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# Verification of gyrokinetic δf simulations of electron temperature gradient turbulence

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**Abstract**

The GEM gyrokinetic δf simulation code [Chen, 2003] [Chen, 2007] is shown to reproduce electron temperature gradient turbulence at the benchmark operating point established in previous work [Nevins, 2006]. The electron thermal transport is within 10% of the expected value, while the turbulent fluctuation spectrum is shown to have the expected intensity and two-point correlation function.

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There has been much recent work on computer simulations of electron temperature gradient (ETG) turbulence [Jenko, 2000] [Dorland, 2000] [Jenko, 2002] [Labit, 2003] [Lin, 2004] [Lin, 2004a] [Idomura, 2004] [Li, 2004] [Lin, 2005] [Idomura, 2005] [Li, 2005][Nevins, 2005] [Parker 2006]. Differences among these simulations raised questions regarding the reliability of the gyrokinetic simulation codes employed by various workers. An explanation for some of the differences was presented in [Nevins, 2005], and the issue was addressed more broadly in [Nevins, 2006] by demonstrating that the GYRO [Candy, 2003], GS2 [Dorland, 2000], GENE [Jenko, 2000] and PG3EQ [Dimits, 1996] codes get substantially the same result when simulating ETG turbulence at the same operating point and with similar numerical resolution. The purpose of this Brief Communication is to demonstrate that the GEM code yields substantially the same results at this ETG benchmark operating point as those obtained by GYRO, GS2, GENE, and PG3EQ. In light of the recent differences in electron energy transport reported for ETG turbulence, verification of these widely used turbulence simulation codes is a critical first step toward using these codes as tools for understand anomalous transport in tokamak plasmas.

GEM is a global gyrokinetic turbulence simulation code employing the $\delta f$ particle-in-cell method [Chen, 2003]. GEM uses realistic equilibrium profiles and arbitrary axi-symmetric magnetic equilibria [Chen, 2007]. Electrons can be either drift-kinetic, gyrokinetic or adiabatic and ions are either gyrokinetic or adiabatic. GEM can include perpendicular magnetic perturbations (electromagnetic), electron-ion collisions, equilibrium shear flow, and minority species ions. However, the simulations of ETG turbulence reported here retain only the electrostatic fields. The electrons are gyrokinetic and the ions are assumed to be adiabatic [Parker, 2006]. These GEM simulations were run on the Cray XT3 at the National Center for Computational Sciences, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

The ETG benchmark operating point is variation on the CYCLONE ITG benchmark [Dimits, 2000] [Parker, 1999] in which the role of electrons and ions have been interchanged, the field-solve modified such that ions provide Debye shielding to the total potential (rather than just shielding the deviation from the flux-surface average of the potential), and the magnetic shear, $s=(r/q)dq/dr$, is reduced from $s=0.79$ to $s=0.1$. Simulations were performed in a flux tube with a radial dimension $L_x=100\rho_e$ and a bi-normal dimension $L_y=64\rho_e$ (the bi-normal direction is within a flux surface and perpendicular to $\boldsymbol{B}$) with radial and bi-normal resolution out to $k_{max}\rho_e=0.82$. The GEM simulations reported here used 128 grid points in the radial direction, 64 grid points in the bi-normal, and a time step $dt=0.74\ L_T v_{te}$. The number of grid cells parallel to the magnetic field was 32, and there were a total of 33,554,432 particles or 128 particles per grid cell.

The quantity of most importance is the electron thermal conductivity which results from the ETG turbulence, $\chi_e \equiv -\langle Q_e \rangle / n_{e0} \nabla T_{e0}$, where $\langle Q_e \rangle$ is the flux-tube averaged electron heat flux, $n_{e0}$ is the equilibrium electron density, and $\nabla T_{e0}$ is the magnitude of the equilibrium electron temperature gradient. In Figure 1 the electron thermal conductivity in our GEM simulations is compared to the electron thermal conductivities reported in Ref. [Nevins, 2006] from four other microturbulence simulation codes run at the same plasma operating point. Averaging over the time interval $t > 1000\ L_T/v_{te}$, we find substantial agreement (±10%) between the GEM result, $\chi_{GEM}=3.2\ (\rho_e/L_T)\rho_e v_{te}$, and those from PG3EQ [$\chi_{PG3EQ}=2.9\ (\rho_e/L_T)\rho_e v_{te}$], GYRO [$\chi_{GYRO}=2.9\ (\rho_e/L_T)\rho_e v_{te}$], GENE [$\chi_{GENE}=3.0\ (\rho_e/L_T)\rho_e v_{te}$], and GS2 [$\chi_{GS2}=2.4\ (\rho_e/L_T)\rho_e v_{te}$]. The time-interval weighted average of the electron thermal conductivity over all of these simulation runs yields $\langle \chi_e \rangle \approx 3.0 \pm 0.13\ (\rho_e/L_T)\rho_e v_{te}$. The GEM result is about 7% above this average thermal conductivity.

