

Progress in HXR diagnostics at GOLEM and COMPASS tokamaks

J. Cerovsky^{1,2,*}, O. Ficker^{1,2}, V. Svoboda², E. Macusova¹, J. Mlynar¹, J. Caloud^{1,2}, V. Weinzettl¹, M. Hron¹, the COMPASS team and EUROfusion MST1 team**

¹ Institute of Plasma Physics of the CAS, Prague, Czech Republic

² Faculty of Nuclear Sciences and Physical Engineering, Czech Technical University in Prague, Prague, Czech Republic

* contact: cerovsky@ipp.cas.cz

** See author list B. Labit et al., 2019 Nucl. Fusion 59 086020

GOLEM and COMPASS tokamaks

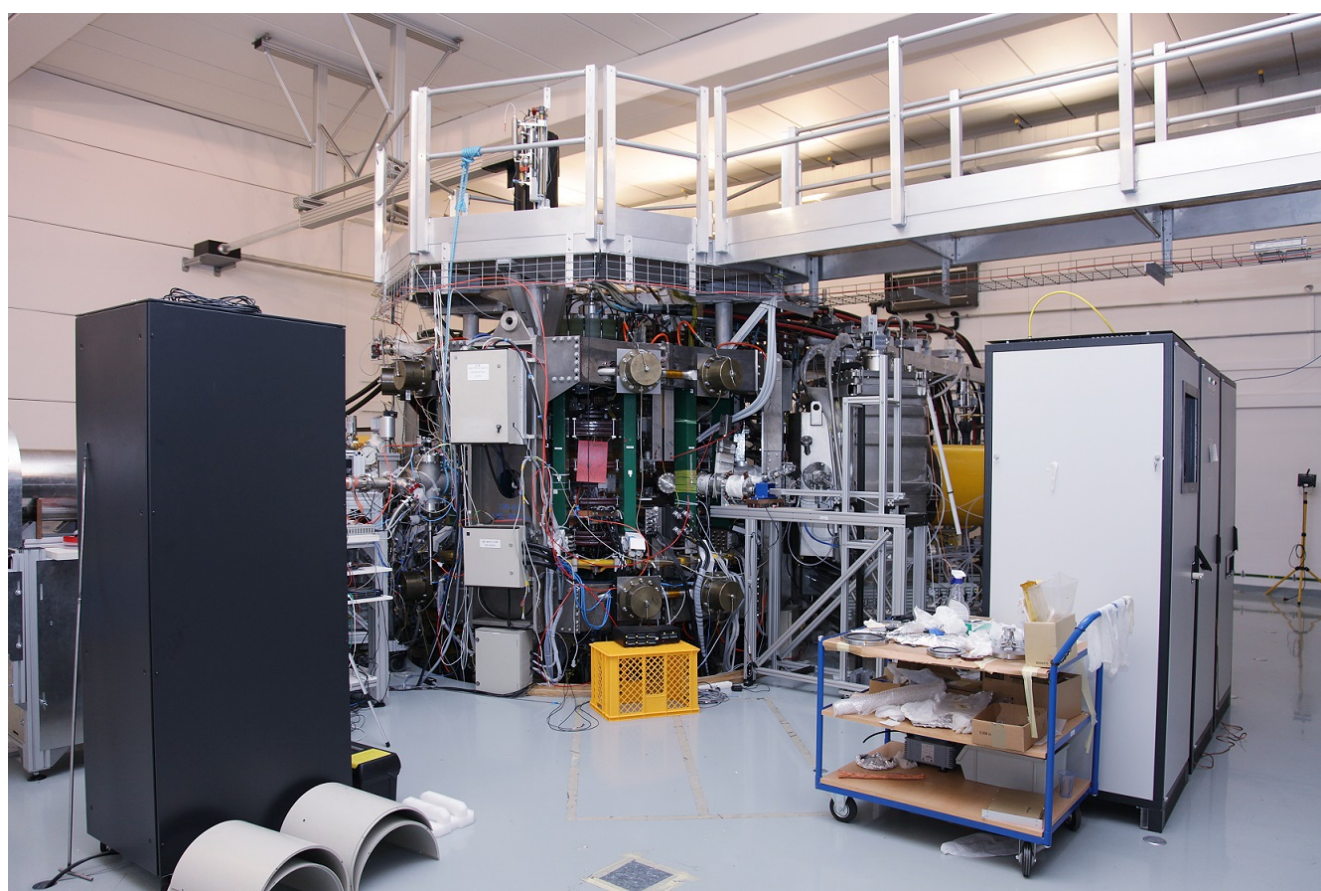
- the GOLEM tokamak [1] is a small size device operated at FNSPE CTU
- former tokamak CASTOR operated at IPP in Prague
- serves mainly for educational purposes and for diagnostics testing (probes and various HXR detectors)

R [m]	a [m]	I_p^{max} [kA]	B_T [T]
0.4	0.085	< 8	< 0.8



- the COMPASS tokamak [2] is a compact size tokamak operated at IPP Prague
- fields of research: H-mode physics, physics of plasma edge, plasma-wall interaction, physics of runaway electrons [3] and disruptions etc.

