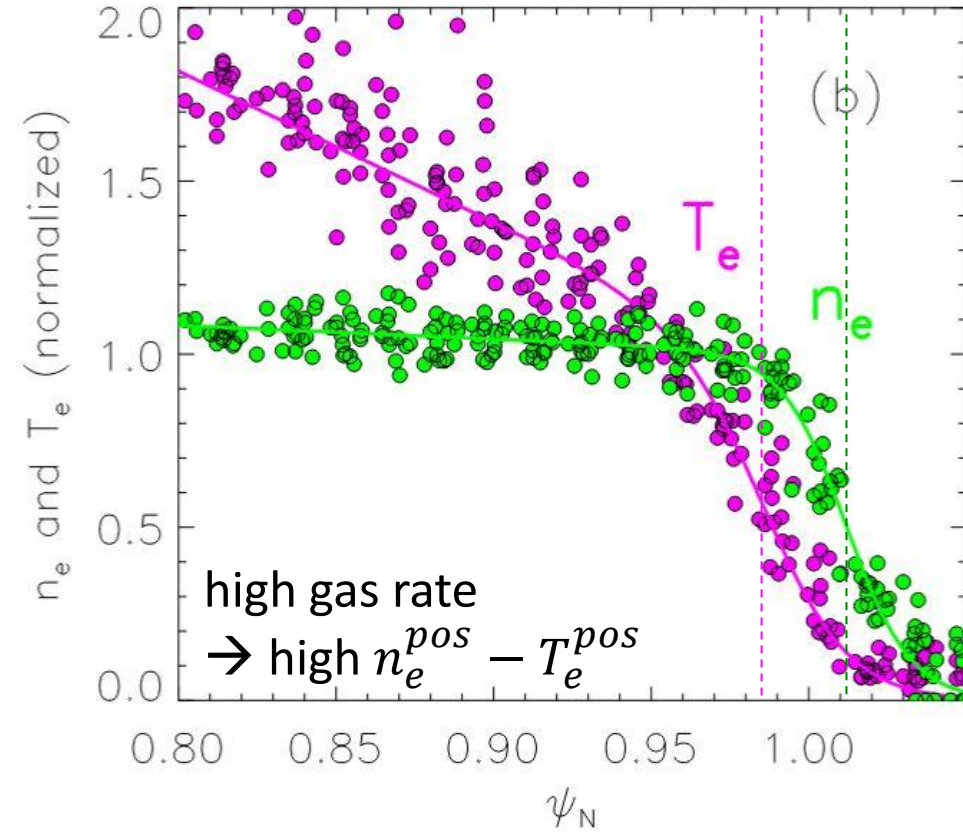
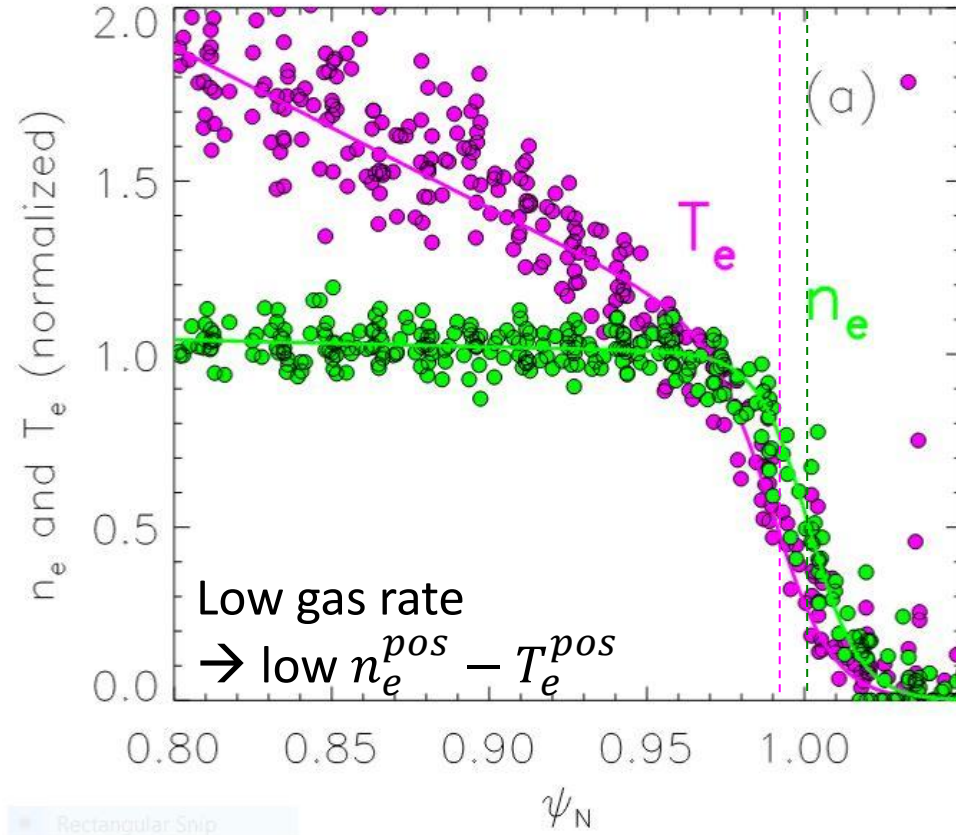
- Other important parameters are

- The relative shift $(n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}) \rightarrow$ useful to describe the effect of the gas rate

[Stefanikova NF2017]



Pedestal structure



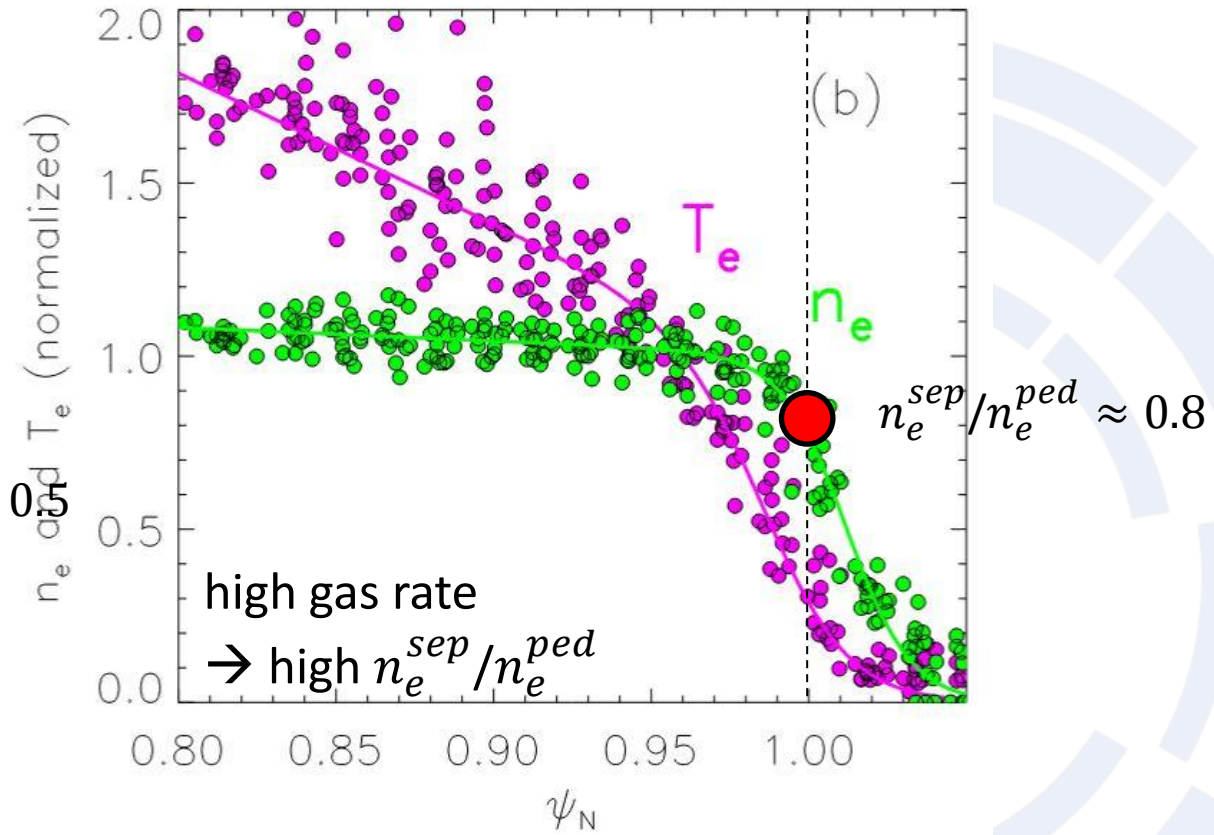
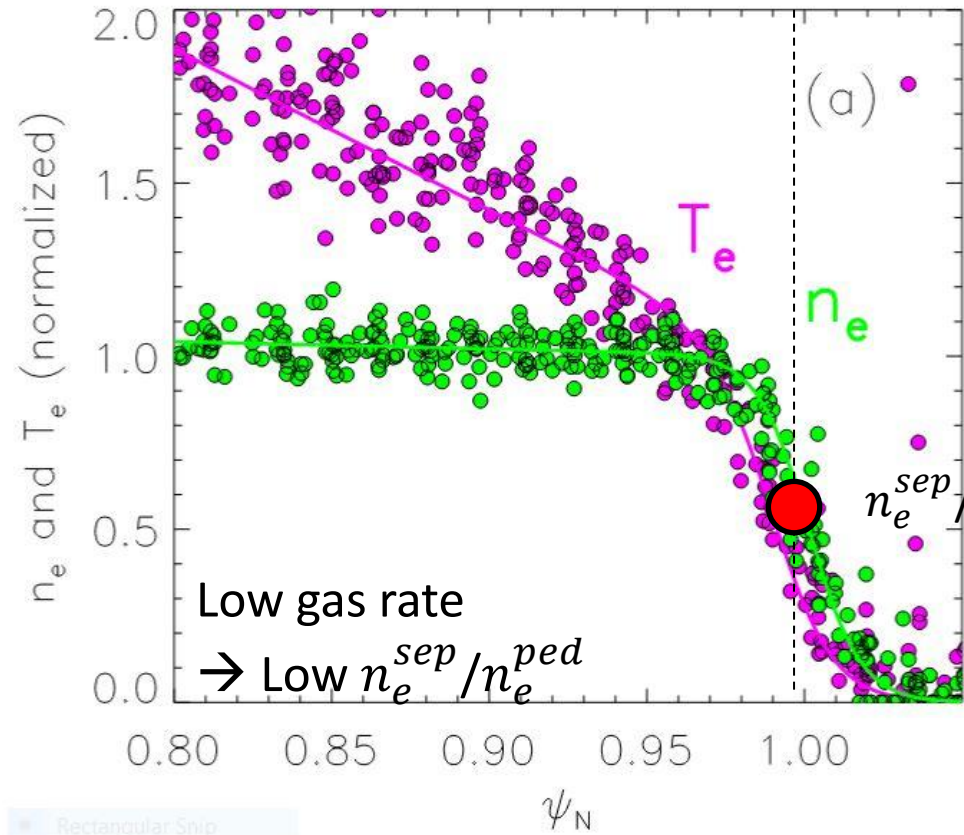
- Other important parameters are

- The relative shift $(n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}) \rightarrow$ useful to describe the effect of the gas rate

[Stefanikova NF2017]



Pedestal structure

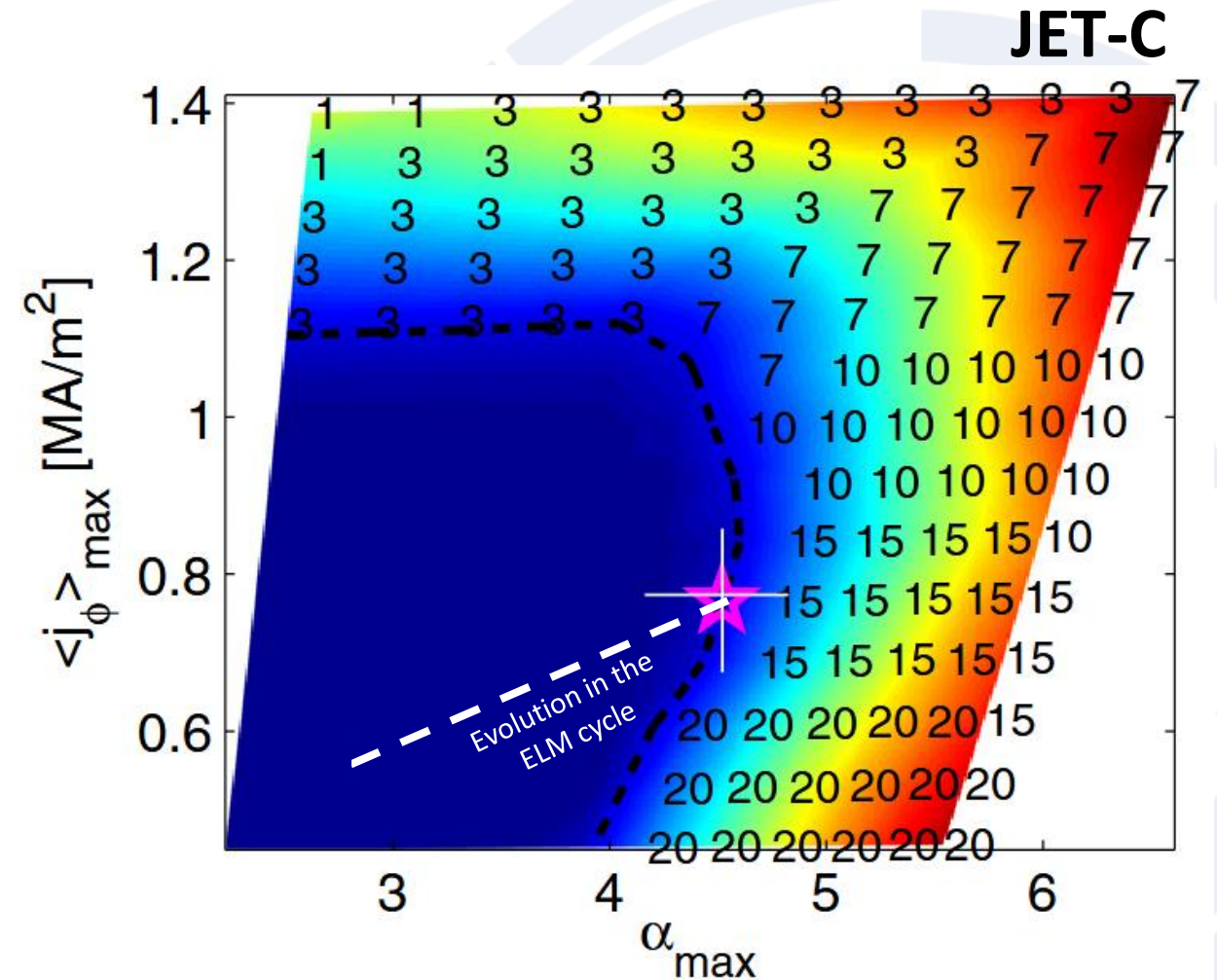


- Other important parameters are
 - The relative shift ($n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$)
 - The separatrix density n_e^{sep} and the ratio n_e^{sep}/n_e^{ped} → also useful to describe the effect of the gas rate



The standard picture in Type I ELMy H-modes and its issues

- In **type I ELMs**, the pedestal evolution is supposed limited by ideal MHD.

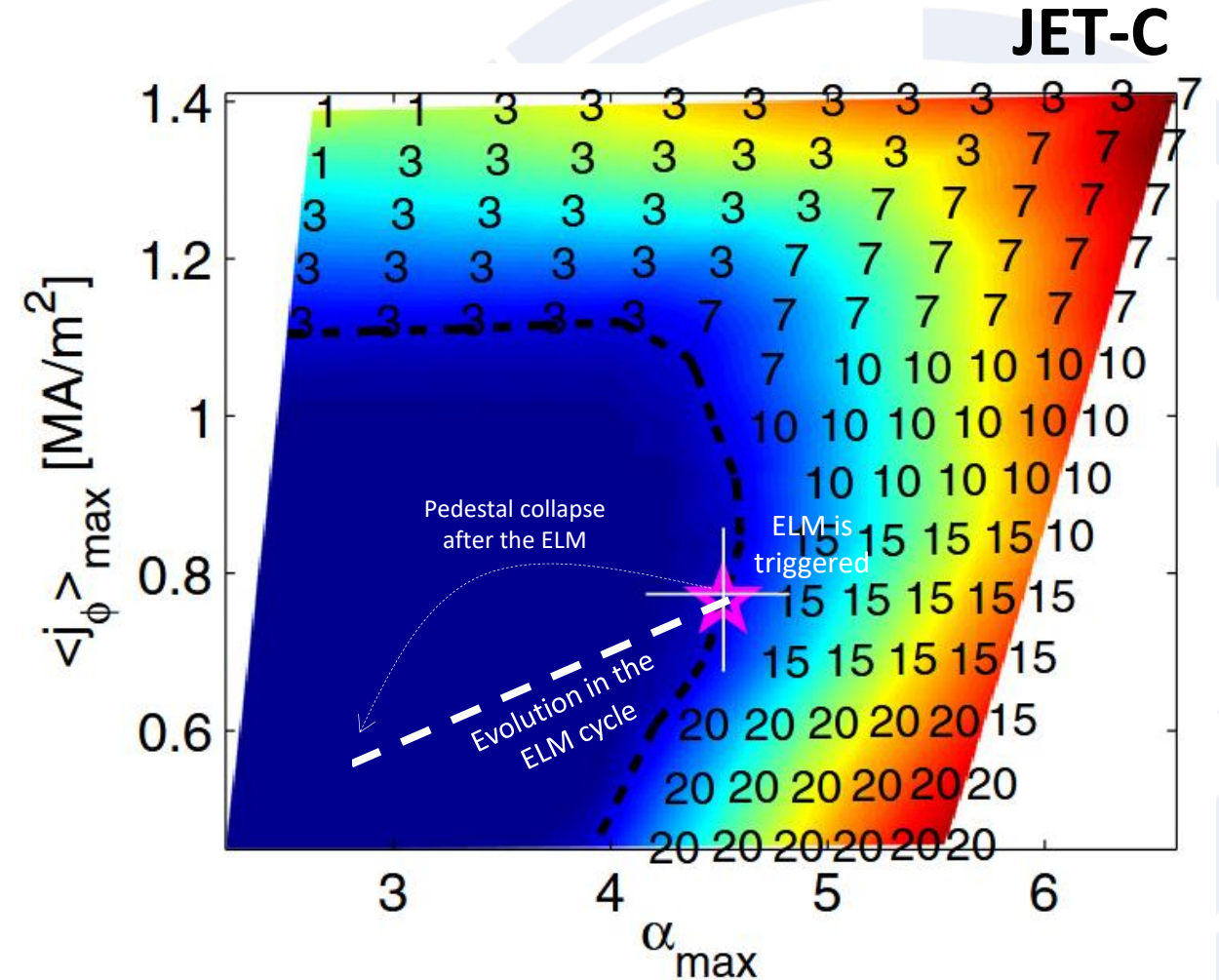


[Beurskens NF2014]



The standard picture in Type I ELMy H-modes and its issues

- In **type I ELMs**, the pedestal evolution is supposed limited by ideal MHD.
- Once the pedestal pressure gradient or the pedestal j_{bs} reaches the PB stability boundary, an ELM is triggered.

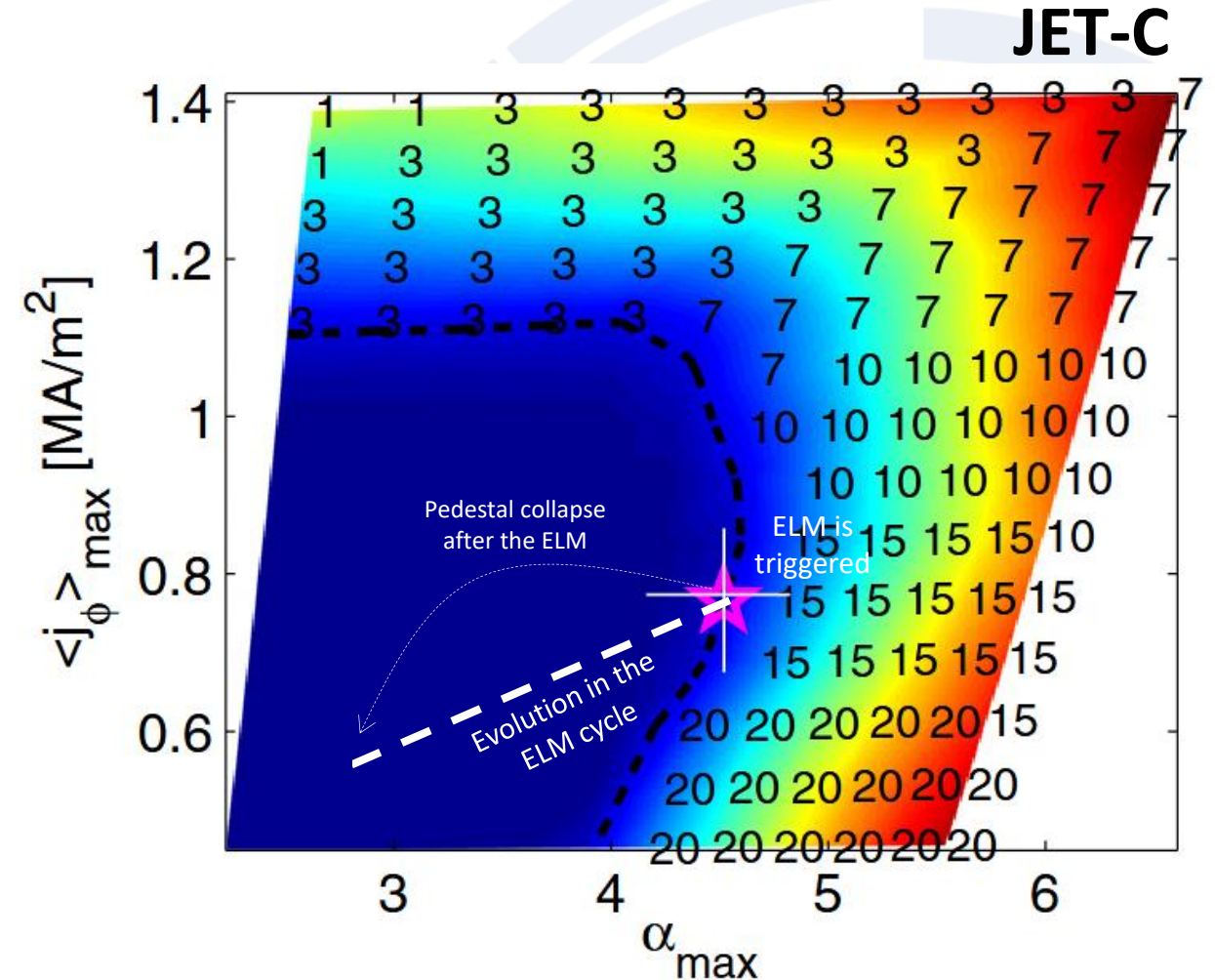


[Beurskens NF2014]



The standard picture in Type I ELMy H-modes and its issues

- In **type I ELMs**, the pedestal evolution is supposed limited by ideal MHD.
- Once the pedestal pressure gradient or the pedestal j_{bs} reaches the PB stability boundary, an ELM is triggered.
- This description is valid in many machines (DIII-D, JET-C, AUG, C-mode, NSTX...)



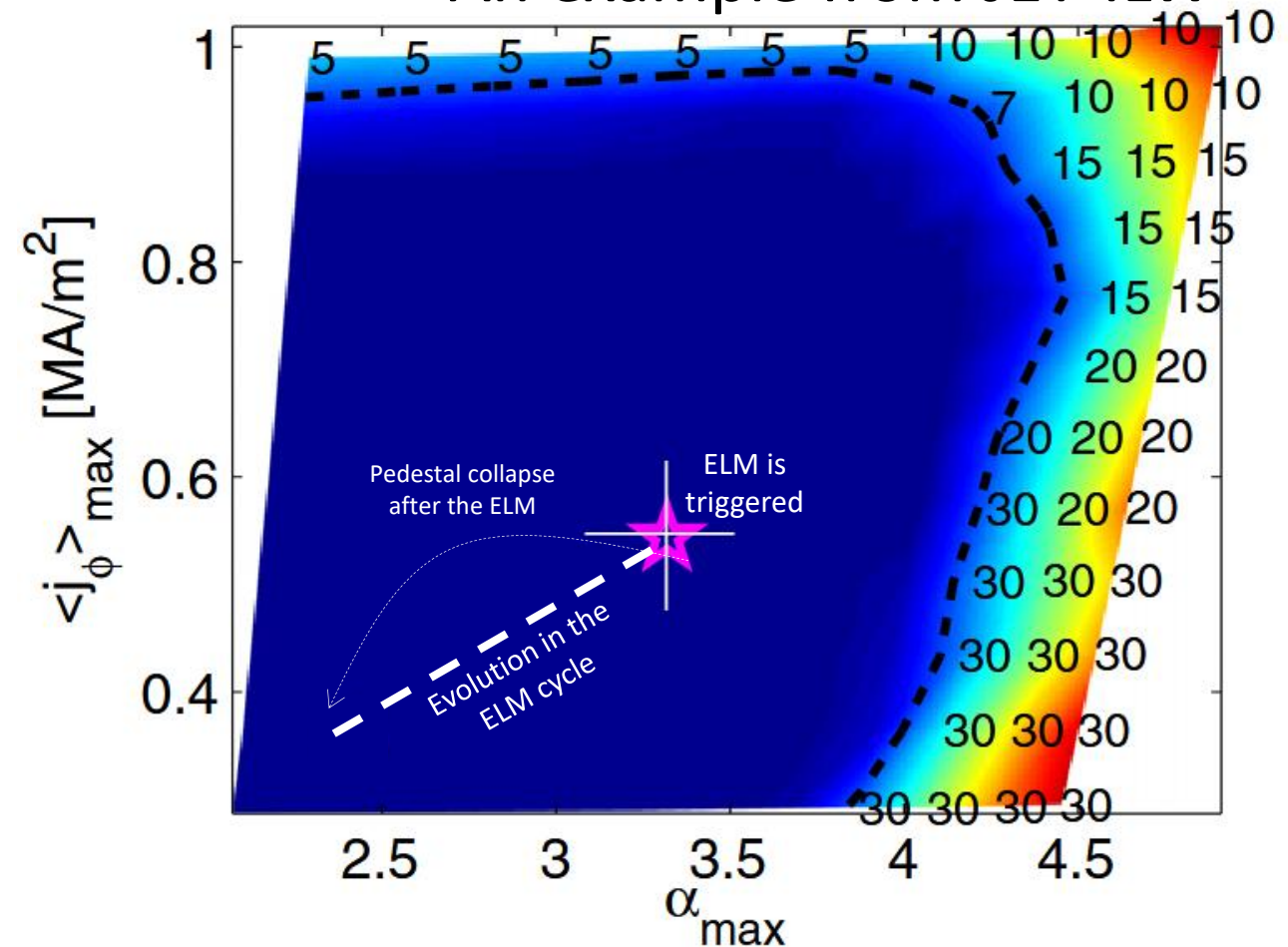
[Beurskens NF2014]



The standard picture in Type I ELMy H-modes and its issues

- In **type I ELMs**, the pedestal evolution is supposed limited by ideal MHD.
- Once the pedestal pressure gradient or the pedestal j_{bs} reaches the PB stability boundary, an ELM is triggered.
- This description is valid in many machines (DIII-D, JET-C, AUG, C-mode, NSTX...)
- However, some JET-ILW plasmas have challenged this interpretation

