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EUROfusion WP-PFC

Cross diagnostics measurements of heat load profiles on the lower tungsten divertor of WEST in L-mode experiments



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West



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WEST: full metallic tokamak + extensive set of diagnostics for heat load measurement on lower divertor tungsten tiles (tungsten coated uncooled graphite tiles)

- Flush mounted Langmuir probes, **not discussed here**
- High resolution arrays of embedded thermal sensors (TC & FBG)
- Infra-red (IR) thermography

Results overview:

IR challenged by inhomogeneous & low surface emissivity of W tiles ($\epsilon \approx 0.1$)

Toroidal heat load modulation \rightarrow consistent with incidence angle modulation by ripple

IR and embedded sensors \rightarrow consistent peak heat flux and integrated tile energy

L-mode scenarios with $P_{add} = 4\text{MW}$ \rightarrow up to 6MW/m^2 on the divertor targets

Target heat channel width (λ_q^t) depends linearly on magnetic flux expansion

Remaining issue: λ_q^t from IR about 3 times lower than λ_q^t from embedded sensors

slides

3

4

5-7

6

8

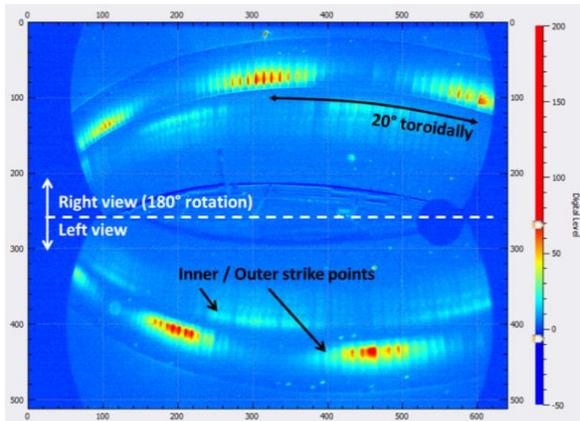
9-10

11

11-12

Inside view of WEST

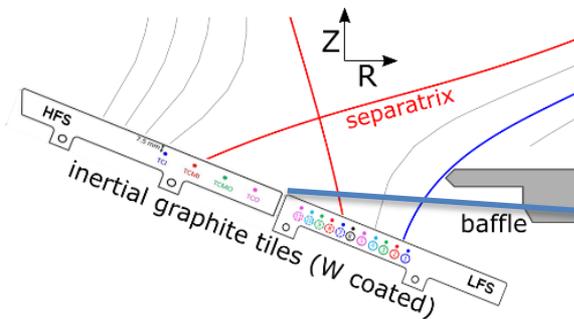
Lower divertor infra-red thermography



Inside of WEST tokamak (with the articulated inspection arm)