R [m]	a [m]	I_p^{max} [kA]	B_T [T]
0.56	0.23	400	0.9-1.6

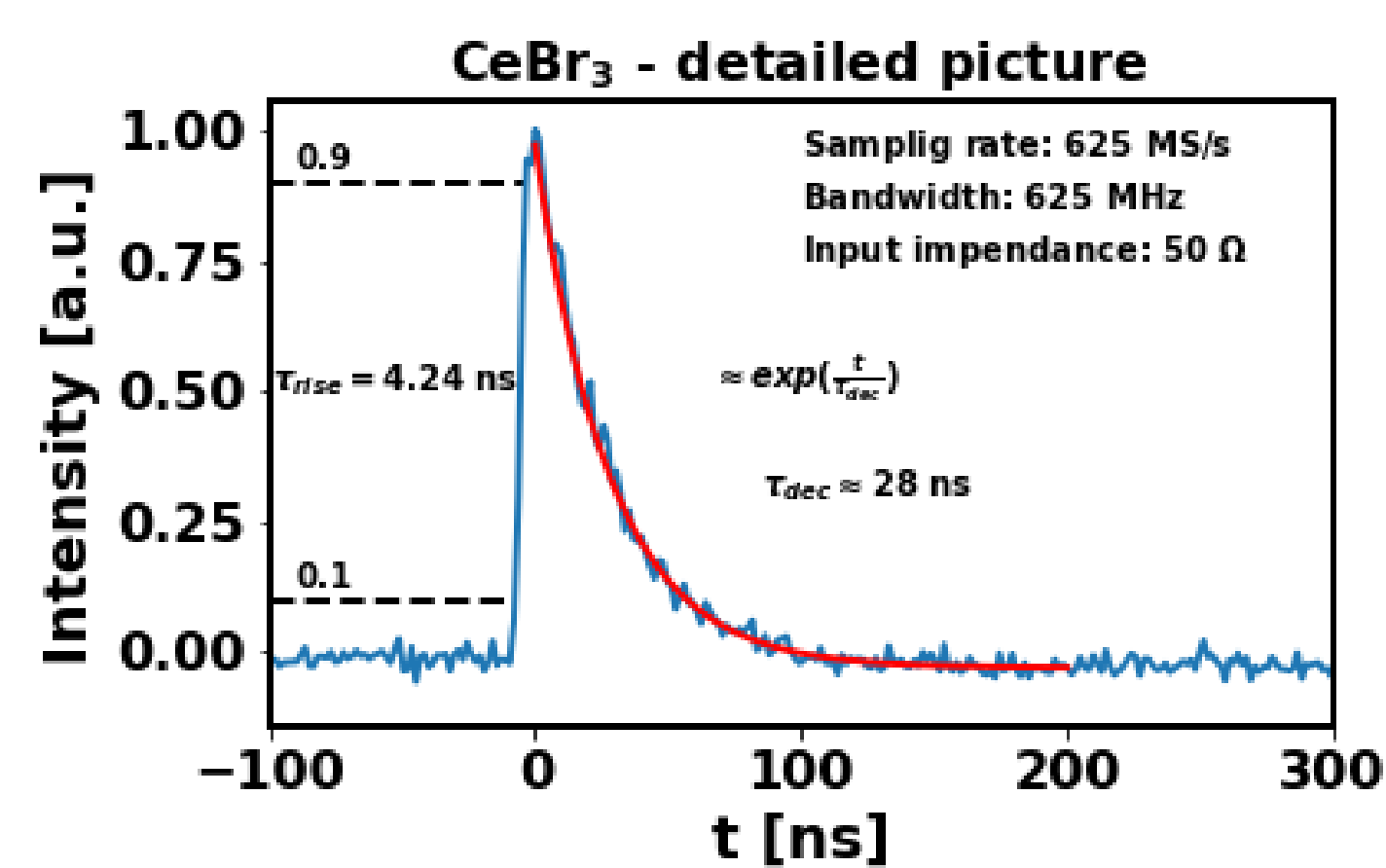
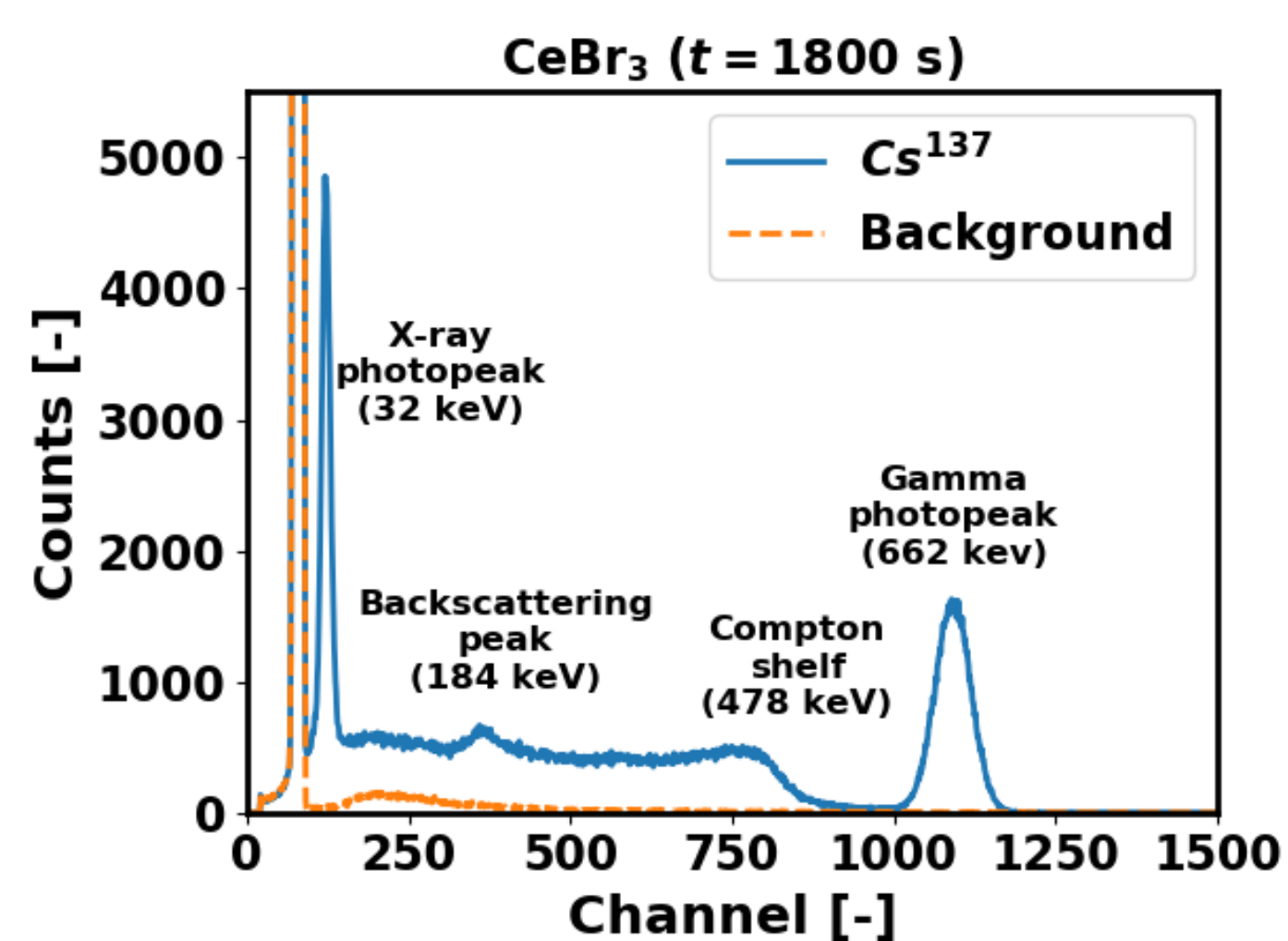
