

Transport à travers une barrière générée par une source de moment poloïdal (code GYSELA)

IJL: G. Lo-Cascio (PhD student), K. Lim (PhD student),
E. Gravier, M. Lesur, T. Réveillé, K. Lim

IRFM-CEA: X. Garbet, Y. Sarazin, V. Grandgirard

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1. Impurity transport (PhD K. Lim)

2. Vorticity source in GYSELA (PhD G. Lo-Cascio)

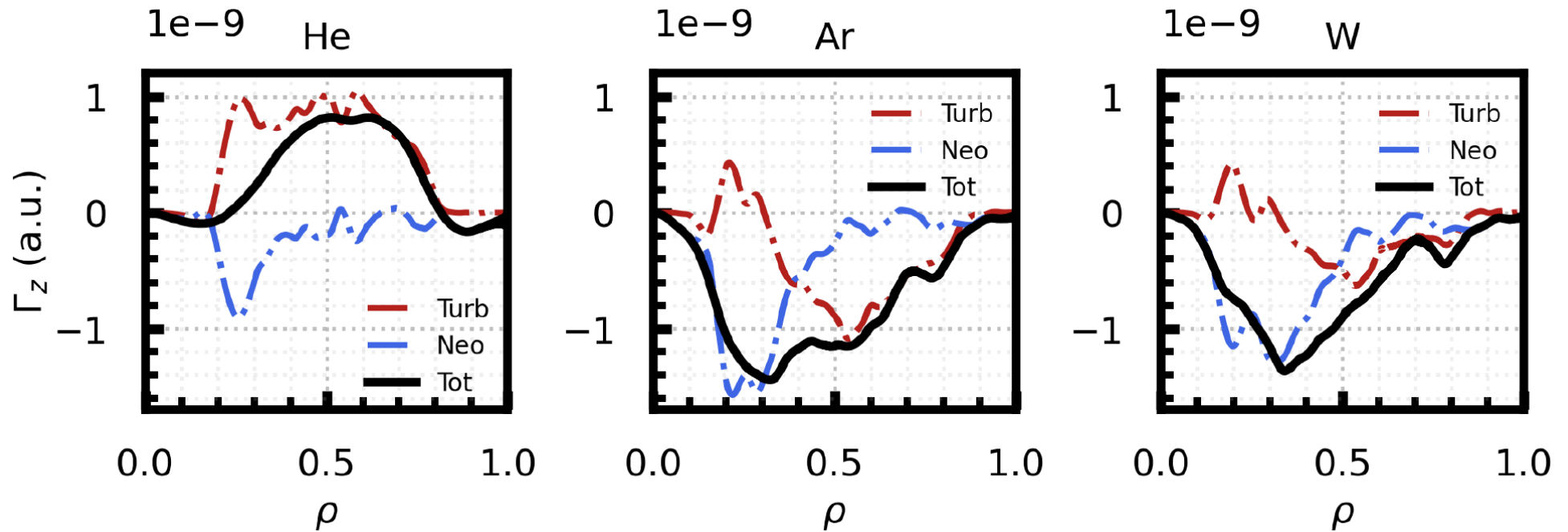
→ **barrière de transport**

→ **TSVV#6 (transport d'impuretés)**

3. Cylindrical geometry - SPEKTRE

1. Impurity transport (PhD K. Lim)

Vlasov equation + collision operator
Turbulent transport + neoclassical transport



Contrats FR-FCM
Thèse co-financée région Grand-Est,
IRFM-CEA et IJL

[Lim, PPCF 2020]

[Lim, Nucl. Fusion 2021]

[Lim, PhD thesis, UL, 2021]

2. Vorticity source in GYSELA

Characterize how this vorticity source behaves in GYSELA

$$S = S_r(\rho) \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \sum_{h=0}^{\infty} c_{hl} H_h(v_{\parallel}) L_l(\mu) e^{-v_{\parallel}^2 - \mu B}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{B_{\parallel}^*} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \cdot (f B_{\parallel}^* \mathbf{v}_{GC}) + \frac{1}{B_{\parallel}^*} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\parallel}} (f B_{\parallel}^* v_{\parallel}) = \mathcal{C} + S$$