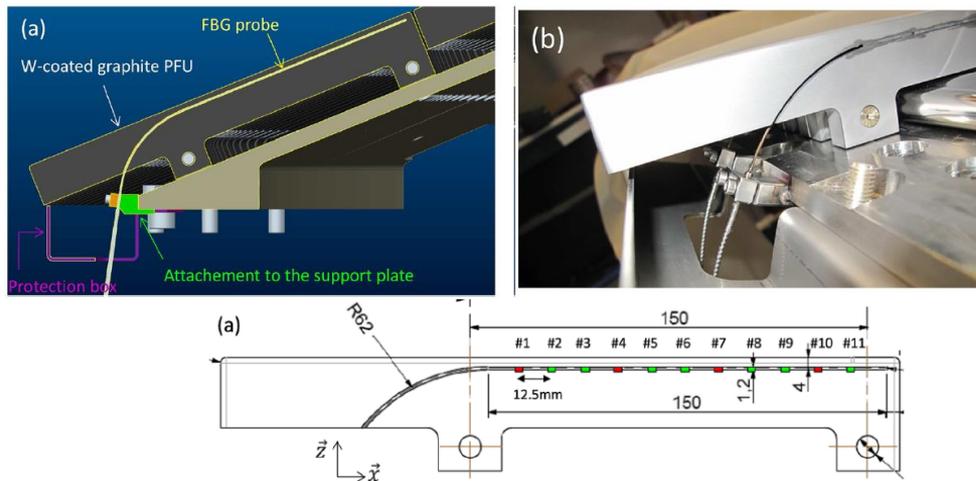


Thermocouples / FBG



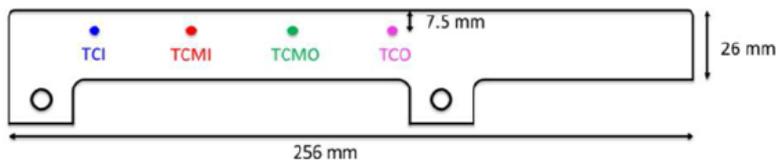
Fiber Bragg Gratings: 12.5mm spatial resolution

[Y. Corre FED 2018]



Thermocouples: 37.5 mm spatial resolution

[J. Gaspar JoP 2016]



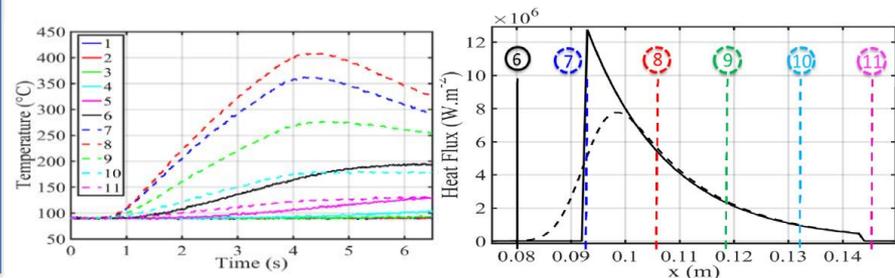
- Absolute bulk temperature measurements
- Consistency between TC & FBG
- Data inverted into deposited heat flux profiles:

[J. Gaspar NME 2017]

- assuming a “Wagner” shape

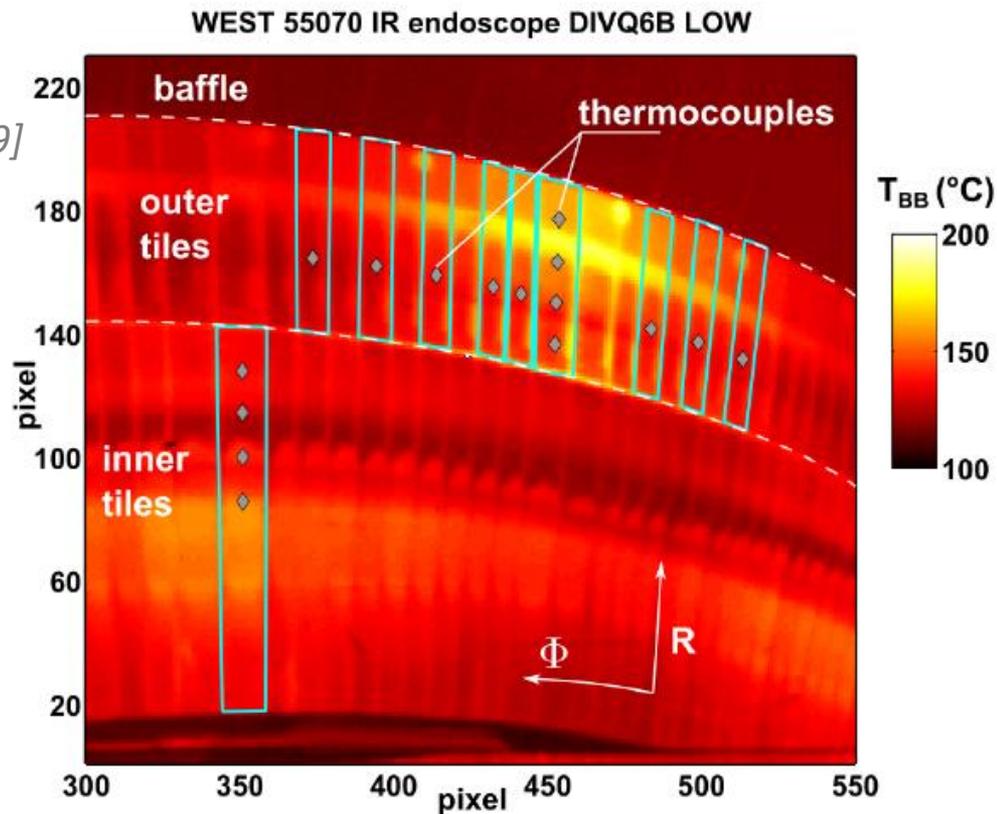
$$q(s) = \frac{q_0}{2} \cdot \exp\left(\left(\frac{S^t}{2\lambda_q^t}\right)^2 - \frac{s - s_0}{\lambda_q^t}\right) \cdot \operatorname{erfc}\left(\frac{S^t}{2\lambda_q^t} - \frac{s - s_0}{S^t}\right) + q_{bg}$$

