

LMP (integral) closures

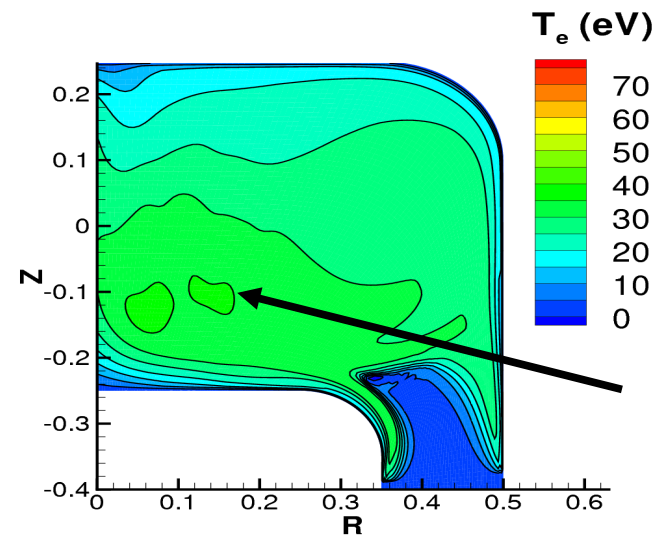
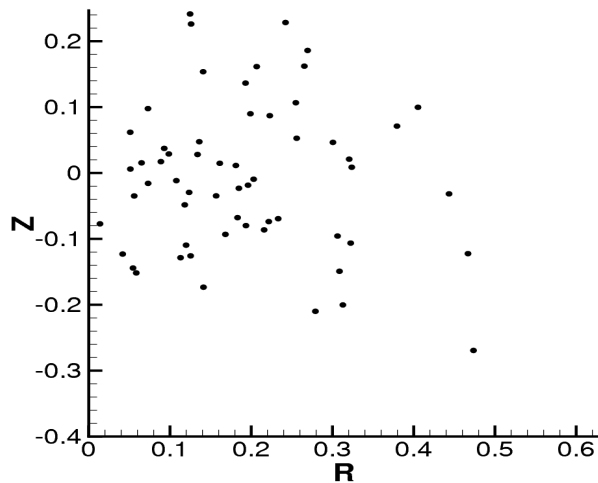
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CEMM Team Meeting
11/10/07
APS-DPP, Orlando, FL

Analytical developments for integral closures

- Completed derivations:
 - collisional closures with higher-order corrections and comparison to Braginskii,
 - small-mass-ratio form for collision operator in moment expansion with arbitrary flow speeds,
 - complete CEL parallel closure model for slab geometry including off diagonal terms.
- Ongoing derivations:
 - neoclassical forms for CEL parallel closures with trapping in $|B|$ wells,
 - parallel stress in higher-order moment model,
 - effect of RF on integral, parallel closures.

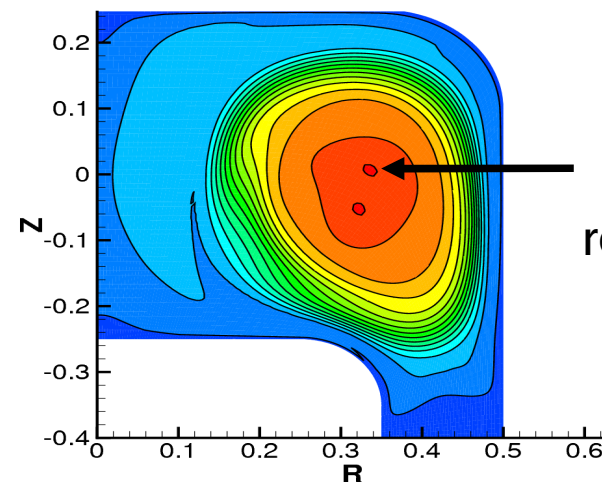
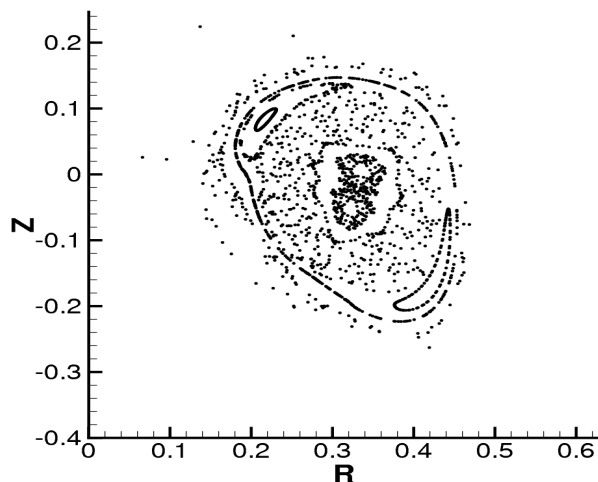
Enhanced confinement observed in experiment and NIMROD simulations of SSPX during decay phase.

