

The tokamak GOLEM CAAS report #3

Jaroslav Čeřovský

on behalf of the tokamak GOLEM team

3rd February 2020

1 Runaway electrons at GOLEM

- Basic physics of RE
- Prediction for Golem

2 Characterization of HXR radiation

- Experimental setup
- GOLEM and COMPASS experimental data

3 Future work

- Inspiration from different tokamaks

4 Conclusion

Introduction to RE physics in tokamaks

- RE created in low density discharges or during disruptions

Introduction to RE physics in tokamaks

- RE created in low density discharges or during disruptions
- tokamak GOLEM: low density plasma ($n_e \approx 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-3}$) and relatively high electric field ($E \approx 1 - 2 \text{ V/m}$)
→ favourable conditions for RE generation

Introduction to RE physics in tokamaks

- RE created in low density discharges or during disruptions
- tokamak GOLEM: low density plasma ($n_e \approx 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-3}$) and relatively high electric field ($E \approx 1 - 2 \text{ V/m}$)
 - favourable conditions for RE generation
- various mechanisms of generation assumed
 - Dreicer mechanism
 - hot-tail mechanism
 - avalanche mechanism
 - tritium decay and Compton scattering

Introduction to RE physics in tokamaks

- RE created in low density discharges or during disruptions
- tokamak GOLEM: low density plasma ($n_e \approx 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-3}$) and relatively high electric field ($E \approx 1 - 2 \text{ V/m}$)
 - favourable conditions for RE generation
- various mechanisms of generation assumed
 - Dreicer mechanism
 - hot-tail mechanism
 - avalanche mechanism
 - tritium decay and Compton scattering
- usually unwanted phenomena in tokamaks (thread for ITER)
 - mitigation strategies: MGI, SPI, RMP

- mechanism of generation:

$$\frac{dn_r}{dt} = \left(\frac{dn_r}{dt}\right)_{Dreicer} + \left(\frac{dn_r}{dt}\right)_{Avalanche} \quad (1)$$

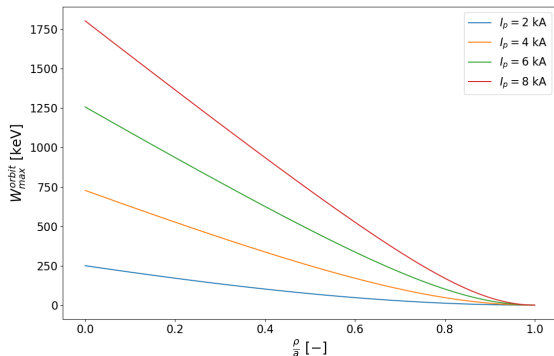
- avalanche time: $t_{Av} \approx 22.5 \text{ ms} \rightarrow t_{discharge} \leq t_{Av}$
 \rightarrow only Dreicer mechanism is important for Golem

$$\frac{dn_r}{dt} = C n_e \nu_{th} \varepsilon^{-3(1+Z_{eff}/16)} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{4\varepsilon} - \sqrt{\frac{1+Z_{eff}}{\varepsilon}}\right) \quad (2)$$

- critical energy: $W_c = 1.76 \text{ keV}$

Energy limits of RE:

- high energy of RE → shift of trajectory to LFS



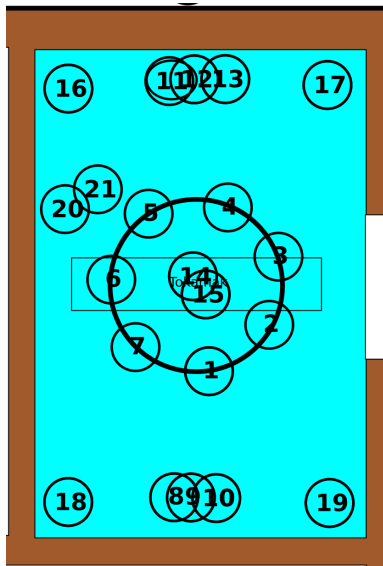
- time limit: $W_{max}^{time} \approx 2 - 4$ MeV

- HXR radiation caused by RE characterized by two different approaches

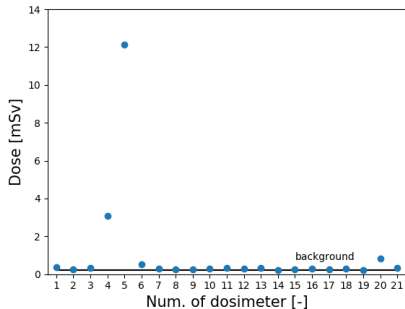
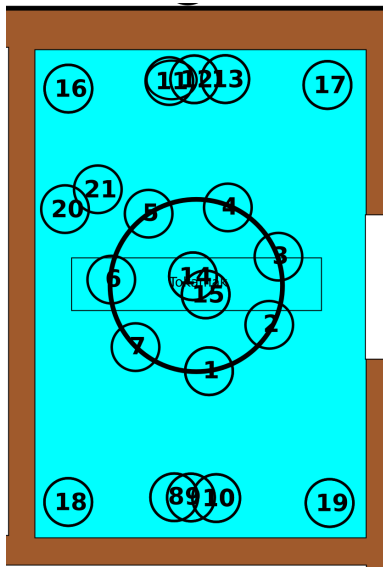
→ monitoring by set of dosimeters

