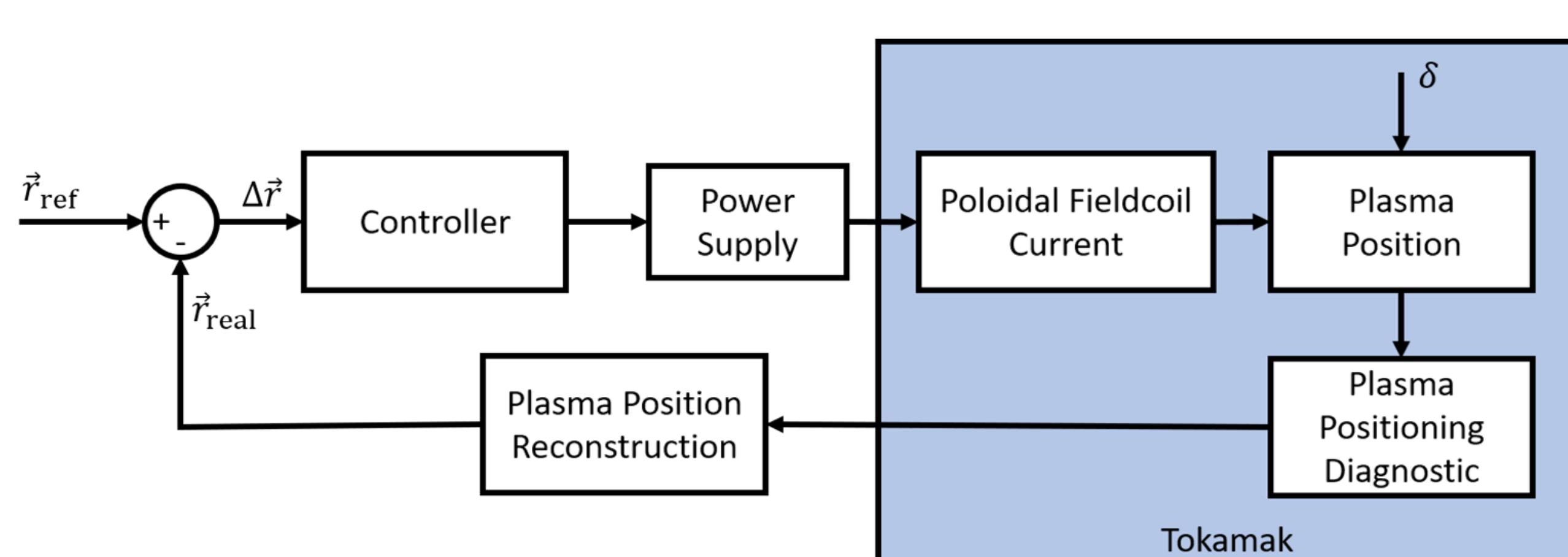
