

The Dynamics of Wall Elements (DWE) code: a recycling model for SolEdge-EIRENE



*TSVV5 meeting
June 06, 2025*



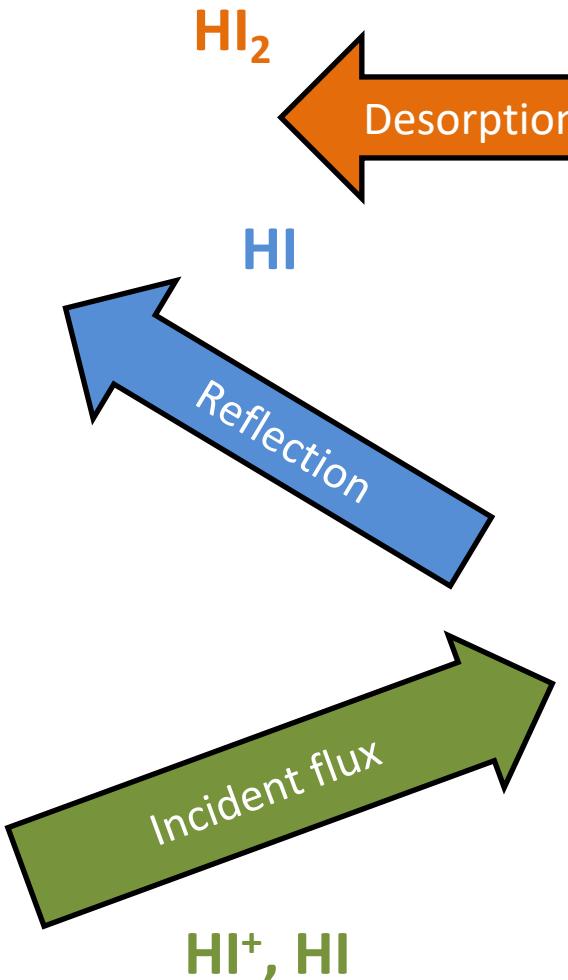
**J. Denis, Y. Ferro, Y. Marandet, Y. Silva-Solís
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Recycling in SolEdge-EIRENE

PLASMA



MATERIAL

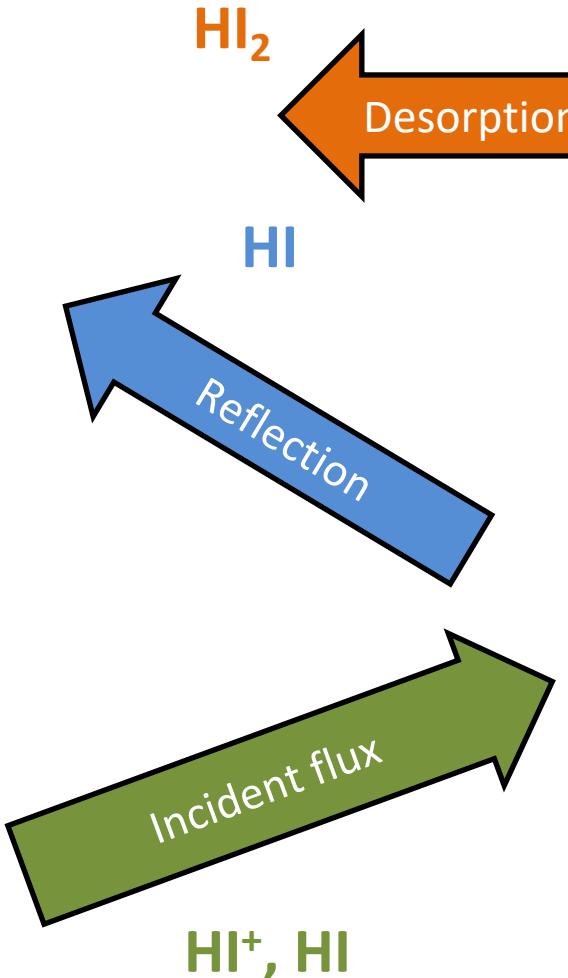
Recycling handled in EIRENE:

$$RECYCT = R_n + (1 - R_n)R_m$$

- **Reflection:** $R_n = \frac{\Gamma_{ref}}{\Gamma_{inc}}$
calculated self-consistently with tabulated TRIM tables
- **Desorption:** $R_m = \frac{\Gamma_{out}}{\Gamma_{imp}^{i+} + \Gamma_{imp}^{at}}$
set ad-hoc by the user
often = 1 → force particle conservation
or < 1 → wall pumping

Recycling in SolEdge-EIRENE

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- **Reflection:** $R_n = \frac{\Gamma_{ref}}{\Gamma_{inc}}$
calculated self-consistently with tabulated TRIM tables

- **Desorption:** $R_m(t) = \frac{\Gamma_{out}(t)}{\Gamma_{imp}^{i+}(t) + \Gamma_{imp}^{at}(t)}$
set ~~ad hoc~~ by the user
often $= 1 \rightarrow$ force particle conservation
~~or~~ $< 1 \rightarrow$ wall pumping

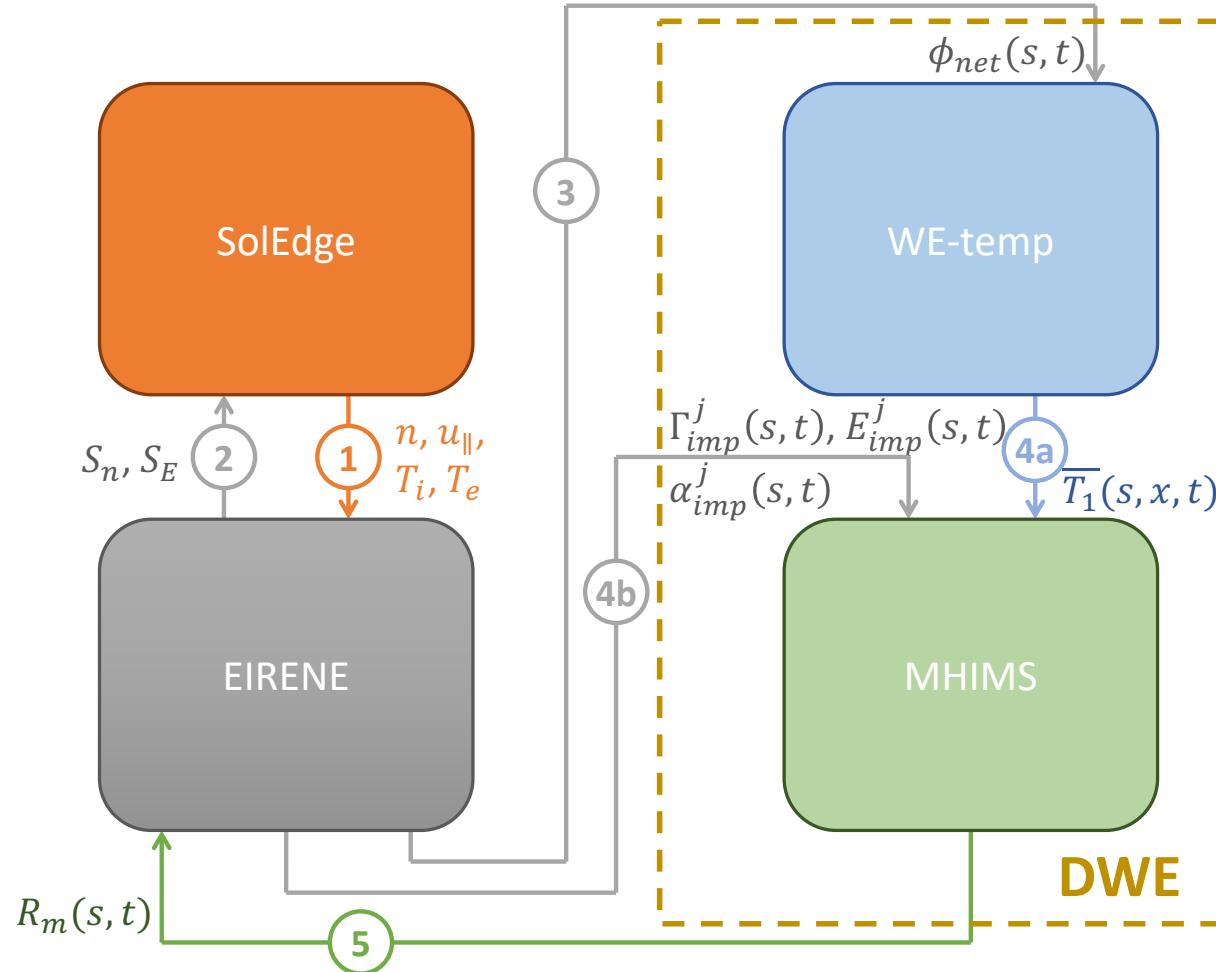
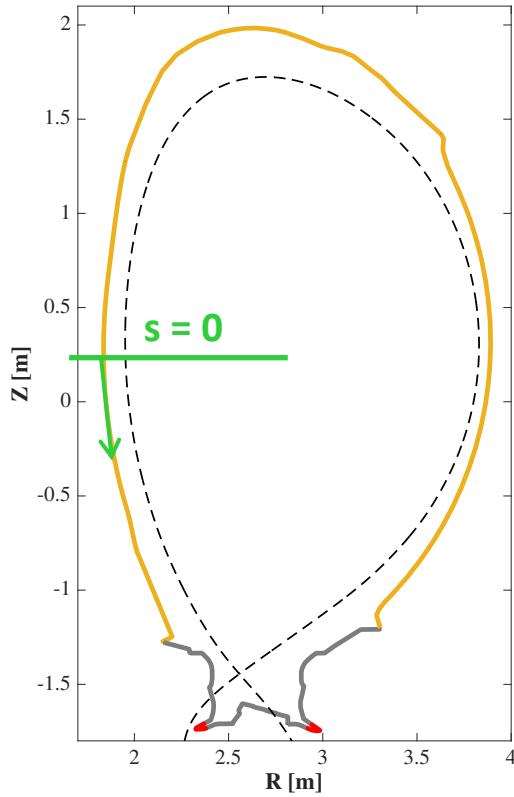
Outline

- 1) The Dynamics of Wall Elements (DWE) code
- 2) Wall initialisation with the DWE code (before coupled plasma-wall simulation)
- 3) Reduced model for hydrogen retention as a tool for DWE simulation analysis
- 4) Conclusions

