#### Turbulence Optimization update

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#### Update on turbulence optimization

- Last time: We showed that PTSM3D calculated different values for the coupling coefficient if the geometric parameters were slightly different
- Normally this does not occur, but STELLOPT optimization appears to drive the configuration towards these "pathological" configurations
- This time: Take the two geometric parameters and run them through non-linear GENE and calculate the heat-flux

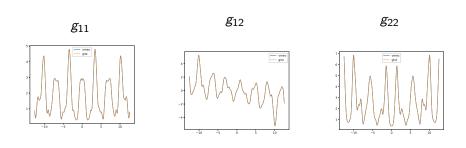
#### Reminder: What the metric is

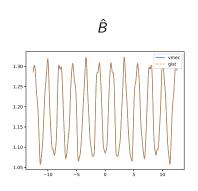
- We are trying to maximize the transfer of energy between the unstable and stable modes
- We are mostly interested in non-zonal transfer, since that is the dominant pathway for QHS
- The current metric (PTSM3D) adds all the transfer coefficients,  $\tau_{ijk}$ , weighted by  $k_x$  and  $k_y$  to provide a global transfer quantity, evaluated at a given flux surface
- ullet Calculation requires some geometric quantities evaluated on a field line for many ( $\sim$ 100-200) poloidal turns

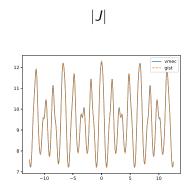
#### Three ways to calculate the parameters

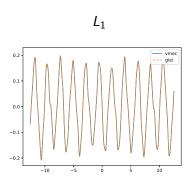
VMEC equilibrium Geometric pars. PTSM3D EXIT STELLOPT VMEC equilibrium Geometric pars. **EXIT STELLOPT** PTSM3D VMEC equilibrium
EXIT STELLOPT
Geometric pars.
PTSM3D

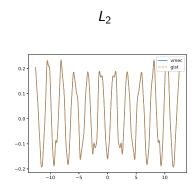
Methods 1 and 2 agree exactly at this stage. Method 3, where we calculate the Geometric parameters from the VMEC eq file using GIST differs slightly.



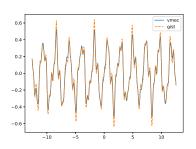








dB/dt



- dB/dt shows the largest difference between the two
- This parameter is \*not\* used in the PTSM3D turbulence calculation