- s_0, λ_q^t & S^t constant in time
- q_0 & q_{bg} time dependant





- Absolutely calibrated infra-red endoscopes (top ports) looking at lower divertor
[X. Courtois FED 2019]
- Effective Black body T° profiles extracted along tiles equipped with thermocouples (for emissivity calibration)
- Spatial resolution $\approx 2.7\text{mm}$

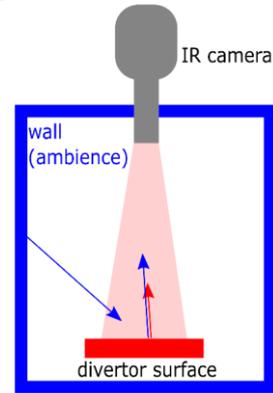


Surface emissivity profiles estimated from pre-pulse conditions

→ show strong inhomogeneity & low values around strike points

In situ methodology to estimate emissivity profiles from IR & embedded TC:

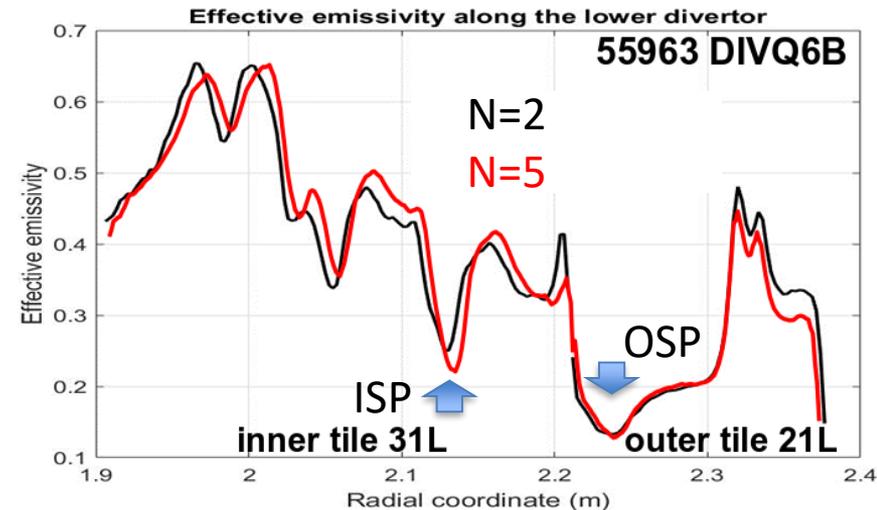
- Luminance model $L_{planck}(T_{IR}) = \epsilon L_{planck}(T_{true}) + (1 - \epsilon)\epsilon_{amb}L_{planck}(T_{wall})$
- In the pre-pulse phase: tile temperature is uniform and different than wall temperature
- True tile temperature measured by thermocouples
- From N consecutive pre-pulse phases (T increments)
 - Best fit of emissivity values from IR and TC data



