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Non-linear MHD simulations of sawteeth and their control by current and power depositions

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Abstract. Sawteeth in tokamak plasmas correspond to periodic relaxations of the temperature and density in the central region of the plasma, caused by the internal kink mode. They are a key player in core confinement and impurity transport in the central region of a tokamak discharge, and can trigger secondary instabilities. Being able to control their dynamics is therefore important. In this article, we explore by means of MHD simulations the control of sawteeth, relying on Electron Cyclotron Resonant Heating (ECRH) or Electron Cyclotron Current Drive (ECCD) deposition in the vicinity of the $q = 1$ surface. To do so, simulations with the full-MHD code XTOR-2F [1], which features power and current source terms mimicking the effects of ECCD and ECRH, are performed. Simulations show that deposition of current inside the inversion radius leads to an increase of the sawtooth frequency whereas deposition near or outside the inversion radius leads to a decrease of the sawtooth period. The modification of the sawtooth shape in presence of additional heating or current drive is also investigated. Finally, we briefly explore possible scenarios for the triggering of magnetic islands, and show that controlling the sawteeth can indeed help to prevent the triggering of tearing instabilities.

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1. Introduction

The sawtooth instability in tokamak plasmas manifests itself as a periodic relaxation of the temperature and density in the central region of the plasma. These relaxations are caused by the $(m = 1, n = 1)$ internal kink mode [2, 3, 4]. A sawtooth is characterized by a ramp phase and a crash phase. During the ramp phase, the core temperature and pressure steadily rise during a timescale ranging from few tenth of milliseconds to several seconds [5]. This phase is followed by a “crash”, during which temperature and pressure collapse and flatten in the central region[6], the hot core being expelled, in a characteristic timescale of the order of a hundred of microseconds [7, 8, 9]. This leads to a drop of the confinement, and therefore to a reduction of the device performances. Sawteeth are also known to play a key role in the dynamics of the impurities in the core region, and thus might be useful to prevent impurity accumulation in the core region [10, 11, 12, 13]. Unfortunately, sawtooth crashes are also susceptible to lead to the onset of Neoclassical Tearing Modes (NTMs) [14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19], which can also in turn lower the confinement or lock [20] and lead to disruptions [21]. The contribution of fast particles, such as the fusion-born α -particles or those induced by NBI or ICRH, can lead to the stabilization of the internal kink mode [22], and therefore to the increase of the sawtooth period, which might be problematic as it has been shown experimentally that longer sawtooth lead to higher chance of triggering a NTM [15, 16]. All these reasons call for the investigation of the possibility to influence the sawtooth period. This has been achieved in the experiments [23, 14, 24, 25, 26, 27]. Two main methods have been explored. In the first one, the population of fast particles in the core plasma is controlled using either NBI [28] or ICRH [29], thus modifying the stability of the internal kink mode and ultimately the sawtooth period. The second method relies on the use of external current-drive or heating in order to change the the current profile near the $q = 1$ surface, either by using external current-drive [30, 31, 32, 33, 34], or by modifying the temperature profile through localized heating so as to change the plasma resistivity and therefore the inductive current profile. This method has been demonstrated on several devices [23, 26, 27], and will likely be used in ITER [35], using the 20 MW EC system that is foreseen. To actively tailor the sawtooth period or to choose the moment at which the crash happens, control schemes relying on the modulation of the RF power have been developed, such as sawtooth locking [36] or sawtooth pacing [37].

In this article, we investigate the impact of continuous current and power deposition on the dynamics and shape of sawteeth from the simulation point of view using the full-MHD code XTOR-2F [1, 38], which has been upgraded to include an ECCD-like source term [39]. In section 2, we present the MHD equilibrium that is used in the simulations, as well as the MHD model used in XTOR-2F. The question of the Ohm’s law formulation, which appears critical to ensure the correct description of the different phenomena at play, is addressed in section 3. We then investigate in section 4 the modification of the sawtooth period by current or power deposition, and analyze the result in the light of a simple 1D critical shear model. In a second step, we analyze

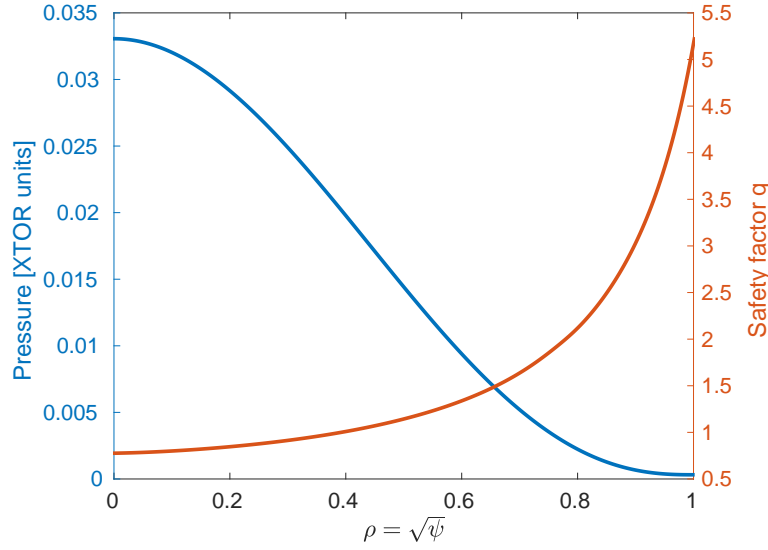


Figure 1. Equilibrium pressure and safety factor profiles for the equilibrium considered in this paper.

the role of the current source in the Ohm's law (equation 4) on the sawtooth dynamics. The formulation of the source term that we introduced in section 3 allows us performing simulations from fully non-inductive plasma current to mostly inductive-plasma current while relaxing the constraint on the resistivity that we face when using an ideal MHD equilibrium. Then in section 6, we investigate the effect of power or current deposition on the sawtooth shape, effect that is not taken into account by a simple, critical-shear based modeling. We observe that, for a deposition inside the inversion radius, the sawtooth crashes are not brutal anymore, but feature long-lived rotation of the to-be-expelled hot core. In a last part (section 7), we present some results on the modification of the linear stability of tearing modes during the sawtooth crash, and investigate the effect of current deposition on the possible triggering of a metastable island.

2. Equilibrium and MHD model

We use a circular cross-section magnetic equilibrium computed using the Grad-Shafranov code CHEASE [40]. The inverse aspect ratio is $\epsilon = 0.37$ and the major radius $R_0 = 1.0$ m. The pressure and safety factor (q) profiles associated with this equilibrium are plotted in figure 1. The central magnetic field is $B_0 = 1$ T. $q = 1$ is located at $\rho = \sqrt{\psi} = 0.392$, ρ being the square root of the normalized poloidal flux, and playing the role of a minor radius coordinate. This equilibrium is similar to the one used in Refs. [41, 42], although the current profile has been slightly altered in the vicinity of $q = 2$ in order to increase the linear stability of the $(2, 1)$ mode. This equilibrium is then used as an input for the two-fluid, resistive model of the 3D full-MHD code XTOR-2F[1, 38], which has been upgraded to include a current source term mimicking ECCD in the Ohm's law, thus allowing to study the control of MHD instabilities [39].

The equations solved are, in XTOR normalized units:

$$\partial_t N + \nabla \cdot (N \mathbf{V}) + \frac{\nabla p_i}{e_i} \cdot \mathbf{K} = \nabla \cdot (D_\perp \nabla N) + S_N \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} N m_i (\partial_t \mathbf{V} + (\mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V} + (\mathbf{V}_i^* \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{V}_\perp) \\ = \mathbf{J} \times \mathbf{B} - \nabla p + \nu \nabla^2 (\mathbf{V} + \mathbf{V}_i^*) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t p + \mathbf{V} \cdot \nabla p + \Gamma p \nabla \cdot \mathbf{V} + \\ \frac{\Gamma}{e_i} (T \nabla p_i + p_i \nabla T_i + p_e \nabla T_e) \cdot \mathbf{K} \\ = (\Gamma - 1) \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q}^x + S_H + S_{RF} \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_t \mathbf{B} - \nabla \times [\eta (\mathbf{J} - \mathbf{J}_{CD} - \mathbf{J}_{RF})] \\ = \nabla \times (\mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{B}) + \nabla \times \left(\frac{\nabla_\parallel p_e}{N e} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial J_{RF}}{\partial t} + \nu_f (J_{RF} - J_{RF}^s) \\ = \chi_\perp^{RF} \nabla^2 J_{RF} + \chi_\parallel^{RF} \nabla_\parallel^2 J_{RF} \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial S_{RF}}{\partial t} + \nu_f (S_{RF} - S_{RF}^s) \\ = \chi_\perp^{RF} \nabla^2 S_{RF} + \chi_\parallel^{RF} \nabla_\parallel^2 S_{RF} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

In these equations, the indexes i and e denote the ion and electron populations. $\mathbf{V} \equiv \mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}/B^2 + \mathbf{V}_{\parallel,i}$ is the plasma fluid velocity, while $\mathbf{V}_i^* \equiv \mathbf{B} \times \nabla p_i / (N_i e_i B^2)$ is the ion diamagnetic velocity. $\mathbf{K} = \nabla \times \frac{\mathbf{B}}{B^2}$ is the curvature. $p = p_e + p_i$ is the total pressure, and $N = N_e = N_i$ the plasma density, quasi-neutrality being assumed, and m_i is the ion mass. The ratio of ion to electron temperatures is $\tau \equiv T_i/T_e = 1$. In equation 1, S_N is a particles source, the role of which is to restore the equilibrium density profile. In equation 3, $S_H = -\nabla \cdot (\rho^{eq} \chi_\perp^{eq} \nabla_\perp T^{eq})$ (where the superscript “eq” denotes the initial equilibrium value of the quantity) is a pressure source term, the role of which is to restore the equilibrium pressure profile. $\Gamma = 5/3$ is the ratio of specific heat. The heat flux is defined as $\mathbf{q}^x = -N \chi_\parallel \nabla_\parallel T - N \chi_\perp \nabla_\perp T$, where $T = p/N$. χ_\parallel and χ_\perp are diffusion coefficients, the former accounting for the parallel transport, while the latter accounts for the perpendicular transport, modeling both the collisional and turbulent processes. χ_\perp is chosen such that $\chi_\perp/\eta = 45$, and χ_\parallel is chosen such that $\chi_\parallel/\chi_\perp \approx 3 \times 10^6$. D_\perp is the perpendicular particle diffusion coefficient. The Lundquist number is $S = 10^7$, and the magnetic Prandtl number is set to $\text{Prm} = \nu/\eta = 50$. η , the plasma resistivity, varies in time with the plasma temperature, following the Spitzer’s resistivity law $\eta \propto T^{-3/2}$. \mathbf{J}_{CD} is a current source intended to restore the equilibrium current profile, and its expression and role on the sawtooth dynamics will be presented in section 3. $\mathbf{J}_{RF} = J_{RF} \mathbf{b}$, where $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{B}/B$, models a RF current source term. The model retained for equations 5 and 6 is presented in detail in [39]. XTOR normalizations are detailed in Ref [1]. The mesh used in the simulations is $(N_r, N_\theta, N_\phi) = (256, 32, 12)$, where N_ρ , N_θ , N_ϕ are the number of grid points in ρ , θ , ϕ directions. A total of 4 toroidal modes ($n = 0, \dots, 3$) are described, each of them including $n + 8$ poloidal modes

($m = 0, \dots, n + 7$). The question of the resolution required for XTOR simulations of sawteeth crashes has been addressed in Refs [1, 41, 43]. Unless stated otherwise, all results presented in this paper have been obtained with XTOR simulations using equations 2-6.

