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Progress of TASK code in RF modeling

A. Fukuyama and A. Sonoda

Department of Nuclear Engineering, Kyoto University

Outline

- Present Status of TASK Code
- Full wave analysis of ECH in small ST
- Integro-differential analysis including FLR effects
- Self-consistent analysis of wave heating and current drive
- Summary

TASK Code

• Transport Analysing System for TokamaK

• Features

- A Core of Integrated Modeling Code in BPSI
- Modular structure, UnifiedStandard data interface
- Various Heating and Current Drive Scheme
- EC, LH, IC, AW, (NB)
- High Portability
- Most of Library Routines Included
- **Development using CVS** (Concurrent Version System)
 - Open Source (V0.93 http://bpsi.nucleng.kyoto-u.ac.jp/task/)
- Parallel Processing using MPI Library
- Extension to Toroidal Helical Plasmas

Structures of TASK

EQ	2D Equilibrium	Fixed boundary, Toroidal rotation
TR	1D Transport	Diffusive Transport, Transport models
WR	3D Geometrical Optics	EC, LH: Ray tracing, Beam tracing
WM	3D Full Wave	IC, AW: Antenna excitation, Eigen mode
FP	3D Fokker-Planck	Relativistic, Bounce-averaged
DP	Wave Dispersion	Local dielectric tensor, Arbitrary $f(v)$
PL	Data Interface	Data conversion, Profile database



Wave Dispersion Analysis : TASK/DP

- Various Models of Dielectric Tensor $\overleftarrow{\epsilon}(\omega, \mathbf{k}; \mathbf{r})$:
 - Resistive MHD model
 - Collisional cold plasma model
 - Collisional warm plasma model
 - Kinetic plasma model (Maxwellian, non-relativistic)
 - **Kinetic plasma** model (**Arbitrary** f(v), relativistic)
 - Gyro-kinetic plasma model (Maxwellian)
- Numerical Integration in momentum space: Arbitrary f(v)
 - Relativistic Maxwellian
 - Output of TASK/FP: Fokker-Planck code

- magnetic surface coordinate: (ψ, θ, φ)
- Boundary-value problem of Maxwell's equation

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times E = \frac{\omega^2}{c^2} \overleftrightarrow{\epsilon} \cdot E + \mathrm{i} \,\omega \mu_0 \boldsymbol{j}_{\mathrm{ext}}$$

- Kinetic **dielectric tensor**: $\overleftarrow{\epsilon}$
 - Wave-particle resonance: $Z[(\omega n\omega_c)/k_{\parallel}v_{th}]$ • Fast ion: Drift-kinetic

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + v_{\parallel} \nabla_{\parallel} + (\boldsymbol{v}_{\rm d} + \boldsymbol{v}_{\rm E}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\nabla} + \frac{e_{\alpha}}{m_{\alpha}} (v_{\parallel} E_{\parallel} + \boldsymbol{v}_{\rm d} \cdot \boldsymbol{E}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \varepsilon}\right] f_{\alpha} = 0$$

Poloidal and toroidal mode expansion

\circ Accurate estimation of $k_{||}$

• Eigenmode analysis: **Complex eigen frequency** which maximize wave amplitude for fixed excitation proportional to electron density

Fokker-Planck equation

for velocity distribution function $f(p_{\parallel}, p_{\perp}, \psi, t)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = E(f) + C(f) + Q(f) + L(f)$$

- $\circ E(f)$: Acceleration term due to DC electric field
- $\circ C(f)$: Coulomb collision term
- $\circ Q(f)$: Quasi-linear term due to wave-particle resonance
- \circ *L*(*f*): Spatial diffusion term
- Bounce-averaged: Trapped particle effect, zero banana width
- **Relativistic**: momentum *p*, weakly relativistic collision term
- Nonlinear collision: momentum or energy conservation
- Three-dimensional: spatial diffusion (neoclassical, turbulent)

Full Wave Analysis of ECH in a Small-Size ST

- Small-size spherical tokamak: LATE (Kyoto University)
 - **T.** Maekawa et al., IAEA-CN-116/EX/P4-27 (Vilamoura, Portuga, 2004) • $R = 0.22 \text{ m}, a = 0.16 \text{ m}, B_0 = 0.0552 \text{ T}, I_p = 6.25 \text{ kA}, \kappa = 1.5$
 - \circ f = 2.8 GHz, Toroidal mode number n = 12, Extraordinary mode



