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First Results from the Soft X-ray Pulse Height Analysis System on Wendelstein 7-X Stellarator

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The paper presents experimental results obtained during the first operational phase (called OP1.1) of the Wendelstein 7-X stellarator (W7-X). One of W7-X diagnostics that delivers information about plasma impurities and was commissioned during the OP1.1, is the Pulse Height Analysis (PHA) system which provides soft X-ray spectra of highly ionized impurity species over a very broad energy range with energy resolution not worse than 200 eV and with temporal resolution of 100 ms. The line-of-sight integrated spectra, collected by a Silicon Drift Detector in the energy range between 0.9 and 10 keV, have been analyzed for various experimental conditions and are discussed with respect to results from other diagnostics. In this work, injected impurities (Argon and Neon) as well as intrinsic impurities (Sulphur and Chlorine) have been identified. Spectral lines corresponding to heavier impurities have not been observed.

Keywords: PHA system, plasma impurities, Stellarator, soft X-ray plasma diagnostic.

1. Introduction

In magnetically confined fusion plasmas, in particular in stellarators, knowledge about impurity content and transport in the plasma is essential information. The Wendelstein 7-X stellarator [2], which was commissioned at the end of 2015, had its first operation phase (OP1.1) at the beginning of 2016 [2-3]. The W7-X belongs to the HELIAS line (HELical axis Advanced Stellarator) of devices. It is equipped with a superconducting coil system, designed to operate with a magnetic field of 2.5 T, that is capable of providing a continuous magnetic field, this being a key component for future steady-state operation of the machine. During OP1.1, 5 poloidal uncooled graphite limiters, located at the inboard side, defined the Last Close Flux Surface (LCFS) of the plasma [2].

During the OP1.1 experimental campaign more than 20 diagnostics were operated and delivered many interesting results [4-5]. One of these was a soft X-ray Pulse Height Analysis (PHA) system dedicated mainly to obtaining information about the impurity content in the plasma and an estimation of core electron temperature (T_e) [6-7]. In many fusion devices, such as tokamaks or stellarators, PHA diagnostics are routinely used during the experiments [8-11]. Indeed, from PHA spectra it is not only possible to provide T_e and identify impurities, but also to estimate average effective charge, Z_{eff} from comparison of experimental and theoretical spectra [9-10].

During OP1.1 only electron-cyclotron-resonance heating (ECRH) was applied (up to 4MW). Initially, discharges with helium were performed, mainly to clean the vacuum vessel. Later, discharges with hydrogen as the working gas were performed. The main plasma parameters achieved were as follows: $T_e < 8$ keV, $T_i < 2$

keV and $n_e < 3 \times 10^{19} \text{ m}^{-3}$ where T_i is ion temperature and n_e is electron density. Discharges lasting up to 6 s were achieved [12-13].

2. Operation of the Pulse Height Analysis System during OP1.1

A Pulse Height Analysis system equipped with three Silicon Drift Detectors (SDDs) [6-7] has been installed on W7-X to measure continuum and line radiation in the soft X-ray range. A scheme of the diagnostic is shown in Fig. 1. It was commissioned and tested during OP1.1. The optimization of the system required a compromise between energy resolution and count rate performance.

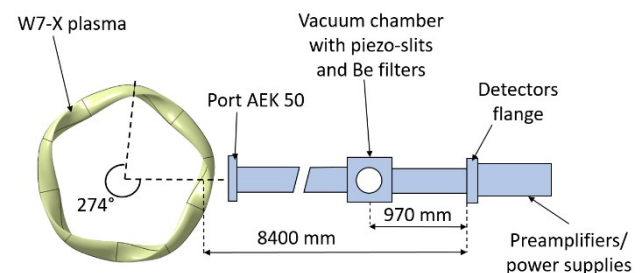


Fig. 1. Schematic showing the principal components of the PHA system at W7-X (not to scale).

As a result of this only the 1st PHA channel was partially optimized to deliver well-resolved spectra. For this reason, the analysis and discussion of the spectra presented in this paper is limited to this channel.

