

Progress on Hybrid Kinetic-MHD simulations in NIMROD

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Outline

- 1 Hybrid Kinetic-MHD in NIMROD
 - Overview
 - (1,1) benchmark with M3D
- 2 Components of $\dot{\delta f}$
 - 3 components
 - configuration space
 - velocity space
- 3 TAE simulations
 - Antenna Simulations
 - Energetic Particle Simulations

Hybrid Kinetic-MHD Equations

C.Z.Cheng, *JGR*, 1991

- $n_h \ll n_0$, $\beta_h \sim \beta_0$, quasi-neutrality $\Rightarrow n_e = n_i + n_h$
- momentum equation modified by hot particle pressure tensor:

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{U}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{U} \cdot \nabla \mathbf{U} \right) = \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} - \nabla p_b - \nabla \cdot \underline{\mathbf{p}}_h$$

- b, h denote bulk plasma and hot particles
- ρ, \mathbf{U} for entire plasma, both bulk and hot particle
- steady state equation $\mathbf{J}_0 \times \mathbf{B}_0 = \nabla p_0 = \nabla p_{b0} + \nabla p_{h0}$
 - p_{b0} is scaled to accommodate hot particles
 - assumes equilibrium hot particle pressure is isotropic
- alternative \mathbf{J}_h current coupling possible

Drift Kinetic $\delta \underline{\mathbf{p}}_h$ PIC Moment

- for drift kinetic equations, assume CGL-like

$$\delta \underline{\mathbf{p}}_h = \begin{pmatrix} \delta p_{\perp} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \delta p_{\perp} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \delta p_{\parallel} \end{pmatrix}$$

- evaluate pressure moment at \mathbf{x}

$$\delta \underline{\mathbf{p}}(\mathbf{x}) = \int m \langle \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{V}_h \rangle \langle \mathbf{v} - \mathbf{V}_h \rangle \delta f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) d^3 v$$

δf is perturbed phase space density, m mass of particle, and \mathbf{V}_h is COM velocity of particles

Drift Kinetic Equation of Motion

- follows gyrocenter in limit of **zero Larmor radius**
- reduces $6D$ to $4D + 1$ $\left[\mathbf{x}(t), v_{\parallel}(t), \mu = \frac{\frac{1}{2}mv_{\perp}^2}{\|\mathbf{B}\|} \right]$
- **drift kinetic** equations of motion

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = v_{\parallel} \hat{\mathbf{b}} + \mathbf{v}_D + \mathbf{v}_{E \times B}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_D = \frac{m}{eB^4} \left(v_{\parallel}^2 + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{2} \right) \left(\mathbf{B} \times \nabla \frac{B^2}{2} \right) + \frac{\mu_0 m v_{\parallel}^2}{eB^2} \mathbf{J}_{\perp}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_{E \times B} = \frac{\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2}$$

$$m \dot{v}_{\parallel} = -\hat{\mathbf{b}} \cdot (\mu \nabla B - e\mathbf{E})$$

Slowing Down Distribution for Hot Particles

- slowing down distribution function $f_{eq} = \frac{P_0 \exp(\frac{P_\zeta}{\psi_0})}{\varepsilon^{3/2} + \varepsilon_c^{3/2}}$
- $P_\zeta = g\rho_{||} - \psi$ canonical toroidal momentum, ε energy, ψ_p poloidal flux, ψ_0 gradient scale length, ε_c critical energy
- the evolution equation for δf

$$\dot{\delta f} = f_{eq} \left\{ \frac{mg}{e\psi_0 B^3} \left[\left(v_{||}^2 + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{2} \right) \delta \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla B - \mu_0 v_{||} \mathbf{J} \cdot \delta \mathbf{E} \right] + \frac{\delta \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \psi_p}{\psi_0} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{e\varepsilon^{1/2}}{\varepsilon^{3/2} + \varepsilon_c^{3/2}} \mathbf{v}_D \cdot \delta \mathbf{E} \right\}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_D = \frac{m}{eB^3} \left(v_{||}^2 + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{2} \right) (\mathbf{B} \times \nabla B) + \frac{\mu_0 m v_{||}^2}{eB^2} \mathbf{J}_{\perp}$$

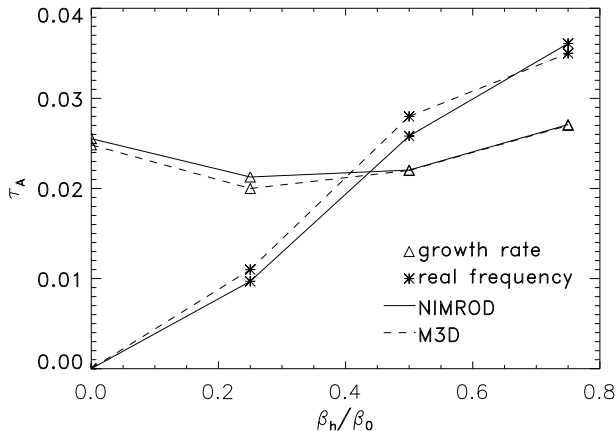
$$\delta \mathbf{v} = \frac{\delta \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2} + \mathbf{v}_{||} \cdot \frac{\delta \mathbf{B}}{B}$$

Summary of PIC Capabilities

- tracers, linear, (**nonlinear**)
- two equations of motion
 - drift kinetic (v_{\parallel}, μ), Lorentz force (\vec{v})
- multiple spatial profiles - **loading in \mathbf{x}**
 - proportional to MHD profile, uniform, peaked gaussian
- multiple distribution functions - **loading in \mathbf{v}**
 - slowing down distribution, Maxwellian, monoenergetic
- room for growth
 - improved parallelization
 - efficient high order implementation
 - develop multispecies option, e.g. drift+Lorentz
 - full $f(\mathbf{z})$ PIC
 - numeric representation of $f_{eq}(\vec{\mathbf{x}}, \vec{\mathbf{v}})$
 - e.g. load experimental phase space profiles for evolution of δf
 - **kinetic closure**

