

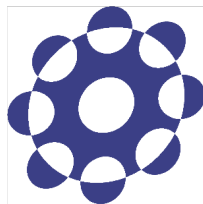
Simulations of Energetic Particle Driven Geodesic Acoustic Mode and Global Alfvén Eigenmode in 3- dimensional LHD Equilibrium

Hao WANG (王 灝)¹, Yasushi TODO (藤堂 泰)^{1,2},
Yasuhiro SUZUKI (鈴木 康浩)^{1,2}

¹National Institute for Fusion Science (核融合科学研究所)

²The Graduate University for Advanced Studies (総合研究大学院大学)

第21回NEXT研究会
2016年3月10日~11日
京都テルサ



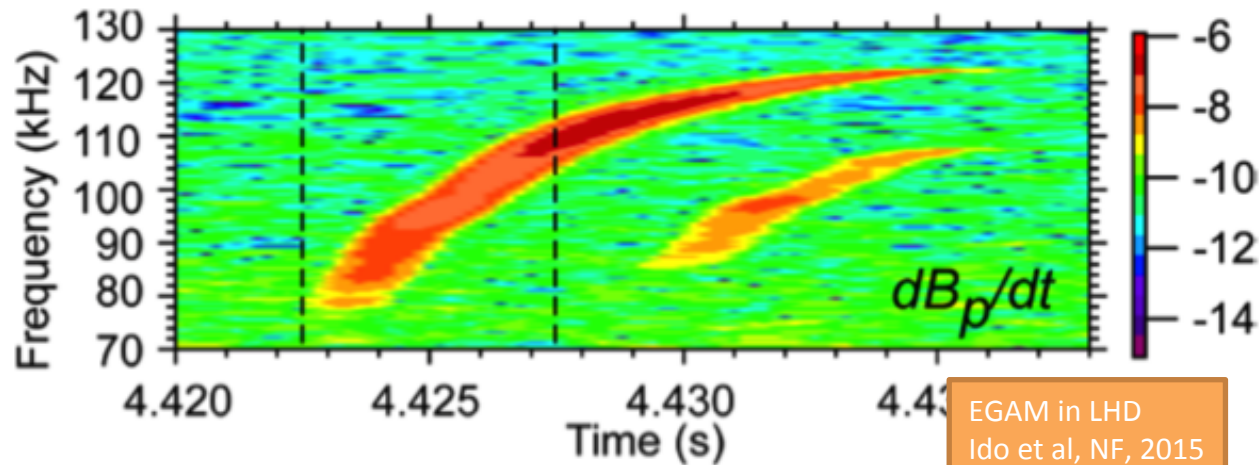
Outline

- Introduction
- Simulation Results
- Summary

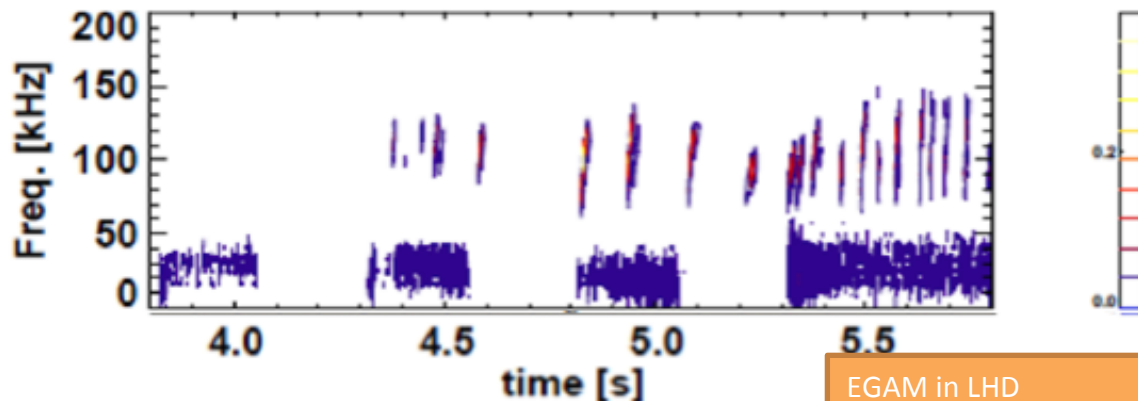
Outline

- Introduction
- Simulation Results
- Summary

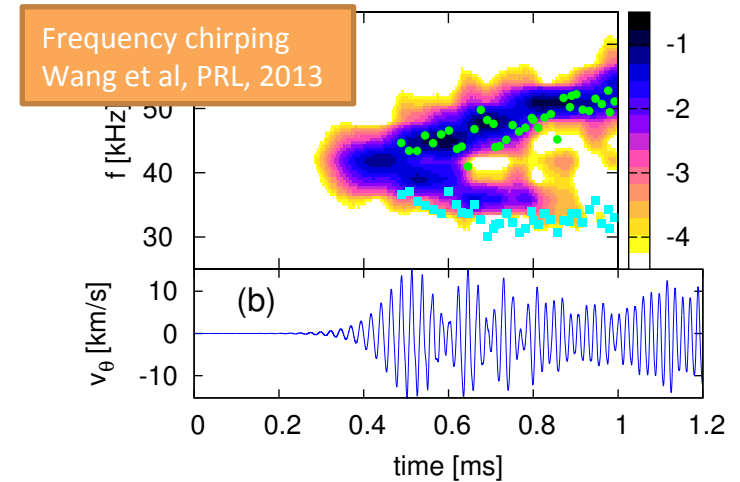
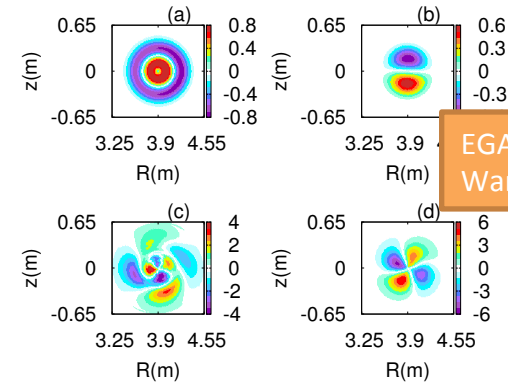
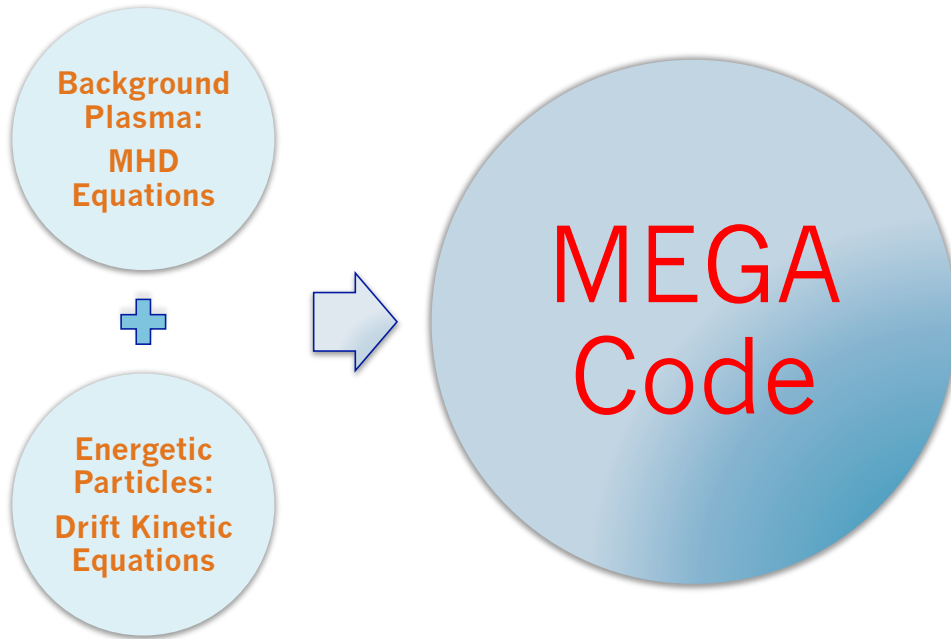
Energetic Particle Driven Geodesic Acoustic Mode (EGAM) in LHD



- In LHD, the EGAM frequency chirps, and the initial frequencies are 50~100 kHz.
- The frequency chirping rate $d\omega/dt$ decreases with time.
- Some low frequency mode (less than 40kHz) appears.



Simulation Model



- The hybrid code MEGA is used to simulate EGAM. [Todo, Phys. Plasmas, 2006]
- The EGAM simulation under the 2-dimensional equilibrium is already carried out.
- The equilibrium data is generated by HINT2 code. [Suzuki et al, NF, 2006]

