

Global Gyrokinetic Particle Simulations of Microturbulence in W7-X and LHD Stellarators

J.H.Nicolau¹, H.Y.Wang^{1,2}, I.Holod^{1,3}, J.Y.Fu^{1,2}, J.Bao^{1,4}, G.J.Choi¹, Z. Lin¹, P. Liu¹,
D.Spong⁵, X.S.Wei¹ and Y.Xiao⁶

¹ University of California, Irvine, USA ² Peking University, Beijing, China

³ Max Planck Computing and Data Facility, Garching, Germany ⁴ Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing, China

⁵ Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA ⁶ Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, China

UCI University of California, Irvine

javier.hn@uci.edu



ABSTRACT

- Recent progress on microturbulence in LHD and W7-X using global gyrokinetic GTC code is reported.
- Linear ITG turbulence simulations show the same eigenmode growths, frequencies and structures as EUTERPE code. Nonlinear simulations show that the main ITG saturation mechanism is the Zonal flows.
- First global helical TEM turbulence is reported in W7-X.
- The dynamics of zonal flows in 3D equilibria show characteristic low frequency oscillations (LFO).
- Neoclassical simulations in GTC find an ambipolar electric field with either ion or electron root. Such radial electric field has impact on ITG turbulence.

1) BACKGROUND

- The optimized W7-X stellarator has show a reduced neoclassical transport comparable to Tokamaks.
- Recent experiments in W7-X suggest that turbulence accounts for a large portion of transport.
- The 3D geometry of stellarators makes the theoretical analysis quite complex. Gyrokinetic simulations are providin an insight to microturbulence.

2) GLOBAL ITG TURBULENCE

- ITG eigenmode structure appears to be extended in the magnetic field lines direction, peaking at the outer side of the torus (bad curvature regions) and narrow in the perpendicular direction.
- In LHD, the eigenmode structure is at the outer mid-plane similar to ITG in a tokamak. However, in W7-X it is localized at some toroidal regions (where the magnetic field strength peaks) due to the mirror-like magnetic field configuration.

