

Implementation of RE-plasma collisions in JOREK

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A very brief overview of JOREK particles

JOREK has a particle module for:

- Studying the dynamics of trace particles in tokamak plasmas
- Perform coupled particle-MHD simulation of MHD-active plasmas

Features of the particle code (main branch):

- Support to full 3D time-varying MHD fields
- Multiple models of particles are supported: field lines, non-relativistic full orbits, relativistic full orbits and relativistic guiding-center orbits
- Routines for particle initialisation, post-processing, testing, ...

Multiple developments are underway: additional types, integrators, particle ionisation, recombination, collisions, coupling scheme,



EPFL

The collision operator implemented in JOREK-particle

The JOREK-particle module already has a test particle – plasma background collision operator:

- Binary Monte-Carlo method based on the Takizuka-Abe kernel [1]
 - Represents the Landau collision operator
- Background particle sampled from distorted Maxwellian distribution [2,3]

What are the drawbacks for RE applications?

- Absence of relativistic effects
- Absence of inelastic processes
- Partially screened impurities are not considered
- Not valid for guiding-center
- The order of convergence might too low for RE applications

T. Takizuka, H. Abe, J. Comp. Phys, vol. 25, p. 205, 1977
 Y. Homma, A. Hatayama, J. Comp. Phys, vol. 231, p. 3211, 2012
 Y. Homma, A. Hatayama, J. Comp. Phys, vol. 250, p. 250, 2013

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EPFLA strategy for implementing a RE-background plasma
collision operator in JOREK particle

Step 1: finalise the present collision feature in JOREK

- Implement examples, unit and non regression tests
- Merge the collision feature in the main JOREK particle

Step 2: extend the current Takizuka-Abe kernel to relativistic electrons

<u>Step 3: extend the collision kernel to partially screened impurities</u> (Hesslow's model [4])

 \Rightarrow Requires a fast method for computing the collision "coefficients" \Rightarrow Possible to construct a database and train a neural network

Swiss Plasma Center [4] L. Hesslow et al., J. Plasma Phys, vol. 84, p. 905840605, 2018
[5] K. Sarkimaki et al., Comp. Phys. Comm., vol. 222, p.374, 2018
[6] E. Hirvijoki et al, Phys. of Plasmas, vol. 20, p. 092505, 2013

EPFLA strategy for implementing a RE-background plasma
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Step 4: test the binary collision performance

 \Rightarrow If unsatisfactory, implement a Langevin solver [5]

Step 5: extend the collision operator to Guiding-Center particles [5,6]

[4] L. Hesslow et al., J. Plasma Phys, vol. 84, p. 905840605, 2018
[5] K. Sarkimaki et al., Comp. Phys. Comm., vol. 222, p.374, 2018
[6] E. Hirvijoki et al, Phys. of Plasmas, vol. 20, p. 092505, 2013

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