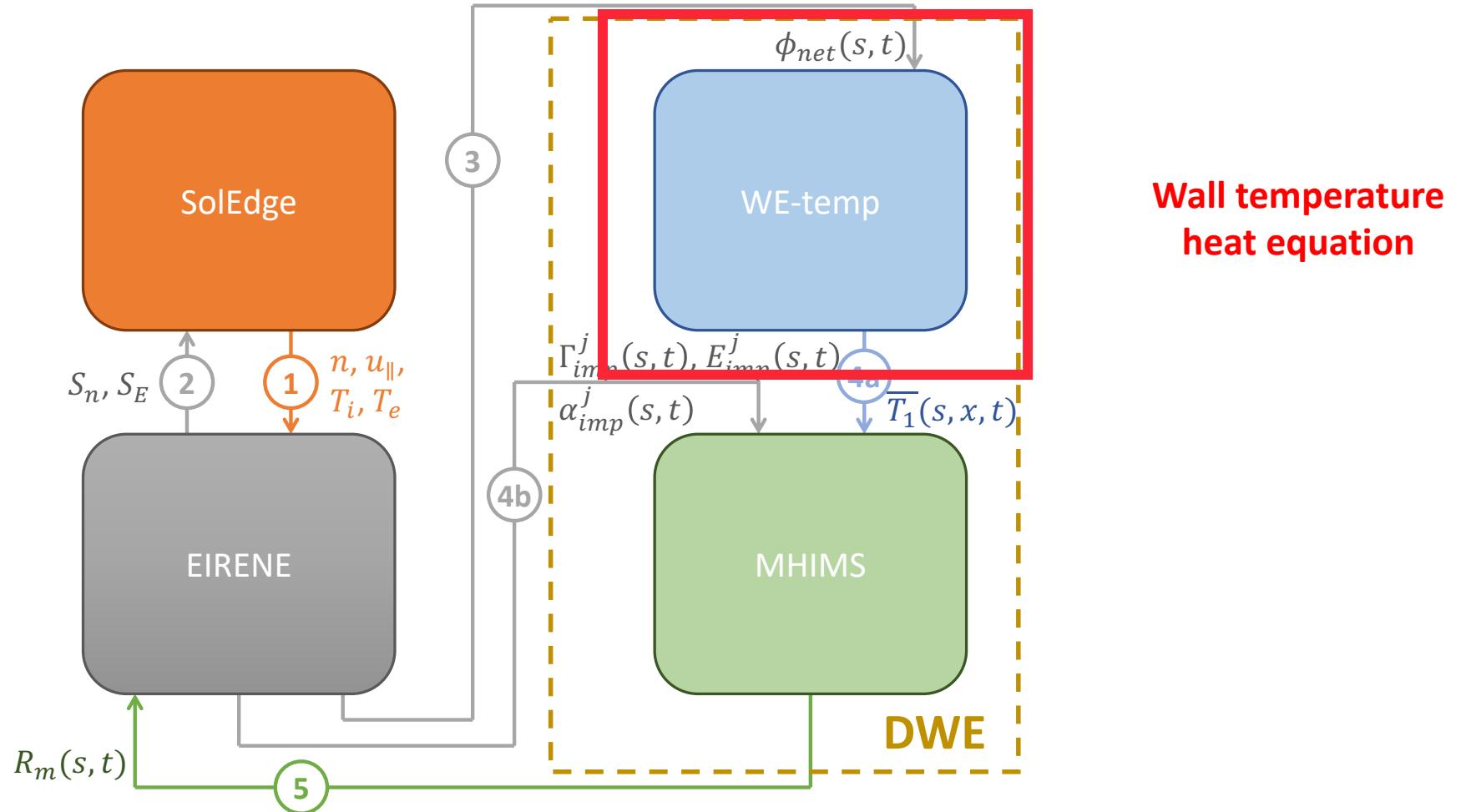
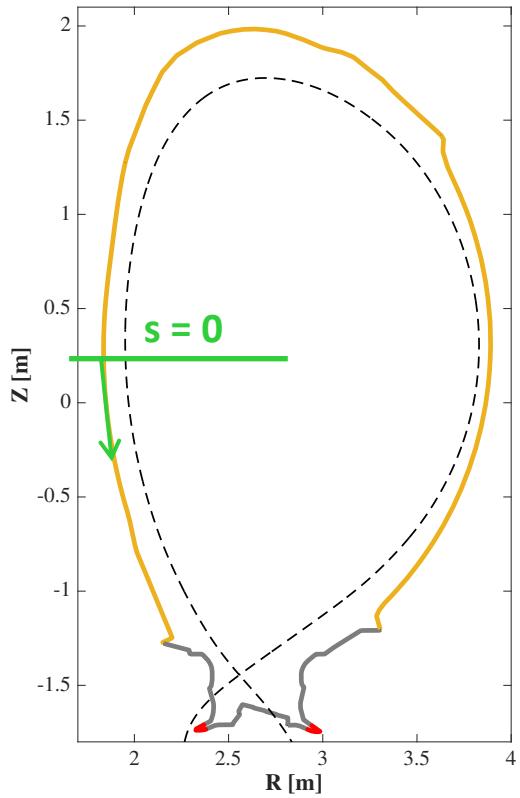
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The Dynamics of Wall Elements (DWE) code



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WE-temp: Wall Element temperature

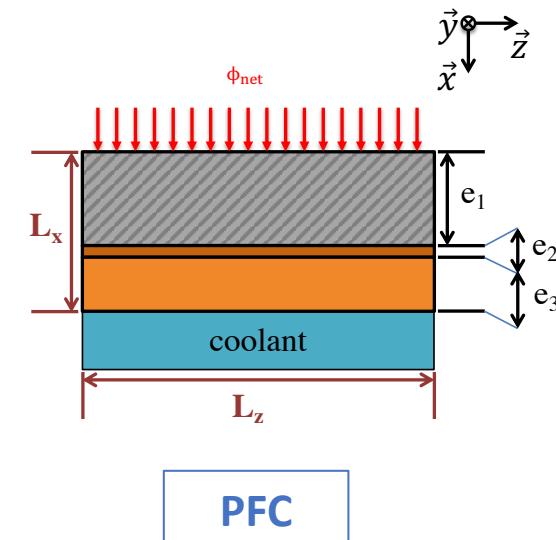
- Temperature profile in thin layer of surface material (< 1 mm)
- Handle different PFC technologies (inertial, actively-cooled) and design (materials)
- Handle steady-state and transient heat loads

→ 1D linear heat equation solved using superposition theorem

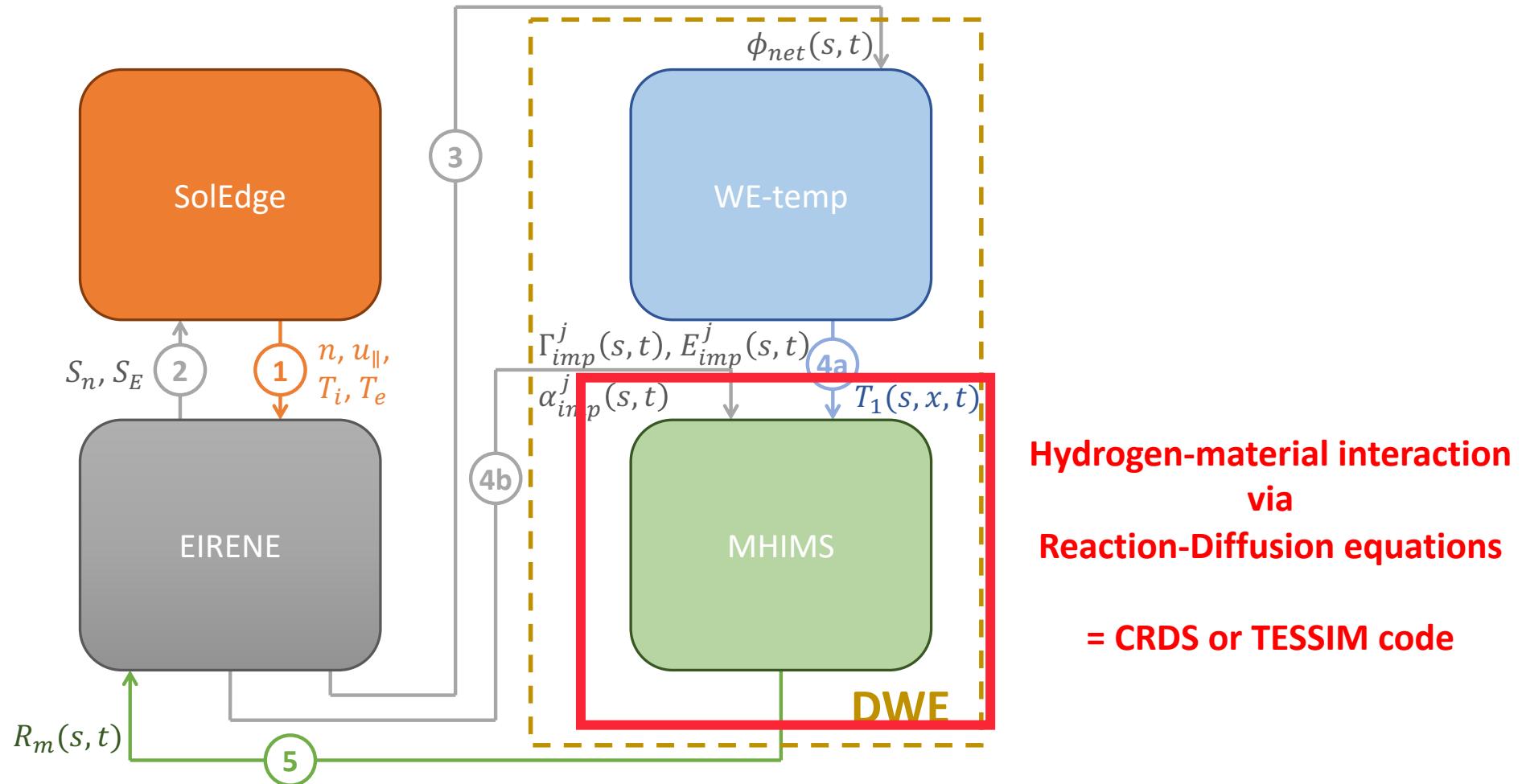
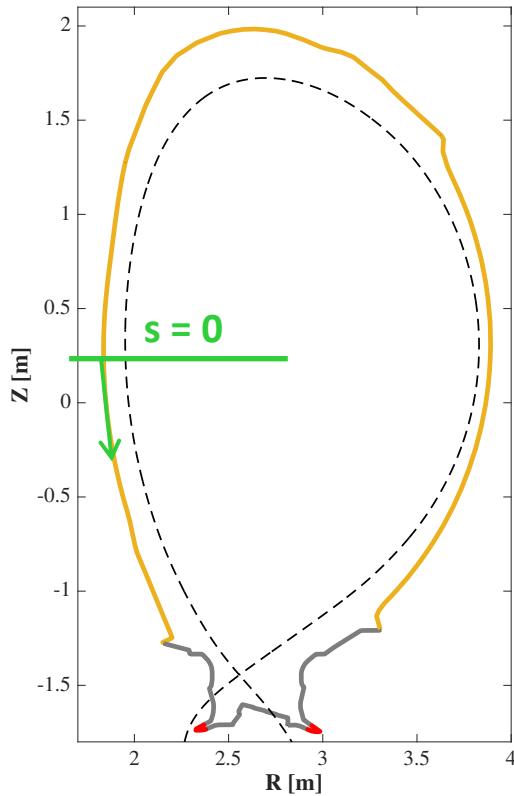
$$\phi_{net}(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_\phi(t)} \Delta\phi_k \mathcal{H}(t - t_k)$$
$$\Delta T_1(x, t) = \bar{T}_1(x, t) - T(0) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_\phi(t)} \Delta\phi_k T_1^{step}(x, t - t_k)$$

PFC step response

⇒ calculated using quadrupole method
+ numerical or analytical inverse Laplace transform



The Dynamics of Wall Elements (DWE) code



The Dynamics of Wall Elements (DWE) code

MHIMS: Migration of Hydrogen Isotopes in Materials

$$\frac{\partial n_m(x, t)}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(D(T) \cdot \frac{\partial n_m}{\partial x} \right) - \sum_{i=1}^{N_{trap}} \frac{\partial n_{t,i}}{\partial t} + S_{ext}^{i+}(x, t) + S_{ext}^{at}(x, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial n_{t,i}(x, t)}{\partial t} = v_{t,i}^*(T) \cdot \frac{n_i(x) - n_{t,i}}{n_{IS}} n_m - v_{dt,i}(T) \cdot n_{t,i}$$

B.C. at $x = 0$: $n_m(0, t) = 0$

B.C. at $x = L$: $n_m(L, t) = 0$

B.C. at $x = L$:
or
 $D(T) \cdot \frac{\partial n_m(L, t)}{\partial x} = 0$

Particles divided in 2 populations :

- Mobile particles (diffusion): $\mathbf{n}_m(x, t)$
- Trapped particles: $\mathbf{n}_{t,i}(x, t)$

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B.C. at $x = 0$: $n_m(0, t) = 0$

B.C. at $x = L$: $n_m(L, t) = 0$
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diffusion equation for mobile

Particles divided in 2 populations :

- Mobile particles (diffusion): $n_m(x, t)$
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$$\begin{cases} n_m(L, t) = 0 \\ \text{or} \\ D(T) \cdot \frac{\partial n_m(L, t)}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

reaction between mobile HI and free trap:



Particles divided in 2 populations :

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- Trapped particles: $\mathbf{n}_{t,i}(x, t)$

The Dynamics of Wall Elements (DWE) code

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or
 $D(T) \cdot \frac{\partial n_m(L, t)}{\partial x} = 0$

$$\Gamma_{out} = D(T) \cdot \frac{\partial n_m}{\partial x} (x = 0)$$

surface processes not rate-limiting

$$R_m(t) = \frac{\Gamma_{out}(t)}{\Gamma_{imp}^{i+}(t) + \Gamma_{imp}^{at}(t)}$$

Particles divided in 2 populations :

