

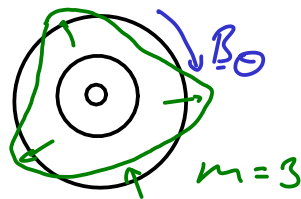
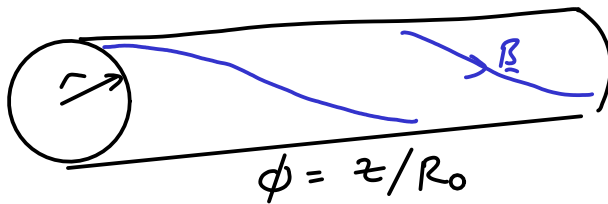
Flux surface perturbations

Contents

- Response of plasma to flux surface movement
- Cylindrical tearing mode equation
- Resonant surfaces

$$R \gg r \quad \epsilon = \frac{r}{R} \ll 1$$

inverse aspect ratio



$$B_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}$$

$$B_\theta = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}$$

Small change in poloidal flux, $\delta\psi$

$$\delta B_r = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \delta\psi}{\partial \theta}$$

$$\delta B_\theta = \frac{\partial \delta\psi}{\partial r}$$

$$J_\phi = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\nabla \times B_\theta)_\phi$$

$$\delta J_\phi = \frac{1}{\mu_0} \nabla^2 \delta\psi$$

toroidal current density

$$\delta\psi(r, \theta, \phi) = \tilde{\delta\psi}(r) e^{i(m\theta - n\phi)}$$

Slow instability $\Rightarrow \underline{J} \times \underline{\beta} = \nabla p$

Take curl

$$\nabla \times (\underline{J} \times \underline{\beta}) = 0$$

$$\nabla \times (\delta \underline{J} \times \underline{\beta}_0 + \underline{J}_0 \times \delta \underline{\beta}) = 0$$

Small

$$\delta \underline{J} (\nabla \cdot \underline{\beta}_0) - \underline{\beta}_0 (\nabla \cdot \delta \underline{J}) + (\underline{\beta}_0 \cdot \nabla) \delta \underline{J} - (\delta \underline{J} \cdot \nabla) \underline{\beta}_0$$

$$+ \underline{J}_0 (\nabla \cdot \delta \underline{\beta}) - \delta \underline{\beta} (\nabla \cdot \underline{J}_0) + (\delta \underline{\beta} \cdot \nabla) \underline{J}_0 - (\underline{J}_0 \cdot \nabla) \delta \underline{\beta} = 0$$

$$(\underline{\beta}_0 \cdot \nabla) \delta \underline{J} + (\delta \underline{\beta} \cdot \nabla) \underline{J}_0 - (\underline{J}_0 \cdot \nabla) \delta \underline{\beta} = 0$$

Take ϕ component

$$\underline{(\beta_0 \cdot \nabla) \delta J_\phi} + \underline{(\delta \underline{\beta} \cdot \nabla) J_\phi} \approx 0$$

Large aspect ratio $\frac{R_0}{r} \gg 1$ $J_\phi \sim J_\phi(r)$

$$\delta \beta_r \frac{dJ_\phi}{dr} = - \frac{1}{r} \underbrace{\frac{\partial \delta \gamma}{\partial \theta}}_{\text{cm } \delta \psi} \frac{dJ_\phi}{dr}$$

$$\underline{\beta_0} = \beta_\theta \hat{\theta} + \beta_\phi \hat{\phi}$$

$$\underline{\nabla} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \hat{r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \hat{\theta} + \frac{1}{R_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \hat{\phi}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\underline{\beta}_0 \cdot \nabla) \delta J_\phi = \left[\beta_\theta \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + \beta_\phi \frac{1}{R_0} \frac{\partial}{\partial \phi} \right] \delta J_\phi$$

$$= \left[\beta_\theta \frac{\text{cm}}{r} - \beta_\phi \frac{\text{cm}}{R_0} \right] \delta J_\phi$$

$$\left[\beta_0 \frac{cm}{r} - \beta_\phi \frac{cm}{R_0} \right] \delta J_\phi = \frac{cm}{r} \delta\psi \frac{dJ_\phi}{dr}$$

$$q = \frac{\beta_\phi r}{\beta_0 R_0} \quad \text{safety factor}$$

$$m \frac{\beta_0}{r} \left[1 - q \frac{n}{m} \right] \delta J_\phi = \frac{m}{r} \delta\psi \frac{dJ_\phi}{dr}$$

$\frac{1}{r} \cdot r^2 \delta\psi$

$$\delta J_\phi = \frac{\delta\psi \frac{dJ_\phi}{dr}}{\beta_0 [1 - q n/m]}$$

Cylindrical Torus
Mode Equation

$$q = m/n$$

Resonance

