

# Development of megawatt RF ion source for the neutral beam injector on HL-2A tokamak

L.W. YAN<sup>1</sup>, G.J. LEI<sup>1</sup>, D.P. LIU<sup>2</sup>, X.M. ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, M. ZHAO<sup>1</sup>, S.F. GENG<sup>1</sup>, M. LI<sup>1</sup>, Y.X. ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, Z.H. BI<sup>3</sup>, Y.N. BU<sup>1</sup>, W.M. XIE<sup>1</sup>, G.Q.

ZOU<sup>1</sup>, L.P. HUANG<sup>1</sup>, B.W. ZHOU<sup>1</sup>, H.Y. FAN<sup>3</sup>, X.Z. MA<sup>1</sup>, Q. YU<sup>1</sup>, Bo LU<sup>1</sup>, Z.B. SHI<sup>1</sup>, C.P. ZHOU<sup>1</sup>, M. XU<sup>1</sup>, and X.R. DUAN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Southwestern Institute of Physics, Chengdu; <sup>2</sup>Dalian University of Technology, <sup>3</sup>Dalian Minzu University, Dalian; China

lwyan@swip.ac.cn

## ABSTRACT

- A RF positive ion source with extraction parameters of 32kV/20A/0.1s was developed for HL-2A tokamak. A full solid-state RF generator with  $P_{RF}=80\text{kW}$ ,  $f=2\text{MHz}$  was built by using 8 modules of RF generator with power of  $P_{RF} = 10\text{ kW}$
- The line electric efficiency of whole RF generator is 92% and its voltage standing wave ratio is 1.01, thus no water-cooling system is supplied
- Plasma extractive parameters are  $j=2.4\text{ kA}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ,  $n_e=1\times 10^{18}\text{ m}^{-3}$ ,  $H^+/H=79\%$
- An innovative radiofrequency (RF) plasma source with high-pressure density gradient produced by two sets of RF systems solves initial ignition problem of powerful RF ion source
- The RF negative ion source of 200kV/20A/3600s is developed at SWIP for CFETR

## BACKGROUND

- Designed on ITER RF source: 57A(0.2m<sup>2</sup>, D<sup>-</sup>)/1MV/3600s/0.3Pa,  $I^e/I^D < 1$
- Developed at QST: 0.23A(12 cm<sup>2</sup>, H<sup>-</sup>)/0.97MV/60s/Arc source
- Developed at ELISE: 18 A(D<sup>-</sup>)/9kV/10s/1MHz/0.3Pa, duty 6.25% in 2700s
- Achieved on JT-60U: 31.5A(D<sup>-</sup>)/0.4MV/0.9s/5.8MW/Arc source
- Achieved on LHD: 55.4A(D<sup>-</sup>)/0.18MV/1.6 s/7MW/Arc source
- Achieved on ASDEX-U: 80A (D<sup>+</sup>)/60kV/10s/10MW/1MHz
- Designed on HL-2A: 20A(D<sup>+</sup>)/50kV/3s/1MW/2MHz
- Great challenge for RF negative ion source for ITER

## RF POSITIVE ION SOURCE DEVELOPED FOR HL-2A TOKAMAK

### Schematic of full solid-state RF ion source and an extraction aperture

Fig.1. The ion source consists of a driver where RF power is coupled to plasma, and an accelerator where the ions are accelerated to required energy Fig.2. There are 313 apertures with a diameter of 6.9 mm on the plasma grid with a diameter of 174 mm, accelerator voltage is  $V_{PG}=50\text{ kV}$ ,  $V_{SG}=-5\text{ kV}$

