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Characterization of Size, Composition and Origins of Dust in Fusion Devices

Summary Report of the Third Research Coordination Meeting

IAEA Headquarters, Vienna, Austria

30 November – 02 December 2011

Prepared by

B. J. Braams

February 2013

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Abstract

Twelve experts on processes of dust in fusion experiments met at IAEA Headquarters 30 November – 02 December 2011 for the 3rd Research Coordination Meeting (RCM) of the Coordinated Research Project (CRP) on “Characterization of size, composition and origins of dust in fusion devices.” Participants reviewed their work done in the course of the CRP and the current state of knowledge, and they made plans for a dust database and a final CRP report. Presentations, discussions and recommendations of the RCM are summarized here.

February 2013

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1. Introduction

Plasma-material interaction in fusion devices may cause formation of redeposited layers, melt structures, blisters and flakes, which can be released and accumulate as dust on the floor of the vacuum vessel. In present plasma physics experiments this does not pose a problem, but ITER will have a very much longer pulse length and the amount of dust that could be accumulated as well as the amount of tritium potentially trapped in that dust is a genuine concern and is a major issue for the licensing of ITER as a nuclear device. The IAEA Coordinated Research Project (CRP) on “Characterization of size, composition and origin of dust in fusion devices” was formed to improve our knowledge of properties, production mechanisms and dynamics of dust in fusion devices. The CRP held Research Coordination Meetings (RCM) on 10–12 December 2008, 21–23 June 2010 and 30 November – 2 December 2011 at IAEA Headquarters in Vienna. Presentations, discussions and recommendations of the third and final RCM are summarized in this report. Reports of the earlier two meetings, participants’ presentation materials and additional information about the work of this CRP may be found through the Atomic and Molecular Data Unit web pages under <http://www-amdis.iaea.org/>.

Section 2 contains summaries of the presentations at the meeting. Section 3 describes the discussions and conclusions of the meeting. The list of participants is provided in Appendix 1 and the agenda of the meeting in Appendix 2. Appendix 3 provides a list of recent publications by participants in the CRP that are related to the subject matter of the CRP.

2. Presentations

Robin A. Forrest and Bas Braams: Opening.

Dr Forrest, head of the Nuclear Data Section, welcomed participants to the IAEA. The present CRP was formed in order to gather information on properties of dust, such as particle size distribution, composition and origins in fusion machines. Dr Forrest recalled that formation of dust and the associated tritium uptake is seen as the primary safety concern for licensing of ITER. Moreover, for ITER the dust inventory can’t just be inspected between campaigns; it must be monitored continuously. Therefore this CRP is very relevant to the development of fusion energy, and Dr Forrest wished for a productive meeting. Dr Braams (scientific secretary) extended his welcome and noted the principal tasks for this meeting: to inventorise what has been learned over the past few years, review continuing concerns over dust as a safety hazard, discuss the establishment of a database of dust particle properties in fusion and make plans for the final report of the CRP.

C. Grisolia: The French contribution to dust in fusion and current perspectives

Dr Grisolia reviewed a wide range of activities being carried out in French research institutes and universities on dust in fusion plasma.

L. Couëdel and C. Arnas at the laboratory for Ionic and Molecular Interaction Physics (PIIM) at University of Marseille study dusty plasma in a DC glow discharge. Typical plasma parameters for an argon plasma with a cathode voltage of -600 V are $n_e = 2 \times 10^{16}/\text{m}^3$ and $T_e = 2$ eV. On a tungsten surface the sputter yield is about 4% and in a discharge of several minutes tungsten nanocrystallites are formed. These are aggregates, not melt particles.

A group led by H. Roche and working with C. H. Skinner built and installed an electrostatic dust detector for Tore Supra that was active during the late plasma campaign of 2010. They were able to analyse 481 plasma shots for a total of 2h55m cumulated plasma discharges and assemble some statistics. Of the 481 shots 101 ended in a disruption and disruptions were associated with 92% of the

dust detected. The dust appears in the detector during a period of up to 5s following the disruption and also during current ramp up in the discharge immediately following a disruption. The measurements can be correlated with visible CCD images of dust in the plasma and pumping duct. The Tore Supra group also studies the effectiveness of dust removal by air under normal atmospheric pressure. These studies are ongoing and it isn't yet clear what fraction of the dust can be brought into suspension and removed in air.

