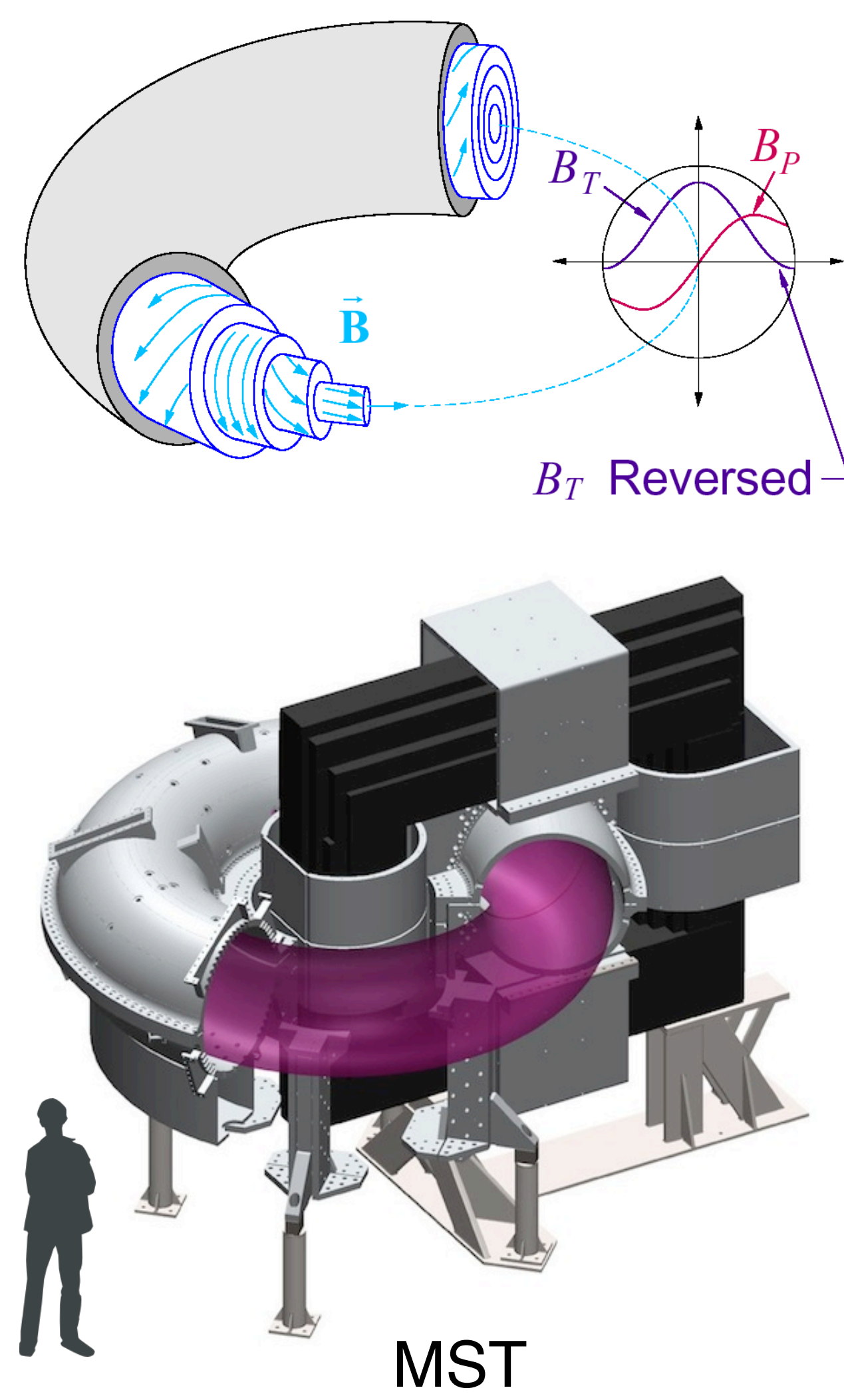


“ m=0 tearing modes play a major role in many physical processes such as the ion heating, momentum transport, and magnetic relaxation of the RFP* ”

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 Center for Magnetic Self Organization in Laboratory and Astrophysical Plasma
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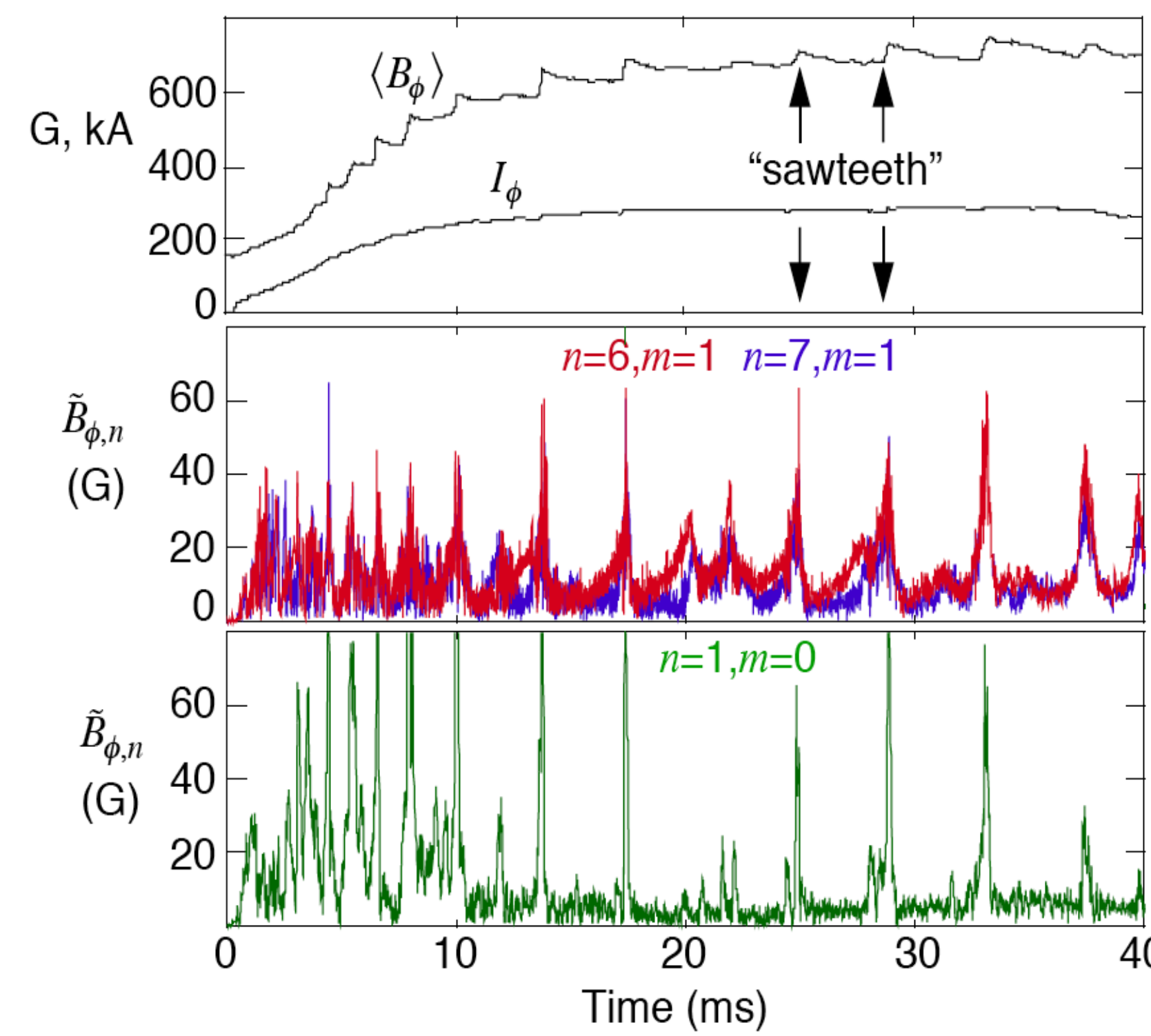
The reversed field pinch and MST



