



Transient chaotic transport in dissipative drift motion



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ABSTRACT

We investigate chaotic particle transport in magnetised plasmas with two electrostatic drift waves. Considering dissipation in the drift motion, we verify that the removed KAM surfaces originate periodic attractors with their corresponding basins of attraction. We show that the properties of the basins depend on the dissipation and the space-averaged escape time decays exponentially when the dissipation increases. We find positive finite time Lyapunov exponents in dissipative drift motion, consequently the trajectories exhibit transient chaotic transport. These features indicate how the transient plasma transport depends on the dissipation.

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1. Introduction

In low-beta magnetically confined plasmas with density gradients, drift waves are electrostatic fluctuations in density, floating potential, and temperature [1,2]. They have relatively long wavelength (compared with the ion Larmor radius), what makes them good candidates for explaining anomalous diffusion across magnetic fields [3]. Nearly coherent drift waves are usually seen in linear machines and drift wave turbulence in toroidal plasmas [4].

Drift waves play a relevant role in transport of particles in magnetically confined plasmas. In fact, the presence of steep density gradients in plasma edge gives rise to turbulence, that can clear up anomalous transport rates observed experimentally. A theoretical description of drift waves driven transport was proposed by Horton leading to a model using partial differential equations for the electrostatic potential [5,6]. Consequently, drift waves appear in magnetised plasmas producing the dominant mechanism for transport of particles across magnetic field lines. A large amount of information obtained from quasi-stationary laboratory experiments for plasma confinement shows that drift waves become unstable by density gradients and temperature gradients, and trapped particle effects [3,7].

Qualitative characteristics of the transport can be approximated by a low-dimensional dynamical system with island chains in phase space due to the superposition of two dominant drift waves [8]. We consider here the two-wave Hamiltonian model which is the simplest system of waves that can exhibit chaotic behaviour used to describe drift waves in magnetic confinement devices and space plasmas [5,9]. Therefore, the chaotic transport of plasma particles are typically related to anomalous diffusion [10]. In addition to the two-wave Hamiltonian model, we have included a dissipation term to study the transport and escape time in dissipative drift motion.

The effect of dissipation on Hamiltonian systems has been an important topic of research. For instance, studies about chaotic scattering in nonlinear physics such as nuclear physics, optical systems, and particle advection in hydrodynamical flows have been described extensively in [11]. Furthermore, the effect of weak dissipation can have relevant consequences on the chaotic scattering as shown in [12,13]. In addition, fractal structures in phase space [14,15] have been investigated in a dissipative chaotic scattering model in [16]. Complementary, it has been verified that the variation of the fractal dimension as a function of the dissipation parameter is described by a crossover phenomenon. There have been further studies about the basin structure of chaotic scattering problems in Hamiltonian systems in [17–20]. Another interesting aspect concerns the observation that the Wada basin topology remains qualitatively unchanged for nonhyperbolic chaotic scattering when

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a weak dissipation is included in a Hamiltonian system [12]. Dissipation also limits the particle acceleration, excluding the Fermi acceleration found in some Hamiltonian systems [21]. It is interesting to note that the dissipation may be associated with collisional effects of particles in confined plasmas [22] or even the energy loss through emission of radiation (since gyrating charged particles do so). Another reported effect is the relationship between mixing length and strong turbulence on the transport due to drift turbulence, investigated by taking into account the collisional viscosity in a two-dimensional nonlinear model of the collisional drift instability [23].

The presence of multiple coexisting attractors, or multistability, is also expected in Hamiltonian systems with weak dissipation. In this case, numerical and rigorous analyses point out that there is a large number of coexisting periodic attractors [24]. For instance, center fixed points of the conservative system (neutrally stable) become, with a small amount of dissipation, stable foci. If such points belong to a chain of m periodic islands, they become period- m foci [25]. As a general rule, the number of attractors tends to infinity as the dissipation vanishes [26]. For small yet nonzero damping, we expect only a finite number of coexisting attractors. This occurs because many periodic orbits (particularly those with high periods) lose their stability in a very rapid way as damping grows up [27].

