

Status Report for WPAC

3rd Theory Project Board | March 10, 2022

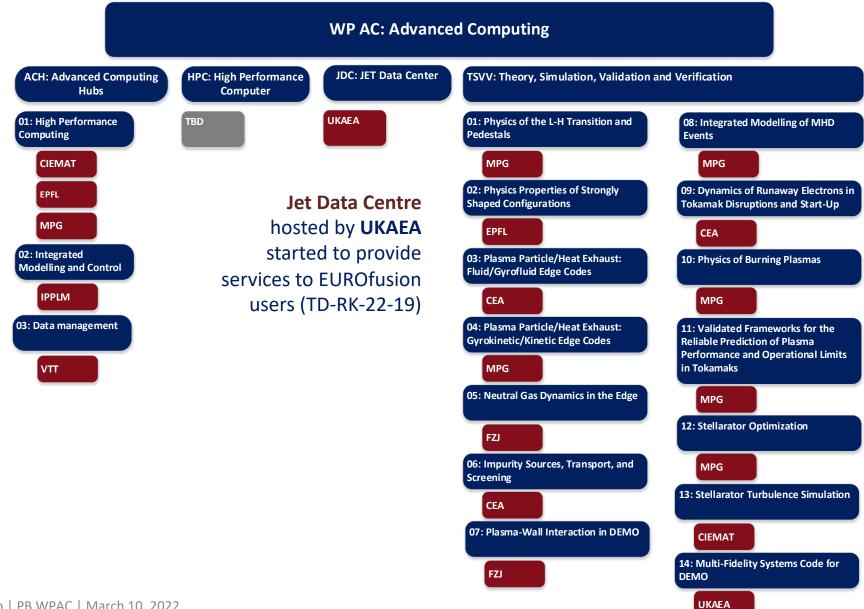
F. Jenko, V. Naulin, and D. Kalupin



This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium, funded by the European Union via the Euratom Research and Training Programme (Grant Agreement No 101052200 — EUROfusion). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them.

1 – WP Organization





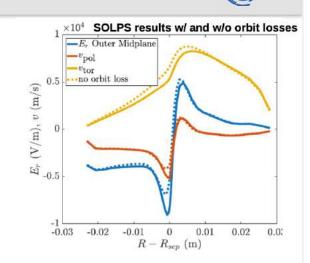


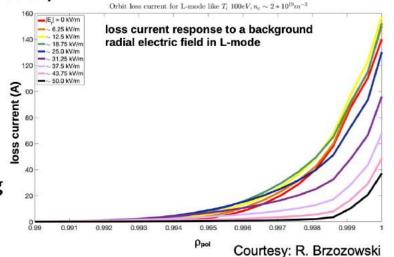
D2.1: Ion-orbit loss model

- Preparing manuscripts for submission: steady-
 - E_r affected by ion-orbit losses

state ion-orbit loss & SOLPS coupling

- Poloidal asymmetries are less strongly forced
- Stand-alone orbit loss model with emphasis on clear documentation
 - largely implemented in GRILLIX (fluid code) with A. Stegmeir; first sims performed
 - shall be ready for TSVV1 (and other) codes hereafter
- Model accuracy greatly improved velocity-space coordinates corresponding to losses evolve over a loss trajectory





General topic:

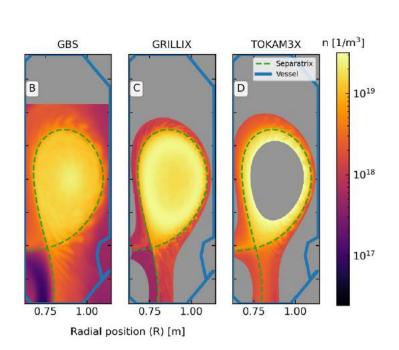
Physics of the L-H transition and pedestals

Key scientific question:

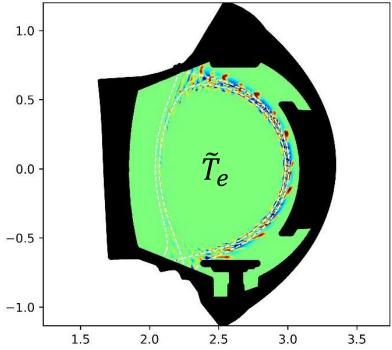
Electric field generation in the edge?