MST parameters:

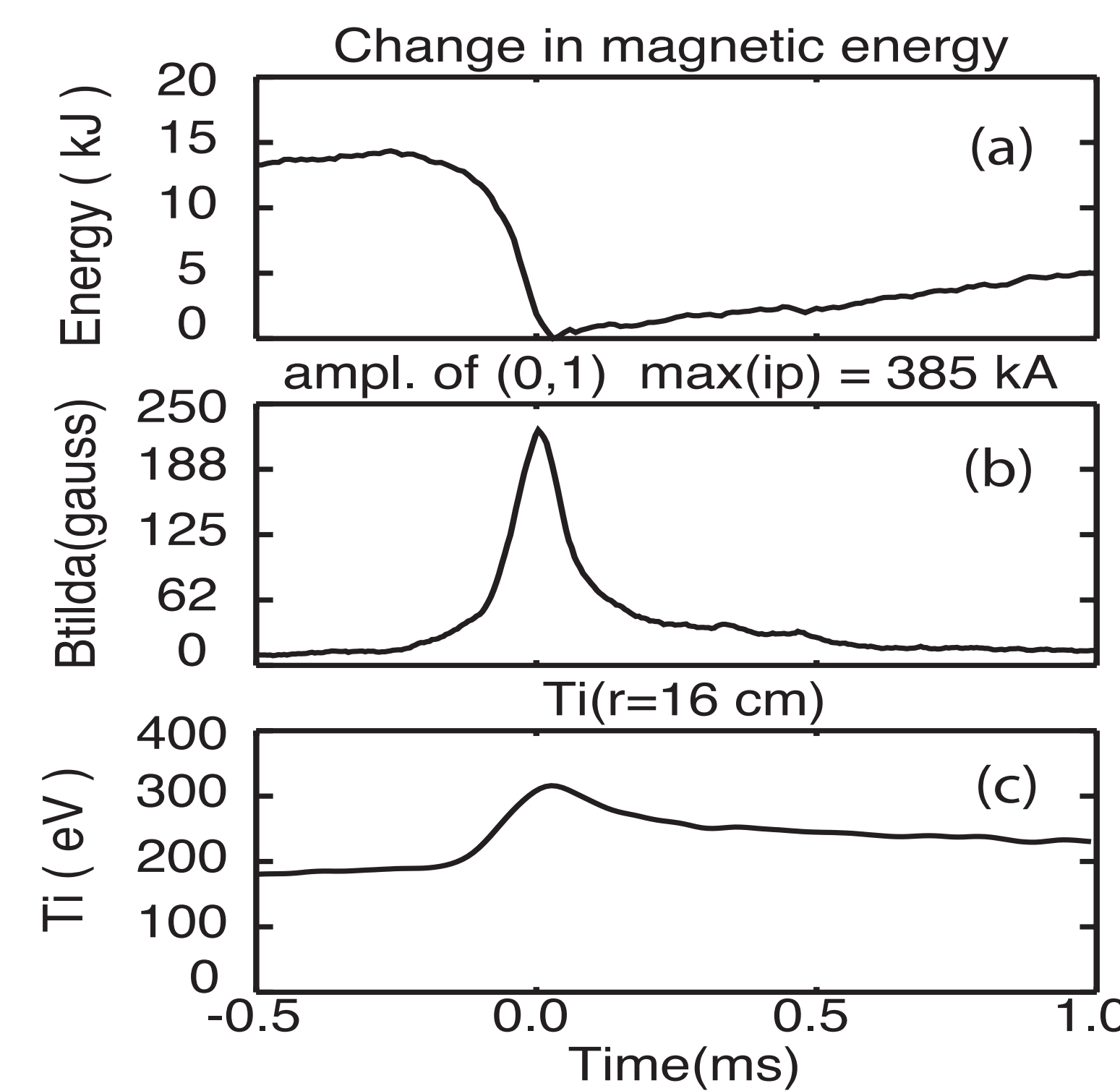
- $R/a = 1.5 \text{ m}/0.5 \text{ m}$
- $n \sim 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$
- $T_e < 2 \text{ keV}$
- $T_{ion} \sim T_e$
- $B < 0.5 \text{ T}$
- $\tau_A \sim 1 \mu\text{s}$
- $\rho_{ion} \sim 1 \text{ cm}$
- $\beta < 25\%$
- $S = 5 \times 10^{5-6}$

