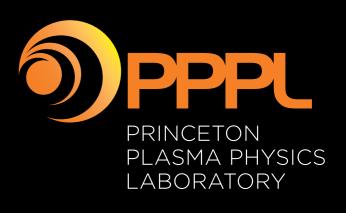
Electromagnetic gyrokinetic turbulence simulations in the tokamak edge with discontinuous Galerkin methods

#### Noah Mandell DOE CSGF Program Review — July 2019



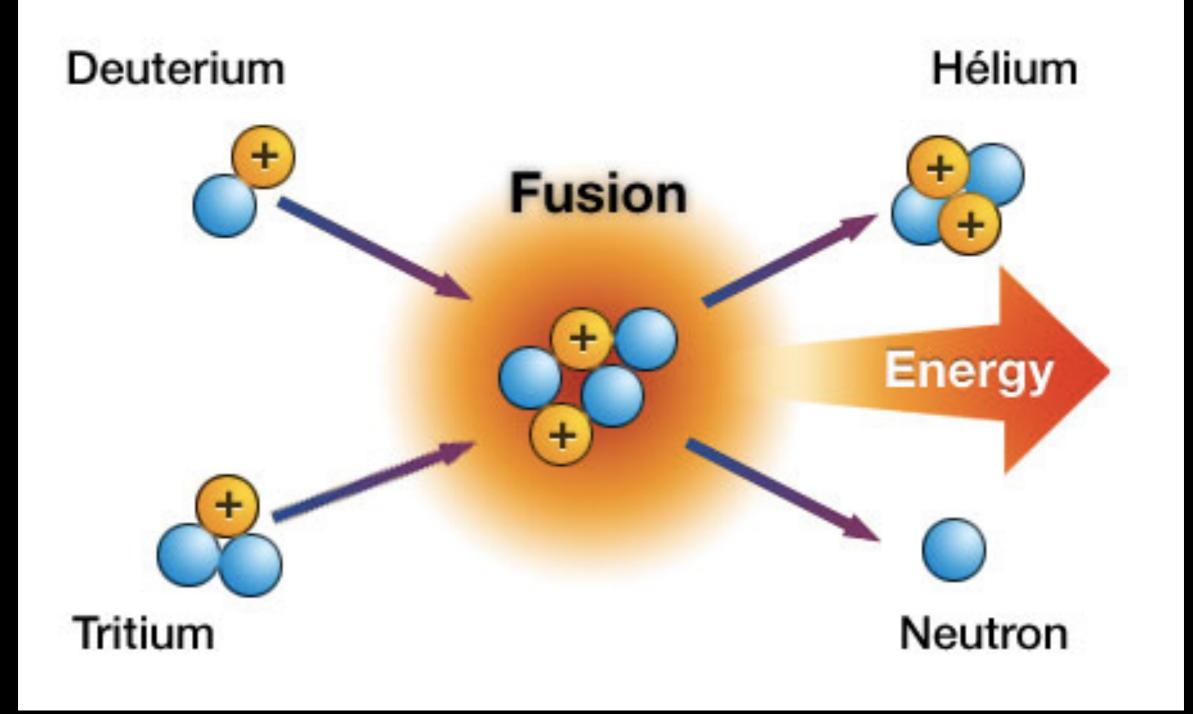




### How can we save the world?

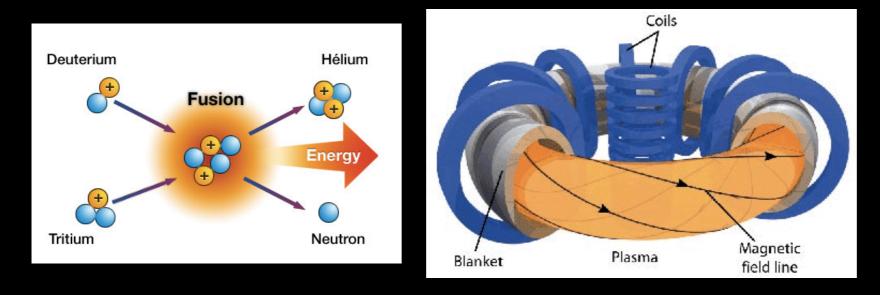
**OPPPL** 

### How can we make fusion energy?

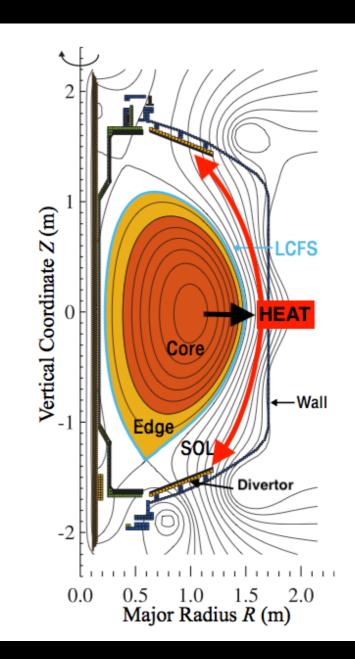




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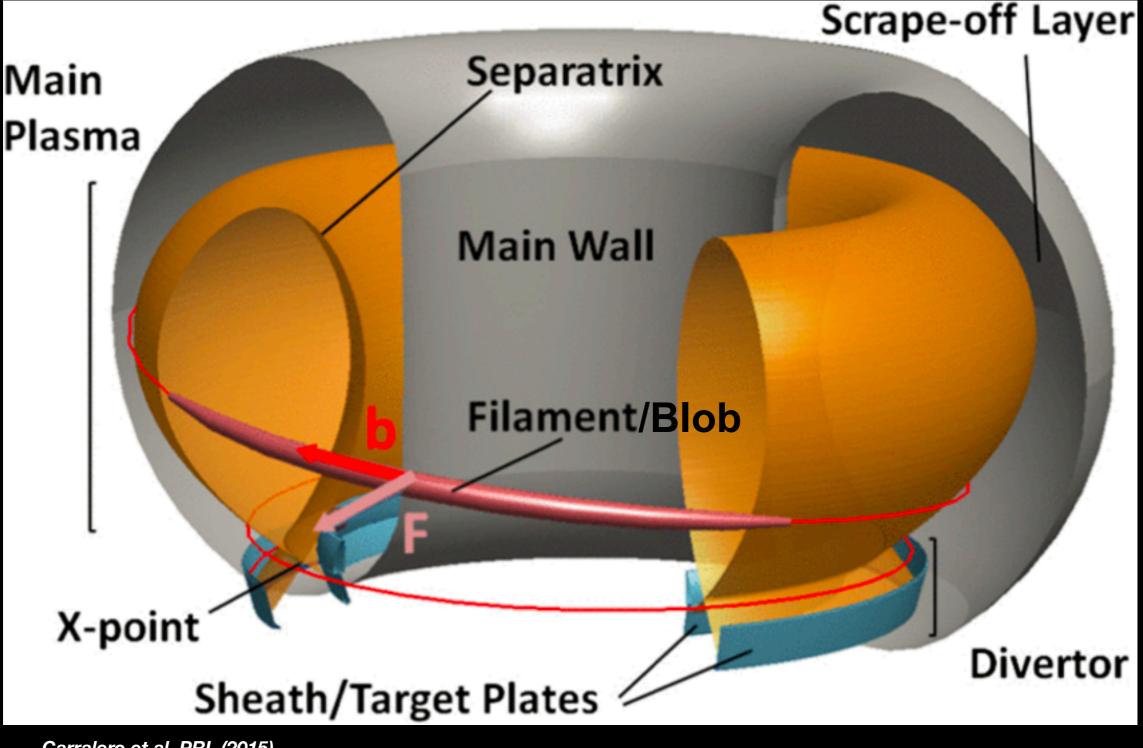


