

LONG-PULSE OPERATION OF THE NEW 800 kW, 140 GHz GYROTRON ON TEXTOR

E. Westerhof¹, J.A. Hoekzema², M.R. de Baar¹, M.F.M. de Bock¹, W.A. Bongers¹,
A.J.H. Donné¹, K.H. Finken², E. Farshi¹, A.F. van der Griff¹, G.M.D. Hogeweij¹,
R.J.E. Jaspers¹, H.R. Koslowski², A. Krämer-Flecken², O.G. Kruijt¹, A. Lazaros¹,
X. Loozen², N.J. Lopes Cardozo¹, A. Merkulov¹, J.W. Oosterbeek², P.R. Prins¹,
J. Scholten¹, F.C. Schüller¹, C.J. Tito¹, V.S. Udintsev¹, and TEC Team

Partners in the Trilateral Euregio Cluster:

- 1) FOM-Institute for Plasma Physics Rijnhuizen, Association EURATOM-FOM,
PO Box 1207, 3430 BE Nieuwegein, The Netherlands, www.rijnh.nl.
- 2) Institut für Plasmaphysik, Forschungszentrum Jülich GmbH,
EURATOM Association, D-52425 Jülich, Germany

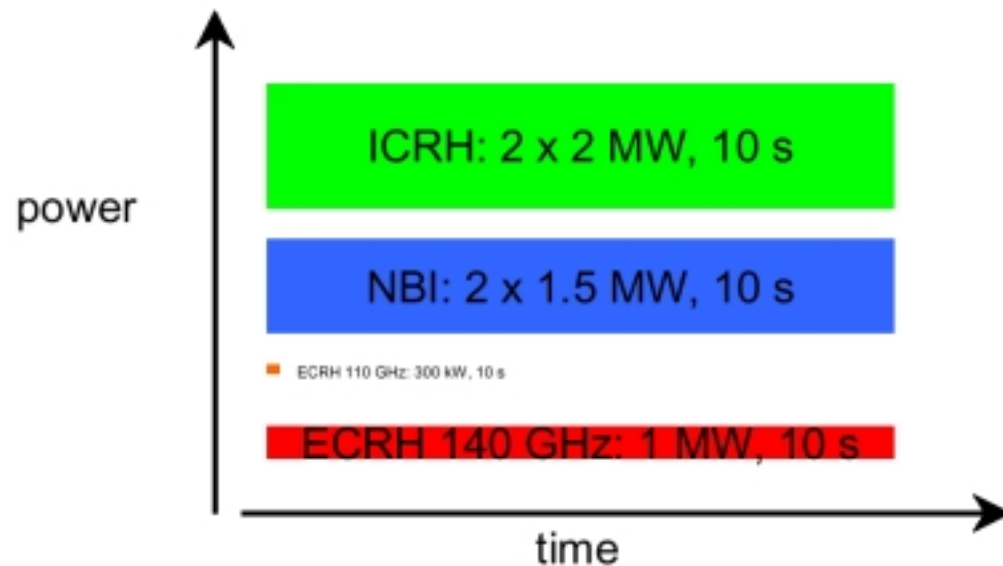


CONTENTS

- Progress towards high power (1 MW) long pulse length (10 s) ECRH/ECCD
 - New 140 GHz Gycom gyrotron
 - Launcher and windows
 - Transmission line
- Physics studies with high power, localised ECRH/ECCD
 - Confinement and transport
 - Control of sawtooth oscillations
 - Control of tearing modes

The new 140 GHz gyrotron

- Full CW design (limited only by power supply)
 - CVD diamond window
 - design values: 800 kW, > 3 s
- brings ECRH on TEXTOR at comparable power and pulse length as NBI and ICRH



- achieved on stone dummy load: 670 kW, 10 s
- achieved on plasma: 800 kW, 2.7 s (limited by arcing)



Critical components: the launcher

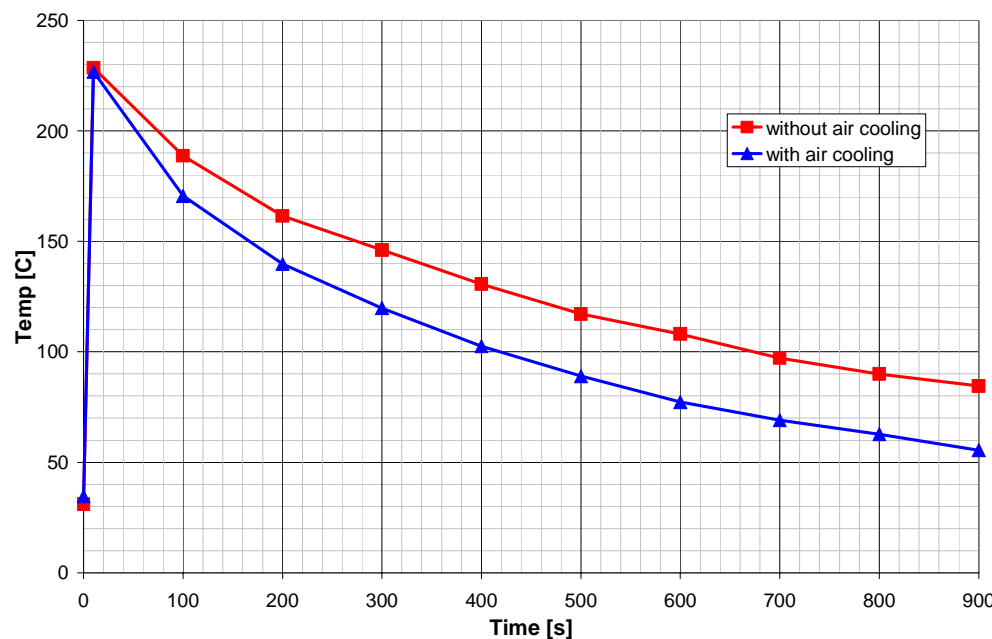


- Increased surface losses (3%) on old stainless steel mirror due to deposition
 - Expected surface T rise for 3 s pulse: 2000 K
 - Solution: copper insert reduces ΔT to 600 K
- Observed bulk temperature rise for 1.5 s: 7 K
 - Surface losses $\sim 0.2\%$, consistent with a *clean* copper surface

Conclusion:
present launcher does not limit pulse length

Critical components: the TEXTOR vacuum window

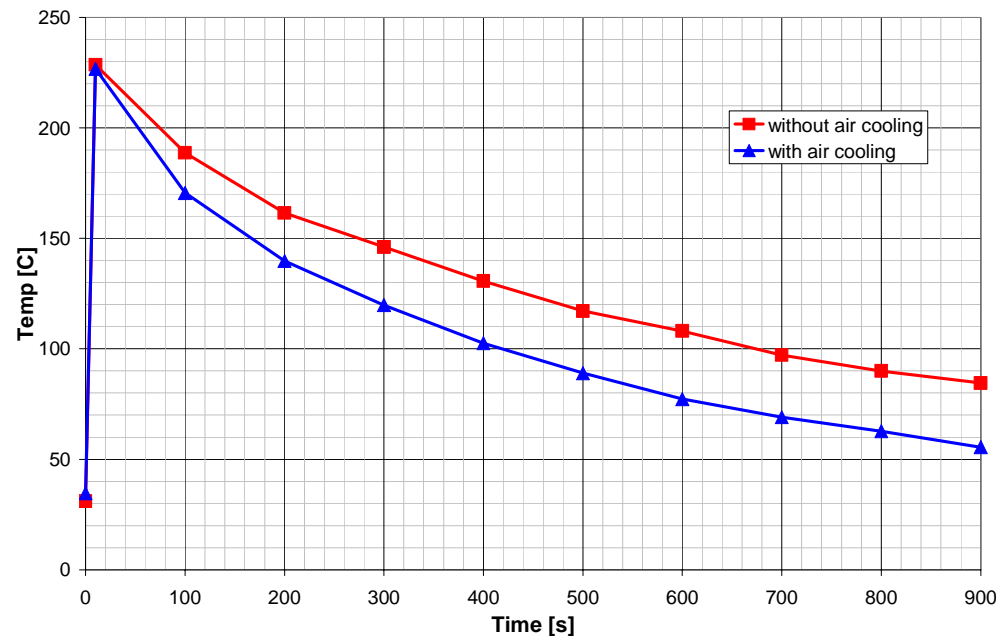
- Current window: water free quartz
 - Observed rise in window temperature (1.5 s, 800 kW): 200 K
 - Estimated absorption in window: 1.8%



- Sets the limits for current operation:
 - maximum pulse length to 3 s
 - Duty cycle 1:500 (a 25 min wait after each 3 s ECRH pulse)

Critical components: the TEXTOR vacuum window

- Current window: water free quartz
 - Observed rise in window temperature (1.5 s, 800 kW): 200 K
 - Estimated absorption in window: 1.8%



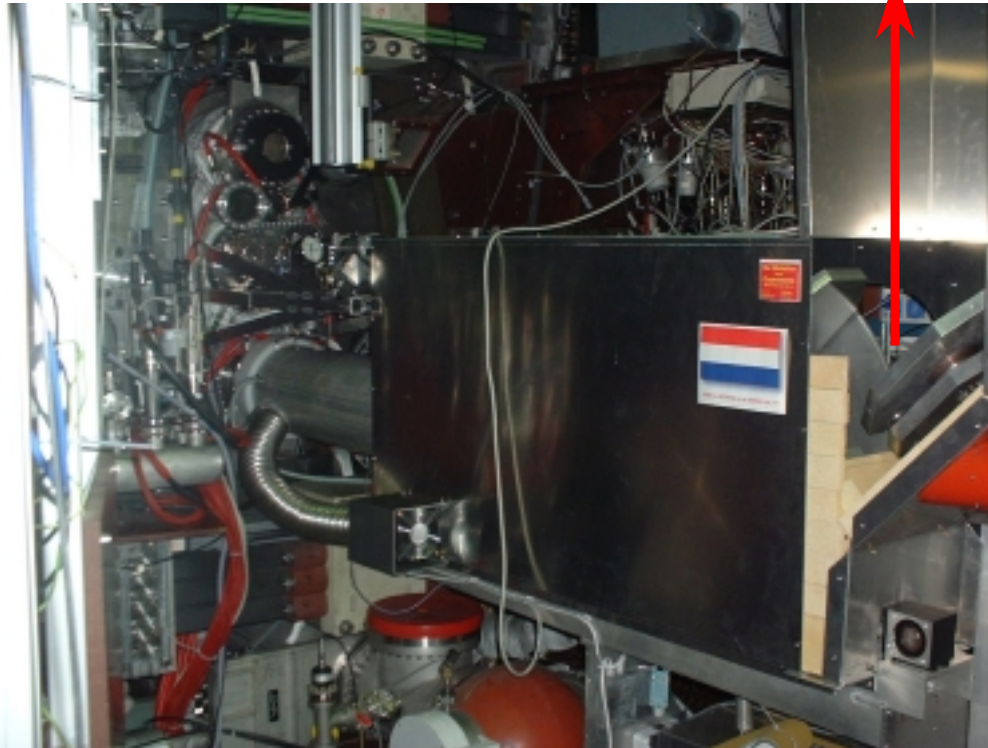
- **Future solution:**
replacement by edge cooled CVD diamond window