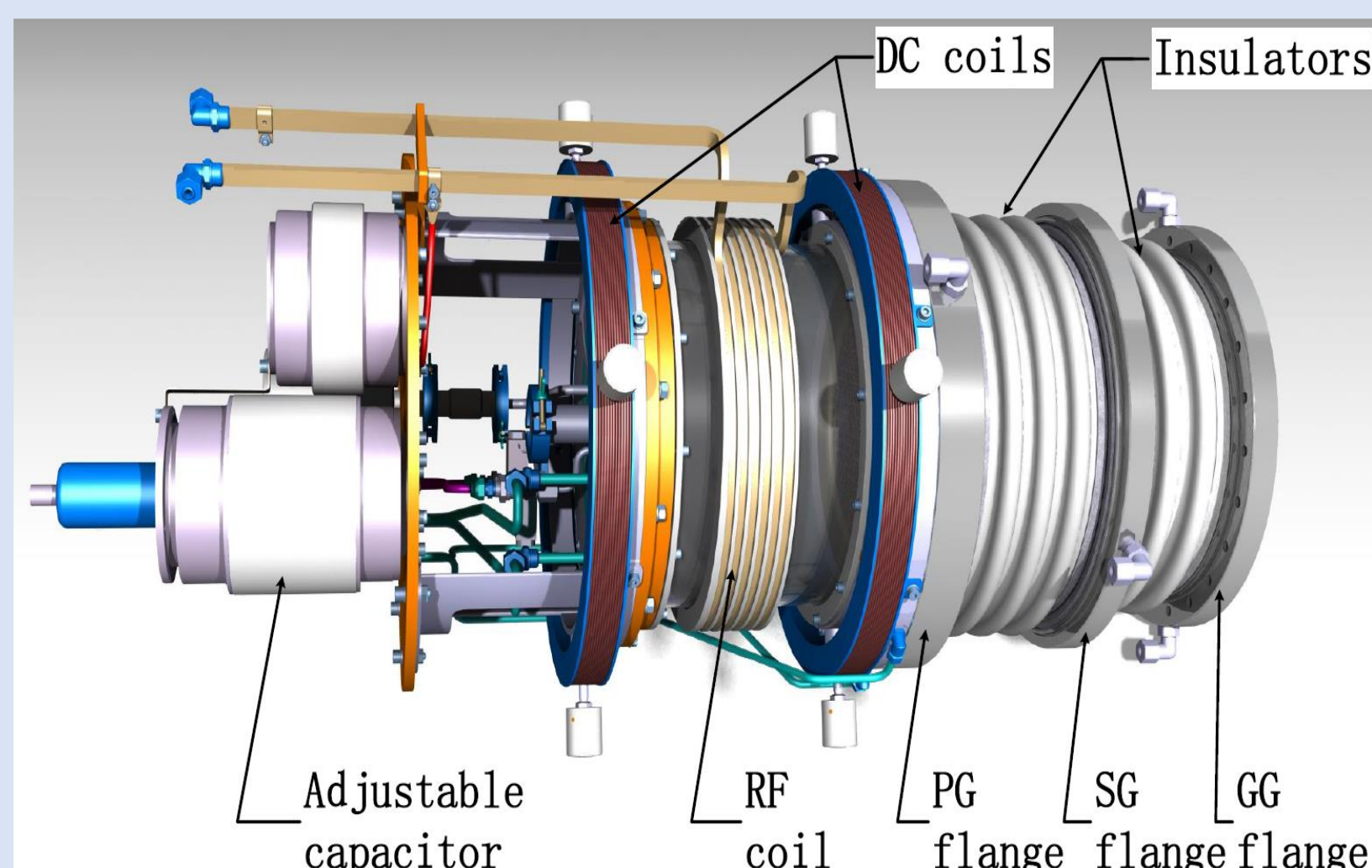


Fig. 1. The schematic diagram of the full solid-state RF ion source

