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Observation of Reversed-Shear Alfven Eigenmodes Excited by Energetic Ions in a Helical Plasma


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Reversed-shear Alfven eigenmodes were observed for the first time in a helical plasma having negative q'0 (the curvature of the safety factor q at the zero shear layer). The frequency is swept downward and upward sequentially via the time variation in the maximum of q. The eigenmodes calculated by ideal MHD theory are consistent with the experimental data. The frequency sweeping is mainly determined by the effects of energetic ions and the bulk pressure gradient. Coupling of reversed-shear Alfven eigenmodes with energetic ion driven geodesic acoustic modes generates a multitude of frequency-sweeping modes.

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Alfven eigenmodes are investigated in many tokamaks because they can be destabilized by energetic alphas and beam ions in magnetically confined fusion plasmas. In particular, the discovery of reversed-shear Alfven eigenmodes (RSAEs) or Alfven cascades [1–4] has generated a great deal of attention because these modes are excited in reversed magnetic shear (RS) configurations of tokamaks, which are attractive for internal transport barrier formation.

The frequency of the RSAEs typically is swept upward to the toroidal Alfven eigenmode frequency as the local minimum of the safety factor q_min drops in time. RSAEs can exist just above the maxima or just below the minima of shear Alfven continua and are similar to the global Alfven eigenmode. The RSAE localizes around the maxima or minima of the continua, while the global Alfven eigenmode has a radially extended structure [5]; both are typically dominated by a single Fourier mode. The frequency sweeping of RSAE is explained by introducing several factors [1,6–9] such as energetic particles and a pressure gradient. The finite minimum of the RSAE frequency, observed at the rational values of q_min = m/n (m and n are poloidal and toroidal mode numbers, respectively), depends on the geodesic acoustic mode (GAM) frequency [10] and the frequency offset due to the gradients of energetic ions and bulk plasma pressure [11]. This means that the shear Alfven perturbations are no longer incompressible around the minimum frequency. The time evolution of the RSAE frequency can then be employed as a useful diagnostic tool. It is of importance to compare characteristics of Alfven eigenmodes (AEs) in helical and tokamak plasmas with RS configurations.

In the Large Helical Device (LHD) [12], an RS configuration, characterized by a nonmonotonic rotational transform (\( \iota/2\pi \)) profile, was obtained in low density plasmas with intense counter neutral beam current drive (NBCD). The counter NBCD induces plasma current to reduce the externally generated rotational transform. The discharge waveform is shown in Fig. 1(a), where the magnetic axis position in the vacuum field is \( R_{ax} = 3.75 \text{ m} \) and the toroidal field \( B_t = 1.3 \text{ T} \). The line averaged electron density is raised by neon gas puffing into the hydrogen target plasma to minimize shinethrough of the injected neutral beams and electron return current in NBCD. The effective charge of the plasma in the constant density phase (2 s < \( t < 4 \text{ s} \)) is estimated to be \( Z_{eff} \approx 6 \). A parabolic electron temperature profile of \( T_{eo} \approx 1.2 \text{ keV} \) and hollow density profile of \( n_{eo} < 0.4 \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3} \) were sustained in the phase. The central ion temperature \( T_{io} \) was \( \approx 0.8 \text{ keV} \) in the phase. Here, counter NBCD with \( \approx 2.2 \text{ MW} \) and beam energy \( E_b \approx 160 \text{ keV} \) was carried out until \( t = 4 \text{ s} \) and then stepped down to \( \approx 1.6 \text{ MW} \). In this shot, the \( \iota/2\pi \) profile was measured by motional stark effect spectroscopy. The measured profiles are shown in Fig. 1(b), together with two profiles interpolated from these data, where \( \rho \) is the normalized minor radius. The \( \iota/2\pi \) profile evolves in time, having an off-axis minimum of \( \iota/2\pi [(\iota/2\pi)_{\text{min}}] \). This clearly indicates the formation of a RS configuration in helical plasma. The curvature of the safety factor \( q I = 1/(\iota/2\pi) \) is \( q'_0 < 0 \) at the zero shear layer \( r_o \), in contrast to \( q'_0 > 0 \) in the RS tokamak. A typical spectrogram of the magnetic probe signal in this shot is shown in Fig. 2(a). The mode number \( n \) is determined by 5 probes.
then the phase. The characteristic time evolution of the remaining mode is a peculiar mode having except for the symmetric (downward-to-upward) sweeping.

The mode appears from the minimum values at \( t/t_\text{min} \approx 1/2 \) and \( 1/3 \) in time are also shown: \( t = 2.5 \) (curve 3) and 3.0 s (5). The \( \nu/2\pi \) profiles derived from motional stark effect spectroscopy at \( t = 1.8 \) (curve 1), 2.3 (2), 2.8 (4), and 3.3 s (6). The profiles interpolated in time are also shown: \( t = 2.5 \) (curve 3) and 3.0 s (5).

