



WEST data processing workflow and statistical analysis

DE LA RECHERCHE À L'INDUSTRIE

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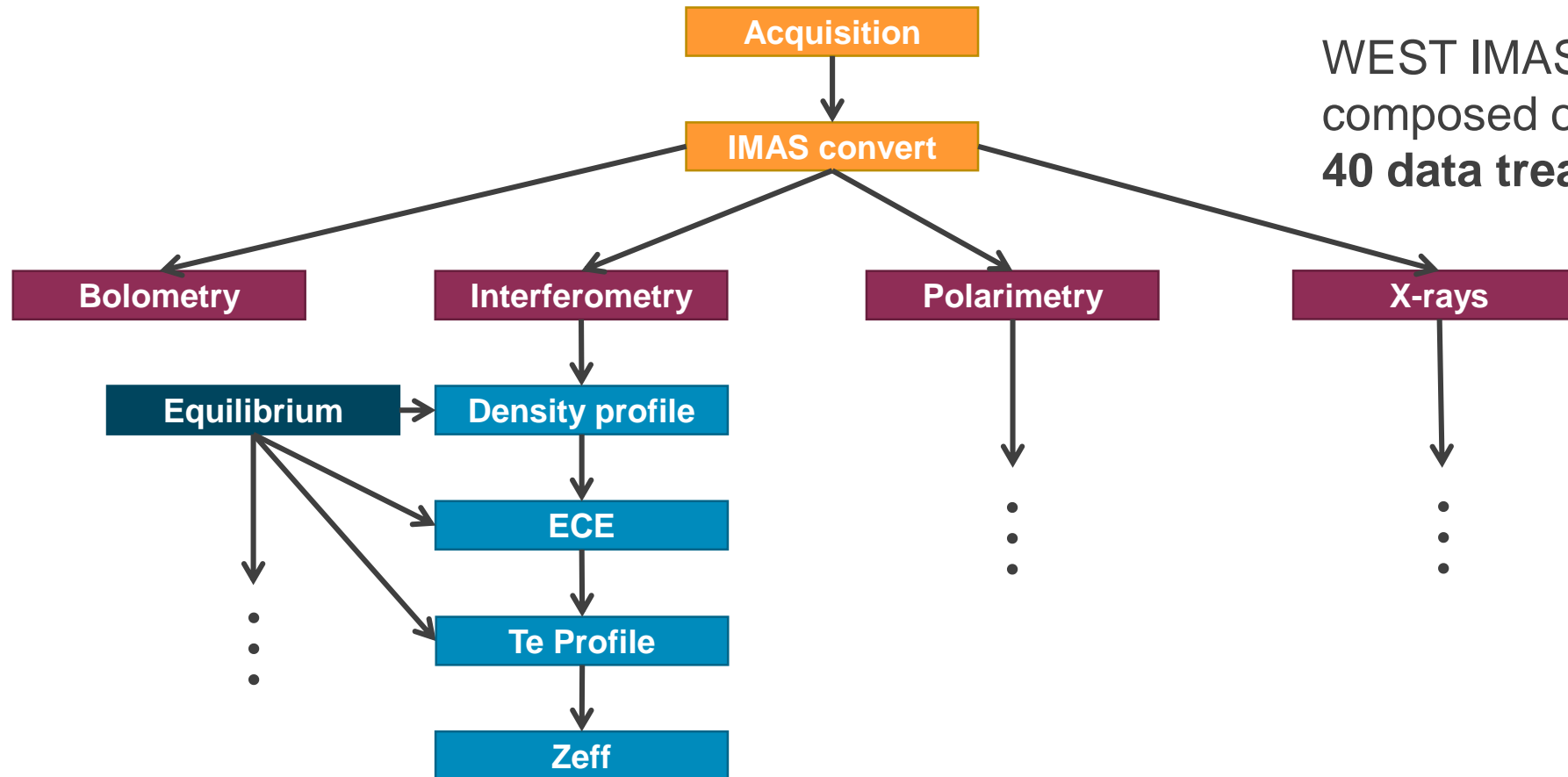
Leverage experimental data to answer:

- How to **better characterize** tokamak plasmas?
- How to **improve tokamak operation**?

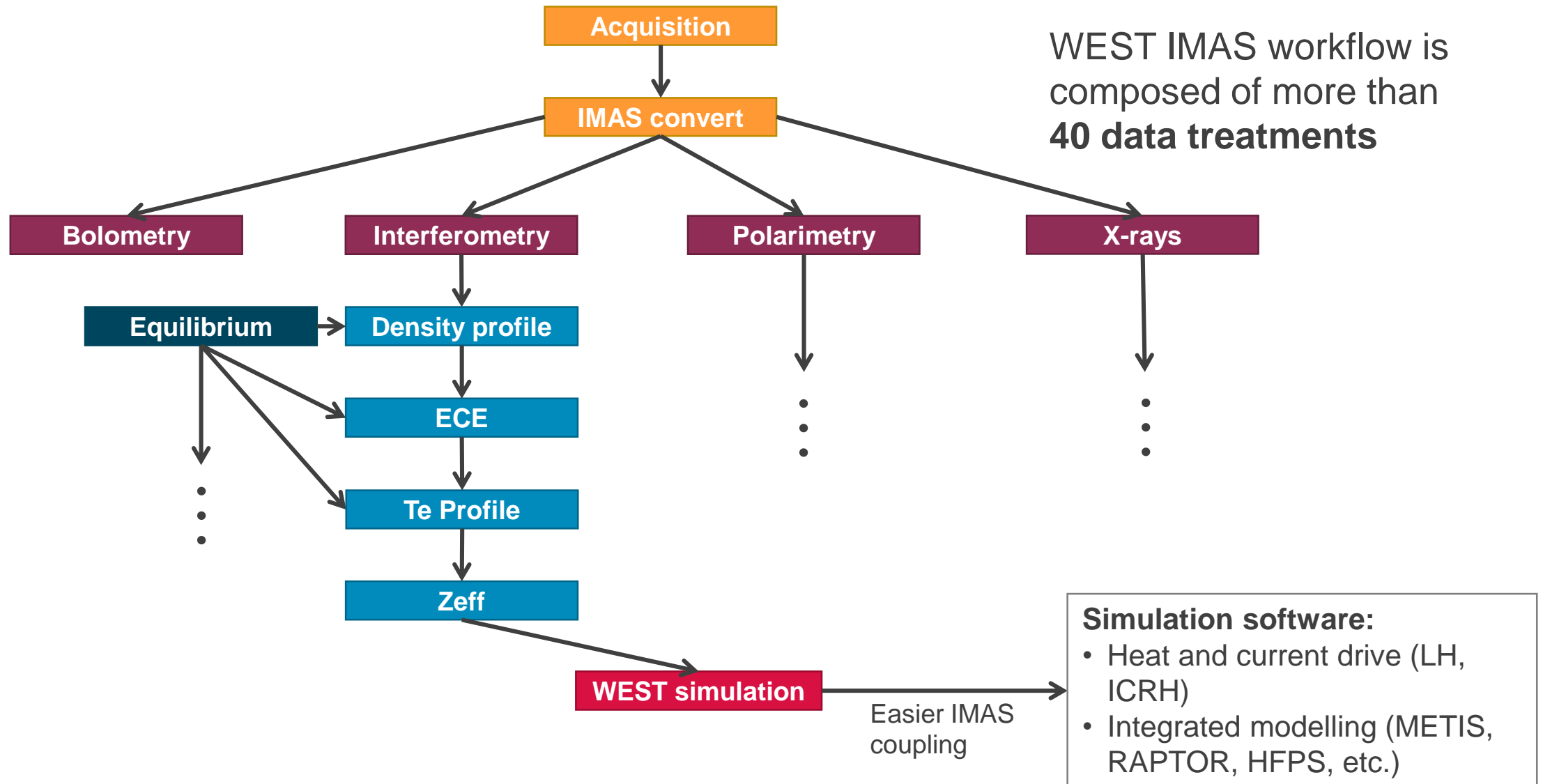
To tackle these two questions, in this talk:

- **IMAS** data processing workflow in WEST tokamak
- Creation and statistical analysis of a database composed of:
 - Plasma quasi-steady states (plateaus)
 - Time evolving plasma quantities

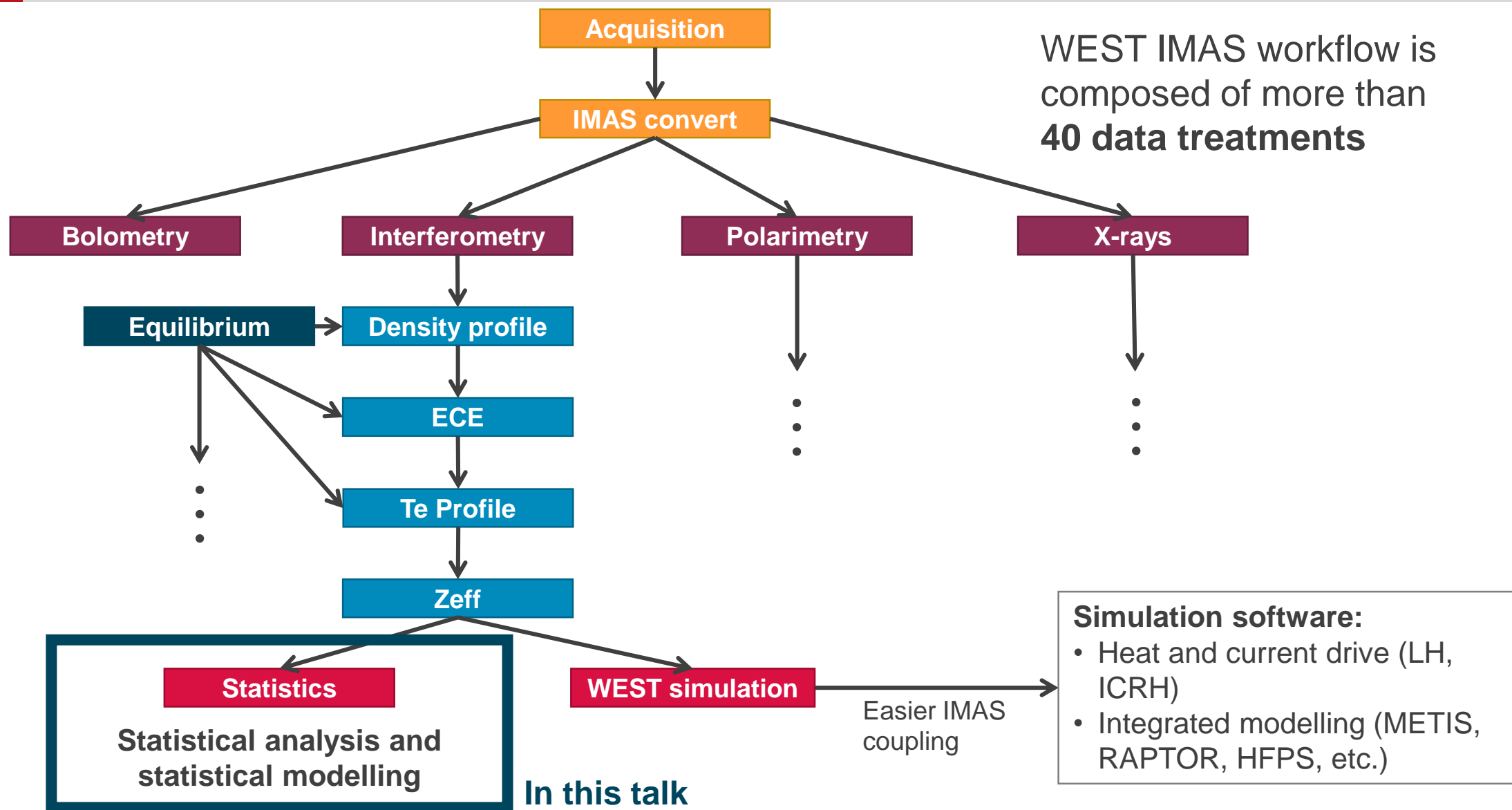
WEST IMAS workflow is composed of more than **40 data treatments**



