



第9回若手科学者によるプラズマ研究会
「燃焼プラズマに向けた計測と制御」
平成18年3月15-17日、那珂

燃焼プラズマに向けた モデリング・統合シミュレーション研究

原子力機構
林 伸彦、燃焼プラズマ研究班

はじめに

燃焼プラズマは、様々な時空間スケールの物理現象が複雑に絡み合っており、燃焼プラズマの予測及び制御のためには、この複雑物理現象を含んだシミュレーションコードの開発が必要である。

第一原理に基づいたシミュレーションは、燃焼プラズマを調べる有効な手段であるが、広範囲の時空間スケールを扱える段階には未だ至っていない。

一方、各物理現象をモデル化し、それらのモデルを統合化したシミュレーションコードも有効な手段であり、世界各国で統合コードの開発が進められている。

我々は、トカマクプラズマ時間発展シミュレーションコードTOPICSを、燃焼プラズマ統合コードの中核として、開発を進めてきた。以下の研究成果について紹介する。

- 新古典テアリングモード
- 強い負磁気シア(電流ホール)プラズマ
- ITER定常運転シミュレーション

Strategy of the development of burning plasma simulation code

Burning Plasma Simulation Code Cluster

Transport code TOPICS

Heating and Current Drive

Impurity Transport

Edge Pedestal

Divertor

MHD

High Energy Particle

Fundamental Researches

JT-60 Experiments and database

- Heat and particle transport property
- MHD phenomena and instability
- Divertor property
- High energy phenomena

Validation of
Modeling
and Integration

Simulation base on the first principle

- Turbulence simulation
- MHD simulation
- Divertor simulation

NTM study by the modified Rutherford equation

$$\frac{\mu_0 a^2}{\eta} \frac{dW}{dt} = \Gamma_{\Delta'} + \Gamma_{BS} + \Gamma_{GGJ} + \Gamma_{pol} + \Gamma_{ECCD}$$

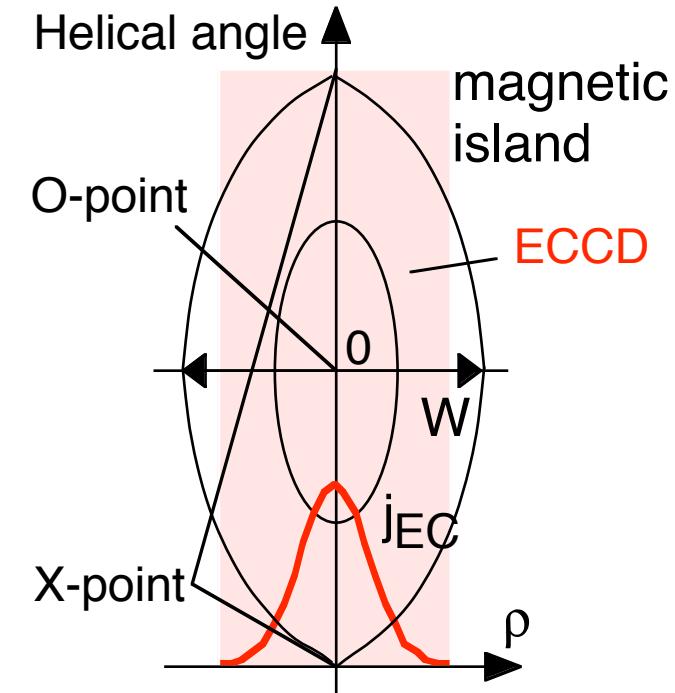
$\Gamma_{\Delta'}$: Classical tearing stability index term

Γ_{BS} : Disappearance of bootstrap current due to plasma profiles flattened in the magnetic island destabilizes the mode.

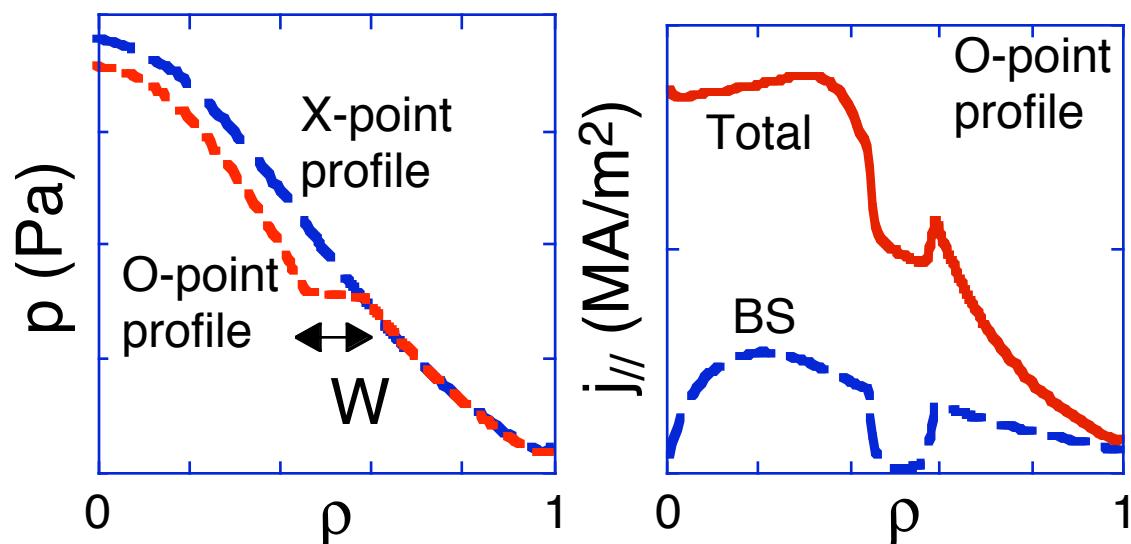
Γ_{GGJ} : Stabilization by magnetic well
(Glasser-Green-Johnson effect)

Γ_{pol} : Stabilization or destabilization by ion polarization current

Γ_{ECCD} : EC current compensating bootstrap current lost in the magnetic island stabilizes the mode.



In the modified Rutherford equation, there are several uncertainties depending on models, such as constant coefficients of each term and model formulas.
(O.Sauter, 1997).



NTM model : Modified Rutherford equation

$$\frac{\mu_0}{\eta} \frac{dW}{dt} = k_c \Delta'(W) \left\langle |\nabla \rho|^2 \right\rangle + k_{BS} \mu_0 L_q j_{BS} \left\langle \frac{|\nabla \rho|}{B_p} \right\rangle \frac{W}{W^2 + W_d^2} - k_{GGJ} \epsilon_s^2 \beta_p \frac{L_q^2}{\rho_s L_p} \left(1 - \frac{1}{q^2} \right) \left\langle |\nabla \rho|^2 \right\rangle \frac{1}{W}$$

Classical Bootstrap GGJ
Polarization ECCD

W : Magnetic island width in ρ coordinate

$k_c = 1.2$, $\Delta'(W)$: Cylindrical model

$L_q = q / (dq/d\rho)$, ρ_s : Rational surface position

W_d : Finite $\chi_\perp / \chi_\parallel$ effect (R.Fitzpatrick, 1995)

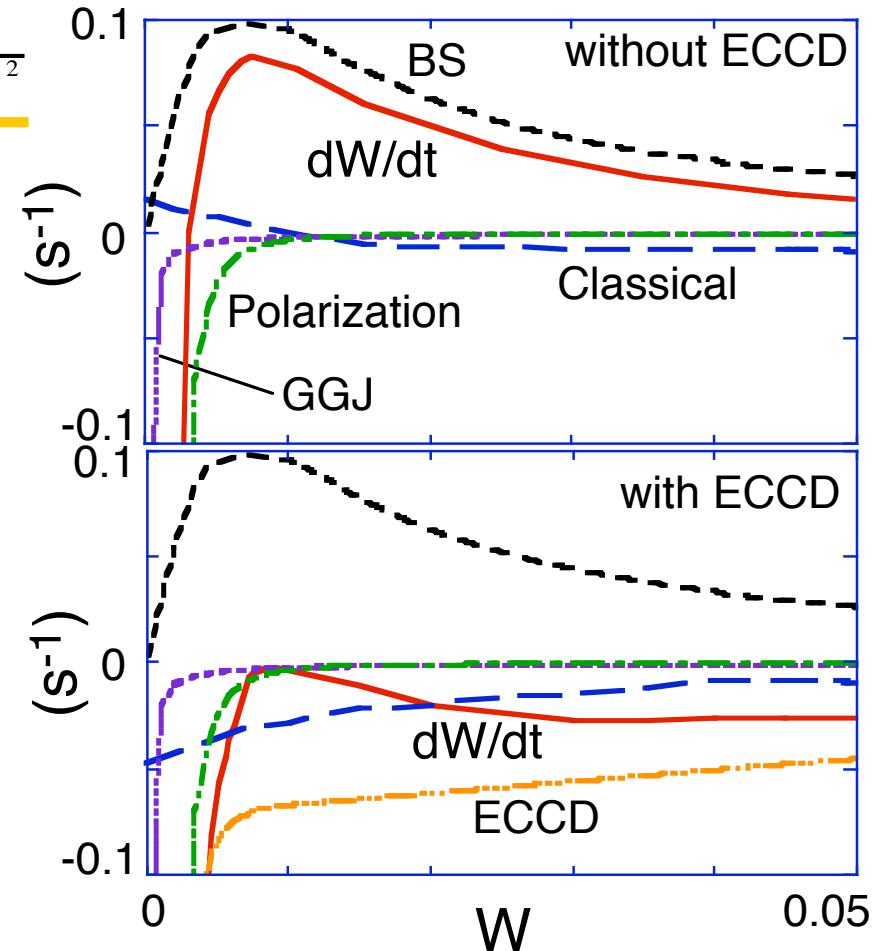
η_{EC} : Localized efficiency of EC current

I_{EC} : Total EC current

Parameters of k_{BS} , k_{GGJ} , k_{pol} , k_{EC} are constant of order unity.

Value of W_d depends on theoretical models
(to limit the parallel heat transport).

