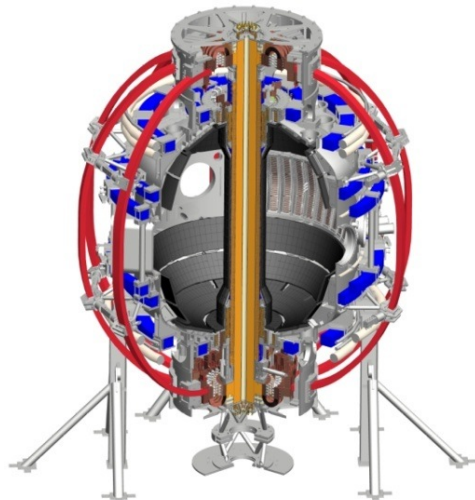


Leading Edge Power Loading on PFC's

Coll of Wm & Mary
Columbia U
CompX
General Atomics
FIU
INL
Johns Hopkins U
LANL
LLNL
Lodestar
MIT
Lehigh U
Nova Photonics
Old Dominion
ORNL
PPPL
Princeton U
Purdue U
SNL
Think Tank, Inc.
UC Davis
UC Irvine
UCLA
UCSD
U Colorado
U Illinois
U Maryland
U Rochester
U Tennessee
U Tulsa
U Washington
U Wisconsin
X Science LLC

TK Gray,
MA Jaworski



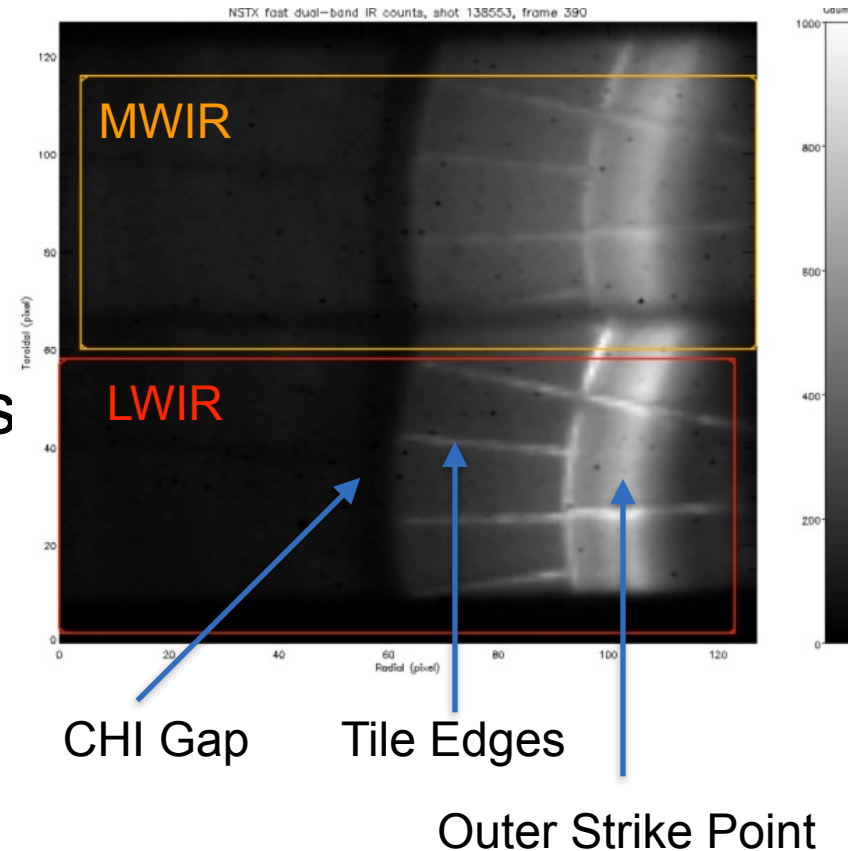
Culham Sci Ctr
York U
Chubu U
Fukui U
Hiroshima U
Hyogo U
Kyoto U
Kyushu U
Kyushu Tokai U
NIFS
Niigata U
U Tokyo
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Inst for Nucl Res, Kiev
Ioffe Inst
TRINITI
Chonbuk Natl U
NFRI
KAIST
POSTECH
Seoul Natl U
ASIPP
CIEMAT
FOM Inst DIFFER
ENEA, Frascati
CEA, Cadarache
IPP, Jülich
IPP, Garching
ASCR, Czech Rep

Leading edge power fluxes can be deleterious when PFCs are upgraded to high-Z

Motivation

- Tile misalignments can lead to significant heating and erosion of PFCs
- This becomes more of a problem with high-Z PFC tiles
- Already experienced this in NSTX with graphite
- Contributes to ITPA DSOL-31

Unprocessed Dual-band IR Image



Goal: Characterize leading edge heat fluxes in the high-Z discharge shape with improved spatial resolution (1 run day)

Experimental Run Plan (1 run day)

- Utilizing higher spatial resolution optics for the fast IR camera (100 mm fl)
 - Will require some “XMP” time to re-aim camera optics
 - 6 mm/pix → 1.5 mm/pix
- Will provide the baseline for comparison with Mo tiles
- Begin in high-Z tile shape (lower δ) under boronized wall conditions, with low input power
 - $I_p \geq 1.2$ MA, $B_t = 0.5$ T
- Increase input power until stability or administrative limits
- Repeat under Li wall conditions