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Abstract.

The pedestal structure, edge transport and linear MHD stability are analysed in a series of JET-ILW H and D type I ELMy H-mode plasmas. The pedestal pressure is typically higher in D than in H at the same input power, with the difference mainly due to lower density in H than in D [1]. The neutral penetration model [2] alone does not explain difference in edge density profile between H and D. It is in contradiction with the narrower (or similar) pedestal density width in H than in D implying that transport must also play a role. Interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations also confirmed that difference in neutral penetration between H and D leads only to minor changes in the upstream profiles and opposite to experimental observations. Higher edge particle and heat transport coefficients were needed in H to match the experimental profiles with EDGE2D-EIRENE, indicating that the higher transport in H than in D is the main reason for the different pedestals. Higher inter-ELM separatrix loss power required in H than in D to maintain similar pedestal top pressure. ELM losses dominated by

particle losses both in H and D and higher ELM particle losses in H due to higher f_{ELM} at same input power could possibly contribute to the observed lower pedestal density. The interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations with simultaneous upstream and outer divertor target profile constraints indicate higher separatrix temperature in H than in D for a pair of discharges at similar stored energy (which required higher input power in H than in D). Direct isotope effect on linear MHD pedestal stability is small, but indirect effect through higher separatrix temperature in H is consistent with the reduced pedestal confinement in H.

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1. Introduction

Unravelling the isotope dependence of plasma confinement and transport would improve our ability to predict the performance of JET and ITER plasmas with deuterium-tritium (D-T) mixture. The foreseen plasma scenario for these experiments is H-mode [3], where the level of energy and particle transport at the plasma edge is reduced and a steep pressure gradient is formed, which gives rise to a pressure pedestal. Although positive isotope mass scaling of the thermal energy confinement time in H-mode plasmas has been observed in several tokamaks such as JET [1], JT-60U [4, 5, 6], DIII-D [7] and ASDEX-Upgrade [8, 9, 10], this favourable isotope dependence has not yet been fully understood theoretically.

H-mode experiments in JET with the carbon wall (JET-C) with different hydrogen isotopes showed virtually no isotope dependence of the thermal energy confinement time: $\tau_{\text{E,th}} \propto A^{0.03}$, with A the mass number of the main ion ($A = m_{\text{ion}}/m_{\text{proton}}$) [11]. The strong positive isotope dependence of the pedestal stored energy was compensated with a weak negative isotope dependence of the core plasma [11]. In contrast, JT-60U found that the positive isotope dependence of the thermal energy confinement time arises from the core and the pedestal structure has no dependence on the isotope mass [4, 5, 6]. Studies on ASDEX-Upgrade have also reported that roughly a factor of 2 higher heating power is required to match the pedestal pressure in Hydrogen and Deuterium [10].

Recent isotope experiments in Hydrogen (H) and Deuterium (D) plasmas in JET with the ITER-like Wall (JET-ILW) showed a doubling of the power threshold for type I/type III ELMy H-mode plasmas from D to H [1]. In type I ELMy H-mode plasmas a positive scaling of $\tau_{\text{E,th}}$ with the isotope mass was observed: $\tau_{\text{E,th}} \propto A^{0.4}$ [1, 12]. The gradient length (R/L_T , where R is the major radius, $L_T = T/\nabla T$ and T is the temperature) of core temperature profiles was nearly identical in H and D, despite large variations in the heat flux [1, 12]. This suggests that the isotope effect may originate in the pedestal in conditions where ions and electrons are collisionally coupled and electron and/or ion transport are stiff [1]. At the same input power, the pedestal pressure is typically reduced in H compared to D, primarily due to lower pedestal density in H. In H and D plasmas at the same pedestal pressure, which requires roughly double input power in H than in D, the low pedestal density in H is compensated by higher temperature. These

observations suggest that understanding the reduced particle transport with increasing isotope mass is crucial to explain the isotope effect in the JET-ILW pedestal.

This paper examines the isotopic dependence of the H-mode pedestal. In particular, the pedestal structure, edge transport and the isotope effect on linear MHD stability are analysed in a series of JET-ILW H and D type I ELMy H-mode plasmas. The pedestal structure analysis found that at the same input power the pedestal electron pressure gradient is typically lower in H than in D at similar pedestal pressure width. The pedestal density width is narrower (or similar) in H than in D, which contradicts the neutral penetration model [2] and suggests that transport may also play a role in setting the shape of the density pedestal. ELM energy and particle losses are compared in H and D H-modes using Thomson scattering measurements [13], the stored energy signal from EFIT magnetic equilibrium reconstructions, and for particle losses, interferometry [14]. The ELM losses are dominated by particle losses both in H and D and the larger ELM frequency in H than in D at similar net power may contribute to the lower pedestal density observed in H. The analysis is supported with a set of interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations [15, 16, 17] for the pedestal and scrape-of-layer (SOL), which shows that higher anomalous perpendicular transport coefficients are needed to explain the reduced pedestal confinement in H. EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations also indicate higher separatrix temperature in H than in D for a pair of discharges at similar stored energy (requiring higher input power in H than in D). Linear MHD stability is examined with the HELENA fixed boundary equilibrium [18] and ELITE ideal MHD stability [19, 20] codes and diamagnetic stabilisation is taken into account, which is shown to introduce a small, but favourable isotope effect. As the separatrix temperature is used to radially align the kinetic profiles with the equilibrium, the high separatrix temperature in H results in an outward radial shift of the peak pressure gradient with respect to the D counterpart, which destabilises peeling-ballooning (P-B) modes [19, 20] leading to a degraded pedestal in H, consistent with experimental observations.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 describes the data set of JET-ILW H and D type I ELMy H-modes used in this work with the characterisation of the pedestal structure and discussing neutral penetration for the edge density profile. ELM energy and particle losses are analysed in section 3. Investigation of the edge plasma and the scrape-off layer using interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations is presented in section 4. In section 5, the isotope effect on pedestal stability is examined. A summary and conclusions are presented in section 6.

2. Pedestal structure in JET-ILW H and D type I ELMy H-modes

In the present paper JET-ILW type I ELMy H-modes at low plasma triangularity ($\delta \approx 0.2$) with mostly NBI heating are analysed. The clear separation between type I and type III ELMy H-modes in these plasmas has already been discussed in [1]. The dataset includes power ($P_{\text{NBI}} = 3 \rightarrow 16$ MW) and gas scans at two different plasma current and magnetic field combinations (1.0 MA/1.0 T with $q_{95} = 3.0$ and 1.4 MA/1.7 T

with $q_{95} = 3.7$). Hereinafter, the H_2/D_2 gas rates will be referred to as “low” = $3 \rightarrow 4.5 \cdot 10^{21}$ e/s, “medium” = $8 \rightarrow 10 \cdot 10^{21}$ e/s and “high” = $16 \rightarrow 18 \cdot 10^{21}$ e/s. The plasma purity was higher than 97 % both in H and D.

Majority of the dataset is in the so-called “Corner” or C/C divertor configuration, where both strike points are close to the pumping duct. One power scan (1.4 MA/1.7 T, at low gas rate) is in the so-called V/H configuration, where the inner strike point is on the vertical target and outer strike point is on the horizontal target. Due to a 2-3 fold increase in sub-divertor neutral pressure, and thus improved cryo-pumping, operation in C/C configuration leads to a 10–15 % decrease in $n_{e,PED}$ and a similar increase in $T_{e,PED}$ at similar $p_{e,PED}$ values than in V/H configuration [21]. In the present section, the two different divertor configurations are treated together as the main scope of this paper to present the differences between H and D plasmas. The effect of divertor configuration on the pedestal parameters has already been published in [21].

The pedestal structure in the D plasmas of the 1.4 MA/1.7 T dataset has already been characterised elsewhere [21, 22], but here some of those findings are recalled for comparison with the H plasmas. First, the ELM frequency (f_{ELM}) as a function of the power crossing the separatrix (P_{sep}) is shown in figure 1 to demonstrate the type I nature of the ELMs and to show some other important features in the dataset. P_{sep} is defined as follows,

$$P_{sep} = P_{loss} - P_{rad,bulk} = P_{abs} - dW/dt - P_{rad,bulk} , \quad (1)$$

where P_{abs} is the total absorbed power given by the sum of the the Ohmic power, the absorbed neutral beam power (accounting for shine through) and absorbed ion cyclotron heating power (where applicable). $P_{rad,bulk}$ is the total radiated power inside the separatrix as estimated by a weighted sum of representative bolometer channels, P_{loss} is the loss power given by $P_{loss} = P_{abs} - dW/dt$ and dW/dt is the rate of change of the total stored energy, which is negligible in the steady phases of the discharges.

In the 1.4 MA/1.7 T dataset f_{ELM} increases with P_{sep} and f_{ELM} is typically higher in H than in D at a given gas rate and input power (figure 1a). Note that NBI heating was limited to 10 MW in H, thus in the medium and high gas H plasmas at 1.4 MA/1.7 T, 2-5 MW ion cyclotron resonance heating (ICRH) was added to the heating mix to reach type I ELMy H-modes, which led to an increase in f_{ELM} compared to NBI only plasmas. All other plasmas were NBI heated only.

At 1.0 MA/1.0 T two different low gas levels are distinguished: “very low” = $3 \cdot 10^{21}$ e/s and “low” = $4.5 \cdot 10^{21}$ e/s. As it is visible in figure 1b, f_{ELM} decreases with P_{sep} for the “low gas” power scan and constant for the “high gas” power scan. Despite the f_{ELM} behaviour, other parameters such as β_N and the ELM signature in the divertor Be II photon flux suggest that these pulses are in the type I ELMy regime. It is possible that the decreasing trend of f_{ELM} with the input power for the “low gas” dataset is a consequence of the density being very close to the point where the LH power threshold (P_{LH}) “rolls over” from the low density branch to the high density branch and the small density variation between pulses could lead to some plasmas accessing H-mode from

the low density branch, while others from the high density branch. In the low density branch, P_{LH} typically swiftly increasing with decreasing density. Thus, a given P_{sep} is closer to the the type III to type I power threshold (which is typically close to P_{LH} in JET-ILW) in the low than in the high density branch. This may lead to lower f_{ELM} in the low density branch than in the high density branch even at higher P_{sep} , resulting in the observed decreasing trend of f_{ELM} with the input power. In D, at 1.0 MA/1.0 T stable H-mode operation was not possible at "low gas" rate due to W and mid-Z impurity accumulation in the core. The "medium gas" power scan with a factor of 2 variation in P_{sep} provides a good basis for comparison between H and D at this plasma current and magnetic field (I_p/B_t), thus the analysis of the 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset will mostly focus on these data.

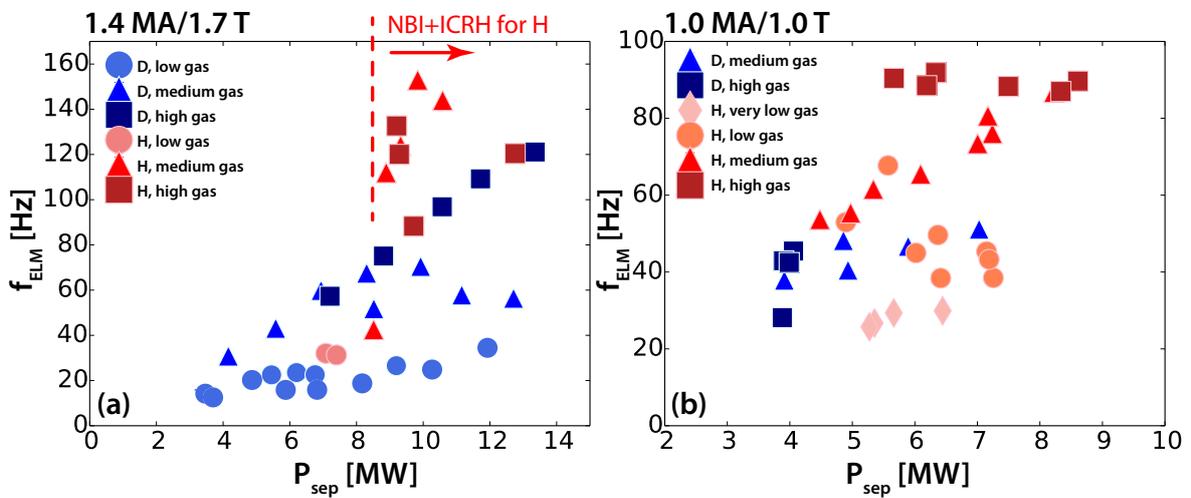


Figure 1. ELM frequency as a function of net power crossing the separatrix for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset. Note that medium and high gas pulses at 1.4 MA/1.7 T (red triangles and dark red squares on figure (a)) above $P_{sep} = 8.5$ MW were heated with ICRH too.

