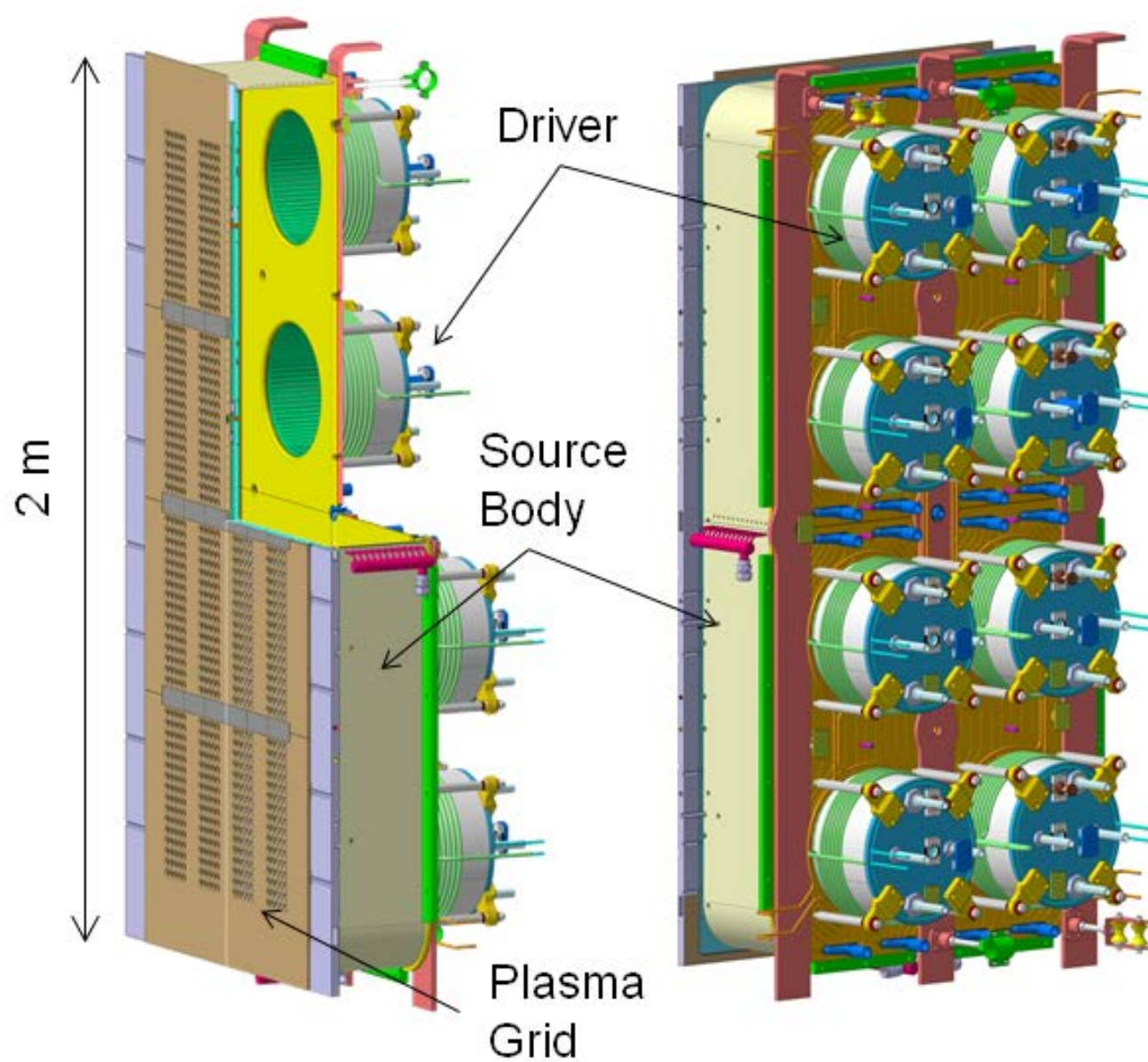
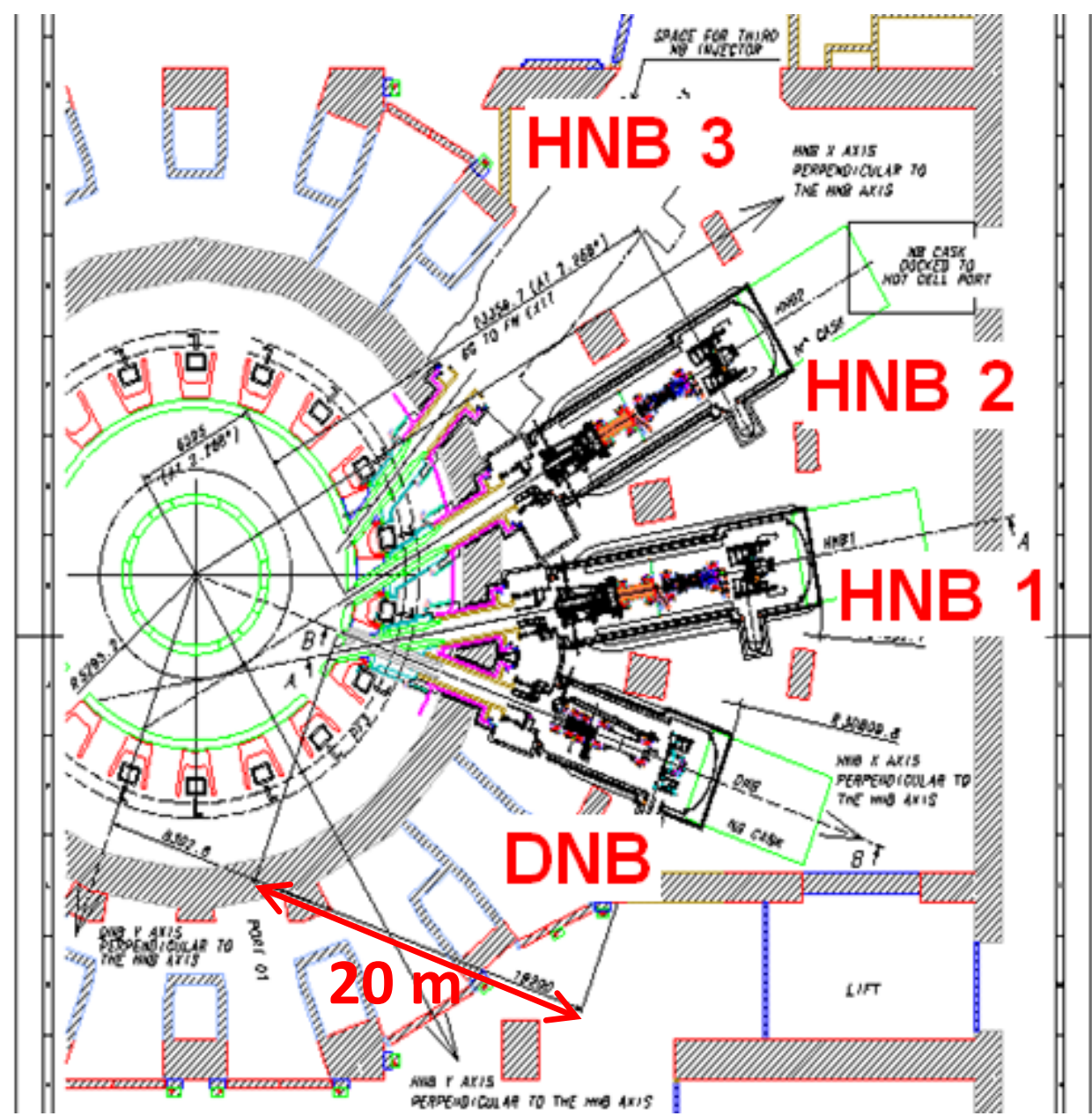