In this work, we investigate the possible effects of introducing dissipation in the models describing chaotic particle transport in tokamaks. For that, we consider a simple model that has been used in tokamaks (for large aspect ratio, negligible Larmor radius, and other approximations) to new qualitative analyses as, for example, the onset of Lagrangian chaos at the plasma edge. Namely, we analyse the dynamical consequences of introducing dissipation in plasmas by using the two-wave model and where dissipation can cause the destruction of the KAM tori and the chaotic region. As a result, attractors appear in phase space and with their corresponding basins of attraction. We have observed that the pattern of the basin of attraction has a dependence on the damping. On the other hand, Hamiltonian systems present basins similar to dissipative systems, known as basins of escape [29]. We also analyse the particle escape time, and our results show that the time which a particle stay in a region depends on the magnitude of dissipation. We show also that the space-averaged escape time as a function of the damping is represented as a power-law decay. Finally, we have verified the existence of transient chaotic transport.

This paper is organised as follows: in Section 2 we introduce the drift waves model. Section 3 exhibits our results about basins of attractions. In the same phase space we observe that the periodic orbits become attractors. In Section 4, we present the results on the escape time and the transient chaotic transport. To verify the transient chaotic transport, we compute the finite time Lyapunov exponents. Finally, in the last section, we draw the conclusions.

2. Drift waves model

We introduce here the two-wave Hamiltonian particle transport induced by electrostatic waves propagating in the poloidal direction in a magnetised plasma with a constant toroidal magnetic field $\vec{B} = B_0 \hat{e}_z$. The drift velocity of the guiding centers is given by $\vec{v} = (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})/B^2$, and we assume particles moving at this velocity. The electric field is given by the gradient of the potential in the plasma edge $\vec{E} = -\nabla\phi(x, y, t)$, where ϕ is an electrostatic potential given by

$$\phi(x, y, t) = \phi_0(x) + \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \sin(k_{x_i} x) \cos(k_{y_i} y - \omega_i t). \quad (1)$$

This function is composed of a background equilibrium electrostatic potential, given by $\phi_0(x) = ax$, with the superposition of a

collection of N drift waves propagating in the poloidal direction y . Consequently, the equations of motion are

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x} &= -\frac{1}{B_0} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \\ \dot{y} &= \frac{1}{B_0} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

Defining $H(x, y, t) = \phi/B_0$, and identifying x as the canonical momentum and y as its conjugate coordinate, we can see that equation (2) is a Hamiltonian system. For large aspect ratio tokamaks, we use the Cartesian coordinates and identify x and y as the radial and poloidal coordinates, respectively.

Introducing the variables

$$\begin{aligned} x' &= \frac{x}{r_0}, y' = \frac{y}{r_0}, a' = \frac{a}{E_0}, t' = \frac{t}{t_0}, \\ \omega' &= \omega_i t_0, u' = \frac{u}{v_0}, A'_i = \frac{A_i}{E_0 r_0}, k'_i = \frac{\omega'}{u'} = k_i r_0, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

we can find the dimensionless Hamiltonian [5]

$$H(x, y, t) = ax + \sum_{i=1}^N A_i \sin(k_{x_i} x) \cos(k_{y_i} y - \omega_i t). \quad (4)$$

For $N = 1$ the system is integrable and presents stable orbits, whereas for $N > 1$ the integrability depends on the phase of each wave velocity. The system is integrable when the phase velocities are the same. However, the system is not integrable and can exhibit chaotic behaviour, if at least one phase velocity is different.

Here, we consider the trajectories driven by a resonant wave whose phase velocity $u_1 = \omega_1/k_{y_1} = a$, where a is a constant. Trajectories are trapped in phase space in cells separated by a separatrix. The addition of a perturbing second wave breaks the separatrix and the remaining cells become immersed in a chaotic sea. With these considerations in mind, the equations of motion can be derived from the Hamiltonian

$$H(x, y, t) = A_1 \sin(k_{x1} x) \cos(k_{y1} y) + A_2 \sin(k_{x2} x) \cos(k_{y2} (y - ut)), \quad (5)$$

where $u = |\omega_2/k_{y2} - \omega_1/k_{y1}|$ is the difference of phase velocity between the two waves. We add damping terms to the equations of motion derived from (5) obtaining

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= A_1 k_{y1} \sin(k_{x1} x) \sin(k_{y1} y) + \\ &A_2 k_{y2} \sin(k_{x2} x) \sin[k_{y2} (y - ut)] - \mu_x x, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dt} &= A_1 k_{x1} \cos(k_{x1} x) \cos(k_{y1} y) + \\ &A_2 k_{x2} \cos(k_{x2} x) \cos[k_{y2} (y - ut)] - \mu_y y, \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

where μ_x and μ_y are the damping parameters, and we consider $\mu_x = \mu_y = \mu$ in this work.