→ usage of scintillation detectors

Dosimeters monitoring

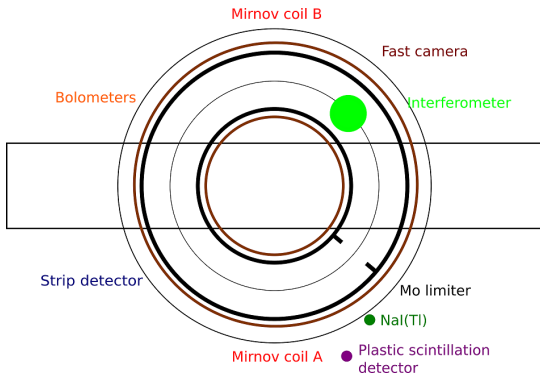


Dosimeters monitoring



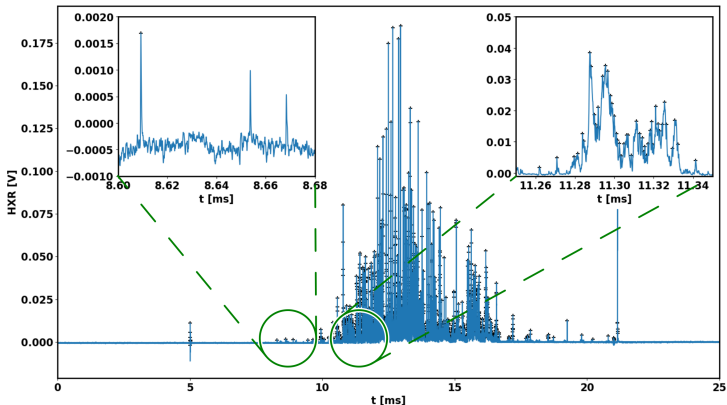
- dose measured only on dosimeters near Mo limiter
- asymmetry in radiation pattern observed

Experimental setup - GOLEM



- 2x Nal(Tl) scintillation detectors
- different shielding variants tested

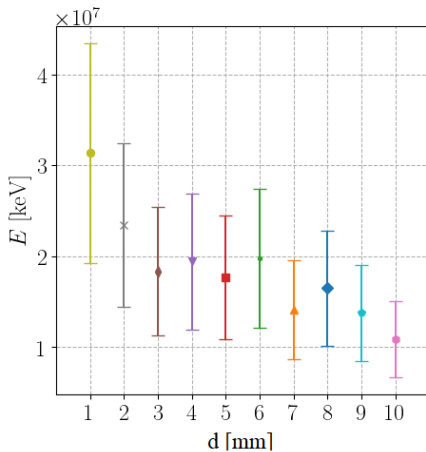
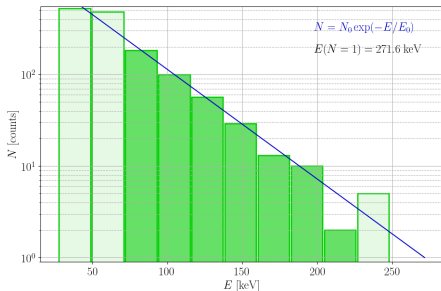
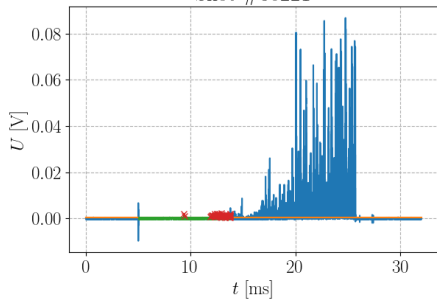
Measured data



- fast data acquisition system used (PXI NI)
→ up to 200 MHz, input impedance: 50 Ohm
- number of pile-up events observed → usage of colimator and shielding

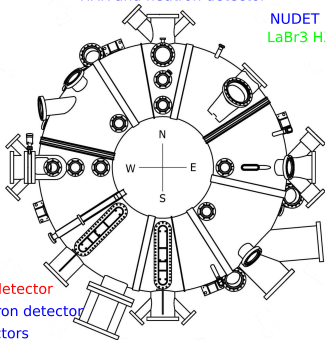
Measured data - analysis example

Shot #30221

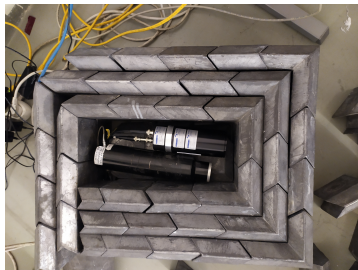


Experimental setup - COMPASS

HXR and neutron detector
Nal(Tl) scintillation detector
NUDET neutron detector
LaBr3 HXR spectrometer

