



## TSVV-A “H-Mode and Small/No-ELM Pedestals”

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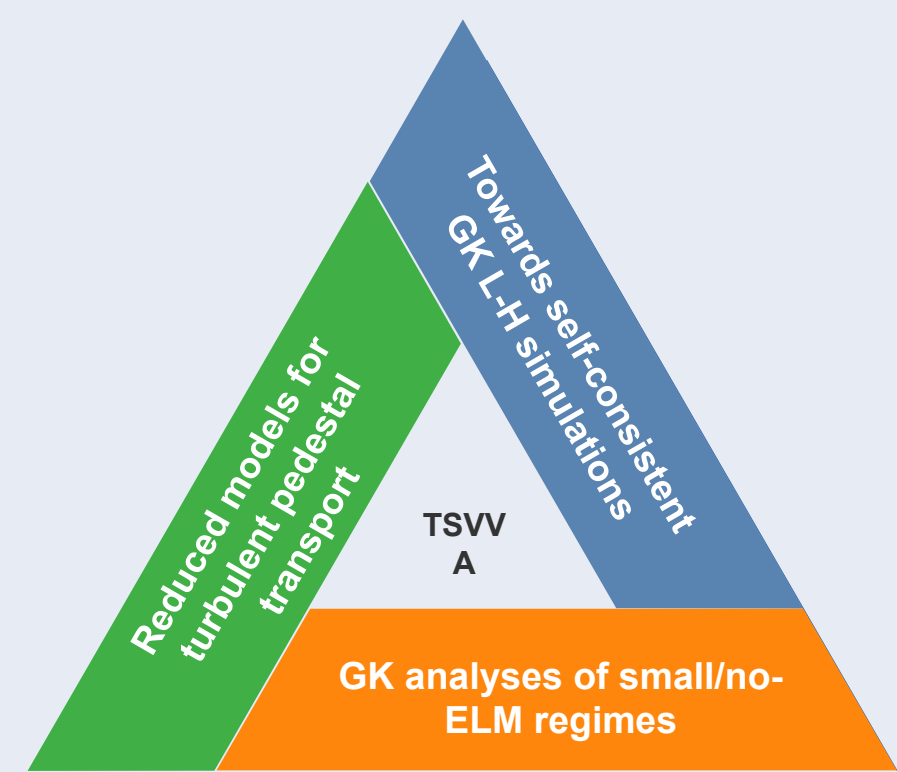
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### 0. MISSION (2025 CALL)



Three major tasks according to the call:

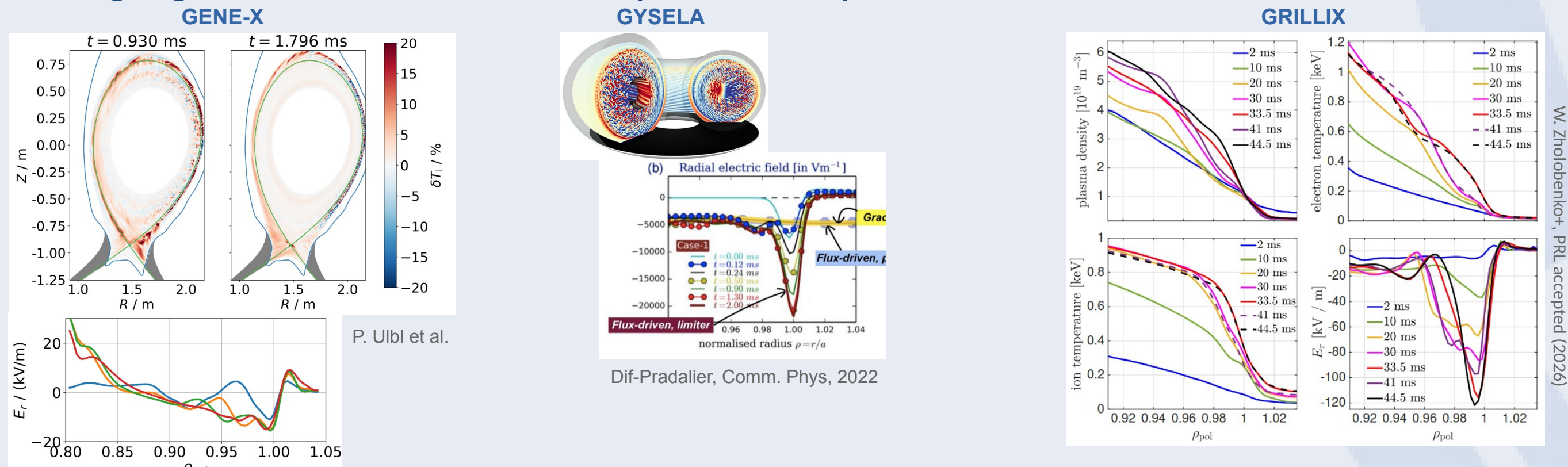
- Develop the ability to perform self-consistent, robust, and validated gyrokinetic (GK) simulations of L-H transitions, enabling accurate H-mode pedestal profile predictions.
- Carry out gyrokinetic analyses of natural or controlled small/no-ELM regimes, assessing their transferability to future fusion devices, including ITER.
- Develop first-principles based and fast reduced models of turbulent transport in the pedestal region of future fusion devices (with a focus on natural or controlled small/no-ELM regimes, and including isotope effects) for core-edge predictive modelling.