Focus on the **vorticity source (source of poloidal velocity)**:

$$S = S_r(\rho) c_{01} (2v_{\parallel}^2 - \mu B) e^{-v_{\parallel}^2 - \mu B} \quad (\text{kinetic source})$$

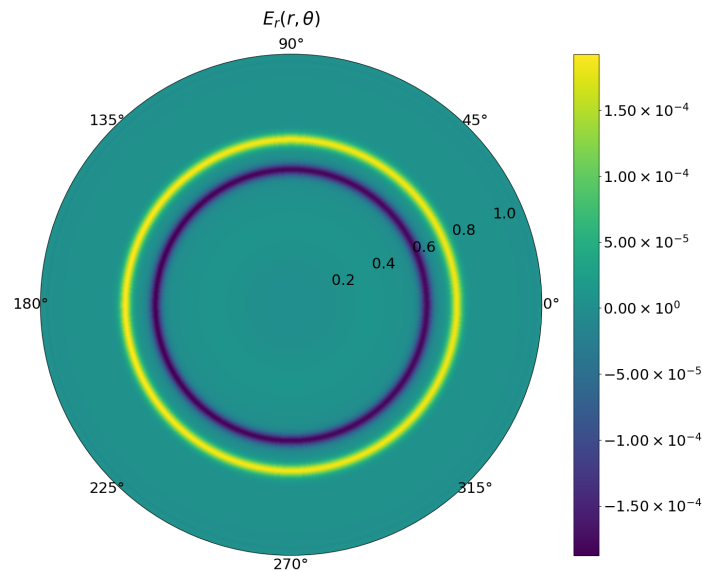
$$\downarrow \int \cdot J_0 d\vec{v}$$

$$S_{\Omega} = S_{0\Omega} \nabla_{\perp}^2 S_r \quad (\text{fluid source})$$

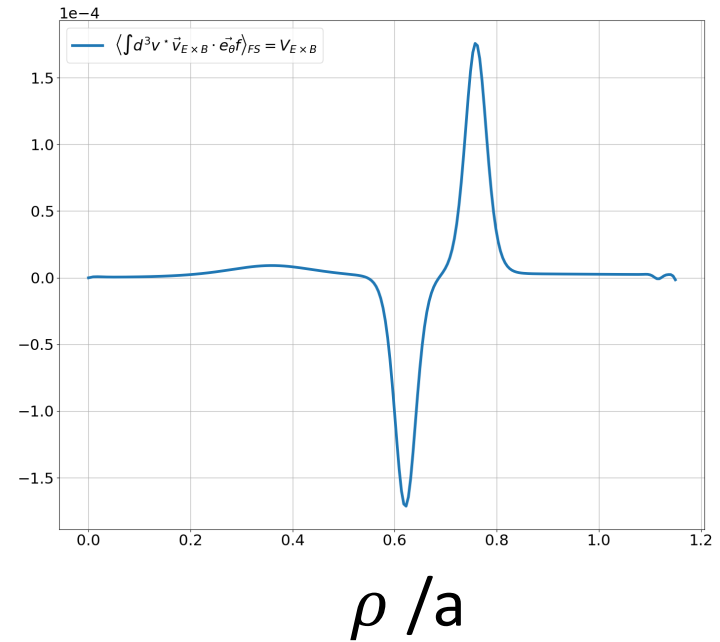
2. Vorticity source in GYSELA

Characterize how this vorticity source behaves in GYSELA

