Research & Coordination Activity

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ITER Research Plan framework

- European Fusion Research focused on unresolved physical and technological problems in support of ITER
- ► ITER research plan (IRP) individuated 12 top operation risks which should be addressed by the world-wide fusion program (L. Horton FED 2012)
 - 1. Inadequate disruption mitigation
 - H-mode power threshold at high end of uncertainty range
 - 3. Inadequate ELM mitigation schemes
 - 4. Inadequate vertical stability control
 - 5. Lack of reliable high power heating during non-active phase of program
 - 6. Unacceptable divertor performance with tungsten PFCs
 - 7. Lack of plasma rotation leading to a degradation of plasma performance
 - 8. High levels of tritium retention requiring more frequent tritium removal procedures than foreseen
 - Incompatibility of core plasma requirements for Q=10 with radiative divertor operation
 - 10. Inability to achieve densities near Greenwald value for required Q=10
 - 11. Inadeguate particle control to sustain high-Q plasma scenario

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Personal research interest

- Actively involved in fusion plasma science since the M.Sci. thesis in 1999
- Personal research interests can be summarized into three main macro-areas
 - (A) Flows & Turbulence induced transport⇒ points 2,7
 - (B) Emerging of electromagnetic structures⇒ points 2,7
 - (C) 3D physics and helical plasmas ⇒ points 2,3,7,10

Flows & Turbulence induced transport



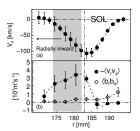
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Flows & Turbulence induced transport



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(i) Momentum flux generated by off-diagonal terms in the stress tensor: Reynolds stress, Maxwell stress and non-linear momentum flux $\langle \tilde{v}_{\perp} \tilde{v}_{r} \tilde{n} \rangle$



PRL 94 (2005), NF 45 (2005), PPCF 48 (2006)

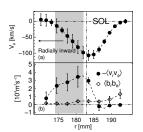
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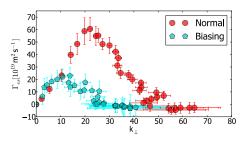


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(ii) Transport reduction induced by active modification of sheared flow



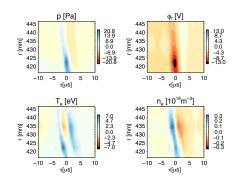


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Coherent structures characterization



 Complete electrostatic characterization of intermittent blobs

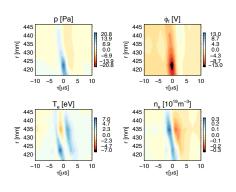


NF **50** (2010)

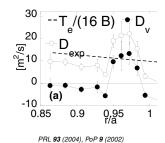
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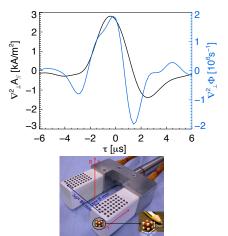
 Evaluation of transport contribution due to coherent structures



NF 50 (2010)



 Measurements of parallel plasma current associated to blobs & filaments in different experiments with different magnetic configurations



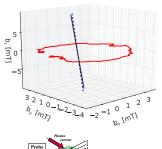
RFX-mod Reversed Field Pinch

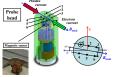
 First direct measurements of current filaments associated to plasma blob identified as DKA vortex

PRL 102 (2009), NF 50 (2010)



 Measurements of parallel plasma current associated to blobs & filaments in different experiments with different magnetic configurations





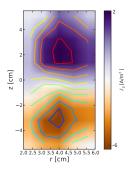
ASDEX-Upgrade Tokamak

 First direct measurements of current asociated to type-I filaments

PRL 106 (2011)



 Measurements of parallel plasma current associated to blobs & filaments in different experiments with different magnetic configurations





TORPEX simple magnetized torus

 First direct 2D map of parallel current associated to an interchange-induced plasma blob

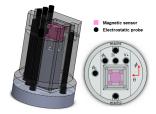
PRL 106 (2011)



Collaboration established to extend studies of current filaments to other devices, namely TJ-II stellarator, with a probe which combines vorticity and current measurements and EAST tokamak for the studies of ELMs



