EFDA–JET–CP(08)03-17

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and JET EFDA contributors

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G. Grossetti[1], C. Sozzi[1], P. Blanchard[2], E. De La Luna[3], D. Farina[1], J. Fessey[4], L. Figini[1], S. Garavaglia[1], S. Nowak[1], P. Platania[1], A. Simonetto[1], M. Zerbini[5] and JET EFDA contributors*

JET-EFDA, Culham Science Centre, OX14 3DB, Abingdon, UK

[1]*IFP-CNR, Associazione EURATOM-ENEA-CNR sulla Fusione, Milano, Italy*
[2]*CRPP-EPFL, Centre de Researches en Physique des Plasmas, CH 1015, Lausanne, Switzerland*
[3]*Asociación EURATOM-CIEMAT, Avenida Complutense 22, E-28040 Madrid, Spain*
[4]*EURATOM-UKAEA Fusion Association, Culham Science Centre, OX14 3DB, Abingdon, OXON, UK*
[5]*Associazione EURATOM-ENEA sulla Fusione, Frascati, Italy*
* See annex of M.L. Watkins et al, "Overview of JET Results ",
(Proc. 21st IAEA Fusion Energy Conference, Chengdu, China (2006)).

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper the validation of data produced by the Oblique Electron Cyclotron Emission diagnostic (ObECE) operating at JET [1] using a statistical treatment based on the Bayesian Probability Theory (BPT) is reported. The diagnostic is a six-channel Martin-Puplett interferometer. It allows a spectral analysis covering an extended bandwidth between 75–800GHz, 10ms/profile time resolution and 7.5–15GHz spectral resolution. Observations can be carried on simultaneously at three lines of sight (0°, 10° and 22° with respect to the poloidal plane), and two linear polarizations (for the oblique views), corresponding to mostly ordinary and mostly extraordinary emissions. This setup enables the study of the electron distribution function in thermal and sub-thermal range.

In order to carry on a reliable measurement, a precise calibration is an essential requirement. The BPT approach [2, 3] allows a systematic error analysis of data sets sampled as Gaussian or Poisson distribution, and assigned in an appropriate parameter space. This technique has been applied in order to compare cross-calibrations performed using either absolute calibrated Michelson interferometer (ECM) or SPECE emission code [4]. The latter has been performed with plasmas where the magnetic field B(R) and plasma current were varied keeping the safety factor profile constant, in order to maintain the temperature profile as constant as possible while scanning the EC emission spectrum. Two of the pulses had Neutral Beam Injection heating to ensure high optical thickness in order to minimize spurious emission effects in higher harmonics (see tab.1 for the pulse list). Bayes' theorem relates the conditional and marginal probability distributions of random variables, and it can be expressed by the following relation

$$P(\Theta|D) = \frac{P(D|\Theta)\,P\ \Theta)}{P\ D)}\,,\tag{1}$$

where Θ are the parameters, D the ratios between the observed data representing ECM (or SPECE simulation) and ObECE at different timeslices, $P(\Theta)$ represents the prior distribution of ò (i.e., what is known about ò before any measurements are taken), $P(D|\Theta)$ is the conditional distribution of D, given a model with parameters Θ. If $H(\Theta)$ represents the model for the observed data, and the errors in the measurements are assumed to be Gaussian distributed, then the conditional distribution takes the form

$$P(\Theta|D) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}}\right)^n \exp\left(-\frac{\sum_i D_i - H(\Theta)}{2\sigma^2}\right)\tag{2}$$

In Eq. (1), P(D) is the total probability of D and acts as a normalizing constant.

2. CALIBRATION METHOD

The ObECE perpendicular channel has been previously cross-calibrated "shot by shot" with the absolute calibrated ECM, i.e., the ratio ObECE/ECM is calculated within a time interval Δt, in which plasma parameters (T_e, n_e, I_{pl}, B(R)) are roughly constant. This ratio is then used as calibration

function, later applied to each timeslice of the shot. This technique provides good calibrated spectra mostly within ît and it is not applicable to a group of shots, due to the fact that ECM and ObECE lines of sight differ in the z coordinate (35.300 cm and 25.497cm) and calibration is affected by systematic errors.