Without damping, a single particle motion in one drift wave is described by an integrable Hamiltonian system and consequently it can be solved analytically. For a resonant wave, a two-dimensional lattice of counter rotating rolls separated by a separatrix is created in the resonant region. The particles cannot cross the separatrix so that they are confined to motion within a single roll. The second wave, with an amplitude smaller than that of the first wave, is treated as a perturbation. The Hamiltonian is no longer time-independent so that a particle is no longer confined to a single roll [3]. Then, qualitative features of the transport can be approximated by a low-dimensional dynamical system with island chains in phase space due to the superposition of two dominant drift waves.

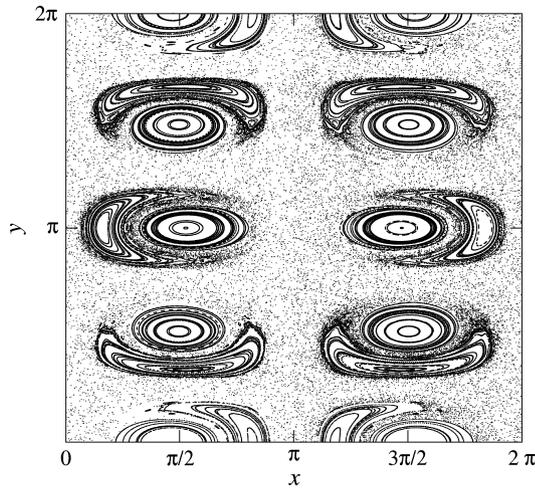


Fig. 1. Poincaré section of the phase space plot for $A_1 = 1$, $A_2 = 0.1$, $k_{x1} = 1$, $k_{x2} = \sqrt{3}$, $k_{y1} = 1$, $k_{y2} = 0.5$, $u = 1.5$, and $\mu = 0$.

Fig. 1 shows a Poincaré cross-section, where we consider $A_1 = 1$, $A_2 = 0.1$, $k_{x1} = 1$, $k_{x2} = \sqrt{3}$, $k_{y1} = 1$, $k_{y2} = 0.5$, $u = 1.5$, and $\mu = 0$. The Poincaré cross-section is obtained by means of the values of the motion sampled at each time period given by $2\pi/u$. We can see periodic orbits as well chaotic behaviour which can be found around them. The phase space of a Hamiltonian system generally consists of islands of invariant tori immersed in a chaotic sea connecting the main islands. Consequently, in the considered phase space the chaotic particles are not confined.

3. Basins of attraction

A basin of attraction is a region of phase space defined by the set of points that taken as initial conditions are driven by the dynamics of a dissipative dynamical system to a particular attractor. In other words, in dynamical systems, an attractor is a set towards that a system tends to evolve, regardless of the starting conditions inside its basin of attraction [30]. Property values that get close enough to the attractor values remain close even if slightly disturbed.

Fig. 2 exhibits, in black points, the appearance of periodic, quasi-periodic, and chaotic orbits for the dissipation free case $\mu = 0$ (conservative). This structure does not persist if a small amount of dissipation is introduced, since the periodic orbits become attractors. We can see some attractors that are identified by coloured symbols, where we consider a small amount of dissipation, $\mu = 10^{-3}$. There are two period-1 attractors, one represented by a black cross and another by a black triangle. The brown crosses correspond to a period-2 attractor. The green crosses represent a period-9 attractor. The attractors with period 10 and with period 40 are identified by blue and red crosses, respectively.

We can see basins of attraction in **Fig. 3** for the cases (a) $\mu = 10^{-3}$, (b) $\mu = 10^{-2}$, and (c) $\mu = 10^{-1}$. The procedure used to obtain the basin of attraction consists of iterating a grid of initial conditions in phase space and observing their asymptotic behaviour. The black regions represent the initial conditions that go to one period-1 attractor, and the red regions correspond to the other period-1 attractor. The yellow regions represent the initial conditions that escape outside this phase space region. It is possible to see small white regions that are attractors of period greater than one. For a weak damping the system presents a high number of coexisting attractors, and their corresponding basins have a complex structure. By increasing the value of the damping it is possible to verify a decrease in the number of attractors. Due to the dissipation, the chaotic area is reduced in phase space.

