



# Performance of Radio frequency lon source for neutral beam injector

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### Introduction

- R&D of RF plasma generator
- Preliminary results of negative ion extraction
- Future plan and summary

# MFE development pathway in CHINA

- The construction of the China Fusion Engineering Test Reator (CFTER) for magnetic fusion energy research is proposed
- The negative ion source based neutral beam injector is a key tool for plasma heating and current driver





- Two positive neutral beam lines were developed for EAST tokamak in the last ten years
- □ Negative ion source is new research area in ASIPP
- RF ion source will be better compare with arc based source when be operated with long pulse (no filament, no contamination)
- The basic physical and engineering issues for development of RF ion source







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### **Specifications of RF source**

Items	specifications		
RF power coupling type	Inductive coupling		
Antenna type	External antenna		
Dimensions of driver	D=210mm; H=120mm		
Number of antenna	6(OD=6.5mm, ID=4mm)		
Start filament	D=0.2mm, L=80mm		











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### Sizes of RF driver

ltem	specifications			
faraday shield	ID=200mm height = 140mm thickness = 4 mm			
Size of quartz	ID=210mm height = 156mm thickness = 8 mm			
Expansion area	Length=650mm, height= 260mm, depth= 240 mm			







## RF ion source matching network











- □ HV transformer was designed and developed
- □ The HV holding was tested with 200keV







The test results of HV holding





- □ RF power supply
  - ➢ Solid state, 50kW@1MHz,
  - 100kW@1MHz (will move to lab. soon)
- Beam extraction power supply
  - PSM type
  - ≻ 16kV@20A















Plasma was not easy to be generated with Faraday shield

- Start filament was used to plasma generation
- Gas was controlled to help of plasma ignition















Electron density and temperature as a function of pressure



### Plasma parameters measurement





Parameters measurement in the bottom of expansion area

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- □ About 40% of RF power deposited on FS and coil which measured by WFC
- □ 88% of measured heat on FS and 12% on Coil



Heat deposition as function of RF power(5s)

Heat deposition of FS and coil

### Long pulse RF plasma generation tests

- The heat loading on FS was huge, especially the side wall of FS
- The cooling of FS was optimized for long pulse operation test

0.5

0.4











Waveform of plasma generation(35kW &1000s)

Temperature rise of each components of source





- Heat deposited on the FS was huge
- Structure and cooling should be optimized

ltem	Side wall of FS	Back plate of FS	coils	Upper plate of EC	Body of EC
Flow rate(L/h)	140	270	119	274	239
Maximum temperature rise (°C)	64	21.3	20.7	15.4	7.2
Deposited power (kW)	10.48	6.72	2.8	1.52	4.58
Percentage	40.1%	25.7%	10.7%	5.8%	17.6%





- Plasma generation with two drivers was tested
- The coils was connected in series
- Plasma was generated with RF power of 50 kW
- Langmuir probe was installed in the bottom of expansion chamber





The profile of electron density was strange, may be due to the probe tip parallel to gas pump direction



Electron density vs probe position

Electron density and temperature vs RF power



- $\square$  Heat load on the drivers and intensity of H $\alpha$  in drivers were measured
- The RF power loading on two drivers was different







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### Negative ion extractor and accelerator

- 2 segments, 5×6 beamlets for each, aperture separation 22mm and 20mm
- Center of electron suppression magnetic field
  ~500G
- Electron Suppression Magnet:
  5mm×5.5mm(cross section), SmCo, 1 T









### **Negative Ion Accelerator**









 Plasma grid (Mo) without water cooling
 Two pieces of accelerators were installed in the middle of source











Topology of power supply



### Negative ions extraction (w/o acceleration)



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### **Negative ions extraction (with acceleration)**









- The negative ion was extracted and accelerated
- The Vext : Vacc = 3:7
- The negative current was measured by Faraday cup with different RF power and extract voltage









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### □ Long pulse plasma generation with high RF power

- $\rightarrow$  stable RF discharge with single driver
- $\rightarrow$  stable RF discharge with two drivers

### □ Negative ion production

- $\rightarrow$  Free cesium (filter magnetic optimization)
- $\rightarrow$  Cesium feed in
- Negative ion extraction and acceleration
  - $\rightarrow$  Extractor tests and optimization
  - $\rightarrow$  Beam optic study & beam loss study





- The RF plasma source with single RF driver was designed and preliminary tested
- Long pulse operation of RF plasma source with tested and got 1000s plasma with RF power of 35kW
- The negative ion extractor/accelerator was designed and developed
- The negative ion was extracted and preliminary tested without cesium feed in.
- Cesium will be used and the negative ion source will be tested soon

# Thanks for your attention