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https://doi.org/10.15017/26795
Numerical Analysis of Ion Temperature Gradient Driven Drift Wave

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(Received July 29, 2005)

Abstract

We have developed global ITG (Ion Temperature Gradient Driven Drift Wave) turbulence code to investigate anomalous ion transport in tokamak plasmas. The gyro-fluid model is extended to incorporate accurate form of neoclassical viscosity. Firstly, we have performed the linear analysis of ITG mode using this code. The dependence of growth rate on various parameters are examined. Next, we have done nonlinear simulations to investigate neoclassical effect on zonal flow damping and saturation amplitude of ITG turbulence. The weak dependence of saturation level on neoclassical viscosity is found in our simulations.

Key words : ITG mode, ITG turbulence, anomalous transport

1. Introduction

To achieve thermonuclear condition in a tokamak, it is necessary to confine the plasma for a sufficient time. Confinement is limited by thermal conduction and convection process but radiation is also a source of energy loss.

In the absence of instabilities, the confinement of tokamak plasma is determined by Coulomb collisions, so called neoclassical transport theory. Unfortunately, the transport which occurs in reality does not agree with the values predicted by neoclassical theory. Especially, the thermal transport by electrons can be up to two orders of magnitude higher than predicted one.

It is thought that the observed anomalous transport is due to microinstability of plasma, which causes the particles and the energy to escape at a higher rate. Microinstabilities provide a mechanism for the generation of fine scale plasma turbulence and therefore is important for an understanding of anomalous transport in tokamaks.

Recently, a subclass of gradient-driven turbulence, the ion-temperature-gradient (ITG) driven turbulence has received considerable attention by theoreticians. This is partly due to the fact that in large neutral beam heated tokamaks, the main thermal losses occur on the ion channel, therefore, ITG turbulence may play important role in confinement. The transport database studies in the framework of the international thermonuclear experimental reactor (ITER) have demonstrated that a machine of the ITER type would perform better if the present data can extrapolated according to the so called gyro-Bohm scaling. Several numerical studies are performed focusing on the \( r_\ast \) scaling of ion thermal transport where \( r_\ast \) is the ratio of the ion Larmor radius to a plasma minor radius. Early results from global gyrokinetic codes pointed to a Bohm scaling for the ion thermal conductivity, however, the latest simulations which include the self-consistent poloidal flows address the gyro-Bohm scaling if the system size increases.

The similar study is also performed based on gyro-fluid model which also supports the gyro-Bohm scaling. These studies show that the zonal flow plays an important role for the saturation of ITG turbulence. Therefore, the realistic model for neoclassical viscosity should be incorporated in the model, which contributes to the damping of the zonal flow. In this thesis, we extended the gyro-fluid model proposed by Ottaviani et al. which includes the ion parallel flow and ion neoclassical viscosity. We analyze ITG mode and ITG turbulence by using the gyro-fluid model. The linear growth rate of ITG mode is investigated by some parameters, for example, toroidal mode number, shear parameter etc. The nonlinear effects of ITG turbulence are investigated for ITG turbulence saturation and ion heat diffusion coefficient, \( \chi \).

This thesis is organized as follows. In Chapter 2, ITG turbulence in tokamak plasma is reviewed. Theoretical approach of ITG turbulence is discussed and
results by numerical simulations are shown. In Chapter 3, we extend the gyro-fluid model to incorporate accurate form of neoclassical viscosity. The linear analysis of ITG mode is performed using this model. The dependence of growth rate on various parameters are investigated. Next, nonlinear simulations are performed and neoclassical effect on zonal flow damping and saturation amplitude of ITG turbulence are investigated. Finally, in Chapter 4, summary and discussions are given.

2. Reviews

The anomalous transport is considered to be induced by micro-turbulence. The temperature gradient driven instabilities are proposed as the plausible candidates responsible for anomalous ion thermal transport. To understand the physical mechanism of anomalous transport and to reduce it, quite important to attain the self-ignition condition. In this chapter, theoretical approach on anomalous transport related with ITG turbulence and the $E \times B$ shear suppression on the turbulence are reviewed\(^{7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16}\).

2.1 ITG Mode Instability

The unstable drift wave is analyzed using the drift-kinetic equation\(^{17}\):

$$\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial t} + \frac{v_i E}{B^2} \cdot \nabla f_i + v_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial z} + \frac{e}{M^2} \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial v_z} = 0. \quad (1)$$

where $f_i$ is the ion distribution function and the $z$-axis is taken to be parallel to the magnetic field $B$. The use of the drift-kinetic equation implies that we neglect the ion polarization drift as well as corrections of order $k_z^2 \rho_i^2$ to the ion $E \times B$ drift. We assume the equilibrium distribution function for ion is Maxwellian given by

$$f_0(x, v) = n_0(x) \left( \frac{M}{2\pi T_{i0}(x)} \right)^{3/2} \exp \left( -\frac{M v^2}{2 T_{i0}(x)} \right). \quad (2)$$

