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DEI PLASMI

The computational virtual lab of electric propulsion at CNR-ISTP, Bari

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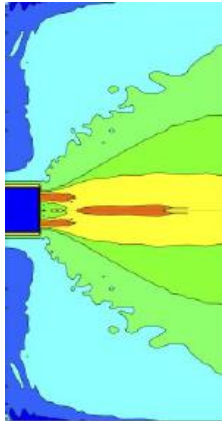
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- Overview of past and present simulation activities at ISTP
- A new collisional database for PIC codes
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- Application to a 2D Hall thruster discharge
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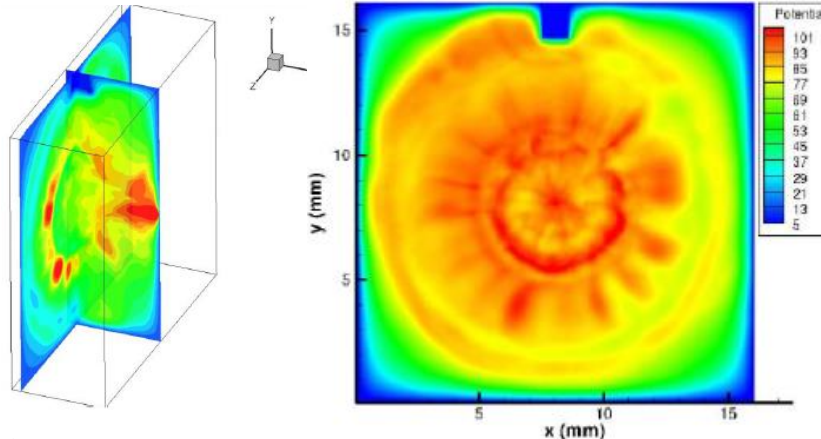
Overview of past and present simulation activities at ISTP (I)

- In the last 2 decades, ISTP has gained significant experience in PIC codes for different applications:
 1. 2D and 3D hybrid PIC/fluid codes for plasma thruster plume expansions
 2. Fully 3D (with geometrical scaling) near Hall thruster (HT) plume simulations
 3. Fully 1D (θ or r) simulations of a HT discharge

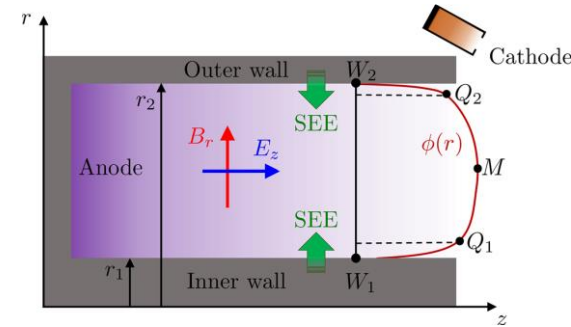
[1] 2D hybrid HT plume simulation



[2] Fully kinetic 3D simulation of a HT near plume

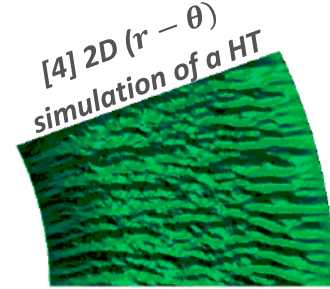


[3] Fully kinetic 1D simulation (radial coordinate) of a HT discharge



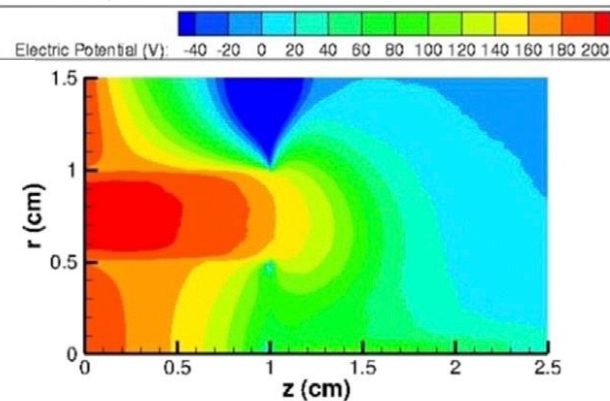
Overview of past and present simulation activities at ISTP (II)

4. Fully kinetic 2D ($r - \theta$ and $\theta - z$) PIC simulations of a HT channel
5. Fully kinetic 2D ($r - z$) PIC simulations of a HT channel and near plume
6. Fully kinetic 3D (z, r, θ) PIC simulations of a HT channel
7. Fully kinetic 3D (ϵ_0 scaling) PIC simulations of negative ion sources
8. Fully kinetic 2D planar simulations of plasma-divertor interaction in a fusion reactor