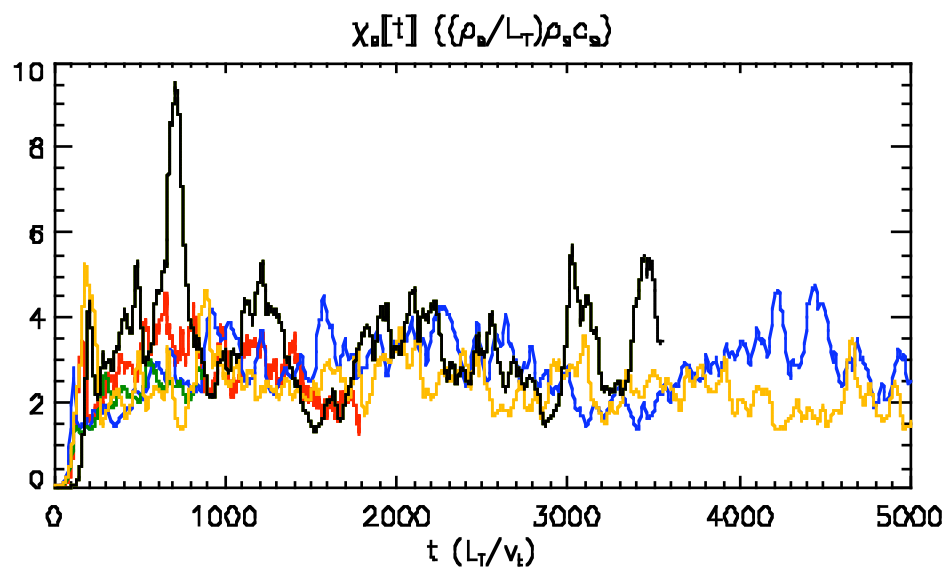


**Figure 1.** The electron thermal conductivity from GEM (black curve) is compared to results from PG3EQ (red curve), GYRO (Blue curve), GS2 (green curve), and GENE (yellow curve).

Having demonstrated that the heat transport in our GEM simulation is substantially the same as that of the PG3EQ, GYRO, GS2, and GENE simulations reported in Ref. [Nevins, 2006] we turn our attention to the potential fluctuations responsible for this heat transport — in particular to the potential fluctuations at outboard midplane of these simulations. It is convenient to separate the potential at the outboard miplane into its toroidal average, $\langle \phi \rangle$ which we associate with zonal flows and geodesic-acoustic modes, and the deviations from this toroidal average, $\delta\phi \equiv (\phi - \langle \phi \rangle)$ which we associate with ETG turbulence. The potential fluctuation data from each simulation should be viewed as a particular realization of an underlying turbulent ensemble. Our goal is to compare quantities characterizing the underlying turbulent ensemble of the potential fluctuations produced by each code. This underlying turbulent ensemble can be characterized by the

fluctuation intensity, $I_{\delta\phi} \equiv \langle (\phi - \langle \phi \rangle)^2 \rangle$ and the two-point correlation functions, $C_{\delta\phi}$. In Figure 2 the intensity of the ETG turbulence, $I_{\delta\phi}$, from our GEM simulation is compared to the intensity of the ETG turbulence reported in [Nevins, 2006] from the PG3EQ, GYRO, and GS2 codes. At late times ($t > 1000\ L_T/v_{te}$) the turbulent intensity from our GEM simulation is substantially the same as that observed in GYRO (the only other code for which we have a data set for the potential fluctuations of comparable length) where the late-time ($t > 1000\ L_T/v_{te}$) average of the GYRO turbulent intensity is $22.3\ ((\rho_e/L_T)(T/e))^2$ vs. a late-time average turbulent intensity of $24.1\ ((\rho_e/L_T)(T/e))^2$ from this GEM simulation. The lower value of the late-time fluctuation intensity from PG3EQ is attributed to the accumulation of discrete particle noise [Nevins, 2005][Nevins, 2006]. This is a larger issue for the PG3EQ run in question because it employed only 16 particles/grid-cell, while the GEM runs reported here employed 128 particles/grid-cell.

