



Study of Negative Triangularity on Alfvénic modes in DTT

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DTT 2025 Annual TSVV-02 workshop October 16h-17th, 2025





Purpose

- **Stability analysis**: the prerequisite to allow operation of plasma fusion devices and it prevents bad plasma performances and/or plasma wall damages.
- **Alfvénic modes analysis**: constitute the preliminary step of the following investigation including energetic particles.
- Alfvén modes exist in the magnetic field configuration of tokamaks due to frequency gaps in the continuous Alfvén spectrum; these modes can be driven unstable by energetic particles, causing transport losses.
- Indeed, energetic particles are characterized by velocities
 of the order of the Alfvén velocity so they can resonantly
 transfer power to Alfvén modes, driving them unstable.







- codes flow chart: CHEASE, MARS, HYMAGYC, FALCON
- first studies on DTT Negative Triangularity:
 flipped boundary (from Positive Triangularity)
- updated DTT Positive Triangularity equilibrium
 - Infernal modes studies
 - Alfvén modes
- studies on DTT Negative Triangularity:
 from 1D transport solver (Real Geometry)
 - infernal modes studies
 - Alfvén modes



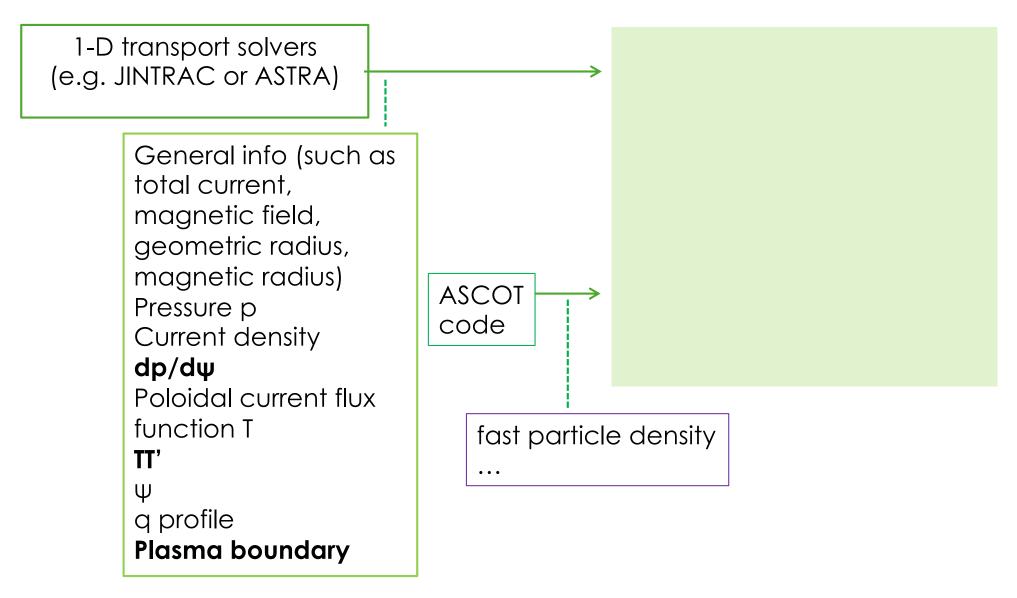


Outline

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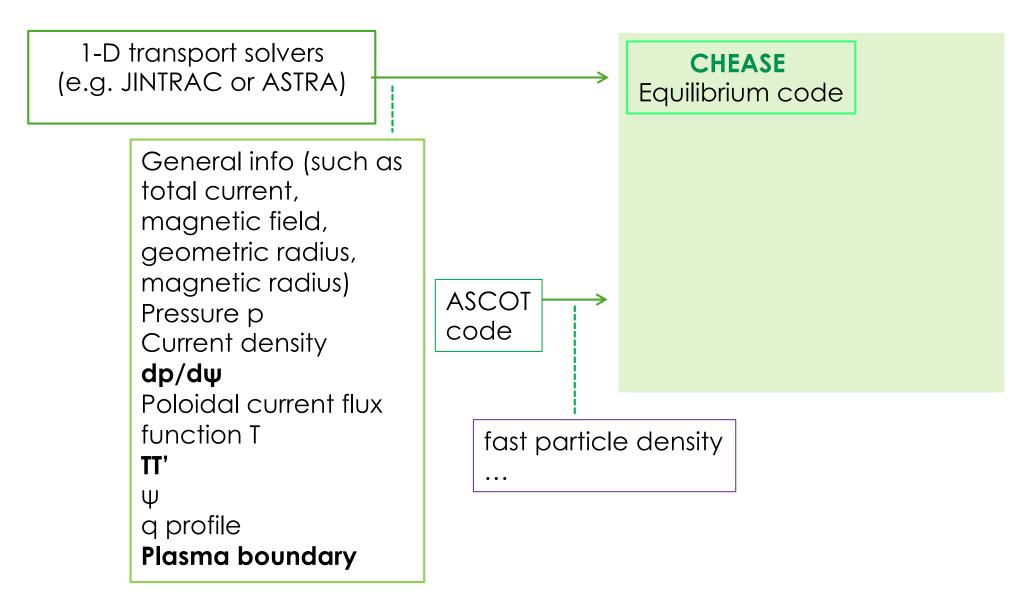