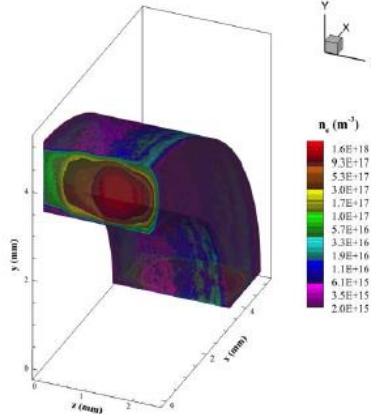


[4] 2D ($r - \theta$) simulation of a HT
[7] 3D (x, y, z) simulation of NIS negative ion source

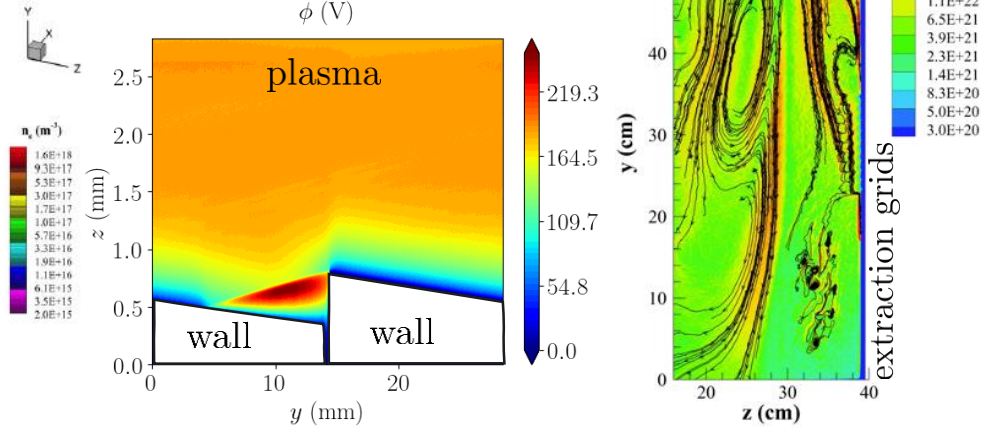
[5] 2D $r - z$ simulation of an SPT-20 operating with molecular nitrogen



[6] 3D (z, r, θ) simulation of a micro-HT channel



[8] 2D (y, z) simulation of plasma-wall interaction in ITER divertor



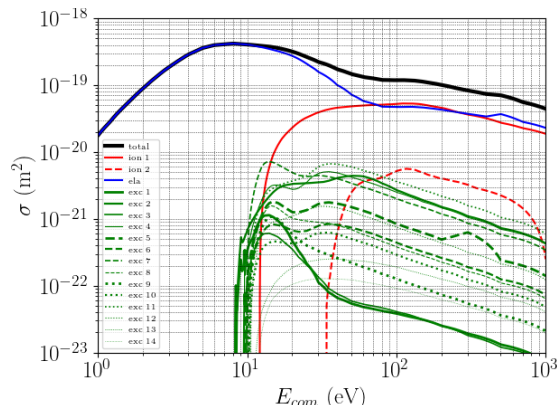
Γ_e ($m^{-2}s^{-1}$)
3.0E+22
1.8E+22
1.1E+22
6.5E+21
3.9E+21
2.3E+21
1.4E+21
8.3E+20
5.0E+20
3.0E+20
extraction grids

A new collisional database for PIC codes (I)

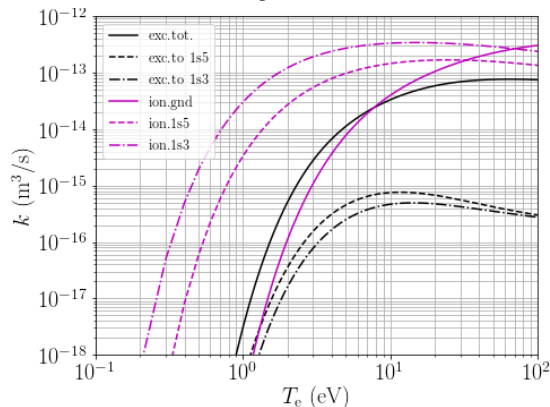
- The large variety of developed codes urges to use a unique collisional processes database for PIC codes, including:
 - Cross sections for ionization, excitation of **ground** and **metastable states**, elastic collisions, charge exchange collisions, recombination collisions
 - For molecules: cross sections for dissociation, dissociative attachment and ionization, vibration and rotation
- The complex chemistry required for molecules will be dealt with two main approaches:
 1. Inclusion of certain metastable excitation and vibrational levels as **new PIC species** with their corresponding cross sections → no added complexity at PIC code level
 2. Inclusion of excitation and vibrational levels as **additional state vector components** of a single heavy neutral PIC species
- Inclusion of gas species relevant for electric propulsion and fusion: hydrogen, deuterium, helium, molecular oxygen and nitrogen, atomic oxygen, xenon, etc...

