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# PRIMARY ELECTRON ANALYSIS TO IMPROVE THE NEGATIVE ION UNIFORMITY TOWARD ITER-CLASS LONG-PULSE AND HIGH POWER NEGATIVE ION SOURCES

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# Background

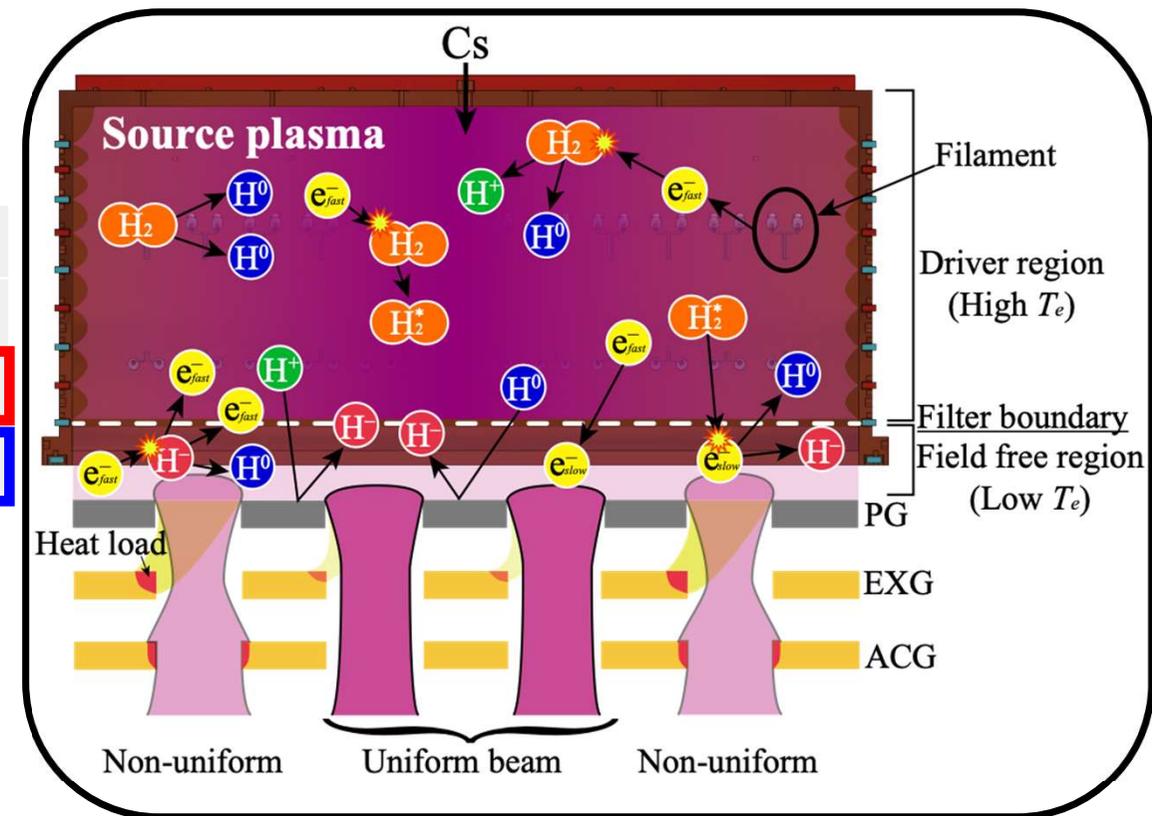
In the neutral beam injection (NBI) system for JT-60SA, ITER, and DEMO, **long-pulse** and **large current** negative ion sources are required.

	JT-60U	JT-60SA	ITER
Energy [MeV]	0.35 ⇒	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.0</b>
Pulse [sec]	30 ⇒	<b>100</b>	<b>3600</b>
Current [A]	13 ⇒	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>

One of the common issues for large negative ion sources is the non-uniformity of negative ion current caused by non-uniformity of plasma.

The magnetic field configuration to improve the negative ion current is investigated by using a three-dimensional electron simulation.

