

Three-Dimensional MHD Analysis of Pressure Driven Modes in RMP-Imposed LHD Plasmas

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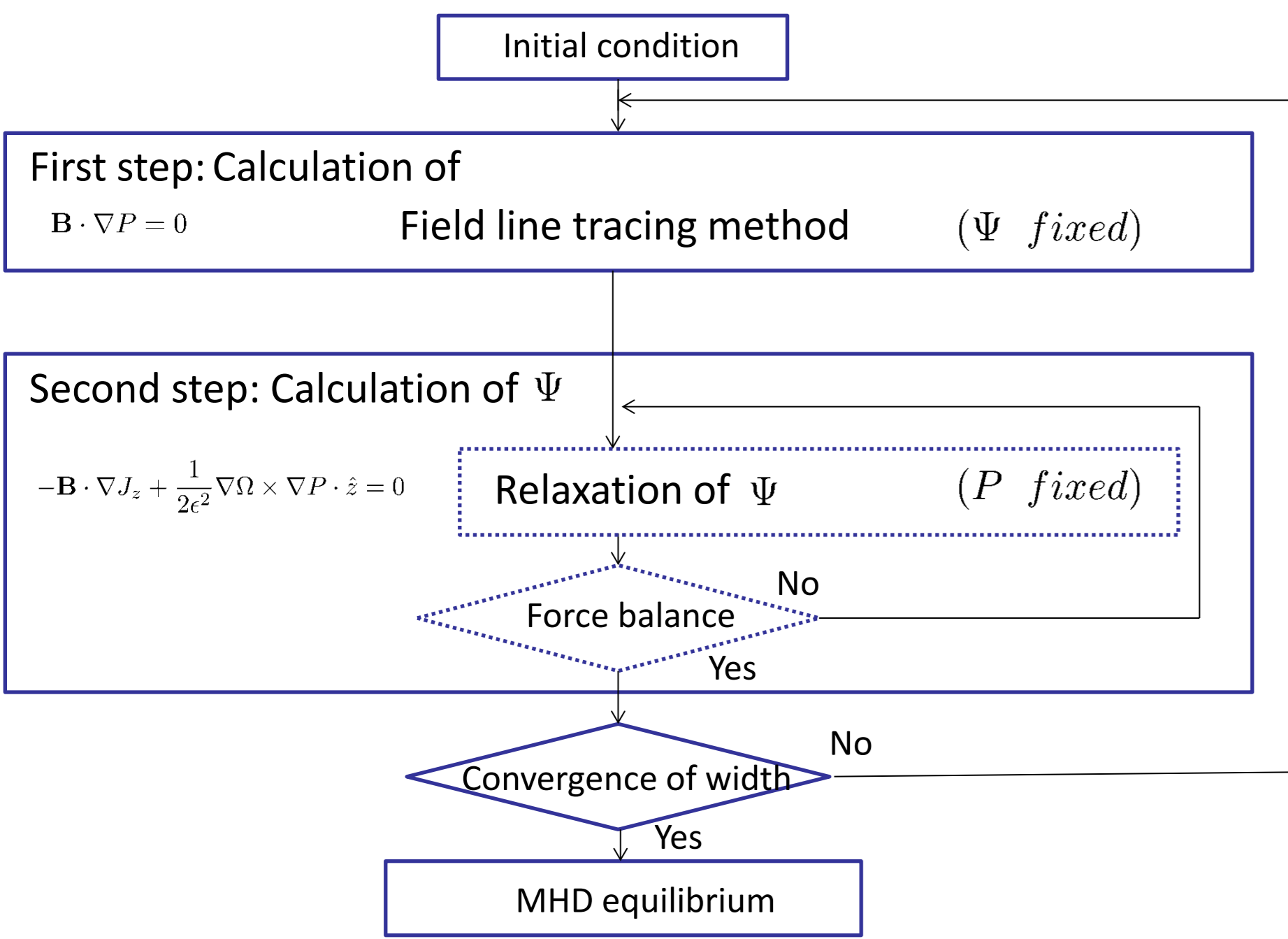
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PURPOSE : Effects of m=1/n=1 RMP on MHD Stability in LHD configuration