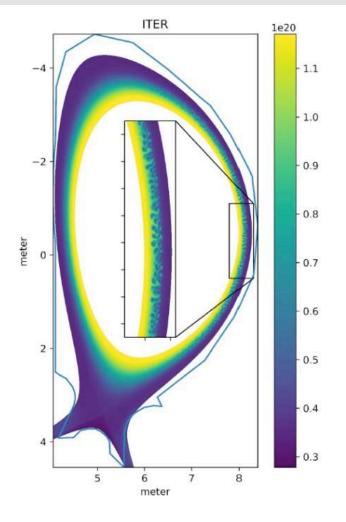
- Steady progress towards ITER scale simulations
- Latest advances unlock full scale simulations for low ρ_{\star} machines $(1/\rho_{\star} \gtrsim 1500)$



GBS/GRILLIX/TOKAM3X TCV simulation (2020) [Oliveira, Body et al., NF 2022]



SOLEDGE3X WEST simulations at realistic parameters (1º6 x 128 mesh, 64 nodes)



GRILLIX ITER simulation at realistic parameters (11e6 x 16 mesh, 16 nodes)

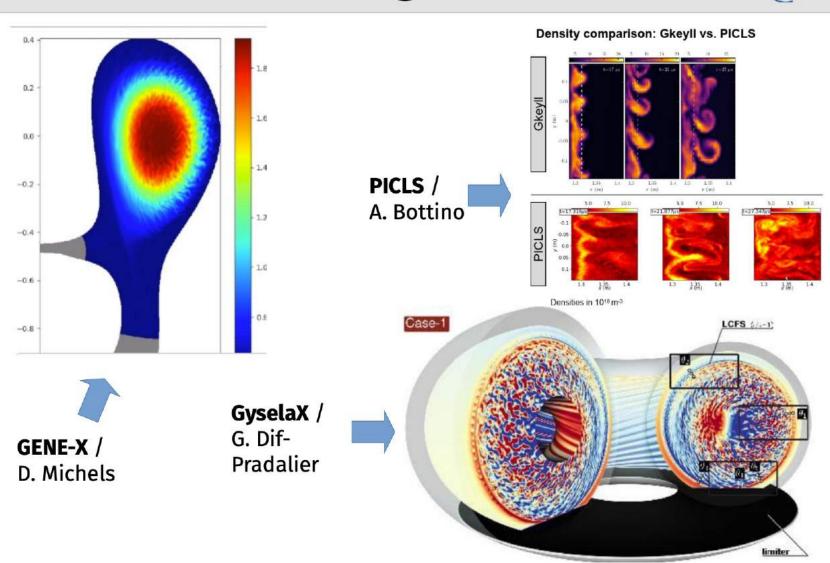


Aim: GK codes for Edge + SOL



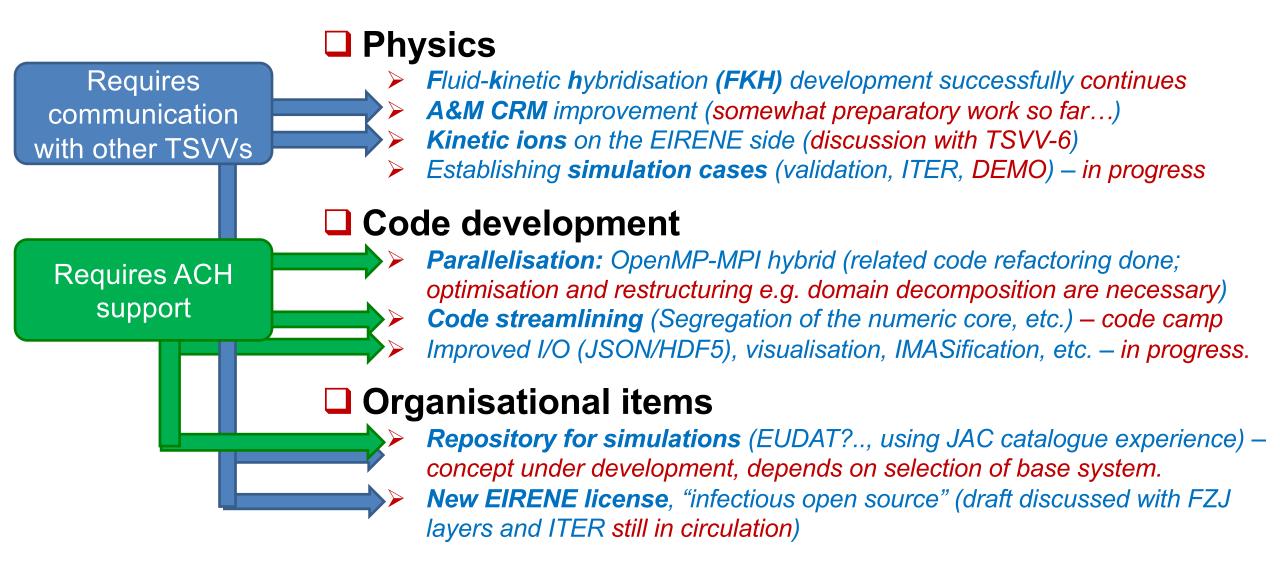
Ambitious aim:

Creation of a new generation of gyrokinetic edge turbulence codes





Topic: Neutral gas dynamics in the edge (further development of the EIRENE code)







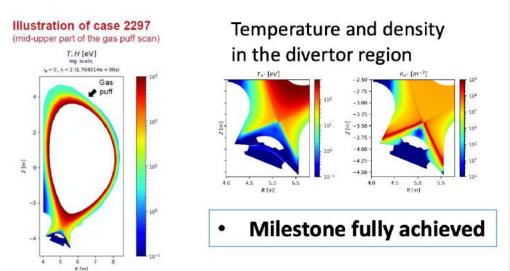
KEY DELIVERABLE 2 MILESTONES, DELIVERABLES



Key Deliverable 2: Assessment of the W influx, W screening, and W transport in ITER plasmas

ID	Milestone-description	participants	Target date
M2.1	Review and document ITER scenarios to be modelled	All (site activity managers are responsible for local coordination)	06/2021
M2.2	2D Plasma background in semi-detached conditions (no RMP) (both with EMC3-EIRENE and SOLEDGE3X)	D. Harting, H. Bufferand, G. Ciraolo, N. Rivals	12/2021





 Important progress also on the validation step with ERO2.0 applied on impurity transport on W7-X experiments (see for ex. Brezinsek et al Nucl. Fusion 62 016006)





Plasma background, wall geometry, material choice, steady-state and transient heat loads – interaction with WP PWIE, WP DES, DCT, ...

Interaction scheme

Post-processing: extraction of parameters to the wall (e.g. CX fluxes and distributions)

erosion, morphology

ERO2.0
local and global

impurity transport (castellation, roughness)

(erosion, morphology, layer formation)



sheath collisionality, ion fluxes & distributions, heat loads, thermionic current

