

Fifth US-Japan Workshop on Inertial Electrostatic Confinement Fusion at Madison, Wisconsin Oct 9-10 2002

Status of the Cylindrical IECF experiments at Kyoto University

Takanori Higashi, Takahito Tomizawa, Mitsugu Daino,

and Yasushi Yamamoto

Inst. of Advanced Energy, Kyoto University



Outline of Talk

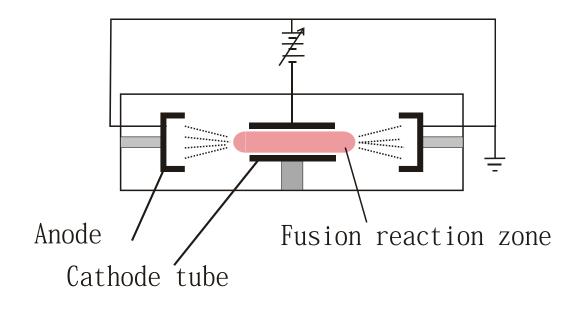
- C-IECF concept
- Experimental setup
- Results of last year
- Results after vacuum conditioning
- Summary
- Future plans



C-IECF Concept

Merits

- Long lifetime of ion
- Long lifetime of cathode
- Compact
- Solid



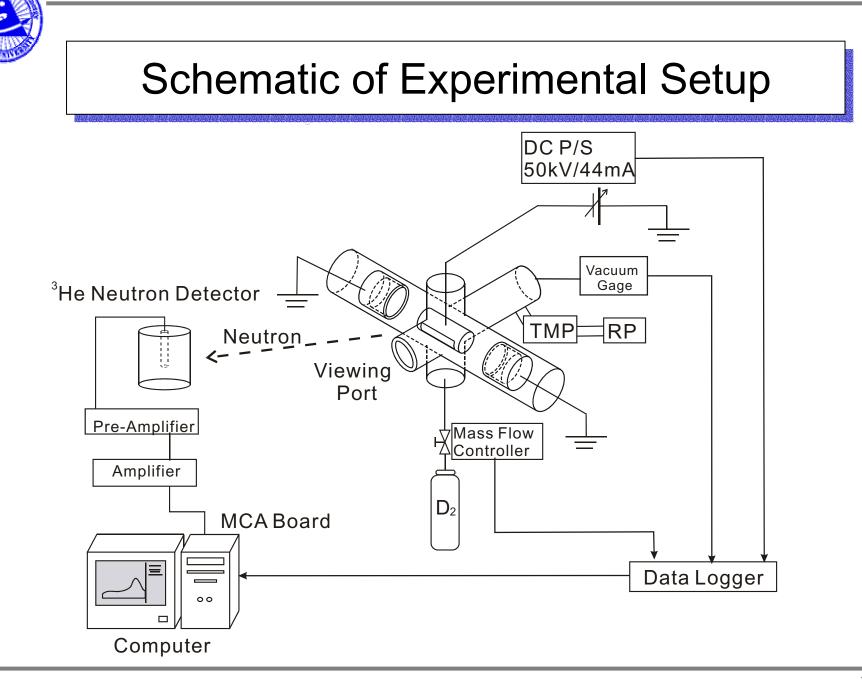
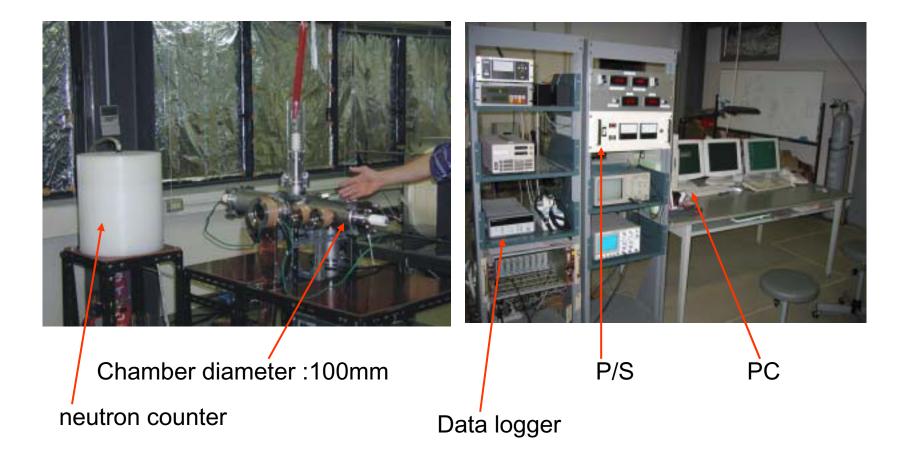




