

FAST THERMAL HELIUM BEAM DIAGNOSTIC: IMPLEMENTATION AND RESULTS IN RFX-MOD

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Thermal Helium Beam is a diagnostic for measuring density and temperature of the edge plasma

Useful ranges: $10 < T_e < 100$ eV $5 \cdot 10^{18} < n_e < 1 \cdot 10^{20}$ m⁻³

Principle: puffing neutral He in the edge and measuring the HeI line emission

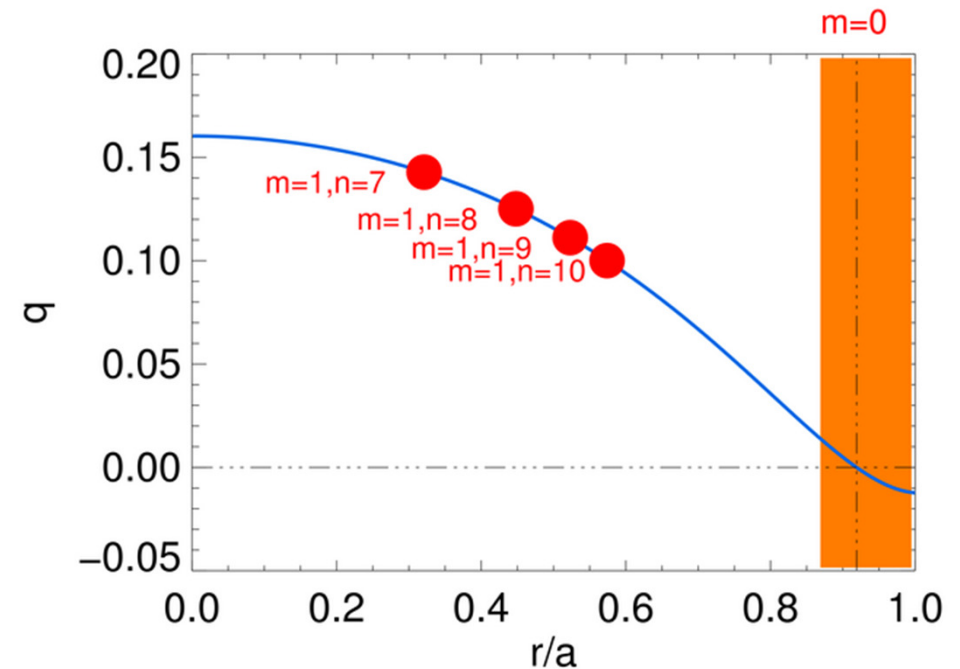
Successfully applied to many devices:

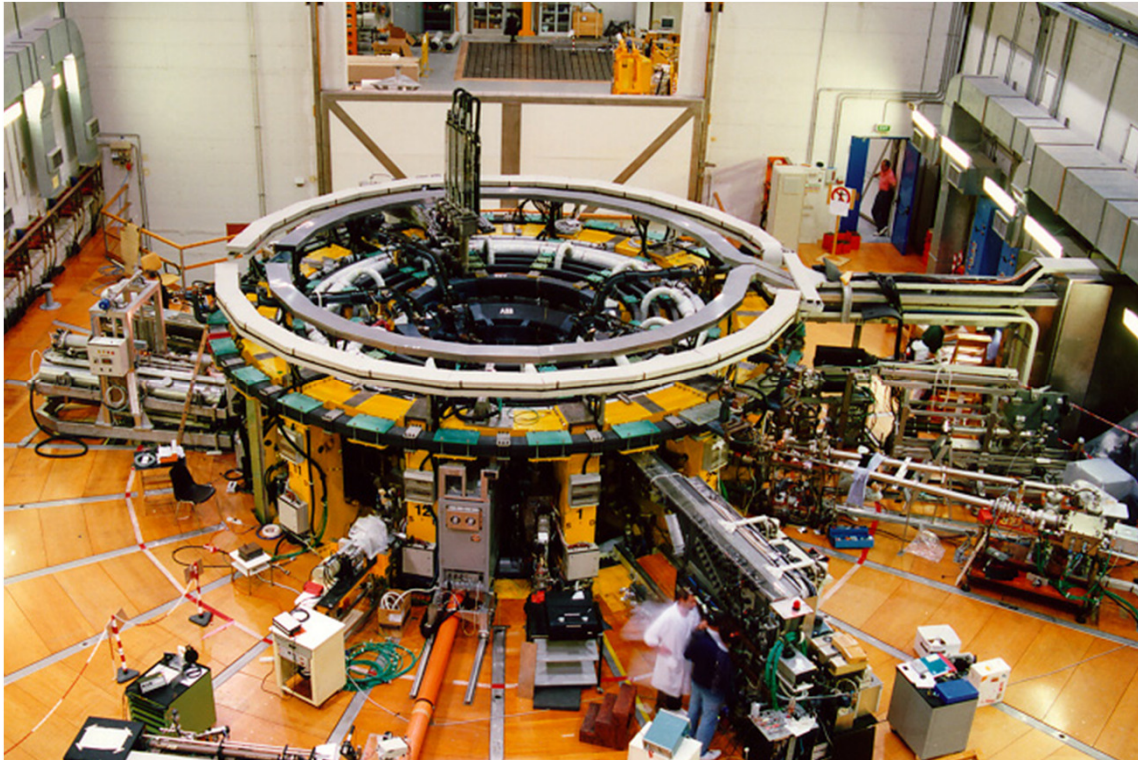
PISCES-B	[A. Pospieszczyk et al. NIMPR B72 (1992) 207]
TEXTOR	[O Schmitz et al. , PPCF 50 (2008) 115004, and many others]
TJ-II	[E.de la Cal et al., PPCF 53 (2011) 085006]
H-1	[S.Ma et al, RSI 83 (2012) 033102]
RFX-mod	[M.Agostini et al., RSI 81 (2010) 10D715]
Alcator C-Mod	[C.S. Pitcher et al. APS 2000]

- Reversed field pinch configuration and RFX-mod experiment
- Thermal Helium Beam diagnostic
- Fast THB in RFX-mod
- Edge profiles and interaction with 3D magnetic field
- Turbulence studies
- Application at NSTX-U?

REVERSED FIELD PINCH

- Magnetic configuration with $B_\phi \approx B_\theta$
- Toroidal field changes sign at the edge
- Monotonic decreasing q profile
- $m=1$ modes resonating inside the plasma
- At the reversal surface all the $m=0$ modes resonate





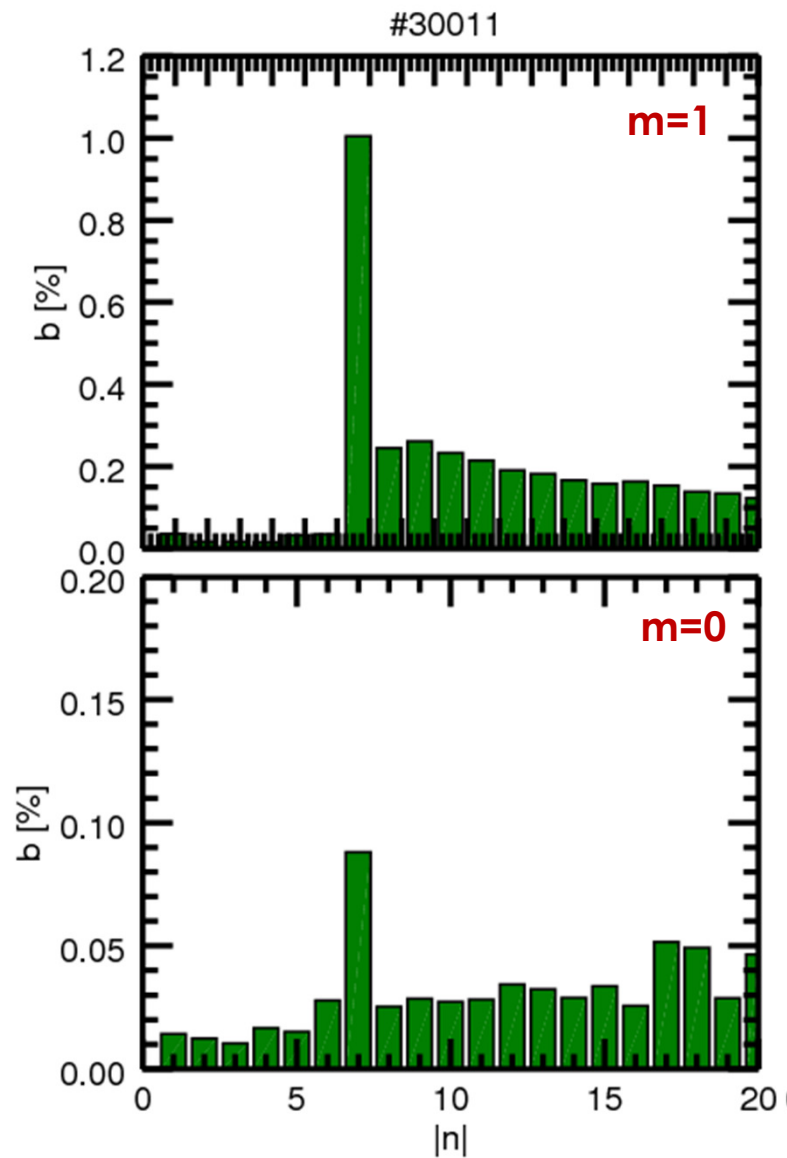
- ✓ $R = 2 \text{ m}$
- ✓ $a = 0.5 \text{ m}$
- ✓ $I_p \leq 2 \text{ MA}$

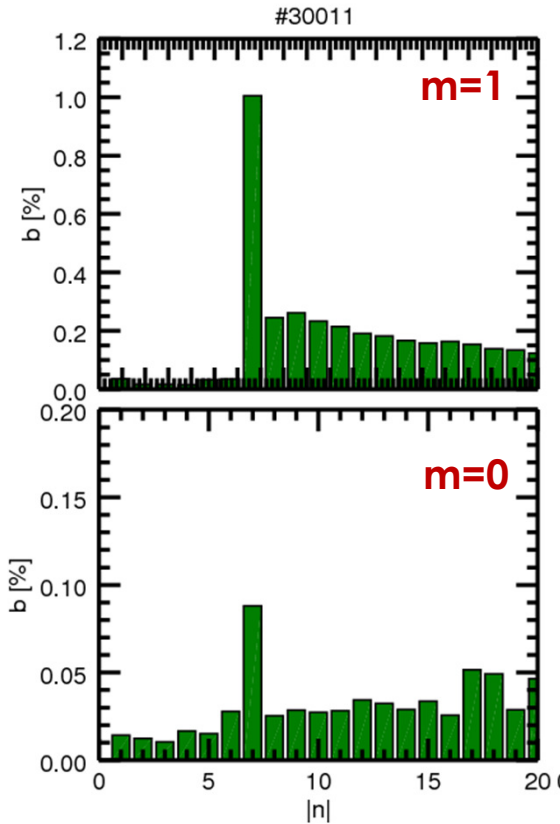
- ✓ 192 saddle coils for active feedback control of tearing modes and MHD instabilities

P.Martin et al., NF **53** 104018 (2013)
L.Marrelli et al., PPCF **49** B359 (2007)

