

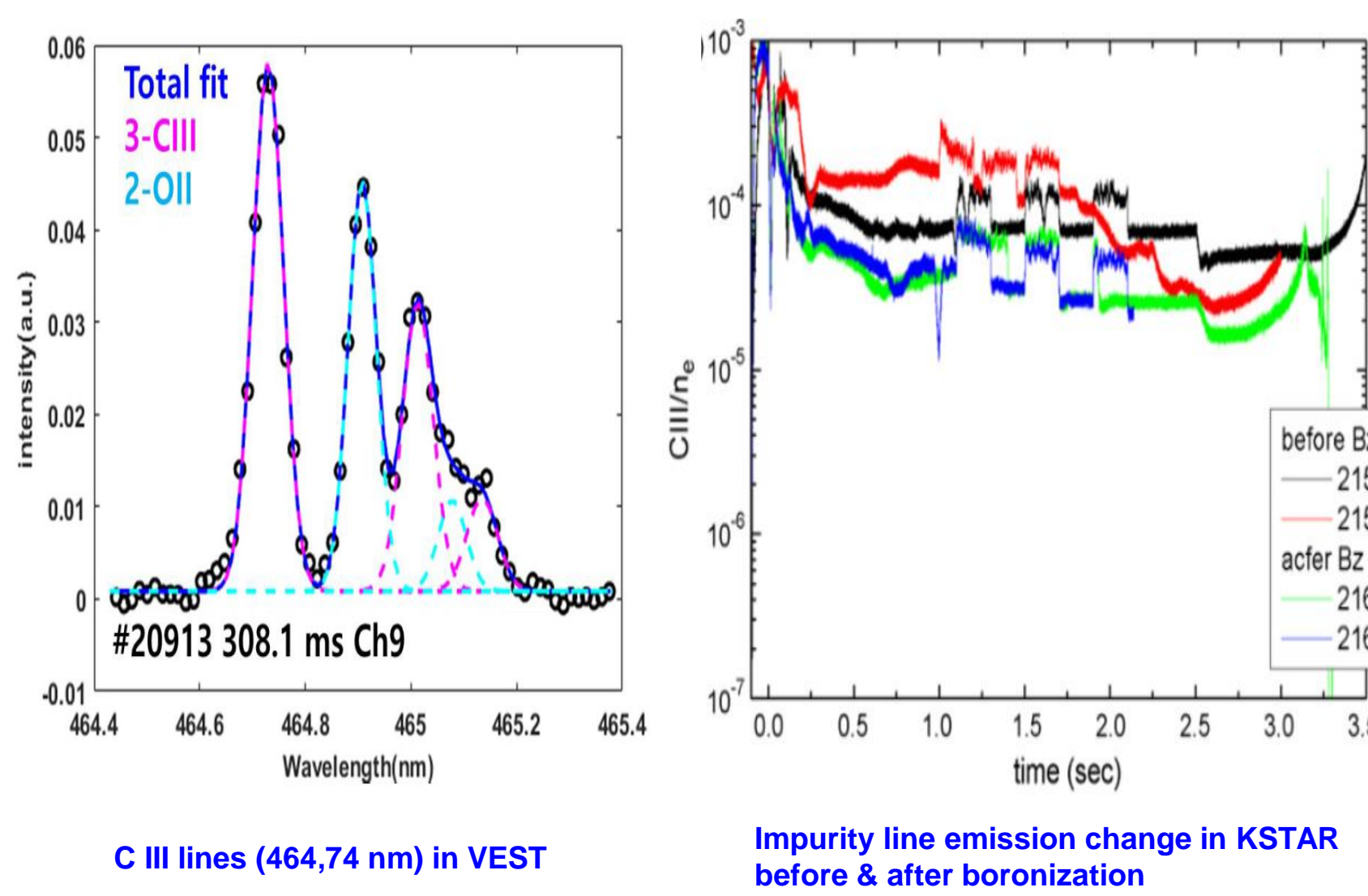
Effect of view port degradation on OES system in VEST

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This study investigates the effects of viewport degradation on the Optical Emission Spectroscopy (OES) system within the Versatile Experiment Spherical Torus (VEST), a unique low-aspect ratio tokamak based in Korea. During the process of implementing the Charge Exchange Spectroscopy (CES) system in VEST, we unexpectedly discovered degradation in the viewport, which potentially hampers the accuracy of diagnostic measurements. This degradation, we suspect, could be influenced by boronization, a powerful wall conditioning technique. We conducted an extensive exploration of potential factors such as dust deposition and deposited film that could contribute to viewport degradation. This paper presents a detailed comparison of signals, precise measurements of window transparency, and a discussion on the possible causes. We also propose preventive measures to manage and mitigate this degradation