PIC



co-deposition, n-damage



Dust

mobilization, transport deposition mapping



Transients

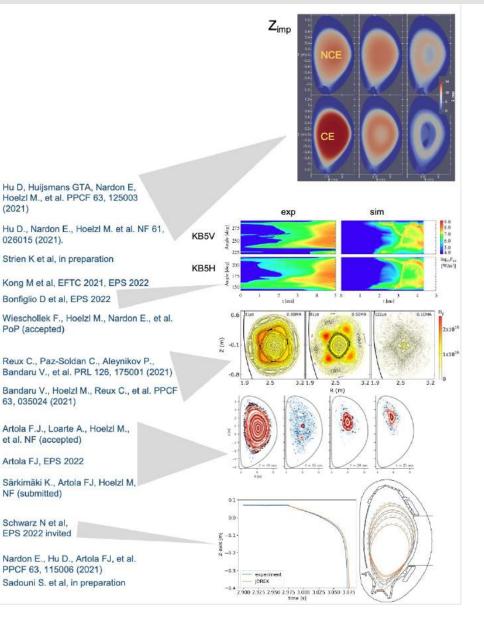
melting splashing

ACH support: IMAS compatibility, code optimization for HPC



Working group Disruptions

- Impurity models were developed for SPI
 - Model without coronal equilibrium assumption tracks charge states using pseudo particles (lead by collaborator Di Hu, but with substantial contrib. from TSVV 8 & 9)
 - A simpler model with coronal equilibrium assumption
 - Model with kinetic impurities is in development in addition
- Deuterium, Neon, and mixed SPI simulations are progressing for JET and ASDEX Upgrade.
 - Validation via direct experiment comparison with virtual diagnostics
- Benign RE beam termination studied as observed in JET after secondary D-SPI + extensions for partly ionized impurities (lead by our collaborator Vinodh Bandaru, but with substantial contributions from TSVV 8)
- Predictive 3D disruption simulations in ITER done at realistic Lundquist number (of post-TQ plasma) giving insights for dynamics and wall forces; unmitigated cases on the way
 - RE transport studied with RE test particles in collaboration with TSVV 9. e.g., trapped particle loss mechanisms
- Hot VDE simulations for AUG ongoing including comparison of plasma motion, 3D dynamics, halo currents, etc.
- Physics of current profile relaxation and Ip spike investigated



026015 (2021).

PoP (accepted)

63, 035024 (2021)

et al. NF (accepted)

Artola FJ, EPS 2022

NF (submitted)

Schwarz N et al.

EPS 2022 invited

PPCF 63, 115006 (2021)

Strien K et al, in preparation

Bonfiglio D et al, EPS 2022

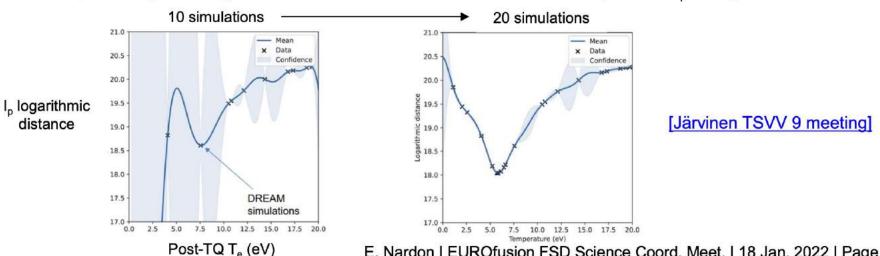


Modelling RE generation with DREAM (1/2)