Introduction

ITER Neutral Beam System

- **Heating Beams:**
 - ▶ 33 MW injected power
 - ▶ 2 injectors, tangential
 - ▶ 1 MeV, 40 A Deuterium, 3600 s
 - ▶ procured by EU (50%) & JA (50%)
- **Diagnostic Beam:**
 - ▶ 3 MW injected power
 - ▶ 1 injector, radial
 - ▶ 3 s pulse, 5 Hz, every 20 s
 - ▶ 100 kV, 60 A Hydrogen
 - ▶ procured by India



ITER RF source (based on IPP Design)

- 2000 cm² extraction area
- 1280 apertures (16x5x16), 14 mm Ø
- 58 A \equiv 290 A/m² D⁻, $j_e/j_D < 1$
- 70 A \equiv 350 A/m² H⁻, $j_e/j_H < 0.5$
- Cs seeded at 0.3 Pa filling pressure
- 8 drivers (4 RF circuits)
- 4 x 200 kW at 1 MHz

Ion Source Challenges: F4E NBI Roadmap

Extrapolation of small IPP prototype ion source operation experience not straight forward

- **Plasma homogeneity:**
 - ▶ sufficient plasma overlap (done by RADI)
 - ▶ Cs coverage of plasma grid
- **Suppression of co-extracted electrons & achievable negative ion current**
 - ▶ different magnetic filter field and bias area

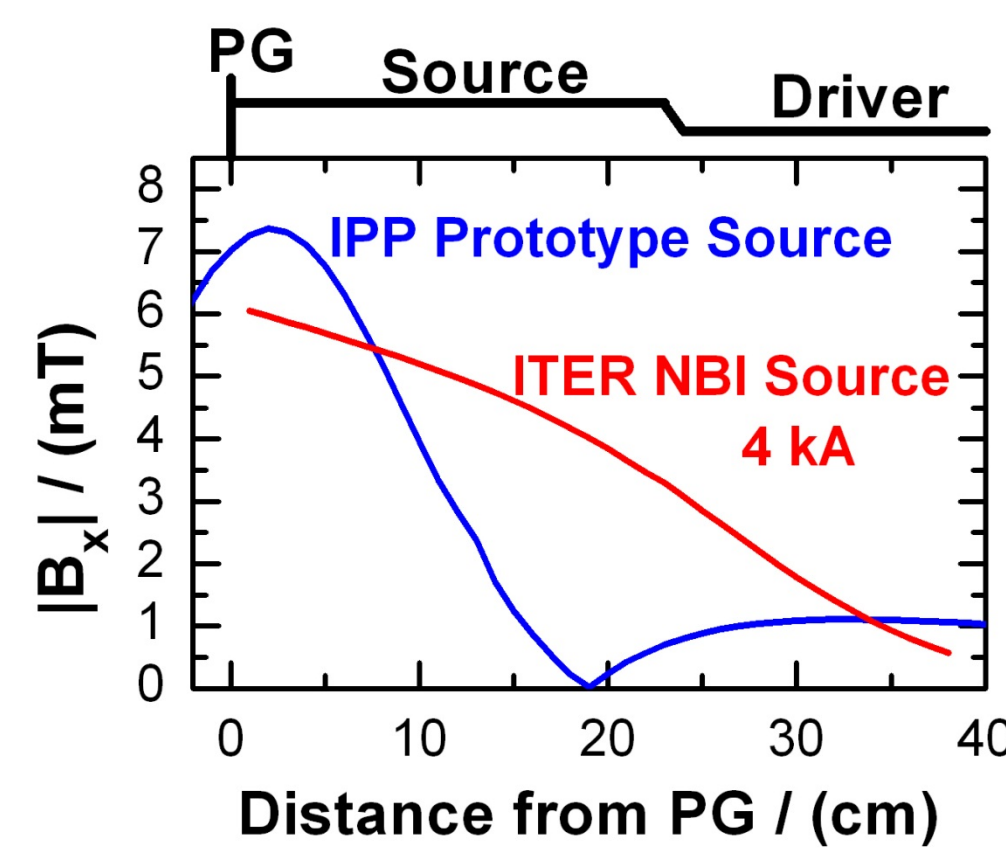
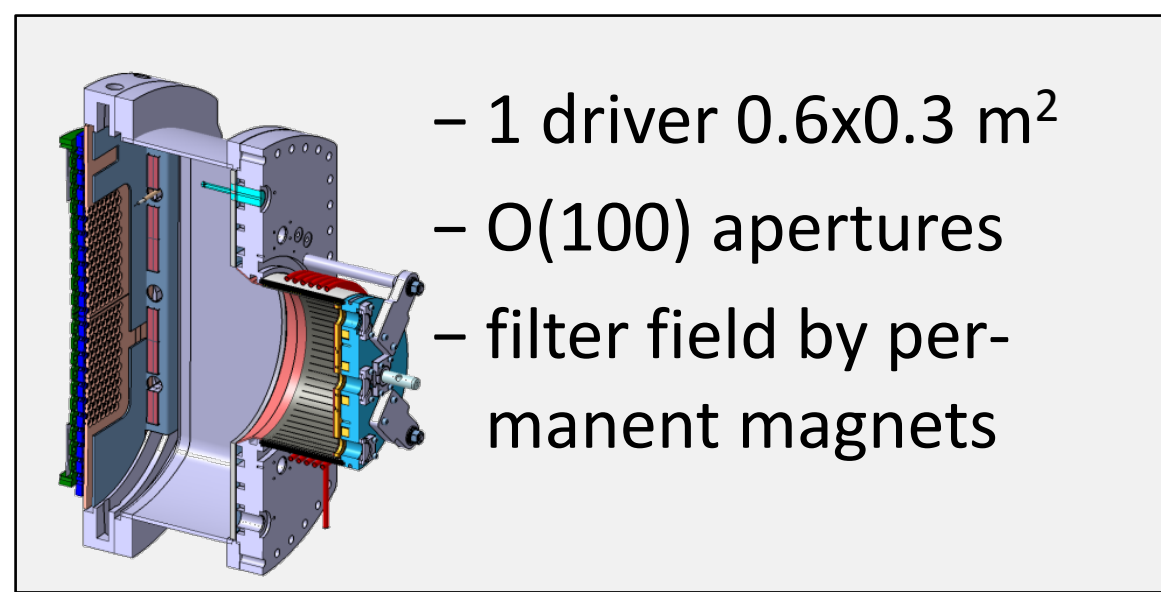
F4E R&D program established

