

The Physics of Sawtooth Stabilisation

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* See the Appendix of M.L.Watkins et al., Fusion Energy 2006 (Proc. 21st Int. Conf. Chengdu) IAEA

UKAEA

34th EPS Conference on Plasma Physics, Warsaw, Poland 2007

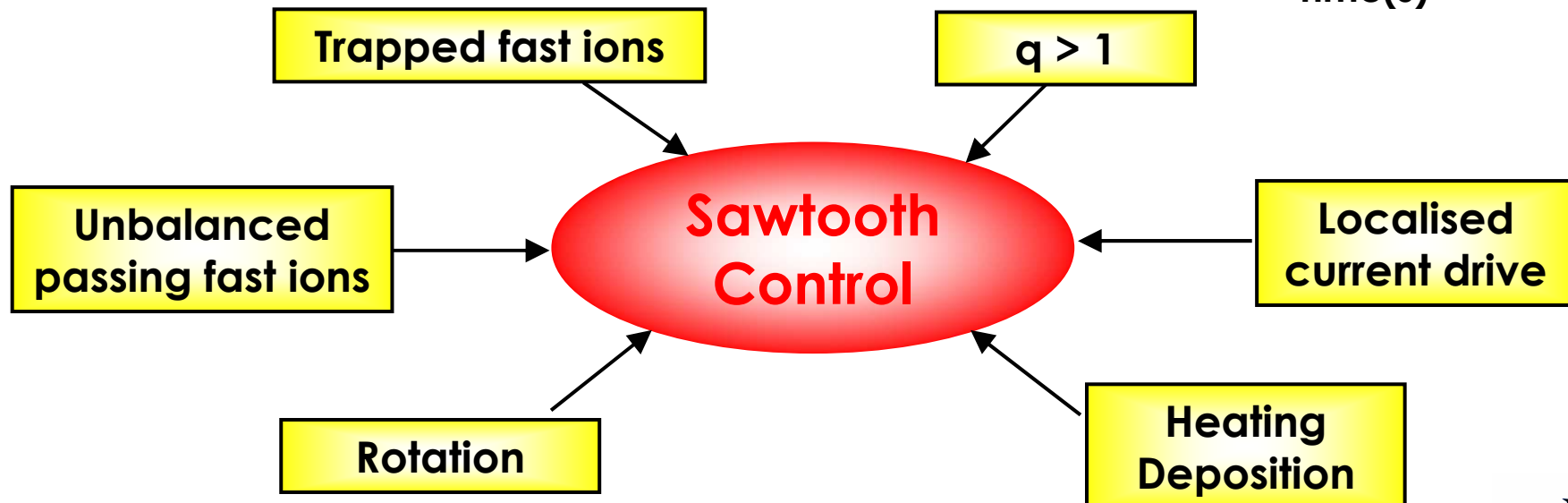
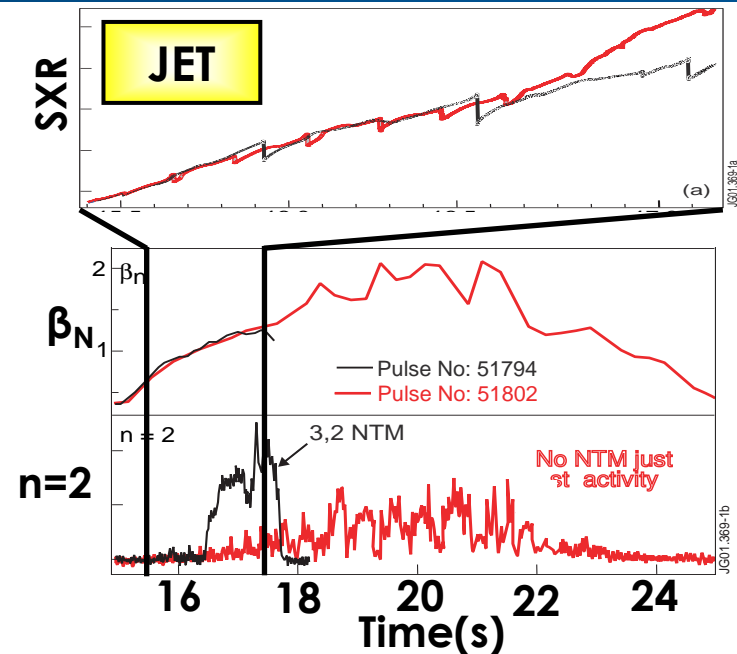
Fusion
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Outline – Sawtooth Stability

- **Motivation**
 - Sawteeth can trigger Neo-Classical Tearing Modes (NTMs)
- **Methods for Sawtooth Control**
- **Sawtooth Control Using Neutral Beam Injection**
 - **MAST**: Flow Effects
 - **JET**: Kinetic Effects
 - **TEXTOR**: Flow and Kinetic Effects
- **Sawtooth Control Using Ion Cyclotron Resonance Heating**
 - Experiments on JET
 - Physics Explanation
- **Sawtooth Control in ITER**
 - ECCD and Negative-ion Neutral Beam Injection

- Why are sawteeth important?
 - Reduce thermal insulation of the core
 - Trigger other modes like ELMs or NTMs
 - Short τ_{saw} → no NTM
 - Long τ_{saw} → NTM seeding

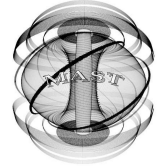
Sauter et al, PRL, 88, 2002



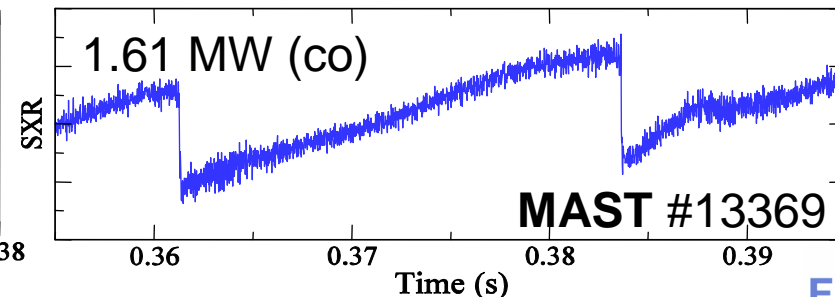
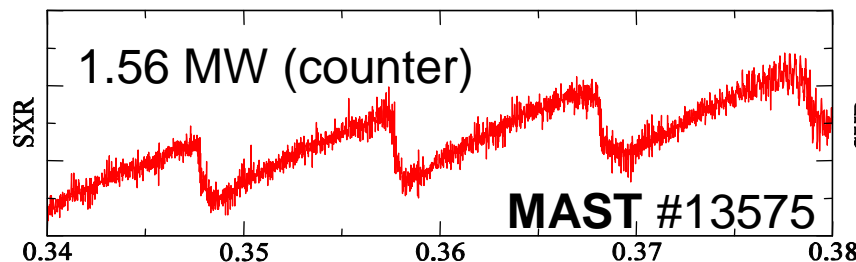
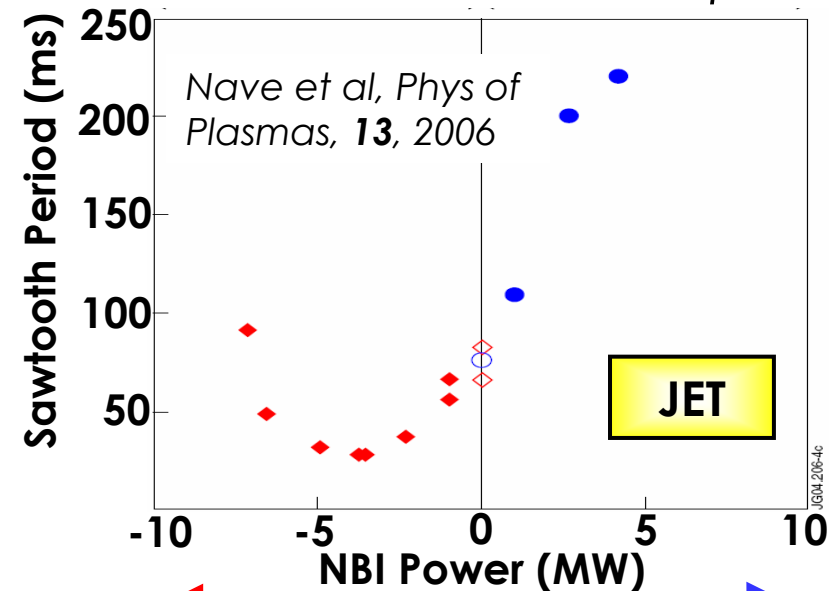
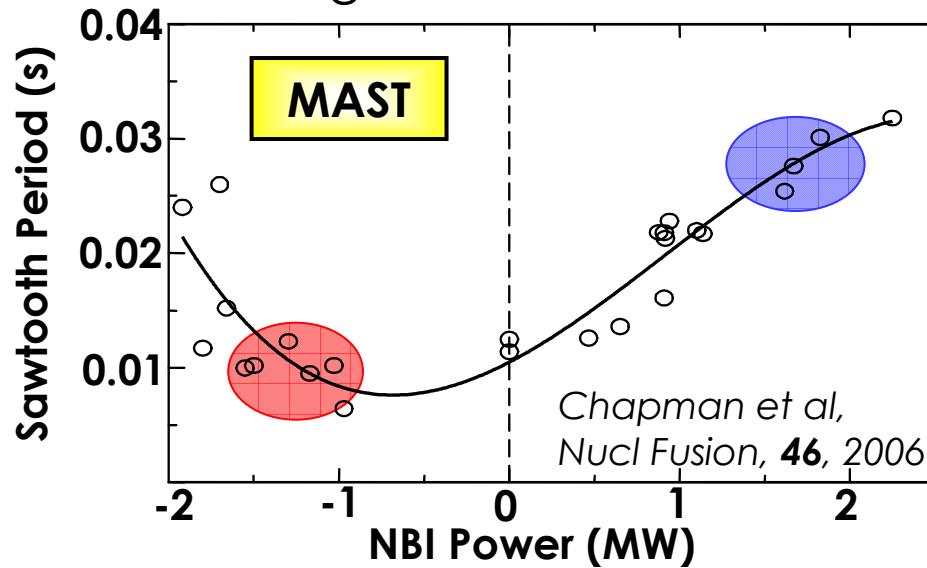
Methods for Sawtooth Control