During OP1.1, the 1st PHA channel was equipped with a SDD detector from PNDetector (type SDD-10-130) covered with an 8 μm Beryllium (Be) window [14].

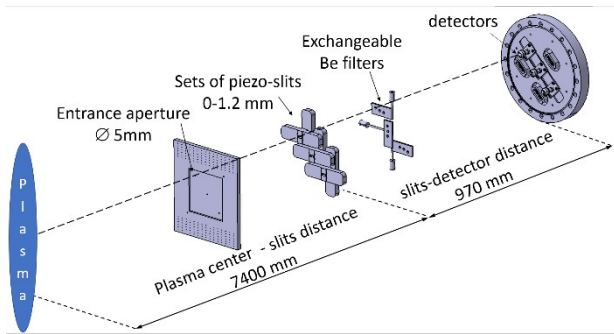


Fig. 2. A scheme showing the arrangement of piezo-slits and additional Be filters in PHA system at W7-X. (not in scale). The entrance aperture which has a function of collimator is located at the entrance of vacuum chamber with piezo-slits and Be filters.

The detector chip dimension is 10 mm^2 with a $450 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ active layer thickness. The nominal energy resolution, as provided by the producer, is $132 \text{ eV}@5.9 \text{ keV}$ ($\text{Mn K}\alpha$) at an operating temperature of 253 K (Peltier cooler is integrated inside the detector). Additionally, a $25 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ -thick Be foil was placed in the detector line-of-sight, in order to reduce the photon flux. This defined the energy range of collected spectra from 0.9 keV to 19 keV , assuming 37% transmission. The arrangement of the PHA components is presented in Fig. 2. Pinholes, which define the plasma cone of view, are located about 1 m from the detector. Next, in order to avoid spectrum distortion a reduction of photon count rate is necessary. For this, a set of remotely control piezo-slits is used. For the results presented here, the slit had a square shape with dimensions $0.3 \times 0.3 \text{ mm}^2$.

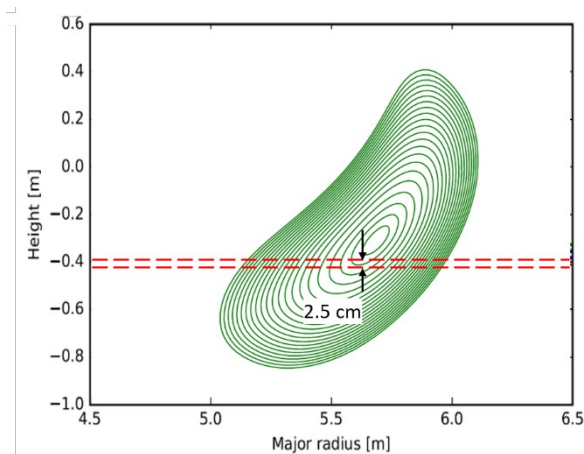


Fig. 3. The 1st PHA channel line-of-sight (red dashes) based on the flux surface data (VMEC simulation) from magnetic configuration J (standard W7-X configuration during OP1.1) for the following geometry: distance plasma-pinhole = 7.4 m , distance pinhole-detector = 0.97 m , pinhole size $0.3 \times 0.3 \text{ mm}$.

An energy calibration of the detector, based on fluorescence spectra, has been done [6]. The electronics associated with the detector consists of preamplifiers and a multichannel Digital Signal Processor (DSP) (manufacture by XIA [15]) that is common for all 3 PHA channels. By the combination of MCA (Multi-Channel Analyzer) bin width and MCA channels number during

OP1.1 the energy range for the 1st PHA channel was from 0.9 to 10 keV . The MCA bin width was set to 10 eV while the MCA channels number was equal to 1024 .