- Confine plasma with magnetic fields in a donutshaped reactor called a <u>tokamak</u> and heat it to > 100 million °C
- <u>Turbulence</u> is a main source of inefficiency (in core)
- Plasma properties in the <u>edge/SOL</u> constrain performance and component lifetime
  - Heat exhausted in SOL could damage divertor plates
  - Sets boundary condition on core profiles (e.g. H mode)





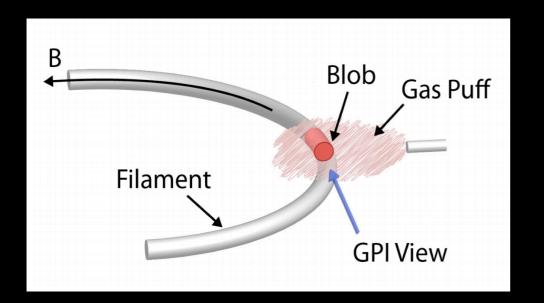
## Scrape-Off Layer Dynamics

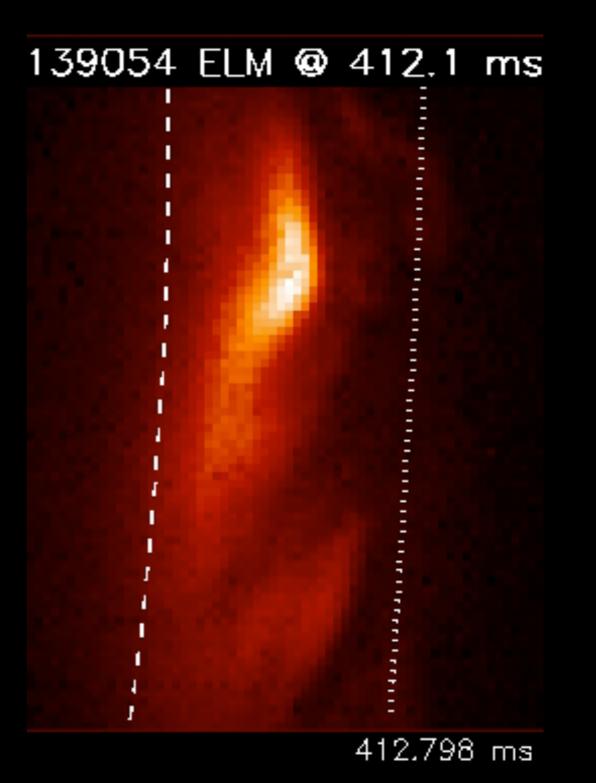




# Imaging SOL with GPI

- GPI = Gas-puff imaging diagnostic (S. Zweben)
- Real-time turbulence movies in NSTX SOL
- Data taken using fast camera (400,000 fr/s)

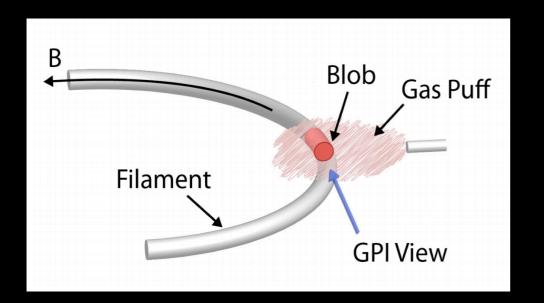


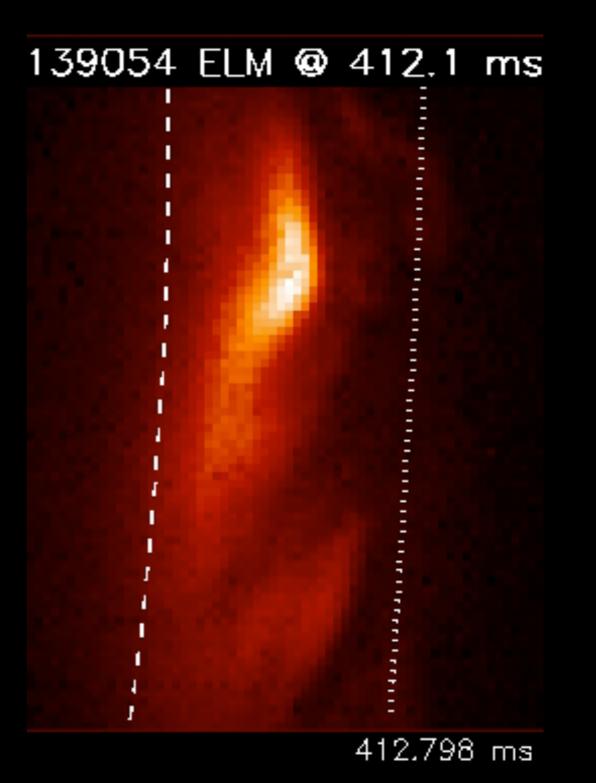




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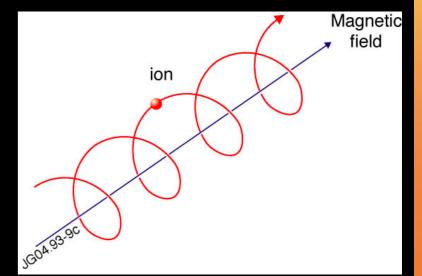


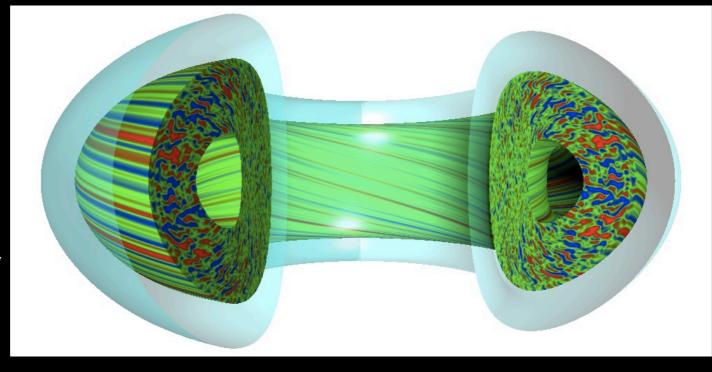




## Gyro-... what??

- <u>Gyrokinetics</u> describes <u>turbulence</u> in fusion plasmas
  - "<u>Kinetic</u>": phase space with spatial dimensions AND velocity dimensions
  - "<u>Gyro</u>": reduce 6D→ 5D (3 spatial, 2 velocity) by averaging over high frequency particle gyration in strong background magnetic field





