3D Full Wave Fast Wave Modeling with Realistic HHFW Antenna Geometry and SOL Plasma in NSTX-U () NSTX-U

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Abstract

- This paper reports the significant advancement of our ability to model and to understand how RF waves interact with the SOL plasma, by realizing for the first time the full torus 3D SOL plasma simulation together with the antenna and core plasma in NSTX-U device in HHFW frequency regime.
- The central tool of the present work is the Petra-M code, which is a newly developed state-of-the-art generic electromagnetic simulation tool for modelling RF wave propagation based on MFEM, open-source scalable C++ finite element method library.



Vacuum in the antenna box and anisotropic cold plasma model in the

Introduction and Motivation

- Previous NSTX studies of HHFW heating efficiency showed large amounts of HHFW power missing from core
- Strong interactions between HHFW and SOL plasma and bright plasma

"spirals" (a) -90



J. C. Hosea, et al., PoP 15 (2008) 056104, R. J. Perkins, et al., PRL 109 (2012) 045001

- Larger SOL losses for high plasma density in front of the antenna
- 2D AORSA & FW2D simulations shown cavity modes in SOL plasma
 - Green D. et al, Phys. Rev. Lett. 107 145001 (2011), Bertelli N. et al, Nucl. Fusion 54 083004 (2014), Bertelli N. et al, Nucl. Fusion 56 016019, Kim E.-H. et al, Phys. Plasmas 26, 062501 (2019).
- Need to further study and understand FW-SOL interaction
 - 3D HHFW antenna geometry, 3D SOL region
 - to improve HHFW performance in NSTX-U and support future HHFW experiments

Petra-M: integrated multi-physics FEM platform

- Geometry/mesh generation
 - Utilize GMSH / Open CASCADE
- FEM assembly and solve



(this work: inhomogeneous Maxwell

eq. in 3D in frequency domain)

torus with artificial collisions

Lower phasing has stronger interaction in the SOL plasma



- FEM interfaces from MFEM (www.mfem.org)
- Tightly integrated with πScope Python workbench
- RF Physics module (1D/2D/3D)
- Weakform module
 - Multiphysics coupling
- Solver/Post-processing
 - Steady State and Time dependent solver
 - MUMPS/Strumpack direct solver
 - Hypre iterative solvers ____
 - Visualization on πScope
- Scales from laptop to cluster

HIRAIWA, S. et al, this conference (28th **IAEA-FEC). ORAL PRESENTATION** SHIRAIWA, S. et al., EPJ Web of Conferences 157, 03048 (2017).



High Harmonic Fast Wave System in NSTX-U

- 12-strap antenna located on the outboard midplane and extends 90° toroidally
- Wave frequency = 30 MHz,
- Up to $P_{RF} = 6 MW$
- $|k_{\phi}| = 3, 8, \text{ and } 13 \text{ m}^{-1} \text{ or}$ n_{ϕ} = 5, 12, and 21 when $\Delta \phi = 30^{\circ}$, 90°, and 150°





- |E| field stronger for lower antenna phasing
- |E| field on the surface in 3D will be important for studying the antenna impurity generation and RF sheath effects



VACUUM

Evaluation of S-matrix in Petra-M: vacuum vs. plasma cases

S-matrix (24x24) for the front face HHFW antenna

PLASMA

High Fidelity 3D HHFW antenna and device geometries

CAD models

- S-matrix in vacuum is symmetric unlike the plasma case
- Significant improvement w.r.t. the previous modeling efforts done in 2001-2003 with RANT3D [Swain et al 2001-2003]
- First step towards the evaluation of experimental coupling resistance in preparation of the HHFW system operation in NSTX-U

Conclusions

- First ever 3D HHFW full wave simulation for NSTX-U plasma including realistic antenna geometry and SOL plasma
 - Strong interaction between HHFW and SOL plasma at lower antenna phasing
 - Strong E field on the wall surface also far away from the antenna
 - Launch power spectra consistent with RF wave theory
 - Evaluation of S-matrix for HHFW 12 strap antenna in NSTX-U (vacuum vs plasma)

N. Bertelli et al., 28th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference – IAEA VIRTUAL EVENT, 10-15 May 2018

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