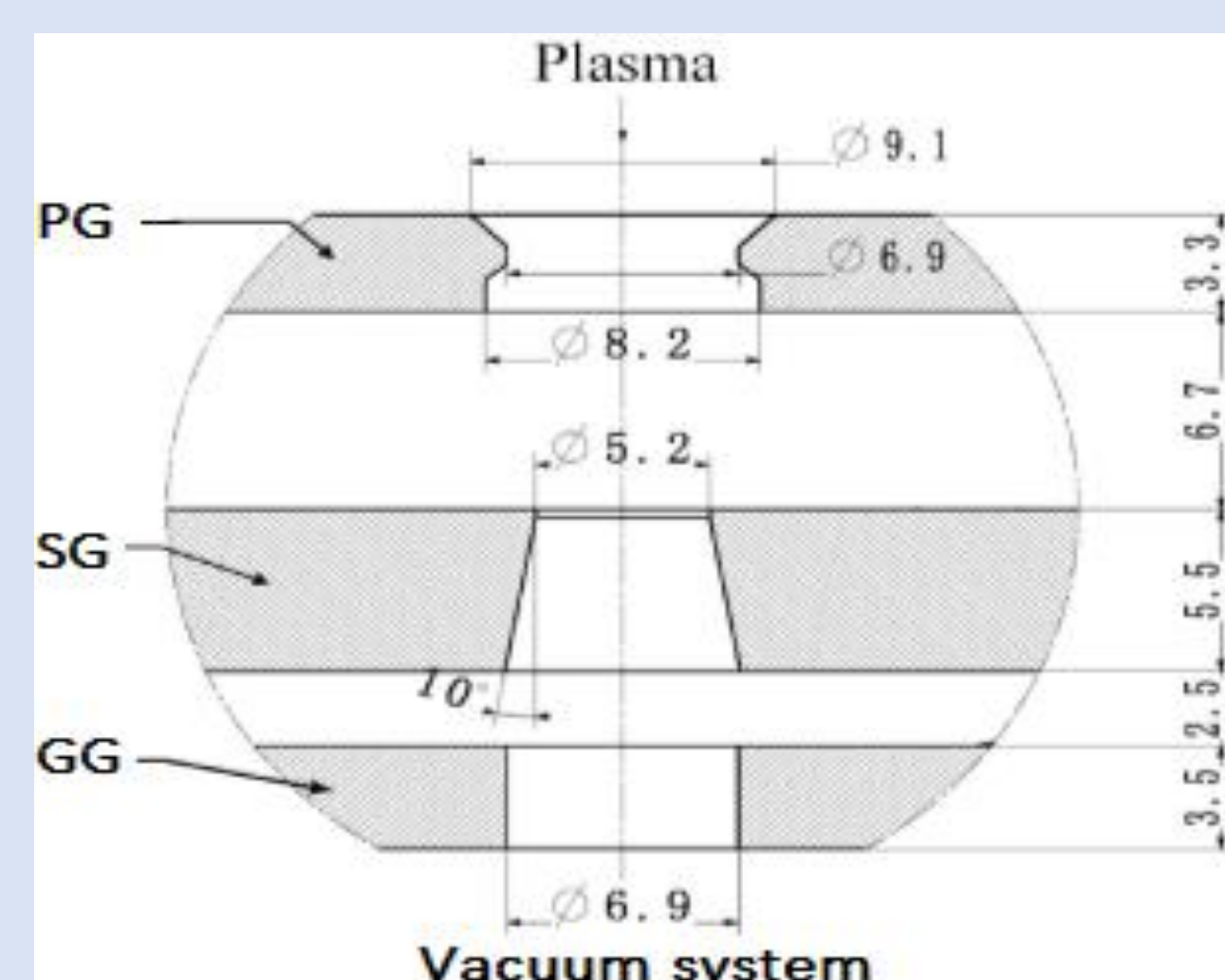


Fig. 2. The sizes of an extraction aperture

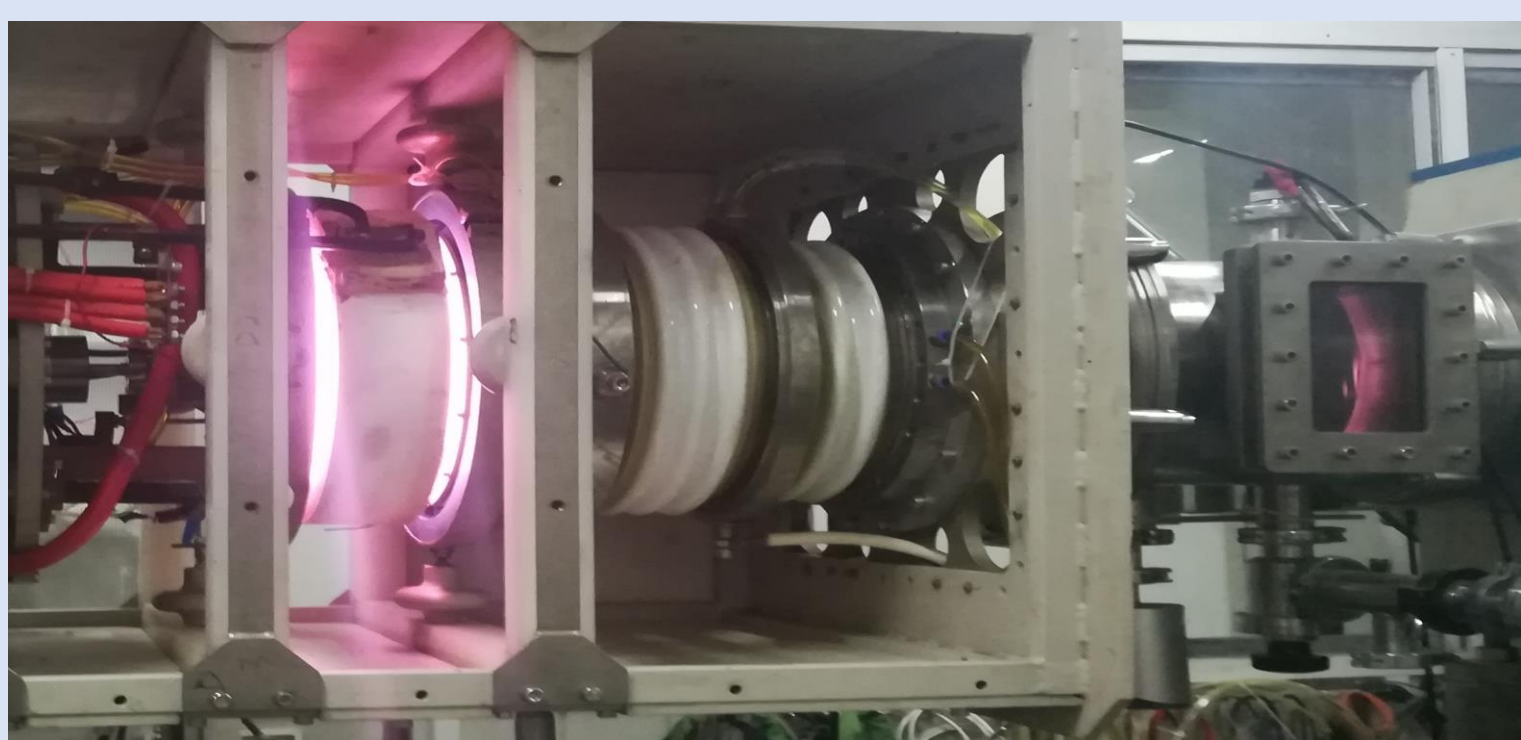


Fig. 3. An RF discharge photo