- **Neutral Beam Test Facility (Padua, Italy)**
 - ▶ 1 MV Test Facility, operational 2017
 - ▶ 100 kV Ion Source Test Facility (2015)

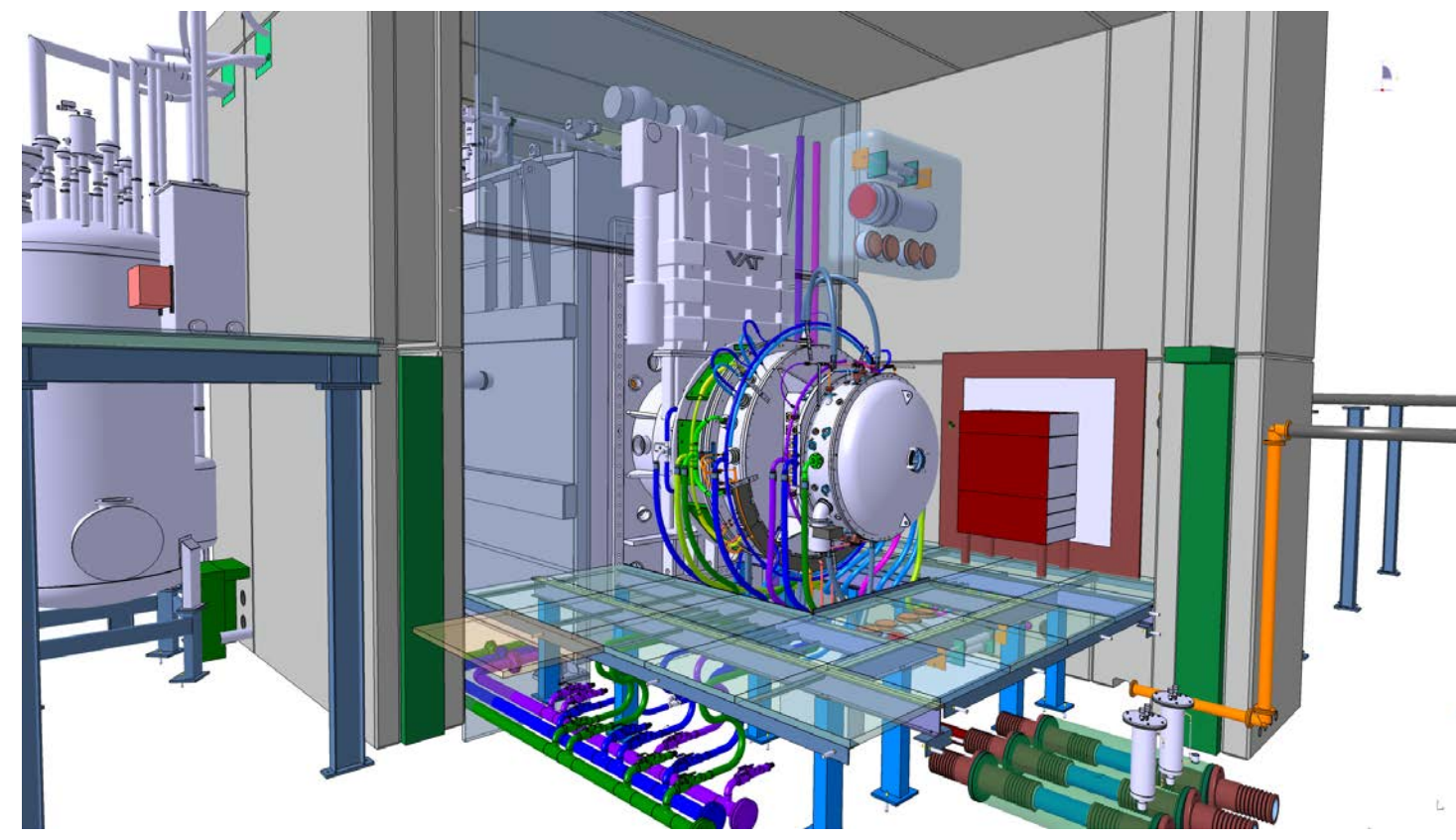
see A. Masiello, ITR P1-04

- **ELISE test facility at IPP as important intermediate step**

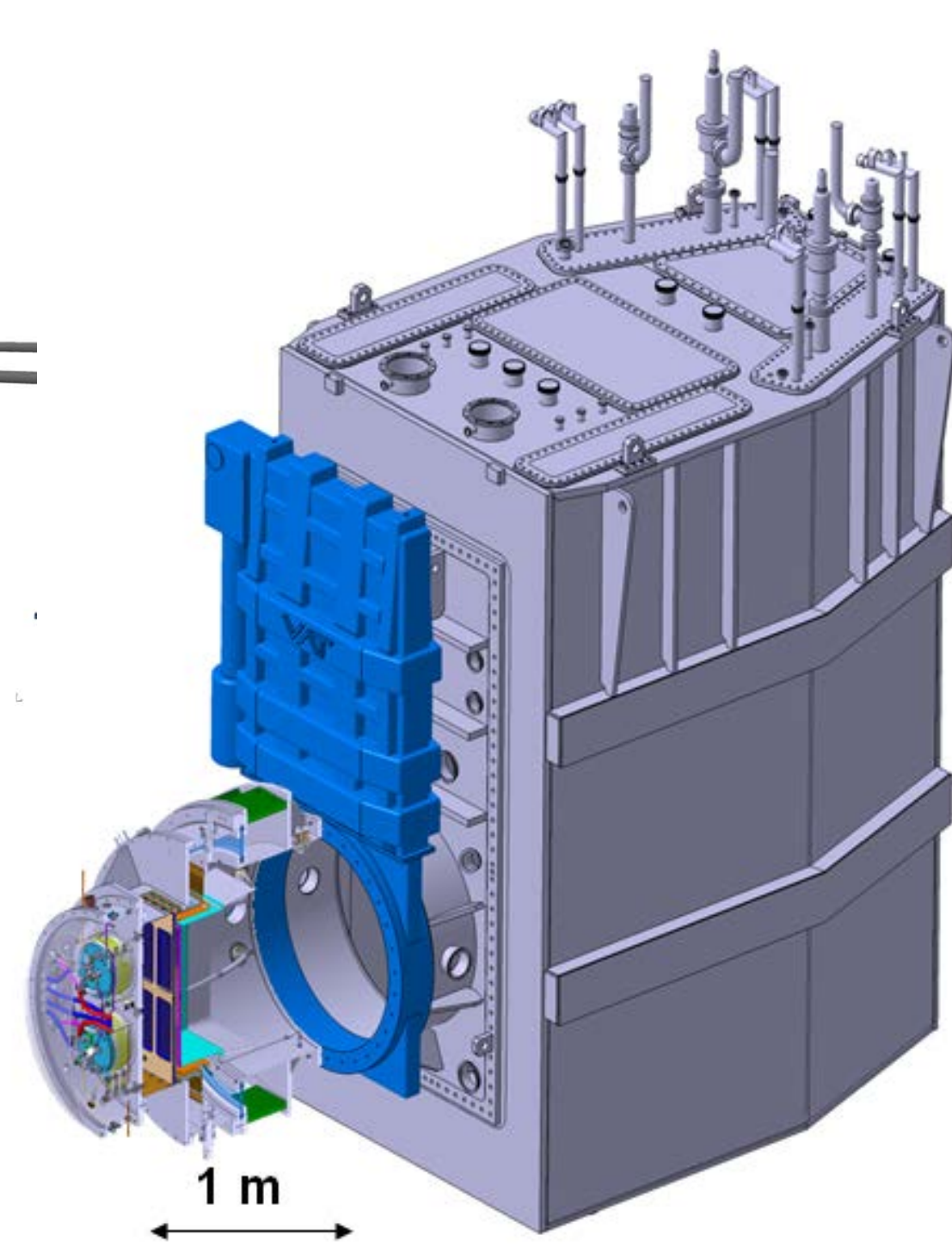
- ▶ cw plasma operation, pulsed HV
- ▶ flexible design, wide operational margins ($j_e/j_D < 1.5 \div 2$)
- ▶ fast and cheap track for exploitation of a large RF driven ion source
- ▶ use of existing hardware from MANITU/RADI and IPP infrastructure



ELISE (Extraction from a Large Ion Source Experiment)