### 1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

Tasks/Activities	2026	2027
	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4
Annual Progress Workshops (WS)	WS26	WS27
A - Towards self-consistent GK L-H simulations		
1 Transition signatures with advanced b.c. in GYSELA		D9
2 Power scans with JOREK-GK (electrostatic)		D10
3a GENE-X power scans – base case w. ad-hoc part. Src	M3/D8	
3b GENE-X power scans – neutrals		M9
3c GENE-X power scans – reduced ETG		D41
B - GK analyses small/no-ELM regimes & transferability		
1 Multiple scale of small/no-ELM with GENE		D12
1a Study of EM mode dominated scenarios		
1b TCV pedestal studies	M6	
1c AUG QCE/EDA-H and JET no/small-ELM	M7	D13
2 Full-f, ion-scale, cross-separatrix studies		
2a I-mode/NT with GYSELA		D9
2b RMP/NT with JOREK	D4	M11/D14
2c AUG QCE with GENE-X	D5	
C - Reduced models for turbulent pedestal transport		
1 QL assessments, TGLF comparisons		D13
2 Reduced models for L-H transition	M1	D15
3 Reduced models for electromagnetic modes		
3a Refined MTM	M2	
3b KEY code assessment		M10
3c JAX implementation	D3	
4 Reduced ETG model – GENE-X transfer		D16
5 L-H/H-L scaling laws with GBS	M5/D1	D13

### 2. TOWARDS SELF-CONSISTENT GK L-H SIMS

#### Encouraging results from TSVV-01 (2021-2025)



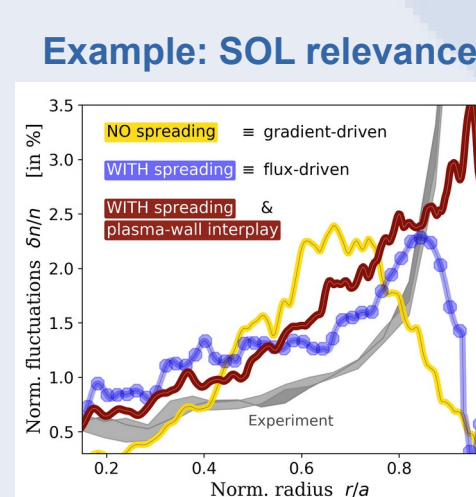
- Full-f GK power ramp studies incl. divertor or limiter reproduce profile steepening & Er well development; additionally, a fast transition & turbulence change found with the fluid code GRILLIX including neutrals and Landau-fluid closure
- Missing physics identified for TSVV-A: density sources (neutral models), fine-scale ETG proxies, improved sheath b.c., impurities ..