t=0.12 ms



small volume of close flux after formation pulse = little confinement

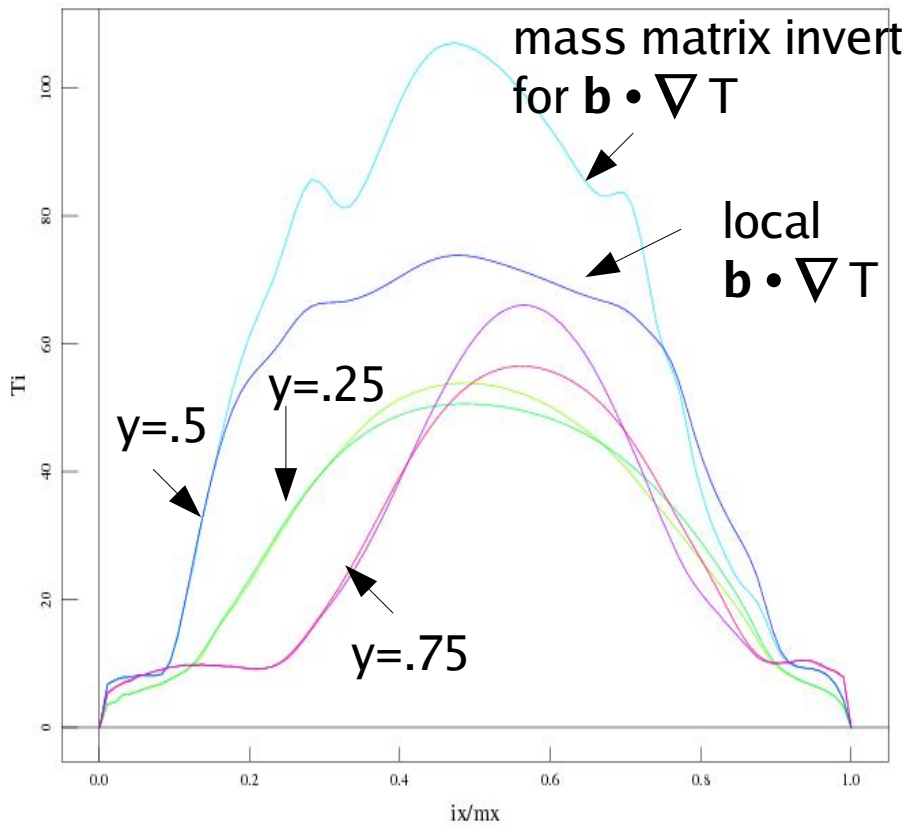
t=1.2 ms



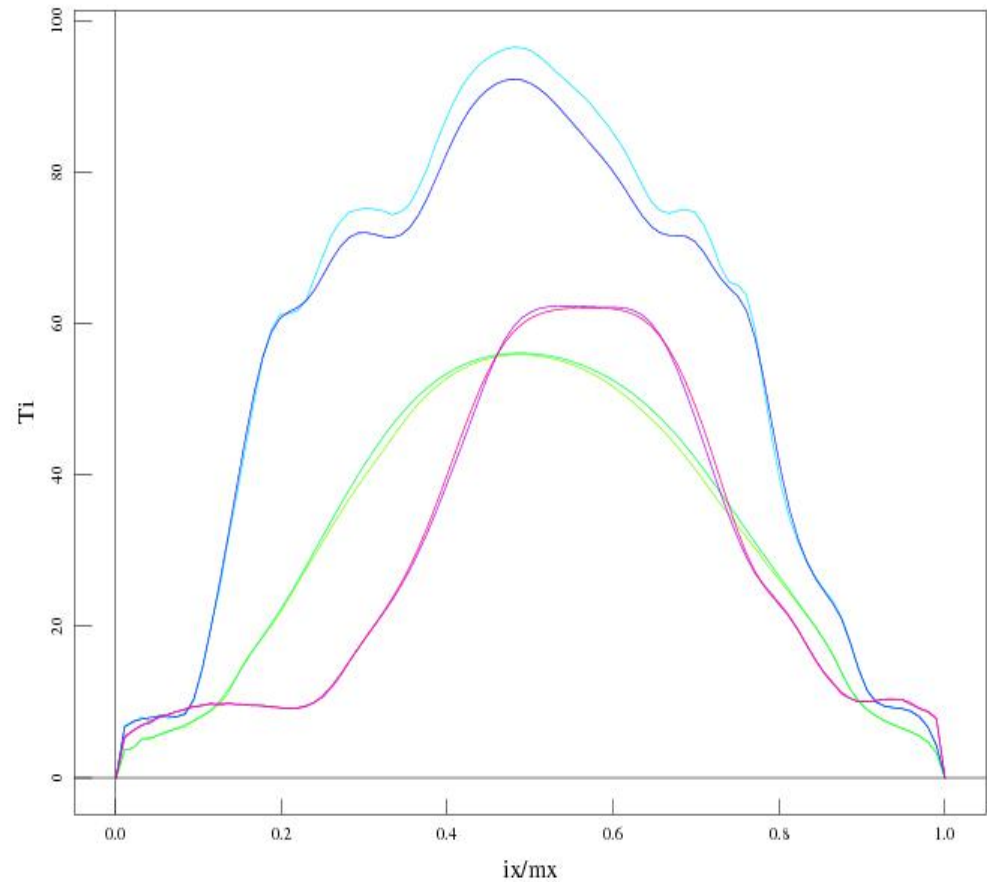
reduced magnetic fluctuations after sustainment pulse result in large volume of closed flux and enhanced confinement

