

FASTRAN: An Efficient Transport Solver for Tokamak Plasma

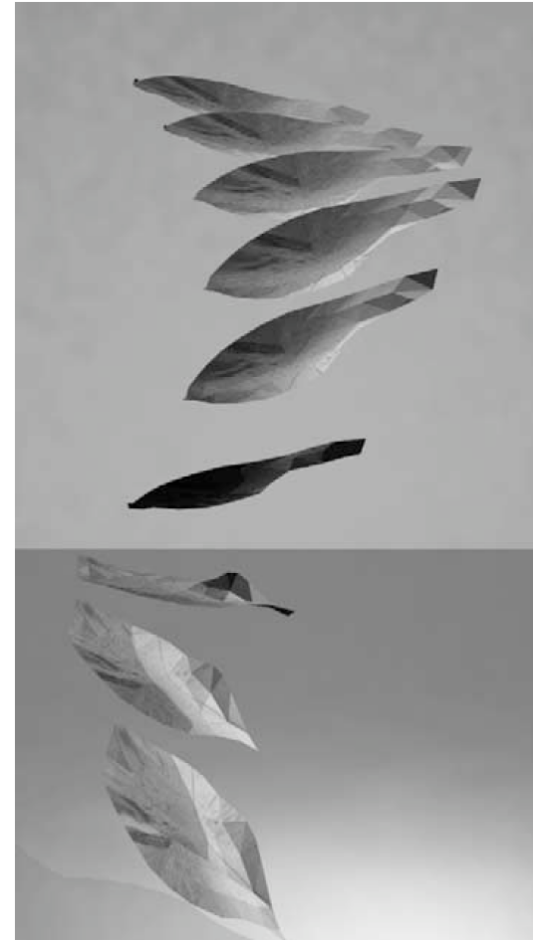
by
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Presented at PPPL

Jun 26, 2015

Simulation of Falling Leaf: Cool!!!!!!

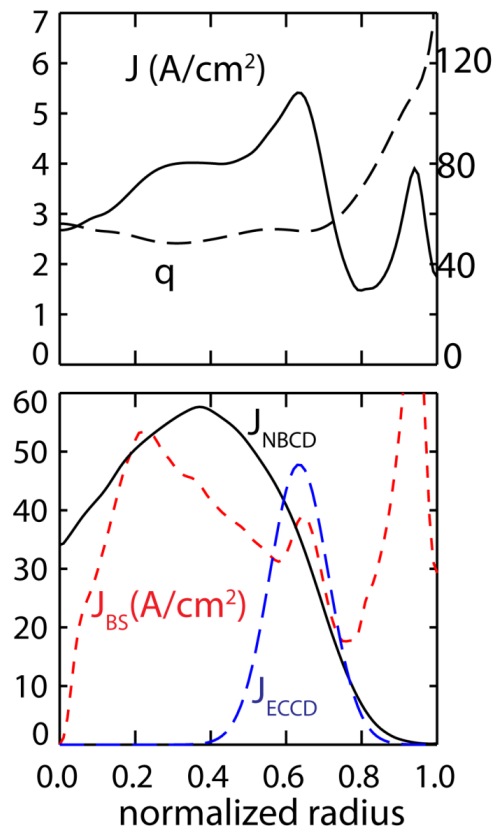
- **FASTRAN (FAST TRANsport):**
 - A modular 1.5-D transport code
 - Solve efficiently T_e , T_i , rotation, density and poloidal flux evolution with stiff transport models such as TGLF, GLF23, MMM, ...
 - Employ numerical scheme (Interpolated Differential Operator) used in fluid simulation of falling leaf, post-it, ...
 - Solve not only physics variable but also its derivative
 - Smaller number of grid (only 5!!!) can be used with high accuracy (4th order scheme)



FASTRAN Has Been Used Extensively for DIII-D, ITER, ...