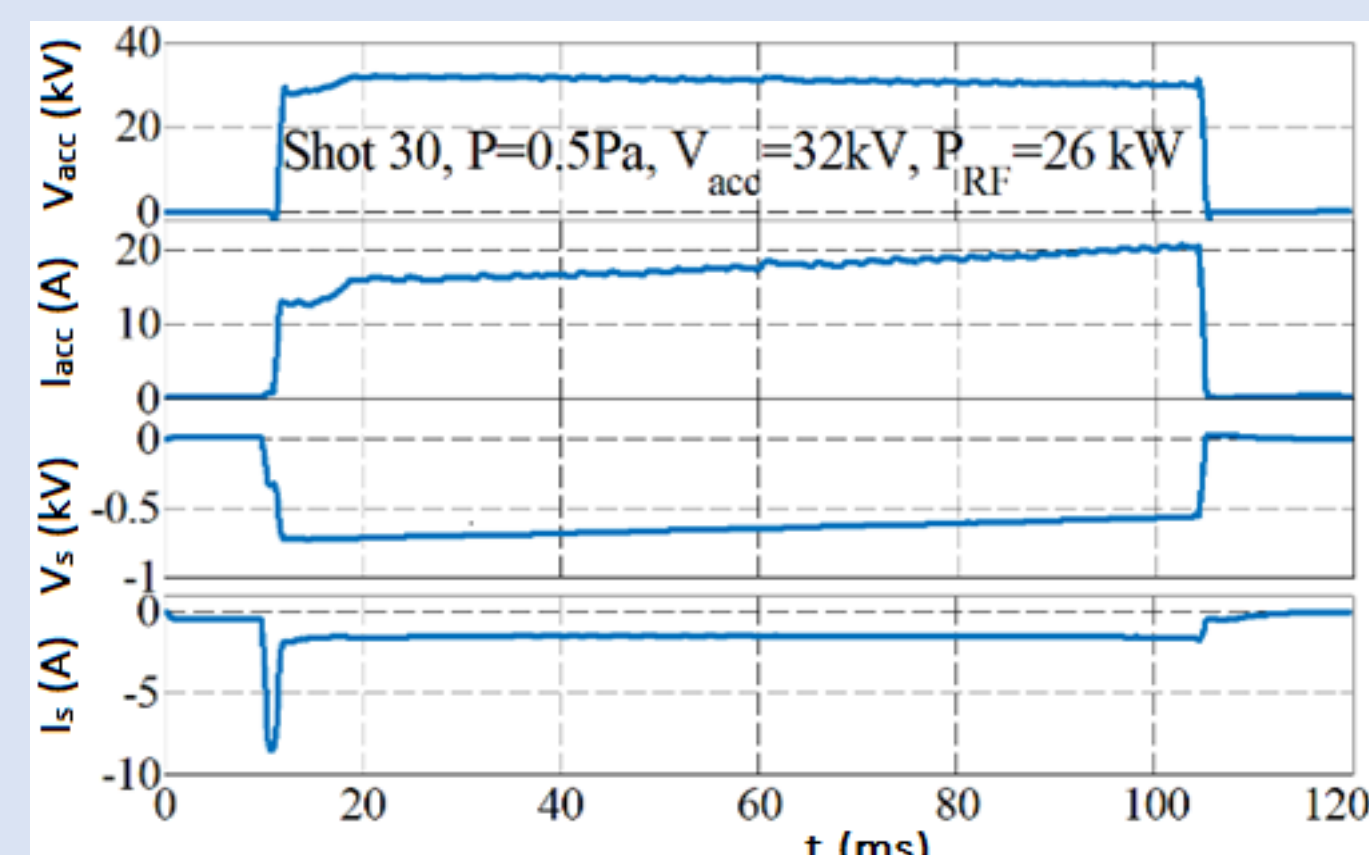


Fig. 4.  $V_{acc}$ ,  $I_{acc}$ ,  $V_s$ ,  $I_s$  via time

