



UNIVERSITY OF  
ALBERTA

# ISSS-15+IPELS-16 Presentation

Max Planck Institute, Garching, Germany, Aug. 7, 2024



## TURBULENCE AND TRANSPORT FROM MULTIPLE ENTANGLED PLASMA PRESSURE FILAMENTS IN A MAGNETIZED PLASMA

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Thomas Simala-Grant<sup>1</sup>, Scott Karbaszewski<sup>1,4</sup>, Bart Van Compernelle<sup>2,3</sup>, Matt Poulos<sup>2</sup>

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***Acknowledgement: Faculty and Staff, Basic Plasma Science Facility (BaPSF), UCLA:  
Troy Carter, Walter Gekelman, George Morales  
Steve Vincena, Shreekrishna Tripathi, Pat Pribyl & Technical staff***

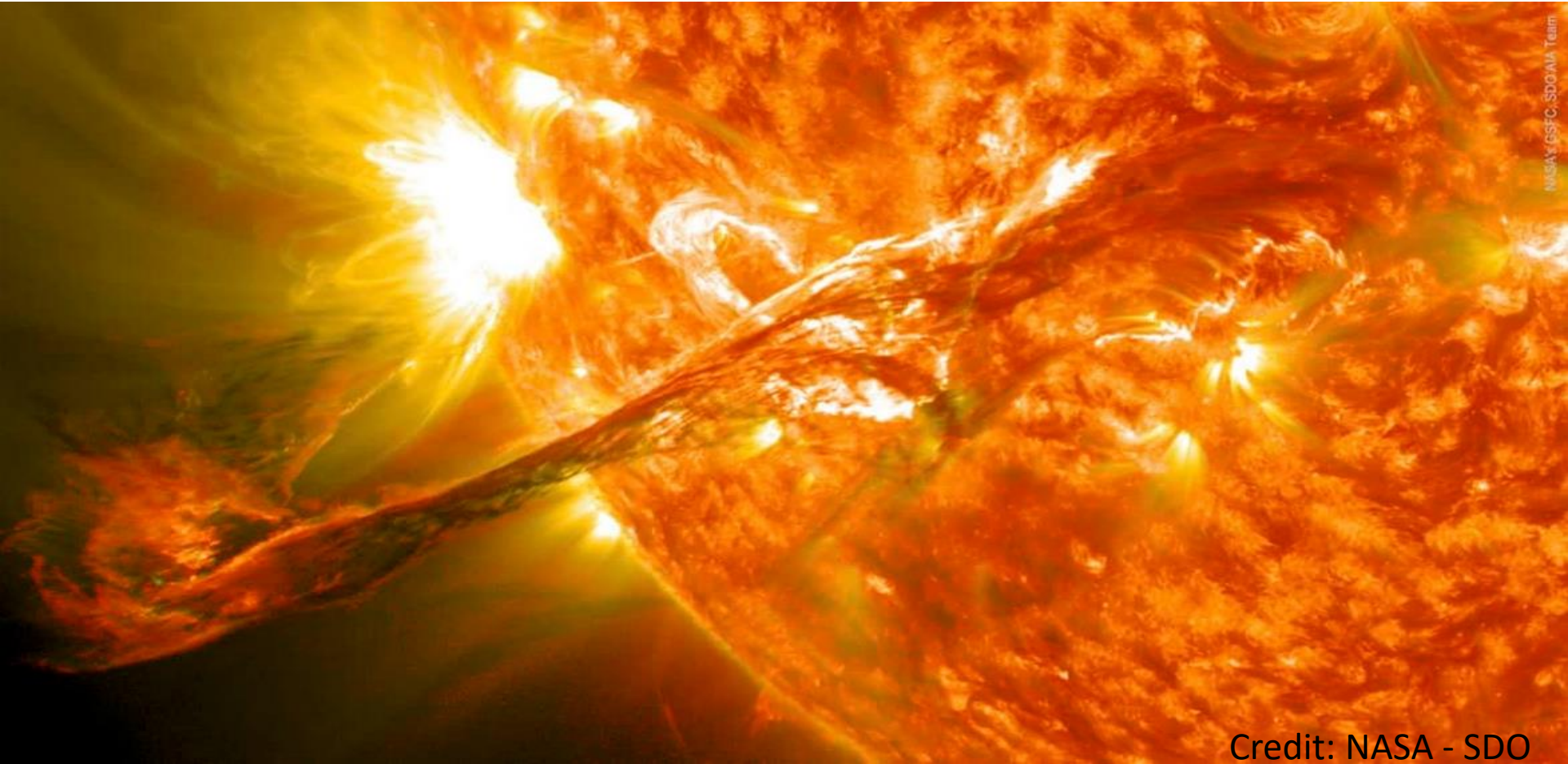
- **Introduction to “blob-filament” structures in magnetized plasma environments**
- **Overview and results from controlled “seeded” filament experiments**
  - **Experiment setup using the Large Plasma Device (LAPD) at BaPSF, UCLA**
  - **Results 1 – Filament-Filament interaction - wave mode structure and self-organization**
  - **Results 2 – 3D gyrokinetic plasma simulations**
  - **Results 3 (New) – Turbulent mixing in a filament lattice**
- **Summary**

RD Sydora, S Karbasheski, B Van Compernelle, MJ Poulos, J. Loughran, *Jour. Plasma Physics*, **85**, 905850612 (2019).

S. Karbasheski, R.D. Sydora, B. Van Compernelle, T. Simala-Grant, M.J. Poulos, *Phys. Plasmas*, **29**, 112309 (2022).

RD Sydora, T Simala-Grant, S Karbasheski, F Jimenez, B Van Compernelle, MJ Poulos, *Phys Plasmas*, **31**, 082304 (2024)

# FILAMENTARY STRUCTURES IN MAGNETIZED PLASMAS

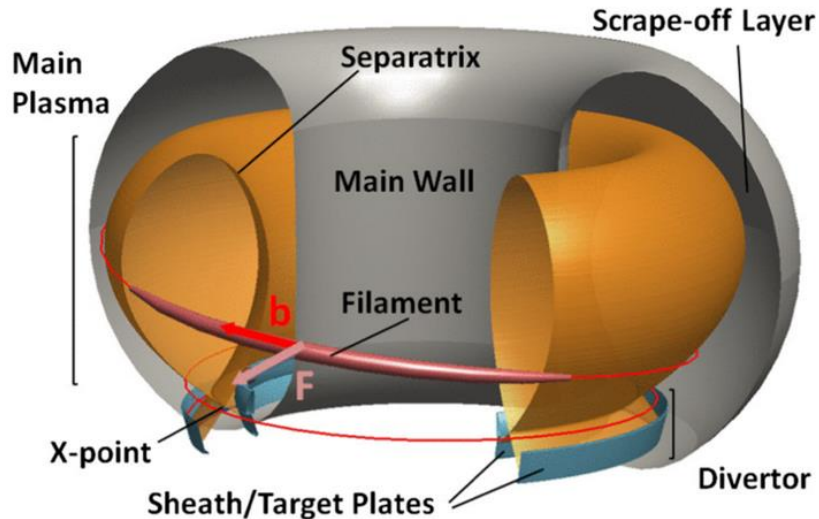


NASA/GSFC/SDO/AIA Team

Credit: NASA - SDO

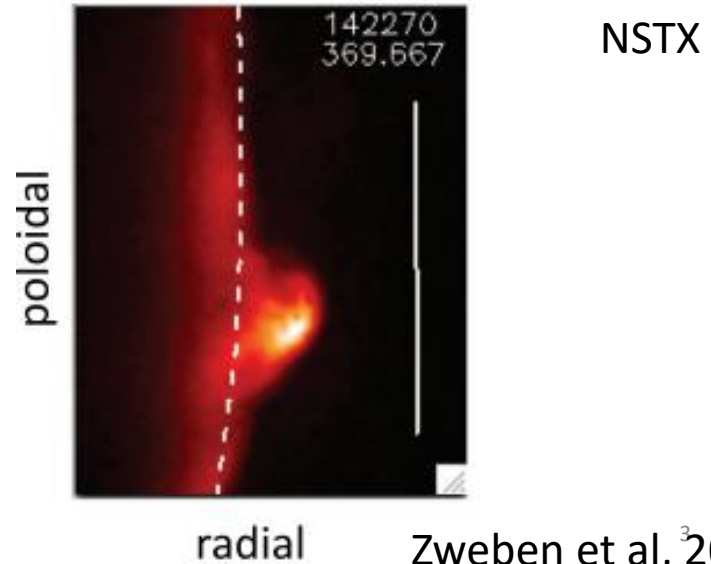
# INTRODUCTION

- Motivation for this work partly comes from extensive research in the last two decades on “blobs” or “blob-filament” transport in edge region of toroidal, magnetized plasmas



Carralero et al, 2015

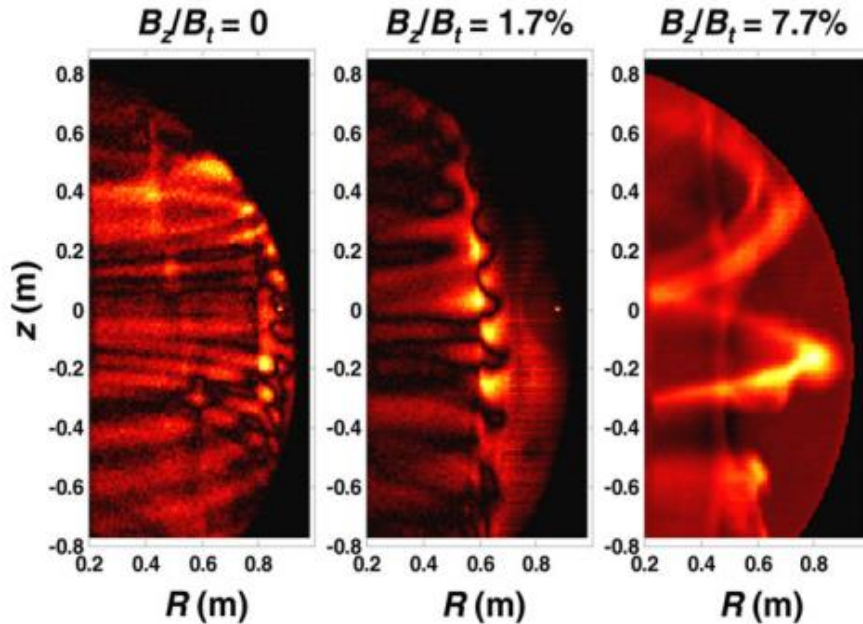
Blob image – Gas puff imaging (GPI)



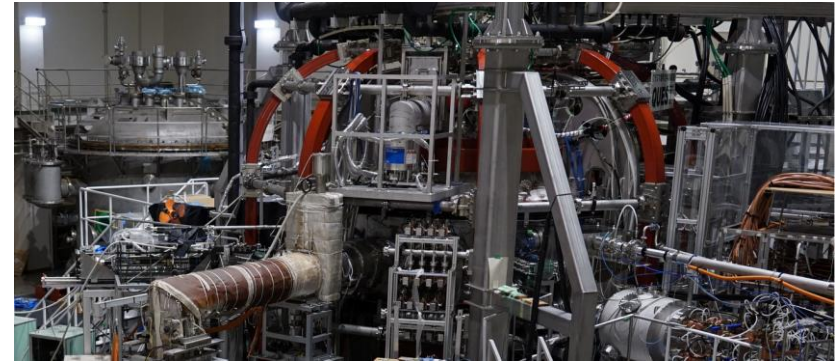
Zweben et al, 2022

# INTRODUCTION

- Further observations of filamentary structures in toroidal plasmas



QUEST Plasma Experiment, Japan



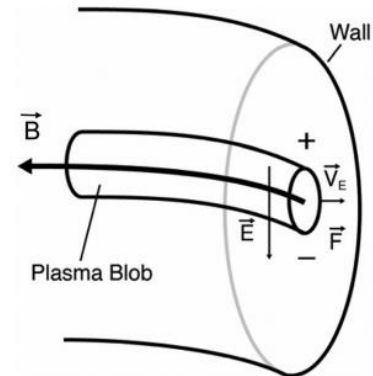
# INTRODUCTION

- Cross-field transport of particles and energy is enhanced through blob-filaments.
- Blob transport is *intermittent* rather than a purely diffusive process.
- The blob-like structure forms as a result of instabilities, either in the core or the edge region of the toroidal plasma (active research area).

# INTRODUCTION

- Cross-field transport of particles and energy is enhanced through blob-filaments.
- Blob transport is *intermittent* rather than a purely diffusive process.
- The blob-like structure forms as a result of instabilities, either in the core or the edge region of the toroidal plasma (active research area).
- Physical mechanism of radial motion of blob-filaments is quite well understood through action of gradient-B and curvature drifts of charged particles in the blob, which polarize it, leading to radial  $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$  motion (S. Krasheninnikov, 2001).

