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# Fishbone instability and transport of energetic particles





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# Summary

- Energetic particles (EP) known to impact MHD instabilities, potentially inducing EP transport, as discovered **experimentally**<sup>[1,2]</sup>
- $\triangleright$  Extensive **theorical linear works** done over the past decades<sup>[3,4,5,6]</sup>
- $\triangleright$  Non-linear hybrid codes<sup>[9,11,12,13,15]</sup>, verified by comprehensive linear models and codes<sup>[7,8,16]</sup>, are needed to capture the physics of the fishbone induced EP transport
- Full orbit nonlinear hybrid code<sup>[15]</sup> useful to investigate the physics of high energy alpha particles

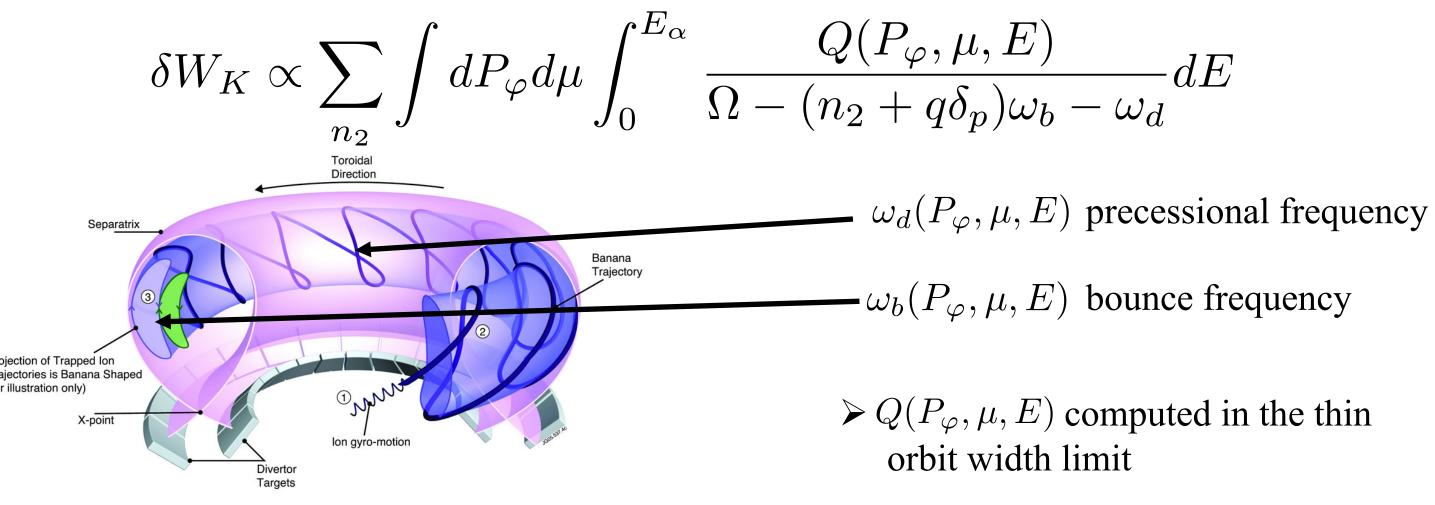
# Comprehensive linear model

The kinetic internal kink dispersion relation[4,7,8,16]

$$\mathcal{D}(n_{h,0},\Omega) = \delta I(\Omega) - i[\delta W_{MHD} + \delta W_K(n_{h,0},\Omega)] = 0$$

 $\delta I(\Omega) \propto \Omega = \omega + i\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$  $\delta W_{MHD}$  computed by CHEASE/XTOR-2F<sup>[14]</sup>