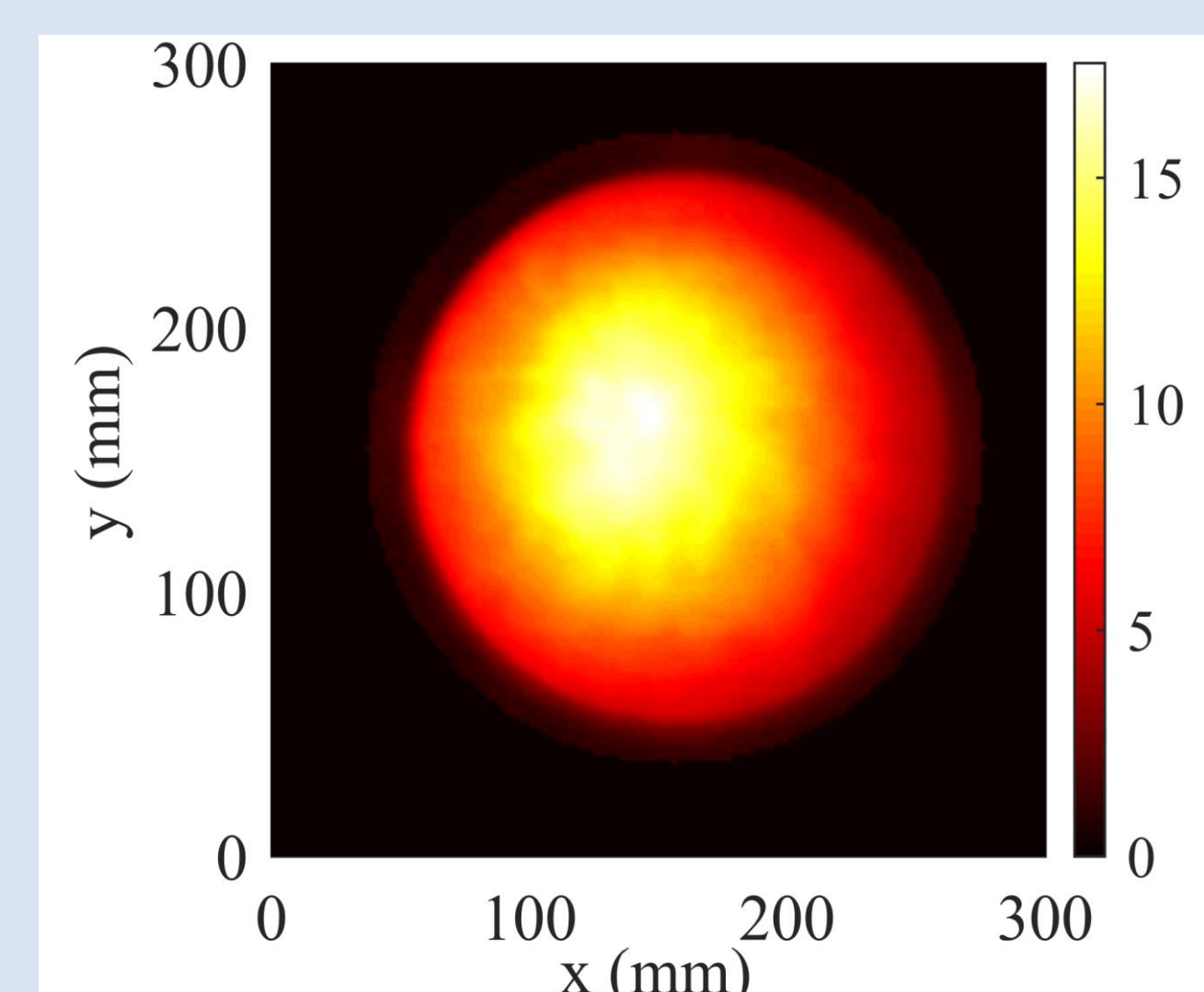


Fig. 5. 2D temperature profile of extracted beam observed by IR camera at target of 1.3 m to PG

