

Supported by



XP LLD-1 Commissioning

College W&M **Colorado Sch Mines** Columbia U CompX **General Atomics** INEL Johns Hopkins U LANL LLNL Lodestar MIT **Nova Photonics** New York U **Old Dominion U** ORNL **PPPL** PSI **Princeton U Purdue U SNL** Think Tank, Inc. **UC Davis UC** Irvine **UCLA** UCSD **U** Colorado **U Illinois U** Maryland **U** Rochester **U** Washington **U Wisconsin**

H. W. Kugel, M. Bell, R. Maingi, V. Soukhanovski, S. Gerhardt,
M. Jaworski, R. Kaita, J. Kallman, R. Maqueda, L. Roquemore,
C. H. Skinner, S. Zweben, and the NSTX Research Team

NSTX Research Forum PPPL December, 1-3, 2009





Culham Sci Ctr U St. Andrews York U Chubu U Fukui U Hiroshima U Hyogo U Kyoto U Kyushu U Kyushu Tokai U **NIFS** Niigata U **U** Tokyo JAEA Hebrew U loffe Inst **RRC Kurchatov Inst** TRINITI **KBSI** KAIST POSTECH ASIPP ENEA. Frascati CEA, Cadarache **IPP**, Jülich **IPP**, Garching ASCR, Czech Rep **U** Quebec

Office of

Science

LLD-1 Installation Proceeding on Schedule for FY10 Operation



4 LLD-1 Plates Installed

- Mo porosity provides <u>surface tension</u> to hold Li in presence of JxB forces.
- clean Mo allows liquid Li to flow across metal surface (wetting capability).
- initial operations are designed to minimize peak temperature of Li.



LLD-1 Control Rack in NSTX Test Cell



99 Probe (3X33) Langmuir Probe Array

Diagnostic tools

• LLD-1 In Vessel Diagnostics

Listed CCW starting at Bay H

• GAP-H Tile

- 5 magnetic sensors
- 2 TC (in IR Camera FOV)
- GAP-E Tile
 - 2 BEAP bias electrodes
 - 2 TC (in IR Camera FOV)
 - 5 Langmuir Probes
- GAP-B Tile
 - 99 Langmuir Probes
 - (33 sets of 3 toroidal rows) [triple (UIUC) and single LPs]
- GAP-K Tile
 - 2 BEAP bias electrodes
 - 5 Langmuir Probes
 - 2 TC (in IR Camera FOV)
- Halo Current Shunt Tiles
 - array of 12, one every 60°

LLD-1 External Diagnostics

IR Cameras

- Fast IR Camera (downward FOV)
- 2 Slow IR Cameras (upward and downward FOV)
- Fast Visible Cameras (Phantoms)
 - 2, 180° apart, reentrant, giving 360° downward FOV
- Lyman- α Diode Array
- Divertor Spectrometer
- Divertor Region PMI Probe
- 3 Quartz Deposition Monitors

The LLD-1 Commissioning XP is for Initial Characterization, Qualification for Operation, and Achieving LLD Milestone

- Purpose
 - Characterization
 - Use XP827(09) to obtain initial LLD-1 performance data
 - Qualification
 - Qualify LLD-1 for use as an operational tool to support XPs for the duration of the 2010 Run
 - Achieve LLD Milestone
 - Install LLD-1
 - Determine the relationship between lithiated surface conditions and edge and core plasma conditions
 - Understand LLD-1 pumping, by a study of D retention as function of surface conditions such as:
 - Li coverage and LLD surface temperature, and plasma exhaust parameters such as: scrape-off layer density, temperature, strike-point location, and flux expansion



Lithium Needs to Liquefy on Surface, Fill Porosity, & Spread Using a Normal LITER Deposition Rate

- LITER deposition is asymmetric.
- Lithium needs to wet LLD-1 so surface tension can spread the coating.
- Initial lithium coating binds to carbon, oxygen, and impurity compounds to allow subsequent lithium deposition to become liquid.



Method and Required Run Time

- Day 0 [LLD 210°C]
 - Start LITER @40mg/min to provide wall conditions for first plasma
 - 10 hr evaporation, no plasma
- Day 1 [LLD room temperature ("cold")]
 - First plasma
 - Use XP-827(2009): High- δ , to Medium- δ discharges
 - LITER @40mg/min (sometimes no LITER for ref shot)
 - Test Outer Strike Point cases (HFS and SGI for 2, 4, 6 MW NBI):
 - Inner divertor: R=0.35m, R=0.50m (Open Field-line Pumping)
- Days 2-3 [LLD 210°C ("warm")]
 - Repeat Reference shots of Day-1.
 - Match $n_e(t)$ by fueling with both HFS & SGI as required.
 - Proceed to lower fueling for lower $n_e(t)$ using both HFS & SGI.
 - Power variation as needed to stay below beta limit.
 - inner divertor: R=0.35m, R=0.50m (Open Field-line Pumping)
- Day 4 [LLD 210°C ("warm")]
 - Select best fueling and LITER from Days #2 & #3
 - Slowly extend 2 MW NBI pulse length: 100ms, 150ms, ...
 - Outer Divertor: R=0.63m (on Bullnose tile next to LLD)
 - Outer Divertor: R=0.75m (On LLD: ohmic , 2 MW/50,100...ms)

