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# Measuring Ion Dynamics in the Core of European DEMO: A Design Space Exploration for Collective Thomson Scattering

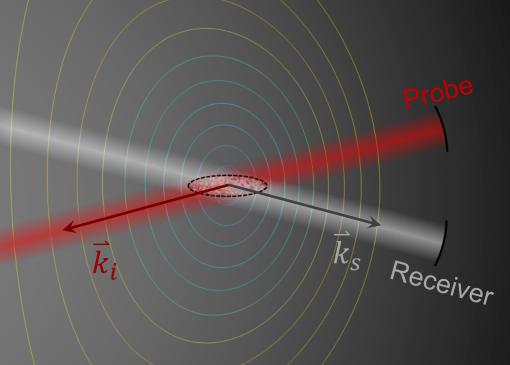
J. Flocken, S. B. Korsholm, J. Rasmussen
Technical University of Denmark, Dept. of Physics, Lyngby, Denmark

e-mail: jlafl@dtu.dk



# **Collective Thomson Scattering (CTS)**

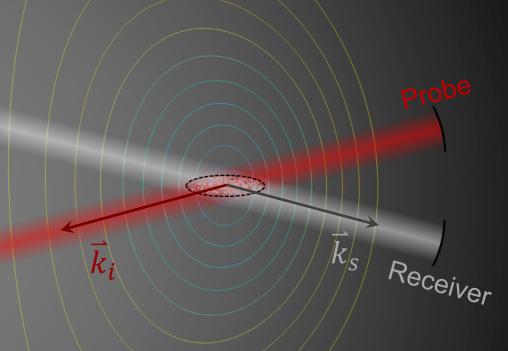
- Probe radiation scatters off electron fluctuations
- Collective effects for  $\alpha_S \coloneqq \frac{1}{|\vec{k}_S \vec{k}_i| \lambda_D} \gg 1$





# **Collective Thomson Scattering (CTS)**

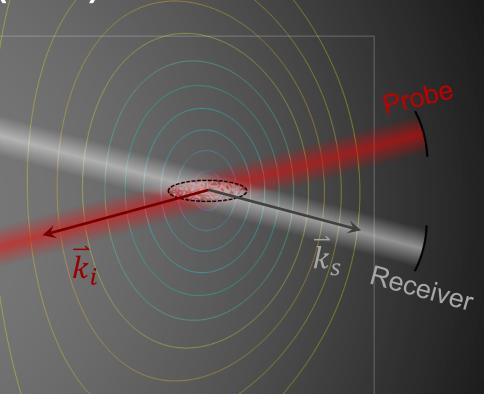
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- Sensitive to:
  - ion temperature
  - (projected) bulk velocity
  - relative ion abundance
  - fast ion velocity distribution
- Local measurement





