

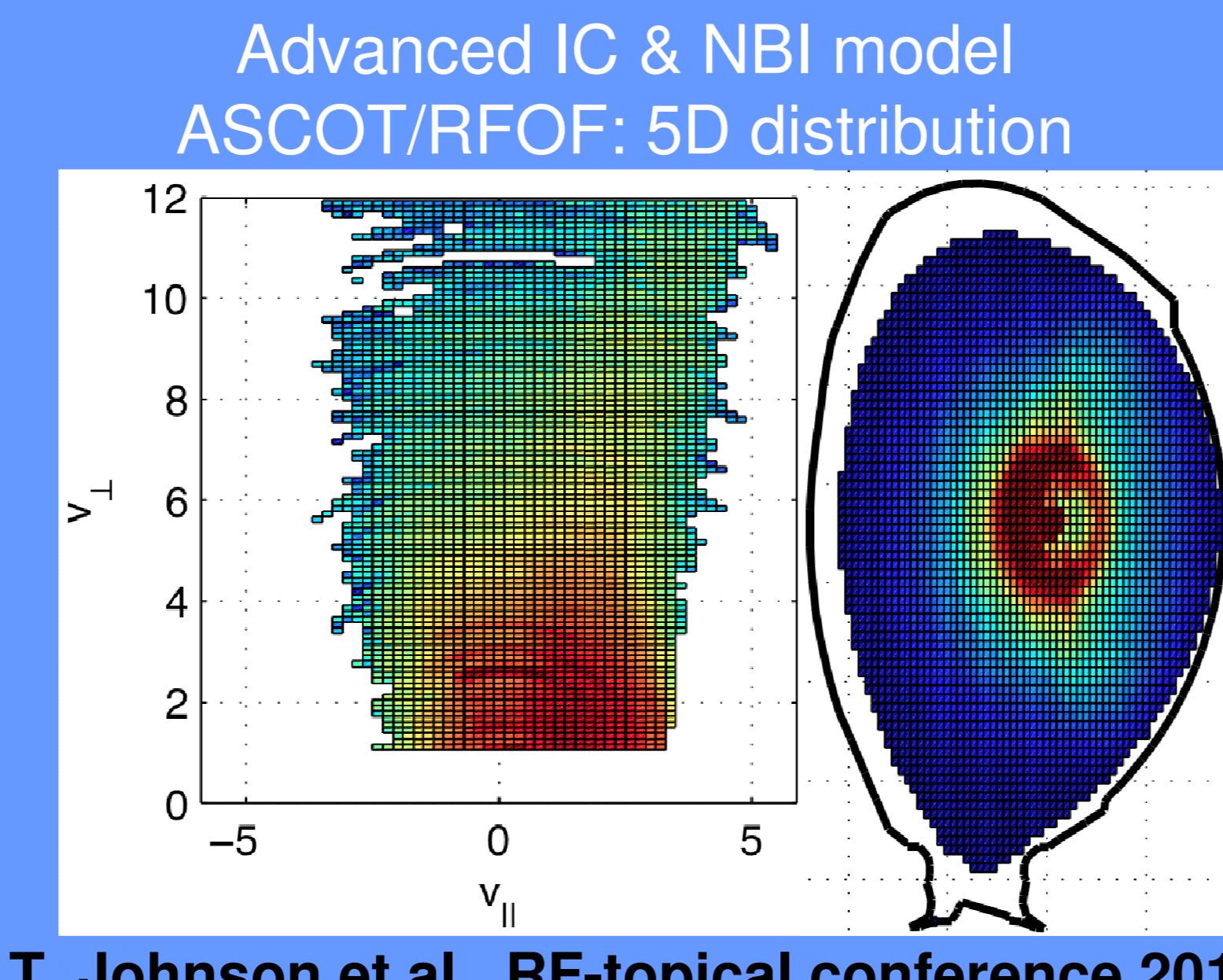
