



Contribution ID: 69 Contribution code: P2.15

Type: Poster

## Simulation of fully global electromagnetic turbulence in the stellarator W7-X

Wednesday 4 October 2023 17:00 (4 minutes)

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Magnetic confinement fusion requires high  $\beta = \langle \beta \rangle / \langle \beta \rangle$

$2/2\langle \beta \rangle$ , the ratio of plasma pressure to

magnetic pressure, to access high performances. Moderate  $\beta$  can be beneficial for ion-temperature-gradient

(ITG) driven turbulence. However, as  $\beta$  is increased above a certain

threshold, the so-called kinetic-ballooning-mode (KBM) [1] can be destabilized. This is a

plasma pressure gradient driven instability, which is inherently electromagnetic and can lead to

strong outwards-directed heat fluxes [2], degrading plasma confinement in the process. While,

linearly, KBMs have been successfully studied in the stellarator Wendelstein 7-X with fluxtube simulations [3,

4], it was also shown that the instability tends to be most unstable while

developing a global structure on the magnetic surface. This poster presents results of global

linear simulations of KBMs in W7-X geometry using the global gyrokinetic code Euterpe [5].

This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium, funded by the

European Union via the Euratom Research and Training Programme (Grant Agreement No 101052200

—EUROfusion). Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not

necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Commission. Neither the European

Union nor the European Commission can be held responsible for them.

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**Session Classification:** Poster session: 02