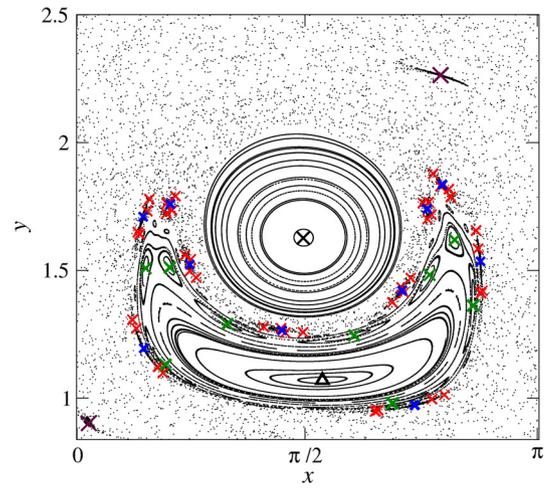


Fig. 2. Poincaré section of the phase space plot for $A_1 = 1$, $A_2 = 0.1$, $k_{x1} = 1$, $k_{x2} = \sqrt{3}$, $k_{y1} = 1$, $k_{y2} = 0.5$, and $u = 1.5$. The black points correspond to the dissipation free case, $\mu = 0$, and the coloured symbols to the case with a small amount of dissipation $\mu = 10^{-3}$. (Colour online.)

Chaotic behaviour begins with the presence of the second wave for the dissipative free case. The phase space in **Fig. 2** is composed of chaotic and regular orbits, and the system displays anomalous transport [5]. A closer real system imply loss of particles and energy trough the plasma edge. The $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ drift motion is a simple model to study fusion and confinement in plasma as well as transport properties. Attractors and their corresponding basins of attraction have never been considered in the two-wave plasma model. In the dissipative case of **Fig. 2** there are several attractors represented with coloured symbols, however not all initial conditions in the grid go to these attractors. This is shown in **Fig. 3(a)** with dissipation $\mu = 10^{-3}$, where the yellow colour represents initial conditions that escape out of the bounded region. To investigate the particle escape, we set a reference limit on the system. Particles that do not escape are attracted to periodic attractors in the considered grid.

Chaotic orbits in **Fig. 2** are in the same region where in **Fig. 3(a)** black, red and yellow points are mixed. Chaotic orbits observed in the dissipative free case are, in the dissipative case, in the basins of attraction of different attractors. Even so, we recognise a predominant yellow basin. On the other hand, it is possible to determine another two basins of attraction composed of black and red points. The orbits in these two basins of attraction were quasi-periodic orbits in the conservative case. This way, with the small dissipation, neighbouring orbits in the chaotic sea may go an attractor or escape through the chosen reference limit (representing the plasma edge). In **Fig. 3(b)** damping is increased and the limit of the black and red basins start to blend. At the same time the yellow region start to stay more defined. We can see regions where there are not mixed points, in addition yellow homogeneous regions are formed.

The scenery changes with dissipation $\mu = 10^{-1}$. The period-1 attractor of the red basin disappears. We have now a basin of attraction composed of black and yellow points. In **Fig. 3(c)** the basin of attraction represented by the yellow colour does not share the same regions of the others points which go to an attractor, instead there is a basin of attraction defined for the particles that go out the bounded region. This way, we have a basin of attraction of particles which can escape the delimited area. Even with dissipation, it is possible to observe a trapped effect, because particles are attracted for regions in the plasma, and other particles escape towards the plasma edge. Thereby, we observe that transport properties change with dissipation in the $\vec{E} \times \vec{B}$ motion.