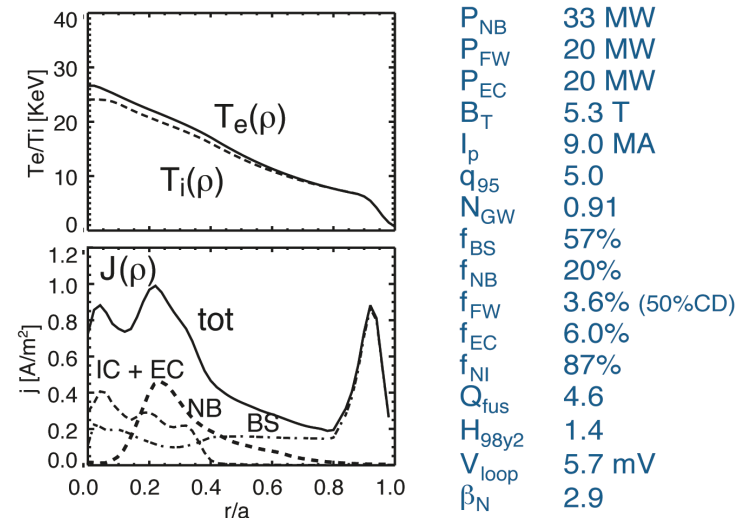
- Guide DIII-D H/CD upgrade**

High $q_{\min} > 2$, $\beta_N = 5$ Scenario



Ferron, APS2012 Invited
Park, APS2013 Invited

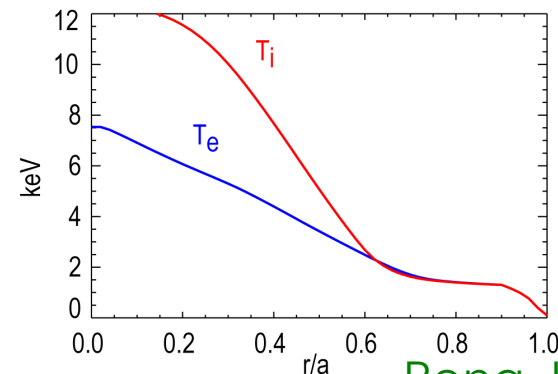
- ITER Prediction**



Murakami, NF2011

- FNSF-ST Design Study**

Hot-ion H-mode



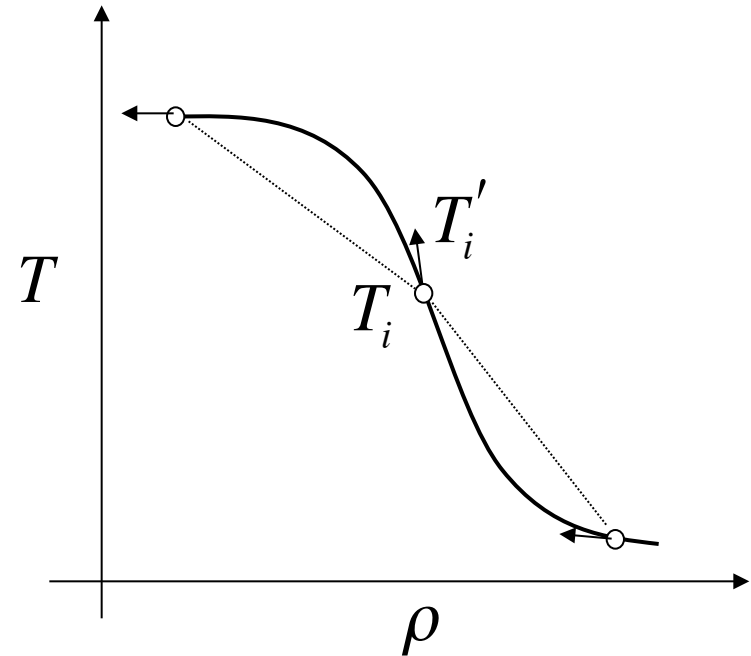
Peng, IAEA2010

FASTRAN is Fast

- **Example: TGLF simulation for DIII-D Steady-State Discharge**

Solve Not Only Physical Variable But Also its Gradient

- Assume interpolation function to be an approximate solution of the governing equation
- Interpolation functions constructed by both the value & its gradient
- Use additional equation derived by taking derivative of the original equation



T. Aoki, *Interpolated Differential Operator (IDO) scheme for solving partial differential equations*. Comput. Phys. Commun. **102** 132 (1997)

Example: $\chi d^2T/d\rho^2 = S$

- **5th order Hermite Interpolation Function for $\rho - \Delta\rho \leq \rho \leq \rho + \Delta\rho$**

$$T(\rho) = a\rho^5 + b\rho^4 + c\rho^3 + d\rho^2 + T'_i\rho + T_i$$

- **Matching conditions determine a, b, c, and d**

$$T(-\Delta\rho) = T_{i-1} \quad T(\Delta\rho) = T_{i+1} \quad T'(-\Delta\rho) = T'_{i-1} \quad T'(\Delta\rho) = T'_{i+1}$$

- **Higher order derivative**

$$T''_i \equiv \left. \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial \rho^2} \right|_i = \frac{2}{\Delta\rho^2} (T_{i+1} - 2T_i + T_{i-1}) - \frac{1}{2\Delta\rho} (T'_{i+1} - T'_{i-1})$$

$$T'''_i \equiv \left. \frac{\partial^3 T}{\partial \rho^3} \right|_i = \frac{15}{2\Delta\rho^3} (T_{i+1} - T_{i-1}) - \frac{3}{2\Delta\rho^2} (T'_{i+1} + 8T'_i + T'_{i-1})$$

- **Discretization of equation**

$$\chi_i T''_i = S_i \Rightarrow \chi_i \left[\frac{2}{\Delta\rho^2} (T_{i+1} - 2T_i + T_{i-1}) - \frac{1}{2\Delta\rho} (T'_{i+1} - T'_{i-1}) \right] = S_i$$

- **Additional equation**

$$\chi_i T'''_i = S'_i \Rightarrow \chi_i \left[\frac{15}{2\Delta\rho^3} (T_{i+1} - T_{i-1}) - \frac{3}{2\Delta\rho^2} (T'_{i+1} + 8T'_i + T'_{i-1}) \right] = S'_i$$

“Simplest” Time Stepping & Nonlinear Relaxation

- **Implicit Backward Euler**

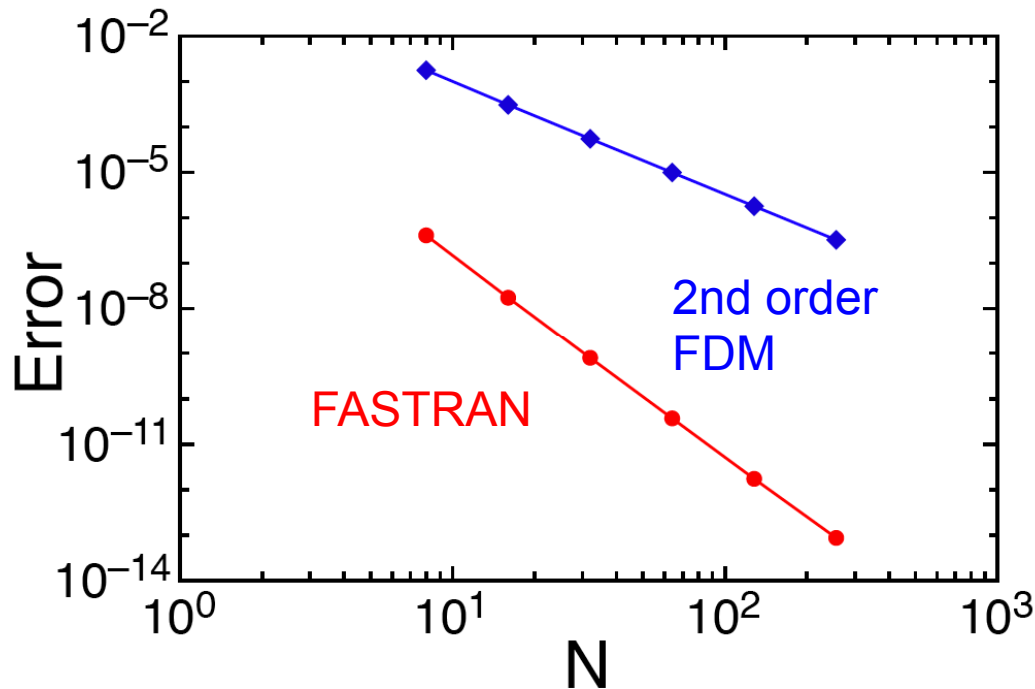
$$\left. \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \right|_i = \frac{T_i - T_{i0}}{\Delta t} \qquad \left. \frac{\partial T'}{\partial t} \right|_i = \frac{T'_i - T'_{i0}}{\Delta t}$$