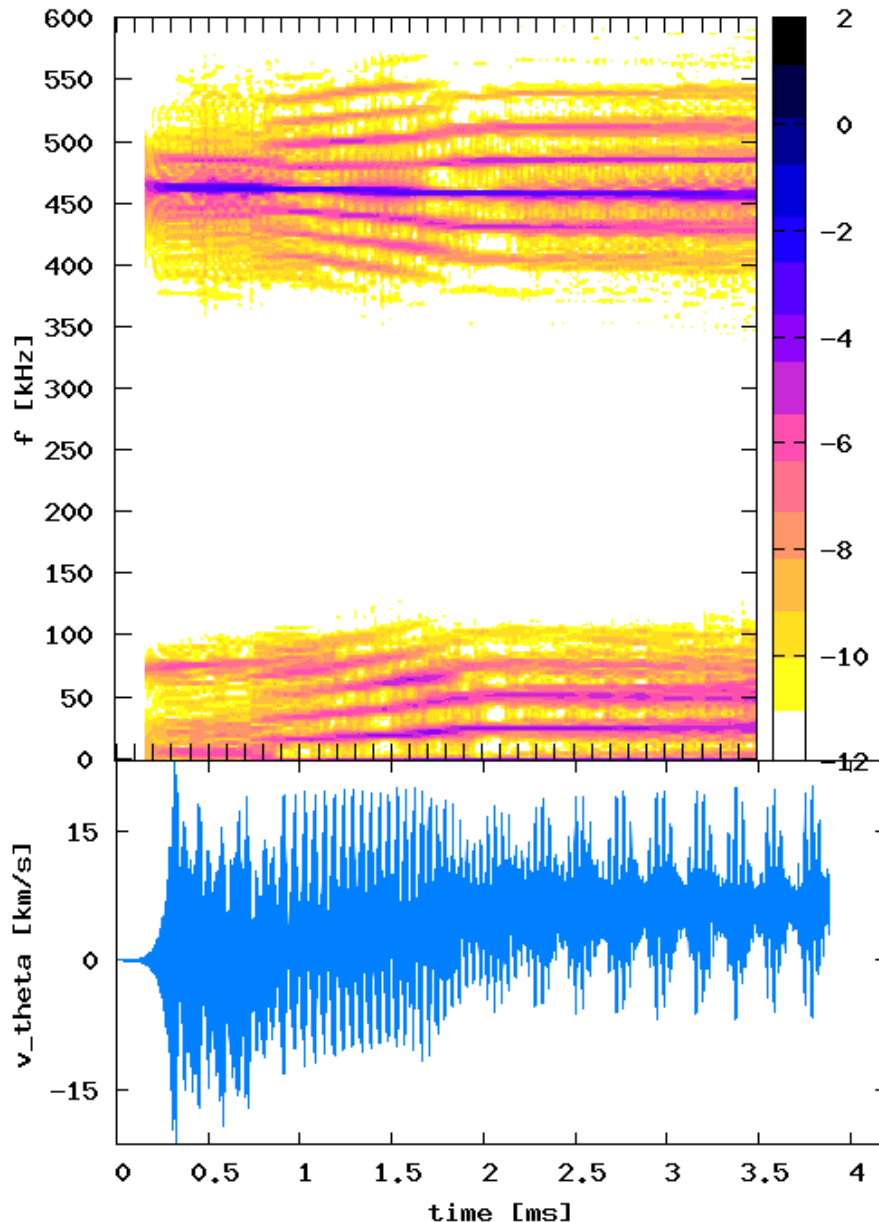
Simulation Parameters

- **The equilibrium data is based on LHD shot #109031, at time=4.94s.**
- The energy of neutral beam injection (NBI) is 170 keV.
- The energetic particle distribution function in the pitch angle Λ space $f(\Lambda)$ is Gaussian-type.
- The energetic particle distribution function in velocity space $\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{v})$ is a **bump-on-tail type** due to the charge exchange with neutral particles in the experiment.
- The safety factor q profile has a negative shear with $q_0=2.8$ on the magnetic axis, and $q_{\text{edge}}=0.8$ on the plasma edge.
- The simulations are implemented under 2 different conditions of energetic particle beta **$\beta_h=5\%$ and $\beta_h=4\%$.**

Outline

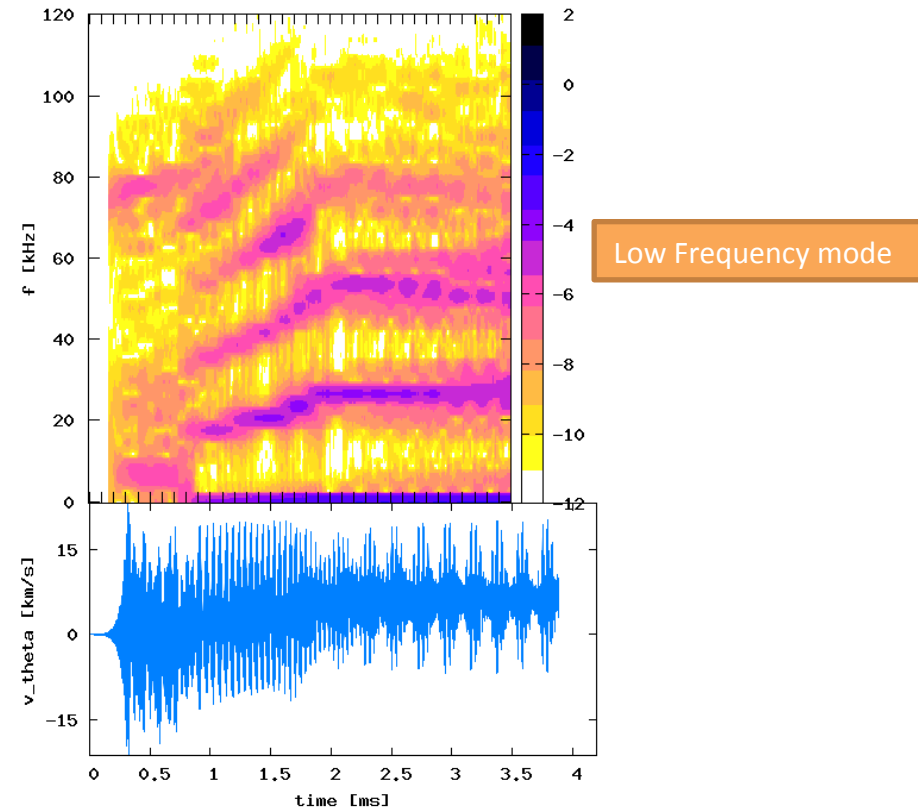
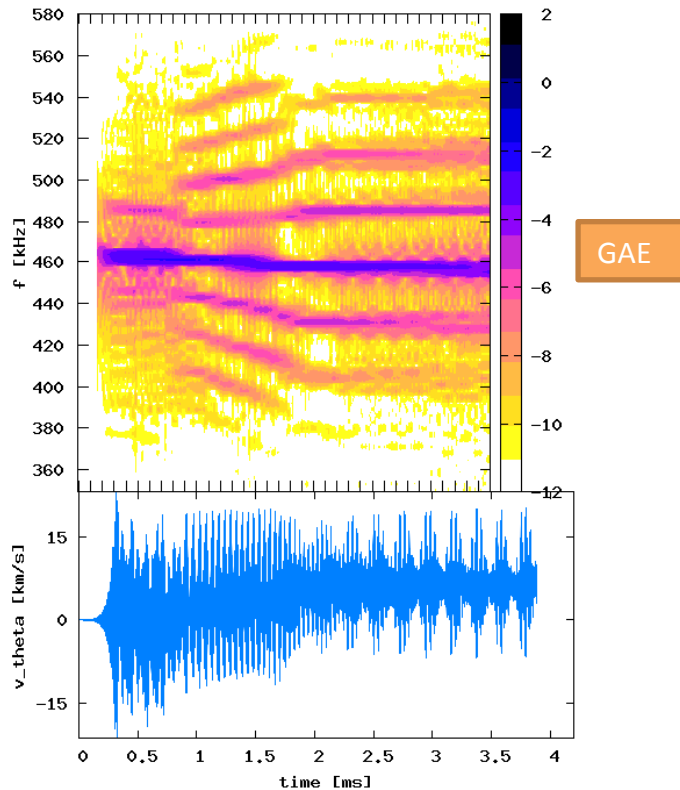
- Introduction
- **Simulation Results**
- Summary

Time Evolution of the modes ($\beta_h=5\%$)



- The GAE with $f \sim 460$ kHz is dominant, and the EGAM with frequency $f \sim 75$ kHz also appears with relatively weak amplitude.
- The average of the poloidal flow takes a positive value, which indicates the generation of the negative radial electric field due to the redistribution of energetic ions.