Gradient drift	$\mathbf{V}_B = \frac{mv_{\perp}^2}{2qB^3}(\mathbf{B} \times \nabla B)$	$\longrightarrow$	polarization
$\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$ drift	$\mathbf{V}_E = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2}$	$\longrightarrow$	cross-field drift



# INTRODUCTION

Main questions addressed in this work:

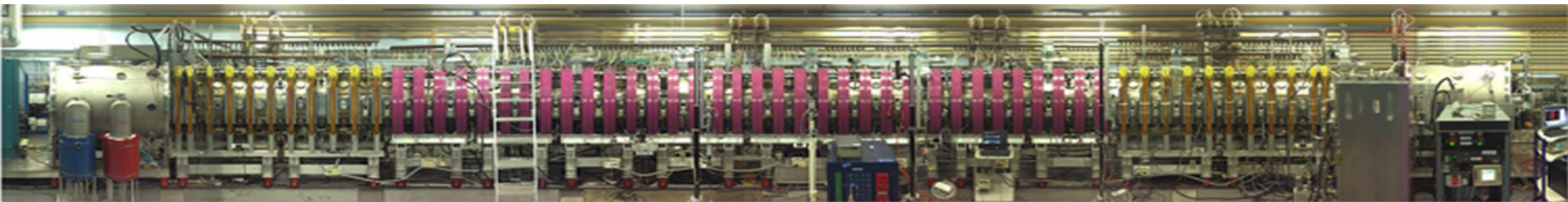
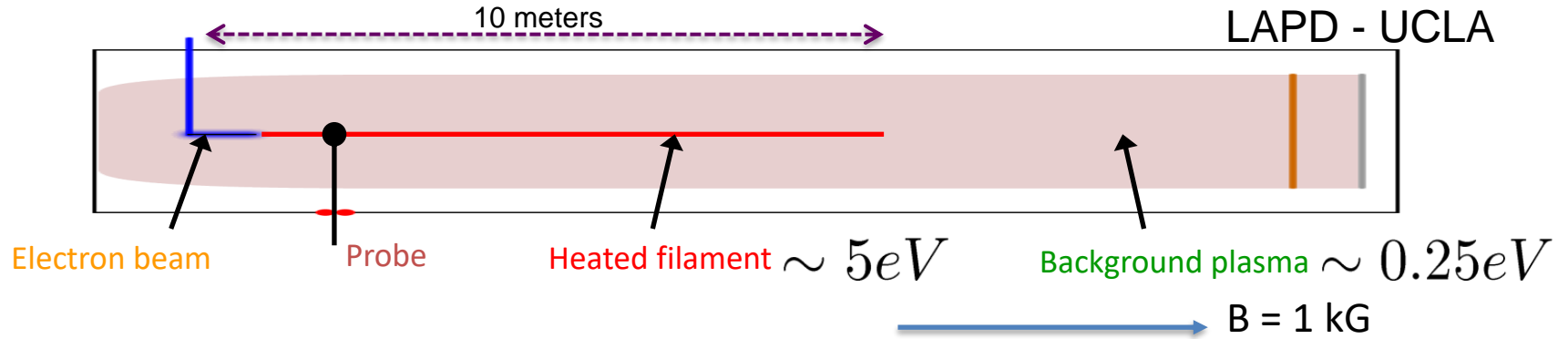
- *Internal instabilities* in coherent blob-filament structure – the question of lifetime?
- What is the *range of interaction* in cases of multiple blob-filaments in close proximity? Properties of filament-filament interaction.





## Making "blob-filaments"

A long, narrow **temperature** filament in an **afterglow** plasma

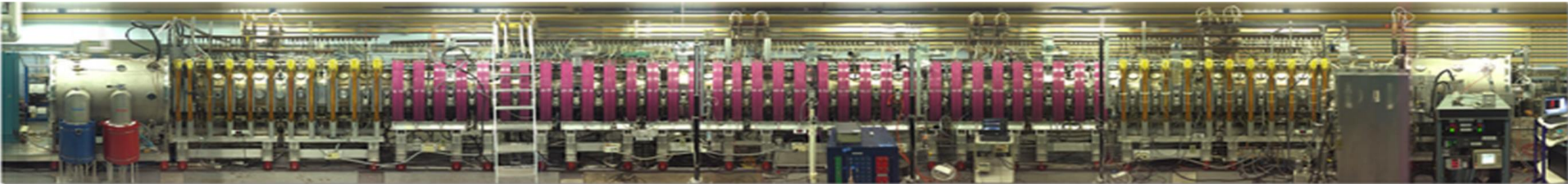
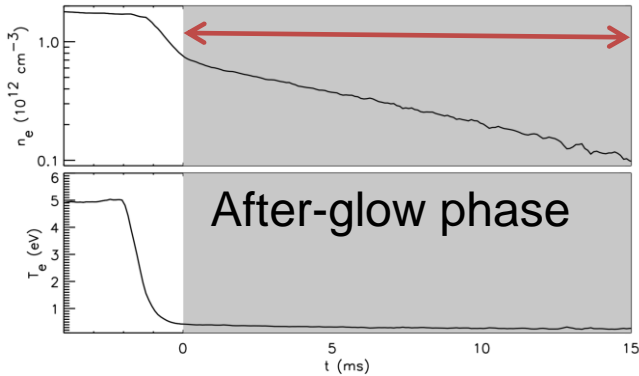




- The experiments take place in the Large Plasma Device (LAPD) at the Basic Plasma Science Facility (BaPSF) at UCLA.

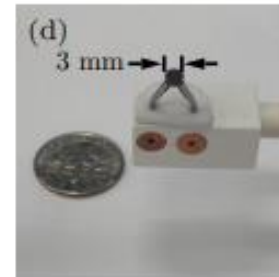
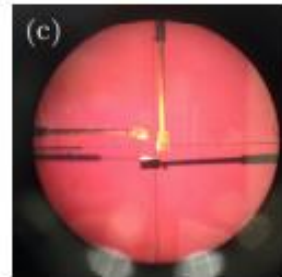
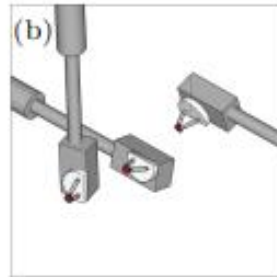
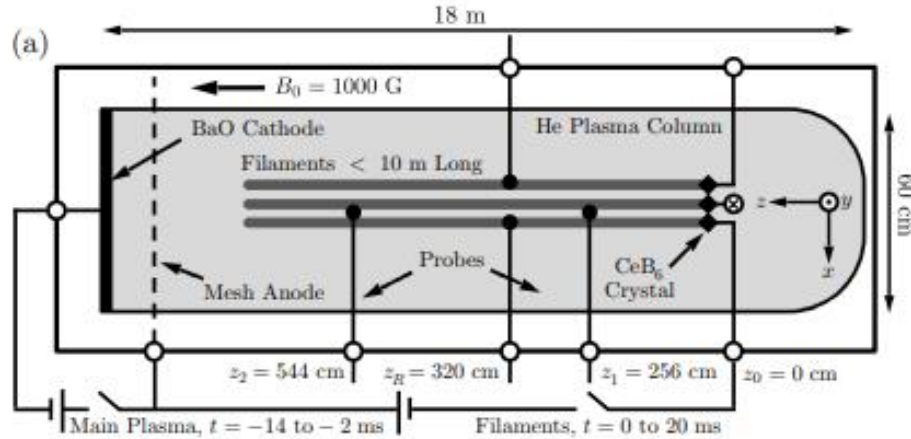
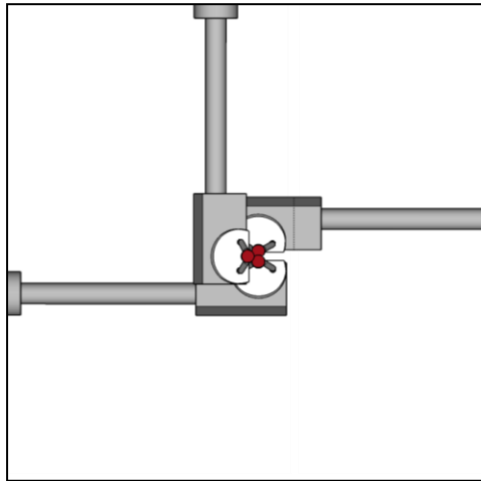
➤ Afterglow Plasma Parameters:

- Helium plasma
- Background Magnetic Field,  $B_0 = 1000$  G
- Density,  $n \sim 1 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- Background electron temperature,  $T_e < .5$  eV
- Alfvén Speed,  $V_A \sim 10^8$  cm/s
- Ion Sound Speed,  $c_s < 10^6$  cm/s
- Ion Cyclotron Frequency,  $\Omega_i \sim 380$  kHz