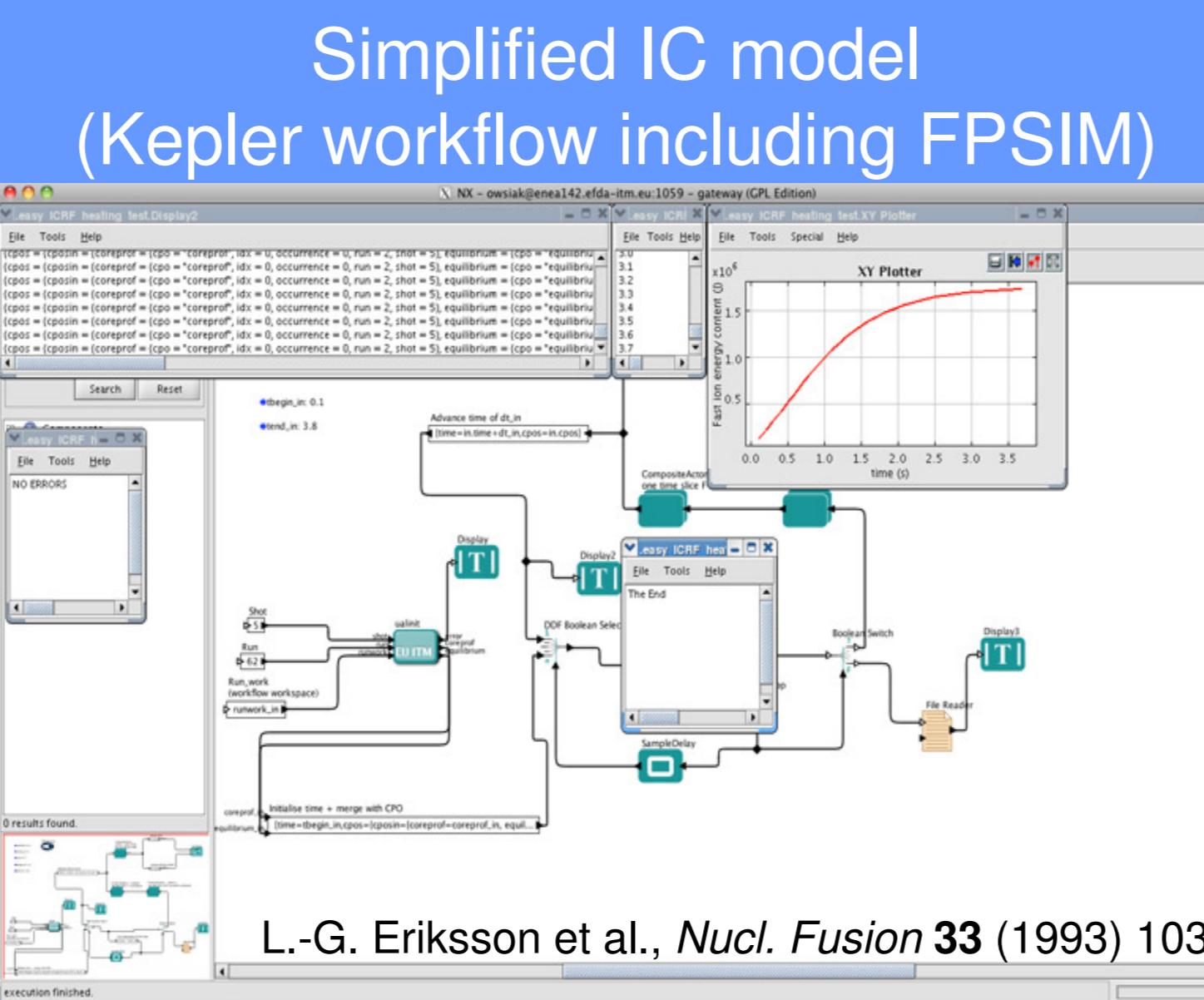
