

Measurement and gyrokinetic simulations of zero-frequency fluctuations generated by coupling between Alfvén modes in the JET tokamak

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Why care about fast ions, Alfvén modes and turbulence?

- Supra-thermal particles will be ubiquitous in upcoming **burning plasmas**.
- Originate in plasma heating, or fusion reaction ($D + T \rightarrow \alpha + n$) : very common !!
- Fast ions (FI) can excite MHD/Alfvén instabilities¹.
 - ➔ Deleterious for plasma confinement due to large fast particle transport² 
- Presence of Alfvén eigenmodes (AEs) not always deleterious 
 - GK simulations³ have shown that AEs driven by fast ions can stabilize turbulence
 - Todo NF 2010/2012 (MHD): AEs can generate a zero-frequency zonal perturbation⁴
 - TAE+TAE → ZF
 - TAE+TAE → sidebands
- ➔ zero-frequency zonal perturbation could interact with and stabilize turbulence
- Zero-frequency fluctuation driven by AEs lacks experimental confirmation

[1] Rosenbluth PRL 1975

[2] Heidbrink PoP 2008/2020

[3] DiSiena NF 2019, Biancalani PPCF 2021/JPP 2023, Mazzi Nat Phys 2022

[4] Spong PoP 1994, Chen PRL 2012, Qiu NF 2017

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We show the first experimental confirmation of a zero-frequency fluctuation that is pumped by an Alfvén eigenmode in a magnetically-confined plasma⁵

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[5] Ruiz Ruiz *et al.* PRL 2025

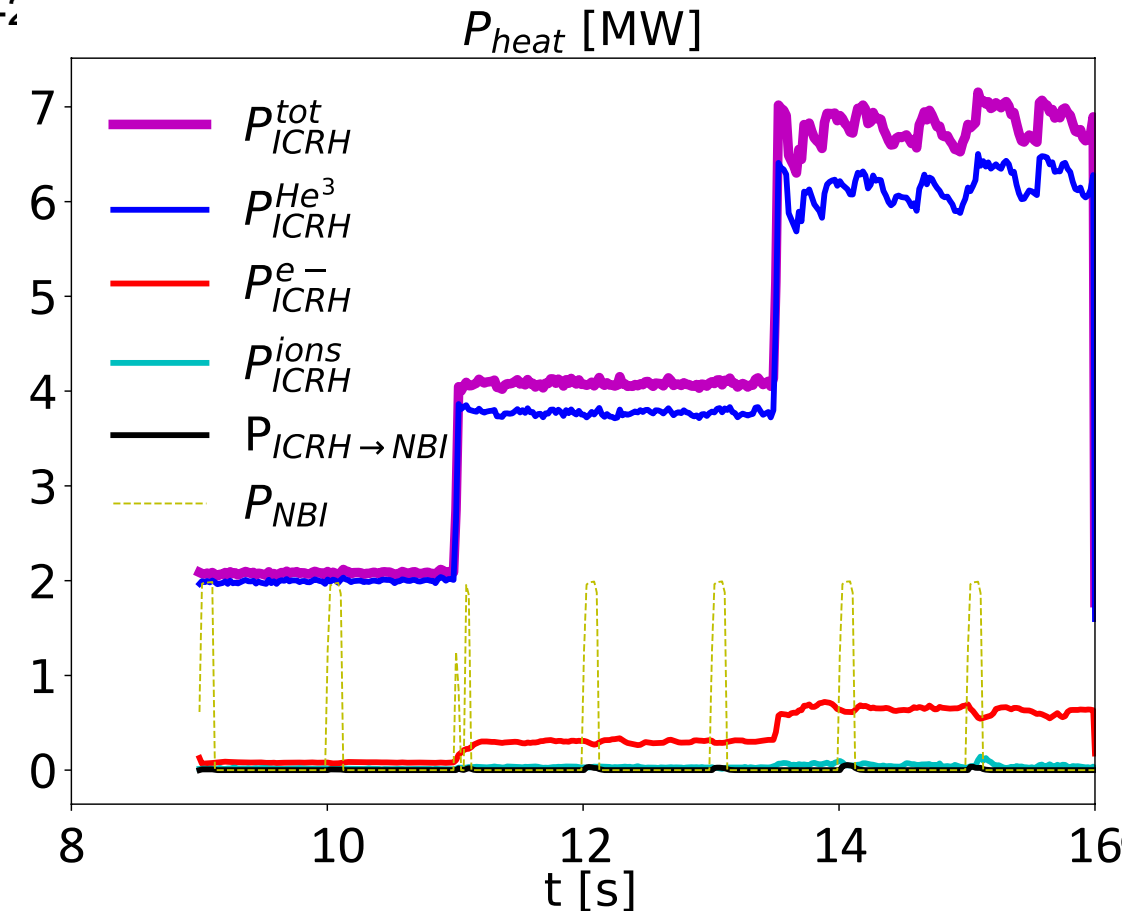


- **Experimental observations**
 - JET plasma with MeV-range ICRF-heated ions
 - Alfvénic activity (TAE)
 - Doppler backscattering (DBS) measurements
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- **Gyrokinetic modelling**
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JET 97090 L-mode heated with ICRF produces MeV range 3He that slows down on electrons

- L mode, $I_p=2.4$ MA, $B_0=3.2$ T, $\bar{n}_{e,l} = 7 \times 10^{19} \text{m}^{-3}$
- ICRF heating (no NBI) steps:
 - 2 MW (low), 4 MW (medium) and 7 MW (high)
- H+D (background), $\sim 0.2\%$ trace 3He \rightarrow 4-5 MeV [*]
- Fast 3He slows down on e- ($>90\%$ heating)

\rightarrow Almost pure electron heating plasma via slowing down of 3He – mimic conditions of 3.5 MeV alpha particles in a burning plasma

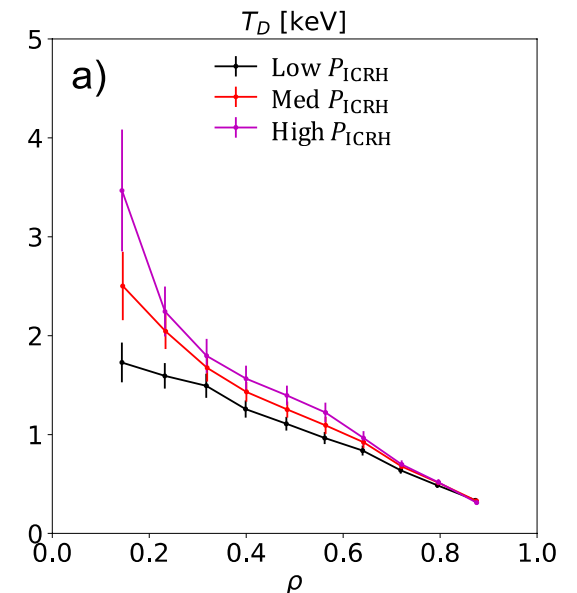
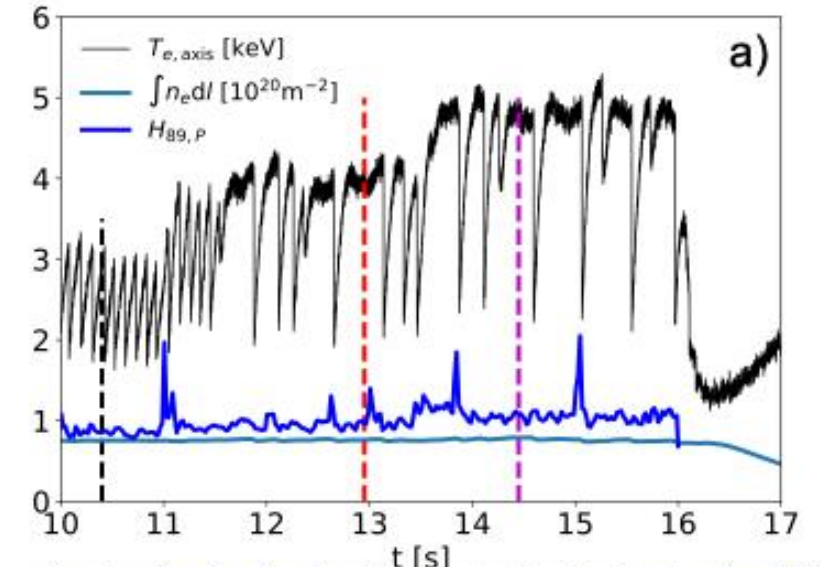


[*] '3-ion ICRH heating', Kazakov NF 2015

Confinement improves and ion temperature increases with ICRH power



- Core electron temperature T_e increases as expected
- L-mode confinement factor $H_{89,P}$ increases (consistent with [*]) → confinement improvement
- Ion temperature ALSO increases in deep core -- puzzle
 - e- and ions more collisionally decoupled as T_e increases
 - No T_i clamping [**]
 - **Ion turbulence is stabilized?**



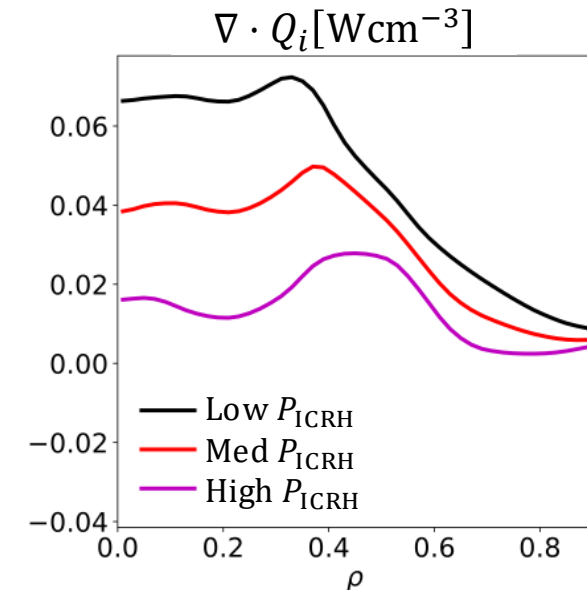
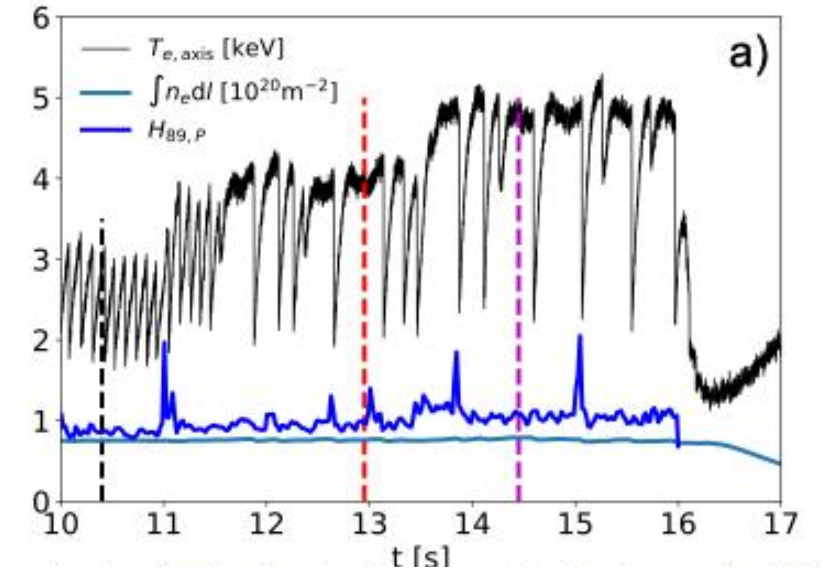
[*] Nocente NF 2020, Kazakov PoP 2021, Mazzi Nat Phys 2022

