

Abstract Submitted
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How the self-interaction mechanism affects zonal flow drive and convergence of turbulent transport simulations with system size¹ AJAY CHANDRARAJAN, STEPHAN BRUNNER, Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, BEN MCMILLAN, University of Warwick, JUSTIN BALL, Ecole Polytechnique Federale de Lausanne, JULIEN DOMINSKI, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory — We use gyrokinetic flux-tube simulations to report a decrease in the shearing rate of ExB zonal flows with increasing system size measured by $1/\rho^*=a/\rho_i$, where a is the tokamak minor radius and ρ_i is the ion Larmor radius. This is done in practice by decreasing $k_{y,\min}\rho_i$ ($\sim\rho^*$), where $k_{y,\min}$ is the minimum wavenumber along the direction y , bi-normal to the magnetic field. The corresponding gyro-Bohm normalised heat and particle fluxes also increase with decreasing $k_{y,\min}$. We find that this results from the non-adiabatic passing electron dynamics and corresponding fine structures at mode rational surfaces associated to each k_y mode. The related strong self-interaction mechanism disrupts resonant 3-wave interactions involving the zonal modes. As a consequence, the different k_y contributions to Reynolds Stress driving the zonal flows tend to get decorrelated, which results in the shearing rate level developing a statistical dependence on $k_{y,\min}$. In adiabatic electron simulations, the scaling is not as severe, owing to a weaker self-interaction mechanism at play.

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