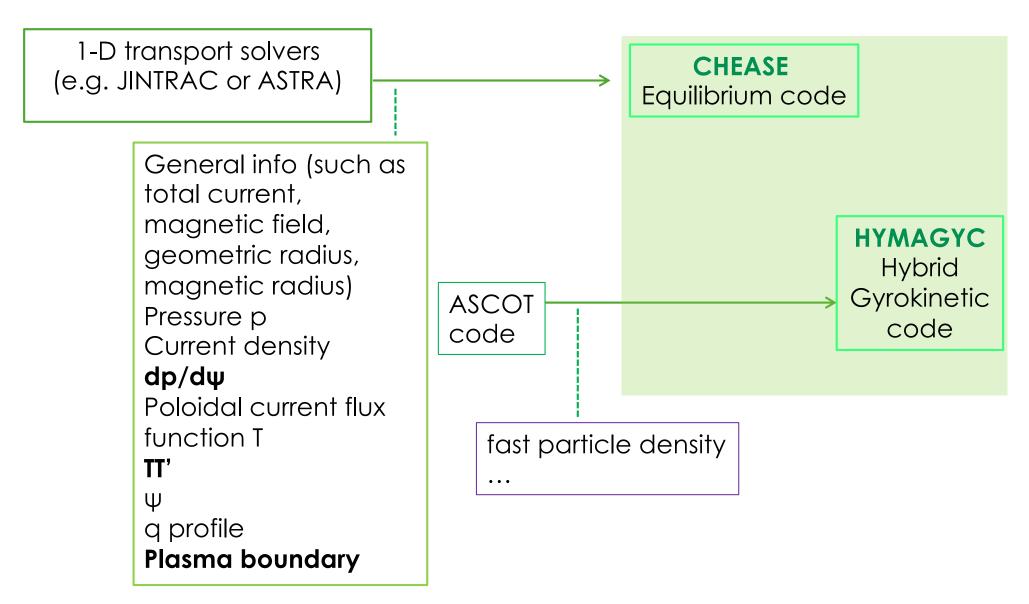




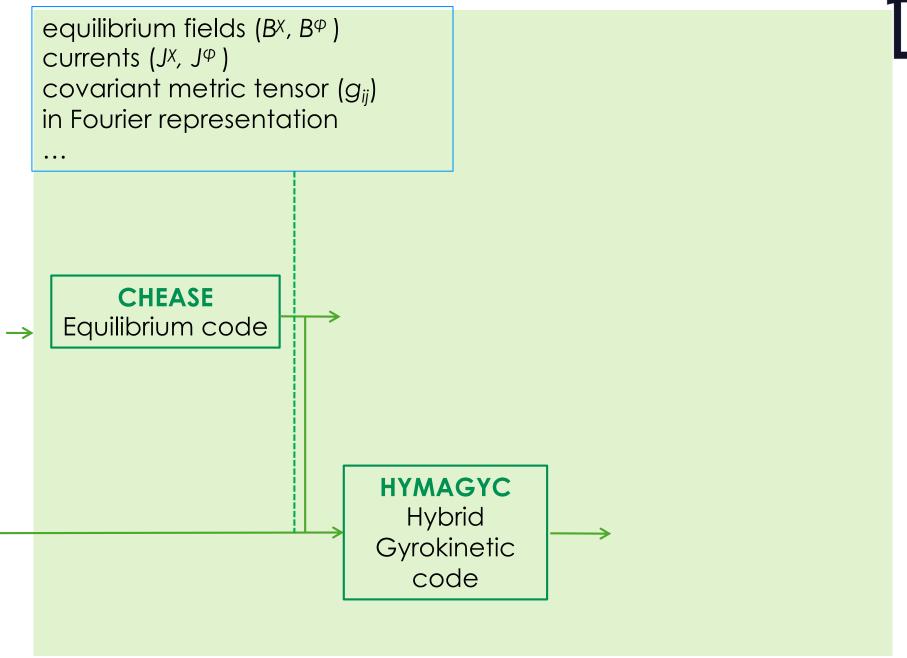




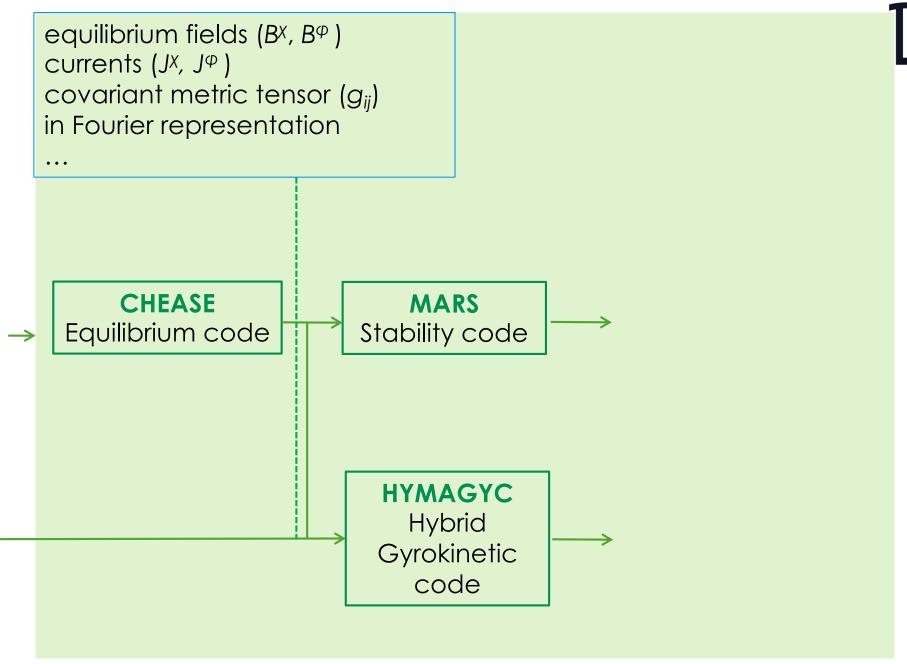




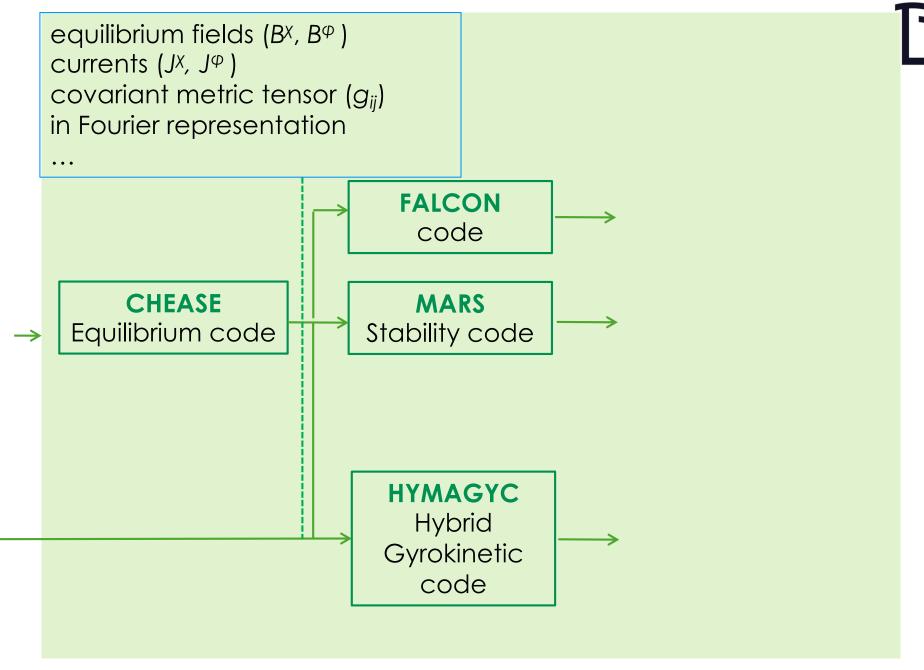




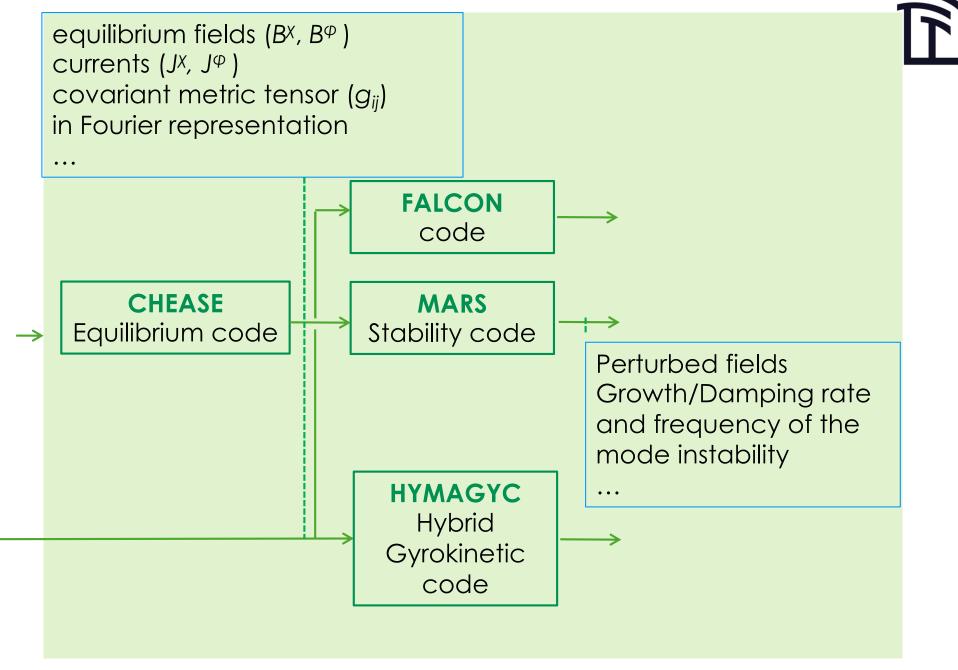




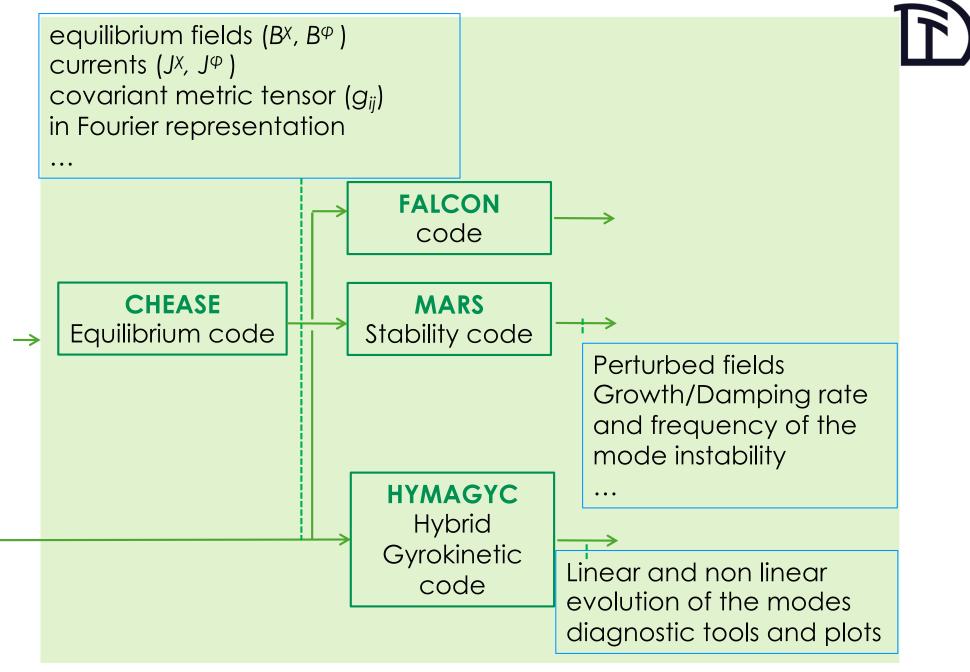




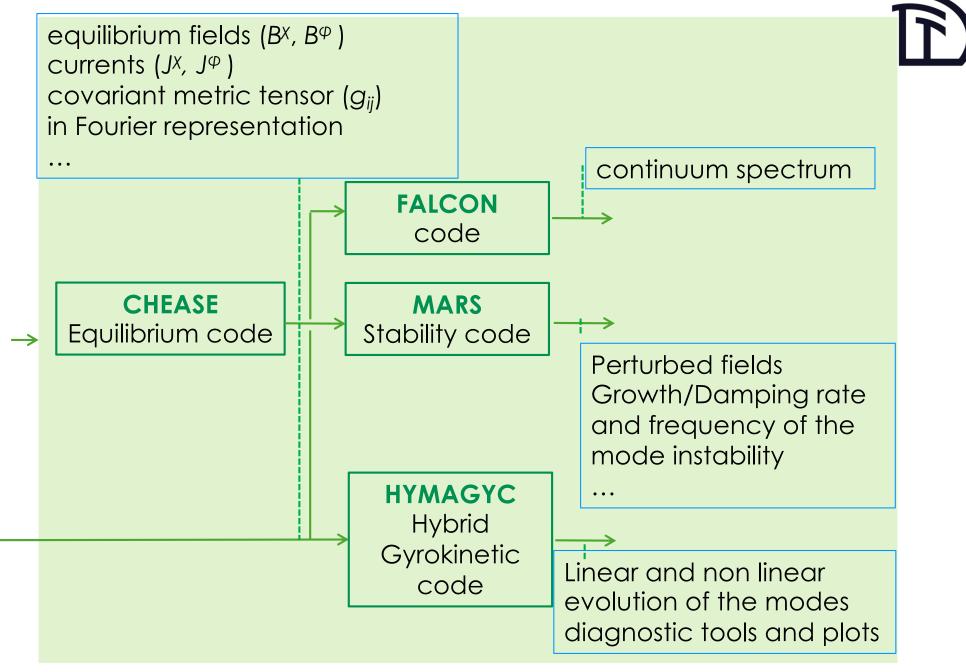










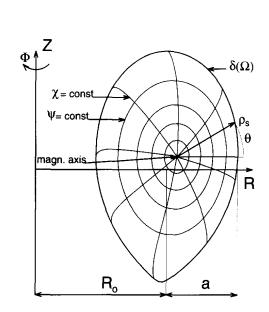


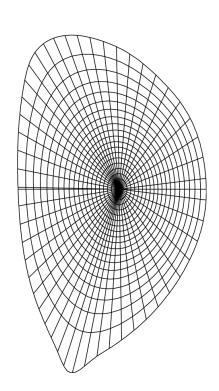




CHEASE

high resolution equilibrium code it solves the Grad-Shafranov equation in axisymmetric general toroidal geometry





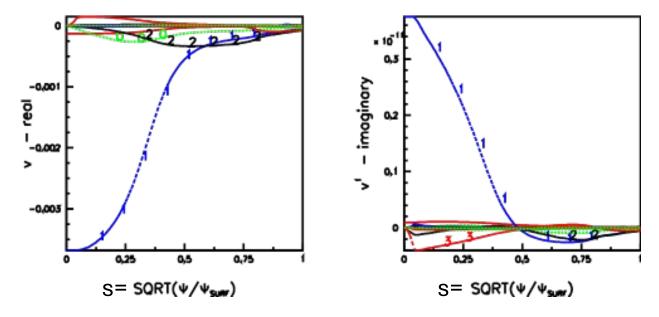
H. Lütiens et al., Computer Physics Communications 97 (1996) 219-260





MARS

global stability eigenvalue code it solves full, linear, resistive MHD equations in axisymmetric general toroidal geometry



A. Bondeson et al., Physics of Fluids, B4:1889–1900, 1992





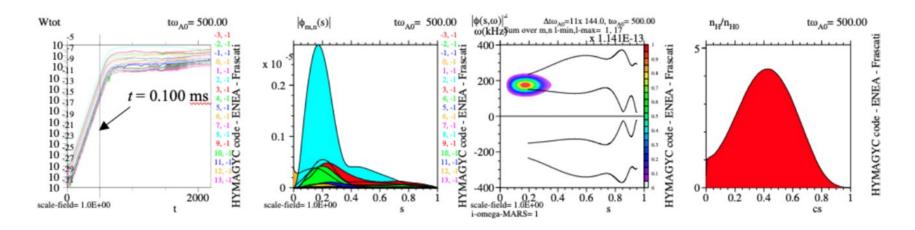
HYMAGYC

gyrokinetic hybrid initial value code

it is made of two modules: the fluid module describes the bulk plasma,

the **kinetic** module solves the Vlasov equations with a PIC (particle in cell) tecnique

Self-consistent code



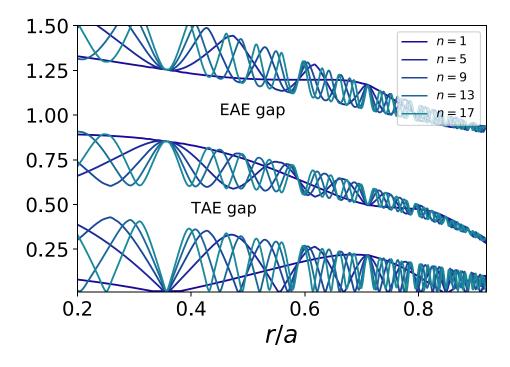
G. Vlad et al., Reviews of Modern Plasma Physics 9(27):1–31 (2025)





Floquet Alfvén continuum local code that applies Floquet theory to handle the periodic equilibrium variation along the field lines (in poloidal angle)

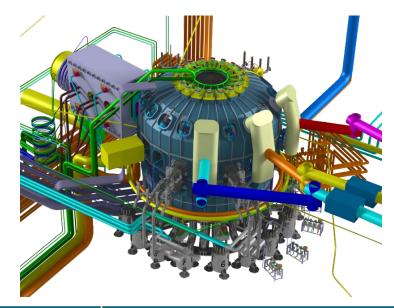




M.V. Falessi et al 2019, Phys. Plasmas 26, 082502



DTT layout



major radius R (m)	2.19
minor radius a (m)	0.70
Volume (m³)	35
Plasma current (MA)	5.5
Vacuum B _{toroidal} at R=2.19 m	5.85
Electron density $\overline{n_e}$ (10 ²⁰ m ³)	1.5
Auxiliary power P _{tot} (MW)	45
P _{ECRH} (MW)	29
P _{ICRH} (MW)	6
P _{NBI} (MW)	10