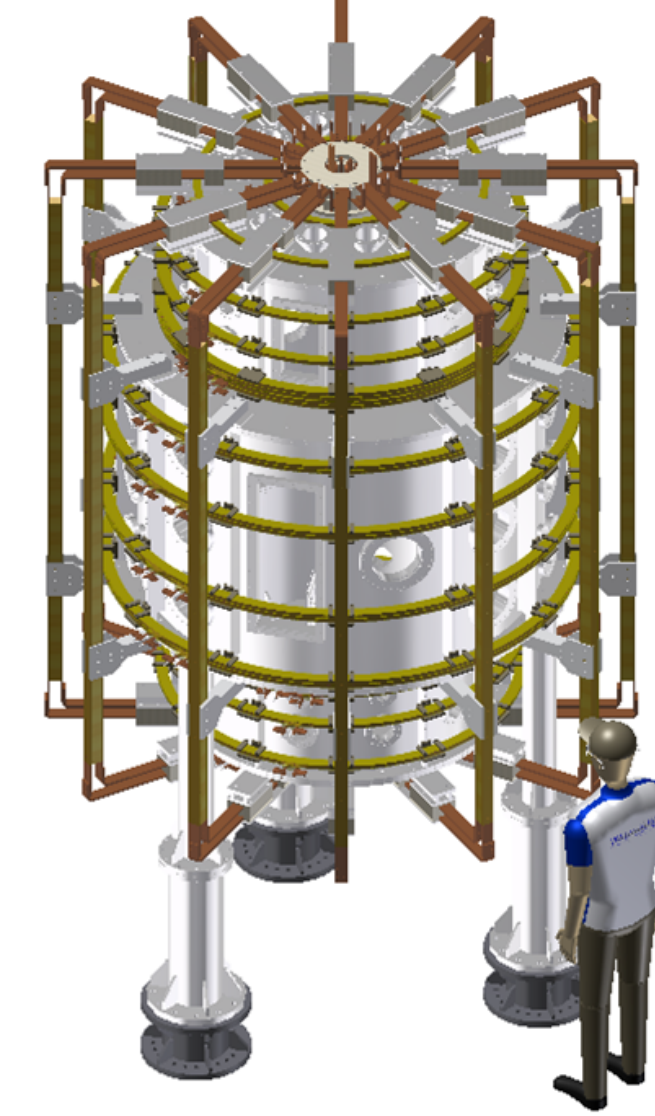
Introduction



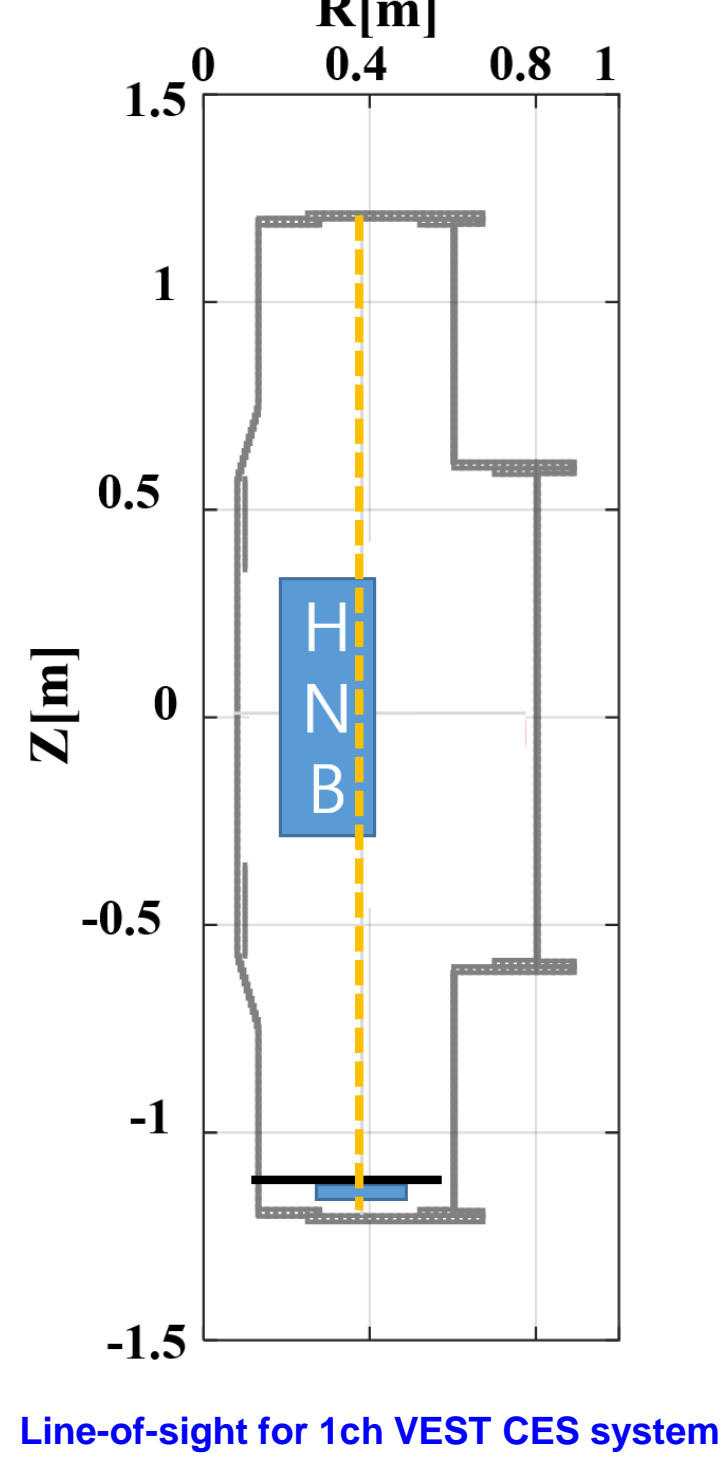
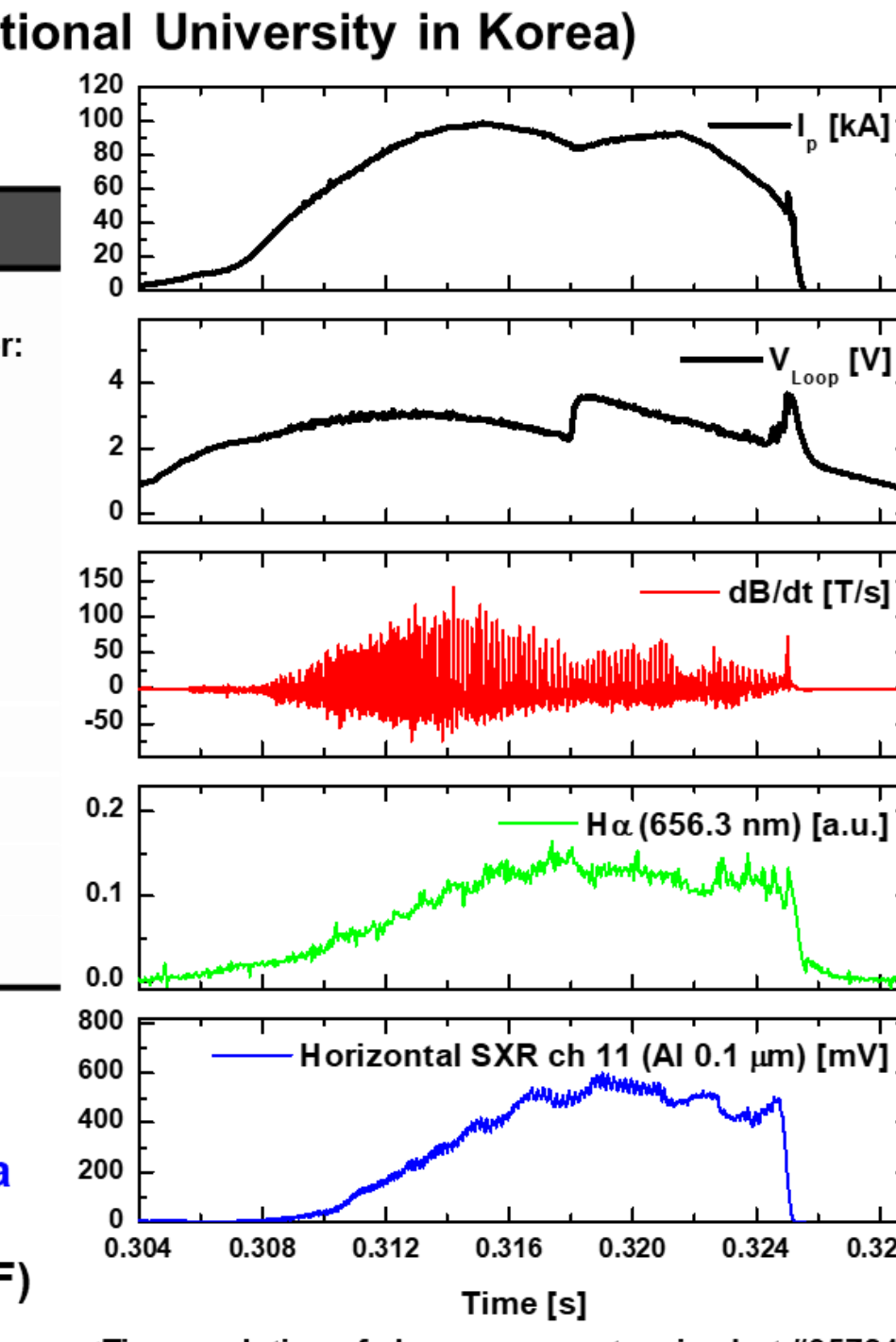
- ✓ OES system are widely used for tokamak plasma to analyze various plasma parameter.
- ✓ Ion Doppler spectroscopy system is used for observing C III lines to measure ion rotation speed and ion temperature.
- ✓ It will be necessary to observe the charge exchange process when carbon is fully stripped at the plasma core as VEST plasma performance increases.
- ✓ Wall conditioning technique (ex. boronization, gdc) is crucial factor affecting the plasma performance.
- ✓ Boronization can potentially cause view port degradation making deposited film.