3. Formulation of the current source term in Ohm's law

In this section, we focus on the Ohm's law (equation 4), and on the different source terms it can contain. The Ohm's law can be written as

$$\mathbf{E} + \mathbf{V} \times \mathbf{B} = \eta (\mathbf{J} - \mathbf{J}_{\text{CD}} - \mathbf{J}_{\text{RF}}) - \left(\frac{\nabla_{\parallel} p_e}{Ne} \right) \mathbf{b} \quad (7)$$

where \mathbf{J} is the plasma current, \mathbf{J}_{CD} a non-inductive contribution to the plasma current and \mathbf{J}_{RF} the non-inductive source term mimicking external ECCD deposition for sawtooth or tearing modes control, introduced in [39]. η is the plasma resistivity, specified as a local function of the temperature:

$$\eta(\rho, \theta, \phi) \propto T(\rho, \theta, \phi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad (8)$$

In the following, we explain how \mathbf{J}_{CD} is crafted in our simulations so that the resistive term in the Ohm's law acts as a restoring force that tends to relax the plasma equilibrium towards the initial, ideal equilibrium provided by CHEASE if the temperature profile remains unchanged. Denoting by η_0^{eq} the value of η at equilibrium on the magnetic axis, and assuming that at this point, the current on the magnetic axis is provided solely by inductive mechanism, the electric field at the center of the plasma can be evaluated as $E_0 = \eta_0^{eq} J_{0,\phi}^{eq}$, where $J_{0,\phi}^{eq}$ is the value of J_{ϕ} at equilibrium on the magnetic axis. One should note that defining the electric field from the quantities at the center of the plasma is a choice made for convenience, and a similar implementation could be achieved considering edge quantities. We then introduce the scaling parameter α_{CD} , which allows us to control the contribution of the non-inductive current to the total plasma current, by introducing the electric field $\tilde{E}_0 = (1 - \alpha_{CD})E_0$. We can now define J_{CD} such that

$$J_{CD} = J_{\phi}^{eq} - \frac{\tilde{E}_0}{\eta^{eq}} \quad (9)$$

In figure 2, we have plotted the profile of J_{CD} in an equatorial plane ($\theta = 0, \phi = 0$) for different values of the scaling parameter α_{CD} . The boundary condition $E_{\phi}^{edge} = \tilde{E}_0$ is imposed. With this formulation, one can explore different regimes of current dynamics. In the case of $\alpha_{CD} = 1$, $J_{CD} = J_{\phi}^{eq}$ and therefore the plasma current is hooked to the equilibrium current, so that variations of the resistivity η does not translate into current changes. It however still plays a role in the dynamics in itself, by influencing the timescale over which the current reaches its equilibrium value. For $\alpha_{CD} \neq 1$, since $J_{CD} \neq J_{\phi}^{eq}$, part of the current will be inductive and will diffuse so that $\eta(J_{\phi}^{eq} - J_{CD})$ tends to $E_{\phi}^{edge} \neq 0$. In that case, changes of resistivity will impact the value of the central current density. This is illustrated in figure 3, where the evolution of the central toroidal

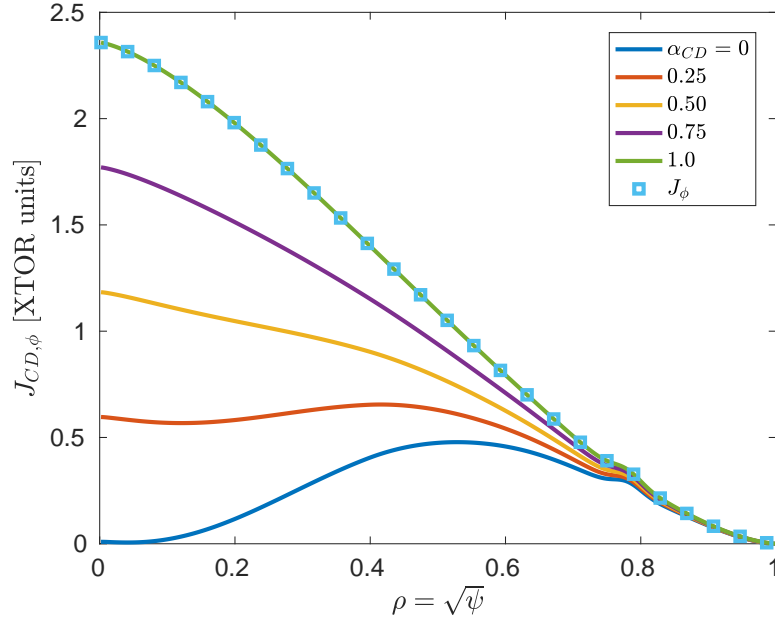


Figure 2. Profile of the \mathbf{J}_{CD} source term (equation 4) in an equatorial plane ($\theta = 0$, $\phi = 0$) for different values of the scaling parameter α_{CD} . The squares indicates the profile of the toroidal component of the plasma current, J_ϕ .

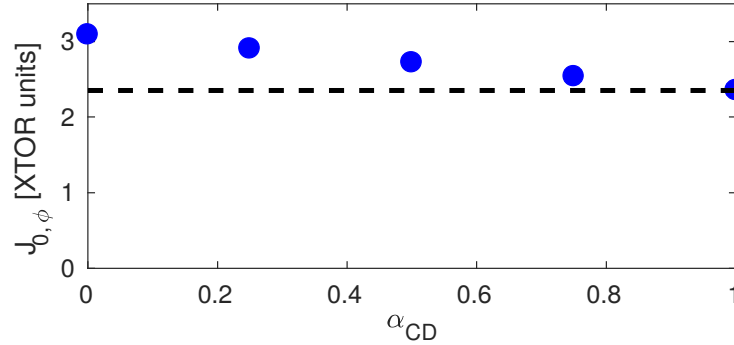


Figure 3. Evolution of the central toroidal current density $J_{0,\phi}$ depending on the fraction of current-drive supplied current at the center (α_{CD}) when the temperature is increased by a factor 1.2. The dashed line indicates the initial value of $J_{0,\phi}$. It should be noted that for the purpose of this figure, a lower Lundquist number $S = 10^5$ has been used to reduce the resistive time and thus the time required for the current diffusion.

current density $J_{0,\phi}^{eq}$ when temperature is increased by a factor 1.2 (the heat source term S_H is increased by this factor during the simulation) is plotted as a function of (α_{CD} , which represents the fraction of non-inductive-drive supplied at the center (α_{CD}). As expected, when $\alpha_{CD} = 1$, the current density is hooked to its equilibrium value and the modification of resistivity induced by the heating is not reflected on the current density. On the contrary, for $\alpha_{CD} \neq 1$, one can see that the current density increases in response to the drop of resistivity caused by the heating. Increasing the fraction of ohmic current

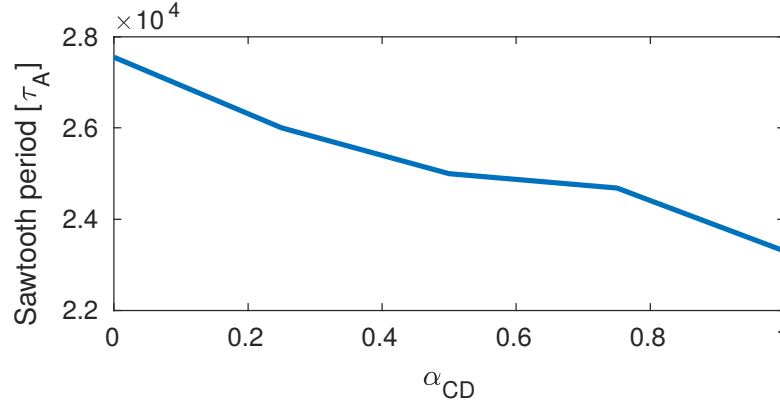


Figure 4. Evolution of the sawtooth period for the equilibrium presented in section 2 for different values of α_{CD} .

(that is, decreasing α_{CD}) enhances this effect. From this analysis, it is also clear that simulations including external heating sources must be done with $\alpha_{CD} \neq 1$ in order to correctly reflect the impact of heating not only on the pressure profile, but also on the current profile. We stress out that, as shown in figure 2, $\alpha_{CD} = 0$ is not equal to purely ohmic-current: a fraction of non-inductive current is still present, as it is used as a degree of freedom to ensure that initially, the sum of inductive and non-inductive contributions to the plasma current density are indeed equal to the current density profile provided by the ideal MHD equilibrium. It should also be noted that, by modifying the dynamic of the current profile, we can expect the α_{CD} parameter to have an impact on the dynamics of the sawteeth. This is plotted in figure 4, where the sawtooth period is plotted as a function of α_{CD} . It appears from this result that increasing the fraction of non-inductive current leads to more frequent sawteeth. We now consider the evolution of the shear on $q = 1$ (later denoted as $s_{1,crit}$) at the onset of the sawteeth. We find that for a given set of parameters, this shear remains fairly constant throughout the different sawteeth. This justifies the study of section 4.3 using a reduced model. We however find that $s_{1,crit}$ does depend on the value of α_{CD} . This is plotted in figure 5, where $s_{1,crit}$ is plotted as a function of α_{CD} . A relative good fit of the data is obtained using

$$s_{1,crit} = 0.19 + 0.03 \times \alpha_{CD} \quad (10)$$

This scaling of the critical shear with α_{CD} will be used later in this paper (section 4.3).

4. Interaction of sawteeth with external heating or current-drive

We now focus on the response of sawteeth to external heating or current-drive provided by external sources. We investigate these two effects separately so as to be able to quantify the impact of each one. It be noted that in this section, the power (S_{RF}^s) or current (J_{RF}^s) depositions are set with Gaussian profiles in the radial direction, the deposition being constant in the poloidal and toroidal directions (see equations 11 and 12). In particular, the current and power depositions are not computed self-consistently

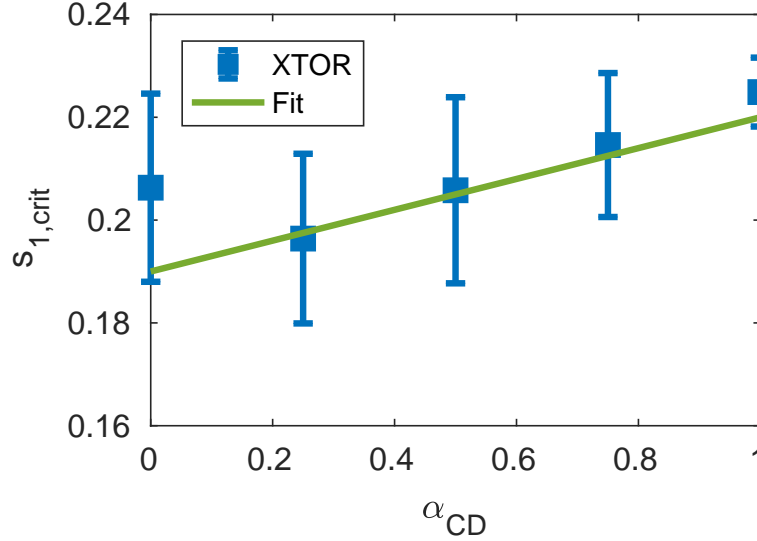


Figure 5. Evolution of the critical shear $s_{1,crit}$ in XTOR simulations as a function of α_{CD} . The fit proposed in equation 10 is also plotted.

using ray-tracing and Fokker-Planck absorption modeling. Thus, any possible effects that the modification of density or temperature by the sawteeth could have on wave absorption and trajectories in the plasma are not captured. The sawteeth will however still affect the current and power depositions by modifying the magnetic field structure, thus affecting the propagation of the depositions along the magnetic field lines (parallel diffusion terms in equations 5 and 6).

4.1. Control of sawtooth period by current deposition

In this first part, we choose $\alpha_{CD} = 1$. Simulations lead to a steady sawtooth cycle, as shown in figure 6, where we have plotted the evolution of the central pressure along time in the absence of ECCD deposition. We observe a set of well resolved, repeatable sawteeth, with a sawtooth period $T_{ST,0} \approx 2.33 \times 10^4 \tau_A$. The inversion radius of the sawteeth is $\rho_{inv} \approx 0.34$, as represented in figure 7, which shows the radial profile of the (0,0)-component of the temperature before and after several sawtooth crashes. Once we have characterized the simulations in the absence of ECCD current source term ($J_{RF} = 0$), we restart the simulations, starting at $t \approx 100000 \tau_A$, that is, once the sawtooth cycle is well established. We switch on the source term, J_{RF}^s that appears in equation 5 and that is specified as:

$$J_{RF}^s(\rho, \theta, \varphi) = J_{RF}^{s,0} \times e^{-\frac{(\rho - \rho_{RF}(t))^2}{2\sigma_\rho^2}} \quad (11)$$

The deposition is continuous. $\sigma_\rho = 0.015$ (in normalized XTOR units). In the following, I_{RF} will denote the total driven current, while I_P denotes the total plasma current in the absence of RF current deposition. Positive values of I_{RF} correspond to co-current, indicating that the current is driven in the same direction as the plasma current. Negative values denotes counter-current. In figure 8, we have plotted time traces of

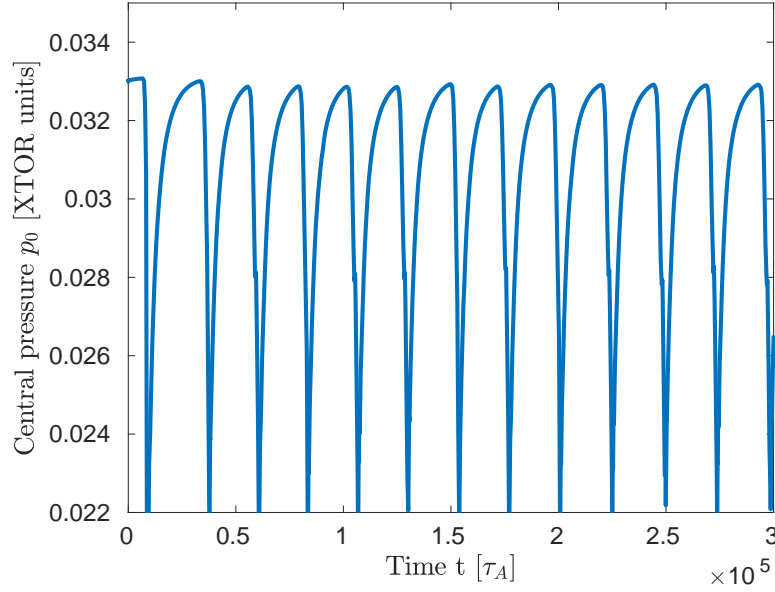


Figure 6. Evolution of the central pressure in the reference case, in the absence of ECCD current deposition, with $\alpha_{CD} = 1$. Results are from XTOR simulations.

