

# Global $E \times B$ pattern formation in tokamak plasmas resembles the traffic-jam

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The  $E \times B$  staircase-like pattern formation is found to resemble the traffic jam in the first principle gyrokinetic numerical experiments of tokamak fusion plasmas[1-3]. Simulations demonstrate the finite response time of individual particle's transport to the mean flux analogous to the driver's adaptation time to the steady-state traffic speed, as shown in Fig. 1. The response time decreases as the mean flux rises, and staircase-like patterns are more arduous to develop with higher ambient flux, as shown in Fig. 2. Staircase-like corrugations in the particle flux cause staircases in the density profile after a finite time delay. A feedback loop is verified to sustain the staircases formation, and  $E \times B$  flow staircases shearing plays a key role. The numerical experiments support a previous heuristic model[4,5] of zonal flow staircase generation.

### References

- [1] L. Qi et al., Nucl. Fusion **57**, 124002 (2017)
- [2] L. Qi et al., Nucl. Fusion **59**, 026013 (2019)
- [3] L. Qi et al., Nucl. Fusion **61**, 026010 (2020)
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Figure 1: Time evolution of staircase intensity of electron particle flux  $\tilde{\Gamma}_e$  and electron density fluctuation  $\delta\tilde{n}_e$ .

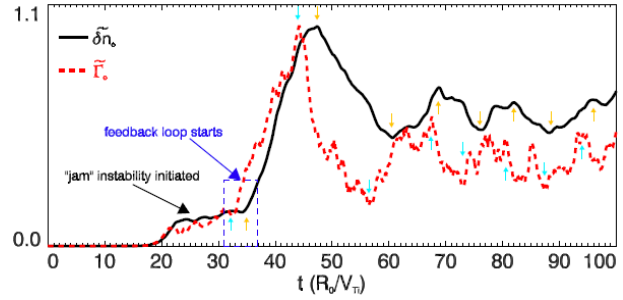


Figure 2: Response time  $\tau$  (black-solid) and particle flux diffusivity  $D$  (red-dash) as a function of  $R/L_{Te} - R/L_{Te}^c$ . Here  $R/L_{Te}^c$  is the linear critical electron temperature gradient. The response time fits a power law scaling  $\tau \sim A^{-0.8}$  well.

