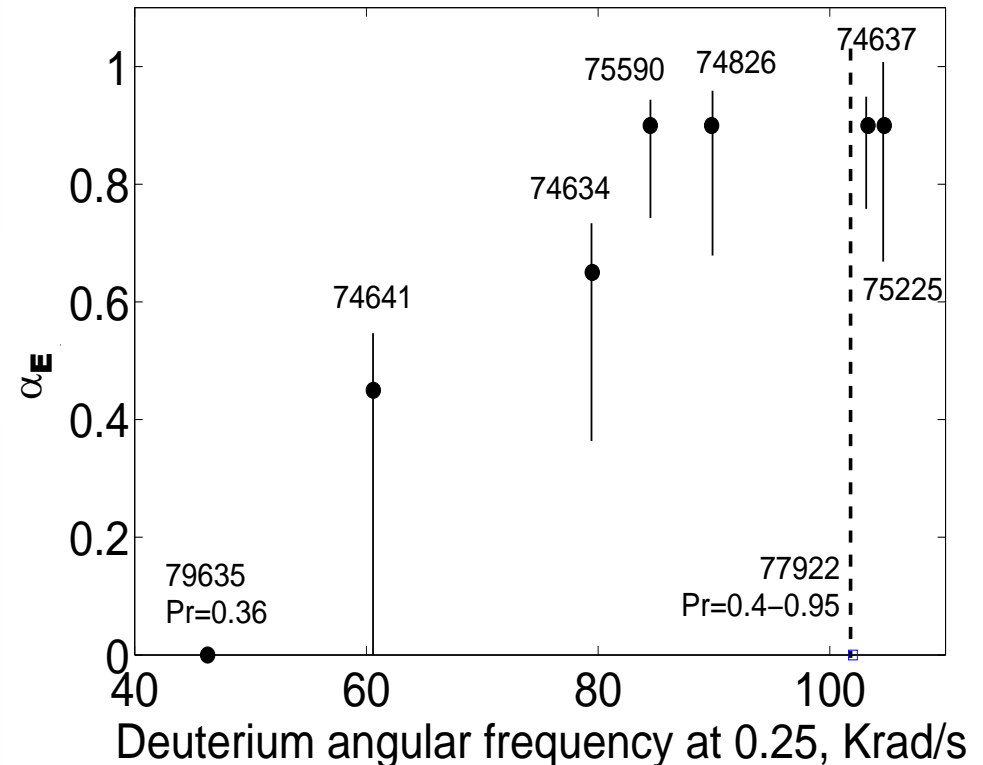


Four-field simulations (n_i , T_e , T_i , V_{tor} , j) of ITER HS with GLF23 model: effect of toroidal rotation on fusion performance

JET hybrid scenarios with GLF23: non-linear ExB shear stabilisation with rotation

I. Voitsekhovitch et al, ISM WS, November 2012

- Four-field simulations (T_e , T_i , n_i , V_{tor}) with GLF23 (ASTRA): small-step scan in α_E and Pr
- Non-linear ExB shear quench rule would give more accurate prediction: α_E increases with rotation
- Pr=0.3 for low δ and high rotation/high δ shot. Larger Pr uncertainty (0.4-0.95) at low rotation
- **Effect of toroidal rotation shear on fusion performance in ITER hybrid scenario?**