- **MAST Neutral Beam Injection**
 - Flow Effects dominate
- **JET Neutral Beam Injection**
 - Kinetic Effects dominate
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 - Raise Magnetic Shear at $q=1$
 - Reduce Critical Magnetic Shear

Sawtooth Control Using NBI



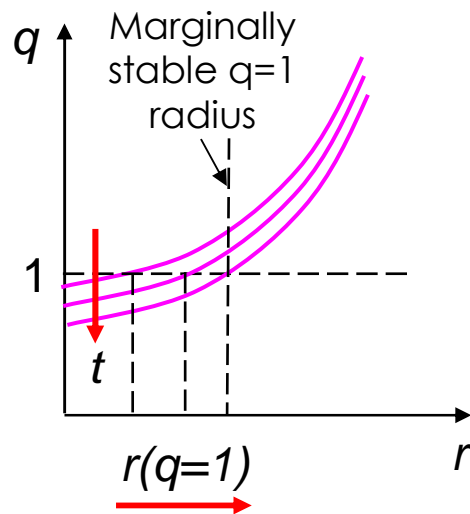
- JET and MAST experiments show sawtooth control using NBI
 - NBI heating in **co**-current direction causes an **increase** in period
 - NBI heating in **counter**-current direction causes a **decrease** in period



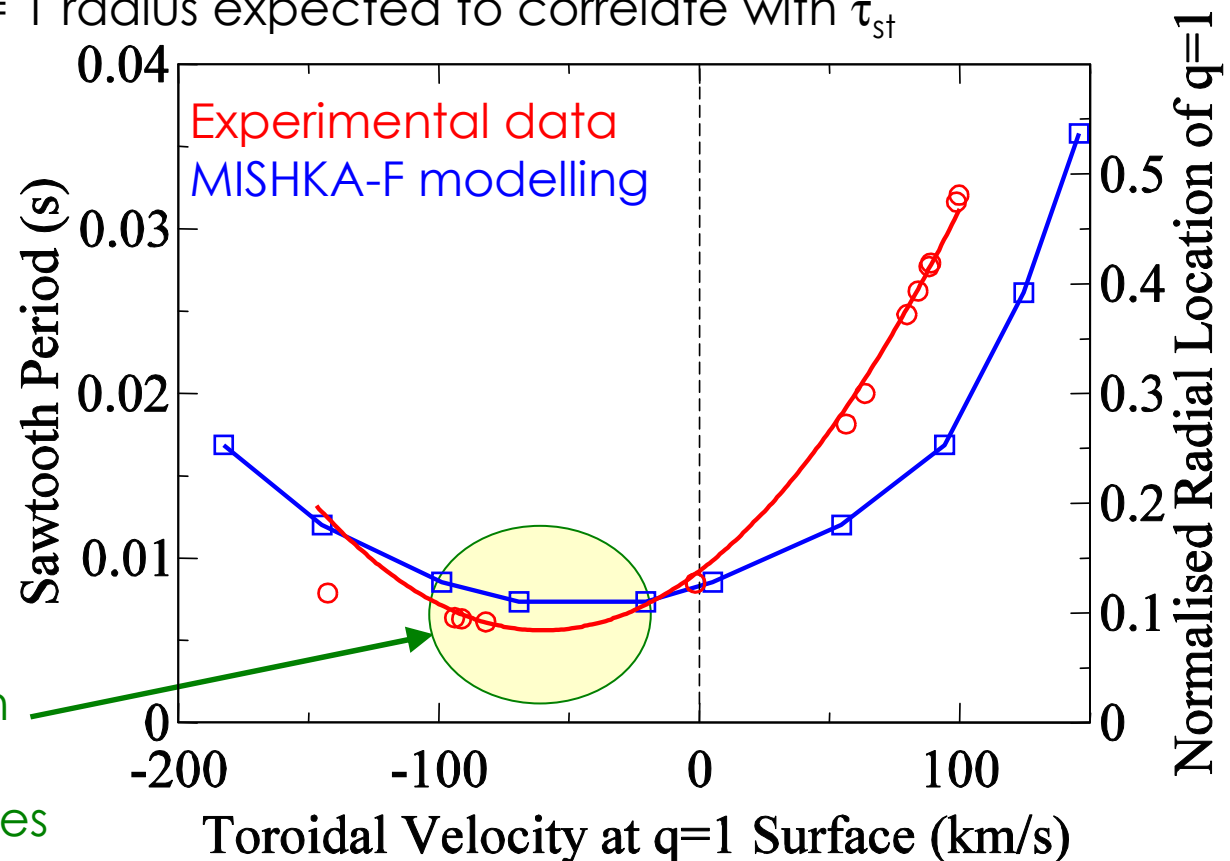
Modelling sawtooth stability with flow in MAST



- **Kink mode stabilised by strong toroidal rotation**
 - As sawtooth period, τ_{st} , increases, radial location of $q = 1$ increases
 - Marginally stable $q = 1$ radius expected to correlate with τ_{st}



Toroidal velocity at which $q = 1$ radius for marginal stability is minimised agrees with minimum in sawtooth period



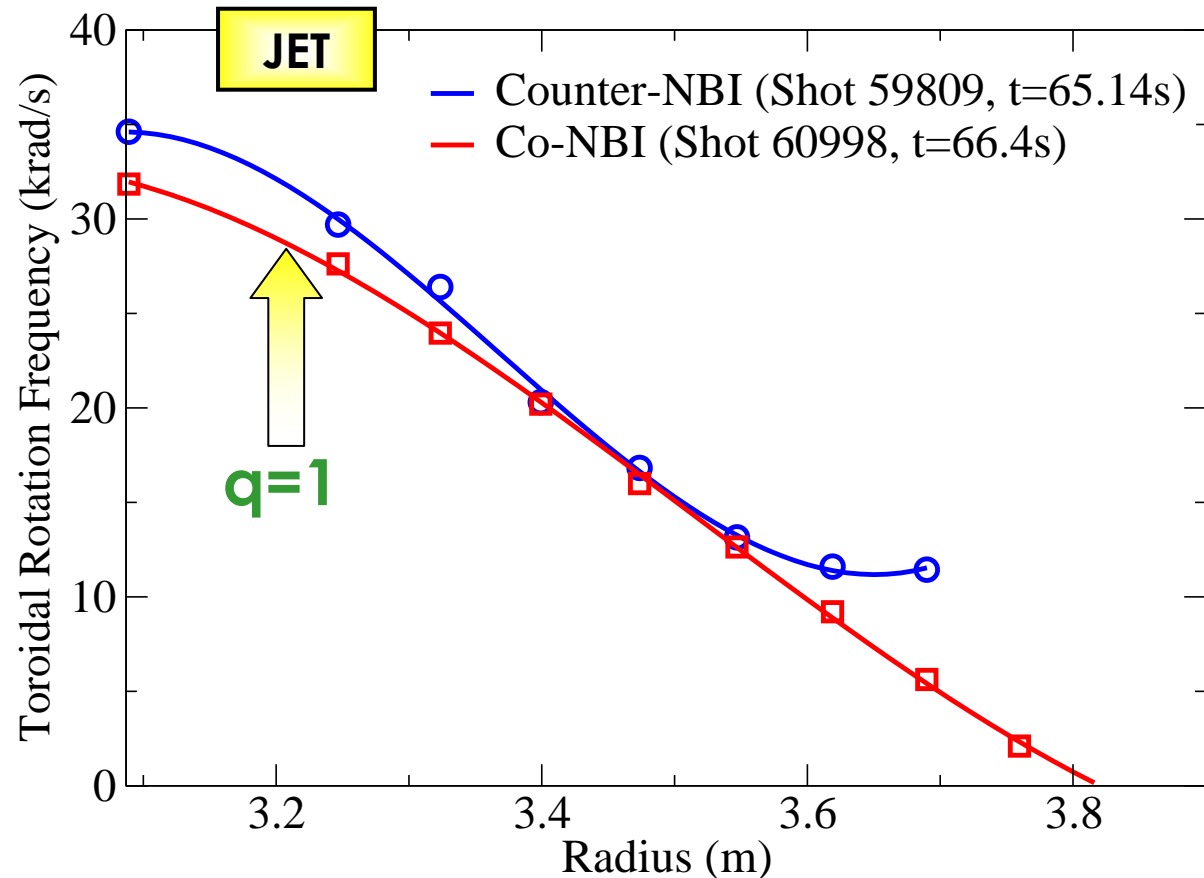
Chapman et al, Nucl Fusion, **46**, 2006

