

Update on classical and general closures from moment approach

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Closure problem

- Maxwell's equations: $\rho, \mathbf{J} \Leftarrow n_a, \mathbf{V}_a$
- 5 moment equations:

$$d_a n_a + n_a \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_a = 0$$

$$\frac{3}{2} n_a d_a T_a + n_a T_a \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}_a + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q}_a + \nabla \mathbf{V}_a : \boldsymbol{\pi}_a = Q_a$$

$$m_a n_a d_a \mathbf{V}_a - n_a e_a (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{V}_a \times \mathbf{B}) + \nabla p_a + \nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{\pi}_a = \mathbf{R}_a$$

where $d_a \equiv \partial/\partial t + \mathbf{V}_a \cdot \nabla$

- Closure equations: express $\{\mathbf{q}_a, \boldsymbol{\pi}_a, Q_a, \mathbf{R}_a\}$ in terms of $\{n_a, \mathbf{V}_a, T_a\}$

Braginskii closures

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{R}_e &= -\alpha_{\parallel} \mathbf{V}_{ei\parallel} - \alpha_{\perp} \mathbf{V}_{ei\perp} + \alpha_{\times} \mathbf{V}_{ei\times} \\ &\quad - \beta_{\parallel} \nabla_{\parallel} T_e - \beta_{\perp} \nabla_{\perp} T_e - \beta_{\times} \nabla_{\times} T_e = -\mathbf{R}_i\end{aligned}$$

$$Q_e = 3 \frac{m_e n_e}{m_i \tau_{ei}} (T_i - T_e) - \mathbf{V}_{ei} \cdot \mathbf{R}_e = -Q_i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{q}_e &= \beta_{\parallel} T_e \mathbf{V}_{ei\parallel} + \beta_{\perp} T_e \mathbf{V}_{ei\perp} + \beta_{\times} T_e \mathbf{V}_{ei\times} \\ &\quad - \kappa_{\parallel}^e \nabla_{\parallel} T_e - \kappa_{\perp}^e \nabla_{\perp} T_e - \kappa_{\times}^e \nabla_{\times} T_e\end{aligned}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}_e = -\eta_0^e \mathbf{W}_0^e - \eta_1^e \mathbf{W}_1^e - \eta_2^e \mathbf{W}_2^e - \eta_3^e \mathbf{W}_3^e - \eta_4^e \mathbf{W}_4^e$$

$$\mathbf{q}_i = -\kappa_{\parallel}^i \nabla_{\parallel} T_i - \kappa_{\perp}^i \nabla_{\perp} T_i + \kappa_{\times}^i \nabla_{\times} T_i$$

$$\boldsymbol{\pi}_i = -\eta_0^i \mathbf{W}_0^i - \eta_1^i \mathbf{W}_1^i - \eta_2^i \mathbf{W}_2^i + \eta_3^i \mathbf{W}_3^i + \eta_4^i \mathbf{W}_4^i$$

Moment expansion of a distribution function

■ Landau kinetic equation

$$\partial_t f_a + \mathbf{v} \cdot \nabla f_a + \frac{e_a}{m_a} (\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B}) \cdot \partial_{\mathbf{v}} f_a = \sum_b C(f_a, f_b)$$

■ Moment expansion

$$f_a(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v}) = f_a^M \sum_{lk} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_k^l}} \mathbf{m}_a^{lk}(t, \mathbf{x}) \cdot \mathbf{p}_a^{lk}$$

$$n_a^{lk} \equiv n_a \mathbf{m}_a^{lk}(t, \mathbf{x}) = \int d\mathbf{v} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sigma_k^l}} \mathbf{p}_a^{lk} f_a(t, \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v})$$

Moment equations

- Ji and Held, PoP **13**, 102103 (2006); **15**, 102101 (2008)

$$D \begin{pmatrix} n^0 \\ n^1 \\ n^2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} + \Omega \mathbf{b} \wedge \begin{pmatrix} n^0 \\ n^1 \\ n^2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = C \begin{pmatrix} n^0 \\ n^1 \\ n^2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ g^1 \\ g^2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

$$n^0 = (n^{02}, n^{03}, \dots), \quad n^1 = (n^{11}, n^{12}, \dots), \quad n^2 = (n^{20}, n^{21}, \dots)$$

$$g^1 = (\nabla T, 0, 0, \dots) + (a_0 \mathbf{V}_{ei}, a_1 \mathbf{V}_{ei}, \dots)_e, \quad \mathbf{V}_{ei} = \mathbf{V}_e - \mathbf{V}_i$$

$$g^2 = (W, 0, 0, \dots), \quad W = \nabla \mathbf{V} + \widetilde{\nabla \mathbf{V}} - \frac{2}{3} |\nabla \cdot \mathbf{V}$$

- For uniform plasmas: CP6.00042 (2:00 PM, Monday)

Geometric method

■ For vectors

$$\mathbf{b}_0 \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{1} \cdot \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\parallel} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{b} \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{A} \equiv \mathbf{A}_{\parallel}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\times} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{A} \equiv \mathbf{A}_{\times}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b}_{\perp} \mathbf{A} &= -\mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{A}) \\ &\equiv \mathbf{A}_{\perp} \end{aligned}$$

■ Composition rules

$$\mathbf{b}_{\parallel} \mathbf{b}_{\parallel} = \mathbf{b}_{\parallel}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\times} \mathbf{b}_{\times} = -\mathbf{b}_{\perp}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\perp} \mathbf{b}_{\perp} = \mathbf{b}_{\perp}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\parallel} \mathbf{b}_{\times} = \mathbf{b}_{\times} \mathbf{b}_{\parallel} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\parallel} \mathbf{b}_{\perp} = \mathbf{b}_{\perp} \mathbf{b}_{\parallel} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\times} \mathbf{b}_{\perp} = \mathbf{b}_{\perp} \mathbf{b}_{\times} = \mathbf{b}_{\times}$$

Geometric method (cont.)