[**] Beurskens NF 2021

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→ Decrease in Q_i ($Q_e > Q_i$, TRANSP)



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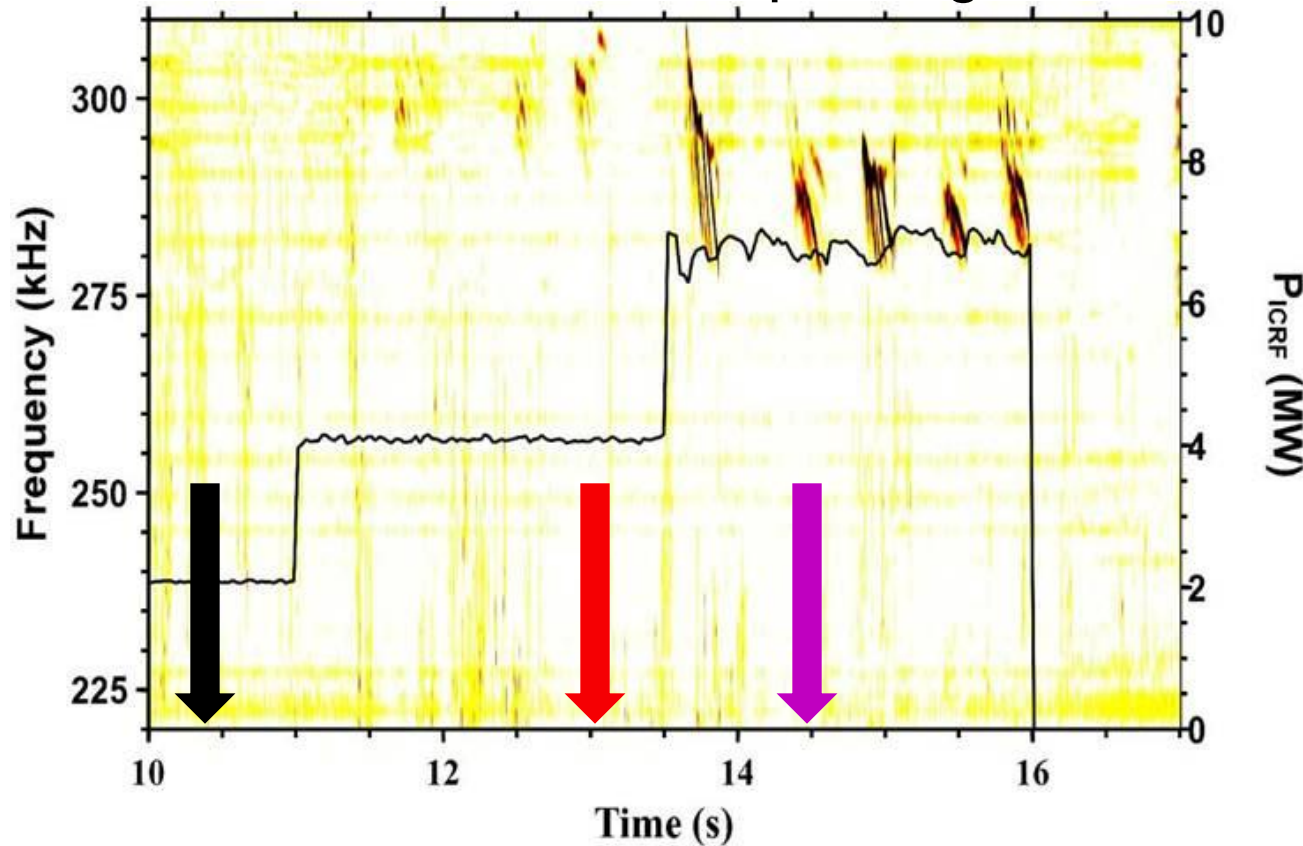


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Increase in T_i and thermal confinement is correlated with increased MHD activity observed with increasing ICRH power



Interferometer spectrogram



- **Low ICRH power** – similar to Ohmic
- **Medium ICRH power** – close to marginal stability of MHD modes
- **High ICRH power** – MHD activity (TAE)
 - $f \approx 270 - 300$ kHz
($f_{\text{TAE}} \approx v_A / 4\pi q R \approx 270 - 300$ kHz)
 - $n \approx 4 - 6$

- Electron heating (MeV-range fast ions)
- Improved ion confinement (T_i , $H_{89,P}$ increase)
- TAE activity

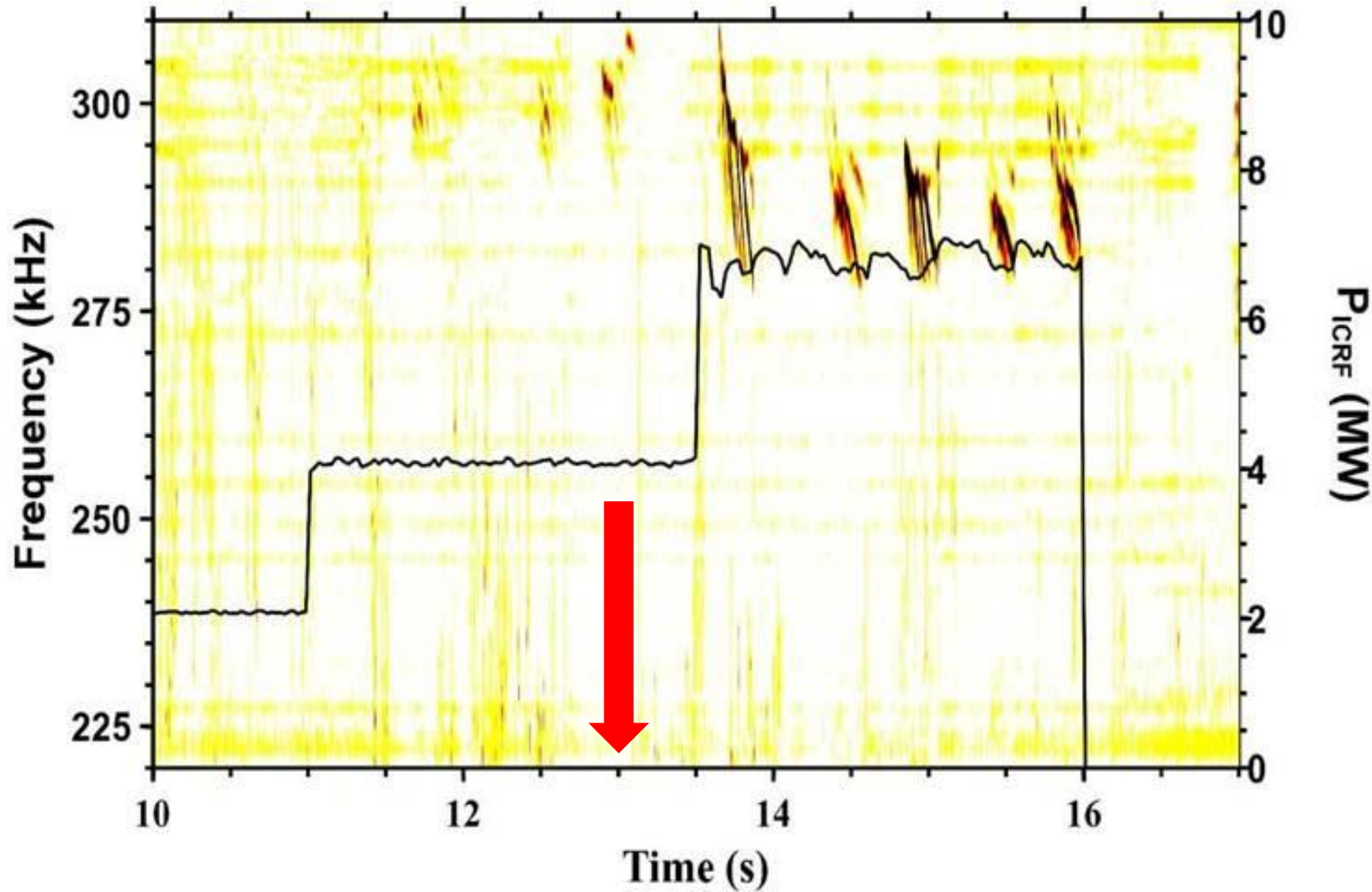


Motivate local turbulence measurements via Doppler Backscattering (DBS)

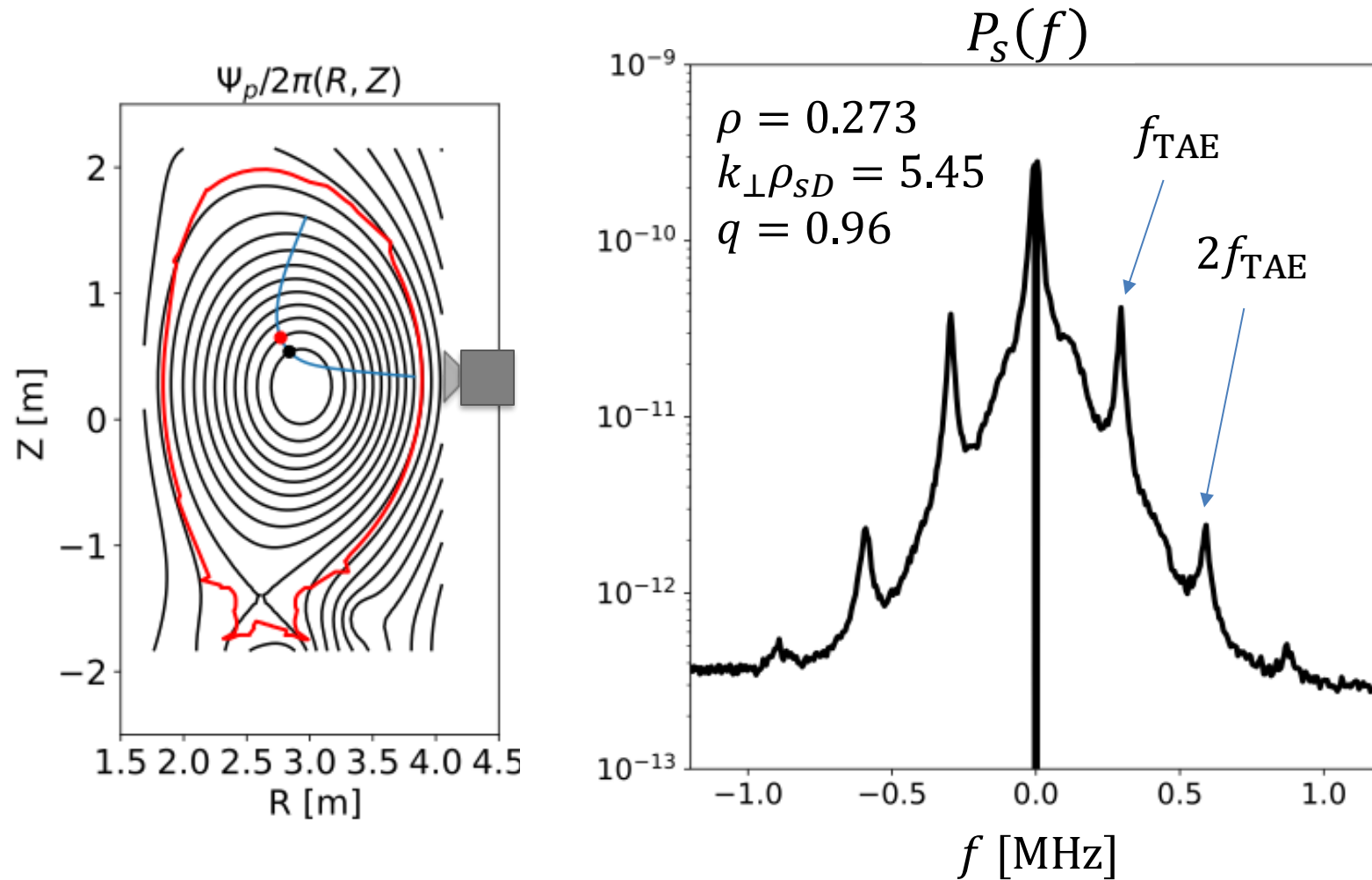


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DBS measurements at medium ICRH power