Complex resonant kinetic contribution, computed numerically<sup>[4,7,8,16]</sup>

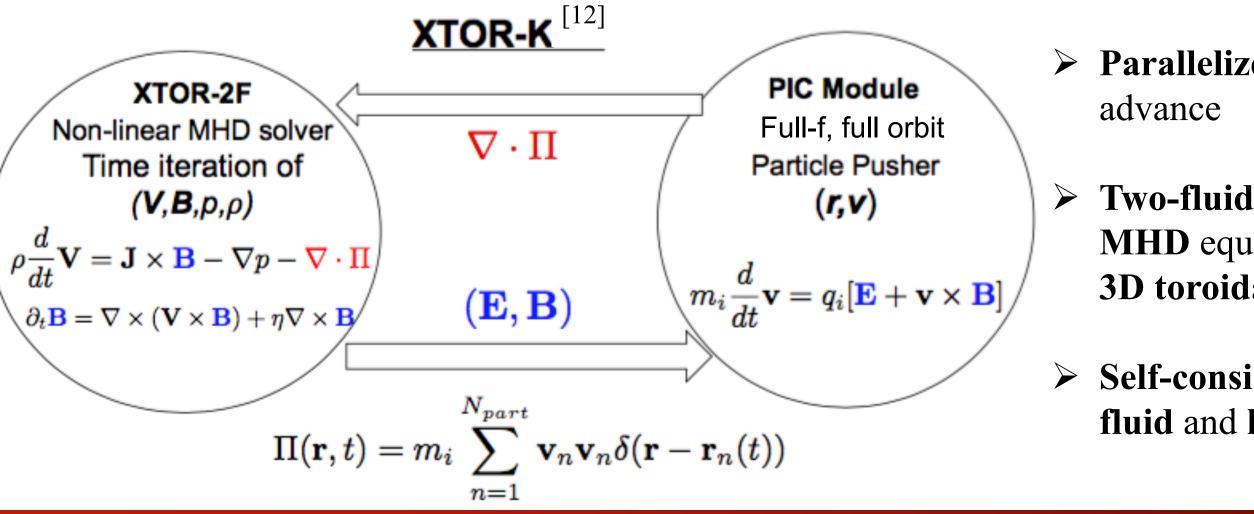


Trajectory of a trapped particle in a tokamak

## Specificities of the linear model

- Effects of passing particles taken into account
- Resonant integral solved analytically or numerically
- Fluid terms kept in the kinetic contribution
- Solves non-perturbatively the implicit dispersion relation

# Description of the hybrid code XTOR-K

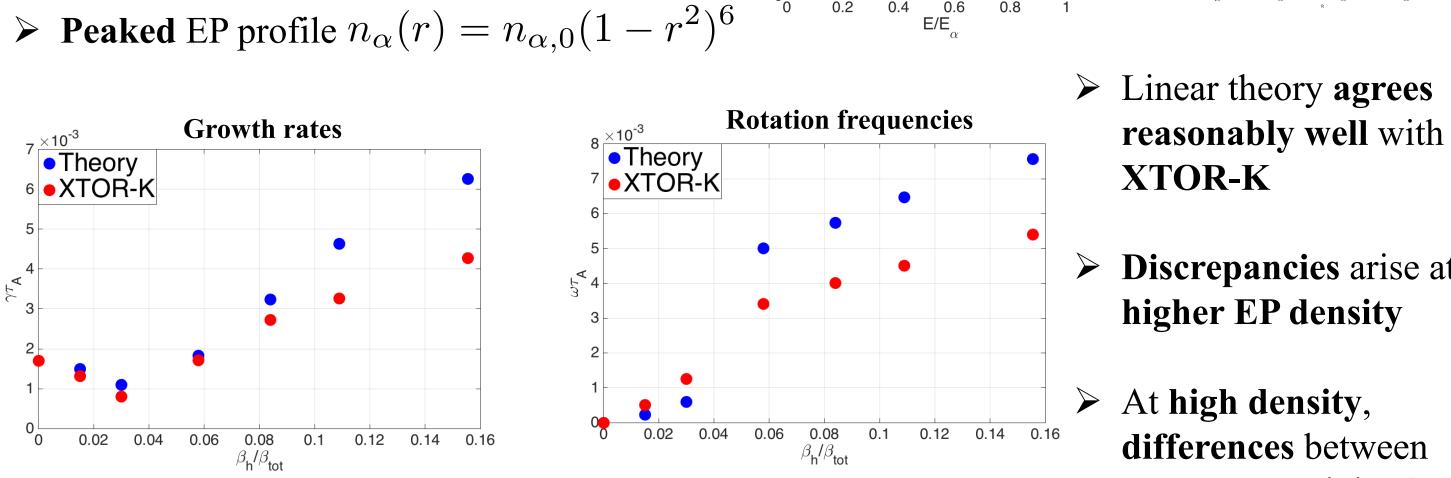


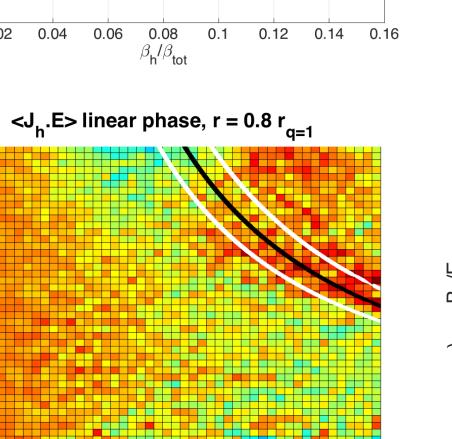
- Parallelized 6D particle
- Two-fluid extended resistive MHD equations solved for **3D** toroidal geometry [14]
- **Self-consistency** between fluid and kinetic modules