The energy resolution of observed spectra was better than, or close to, 200 eV depending on the DSP settings such as gap and peaking time. The latter setting is the time required for a shaped pulse to rise from the baseline to the peak while the gap time is the time between two pulses. The time resolution for PHA spectra in OP1.1 was 100 ms what was enough to collect spectra with quite good statistic and also to compare the results with other diagnostic with such a temporal resolution. Collected signals are line integrated along a line-of-sight that crosses close to the plasma center with spatial resolution of 2.5 cm . Figure 3 presents the line of sight for the 1st PHA channel. The plasma shape is calculated from the plasma equilibrium code VMEC using standard magnetic configuration J during OP1.1 [16].

3. First PHA experimental results from W7-X plasmas

Figure 4 presents examples of observed spectra for discharges with Argon and Neon puffs, as well as, for discharge without any gas-puff. For better identification of impurities lines, presented spectra are integrated over the whole discharges under similar experimental conditions from one experimental day. In fig.4c spectral lines are broader than lines presented in fig. 4a-b due to a different peaking time value.

In the case of discharges with Ne-puff, the peaking time was short, $0.1 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$ compared with its value for discharges without and with Ar-puff, $1 \text{ }\mu\text{s}$. All spectral lines from PHA spectra identified during the OP1.1 are listed in Tab. 1. It should be noted that only He-like and H-like S, Cl, Ne and Ar lines were observed.

Table 1. List of identified impurity lines in W7-X plasmas during the OP1.1 campaign [17].

Type of line	E [keV]	λ [Å]
H-like Ne X (Ne^{+9})	1.022	12.13
H-like Ne X (Ne^{+9})	1.211	10.24
He-like S XV (S^{+14})	2.460	5.04
H-like S XVI (S^{+15})	2.662	4.66
He-like Cl XVI (Cl^{+15})	2.789	4.45
H-like Cl XVII (Cl^{+16})	2.961	4.19
He-like Ar XVII (Ar^{+16})	3.123	3.97
He-like Cl XVI (Cl^{+15})	3.267	3.80
H-like Ar XVIII (Ar^{+17})	3.321	3.73
H-like Cl XVII (Cl^{+16})	3.508	3.53
He-like Ar XVII (Ar^{+16})	3.678	3.37
H-like Ar XVIII (Ar^{+17})	3.935	3.15

An analysis of line intensities of particular elements, presented in Fig. 5, shows that intensities of Sulphur (S XV @ 2.46 keV) and Chlorine (Cl XVI @ 2.789 keV) do not vary significantly along a discharge while Ar line intensities (Ar XVII @ 3.123 keV and Ar XVIII @ 3.267 keV), which was puffed into the plasma, change during a discharge with some decay time.