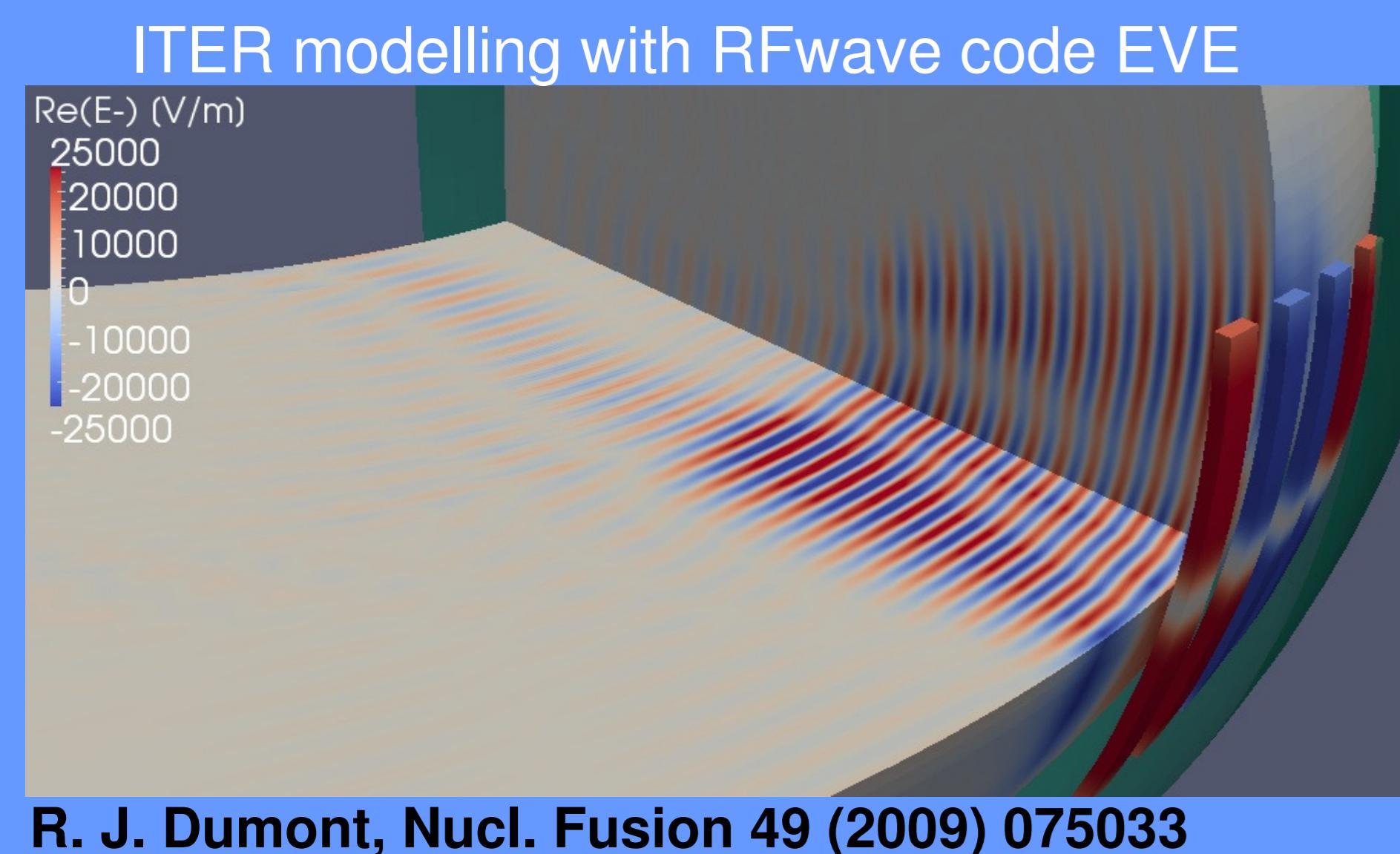


