

1st Asia-Pacific Conference on Plasma Physics, 18-22, 09.2017, Chengdu, China

Simulation of the fusion alpha density profile in CFETR

Y. H. Wang¹, W. F. Guo^{1,*}, N. Xiang¹, Q. L. Ren¹, Y. Xiao², W. Y. Zheng³, T. C. Zhou⁴, C. F. Sang⁵, Z. H. Wang⁶

¹Institute of Plasma Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, China

²Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, 310027, China

³Academy of Mathematics and Systems Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 100190, Beijing, China

⁴Harbin Institute of Technology, Harbin, 150001, China

⁵Dalian University of Technology, Dalian, 116024, China

⁶Southwestern Institute of Physics, Chengdu, 610041, China

*E-mail: wfguo@ipp.ac.cn

The behavior of energetic ions is a key subject of burning plasma study¹. Some works have been done to predict the fusion alpha and He ash density profile in $ITER^{2, 3}$. A kinetic transport code (EPtran) has been developed for transport of the energetic particle (neutral beam injection or fusion alpha) distribution function in radial, energy, and pitch angel phase space⁴.

CFETR, which will complement ITER by targeting much higher influence to develop the knowledge base required to proceed to DEMO⁵, is under physical design. A transport code for predicting the fusion alpha density and energy profile in a CFETR burning plasma unstable to Alfvèn eigenmodes (AEs) is illustrated. High-n micro-turbulence and marginal stability transport from alpha-driven low-n AEs are included. A base case is used to benchmark with previous results in ITER² and consistent results are obtained. A radial alpha density profile is obtained and consistent with previous work. The radial He ash density profile is different with previous work and the differences are discussed. Three different energy particle models, including Angioni model⁶, DEP model⁷ and Pueschel model⁸, are compared.



Figure 1. The radial profiles of alpha density without alfvèn eigenmodes (blue), with alfven eigenmodes (red dot) and the previous results in CFETR (black star).

This work is supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 11475219), and the National Magnetic Confinement Fusion Science

Program of China under Grant No. 2015GB110001, 2015GB110003. The authors would also like to acknowledge the ShenMa High Performance Computing Cluster at the Institute of Plasma Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences and the CFETR physical group for

Reference

providing equilibrium profiles.

1. M. Shimada et al., Nuclear Fusion 47 (6), S1-S17

(2007).

2. R. E. Waltz and E. M. Bass, Nuclear Fusion 54 (10),

104006 (2014).

3. C. Angioni, A. G. Peeters, G. V. Pereverzev, A. Bottino,

J. Candy, R. Dux, E. Fable, T. Hein and R. E. Waltz, Nuclear Fusion **49** (5), 055013 (2009).

4. H. Sheng and R. E. Waltz, Nuclear Fusion **56** (5), 056004 (2016).

5. V. S. Chan, A. E. Costley, B. N. Wan, A. M. Garofalo

and J. A. Leuer, Nuclear Fusion 55 (2), 023017 (2015).

C. Angioni and A. G. Peeters, Physics of Plasmas 15
(5), 052307 (2008).

7. R. E. Waltz, E. M. Bass and G. M. Staebler, Physics of Plasmas **20** (4), 042510 (2013).

8. M. J. Pueschel, F. Jenko, M. Schneller, T. Hauff, S. Günter and G. Tardini, Nuclear Fusion **52** (10), 103018 (2012).