

Self Pinch Transport Design Considerations

D. V. Rose, D. R. Welch, Mission Research Corp.
S. S. Yu, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
C. L. Olson, Sandia National Laboratories

ARIES Project Meeting
Thursday, 10 January 2002
University of California, San Diego

Transport for several chamber concepts currently being studied

ARIES-IFE Study of HIF

Transport Mode Chamber Concept	Ballistic Transport <i>chamber holes ~ 5 cm radius most studied</i>		Pinch Transport <i>chamber holes ~ 0.5 cm radius higher risk, higher payoff</i>	
	Vacuum-ballistic <i>vacuum</i>	Neutralized-ballistic <i>plasma generators</i>	Preformed channel ("assisted pinch") <i>laser + z-discharge</i>	Self-pinched <i>only gas</i>
Dry-wall <i>~ 6 meters to wall</i>	Not considered now: Requires ~500 or more beams	Not considered: insufficient neutralization for 6 meters	Option: uses 1-10 Torr 2 beams	Option: uses 1-100 mTorr ~2-100 beams
Wetted-wall <i>~ 4-5 meters to wall</i>	HIBALL (1981) Not considered: Needs ≤ 0.1 mTorr leads to \square	OSIRIS-HIB (1992) Possible option: but tighter constraints on vacuum and beam emittance	Option: uses 1-10 Torr 2 beams	PROMETHEUS-H (1992) Option: uses 1-100 mTorr ~2-100 beams
Thick-liquid wall <i>~ 3 meters to wall</i>	Not considered: Needs ≤ 0.1 mTorr leads to \square	HYLIFE II (1992-now) Main-line approach: uses pre-formed plasma and 1 mTorr for 3 meters ~50-200 beams	Option: uses 1-10 Torr 2 beams	Option: uses 1-100 mTorr ~2-100 beams

LSP code* used for simulation of self-pinch ion beams

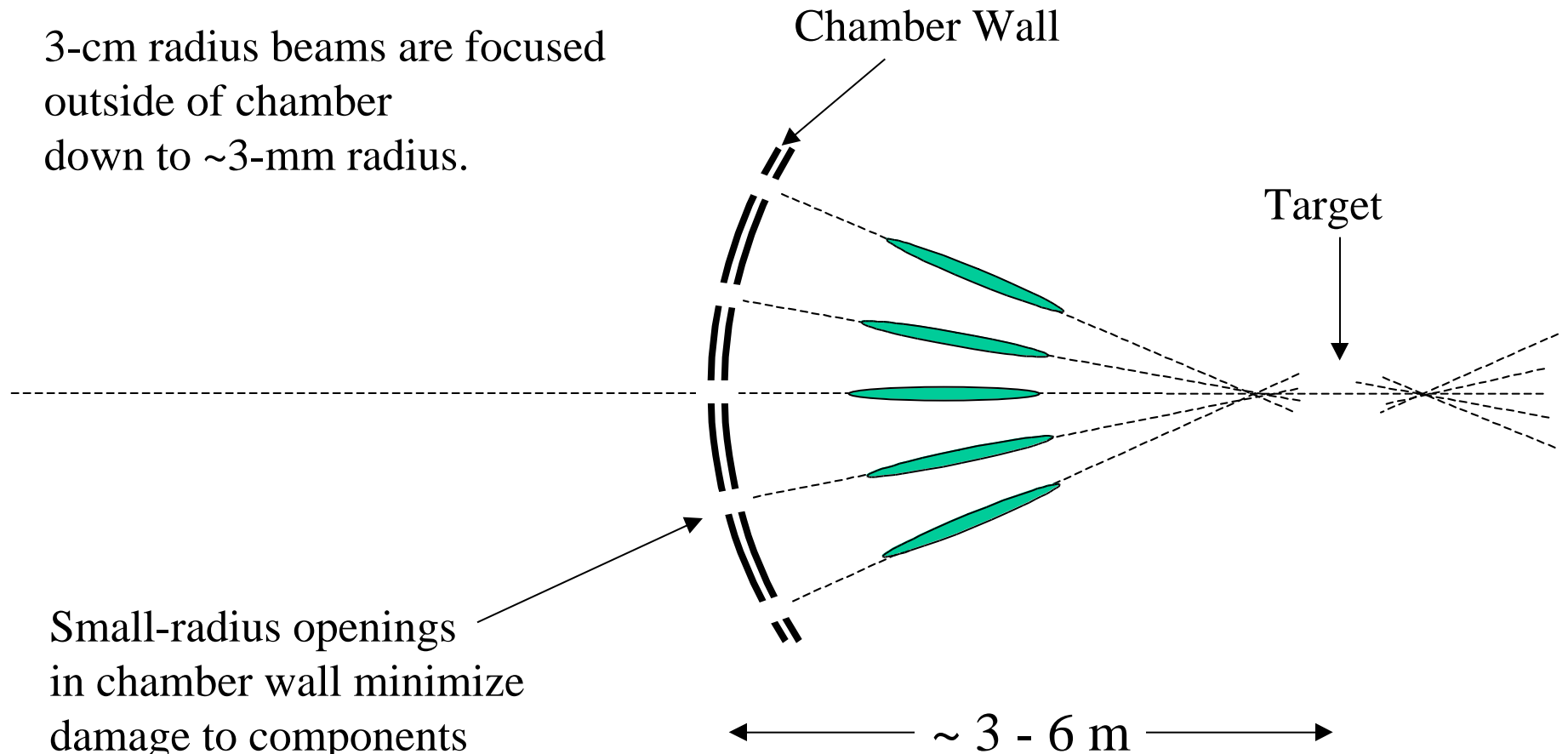
- 1D, 2D and 3D particle-in-cell and cloud-in-cell
- Energy-conserving electromagnetic and electrostatic algorithms
- Hybrid fluid-kinetic descriptions for electrons with dynamic reallocation
- Particle interactions include: scattering, energy transfer, ionization, stripping and charge-exchange
- Cold plasma initialization, target-photon ionization/stripping
- Surface physics includes Child-Langmuir emission, surface heating, neutral thermal/simulated desorption

*See D. R. Welch, *et al.*, Nucl. Instrum. Meth. Phys. Res. A **464**, 134 (2001).