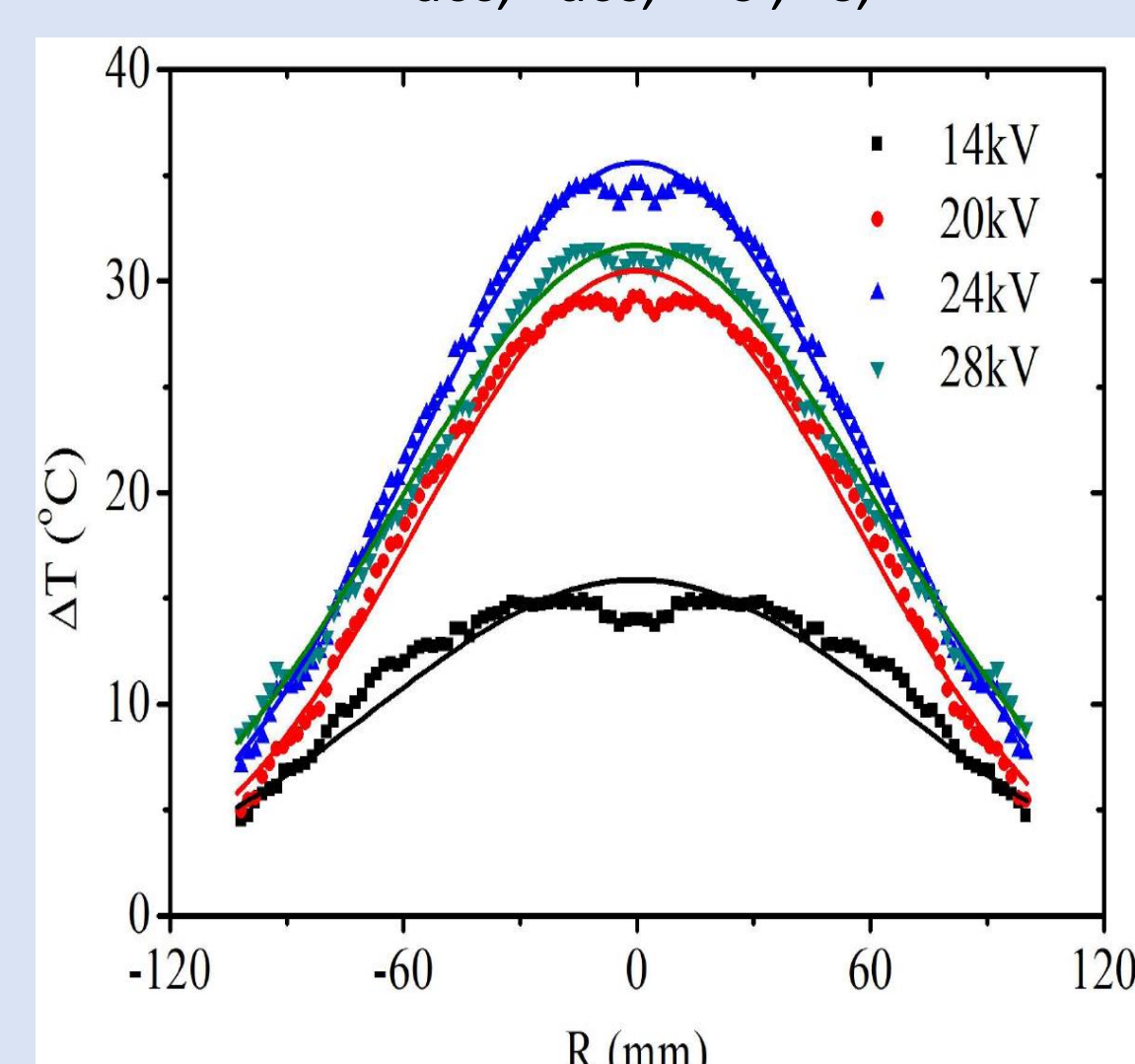


Fig. 6. Radial profile via voltage The minimum width of 1/e decay is 80 mm

## OUTCOME

### RF positive ion source discharges and main extractive parameters

Fig. 3: Antenna of 6 turns, wounded on outer wall of quartz vessel, is connected to a matching network isolated by 80 kV, RF discharge of no cooling: 20kW/1800s/0.5Pa

Fig. 4: Extraction parameters: 20 A/32 kV/26 kW/100 ms/0.5 Pa,  $j=2.4\text{ kA}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$

Fig. 5: 10kW/18kV/0.1s, beam divergence angle of  $1.4^\circ$ ,  $n_e=1\times 10^{18}\text{ m}^{-3}$ ,  $H^+/H=79\%$

Fig. 6: Beam widths are 97, 80, 82 and 88 mm at voltages of 14, 20, 24 and 28 kV, corresponding ion currents of 5.6, 6.0, 6.1 and 6.3 A, perveance of  $1.7\times 10^{-6}\text{ A}\cdot\text{V}^{-3/2}$

### Dual-driven RF plasma source and negative ion extraction

- Two sets of RF system (3.5kW/13.56MHz/ $\phi 45$ , 40kW/2MHz/ $\phi 250$ ) solves the initial RF ignition problem below 0.1 Pa, as shown in Fig.7
- RF operation with cooling: 40kW/2MHz/3600s/  $\phi 250$ ; 10kW/2MHz/28 hours/  $\phi 100$
- RF negative hydrogen ion source of 200kV/20A/3600s is developed at SWIP for the CFETR, 4 drivers/  $\phi 280\text{mm}/2\text{MHz}/80\text{kW}$
- Negative ions are extracted 1.2A with arc power of 45 kW after seeding cesium for 5 hours, and plasma potential is decreased to 2 V from 4 V in Fig.8, The density ratio of co-extracted electrons with ions is  $n_{e2}/n_{i2} = 0.22$ , as shown in Fig. 9

