

Towards the prediction and quantification of energetic particle transport and losses in fusion plasmas

ID: 1105

David Zarzoso¹, Diego del-Castillo-Negrete², Rémi Dumont³, Xavier Garbet³, Yanick Sarazin³ and Robin Heinonen⁴

Email: david.zarzoso-fernandez@univ-amu.fr

¹Aix-Marseille Université, CNRS, PIIM, UMR 7345 Marseille, France

²Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830, US

³CEA, IRFM 13108 Saint-Paul-lez-Durance, France

⁴University of California, San Diego, California 92093, USA

ABSTRACT

- Energetic particles (EP) are ubiquitous in fusion plasmas → Need to be well confined to ensure steady-state operation [1,2]
- In present and future fusion devices, tearing modes can be excited, especially with q-profiles typical of hybrid and advanced scenarios of the JET tokamak.
- In the next JET experimental campaign, with DT plasmas, a significant population of alpha particles can be produced.
- In the paper it is shown that tearing modes can lead to significant losses of alpha particles due to anomalous transport.

BACKGROUND

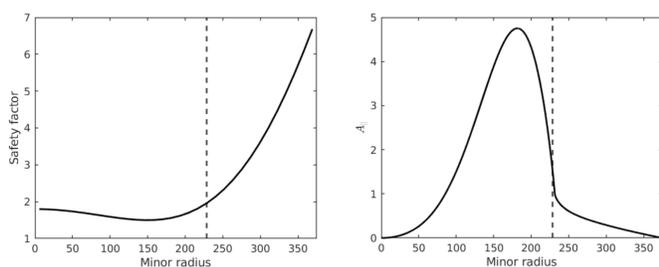
- Previous studies have analyzed the topic of transport and losses of EP in the presence of one single helicity electrostatic mode, resulting in anomalous transport of EP [3,4].
- For magnetic perturbations, seminal work by Mynick [5] reported the fact that the large magnetic drift of EP can introduce periodicity in the trajectories that couple to the tearing mode, resulting in the generation of higher order harmonics.
- Experimental evidences in DIII-D [6], AUG [7] and EAST [8] of losses of EP in the presence of a tearing mode.
- In this paper: we focus on the transport and losses of fusion-born alpha particles in a JET-like tokamak.

THE GCT CODE

GCT solves the equations of motion of guiding-centres in co-variant formulation in an arbitrary 3D magnetic equilibrium, in the presence of externally imposed 3D electro-magnetic perturbations, taking into account the gyro-average and the collisions.

In the present work:

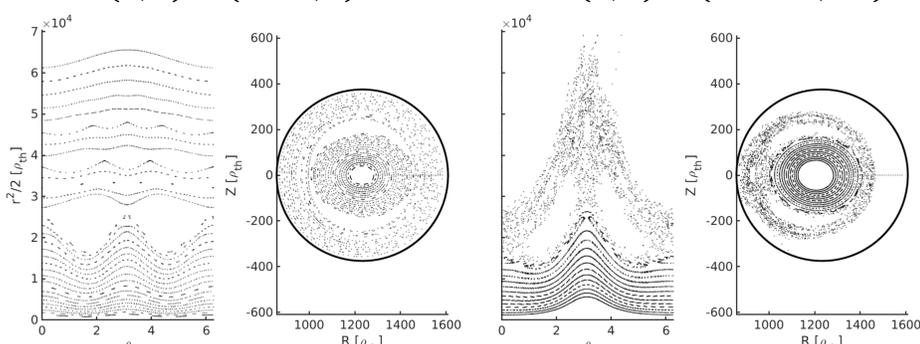
- Hamiltonian composed of the magnetic potential only
- $A_{\parallel}(r, \theta, \varphi, t) = A_{\parallel}(r) \cos(m\theta + n\varphi - \omega t)$
- $(m, n, \omega) = (2, -1, 0)$ and $A_{\parallel}(r)$ calculated using a shooting module, as done in [9].
- No collisions and no gyro-average operators.
- Reversed q-profile exhibiting $\Delta' > 0$ (tearing unstable).



ONETEARING MODE → CHAOTIC TRANSPORT

Higher order harmonics observed when increasing the energy and the pitch angle of the alpha particles → Overlap → Chaotic transport