Radial electric field in a poloidal cross section



ExB velocity



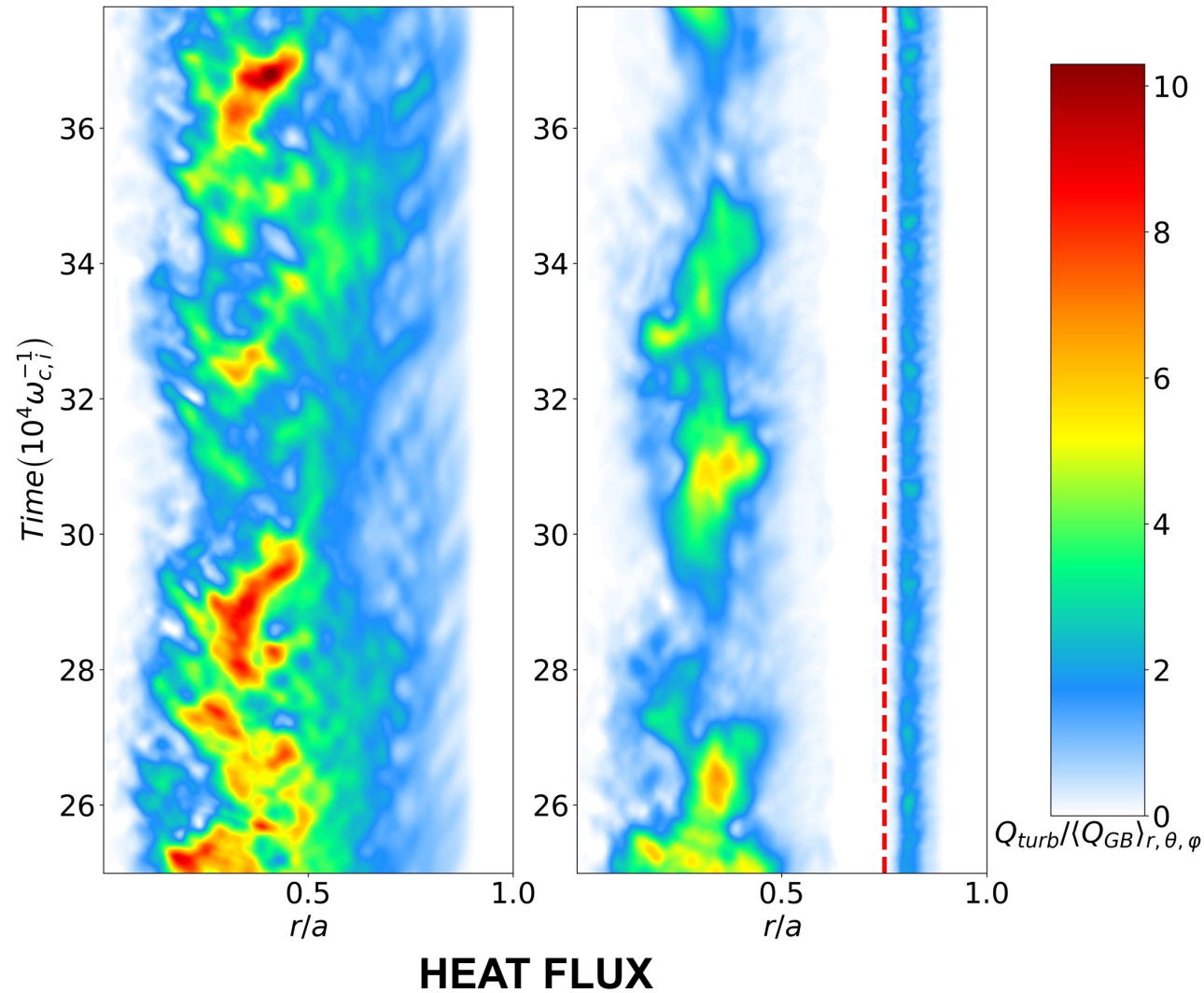
2. Vorticity source in GYSELA

Generate a transport barrier in ITG-dominated regime

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{B_{\parallel}^*} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \cdot (f B_{\parallel}^* \mathbf{v}_{GC}) + \frac{1}{B_{\parallel}^*} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\parallel}} (f B_{\parallel}^* v_{\parallel}) = \mathcal{C} + \mathcal{S}$$

