Summary of Plasma Edge/PMI modeling – June '12 PFC Meeting

• Analysis of PFC erosion in DIII-D, C-MOD and ITER; Brooks

- WBC-REDEP-ITMC agrees well with DIII-D DiMES sputtering/redep. for Mo; discrepancy for C-Mod W sputtering/redep. but sample exposed over months
- Projection to ITER for high-Z contamination encouraging

• Li radiation, snowflake ELM mitigation, & blob modeling; <u>Rognlien</u>

- Lithium divertor radiation can induce plasma detachment; abrupt transition
- Snowflake divertor can show peak ELM heat-flux reduction; null-point mixing

Core carbon reduction via divertor gas injection in NSTX, <u>Meier</u>

- UEDGE shows qualitative reduction of core carbon on NSTX by D₂ gas puffing
- C sputtered source remains same, but reduction in midplane density
- Melt layer splashing and erosion losses of PFCs; <u>Miloshevsky</u>
 - ELMs, disruptions can cause PFC melt layers; minimize or eliminate
 - Viscosity destabilizes melt layer yielding drops; vaporization stabilizing

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- Integrated modeling of plasma instability events; <u>V. Sizyuk</u>
 - HEIGHTS can now model entire SOL domain & has local mesh refinement
 - NSTX and ITER MHD equilibrium geometries are included in 3D
- Kinetic plasma/neutral simulations with XGC0-DEGAS2; <u>Stotler</u>
 - Coupling utilizes intermediary moment representation of kinetic data
 - Demonstration by DIII-D H-mode with "puff & pump" particle source
- Simulation of thermoelectric MHD in molten lithium; <u>Curreli</u>
 - Liquid metal flow driven by self-consistent JxB forces in metal trenches
 - Temperature gradients help control direction and magnitude of flow, and E-field boundary conditions carefully included