

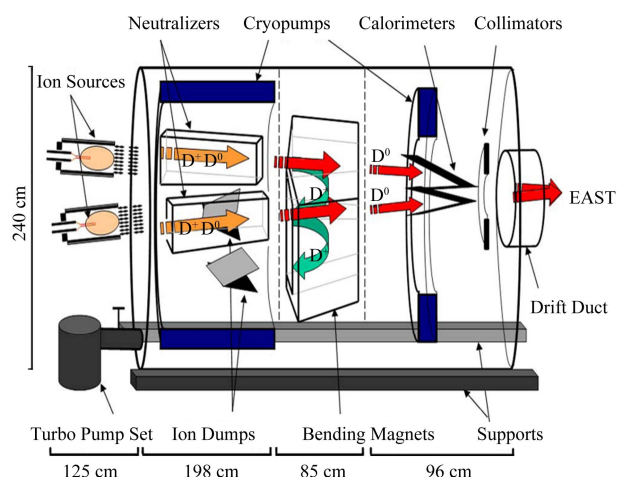


图2 EAST中性束注入器结构
Fig.2 Schematic view of EAST-NBI.

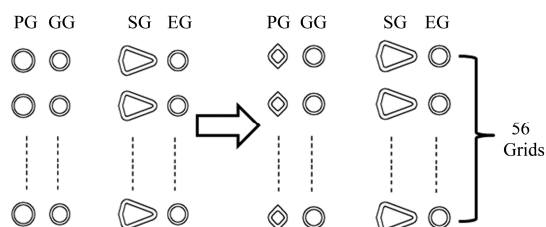


图3 EAST-NBI离子源加速电极最新改进示意图
Fig.3 Improvement of accelerating electrode of EAST-NBI ion source.

2 EAST中性束注入器的性能测试

2.1 长脉冲束引出测试

EAST 为了实现高参数运行, 对各辅助加热手段提出了更高的要求, 对 EAST-NBI 提出了长脉冲(稳态)运行的要求, 为此我们测试了 EAST-NBI 长脉冲束引出的能力。图4给出了150 s长脉冲的波形图, 图4中 V_{fil} 为灯丝电压, I_{fil} 为灯丝电流, V_{arc} 为弧压, I_{arc} 为弧流, V_{acc} 为加速电压, I_{acc} 为束流, V_{sup} 为抑制电极电压, I_{sup} 为抑制电极电流。为配合束流的引出, 在对加速电压进行调制的同时要保证弧压、抑制电极电压要与加速电压同步。由图4可知, 当加速电压为50 kV、弧功率为52.5 kW时, 弧效率为 $0.57 \text{ A} \cdot \text{kW}^{-1}$ 。等离子体电极由圆形改为菱形, 提高了离子源的束引出能力, 减小了束散角, 降低了束通道内热承载部件的换热压力, 同时束调制技术的采用, 也有效地减轻了束通道内热承载部件的换热压力, 上述因素使长脉冲束引出成为可能。

