Experimental and Theoretical Highlights from the University of Wisconsin IEC Program

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Outline of the Presentation

- History
- Highlights
 - Path to 300 kV Operation
 - Neutron Sources
 - Materials Studies
 - Lab Expansion
 - ³He Procurement
 - Theoretical and Modeling Studies





On the Road to 300 kV Operation



Expanded Parameter Space at 1 mTorr and Lower in HOMER (See M. Michalak Oral Thursday AM)



Design and Testing of a High Voltage Feedthrough for Extending IEC Operations to 300 Kilovolts

(See A. Fancher Oral Presentation Thursday Morning)



Design challenges and refinements made with high potential testing of a 300 kV feed-through



Electric field strengths inside high-voltage feed-through at an applied voltage of 250 kV greatly reduced with new design



Testing of glass HV stalk as an inexpensive alternative to Boron Nitride

System Stability Studies

Presented by Bonomo Wednesday Afternoon



The system exhibits anomalous instabilities, or not, depending on the value and configuration of the series/ballast impedance.



Micro-arcs causing short, high-current spikes and shutdown



Anomalous saw-tooth oscillations on high-voltage feed-through



Development of New Neutron Sources



D-D Distributed Neutron Source from a Linear IEC Device

(See M Navarro Poster)

- A neutral particle analyzer and Doppler shift spectrometry will be used to study will be used to study neutral and ion particles arising from charge exchange processes for D-D and D- ³He.
- Device will allow for validation and improvement of VICTER results.
- For planar geometry, higher pressures dominate over larger Δ 's, effectively increasing the neutron rates.





Optimization Parameters	
$L_{C-C}(m)$	Cathode-Cathode Separation
$\Delta(m)$	Cathode-Anode Separation
V _C (kV)	Cathode High Voltage
P (mTorr)	Chamber Pressure

Ion Energy Loss Rate from 200 keV D⁺ Incident on TiD² (See M Navarro Poster)



TRIM simulation determines energy loss (e) using a Monte Carlo method

TRIM Simulations 10-300 keV (D+-TiD²) Combined With Fusion Cross-Sections

(See M Navarro Poster)





Materials Studies With IEC Technology



W Samples Are Irradiated in the Materials Irradiation Experiment (MITE-E)-See Karla Hall Poster

Pyrometer

- •Ion currents up to 200 μ A, flux of ~5x10¹⁴ He⁺/cm²s
- •He⁺ accelerated in ion gun to impact sample with 10-60 keV at normal incidence
- •Laser provided additional heating to keep sample temperature at 500-1200 °C

•Physical changes in a sample are analyzed with the Scanning Electron Microscope, Focused-Ion Beam, Electron Backscatter Diffraction, and mass loss measurements



Surface Erosion In Polycrystalline W After 10¹⁸He/cm²at 900 °C

Overview of Past Work on PCW

•Surface cleaning and preparation of W metal has an effect on the surface microstructure post-irradiation.

•Grains in directions other than [111] are more susceptible to radiation damage and surface erosion.

•Every grain shows a grass structure and large mass losses associated with it under multiple energy He bombardment.

•Higher fluences and temperatures under mono-energetic He bombardment also show signification mass loss and microstructure growth.

Operation in He⁺ and D⁺ Energetic Plasmas Can Severely Degrade W-25Re Cathodes

(See M. Jasica's Poster on Dual Beam Irradiations)





Improvement in UW-IEC Experimental Facilities



Lab Expansion has Been Implemented to Accommodate More Experiments and Access for Students with Disabilities





Understanding of How IEC Devices Operate



A Neutral Particle Analyzer (NPA) Has Been Designed and Constructed with Modularity in Mind

(see Gabriel Becerra Oral @ Wednesday PM)



Applying the Weighting Factors to the Validated Data Returns the True Fusion Profile for the Observable Region (A. McEvoy)

• Note that the weighted distribution occurs along a chord through the center of the device.





(See Oral Presentations Wed. 10/1/14)



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Polywell Physics Modeling Considerations See J. Santarius Oral, Wednesday PM

Moderate engineering challenges in an accessible environment



Challenging physics modeling, not necessarily indicating lower reactor feasibility





How Can We Procure a Large, Reliable Supply of ³He?



Demonstrating the Ability to Extract ³He from Lunar Regolith- See A. Olson Poster

Objective: Demonstrate how lunar regolith could be heated to diffuse out helium-3 and other key solar wind volatiles

Heater Design: Heat pipe heat exchanger

Significantly reduce thermal energy requirements by recovering heat from processed regolith

Helium Implantation into regolith simulant (JSC-1A)

Mark-III³He Lunar Miner



Vacuum Chamber

Preheater

Heater

Recuperator

Waste Regolith Conveyor

54

bed (HEAT)

Regolith Inlet

Screw

Convevo

Sieves

Slides

Chute

Fluidized

Bed



Conceptual DC glow discharge system







Mass Loss of Tungsten Samples Irradiated With 30 keV He Ions



Sub-Surface Porous Layer in PCW after Implantation with 30 keV He⁺ in the *MITE-E*



The energy and timing information specifies the fusion event location in 1-D







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