- $N_r \times N_{\theta} \times N_{\phi} \times N_{v_{\parallel}} \times N_{\mu} = 511 \times 512 \times 64 \times 127 \times 32$
- Flux driven
- $\rho^* = 1 / 200 = \rho_{Li} / a$
- Deuterium ions
- Adiabatic electrons
- $\kappa_n = 2.2$ and $\kappa_T = 6.6$ ($\eta = 3$) **ITG dominated regime**

2. Vorticity source in GYSELA



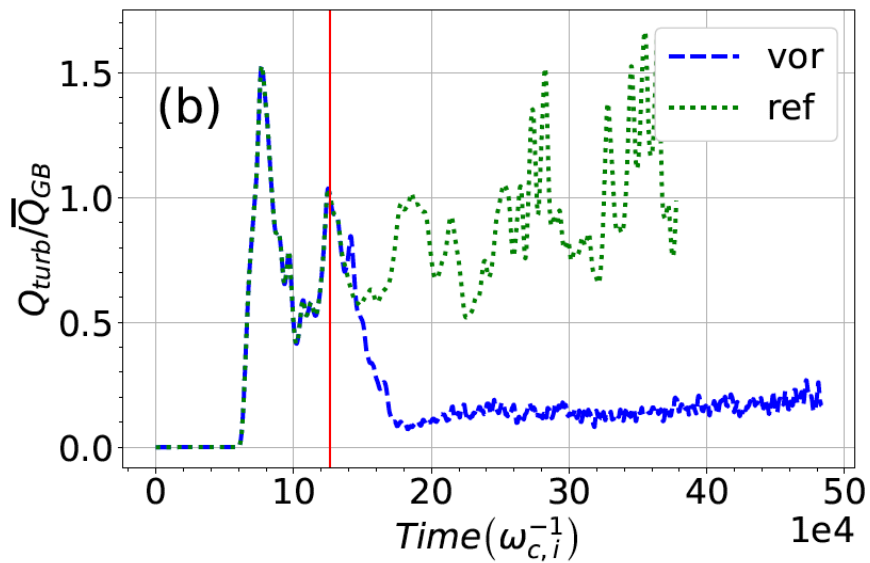
reference case

vorticity source case

2. Vorticity source in GYSELA

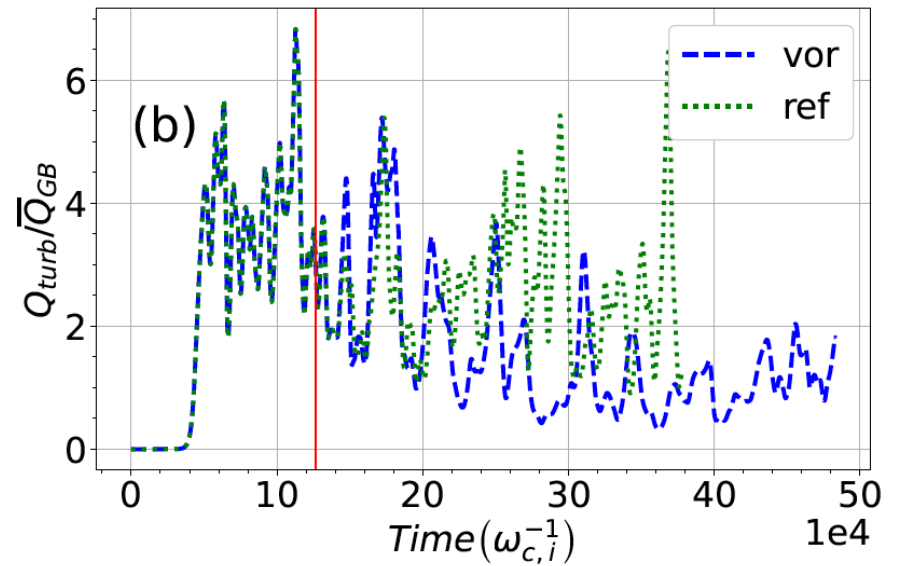
vorticity source case

reference case



In the $r/a = [0.7,0.8]$ region

Vorticity source region



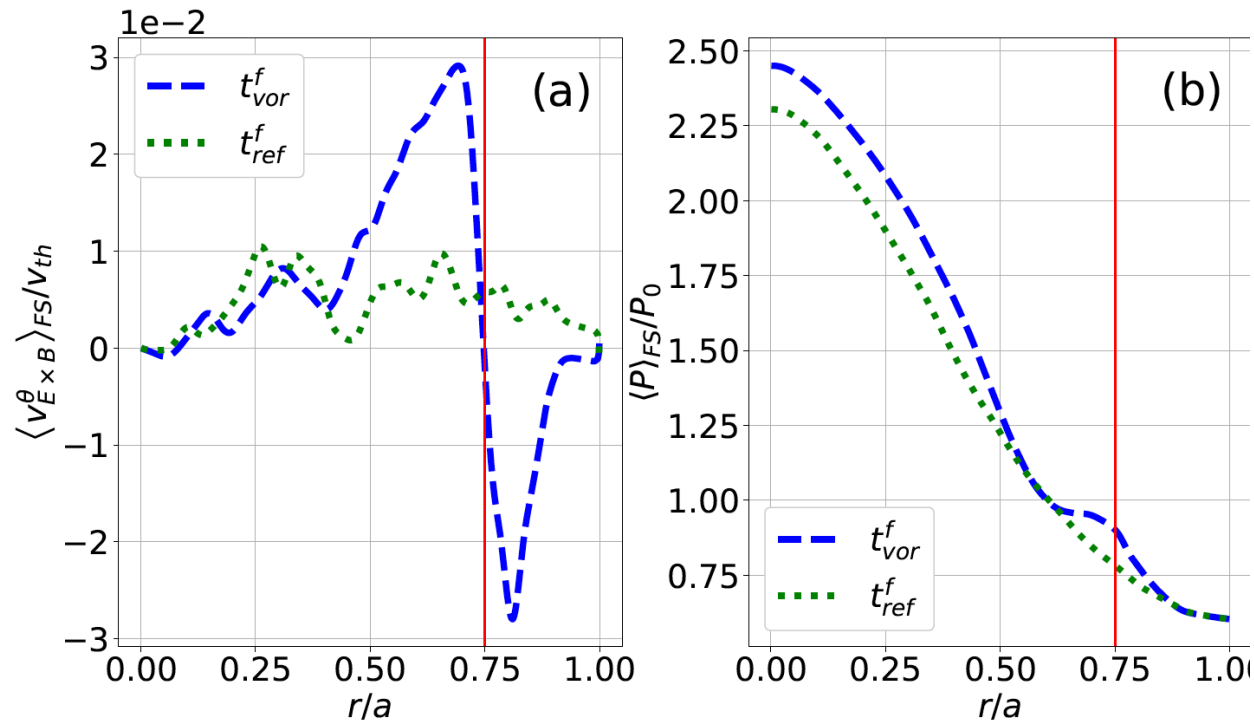