Here the electrostatic perturbation $E = -\nabla \phi$ is considered. Linearizing the drift-kinetic equation and integrating the velocity space, ion density perturbation $n_{i1}$ is obtained as

$$n_{i1} = -\frac{n_{i0} e \phi}{T_{i0}} + \frac{e \phi}{T_{i0}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_{i0}(v_z) dv_z$$

$$\times \left\{ \omega - k_z v_{ti} \left[ 1 - \eta_i \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{v_{ti}^2}{2k_z^2} \right) \right] \right\} \quad (3)$$

where an ion diamagnetic drift is given by

$$v_{di} = \frac{T_{i0}}{n_{i0} e B_0} \frac{dn_{i0}}{dz}. \quad (4)$$

and a dimensionless measure of the ion temperature gradient is

$$\eta_i = \frac{d\ln T_{i0}}{dz}. \quad (5)$$

$(\omega, k)$ is the real frequency and the wave number of the mode, respectively. The one-dimensional Maxwellian distribution is also introduced:

$$F_{i0}(v_z) = n_{i0} \left( \frac{M}{2\pi T_{i0}} \right)^{1/2} \exp \left( -\frac{M v_z^2}{2 T_{i0}} \right). \quad (6)$$

For electrons, we assume the adiabatic response:

$$n_{e1} = \frac{n_{e0} e \phi}{T_{e0}}. \quad (7)$$

By setting $n_{e1} = n_{i1}$, the dispersion relation is obtained by

$$1 + \frac{T_{e0}}{T_{i0}} = D(\omega), \quad (8)$$

where

$$D(\omega) = \frac{1}{n_{i0}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F_{i0}(v_z) dv_z$$

$$\times \left\{ \omega - k_z v_{di} \left[ 1 - \frac{\eta_i}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{v_{ti}^2}{2k_z^2} \right) \right] \right\}. \quad (9)$$

Using the Nyquist diagram technique, it is found that the unstable drift wave exists for

$$\eta_i > 2 + \frac{4 T_{e0}}{\Lambda T_{i0}} \left( 1 + \frac{T_{e0}}{T_{i0}} \right), \quad (10)$$

where

$$\Lambda = \frac{\eta_i k_z^2 v_{di}^2}{k_z^2 v_{ti}^2}. \quad (11)$$

In the limit of $\Lambda \gg 1$, the condition for instability will approach a limiting case

$$\eta_i > 2. \quad (12)$$

However, since the diamagnetic drift speed is generally much less than the ion thermal speed, the ratio $k_z/k_{ti}$ must be exceedingly small to give $\Lambda \gg 1$. In the cases where arbitrariness small $k_z$ values are not allowed, such as in a torus geometry and the existence of magnetic shear, the stability is improved. On the other hand, inclusion of shorter wavelength modes is found to lower the instability threshold for $\eta_i$ to values close to unity.

Over the years, many authors have attempted to explain experimental results on anomalous transport in tokamak using theoretical models of drift wave turbulence. By use of realistic geometries and advanced computational techniques, the agreement between experimental data and the simulation results appears to be improved remarkably.

2.2 Bohm Scaling and Gyro-Bohm Scaling

2.2.1 Scale Invariance

If the turbulence is on a microscopic scale, for example on the scale-length of the ion Larmor radius $\rho_i$ measured at the electron temperature, the collisionless skin depth $c/\omega_{pe}$ with $c$ light speed and $\omega_{pe}$ the electron plasma frequency, or resistive layer width $a/\sqrt{T_e/T_i}$
with $\tau_R$ the resistive diffusion time and $\tau_A$ the Alfvén time, then the scale invariance technique can be applied to the equation for the fluctuations. This process leads to scalings for the fluctuations and the corresponding turbulent transport. For example, the potential fluctuation takes the form \cite{v9}

$$\frac{c\phi}{T} = \frac{\rho_s}{L_n} f(\nu, \beta, \cdots),$$

(13)

and the diffusion coefficient

$$D = D_B f(\nu, \beta, \cdots),$$

(14)

where the gyro-Bohm coefficient is

$$D_B = \frac{\rho_s^2}{L_n} D_B,$$

(15)

with $D_B = T/eB$ the Bohm coefficient and $L_n = n/eB$ the density scale length. And $f$ is the function of non-dimensional parameters such as the collision frequency $\nu^*$ and the plasma beta value $\beta$. On the other hand, if the fluctuations have a scale $l$ which is proportional to $a$, rather than $p^3$, but still satisfies $l \ll a$, then

$$\frac{c\phi}{T} \sim \frac{l}{a},$$

(16)

and

$$D = D_B f(\nu, \beta, \cdots).$$

(17)

The calculation of specific forms for the function $f$ requires a model for the nonlinear saturation. A simple bound is given by the so-called mixing-length estimate, in which it is assumed that the instability drive is removed when the perturbations reach an amplitude such that the perturbed gradients equal the equilibrium gradient. Thus for drift waves driven by the density gradient this estimate gives the density fluctuation $n_{kl}$ of

$$k_n n_{kl} \sim \frac{n_{kl}}{L_n},$$

(18)

and since the density perturbations satisfy the Boltzmann relation, the saturated potential fluctuation is

$$\frac{c\phi}{T} \sim \frac{1}{k_n L_n}.$$  

(19)

The quasi-linear formula for electrostatic fluctuations is given by

$$\Gamma = \left\langle \int \sum_k \text{Im} \left( \frac{1}{\omega - k_n v_t} \right) \frac{k_n^2}{B^2} \left| \phi \right|^2 \frac{df}{dr} d^3 v \right\rangle.$$  

(20)

Inserting eq.(2.19) into eq.(2.20) gives

$$D \sim \frac{\gamma}{k_n^2},$$

(21)

where $\gamma$ is the imaginary part of $\omega$, which is the growth rate of the mode. This result can also be interpreted as a balance between the linear growth of a mode and a stabilization from turbulent diffusion $k_n^2 D$.