At the Industrial Thermal System Institute (IUSTI) in Marseille dust suspension measurements are made using light extinction spectroscopy (LES). The standard dust are spherical tungsten nanoparticles in a wide range of sizes, diameter from 1 to 200 nm. The LES provides an accurate measurement of the dust size.

Other work on dust that is supported by the CEA for fusion is concerned with the production of ITER relevant model dusts and with toxicology studies. Studies are just starting of dust mobilization and suspension in the "Banc de mise en suspension par Ecoulement" (BISE) at IRSN, Gensdarmes. On Tore Supra there is an active experimental and modelling programme on runaway electrons and their role in production of dust.

S.-H. Hong: Statistics on dusts in KSTAR and dust transport and removal experiments in TReD

Dr Hong reported on studies of dust in KSTAR and on dust transport and removal experiments in the TReD device.

The work on KSTAR is geared towards establishment of a dust particle properties database obtained by automated analysis of photographic images of dusts. The analysis is to be done using the ImageJ program and procedures for this are being defined. It is found that the shape description from ImageJ depends strongly on parameters such as magnification, brightness, contrast and resolution and these settings must be precisely specified in order to obtain reproducible results. ImageJ analysis then returns size, number density and shape descriptors. The chemical composition of the dust is analysed by EDX.

To be sure that dusts are created by plasma-surface interaction and not during the maintenance, silicon wafer samples should be installed after the maintenance, just before the machine closing. At KSTAR these wafers are installed every day in the morning so that the evolution of dusts can be followed with day-to-day resolution. Dust is identified after disruptions by Thomson scattering and dust impact on the first wall is analysed by looking at impact craters on coupon holders. Production of dust is strongly correlated with disruptions.

Dust creation zones are identified by CCD image analysis and their distribution is analysed over a campaign. During limiter operation the dust creation events are distributed more or less randomly over the surface as was also observed on Tore Supra. During divertor operation the dust creation events are localized at the divertor (as on AUG) and also at the upper passive stabilizer, which has been deformed due to frequent vertical displacement events.

Dust trajectories are analysed using the KSTARTV2011 program by Y. N. Nam; 1237 trajectories were analysed over the 2010 campaign and 1821 trajectories over the 2011 campaign. The dust velocity distribution is obtained and it has a peak at (30-50) m/s and extends up to about 400 m/s.

The Transport and Removal of Dust (TReD) experiment is used for laboratory study of methods of dust detection and removal. A capacitive diaphragm gauge (CDG) was manufactured to weigh the deposited dust; the sensitivity is a few mg. The dust removal efficiency in TReD is about 5-10 mg/hr under unoptimized conditions.

V. Rohde: Dust investigations at IPP: Statistically relevant dust collection in AUG and LHD, F4E dust monitor and fast camera evaluation

Dr Rohde provided a review of several dust researches on AUG and on other experiments carried out in collaboration with IPP, in particular involving Idaho National Laboratory (INL), USA, Warsaw University of Technology (WUT), Poland, Henri Poincaré University in Nancy, France, and National Institute for Fusion Science (NIFS) in Japan.

In collaboration with WUT dust is analysed that is obtained by filtered vacuum technique. Scanning and Transmission Electron Microscopy (SEM/TEM) and energy-dispersed X-ray (EDX) analysis are used. Many different interesting structures are found. However, the vacuum technique of dust collection is not ideal for analysis because one doesn't know the sampling probability and particles can agglomerate or be damaged. It is of interest to use more refined methods of dust collection.

A standard dust collector was developed and was installed on AUG and also on DIII-D, LHD and JET and the analyses were done jointly to ensure compatibility of the procedures. The design involves a Si wafer. The wafer is scanned and all particles are identified and an EDX spectrum is obtained. The analysis software runs on an FEI-Helios device and analyses 10000 particles over a weekend. The large number of particles analysed allows to define particle classes. For AUG 90% of the particles found could be described using 6 different classes: W spheres, W flakes, Carbon, Boron, Iron and Copper-containing particles. The analysis of the distribution function of these classes provides information on the particle production mechanism (INL). The scope of this method is demonstrated by the LHD investigations: C spheres, injected for transport investigations, could be separated from the normal dust observed. Other classes for LHD besides C spheres were C flakes, Al splash, various mixed conglomerates and steel agglomerates. Statistical analysis of the classifications was done, both on LHD and on AUG.

