GK microturbulence investigations in stellarators towards anomalous optimization

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Introduction (1/2)

FACT Present main optimization lines (QI,QA,QH) have **not** addressed turbulent (anomalous) transport (AT)

REASON **3D** GK turbulence simulations are **very recent**, e.g. T.-H.Watanabe, H.Sugama, S.Ferrando-Margalet, PRL 100 (2008) P.Xanthopoulos, F.Merz, T.Görler, F.Jenko, PRL 99 (2007)

Key questions

- Is AT important in optimized stellarators, and if yes...
- O 3D features affect AT level/structure, and if yes...
- Are there realistic methods for reducing AT, and if yes...
- O bo these comply with or contradict present optimizations?

This presentation investigates the impact of 3D geometry on the ZF response ($k_y = k_{\parallel} = 0$) for collisionless electrostatic ITG-ae turbulent transport by analyzing:

- The effect of drift optimization in W7X comparing realistic standard vs. low mirror configurations
- The effect of local shear and geodesic curvature in NCSX via a numerical modification

- 2 Benchmarks & Applications
- Anomalous Optimization
 Effect of drift optimization in W7X
 Effect of local shear & geodesic curvature in NCSX

4 Conclusions

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The nonlinear GK code **GENE**

Developers: F.Jenko, T.Dannert, T.Görler, F.Merz, M.Püschel, D.Told ...

- Eulerian solver of the gyrokinetic Vlasov-Maxwell equations on (x, y, z, v_{||}, μ) grid (initial value or eigenvalue mode)
- Includes multispecies (fully gyrokinetic), collision operators, electromagnetic effects
- Excellent scaling up to at least 32K processors on BlueGene/L
- Flux-tube domain in 3D, global for circular tokamak



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For more info please visit: www.ipp.mpg.de/~fsj/gene



GIST : Geometry Interface for Stellarators and Tokamaks with: W.Cooper, Yu.Turkin, A.Runov, J.Geiger PoP 16 082303 (2009)

- 3D/2D geometry for GK codes using VMEC/EFIT equilibria
- Extensively tested and thoroughly documented



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GENE vs. GS2 for DIII-D/VMEC

with: D.Mikkelsen, W.Dorland PoP 15 122108 (2008)



GENE vs. GKV for LHD standard configuration

with: H.Sugama, T.-H.Watanabe (private communication)

Initial zonal perturbation $\phi_{k_x}(0)$ evolves as a superposition of

- A damped oscillating Geodesic Acoustic Mode (GAM)
- **2** A zero-frequency undamped (Rosenbluth-Hinton) residual



Cross-machine comparison: NCSX vs. DIII-D ($\rho/a = 0.8$)

ITG-ae turbulence comparable among stellarators & tokamaks



Small χ_i variation for NCSX is **non**trivial; metrics **do** change



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Geometry dependence of ITG turbulence (GENE/GIST@PPPL) with: H.Mynick, A.Boozer PoP Letters, to appear

ITG-ae turbulence balloons outboard even for QH configuration





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Effect of drift optimization in W7X (1/4)

Geometry

- We compare W7X/SC vs. W7X/LM (reduced b_{0,1}, same q) following LHD paradigm [H.Sugama et al., PFR 3 (2008)]
- For **SC** smaller effective ripple is predicted than for **LM** [C.Beidler, H.Maassberg, PPCF 43 (2001)]



The LHD paradigm

A drift-optimized LHD configuration (Inward Shifted) demonstrates lower ITG transport levels in view of slower GAM damping + larger RH residual



Effect of drift optimization in W7X (2/4)

Linear physics

SC manifests larger growth rates but slower GAM damping



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Effect of drift optimization in W7X (3/4)

NL simulation: $96 \times 128 \times 512 \times 128 \times 32$

SC demonstrates smaller χ_i ($\approx 25\%$) than LM



Effect of drift optimization in W7X (4/4)

NL simulation – Diagnostics

SC shows low trapped particle activity and increased ZF level



2 Benchmarks & Applications

Anomalous Optimization Effect of drift optimization in W7X Effect of local sheet % readerie curvature in N

Effect of local shear & geodesic curvature in NCSX

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Effect of local shear in NCSX

Local shear
$$\frac{d}{d\theta} \left(\frac{g^{xy}}{g^{xx}} \right)$$
 important for stellarators





Effect of local shear in NCSX (1/4)

Geometry

We uniformly double local shear (via g^{xy}) for NCSX/S3 and

• Adjust
$$g^{yy} = \frac{B_N^2 + (g^{xy})^2}{g^{xx}}$$
 (field alignment constraint)

• Adjust
$$\kappa_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{g^{xx}}} \left(\kappa_{nor} + \frac{g^{xy}}{B_N} \kappa_{geo} \right)$$



