25th ITC: 'Creating Future' November 3, 2014

# Non-Equilibrium and Extreme State of Plasmas

### Kimitaka ITOH,

National Institute for Fusion Science,

& Research Center for Plasma Turbulence Kyushu University

In collaboration with:

S.-I. Itoh, P. H. Diamond, A. Fujisawa, K. Ida, A. Fukuyama, S. Inagaki, M. Yagi, Y. Nagashima, N. Kasuya, T. Yamada, T. Ido, H. Arakawa, T. Kobayashi, T. Tokuzawa, M. Lesur, R. Kodama, R. Hatakeyama, K. A. Tanaka, S. Hamaguchi, S. Shiratani, M. Sato, Y. Uesugi, H. Yoneda, T. Kaneko

Acknowledgements: Specially-Promoted Research MEXT (16005002) Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research JSPS (21224014)





# 1. Plasma Physics and Fusion Science Stand at the Crossroads

2

It was routinely said that

99.9 percent of the apparent universe exists in

a plasma state .....

30 year for fusion energy

• • • • • •

## 1. Plasma Physics and Fusion Science Stand at <sup>3</sup> the Crossroads Baryonic

matter

Dark

matter'

Fusion research: still some decades to go.

Plasmas: small part in the universe.

### How can we 'Create Future'?

New endeavor is necessary to make "Dark energy" more impacts on understanding of nature, industrial applications... Partition in the unit of "Energy"

This is because a scientist grows up by success.

### Frontier of Extremely non-Equilibrium Plasmas <sup>42</sup> has rapidly expanded while the mass of plasmas in universe



decreased

high temperature plasmas in MCF,

high density plasmas in ICF,

intense energy density , intense charge beam (~ $10^8$ A/5µm $\phi$ ),

strong turbulence in basic /fusion experiments,

approach to solar plasma dynamics,

high energy density QG plasmas,

fine resolution in plasma processing,

interaction with genes, cells and organs

### Frontier of Extremely non-Equilibrium Plasmas <sup>52</sup> has rapidly expanded



high temperature plasmas in MCF,

high density plasmas in ICF,

intense energy density, intense charge beam (~108 A /5µm \$),

# Knowledge must be developed into Understanding.



Ar plasma

onic liquid



fine resolution in plasma processing,

interaction with genes, cells and organs

Master plan (2010, 2014) Science Council; Road Map (2011, 2014) MEXT

Large-scale research project, which bridges individual research and large device.

"Circulation of knowledge" accelerates research, development and education.



### **Essentials of Extremely Non-equilibrium Plasmas**<sup>7</sup>

Near equilibrium

Uniform Equi-partition Thermal fluctuation

Onsager's ansatz Time-scale separation

Arrhenius law Maximum entropy Far non-equilibrium

Spatial inhomogeneity, Selective partition, Selective excitation of fluctuation, Cross-scale interaction, Cross-interferences of time scales Selection of path Nonlinear dissipation Multi-ferroic turbulence Open system

Future.....The way to go.

### **Essentials of Extremely Non-equilibrium Plasmas**<sup>8</sup>

### Near equilibrium

Uniform Equi-partition Thermal fluctuation

Onsager's ansatz Time-scale separation

Arrhenius law Maximum entropy Far non-equilibrium

Spatial inhomogeneity, Selective partition, Axial vector Selective excitation of field fluctuation, generation Cross-scale interaction, Cross-interferences of time scales Heating Selection of path effect on Nonlinear dissipation transport Multi-ferroic turbulence Open system

Shiratani, Kitano, Sato,

Future.....The way to go.

### 2.1 Law of 'Panta range'

### **Drift Wave Turbulence & Meso/macro scale Electromagnetic Fields**





In toroidal plasmas, turbulence generates large-scale magnetic field: The first historical evidence for meso-scale magnetic field generation by thermal convection.

Itoh Project

### Law of 'Πανταρηει' – Formation and Decay of Structures



# **2.2 Acceleration of Fusion Science by Physics of** <sup>12</sup> **Extremely non-Equilibrium Plasmas**

It is usually believed that turbulence transport is driven by gradients:

 $q_r = -n \chi \text{ grad } T + \dots$  ( $\chi \text{ is given by gyro-Bohm}.\dots$ )

However, it has often been pointed out (and ignored) by experiments: **Heating directly influences transport**.....