- **Picard iteration with under-relaxation**

$$\chi_i = \chi_i(T_i, T'_i, \dots)$$

$$\chi_i^{n+1} = \alpha \chi_i^n + (1 - \alpha) \chi_i^{n-1}$$

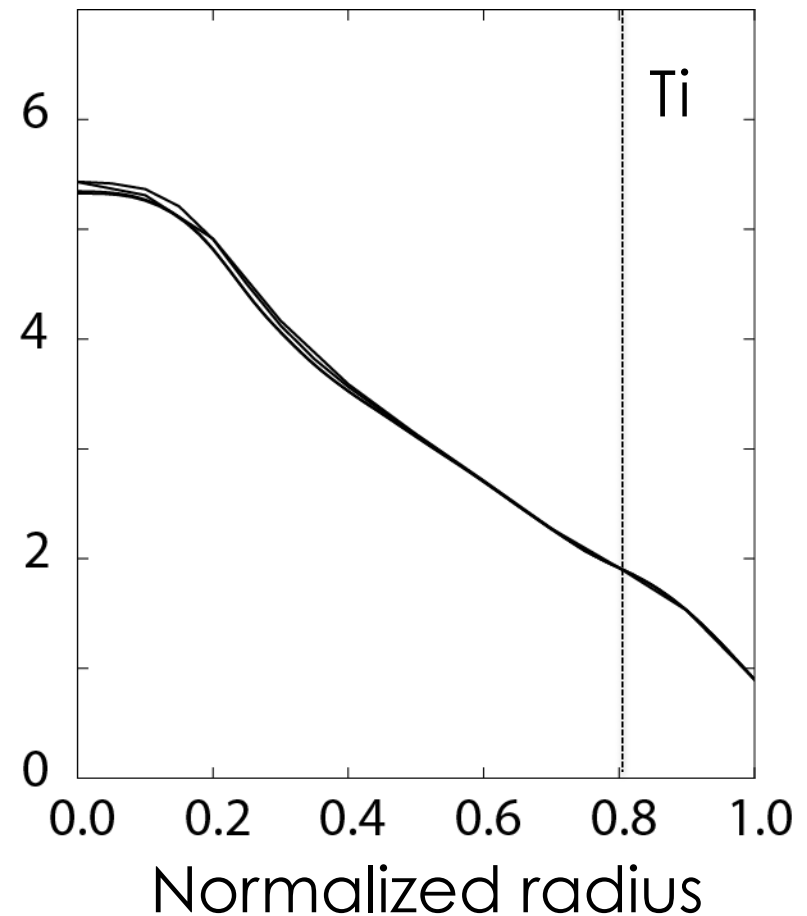
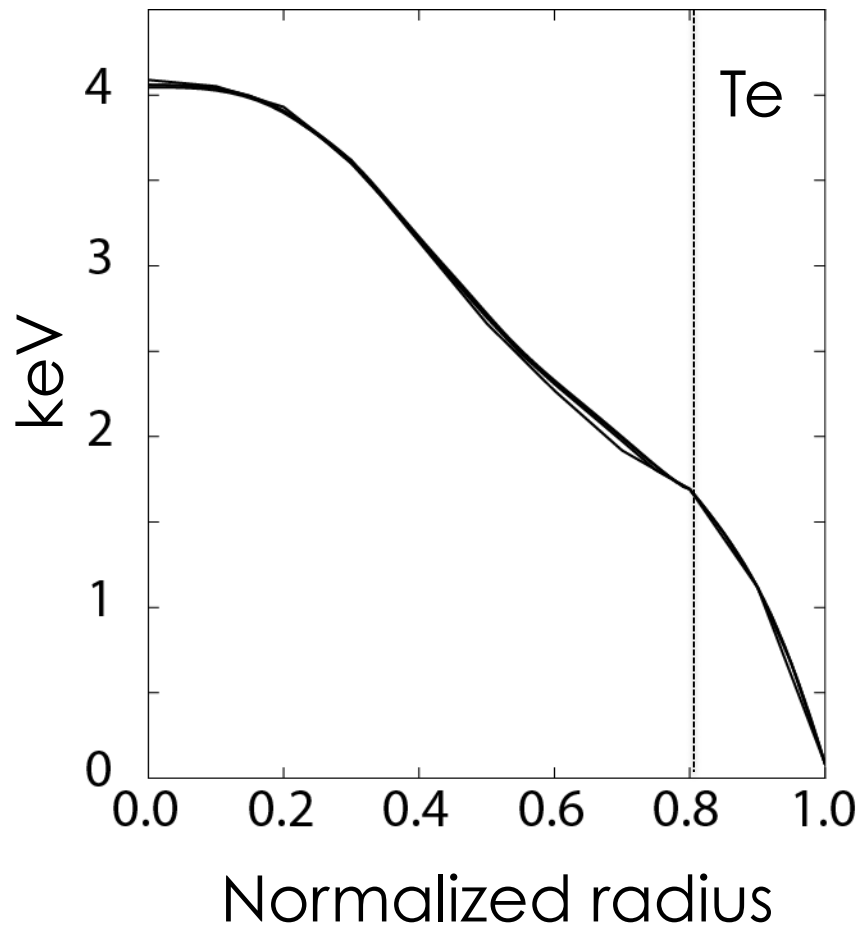
4th Order Accurate in Space



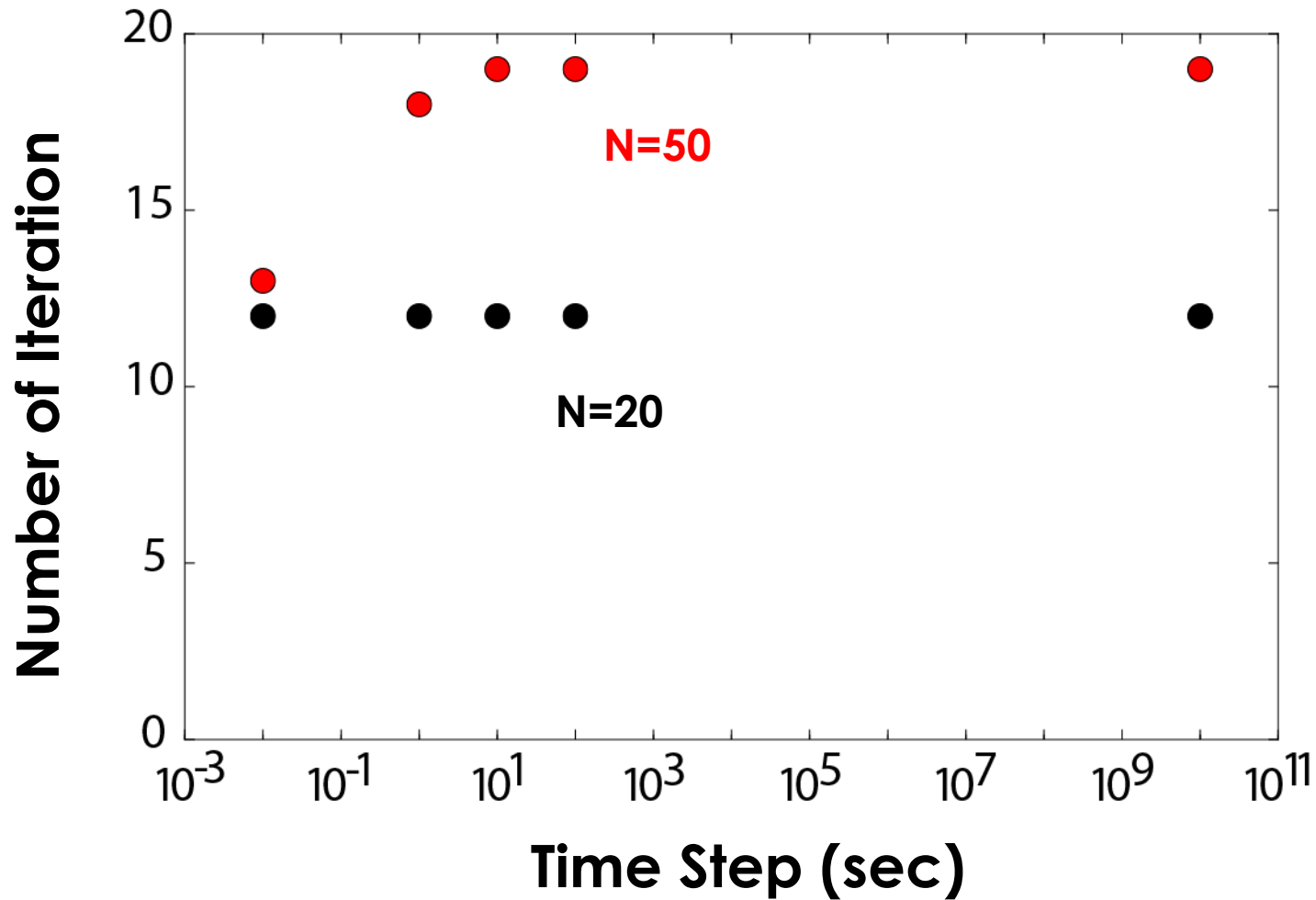
- **Model Equation**
$$n \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \left(-K \frac{\partial T}{\partial r} + \alpha r T \right) \right) = S$$
- **Analytic Solution**
$$T(r, \infty) = \exp\left(\frac{\alpha}{2K}\right) \left(T_a \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2K}\right) + \frac{S}{2K} \int_r^a t \exp\left(-\frac{\alpha}{2K} t^2\right) dt \right)$$

