HHFW Conditioning XMP

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and anyone else who can stoke the furnace

XMP Objectives

- Condition HHFW for high power operation
 - Withstand >25 kV at cubes in vacuum
 - Withstand ~15 kV at cubes in plasma for 200 ms pulses, phase shifts of 30°-180°.
- Check out RF signals and diagnostics
- Obtain loading vs power (estimate sheath losses)
- Check out operation for upcoming XP scenarios
 - High plasma current operation
 - H-mode loading
 - NBI-driven plasmas
 - Duplicate conditions of 2004 (i.e., shots 107899, 107907)

Day 1 - Plain vanilla plasma, condition to highest power, scan phases to clean those hard to reach areas.

- Day 0 vacuum condition to 25 kV as per last year
- Day 1
 - Start with He operation, condition until 2 MW can be held for 180° and -90°.
 - Switch to D and repeat; see if there is any voltage degradation, local pressure rises during RF.
 - Condition +90° for same cube voltage limit.
 - Back to 180°, -90° and continue to increase power
 - Last hour of day: slow ramp to 600 kW at 180°, 90°, -30°, +30°, and +90° to check sheath loading.

Day 2 - Continue conditioning, develop operating techniques

- Part 1 more conditioning
 - Continue conditioning to 4 MW level (15 kV or greater on cubes) or until a hard voltage limit is reached.
- Part 2 check operation in future plasmas
 - High Ip (~900 kA)
 - NBI operation (high Ip and large gap)
 - NBI-driven H-mode plasma (steep density profiles)

During conditioning, measure loading as a function of power to determine rf sheath losses.

- Sheath power proportional to V, HHFW power proportional to V².
- Larger fraction of total power to sheath at low strap voltages.
- At minimum, put a slow ramp down on low power conditioning pulse.



Shot 116398 HHFW_RYAN.DAT







Shot 116400 HHFW_RYAN.DAT



Transmitter Power (W)

Shot 116390, Dipole Phasing



Reflection Coefficient

Transmitter Power (W)



Shot 116400, +90 Degree Phasing



Transmitter Power (W)

Reflection Coefficient