### 2.2.2 Verification of Scaling Law by Numerical Simulations

Based on gyro-kinetic simulation \cite{v4}, it is found that the correlation functions for density perturbations are found to be self-similar for different tokamak size as is shown in figure 1. The correlation function decays exponentially and no significant tails at radial separations exist. It is also shown that fluctuation scale length is microscopic and independent of device size. The probability distribution function for the radial extent of test particles decays exponentially with no significant tails at large amplitudes, which implies the transport is diffusive.

We might expect the transport scaling is gyro-Bohm because the fluctuation is microscopic and test particle is diffusive. Figure 2 shows the ion heat conductivity vs tokamak minor radius. It is seen that local ion heat conductivity exhibits Bohm-like scaling corresponding to recent tokamak experiments ($a < 400 \rho_i$) even if turbulence eddy is independent of device size. As the device size further is increased up to $a = 1000 \rho_i$, there is a gradual transition from Bohm-like scaling to gyro-Bohm scaling. Recent transport studies of the JET tokamak and a scan of power thresholds for the formation of internal transport barriers show a similar trend.

![Fig. 1 Radial correlation function for density perturbation cited from Ref.\cite{v4}.](image)

### 2.3 Zonal Flow Formation and Turbulence Suppression

Zonal flow and turbulence interact each other. Zonal flow is driven by turbulence and is known to strongly influence the level of turbulence and transport. Zonal flows are generated by the Reynolds stress and can be considered as a nonlinear modulational instability associated with the inverse cascade of the turbulence energy. The plasma density and temperature fluctuations can generate mean poloidal flow (zonal flow), which is driven by the divergence of the wave energy density flux or, equivalently, the gradient of the Reynolds stress. The
properties of the turbulence required for flow acceleration are that the fluctuations be radially propagating waves, and there be a radial asymmetry across the fluctuation spectrum. The kinetic energy of the generated flow is extracted from expansion free energy stored in via the fluctuations. As zonal flow speed and shear increase, collisional and turbulent viscosity and shear-enhanced decorrelation of fluctuations can be expected to self-consistently limit mean flow evolution. From figure 3, we find turbulence transport level is strongly influenced by zonal flow. The ITG evolves from a linear phase of exponential growth to a nonlinear stage in which zonal flows are generated. When effective shearing rate, or root mean square shearing rate increases, the ITG turbulence and transport are significantly reduced. Zonal flow is slowly damped by the ion-ion collisions and becomes weaker. When the effective shearing rate is below the growth rate, the ITG turbulence grows again and drives zonal flow. These turbulence-zonal-flow interactions, modulated by collisions, result in a cyclic, bursting behavior of fluctuations, transport, and zonal flow. In the next section, the poloidal flow damping for collision and collisionless process is discussed.

### 2.4 Neoclassical Flow Damping

Recent advances in gyrofluid simulation of ion temperature gradient mode in tokamaks have shown that the predominant saturation mechanism for the instability is the production of axisymmetric, primarily poloidal flows which vary with radius and serve to shear stabilize to the instability. The damping of such poloidal flows is, thus, critically important in determining the turbulence level to be expected.

First, collisionless process of poloidal flow damping is explained. From gyro-kinetic equation, the poloidal flow equation is derived by 22) $$u_p = \left(1 + 1.6q^2/\epsilon^{1/2}\right)^{-1} u_p(0), \quad (22)$$ where $u_p$ is the poloidal flow velocity, $q$ is the safety factor and $\epsilon$ is inverse aspect ratio. It is shown that the poloidal flow is not damped by collisionless process. At least near the marginal stability, where the nonlinear damping of poloidal flows should be negligible, and in the sufficiently collisionless regimes of interest (deep in the banana regime), the level of poloidal rotation should be larger, and the ITG turbulence level and transport should be considerably smaller than predictions made by gyrofluid simulations which entail linear collisionless damping. With respect to the collisional process of poloidal flow damping, it is shown that the poloidal flow is damped by collisional process 23, 24). Figure 4 shows the dependence of diffusion coefficient on ion-ion collision frequency. As the collision frequency increases, the diffusion coefficient becomes larger, so that the zonal flow becomes weaker, the turbulence transport is enhanced and the plasma confinement becomes worse. It is conducted that the collisional poloidal flow is quit different from the collisionless poloidal flow.

### 3. Numerical Analysis

In this chapter, we drive the fluid moment equations for ITG mode and analyze the dependence of the growth
rate on key parameters such as toroidal mode number, the magnetic shear, $\eta_i$ parameter etc. Next, nonlinear simulation of ITG turbulence is performed and results are analyzed.