An example from JET-ILW

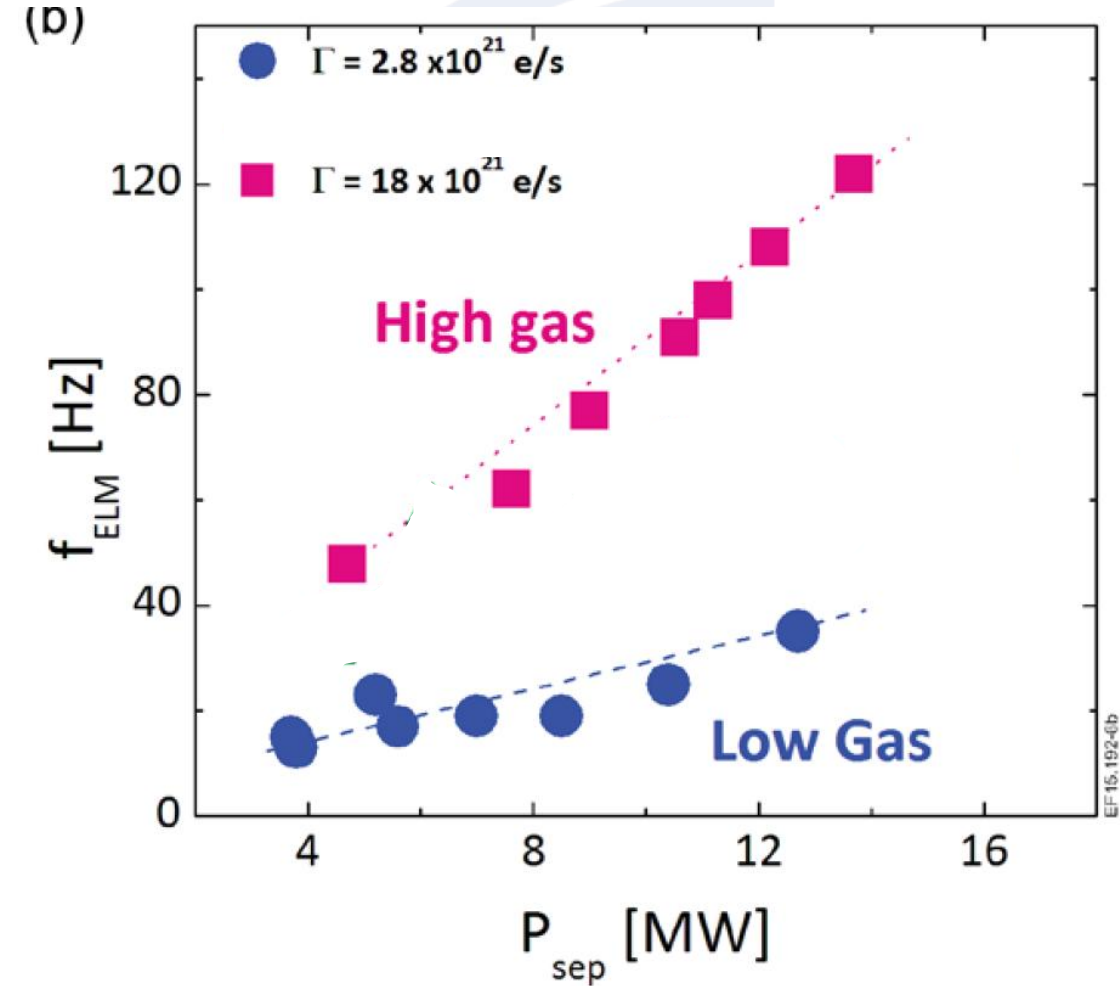


[Beurskens NF2014]



The standard picture in Type I ELMy H-modes and its issues

- Experimental results [Maggi NF2015] have:
 - investigated type I ELMy H-mode (determined by increasing f_{ELM} with increasing P_{sep})

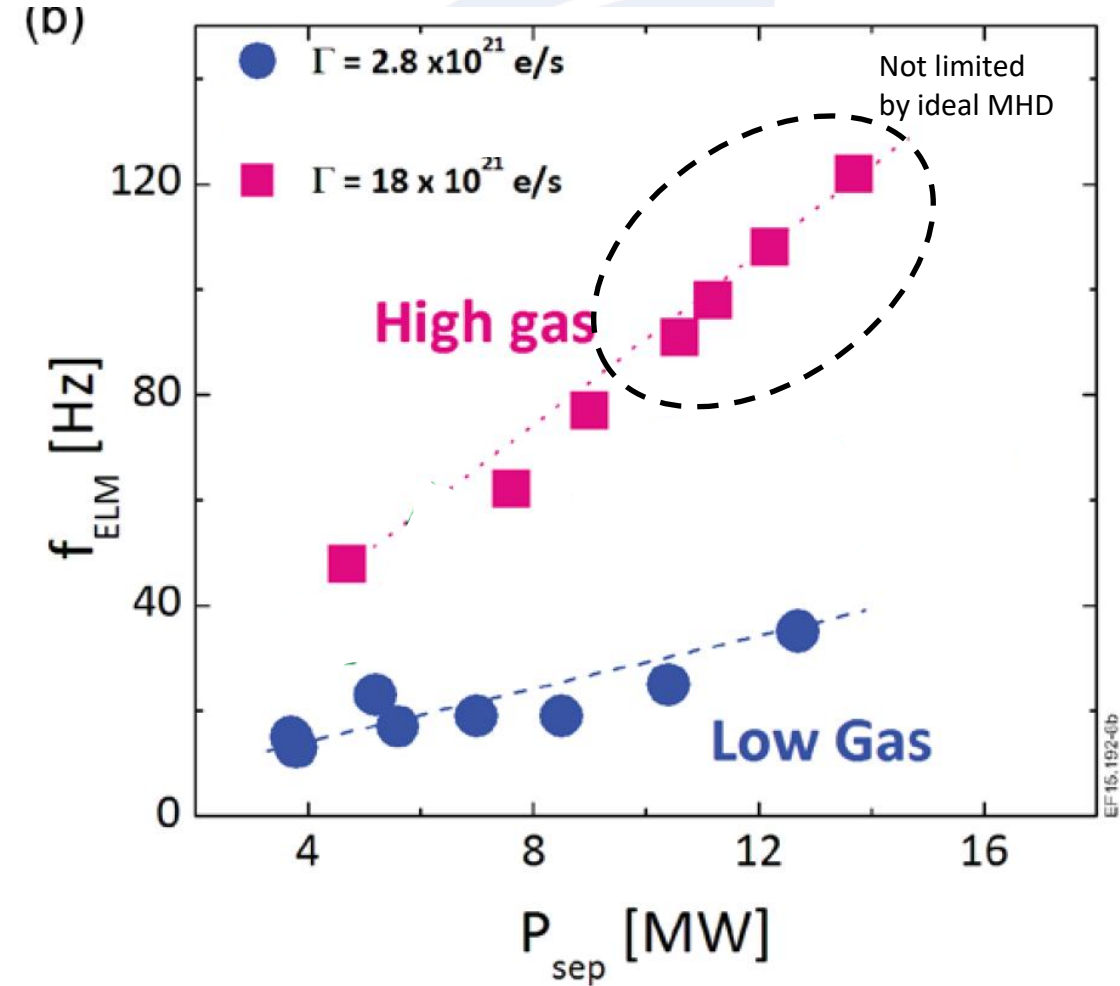


[Maggi NF2015]



The standard picture in Type I ELMy H-modes and its issues

- Experimental results [Maggi NF2015] have:
 - investigated type I ELMy H-mode (determined by increasing f_{ELM} with increasing P_{sep})
 - identified that the disagreement occurs at high power (well above the P_{LH} threshold) and high gas rate.

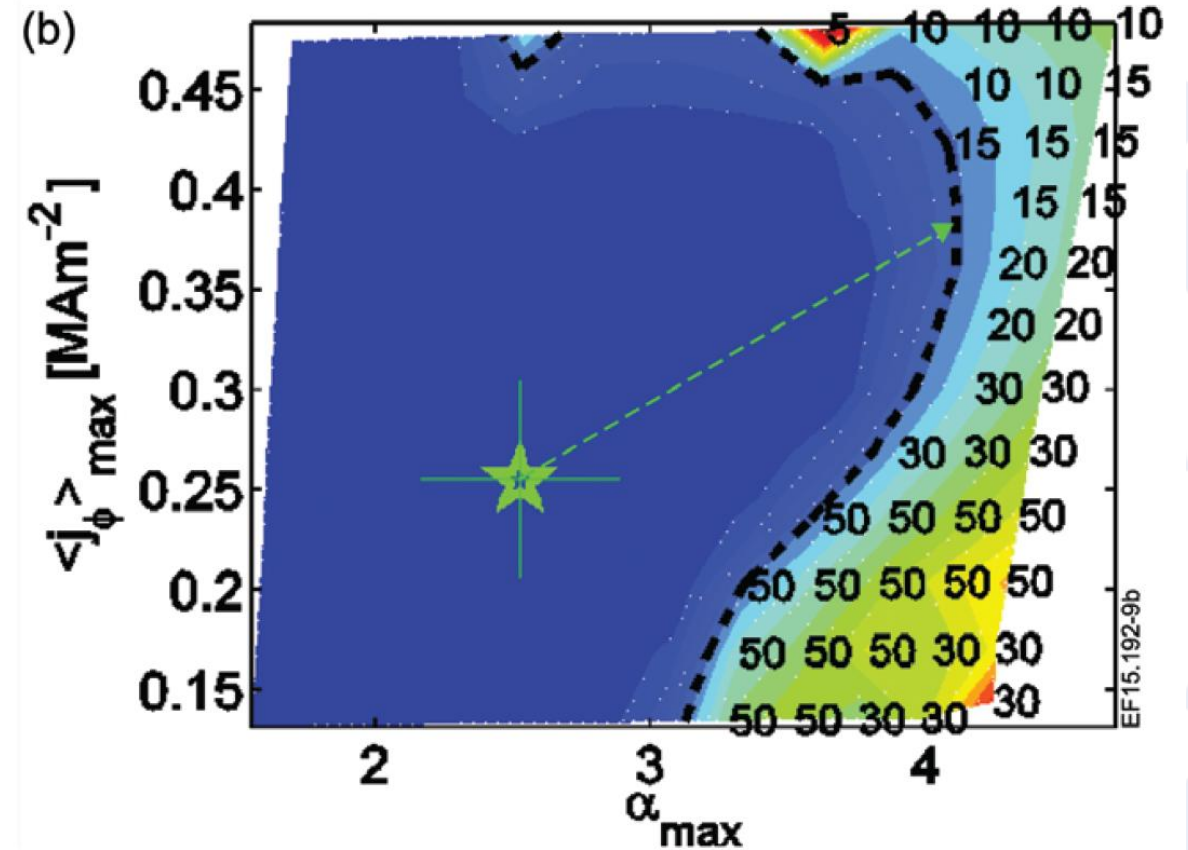


[Maggi NF2015]



The standard picture in Type I ELMy H-modes and its issues

- Experimental results [Maggi NF2015] have:
 - investigated type I ELMy H-mode (determined by increasing f_{ELM} with increasing P_{sep})
 - identified that the disagreement occurs at high power (well above the P_{LH} threshold) and high gas rate.



[Maggi NF2015]



Overview

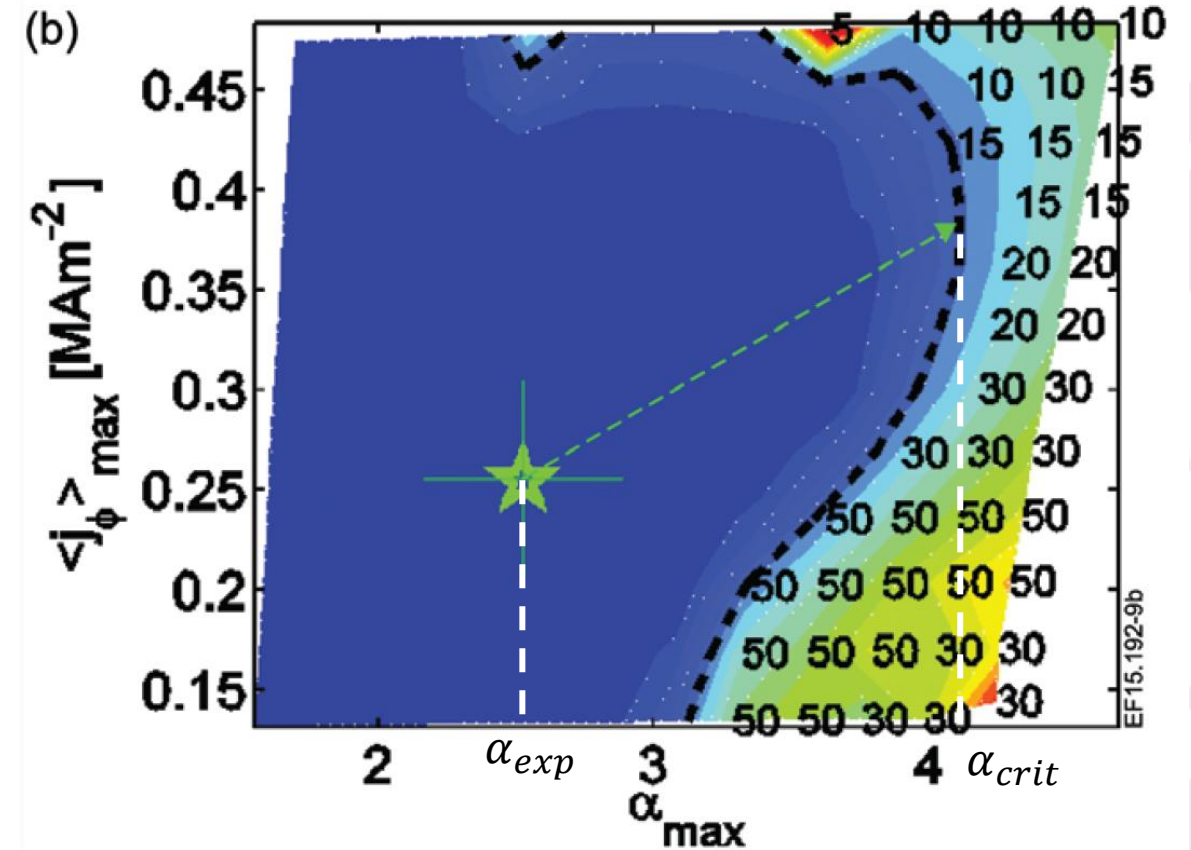
- Motivation
- **Experimental results on the link between pedestal and resistivity**
- Pedestal stability analysis with ideal MHD and with resistive MHD
- Some important applications of resistive MHD:
 - Explaining the effect of the isotope mass on the pressure gradient in JET- ILW ballooning limited plasmas
 - Pedestal predictions with resistive MHD: what can be done
 - Application to several JET scenarios
- Relevance for other machines



Plasma parameters linked to the disagreement

- Disagreement experimental results vs MHD stability boundary quantified as:

$$\alpha_{crit}/\alpha_{exp}$$



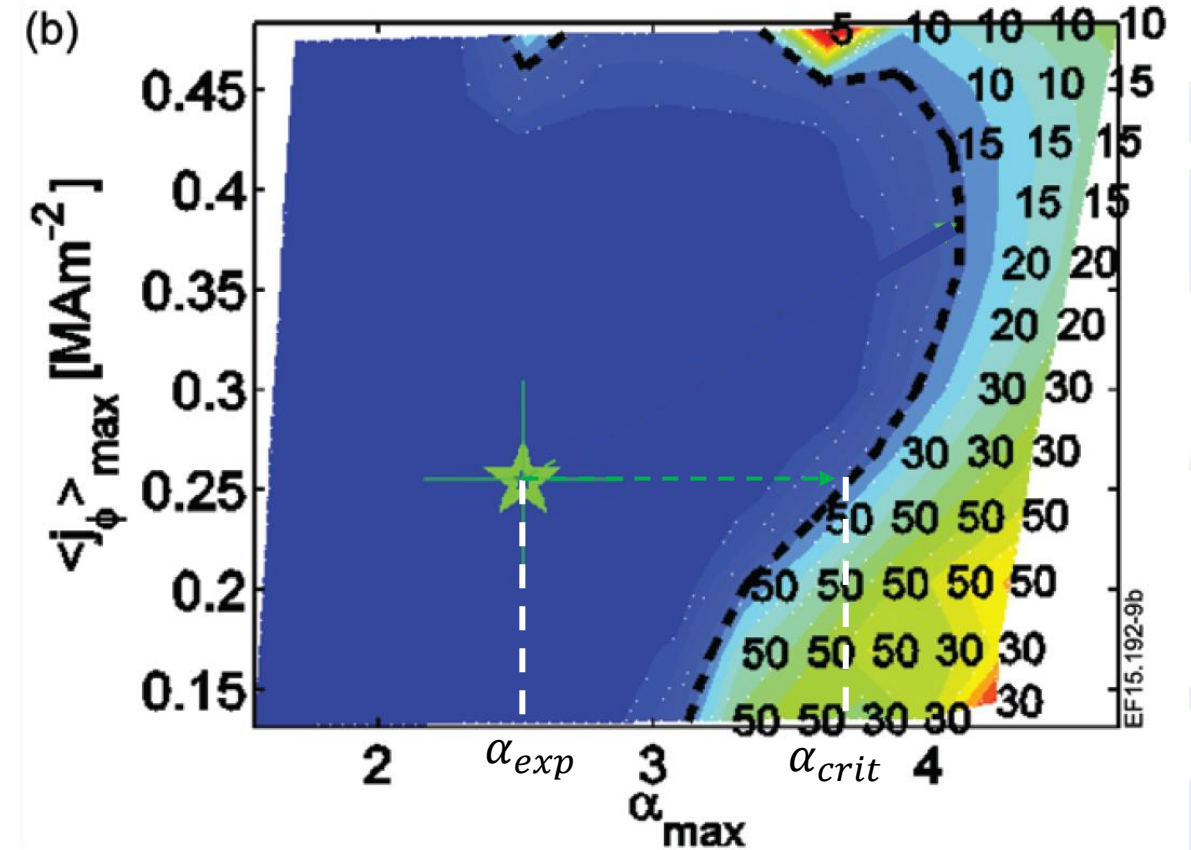
[Maggi NF2015]



Plasma parameters linked to the disagreement

- Disagreement experimental results vs MHD stability boundary quantified as:

$$\alpha_{crit}/\alpha_{exp}$$



[Maggi NF2015]



Plasma parameters linked to the disagreement

- Disagreement experimental results vs MHD stability boundary quantified as:

$$\alpha_{crit}/\alpha_{exp}$$

- Experimental works has identified some plasma parameters linked to the disagreement:
 - $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$ (relative shift)
 - n_e^{sep}/n_e^{ped}
 - $\eta_{spitzer}^{foot}$ (resistivity at the pedestal foot)

[Frassinetti NF2021]



Plasma parameters linked to the disagreement

- Disagreement experimental results vs MHD stability boundary quantified as:

$$\alpha_{crit}/\alpha_{exp}$$

- Experimental works has identified some plasma parameters linked to the disagreement:
 - $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$ (relative shift)
 - n_e^{sep}/n_e^{ped}
 - $\eta_{spitzer}^{foot}$ (resistivity at the pedestal foot)
- This three parameters are often strongly correlated to each other.

[Frassinetti NF2021]



Plasma parameters linked to the disagreement

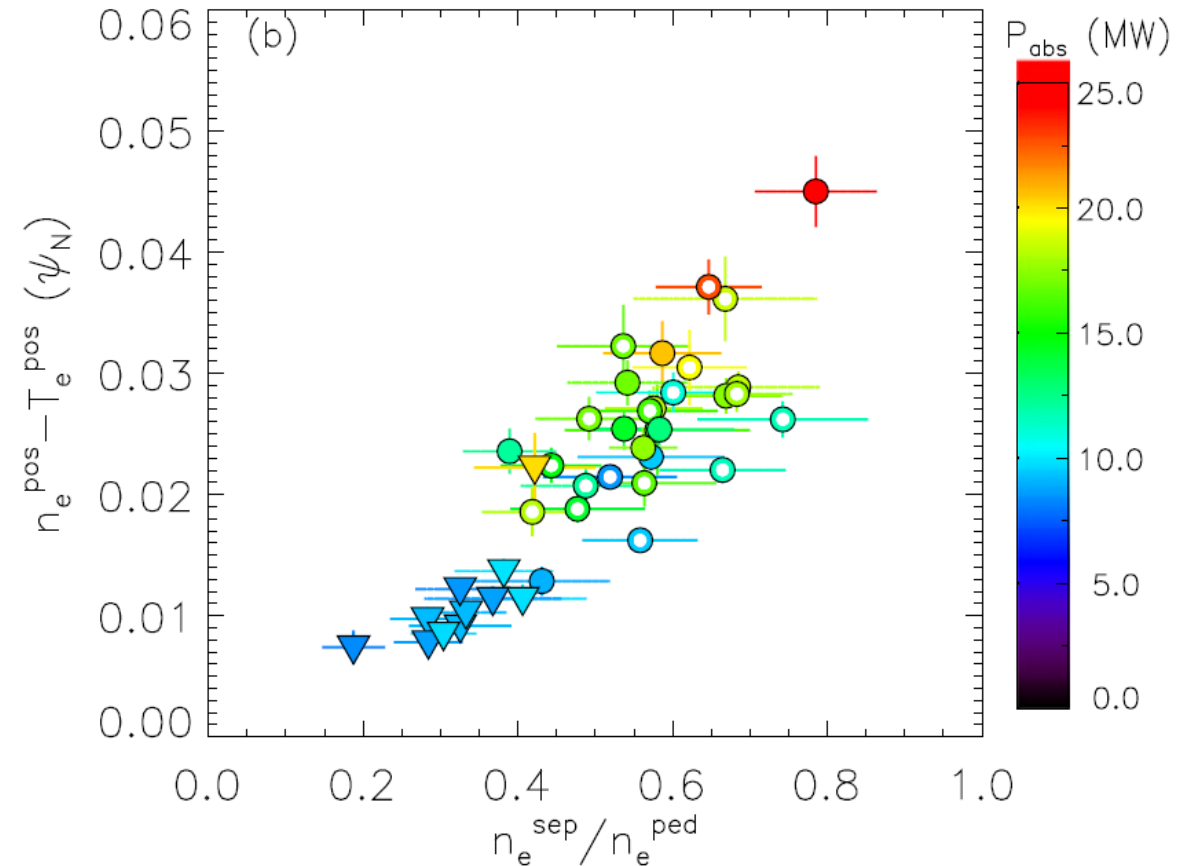
- Disagreement experimental results vs MHD stability boundary quantified as:

$$\alpha_{crit}/\alpha_{exp}$$

- Experimental works has identified some plasma parameters linked to the disagreement:

- $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$ (relative shift)
- n_e^{sep}/n_e^{ped}
- $\eta_{spitzer}^{foot}$ (resistivity at the pedestal foot)

- This three parameters are often strongly correlated to each other.



[Frassinetti NF2021]



Plasma parameters linked to the disagreement

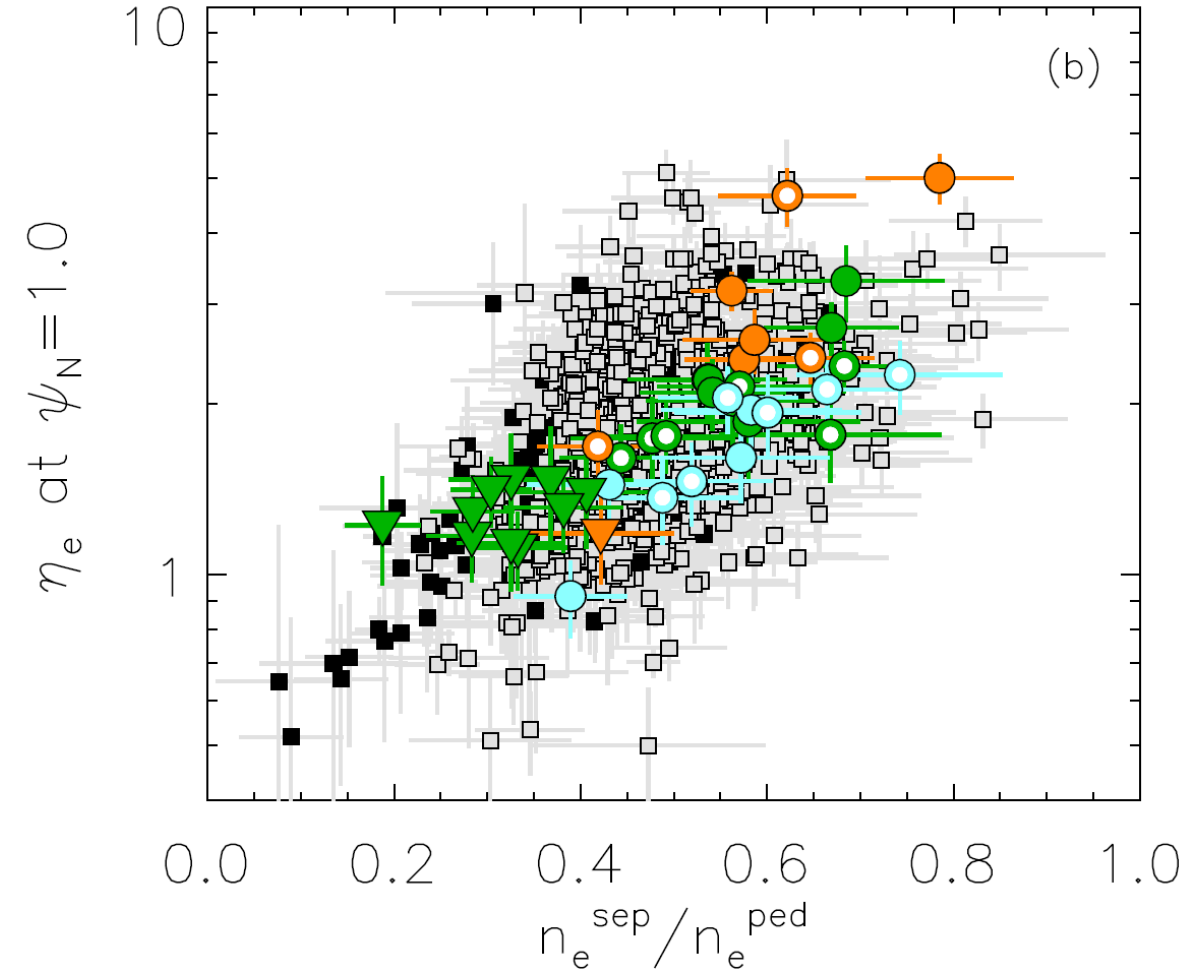
- Disagreement experimental results vs MHD stability boundary quantified as:

$$\alpha_{crit}/\alpha_{exp}$$

- Experimental works has identified some plasma parameters linked to the disagreement:

- $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$ (relative shift)
- n_e^{sep}/n_e^{ped}
- $\eta_{spitzer}^{foot}$ (resistivity at the pedestal foot)

- This three parameters are often strongly correlated to each other.