GYRO simulation, Candy

### What is the gyrokinetic equation?

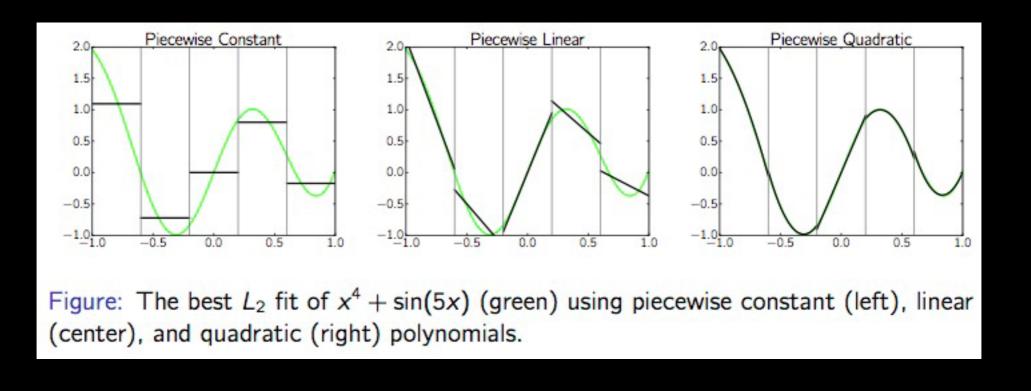
- Basically a hyperbolic PDE that describes time evolution of phase-space density of particles  $f(x,y,z,v_{\parallel},v_{\perp}) = f(\vec{R},v_{\parallel},v_{\perp})$ 

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left( \dot{\vec{R}} f \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\parallel}} \left( \dot{v}_{\parallel} f \right) = C[f] + S$$

$$\dot{\vec{R}} = \frac{\vec{B}}{B}v_{\parallel} + \vec{v}_{D\perp}$$
$$\dot{v}_{\parallel} = \frac{q}{m}E_{\parallel} + \dots$$

- Conservation laws are important!
  - GK is a Hamiltonian system
  - integrals of GK eq. give conservation laws for particles, energy, etc
  - conservation laws are **implicit** (e.g. no explicit energy conservation equation)





- <u>Discontinuous Galerkin</u> (DG) method
  - Class of finite-element methods with discontinuous basis functions to represent solution in each cell
  - Highly local, highly parallelizable, allows high-order accuracy, enforces local conservation laws



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left( \dot{\vec{R}} f \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\parallel}} \left( \dot{v}_{\parallel} f \right) = C[f] + S$$



 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \left( \dot{\vec{R}} f \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\parallel}} \left( \dot{v}_{\parallel} f \right) = 0$ 



 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \nabla_Z \cdot (\vec{\alpha} f) = 0$ 



$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \nabla_Z \cdot (\vec{\alpha} f) = 0$$

- DG weak form:
  - divide global phase-space domain into cells
  - multiply GK eq. by a test function  $w_i$  and integrate (by parts) over cell  $C_m$

$$\int_{C_m} d\overrightarrow{Z} w_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \oint_{\partial C_m} dS w_i \widehat{f} \overrightarrow{\alpha} \cdot \overrightarrow{n} - \int_{C_m} d\overrightarrow{Z} f \overrightarrow{\alpha} \cdot \nabla_Z w_i = 0$$

- Implicit conservation laws via integrals:
  - particle conservation by taking w = 1
  - energy conservation by taking w = H, the Hamiltonian
  - conservation laws require integrals to be computed exactly! (i.e. no aliasing errors)
  - exact integration with numerical quadrature ~  $\mathcal{O}(N_q N_b) \sim \mathcal{O}(N_b^3)$



### Orthonormal bases to the rescue

• *Modal* expansion in each cell:

$$f(\vec{Z},t) = \sum_{k}^{N_b} f_k(t) w_k(\vec{Z})$$

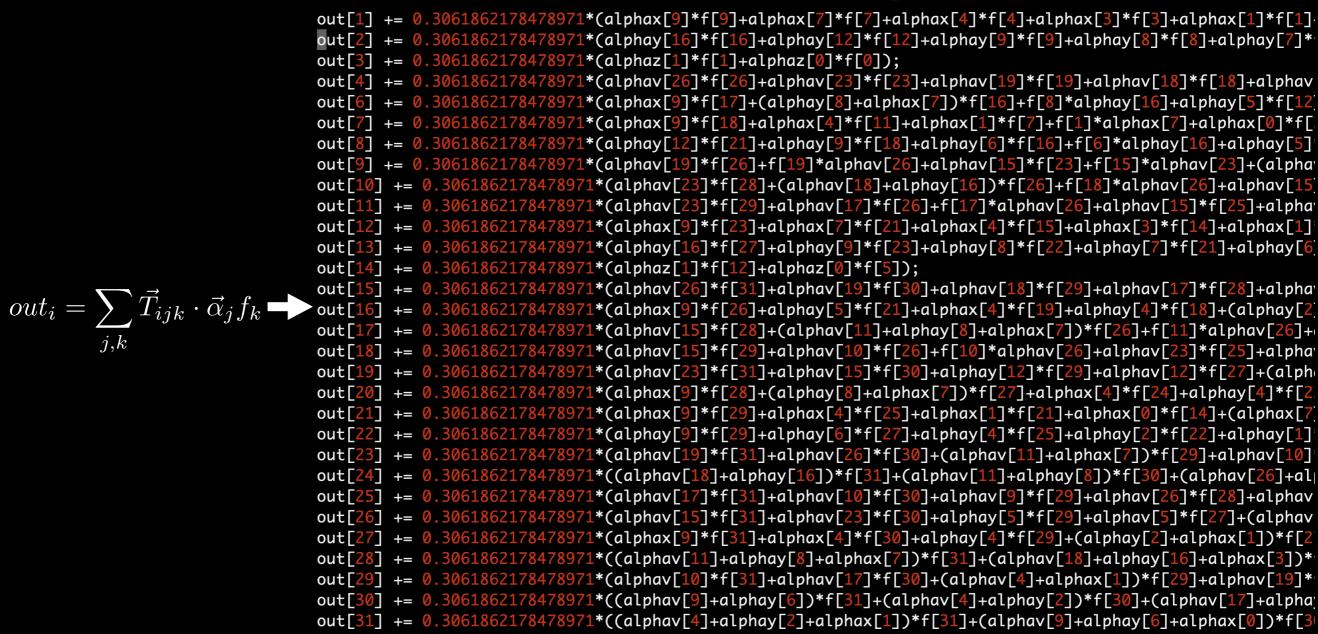
• Fundamental operations are tensor products

$$\int_{C_m} d\vec{Z} \ f\vec{\alpha} \cdot \nabla w_i = \sum_{j,k} \left( \underbrace{\int_{C_m} d\vec{Z} \ w_j w_k \nabla w_i}_{\vec{T}_{ijk}} \right) \cdot \vec{\alpha}_j f_k$$

