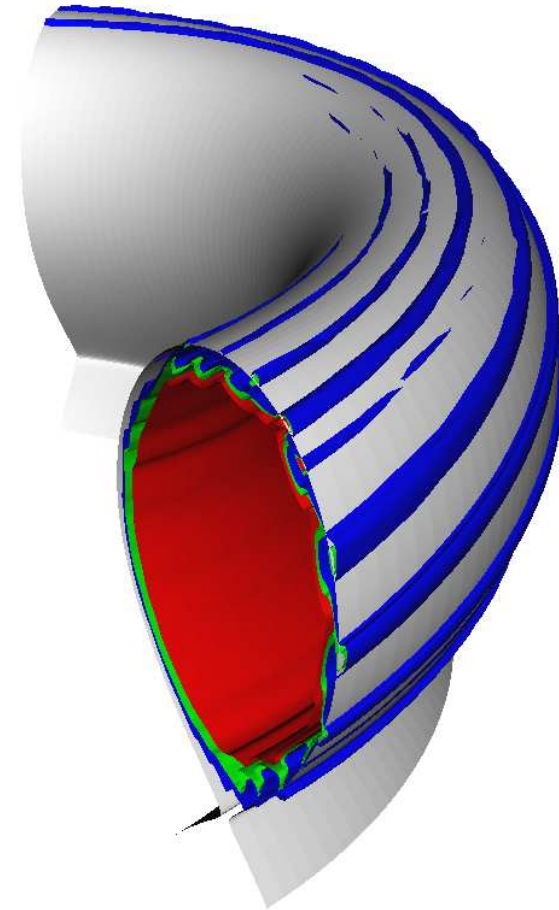


# Adaptive mhd Simulation of Tokamak Elms for iteR

Projet ANR-CIS 2006  
Meeting Bordeaux  
29-30/5/2008



## WP 4.1

- Application of the methods developed in the project to advance the simulation of ELMs in ITER plasmas
  - Implementation of parallel velocity in existing JOEREK reduced MHD model:

$$\vec{v} = -R\vec{\nabla}u(t) \times \vec{e}_\varphi + v_\square(t) \vec{B} \quad \vec{B} = \frac{F_0}{R} \vec{e}_\varphi + \frac{1}{R} \vec{\nabla} \psi(t) \times \vec{e}_\varphi$$

$$\vec{B} \cdot \left( \rho \frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial \tilde{t}} = -\rho (\vec{v} \cdot \vec{\nabla}) \vec{v} - \vec{\nabla}(\rho T) + \vec{J} \times \vec{B} + \mu \Delta \vec{v} \right)$$

- Boundary condition:

$$v_\square = c_s = \sqrt{\gamma T_{divertor}}$$

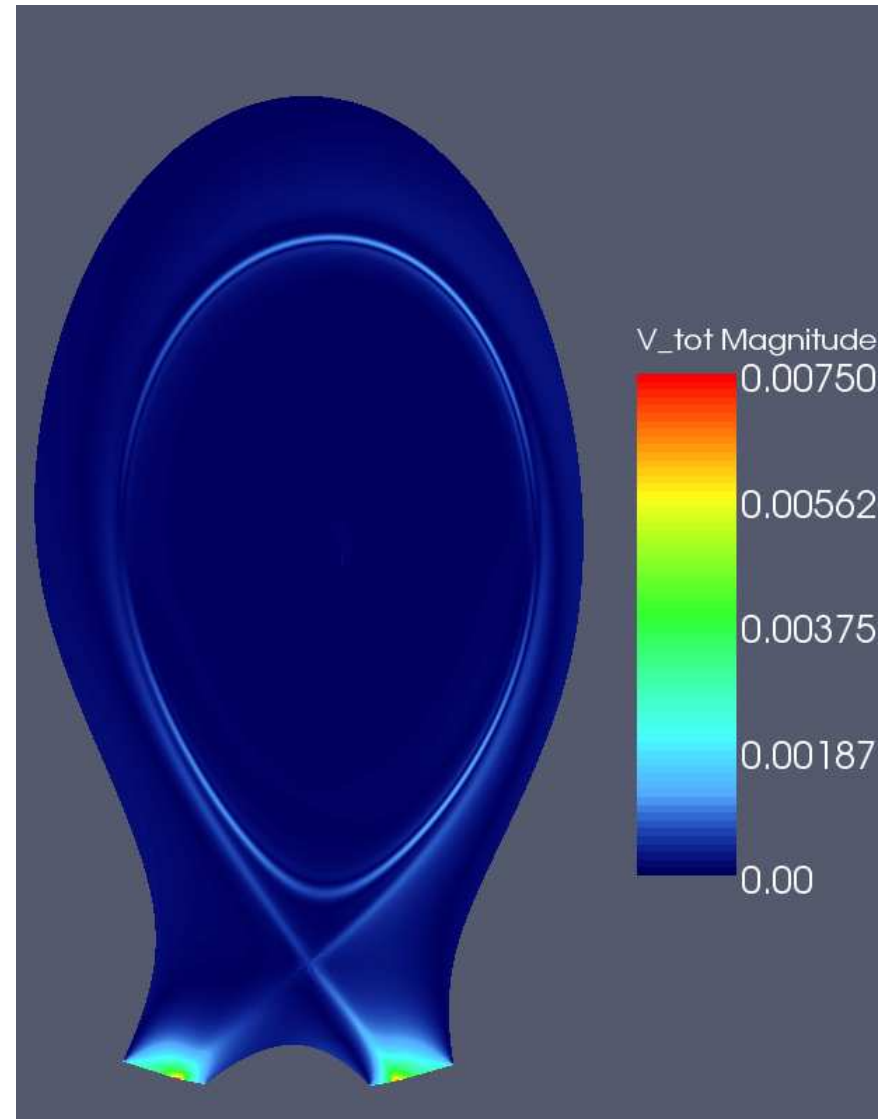
- Simple condition leads to inflow of particles due to large poloidal flow induced by the MHD instability
- Generalisation of Mach-1 condition to include perpendicular flow component

$$\vec{v}_\square \cdot \vec{n} + \vec{v}_E \cdot \vec{n} = \frac{\vec{v}_\square \cdot \vec{n}}{|v_\square|} c_s$$

- Free outflow density and temperature (to be updated to sheath transmission factors)

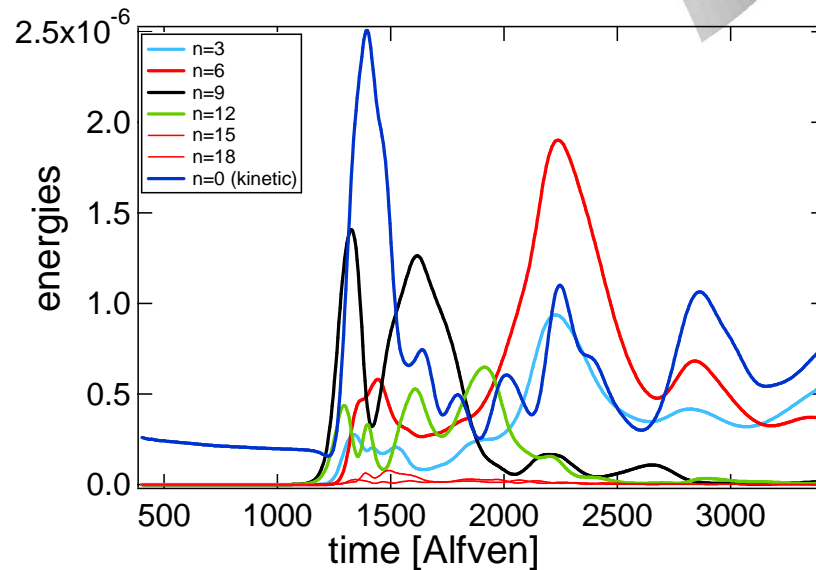
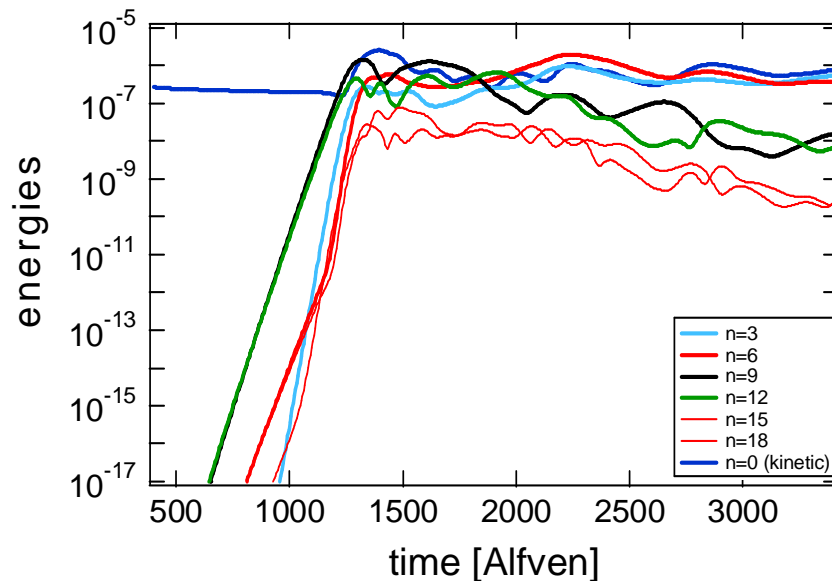
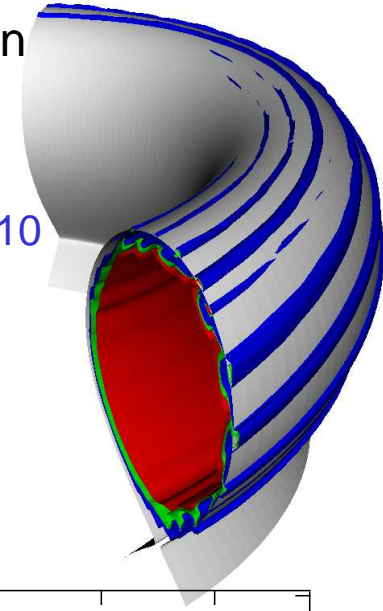
## WP4.1 Equilibrium Flow