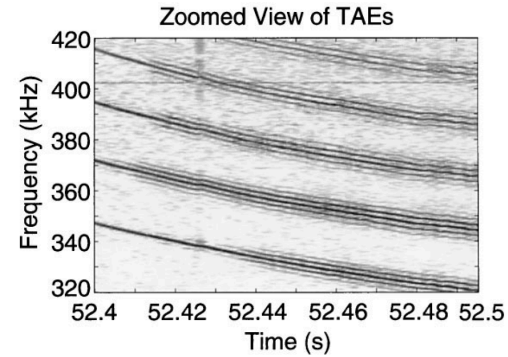
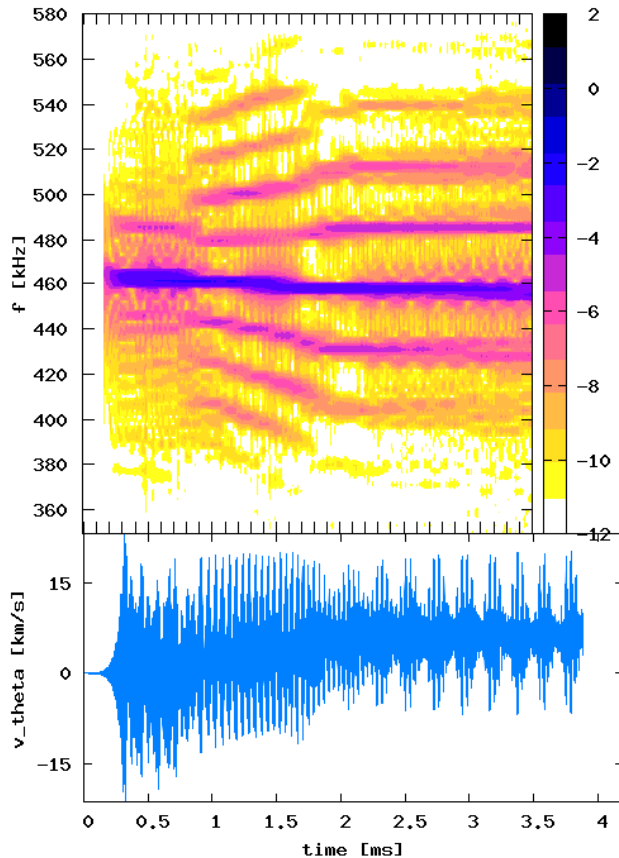
The Low Frequency Mode is Induced by the GAE



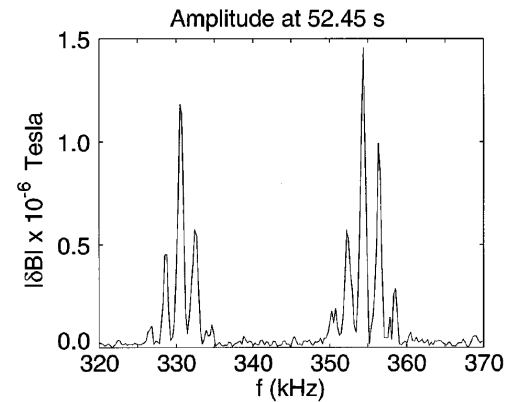
- Both the GAE branches and the low frequency mode chirp from 0.9ms to 2ms.
- Both the GAE branches and the low frequency mode have 25kHz mode frequency differences ($\Delta\omega/2\pi=25\text{kHz}$).
- The low frequency mode is induced by the GAE.

