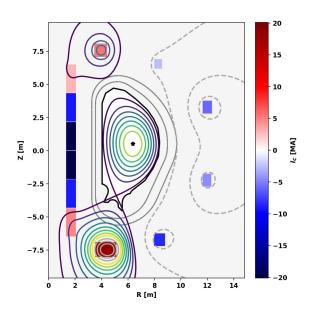
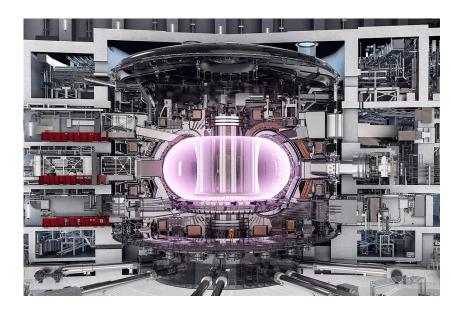
Computational Workshop: TokaMaker

How to design* a tokamak[†] using numerical tools





* Part of the device at least† Can be used for more than just tokamaks!

Chris Hansen¹

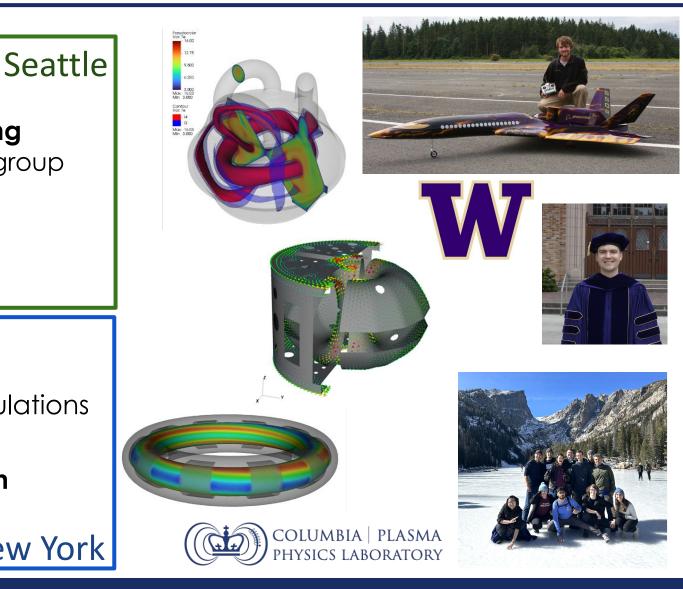
1- Columbia University



How did I get into plasma physics and fusion?

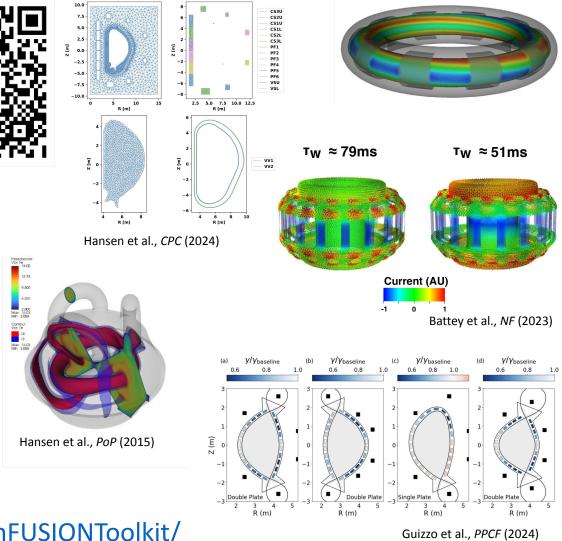
- Grew up in Seattle, WA
- Undergraduate in aerospace engineering
 - Research with U. Washington plasma group
- PhD at University of Washington Numerical modeling of spheromaks
- Post-doc working for U. Washington with Columbia U. (HBT-EP), and PPPL (LTX)
 - Capturing 3D device features in simulations
- Research scientist at U. Washington then Columbia U. (starting 1/2023)
 - Work closely with students

New York



Today we will be using the Open FUSION Toolkit an open-source suite of tools for fusion modeling and design

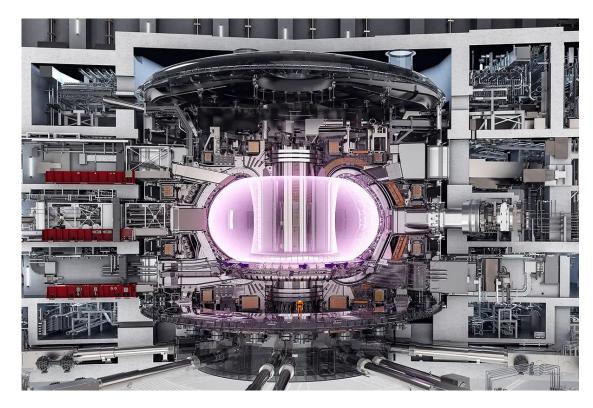
- Fully open-source on GitHub
 - All tools share the same codebase; C/C++/Fortran/Python
 - Downloadable binaries
 - Contributions welcome!
- Finite elements on unstructured grids
 - Direct meshing from CAD
- Current physics tools
 - TokaMaker: Axisymmetric equilibrium
 - ThinCurr: 3D thin-wall E-M modeling
 - MUG: 3D time-dependent MHD
 - Marklin: 3D Ideal MHD equilibria (const. λ)



https://hansec.github.io/OpenFUSIONToolkit/

How do we design a magnetic confinement fusion power plant?