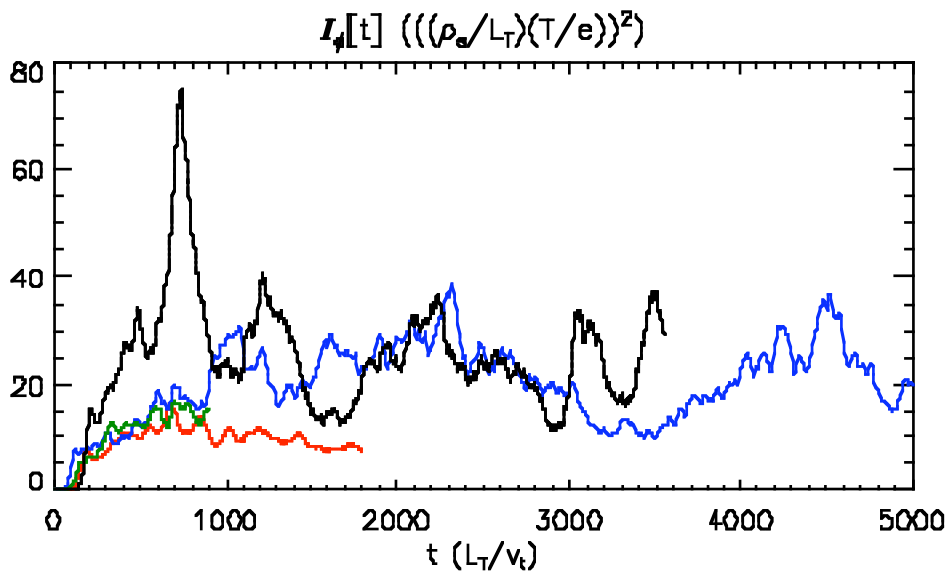


**Figure 2.** The intensity of the ETG turbulence from GEM (black curve) is compared to that from PG3EQ (red curve), GYRO (blue curve), and GS2 (green curve).

The correlation functions are also substantially the same (see Figs. 3 a and b), allowing us to conclude that ETG potential fluctuations observed in this GEM simulation are substantially the same as those observed in the PG3EQ, GYRO, and GS2 simulations reported in Ref. [Nevins, 2006].

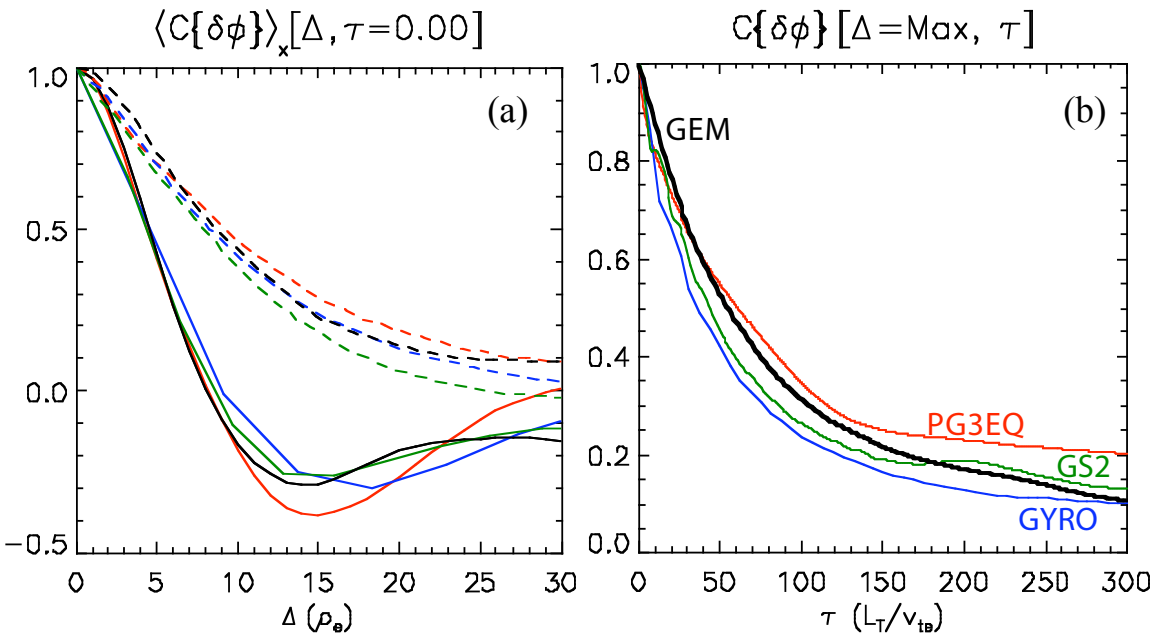


**Figure 3** (Color online).(a) The correlation function of the ETG turbulence at the outboard midplane is plotted vs. the bi-normal separation (solid curves) and vs. the radial separation (dashed curves). (b) The correlation function is plotted vs. the time-lag. The GEM data is in black, PG3EQ in red, GYRO in blue, and GS2 in green.

It only remains to compare the toroidally averaged potential. Considerations of gauge and Galilean invariance imply that the $k_y=0$ component of the potential effects the ETG turbulence mainly through the resulting $E\times B$ flow shear. The *rms* $E\times B$ flow shear from this GEM run is compared to those from PG3EQ, GYRO, and GS2 in figure 4. In making this comparison we have followed [Nevins, 2006] in employing a digital filter to remove $k_y=0$ fluctuations with radial wavelength less than the radial correlation length of the ETG turbulence ($10\ \rho_e$) and time-scales less than the correlation time of the ETG turbulence ($100\ L_T/v_{te}$). We see that the *rms ExB* flow shear is substantially the same in all of the runs. Comparing the late-time ($t > 1000\ L_T/v_{te}$) average of the GEM and GYRO results, we find $\langle \partial V_{E\times B}/\partial r\rangle_{GEM} \approx 0.025\ v_{te}/L_T$, while $\langle \partial V_{E\times B}/\partial r\rangle_{GYRO} \approx 0.030\ v_{te}/L_T$.

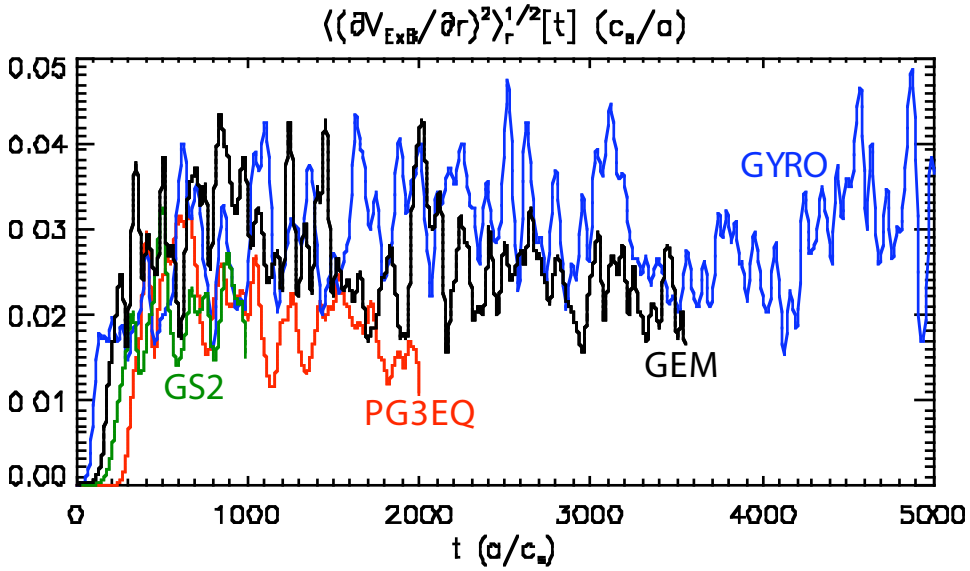


**Figure 4.** The *rms E×B* flow shear from GEM (black curve) is compared to the flow shear from PG3EQ (red curve), GYRO (blue curve) and GS2 (green curve).

## Summary

Benchmarking turbulence simulation codes is an important exercise in code verification. This code verification exercise is particularly important in light of recent controversies, in which particle and continuum codes showed qualitative differences in electron energy flux. In Ref. [Nevins, 2006] four plasma microturbulence simulations codes were benchmarked — time did not allow inclusion of GEM data. Here, we correct the omission of GEM data in Ref. [Nevins, 2006] and extend the results of that paper to include the GEM simulation code. We find that GEM agrees well with the other codes in the electron heat flux, the intensity and structure of the ETG turbulent fluctuations, and the in the magnitude of the self-generated *ExB* flow shear.

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