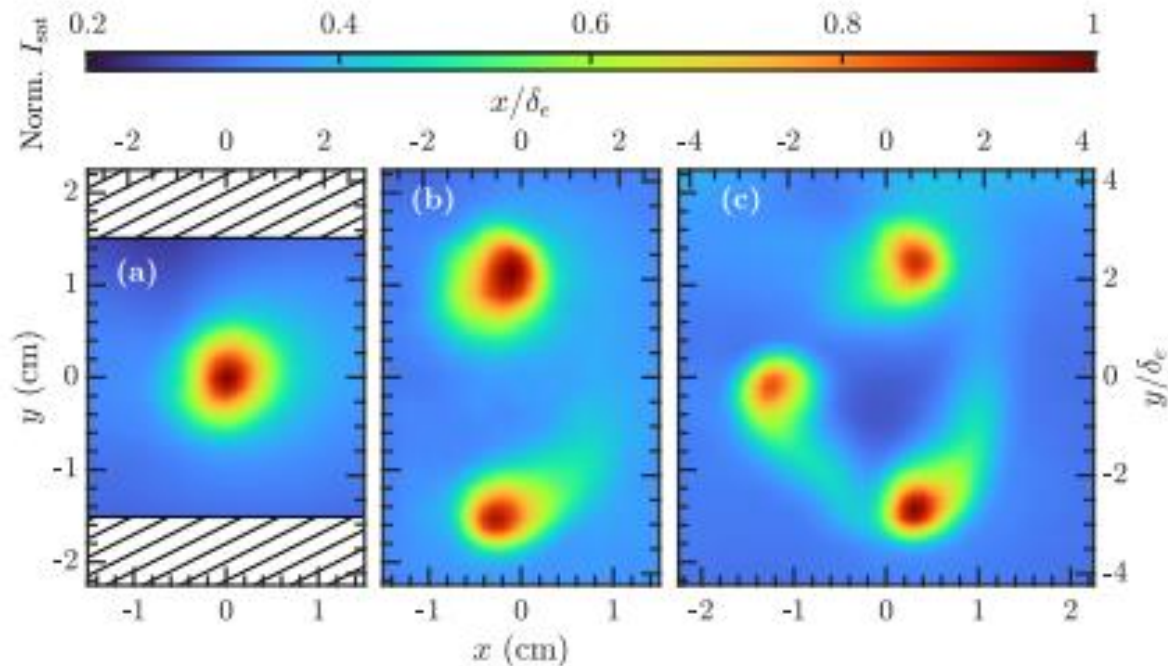


# EXPERIMENT SETUP



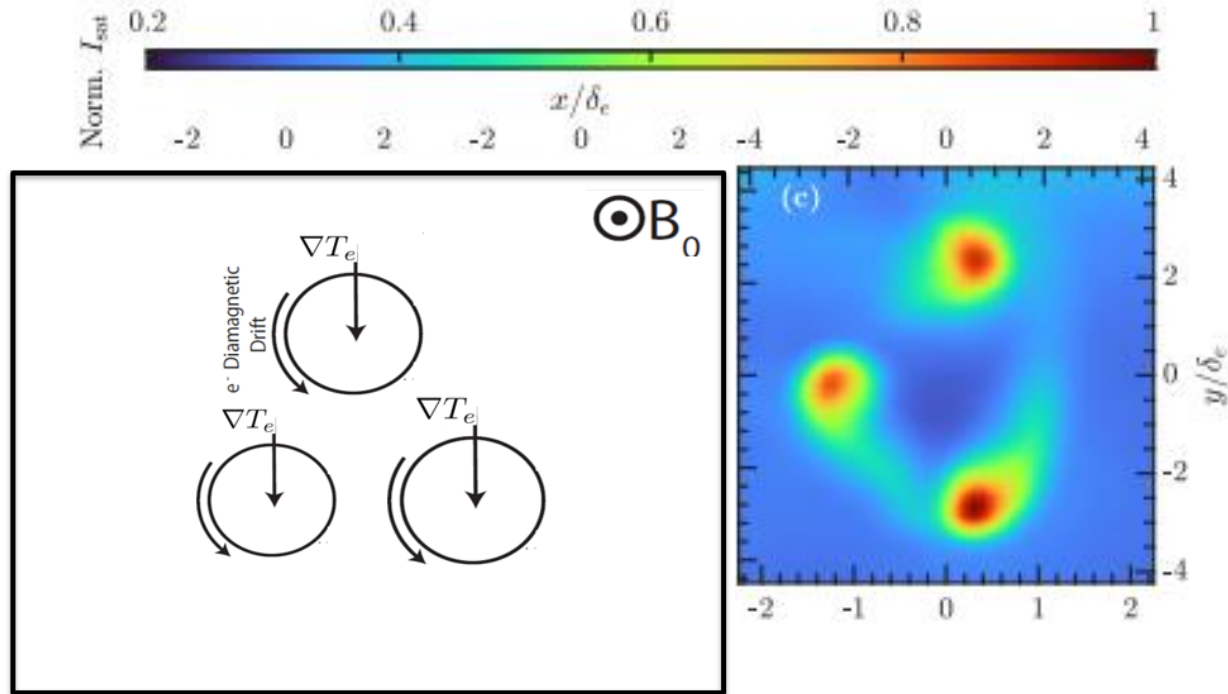
# CROSS-FIELD ION SATURATION CURRENT ( $I_{SAT}$ ) PLANES: 1, 2 AND 3 FILAMENTS

Planes take at  
axial location  
 $z_1 = 256\text{cm}$



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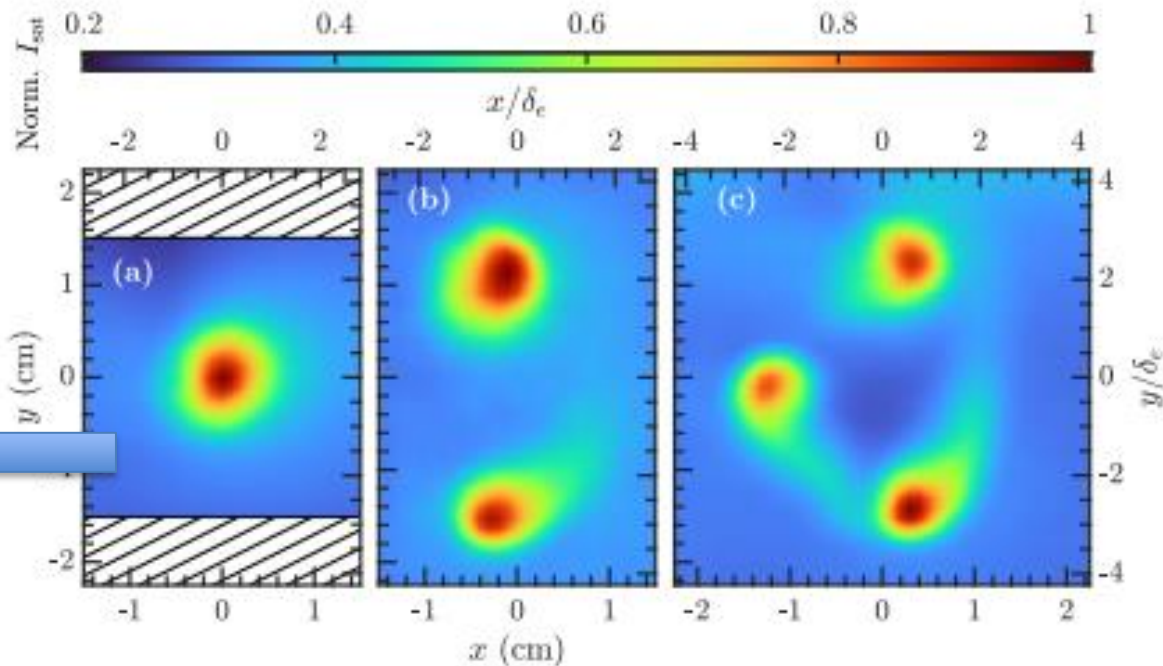
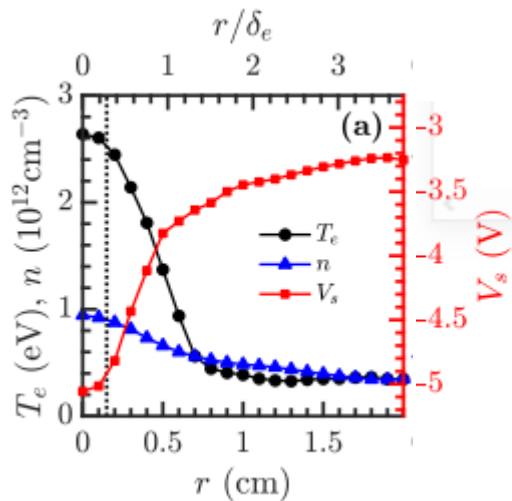
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$$I_{sat} \propto n\sqrt{T_e}$$



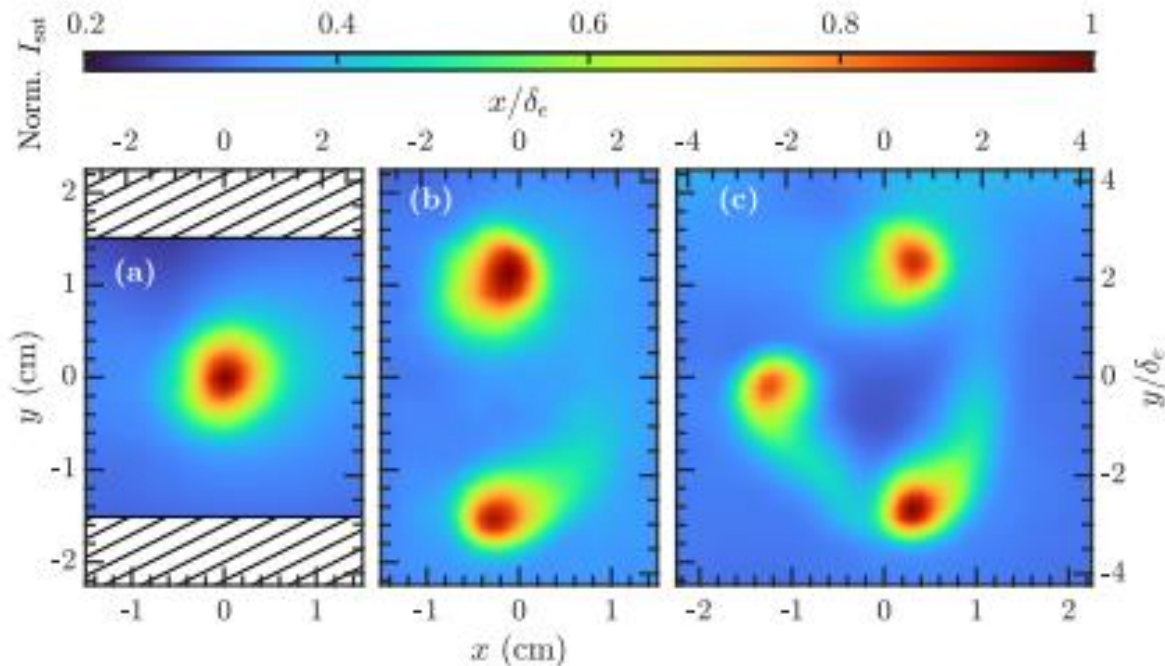
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$$\frac{\nabla I_{sat}}{I_{sat}}$$

$$\left\langle \frac{\delta I_{sat}}{I_{sat}} \right\rangle \approx \left( \frac{\delta n_e}{n_{e,o}} + \frac{\delta T_e}{2T_{e,o}} \right)$$



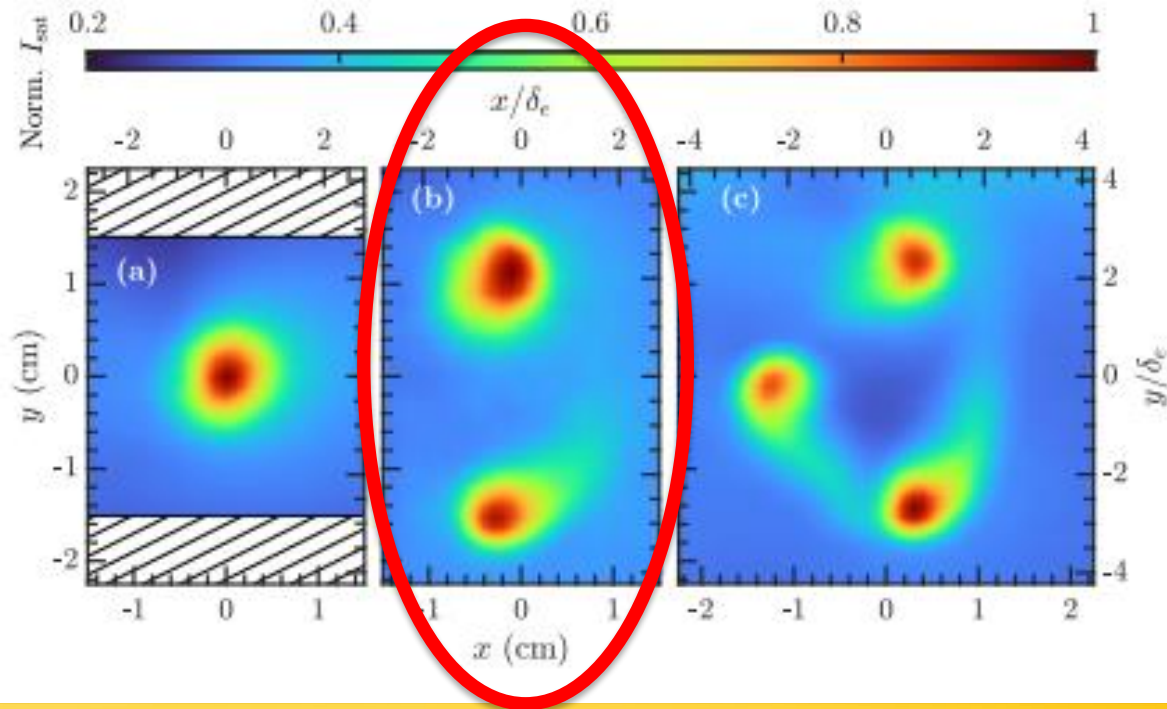
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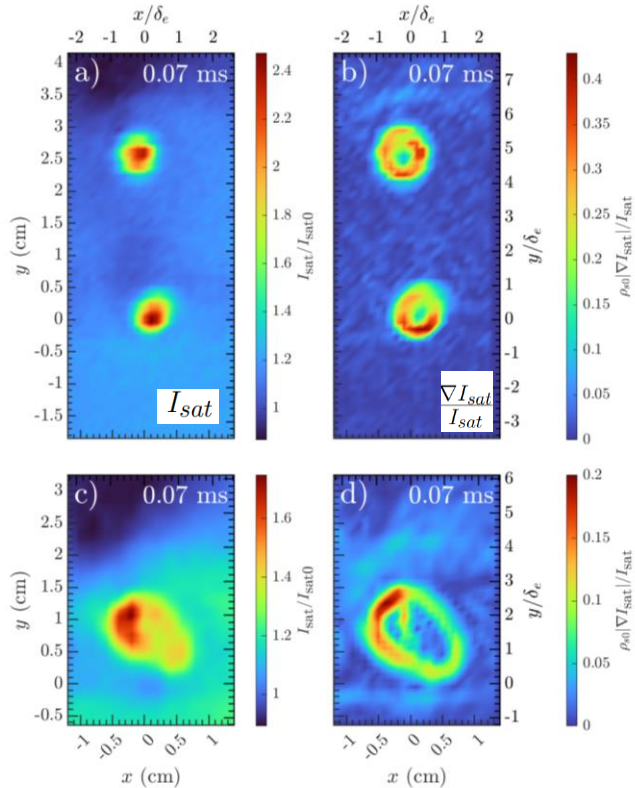
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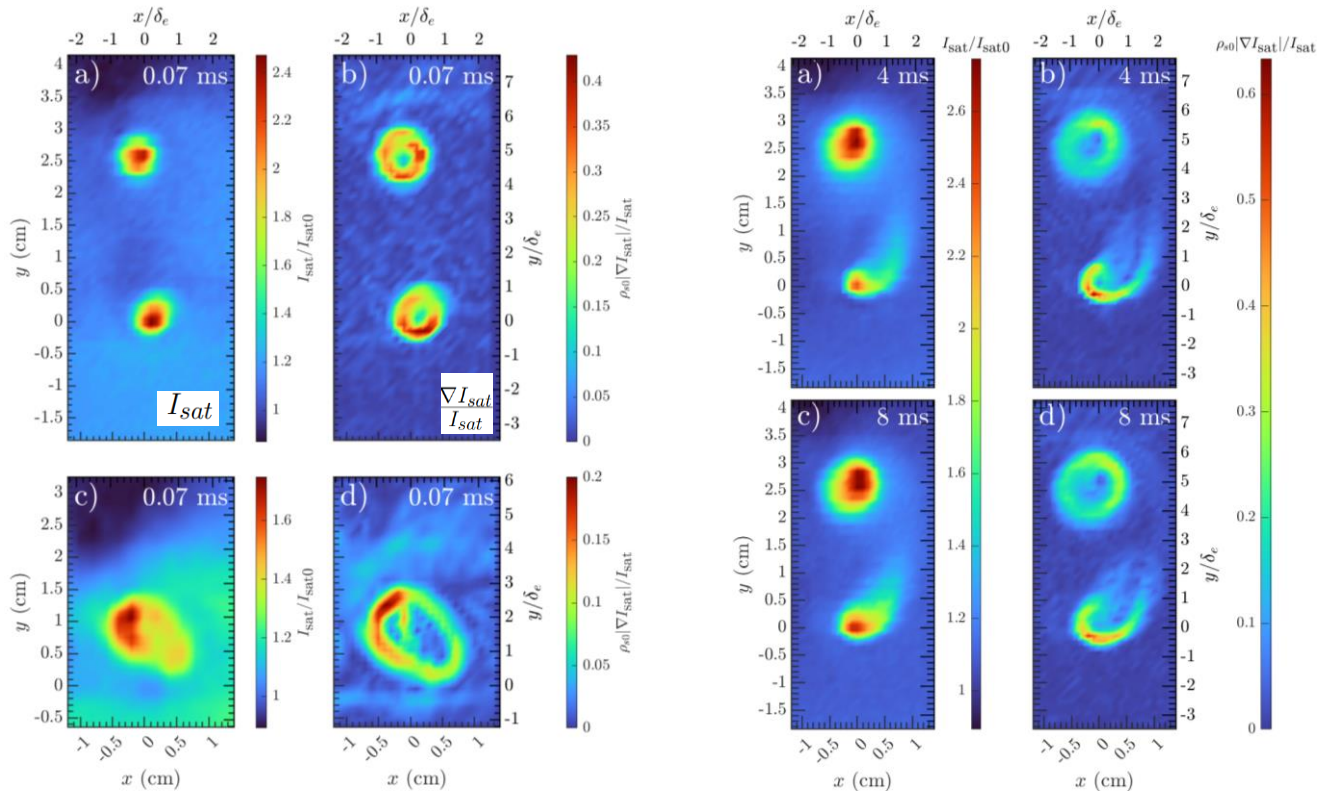




