Supplementary material

Nicolas Christen^{1,2}^{\dagger}, M. Barnes^{1,3}, M. R. Hardman¹, and A. A. Schekochihin^{1,4}

¹Rudolf Peierls Centre for Theoretical Physics, University of Oxford, Oxford OX1 3PU, UK ²Lincoln College, Oxford OX1 3DR, UK

 $^{3}\mathrm{University}$ College, Oxford OX1 4BH, UK

 $^4\mathrm{Merton}$ College, Oxford OX1 4JD, UK

(Received xx; revised xx; accepted xx)

The authors would like to thank Henri Weisen and Paula Sirén for providing the experimental data discussed here. In this letter, we focus on the plasma discharge #68448 carried out at the JET tokamak. This discharge is of interest for two reasons: it features a sheared mean toroidal flow and it is well diagnosed. The discharge is documented in the JETPEAK database Siren *et al.* (2019). Plasma parameters at $r_{\psi}/a = 0.51$ are presented in table 1. Only the main ion species (deuterium) is considered. Electromagnetic effects are neglected.

In order to ensure that the results presented in this letter are not affected by insufficient numerical resolution, scans were carried out for various numerical parameters of the gyrokinetic code GS2 Kotschenreuther *et al.* (1995); Barnes *et al.* (2009); Highcock (2012); Christen *et al.* (2021). The scanned values are presented in table 2.

Below, we also provide a typical GS2 input file used for this letter, based on the experimental data of the JET discharge #68448. To obtain a low-transport state, the simulation should be started with the mean flow shear turned on, i.e., with g_exb set to the value given below. To obtain a high-transport state, the simulation can be started with no flow shear (g_exb set to zero) until a saturated state is reached, and it should then be restarted (instructions are given in the comments below) with the flow shear turned on.

$I_{\rm p}$	2.6MA	Plasma current		
$\dot{B_{\rm T}}$	$2.9\mathrm{T}$	Vacuum toroidal field on axis		
$P_{\rm NBI}$	17 MW	Neutral beam heating power		
R_{ψ}	3.06a	$\left[\max(R) + \min(R)\right]/2$ for this flux surface		
r_{ψ}	0.508a	$\left[\max(R) - \min(R)\right]/2$ for this flux surface		
$ q_0 $	1.43	flux-surface averaged safety factor		
\hat{s}	0.574	flux-surface averaged magnetic shear		
κ	1.36	Miller elongation Miller $et al.$ (1998)		
$\mathrm{d}\kappa/\mathrm{d}r_\psi$	0.146/a	elongation gradient		
δ	0.0571	arcsin of Miller triangularity Miller <i>et al.</i> (1998)		
$\mathrm{d}\delta/\mathrm{d}r_\psi$	0.129/a	gradient of GS2 triangularity		
γ_E	$-0.0553 v_{{ m th},i}/a$	background flow shear rate		
Ω_{ϕ}	$-0.08 v_{{ m th},i}/a$	background flow angular frequency		
n_i/n_e	1.0	ion to electron density ratio		
$1/L_{n_i}$	0.602/a	inverse ion density gradient length		
$1/L_{n_e}$	0.602/a	inverse electron density gradient length		
T_e/T_i	0.855	electron to ion temperature ratio		
$1/L_{T_i}$	1.7392/a	inverse ion temperature gradient length		
$1/L_{T_e}$	1.551/a	inverse electron temperature gradient length		
$ u_{ii}$	$2.6 \times 10^{-4} v_{\mathrm{th},i}/a$	ion collisionality		
ν_{ee}	$0.02 v_{{ m th},i}/a$	electron collisionality		
β	0.0125	$2e\mu_0n_iT_i/B_r^2$		

Table 1: Parameters for the JET discharge #68448 at $r_{\psi}/a = 0.51$. The gradient length of a given quantity ξ is defined as $L_{\xi} = 1/[d \log(\xi)/dr_{\psi}]$. μ_0 denotes the vacuum permeability.

Parameter Values tested Type of scan Value used Units							
Δk_x	0.04 - 0.08	nonlinear	0.08	$1/\rho_i$			
K_x	1.7 - 15.2	nonlinear	3.8	$1/\rho_i$			
Δk_y	0.045 - 0.18	nonlinear	0.09	$1/\rho_i$			
K_y	0.99 - 1.98	nonlinear	1.98	$1/\rho_i$			
ntheta	16 - 128	linear	32	-			
negrid	6 - 48	linear	16	-			
ngauss	3 - 20	linear	5	-			
vcut	2.5 - 4.5	linear	2.5	-			
Δt	0.025 - 0.1	linear	linearly: 0.1	$a/v_{\mathrm{th},i}$			