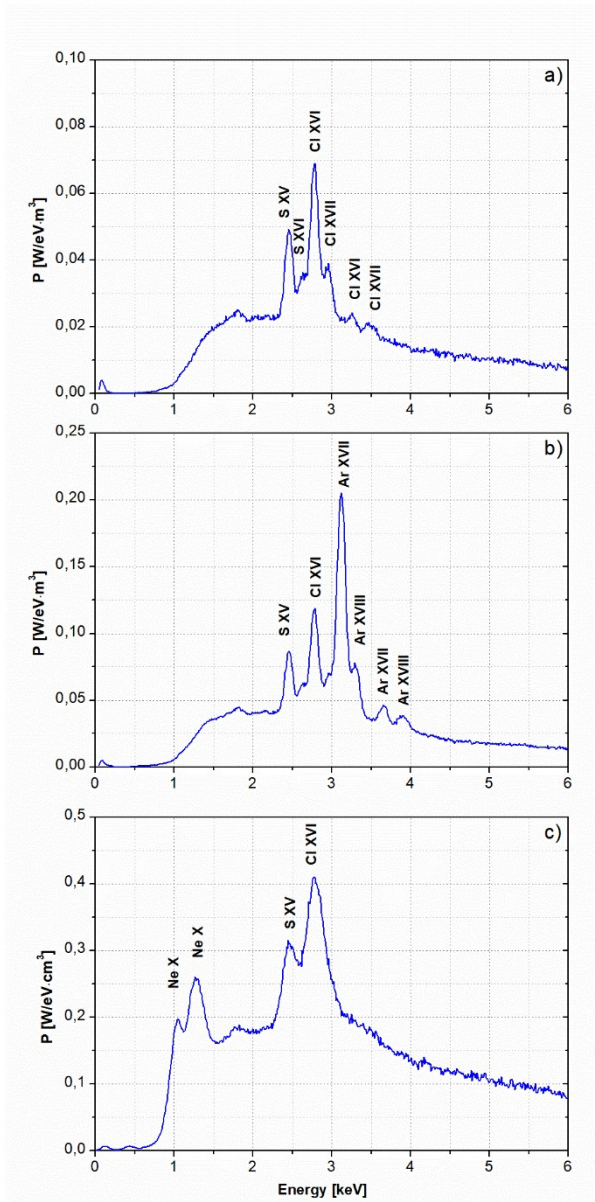


Fig.4. An example of observed spectra for the W7-X discharges with no gas-puff (a) (discharges from 2016.03.09), with an Ar puff (b) (discharges from 2016.03.09) and with a Ne puff (c) (discharges from 2016.03.08). Identified spectral lines are highlighted. (spectra are not corrected for the detector efficiency).

This is consistent with the assumption of a constant source for the intrinsic impurities S and Cl and a short source pulse followed by a decay which is determined by a convolution of the impurity confinement time and recycling of Ar.

Detailed studies of impurity behavior in W7-X is important in order to investigate e.g. the impact of different magnetic field configurations on impurity core and edge transport [18]. For this reason, the PHA system, with its good energy resolution, is significant W7-X diagnostic. Indeed, the impurities observed by the PHA system has been also confirmed by other diagnostics, e.g. by the High-Efficiency XUV Overview Spectrometer HEXOS [19-20] (see Fig. 6) which is sensitive to the line

emission of medium and low ionization states of these species.

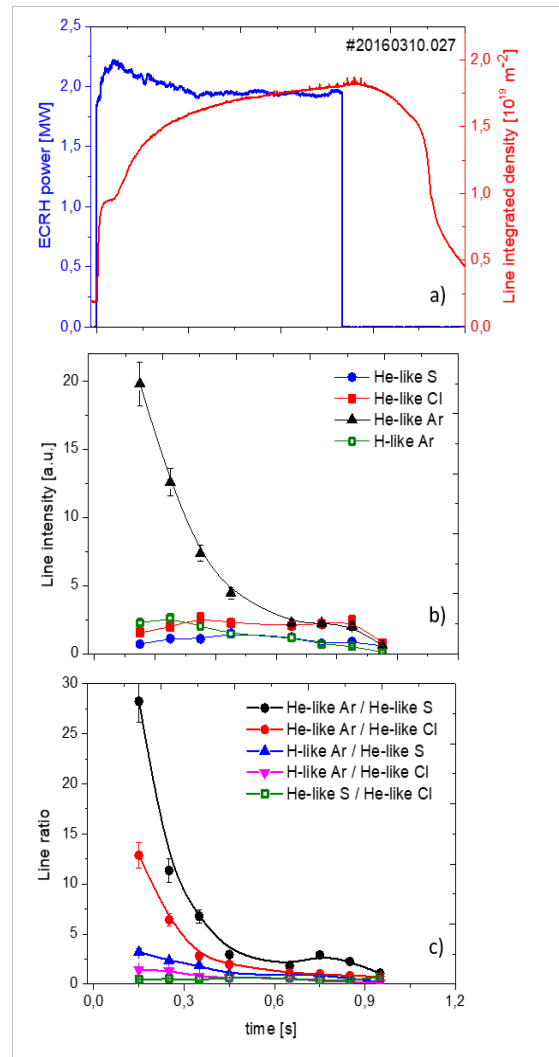


Fig.5. Time evolution of a) ECR heating power and line integrated electron density, b) impurity line intensities, c) line-ratios during the particular W7-X discharge # 20160310.027.