3.1 Model Equations

We consider a high temperature plasma of major radius $R$ and minor radius $a$ with a toroidal magnetic field $B_0$ in the toroidal coordinate $(r, \theta, \phi)$. The global gyrofluid model was proposed to investigate the ITG turbulence and transport scaling\(^5\). In order to study the relation between the zonal flow damping and the ITG saturation, we incorporate the neoclassical viscosity relevant in the Banana-Plateau regime into the model. This model consists of the ion continuity equation:

$$\frac{dW}{dt} + \kappa_\parallel \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + AV_{||} n_i + AV_\parallel \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} n_i = \epsilon_\parallel \bar{\omega}_0 F^\parallel + \rho_i \mu_i \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} U_{||} \right) - \rho_i^2 \mu_i^4 F, \quad (23)$$

parallel momentum equation:

$$\frac{dn_i}{dt} = -AV_{||} \left( \phi + \frac{p_i}{T_i} \right) + 4\nu_\perp ^2 \nabla_{||} n_i - \mu_i^2 U_{||}, \quad (24)$$

and ion temperature equation:

$$\frac{3}{2} \left( \frac{d\bar{T}_i}{dt} + \kappa_\parallel \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + AV_{\parallel} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} T_i \right) - \left( \frac{dn_i}{dt} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} + AV_{\parallel} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} n_i \right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \delta_{\theta i} A |\nabla_{\parallel} T_i| + \chi_{\perp} \nabla_{\parallel} \times T_i, \quad (25)$$

where

$$n_i = \phi - \langle \phi \rangle, \quad (26)$$

$$p_i = n_i + T_i = \phi - \langle \phi \rangle + T_i, \quad (27)$$

$$W = \phi - \langle \phi \rangle - \rho_i^2 \nabla_{\parallel} ^2 \left( \phi + \frac{1}{r} \frac{p_i}{T_i} \right), \quad (28)$$

$$\nabla F \equiv \frac{c}{B_0} (\nabla \phi + \frac{1}{eZn_i} \nabla n_i), \quad (29)$$

$$n_e = \frac{nae}{Te} \phi, \quad (30)$$

$$U_{||} = v_{thi} + \rho_i \frac{\partial F}{\partial r}, \quad (31)$$

$$\mu_i = \frac{0.66 \sqrt{e_T}}{(1 + 1.03\nu_i^{1/2} + 0.31\nu_i)(1 + 0.66\nu_i^{-1/2})}, \quad (32)$$

and ( ) indicates flux surface average.

Three-field consists of the fluctuating parallel velocity, $v_\parallel$, the fluctuating ion temperature, $T_i$, and the fluctuating ion density, $n_i$, respectively. $W$ represents the generalized vorticity (effectively the ion guiding center density), $\phi$, the electrostatic potential, $U_{||}$, the ion poloidal flow and $F$, the generalized potential which includes the ion diamagnetic effect. To derive these equations, we assume $T_e = \text{const}$ and the electron response is abiatmic. $\mu_i$ represents the classical ion viscosity, $\mu_i^\text{neo}$, the neoclassical viscosity and $\rho_i$, the ion Larmor radius. $\bar{\omega}_0$ indicates the toroidal magnetic curvature effect, $e_a$, is the inverse aspect ratio, $a$, the minor radius, $R$ the major radius, $\epsilon = r_s/R$, $r_s$ is the location of rational surface, $\nu_{thi}$, ion thermal velocity, $c_s$, ion sound velocity, $\nu_i$ ion-ion collision frequency, $\bar{T}_i$, $\bar{\theta}_i$, $\bar{n}_i$ the averaged electron temperature, ion temperature, ion density, respectively. The effect of electron Landau damping is taken into account in eq.(25). In this model, the following normalization is used;

$$\frac{t}{t_{\text{Bohm}}} \rightarrow t, \quad \frac{r}{\chi_{\text{Bohm}}} \rightarrow r, \quad \frac{n_i}{\bar{n}_i} \rightarrow n_i, \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{T_i}{\bar{T}_i} \rightarrow T_i, \quad \frac{v_{\perp i}}{c_s} \rightarrow v_{\perp i}, \quad \frac{\mu}{\rho_i c_s n_i \bar{n}_i} \rightarrow \mu, \quad \frac{\rho_i}{\rho_s} \rightarrow \frac{a}{c_s \rho_s}, \quad \frac{\chi_{\perp}}{\rho_s c_s} \rightarrow \frac{\mu_{\text{neo}}}{\rho_s}, \quad (25)$$

where $t_{\text{Bohm}}$ is the Bohm time $t_{\text{Bohm}} = a^2/\chi_{\text{Bohm}}$, $\chi_{\text{Bohm}} = \epsilon R c_T/eB$, $\rho_s$, the Larmor radius measured at electron temperature.

3.2 Linear Mode Analysis of ITG Mode

In this section, the linear growth rate of ITG mode is calculated.