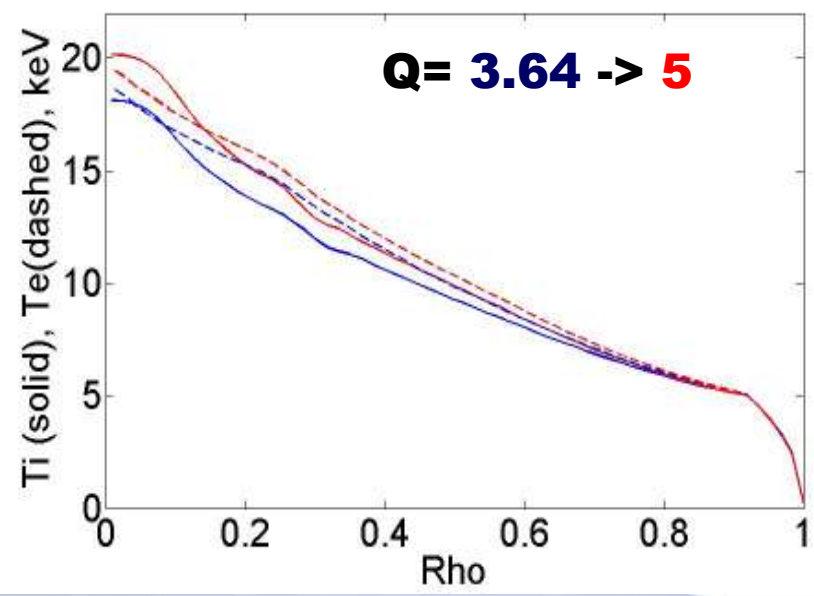
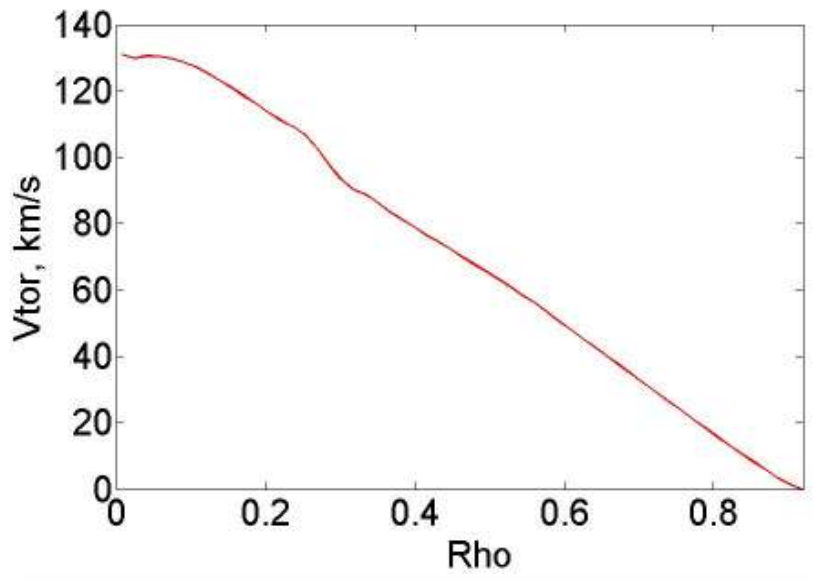
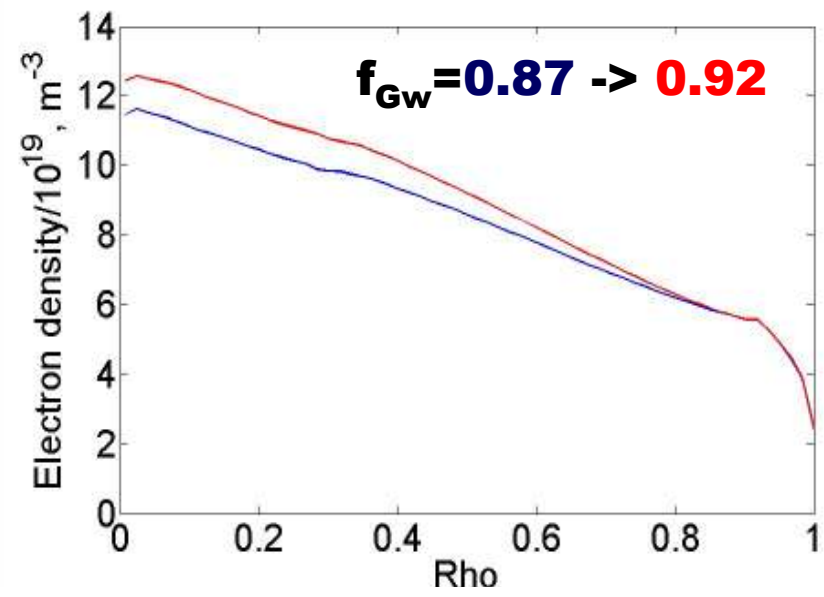


α_E uncertainty is determined by 15% deviation of T_e , T_i , n_i and ω from their measured values. Pr=0.3 for all shots except 79635 and 77922 where a larger Pr numbers with a large uncertainty are obtained

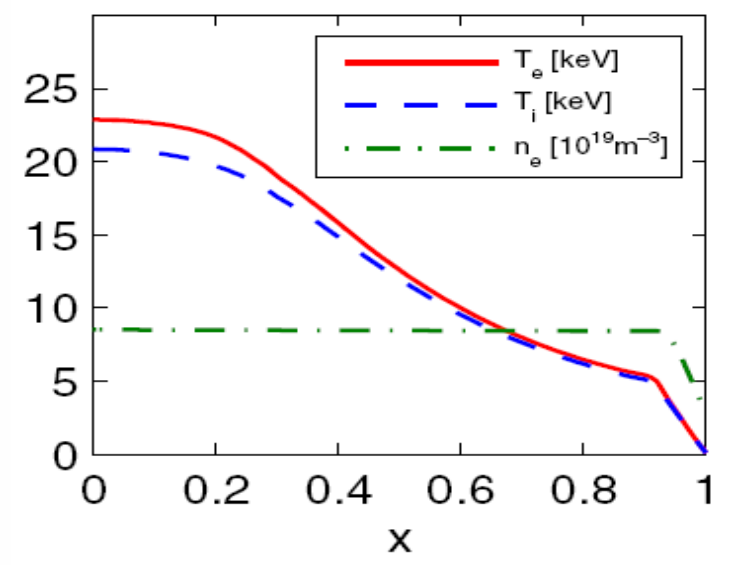
Hybrid scenario (12 MA) with optimised heat mix [J. Citrin et al, NF 2010]

