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Fast-Ion-D-Alpha and Solid-State NPA **Diagnostics for NSTX-U**

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Multiple Fast Ion Diagnostics are Needed to Constrain/Invert Fast Ion Distribution Function

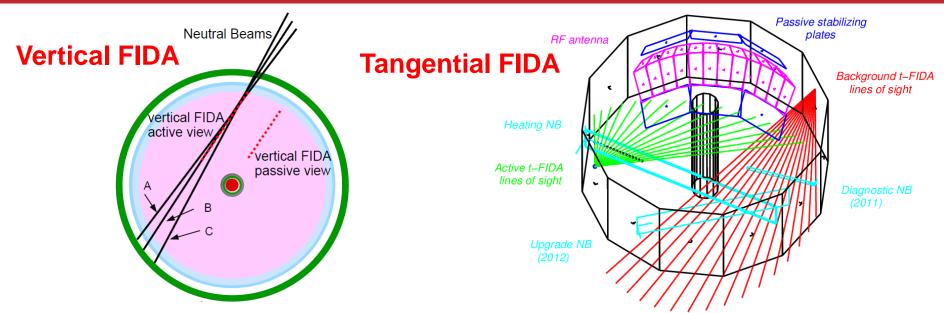
Goal: measure beam ion distribution in NSTX-U

- \rightarrow transport of beam ions due to MHD and Alfven eigenmode activity
- \rightarrow interaction between high-harmonic fast waves and beam ions
- \rightarrow neutral beam current drive

> Different fast ion diagnostics weight phase space differently

- FIDA: sensitive to a swath in velocity space
- NPA: very **localized** in pitch;
- <u>ssNPA</u>: measure trapped fast ions at different radii; fast time resolution, no energy resolution
- E||B NPA: diagnose **co-passing** fast ions; **excellent energy resolution**
- Neutron: strongly weighted toward high energy fast ions; insensitive to pitch angle; volume averaged
- Charged fusion product diagnostic: strongly weighted toward high energy fast ions; spatial profile
- Fast ion loss detector: lost fast ions; narrow in pitch

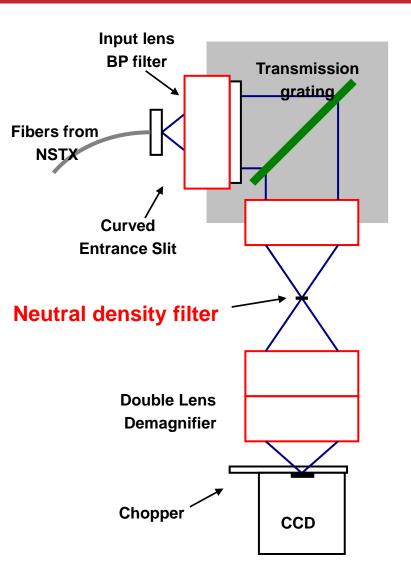
Both Vertical and Tangential FIDA Diagnostics are Nearly Ready for Operation in NSTX-U



- Vertical and tangential FIDA diagnostics consist of two systems
 - spectrometer-FIDA, full D α spectrum , 16 channels R=0.86-1.66m, 100Hz
 - band-pass filter-FIDA, 3 channels at R=1.0, 1.2, 1.4m, 50kHz
- The vertical FIDA diagnostic has worked routinely since 2008.
- The new tangential FIDA diagnostic was installed in 2011, but didn't collect any data due to the failure of toroidal field coil.
- During the NSTX upgrade construction, FIDA fibers & optics are protected and secured.

Minor Improvements Needed for FIDA Diagnostics

- Acquire a shutter for the camera in the tangential FIDA system; (Liu, 2013)
- Install a fiber patch panel for the vertical FIDA system; (Liu, 2013)
- Reduce strayed cold D-alpha light by replacing the neutral density filter with a narrow band (~2nm) notch filter?
 Depending on the availability and cost.
 (Liu, 2012, do a survey of such notch filter and purchase it if affordable)

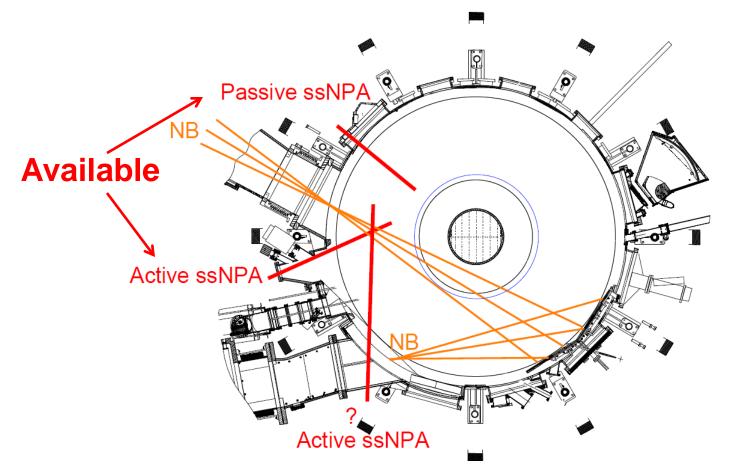


Pre-design of New Solid-State Neutral Particle Analyzer

Goal: Measure trapped fast ions at several radial locations

- Same concept as the ssNPA in NSTX and DIII-D (i.e. using silicon photodiode to detect CX neutrals directly)
- Work in current mode
 - \rightarrow fast time response (>100kHz), but no energy resolution
- Could incorporate pulse-counting mode to get some energy resolution
- Select radial viewlines on the mid-plane
 - \rightarrow minimize path length of escaping CX neutrals
- 5 chords intersect a NB at different radii, 2 chords miss any NBs
 → separate active and passive CX signals and obtain spatial profile
- Use pair of "active" and "blind" detectors for EM noise subtraction

Ports Identified for Solid-State Neutral Particle Analyzer



If possible, another chord measures co-passing beam ions.

Overall Schedule

Vertical and tangential FIDA diagnostics

- 2013 minor improvements i.e. shutter, fiber patch panel, notch filter
- 2014 reinstallation of fibers on NSTX-U; calibration; data acquisition and data analysis tool

solid-state NPA

2012-2013 Spring ports selection, concept design
2013 Spring-2014 fabrication and testing;
2014 installation;
data acquisition and data analysis tool

Modeling

2012 conversion of synthetic diagnostic code FIDAsim from IDL to Fortran 2013-2014 a reduced model for FIDA emission analysis (Heidbrink and Grierson) 2012-2014 fast ion distribution inversion project (Heidbrink, Salewski, Stagner)

