

VS model

- Very Simple gas balance model
- Three terms:
 - Input
 - Pressure
 - Output

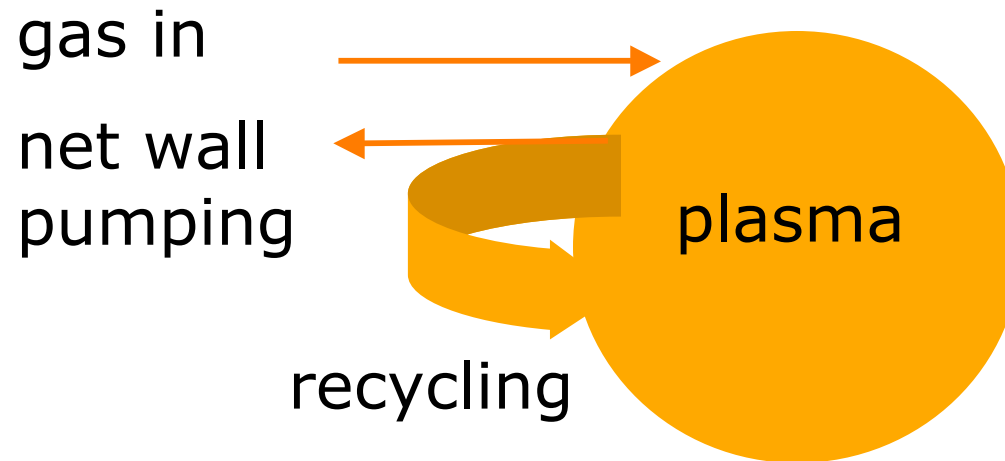
In steady state:

$$\text{Gas in (torr-liters/s)} = \text{Pressure (torr)} * \text{Net pumping (liters / s)}$$

Net pumping is gross pumping * recycling coefficient.

Aim is not to have exact predictions, but a highly transparent, easy to understand tool to aid intuition

Case A graphite without lithium



Suppose gas input = 2 torr-liters / s

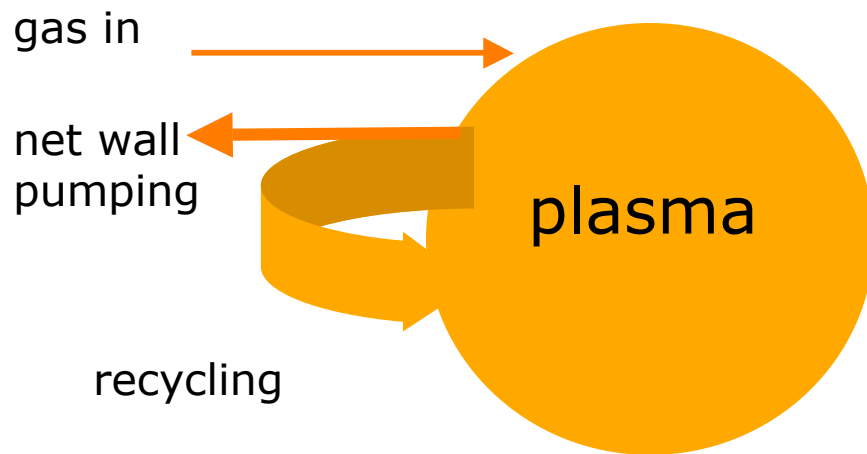
- Gross pumping = 100 liters/s
- Recycling = 98%
- Net wall pumping = 2 liters / s
- Pressure/density = $2/2 = 1$

Case B lithiated graphite

Suppose gas input = 2 torr-liters / s

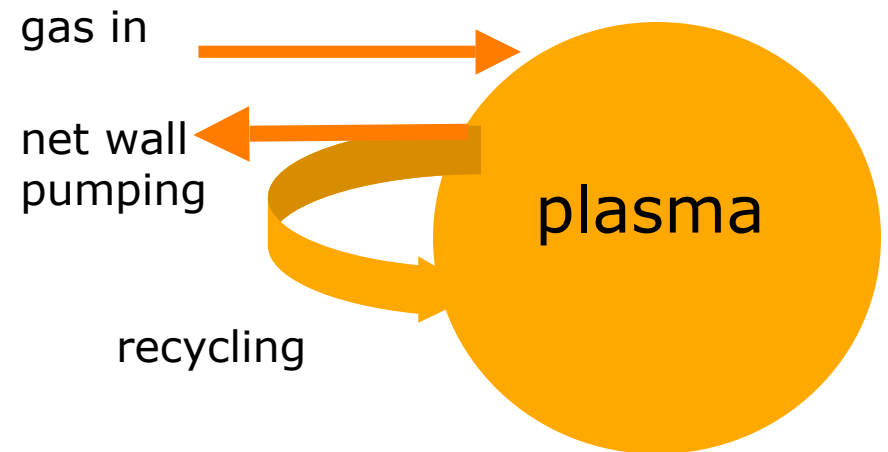
- Gross pumping = 100 liters/s
- Recycling = 96%
- Net wall pumping = 4 liters / s
- Pressure/density = $2/4 = 0.5$

Pressure/density is half !