■ For tensors

$$\mathbf{b}_{A_1 \dots A_l} = \mathbf{b}_{\{A_1} \otimes \mathbf{b}_{A_2} \otimes \dots \otimes \mathbf{b}_{A_l\}}$$

$$\mathbf{b}_{\parallel \times \times} = \frac{1}{3} (\mathbf{b}_{\parallel} \otimes \mathbf{b}_{\times} \otimes \mathbf{b}_{\times} + \mathbf{b}_{\times} \otimes \mathbf{b}_{\parallel} \otimes \mathbf{b}_{\times} + \mathbf{b}_{\times} \otimes \mathbf{b}_{\times} \otimes \mathbf{b}_{\parallel})$$

$$\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{n}^l = l \mathbf{b}_{\times 0 \dots 0} \mathbf{n}^l$$

$$\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{n}^2 = 2 \mathbf{b}_{\times 0} = (\mathbf{b}_{\times} \otimes \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_0 \otimes \mathbf{b}_{\times}) \mathbf{n}^2 = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{n}^2 - \mathbf{n}^2 \times \mathbf{b}$$

■ Geometric objects

$$\mathbf{n}_{A_1 \dots A_l}^{lk} = \mathbf{b}_{A_1 \dots A_l} \mathbf{n}^{lk}$$

$l = 1$ moment equation

■ Vector equation (2×2)

$$\begin{pmatrix} x\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{n}^{11} \\ x\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{n}^{12} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c_{11}^1 & c_{12}^1 \\ c_{21}^1 & c_{22}^1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{n}^{11} \\ \mathbf{n}^{12} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{g}_{11}^{11} \\ \mathbf{g}_{12}^{12} \end{pmatrix}$$

■ Vector decomposition $\mathbf{n}^1 = \mathbf{n}_{\parallel}^1 + \mathbf{n}_{\perp}^1$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n}_{\parallel}^1 &= -(c^1)^{-1} \mathbf{g}_{\parallel}^1 \\ \mathbf{n}_{\perp}^1 &= -\frac{1}{(c^1)^2 + (x)^2} (x\mathbf{g}_{\times}^1 + c^1 \mathbf{g}_{\perp}^1) \end{aligned}$$

$l = 2$ moment equation

■ Rank-2 tensor decomposition: $n^2 = n_{\parallel\parallel}^2 + n_{\parallel\perp}^2 + n_{\perp\parallel}^2 + n_{\perp\perp}^2$

$$n_{\parallel\parallel}^2 = -(c^2)^{-1} g_{\parallel\parallel}^2$$

$$n_{\parallel\perp}^2 = -\frac{1}{(c^2)^2 + (x)^2} (x g_{\parallel\times}^2 + c^2 g_{\parallel\perp}^2)$$

■ $n_{\pm} \equiv \frac{1}{2}(n_{\perp\perp} \pm n_{\times\times})$

$$n_{+}^2 = -(c^2)^{-1} g_{+}^2$$

$$n_{-}^2 = -\frac{1}{(c^2)^2 + (2x)^2} (2x g_{\times\perp}^2 + c^2 g_{-}^2)$$

Geometric meaning of Braginskii's $l = 2$ tensor

$$W_0 = W_{\parallel\parallel} + \frac{1}{2}(W_{\times\times} + W_{\perp\perp})$$