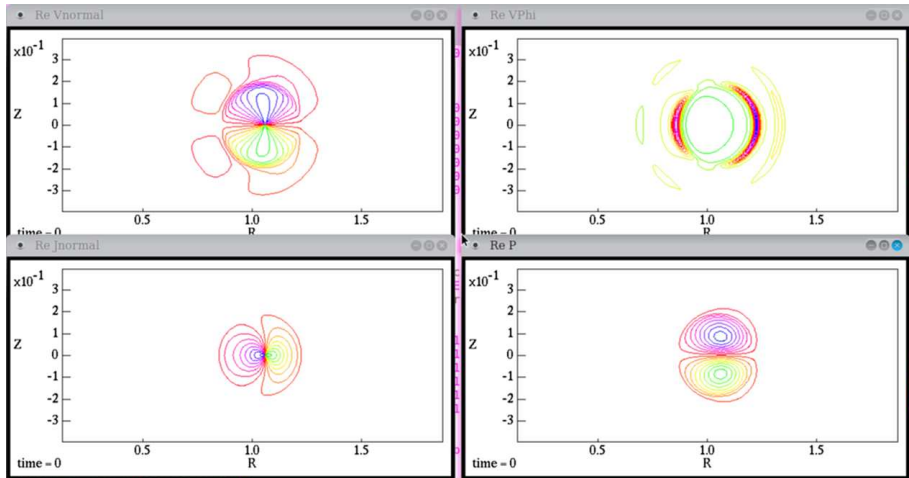
Benchmark of Drift Kinetic (1, 1) Kink With M3D

C. C. Kim, *PoP* **15** 072507 (2008)



circular,
 monotonic q ,
 $q_0 = .6$, $q_a = 2.5$,
 $\beta_0 = .08$,
 $R/a = 2.76$,
 $E_{hmax} = 10\text{KeV}$,
 $dt=1e-7$, $\tau_A = 1.e6$

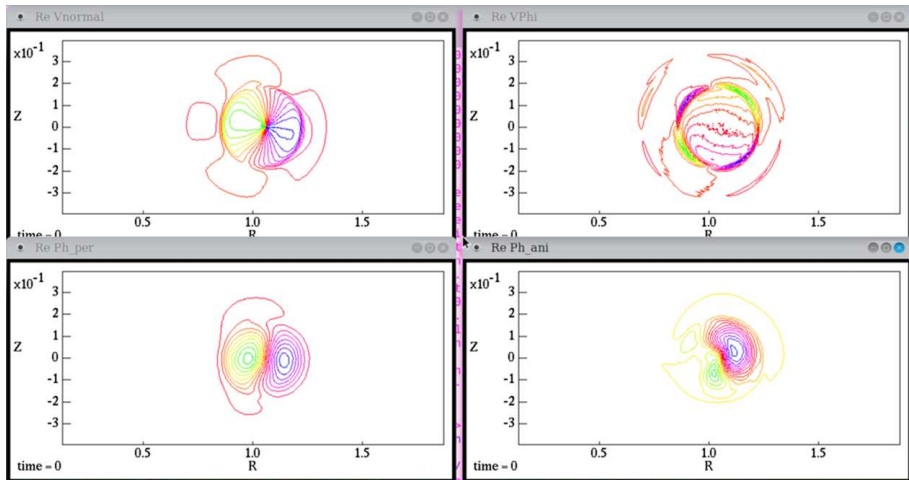
$n = 1$ Contour of Ideal Kink



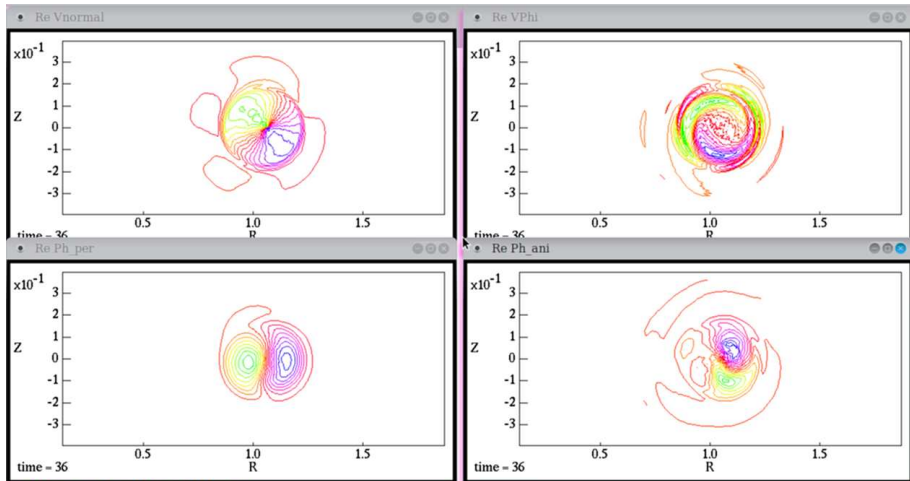
$n = 1$ Contour of Ideal Kink

- δV_{normal} shows (downward) tilt of $q \leq 1$ volume
- δV_ϕ unipolar flow (into screen) at $q = 1$ surface
 - tangential flow similar ($m=1$)
- $\delta J_{normal} \times B_{0\phi}$ consistent with δV_{normal}
 - $B_{0\phi}$ is out of screen
 - B_{0pol} counter clockwise
- δp build-up consistent with δV_{normal}