- Mobile particles (diffusion): $n_m(x, t)$
- Trapped particles: $n_{t,i}(x, t)$

$$R_m(t \rightarrow \infty) \rightarrow 1$$

The Dynamics of Wall Elements (DWE) code

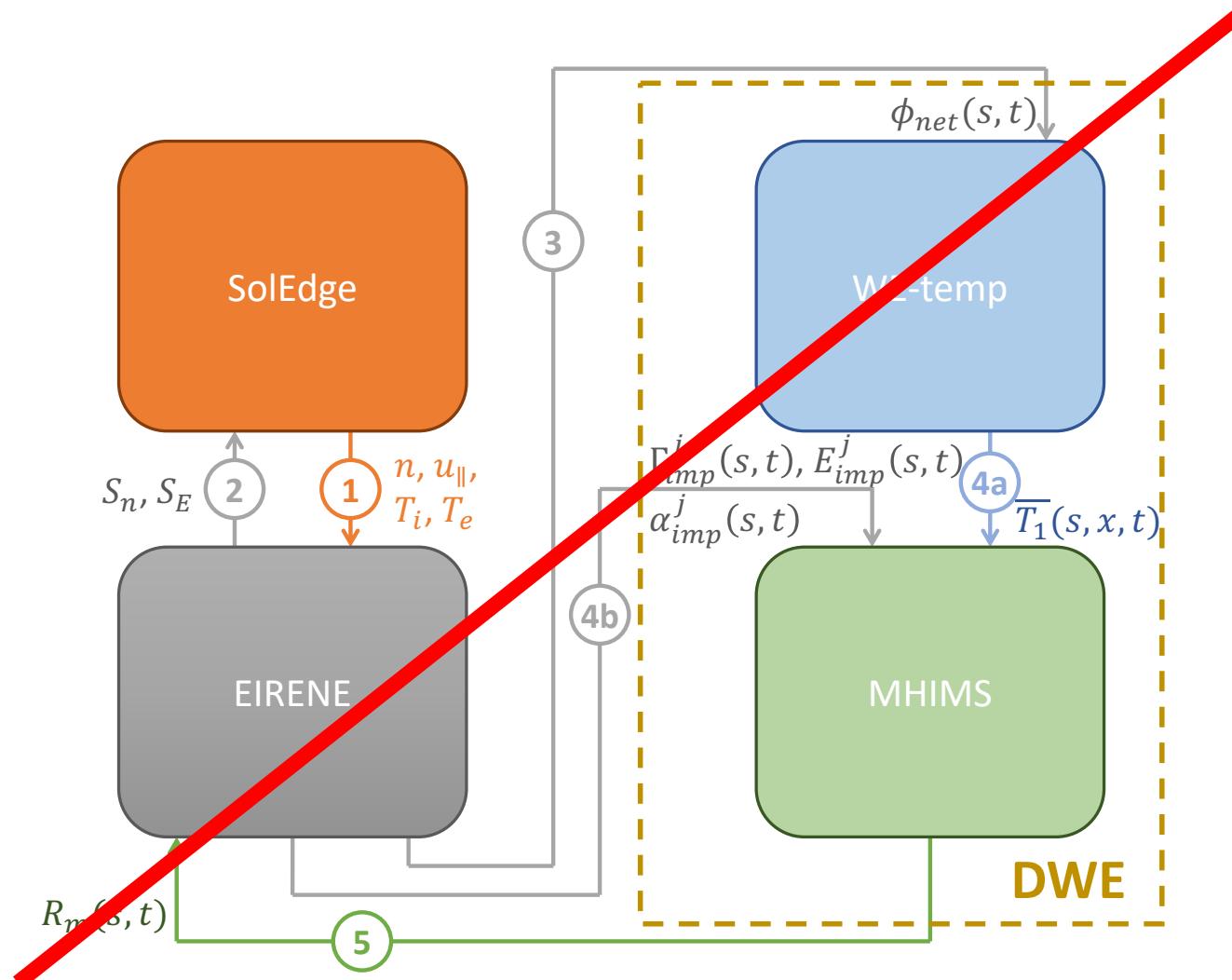
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$$\frac{\partial n_{t,i}(x, t)}{\partial t} = \nu_{t,i}^*(T) \cdot \frac{n_i(x) - n_{t,i}}{n_{IS}} n_m - \nu_{dt,i}(T) \cdot n_{t,i}$$

- HI diffusion coefficient: $D(T) = D_0 \cdot e^{-\frac{E_{diff}}{k_B \cdot T}}$
- Trapping frequency: $\nu_{t,i}^*(T) [\text{s}^{-1}] \propto D(T)$
- Detrapping frequency: $\nu_{dt,i}(T) = \nu_{dt,i}^0 \cdot e^{-\frac{E_{dt,i}}{k_B \cdot T}}$
- Interstitial site density: n_{IS}
- Trap density: $n_i(x)$
- Implantation sources: $S_{ext}^j(x, t) \Rightarrow \int S_{ext}^j(x, t) \cdot dx = \Gamma_{imp}^j(t)$

(Material + HI) parameters
→ From simulation: DFT, KMC
→ From fitting of implantation experiments or post-mortem analysis

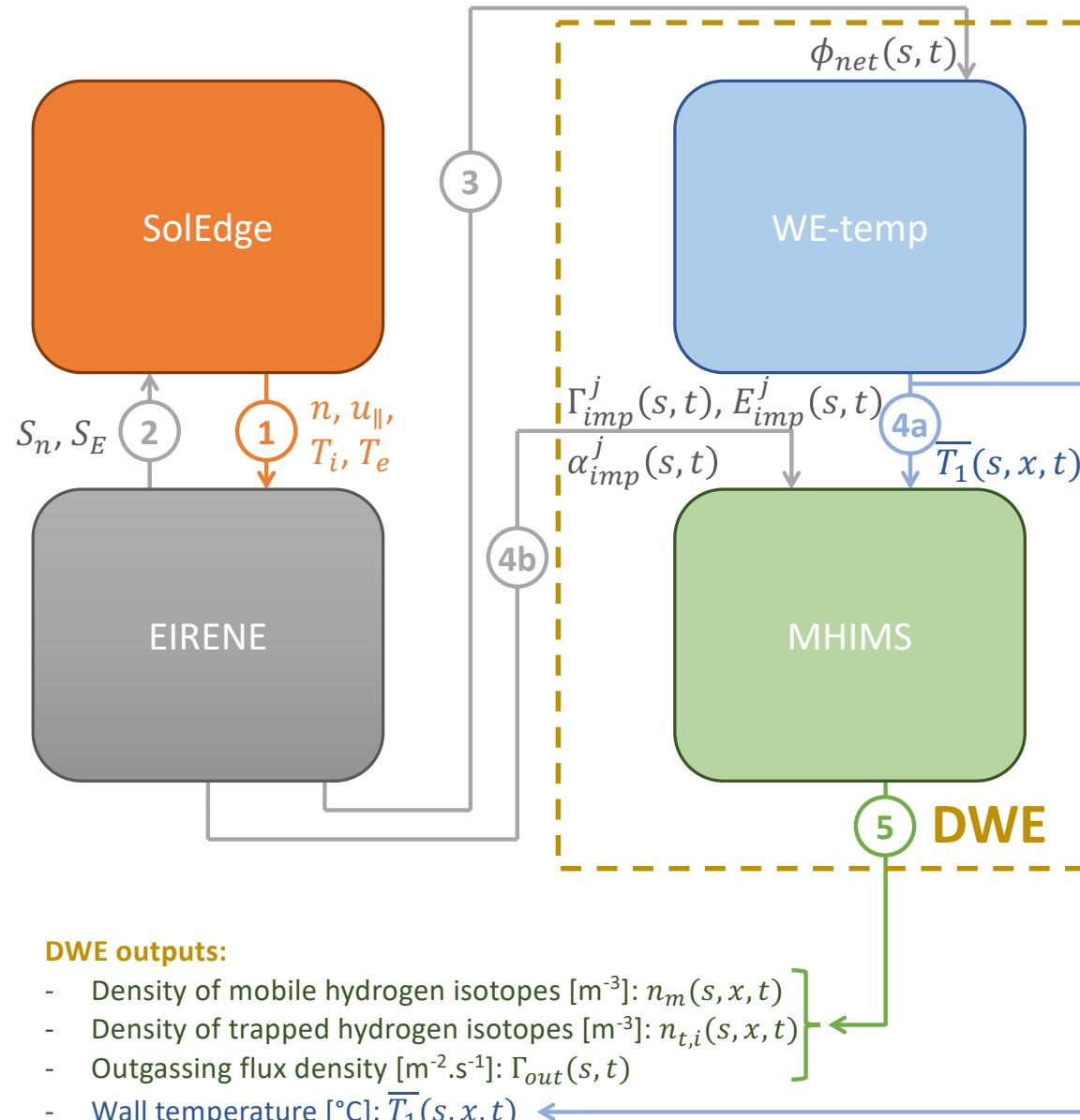
But the direct coupling with SolEdge3X-EIRENE is not operational



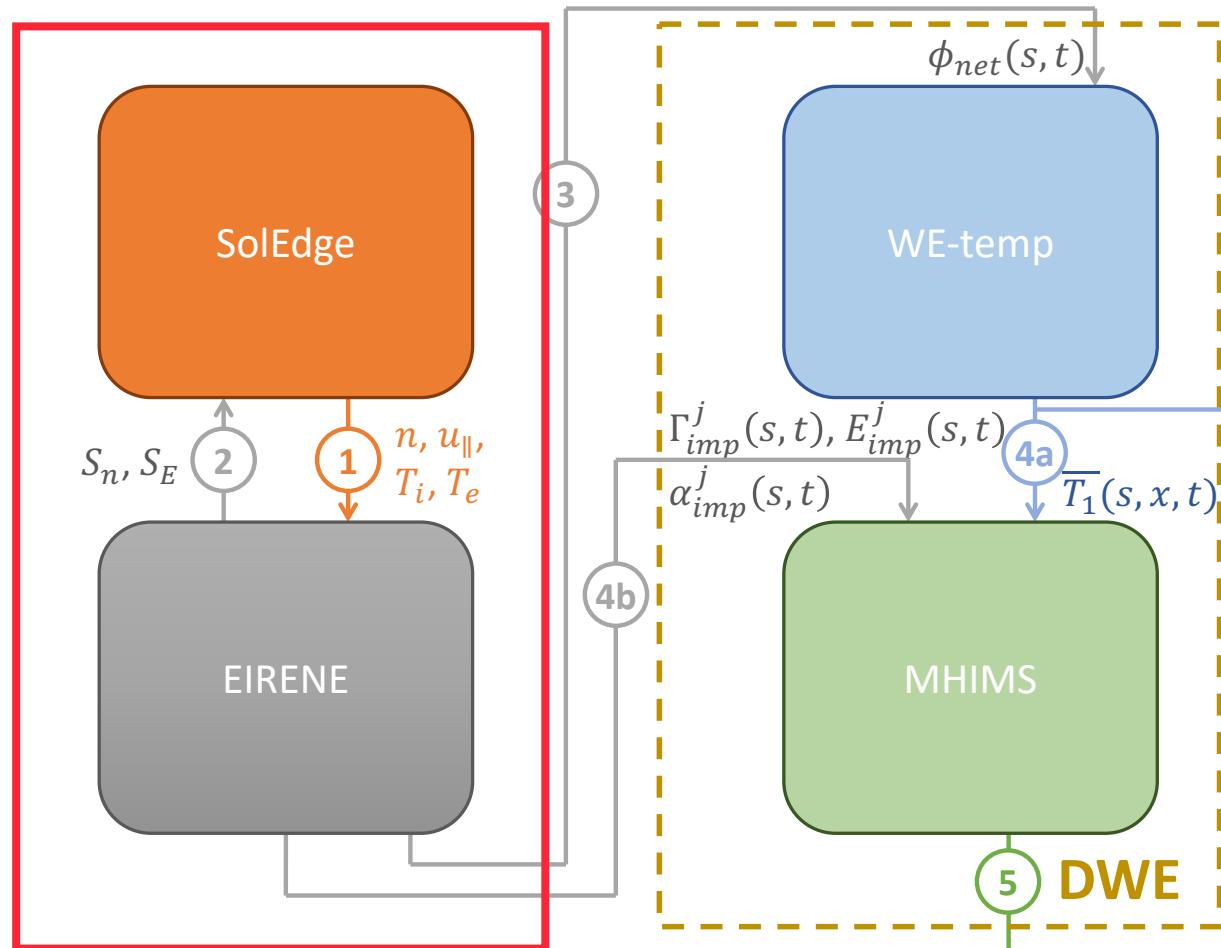
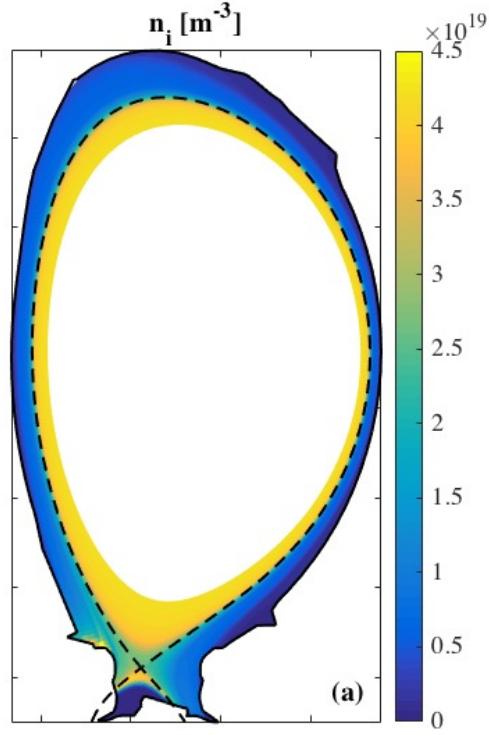
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Indirect coupling of SolEdge-EIRENE and DWE for wall initialisation