Important Results:

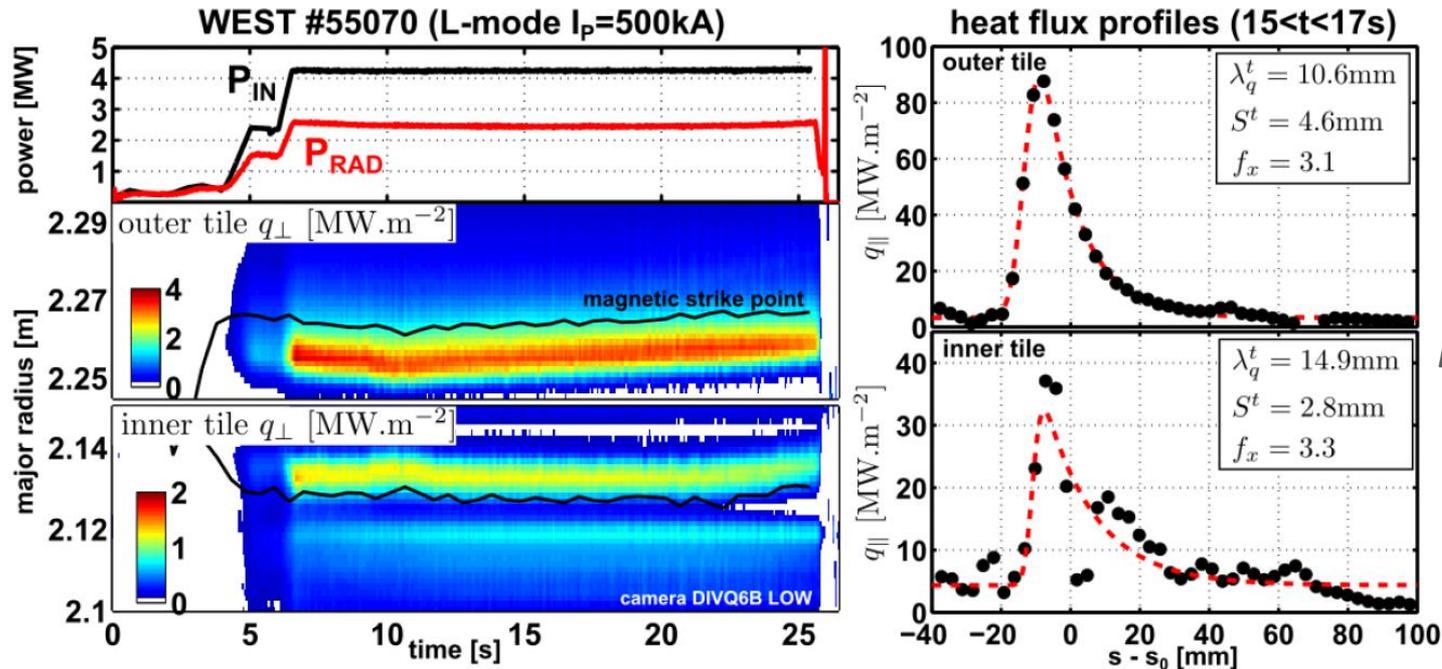
- Emissivity varies strongly across the divertor surface
- Very low ($\epsilon \approx 0.1$) around the main outer strike point
- Varies across campaigns (possibly related to deposits)

[J. Gaspar this conference Poster session 3 n°66]





- Thermal inversion with TEDDY [N. Fedorczak *Phys.Script.* 2020]
- Outer target profiles well fitted with a “Wagner” shape.
- Fit less robust for the inner target (multiple peaks related to ExB flows?)



