



Penning Traps as Neutron Sources

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Foreword

- Thanks to
 - Organizers
 - Tri Alpha Energy
- No neutrons were ever produced (detected) from this scheme
- Original concept – G. Miyamoto, G. Iwata, S. Mori, and K. Inoue, *J. Phys. Soc. Japan* (1957)

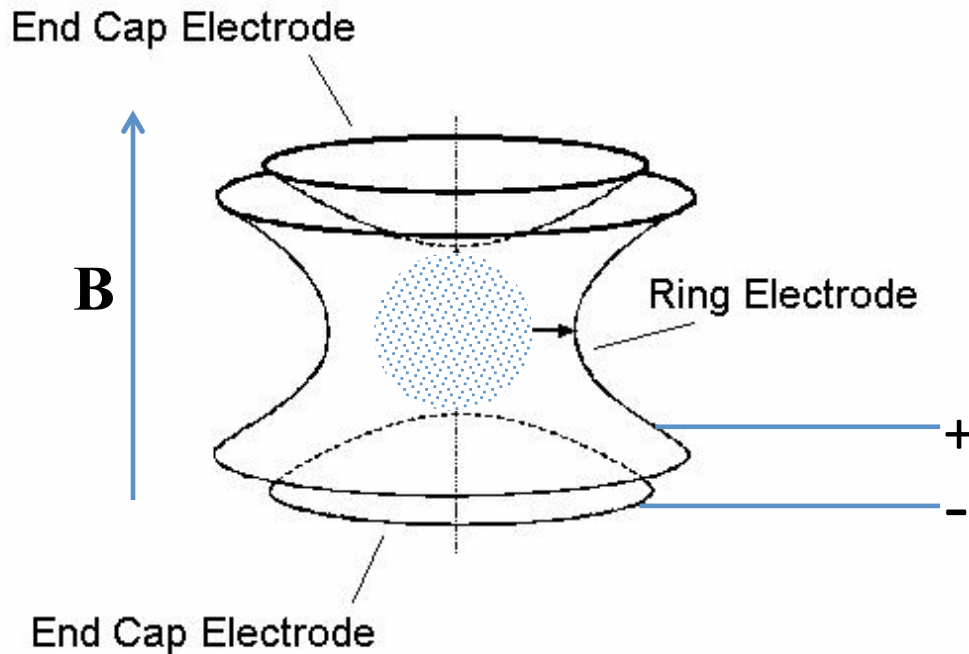


Scheme

- A Penning trap with uniform B , harmonic E can be tuned to make a spherical well for electrons (No grids)
- Electrons are maintained IEC beam-like by appropriate boundary conditions
- Spherical convergence produces a central virtual cathode
- Ions confined in the central cathode can reach keV energies and produce neutrons