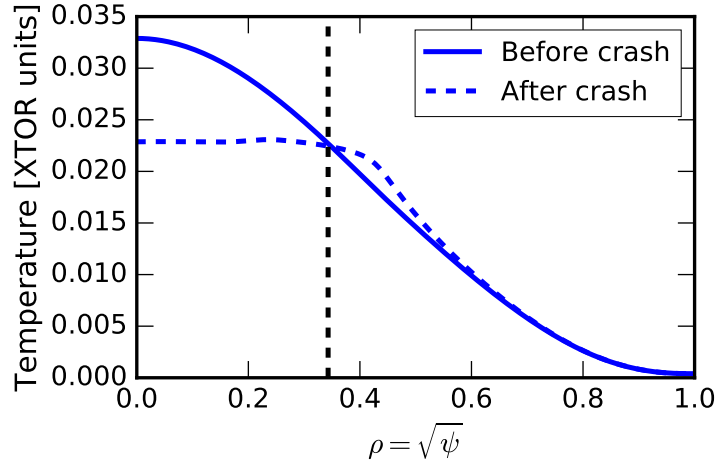


Figure 7. Radial profile of the ($m=0,n=0$)-component of the temperature before and after different sawtooth crashes. The vertical dashed line indicates the position of the inversion radius, located at $\rho_{inv} \approx 0.34$.

the central pressure evolution for different co-current deposition locations, the total injected current being kept constant., and positive. In figure 9, we have plotted the modification of the sawtooth period as a function of the current deposition radius, for different values of the RF current. We observe that for co-current depositions centered outside the inversion radius ρ_{inv} , the current deposition leads to longer sawteeth, while deposition inside ρ_{inv} leads to shorter sawteeth. This observation is in good agreement with experimental observations and predictions from simpler model [23]. As one can

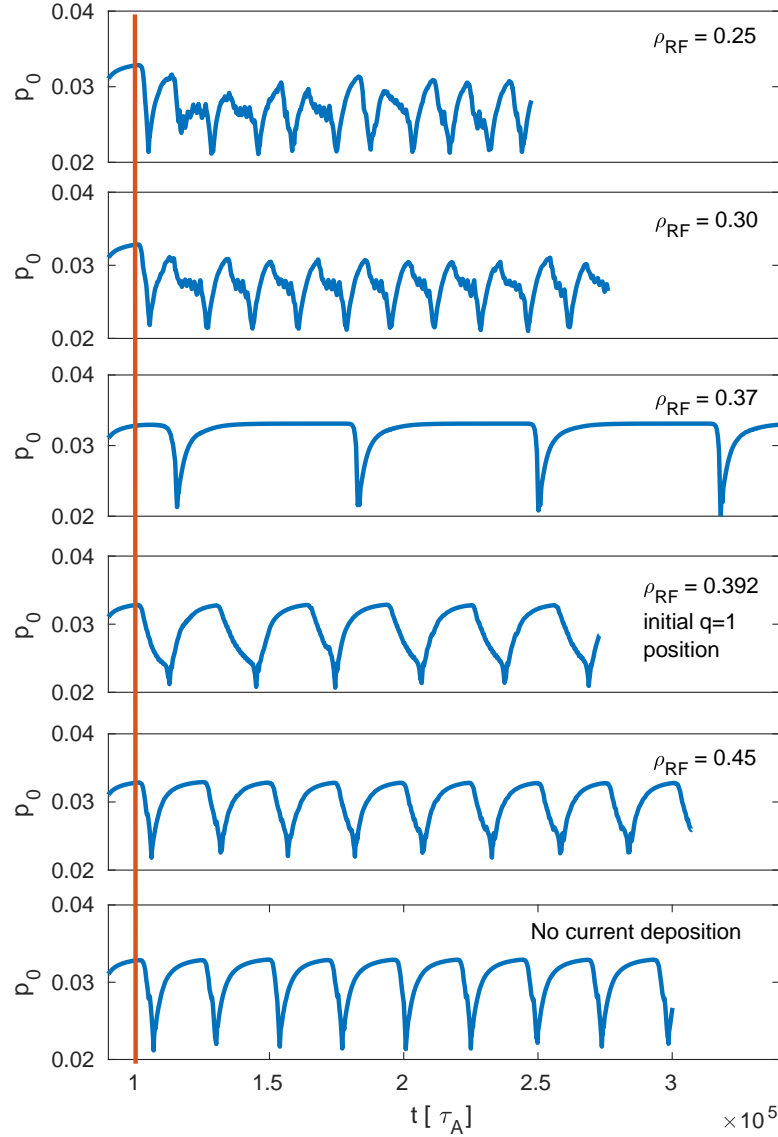


Figure 8. Evolution of the central pressure. Depending on the radius of the current deposition, the shape and period of the sawteeth is altered. The vertical red bar indicates the moment the current deposition is switched on. At equilibrium, $q = 1$ is located at $\rho = 0.392$. The current deposition is defined so that $I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$. Due to the large period of certain cases ($\rho_{RF} = 0.37$ for instance), all simulations are not run up to the same time.

see, increasing the current amplitude leads to an amplification of the effect. For counter-current depositions ($I_{RF}/I_P = -1\%$), we see an opposite behavior: depositions inside the inversion radius tend to increase the sawtooth period, while deposition outside tend to decrease it. Again, this is consistent with experimental observations [30, 31, 25]. Interestingly, we do not observe the strong period peaking observed around the inversion radius in the co-current simulations of same amplitude.

The sawtooth onset is often considered to be governed by the evolution of the shear on $q = 1$, the crash occurring when a critical value $s_{1,crit}$ is reached. In the top panel of

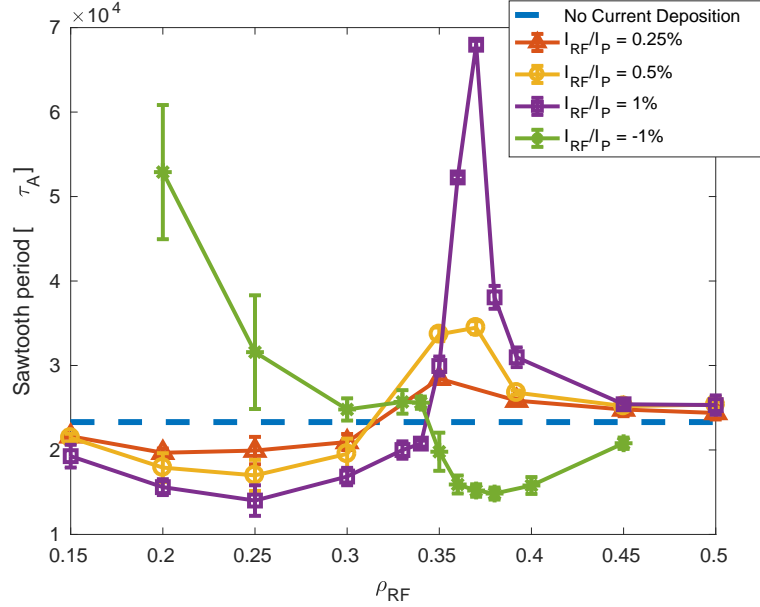


Figure 9. Evolution of the sawtooth period depending on the radial location of the ECCD current deposition, for different values of the current intensity ($\alpha_{CD} = 1$).

figure 10, we have plotted $s_{1,crit}$, the shear on $q = 1$ at the triggering of the sawtooth, as a function of the radial locations of the current deposition and different values of the RF current. The bottom panel of figure 10 shows the critical shear on $q = 1$ at the sawtooth onset for different radial locations of the current deposition for a co-current deposition. We observe that while the RF deposition tends to slightly modify the critical shear at which sawteeth are triggered, its main effect appears to be on the dynamics of the shear itself, the evolution of the shear towards its critical value being much slower in the case of depositions near or outside the inversion radius, which is fully compatible with the observation of longer sawtooth periods for these cases.

4.2. Control of sawtooth period by power deposition

We now move on to the stabilization of sawteeth by localized heating. In this part, in order to maximize the contribution of the ohmic part to the total plasma current, we set $\alpha_{CD} = 0.0$. As shown in figure 11, this set of parameters leads to a cycle of sawteeth, with a sawtooth period $T_{ST,0} \approx 2.77 \times 10^4 \tau_A$. The inversion radius of the sawteeth is again $\rho_{inv} \approx 0.34$. We add a power density source term, S_{RF} , as specified in equation 3. This term is evolved following equation 6, where S_{RF}^s , which mimics the power deposition that would result from the external heating source used to act on the sawteeth, is specified as

$$S_{RF}^s(\rho, \theta, \varphi) = S_{RF}^{s,0} \times e^{-\frac{(\rho - \rho_{RF}(t))^2}{2\sigma_\rho^2}} \quad (12)$$

The deposition is continuous. $\sigma_\rho = 0.015$ (in normalized XTOR units). In the following, the quantity of power deposited in the plasma will be indicated by the ratio

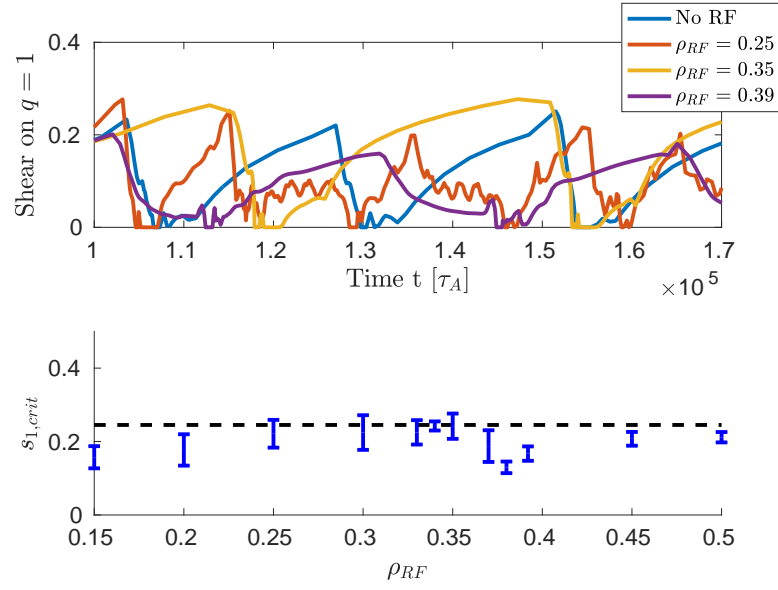


Figure 10. (top) Time traces of the shear s_1 on $q = 1$ for different positions of the current deposition, for a given RF current (1% of the plasma current), and for a case without current injection. (bottom) Critical shear on $q = 1$ at the triggering of the sawtooth for different radial location of the current deposition and different values of the RF current. The critical shear in the case without current deposition is indicated by the dashed-line, with a critical shear $s_{1,crit} \approx 0.22$.

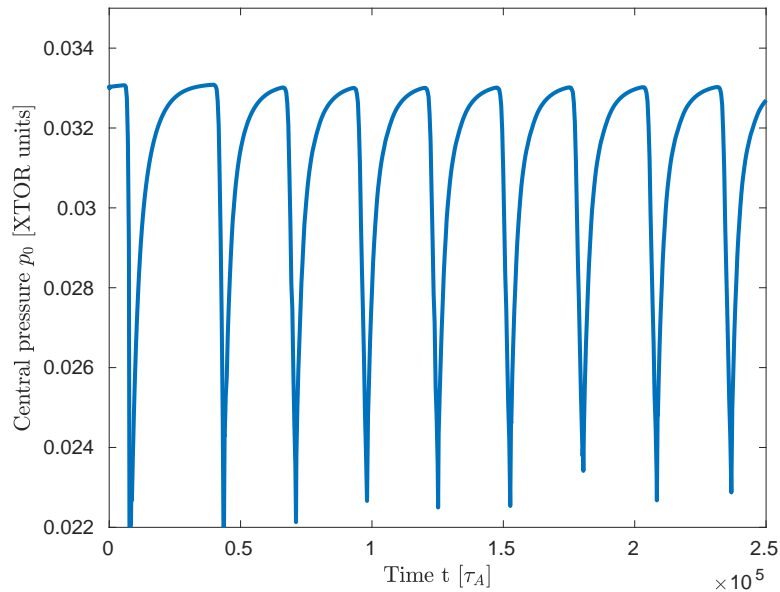


Figure 11. Evolution of the central pressure in the reference case, in the absence of current or power deposition, with $\alpha_{CD} = 0$. A regular sawtooth cycle is observed, with a period $T_{ST,0} \approx 2.77 \times 10^4 \tau_A$.