Heating may heat turbulence.

# **2.2 Acceleration of Fusion Science by Physics of** <sup>13</sup> **Extremely non-Equilibrium Plasmas**

It is usually believed that turbulence transport is driven by gradients:

 $q_r = -n \chi \text{ grad } T + \dots$  ( $\chi \text{ is given by gyro-Bohm}.\dots$ )

However, it has often been pointed out (and ignored) by experiments: **Heating directly influences transport**.....



#### Decisive observation on LHD

S. Inagaki et al., Nucl. Fusion 53 (2013)



Heating may heat turbulence.

### **Gradient-flux-fluctuation relation**



The transport relation is directly influenced by heating power (without waiting the change of global parameter by the heating).

This is not an artifact (due to the error of evaluation of absorption power), because the fluctuations are found to change simultaneously.

**Decisive discovery on LHD** 

### **Observed Hysteresis**

S.-I. Itoh, 15th H-mode WS (2015) <sup>15</sup>



### 16 **New Theoretical Approach** S.-I. Itoh, et al., Sci. Rep. 2 860 (2012) Kinetic Eq. with coupling of source S[f; v, x, t] with fluctuations $f = f_0 + \tilde{f},$ $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \boldsymbol{v} \cdot \nabla + \frac{\boldsymbol{e}_{s}}{\boldsymbol{m}_{s}} \left(\boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{v} \times \boldsymbol{B}\right) \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{v}}\right) \quad \tilde{f} = -\frac{\boldsymbol{e}_{s}}{\boldsymbol{m}_{s}} \boldsymbol{E} \cdot \nabla_{\boldsymbol{v}} f_{0} + \frac{\delta \boldsymbol{S} \left[f_{0}; \boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{t}\right]}{\delta f_{0}} \quad \boldsymbol{\tilde{f}} + \boldsymbol{\tilde{C}}$ **Immediate influence by source (heating)** trapped

The 'force' that induces the change in velocity space influences gradient-driven turbulence.

 $\gamma_{\rm h}$ 

**Estimation of Fluctuation Level** 

► U II

transi

$$\left\langle \varphi_{1}\varphi_{1}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{1-\gamma_{h}\chi_{\bar{0}}^{1}k_{\perp}^{-2}}\left\langle \varphi_{1}\varphi_{1}\right\rangle_{0}$$

$$=\frac{\delta P_{heat}}{\delta p}$$

More effective for long-range modes

Heating heats turbulence.

### **Rapid Response in Turbulence/Transport**

$$\frac{\delta S\left[f_{0}; \boldsymbol{v}, \boldsymbol{x}, t\right]}{\delta f_{0}} \quad \boldsymbol{\tilde{f}} \quad \boldsymbol{\tilde{f}} \quad \boldsymbol{\tilde{f}} \quad \boldsymbol{\tilde{f}}$$

Fluctuation level

$$\left\langle \varphi_{1}\varphi_{1}\right\rangle = \frac{1}{1-\gamma_{h}\chi_{\overline{0}}^{-1}k_{\perp}^{-2}}\left\langle \varphi_{1}\varphi_{1}\right\rangle_{0}$$

immediately responds at on/off of heating

Both gradients and heating power can enhance the turbulence transport.

This introduced new time scale in plasma response and control.

If the hysteresis height in gradient-flux relation is reduced, efficient confinement will be realized.



### **3. Futurology**

### Plasma physics drives breakthrough/innovation



19



Science • Technology

### Civilization realized by Plasma Physics Science



20

#### Turbulence and generation of large-scale axial vector field



### 4. Message

1. Plasma physics and fusion science stand at the crossroads. Still some decades to go for fusion energy ..... Discoveries in the universe.....

2. Knowledge of plasmas in extreme state is explosive, and must be developed into understanding.

3. This area of research leads the human understanding of the nature and accelerates fusion energy research. Heating directly influences plasma transport.

4. New programme 'Extremely non-Equilibrium Plasmas' will create the future, because scientists grow up by success.

Thanks to organizers for problem definition: 'creating future'.