

Gyrokinetic particle simulations of toroidal momentum transport in tokamak

I. Holod and Z. Lin
University of California, Irvine

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Goal: to study toroidal momentum transport in the core region of tokamak

We use global gyrokinetic toroidal code GTC (electrostatic) with adiabatic electrons [Lin et al. Science 281, 1835 (1998)].

Momentum transport is simulated in a presence of ITG turbulence.

The following simulation parameters are used (GA-standard case):

$R/a=3$; $R/L_T=9$; $R/L_n=3$; $R/\rho_i=700$; $T_e/T_i=1$;

Shifted Maxwellian equilibrium velocity distribution

$$F_{LM}(\varepsilon, \mu, \psi) = \frac{n(\psi)}{(2\pi)^{3/2} (T(\psi)/m)^{3/2}} \exp \left[-\frac{\mu B(\psi)}{T(\psi)} - \frac{m(v_z - u(\psi))^2}{2T(\psi)} \right]$$

$$v_z = \sigma \sqrt{\frac{2}{m} (\varepsilon - \mu B(\psi) - e\Phi(\psi))}$$

Toroidal velocity satisfies the radial force balance: $u = -\frac{cI}{B} \Phi'(\psi)$

Gyrokinetic equation for the perturbed distribution $w = \delta f / F$

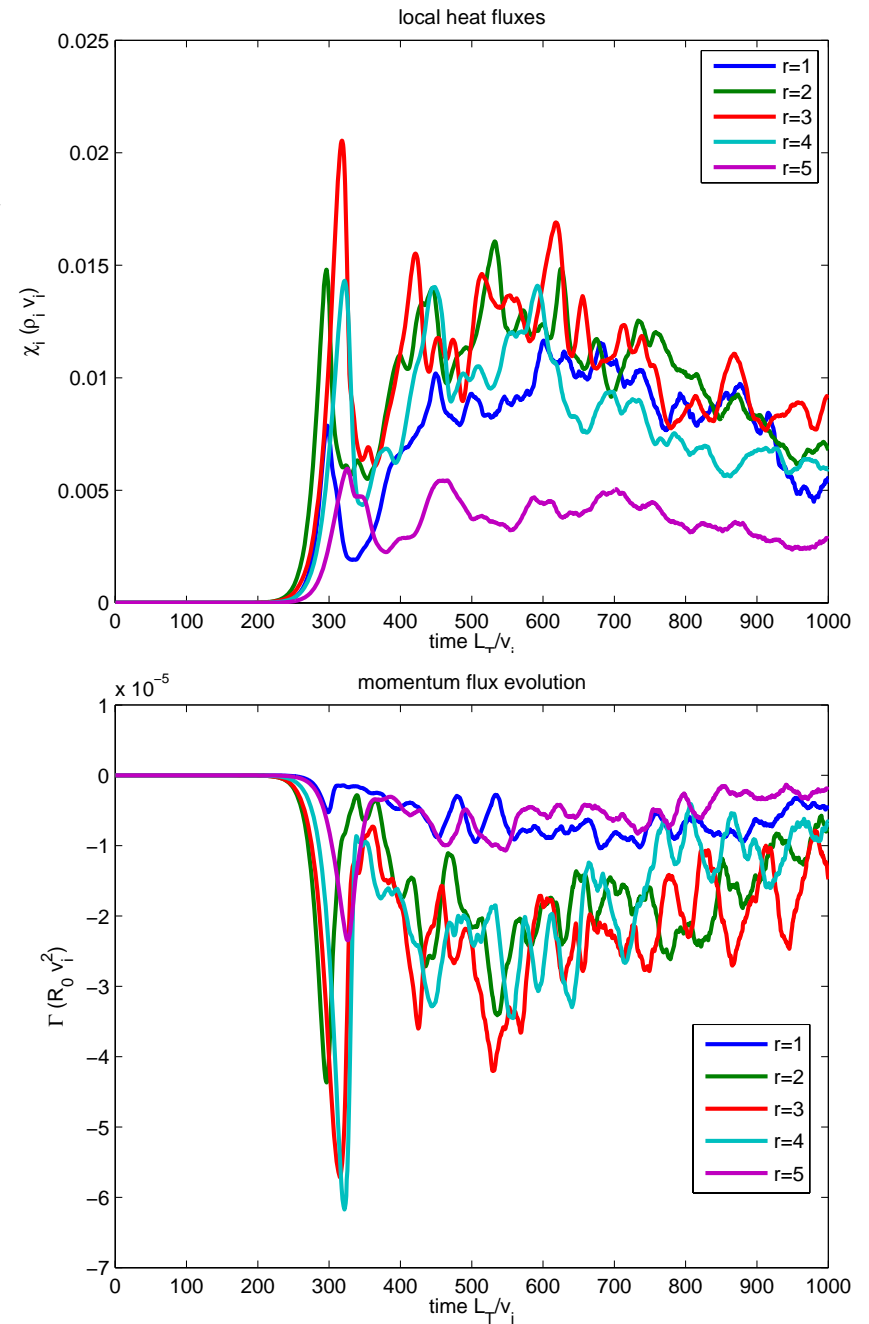
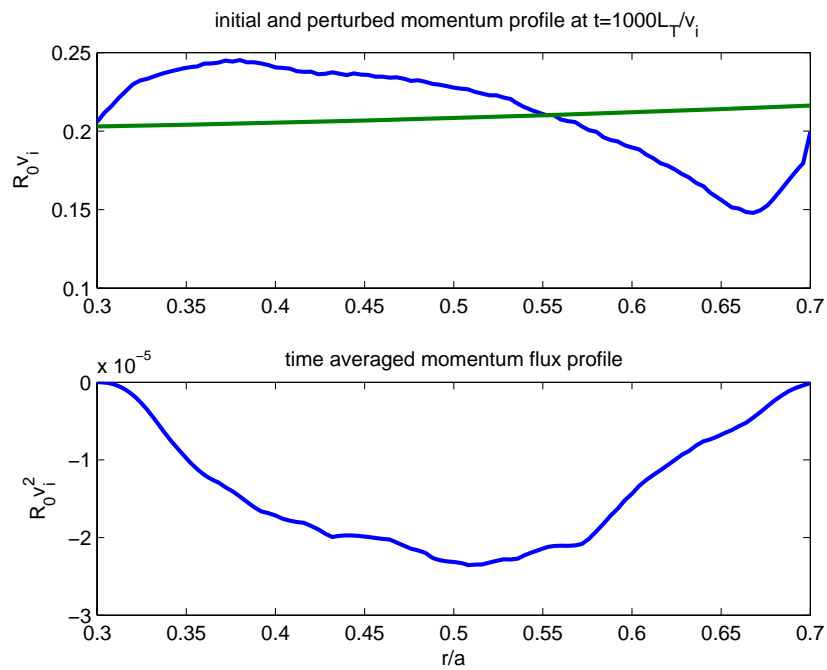
$$\frac{dw}{dt} = -\boldsymbol{\kappa} \cdot \mathbf{v}_\chi + \frac{m}{T} (v_z - u) \frac{cI}{B} \Phi'' \nabla \psi \cdot \mathbf{v}_\chi - \frac{e}{T} (v_z - u) \mathbf{z} \cdot \nabla \delta \chi + \left(\frac{\mu B}{T} + \frac{m}{T} (v_z + u)(v_z - u) \right) \frac{\nabla B}{B} \cdot \mathbf{v}_\chi$$