L-mode scenario
outer target $\lambda_q \approx 3.4\text{mm}$
consistent with multi-
machines L-mode scaling
law

[A. Scarabosio *JNM 2013*]



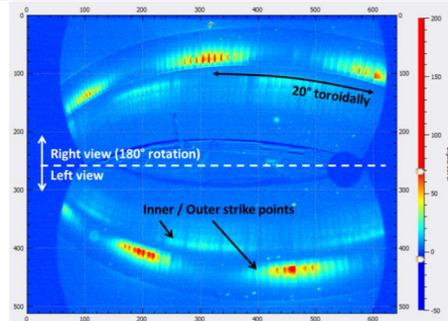
Finite magnetic ripple in WEST (~1%)

→ The magnetic field incidence angle on the divertor surface is toroidally modulated

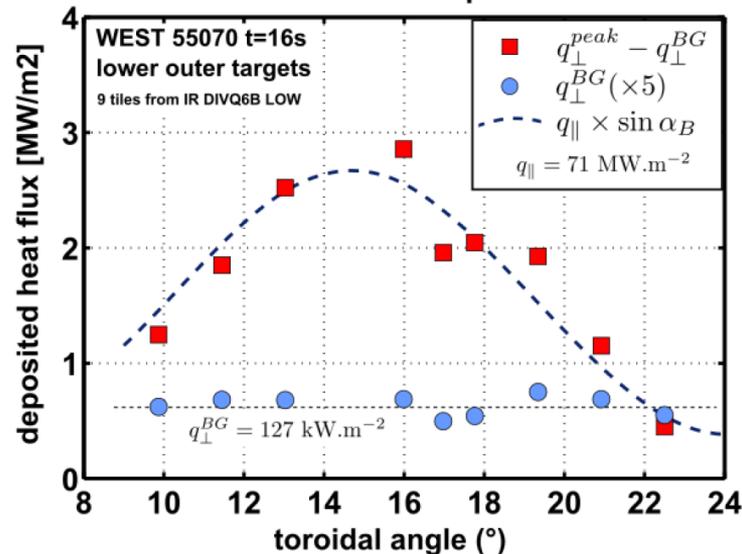
Toroidal modulations of IR estimated heat flux at outer target consistent with:

- geometrical projection of a toroidally uniform parallel heat flux
- plus a toroidally uniform background* much weaker than peak heat flux (one order of magnitude)
(background value ~2 times larger than radiative flux estimated from bolometry inversion)

→ Validates the common assumption that deposited heat flux is dominated by the projection of a parallel heat flux