- Equilibrium flow:
  - Parallel component at the divertor target
  - Poloidal component due to edge pressure gradient and diffusion/resistivity terms



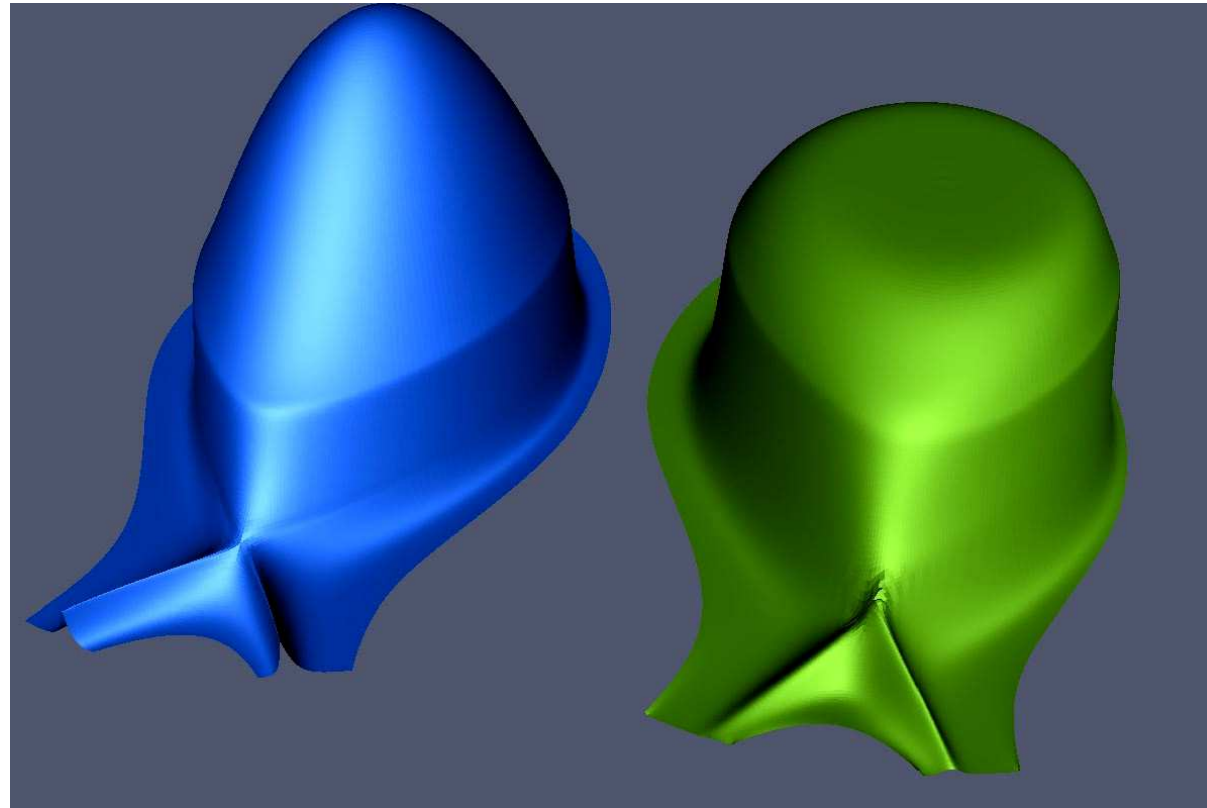
# First ELM simulation using new JOREK

- Evolution of a plasma unstable to medium-n ballooning mode(s) in the edge region
  - $n=0-18$ , periodicity 3