Sawteeth are quasi-periodic impulsive reconnection events



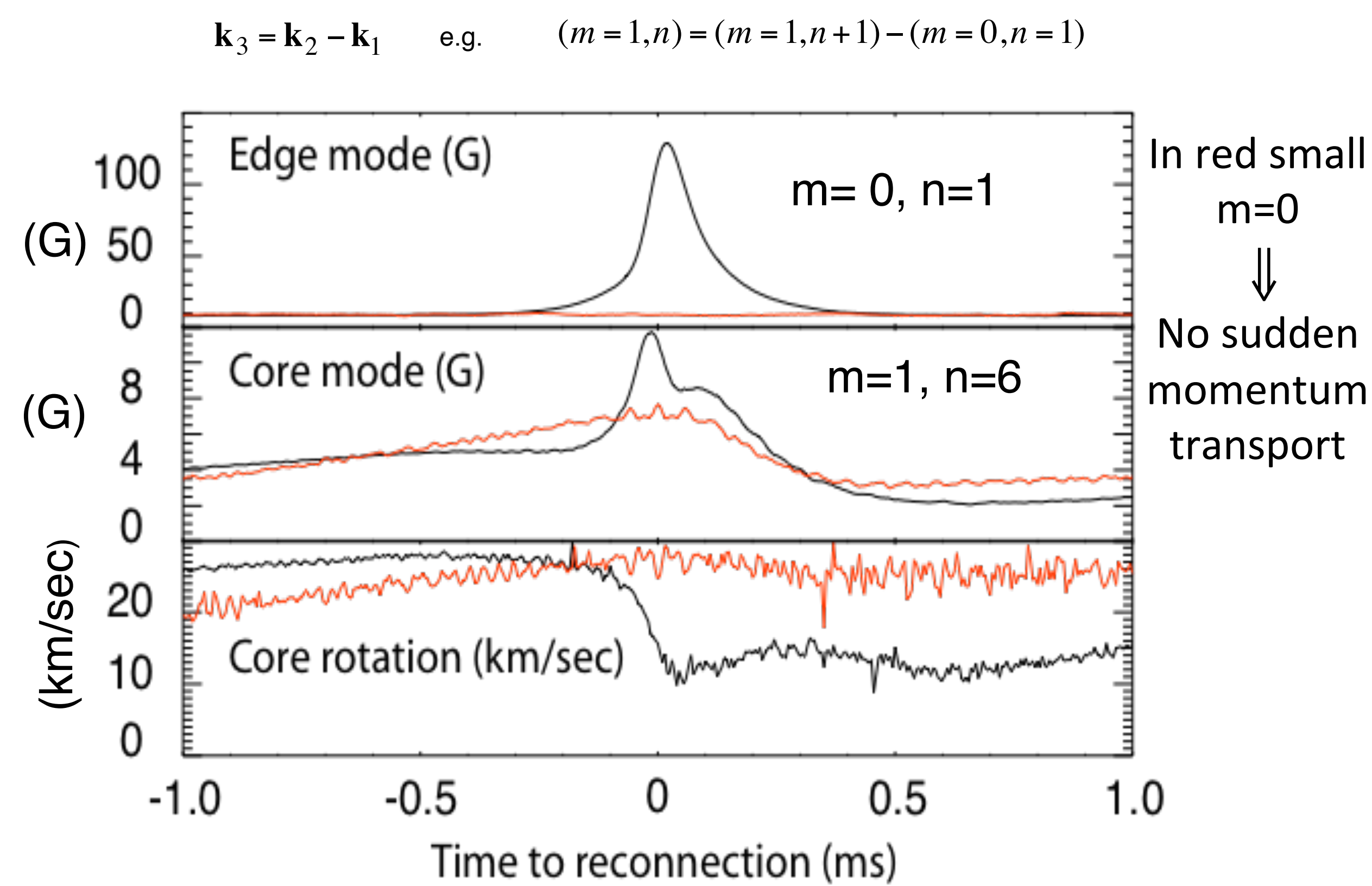
Core-resonant $m=1$ modes are largest, calculated to be linearly unstable from gradient $\nabla_r (J_{\parallel}/B)$
 Edge-resonant $m=0$ modes are linearly stable, excited by nonlinear coupling to $m=1$ spectrum

