## 25th IAEA Fusion Energy Conference - IAEA CN-221



Contribution ID: 206

Type: Poster

## Unipolar Arcing at Advanced Fine-Structured Materials

Friday 17 October 2014 08:30 (4 hours)

Novel approaches for the fusion devices first wall include materials with 'advanced' surface structures. The general idea is the creation of a specific layer (of a micron size) at the first-wall surface. Most promising are - liquid-metal at a capillary-porous structure [1-2], and recently discovered tungsten 'fuzz' structure that consists of metal nanowires [3-5]. The advantages of these surfaces are - low sputtering yield, reducing of surface cracking etc. However, there is an undesirable feature - the promotion of the self-sustained unipolar arcs that can be ignited more easily at such film-like surface [6-7].

It has been found that the arcing is promoted by the pulsed action of ELM-plasma, and that arc cathode spot burn in the tungsten layer of a few-micron size [8-9].

Vacuum arc investigations on film cathodes [10] strongly promotes the understanding of physics of whole 'vacuum discharge' [11-13].

The vacuum discharge implies a formation of plasma from the electrode material for a large current transfer. It consists of three stages - vacuum breakdown, vacuum spark, and final - vacuum arc. The basic feature of all these stages - explosive electron emission (EEE) pulses - ectons that arise from microcenters at the cathode and are responsible for an electron emission current of a large density and large magnitude.

The model of unipolar arcing [7,14-15] will be further improved with taking into account the ignition of the EEE pulses under the external action of plasma and power fluxes at a surface microstructure.

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## **Country or International Organisation**

**Russian Federation** 

## Paper Number

MPT/P7-34

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Session Classification: Poster 7