Added spatial resolution (mainly Fourier modes) brings reasonable convergence in T profiles.

6 Fourier modes, $pd = 4$, uniform



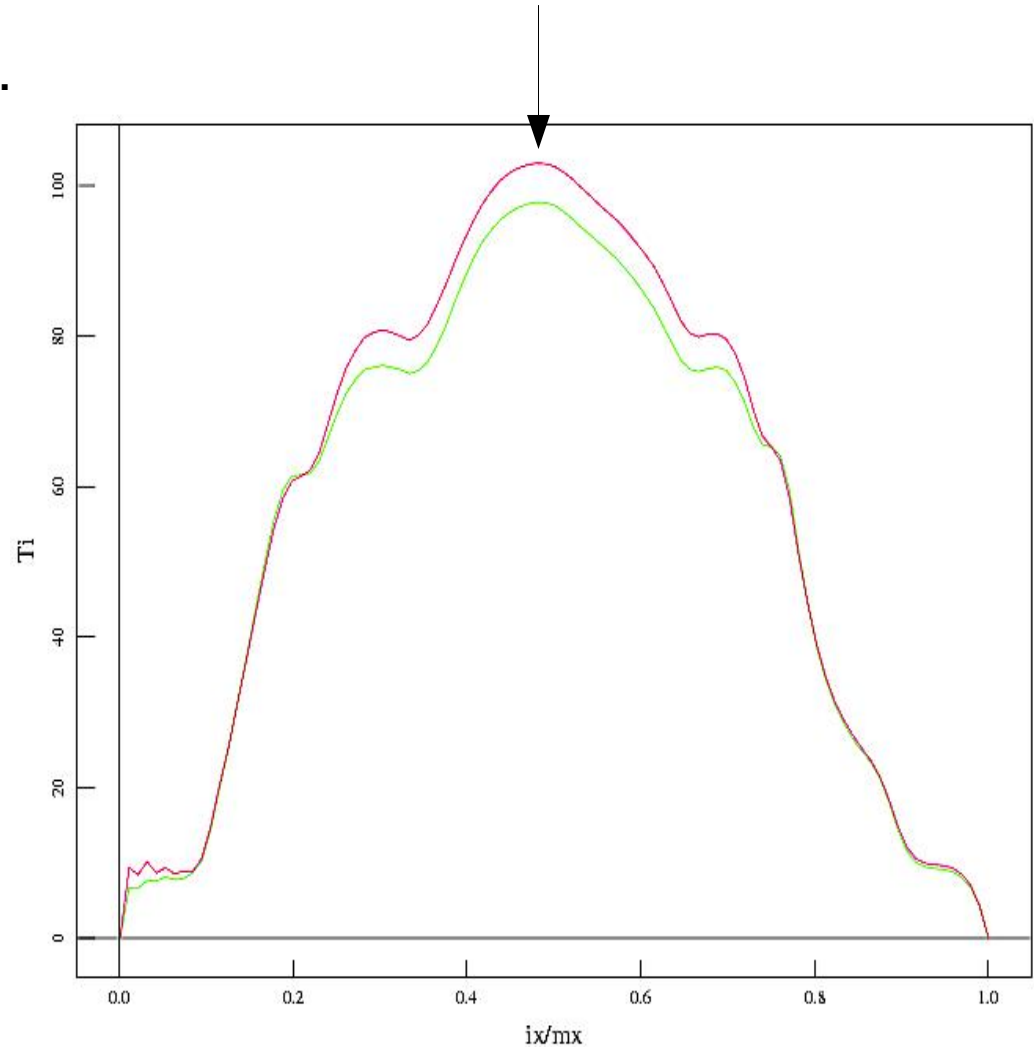
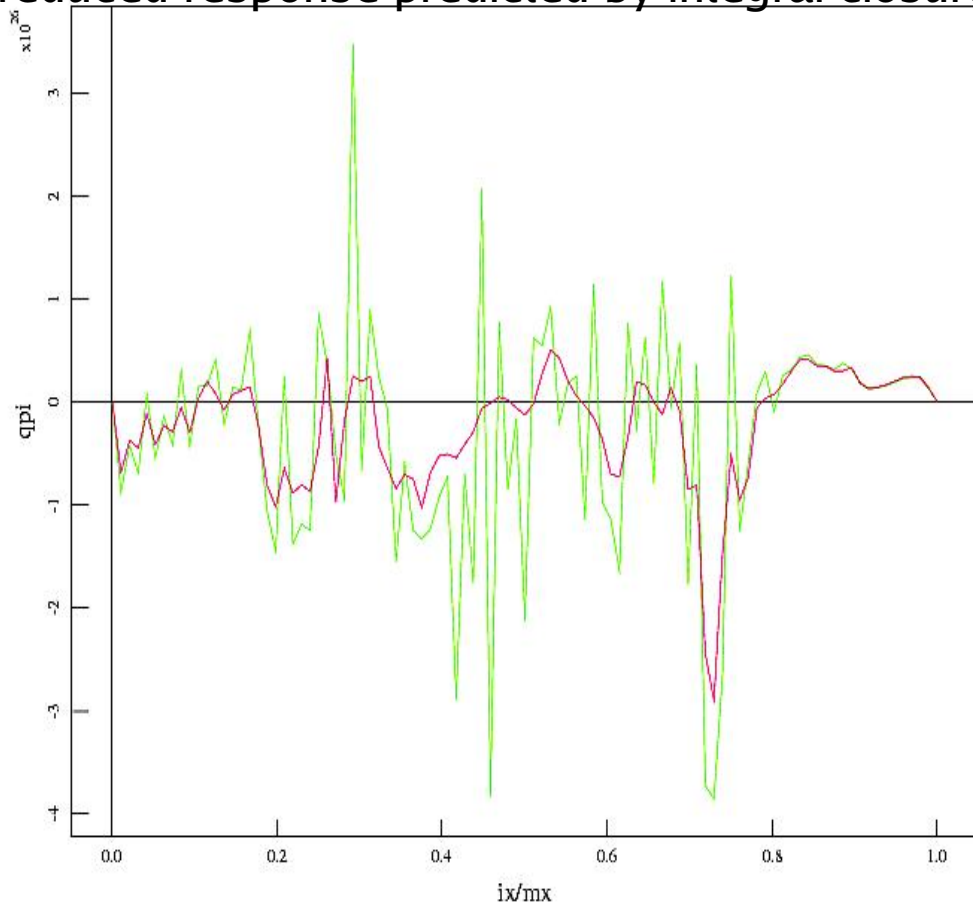
22 Fourier modes, $pd = 4$, gll