#### Corresponding plans 2026-2027

- Dynamic nature of L-H transitions  $\leftrightarrow$  flux-driven, full-f codes, integrating the Scrape-Off-Layer (SOL) into the simulation domain
- Taking advantage of unique capabilities of three different codes based on entirely different approaches:
  - GENE-X [Michels21, Ulbl24]: Eulerian full-f code adopting a flux-coordinate-independent (FCI) approach
  - GYSELA(-X) [Grandgirard16]: Semi-Lagrange code using sophisticated immersed boundary conditions
  - JOREK-GKG [Huijsmans23, Becoulet23]: Particle-in-cell (PIC) GK extension of nonlinear MHD code JOREK
- Idea: Relaunch input power source scans with latest TSVV-4/C developments: assessments of impact of neutrals (models, respectively), parallel magnetic fluctuations ( $B_{||}$ ), and plasma-wall interactions (i.e. advanced sheath boundary conditions), as well as the inclusion of sub-ion-scale effects (directly or via coupling to reduced ETG models or GENE).

#### Subtasks:

- A.1) Flux-driven Semi-Lagrangian GYSELA simulations:
  - Self-consistent profile evolution including  $E_r$ , solving the GK evolution of ions and trapped electrons
  - Resolving full transition will likely require too many numerical resources  $\rightarrow$  any sign of such transition will be scrutinized in simulations launched with different initial density and temperature profiles
  - Diagnose the ability of turbulence to reinforce the edge E, well via the two Reynolds stress components [Sarazin21] in these regimes (different  $\text{grad}(n)$ ,  $\text{grad}(T_i)$ ,  $\text{grad}(T_e)$  and collisionality; extend adiabatic electron based work to more realistic treatment)
- A.2) Flux-driven PIC simulations with JOREK-GK
  - JOREK-GK currently electrostatic with fixed magnetic field configuration; however, optionally fully 3D magnetic perturbations (resonant magnetic perturbations (RMPs)/tearing modes)
  - JOREK-GK's major strengths compared to GYSELA-X is its realistic treatment of tokamak geometry, including the X-point and SOL, thus enabling complementary power ramp studies in diverted scenarios
- A.3) Input power scans with the Eulerian code GENE-X
  - Improve on promising TSVV-1 GENE-X studies [Ulbl24] suffering from absent (neutral) particle sources
  - Conduct revised power scans utilizing the new floating boundary conditions and
    - a new ad-hoc particle sources
    - a self-consistent neutral particle model
    - a sub-ion scale physics model by coupling to reduced ETG models or incorporating GENE fluxtube sims.
  - ... and study the relevance of parallel magnetic perturbations ( $B_{||}$ ) in all cases



Example: SOL relevance

Dif-Pradalier, Comm. Phys. 2022

Becoulet, NF 2022

Ulbl et al. 2025

Ad-hoc density source effect

Ulbl et al. 2025

Ulbl et al. 2025

Ulbl et al. 2025

Ulbl et al. 2025

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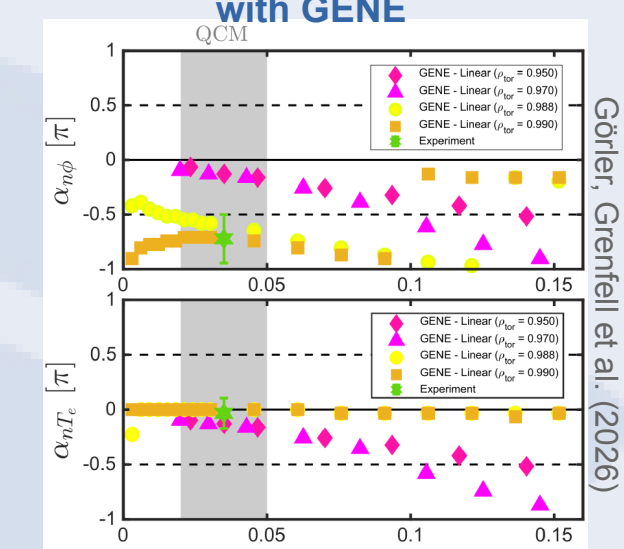
Ulbl et al. 2025