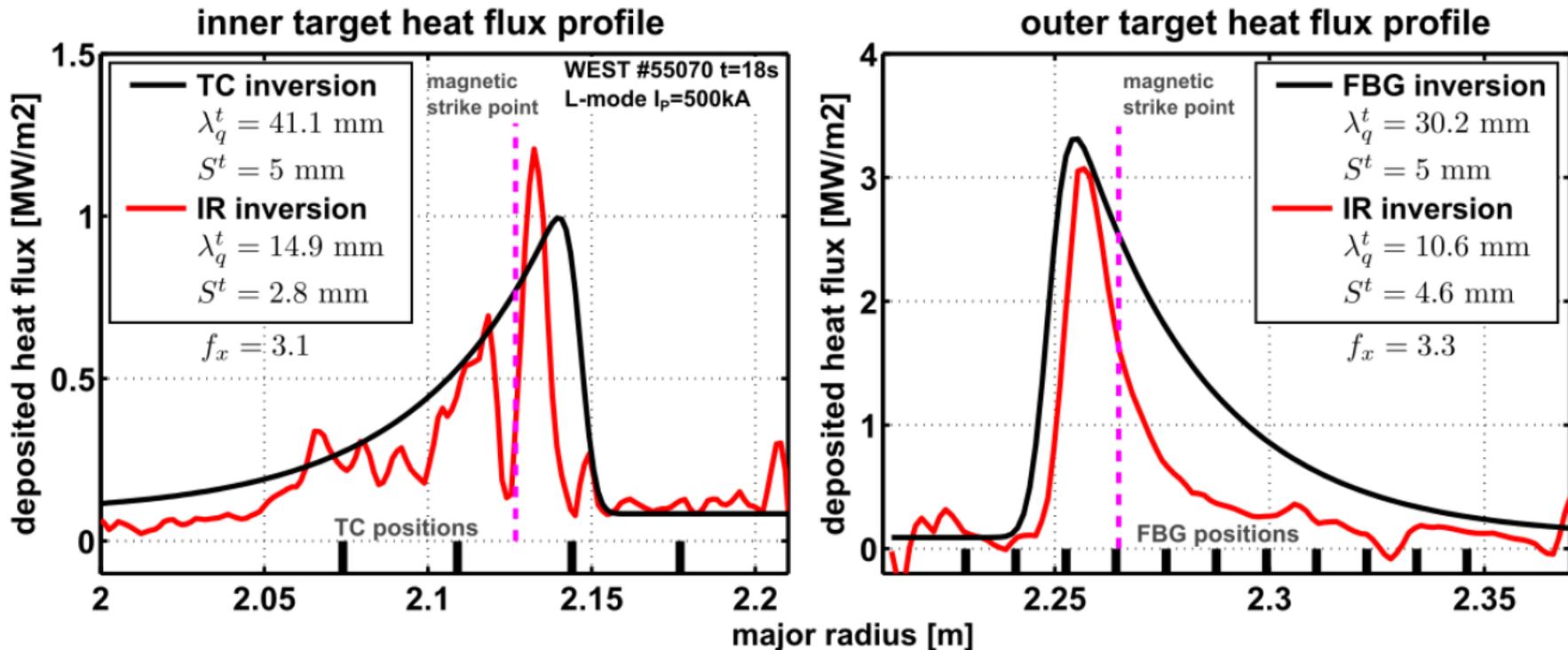


toroidal modulation of deposited heat flux



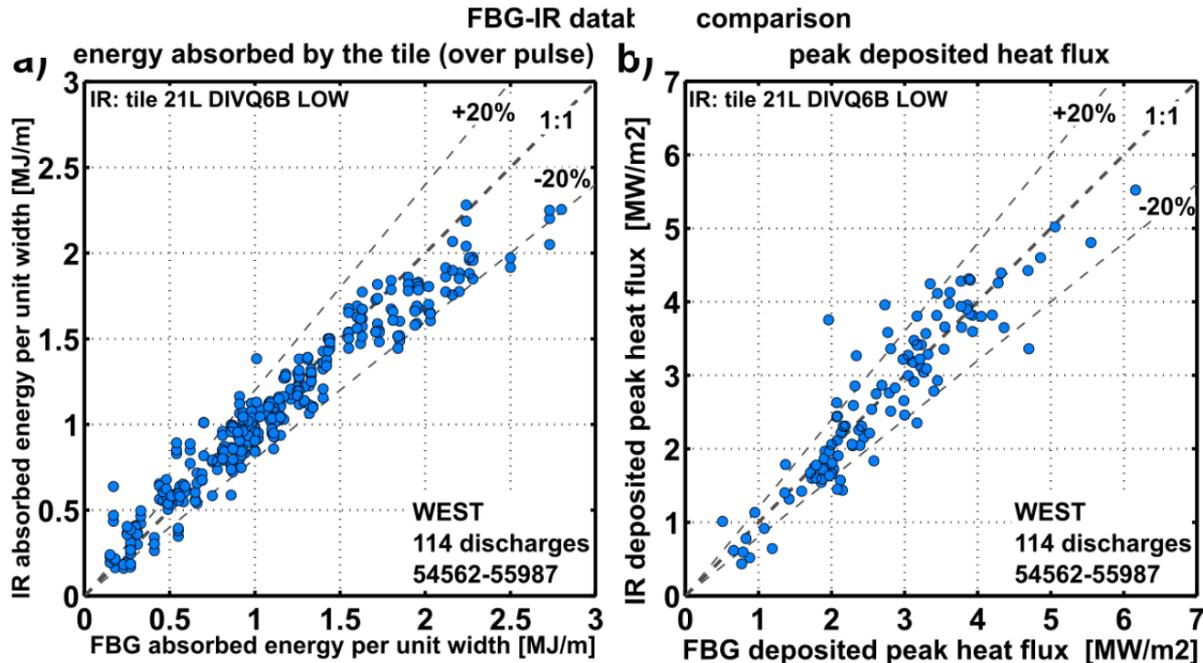
IR & FBG estimated heat flux profiles agree reasonably well