Compare steady-state $q_{||}$ and T predictions from integral and Braginskii closure.

$q_{||}$ plotted along chord through core shows reduced response predicted by integral closure.

Predictions of core temperatures similar, however.



More numerical effort needed to speed up closure calculation.

- For SSPX calculation, computed \mathbf{q}_{\parallel} at all nodal points by integrating several ($\sim 8 - 40$) collision lengths, ~ 1 m at 100 eV.
- Solving steady state drift kinetic equation at 24×48 grid * 16 (pd = 4) * 2^6 (lphi = 6) $\sim 10^6$ locations. 1 step/30 minutes on seaborg using 1000 processors.
- Presently throwing away information about integral \mathbf{q}_{\parallel} which is known all along a field line.
- Develop Monte Carlo scheme for computing $\int dV \nabla \alpha \cdot \mathbf{q}_{\parallel}$ or $\int dV \alpha \mathbf{q}_{\parallel}$.

More on Monte Carlo approach...

- Multiply by test function, α , and integrate:

$$\int dx \alpha q_{||} \approx (1/N) \sum_x (\alpha q_{||})|_x.$$

- Use variance reduction techniques to reduce requisite number of closure calculations.

- Control variate method:

$$\int dx \alpha (q_{||} - \kappa_{||} \nabla_{||} T) + \int dx \alpha (\kappa_{||} \nabla_{||} T).$$

- Importance sampling:

$$\int dx \alpha (q_{||} / (\kappa_{||} \nabla_{||} T) - 1) d(\int dx' \kappa_{||} \nabla_{||} T) / dx$$

Scaling of NIMROD with CEL closures needs improvement.

- Single root node collecting results from thousands of closure nodes.
- Synchronization issues with large group of closure nodes waiting for fluid advance.
- Constant set of root closure nodes exchanging global data with growing set of slave closure nodes.