[Frassinetti NF2021]



Plasma parameters linked to the disagreement

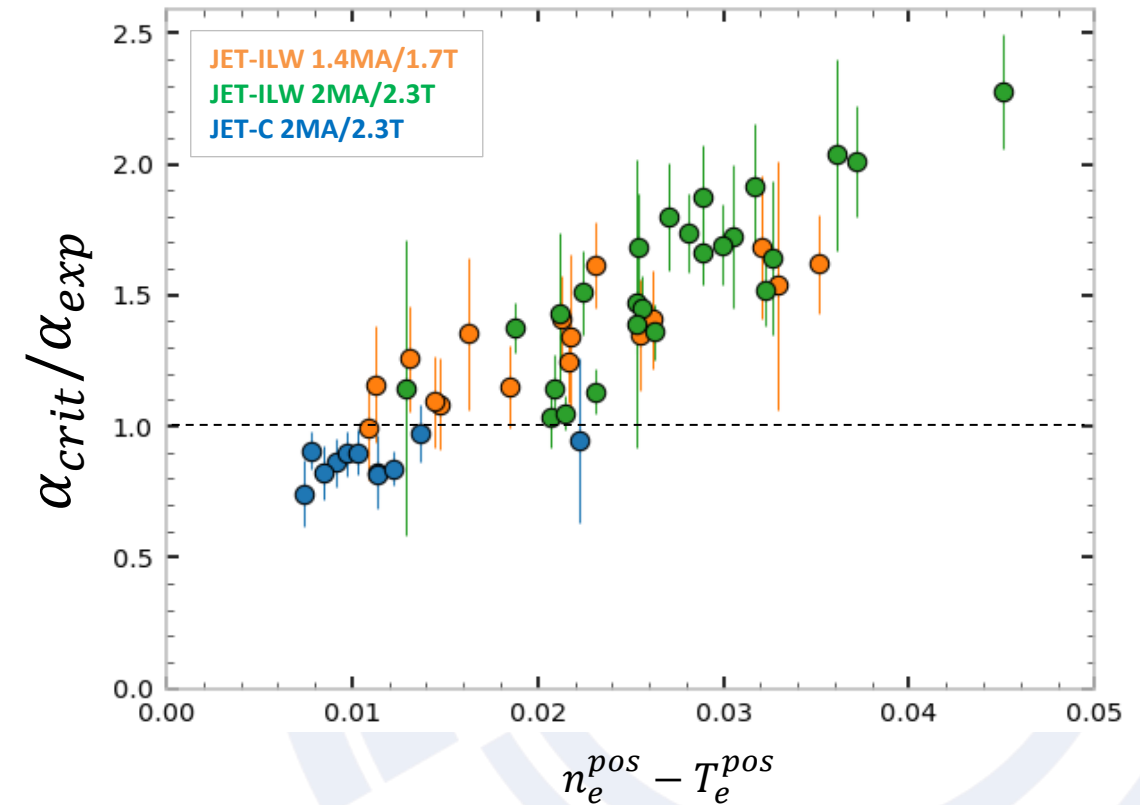
- Disagreement experimental results vs MHD stability boundary quantified as:

$$\alpha_{crit}/\alpha_{exp}$$

- Experimental works has identified some **plasma parameters linked to the disagreement**:

- $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$ (relative shift)
- n_e^{sep}/n_e^{ped}
- $\eta_{spitzer}^{foot}$ (resistivity at the pedestal foot)

- This three parameters are often strongly correlated to each other.



[Nyström NF2022]



Plasma parameters linked to the disagreement

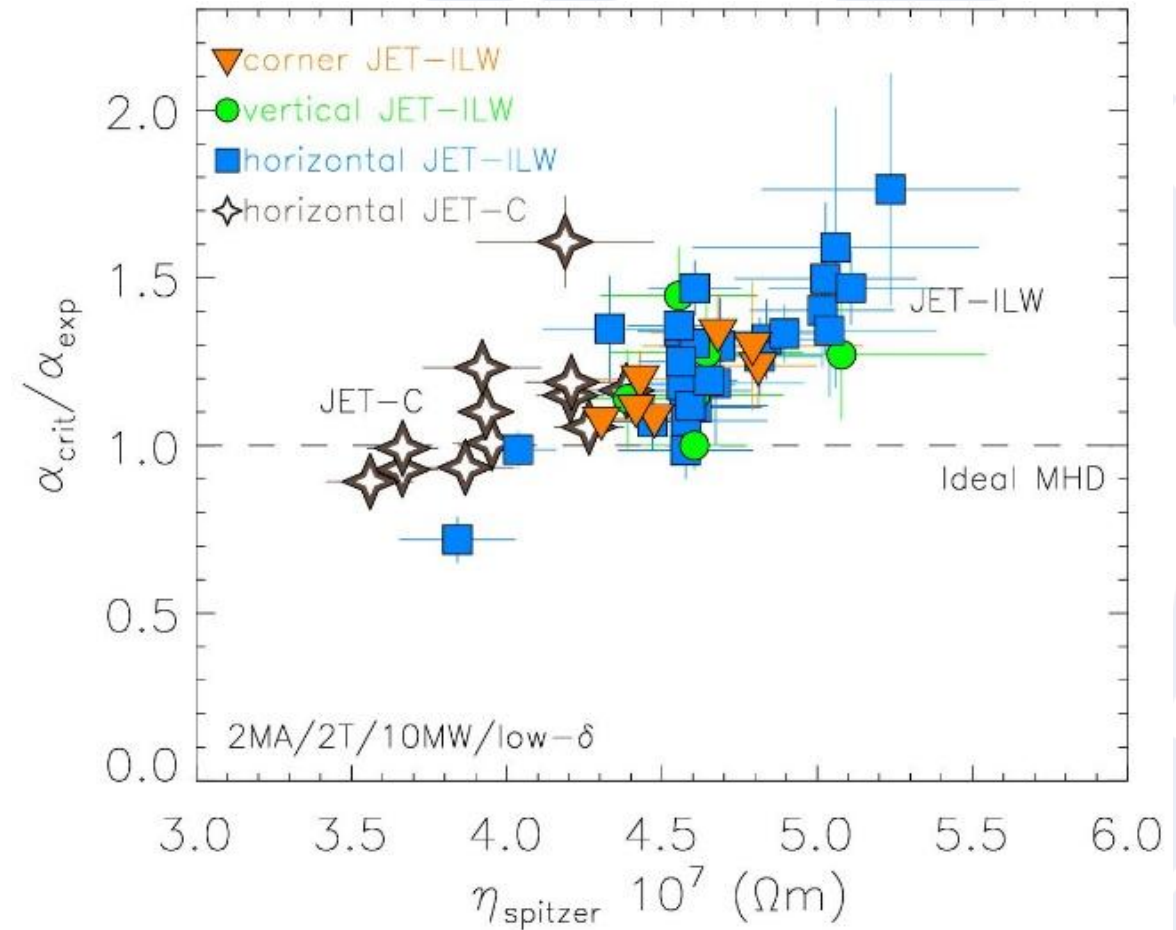
- Disagreement experimental results vs MHD stability boundary quantified as:

$$\alpha_{crit}/\alpha_{exp}$$

- Experimental works has identified some **plasma parameters linked to the disagreement**:

- $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$ (relative shift)
- n_e^{sep}/n_e^{ped}
- $\eta_{spitzer}^{foot}$ (resistivity at the pedestal foot)

- This three parameters are often strongly correlated to each other.



[Frassinetti NF2021]



Overview

- Motivation
- Experimental results
- **Pedestal stability analysis with ideal MHD and with resistive MHD**
- Some important applications of resistive MHD:
 - Explaining the effect of the isotope mass on the pressure gradient in JET- ILW ballooning limited plasmas
 - Pedestal predictions with resistive MHD: what can be done
 - Application to several JET scenarios
- Relevance for other machines



Testing resistive MHD

- CASTOR code used [Kerner JPC1998]
 - Linear resistive MHD eigenvalue solver
 - Assuming zero resistivity it has been benchmarked vs MISHKA

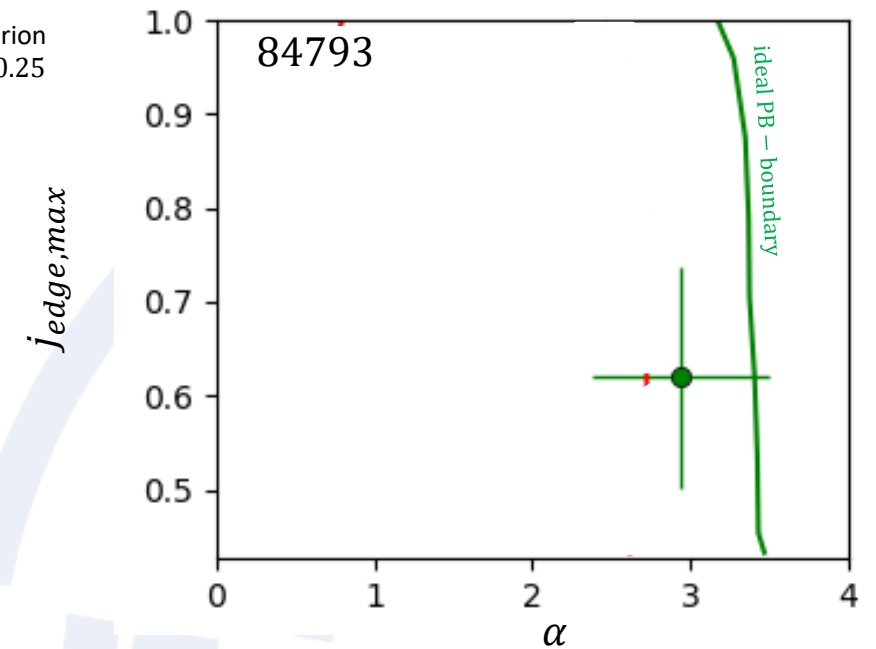




Testing resistive MHD

- CASTOR code used [Kerner JPC1998]
 - Linear resistive MHD eigenvalue solver
 - Assuming zero resistivity it has been benchmarked vs MISHKA
- Test on an ideally MHD limited pedestal:
 - 84793: 1.4MA/1.7T/5MW/ 2.8×10^{21} e/s
 - $\eta_{sp} = 0$ near the stability boundary

Diamagnetic criterion
used $\gamma/\omega_{max}^* = 0.25$



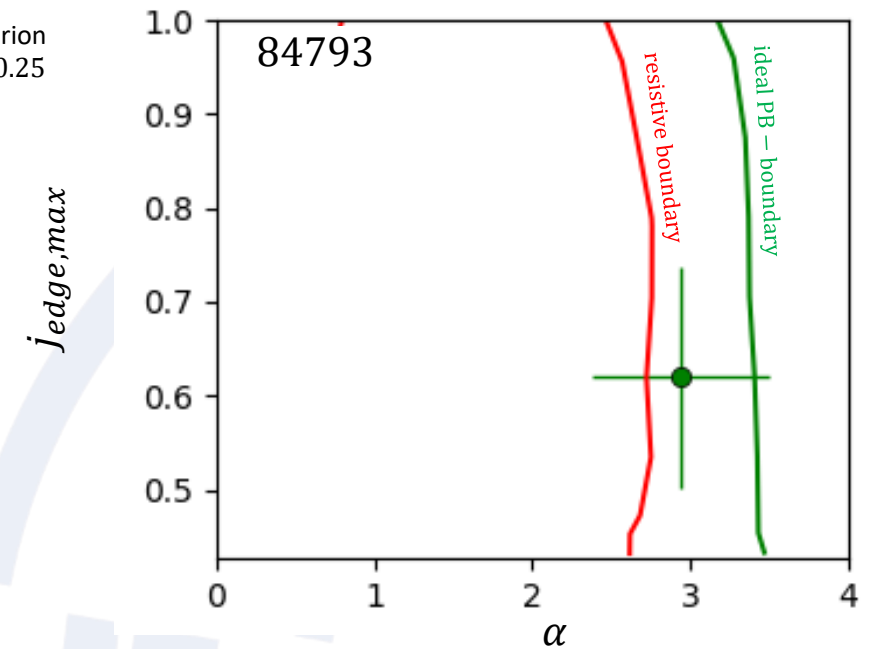
[Nyström NF2022]



Testing resistive MHD

- CASTOR code used [Kerner JPC1998]
 - Linear resistive MHD eigenvalue solver
 - Assuming zero resistivity it has been benchmarked vs MISHKA
- Test on an ideally MHD limited pedestal:
 - 84793: 1.4MA/1.7T/5MW/ 2.8×10^{21} e/s
 - $\eta_{sp} = 0$ near the stability boundary
 - $\eta = \eta_{sp}$ near the stability boundary

Diamagnetic criterion
used $\gamma/\omega_{max}^* = 0.25$



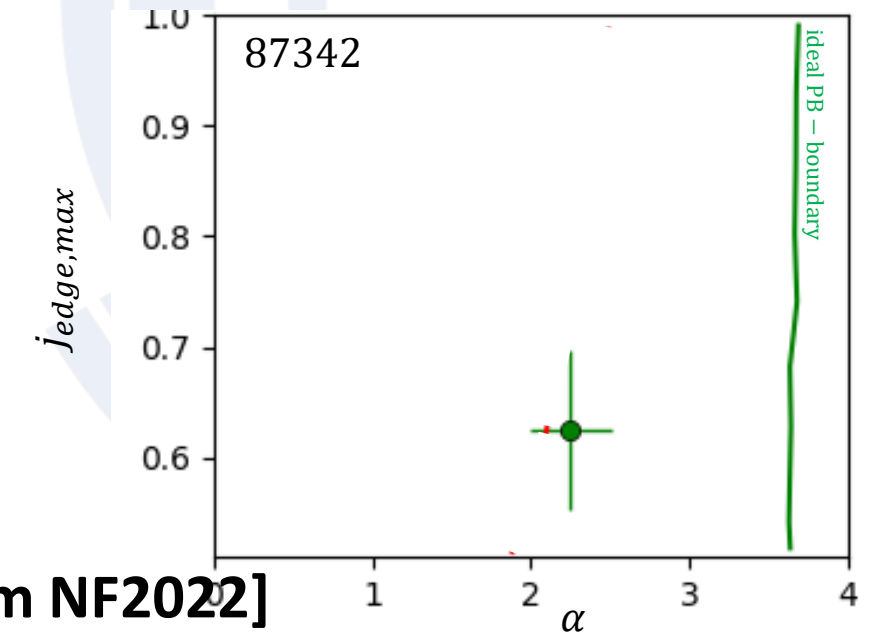
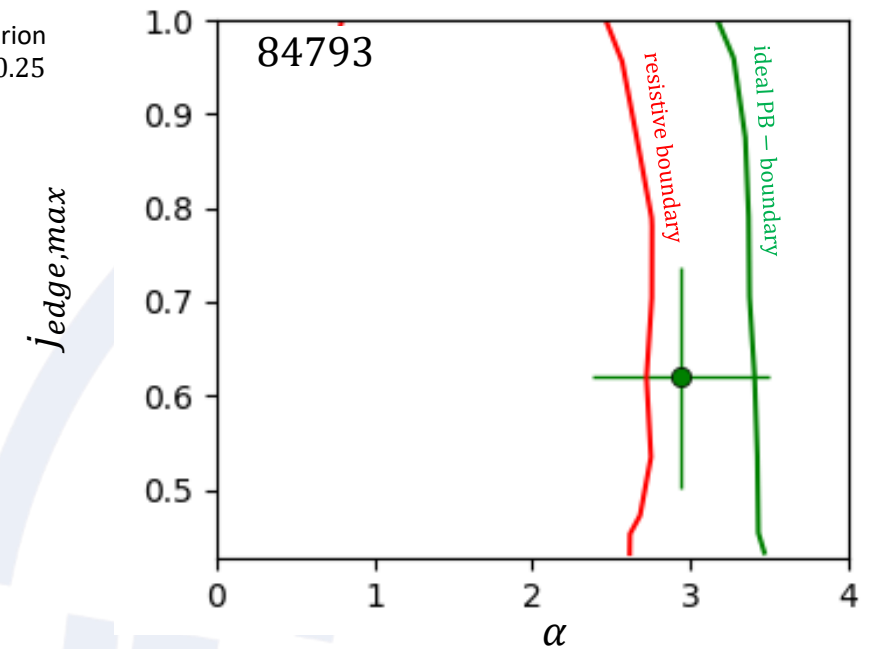
[Nyström NF2022]



Testing resistive MHD

- CASTOR code used [Kerner JPC1998]
 - Linear resistive MHD eigenvalue solver
 - Assuming zero resistivity it has been benchmarked vs MISHKA
- Test on an ideally MHD limited pedestal:
 - 84793: 1.4MA/1.7T/5MW/ 2.8×10^{21} e/s
 - $\eta_{sp} = 0$ near the stability boundary
 - $\eta = \eta_{sp}$ near the stability boundary
- Test on an ideally MHD stable pedestal:
 - 87342: 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW/ 18×10^{21} e/s
 - $\eta_{sp} = 0$ stable

Diamagnetic criterion
used $\gamma/\omega_{max}^* = 0.25$



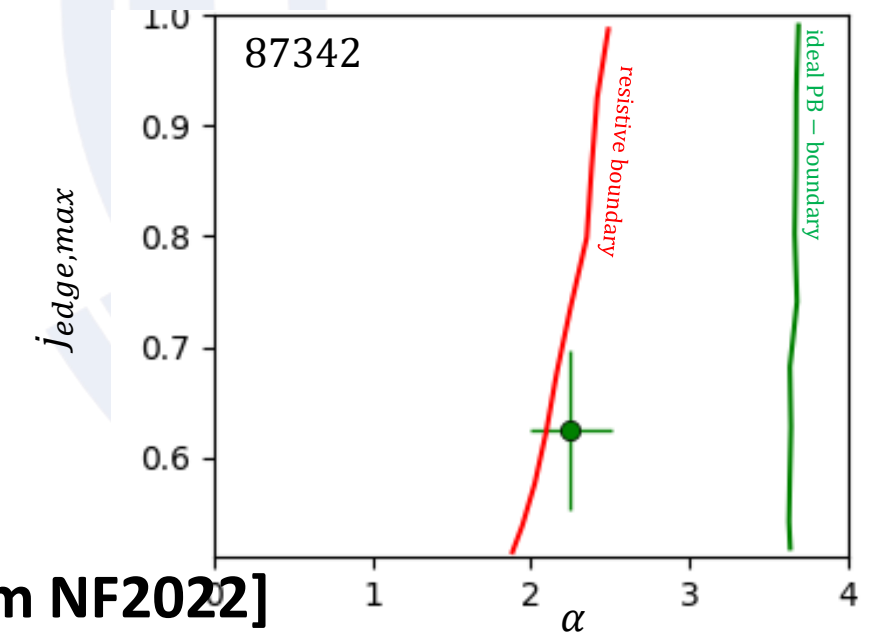
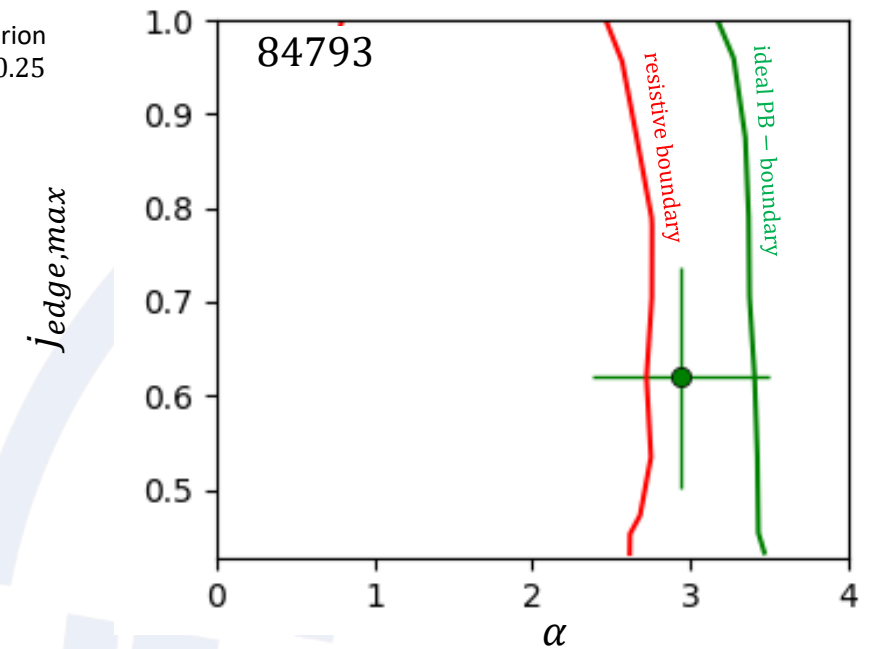
[Nyström NF2022]



Testing resistive MHD

- CASTOR code used [Kerner JPC1998]
 - Linear resistive MHD eigenvalue solver
 - Assuming zero resistivity it has been benchmarked vs MISHKA
- Test on an ideally MHD limited pedestal:
 - 84793: 1.4MA/1.7T/5MW/ 2.8×10^{21} e/s
 - $\eta_{sp} = 0$ near the stability boundary
 - $\eta = \eta_{sp}$ near the stability boundary
- Test on an ideally MHD stable pedestal:
 - 87342: 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW/ 18×10^{21} e/s
 - $\eta_{sp} = 0$ stable
 - $\eta = \eta_{sp}$ near the stability boundary

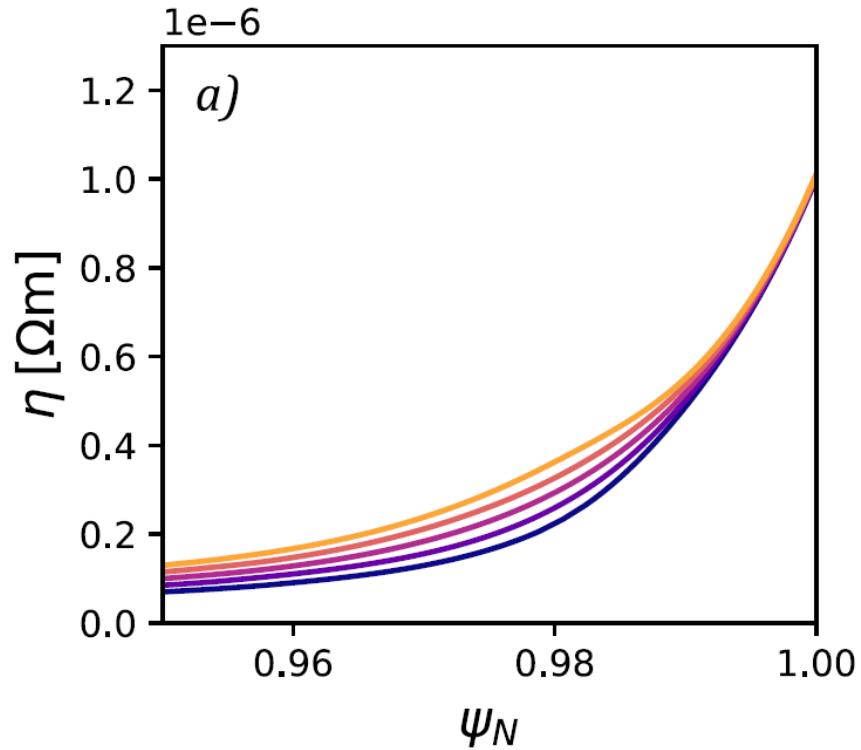
Diamagnetic criterion
used $\gamma/\omega_{max}^* = 0.25$



[Nyström NF2022]



Resistivity at the pedestal foot has the major effect

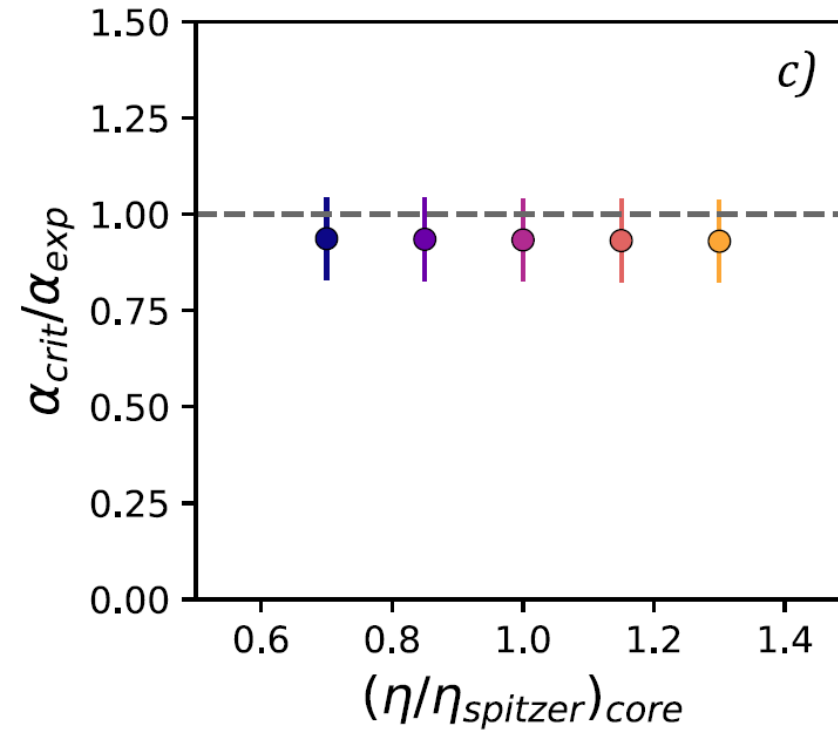
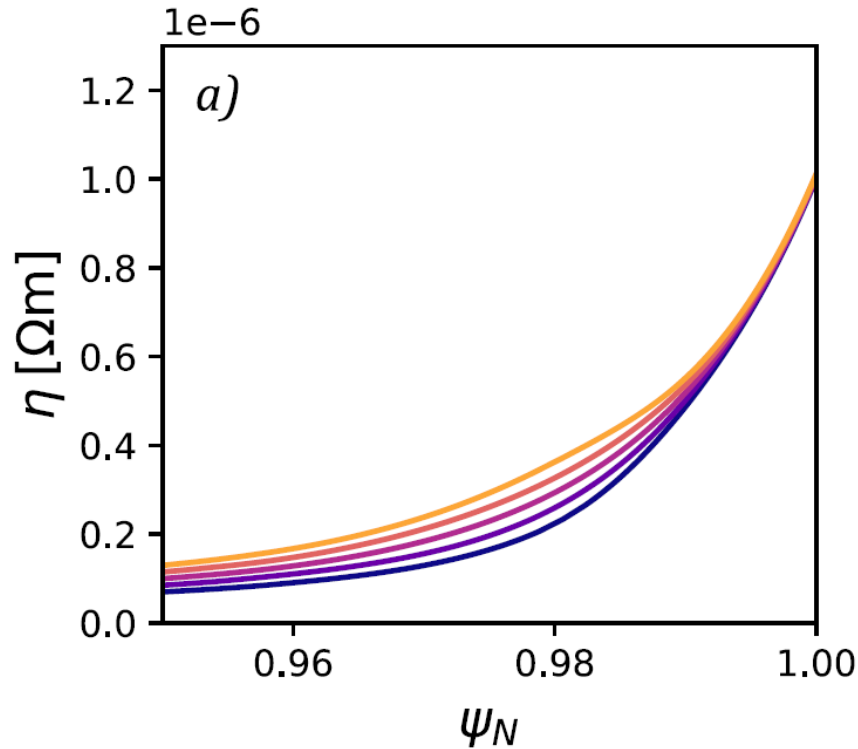


- We have artificially varied the resistivity:
 - near the pedestal top

[Nyström NF2022]