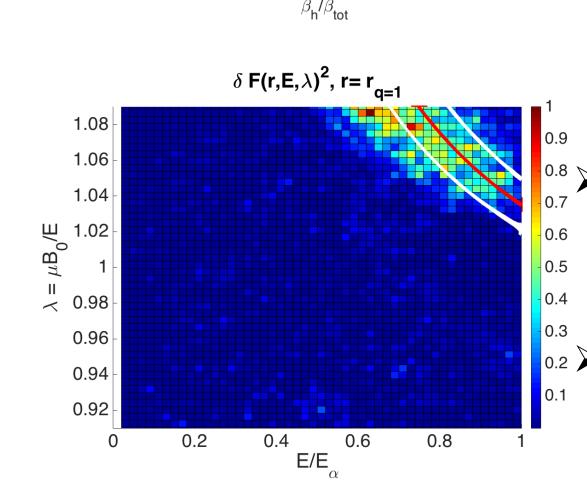
Ion density contour

# Linear verification of XTOR-K

- > Isotropic Slowing-Down distribution of alpha particles at peak energy of 1 MeV
  - $F_{\alpha}(r, E) = C \ n_{\alpha}(r) \frac{\theta(E_{\alpha} E)}{E^{3/2} + E_{c}^{3/2}(r)}$
- > Circular magnetic flux surfaces

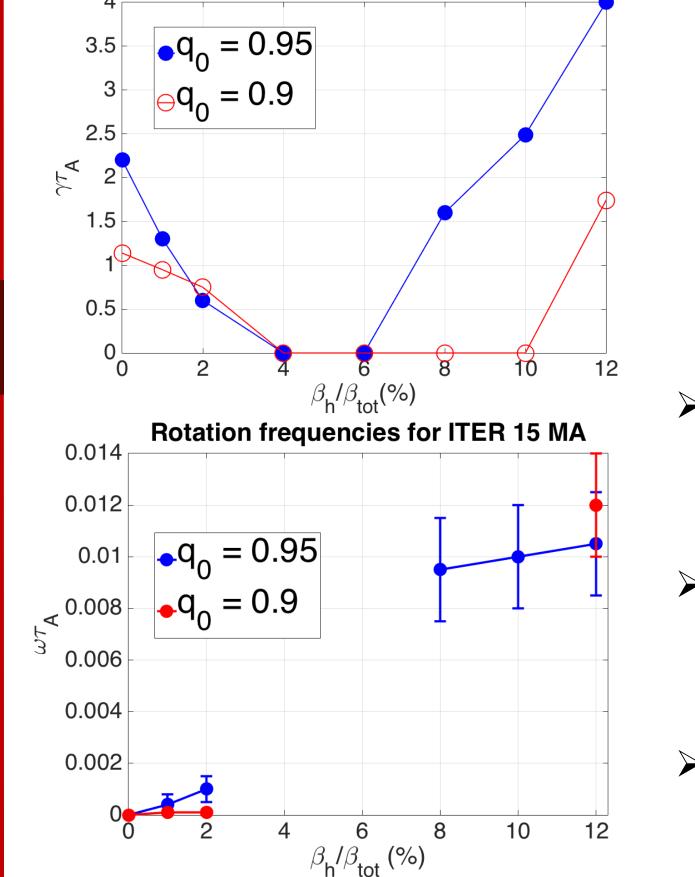






- 0.6 E/E
  - > Discrepancies arise at higher EP density > At high density, differences between XTOR-K and the linear model are enlarged
    - Similar zones of precessionnal resonance are found with XTOR-K
    - Discrepancies in phase space positions may be due to the thin orbit width assumption