Indirect coupling of SolEdge-EIRENE and DWE for wall initialisation

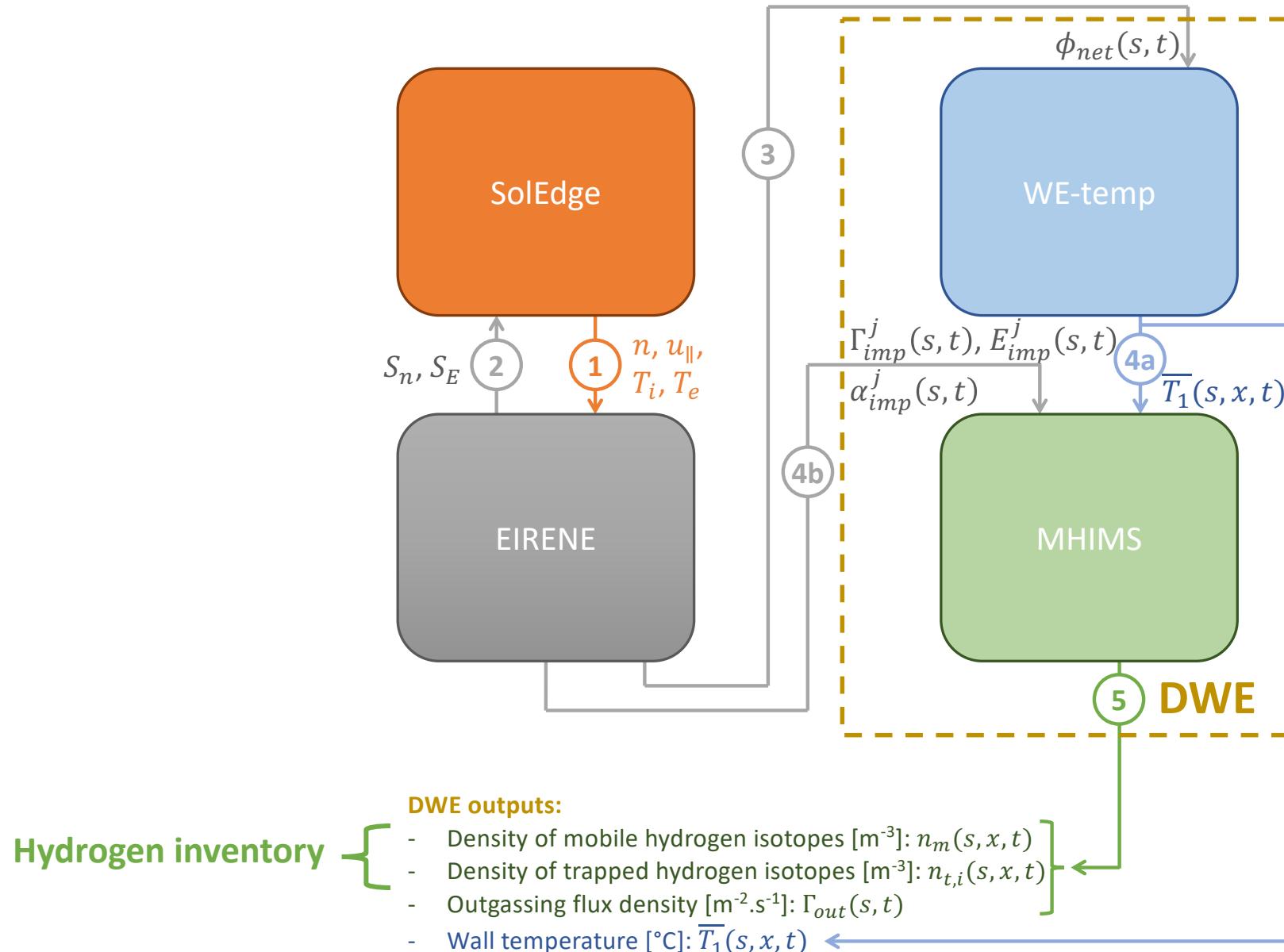


Plasma backgrounds

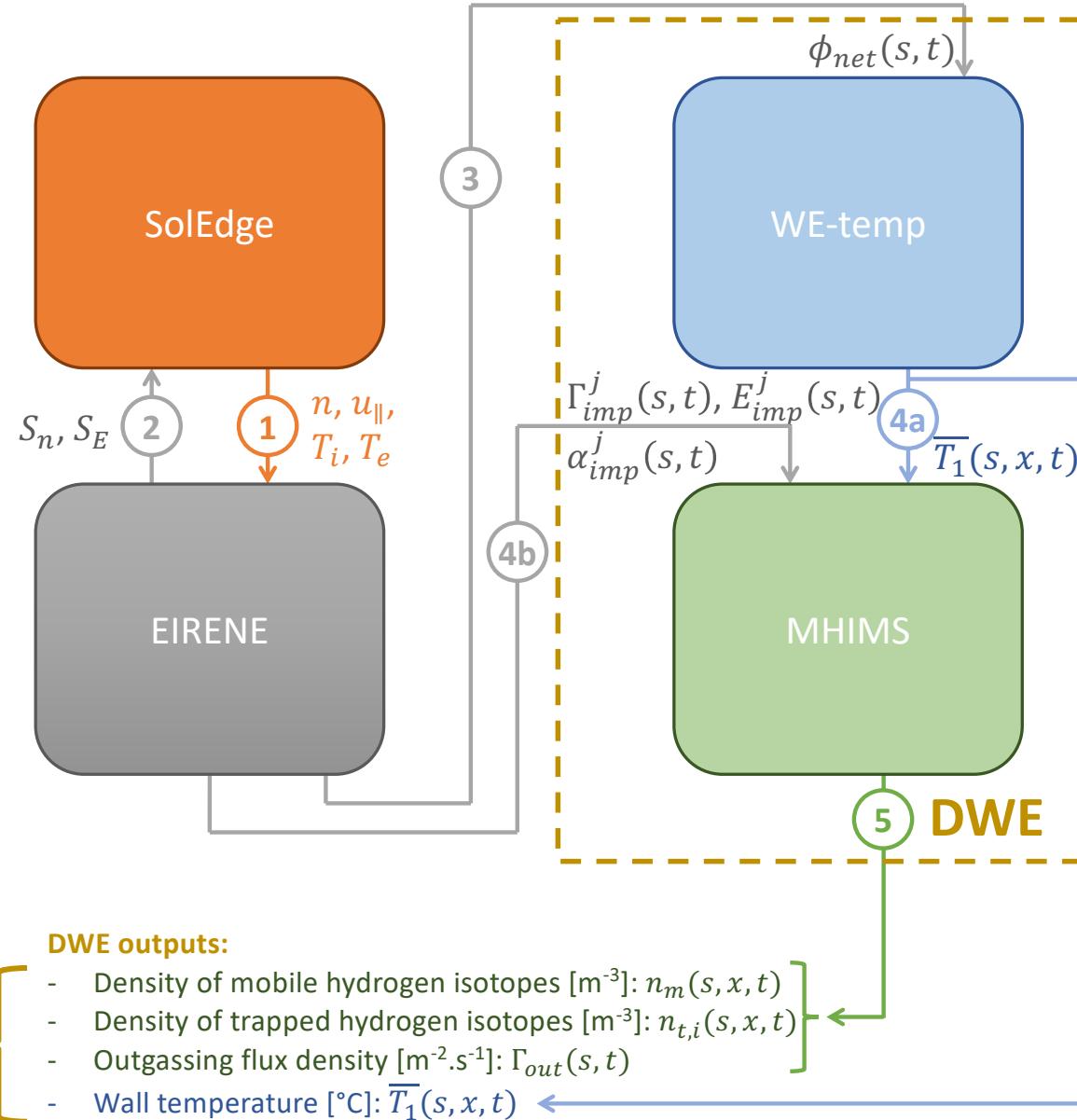
DWE outputs:

- Density of mobile hydrogen isotopes [m^{-3}]: $n_m(s, x, t)$
- Density of trapped hydrogen isotopes [m^{-3}]: $n_{t,i}(s, x, t)$
- Outgassing flux density [$m^{-2}.s^{-1}$]: $\Gamma_{out}(s, t)$
- Wall temperature [$^{\circ}C$]: $\bar{T}_1(s, x, t)$

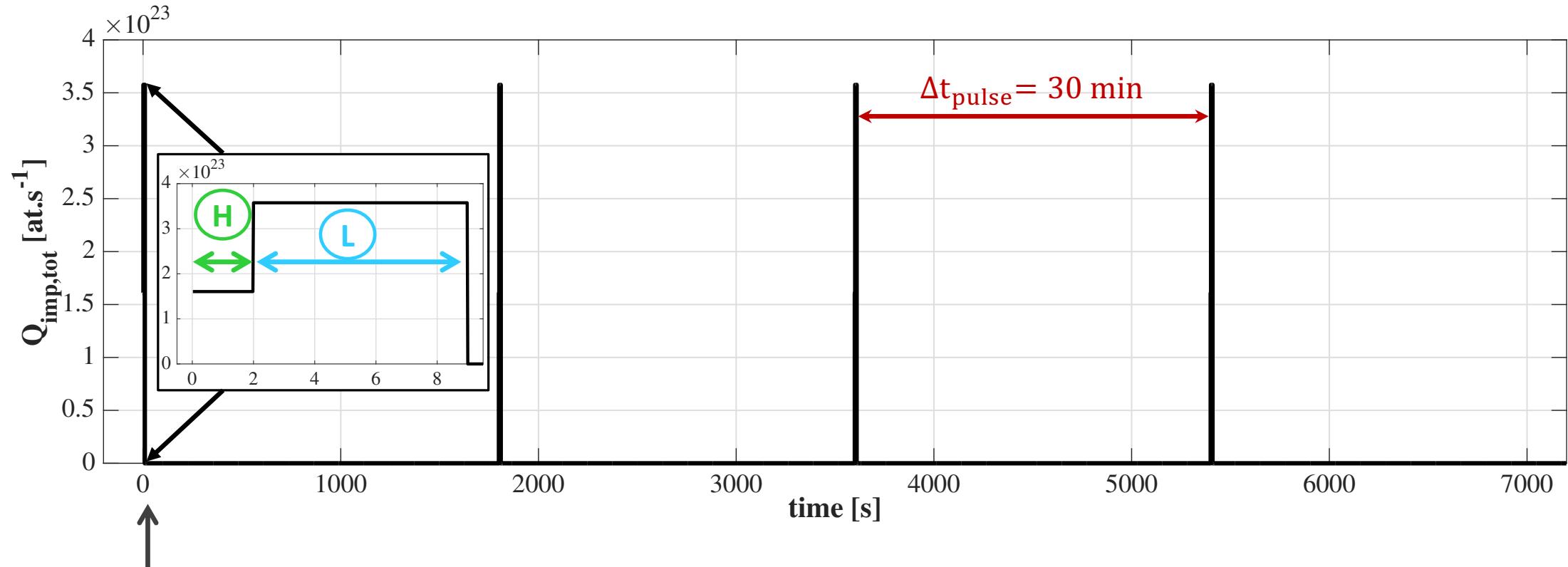
DWE outputs



DWE outputs



Simulation of similar discharges in full-W JET



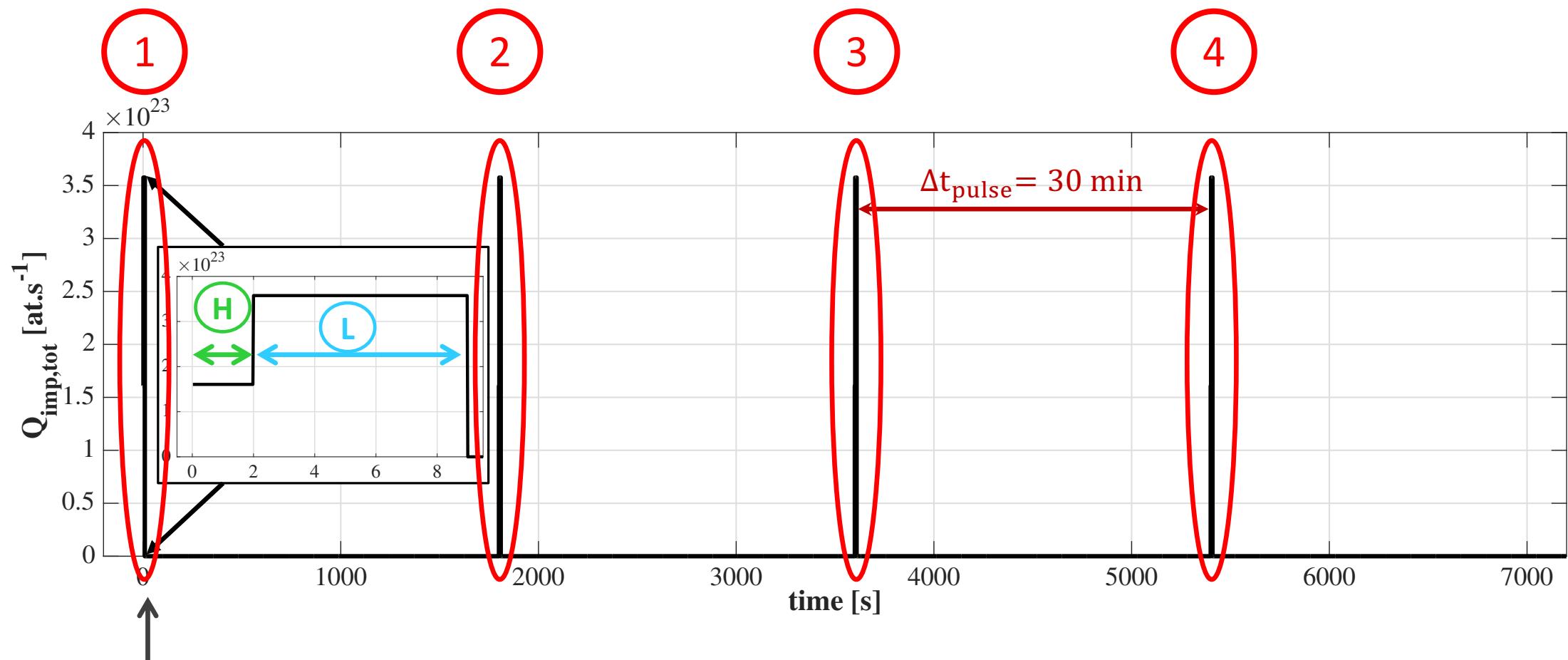
At $t = 0 \text{ s}$: empty wall

Full-W wall with 3 traps:

- $E_{dt,1} = 0.85 \text{ eV}$
- $E_{dt,2} = 1.00 \text{ eV}$
- $E_{dt,3} = 1.5 \text{ eV}$

J. Denis et al., Nuclear Materials and Energy Fusion, 19 (2019)
J. Denis et al., PhD thesis (2020)

Dynamic retention during discharges: retention rate

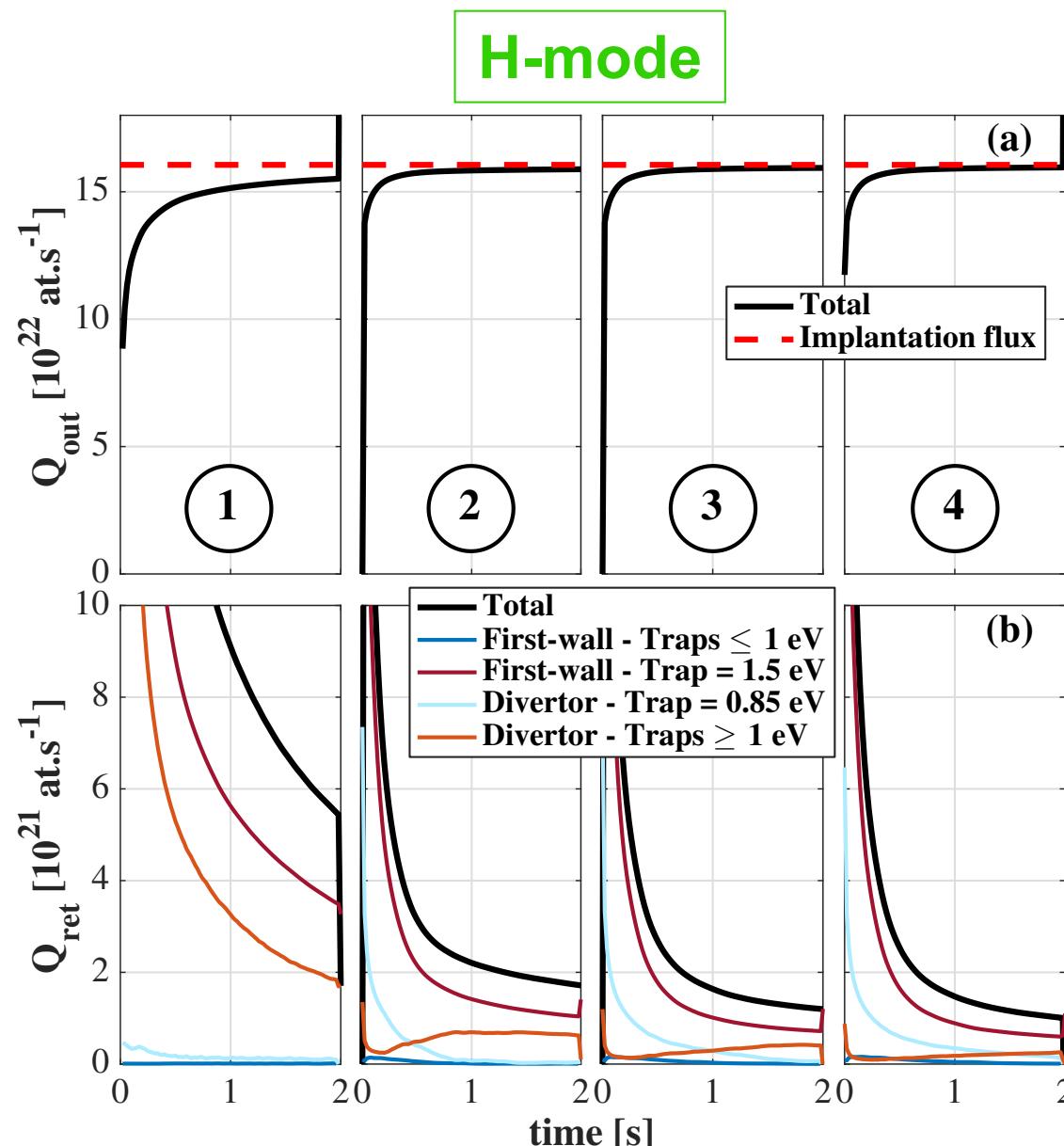


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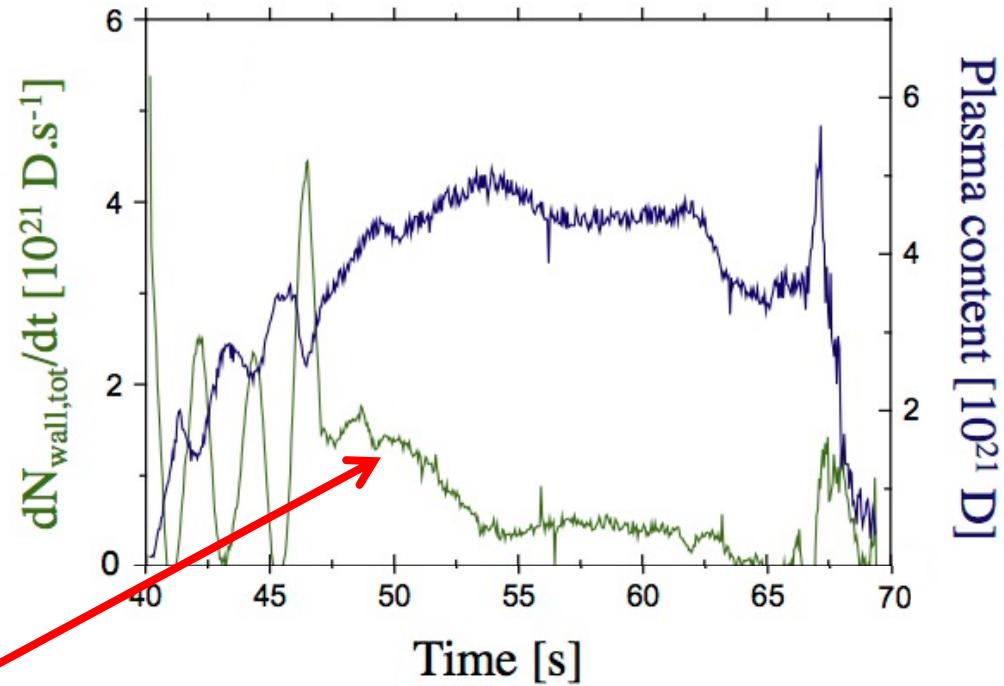
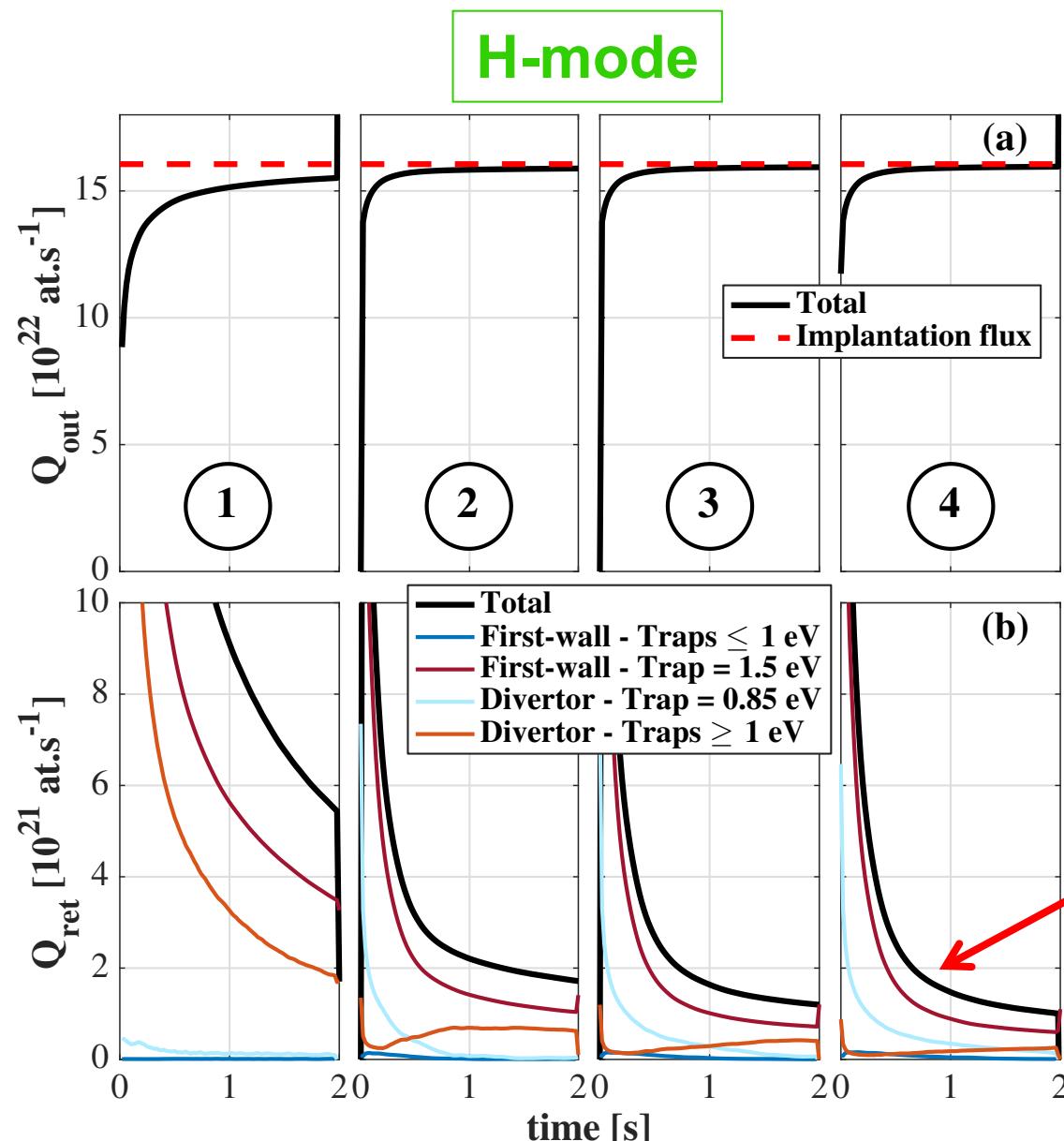
Dynamic retention during discharges: retention rate



The retention rate is reproducible from
the 3rd discharge
→ the wall is initialised