Self-pinched chamber transport scheme

Charge and partial current neutralization provided by impact ionization of highly stripped ion beam in 10's mTorr gas

3-cm radius beams are focused outside of chamber down to ~3-mm radius.



Small-radius openings in chamber wall minimize damage to components outside of chamber.

SPT schemes continued...

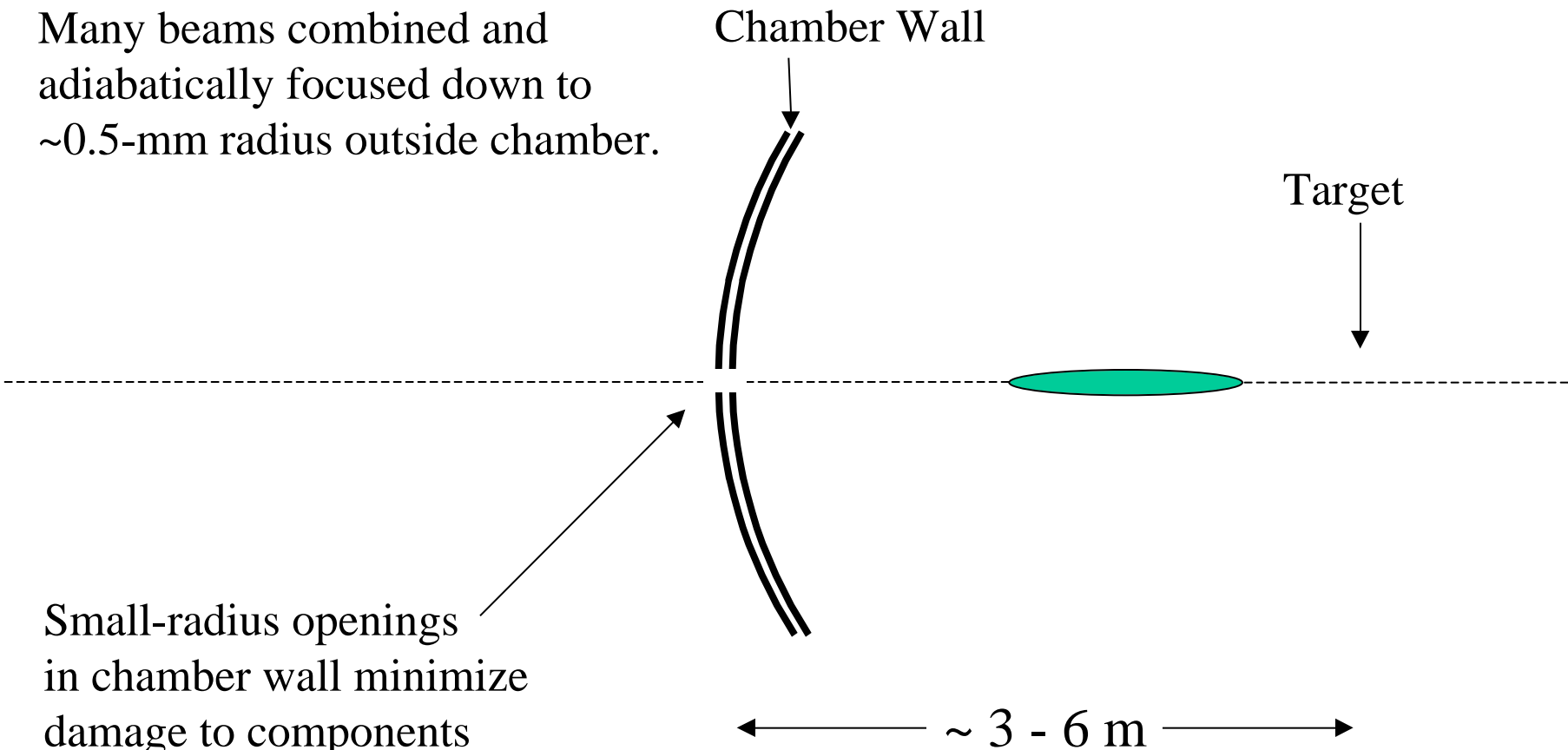
Many beams combined and adiabatically focused down to ~0.5-mm radius outside chamber.

Chamber Wall

Target

Small-radius openings in chamber wall minimize damage to components outside of chamber.