Resistivity at the pedestal foot has the major effect

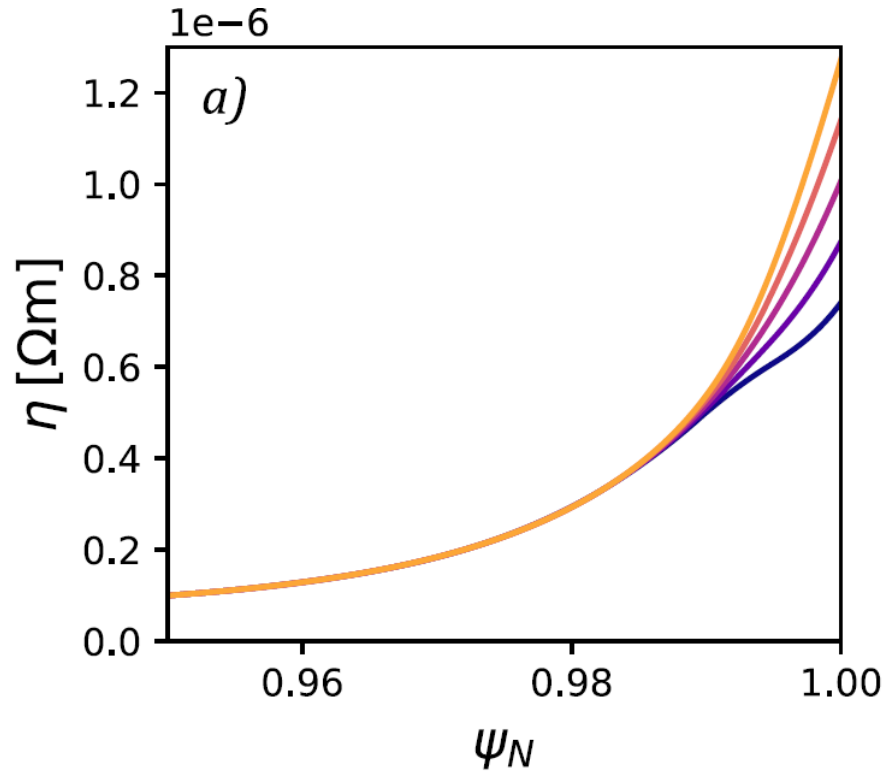


- We have artificially varied the resistivity:
 - near the pedestal top $\rightarrow$ minor variation of the predicted α_{crit}

[Nyström NF2022]



Resistivity at the pedestal foot has the major effect

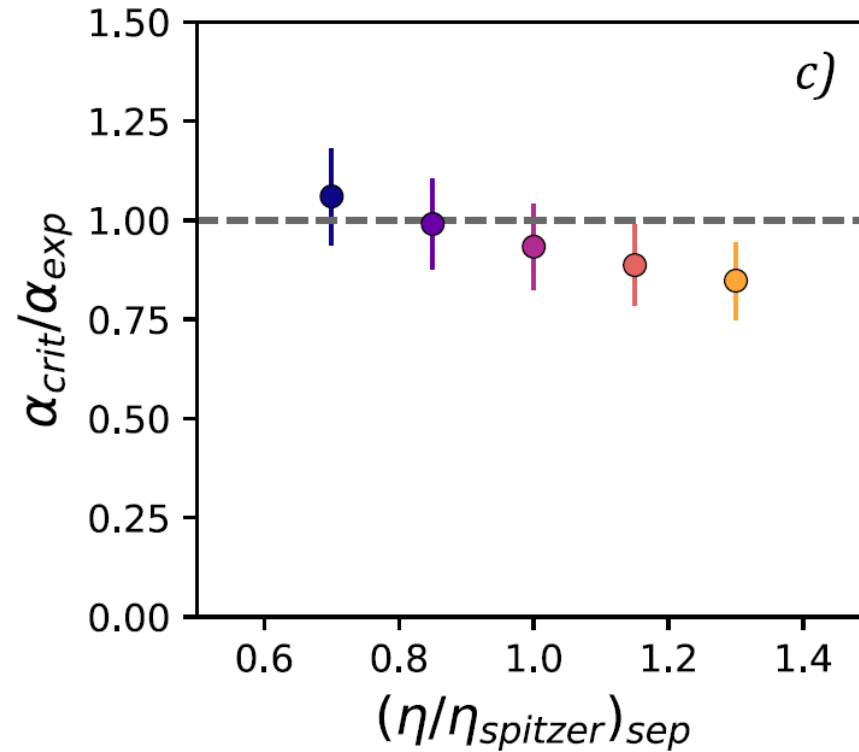
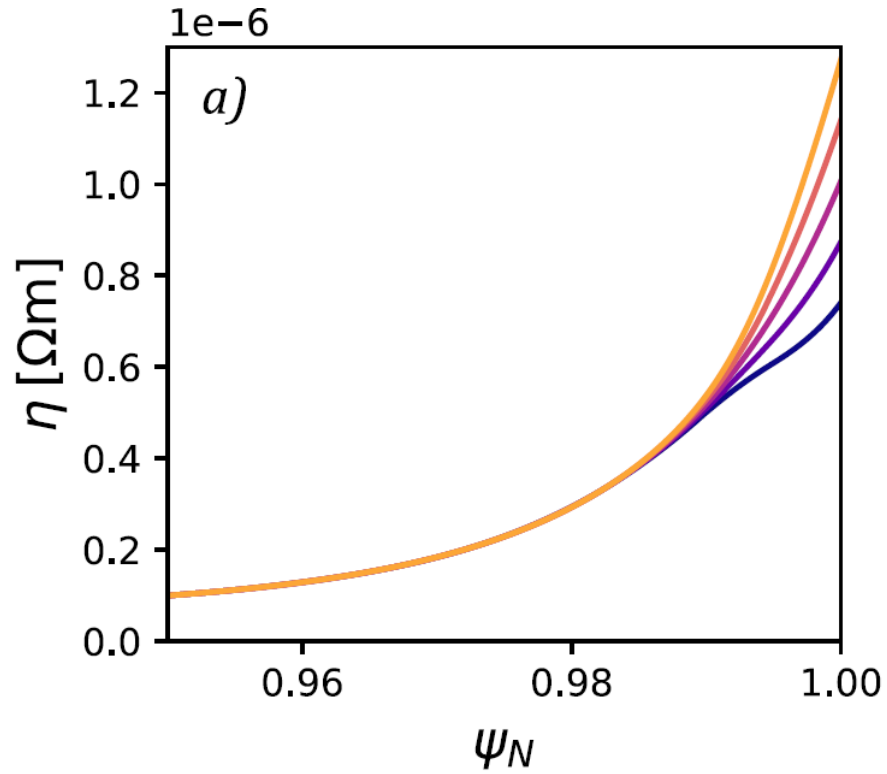


- We have artificially varied the resistivity:
 - near the pedestal top $\rightarrow$ minor variation of the predicted α_{crit}
 - near the pedestal foot

[Nyström NF2022]



Resistivity at the pedestal foot has the major effect



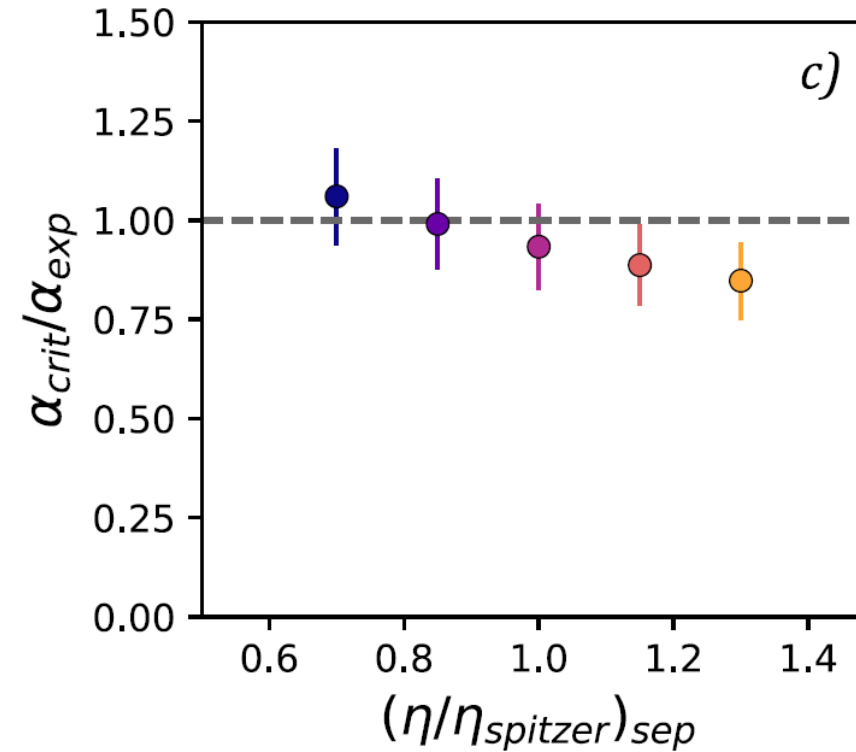
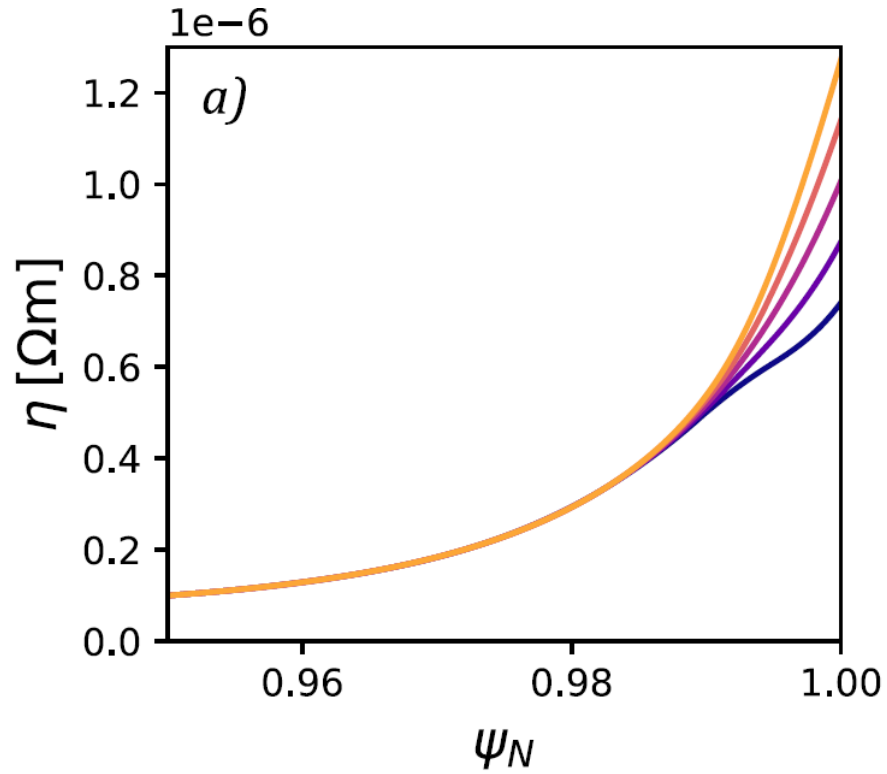
- We have artificially varied the resistivity:

- near the pedestal top $\rightarrow$ minor variation of the predicted α_{crit}
- near the pedestal foot $\rightarrow$ significant variation of the predicted α_{crit}

[Nyström NF2022]



Resistivity at the pedestal foot has the major effect



- We have artificially varied the resistivity:
 - near the pedestal top $\rightarrow$ minor variation of the predicted α_{crit}
 - near the pedestal foot $\rightarrow$ significant variation of the predicted α_{crit}
- Important result:
 - resistive effects might be important also in high T_e^{ped} plasmas

[Nyström NF2022]



Application to a large dataset

- Resistive MHD has been applied to 3 datasets:
 - JET-ILW, 1.4MA/1.7T power and gas scans
 - JET-ILW, 2.0MA/2.3T power and gas scans
 - JET-C, 2.0MA/2.3T power and gas scans

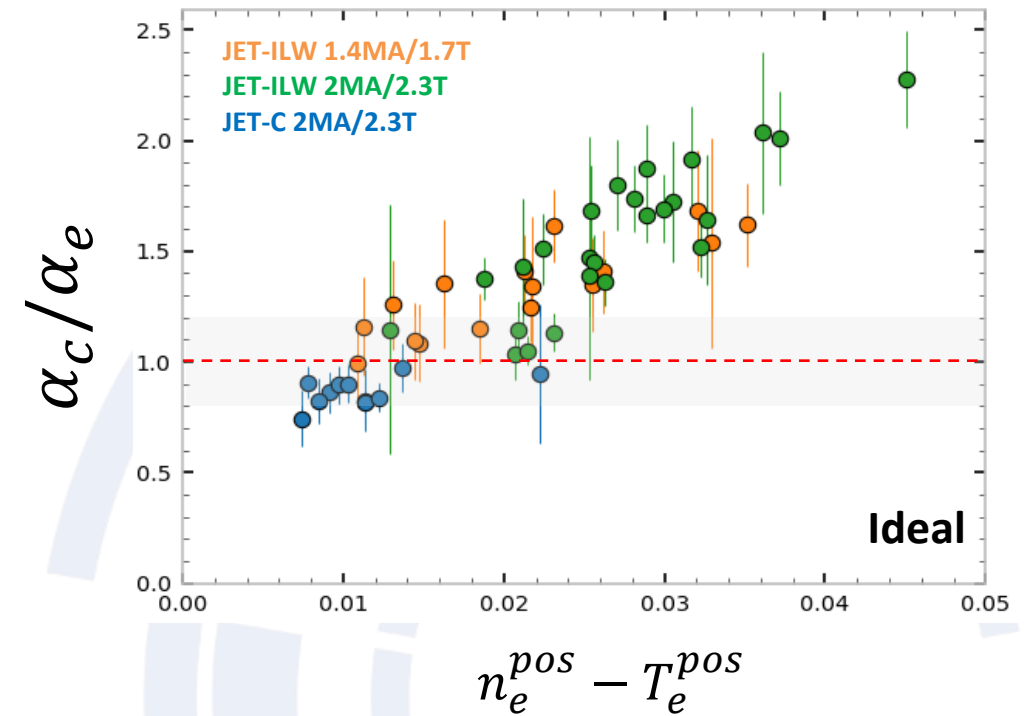
JET-ILW 1.4MA/1.7T
JET-ILW 2MA/2.3T
JET-C 2MA/2.3T

[Nyström NF2022]



Application to a large dataset

- Resistive MHD has been applied to 3 datasets:
 - JET-ILW, 1.4MA/1.7T power and gas scans
 - JET-ILW, 2.0MA/2.3T power and gas scans
 - JET-C, 2.0MA/2.3T power and gas scans
- Ideal MHD (CASTOR with $\eta = 0$):
 - The disagreement increases systematically with increasing $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$

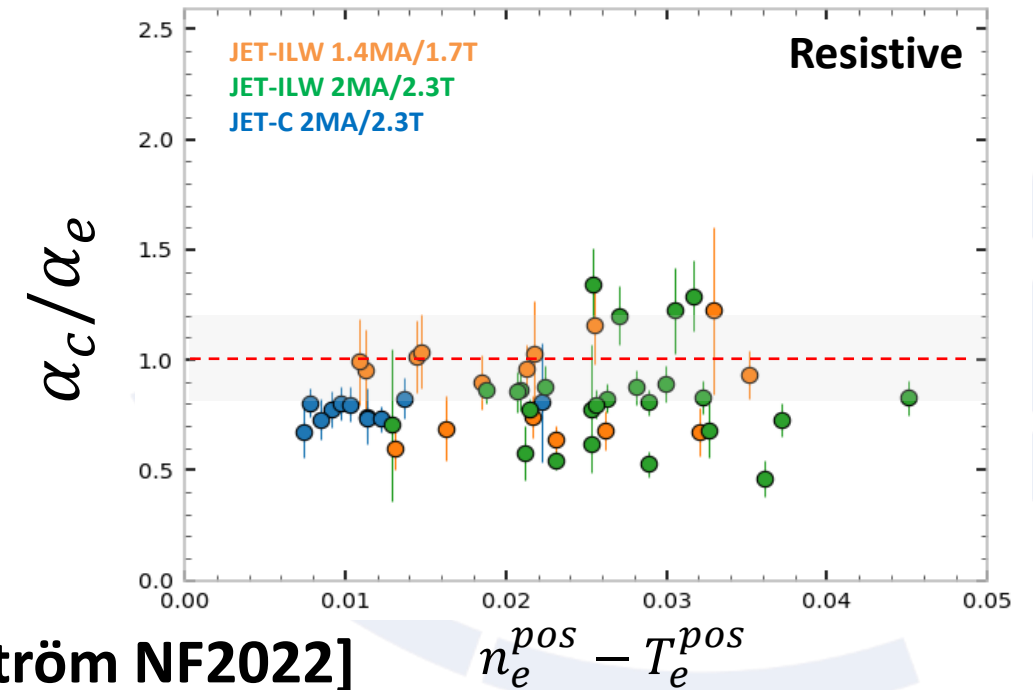
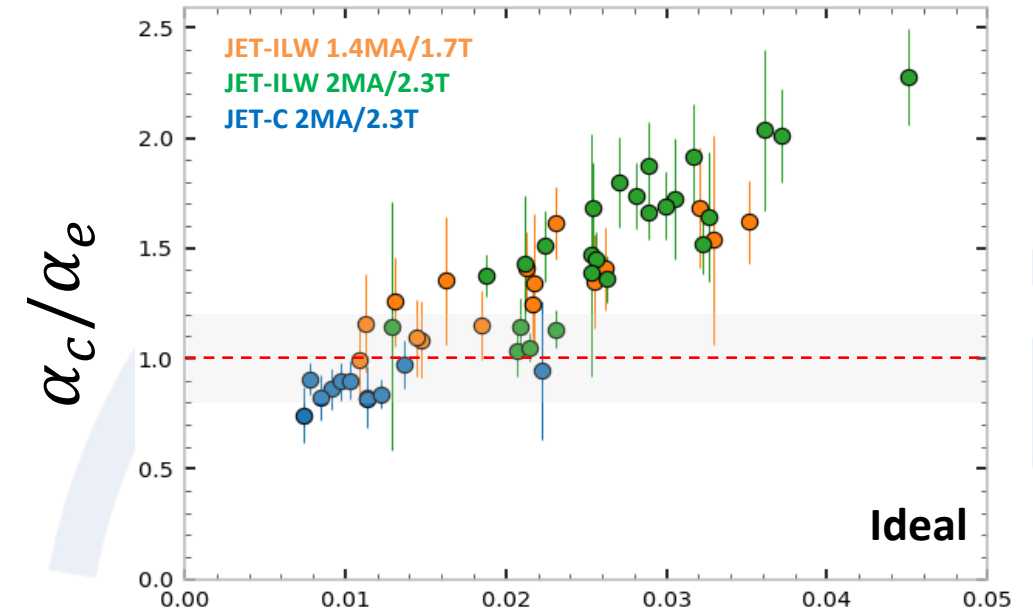


[Nyström NF2022]



Application to a large dataset

- Resistive MHD has been applied to 3 datasets:
 - JET-ILW, 1.4MA/1.7T power and gas scans
 - JET-ILW, 2.0MA/2.3T power and gas scans
 - JET-C, 2.0MA/2.3T power and gas scans
- Ideal MHD (CASTOR with $\eta = 0$):
 - The disagreement increases systematically with increasing $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$
- Resistive MHD (CASTOR with $\eta = \eta_{sp}$):
 - Trend with $n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$ removed
 - Major improvement achieved, but not perfect agreement



[Nyström NF2022]

$n_e^{pos} - T_e^{pos}$



Overview

- Motivation
- Experimental results
- Pedestal stability analysis with ideal MHD and with resistive MHD
- Some important applications of resistive MHD:
 - **Explaining the effect of the isotope mass on the pressure gradient in JET- ILW ballooning limited plasmas**
 - Pedestal predictions with resistive MHD: what can be done
 - Application to several JET scenarios
- Relevance for other machines



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

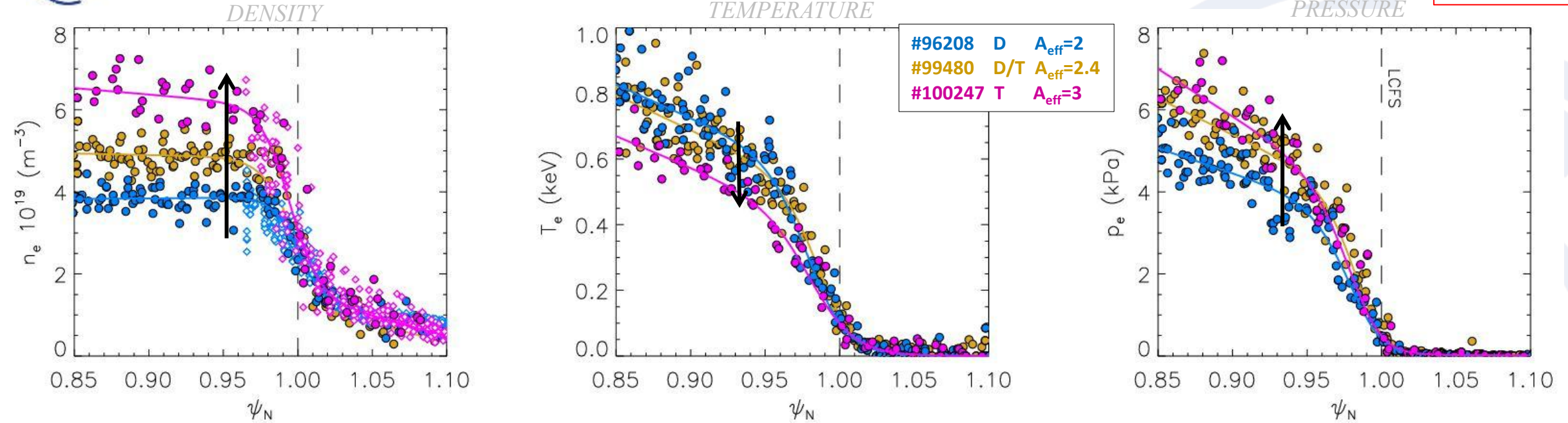
Dataset at 2MA/2.3T,
constant gas rate and
constant β_N

- Effect of the isotope mass on medium/high collisionality ballooning limited pedestal studied during JET-ILW DTE2 campaign



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

Dataset at 2MA/2.3T,
constant gas rate and
constant β_N



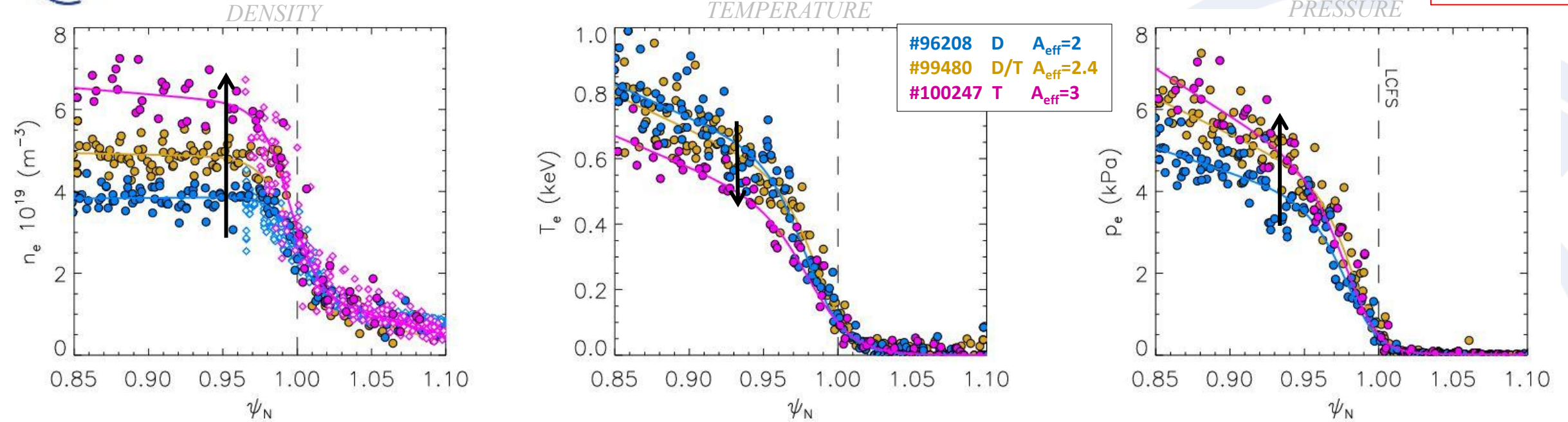
- Effect of the isotope mass on medium/high collisionality ballooning limited pedestal studied during JET-ILW DTE2 campaign
- Increasing the isotope mass from D to T leads to:
 - significant increase in n_e^{ped}
 - no major effect on T_e^{ped}
 - increase in p_e^{ped}

[Frassinetti NF2023, Schneider NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

Dataset at 2MA/2.3T,
constant gas rate and
constant β_N



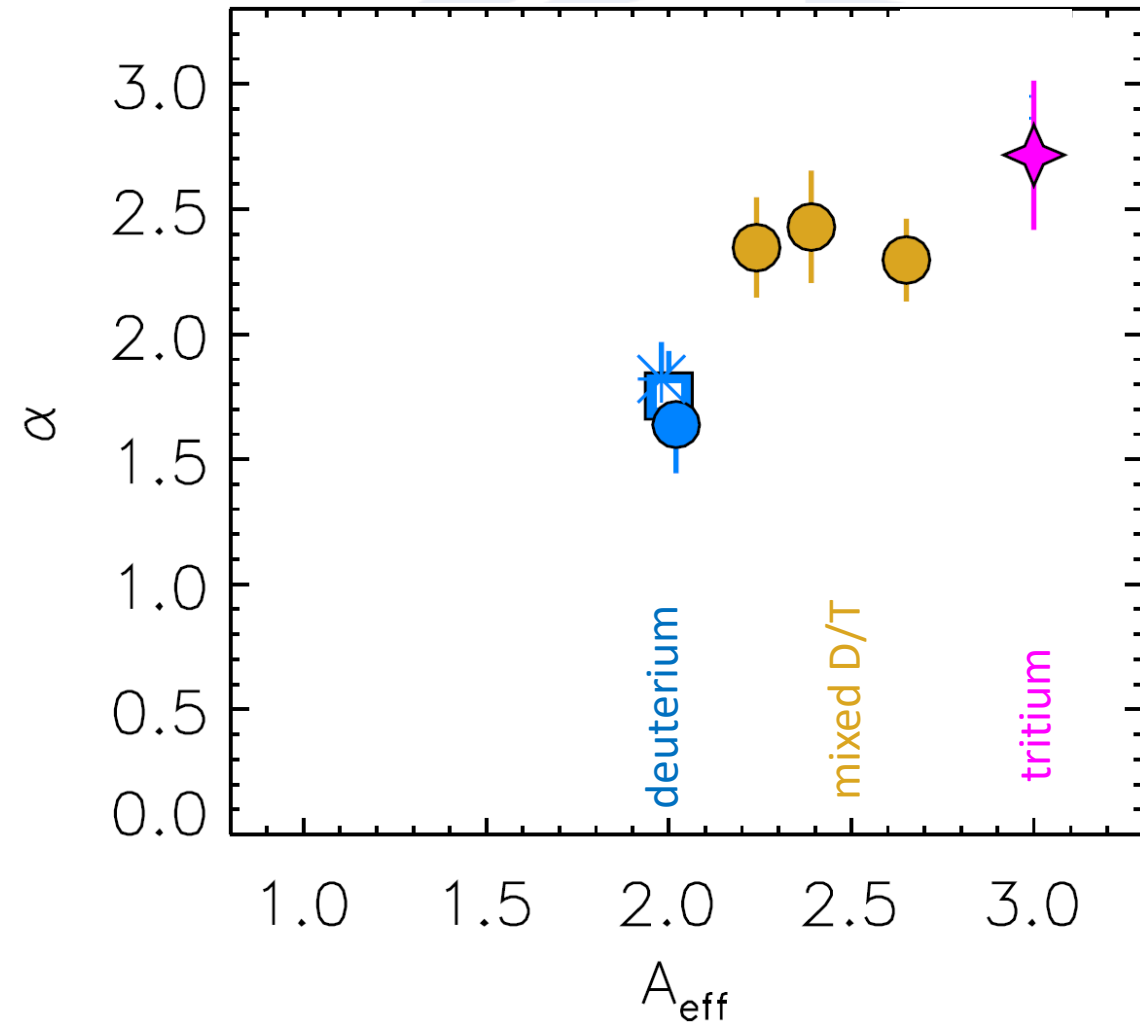
- Effect of the isotope mass on medium/high collisionality ballooning limited pedestal studied during JET-ILW DTE2 campaign
 - Increasing the isotope mass from D to T leads to:
 - significant increase in n_e^{ped}
 - no major effect on T_e^{ped}
 - increase in p_e^{ped}
- Due to variation in the gradients, not in the pedestal width