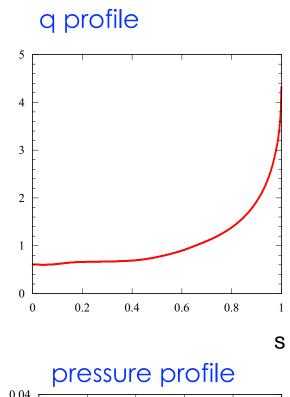
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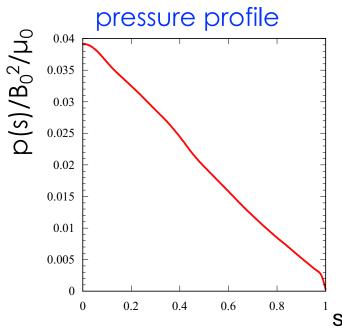


Main profiles PT:

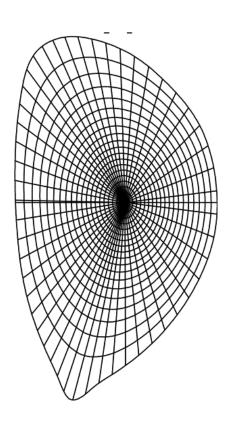
	DTT PT_FullPower
I _{tot} [MA]	5.5
B ₀ [T]	5.85
q_0	0.6
q _{edge}	4.32
Q _{95%}	2.9
$oldsymbol{eta}_{tor}\%$	2.31
$oldsymbol{eta}_{N}\%$	1.70
p ₀ [MPa]	1.06

Alfresco_PPF3345









October 16th-17th, 2025

Annual Meeting TSVV02 - V. Fusco

Negative triangularity: flipped boundary profile

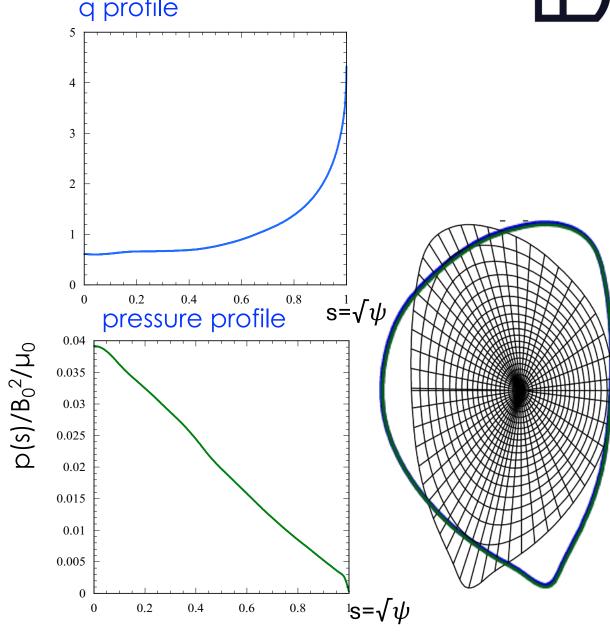


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Alfresco PPF3345

NT triangularity fixed p', I*

NT triangularity fixed p', q



Negative triangularity: flipped boundary profile

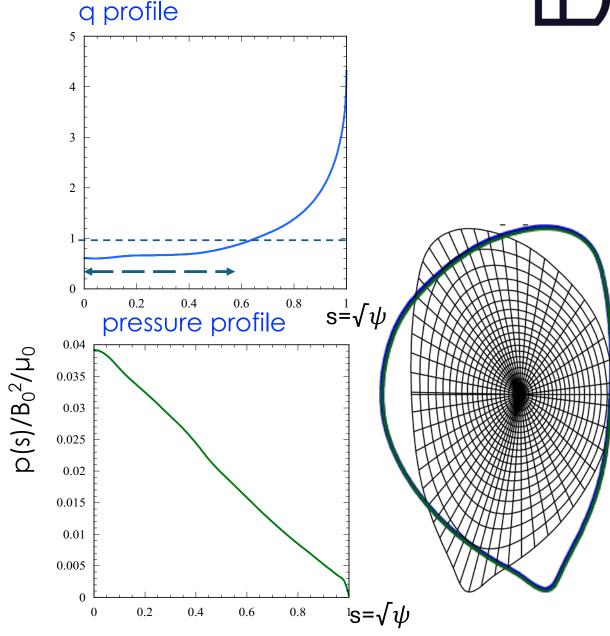


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Alfresco PPF3345

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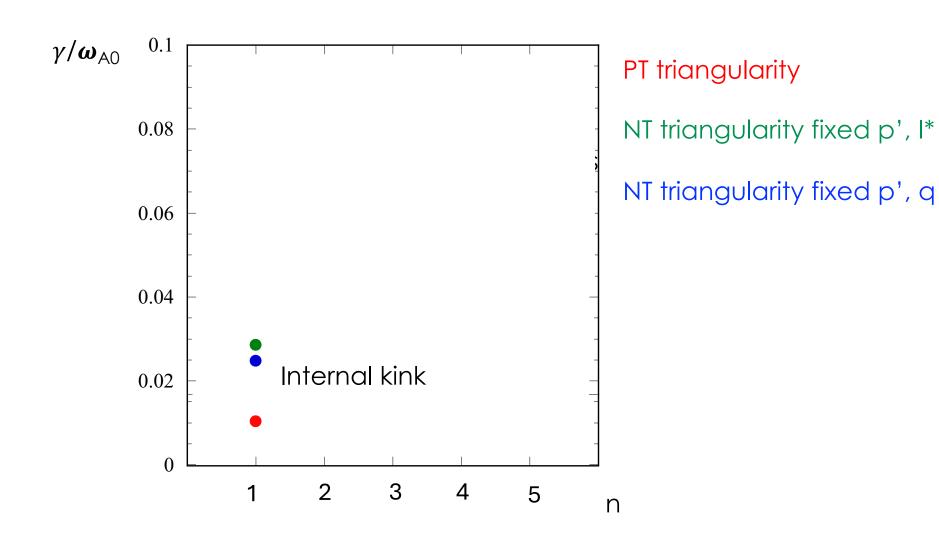
NT triangularity fixed p', q





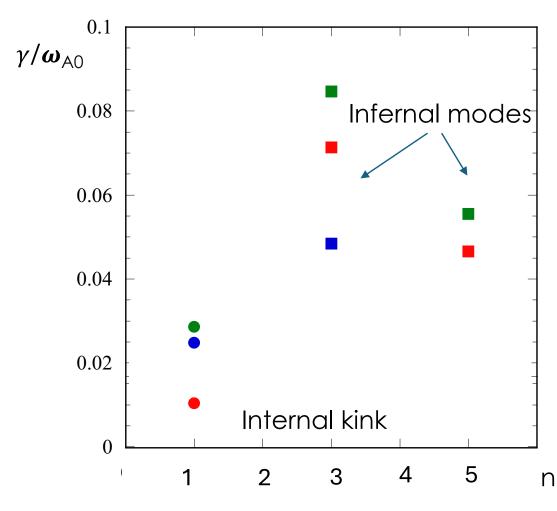












PT triangularity

NT triangularity fixed p', I*

NT triangularity fixed p', q





- ✓ Negative Triangularity has been investigated in a case of flipped boundary.
- ✓ Nothing to be worth underlining as compared to PT as concerns MHD stability for investigated n
- ✓ PT/NT scenario is affected by ideal internal kink and infernal modes!!
- ✓ Scenario optmization regarding pressure and q profile would be required.
- ✓ Broadened ECRH deposition profile goes in this direction
- ✓ Updated linear analysis is required



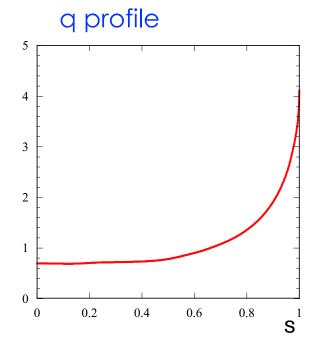




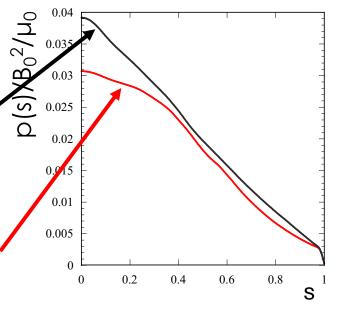
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Main profiles PT update:

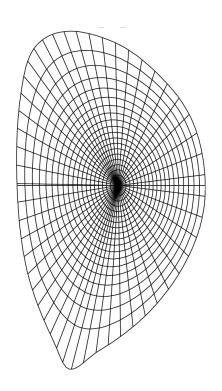
	DTT PT_FullPower
I _{tot} [MA]	5.5
$B_0[T]$	5.85
q_0	0.70
Q _{edge}	4.11
Q _{95%}	2.93
$oldsymbol{eta}_{tor}\%$	1.84
$oldsymbol{eta}_{ extsf{N}}\%$	1.34
p ₀ [MPa]	0.8











previous equilibrium

updated equilibrium

Alfresco_PPF3463





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Infernal modes in PT update Results from the MARS code



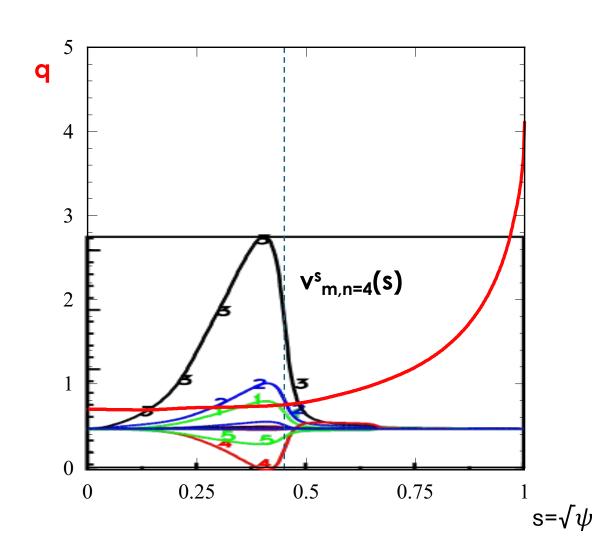
✓ Scan for toroidal mode numbers n=2,...,15 with the MARS code



Infernal modes in PT update



Results from the MARS code



n=4

!!!!Infernal mode q=3/**4** s=0.45

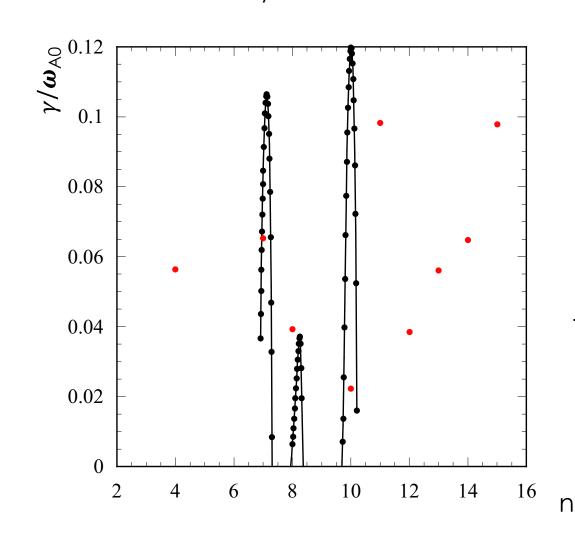
s component $v^s_{m,n}(s)$ perturbed velocity
m polidal mode number
n=4 toroidal mode number



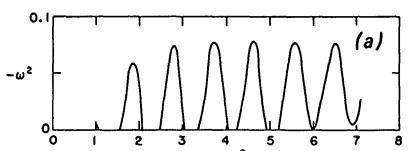
Infernal modes in PT update: growth rates



✓ Oscillatory behaviour vs continuum n=1...15



- previous equilibrium
- updated equilibrium



[J. Manickam, 1987 Nucl. Fusion 27 1461]



Infernal modes



✓ High performance scenarios often have an extended region of low magnetic shear.