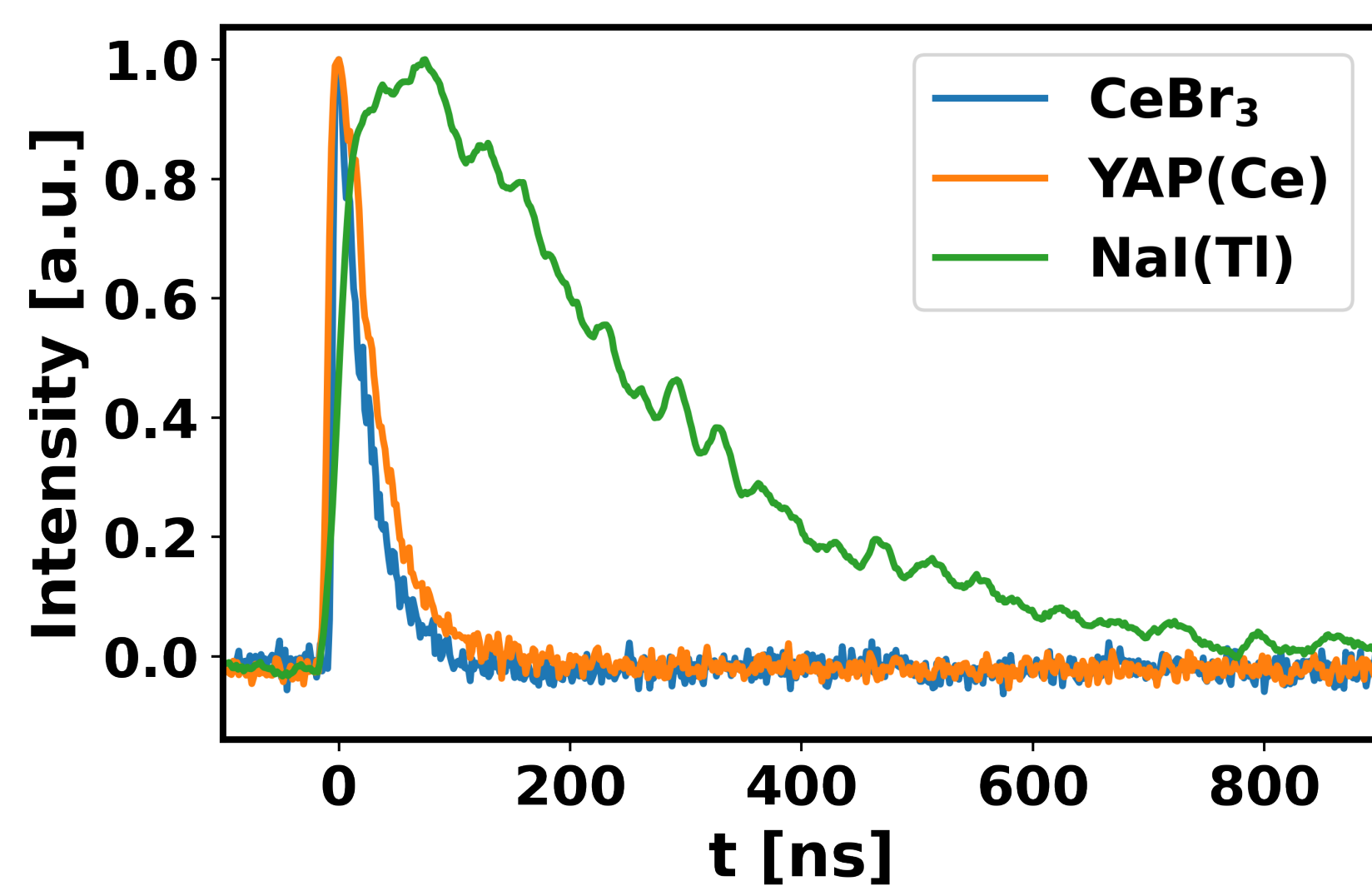