$(k_{BS}, k_{GGJ}, k_{pol}, k_{EC}, W_d)$ should be estimated by fitting to experiments.



k_{BS} can be estimated from large W .

k_{GGJ} , k_{pol} , W_d from small W

NTM simulation model (Hayashi, JPFR04 & NF04)

Modified Rutherford equation

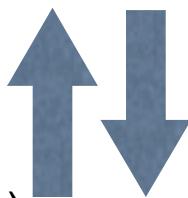
$$\frac{dW}{dt} = \Gamma_{\Delta'} + \Gamma_{BS} + \Gamma_{GGJ} + \Gamma_{pol} + \Gamma_{EC}$$

EC current

EC code

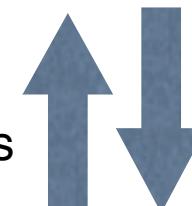
Ray tracing method &
Fokker-Planck equation

Physical values
at rational surface
Current profile
(Bootstrap current, etc)



Confinement
degradation due
to magnetic island

Geometry &
Plasma profiles



Additional
current &
heating sources

1.5D tokamak simulation code (TOPICS)

1D current diffusion equation

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\rho \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \Phi} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left\{ D_c \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(E_c \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \Phi} \right) - S_c(j_{BS}, j_{EC}) \right\}$$

Parallel current density : $j = \frac{2\Phi_1}{\mu_0} D_c \langle R^{-2} \rangle^{1/2} \rho \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(E_c \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial \Phi} \right)$

Bootstrap current : Matrix inversion method for Hirshman & Sigmar formula

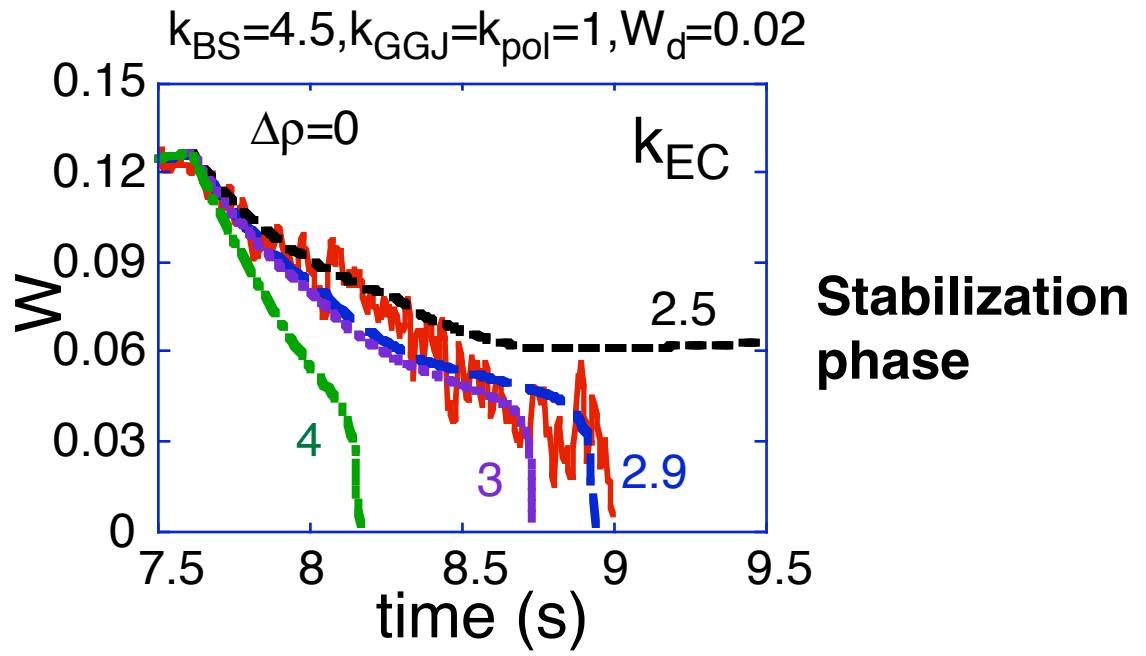
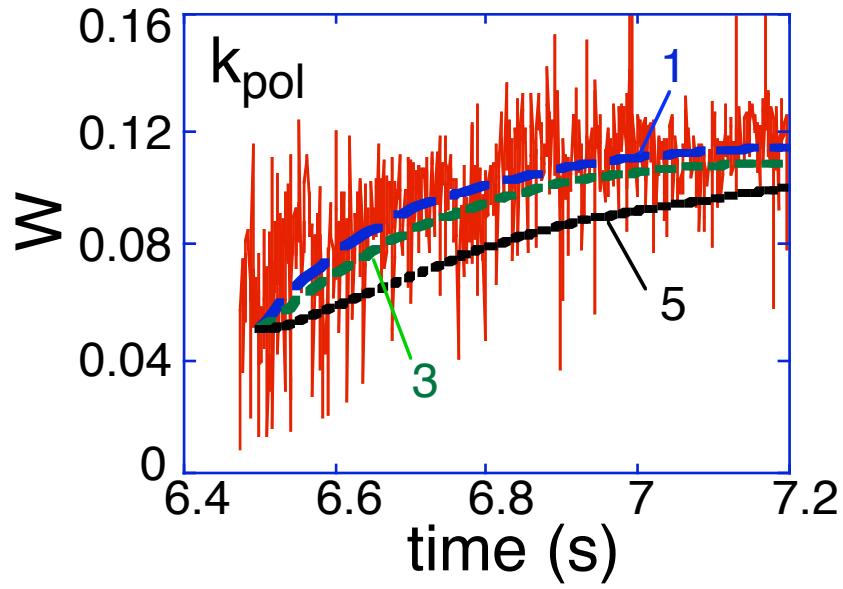
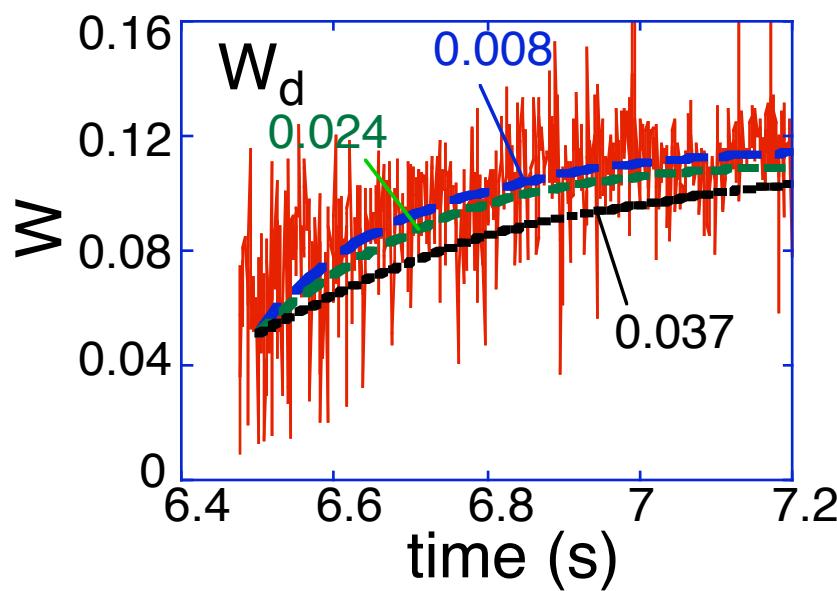
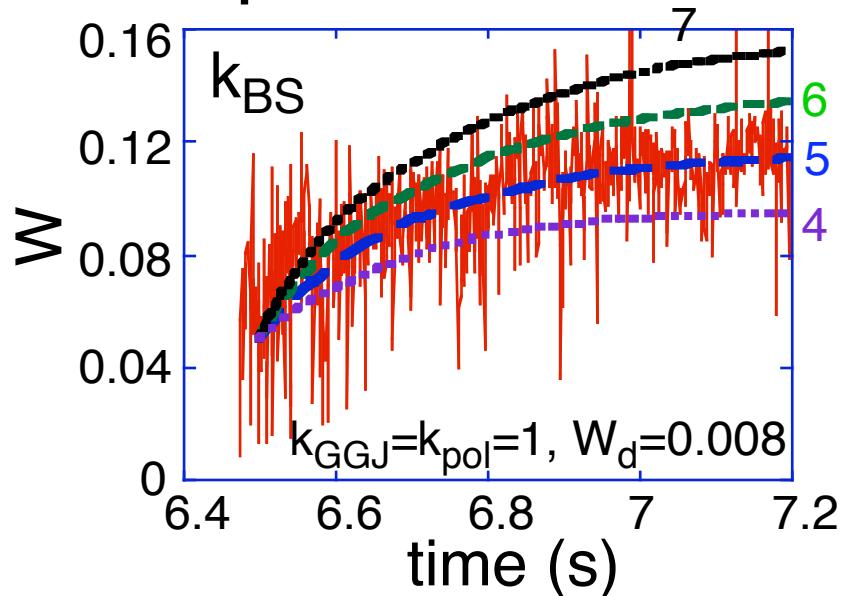
Neoclassical resistivity : Hirshman & Hawryluk model

2D MHD equilibrium : Grad-Shafranov equation (Free boundary)

Determination of parameters in JT-60U experiments (Hayashi, JPFR04)

$k_{BS} \sim 4-5$, $k_{GGJ} < 10$ (not important), $k_{pol} \sim 1$, $k_{EC} \sim 3-4$, $W_d \sim 0.02$ (~flux-limit model)

Growth phase



Evaluation of ECCD power necessary for stabilization in ITER

(Hayashi, JPFR04 & NF04)

Similar to ITER inductive scenario #2 :

$I_p = 15 \text{ MA}$, $B_T = 5.3 \text{ T}$, $R_0 = 6.2 \text{ m}$, $a = 2 \text{ m}$,

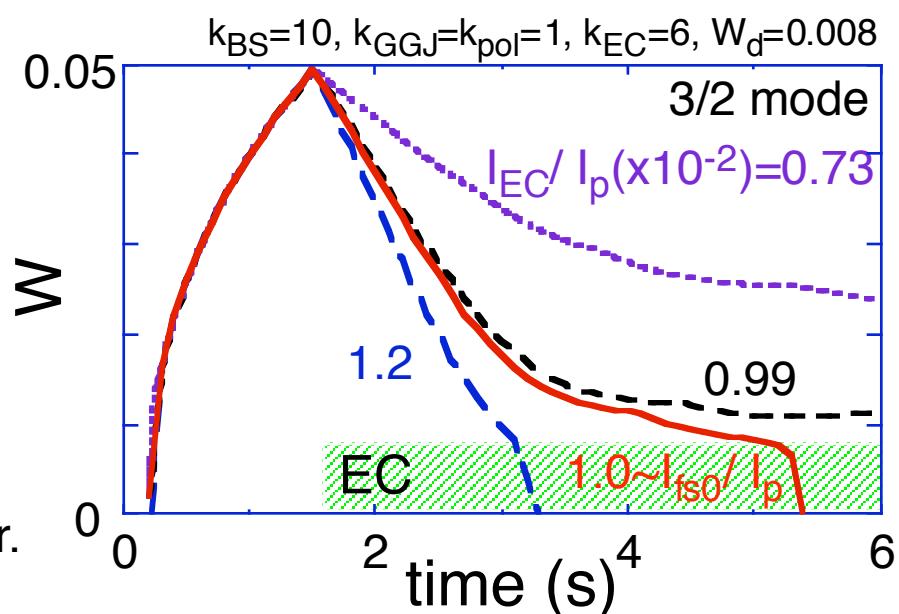
$\beta_N \approx 1.8$, $\bar{n}_e = 1.0 \times 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$, $\bar{T}_e = 9.1 \text{ keV}$, $\bar{T}_i = 8.3 \text{ keV}$

n_e , T_e , T_i profiles : Fixed profiles

EC current ($W_{EC}=0.04$)

Fundamental O-mode EC wave of 170 GHz

EC current location is assumed to be just island center.



For $k_{BS} \sim 4$, $k_{pol} \sim 1$, $k_{EC} \sim 4$, $W_d \sim 0.01$ estimated from JT-60U experiment,
 $I_{fs0} \sim 74 \text{ kA}$ for 3/2 mode and $\sim 54 \text{ kA}$ for 2/1 mode on ITER (error $\sim 20\%$).