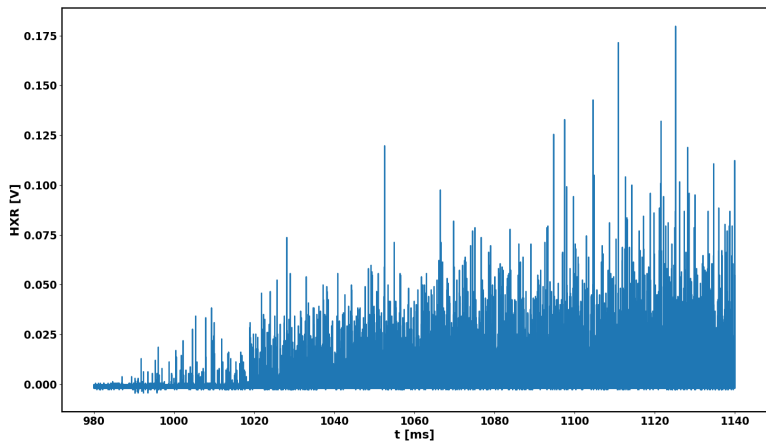


Nal(Tl) scintillation detector
NUDET neutron detector
2x 3He detectors

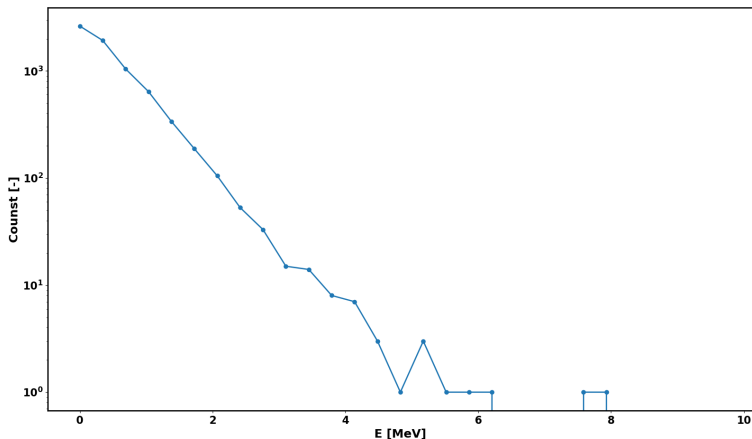


- 2x Nal(Tl) installed at the COMPASS
- placed inside lead bunker or behind wall

Measured data - example

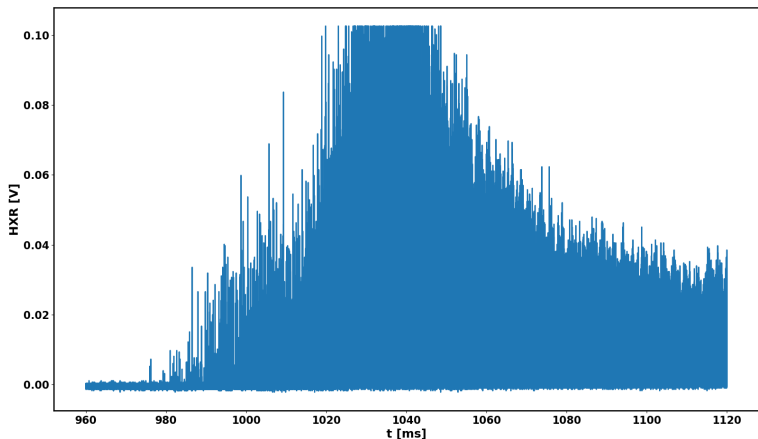


Measured data - spectrum example



- usually energy of HXR measured up to 8 MeV

Measured data



- "proper" RE discharge → early saturation

- useful for determination of seed of runaway electrons in discharge
- estimation of RE energies
→ roughly 8 MeV after 100 ms of discharge
- possible comparison with spectrometer made in Milan (campaign January 2020)

IR-TM1

- HXR spectroscopy and comparison with simplified modeling of RE
- usage of biasing probe/limiter for controlling of RE

ISSTOK

- measurements with Cherenkov detector (unsuccessful negotiation in past)

CASTOR

- HXR spectroscopy and comparison of different regimes of tokamak discharge

- continuation with HXR spectroscopy
 - better understanding of HXR generation and shielding against HXR radiation (modelling with FLUKA?)
 - building stand for scintillation detector and proper shielding with possibility of collimation of HXR radiation
- broader involvement of different experimental techniques
 - Timepix detectors, scintillation detectors with different crystals
- installation of detectors from GOLEM at COMPASS and measurements during last RE campaign
- development of automatic routines for calibration and pile up detection

- characterization of HXR radiation at two different tokamaks with similar diagnostics setting
- current diagnostic setting useful only in low runaway populated discharges and in the beginning of discharge at COMPASS
- interpretation of GOLEM data is challenging → improvements in diagnostic setup e.g. shielding, ...