HXR detectors

Scintillation material	Size	PMT type
Nal(Tl)	2"x2"	N/A*
YAP(Ce)	1"x1"	Hamamatsu R6094
Nal(Tl)	2"x2"	ET Enterprises 9266B
CeBr ₃ /YAP(Ce)	1"x1"	Hamamatsu R3998-02
CeBr ₃ /YAP(Ce)	1"x1"	Hamamatsu R1234A

*Detector type: Envinet SNG.D40.0.2DN (PMT: 126512)

- CeBr₃ has approximately ten times faster decay time than Nal(Tl) with better energy resolution
- higher count rates possible (up to few of MHz)
- example of Cs¹³⁷ spectrum recorded by CeBr₃ detector, where all features can be easily recognized
- energy resolution: 5% @ 662 keV



Data acquisition system: Tektronix MSO58

Sampling rate	2 GS/s*
Number of channels	8
Record length	500 Mpts
Bandwidth	1 GHz
Vertical resolution	12 bit**
Input impedance	50 Ω (1 MΩ)

* in experiment usually used ≤ 625MS/s
 ** up to 16 bit in High Resolution mode

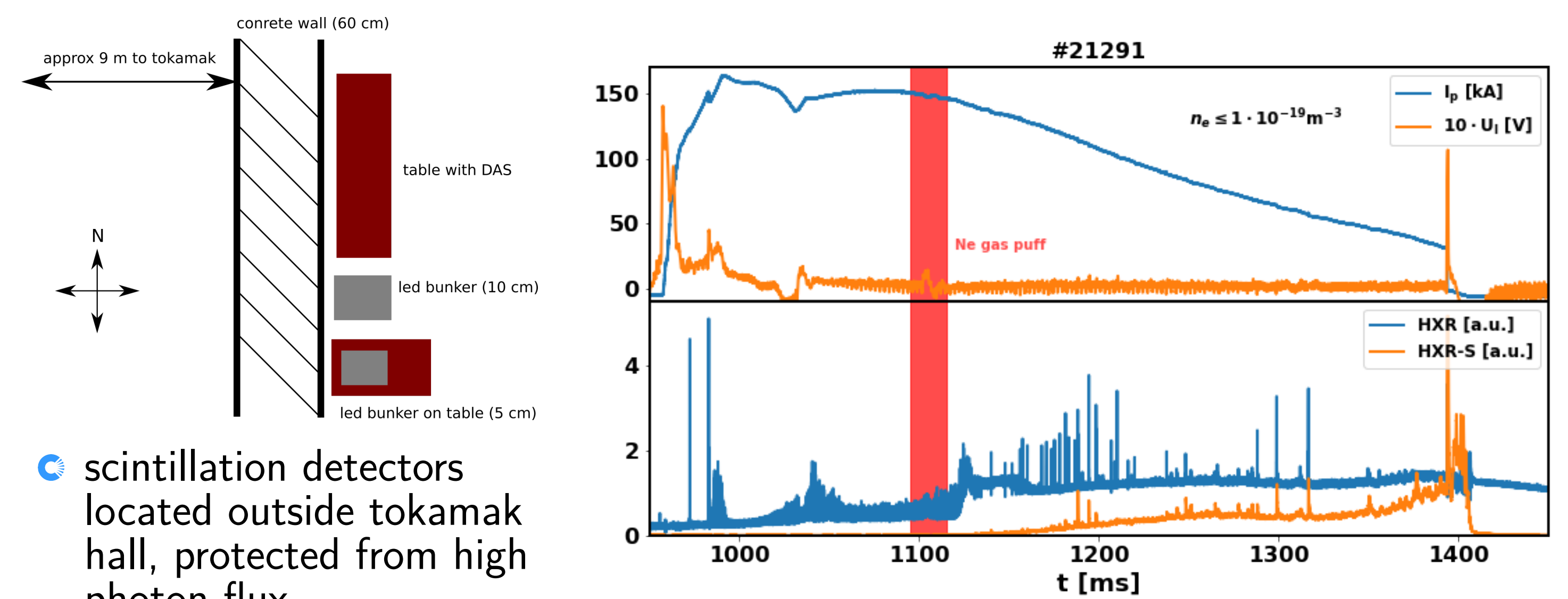
- during an experiment PMT voltage has to be adjusted to cover expected energy range and optimize to prevent non linearity response of PMT

- full waveform recorded and data processed offline after discharge
- high requirement on size of storage and post-processing (≈ 1 Gbyte per channel)