At high current the $m=1$, $n=-7$ spontaneously increases and becomes dominant

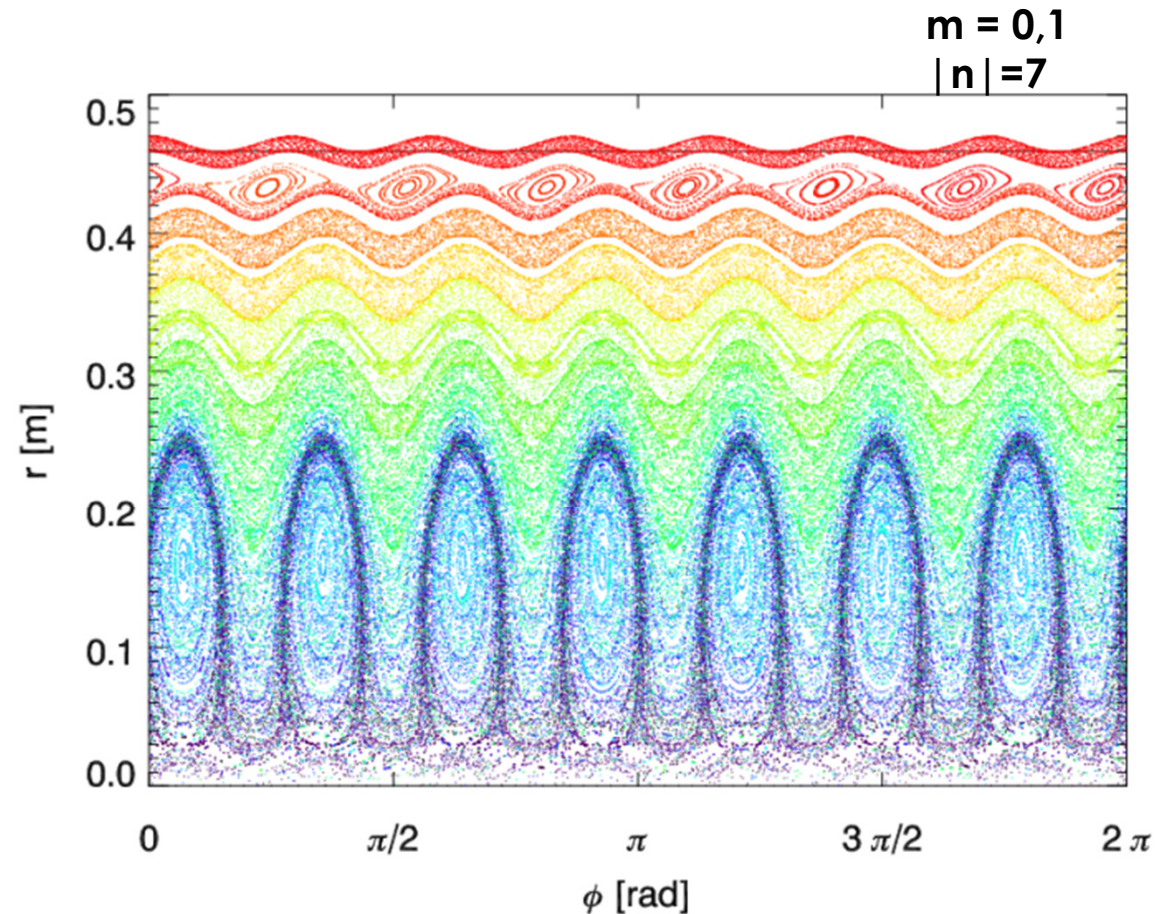
The plasma develops a 3D structure in the core





At high current the $m=1, n=-7$ spontaneously increases and becomes dominant

The plasma develops a 3D structure in the core



Residual (1,-7) ripple is present also in the plasma edge

The edge is affected also by the $m=0$ islands

P.Scarin et al., NF **51** 073002 (2011)

Neutral helium puffed into the plasma edge

He is excited by electron collisions

Three lines of HeI are suitable for measuring n_e and T_e

$$\frac{667.8 \text{ nm}}{728.1 \text{ nm}} \propto n_e$$

$$\frac{728.1 \text{ nm}}{706.5 \text{ nm}} \propto T_e$$

The existing THBs are used for measuring “low” frequency fluctuations, with characteristic time of 1-5 ms

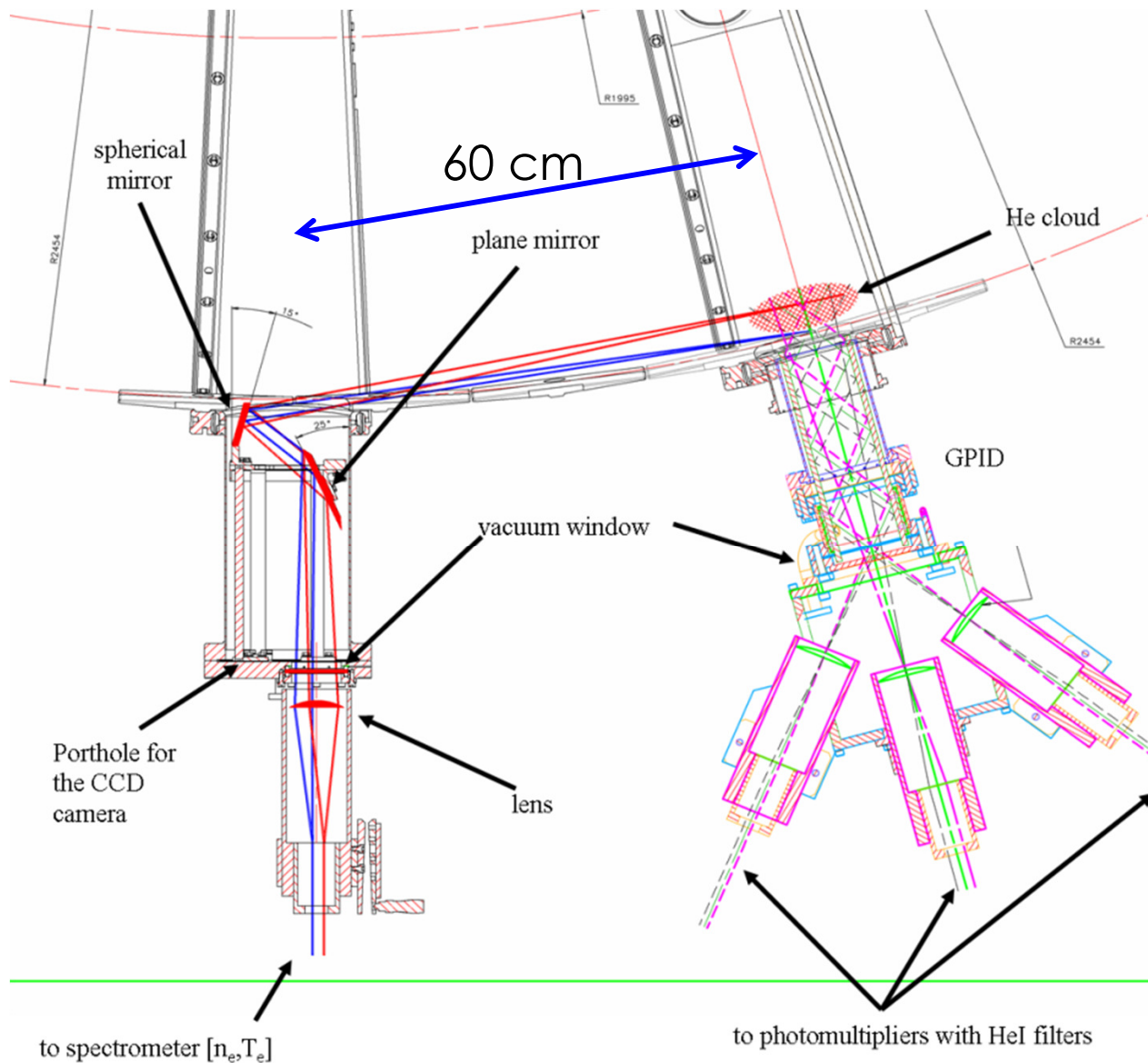
The one of RFX is designed to measure also at higher frequency

B.Schweer et al. J.Nucl.Mater **266-269** 679 (1999)

O.Schmitz et al. PPCF **50** 115004 (2008)

FAST THB DIAGNOSTIC AT RFX-MOD

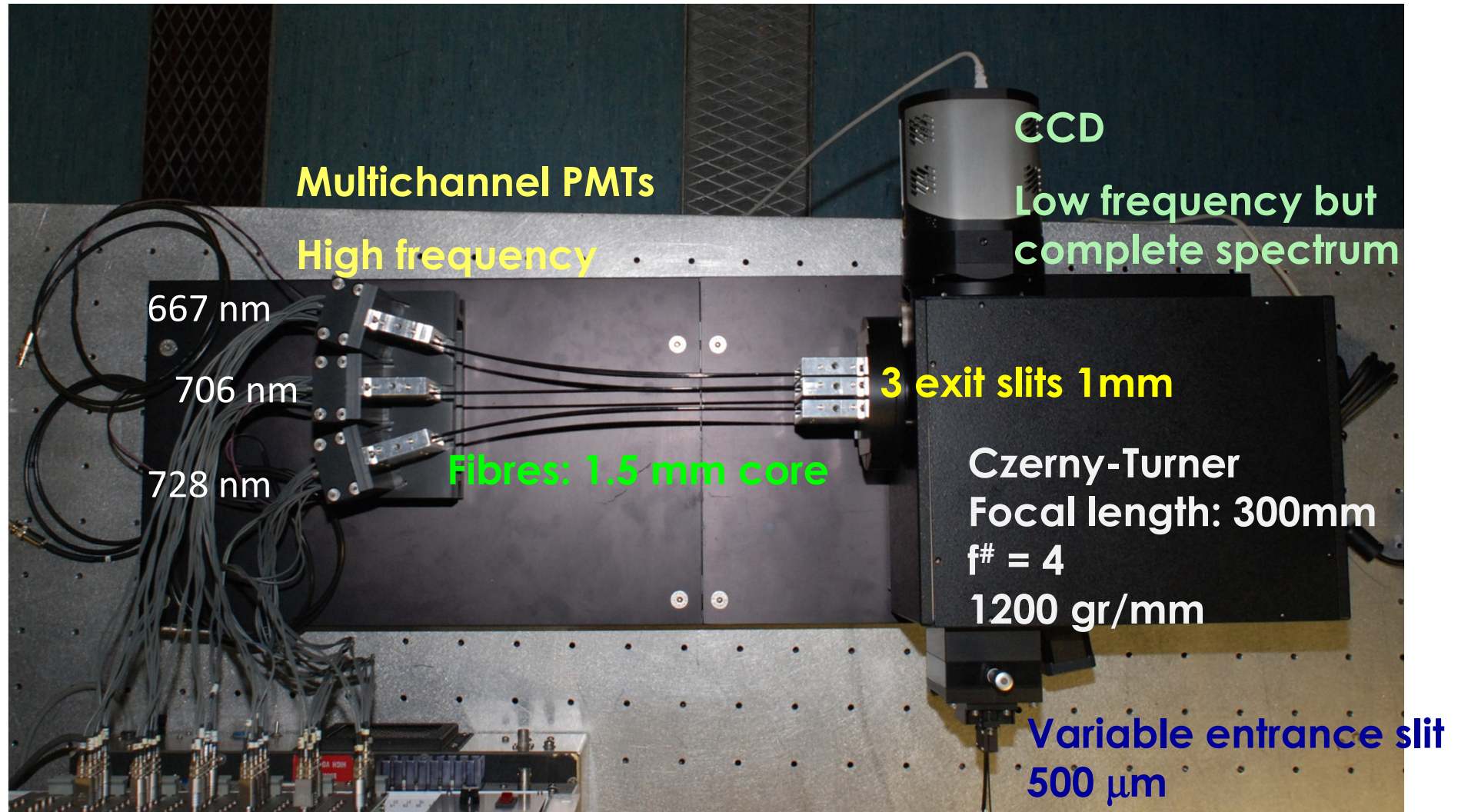
THB PLASMA INTERFACE



- Neutral He puffed in the edge
- He density: few 10^{17} m^{-3}
- n_e : 10^{18} - $5 \cdot 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$
- 8 radial points
- 5 mm spatial resolution