Penning Trap

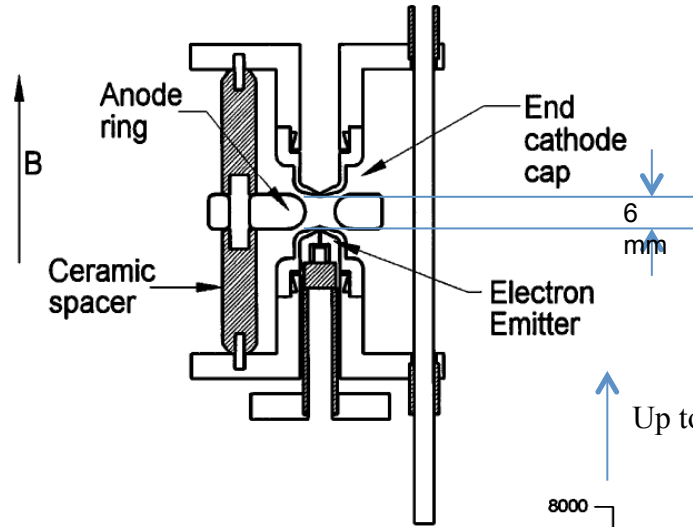


$$\Phi = \frac{2V}{3} \left(\frac{r^2/2 - z^2}{a^2} + 1 \right)$$

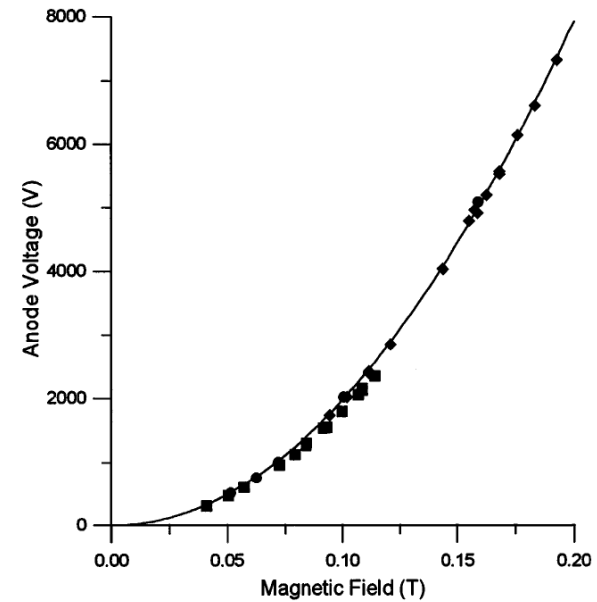
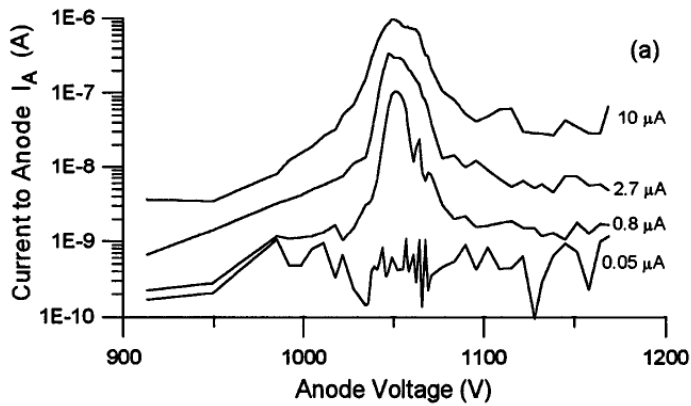
- Electrons “dropped” off low radius part of cathode see 3D well (zero angular momentum – Brillouin flow)
- Tuning V with B can make well spherical and harmonic
- Geometry is such that electrons don’t hit anode
- Electrons are recollected at low energy at cathode



Cold-bore, spherical trap PFX, LANL, 1997



Up to 30 kV w/o heater





PFX observations

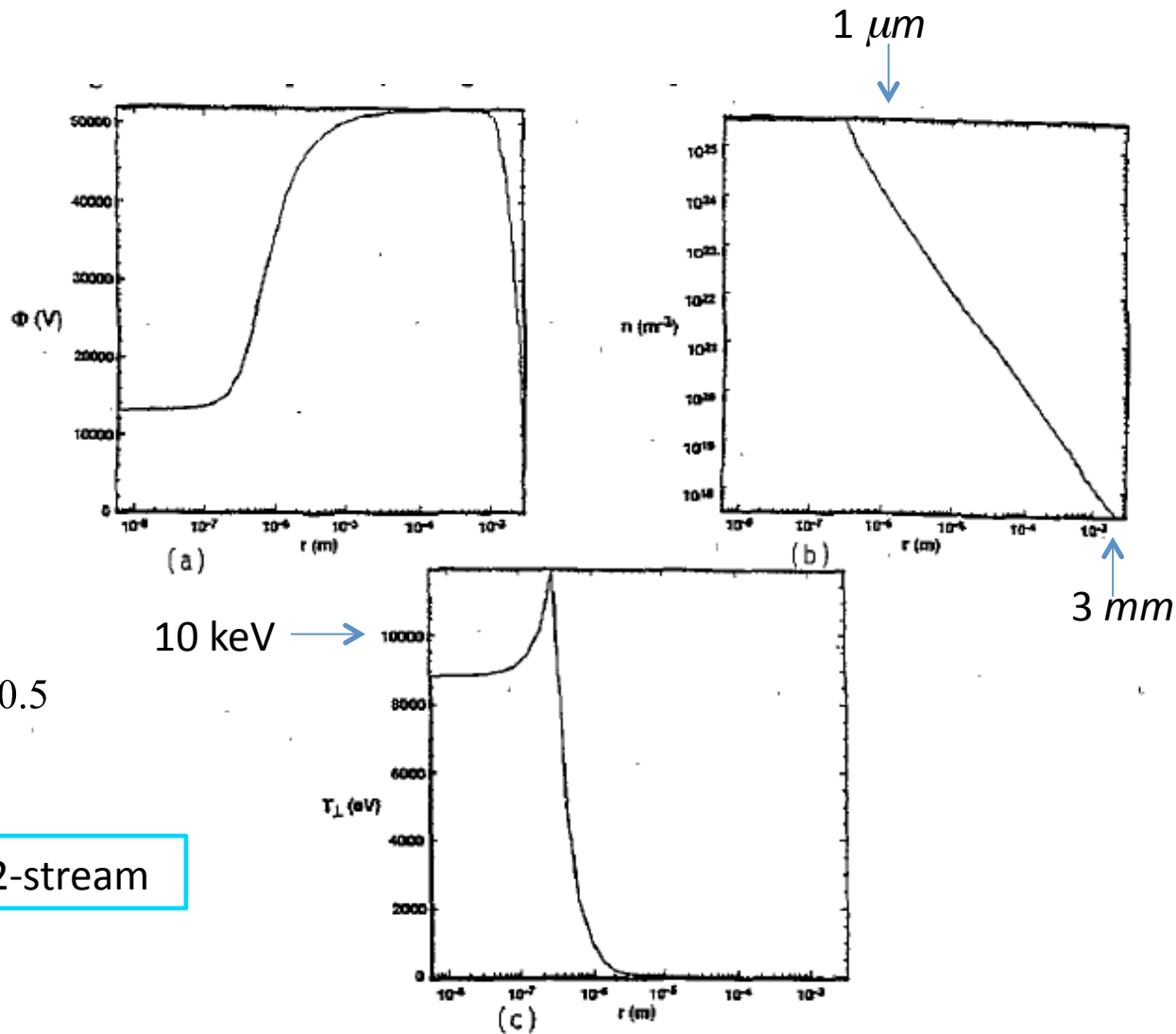
- 30 times Brillouin
- 100:1 radial convergence
- Steady, IEC like electron distribution
- No ions
 - Liquid He system
- 30 kV w/o electrons, 8 kV with
- Poor pumping (geometry closed)