- ✓ This could cause Infernal modes to appear; indeed, they are
 pressure driven internal MHD instabilities that are excited in a
 region of low shear.
- ✓ They are Zero frequency modes with a finite growing rate



Infernal modes



- ✓ Concern about Infernal modes is related to:
 - degradation of plasma confinement
 - the onset of NTMs observed experimentally [D. Brunetti et al 2016 J. Phys.: Conf. Ser. 775 012002]
 - the eventually extended radial structure [M Coste-Sarguet and J P Graves 2024 Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 66 095004]
 - the growth rate oscillatory behaviour with respect to n-toroidal mode number that makes any prediction impossible [Manickam, 1987 Nucl. Fusion 27 1461]
 - overwhelming of Alfvén modes, that hinders their studies



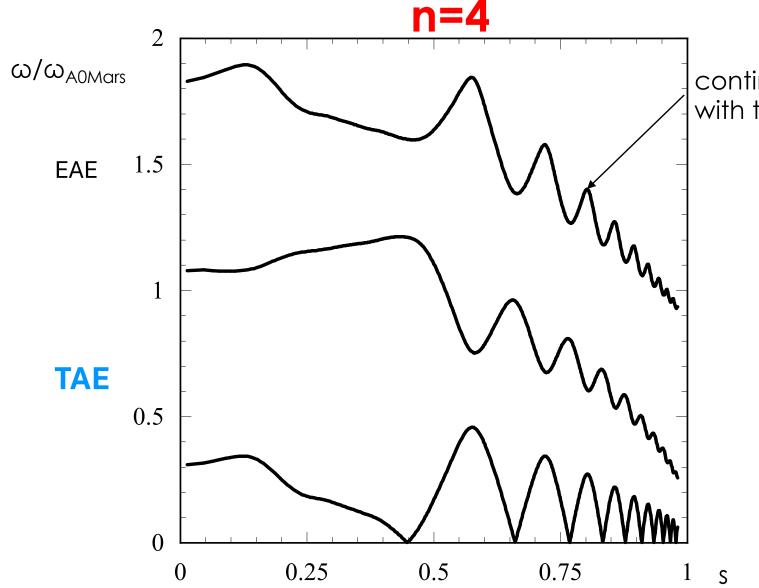




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Alfvén modes Shear Alfvén continuum spectrum



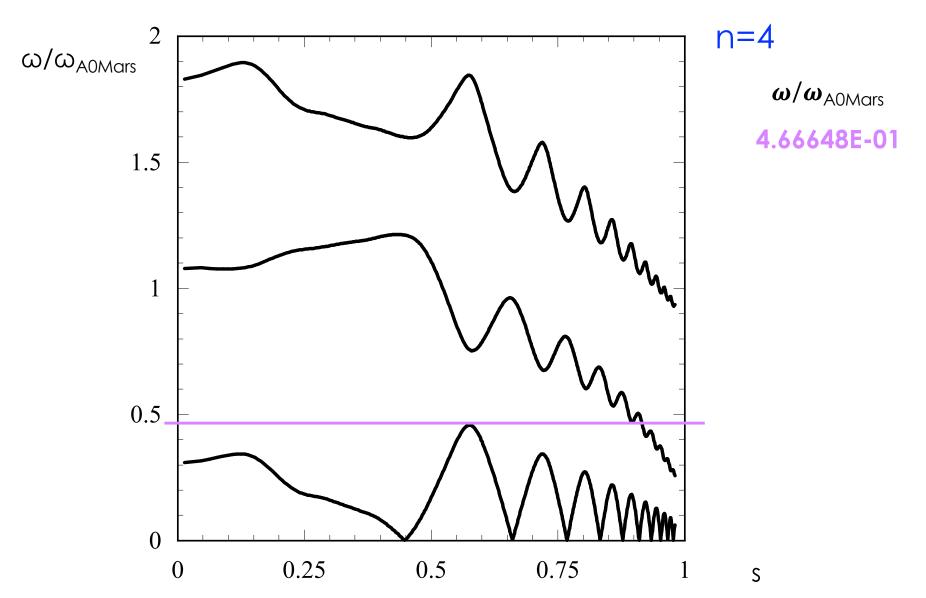


continuum calculated with the **FALCON** code



Alfvén modes







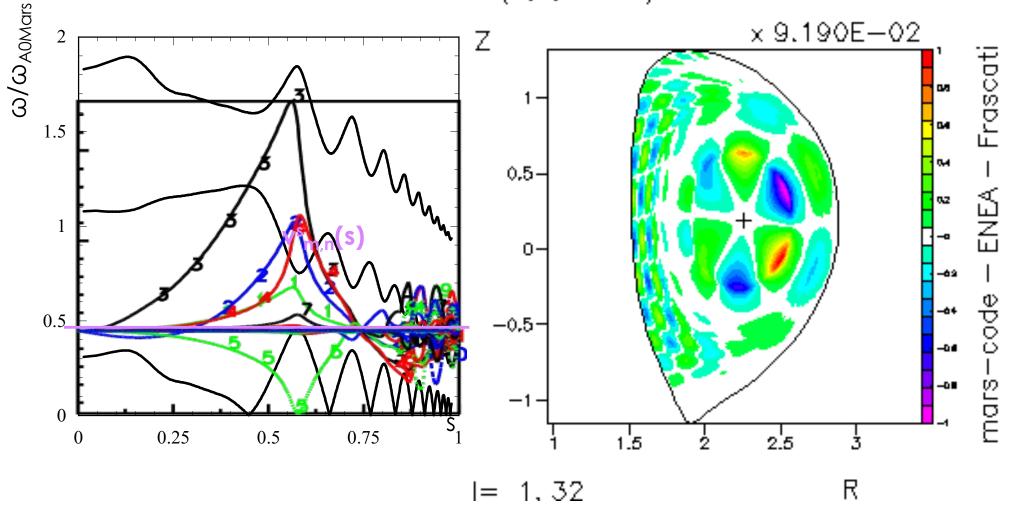


Perturbed velocity in Fourier space

Perturbed velocity in real space

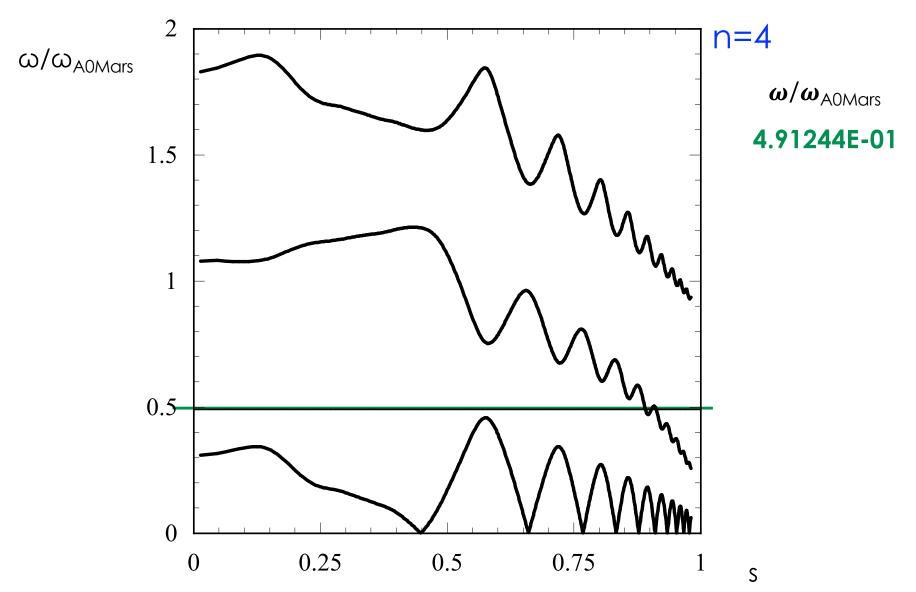
n=4

√*(R,Z, 0.000)







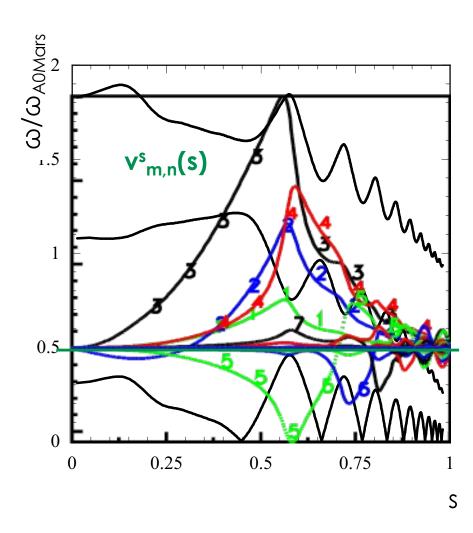






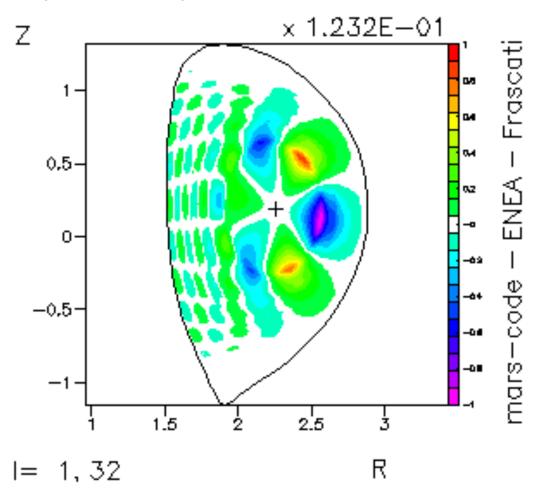
n=4

Perturbed velocity in Fourier space



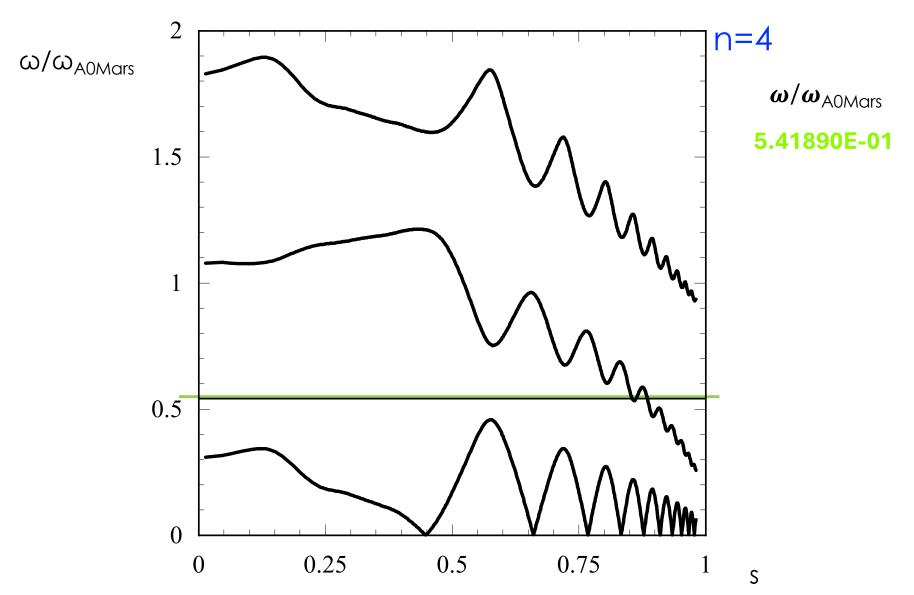
Perturbed velocity in real space

√*(R,Z, 0.942)