2.2 高功率束引出测试

为测试 EAST 中性束注入器的高功率束引出能力, 我们测试了单离子源4 MW离子束引出。图5

给出了在该参数下的波形图。从图5中可以看到, 离子源引出功率达到了其设计指标。

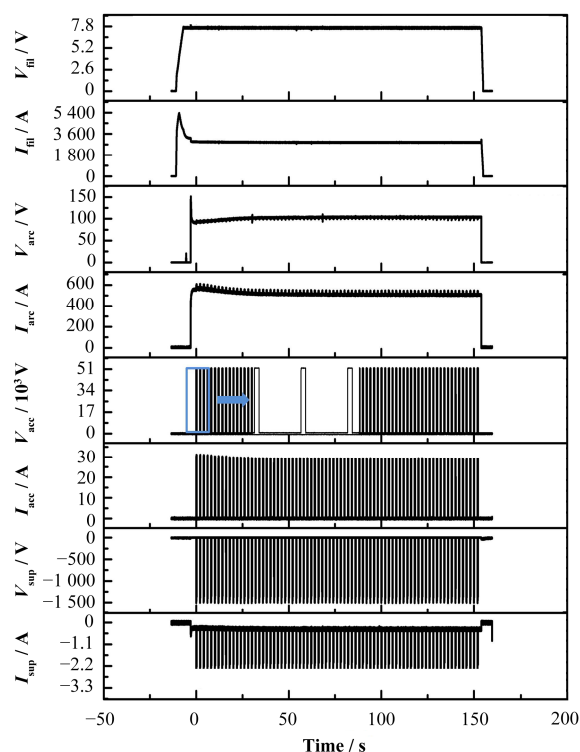


图4 150 s长脉冲束引出波形图(50 kV, 30 A, 150 s 调制)
Fig.4 Waveform of 150 s long pulse beam extraction (50 kV, 30 A, 150 s, modulating).

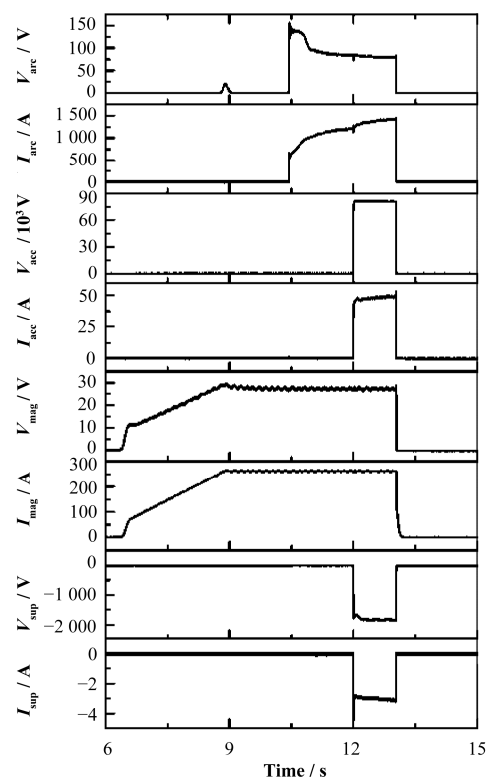


图5 高功率束引出实验波形(4 MW, 80 keV, 50 A)
Fig.5 Waveforms of high power beam extraction (4 MW, 80 keV, 50 A).

2.3 束关键参数测量

为测量束流在热承载部件下的沉积功率,我们利用水流热量量积测量系统对其进行了测试^[7-8],图6给出了在偏转磁铁通断情况下热承载部件上沉积功率占总功率的百分比。束流的中性化效率随着电压的升高呈下降趋势(见图7),通过改变中性化室的进气量还可以进一步优化中性化效率。核聚变研究希望从离子源中引出的离子束的质子比尽可能

高,但分子离子依然存在,为测量束的质子比,利用多普勒光谱测量系统对束流进行了测量,图8给出了束能量与质子比的关系,由图8可以看到全能量的质子比随着束能量而增大。图9给出了PG改进前后的对比,从图9可以看出,PG由原来的圆形改为菱形后,离子源的最佳运行区间变宽,束引出效率提高同时最佳束散角变小。