The pedestal structure analysis is carried out for the pre-ELM phase (namely the last 20 % of the ELM cycle) and is based on the mtanh [23] fitted electron density (n_e) and temperature (T_e) profiles as measured by Thomson scattering (TS). The kinetic profiles collected from a steady time window ($> 10 \times \tau_{E,th}$) of the discharge are ELM-synchronised to improve signal statistics [24, 25]. The width and height of the pedestal electron density and temperature are taken directly from the mtanh fit. The error bars on the pedestal structure parameters are defined as the variance of the parameter estimates of the mtanh fit.

2.1. Pedestal height

Figure 2 shows the electron pedestal pressure ($p_{e,PED}$ [Pa] = $1.602 \times n_{e,PED} [10^{-19} \text{m}^{-3}] \times T_{e,PED}$ [eV]), where 1.602 originates from the elementary charge as T_e is measured in eV) as a function of P_{sep} . Both at 1.0 MA/1.0 T and 1.4 MA/1.7 T, $p_{e,PED}$ decreases with

increasing gas rate both in H and D. In general, $p_{e,\text{PED}}$ is higher in D than in H at a given P_{sep} .

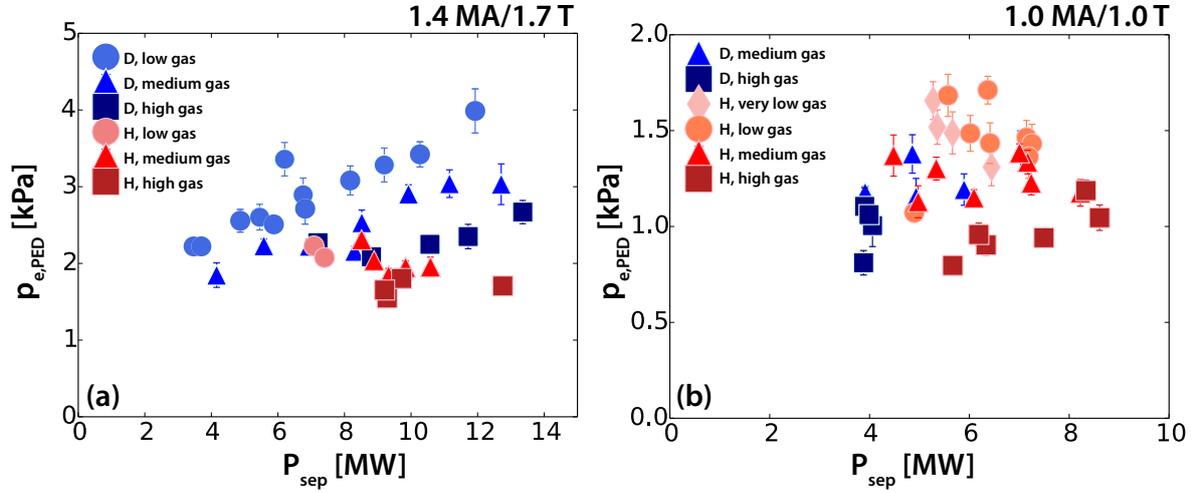


Figure 2. The electron pressure at the pedestal top as a function of net power crossing the separatrix for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset.

At 1.0 MA/1.0 T and medium gas rate $p_{e,\text{PED}}$ is comparable in H than in D, but the total thermal stored energy is still higher in D. This is due to higher T_e peaking in D than in H, when the core temperature is compared to $T_{e,\text{PED}}$ as shown in figure 3a. However, when T_e peaking is defined as $T_e(\rho_{\text{TOR}} = 0.3)/T_e(\rho_{\text{TOR}} = 0.8)$ (with ρ_{TOR} the normalised toroidal flux), the difference between H and D diminishes as shown in figure 3b, which is consistent with R/L_{T_e} being similar at $\rho_{\text{TOR}} = 0.5$ as shown in figure 18 in [1]. This can also be seen in figure 4, where the electron kinetic profiles on a log scale are shown for a pair of H and D pulses at the same P_{sep} as a representative example. Gradient lengths in the core are very similar and any difference in the temperature gradient length arises at $\rho_{\text{TOR}} > 0.8$. Therefore, for the 1.0 MA/1.0 T medium gas rate dataset as well, the difference in thermal energy confinement between H and D is emerging at the edge, but in this case it is not well represented by the pedestal top values as derived from the mtanh fit. This may be due to the lack of TS data in H just inside the pedestal, which could lead to higher uncertainties in the profile fitting method.

The ion temperature (T_i) is similar to T_e at the pedestal top within the measurement uncertainties of the edge Charge Exchange Recombination Spectroscopy (CXRS) system. Discharges with good T_i data up to the separatrix confirm $T_e \approx T_i$ in the gradient region as well. The line-averaged Z_{eff} in the 1.4 MA/1.7 T dataset varies between 1.1 and 1.5 for D and between 1.2 and 1.8 for H. For the 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset it varies between 1.2 and 1.4 for D and between 1.1 and 1.4 for H. Assuming Be as single impurity and $T_e = T_i$, the ion dilution leads to maximum 10 % difference between the total pressure (calculated as $p = p_e + p_i$) and $2 \times p_e$, thus the conclusions drawn from the analysis of the electron pressure also apply to the total pressure. The edge n_e - T_e diagram in figure 5 shows that the pedestal density is typically lower in H than in D.

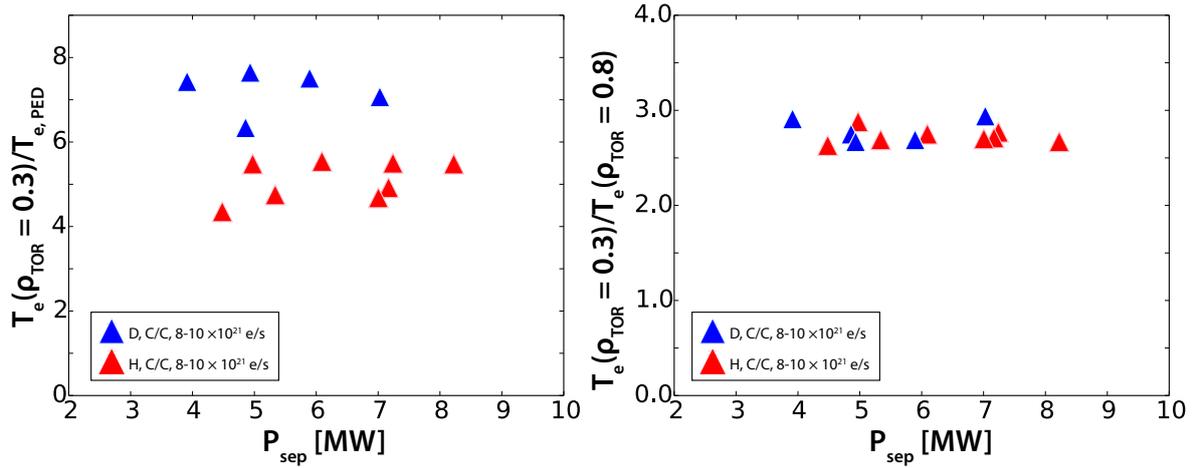


Figure 3. T_e peaking in the 1.0 MA/1.0 T medium gas dataset defined in two different ways: (a) $T_e(\rho_{\text{TOR}} = 0.3)/T_{e,\text{PED}}$ and (b) $T_e(\rho_{\text{TOR}} = 0.3)/T_e(\rho_{\text{TOR}} = 0.8)$.

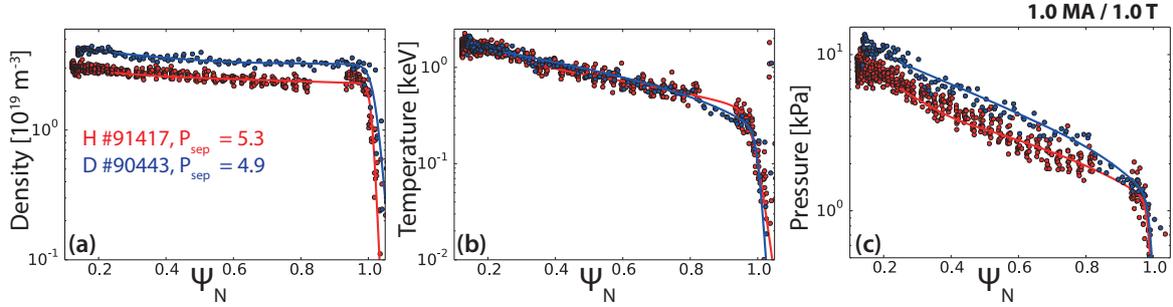


Figure 4. pre-ELM (80-100 % of the ELM cycle) electron kinetic profiles from TS for a pair of H (#91417, in red) and D (#90443, in blue) pulses at 1.0 MA/1.0 T at the same P_{sep} as a representative example. (a) Electron density, (b) electron temperature and (c) electron pressure are shown on a log scale to compare the gradient lengths in the core. Profiles are radially shifted to have $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 100$ eV.

Pedestals at the same $p_{e,\text{PED}}$ (typically obtained with more heating power in H than in D) have lower density, but higher temperature in H compared to D. In other words, by varying input power and/or gas rate it was not possible to simultaneously match n_e and T_e in H and D, as for example in JT-60U experiments [4, 5, 6].

2.2. Pedestal gradient

The peak pedestal pressure gradient is comparable in H and D within error bars at the same pedestal top poloidal beta ($\beta_{\text{pol,PED}}$) at both plasma current levels, as shown in figure 6. However, at 1.4 MA/1.7 T ∇n_e is lower and ∇T_e is higher in H compared to D (see figure 7a for ∇n_e and figure 8a for ∇T_e), while at 1.0 MA/1.0 T ∇n_e and ∇T_e are comparable in H and D (see figure 7b for ∇n_e and figure 8b for ∇T_e). At 1.4 MA/1.7 T, ∇p_e increases with increasing $\beta_{\text{pol,PED}}$ and more power is needed in H than in D to reach the same $\beta_{\text{pol,PED}}$, thus ∇p_e is typically larger in D than in H at the same P_{sep} .