3.3 Fourier Mode Representation

A perturbed quanity is represented by Fourier modes by

$$f(\tau, \theta, \zeta) = \sum_{m=-\text{mod}}^{m=\text{mod}} f_{m,n}(\tau) \exp[i m \theta + n \zeta + (\gamma - \omega t)], \quad (33)$$

where $m$ is the poloidal mode number, $n$, the toroidal mode number, $\gamma$, the growth rate, $\omega$, the rotation frequency and $\text{mod}$ is a band width of poloidal mode. Ideally, $\text{mod}$ should be an infinity, however, we take a finite value in the numerical calculation. Figure 5 shows the schematic view of Fourier spectrum used in this analysis. The three-field model is numerically solved by the implicit method as the initial value problem and the largest growth rate is evaluated.
3.4 Simulation Parameters

The eigenvalue and the eigenfunctions of toroidal ITG mode and slab ITG mode are calculated. We set \( \omega_d \neq 0 \) for the toroidal ITG mode and \( \omega_d = 0 \) for the slab ITG mode.

Initial profiles of ion density and temperature are given by

\[
n_i(r) = (n_0 - n_1) \sqrt{(1 - r^2)} + n_1, \tag{34}
\]

\[
T_i(x) = (T_0 - T_1)(1 - r^2)^{\text{prepw}} + T_1, \tag{35}
\]

respectively. Then, \( \eta_h \) parameter is evaluated as

\[
\eta_h = \frac{dnT_i}{dr} \frac{dr}{dn_i}. \tag{36}
\]

\( \eta_h \) parameter is controlled by changing the parameter \( \text{prepw} \) in ion temperature. In the linear calculation, we fix \( \kappa_n \) and \( \kappa_T \) as constant values which are evaluated on the rational surface \( r_s \).

The model safety factor is employed;

\[
q(r) = q_1 (1 + (r/r_s)^a)^b + q_2, \tag{37}
\]

with

\[
q_2 = q_0 - q_1, \quad q_1 = (q_2 - q_0)/(2b - 1),
q_s = 2 \text{ or } 3, \quad a = 3, \quad b = 1.
\]

Then the shear parameter is given by

\[
s = \frac{r dq}{dq} = \frac{q_1 a b (r/r_s)^a (1 + (r/r_s)^a)^{b-1}}{q_1 (1 + (r/r_s)^a)^b + q_2}, \tag{38}
\]

which is controlled by changing \( q_0 \) in \( q \) profile.

Figure 6 shows the ion density, ion temperature and \( q \) profile in the case with \( \text{prepw} = 2, n_0 = 3 \times 10^{20}/m^3, n_1 = 0 \times 10^{20}/m^3, T_0 = 3000[eV], T_1 = 0[eV] \) with \( \eta_e = 4 \) at \( r_s = 0.6, q_s = 2 \) and \( q_s = 3 \). In the following sections, we investigate the case with the same shear parameter \( s = 1.8 \) at \( r_s = 0.6 \), but different \( q_s \) value, i.e., \( q_s = 2 \) and \( q_s = 3 \).

3.5 Band Width of Poloidal Mode

Firstly, we investigate the dependence of the growth rate on the band width of poloidal mode and check the numerical convergence. Figure 7 shows the dependence of the growth rate of toroidal ITG mode on \( m_{wd} \) which is band width is shown. The blue circle indicates \( q_s = 2 \) and red square \( q_s = 3 \).

Figure 8 shows the eigenfunction of \( F \) in cases with \( m_{wd} = 2, 6, 10 \) for \( q_s = 2 \) or \( 3 \). It is seen that the peak of eigenfunction shifts outside according to the increase of \( m_{wd} \). This occurs due to the variation of shear parameter in the radial direction, even though \( \kappa_n \) and \( \kappa_T \) are kept constant. In the following analysis, \( m_{wd} = 5 \) is used.

3.6 Eigenfunction of Toroidal/Slab ITG Mode

Figure 9 shows eigenfunctions of toroidal ITG mode \( \{F, v_1, T_1\} \) and \( n_s \) in the case with \( q_s = 3 \). The eigenfunctions are normalized by the maximum amplitude of \( F \). It is found that \( F \) and \( T_1 \) have an even parity and \( v_1 \) has an odd parity at \( r = 0.62 \). The peak value shifts
outside from the original rational surface \((r_s = 0.6)\).

Figure 10 shows eigenfunctions of slab ITG mode \(\{F, v_1, T_1\}\) and \(n_i\) in the case with \(q_s = 3\). In this case, the mode localizes at the original rational surface, \(r_s = 0.6\). The shape of eigenfunction is similar to that of toroidal mode, however, the relative amplitude of \(v_1\) is somewhat larger than that of toroidal mode. This is because slab ITG is an unstable sound wave driven by ion temperature gradient.

Figure 11 shows the contour plot of generalized potential \(F(r, \theta, \zeta = 0)\) for toroidal ITG mode. It is seen that the mode localizes at the bad curvature region and radially extends. This indicates the typical ballooning structure.

Figure 12 shows the contour plot of generalized potential \(F(r, \theta, \zeta = 0)\) for slab ITG mode. In this case, the mode localizes in the radial direction and extends in the poloidal direction.