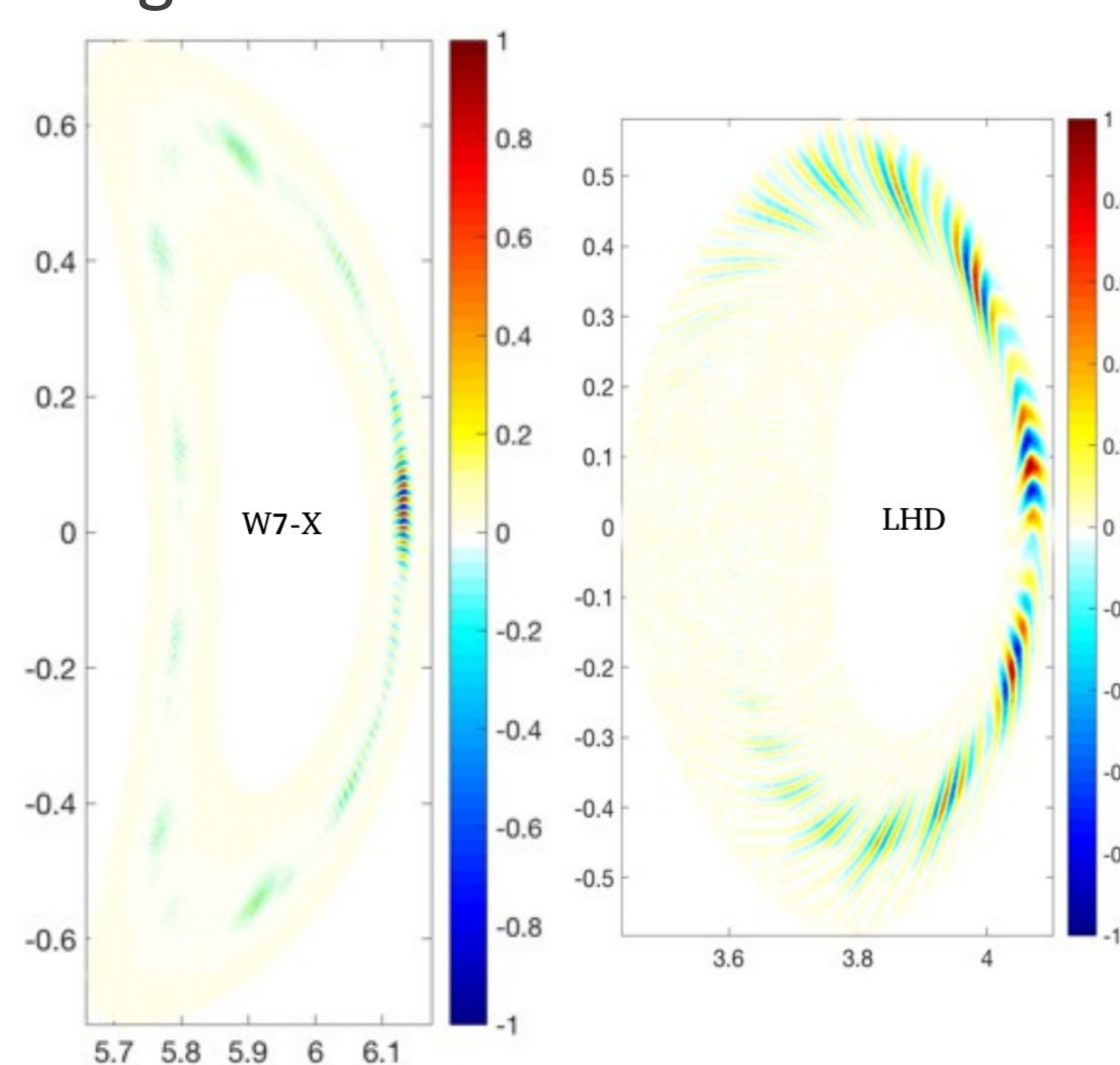


Fig.1 Elect. Potential in ITG simulation

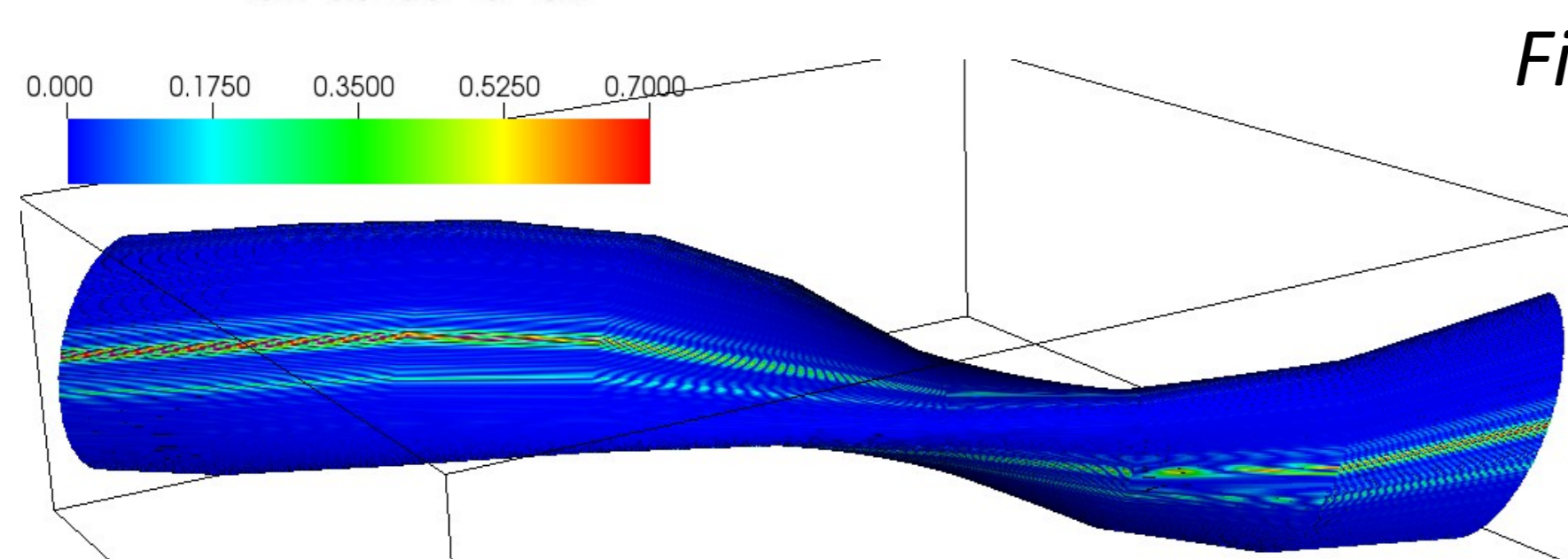


Fig.2 ITG eigenmode in W7-X

3) NONLINEAR ITG TURBULENCE SATURATION

- Self-generated zonal flows are the main mechanism for ITG saturation in LHD and W7-X.
- During saturation radial turbulence spreading is observed in global simulations

H.Y. Wang PoP 27 082305 (2020)