At medium P_{ICRH} , DBS beam reaches deep core, spectrogram exhibits periodic bursts and spectral peaks at gap frequency f_{TAE} and harmonics

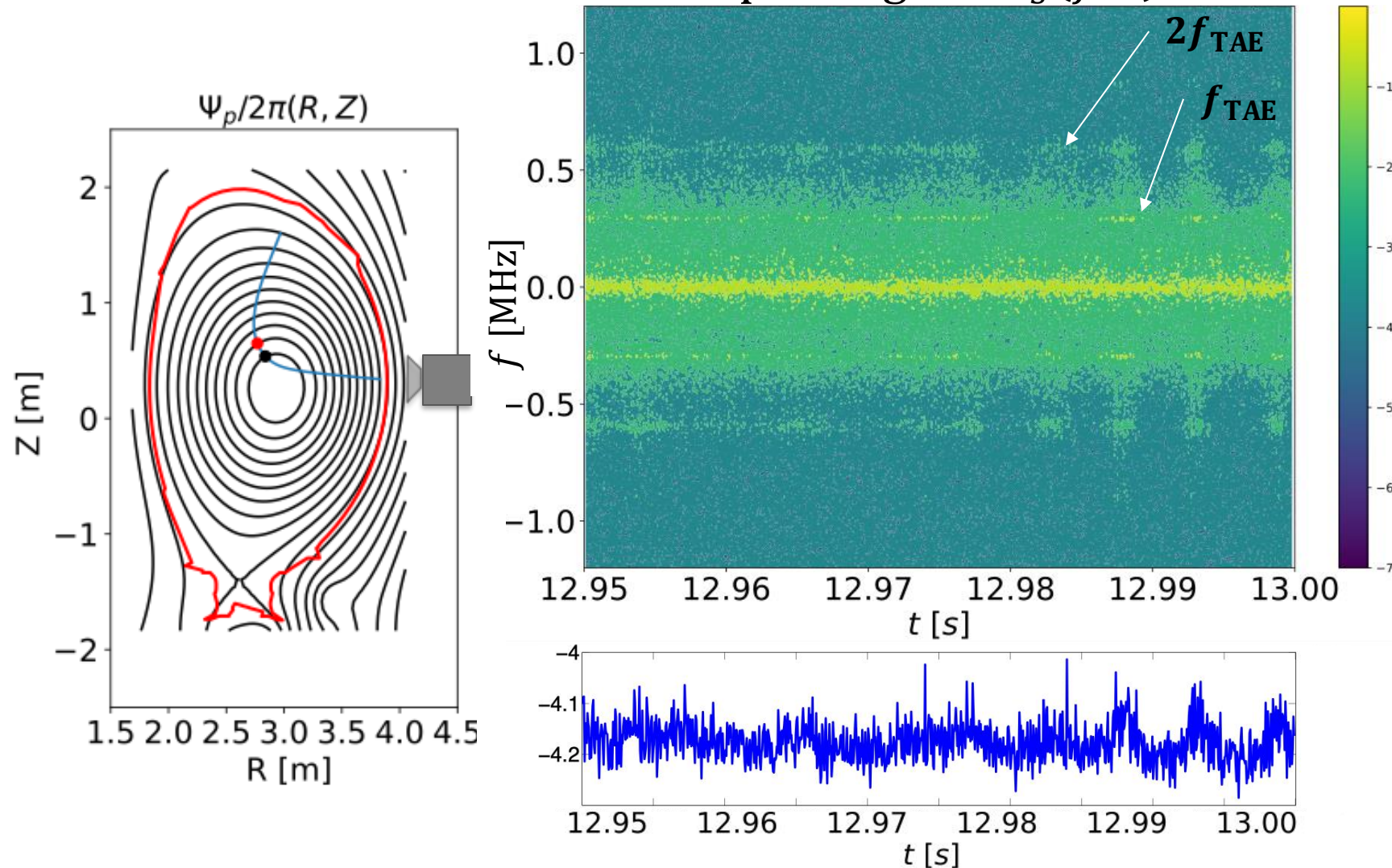


- $f_{\text{TAE}} \approx v_A/4\pi qR \approx 270 - 300$ kHz
- Spectral peaks at $f_{\text{TAE}}, 2f_{\text{TAE}}, 3f_{\text{TAE}}$

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Spectrogram $P_s(f, t)$



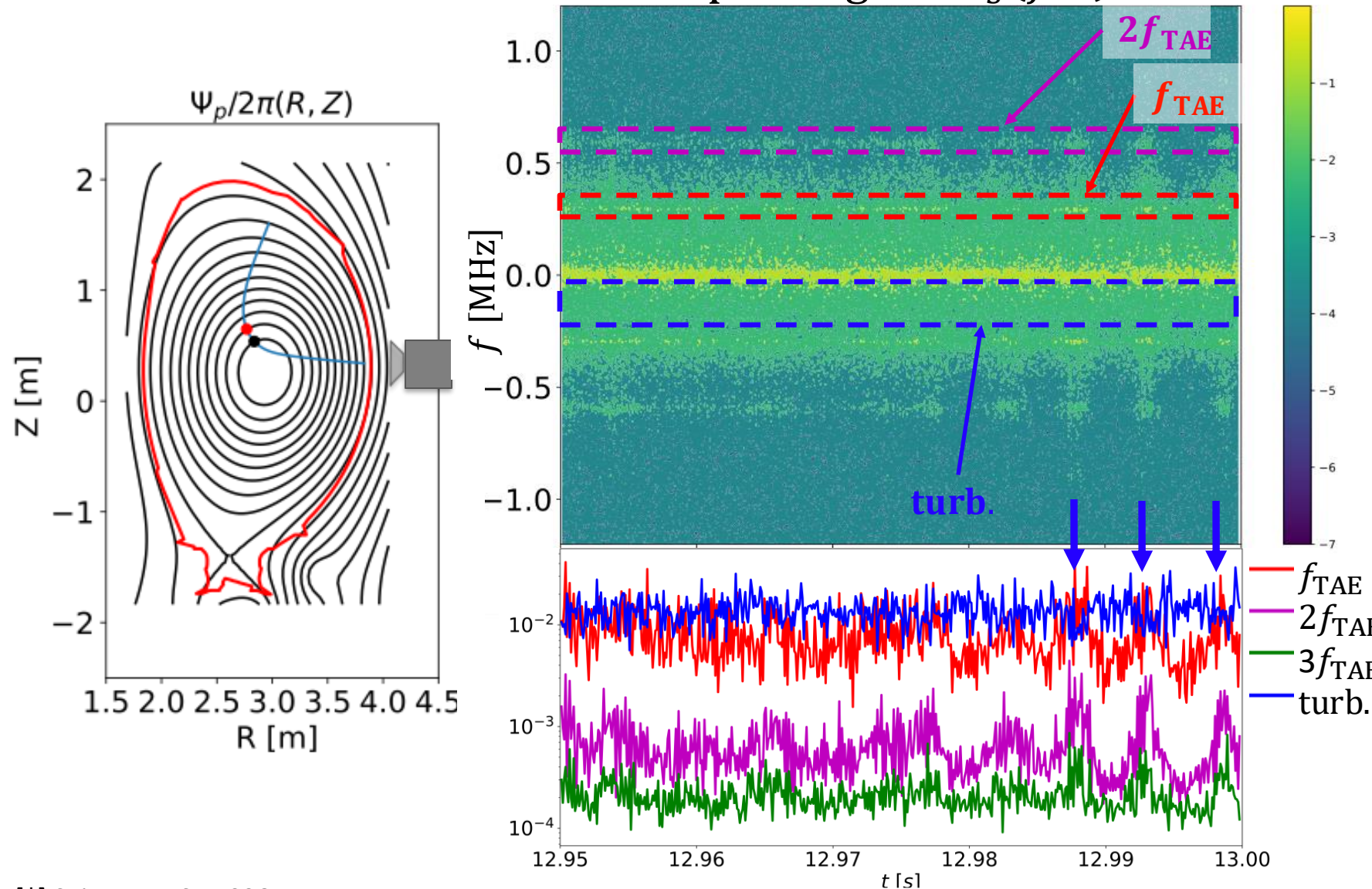
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- Spectral peaks at $f_{\text{TAE}}, 2f_{\text{TAE}}, 3f_{\text{TAE}}$
- Presence of TAEs (near $q=1$, tornado TAEs [*]) that burst every $\Delta t \approx 6 - 7$ ms