$$W_1 = \frac{1}{2}(W_{\perp\perp} - W_{\times\times})$$

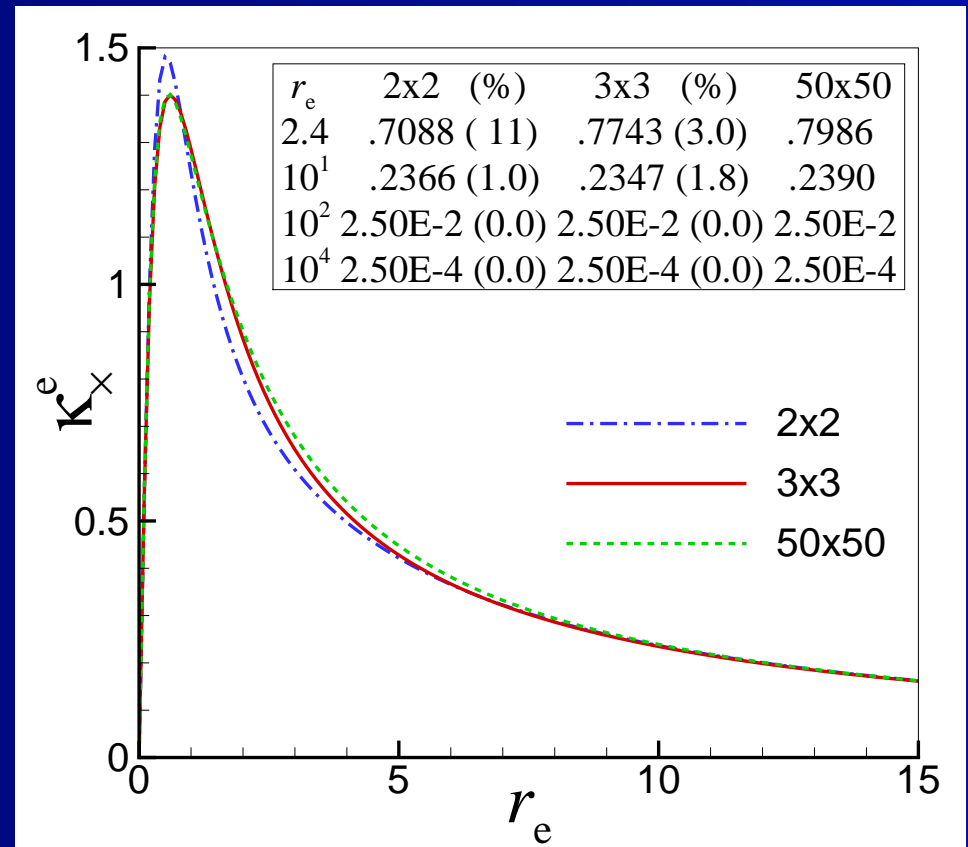
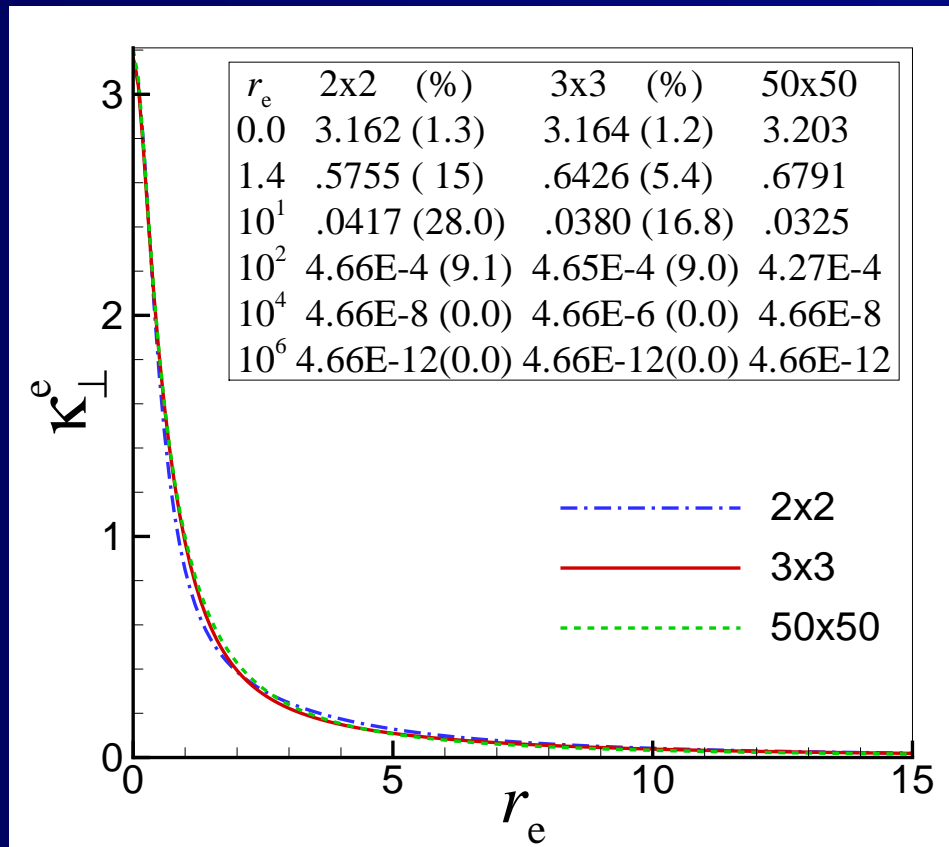
$$W_2 = 2W_{\parallel\perp}$$

$$W_3 = W_{\times\perp}$$

$$W_4 = 2W_{\parallel\times}$$

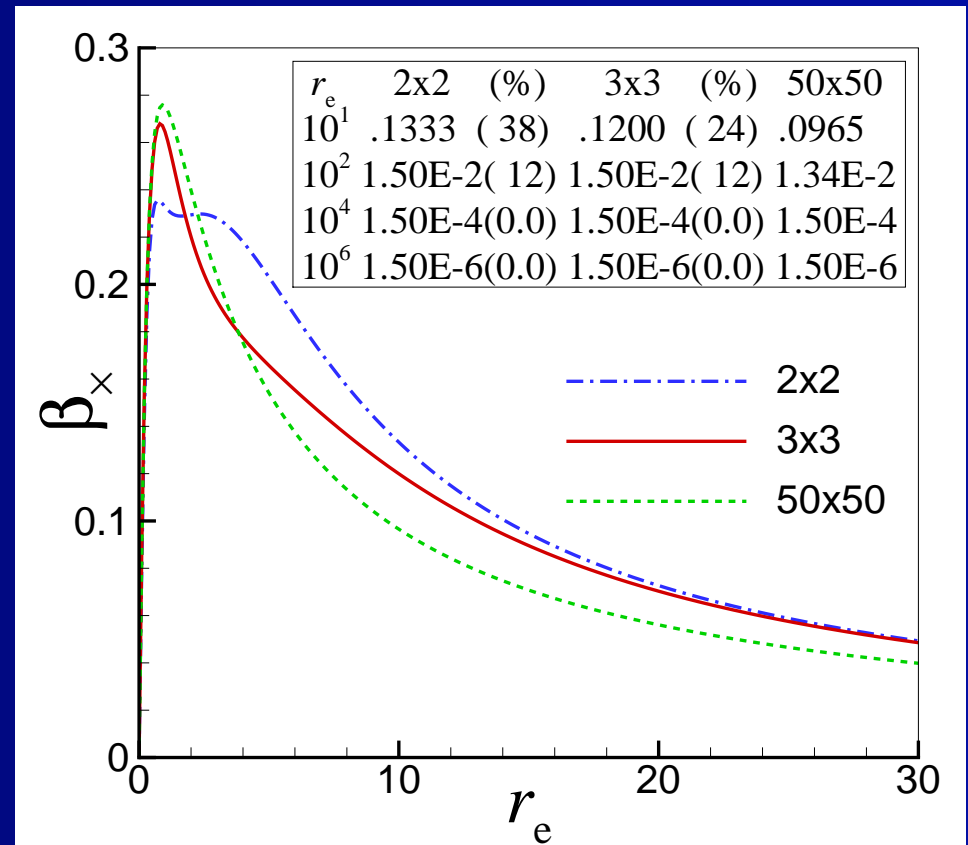
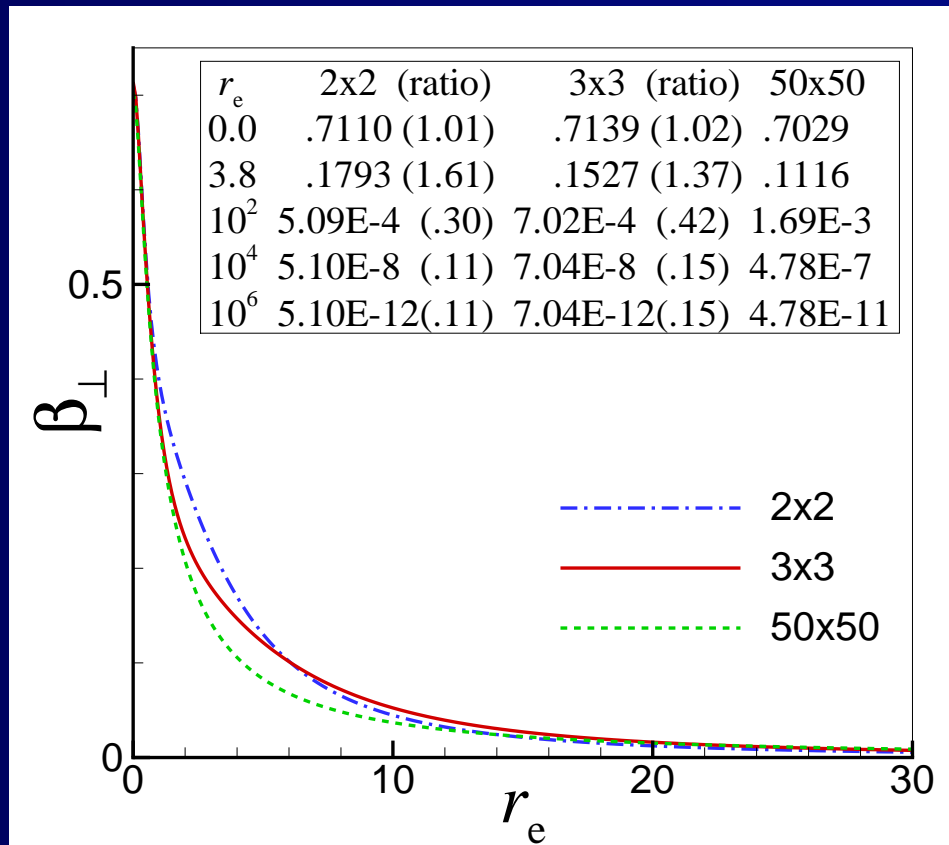
Electron heat flow: ∇T

