

Comparison of Cylindrical and Spherical Geometry in a New Inertial Electrostatic Confinement Device

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Objectives:

- Commission a new IEC device
- Investigate cathode and anode geometries
- Increase D-³He fusion rates
- Produce radiopharmaceuticals in an IEC Device

New Inertial Electrostatic Confinement Device ³HeCTRE: ³Helium Cylindrical Transmutation Reactor

High Voltage Feed-Through

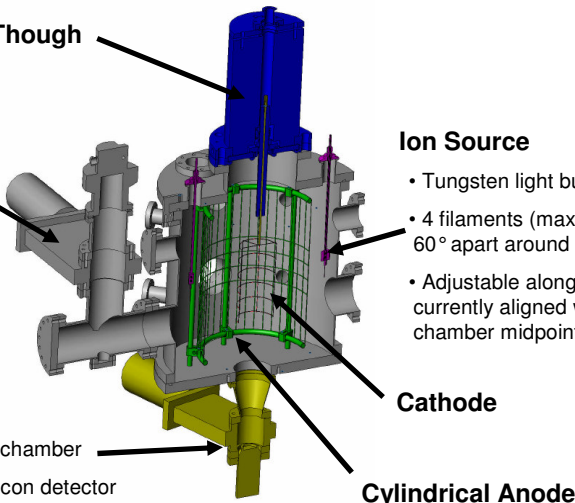
- Tested to -150 kV

Vacuum System

- 250 liters/sec turbo-molecular pump
- Base Pressure 2×10^{-4} Pa (1.5×10^{-6} Torr)

Proton Detector

- 44.8 cm from center of chamber
- 1200 mm² x 700 μm silicon detector



Ion Source

- Tungsten light bulb filaments
- 4 filaments (maximum of 6) 60° apart around perimeter
- Adjustable along Z-axis, currently aligned with the chamber midpoint

Cathode

Cylindrical Anode

Fusion Rate Comparison: Anode and Cathode Geometry

Chamber Details

1st UW IEC

- 470 liter volume
- 95 cm diameter x 66 cm high
- Aluminum

Electrodes Used

10S-50S

- 10 cm Spherical Cathode
- 50 cm Spherical Anode

20S-40S

- 20 cm Spherical Cathode
- 40 cm Spherical Anode

³HeCTRE

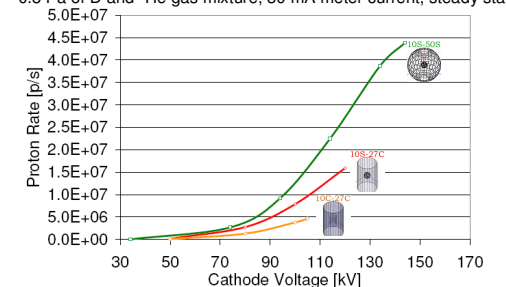
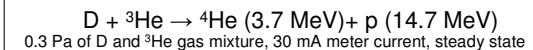
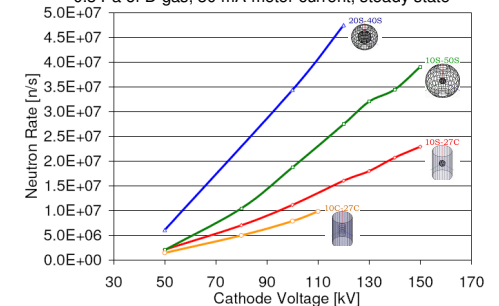
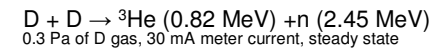
- 75 liter volume
- 46 cm diameter x 46 cm high
- Stainless Steel

10S-27C

- 10 cm Spherical Cathode
- 27 cm x 43 cm Cylindrical Anode

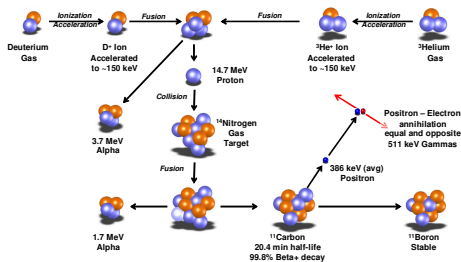
10C-27C

- 10 cm x 19 cm Cylindrical Cathode
- 27 cm x 43 cm Cylindrical Anode

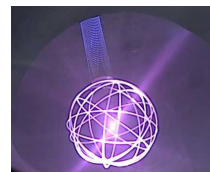
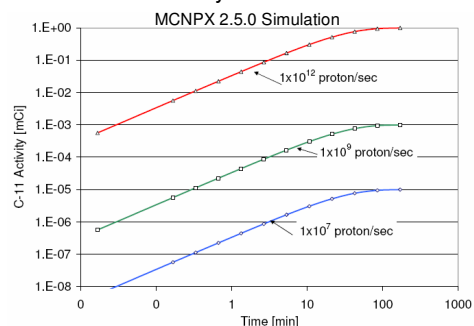


Application:

PET Isotope Production



Predicted ¹¹C Activity at Different Fusion Rates



Milestones:

- Began construction July 2005
- First D-D reactions April 2006
- Best neutron rate **2.7×10^7 neutrons/sec** at 145 kV, 35 mA, and 0.3 Pa (2 mTorr)
- First D-³He reactions Oct 18, 2006
- Best proton rate **2.0×10^7 protons/sec** at 130 kV, 30 mA and 0.3 Pa (2 mTorr)