# Collective Thomson Scattering (CTS)

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Reference configuration

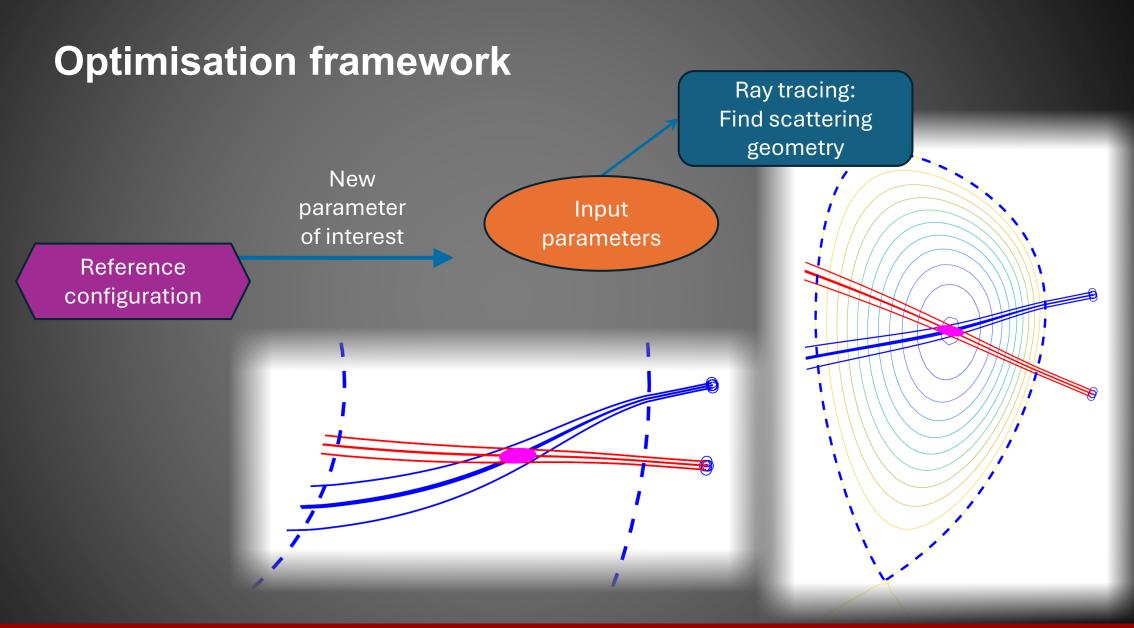


New parameter of interest

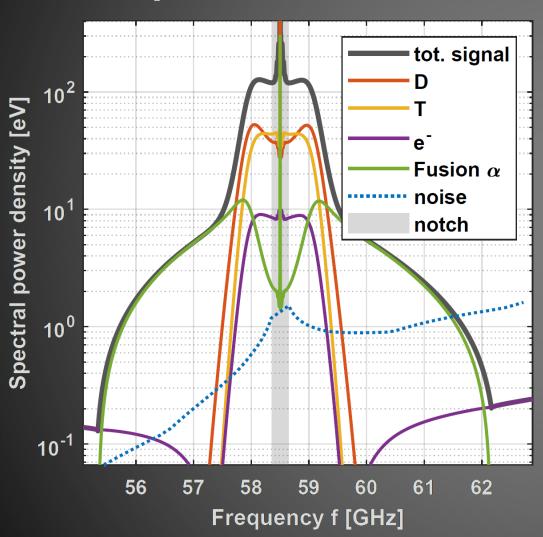
Input parameters

Reference configuration







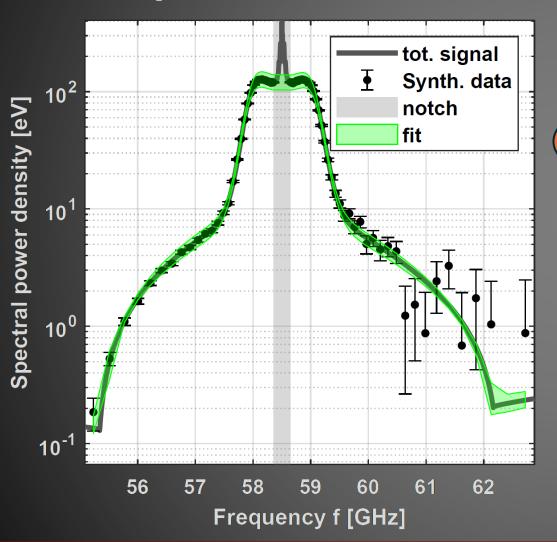


Ray tracing: Find scattering geometry

Input parameters

Forward modelling:
Calculate
scattered spectrum





Ray tracing: Find scattering geometry

Input parameters

Forward modelling:
Calculate
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Adding noise & Inverting synthetic data



New parameter of interest

Reference configuration

Ray tracing: Find scattering geometry

Input parameters

Measurement quality

Forward modelling:
Calculate
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Repeat N<sub>fit</sub> times



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Ray tracing: Find scattering geometry

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Repeat N<sub>fit</sub>

Repeat N<sub>fit</sub> times

times

of interest

values of parameter



New parameter of interest

Reference configuration

> Update value of parameter of interest to the one with best measurement quality

Ray tracing: Find scattering geometry

Input parameters

Measurement quality

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Adding noise & Inverting synthetic data

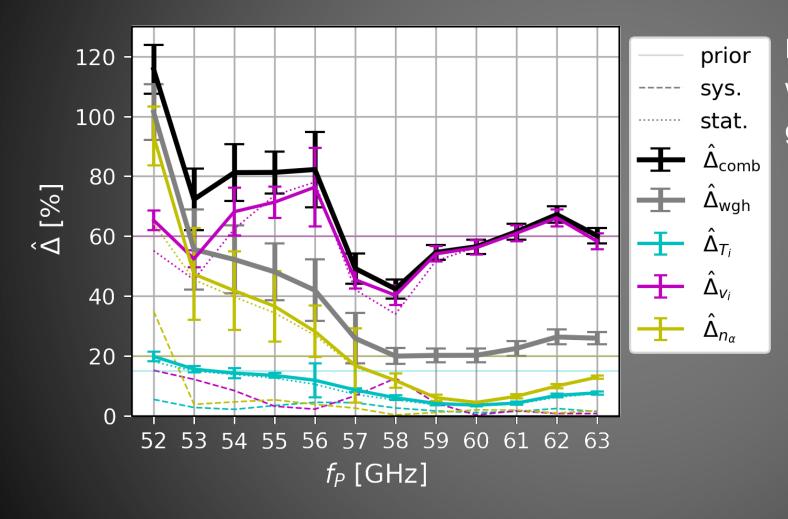
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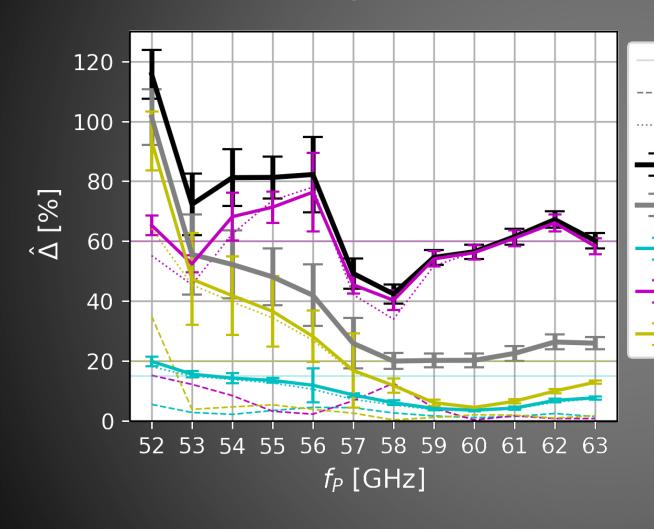
### **Preliminary results**