EC code results : $P_{EC}(\text{MW}) \sim 0.23 I_{EC}(\text{kA})$ for 3/2 mode
 $\sim 0.24 I_{EC}(\text{kA})$ for 2/1 mode

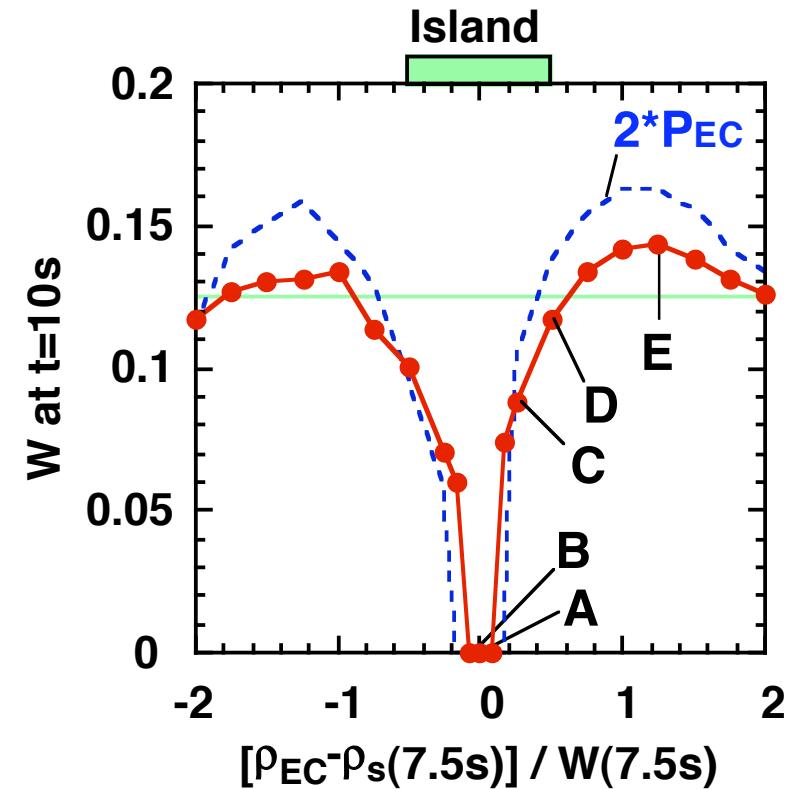
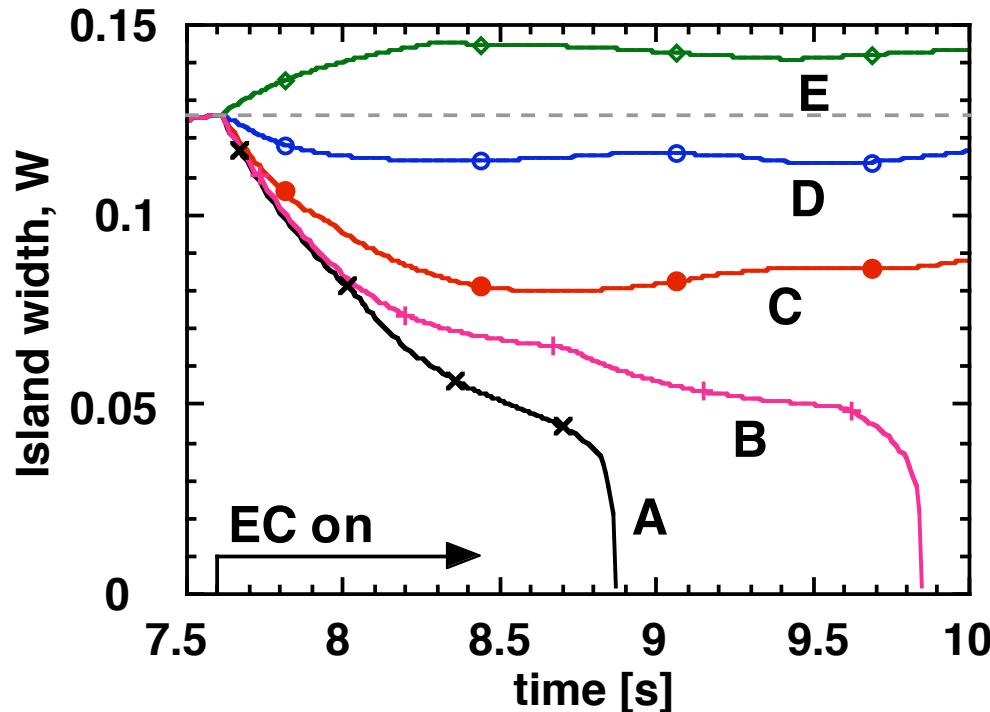
ECCD power necessary for both 3/2 and 2/1 modes stabilization is 30 MW.

Necessary ECCD power can be reduced to 12 MW when the EC current width is half decreased by optimizing injection angles.

TOPICS code simulations clarify detailed island evolution

JT-60U

TOPICS simulation with modified Rutherford equation



- Spontaneous decay at $W \sim 0.04$
- Longer time to stabilize for slight misalignment
- Destabilization for $|\rho_{EC} - \rho_s| \sim W$

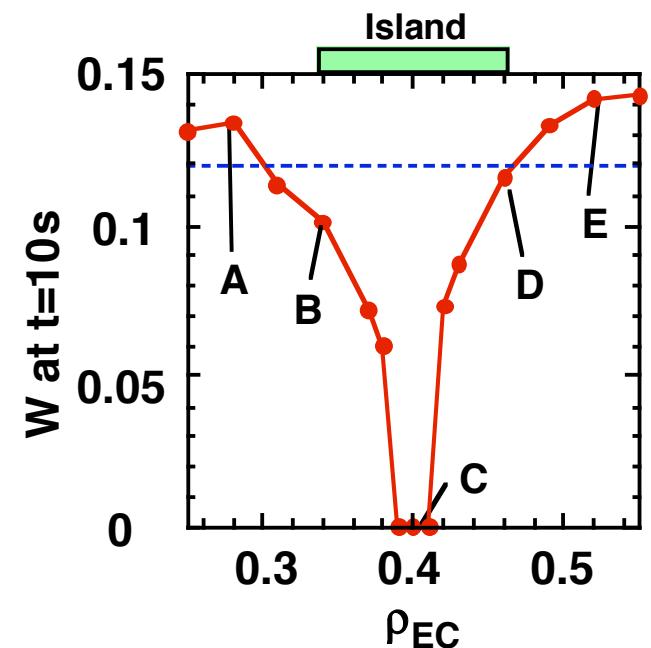
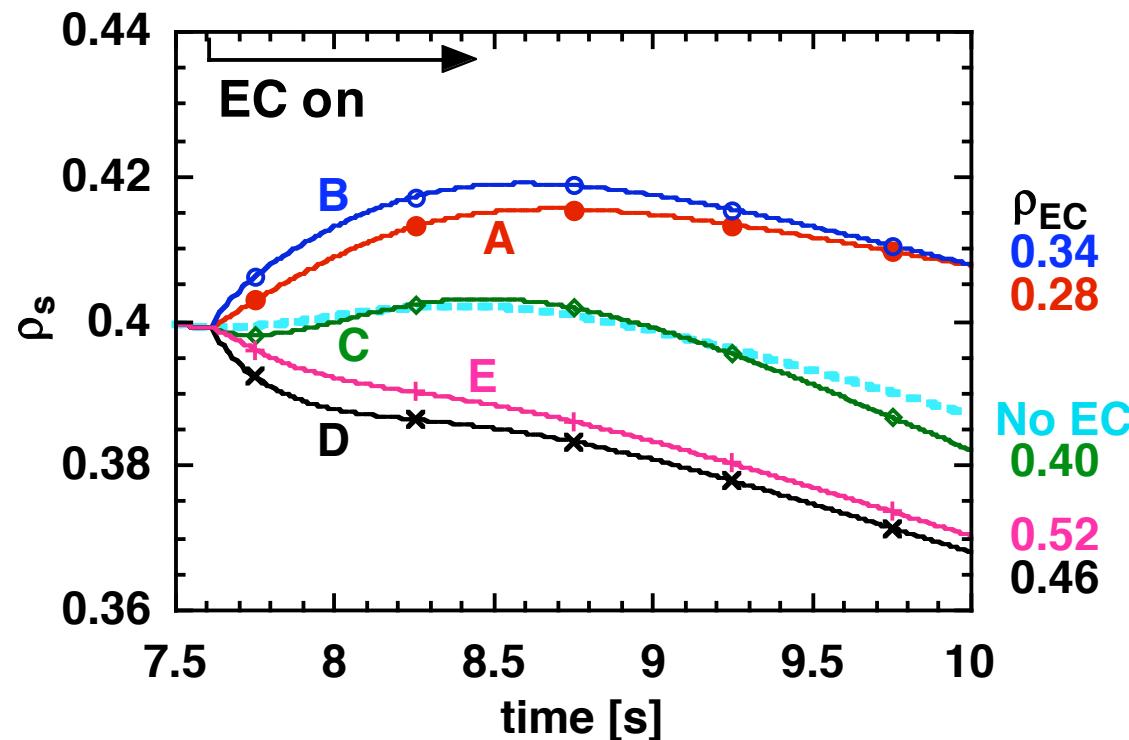
FWHM of ECCD=0.12
 $W(7.5s)=0.125$
 $P_{EC}/P_{BS} \sim 1$