  - Resistivity  $2 \times 10^{-6}$ , viscosity  $4 \times 10^{-6}$ , Diffusivity  $10^{-5}$  conductivity  $10^{-5}/10$
- bursts of  $n=9$  ballooning, later  $n=6$  is destabilised
  - Large equilibrium flow induced by the instability
  - formation of density filaments on outboard side



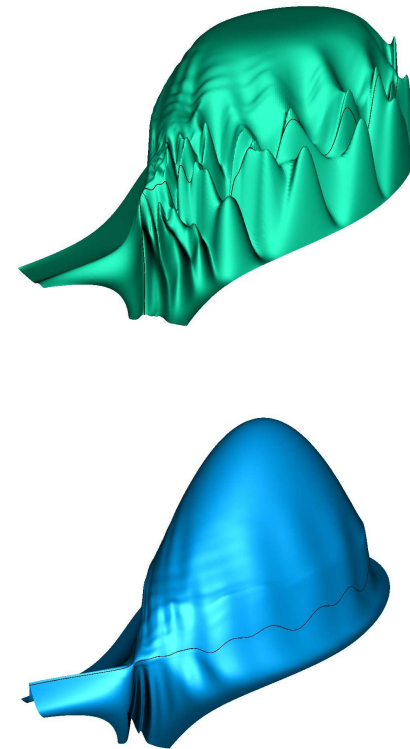
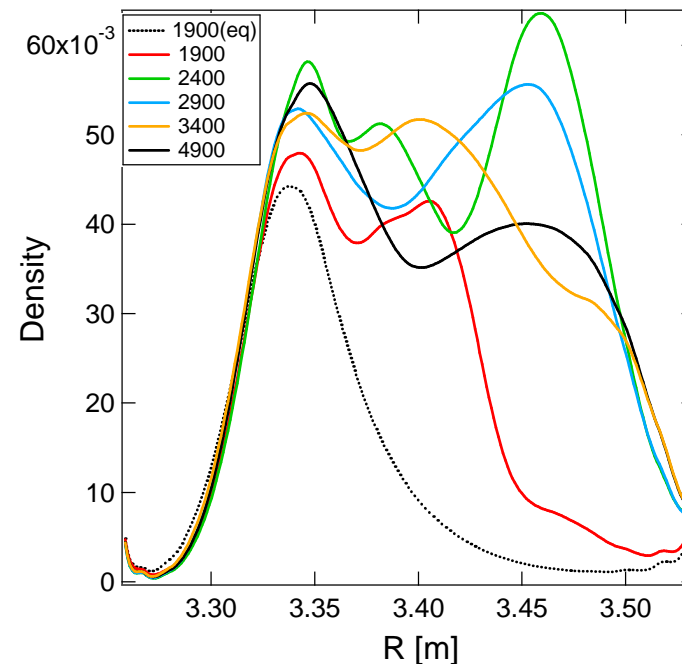
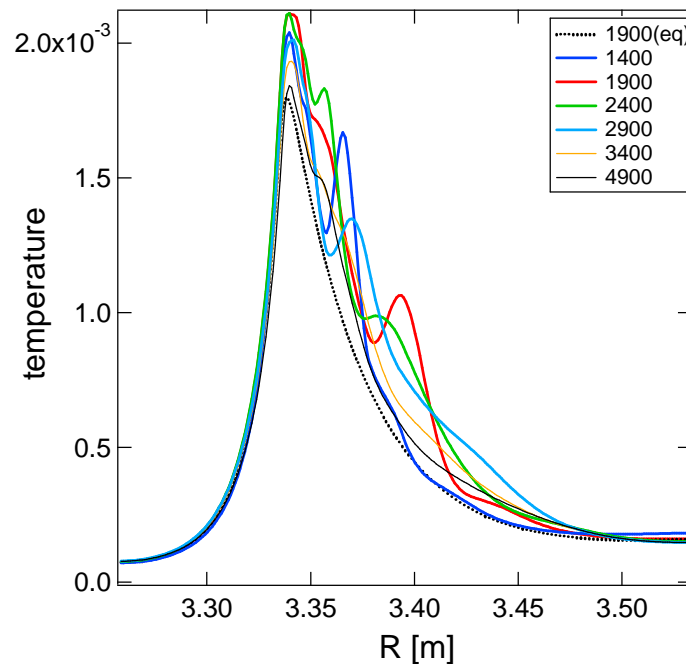
# Profile Evolution