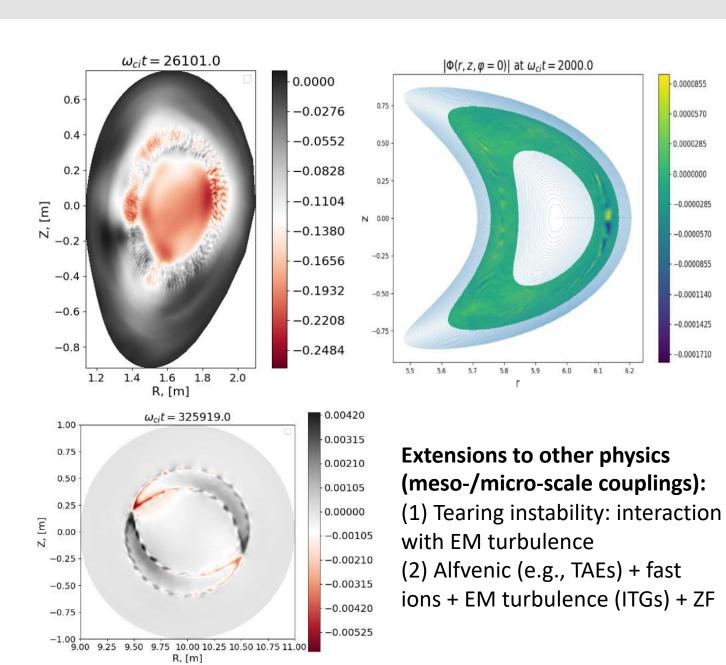


- The DREAM disruption-oriented kinetic code [Hoppe CPC 2021]
 - Solves 1D flux surface averaged transport equations (including impurities and effects important in disruptions)
 - Self-consistently evolves the electrons, taking REs into account
 - Various levels of description, from fluid to fully kinetic (2P, bounce-averaged)
 - First application: hot tail RE generation in ITER taking transport in stochastic B field into account [Sveningsson PRL 2021]
 - Now being optimized with ACH-VTT (implem. of iterative linear solver) and integrated into IMAS with ACH-IPPLM
- Work is ongoing towards the **validation** of DREAM regarding RE generation:
 - Simulations of RE formation in JET pulse 95135 [Brandström MSc 2021]
 - Measurements (e.g. $I_p(t)$) can be ~ matched by tuning input parameters (e.g. post-TQ T_p) \rightarrow Validation or fancy fit?
 - → A Bayesian framework has been developed to address this question

Example: Find post-TQ Te that minimizes distance between measured and predicted In during CQ







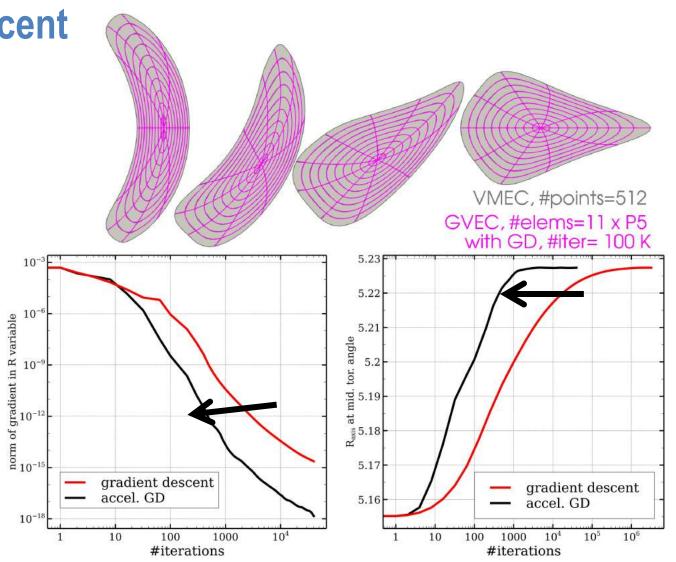
Global electromagnetic turbulence in ASDEX Upgrade and W7-X

- (1) Numerically accessible on existing HPC systems
- (2) Detailed physics studies and algorithmic improvements ongoing
- (3) Extensions to other machines (e.g., JET & TCV) are desirable



GVEC – Accelerated Gradient Descent

- Tested on W7-X fixed boundary case (compared to VMEC)
- When iterating to very small force residuals, undesired solution features appear (not clear why, possibly related to missing angular constraint)
- Accelerated gradient descent needs factor 10-100 less iterations to converge (forces, axis position) compared to gradient descent





Deliverables in 2021



Deliverable ID / Short name	Key deliverable(s)	Due date		
D1.1 / D-REF-CASES	1, 3, 4	March 2021		

Agreed W7-X reference case and set of representative OP2 operation scenarios for comparisons, benchmark activities.

D1.2 / D-TURB-ZTRANSP

3.4

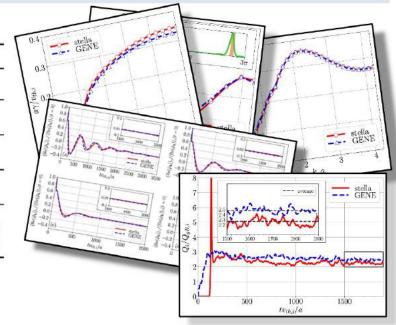
Dec. 2021 → 2022

Study of the effect of collisions on the background turbulence and impurity transport in multispecies electrostatic flux tube simulations