[Frassinetti NF2023, Schneider NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass

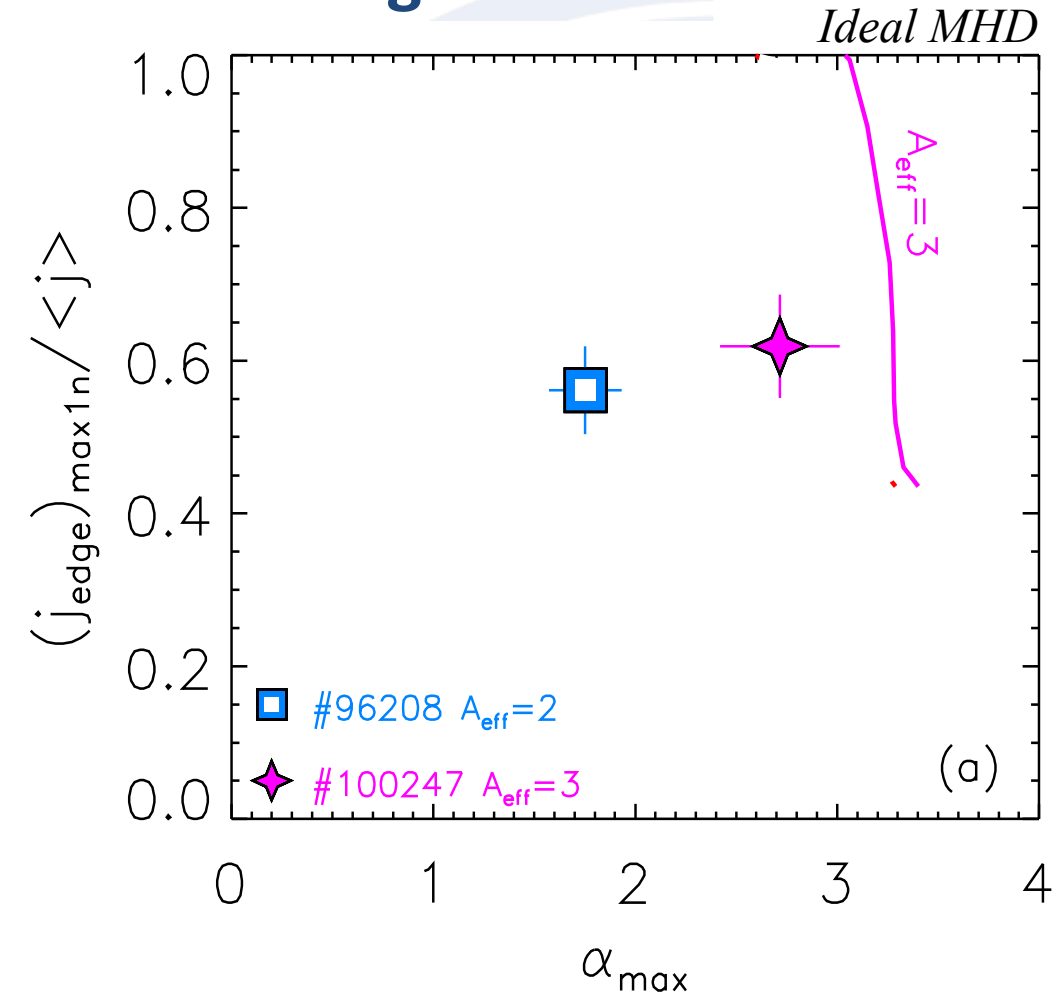


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)

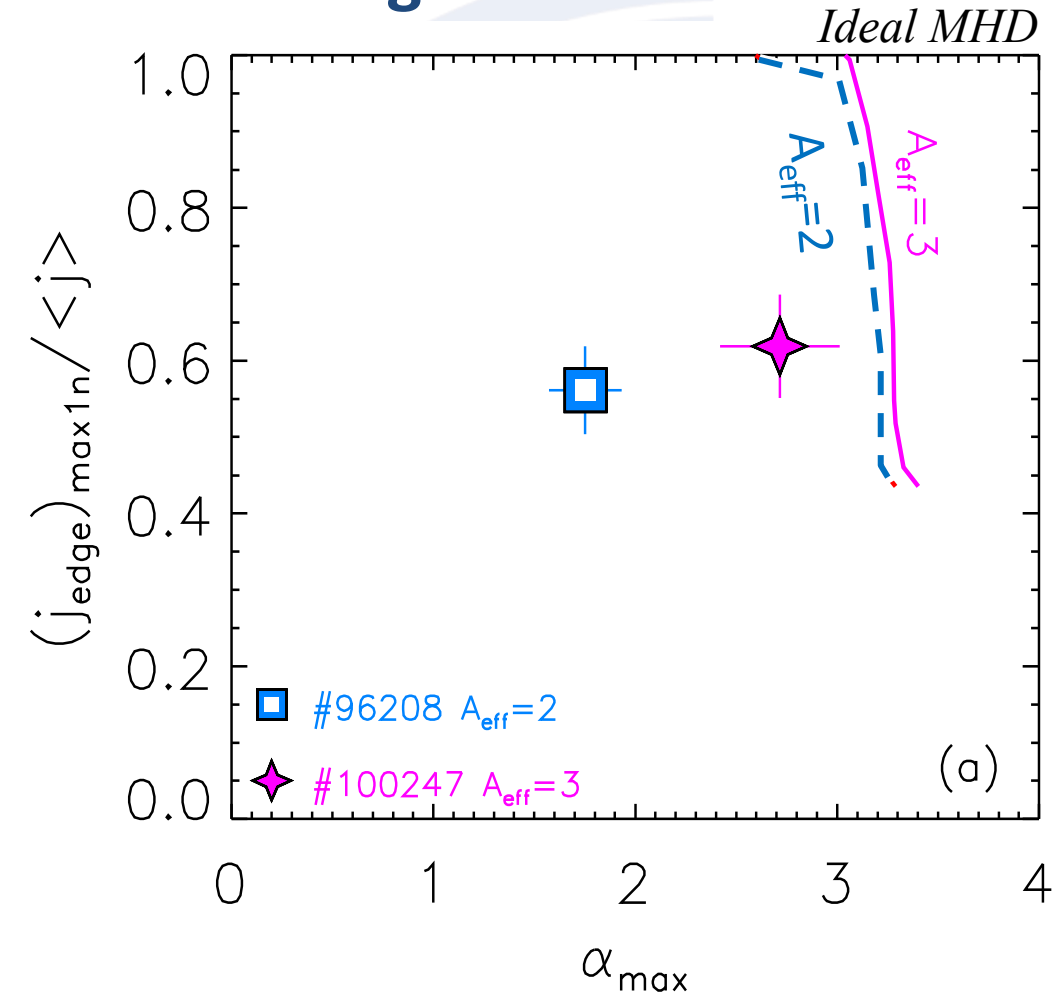


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)

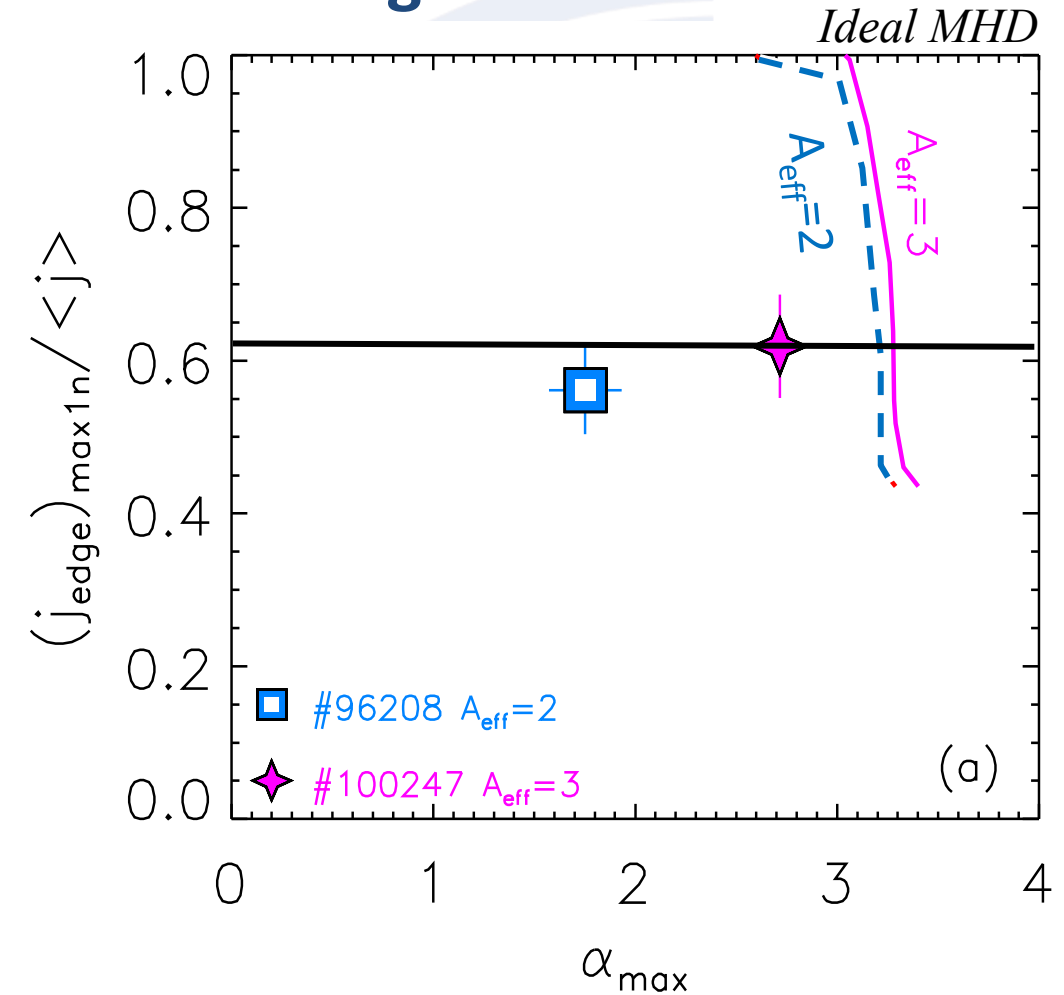


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)

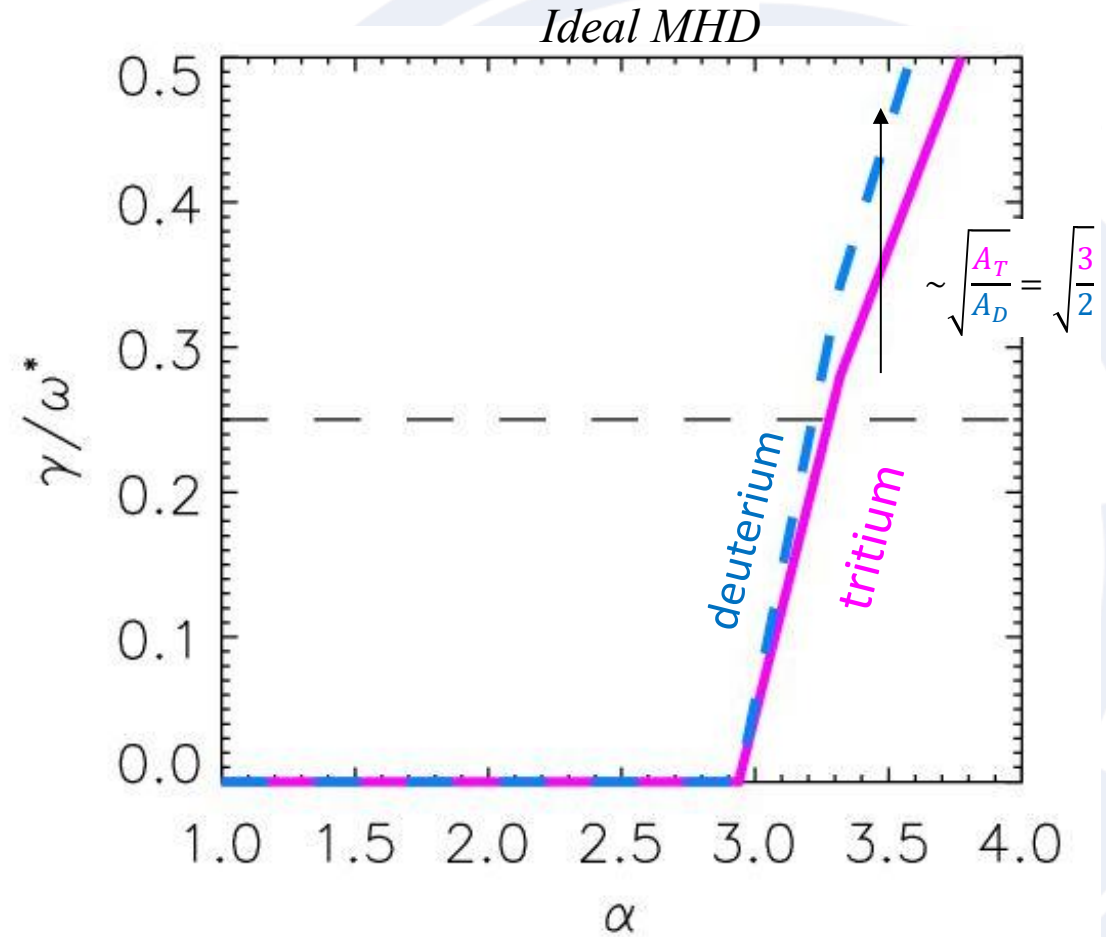


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)
 - weak dependence of the growth rate on the isotope mass ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$)

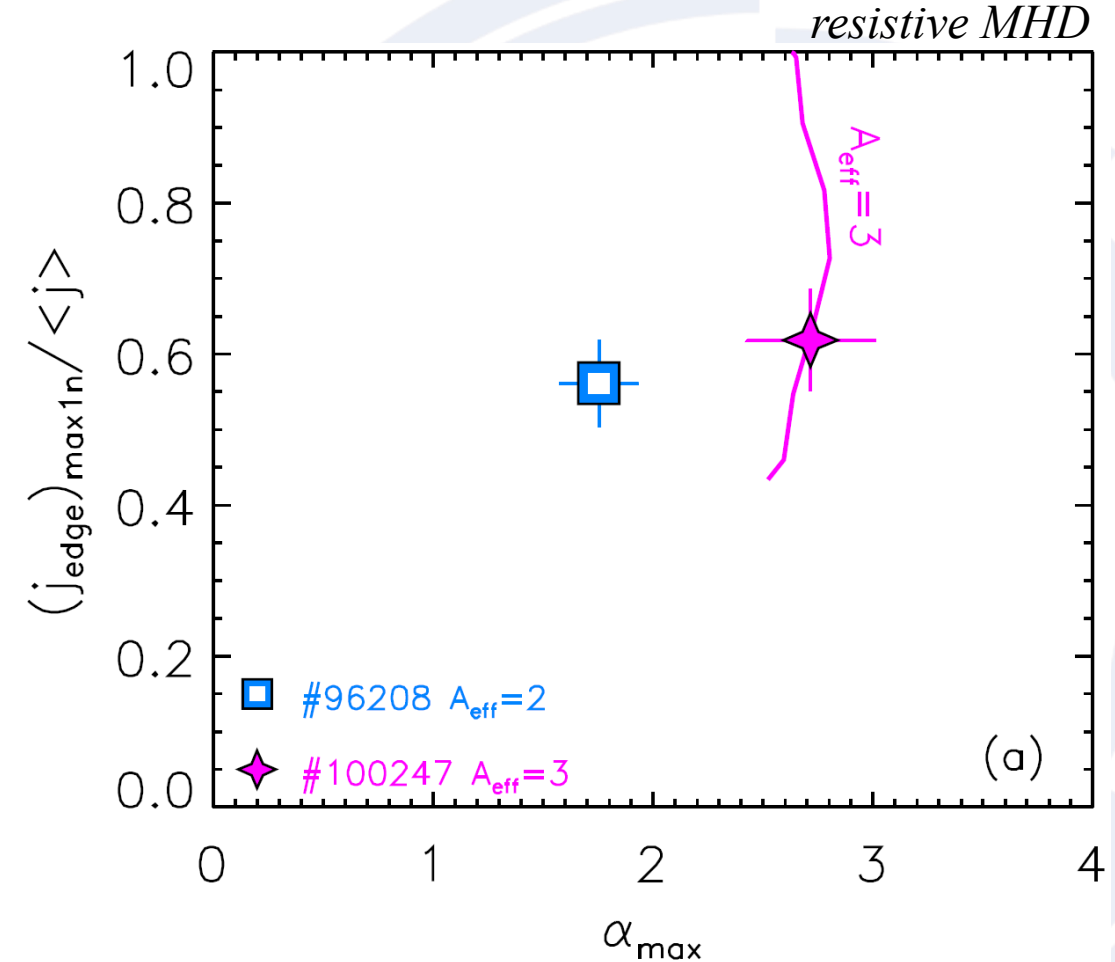


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)
 - weak dependence of the growth rate on the isotope mass ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$)
- Resistive MHD seems to explain this correlation

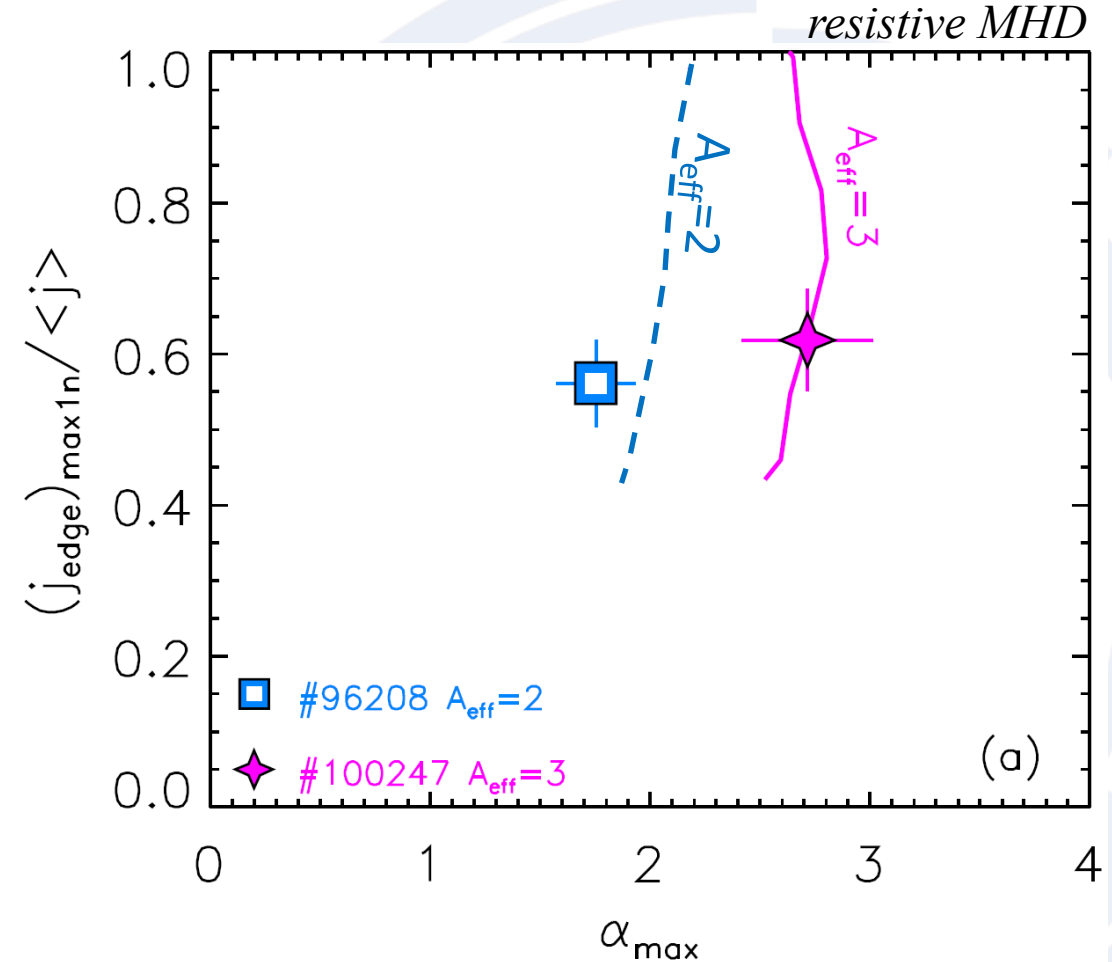


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)
 - weak dependence of the growth rate on the isotope mass ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$)
- Resistive MHD seems to explain this correlation

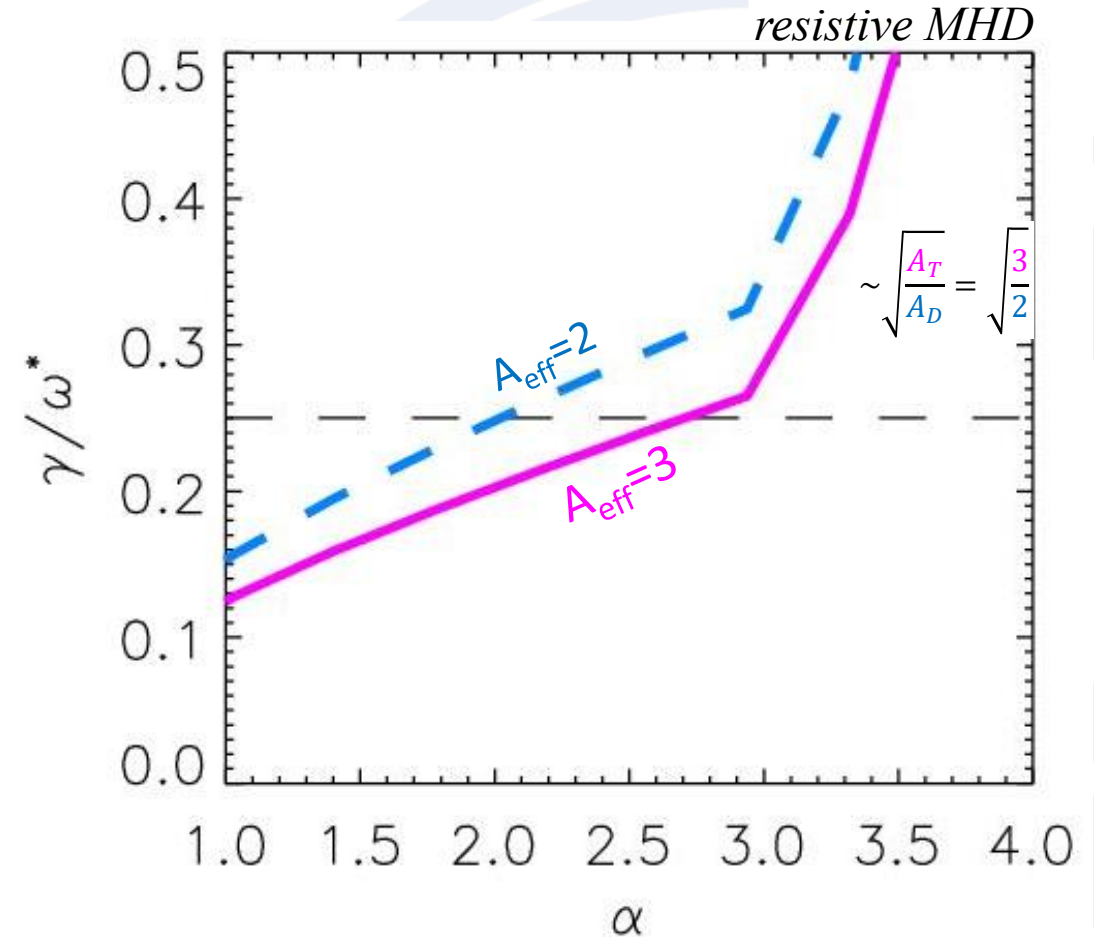


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)
 - weak dependence of the growth rate on the isotope mass ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$)
- Resistive MHD seems to explain this correlation
 - The resistive branch has a weak dependence on α
 - so the dependence ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$) can make a significant effect

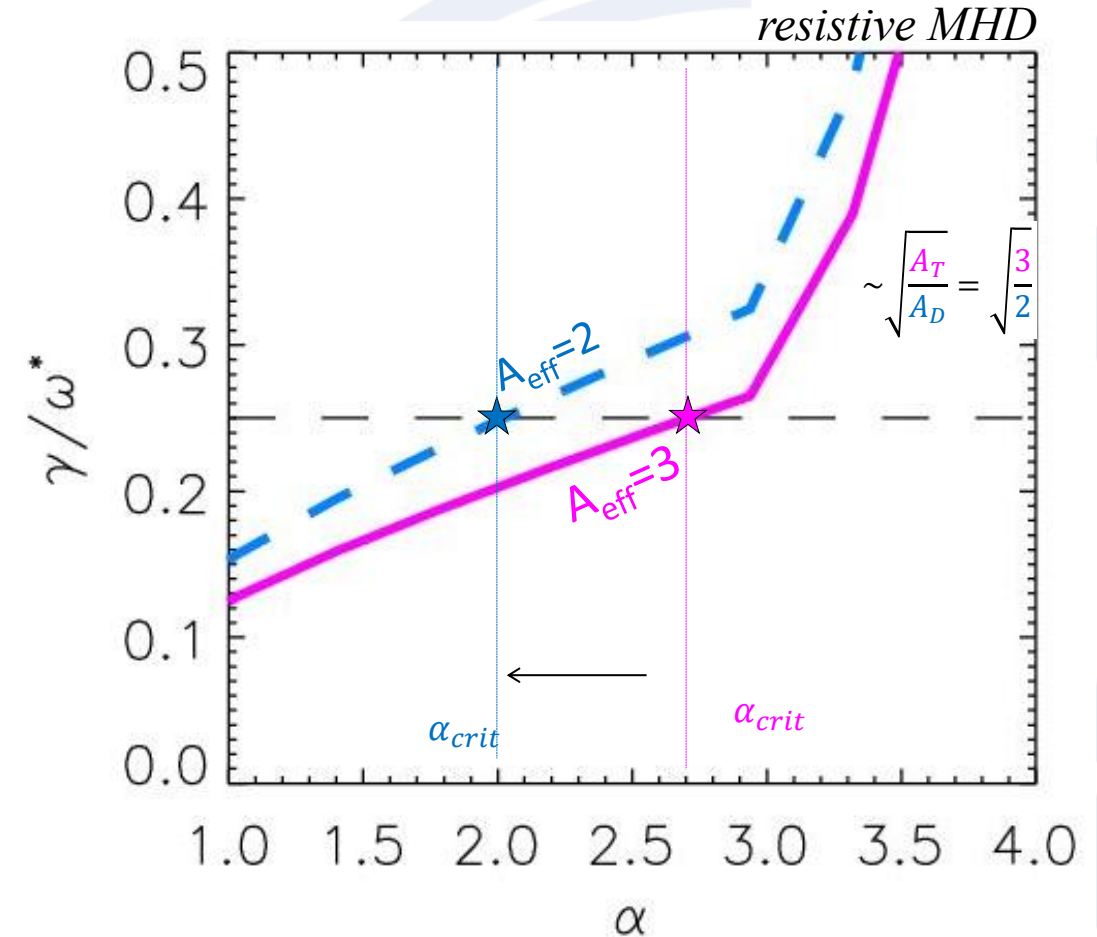


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)
 - weak dependence of the growth rate on the isotope mass ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$)
- Resistive MHD seems to explain this correlation
 - The resistive branch has a weak dependence on α
 - so the dependence ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$) can make a significant effect