$$\mathbf{q}_e = \sum_{A=\parallel, \perp, \times} -\times \hat{\kappa}_{eA} \frac{n_e T_e \tau_e}{m_e} \nabla_A T_e + \hat{\beta}_A n_e T_e \mathbf{V}_{eiA}$$



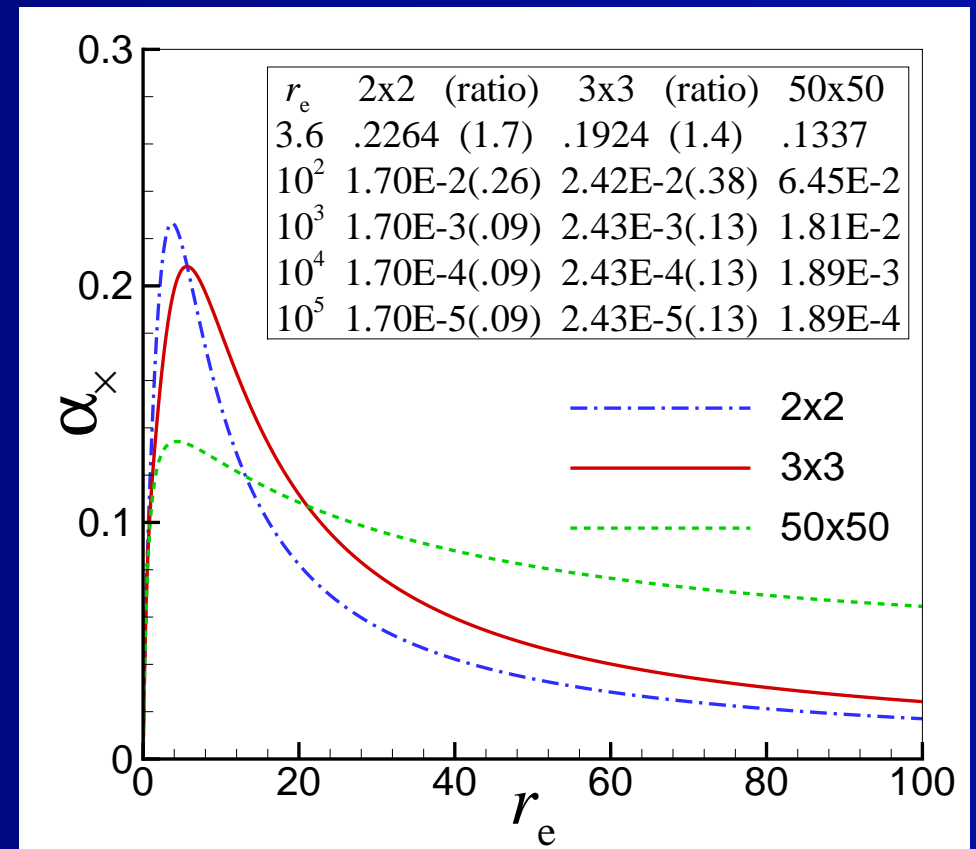
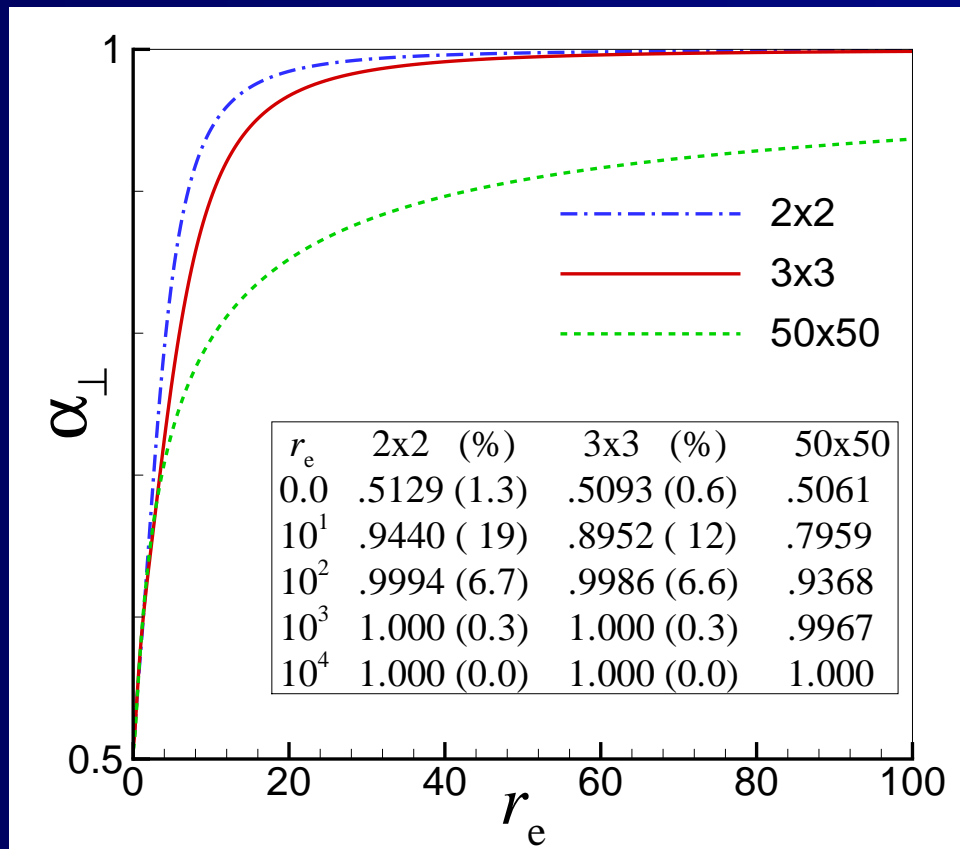
Electron heat flow: V_{ei}