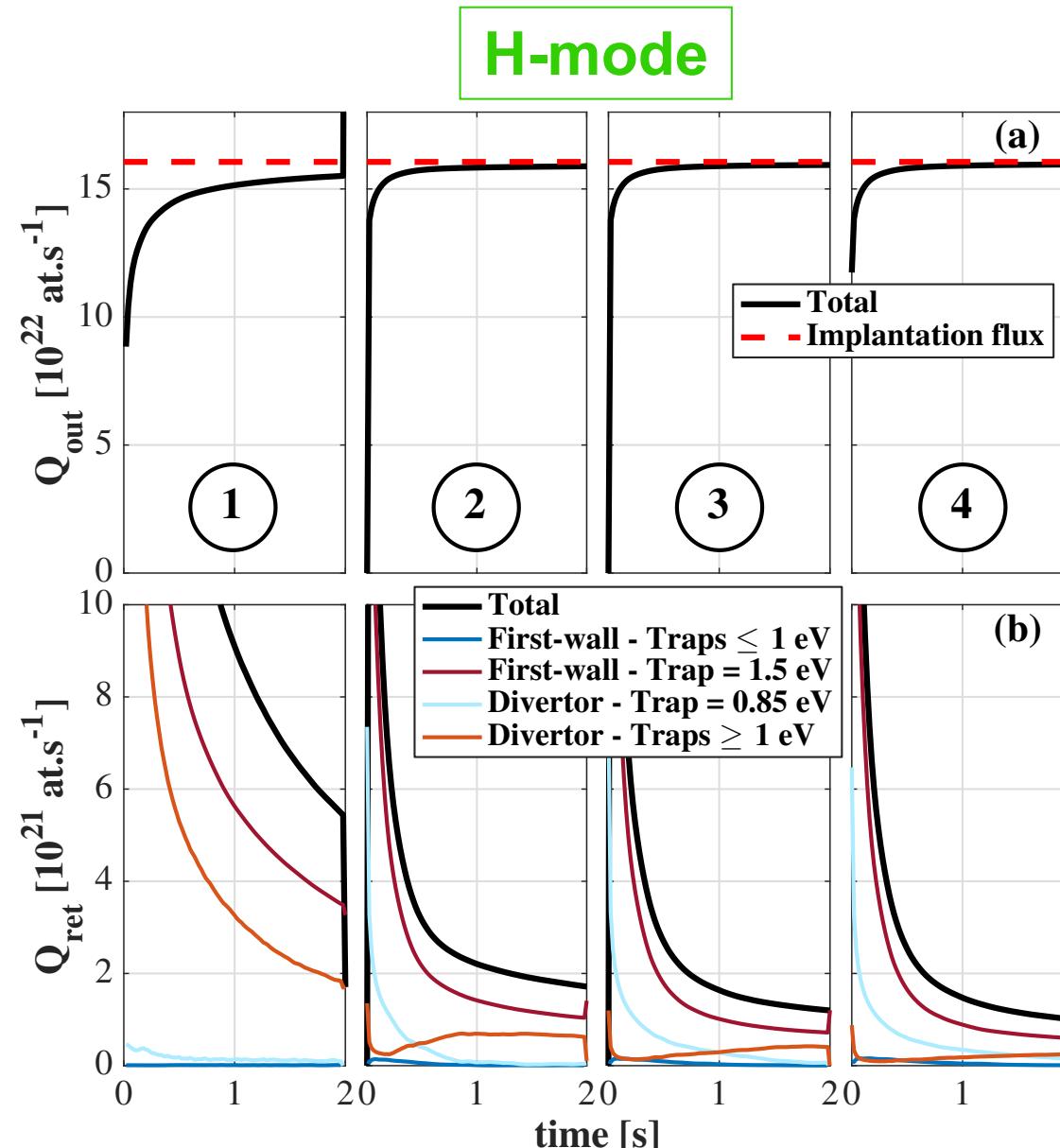
J. Denis et al., Nuclear Materials and Energy Fusion, 19 (2019)
J. Denis et al., PhD thesis (2020)

Retention rate in the simulation is consistent with experimental observations



J. Denis et al., Nuclear Materials and Energy Fusion, 19 (2019)
J. Denis et al., PhD thesis (2020)

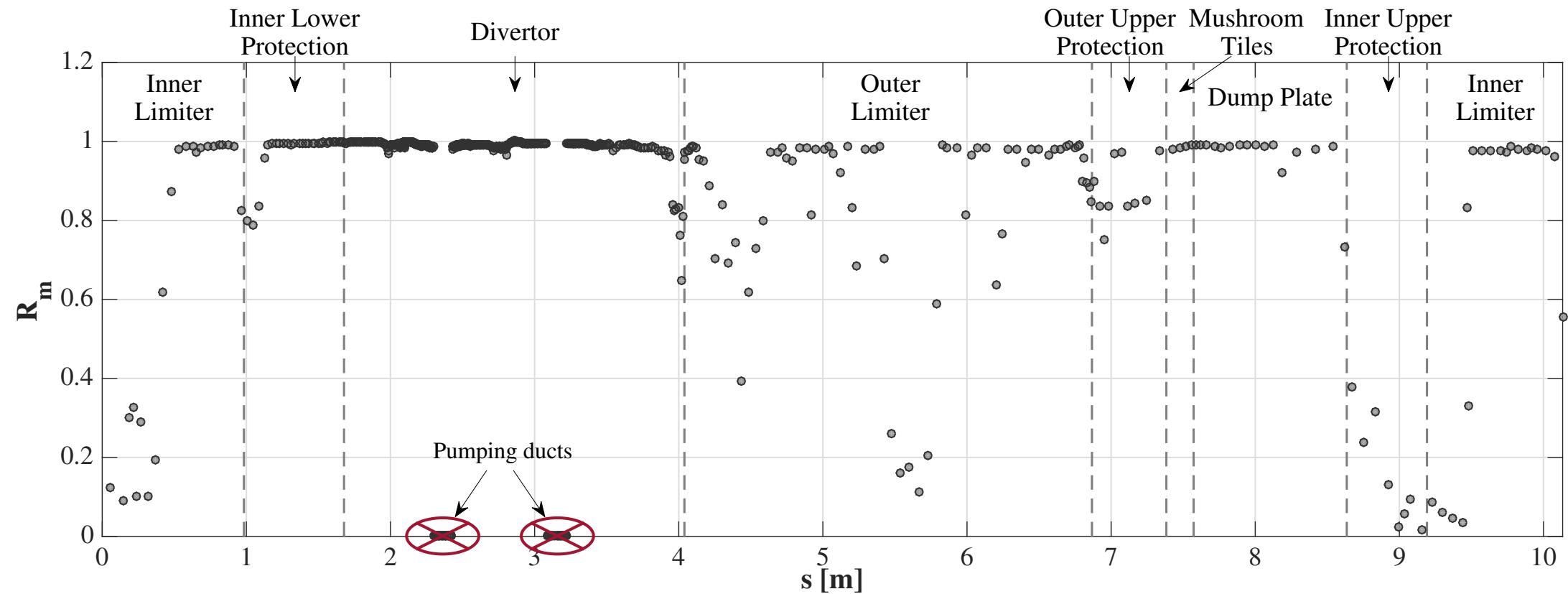
Recycling coefficient at $t = 2$ s



Recycling coefficient at $t = 2$ s?

J. Denis et al., Nuclear Materials and Energy Fusion, 19 (2019)
J. Denis et al., PhD thesis (2020)

Recycling coefficient at t = 2 s



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Reduced model for hydrogen retention

Hypothesis:

- (1) Fixed implantation conditions : flux $\Gamma_{\text{imp},j}$, energy $E_{\text{imp},j}$
- (2) Two point sources : $j = \text{H}^+, \text{H}$
- (3) Wall temperature constant : T
- (4) Steady-state

→ Hydrogen inventory dominated by traps

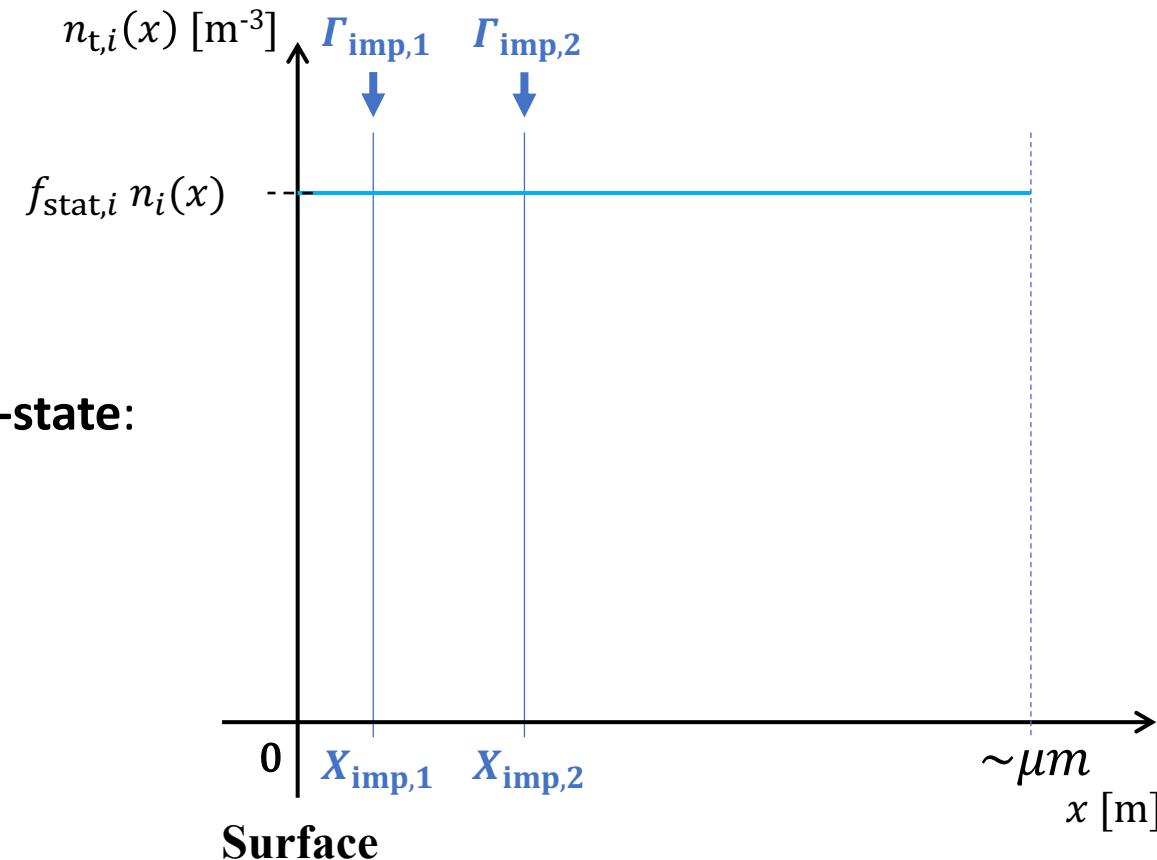
→ Density of trapped H in subsurface layer (μm) at steady-state:

$$n_{t,i}(x) = f_{\text{stat},i} n_i(x)$$

Trap filling ratio:

$$f_{\text{stat},i}(T, \Gamma_{\text{imp},j}, E_{\text{imp},j}) = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\nu_{dt,i}(T)}{\nu_{t,\text{stat}}(\Gamma_{\text{imp},j}, E_{\text{imp},j})}}$$

- when $\nu_{dt,i} \gg \nu_{t,\text{stat}}$, $f_{\text{stat},i} \rightarrow 0$ (empty traps)
- when $\nu_{dt,i} = \nu_{t,\text{stat}}$, $f_{\text{stat},i} = 0.5$
- when $\nu_{dt,i} \ll \nu_{t,\text{stat}}$, $f_{\text{stat},i} \rightarrow 1$ (saturated traps)



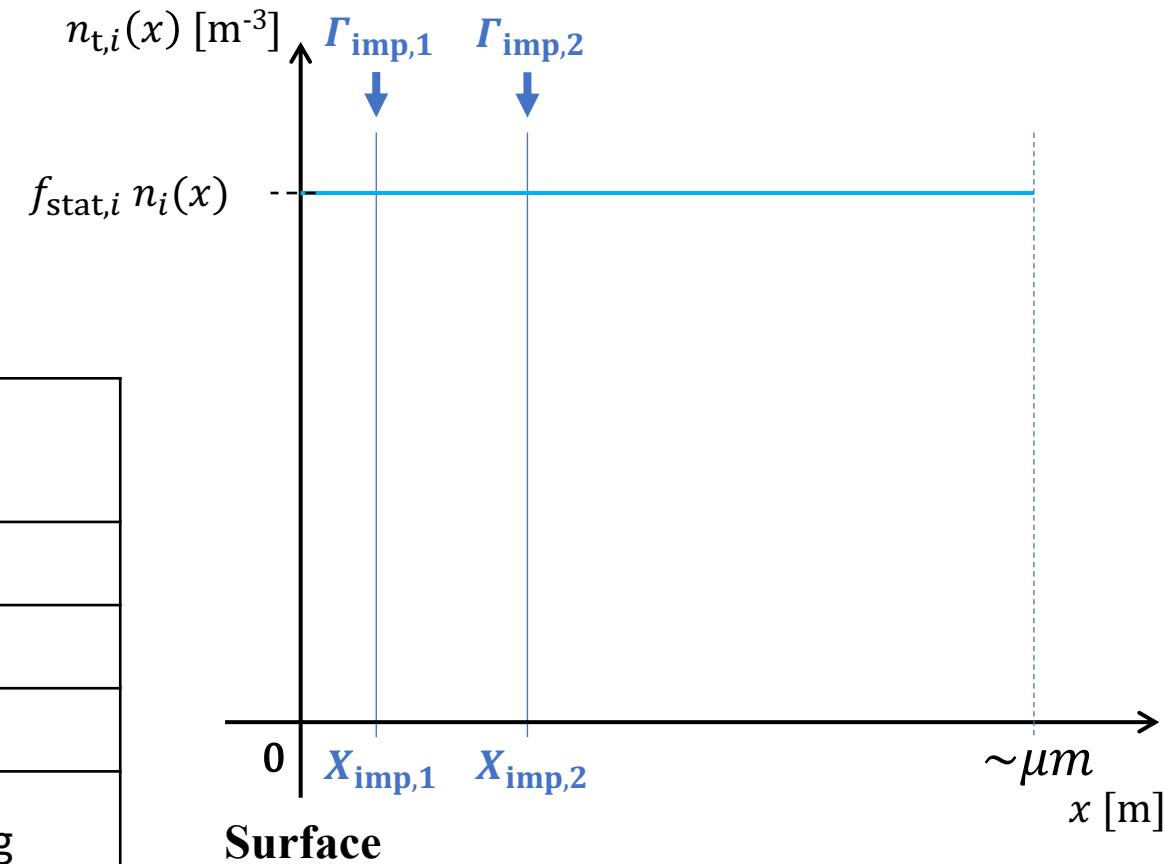
J. Denis et al., Journal of Nuclear Materials 570 (2022)