- Naively, this is no better than quadrature
- But if we choose basis functions to be *orthonormal*,  $\vec{T}_{ijk}$  is sparse!
- We use Legendre polynomials as our orthonormal basis functions
- Use a computer algebra system (Maxima) to compute sparse tensor products and generate solver kernels

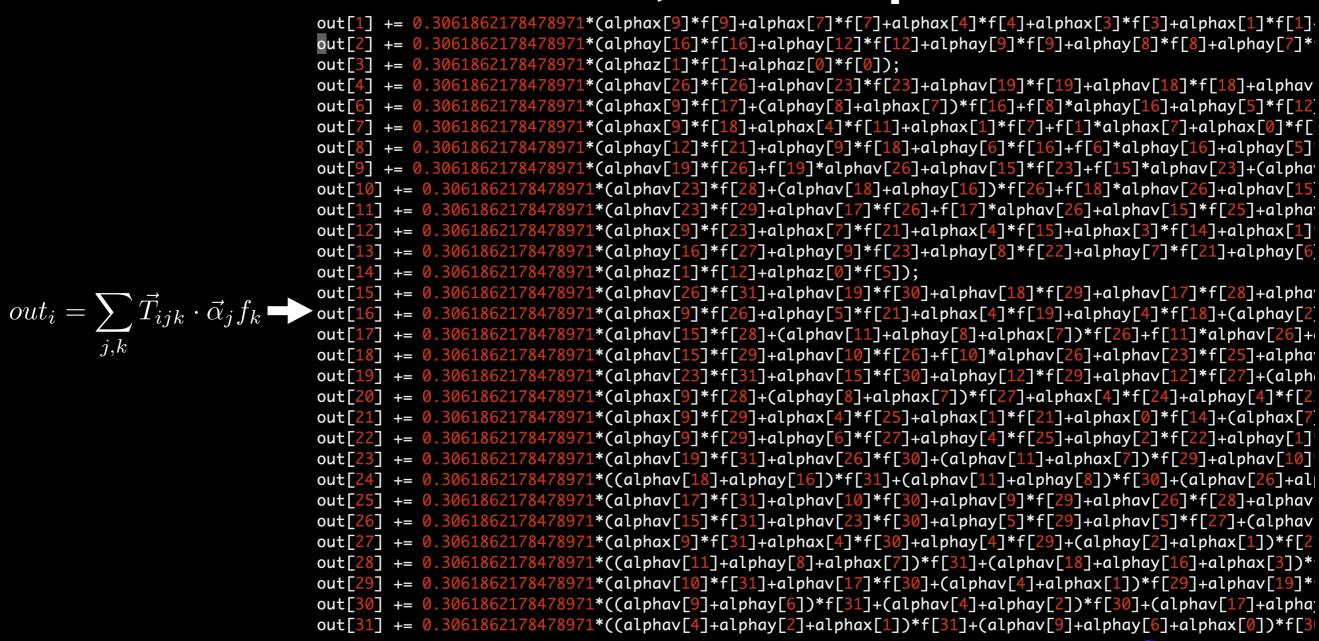
gkVolTerm\_i : innerProd([x,y,z,vpar,vperp], 1, f\_expd, alphaDotGradBasis\_expd)







j.k



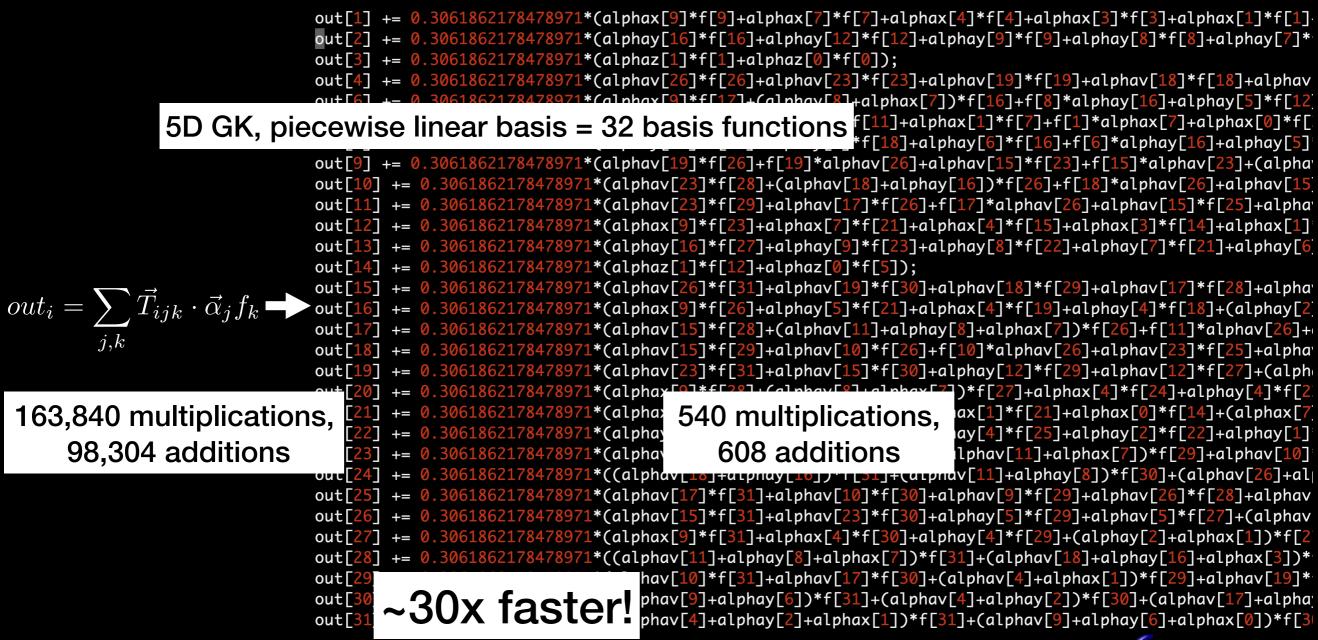
Maxima generates thousands of lines of machine-written C code... no loops!