Critical components: quasi-optical transmission line



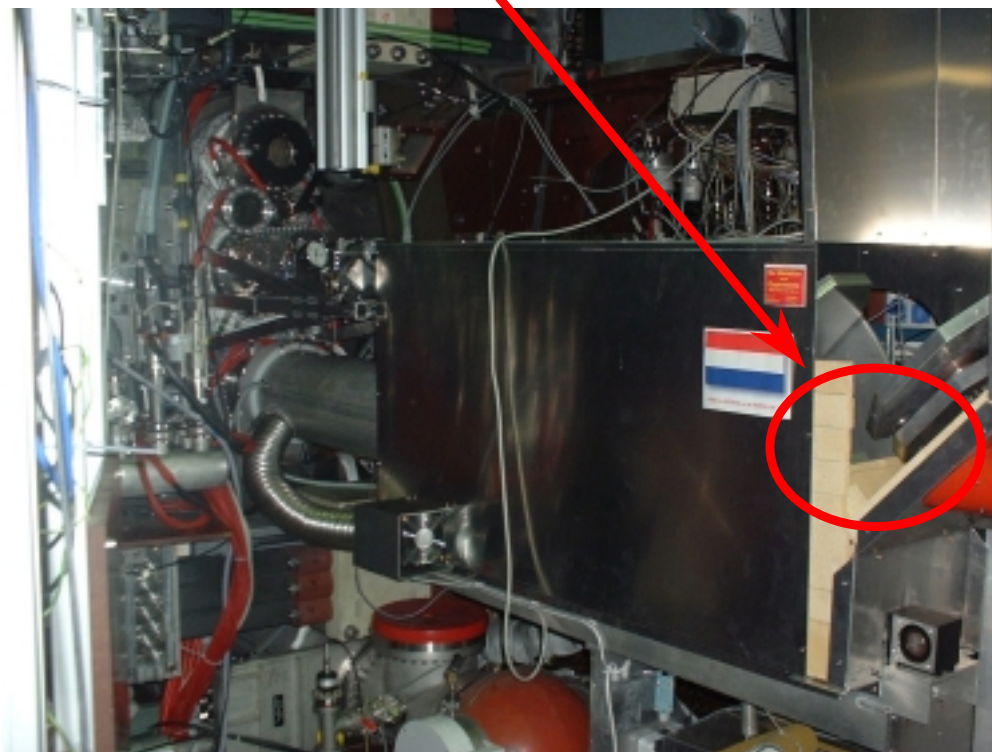
- Stray radiation from vacuum window reflection
 - produced burn pattern on wooden roof of TEXTOR bunker

to roof



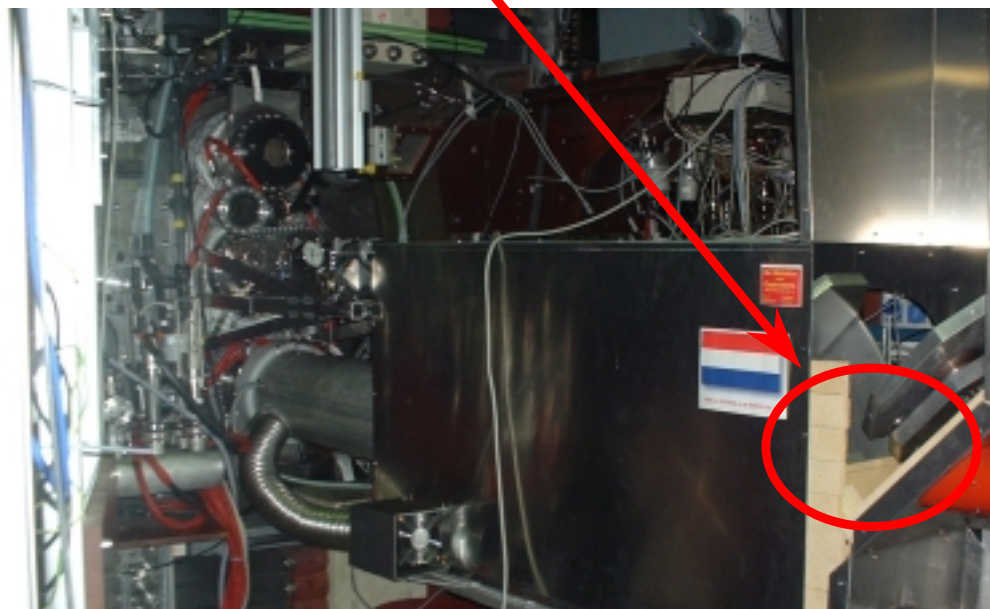
Critical components: quasi-optical transmission line

- Stray radiation from vacuum window reflection
 - estimated at 2%
 - cause of arcing in transmission line



Critical components: quasi-optical transmission line

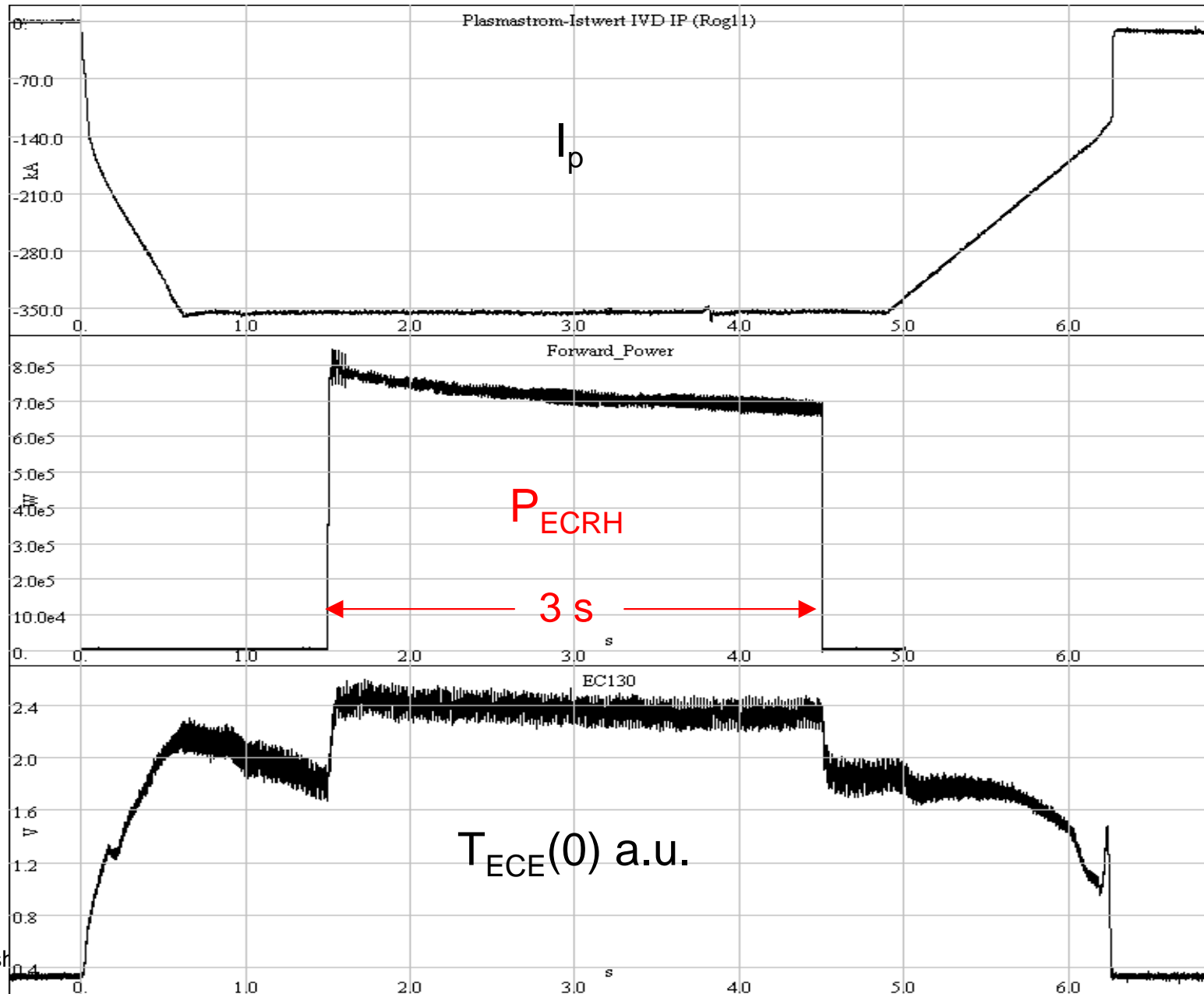
- Stray radiation from vacuum window reflection
 - estimated at 2%
 - cause of arcing in transmission line



- **Solution** (recently partly implemented):
 - removal of “zoom”
 - absorption of stray radiation by water circulating in teflon hoses
 - later: reduction of stray radiation from new CVD window