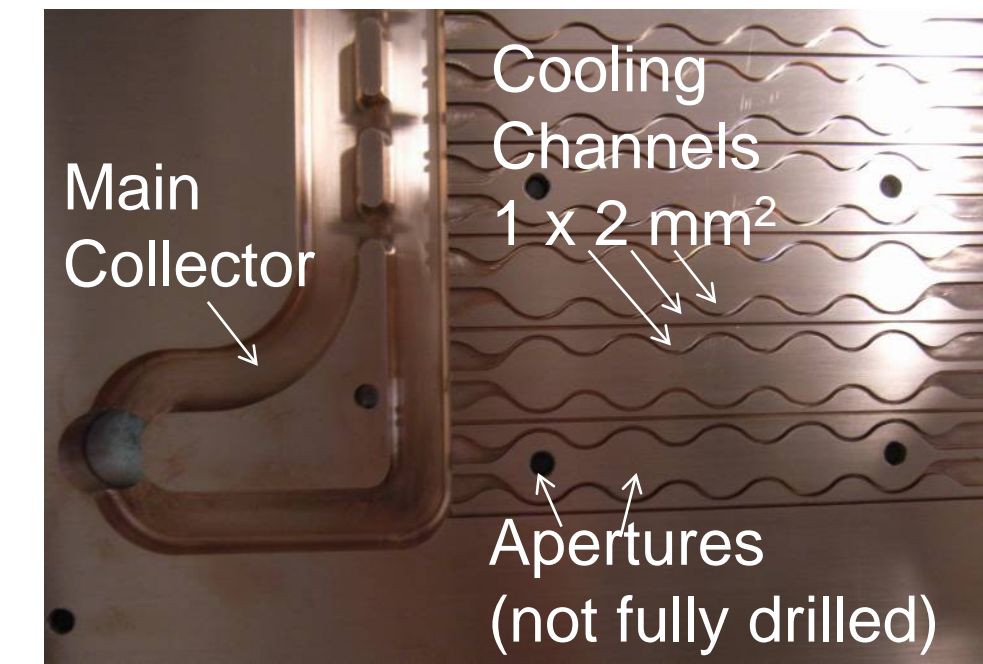
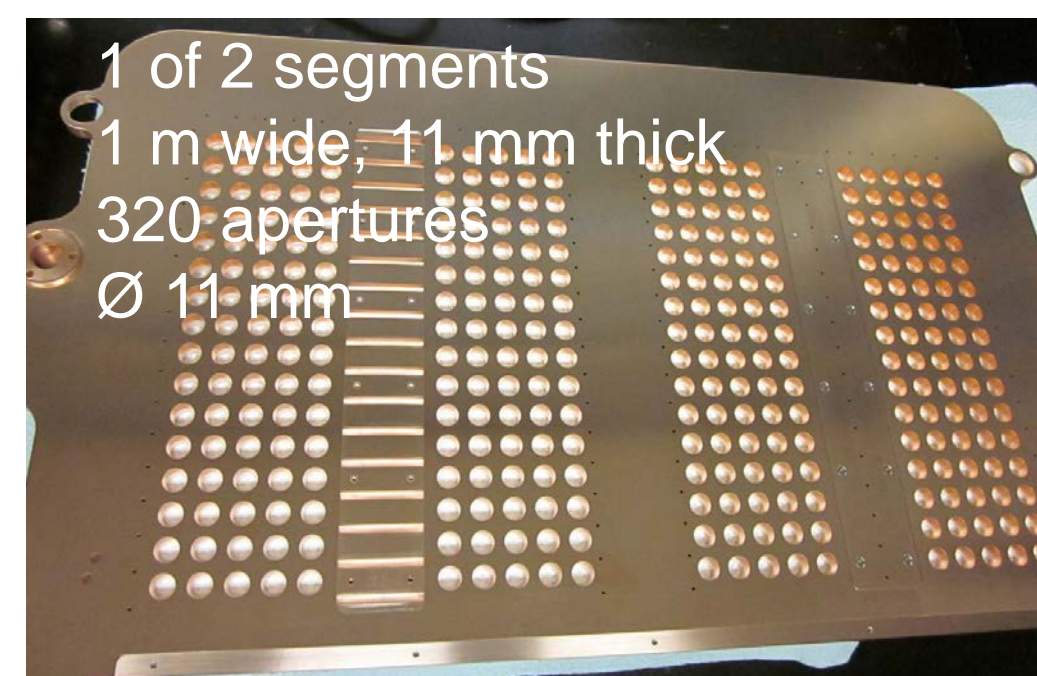
Isotope	H, D	Ion Current	20 A
Source Area	1.0x0.87 m ²	Apertures	640 (8x5X16)
Extr. Area	1000 cm ²	RF Power	2 x 180 kW
Total Voltage	<60 kV	Plasma Pulse	cw
Extr. Voltage	<12 kV	Beam Pulse	10 s every 180 s
PG Current	< 8 kA	PG Temp.	< 200 °C



