Fusion Simulation Activities in Japan

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Outline

- Overview
- Multi-scale simulations in NIFS ... Tomorrow morning (Nakajima)
- NEXT: numerical experiment project in JAEA
- BPSI: burning plasma simulation initiative
- TASK: Integrated modeling code system ... Tomorrow afternoon (Fukuyama)
- Integrated modeling activities in JAEA
- ITER-BA computer simulation center

Overview

- Computer simulation has been playing a key role in plasma physics nd nuclear fusion research in Japan
 - **Proof of principle simulations**: complicated phenomena
 - First principle simulations: large-scale nonlinear phenomena
 - o computer resources limited the range of time and spatial scales
- Advances in understanding of nonlinear plasma physics and computer technology lead to new trend of fusion plasma simulations
 - Multi-scale physics simulations: with wide range scales
 - Integrated modeling: with interacting various modules

Simulation Research in Japan



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Multi-Scale Simulations in NIFS

NIFS: National Institute for Fusin Science

Integrated model based approach

TASK/H

3D Helical Extension of Integrated modeling code TASK

Hierarchy model based approach

MINOS: MHD simulation code MEGA: MHD & EP hybrid code CAP: multi-phase fluid code GKV: gyrokinetic-Vlasov code etc

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NEXT : Numerical Experiment of Tokamaks

Principle based fusion research through advanced computation



Key code development covering plasma dynamics with wide spatio-temporal scales

NEXT



Code Development in NEXT Project



First-Principle Simulation Code Cluster (NEXT project in JAEA)

MHD	Linear Stability	MARG2D ERATO	Ideal MHD	3D toroidal
		AEOLUS	Resistive MHD	3D toroidal
	Nonlinear simulation	MHFVSP	Compressible	3D, 3D toroidal
		ALSTOR_NEO	Reduced set	3D, 3D toroidal
Core	Nonlinear	R5F	Landau fluid	3D, 3D toroidal
Transport	rt turbulence simulation	GFS	model	3D local
		G3D, GT3D $\rho_{\rm i}$ scale, $\rho_{\rm e}$ scale	Gyro kinetic model	3D, 3D toroidal
DIVERTOR	SOL-divertor simulation	SONIC (SOLDOR + NEUT2D + IMPMC)	Integrated divertor code	2D toroidal
		PARASOL	Particle model	2D (2D toroidal)

Target problem of fusion plasma simulation



Target simulation

"ITER" relevant realistic configuration Overcome different scale hierarchy via computational resources

Computer resource \rightarrow 1~10PFlops

 $a/_{i} = 500 \sim 1,000$

ion scale turbulence Present simulation

- Small machine size
- Scale separation between ion turbulence and electron turbulence
- Computational resource \rightarrow 0.5TFlops

Ion/electron scale turbulence in "ITER" relevant configuration

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BPSI: Burning Plasma Simulation Initiative

Research Collaboration among Universities, NIFS and JAEA



Burning Plasma Simulation

• Why needed?

- To predict the behavior of burning plasmas
- ° To develop reliable and efficient schemes to control them
- What is needed?
 - Simulation describing a burning plasma:
 - Whole plasma (core & edge & divertor & wall-plasma)
 - Whole discharge
 - (startup & sustainment & transients events & termination)

(still limited)

- **Reasonable accuracy** (validation with experimental data)
- Reasonable computer resources
- How can we do?
 - Gradual increase of understanding and accuracy
 - Organized development of simulation system

Targets of BPSI

- Framework for collaboration of various plasma simulation codes
 - **Common interface** for data transfer and execution control
 - Standard data set for data transfer and data storage
 - Reference core code: TASK
 - Helical configuration: included
- Physics integration with different time and space scales
 - Transport during and after a transient MHD events
 - Transport in the presence of magnetic islands
 - Core-SOL interface and ...
- Advanced technique of computer science
 - Parallel computing: PC cluster, Scalar-Parallel, Vector-Parallel
 - **Distributed computing**: GRID computing, Globus, ITBL

Status of BPSI

• 1st Stage:present status

- Development of standard dataset and module interface
- Integrated simulation of multi-scale physics
- Validation of modules with experimental results
- Transport simulation in 3D helical configuration

2nd Stage

- Integration of existing and newly-developed modules
- Global integrated simulation (Core+Edge, Transport+RF+MHD,...)
- Validation of modules with direct numerical simulation
- Integrated simulation in 3D helical configuration

3rd Stage

- Integrated simulation including startup and termination
- Full integrated simulation of burning plasmas

Activities of BPSI

Support of Meetings

- Domestic workshops (supported by RIAM, NIFS, JAEA)
- Workshop with experimentalists (supported by NF Forum)
- US-Japan workshop with participation from EU
- Korea-Japan workshop

Code Development

- **BPSI Framework**: standard dataset and interface
 - TASK code: (Kyoto U)
 - TASK/H for helical plasmas: (NIFS, Kyoto U)
 - Predictive TOPICS for burning plasmas: (JAEA)
- Development of integrated modeling:
- Transport-Turbulence-MHD (Kyushu U)
- Core-SOL-Divertor (JAEA, CRIEPI, Tokyo U)