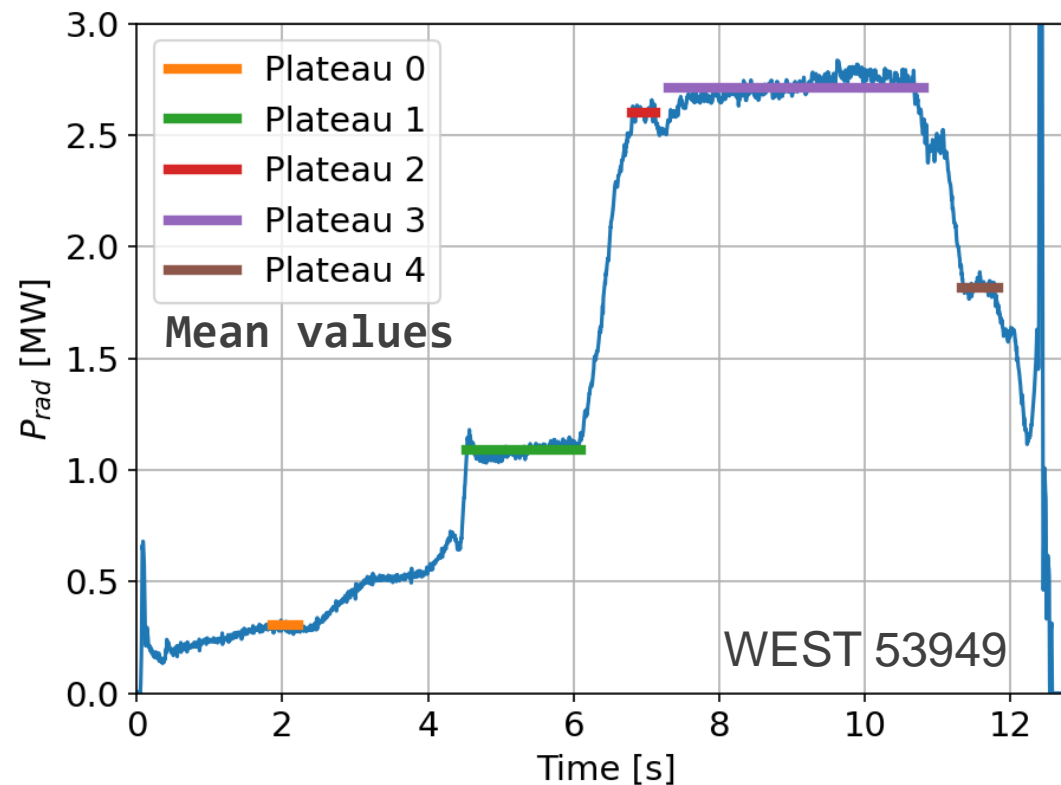
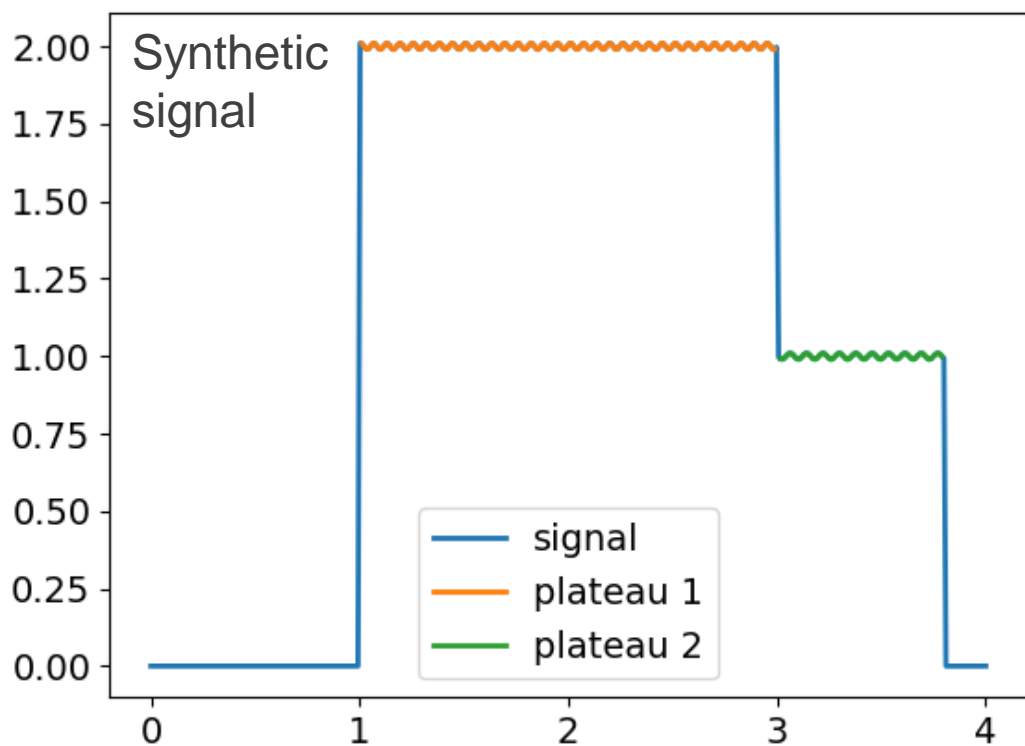
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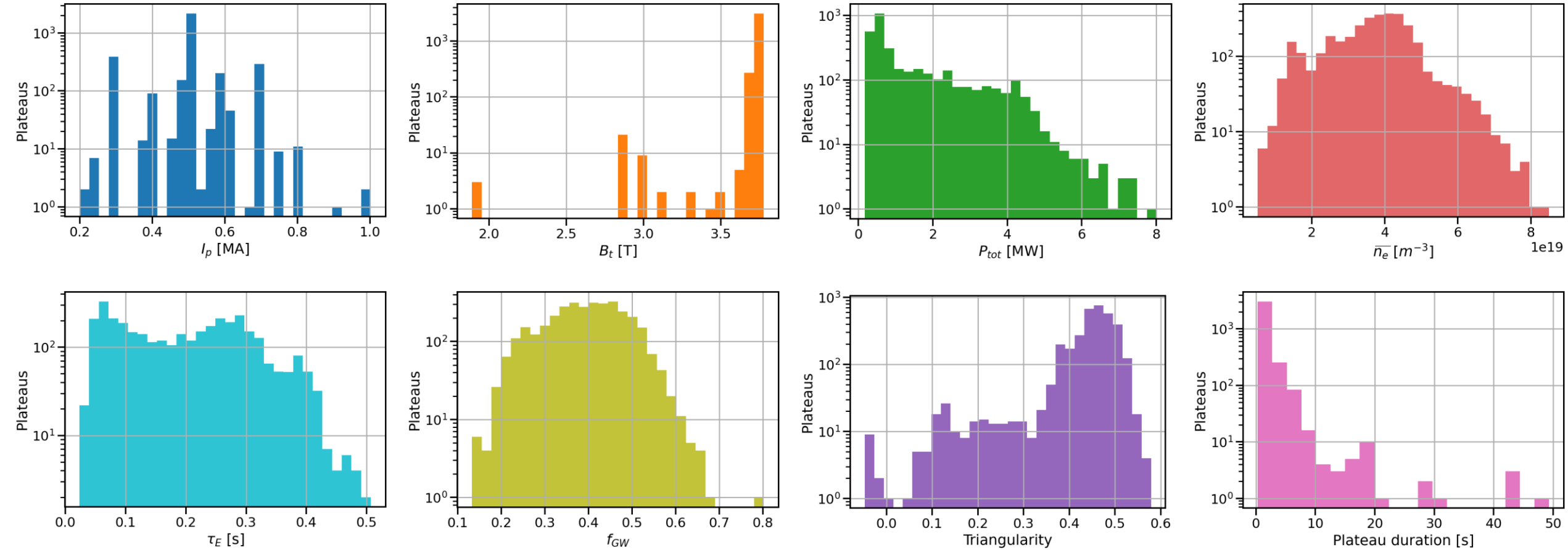