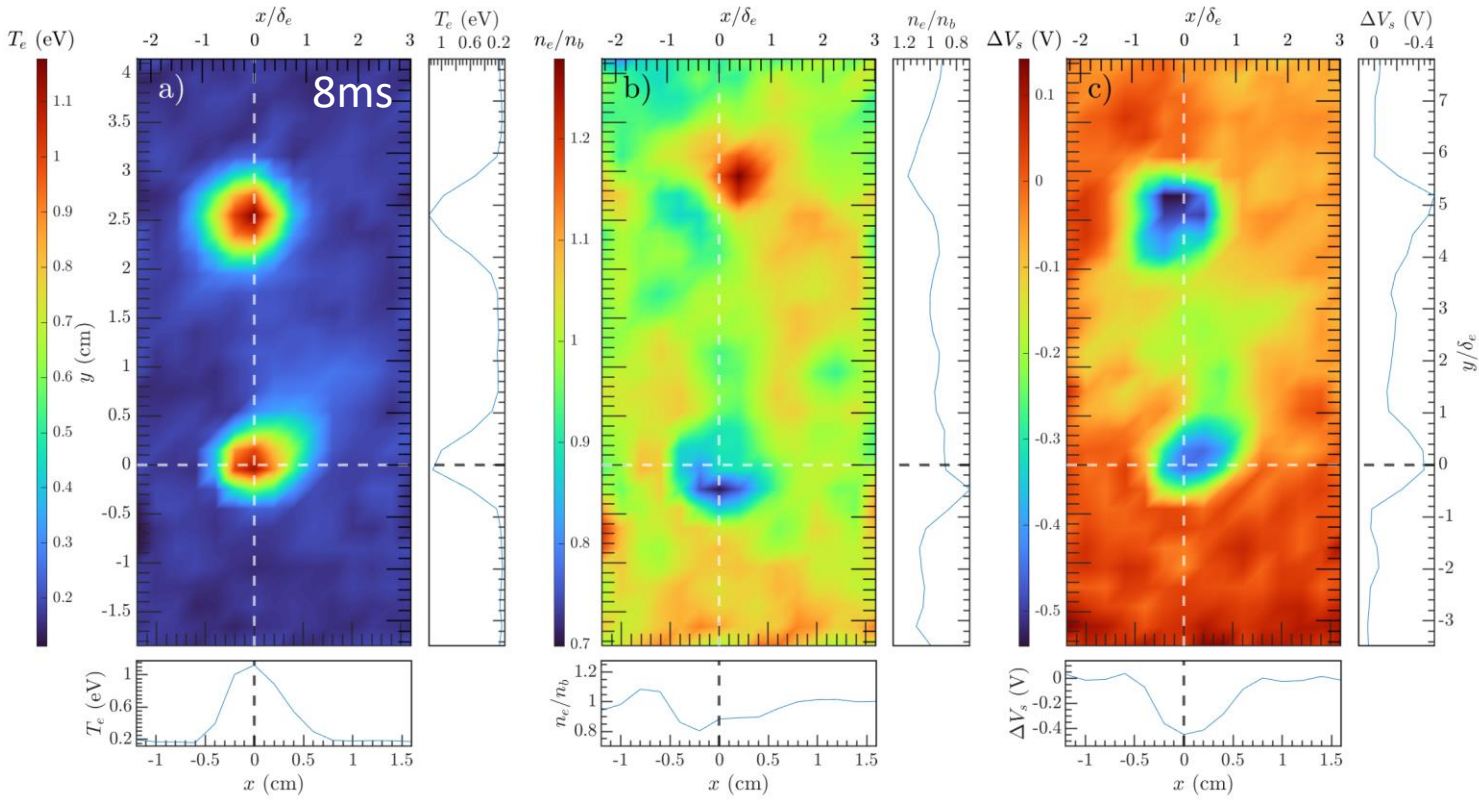
# CROSS-FIELD ION SATURATION CURRENT ( $I_{SAT}$ ) PLANES, $z_1=256\text{cm}$ : 2-FILAMENT CASE



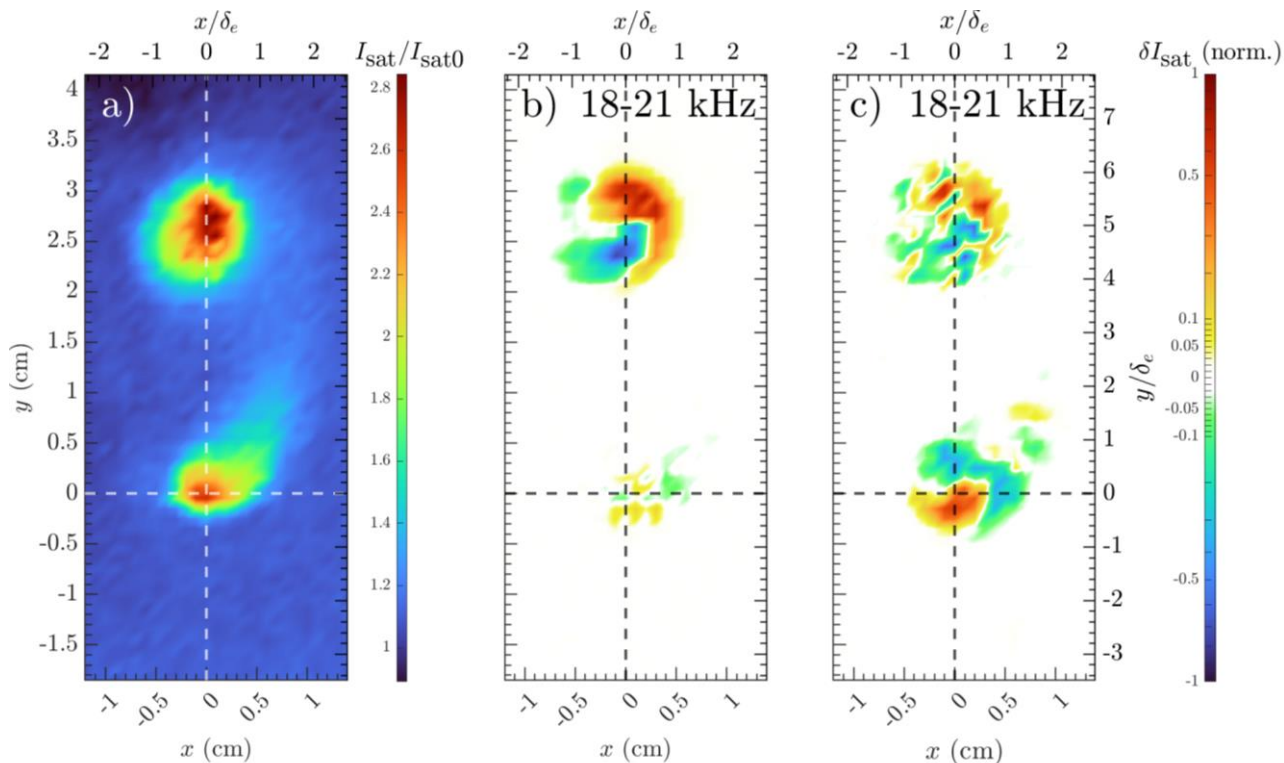
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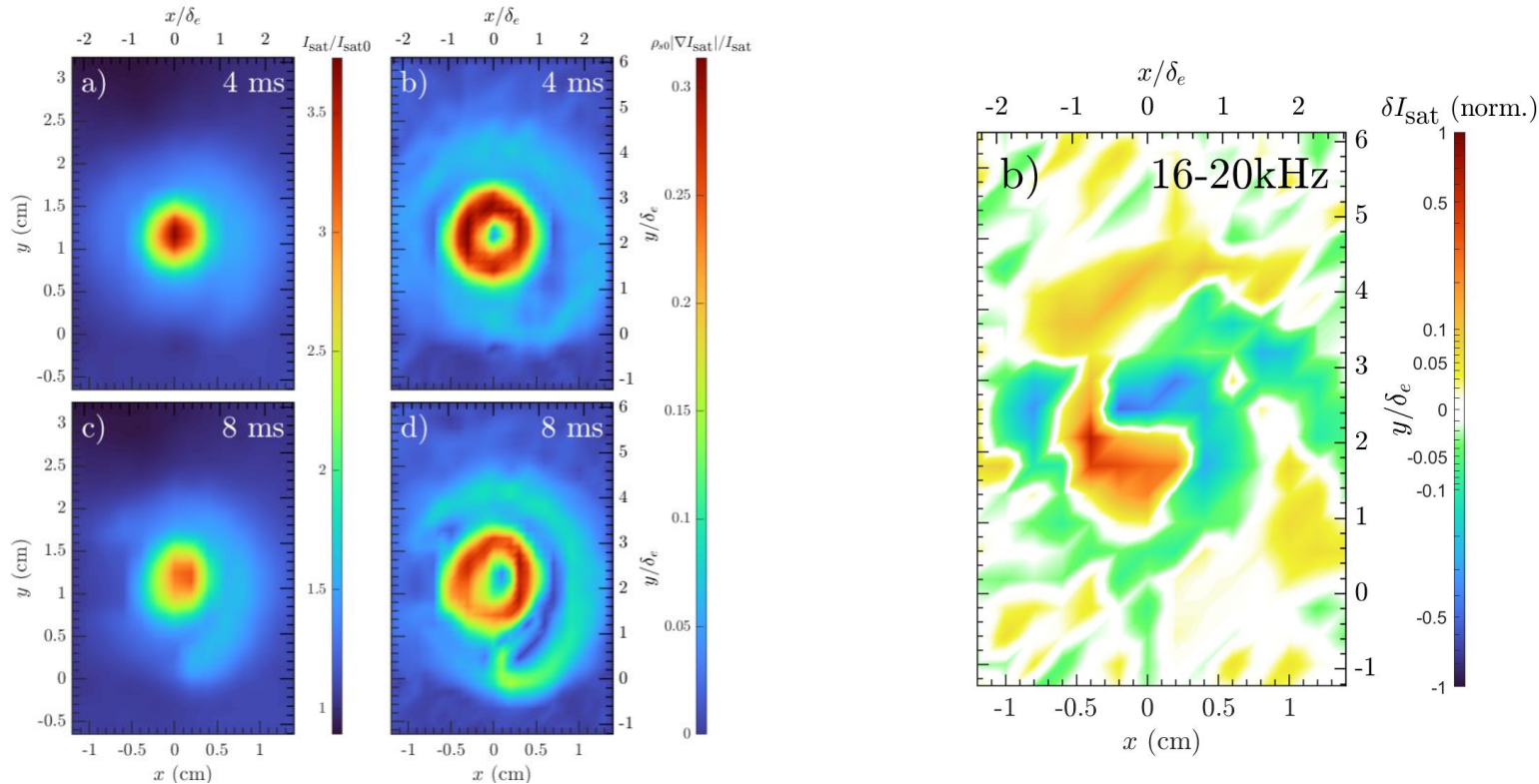
# CROSS-FIELD PLANES – TEMPERATURE, DENSITY, POTENTIAL, $z_1=256\text{cm}$ : 2-FILAMENT CASE