Integro-Differential Full Wave Analysis

- Purpose of Integro-Differential Analysis
 - FLR effects
 - Absorption by energetic particles (α particles, beam ions)
 - Absorption at higher cyclotron harmonics (IBW, EBW)
 - Inhomogeneous k along k
 - Landau damping in inhomogeneous plasmas
 - Cyclotron resonance along the field line
- Various analyses of FLR effects
 - **Differential analysis**: $k_{\perp}\rho < 1$, complicated for higher harmonics
 - Spectral analysis: Necessary to solve dense matrix equation
 - Integro-differential analysis: Localized within 3 gyroradius

1D Full Wave Analysis including FLR Effects

• Formulation of Integro-Differential equation:

 \circ Spatial inhomogeneity ρ/L : neglected; isotropic temperature:

- O. Sauter, J. Vaclavik, NF 32 (1992) 1455

 $^{\rm o}$ Spatial inhomogeneity ρ/L : any order; non-isotropic temperature:

— Y. Uetani, A. Fukuyama (unpublished, 1998)

Maxwell's equation

$$\nabla \times \nabla \times \boldsymbol{E}(x) - \frac{\phi^2}{c^2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \mathrm{d}x' \overleftrightarrow{\epsilon}(x, x') \cdot \boldsymbol{E}(x') = \mathrm{i}\,\omega\mu_0 \boldsymbol{J}_{\mathrm{ext}}(x)$$

• Dielectric tensor

$$\overleftrightarrow{\epsilon}(x,x') = \delta(x-x') - \sum_{s} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d\bar{x} \, \frac{\omega_{ps}^2}{\omega^2} \left(\frac{\Omega_s}{v_{T\perp s}}\right)^2 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \overleftrightarrow{H}_{ns}(x,x',\bar{x})$$

• Matrix elements

$$\begin{aligned} H_{xx} &= -nA_1F_n^{(2)} \\ H_{yx} &= iA_1(X-Y)\left\{(X-Y)F_n^{(3)} - (X+Y)F_n^{(4)}\right\} \\ H_{zx} &= -iA_2\left\{(X-Y)F_n^{(3)} - (X+Y)F_n^{(4)}\right\} \\ H_{xy} &= -iA_1(X+Y)\left\{(X+Y)F_n^{(3)} - (X-Y)F_n^{(4)}\right\} \\ H_{yy} &= -A_1(X+Y)(X-Y)F_n^{(1)} \\ H_{zy} &= A_2(X+Y)F_n^{(1)} \\ H_{xz} &= iA_2\left\{(X+Y)F_n^{(3)} - (X-Y)F_n^{(4)}\right\} \\ H_{yz} &= A_2(X-Y)F_n^{(1)} \\ H_{zz} &= \frac{\sqrt{2}v_{T\parallel}\eta}{v_{T\perp}}A_2F_n^{(1)} \end{aligned}$$

• Coefficients

$$A_1 \equiv \frac{\omega}{\sqrt{2}k_{\parallel}v_{T\parallel}}Z(\eta) + \left(1 - \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}}\right)\frac{Z'(\eta)}{2}$$

$$A_2 \equiv \frac{\omega}{2k_{\parallel}v_{T\perp}} \left\{ + n\frac{\Omega}{\omega} \left(1 - \frac{T_{\perp}}{T_{\parallel}} \right) \right\} Z'(\eta)$$

• Kernel function

$$F_n^{(i)}(X,Y) \equiv \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta$$
$$\times \exp\left[-\frac{X^2}{1+\cos\theta} - \frac{Y^2}{1-\cos\theta}\right] f_n^{(i)}(\theta)$$

$$f_n^{(i)}(\theta) = \begin{cases} \frac{\cos n\theta}{\sin \theta} & (i=1)\\ \sin n\theta & (i=2)\\ \frac{\sin n\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} & (i=3)\\ \frac{\cos \theta \sin n\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} & (i=4) \end{cases}$$

where

with

$$X \equiv \frac{\Omega}{v_{T\perp}} \left(\bar{x} - \frac{x + x'}{2} \right),$$
$$Y \equiv \frac{\Omega}{2v_{T\perp}} (x - x')$$

and

$$\eta \equiv \frac{\omega - n\Omega}{\sqrt{2}k_{\parallel}v_{T\parallel}}$$

1D Full Wave Analysis including FLR Effects

• Absorption of ICRF wave by α particles:



Integro-Differential Analysis



Overestimate α **absorption**

Induced current

$$J_{\text{ind}}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \int d\boldsymbol{v} q \boldsymbol{v} f(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{v},t)$$
$$= -\frac{q}{m} \int d\boldsymbol{v} q \boldsymbol{v} \int_{0}^{\infty} d\tau \left[\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r}',t-\tau) + \boldsymbol{v}' \times \boldsymbol{B}(\boldsymbol{r}',t-\tau) \right] \cdot \frac{\partial f_{0}(\boldsymbol{r}',\boldsymbol{v}')}{\partial \boldsymbol{v}'}$$