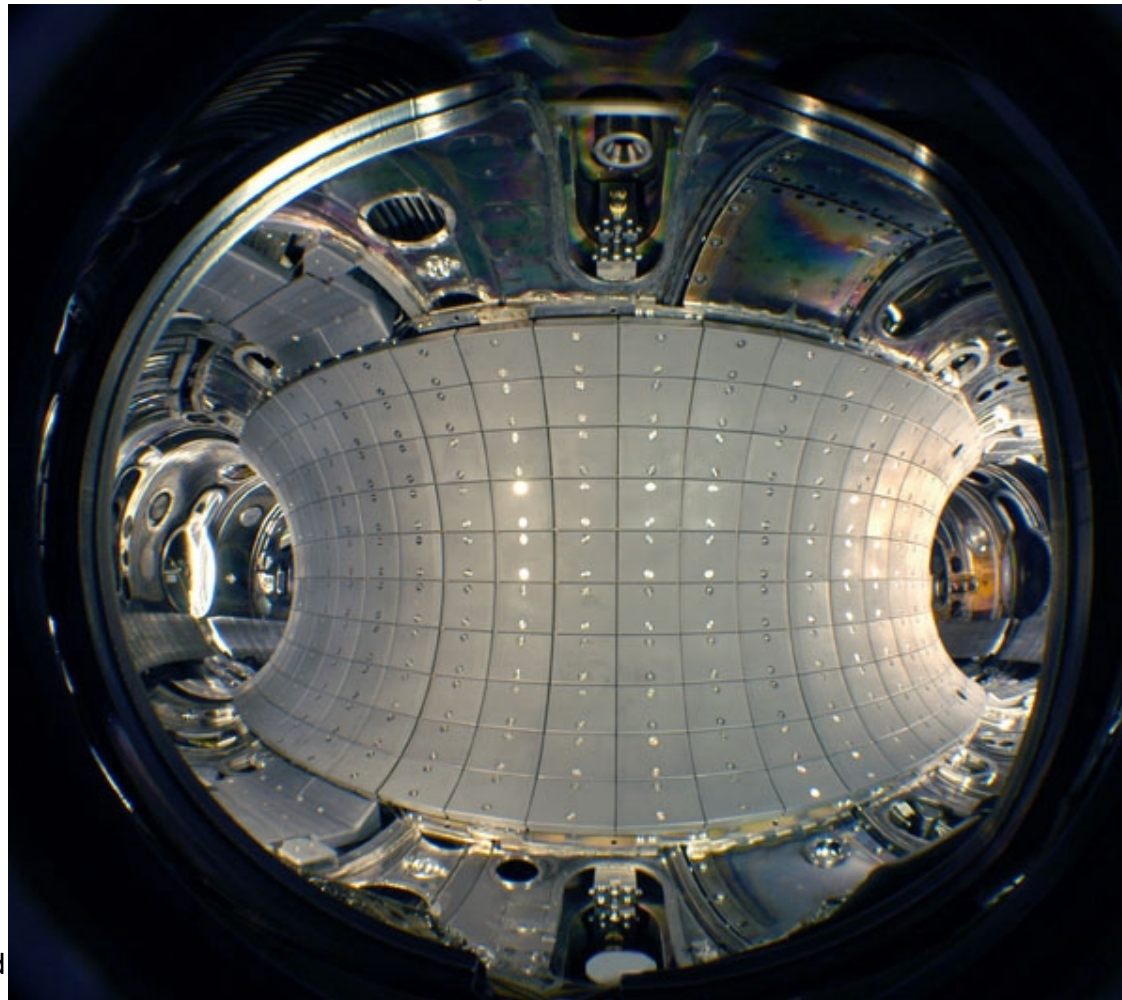
Breaking news: #94929 13 May 2004

3s pulse with closed transmission line



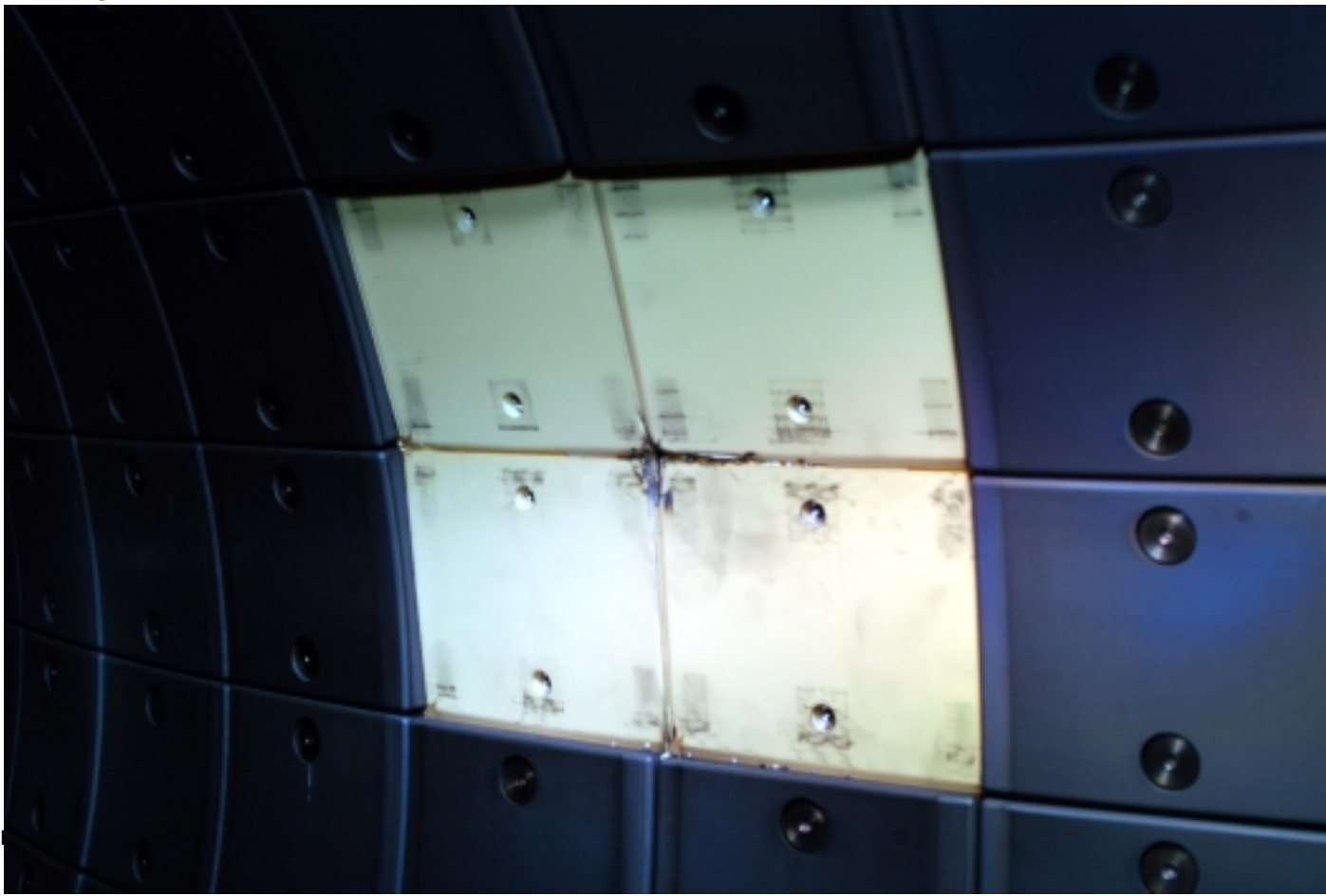
Machine safety issue

- DED coils on high field side of tokamak protected by Carbon tiles on Zirconium Oxide isolation
 - to be protected from ECRH radiation in case of low absorption
 - ECRH radiation can enter gaps between tiles



Machine safety issue

- DED coils on high field side of tokamak protected by Carbon tiles on Zirconium Oxide isolation
 - to be protected from ECRH radiation in case of low absorption
 - ECRH radiation can enter gaps between tiles: **cause arcing**
 - Leading to “Zirconium events”



Machine safety issue

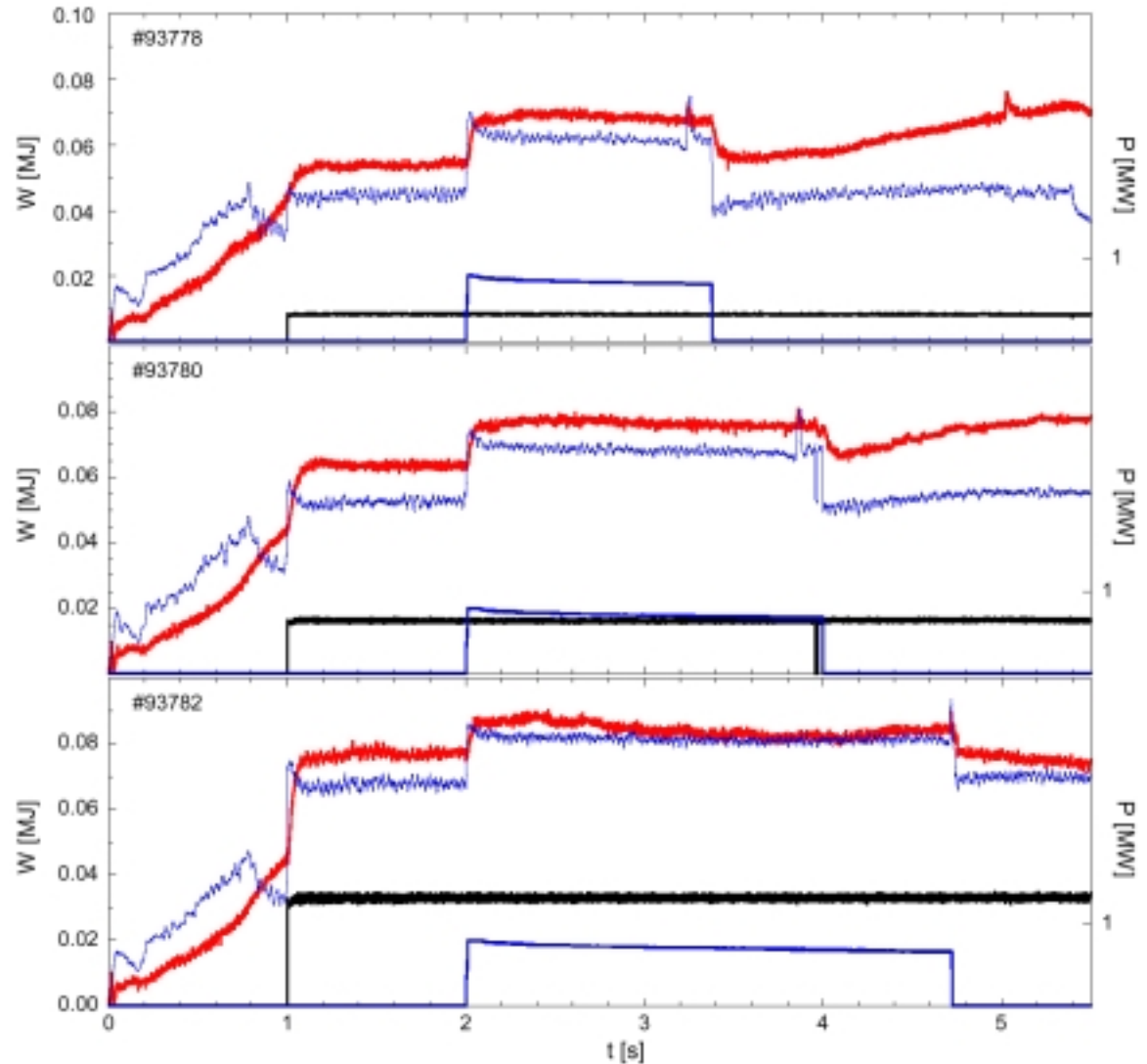
- DED coils on high field side of tokamak protected by Carbon tiles on Zirconium Oxide isolation
 - to be protected from ECRH radiation in case of low absorption
 - ECRH radiation can enter gaps between tiles: **cause arcing**
 - Leading to “Zirconium events”