Converge Rapidly with Number of Grid

- DIII-D Steady-State discharge, TGLF, BC at $\rho=0.8$
- $N = 10, 20, 50, 100$



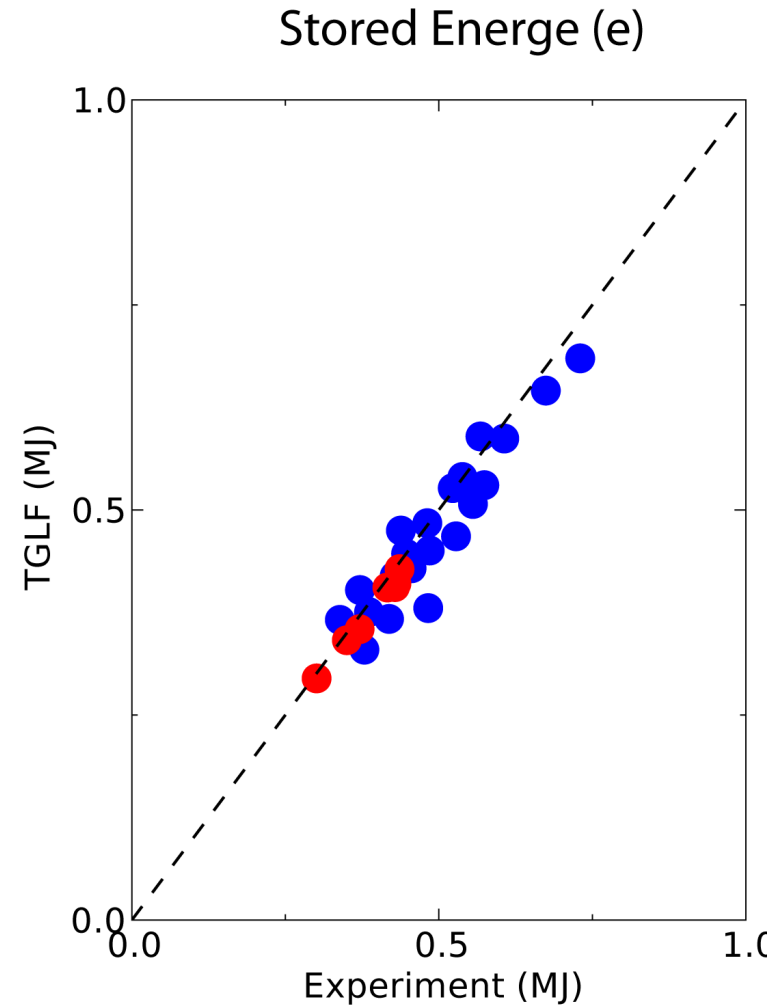
Number of Iteration Stays ~Constant with Time Step



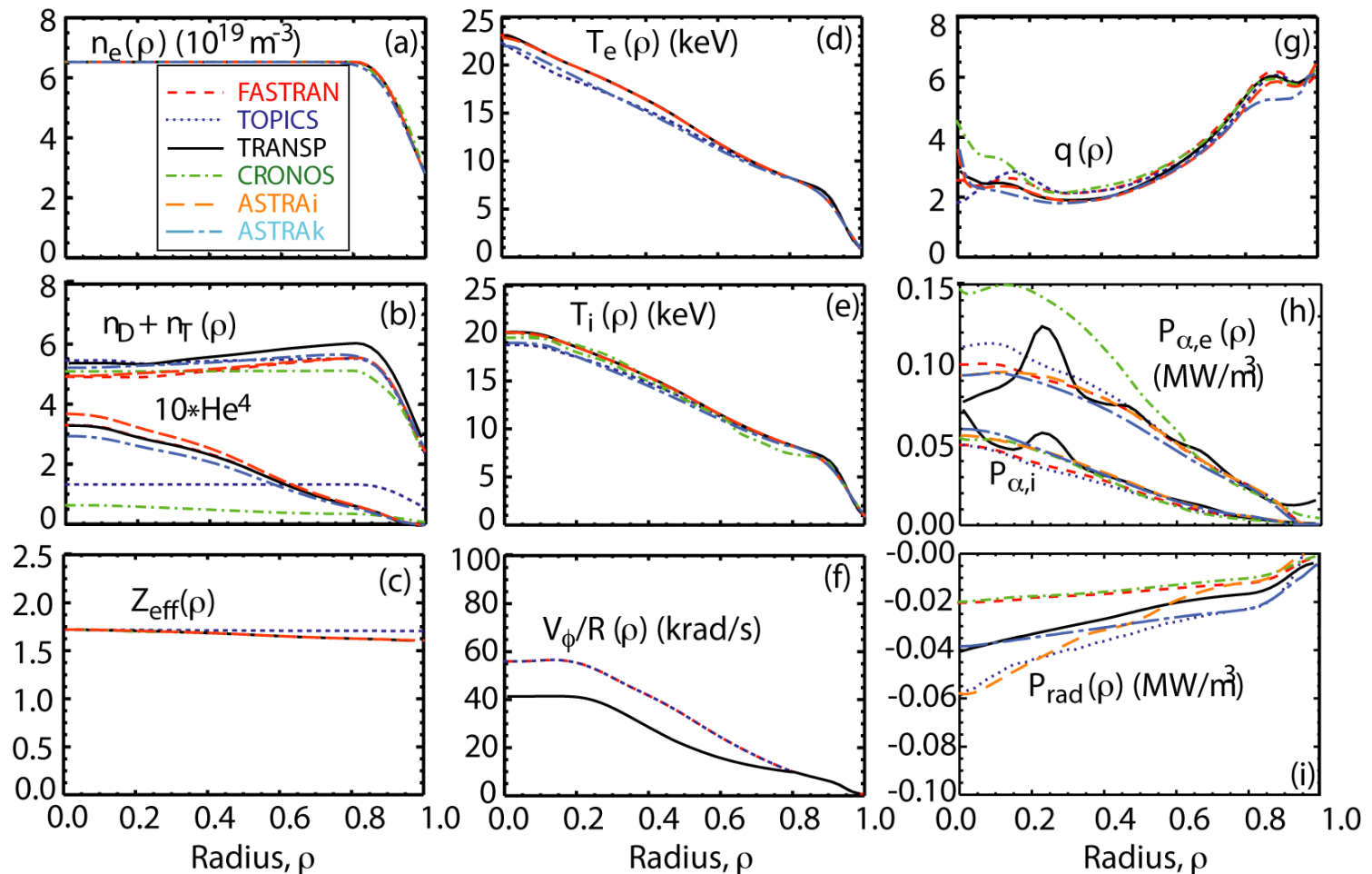
Robust Convergence in Wide Range of Condition

