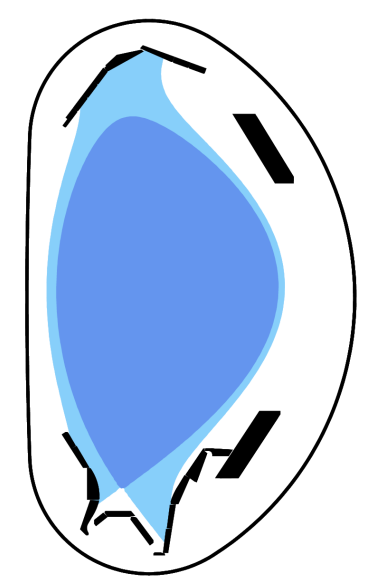


# Toroidally and Poloidally Localized ELMs



ASDEX Upgrade

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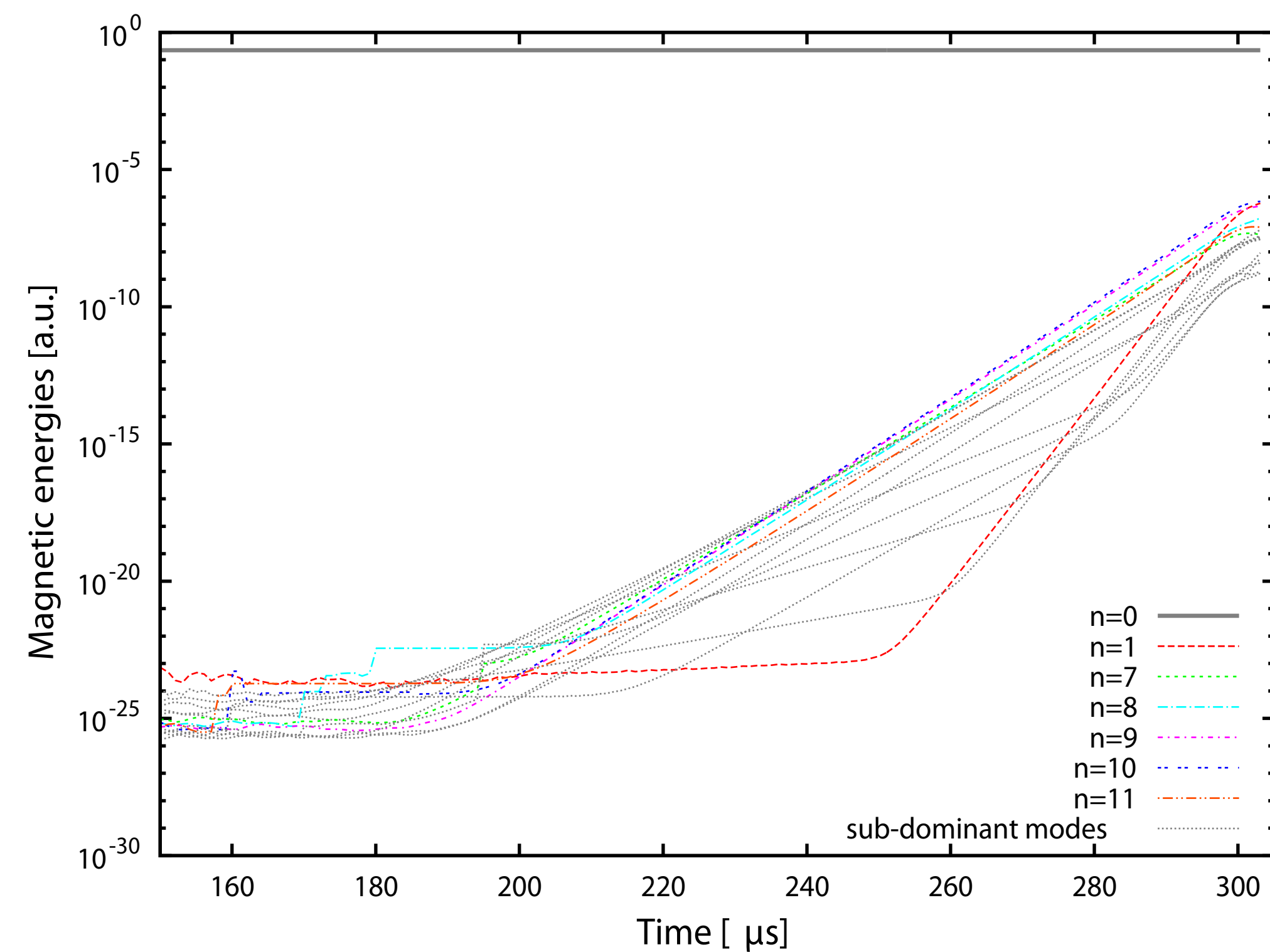
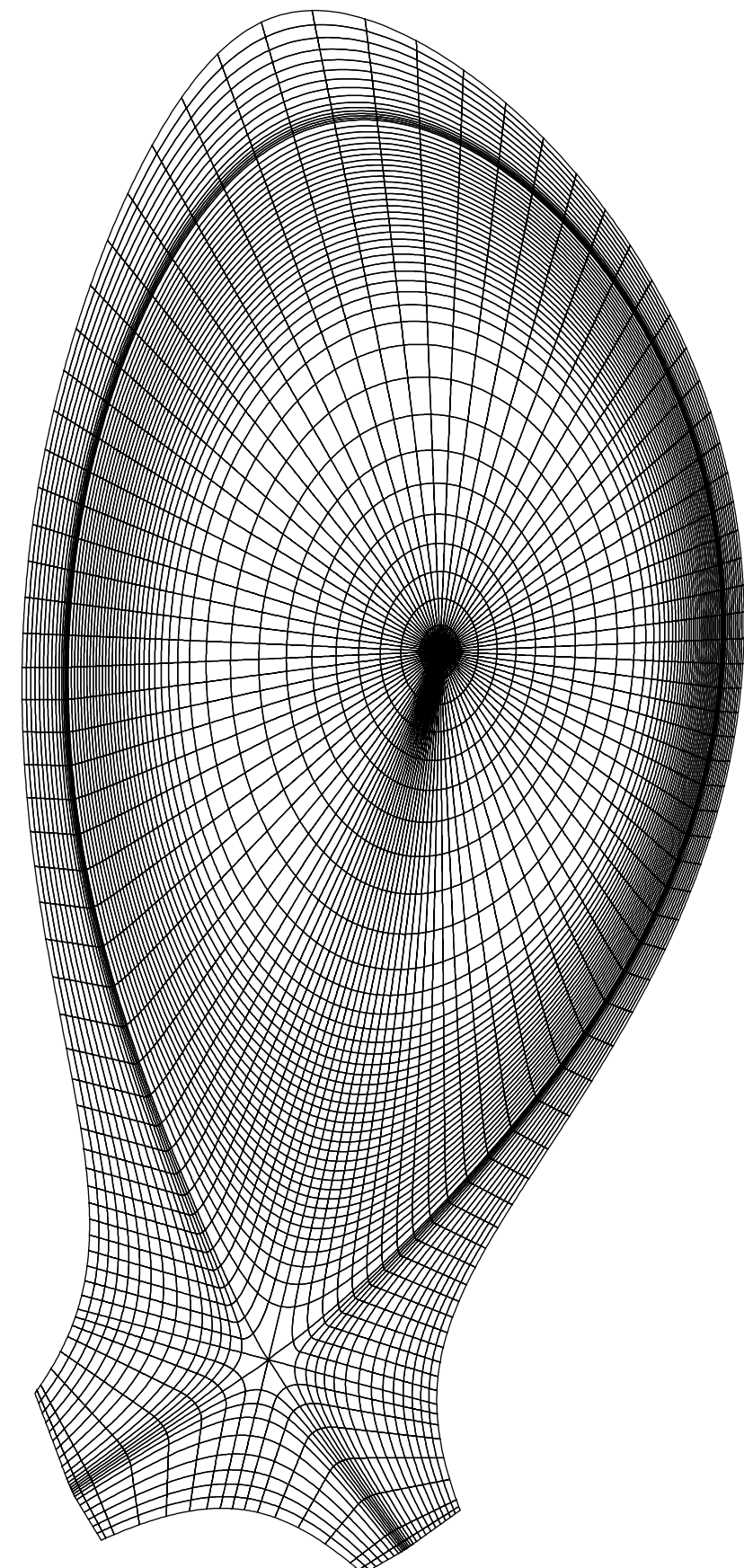
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We use the non-linear reduced-MHD code JOREK [1] to study ELMs in the geometry of the ASDEX Upgrade tokamak. Toroidal mode numbers, poloidal filament sizes, and radial propagation speeds of filaments into the scrape-off layer are in good agreement with observations for type-I ELMs in ASDEX Upgrade. The observed instabilities exhibit a toroidal and poloidal localization of perturbations which is compatible with the solitary magnetic perturbations (SMPs) recently discovered in ASDEX Upgrade [2]. This localization can only be described in numerical simulations with many toroidal modes.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} &= \eta j - R[u, \Psi] - F_0 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \phi}, \\ \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} &= -\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) + \nabla \cdot (D_{\perp} \nabla_{\perp} \rho) + S_{\rho}, \\ \rho \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} &= -\rho \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla T - (\kappa - 1) p \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} + \nabla \cdot (K_{\perp} \nabla_{\perp} T + K_{\parallel} \nabla_{\parallel} T) + S_T, \\ \mathbf{e}_{\phi} \cdot \nabla \times \left\{ \rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} \right. &= \left. -\rho (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} - \nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \nu \Delta \mathbf{v} \right\}, \\ \mathbf{B} \cdot \left\{ \rho \frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} \right. &= \left. -\rho (\mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{v} - \nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \nu \Delta \mathbf{v} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