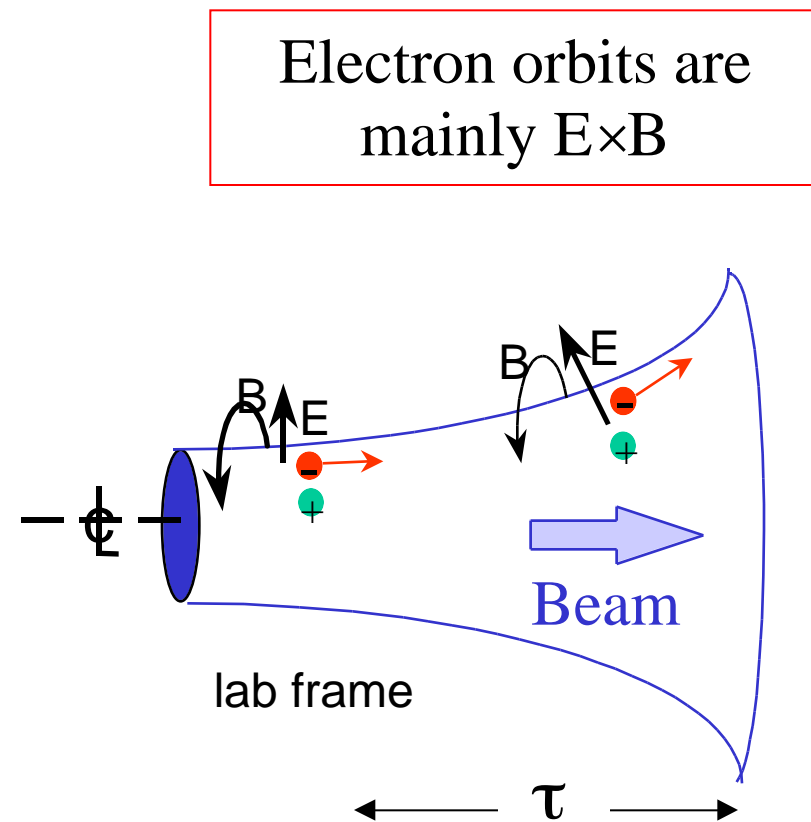
~ 3 - 6 m



The diagram illustrates a cross-section of an SPT scheme. A horizontal dashed line represents the central axis. On the left, a curved double-line structure represents the 'Chamber Wall'. A small gap in this wall is indicated by an arrow from the text 'Small-radius openings in chamber wall minimize damage to components outside of chamber.' To the right of the chamber wall, a green oval represents the 'Target'. A horizontal double-headed arrow below the axis indicates a distance of '~ 3 - 6 m' between the chamber wall and the target. An arrow labeled 'Chamber Wall' points to the curved structure, and an arrow labeled 'Target' points to the green oval.

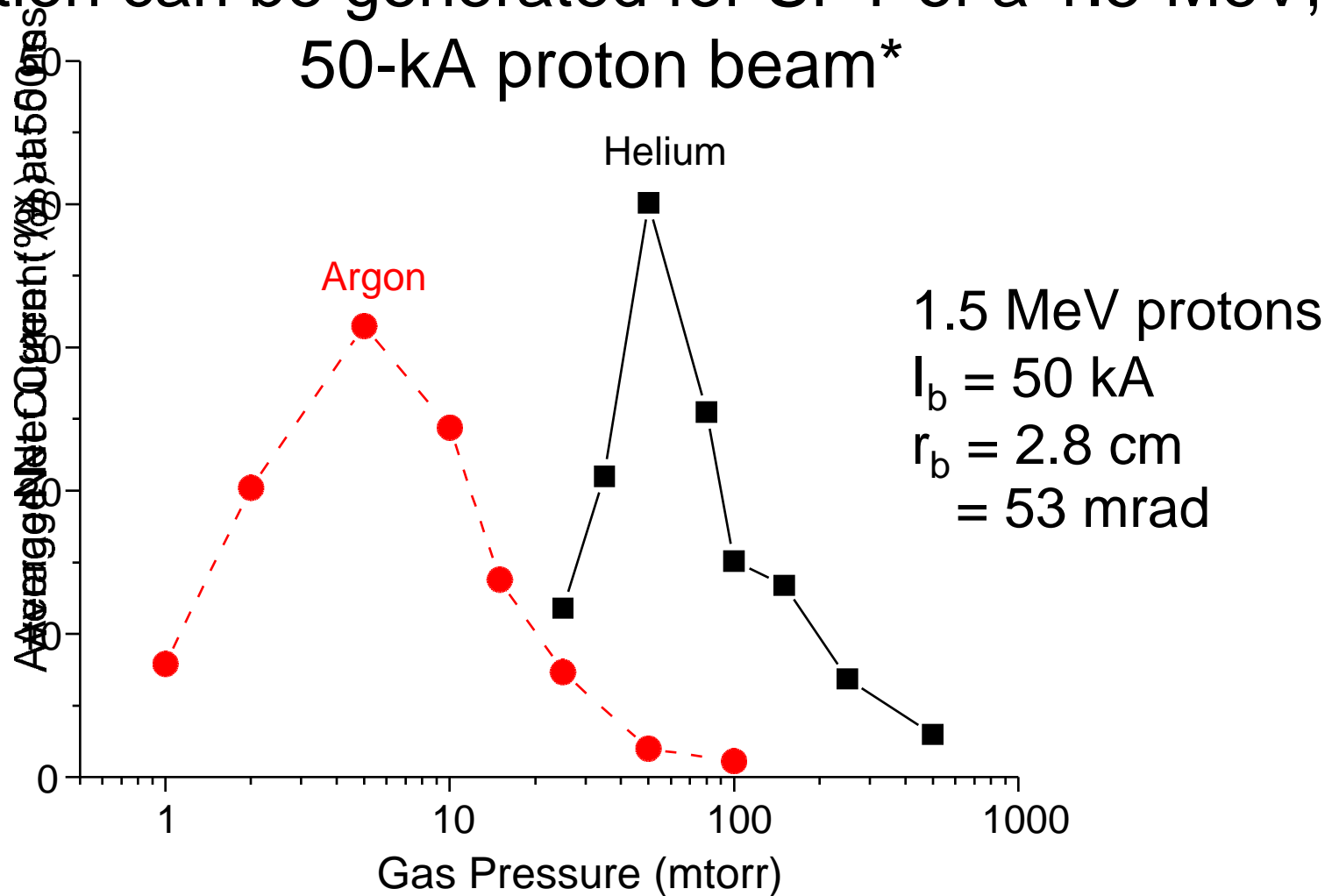
Self-pinched transport is predicted to occur within a gas pressure window:

- Maximum pinch force occurs when beam-impact ionizes a plasma density roughly that of the beam on time-scale of beam density rise length,
- Optimized for normalized trumpet length*:
$$R = n_g / 4Z = 1$$
- Trumpet shape and non-local secondary ionization supply neutralization without $v_e = v_b$