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- Toroidal Rotation is an order of magnitude smaller than MAST

- Much **slower rotation speeds than MAST**, only small effect on stability of kink mode
- Strong flow **shear** at radial location of $q=1$ (compared to MAST)



(Rotation Profiles from Charge Exchange)

- Sawtooth stabilisation by energetic particles is usually attributed to the presence of trapped fast ions [Porcelli, PPCF, 33, 1991]

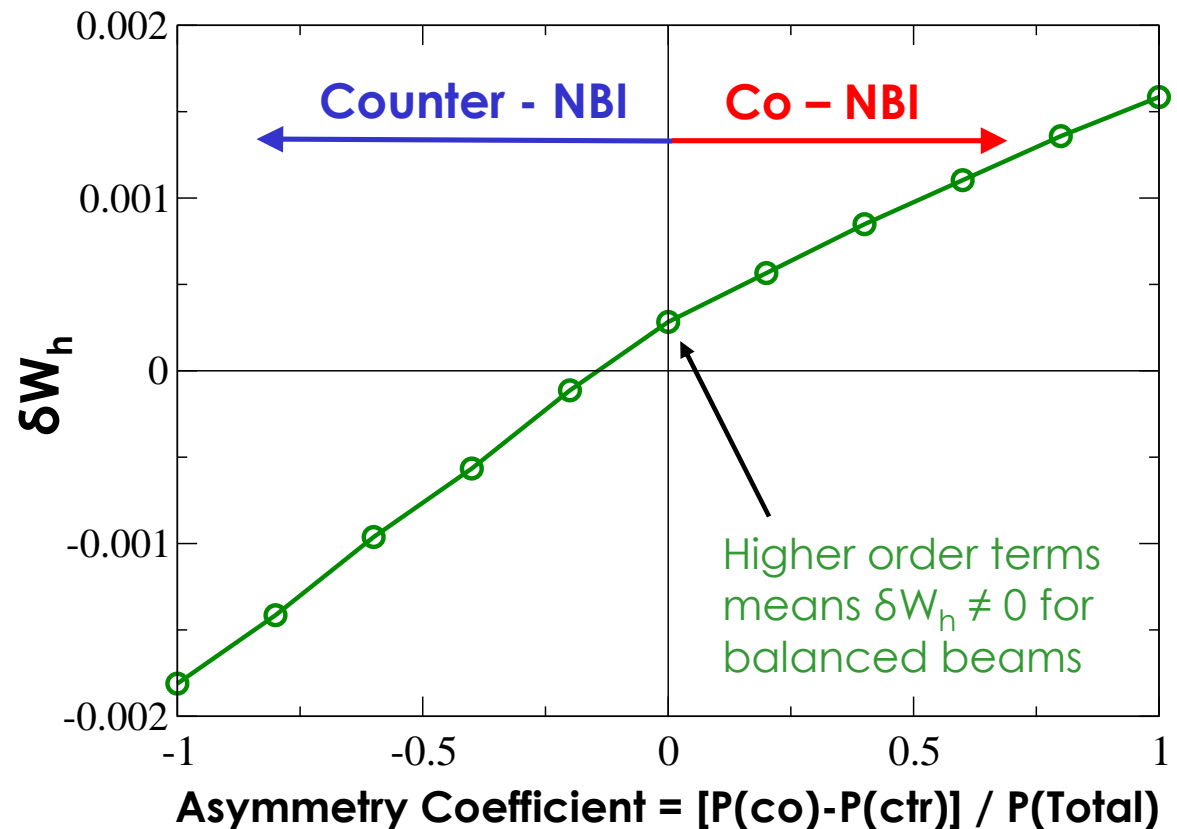
- In JET, fast beam ions are **mainly passing**
- Passing ions can be stabilising when co-NBI, but destabilising when counter-NBI. [Graves, PRL, **92**, 2004]

- **HAGIS code**

- Drift Kinetic code for exploring wave-particle interactions
- Calculates change in potential energy:

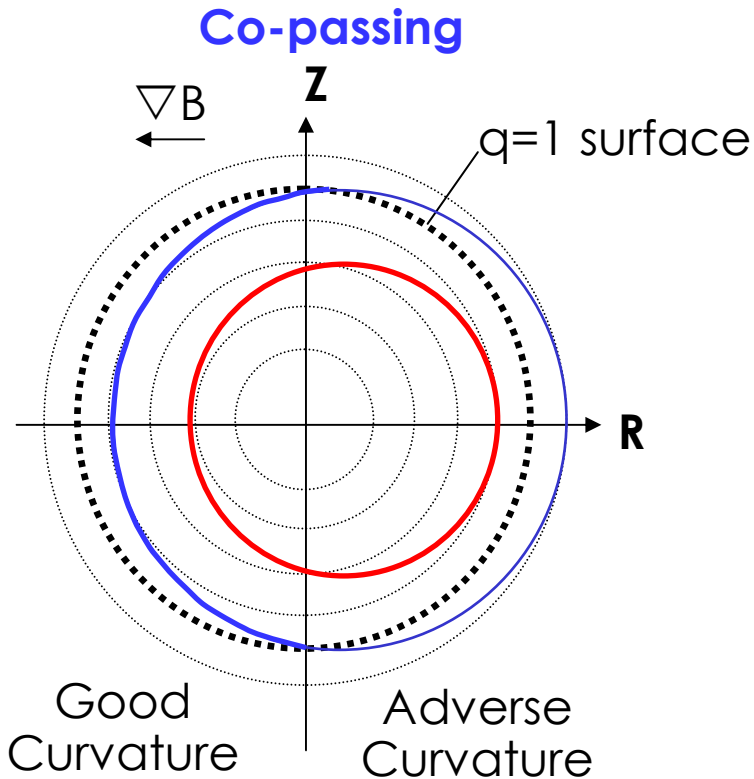
$$\delta W_h = \frac{1}{2} \int (mv^2 + \mu B) \mathcal{J} \cdot \kappa \cdot \xi^* d^3x d^3v$$

Pinches, CPC, **111**, 1998

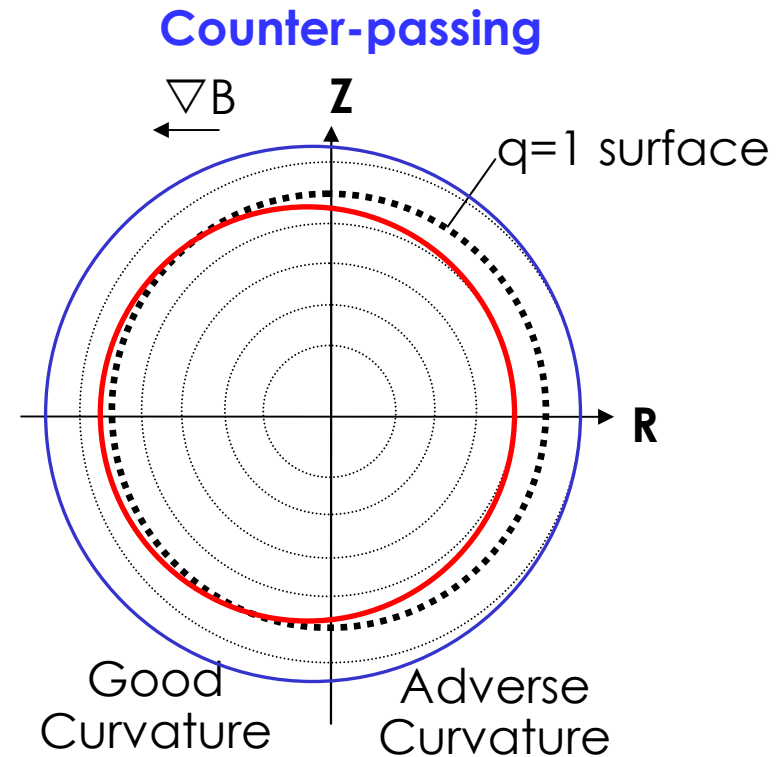


Passing Particle Stabilisation Mechanism

δW has a term dependent upon curvature:
$$\delta W \sim - \int_0^{r_1} (\xi \cdot \nabla \langle P_h \rangle) (\xi \cdot \kappa) dr$$



Co-pass, $\langle P_h \rangle' |_{r_1} < 0 \rightarrow$ stabilising
 Co-pass, $\langle P_h \rangle' |_{r_1} > 0 \rightarrow$ destabilising



Ctr-pass, $\langle P_h \rangle' |_{r_1} < 0 \rightarrow$ destabilising
 Ctr-pass, $\langle P_h \rangle' |_{r_1} > 0 \rightarrow$ stabilising