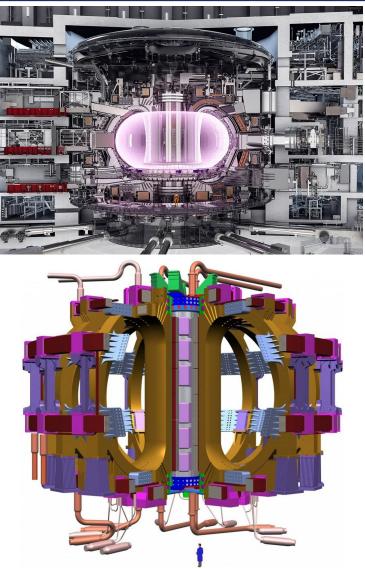
- A fusion power plant is a very complex device with many supporting systems
 - Core magnetized plasma
 - Systems to maintain plasma/fusion
 - Systems to convert energy to electricity
 - Systems to support all the other systems
- Designing a new device means balancing requirements on core and surrounding systems
 - Need models of both to evaluate tradeoffs





How do we design a magnetic confinement fusion power plant?

- A fusion power plant is a very complex device with many supporting systems
 - <u>Core magnetized plasma</u>
 - <u>Systems to maintain plasma/fusion</u>
 - Systems to convert energy to electricity
 - Systems to support all the other systems
- Designing a new device means balancing requirements on core and surrounding systems
 - Need models of both to evaluate tradeoffs
- Core plasma is in force-balance equilibrium
 - Force-balance timescale very fast $O(\mu s)$
 - Plasma is confined by magnetic field coils; equal and opposing forces on each



• The Lorentz force is used to balance the pressure gradient necessary for a hot core and cold edge

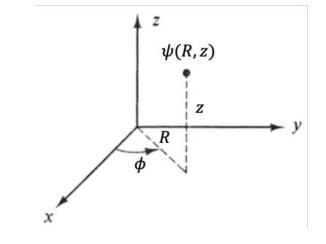
$$\boldsymbol{J} \times \boldsymbol{B} = \nabla P$$

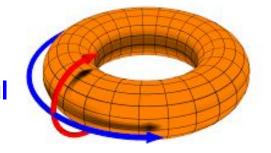
• If the system has a rotational symmetry ϕ we can express the magnetic field using a 2D scalar potential function $\psi(R,Z)$

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{1}{R} \nabla \psi \times \widehat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \frac{F}{R} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

$$\mu_0 \boldsymbol{J} = \nabla \times \boldsymbol{B} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{dF}{d\psi} \nabla \psi \times \widehat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} - \frac{\left(\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial R^2} - \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial R^2}\right)}{R} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

 ϕ Toroida





θ Poloidal

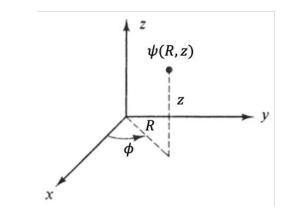
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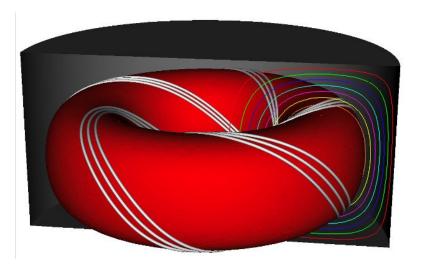
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• If the system has a rotational symmetry ϕ we can express the magnetic field using a 2D scalar potential function $\psi(R,Z)$

$$\boldsymbol{B} = \frac{1}{R} \nabla \psi \times \widehat{\boldsymbol{\phi}} + \frac{F}{R} \widehat{\boldsymbol{\phi}}$$

- F and P are each purely functions of ψ
 - Pressure gradient must be perpendicular to **B**
 - **B** is perpendicular to $\nabla \psi$





• With known expressions for *B*, *J*, and *P* in terms of ψ we can derive the Grad-Shafranov equation^{1,2}

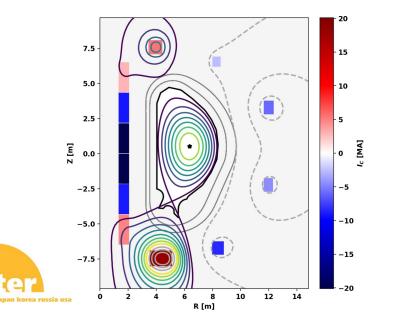
$$\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial R^2} - \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial R^2} = -\mu_0 R^2 \frac{dP}{d\psi} - F \frac{dF}{d\psi}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 0.8 \\ 0.6 \\ 0.4 \\ 0.2 \\ \hline E \\ 0.0 \\ -0.2 \\ -0.4 \\ -0.6 \\ -0.8 \\ 0.00 \\ 0.25 \\ 0.50 \\ 0.75 \\ 1.00 \\ 1.25 \\ 1.50 \\ 1.75 \\ R[m] \end{array}$$