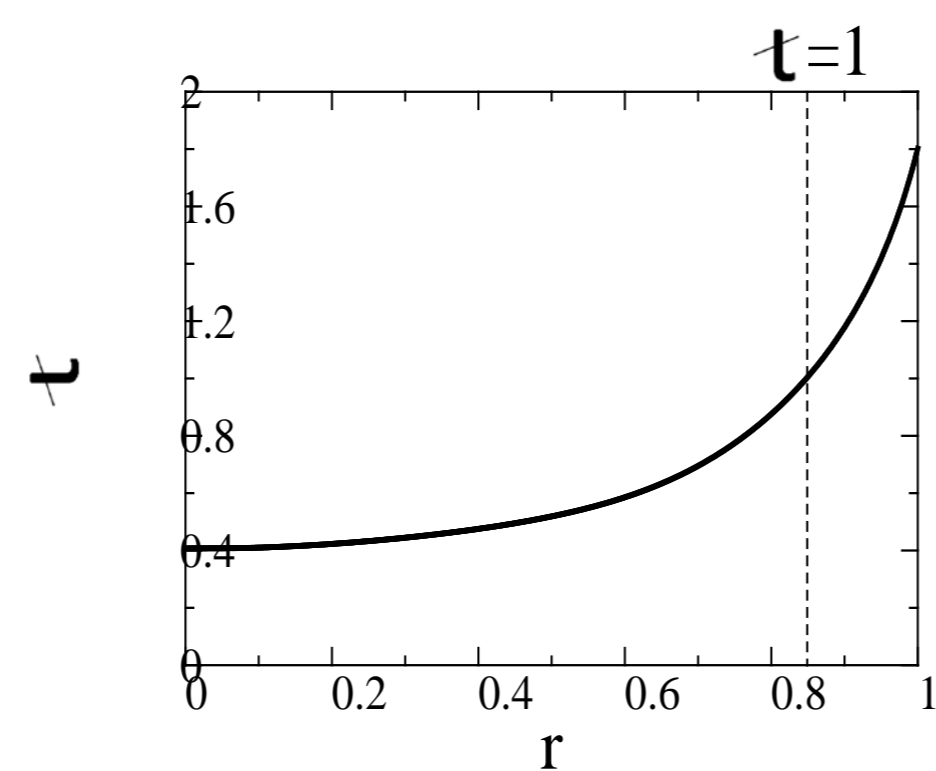
Cylindrical Analysis

Equilibrium Calculation — FLEC code

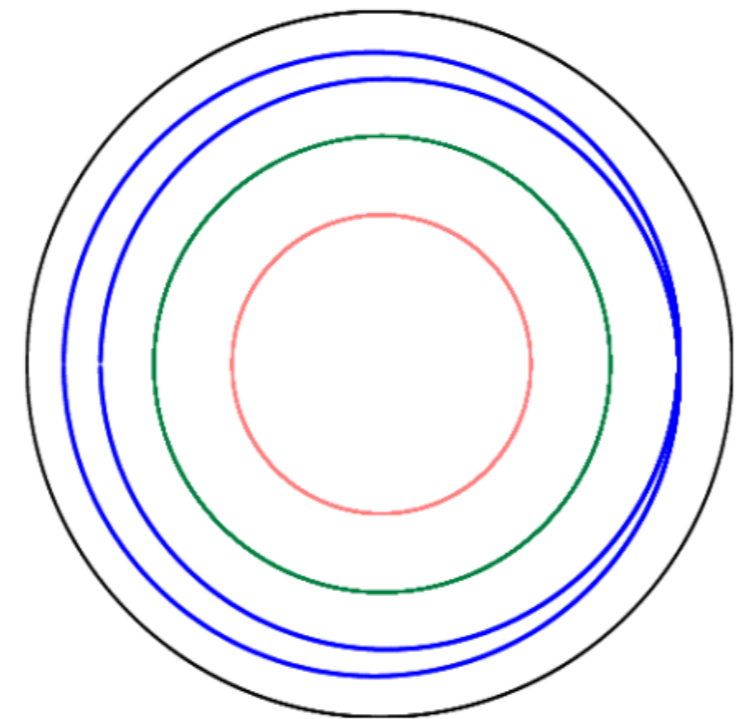
Numerical Scheme of FLEC code



Rotational transform without RMP



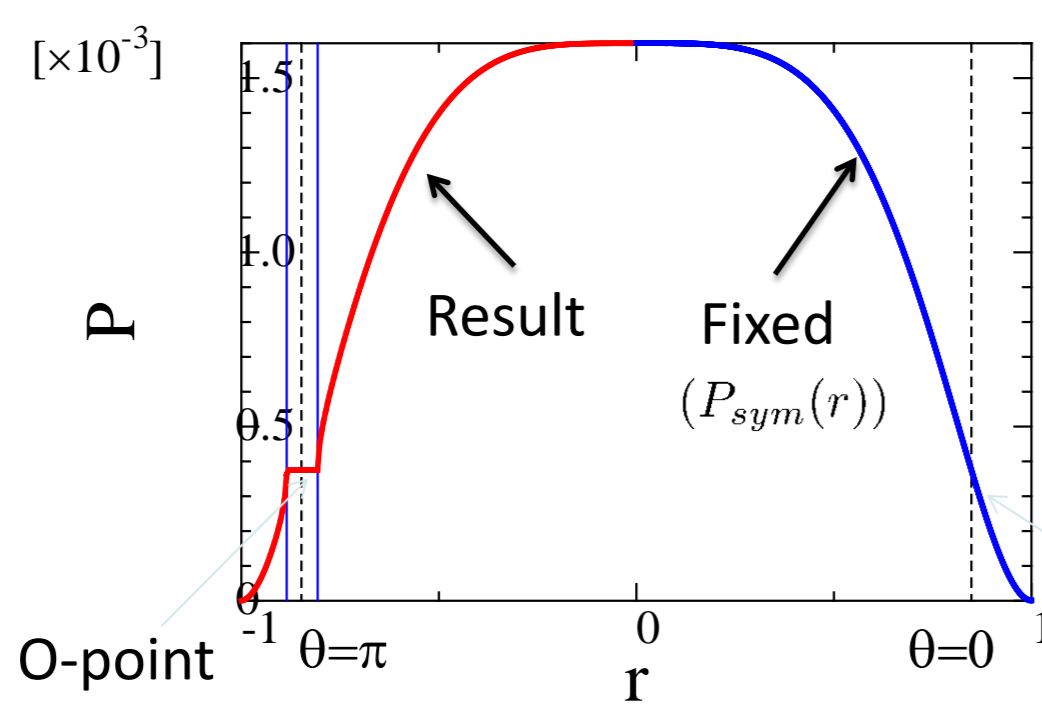
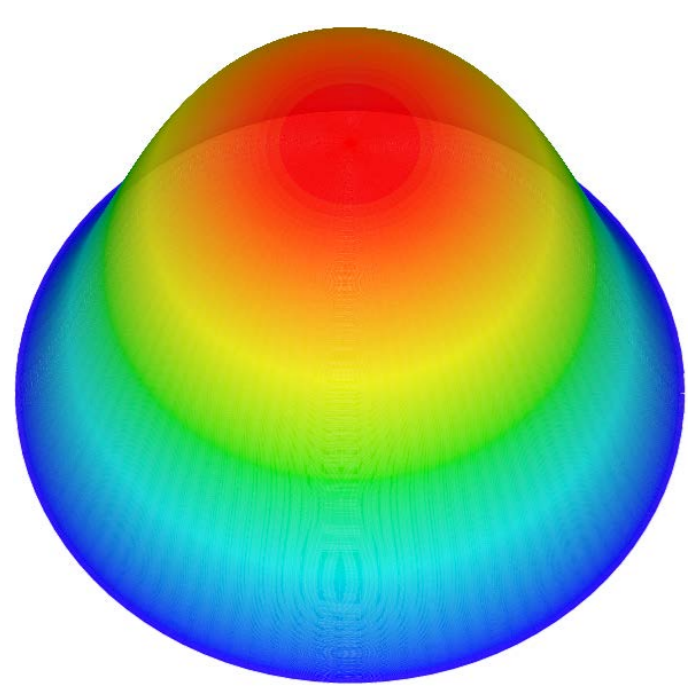
Magnetic surface with RMP



Equilibrium Pressure

without RMP

with RMP



$$P_{sym}(r) = \beta_0(1-r^4)^2$$

X-point

Stability Calculation — NORM code

Basic Equation : Reduced MHD Equations

Ohm's Law $\frac{\partial \tilde{\Psi}}{\partial t} = -\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\Phi} + \frac{1}{S} \tilde{J}_z$ S : Magnetic Reynolds number

Vorticity Equation $\frac{d \nabla_{\perp}^2 \tilde{\Phi}}{dt} = -\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla \tilde{J}_z + \nabla \Omega_{eq} \times \nabla \tilde{P} \cdot \hat{z} + \nu \nabla_{\perp}^2 (\nabla_{\perp}^2 \tilde{\Phi})$ ν : Viscosity

Pressure equation $\frac{d \tilde{P}}{dt} = (\hat{z} \times \nabla \tilde{\Phi}) \cdot \nabla P_{eq} + \kappa_{\perp} \nabla_{\perp}^2 \tilde{P} + \kappa_{\parallel} \mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla (\mathbf{B} \cdot \nabla P)$ $\kappa_{\perp}, \kappa_{\parallel}$: Heat conductivity

"eq": equilibrium quantity, "tilde": perturbed quantity

Magnetic field: $\mathbf{B} = \hat{z} + \hat{z} \times \nabla \Psi$ Current density in z direction: $\tilde{J}_z = \nabla_{\perp}^2 \tilde{\Psi}$

Velocity: $\mathbf{v}_{\perp} = \nabla \Phi \times \hat{z}$ Time derivative: $\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v}_{\perp} \cdot \nabla$