WEST IMAS workflow is composed of more than **40 data treatments**



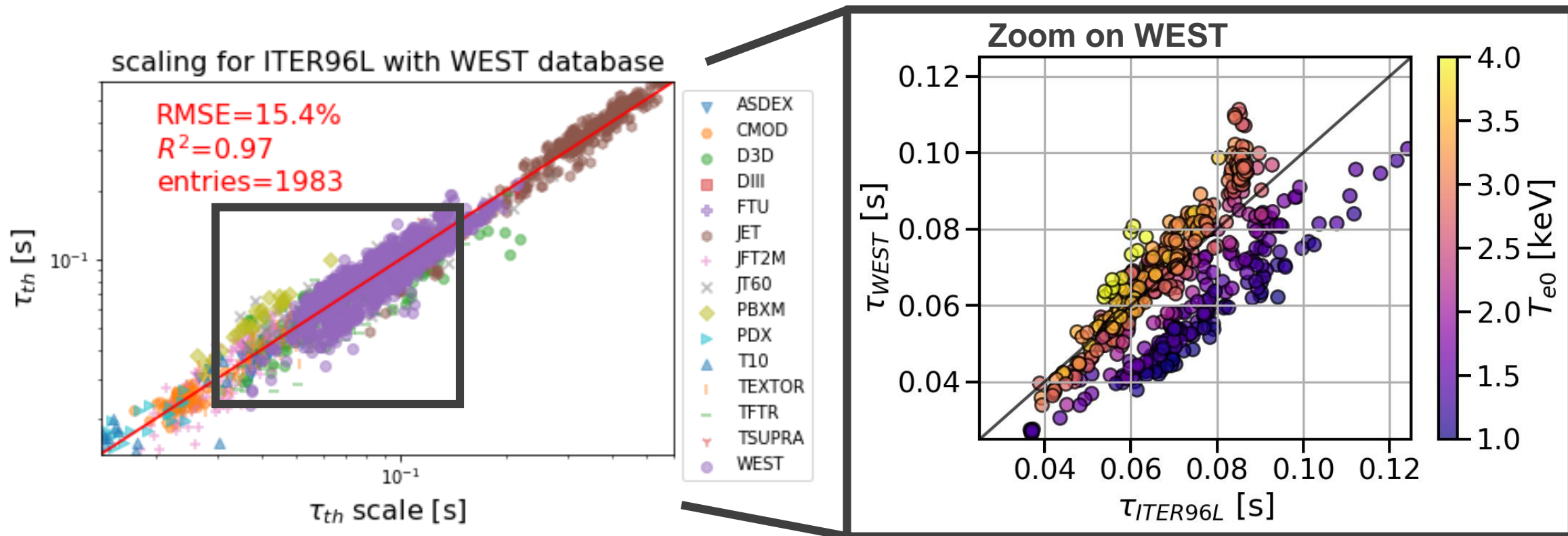
- Quasi-steady states are **detected automatically**, we avoid a bias that can appear when a human selection is made (from 2000 pulses: 6000 quasi-steady states for more than 700 quantities, as averaged temperatures, densities, equilibrium parameters, etc.)
- The definition of a steady state is explicitly given to the detection algorithm by the user, numerical code available at: github.com/jmoralesFusion/signal_plateau_recognition