Detailed analysis of the W containing dust particles in AUG point to the importance of arcing for dust production. Whereas physical and chemical sputtering is strongly reduced in high-Z devices, arcing can locally dominate the erosion of the plasma facing components.

In addition to the Si wafer also a capacitative dust monitor (CDM) was tested for AUG following a design by G. Counsell. The main problem with this technique is the long cable length (40m) that is required in the noisy tokamak environment. Laboratory tests have been successful and it is planned that 2 CDMs will be installed below the divertor in AUG. A conceptual design is being carried out for ITER.

For real time dust measurements AUG uses a fast video camera with analysis tools developed at Nancy. Some 1500 shots have been evaluated. As on other devices dust production is strongly correlated with disruptions.

N. Ashikawa: Recent investigations of dust particles in LHD and JT-60U

Dr Ashikawa presented work on dust in the Japanese programme: (1) comparison of carbon dust in LHD and JT-60U, (2) analytical method for small amounts of W-C dust in JT-60U, (3) hydrogen retention in dust and (4) Aerogel experiment in LHD.

Dust collection is done by vacuum pump after the vessel is opened to air. Carbon dust are spheres or conglomerates. On LHD the carbon dust is found to have diameter below 1 μm whereas on JT-60U the diameter of dust ranges from 1-10 μm . It is explained by different production mechanisms; disruptions on JT-60U but not on the helical device LHD. New dust collection was done in JT-60U after its shutdown in 2010. There is a small amount of W dust, which can be detected using XPS with indium film.

Deuterium retention in dust was studied on JT-60U. It is estimated that the total surface area of dust (based on $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ diameter) is 3000 m^2 . The collected area in the vessel was only a small fraction, $1.4 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$. The analysis indicates a D inventory of 2.1×10^{20} atoms/ m^2 on the dust.

SiO_2 aerogel was used to trap dust in various locations near the first wall.

As the coordinator for dust research in ITPA Dr Ashikawa presented the tentative plans for the next phase of ITPA activities. The involved experiments are LHD, JT-60U, DIII-D, AUG, TEXTOR, HT-7, HL-2A, FTU, KSTAR, Tore Supra, JET and T-10. Studies of morphology and composition are planned on almost all devices, aerogel experiments are foreseen for LHD, TEXTOR, HT-7 and FTU with planning also on DIII-D.

S. Ciattaglia: Strategy and plan for in-vessel dust (and tritium retention) control in ITER. Status November 2011

The main safety issue for licensing of ITER is control of radioactive inventory, and ITER must convince the licensing authorities that it can verify this inventory at all times. Dr Ciattaglia presented an update of the technological issues and procedures. In early 2011 the French nuclear authority (ASN) gave the desired “acceptability” evaluation to the Preliminary Safety Analysis Report (PSAR). A Public Enquiry took place in June-July 2011 and it is hoped to obtain the license for construction in early 2012 [in fact, this was obtained on 20 June 2012] following which a detailed safety contract will be created to bind the ITER Organization and the French State for the lifetime of the project.

Two main sources of dust are foreseen. During normal steady operation redeposited layers are formed and such a layer can delaminate. During transient events large scale melting of the Be first wall and the W divertor is possible, and transient events may also cause release of deposited layers.

The baseline systems for in-vessel dust measurements are a Capacitive Diaphragm Monitor (CDM) being developed at IPP Garching and the In-Vessel Viewing System (IVVS). Tritium inventory will be measured as the difference between T injected and T recovered and also by testing samples removed from the vacuum vessel using LIBS. There is a preliminary design from FZJ for Removable Samples to be installed in the vacuum vessel. There is a need still for a method for non-invasive global hot dust measurement.