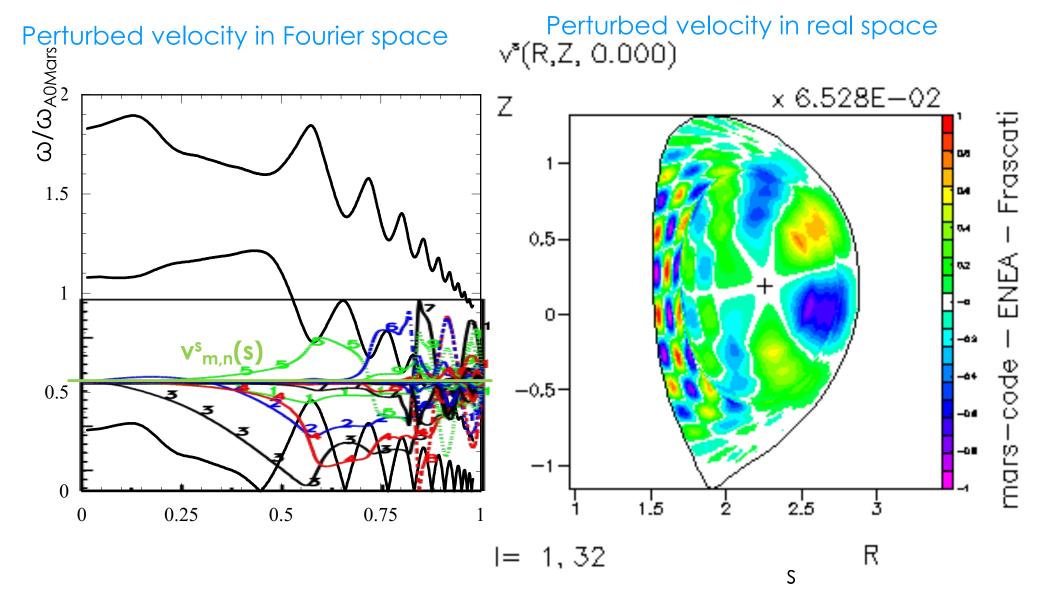






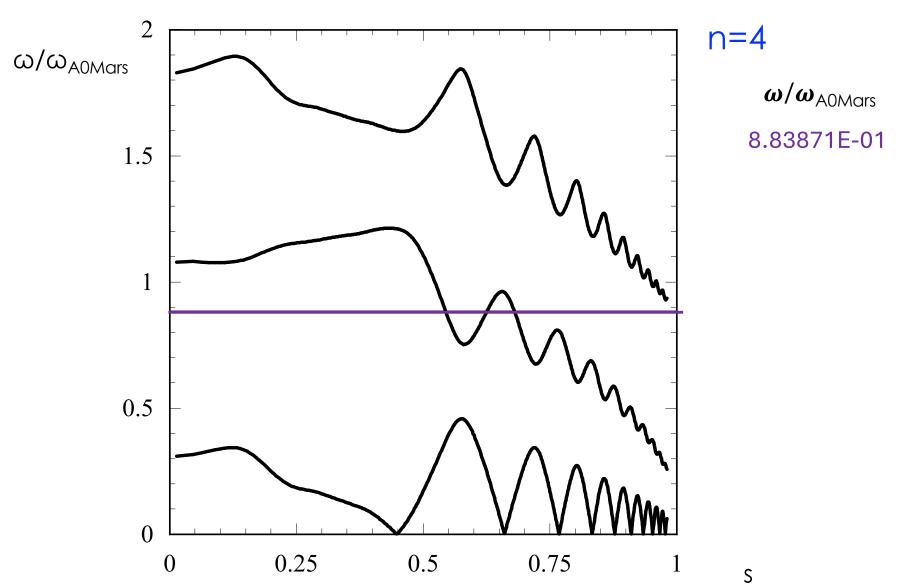


n=4





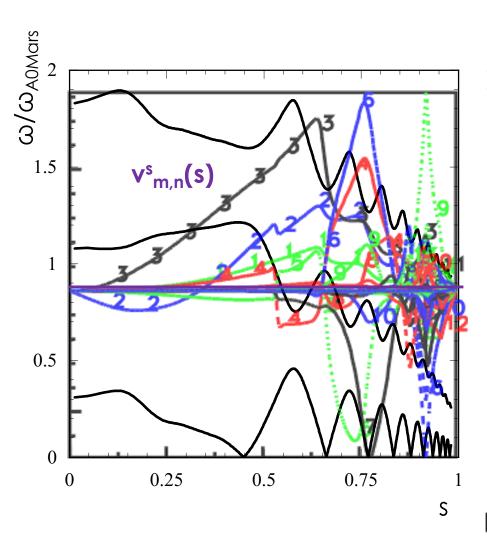






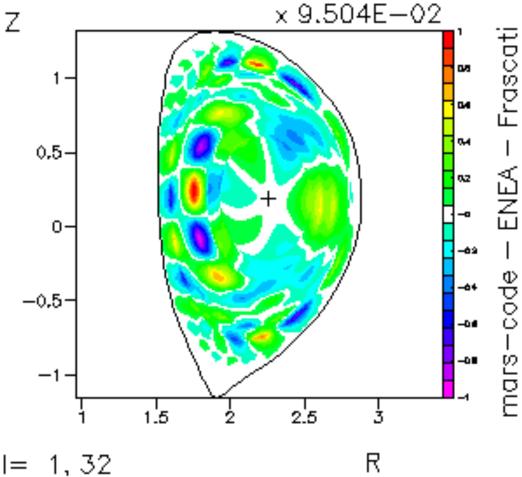


Perturbed velocity in Fourier space



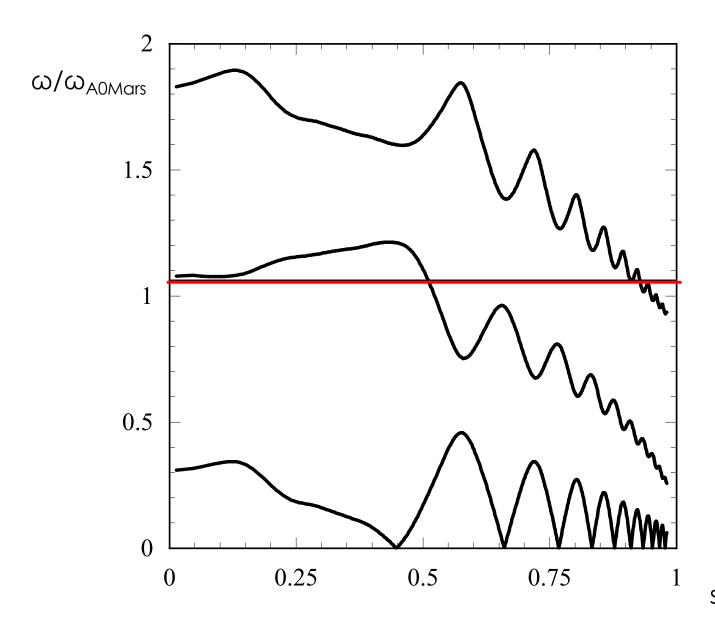
Perturbed velocity in real space n=4

√*(R,Z, 0.000)









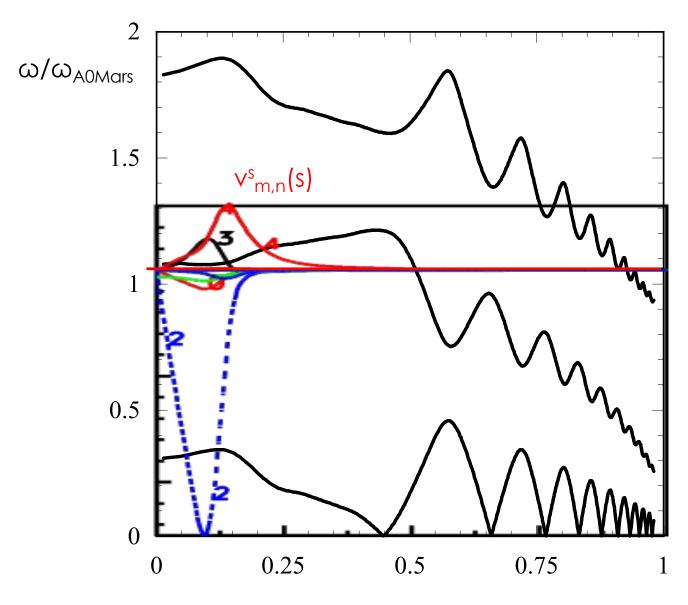
n=4 ω/ω_{A0Mars}

1.06247E+00

)