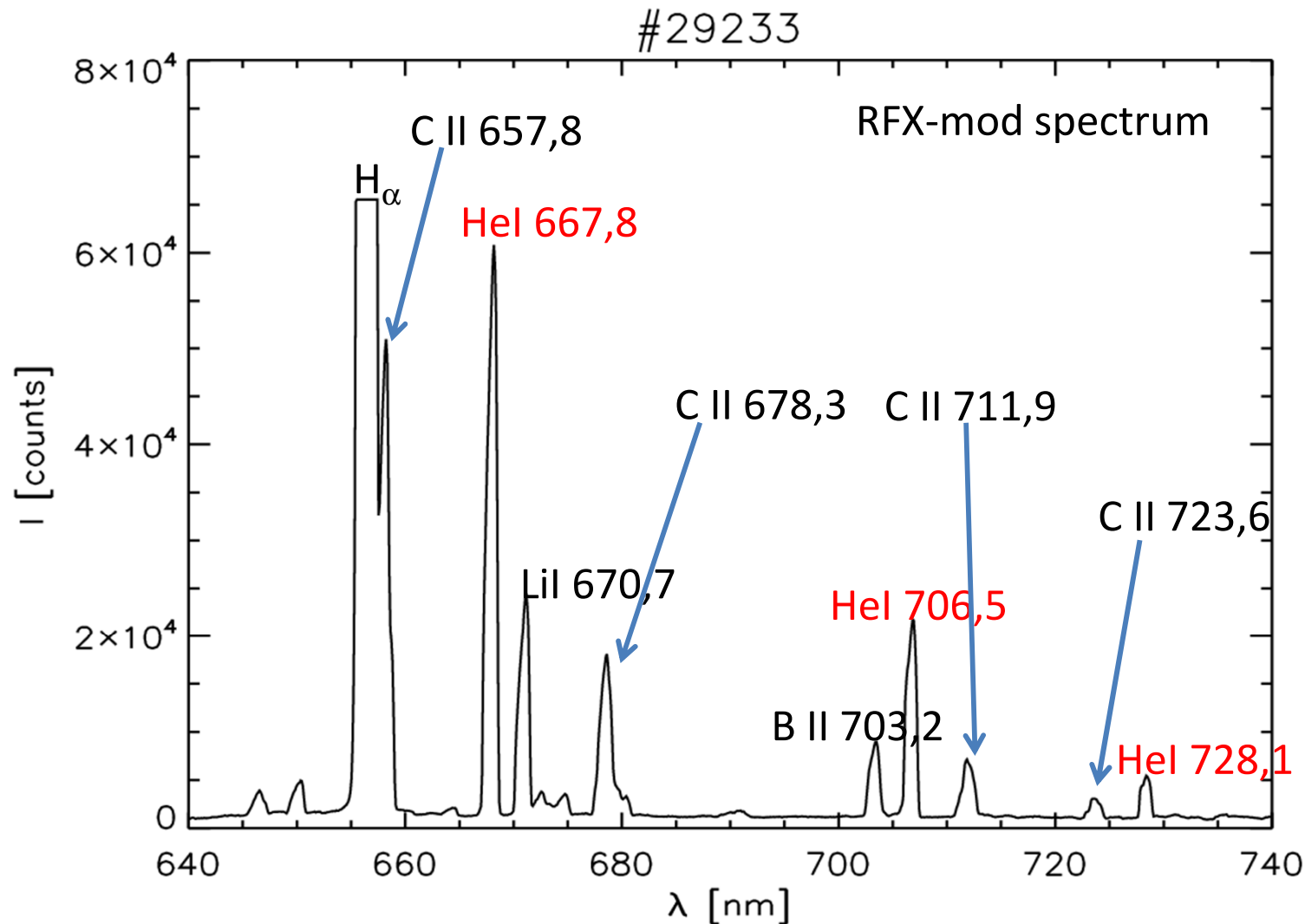
R.Cavazzana et al., RSI **75** 4152 (2004)
M.Agostini et al., RSI **81** 10D715 (2010)

THB REVELATION SYSTEM



Bandwidth: 500 kHz

8 fibres: 1 mm core diameter



Spectrum during He puffing

The three He I lines are detectable and well isolated

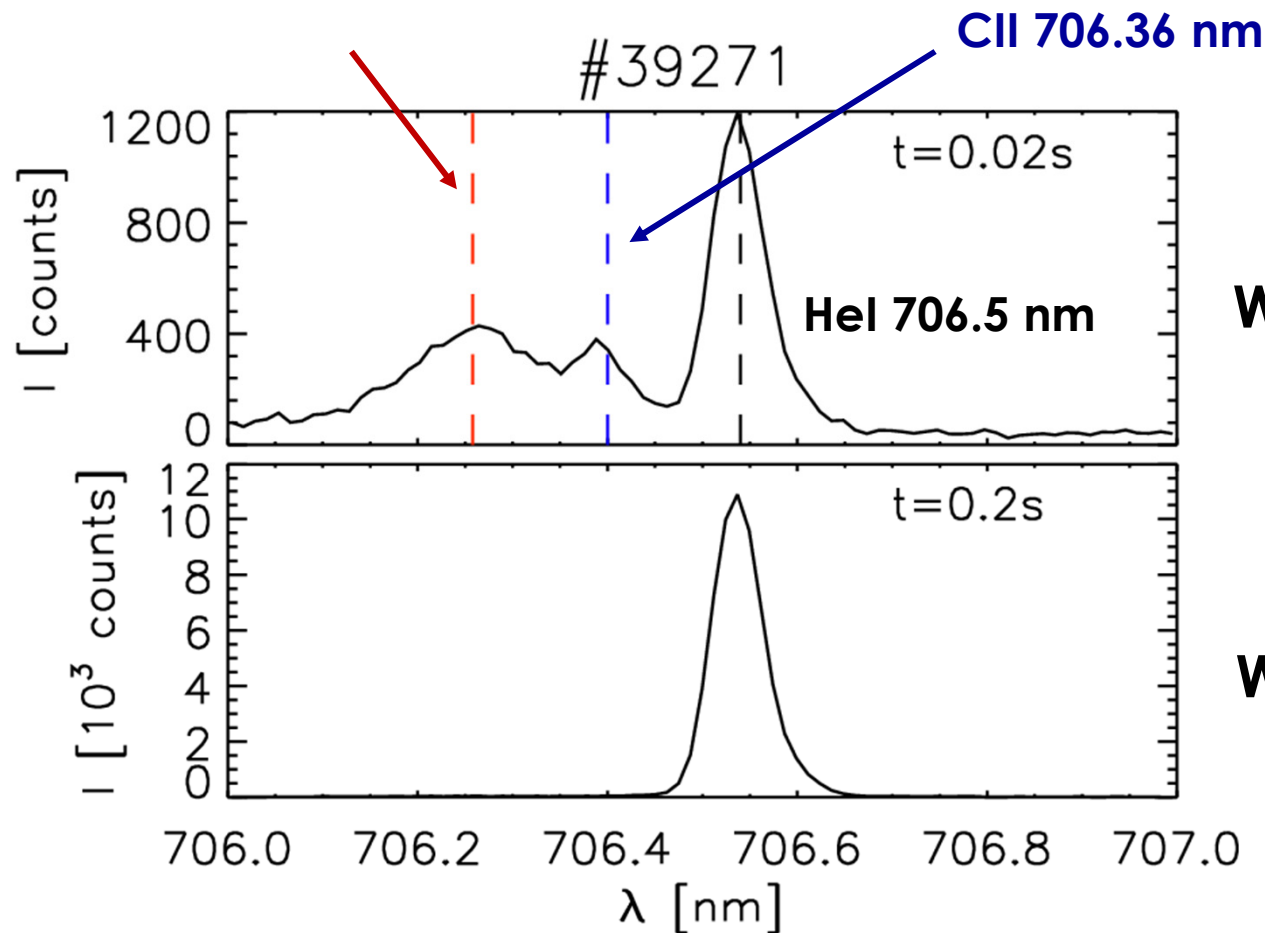
M.Agostini et al., PPCF **51** 105003 (2009)