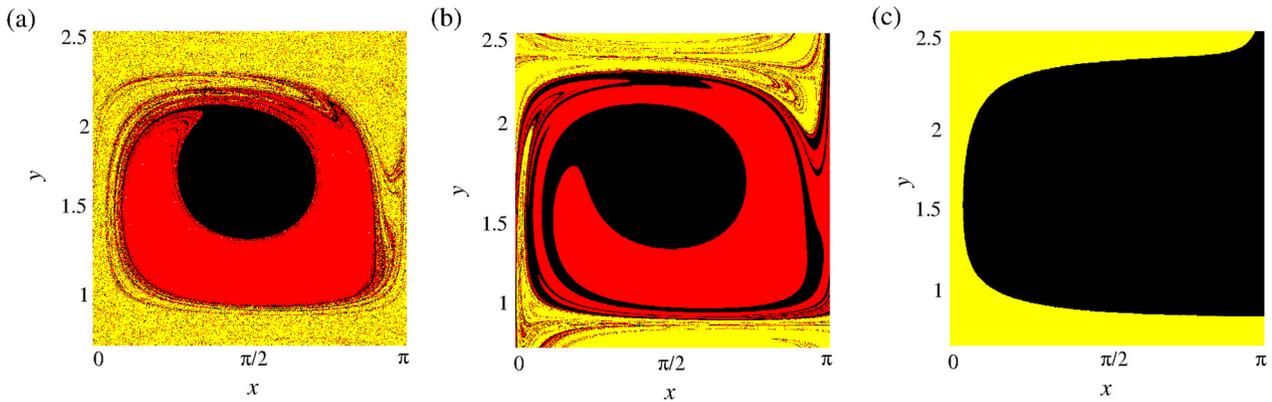


Fig. 3. Basin of attraction for (a) $\mu = 10^{-3}$, (b) $\mu = 10^{-2}$, and (c) $\mu = 10^{-1}$. The black and red colours correspond to the basins of period-1 attractors and the yellow colour corresponds to the initial conditions that escape outside this phase space region. (Colour online.)

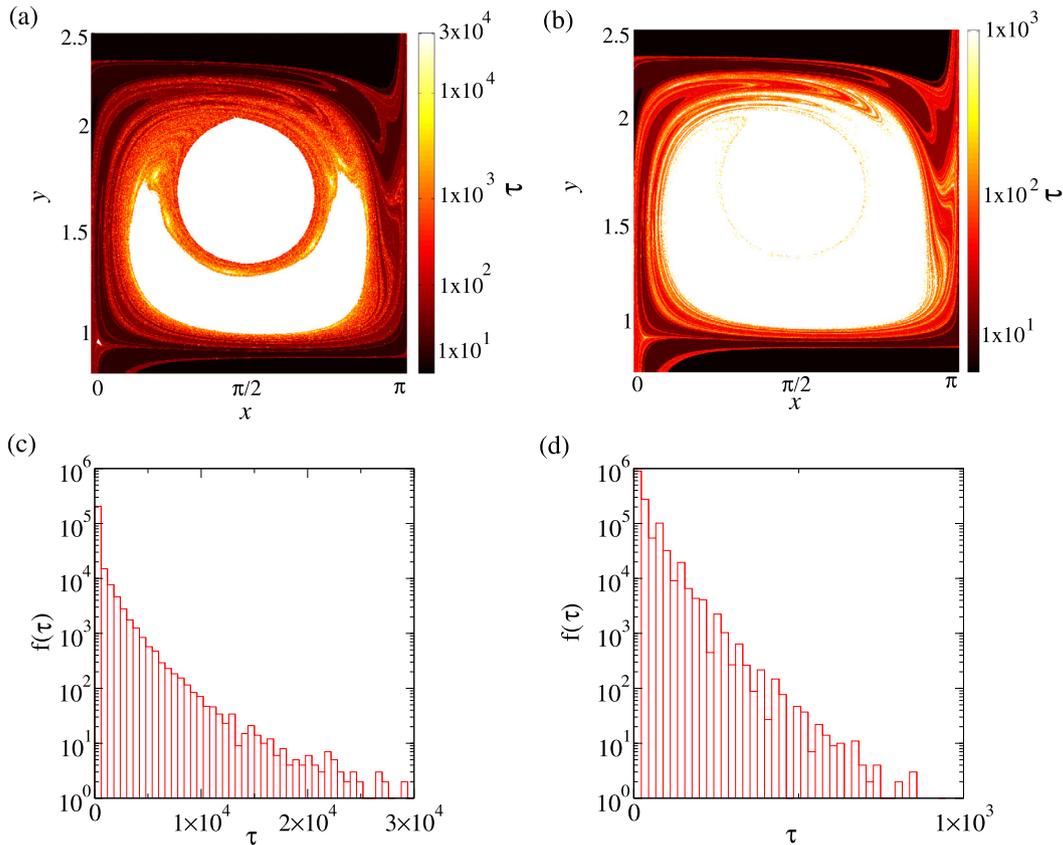


Fig. 4. Escape time in colour scale as a function of the initial conditions for (a) $\mu = 10^{-5}$ and (b) $\mu = 10^{-3}$. (c) and (d) are the distributions of the escape time corresponding to (a) and (b), respectively. (Colour online.)