[*] Saigusa PPCF 1998

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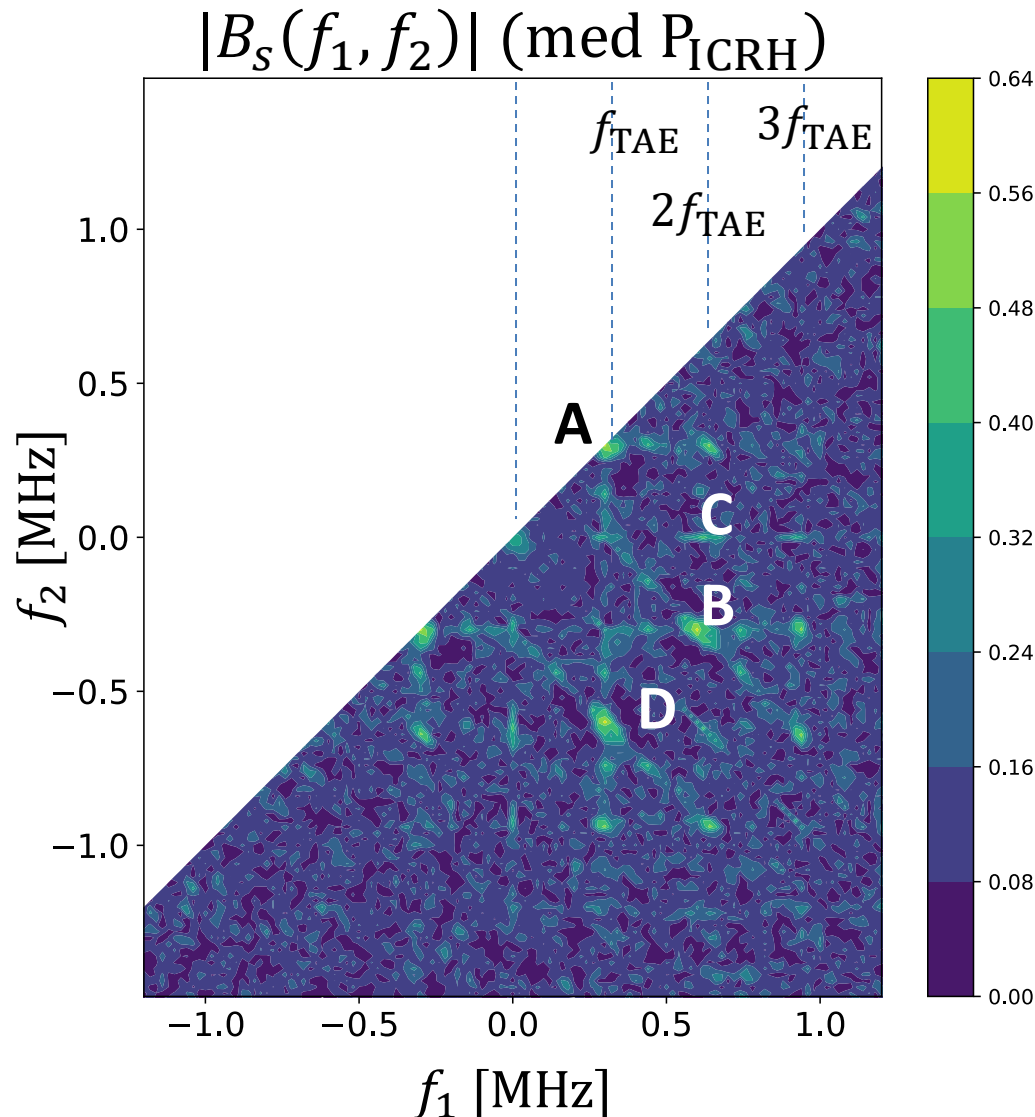


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- Are higher gap modes sidebands?
- Faint effect on turbulence?

At medium P_{ICRH} , bicoherence exhibits three-wave matching relations at f_{TAE} , $2f_{\text{TAE}}$, $3f_{\text{TAE}}$ and a zero-frequency fluctuation

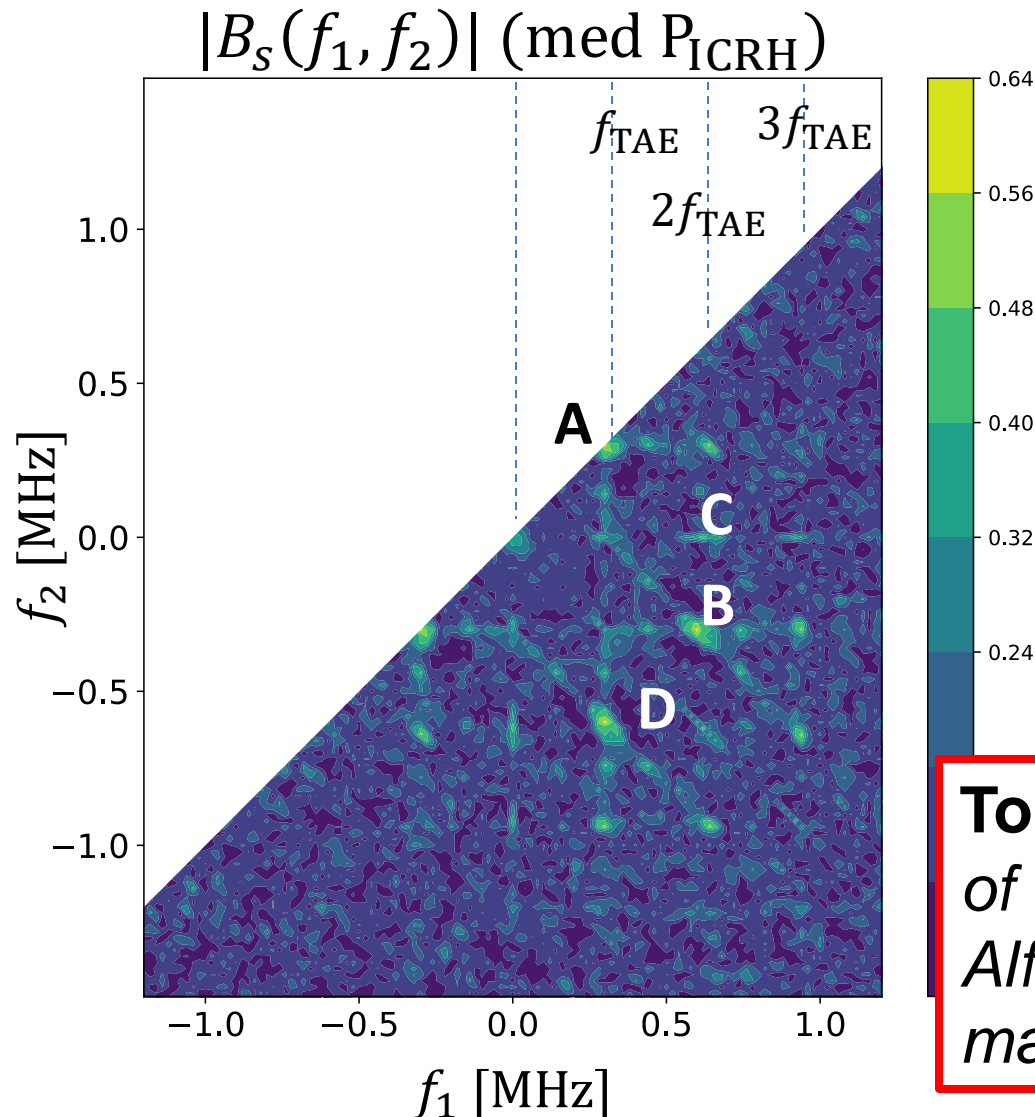


- $$|B_s(f_1, f_2)| = \frac{\langle \hat{A}_j(f_1) \hat{A}_j(f_2) \hat{A}_j(f_1 + f_2)^* \rangle}{\langle |\hat{A}_j(f_1) \hat{A}_j(f_2)|^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle |\hat{A}_j(f_1 + f_2)|^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

→ three-wave phase matching relationship between f_1 and f_2 such that $f_1 \pm f_2 = f_3$ [*]

- Mode-mode interactions (sidebands!):
 $(f_1, f_2) =$
 - A:** $(f_{\text{TAE}}, f_{\text{TAE}}) \rightarrow 2f_{\text{TAE}}$
 - B:** $(2f_{\text{TAE}}, -f_{\text{TAE}}) \rightarrow f_{\text{TAE}}$
- Interaction with a zero-frequency fluctuation:
 $(f_1, f_2) =$
 - C:** $(2f_{\text{TAE}}, 0) \rightarrow 2f_{\text{TAE}}$
 - D:** $(2f_{\text{TAE}}, -2f_{\text{TAE}}) \rightarrow 0$

At medium P_{ICRH} , bicoherence exhibits three-wave matching relations at f_{TAE} , $2f_{\text{TAE}}$, $3f_{\text{TAE}}$ and a zero-frequency fluctuation



$$|B_s(f_1, f_2)| = \frac{\langle \hat{A}_j(f_1) \hat{A}_j(f_2) \hat{A}_j(f_1 + f_2)^* \rangle}{\langle |\hat{A}_j(f_1) \hat{A}_j(f_2)|^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \langle |\hat{A}_j(f_1 + f_2)|^2 \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