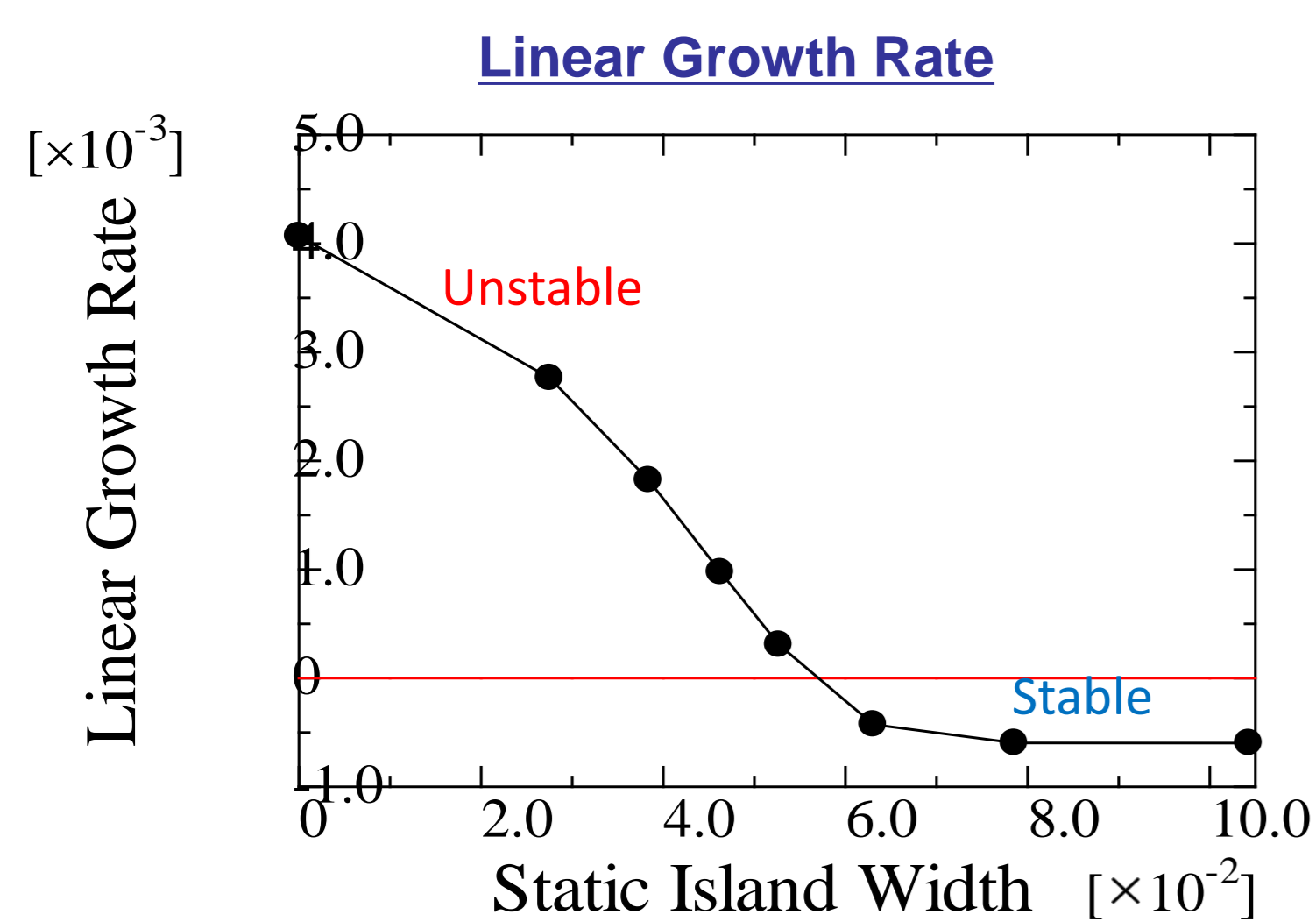
$$\beta_0 = 1.5\%, S = 10^4, \nu = 8.5 \times 10^{-6}, \kappa_{\perp} = 2.0 \times 10^{-5}, \kappa_{\parallel} = 2.0$$

Perturbations

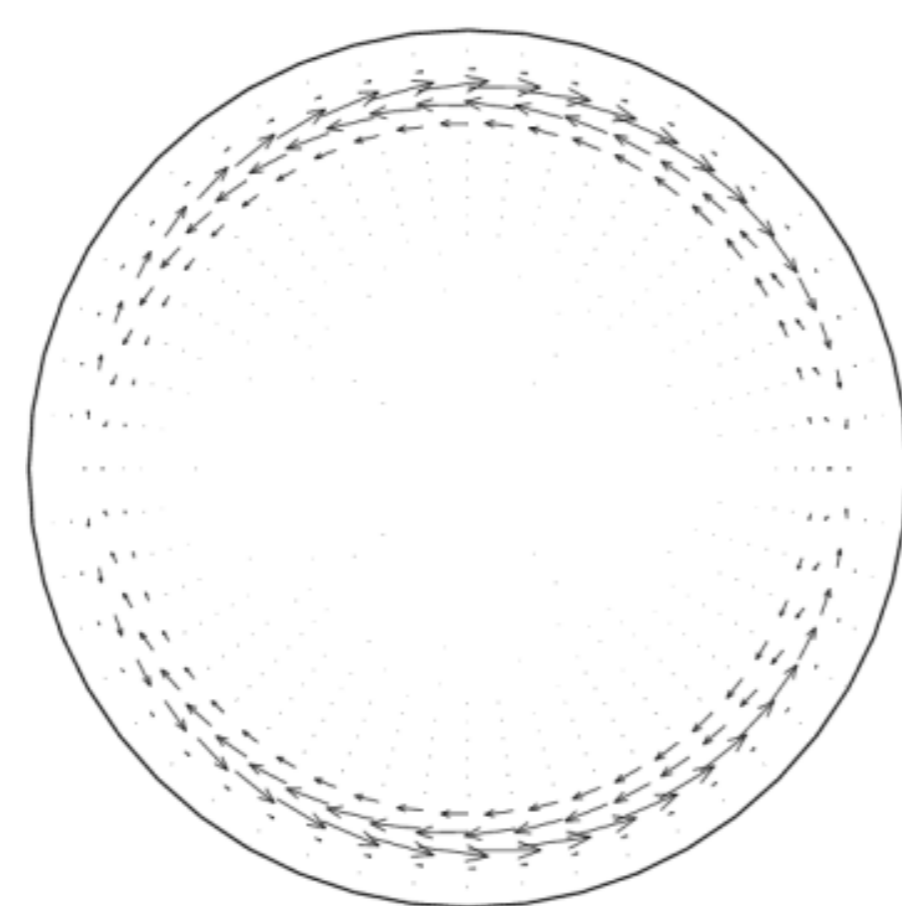
$$\tilde{\Psi}(r, \theta, z) = \sum_{n=0, m=n}^N \tilde{\Psi}_{m,n}(r) \cos(m\theta - nz)$$