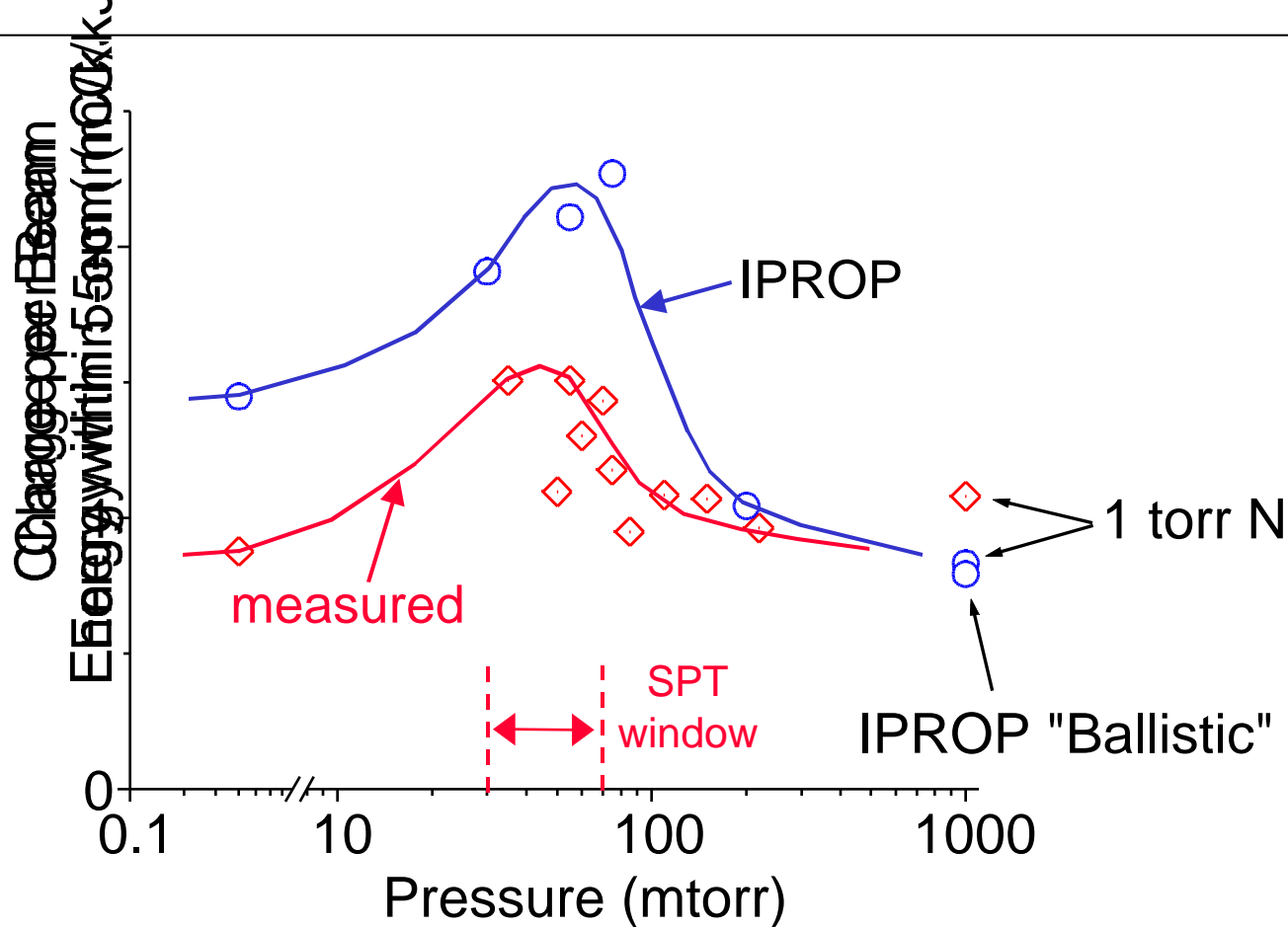
* D.R. Welch and C.L. Olson, Fusion Eng. and Des. **32-33**, 477, 1996.

Simulations indicated that a large net current fraction can be generated for SPT of a 1.5-MeV, 50-kA proton beam*



*D. V. Rose, *et al.*, Phys. Plasmas **6**, 4094 (1999).

Comparison of measured [with Li(Cu) nuclear activation] and predicted proton charge collected on a 5-cm-radius target at 50 cm into the transport region shows the same SPT pressure window.*

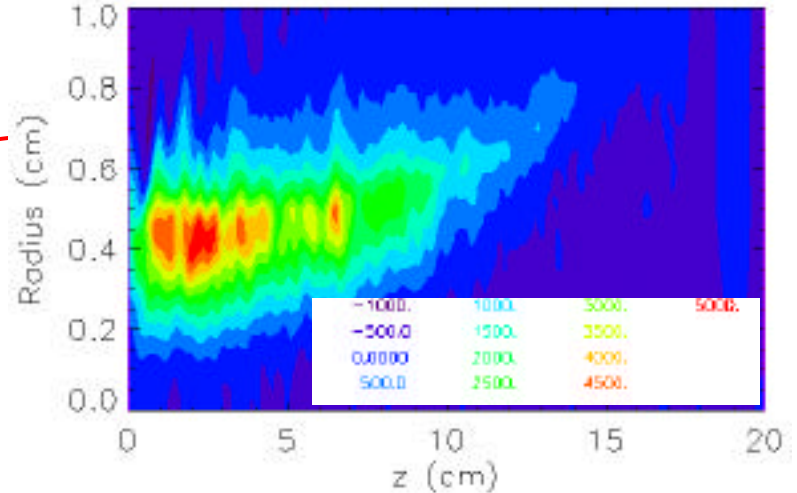
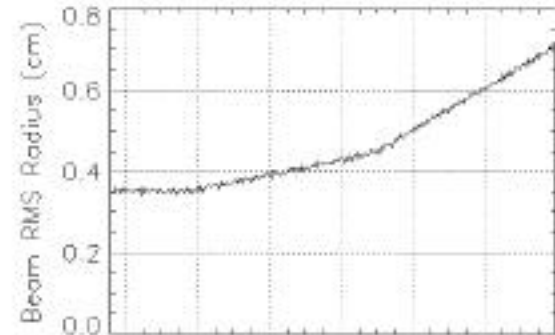
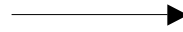