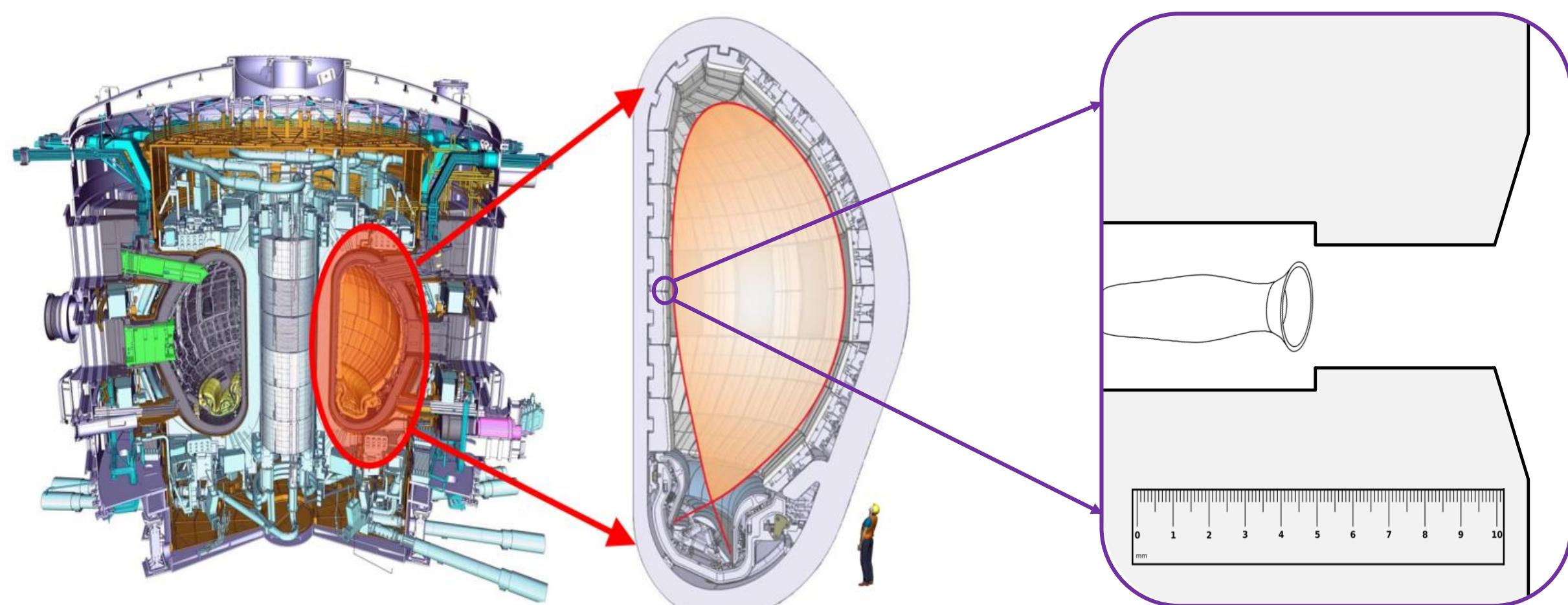