Construction & Assembly

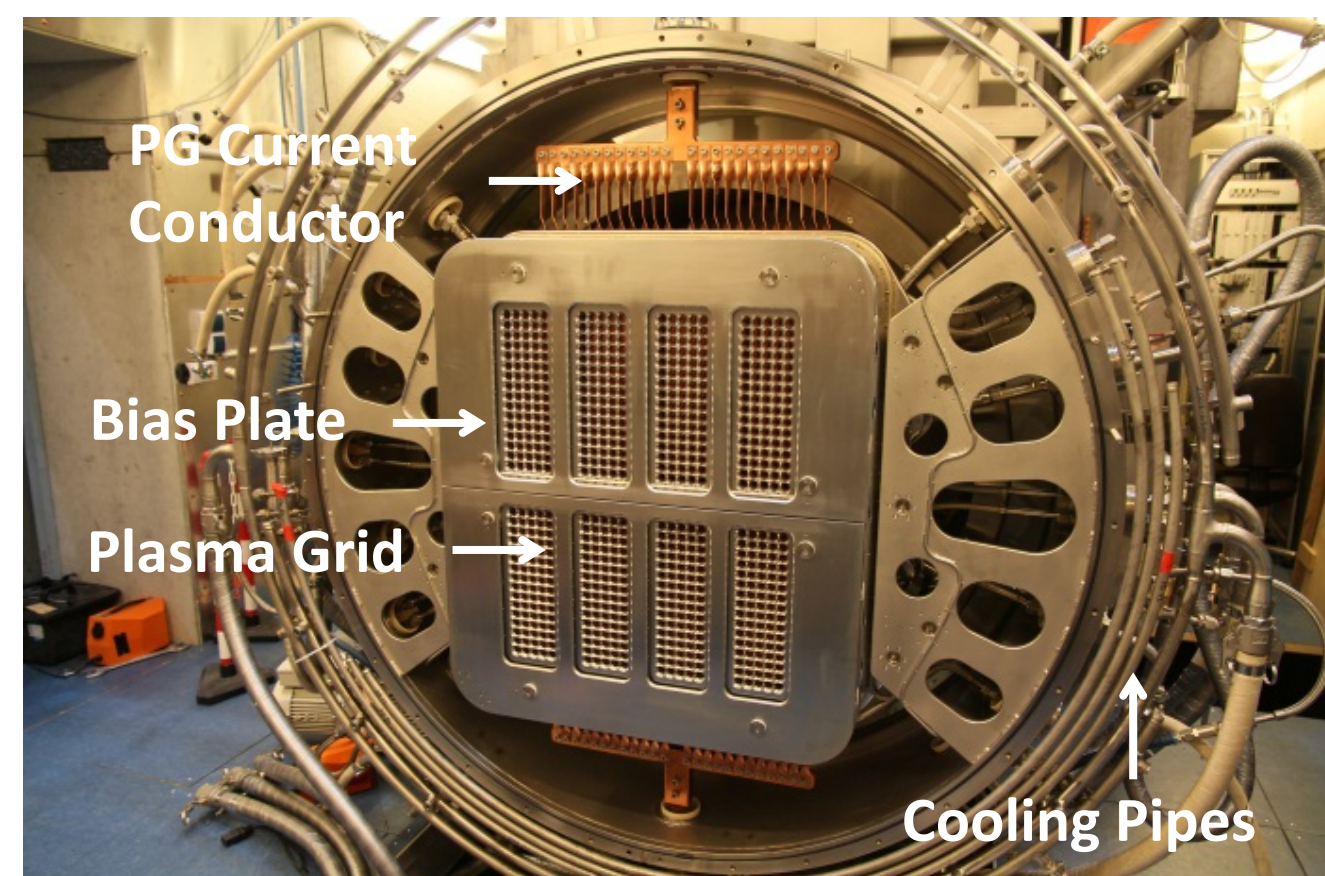
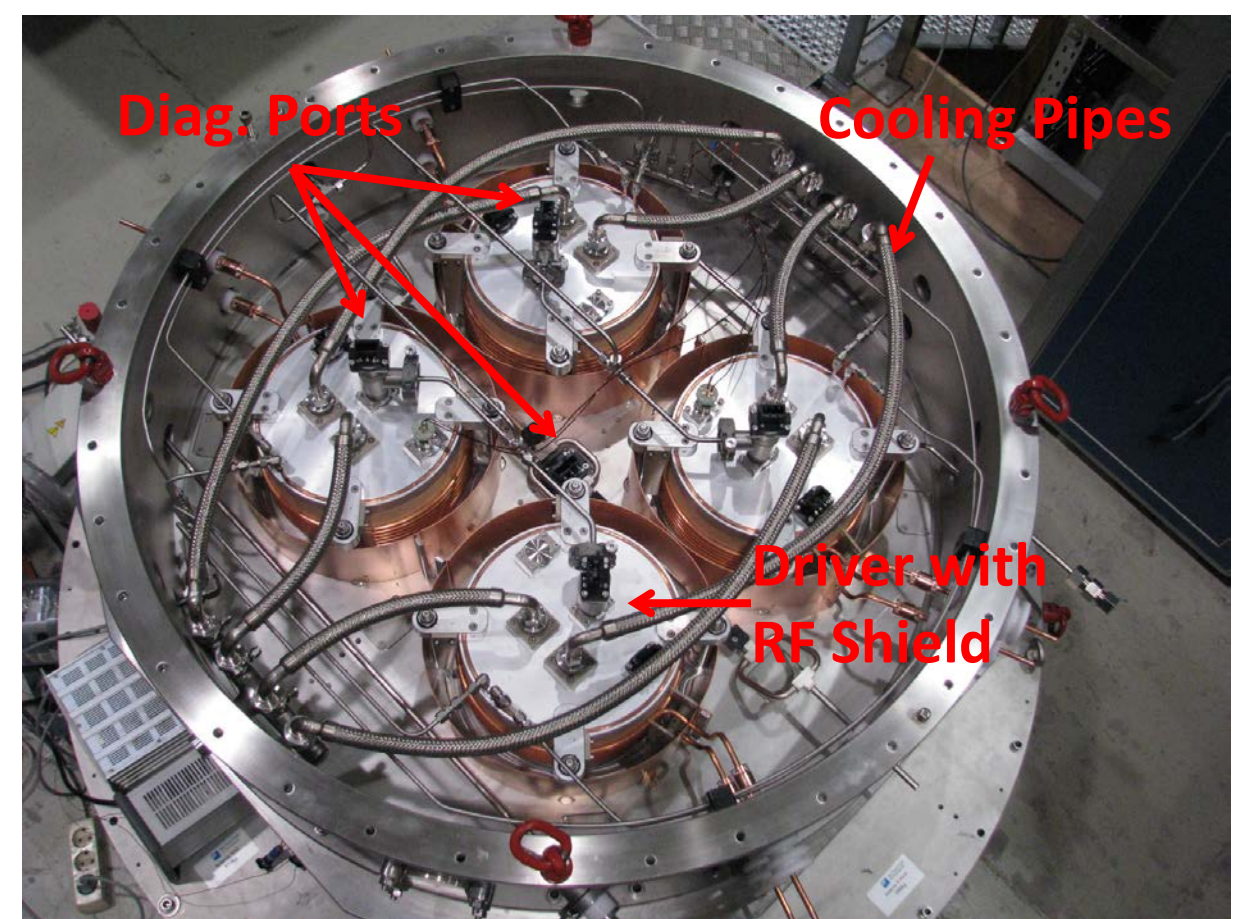