Graves, PRL, **92**, 2004

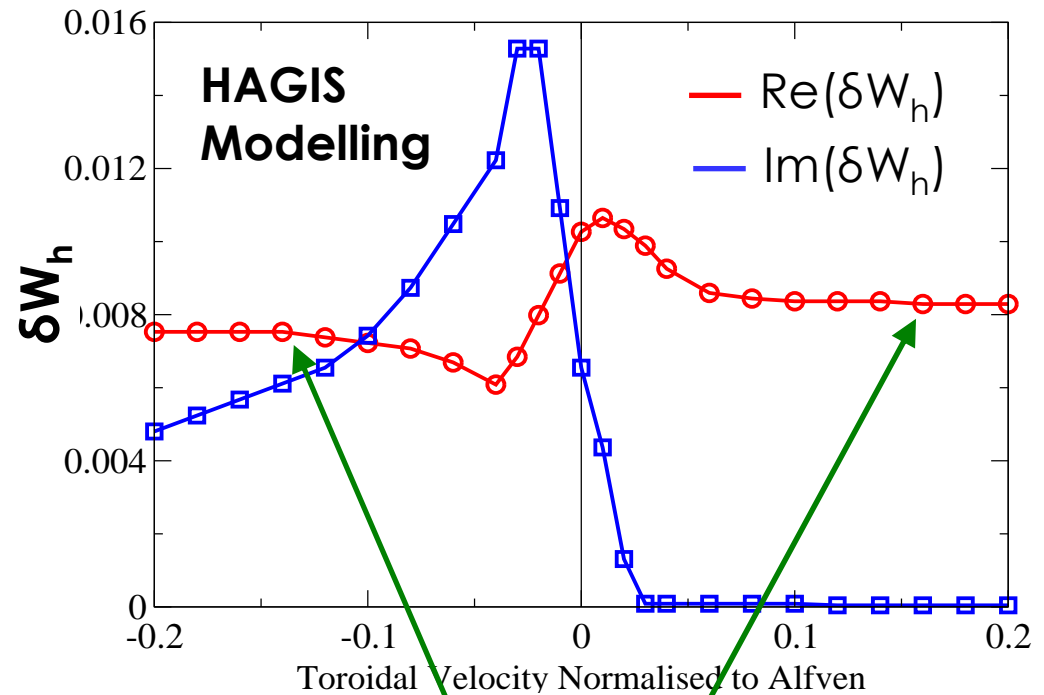
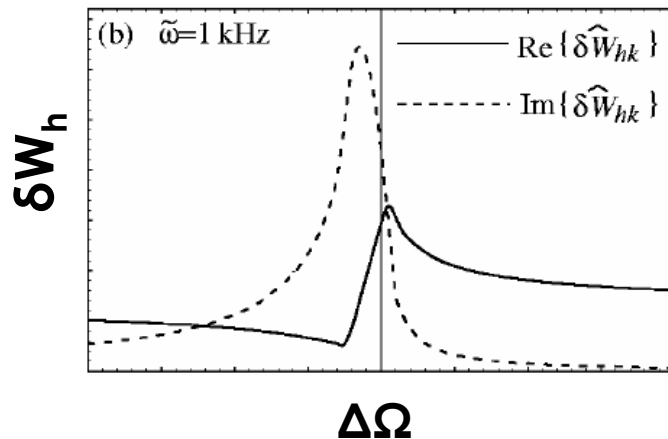
- Flows change the **electric field** by adding a factor:

$$rR \Omega \leftarrow \text{NB: Electric potential depends}$$

- The flow shear can change number of particles in resonance. $\delta W_h > 0$ when:

$$\langle \omega_d \rangle + \Delta\Omega - (\omega - \Omega_{r_1}) > 0$$

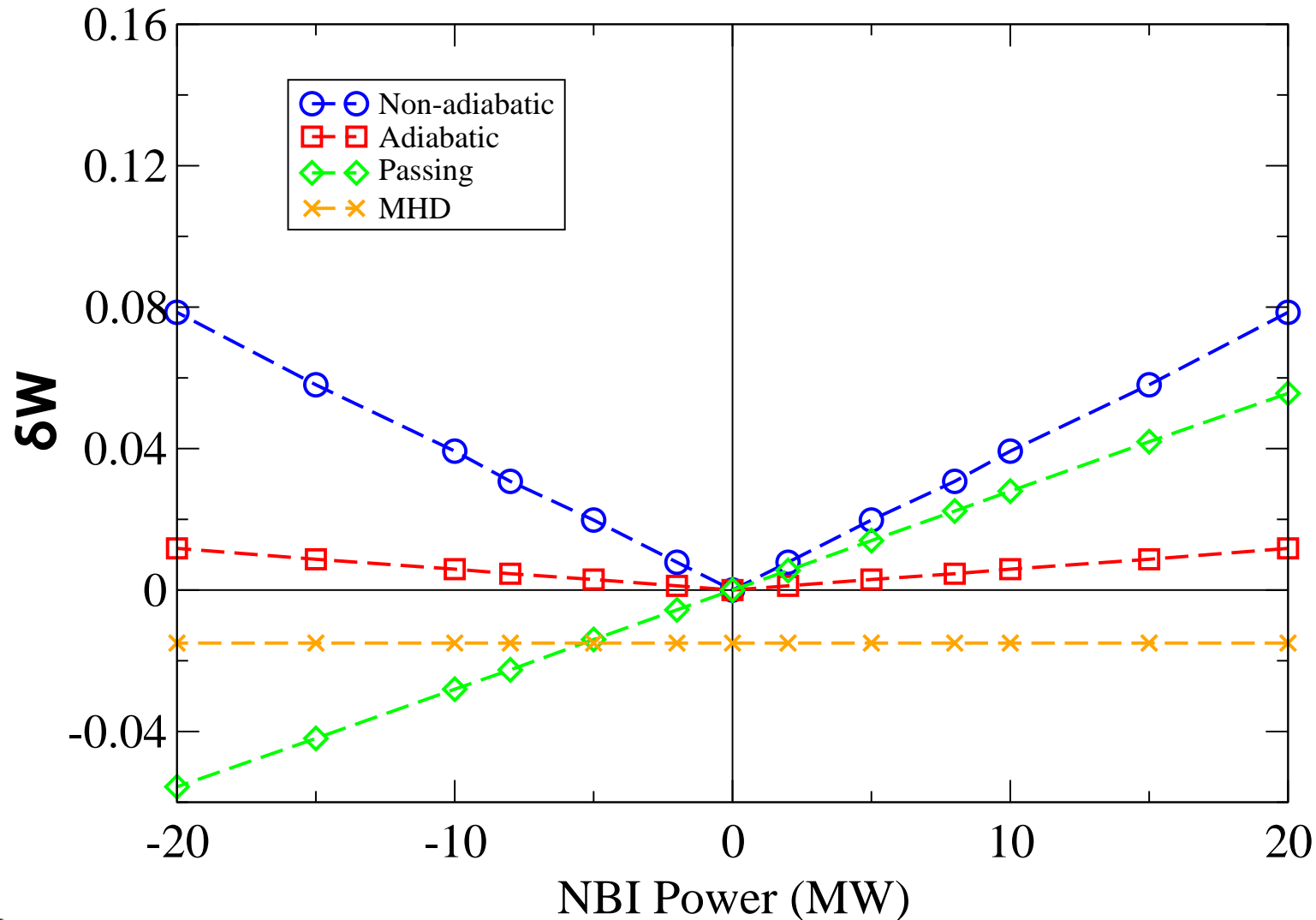
Graves, PPCF, **42**, 2000



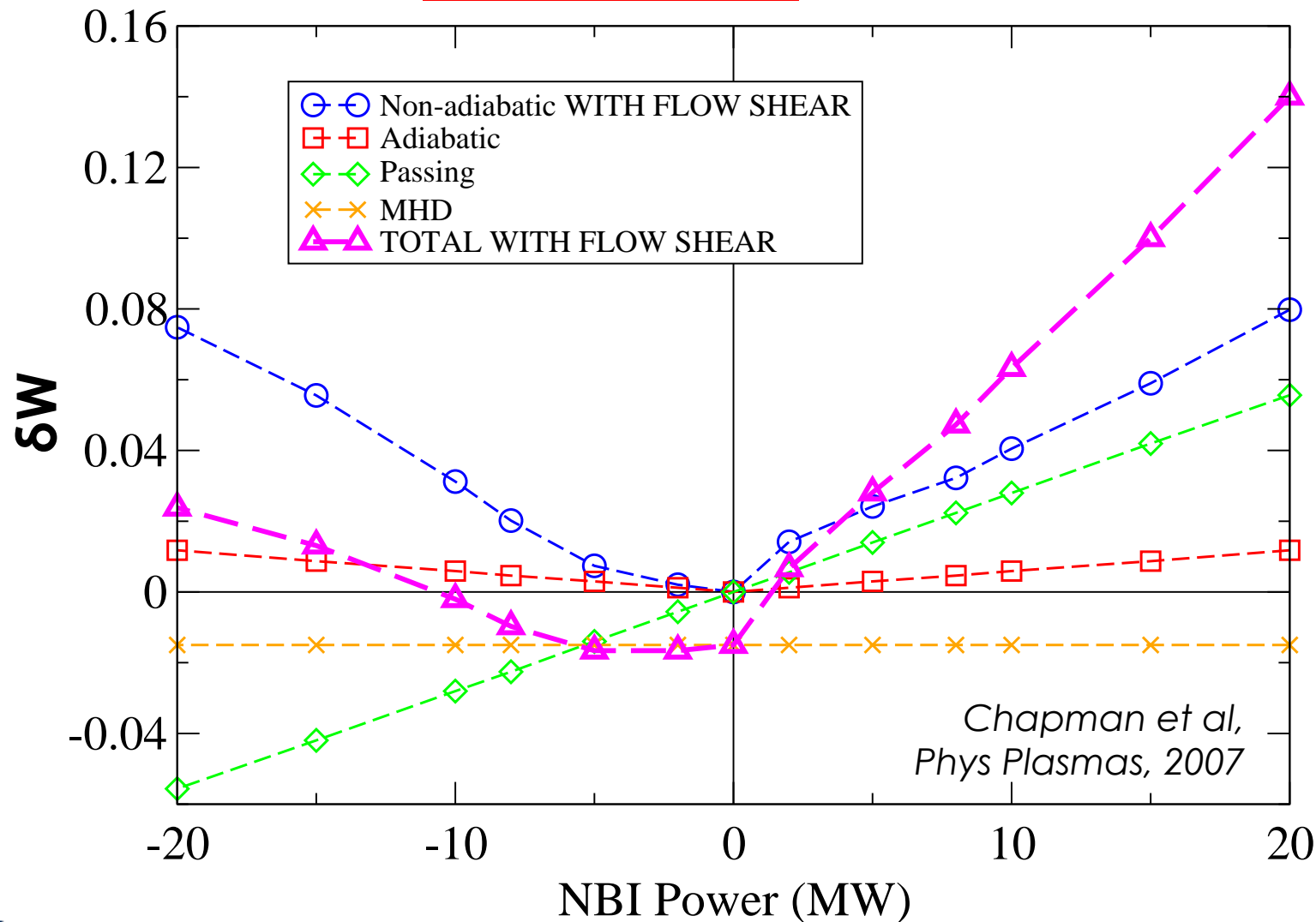
$$\delta W_h \sim \frac{\omega - \Delta\Omega - \omega_{*h}}{\omega - \Delta\Omega - \langle \omega_d \rangle} \xrightarrow{\Delta\Omega \uparrow} O(1)$$

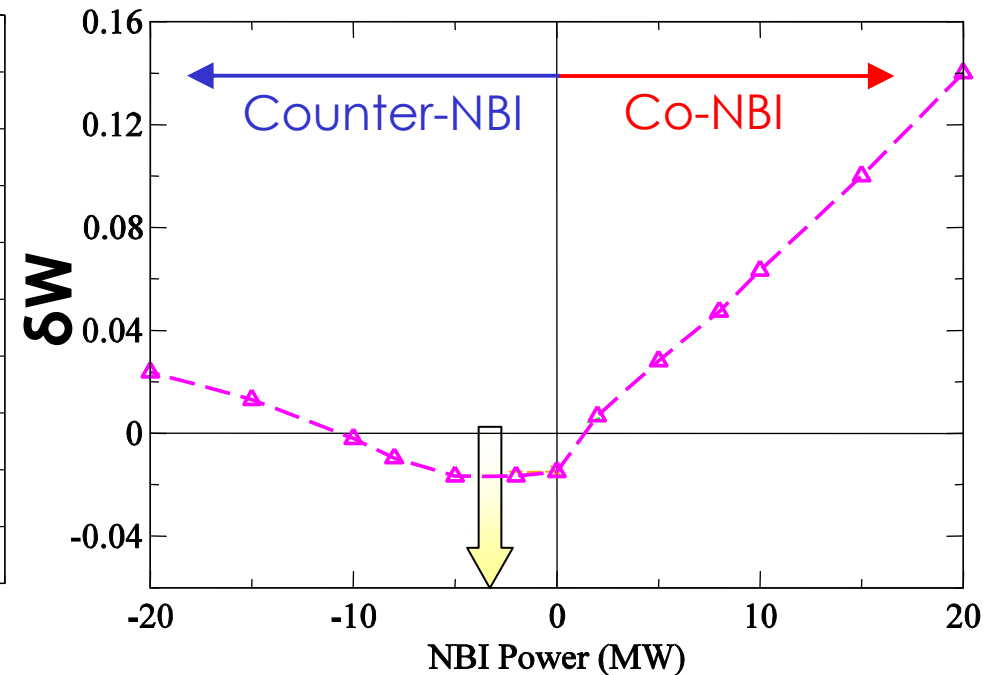
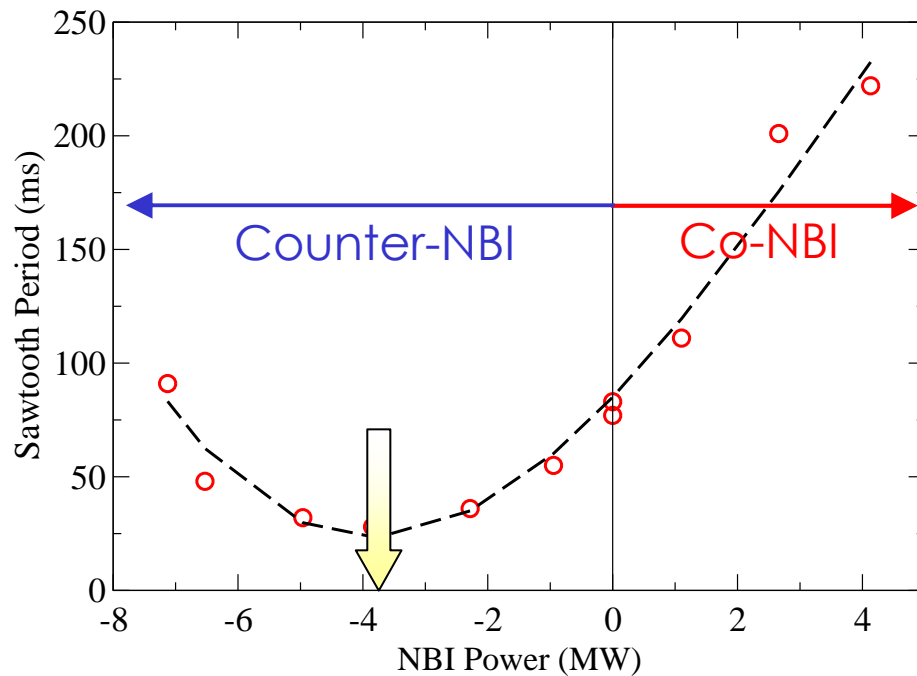
- At very large flows ($\Delta\Omega > \langle \omega_d \rangle$) flow shear dominates the numerator and denominator of expression for $\delta W_h \rightarrow$ asymptotic limit

- Modelling the effect of energetic particles on the ideal $n=1$ internal kink mode **WITHOUT flow shear** in JET:



- Modelling the effect of energetic particles on the ideal $n=1$ internal kink mode **WITH flow shear** in JET:





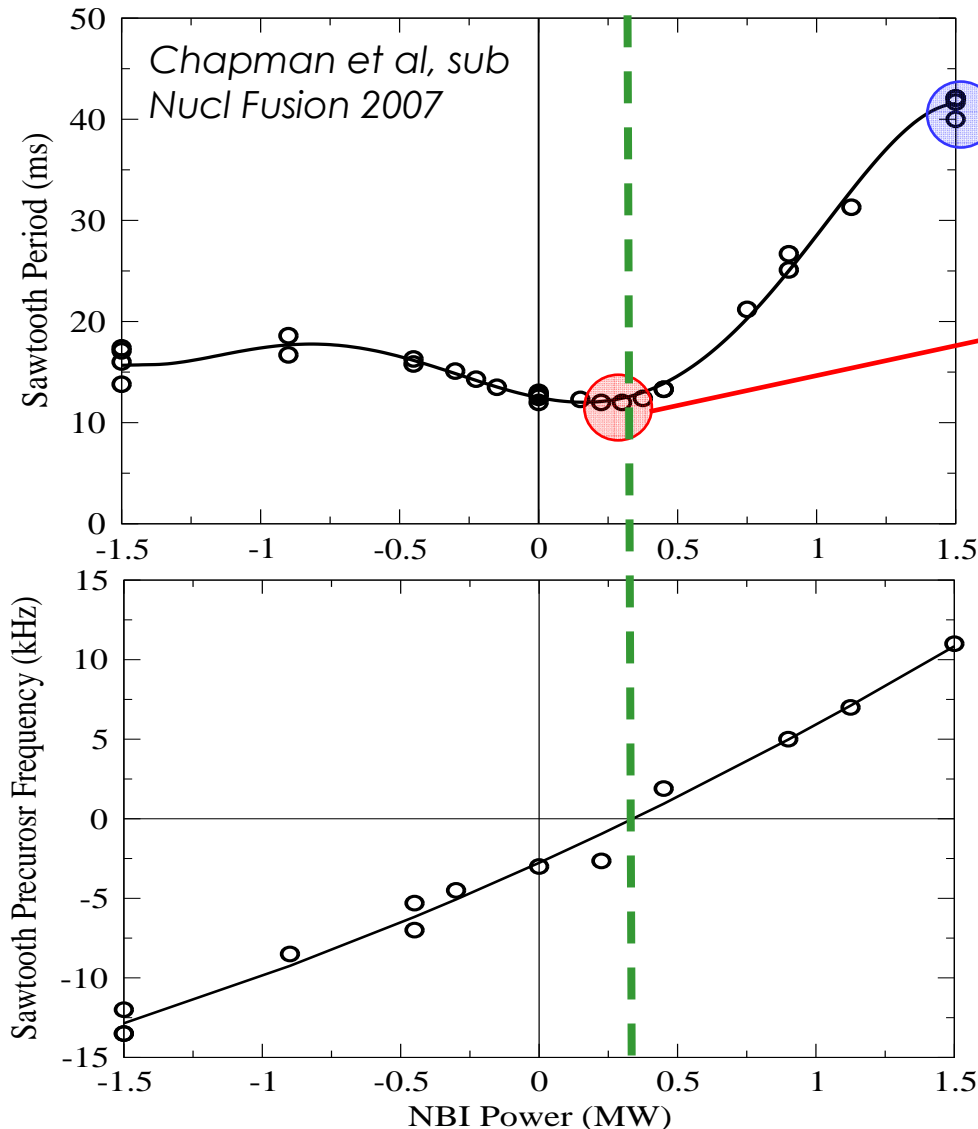
- Minimum in sawtooth period and δW_h agrees well (at ~ 4 MW)
- Minimum in δW_h is dependent upon details of the distribution function and the exact rotation shear at $q=1$
- In **JET**, asymmetry and minimum is explained by **energetic particle effects**
- In **MAST**, asymmetry and minimum is explained by **flow effects**

