

Supported by



## **Optimal Mo tile surface**



## **Charles Skinner**

B. Koel, J. Roszell

and the NSTX Research Team

NSTX-U Research Forum PPPL Febriary 24-27, 2015





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 JAEA Inst for Nucl Res, Kiev loffe 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

## **Motivation**

- Previous LLD surface was porous Mo to help retain Li in presence of JxB forces.
- Will microtexturing be important to retain Li on the planned single row of Mo tiles ?



LLD surface cross section: plasma sprayed porous Mo



Jaworski 2013 Nucl. Fusion 53 083032



## **Piggy back XMP with MAPP**

- Machine four Mo discs to fit as two pairs in MAPP
- Disc mass < 5 g to allow gravimetry with microbalance.
- Use in pairs with lower disc as control to assess any systematic errors in mass change.
- One plasma facing surface will be knurled or grooved to retain Li.
- Expose to Li evaporation for 1 run day.
- Expect 100  $\mu$ g of Li deposition, 400  $\mu$ g if oxidized to lithium carbonate.
- Compare mass gain of grooved and plain Mo surface
- Assess Li mass loss.



MAPP probe

- Desire low triangularity plasma with significant heat flux onto MAPP to raise temperature above Li melting temp (180°C).
- Also assess Li / Mo surface coverage with XPS.