Precise identification of mode location is required

Shift of mode rational surface for misaligned ECCD

JT-60U

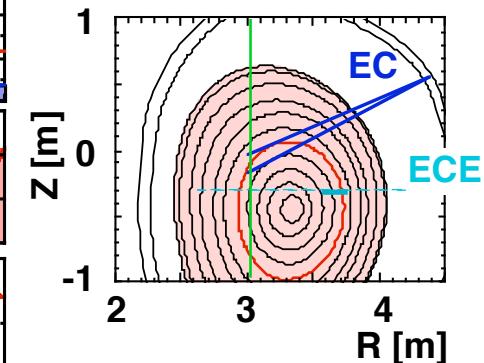
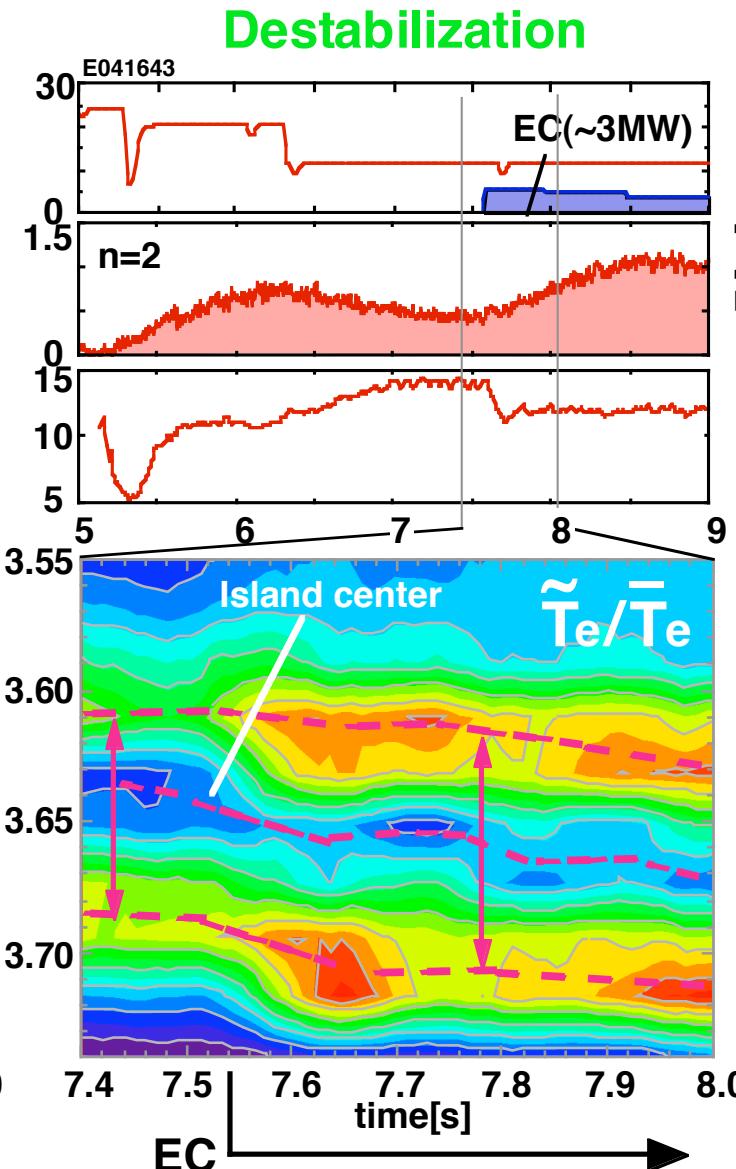
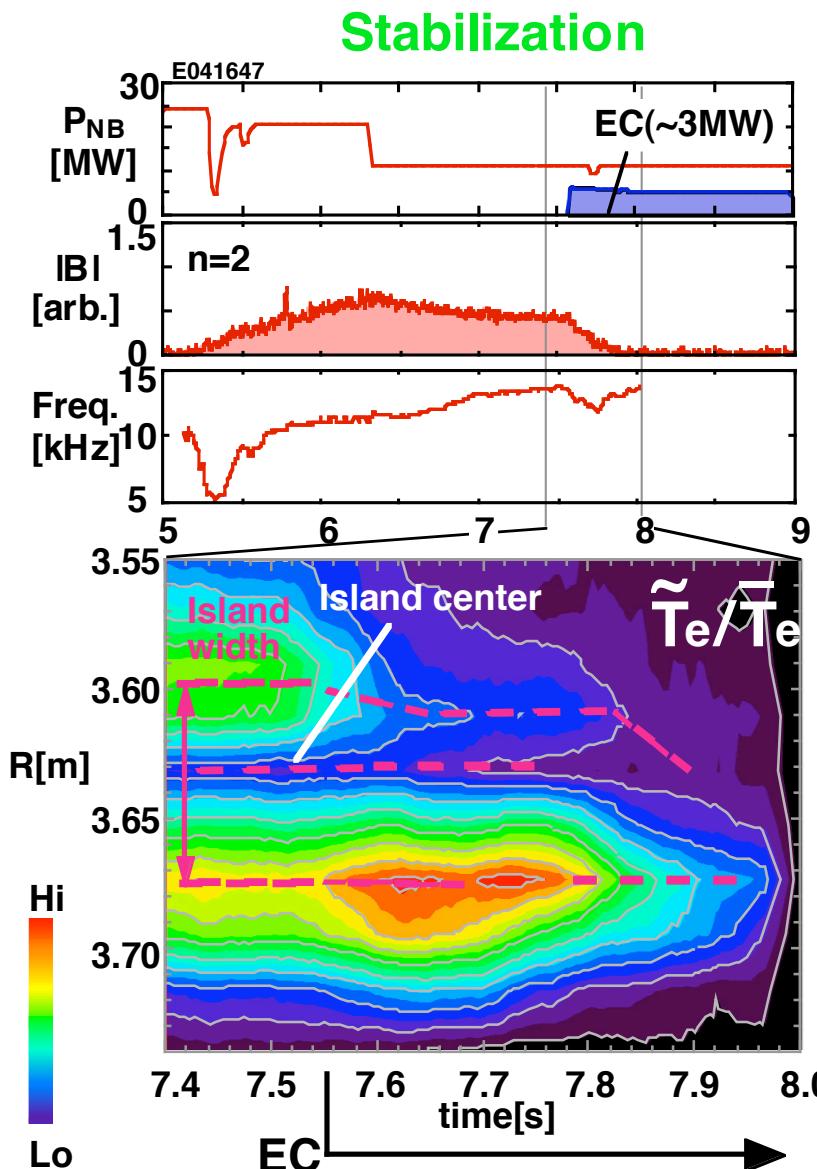
TOPICS simulation with modified Rutherford equation



- Change in mode location = **Current profile evolution + ECCD**
 - NTM tries to escape from ECCD
- Both contribute to misalignment → real-time tracking is needed**

Increase in mode amplitude was actually observed in experiment for misaligned ECCD

JT-60U



ECCD at $R \sim 3.5$ m
for E41643

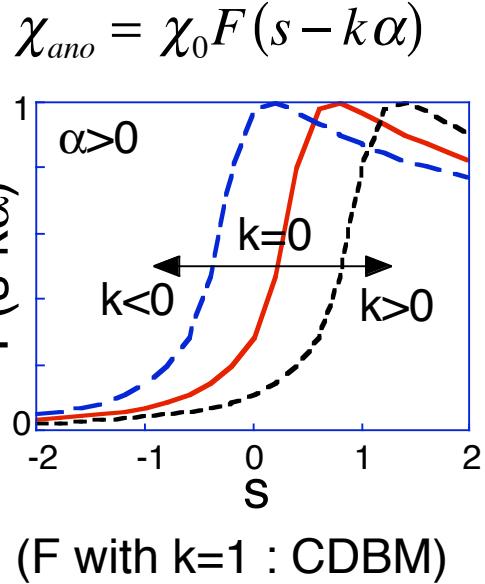
- Increase in island width
- Outward shift of island center

Similar to simulation

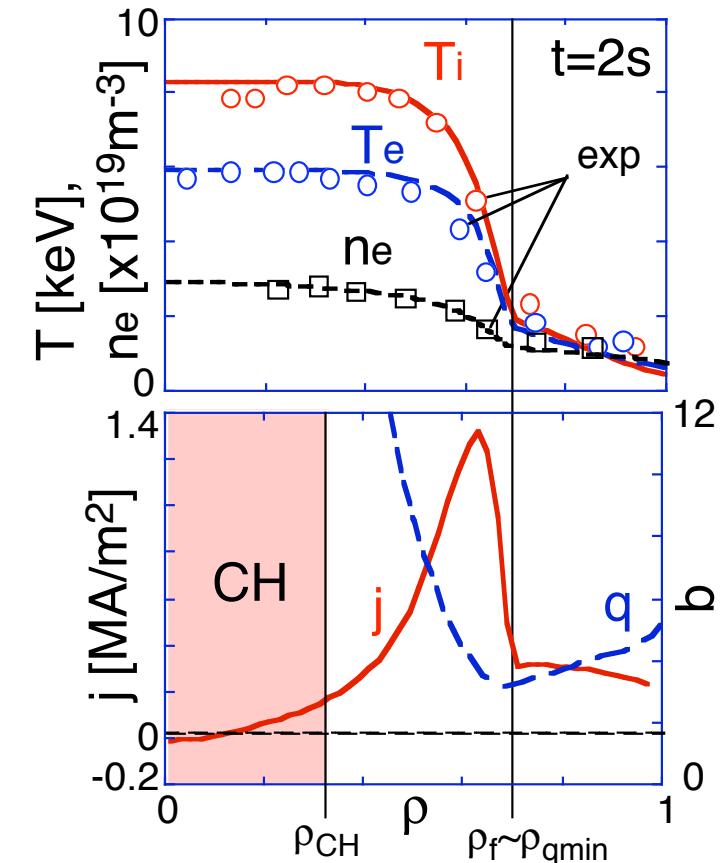
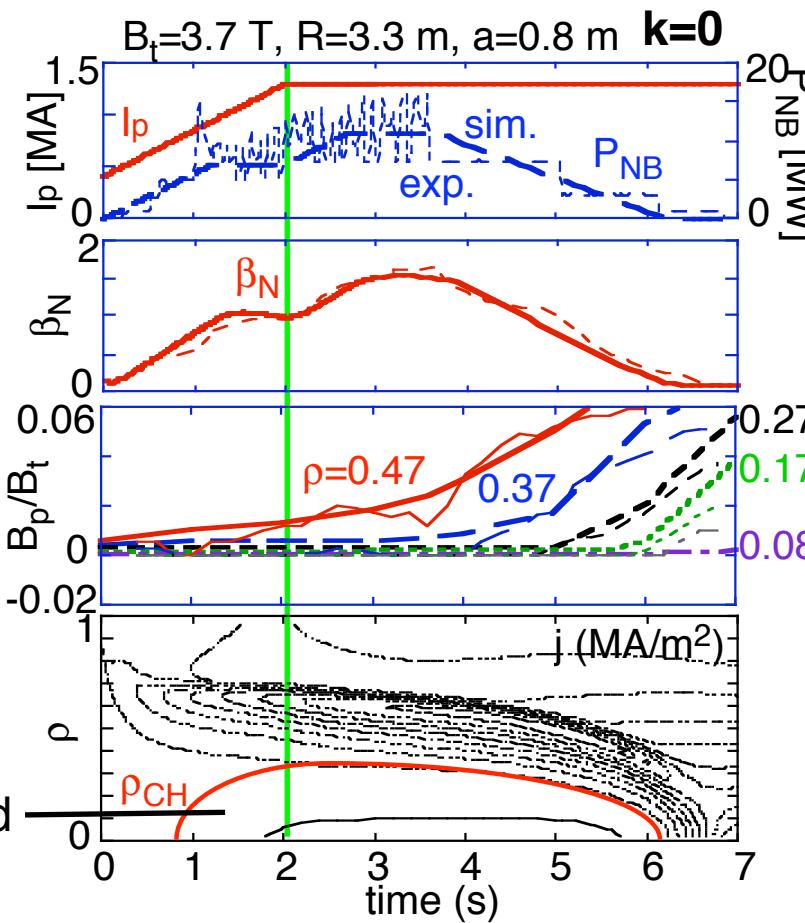
Transport modeling and simulation of strongly-reversed-shear (current-hole) plasmas (Hayashi, NF05)

Sharp reduction of anomalous transport in RS region ($k \sim 0$) can reproduce JT-60U experiment.