$$\tilde{\Phi}(r, \theta, z) = \sum_{n=0, m=n}^N \tilde{\Phi}_{m,n}(r) \sin(m\theta - nz)$$

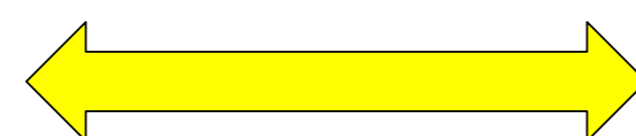
$$\tilde{P}(r, \theta, z) = \sum_{n=0, m=n}^N \tilde{P}_{m,n}(r) \cos(m\theta - nz)$$



Flow Pattern



RMP has a **STABILIZING** effect.

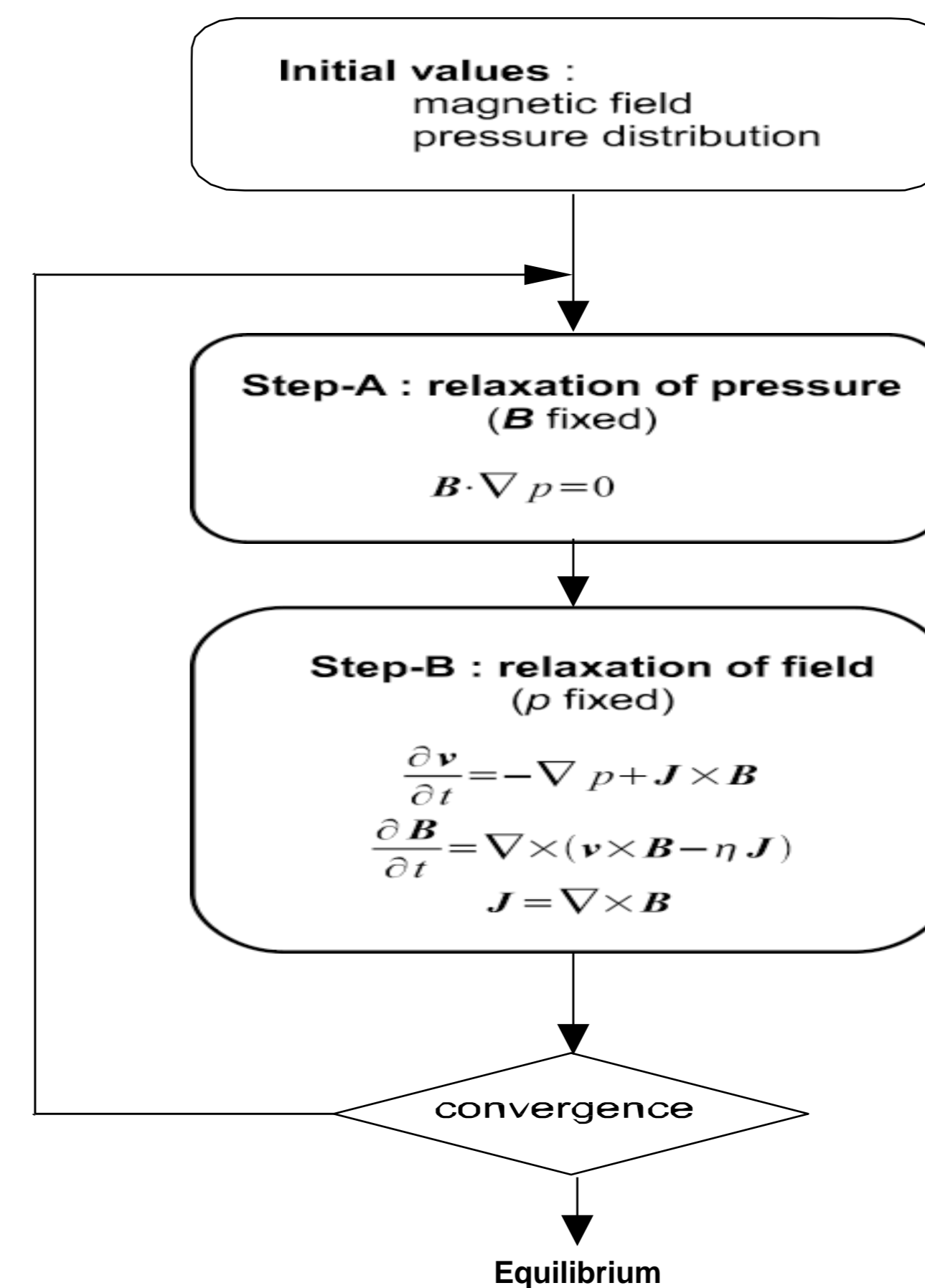


RMP has a **DESTABILIZING** effect.