TJ-II Stellarator



EAST-Tokamak

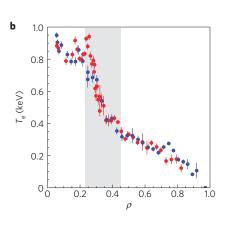


 Observation and characterization of spontaneous helical plasmas developed in high current Reversed Field Pinch operation

Nat. Phys. 5 (2009)



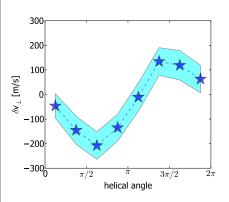




 Helical core associated with a transport barrier located in the region of a local maxima of q value

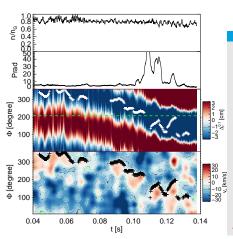
Nat. Phys. 5 (2009)





 Ambipolar electric field builds up as a response to the magnetic perturbation causing a perpendicular flow with the same periodicity as the helical magnetic perturbation





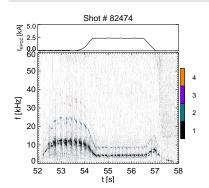
- Similar phenomenology appears in High density regime
- In this case, radiative collapse caused by density accumulation induced by perpendicular flow inversion
- Accumulation point coincides with the X-point of the magnetic islands

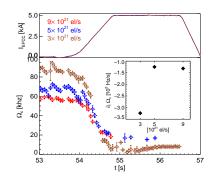
NF **52** (2012)

JET activities

Toroidal braking during EFCC experiment in ILW

- Toroidal rotation braking estiamated from magnetic including diamagnetic correction
- Different braking observed as a function of dosing rate

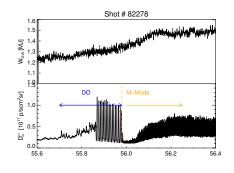


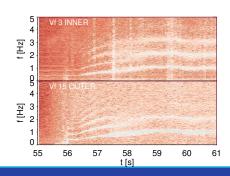


JET activities

Divertor oscillations and M-Mode

- ▶ ICRH plasmas exhibit oscillations in the divertor D_{α} signals
- They are sort of precursor for the M-mode n=0 mode at few kHz





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 - 2009 Task force Particle, momentum and energy transport2010 Task force Physics integration for high performance RFP

Coordination experience: EFDA TTG

- ▶ In 2011 I've been appointed as coordinator of the working group 3D field effects in edge and SOL and diagnostic development for the EFDA Transport-topical group
- Duties and responsabilities
 - Monitoring and coordination of activities from 11 different European Associations
 - Discussion stimulated through remote meetings and shared wiki pages information
 - Activities monitored and reported to STAC committee
- Programme committee of the forthcoming 17th Joint EU-US Transport Task Force Meeting: chairman of the session on Edge and SOL turbulence and transport

Scientific objectives I

Using draft of JET 2013 work program the following scientific topics have to be pursued

Headline 2.2 Assess plasma scenario with regards to power loads, their mitigation and control

- Complete the characterization of the ELMs in ILW. Why do they seem *slower*? Is this related to different pedestal pressure/current profile?
- Determine the plasma flow response to RMPs highlighting differences with respect to collisionality. Can eventual differences account for different behavior with respect to collisionality?
- Determine the role of MHD islands in the density limit. Is radiative collapse really determined by density accumulation?

Scientific objectives II

Headline 3.4 Confinement pedestal and ELM physics

- Complete characterization of ILW pedestal.
- Determine the reason for *cooler* pedestal. Different/enhanced thermal transport mechanism?
- If the pedestal is the result of a balance between ω_{E×B} and turbulence determine flow profiles in ILW and compare with CW.
- Is there any correlation with a different SOL? Different neutral profiles determine different conditions at the separatrix?
- Why L-H power threshold is lower in ILW? Is it possible to relate it to the claimed relation between GAM/turbulence/flow?

Headline 3.5 MHD and fast particle physics

Establish the amount of fast-ion losses caused by RMP experiments