Assessment of Collateral Effects to Tokamak Systems During Planned Air Baking of DIII-D to Simulate ITER Tritium Removal,* B.W.N. Fitzpatrick, J.W. Davis, A.A. Haasz, P.C. Stangeby, U. Toronto, S.L. Allen, R. Ellis, LLNL, W.P. West, GA — Thermo-oxidation is a method for removing carbon-based co-deposits and is unique in its ability to remove deuterium from tokamak co-deposits, including tile gaps and shaded areas. This is a possible technique for tritium removal on ITER. In these experiments, we examine the potential collateral (deleterious) effects of a thermo-oxidation experiment planned for DIII-D. Experiments at Toronto have set the process parameters to be 10 Torr air exposure at 250°-350°C for two hours. Components of interest were placed in a vacuum chamber filled with O2 or air and baked at 250° and 350°C. Components were examined for visual or mechanical changes, and when appropriate, mass change. In special cases, optical or electromagnetic diagnostics were performed. Components tested spanned a wide variety of materials and functions, e.g., cryopump components, structural, mechanical and diagnostic components, and fast wave antennae. To date, nearly all DIII-D systems have passed these tests. Detailed results will be presented.

*Supported by the NSERC, Canada, and by the US DOE under DE-AC52-07NA27344 and DE-FC02-04ER54698.