FIG. 1 (color online). (a) Time evolution of line averaged electron density \( \langle n_e \rangle \); electron temperatures at \( \rho \sim 0.3 \) and \( \sim 0.6 \) measured by ECE polychromator and plasma current \( I_p \). (b) The \( \nu/2\pi \) profiles derived from motional stark effect spectroscopy at \( t = 1.8 \) (curve 1), 2.3 (2), 2.8 (4), and 3.3 s (6). The profiles interpolated in time are also shown: \( t = 2.5 \) (curve 3) and 3.0 s (5).

arranged in the toroidal direction, and \( m \) by 13 probes arranged poloidally. Two types of coherent modes are clearly identified in the constant density phase. As indicated by arrows, one is an \( n = 1 \) mode exhibiting a characteristic downward-to-upward frequency sweeping via the minimum values at \( t \sim 2 \) s and \( t \sim 2.75 \) s. At these time slices, the electron temperature at \( \rho \sim 0.3 \) has a short dip, as shown in Fig. 1(a). The \( n = 1 \) mode is dominated by \( m \sim 2 \) in the former sweeping phase until \( t \sim 2.4 \) s, and then the \( n = 1 \) mode is dominated by \( m \sim 3 \) in the latter phase. The characteristic time evolution of the \( n = 1 \) mode has a similarity to that of the RSAE in the RS tokamak, except for the symmetric (downward-to-upward) sweeping. The remaining mode is a peculiar mode having \( n = 0 \). The mode appears from \( t \sim 1.8 \) s and gradually grows with the decrease of \( (\nu/2\pi)_{\text{min}} \) in time, having almost constant frequency. These mode activities are also detected by other fluctuation diagnostics: microwave interferometer and reflectometer, electron cyclotron emission (ECE) polychromator, and so on. Figure 2(b) shows the spectrogram of the signal obtained by the microwave interferometer along the central chord. The interferometer signal does not represent local density fluctuations, but it reflects density fluctuations across the whole plasma region and thereby provides information on the frequencies of various coherent modes. The spectrogram shows many coherent modes present with frequencies equally shifted by the frequency of \( n = 0 \) mode and higher harmonics of the \( n = 0 \) mode.

Shear Alfven spectra were calculated for two time slices at \( t = 2.5 \) s and \( t = 3.0 \) s, by using the experimental data shown in Fig. 1. The time \( t = 2.5 \) s is in the phase where the \( n = 1 \) mode frequency is swept downward. The time \( t = 3.0 \) s is in the upward sweeping phase. Figure 3(a) shows the shear Alfven spectra at \( t = 2.5 \) s and \( t = 3.0 \) s, where the hydrogen mass density was multiplied by 1.5 times because of neon-doped plasma. AEs were searched in the shear Alfven spectra by the AE3D code, which is based on the ideal MHD theory for low beta and incompressible plasma [13] and retains the three-dimensional variation of the stellarator equilibrium. The expected eigenmodes relevant to the observed \( n = 1 \) mode were found, and the frequency and radial extent of the eigenfunctions is shown by two horizontal bars (1) and (2) in Fig. 3(a). The calculated eigenfrequencies are, respectively, 37.91 kHz for mode (1) and 27.85 kHz for mode (2). For them, the observed mode frequencies are 33 and 36 kHz, respectively, where the Doppler shift effect due to toroidal plasma rotation can be neglected as a result of low toroidal rotation velocity \(<5 \) km/s. The eigenfrequencies calculated for other time slices follow the frequency sweeping observed with the decrease in \( (\nu/2\pi)_{\text{min}} \) very well, except near the minimum frequency (\( t \sim 2.75 \) s). Here, toroidal mode coupling was neglected because the mode coupling is unimportant for the RSAE modes. This code can be applied to analyze AEs, except for cases of rational values of \( (\nu/2\pi)_{\text{min}} \). The eigenfunctions of the...
The fluctuation level of the $n = 1$ mode at $t = 3.0 \, \text{s}$ is fairly weak but has still a clear peak at $\rho \sim 0.45$. The results of AE3D are consistent with these experimental data. In addition, $\gamma_{xy}$ and $\theta_{xy}$ for the $n = 0$ mode are also shown in Fig. 3(c). The $n = 0$ mode locates in the plasma core region. In addition, observed density fluctuations of $n = 0$ mode dominantly come from plasma compressibility ($\nabla \cdot \xi \neq 0$) in the core region where $\nabla n_e$ is very small, because the fluctuation is expressed as $\delta n_e/n_e = -\nabla \cdot \xi - \xi \cdot \nabla n_e/n_e$. Moreover, the mode frequency is decreased (increased) with the decrease (increase) in $T_e$ by cold gas injection (electron heating). The $n = 0$ mode observed in this NBCD plasma is thought to be the GAM [14] excited by energetic ions [15–17], of which driving free energy is associated with the velocity space gradients. In a helical such as LHD, energetic beam ion loss and large orbit widths would in some situations create positive velocity gradients in the distribution function. The GAM frequency is given by the kinetic theory for helical plasmas [18,19] as