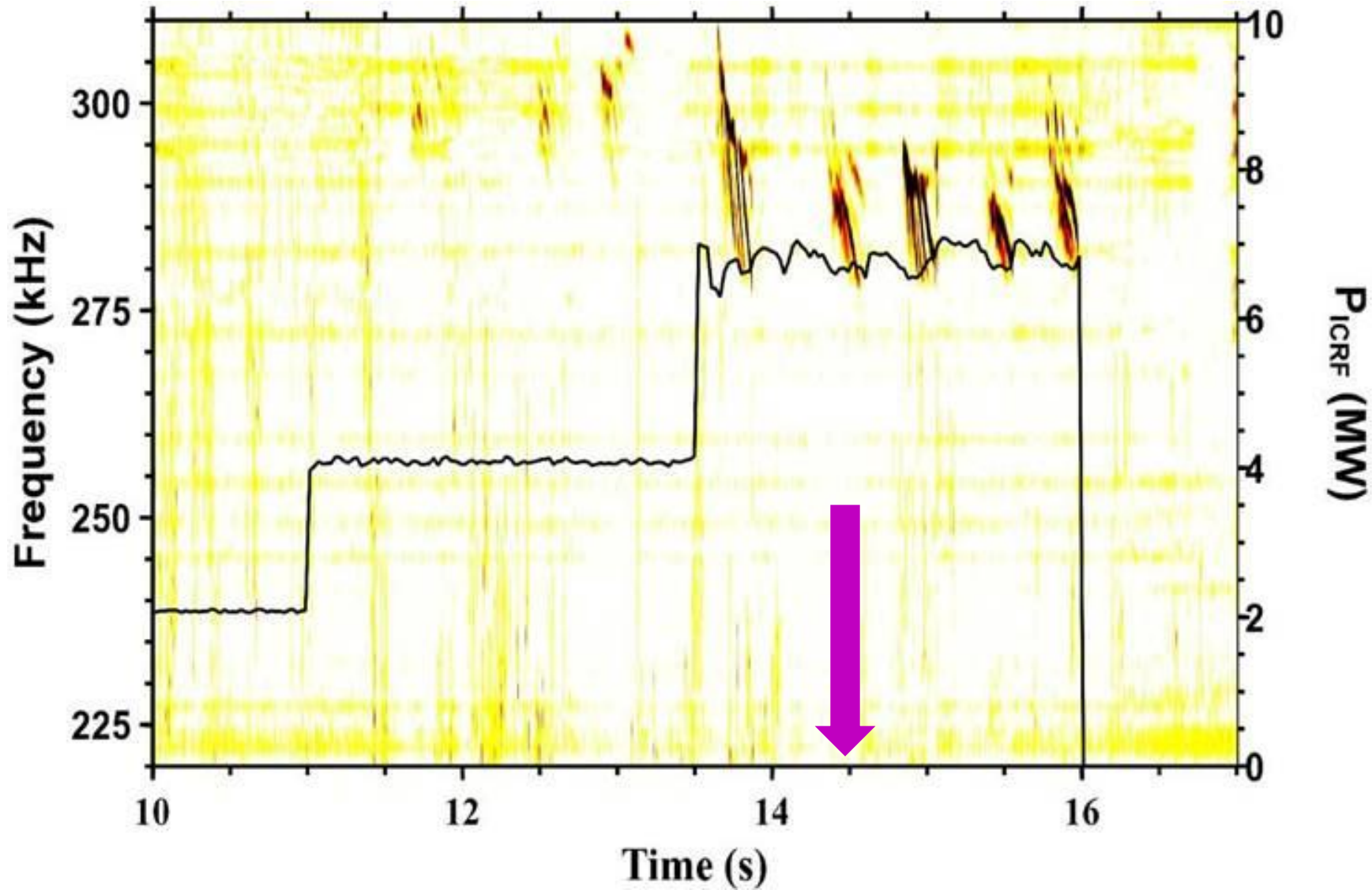
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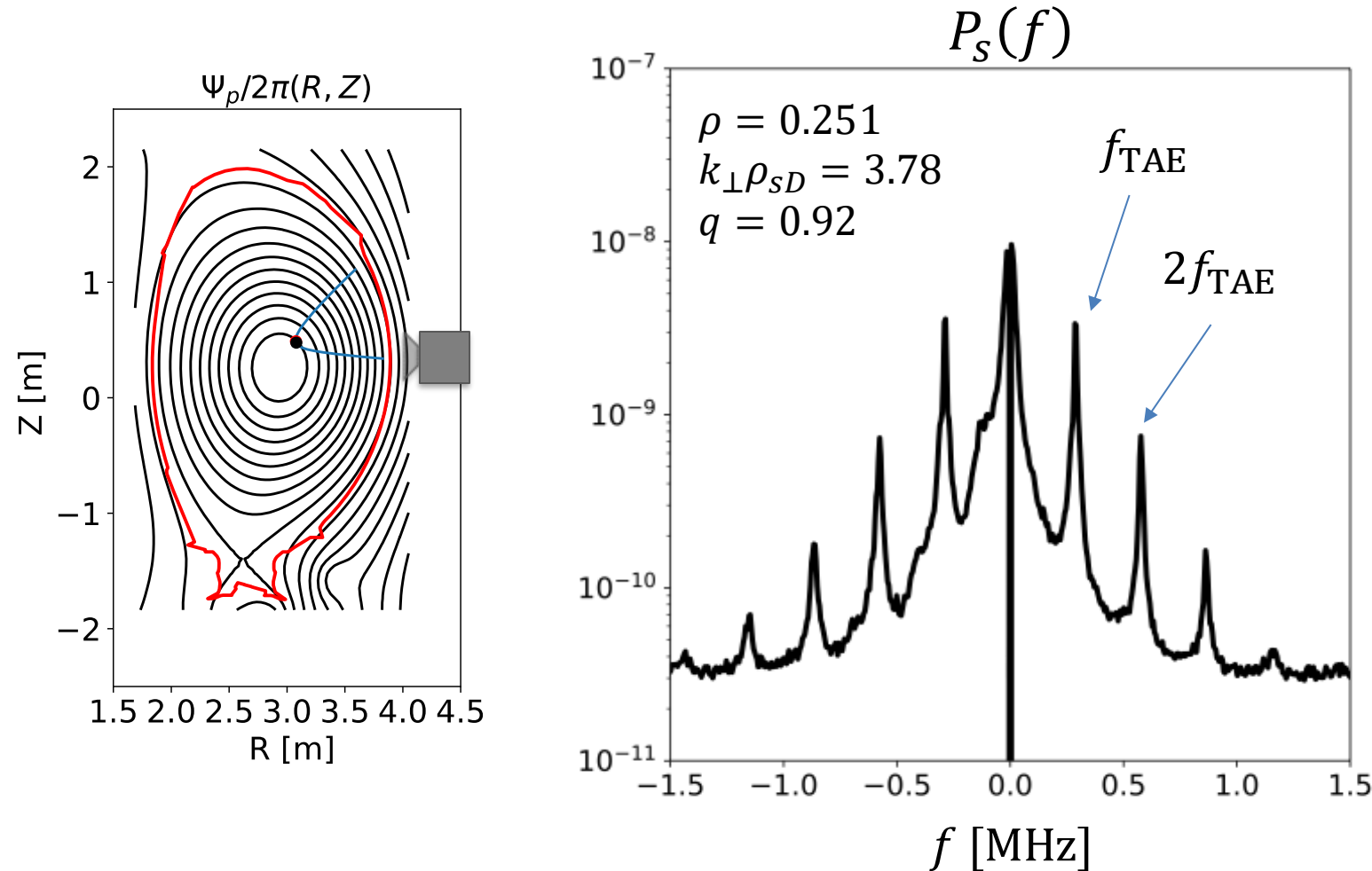
To our knowledge: *first experimental measurement of three-wave phase matching relationship between Alfvénic modes and a zero-frequency fluctuation in a magnetically confined plasma*

[*] Kim Powers IEEE 1978

DBS measurements at high ICRH power



At high P_{ICRH} , the DBS spectrogram in deep core exhibits frequent periodic bursts of Alfvénic modes and multiple harmonics of f_{TAE}

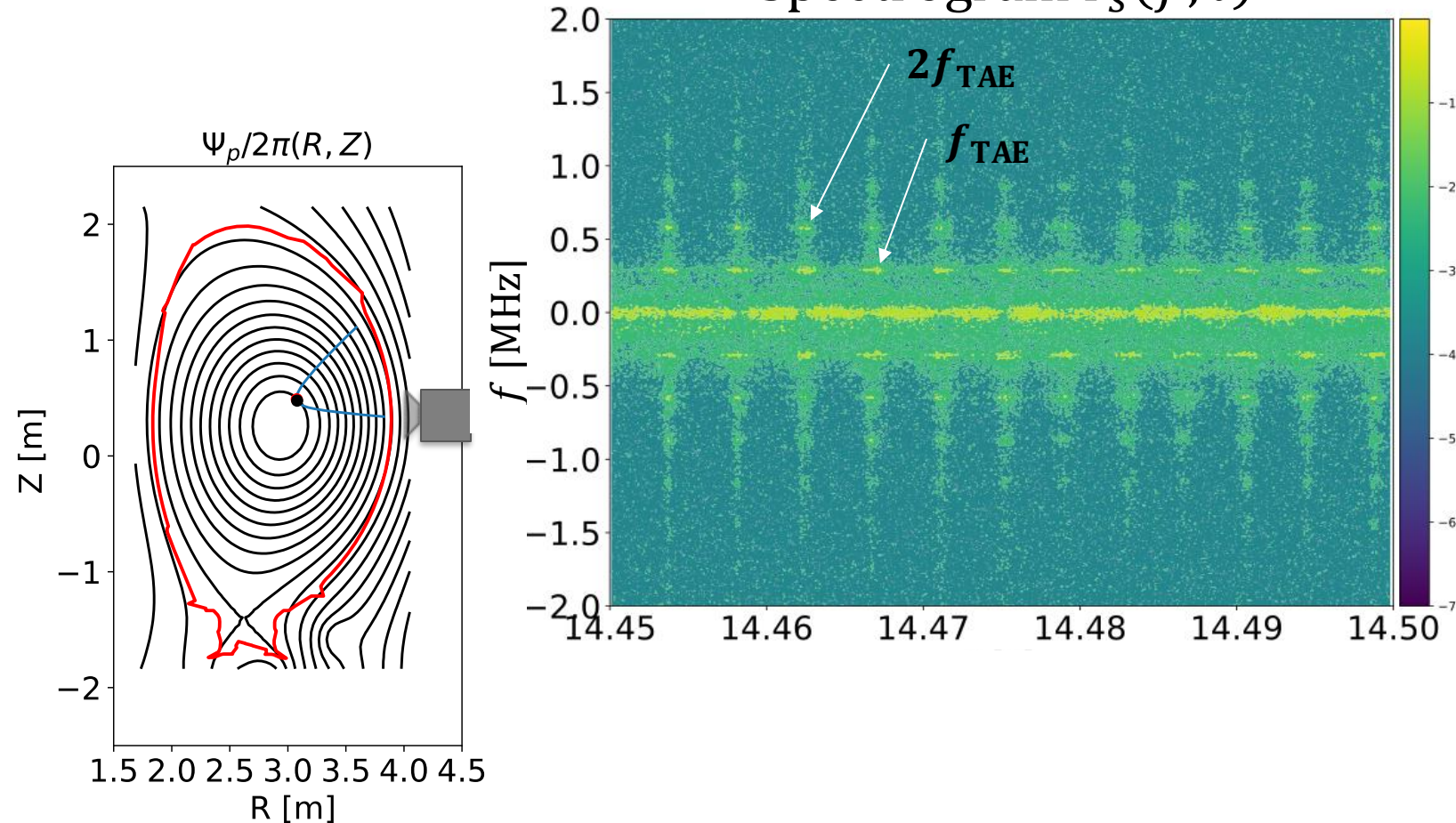


- Modes in higher gaps (up to $5f_{\text{TAE}}$) inside $q=1$ surface (and persist outside)

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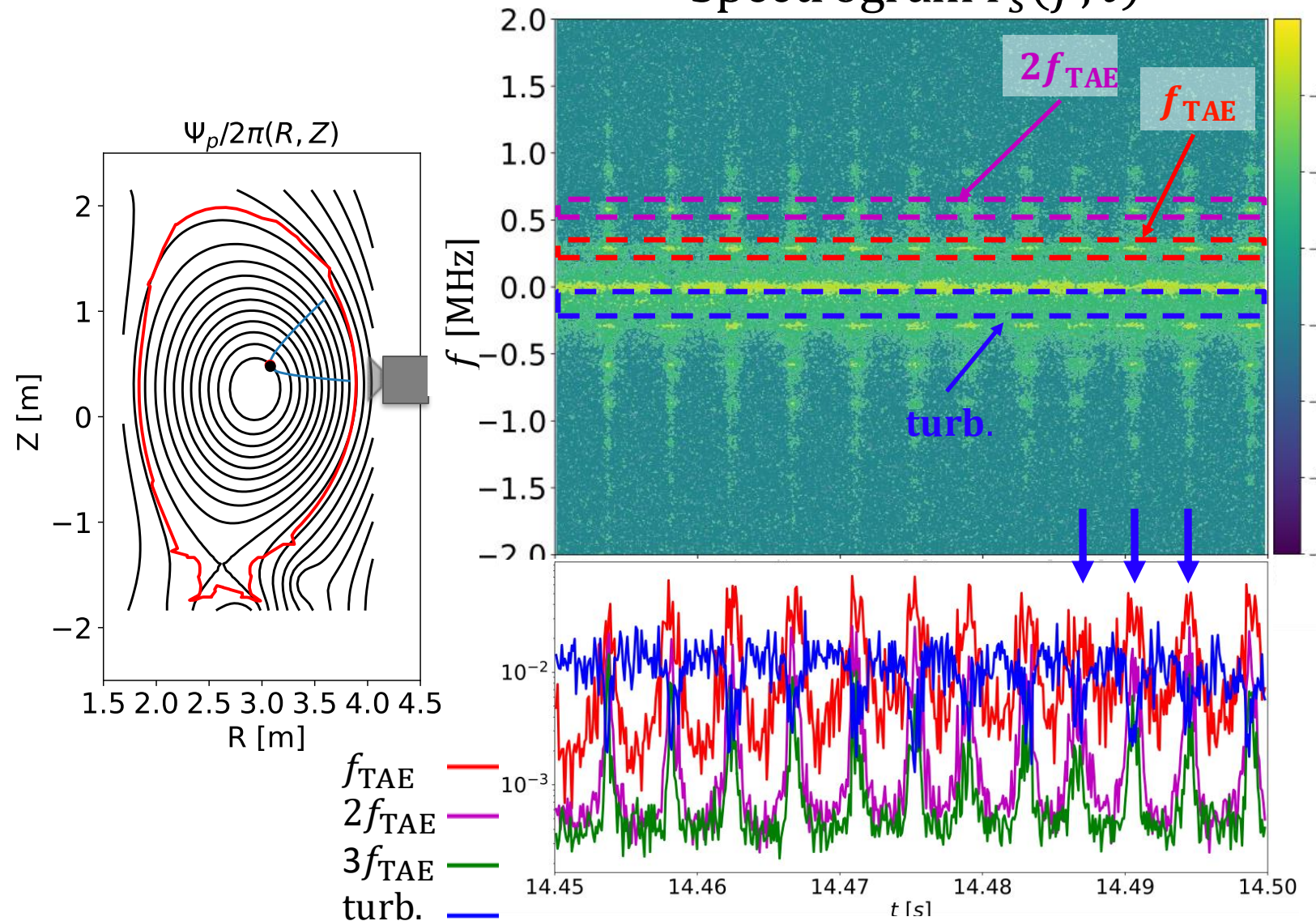