EDGE SPECTRUM: 706.5 nm

There are other lines near the 706.5 nm one

They do not have an important impact in the measurements

? OIII 353.12 nm x 2

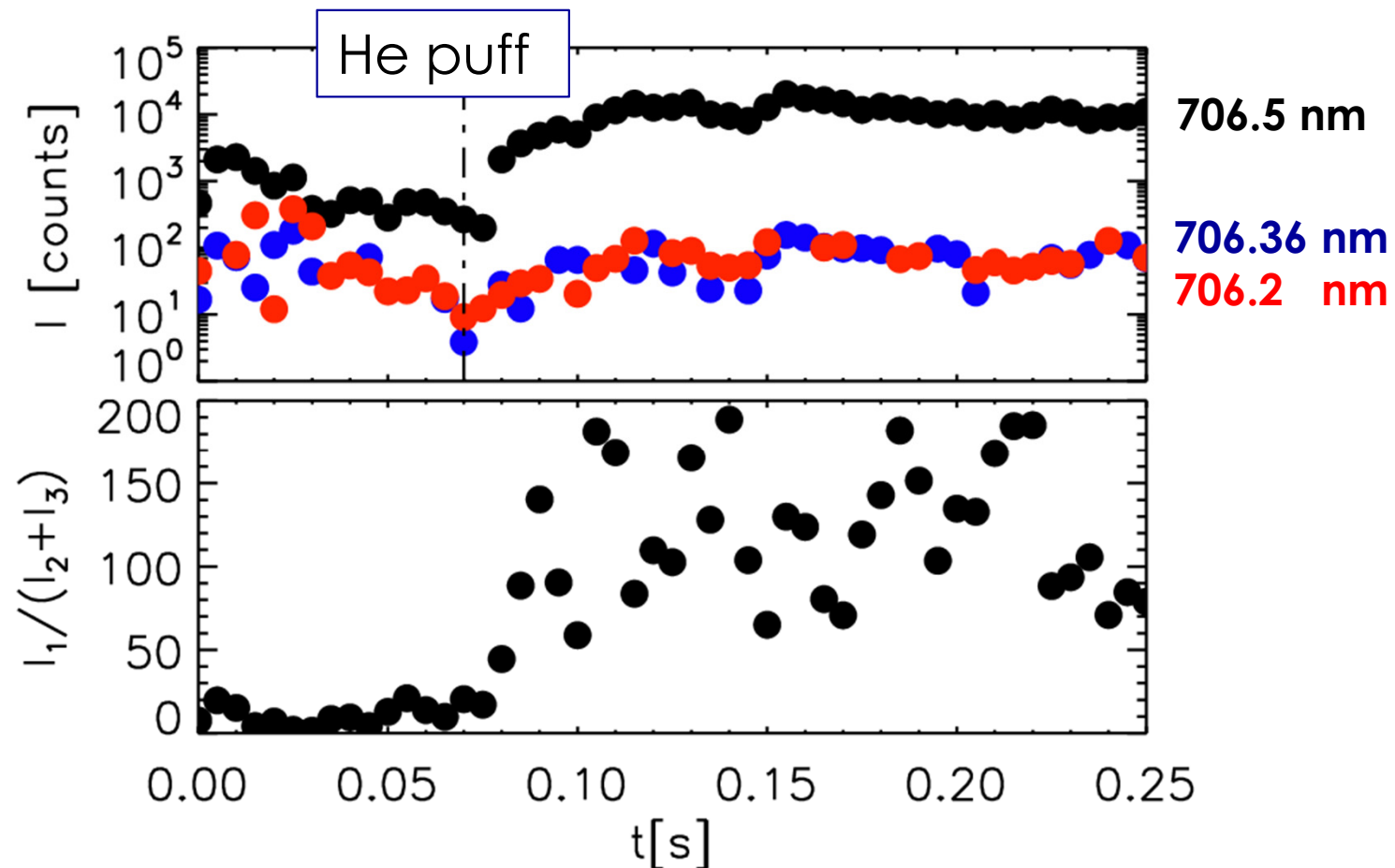


Without He puffing

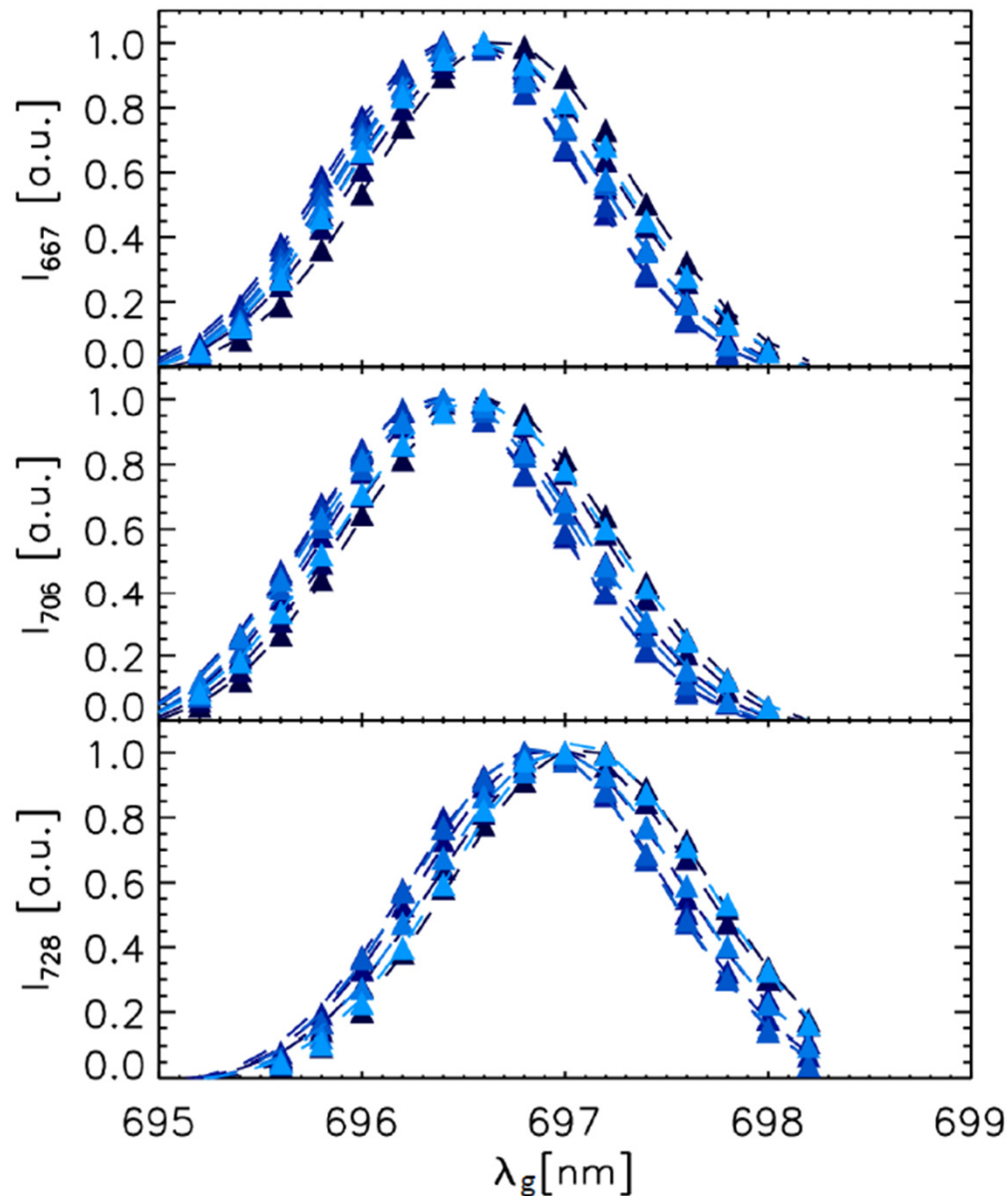
With He puffing

EDGE SPECTRUM: 706.5 nm

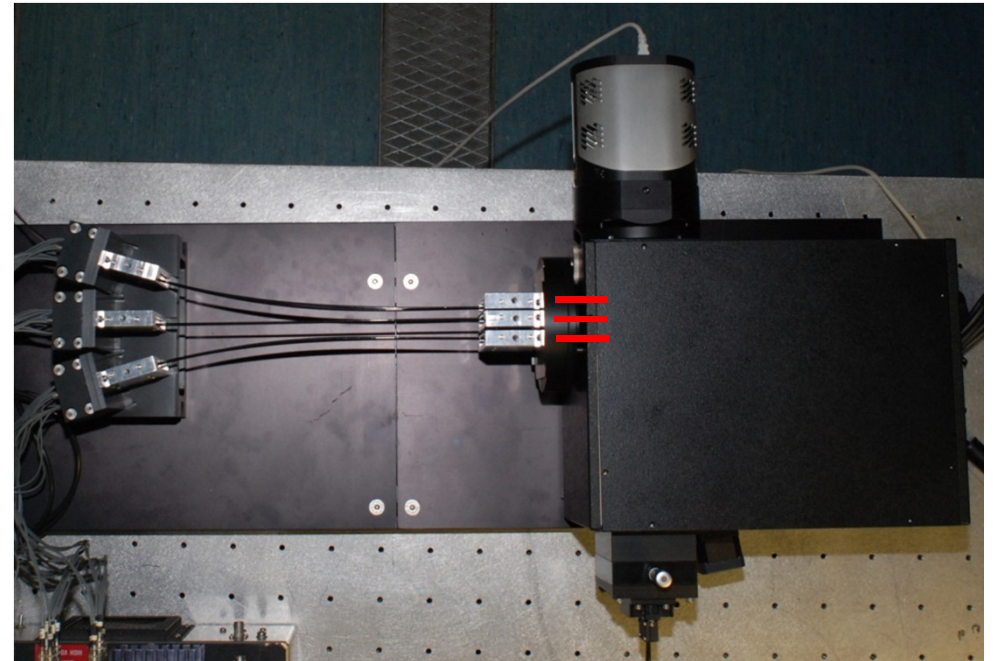
With He puff intensity of the 706.5 line larger than the impurities
The effect on the measurement is negligible



INSTRUMENTAL FUNCTION



- Each multichannel PMT measures one emission line for the 8 optical fibres
- Instrumental function with He lamp and moving the grating
- Small misalignment for the 728 nm line: error in the position of the exit slit