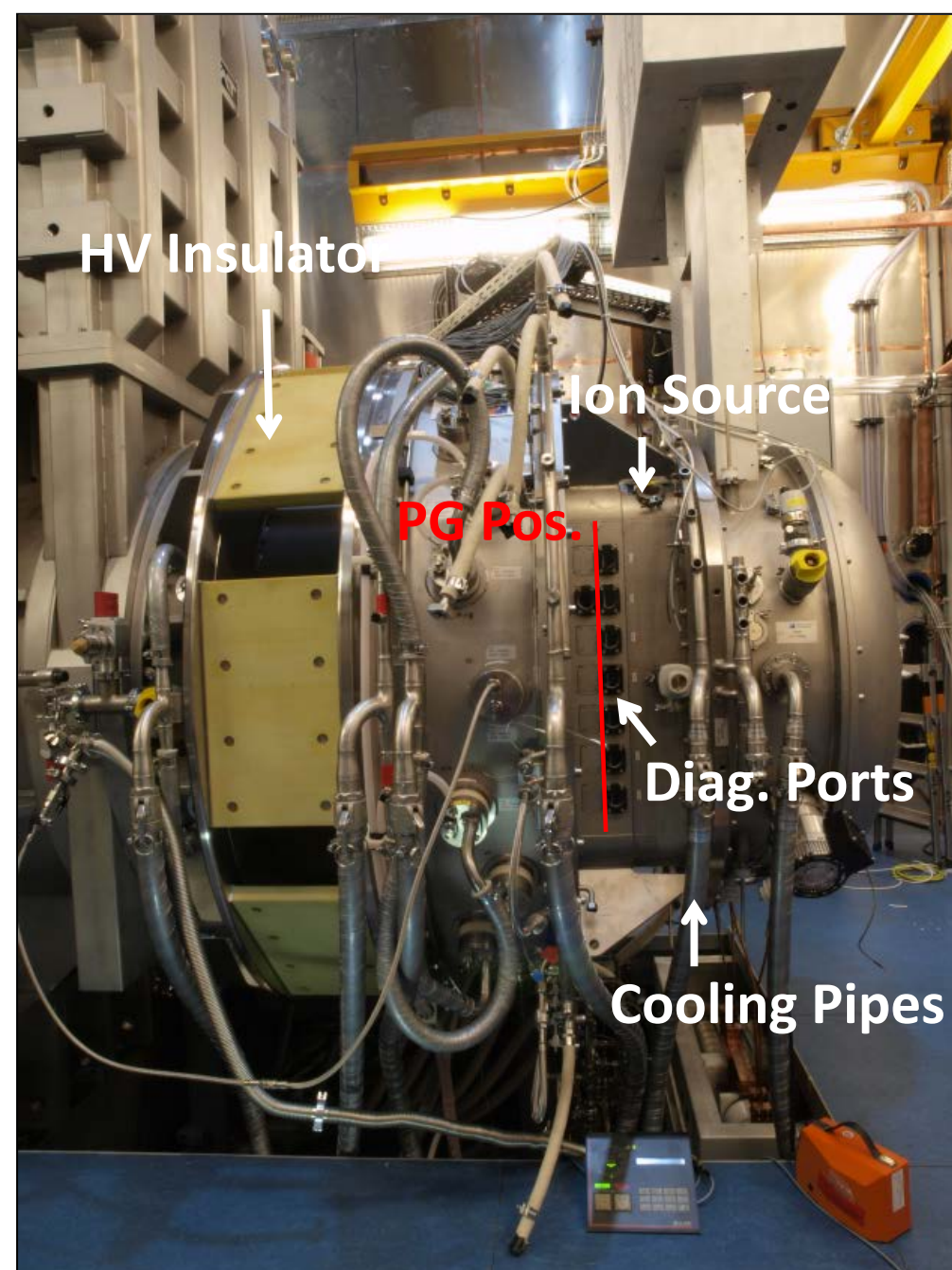
Grid Manufacturing (w/o problems):