VEST Ohmic Plasma

Versatile Experiment Spherical Torus (Seoul National University in Korea)

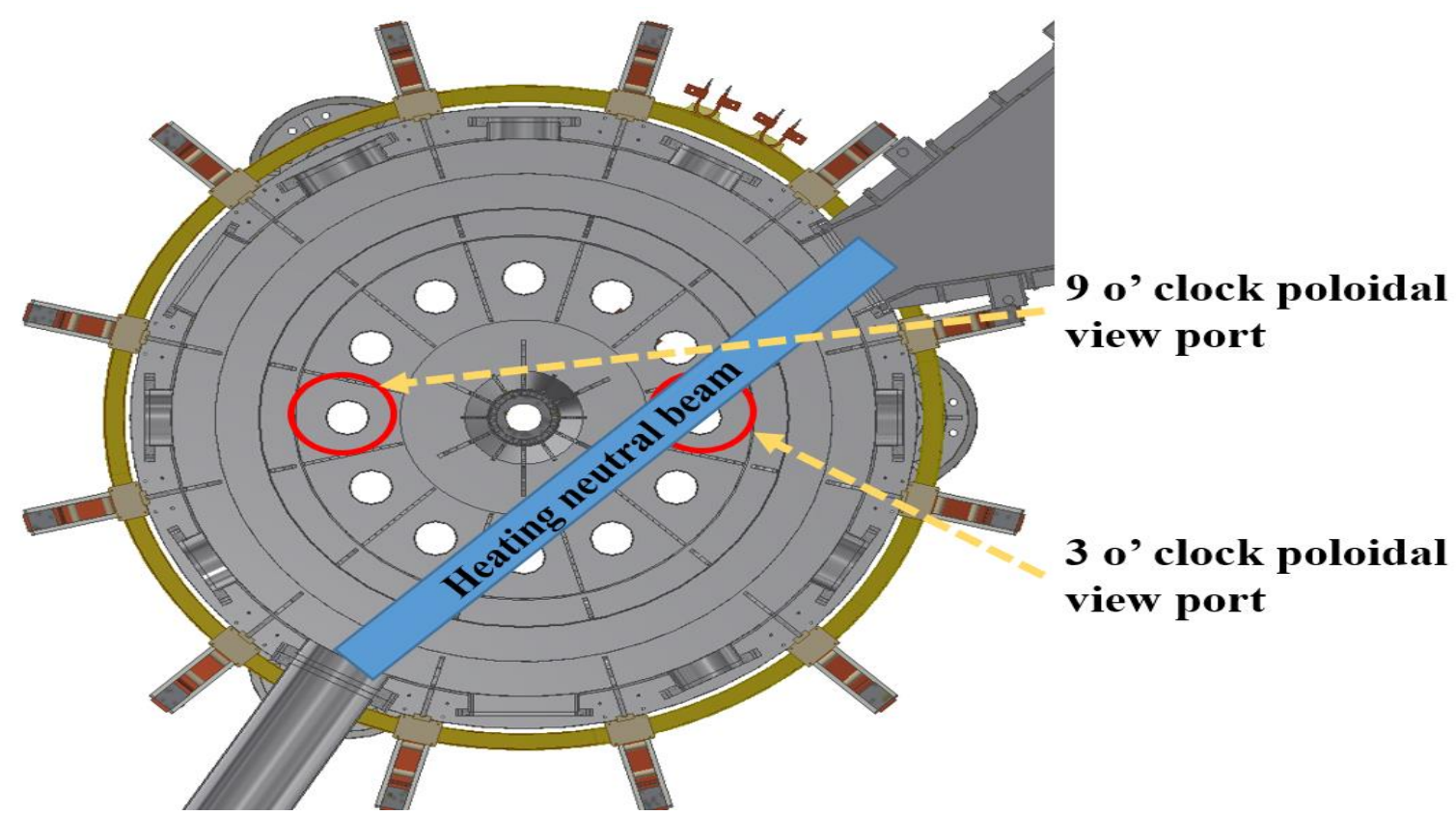
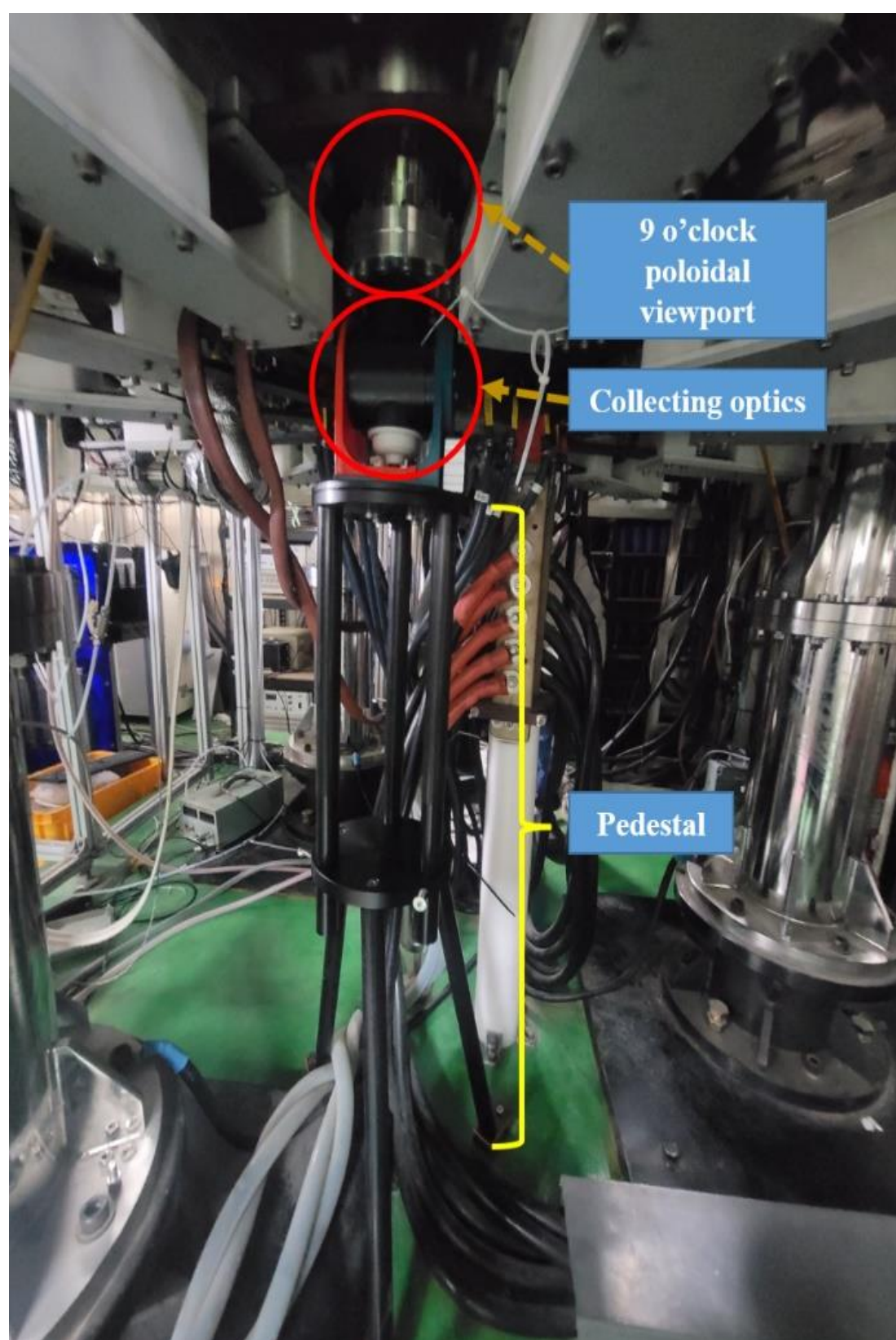


Parameters	Values
Chamber Radius [m]	Main: 0.8 Upper & Lower: 0.6
Chamber Height [m]	2.4
B ₀ [T]	0.18
R [m]	0.4
a [m]	0.3
Aspect Ratio	> 1.3
I _p [kA]	< 170
n _e [m ⁻³]	< 10 ¹⁹
T _e [eV]	< 200