- Protective measures:
 - “plasma present module”
 - “sniffer probe” (2) to measure level of non-absorbed radiation

Physics: confinement



- Central ECRH at different NBI powers
 - 2.5 T, 400 kA
- Plotted: W_{dia}
 P_{NBI}
 P_{ECRH}
- Close to L-mode scaling
- #93782: 2.7 s ECRH

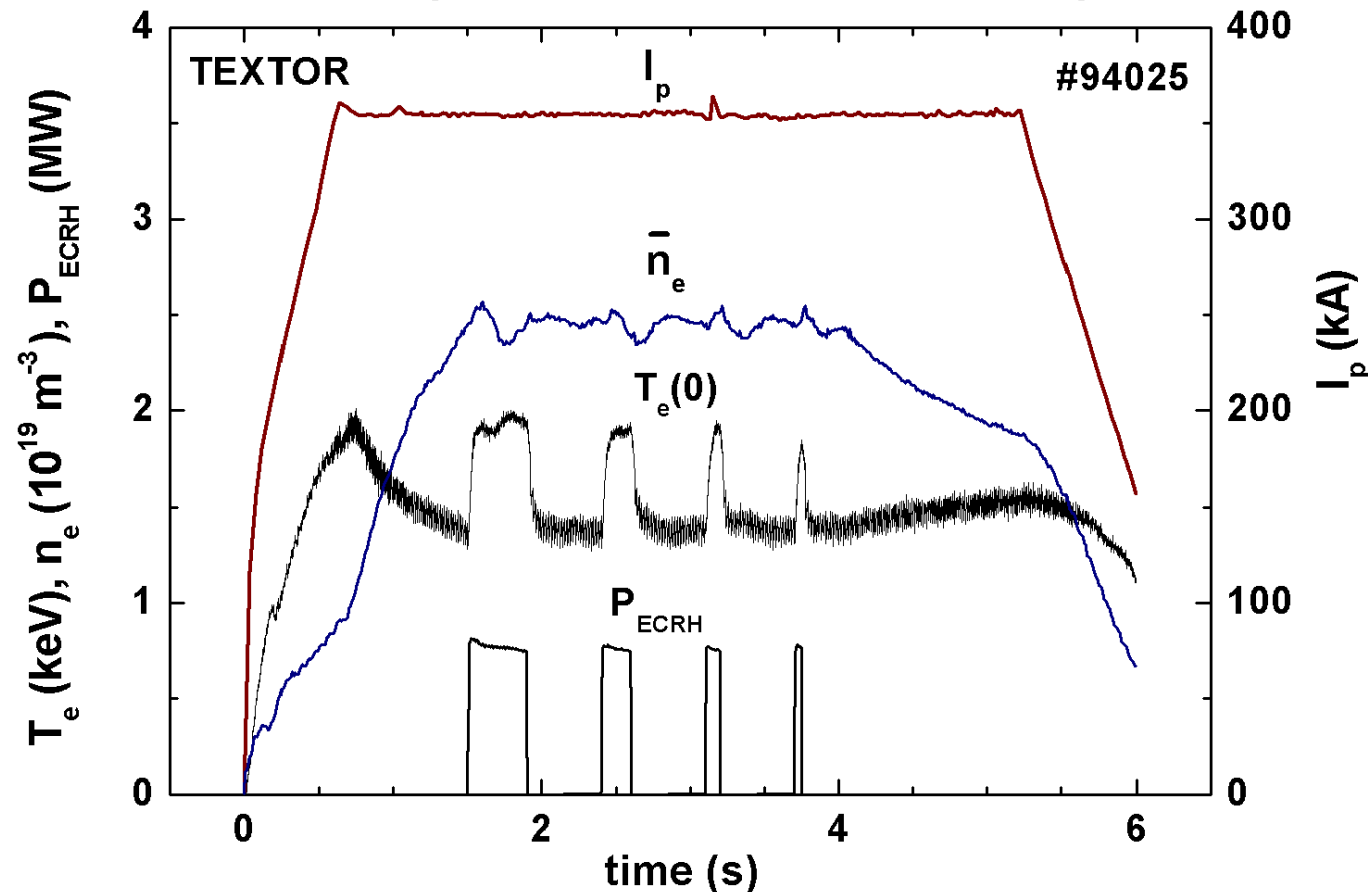


14/26

Physics: Transport barriers



- First observed on T-10: $q=1$ barrier induced by off-axis ECRH switch-off (see also Poster by M.V. Maslov)
 - signalled by delayed decay of $T_e(0)$
- TEXTOR: test of dependence on ECRH pulse length

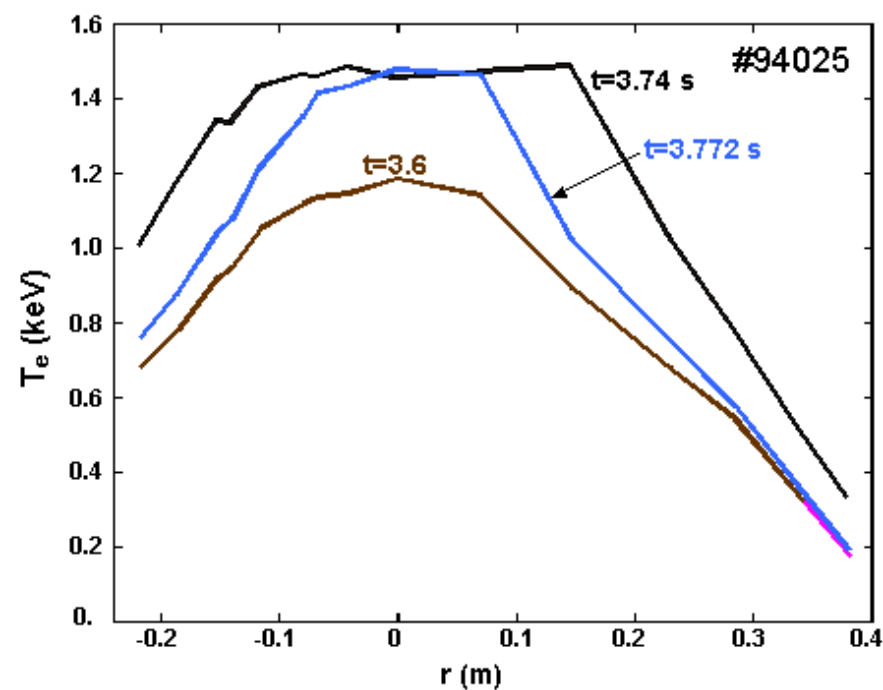
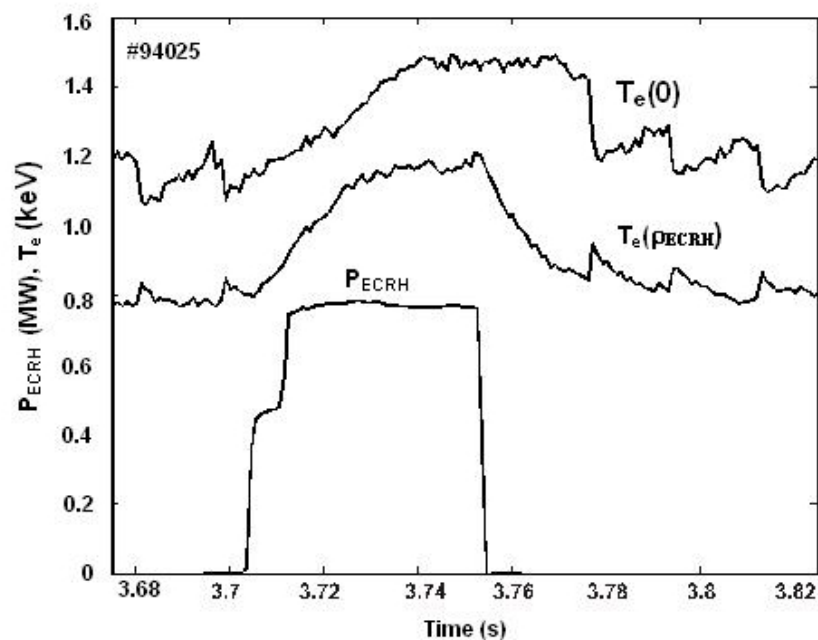


15/26

Pulses of 400, 200, 100, 50 ms, with 500 ms between (i.e. a few current diffusion times)