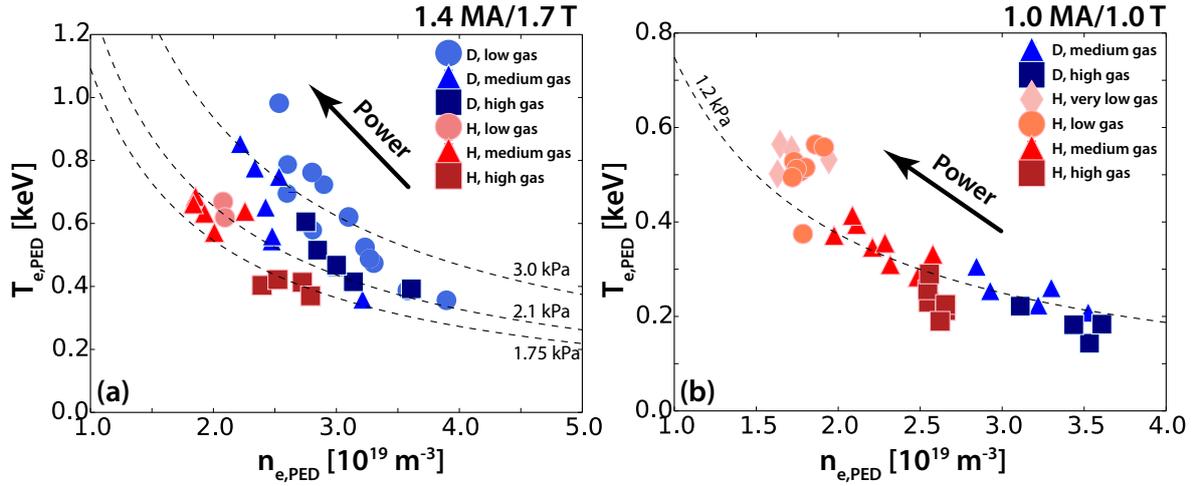


Figure 5. $n_{e,\text{PED}}-T_{e,\text{PED}}$ diagram for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset. The dashed black lines are isobars at a pressure level indicated in the figure.

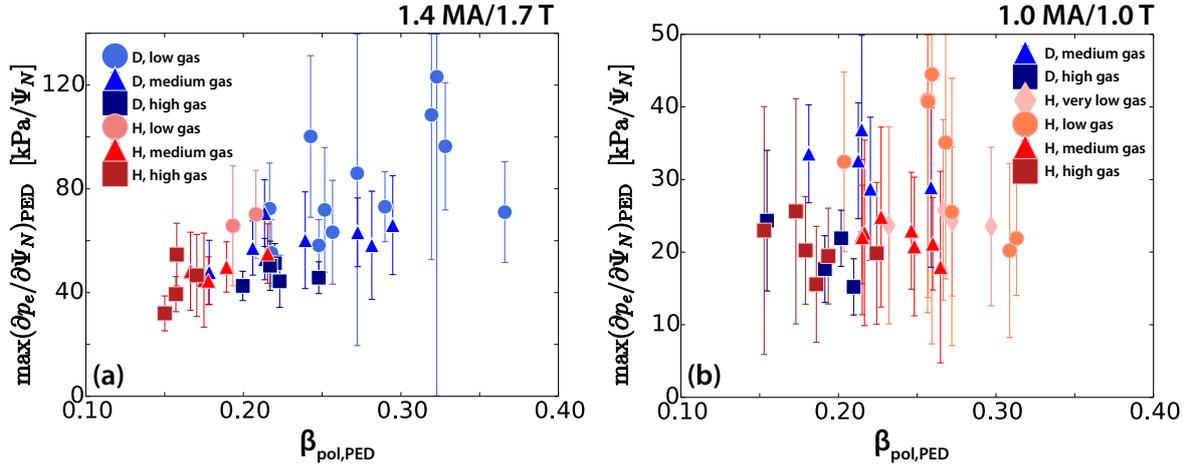


Figure 6. The peak electron pressure pedestal gradient (∇p_e) as a function of $\beta_{\text{pol,PED}}$ for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset.

2.3. Pedestal width

The pedestal pressure width ($\Delta n_e/2 + \Delta T_e/2$) has a much larger variation at a given $\beta_{\text{ped,pol}}$ than is expected by the EPED model ($\Delta p_{e,\text{PED}} = c_{\text{EPED}} \times \beta_{\text{pol,PED}}^{1/2}$ with $c_{\text{EPED}} = 0.076$ [26]) both in H and D as it is shown in figure 9. $\beta_{\text{pol,PED}}$ is the poloidal normalised pressure at the pedestal top calculated using the expression given by [27, 28]. At 1.4 MA/1.7 T Δp_e broadens with increasing gas rate at constant $\beta_{\text{ped,pol}}$, which is not consistent with EPED (with constant width multiplier c_{EPED}) [28, 22]. No clear trend with $\beta_{\text{pol,PED}}$ is observed in the variation of Δp_e at 1.0 MA/1.0 T. The difference in $p_{e,\text{PED}}$ between H and D at the same P_{sep} at 1.4 MA/1.7 T (shown in figure 2a) is mainly due to lower ∇p_e in H than in D and similar pedestal p_e width.

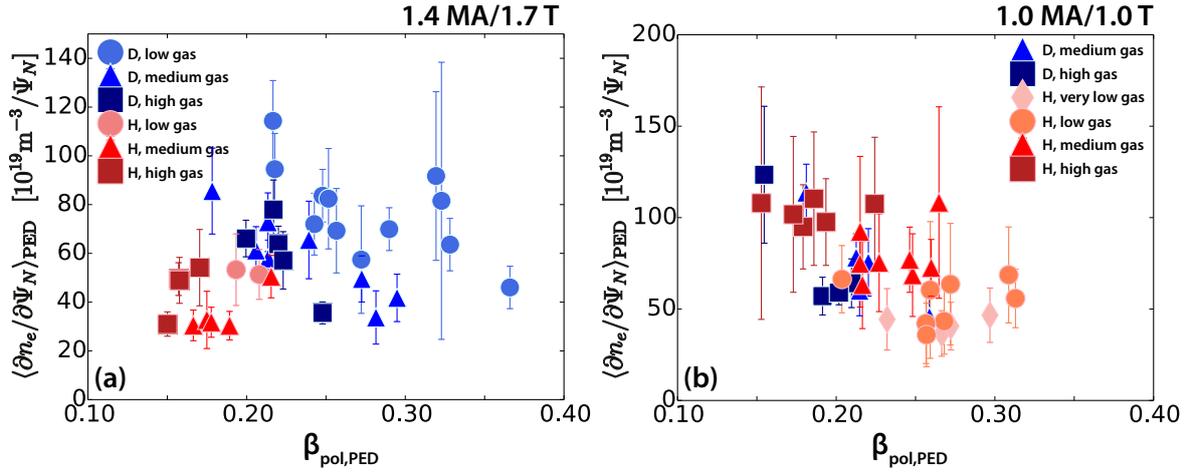


Figure 7. The average density pedestal gradient (∇n_e) as a function of $\beta_{\text{pol,PED}}$ for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset. $\nabla n_e = n_{e,\text{PED}} / \Delta n_e$.

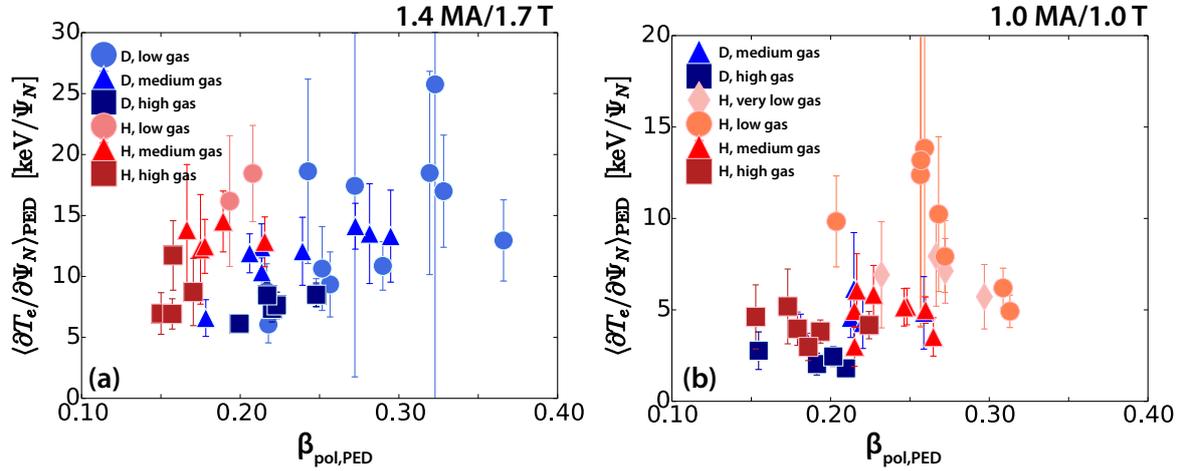


Figure 8. The average electron temperature pedestal gradient (∇T_e) as a function of $\beta_{\text{pol,PED}}$ for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset. $\nabla T_e = T_{e,\text{PED}} / \Delta T_e$.

2.4. Edge density profile and neutral fuelling

It is anticipated that the penetration of neutrals and the resulting particle source at the edge of the plasma could be an important mechanism in setting the density pedestal. Indeed, the neutral penetration model (NPM) assumes that the pedestal density is set by the edge particle flux and that the pedestal width is approximately equal to the neutral penetration length [2]. This model is tested here against the experimental pedestal density width of H and D plasmas. At similar temperature, H neutrals has a higher thermal speed than D neutrals, thus larger mean free path and neutral penetration length is expected in H. According to the NPM this should lead to a wider density pedestal in H.

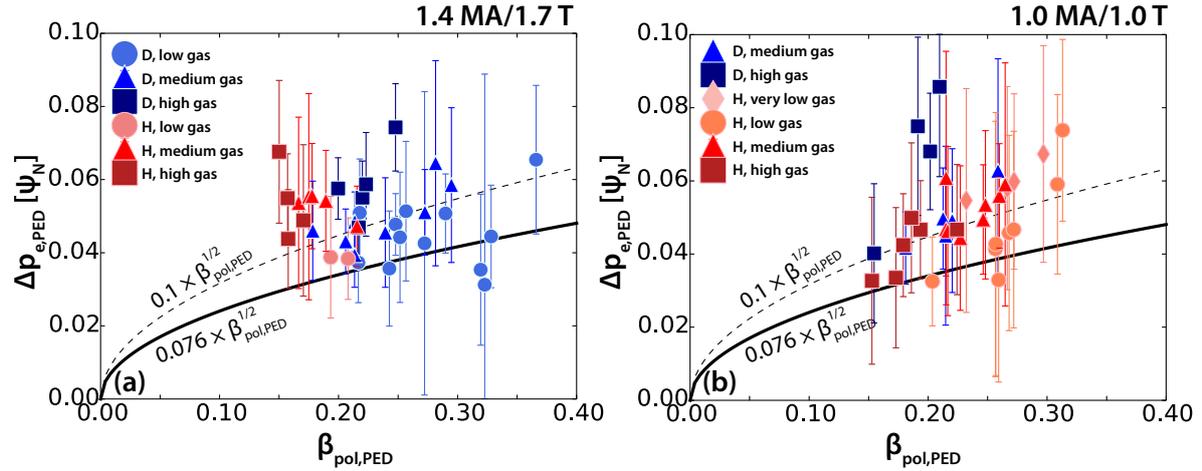


Figure 9. The electron pressure pedestal width in normalised poloidal flux (Ψ_N) for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset. The solid black lines indicate the $0.076 \times \beta_{\text{pol,PED}}^{1/2}$ EPED scaling [26] and the dashed black lines indicate the $0.1 \times \beta_{\text{pol,PED}}^{1/2}$ curve to show the variation in the dataset.

The neutral penetration model [2] describes the width of the density pedestal as

$$\Delta_{n_e} = \frac{2V_N}{S_i E n_{e,\text{ped}}}, \quad (2)$$

where Δ_{n_e} is the pedestal width at the midplane (in real units), V_N is the neutral velocity, E is a flux expansion parameter, $n_{e,\text{ped}}$ is the pedestal top density and S_i is the ionisation rate, which is approximated as $\sigma_i V_e$ [2] with σ_i the cross section for electron impact ionisation and V_e the electron thermal velocity. If the fuelling location is maintained, $T_e/T_i \approx \text{const.}$ and assuming that the neutrals are in equilibrium with the ions, the NPM predicts the following relation between Δ_{n_e} and $n_{e,\text{ped}}$:

$$\Delta_{n_e} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{A} n_{e,\text{ped}}}. \quad (3)$$

This assumption can easily be tested against experimental pedestals analysed in the present paper. Previous JET-ILW studies in D plasmas indicated that for some datasets at low δ , Δ_{n_e} is broadly consistent with the $1/n_{e,\text{ped}}$ dependence of the pedestal density, while for other cases (for example a high δ dataset [22] or a dimensionless ν^* scan [29]) the density pedestal broadens at roughly constant $n_{e,\text{ped}}$, in contradiction to the assumptions of the NPM.