Theory

- This really is a “spherical cow”
- Theory can pretty much literally simulate system
- Solve Vlasov equation for steady state
- Solve Fokker-Planck equation for collisional effects
- Calculate stability with spherical harmonics
- *Etc.*

Electron-ion solution (1993)

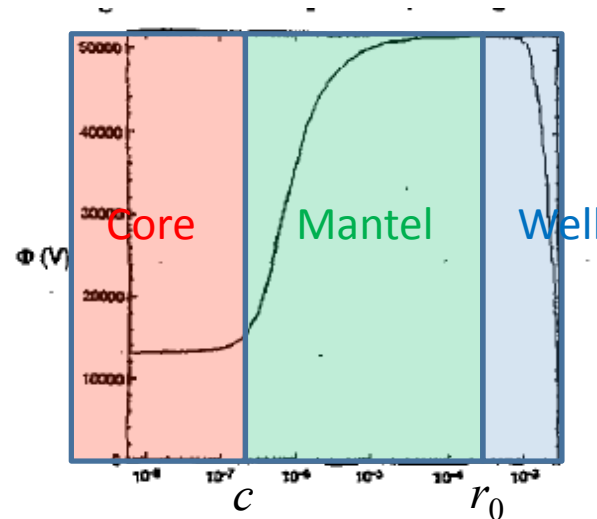


$$f = \frac{n_{i0}}{n_{e0}} = 0.5$$

Stable to 2-stream



Scaling model



$$C = \frac{r_0}{c}$$

- Well region – neglect space charge, vacuum field
- Mantel – beam-like $n = \frac{n_0 r_0^2 v_0}{r^2 v(r)}$
- Core – 3 x density increase, thermal, constant density, 1 Debye length



Scaling model

$$\dot{N} \approx 2 \times 10^{14} \frac{f^2}{[3 \log C_{1000} + 20.7 + 1/(1-f)]^{5/2} (1-f)^{1/2}} \frac{V_{100kV}^{4.5} C_{1000}}{a_{cm}}$$

- Very strong voltage scaling
- Linear-ish scaling with convergence
- 1/size dependence
- $f \sim 1/2$ sufficient
- Neutron rates $10^9 - 10^{10}$ may be achievable



For example

- $V = 100 \text{ kV}$, $a = 1 \text{ cm}$, D-T, $B = 0.15 \text{ T}$, $\bar{n} = 2.2 \times 10^{17} \text{ m}^{-3}$
 - $C = 3000$, $\dot{N} = 6.2 \times 10^{10} \text{ s}^{-1}$
 - $C = 100$, $\dot{N} = 7.2 \times 10^9 \text{ s}^{-1}$
- $Q \sim 5 \times 10^{-3}$, 5.6 W for 10^{10} neutrons/s
- $V \nearrow 300 \text{ kV}$, $Q \nearrow 0.5 - 1 !$



Practical problems

- Arcs & sparks – lots of voltage in small system
 - Even the “air” side is challenging
 - Vacuum side requires lots of “black” art
- Quality of injected electron beam
- Need for excellent vacuum (working pressure is < order 10^{-5} Torr)
 - Electrostatic confinement is excellent
 - Charge exchange will kill T_i



Embellishments

- Induce POPS in confined ions
 - Increase effective reactivity
 - Increase effective heating rate
- Exotic scheme to fuel central cathode
 - Supersonic gas jet + cryopump?
- Heat engine (extensions of POPS)
- ...



Future

- Currently no funding
 - “garage” scale experiment, hydrogen or deuterium?
- Technical features
 - Permanent magnets?
 - Room temperature bore
 - Use oil on “air” side
 - Make anode a mesh (probably slotted)
 - Use getters?
 - Magic cathode materials (Ti, Cr, Mo, Li?)



Summary

- PFX produced spherical focus, deep virtual cathode in miniature system
- Significant Q at mW fusion level
- Only need modest (but challenging) technology improvements to make $Q \sim 1$
- This speaker (and his past and present collaborators) welcomes your input



Published References

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