Heating, Current Drive and Fast Particles Physics (2)

IC&NBI physics

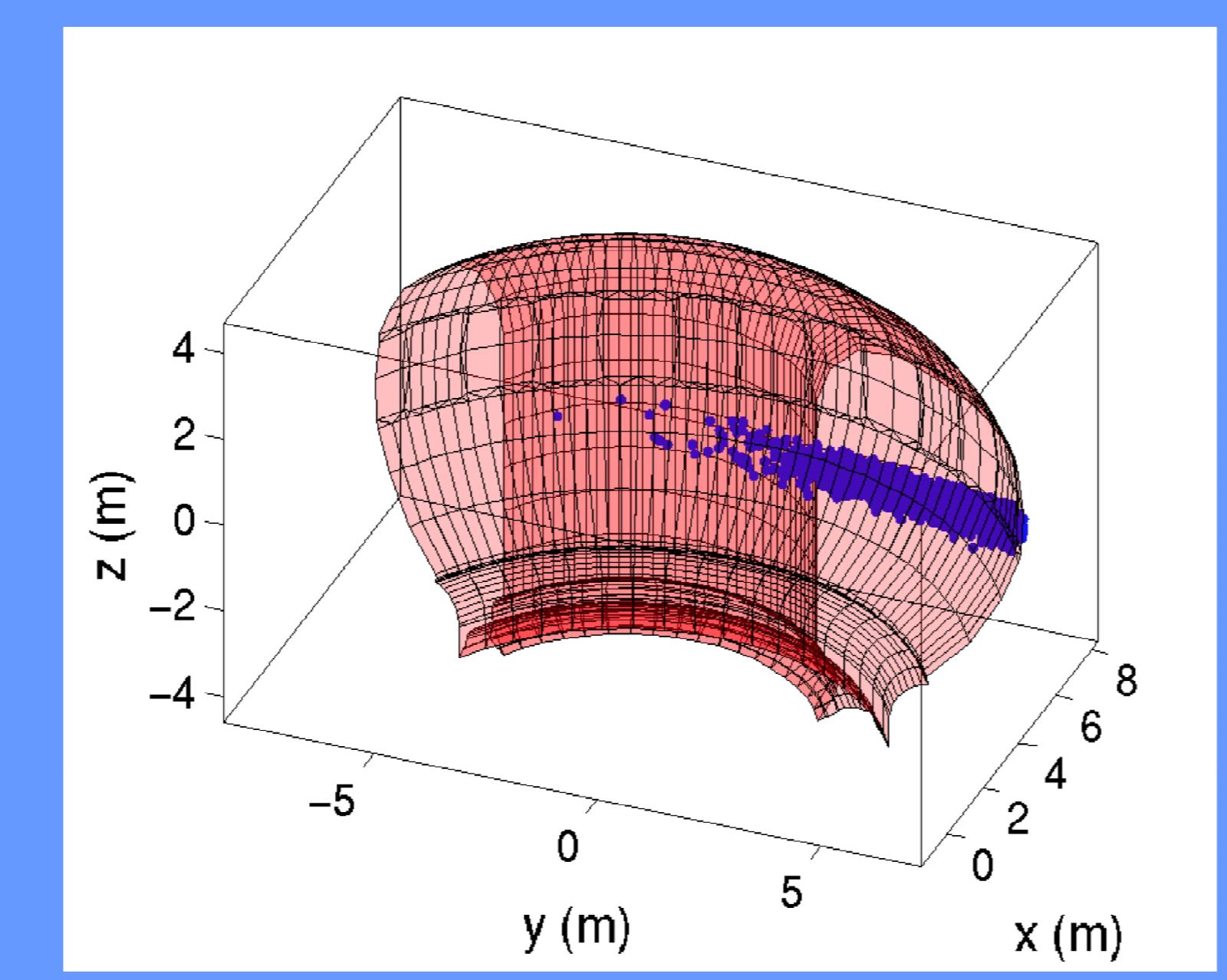
Ion Cyclotron (IC) modelling requires both:

- Wave codes: e.g. TORIC, EVE
- Kinetic codes:
 - Simple model FPSIM (Fokker-Planck from PION), SELFO-light for e.g full pulse modelling
 - Advanced model New RF library, RFOF, for Monte Carlo codes build and coupled to ASCOT and SPOT