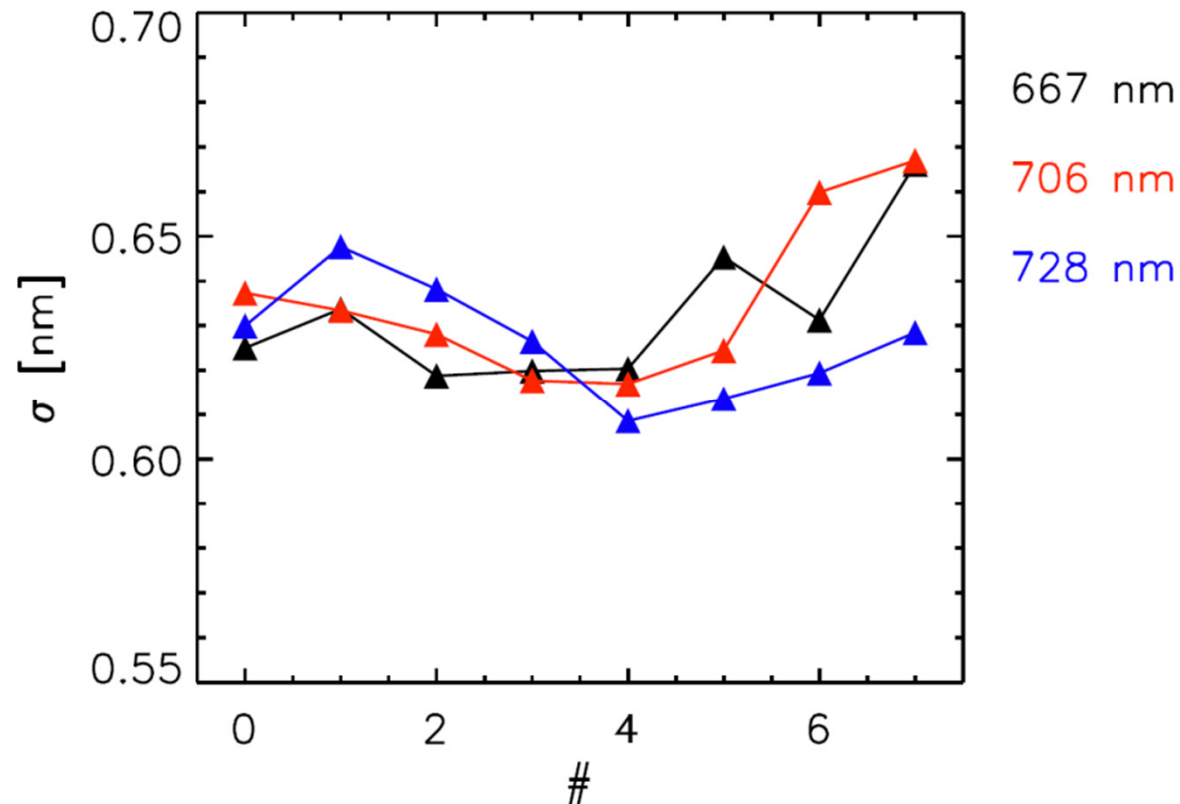


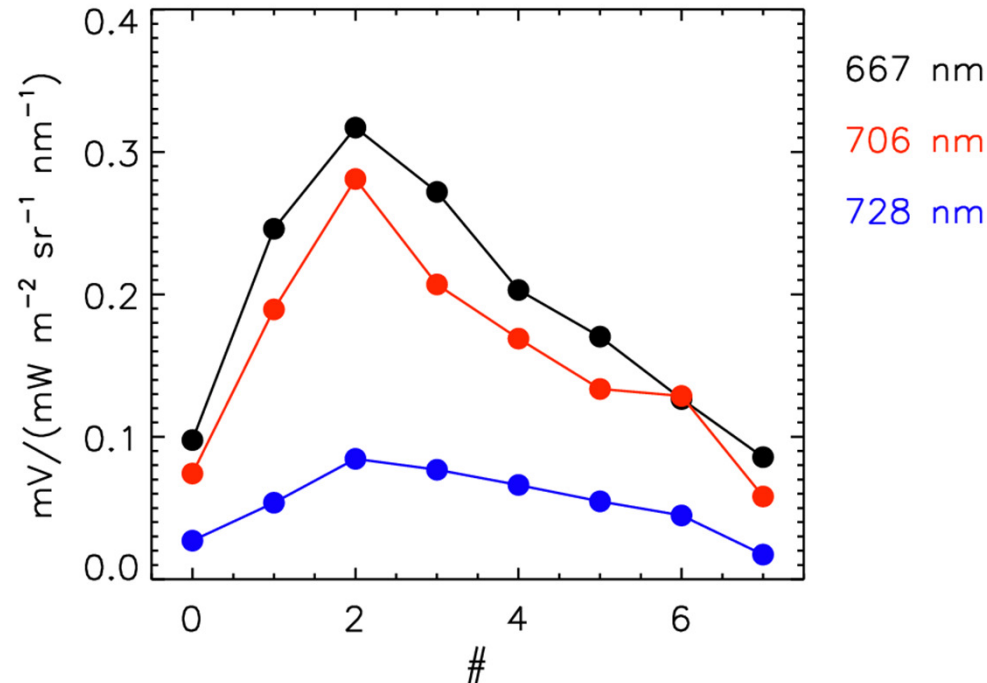
INSTRUMENTAL FUNCTION

Gaussian fit of the instrumental functions gives similar width σ

$\sigma \approx 0.63$ nm

FWHM ≈ 1.5 nm

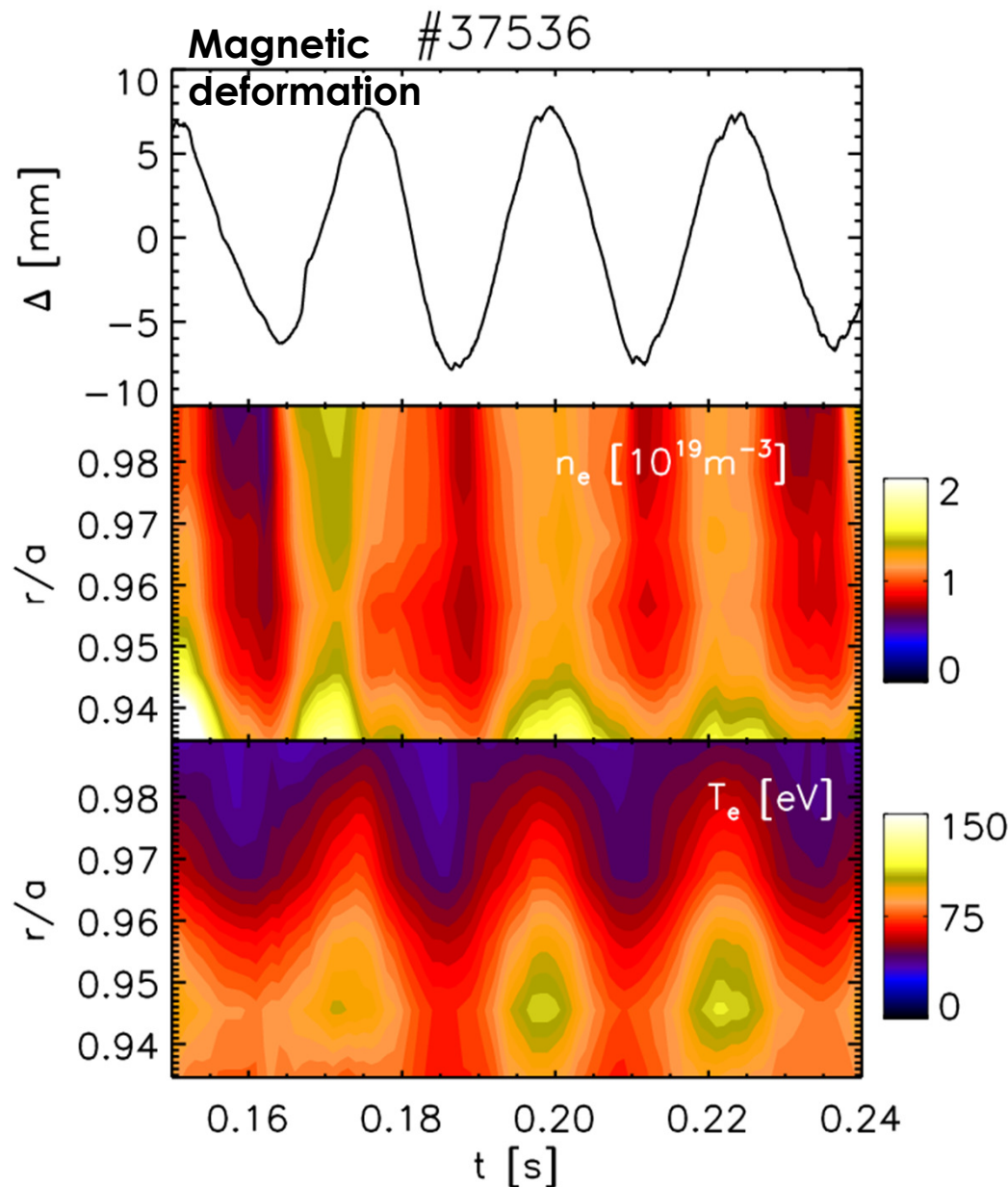




- ✓ Calibration obtained by an integrating sphere
- ✓ From the PMT output the lines emissivities can be obtained
- ✓ Lowest sensitivity for the 728 line: optical fibres absorption

N_e T_e MEASUREMENTS IN RFX-MOD

EVOLUTION OF THE PROFILES

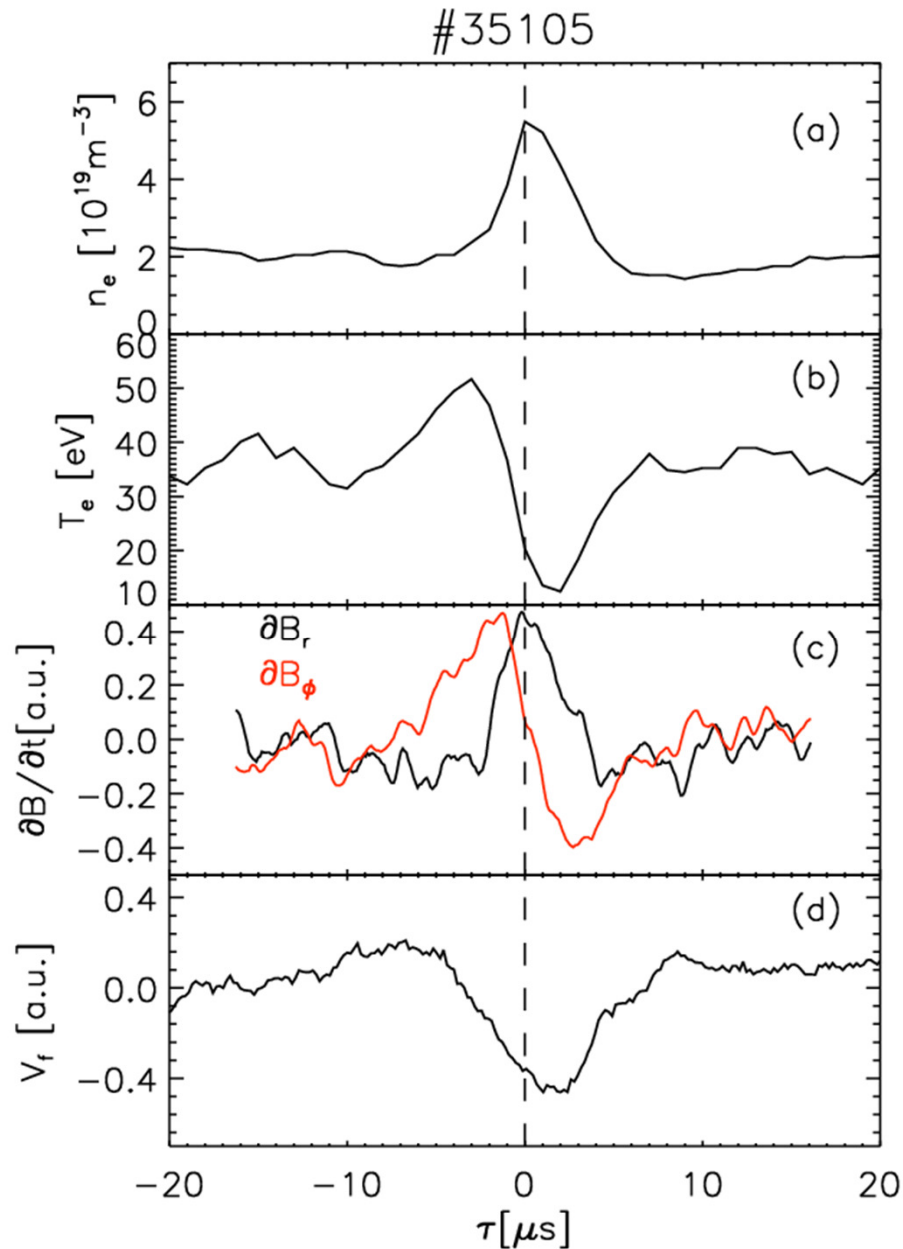


Low frequency (3ms) time behaviour of the edge profiles

The presence of the resonant (1,-7) mode causes periodical oscillation in the magnetic edge deformation Δ

Edge profiles are modified by the local magnetic deformation

Density and temperature increases during positive shift Δ



High frequency fluctuations can be measured

Edge coherent structures are detected in the GPI time-signal

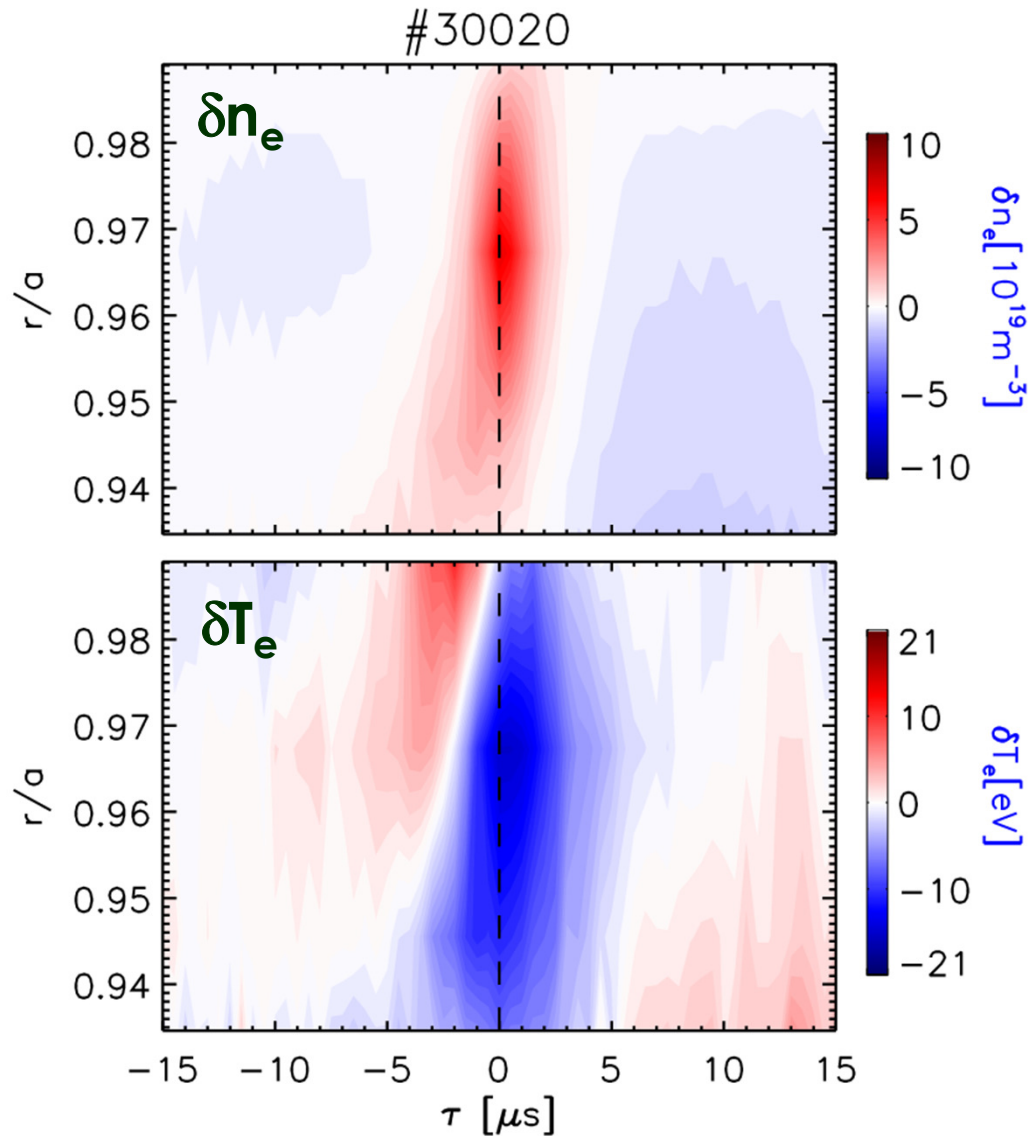
Conditional average applied to the THB signals

A blob is a density peak, a temperature valley, with magnetic and electrostatic structure

M.Spolaore et al., PRL **102** 165001 (2009)

M.Agostini et al., PPCF **56** 095016(2014)