The Simulated Splitting Phenomena is Similar with TAE in JET

MEGA Simulation

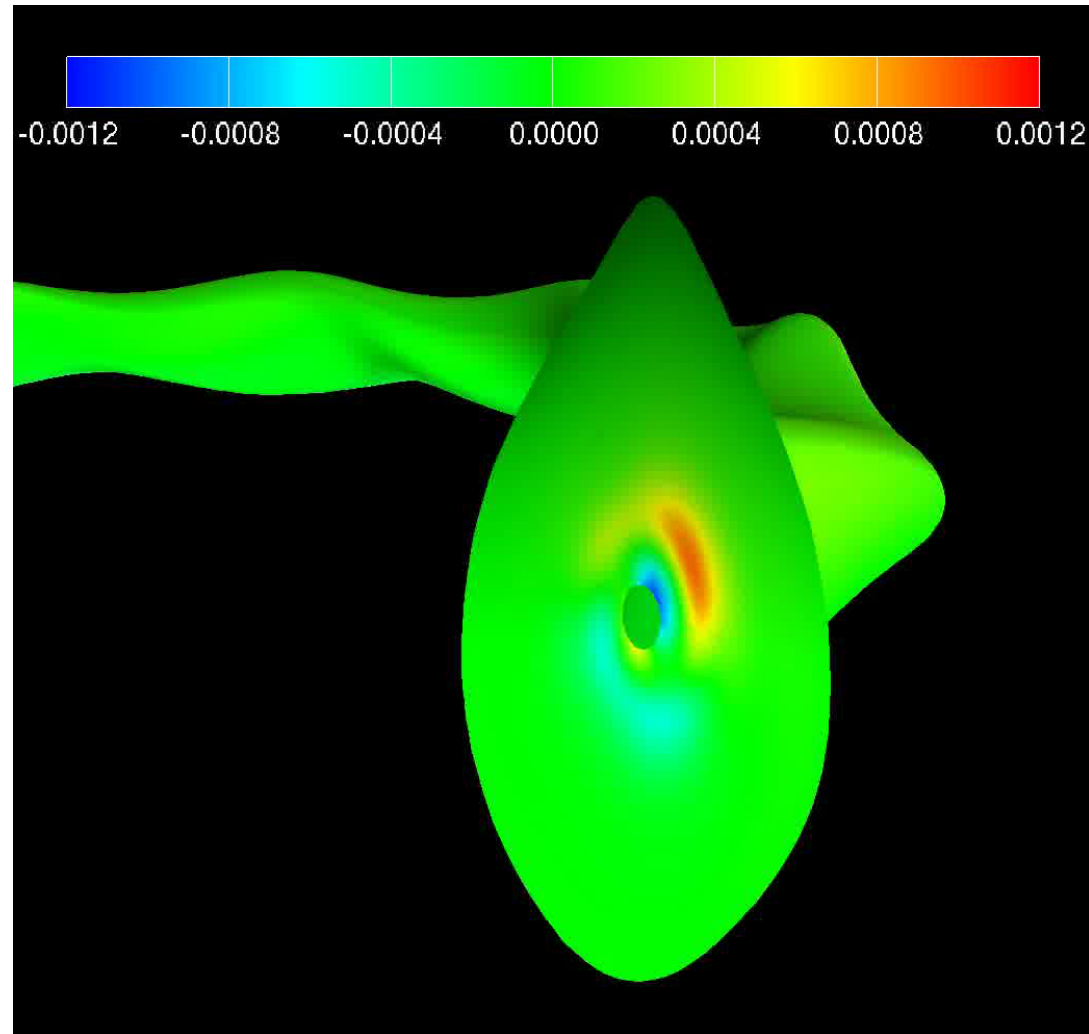


TAE in JET
A. Fasoli, PRL, 1998



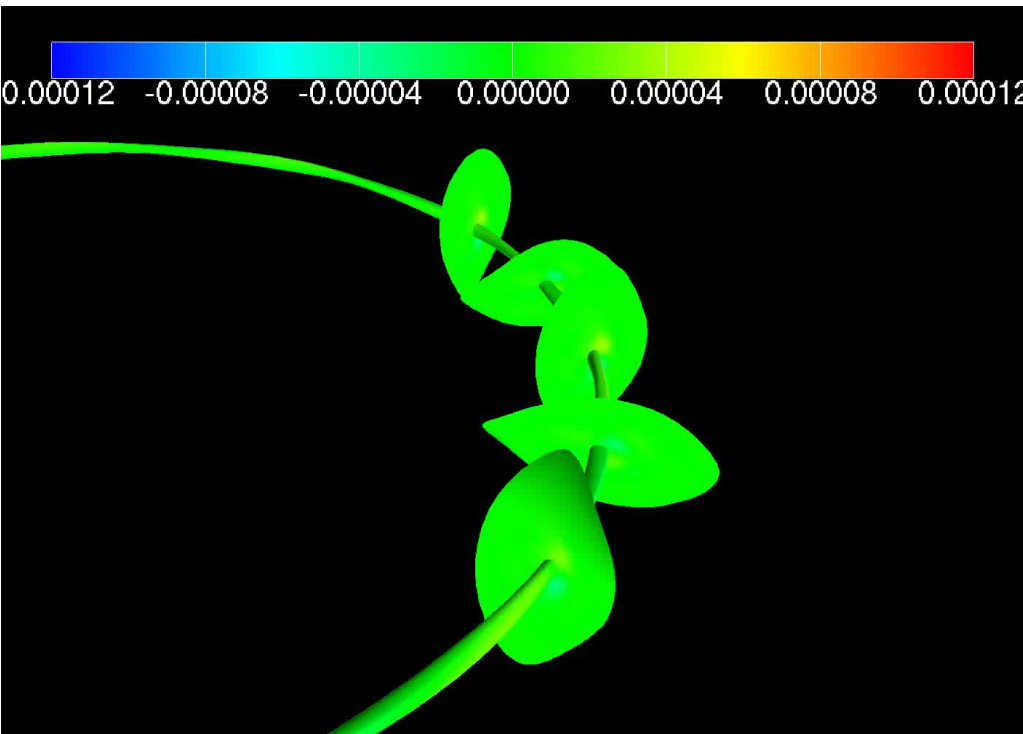
- The splitting phenomena can be interpreted via a nonlinear theory of near-threshold regimes. [H.Berk, Plasma Phys. Rep., 1997]