Reduced model for hydrogen retention: wall dynamics w.r.t. plasma

Trap filling ratio:

$$f_{\text{stat},i} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\nu_{\text{dt},i}(T)}{\nu_{\text{t,stat}}(\Gamma_{\text{imp},j}, E_{\text{imp},j})}}$$

Constant implantation $\nu_{\text{t,stat}} = \text{constant}$	$\nearrow T$	$\searrow T$
$\nu_{\text{dt},i}(T)$	\nearrow	\searrow
$f_{\text{stat},i}$	\searrow	\nearrow
H inventory	\searrow	\nearrow
Wall dynamics w.r.t. plasma	Fuelling	Pumping

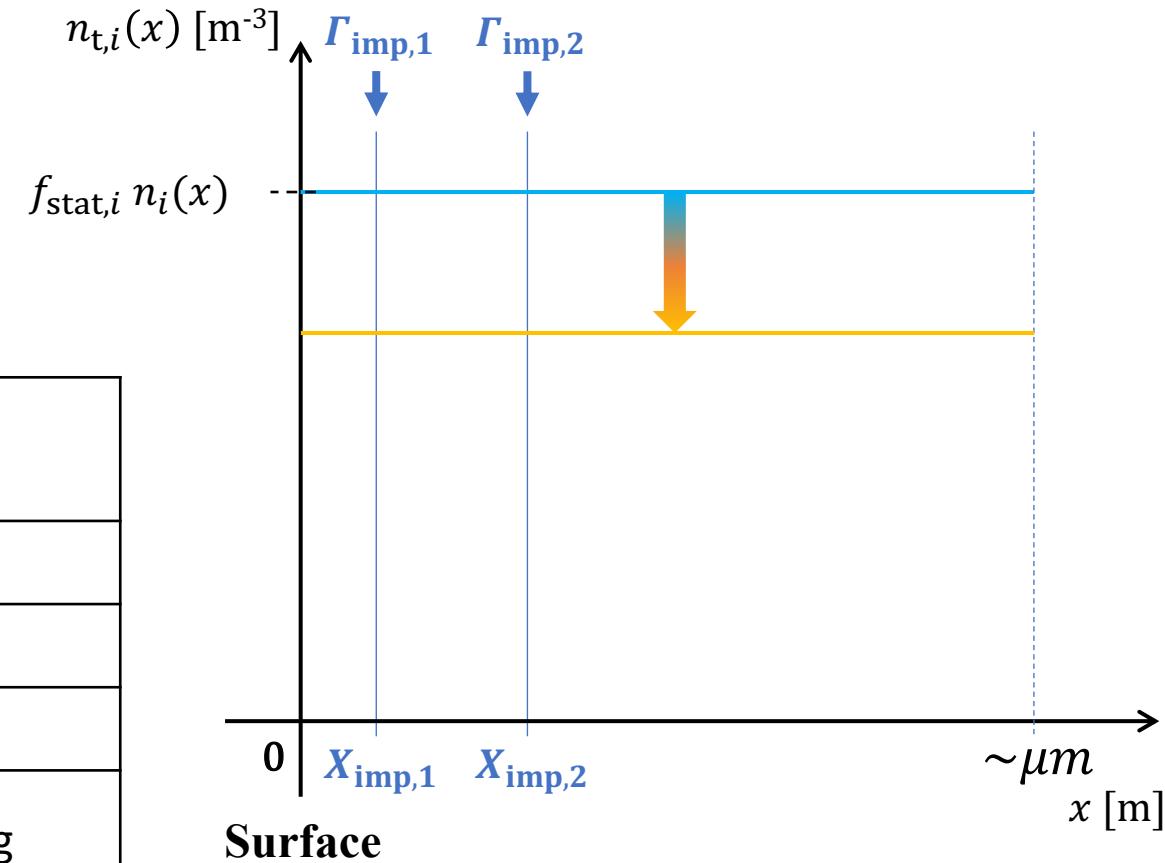


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Wall dynamics w.r.t. plasma	Fuelling	Pumping

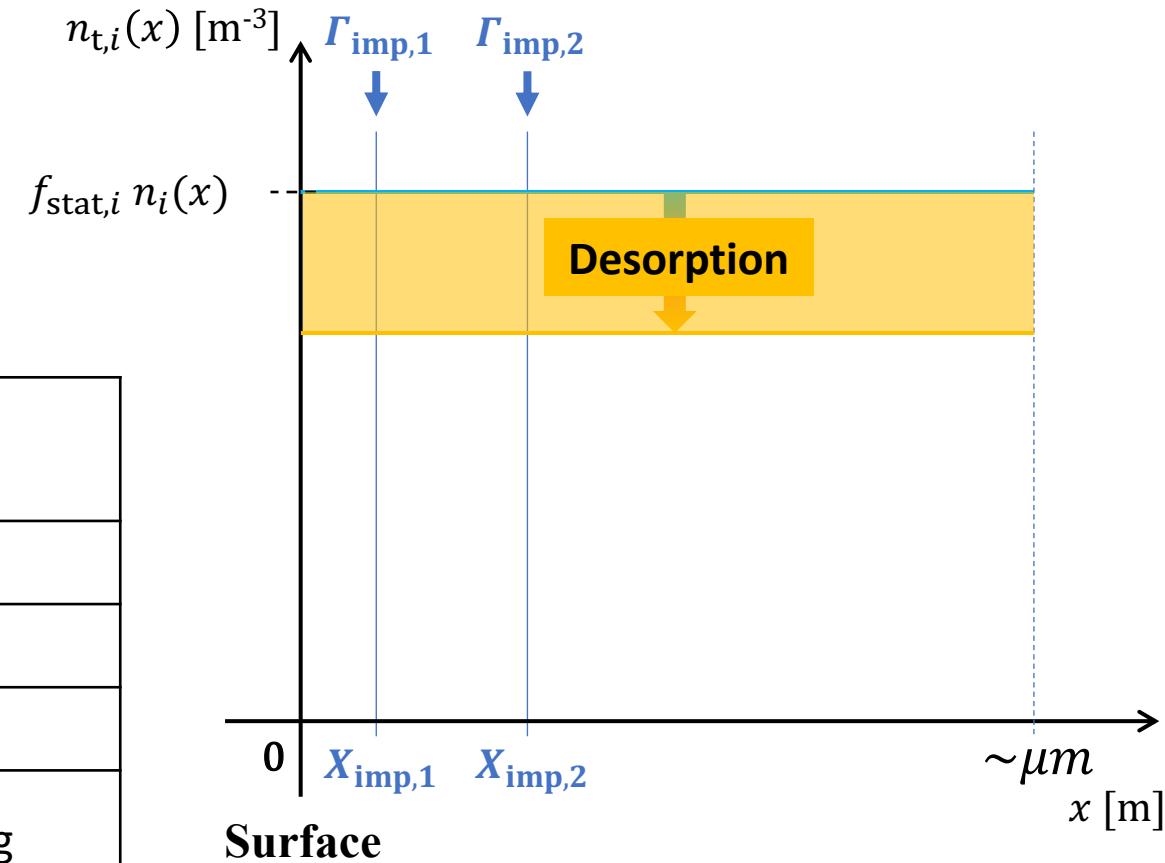


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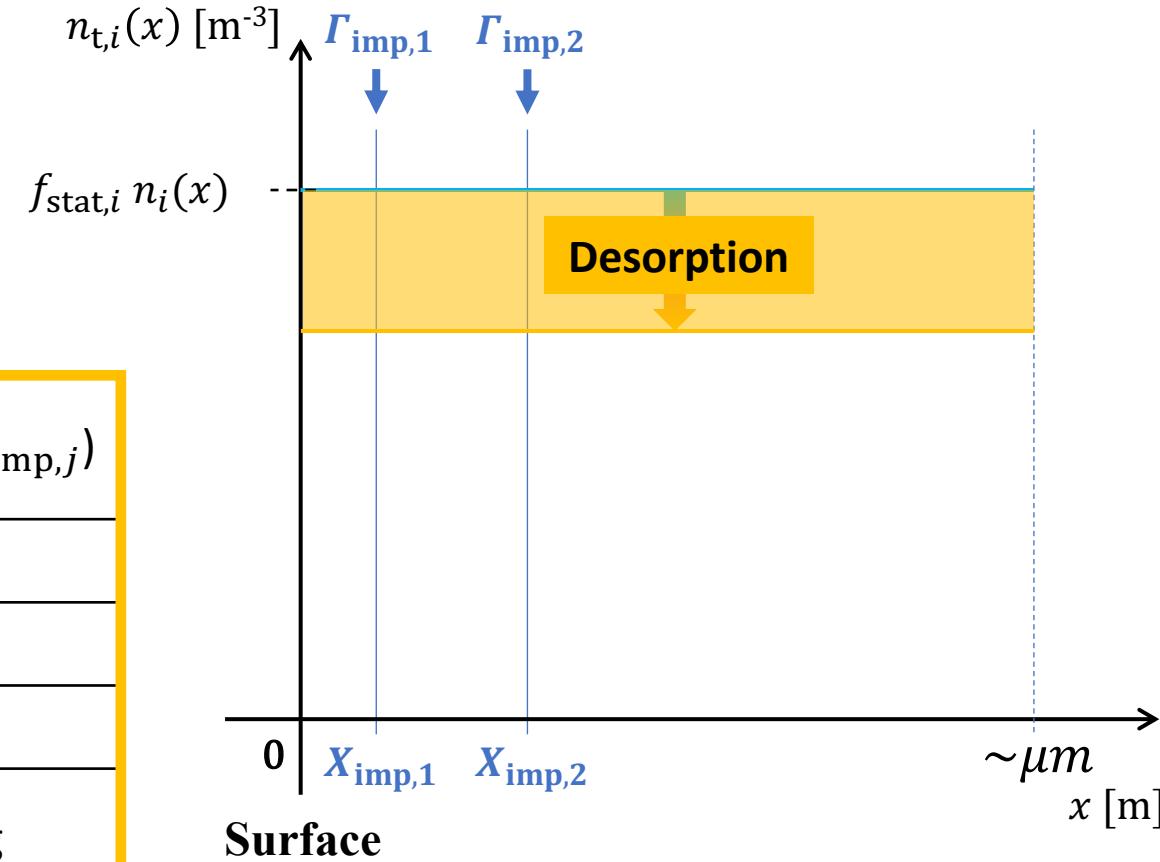