It is worth to add that material analysis of limiter tails before and after the exposure to W7-X plasma was done [21]. An Energy-Dispersive X-ray (EDX) scan shows that as well as Oxygen and Nitrogen (the 1st PHA channel was not sensitive to the energy range of these elements), also both Chlorine and Sulphur were deposited on the limiter surface [21]. In the past, Cl and S were also observed in other fusion devices like JET [22] or Alcator C [23-24]. One of the reason of presence of these elements could be a forgotten PVC element e.g. protection cup on a bolt but this is only a speculation which will be checked by future measurements. In the next experimental campaign, which will start after the installation of the inertially cooled divertor (Test Divertor Unit, TDU) and after checking the whole machine, it is expected that these impurities will no longer be observed.

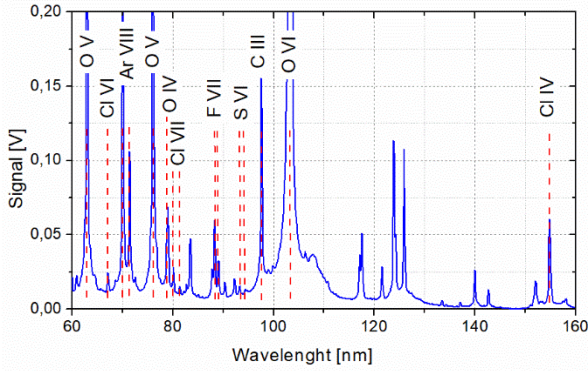


Fig.6. An example of a spectrum with identified lines observed by HEXOS diagnostics (spectrometer 4). Not assigned lines are not yet identified.

It is envisaged that the PHA system will be a routine diagnostic for T_e estimation on W7-X. Thus, the spectra collected during the OP1.1 campaign were analyzed to deliver average, line-of-sight, electron temperatures.

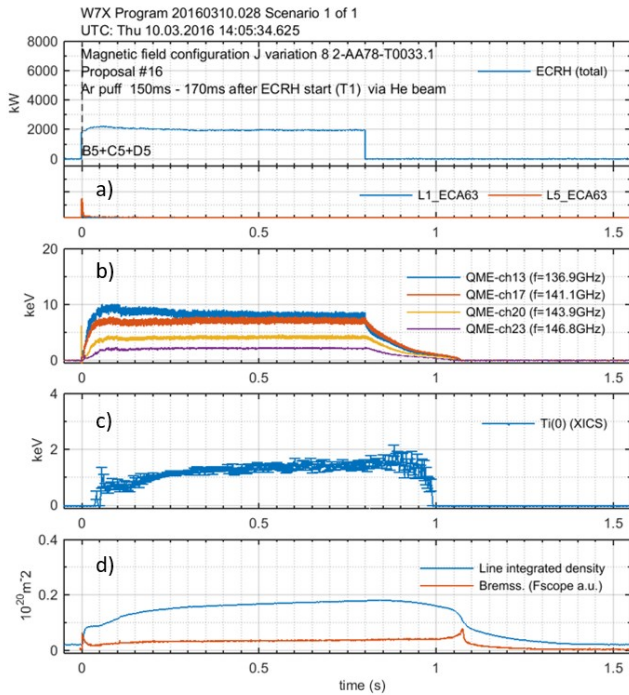


Fig.7. The waveform of the plasma discharge 20160310.028: a) ECRH power, b) the electron temperature, c) the ion temperature, d) line integrated electron density.

The continuous part of the PHA spectra consists of bremsstrahlung and recombination radiation, both of which are T_e dependent [10, 25-26]. From the slope of intensity versus energy of the continuum average over the PHA system line of sight, T_e is estimated. An example of collected PHA spectra at different time intervals along a discharge with Ar puff (see waveform in Fig.7) is presented in Fig.8. In this case, the T_e is determined from the slope of the continuum for energies greater than 4 keV (to select region without spectral lines).