The Movie of v_θ in nonlinear phase



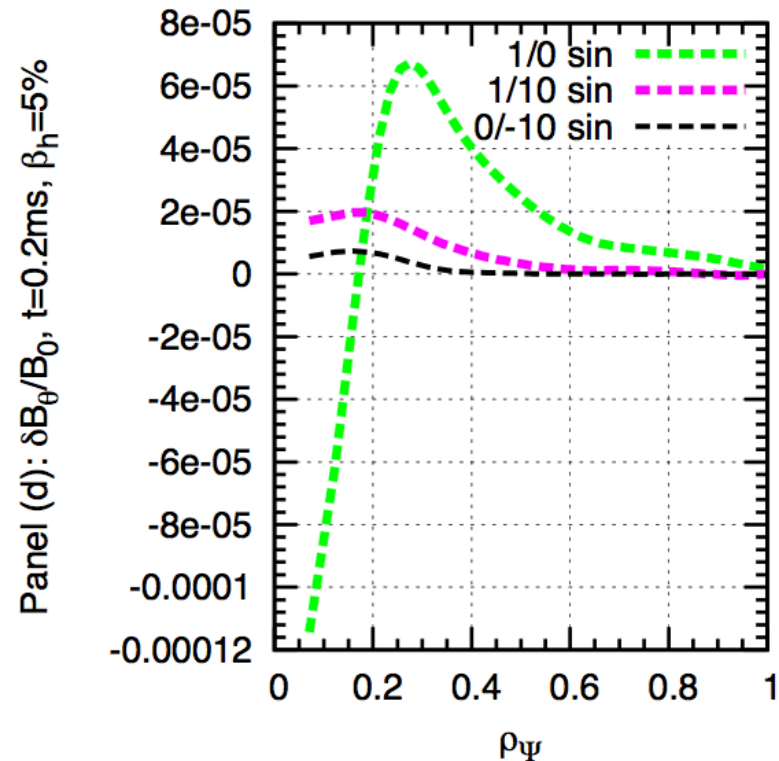
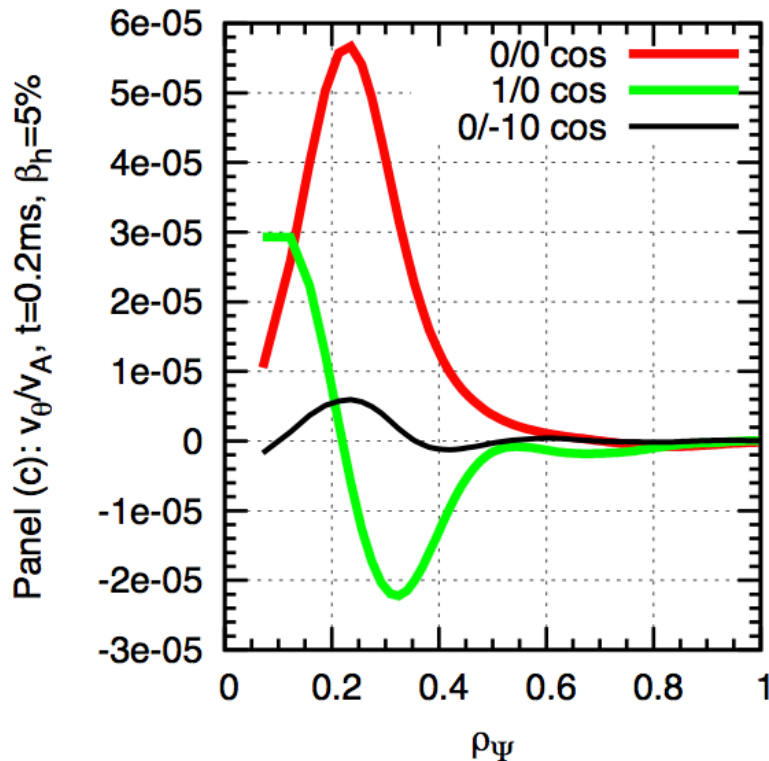
- The range of the color bar is fixed from $-0.0012 v_A$ to $0.0012 v_A$.
- Only the nonlinear phase is shown.
- The $m/n=0/0$ and $1/0$ components are dominant.