Antenna Optimization for Plasma Positioning Reflectometry in Blanket-Equipped Tokamaks

Johannes Lips, Stéphane Heuraux, Carsten Lechte, Burkhard Plaum

Plasma Positioning Control



Magnetic diagnostics

- ! Radiation Induced Conductivity !
- ! Radiation Induced EMF !
- ! Integrator drift !

→ Reflectometry

Antenna Design

R2P2: Ray Tracing Reflectometry for Plasma Positioning

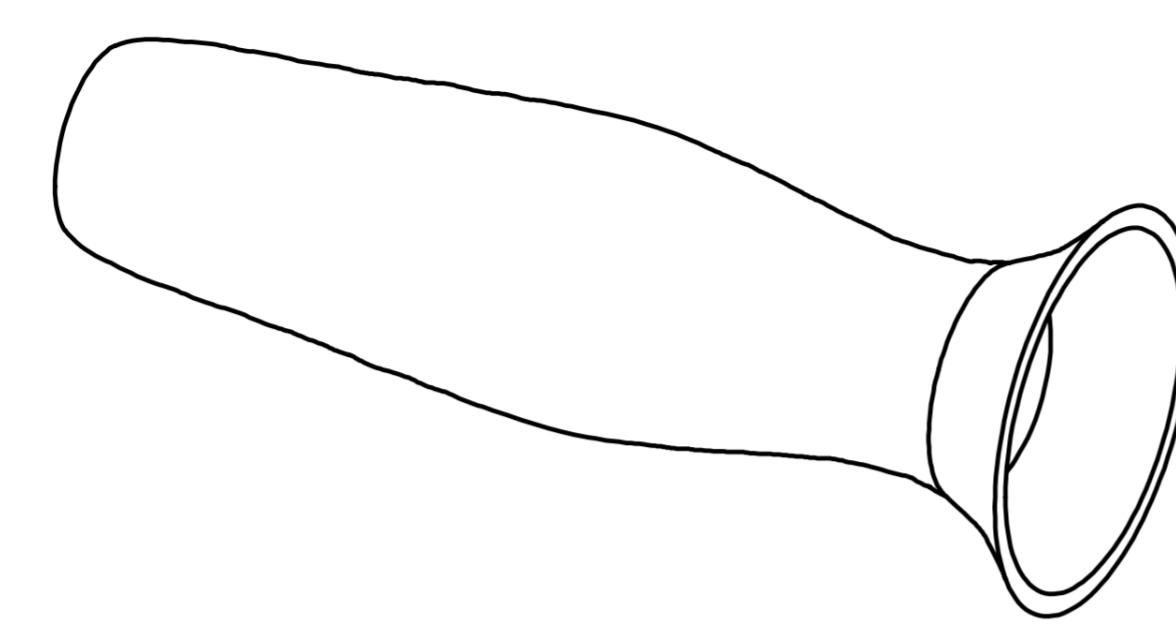
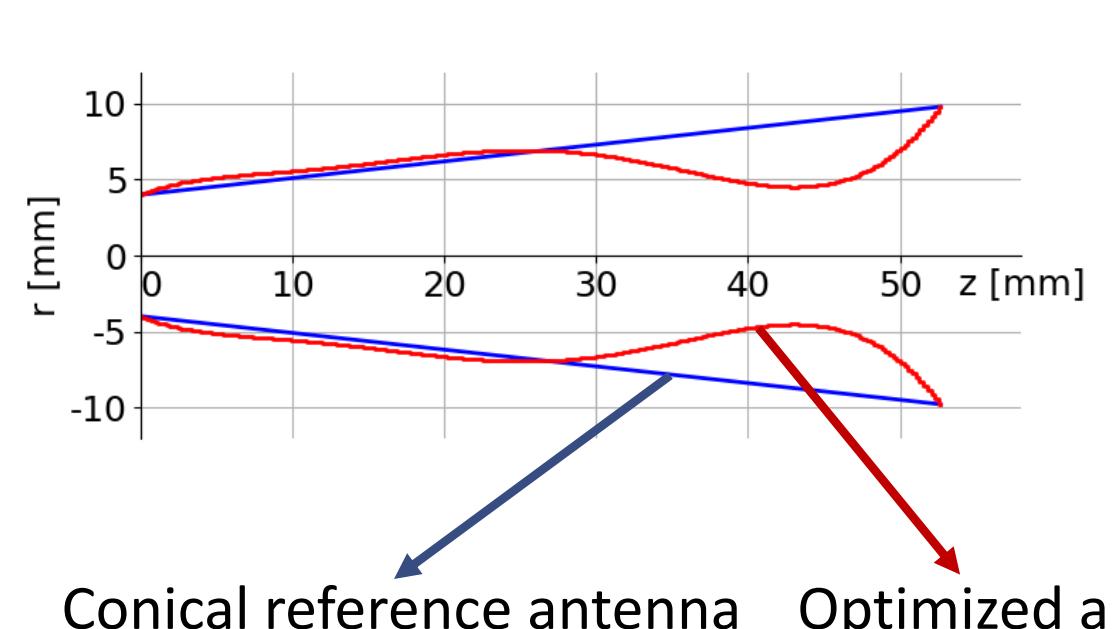
- 11 antenna diagrams: vary size, frequency-dependency, mode content
- Simulations at 30 to 60 GHz and 0% to 10% turbulence
- 400 simulations per (antenna, frequency, turbulence level)
- Ensemble allowing for statistical interpretation of results
- Frequency-independent antennas have good PPR performance
- Fundamental Gaussians have best performance
- Larger aperture improves performance

Optimal Antenna Design

- Fundamental Gaussian
- Frequency independent
- ITER spatial constraints: 30 mm – tolerances
→ D = 14 mm

