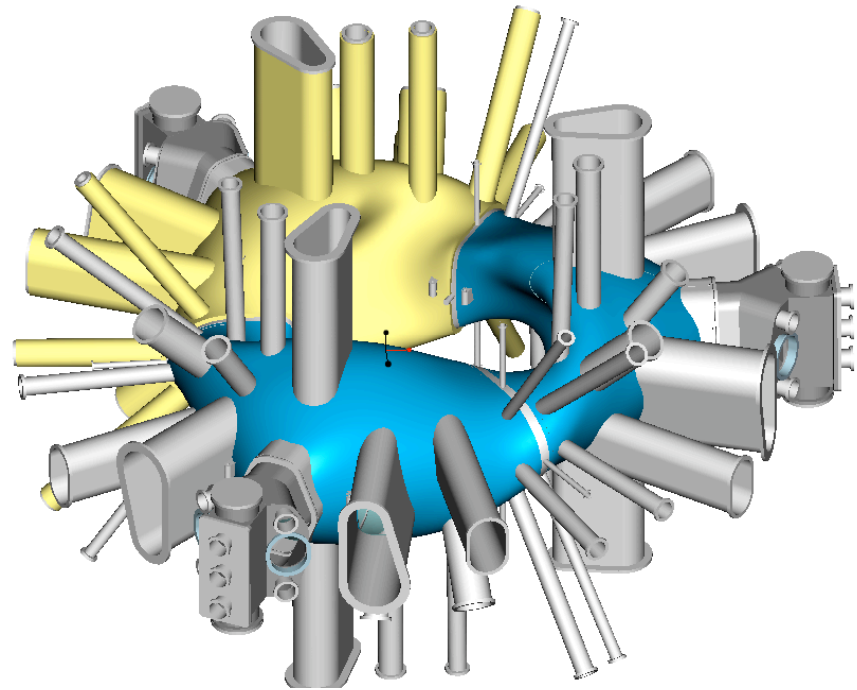


An Urgent Task is to Optimize Port Orientations

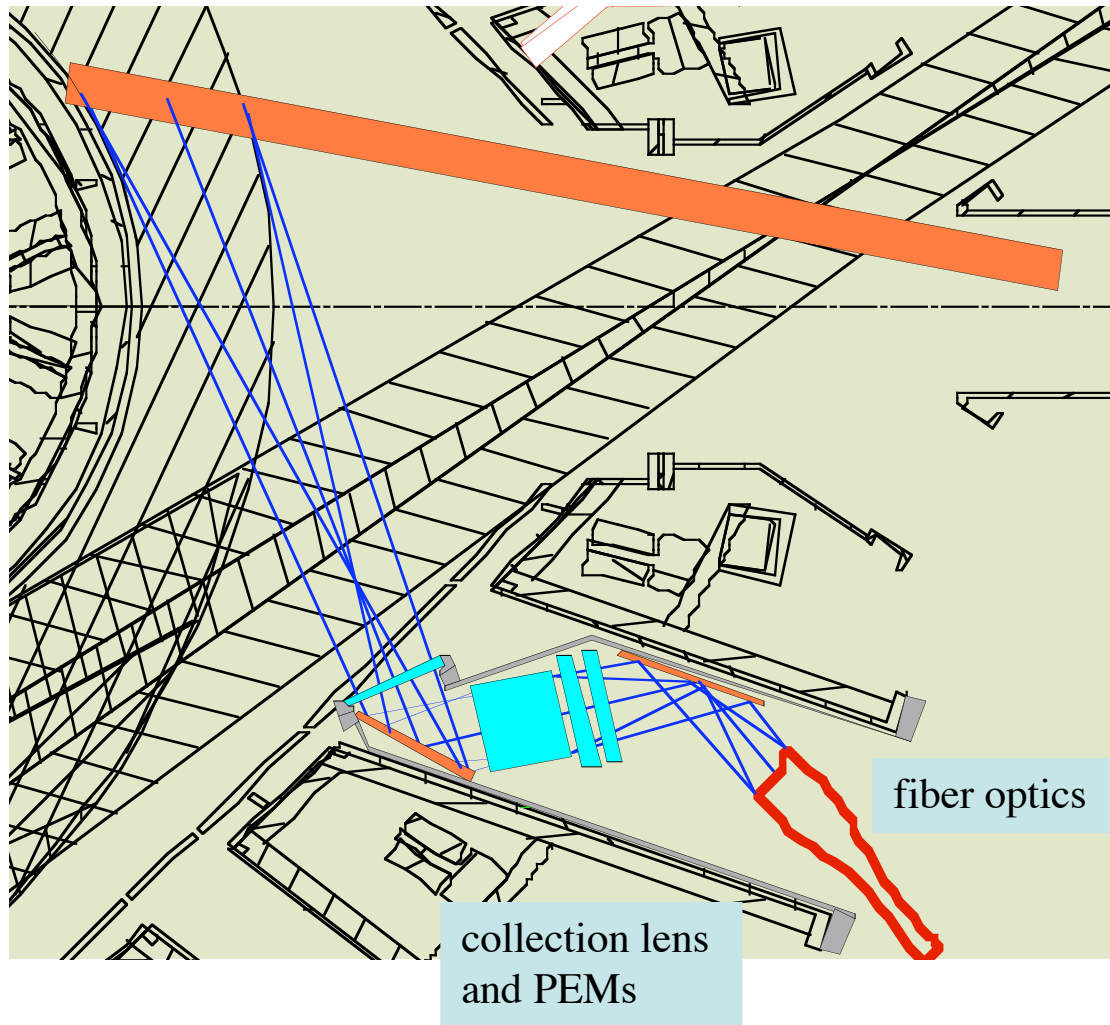
- Port extensions in existing designs:
 - lie in radial planes
 - have axes which are in line with magnetic axis
 - have uniform cross-section
 - have lengths defined by cryostat outer boundary
- These constraints could be relaxed to improve diagnostic access.
- This should be done with specific diagnostics in mind.
- This task is complicated since reorienting one port generally affects five others. (to preserve stellarator symmetry)



