

Main objective	Deliverable
Controlled divertor operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Steady-state scenarios that integrate high core performance (<math>T_i &gt; 2.5</math> keV) with divertor detachment (<math>f_{\text{rad}} &gt; 80\%</math>) and improved particle exhaust (<math>p_n &gt; 1E-3</math> mbar in low-iota sub-divertor and/or <math>p_n &gt; 3E-3</math> mbar in high-iota sub-divertor)</li> <li>▪ Demonstration of long-pulse detached operation (<math>\geq 6</math> GJ energy turnaround)</li> <li>▪ Explore divertor performance and resilience of strike line location with respect to equilibrium evolution in configurations with chaotic edge topologies</li> <li>▪ Characterize divertor transport in underexplored regions of plasma parameter and magnetic configuration space, including low collisionality, limiter configurations, and small plasmas</li> </ul>
Empirical scaling of edge performance towards a next-generation device	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Characterize how SOL profiles (heatflux, <math>T_e</math>, <math>n_e</math>, etc.) scale with power, density, and field strength</li> <li>▪ Maximize sub-divertor neutral pressure and characterize its scaling with power, density, and magnetic configuration</li> <li>▪ Characterize scaling of radiation distribution, stability, and impurity enrichment</li> </ul>
Material erosion, transport, and migration in 3D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Validation of PWI modelling via characterization of carbon/tungsten PFC erosion and retention/transport in SOL</li> <li>▪ Test novel materials and characterize far-SOL charge-exchange neutrals using sample exposure</li> <li>▪ Advance wall conditioning techniques, including steady-state powder dropper, ion cyclotron wall conditioning, and boronization</li> </ul>