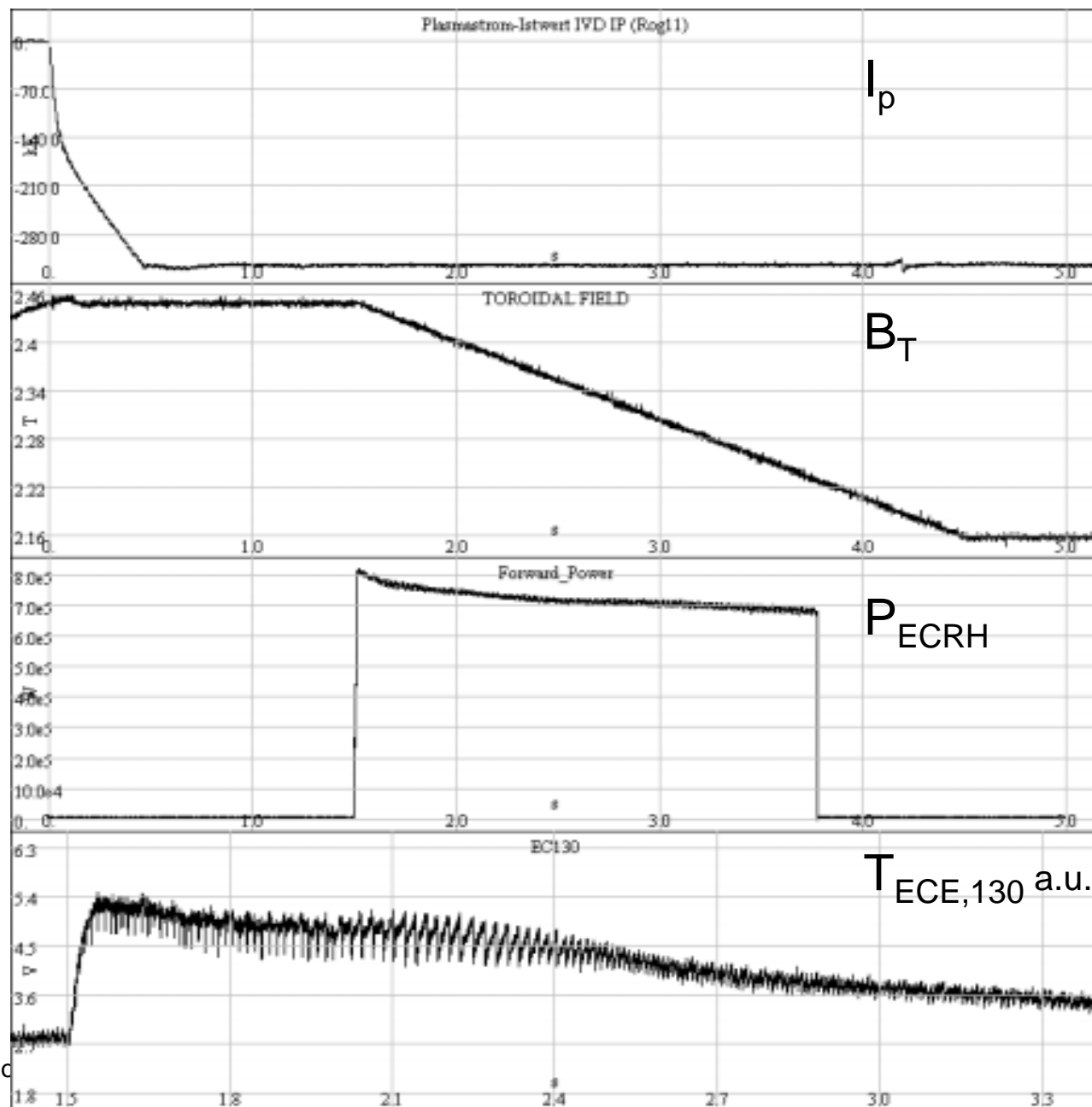
Transport barrier induced by off-axis ECRH switch-off

- Longest delays (up to 23 ms $\sim \tau_E$) observed after the shortest ECRH pulses
 - Effect depends very strongly on r_{dep} relative to $r_{q=1}$



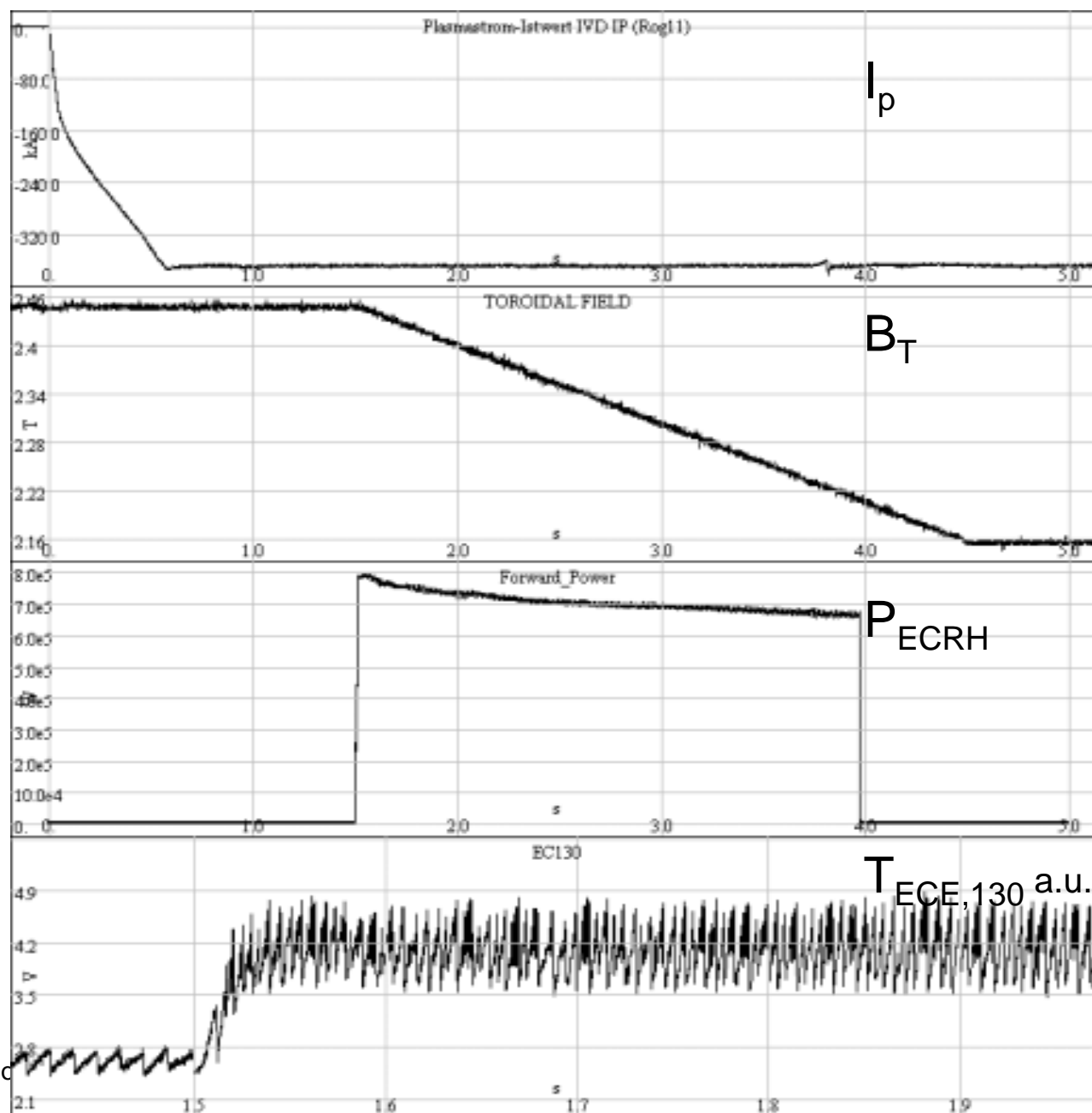
Physics: sawtooth control

- Slow B-field ramp to scan ECR through $q=1$ surface
- #94175 ECRH



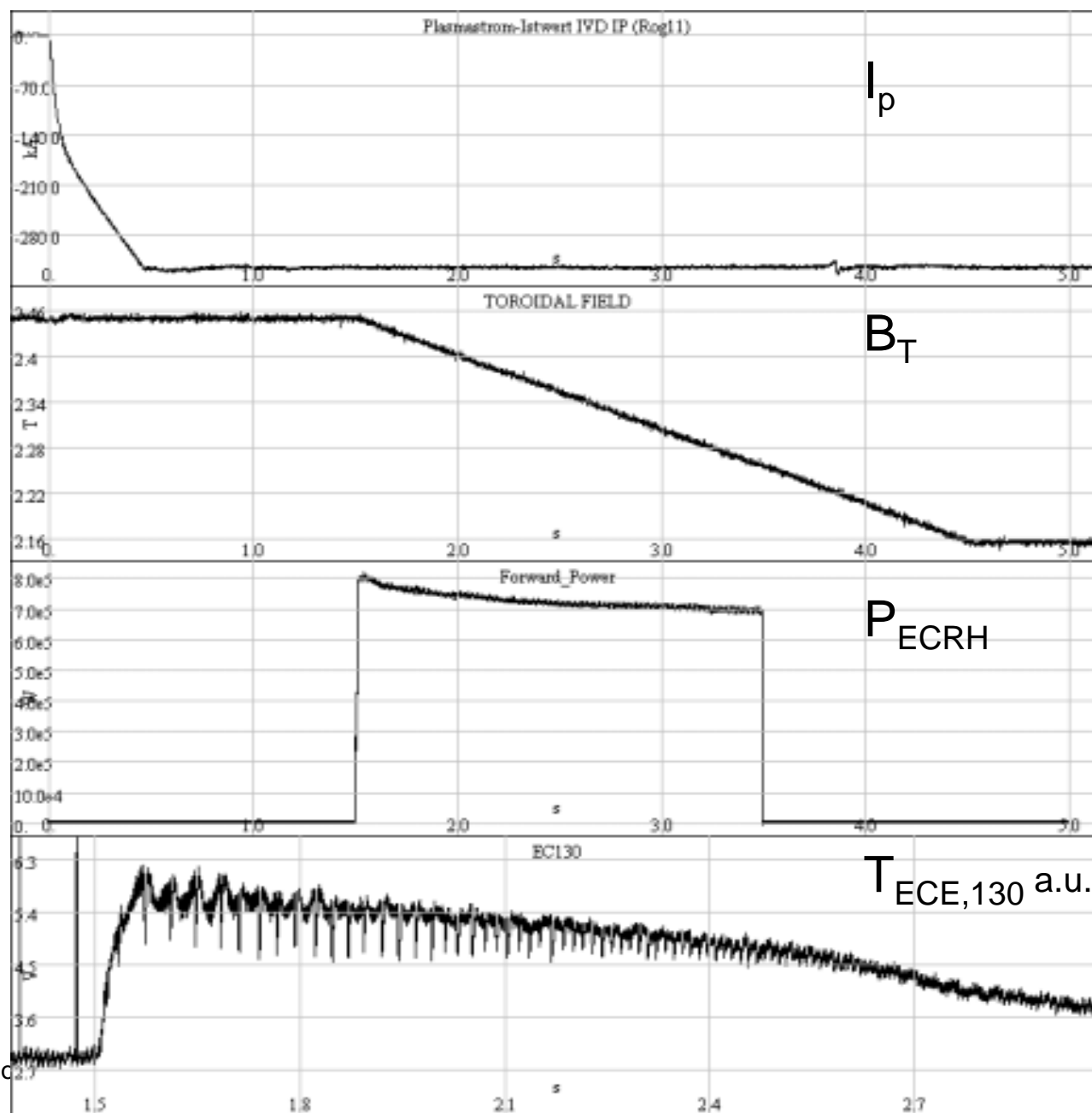
Physics: sawtooth control

- Slow B-field ramp to scan ECR through $q=1$ surface
- #94175 ECRH
- #94044 co-ECCD
 - angle $\phi = -20^\circ$