Effect of local shear in NCSX (2/4)

Linear physics

• Isomorphic k_y reduction of growth rates

$$k_{\perp}^2 = g^{xx}k_x^2 + 2g^{xy}k_xk_y + g^{yy}k_y^2$$
 "FLR stabilization"

• Zonal flows are linearly identical



Effect of local shear in NCSX (3/4)

NL simulation

Enhanced local shear induces smaller χ_i (\approx 32%)



Effect of local shear in NCSX (4/4)

NL simulation – Diagnostics

- Localization modifies nonlinear ZF behavior unfavorably
- Positive linear effect (smaller growth rates) is preserved



Effect of geodesic curvature in NCSX

Improving ZF levels

Uniformly reducing $\kappa_{geo} \sim \nabla_{\parallel}(\mathbf{j}_{\parallel}/\mathbf{B})$ (here by factor 2) increases ZF residual and effectively mitigates turbulence



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- The GENE/GIST package is a trustworthy and flexible tool for investigations of 3D microturbulence, in agreement with GKV & GS2 (further "thankless work" maybe required)
- ITG-ae turbulence is expected to be comparable among present-day optimized stellarators and tokamaks wrt both level & mode structure (kinetic electrons <u>are</u> important)
- Several 3D features are regulators of AT which conform to MHD&NC optimization (optimizers <u>should</u> include GK analysis)



3D features regulating ITG-ae turbulence (this talk)

Drift optimization (alignment of B-minima)

- Reduces AT via slowing down GAM damping (for W7X)
- Compatible with NC optimization

2 κ_{geo} minimization (PS & bootstrap currents)

- Reduces AT by increasing RH residual
- Compatible with MHD optimization
- O Local shear enhancement (shaping)
 - Reduces AT via reduction of growth rates
 - Compatible with MHD optimization



"In God we trust. All others must have data."

- W. Edwards Deming -



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Collisionless electrostatic version

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial(\delta f_j)}{\partial t} &+ \left(\frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial \rho}\frac{\partial G_j}{\partial \nu} - \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial \nu}\frac{\partial G_j}{\partial \rho}\right) \quad [\text{nonlinearity}] \\ \text{[linear advection]} &+ F_{j0}\left(\omega_{n_j} + \omega_{\mathcal{T}_j}(v_{\parallel}^2 + \mu B - \frac{3}{2})\right)\frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial \nu} \\ \text{[curvature drift]} &+ \frac{1}{2\sigma_j}\left(\mu B + 2v_{\parallel}^2\right)\left(\mathcal{K}_1\frac{\partial G_j}{\partial \rho} + \mathcal{K}_2\frac{\partial G_j}{\partial \nu}\right) \\ \text{[parallel dynamics]} &+ \alpha_j v_{\parallel} \nabla_{\parallel} G_j - \frac{\alpha_j}{2}\mu \nabla_{\parallel} B\frac{\partial(\delta f_j)}{\partial v_{\parallel}} = 0 \end{split}$$



GIST workflow – MHD (left) & FLT (right) branches





Calculation of "bad curvature" = negative part of $\kappa \cdot \mathbf{e_1}$

via **MHD** (pressure balance + Ampere's law)

$$\kappa_{1} = -\frac{a^{2}\sqrt{s}}{qB_{N}} \left\{ \frac{q'B}{2P'} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \left(\frac{\mathbf{j} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{B^{2}} \right) (\theta - \theta_{k}) \right.$$
$$\left. - \frac{B}{2\sqrt{g}\Psi'} \left[\sqrt{g} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \left(B_{s}/B^{2} \right) + \frac{\sqrt{g}P'}{B^{2}} \right.$$
$$\left. + \frac{1}{B^{2}} (J\Psi'' - I\Phi'') - \partial_{s}\sqrt{g} \right] \right\}$$

via **FLT** (r,z = cylindrical coordinates)

$$\begin{split} \kappa_1 &= \frac{\sqrt{g}}{r(r^2 + \dot{r}^2 + \dot{z}^2)^2} \times \\ & \left\{ C_2^2[(r^2 + \dot{z}^2)\ddot{r} - 2r\dot{r}^2 - r^3 - r\dot{z}^2 - r\dot{z}\ddot{z}] \\ & - C_2^1[(\dot{r}^2 + r^2)\ddot{z} - \dot{r}\ddot{r}\dot{z} - r\dot{r}\dot{z}] \right\} \end{split}$$

IPP

Evaluation of "bad curvature"

Necessary and sufficient condition for consistency in geometry

W7-X High Mirror





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Effect of local shear on AT in NCSX (3/4)

NL simulation

Local shear overall reduces AT levels and modifies scaling