## Overview of the large negative ion source

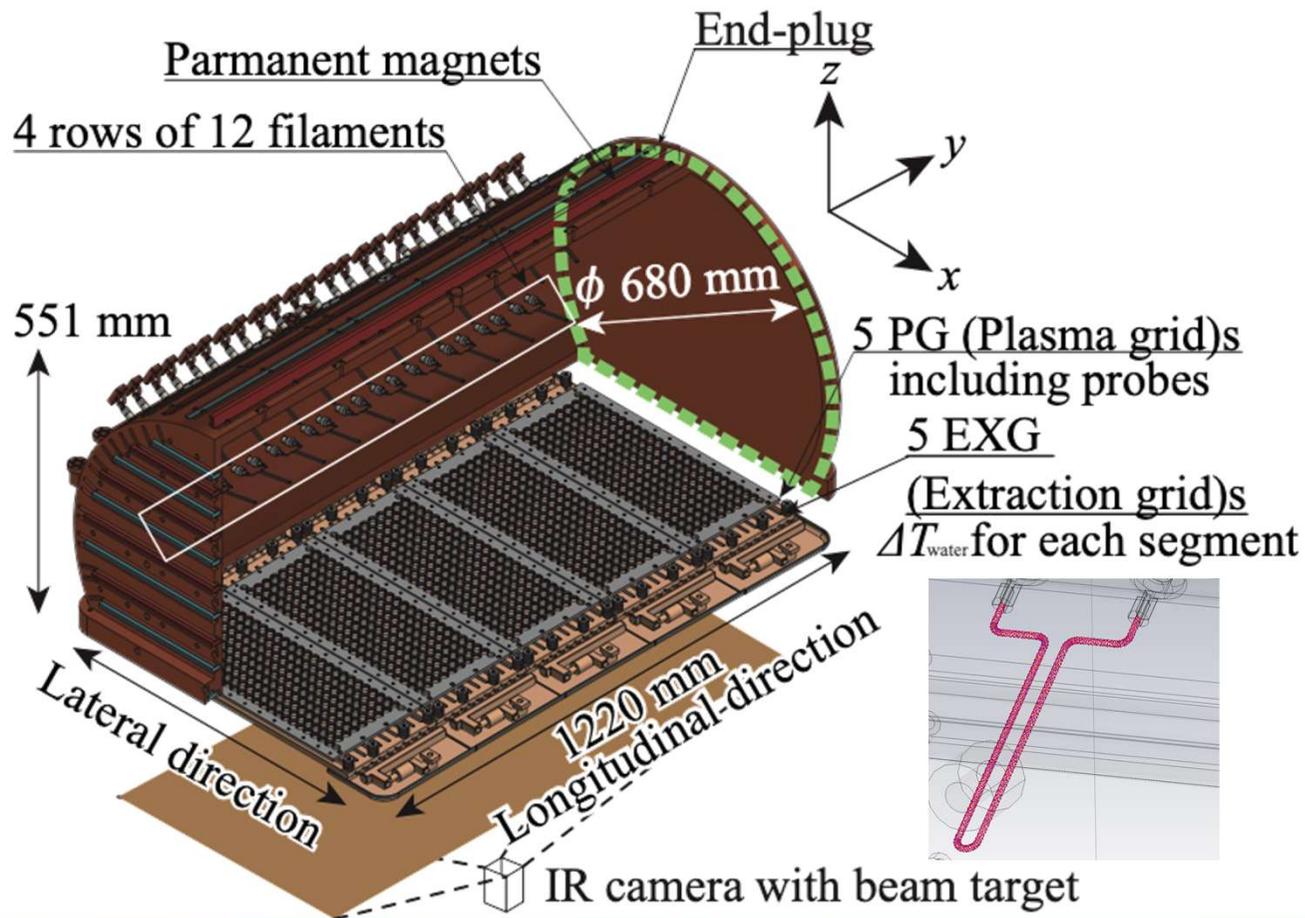




# Experimental setup & numerical simulation

“KAMABOKO” ion source

Semi-cylindrical shape for efficient plasma confinement



## 3D electron trajectory analysis

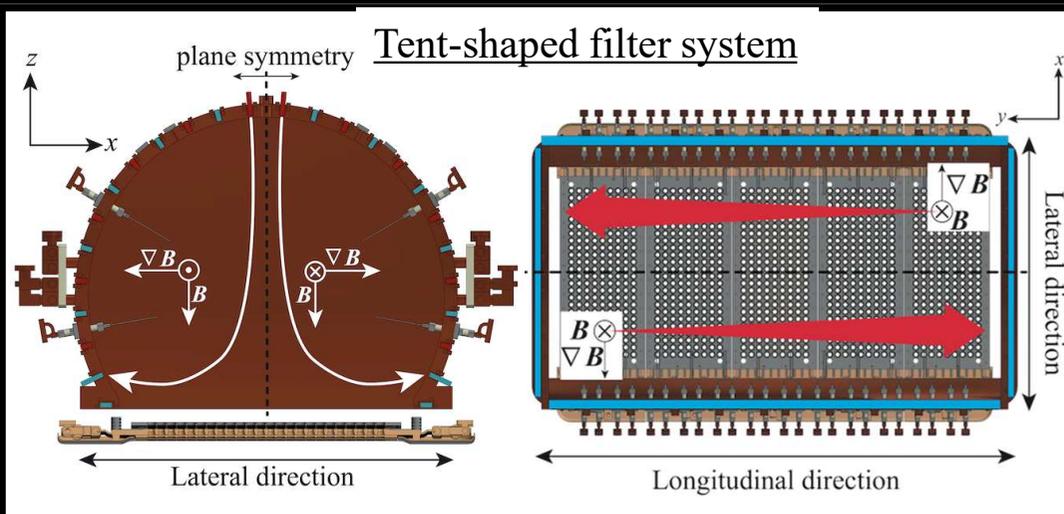
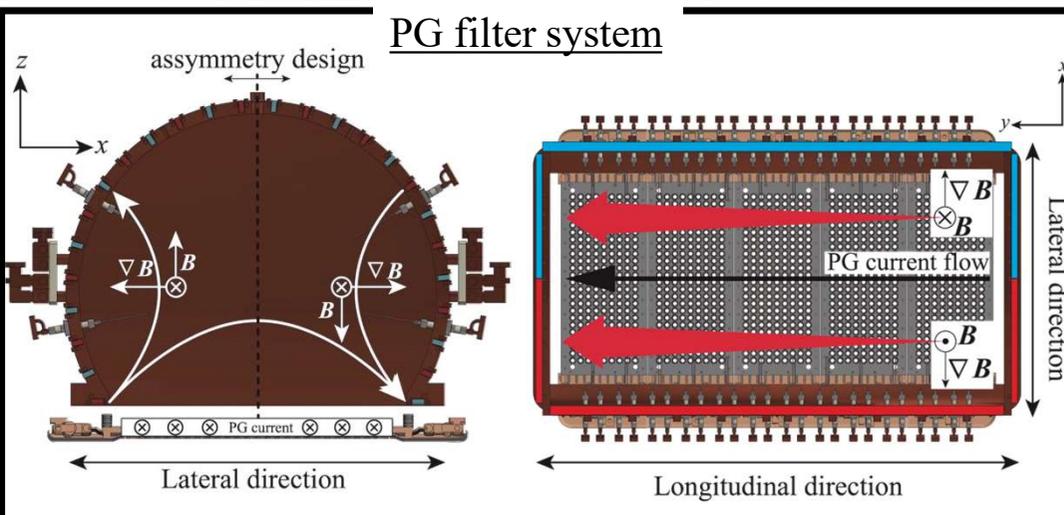
- Code: CST Studio TRK solver
- Potential information (assuming the plasma)
  - All components: 0 V
- Magnets
  - Chamber ( $B_r = 1.08$  T)
  - EDM ( $B_r = 0.905$  T)
- Energy of electrons: 70 eV
- Number of filaments: 48 filaments

This simulation neglected the following effects.