CDR Port Design - Re-entrant CHERS/MSE

Viewing Concept

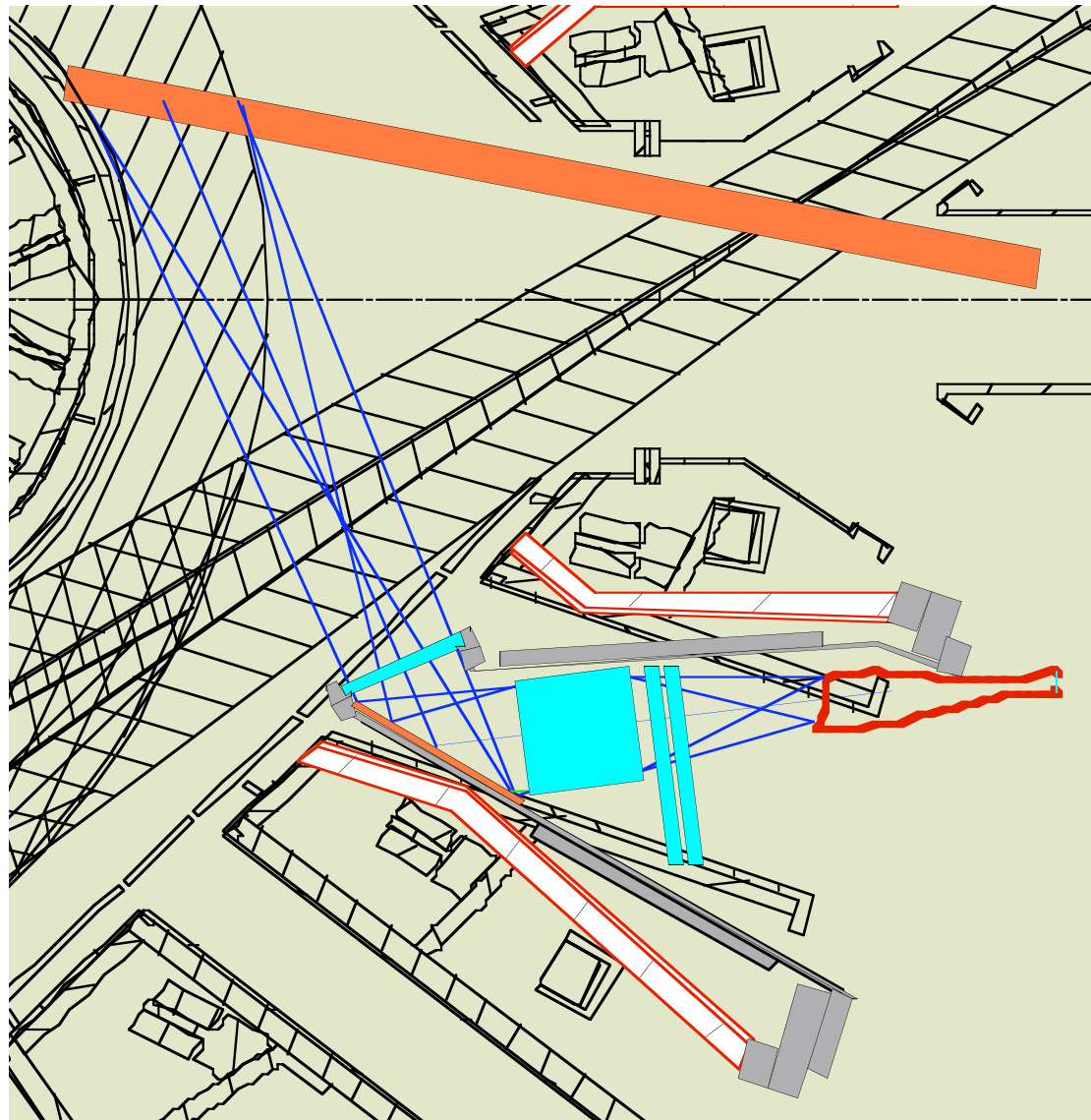
- Views diagnostic neutral beam in geometry optimized for good spatial resolution
 - Requirement for sightlines to be tangent to flux surfaces as they pass through DNB defines unique viewing position near a modular coil.
- 5" clear aperture - Optical throughput a significant issue in active spectroscopy-particularly with DNB.
- View requires 2 mirrors
- PEMs would have to extend vertically, blocking other diagnostics at this port.