$n = 1$ Contour $\beta_{frac} = .25$

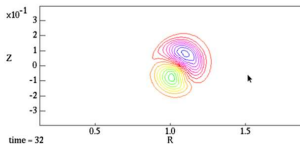


$n = 1$ Contour $\beta_{frac} = .75$

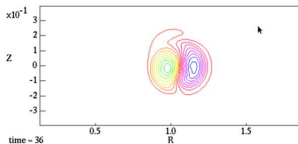


Evolution of $n = 1$ δp_{hot}

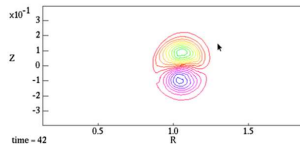
$\delta p_{\perp hot} \quad t' = 0$



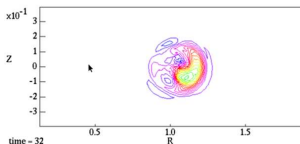
$t' \simeq .2\omega_h$



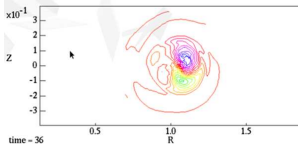
$t' \simeq .4\omega_h$



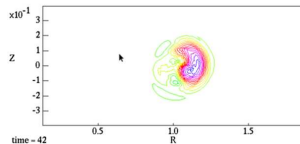
$\delta \Delta p_{hot} \quad t' = 0$



$t' \simeq .2\omega_h$

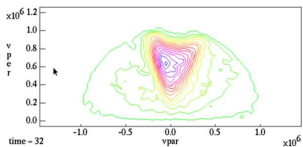


$t' \simeq .4\omega_h$

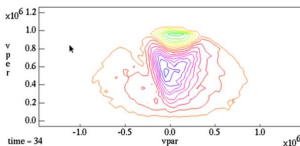


Evolution of $n = 1 \delta f(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp})$

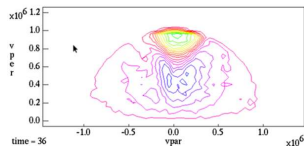
$t' = 0$



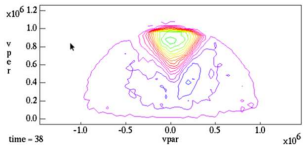
$t' \simeq .1\omega_h$



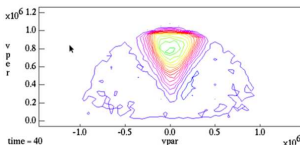
$t' \simeq .2\omega_h$



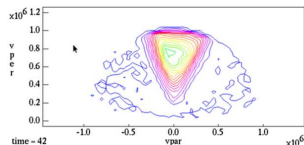
$t' \simeq .25\omega_h$



$t' \simeq .35\omega_h$



$t' \simeq .4\omega_h$



Observations of Moments of $\delta f_{n=1}$

- energetic particles cause real frequency response
- $\delta \Delta p$ concentrated on outboard side
- topology of toroidal flow changes
 - ? particular to δV_ϕ
 - ? signature of fishbone
- does not (dramatically) change topology of other field quantities
- does change phase relation, e.g. δV_{norm} and δp
- concentration of $\delta f_{n=1}(v_{\parallel}, v_{\perp})$ activity to trapped cone
 - ? what is origin and role of the asymmetry
 - ? what is role of trapped vs. passing particles
 - ? what is the structure in the trapped cone

3 Components of δf

$$\frac{1}{f_{eq}} \delta \dot{f} = \frac{mg}{e\psi_0 B^3} \left[\left(v_{\parallel}^2 + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{2} \right) \delta \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla B - \mu_0 v_{\parallel} \mathbf{J} \cdot \delta \mathbf{E} \right] \quad (1)$$

$$+ \frac{\delta \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla \psi_p}{\psi_0} \quad (2) + \frac{3}{2} \frac{e\epsilon^{1/2}}{\epsilon^{3/2} + \epsilon_c^{3/2}} \mathbf{v}_D \cdot \delta \mathbf{E} \quad (3)$$

$$\mathbf{v}_D = \frac{m}{eB^3} \left(v_{\parallel}^2 + \frac{v_{\perp}^2}{2} \right) (\mathbf{B} \times \nabla B) + \frac{\mu_0 m v_{\parallel}^2}{eB^2} \mathbf{J}_{\perp}$$

$$\delta \mathbf{v} = \frac{\delta \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}}{B^2} + \mathbf{v}_{\parallel} \cdot \frac{\delta \mathbf{B}}{B}$$

- δf has 3 components
 - 1 $g\rho_{\parallel}$ - kinetic term
 - 2 $v_{E \times B} \cdot \nabla \psi$ - radial particle flux
 - 3 $v_D \cdot \mathbf{E}$ - energy exchange
- examine δf moments of components, e.g. $\int (g\rho_{\parallel}) \delta f d\mathbf{v}$
- convolution is axisymmetric, i.e. $n = 0$ and static
- $n = 2$ also exists but have not examined yet

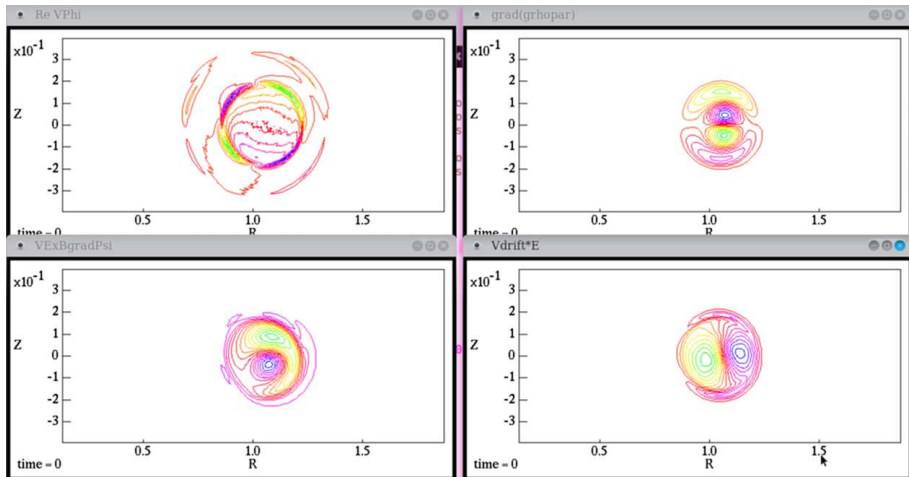
0D Comparison

- normalized amplitude (wrt $v_{E \times B} \cdot \nabla \psi$ - dominant component)
- %(passing/trapped) contribution

