What are we solving?

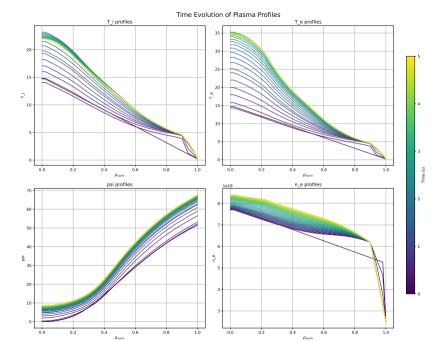
- ▶ A system of 1D transport equations for tokamak plasmas.
- Evolves profiles of:
 - ightharpoonup Ion Temperature (T_i)
 - ightharpoonup Electron Temperature (T_e)
 - ightharpoonup Electron Density (n_e)
 - Poloidal magnetic flux (ψ)
- ► Self-consistently calculates:
 - Plasma geometry
 - Bootstrap current
 - Conductivity
 - Heating and particle sources

Core Physics Models

- ▶ Plasma Geometry: The magnetic equilibrium (the shape of the nested magnetic surfaces) is determined by the plasma pressure and the total current profile.
- ▶ **Bootstrap Current:** A self-generated current driven by the plasma's pressure gradient in the toroidal geometry. It is essential for achieving efficient operation in a reactor.
- **Conductivity:** The plasma's ability to carry current, which is the inverse of resistivity. It strongly on the electron temperature and the amount of impurities in the plasma (Z_{eff}) .
- ▶ **Heating and Particle Sources:** These are user-defined profiles that model the injection of energy and particles that sustain the plasma.

Numerical Scheme

- **PDEs:** 1D (in ρ) coupled, nonlinear, second-order parabolic transport equations.
- **Spatial Discretization:** Finite Volume Method on a staggered grid.
 - ▶ Diffusion: Central differencing.
 - Convection: Upwind scheme with a Peclet number-dependent flux limiter.
- **Boundary Conditions:**
 - ightharpoonup Core ($\rho = 0$): Zero-gradient (Neumann).
 - Edge ($\rho = 1$): Fixed value (Dirichlet).
- ▶ Time Stepping: Fully implicit backward Euler method.
 - A predictor-corrector or Newton-Raphson method solves the nonlinear system.
- Coefficients & Sources: Self-consistently calculated from physics models (e.g., QLKNN, Sauter).



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F. Felici.

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