It is expected that about 10%-15% of deposited dust can be removed at each vacuum vessel opening and essentially all dust is removed when the divertor is replaced, as is planned to be done after appr. 6000 pulses. In order to remove tritium between VV replacement and before VV venting the divertor will be baked at $350 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$.

A. Widdowson: Update on dust activities at JET

Dr Widdowson provided an update on dust analysis on JET and a first estimate of carbon balance and dust generation. Note that all this is from before the introduction of the ITER-Like Wall. Dust is primarily found in the divertor with composition varying by location. The dust is collected by vacuuming and about 270 g was collected in total. The various regions were previously vacuumed at various times going back to 1998, so these measurements are integrated over multiple campaigns. Dust is primarily deposited in the inner scrape-off layer and divertor whereas erosion dominates on the outboard side.

The analysis of dust size distribution and composition is underway with support from an ITER contract. Also tritium content is studied.

For carbon balance the key question in relation to dust formation is the fraction of eroded material that is converted to dust. Erosion is measured primarily by tile profiling. The analysis is spatially resolved. Finally the present figures suggest a conversion factor of about 15%, but the work is continuing.

It is intended to install passive dust collectors in JET in collaboration with V. Rohde of IPP Garching in order to collect and analyse dust from the beryllium first wall in the JET ITER-Like Wall (ILW) campaign. The analysis will be carried out in Garching. As no manned access is planned for 2012 the collector locations shall be accessible by remote handling. There are 5 locations: two on the inboard side, two outboard and one on the upper edge of the outer divertor.

C. Skinner: Advances in electrostatic dust detection and removal

The ITER strategy is to diagnose dust inventory from divertor erosion measurements (laser rangefinder) and to install local dust monitors. Dr Skinner presented the development of local dust monitors based on electrostatic detection and removal. The technique relies on a 50V bias that is applied to a grid of interlocking copper traces on a circuit board. Impinging dust creates a short circuit, which is detected and counted. The current also vaporizes or ejects the dust and thereby recreates the open circuit. The device can work in air or in vacuum. The waveform of the short circuit provides information about the dust size. An electrostatic dust detector was demonstrated on NSTX in 2009 and on Tore Supra in 2010. (See the presentation of C. Grisolia.)

It is found that dust production on NSTX is correlated with disruptions, but the correlation is not universal. Dust is also produced independent of disruptions. There is also a strong correlation with Li particle dropper.

Not all of the detected dust is vaporized, and the residual dust may produce signals at a later time. A He puffer has been developed and optimized to remove residual dust and thereby the residual counts are reduced from ~10% to less than 0.5%.

The sensitivity of the electrostatic detector depends on the type of the dust particle; it is extremely sensitive to Li and C particles. W particles are a challenge because the copper traces are easily damaged. A new more robust design that uses tungsten wires instead of copper has been tested.

Concerning dust removal an electrostatic dust conveyor has been developed for tokamak dust removal and tested with relevant W and C particles and also glass spheres and sand. Dr Skinner outlined a concept for a mosaic of such dust conveyors on ITER in hidden areas on the lower vacuum vessel.

J. Winter: Fundamental aspects of dusty plasmas

Dr Winter uses RF or DC glow discharge laboratory plasma in argon to study C and W dust formation. Such glow discharge plasmas can be of interest for ITER as a strategy to remove dust during times when the magnetic field is switched off. The plasma has a large population of Ar^{*} (3P2) as is measured by laser-induced fluorescence (LIF).

There are several questions related to the viability of glow discharge cleaning for dust removal in ITER. The GDC plasma must actually reach and mobilize the dust and then the dust must be suspended and moved, either by electric fields or by thermophoretic migration. (Cold surface.) The migration may be opposed by drag on the neutral gas of the GDC plasma. A good database is available for C particles but not yet for W particles. Due to their weight the W dusts are more difficult to suspend and confine than the C dusts.