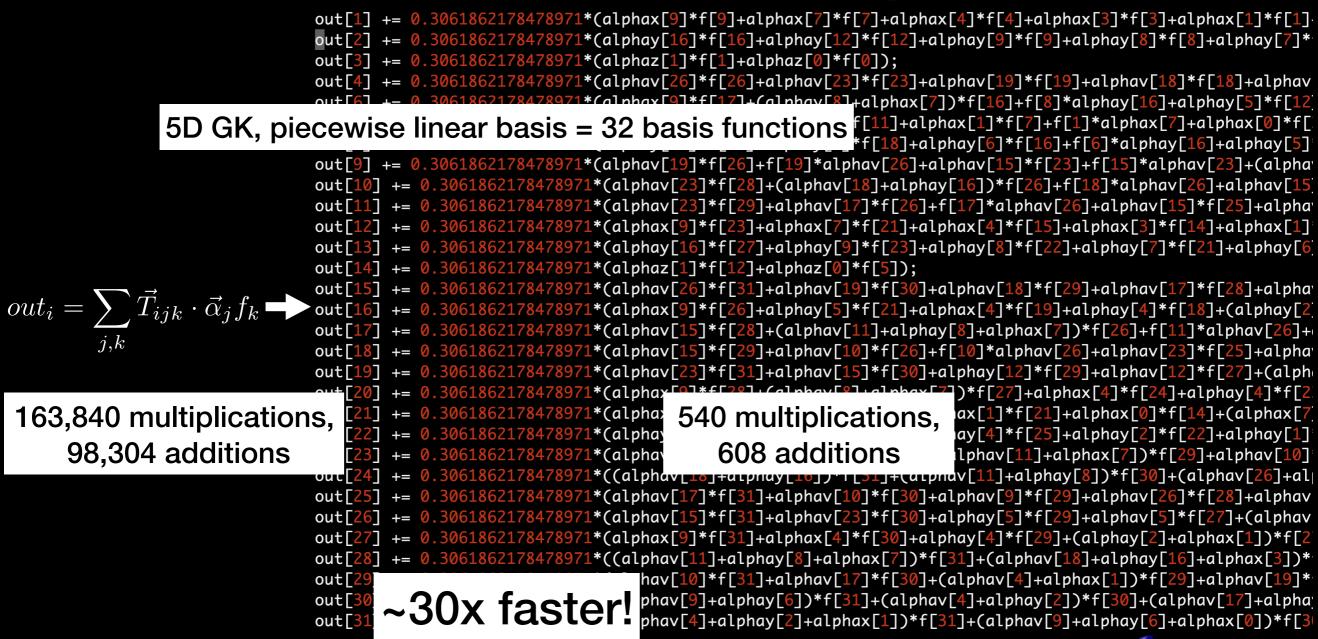
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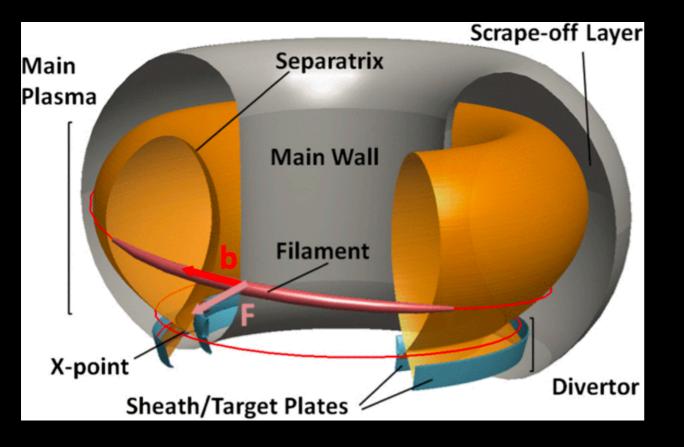
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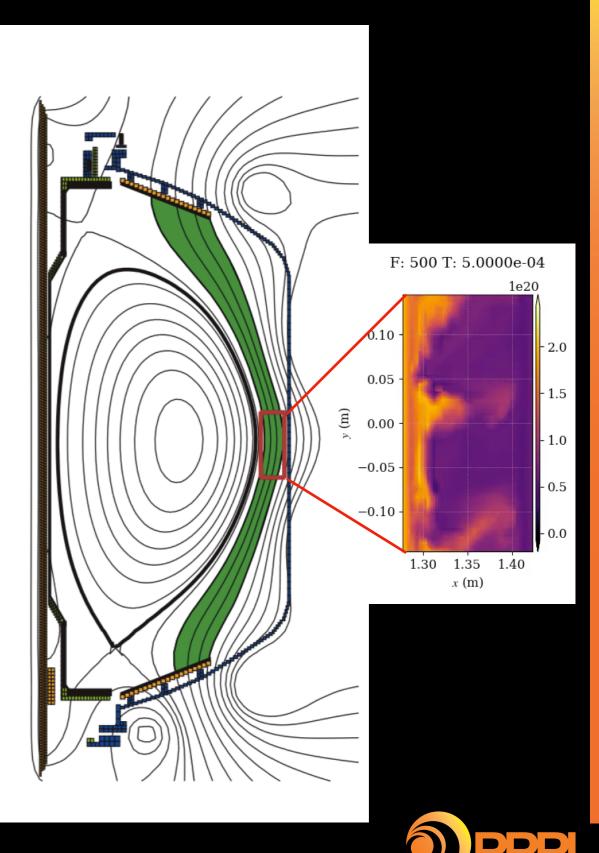


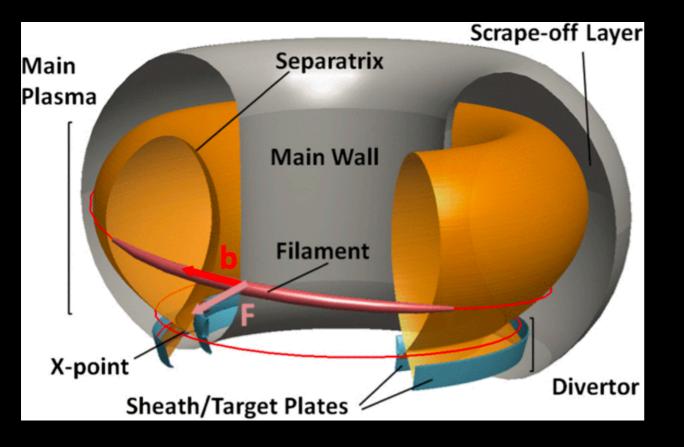
- Maxima generates thousands of lines of machine-written C code... no loops!
- Easier to generalize to different dimensionality/polynomial order, add new terms, debug/test, etc.



