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## Advanced Full Wave Analyses in Tokamak Plasmas

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### Outline

- Present Status of TASK Code
- Full wave analysis of ECH in small ST
- Self-consistent analysis of wave heating and current drive
- Eigenmode analysis
- Summary
- Future Plan

## **TASK Code**

• Transport Analysing System for TokamaK

### • Features

- A Core of Integrated Modeling Code in BPSI
  - Modular structure, Unified Standard 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**

## **Modules of TASK**

EQ	2D Equilibrium	Fixed/Free boundary, Toroidal rotation
TR	1D Transport	Diffusive transport, Transport models
WR	<b>3D Geometr. Optics</b>	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

### in collaboration

**TOPICS-EQU** Free-boundary equilibrium: Azumi (JAEA)

## **Modular Structure of TASK**



## 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

### **Relativistic Dielectric Tensor**

• Dielectric Tensor: 
$$\omega_p = \sqrt{n_s e_s^2 / m_s \epsilon_0}, \ \omega_c = e_s B / m_s$$
  
 $\epsilon_{ij} = \delta_{ij} + \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \int \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{p} \, p_\perp \sum_n \Pi_{in}^* \Pi_{jn} L_n f_0$   
 $+ \frac{\omega_p^2}{\omega^2} \delta_{3i} \delta_{3j} \int \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{p} \, \frac{p_{\parallel}}{\gamma} \left[ \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial p_{\parallel}} - \frac{p_{\parallel}}{p_\perp} \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial p_\perp} \right]$ 

• Factor  $\Pi_{in}$ :  $\xi \equiv k_{\perp} p_{\perp} / m \omega_c$ 

$$\Pi_{1n} \equiv \frac{n}{\xi} J_n(\xi) \qquad \Pi_{2n} \equiv i J'_n(\xi) \qquad \Pi_{3n} \equiv \frac{p_{\parallel}}{p_{\perp}} J_n(\xi)$$

• **Operator**  $L_n$ :

$$L_{n} \equiv \frac{1}{\gamma - n\frac{\omega_{c}}{\omega} - \frac{k_{\parallel}p_{\parallel}}{m\omega}} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{k_{\parallel}p_{\parallel}}{m\omega\gamma} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\perp}} + \frac{k_{\parallel}p_{\perp}}{m\omega\gamma} \frac{\partial}{\partial p_{\parallel}} \right]$$

- magnetic surface coordinate:  $(\psi, \theta, \varphi)$
- Boundary-value problem of Maxwell's equation

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

- 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

## **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 m, a = 0.16 m,  $B_0 = 0.0552$  T,  $I_p = 6.25$  kA,  $\kappa = 1.5$

 $\circ$  *f* = 2.8 GHz, Toroidal mode number *n* = 12, Extraordinary mode



## **Density Dependence of ECW Propagation**



## 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(v)



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)

#### 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



## **Integrated Analysis of AE in ITER Plasma**

- Combined Analysis
  - Equilibrium: TASK/EQ
  - Transport: TASK/TR
    - Turbulent transport model: CDBM
    - Neoclassical transport model: NCLASS (Houlberg)
    - Heating and current profile: given profile
  - Full wave analysis: TASK/WM

## Stability analysis

- $\circ$  Standard H-mode operation:  $I_p = 15$  MA,  $Q \sim 10$
- $\circ$  Hybrid operation:  $I_p = 12 \text{ MA}$ , flat q profile above 1
- $\circ$  Steady-state operation:  $I_p = 9 \text{ MA}$ , reversed shear

### **Standard H-mode Operation**



## **AE in Standard H-mode Operation**



Mode structure (n = 1)0.8  $\mathsf{E}_{\theta}$ m=-1 0.4 0.0 -0.4 -0.8 0.0 0.5 1.0 1.5 2.0  $f_r = 95.95 \,\text{kHz}$  $f_i = -1.95 \, \text{kHz}$ Stabilization due to q = 1

## Full Wave Analysis of RWM (TASK/WA)

• Full wave analysis: solving Maxwell's equation

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

- Resistive MHD dielectric tensor including diamagnetic flow
- Ferromagnetic Resistive wall



# Summary (1)

- 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
  - Tunneling through the cutoff layer and absorption on the upper hybrid layer were described.
  - The description of electron Bernstein waves requires to include FLR effects in TASK/WM.
- Formulation of 2D integro-differential full wave analysis including FLR effects: Next talk

# Summary (2)

- 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.

## **Future Plan of TASK Code**



## **Future Plan of Integrated Full Wave Analysis**

- **DP**: dielectric tensor
  - 2D integral operator for Maxwewllean: under way
  - $\circ$  **2D integral operator for arbitrary** f(v): planned
  - $\circ$  Gyrokinetic arbitrary f(v): planned
- WM: full wave analysis
  - Update to FEM version: under way
  - Waveguide excitation: under way
- FP: Fokker-Planck analysis
  - Integral quasi-linear operator: formulation
  - Radial diffusion: Re-installation