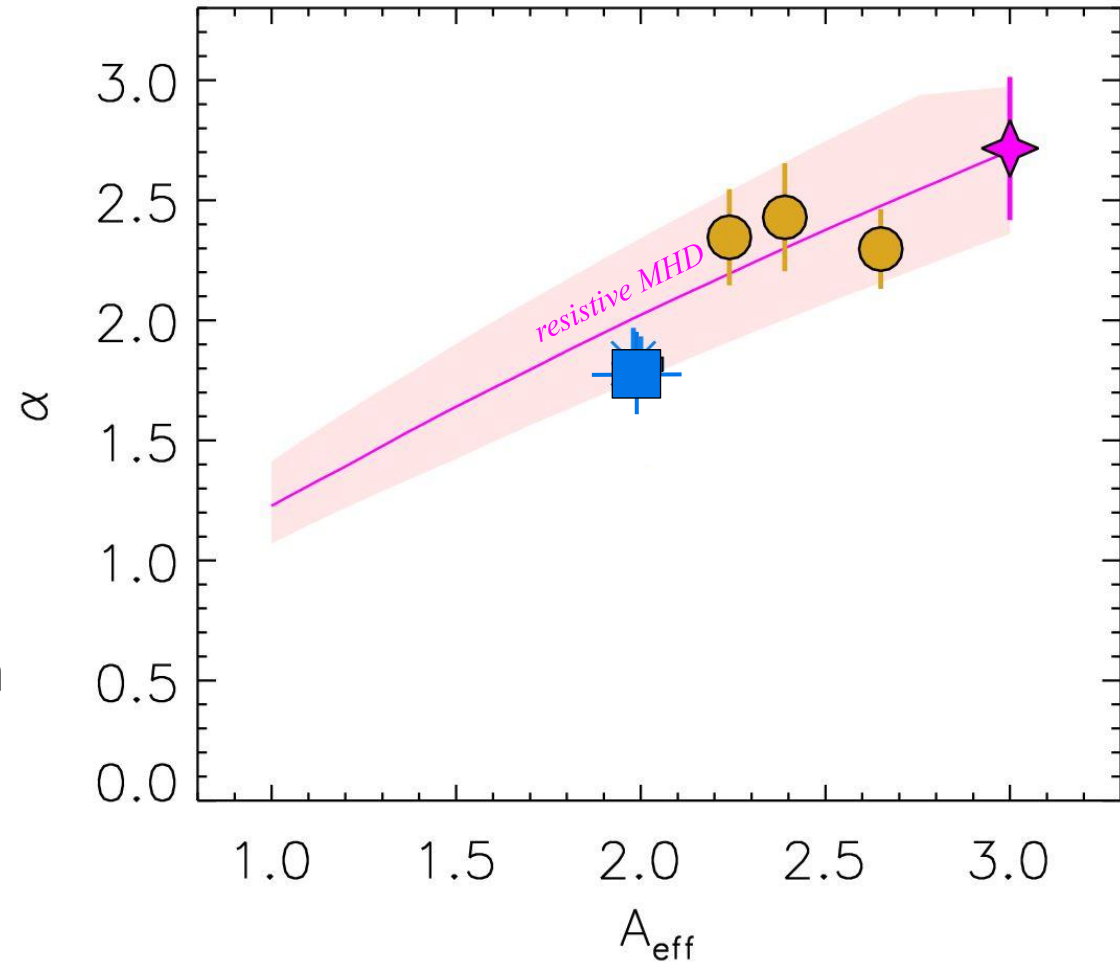


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Some key results on pedestal physics obtained during DTE2

- Normalized pressure gradient increases with increasing isotope mass
- Ideal MHD cannot explain this correlation
 - diamagnetic criterion used ($\gamma/\omega_{max}^* > 0.25$)
 - weak dependence of the growth rate on the isotope mass ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$)
- Resistive MHD seems to explain this correlation
 - The resistive branch has a weak dependence on α
 - so the dependence ($\gamma \sim A^{-1/2}$) can make a significant effect

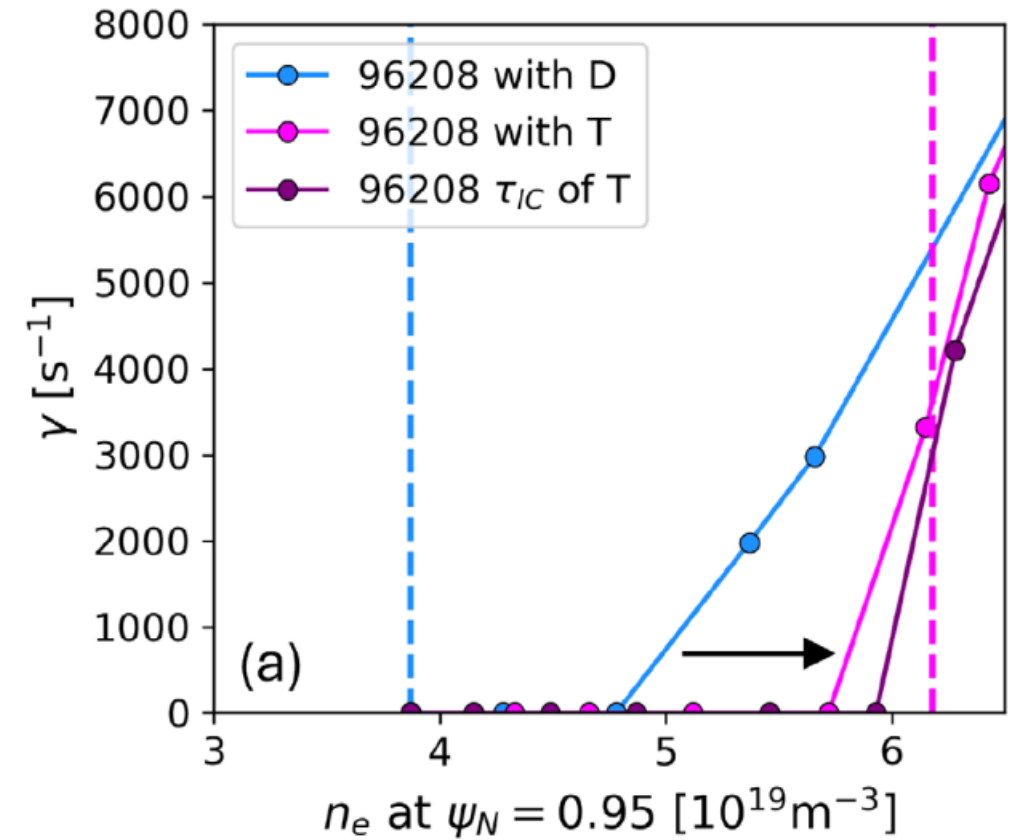


[Frassinetti NF2023]



Main conclusions related to the isotope mass effect confirmed with JOREK

- Linear visco-resistive MHD stability done with JOREK to confirm and extend the previous results obtained with CASTOR
- JOREK applied to a subset of the shots from the previous slide
- Key messages:
 - Resistivity is essential (with low resistivity JOREK does not find any pedestal instability)
 - The effect of the isotope mass on the pedestal stability is due, at least in part, to the diamagnetic stabilization



[Nyström PoP2026]



Overview

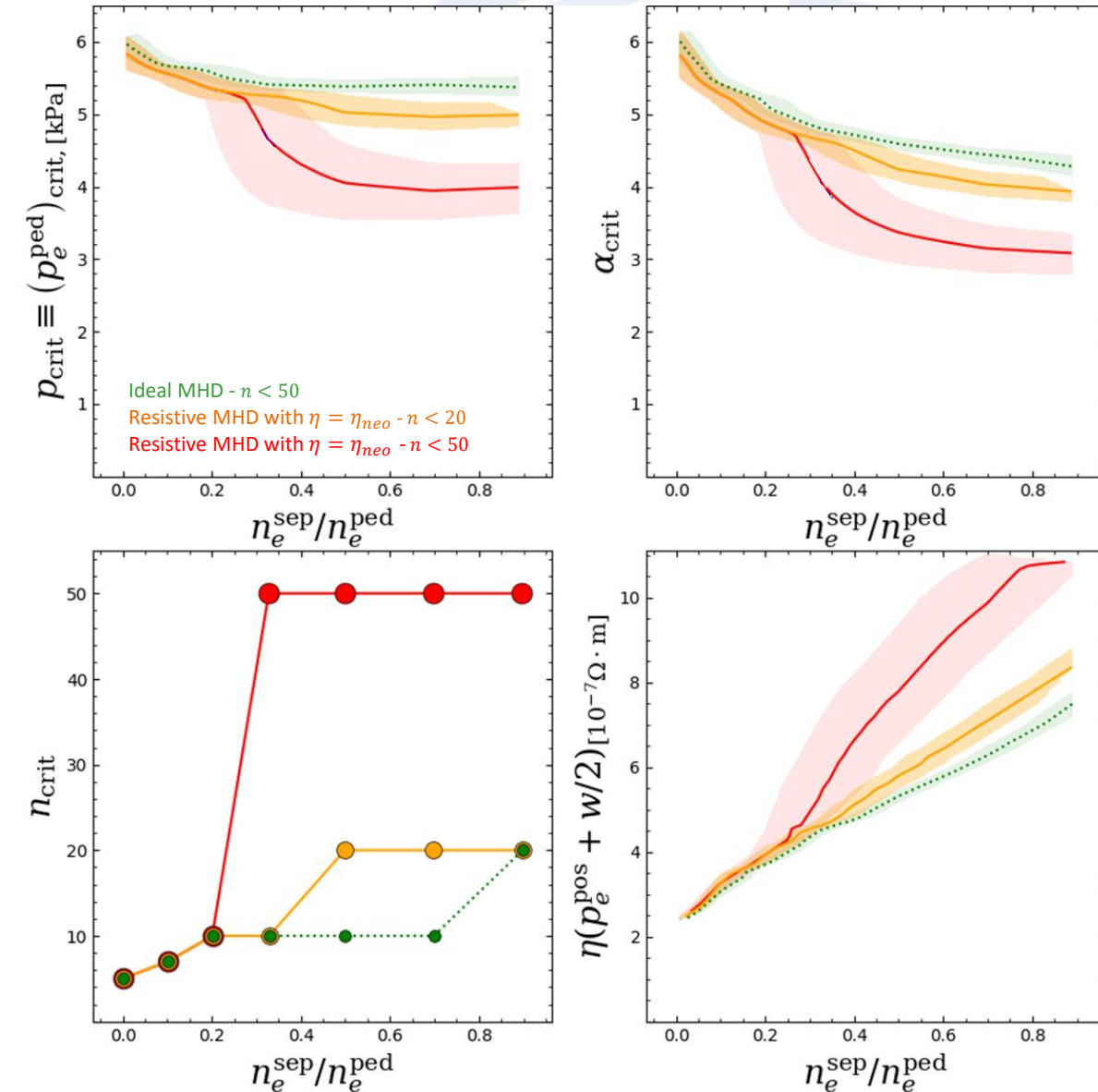
- Motivation
- Experimental results
- Pedestal stability analysis with ideal MHD and with resistive MHD
- Some important applications of resistive MHD:
 - Explaining the effect of the isotope mass on the pressure gradient in JET- ILW ballooning limited plasmas
 - **Pedestal predictions with resistive MHD: what can be done**
 - Application to several JET scenarios
- Relevance for other machines



Example: effect of $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$ with ideal and resistive MHD

[Lafay NF2026]

- Threshold fine tuned to a reference case
 - 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW low gas rate
 - Neoclassical resistivity self-consistently calculate with the Redl formula

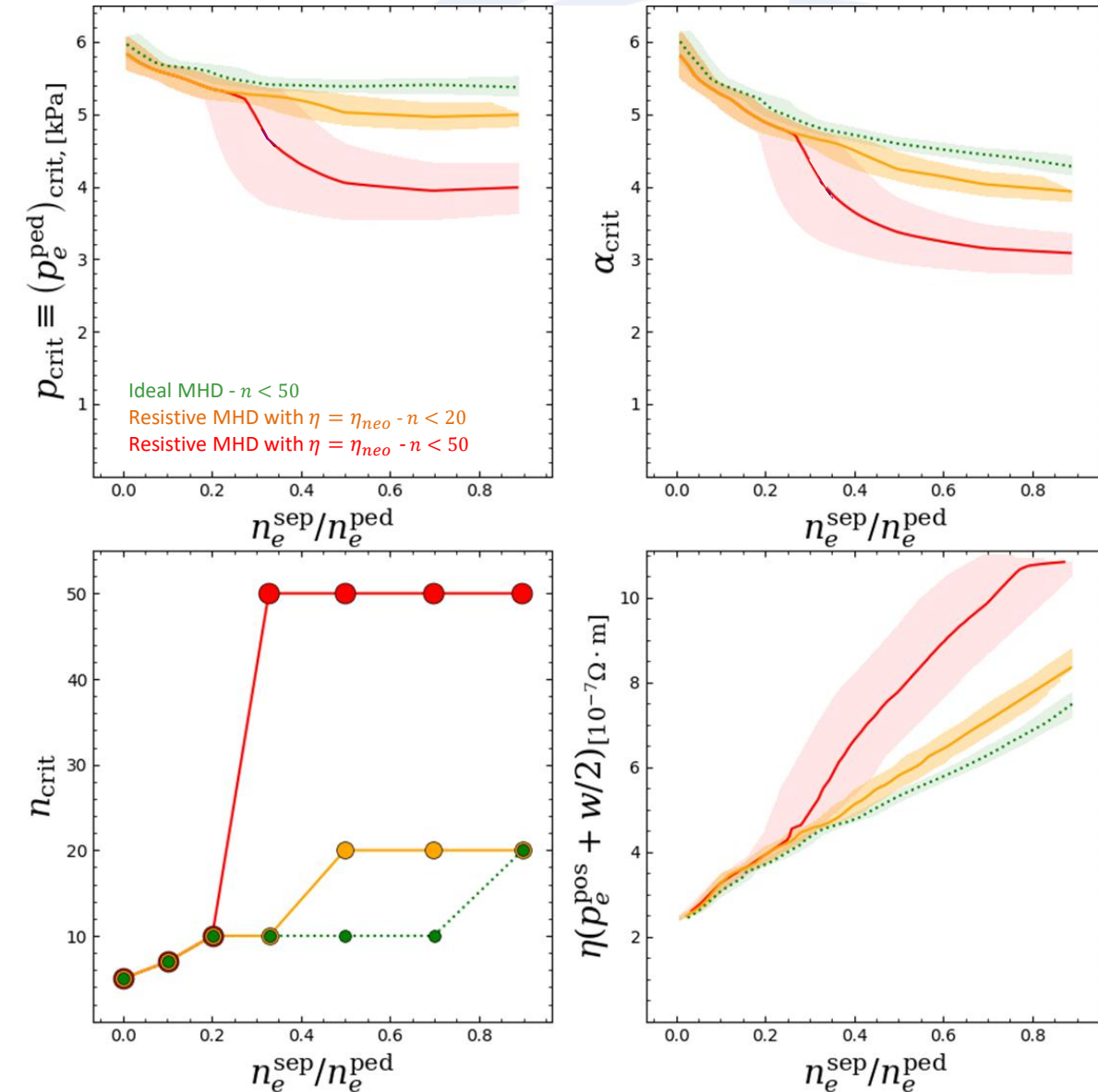




Example: effect of $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$ with ideal and resistive MHD

[Lafay NF2026]

- Threshold fine tuned to a reference case
 - 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW low gas rate
 - Neoclassical resistivity self-consistently calculate with the Redl formula
- Starting from the reference case, a $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$ scan was done [see Dunne PPCF2017 for the importance of $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$]

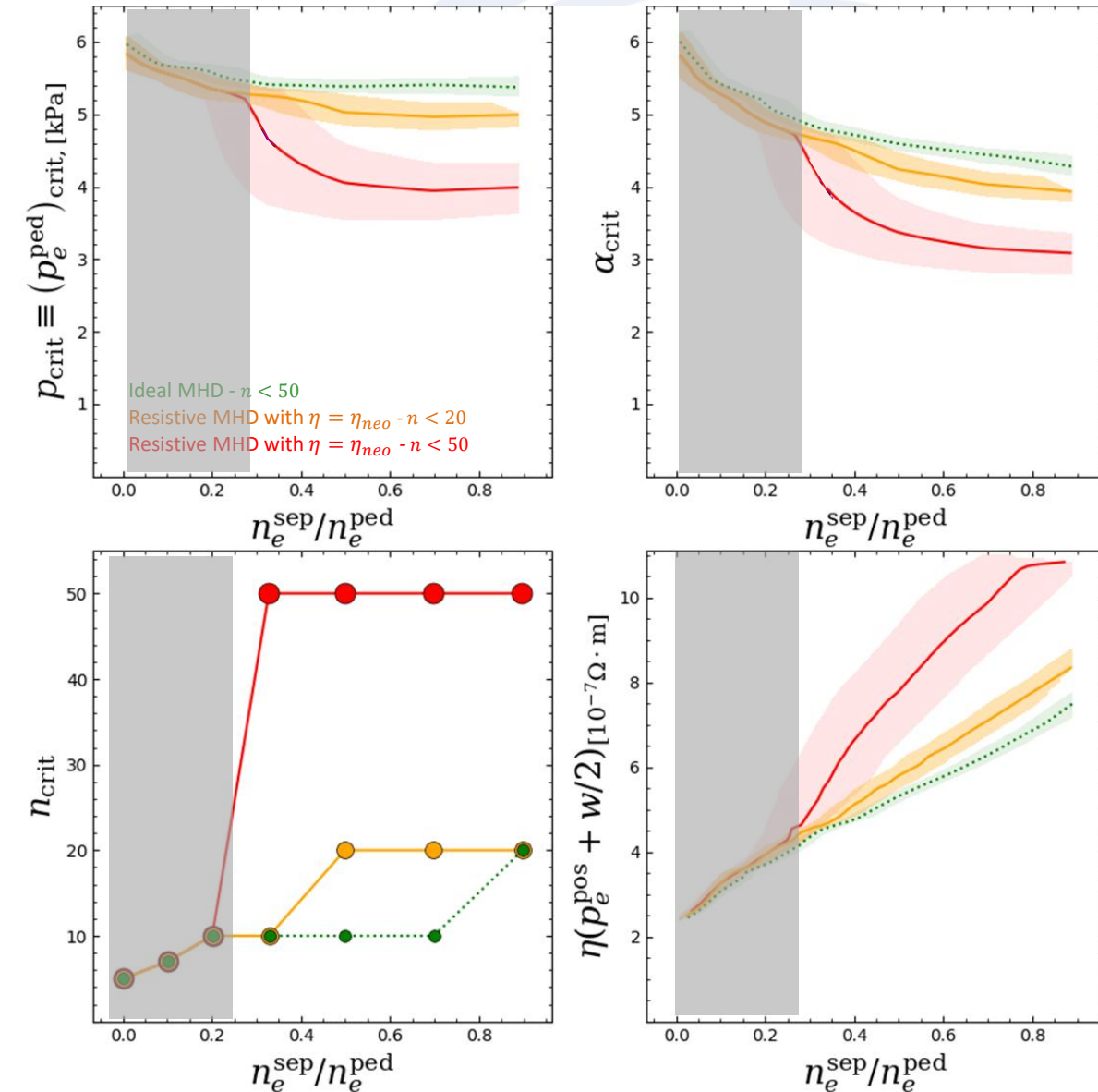




Example: effect of $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$ with ideal and resistive MHD

[Lafay NF2026]

- Threshold fine tuned to a reference case
 - 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW low gas rate
 - Neoclassical resistivity self-consistently calculate with the Redl formula
- Starting from the reference case, a $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$ scan was done [see Dunne PPCF2017 for the importance of $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$]
 - Low $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}} \rightarrow T_e^{\text{ped}}$ is high $\rightarrow \eta$ is low $\rightarrow$ resistive effects are negligible $\rightarrow$ ideal and resistive MHD predictions are similar

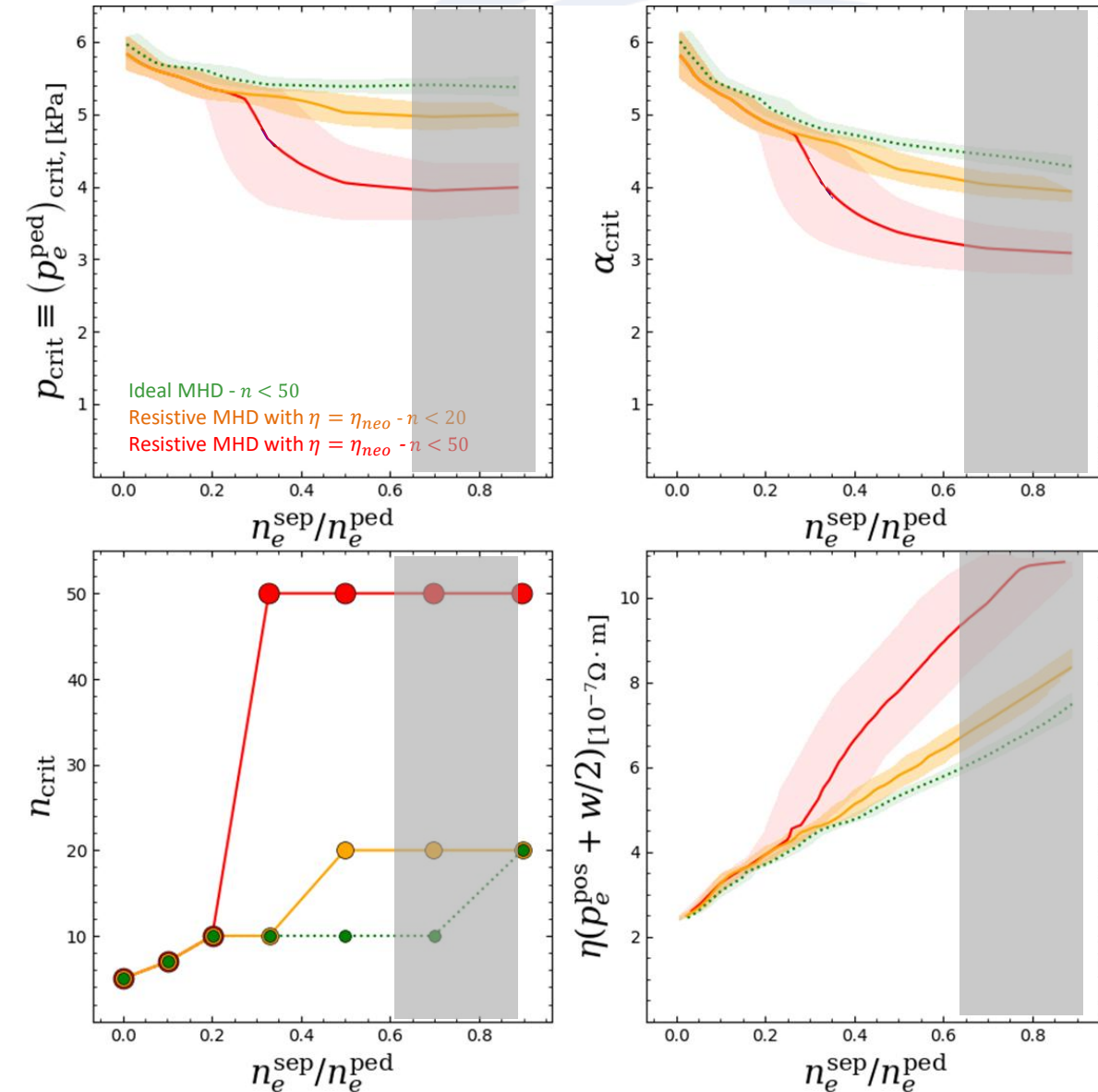




Example: effect of $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$ with ideal and resistive MHD

[Lafay NF2026]

- Threshold fine tuned to a reference case
 - 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW low gas rate
 - Neoclassical resistivity self-consistently calculate with the Redl formula
- Starting from the reference case, a $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$ scan was done [see Dunne PPCF2017 for the importance of $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}}$]
 - Low $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}} \rightarrow T_e^{\text{ped}}$ is high $\rightarrow \eta$ is low $\rightarrow$ resistive effects are negligible $\rightarrow$ ideal and resistive MHD predictions are similar
 - high $n_e^{\text{sep}}/n_e^{\text{ped}} \rightarrow T_e^{\text{ped}}$ is low $\rightarrow \eta$ is high $\rightarrow$ resistive effects are not negligible $\rightarrow$ resistive MHD predicts a lower pressure





Application to an experimental gas scan

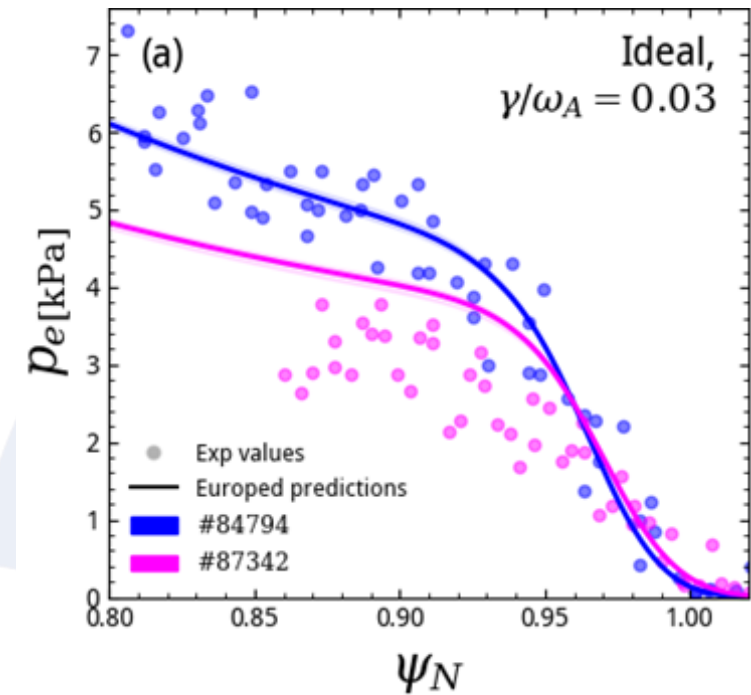
- Predictions tested on a gas scan:
 - 84794: 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW low gas rate
 - 87342: 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW high gas rate
- Threshold fine tuned to the low gas rate case





Application to an experimental gas scan

- Predictions tested on a gas scan:
 - 84794: 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW low gas rate
 - 87342: 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW high gas rate
- Threshold fine tuned to the low gas rate case
- Ideal MHD:
 - The high gas rate case case is not well predicted