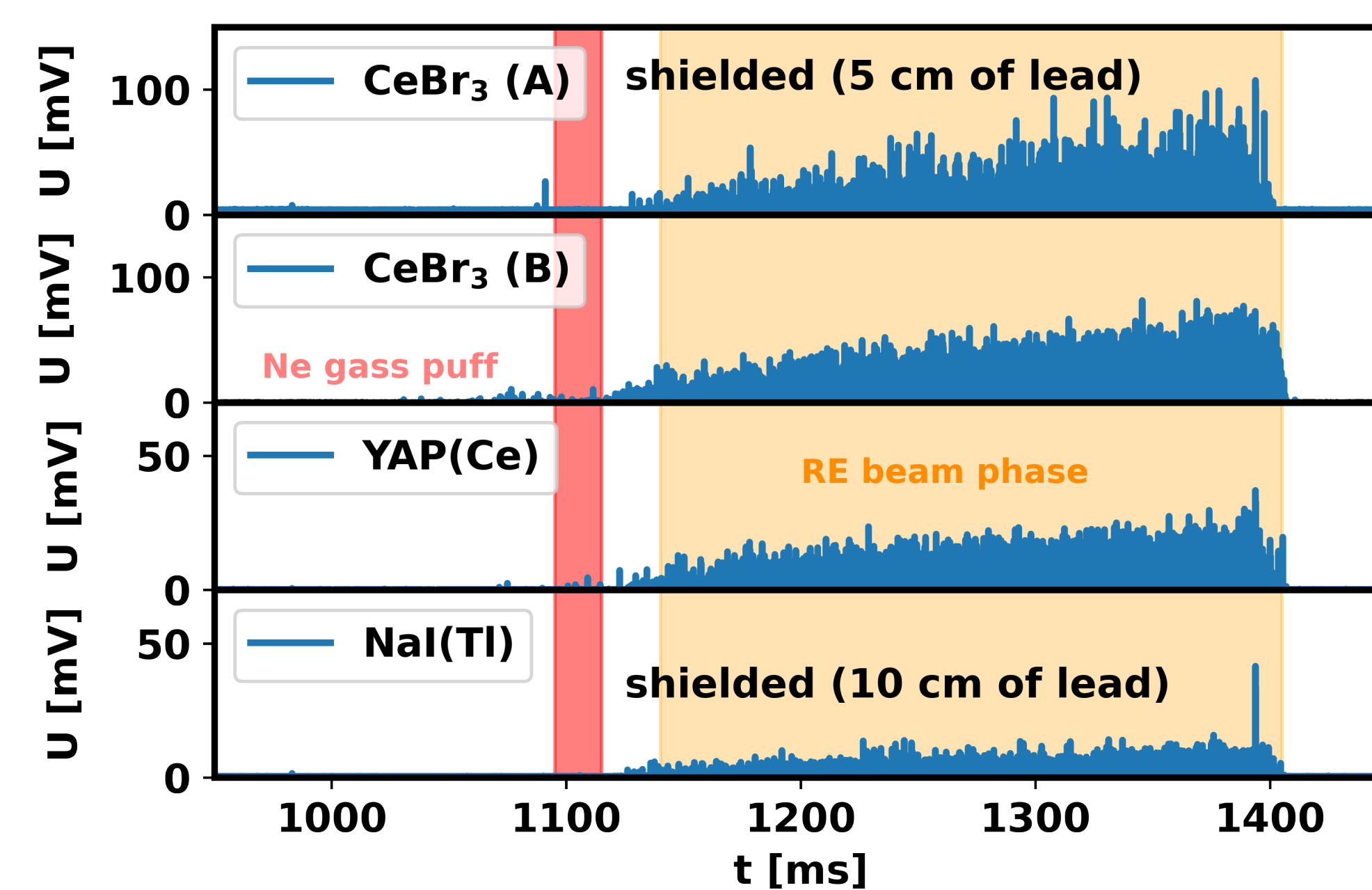
Acknowledgement

The work has been supported by the Operational programs RDE CZ.02.1.01/0.0/0.0/16_019/0000778: Centre of Advanced Applied Sciences. This work has been supported by MEYS projects LM2015045 and carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium. It has also received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 under grant agreement No 633053 with the Co-funded by MEYS project number 8D15001. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission. This work was also supported by the Grant Agency of the Czech Technical University in Prague, grant No. SGS19/180/OHK4/3T/14.