- Modes in higher gaps (up to $5f_{\text{TAE}}$) inside $q=1$ surface (and persist outside)
- Bursts of the Alfvénic modes ($\Delta t \approx 4$ ms). *Are higher gap modes sidebands?*

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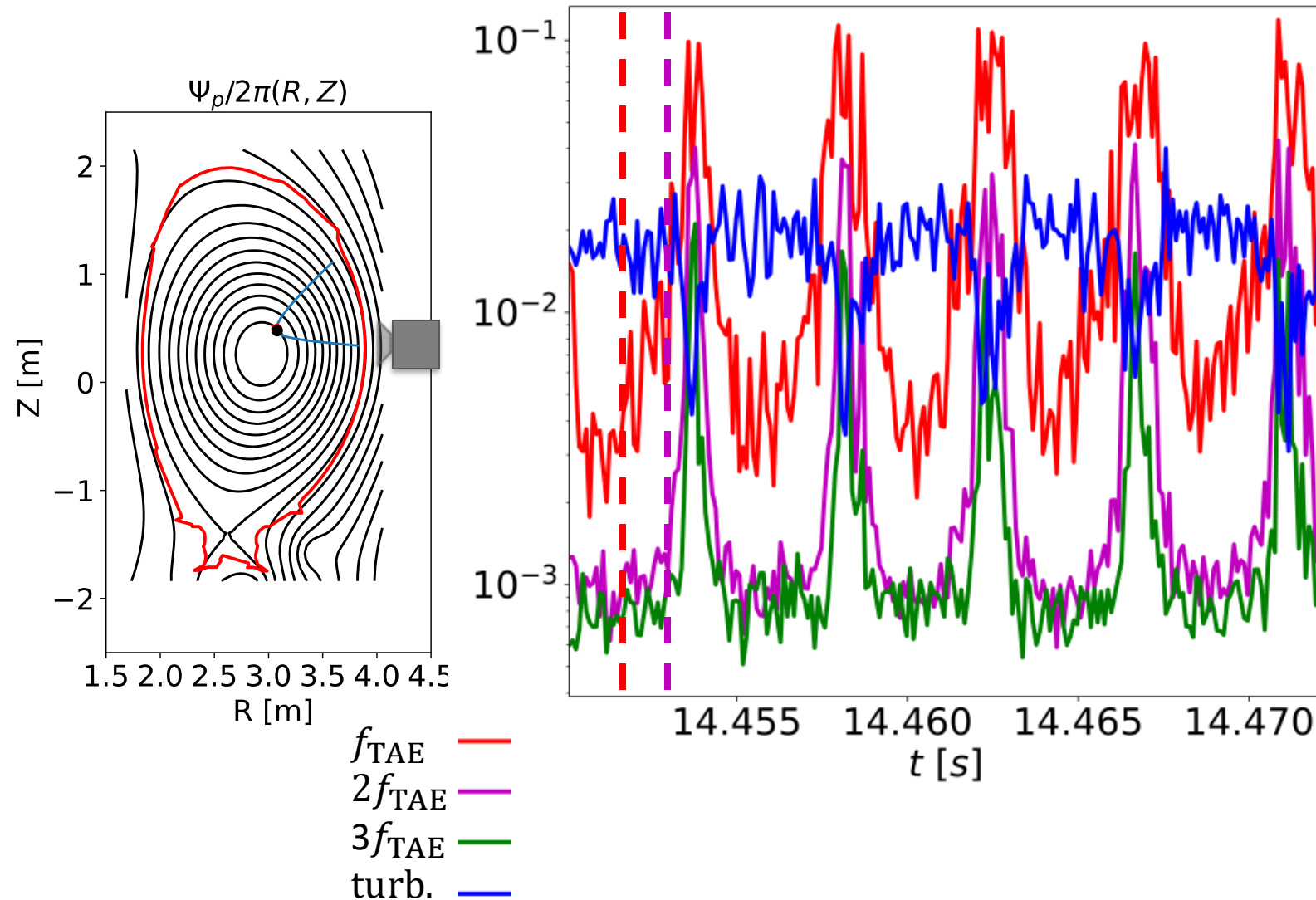


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- Power in **turbulence** frequencies ($f < 200$ kHz) decreases during bursts (predator-prey behavior?)

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Zoom into power spectrum

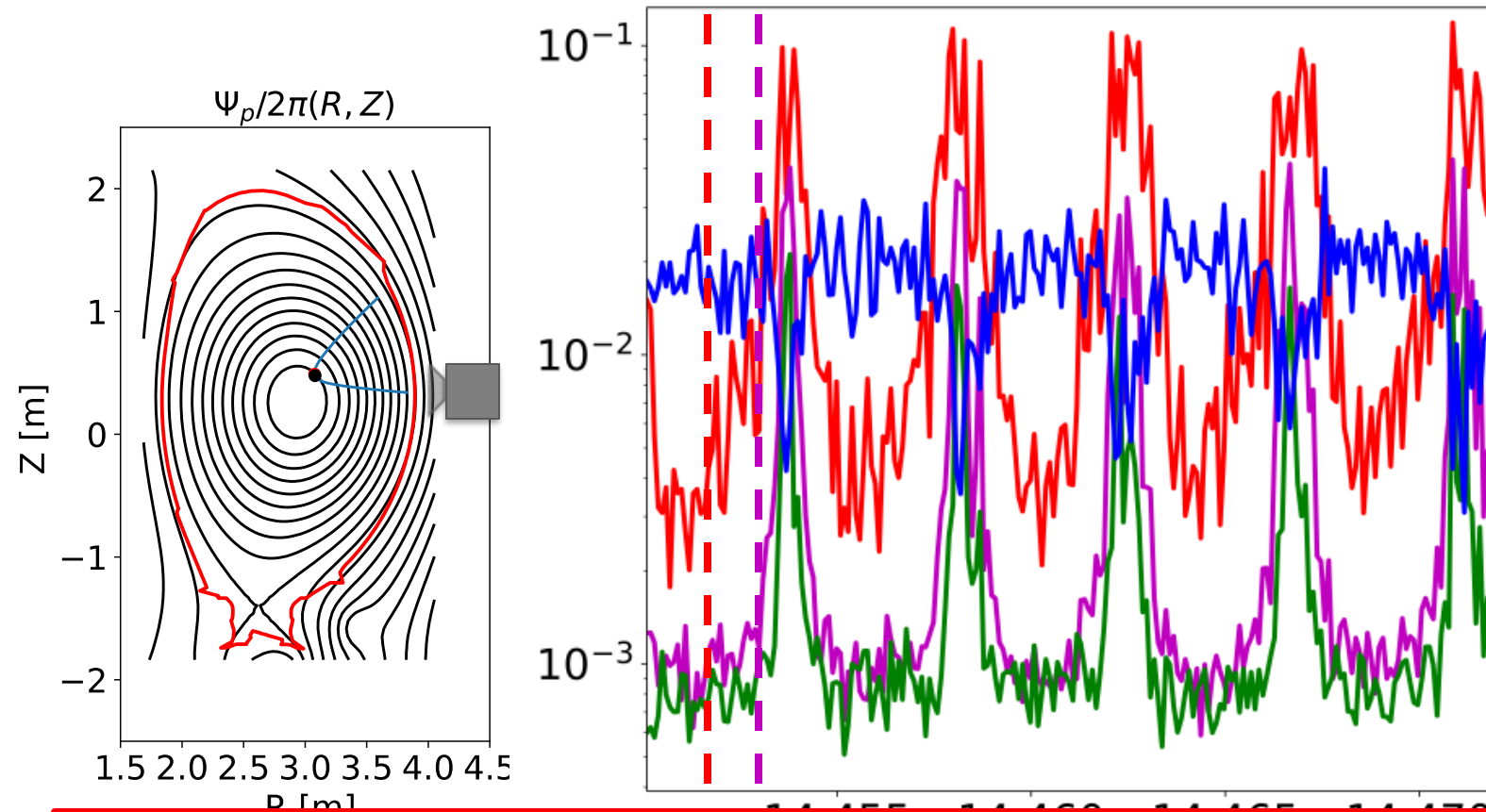


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- Power in **turbulence** frequencies ($f < 200$ kHz) decreases during bursts (predator-prey behavior?)
- **Causality:** *fundamental TAE precedes* higher gap modes & turb. stabilization