Results from SPT experiment on Gamble II at NRL

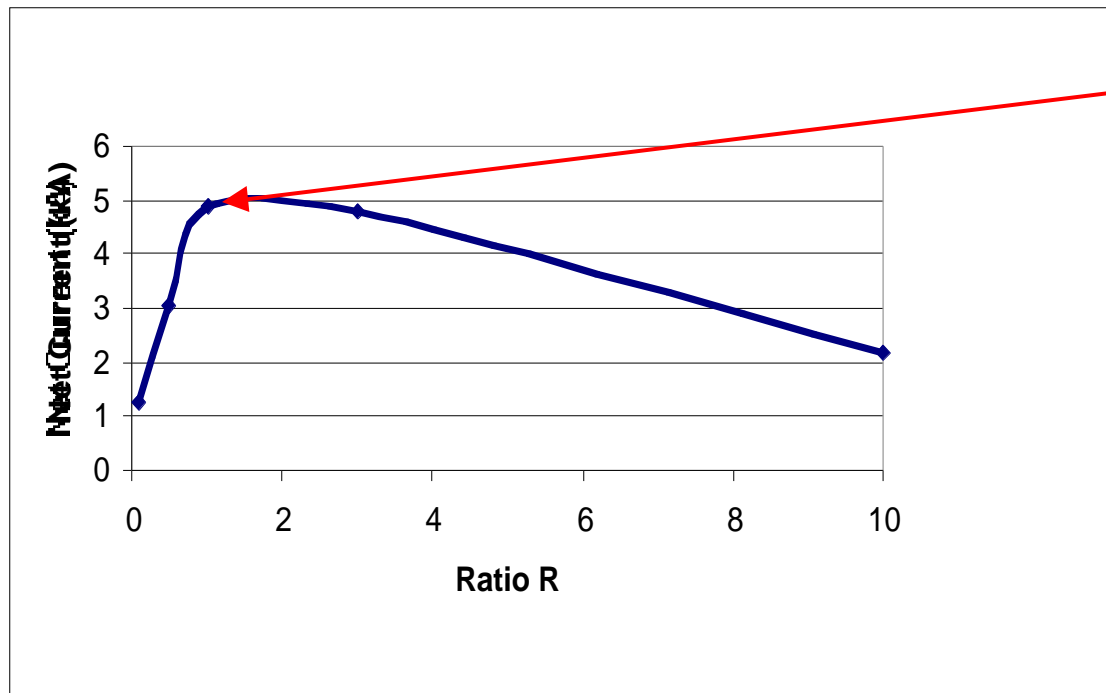
[*P. F. Ottinger, *et al.*, Phys. of Plasmas **7**, 346 (2000)]

LSP calculates maximum I_{net} near normalized trumpet length of unity

- LSP simulations of 10-kA, 4-GeV Pb^{+1} beam
- Beam trumpet 7 mm to 0.35 mm in 12 cm



Net current (A) for R=1



Cross-sections...

- Equilibrium charge-state for Lead beam assumed to be +65.
- Cross-section for 4 GeV Pb⁺⁶⁵ impacting neutral Xenon (ionization potential U = 12.13 eV) calculated from limiting case Gryzinski [*] model [#] ($m_e E_b \gg M_b U$) of 7.2e-15 cm².
- Expected gas pressure for SPT is then

$$n_g \sim \frac{Z}{\tau \sigma_b}$$

which is then approximately 50 mTorr for $\tau/v_b \sim 1$ ns.

[*] M. Gryzinski, Phys. Rev. A **138**, A322 (1964).

[#] B. V. Oliver, P. F. Ottinger, and D. V. Rose, Phys. Plasmas **3**, 3267 (1996).

Pinched transport [both assisted pinch (APT) and SPT] is feasible for net current chosen to match the beam divergence.

Sample parameters assuming an average charge state for lead ions ($Z= +65$), 1 kA beam particle current, and beam radius of 3 mm...