- ✓ Initial experiments are conducted on VEST ohmic plasma
- Ohmic plasma is pre-ionized by 8 GHz ECH
- Trapped particle configuration (TPC) by poloidal field (PF) coils is formed for efficient start-up

VEST CES system setup

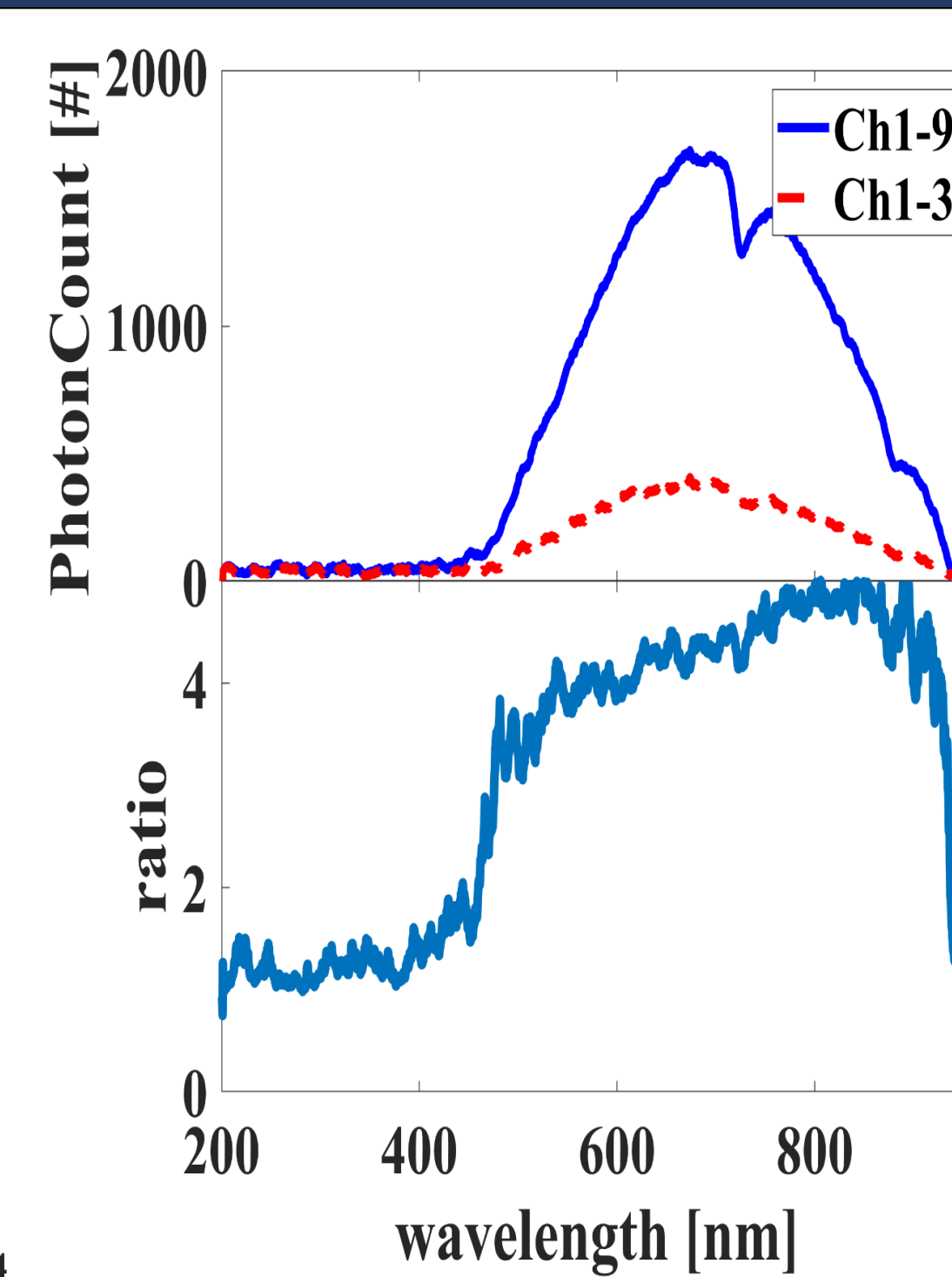
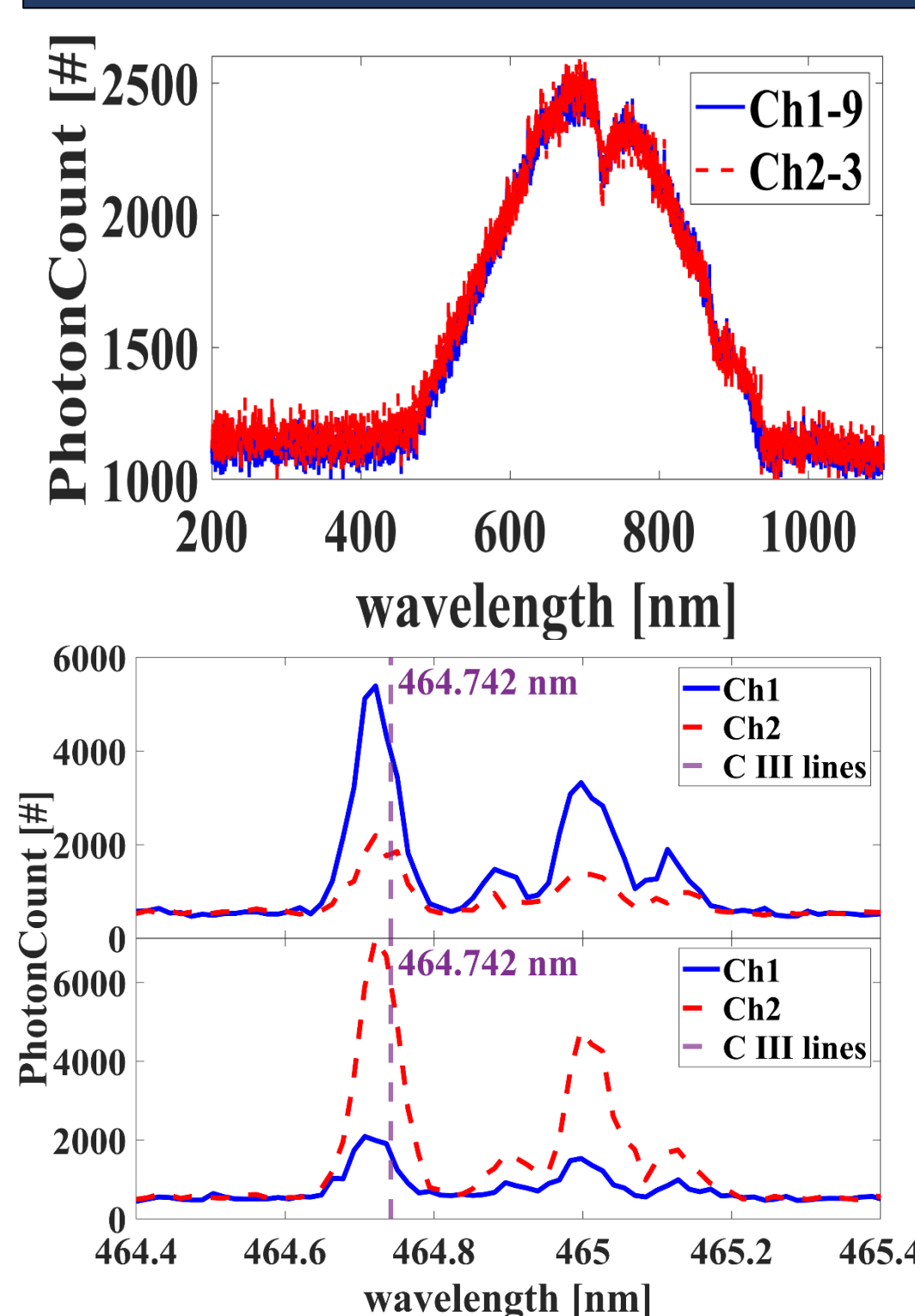


