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Motivation

- The first practical experiences with the central Fast Interlock system (cFIS) have been gained during the operation phase 1.2b in summer 2018
 - initial cooled divertor, max. 200 MJ heating input, max. pulse length 100 s
- proof of
 - a satisfactory reaction, scalability, operability
- assessment of
 - the response times resulting from various safety-relevant plasma diagnostics.
- definition of
 - improvement and upgrade of the FIS to protect components in the plasma vessel in the future (active cooled divertor, max. heating power up to 14 MW)

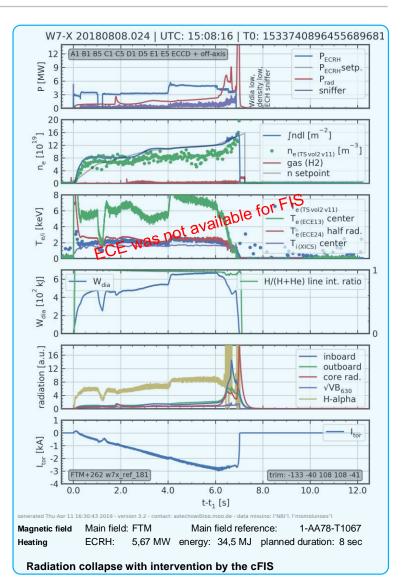
Main results

- The response time of the cFIS is sufficient.
- The fast shut-off of the heating systems within 5 μs worked reliably.
- All interventions by the cFIS were justified. False alarms were not observed.
- Diagnostics for ECRH stray radiation, diamagnetic energy, and plasma density worked very reliable.

example

radiation from the plasma gets too high at 6 sec.

- \rightarrow the electron temperature drops (but ECE was not available)
- \rightarrow fast drop of diamagnetic energy
- \rightarrow ECRH shut-off by cFIS





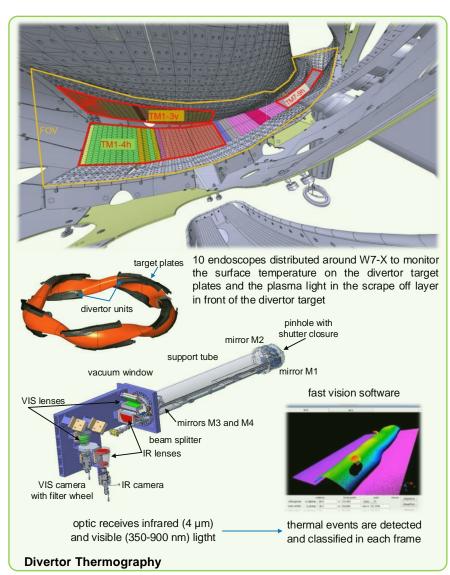
Improvements

- Implementation of the ECE-diagnostic to the cFIS. (worked stand-alone properly)
- Elimination of some temperature drift and signal artefacts of the diamagnetic loops.
- Add real-time recording of data and events in the cFIS for analysis purposes. (e.g. to detect jitters in signal generation)
- Removal of some timing constraints in the cFIS (implemented as a precaution into the first version)
 - → aiming at a strict focus on safety-relevant parameters

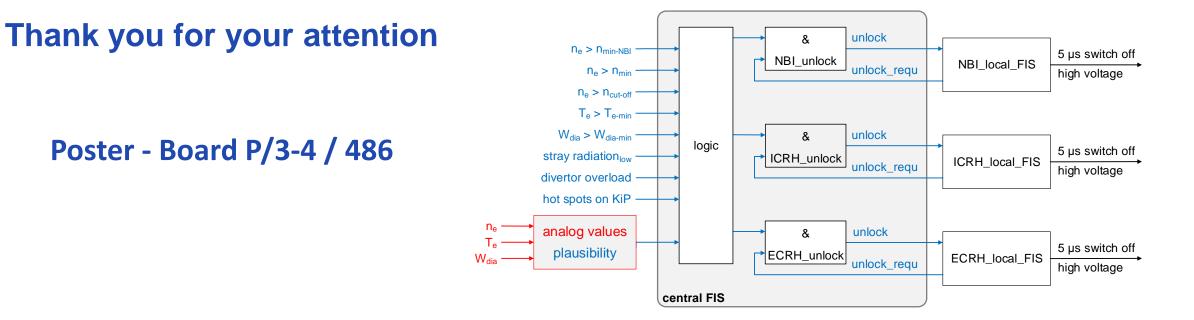


Upgrade

- Implementation of Divertor Thermography to avoid overload of plasma facing components.
- Implementation of the new Ion Cyclotron Resonance Heating (ICRH) system into the cFIS.
- The increasing number of heating systems and safety-relevant diagnostics demands enhancement of the high speed core-system and communication.









This work has been carried out within the framework of the EUROfusion Consortium and has received funding from the Euratom research and training programme 2014-2018 and 2019-2020 under grant agreement No 633053. The views and opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission.

Wendelstein