

Re-Design of Converging Ion Guns for Nuclear Fusion of Advanced Fuels



Goal

Increase the reaction rate of the D-D and D-³He nuclear fusion reactions in Inertial Electrostatic Confinement (IEC) devices to the levels required for several nonelectric applications of nuclear fusion such as detecting clandestine materials.



- Most of the reactions took place at the walls of the device.
- Less than 0.2% of fusion

Previous Findings

- The Farnsworth-Hirsch fusor reported neutron production rate of 5x10⁷ n/s at a cathode voltage of 168 kV and current of 10mA.
- Number of fusion reactions

Figure 3. Picture of the prototype ion gun.

Experimental Approach Cathode voltages range from -50 kV to -150 kV, currents from chamber mA and 2-30 pressures from 10^2 - 10^3 µTorr. Data gathered required the use of neutron detectors, Fusion Ion Doppler Shift (FIDO) diagnostic, two separate proton detectors and optical cameras.

reactions occurred in a 9.5 mm spherical cavity at the center.



Figure 5. Experimental and predicted fusion proton spectrum of D-D fusion protons Doppler shifted by 125 keV D_1^+ , D_2^+ and D_3^+ ions after passing through 8 μm of Al foil.

too low for commercial use. Mainly used neutron as

generators.



neutron rates per kW for various IEC devices.

Results

In a defocused mode, SIGFE matched experimental results of the Hirsch device.

Fuels for testing:

- D-D
- $D^{-3}He$
- $^{3}\text{He}^{-3}\text{He}$
- D-T
- Planned Research:
- Design ion guns with higher current outputs.

Hirsch design holds record for neutron production efficiency.



Figure 2. Internal Components of the Six Ion Gun Fusion Experiment (SIGFE).



Cathode Voltage at various pressures for D-D reactions.

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- Balance ion currents.
- Vary fuel configuration to find highest neutron production rates.
- Operate the SIGFE in a pulsed mode.