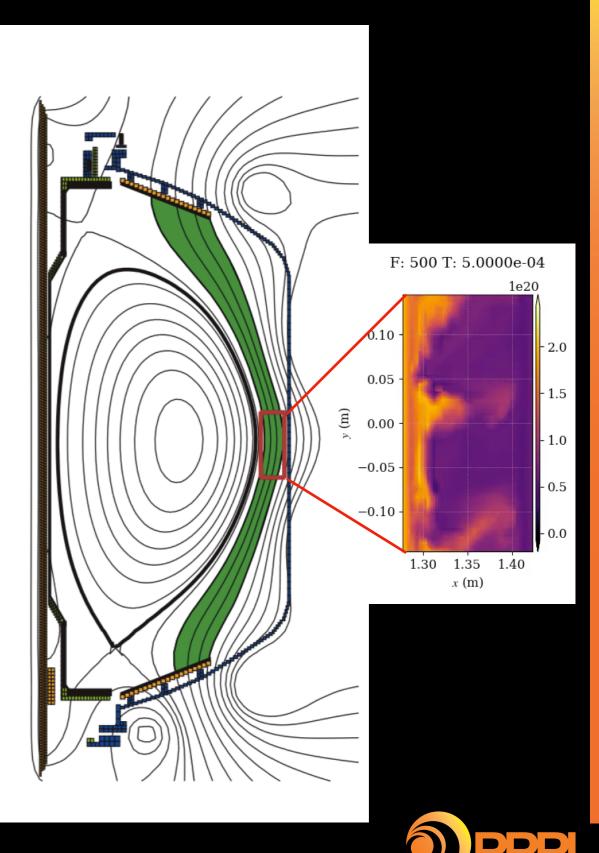


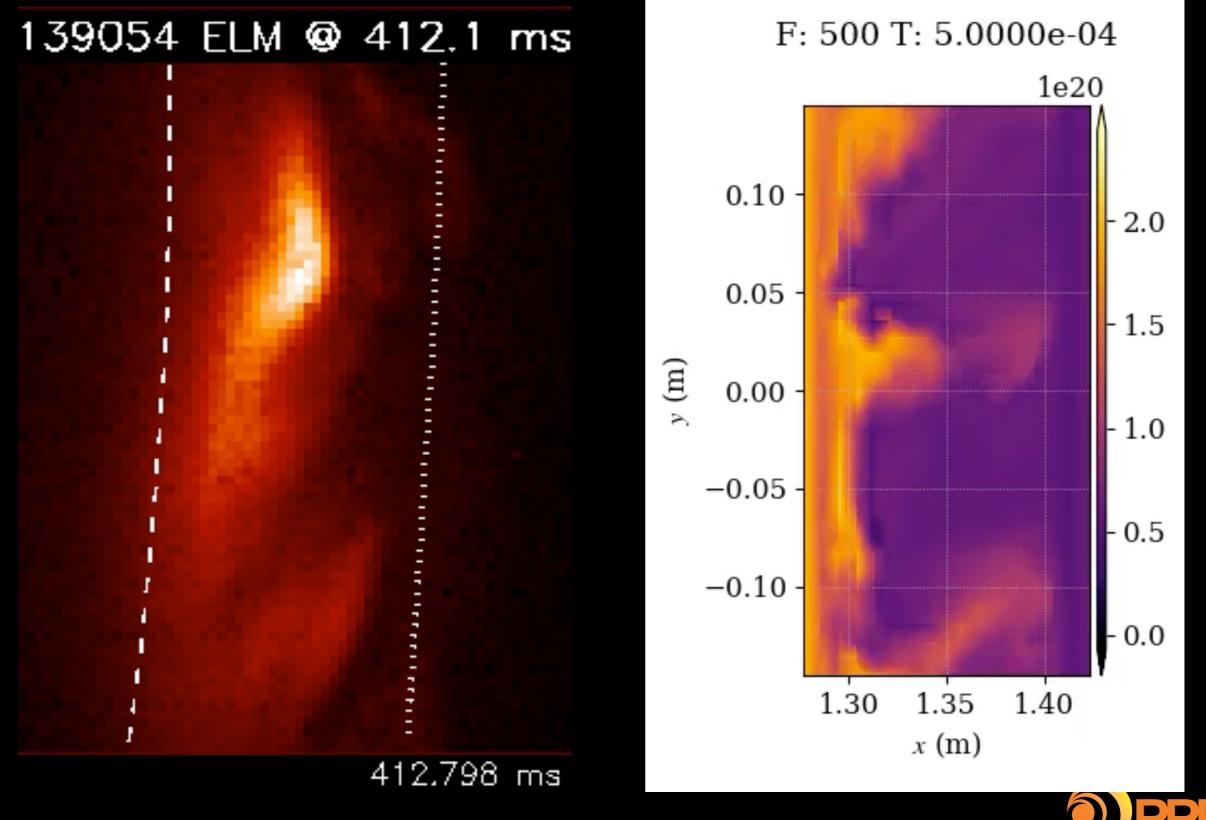
- Simple helical model of tokamak SOL
  - Field-aligned simulation domain that follows field lines from bottom divertor plate, around the torus, to the top divertor plate
  - Like the green region, but straightened out to vertical flux surfaces
  - Curvature drives interchange instability (like Rayleigh-Taylor, but with centrifugal force from curvature as "effective gravity")