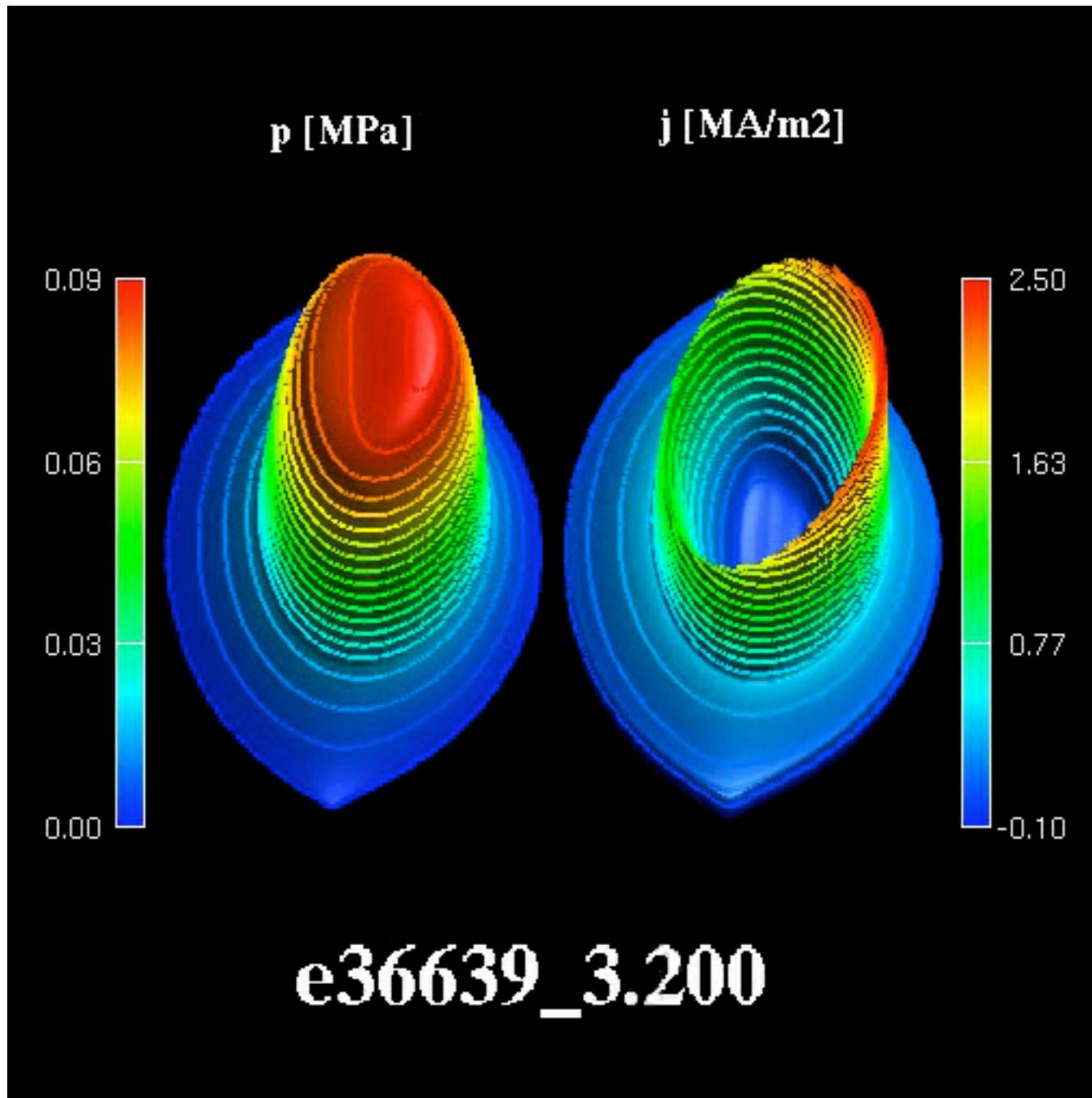
→ Transport becomes neoclassical-level in RS region, which results in the autonomous formation of ITB and strong RS through large bootstrap current.



Inside CH region :
Current limit model based
on ATMI equilibrium

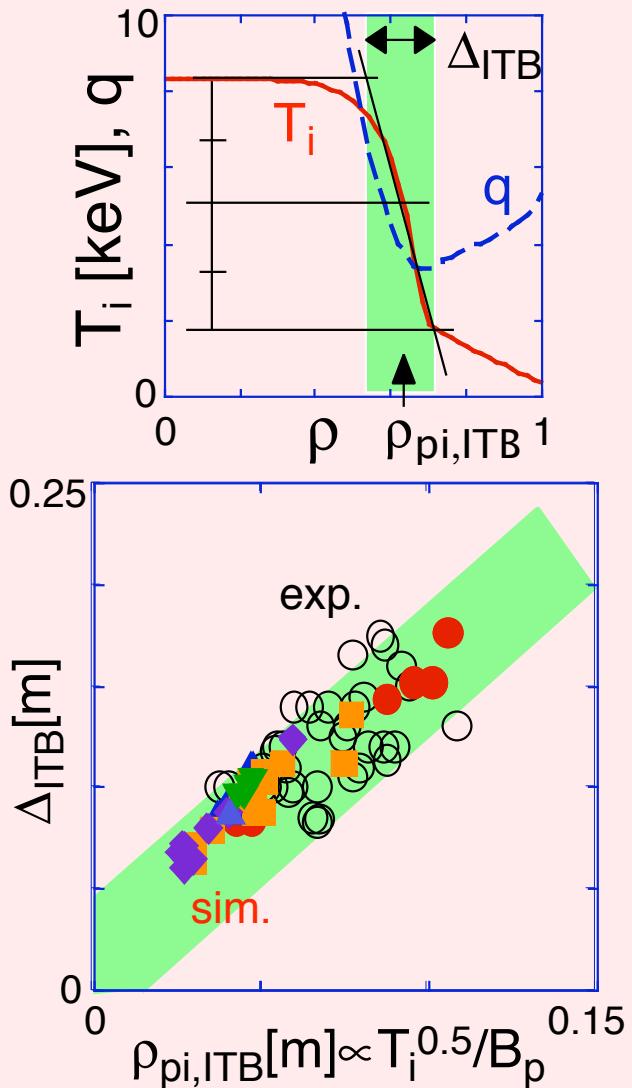


Autonomous formation of strongly-reversed-shear (current-hole) plasmas

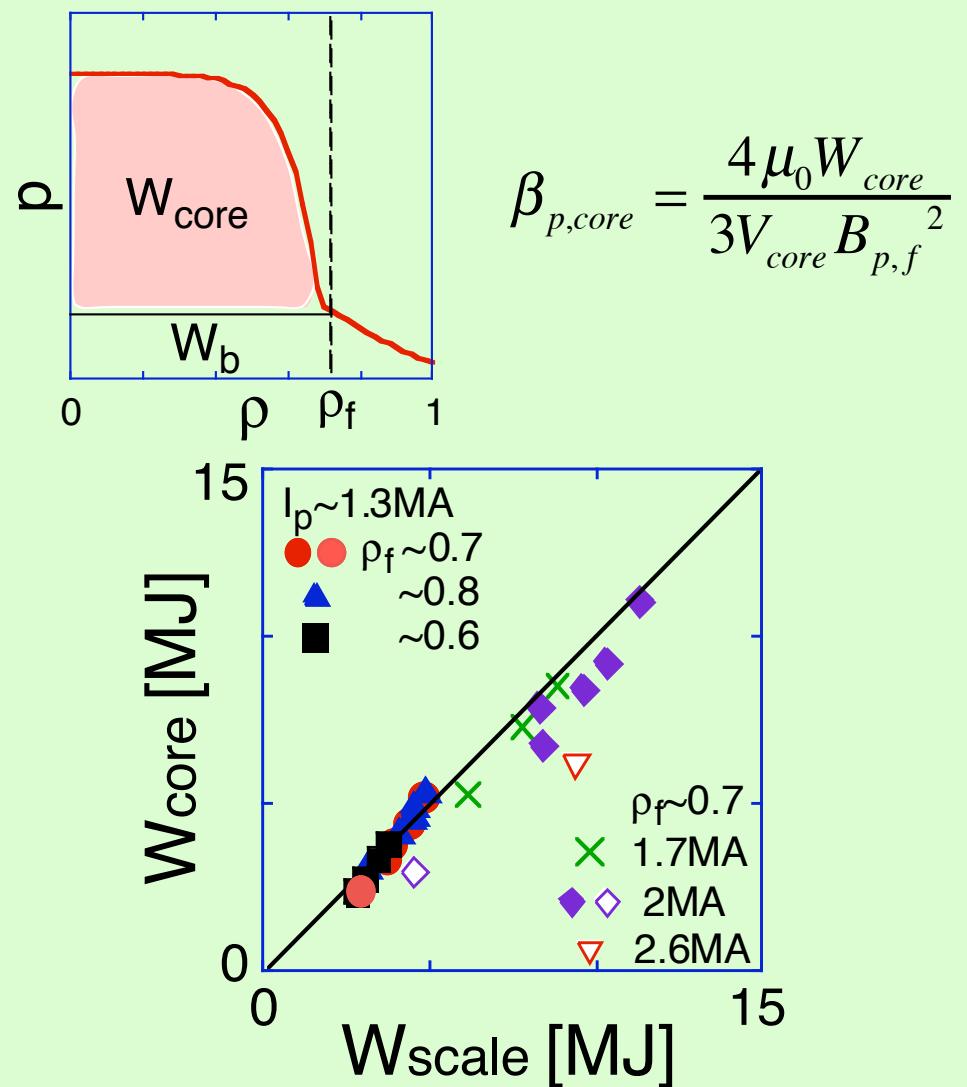


Anomalous transport model with $k \sim 0$ can reproduce scalings of the box-type ITB in JT-60U RS plasma. (Hayashi, NF05)

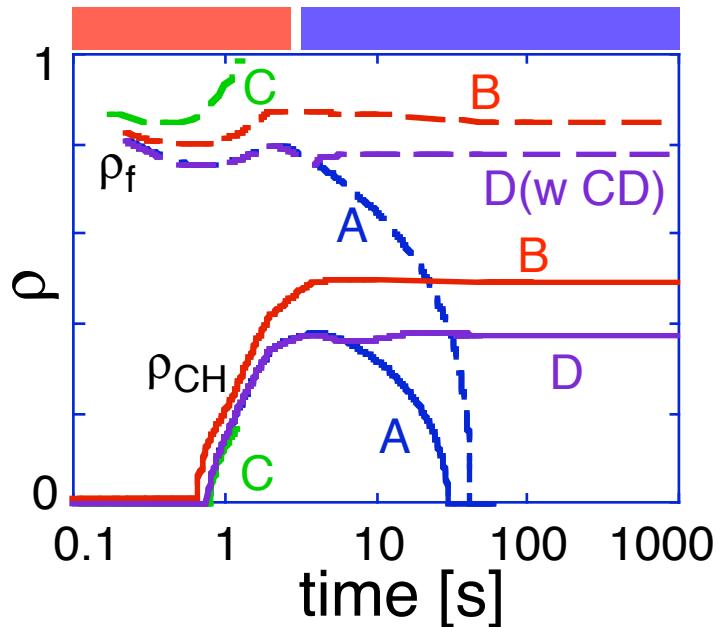
ITB width determined by neoclassical-level transport agrees with that in JT-60U : $\Delta_{\text{ITB}} \sim 1.5 \rho_{\text{pi,ITB}}$



Energy confinement inside ITB agrees with JT-60U scaling : $\varepsilon_f \beta_{p,\text{core}} \approx 0.25$.