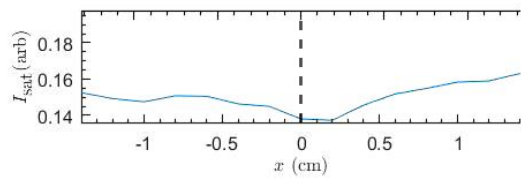
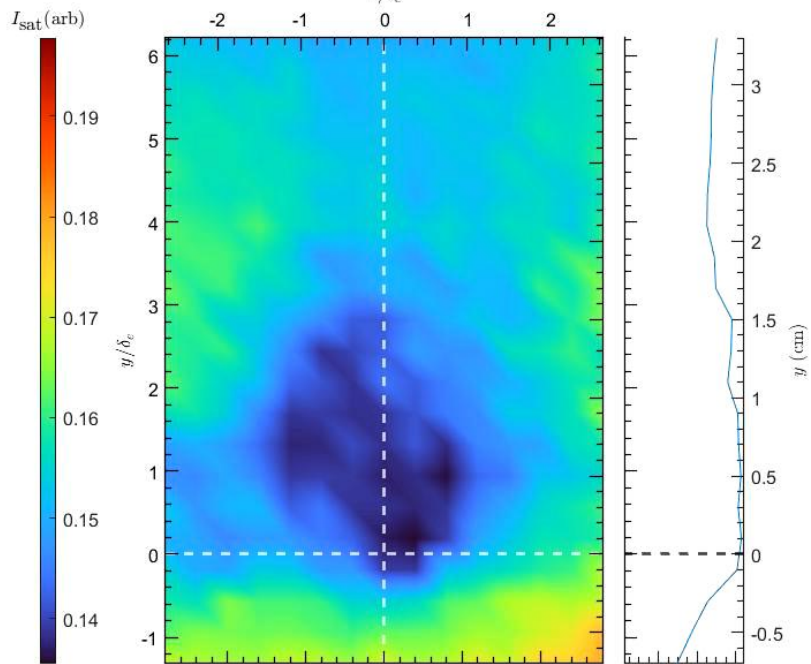
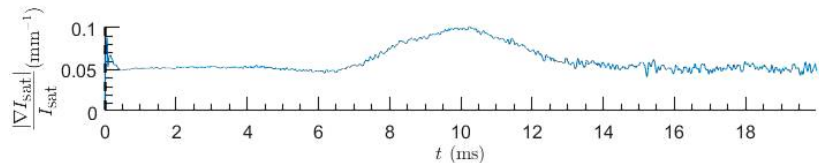
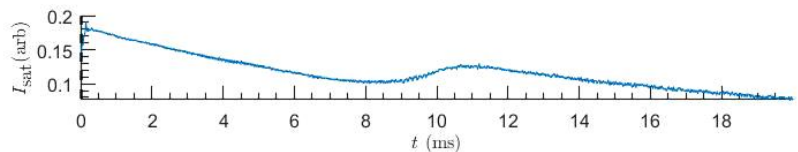


# CROSS-FIELD PLANES – MODE STRUCTURE, $z_1=256\text{cm}$ : 2-FILAMENT CASE

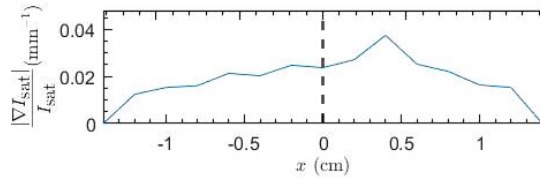
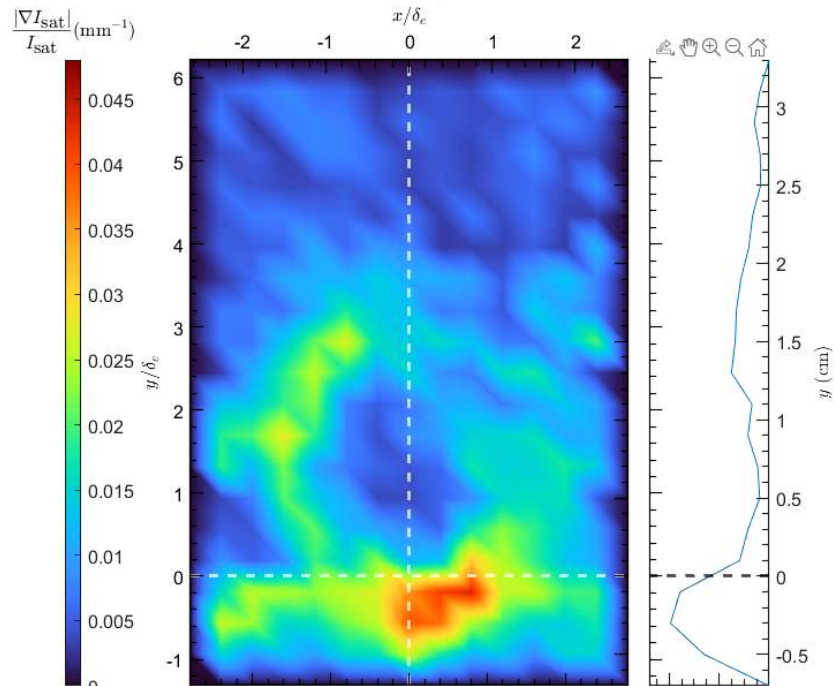


# CROSS-FIELD $I_{\text{SAT}}$ PLANES – MODE STRUCTURE, $z_1=256\text{cm}$ : 2-FILAMENT CASE



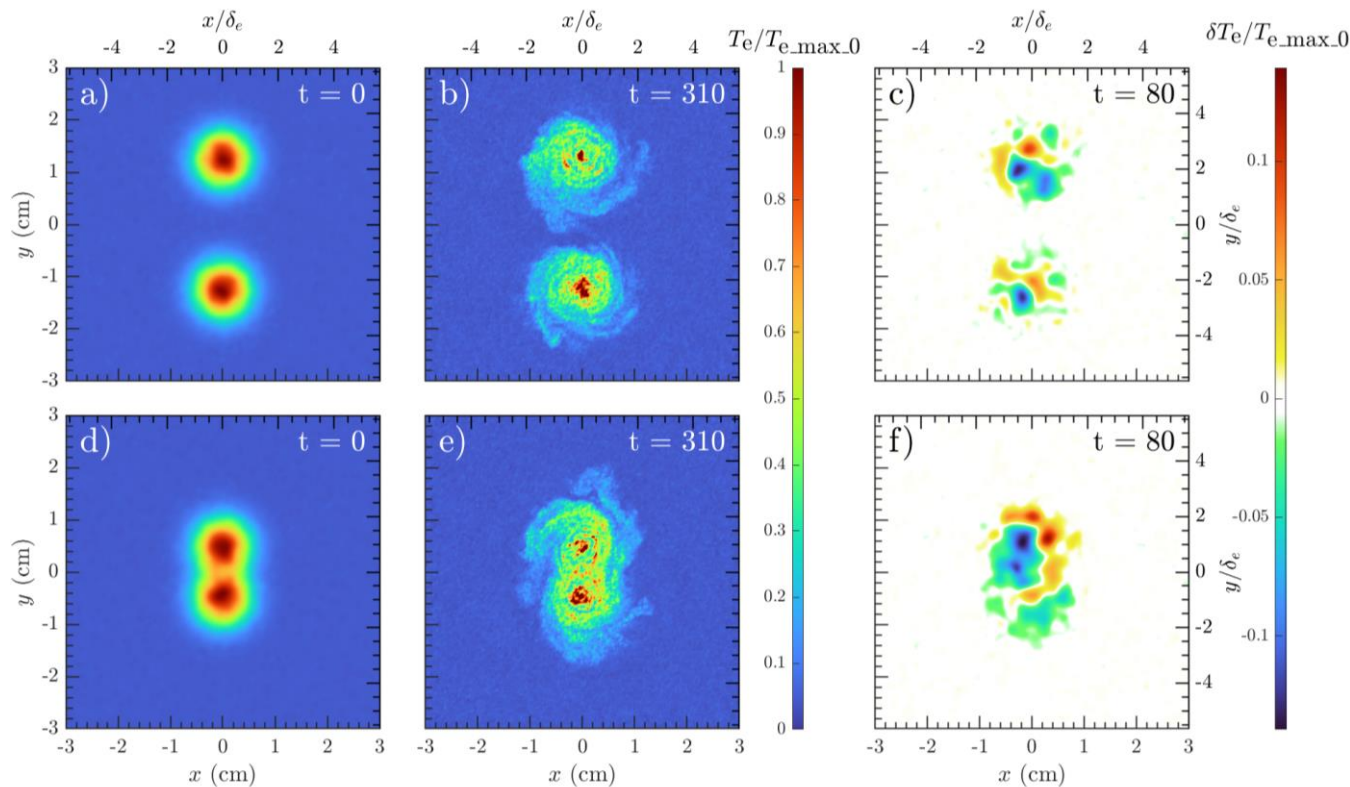


0.180.160.14  
 $I_{\text{sat}}$  (arb)