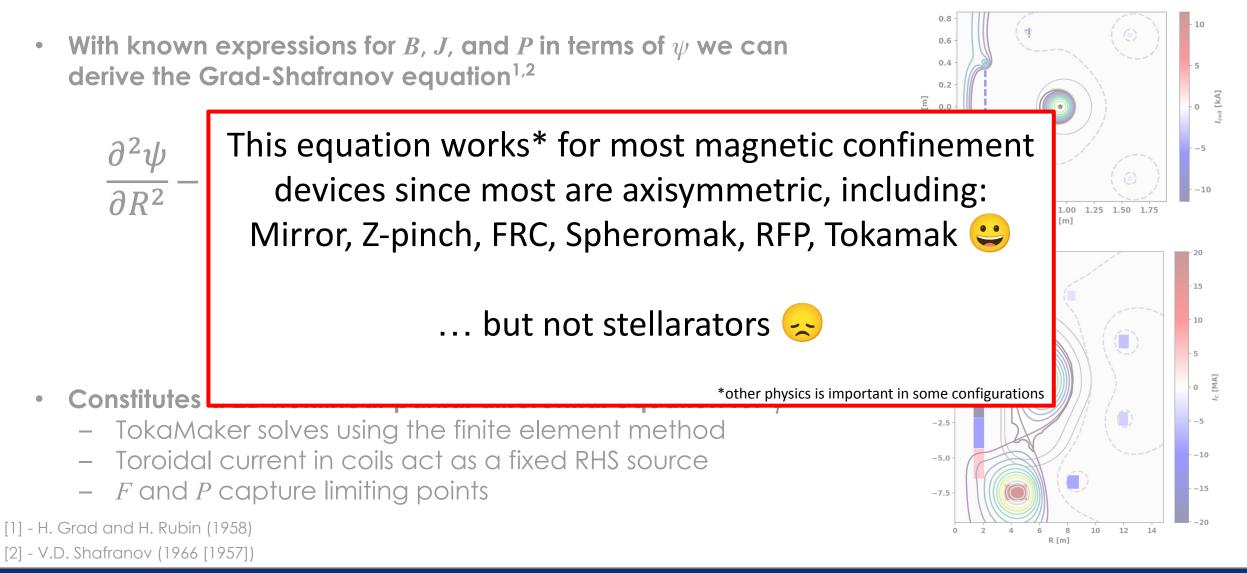
HE

$$\Delta^* \psi = -\mu_0 R^2 P' - FF'$$

- Constitutes a 2D nonlinear partial differential equation for ψ
 - TokaMaker uses the finite element method
 - Toroidal current in coils act as a fixed RHS source
 - F and P capture limiting points
- [1] H. Grad and H. Rubin (1958)





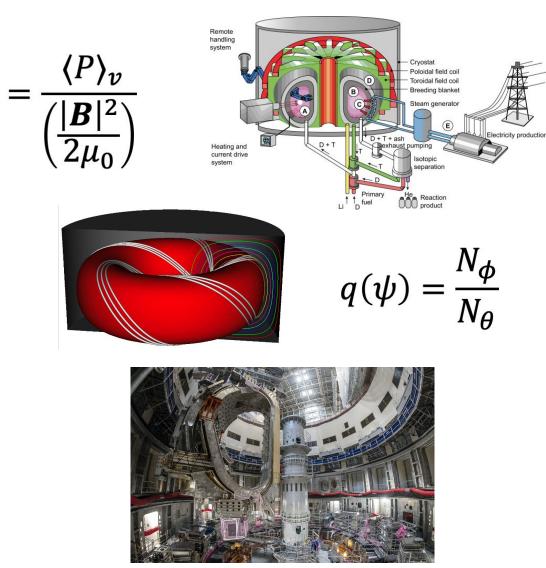


What are some properties of plasma equilibrium that we care about for fusion?

- Performance
 - Pressure, core volume, etc. (plasma beta)
 - Required heating & current drive power

- Stability/robustness
 - Current and pressure profiles (safety factor)
 - Plasma shape
 - .

- Engineering
 - Number, location, and capacity of coils
 - Power exhaust strategy



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Exercise 1: Computing equilibrium in fixed boundary

Starting notebook:

https://colab.research.google.com/github/OpenFUSIONToolkit/OpenFUSIONToolkit-Tutorials/blob/ main/PPPL_SULI-2024/ex1-fixed_boundary.ipynb

Completed notebook:

https://colab.research.google.com/github/OpenFUSIONToolkit/OpenFUSIONToolkit-Tutorials/blob/ main/PPPL_SULI-2024/ex1-fixed_boundary-Complete.ipynb



Exercise 2: Computing equilibrium in free boundary

Starting notebook:

https://colab.research.google.com/github/OpenFUSIONToolkit/OpenFUSIONToolkit-Tutorials/blob/m ain/PPPL_SULI-2024/ex2-free_boundary.ipynb

Completed notebook:

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