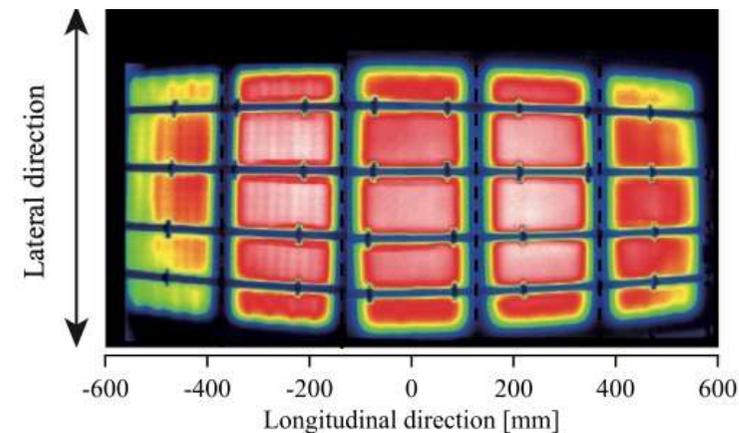
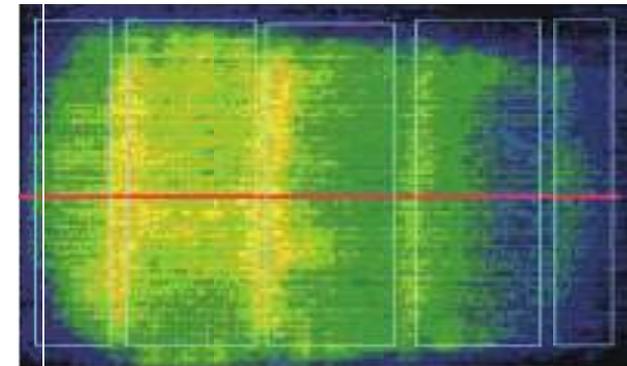
Collision, ionization, magnetic field produced by filament current, sheath, and space charge effect.



# History of magnetic filter geometry



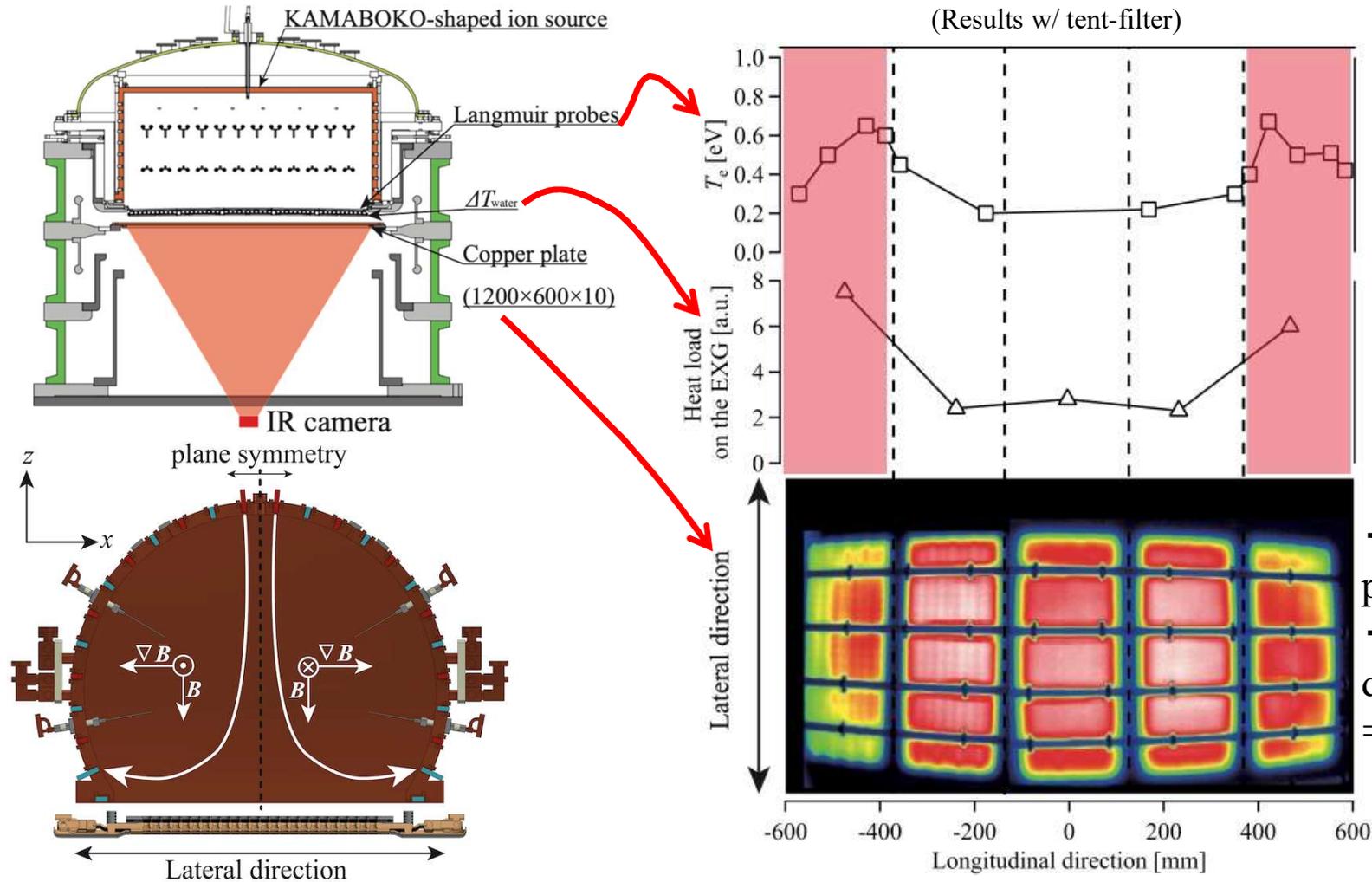
- [1] A. J. T. Holmes *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **65**(4), 1153 (1994). [2] M. Hanada *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **77**(3), 03A515 (2006). [3] H. Tobar *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **79**(2), 02C111 (2008). [4] M. Yoshida *et al.*, Rev. Sci. Instrum. **85**(2), 02B314 (2014).



Uniformity of the extracted negative beam was much improved. However, ion production on the edge segments is insufficient.