The Movie of δP



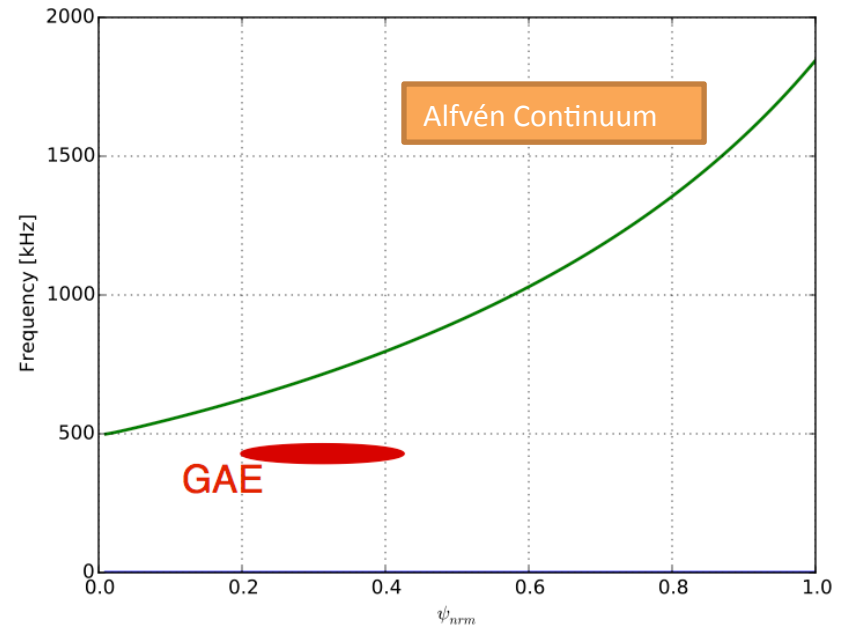
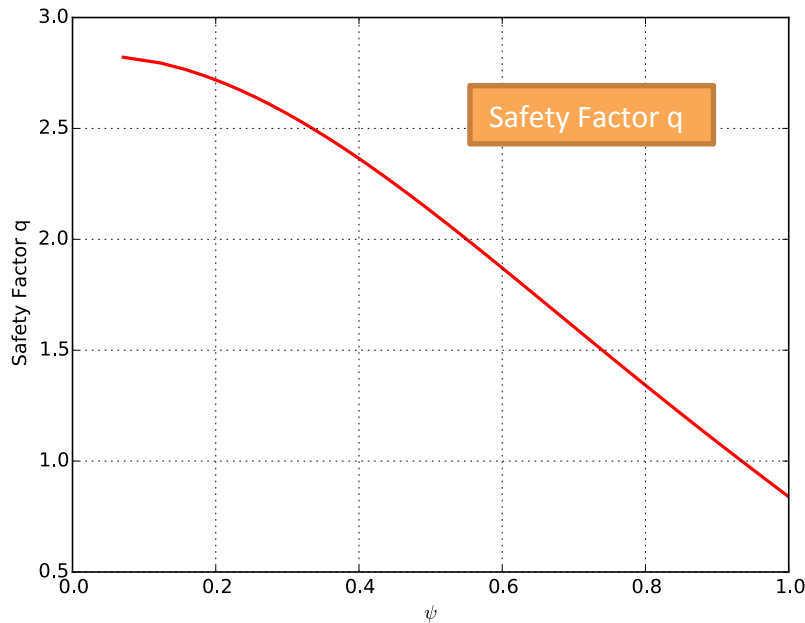
- The 5 slices locate at $\Phi=0, \pi/10, \pi/5, 3\pi/10$ and $2\pi/5$.
- The phase difference between vertically elongated slice and horizontally elongated slice is $\pi/2$.
- $n=10$ modes are dominant.