Optimized Port Design

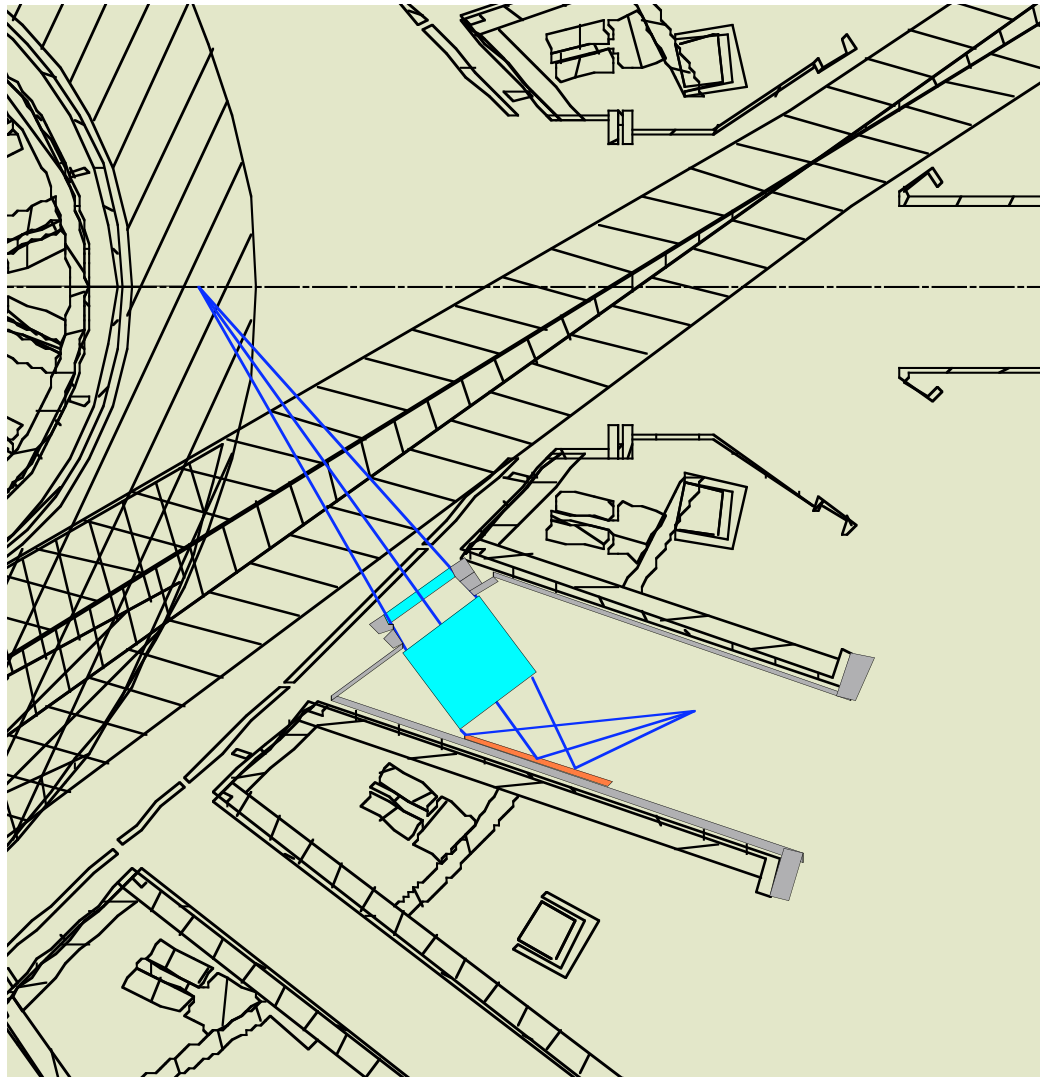
Better CHERS/MSE Viewing Concept

- More optimized port, shown in white, fans out to take full advantage of space available.
- 7.5" viewing aperture \square x 2 increase in throughput
 - Very expensive to obtain x2 increase in signal other ways (e.g. higher current DNB)
 - Would definitely extend the range of applicability
- PEMs can be horizontal, permitting other diagnostics at this port.
- Only 1 mirror needed.