C. Castaldo: Researches on the dust component in FTU plasmas: diagnostics and modelling

Dr Castaldo's presentation emphasized the study of hypervelocity dust in the Frascati Tokamak Upgrade (FTU). Their presence is inferred from impact craters on probe tips, which have

characteristics quite distinct from damage created by unipolar arcs. (There are no rough rims from ejected molten metal and there are not the mm scratches typical for an arc.) The measurements are correlated with current spikes in the probe and by optical emission. Hypervelocity impact (velocities > 2-3 km/s) is inferred based on the electro-optical tungsten probe measurements; these measurements register in coincidence W line emission at 409 nm and a spike in the ion saturation current.

In collaboration with S. Ratynskaia of KTH, Stockholm, SiO₂ aerogel collectors are used to trap dust. The technique can provide information on dust velocity and size distribution, dust flux estimates as well as a composition and texture of the captured dust. Impact tracks are typically 60 μm – 500 μm long with the particle residing at the bottom. The particle can be up to about 100 μm in size.

Numerical modelling suggests that dust particles are confined in a SOL region with poloidal angles +/- 7° with respect to the equatorial plane. Hypervelocity regimes could be reached in low density discharge (350 kA, 0.5×10²⁰ m⁻³, 7 T).

P. Humrickhouse: ASDEX dust particle size distributions, and the beryllium dust explosion experiment

In the first part of his presentation Dr Humrickhouse described his experience with analysis of size parameters of dust collected on Asdex Upgrade. The dust was collected on four silicon wafers. Size and shape information was obtained via secondary electron microscopy (SEM) and the composition determined by Energy-dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectroscopy. Eight classes of dust were determined and their sizes fitted for each Si wafer: tungsten spheres (sph) and flakes (fks), C, Cu, Fe, and B flakes, B crystallites, and remaining “unclassified” particles. Some grouping was applied and finally 46 fits were made. There is no theoretical justification for any particular size distribution, so several distributions were tried and the goodness-of-fit was determined: the lognormal distribution, Weibull distribution and the Pareto distribution (power-law distribution with cut-off). Due to the manner in which the measurements are made the distribution has a minimum: $0.28 \mu \leq d$. In most cases the lognormal distribution was found to provide the best fit. (Because of the minimum diameter one is really fitting the tail of a lognormal distribution.) The Pareto (power-law) distribution is generally not satisfactory; also various natural weighted integrals (e.g. mass-weighted, $\sim d^3$) of the Pareto distribution diverge. A general recommendation based on this experience is to use the lognormal distribution for a simple (two-parameter) fit to dust particle sizes. Tungsten spheres on AUG were found to have a typical lognormal distribution with a visible peak at about 1 μm while for flakes the peak in the observed distribution tends to be at the minimum observable size, so their distribution is represented by the tail of a lognormal distribution.

The second part of the presentation described the beryllium dust explosion experiment at INL, which is carried out in the Fusion Safety Program under an ITER Task Agreement. The explosion is confined in a Kühner 20l sphere housed in a leak tight glove box and all is subject to stringent safety requirements. The system is being commissioned at the time of the present meeting. It is expected that initial Be scoping tests will be done by July 2012 and the ITER test series will be done by October 2012. The system will continue to be available and it might be used in the future for studies of tritiated dust.

M. Rubel: Overview of recent progress in studies of dust in tokamaks

Dr Rubel gave an overview of studies on dust carried out in the EFDA Task Force on Dust in Fusion Devices.

Video images of dust tracks are produced on several experiments. On Asdex Upgrade about 1500 fast camera movies were made over the last 5 campaigns and these were investigated to correlate dust

production rates with discharge conditions. Most of the dust is observed in discharges that suffer a disruption or another unstable plasma phase. More dust is found in discharges in which NBI or NBI+ECRH is used for heating, less in ICRH-heated discharges.

Video images are also produced on TEXTOR and Tore Supra. In Tore Supra electrostatic detectors developed by PPPL were installed and data from 481 shots have been analysed. It is found that 82% of the dust particles detected are due to disruptions and the production of dust is correlated with the severity of the disruption. In TEXTOR dust was collected from various locations and classified. The size of particles ranges from sub- μm to several 100 μm , but these largest objects are really debris originating from in-vessel installation work. The dust collection on TEXTOR yielded about 200 mg of fine dust whereas some 40 g of eroded material is found as codeposit on the ALT-II limiter. Therefore about 0.5% of eroded material is turned into dust on TEXTOR. The hydrogen content (ratio H/C or D/C) is highest for redeposited material and is very small for dust on the floor of the device.