$$\mathbf{q}_e = \sum_{A=\parallel, \perp, \times} -\times \hat{\kappa}_{eA} \frac{n_e T_e \tau_e}{m_e} \nabla_A T_e + \hat{\beta}_A n_e T_e \mathbf{V}_{eiA}$$



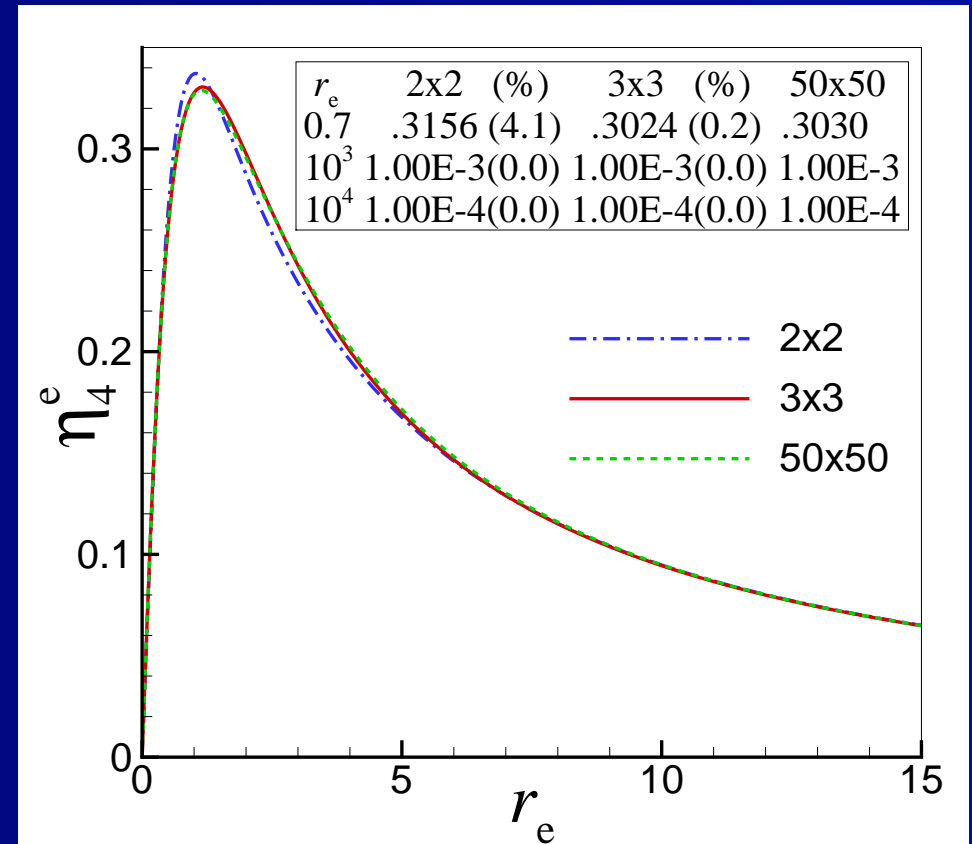
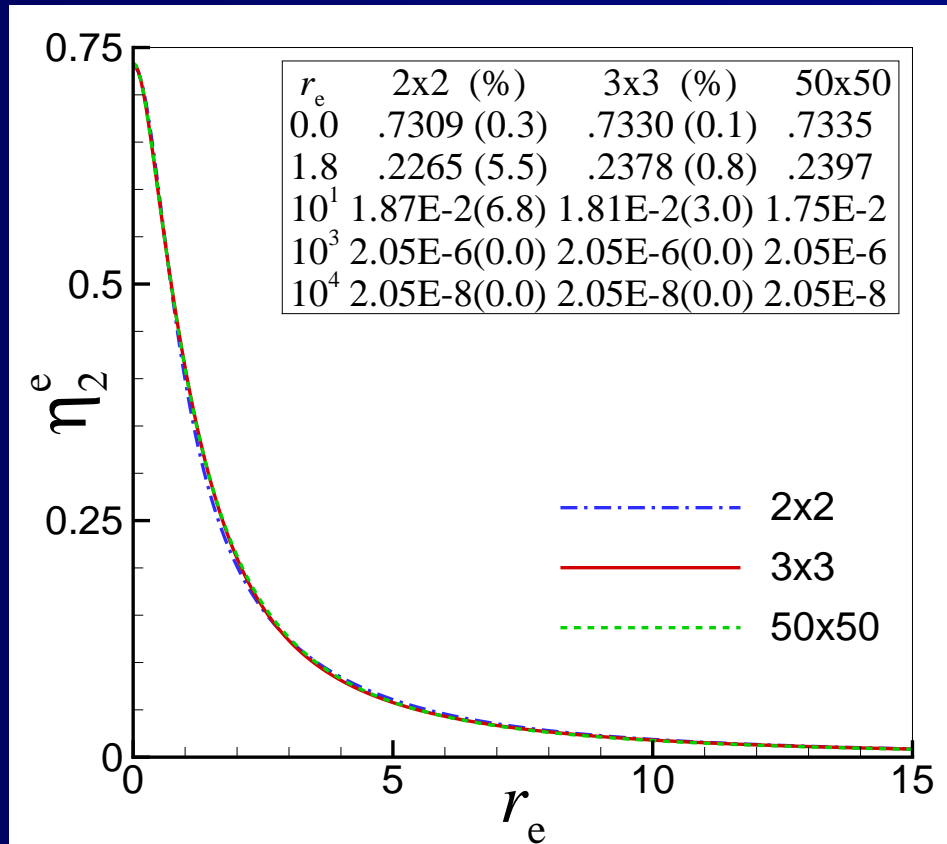
Collisional friction (force density)