In the $r/a = [0.4,0.5]$ region

Core region

2. Vorticity source in GYSELA

vorticity source case

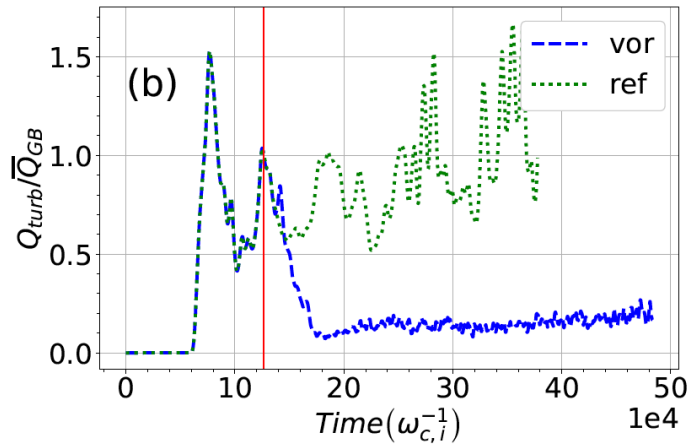
reference case



2. Vorticity source in GYSELA / Steep gradient case

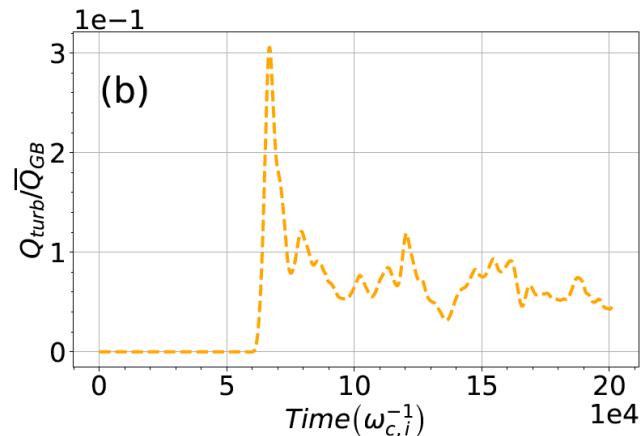
vorticity source case

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{B_{\parallel}^*} \nabla_{\mathbf{r}} \cdot (f B_{\parallel}^* \mathbf{v}_{GC}) + \frac{1}{B_{\parallel}^*} \frac{\partial}{\partial v_{\parallel}} (f B_{\parallel}^* v_{\parallel}) = \mathcal{C} + S$$



gradient case

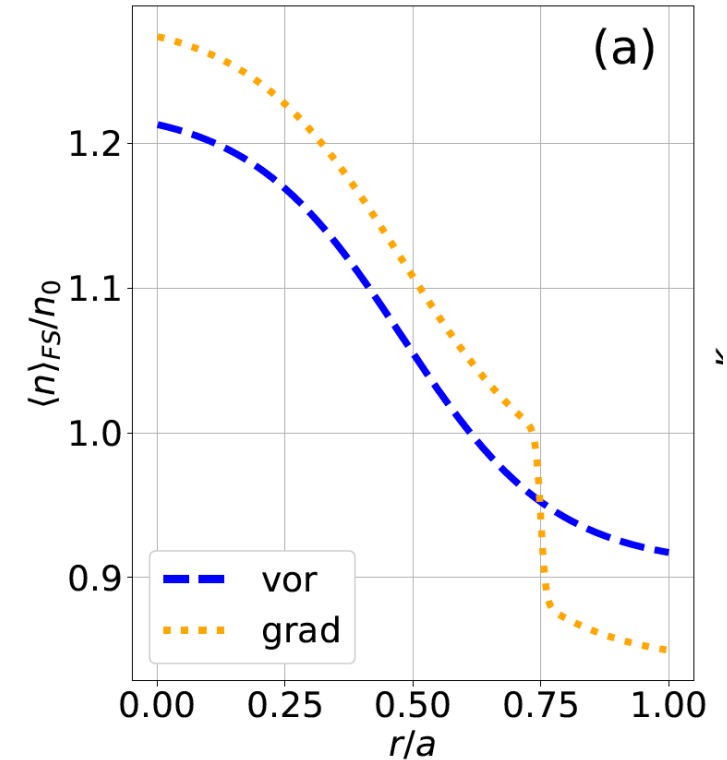
$$E_r = -\frac{1}{e_i n_i} \frac{\partial P_{\perp}}{\partial r} + v_{\theta} B_{\varphi} - v_{\varphi} B_{\theta}$$



Radial density profiles at t=0:

vorticity source case

gradient case



2. Vorticity source in GYSELA

→ G. Lo-Cascio et al., Transport barrier in 5D gyrokinetic flux-driven simulations, submitted NF

Address how main ions and heavy impurities are transported across the transport barrier (Eurofusion TSVV#6)

Instabilité PVG (KH)

3. Cylindrical geometry - SPEKTRE

- Develop a cylindrical version of GYSELA
- Instabilities in SPEKTRE (ITG, KH)
- Boundary conditions

PhD 2022 ? (Grand-Est, IRFM, IJL)