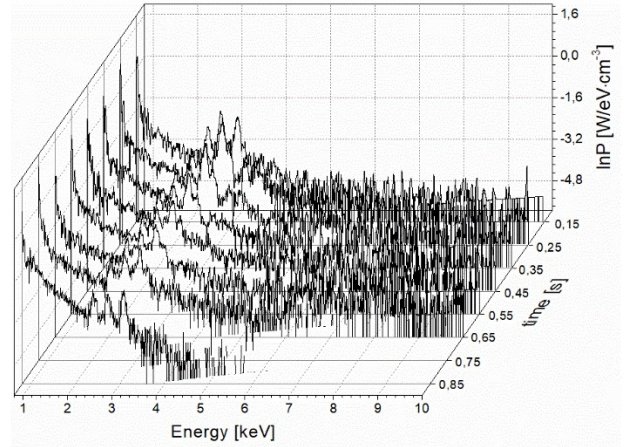


Fig.8. An example of the PHA spectra in the logarithmic scale at different time instants for the discharge with Ar puff (#20160310.028).

Changes of electron temperature calculated from the PHA spectra during the discharge with 2 MW of ECRH are presented in Fig.9. It is not possible to directly compare the obtained T_e with temperatures given by other diagnostics (e.g. Thomson Scattering or ECE) as it is a line-integrated value. As presented in Fig.7b the central T_e was around 8 keV while from the PHA spectra, averaging over the whole discharge, T_e was to 5.4 keV. A comparison of estimated values could be done by using a correction factor evaluated from the modeling of the continuum radiation for central electron temperature [9]. A second option is to simulate spectra using experimental T_e and n_e profiles e.g. from the Thomson Scattering diagnostic, and then estimate T_e from the slope of continuum radiation. Such an approach will be the next step of PHA spectra analysis [27].

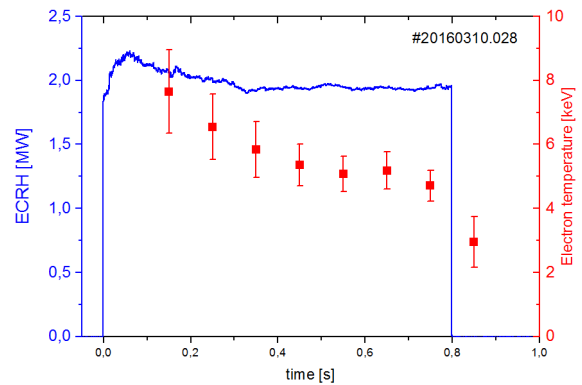


Fig.9. Calculated from the PHA spectra T_e values for different time instants of example W7-X discharge.

The PHA spectra can also deliver information about the average effective charge, Z_{eff} . The procedure is based on comparison of experimental and theoretical spectra [9-10]. For this purpose, the special numerical code based on RayX code [28], is being developed to estimate in the future Z_{eff} of W7-X plasmas.

4. Summary

During the first experimental campaign at W7-X stellarator, a PHA system has been commissioned and tested. The data obtained from its 1st PHA channel have been analyzed to deliver information about impurity plasma content and to estimate a line-averaged T_e . He-like and H-like lines of S, Cl, Ar and Ne have been identified. Spectral lines corresponding to heavier impurities have not been observed. The obtained count rate levels together with energy resolution make the W7-X PHA system a useful diagnostic tool for impurity transport studies and electron temperature estimation. In the next step, the analysis of collected signals will focus on comparisons of experimental PHA spectra with simulated ones to estimate impurity concentrations.

For the next phase of W7-X operation it is planned to optimize all 3 PHA channels to observe lines from light elements, e.g. carbon, nitrogen and oxygen. This will be possible in the case of the 3rd PHA channel which is equipped in SDD detector covered with a thin Polymer window (AP3 window from Moxtek company [29]). Additionally, the use of thicker Be filters (which reduce photon flux originating from the low energy region) could reveal the presence of higher Z elements in the plasma.

In the next W7-X operational phase, OP1.2, it will be interesting to compare the results with those obtained during the OP1.1, especially as an island divertor will be installed and increasing of ECR heating power by additional 4 gyrotrons is expected.

Acknowledgments

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