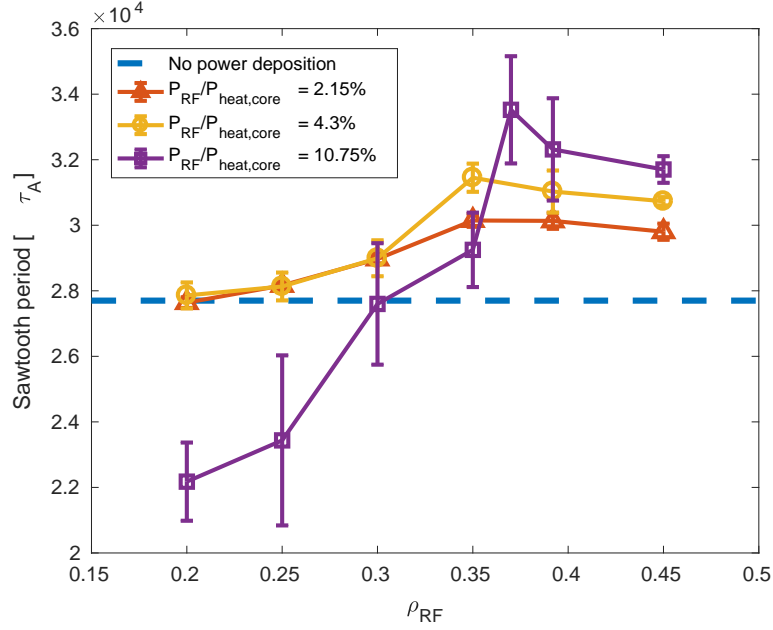


Figure 12. Evolution of the sawtooth period depending on the radial location of the power deposition, for different values of the power source intensity. In those cases, $\alpha_{CD} = 0.0$.

$P_{RF}/P_{heat,core}$ where P_{RF} is the volume integral of $S_{RF}^s(\rho, \theta, \varphi)$ and represents the total power deposited by our external heating source used to act on the sawteeth, while $P_{heat,core}$ is the volume integral of the S_H term in equation 3 for $\rho < 0.5$, and represents the power used to “heat” the core plasma and maintain the prescribed equilibrium pressure profile. As with the current-drive case, we observe that depositions centered outside of the inversion radius ρ_{inv} lead to longer sawtooth, while deposition inside ρ_{inv} leads to shorter sawtooth. This is plotted in figure 12, which shows the modification of the sawtooth period as a function of the power deposition radius, for different values of the RF power. Again, increasing the RF-power leads to an amplification of the effect. It should be noted that the effect in power seems less pronounced than in the case of current deposition only because the level of power injected is relatively low, and so the current profile is less affected than in the case of direct current deposition. In addition to that, the power deposition is not only enlarged by the effect of χ_{\perp}^{RF} , but the pressure perturbation it produces is further broadened by the perpendicular diffusivity χ_{\perp} in equation 3

4.3. Modeling of the sawteeth period evolution with a critical shear model

In the bottom panel of figure 10, we have plotted the shear at which sawteeth are triggered in different situation (with and without current deposition). The low amplitude of the error bars indicates that the sawtooth crashes occurs for a relatively stable value of the critical shear. Thus, the effect of power or current deposition on sawtooth frequency can be understood within the classical picture of the critical shear-

model for the sawteeth, where the sawteeth are triggered when a critical value of the shear is reached. On the top panel of figure 10, the impact of the current deposition can be seen on the dynamics of the current profile: the speed at which the shear is restored to its critical value of a crash is modified, and therefore the period of the sawteeth is altered. Several models have been developed in order to explain this behavior and provide an expression for the critical shear, such as [44]. Here, for simplicity, we simply assume the existence of a critical shear based on the empirical observations of figure 10, and specify it as a constant derived from figure 10. In this section, we introduce a simple 1D model to compare with our XTOR results. To model the time evolution between the sawtooth crashes, we use simple diffusion equations for the pressure and magnetic field profiles. The crash is triggered when the shear at the location of $q = 1$ reaches the critical value. Post-crash profiles are then computed using the Kadomtsev reconnection model [4]. To do so, we follow an approach similar to the one described in [45]. The evolution of the poloidal magnetic field B_θ is described by

$$\frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\eta}{\mu_0 \rho} \left(B_\theta + \rho \frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial \rho} \right) - \eta (J_{CD} + J_{RF}) \right) \quad (13)$$

where ρ is the normalized radial coordinate. J_{CD} is a current source, the role of which is to restore the equilibrium J_ϕ^{eq} and J_{RF} corresponds to the current driven by the ECCD. Similarly to what has been presented in section 3, we define J_{CD} such that

$$J_{CD} = J_\phi^{eq} - \frac{(1 - \alpha_{CD}) \eta_0^{eq} J_{\phi,0}^{eq}}{\eta^{eq}} \quad (14)$$

where $J_{\phi,0}^{eq}$ is the equilibrium current at $\rho = 0$ and η_0^{eq} the equilibrium resistivity at $\rho = 0$. Like in section 3, α_{CD} quantifies the level of non-inductive current. We recall that $\alpha_{CD} = 0$ does not imply that all the current is inductively-driven, but that all the current on the magnetic axis ($\rho = 0$) is inductively-driven. In the following, we note $\tilde{E} = (1 - \alpha_{CD}) \eta_0^{eq} J_{\phi,0}^{eq}$. Alongside the evolution of B_θ , we evolve the temperature profile assuming a diffusive model

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = \chi \nabla^2 (T - T_{ini}) + S_{RF} \quad (15)$$

where T_{ini} is the initial temperature profile. Equations 13 and 15 are solved assuming a certain profile of J_ϕ^{eq} , given by the initial q profile, and the initial temperature profile T_{ini} . The boundary conditions used for equation 13 are $B_\theta(\rho = 1) = B_{\theta,1} = cst$ et $B_\theta(\rho = 0) = B_{\theta,0} = 0$. while for equation 15, we use $T(\rho = 1) = T_1$ where T_1 is a constant, and $T'(\rho = 0) = T'_0 = 0$. The resistivity η in equation 13 is defined as

$$\eta = \eta_0 \left(\frac{T_0}{T} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad (16)$$

where T_0 and η_0 are respectively the initial temperature and resistivity at $r = 0$. In steady-state (neglecting the existence of sawteeth), this model yields that the temperature (and thus the resistivity) will tend to the profile set by the boundary conditions on T . The boundary conditions will also impose the profile of the magnetic field. However, what is of interest for us is the current profile J_ϕ . In the following, we

show that the behavior obtained with the 1D model matches the one we imposed in XTOR in section 3. We start by considering the steady-state of equation 13

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \rho} \left(\frac{\eta}{\mu_0 \rho} \left(B_\theta + \rho \frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial \rho} \right) - \eta (J_{CD} + J_{RF}) \right) = 0 \quad (17)$$

and thus, using that $J_\phi = \frac{1}{\mu_0 \rho} \left(B_\theta + \rho \frac{\partial B_\theta}{\partial \rho} \right)$,

$$\eta (J_\phi - (J_{CD} + J_{RF})) = E \quad (18)$$

where E is a constant. Since the steady state value of B_θ is fully determined by the boundary conditions we impose, $J_{\phi,1}^{ST}$, the value of J_ϕ^{ST} at the boundary, is also fixed. Here, J_ϕ^{ST} denotes the value of J_ϕ when a steady-state is reached. The value η_1^{ST} of η^{ST} at the edge is also set by the boundary condition $T(\rho = 1) = T_1$. Again, η^{ST} denotes the value of η when a steady-state is reached. Because T_1 is a constant, we have $\eta_1^{ST} = \eta_1^{eq}$ where η_1^{eq} is the value of η^{eq} at the edge. Thus, we have

$$E = \eta_1^{ST} [J_{\phi,1}^{ST} - (J_{CD}(\rho = 1) + J_{RF}(\rho = 1))] \quad (19)$$

which becomes

$$E = \eta_1^{ST} \left[J_{\phi,1}^{ST} - \left(J_{\phi,1}^{eq} - \frac{(1 - \alpha_{CD}) \eta_0^{eq} J_{\phi,0}^{eq}}{\eta_1^{eq}} \right) \right] \quad (20)$$

where we have assumed $J_{RF}(\rho = 1) = 0$ for simplicity (in our simulations, the current-drive is generally driven well inside $\rho = 1$ so that this assumption is valid in the following). Since $J_{\phi,1}^{ST} = J_{\phi,1}^{eq}$ (because the boundary conditions imposed on B_θ do not change), we have

$$E = (1 - \alpha_{CD}) \eta_0^{eq} J_{\phi,0}^{eq} = \tilde{E} \quad (21)$$

and E is then the “rescaled” electric field. Thus, we have

$$J_\phi - J_\phi^{eq} \rightarrow \tilde{E} \left(\frac{1}{\eta^{ST}} - \frac{1}{\eta^{eq}} \right) + J_{RF} \quad (22)$$

In a full non-inductive current case ($\alpha_{CD} = 1$), $\tilde{E} = 0$ and therefore

$$J_\phi^{ST} = J_\phi^{eq} + J_{RF} \quad (23)$$

Thus, in the full inductive current case, the current density is hooked to the equilibrium value J_ϕ^{eq} set by J_{CD} , like in XTOR. When $\alpha_{CD} \neq 0$, then $\tilde{E} \neq 0$. In that case, if additional heating is provided to the plasma, so that $\eta^{ST} < \eta^{eq}$, then one has

$$J_\phi^{ST} = J_\phi^{eq} + \tilde{E} \left(\frac{1}{\eta^{ST}} - \frac{1}{\eta^{eq}} \right) + J_{RF} > J_\phi^{eq} + J_{RF} \quad (24)$$

which, again, is the expected behavior in the presence of a fraction of ohmic current. Therefore, in steady-state, this model yields the same behavior as the model that has been developed for XTOR in section 3. Because of the nonlinear nature of the problem, it is more straightforward to solve the system of equations 13 and 15 with an explicit time scheme. In order to enhance the numerical stability and take larger time steps, a stabilized first order RK method is used [46]. Using the Kadomstev model, the profiles

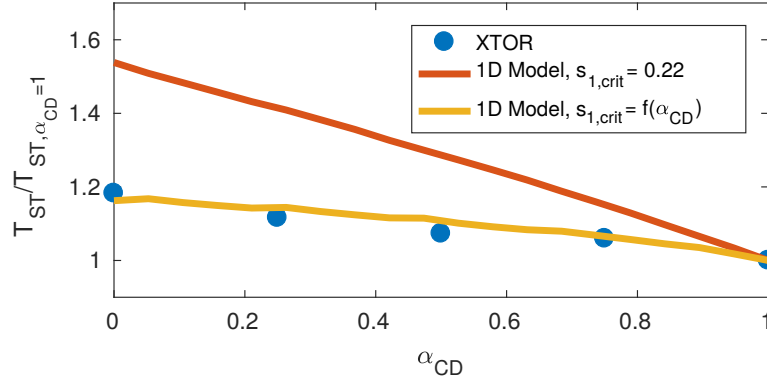


Figure 13. Evolution of the sawtooth period given by XTOR and by the model developed in equations 13-15, as a function of α_{CD} . The period T_{ST} is normalized to its value for $\alpha_{CD} = 1$. Two different models are used for the critical shear: a fixed values ($s_{1,crit} = 0.22$) or a value depending on α_{CD} based on the scaling observed in XTOR and plotted in figure 5.

of the poloidal magnetic field and temperature post-crash are computed and used as the initial condition ($t = 0$). This means that the equilibrium is assumed to be unstable to the sawtooth. We then let the poloidal magnetic field and temperature profiles evolve from their post-crash value to their equilibrium value and we follow the evolution of the shear on the $q = 1$ surface. When the critical shear on $q = 1$ is reached, at a time $t = \tau$, then a crash is triggered, and the temperature and poloidal magnetic field profiles are modified using the Kadomstev model to mimic the effect of a sawtooth. The cycle then restarts, and after a few sawtooth crashes, we consider the sawtooth cycle as established and have thus access to the sawtooth period. In figure 13, we have plotted the evolution of the sawtooth period as a function of α_{CD} , as returned by the model in the absence of source terms ($J_{RF} = S_{RF} = 0$). We observe that the period decreases as α_{CD} is increased, which is reminiscent of the observations made in XTOR and plotted in figure 4. When taking a shear depending on α_{CD} , using the fit given by equation 10 and plotted in figure 5, a good agreement is found between the model and XTOR.