3.7 Parameter Dependence of Growth Rate

3.7.1 Toroidal Mode Number Dependence

The dependence of the growth rate on the toroidal mode number is investigated for toroidal/slab ITG mode.

Figure 13 shows the dependence of the growth rate of toroidal ITG mode on the toroidal mode number in cases with \(q_s = 2\) or \(q_s = 3\). Similarly, figure 14 shows the dependence of the growth rate of slab ITG mode on the toroidal mode number. The blue circle indicates the growth rate with \(q_s = 2\) and red square, the one with \(q_s = 3\).

Comparing these two figures, it is found that the growth rate of toroidal ITG mode is larger than that of slab ITG mode due to the toroidal coupling effect. The maximum growth rate of toroidal ITG mode with
Fig. 12 The contour plot of generalized potential \( F(r, \theta, \zeta = 0) \) for slab ITG mode. The parameters are given by \( s = 1.8, q_s = 3, \eta_t = 4, n = 10 \) and \( m = 20 \).

\( q_s = 3 \) is larger than that with \( q_s = 2 \). On the other hand, the maximum growth rate of slab mode is almost the same in both cases. There is a similar tendency between toroidal and slab ITG modes that the maximum growth shifts to the low \( n \) side as \( q_s \) increases.

Figure 15 shows the dependence of the frequency of toroidal ITG mode on the toroidal mode number corresponding to figure 13. Also figure 16 shows the dependence of the frequency of slab ITG mode on the toroidal mode corresponding to figure 14.

It is found mode structure changes at \( n = 16 \) in \( q_s = 3 \) case. The frequency of toroidal ITG mode is linearly proportional to the toroidal mode number, on the other hand, the behavior of frequency of slab ITG mode is different from \( q_s = 2 \) and \( q_s = 3 \). It is found that eigenfunction of slab ITG mode change at \( n = 16 \) in the case with \( q_s = 3 \).

3.7.2 Shear Dependence

The dependence of the growth rate on the shear parameter is investigated for toroidal/slab ITG mode.

Figure 17 shows the dependence of the growth rate of toroidal ITG mode on the shear parameter in cases with \( \eta_t = 6 \) and \( q_s = 2 \) or \( 3 \). The blue circle corresponds to the case with \( q_s = 2 \) and the red square to the case with \( q_s = 3 \).

Figure 18 shows the dependence of the growth rate of slab ITG mode on the shear parameter. Parameters are the same as those in Figure 17. Toroidal ITG mode weakly depends on the shear parameter in both cases with \( q_s = 2 \) and \( q_s = 3 \). Slab ITG mode weakly depends on the shear parameter for \( s > 2 \) in both cases. In slab ITG mode, the jump of the growth rate at \( s = 1.5 \) for \( q_s = 2 \) and at \( s = 1.7 \) for \( q_s = 3 \) is observed. In order to understand and show the reason, eigenfunctions are plotted.

Figure 19 shows eigenfunctions of toroidal/slab ITG mode in cases with \( s = 0.8, 1.6, 2.2 \) and \( q_s = 3 \). Similarly, figure 20 shows eigenfunctions of toroidal/slab ITG mode in cases with \( s = 0.9, 1.8, 2.4 \) and \( q_s = 2 \).

It is seen that the peak value of eigenfunction shifts inward far from \( q_s = 2 \) or \( q_s = 3 \) rational surface and indicates the different dependence of the growth rate on the shear parameter for slab ITG mode, on the other hand, in the high shear region, the peak value is located at the rational surface and indicates the weak dependence of the growth rate on the shear parameter. Unfortunately, the initial value code only gives us the largest growth rate, so that we can not follow the same branch.
of ITG mode in these calculations.

3.7.3 $\eta_i$ dependence

The dependence of the growth rate on the $\eta_i$ parameter is investigated for toroidal/slab ITG mode.

Figure 21 shows the dependence of the growth rate of toroidal ITG mode on $\eta_i$ parameter in the case with $s = 1.8$, $q_\parallel = 2$ or 3.

Figure 22 shows the dependence of the growth rate of slab ITG mode on $\eta_i$ parameter. The parameters are the same as those in Fig 21.

The toroidal ITG mode indicates the scaling law $\gamma \propto \eta_i^{1.19}$ in the wide range of $\eta_i$ parameter in the case with $s = 1.8$ and $q_\parallel = 2$ or 3. On the other hand, the slab ITG mode indicates the different scaling law, i.e., $\gamma \propto \eta_i^{1.24}$ for ($0 \leq \eta_i \leq 5$) and $\gamma \propto \eta_i^{0.73}$ for ($5 \leq \eta_i \leq 10$).

The change of the scaling law corresponds to the change of the eigenfunction. For $\eta_i \leq 5$, the peak value of the eigenfunction of slab ITG mode shifts inward.

4. Nonlinear Simulation

The $E \times B$ nonlinearity is kept in convective term in eqs. (3.1)-(3.3).

