Energy Transport Analyses of DIII-D High-$\beta_p$ EAST-demonstration Discharge

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Energy transport analyses of DIII-D high-$\beta_p$ EAST-demonstration discharges have been performed by using the TGYRO transport package with TGLF turbulent and NEO neoclassical transport models under the OMFIT integrated modeling framework. TGYRO/TGLF/NEO analysis results indicate that ion energy transport is dominant by neoclassical transport and the predicted ion temperature profiles agree closely with the experimental measured profiles. For these high-$\beta_p$ discharges, the electron turbulent energy transport is under-predicted by TGLF/TGYRO/NEO over the whole core plasma. The experimental ion and electron temperature profiles can be predicted with TGYRO/TGLF/NEO by empirically increasing the saturated turbulence level for high-wavenumber electron temperature gradient (ETG) driven modes used in TGLF. Both the ion and electron energy transport are largely insensitive to reductions in the $E \times B$ flow shear stabilization. The ion energy transport is still on the neoclassical level even though without the $E \times B$ flow shear stabilization effect.

Work supported by US DOE under DE-FG03-95ER54309$^2$, DE-FC02-04ER54698$^2$, DE-AC02-09CH11466$^3$, and the National Natural Science Foundation of China under Grant Nos. 11105182$^1$ and 11575246$^1$, and the National Magnetic Confinement Fusion Program of China under Contract Nos. 2014GB106001$^1$ and 2015GB102001$^1$. 