Prospects for Fusion Simulation Research Using IFERC-CSC HELIOS (Roku-chan)

1

M. Yagi

Plasma Theory and Simulation Group Division of Advanced Plasma Research Fusion Research and Development Directorate Japan Atomic Energy Agency

Acknowledgement

Plasma theory and Simulation Group (JAEA)

M. Yagi, Y. Ishii, N. Miyato, N. Aiba, M. Hirota, J. Shiraishi, A. Bierwage, M. Nakata, A. Matsuyama, S. Maeyama

Advanced Plasma Modeling Group (JAEA)

K. Shimizu, M. Honda, N. Hayashi, S. Ide

Center for Computational Science & e-systems (JAEA)

Y. Idomura

Collaborators:

A. Fukuyama (Kyoto Univ.), T. Takizuka (Osaka Univ.),
N. Nakajima (NIFS, IFERC) , H. Naitou (Yamaguchi Univ.),
Y. Todo (NIFS), T.-H. Watanabe (NIFS), H. Sugama (NIFS)

Contents

- BA IFERC-CSC
- BPSI (<u>Burning Plasma Simulation Initiative</u>)
- NEXT(<u>Numerical EXperiment Tokamak</u>)
- Prospects for Fusion Simulation Research using IFERC-CSC HELIOS







Broader Approach (BA) Activities

In parallel to the ITER program, BA activities are being implemented by the EU and Japan, aiming at early realization of the fusion energy









Rokkasho BA site











BPSI (Burning Plasma Simulation Initiative)

Establishment of quantitative description of burning plasmas in ITER

Development of integrated transport simulation with various modules

A. Fukuyama and M. Yagi, 'Burning Plasma Simulation Initiative and Its Recent Progress', J. Plasma Fusion Res. Vol.81, No.10 (2005) 747-754.



ITER

Reliable prediction and control





Time scale 10ps (100GHz)~1000s, spatial scale 10mm~10m

Burning plasma includes multi-scale, multi-physics phenomena

Integrated Modeling Activity in Japan





Integrated simulation



Integrated Divertor Code "SONIC"



Simulation of L-H Transition by TOPICS-IB+SONIC

Time evolution of D_{α} and Profiles by SONIC



Time evolution of ion density and temperature (n_{id}, T_{ed}) at outer divertor strike point and (n_{i,SOL}, T_{e,SOL}) at outer mid-plane through the L/H transition. Temporal fluctuation of SOL/divertor-plasma is observed in H-mode phase.

NEXT(Numerical EXperiment of Tokamak)

Objective:

Understanding the complex properties of fusion plasmas and predicting the physical processes in the next generation of tokamaks, such as ITER, using recently advanced computer resources.

To achieve our project, we are developing numerical simulation codes which are applicable for prediction of properties of the core plasma and the divertor plasma on equal footing.

GT5D, MINERVA, GPicMHD, ETC-Rel, PARASOL, SONIC, etc.

Code Development in NEXT Project



Physics Research in NEXT Project



Linear/Nonlinear MHD

Resistive Wall Mode (RWM)

Self-consistent treatment of equilibrium and stability in rotating plasmas

✓ Edge Localized Mode (ELM)

Non-ideal effect on Peeling/Ballooning mode in rotating plasmas

Collisionless Tearing Mode (CTM)

Explosive growth of collisionless tearing mode based on variational principle

✓ Energetic Particle Driven Mode (EPM)

Geometry effect, kinetic effect on EPM growth rate







Gyrokinetic Toroidal 5D full-*f* Eulerian code GT5D

[Idomura, Comput.Phys.Commun. (2008); Nucl. Fusion (2009)]

• GT5D code

- Global full-*f* gyrokinetic simulations of turbulent transport in ITG-TEM turbulence
- ✓ 5D Eulerian code based on non-dissipative conservative FD scheme [Idomura, JCP07]

• Verification

[Idomura,CPC08,Satake,CPC10,Camenen,NF10]

- ✓ ITG-TEM benchmark (GT3D,GKW,etc...)
- ✓ Neoclassical benchmark (FORTEC-3D)

• Validation

[Idomura,NF09,IAEA10,Jolliet,IAEA10]

- ✓ Avalanche-like non-local ion heat transport
- ✓ Stiffness of ion temperature profile
- ✓ Formation of intrinsic rotation
- ✓ Scaling studies on ρ^* , safety factor, rotation