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Zoom into power spectrum



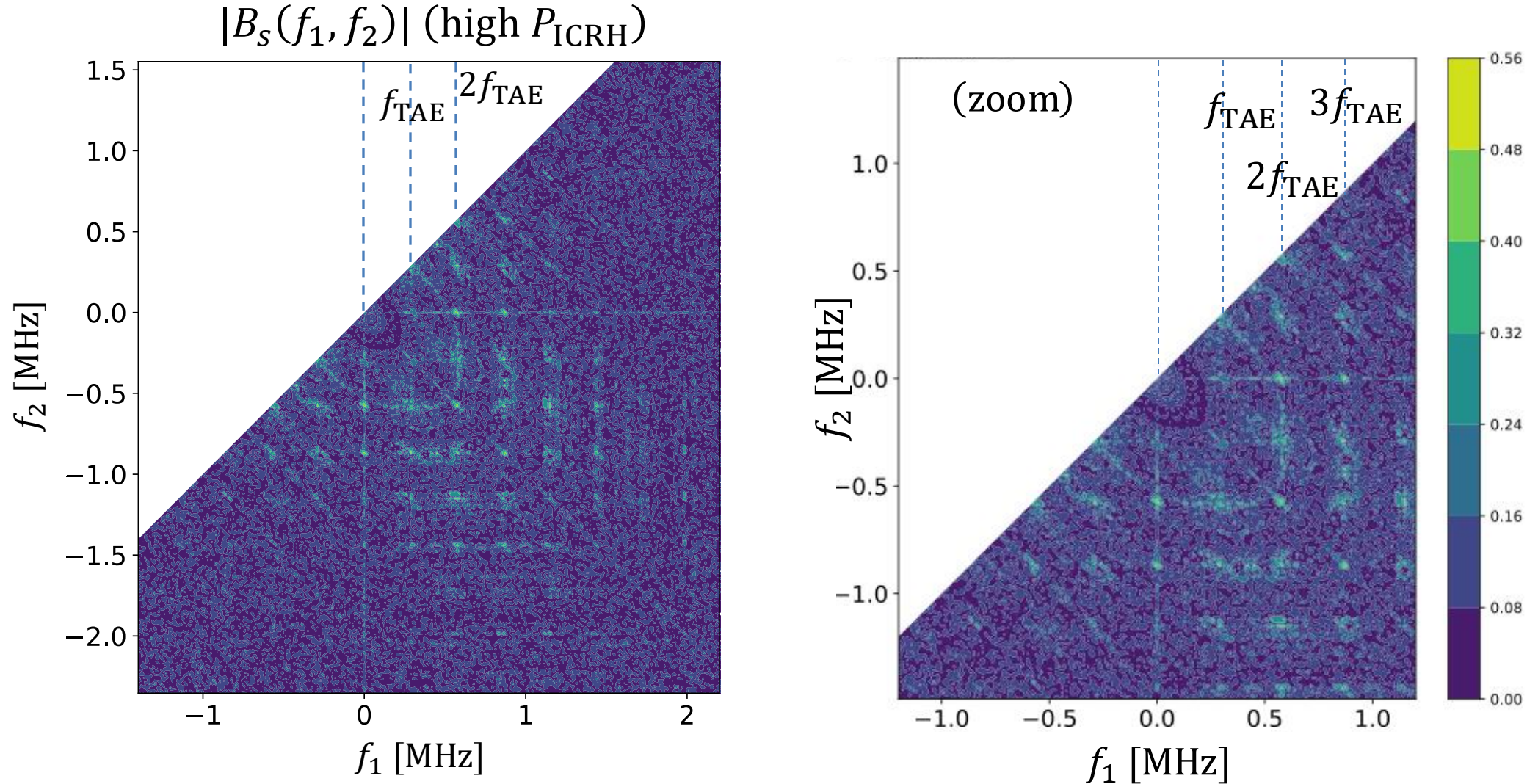
- Modes in higher gaps (up to $5f_{TAE}$) inside $q=1$ surface (and persist outside)
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- Power in **turbulence** frequencies ($f < 200$ kHz) decreases during bursts (predator-prey behavior?)

TAE in fundamental gap f_{TAE} precedes modes in higher gaps and turbulence stabilization \rightarrow suggests predator-prey behavior TAE-turbulence-(zonal flow)

turb. —

& turb. stabilization

The DBS bicoherence shows that the strongest phase-matching interactions involve $f = 0$. Observe mode-mode interactions up to $7f_{\text{TAE}}$

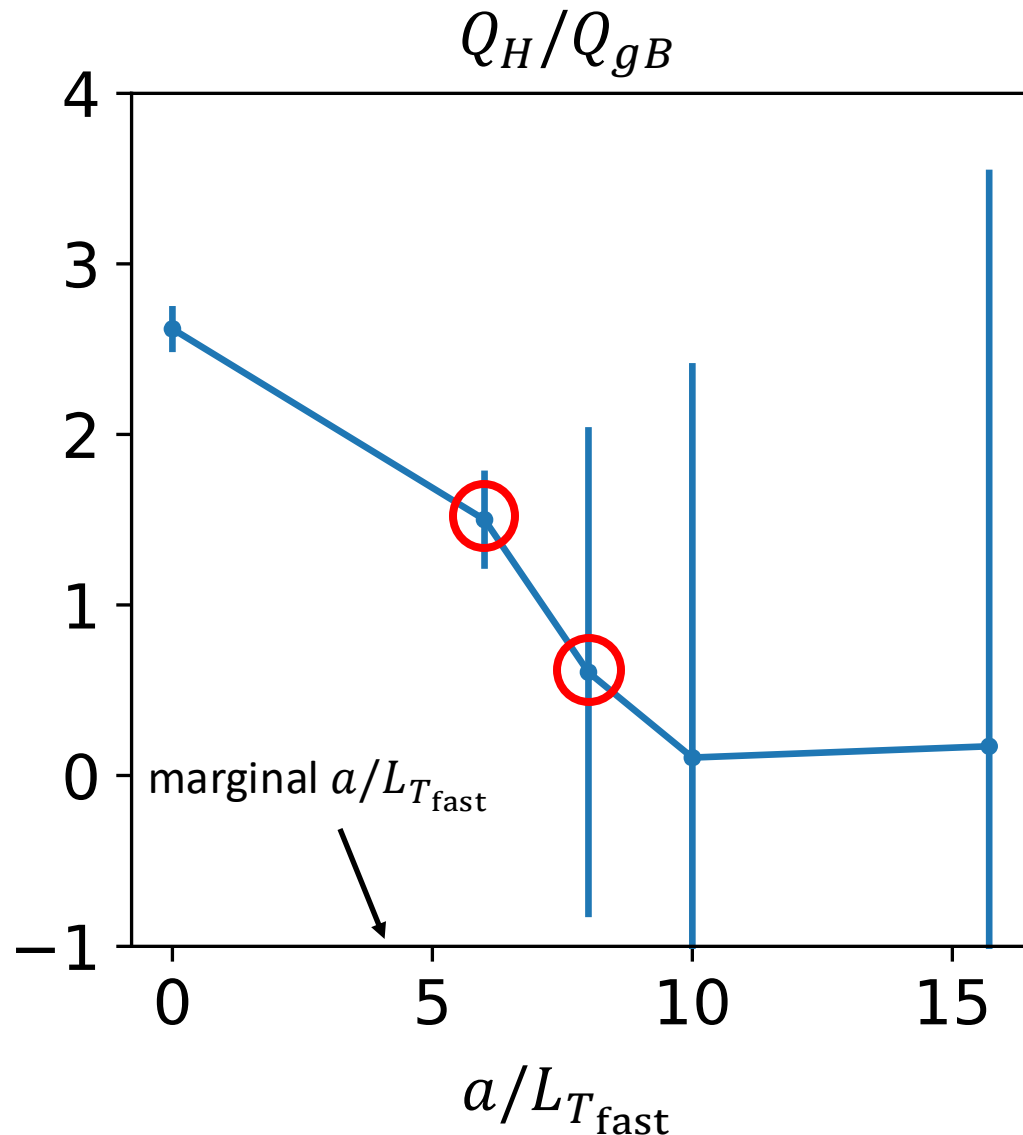


- Strongest interactions involve $(2f_{\text{TAE}}, 0)$ and $(3f_{\text{TAE}}, 0)$, not $(f_{\text{TAE}}, 0)$



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Local nonlinear CGYRO for high P_{ICRH} : turbulence is stabilized when the AE is driven unstable

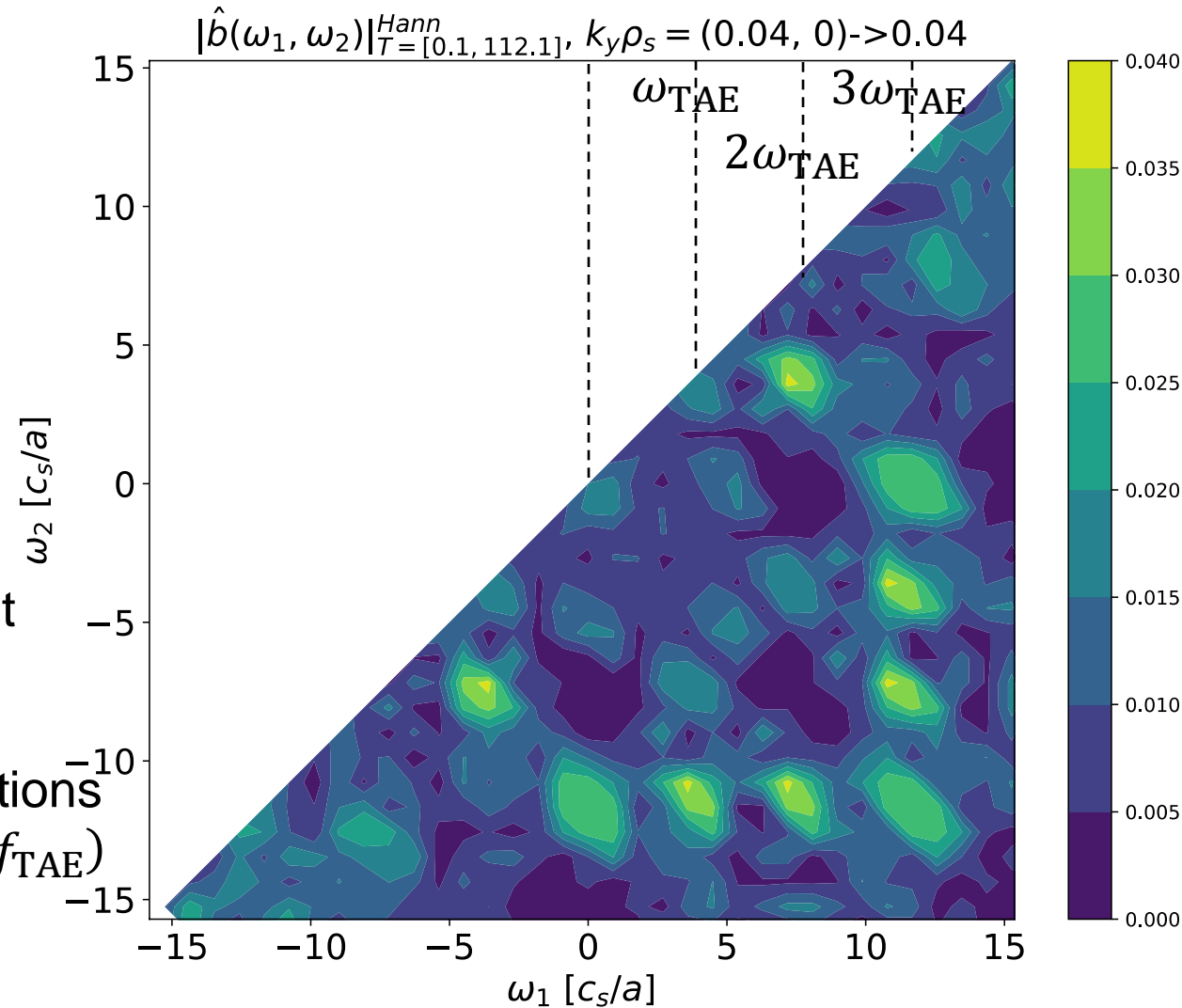
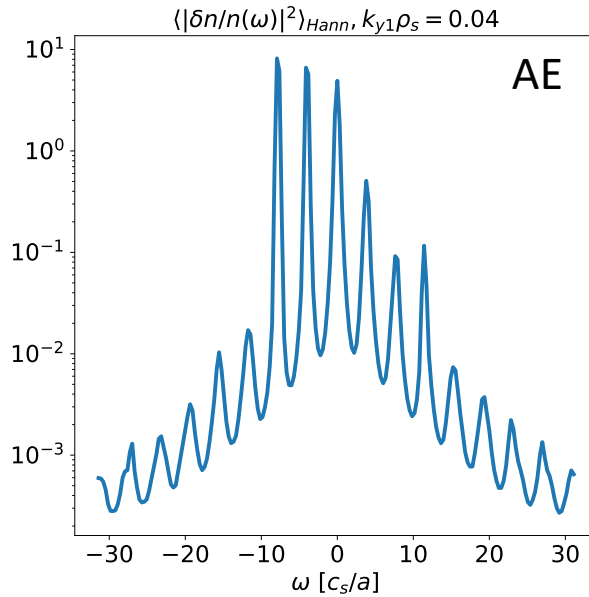
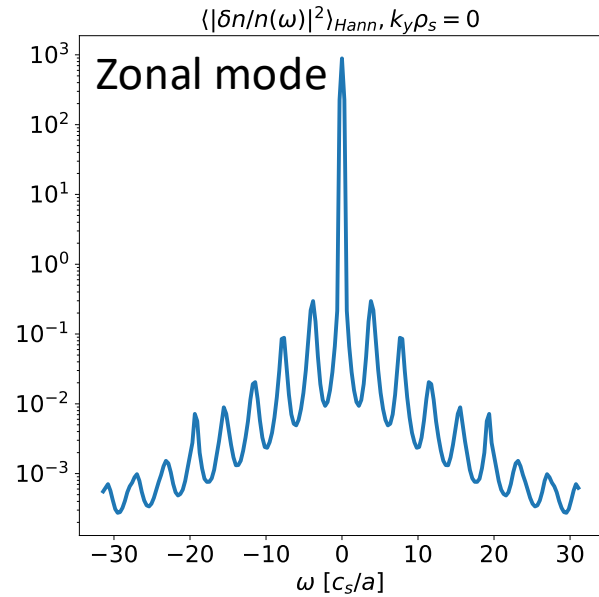