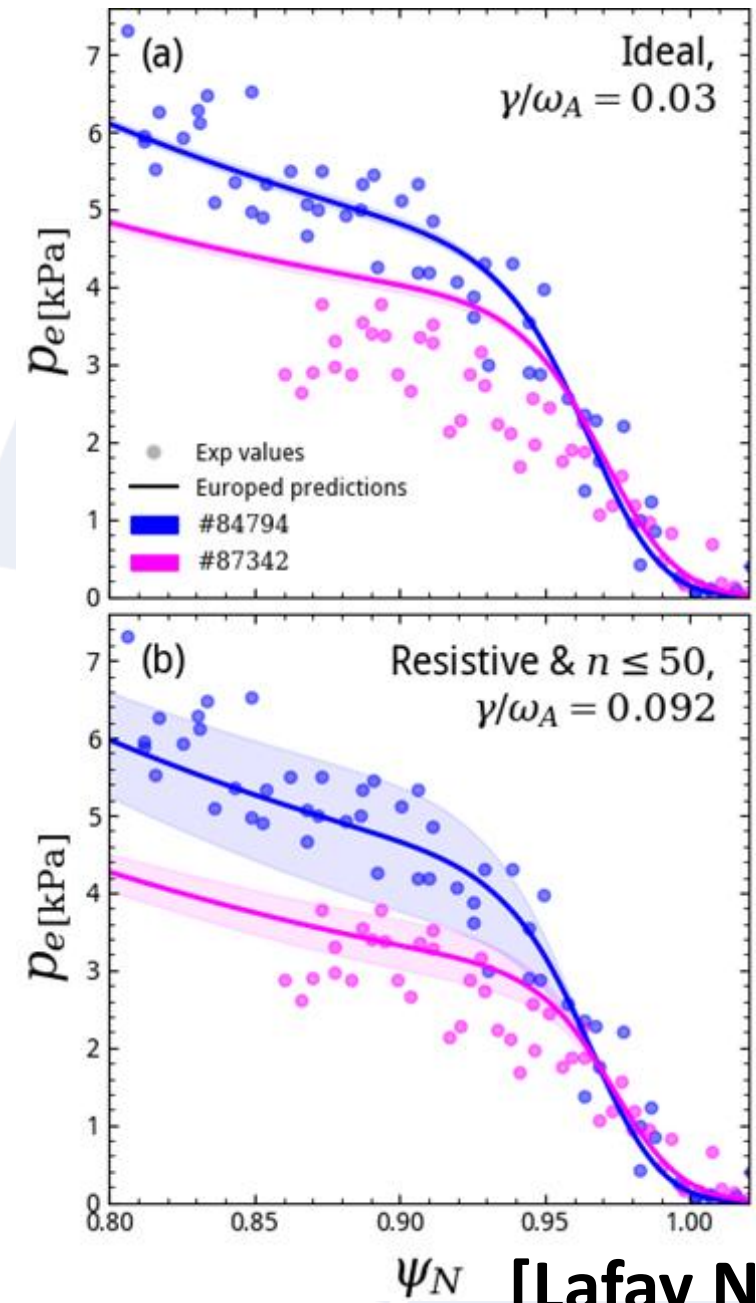


[Lafay NF2026]



Application to an experimental gas scan

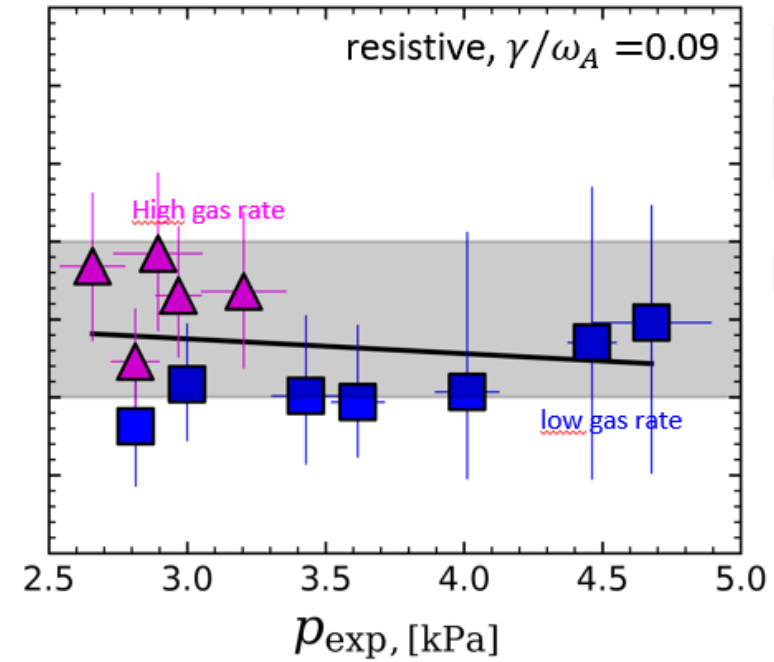
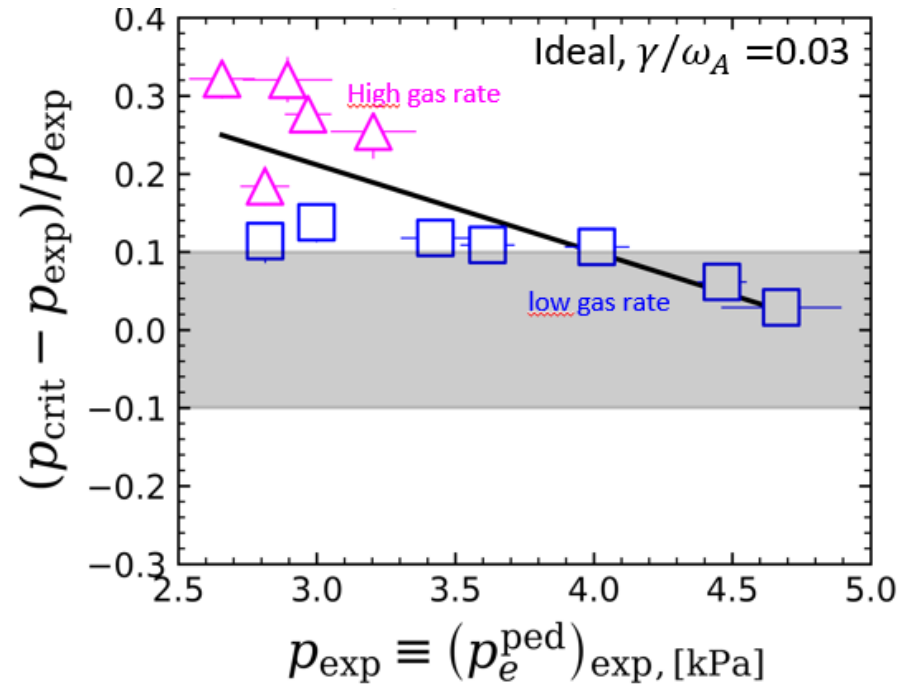
- Predictions tested on a gas scan:
 - 84794: 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW low gas rate
 - 87342: 1.4MA/1.7T/15MW high gas rate
- Threshold fine tuned to the low gas rate case
- Ideal MHD:
 - The high gas rate case case is not well predicted
- Resistive MHD:
 - The high gas rate case case is reasonably well predicted



ψ_N [Lafay NF2026]



Extension to a larger dataset

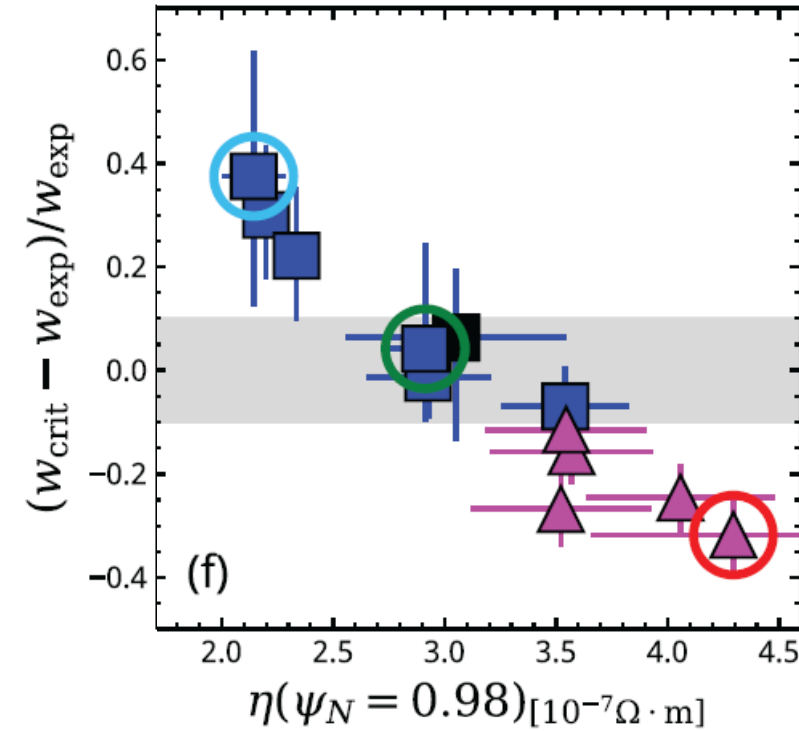
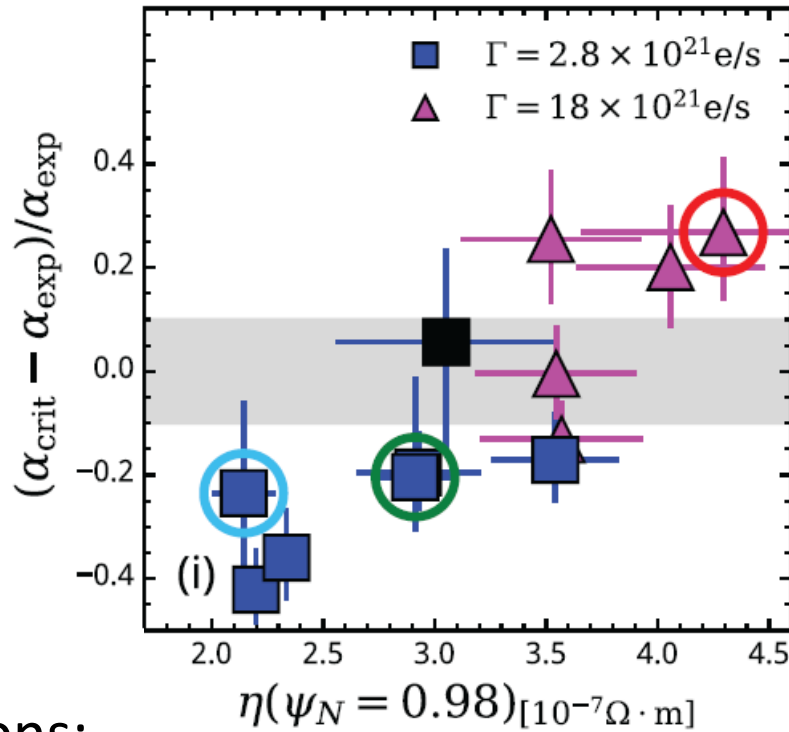


- p^{ped} predictions:
 - Ideal MHD: no good agreement
 - Resistive MHD: good agreement

[Lafay NF2026]



Extension to a larger dataset

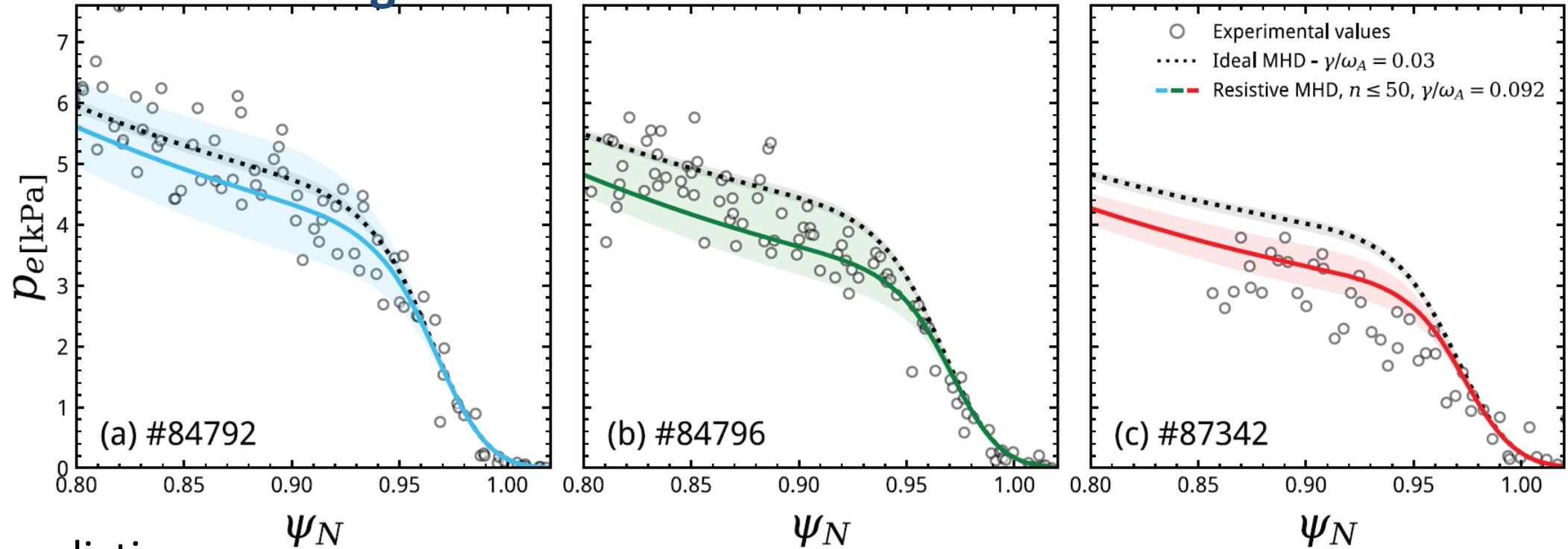


- p^{ped} predictions:
 - Ideal MHD: no good agreement
 - Resistive MHD: good agreement
- gradient and width predictions are NOT perfect

[Lafay NF2026]



Extension to a larger dataset



- p^{ped} predictions:
 - Ideal MHD: no good agreement
 - Resistive MHD: good agreement
- gradient and width predictions are NOT perfect
- However: within the experimental scatter of the data point the agreement is significantly better with resistive MHD

[Lafay NF2026]



Good predictions also for JET-C

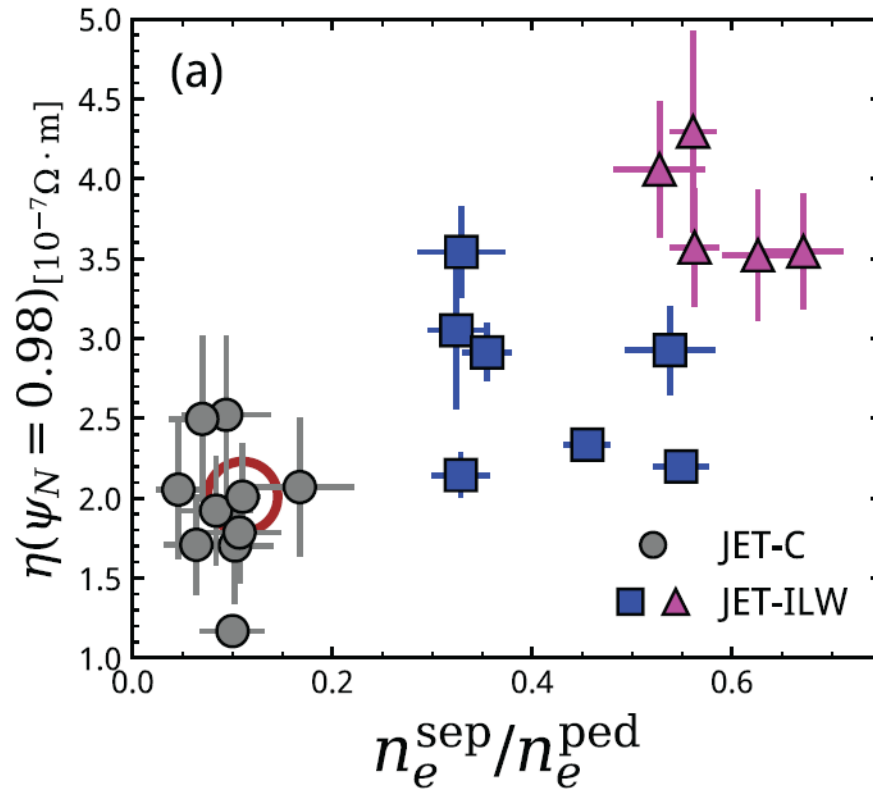
- JET-C has often higher T_{epd} than JET-ILW
 - are resistive MHD predictions still valid in JET-C?



[Lafay NF2026]



Good predictions also for JET-C

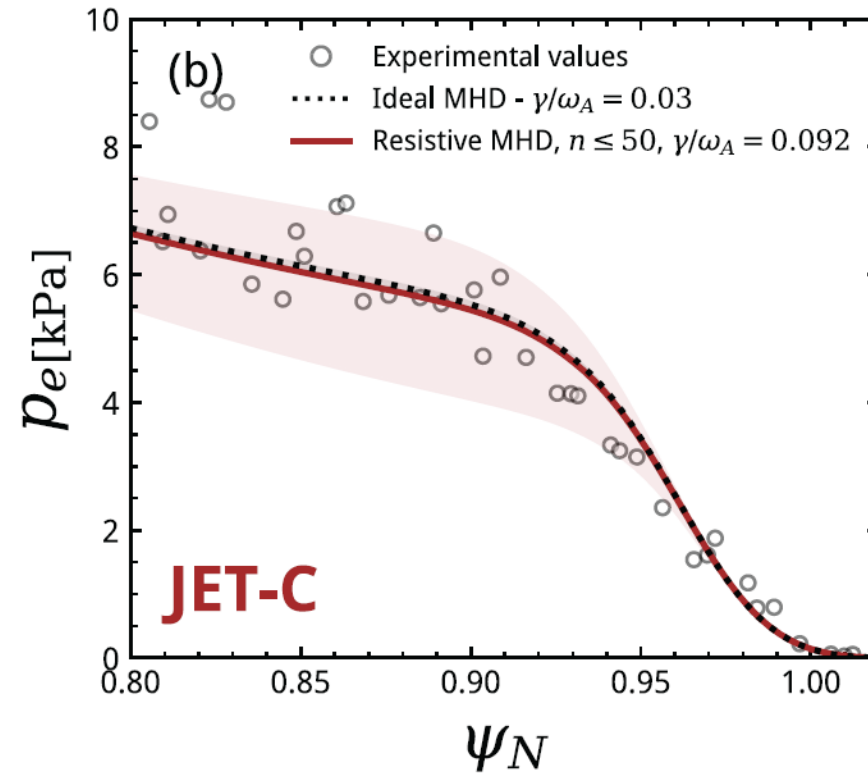
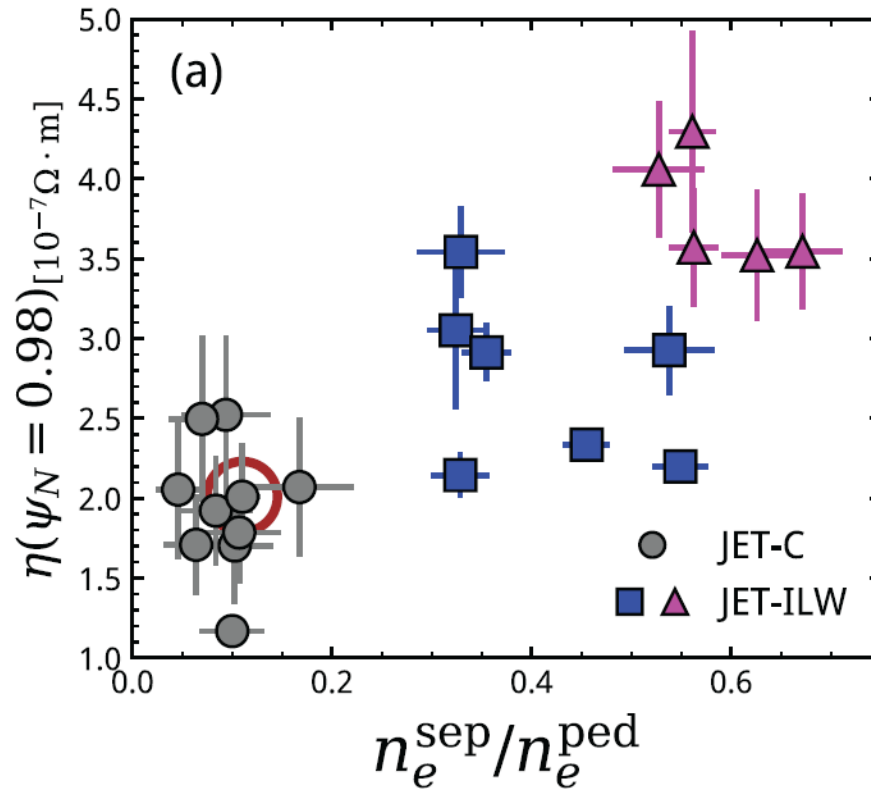


- JET-C has often higher T_{ped} than JET-ILW
 - are resistive MHD predictions still valid in JET-C?
- The resistivity tends to be lower in JET-C → resistive effects are negligible

[Lafay NF2026]



Good predictions also for JET-C



- JET-C has often higher T_{ped} than JET-ILW
 - are resistive MHD predictions still valid in JET-C?
- The resistivity tends to be lower in JET-C $\rightarrow$ resistive effects are negligible
- Resistive MHD predictions are consistent with ideal MHD predictions

[Lafay NF2026]



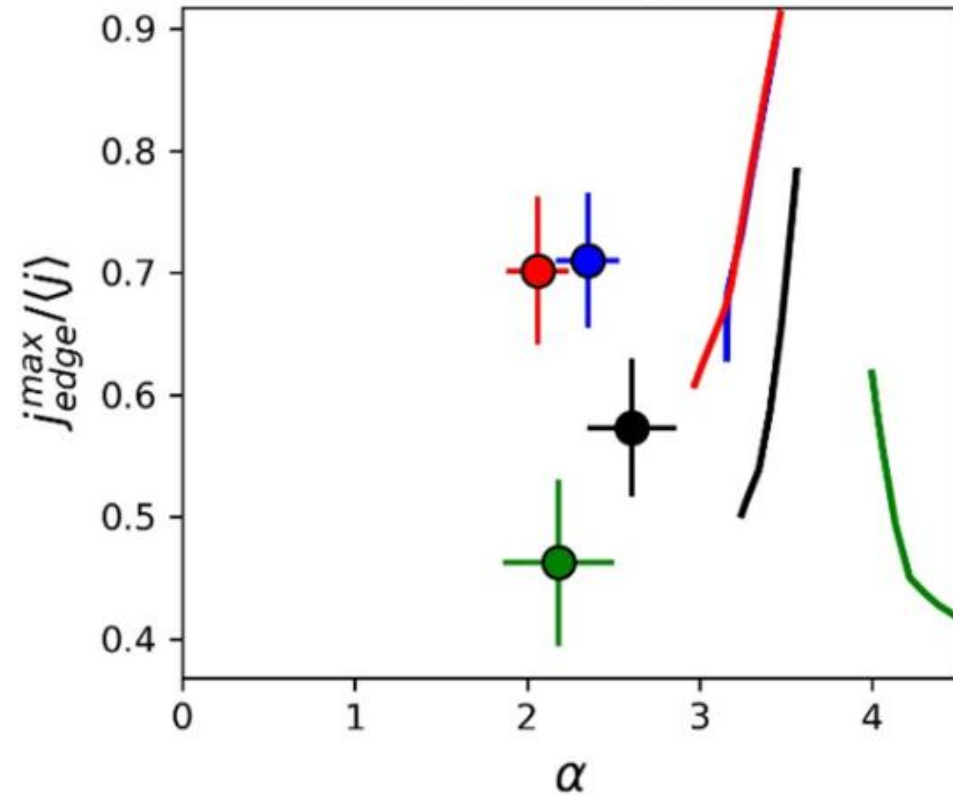
Overview

- Motivation
- Experimental results
- Pedestal stability analysis with ideal MHD and with resistive MHD
- Some important applications of resistive MHD:
 - Explaining the effect of the isotope mass on the pressure gradient in JET- ILW ballooning limited plasmas
 - Pedestal predictions with resistive MHD: what can be done
 - **Application to several JET scenarios**
- Relevance for other machines



ITER-baseline Neon seeded scenario

Ideal MHD



- Ideal MHD: experimental pedestal stable

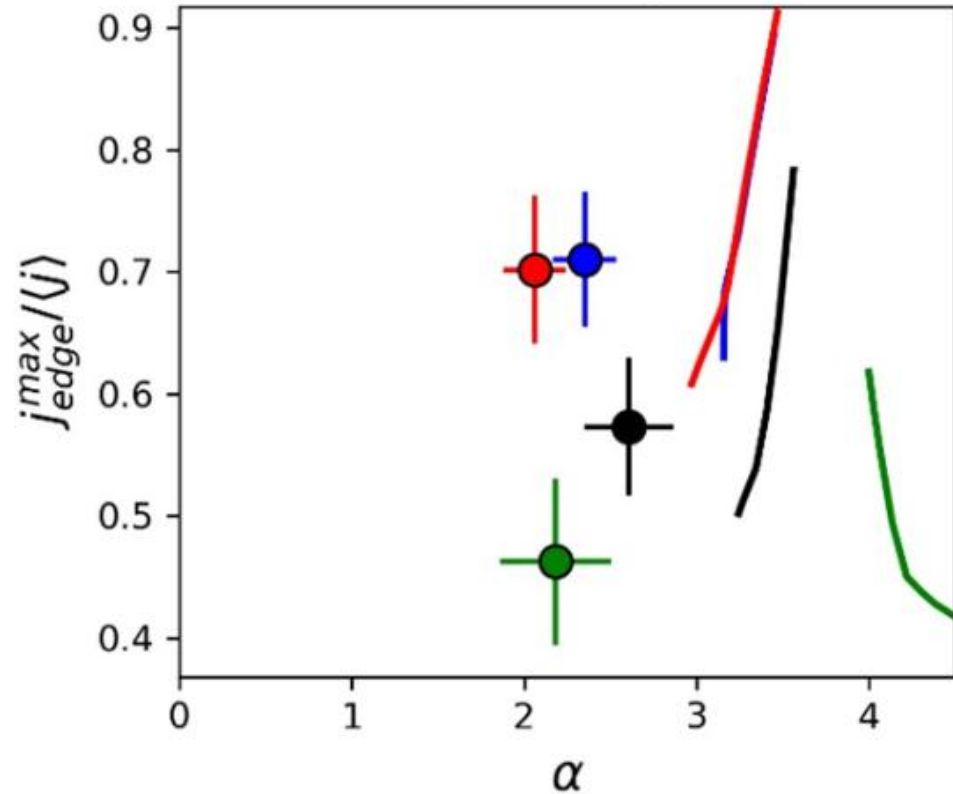
[Nyström NF2026]

[Giroud submitted to NF]