In figure 10 $\Delta_{n_e} \times \sqrt{A}$ is shown as a function of $n_{e,\text{ped}}$ for the H and D pedestals discussed in this section. At 1.0 MA/1.0 T (figure 10b), the pedestal width in H follows the $1/n_{e,\text{ped}}$ scaling at all fuelling gas rates, but the pedestals are significantly narrower in H than in D in contradiction to the NPM. Figure 10a shows the comparison for the 1.4 MA/1.7 T dataset, where the result depends on the gas fuelling rate. At low gas rate (circles), the H pedestals are narrower than the D pedestals, in contradiction to the NPM. At medium (triangles) and high (squares) fuelling gas rates, Δ_{n_e} is similar in H

and D in accordance with the NPM. In summary, it is clear from the experimental observations that the changes in neutral fuelling due to the change of the isotope mass is not sufficient to fully describe the density pedestal shape. Inter-ELM pedestal transport and/or ELM losses must also play a role, which is also supported by the interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations discussed in section 4. Results indicate that the difference in the kinetic profiles between H and D is due to significantly higher perpendicular particle and heat diffusivities at the edge in H than in D.

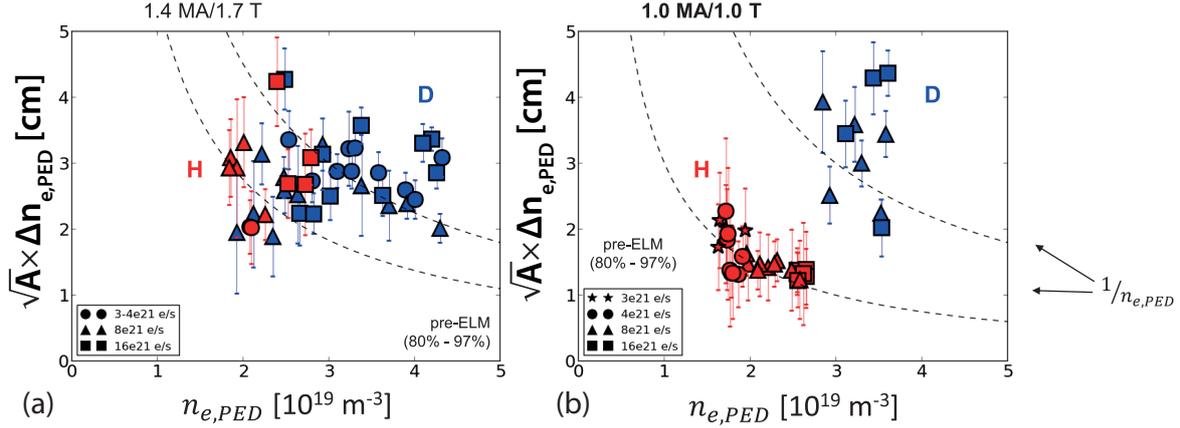


Figure 10. $n_{e,width} \times \sqrt{A}$ as a function of $n_{e,ped}$ for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T datasets.

2.5. Ratio of the electron density and temperature gradient length, $\eta = L_{n_e}/L_{T_e}$

In view of recent gyrokinetic analysis of the pedestal in JET with Carbon wall (JET-C) and JET-ILW [30, 31, 32], we compare the ratio of the electron density and temperature gradient length η_e between H and D plasmas. $\eta = L_{n_e}/L_{T_e}$, with $L_{n_e} = n_e/\nabla n_e$ and $L_{T_e} = T_e/\nabla T_e$ being the density and temperature gradient lengths, respectively. The growth rate of temperature gradient driven micro turbulence is expected to increase with η_e , generating increasing levels of heat transport inside the pedestal [30, 31]. It has been reported in [30] and [31] that the degradation of the temperature pedestal in JET-ILW with respect to JET-C in similar experimental conditions can partly be explained by an increase in η_e and η_i in JET-ILW producing more robust ion temperature gradient (ITG) and electron temperature gradient (ETG) instability, leading to limited pedestal temperature and demanding more heating power to achieve good pedestal performance. The experimental characterisation of η_e for the JET-ILW H and D isotope dataset is attempted here, in order to collect any evidence for differences in the inter-ELM transport between H and D pedestals, which may shed light on the physics mechanism behind the degraded H pedestals.

η_e is calculated here from the mtanh fit of the T_e and n_e TS profiles for the pre-ELM pedestals in a region $0.02\Psi_N$ wide around the centre (peak gradient) of the T_e pedestal. Since the variation of η_e is typically large in the pedestal, in figure 11 ranges of η_e

between the lowest and highest values in the $0.02\Psi_N$ wide region are compared. In the 1.4 MA/1.7 T dataset, there is some separation between the different gas rates in D, as shown in figure 11a. η_e increases with increasing gas rate for $P_{\text{sep}} > 6$ MW in D, which is consistent with the larger relative radial shift between T_e and n_e pedestals at higher gas rates and power [32, 33]. The position of the n_e pedestal is radially outwards with respect to the T_e pedestal, thus in the region of maximum T_e gradient the density gradient is smaller, leading to higher values of η_e . There is no significant difference between the η_e values of the H and D plasmas (see figure 11a). L_{n_e} and L_{T_e} are also similar in H and D for this dataset. This suggests that the mechanism identified in [30] and [31] explaining the differences between JET-C and JET-ILW pedestals through differences in η does not apply here, but differences in the inter-ELM transport between the H and D pedestals due to other mechanisms are not excluded and future work should focus on studying transport with gyrokinetic simulations in order to identify these. Figure 11b shows that at 1.0 MA/1.0 T, η_e is typically larger in H than in D, which is a result of the n_e pedestal being very narrow and shifted radially outwards with respect to the T_e pedestal. Higher η_e in H may imply differences in pedestal heat transport between H and D, although the degradation of the pedestal is the least pronounced in this dataset, thus further transport analysis and comparison with gyrokinetic simulations would be required to clarify the relation between the heat transport and η_e at 1.0 MA/1.0 T.

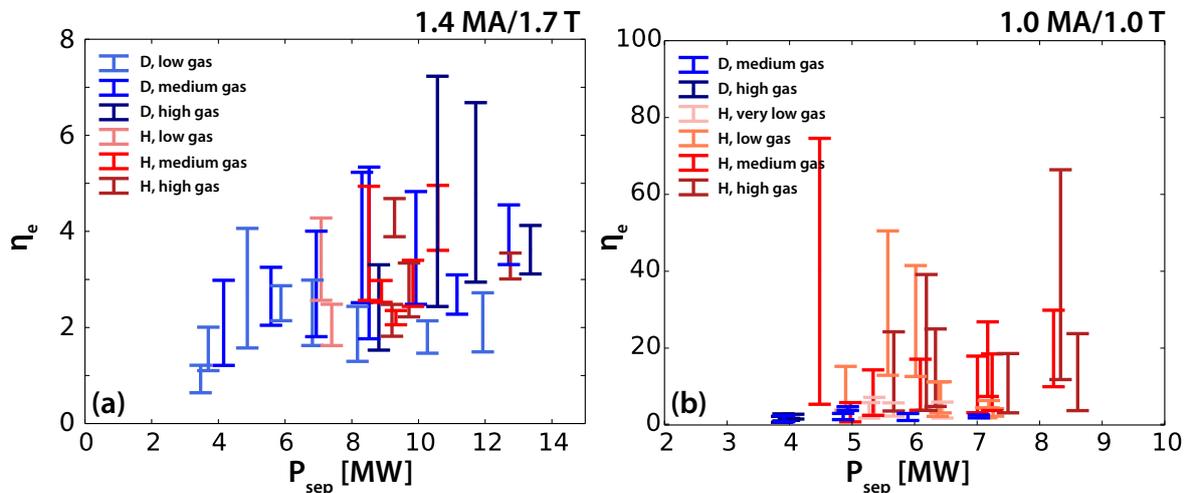


Figure 11. $\eta_e = L_{n_e}/L_{T_e}$ is calculated for the pre-ELM pedestals in a region $0.02\Psi_N$ wide around the centre (peak gradient) of the T_e pedestal. The figure shows the range of η_e between the lowest and highest values in the $0.02\Psi_N$ wide region for the (a) 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the (b) 1.0 MA/1.0 T datasets.

3. ELM energy and particle losses

In this section a power balance analysis is presented to compare H and D pulses in terms of radiation, ELM losses and inter-ELM transport. Compared to eq. (1), P_{sep} in the power balance equation here is separated into inter-ELM and ELM components and

dW/dt is omitted as only the steady phases of the discharges are examined, where the rate of change of stored energy on time scales longer than the ELM cycle is negligible:

$$P_{\text{sep}} = P_{\text{inter-ELM}} + P_{\text{ELM}} = P_{\text{loss}} - P_{\text{rad,bulk}} \quad (4)$$

The ELM energy loss (ΔW_{ELM}) - which gives $P_{\text{ELM}} = \Delta W_{\text{ELM}} \times f_{\text{ELM}}$ - has been evaluated from two semi-independent measurements: a) the stored energy drop from EFIT equilibrium reconstruction (ΔW_{MHD}) and b) Thomson scattering electron kinetic profile measurements (ΔW_{TS}). ΔW_{MHD} is estimated by the difference between the maximum and the minimum of the W_{MHD} signal in the vicinity of the ELM crash as illustrated by the red arrow in figure 12. ΔW_{MHD} is evaluated for all ELMs individually in the steady phase of the discharge. The ELM energy losses are then averaged and their standard deviation provides a measure for the scatter in ΔW_{MHD} , which will be represented with error bars.

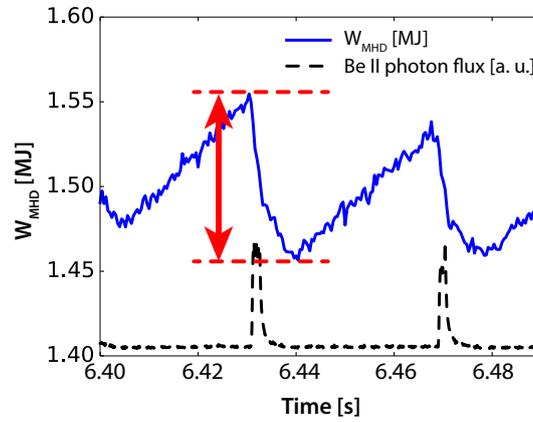


Figure 12. Stored energy signal (W_{MHD}) from EFIT equilibrium reconstruction in blue during an ELM crash in H pulse #91554. The inner divertor BeII ($\lambda = 527$ nm) photon flux (dashed black line) is used as an ELM marker.

ΔW_{TS} is evaluated by applying the method explained in [34]. In the steady phase of the pulse, the pre- and post-ELM TS profiles are fitted using the ELM synchronisation technique to compensate for the low time resolution (20 Hz) of the TS diagnostic. The post-ELM profile fit represents roughly the 5-15 % interval of the ELM period. TS measurements taken during the ELM crash are excluded as the profiles in this interval are often dominated by the particular dynamics of each ELM crash. Typically 2 or 3 TS measurements following the ELM crash are selected. An example is shown in figure 13, where pre-ELM (80-97 %) and post-ELM (5-15 %) electron density (figure 13a) and temperature (figure 13b) TS profiles can be seen for discharge #84796. The ELM energy loss is calculated from the difference between the pre- and post-ELM TS profiles volume integrated in the pedestal region ($\Psi_N = [0.5, 1.05]$). $T_i = T_e$ is assumed and line-averaged Z_{eff} measurements (assuming Be as single impurity) are taken into account to evaluate the total ELM energy loss. Due to ELM synchronisation, ΔW_{TS} is already an average over the steady phase of the discharge. The uncertainty of ΔW_{TS} is estimated from the errors of the pedestal top values of the mtanh fit.