$(E, \Lambda) = (5 \text{ keV}, 0)$ $(E, \Lambda) = (1.5 \text{ MeV}, 0.7)$

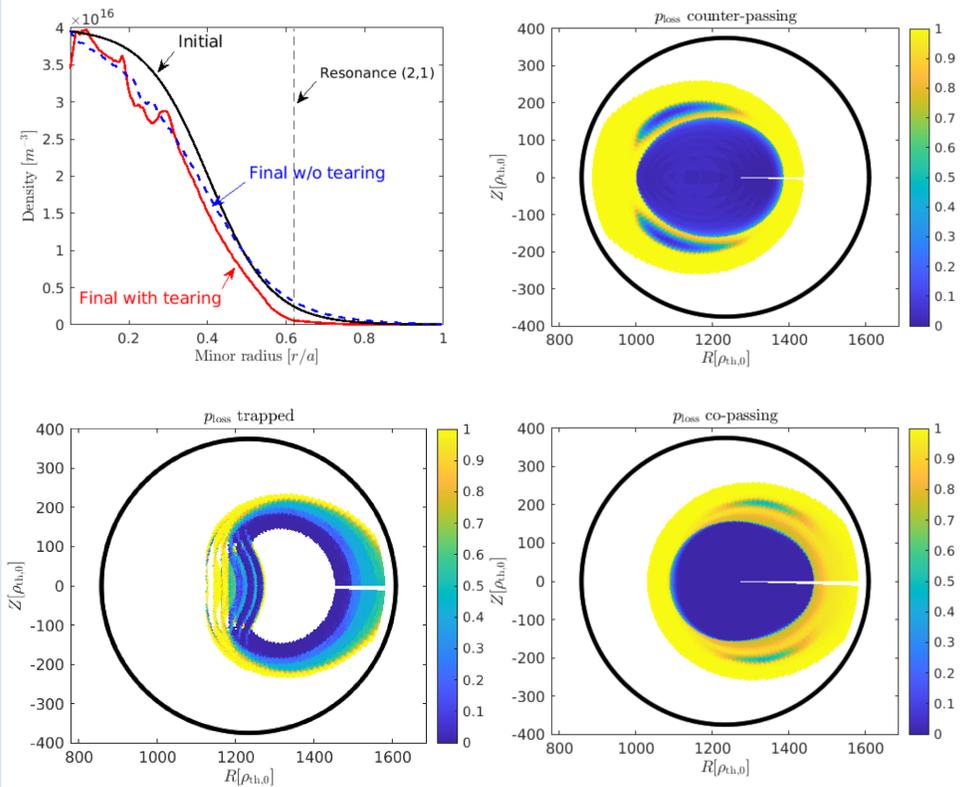


ANOMALOUS TRANSPORT OF ALPHA PARTICLES

Modification of an initial density profile (see figure 15 of Ref. [10])

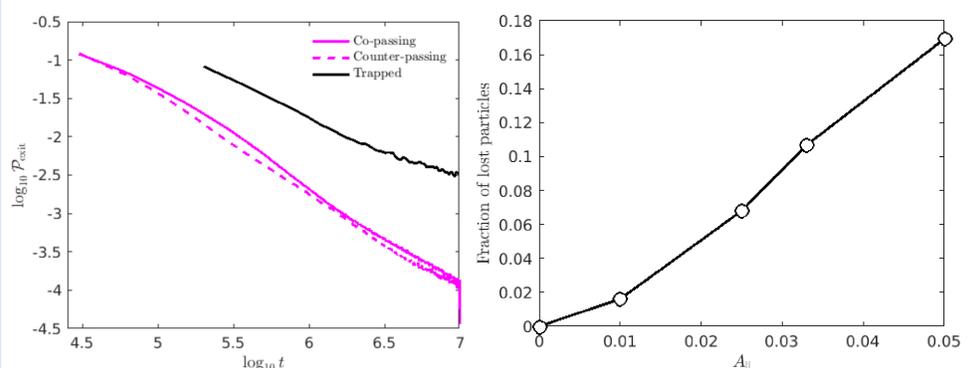
- Without tearing mode → Prompt losses
- With tearing mode → Depletion in the region $0.3 \leq r/a \leq 0.8$

Impact due to losses of passing (co- and counter-) and trapped α particles.



Large exit times → heavy tailed PDF → non diffusive transport

Fraction of lost particles at 50 ms (< Spitzer time) can reach up to 17%



CONCLUSION

- Transport and losses of fusion-born alpha particles in a JET-like tokamak under the simplification of concentric circular flux surfaces.
- Large magnetic drift of alpha particles leads to the formation of higher poloidal harmonics in phase space, which can eventually overlap and result in chaotic regions
- Significant losses at times < Spitzer time due to anomalous transport.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS / REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium and has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 and 2019-2020 under grant agreement No 633053. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission. All the simulations were performed on the MARCONI supercomputer (CINECA) under project reference FUA34_REMOTE and on the SKL Irene partition of the TGCC Joliot-Curie HPC, under project reference ra5409. D.d.-C.-N. was sponsored by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, managed by UT-Battelle, LLC, for the US Department of Energy under Contract no. DE-AC05-00OR22725.

REFERENCES

- [1] HEIDBRINK W. W. and SADLER G. J. 1994 *Nucl. Fusion* **34** (4) 535
- [2] SHARAPOV S. *et al* 2000 *Nucl. Fusion* **40** (7) 1363
- [3] ZARZOSO D. *et al* 2018 *Nucl. Fusion* **58** 106030
- [4] ZARZOSO D. and DEL-CASTILLO-NEGRETE D. 2020 *J. Plasma Phys.*, vol. **86**, 795860201
- [5] MYNICK H. E. 1993 *Phys. Fluids B* **5** 2460
- [6] CAROLIPIO E. M. *et al* 2002 *Nucl. Fusion* **42** 853-862
- [7] GARCIA-MUÑOZ M. *et al* 2007 *Nucl. Fusion* **47** L10-L15
- [8] YU L. *et al* 2021 *AIP Advances* **11** 025020
- [9] ZARZOSO D. *et al* 2019 *Phys. Plasmas* **26** 112112
- [10] DUMONT R. *et al* 2018 *Nucl. Fusion* **58** 082005