EDGE COHERENT STRUCTURES

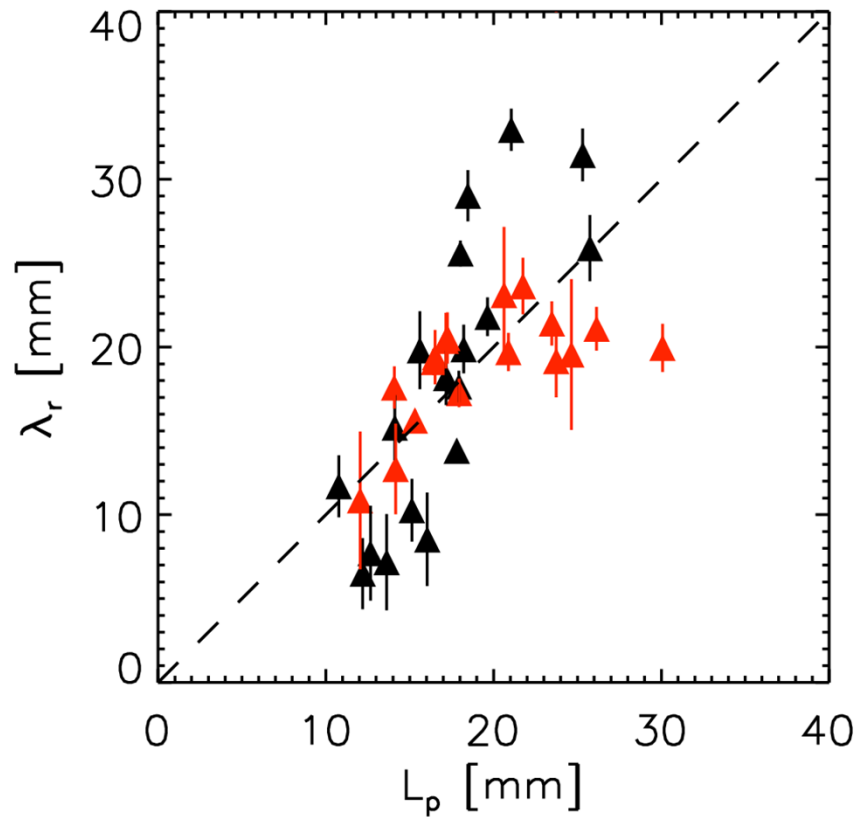


The radial structure of the blob can be analysed

It has a radial extension of about 3 cm

It has a double structure in T_e : valley and peak

STRUCTURES V_s PROFILE



λ_r = characteristic radial length of the edge turbulence

L_p = characteristic radial length of the edge pressure profile

Radial dimension of the turbulence comparable with L_p

Pressure radial profile sets the turbulence dimension

POSSIBLE IMPLEMENTATION AT NSTX-U

Why?

Measure time evolution of SOL n_e T_e profiles (\sim ms)

Study interaction with 3D magnetic fields

Characterize n_e T_e of the edge blobs (\sim tens μ s)

How?

Using the existing GPI He puff

Using the same porthole of the GPI optics

The RFX-mod THB can be easily used

New optics at the plasma side needed

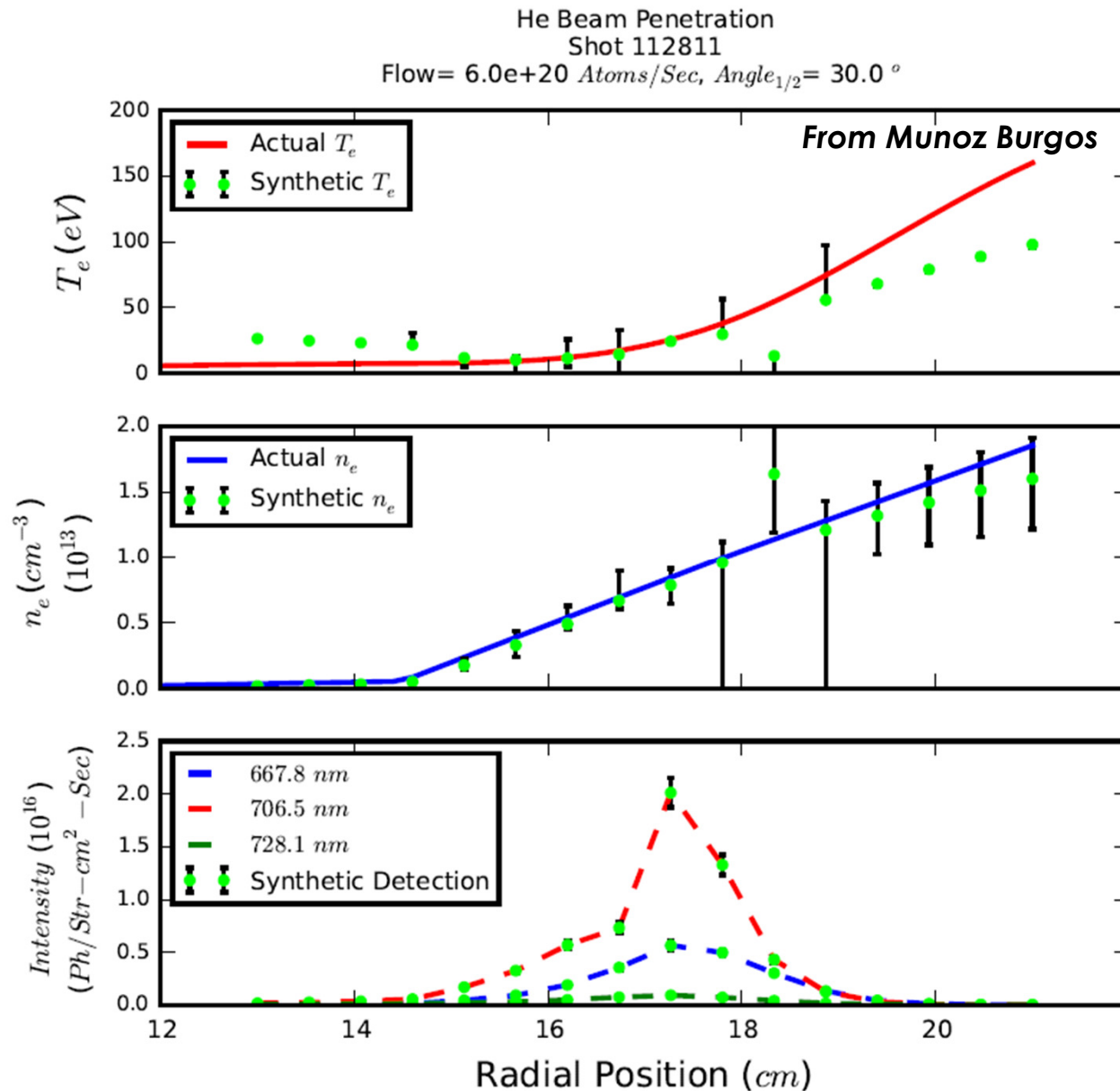
New optics for the plasma side tested

KOWA ZOOM LMZ45T3 18 -108mm with fiber optics holder



It allows 8 lines of sight, FOV 270-40mm

FIRST SIMULATIONS

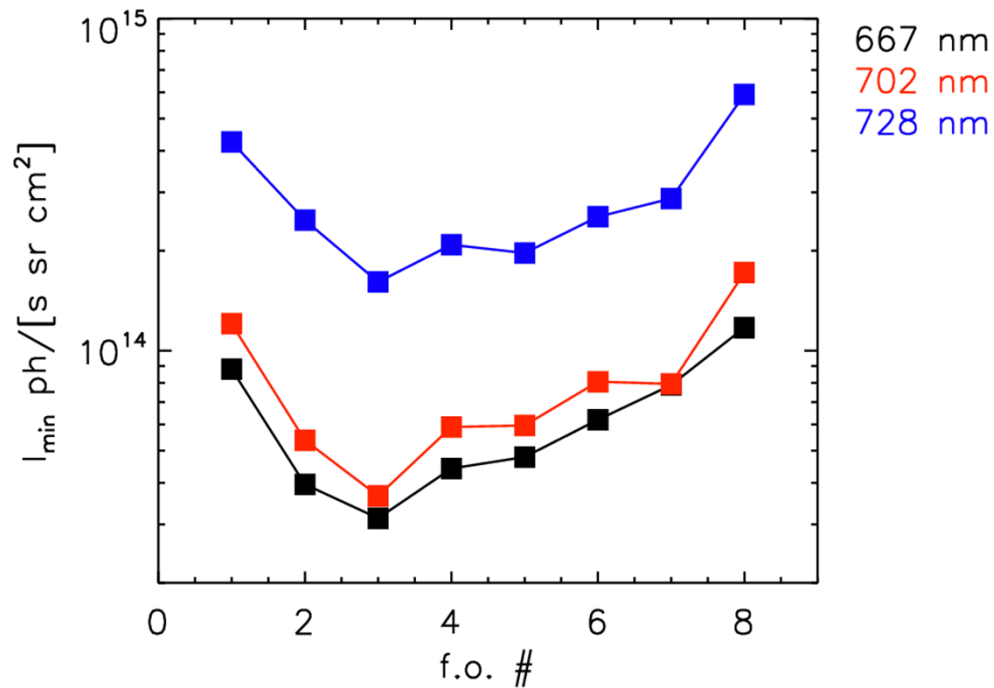


Simulations predict good signals 3-4 cm radially around the maximum of emissivity

The critical line to be detected is the 728 nm

J. M. Munoz Burgos et al., *Evaluation of thermal helium beam and line-ratio fast diagnostic on NSTX-U*, submitted to PPCF

MINIMUM MEASURABLE SIGNAL



THB absolutely calibrated with an integrating sphere

Minimum measurable signal:
100mV (background)

Due mainly to the fibre optics transmission the weakest line is 728nm

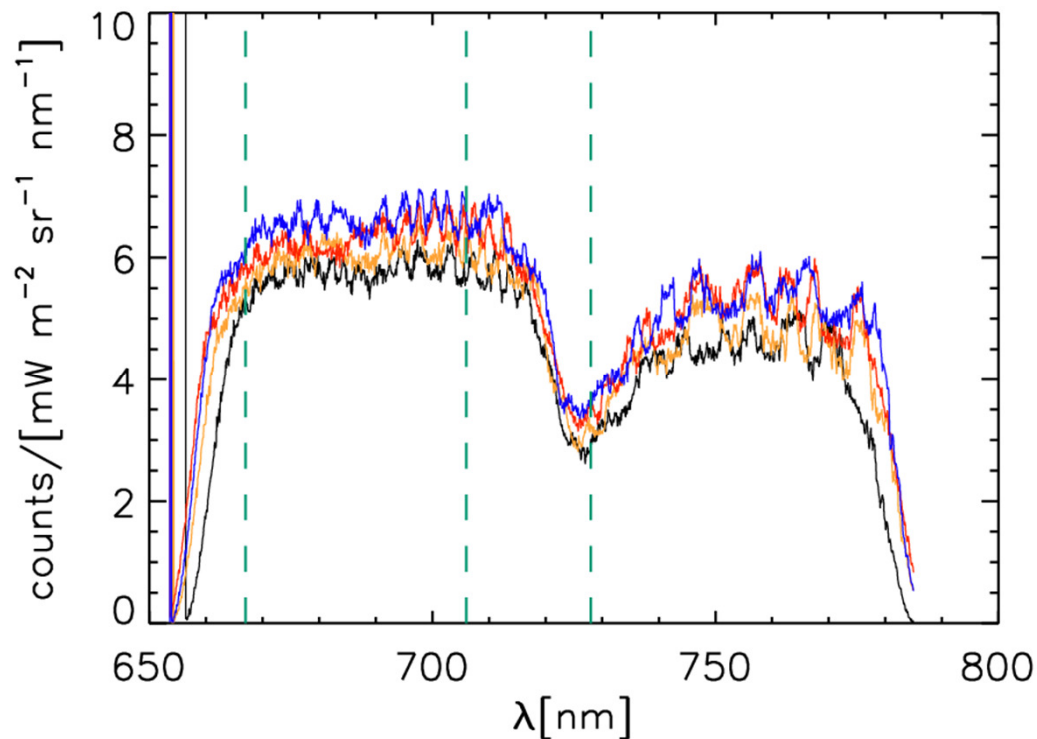
This line is detectable if $I > 4 \cdot 10^{14} \text{ ph s}^{-1} \text{ sr}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-2}$

Simulations predict enough signal 3-4 cm radially around the maximum

RFX-mod THB can be used in NSTX-U edge

- THB implemented for RFX-mod suitable for measuring edge n_e T_e
- Time evolution of radial profiles measurable up to ~ 3 ms
- Characterization of n_e T_e of edge turbulence for fluctuations ~ 10 μ s
- It is possible to study the interaction between turbulence and edge gradients
- Easily exportable to NSTX-U using GPI puffing and viewing porthole
- Enough signals in the SOL
- It would allow measurements of profiles and high frequency fluctuations in the edge