n=4 ω/ω_{A0Mars}

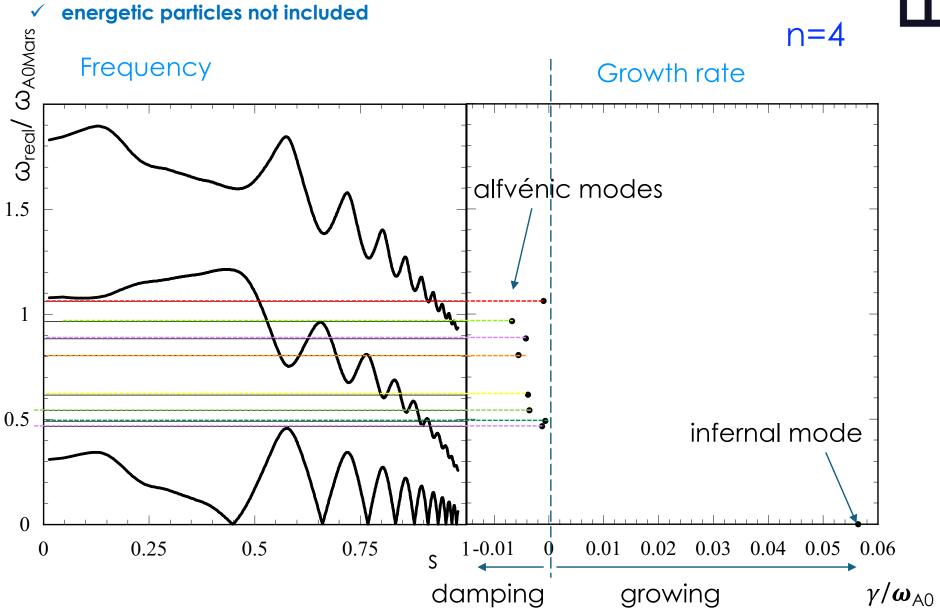
1.06247E+00

vs_{m,n}(s) perturbed velocity m polidal number n=4 toroidal mode number

S











√ energetic particles not included

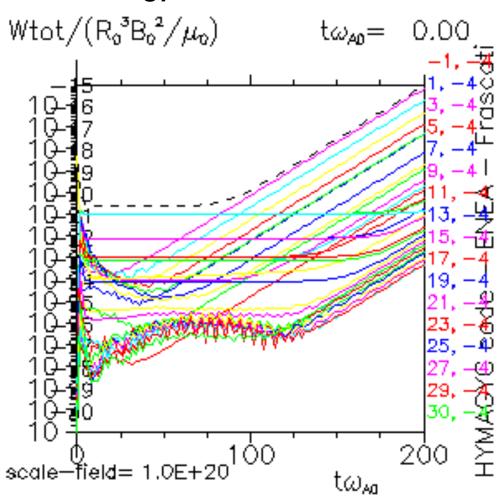
n=4





n=4

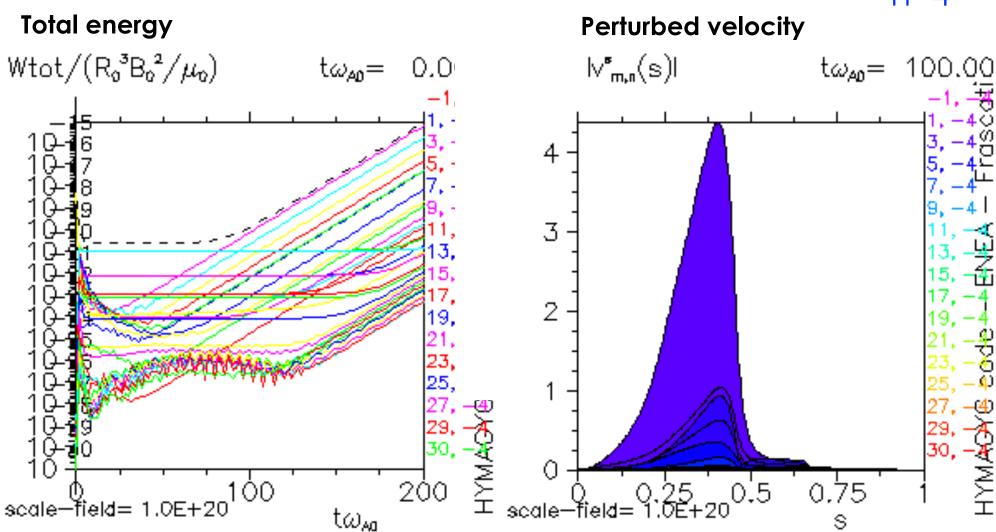
Total energy







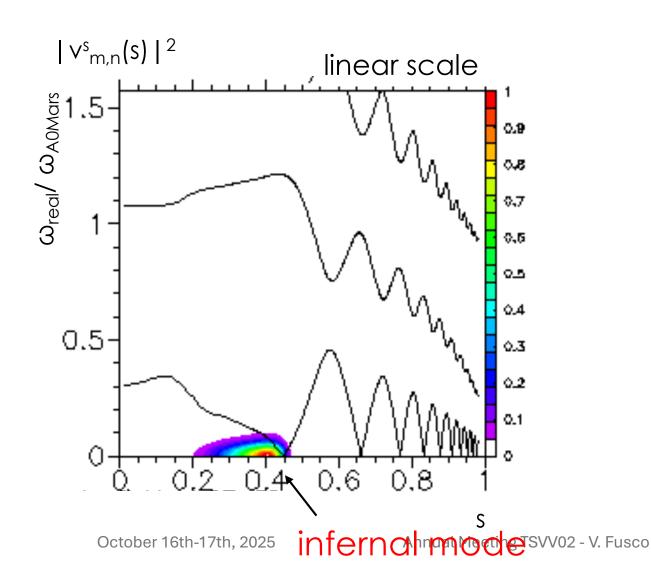
n=4





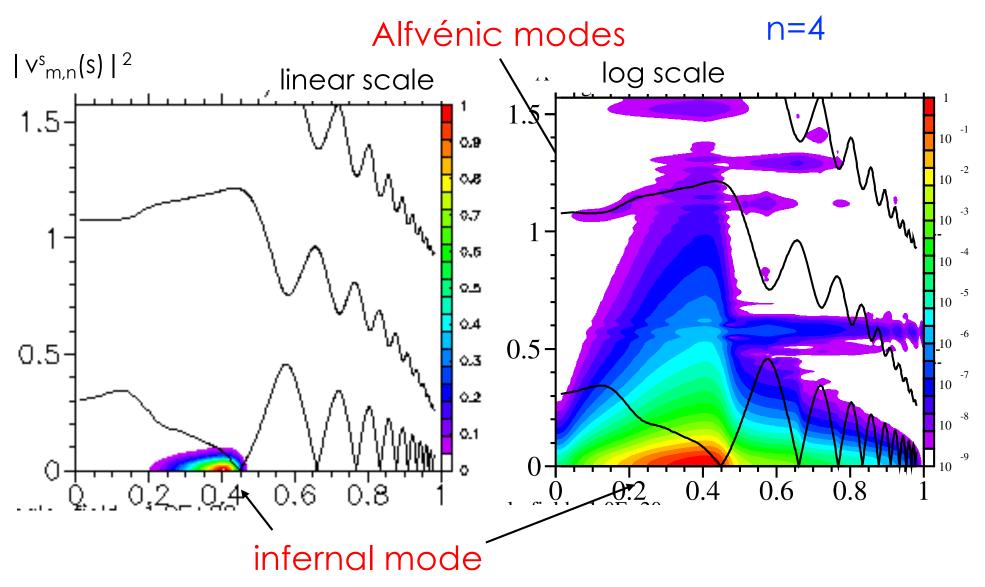














Conclusions



- ✓ Positive triangularity has been studied from low to high toroidal mode numbers n
- ✓ Infernal modes revealed @ q rational surfaces -> growing modes which do overwhelm Alfven modes
- ✓ Alfvenic modes revealed within continuum spectrum gaps
 ->damped modes
- ✓ Alfvenic modes studies evolution and dynamics is hindered by the stronger unstable infernal modes





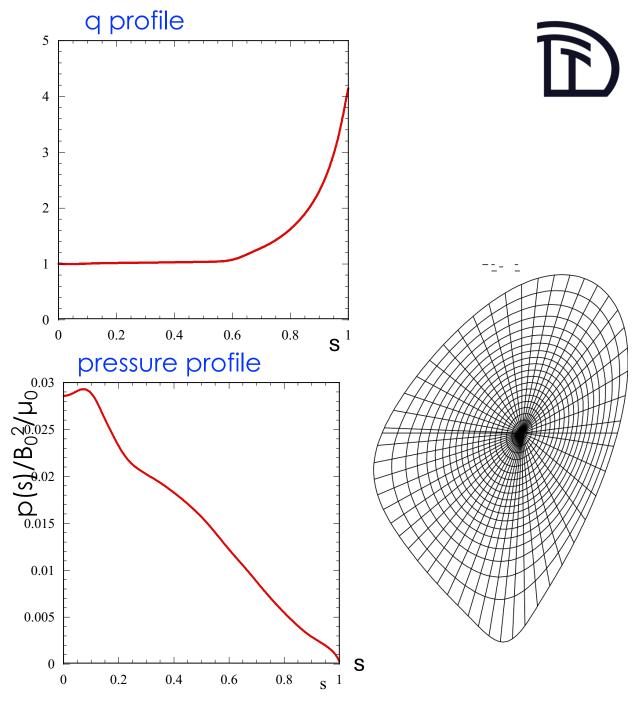


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FREN Profiles NT from transport solver

	DTT NT_FullPower
I _{tot} [MA]	3.0
B ₀ [T]	5.85
q_0	1.004
q _{edge}	4.15
q _{95%}	3.49
$oldsymbol{eta}_{tor}\%$	1.53
$\boldsymbol{\beta}_{N}\%$	2.07
p ₀ [MPa]	0.78

✓ the equilibrium shows a higher a profile because the model of sawtooth has been included in the transport solver









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Infernal modes in NT



Results from the MARS code

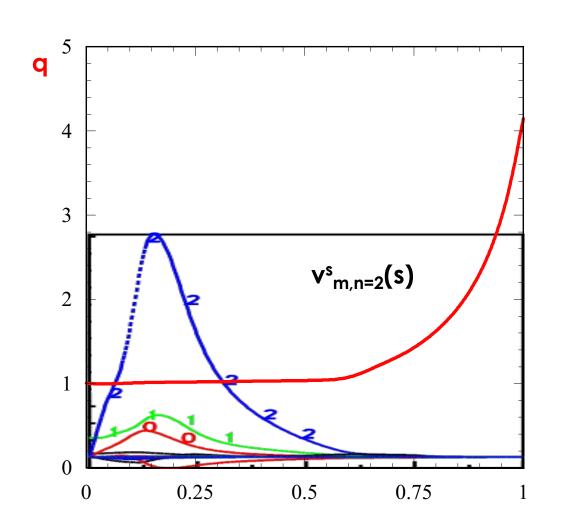
✓ Scan for different toroidal mode numbers n=2, ..., 15 with the MARS code