# Experimental investigation of non-uniformity



Higher  $T_e$

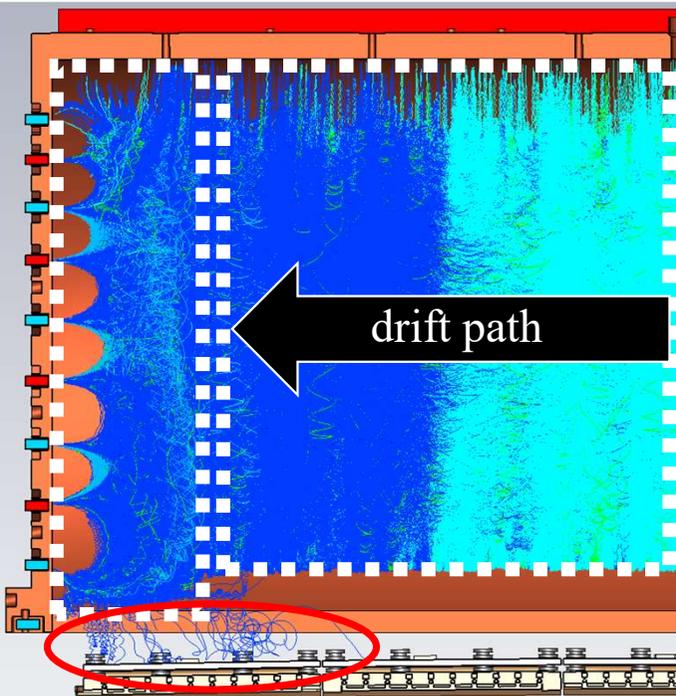
Higher heat load

- Poor negative ion production rate
  - High negative ion destruction rate
- ⇒ **spatial non-uniformity**

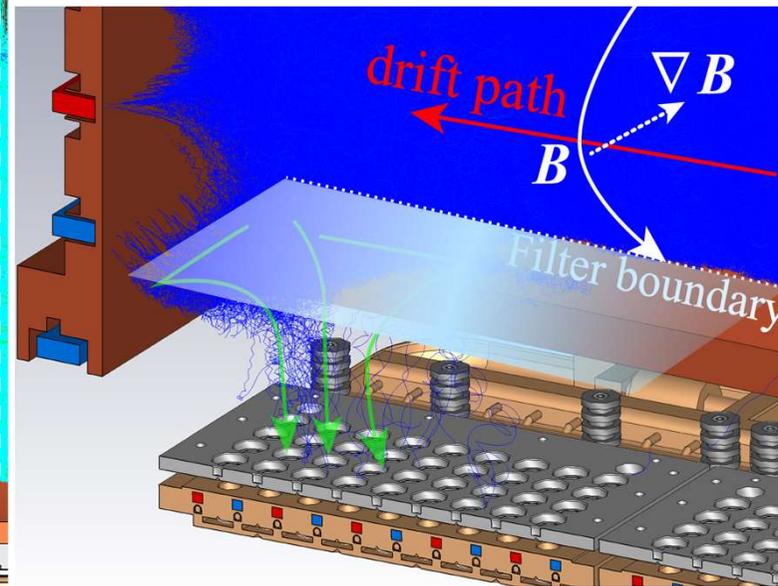


# Two major causes of electron leakage to PG

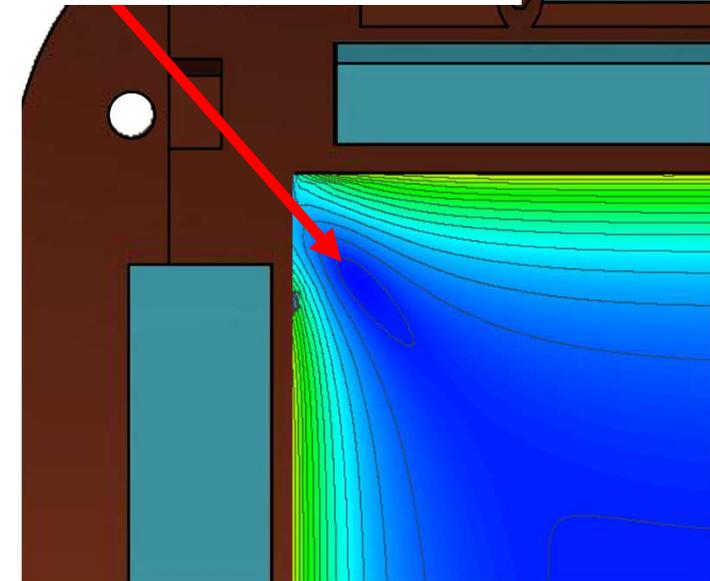
Cusp      Filter field



Leaked electrons



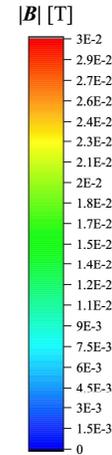
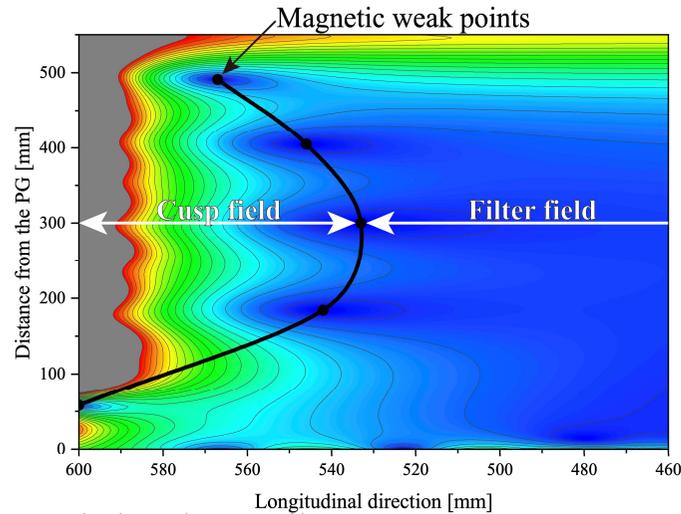
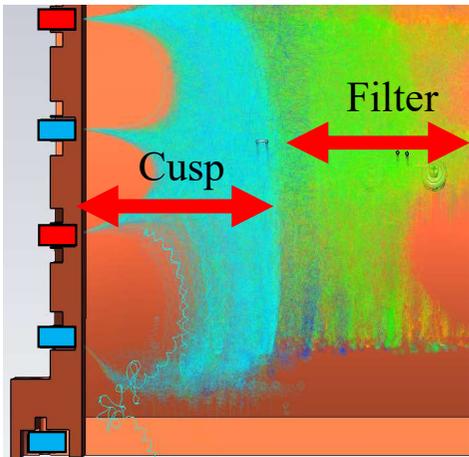
Local weak point  
⇒ Increasing  $r_L$



Each color is corresponding to each filament group.