外部電流駆動による強負磁気シアプラズマの維持



電流ホール形成段階 ($t < 2$ s),
加熱を増やすことにより、電流ホール半径 (ρ_{CH}) と
内部輸送障壁足位置 (ρ_f) を拡張

形成後,

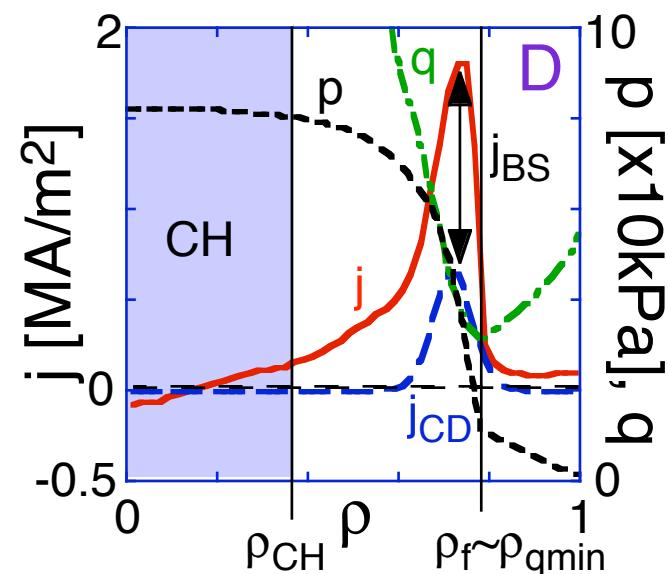
小さい ρ_{CH} と $f_{BS} < 1$ のプラズマは、誘導電流の
染込みにより収縮 (case A, $P_{NB}=12$ MW)

大きい ρ_{CH} のプラズマは、 $f_{BS} \sim 1$ で維持 (case B, $P_{NB}=18$ MW)

$\rho_f \sim \rho_{qmin}$ が維持に必要

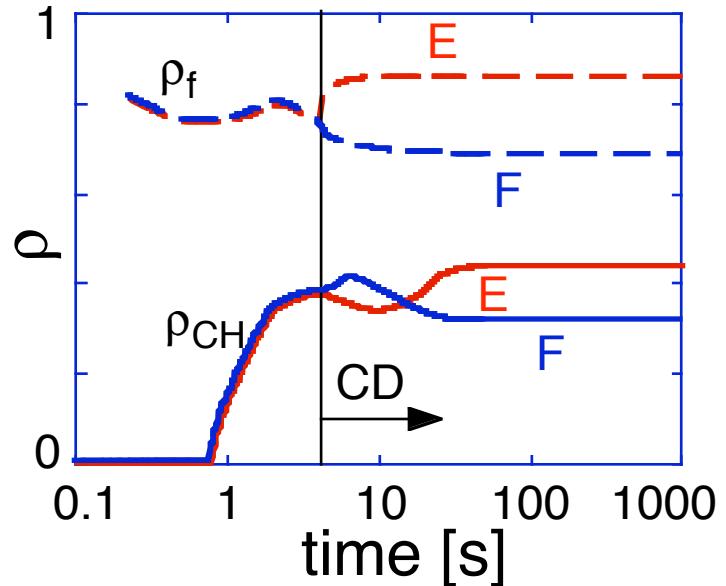
$\rho_f > \rho_{qmin}$ ($k \sim 1$) の場合、内部輸送障壁位置は継続的に
拡張 (case C)、実験と矛盾

電流密度ピーク位置に $f_{CD} \sim 1 - f_{BS}$ の電流量で
外部電流駆動 (ex. ECCD) すれば、case A の
収縮を止めることが可能 (case D)



外部電流駆動による強負磁気シアプラズマの制御

適切な外部電流駆動により、電流ホール半径と内部輸送障壁位置を制御可能

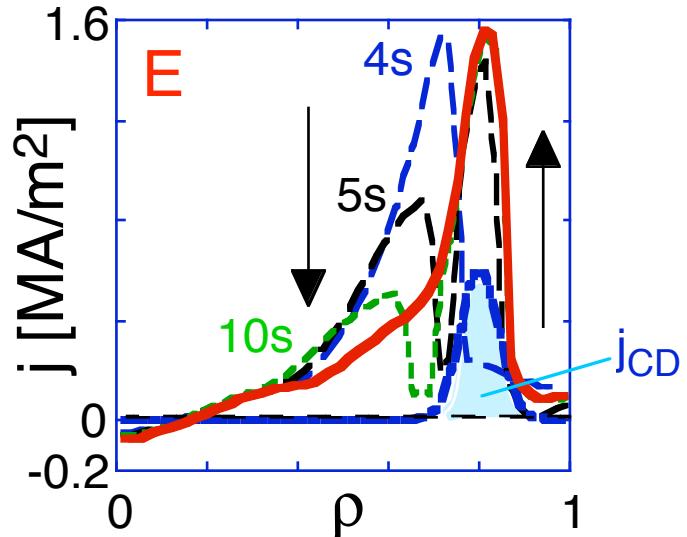


$$f_{CD} \sim 1 - f_{BS} \text{ at CD start}$$

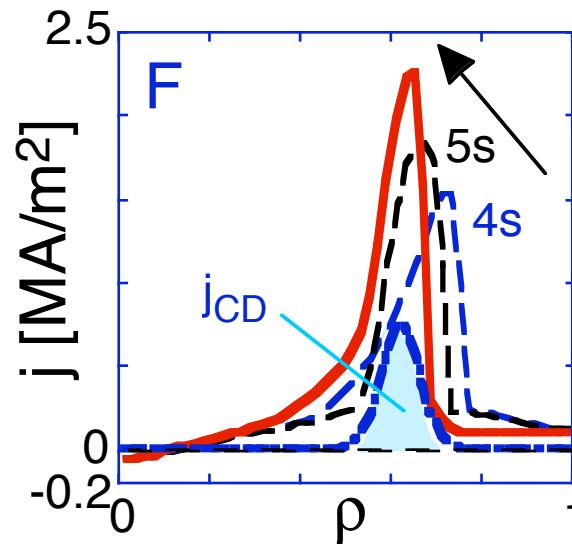
駆動電流を電流密度ピークの外側にすれば、電流ホール半径と ITB 足位置半径を拡張 (case E)

駆動電流を電流密度ピークの内側にすれば、電流ホール半径と ITB 足位置半径を収縮 (case F)

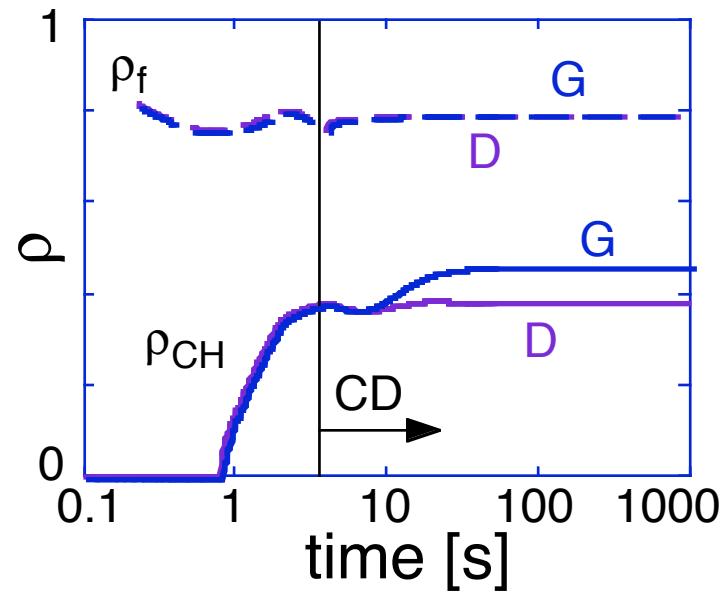
Outer CD → Outward shift



Inner CD → Inward shift



強負磁気シアプラズマの外部駆動電流に対する自律的応答

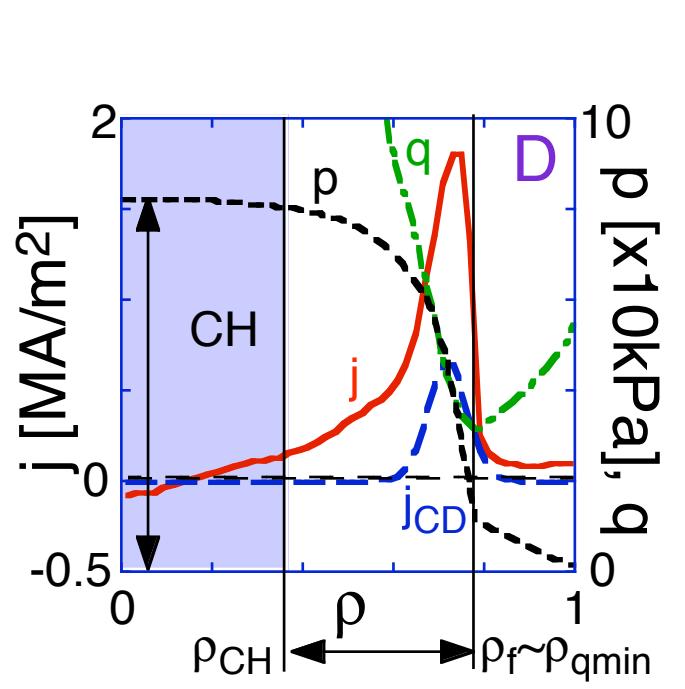


$f_{CD} \sim 1 - f_{BS}$ の駆動電流により収縮止め(case D)

より大きな駆動電流 $f_{CD} > 1 - f_{BS}$ は、電流ホール半径を拡張 (case G)