Photo of Setup





Electrodes

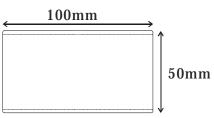
Anode

Cathode



	1	80mm
40mm		,

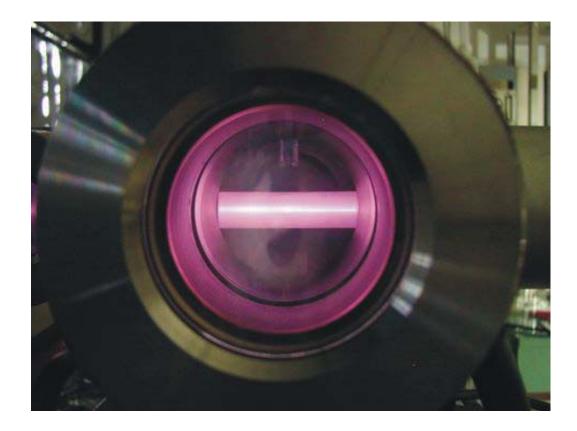




6

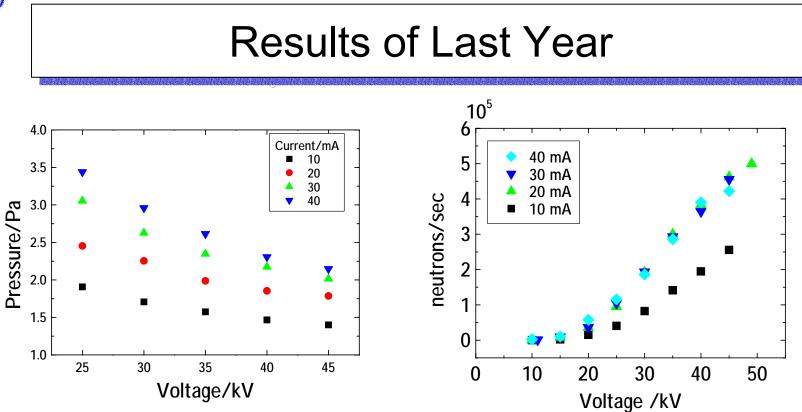


Photo of Discharge



30kV,10mA,1.8Pa (D₂)



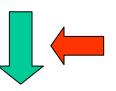


- Large current operation required high pressure
- NPR didn't increase with current over 20mA



Why?