- Evolution temperature and density profiles:



# Divertor Target Profiles

- First results on energy and density losses to the divertor target:
  - Fine structure on temperature profile (due to magnetic perturbation)
  - Slower broader density perturbation due to filaments arriving in divertor



## Planning 2008

- JOREK2 developments (WP2):
  - Include PastiX with distributed matrix, test direct/indirect version
  - Change MHD model to full MHD, diamagnetic effects
  - Include refinement in new JOREK version
  - Post-doc Emiel van der Plas started 1-2-2008
- JOREK applications (WP4)
  - Equilibrium flow patterns due to X-point configuration
    - almost complete (S. Pamela, abstract Varenna Fusion Theory Conference)
  - Extend ELM simulations to higher toroidal resolution
    - Saturation mechanism
    - Crash amplitude



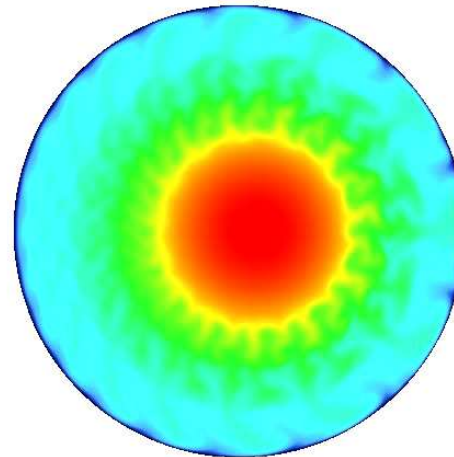
# 'turbulence'

- First tests of possibility to do turbulence with JOEAK
  - Resistive ballooning turbulence ( $n=0-48,6$ ), ( $n_r=41$ ,  $n_p=128$ )