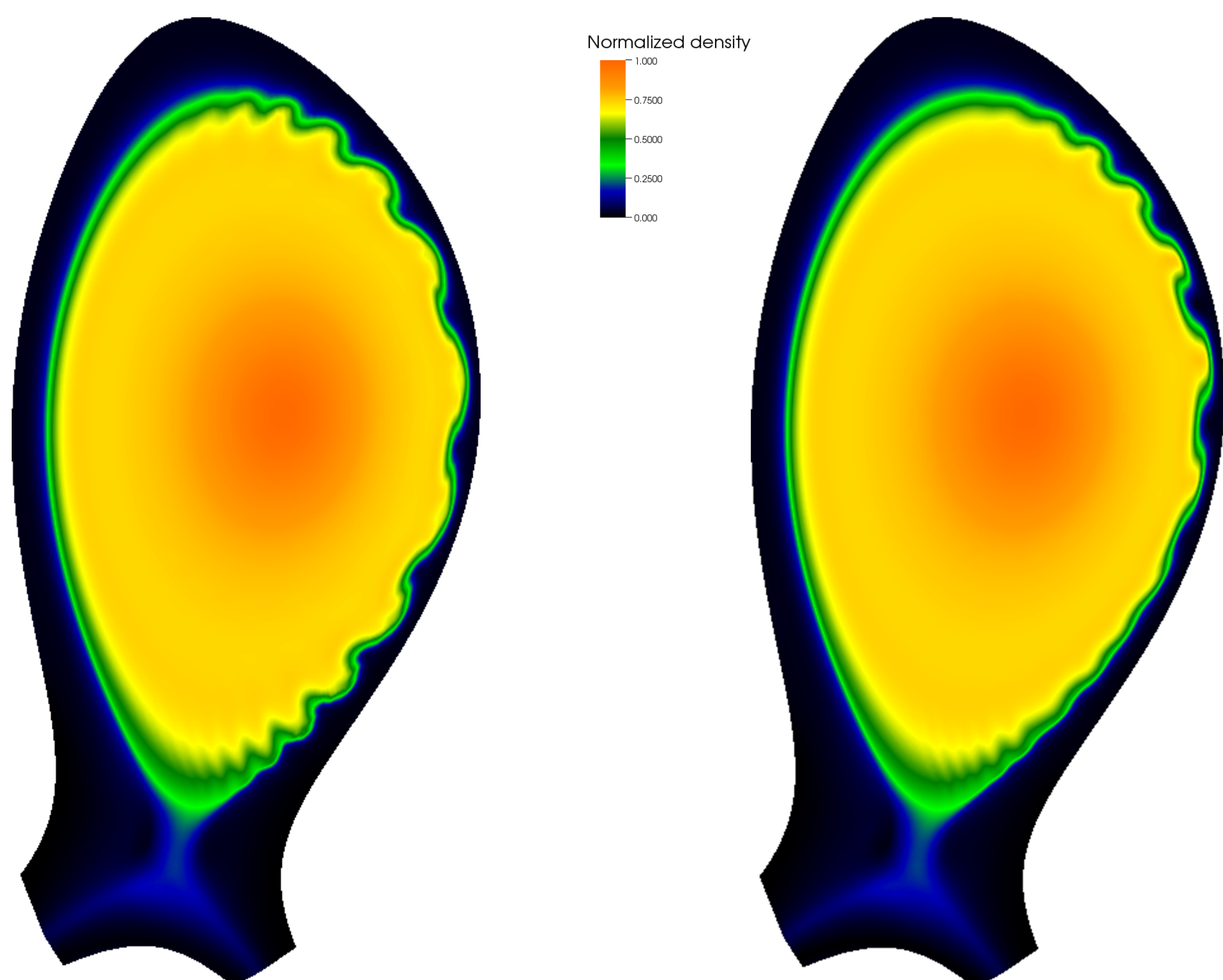
Simulation grid (~5500 2D-Bezier elements)