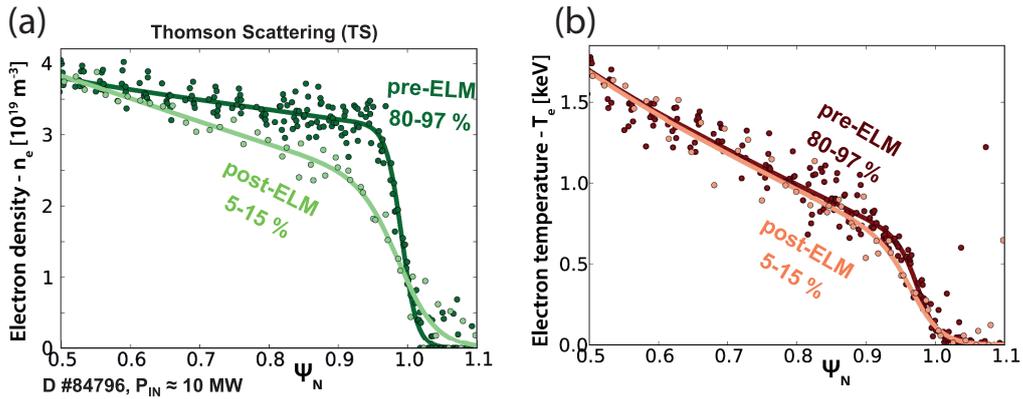


Figure 13. The mtnh fitted pre-ELM (80-97 %) and post-ELM (5-15 %) density (a) and temperature (b) profiles of D pulse #84796.

A comparison of ELM losses evaluated from ΔW_{MHD} and ΔW_{TS} for selected pulses of the isotope dataset is shown in figure 14. The ELM losses evaluated by the two measurements are broadly consistent, especially in controlled parameter scans, but differences between individual discharges can be as high as a factor of 2 due to the intrinsic uncertainties of this analysis. These include uncertainties in ΔW_{MHD} due to slow data acquisition of the magnetic diagnostics, screening of the vacuum vessel and other conducting structures and uncertainties in ΔW_{TS} due to uncertainties of the TS measurement and errors introduced by ELM-synchronisation and regularisation of the profile by the mtnh fit. Due to these difficulties with the measurements, ELM energy losses can only be evaluated typically below $f_{\text{ELM}} \approx 50 - 60$ Hz. Thus, figure 14 shows a subset of JET-ILW H and D type I ELMy H-modes, where the ELM frequency satisfies this condition.

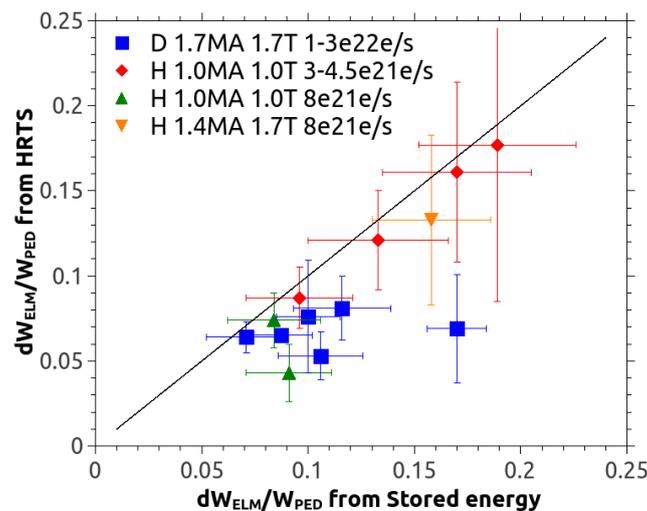


Figure 14. Comparison of ELM losses evaluated from W_{MHD} and TS profiles on a subset of JET-ILW H and D type I ELMy H-modes.

The power balance analysis is presented here for selected discharges with plasma current $I_p = 1.4$ MA, toroidal magnetic field $B_t = 1.7$ T, fuelling gas rate $\Gamma_e = 3 - 4 \times 10^{21}$ e/s and NBI heating. The ELM-averaged pedestal kinetic profiles of the selected pulses are shown in figure 15. It shows the pedestal profiles of electron density, temperature and pressure for a H reference discharge in red (#91554) and two deuterium plasmas with similar thermal stored energy (in blue, #84793) and input power (in black, #84796) of the hydrogen counterpart. The main parameters of these 3 discharges can be seen in table 1.

Shot	Isotope	I_p [MA]	B_t [T]	Γ_D [10^{21} e/s]	δ	P_{NBI} [MW]	P_{loss} [MW]	W_{th} [MJ]	f_{ELM} [Hz]
#84793	D	1.4	1.7	2.8	0.2	4.4	4.6	1.2	14.2
#84796	D	1.4	1.7	2.8	0.2	10.6	10.4	1.9	18.7
#91554	H	1.4	1.7	4	0.2	10.0	9.4	1.1	31.3

Table 1. Main parameters of the H and D plasmas selected for comparison. P_{NBI} is the NBI heating power, P_{loss} is the loss power (i.e. the total absorbed power compensated with the time derivative of the total stored energy), W_{th} is the thermal stored energy calculated as 2 times the electron stored energy from TS measurements and f_{ELM} is the ELM frequency.

The comparison of H and D plasmas at similar stored energy (#91554 and #84793) shows that roughly two times higher heating power is needed in H to match the stored energy of the D counterpart. In this comparison the pedestal pressure is also similar and the lower density in H is compensated by the higher temperature as shown in figure 15. When the heating power is similar in H and D (#91554 and #84796), the pedestal temperature is similar too, but the pedestal density is significantly lower in H.

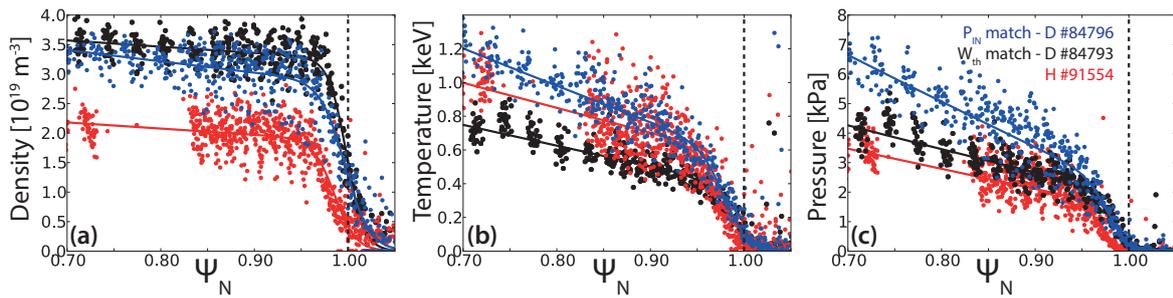


Figure 15. ELM-averaged (0-100 % of the ELM cycle) electron kinetic profiles from TS of the pedestal for the hydrogen reference discharge (#91554) and the two deuterium plasmas with similar thermal stored energy (#84793) and similar input power (#84796) to that of the hydrogen counterpart. (a) Electron density (b) electron temperature (c) electron pressure. These profiles are radially shifted to have $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 100$ eV.

The result of the power balance analysis for the 3 discharges characterised above is summarised in table 2. The comparison of H and D plasmas at similar stored energy

(#91554 and #84793) shows that roughly double inter-ELM separatrix loss power is required in H than in D to maintain the same pedestal top pressure. This is in agreement with observations of ASDEX-Upgrade H-mode plasmas [10]. When the heating power is similar in H and D (#91554 and #84796), inter-ELM separatrix loss powers are also similar.

Shot	Isotope	P_{loss} [MW]	P_{rad} [MW]	P_{ELM} [MW]	P_{sep} inter-ELM [MW]	$p_{e,\text{PED}}$ [kPa]
#84793	D	4.6	1.2	1.1	2.4	2.2
#84796	D	10.4	2.2	2.4	5.8	3.1
#91554	H	9.4	2.0	2.3	5.1	2.1

Table 2. Power balance analysis for the three discharges at 1.4 MA/1.7 T and low gas rate introduced in table 1.

3.1. ELM particle losses

We now analyse how ELMs affect the particle and energy channels, respectively. Figure 13a and b show the pre-ELM (80-97 %) and post-ELM (5-15 %) TS profiles for discharge #84796. In this example, the ELMs primarily affect the density, not so much the temperature profiles. This behaviour is general in the analysed dataset and applies to both H and D plasmas. In figure 16, the relative drop of the pedestal top density and temperature is shown for H and D plasmas at 1.4 MA/1.7 T (circles) and 1.0 MA/1.0 T (traingles) plasmas. In view of this, the ELM particle losses are separately investigated in what follows.

ELMs, where the ELM energy loss is primarily due to the loss of particles and the temperature pedestal is not much affected, have also been observed in low triangularity JET-C experiments, where f_{ELM} was increased by increasing the fuelling gas rate [35, 36]. At low f_{ELM} , ELM energy losses (relative to the total stored energy) and the relative temperature drop were high with smaller relative density drop. With increasing f_{ELM} , ELM energy losses decreased, primarily due to the reduction of the relative temperature drop and no change in the relative density drop, leading to ELMs mainly affecting the density pedestal similarly to the ELMs observed in the JET-ILW isotope experiments.

As it was shown in section 2, the pedestal density in D is significantly higher than in H at similar P_{sep} in the JET-ILW isotope dataset. However, it has also been shown that the ELM frequency is higher in H in these conditions. Figure 17a shows the pedestal top density as a function of f_{ELM} in H and D for the low gas 1.4 MA/1.7 T and the medium gas 1.0 MA/1.0 T datasets. In these low triangularity plasmas ($\delta \approx 0.2$), $n_{e,\text{PED}}$ decreases as f_{ELM} is increased by increasing input power [21]. H and D pedestals at similar f_{ELM} (but different P_{sep}) have comparable pedestal densities, as highlighted by the black circles in figure 17a. This suggests that the higher ELM frequency in H may also play a role in setting the observed lower $n_{e,\text{PED}}$.

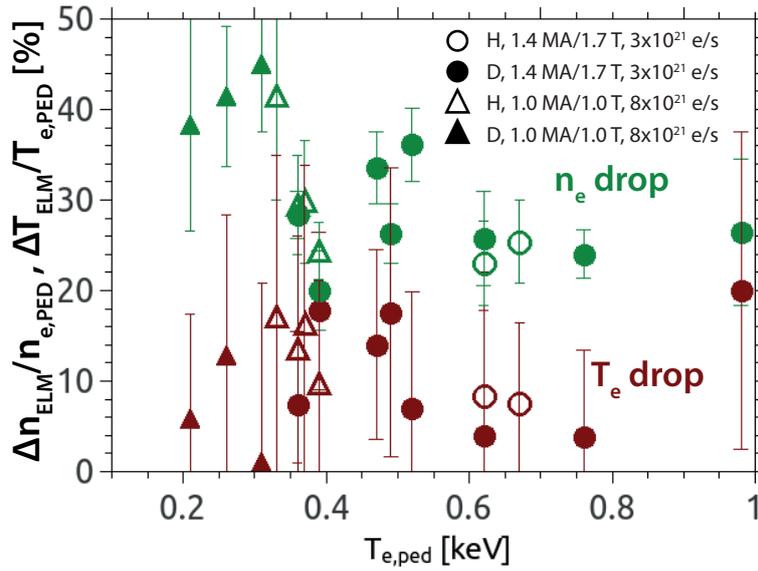


Figure 16. The relative drop of the pedestal top density and temperature during ELMs for H (open symbols) and D (full symbols) plasmas at 1.4 MA/1.7 T low gas rate (circles) and 1.0 MA/1.0 T medium gas rate (triangles).

