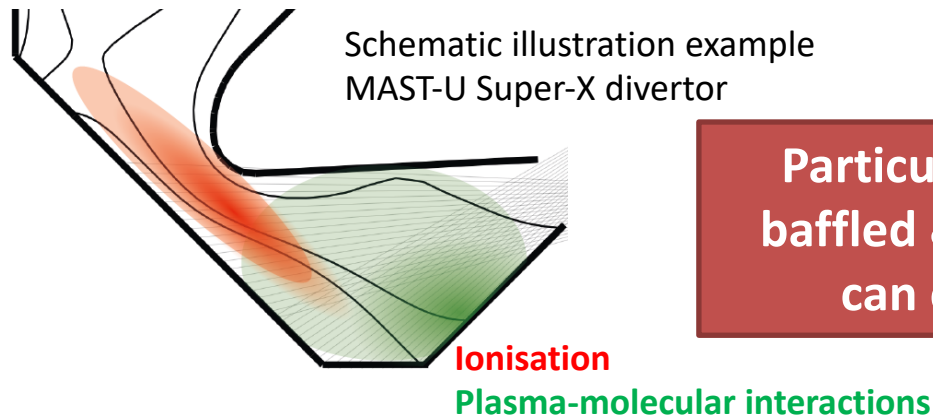


Conclusion

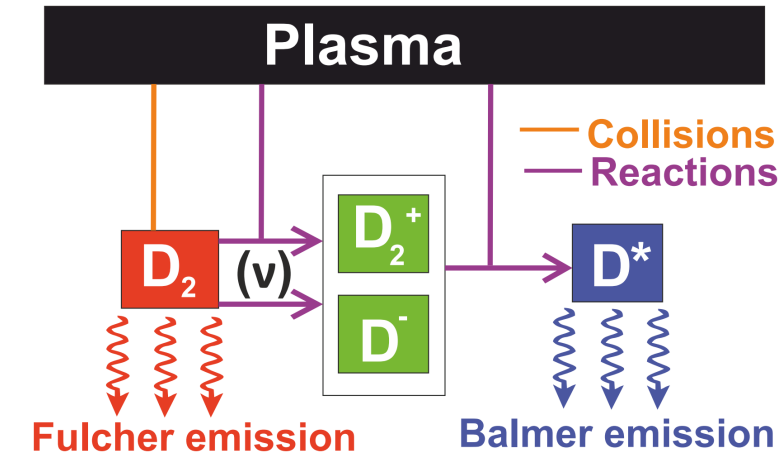


Plasma-molecular interactions can be important during detachment, even on the reactor scale, and are not well reproduced by exhaust codes

1. Boosts D^* emission -> complications diagnostic interpretation & control sensing capabilities
2. Drives dissociation (MAD) -> increases volumetric atom generation & associated power loss (20% of P_{SOL})
3. Ion sinks (MAR) -> induces particle flux reduction at higher T_e than EIR



Particularly relevant for strongly baffled & long-legged divertors - > can extend to reactor scale



Plasma-molecular chemistry, not well reproduced in simulations -> improved rates required, particularly molecular charge exchange

Impact of different rates can be far-reaching:

1. Power exhaust physics: D/D2 balance; changes detachment window; fuelling efficiency;
2. Diagnostic analysis & design – including detachment control sensor strategies



1. Revision molecular rate setup required for exhaust simulations ?

- Self-consistent vibrationally & electronically resolved setups
- Coupling of vibrational & electronic states – are vibrationally resolved electronic states required ?
- Analytic scalings -> introduce large uncertainties; use ab initio cross-sections instead ?
- Improved provenance – initialise effective rates at the start of a simulation through built in CRM ?
- Isotope resolved rates required ?

2. Are additional processes & species required ?

- D2+ recombination ? [Wunderlich, et al.]
- Should D- be considered ?

3. Is a 0D CR approach with effective rates (n_e , T_e) appropriate for exhaust simulations ?

- Transport of D2 (v) -> deviates from 0D transport-less model
- Plasma-surface interactions -> changes D2 (v) and requires tracking D2 (v)
- Use robust mathematics approach (Greenland, et al.) to compute which states need to be tracked ?