- Periodicity 1: n=0, 1, 2, ..., 15, 16
- Periodicity 2: n=0, 2, 4, ..., 14, 16
- Periodicity 4: n=0, 4, 8, 12, 16
- Periodicity 8: n=0, 8, 16

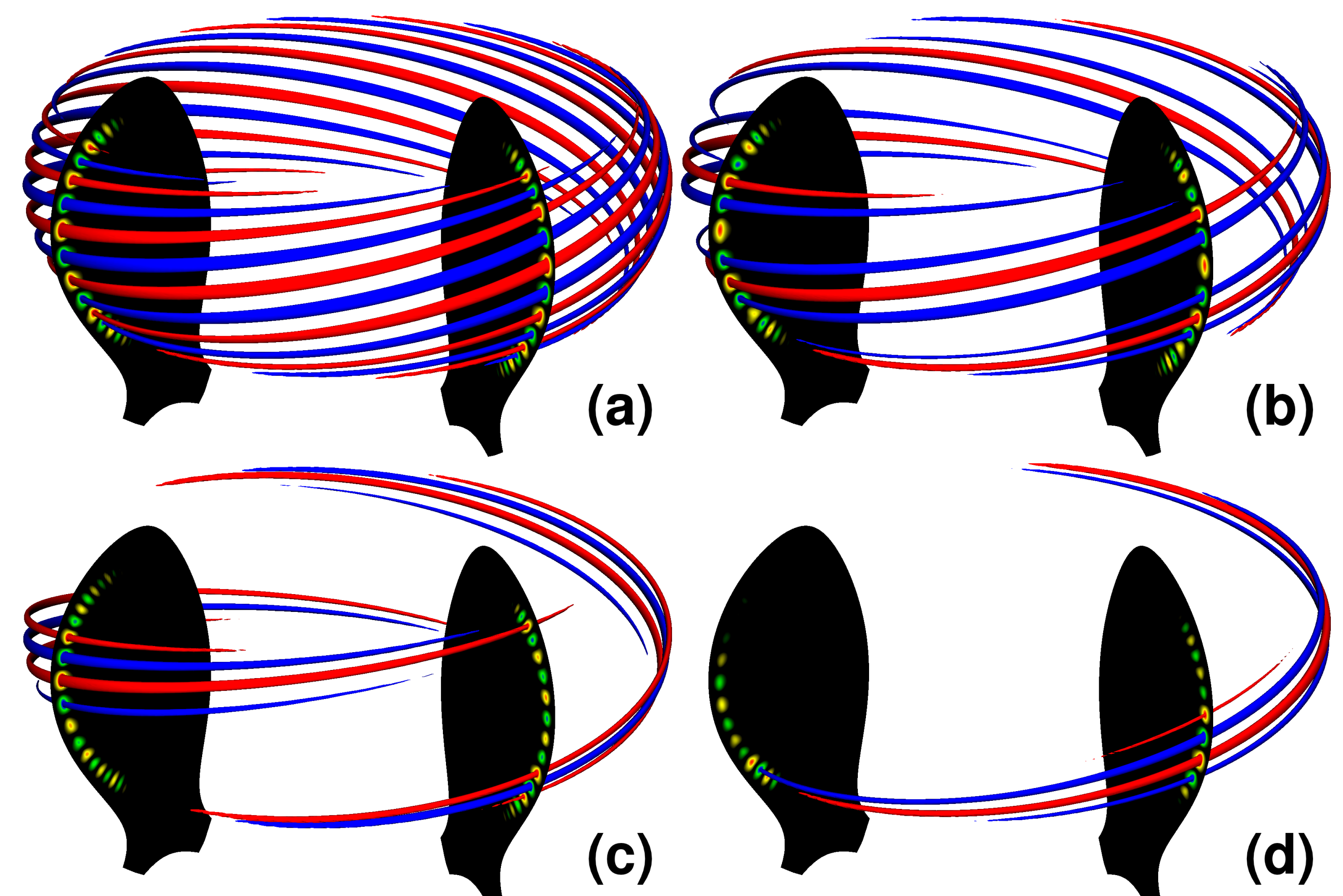


- n=10 is most unstable while low-n are driven non-linearly (periodicity 1 shown).
- No indication for "explosive ballooning"

Two modes with toroidal mode numbers  $n_1$  and  $n_2$  drive modes with  $n_3 = \pm n_1 \pm n_2$  non-linearly as soon as they are sufficiently strong



- Regular ballooning fingers develop at the low-field side (periodicity 8)
- Density filaments become localized due to mode-coupling (periodicity 1)