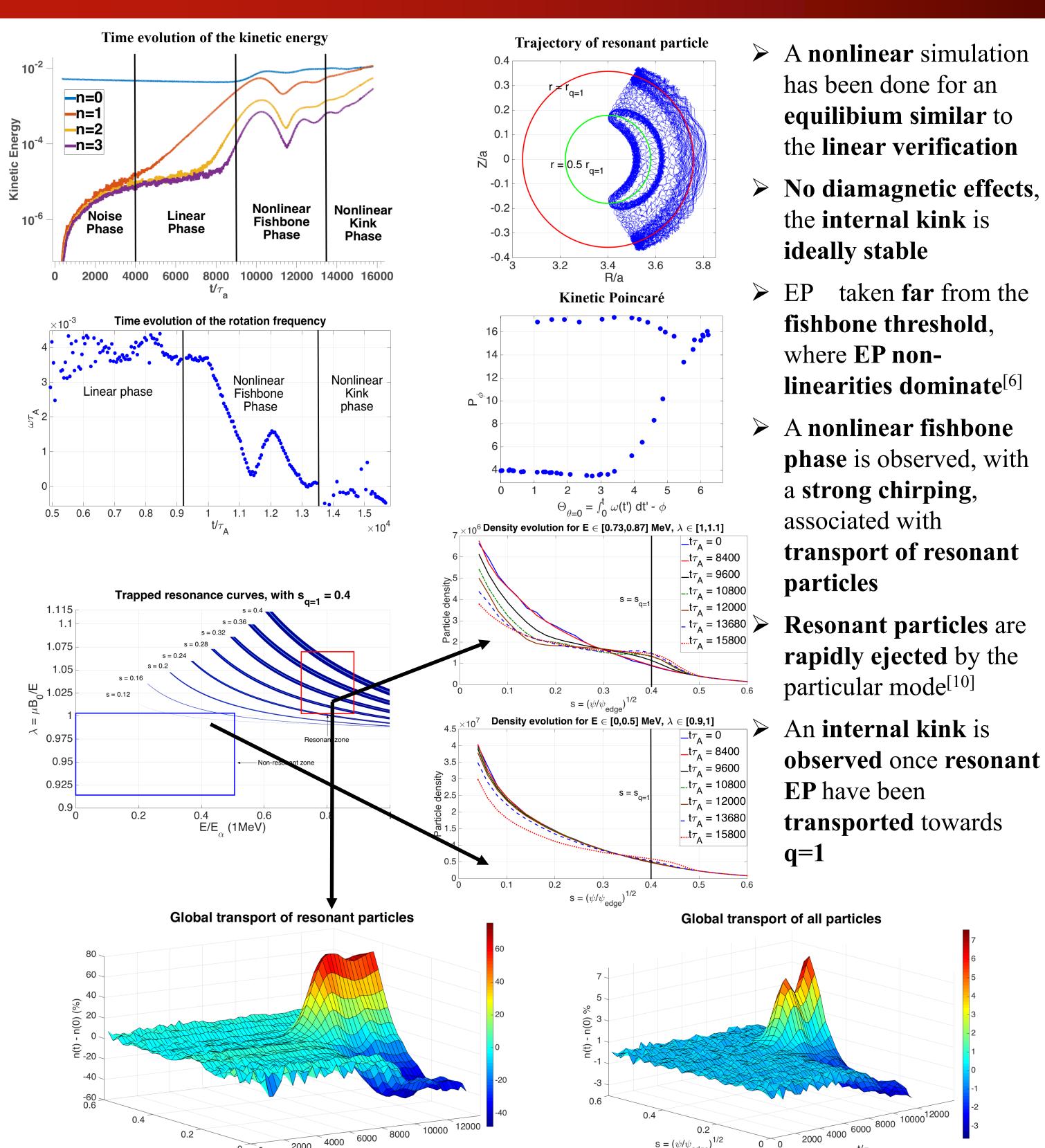
# Linear stability of the ITER 15 MA case



**Growth rates for ITER 15 MA** 

- **ITER** geometry Flat q profile
- Linear simulations performed for up-down symmetric ITER geometry, with alpha particles at 3.5 MeV peak energy
- For  $q_0 = 0.95$ , 0.9, thresholds for the fishbone range between 6-10%, where expected ITER beta ratio will be around **15-20%** for  $T_i(0) = 23 \text{ keV}^{[17]}$
- ITER can be unstable against fishbone instability for specific equilibria with peaked alpha density profile

# Fishbone nonlinear simulation



- 50% of resonant EP are transported by the fishbone, whereas total EP fishbone transport is weak (4%)
- > EP global transport needs also to be studied near the fishbone threshold, where synchronisation between EP and kink rotation can occur
- At actual 3.5 MeV peak energy, resonances span larger zones of phase space, which could increase **EP** transport

## Conclusion

- > Newly implemented nonlinear hybrid code XTOR-K verified linearly
- > ITER 15 MA can be fishbone unstable for specific equilibria
- > Global EP transport due to fishbone found weak far from fishbone threshold at 1 MeV
- More advanced kinetic Poincaré diagnostics needed to understand the nonlinear interplay between mode chirping and EP transport
- > An other nonlinear simulation needed to generalize results near fishbone threshold for more ITER relevant equilibrium

# References

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E/E (1 MeV)

1.06

1.04

Щ<sup>0</sup> 1.02

0.96

0.94