Position of the poloidal view ports for CES system in VEST

- ✓ The VEST poloidal CES system is installed at the bottom of the 3'o clock direction and 9'o clock direction, respectively.
- ✓ Additionally, since the neutral beam is not modulated, an active charge exchange signal can be obtained by measuring a signal including a charge exchange signal in the 3'o clock direction using toroidal symmetry and subtracting the background signal measured in the 9'o clock direction.
- For obtaining proper CES signal, it is essential that the signals without neutral beam are same.
- ✓ The viewing dump is attached using spectral black-coated foil sheets.

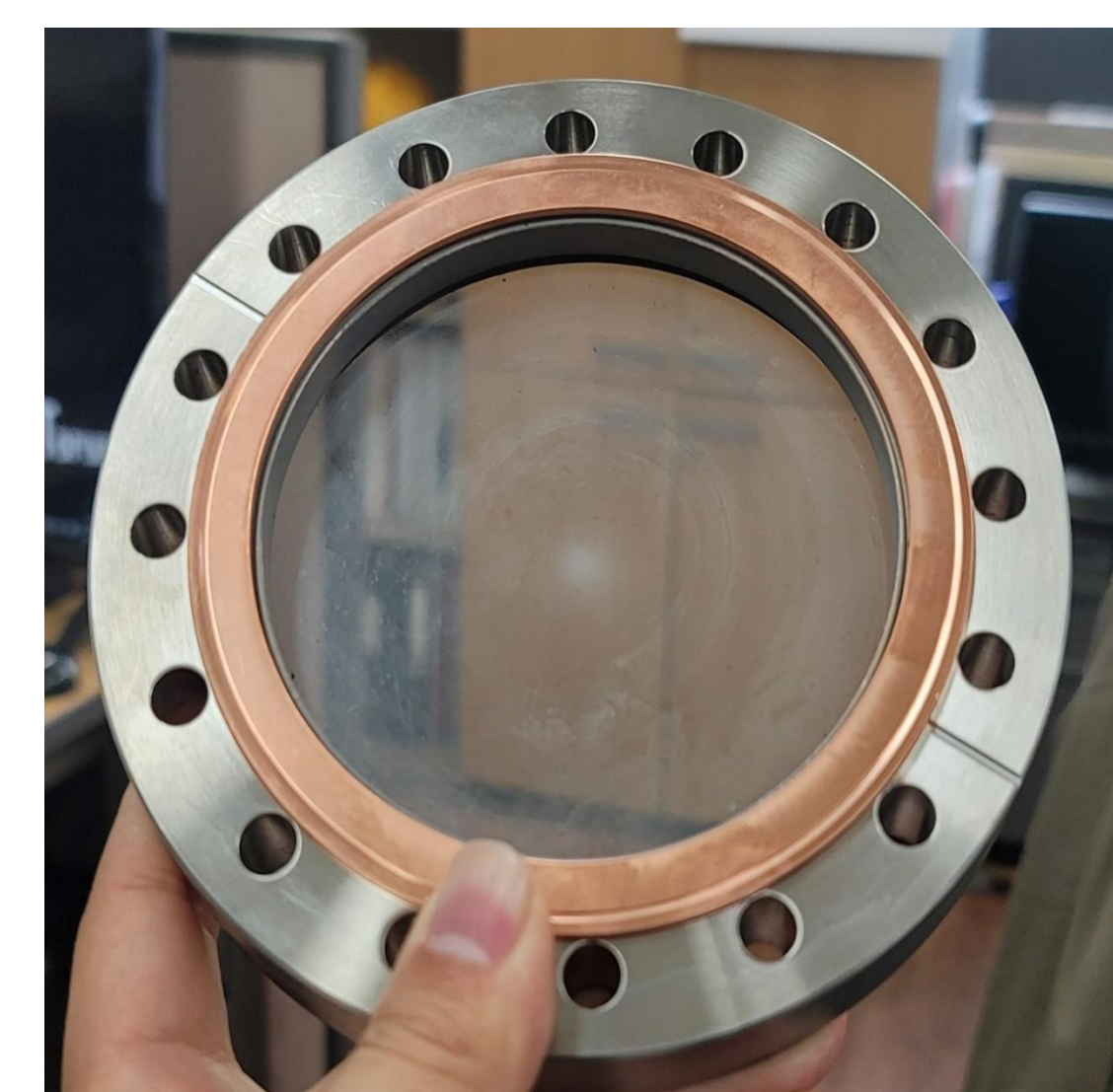
Collecting optics at the 9'o clock poloidal view port