0.04 0.02 0  
 $\frac{|\nabla I_{\text{sat}}|}{I_{\text{sat}}} (\text{mm}^{-1})$

# CROSS-FIELD $\delta T_E$ PLANES – 3D GYROKINETIC SIMULATIONS: 2-FILAMENT CASE



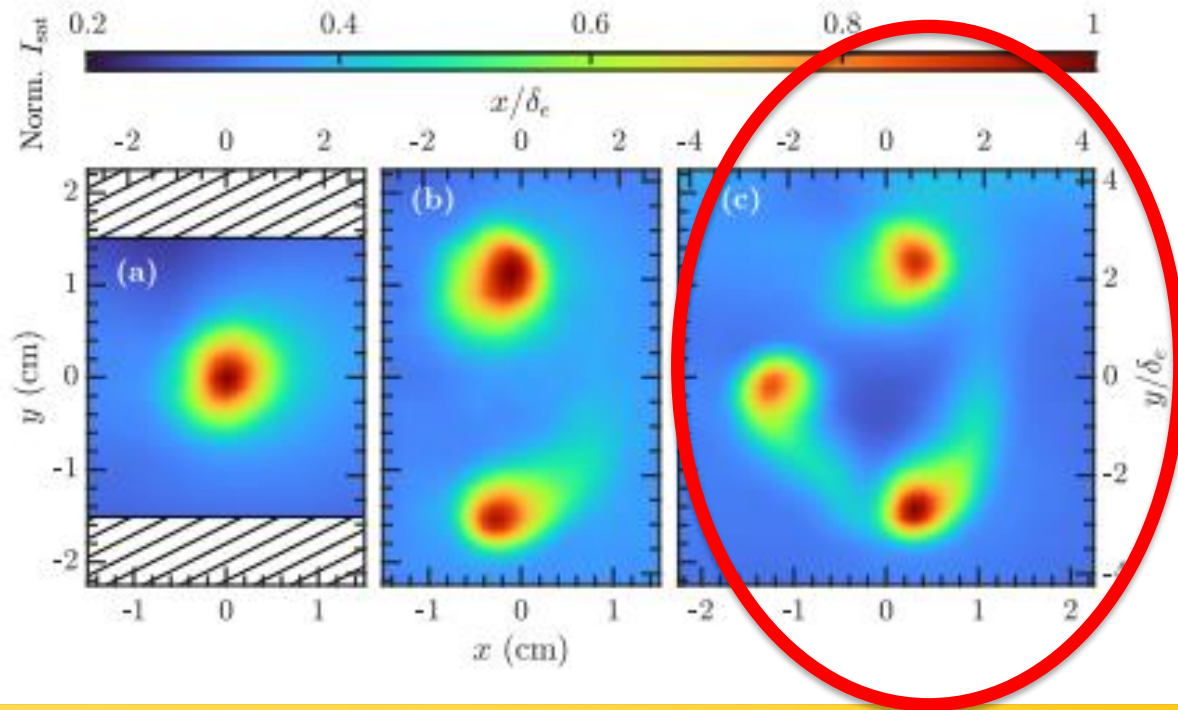
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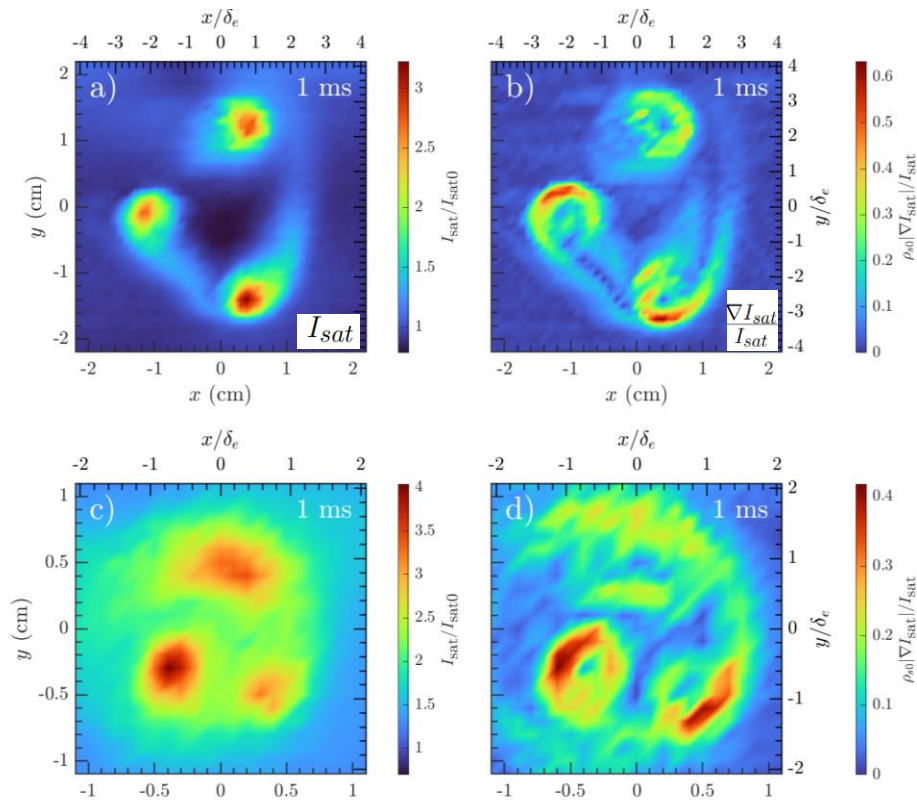
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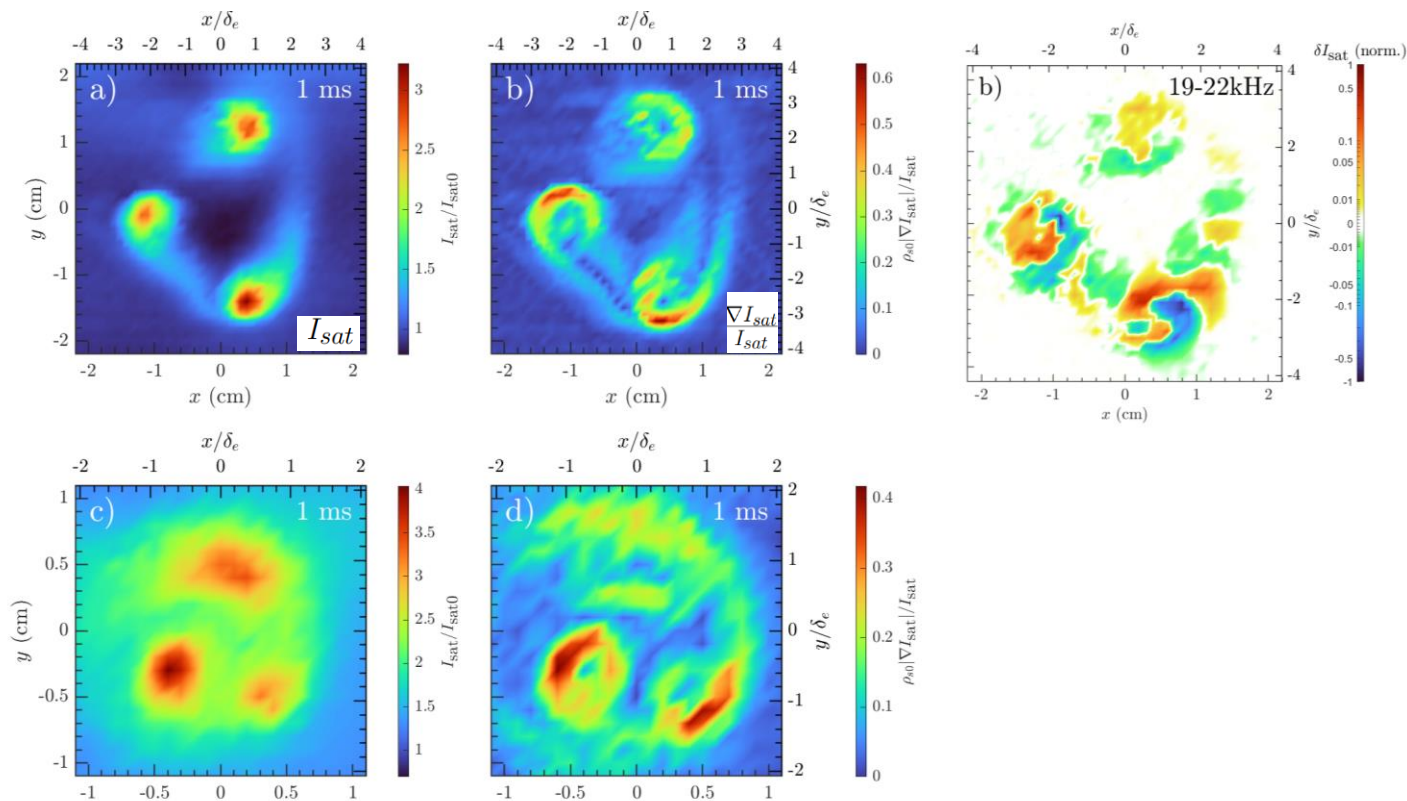




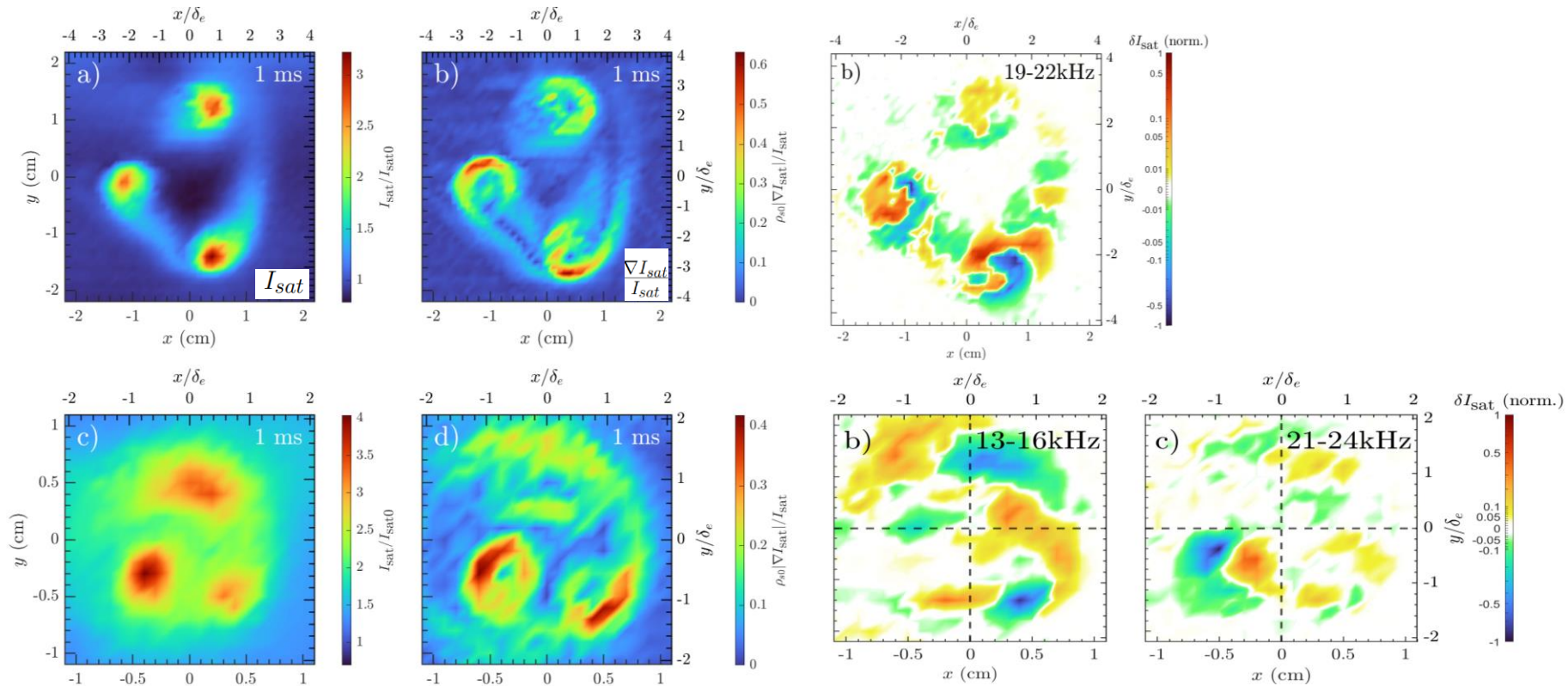
# CROSS-FIELD ION SATURATION CURRENT ( $I_{SAT}$ ) PLANES, $z_1=256\text{cm}$ : 3-FILAMENT CASE