We now include current and power deposition in the model. The source terms are defined as

$$J_{RF} = J_{RF}^0 \exp \left(-\frac{(\rho - \rho_{RF})^2}{2\sigma_\rho^2} \right) \quad (25)$$

and

$$S_{RF} = S_{RF}^0 \exp \left(-\frac{(\rho - \rho_{RF})^2}{2\sigma_\rho^2} \right) \quad (26)$$

By varying ρ_{RF} , J_{RF}^0 , S_{RF}^0 or σ , it is then possible to infer the influence of the current or power deposition location, amplitude or width on the sawtooth period. In the following, we compare the results given by this model with the results obtained with XTOR in two cases:

- (i) The full current-drive case ($\alpha_{CD} = 1$). In that case, we only test the influence of the current drive, and $S_{RF} = 0$. J_ϕ is hooked to $J_{CD} + J_{RF}$, where J_{CD} is the equilibrium profile of J_ϕ . Therefore, the modification of η with the temperature only plays on the dynamics of the current profile evolution, not on the steady-state value to be reached.
- (ii) The $\alpha_{CD} = 0$ case. In that case, we only investigate the effect of the power source, and $J_{RF} = 0$. This is the case that corresponds to what one would expect for inductive current. The change in the resistivity caused by the evolution of the temperature profile will be reflected on the steady-state value of J_ϕ .

It should be noted that in XTOR, the current and power source terms are defined in a way similar to equations 25 and 26, as shown in equation 11. However, in XTOR, we keep the total quantity constant, and not the coefficient (J_{RF}^0 for instance in equation 11). The quantity that is conserved in XTOR is rather

$$I_{RF} = \int_S J_{RF}^s dS \quad (27)$$

This quantity represents the total RF-driven current. $J_{RF}^{s,0}$ (see equation 11) is thus adjusted to conserve I_{RF} through the different source location and width scan. In the following scan with the model presented in equations 13-15, we apply the same idea and conserve the quantities $\int \rho J_{RF}(\rho) d\rho$ and $\int \rho S_{RF}(\rho) d\rho$. The initial temperature and current profile used in XTOR are used in the model. As for the source terms, in XTOR the width of the source is set to $\sigma_\rho = 0.015$, but the source term undergoes a radial broadening due to the presence of a non-vanishing χ_\perp^{RF} . To account for this, we perform two simulations with the reduced model, one using $\sigma_\rho = 0.015$, and the other one using a higher broadness $\sigma_\rho = 0.030$, which would correspond to the highest broadening observed in the simulations. The critical shear is taken as $s_{1,crit} = 0.22$, similar to what is observed in XTOR simulations (figure 10). The result of the comparison of the model with the XTOR results are displayed in figure 14, where we plot the modification ΔT of the sawtooth period, defined as

$$\Delta T = \frac{T_{sawtooth} - T_{sawtooth}^{No\ RF}}{T_{sawtooth}^{No\ RF}} \quad (28)$$

where $T_{sawtooth}$ denotes the sawtooth period when a current source J_{RF} is applied, and $T_{sawtooth}^{No\ RF}$ the “natural” sawtooth period in absence of current deposition. It appears that the results are in good qualitative agreement, thus indicating that a critical shear model is sufficient in our conditions to interpret the observed behavior in the simulations. We also observe a reasonable quantitative agreement, the XTOR simulations lying between the case with $\sigma_\rho = 0.015$ and the case $\sigma_\rho = 0.030$. The fact that the model is able to reproduce the tendencies observed in XTOR is an indicator that a critical shear model is well-adapted to describe the physics at play in our simulations. Concerning the quantitative part, a possible reason for the discrepancy might be the fact that diamagnetic effects, which play an important role in the dynamics of the internal kink mode, are not captured by the model. Moreover, the 1D model assumes a very simplified

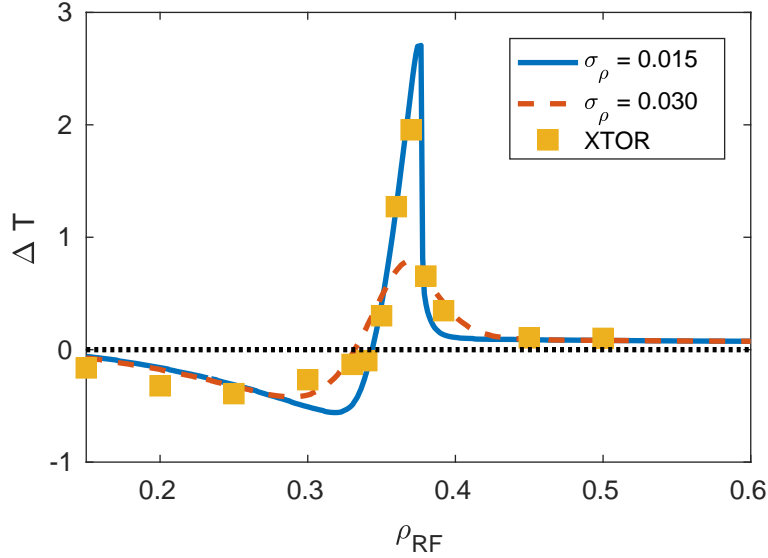


Figure 14. Comparison of the sawtooth period computed by XTOR and the model developed in equations 13-15 for current deposition at different values of the radial location ρ_{RF} , the injected current being kept constant ($I_{RF}/I_P = 1.0\%$ in the XTOR simulations, $\alpha_{CD} = 1$). The critical shear has been set to $s_{1,crit} = 0.22$. The power source S_{RF} is set to 0.

form for the reconnected q -profile shape after the crash, while in simulations, we observe a complex q profile (and thus s profile) shape that is not monotonous and which remains during a large part of the sawtooth recovery. In addition to that, the current source is set constant in the simple 1D model while in XTOR, it follows the magnetic field lines (see equation 5 and 6) which can have a complicated structure, especially during a sawtooth crash inside the inversion radius. Thus, perfect agreement is not expected. It is interesting to notice that despite the fact that the reconnection process observed in XTOR appears to be much more complex than the one present in the model (as shown by the complex sawtooth shape in figure 7), the 1D model with Kadomtsev reconnection model is still able to provide a fairly correct estimation of the period.

We now compare the results provided by the model in the heating cases. The results are shown in figure 15. We observe a quantitative disagreement between the model and XTOR. However, the general tendency remains more or less similar. This is a sign that the basic critical shear model remains coherent, although it might need some further improvements to agree quantitatively with the simulations. In particular, the impact of the local heating on the pressure and thus overall stability of the internal kink mode, which is not self-consistently taken into account in our model, could explain part of this discrepancy. Interestingly, the results of the model are similar to the XTOR ones plotted in figure 12 with less heating power.

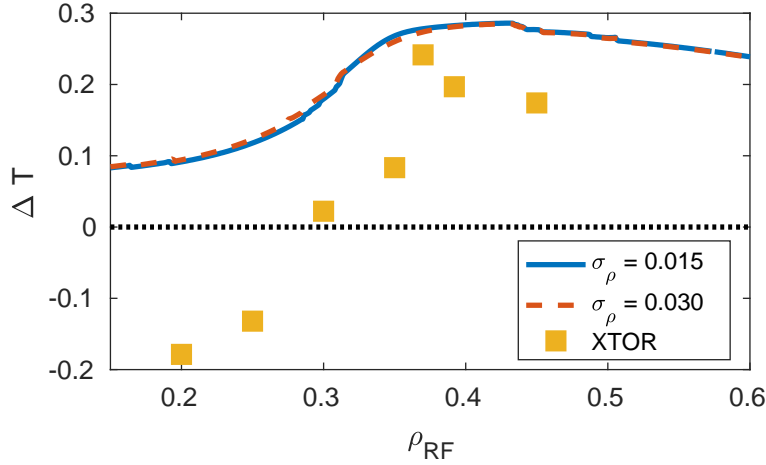


Figure 15. Comparison of the sawtooth periods computed by XTOR and the model developed in equations 13-15 for heating deposition at different values of the radial location ρ_{RF} , the injected current being kept constant $\alpha_{CD} = 0$. The critical shear used in the model has been set to $s_{1,crit} = 0.19$. The current source J_{RF} is set to 0.

5. Role of the current source terms on the dynamics of sawteeth

By changing the current source term in the expression of the Ohm's law, one would expect the dynamics of the sawteeth to be impacted. In this section, we describe the effect of changing α_{CD} on the dynamics of the sawteeth, with and without additional current-drive. In figure 16, we have plotted the evolution of the central pressure for different values of the scaling parameter α_{CD} . As one can see, increasing the value of α_{CD} , that is, increasing the part of non-ohmic current, leads to a reduction of the sawtooth period. The general aspect of the sawteeth is however not affected, and their amplitude remains similar. We now investigate the effect of α_{CD} on the possibility to control sawteeth with current or power deposition. Since the sawtooth period varies as we change α_{CD} (see figure 4), we define the relative modification of the sawtooth period ΔT_{ST} of the sawtooth period, defined as

$$\Delta T_{ST} = \frac{T_{sawtooth} - T_{sawtooth}^{No\ RF}}{T_{sawtooth}^{No\ RF}} \quad (29)$$

where $T_{sawtooth}^{No\ RF}$ is the sawtooth period in the absence of current deposition ($J_{RF} = 0$), and is a function of α_{CD} . In figure 17, ΔT_{ST} is plotted as a function of the deposition radial location for a given value of the current ($I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$), for different values of α_{CD} . It appears that while there are some variations, the behavior remains overall similar. This is consistent with the fact that the deposited current directly act on the current profile and is thus able to impact the magnetic shear whatever the value of α_{CD} . This picture is however different in the case of power injection, as shown in figure 18. In this situation, it appears that only for $\alpha_{CD} = 0$ can the period effectively be reduced. For $\alpha_{CD} \neq 0$, it appears that the period is increased, probably because of the overall modification of the pressure profile by the power deposition. As for $\alpha_{CD} = 1$, it shows

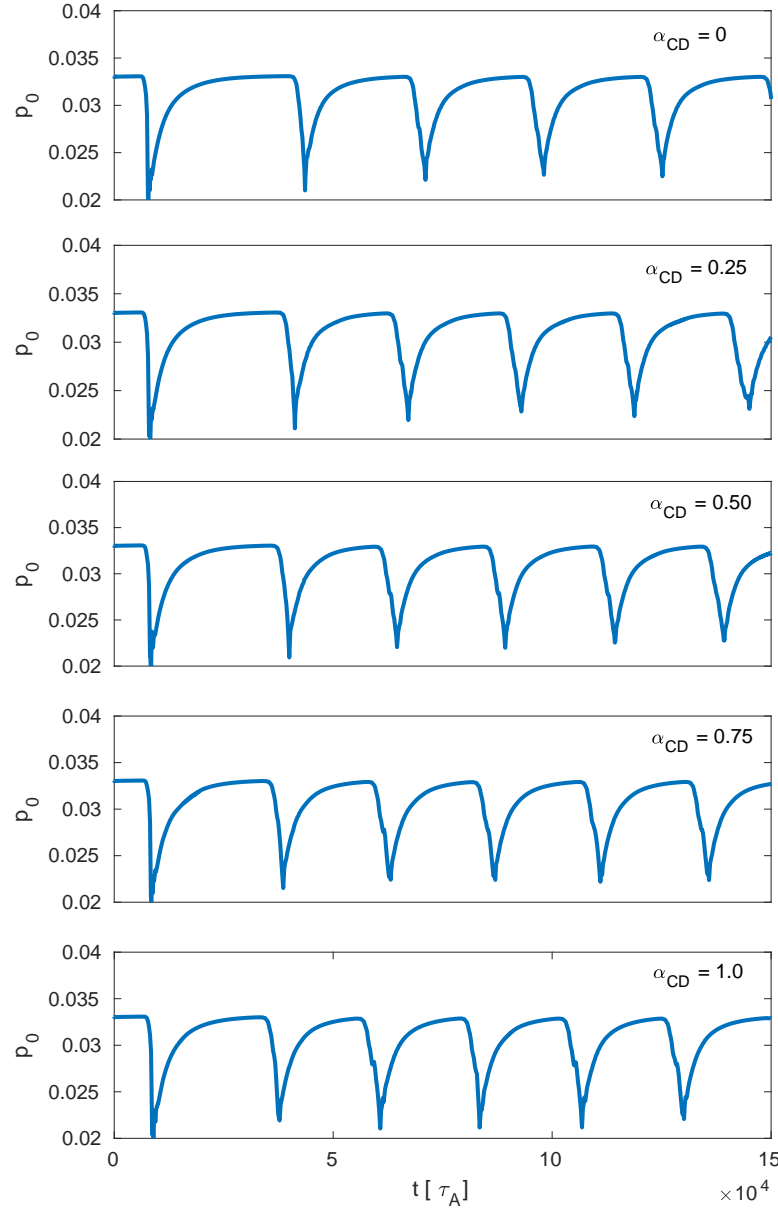


Figure 16. Evolution of sawteeth shape for different values of the scaling parameter α_{CD} , in the absence of external current or power deposition. When the fraction of non-inductive current (α_{CD}) is increased, we observe a decrease of the sawtooth period.

