Comparison of Analytic Model for Density Profile to UEDGE Simulations*

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- Plasma density and neutral density must obey continuity equations
- These equations have been used to derive a simple analytic model for edge density profiles
- Simple model is consistent with several features of edge density profiles in DIII-D - widths and gradients
- Here, model is compared to the far more sophisticated neutrals model in the UEDGE code
- Agreement between the two models is reasonable
 - Widths agree within better than 30% gradients within factor of two



An Analytic Model Is Formulated to Relate Pedestal Width to Pedestal Height

$$\begin{aligned} \partial n / \partial t + \nabla \bullet \Gamma &= S \\ \hline \Gamma_e &= D dn_e / dx \\ \hline n_e(x) &= n_{e,ped} \tanh[C - x / \Delta_{ne}] \\ \hline C &= 0.5 \sinh^{-1}(U) \\ \hline U &= \left[\sqrt{D_s \tau_{\parallel}} \sigma_i V_e / V_n \right] En_{e,ped} D_c / D_s \\ \hline \Delta_{ne} &= 2V_n / (\sigma V_e En_{e,ped}) \end{aligned}$$

Steady-state, slab geometry, fuelling assumed to be localized poloidally, flux surface expansion accommodated, separate but fixed D in SOL and core, profile effects neglected, neutral collisions neglected, T_d taken as 0.5 T_i , impurities neglected, pinch neglected, neutrals assumed to be equilibrated with ions, dependence of ionization cross section on temp neglected, model valid for temp in range 0.02 - 0.3 keV



Model Predicts Qualitative and Quantitative Dependence of Experimental Width W_{ex} on $n_{e,ped}$





Model Predicts The Qualitative Dependence: Maximum $\nabla n_e \sim n_{e,ped}^2$ (*limit of* $n_{sep} = 0$)





UEDGE is a Sophisticated 2-D Edge Modeling Code

• UEDGE solves fluid equations in 2-D

- Models from typically $\psi_n = 0.98$ to divertor plate
- Obtains profiles of temperature, density and velocity for a multi-species plasma with neutrals
 - Anomalous perpendicular transport is specified
 - Classical transport parallel and perpendicular to B
- Neutral transport treated with a fluid model
 - Navier-Stokes model coupled to ion parallel flow via CX
 - Perp transport is diffusive, arising from CX and neutralneutral collisions

Neutral source from recycling, beams and impurities



Technique for Comparing UEDGE and Analytic Model

- Scan of pedestal density was performed with UEDGE with other parameters constant
 - Fixed plasma shape, current and field
 - Fixed beam power, heat and particle diffusion coefficients
- Scan of pedestal density was performed with analytic model with input parameters taken from UEDGE
 - $D = 0.075 \ m^2/s$ (SOL and core)
 - E = 7.2 (7.0 7.7 in UEDGE)
 - $T_i = 0.15 \ keV (0.11 0.18 \ in \ UEDGE)$
- Compare density profiles, widths and gradients



Comparison of Density Profiles from UEDGE and Analytic Model

UEDGE

UEDGE: Closed Divertor [#101560.3700, P = 3.5 MW]

Analytic Model





Comparison of Widths from UEDGE and Analytic Model

UEDGE





Comparison of Gradients from UEDGE and Analytic Model





Gradients from Analytic Model with Non-Zero Density at Separatrix





Discussion

- Both a simple analytic model and the sophisticated UEDGE model produce similar density profiles, for similar input parameters
 - o Both models show a narrowing and steepening of n_e profile as $n_{e,ped}$ is increased
 - Widths are within ~ 30% or less, gradients within ~ factor of two
 - Results valid for low edge temperature (a few hundred eV or less)
- These results provide support for the use of the simple model to guide experiments and examine trends in the data
- The larger question remains: Does edge neutral source play a significant role in formation of H-mode n_e profile?
- Can we find ways in which the continuity equations are satisfied and the neutral source is not important?