Integrating sphere used to illuminate

Emissivity measured with the CCD

Four colours are four different binning of the CCD

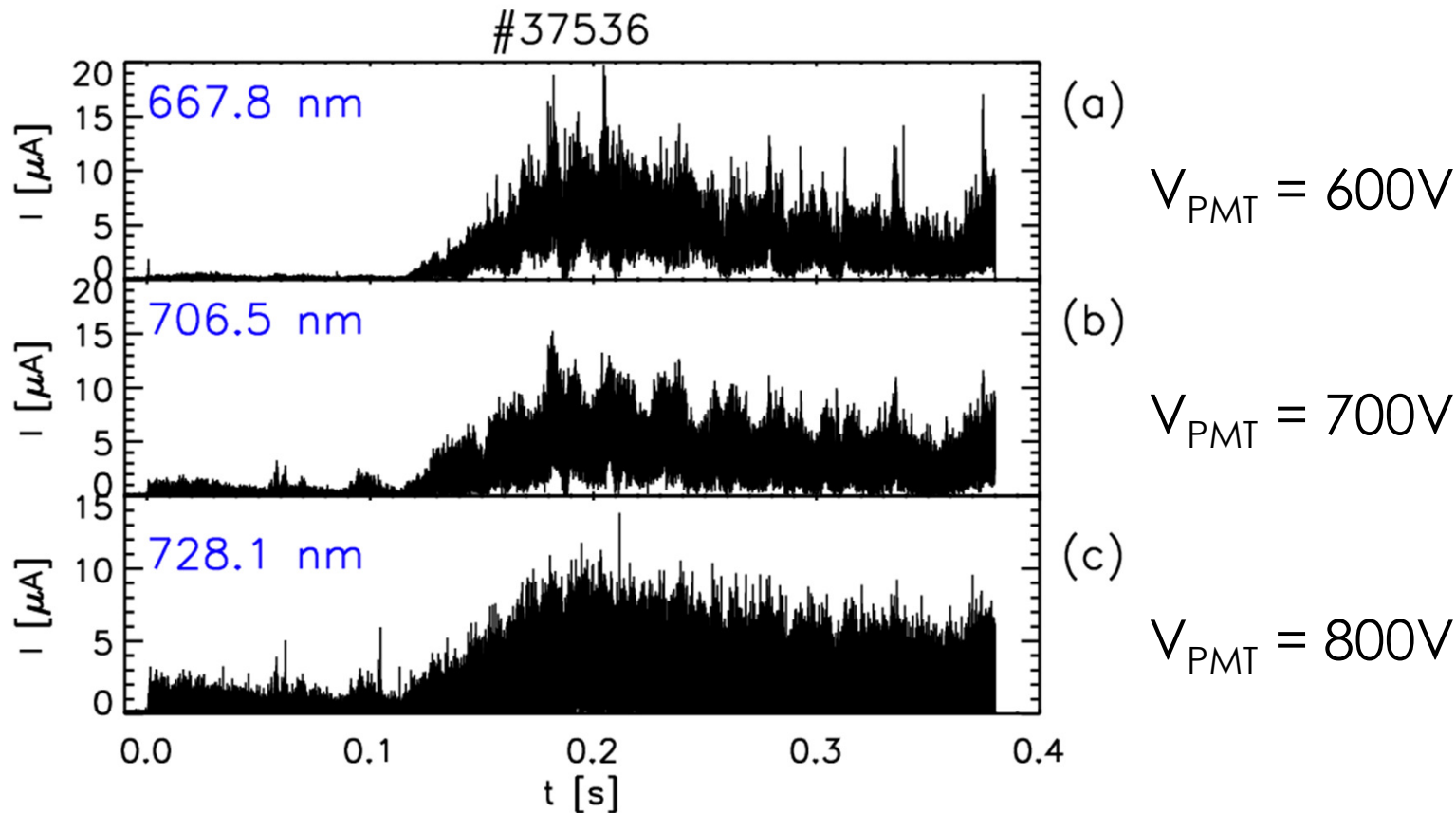
This measure is indispensable for calibrating the CCD

Similar behaviour for the 667 and 706 nm lines

Absorption peak near the 728 nm line due to the 35 m optical fibres*

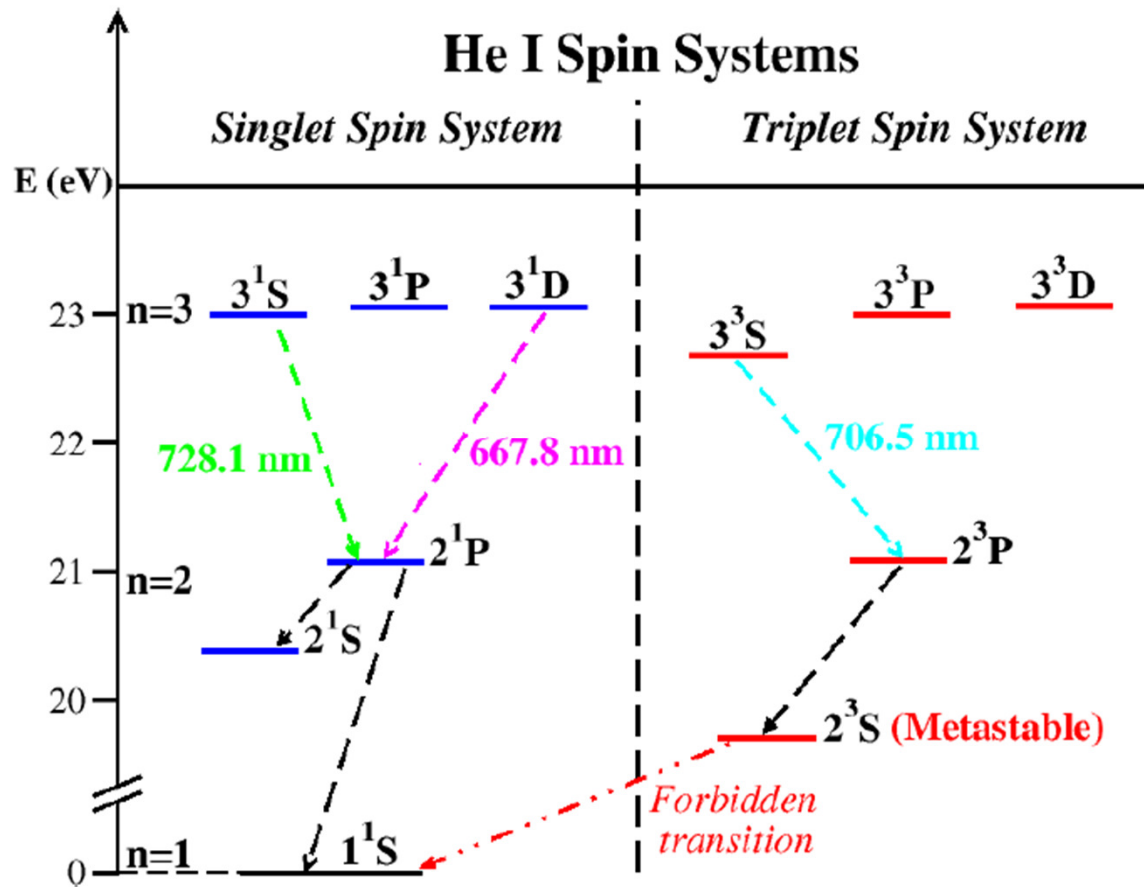
Regular oscillations due to the etaloning (back illuminated CCD)

* D.B.Keck et al., *Appl.Phys.Lett.* **22** 307 (1973)



- Different voltages used due to different signal levels
- He puff starts at 100 ms: signals increase
- Background measured for $t < 100$ ms
- Background due mainly to background He collected all along the line of sights

HE TRANSITIONS



HeI spin systems

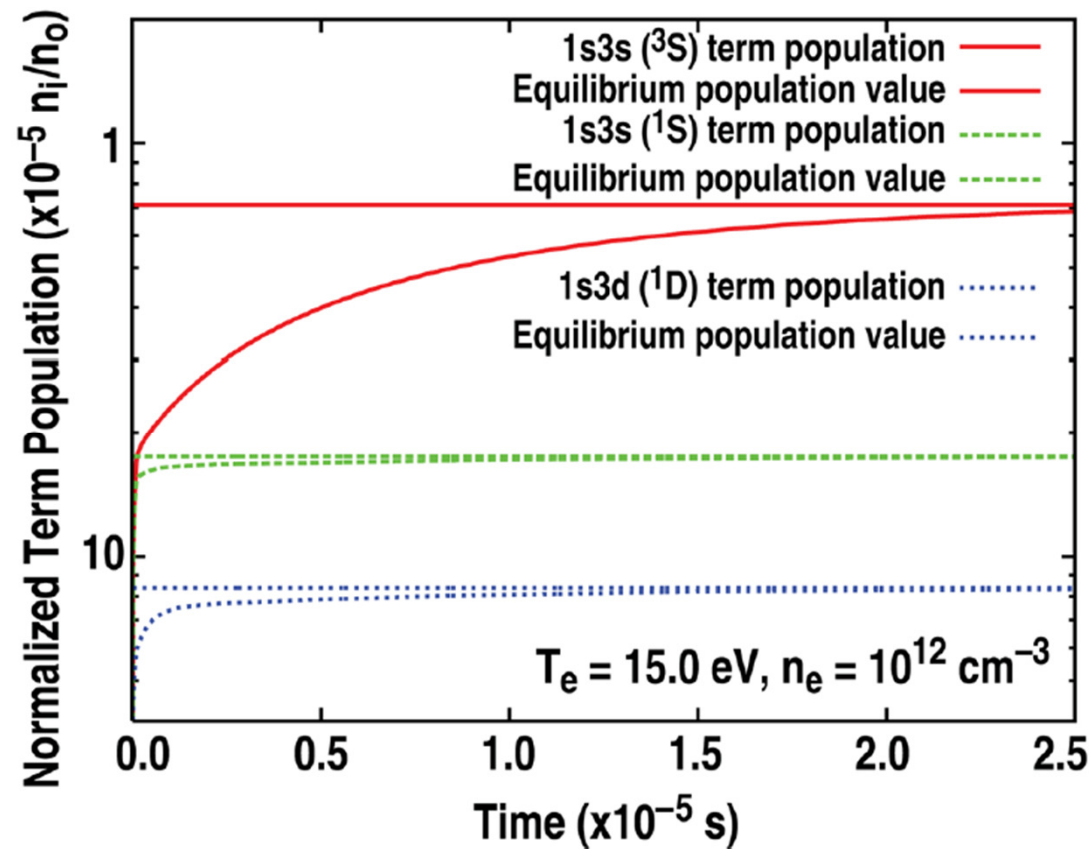
Metastable level causes long relaxation time for the 706 nm line

Relaxation time increases with decreasing density

$$\tau_{\text{relax}} \approx 20\text{-}30 \mu\text{s at } n_e = 10^{18}\text{m}^{-3}$$

J. M. Munoz Burgos et al., *Evaluation of thermal helium beam and line-ratio fast diagnostic on NSTX-U*, submitted to PPCF