A new collisional database for PIC codes (II)

Electron-Xe atom cross sections



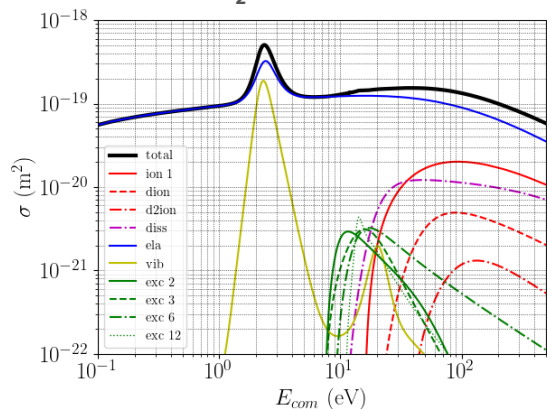
Reaction rates of metastable Xe states



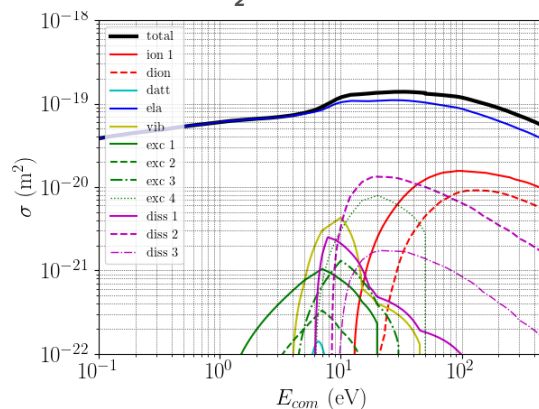
- Ongoing collaboration with **EP2 research group (UC3M)** to assess the effects of metastable Xe states on plasma thruster discharge properties



Electron-N₂ molecule cross sections



Electron-O₂ molecule cross sections



- Studies on **air-breathing Hall thruster** concepts using alternative propellants: [5] F. Taccogna et al (2022), Front. Phys. 10:1006994.



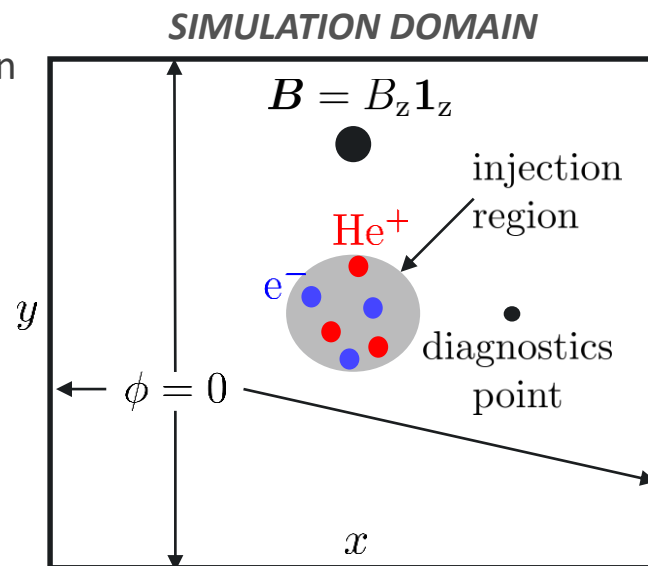
Development of a multi-purpose simulator: PICCOLO

- Flexible massively parallelized particle-in-cell code
 - **MPI / Open MP** parallelization with domain decomposition
 - High performance parallelization techniques (particle resorting, vectorization, optimized field gathering, etc...)
 - **Cartesian** or **Cylindrical** geometry
 - Possibility to tackle **quasi-1D** or **quasi-2D** simulation scenarios, through appropriate periodic boundary conditions for fields and particles along the zero-gradient directions
 - Use of the **HDF5 collisional database**
 - **Complex chemistry collisions** (MCC and DSMC sampling algorithms)
 - **Complex secondary electron emission** models, differentiating true secondaries and backscattered electrons

- Tested over **more than 1000 cores** with good scalability

Benchmarking the code: Penning spoke discharge (I)