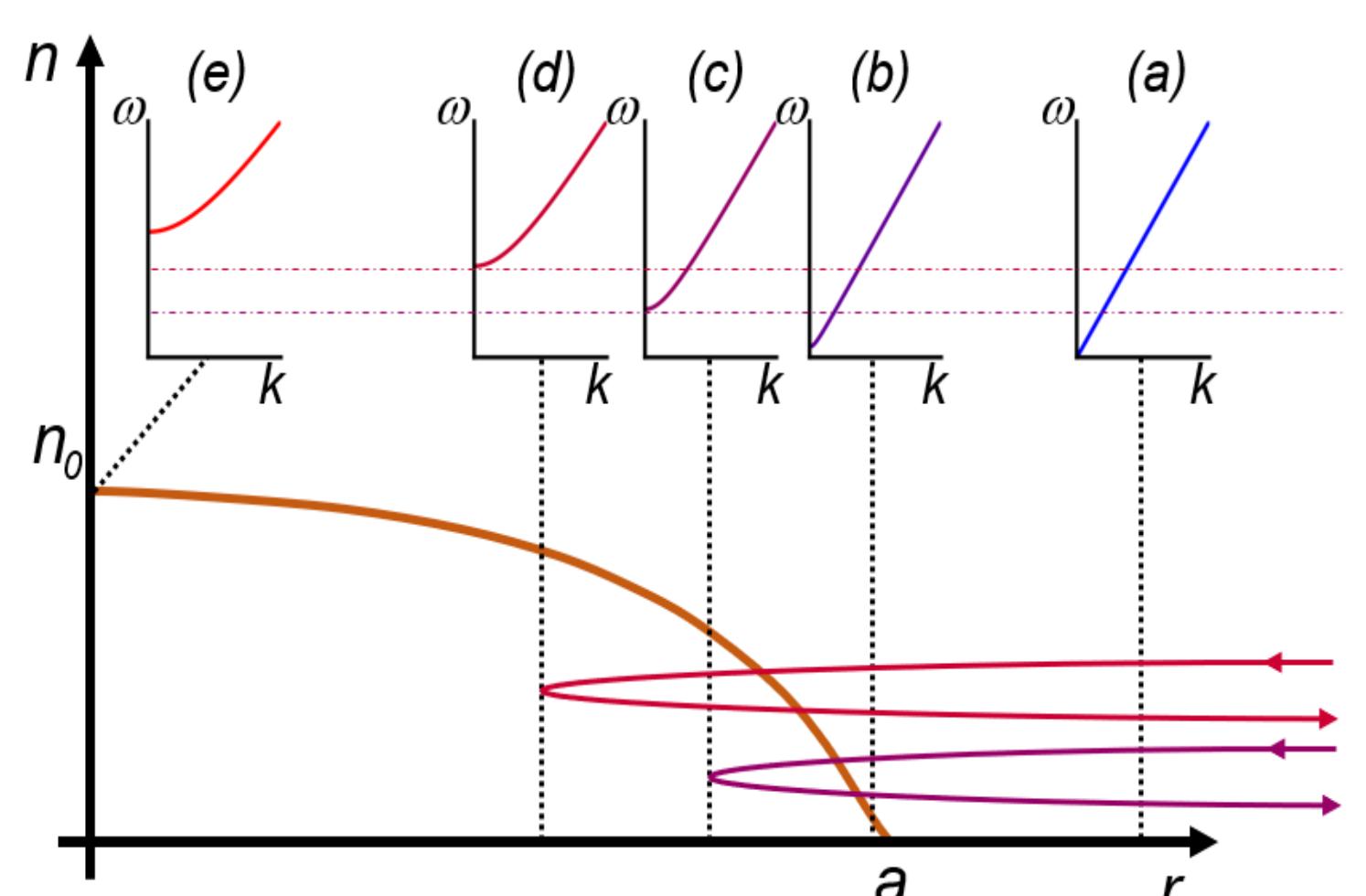
PROFUSION Optimization

- Simulated annealing + downhill simplex method search global minimum + search local minimum
- No guarantee to find good optimum
- D = 14 mm → D = 20 mm
- 98.33 % overlap with optimization goal
- 1% TE₂₁ at antenna input: up to 1.5° offset in radiation diagram