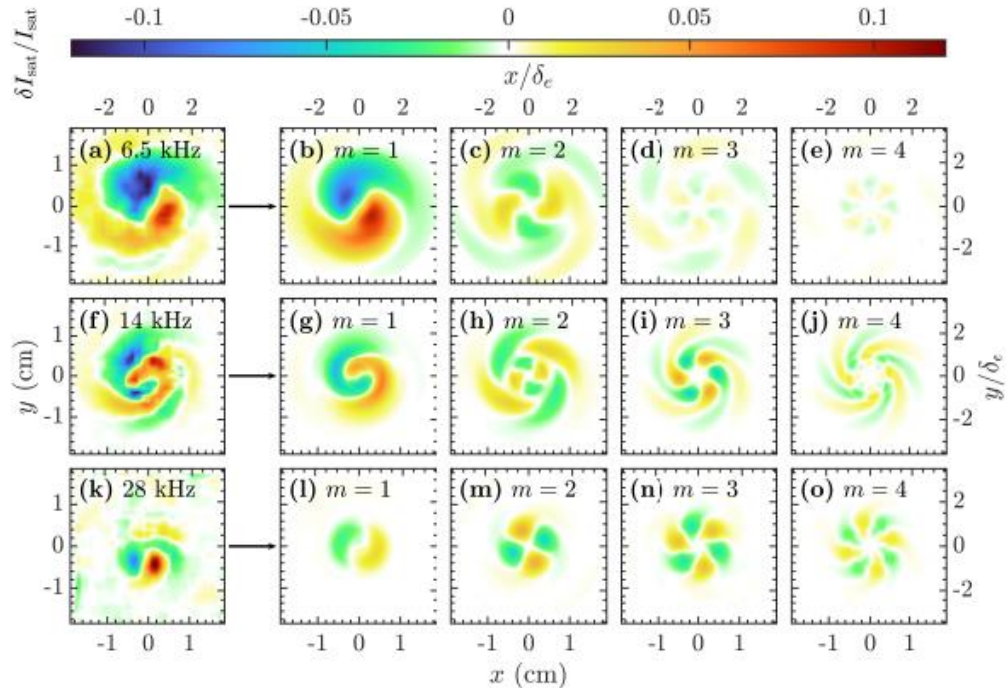
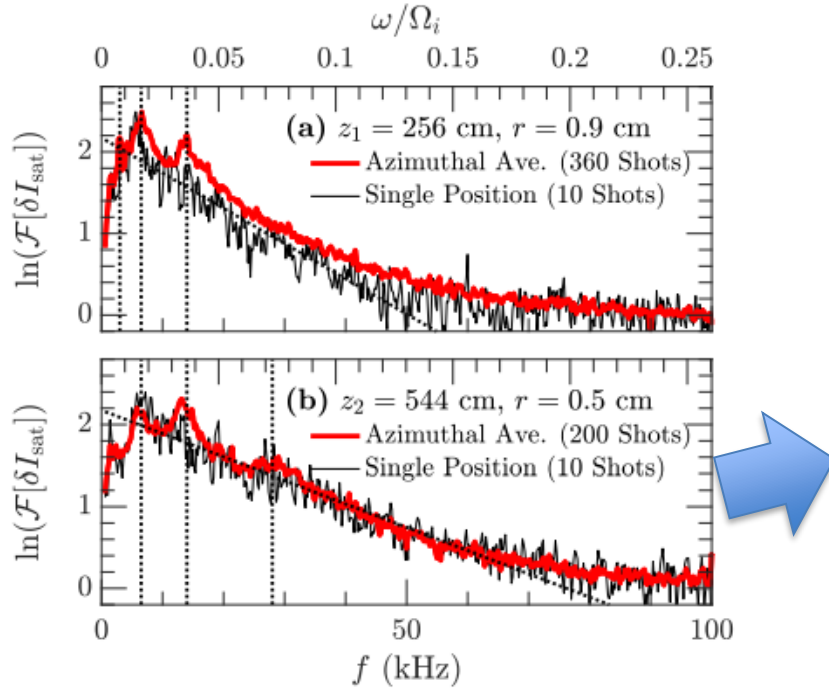
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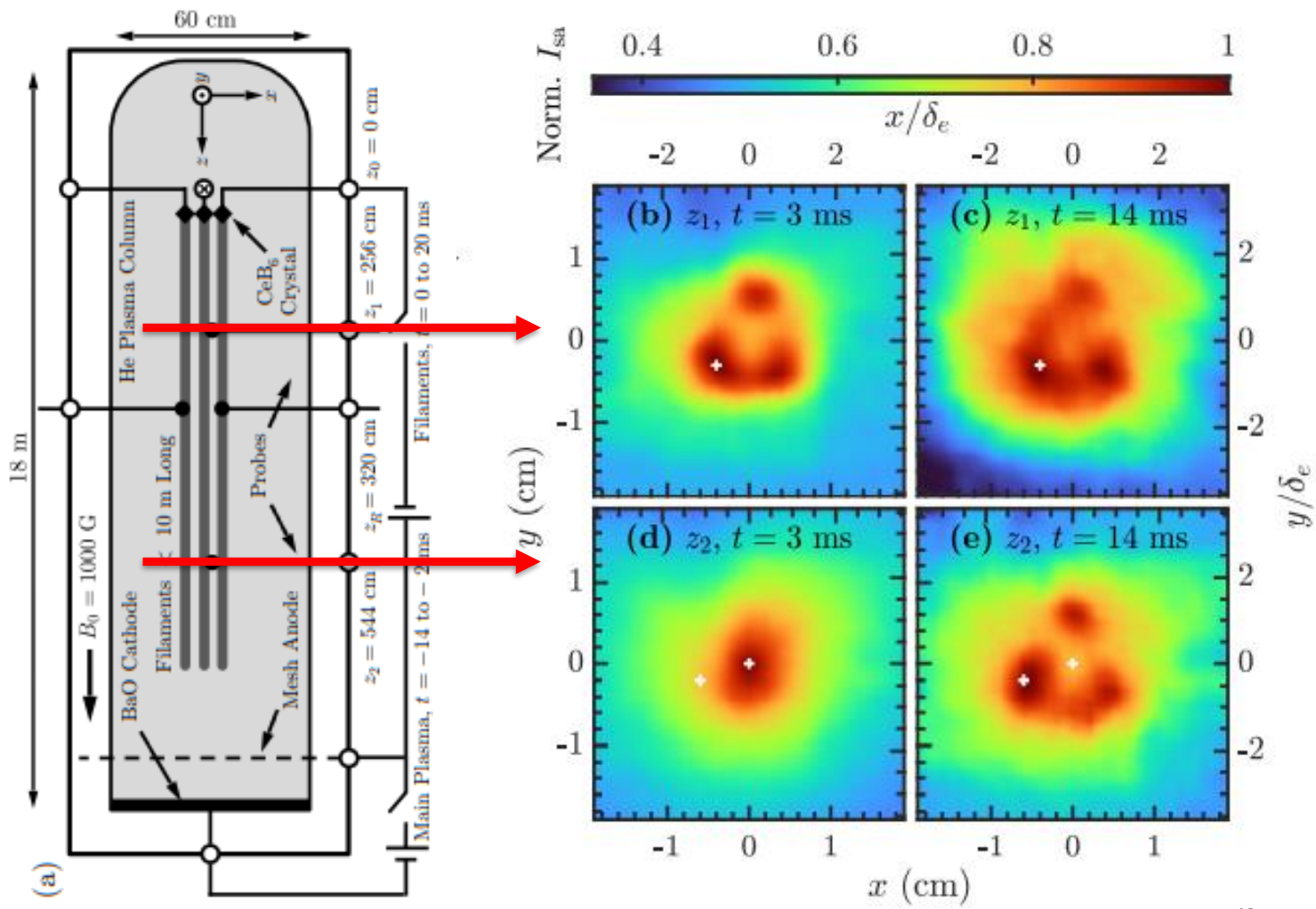
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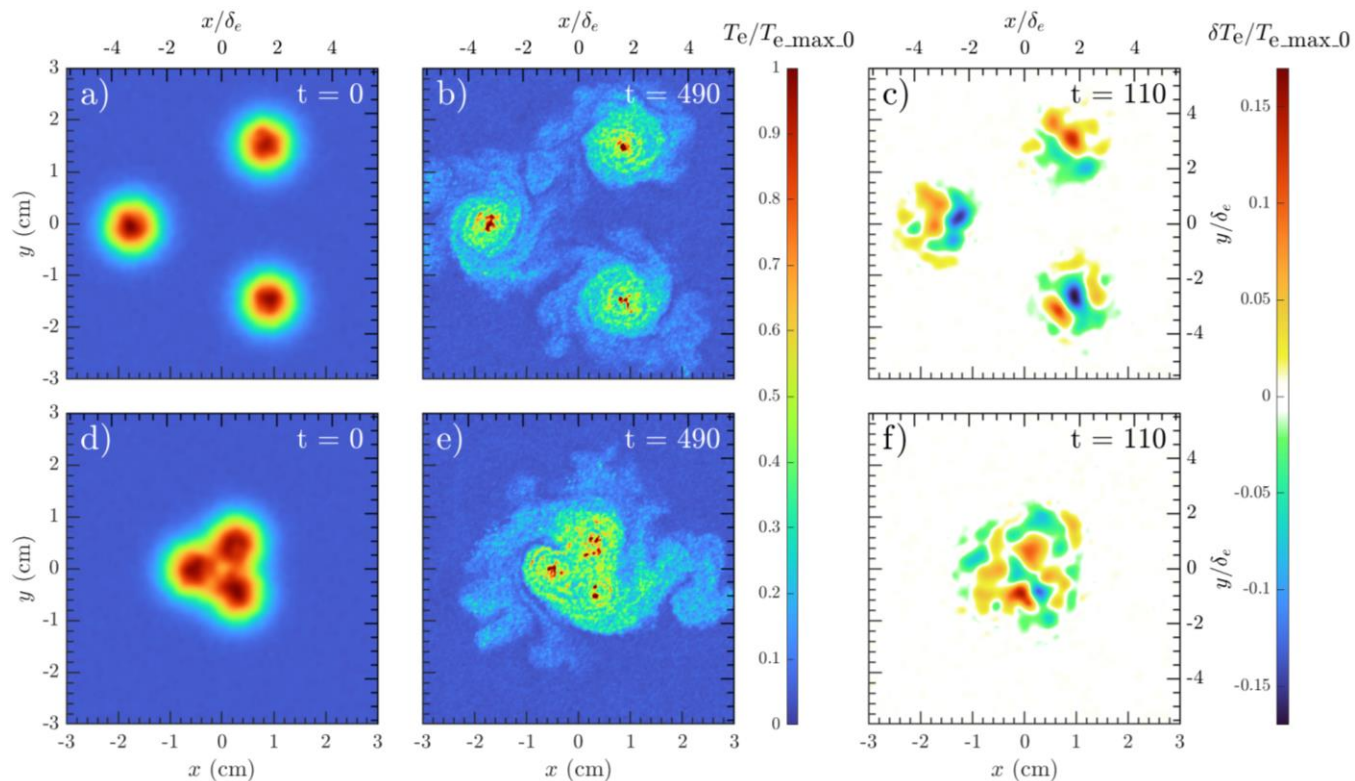
# DRIFT-ALFVEN MODES



# Axial variation



# CROSS-FIELD $\delta T_E$ PLANES – 3D GYROKINETIC SIMULATIONS: 3-FILAMENT CASE

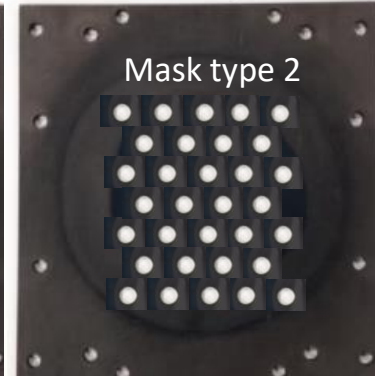
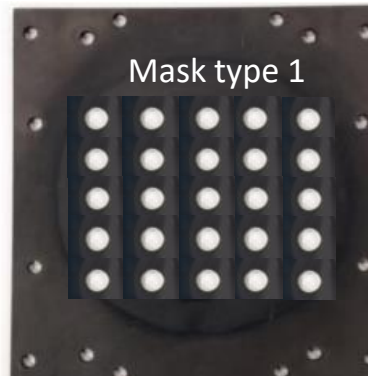
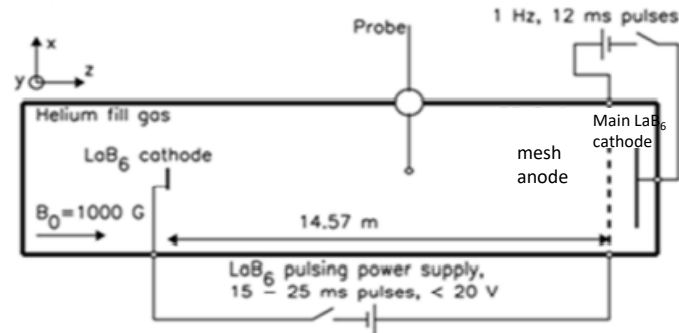
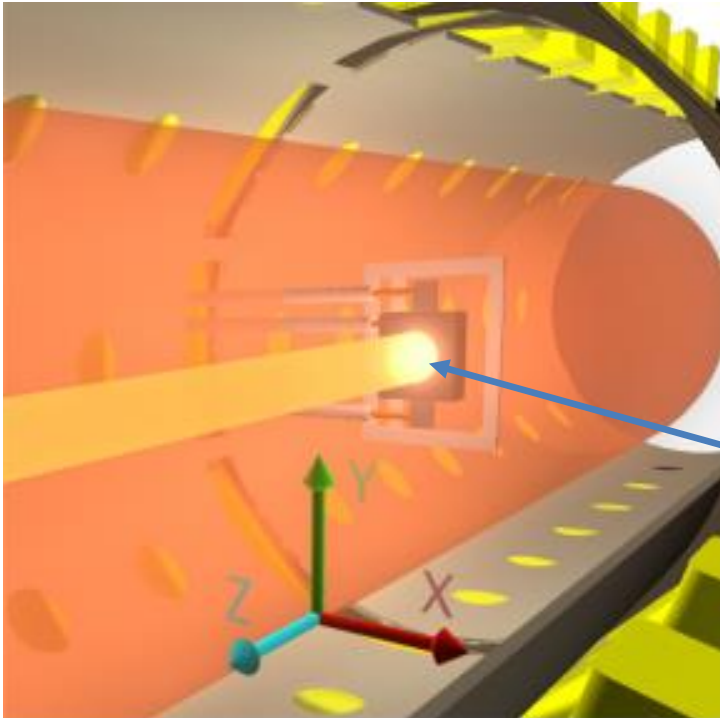


# SUMMARY

- For sufficiently steep pressure gradients filaments have internal instabilities (drift-Alfven modes) that have extended radial structure which cause filament-filament interactions at distances several times their diameter. Verified through nonlinear gyrokinetic simulations.
- For magnetized plasma pressure filaments in close proximity, we have characterized the nonlinear drift wave mode structure. Symmetry breaking of the gradients leads to non-symmetric mode structure initially. Azimuthal  $E \times B$  flows tend to re-organize the pressure gradients to form on the outside of the filament bundle.
- New experiments on the self-organization of multiple filaments arranged in a lattice-pattern exhibit the evolution to a rotating layered state, currently under study.