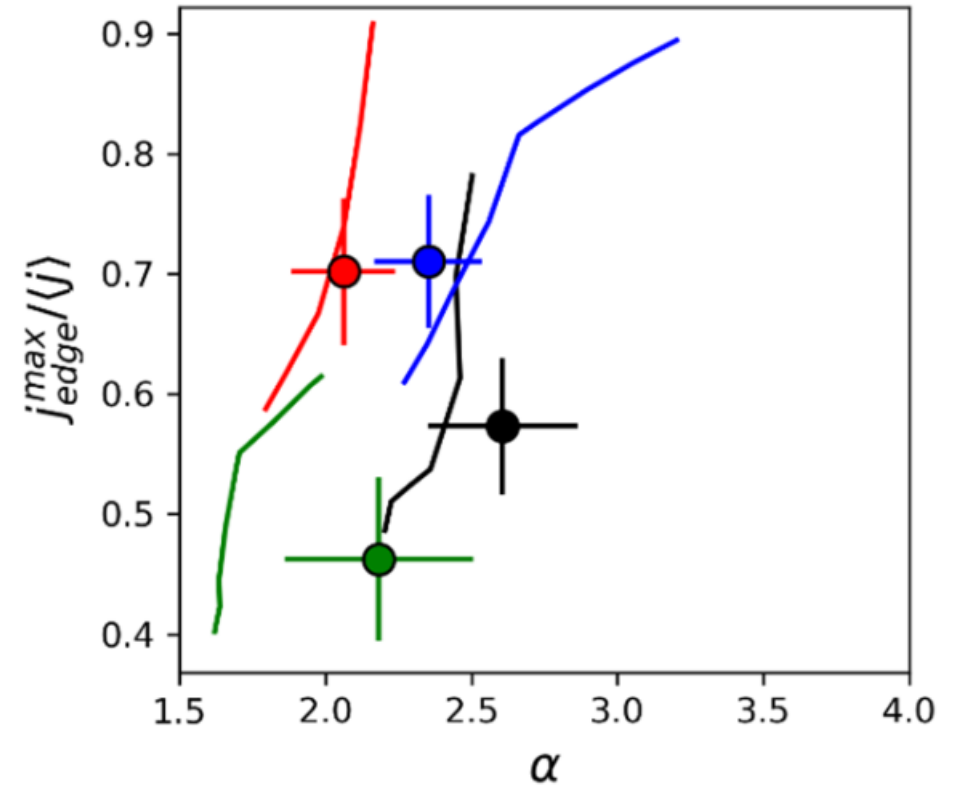


ITER-baseline Neon seeded scenario

Ideal MHD



Resistive MHD



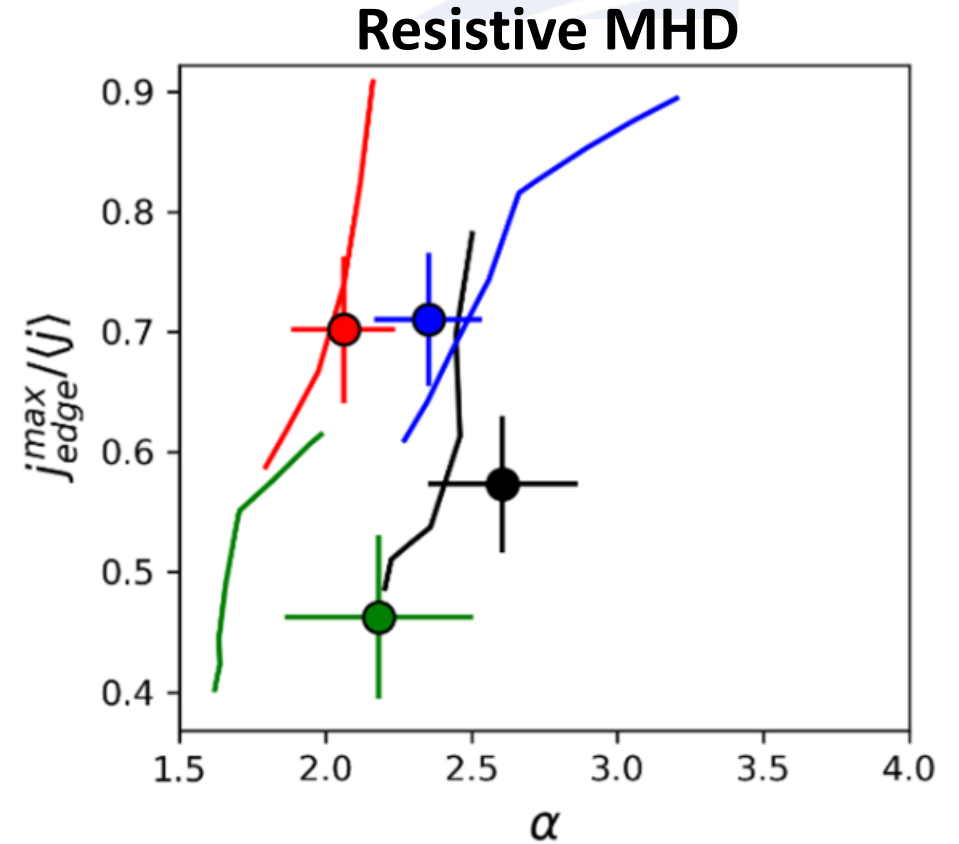
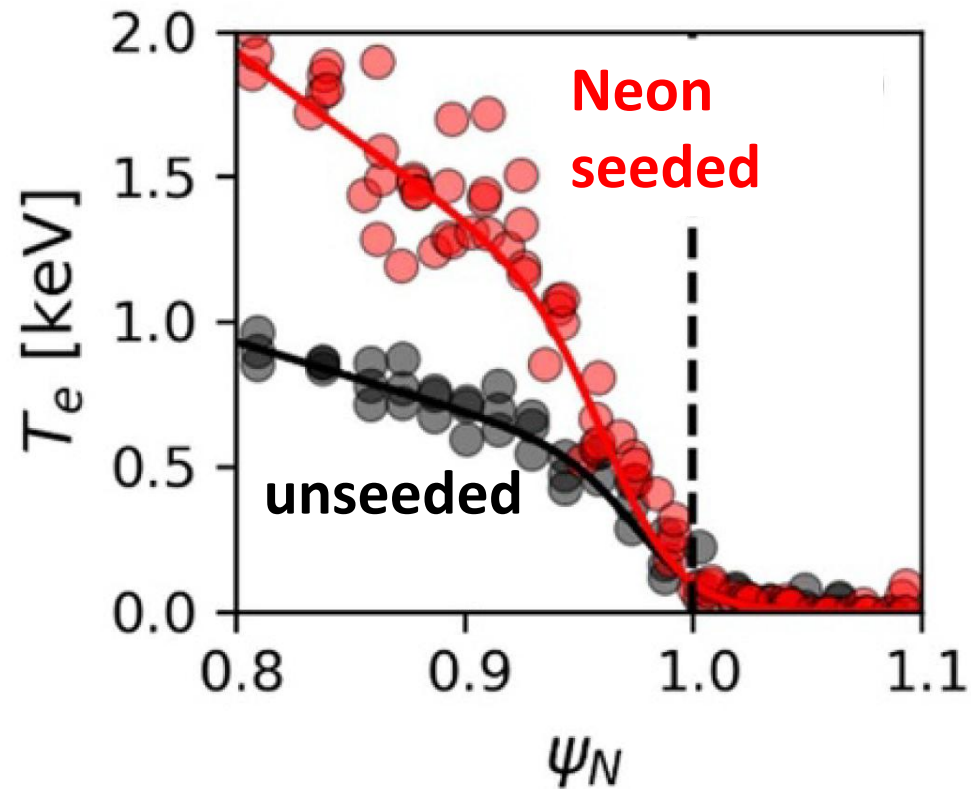
[Nyström NF2026]

[Giroud submitted to NF]

- Ideal MHD: experimental pedestal stable
- Resistive MHD: better agreement between stability boundaries and experimental points



ITER-baseline Neon seeded scenario



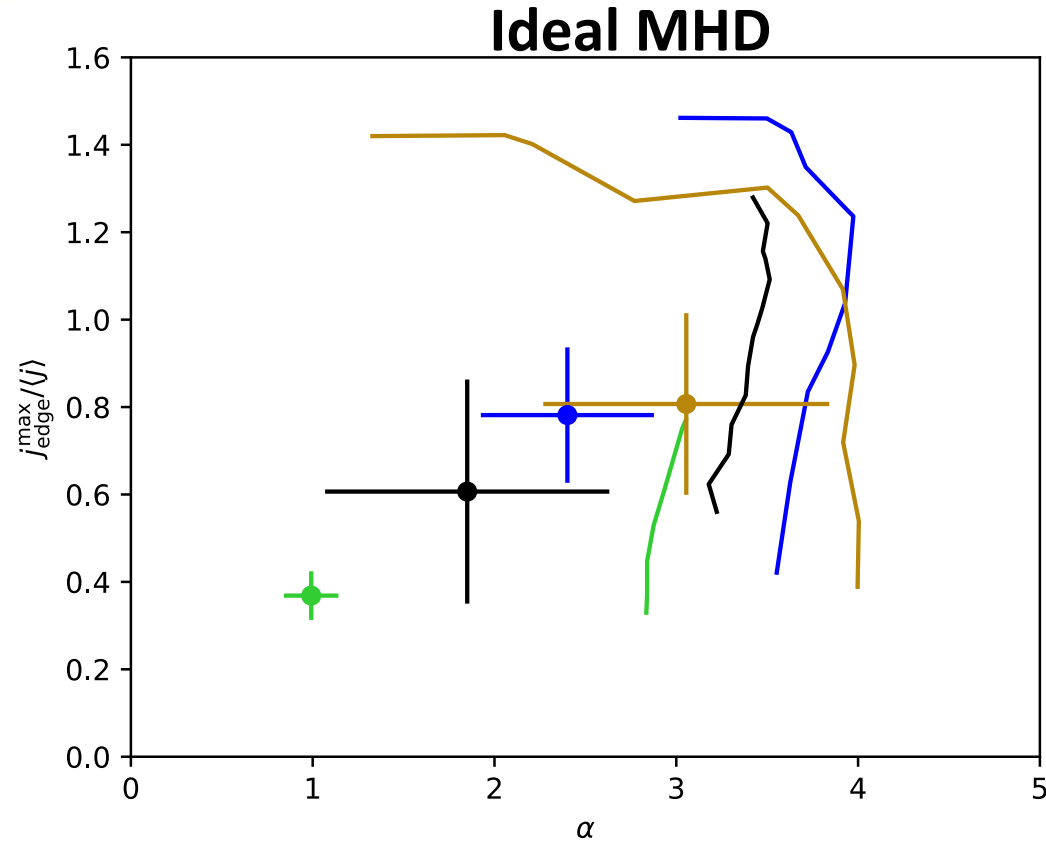
[Nyström NF2026]

[Giroud submitted to NF]

- Ideal MHD: experimental pedestal stable
- Resistive MHD: better agreement between stability boundaries and experimental points
- Important: the Neon seeded pulses have very high T_e^{ped} . Resistive effect are important because the pedestal is very wide ($\rightarrow$ wider region of the pedestal foot with low T_e)



JET-baseline scenario



D - #96893 – Large ELMs DT - #99948 – Large ELMs
D - #96893 – Small ELMs DT - #99948 – Small ELMs

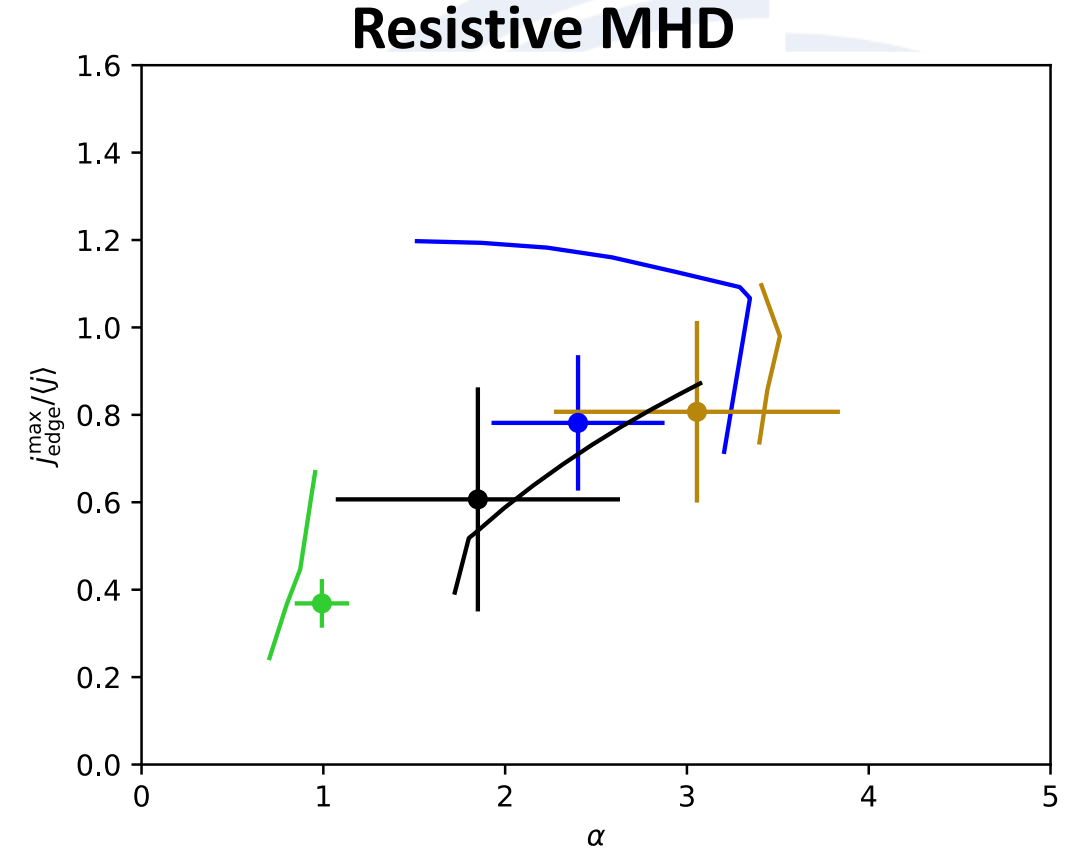
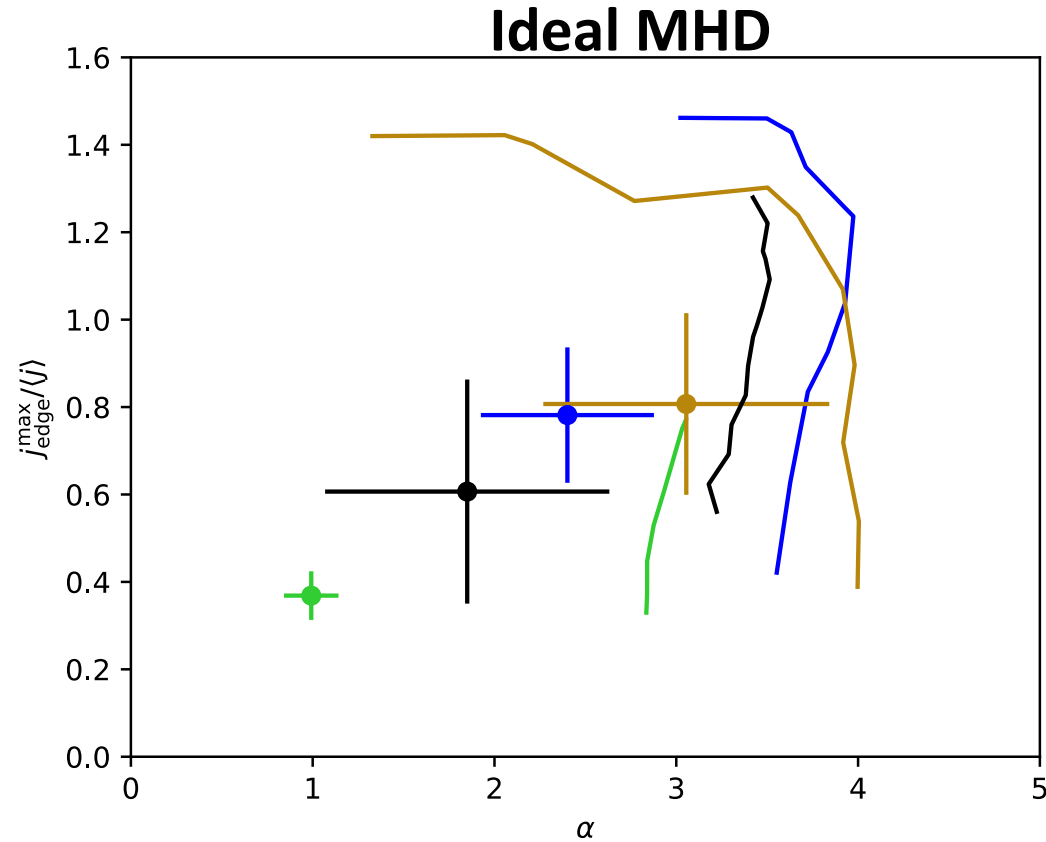
[Lafay, work in progress]

- Ideal MHD: experimental pedestal stable
- Resistive MHD: better agreement between stability boundaries and experimental points



JET-baseline scenario

D - #96893 – Large ELMs DT - #99948 – Large ELMs
D - #96893 – Small ELMs DT - #99948 – Small ELMs



[Lafay, work in progress]

- Ideal MHD: experimental pedestal stable
- Resistive MHD: better agreement between stability boundaries and experimental points



Overview

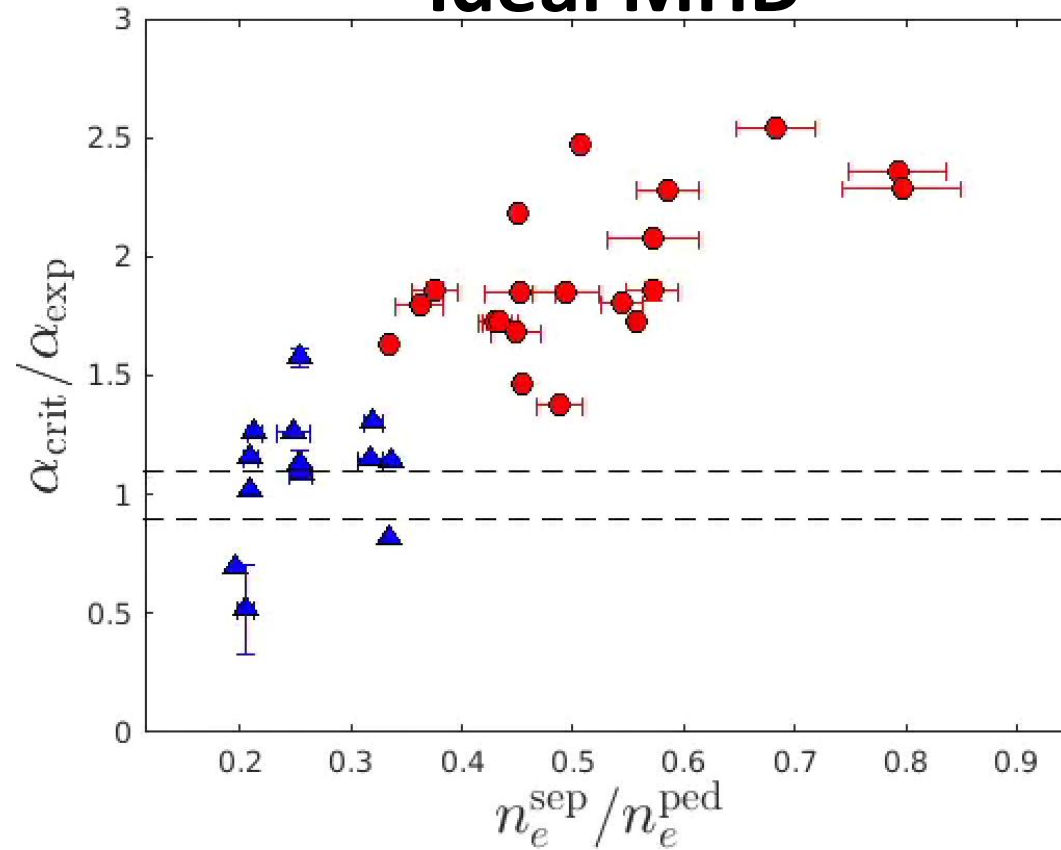
- Motivation
- Experimental results
- Pedestal stability analysis with ideal MHD and with resistive MHD
- Some important applications of resistive MHD:
 - Explaining the effect of the isotope mass on the pressure gradient in JET- ILW ballooning limited plasmas
 - Pedestal predictions with resistive MHD: what can be done
 - Application to several JET scenarios
- **Relevance for other machines**



Extension to TCV: work in progress

[Lafay EPS2026]

Ideal MHD



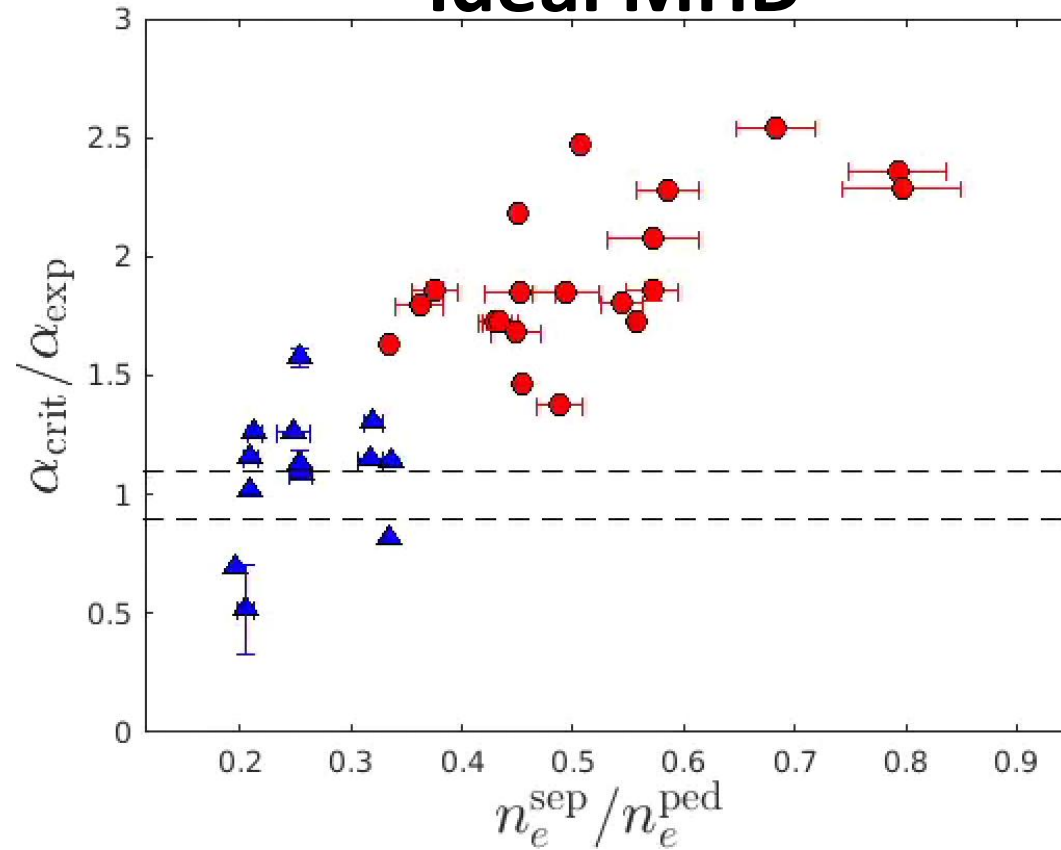
- TCV: preliminary results suggest it can be important also in TCV [Lafay EPS2026]
- NSTX and spherical tokamaks: see [Kleiner PPCF2025]



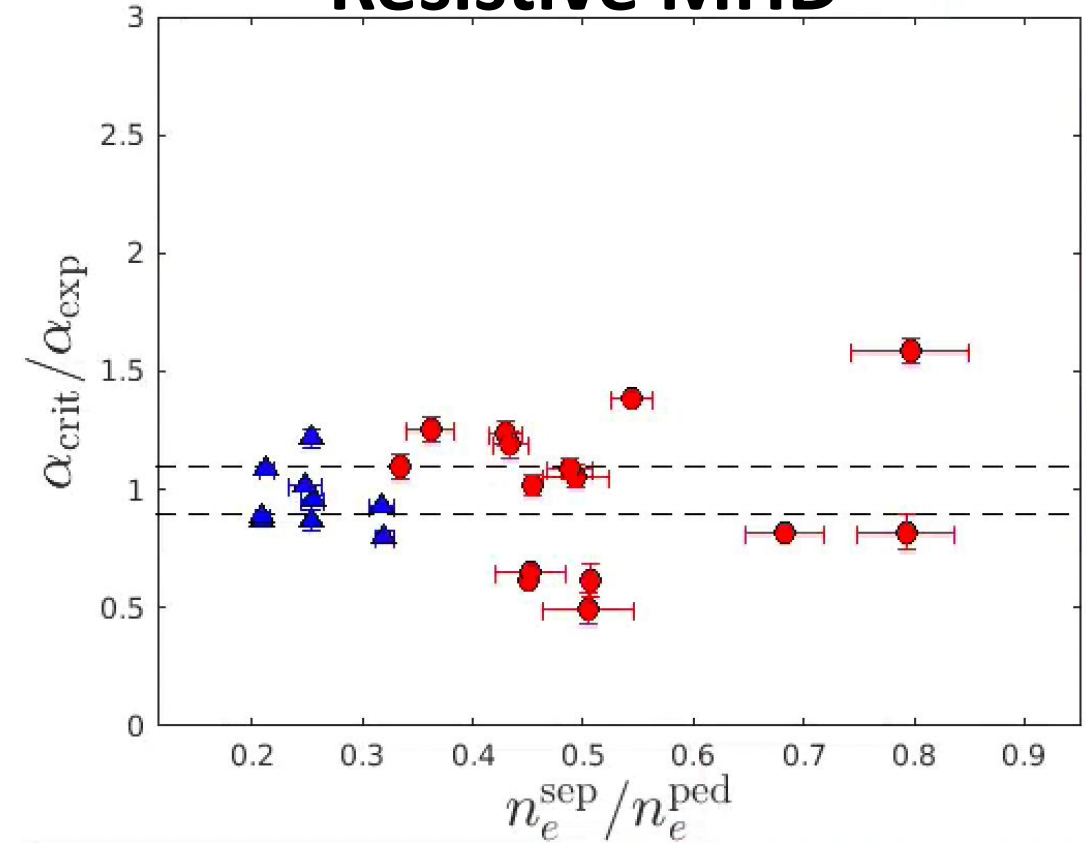
Extension to TCV: work in progress

[Lafay EPS2026]

Ideal MHD



Resistive MHD



- TCV: preliminary results suggest it can be important also in TCV [Lafay EPS2026]
- NSTX and spherical tokamaks: see [Kleiner PPCF2025]



Key messages

- Ideal MHD is not always sufficient to describe the pedestal stability
- Resistive MHD:
 - strongly reduces the discrepancy between pedestal stability and experimental results.
 - is able to explain the effect of the isotope mass on pedestal stability
 - is relevant in several high-performance JET scenarios
 - is relevant not only at JET
- The key parameter is the resistivity at the pedestal foot
 - possible impact also on high T_e^{ped} plasmas. To be tested if it is relevant in ITER



Key messages

- Ideal MHD is not always sufficient to describe the pedestal stability
- Resistive MHD:
 - strongly reduces the discrepancy between pedestal stability and experimental results.
 - is able to explain the effect of the isotope mass on pedestal stability
 - is relevant in several high-performance JET scenarios
 - is relevant not only at JET
- The key parameter is the resistivity at the pedestal foot
 - possible impact also on high T_e^{ped} plasmas. To be tested if it is relevant in ITER
- It will be important to include resistive MHD for pedestal predictions in integrated core-pedestal modelling
 - next presentation:
 - plan to integrate Europed (ideal in 2026 and resistive in 2027) in ETS (O. Sundberg) (project supported by Swedish Research Council)
 - Link with TSVV-H: benchmark with HFPS



Drawbacks

- Drawback
 - Resistive MHD codes are much slower than ideal MHD
 - A 2D stability run can take 3 days vs 3h
- Corresponding actions
 - Collaboration with EnR project of A. Järvinen: "pedestal MHD surrogate model status" (see A. Bruncrona talk)



Key papers on the importance of resistive MHD in the pedestal

- **L. Frassinetti et al.,**
"Role of the separatrix density in the pedestal performance in deuterium low triangularity JET-ILW plasmas and comparison with JET-C"
[Nucl. Fusion 61 \(2021\) 126054](#)
- **H. Nyström et al.,**
"Effect of resistivity on the pedestal MHD stability in JET"
[Nucl. Fusion 62 \(2022\) 126045](#)
- **L. Frassinetti et al.,**
"Effect of the isotope mass on pedestal structure, transport and stability in D, D/T and T plasmas at similar β_N and gas rate in JET-ILW type I ELMy H-modes"
[Nucl. Fusion 63 \(2023\) 112009](#)
- **H. Nyström et al.,**
"Isotope and non-ideal effects on pedestal stability in JET plasmas"
[Phys. Plasmas 33, 032509 \(2026\)](#)
- **F. Stefanelli et al.,**
"Non-ideal MHD analysis of pedestal scans of AUG and JET"
[Nucl. Fusion 65 \(2025\) 086025](#)
- **A. Kleiner et al.,**
"A study of resistive peeling–ballooning modes across spherical tokamaks"
[Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 67 \(2025\) 085026](#)
- **H. Nyström et al.,**
"Effect of neon seeding on the pedestal structure and stability in the JET-ILW deuterium JET-ITER baseline scenario using both ideal and resistive MHD"
[Nucl. Fusion 66 \(2026\) 026039](#)
- **A. Lafay et al.,**
"Qualitative effects of resistivity in JET-ILW Europol pedestal predictions",
[Nucl. Fusion 66 \(2026\) 056030](#)