Turbulent transport in stellarators

	Flux tube	$\left[N_{\theta}^{m},N_{\theta}^{M}\right]$	a/L_{T_i}	a/L_{n_i}	N_z	$N_{v_{\parallel}}$	N_{μ}	$N_{\mathbf{k},j}$	$\Delta t v_{ m th,i}/a$	Compared
Test 1.	bean	[1,6]	3	1	256	36	24	Off	stella 0.15 GENE 0.14	$\gamma(k_x), \omega(k_x)$ $\gamma(k_y), \omega(k_y)$
Test 2.	triangular	[4, 6]	3	1	512	36	24	Off	$\begin{array}{c} \mathtt{stella} \ 0.15 \\ \mathtt{GENE} \ 0.14 \end{array}$	$\gamma(k_x),\omega(k_x)$
Test 3.	bean	[2, 8]	0	3	512	36	24	Off	stella 0.04 GENE 0.004	$\gamma(k_y), \omega(k_y) = \hat{\varphi}_{\mathbf{k}} (z)$
Test 4.	bean	[4, 4]	0	0	512	256	32	Off	stella 0.15 GENE 0.1	$\langle \mathrm{Re}(\hat{\varphi}_{\mathbf{k}}) \rangle_z(t)$
Test 5.	bean <mark>††</mark>	[1, 1]	3	1	128	60	24	On	stella 0.09 GENE 0.09	$ \begin{array}{c} Q_i(t) \\ \sum_{k_y} Q_i(k_x, k_y) \\ \sum_{k_x} Q_i(k_x, k_y) \end{array} $





[González-Jerez submitted'21]

J. M. García-Regaña | E-TASC SB V | 2.03.2022 | Page 7



Scientific highlights - Verifying reduced models

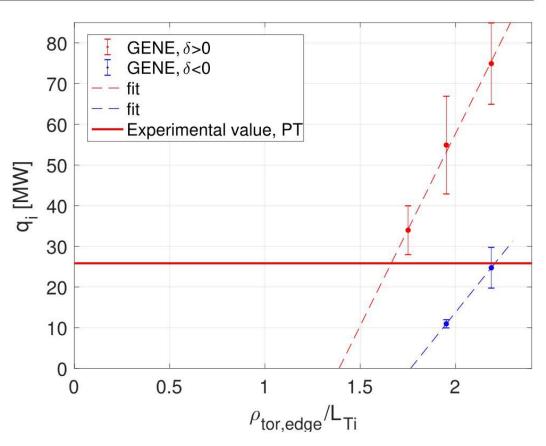
A. Mariani, A. Balestri, I. Casiraghi, P. Mantica.

Scientific issue:

What are the prospects of NT plasmas?

 High-fidelity, realistic local GENE simulations of ITG-dominated iDTT scenario

- NT reduces the heat flux by >50%, corresponding to a 10-30% increase in R/L_{Ti}
- Plan to benchmark such GENE studies against TGLF integrated modeling





WP1: HFPSeu Workflow orchestration and module coupling framework



- What is the High Fidelity Pulse Simulator?
 - Python workflow based on IMASified JINTRAC (i.e. JETTO+EDGE2D) developed within a CCFE-ITER contract, workhorse for scenario preparation in ITER Physics Dept.
 - Building on ITM/WPCD/CPT/ITER previous work: any IMASified physics module can be included in the
 python workflow, already the case for the WPCD developed Heating and Current Drive module. NB: even
 the core transport solver could be replaced if physics driven needs exist.

Present status:

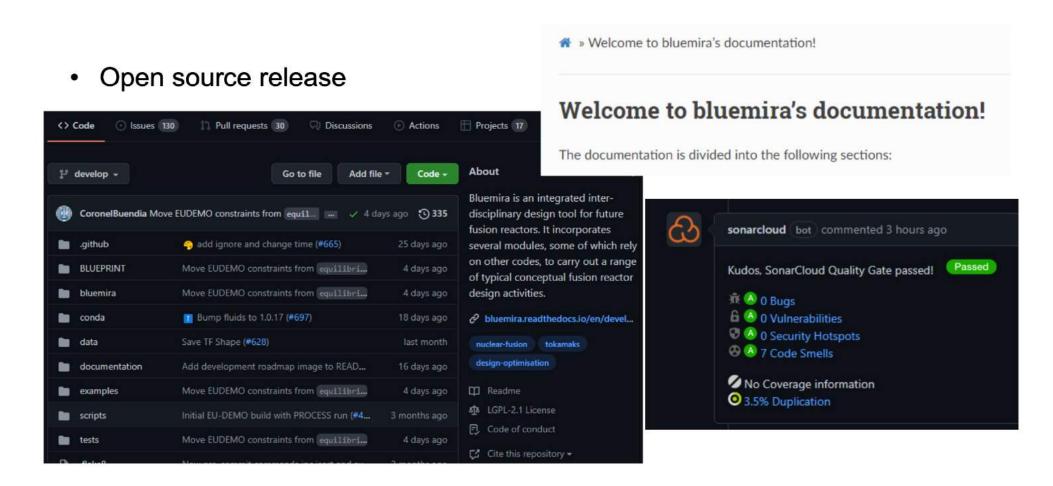
- HFPS components have been compiled and installed natively on the EuroFusion Gateway. 2 training took place, and all documentation available from TSVV11 wikipages.
- Detailed plans for containerised IMAS workflows in place with ACH Poznan.
- HFPS GUI: plan in place for short term improvements to aid usability with ACH Poznan
- DevOps: Now being put in place thanks to EUROfusion package awarded to ACH Poznan
- Coupled to experimental IDS from AUG, JET, TCV, WEST see wiki.





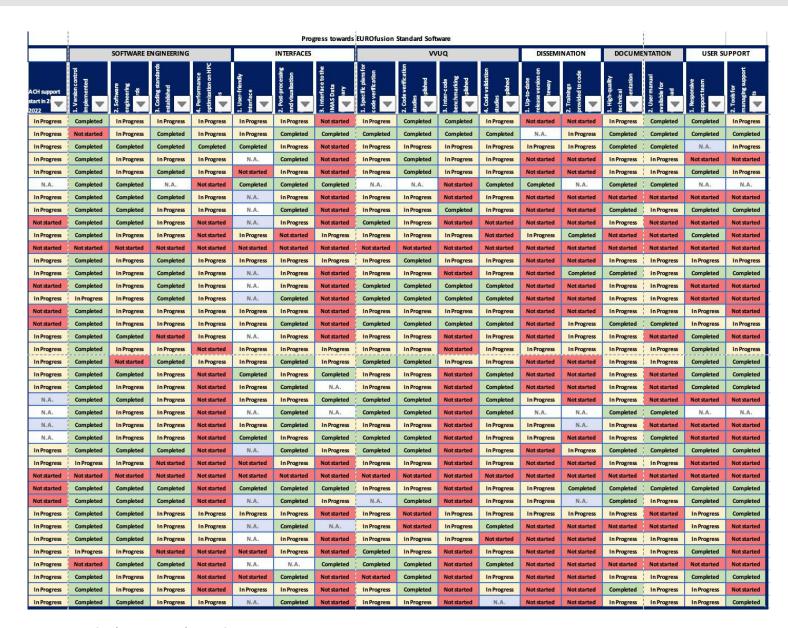
Main Achievements





2 – Progress Towards EUROfusion Standard Software





Good progress in many areas

More work needed:

- Performance optimization
- IMAS interfaces
- Inter-code benchmarking
- Dissemination
- User support

2 – Available ACH Support



Total ACH resources: baseline = overall available resources minus 10% (1680 PM = 140 PY)

Distribution of the total ACH resources over the 14 TSVVs:

TSVV-1: 10/113 ~ 12.4 PY

TSVV-2: 5/113 ~ 6.2 PY

TSVV-3: 10/113 ~ 12.4 PY

TSVV-4: 10/113 ~ 12.4 PY

TSVV-5: 7/113 ~ 8.7 PY

TSVV-6: 5/113 ~ 6.2 PY

TSVV-7: 10/113 ~ 12.4 PY

TSVV-8: 10/113 ~ 12.4 PY

TSVV-9: 6/113 ~ 7.4 PY

TSVV-10: 10/113 ~ 12.4 PY

TSVV-11: 10/113 ~ 12.4 PY

TSVV-12: 10/113 ~ 12.4 PY

TSVV-13: 7/113 ~ 8.7 PY

TSVV-14: 3/113 ~ 3.7 PY

Nominal usage profile: Suggested usage of ACH resources by the end of...

2021: 6.5%

2022: 24.8%

2023: 47.4%

2024: 73.6%

2025: 100%

3 – Status of Grant Milestones & Grant Deliverables (2021)



GA Deliverable No.	Title	Due Date	Status	Details on Status (in case of delays or issues)
D04.01	Establishment of six Advanced Computing Hubs including JET data centre	31/12/2021	Completed	
D04.02	KPI for 2021 on high availability of HPC and Gateway resources in support of physics and engineering programme reached	31/12/2021	Cancelled	To be cancelled due to duplication between FP8 and FP9 Grant Deliverables. The activity is funded from FP8, therefore deliverables shall not appear in FP9.

GA Milestone No.	Title	Due Date	Status	Details on Status (in case of delays or issues)
M04.01	TSVV kick-off meeting performed. Interfaces for collaboration between TSVVs and WPs defined and established	31/12/2021	Completed	
M04.02	Decision on the location of the Advanced Computing Hubs and resources	31/12/2021	Completed	
M04.03	Availability (defined by KPIs) of Gateway and HPC to EUROfusion users for production runs	31/12/2021	Completed	
M04.04	Decision on the new HPC and Gateway for the EUROfusion programme beyond 2023	31/12/2021	Delayed	The technical requirements are defined, however the available budget is still unclear.

4 – Risk & Mitigation Register: Current Status



Description of Risk	Severity	Likely hood	Proposed Mitigation Action	Risk materialized?	Mitigating Measures applied?	Comments
Not all Advanced Computational Hubs up and running	M	L	Resource levelling and reprioritization	no	n.a.	All hubs are running; the work is very much appreciated by code owners (TSVVs)
Available resources not sufficient for provision of the set of codes	М	M	Reprioritization and down selection of the codes	no	n.a.	From 2022, TSVVs are running at the full speed; ACHs will reach their full capacity in 2023
Reduced HPC availability for scientific use	М	М	Resource levelling and reprioritization	no	n.a.	So far, HPC operation is stable and guaranteed until the end of 2023
Absence of IMASified data from EUROfusion experiments for code validation	М	L	Resource levelling and reprioritization; act at a broader EUROfusion level to make such data available (action A5); collaboration on V&V activities with ITER IO	no	n.a.	For the current development stage, this risk is not important; it might become critical towards the end of the programme in 2024-2025, when codes are supposed to demonstrate their full capabilities

5 – Project Change Requests & Other Items for Decision/Approval by PB



Decisions on PCRs

PCR Number	PCR Title	PCR Status	Comments
CR1	Approval of change request to ACH-VTT programme 2022	approved	The PB approved the CR1. (https://indico.euro-fusion.org/event/1192/)
CR2	Minor changes to PMP (E.Sanches/CIEMAT)	implemented	The PB took note on CR2 (as it is a minor editorial change to the PMP). FSD CO updated the document accordingly. (https://indico.euro-fusion.org/event/1192/)
CR3	Corrections to ACH-CIEMAT tasks to be carried in 2022	requested	 The assessment of support tasks requested for BLUEMIRA code (TSVV-14) have indicated the mismatch between the task nature and the ACH profile. Correction measures: Re-distribute 12 PMs originally foreseen for the task to support of other codes managed by ACH-CIEMAT; Provide support to BLUEMIRA code in 2023 through other ACH. The request has been recommended by the E-TASC SB at its meeting on March 3, 2022

6 – AOB: Some General Points



About one year into E-TASC, it is noticable that we are picking up momentum

TSVVs are gaining ground in key scientific areas

ACHs are already providing significant support, with more to come

Project can be thought of as a "team of teams"

All TSVVs call for a serious mission budget

Will be working on a NJP Roadmap paper

More details and original documents (recent E-TASC SB meeting) can be found here:

https://indico.euro-fusion.org/event/1824

https://indico.euro-fusion.org/event/1825