Dust is generally considered because of its explosion hazard on ITER and because it may trap tritium, but on JET it is more a concern that dust and redeposited layers contaminate the diagnostic mirrors. There are a minimum of 80 diagnostic mirrors and a broad program is carried out to investigate depositions on the mirrors.

The production of dust by brittle destruction is being studied on the EXTRAP-T2 reversed field pinch in Stockholm.

V. Rohde: Status of the IAEA dust particles database: demonstration of software and definition of first dust classes

Analysis procedures for an international dust database are being developed at IPP Garching. The objective is to have a standard system that can be used at different laboratories to yield results for which a meaningful comparison can be done. Therefore the parameters of the analysis must be precisely specified. The primary data are microscopy images supplemented by element spectra. Automated image analysis by the ImageJ program provides geometric parameters such as area, perimeter, convex area, convex perimeter and many others and then various derived parameters such as circularity, convexity and again many others. On top of that is a higher classification as, for example, W-, Cu- or Fe-dominated spheroids and flakes, C flakes, B agglomerates, contaminants. The images in the database come from “experiments” which in the present context means a specific dust collection: a well-defined location on the machine at a particular time.

The automated analysis can handle 100s of thousands of particles. A pilot database interface exists and was demonstrated; however, many details of the classification and processing are yet to be worked out before the system can be used in a compatible manner across multiple experiments.

The data sources are diverse and include microscopy images (SEM, LM, ...) and element spectra (EDX, XPS, AES, RBS, ...). Desired outputs include tables of morphological information based on image analysis and elemental composition based on spectrum analysis. For the image analysis the open source program ImageJ was selected and for the spectrum analysis commercial standard software; at IPP the INCA software. The integration between image and spectrum analysis is to be done as part of the dust database project; this is not off-the-shelf.

Various measures of shape and size were described; these can be obtained from the ImageJ analysis. A preliminary dust particle classification scheme was developed. The important next steps are to provide broader user access for prototyping and to set up the practical database including security and backup. The database parameters and the classification scheme need to obtain agreement from the community so that the system will be accepted by users.

At Garching the preliminary database already includes more than 100 000 particles from four experimental campaigns including the full-tungsten first wall. The present classification scheme contains 8 dominant classes identified in AUG: W-, Cu- and Fe-dominated spheroids and flakes, C flakes, B agglomerates and Contaminants.

3. Discussion and Conclusions

Dust remains a major concern for ITER and all studies of dust on present devices are motivated by the needs of ITER. During the operation of ITER the production of dust and the uptake of tritium in dust must remain within specified limits (roughly 1000 kg total dust and 1 kg tritium in dust) and it has to be guaranteed that these amounts can be measured and the limits verified throughout the operation of the device.

For ITER the interest is in beryllium dust more than anything else. Tungsten dust is not mobilizable and does not take up tritium. Beryllium dust is light, mobilizable and absorbs tritium; besides, most of the ITER wall will be made of beryllium. Carbon dust is worse than beryllium for tritium uptake, but it is now not likely that carbon will be used in ITER. At the same time, due to its toxicity beryllium dust is much more difficult to study than C or W dust.

With respect to tungsten dust the experience on AUG must be noted that this dust is often associated with arcing and this is a real concern for ITER. Due to the high light intensity there may be significant parasitic plasma under the dome or elsewhere away from the regular plasma, and arcs can form there easily.

The discussion provided several recommendations for ITER.

- A full-size mock-up of the divertor cassette is needed for dust removal studies. There is one in Naka for remote handling training and in Finland there is a mock-up of one sector. The mock-up must have realistic size and realistic surfaces (Be, C, W) in order to scale up laboratory dust removal experiments. It must be under vacuum and it must be possible to heat it to the relevant temperature.
- The properties of radioactive and thereby electrostatically charged dust need a new look. How does the mobilization behaviour depend on the charging? How does it affect surface reactivity? The activity in Be would be due to tritium; in tungsten also activation products play a role.
- Besides the activation of dust there is also the issue of activation of the surface. Could that influence mobilization?
- It is stressed that ITER will need a clear chain of command for dust diagnostics.

