

Status of the MPTS Thomson Scattering Diagnostic

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NSTX Research Results
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MPTS



- MPTS is a multi-time multi-spatial point Thomson scattering diagnostic, which routinely provides $T_e(R,t)$ and $n_e(R,t)$.
- Presently two 30-Hz Nd:YAG lasers
- 36 fiber bundles already viewing plasma
 - Output end can be split for improved resolution
- Phased fiber-bundle instrumentation

– Phase I10 bundles10 channels

– Phase II20 bundles20 channels

Phase III
 29 bundles
 30 channels

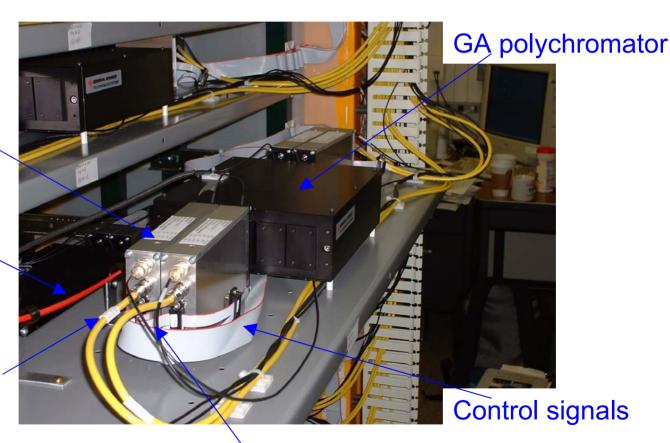
Ten 4- λ polychromators installed May 2005 GA optics & PPPL electronics



PPPL preamplifier

Fiber bundle

Fast signal output/



Slow signal output

New Radial Channel Allocation



A collegial decision, mindful of PAC's recommendation

Enhance outer edge resolution 8 channels

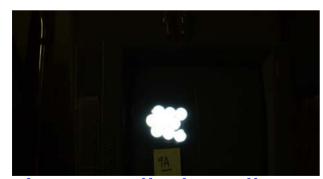
Better inner resolution2 channels

 Split – for the first time – the output end of a fiber bundle to improve spatial resolution

Split Fiber Bundle for Better Resolution

Fiber bundle #9 was split in two in order to improve spatial resolution at R = 144 cm

Right and below: Photographs of the back illuminated bundle before and after separation



Inner split bundle R =143.6cm±0.5cm





Original bundle
R =144cm±1cm

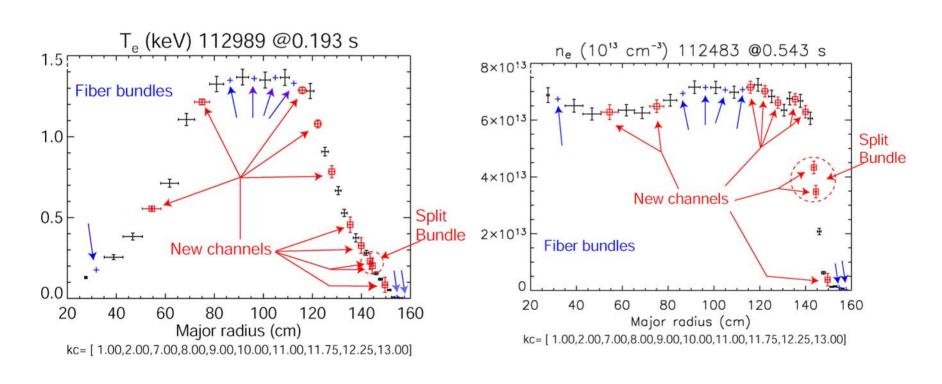


Outer split bundle R =144.5 cm±0.5cm

Location of New Radial Position



Simulated 30-point data overlaid on 20-point system



Calibration/Work Plan



- Raman/Rayleigh scattering → Raw data acquired
- Wavelength calibration using preamplifier slow output → In progress
- APD gain calibration using preamplifier slow output → Pending
- Fast vs. slow output calibration → Preliminary raw data acquired
- Software modification for Raman density calibration → Work initiated

Rayleigh and Raman Calibration



- Phases I and II polychromators have 6 spectral channels, including one at Rayleigh wavelength
 - So far n_e calibration done with Rayleigh scattering
 - But could also be done with Raman scattering
- Phase III polychromators have 4 spectral channels, but none at Rayleigh wavelength
 - n_e profile calibration with Raman scattering
- Since Rayleigh signal is much larger than Raman, need to ascertain extinction ratio of Rayleigh light at Raman spectral location.