Spatial Profile of v_θ and δB_θ



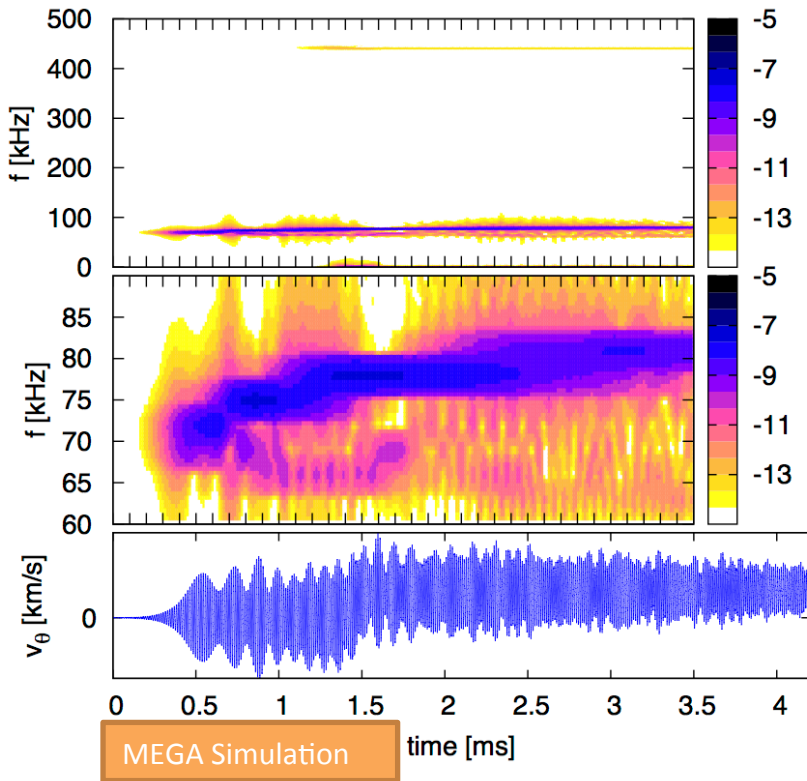
- The poloidal flow is a combination of $m/n=0/0$ and $1/0$ components.
- The $m/n=1/0$ component is dominant for the poloidal magnetic perturbation.
- The $v_\theta/v_A \sim \delta B_\theta/B_0$, where v_A is the Alfvén velocity, indicating an Alfvén eigenmode.

The q-Profile and GAE Continuum

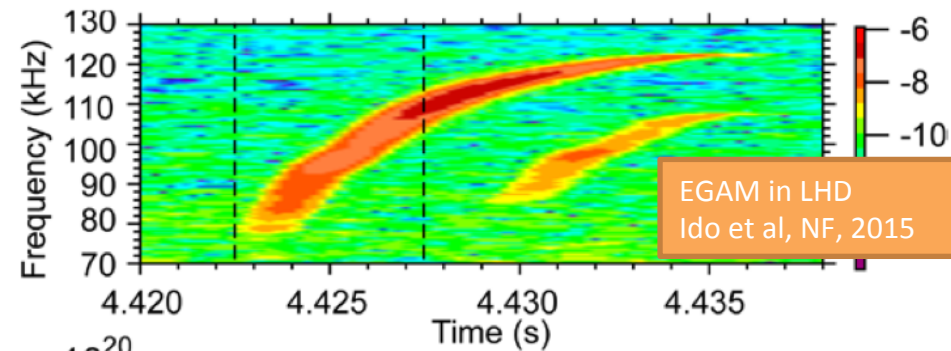


- The frequency $f \sim 460$ kHz is consistent with the $n=0$ GAE frequency given by $m v_A / (2\pi q_0 R)$ for $m=1$.

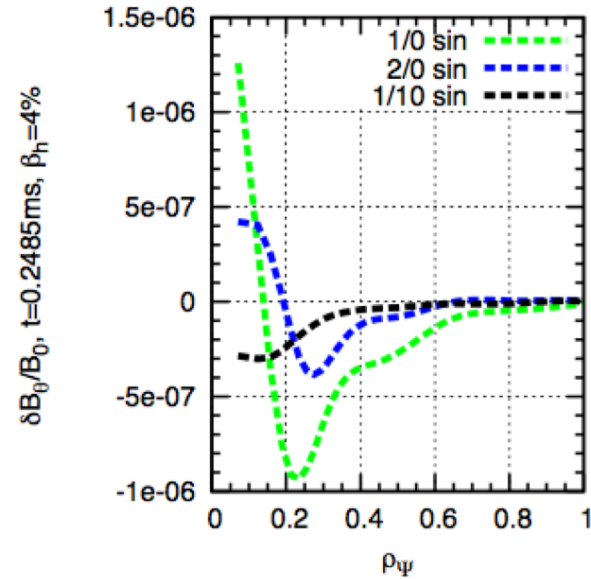
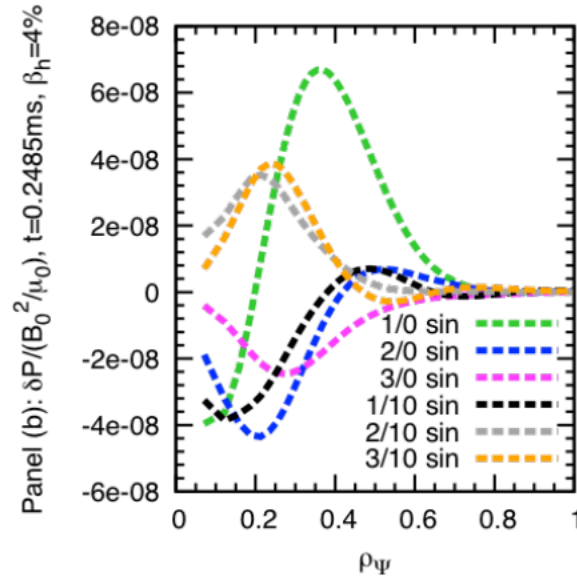
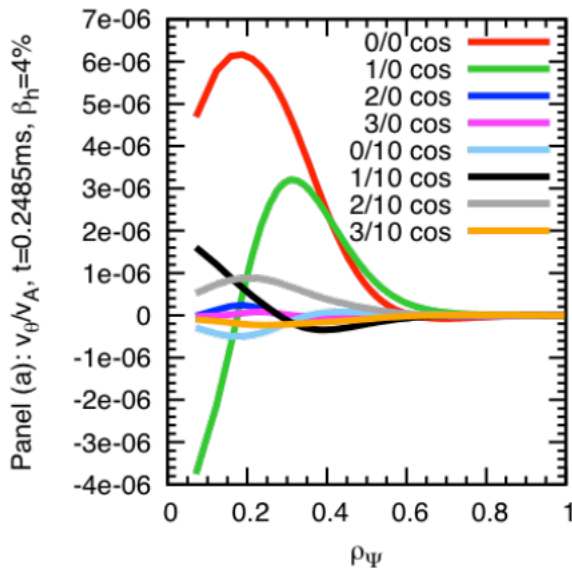
Time Evolution of EGAM ($\beta_h=4\%$)