Some technical questions were raised for which detailed scenario studies may be needed. In particular the meeting participants asked for the expected surface temperature as a function of location and time under various operating scenarios.

The limits of 1000 kg of dust and 1 kg of tritium in dust are understood: the former is for the explosion hazard and the latter for the activity hazard. Nevertheless the question is raised, is it conceivable that one would have 1000 kg of dust and only 1 kg of T in dust? In other words, is it accepted that in practice the limit on T is the more severe one? It should be noted that dust from melt layers may not have much tritium.

The topic of arcing needs new studies; at present it is not possible to predict the locations and extent of arcing damage in ITER. One should note earlier work by K. Behrisch and G. McCracken, and much work on arcing by the AUG team at the recent PSI meeting.

EFDA work on dust continues with studies on wall conditioning and on arcing and new work on radioactive dust. Within the EFDA programme Jülich is at present the only laboratory that would study radioactive dust.

The interest in possible future IAEA activities was discussed. The role of the IAEA in hosting a dust database is emphasized and this would fit quite naturally with the traditional role of the A+M Data Unit. The A+M Unit should consider to organize some time a meeting or other activity on wall conditioning for ITER; useful experience could be provided by KSTAR, EAST and the JET ILW experiment. It has at times been suggested that the A+M Data Unit might organize a meeting or even a CRP on diagnostic mirrors, but this issue is also covered by ITPA diagnostics.

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Agenda

Wednesday 30 November

- 09:30 – 09:40 R. Forrest, B. Braams: Welcome
- 09:40 – 10:20 C. Grisolia: The French contribution to dust in fusion and current perspectives
- 10:20 – 11:00 S.-H. Hong: Statistics on dusts in KSTAR and dust transport and removal experiments in TReD
- 11:00 – 11:20 *Coffee*
- 11:20 – 12:00 V. Rohde: Dust investigations at IPP: Statistically relevant dust collection in AUG and LHD, F4E dust monitor and fast camera evaluation
- 12:00 – 13:40 *Lunch*
- 13:40 – 14:20 N. Ashikawa: Recent investigations of dust particles in LHD and JT-60U
- 14:20 – 15:00 S. Ciattaglia: Strategy and plan for in-vessel dust (and tritium retention) control in ITER. Status November 2011
- 15:00 – 15:40 A. Widdowson: Update on dust activities at JET
- 15:40 – 16:00 *Coffee*
- 16:00 – 16:40 C. Skinner: Advances in electrostatic dust detection and removal
- 16:40 – 17:20 J. Winter: Fundamental aspects of dusty plasmas

Thursday 01 December 2011

- 09:00 – 09:40 C. Castaldo: Researches on the dust component in FTU plasmas: diagnostics and modelling
- 09:40 – 10:20 P. Humrickhouse: ASDEX dust particle size distributions, and the beryllium dust explosion experiment
- 10:20 – 10:40 *Coffee*
- 10:40 – 11:20 M. Rubel: Overview of recent progress in studies of dust in tokamaks
- 11:20 – 12:00 V. Rohde: Status of the dust database: demonstration of software and definition of first dust classes
- 12:00 – 12:30 B. Braams and All: Plans for CRP final report
- 12:30 – 14:00 *Lunch*
- 14:00 – 15:30 All: Review status of Dust research
- 15:30 – 16:00 *Coffee*
- 16:00 – 17:30 V. Rohde, S.-H. Hong et al., Prospects and plans for Dust database

Friday 02 December 2011

09:00 – 12:00 All: Draft of meeting report

12:00 – 13:30 *Lunch*

13:30 – 16:00 Plans for CRP final report and Dust database

16:00 – *Close of meeting*

List of Publications

(Articles co-authored by CRP participants that were published between 2008 and early 2013 and that are related to the subject matter of the CRP.)

N. Asakura, T. Hayashi, N. Ashikawa, and M. Fukumoto, “Investigation of carbon dust accumulation in the JT-60U tokamak vacuum vessel,” *Journal of Nuclear Materials*, Jan. 2013.
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