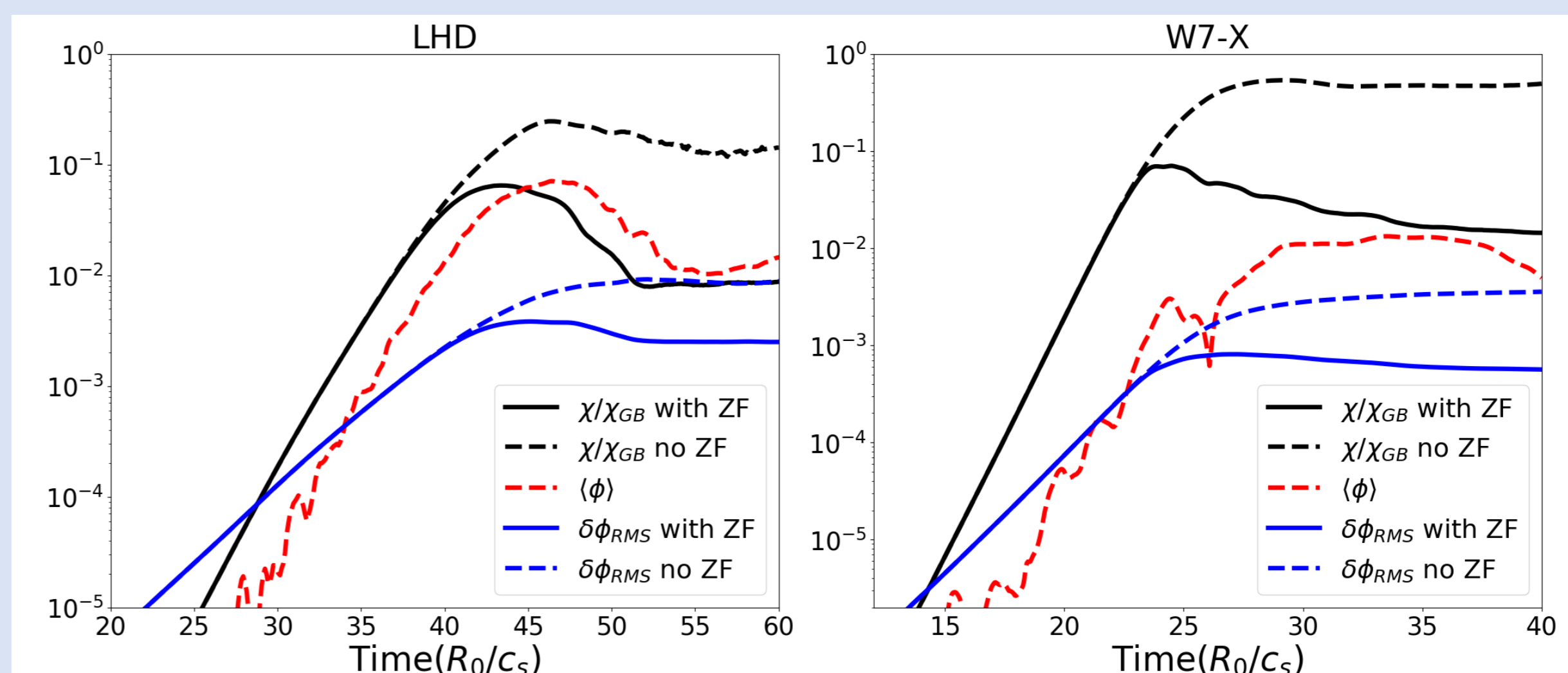


Fig.3 ITG nonlinear saturation

4) HELICAL TRAPPED ELECTRON MODE

- Helical trapped electron mode (HTEM) emerges in W7-X when kinetic electrons are included in the simulations.
- HTEM are extended along the field lines, localized in the toroidal direction but peaking in the regions where low magnetic field strength and bad curvature overlap.