安全係数の増加により、新古典輸送増加

エネルギー閉じ込めと自発電流割合が減少
完全電流駆動条件 $f_{BS} + f_{CD} \sim 1$ に回復



Reduction of p & f_{BS}

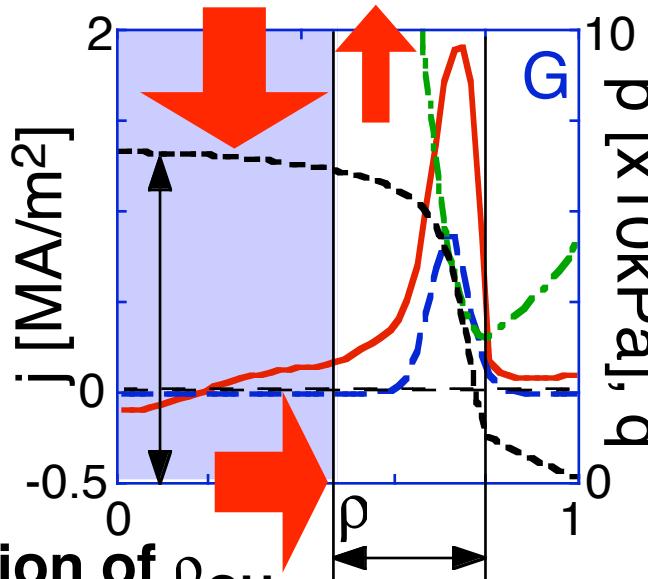
Larger CD

$$f_{BS} + f_{CD} > 1$$

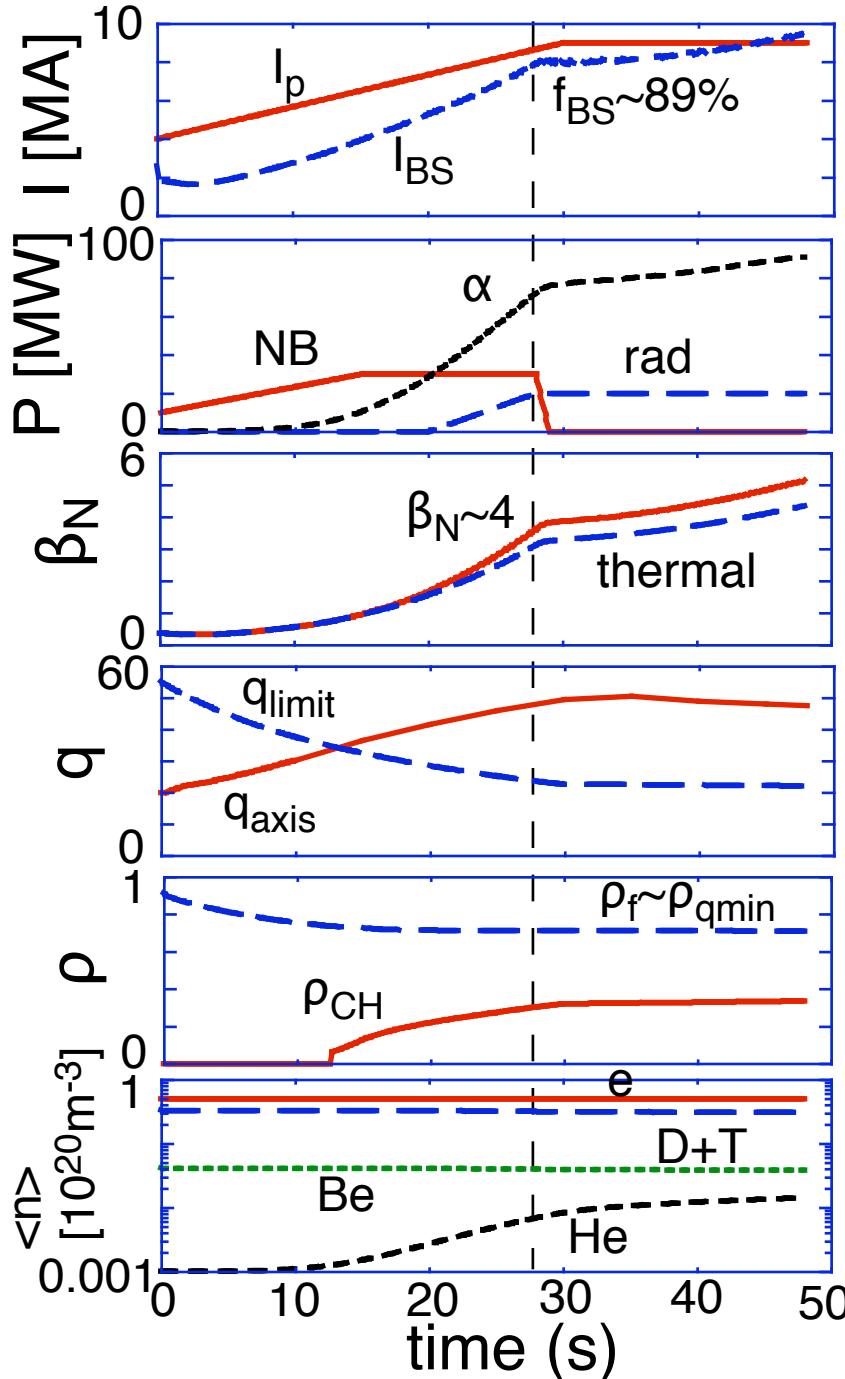
Increase of q & χ_{neo}

Sustained with
 $f_{BS} + f_{CD} \sim 1$

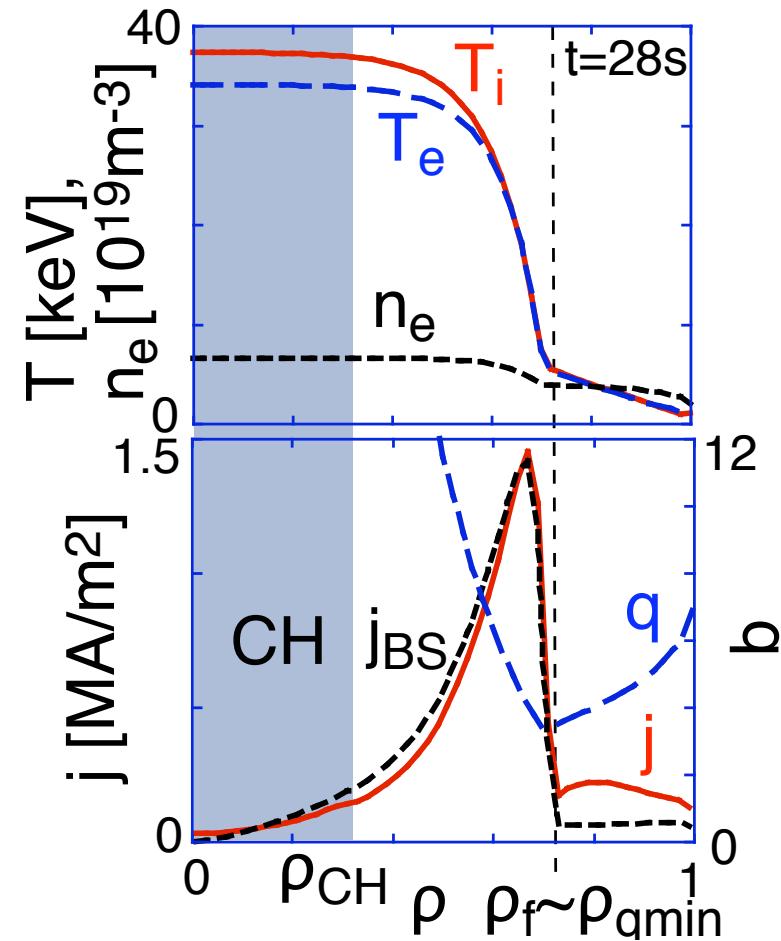
Expansion of ρ_{CH}



Formation of Strongly-Reversed-Shear plasma in ITER



High β_N (~ 4) & High f_{BS} ($\sim 89\%$) plasma
Thermal instability after NB power off



Thermal instability in SRS plasma

After NB heating off,

Small radiation : Temperature increase over 40 keV

Large radiation : Temperature decrease

Zero-dimensional model :

$$\frac{dW}{dt} = -\frac{W}{\tau_E} + P_\alpha - P_{rad} \quad \tau_E \propto \chi^{-1}$$

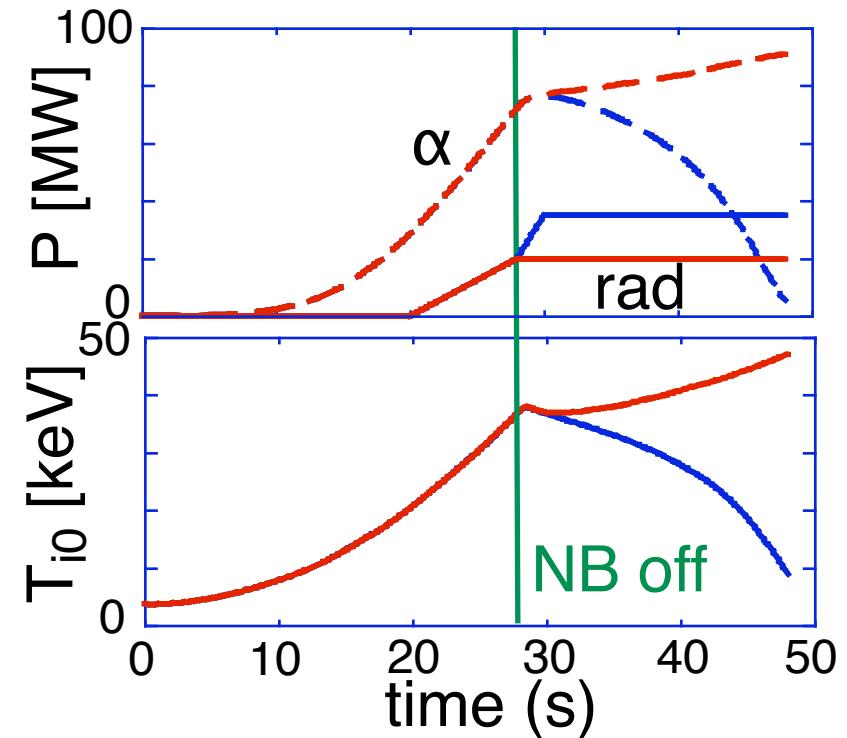
Neoclassical transport inside ITB : $\chi \propto T^{-1/2}$

Only T perturbation : Stable for $T_i > 42$ keV (M. Ohta, 4th IAEA)

(Bohm-type diffusion $\chi \propto T$: Stable for $T_i > 14$ keV)



High temperature operation is necessary for SRS plasma



Suppression of thermal instability by NB feedback control and profile sustainment by external current drive

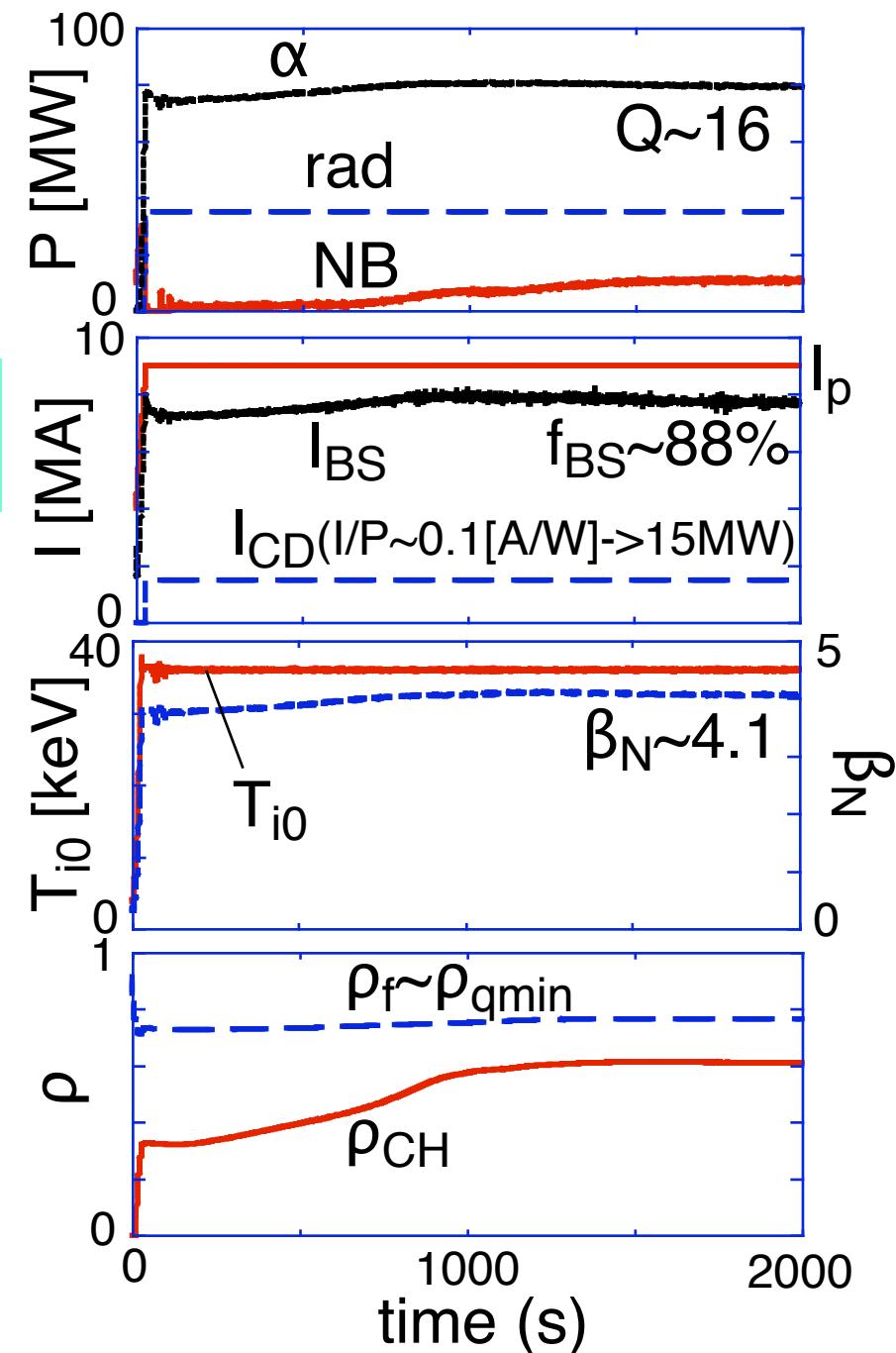
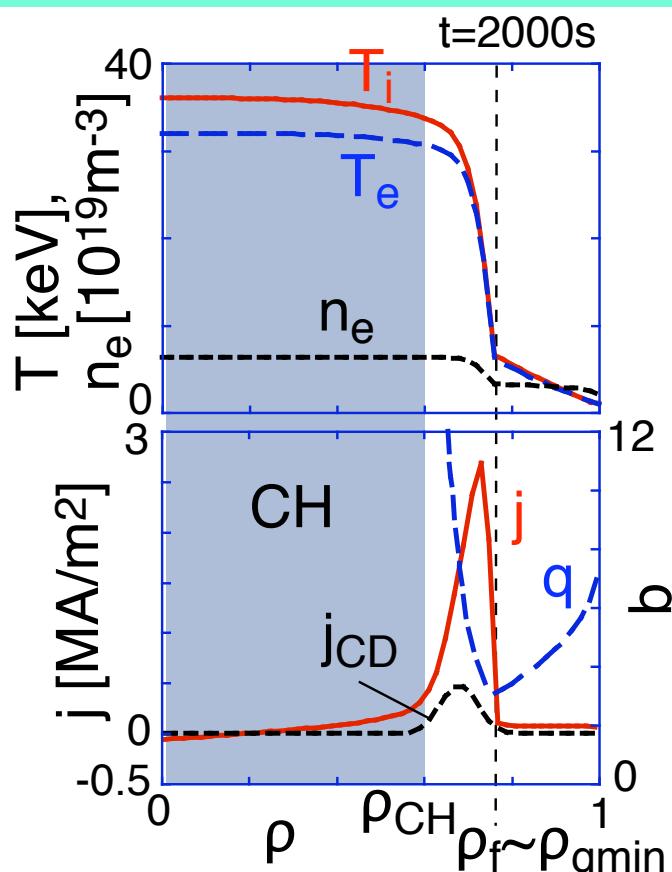
NB feedback control : Target $T_{i0R}=36$ keV

