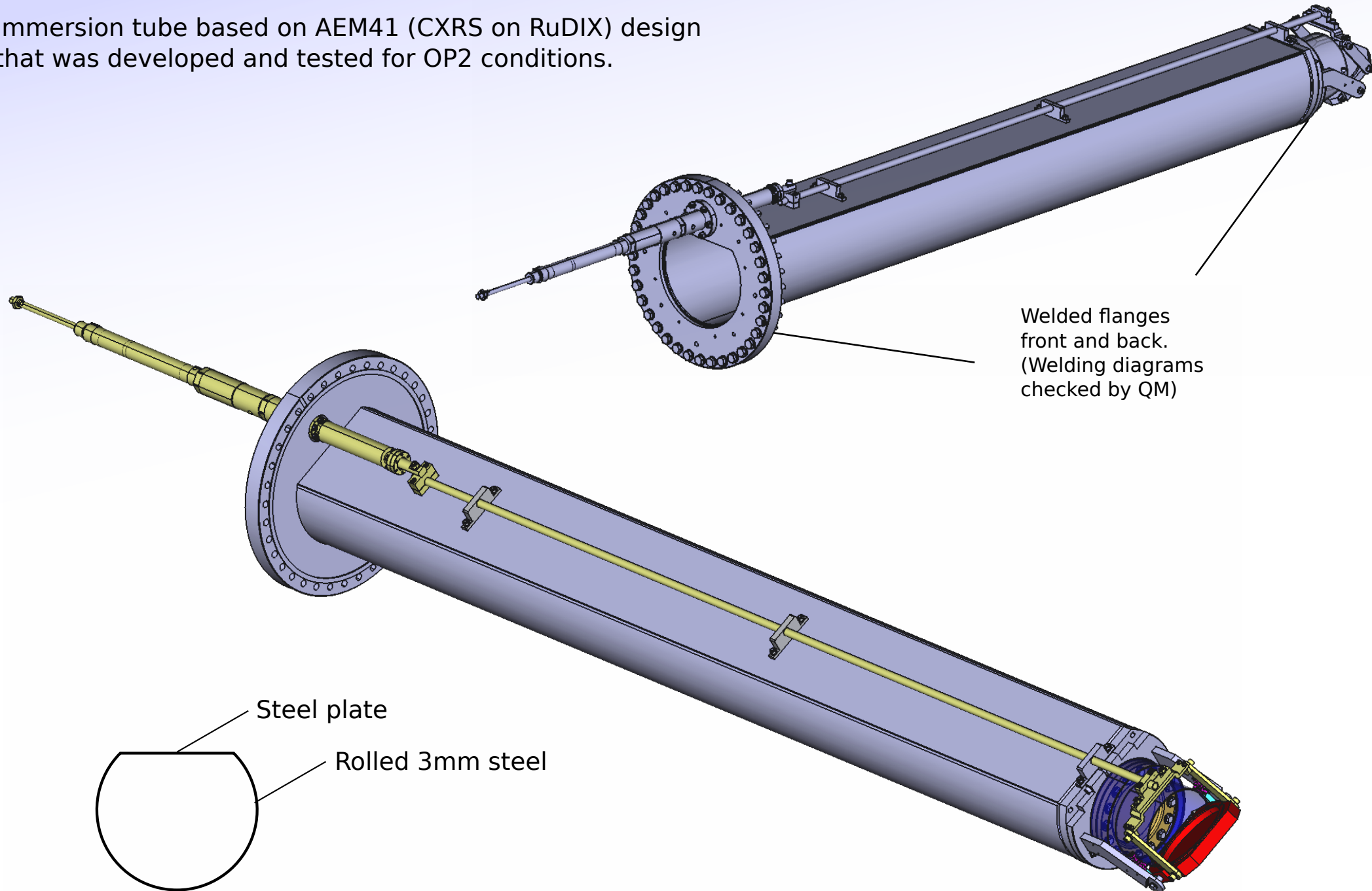


Immersion Tube

Immersion tube based on AEM41 (CXRS on RuDIX) design that was developed and tested for OP2 conditions.