- **21 DIII-D high beta discharges**
- **Steady-state solution**

Iteration	N=20	50	100
Min	6	7	9
Max	16	21	24



Benchmarked Well with Major 1.5-D Transport Codes



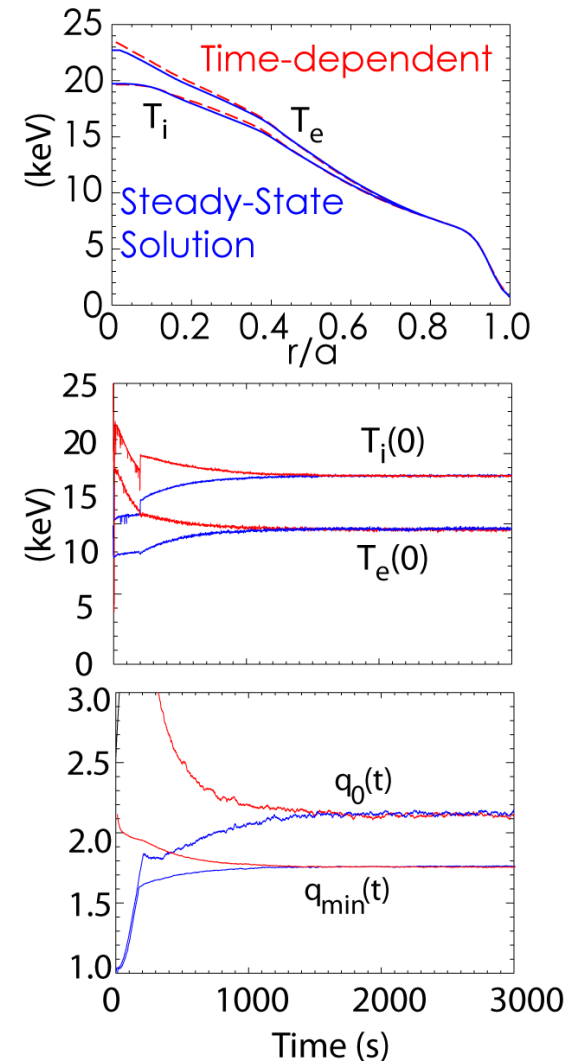
- **ITPA-IOs Joint Modeling: ITER SS Scenario Code-Code Benchmark**

Murakami, NF2011

Main Application: Iterative Solution Procedure to Develop Target High β Steady State Scenario