CDR Port Design - MPTS Concept

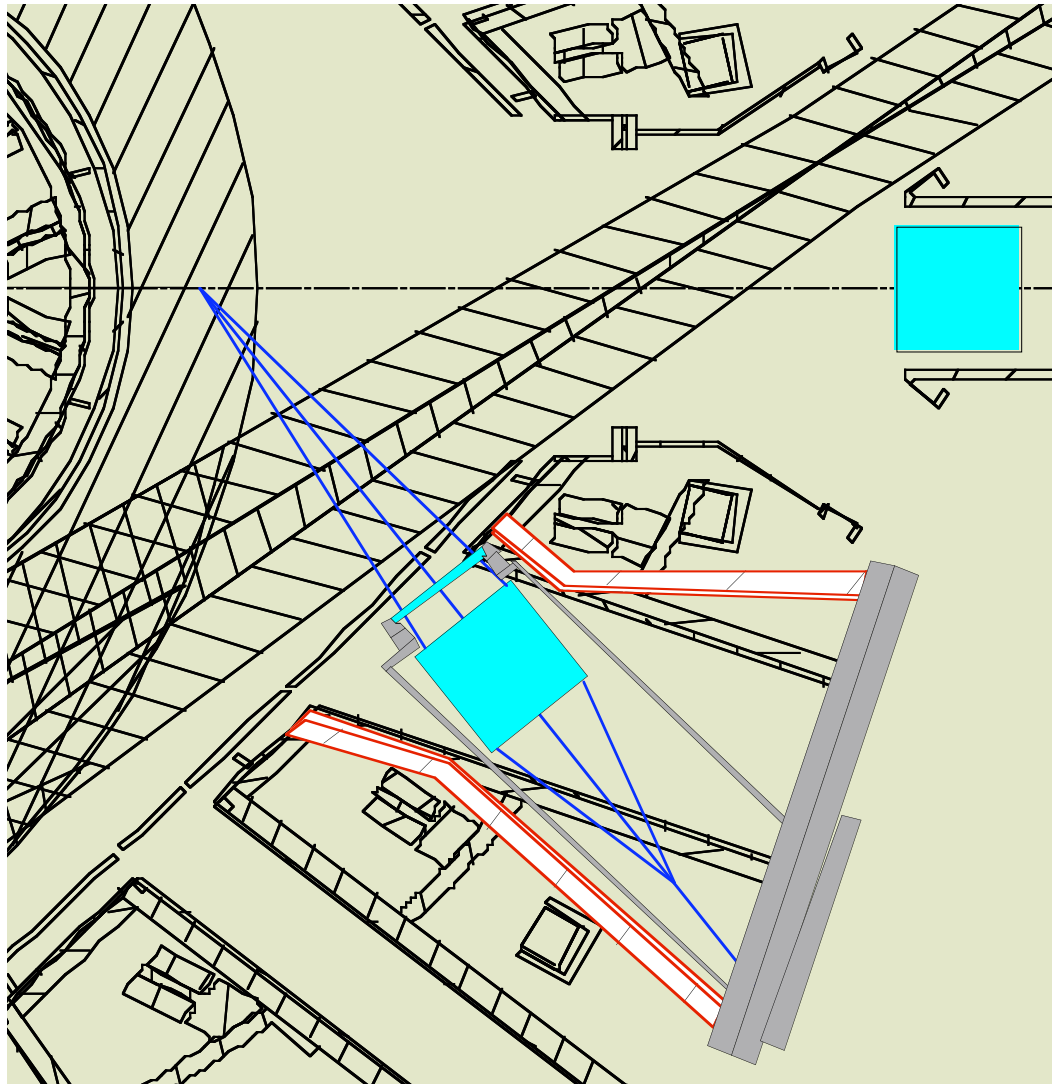
- Views vertical laser beam
- 6.3" clear aperture
- 1 mirror needed