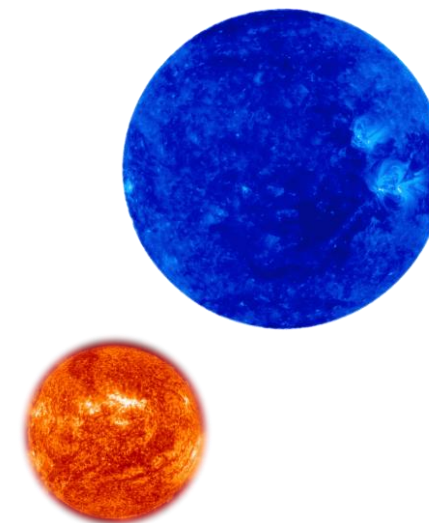
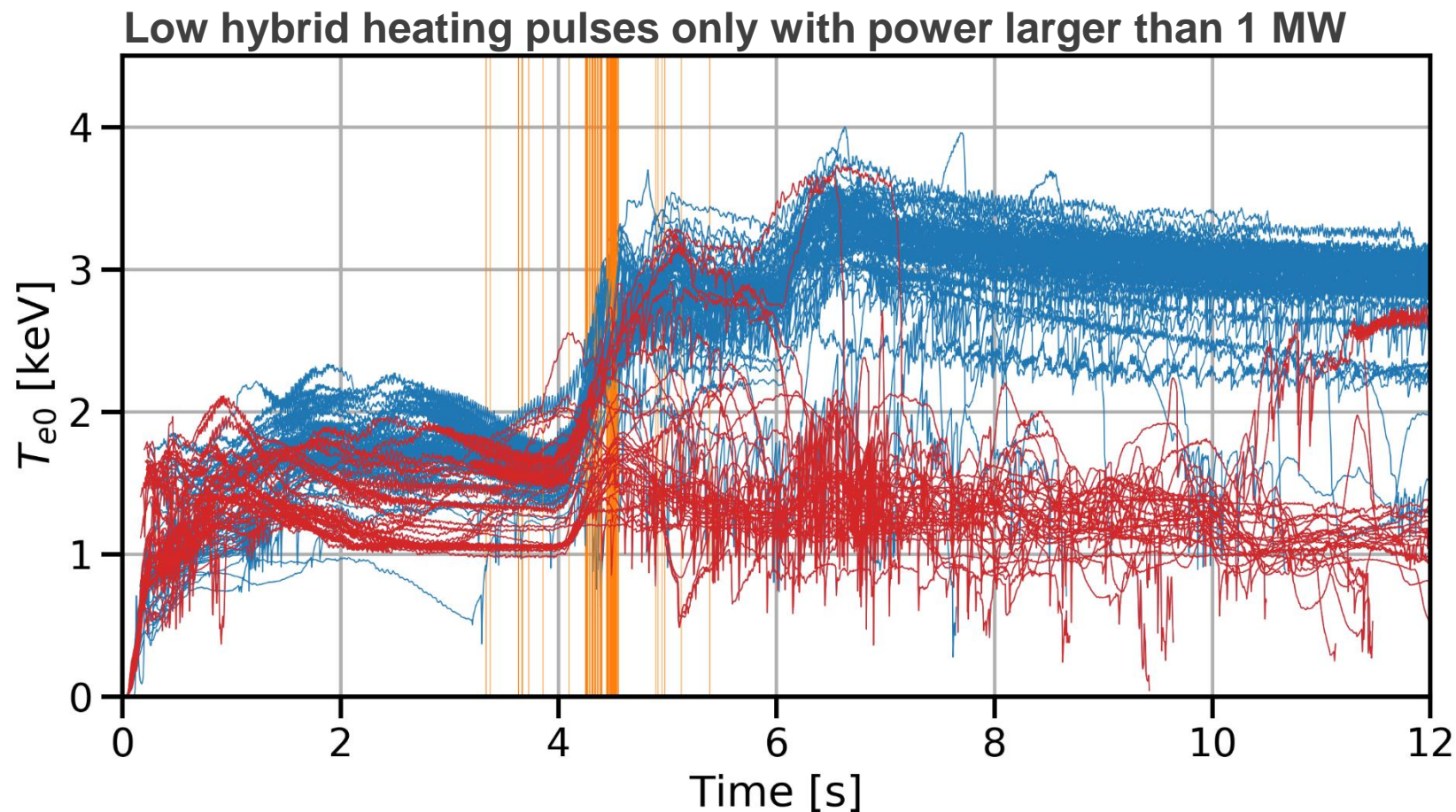
Histogram data: mean quantities in identified plateaus of minimum 0.3s duration
WEST C4 and C5 campaigns (2019-2021)

Suited for Integrated Data Analysis: database includes more than 700 quantities, 6000 plateaus and continues to grow...



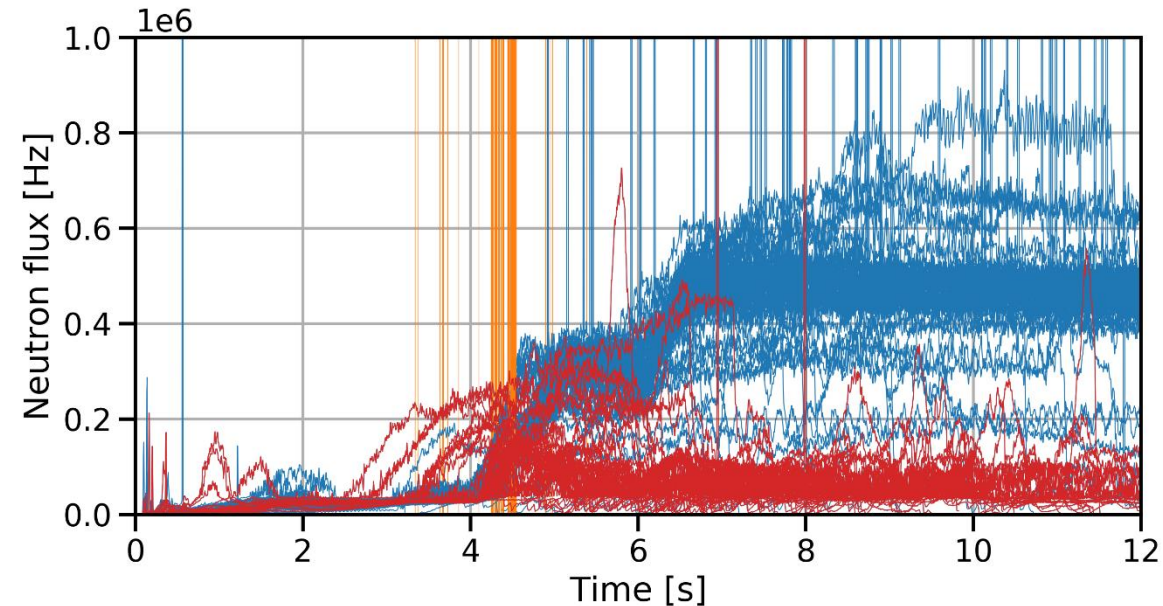
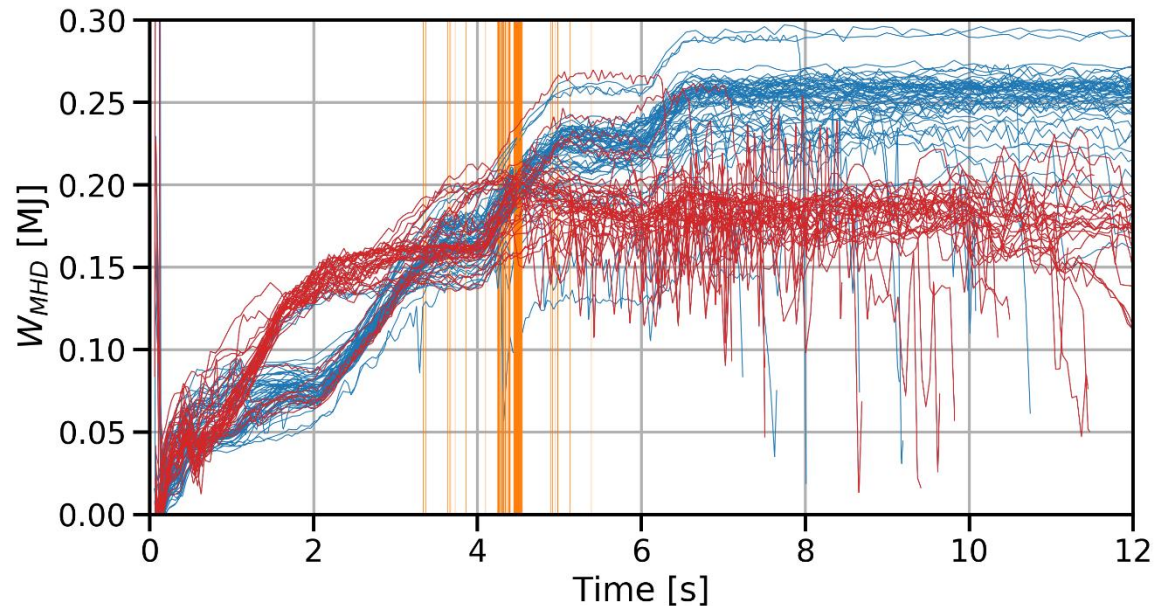
$$\tau_{ITER96L} = 0.023 I_p^{0.96} B^{0.03} P^{-0.73} n_e^{0.4} M^{0.2} R^{1.83} \epsilon^{-0.06} k^{0.64} \text{ [Kaye, NF, 1997]}$$