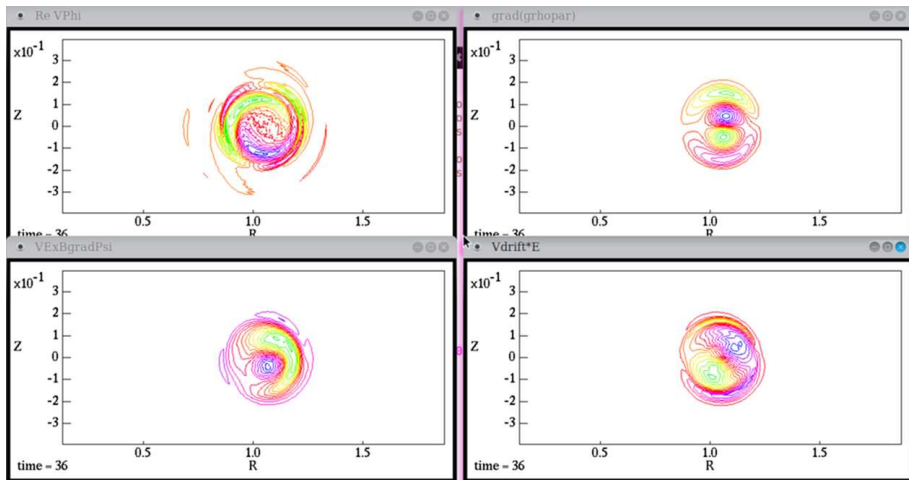
β_{frac}	$g\rho_{\parallel}$	$v_{E \times B} \cdot \nabla \psi$	$v_D \cdot \mathbf{E}$
.25	-0.031(-13/113)	(69/31)	-0.010 (45/55)
.50	-0.055(ε /100)	(58/42)	-0.015 (27/73)
.75	-0.057(0/100)	(52/48)	-0.020 (18/82)

- $v_{E \times B} \cdot \nabla \psi$ equal passing and trapped (*destabilizing*)
- $g\rho_{\parallel}$ & $v_D \cdot \mathbf{E}$ small, negative, and mostly trapped (*stabilizing*)
 - $g\rho_{\parallel}$ term interesting at lower β_{frac} (*destabilizing?*)

Configuration Space $\beta_{frac} = .25$



Configuration Space $\beta_{frac} = .75$

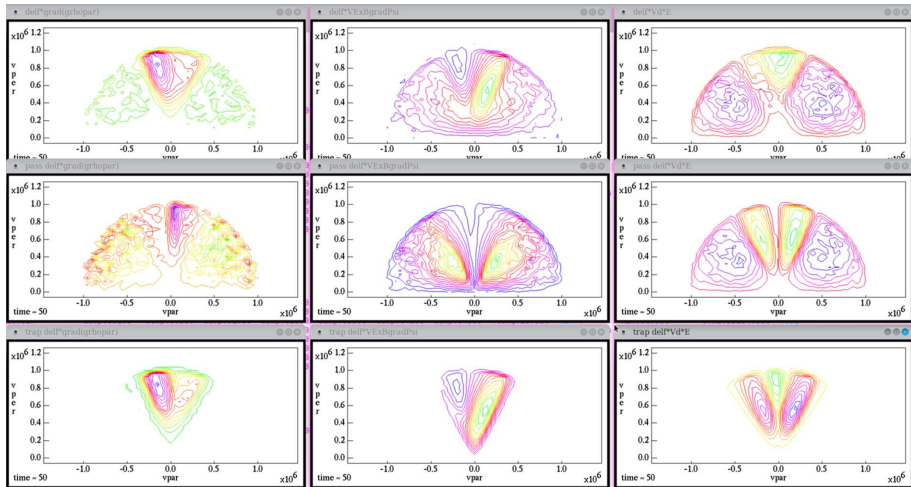


Configuration Comparison

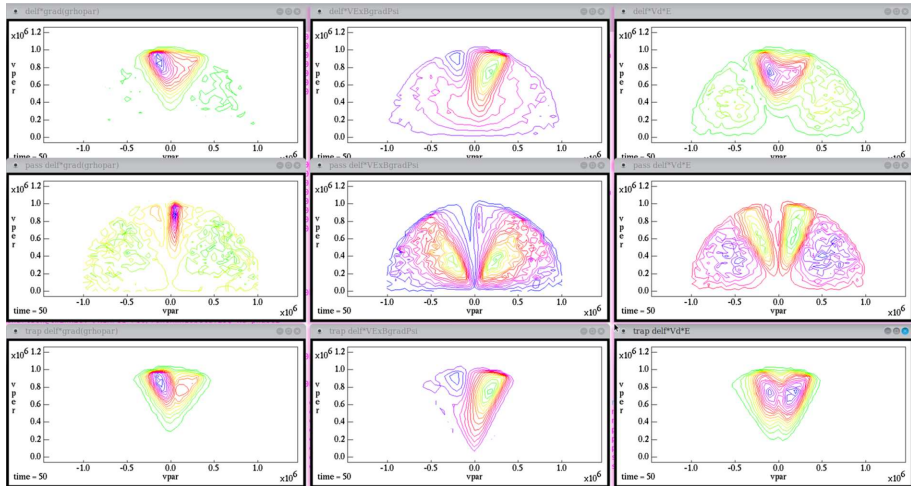
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- $v_D \cdot \mathbf{E}$ increases tilt
- $v_{E \times B} \cdot \nabla \psi$ 'tail' grows
- subtle differences in $g\rho_{||}$
 - peak at $q \sim 1$ surface shifts outboard
 - all trapped particle for $\beta_{frac} > .25$
- worth examining passing vs. trapped population