6

Method and Required Run Time

- Day 5 [LLD room temperature ("cold")]
 - Repeat Day-4 Reference Shots
 - Outer Divertor: R=0.63m (on Bullnose tile next to LLD)
 - Outer Divertor: R=0.75m (On LLD: ohmic , 2 MW/50,100...ms)

• Day 6 [LLD 210°C]

- LLD lithium maintenance
- Need n_{Li} (0) measurement
 - Outer Divertor: R=0.75m (On LLD: ohmic , 2 MW/50,100...ms)

Required Run Time

- Start LITER to provide wall conditions for first plasma
- Next, Commission LLD-1 for 6 full days starting from first plasma
- Thereafter do 4 reference shots daily
 - 2 ref discharges at R=0.35m
 - 2 ref discharges at R=0.75m



7

Backup



8

XP Plan Minimizes Possibility of Damaging LLD-1 Porosity and Wetting Capability with Inert Depositions

- Key properties for an acceptable LLD-1 lithium surface
 - sufficient surface tension to hold Li in presence of JxB forces
 - ability of liquid Li to flow across metal surface (wetting capability)
 - minimize temperature rate of rise of Li ->rapid heat transfer to base

LLD-1 Plates: 0.165 mm Mo plasma sprayed with 45% porosity on a 0.25 mm SS barrier brazed to 1.9 cm Cu is highest confidence initial approach.

Cross sectional photos of plasma sprayed porous molybdenum LLD sample



Average Mo porosity value for this sample as determined by image analysis techniques is 45%.

Estimated wettable porous area x8.4 A₀. 1.1 g yields 250 nm depth on x8.4 A₀ ^{V3-09-25} 100 um

Longitudinal

Transverse

• 37 gm lithium deposition required to fill available LLD-1 porous volume

XP LLD-1 Commissioning (Kugel)

NSTX Research Forum, Dec. 1-3, 2009

Shot List for Day-0 (Coat LLD-1) and Day-1 (Reference Shots with Cold LLD-1)

DAY	State of	Outer	LLD	LITER	Lig	Fueling	Pnbi	No.
	LLD	Strike Pt	°C	20-40	Deposited		MW	of
		R (m)		mg/min	_			Shots

Coat LLD surface to facilitate wetting.

			¥			
0	warm	210	20-40	9.6-19.2		

Do Reference Shots.

1	cold	0.35	Rm temp	NO/YES	HFS	4	2
						6	2
						2	2
					SGI	4	2
						6	2
						2	2
					HFS	4	2
		0.50				6	2
						2	2
					SGI	4	2
						6	2
						2	2



Shot List for Day-2 and Day-3 (Warm LLD-1)

1) Repeat Reference shots of Day-1.

2) Match ne(t) by fueling with both HFS & SGI as required.

3) Proceed to lower fueling for lower ne(t) using both HFS & SGI.

4) Power variation as needed to stay below beta limit.

DAY	State of LLD	Outer Strike Pt	LLD °C	LITER 20-40	Li g Deposited	Fueling	Pnbi MW	No. of
		K (m)		mg/min				Shots
2-3	warm	0.35	210	NO/YES		HFS	4	2
							6	2
							2	2
						SGI	4	2
							6	2
							2	2
		0.50				HFS	4	2
							6	2
							2	2
						SGI	4	2
							6	2
							2	2



Shot List for Day-4 (on Warm LLD-1)

1) Select best fueling and LITER from Days #2 & #3

DAY	State	Outer	LLD	LITER	Lig	Fueling	Pnbi	Pulse	No.
	of LLD	Strike Pt.	°C	20mg/min	Deposited		MW	ms	of
		R (m)			_				Shots
4	warm	0.63	210	NO/YES			2	100	2
		0.63					2	100	2
		0.75>0.63					2	100	2
		0.75>0.63					2	100	2
		0.75					2	100	2
							2	100	2
							2	150	2
							2	150	2
							2	200	2
							2	200	2
							2	250	2
							2	250	2

2) Slowly extend 2MW NBI pulse length: 100ms, 150ms,



Shot List for Day-5 and-6 (on LLD-1)

Repeat Day-4 Reference Shots

DAY	State	Outer	LLD	LITER	Lig	Fueling	Pnbi	No.
	of LLD	Strike Pt	°C	20-40	Deposited		MW	of
		R (m)		mg/min				Shots
5	cold	0.63	Rm	NO/YES			2	2
			temp					
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
		0.75					2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2

1) LLD lithium maintenance.

2) Need nLi (0) measurement.

DAY	State of LLD	Outer Strike Pt R (m)	LLD ℃	LITER 20-40 mg/min	Li g Deposited	Fueling	Pnbi MW	No. of Shots
6	warm	0.75	210	NO/YES			2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2
							2	2