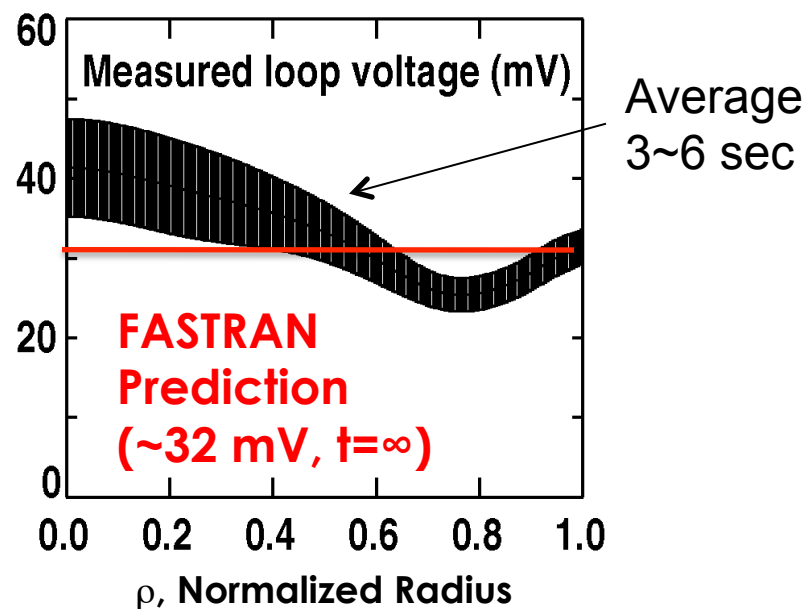
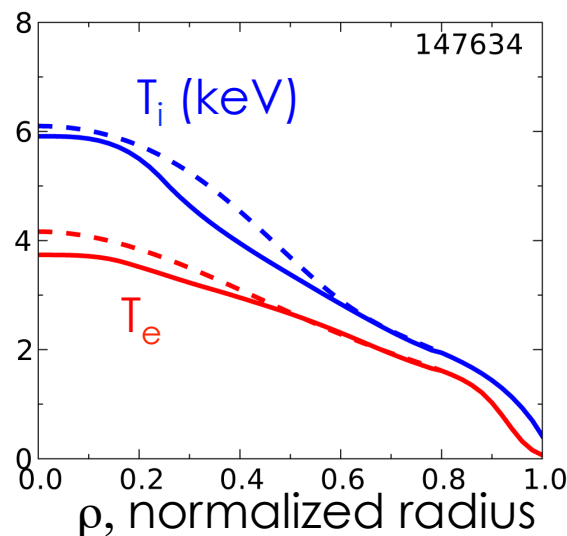
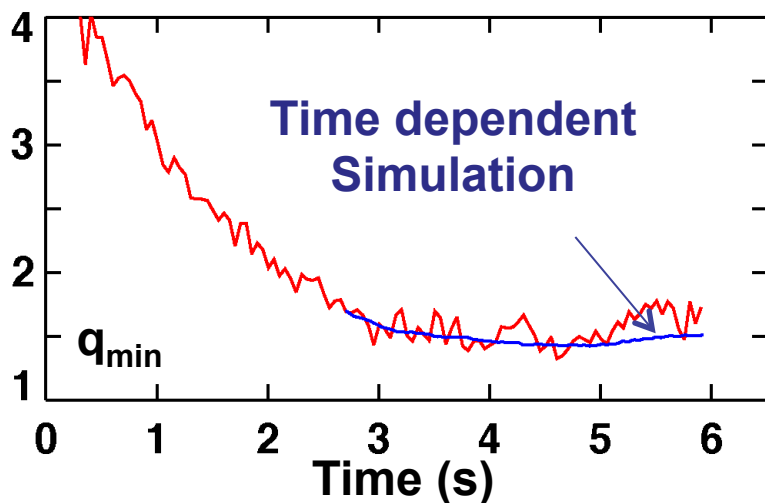
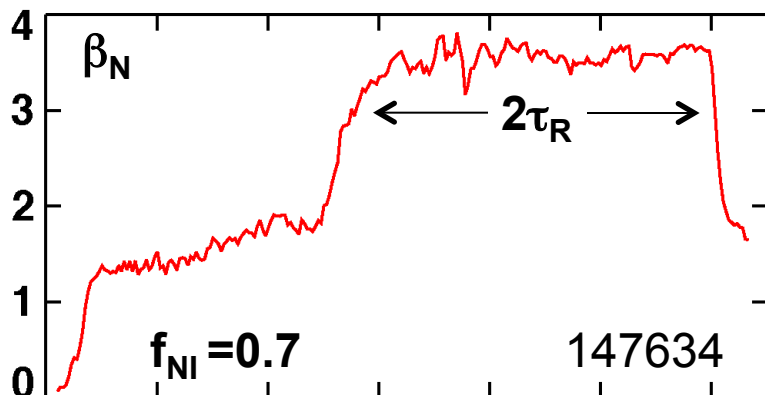
- **Efficient/robust iterative method to find a stationary solution ($d/dt=0$) of core transport**
 - Self-consistent with heating/current drive, equilibrium, and stability
 - Fully relaxed final state including inductive drive
- **Well benchmarked with time-dependent simulation**
 - Highly nonlinear system but no bifurcation observed so far
 - Requires a few iterations equivalent to less than 10 time steps
- **Simulate realistic DIII-D configuration**
 - Used for DIII-D to show how H/CD upgrade tools enable research

Example of ITER simulation



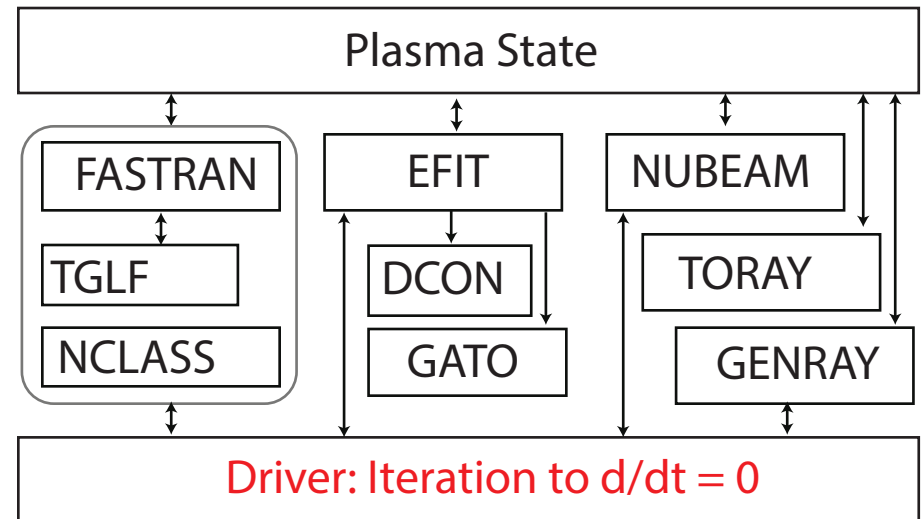
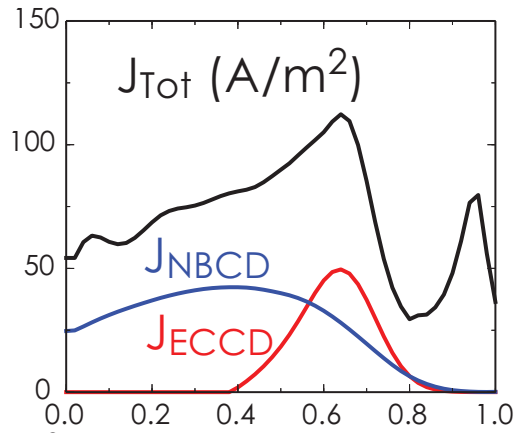
FASTRAN Steady State Solution Procedure Reproduces Most Key Features of DIII-D High β Discharges in Stationary Condition

- Stationary discharge sustained by off-axis NBI



FASTRAN Being Used as a Transport Component of IPS, Providing Extended/Flexible HPC 1.5D Integrated Modeling