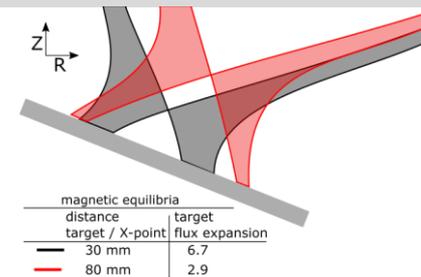
- Heat flux profiles estimated at the maximum ripple modulation
- Good agreement on peak amplitude and position, less on profile width



IR & FBG agree well on estimated peak and integrated heat flux

- Data base of more than 100 L-mode discharges with stable (>4s) heating phases
- Consider only outer target (inner profile shape not understood)
- Local peak heat flux well matched by the 2 diagnostics (20% scatter)
- Integrated tile energy also well matched ($E \equiv \int \int q_{\perp} ds dt$ integral along tile length & time)

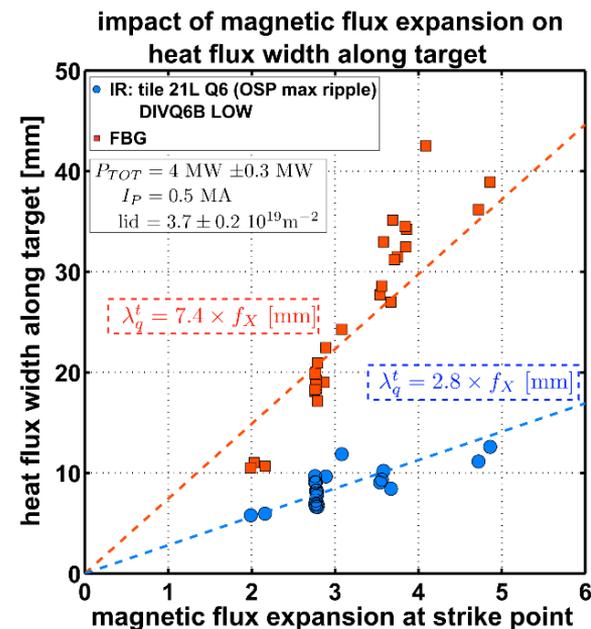




- Consider stable L-mode heated plasma scenario
- Magnetic flux expansion at target (f_X) varied by changing the X-point height wrt divertor surface.
- Outer target heat flux width λ_q^t estimated by “Wagner” fit of experimental profiles from IR & FBG
- Good linearity of λ_q^t function of f_X
 → Validates the common normalization $\lambda_q \equiv \lambda_q^t / f_X$

Important observations:

- λ_q from IR is about 3 times lower than from FBG in scenarios
 $\lambda_q^{IR} \approx 2.8\text{mm}$ & $\lambda_q^{FBG} \approx 7.4\text{mm}$
- For this WEST scenario, multi-machine scaling laws predict
 $\lambda_q \approx 2.9 - 3.7\text{ mm}$ L-mode database [A. Scarabosio JNM 2013]
 $\lambda_q \approx 1.1 - 3.7\text{ mm}$ H-mode database [T. Eich NF 2013]