Therefore, an improvement was performed cross-calibrating ObECE over simulated spectra calculated using SPECE, once the necessary condition consisting in an almost perfect match between simulated ECM spectra and ECM data had been verified. A Bayesian approach, based on a simple quadratic model, has been investigated to evaluate if the radiation incoming intensity I_C plays a role into the calibration procedure

$$UCS_n = \theta_0 \, I_C + \theta_1 \, I_C^2. \tag{3}$$

Here UCSn represents the un-calibrated spectrum for a specific ObECE channel. Dividing by I_C, one obtains the following model, used in Eq.(2).

$$H(\Theta)S_n = \theta_0 + \theta_1 \, I_C. \tag{4}$$

In Eq. (3), θ_0 is the cross-calibration coefficient, that takes into account the evolution of the ratio ObECE/ECM during the pulse, and θ_1 provides the weight of the contribution due to I_C. The ratio of θ_1 over θ_0 with their relative standard deviation, are shown in Fig.1 for Pulse No: 72315 during a B(R) ramp (3.2T - 2.2T) for ECM (left) and SPECE (right) crosscalibrations. The analysis shows that there is a weak dependency on the intensity over most of the optically thick frequency range for both the calibration technique (values close to zero). Within frequency ranges between $73-130$ GHz and $270-345$ GHz large error bars on Fig.1 (left) indicate presence of systematic errors.

The standard technique, that consists in keeping constant as much as possible the shape of T_e profile during a B(R) ramp, allows to distinguish between residual systematic frequency dependent errors and spectral features [5], and to determine a calibration correction coefficient

$$C(\omega) = \sum_{t=t_1}^{t_2} S_n(\omega, t) \Big/ \Big(R(\omega) \, N(\omega) \Big). \tag{5}$$

This coefficient varies up to 5% with an error bar up to 8%. In Eq. (5) $S_n(\omega)$ and $N(\omega)$ represent the spectra and the number of spectra during the ramp respectively, and $R(\omega)$ is the normalized spectrum with respect to the temperature profile. In Fig.2, the results of the new calibration are reported for the Pulse No: 72624 @ 12.46sec (B $= 3.0$ T, $I_{pl} = 1.8$MA, $n_e = 8 \times 10^{19} \, m^{-2}$, $T_e = 6$keV, $P_{NBI} = 18.5$MW) taken during the session "Identify and document main fast ions loss mechanisms" for the three lines of sight, and vertical polarizations (mostly X-mode).

The simulation calculated taking into account 5% error in ECM temperature profile match data on optically thick harmonics. Experimental error bars are calculated as standard deviation over 20ms time average, corresponding to one ECM time profile.

CONCLUSIONS

Data validation of ObECE diagnostic at JET is presently under development. In order to verify the quality of the calibration, a statistical treatment based on Bayes' theorem has been implemented. The simple quadratic model permitted to identify sources of systematic errors, mainly ascribed to the different ObECE and ECM lines of sight. In addition, it has been shown that the incoming radiation intensity plays a minor role into the calibration procedure over most of the spectral range. Spurious effects of the emission on optically thin harmonics require further analysis in order to give an affordable calibration function over the whole spectral region.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Pulse No:	B (T)	I_p(MA)	$n_e 10^{19}$	T_e^{LIDAR}	T_e^{ECM}	P_{LH}	P_{ICRH}	P_{NBI}
72184	3.4/2.3	1.9/1.4	2.8	4	3.5	0	0	0
72314	3.45	2	3.5	5	5	0	0	10
72315	2.8/1.7	2	2	4	3	0	0	0
72828	2.7	1.7	5.2	4.5	4	1.8	1.1	18.3