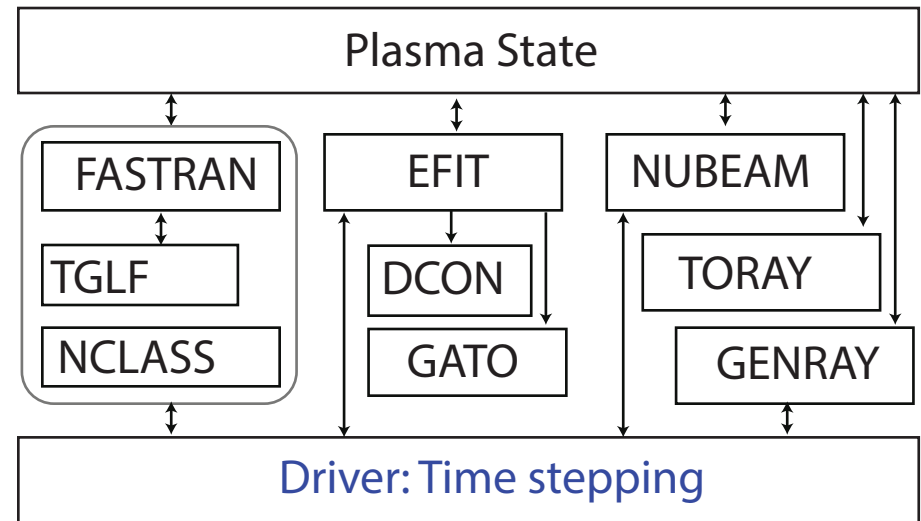
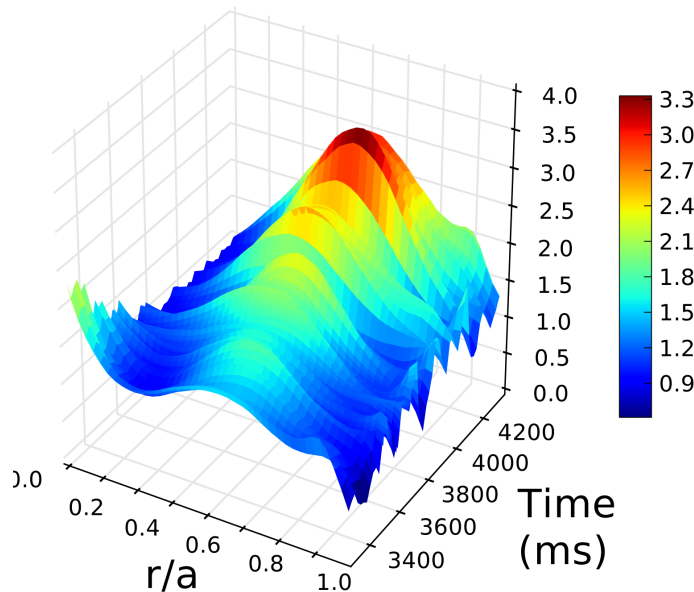
- **DIII-D SS scenario at $\beta_N=5$**



- **Framework/component architecture, using existing codes & file-based communication**
- **Accelerate repeated cycle of modeling, experimental validation, and scenario design/development**
- **Allow easy plug-in/out new codes identified important for optimization**

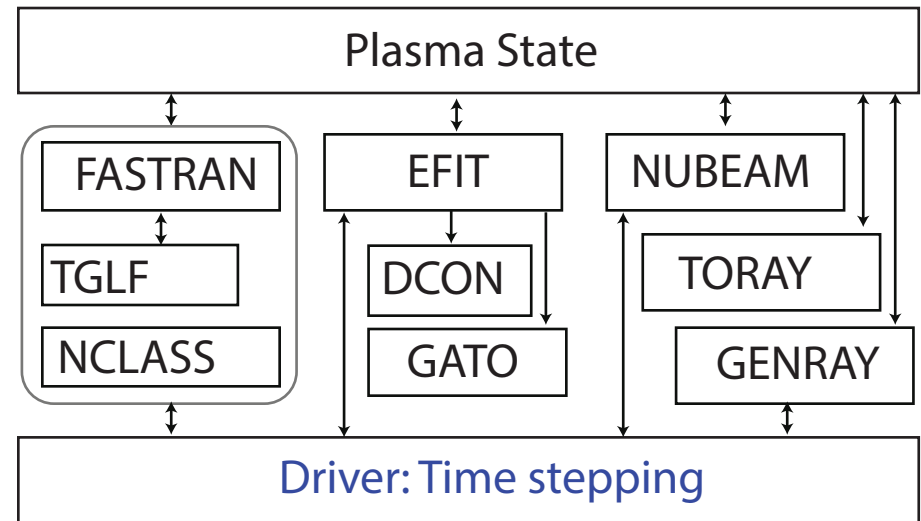
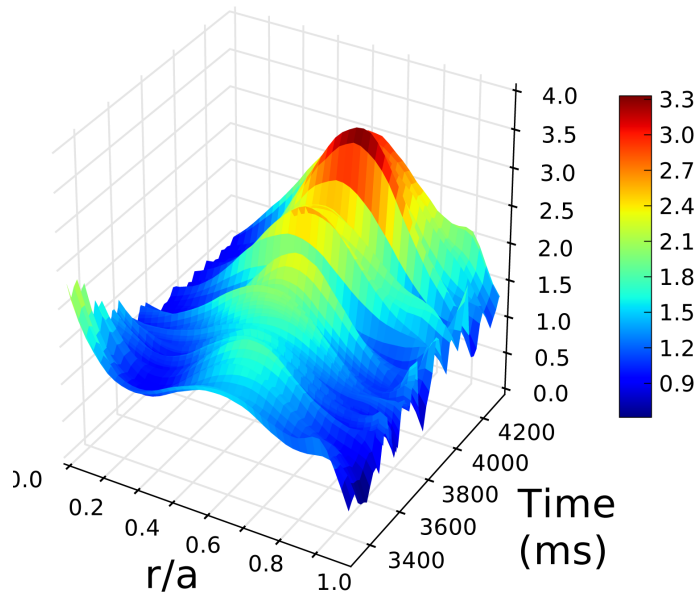
FASTRAN Being Used as a Transport Component of IPS, Providing Extended/Flexible HPC 1.5D Integrated Modeling

- Power balance diffusivity for DIII-D high li discharge



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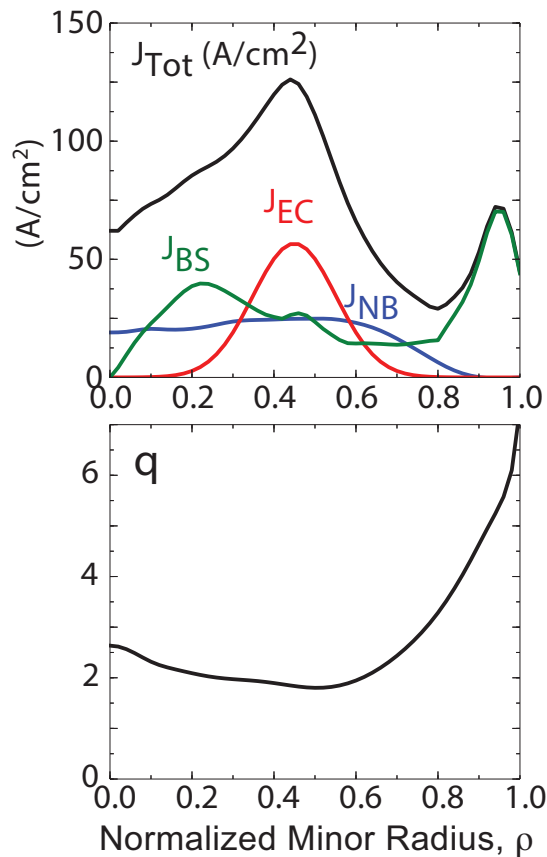