4. Escape time and transient chaotic transport

Our goal here is to study the dependence of the escape time on the damping parameter. We consider that a trajectory has escaped when it has crossed the boundary of the phase space region. In order to obtain the passage time for the escape we consider the phase space region $0 < x \leq \pi$ and $0.7 < y \leq 2.5$.

Fig. 4 presents the escape time for $A_1 = 1$, $A_2 = 0.1$, $k_{x1} = 1$, $k_{x2} = \sqrt{3}$, $k_{y1} = 1$, $k_{y2} = 0.5$, and $u = 1.5$. In Fig. 4(a) and (b) we show the escape time (τ) in colour scale from a grid of initial conditions under the drift waves model with dissipation equal to $\mu = 10^{-5}$ and $\mu = 10^{-3}$, respectively. The white region are the initial conditions which do not escape from the phase space region, namely there are initial conditions which go to an attractor there. We compute the distribution $f(\tau)$, shown in Fig. 4(c)

($\mu = 10^{-5}$) and (d) ($\mu = 10^{-3}$), by means of the escape times τ of initial conditions outside the basin of attraction. In this case, the distributions are skewed right, due to the fact that a high quantity of initial conditions have an escape time larger than 10^4 for $\mu = 10^{-5}$, and larger than 10^2 for $\mu = 10^{-3}$.

In order to verify the behaviour of the escape time with the damping, we calculate the space-averaged escape time

$$\langle \tau \rangle = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \tau_m, \tag{8}$$

where M is the number of initial conditions that escape from the phase space region. The dependence of the space-averaged escape time upon the damping is depicted in Fig. 5, where the mean value is calculated by means of 2.5×10^5 initial conditions. The least-

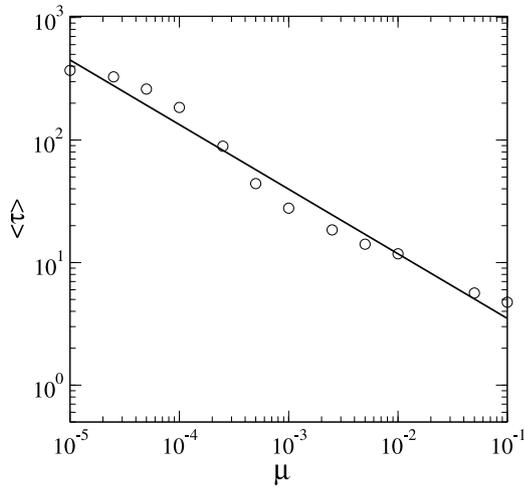


Fig. 5. Space-averaged escape time as a function of the damping constant. The solid line is a power-law fit.

squares fit in Fig. 5 shows a power-law dependence on the form $\langle \tau \rangle = 1.04\mu^{-0.53}$. This way, the space-averaged decreases when the damping increases. The decay of the transient trajectories can be associated to the homoclinic tangle present in the chaotic sea, as reported for chaotic field lines escape in tokamaks [31].

Transport phenomena is relevant for many applications such as fluid mixing, particle accelerators, and particle transport in fusion plasmas [32]. The focus of such studies on magnetic fusion have been on the transport processes in magnetically confined plasma [33,34]. Marcus and collaborators [28] studied chaotic transport in reversed shear plasma profiles, where they investigated effects from electric and magnetic reversed shear fields on plasma confinement. Chaotic transport occurs when the particle trajectories present chaotic behaviour. In Fig. 1, due to the chaotic sea, it is possible to observe the chaotic transport. Nevertheless, the chaotic sea disappears when the damping is introduced.

Lyapunov exponents are a good diagnostic tool for analysing chaotic motion [35,36]. Finite Lyapunov exponents allow the understanding of local and global properties of a dynamical flow, as well as nonhyperbolic behaviour. This way, we analyse the particle trajectories by means of the Lyapunov exponents in dissipative drift motion.

