Proposal for the changes in IDS data structure to accommodate the fluctuation BES synthetic diagnostic

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# Purpose of the proposal

The RENATE-OD synthetic diagnostic, designed for fluctuation BES diagnostic system modelling is to be integrated into EU-IM and IMAS, consequently. Communication of various actors responsible for executing code is only possible through IDS data structures. The current proposal outlines a possible extension of the existing IDS structure necessary to accommodate fluctuation BES data.

# General considerations

There are a large number of diagnostic systems at a magnetic fusion device. As the integrated modelling effort matures there will be a need to integrate a growing number of different synthetic diagnostic codes. These diagnostic systems typically share some sub-level physics models with one-another and/or with auxiliary systems. In order to avoid massive multiplication of IDS sub-structures, in the IDSs of different diagnostic systems we propose to identify key common components and design corresponding IDSs with general enough structure to accommodate the needs of every synthetic diagnostic using it.

In the context of RENATE-OD this would imply to have:

1. A neutral beam IDS that is capable of describing all necessary aspects including fast temporal changes, like tilting or chopping the beam.
2. An optical system IDS that is capable of describing the optical system in the required considerable detail.
3. An actual BES IDS that would serve solely as an output from the modelling and maybe the storage of the actual measurement.

# Modifications deemed necessary to existing IDSs

1. The **nbi** IDS is suitable for BES modelling. To be able to model accurately beam tilting, which may be employed for the purpose of 2D measurements, a temporal dimension will have to be added to the beamlets\_group structure. Due to the repetitive nature of the tilting and chopping scenarios, storing short time scale on-off times of beamlets\_goup-s would be sufficient.
2. The **spectrometer\_visible** IDS is suitable for the modelling of the observation system used by the BES synthetic diagnostic. We propose the following additions to the IDS structure:
   1. **input\_aperture\_diameter** [m] [float]: Value holding the diameter of the effective diameter of the input aperture of the optical system. This defines a factor in light collection efficiency.
   2. **sensitive\_region** (:) Contains the description of the sensitive area for each detector pixel at the focal plane of the optical system. This is basically the image of the detector pixels on the focal plane. (los.second\_point already can give the centre of the sensitive area)
      1. **circular** (:) Contains data to model circular observation cones.
         1. radius [m] [float]: For circular collimators holds the base radius of the observation cone
         2. ellipticity [-] [float]: Shape the base cone due to non-centered optics
      2. **rectangula**r (:) Contains the coordinates of four points marking the edges of the observation pyramid
         1. point\_one [rzphi]
         2. point\_two [rzphi]
         3. point\_three [rzphi]
         4. point\_four [rzphi]
   3. **light\_collection\_efficiency** (:) For non-pinhole optics presents a data structure that contains emission weights of various 3D ROI-s designated for each detector or channel.
      1. **positions** [rzphi] [1D]: Contains the coordinates of 3D points belonging to a specific ROI.
      2. **emission\_frac** [-] [1D]: Contains the emission fraction detected by the observation system from each corresponding point.
3. A **BES\_diagnostic** IDS would be needed to store all the BES data resulted from the modelling. The data stored in the BES\_diagnostic IDS would contain:
   1. **simulated\_signal (i1):** Contains the modelled BES signals.
      1. **name** [string]: Name of channel
      2. **clean** [1/s] [1D array]: Contains the detected photon count without any noise on one detector for the duration of the modelling
      3. **noisy** [1/s] [1D array]: Contains the detected photon count with any noise for the duration of the modelling.
      4. **time** [s]: Generic time.
   2. **measured\_signal (i1):** Contains measured signals for the modelled discharge.
4. **name** [string]: Name of channel
5. **signal** [1D array]: Contains the measured data for a particular detector channel.
6. **time [s]**: Generic time.
   1. **fluctuation\_sensitive\_region (il):** Contains values for various calculations regarding spatial resolution and location of detector sensitivity on the poloidal plane. This is necessary for interpretation.
      1. **estimated** Contains an estimate of the total spatial resolution calculated as a convolution of the atomic smearing, magnetic and beam geometry smearing and detector projection components for each detector pixel.
         1. r\_extent [m] [float]: Radial component of the total spatial resolution.
         2. z\_extent [m] [float]: Vertical component of the total spatial resolution.
         3. r\_center [m] [r]: Radial center of sensitive area.
         4. z\_center [m] [z]: Vertical center of sensitive area.
      2. **fluctuation\_response** Contains the spatial resolution calculated from actual fluctuation response calculation for all detector pixels.
         1. r\_extent [m] [float]: Radial component of the total spatial resolution.
         2. z\_extent [m] [float]: Vertical component of the total spatial resolution.
         3. r\_center [m] [r]: Radial center of sensitive area.
         4. z\_center [m] [z]: Vertical center of sensitive area.