Measurement of optical signal through view port



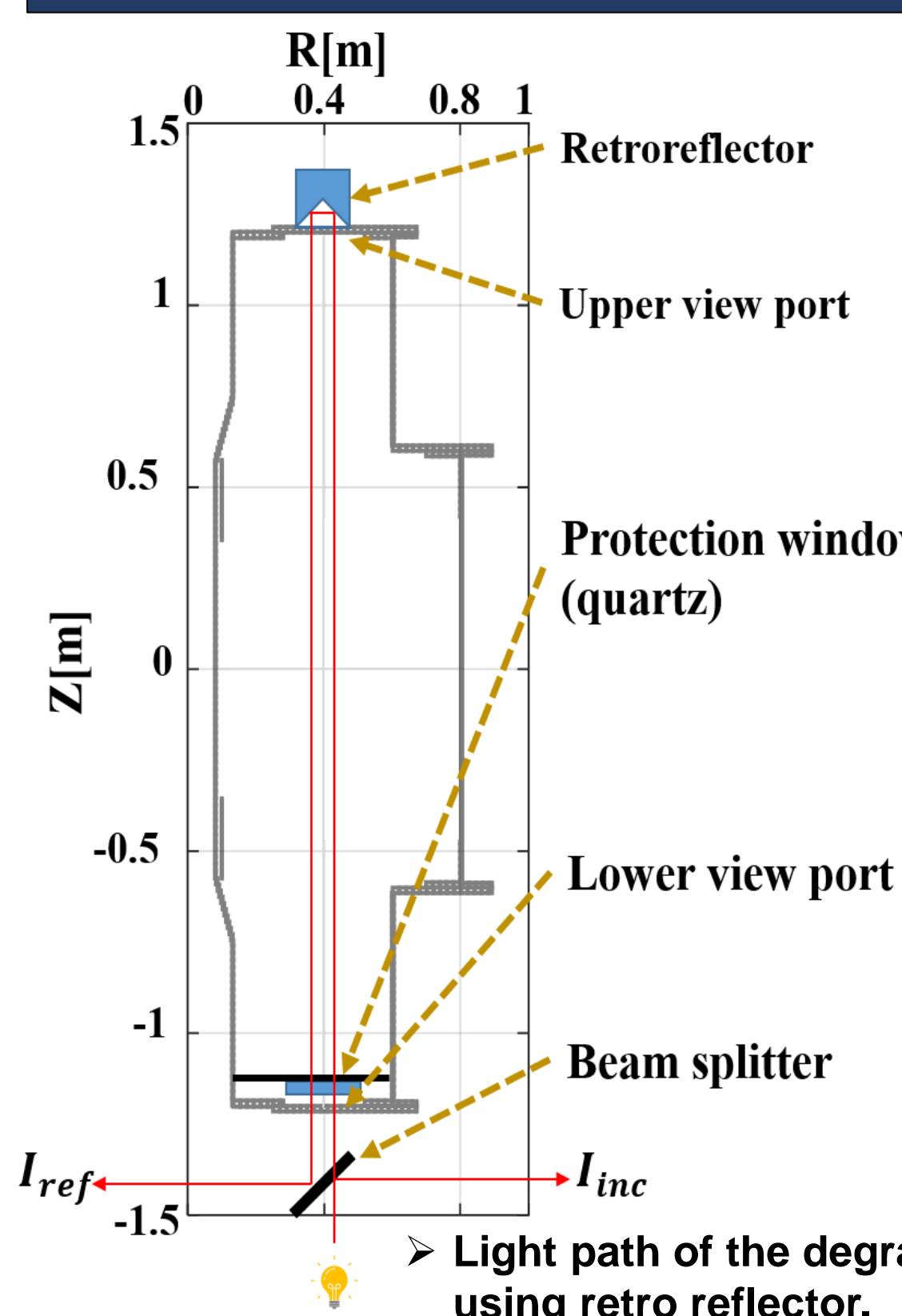
- ✓ Channel 1 is connected to 9'o clock view port.
- ✓ Channel 2 is connected to 3'o clock view port.
- ✓ Toroidal symmetry is compared using C III lines in basic Ohmic plasma.
- ✓ Same optical signals are measured by connecting each collecting optics to the same light source.
- ✓ The signal of 3 o'clock direction is bigger than 9 o'clock. The CCD channels are changed. The same signals appear.
- ✓ The signals for the same light source through each window are different because of window transparency.