a different behavior, the sawtooth period being simply increased as the deposition is pushed near the magnetic axis. This can be understood by the fact that, in purely non-inductive plasma current ($\alpha_{CD} = 1$), the modification of the temperature profile by the power deposition does not directly affect the current profile, and thus the shear, since the plasma current remains hooked to its equilibrium value \mathbf{J}_{CD} . However, the modification of η with the temperature will affect the relation of the current profile evolution towards its equilibrium value \mathbf{J}_{CD} . As the temperature is increased, and thus η is decreased, the resistive timescale is increased, and thus the relaxation of the current profile will be slower. This is consistent with what is observed in figure 18, where the

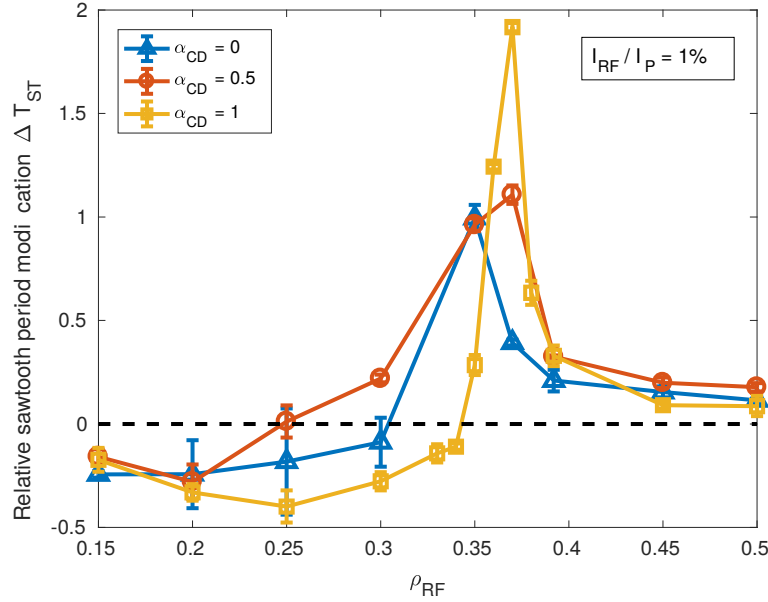


Figure 17. Relative modification of the sawtooth period ΔT_{ST} for current injection at different values of the radial location ρ_{RF} , the injected current being kept constant (co-current, $I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$) and for different values of α_{CD} . As plotted on the figure, the behavior remains similar for the different values of α_{CD} .

increase of the sawtooth period when $\alpha_{CD} > 0$ in the presence of additional heating can be understood, at least partially, by an increase of the resistive time caused by the local heating. Another manifestation of the pressure profile modification by the power injection is through the modification of the diamagnetic effects, which are known to be stabilizing in the linear phase of the sawtooth, thus also providing an explanation to the overall increase of the sawtooth period. In the intermediate case $\alpha_{CD} = 0.5$, the observed behavior appears to be midway between these two observations: the period is mainly increased when the power is deposited near the inversion radius (as seen with $\alpha_{CD} = 0$) even though in that case, the period is always increased with respect to the absence of power deposition, as seen with $\alpha_{CD} = 1$. It should be noted that in our computations, the bootstrap current is not included. Since this current scales as ∇p , if included in the simulation, the current profile would be affected by the power deposition through the modification of the bootstrap contribution.

6. Modification of sawtooth shape by current or power deposition

As it can be seen in figures 7 and 19, the localized current drive or heating leads to a modification of the shape of the sawteeth. This effect is also observed experimentally, where a large variety of sawtooth shapes has been observed [47, 48]. This modification of the shape is important, as it could play a role on the transport of tungsten during the collapse [13]. In this part, we give preliminary observations. We focus on the case with full current-drive ($\alpha_{CD} = 1$). We observe that in several cases, corresponding to

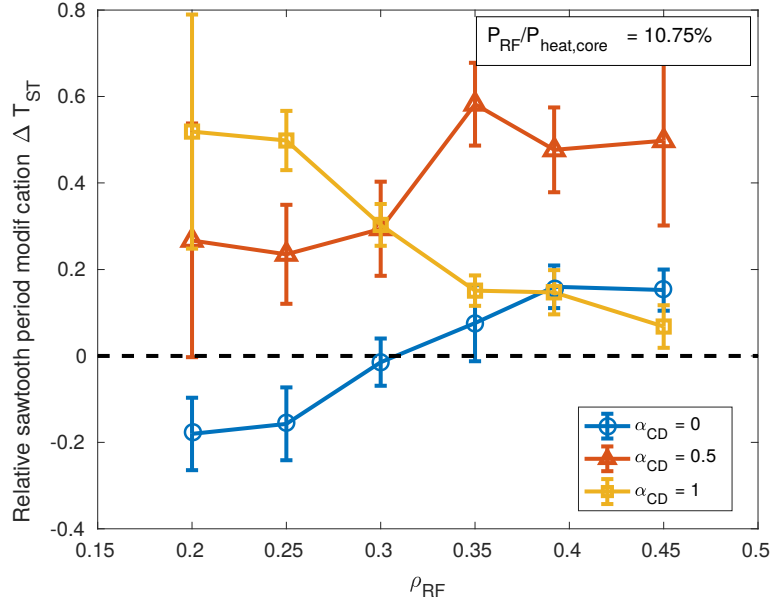


Figure 18. Evolution of the sawtooth period for power injection at different values of the radial location ρ_{RF} , the injected power being kept constant ($S_{RF}/P_{heat,core} \approx 10\%$), and for different values of α_{CD} . A strong difference can be seen on the behavior as α_{CD} is increased, which can be explained by the fact that for $\alpha_{CD} \rightarrow 1$, the power injection tends to have less direct effect on the shear and is only affecting the temperature profile, and the dynamics of the current profile relation, by modifying the local resistive time.

injection at $\rho_{RF} = 0.20, 0.25$, and 0.30 , instead of an abrupt crash, we have either a longer crash marked by oscillations or even a two-step crash, during which a first partial crash of the core pressure is followed by a period of oscillation of the central pressure, until a second crash occurs, after what the pressure is flattened in the core region and a new cycle begins. If one plots the radial position of the maximum of the temperature (labeled as “displacement”), which is a good indicator to follow the position of the hot-core during its expulsion, as done in figures 20 and 21, it appears clearly that the expulsion of the core “pauses”, and that the hot core keeps rotating while staying inside the inversion radius until at some point, this rotations ends and the hot core is finally expelled [9]. The precise understanding of this modification of the sawtooth shape by the ECCD remains however unsolved. However, one may think that a likely player is a modification of the linear (in-)stability of the (1,1) mode due to modification of the current and pressure profiles by the action of current and power depositions.

7. Destabilization of tearing modes by sawtooth crash

In this section, we focus on the onset of metastable tearing modes, that is, modes that are linearly stable, but that can be triggered if a perturbation, having the mode helicity, reaches a critical width. As soon as this critical width is reached, the island will grow up to its critical saturation width. It is well-known that sawtooth crashes can be responsible

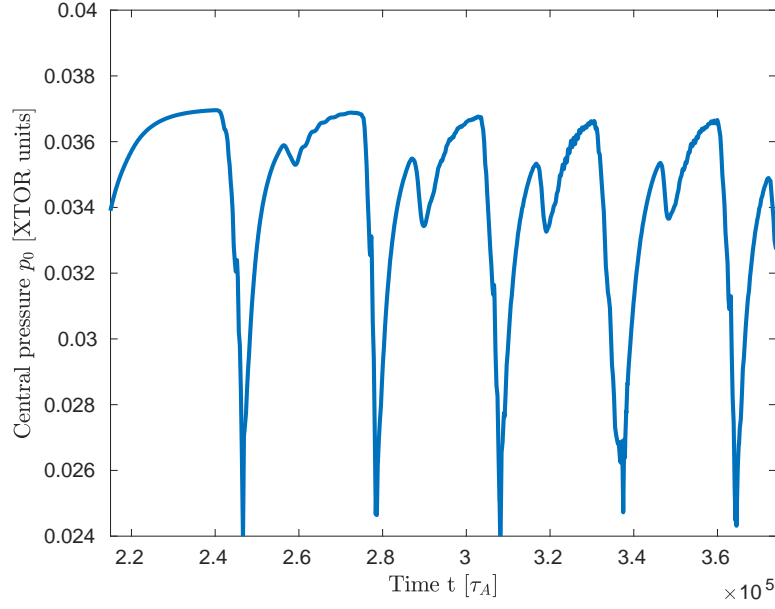


Figure 19. Evolution of the central pressure in localized heating case, $\alpha_{CD} = 0$. The power deposition is centered on $\rho_{RF} = 0.35$, and $P_{RF}/P_{heat,core} \approx 10\%$. Notice the partial crashes occurring during the ramp phases of the sawteeth.

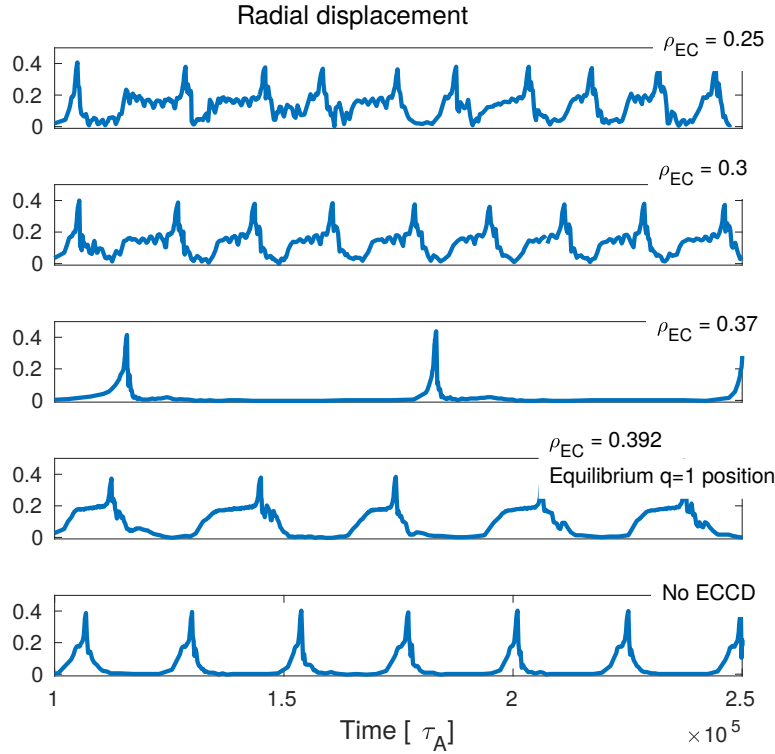


Figure 20. Evolution of the radial location of the maximum of the temperature as a function of time, for different locations of the current deposition ($\alpha_{CD} = 1$, $I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$). One observes that depending on the location of the deposition, the radial trajectory of the hot core differs. In particular, for certain depositions, it features a long oscillatory period around $\rho = 0.2$, that is, midway from its ejection value at $\rho \approx 0.4$.