- **Technologically most demanding**
 - ▶ thin walls (1-2 mm) between vacuum and 20 bar water at 200 °C (PG)
 - ▶ up to 32 MW/m² and 2x200 kW due to co-extracted electrons (EG) → 40 A \equiv 400 A/m² @ 10 kV
- **Made out of electrodeposited copper**
 - ▶ qualification of thermal and mechanical properties (in coll. with RFX Padua)
 - ▶ input for design (also for ITER NBI)



Assembly mainly finished

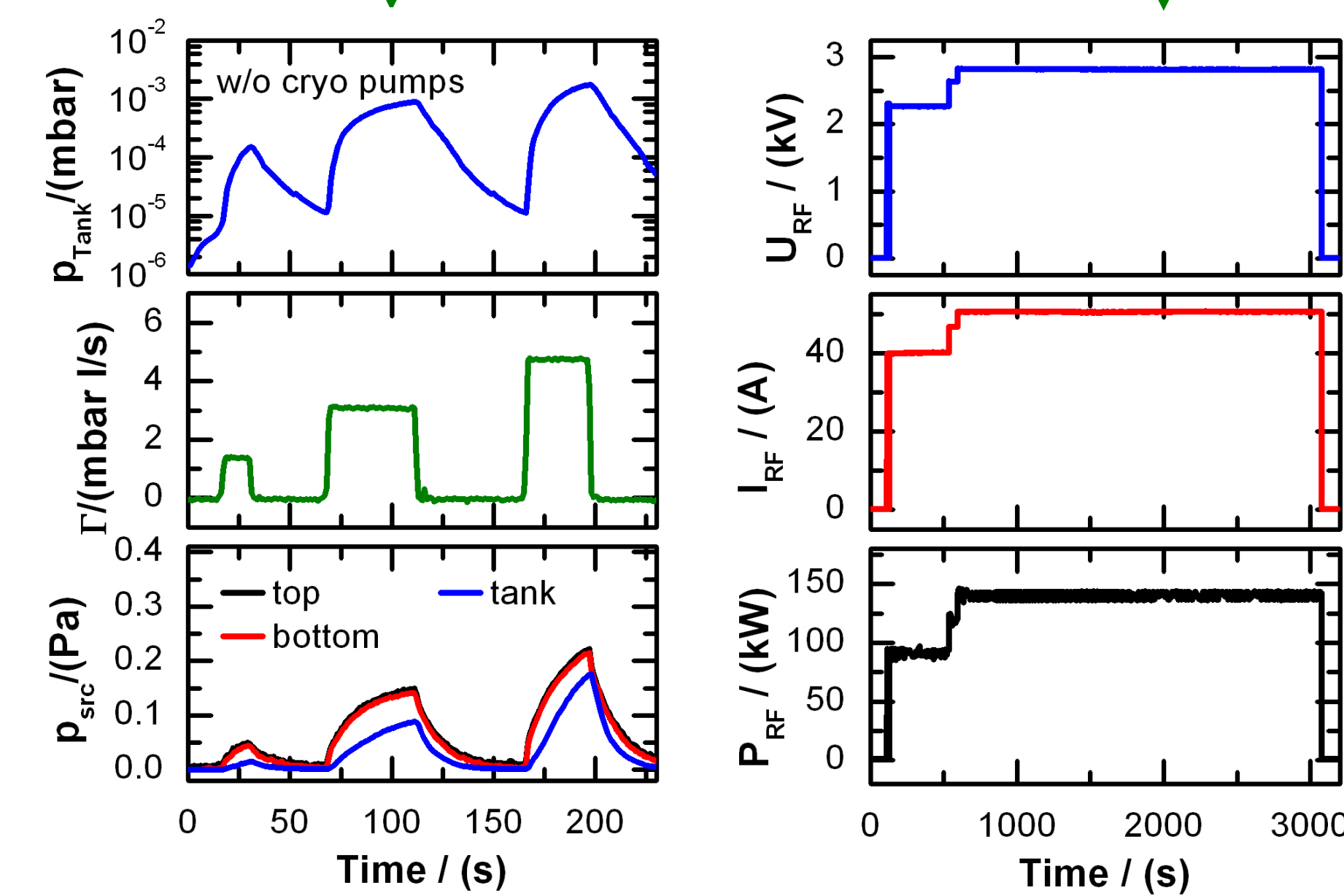
- **Delay of 12 months**
 - ▶ manufacturing problems (ion source, grid coating, calorimeter)
 - ▶ defects parts from MANITU/RADI