Majority ions, Deuterium, are strongly heated at a sawtooth crash



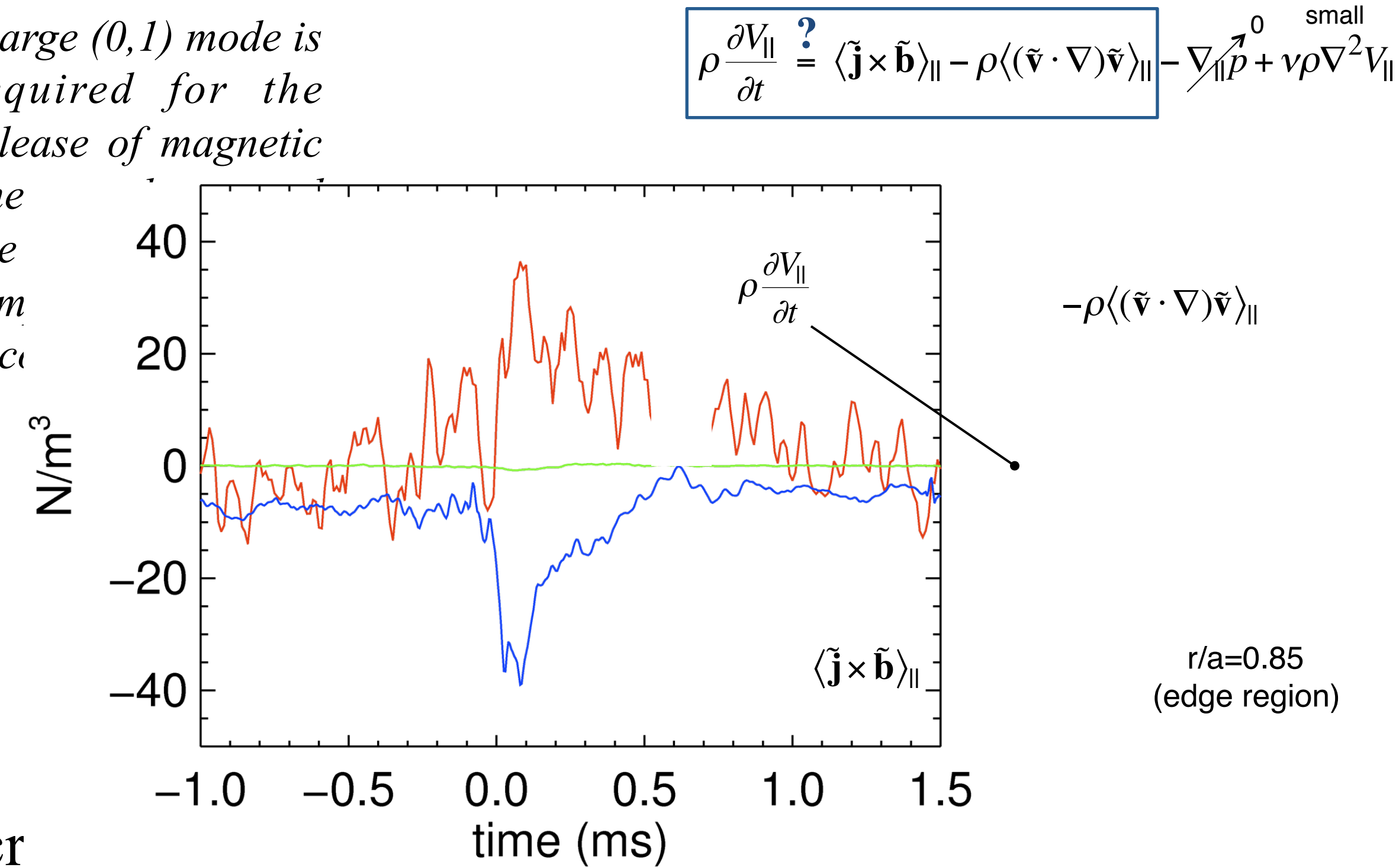
Large (0,1) mode is required for the release of magnetic energy
 Large (0,1) mode is required for the release of magnetic energy

Momentum relaxation and stresses are strongest when nonlinear coupling of tearing modes occurs.

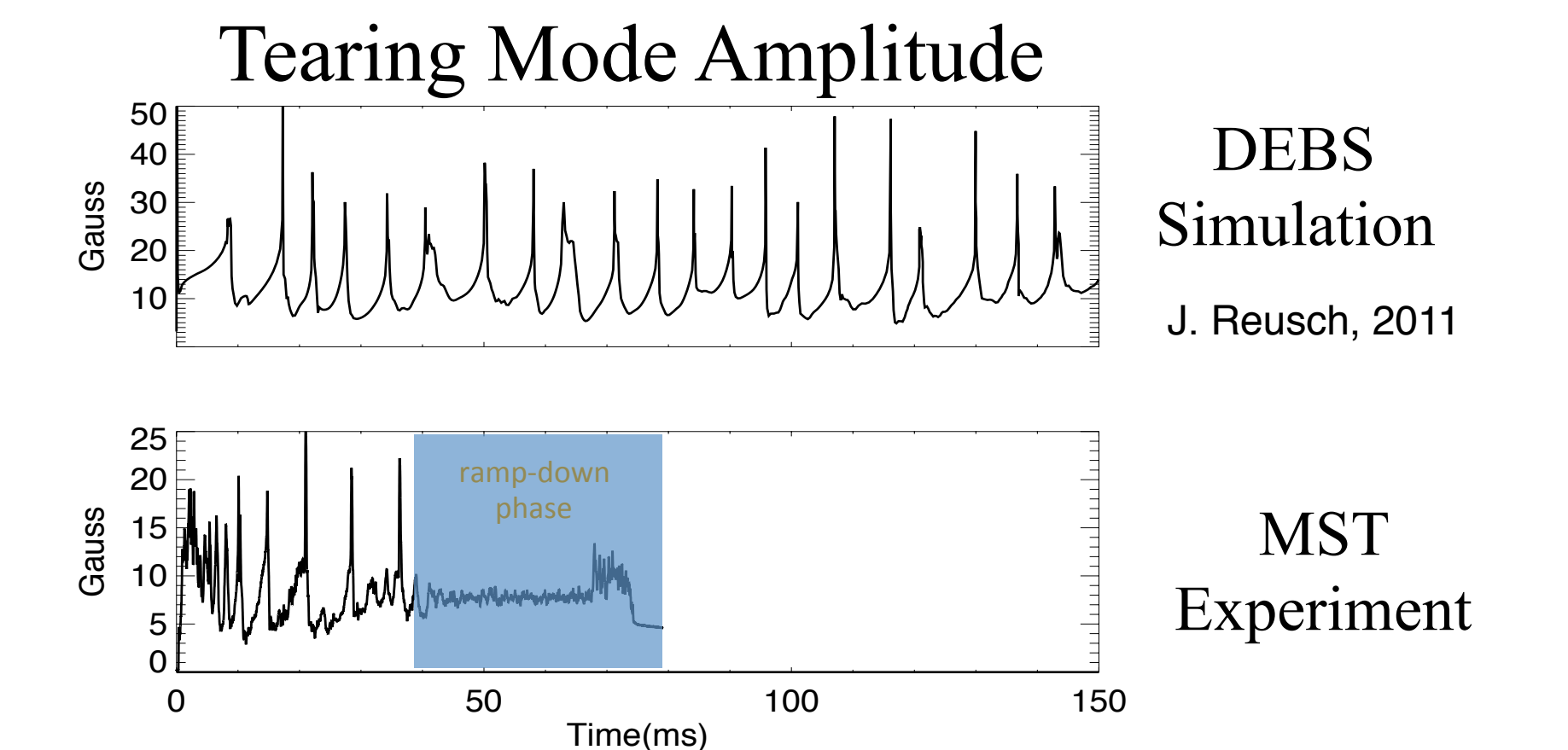


In red small $m=0$
 No sudden momentum transport

The Reynolds and Maxwell stresses burst to large amplitudes during sawteeth.

