

A First Principles Predictive Model of the Pedestal Height and Width: Development, Testing, and ITER Optimization with the EPED Model

P.B. Snyder¹, R.J. Groebner¹, J.W. Hughes², T.H. Osborne¹, M. Beurskens³, A.W. Leonard¹, H.R. Wilson⁴, X.Q. Xu⁵

¹*General Atomics, P.O. Box 85608, San Diego, CA 92186-5608, USA*

²*Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Plasma Science and Fusion Center, Cambridge, MA, USA*

³*EURATOM/UKAEA Fusion Association, Culham Science Centre, Abingdon, UK*

⁴*University of York, Heslington, York, UK*

⁵*Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Livermore CA, USA*

e-mail contact of main author: snyder@fusion.gat.com

Abstract

We develop and test a model for the H-mode pedestal height and width based upon two fundamental and calculable constraints: 1) onset of non-local peeling-ballooning (PBM) modes at low to intermediate mode number, and 2) onset of nearly local kinetic ballooning modes (KBM) at high mode number. Calculation of these two constraints allows a unique, predictive determination of both pedestal height and width. The present version of the model is first principles, in that no parameters are fit to observations, and includes important non-ideal effects. Extensive successful comparisons to existing experiments on multiple tokamaks, including experiments where predictions were made prior to the experiment, are presented, and predictions for ITER are discussed.

PAC Nos: 52.55.Fa, 52.55.Tn, 52.65.Kj, 52.65.Tt, 28.52.Av