Velocity Space $\beta_{frac} = .25$



Velocity Space $\beta_{frac} = .75$



Velocity Space Comparison

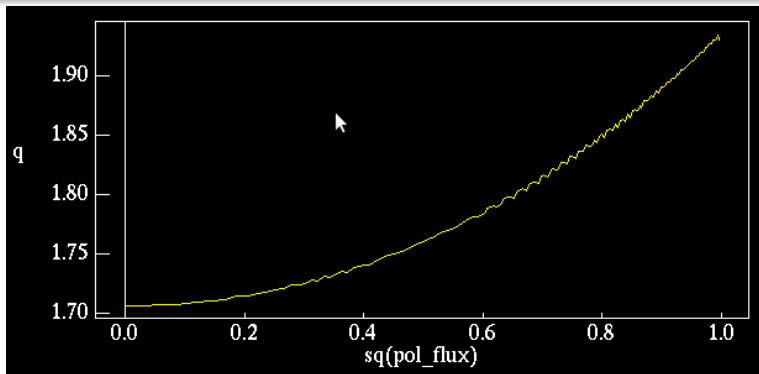
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.75	-0.057(0/100)	(52/48)	-0.020 (18/82)

- $v_D \cdot \mathbf{E}$ most dramatic change as trapped particles dominate
- peak in $v_{E \times B} \cdot \nabla \psi$ shifts to larger v
 - as expected from increasing $\omega_{(1,1)}$
- interesting peaks in passing particles at $v_{||} \simeq 0$
 - barely passing \rightarrow potatoe orbits
- strong asymmetries are evident
- particles have orbits in both \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{v} space
 - trapped particles dominate outboard
 - passing particles dominate inboard
- plot in alternate coordinates, e.g. (P_{ζ}, μ)

ITPA TAE benchmark

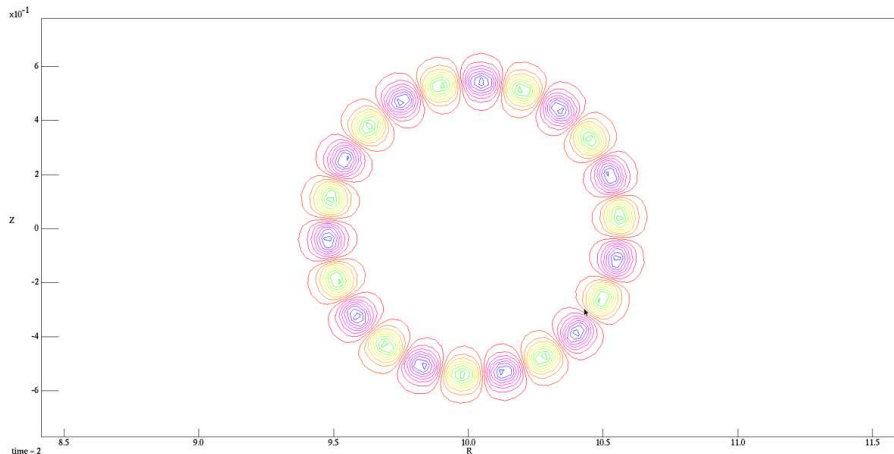
- $q = 1.71 + .16 \left(\frac{r}{a}\right)^2$
- $R = 10\text{m}, a = 1\text{m}, B_0 = 3\text{T}, n = 2 \times 10^{19}\text{H}^+/\text{m}^3$
 - $\tau_A = .67\mu\text{s}$
- $n_h = n_{0f} \exp\left[-\frac{\Delta}{L_f} \tanh\left(\frac{s-s_f}{\Delta}\right)\right]$
 - $n_{0f} = .75 \times 10^{17}\text{D}^+/\text{m}^3, \Delta = .2, L_f = .3, s_f = .5$
- $f_h(v)$ is Maxwellian, $T_h = 100 - 800\text{KeV}$
- TAE gap at $s = .5\text{m}, q = 1.75$
 - $n = 6, m = [10, 11]$ dominant modes
 - expect $\omega \simeq 4 \times 10^5\text{rad/s}, \gamma = \mathcal{O}(10^5)\text{s}^{-1}$

q profile



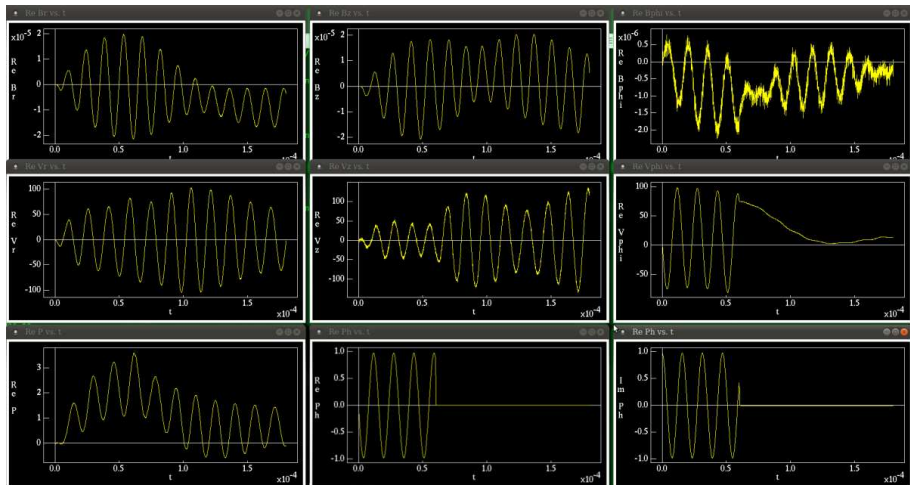
- not exactly ITPA benchmark profile
- erroneously thought I had better control of q profile
- q_{wall} a little large
- uncertain of curvature
- will need better q-profile control