1. Electrons around the end-plug are affected by not the filter field but the cusp field.
2. The magnets arranged with 90 degrees of angle induce the local magnetic weak point near the corner.

# 1. Cusp-Filter junction near the end-plug



Cusp magnets mounted on the end-plug diminish the filter field strength in the vicinity of that.

End-plug

Curved chamber wall

End-plug

Curved chamber wall

$B_z$ : polarity reversal

$B_z$ : one direction

possible to connect  
succesively

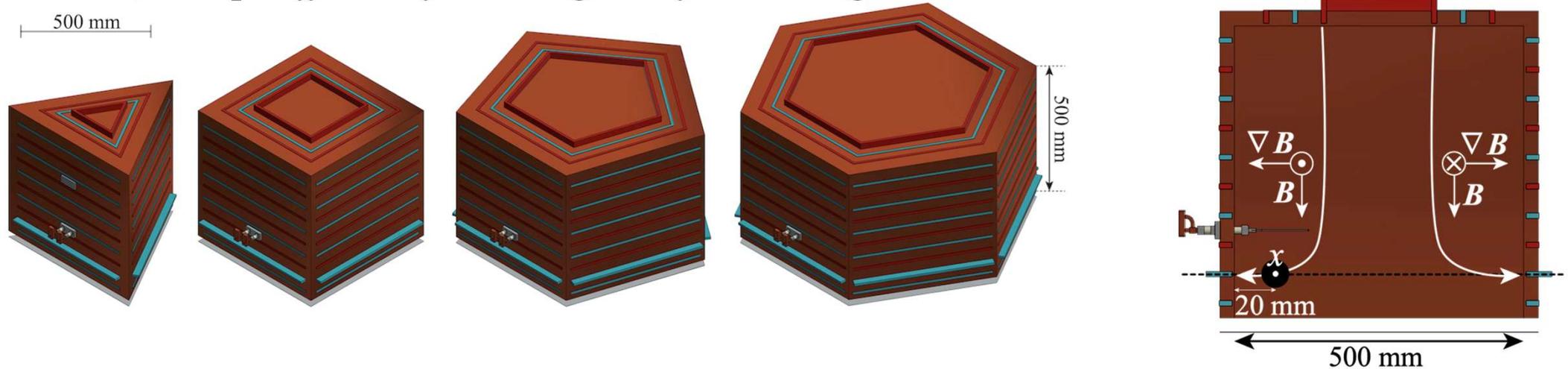
cannot connect  
succesively

**Avoiding the intermixing of different kinds of magnetic field structures is one of the key points for magnetic filter field design.**



## 2. Verification of electron leakage from the corner

*How much more does the connection angle of the magnets have to be opened to keep sufficient filter magnetic field strength at the chamber corner?*



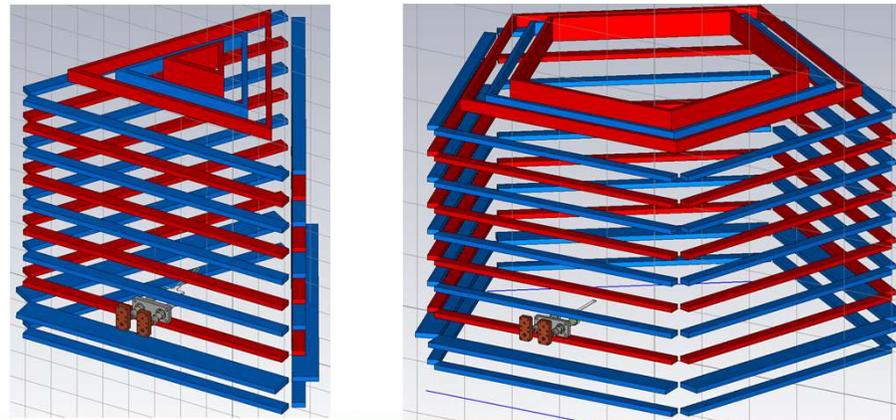
### Simulation conditions

Chamber: polygon cross-section (triangle to nonagon)