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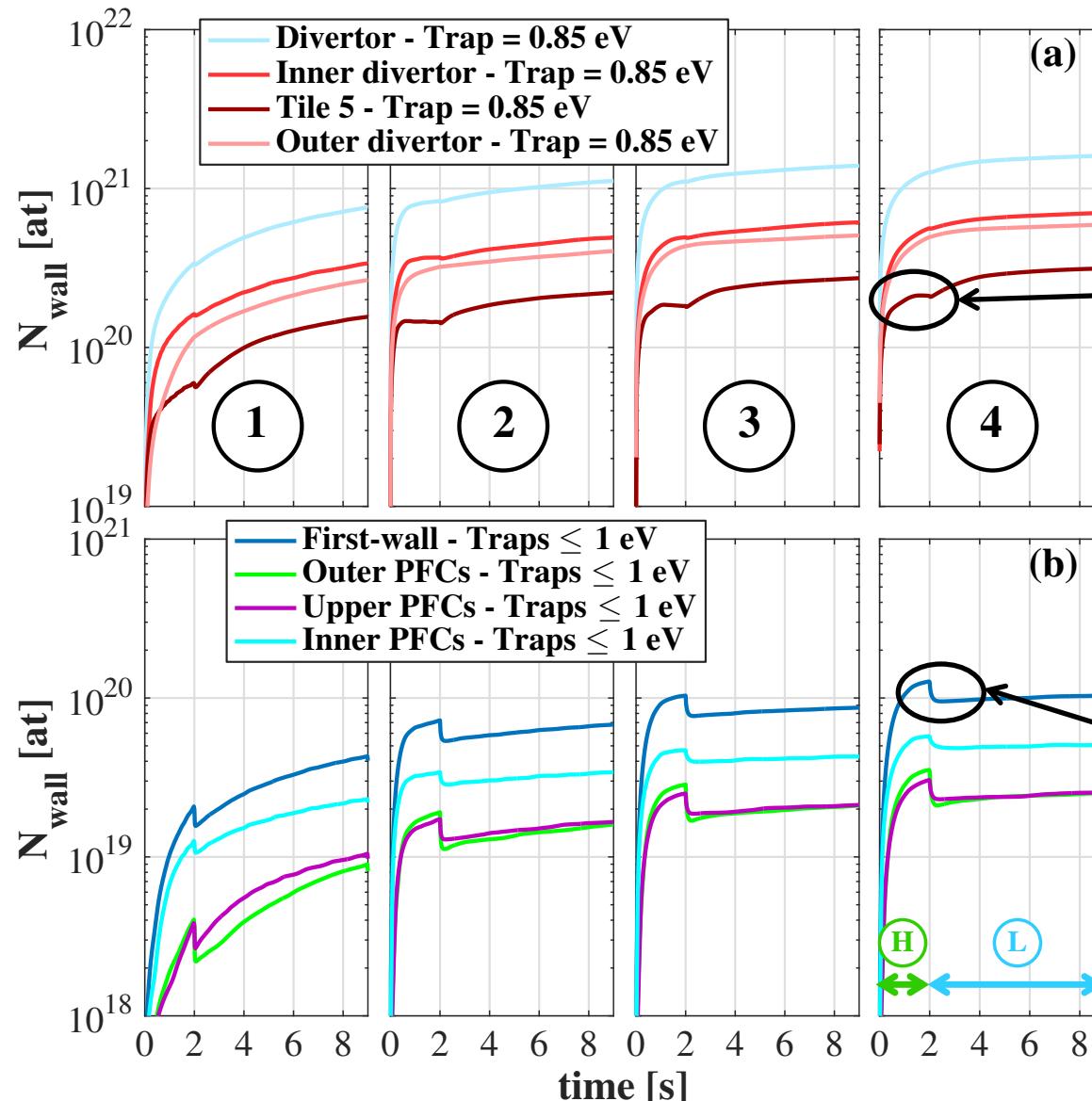
Trap filling ratio:

$$f_{\text{stat},i} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\nu_{dt,i}(T)}{\nu_{t,\text{stat}}(\Gamma_{\text{imp},j}, E_{\text{imp},j})}}$$

Constant wall temperature $\nu_{dt,i} = \text{constant}$	$\nearrow (\Gamma_{\text{imp},j} \cdot X_{\text{imp},j})$	$\searrow (\Gamma_{\text{imp},j} \cdot X_{\text{imp},j})$
$\nu_{t,\text{stat}}(\Gamma_{\text{imp},j}, E_{\text{imp},j})$	\nearrow	\searrow
$f_{\text{stat},i}$	\nearrow	\searrow
H inventory	\nearrow	\searrow
Wall dynamics w.r.t. plasma	Pumping	Fuelling



Retention dynamics in low-energy traps during transition H-mode → L-mode



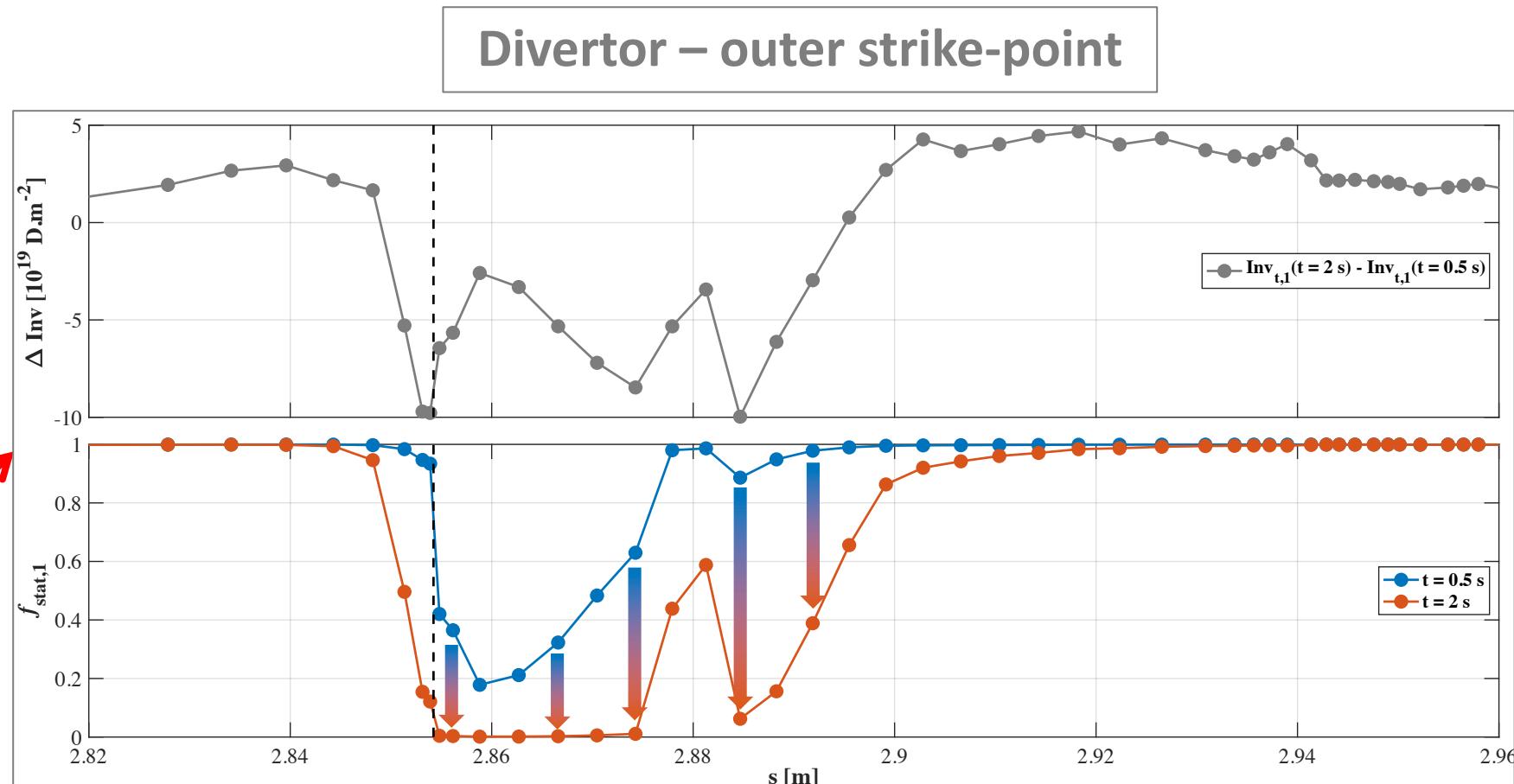
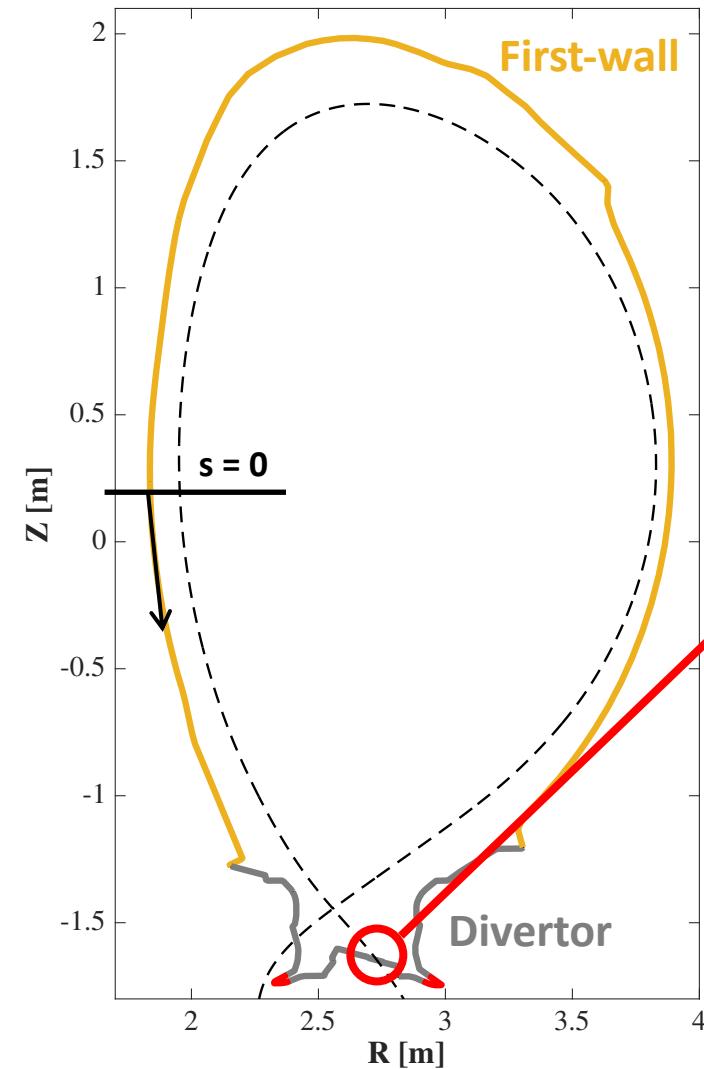
DIVERTOR

H-mode phase:
Decrease in inventory in
strike-points tiles

FIRST-WALL

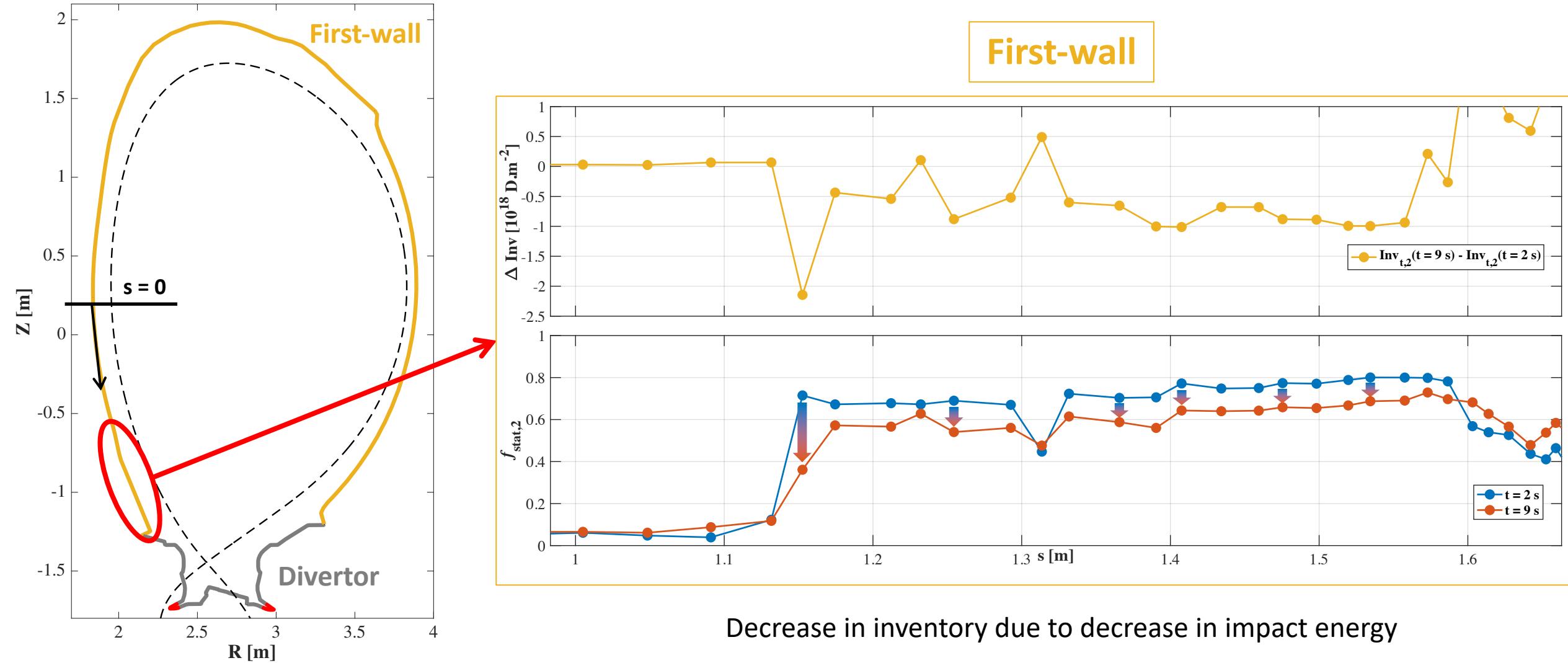
H → L transition:
Decrease in inventory in
all first-wall

Reduced model as a tool to explain inventory variation during discharges



Decrease in inventory due to temperature increase

Reduced model as a tool to explain inventory variation during discharges



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