- Using **plateau averaged quantities** we find WEST confinement time in L mode **well aligned with ITER96L** scaling law [V. Ostuni, EU-US TTF, 2021]
- Interestingly in WEST **two confinement regimes** (clusters) are observed, they are strongly correlated with central electron temperature (T_{e0}), we call them **hot and cold T_{e0} branches**

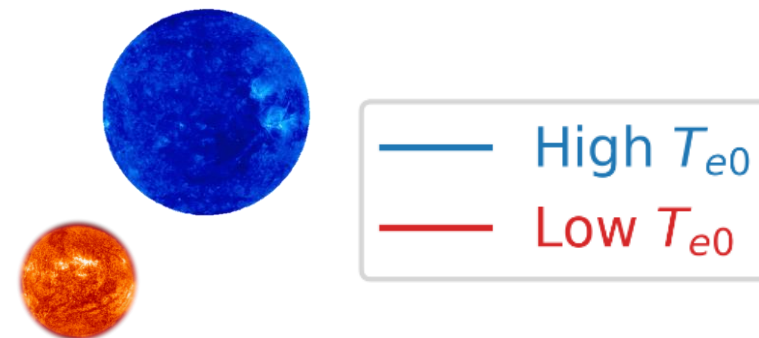


Vertical **orange** lines indicate times when **low hybrid power (P_{LH})** crosses 1 MW (heating phase onset)

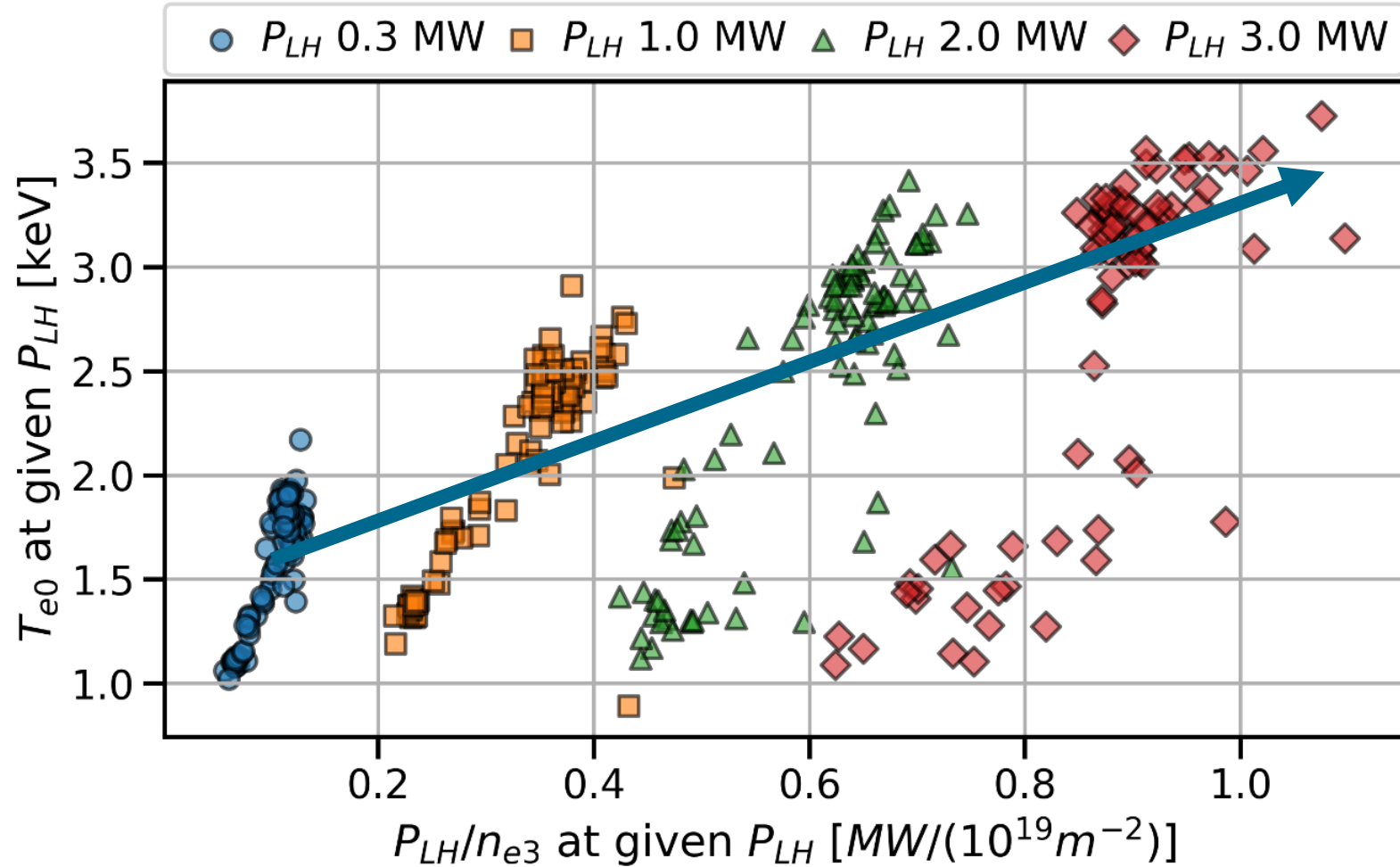
Hot T_{e0} correlates with high W_{MHD} and neutron flux



- **Improved plasma confinement** in the hot T_{e0} branch (high plasma energy and neutron flux)
- **Question:** where is located the hot T_{e0} regime in WEST operational space?



