



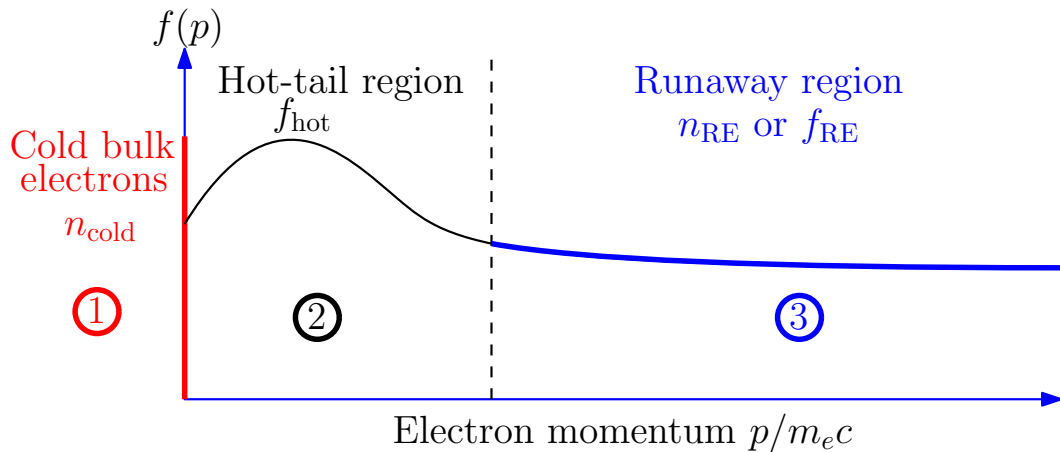
CHALMERS
UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY



The dreamers guide to runaway physics

O. Embreus and M. Hoppe

- Fully implicit, non-linear, self-consistent solver for runaway generation during tokamak disruptions (*time-linearized mode also available*)
- Treating electrons as 1, 2 or 3 separate populations
- Numerical conservation of particle number and positivity (in the future?)
- Two-component code
 - ▶ High-performance kernel written in C++17 (with PETSc for linear algebra)
 - ▶ User-friendly frontend written in Python



■ Scalar quantities

- ▶ $I_p(t)$: Total plasma current
- ▶ $\psi_{\text{edge}}(t)$: Poloidal magnetic flux at plasma edge

■ Fluid quantities

- ▶ $E_{\parallel}(t, r)$: Parallel electric field
- ▶ $n_{\text{cold}}(t, r)$: Cold electron density
- ▶ $n_{\text{hot}}(t, r)$: Hot electron density
- ▶ $n_i(Z, Z_0; t, r)$: Ion (charge state) densities
- ▶ $n_{\text{RE}}(t, r)$: Runaway density
- ▶ $n_{\text{tot}}(t, r)$: Total electron density
- ▶ $j_{\text{hot}}(t, r)$: Hot electron current density
- ▶ $j_{\Omega}(t, r)$: Ohmic current density
- ▶ $j_{\text{tot}}(t, r)$: Total current density
- ▶ $\psi_p(t, r)$: Poloidal magnetic flux
- ▶ $T_{\text{cold}}(t, r)$: Cold electron temperature

■ Hot-tail grid quantities

- ▶ $f_{\text{hot}}(t, r, p, \xi)$: Hot electron distribution function

■ Runaway grid quantities

- ▶ $f_{\text{RE}}(t, r, p, \xi)$: Runaway electron distribution function

Scalars

- $I_p(t)$: Total plasma current
- $\psi_{\text{edge}}(t)$: Poloidal magnetic flux at plasma edge

Densities

- $n_{\text{cold}}(t, r)$: Cold electron density
- $n_{\text{hot}}(t, r)$: Hot electron density
- $n_i(Z, Z_0; t, r)$: Ion densities
- $n_{\text{RE}}(t, r)$: Runaway density
- $n_{\text{tot}}(t, r)$: Total electron density

Distribution functions

- $f_{\text{hot}}(t, r, p, \xi)$: Hot electrons
- $f_{\text{RE}}(t, r, p, \xi)$: Runaway electrons

Current densities

- $j_{\text{hot}}(t, r)$: Hot electron current density
- $j_{\Omega}(t, r)$: Ohmic current density
- $j_{\text{tot}}(t, r)$: Total current density

Other quantities

- $E_{\parallel}(t, r)$: Parallel electric field
- $\psi_p(t, r)$: Poloidal magnetic flux
- $T_{\text{cold}}(t, r)$: Cold electron temperature

$$n_{\text{hot}} : n_{\text{hot}} = \int f_{\text{hot}} \mathcal{V}' dp d\xi, \quad (f_{\text{hot}} \text{ density moment})$$

$$n_{\text{RE}} : \frac{\partial n_{\text{RE}}}{\partial t} = S_{\text{ava}} - \int \hat{\mathbf{p}} \cdot \mathbf{\Phi}_{\text{hot}}(p_{\text{max}}, \xi) \mathcal{V}' d\xi, \quad (\text{avalanche} + f_{\text{hot}} \text{ outflux})$$

$$n_{\text{tot}} : n_{\text{tot}} = n_{\text{free}} + n_{\text{bound}}, \quad (\text{electron conservation})$$

$$j_{\text{hot}} : j_{\text{hot}} = \int e v_{\parallel} f_{\text{hot}} \mathcal{V}' dp d\xi, \quad (f_{\text{hot}} \text{ current moment})$$

$$j_{\text{tot}} : j_{\text{tot}} = j_{\Omega} + j_{\text{hot}} + e c n_{\text{RE}}, \quad (\text{current conservation})$$

$$\psi_{\text{P}} : \mu_0 \frac{j_{\parallel}}{B} \langle \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \phi \rangle = \frac{1}{V'} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[V' \left\langle \frac{|\nabla r|^2}{R^2} \right\rangle \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r} \right], \quad (\text{flux diffusion})$$

$$I_{\text{P}} : I_{\text{P}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int j_{\text{tot}}(r) V' dr, \quad (\text{definition of } I_{\text{P}})$$