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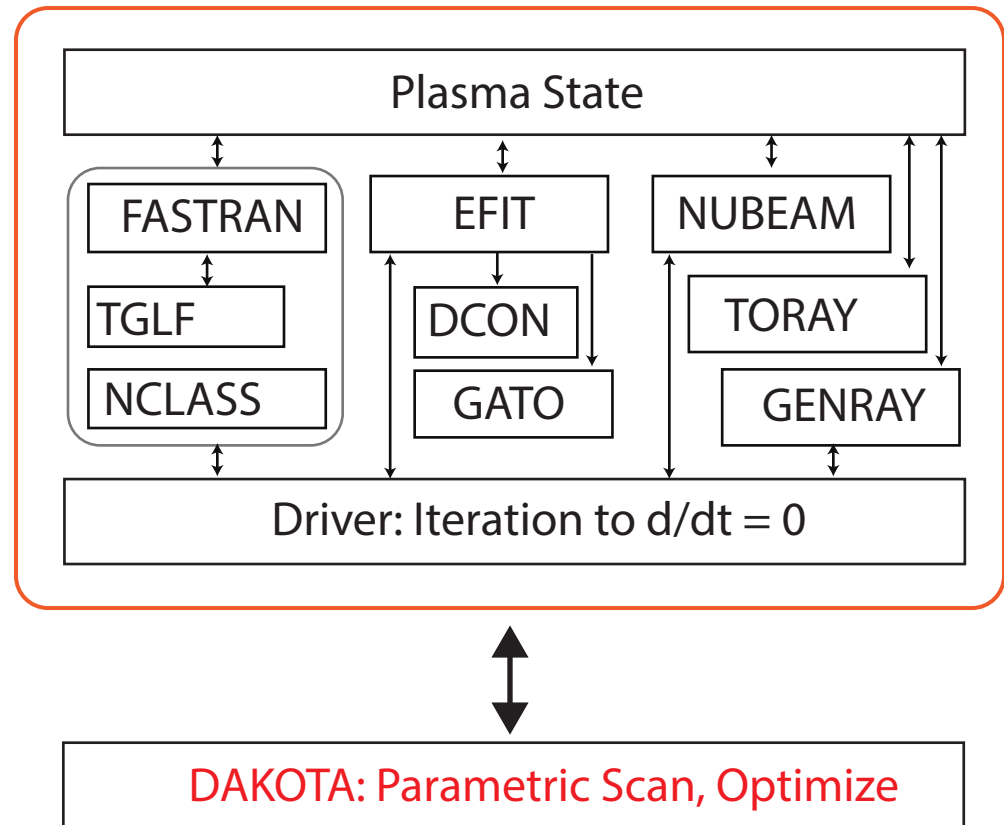
GLF23, MMM, CDBM, Coppi-Tang, ESC, TOQ, ELITE, BALOO, TORIC, AORSA, CQLF3D,

DAKOTA-enabled FASTRAN/IPS Optimizes DIII-D Steady-State Scenarios to Guide H/CD Upgrade

- Low rotation SS scenario with balance beam



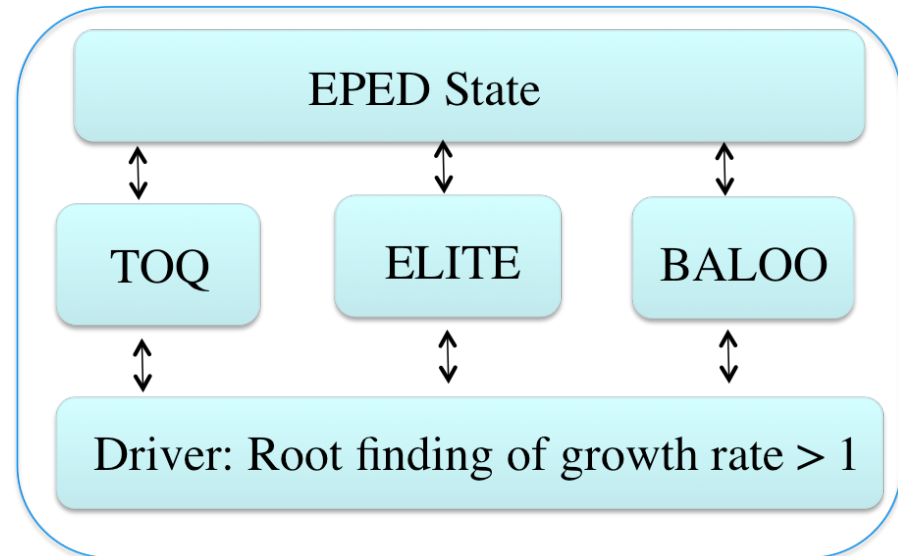
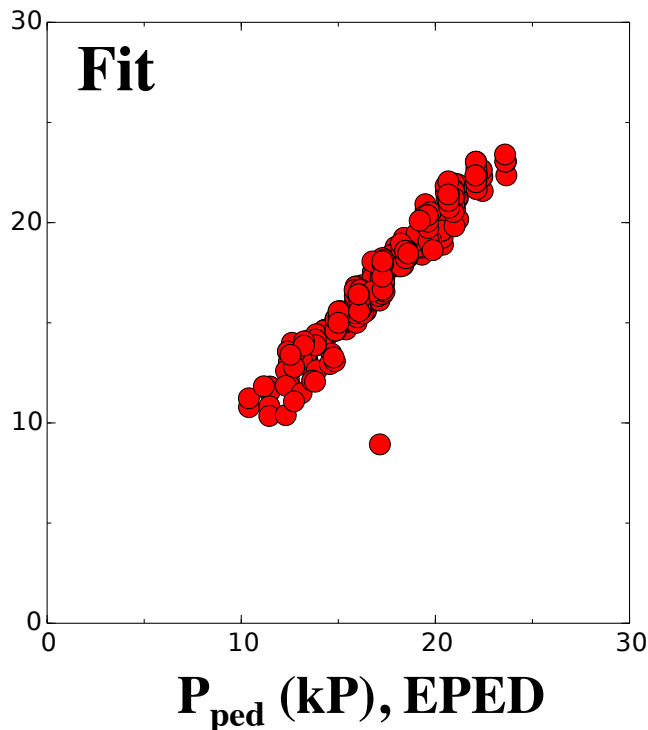
FASTRAN/IPS Integrated Modeling



⇒ Systematic scan of ~1000 simulations (0.1M CPU hours) found self-consistent $\beta_N \sim 5$ scenario, guiding DIII-D H/CD upgrade

EPED Workflow Built Upon IPS Provides FASTRAN Boundary Condition: Self-consistent Core-Edge Modeling

Regression for 500 EPED results
for DIII-D SS scenario



- **Original EPED is a composite component that has been upgraded to a modular IPS-EPED Workflow**
- **IPS-EPED runs in parallel, 480 TOQ + 400 BALOO + 700 ELITE runs**
 - Fast enough for core-edge coupling
 - 2 minutes using ~700 CPUs at NERSC
- **Verified successfully against standalone idl-EPED**

Summary

- **FASTRAN is Fast**

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- **How about plugin FASTRAN to TRANSP ?**