NSTX-U 5 year plan goal: implement cryo-pumping and *begin* transition to metallic PFCs to support PMI / FNSF next-steps

• Long-term goal: assess compatibility of high τ_E and β + 100% NICD with metallic PFCs



A possible approach

- Start with all graphite PFCs:
 - Most tolerant PFC to high heat flux, disruptions, impurity accumulation
 - Compare/contrast to previous full C PFC operation of NSTX
 - Included in NSTX Upgrade project minimizes cost and time
- Implement cryo on bottom outer divertor (bakeable baffle)
 - Establish density control without lithium coatings
 - Develop cryo-only scenarios for next-steps, compare to Li coatings
 - Diagnose pumped plasmas (many divertor diagnostics view bottom)
 - Reversed-B_T field-line pitch not compatible with BES, GPI, tFIDA views
 - LSN ∇ B-drift up is standard / best-diagnosed configuration from NSTX
- Put first high-Z PFC tiles at larger R on lower outboard divertor
 - Begin transition to high-Z PFCs to support PMI / FNSF next-steps
 - Minimize risk to standard higher- δ shapes and scenarios
 - Assess high-Z tile design(s) tolerance to thermal loads and disruptions
 - Assess erosion, migration of high-Z materials
 - Small high-Z area to compare Li on C vs. Mo/W, bakeable → mini-LLD
- Increase high-Z coverage as plasma/PFC performance permit

Some implementation decisions for cryo + high-Z PFCs Baseline plan – 2015-2018



NSTX-U

Long-term decisions for 2019-22





For 5YP, MP groups need to be specific about the ideas that will be considered for how PFCs would be implemented

- Example options to be considered and described are provided below. Can/should reference/quote results/plans from other facilities (JET, EAST, ASDEX)
- High heat flux regions (strike-point regions)
 - W Lamellae or TZM tiles
- Intermediate heat flux regions (cryo-baffles, CS midplane)
 TZM tiles
- Low heat flux regions (passive plates, CS off-midplane)
 - W-coated graphite