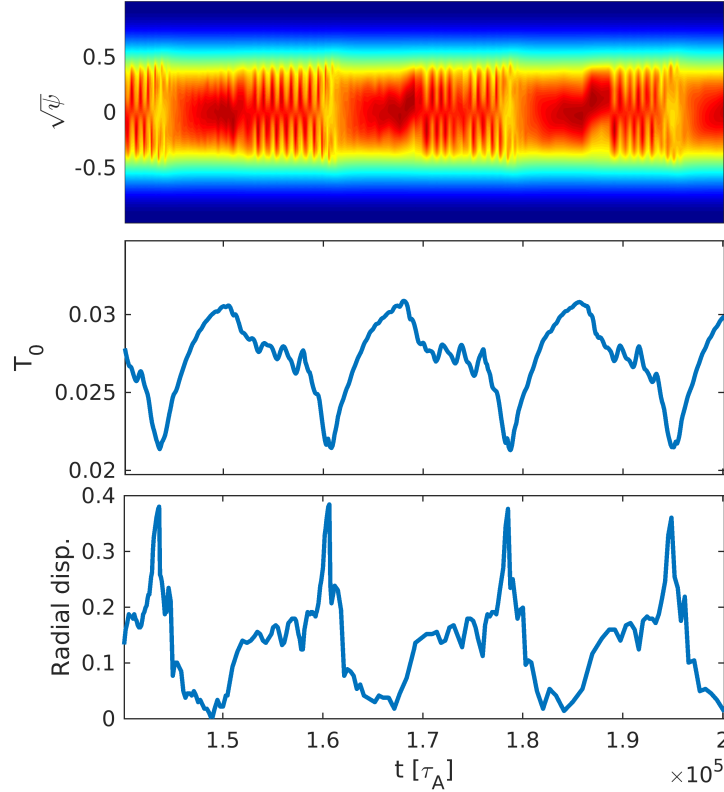


Figure 21. (top) Evolution of the temperature mid-plane profile during sawtooth activity in presence of a current deposition at $\rho_{RF} = 0.30$, such that $I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$. The long lived oscillations of the hot-core can be seen during the crash phase. Precursor oscillations are also visible before the crash. (middle) Evolution of the central temperature. Again, the oscillations of the hot-core are visible on this time trace. (bottom) Evolution of the radial position of the temperature maximum (in a poloidal cross-section). The long-lived oscillations observed on the temperature profile coincide with the hot-core remaining near $\rho \approx 0.2$, before being expelled during the final phase of the crash.

for the triggering of such modes, as confirmed by experimental observations [14, 49, 15]. In order to illustrate the possible mechanisms behind the triggering of an island by a sawtooth crash, we will refer to a simplified version of the Rutherford equation, which can be used to model the evolution of the normalized island width

$$0.82S \frac{dW}{dt} = a\Delta' + 6.35\bar{J}_{bs} \frac{q}{s} \frac{W}{W^2 + W_{bs}^2} \quad (30)$$

where W is the island width normalized to the minor radius, S the Lundquist number, $\bar{J}_{bs} = (\mu_0 R_0 / B_0) J_{bs}$ is the normalized bootstrap current, J_{bs} being the bootstrap current on the magnetic surface of interest, q the safety factor, s the magnetic shear on this magnetic surface and W_{bs} a characteristic island width related to the transport inside the island. For simplicity, we have neglected terms such as the curvature stabilization [50], the role of the polarization current or the dependence of Δ' with the island width [51]. Depending on the values of the different parameters, this equation features different

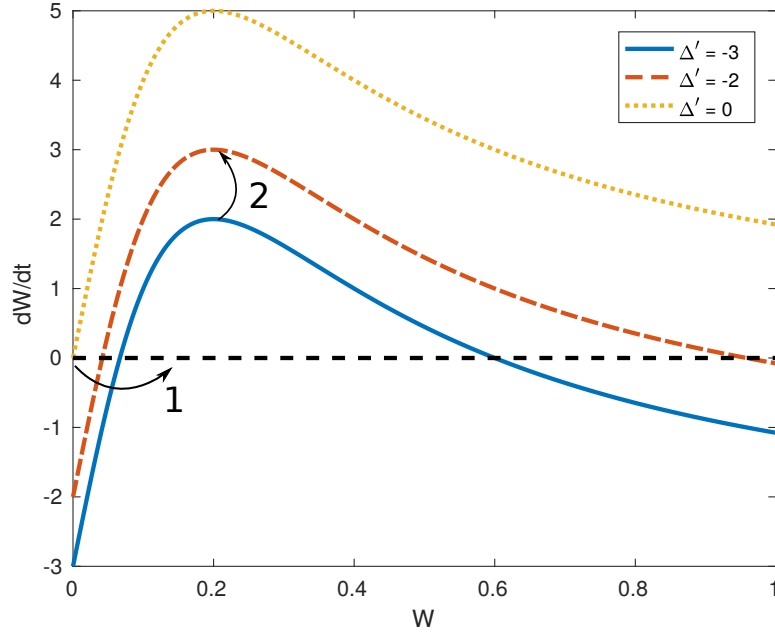


Figure 22. Typical phase diagram of a metastable tearing mode, as described by equation 30. The first mechanism, denoted as “1”, refers to the direct seeding of the island by a perturbation (a sawtooth crash, for instance) that directly provide a seed above the critical width. The second mechanism (“2”) refers to the linear destabilization of the mode, that lead to a decrease of the critical width and a possible increase of the growth rate. The yellow-dotted curve corresponds to an extreme case of mechanism 2 where a strong modification of the Δ' makes the mode linearly unstable. We emphasize that the purpose of this figure is to illustrate the different mechanisms that could explain the onset of an island. Thus the set of parameters chosen to plot is arbitrary, and does not correspond to what we have in the simulations we present in this paper.

equilibrium solutions ($dW/dt = 0$). For illustration purpose, we place ourselves in a typical metastable NTM case, with $\Delta' < 0$ and Δ' , q , s and W_{bs} such that two equilibrium solutions exist, a stable one (which is the largest one and corresponds to the saturation width of the island) and an unstable one, which corresponds to the critical width. A typical phase diagram associated with equation 30 is plotted in figure 22. From equation 30, the critical width W_{crit} of the island can be written as

$$W_{crit} = \frac{-6.35J_{bs}\frac{q}{s} - \sqrt{[6.35J_{bs}\frac{q}{s}]^2 - 4a^2\Delta'^2W_{bs}^2}}{2a\Delta'} \quad (31)$$

From figure 22, two mechanisms can be imagined to trigger an island from a sawtooth crash. The first one relies in the generation, during the crash, of large magnetic perturbations. Because of poloidal and toroidal couplings, some harmonics of the (1,1)-mode could be excited and go beyond the critical width of the associated magnetic island, thus leading to the triggering of the mode (arrow 1 in figure 22). Another mechanism relies on the modification of the linear stability of the mode (quantified by the Δ' parameter [52]) due to the brutal modification of the current profile induced by

the sawtooth [53]. A metastable mode, for which $\Delta' < 0$, could briefly become less stable (arrow 2 in figure 22), or even unstable ($\Delta' > 0$) growing up to a width larger than its critical width, so that even after the relaxation of the current profile to its equilibrium value, the island remains in the plasma. From equation 31, we obtain that if Δ' (defined as negative) increases (that is, gets closer to 0) then the island critical width decreases, which is understandable as the linear stability of the island is reduced. This allows us to describe the possible interplay between the two mechanisms. As the sawtooth crash occurs, the nonlinear couplings will generate a seed island. If this seed is larger than the equilibrium critical width of the island, then an island is triggered. However, if it is not the case, the Δ' peak that we observe will transiently reduce the critical width of the island, potentially allowing the island to (transiently) start a non-linear growth phase. Since the Δ' peak is very sudden and short, as shown later in figure 26, the critical width will quickly relax to its equilibrium value. However, if the mode growth rate is high enough so that the mode width remains higher than the critical width as the latter re-increases, then the mode is to survive after the sawtooth. There is a mechanism of “cooperation-competition” between the two effects. The outcome likely depends on the equilibrium parameters, as well as on the amplitude of both the harmonics and Δ' kicks provided by the sawtooth. In this article we do not include the contribution from the bootstrap current in XTOR’s Ohm’s law, and thus do not attempt to model the nonlinear seeding of NTMs, which would be computationally expensive. We investigate these two possible mechanisms separately and verify from our simulations that they are indeed present and thus possible candidates for NTMs triggering. We then show how these mechanisms can be controlled by modifying the sawtooth period.

7.1. Nonlinear destabilization of tearing modes

We start by investigating the role of nonlinear coupling on the excitation of harmonics that could lead to the onset of a tearing mode. In figure 23 we have plotted the evolutions of $M_{2/1}^{0.25}$ and $M_{3/2}^{0.25}$ where $M_{2/1}$ is the magnetic energy of the (2,1)-mode and $M_{3/2}$ is the magnetic energy of the (3,2)-mode. By definition $M^{0.25}$ is proportional to the island width W . From these plots, it is clear that longer sawteeth, associated with stronger crashes, lead to higher -transient- amplitude of the (2,1) and (3,2) modes. Thus, these harmonics are susceptible to get close or even above a possible critical width threshold, which would lead to the onset of the mode and its saturation. The triggering of magnetic islands being a threat for the operation of future tokamaks, the control of this triggering is of interest for fusion research. We therefore study the impact of current or power deposition on the excitation of harmonics. In the center panel of figure 24 the maximum value of $M_{2/1}^{0.25}$ and $M_{3/2}^{0.25}$ reached during sawtooth activity in the presence of RF current deposition are plotted as a function of the deposition location. Deposition way outside the inversion radius ($\rho_{RF} = 0.4, 0.45$) appear to reduce the maximum amplitude of the perturbation that is reached. Since for these depositions, the sawtooth period is barely modified, we can expect that this modification results from the global change of the

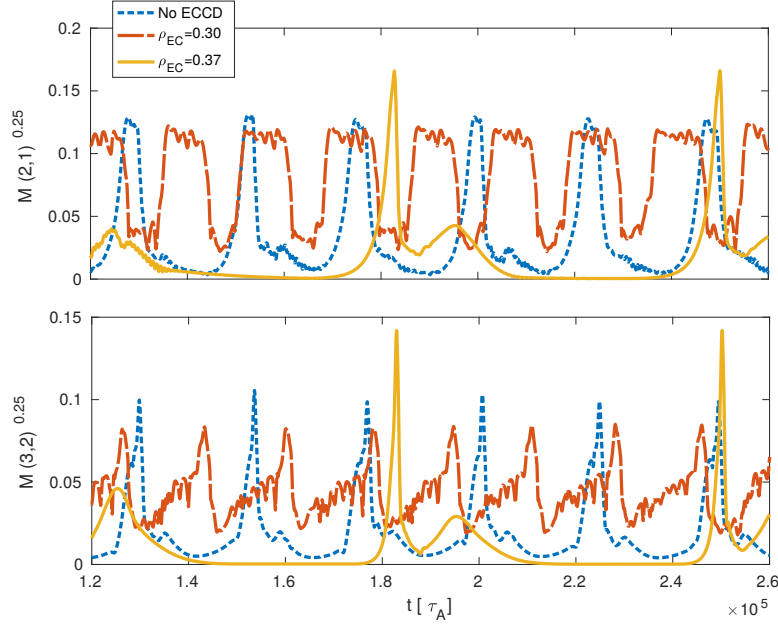


Figure 23. (top) Evolution of $M_{2/1}^{0.25}$ where $M_{2/1}$ is the magnetic energy of the (2,1)-mode. (bottom) Evolution of $M_{3/2}^{0.25}$ where $M_{3/2}$ is the magnetic energy of the (3,2)-mode. In both cases, longer sawtooth period are correlated to higher peak value, and thus easiest trespassing of a possible critical width threshold. The current deposition is set such that $I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$.

(2,1) and (3,2) stability due to the current profile modification. Deposition on the inversion radius tends to increase both the sawtooth period (see figure 9) and the (2,1) and (3,2) perturbations, as they lead to stronger crashes. Deposition inside, but close to the inversion radius appears to be the most efficient way to reduce the amplitude reached by the perturbations, although in our case, this reduction is small. Interestingly, deposition further inside the inversion radius, while still reducing the sawtooth period (figure 9), can lead to higher excitation of the (2,1) or (3,2) harmonics, likely because of a global modification of the current profile. This indicates that, in the perspective of sawtooth control, there might be a “sweet spot”, right inside the inversion radius (in our case, between $\rho_{RF} = 0.3$ and 0.33) where current deposition is efficient for both sawtooth period reduction and mode coupling reduction. Outside this region, one might still have a beneficial effect on one of these aspects, but maybe not both. Finally, in the bottom panel of figure 24, we have plotted the evolution of the maximum mixing radius reached during sawteeth in presence of current deposition, whose position is compared to the position of $q = 3/2$ and $q = 2$. We find that higher peak mixing radius is correlated with higher destabilization of the mode, which is compatible with experimental observations [53].