BPSI: Burning Plasma Simulation Initiative

Integrated code: TASK and TOPICS



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TASK Code

• Transport Analysing System for TokamaK

Features

- Core of Integrated Modeling Code in BPSI
 - Modular structure
 - Reference data interface and standard data set
- Various Heating and Current Drive Scheme
- EC, LH, IC, AW, NB

• High Portability

- Most of library routines included (except LAPACK and MPI)
- Own graphic libraries (X11, eps, OpenGL)
- **Development using CVS** (Concurrent Version System)
 - Open Source (Pre-release with f77: http://bpsi.nucleng.kyoto-u.ac.jp/task/)
- Parallel Processing using MPI Library
- Extension to Toroidal Helical Plasmas

Modules of TASK

EQ	2D Equilibrium	Fixed/Free boundary, Toroidal rotation
TR	1D Transport	Diffusive transport, Transport models
WR	3D Geometr. 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
LIB	Libraries	

Under Development

TX	Transport analysis including plasma rotation and E_r
WA	Global linear stability analysis
WI	Integro-differential wave analysis (FLR, $\mathbf{k} \cdot \nabla B \neq 0$)

All developed in Kyoto U

Modular Structure of TASK



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Strategy for Burning Plasma Research

Burning Plasma Simulation Code Cluster Fundamental Researches Transport code **JT-60 Experiments** TOPICS and database **Heating and Current** - Heat and particle transport Drive property - MHD phenomena and **Impurity Transport** instability and Integratio - Divertor property Modeling Validation High energy phenomena **Edge Pedestal Divertor** Simulation base on the first principle MHD - Turbulence simulation - MHD simulation **High Energy Particle** - Divertor simulation

Burning Plasma Simulation Code Cluster in JAEA

Transport code TOPICS	<u>Tokar</u> Time 1D ti Inve	nak Preduction and Interpretation Code e dependent/Steary state analyses ransport and 2D equilibrium Matrix rsion Method for NeoClassical Trans.	
Heating & Current Drive		ECCD/ECH (Ray tracing, Relativistic F-P), NBCD (1 or 2D F-P)	
Impurity Transport	t	1D transport for each impurities,Radiation: IMPACT	
Edge Pedestal		Perp. and para. transport in SOL and Divertor, Neutral particles.	
Divertor		Impurity transport on SOL/Div. : SOLDOR, NEUT2D, IMPMC	
MHD		Tearing/NTM, High-n ballooning, Low-n: ERATO-J , Low and Midn MARG2D	
High Energy Behavi	iour	Transport by α -driven instability: OFMC	

Transport Model for ITB

Sharp reduction of anomalous transport in RS region (k ~ 0) can reproduce JT-60U experiment of strong RS current-hole plasmas

(N. Hayashi et al., Nucl. Fusion 45 (2005) 933)

Transport becomes neo-classical level in RS region, which results in the autonomous formation of ITB and strong RS through large bootstrap current.



ITER steady-state simulation with weakly-reversedshear plasma



k=0, C=1.2, w/o ExB shear stabilization

Steady-state : $\beta_N \sim 3.1$, Q~4.6, H_{H98(y,2)}~1.8 No thermal instability



Simulation of ELM



2D Newcomb equation is solved with parallel computer S.Tokuda, Phys. Plasmas 6 (8) 1999

ELM Model

- The stability is examined in each iteration step of TOPICS.
 - When the plasma is unstable, the thermal diffusivity increases according to the eigen-function.



Collapse and Recovery of T_i

- n=7 mode becomes unstable at 1.7. The other modes are stable (n=1-6, and 8-20).
- The heat conductivity increases according to the ٠ eigen function.
- The pedestal of the ion temperature is degraded. ۰
 - The instability was checked when the shoulder of
 - T_i relaxed by 80%. Δ W/W_{ped} ~0.23



0.9

ρ

0.95



SOL/Divertor Codes in JAEA





SOLDOR/NEUT2D Simulation



ST divertor design by Kyushu university.

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ITER-BA computer simulation center

- **ITER-BA**: Broader Approach activites in support of ITER
 - Agreement between Japan and EURATOM:
 - to be established soon.
- Activites: (under negociation)
 - Satellite Tokamak Programme:
 - JT-60SA (Advanced Superconducting Tokamak)

• IFMIF-EVEDA:

- Engineering Validation and Engineering Design Activities for the International Fusion Materials Irradiation Facility
- **IFERC**: International Fusion Energy Research Center
- DEMO Design and R&D Coordination Center
- Fusion Computer Simulation Center (2012~)
- ITER Remote Experimentation Center

International Fusion Energy Research Center



Summary

- Computer simulation is playing a key role in fusion research in Japan.
- Principle based simulations are being promoted as a hierarchy model based approach in NIFS and the NEXT project in JAEA.
- Integrated simulations are forwarded by BPSI; TASK in Kyoto Univ., TOPICS in JAEA, and TASK/H in NIFS are under development in collaboration with each other.
- We welcome **international collaboration** with Chinese fusion simulation activities.