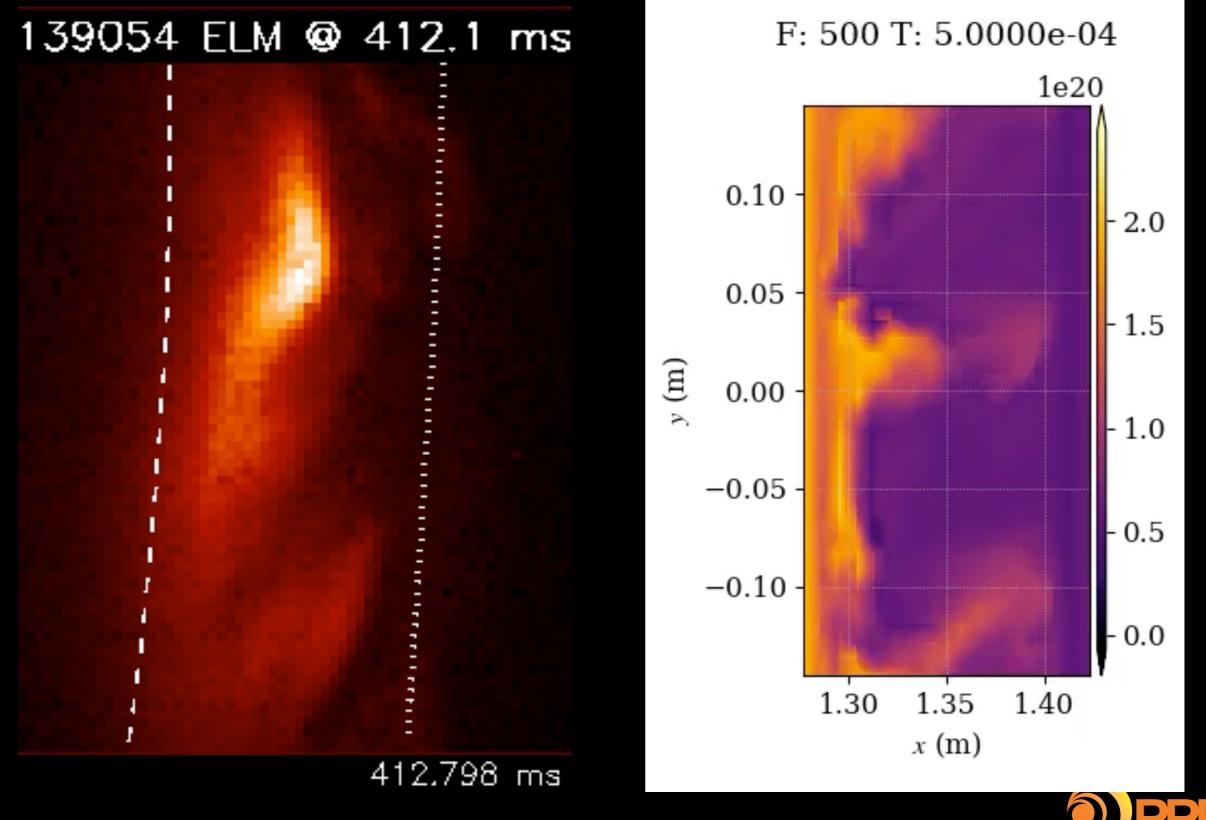




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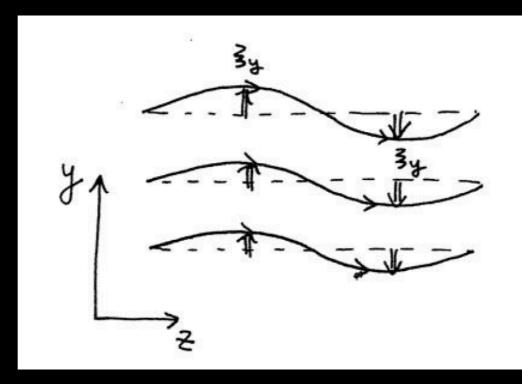






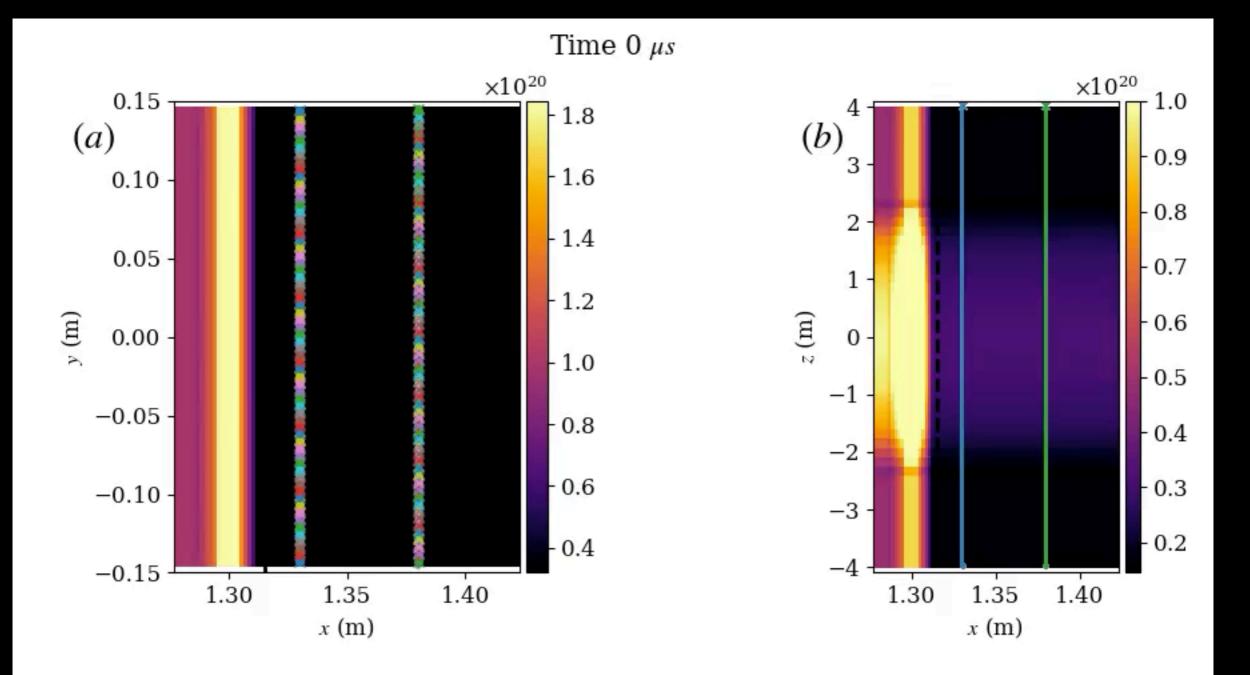
### Including <u>electromagnetic</u> effects

- SOL modeling usually uses an electrostatic approximation, which neglects magnetic perturbations
- In reality, magnetic field lines can bend
- Example: Alfven waves
  - Field lines behave like taut strings, "plucked" by plasma motion
  - Magnetic "tension" restoring force ~  $B^2$ ; string mass from plasma ~ ho
  - Higher  $\beta \sim \rho/B^2 \rightarrow$  larger magnetic perturbations