Neutral Beams (NBI) modelling requires

- NBI sources: e.g. BBNBI, NEMO, SNBI
- NBI slowing down modules: e.g. ASCOT, SPOT, NBISIM



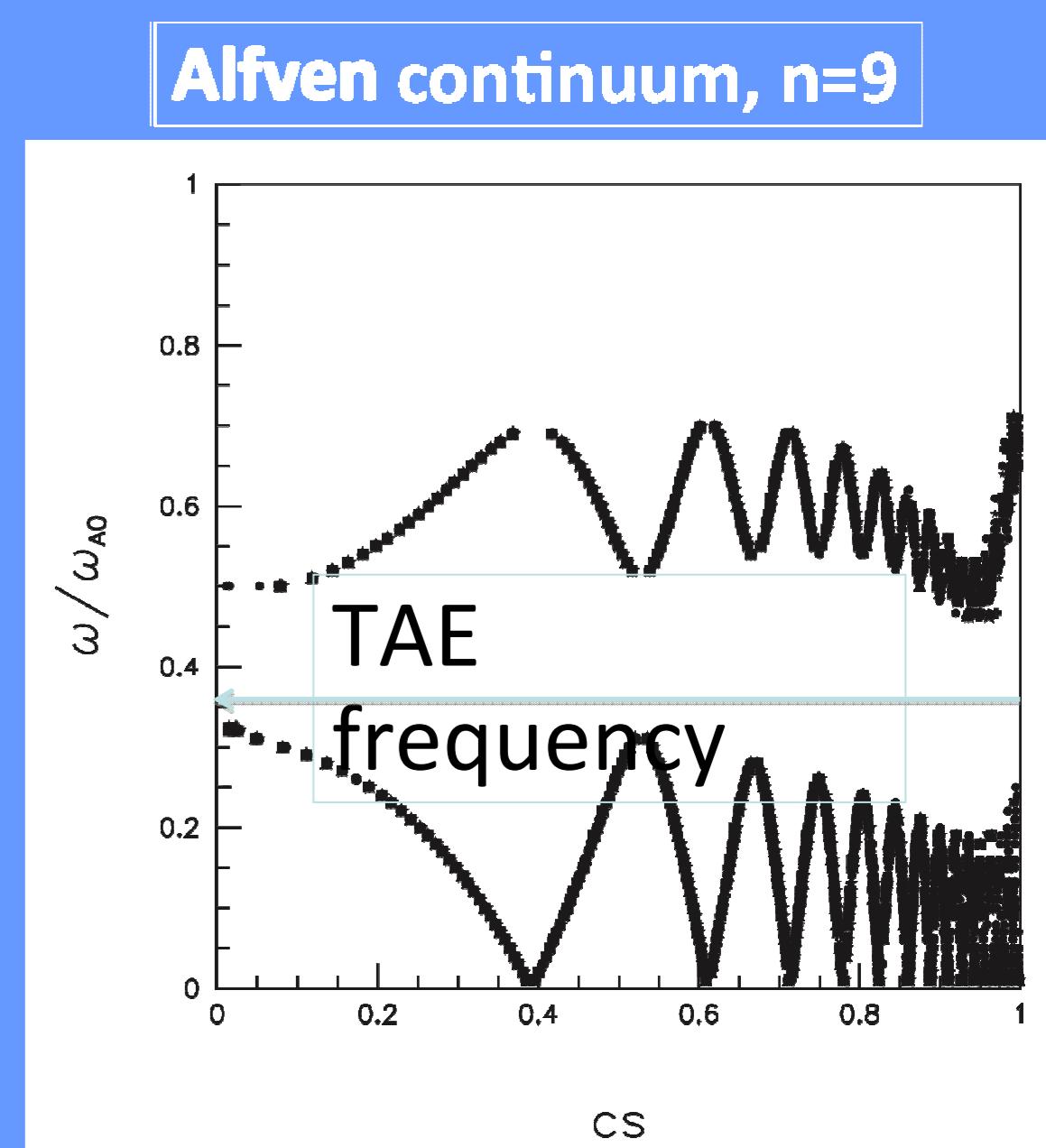
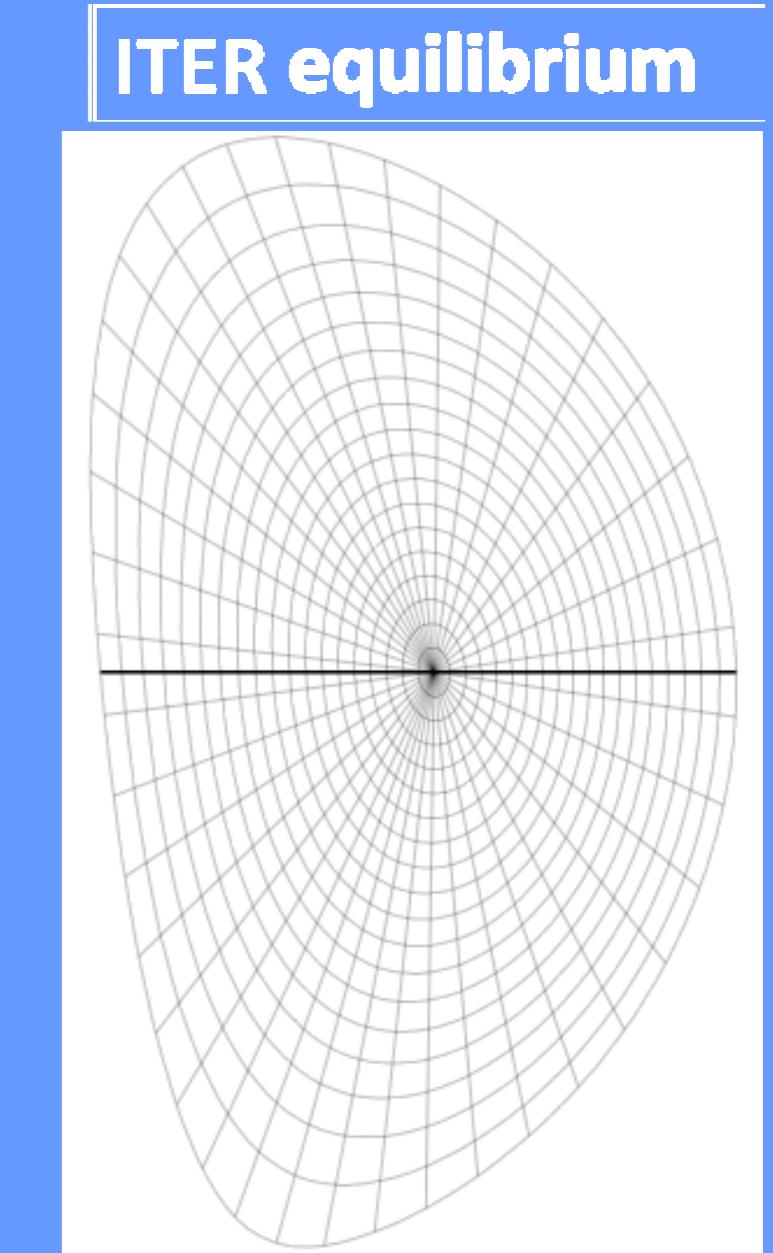
Fast particle physics

In a burning plasma, fast α particles are expected to transfer their energy via Coulomb collisions to the thermal plasma, thus providing a (nuclear self-) heating mechanism and a route to ignition.

The fusion reactions and/or auxiliary heating systems generate energetic particles characterized by velocities in the super-Alfvénic range, that can resonate with, and possibly destabilize, shear Alfvén modes (TAEs, EPMS, ...).

The mutual nonlinear interaction of shear Alfvén and energetic particles can, in turn, affect the energetic ion transport and confinement properties.

HYMAGYC is the new HYbrid MAGneto-hydrodynamic GYrokinetic Code currently being developed by ENEA-Frascati and fully integrated with the ITM data structure.



TAE perturbed velocity components (v^s, v^χ, v^0)