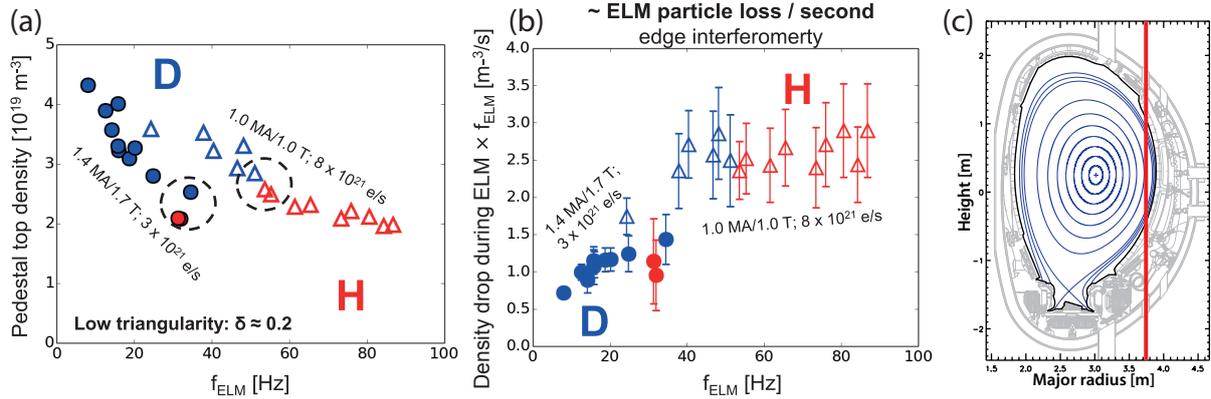


Figure 17. (a) Pedestal top density as a function of f_{ELM} in low $\delta (= 0.2)$ H and D plasmas at 1.4 MA/1.7 T (full circles) and 1.0 MA/1.0 T (open triangles). (b) Average drop in edge interferometer signal during ELMs per second. Deuterium pulses are indicated in blue, hydrogen pulses in red. The error bars represent the statistical variation of the ELM particle loss throughout the steady phase of the discharge. (c) The line-of-sight of the edge interferometry channel used for the ELM particle loss analysis in a poloidal cross-section of JET-ILW in red.

The increase of density pump out with increasing f_{ELM} has been observed on JET experiments utilising ELM pacing via fast vertical plasma motion (vertical kick) [37]. Vertical kicks trigger ELMs by introducing a local perturbation of the current density close to the separatrix. A kick is an intermittent perturbation and only affects the transport by triggering extra ELMs but not modifying the inter-ELM transport [37]. It has been reported that the correlation between the density pump-out and f_{ELM} suggests

that the reduction in the plasma particle content is a consequence of the increase in the time averaged ELM particle loss [37].

In order to understand the cause of the correlation between f_{ELM} and $n_{e,\text{PED}}$ in the H and D isotope database, the ELM particle losses are investigated in detail. High resolution profiles measurements were not available for the plasmas in the analysed dataset. The TS system has slow time resolution (20 Hz) and the reflectometry is not available below $B_t = 2$ T. Therefore, the edge interferometer was utilised estimate the particle loss in an ELM crash. It provides a line integrated density measurement at the plasma edge. The line-of-sight of the edge interferometer channel is shown in figure 17c. The drop in the line-averaged interferometer signal during the ELM crash times the ELM frequency is taken as proxy for the total ELM induced particle loss ($f_{\text{ELM}} \times \Delta n_{\text{ELM}}$, where Δn_{ELM} is the particle loss caused by the ELM).

Figure 17b shows that at low f_{ELM} (< 40 Hz) ELM particle losses increase with ELM frequency. This implies that the higher f_{ELM} in H than in D at similar P_{sep} may contribute to the observed lower pedestal density in H. However, ELM particle losses saturate at higher f_{ELM} , both in H and in D, indicating that other mechanisms may also play a role in setting lower density in H. EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations discussed in the next section indicate, that higher particle transport (ELM and inter ELM particle transport together) in H than in D is likely to play an important role in the observed lower pedestal density in H.

4. Interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations

In the present section the plasma edge properties of H and D H-modes are investigated using interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations [15, 16, 17]. EDGE2D is a 2D fluid code with realistic geometry of the SOL and divertor region, which is coupled to EIRENE, a Monte Carlo code used to calculate the neutral particle distribution. The two-dimensional edge transport simulations are also used here to obtain a more accurate value for the electron separatrix temperature than the typically used $T_{e,\text{sep}} \approx 100$ eV obtained by the 2-point model [38, 39].

A constraint on $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ is required due to the uncertainties in the EFIT magnetic equilibrium reconstruction, in particular for the separatrix position, which makes the radial alignment of the measured kinetic profiles inaccurate. An estimate for $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ can be obtained by taking into account the parallel heat conduction and pressure and power balance in the scrape-of-layer (SOL), thus obtaining a relation between the upstream ($T_{e,\text{upstream}} \equiv T_{e,\text{sep}}$) and divertor target temperatures ($T_{e,\text{target}}$). Assuming a conduction limited divertor regime, the upstream temperature at the separatrix can be approximated by the two point model equation [39]:

$$T_{e,\text{upstream}} = \left(T_{e,\text{target}}^{7/2} + \frac{7P_{\text{sep}}L}{2A_q\kappa} \right)^{\frac{2}{7}}, \quad (5)$$

where L is the connection length, A_q is the projection of the wetted area perpendicular to the heat flux and κ is the parallel heat conductivity coefficient. $T_{e,\text{target}}$ is often neglected

as $T_{e,\text{upstream}}^{7/2} \gg T_{e,\text{target}}^{7/2}$ is satisfied in a conduction limited divertor regime. It is common practice to assume that in eq. (5) P_{sep} is the only significantly varying parameter and thus $T_{e,\text{upstream}}$ is essentially invariant ($T_{e,\text{upstream}} \sim P_{\text{sep}}^{2/7}$), and approximately equals 100 eV for JET H-modes. However, A_q could also change from discharge to discharge and the condition of the conduction limited divertor regime is not necessarily satisfied in all cases. In sheath limited regime $T_{e,\text{target}}^{7/2}$ cannot be neglected. Thus, in realistic experimental conditions, $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ could vary from 100 eV and in extreme cases it might have a significant effect on pedestal stability [40, 41].

A more accurate estimate for $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ can be gained by using 2D SOL transport codes. Interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations indicate a higher ion and electron temperature at the separatrix in H than in D in the pair of type I ELMy H-modes (#91554 and #84793) with similar stored energy, but lower $n_{e,\text{PED}}$ and higher $T_{e,\text{PED}}$ in H and D (see figure 18). Note that the input power is doubled in H than in D to reach the same stored energy and pedestal pressure. In these interpretative runs the perpendicular transport coefficient of electron particle diffusion D_{\perp} ($\Gamma_e = D_{\perp} \nabla n_e$), electron and ion heat transport $\chi_{e,i}$ ($q_{e,i} = -n_{e,i} \chi_{e,i} \nabla T_{e,i}$) and the pump albedo were iterated until the solution fitted the upstream n_e and T_e profiles (measured by TS) and the outer target heat deposition profile (measured by IR-camera). χ_e and χ_i were assumed to be the same. χ in the SOL was set such that the heat deposition profile at the outer divertor target matched the IR camera measurements. The aim here was to approximately match the width of the heat deposition profile in order to constrain A_q , which potentially affects $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ as it is implied by the two-point model in eq. (5).

The input power in EDGE2D was set to the power crossing the separatrix inter-ELM, i.e. the ELM power loss (P_{ELM}) was excluded. The ELM crash was not simulated and it was assumed that P_{ELM} does not contribute to the power balance in the SOL, which sets the separatrix temperature inter-ELM. For simplicity, both the H (#91554) and the D (#84793) case were simulated in corner-corner (C/C) divertor target configuration, albeit discharge #84793 was in vertical-horizontal (V/H) divertor target configuration in the experiment. As it was explained in section 2, pumping is more effective in C/C configuration, thus the pump albedo is likely to be overestimated in our EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations for the D case. The gas fuelling was set in accordance with the experiment. The effect of divertor configuration (C/C vs V/H) on the pedestal density has been investigated in a separate study, where all input parameters of the interpretative simulation for #84793 (transport coefficients, pump albedo, input power, gas fuelling, etc.) were kept fixed, but the divertor configuration was changed from C/C to V/H. The pedestal density increased by approximately 15-20 %, while $T_{e,\text{PED}}$ decreased leading to virtually no change in pedestal pressure, which is consistent with the experimental observations.

Figure 18 shows the “inter-ELM” (40-80 % of the ELM cycle) n_e and T_e profiles measured by TS (in grey) and the profiles of the EDGE2D-EIRENE solutions (in red for H and blue for D). The “inter-ELM” outer target heat flux profiles are evaluated by averaging the profiles from the IR camera in the 40-80 % part of the ELM cycle and are

compared with the EDGE2D simulations in figure 19. The width of the heat deposition profile is similar in H and D, thus a difference in $T_{e,sep}$ between the two cases due to different A_q is not expected. The time evolution of heat deposition reconstructed from IR measurements can be very uncertain in the vicinity of the ELM crash due to the transient heat flux arriving to the target. Thus, the 40-80 % interval was chosen to represent the inter-ELM parameters and exclude any artefacts in the heat deposition profiles. TS data is also filtered for the 40-80 % part of the ELM cycle for consistency. Figure 20 shows the anomalous transport coefficients used in the simulations to match the experimental profiles. The anomalous heat transport coefficients inside of the pedestal are higher in H than in D, but are comparable in the edge transport barrier (ETB). D_{\perp} is higher in H than in D everywhere inside the separatrix. This implies that larger transport in H than in D could be responsible for the different pedestals, which is consistent with the experimental observations suggesting higher ELM particle losses in H than in D as discussed in section 3. Note that in the EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations D_{\perp} is responsible for the total particle transport, which - in the experiment - is a sum of the ELM and the inter-ELM particle losses. The "steps" in D_{\perp} and $\chi_{e,i}$ in the ETB were needed to match the TS data as close as possible, but it is important to note that $T_{e,sep}$ is not sensitive on these fine details in the shape of the perpendicular transport coefficients. $\chi_{e,i}$ outside the separatrix is constrained by the outer target heat deposition profile, but there is insufficient information to distinguish between H and D. Similarly, there is no available density data outside the separatrix to constrain D_{\perp} , thus it was chosen to be the same in H and D. It is important to note, that particle pinch, which may have an important role in the particle transport [42, 43, 44] is neglected. The experimental profile shape could be reproduced with different variations of the diffusion coefficient and the pinch velocity. Due to the lack of constraints, particle pinch is not taken into account in these EDGE2D/EIRENE simulations, but its role in edge particle transport is not excluded.

As highlighted in figure 18, $T_{e,sep}$ is higher in H (≈ 205 eV) than in D (≈ 95 eV). This difference is due to the fact that roughly two times more power crosses the separatrix at lower density in the H case. As a result, the H discharge in the EDGE2D simulation is found to be clearly in the sheath limited regime with $T_{e,upstream} \approx 205$ eV and $T_{e,target} \approx 200$ eV. In contrast, for the D case $T_{e,upstream} \approx 95$ eV and $T_{e,target} \approx 75$ eV. These are still high temperatures at the divertor target, but the temperature drop between upstream and target is larger in the D case than in H. Therefore, the D discharge is closer to the conduction limited regime than the H discharge.