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- TEXTOR shows different behaviour of sawteeth with NBI heating



- Sawtooth Period minimised in co-NBI direction
- Sawtooth Period reaches a maximum in counter-NBI direction
- Minimum in sawtooth period when plasma rotation stops (precursor frequency $\rightarrow 0$)

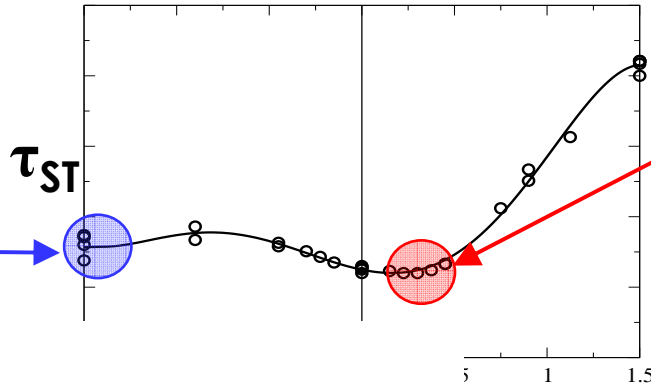


- Competition between gyroscopic and fast ion effects

Kinetic Effects

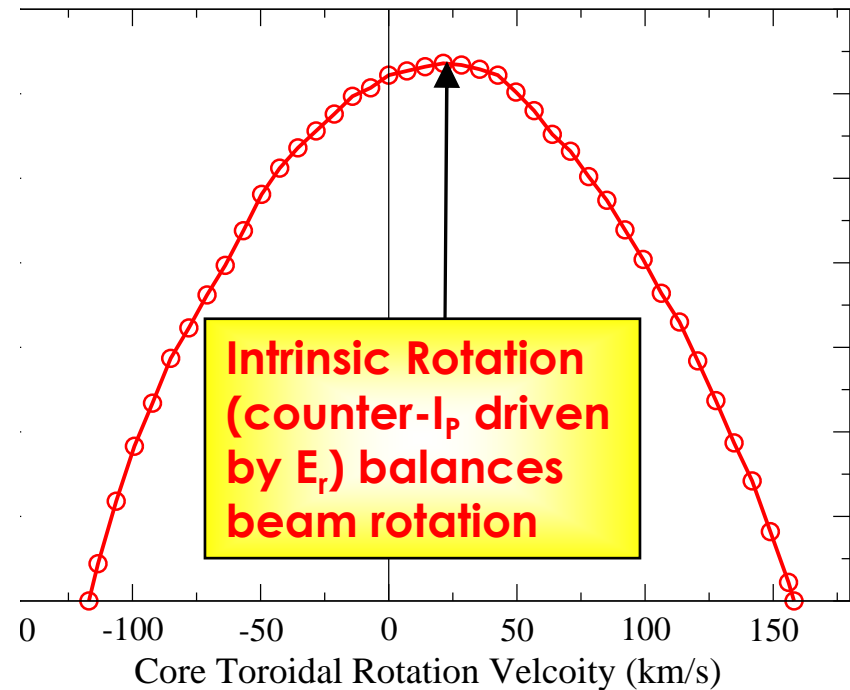
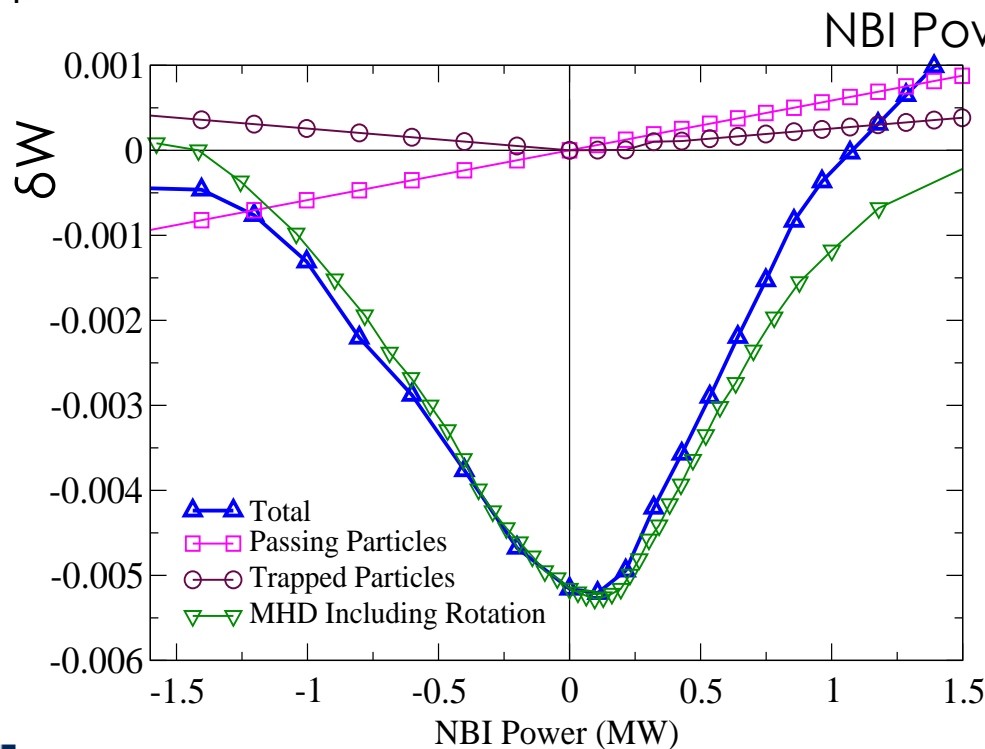
Counter-passing fast ions destabilise kink mode & dominate when flow tends to upper limit.