Physics: sawtooth control

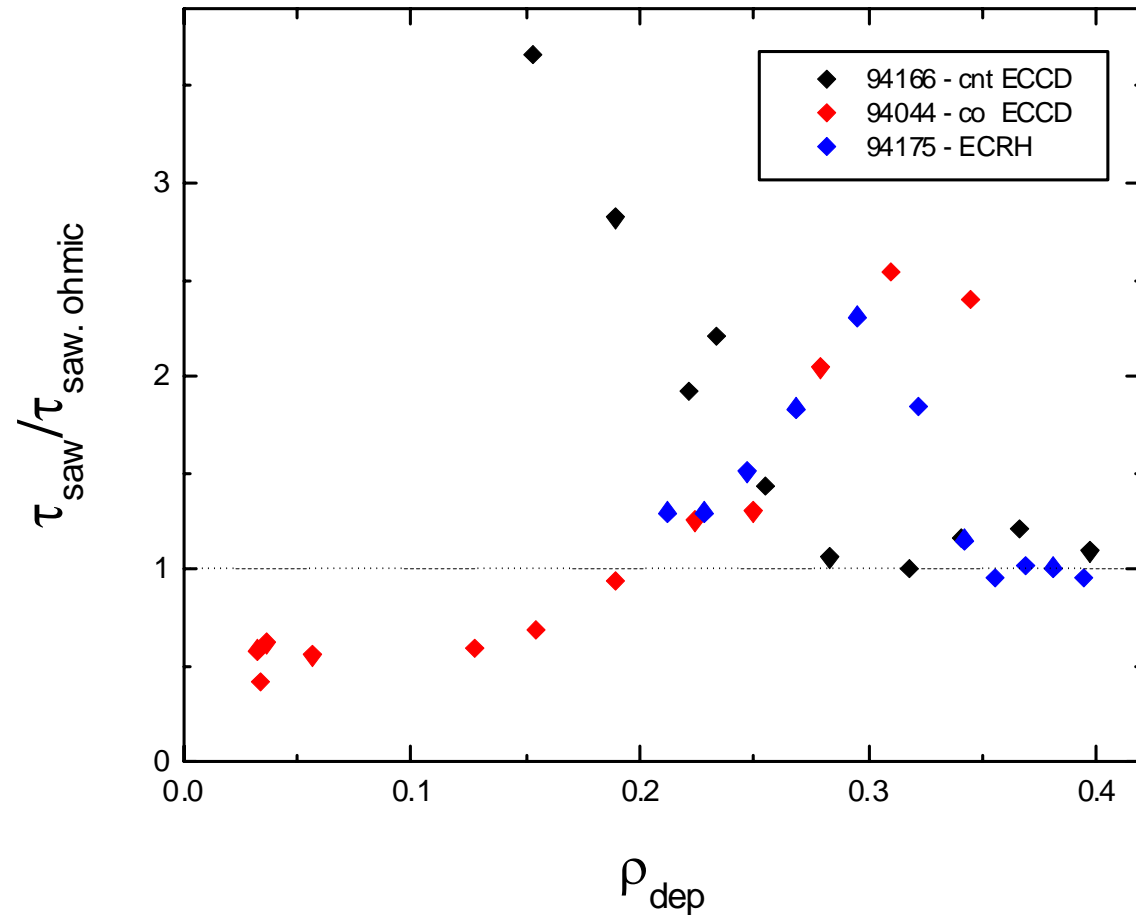
- Slow B-field ramp to scan ECR through $q=1$ surface
- #94175 ECRH
- #94044 co-ECCD
 - angle $\phi = -20^\circ$
- #94166 cnt-ECCD
 - angle $\phi = +10^\circ$



Physics: sawtooth control



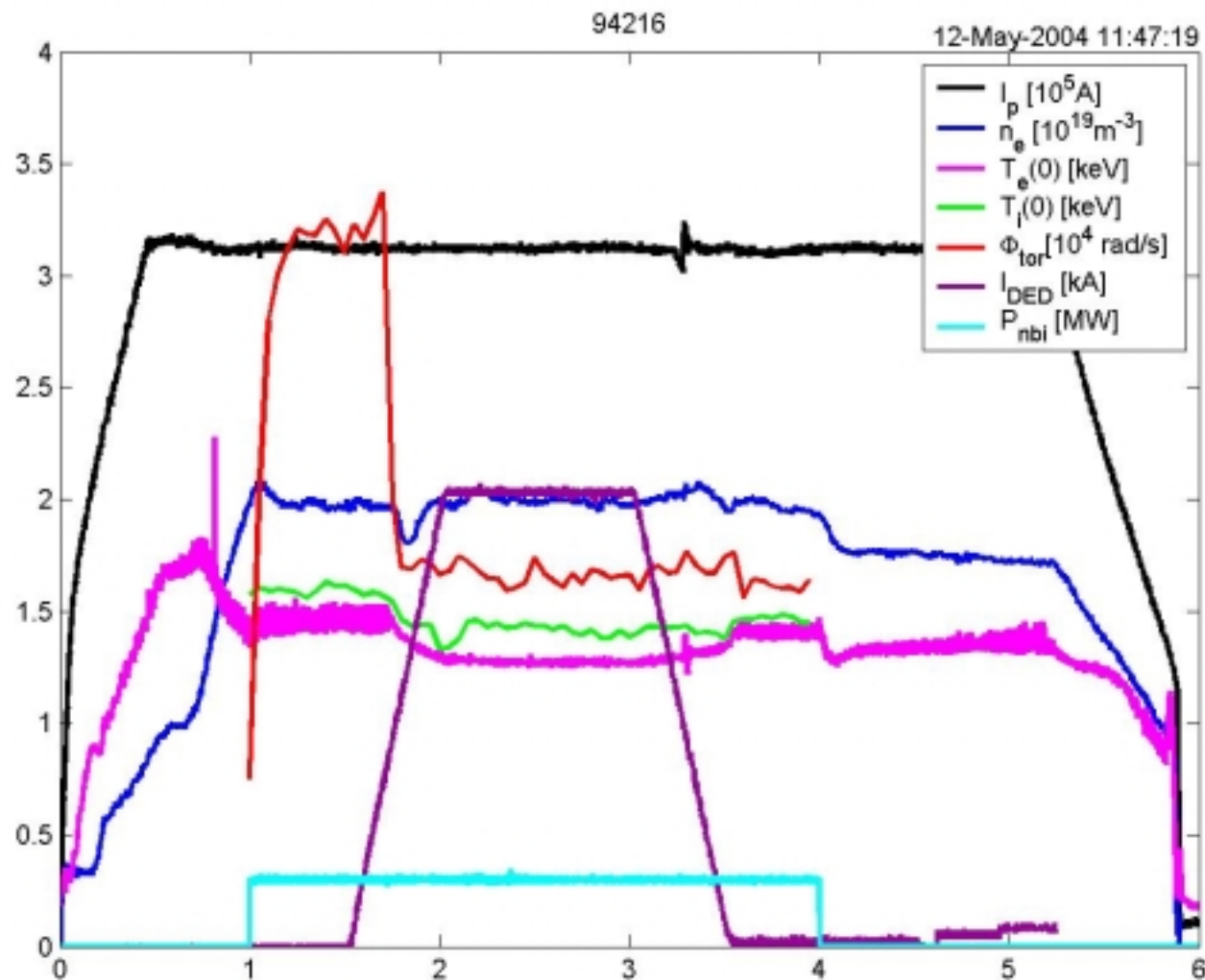
- Slow B-field ramp to scan ECR through $q=1$ surface
- #94175 ECRH
- #94044 co-ECCD
 - angle $\phi = -20^\circ$
- #94166 cnt-ECCD
 - angle $\phi = +10^\circ$



Physics: MECH to probe transport with DED



- TEXTOR operation with Dynamic Ergodic Divertor
 - 2/1 island created above threshold DED current

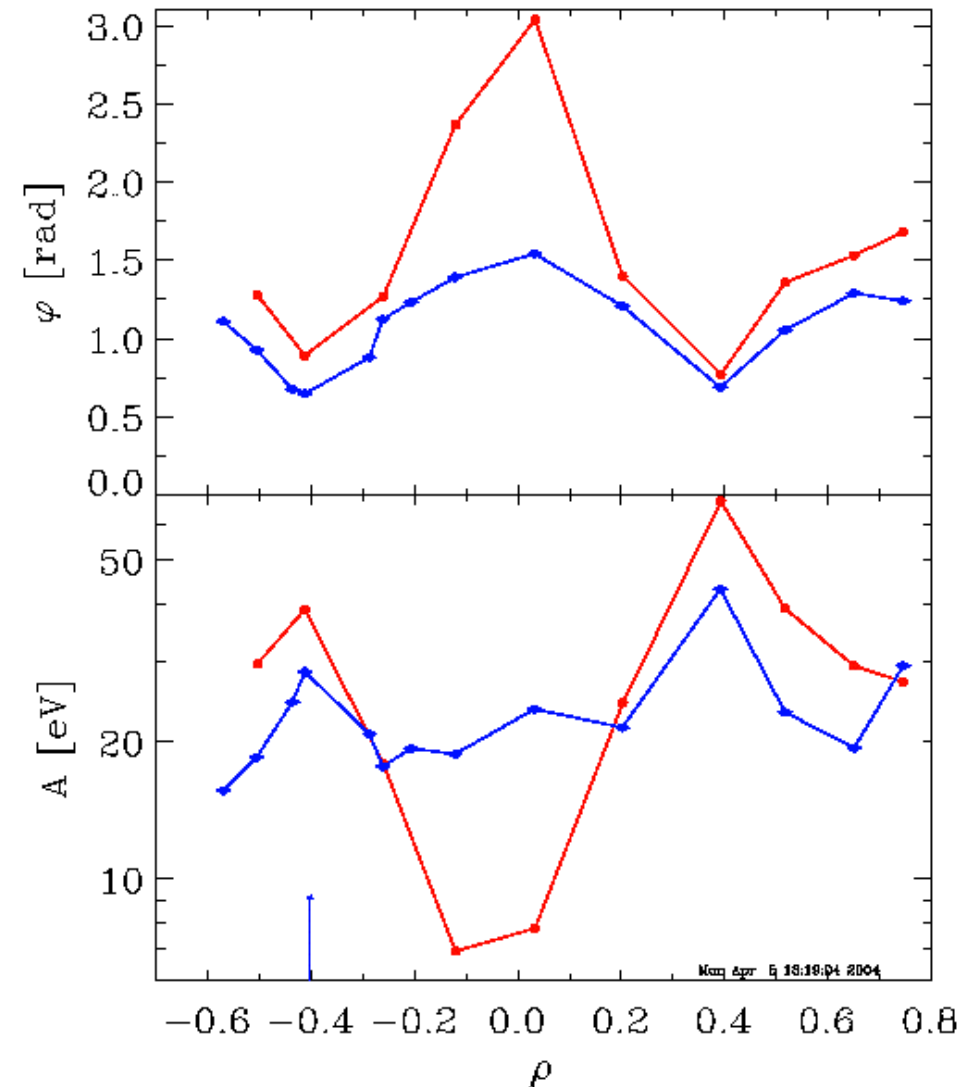


Physics: MECH to probe transport with DED



- TEXTOR operation with Dynamic Ergodic Divertor
 - 2/1 island created above threshold DED current
 - Transport probed below and above threshold