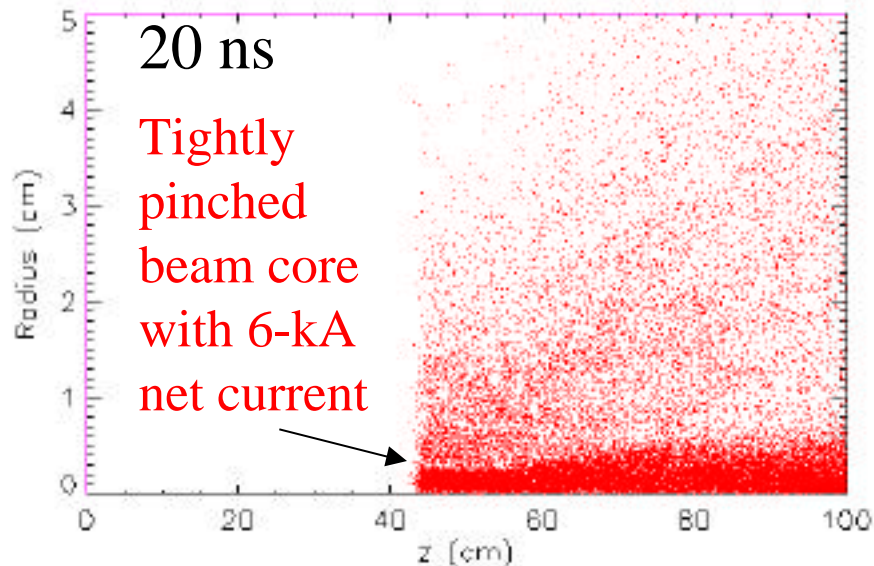
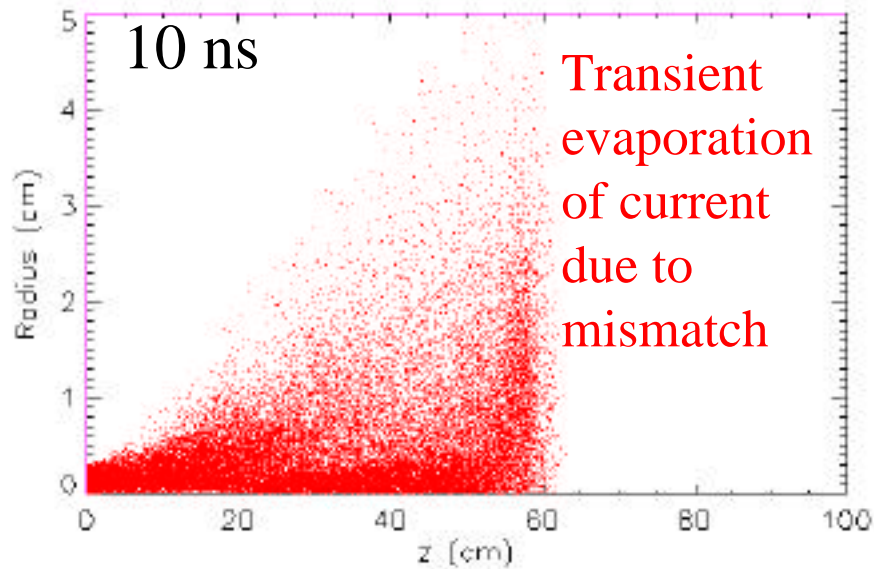
Beam Ion Mass	Beam Charge State	Beam Particle Current (kA)	Postulated Net Current Fraction	Beam Number Density (cm ⁻³)	Beam Plasma Freq (s ⁻¹)	I_A (MA)	beta_perp from Inet> L_A*(theta)^2	beam-cyclotron freq. (s ⁻¹)	Betatron Wave-length (m)
207	65	1	0.01	3.68E+12	7.04E+12	19.94	0.0011	1.30E+06	233.48
207	65	1	0.05	3.68E+12	7.04E+12	19.94	0.0026	6.52E+06	104.42
207	65	1	0.1	3.68E+12	7.04E+12	19.94	0.0036	1.30E+07	73.83
207	65	1	0.15	3.68E+12	7.04E+12	19.94	0.0044	1.96E+07	60.28
207	65	1	0.2	3.68E+12	7.04E+12	19.94	0.0051	2.61E+07	52.21
207	65	1	0.25	3.68E+12	7.04E+12	19.94	0.0057	3.26E+07	46.70

Bennett pinch condition: $I_n = \theta^2 I_A$.