- **Optimised heat mix: 33 MW of NBI (Fokker-Planck), 37 MW of ECCD (Gaussian profile)**
- **NBI particle source only**
- **ECCD 1.2 MA (prescribed), simulated bootstrap (NCLASS) and beam driven current (FP)**
- **Prescribed impurity concentration: 2% Be, 0.12% Ar, 3.5% He**
- **Simulation region $\rho < 0.92$, $T_{ped} = 5$ keV, pedestal density is roughly limited by Greenwald density (fGw ~ 0.9)**
- **NBI torque (FP), pessimistic assumption for toroidal rotation at the boundary, $V_{tor} = 0$ at $\rho \geq 0.92$**
- **Steady state only is simulated**

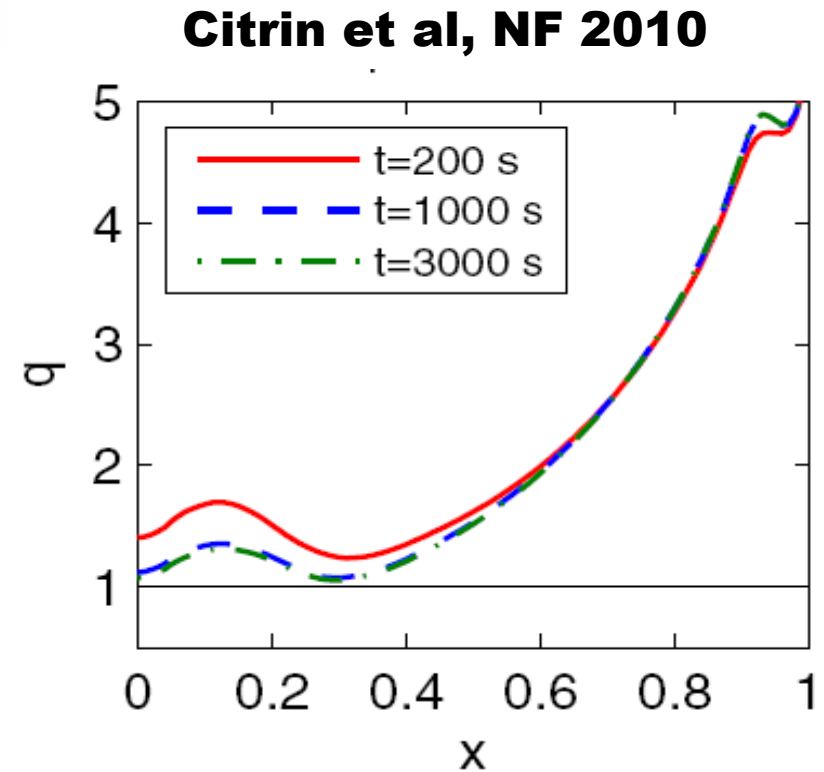
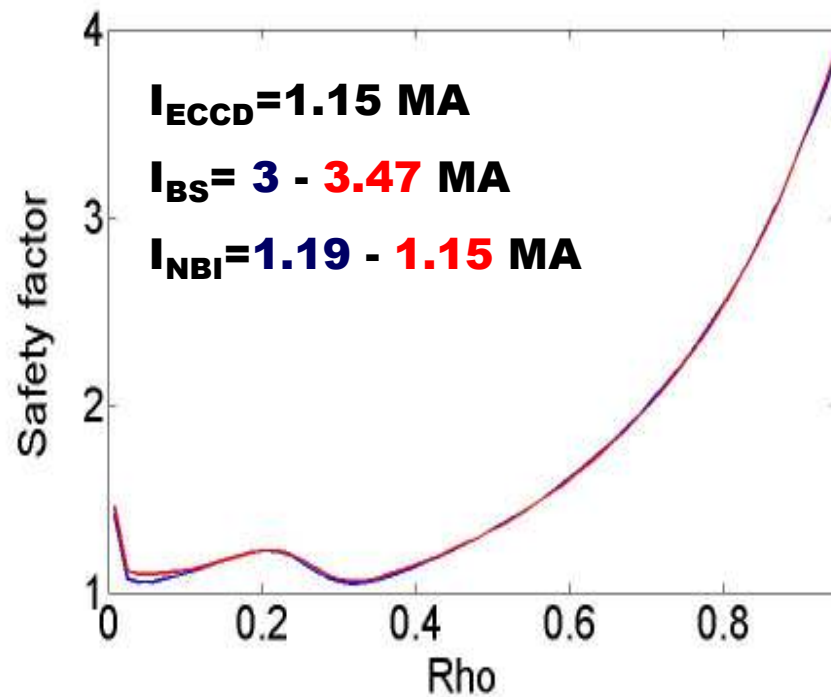
GLF23/ASTRA with $\alpha ExB=1$, $V_{tor}=0$ (blue curves), $Pr=0.3$ (red curves)



Citrin et al, NF 2010



$q_0 > 1$ is obtained with GLF23 peaked ne profile



Summary

- **In HS with optimised heat mix Q increases by 37 % when toroidal rotation is simulated self-consistently with density and temperature as compared to the case with zero rotation**
- **Weakly reversed q with $q_0 > 1$**