• Wave electric field

$$\boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \sum_{MN} \boldsymbol{E}_{MN}(\boldsymbol{r}) \exp\left\{iM\theta + iN\phi - i\omega t\right\}$$

• Equilibrium distribution function

$$f_0(r_0, \boldsymbol{v}) = n_0(r_0) \left(\frac{m}{2\pi T_{\perp}(r_0)}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(\frac{T_{\perp}(r_0)}{T_{\parallel}(r_0)}\right) \exp\left\{-\frac{mv_{\perp}^2}{2T_{\perp}(r_0)} - \frac{mv_{\parallel}^2}{2T_{\parallel}(r_0)}\right\}$$

• Induced current

Variable transformation

 $\begin{array}{l} \circ \text{ Velocity } (v_{\perp}, \psi) \rightarrow \text{Position } (r', r_0) \\ \\ \begin{cases} r = r_0 + \frac{v_{\perp}}{\Omega} \cos(-\theta_0 + \psi) \\ r' = r_0 + \frac{v_{\perp}}{\Omega} \cos(\Omega \tau - \theta_0 + \psi) \end{cases} \\ \\ \circ \text{ Jacobian: } J = \frac{\partial(v_{\perp}, \psi)}{\partial(r', r_0)} = -\frac{\Omega^2}{v_{\perp} \sin \Omega \tau} \\ \\ \circ \text{ Then} \end{array}$

$$\int_0^\infty dv_\perp \int_0^{2\pi} d\psi = \int_0^R dr' \int_0^R dr_0 |J| = \int_0^R dr' \int_0^R dr_0 \frac{\Omega^2}{v_\perp |\sin \Omega \tau|}$$

- Fourier expansion with respect to $\Omega\tau$
- Time integral with respect to τ
- Velocity integral with respect to $v_{||}$

2D Formulation in Tokamaks (4)

• Finally we obtain:

$$\boldsymbol{J}_{\text{ind}}(\boldsymbol{r},t) = \sum_{MN} \int_0^R \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{r}' \overleftrightarrow{\sigma}_{MN}(\boldsymbol{r},\boldsymbol{r}') \boldsymbol{E}_{MN}(\boldsymbol{r}') \exp i \left\{ M\theta + N\phi - \omega t \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \overleftrightarrow{\sigma}_{MN}(r,r') &= -\sum_{n_1 n_2} \sum_{\ell=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^R \mathrm{d}r_0 \ q^2 \Omega^2 n_0 \left(\frac{1}{2\pi}\right)^{\frac{5}{2}} \frac{i}{v_{T_\perp}^2} \\ &\times \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\lambda \frac{1}{|\sin\lambda|} \exp\left\{-\frac{R_v^2 \Omega^2}{2v_{T_\perp}^2}\right\} \overleftrightarrow{G}_2 J_{n_1}(k_\perp R_v) J_{n_2}(k_\perp R_v) \\ &\times \exp(-in_1\lambda) \left\{\frac{r-r_0+iR_m}{R_v}\right\}^{n_1-n_2} \mathrm{e}^{i\ell\lambda} \end{aligned}$$

Code development using FEM is under way

Self-Consistent Wave Analysis with Modified f(v)

Modification of velocity distribution from Maxwellian

- Absorption of ICRF waves in the presence of energetic ions
- Current drive efficiency of LHCD
- NTM controllability of ECCD (absorption width)
- Self-consistent wave analysis including modification of $f(\mathbf{v})$



Code Development in TASK

- \circ Ray tracing analysis with arbitrary f(v): Already done
- \circ Full wave analysis with arbitrary f(v): **Completed**
- Fokker-Plank analysis of ray tracing results: Already done
- Fokker-Plank analysis of full wave results: Almost competed
- Self-consistent iterative analysis: Preliminary

• Tail formation by ICRF minority heating



r/a

Summary

- Several improvement of the TASK code for full wave analysis of wave heating and current drive is under way.
- Full wave analysis of EC wave propagation in a small-size ST
- Formulation of 2D integro-differential full wave analysis including FLR effects
 - ° Formulation was extended to 2D configuration.
 - Implementation is under way.
 - Power absorption in ITER will be examined by next meeting.

• Self-consistent analysis including modification of velocity distribution

- Full wave analysis with arbitrary velocity distribution was completed.
- ° Fokker-Planck analysis uses wave fields calculated by the full wave module.
- ° Coupling of the full-wave and Fokker-Planck modules is almost completed.