The i th Lyapunov exponent is defined in terms of the growth rate of the i th principal axis of the ellipsoid $p_i(t)$ monitored of an infinitesimal n -sphere of initial conditions,

$$\lambda_i = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{t} \log \frac{p_i(t)}{p_i(0)}. \quad (9)$$

The system is chaotic when it has one or more positive Lyapunov exponents. In our simulations, the Lyapunov exponents are obtained according to the algorithm proposed by Wolf et al. [37]. Next, to analyse transient chaos we calculate Lyapunov exponent for finite time intervals [38]. The i th ($i = 1, 2$) time- T Lyapunov exponent associated with the point $(x(0), y(0))$ is given by

$$\lambda_i(x(0), y(0), T) = \frac{1}{T} \ln \left(\|\mathcal{M}^T(x(0), y(0))\mathcal{U}_T\| \right), \quad (10)$$

where $\mathcal{M}^T(x(0), y(0))$ denotes the Jacobian matrix of the time interval T evaluated at the point $(x(0), y(0))$, and \mathcal{U}_T is the eigenvector. The finite time Lyapunov exponents depend on the initial condition $(x(0), y(0))$, while their infinite time counterparts

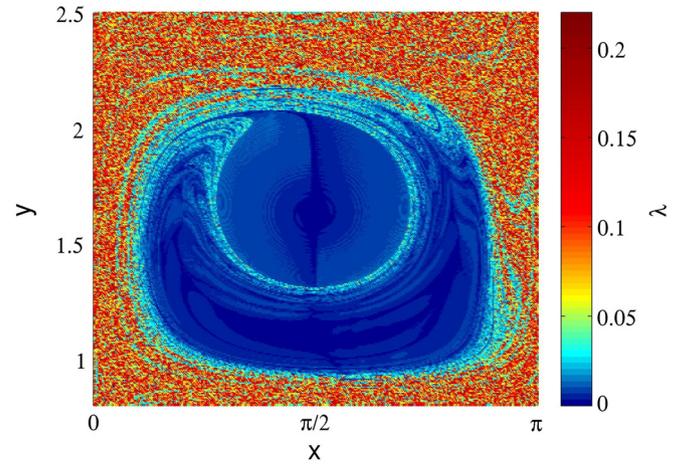


Fig. 6. Finite time Lyapunov exponents in colour scale as a function of the initial conditions for $T = 100$, $A_1 = 1$, $A_2 = 0.1$, $k_{x1} = 1$, $k_{x2} = \sqrt{3}$, $k_{y1} = 1$, $k_{y2} = 0.5$, $u = 1.5$, and $\mu = 0.001$. (Colour online.)

$$\lambda_i = \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_i(x(0), y(0), T), \quad (11)$$

present the same value for almost every point $(x(0), y(0))$ [39].

Attractors appear when we introduce damping in the drift motion, consequently there are no islands neither chaotic sea in the phase space. Having this in mind, we used the finite time Lyapunov exponents [38] to verify the existence of transient chaotic transport. We consider that this form of transport occurs before the particle trajectories go to the periodic attractors. Fig. 6 shows the finite time Lyapunov exponents in colour scale as a function of the initial conditions. The dark blue regions correspond to the particle trajectories that do not escape to attractors outside the region $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ and $0.5 \leq y \leq 2.5$. The regions with colours different of dark blue represent the trajectories that not only escape from this region, but also have positive finite time Lyapunov exponents. As a result, in these regions the trajectories present transient chaotic transports.

5. Conclusions

We have analysed the two-wave Hamiltonian model to describe a chaotic transport of particles in plasma confinement. Thus, the chaotic transport of plasma particles are typically related to anomalous diffusion.

We have included a dissipative term in the two-wave model. With the dissipation we were able to observe the destruction of KAM tori, as well as the disappearance of the chaotic region. Due to the damping, the system possesses basins of attraction. Furthermore, we verified that the pattern of the basin of attraction depends on the damping parameter.

For the damped two-wave model, we have investigated the escape time dependence on the damping parameter. We have observed that the quantity of initial conditions with high escape time decreases when the damping parameter increases. Moreover, our numerical results show that the space-averaged escape time obeys a power-law scaling with the increasing of the damping. We have also studied the transport and we have identified transient chaotic transport.

Although the model used in this work is a simple one, commonly introduced to discuss new qualitative transport analyses, our results indicate how the dissipative effect could modify the particle chaotic transport in tokamaks. Thus, the presented predictions suggest that further analyses should be introduced to more realistic models to predictions that could be validate in tokamak experiments.

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