$$\mathbf{R}_e = \sum_{A=\parallel, \perp, \times} -\hat{\beta}_A n_e \nabla_A T_e - \times \hat{\alpha}_A \frac{m_e n_e}{\tau_{ei}} \mathbf{V}_{eiA}$$



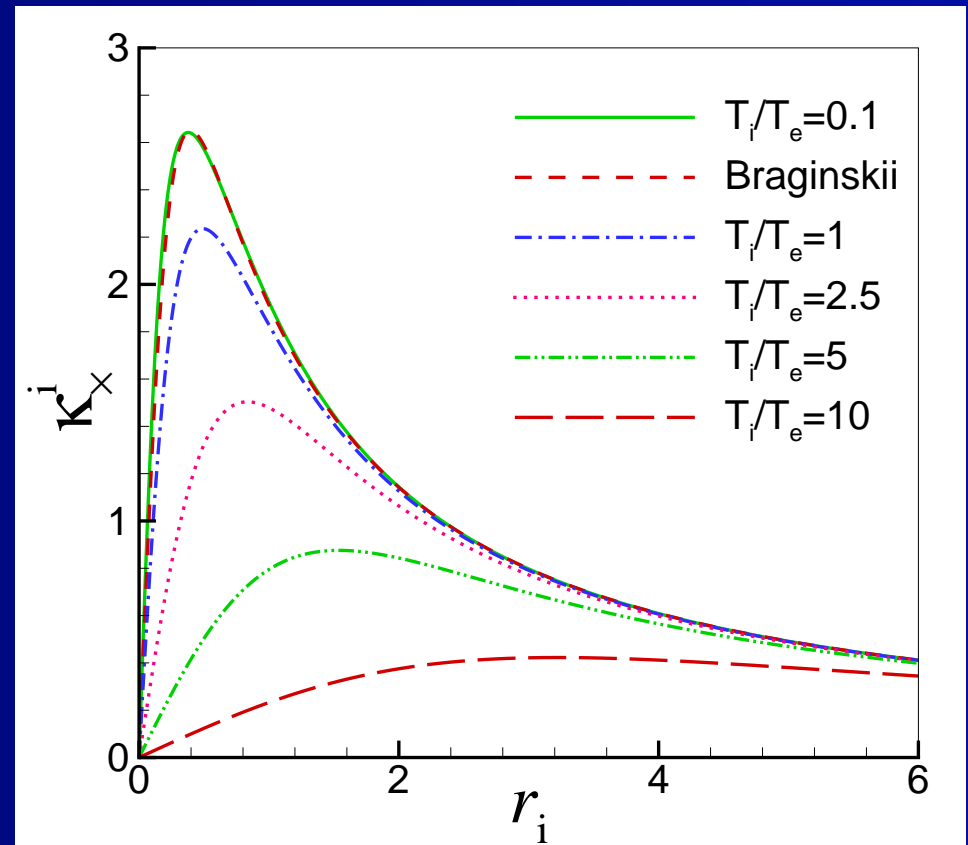
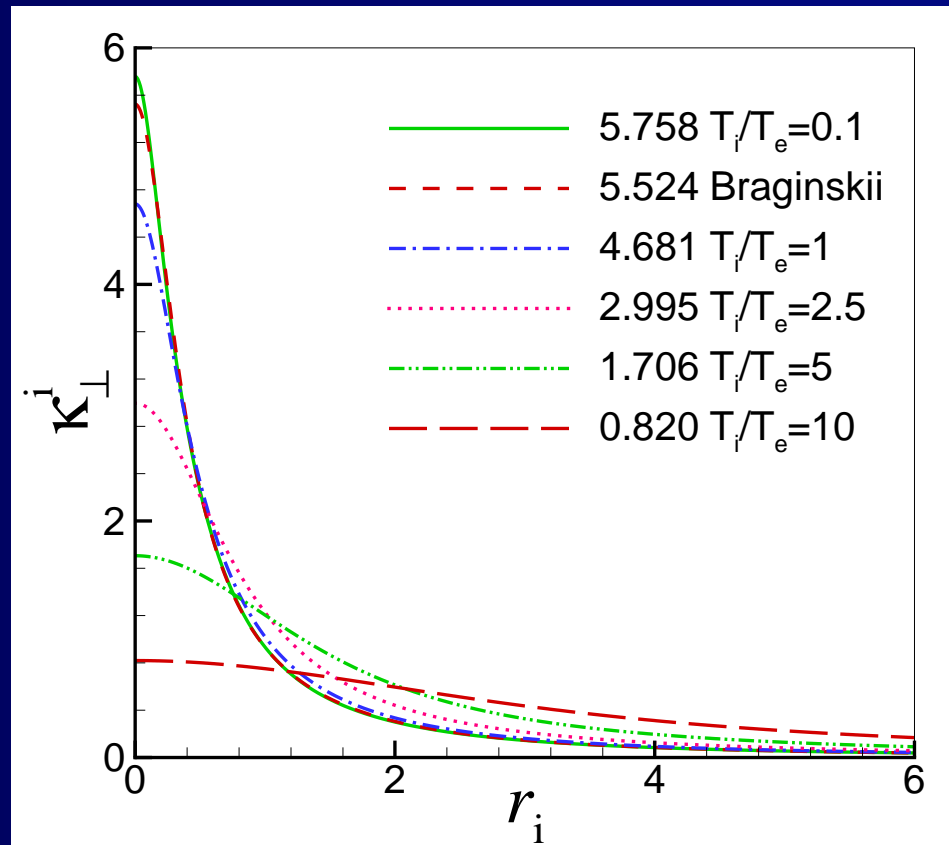
Electron viscous stress

