

Decoupling functional requirements and materials for different regions of the main wall

Jake Nichols, ORNL

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with contributions from E.A. Unterberg, J. Rapp, P.C. Stangeby

Challenges are looming for the first wall of a reactorscale tokamak

- Divertor-relevant high-density regimes lead to enhanced heat/particle transport to the main wall
 - Density shoulders ¹⁻⁴, grassy ELMs/QCE ⁵⁻⁷, ...
- Thin main walls are needed for adequate T breeding
 - TBR > 1 requires armor $< 5 \text{ mm}^{8-10}$
 - Limited to LHF components, < 1 MW/m^2
- Possible integration options:
 - Shaped HHF walls (ITER) \rightarrow **Poor TBR**
 - Large plasma-wall gaps (EU DEMO) \rightarrow **Poor economics**
 - Decouple plasma contact regions from breeding regions \rightarrow Next slides

¹ Lipschultz PPCF 2002
² Rudakov NF 2005
³ Carralero JNM 2015
⁴ Vianello NF 2017
⁵ Perillo PoP 2024
⁶ Faitsch NME 2023
⁷ Redl NME 2023
⁸ Tillack FST 2015
⁹ Hernandez FED 2017
¹⁰ Tillack FED 2022



Functional requirements of the main wall in a reactor



Monolithic main wall

- HHF tolerant
- Core compatible
- Neutron transparent
- Low erosion (ions)
- Low erosion (CXN)
- Long lifetime
- Oxygen getter
- Low T retention
- Low activation/ transmutation



Functional requirements of the main wall in a reactor





Proposal for a decoupled main wall in DIII-D

Recessed walls W-coated SS/TZM/Inconel *Emphasis on low erosion (CXN)

Divertors Bulk W (or other refractory alloy/composite) *Emphasis on HHF, low erosion (ions) Plasma-wetted walls (toroidal limiters, divertor entrances, centerstack) Bulk SiC (or other hi-temp ceramic) *Emphasis on HHF, low erosion (ions), core compatibility, oxygen gettering