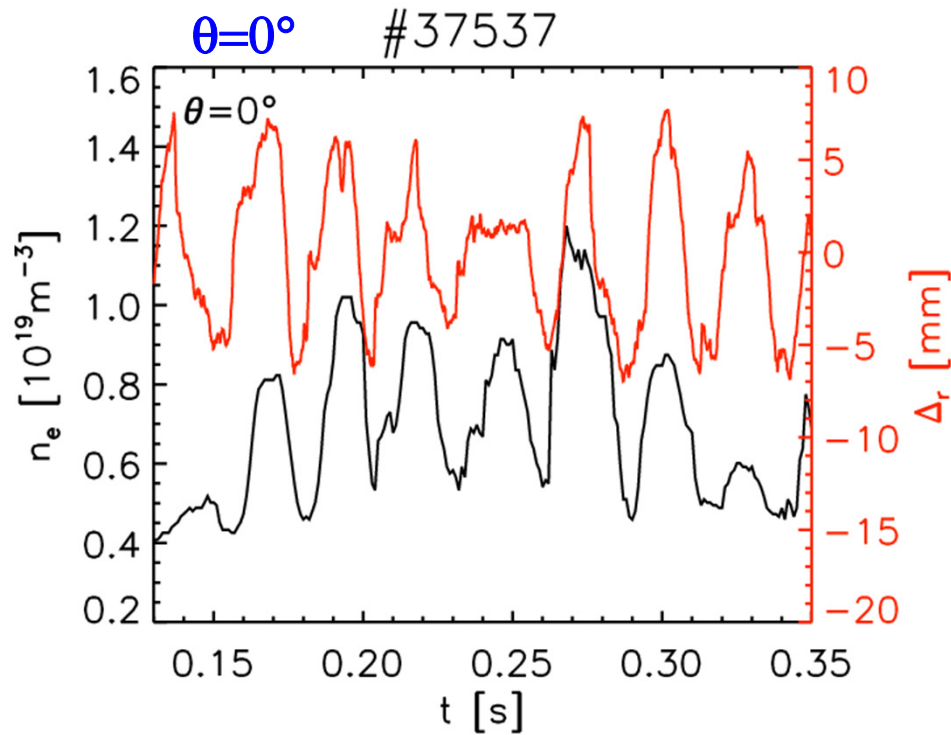
LEVELS POPULATION



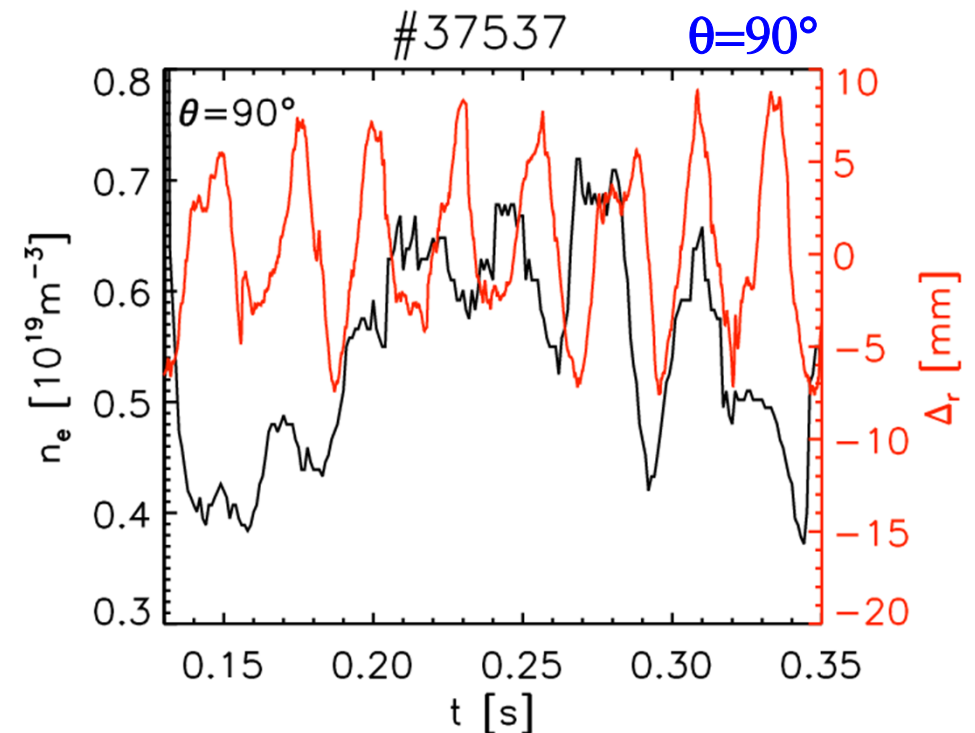
Time dependent term population solutions for the different HeI levels normalized with respect to the ground state at $n_e = 10^{18}$ m $^{-3}$

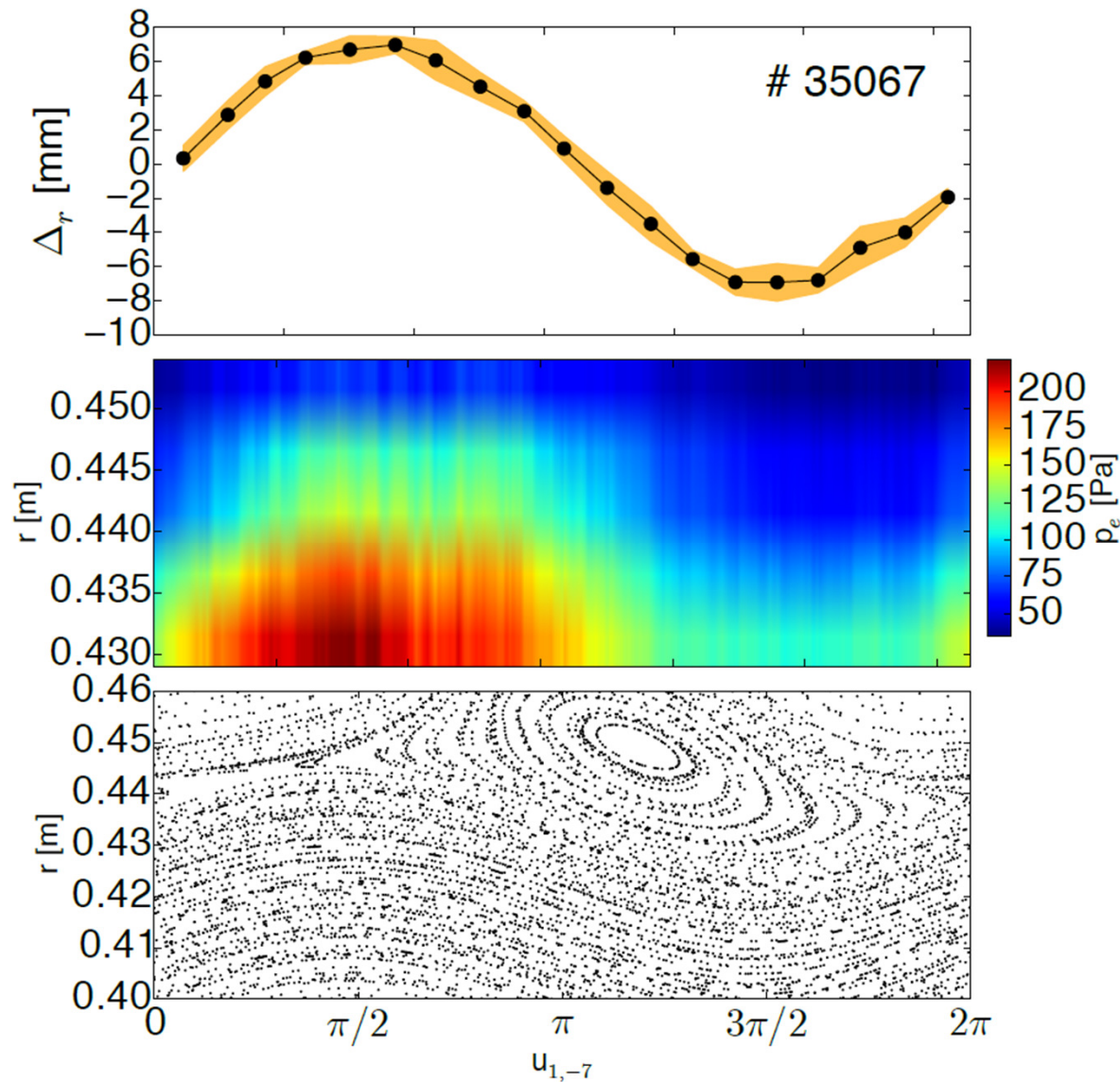
J. M. Munoz Burgos et al., *POP* **19** 012501 (2012)

EVOLUTION OF THE PROFILES



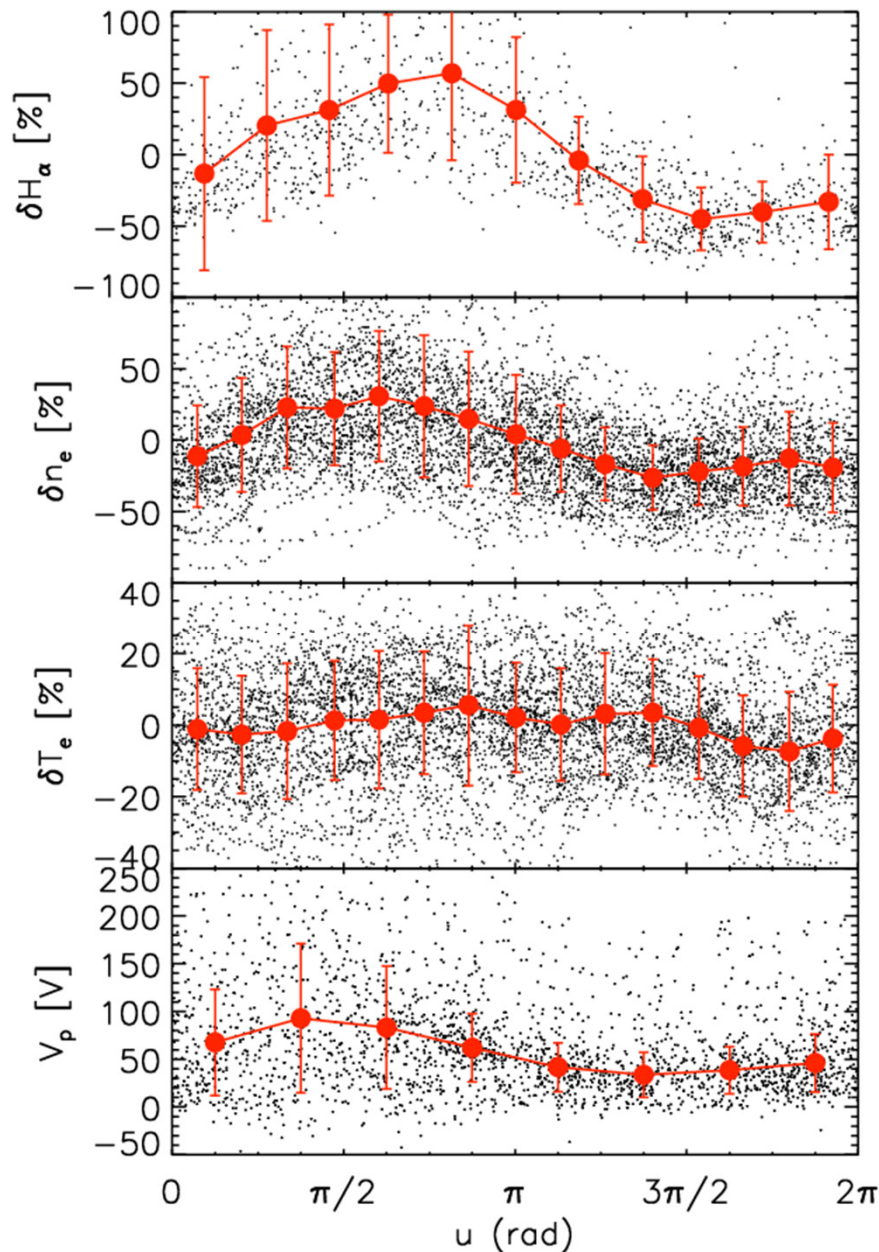
In RFX-mod n_e , T_e measured in two poloidal (=parallel) points





- To compare the local magnetic topology at different toroidal locations (different diagnostics) the helical angle u is used
- $u_{m,n} = m\theta - n\phi + \Phi_{mn}$
- It is linked with the magnetic deformation:
 - $\Delta_r = A \sin(u)$

AVERAGE BEHAVIOUR



At the (1,-7) O-point:

Maximum plasma wall interaction (H_α)

Maximum edge density

Not clear behaviour of edge T_e

Maximum floating potential