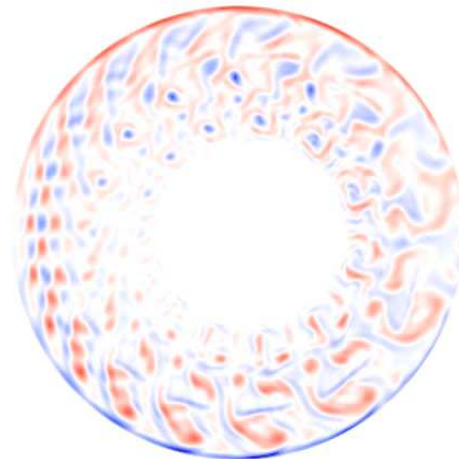
density



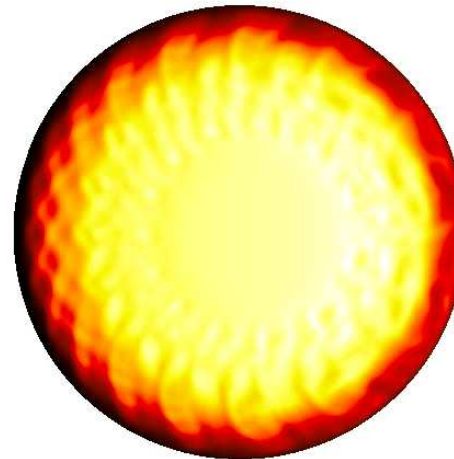
temperature



vorticity



current  
density





## JOREK : real or complex

- JOREK version using complex variables

$$u(\varphi) = \sum u_n e^{in\varphi} + u_n^* e^{-in\varphi}$$

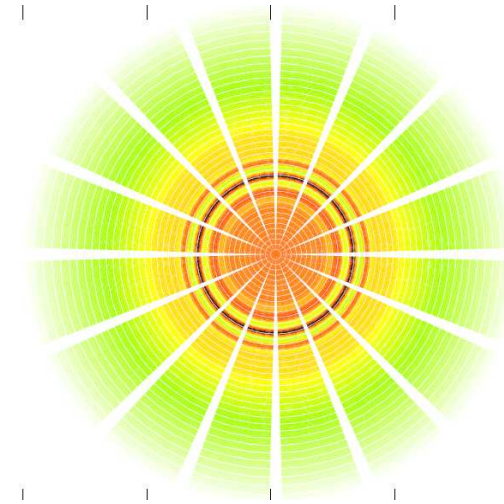
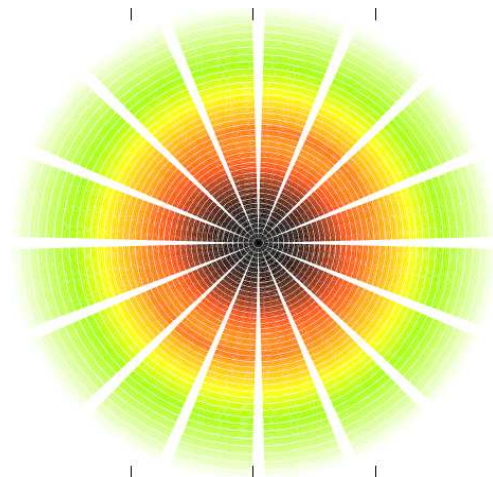
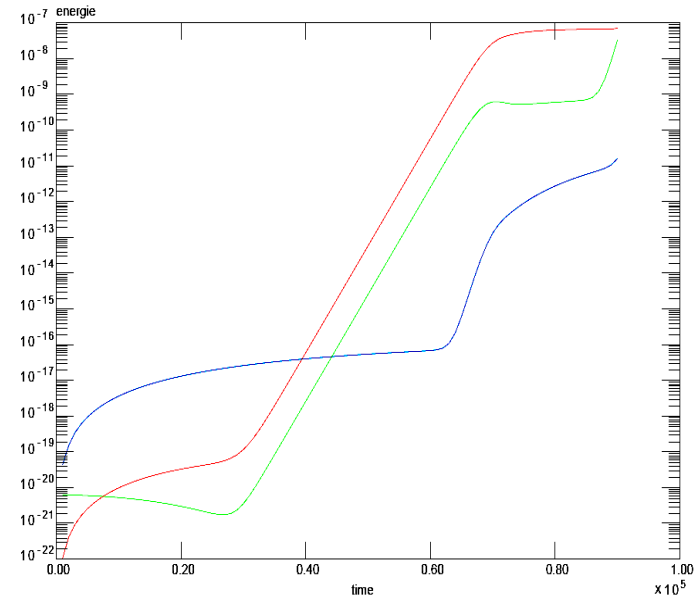
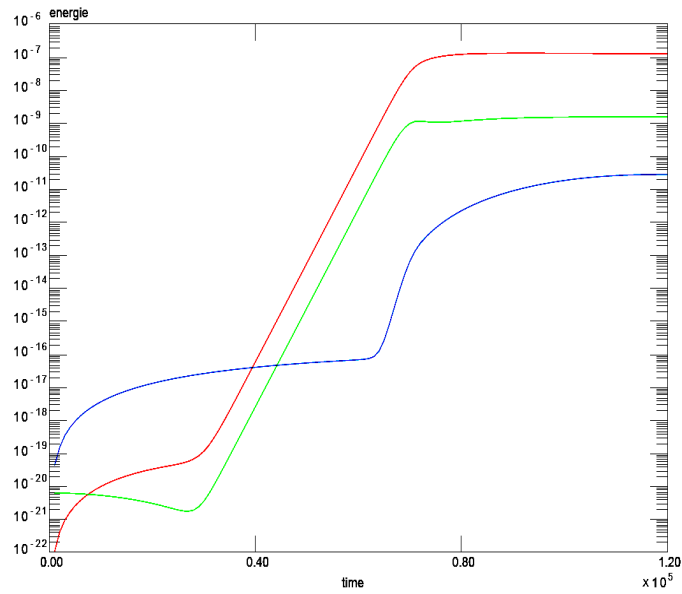
- Tearing mode test cases diverges after  $10^5$  Alfvén times (in steady state with island)
- Ballooning mode cases diverge in the early non-linear phase