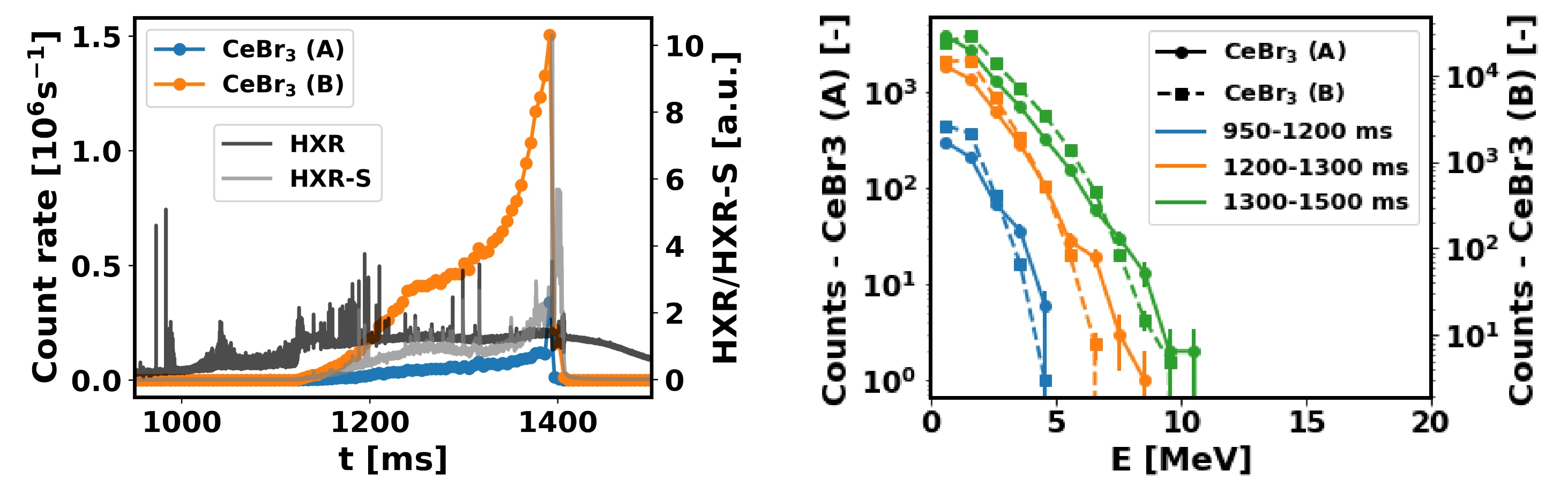
Experiments at COMPASS



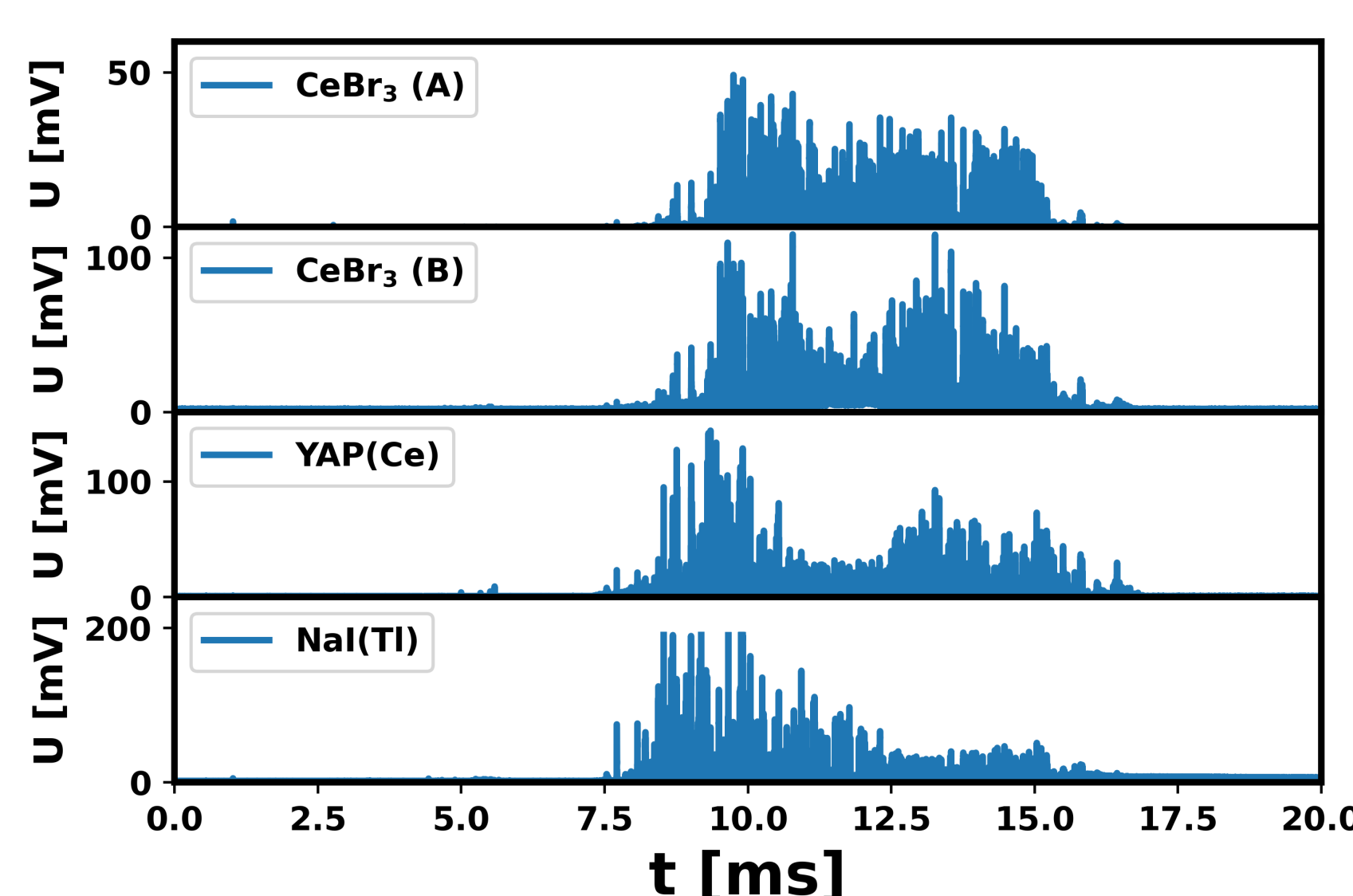
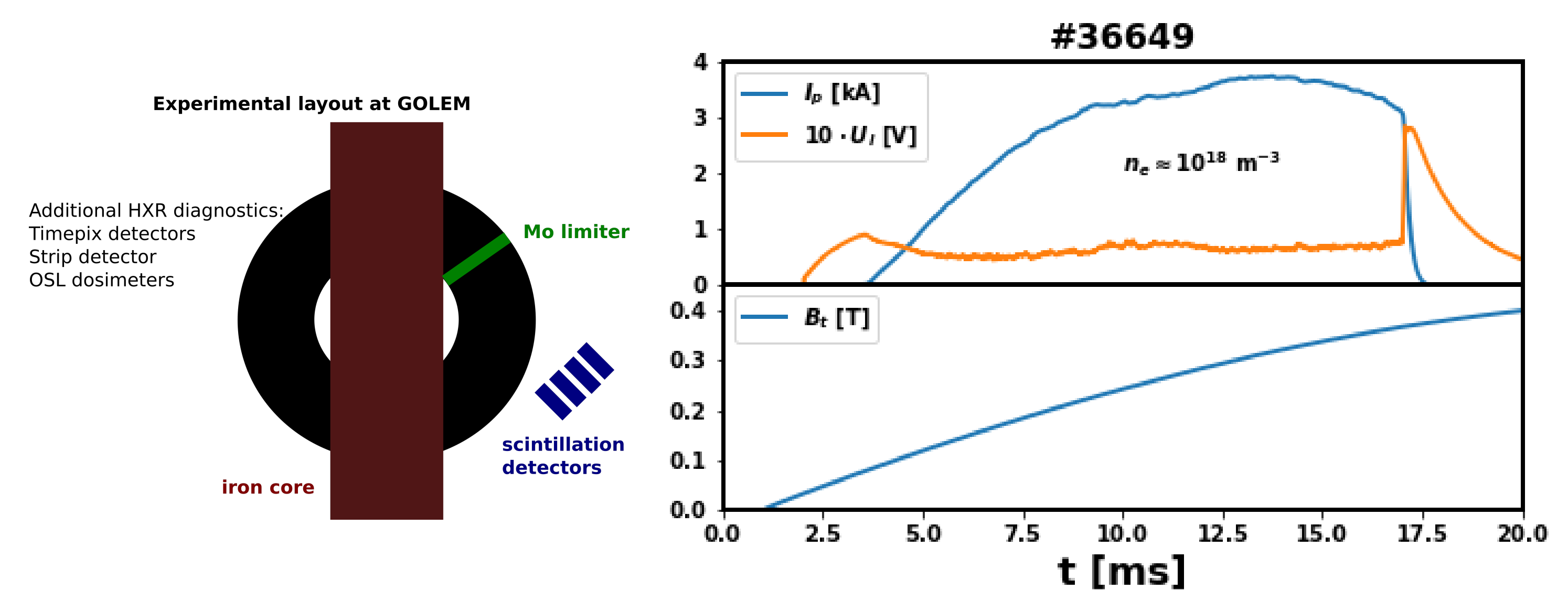
- scintillation detectors located outside tokamak hall, protected from high photon flux



- HXR radiation detected during RE beam phase
- estimated count rates in a range of few MHz
- evolution similar to HXR-S detector
- spectra from CeBr₃ spectrometers in a good agreement
- photons up to 10 MeV registered



Experiments at GOLEM



- set of a detectors routinely used at GOLEM tokamak for monitoring HXR radiation
- favourable conditions for RE generation at GOLEM
- high toroidal electric field $E \approx 4$ V/m
- low plasma density $n_e \approx 10^{18} \text{ m}^{-3}$

Conclusion and outlook

- installed scintillation detectors during RE campaign at COMPASS tokamak greatly extends diagnostic capabilities of standard RE diagnostics
- estimation of count rate (≈ n_{RE}) and maximal detected photon energy (≈ E_{RE})
- experimental setup at GOLEM needs to be optimized to provide useful information about RE dynamics
- for further interpretation of data and optimization of experimental setup MC transport code (FLUKA) will be used

References

- [1] Svoboda, V. et al. Jour. Fus. En. 2019 38.2 253-261
- [2] Panek, R., et al. Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 2016 58 014015.
- [3] Mlynar, J., et al. Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion 2018 61.1 014010.