Optimized Port Design

Better MPTS Viewing Concept

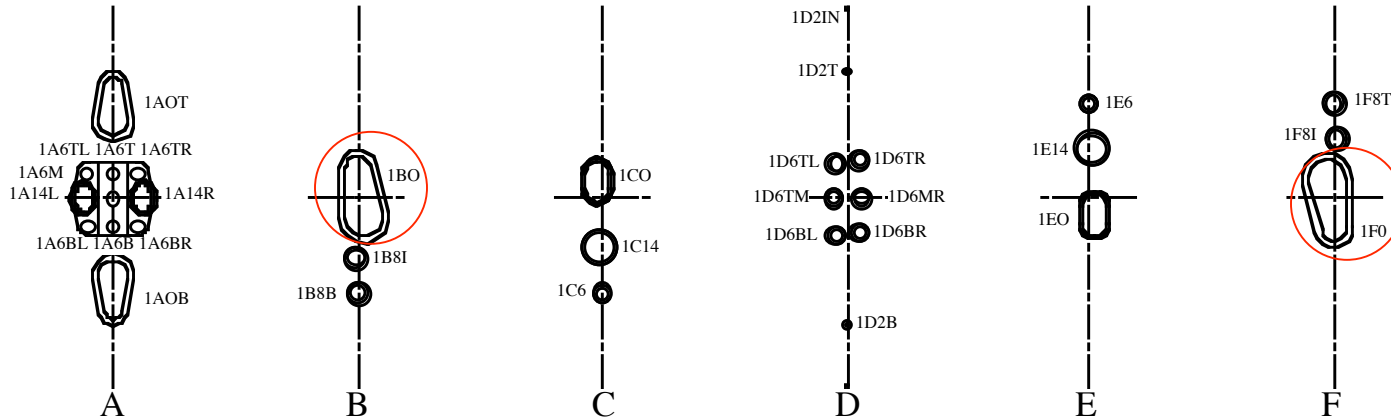
- With optimized port extension (white) can accommodate larger straight-thru system
- 8" clear aperture
 - Factor of 1.6 increase in throughput is worth a lot compared to other ways of increasing signal (e.g. laser energy)



Consider Impact of Optimizing Extensions for Select Ports

- Advantages:
 - Increased optical throughput for identified critical systems
 - More physics
 - Increased flexibility to accommodate optimized diagnostic designs not yet considered
 - NPA
 - BES
 - HIBP
- Disadvantages
 - Increased cost of extension design and fabrication
 - Increased complexity (risk) and cost of machine assembly
 - Larger port covers, seals

Preliminary Diagnostic Port Allocation



A			B			C			D			E			F			
1AOT	div bolometer div camera	1A14L	neutral heating beam	1A6B	div. Bolometer IR camera	1BO	neutral particle analyzer	1C0	1D2T	1D2B	1E6	magnetics	1F8T	magnetics			Period 1	
1A6TL	divertor	1A6M	fast tang. Xray camera	1A6BL	divertor UV spectrometer	1B8I	high frequency Mirnov coils	1C12	1D6TL	1D6BL	1E12	TS view	1F8I	CHERS/MSE & He CHERS				
1A6T	thermocouples	1A14R		1A6B		1B8B	magnetics	1C6	1D6TR	1D6BR	1EO		1FO					
1A6TR				1A6BR					1D6ML	1D6MR								
										1D2IN								
2AOT	MPTS laser, div. TS, probes	2A14L	visible camera diagnostic neutral beam	2A6B	MPTS laser, div. TS, thermo	2BO	MPTS view	2C0	2D2T	2D2B	2E6	magnetics	2F8T	magnetics		Period 2		
2A6TL	visible	2A6M	visible camera	2A6BL	visible filterscopes	2B8I		2C12	2D6TL	2D6BL	2E12		2F8I	fluctuation diagnostic				
2A6T	filterscope	2A14R	divertor visible camera	2A6B	divertor visible camera	2B8B	magnetics	2C6	2D6TR	2D6BR	2EO		2FO					
2A6TR				2A6BR					2D6ML	2D6MR								
										2D2IN								
3AOT	FIR interferom/ polarimeter	3A14L	visible camera X-ray crystal spectrometer	3A6B	FIR interferom/ polarimeter	3BO	fluctuation diag. (BES?)	3C0	3D2T	3D2B	3E6	magnetics	3F8T	magnetics		Period 3		
3A6TL	X-ray crystal spectrometer	3A6M	fast neutral heating beam	3A6BL	fast neutral pressure gauges	3B8I	fast ion loss probe	3C12	3D6TL	3D6BL	3E12		3F8I	fluorescent rod g				
3A6T		3A14R	fast neutral pressure gauges	3A6B	fast neutral pressure gauges	3B8B	magnetics	3C6	3D6TR	3D6BR	3EO		3FO					
3A6TR	fast IR camera			3A6BR					3D6ML	3D6MR								
										3D2IN								