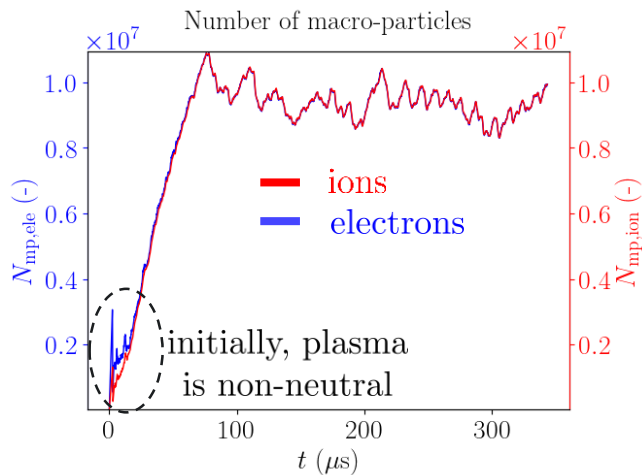
- International benchmark within program LANDMARK (Low temperature magnetized plasma benchmarks): <https://jpb911.wixsite.com/landmark/test-cases>
- 2D simulation box ($x - y$) with z-directed magnetic induction field
- Injection of different ion/electron currents from a “cylindrical region” at the box center
 - Magnetic induction field confines particles within one Larmor radius (much smaller than the simulation box) away from injection region, until a rotating spoke instability is triggered
 - In this quasi-2D simulation, 2 cells along z are considered \rightarrow plasma uniformity along z must be enforced to minimize non-2D effects related to polarization drifts $m\mathbf{q}/B^2 \frac{d\mathbf{E}}{dt}$



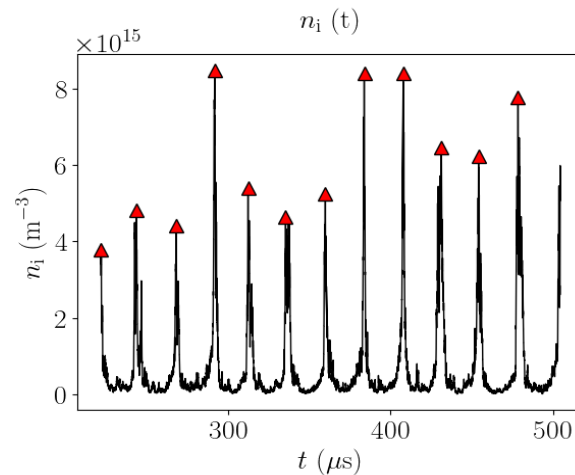
Benchmarking the code: Penning discharge (II)

- Collisionless plasma: particles can move radially outward only through drifts
 - After an initial phase of accumulation of macro-particles, azimuthal non-uniformities and strong electric fields appear
 - Radial drifts due to $E_{\theta}B_z$ transport particles away from injection region
 - After approx. 100 μs , a steady state is reached, featuring a rotating spoke

NUMBER OF MACRO-PARTICLES

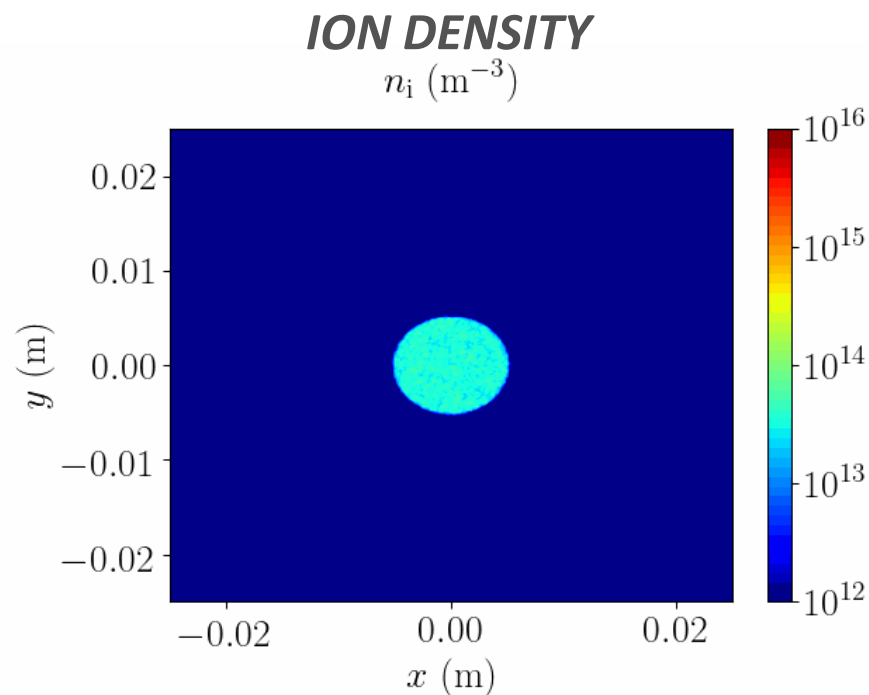
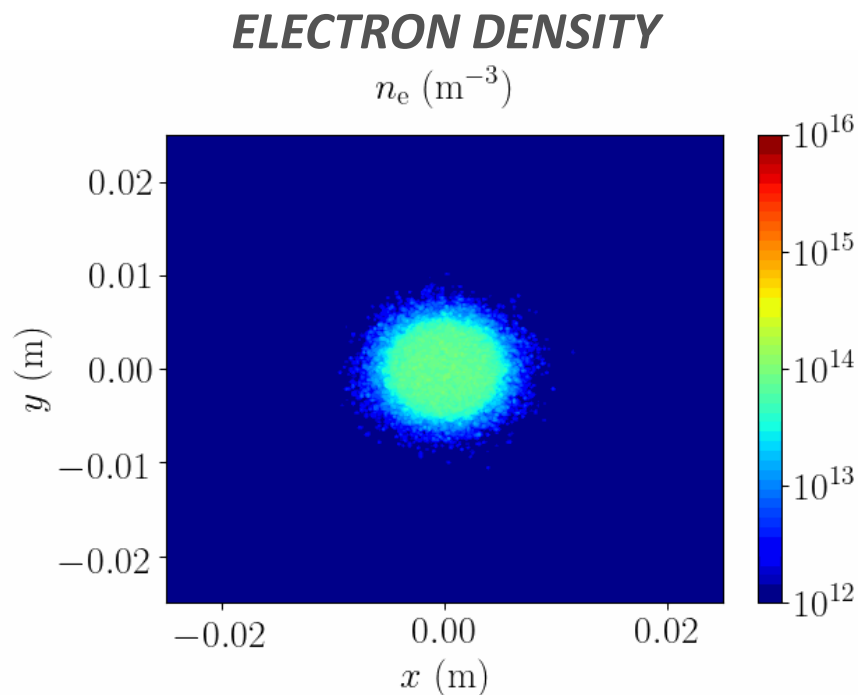