### 3. GK ANALYSES SMALL/NO-ELM REGIMES

#### Small/no-ELM regimes: QCE/EDA-H modes, I-mode, RMP, Negative Triangularity

- B.1) Multiple scale small/no-ELM pedestal characterisation with the Eulerian  $\delta f$ -code GENE: Enormous computational effort associated to full-f studies (A)  $\rightarrow$  limited investigation of multi-scale turbulence character  $\rightarrow$  stationary analysis of small/no-ELM regimes with the GK  $\delta f$  code GENE [Jenko00, Goerler11] as a first step
  - a) Focus on likely electromagnetic (EM) mode dominated WPTE scenarios: aim for multi-channel validation  $\rightarrow$  testbed of the reduced EM turbulence models treated in (C)
  - b) TCV based pedestal simulations with extensions to negative triangularity plasmas: validation against small-ELM TCV experiments, local-global simulations on electron and ion-scales
  - c) Multiple-scale characterisation of AUG QCE/EDA-H mode and JET no-/small-ELM pedestals: characterization with radially global ion-scale and flux-tube electron-scales simulations before running a few selected high resolution simulations for cross-scale coupling assessment  $\rightarrow$  feeding into (A)/(C). The impact of impurities and validity of dilution models will be studied.

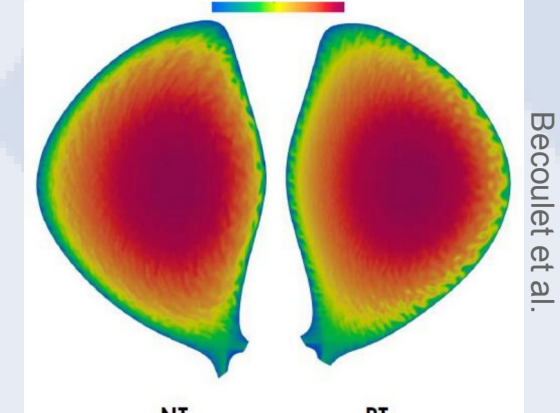
Example: QCM characterisation with GENE



Goerler et al. (2020)

- B.2) Full-f, ion-scale, cross-separatrix simulations: Fine-scale studies beyond scope but full-f codes offer another possible key player - the interaction with the SOL:
  - a) I-mode and negative triangularity studies with GYSELA:
    - I-mode-like regimes  $\leftrightarrow$  ELM absence & edge n (T) profiles reminiscent of L-(resp. H)-mode plasmas [Hubbard16]  $\rightarrow$  interesting operational power plant scenario; decoupling of heat & particle transport a key issue  $\rightarrow$  studies in mixed ITG-TEM regimes
  - Exploit recent GYSELA upgrades permitting non-circular magnetic flux-surface cross-sections to compare NT/PT configurations (scanning collisionality and n/T gradients) with particular focus on the level & generation of zonal flows  $\leftrightarrow$  ion-scale turbulence saturation. Also, focus on existence and shape of a near-separatrix E<sub>r</sub>-well
  - b) JOREK Gyrokinetic Modelling of RMP-Controlled regimes and NT plasmas: study ELM-suppression via resonant magnetic perturbations (RMPs) with the modified magnetic topology obtained from nonlinear resistive MHD simulations using the standard JOREK code; Additionally, finite-size p\*-scaling studies & benchmarks in NT plasmas against GENE-X.
  - c) GENE-X characterization of AUG QCE discharges: Complementary & comparative study to (B.1c) assessing the impact and relevance of cross-separatrix physics  $\rightarrow$  e.g. the Quasi-Coherent-Mode is found to penetrate into the SOL but it remains unclear whether this part needs to be modelled