2-D Simulation Geometry



1-m propagation demonstrates pinched equilibrium for $R = 0.14$



65-kA, 4-GeV Pb^{+65} beam

8-ns pulse

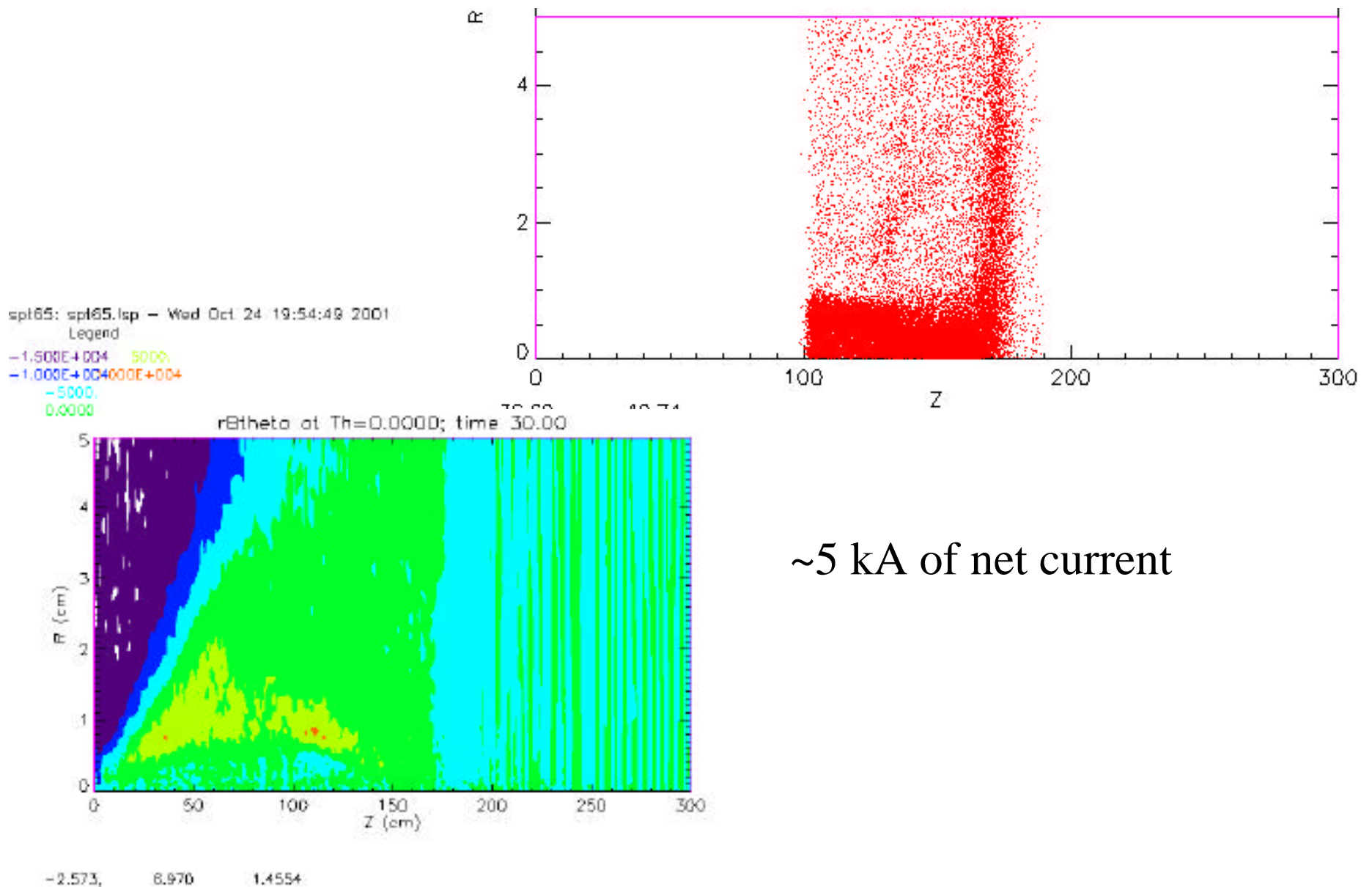
= 0.5 ns, 7-3.5 mm radius

50-mTorr Xe gas fill

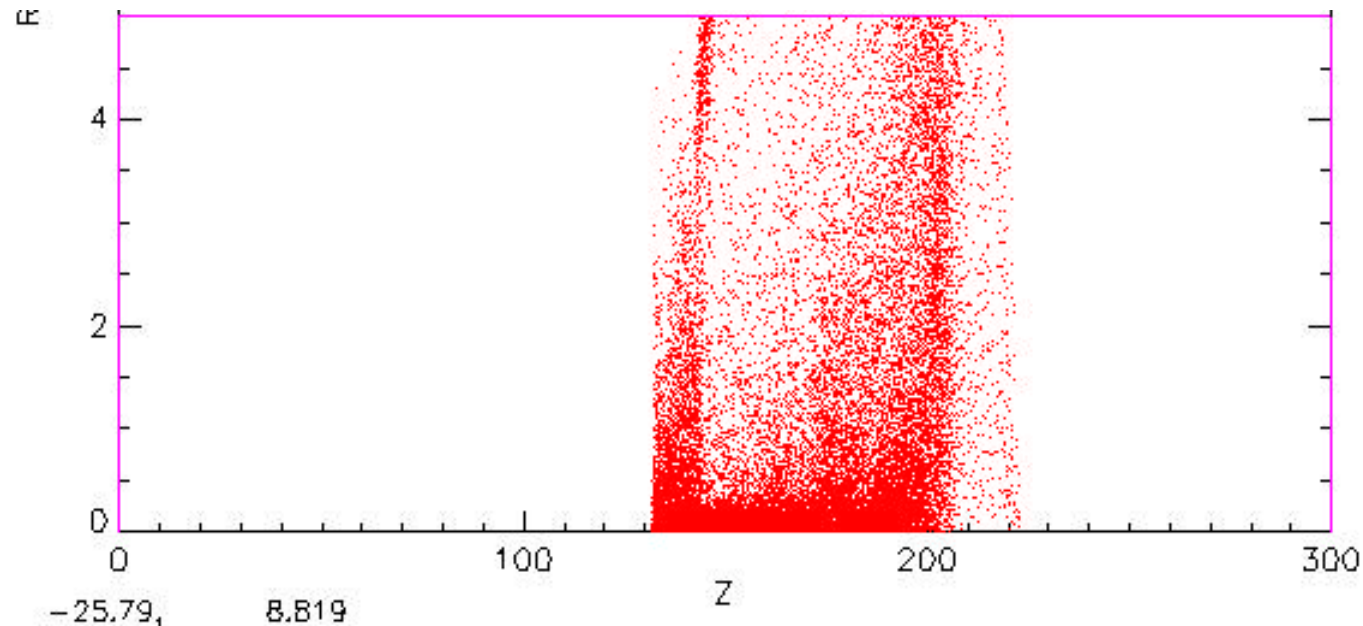
Only 61% transport within
6 mm radius after 1-m

Tolerable steady-state
erosion rate 10^{-3}

At 65 mtorr, beam develops an equilibrium
half-current radius of 0.5 cm



For the special case of no beam emittance, the beam body develops a 1-mm (!) half-current radius, but the head and tail are not confined...



Net Current of ~ 20 kA, 65 mtorr Xe

Steady-State Erosion Model For Propagating Ion Beams[*]

- Model accounts for non-zero beam erosion front velocities and the finite energies of beam particles radially exiting the beam through a single parameter .
- Model in very good agreement of earlier simulations for a single value of the parameter [*] and previous analyses for relativistic electron beams [+,#].

[*] D. V. Rose, T. C. Genoni and D. R. Welch, to appear in Phys. Plasmas (2002).

[+] W. M. Sharp and M. Lampe, Phys. Fluids **23**, 2383 (1980).

[#] M. Mostrom, D. Mitrovich, D. R. Welch, and M. M. Campbell, Phys. Plasmas **3**, 3469 (1996).