Antenna drive looks promising



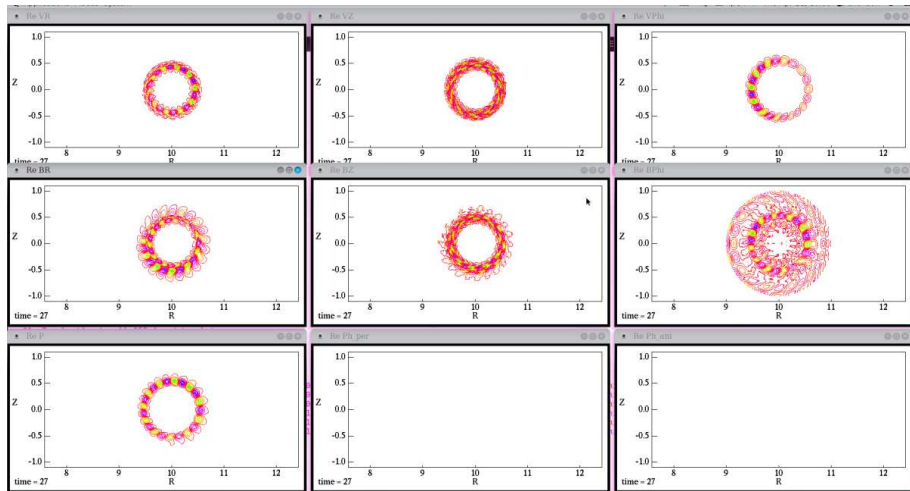
- drive with imposed external source in δp_{hot}
- $\omega = 4 \times 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$, $m = 11$, $r = .55$, $\Delta = .05$

Antenna drive time trace



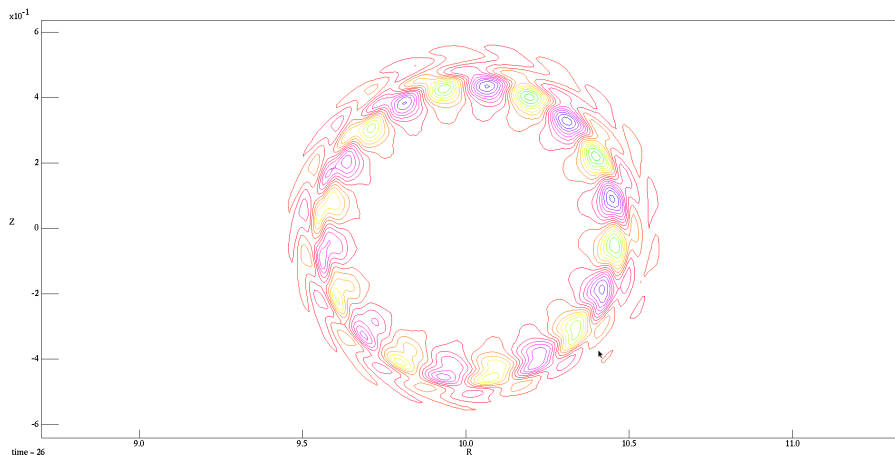
- response $\omega \simeq 4.1 \times 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$ after shutoff