ITG mode in JT-60SA with ITER like shape



GT5D及びGKVを用いた大域および局所ジャイロ運動論的ITG乱流シミュ レーションにおける輸送特性の比較 (Nakata et al, PS Symposium 2012)

- 大域的固定勾配(Fixed-Gradient)モデル
- 大域的固定熱流(Fixed-Flux)モデル
- 局所(FluxTube)モデル

8 $\chi_{
m i}(t)/\chi_{
m GB}$ 6 global-FG global-FF 2 local-FT 0 100 200 300 400 500 0 tv_{ti}/R_0 0.8 $\overline{\omega_{E\times B}}(r)L_n/v_{ti}$ Global-FG Global-FF 0.6 local-FT 0.4 1/(1+1.6a~/ɛ", 0.2 0 -0.2 -0.4 -0.6 0.2 0.4 0.8 0 0.6 r/a

局所漸近領域(p* =1/450)でのベンチマークに おいて、輸送レベルとゾーナルフロー構造の良い 一致を確認。



ペタスケール乱流計算に向けた並列計算手法開発

(Maeyama et al, PS Symposium 2012)

並列2次元FFTの実装

- 目的:ペタスケール大規模並列計算 機を用いた乱流計算。
 - ・ 並列FFTの実装による並列数 向上。
 - 京の6次元トーラスネットワーク に特化した通信最適化。
 - 通信と演算の同時処理。
- → 10万コアを超えるストロング
 スケーリングを達成。
 (並列化率 ~ 99.9998%)









Target: Starting from integration of MHD+runaway physics, DISRUPTION INTEGRATED CODE will be developed for self-consistent description of tokamak disruptions including runaway generation and confinement, first wall damage, and possible actuators. **Exp. Background:** avoidance of runaway electrons by external helical fields in JT-60U

 \rightarrow Involved physical mechanisms need to be studied by simulations!

Status and Plan (this 3 years):

- 1. Successful implementation of existing codes to Helios computer
 - Reduced MHD code (RMHD_4F_CYL)
 - ✓ Gyrokinetic PIC MHD code (GpicMHD)
 - Runaway electron following code (ETC-Rel)
- 2. Implementation of runaway physics models
- ✓ Runaway acceleration and avalanche amplification
- ✓ Synchrotron radiation and Bremsstrahlung
- 3. Integration of individual codes

for multi-physics and multi-scale simulations

- ✓ MHD + runaway
- runaway + divertor



Suppression of runaway current generation was demonstrated with I_{DCW} with hard X-ray measurement (Kawano, et al., IAEA 1996).



5

3 2

-1 -2

-3

-5

N

Relativistic electron following code, ETC-Rel (Tokuda and Yoshino, 1999) is currently being updated to study runaway electron confinement in ITER.

Ex. Simulation of runaway orbit trajectory in ITER-like up-down asymmetric equilibria



Status of code development

- Solving field line and relativistic drift Hamiltonian eqs.
 in real and Boozer coordinates
- Coupling with free-boundary MHD equilibrium code with up-down asymmetry
- ✓ MPI parallelization for Monte-Carlo simulations

R = 6.2 m, a = 2m, B = 5.3 T

Prospects for Fusion Simulation Research using IFERC-CSC

Contributions by Plasma Simulation and Theory Group in JAEA

Plasma turbulence: improvement of GT5D, code (multi-spices, extension of GK model)
 Realization of large scale and high performance turbulence simulation targeted for JT-60SA

 MHD: extension to kinetic or extended MHD model Realization of linear/nonlinear simulation of energetic particle driven mode such as EPM, EWM etc.

 Disruption: development of integrated Disruption code including core, SOL/Divertor and conducting wall(error magnetic field)

Realization of vertical Disruption with self-consistent MHD interactions

Summary

• BA IFERC-CSC is implemented by EU and Japan.

Mission : To offer computer resource for large-scale and high performance fusion simulations aiming for effective and efficient promotion of ITER project and early realization of fusion power plant.

• BPSI is national integrated modeling activity(~2002) in Japan. Objective: Establishment of quantitative description of burning plasmas in ITER.

• NEXT is numerical experiment of Tokamak project(~1996) in JAEA.

Objective: Understanding complex properties of fusion plasmas and prediction physical processes in next generation Tokamaks such as ITER and JT60SA.

 BPSI and NEXT (two halves of the whole) will contribute large-scale fusion simulation research making use of BA IFERC-CSC computer resource.