$$P_{NB}(t) = P_{NB}(t - \Delta\tau) - G_1(T_{i0}(t) - T_{i0}(t - \Delta\tau)) \\ + G_2 \int_{t-\Delta\tau}^t (T_{i0R} - T_{i0}(t')) dt'$$

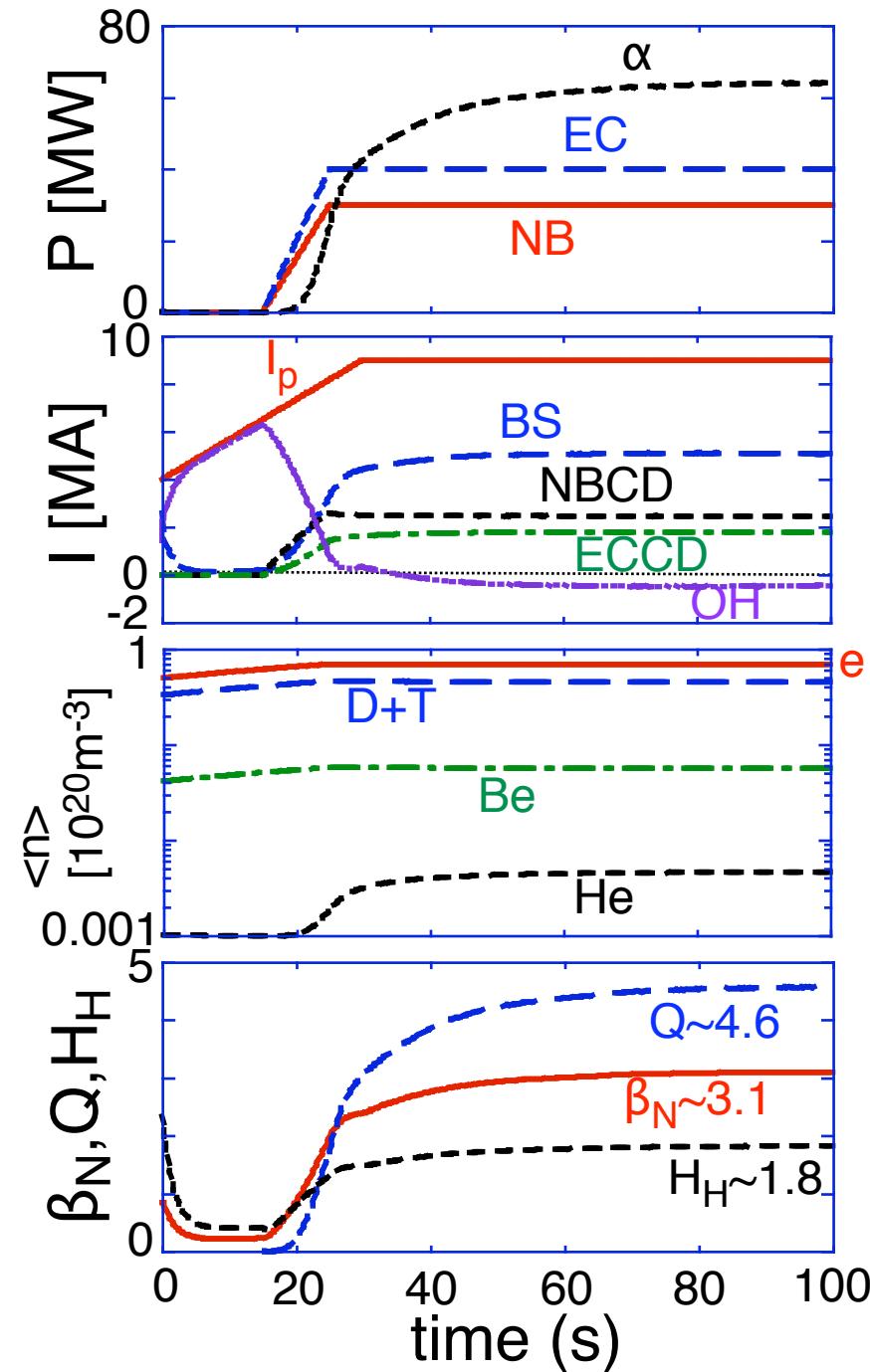
External current drive (EC) : $f_{EC} \sim 1 - f_{BS}$



Profile sustained over current diffusion time (~ 4000 s)



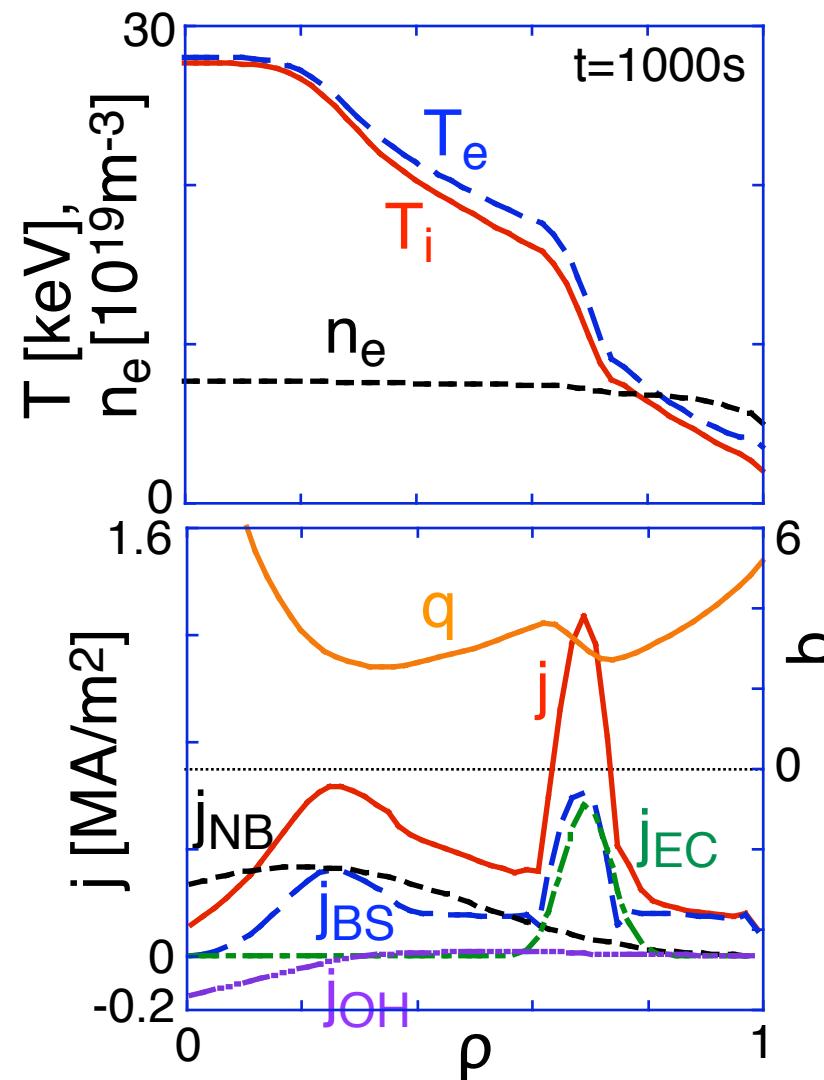
Weakly-reversed-shear plasma in ITER



$k=0, C=1.2, w/o ExB$ shear stabilization

Steady-state : $\beta_N \sim 3.1, Q \sim 4.6, H_{H98(y,2)} \sim 1.8$

No thermal instability



まとめ

(1)新古典テアリングモード(NTM)

- 修正ラザフォード方程式に基づいたNTMモデルをTOPICSに結合した統合コードを開発
- モデルの未定パラメータをJT-60U実験との比較により求め、モデルが実験を再現できることを確認
- ITERにおいてNTM安定化に必要なECCDパワーを、JT-60U実験で妥当性を確認したモデルを用いたシミュレーションにより評価
- ECCD位置及び実時間制御の必要性を解明

(2)強い負磁気シア(電流ホール)プラズマ

- 異常輸送が負磁気シア領域内で新古典レベル以下に急に減衰する輸送モデルで、JT-60Uで観測された分布の時間発展を再現
- ITB位置が広いプラズマは、ブートストラップ電流による完全電流駆動により維持
- ITB位置が狭くブートストラップ電流割合が小さいプラズマは、誘導電流の染込みにより収縮
- 適切な外部電流駆動により、収縮を妨げ、さらにITB位置を制御可能
- 強負磁気シアプラズマが、外部電流駆動に対して自律的に反応することを解明

(3)ITER定常運転シナリオ

- JT-60U実験で妥当性を確認した輸送モデルを用いてたITER定常運転のシミュレーション
- α 粒子加熱のある強い負磁気シアプラズマでは、ITBにおける新古典レベルの輸送により、 $T_i \sim 40$ keVの高温まで熱的不安定
- NB加熱のフィードバック制御により $T_i \sim 30$ keV位ならば熱的不安定性を抑制でき、外部電流駆動により完全電流駆動できれば、強い負磁気シア燃焼プラズマを維持できることを解明