Erosion Rate:

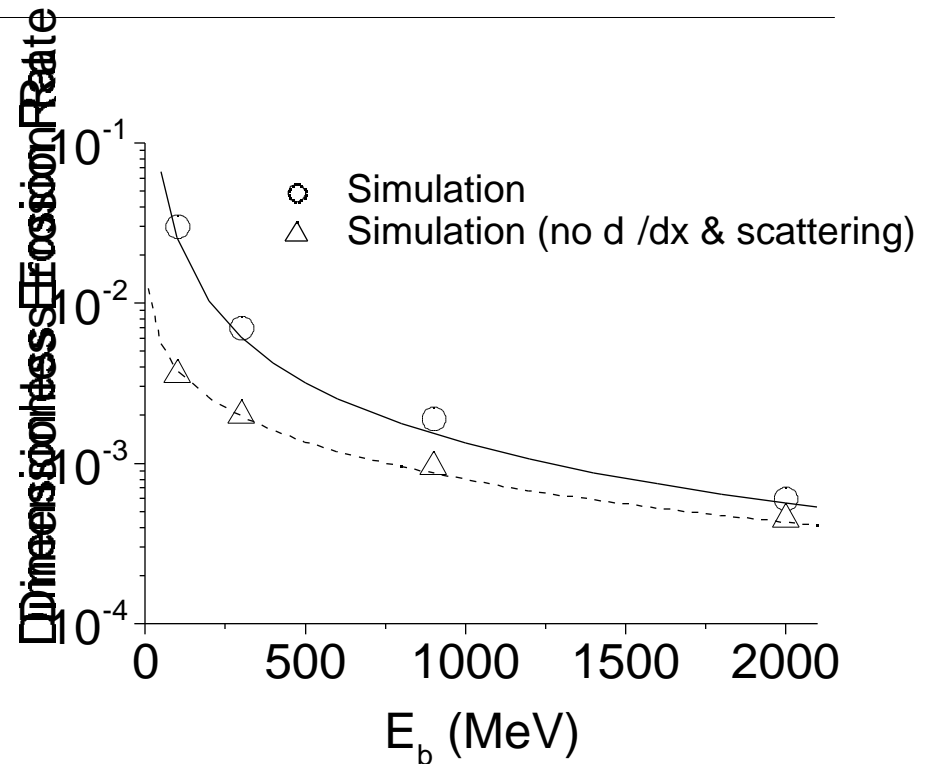
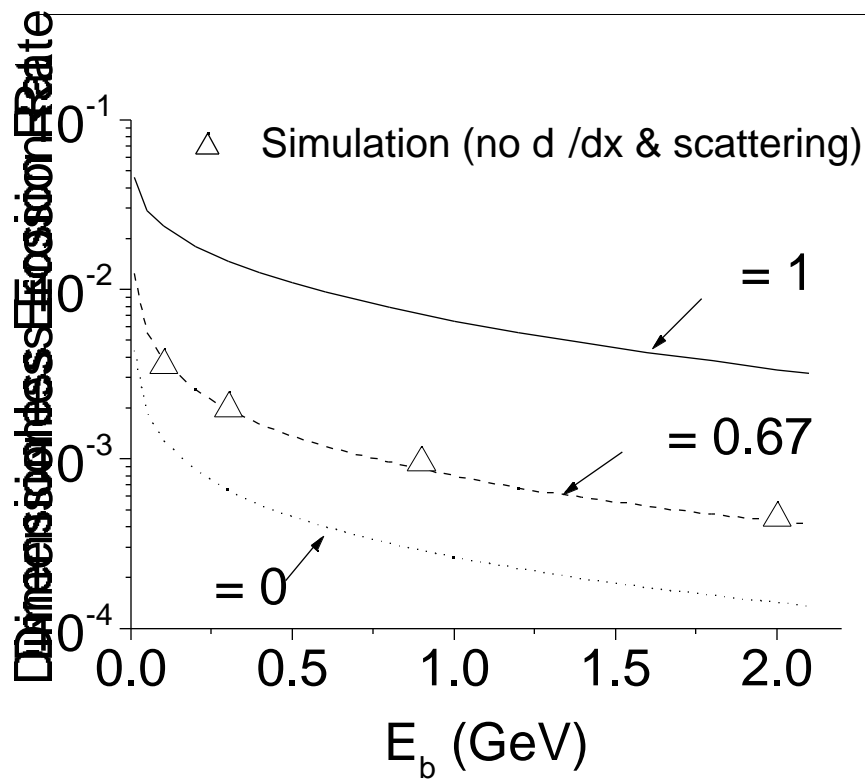
- Dimensionless erosion rate from model is determined by solution of:

$$1 - \frac{\beta_F}{\beta} = \frac{\beta_F X}{(\gamma - 1) - \alpha (\gamma_F - 1)}$$

$$X \approx \frac{I_n^2 (\text{kA}) L}{17 M I_b (\text{kA})}$$

Subscript “F” denotes the front velocity, β is a dimensionless parameter, I_n is the net current, I_b is the beam current, L is a dimensionless inductance, and $M = Am_p/Zm_e$.

Simulations of self-pinch proton beams in dense (760 Torr) gas are in good agreement with the model for a fixed value of β :



$$I_b = 10 \text{ kA}, I_n \sim 5 \text{ kA}, L \sim 4$$

* D. V. Rose, T. C. Genoni, and D. R. Welch, to appear in Phys. Plasmas (2002).

Status

- Self-pinched transport is an attractive chamber propagation scheme; small entrance holes in the chamber wall, no hardware (sacrificial structures) in chamber.
- LSP simulations have identified a propagation window in 10-150 mTorr Xe.
- Efficiency of energy transport is presently being studied.
 - Simulations so far have shown evaporation at early stages of transport can result in ~30% losses.
 - Steady-state erosion rates are predicted to be small.

Planned Activities for FY02

- Generic scaling of three modes for chamber transport (neutralized ballistic, preformed channel, self-pinched) and participation in the HIF point design using neutralized ballistic transport.
- LSP simulations of self-pinched transport, including a pressure scan of I_{net} vs. pressure for Xe gas. Study of erosion and evaporation, equilibrium transport, and transport efficiency of self-pinched ion beams.
- For preformed channels, study of fundamental limits to channel radius using LSP for breakdown and proposed use of Alegra or other MHD code for radiation/MHD evolution of channel.
- Work with Sandia National Laboratories on power plant scenario using self-pinched ion beam transport.