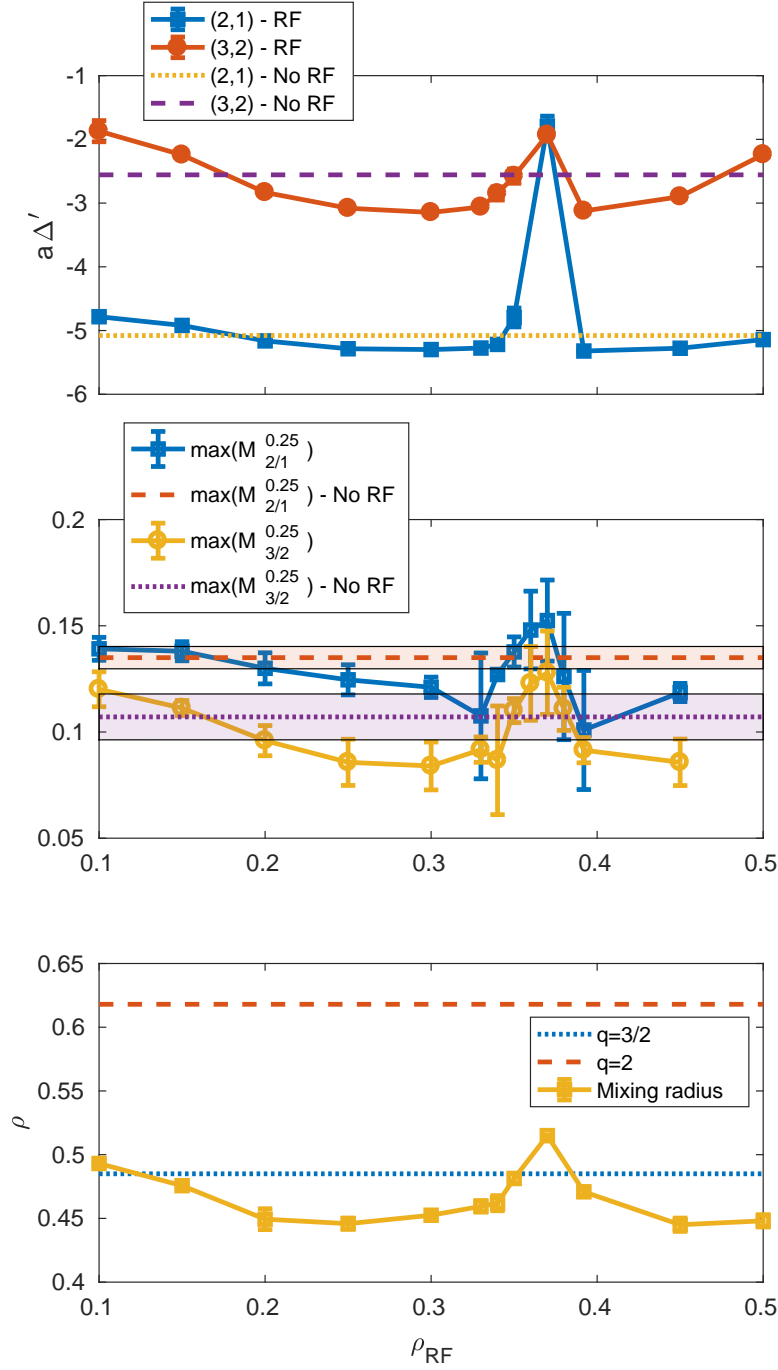


Figure 24. (top) Maximum value of $a\Delta'_{2,1}$ and $a\Delta'_{3,2}$ reached during sawtooth activity in the presence of RF current deposition ($I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$) as a function of the deposition location. The dashed and dotted lines indicate the maximum amplitudes of $a\Delta'_{2,1}$ and $a\Delta'_{3,2}$ reached in the absence of RF current deposition. (middle) Maximum value of $M_{2/1}^{0.25}$ and $M_{3/2}^{0.25}$ reached during sawtooth activity in the presence of RF current deposition ($I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$) as a function of the deposition location. The dashed and dotted lines indicate the maximum amplitudes of $M_{2/1}^{0.25}$ and $M_{3/2}^{0.25}$ reached in the absence of RF current deposition. (bottom) Maximum value of the mixing radius reached during sawtooth activity in the presence of RF current deposition ($I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$) as a function of the deposition location, compared to the position of $q = 3/2$ and $q = 2$.

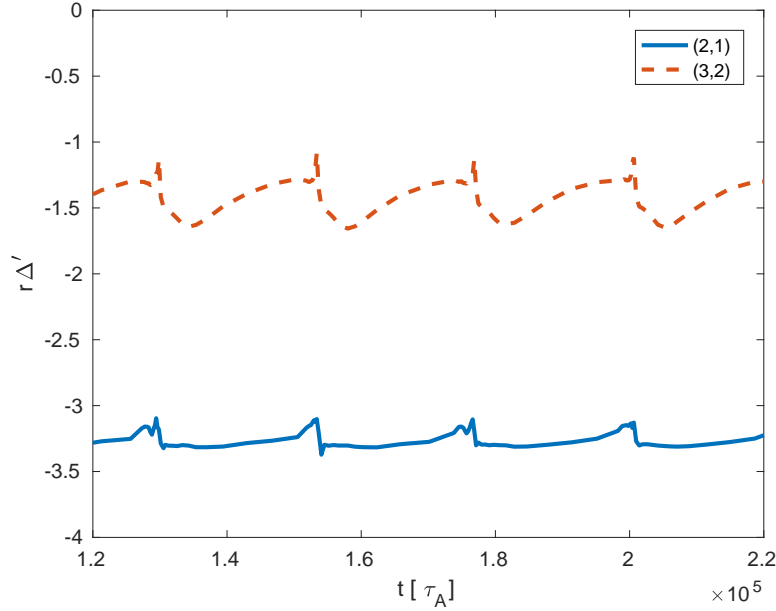


Figure 25. (top) Evolution of the stability index Δ' of the (2,1) and (3,2)-modes during a sequence of sawtooth crashes. At each crash, the Δ' suddenly increase, which might be a possible drive for NTM destabilization.

7.2. Linear stability evolution during crashes

We now investigate the modification of the mode linear stability (quantified by the stability index Δ') during a sawtooth crash. To do so, the q -profile for many time slices during a sawtooth crash is reconstructed using the $n = 0$ components of the magnetic field. The cylindrical Δ' is then evaluated for a given (m, n) -tearing mode for each time slice. This is represented in figure 25, where we have plotted the evolution of the Δ' parameters for the (2,1) and (3,2) tearing modes. As one can see, the sawtooth crash induces a sudden increase of Δ' . The Δ' peak remains however very limited in time, and thus it is not clear if the associated decrease of mode linear stability and reduction of the critical width would be sufficient to let a mode develop if the associated harmonics excitation (the first mechanism) is not strong enough. Investigating this more in detail would require nonlinear simulations of the island triggering, which is beyond the scope of this paper.

Following the approach of the previous sections, we have plotted in figure 26 the evolution of the Δ' parameter for the (2,1) and (3,2) modes for cases where localized current deposition is used to modify the sawtooth period. For both modes, we see that in the presence of RF current deposition, the evolution of Δ' is indeed modified. In the case of a deposition at $\rho_{RF} = 0.30$, the Δ' is generally smaller (hence the mode is more linearly stable), while depositions outside the inversion radius lead to higher peak value of the Δ' . However, the peak is followed by a rather long period during which the Δ' is consistently smaller than in other cases, which could thus help to recover from a possible triggering, by increasing the linear stability of the mode. In the top panel of

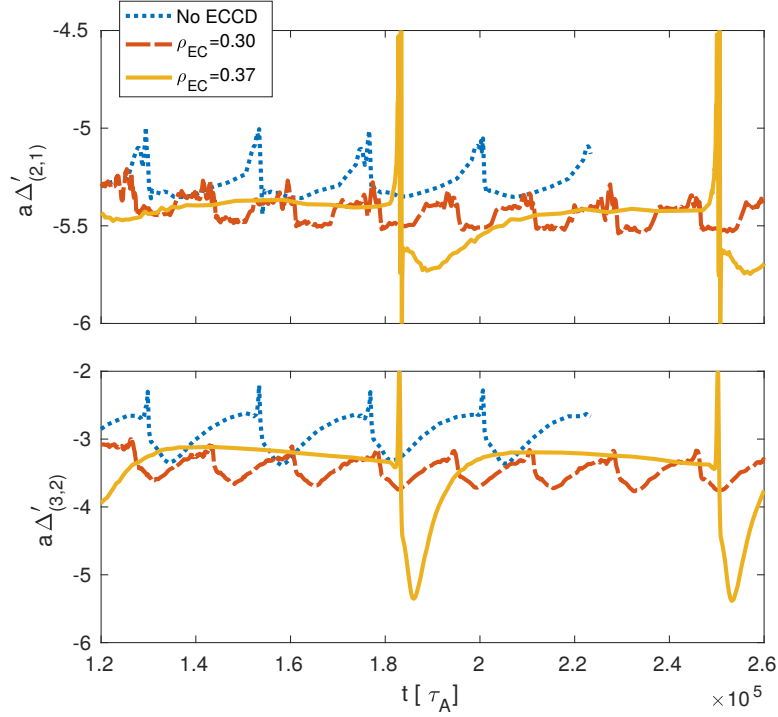


Figure 26. (top) Evolution of $a\Delta'_{(2,1)}$ where $\Delta'_{(2,1)}$ is the stability index for the (2,1)-mode, in the presence of current deposition by ECCD-like source term. For readability of the figure, the peak value at $\rho_{EC} = 0.37$ (≈ -1.6) is out of the scale. (bottom) Evolution of $a\Delta'_{(3,2)}$ where $\Delta'_{(3,2)}$ is the stability index for the (3,2)-mode, in the presence of current deposition by ECCD-like source term. Longer sawtooth period are associated to higher peak value, and thus easiest possible destabilization. The current deposition is set such that $I_{RF}/I_P = 1\%$.

figure 24, we have plotted the peak of the Δ' as a function of the deposition location, which confirms that depositions inside the sawtooth inversion radius, which tend to reduce the sawtooth period, also lead to lower Δ' modification, which is beneficial in the case of the NTM triggering avoidance. On the contrary, increasing the sawtooth period leads to stronger crashes (stronger increases of Δ'), which are thus more susceptible to trigger additional modes, which is consistent with experimental observations [15].

8. Conclusion

In this article, we have investigated the influence of current or power deposition on the dynamics of sawteeth. We have shown that depending on the intensity and the location of the current that is deposited, the frequency of the sawteeth can be controlled. With co-current, deposition inside the inversion radius tends to reduce the sawtooth period, while deposition outside tends to increase it, in agreement with what has been observed experimentally. With counter-current situations depositions, the opposite is observed, and deposition inside the inversion radius can be used to increase the sawtooth period. We have shown similar results for the power deposition, even if the dynamics at play is

more complex, due to the modification of the diamagnetic effects caused by the change in the pressure profile, thus affecting more in depth the stability of the internal kink mode. In the case of current deposition, we have shown that the observed behavior is consistent with a simple critical-shear model, the current deposition impacting the sawtooth period by altering the dynamics at which the shear on the $q = 1$ -surface reaches its critical value. A proper formulation of the current source present in the Ohm's law allowed us to simulate fully non-inductive plasma current and mostly inductive-plasmas current scenarios, while keeping the freedom to define a resistivity varying according to the Spitzer's law. We then studied the impact of this current source term formulation on the sawtooth dynamics. We have shown that this alter slightly the sawtooth dynamics, and that it constraints the control method that can be used to modify the sawtooth period. In particular, in the case of fully non-inductive plasma, power deposition has a much less pronounced impact on the shear (in the absence of bootstrap current), and thus mostly plays a role through the modification of diamagnetic effects. It should be noted that in this article, we took the stance to investigate the effects local heating and local current-drive separately, in order to evaluate the mechanisms at play and quantify the impact of each one. In experiments however, the situation is more intricate, as current-drive by ECCD generally comes with a fraction of local heating. Thus, both effects are entangled, which should be taken into account for the analysis. The interplay between the two is however beyond the scope of this paper. We then reported observation of the modification of the sawtooth shape by both current and power depositions, in agreement with experimental observations. While we did not provide an explanation for this, which is left for future work, we suppose that a likely player is the modification of the internal kink mode growth rate and stability threshold due to the modification of the current profiles. In the last section of this paper, we investigated the triggering of secondary instabilities (tearing modes) by the sawtooth crashes. While we did not simulate the full nonlinear triggering of a magnetic island, we were able to evidence that the sawtooth crash leads to a brutal decrease of the tearing modes' stability (through an increase of the Δ' parameter). If Δ' were to become greater than zero, then some modes could become temporary unstable and might grow below a critical width that would allow them to remain in their metastable branch. We also evidenced that the poloidal and toroidal couplings can lead to relatively large amplitude of different harmonics, that again might become large enough to allow for a mode to go above a marginal width and start to grow up to a metastable critical width. We then showed that by depositing current inside the sawtooth inversion radius, and thus by increasing their frequency, these effects could be reduced. To summarize, we have shown from first-principle MHD simulations that sawtooth control can indeed be used to prevent the onset of additional instability, as already evidenced in experiments and as predicted by simpler models.

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