$$\mathbf{v}_\chi = \frac{c}{B} \mathbf{z} \times \nabla \delta \chi \quad \boldsymbol{\kappa} = \nabla \ln n + \left[\frac{m}{2T} (v_\perp^2 + (v_z - u)^2) - \frac{3}{2} \right] \nabla \ln T \quad \frac{cI}{B} \Phi'' = -u' - \frac{B'}{B} u$$

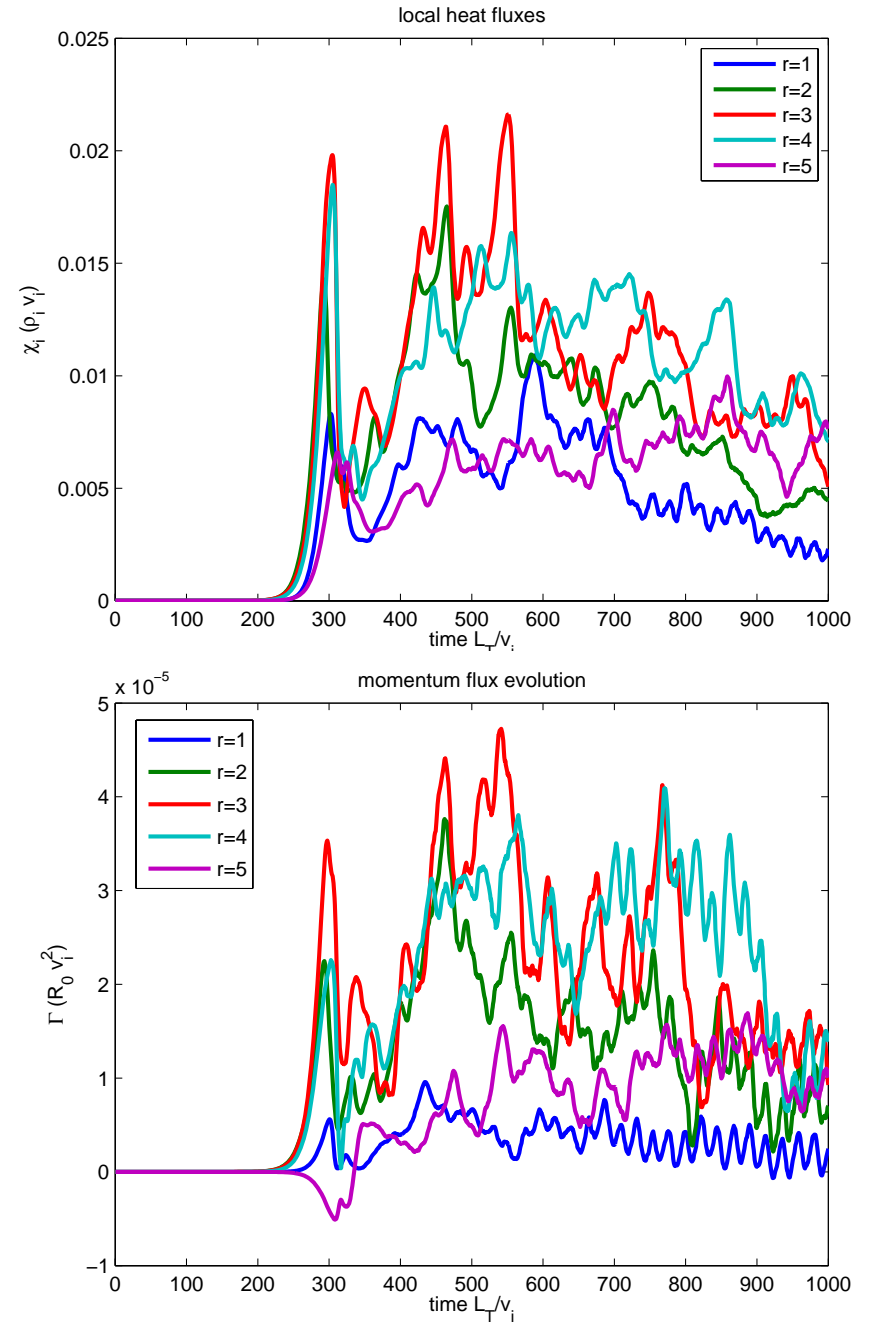
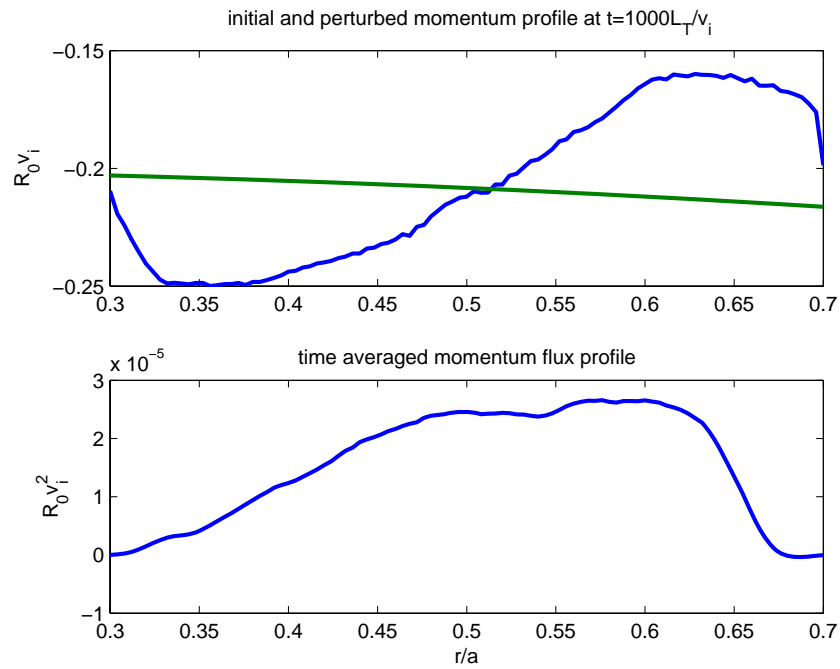
Constant angular velocity $\omega=0.2R_0/v_i$

Perturbed angular momentum: $\langle \delta L \rangle \equiv \langle R v_z \delta f \rangle$