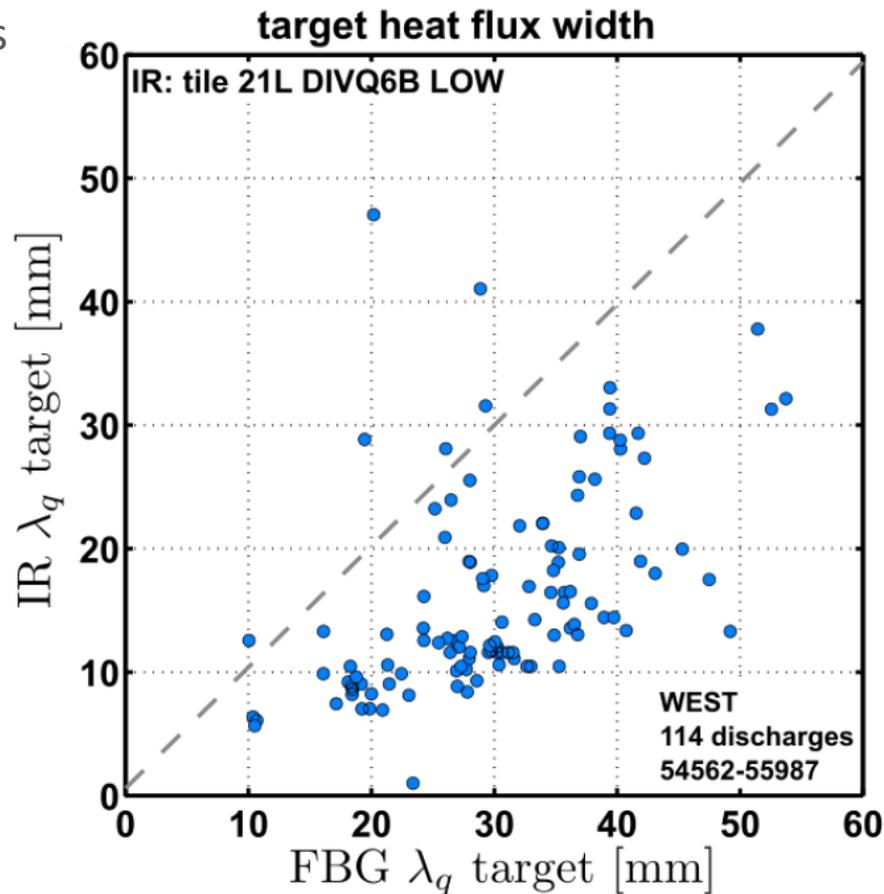
- Data base of more than 100 L-mode discharges with stable (>4s) heating phases
- Strong dispersion found in the comparison between λ_q^t from IR & FBG
- Statistically $\lambda_q^{FBG} \approx 3\lambda_q^{IR}$

But peak heat flux and integral are well matched

→ Different profile widths compensated by different background heat fluxes from IR & FBG

→ This could suggest a systematic error in the treatment of IR reflections (self-reflections)

Still under investigation





- Heat flux deposited profiles routinely measured by embedded thermal sensors (FBG & TC), IR thermography and flush mounted Langmuir probes
- WEST experiments validate commonly accepted geometrical assumptions:
 - Target heat flux width varies linearly with magnetic flux expansion, allowing to define a remapped channel heat flux width $\lambda_q \equiv \lambda_q^t / f_X$
 - Toroidal deposited heat flux modulation is consistent with the magnetic projection of a parallel heat flux + homogeneous background (radiation & neutrals)
- **Key steps to prepare WEST scenarios for ITER grade PFU testing**
- FBG & IR estimated peak heat flux and flux integral agree quantitatively
- Heat flux channel widths from IR are about 3X lower than estimated from FBG
 - This could suggest an inappropriate treatment of IR reflections in metallic wall
- Comparison with Langmuir probes ongoing