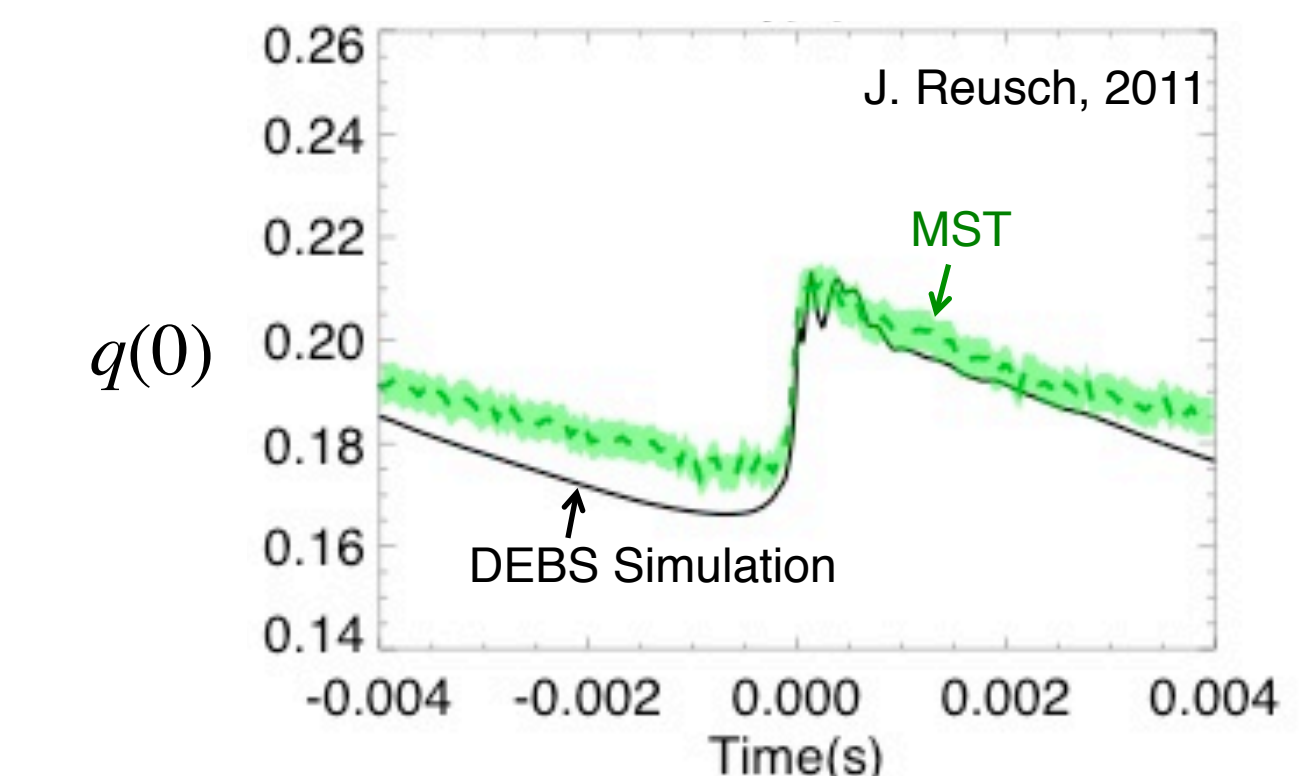


Computation produces sawtooth cycle with features very much like MST observations