no DED / below threshold
above threshold for 2/1 mode



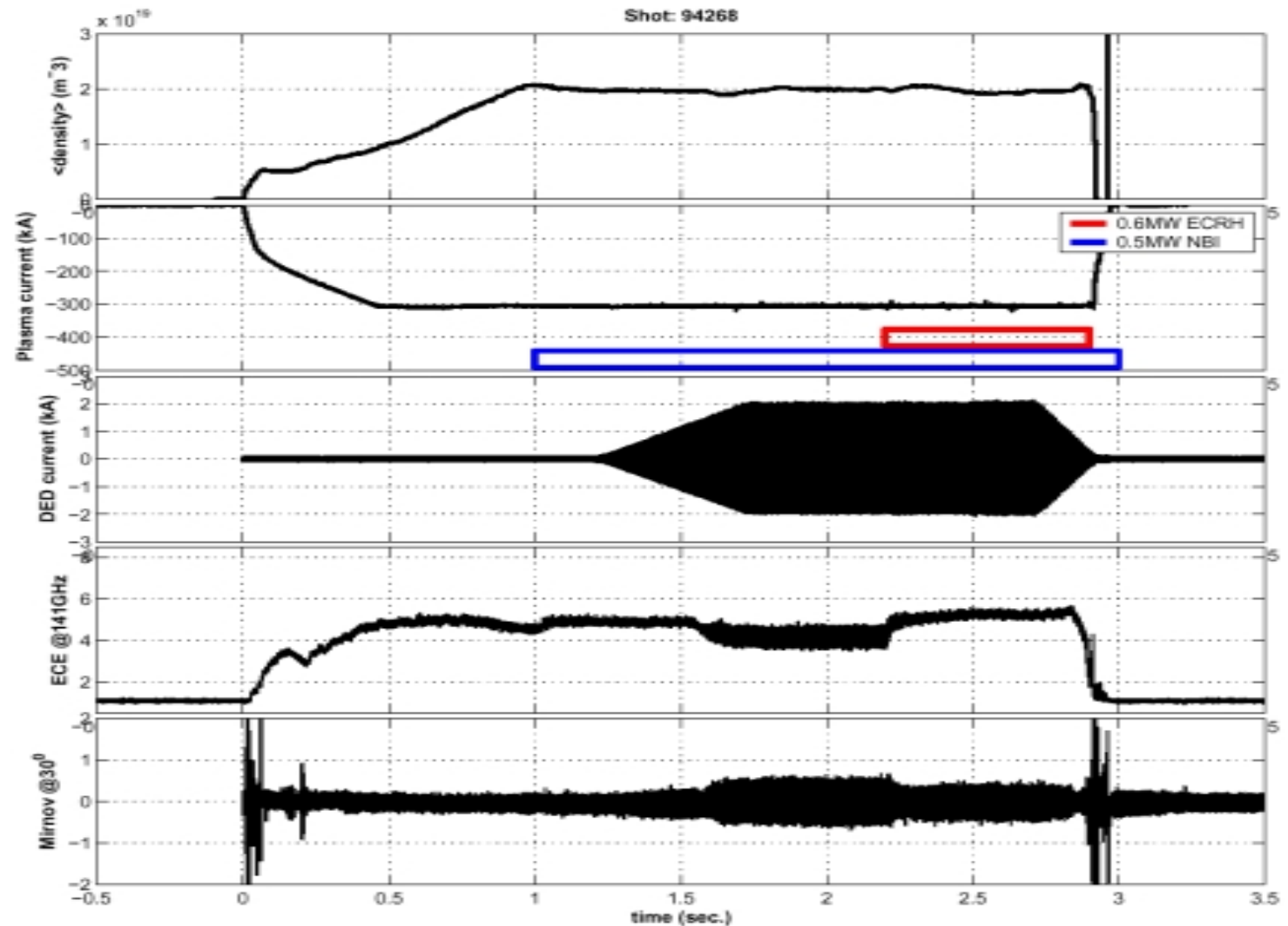
- Transport strongly increases upon 2/1 generation
 - little or no effect below threshold

Physics: control of tearing modes



- DED in 3/1 AC (1kHz) mode triggers 2/1 tearing mode
 - localised ECRH used to suppress 2/1 tearing mode

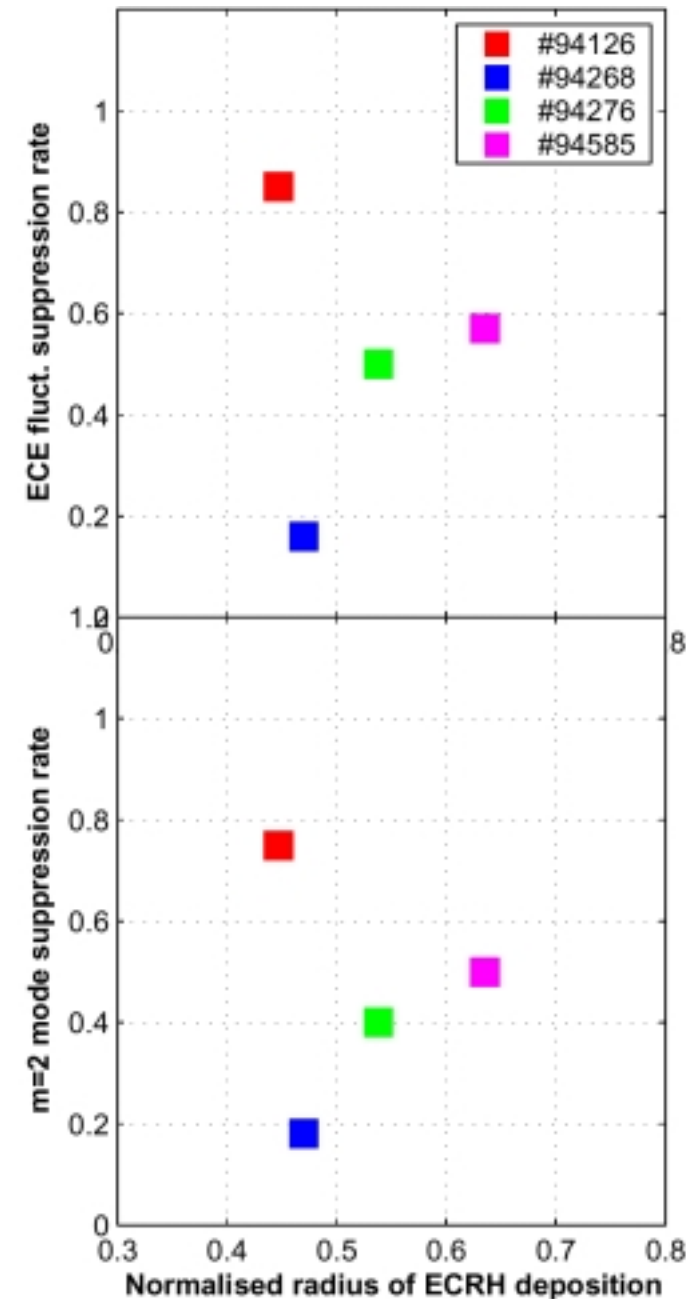
discharge scenario



Control of tearing modes: ECRH deposition scan



- ECRH affects 2/1 tearing mode (DED generated)
 - measure of suppression by ratio of 2/1 amplitude during over amplitude before ECRH
 - 2/1 amplitude from 141 GHz ECE and Mirnov coils give consistent results



