Progress on JA-2 Benchmark on Tearing Mode Calculations

(Based on Hender's ITPA-MHD Report)

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Goals and Participants of JA-2 of ITPA-MHD Topical Group

- Objective: Study of coupled (neoclassical) tearing modes to gain fundamental understanding of their nonlinear dynamics including possible phase locking and disruptive phenomena and to explore the influence of plasma rotation on such nonlinear states.
- Leader: T Hender
- Participants: D Chandra, N Ferraro, S Jardin, W -L Huang, R La Haye, E Lazzaro, J Mendonca, O Sauter, A Sen, A Thyagaraja, B Tobias, J -L Wang, Z -X Wang, and P Zhu (others welcome to join)

Experimental results - NTMs



Experimental results - NTMs





Experimental results – phase locked NTMs





Rotation assuming $\chi_{mom} = \chi_i$

Measured Rotation

The rotation profile changes are integral to understanding the mode stability and phase locking

Change in χ_{mom} to explain rotation profile change

Since at q=2 χ_{mom} ~0, total angular momentum conserved for q<2, but redistributed between q=3/2 and 2.

From: B Tobias, presented 2015 APS DPP

Interacting 4/3 and 3/2 NTMs

2 consecutive ST crashes trigger and stabilize 4/3

3/2 evolution consistent with a constant negative Δ ' in modif. Ruth eq.

 Yu et al, NF 40 (2000) 2031: Analytical/numerical study – show that when two magnetic islands get close to each other the more unstable one grows and suppresses the other









- NTMs of different helicity may or may not phase lock (bicoherence analysis is best way to confirm)
- Phase locking doesn't produce a strong growth rate response
- Theory developed by R Fitzpatrick (toroidicity is key)
- Interacting modes cause local torques and momentum redistribution (probably the most important effect)
- NTMs interaction can be stabilising
- Effects are a combination of direct mode coupling and feedback through q and V_{\u03c6} profile changes

Work plan



- Ultimate goal is study 2 nonlinearly interacting tearing modes in full toroidal geometry including flows
- Using M3D-C1 (PPPL), NEAR (IPR), NIMROD (USTC and UW-Madison) + (reduced MHD nonlinear code and linear FAR, both CCFE) – all are resistive MHD codes
- Steps:-
 - Linear Benchmark (complete)
 - Single helicity nonlinear benchmark (ongoing)
 - 2 helicity nonlinear benchmark no flow
 - 2 helicity nonlinear benchmark with flow (viscosity)



Linear Benchmarking



Cylindrical q=1.33(1 + (r/ 0.595)⁸)^{0.25} and β =0



m=3, n=2



Linear Benchmarking

R/a=10, q=1.33(1 + (r/ 0.595)⁸)^{0.25} and β_0 =1.1x10⁻⁷



Nonlinear single helicity benchmark



q=1.15(1 + (r/0.81)²) unstable to n=1, m=2 only ($\Delta'_{2,1}$ =2.46, $\Delta'_{3,2}$ = -0.23)



Nonlinear single helicity benchmark - contd





Nonlinear double helicity benchmark





M3D-C1 with S=2x10⁴, $P_r = v/\eta = 1$

NIMROD nonlinear results on double helicity benchmark case





 $S = 2 \times 10^4, Pr = 1$

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Nonlinear double helicity benchmark



Cylindrical reduced MHD. q=1.15(1+(r/0.69)^{1.8}) S=10⁶; η =1/Jz; P_r=0.1 $\Delta'_{2/1}$ =2.936, $\Delta'_{3,2}$ =2.56 and $\Delta'_{4/3}$ = -0.079

 Not stochastic, but good candidate for flow profile alteration.

Near term future work



- Complete the benchmark (including nonlinear evolution with 2 helicities)
- Introduce differential plasma rotation
- Full simulations will need viscosity to understand locking effects
- Open to suggestions



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