Integrated Commissioning

Integrated Commissioning has been started:

Subsystems needed	Control & DAQ	Vacuum	Gas	Cooling	RF	HV	Safety	Radiation Protection	Status
Mode of Operation									
Maintenance									—
Standby	+	+							—
Filament Pulse	+	+							DONE
Gas Pulse	+	+	+						DONE
RF Pulse	+	+	+	+	+		+		End of Oct.
HV Pulse w/o Gas	+	+		+		+	+		Started
HV Pulse with Gas	+	+	+	+		+	+		End of Oct.
Beam Pulse in H	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		End of Oct.
Beam Pulse in D	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	2013
Status	OK	Conv. OK Cryo started	OK	OK	OK on test load	OK on test load	OK	OK	

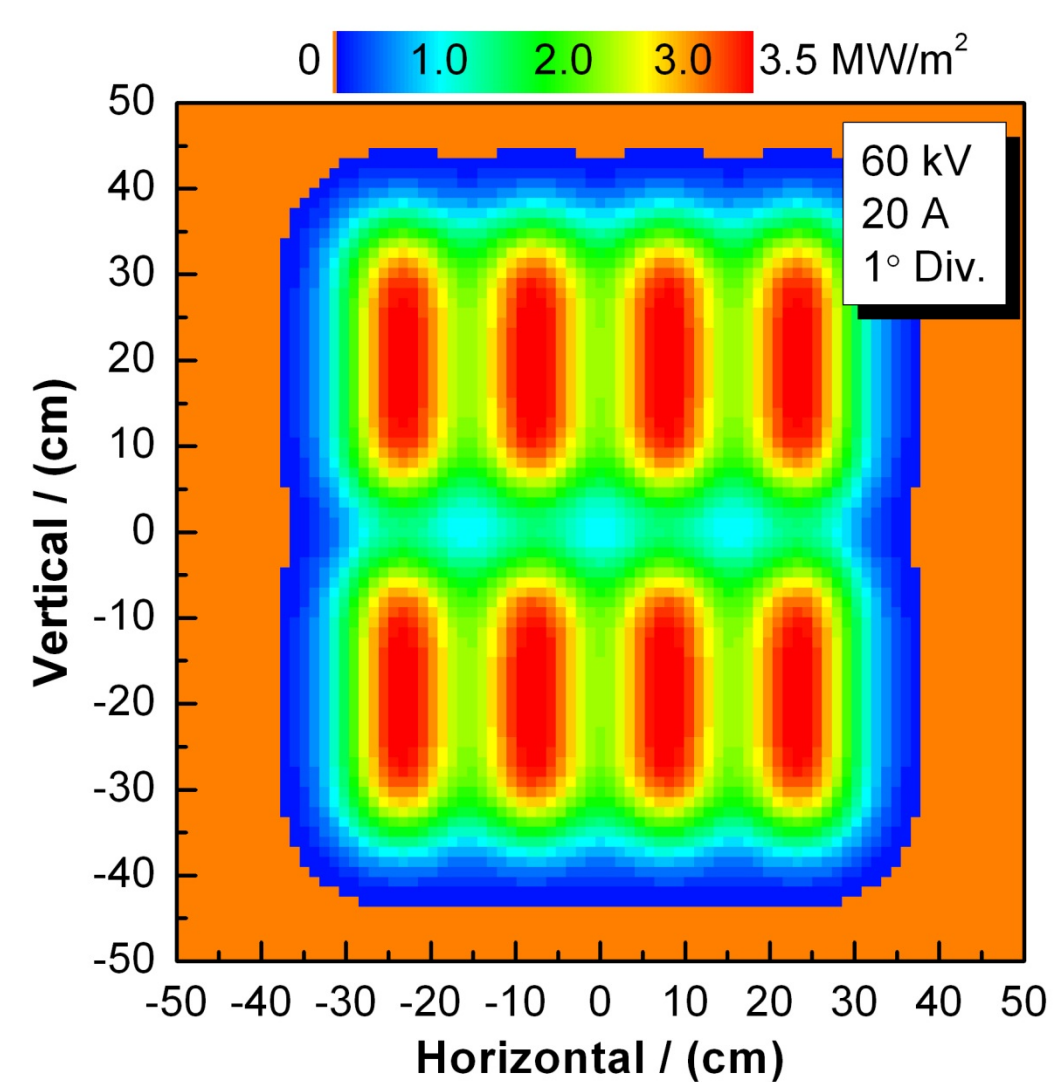


Experimental Plan

Goal: Achievement of ITER parameters within 2 years (F4E contract)

- **Phase 1 (Months 1-6): initial experiments**
 - ▶ Plasma homogeneity w/o and with Cs in H & D
 - ▶ First extraction and PG bias studies
 - ▶ < 100 s pulses
- **Phase 2 (7-12): optimization in H**
 - ▶ Beam homogeneity at high RF power
 - ▶ Optimisation of magnetic FF and bias
 - ▶ 400 s pulse
- **Phase 3 (13-18): optimization in D**
 - ▶ 3600 s pulse
- **Phase 4 (19-24): final demonstration**

Start in Nov. 12



Conclusion

- ELISE test facility at IPP is ready for exploitation of a large RF driven negative hydrogen ion beam source for the first time
- Important prerequisite for establishing the ITER NBI system in-time