Table 1: Pulse list of the shots used for calibrating ObECE diagnostic
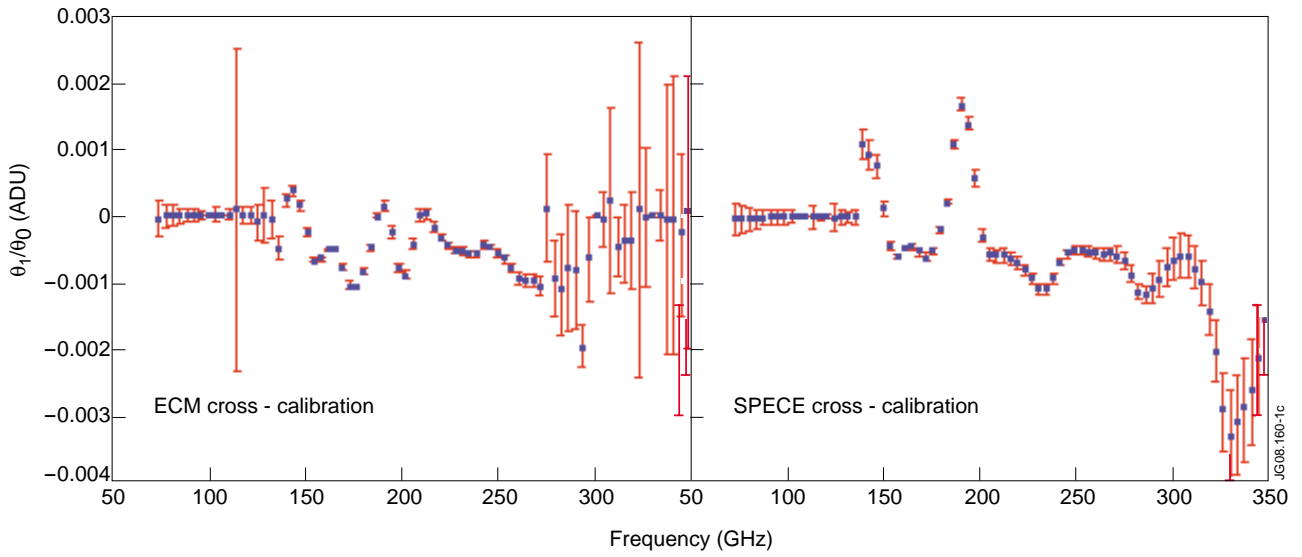
Figure 1: Ratio θ_1/θ_0 for ECM (left) and SPECE (right) cross - calibration for Pulse No: 72315.
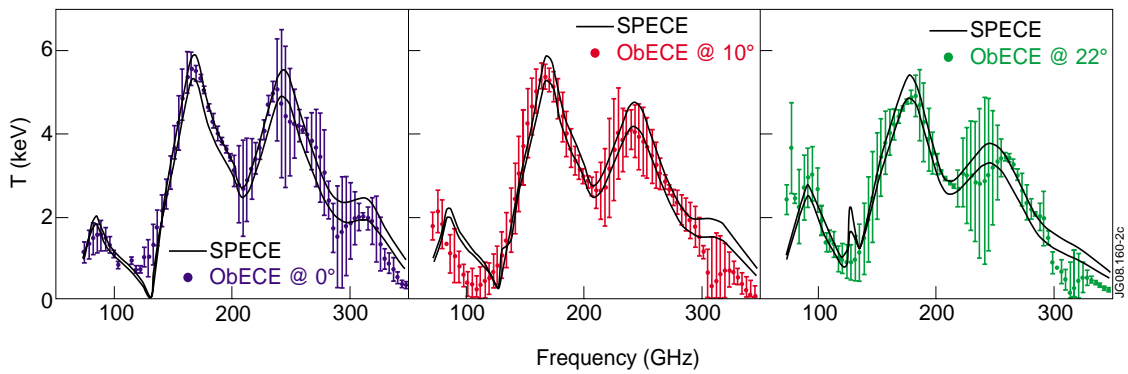

Figure 2: Calibrated spectra for Pulse No: 72624 (dots) @ 12.46sec left to right, 0°, 10°, 22°, compared with simulations (lines) calculated taking into account 5% error.

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