A side length, height: 500 mm

Filter field: tent-shaped for every direction

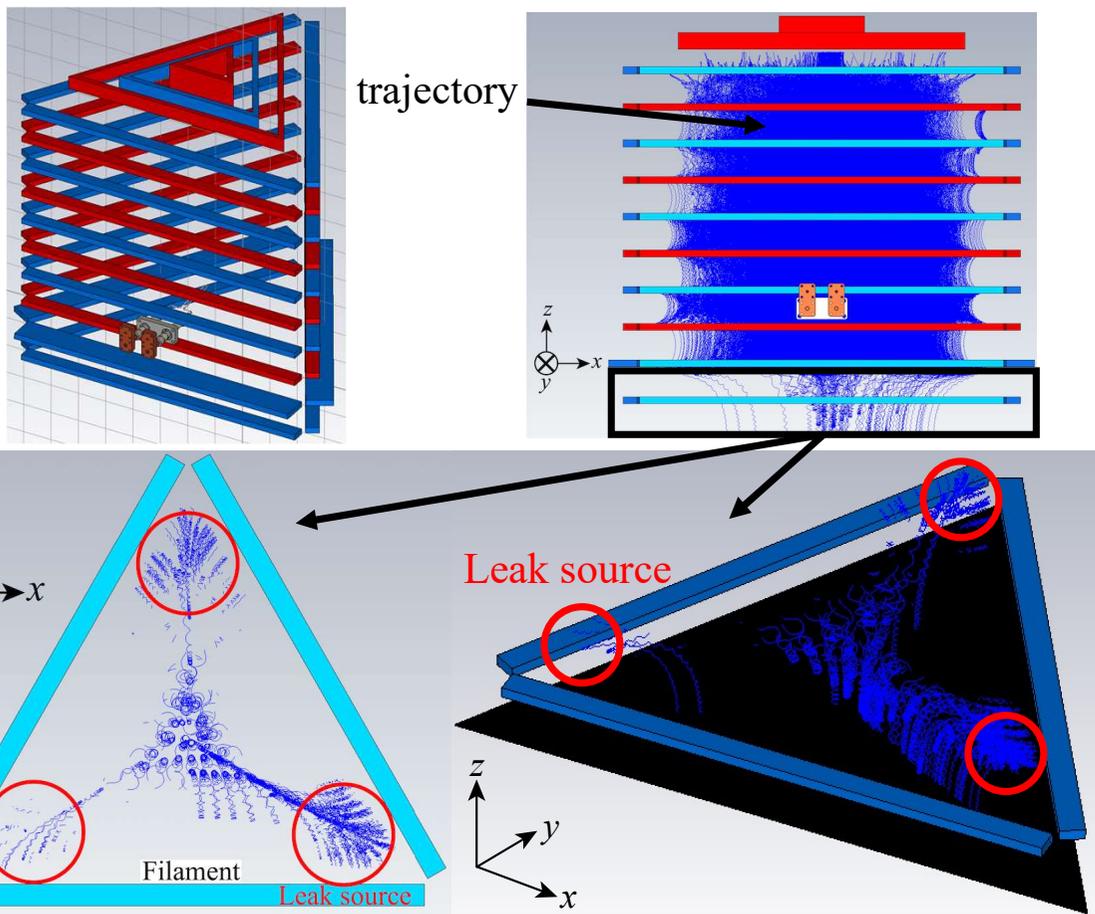
Number of emitted electrons: 5000



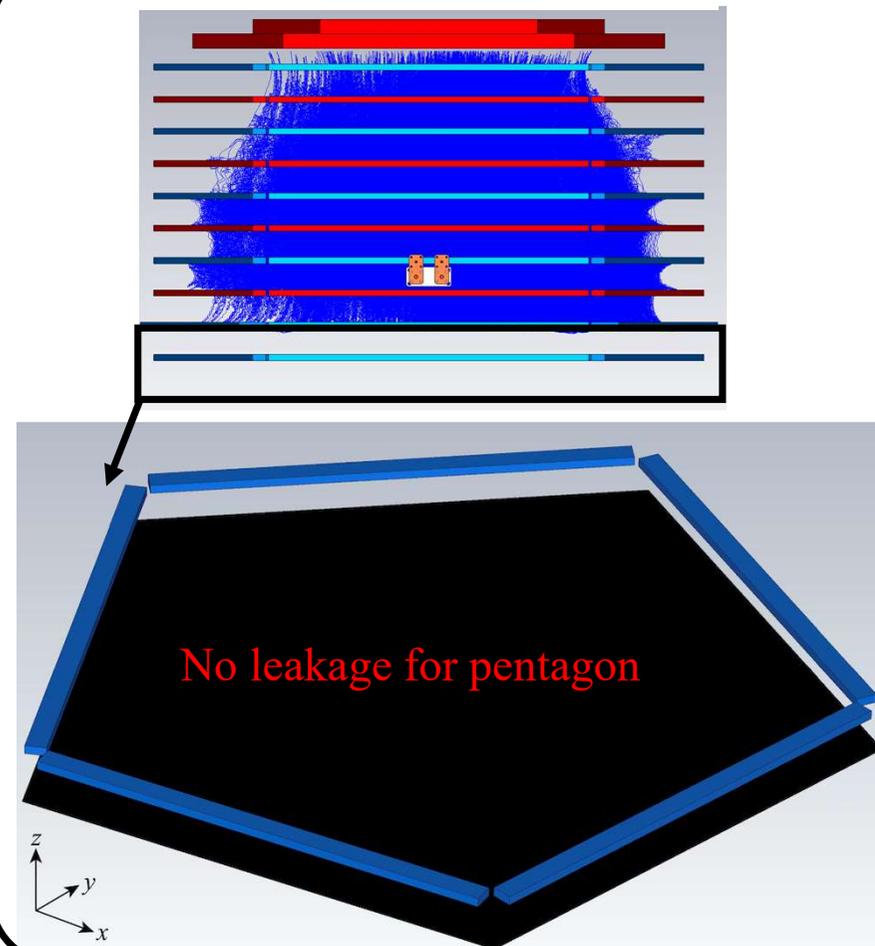


## 2. Verification of electron leakage from the corner

Leaked case (triangle)



