BP relevant diagnostic development at Johns Hopkins University

Presents Dan Stutman

for the

Plasma Spectroscopy-Diagnostic Group

Multi-energy SXR imaging (ME-SXR)



- Same plasma volume simultaneously imaged in a few energy ranges
- Fast and simple indicator of T_e and n_exn_z profiles
- High potential for MHD and plasma control in the BP

ME-SXR indicates ELM occurrence and type



- Robust ELM indicator using plain line-integrated intensity ratios
- Active ELM control with ME-SXR may save 60-70% of τ_{ELM} (~ 1s in ITER)



• SXR T_e 'propagated' in time from reference TS point (n_e , n_z with $\int n_e dI$)

• Powerful tool for ELM, pellet, NTM, disruption studies (not impacted by non-thermal bursts, density limits)

ME-SXR diagnostic proposed for ITER pedestal



- Physics and mitigation of ELM, RWM, NTM, disruption
- Real-time ELM occurrence and type, L-H transition indicator
- Fast, high resolution T_e (n_e, n_z); reduce exposure of TS first mirrors ?
- Three-energy system for T_e accuracy, high-Z impurity capability



• Use of external photoelectric effect in high-Z nano-layers solves radiation damage and background problems (Seguin '97, Gott '05)

 Internal photocurrent amplification (μA -> mA) needed for signal extraction with good SNR and bandwidth in the BP

Internal photocurrent amplification demonstrated



- No observable γ ,n background with GEM amplification on NSTX
- Current amplification in low pressure gas observed also with the VPD

ME-SXR possible in ITER with modest amplification



 Novel nano-dispersed photocathodes, internal amplification mechanisms to be explored at JHU

Light extraction with diffractive optics



- Light deflected by multiple slits (Transmission Gratings, Zone Plates)
- Less optical degradation, more stable calibration, alignment, replaceable
- Scalable over wide spectral range (SXR to infrared)
- Diffractive elements can be made in damage resistant metals (W, Ta)

First plasma, radiation damage tests at DIONISOS (collab. D. Whyte, MIT)



Exposures equivalent to a few years of 'first mirror' operation in ITER



• Gratings withstood very well high heat flux (3-10 x ITER first mirrors)

- Plasma, beam exposure slightly *increase* grating efficiency (3-D effect)
- Doubled efficiency at a few degrees off-normal incidence

- ME-SXR diagnostic for ITER pedestal proposed through USBPO
- Interesting possibilities if control and diagnostic functions are separated
- JHU 'Innovative Diagnostics' proposal for novel SXR detectors, development of ME-SXR for W wall conditions
- Results on diffractive light extractors encourage further research:
 - effect of plasma coatings
 - focusing diffractive optics
 - VUV extractors

• Visible-NIR diffractive extractors for ITER divertor may be possible