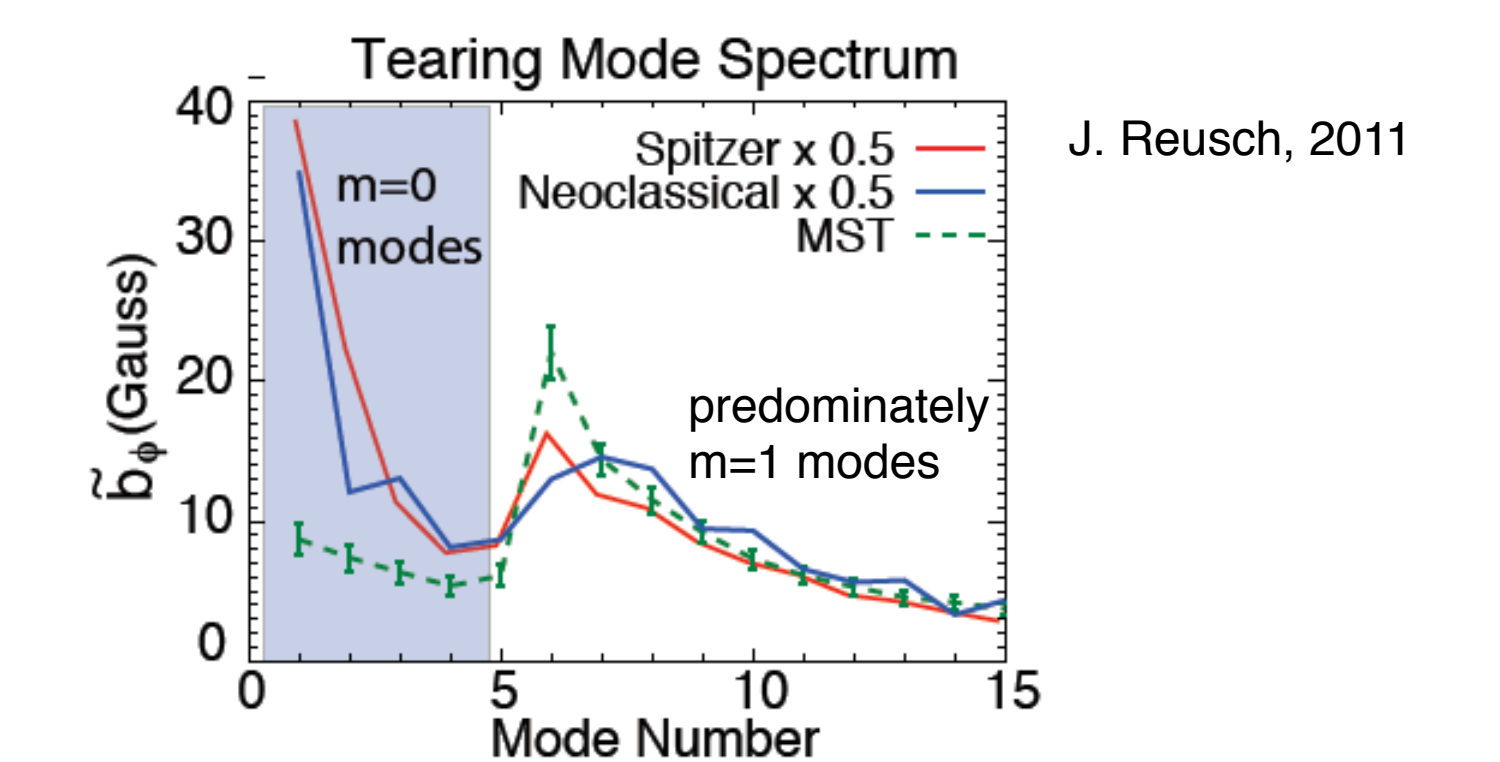


Evolution of the magnetic equilibrium in experiment and computation is nearly identical

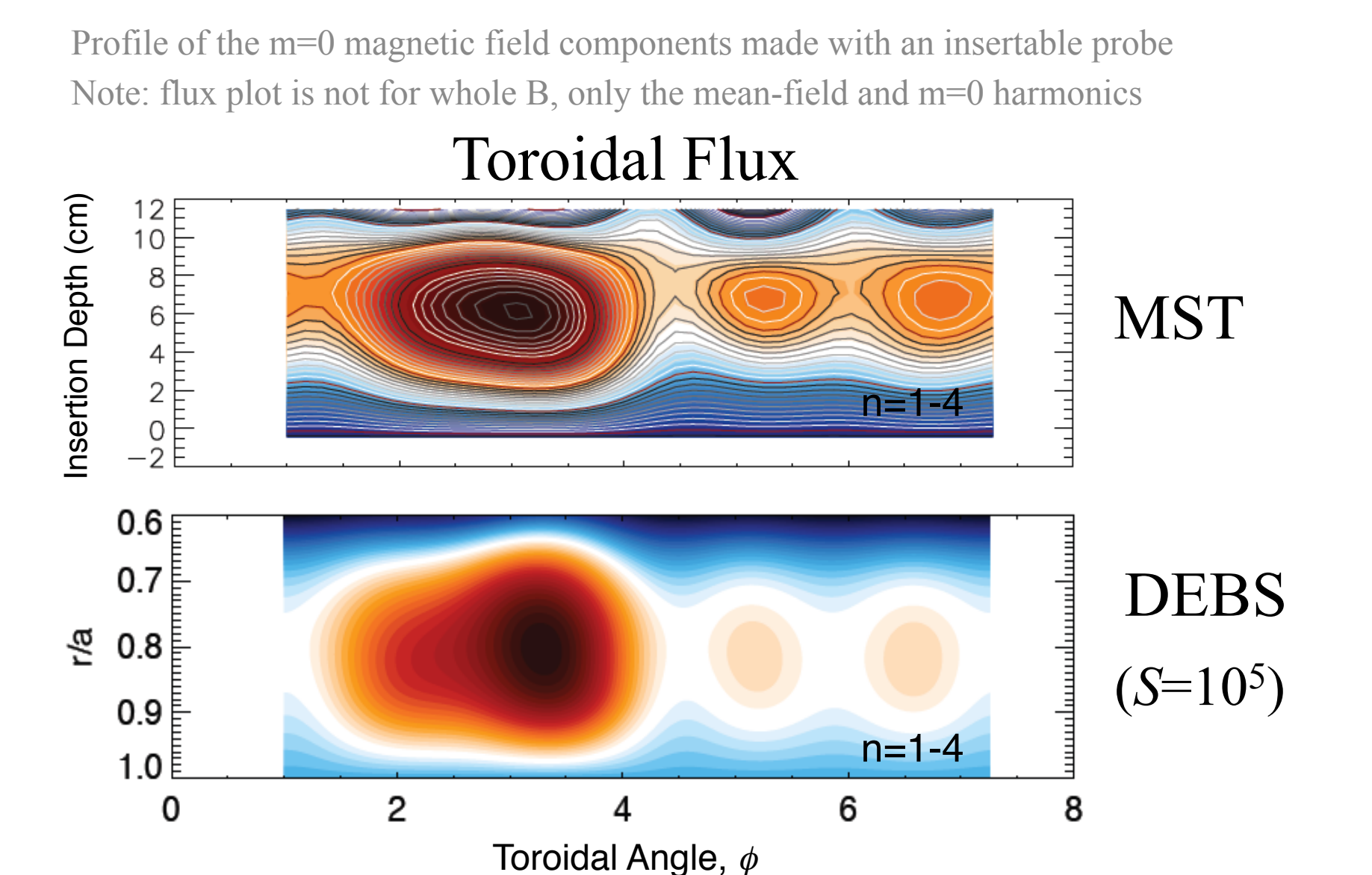
On-axis Safety Factor



Tearing mode spectrum similar to MST, but amplitudes in DEBS are systematically 2X or so larger