The outer divertor target T_e obtained in the EDGE2D-EIRENE simulation for the D case is supported by Langmuir probe measurements, as shown in figure 21. In the H pulse (#91554), due to lack of Langmuir probe measurements, the high $T_{e,target}$ suggested by the EDGE2D simulation cannot be confirmed in the experiment. Note that at such high divertor target temperature, above 100 eV as indicated by EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations in H, secondary electron emission could also be important. However, this effect, which would act as an extra electron heat sink in the SOL, is not included in the

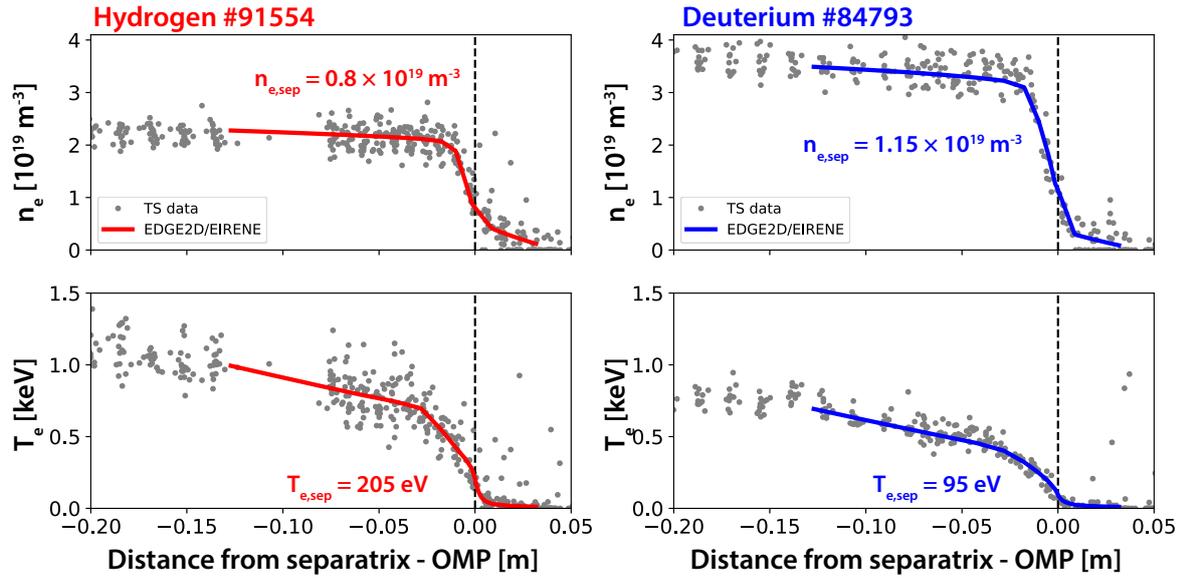


Figure 18. Inter-ELM TS profiles (40-80 % of the ELM cycle) for n_e and T_e (in grey) in the steady phase of the H (#91554: 5.7-8.2 s) and D (#84793: 5.0-6.3 s) discharges. The resulting upstream n_e and T_e profiles of the interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations for the H pulse (#91554) in red and for the D pulse (#84793) in blue.

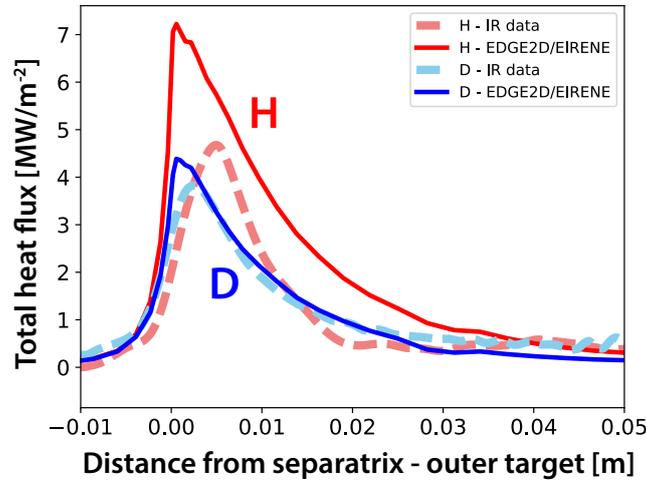


Figure 19. Inter-ELM (40-80 % of the ELM cycle) outer target heat deposition profiles as evaluated from IR camera measurements in the steady phase of the H (#91554: 5.7-8.2 s) and D (#84793: 5.0-6.3 s) discharges with dashed lines. Outer divertor target heat deposition profiles from EDGE2D-EIRENE with solid lines for H (red #91554) and D (blue #84793).

EDGE2D model. Thus, the obtained high $T_{e,sep} = 205$ eV for the discharge should only be taken as an absolute upper limit and must not be considered at face value.

In the simulations, the pumping surface was placed at the outer corner of the simulated divertor, where - in experiment - neutrals would be moving into the sub-divertor region by the action of the cryopump. The pump efficiency is defined by the

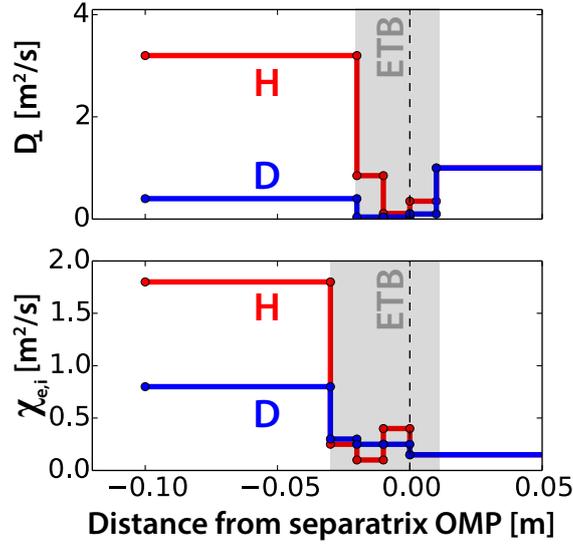


Figure 20. Electron particle diffusion (D_{\perp}) and electron and ion heat transport ($\chi_e = \chi_i = \chi_{e,i}$) coefficients of the EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations for H (red #91554) and D (blue #84793). The edge transport barrier (ETB) is indicated by the grey shaded area.

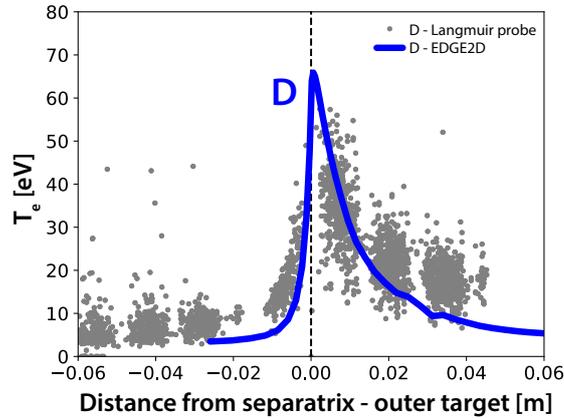


Figure 21. Inter-ELM (40-80 %) outer target T_e profile as evaluated from Langmuir probe measurements for the steady phase of the D pulse #84793 (5.0-6.3 s) in grey and T_e from EDGE2D-EIRENE in blue.

pump albedo, which gives the probability that a neutral - which reaches the pumping surface - is reflected. The pump albedo was set to 0.4 for H and to 0.7 for D to obtain a match of the upstream profiles. However, these values are not consistent with testbed results on the sticking coefficients (α_s) of H_2 and D_2 at a cryopump surface [45, 46]. The sticking coefficient is the ratio of the number of particles sticking to the cryosurface related to the total number of particles impinging on it. The sub-divertor structures and the cryopump is not modelled in these EIRENE simulations, thus one-to-one comparison between the albedo defined in EDGE2D-EIRENE and the testbed results for the sticking

coefficients on a cryosurface is not possible, but the albedo is roughly proportional to $(1 - \alpha_s)$. The testbed results show that the sticking coefficient is higher in D than in H [45, 46], implying lower albedo in D than in H in contrast to the EDGE2D-EIRENE pump albedo settings. A possible reason for this disagreement could be that the much hotter ions, electrons and neutrals in the SOL of the H case may have resulted in different neutral recycling at the wall.

The effect of change in mean free path of neutrals between H and D in the EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations is investigated with a numerical experiment where all input parameters (transport coefficients, pump albedo, input power, gas fuelling, etc.) are kept fixed, but only the isotope mass is changed from D to H. The input parameters of the interpretative simulation for the D case (#84793) were taken. The results of the change from D to H is a $\sim 10\%$ increase in the pedestal top density and a slight decrease in the temperature as shown in figure 22. The change in the upstream profile is small and opposite to experimental observations. This result - together with the previous findings that higher transport coefficients are required in H (#91554) than in D (#84793) to match the experimental profiles - indicate that the change in neutral penetration due to different isotope mass does not explain the observed lower density in H pedestals and transport must also play a role.

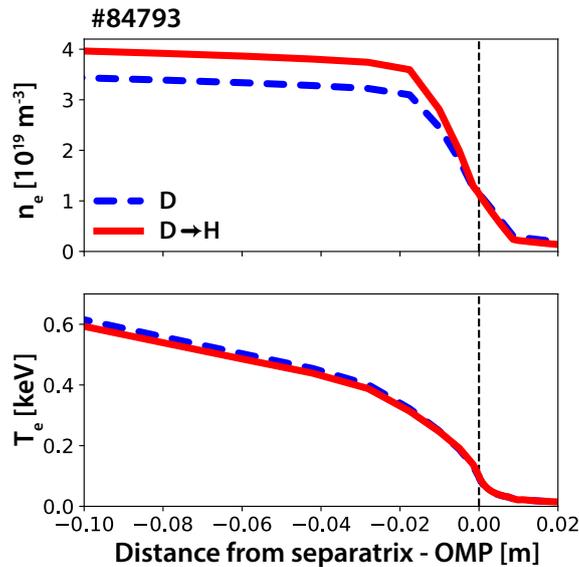


Figure 22. Upstream n_e and T_e profiles of a pair EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations where all parameters were kept fixed (transport coefficients, pump albedo, input power, gas fuelling, etc.), but the isotope was changed from D to H.

The interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations indicate that $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ is mostly affected by the input power and $\chi_{e,i}$ values in the SOL, which in turn are constrained by the outer target heat flux profile from IR. When both the upstream kinetic profile and outer target heat flux constraints are given, $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ is a robust parameter in the simulation and is not sensitive to the D_{\perp} and $\chi_{e,i}$ profiles inside the separatrix. The

main conclusion of this modelling exercise is that the higher power and lower density in H compared to D result in a sheath limited divertor regime in the H case, which leads to high temperature both upstream and at the target, thus suggesting that $T_{e,sep}$ in H is higher than $T_{e,sep}$ in D, while $T_{e,sep}(D) \approx 100$ eV as originally assumed using the 2-point model. This difference in divertor regime between the two cases is a consequence of the density and power difference and not the isotope mass. Due to the limitations of the model as discussed above, the $T_{e,sep}$ value quoted in figure 18, must not be regarded as the exact solution for the H case, but as an indication that $T_{e,sep}$ could be larger than 100 eV in the H pulse.

5. Linear MHD pedestal stability

A well-known theory which appears to explain the stability conditions of type I ELMy pedestals is the peeling-ballooning (P-B) model [19, 20]. In this model, edge pressure gradient and edge current drive coupled P-B modes, which limit the maximum achievable pedestal gradient and trigger an ELM. In this section the pedestal P-B stability of selected H and D discharges is examined and the effect of isotope mass on pedestal stability is discussed.

The linear growth rate (γ_{MHD}) of ideal MHD modes scales as $\sim A^{-1/2}$. In numerical stability codes the stability criterion is often set as a small proportion of the Alfvén-frequency $\gamma_{MHD} > c \times \omega_A$, instead of $\gamma_{MHD} > 0$. c is typically $\approx 0.02 - 0.05$ and $\omega_A = B_0 / (R_0 \sqrt{4\pi\rho_0})$ with ρ_0 the mass density. As ω_A and γ_{MHD} scale with isotope mass in the same way, this stability criterion is independent of A .