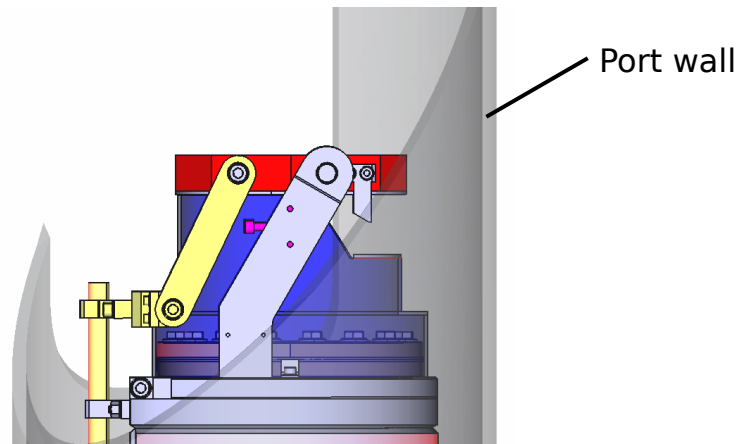
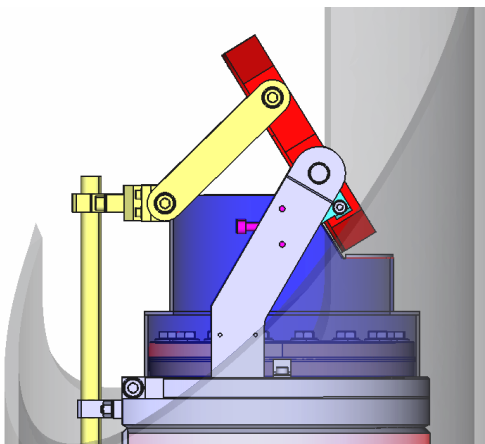
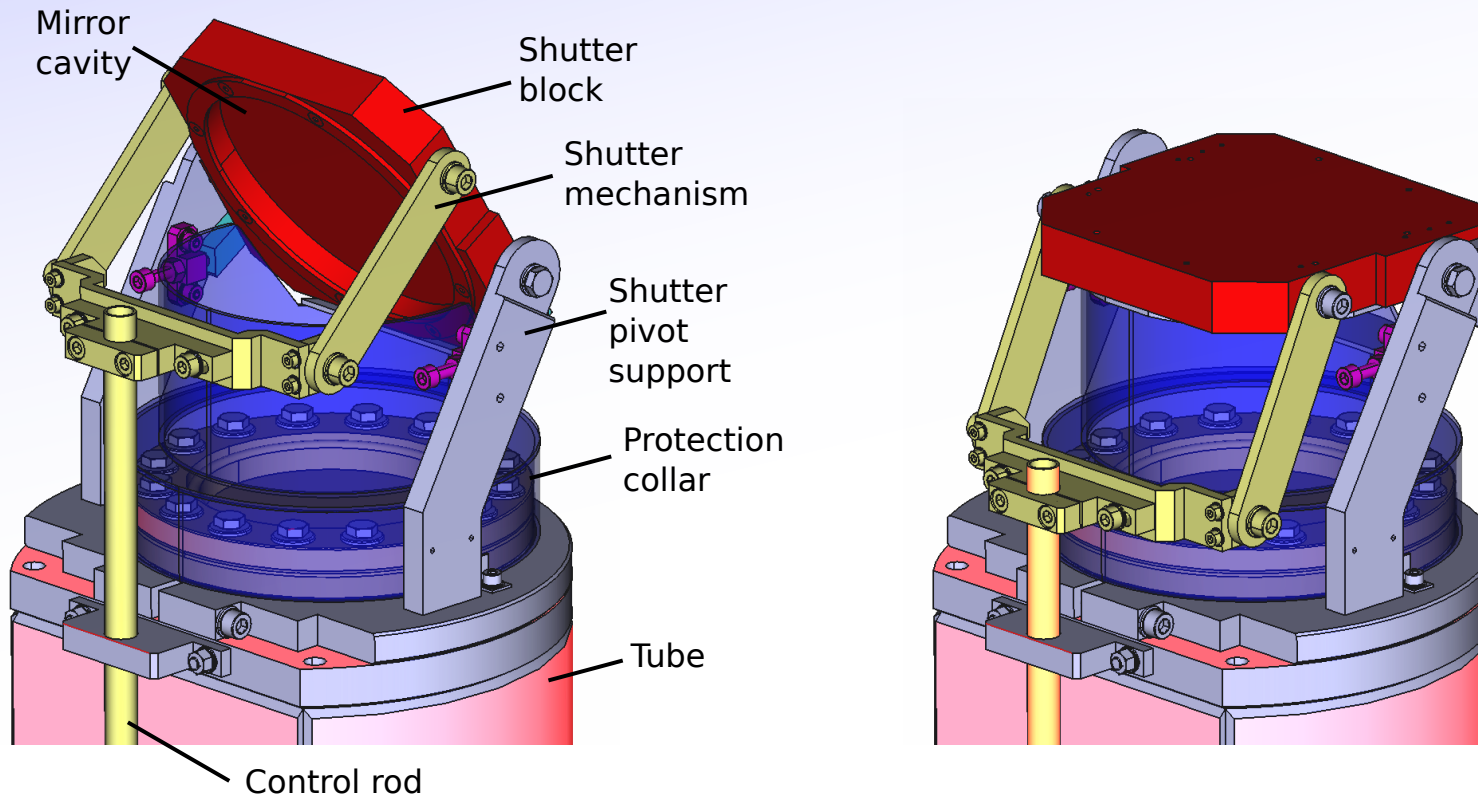
Welded flanges
front and back.
(Welding diagrams
checked by QM)