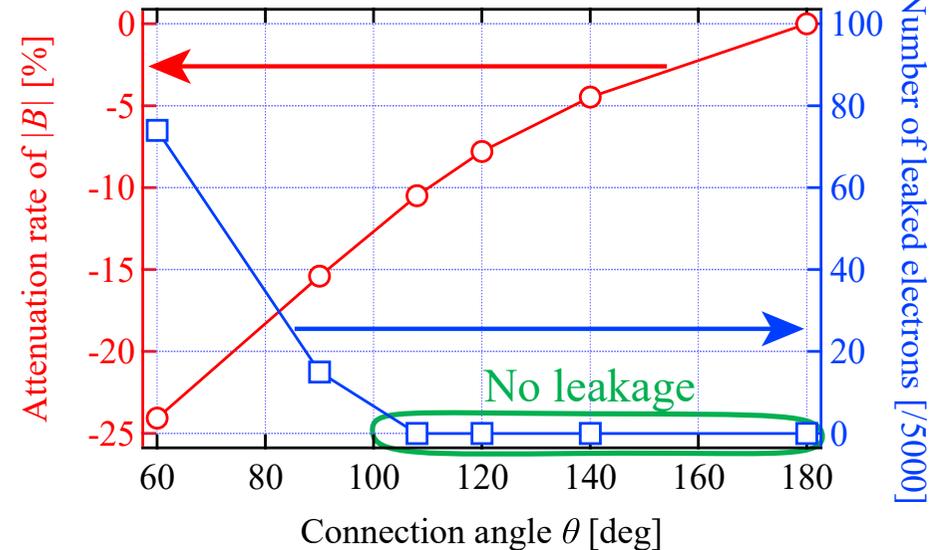
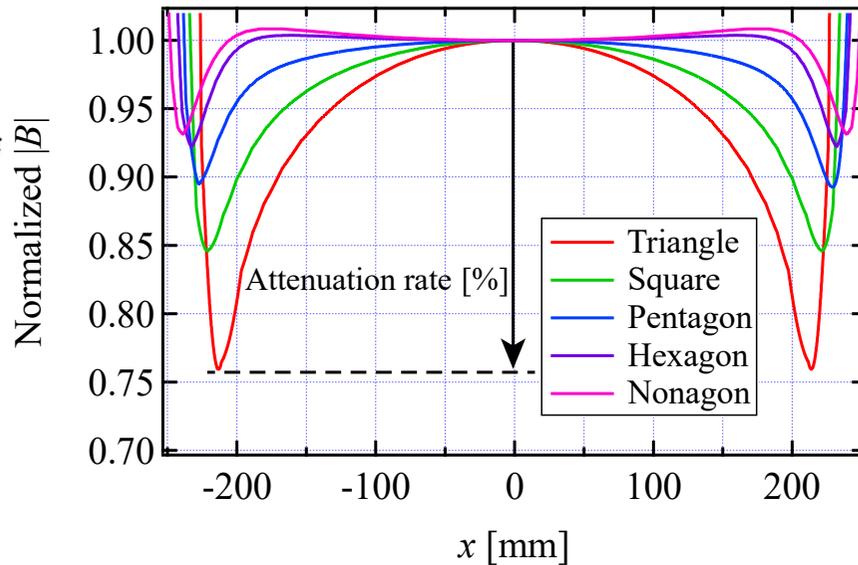
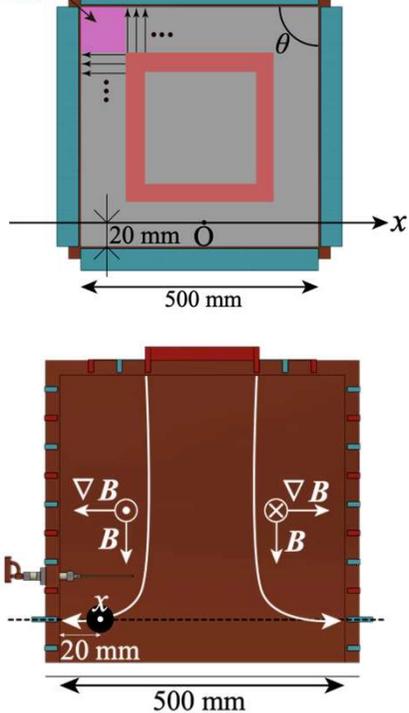
No-leak case (pentagon)





## 2. Verification of electron leakage from the corner

overlapping → weaken the filter field area



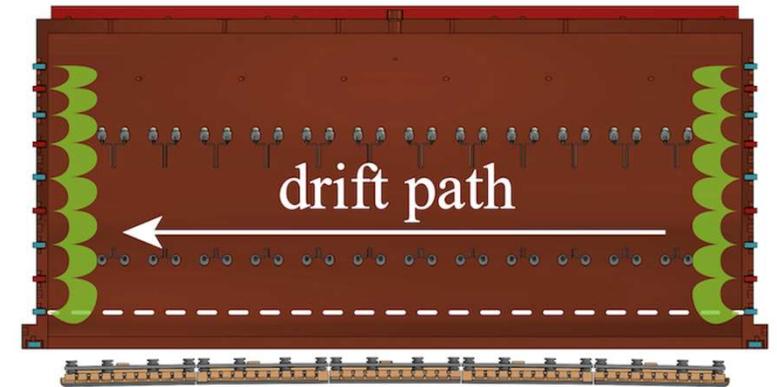
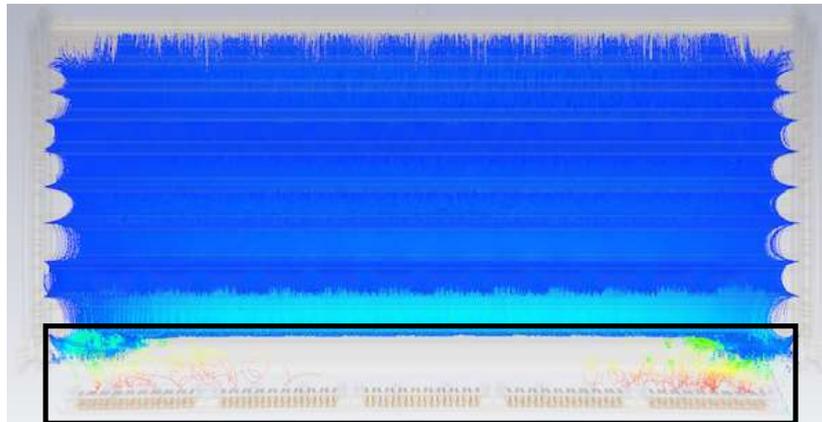
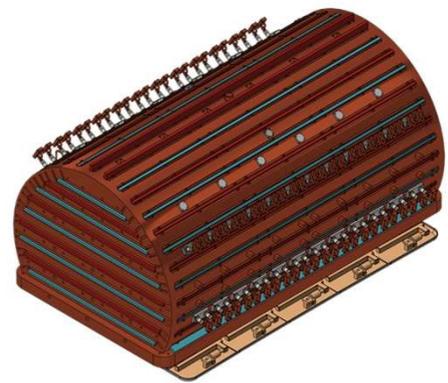
The wider connection angle ( $>108$  deg) is preferable from the point of view of the local magnetic weak point to reduce the **fast electron leakage to PG** at the corner.