Table 2: Ranges of numerical parameters that were tested. Here, **ntheta** roughly denotes the number of grid points in θ , **negrid** denotes the number of energy grid points, $4 \times$ **ngauss** the number of untrapped pitch angles, and **vcut** the number of standard deviations from the Maxwellian distribution of velocities above which the fluctuating distribution function is set to zero

```
&species_parameters_1
z = 1.0
mass = 1.0
dens = 1
temp = 1
tprim = 1.91312 ! corresponds to a/LTi
fprim = 0.60228
uprim = 0.0
vnewk = 0.00026042
type = 'ion'
1
&species_parameters_2
z = -1.0
mass = 2.7e-4
dens = 1
temp = 0.85478
tprim = 1.5509
fprim = 0.60228
uprim = 0.0
vnewk = 0.019972
type = 'electron'
1
&dist_fn_species_knobs_1
fexpr = 0.45
bakdif = 0.05
/
&dist_fn_species_knobs_2
fexpr = 0.45
bakdif = 0.05
/
&collisions_knobs
collision_model='default'
/
&parameters
beta = 0.0
zeff = 1
/
&theta_grid_parameters
ntheta = 32
nperiod = 1
rhoc = 0.50825
shat = 0.57383
qinp = -1.4253
Rmaj = 3.0642
R_geo = -3.0642
shift = -0.10502
akappa = 1.3594
akappri = 0.1458
tri = 0.057107
tripri = 0.12938
/
```

/

```
&dist_fn_knobs
adiabatic_option ="iphi00=2"
gridfac = 1.0
boundary_option = "linked"
mach = -0.079881
g_exb = -0.0788355 ! corresponds to gamma_E
/
&theta_grid_knobs
equilibrium_option = 'eik'
1
&theta_grid_eik_knobs
itor = 1
iflux = 0
irho = 2
ppl_eq = F
gen_eq = F
efit_eq = F
local_eq = T
eqfile = 'dskeq.cdf'
equal_arc = T
bishop = 4
s_hat_input = 0.57383
beta_prime_input = -0.052589
delrho = 1.e-3
isym = 0
writelots = F
/
&kt_grids_knobs
grid_option = 'box'
/
&kt_grids_box_parameters
! total number of ky's: naky = (ny-1)//3 + 1
! total number of kx's: nakx = 2*(nx-1)//3 + 1
ny = 72
                           ! i.e. kymax = 2.0
nx = 144
                           ! i.e. >= 1 twist-and-shift links for kymax
y0 = 11.111
                           ! i.e. dky = 1/y0 = 0.09
                           ! i.e. dkx = 2*pi*shat*dky/jtwist = 0.0811
jtwist = 4
mixed_flowshear = .true. ! turns on continuous-in-time algo for flow shear
1
&fields_knobs
field_option ='implicit'
force_maxwell_reinit = .false.
/
&le_grids_knobs
ngauss = 5
negrid = 16
vcut = 2.5
1
&init_g_knobs
chop_side = F
phiinit = 1.e-3
```

4

```
! location to save/read restart file (overwritten when restarting)
restart_file = "nc/run.nc"
ginit_option = "noise" ! FOR RESTARTS : set to "many"
clean_init = .true.
read_many = .true.
/
&knobs
fphi = 1.0
fapar = 0.0
faperp = 0.0
delt = 0.025
nstep = 200000
                          ! 24hrs, adapt to available resources
avail_cpu_time = 86400
delt_option = "default" ! FOR RESTARTS : set to "check_restart"
1
&nonlinear_terms_knobs
nonlinear_mode = 'on'
cfl = 0.25
/
&reinit_knobs
delt_adj = 2.0
delt_minimum = 1.e-4
delt_cushion = 10000
/
&layouts_knobs
! consider layout = 'lxyes' for better performance
layout = 'xyles'
local_field_solve = F
1
&hyper_knobs
hyper_option = 'visc_only'
const_amp = .false.
isotropic_shear = .false.
D_hypervisc = 0.05
1
&gs2_diagnostics_knobs
write_fluxes = .true.
print_flux_line = T
write_nl_flux = T
print_line = F
write_line = F
write_omega = F
write_final_fields = T
write_g = F
write_verr = T
nwrite = 50
navg = 50
nsave = 3000
omegatinst = 500.0
save_for_restart = .true.
omegatol = -1.0e-3
save_many = .true.
/
```

!! ----- !! ! End of input file ! !! ------ !!

REFERENCES

- BARNES, M., ABEL, I. G., DORLAND, W., ERNST, D. R., HAMMETT, G. W., RICCI, P., ROGERS, B. N., SCHEKOCHIHIN, A. A. & TATSUNO, T. 2009 Linearized model Fokker–Planck collision operators for gyrokinetic simulations. II. Numerical implementation and tests. *Physics of Plasmas* 16 (7), 072107, arXiv: https://doi.org/10.1063/1.3155085.
- CHRISTEN, N., BARNES, M. & PARRA, F. 2021 Continuous-in-time approach to flow shear in a linearly implicit local delta-f gyrokinetic code. Accepted for publication in J. Plasma Phys. .
- HIGHCOCK, E. 2012 The zero-turbulence manifold in fusion plasmas. PhD thesis, Oxford University, UK.
- KOTSCHENREUTHER, M., REWOLDT, G. & TANG, W. M. 1995 Comparison of initial value and eigenvalue codes for kinetic toroidal plasma instabilities. *Computer Physics Communications* 88 (2), 128 – 140.
- MILLER, R. L., CHU, M. S., GREENE, J. M., LIN-LIU, Y. R. & WALTZ, R. E. 1998 Noncircular, finite aspect ratio, local equilibrium model. *Physics of Plasmas* 5 (4), 973– 978, arXiv: https://doi.org/10.1063/1.872666.
- SIREN, P., VARJE, J., WEISEN, H. & GIACOMELLI, L. 2019 Role of JETPEAK database in validation of synthetic neutron camera diagnostics and ASCOT- AFSI fast particle and fusion product calculation chain in JET. *Journal of Instrumentation* 14 (11), C11013– C11013.