The more current, the more chamber heated



Cylindrical chamber is not warmed up immediately by discharge

Impurity affect discharge characteristic



Increase pressure

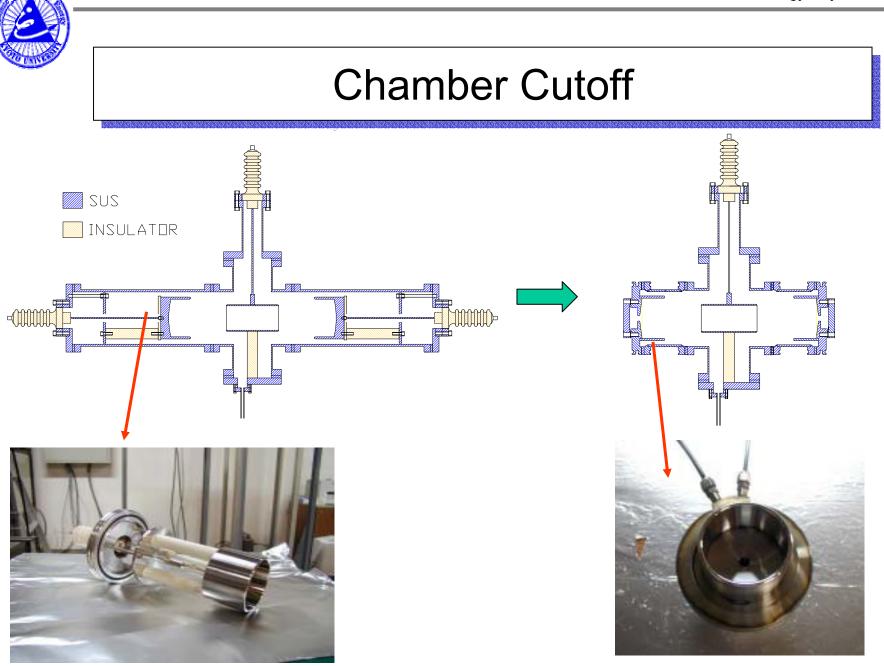
NPR didn't increase with current



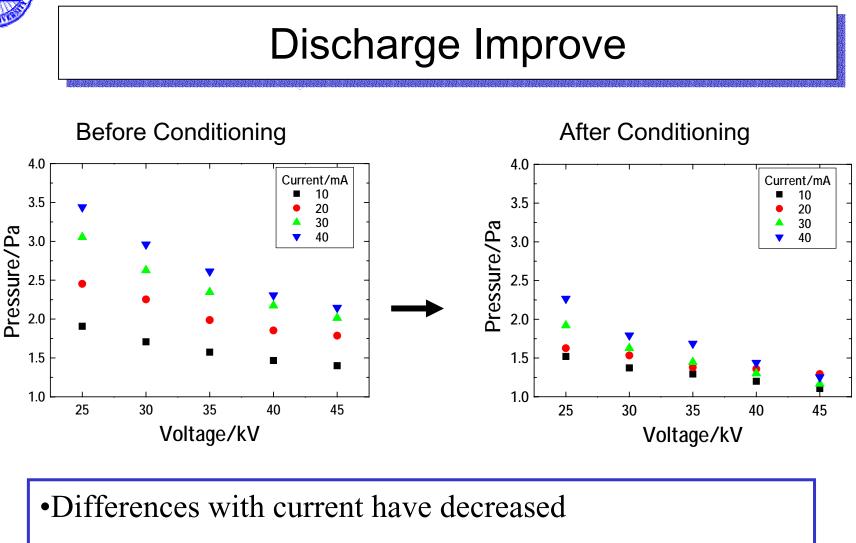
What we did

Careful conditionings

- Chamber cutoff
 - Cut off useless space
- Remove insulator
 - Suppress unexpected discharge
- Degas
 - Increase baking temperature and time



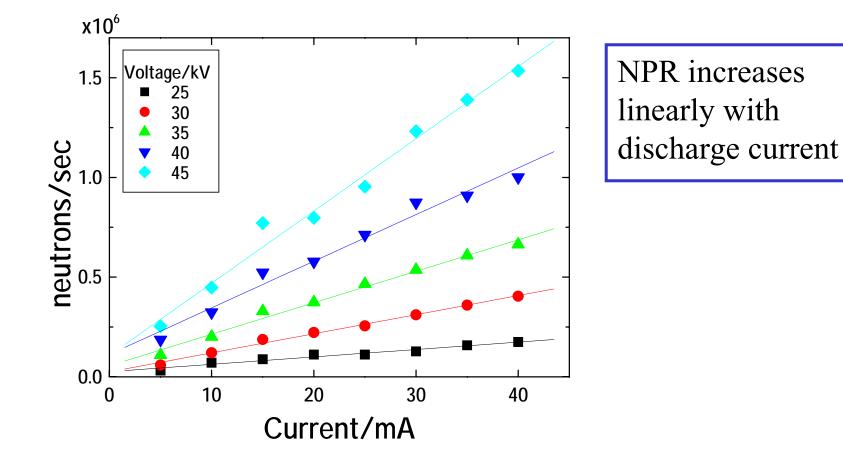




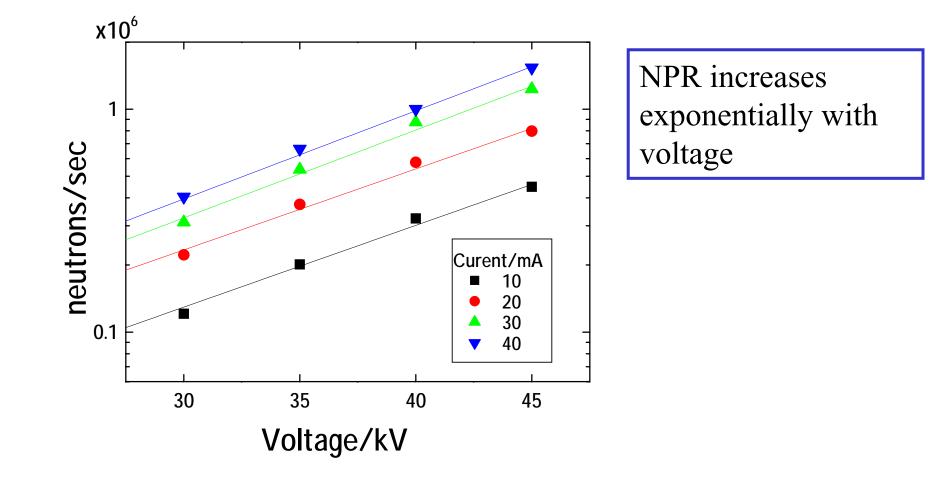
•Convergence can be expected



NPR Characteristics(1)







14



Summary

- Last year results
 - To keep the same voltage, we need increase pressure
 - NPR did not increase with current
- Conditioning
 - Remove insulators, chamber cutoff, degas
 - Discharge characteristic has improved
- NPR has increased
 - The maximum NPR is 1.8x10⁶ neutrons/sec with 45kV, 44mA discharge at 1.2Pa
 - That is almost equivalent to those of other devices at the same parameters



Future Works

- In order to increase NPR
 - External ion source for low pressure operation



Photo of Ion Source