Example: NT/PT JOREK-GK

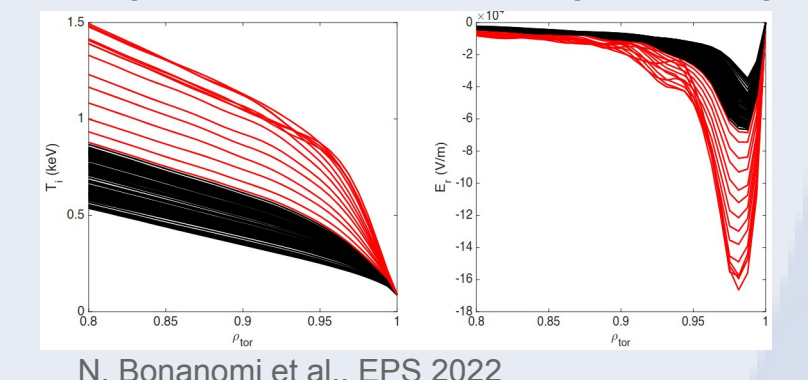


Becoulet et al.

### 4. REDUCED TRANSPORT MODELS

- C.1) Assess quasi-linear nature of edge turbulence, spectral comparisons with TGLF: Accompany (B.1) studies by linear GENE and via IMAS interfaces TGLF studies  $\rightarrow$  assessments of (a) the quasi-linear (QL) nature of plasma edge/pedestal turbulence and (b) comparisons between linear and multi-scale nonlinear GK spectra  $\rightarrow$  TSVV-H relevance (c) near-marginality comparisons between full-f and  $\delta f$  results

Example: ASTRA-TGLF based power ramp

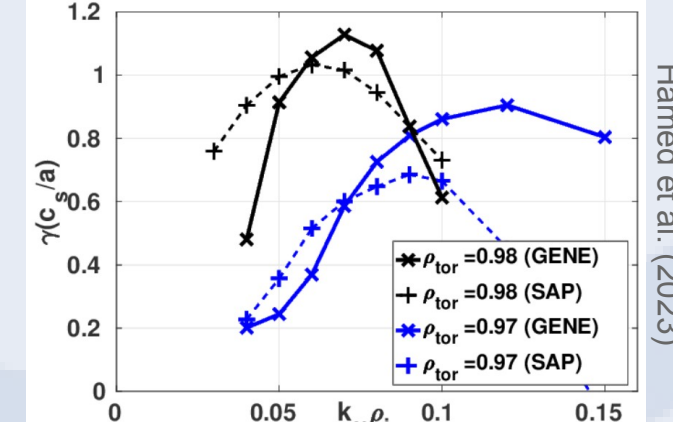


N. Bonanomi et al., EPS 2022

- C.2) Assessing and extending reduced models for the L-H transition: Companion activity to (A) using the TGLF-SAT2 transport model  $\rightarrow$  need to assess/refine E<sub>r</sub>, shearing effect & improve boundary conditions

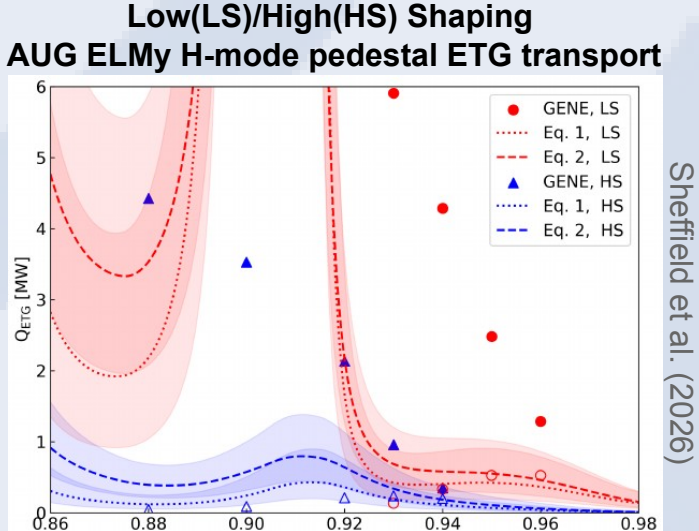
- C.3) Reduced models for electromagnetic modes:
  - Extend TSVV-1 activities regarding reduced micro-tearing mode (MTM) models  $\rightarrow$  include magnetic curvature effects in Solve\_AP [Hamed19/22]
  - Validation of the KEY (KBM Eigenvalue Yelder) code, a fast dispersion solver capturing substantial kinetic effects of linear KBM physics + predicting growth rates in stellarator scenarios, in pedestal scenarios
  - if successful, rewrite models in Python/JAX for large-scale machine learning usage & provision to TSVV-H, ENR-PIE etc