# WORK IN PROGRESS: FILAMENT LATTICE

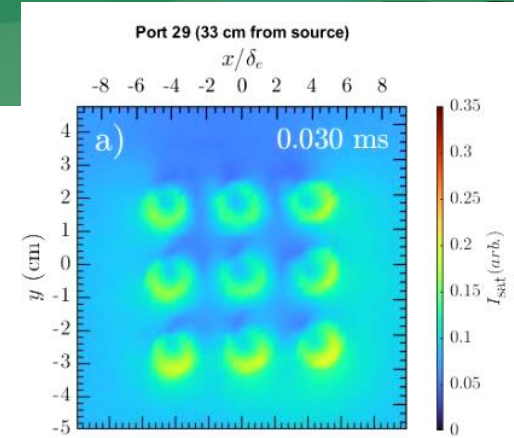
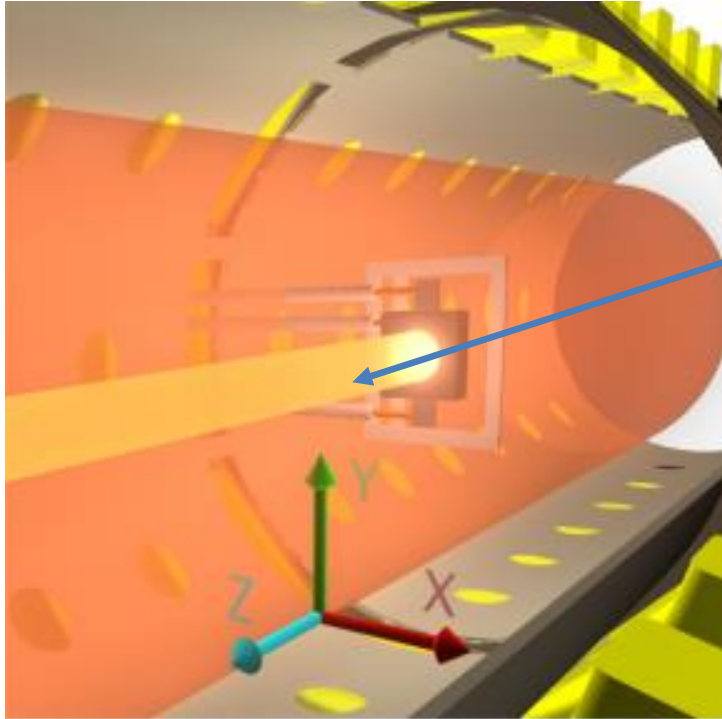
(Collaboration with F. Ramirez, P. Diamond, UCSD)





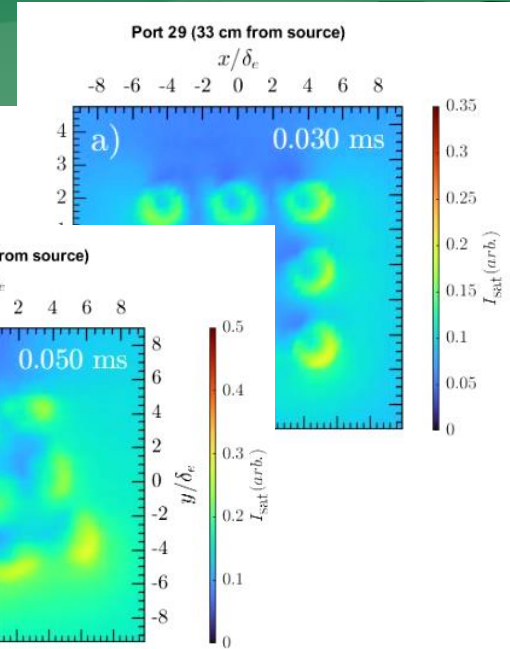
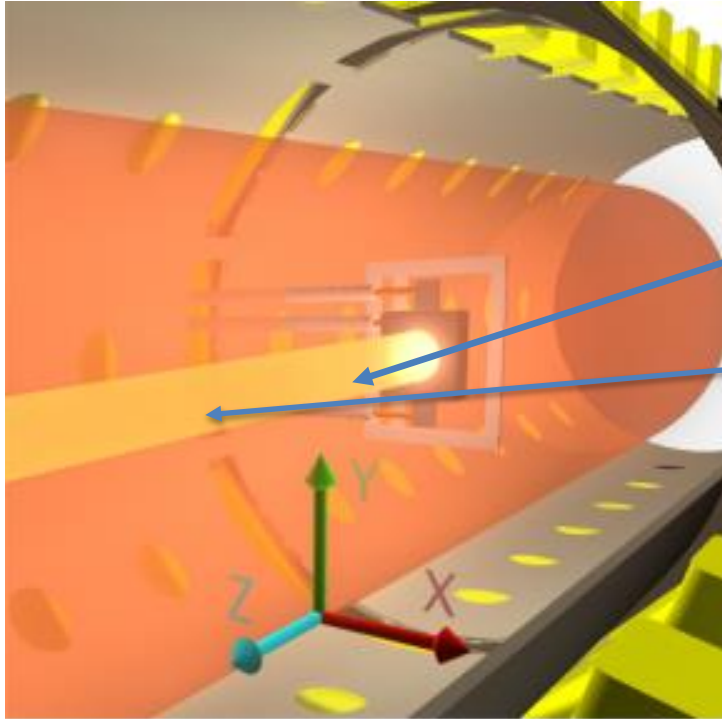


# FILAMENT LATTICE



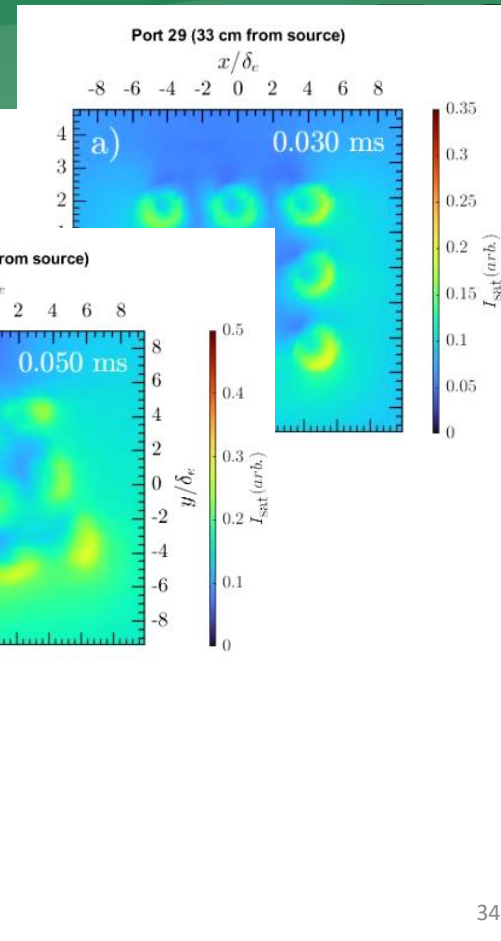
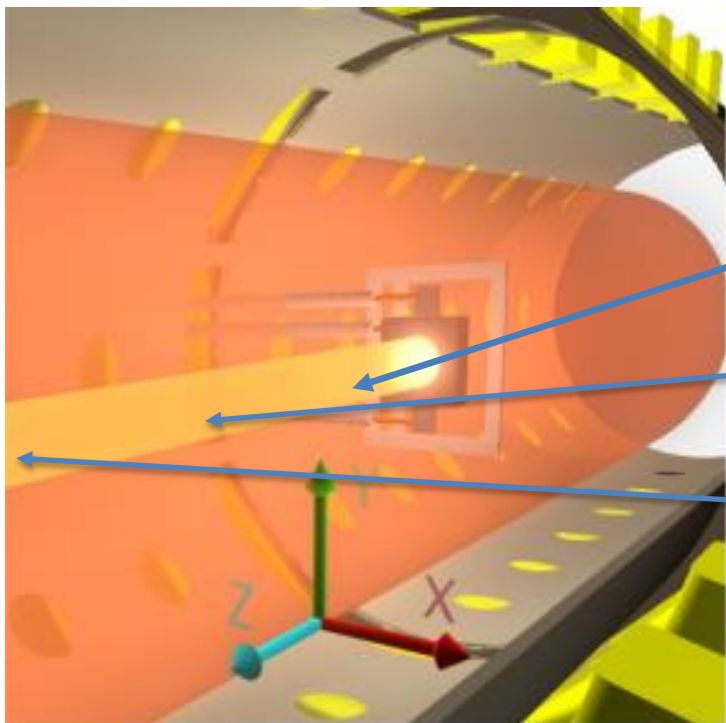


# FILAMENT LATTICE





# FILAMENT LATTICE



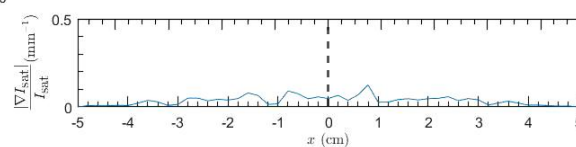
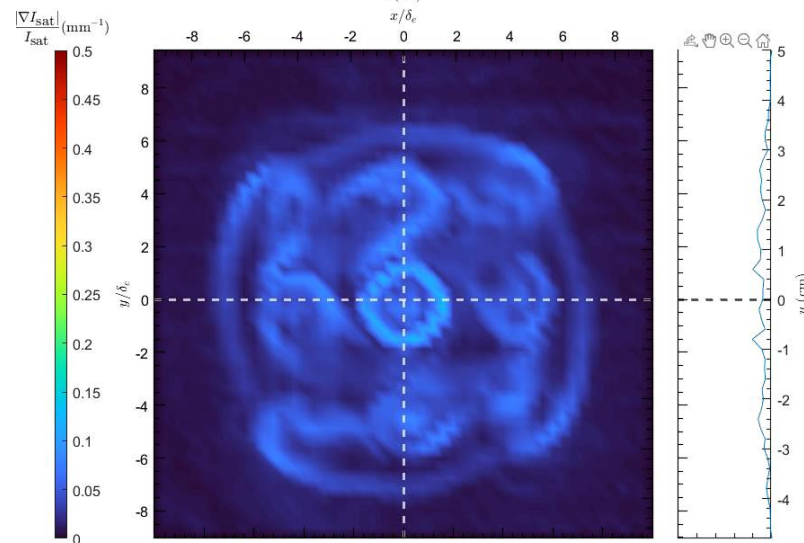
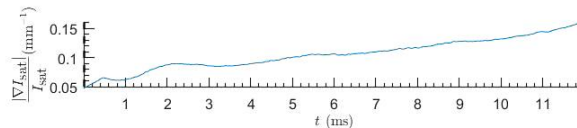
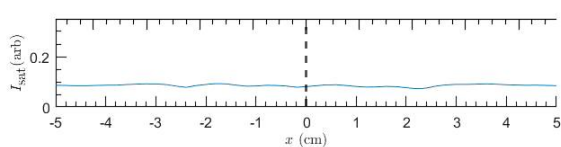
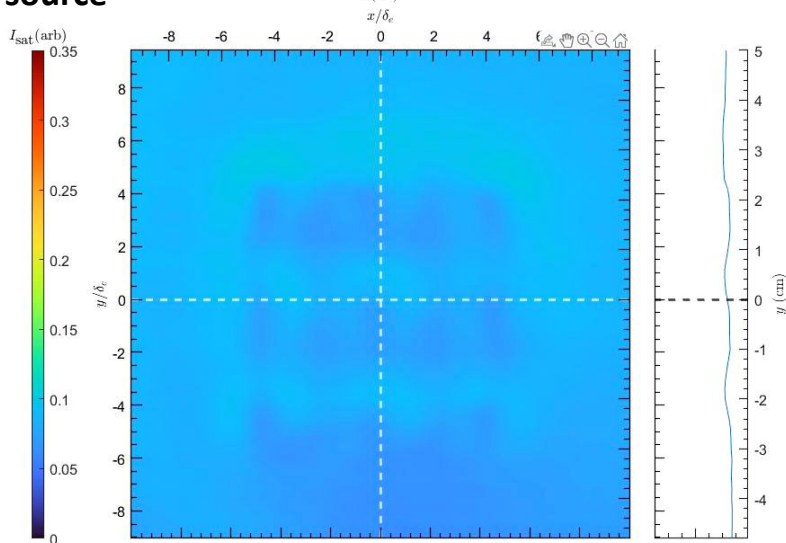
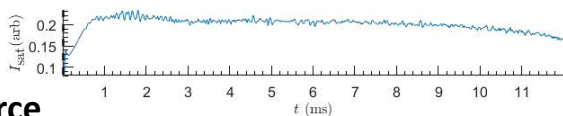


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# VORTEX LATTICE DYNAMICS

Ba   
PSF 

33cm from source



Thank you

Questions?