

## Analysis of Plasma Material Surfaces by Means of Low Energy NRA

K. Ochiai, N. Kubota, K. Kondo and T. Nishitani.

*Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken 319-1195, Japan*

Nuclear reaction analysis with ion beams is useful to obtain the light nuclei depth profiles in plasma facing materials. JAERI/FNS has carried out the measurement of the deuterium and carbon-12 depth profiles in the JT-60 carbon tile and deuterium, tritium, lithium isotope depth profiles in a TFTR carbon tile by means of NRA with deuterium ion beam.

The probe beam was a deuteron beam and its energy and current density are adjusted between 150 and 390 keV and  $0.1\text{-}1\mu\text{A}/\text{cm}^2$  respectively. In case of carbon sample, the detectable depth is about  $1.5\ \mu\text{m}$  by 350 keV deuteron. The size of beam is to 6.5 mm in diameter. A silicon solid state detector (SSBD) with a depletion layer of  $200\ \mu\text{m}$ , was used to detect high energetic charged particles induced with nuclear reactions. The SSBD energy resolution was determined with a standard  $\alpha$ -source (Am-241:  $E_\alpha = 5.486\ \text{MeV}$ ) and the FWHM was below 40 keV. To obtain the depth profiles of the deuterium, tritium, lithium-isotope and carbon-12, the proton, triton and  $\alpha$  emitted from  $\text{D(d,p)T}$ ,  $\text{T(d,\alpha)n}$ ,  ${}^6\text{Li(d,2}\alpha)$  and  ${}^{12}\text{C(d,p)}{}^{13}\text{C}$  nuclear reactions induced between deuteron beam and the nuclei in the JT-60 and TFTR tiles were measured. These nuclear data libraries of the cross section values for the these reactions were used FENDL-2 and the S-factors reported from some experimental data.

From the measurements, we have obtained depth profiles of light nuclei in a JT-60 and TFTR tiles. The deuterium retention on a JT-60 tiles surface was about  $1 \times 10^{16}\ \text{D}/\text{cm}^2$  and it was found that the ratio of deuterium and carbon retention (D/C) was about 3 %. Also, in case of TFTR tiles, It was found that deuterium, tritium and lithium-6 retentions were about  $3.8 \times 10^{17}\ \text{cm}^{-3}$ ,  $7.2 \times 10^{19}\ \text{cm}^{-2}$  and  $3 \times 10^{17}\ \text{cm}^{-3}$  near the surface ( $\sim 1.2\ \mu\text{m}$  depth) respectively. On this symposium, we mainly introduce the methodology by the NRA.