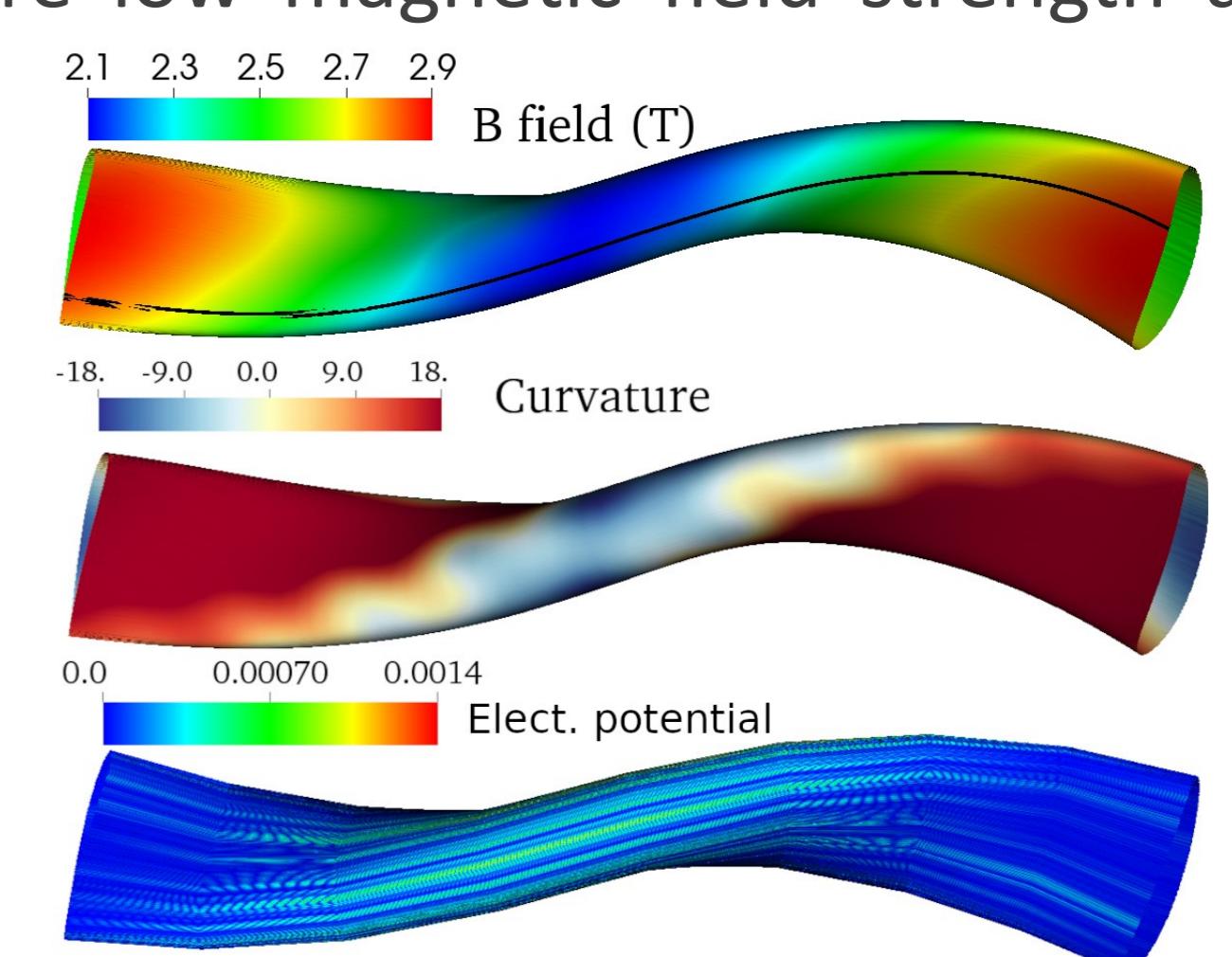
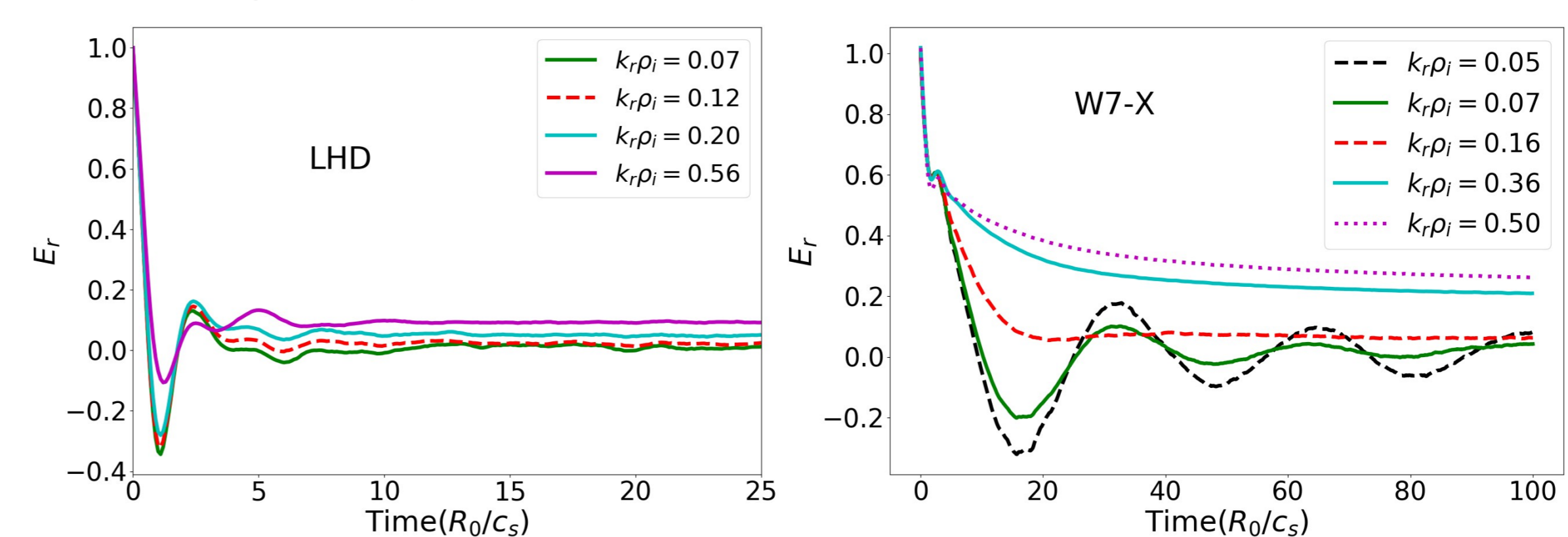


Fig.4 Magnetic field, curvature and potential in HTEM

5) ZONAL FLOW DAMPING IN STELLARATORS

- Simulations of zonal flow damping in 3D geometries exhibit a low frequency oscillation (LFO).
- In LHD, GAM frequency is also visible during zonal flow relaxation but in W7-X is strongly damped.
- The reason of LFO is the trapped particles due the main helical magnetic inhomogeneity.