Co-passing and trapped



Flow Effects

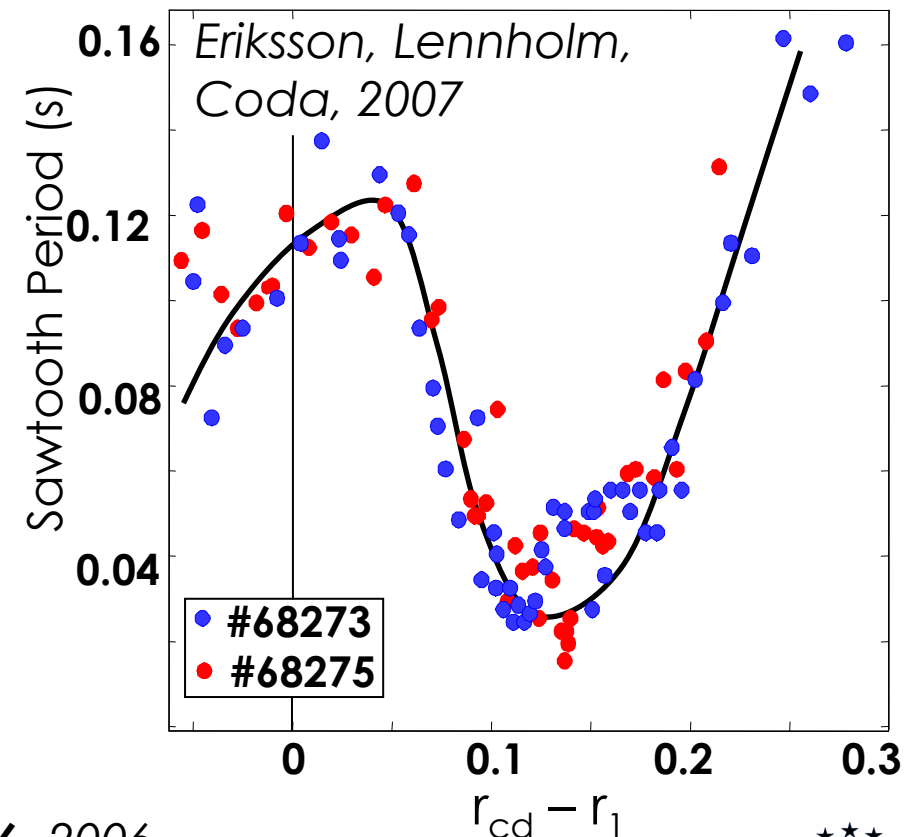
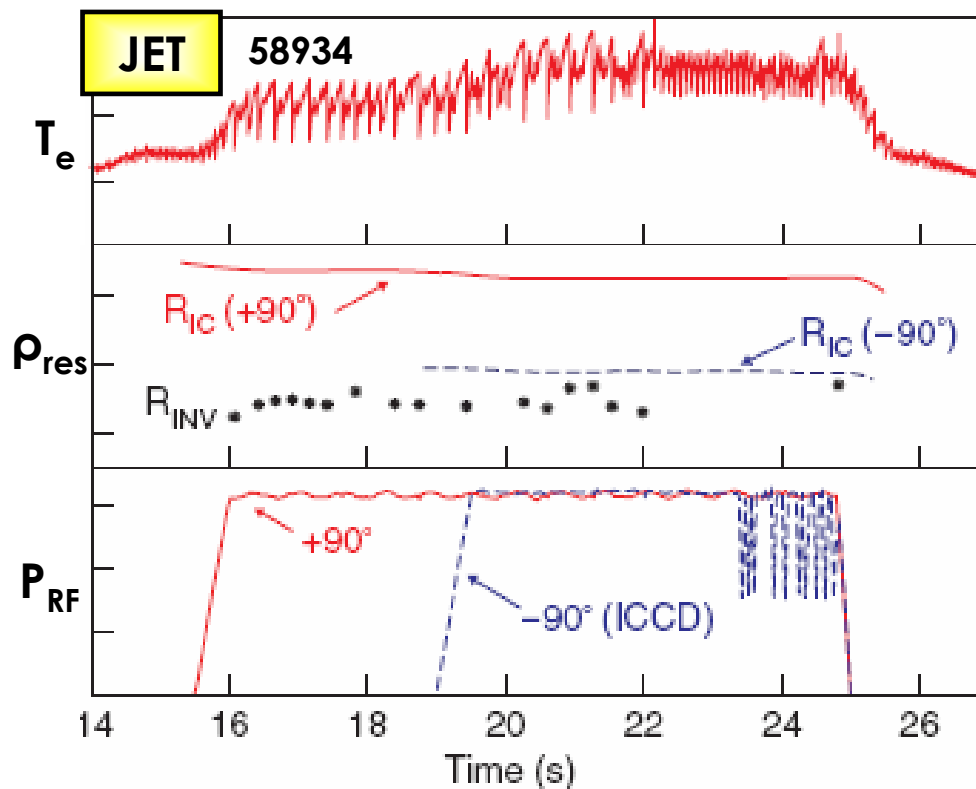
Minimum τ_{ST} occurs when rotation stops. Strong toroidal flows stabilise mode, but rotation is not linear with respect to P_{NBI}



Methods for Sawtooth Control

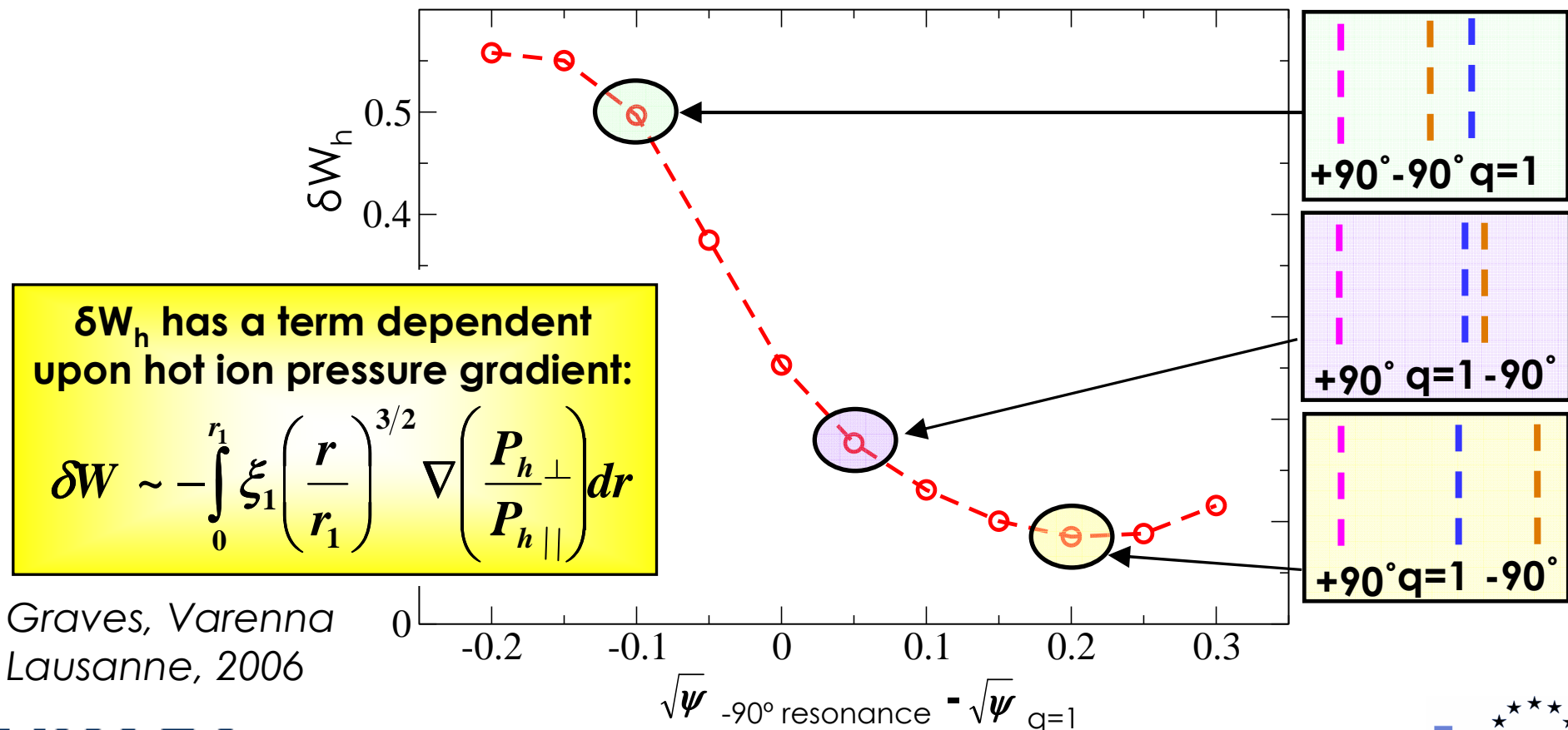
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- JET experiments show that ICRH can destabilise long sawteeth
 - Sawtooth period increases with on-axis $+90^\circ$ phasing ICRH
 - Fast ion deposition near/outside $q=1$, -90° ICRH destabilises sawteeth
 - Sawtooth period v. sensitive to deposition location w.r.t. $q=1$ location



Eriksson et al, Nucl Fusion, **46**, 2006

- Modelling also exhibits dependence upon resonance location
 - ICRH inside $q=1$ gives strong stabilising contribution to δW_h
 - Stabilisation is reduced as deposition moves outside $r_{q=1}$



δW_h has a term dependent upon hot ion pressure gradient:

$$\delta W \sim - \int_0^{r_1} \xi_1 \left(\frac{r}{r_1} \right)^{3/2} \nabla \left(\frac{P_{h\perp}}{P_{h\parallel}} \right) dr$$

Graves, Varenna
Lausanne, 2006

- **Sawtooth is triggered when one of three criteria is met**
[Porcelli et al, PPCF, 38, 2163 (1996)]

- Most relevant for plasmas with energetic ions is:

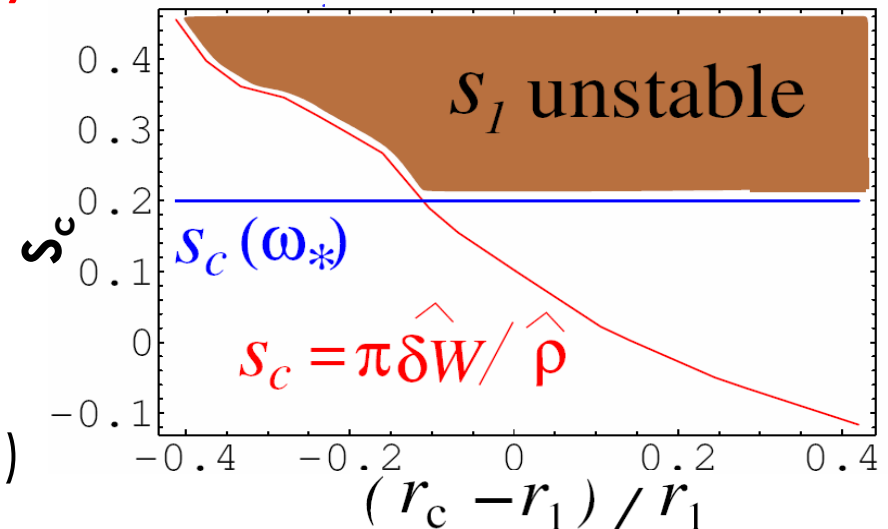
$$\pi \frac{\delta \hat{W}}{s_1} < c_\rho \frac{\rho}{r_1} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma_\eta > c_\eta \sqrt{\omega_{*i} \omega_{*e}}$$