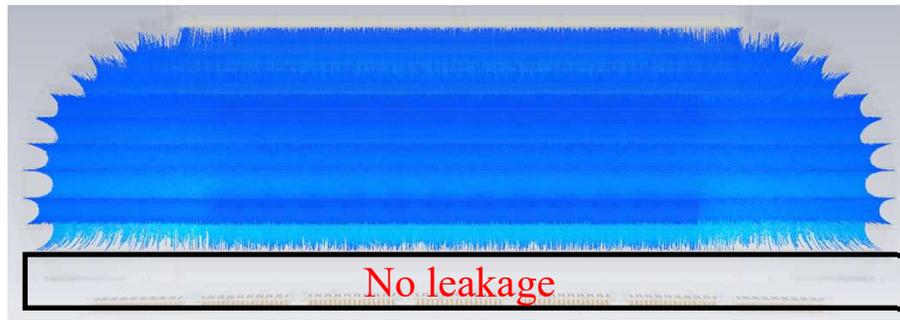
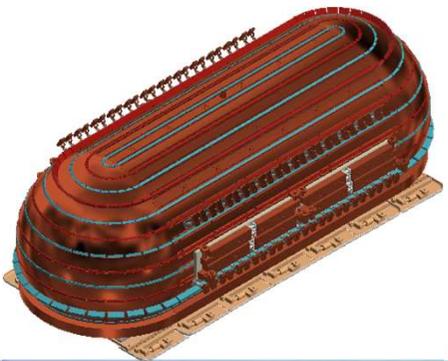
# Proposed solution: Eclair-shaped

The ideal configuration we consider is a continuous magnetic filter for the whole circumference in the Eclair-shaped source chamber.

KAMABOKO w/ tent

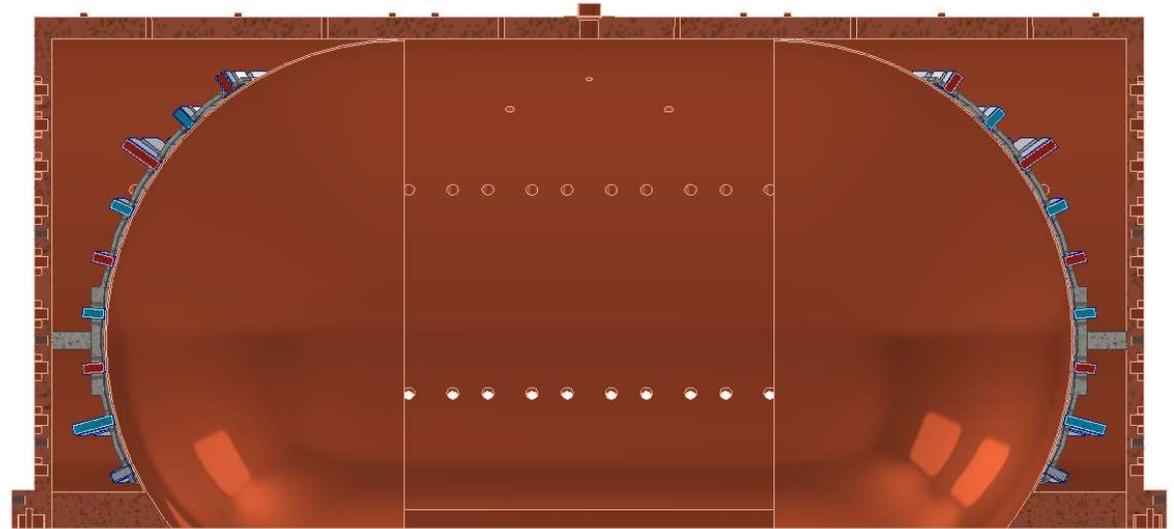
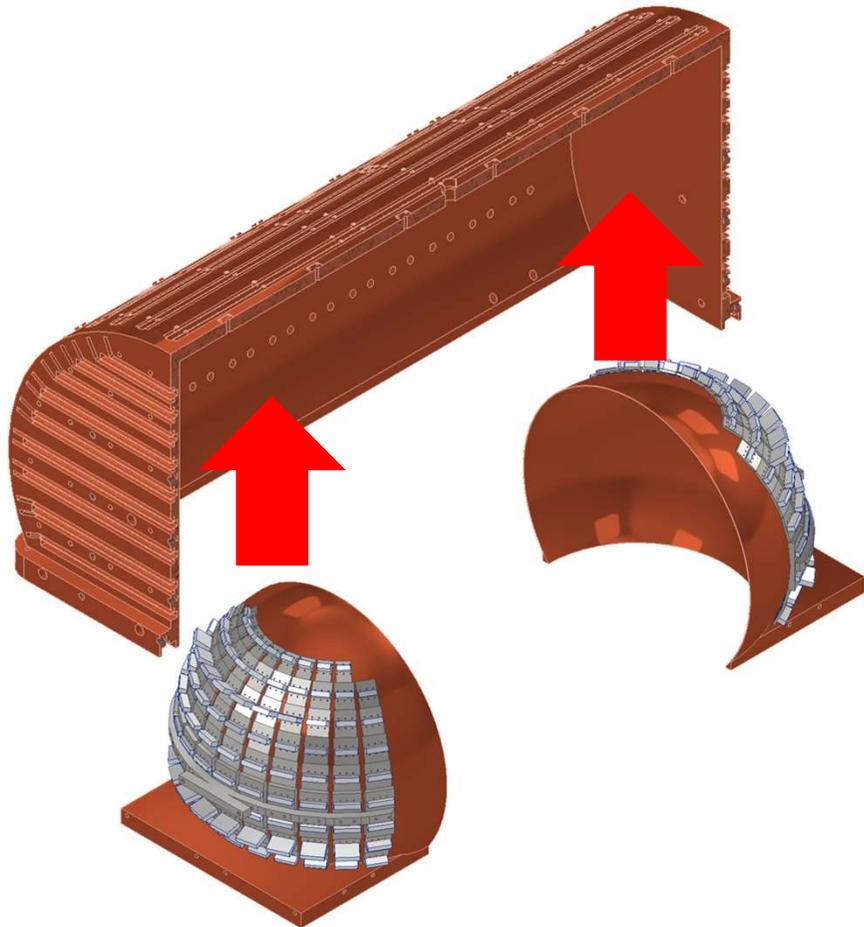


Eclair w/ tent





## Future works: verification test



The miniaturized Eclair-shaped source chamber will verify the feasibility of the uniform negative beam extraction.

- ✓ Electron convection
- ✓ Loss-less configuration for fast electrons
- ✓ Uniform parent particle production



# Summary

## Research target

Improving the **non-uniformity** of negative ion extraction

⇒ Possible cause: Fast electron leakage from driver to PG

## Countermeasures

- Tent-shaped filter for whole circumference
- Wider connection angle

## Our proposal: Eclair-shaped source chamber with tent-filter field

### Expected results

- Uniform negative ion production and extraction
- Reduction of co-extracted electron current

