Numerical modeling of innovative fusion concepts within the BETHE program



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Summary



- Computer simulations are **indispensable tools** in the development of any innovative fusion scheme, from the formulation of a new concept to prototype design, data interpretation, and reactor scale modeling.
- We have assembled a theory/modeling capability team at the University of Rochester to provide, under the auspices of the DOE ARPA-E BETHE program, simulation support for concept teams, and independent assessment of the physics underlying leading fusion concepts.
- We discuss the suite of simulation codes we use in this effort fluid, hybrid, and kinetic, and how they are applied to model a broad range of fusion concepts, from Plasma-Jet-Driven Magneto-Inertial Fusion (PJMIF), to Field-Reversed Configurations (FRC) and the staged Z-pinch (SZP).
- We showcase a model of engagement that bridges academic teams with national lab and industry partners, providing the latter with sustained stateof-the-art capabilities and forging long-lasting collaborative efforts.







Meet the Team at the University of Rochester!

- Petros Tzeferacos PI, project lead, FLASH lead
- Adam Sefkow co-PI, TriForce lead
- Chuang Ren co-PI, OSIRIS lead
- Riccardo Betti co-PI, theory & simulations support
- Jonathan Davies co-PI, theory & liaison
- Han Wen Scientist, OSHUN & OSIRIS
- John Shaw Scientist, TriForce
- Robert Masti Postdoc, TriForce
- Eddie Hansen Postdoc, FLASH
- David Michta Postdoc, FLASH
- Fernando García-Rubio Postdoc, theory
- Ka Ming (Jack) Woo Postdoc, theory & simulations

Charge:

- 1. Carry out simulations for Concept Teams;
- 2. Independent simulations of key fusion Concepts;
- 3. Assist Teams in the use of simulation codes;
- 4. Modest development to enhance fidelity.





UR Theory & Modeling Capability Team provides simulation support for Concept Teams and assesses leading Concepts т.

LLE



Multi-physics AMR MHD code for HEDP and plasma astrophysics https://flash.rochester.edu





Meshless fluid/kinetic hybrid simulation tool https://hajim.rochester.edu/me/sites/sefkow/about/index.html



Fully relativistic, massively parallel PIC code https://picksc.idre.ucla.edu





Codes	FLASH, TriForce, OSIRIS
Physical models used	Fluid, hybrid, and kinetic simulations FLASH is a finite-volume Eulerian, radiation extended-MHD code with extensive HEDP capabilities. TriForce is a C++ framework for open-source, parallel, multi- physics, 3D, particle-based hybrid fluid-kinetic simulations. OSIRIS is a massively parallel, fully relativistic PIC code with binary collisions and a QED module.
Fusion concepts/types that can be modeled	MIF, ICF, MCF, with an emphasis on laser-driven and pulsed- power-driven plasma and fusion experiments.
Key physical processes that can be modeled	Multi-temperature hydro & MHD, SPH, EM-PIC, heat exchange & transport (local/non-local), radiation transport, laser deposition, extended MHD (full Braginskii), multi-material EoS and opacities, material properties, nuclear physics, burn, gravity, self-gravity, EM solvers, current circuit, QED, synthetic diagnostics.
Dimensionality	1D, 2D, 3D simulations in multiple geometries.
Meshing details	FLASH: Block-structured (oct-tree) adaptive mesh refinement (AMR) and uniform grids. TriForce: Meshless approach for fluid dynamics and Lagrangian particle-based description – integration of nonpolar geodesic polyhedral, as well as rectangular and triangular AMR. OSIRIS: EM-solves on a Cartesian mesh with advanced dynamic load balancing.
Scalability and portability	All three codes are high-performance computing (HPC) codes that scale well on > 100,000 cores, on modern architectures. This is achieved through MPI, threading, vector parallelism, and GPU accelerators to optimally utilize compute resources.



Supported fusion concepts





PLX device at LANL



Princeton Field Reversed Configuration device, the PFRC-2





Staged Z-Pinch concept of MIFTI

 Partner and engage with ARPA-E-supported concept teams that focus on Plasma-Jet-Driven Magneto-Inertial Fusion (PJMIF), Field-Reversed Configurations (FRC), and the staged Z-pinch (SZP).



PLX @ LANL – PJMIF *ab initio* simulations



LOS ALABORATORY

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and OSIRIS simulations of the target formation indicate that a strongly magnetized plasma regime Chuang Ren M: BP11.00118 M: BP11.0018 M: BP11.0018

PFRC @ PPPL – FRC full device simulations







SZP @ MIFTI – Feasibility study



- The team is providing simulation support to MIFTI. The SZP concept ε overcome the deleterious effects of MRTI. MIFTI's SZP uses a high a fusion fuel, shock-aided to to reach fusion-relevant conditions.
- New code development in FLASH includes implicit anisotropic maginal vity an model (McBride+ 2010) making the code highly suitable for Z-pinch simulation Eddie Hansen to Fernando Garcia-Rubio 1D code-to-code comparisons of FLASH and MACH2 using ana F: YO04.00004 In W: NO04.00012 physics Z-pinch models (Hansen+ in preparation) to assess the feasibility of the concept.



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Sustained partnerships through INFUSE and paradigm expansion for LaserNetUS

USF^{Innovation Network} or Fusion Energy



"3D modeling of the Staged Z-pinch with the FLASH code" will expand FLASH's capabilities to execute high-fidelity, three-dimensional FLASH simulations of various SZP configurations, in collaboration with MIFTI.

"Stabilizing PFRC plasmas against macroscopic **low-frequency modes**" will allow PPPL and University of Rochester staff to set up and perform needed simulations of PFRC-2 using TriForce.



experiments carried out at LaserNetUS facilities."

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"Simulating RF antenna designs for PFRC plasma heating and sustainment" will allow PPPL staff to use TriForce simulations to help analyze RF antenna performance parameters critical to the viability of PFRC-type fusion reactor designs.





Project impact



- Numerical simulations are critically important for the design and interpretation of Innovative innovative fusion schemes. However, establishing adequate simulation capabilities for new fusion concepts can easily be more expensive and timeconsuming than building the first experiment.
- The Simulation Resource Team overcomes this "entry-barrier" in a cost-effective manner by developing a flexible, multi-purpose, multi-physics simulation capability suitable for many innovative fusion concepts.
- The broad availability of the simulation codes involved and the training the Simulation Resource Team provides ensures a sustainable simulation resource, for the ARPA-E BETHE Program and beyond, to enable novel disruptive technologies.

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