TIME EVOLUTION OF ION DENSITY AT THE DIAGNOSTIC POINT, DURING STEADY STATE



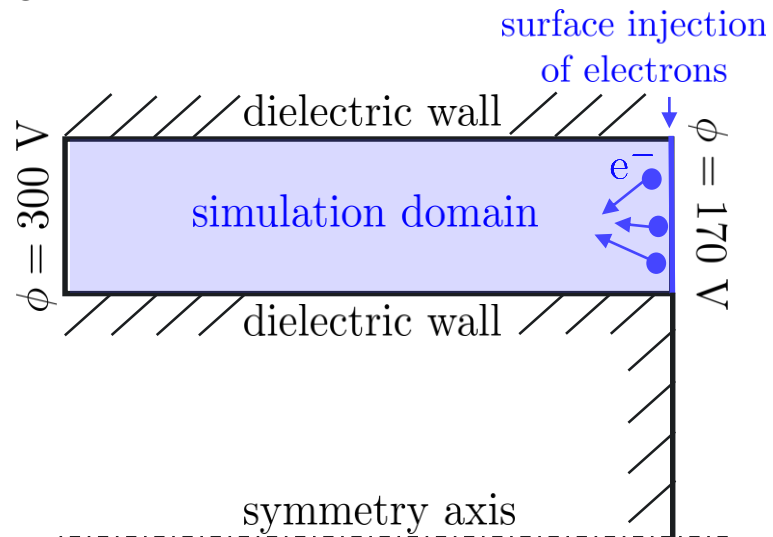
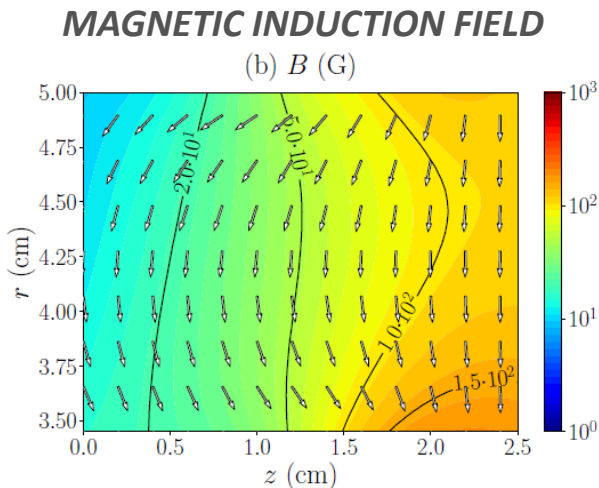
Benchmarking the code: Penning discharge (III)