Relative measurement errors  $\widehat{\Delta}_X$  weighted by prior uncertainties to get  $\widehat{\Delta}_{wgh}$ 



### **Preliminary results**





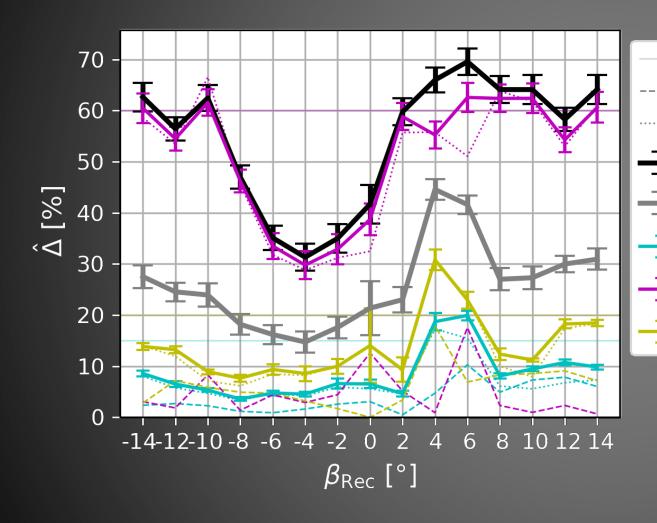
Relative measurement errors  $\widehat{\Delta}_X$  weighted by prior uncertainties to get  $\widehat{\Delta}_{wgh}$ 

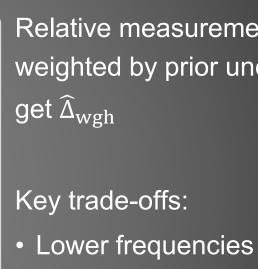
#### Key trade-offs:

 Lower frequencies mean less ECE noise, but also more refraction



### **Preliminary results**





prior

sys.

stat.

 $\hat{\Delta}_{wgh}$ 

Relative measurement errors  $\widehat{\Delta}_X$ weighted by prior uncertainties to

- Lower frequencies mean less ECE noise, but also more refraction
- More parallel view means better  $V_i$  sensitivity, but also



#### Conclusions

- CTS is viable as a core diagnostic for DEMO
- Proof of principle for optimisation procedure
- ❖Current optimal setup uses probe frequency of ~58.5 GHz and slightly oblique receiver
  - $\Rightarrow$  achieves accuracies of  $\widehat{\Delta}_{T_i} \sim 5\%$ ,  $\widehat{\Delta}_{V_i} \sim 30\%$  and  $\widehat{\Delta}_{n_\alpha} \sim 8\%$



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- ❖Next steps:
  - Improve realism (edge turbulence, variable scenario, ...)
  - Consider machine integration
  - Beyond DEMO: Apply optimisation procedure to other machines



#### **Questions?**



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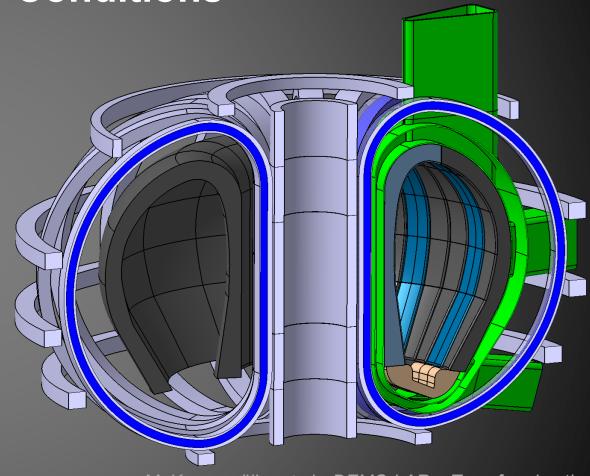






#### **EU DEMO: Fusion Reactor Conditions**

- Large tokamak, ITER-like
- 4.4 T magnetic field on axis
- ~ 30 keV core temperature
- Extreme neutron irradiation
- Limited diagnostics access (breeding blanket)



M. Kannamüller et al., *DEMO LAR – Transforming the* 2D design point in 3D CAD models (12/11/2024)