

# Scientific issues for ADAS

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## Paths to ADAS improvement



## Lifting CR models: simple top-up



Yields a series of population calculations of varying resolution and span



A modest elaboration is suitable for handling of the dielectronic parent system

## Lifting CR models: propagated top-up



*ry* collisional-radiative matrix propagated onto the  $ry_{Ca} + ry_{ic}$  manifold, expanded over the higher resolution  $ca + ca_{ic}$  manifold and added to the direct  $ca + ca_{ic}$  collisional-radiative matrix.

## Lifting CR models: propagated top-up



*ca* collisional-radiative matrix propagated onto the *ca*<sub>*ic*</sub> manifold, expanded over the higher resolution *ic* manifold and added to the direct *ic* collisional-radiative matrix.

Repeat similar process to obtain  $\alpha_{cd}$  and  $S_{cd}$  coefficients

Suitable approach for higher precision spectrsocopy and GCR modelling

- Never at a complete loss for any system
- Adjust zones to available computer resources
- Completeness traded against precision
- Resolution zones appear naturally from the collisionality
- Connection to flexible partitioning

## Rydberg level population models

	n-bundled		nl-bundled	nlj-bundled	nkm (extended)
	single ystem	spin system separated	single system	single system	
	heavy element				
	$\alpha_{cd}$ , S <sub>cd</sub>				
		light element		heavy element	l
		prop. for full ls-resol. GCR		prop. for full ic-resol. GCR	
ADAS use	heavy element H-like ion		heavy element H-like ion		
	CXS q <sub>eff</sub>		prop. for CXS q <sub>eff</sub>		
	hydrogen beams	helium beams			hydrogen beams
	stopping	stopping			stopping
	hydrogen beams	helium beams			hydrogen beams
	prop. beam emission	prop. beam emission			prop. beam emission
	thermal hydrogen	thermal helium	thermal H very low temperature		
	emission	emission	emission		

Operational

Final development/test

Development

Rework

## Lifting CR models: representations

 $b_{i} - factor defined in term of population N_{i} = N_{i}^{(Saha)} b_{i} = 8 (\pi a_{0}^{2} I_{H}/kT_{e})^{3/2} (\omega_{1}/2\omega_{+}) \exp(I_{i}/kT_{e}) b_{i}$ 

$$c_i = b_i - 1$$
,  $expb_i = exp(I_i/kT_e) b_i \rightarrow b_i$ ,  $c_i$ ,  $expb_i$  representations



iron population structure Fe<sup>+14</sup>

Hydrogen population structure. Case B depopulated, Ne=10<sup>4</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> Te= 1eV

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- Basic ADAS hydrogen isotope beam stopping/emission model is bundle-n
- ADAS has a fully resolved model up to the collision-limit (~ n=4)
  - diagonalises er.vxB, μ.B and er.E perturbations explicitly for n=1-4 to evaluate atomic properties
  - bundle-n above
- With the fresh interest in full-feature beam emission spectroscopy prompts us to look further into model improvements
  - investigate small corrections/omissions above the collision limit
  - more accurate collision-cros-sections
  - revisit bundling and more accurate propagation onto the spectroscopic shells

## Stark energy levels



#### Some issues



## Conclusions

- Detailed plans for continued lifting the ADAS database.
- To be achieved by:
  - targetted high precision atomic calculations and measurements
  - By introduction of more sophisticated collisional-radiative variants to complement the fundamental data precision
- Expect to have the model developments described here in place in the next two years and report on them at the next workshops
  - Beam emission development in 2010
  - Low temperature strengthening 2010
  - Rydberg nlj projection 2011