Onset of the rotating spoke instability. Interval: 0-30 μ s



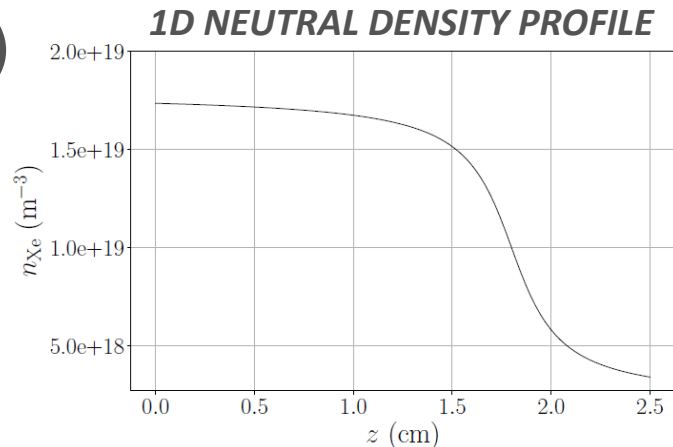
Application to a 2D Hall thruster discharge (I)

- Goal: quick investigation of **neutral density control** in a simplified 2D scenario
- SPT100-like internal channel simulation
 - Dirichlet conditions at anode/exit plane (300/170 V)
 - Dielectric conditions on lateral walls (Neumann)
 - MCC collisions of ions/electrons with neutral atoms
 - Additional anomalous collisions for electrons, based on Bohm's model
 - Injection of electrons from exit plane:
 - Semi-Maxwellian flux distribution at 10 eV
$$f_{\text{inj}}(\mathbf{v}_e, r) \propto \left[|\mathbf{v}_{e,z}| \exp\left(-\frac{m_e v_e^2}{2T_{e0}}\right) \right] r^2$$
 - Background neutrals with z-varying density (**controlled actively**)

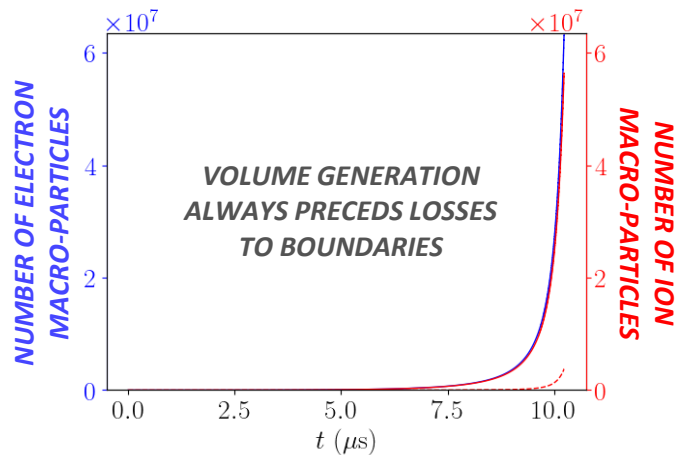


Application to a 2D Hall thruster discharge (II)

- How to account for neutrals in full-PIC simulations?
 - Simulation of neutral macro-particles within the same PIC loop → Enormous number of steps: at least 100-200 μs (**50-100 million steps**, feasible only in 2D)
 - Simulation of neutrals as a fluid, subject to conservation equations → same as above regarding PIC (although with no neutral macro-particles to move)
 - Simulation of neutrals as a **fixed background in time**
 - Volume generation is a run-away process as neutrals are not consumed by ionization
 - Feedback from total ionized mass flow is needed
 - Simulation of neutrals with a **separate TPMC loop** coupled with PIC loop for charged particles



DISCHARGE RUNAWAY WITH NO DENSITY CONTROL

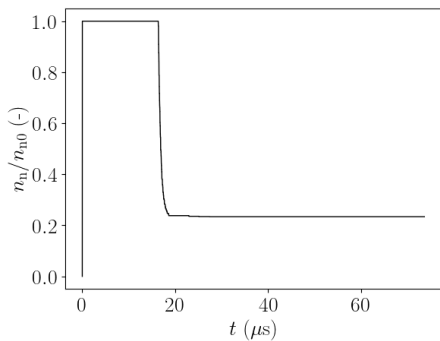


Application to a 2D Hall thruster discharge (III)

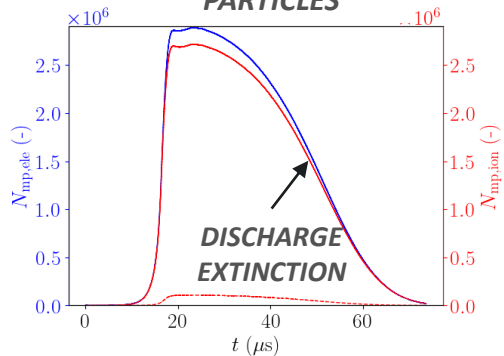
- Targeted ionized mass rate: $\dot{m}_{\text{ion}}^{(TG)}$
- Two control strategies:
 - One-way control:** neutral density corrected with a factor $\dot{m}_{\text{ion}}^{(TG)} / \dot{m}_{\text{ion}}(t^*)$ only at time instants t^* in which the target value is overcome
 - Continuous control:** once reached for the first time, targeted ionization rate is maintained by continuously correcting neutral density at all times by a factor $\dot{m}_{\text{ion}}^{(TG)} / \dot{m}_{\text{ion}}(t)$

