# Linear Stability Calculations with M3D-C1

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## Motivation

## • Use of M3D-C1 allows study of:

- Diverted geometries
- Non-ideal effects on ideal modes
  - Resistivity
  - Two-fluid effects
  - Gyroviscosity
- Non-ideal modes
  - RWMs, tearing modes
- Boundary effects
  - Resistive walls



## Method

- M3D-C1 has been extended to included linear non-axisymmetric equations
- Nonlinear code (relatively) easily adapted to linear equations
  - $\text{REAL} \rightarrow \text{COMPLEX}$
  - $\partial_{\varphi} \rightarrow in$
- New coding to allow non-rectangular boundaries; EFIT, GATO, TOQ equilibria
- Vacuum region = resistive plasma



#### **New Velocity Form**

- Old form:  $\vec{u} = \nabla U \times \nabla \varphi + V \nabla \varphi + \nabla \chi$ 
  - U advects, but does not compress, n and p
- New form:  $\vec{u} = R^2 \nabla U \times \nabla \varphi + R^2 \omega \nabla \varphi + R^{-2} \nabla \chi$ - U advects, but does not compress,  $RB_{\phi}$
- Using the "new form," the most unstable eigenmode should have  $|R^2 \nabla U \times \nabla \varphi| >> |R^{-2} \nabla \chi|$
- Full equations using both velocity forms have been implemented

#### **Comparison of Velocity Forms**



Seneral Atomics

## Benchmarks: dbm18: Mesh



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#### Benchmarks: dbm18: Equilibrium & Eigenmode



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#### Benchmarks: dbm18

dbm18\_comp.data



Toroidal Mode Number (n)



### Benchmarks: cbm18-dens8





#### N=1 Resistive Internal Kink Mode in CMOD

CMOD is stable to ideal MHD n=1 mode at operating point of  $P_0/B^2 = .006$ Ideal MHD stable even down to  $q_0 = 0.6$ . Why does it exhibit sawteeth?

The resistive internal kink is unstable, but at a much lower growth rate. Can this explain the sawtooth crash?



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#### N=1 Resistive Internal Kink Mode in CMOD





## N=1 Resistive Internal Kink Mode in CMOD with S=10<sup>7</sup>

Close-up



**Perturbed Current with Mesh** 



## Conclusions

- Linear capability for M3D-C1 for full equations is now implemented
- Ideal benchmarks show good agreement
- $\vec{u} = R^2 \nabla U \times \nabla \varphi$  velocity form is best for linear instabilities in tokamak geometry
- Future work:
  - Apply to more realistic equilbria
  - Benchmark non-ideal effects
  - RWMs
  - Linear response to error fields