An isotope effect on the linear stability is introduced when diamagnetic stabilisation [47] is considered. The diamagnetic drift is expected to stabilise modes - particularly at high toroidal mode number n - when the diamagnetic frequency (ω_{dia}) is comparable to γ_{MHD} . $\omega_{dia} = m/r \times T_i / (e_i B_0) \times d \ln p_i / dr$, where T_i , e_i and p_i are temperature, charge, and pressure of the ions, B_0 is the equilibrium magnetic field, r is the minor radius, and m is the poloidal mode number which is linked to the toroidal mode number (n) via the safety factor (q): $m = nq$. Diamagnetic stabilisation can be taken into account in ideal MHD stability analysis by modifying the stability criterion to $\gamma_{MHD} > c \times \omega_{dia}$ [20]. As ω_{dia} is independent of A , but $\gamma_{MHD} \sim A^{-1/2}$, larger isotope mass leads to more stable pedestals when this stability criterion is applied.

Figure 23 shows the $j - \alpha$ pedestal stability diagram for the 3 reference discharges of section 3 as calculated with HELENA/ELITE [18, 19, 20]. j is the normalised current density self-consistently calculated with HELENA using Sauter's formula [48, 49] for the bootstrap current (j_{BS}) and assuming neoclassical resistivity and a fully diffused Ohmic current. Note that Sauter's formula has no isotope mass dependence. α is the normalised pressure gradient as defined in [50]. The inputs for HELENA/ELITE were the fitted kinetic profiles evaluated from Thomson scattering (TS), assuming $T_e = T_i$ (consistent with charge exchange measurements), line averaged Z_{eff} with Be as single impurity. The

kinetic profiles here are radially aligned so that the separatrix temperature is 100 eV. The effect of $T_{e,sep}$ on pedestal stability is discussed later in this section.

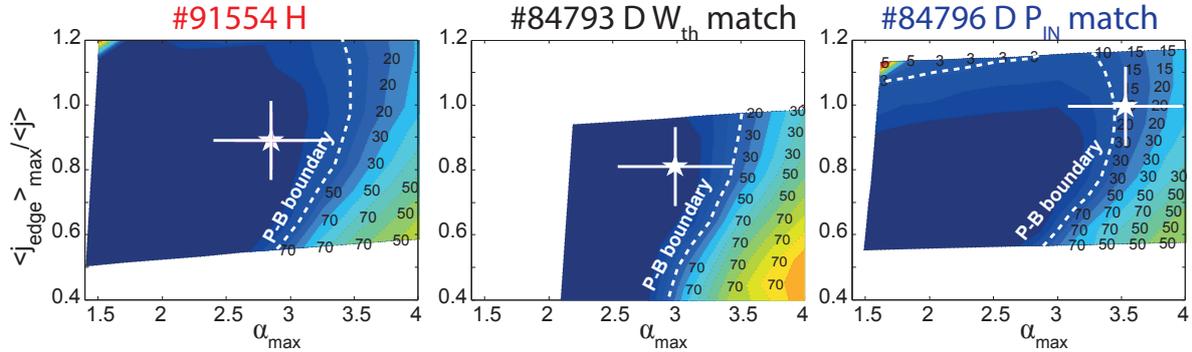


Figure 23. Liner MHD pedestal stability analysis for the hydrogen reference discharge (#91554) and the two deuterium plasmas matching the total stored energy (#84793) and the input power (#84796) of the hydrogen counterpart. $I_p = 1.4$ MA, $B_t = 1.7$ T.

In figure 23, the stability boundary (white dashed lines) is obtained using $\gamma_{MHD} > 0.03 \times \omega_A$ stability criterion. The white stars show the operational point of the pedestal as obtained in the experiment. The pedestals in these low gas rate ($\Gamma = 3 \cdot 10^{21}$ e/s) H and D plasmas are close to the P-B boundary within the uncertainties of the operational point. This observation is confirmed with the same analysis performed on a wider dataset, although H pedestals tend to be on the stable side of the stability boundary. At medium and high gas rate, the operational point moves to the stable region in H, which is similar to what has been found in D at high input power [21]. Pedestals of the 1.0 MA/1.0 T dataset at medium gas are also stable to P-B modes both in H and D, especially at higher power.

The effect of diamagnetic stabilisation is investigated by performing linear ideal MHD stability analysis with HELENA/ELITE on the hydrogen pedestal. Figure 24 shows the j - α stability diagram for H shot #91554 profiles using $\gamma_{MHD} > 0.5 \times \omega_{dia}$ as stability criterion, assuming $A = 2$ (dashed blue line) and $A = 1$ (solid red line) isotope. When diamagnetic stabilisation is taken into account, the stable region shrinks from $A = 2$ to $A = 1$ in the calculations indicating less stable pedestals. The difference between the stability boundaries when the isotope is mass is changed from $A = 2$ to $A = 1$ for discharge #91554 translates to ≈ 4 % reduction in the critical pedestal pressure height. The critical pedestal pressure height is evaluated by scaling up and down the experimental pressure profile and calculating the associated current profile self-consistently. The pressure profile which is closest to marginal stability gives the critical pressure gradient. Thus, the isotope dependence of linear MHD stability is small and alone does not explain the higher pedestal pressure observed in D type I ELMy H-modes in JET-ILW.

While so far we have investigated the pedestal stability assuming $T_{e,sep} = 100$ eV for both H and D cases, we now assess the effect of the higher $T_{e,sep}$ in H on pedestal stability as suggested by EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations presented in section 4. The linear ideal

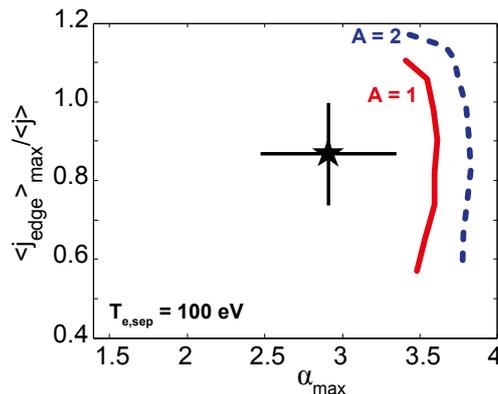


Figure 24. P-B stability of the pre-ELM pedestal of H type-I ELMy H-mode #91554 as calculated with HELENA/ELITE with the stability criterion $\gamma_{\text{MHD}} > 0.25 \times \omega_{\text{dia}}$. The black star indicates the operational point. The blue dashed line shows the stability boundary assuming $A = 2$. The stable region shrinks when the isotope mass is changed from D (blue dashed line) to H (red solid line). The kinetic profiles are radially aligned so that $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 100 \text{ eV}$.

MHD stability analysis for the hydrogen pulse #91554 is shown in figure 25, assuming $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 100 \text{ eV}$ (solid black), $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 150 \text{ eV}$ (dotted green) and $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 200 \text{ eV}$ (dashed magenta). The difference in boundary condition at the separatrix translates into significant differences in the P-B stability boundary, with both ballooning and peeling boundaries shrinking due to destabilisation of P-B modes as $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ is increased, similarly to the analysis reported in [41]. The higher $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ shifts the maximum pressure gradient closer to the separatrix, thus it moves to a region of higher shear, which leads to destabilisation of ballooning modes. At the same time, the edge current profile - which is dominated by the bootstrap current - is also shifted radially outward, leading to higher current at the separatrix, which destabilises peeling modes. The difference in the critical pedestal pressure height between $T_{e,\text{sep}} \approx 100 \text{ eV}$ and 200 eV cases is approximately 15 %. This change is consistent with type I ELMs being triggered at lower pedestal densities in the H case.

6. Conclusions and outlook

In JET-ILW Hydrogen and Deuterium type I ELMy H-mode plasmas a favourable isotope scaling of the thermal energy confinement is observed and the isotope effect originates at the pedestal [1]. In the present paper, the pedestal structure, linear MHD stability and ELM losses have been analysed to gain insight on the dependence of JET-ILW type I ELMy pedestals on isotope mass.

The pedestal pressure is typically reduced in H compared to D at the same input power, primarily due to lower pedestal density in H. The pedestal electron pressure gradient is typically lower in H than in D at similar pedestal pressure widths. The pedestal density width is typically narrower in H than in D, which is in contradiction

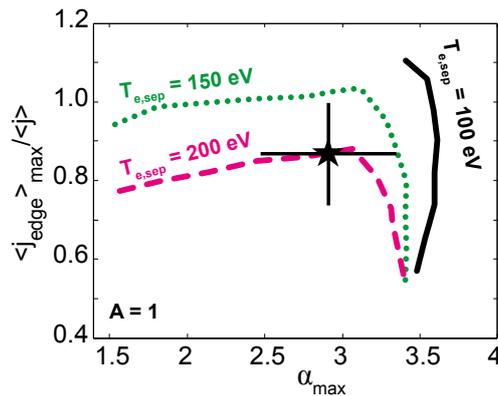


Figure 25. Effect of $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ on P-B stability of the pre-ELM pedestal of discharge #91554 as calculated with HELENA/ELITE using the stability criterion $\gamma_{\text{MHD}} > 0.25 \times \omega_{\text{dia}}$. The black star indicates the operational point of the pedestal for #91554. The stability boundary is shown assuming $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 100$ eV (solid black), $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 150$ eV (dotted green) and $T_{e,\text{sep}} = 200$ eV (dashed magenta).

to the neutral penetration model and implies that transport also plays a crucial role in setting the density pedestal. This is supported by interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations, where higher anomalous perpendicular transport coefficients (D_{\perp} and χ_{\perp}) were needed in H to match the experimental profiles, indicating that the higher transport in H than in D is the main reason for the different pedestals.

The inter-ELM separatrix loss power is higher in H than in D at the same pedestal top pressure, similar to ASDEX-U [10]. The ELM losses are dominated by particle losses both in H and D plasmas. At low ELM frequencies, ELM particle loss increases with increasing f_{ELM} in correlation with decreasing pedestal top density. Thus, the higher ELM frequency in H than in D at the same input power possibly contributes to density pump out leading to low pedestal density in H.

Pedestal linear MHD stability has been investigated in H and D, showing that P-B modes are more unstable at lower isotope mass. The direct isotope effect on linear MHD pedestal stability becomes apparent when the diamagnetic frequency (ω_{dia}) is included in the stability criterion to account for its stabilisation effect. P-B modes are more stable in D than in H, but the effect is small and alone does not explain the higher pedestal pressure observed in D. Interpretative EDGE2D-EIRENE simulations indicate that the electron temperature at the separatrix could be higher in H than in D in a pair of type I ELMy H-modes with similar stored energy. The largest difference in boundary conditions at the separatrix between H and D translates into significant destabilisation of P-B modes for the H pedestal compared to D. This effect is consistent with type I ELMs being triggered at lower pedestal densities in the H case, but the physics mechanism underlying the profile changes at the plasma edge when the isotope mass is varied is not yet understood. Note that direct measurement of the separatrix location would be needed in order to confirm the higher indicated $T_{e,\text{sep}}$ in H than in D.

Future work includes further studies with the EDGE2D-EIRENE code to examine the role of the particle source and transport in setting the density pedestal. These will also investigate the relative importance of ELM and inter-ELM particle losses by utilising time dependent simulations with simplified ELM models. Further experiments are planned in the upcoming JET campaigns to examine the ELM particle losses in different isotopes by applying ELM trigger techniques to match the ELM frequency in H, D and T plasmas. Experimental analysis and interpretative edge transport analysis suggest that the pedestal transport is likely to play an important role in setting the pedestal height and shape and may be the primary difference between H and D pedestals. Thus, future work should also focus on studying the turbulence driving the inter-ELM pedestal transport with gyrokinetic simulations.

Acknowledgments

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