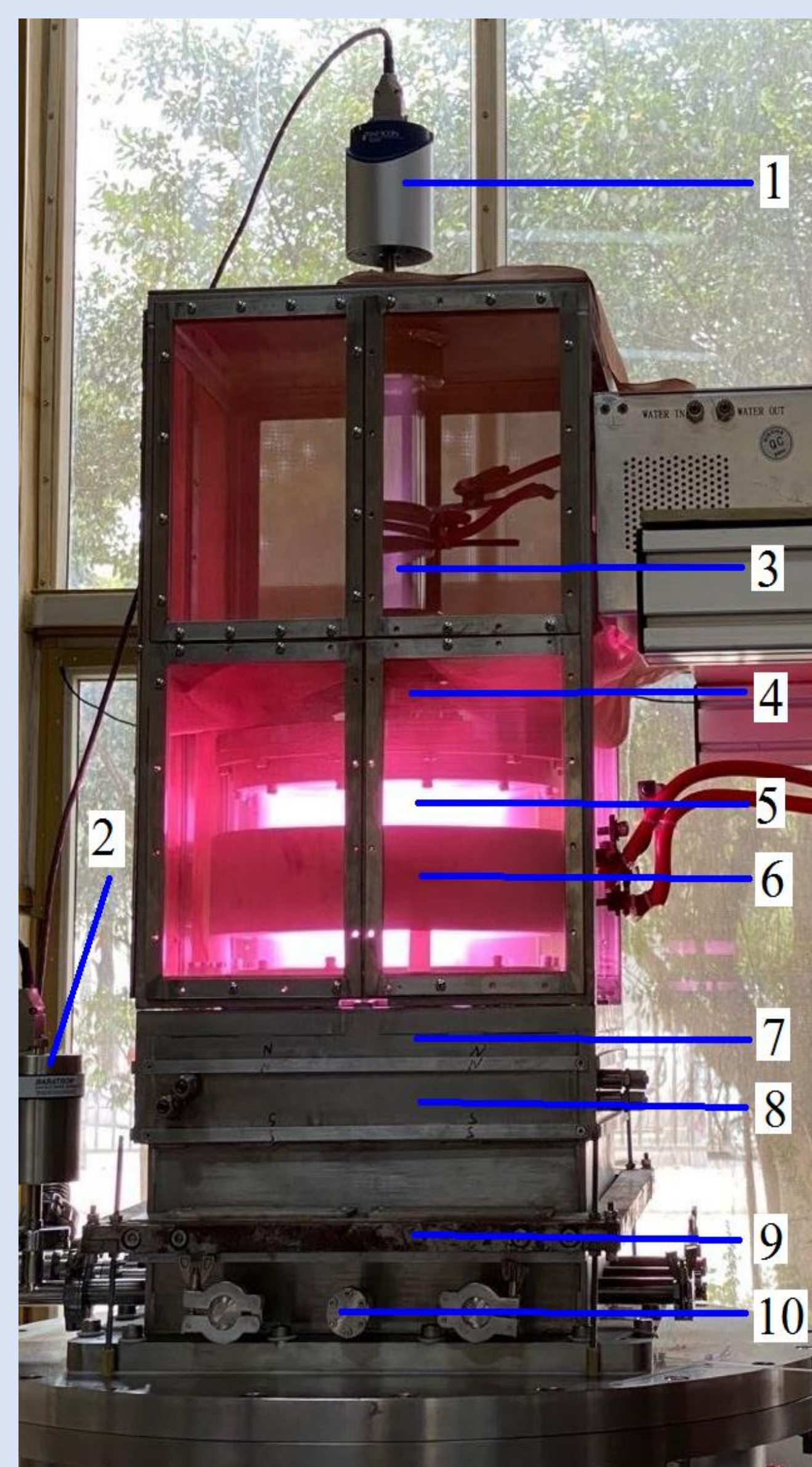


Fig.7 Dual-driven RF plasma source 1, 2-Capacitance gauge; 3-auxiliary discharge chamber; 4-guidance; 5-main discharge chamber; 6-RF coils; 7-plasma expansion chamber; 8-cusp field; 9-magnetic filter, 10-port

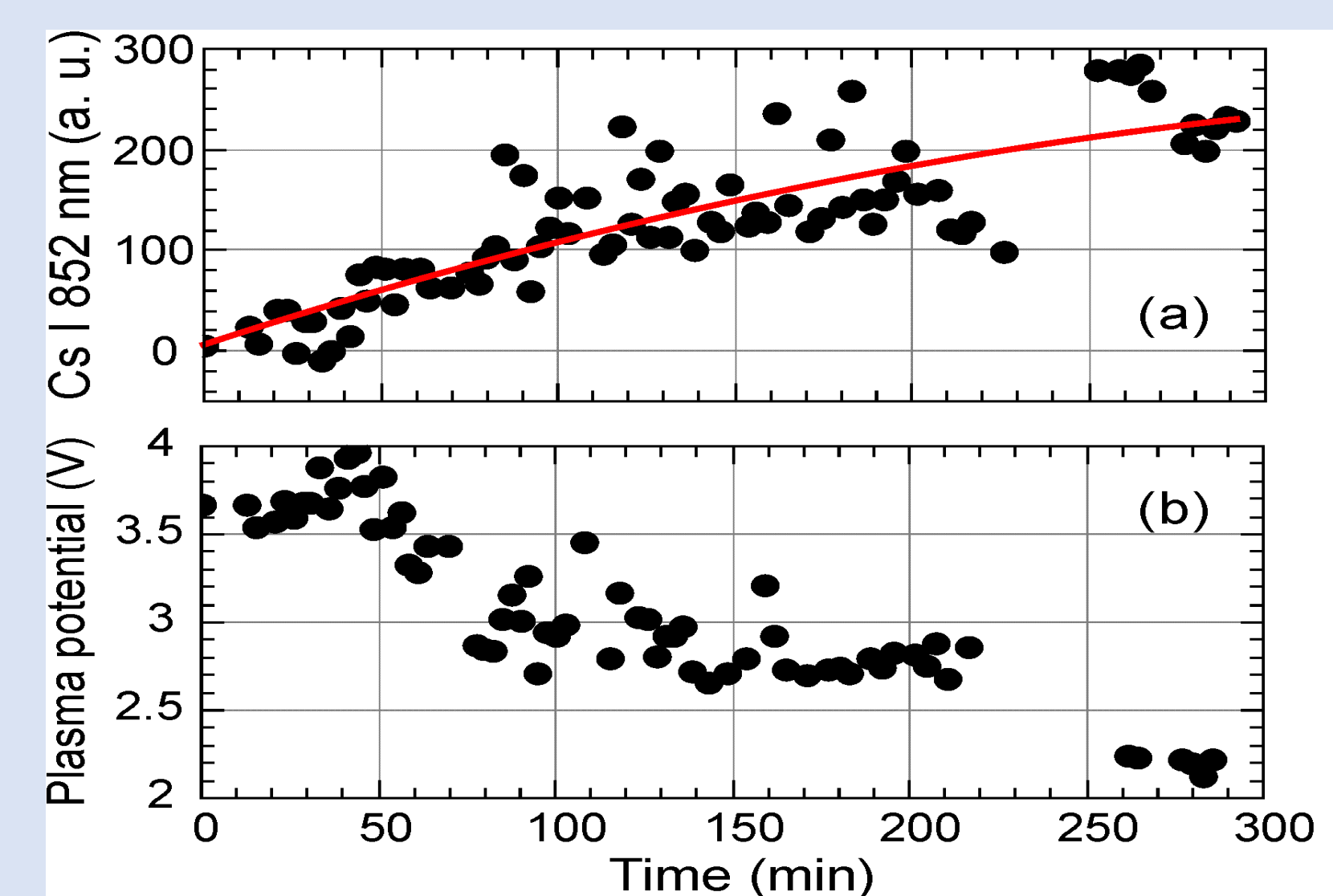


Fig.8. Temporal evolution of relative cesium concentration for Cs I 852 nm (a) and plasma potential (b)