- This can be written in terms of a critical magnetic shear:

$$s_1 > \max \left\{ s_{crit} = \pi \frac{\delta W}{\hat{\rho}}, s_{crit}(\omega_*) \right\}$$

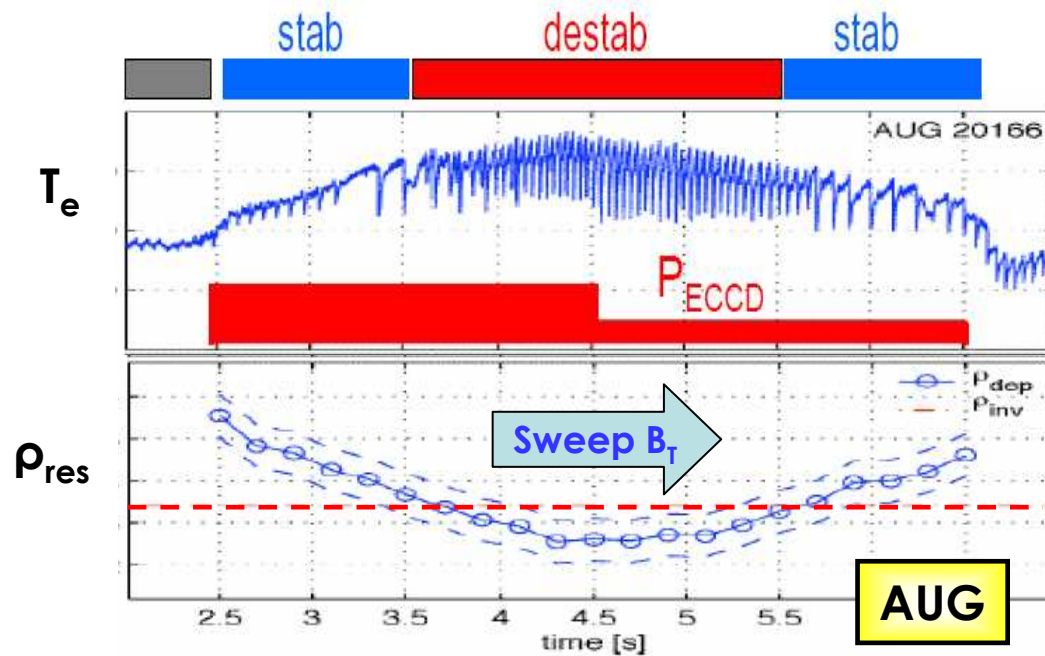
- **Effect of ICRH is two-fold:**

1. **Reduce critical shear** from the large critical shear which occurs with on-axis fast ions
2. ICCD **increases magnetic shear** (This is how ECCD destabilises sawteeth too [Mücker, PPCF, 2005])



ITER Sawtooth Control with Negative-ion NBI

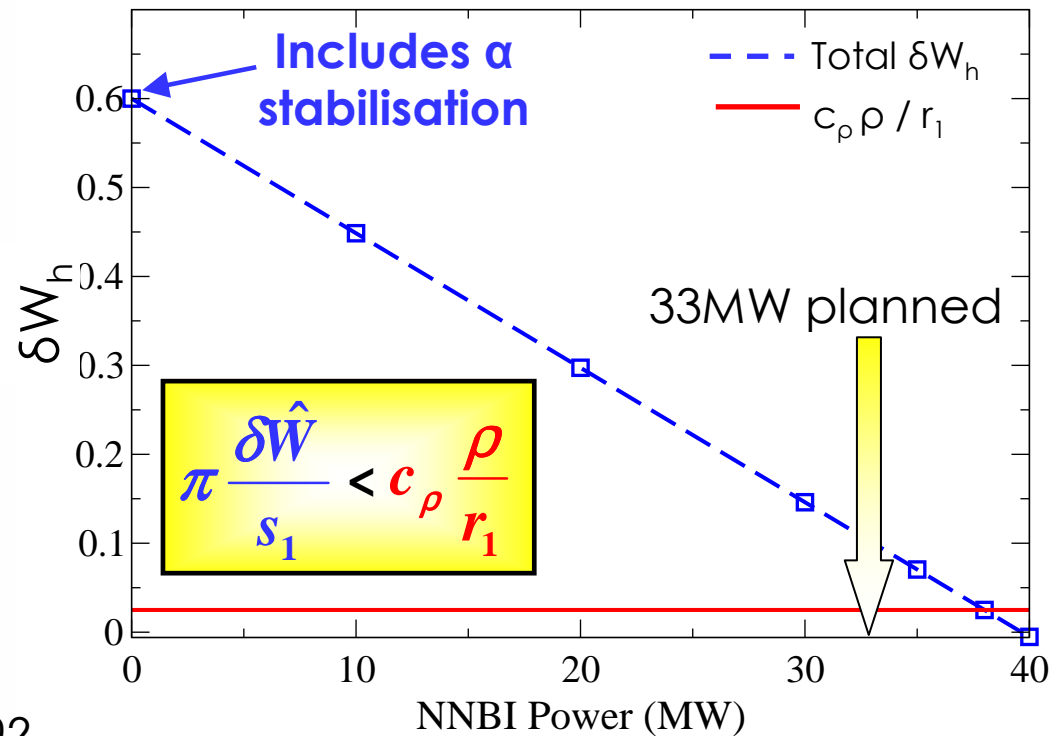
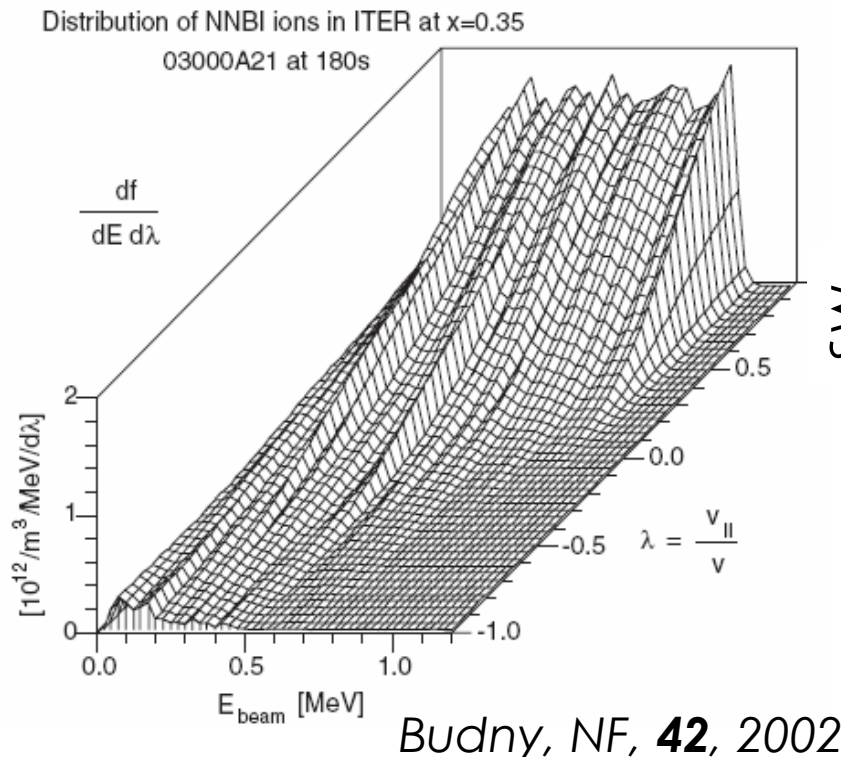
- Sawtooth control even more important in ITER where the alpha particle population is likely to lead to long period sawteeth
 - ECCD (and ICCD) has been proposed as a mechanism to destabilise sawteeth to a tolerably small period



Mück et al, *Plasma Phys Cont Fus*, **47**, 2005

ITER Sawtooth Control with Negative-ion NBI

- Sawtooth control even more important in ITER where the alpha particle population is likely to lead to long period sawteeth
 - ECCD (and ICCD) has been proposed as a mechanism to destabilise sawteeth to a tolerably small period
 - Can off-axis NNBI co-passing ions be used?
(ITER NNBI has a large passing fraction) [Graves, PPCF, **47**, 2005]



Conclusions

- **Sawtooth Control** by different methods in different machines has been explained by a **model including flow and kinetic effects**

NEUTRAL BEAM INJECTION	FLUID EFFECTS	KINETIC EFFECTS
MAST	✓	
JET		✓
TEXTOR	✓	✓

RESONANCE HEATING	INCREASE S_1	REDUCE S_{crit}
ICRH	✓	✓
ECCD	✓	

- **Achievable Sawtooth Control in ITER**
 - Off-axis co-NNBI to destabilise internal kink mode
 - ECCD to raise magnetic shear at $q=1$