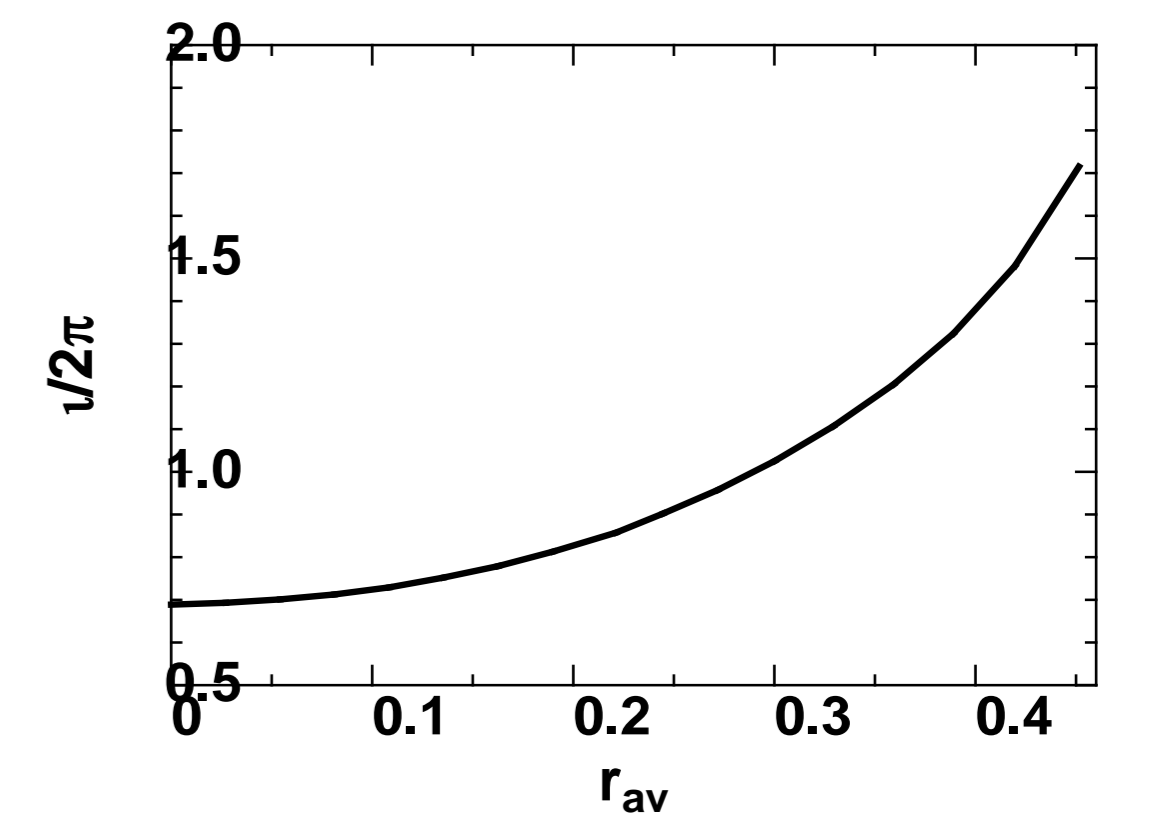
3D Analysis

Equilibrium Calculation — HINT2 code

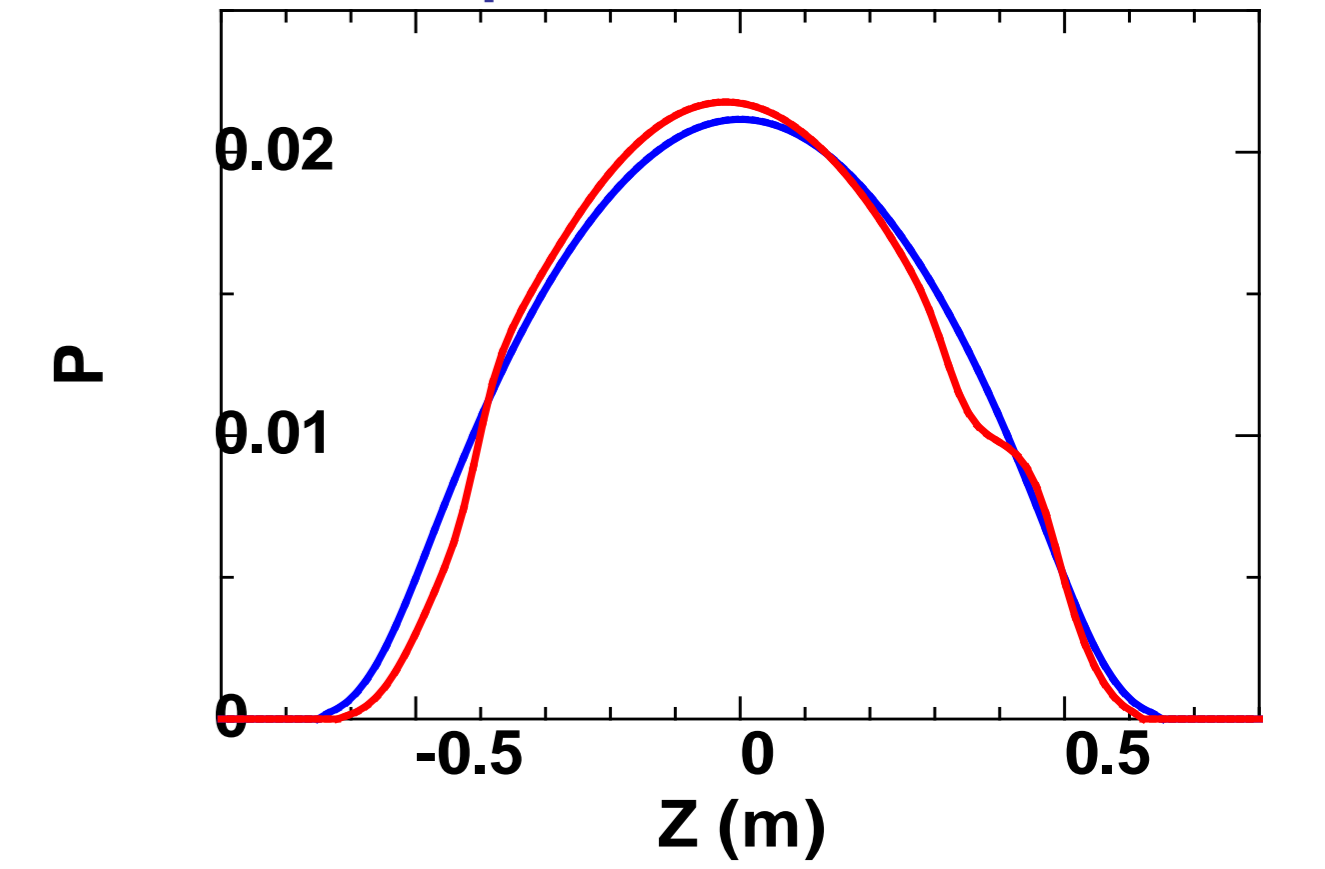
Numerical Scheme of HINT2 code



Profile of Rotational Transform without RMP



Profile of Equilibrium Pressure



Stability Calculation — MIPS code

Basic Equation : Full MHD Equations

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{v}) + \chi \nabla^2 \rho$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{v}}{\partial t} = -\rho \mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{v} - \rho \nabla \left(\frac{v^2}{2} \right) - \nabla p + \mathbf{j} \times \mathbf{B} + \frac{3}{4} \nabla [\nu \rho (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})] - \nabla \times (\nu \rho \mathbf{w})$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{B}}{\partial t} = -\nabla \times \mathbf{E}$$

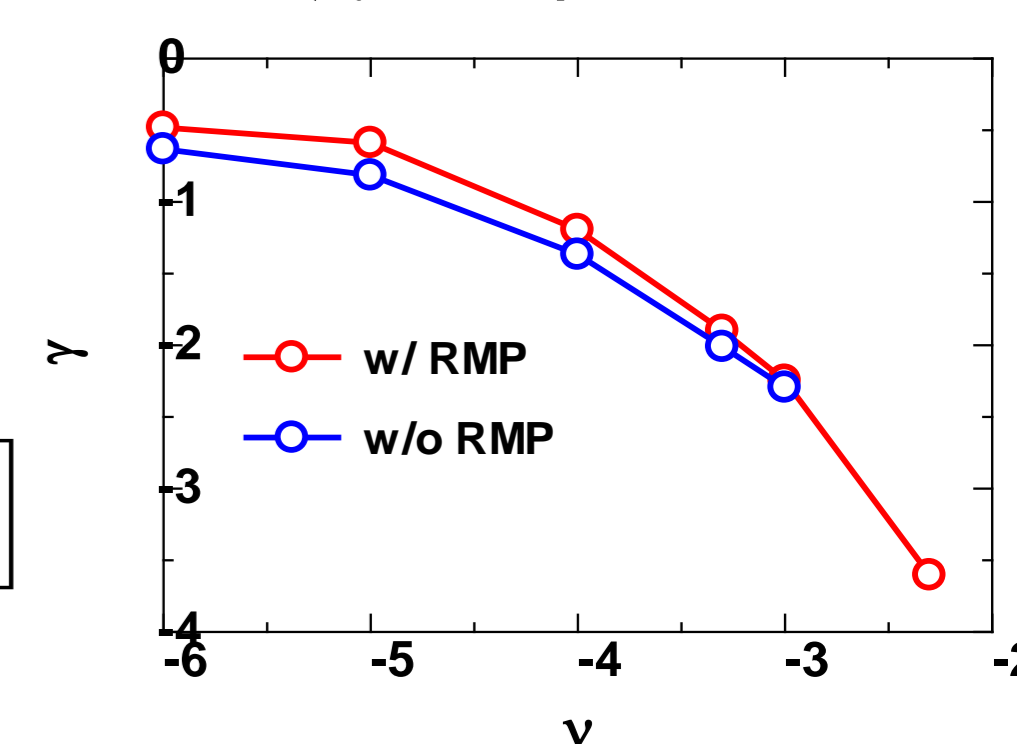
$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -\nabla \cdot (p \mathbf{v}) - (\Gamma - 1) p \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} + (\Gamma - 1) \left[\nu \rho w^2 + \frac{4}{3} \nu \rho (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v})^2 + \eta \mathbf{j} \cdot (\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{j}_{eq}) \right]$$

$$\mathbf{E} = -\mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{B} + \eta (\mathbf{j} - \mathbf{j}_{eq})$$

