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Dec. 21, 2021 (M. Yoshinuma)

Date: Dec. 17, 2021 Time: 11:30- 15:40 Shot#: 175415 – 175489 (75 shots) Prior wall conditioning: D2 glow discharge Divertor pump: ON (w/o 2I) Gas puff: H, D, Ne, N Pellet: -NBI#(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)=gas(H, H, H, D, D)=P(3.9, 3.5, 3.6, 4.6, 5)MW ECH(77GHz)=ant(5.5-Uout (and 1.5U), 2-OUR)=P(703, 792)kW ECH(154GHz)=ant(2-OLL, 2-OUL, 2-OLR)=P(723, 799, 825)kW ECH(56GHz)=ant(1.5U)=P(-)kW

ICH(3.5U, 3.5L, 4.5U, 4.5L)=P(-)MW Neutron yield integrated over the experiment = 1.7×10^{15}

Topics

- 1. Deuterium retention in damaged tungsten (M.Zhao, S.Masuzaki)
- 2. Evaluation Zeff in LHD (Y.Kawamoto, T.Oishi)
- 3. Diagnostics of relativistic electrons by Thomson scattering in high electron temperature plasmas (H.Funaba)

Deuterium retention in damaged tungsten (2021/12/17 experiment)

Motivation: Distribution of hydrogen isotope retention in tungsten at LHD divertor strike line.

- Material: Mirror finish ITER grade W tiles (28×6×1).
- □ Iron (Fe) ion irradiation, with peak damage 1dpa, was performed to simulate neutron irradiation defects.

LHD experiment

Experiment time:2021/12/17.
Shot number:175416-175426.
NBI-1, NIB-2, NBI-3: ~3.6 MW
B=2.750T, Rax=3.6 m.



Preliminary results:

- □ No visible damage on W surface.
- Deposition can be observed at private region and gaps between W titles.
- Weight difference show that deposition dominant for all four samples.Next plan:
- □ D/He mixture plasma exposure will be performed to study He effect.
- Hydrogen isotopes retention, deposition and microstructure modification will be studied by IP, NRA, RBS, SEM, TEM, TDS



Evaluation of Z_{eff} in LHD (Y.Kawamoto)

2021/12/17

NB4

Ne13.447A

Ne13.447A

6

saturated

6

12

9

6

3

0

Ne gas (a.u

<Zeff>14-16

P_{NB}(MW)

Experimental conditions: $(R_{ax}, Polarity, B_t, \gamma, B_q) = (3.6 \text{ m}, CW, 2.75T, 1.254, 100.0\%)$ (# 175428 - #175468)

[What I research]

Motivation: I'd like to confirm from experiments how much Ne or N penetrate the plasma.

This experiment:

I evaluated $\langle Z_{eff} \rangle$ when Ne or N₂ is puffed.

[What I did] EGdata named zeff mk300 is used for $\langle Z_{eff} \rangle$

[What I found]

I confirmed that $\langle Z_{eff} \rangle$ increased when Ne was puffed (Fig.1).

The following data, that backs the result above, were obtained.

- NB has not strong influence (Fig.2).
- Gas puff feedback has no influence (because ٠ Fig.1 and Fig.2 has less difference).

[What I do next]

- Analysis of N case.
- Convert the evaluated $\langle Z_{eff} \rangle$ to the actual amount of plasma penetration.





Diagnostics of relativistic electrons by Thomson scattering in high electron temperature plasmas

Experimental conditions:

 (*R*_{ax}^{VAC}, Polarity, *B*_t, g, *B*_q) = (3.55 m, CW, 2.789 T, 1.254, 100.0%) (# 175470 - #175489) ECH power: 3.84MW, NBI#1,2,3 (t = 4.8-6.8s) : 11.3MW Thomson scattering : In forward configuration, measurement of Te_{//}

Purposes and Improvements:

- (0) The optocs for the Te// measurement was installed in 12 November.
- (1) In order to observe the forward scattering signals at the center, the optical fiber for R=3.55m is connected to Poly#143 which has the filters for the low-Te combination in the backward scattering configuration.

(2) The measurement of Te// at R = 3.62m is made by Poly#144. **Results:**

Te(0) of 15 - 20 keV was expected in low electron density region of $5x10^{18}$ m⁻³ (#175471). However, the signals of Poly#143 were small. In #175488 where the plasma is almost same as #175487 (Te(0) ~ 10keV, ne ~ 1.2x10¹⁹m⁻³), signals of Chs. 3 - 5 in the forward scattering configuration were observed at Poly#143 and 144.

Fig. 1. Te profiles of #175471(top) and #175487(bottom).



Fig. 2. Signals of ch. 3, 4 and 5 of Poly#143 (R = 3.55m, top) and #144 (for Te// measurement, bottom) in #175488.