Or double gas input = 4 torr-liters / s

- Gross pumping = 100 liters/s
- Less recycling = 92% (Canik)
- Net wall pumping = 8 liters / s
- Pressure/density = $4/8 = 0.5$



Case C: Lithiated Graphite + Liquid Lithium Divertor

Suppose:

Outboard / total efflux	= 80%
Down / (Up+Down)	= 50%
LLD toroidal coverage	= 90%
<u>LLD width factor</u>	= <u>83%</u>
Combined LLD interception factor	= 30%

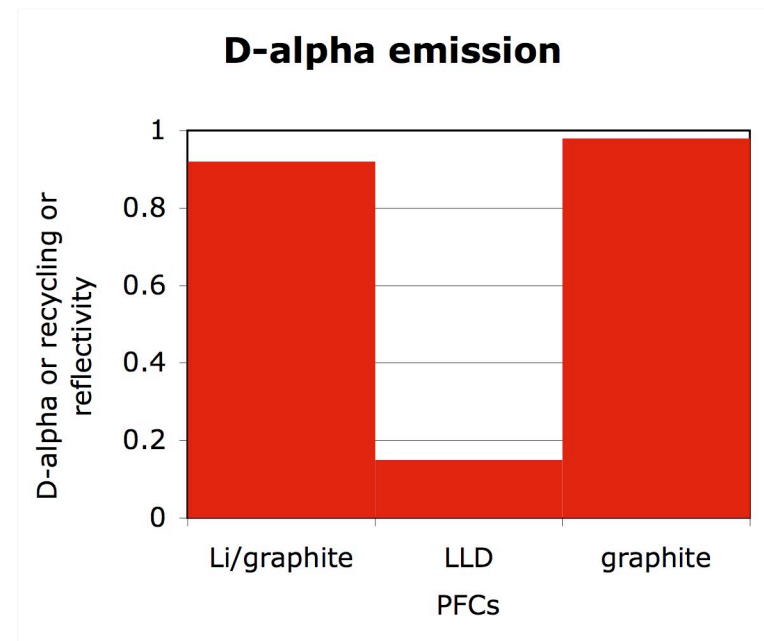
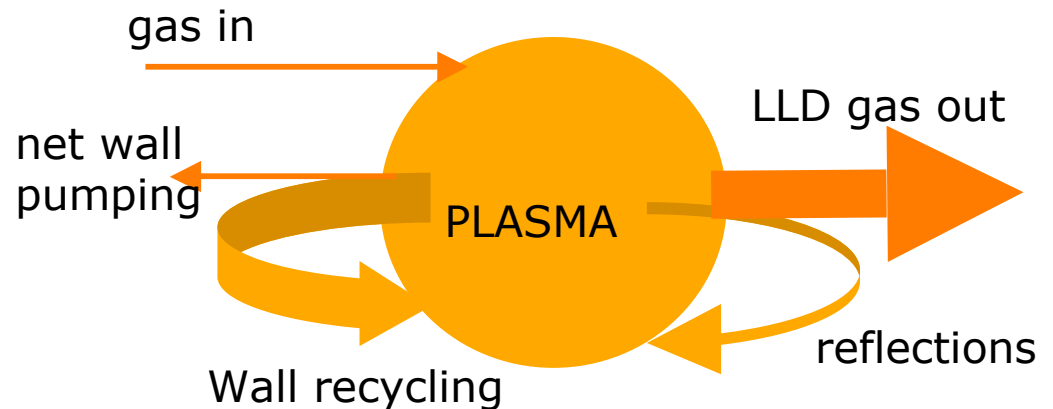
Treat wall and LLD separately:

Suppose gas input = 2 torr-liters / s

- Gross pumping = 100 liters/s
- Gross pumping to wall = 70 l/s
- Wall recycling = 96%
- Net wall pumping after recycling = 2.8 l/s
- Gross LLD pumping = 30 liters / s
- LLD reflectivity = 15%
- Net LLD pumping = 25.5 liters / s
- Pressure/density = $2 / (2.8 + 25.5) = 0.071$

Pressure/density reduced to 14% !

Or need to increase fueling x 7 to maintain previous density.



Should see huge drop of D-alpha over LLD !