$$\pi_e = - \sum_{A=0}^4 \hat{\eta}_A^e n_e T_e \tau_e W_A^e$$



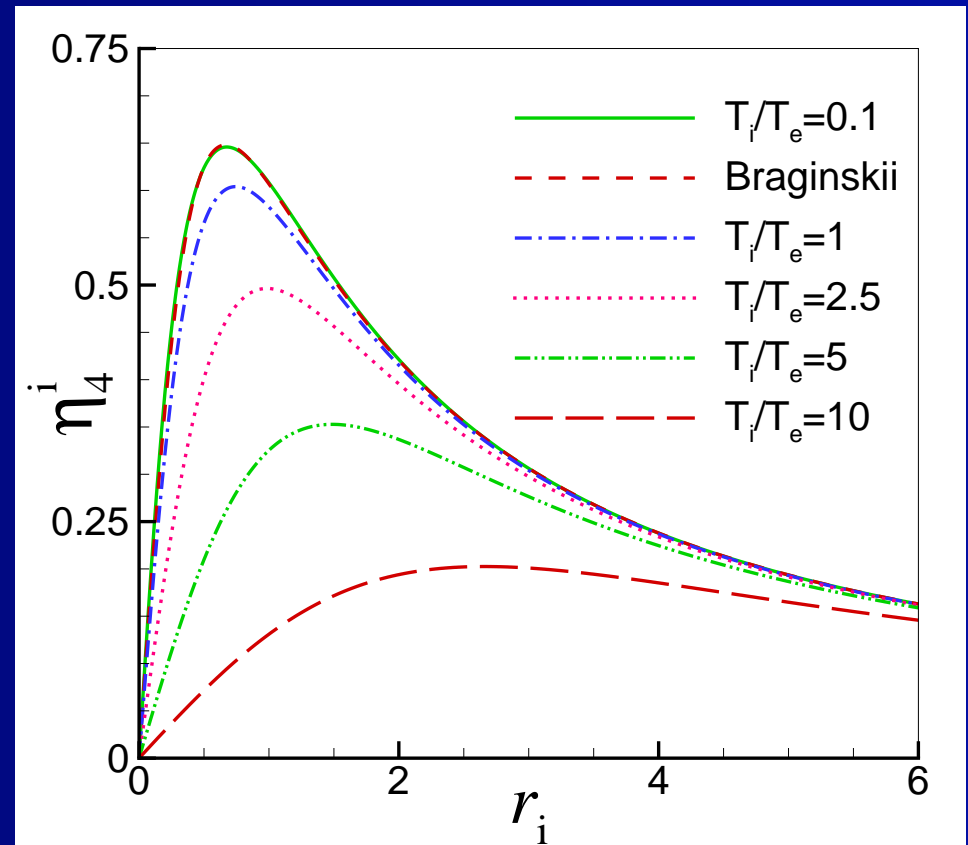
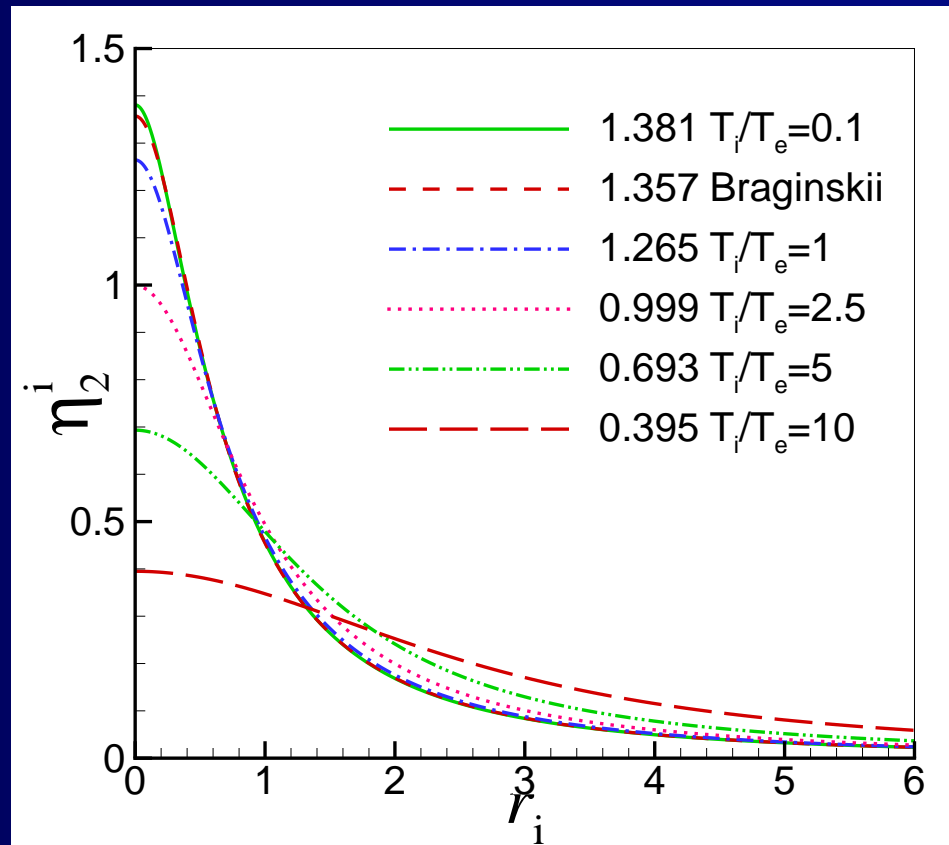
Ion heat flow