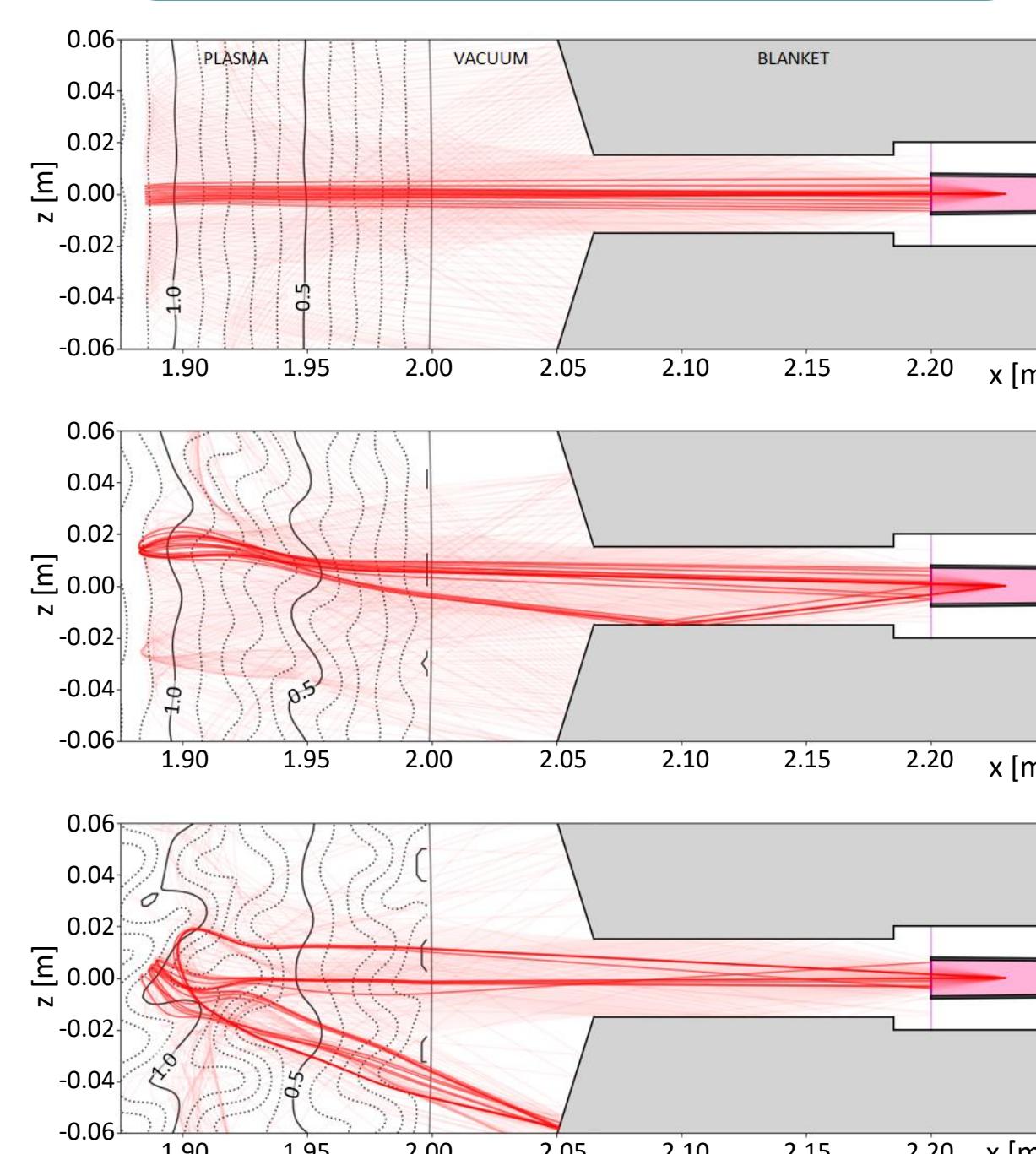


Plasma Positioning Reflectometry

- Radar-principle
- O-mode dispersion relation $\omega^2 = k^2 c^2 + \omega_{pe}^2$
- Plasma frequency $\omega_{pe} = \sqrt{\frac{e^2 n}{\epsilon_0 m_e}}$
- $\omega_{pe} = \omega \rightarrow$ cut-off density n_c
- 30 – 60 GHz sweep:
 $r = 0.74 a$ to $r = 0.94 a$