- The EGAM with $f \sim 70$ kHz is dominant, and the GAE with frequency $f \sim 450$ kHz also appears with very weak amplitude.
- The frequency and the frequency chirping of the EGAM are similar to the experimental observation.
- The average of the poloidal flow takes a positive value, which indicates the generation of the negative radial electric field due to the redistribution of energetic ions.

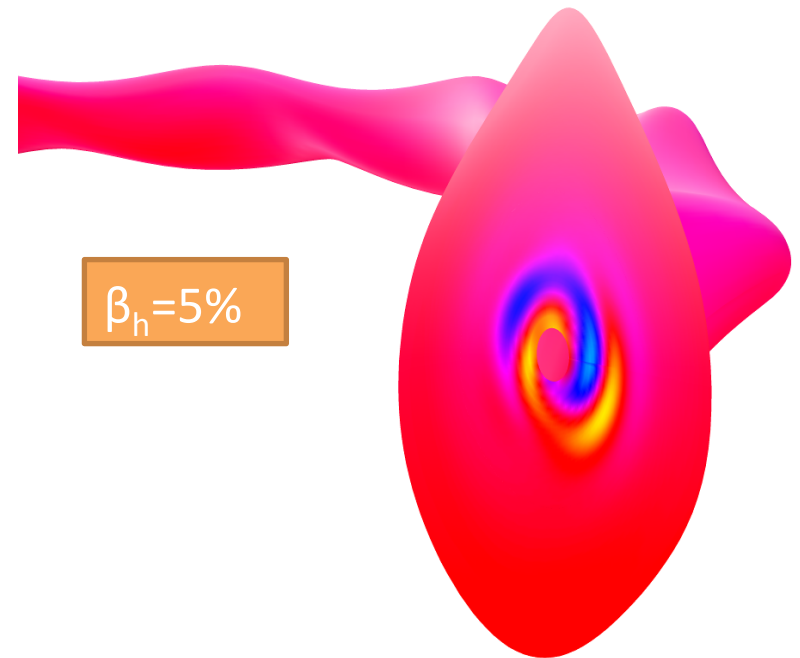
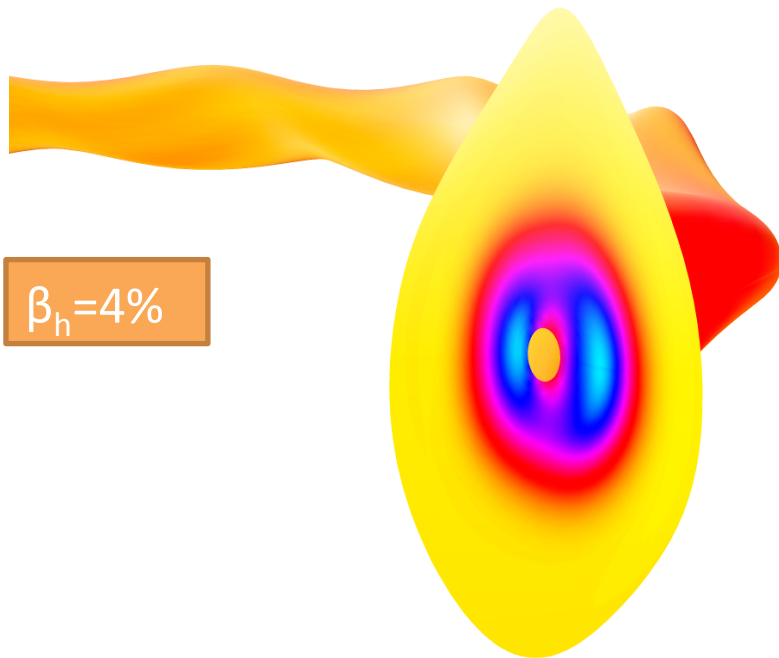


Spatial Profile of v_θ , δP and δB_θ



- The poloidal flow is a combination of $m/n=0/0$ and $1/0$ components, but $0/0$ component is dominant.
- For the pressure perturbation, the $n=10$ harmonics are comparable to the $n=0$ harmonics.
- The $m/n=1/0$ component is dominant for the poloidal magnetic perturbation.
- The $v_\theta/v_A \gg \delta B_\theta/B_0$ indicating an electrostatic mode.

The 3D Mode Profile of v_θ For Both The 2 Cases



The $m/n=0/0$ component is dominant for the EGAM (left), while the $m/n=1/0$ component is dominant for the GAE (right).

Outline

- Introduction
- Simulation Results
- **Summary**

Summary

- The first simulation results of energetic particle driven geodesic acoustic mode (EGAM) in 3-dimensional LHD equilibrium are presented.
- The $n=10$ harmonics of the 3-dimensional LHD equilibrium brings about the coupling between the $n=0$ and 10 harmonics for the spatial profile of the EGAM.
- In addition to the EGAM with frequency $\sim 75\text{kHz}$, a GAE with $n=0$ and frequency $\sim 460\text{kHz}$ is discovered in the simulation.
- The frequency chirping, which is observed in LHD experiments, takes place for both the EGAM and GAE.
- In the nonlinear evolution, the average of the poloidal flow takes a positive value, which indicates the generation of the negative radial electric field due to the redistribution of energetic ions.

Thanks for your attention!