Causes of view port degradation

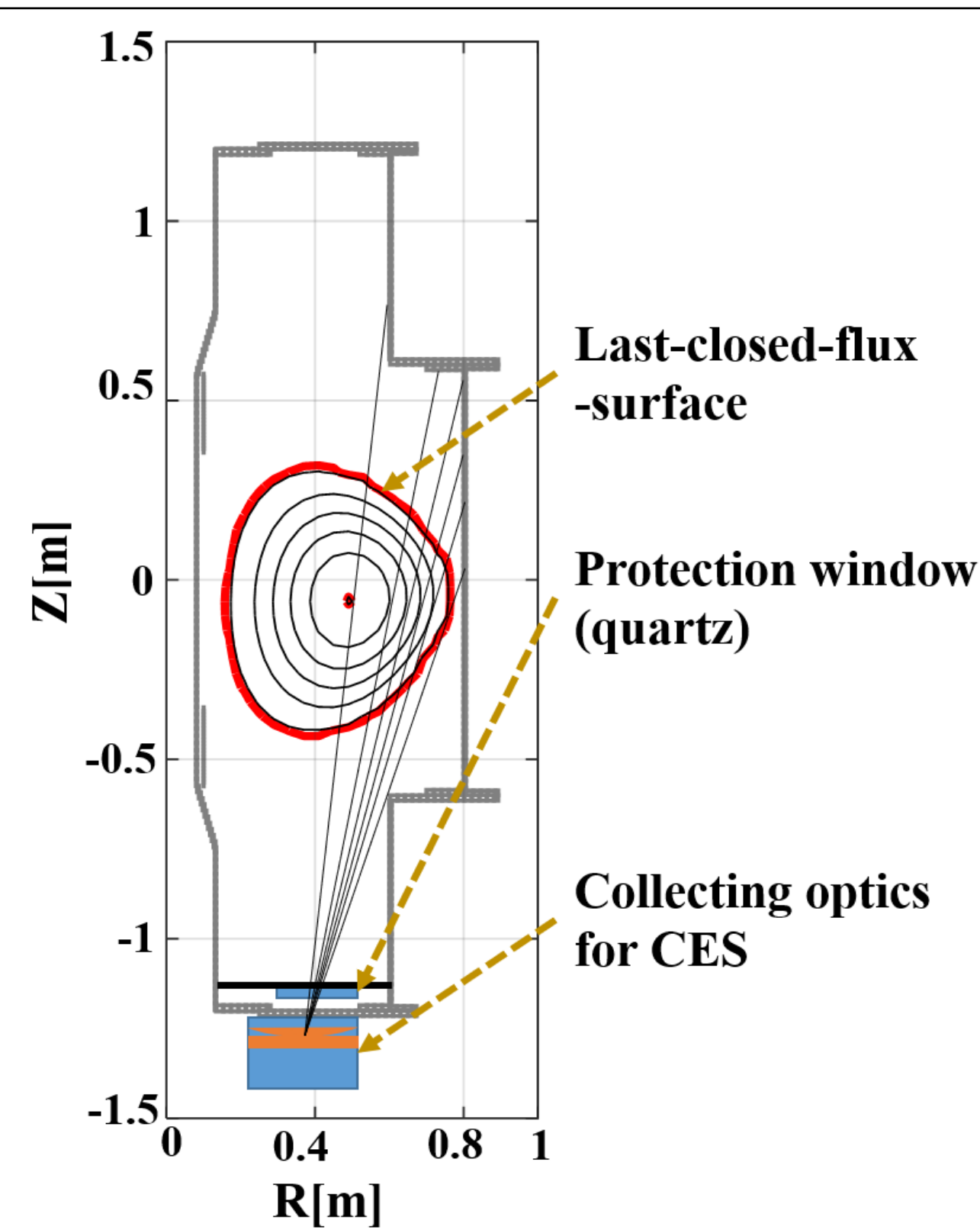


- ✓ The transparency of view ports may degrade by deposition of dust on the exterior side of window.
- ✓ Dust generated from sputtering of wall material during glow discharge cleaning deposits on the vessel wall and onto the inside surface of view ports too.
- ✓ Moreover, sputtering of the graphite limiters in the VEST plasma will form carbon dust also which makes carbide film on the wall and view port.
- ✓ Specifically, condensation of carborane vapor on the glass during boronization can be an important cause of the view port degradation.
- ✓ The carborane vapor flow is not even. as a result, the deposition of a-C:B/H film is also irregularly thick.
- ✓ Carborane flux affects the deposition thickness on view port glasses.

Maintenance of view port



- ✓ By covering view ports when not in use, dust deposition on exterior side can be stopped or considerably reduced.
- ✓ It is impossible to perfectly prevent the film caused by the plasma process, the degradation caused by the film.
- Degradation monitoring system by using a retro reflector.
- ✓ The film will be periodically monitored by sending a laser to the retro reflector, using it as a sensor to detect and manage the degradation.
- $\frac{I_{ref}}{I_{inc}} = \alpha$
- ✓ When all windows are clean, the ratio $\alpha = 1$, while dirty windows will result in the value approaching 0.



- ✓ In the case of the bottom view port of the VEST, it has a very difficult environment to replace.
- ✓ By configuring a protection quartz window in VEST, it is possible to prevent the film from forming on the bottom view port and make the replacement work much easier.

Summary & Future Work

Summary

- ✓ View port degradation occurred in the newly installed VEST CES signal.
- To check the cause of this, 1) the signal is checked by changing the channel on the CCD, 2) the halogen lamp signal is measured with each fiber, and 3) the halogen lamp signal through the window is measured.
- Only when the light passing through the window is measured, the signal degradation is confirmed.
- ✓ Cause of view port degradation
- Dust deposition
- Deposited film caused by plasma process, boronization, etc.

Future Work

- ✓ CES view ports will be replaced. And when not in use, they will be covered to prevent dust.
- ✓ To prevent the film, the degradation caused by the film will be periodically monitored by using retro reflector.
- ✓ The additional quartz window will be adopted by installing it on the inner bottom plate.

References

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Acknowledgement

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