For $m \neq 0$, $n \neq 0$ modes, we solve following equations; electrostatic potential:

$$\phi = \frac{\tau}{1 + \tau} F - \frac{1}{1 + \tau} T_i,$$

ion continuity equation:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left( \frac{\tau}{1 + \tau} F - \rho_i^2 \nabla_z^2 F \right) - \frac{1}{1 + \tau} T_i$$
Fig. 19 The top tier shows eigenfunctions of the toroidal ITG mode and the middle tier shows eigenfunctions of slab ITG mode in the cases of \( s = 0.80, 1.60, 2.20 \) and \( q_3 = 3 \). The bottom tier shows the corresponding \( q \) profiles.

Fig. 21 The dependence of the growth rate of the toroidal ITG mode on \( \eta_1 \) parameter in cases with \( s = 1.8 \) and \( q_3 = 2 \) or 3. Blue circle indicates the growth rate with \( q_3 = 2 \) and red square, the one with \( q_3 = 3 \).

Fig. 20 The top tier shows eigenfunctions of toroidal ITG mode and the middle tier shows eigenfunctions of slab ITG mode in the cases of \( s = 0.90, 1.80, 2.40 \) and \( q_3 = 2 \). The bottom tier shows the corresponding \( q \) profiles.

Fig. 22 The dependence of the growth rate of the slab ITG mode on \( \eta_1 \) parameter in cases with \( s = 1.8 \) and \( q_3 = 2 \) or 3. Blue circle indicates the growth rate with \( q_3 = 2 \) and red square, the one with \( q_3 = 3 \).

\[
\rho_i^2 [\phi, \nabla_i^2 F] - AV_{\|}[\nabla_\perp \phi] \\
- \kappa \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left( \frac{\tau - F}{1 + \tau} \phi \right) - AV_{\|}[v_{\|}] \\
+ \epsilon_r (2^1 \frac{1}{r} \cos \theta \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} + 2 \sin \theta \frac{F}{r}) \\
+ \rho_i \frac{q}{e} \mu_{ne} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (v_{\|} + \rho_i \frac{q}{e} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r}) - \rho_i^2 \mu \nabla_i^4 F, \quad (40)
\]

Parallel momentum equation:

\[
\frac{\partial v_{\|}}{\partial t} = -[\phi, v_{\|}] - AV_i F - 4\mu \nabla_i^2 \phi \\
- \mu_{ne} (v + \rho_i \frac{q}{e} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r}), \quad (41)
\]

Ion temperature equation:

\[
\frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial T_i}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \left( \frac{\tau - F}{1 + \tau} T_i \right) \\
= \frac{3}{2} [\phi, T_i] - \frac{3}{2} AV_{\|}[\nabla_{\perp} T_i] + AV_{\|}[\nabla_{\perp} \phi] \\
- \frac{3}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (\rho_i \frac{q}{e} \mu_{ne} (v_{\|} + \rho_i \frac{q}{e} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r}) - \rho_i^2 \mu \nabla_i^4 F, \quad (44)
\]

For \( m = n = 0 \) mode, electrostatic potential

\[
\phi = F - \frac{1}{1 + \tau} T_i, \quad (43)
\]

Ion continuity equation:

\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} (-\rho_i^2 \nabla_i^2 F) = \rho_i^2 [\phi, \nabla_i^2 F] + 2\epsilon_i \sin \theta \frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} \\
+ \rho_i \frac{q}{e} \mu_{ne} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (v_{\|} + \rho_i \frac{q}{e} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r}) - \rho_i^2 \mu \nabla_i^4 F, \quad (44)
\]
parallel momentum equation:
\[ \frac{\partial v_{\parallel}}{\partial t} = -[\phi, v_{\parallel}] + 4\mu \nabla \perp v_{\parallel} - \mu_{n\neq 0}^{\text{neo}}(v_{\parallel} + \rho \frac{e}{\epsilon} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \epsilon}), \]  
(45)

ion temperature equation:
\[ \frac{3 \partial T_i}{2 \partial t} = -\frac{3}{2}[\phi, T_i] + \chi_{\perp} \nabla^2 T_i, \]  
(46)

where \([,\)] is the Possion bracket defined by \([f, g] = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \).

The energy conservation relation is given by
\[ \frac{dH}{dt} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{\kappa_{\perp}}{r} \left( \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} \right) - \mu_{n\neq 0}^{\text{neo}} (T\phi^2) - 4\mu (\nabla \perp F)^2 \]  
\[ - \frac{\hat{T}_{\perp}}{r} \left( \frac{\nabla \perp F}{} \right)^2 \]  
(47)

where
\[ H = \frac{1}{2} \left( |v_{\parallel}|^2 + \frac{1}{2} \rho_\perp (\nabla \perp F)^2 \right) \]  
\[ + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\nabla \perp \phi}{r} \]  
(48)

The heat flux is calculated by
\[ q = \text{Re} \left( \frac{\nabla \perp T}{r} \right) \]  
\[ = \sum_{m,n} T_{m,n} \left( -i k_y \phi_{m,n} \right) = -\chi \frac{\nabla \perp F}{r} \]  
(49)

where \( T_{m,n} = \tilde{T}_{m,-n} \) is the complex conjugate of \( \tilde{T}_{m,n} \).