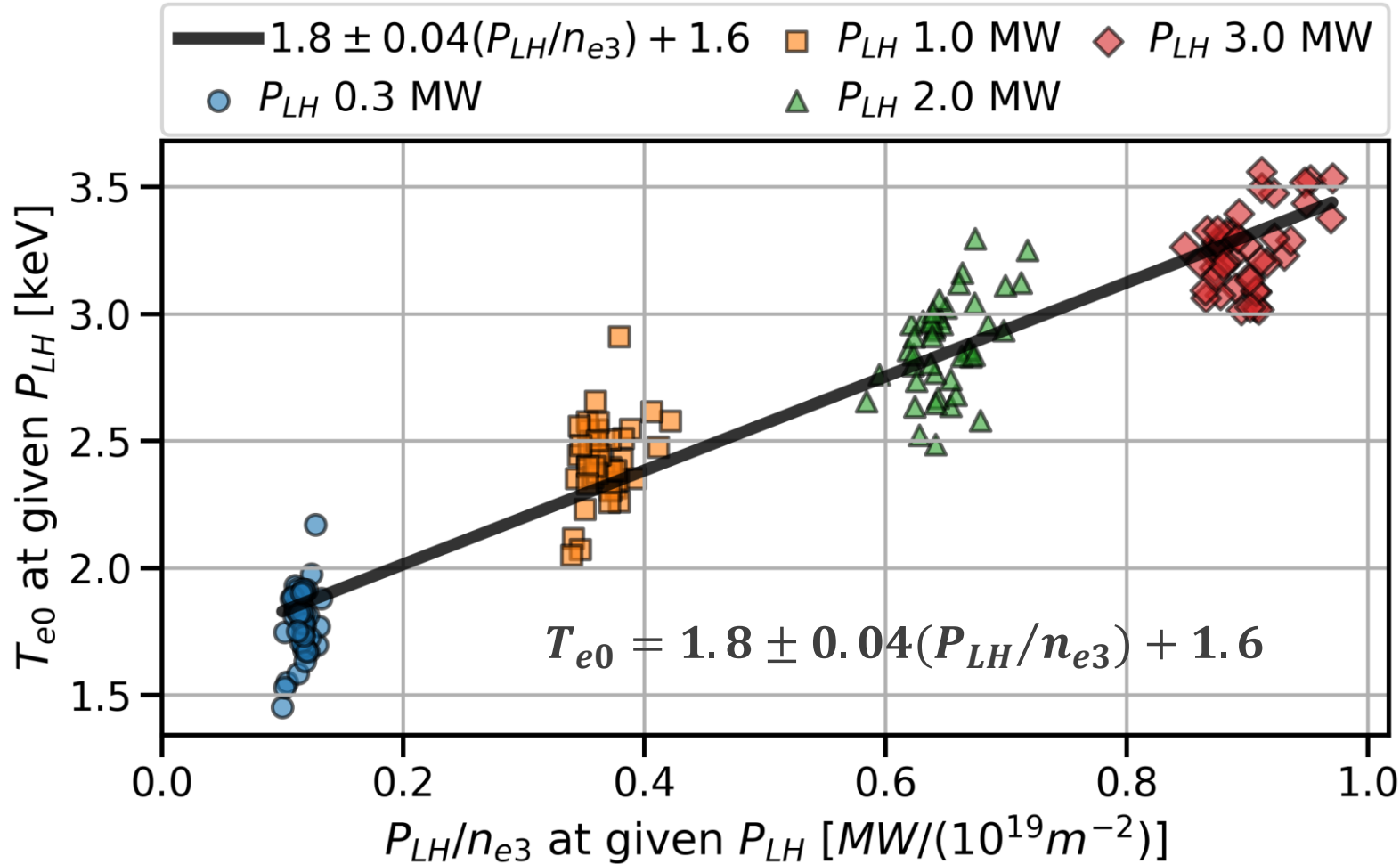
From time signals:



Desired initial heating phase trajectory to reach hot T_{e0} branch

P_{LH} = low hybrid power
 n_{e3} = central line integrated density

From time signals:

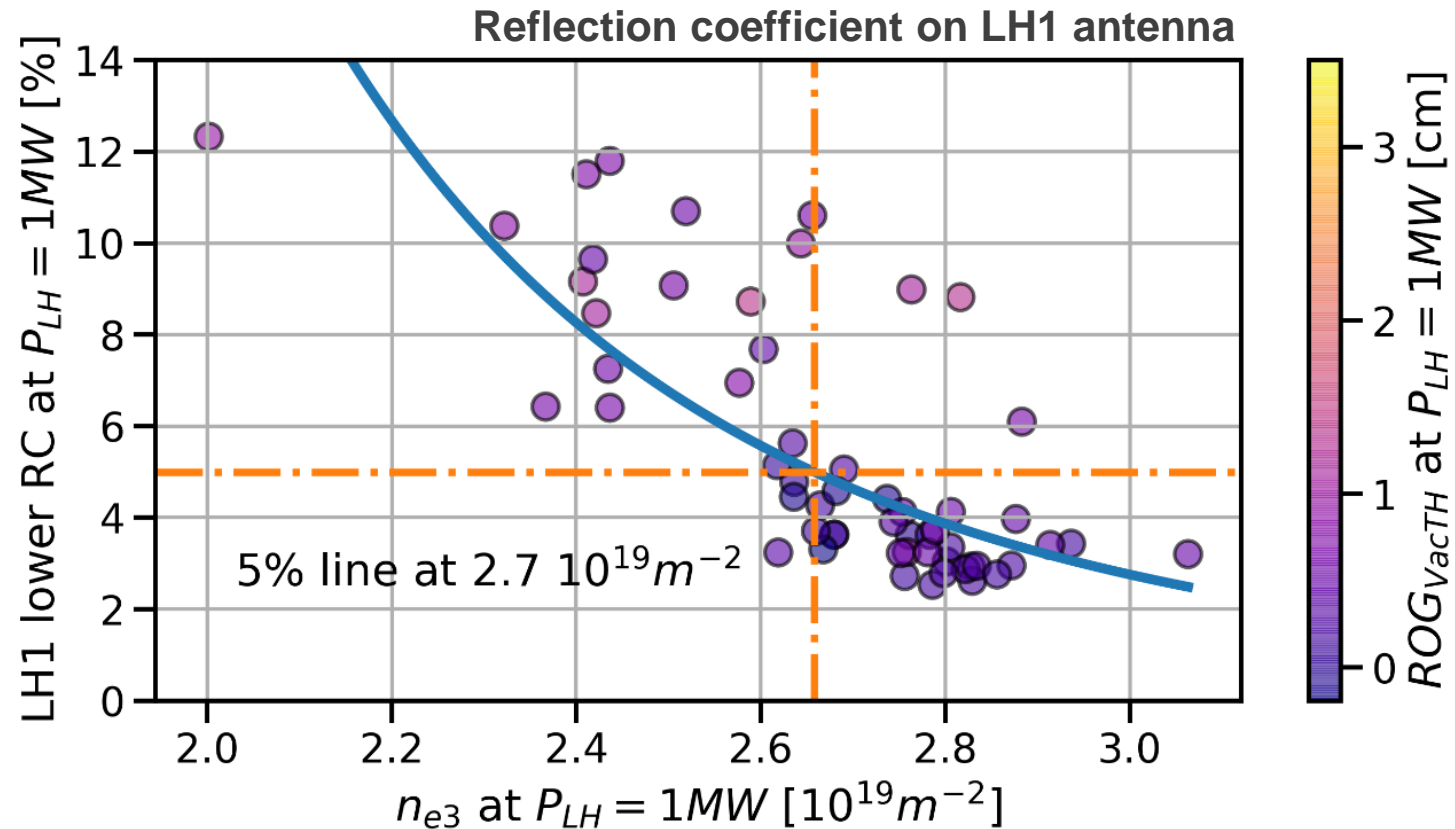


To get $T_{e0} > 3\text{keV}$:

$$\frac{P_{LH}}{n_{e3}} > 0.8 \text{ [MW}/10^{19}\text{m}^{-2}\text{]}$$

But also **need** to respect **minimal density** constrained by maximum P_{LH} reflection coefficient (RC) on antenna (LH1)

P_{LH} = low hybrid power
 n_{e3} = central line integrated density

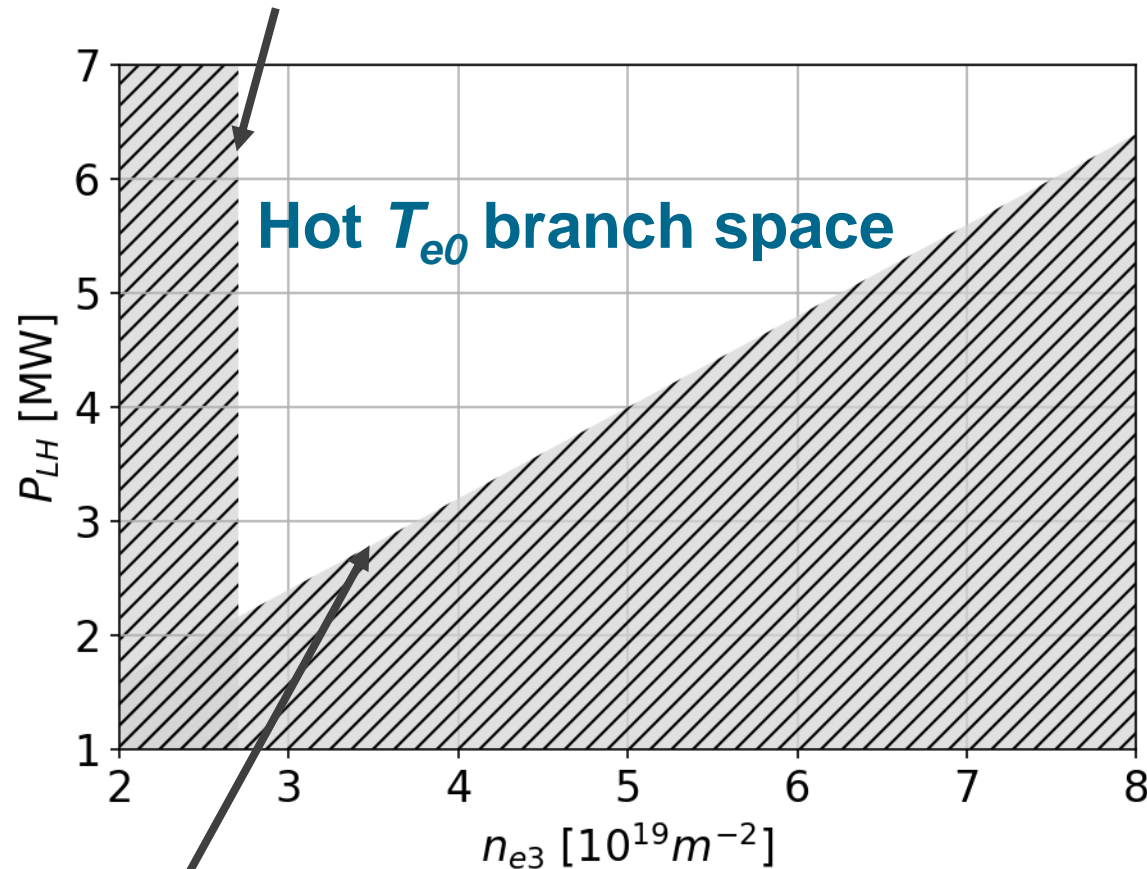


For $ROG < 2cm$, to obtain $RC < 5\%$ we need: $n_{e3} > 2.7 [10^{19}m^{-2}]$

P_{LH} = low hybrid power
 n_{e3} = central line integrated density

Identification of hot T_{e0} branch operational space

LH1 antenna reflection limit, $n_{e3} > 2.7 [10^{19}m^{-2}]$



Cold T_{e0} branch limit, $\frac{P_{LH}}{n_{e3}} > 0.8 [MW/10^{19}m^{-2}]$

P_{LH} = low hybrid power
 n_{e3} = central line integrated density