- using real variables

$$u(\varphi) = \sum u_{n,c} \cos(n\varphi) + u_{n,s} \sin(n\varphi)$$

- Stable for both tearing and ballooning mode cases
- But slower for matrix construction/solution, larger memory requirements

# The Problem



# Implicit n=0 equation

- Implicit complex scheme cannot be reduced to remove conjugate harmonics from the equation for n=0:

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = F(\psi)$$

$$\delta \psi = \partial t \left( F + \frac{1}{2} F' \delta \psi \right)$$

$$\left( 1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t F' \right) \delta \psi = \delta t F$$

$$\psi(\varphi) = \text{Re}(\psi(\varphi)) = \text{Re}(\psi_0 + \psi_n e^{in\varphi} + \psi_n^* e^{-in\varphi}) = \text{Re}(\psi_0) + 2 \text{Re}(\psi_n e^{in\varphi})$$

$$F' \delta \psi = (f_0 + f_n e^{+in\varphi} + f_n^* e^{-in\varphi}) (\delta \psi_0 + \delta \psi_n e^{+in\varphi} + \delta \psi_n^* e^{-in\varphi})$$

$$= (f_0 \delta \psi_0 + f_n \delta \psi_n^* + f_n^* \delta \psi_n) + (f_0 \delta \psi_n + f_n \delta \psi_0) e^{+in\varphi} + (f_0 \delta \psi_n^* + f_n^* \delta \psi_0) e^{-in\varphi}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0 & -\frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n^* & -\frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n \\ -\frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n & 1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n^* & 0 & 1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta \psi_0 \\ \delta \psi_n \\ \delta \psi_n^* \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta t F_0 \\ \delta t F_n \\ \delta t F_n^* \end{pmatrix}$$

- Implicit real scheme keeps all terms:

$$\psi(\varphi) = \psi_0 + \psi_c \cos(\varphi) + \psi_s \sin(\varphi)$$

$$F' \delta \psi = (f_0 + f_c \cos(\varphi) + f_s \sin(\varphi)) (\delta \psi_0 + \delta \psi_c \cos(\varphi) + \delta \psi_s \sin(\varphi))$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} (1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0) & -\frac{1}{4} \delta t f_c & -\frac{1}{4} \delta t f_s \\ -\frac{1}{4} \delta t f_c & \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0) & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{4} \delta t f_s & 0 & \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \delta \psi_0 \\ \delta \psi_c \\ \delta \psi_s \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \delta t F_0 \\ \frac{1}{2} \delta t F_c \\ \frac{1}{2} \delta t F_s \end{pmatrix}$$

– Insert complex variables:

$$\psi_n = \frac{1}{2} \psi_c - \frac{1}{2} i \psi_s$$

$$\psi_n^* = \frac{1}{2} \psi_c + \frac{1}{2} i \psi_s$$

$$\psi_c = (\psi_n + \psi_n^*)$$

$$\psi_s = i(\psi_n - \psi_n^*)$$

$$(1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0) \delta \psi_0 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t (f_n \delta \psi_n^* + f_n^* \delta \psi_n) = \delta t F_0$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n \delta \psi_0 + (1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0) \delta \psi_n = \frac{1}{2} \delta t F_n$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n^* \delta \psi_0 + (1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0) \delta \psi_n^* = \frac{1}{2} \delta t F_n^*$$

– but conjugate variables not available!

# Options

- Option 1: correct RHS with explicit term from previous time step:

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0\right) \delta \psi_0 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n^* \delta \psi_n = \delta t F_0 + \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n \delta \psi_n^* = \delta t F_0 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\delta t f_n^* \delta \psi_n\right)^*$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n \delta \psi_0 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0\right) \delta \psi_n = \frac{1}{2} \delta t F_n$$

– works fine for tearing mode case but not for ballooning mode

- Alternative, to keep all real contributions implicit:

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0\right) \delta \psi_0 - \delta t f_n^* \delta \psi_n = \delta t F_0 - i \operatorname{Im} \left(\delta t f_n^* \delta \psi_n\right)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} \delta t f_n \delta \psi_0 + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \delta t f_0\right) \delta \psi_n = \frac{1}{2} \delta t F_n$$

– works fine for tearing mode case but not for ballooning mode

- Other ideas?

– Keep to real version for the moment

- Complex version with  $n=0$  correction:

