

TSVV3: edge fluid modelling tools towards self-consistent reactor-relevant conditions

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CAPTURING ACCURATELY THE WALL GEOMETRY

Major challenge but mandatory for accurate density regimes



Electron

density [au]

[D. Mancini,

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BACKGROUND

- Project objective: self-consistent fluid modelling of the edge plasma in reactorrelevant conditions
- Strategy: progressively incorporate in turbulence codes necessary ingredients to model divertor regimes + develop upstream models and numerical methods

	Self-consist. ⊥transport	Neutrals	Impurities	Plasma and wall geom.	3D equilibria	Acceptable runtime
Mean-field		\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	~	~
Turbulence	\checkmark					

• 4 edge turbulence codes involved: FELTOR, GBS, GRILLIX, SOLEDGE3X

MODELS

Upstream development of models:

- revised **sheath BC** for highly collisional conditions: [D. Tskhakaya, in prep.]

$$M_{\parallel} = 1 + \chi - \sqrt{\chi^2 + 2\chi} \qquad \qquad \chi = \frac{(\nu_{mt}(1 - \alpha) + \nu_{ei})\chi}{2c_s \sin\theta}$$

- Landau **non-local closure** implemented in GRILLIX [C. Pitzal, PoP 2023]
- multi-temperature collisional closure [M. Raghunathan, PPCF 2022]
- gyro-fluid model including collisions and reaction terms:

- **Immersed boundaries** in SOLEDGE3X, GRILLIX, FELTOR
- Combined with **penalization** in GRILLIX and FELTOR [A. Stegmeir,
- CPC 2023] **Curvilinear grid** in SOLEDGE3X and GBS
 - E.g.: SOLEDGE3X ITER simulations up-to-the-wall ←
- HDG approach offers unprecedented flexibility -



TURBULENCE IN DISSIPATIVE DIVERTOR REGIMES

- GBS, GRILLIX and SOLEDGE3X feature self-consistent neutrals models
 - kinetic (method of characteristics) in GBS
 - kinetic (EIRENE) in SOLEDGE3X, but limited to 2D or low resolution 3D 0
 - fluid (CX-dominated model) in SOLEDGE3X and GRILLIX -0
- First simulations of turbulence in **detached divertor regime**
 - Significant impact on turbulence => flattening of profiles 0



COMPLIANT PLASMA AND WALL GEOMETRIES

ARBITRARY AXISYMMETRIC PLASMA GEOMETRY

All codes compliant with arbitrary axisymmetric magnetic geometries but with different technical choices [M. Wiesenberger,

Code	Poloidal grid type	Grid alignment	Poloidal discretization	Parallel / toroidal discretization
FELTOR	Structured, Cartesian	None	Discontinuous Galerkin	FCI
GBS	Struct., Cart. or curv. (new)	None	Finite Differences	Finite differences
GRILLIX	Unstructured, locally Cartesian	None	Finite Differences	FCI
SOLEDGE3X	Locally structured, curvilinear	Flux-surface	Finite Volumes	Finite volumes

3D MAGNETIC EQUILIBRIA - STELLARATORS

GBS and GRILLIX extended to 3D magnetic equilibria

- GBS confronted to **TJ-K** and applied to **RMPs** \bullet
 - Experimentally observed large scale quasicoherent mode recovered
 - Turbulence smoothens heat flux foot prints of RMPs ſĊħ



electron density $n_e / 10^{19} \text{m}^{-3}$ 0.5 1 2 5

PPCF 2024]

[A. Coelho, NF 2022]



Recommendations for mean-field modelling -0

PSI 2024] Common validation against dedicated TCV experiment (WPTE-RT05) 0



[K. Eder, talk @ PSI 2024]

UPSCALING SIMULATIONS

• Strong effort invested in parallel towards upscaling simulations to reactor size [M. Guido,

Effort centered on linear solvers and GPU-ization JSC (2024)]





[A. Stegmeir, to be submitted to CPC]

- 0 ITER size case in GRILLIX [A. Stegmeir, CPC 2023] 0 • Impact of neutrals possibly challenging: $\tau_{eq,n} \approx \frac{\tau_{transp}}{1-R}$ $R_E \sim 25\% \oplus$ $R_n > 99\% \otimes$ Time scales (s) 10^{-3} 10^{-2} 10^{-5} $> 10^{-1}$ Energy Particle Turbulence Transport balance balance
 - > need scheme to accelerate convergence (e.g., [E. Kaveeva, NF 2018]





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