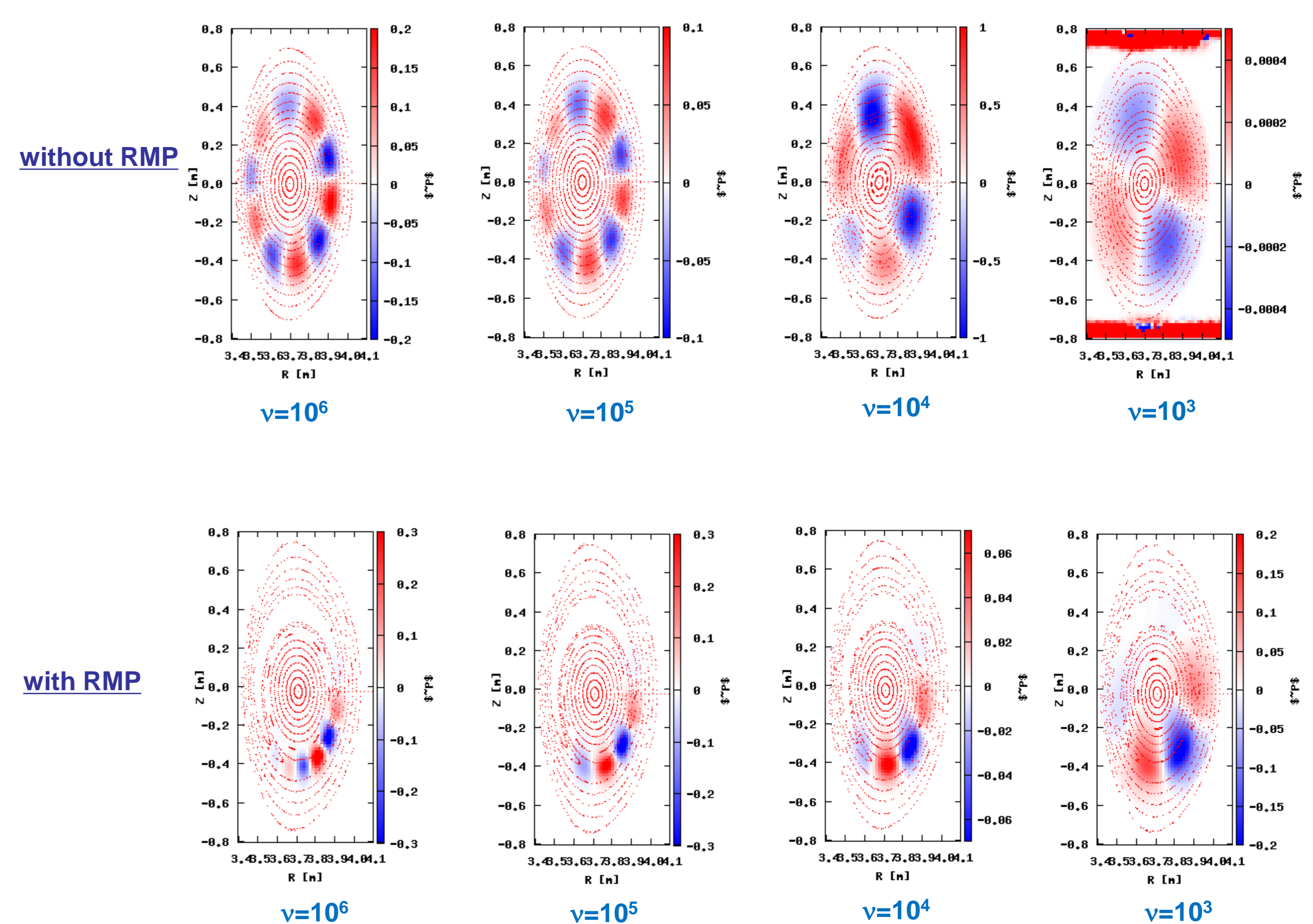
$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla \times \mathbf{B}$$

$$\mathbf{w} = \nabla \times \mathbf{v}$$

Linear Growth Rate v.s. Viscosity ($\chi=10^6, \eta=10^6$)



Perturbed Pressure in Linear Phase ($\chi=10^6, \eta=10^6$)



Conclusions

In the cylindrical case, the RMP has a stabilizing effect on the interchange mode.

In the 3D case, the RMP has a destabilizing effect on the interchange mode.

The mode structure is changed from the interchange type to the ballooning type, which localized at the X-point, even in the small m case (large viscosity).

The destabilization is attributed to

- 1) the localization at the X-point is allowed, where the pressure gradient is maximum around the island
- 2) the pressure gradient is steeper than that without RMP.

More systematic analysis will be needed.