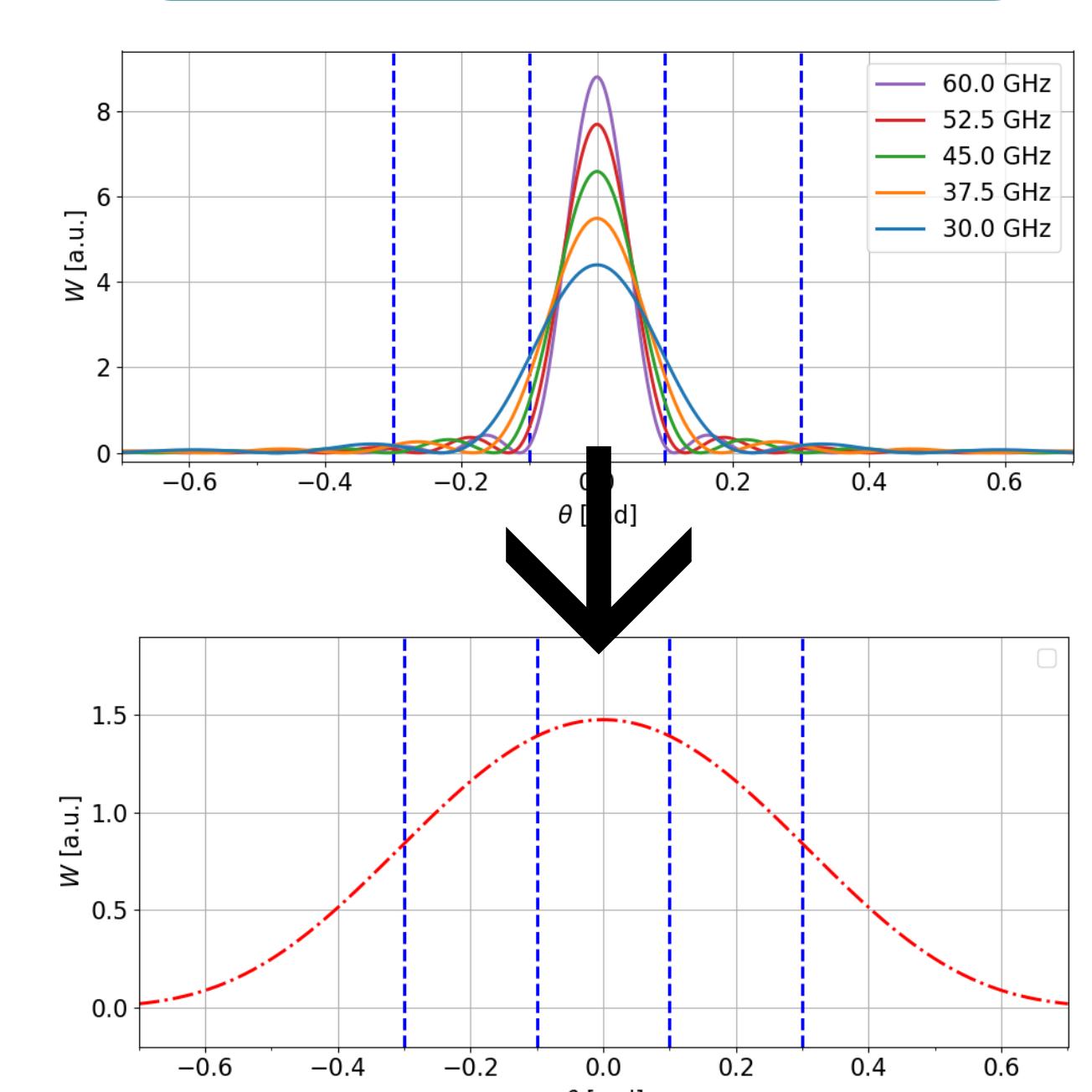


Multireflections



→ Neural network reconstruction

f-dependency



→ f-independent radiation diagram

Experimental Results