In the nonlinear simulations, with parameter of \( m_{\text{r.m.s.}} = 5, s = 1.1 \) and \( n = 4 \), fluctuating energy is calculated and structural formation such as zonal flow is investigated. The nonlinear calculation uses finite-difference in \( r \), Fourier expansion in \( (\theta, \psi) \) and predictor-corrector time.

4.1 Fourier Modes and Disposal Mode

Fourier spectrum used in nonlinear simulations is shown in figure 23. The maximum mode number used in these simulations is \( M = 165, N = 80 \), respectively. The blue lines indicate modes which are disposed at each time step. This is because the reflection of spectrum in Fourier space is to avoid energy saturation. In these simulations, we don't solve \( \tilde{T}_{0,0} \) i.e., \( \tilde{T}_{0,0} = 0 \).

4.2 Zonal Flow Formation and Transport

Figure 24 shows the time evolution of fluctuating energy in case with \( \mu_{n\neq 0}^{\text{neo}} = 1 \). The saturation is attained at \( t \geq 0.8 \). Figure 25 shows the contour plots of generalised potential at \( t = 0.2 \) and \( t = 1.0 \). In the linear phase \( t = 0.2 \), linear eigenfunction of toroidal ITG mode is clearly seen and in the nonlinear phase \( t = 1.0 \), the zonal flow is formed. The finite structures which comes from \( m \approx 10 \) contribution is also observed. Figure 26 shows power spectrum of fluctuating electrostatic energy at \( t = 0.2 \) and \( t = 1.0 \). It is seen that in the linear phase, high \( n \) modes have some contents of energy. This due to the noise given at the initial condition. There is the peak around \( m \cong 20 \), this corresponds to the ITG mode. In the nonlinear phase, cascade and inverse cascade occur and steady state spectrum is obtained. It should be noticed that the circles with amplitude \( 10^{-15} \) corresponds to the disposal modes, it's real value is zero in simulations, however, to show them we set its value \( 10^{-15} \) in the semi-log graph.

4.3 Neoclassical Effect on Transport of \( \chi_i \) in Cases with/without \( \mu_{n\neq 0}^{\text{neo}} \)

In this section, we compare thermal diffusivity \( \chi_i \) in cases with \( \mu_{n\neq 0}^{\text{neo}} = 1 \) and \( \mu_{n\neq 0}^{\text{neo}} = 0 \). Figure 27 shows the radial profile of thermal diffusivity. The peak of \( \chi_i \) is located in the original rational surface \( (r_s = 0.6) \) in linear phase, however, the peak spreads over the rational surface according to the increase of the time. This broad enhancement of \( \chi_i \) might correspond to transport enhancement by nonlinear coupled modes. The double peak of \( \chi_i \) is formed by transport suppression by zonal flow. In the nonlinear phase \( t = 1.0 \), \( \chi_i \) with neoclassical viscosity is somewhat larger than without it inside the original rational surface \( r_s \leq 0.6 \). This might correspond to the lack of stabilization for drift wave turbulence due to the flow shear. On the other hand, the opposite tendency is observed outside the rational surface. Figure 3.24 shows the time evolution of zonal flow energy. The weak damping of zonal flow is seen at \( t \geq 0.8 \). The simulation is global not local so that the local theory may not simply apply for our case. In any case, systematic parameter survey is necessary to clarify neoclassical damping effect on the saturation level. It is left for future work.
5. Summary

The linear stability of toroidal and slab ITG mode is investigated based on three-field reduced MHD equation in which ion neoclassical viscosity and fluctuating ion parallel flow are taken into account.

It is found that (1) the growth rate of the toroidal mode is larger than that of the slab mode due to toroidal coupling, (2) the growth rate of toroidal and slab ITG mode weakly depends on shear parameter, (3) the growth rate scales as $\gamma \propto \eta^{1.2}$ for toroidal mode and $\gamma \propto \eta^{1.7}$ for slab mode. In the weak shear limit, the peak of the eigenfunction shift inward for the original rational surface and different parameter dependence of the growth rate is observed.
Next, the nonlinear simulations are performed to investigate the flow effect on the saturation level. It is found that (1) zonal flow is formed in the saturation phase similar to the result by flux tube simulation, however, it is accompanied with structure with \( m \approx 10 \), (2) the neoclassical viscosity weakly affects the flow damping, therefore, the saturation level of drift wave turbulence, (3) \( \chi_i \) with neoclassical viscosity is larger than that without it inside the original rational surface \( r_8 = 0.6 \). On the other hand, opposite tendency is observed outside the rational surface.

The systematic parameter survey is necessary to clarify neoclassical damping effect on the saturation level of ITG turbulence in global simulation. It is left for future work.

Acknowledgment

The author would like to thank all of those who have contributed to the completion of this thesis. He is greatly indebted to Professor S.-I. Itoh continual guidance and Dr. M. Yagi for useful comments. Special thanks to Dr. M. Azumi (Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute), Dr. F. Spineanu, Dr. M. Vlad and Dr. P. Diamond for fruitful discussions and comments. He also would like to thanks my colleague; Miss. E. Mori and Miss. A. Tsukamoto.

This work is partly supported by the collaboration program of Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu University and the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research of MEXT of Japan.

Finally, the author wishes to thank his family for their supports.

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