Angular momentum flux: $\Gamma_{\delta L} \equiv \langle \delta L \delta v_r \rangle$

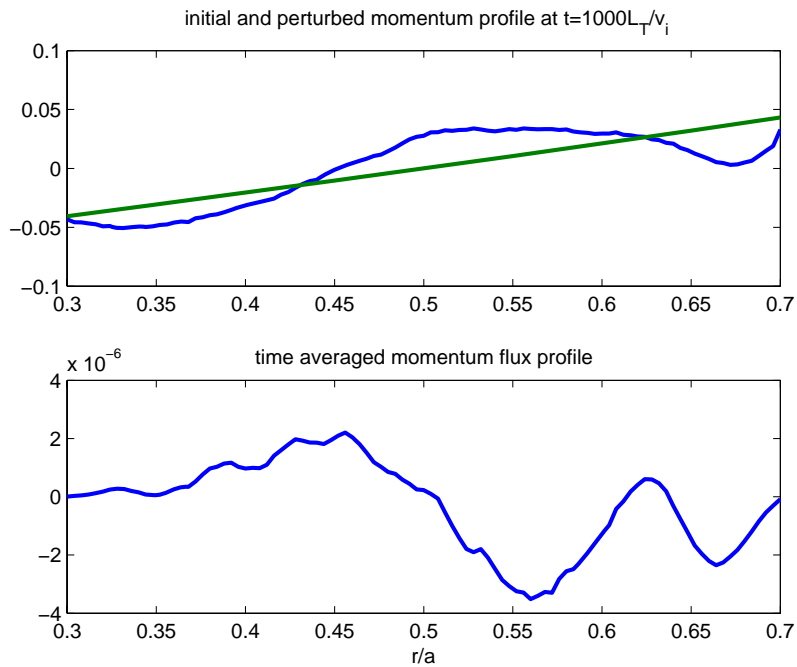


Constant angular velocity $\omega = -0.2R_0/v_i$

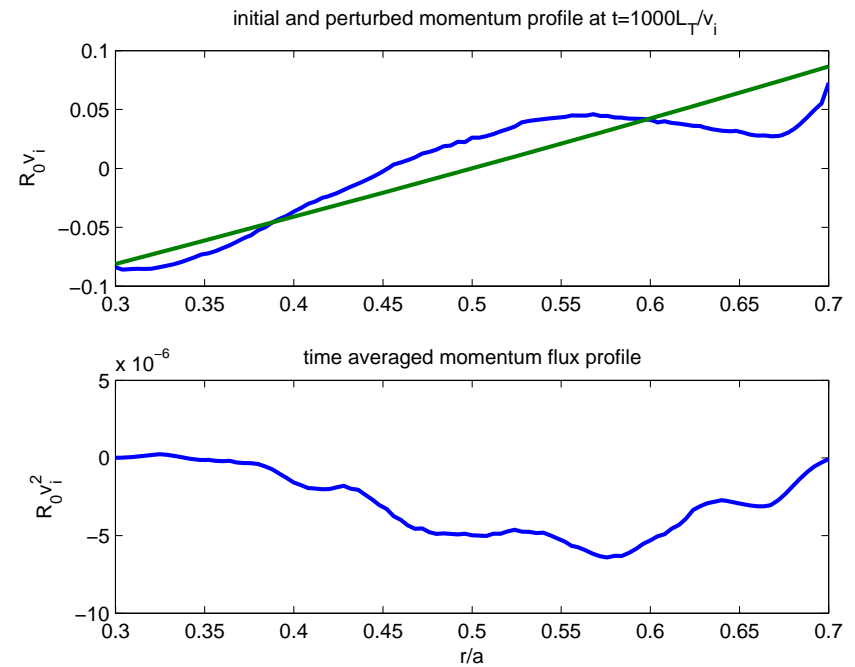


Sheared angular velocity

$$\omega = (-0.1 + 0.2r/a)R_0/v_i$$



$$\omega = (-0.2 + 0.4r/a)R_0/v_i$$



$$\omega = (\omega_0 + \omega_1 r/a)R_0/v_i$$

ω_0	ω_1	$\Gamma_\phi (R_0 v_i^2) \times 10^{-5}$
0.1	0	-1.1
0.2	0	-1.4
0.4	0	-1.5
-0.1	0.2	0.03
0.1	-0.2	-0.4
-0.2	0.4	-0.4

Conclusions

Global gyrokinetic simulations of toroidal momentum transport has been carried out;

Significant redistribution (spinning up towards the center) of toroidal momentum is observed in case with constant angular velocity;

In case of sheared rotation a competition between diffusive and pinch fluxes is observed;