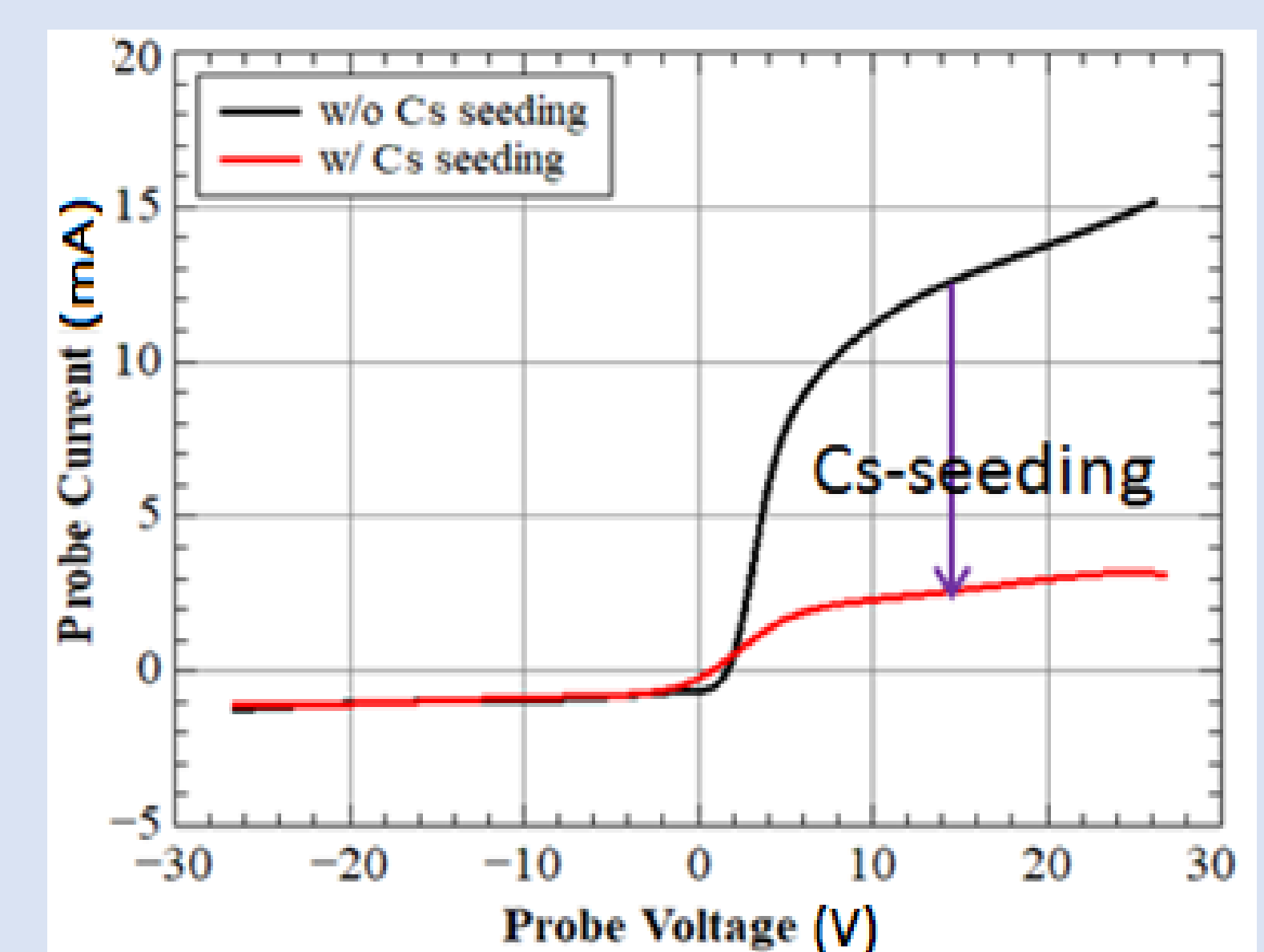


Fig.9. Comparison of probe current with or without cesium seeding injection

## CONCLUSION

- 1 MW positive ion source with parameters of 80kW/2MHz/3600s has been developed for HL-2A tokamak, beam parameters are 32kV/20A/0.1s at a test bed.
- RF operation: 40kW/2MHz/3600s/  $\phi 250$ ; 10kW/2MHz/28 hours/  $\phi 100$
- Beam divergence angle is  $1.4^\circ$ , minimum beam width is 80 mm, and optimized perveance is  $1.7\times 10^{-6}\text{ A}\cdot\text{V}^{-3/2}$
- The density ratio of co-extracted electrons with ions is  $n_e/n_{i-} = 0.22$
- Single RF driver with 80kW/2MHz/ $\phi 280$  is being tested at SWIP using for CFETR ion source required parameters of 20A/200kV/3600s

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS / REFERENCES

- This work is partially supported by the Nature Science Foundation of China under Grant Nos. 11875020, 11320101005; and by the National Key R&D Program of China under Grant No. 2017YFE0300100 and 2019YFE03030002

[1] G.J. Lei, L.W. Yan, D.P. Liu, et al. Development of megawatt RF ion source for the neutral beam injector on HL-2A tokamak, Nucl. Fusion 61, 036019, 2021.