Steel plate

Rolled 3mm steel

Shutter

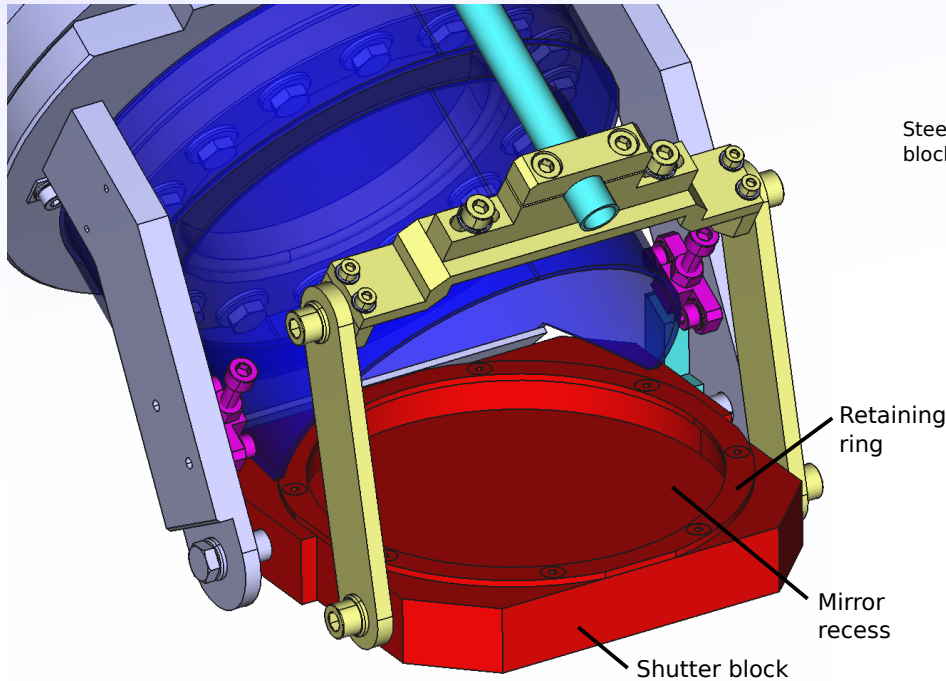
Mirror is mounted to a steel block used as the shutter.



Mirror

Material selection:

- Aluminium or silver for required reflectivity $< 400\text{nm}$.
- No dielectric coating - causes arcing and damage to layer.
- > Aluminium, polished to optical quality.



Space for thermal expansion up to $> 300^\circ\text{C}$ and thick mirror to avoid bending when hot.

Solid Aluminium:

- Requires material exception for plasma exposed use.
- Non-magnetic, vacuum compatible, no significant issue with radiation.
- Used as ASDEX Upgrade for CXRS, no significant problems (built themselves and polished externally).
- Expect slow loss of reflectivity due to coatings from plasma.

High temperature tolerant (up to 300°C), polishing friendly aluminium alloys (RSA-205) available.

Status: Ordered, Delivery 25/01/2017.

Mirror Materials

Aluminium alloys:

A) RSA-905 AE

Good properties up to 300°C.
Good machining ability for optical surfaces.

87.4% Aluminium
5.0% Nickel
2.5% Iron
2.5% Copper
1.0% Manganese
0.8% Molybdenum
0.8% Zirconium

Tested with magnet by RSP-Technologies:
*'No sign of magnetism,
non-magnetic as far as we know'*

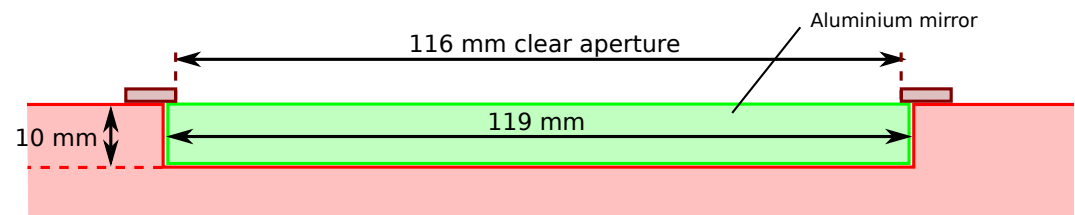
Location (W7X coords):
x=-520.731, y=5407.642, z=1049.967 mm

B) AW-6061-T6

Standard aluminium, ok for optical surfaces.

> 96% Aluminium
< 1.2% Manganese
< 0.8% Silicon
< 0.7% Iron
< 0.4% Copper
< 0.35% Chromium
< 0.25% Zink

Backup option in-case RSA-905 is too magnetic.





Mirror/Shutter thermal consideration.

Calculated heating of mirror and shutter for 100kW m^{-2} , 10s shots, 10 minute pause.

- Mirror surface max 30°C above bulk.
- Bulk temperature equilibrates at max 250°C (worst case scenario)
- Cools before start of next day.