Antenna response contours



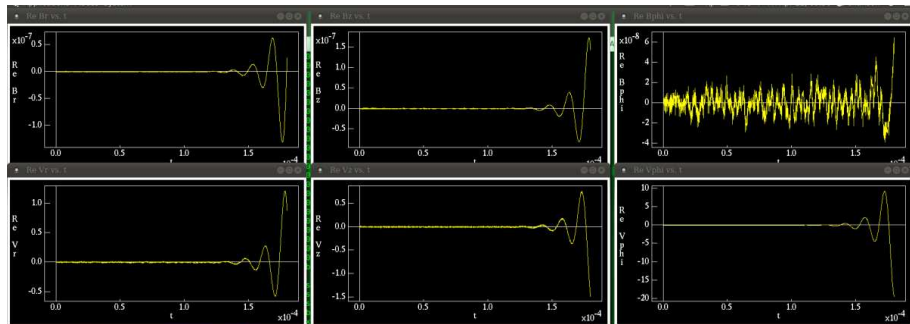
- mix of $m = 10, 11$

Vnorm response contours



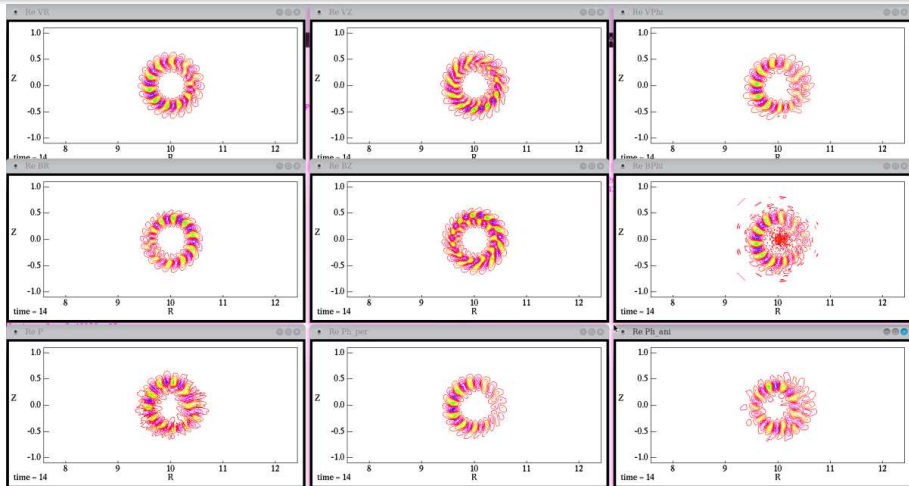
- dominant $m = 10$, $r = .45$

Timetrace of TAE shows real frequency



- $\omega = 4 \times 10^5 \text{ rad/s}$, $m = 10$, $r = .45$, $\gamma \simeq 9.5 \times 10^5$
- rough agreement with ITPA benchmark
- V_ϕ amplitude larger than expected!

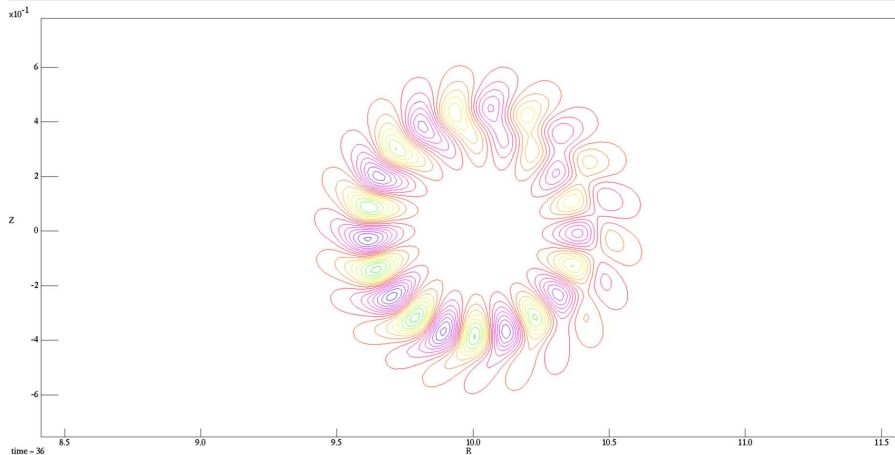
Energetic Particles drive TAE



- $n_h = n_{of} \exp \left[-\frac{\Delta}{L_f} \tanh \left(\frac{s-s_f}{\Delta} \right) \right]$

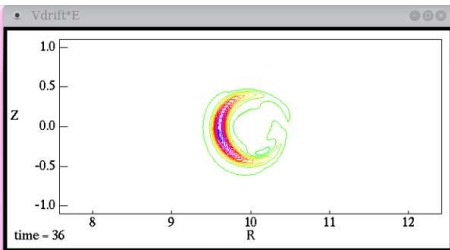
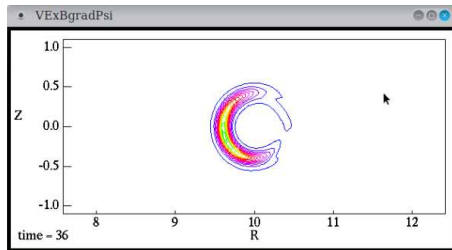
- $n_{of} = 3 \times 10^{17} \text{D}^+ / \text{m}^3, \Delta = .2, L_f = .3, s_f = .5$

Contour of Vnorm



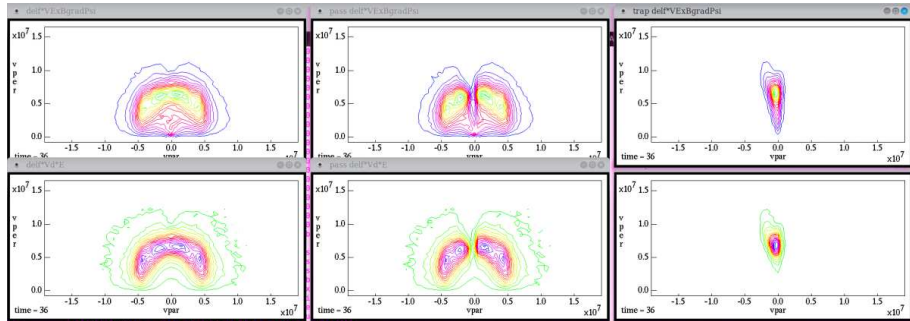
- poloidal mode coupling
- anti-ballooning

δf diagnostic shows expected symmetry in response



- original motivation for implementation of diagnostic
- $v_D \cdot \mathbf{E}$ about -2% of $v_{E \times B} \cdot \nabla \psi$

Banded Structure in δf diagnostic

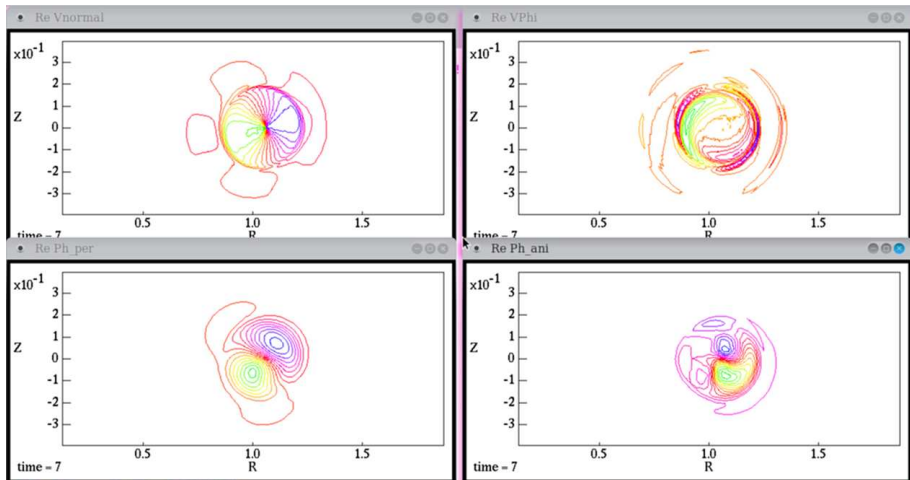


- banded structure indicates TAE is resonant wrt ε not \mathbf{v}
- not sure if nodule structure is real