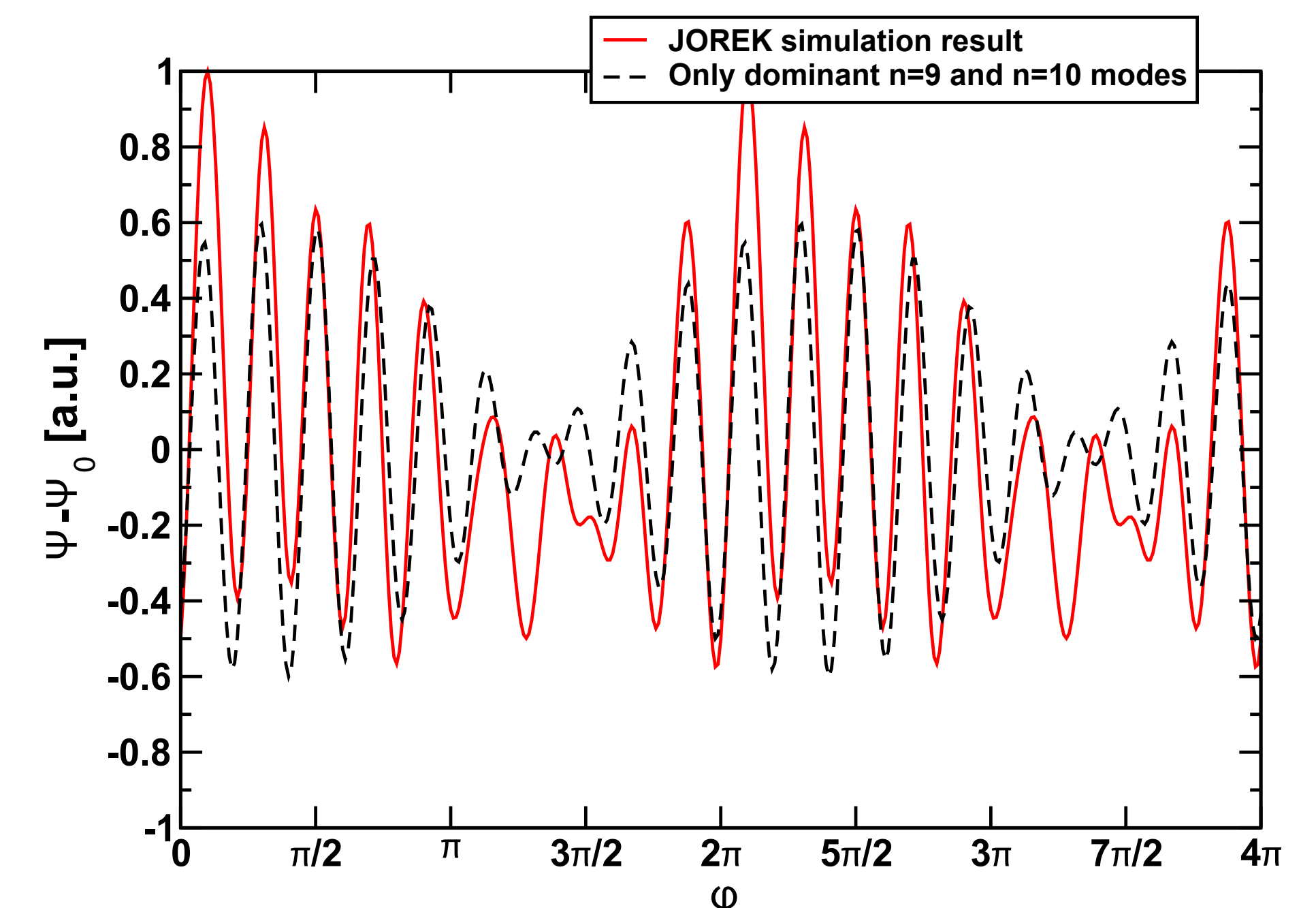
Poloidal flux perturbations get localized for low periodicities (8, 4, 2, and 1 are shown). The localization is similar to Solitary Magnetic Perturbations recently observed at ASDEX Upgrade [2].

Some comparison to experiment:

- n~10-13 dominant (Exp: ~8-24 [3], ~15 [4], ~18 [5])
- Poloidal filament width ~10-12 cm (Exp: 5-10 cm [4])
- Radial filament velocity up to 3 km/s (Exp: average 1km/s, maximum ~3km/s [6,7])
- Non-linear growth of low-n might explain strong interaction with core-modes

Mechanism of localization:

- Interference: The interaction of two modes with similar amplitudes and  $\Delta n=1$  is already sufficient to produce some localization
- Interference of more modes increases the localization



Poloidal Flux  $\Psi$  along the toroidal direction at  $(R,Z)=(2.10, 0.11)m$

## Summary

- Dominant mode-numbers, filament size and velocity are similar to experiment
- Low-n modes non-linearly important
- Strong localization observed in simulations with periodicity 1
- Similar to Solitary Magnetic Perturbations in ASDEX Upgrade

Part of this work is presented in more detail in an article submitted to Physics of Plasmas (preprint at <http://arxiv.org/abs/1201.5765>)

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