$$\mathbf{q}_i = \sum_{A=\parallel, \perp, \times} -\times \hat{\kappa}_{iA} \frac{n_i T_i \tau_i}{m_i} \nabla_A T_i \quad (3 \times 3: 0.1\% \text{ from } 50 \times 50)$$



Ion viscous stress

$$\pi_i = -3,4 \sum_{A=0}^4 \hat{\eta}_A^i n_i T_i \tau_i W_A^i \quad (3 \times 3: 0.1\% \text{ from } 50 \times 50)$$



Solving moment equations for general collisionality in a strong magnetic field

- $\delta \equiv 1/x = \tau^{-1}/\Omega \ll 1$

$$\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}^{(0)} + \delta \mathbf{n}^{(1)} + \dots$$

- δ^{-1} order

$$\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{n}^{(0)} = 0$$

- δ^0 order

$$D\mathbf{n}^{(0)} + \mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{n}^{(1)} = C\mathbf{n}^{(0)} + \mathbf{g}$$

Solution of δ^{-1} order equation: $\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{n}^{l(0)} = 0$

■ $l = 1$ vector: $\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{n}^{1k} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{n}_{\perp}^{1k} = 0$$

■ $l = 2$ tensor: $\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{n}^{2k} = 0$

$$\mathbf{K}^{-1} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{b}_{\times\perp} + 2\mathbf{b}_{\parallel\times}$$

$$-\mathbf{K}^{-1}(\mathbf{b} \wedge \boldsymbol{\pi}) = \boldsymbol{\pi} - \boldsymbol{\pi}_{\text{CGL}}$$

$$n_{\times\perp} = 0, n_{\times\times} = n_{\perp\perp} \Rightarrow n_{xx} = n_{yy} = -\frac{1}{2}n_{zz}$$

Solution of δ^{-1} order equation: $\mathbf{b} \wedge \mathbf{n}^{l(0)} = 0$ (cont.)

- L = number of \times and \perp parts in a geometric object

$$\mathbf{n}^l \underbrace{\left\| \dots \right\|}_{l-L} \underbrace{\times \dots \times}_m \underbrace{\perp \dots \perp}_{L-m}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & L\Omega & 0 & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ -\Omega & 0 & (L-1)\Omega & 0 & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ 0 & -2\Omega & 0 & (L-2)\Omega & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ & & & & \ddots & & & & & \\ & & & & \dots & -(L-2)\Omega & 0 & 2\Omega & 0 & \\ & & & & \dots & 0 & -(L-1)\Omega & 0 & \Omega & \\ & & & & \dots & 0 & 0 & -L\Omega & 0 & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} n_{L,0}^l \\ n_{L,1}^l \\ n_{L,2}^l \\ \vdots \\ n_{L,L-2}^l \\ n_{L,L-1}^l \\ n_{L,L}^l \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

- For $m = 1, 3, \dots$ and $m = L-1, L-3, \dots$

$$\Rightarrow n_{L,m}^l = 0$$

Solution of δ^0 order: parallel moments

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & \psi^0 \\ \tilde{\psi}^0 & 0 & \psi^1 \\ & \tilde{\psi}^1 & 0 & \psi^2 \\ & & \tilde{\psi}^2 & 0 & \ddots \\ & & & \ddots & \ddots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \partial_{za} n_a^{0(0)} \\ \partial_{za} n_a^{1(0)} \\ \partial_{za} n_a^{2(0)} \\ \partial_{za} n_a^{3(0)} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c^0 n_a^{0(0)} \\ c^1 n_a^{1(0)} \\ c^2 n_a^{2(0)} \\ c^3 n_a^{3(0)} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ g_a^1 \\ g_a^2 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \Upsilon \ln B \begin{bmatrix} n_a^{0(0)} \\ n_a^{1(0)} \\ n_a^{2(0)} \\ n_a^{3(0)} \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix} \Leftarrow \nabla \cdot \mathbf{b} = -\partial_L \ln B$$

Solution of δ^0 order: perpendicular moments



$$Dn^{(0)} + \mathbf{b} \wedge n^{(1)} = Cn^{(0)} + \mathbf{g}$$
$$\Rightarrow n_{\perp}^{(1)} = -\mathbf{b} \times (Dn^{(0)} - Cn^{(0)} - \mathbf{g})$$

■ Nested flux surfaces: $g_{\parallel} = 0 \Rightarrow \delta^1$ order equation

$$Dn^{(1)} + \mathbf{b} \wedge n^{(2)} = Cn^{(1)} + \mathbf{g}^{(1)}$$

$$\partial_L n_{\parallel}^{(1)} = Cn^{(1)} + \mathbf{g}^{(1)} + \partial_{\perp} n_{\perp}^{(1)}$$

$$n_A^{(1)}(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} K_{AB}(z - z') g_B^{\text{eff}}(z') dz'$$