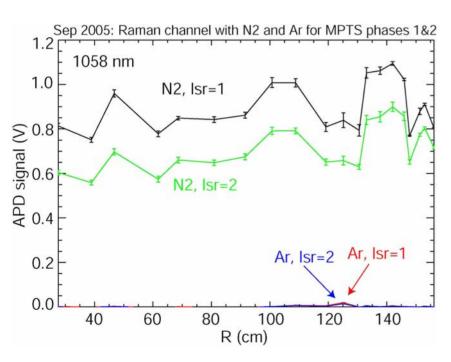
Extinction Ratio for Phases I and II

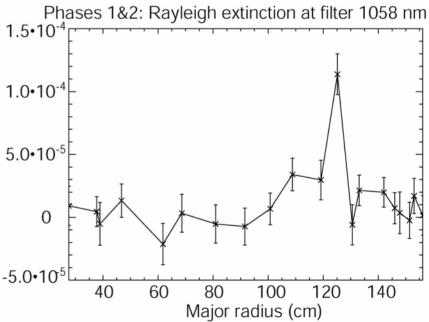
 $F_{ext} \le 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$



The 1058-nm blocks well the Rayleigh light

Extinction ratio for 1064-nm light through 1058-nm filter





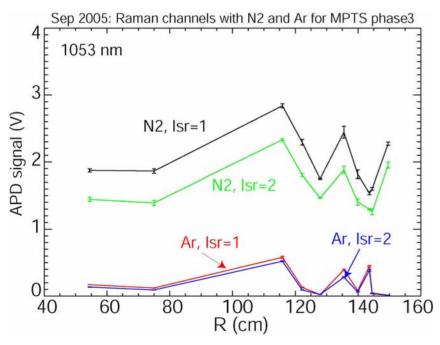
Extinction for Ratio Phase III

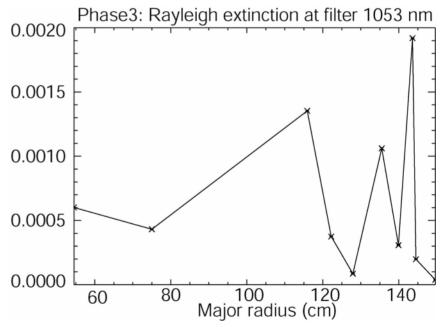
 $F_{ext} >> 1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ for many channels



Significant amount of Rayleigh light enters the 1053-nm filter

Extinction ratio for 1064-nm light through 1053-nm filter

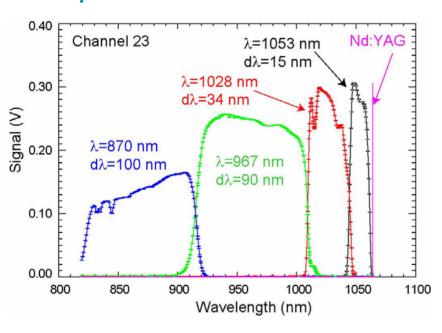


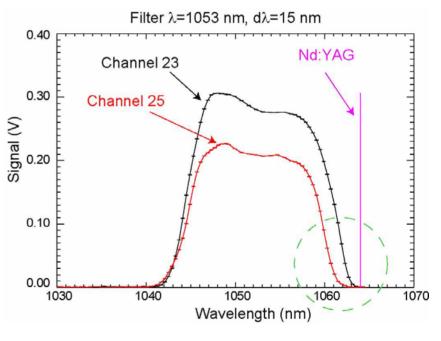


Spectral Calibration in Progress



Variability of the spectral width of filters might explain poor 1064-nm radiation extinction





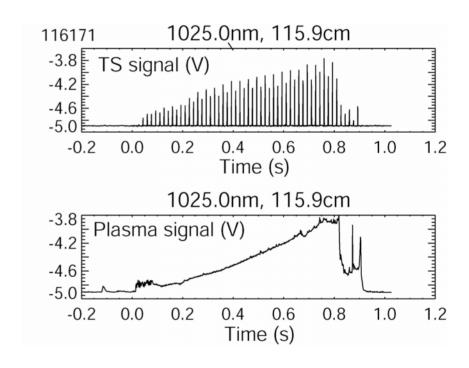


END OF TALK

Raw Data Acquired



- Phase III hardware has acquired data for most of last NSTX experimental run
- Raw data signals
 - Top: fast signal (Thomson scattering)
 - Bottom: slow signal (plasma light)



Ad hoc Calibration

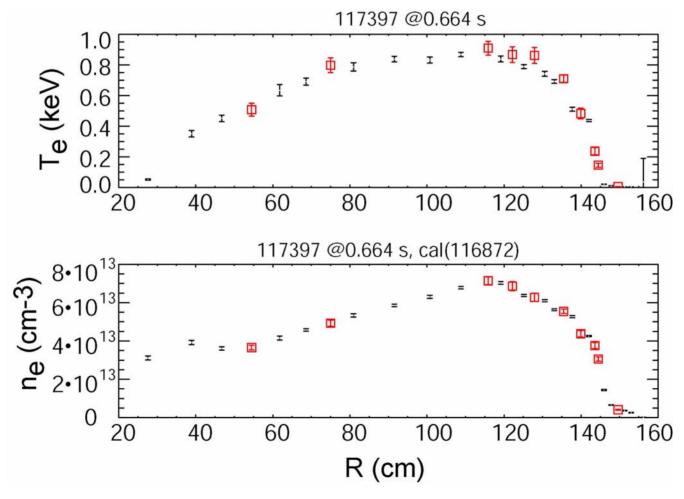


- An ad hoc calibration has been made using ensemble average of the existing 20 channels and assuming that on average the phase-III results can be extrapolated from adjacent channels
- This technique is a temporary expedient and does not replace the ongoing calibration
 - Tendency to overshoot at high Te
 - Soften spatial features

Preliminary Results from Ad Hoc Calibration



New radial points shown in red



Spatial Resolution Improvement



30-point spatial resolution is compared to 20-point system