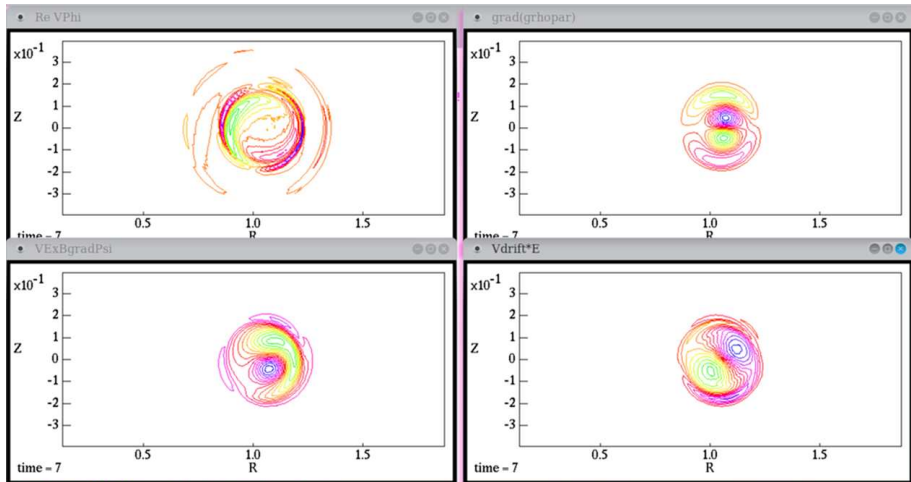
Summary

- improved accuracy and performance of hybrid kinetic-MHD
- implemented new diagnostics
 - identify interesting phenomenological features
 - both trapped and passing particles is important
 - trapped particles dominate outboard
 - (barely) passing particles dominate inboard
 - from phenomenology, move to quantification, then theory
- TAE simulations are promising
 - large V_ϕ amplitude troubling
 - δf diagnostic shows anti-symmetry between $v_D \cdot \mathbf{E}$ and $v_{E \times B} \cdot \nabla \psi$
 - work continues on energetic particle driven TAE
 - will need better q-profile control

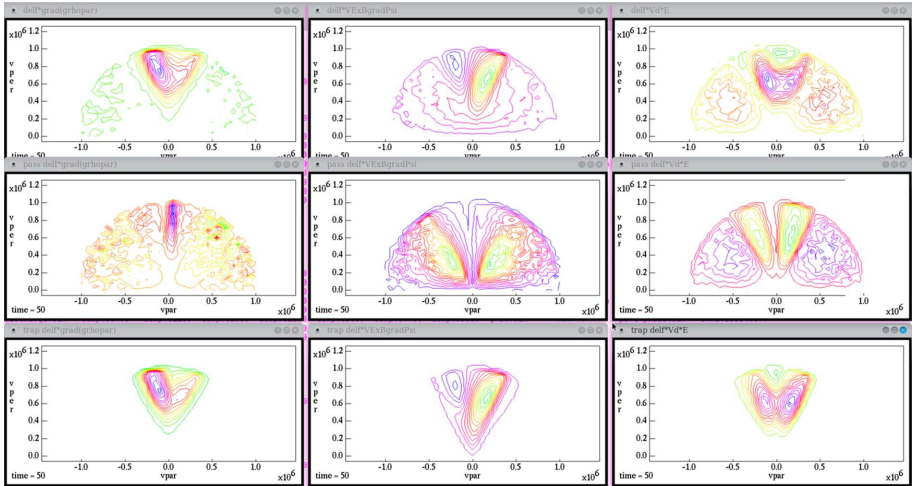
$n = 1$ Contour $\beta_{frac} = .50$



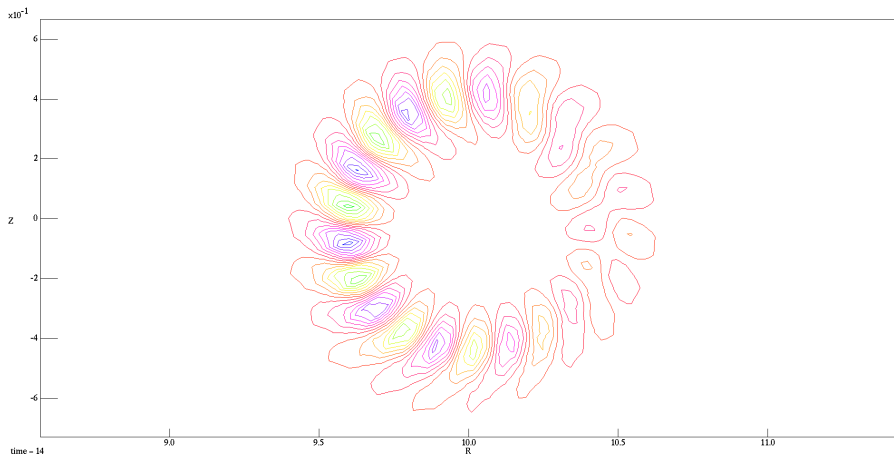
Configuration Space $\beta_{frac} = .50$



Velocity Space $\beta_{frac} = .50$



Contour of Phot



- peaks inboard!