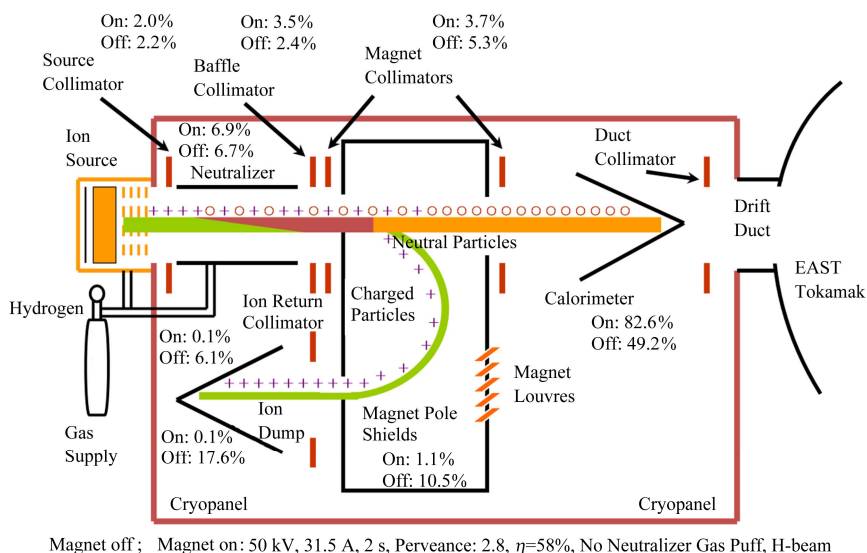


图6 束流在热承载部件上的功率沉积
Fig.6 Beam power deposition distribution on the heat load components.

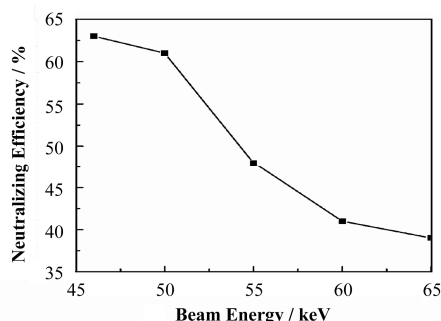


图7 不同束能量的中性化效率(中性化室未进气,工作气体为 ^1H)

Fig.7 Neutralizing efficiency as a function of beam energy (without neutralizer gas puff, for hydrogen).

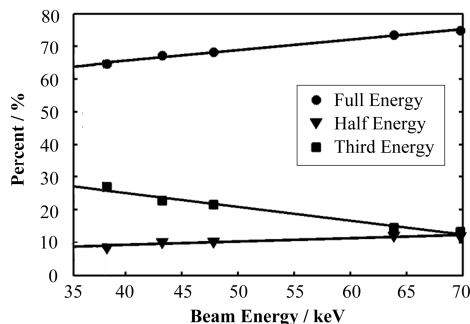


图8 束成分与束能量之间的关系
Fig.8 Relationship between beam species and beam energy.

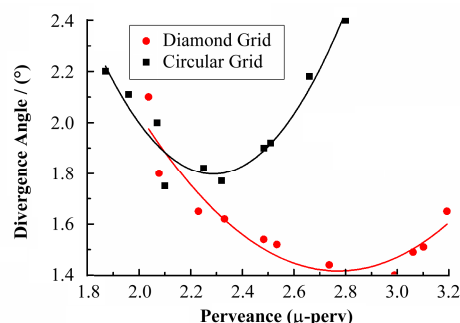


图9 束散角随导流系数的变化曲线
Fig.9 Divergence angle as a function of perveance.

3 结语

中性束注入系统作为国家“九五”重大科学工程全超导托卡马克实验装置(EAST)的高功率辅助加热和电流驱动的主要组成部分之一,在综合测试台上已经完成各项指标的测试,结果表明束功率和脉冲宽度已达到或超过了设计指标,为在EAST上开展近堆芯等离子体物理与工程研究奠定了坚实的基础。

致谢 感谢中国科学院等离子体物理研究所中性束注入课题组全体成员对本实验给予的支持。

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Development progresses of EAST neutral beam injector

HU Chundong XU Yongjian

(Institute of Plasma Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Hefei 230031, China)

Abstract Background: As the first full superconducting non-circular cross section Tokamak in the world, Experimental Advanced Superconducting Tokamak (EAST) is used to explore the forefront physics and engineering issues on the construction of Tokamak fusion reactor. Neutral beam injection has been recognized as one of the most effective means for plasma heating. **Purpose:** This paper aims to present the latest progresses of EAST neutral beam injector. **Methods:** Long pulse beam extraction and high power beam extraction were experimentally tested to verify the performance of a set of neutral beam injectors (4–8 MW, 10–100 s) which were developed and put into operation in 2014. **Results:** Test results showed that beam power and pulse length met or exceeded the design requirements. **Conclusion:** All these progresses lay a solid foundation for the achievement of plasma heating and current drive for EAST in the future.

Key words Neutral beam injector, Beam extraction, Ion source

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