

Neutral particle density and transport studies based on imaging X-ray spectroscopy

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Outline



- Imaging Bragg-spectrometer for W7–X at TEXTOR
- K_{α} spectrum of He-like Argon
 - The spectral lines
 - Discussion/Contradictions in literature
 - Radial scan of the K_{α} spectrum
- K_α spectroscopy as diagnostic for the neutral gas density in the plasma and for the radial transport.
- Experimental results: $n_0(r)$, $D_{\perp}(r)$, $Ar_{tot}(r)$
- Conclusion

Multi channel Bragg-spectrometer for W7–X at TEXTOR



- Optimized for the K_α spectrum (n=2 → n=1) of He-like Argon (ca. 4 Å)
- 6 Channels vertically distributed over the minor radius
- Radial profiles of
 - Ion temperature
 - Electron temperature
 - Toroidal plasma rotation
 - Argon ion ratios
 (H-like : He-like, Li-like : He-like)







2-D spectral images











1s²

¹S₀

Atomic processes:

- Collisional excitation
- Radiative recombination
- Charge exchange
- Inner shell excitation
- **Dielectronic recombination**



Radially resolved argon spectrum



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- Imaging X-ray spectrometry reveals increasing z-line towards the edge.
- Reason unresolved !
- Today two possible mechanisms are considered:
 - Charge exchange with neutral hydrogen
 Ar¹⁷⁺ + H⁰ → Ar¹⁶⁺ + H⁺

At lower $T_e Ar^{17+}$ should not be abundant.

Transport

K_{α} – spectra from ALCATOR-C





- [Rice Phys. Rev. A, Vol. 35, No. 7, 1987]
- Rice could approximately describe the spectra with increased radiative recombination rates by factor of **five**.



Former measurements at TEXTOR



X-ray spectroscopy (1-dimensional, plasma center)

Rosmej et al.:

Deviations from corona values:

- mainly charge exchange with neutral hydrogen
- Iow transport coefficients needed

[Rosmej et al. - Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion, 41 (1999)]

VUV – spectroscopy (1-dimensional, plasma center)

- Biel et al. could not describe VUV-spectra without high transport despite respecting charge exchange. [Biel, ECA Vol. 25 A (2001)]
- High transport zone with very high diffusion coefficients was needed.
- Similar findings at Jet (L-mode) by Mattioli et al.
 [Mattioli et al. Nucl. Fusion 38 (1998)]

→ Contradicting results!



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Fitting the K_{α} – spectrum

- For the interpretation of the K_{α} spectra only the H-, He-, and Li-like argon states are considered.
- For the intensity of each line the following general equation applies:



$$I(\lambda) \propto \int_0^1 n_e \cdot ArHe \cdot \left(\alpha_{He}(\varrho) + \left(\alpha_{H(\varrho)} + \alpha_{cx(\varrho)} \cdot \frac{n_0}{n_e} \right) \cdot \frac{Ar_H}{Ar_{He}} + \alpha_{Li}(\varrho) \cdot \frac{Ar_{Li}}{Ar_{He}} \right) d\varrho$$

- Theoretical description of the spectra is based on the theoretical cross sections for the atomic processes.
- Fit parameter: T_e , T_i , n_0 , Ar_H : Ar_{He} and Ar_{Li} : Ar_{He}
- To respect the line integrated signals, the fit routine integrates over the radial profiles for plasma density, temperature and neutral gas density given as input data. (→ Emission profiles)

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Distinguishing between transport and CX





- Transport only affects the ground states of the argon ions.
- The z-line is affected by CX in two ways:
 - Cascade contributions
 - Ground state
- The q-satellite is affected by CX only via the ground state. (low density limit)
- Transport and charge exchange are discriminable !



Including transport and charge exchange



- The fit routine uses radial profiles of the argon ions given as input data.
- To include transport and charge exchange a simple transport code is used solving the system of steady state transport equations for Ar⁰ – Ar¹⁸⁺.

[Tokar – Plasma Phys. and Contr. Fusion, Vol. 36, No. 11, 1994] [Dux – STRAHL – Code user manual] 1 0.9 Relative ion abundancy 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 Corona distribution Diffusion 0.4 0.3 1 0.9 0.2 Relative ion abundancy decreases 0.8 0.1 gradients He-like 0.7 0 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 0.6 0.5 z [cm] 0.4 H-like 1 0.3 Li-like 0.9 Relative ion abundancy 0.2 $C\chi$ 0.8 0.1 0.7 shifts the ion balance 0 0.6 40 45 30 35 0 5 10 15 20 25 ^{towards} lower 0.5 ^{ioniza}tion stages z [cm] 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0

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z [cm]

25

30

35

40 45

20

0

5

10 15



Selfconsistency



Experimental neutral gas density profiles JÜLICH from TEXTOR



 TEXTOR discharge #116924 (n_{e,la} = 2.0·10¹³cm⁻³, ohmic)

Results:

- No consistent description of all channels without a high transport region !
- Neutrals are needed to describe Li-like and H-like argon consistently !
- Transport is the dominant mechanism !

Errors:

- The neutral particle density can be determined by about a factor of 2.
- Fragmentary radial coverage leads to uncertanties in position and steepness of the transport barriers.
- → Continous imaging with a one piece detector will significantly increase the accuracy.

Results for different plasma densities







Hydrogen plasma vs. Helium plasma





Diffusion coefficient



3. September 2013 [Biel et al. - 28. EPS Conf. on Contr. Fusion and Plasma Phys., Funchal, 2001] Folie 17

Absolute line intensities





Folie 18

Total argon density





- Additional information in the absolute line intensities
- The total argon density can be approximated by:

 $Ar_{tot} \approx$ He-like Ar + Li-like Ar

 The total argon density Ar_{tot} is found to be proportional to the electron density n_e(r).

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Conclusion

- Measurements of radially resolved spectra of He-like argon in TEXTOR using the new W7-X imaging X-ray-spectrometer.
- Study of charge exchange and transport effects on the argon ionization balance in TEXTOR based on these spectra.
 - Clear distinction between impact of charge exchange and transport on the line intensities.
 - High transport zone is essential for the reconstruction of the observed line ratios. [$D_{\perp}(r)$]
 - First measurement of the neutral particle density in a tokamak core plasma. [n₀(r)]
 - Total argon density is found to be proportional to the electron density.
- Introduction of imaging X-ray spectroscopy as diagnostic for neutral particle density and for radial transport in fusion plasmas.



Thank you for your attention !