ONE-WAY CONTROL

CORRECTION FACTORS

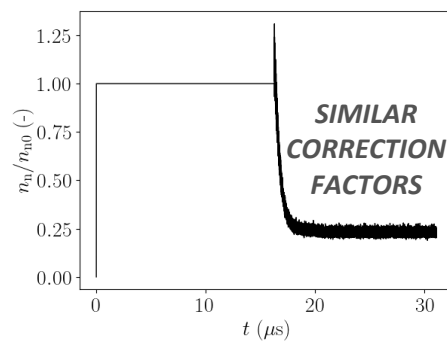


N. MACRO-PARTICLES

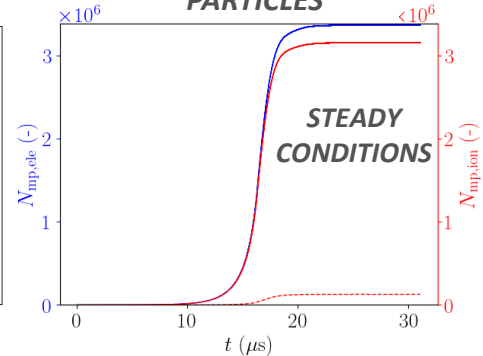


CONTINUOUS CONTROL

CORRECTION FACTORS

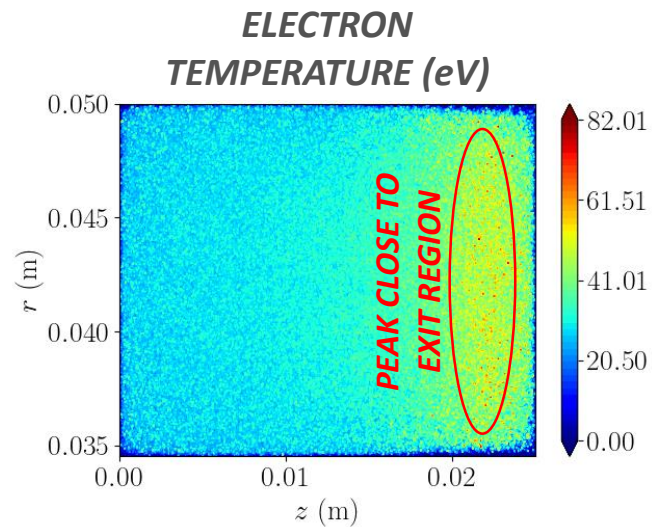
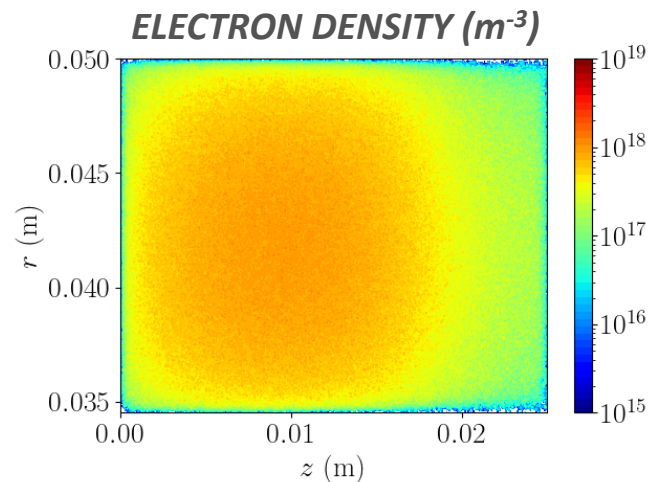
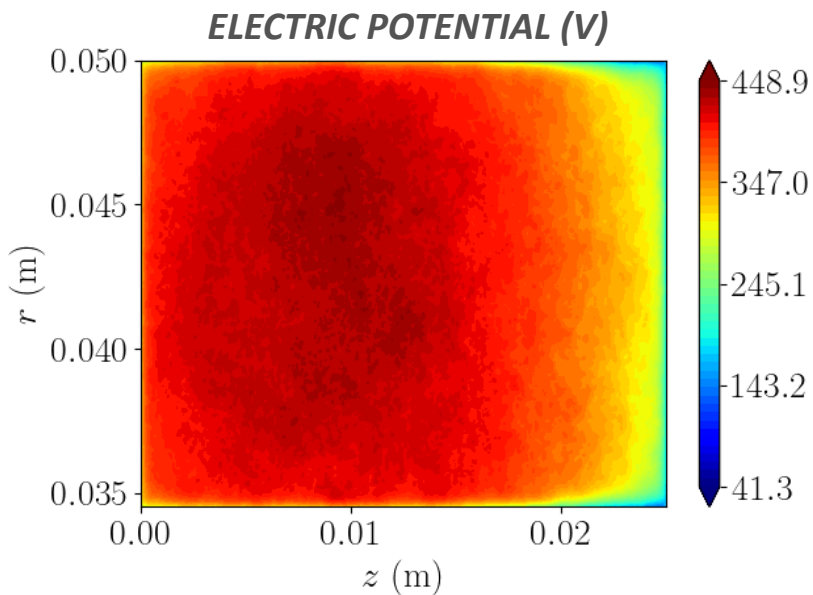