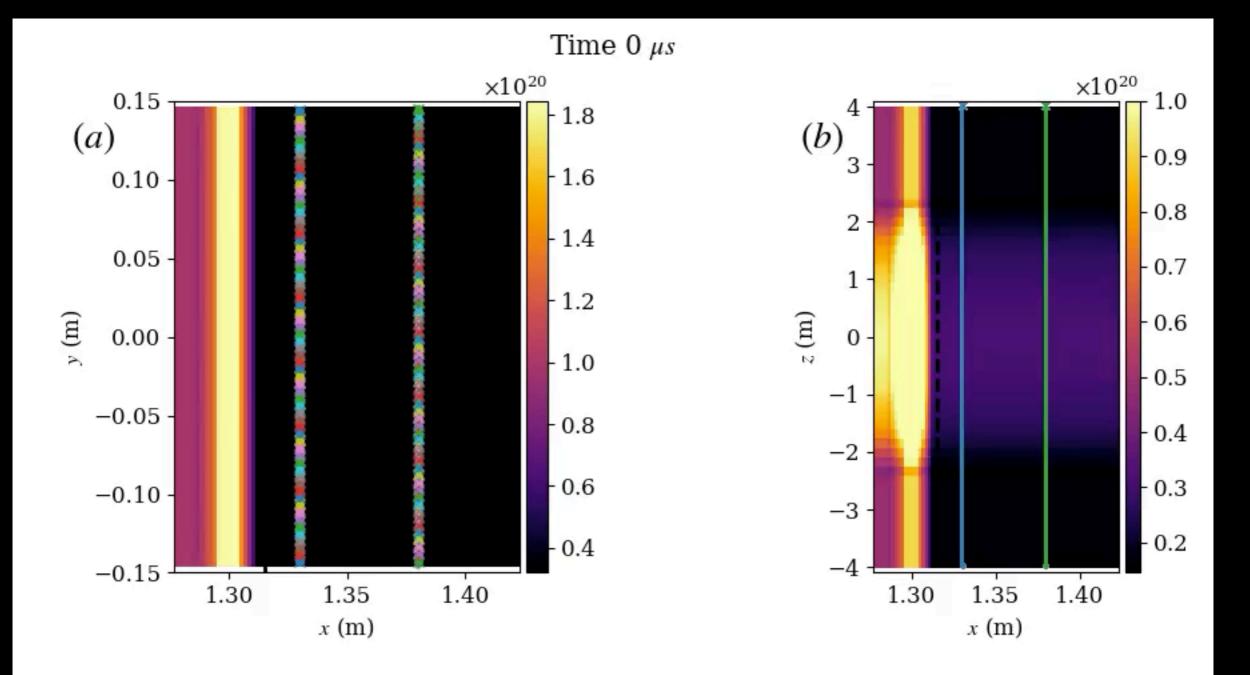


## **Electromagnetic GK in SOL**



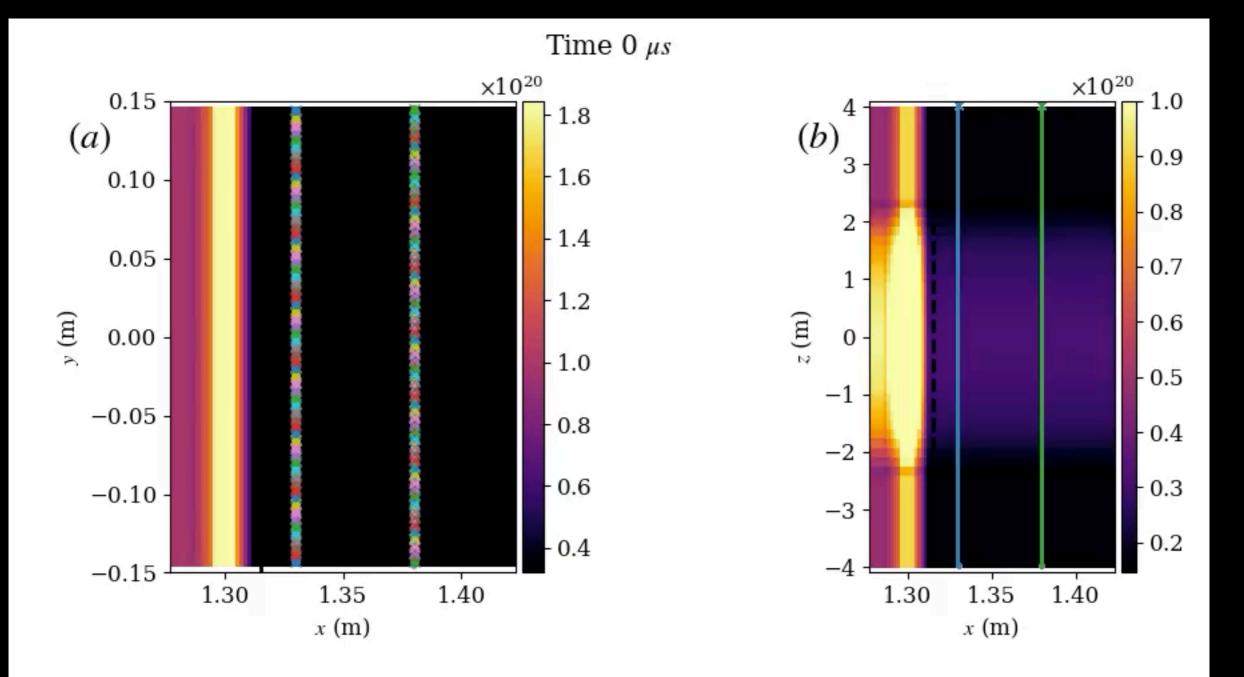


## **Electromagnetic GK in SOL**





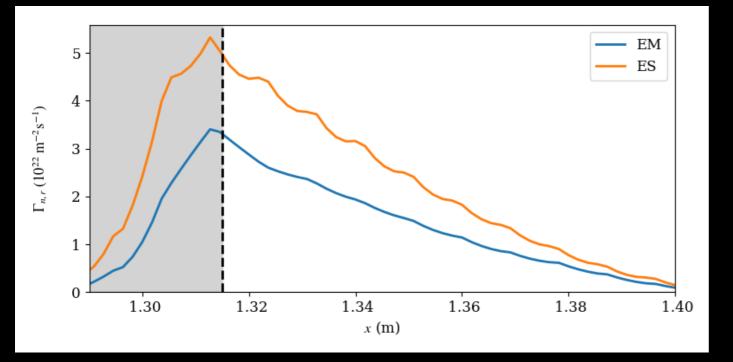
## Electromagnetic GK in SOL



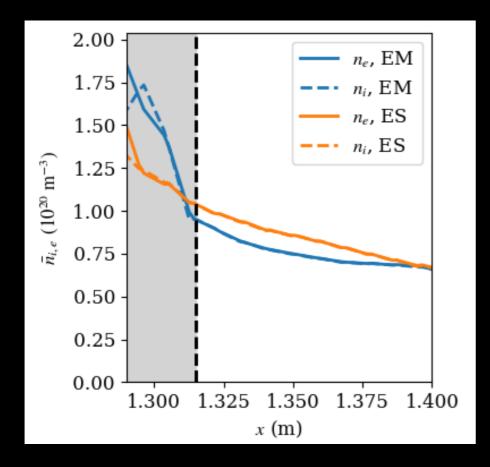
First ever electromagnetic GK simulations of SOL!



## Does EM affect transport?



#### Particle transport is reduced when EM effects included

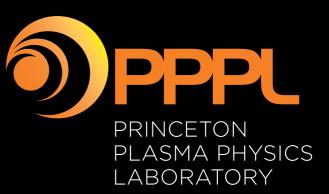


 Results in flatter density profiles in SOL



## Thank you CSGF!!







Gkeyll team: Greg Hammett Ammar Hakim Jimmy Juno Mana Francisquez Tess Bernard Petr Cagas Eric Shi

https://bitbucket.org/ammarhakim/gkyl/src/default/

https://gkeyll.readthedocs.io/en/latest/index.html