Previous Solve\_AP verification



Hamed et al. (2023)

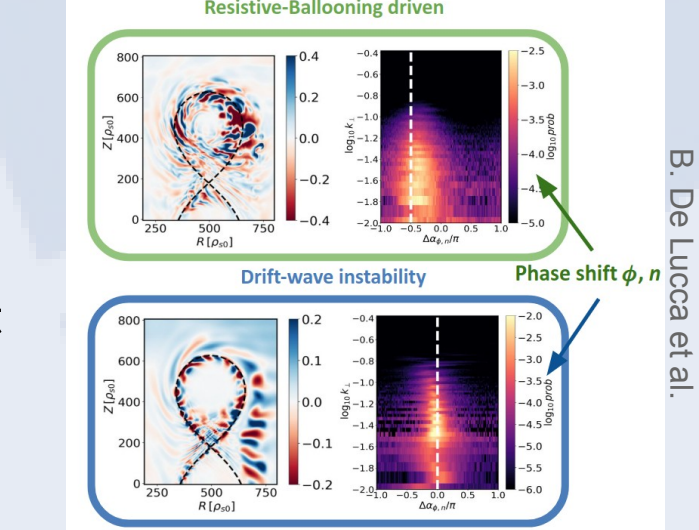
ETG reduced model comparisons



Sheffield et al. (2020)

- C.4) Assess reduced ETG models and implementations into GENE-X:
  - Compare ETG simulations performed in (B1) with available reduced ETG models such as [Hatch24] or [Farcas25] and consider possible refinements. Adjusted rules will feed into (A3)
  - Also, testing pedestal density model [Saarelma23, Saarelma24] for ITER cases against dedicated GK simulations

GBS based scaling law derivation



B. De Luca et al.

- C.5) L-H/H-L regimes transition scaling laws based on large GBS based parameter scans: Refinement of two-fluid based model analysis of the turbulent regimes in the tokamak edge & SOL [Giacomin22]  $\rightarrow$  reveal physics behind the L-H regime transition based on linear and nonlinear theory  $\rightarrow$  obtain predictive scalings for the back and forth transition and compare with empirical scalings, ultimately to support ITER operation

### 5. PROJECT COMMUNICATION/COLLABORATION

- Official wiki: <https://wiki.euro-fusion.org/wiki/TSVV-A>

- Main communication hub for EUROfusion
  - $\rightarrow$  hosts project documents, events, publication list, etc

- Official INDICO: <https://indico.euro-fusion.org/category/451/>

- List of all TSVV-A events available to community
  - Regular exchange via monthly virtual meetings: project updates, roundtable
  - Annual Workshops (hybrid, 2-3 days): internal project review/exchange w/ guest contributions
  - Suggestions for invitations for presentations at our group meetings always welcome

- Mailing list: [TSVV-A@lists.euro-fusion.org](mailto:TSVV-A@lists.euro-fusion.org)

- Direct project links established via staff overlap or PI contact:

- TSVV-B, TSVV-C, TSVV-F, TSVV-G, TSVV-H, ...
  - ENR Pedestal Inference Engine (PIE), WPTE (RT-01), ITPA



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