N. MACRO-PARTICLES



Application to a 2D Hall thruster discharge (IV)

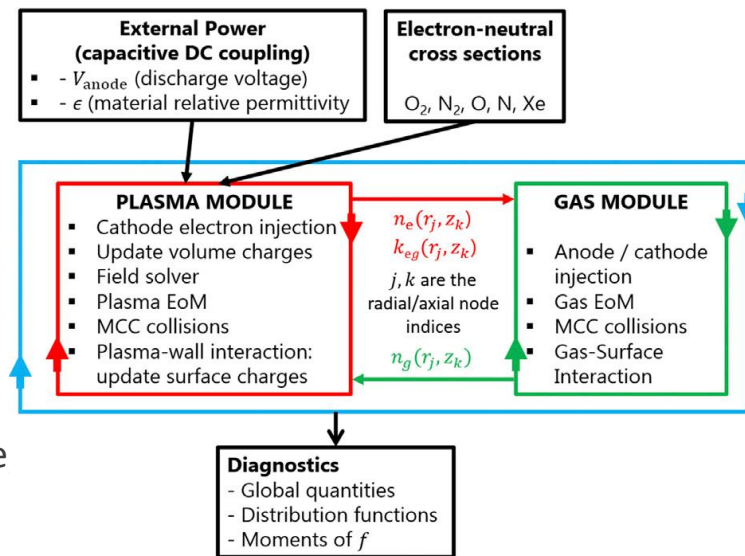
- Preliminary results (instantaneous, no time averaging)
- Simulation inputs (e.g. injected electron current) to be adjusted yet



Conclusions and future work

- The new PICCOLO code has completed the initial development and benchmarking phase
 - Multi-purpose, multi-dimensional, massively parallelized MPI code
- ISTP collisional database for PIC simulation keeps growing, including more and more complex chemistry and propellants
- PICCOLO benchmarks (ongoing):
 - Rotating spoke benchmark
 - HET 2D channel scenario
- Coming next:
 - Implementation of complex chemistry in collisional module (handling of vibration, rotation, and metastable excitation states within a given PIC species)
 - Implementation in PICCOLO of coupled TPMC/PIC architecture to simulate self-consistently the neutrals
 - Reproduction of a 3D HT discharge with a quasi-2D code tailoring anomalous transport model

COUPLED PIC/TPMC LOOPS (FROM REF. [5])



REFERENCES

- [1] F. Taccogna, S. Longo, M. Capitelli, *Particle-in-cell with Monte Carlo simulation of SPT-100 exhaust*, Journal of spacecraft and rockets 39 (3), 409-419
- [2] N. Oudini, F. Taccogna, P. Minelli, *3D fully kinetic simulation of near-field plume region*, 33rd International Electric Propulsion Conference, IEPC2013-419
- [3] A. Domínguez-Vázquez, F. Taccogna, E. Ahedo, *Particle modeling of radial electron dynamics in a controlled discharge of a Hall thruster*, Plasma Sources Science and Technology 27 (6), 064006
- [4] F. Taccogna, R. Schneider, S. Longo, M. Capitelli, *Fully kinetic 2D (r, theta) model of a Hall discharge*, 43rd AIAA/ASME/SAE/ASEE Joint Propulsion Conference & Exhibit, 5211
- [5] F. Taccogna, F. Cichocki and P. Minelli (2022), *Coupling plasma physics and chemistry in the PIC model of electric propulsion: Application to an air breathing, low-power Hall thruster*. Front. Phys. 10:1006994
- [6] F. Taccogna, P. Minelli, *Three-dimensional particle-in-cell model of Hall thruster: the discharge channel*, Physics of Plasmas 25 (6), 061208
- [7] F. Taccogna, P. Minelli, *PIC modeling of negative ion sources for fusion*, New Journal of Physics 19 (1), 015012

Thank you very much for your attention

Any questions?