- Electromagnetic ($\delta\phi, \delta A_{||}$), fast-Maxwellian 3He ($T_f \approx 168 T_i$)
- AE+ITG scales:
 $k_y \rho_{SD} = [0.02, 1.26]$, $L_y = 314 \rho_{SD}$
 $k_x \rho_{SD} = [0.015, 2.93]$, $L_x = 410 \rho_{SD}$
- Heat flux dominated by ions for no EPs, $Q_i/Q_{gB} \approx 3$
- Stabilization of $Q_{i,e}$ with unstable AE
 $a/L_{T_{fast}} \gtrsim 4$ (marginal AE instability)



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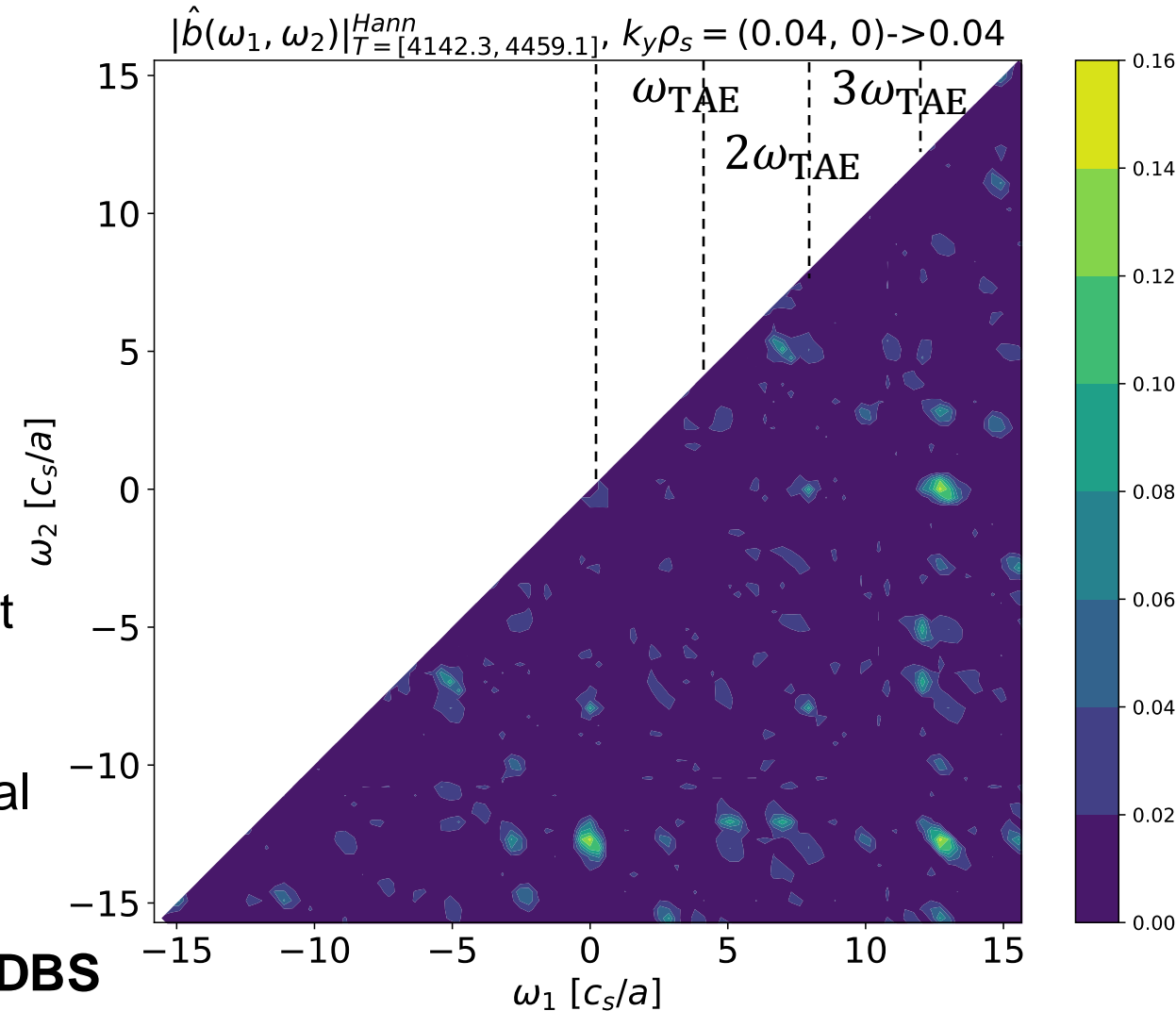
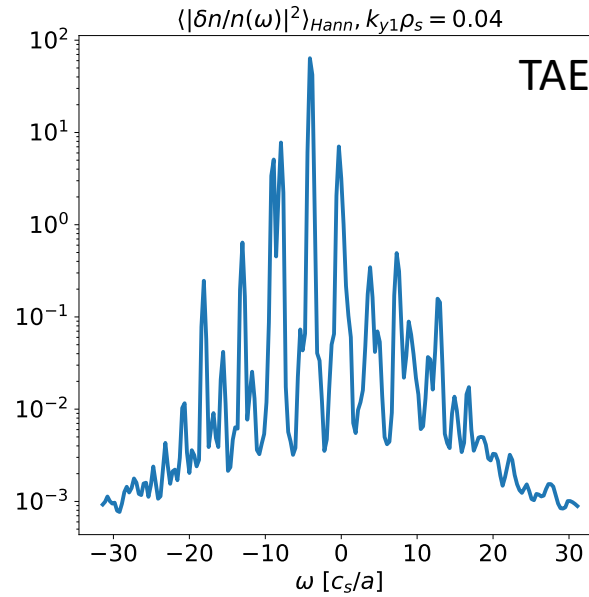
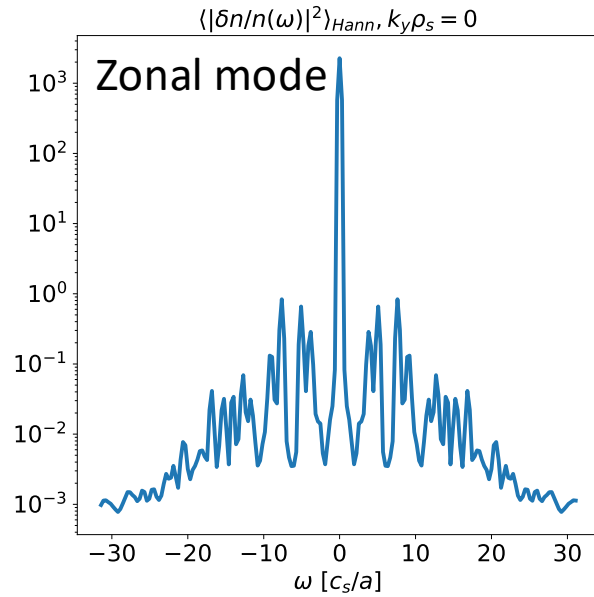
Density power spectrum and bicoherence at $a/L_{Tfast} = 6$ (low drive) exhibits harmonics of f_{TAE} and dominant mode-mode interactions



- Zonal δn_e response exhibits large $f = 0$ component
- AE is unidirectional, exhibits harmonics of f_{TAE}
- Bicoherence exhibits dominant mode-mode interactions $(\pm 2f_{TAE}, \pm f_{TAE})$, $(\pm 3f_{TAE}, \mp f_{TAE})$, and $(\pm 3f_{TAE}, \mp 2f_{TAE})$
- Subdominant $(\pm 3f_{TAE}, 0)$

- **Consistent with medium P_{ICRH} measurements from DBS**

Density power spectrum and bicoherence at $a/L_{Tfast} = 8$ (med drive) exhibits harmonics of f_{TAE} and dominant interaction with $f = 0$



- Zonal δn_e response exhibits large $f = 0$ component
- AE is unidirectional, exhibits harmonics of f_{TAE}
- Bicoherence exhibits dominant interaction with zonal component ($\pm 3f_{TAE}, 0$), subdominant ($\pm 2f_{TAE}, 0$)
- **Consistent with high P_{ICRH} measurements from DBS**



To our knowledge: *the first experimental confirmation of a zero-frequency fluctuation that is pumped by an Alfvén eigenmode in a magnetically-confined plasma [*].*

Confirmed by local nonlinear gyrokinetic simulations.

- JET discharge with dominant e- heating (MeV range fast ions) shows T_i and $H_{89,P}$ increase with P_{ICRH} , decrease in $\chi_i \rightarrow$ **enhanced total confinement**.
- Alfvénic modes (tornado TAEs) exhibit nonlinear phase-matching relations with a **zero-frequency fluctuation**, and suggest **predator-prey** behavior TAE-turbulence-zonal flow.
- **Nonlinear CGYRO confirms** nonlinear phase-matching between $f=0$ and AE mode \rightarrow *zero-frequency fluctuation could be responsible for enhanced total plasma confinement, could balance deleterious energetic particle transport by the AEs*

[*] Ruiz Ruiz *et al.*, PRL 2025