Infernal modes in NT



✓ Scan with the MARS code for different toroidal mode numbers n=2...15



n=2

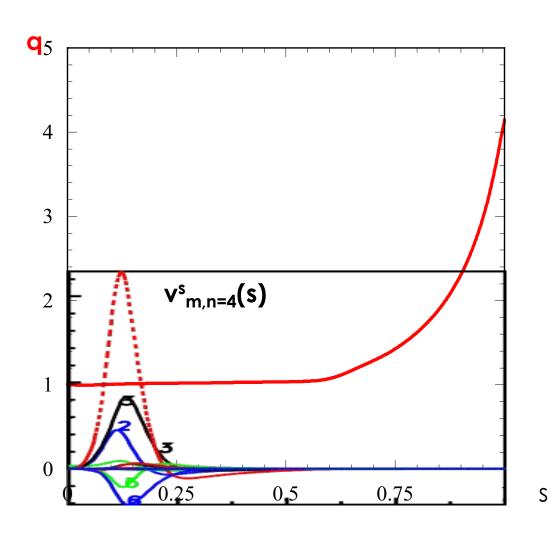
!!!!Infernal mode

S



Infernal modes in NT





n=4

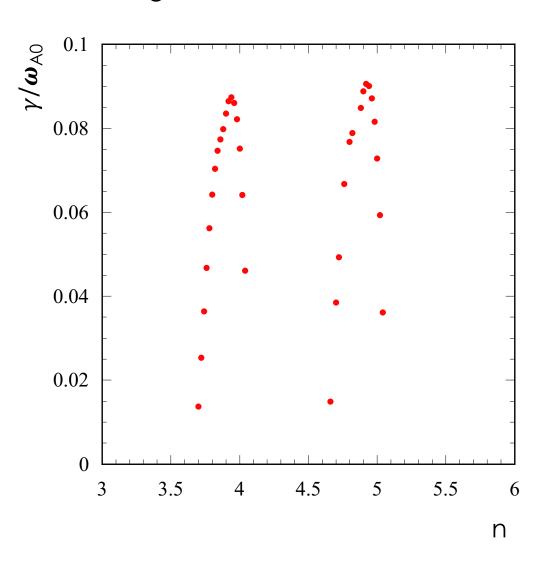
!!!!Infernal mode

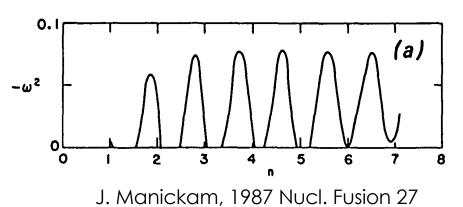


Infernal modes in NT growth rates



Oscillating behaviour of infernal modes with n





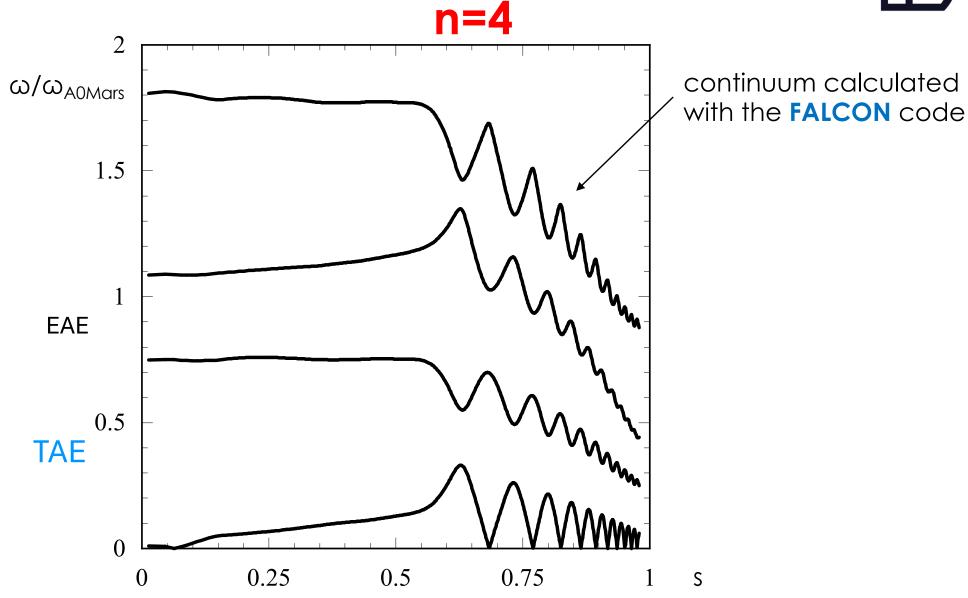


Outline



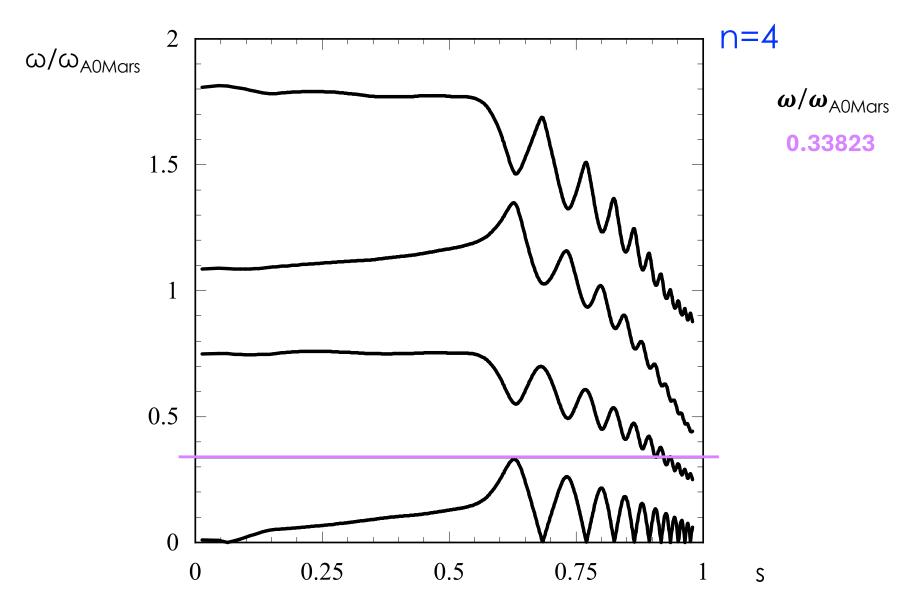
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Alfvén modes NT Shear Alfvén continuum spectrum for