$$f_{\text{GAM}} = C_{\text{hel}} \sqrt{\frac{\langle T_e + (7/4) T_i \rangle}{\langle C_m \rangle}} \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + (\rho/2\pi)^2 F \right) \left( 2 / \sqrt{2} \right),$$

where $F$ and $C_{\text{hel}}$, respectively, denote order unity correction factors dependent on $T_e/T_i$ and helical field ripple. The factor $C_{\text{hel}}$ stands for the enhancement factor of mass density for hydrogen mass ($m_i$) due to neon. The frequency calculated with $C_{\text{hel}} = 1$ and $C_{\text{hel}} = 1.5$ is $f_{\text{GAM}} = 20 \, \text{kHz}$ and is close to the observed frequency $f = 19 \, \text{kHz}$.

We investigate the requirement for energetic ion content which would lead to the characteristic frequency sweeping in RSAEs. The existence criterion of RSAEs for the RS tokamak will be applicable for this analysis, because the 3D effects are not important for RSAEs. The existence is evaluated by the potential well function $Q$ in the eigenmode equation, that is, $Q > 1/4$ [1,7–10]. The $Q$ consists of four main contributions: energetic ion content ($Q_h$) [1], toroidality effect ($Q_t$) [7], plasma pressure gradient ($Q_p$) [9], and electron density gradient ($Q_e$) [8]. For high $m$ mode in a large aspect ratio tokamak, $Q_p$ is expressed as

$$Q_p = \frac{m}{(m-n_q)} \left[ \frac{\langle \kappa_r \alpha q_{0} \rangle (r \phi q_{0})}{r \phi q_{0}} \right]_{r_{-}},$$

where $\kappa_r$ is the flux-surface averaged normal curvature and $\alpha = -R_o q_{0}^2 d\beta/dr$ is the normalized pressure gradient [$R_o$ is the major plasma radius and $\beta = (\text{bulk pressure})/(\text{magnetic pressure})$]. In this plasma, $\kappa_r$ and $\alpha$ are positive, because of the magnetic well at the zero shear layer. Energetic beam ions of $E_b \sim 160$–180 keV at $B_t = 1.3 \, \text{T}$ deviate appreciably from the magnetic surface in this plasma ($\Delta /a \sim 0.2$–0.3; $\Delta$ is the orbit deviation). For an approximate evaluation of the energetic ion contribution, we use $Q_h$ derived in large orbit limit [1]:

$$Q_h = \frac{R_o q_{0} \omega_{\text{ch}}}{V_A (r_{o})} \left[ m-n_{q0} \right] \left[ m-n_{q0} \right] \left[ \frac{q_0}{r_{o}^2 q_{0}^2} \right] \left[ \frac{\pm V_{||h} (m-n_{q0})}{V_A (m-n_{q0})} \right]_{r_{-}} \left( -r_o \frac{d\rho_i}{dr} \right)_{r_{-}}.$$
above simplified discussions, the observed symmetric sweeping in RSAE frequency is possible in the range of $\langle \beta_h \rangle$ from $\sim 0.15\%$ to $\sim 0.25\%$.

A multitude of the frequency-sweeping modes having $n = 1$ is generated through coupling between $n = 1$ RSAE and GAM ($n = 0$), as seen from Fig. 2. For instance, two downward frequency-sweeping $n = 1$ modes of $f_+ = f_{\text{RSAE}} \pm f_{\text{GAM}}$ are identified at $t = 2.5$ s, that is, $f_+ = 51$ kHz and $f_- = 13$ kHz, where $f_{\text{RSAE}} = 32$ kHz and $f_{\text{GAM}} = 19$ kHz. The triplet of the RSAE, GAM, and the mode of $f_+$ or $f_-$ exactly satisfies the selection rules for frequency and toroidal mode number in the three-wave coupling process. The coupling was also confirmed through bicoherence analysis. This fact is also clearly seen in the interferometer signal [Fig. 2(b)].

In summary, RSAEs were identified for the first time in a helical plasma having $q_0' < 0$ at the zero shear layer. The frequency and eigenfunction of the RSAE is consistent with ideal MHD theory. The sequential frequency sweeping of downward to upward is well explained by competitive effects of fast ions and the bulk pressure gradient. This research would contribute to fusion research in tokamaks.

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