24/26

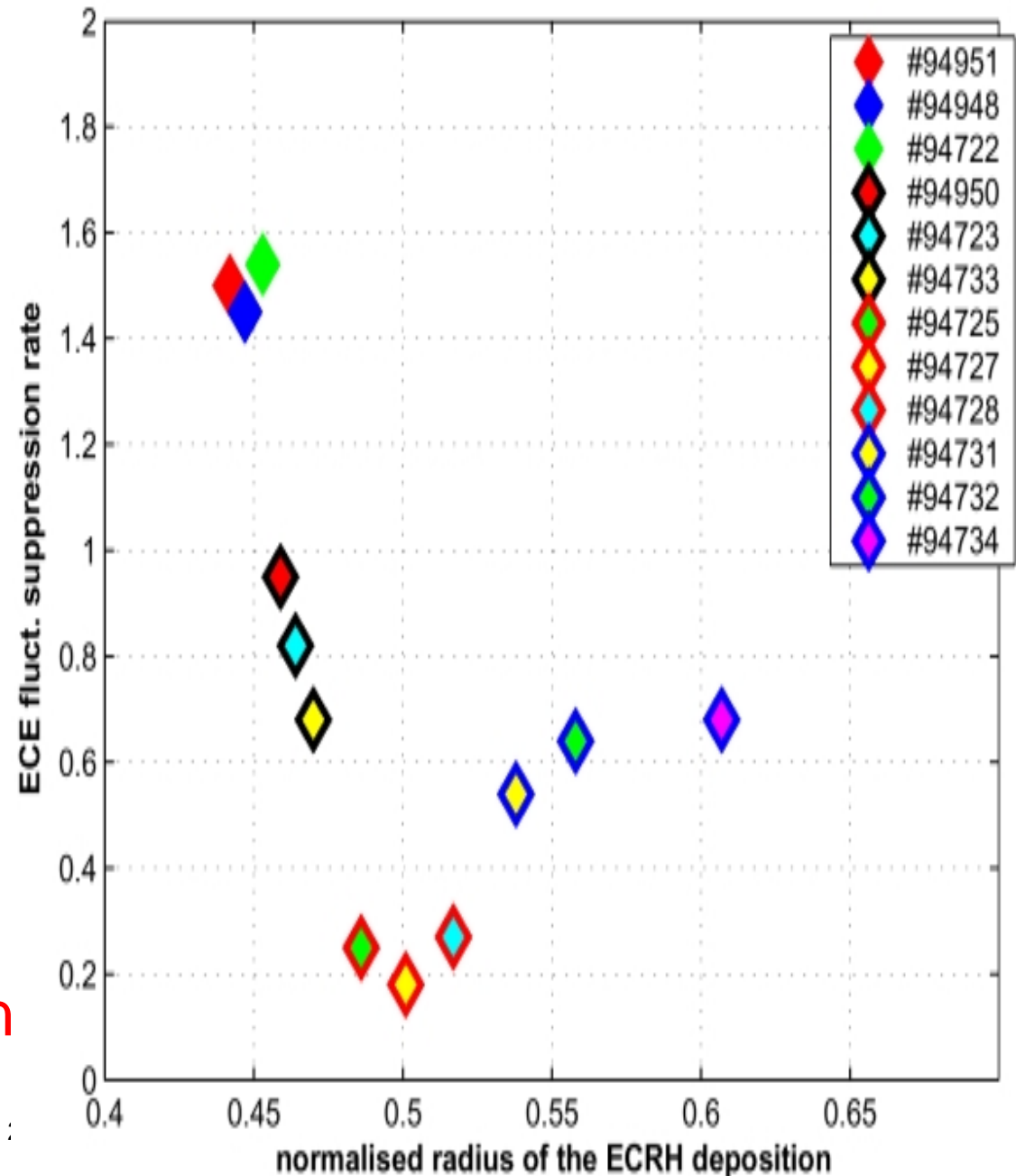
E. Westerhof

Control of tearing modes: ECRH deposition scan



- ECRH affects 2/1 tearing mode (DED generated)
 - measure of suppression by ratio of 2/1 amplitude during over amplitude before ECRH
 - 2/1 amplitude from 141 GHz ECE and Mirnov coils give consistent results

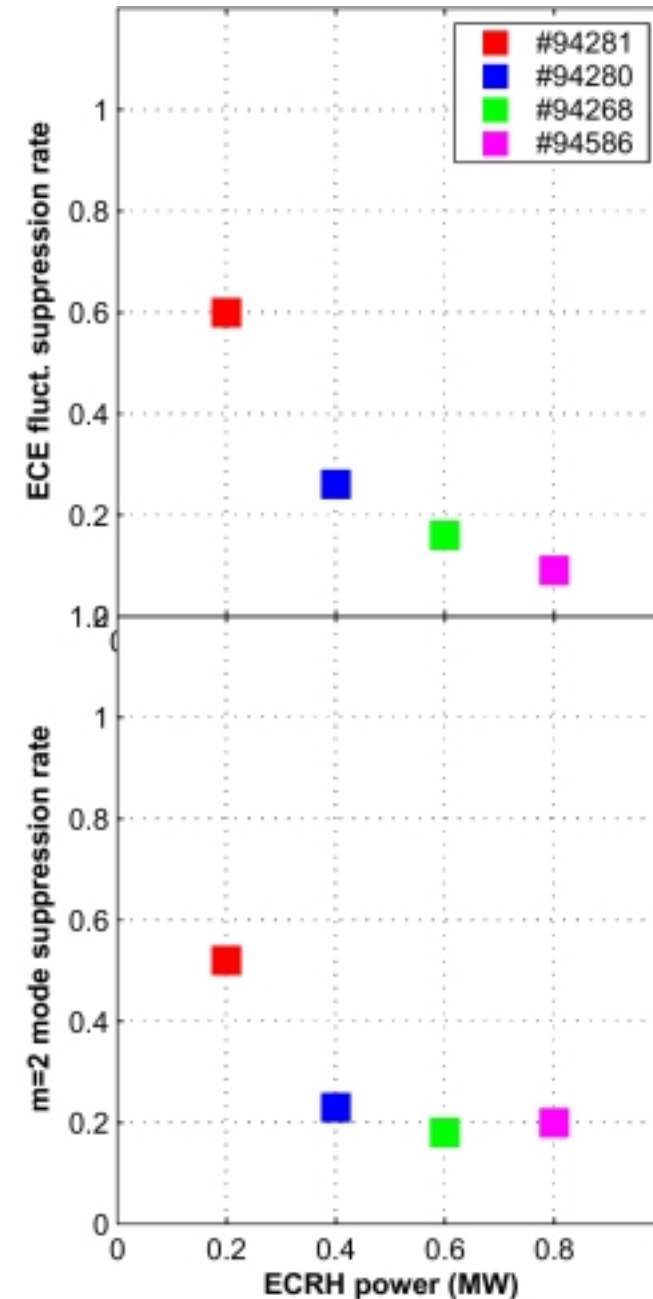
High resolution scan



Control of tearing modes: ECRH power scan



- ECRH affects 2/1 tearing mode (DED generated)
 - measure of suppression by ratio of 2/1 amplitude during over amplitude before ECRH
 - 2/1 amplitude from 141 GHz ECE and Mirnov coils give consistent results



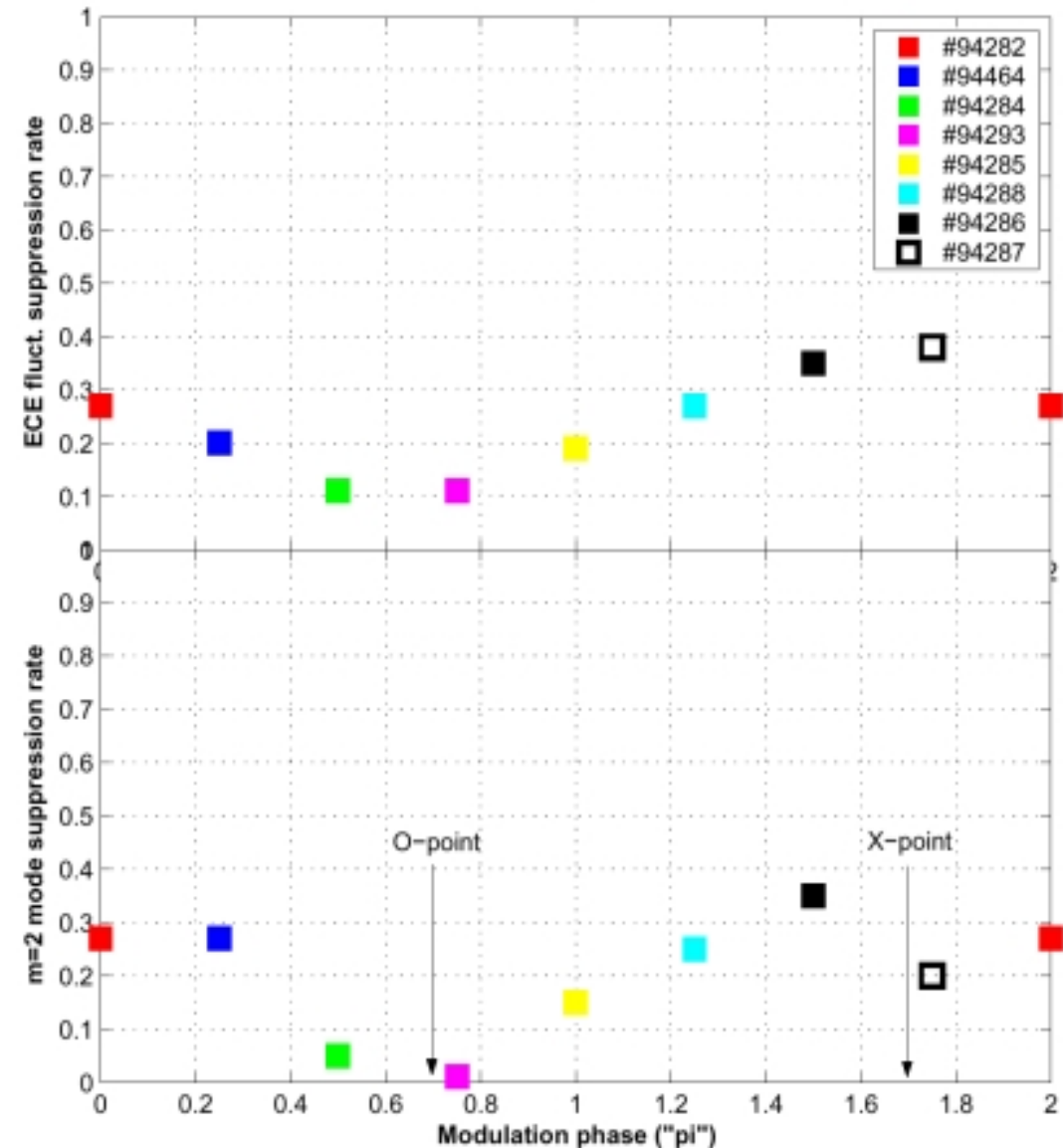
26/26

E. Westerhof

Control of tearing modes: modulated ECRH



- ECRH affects 2/1 tearing mode (DED generated)
 - ECRH modulation phase controlled by AC DED current
 - ECRH duty cycle 50%



Summary

- New high power, long pulse gyrotron brought into operation on TEXTOR plasma
 - 800 kW, 2.7 s (limited by arcing in transmission line)
 - **News:** 3.0 s pulse achieved with new, shielded tra.mi.li.
 - to be extended to 10 s with new CVD TEXTOR
- First successful long pulse ECRH physics campaign
 - T-10 effect: transport barrier by off-axis ECRH switch-off
 - DED: transport analysis by MECH
 - DED increases transport only after 2/1 tearing mode generation
 - DED: magnetic island dynamics with localized ECRH
 - DED generated 2/1 tearing mode suppressed by local ECRH
 - TM suppression very sensitive to phasing of modulated ECRH