Multi-harmonic yields fine structure in the m=0 layer

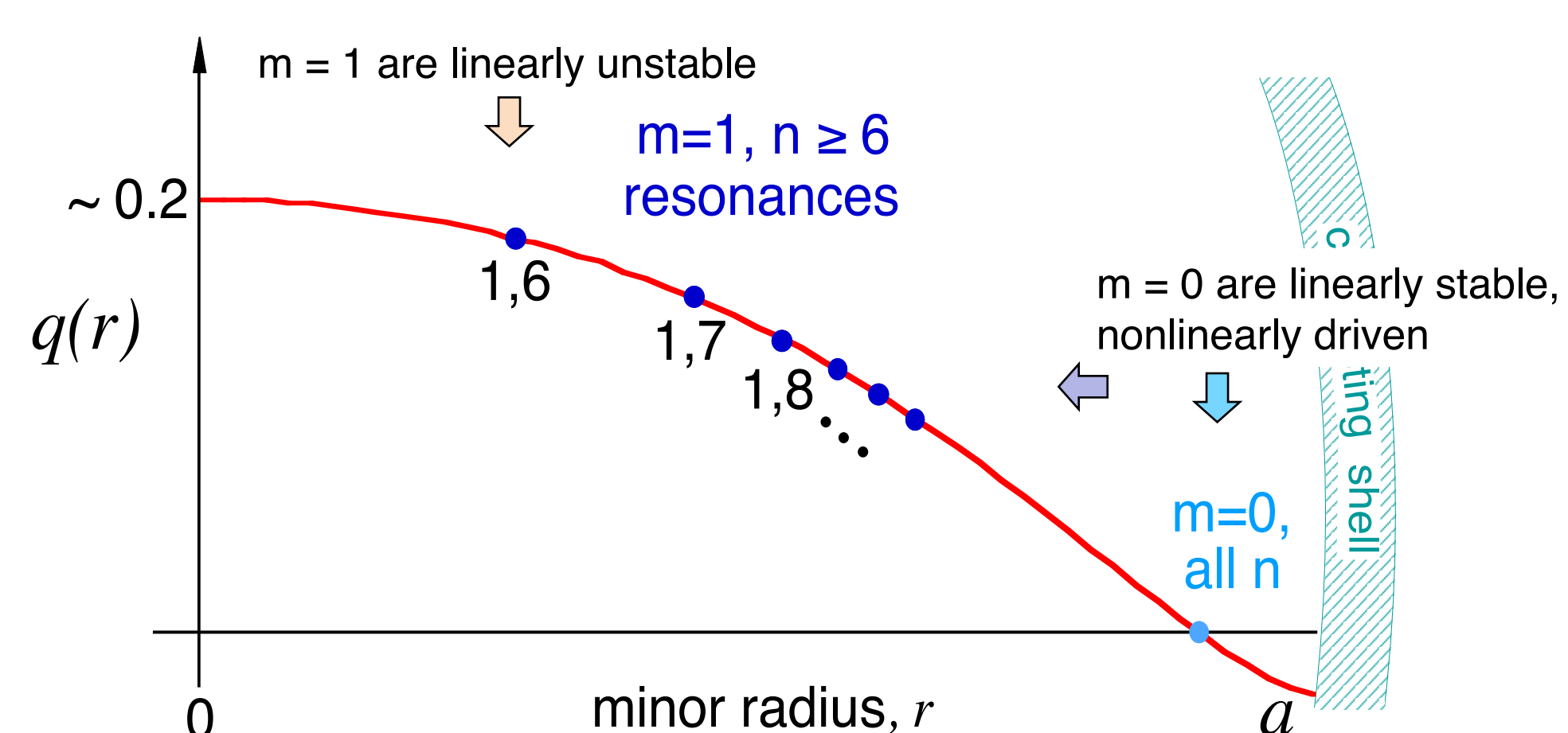


Tearing instability and nonlinear coupling results in multiple magnetic reconnection sites

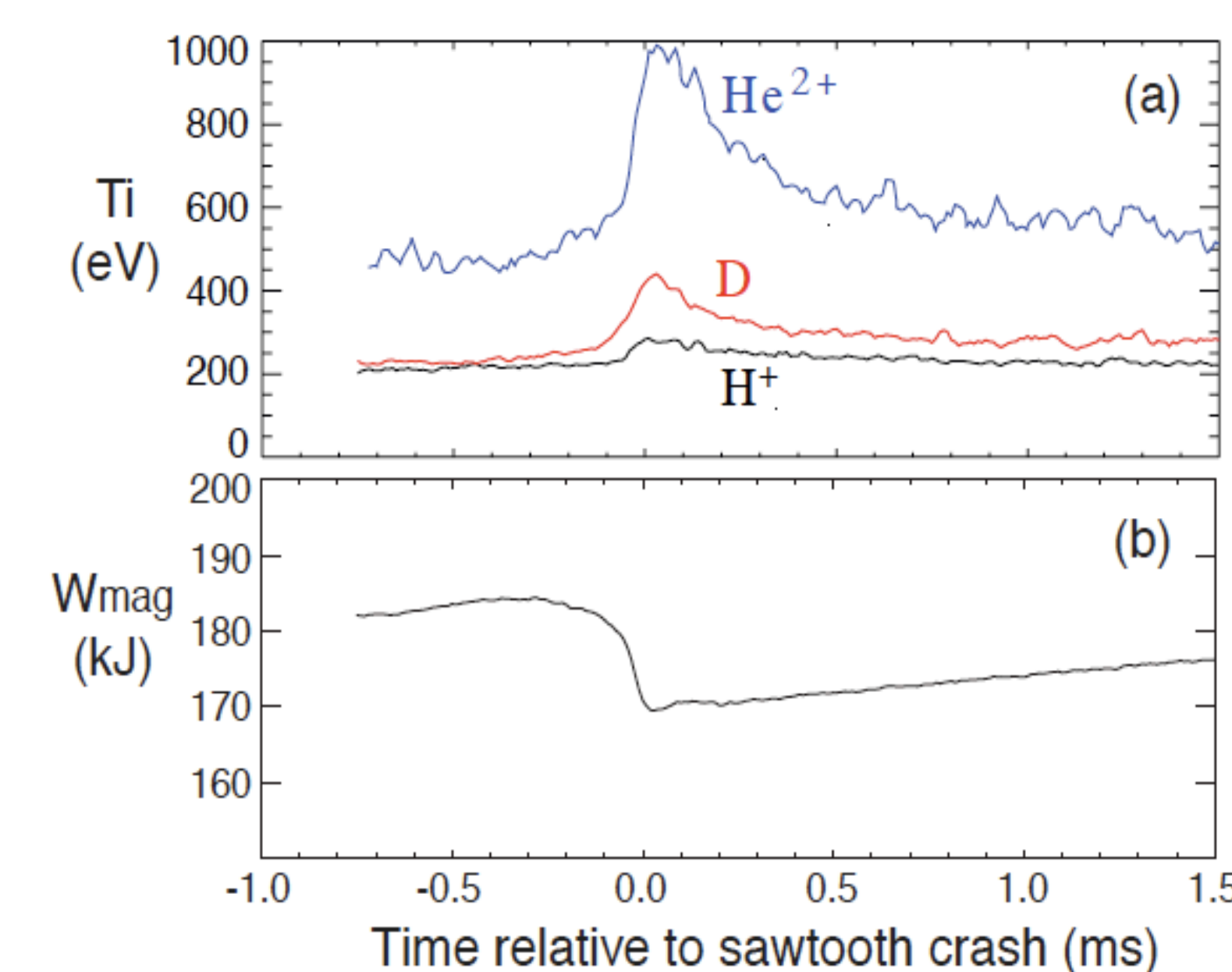
Tearing resonance:

$$0 = \mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{B} = \frac{m}{r} B_\theta + \frac{n}{R} B_\phi \implies q(r) = \frac{r B_\phi}{R B_\theta} = \frac{m}{n}$$

m = poloidal mode number
 n = toroidal mode number



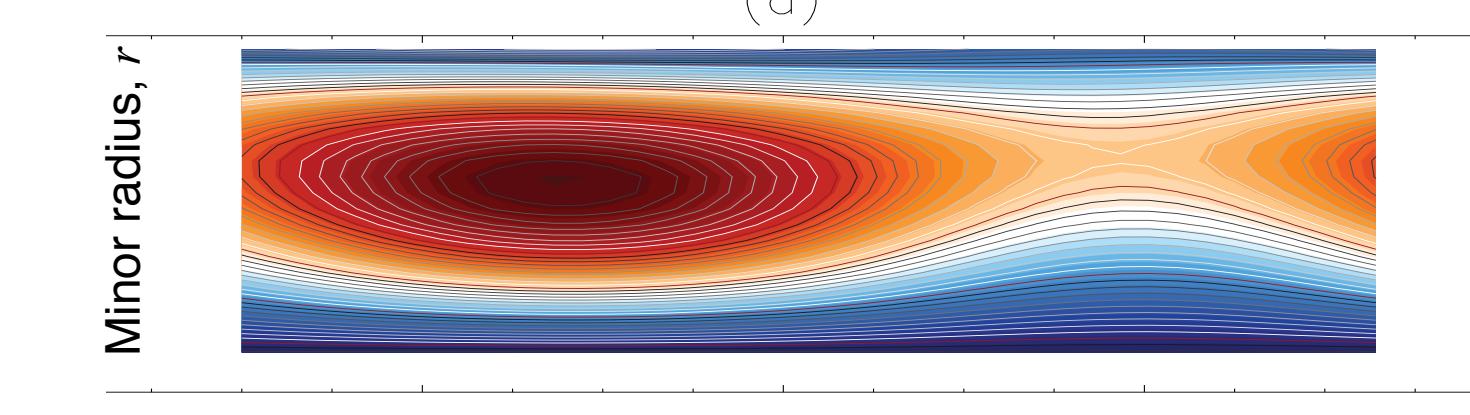
Non-collisional ion heating increases with incr



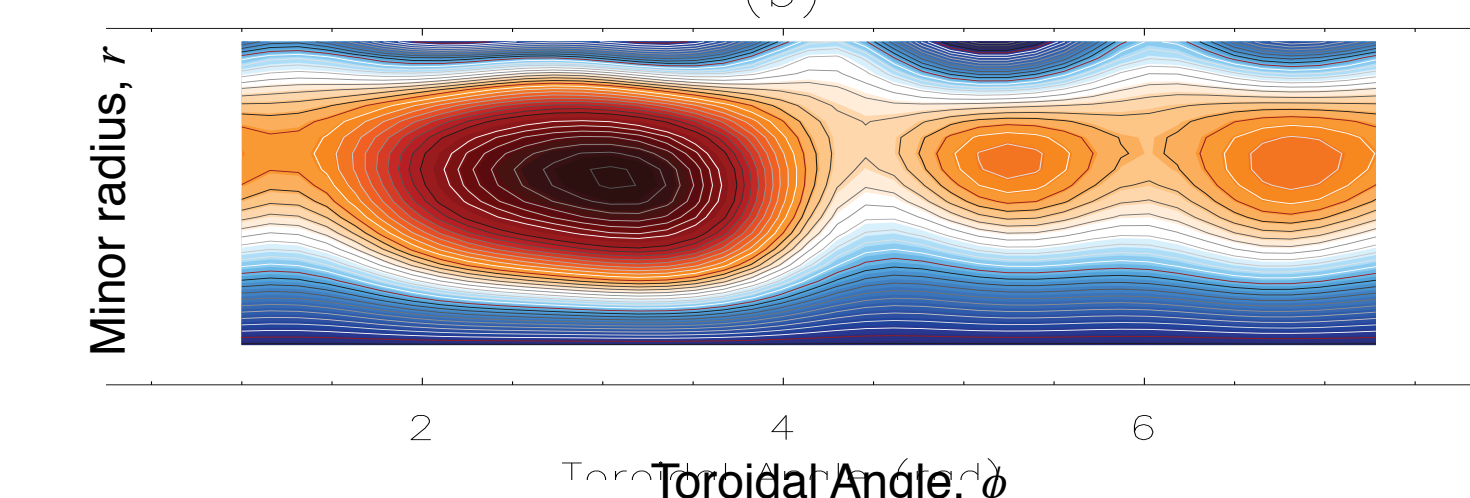
Majority ion temperature for H, D, and He plasmas increases with ion mass for similar magnetic energy release during reconnection event

Complex island structure occurs for tearing modes in the RFP

Toroidal Flux for multiple n = 1 and m = 0 modes



Toroidal Flux for multiple n = 1,2,3,4 and m = 0 modes



Tharp et al, PoP 2010