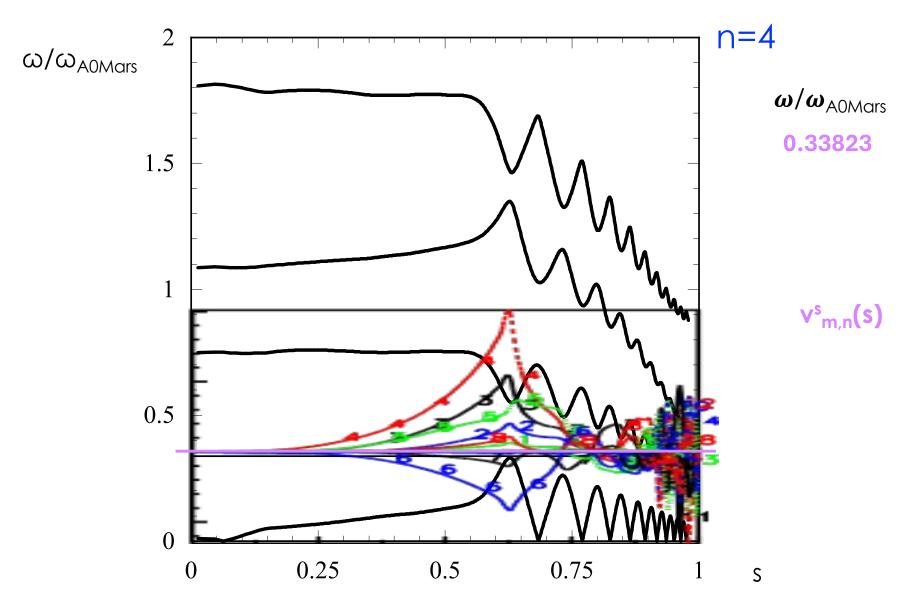






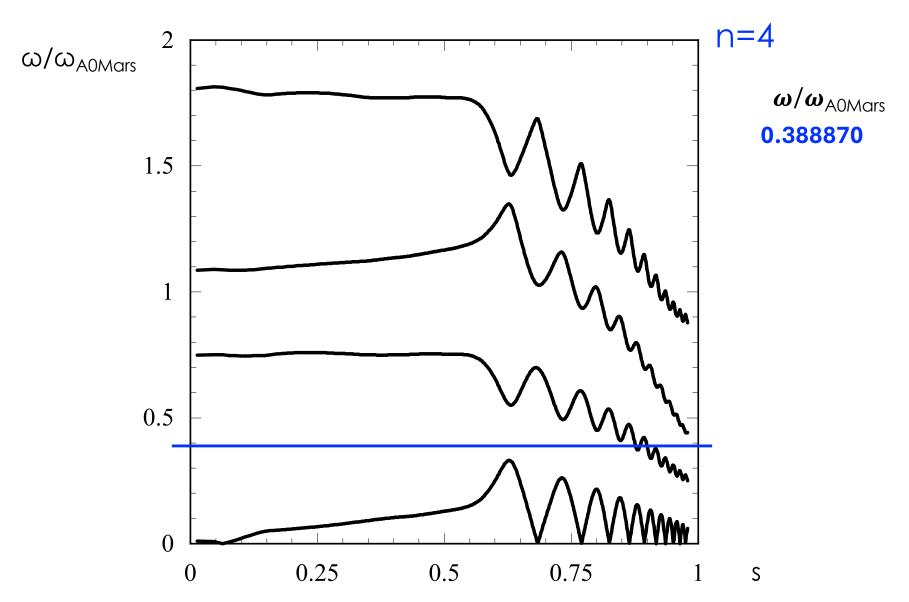








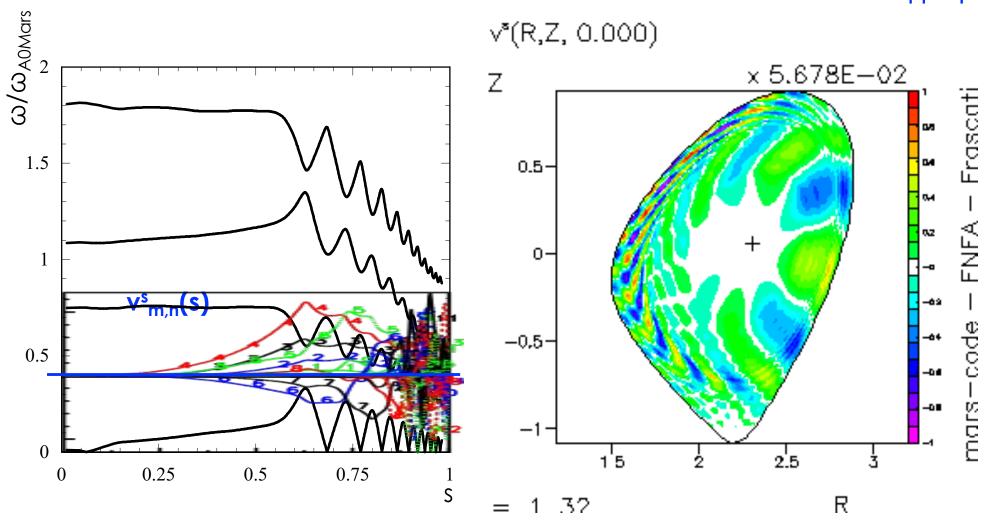






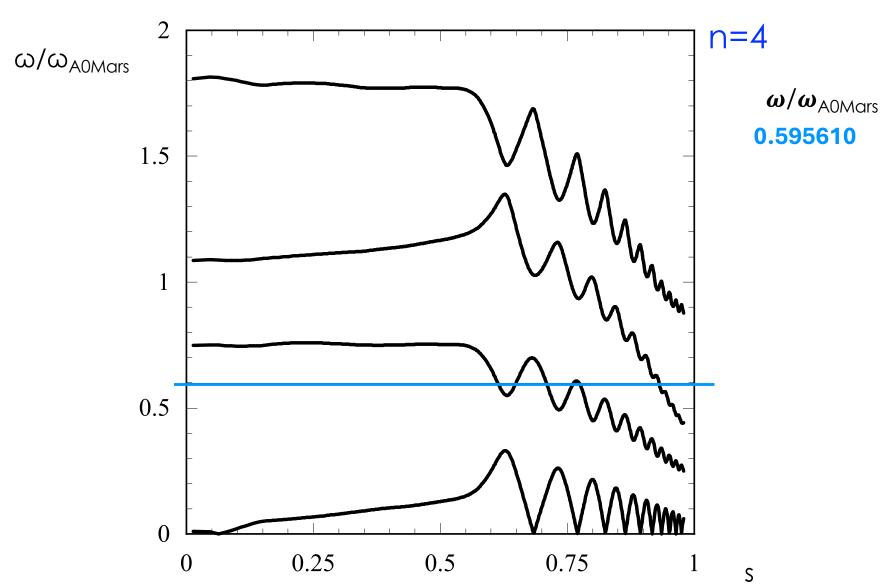






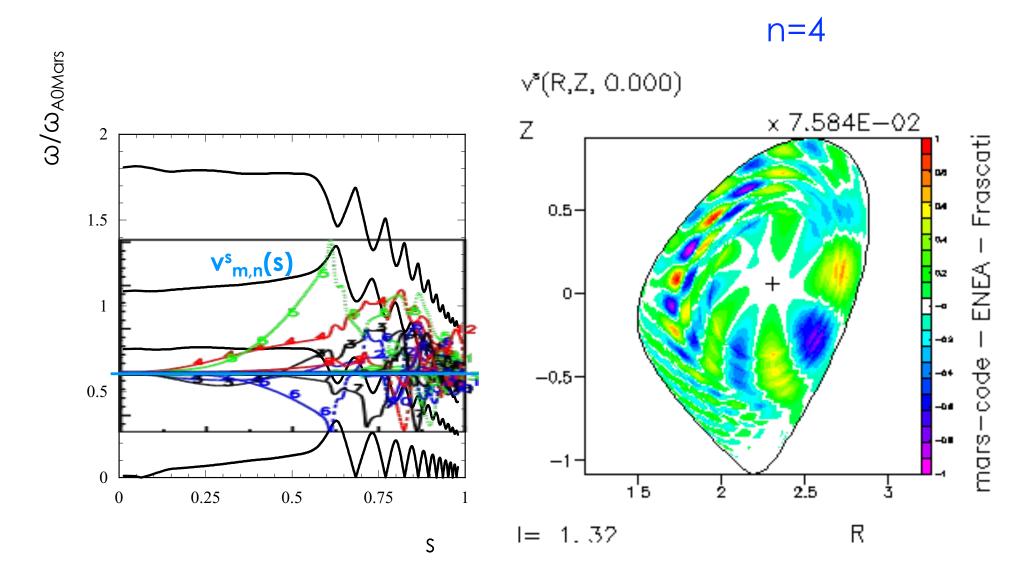








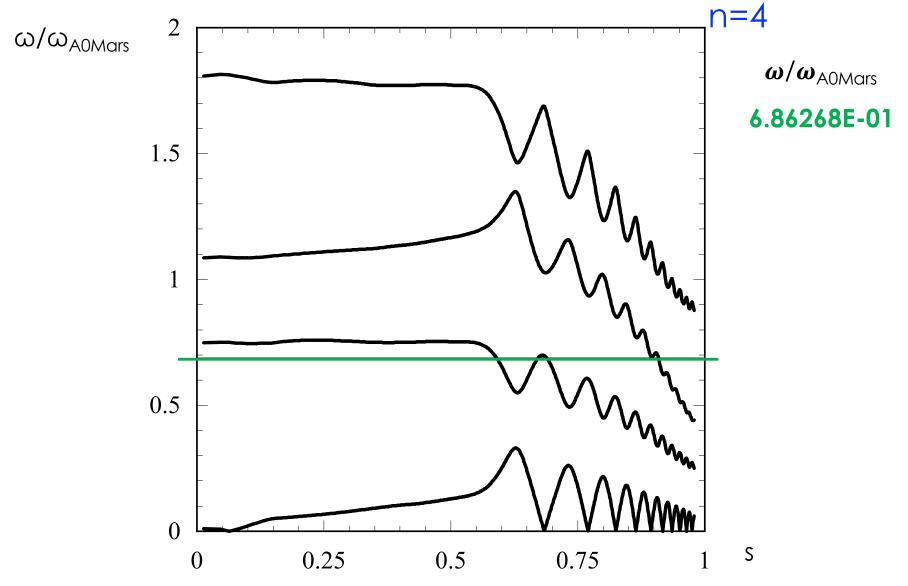






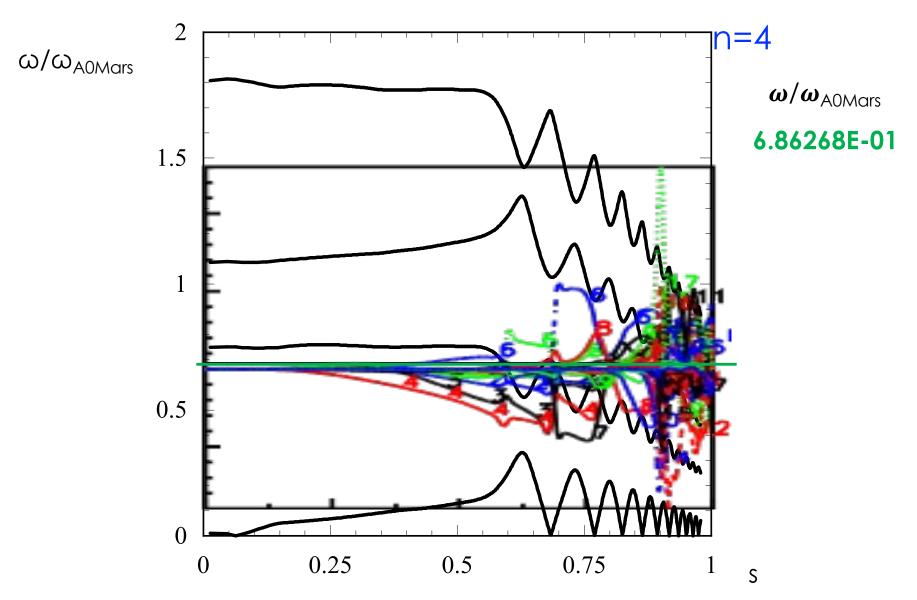
Alfvén modes NT: results from the MARS code





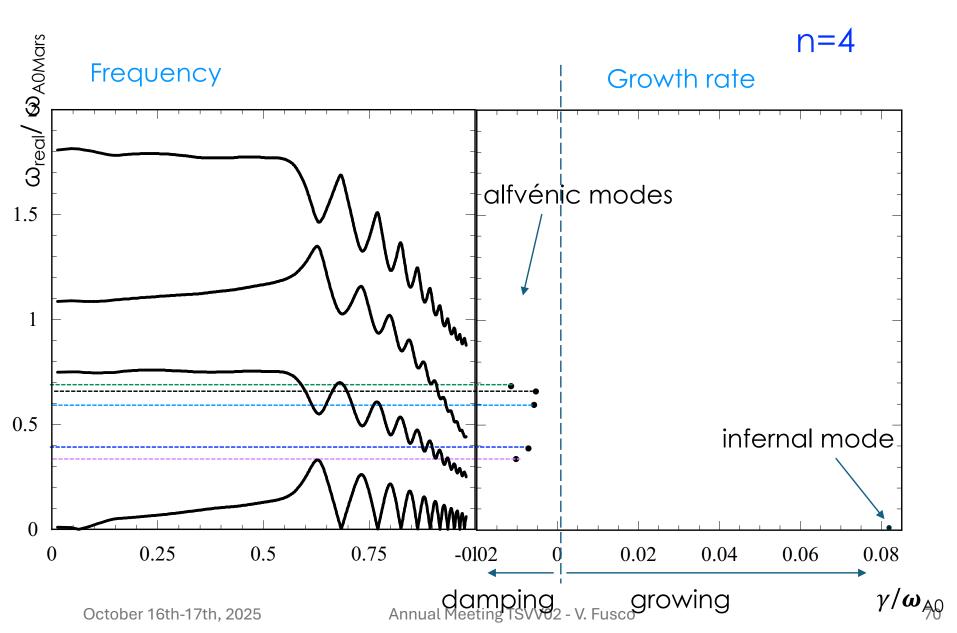
















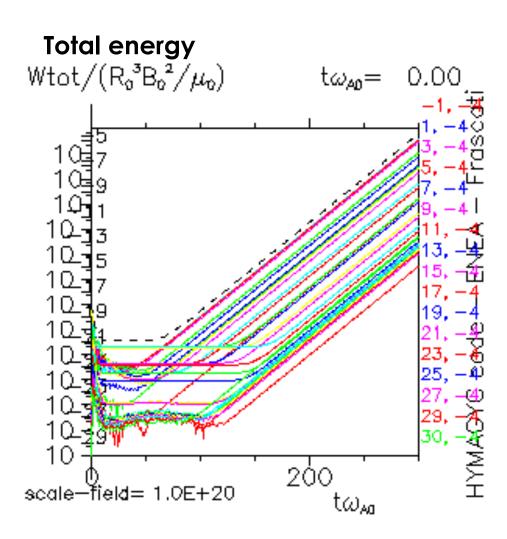
n=4

✓ energetic particles not included



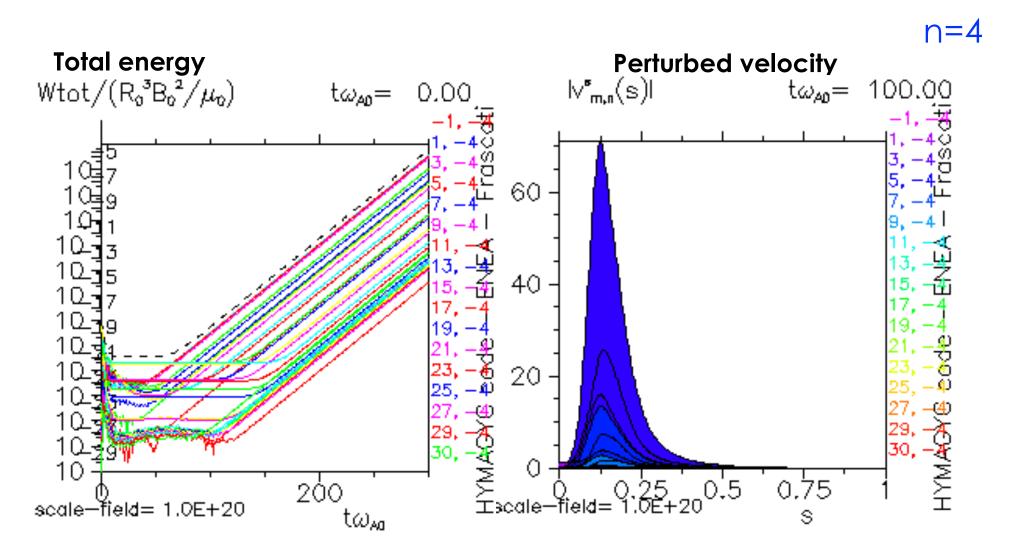


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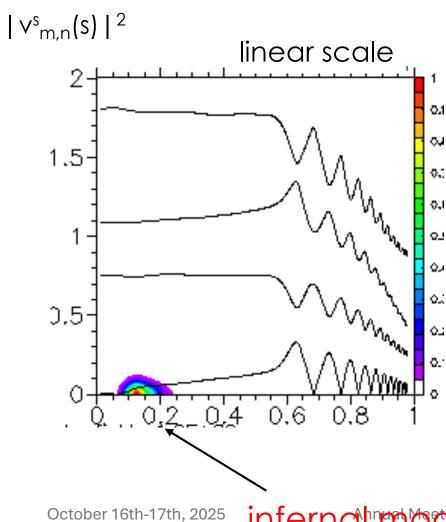






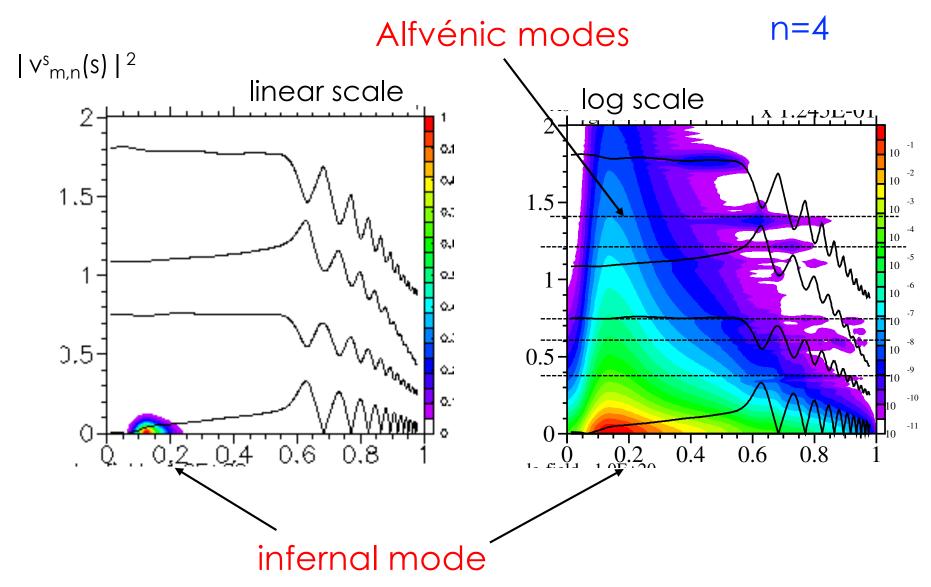


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- ✓ Alfvenic modes revealed within continuum spectrum gaps
 ->damped modes
- ✓ Alfvenic modes studies evolution and dynamics is hindered by the stronger infernal modes





Work in progress

- ✓ Sawtooth model has been included in the transport code:
 - ✓ interesting to study evolution of the equilibrium from MHD point of view at different time of the sawtooth crash which changes q profiles but also pressure
- ✓ Infernal modes do change confinment and equilibrium,
 - ✓ we can think about a q profile and/or pressure profiles that avoids these modes to allow Alfvén modes evolution and dynamics studies driven by energetic particles



Other activities from Frascati-ENEA group

- ✓ Excitation of toroidal Alfvén eigenmode by energetic particles in DTT and effect of negative triangularity [Guangyu Wei et al 2025 Nucl. Fusion 65 106035]
- ✓ A linear gyrokinetic local code to investigate the stability of Alfven eigenmodes with **non-perturbative** treatment of EP drive and core plasma Landau damping.
 - Built upon the theoretical foundation of GFLDR (generalized fishbone like dispertion relation)
 - ✓ Ballooning-mode representation ⇒ facilitating the resolution of fine radial structure.
 - ✓ Kinetic effects such as FLR, FOW, and wave-particle resonance are fully retained.
 - Excitation of TAE by EPs in DTT equilibrium demonstrates distinct resonance structures of circulating and trapped particles for different particle species.



Evidence of the study

- ✓ Previous studies [Wei G. et al., 2024 Phys. Plasmas 31 072505] found that triangularity has little impact on TAE in the **fluid limit**; on the contrary, the introduction of **kinetic effects** makes a significant difference due to the modification of equilibrium orbits.
- ✓ Excitation of TAE by EPs in DTT equilibrium demonstrates distinct resonance structures of circulating and trapped particles for different particle species.
- In NT, wave-particle coupling results in a larger TAE growth-rate (particularly evident for circulating particles and for low-moderate toroidal mode number)
- 2. Precession and bounce frequencies of trapped particle significantly modified by NT: this results in either stabilizing or destabilizing effects depending critically on the toroidal mode number n
- 3. Moreover, NT equilibria exhibit a shrunk toroidal gap resulting in a TAE with its frequency closer to the lower accumulation point and thus increasing the continuum damping





Thanks for your attention