6) NEOCLASSICAL ELECTRIC FIELD

- Neoclassical transport in stellarators may cause a radial electric field due the non-ambipolarity of particle fluxes.
- GTC find an ambipolar electric field with either ion or electron root depending on the temperature ratio.
- Ion root has little impact on ITG growth an turbulent transport.
- However the impact of electron root significantly reduces ITG turbulence

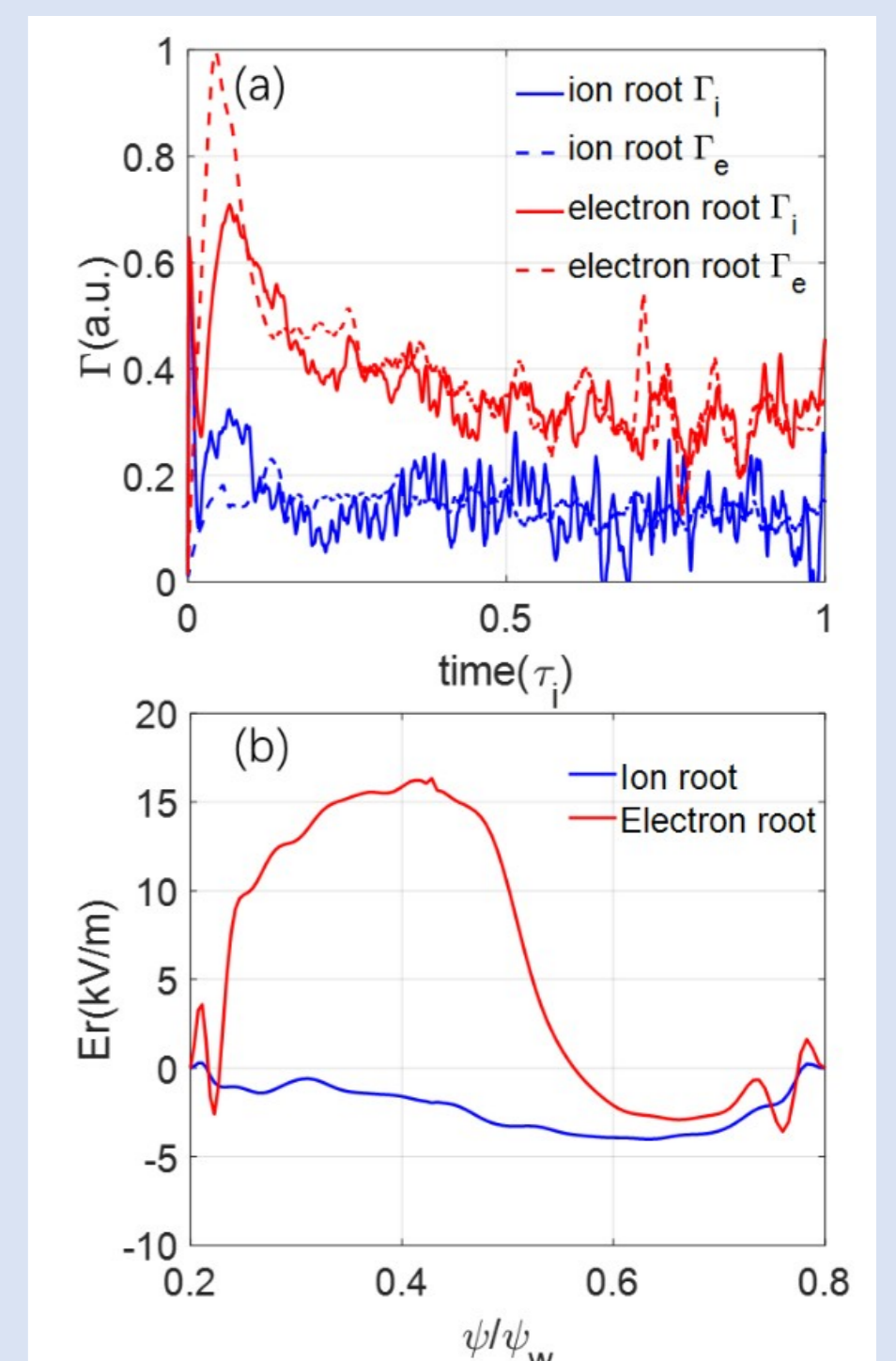


Fig.6 Neoclassical transport

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- This work was supported by US DOE SciDAC ISEP