

A self scale Z-pinch

Scalability, Similarities and Differences in Plasma Focus Devices:

Basic Research and Applications

Part 3

How to build a small Plasma Focus?

Recipes and tricks

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Topics

Part 1. Basic concepts. Z-pinch, pulsed power, plasma focus.

Part 2. How to obtain information from a dense transient plasma?
Plasma diagnostics

Basic Research and Applications

Part 3. How to design and to build a small plasma focus? Tricks and
Recipes

Designing a PF

Energy density parameter

$$28E/a^3 \sim 5 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^{-3}$$

Drive parameter

$$I_0 / a p^{1/2} \sim 77 \text{ kA/cm mbar}^{1/2}$$

- S. Lee and A. Serban, IEEE Trans. Plasma Science **24**, 1101 (1996).
- L. Soto, Plasma Phys. Control. Fusion **47**, A361 (2005)
- T. Zhang, R. S. Rawat, S. M. Hassan, J. J. Lin, S. Mahmood, T. L. Tan, S. V. Springham, V. A. Gribkov, P. Lee, and S. Lee, IEEE, Trans. Plasma Sci. **34**, 2356 (2006)
- L. Soto, C. Pavez, J. Moreno, A. Tarifeño and F. Veloso, Plasma Sources Sci. Technol. **19**, 055017 (2010)

Design

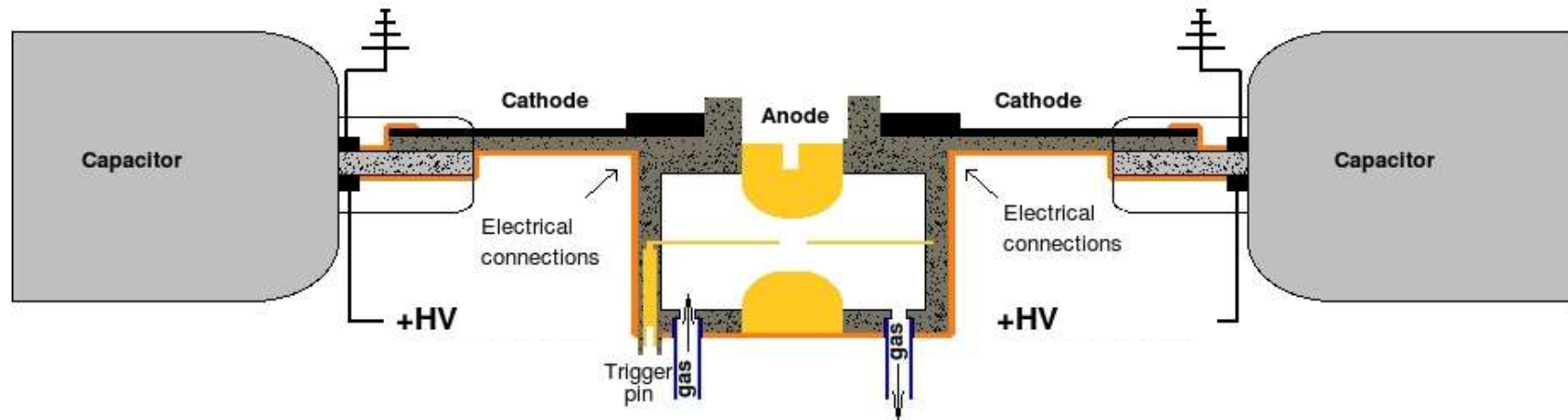
How to start the design? Example

Assume that we have a 2 capacitors of
120nF each



$C=120\text{nF}$
 $L=20\text{nH}$
 $V_{\text{max}}=50\text{kV}$

Anode radius, a ?



$$C = 2 \times 120 \text{ nF} = 240 \text{ nF}$$

$$L_T = 50 \text{ nH (expected)}$$

$$V_0 = 25 \text{ kV}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} C V^2 = 75 \text{ J}$$

$$28E/a^3 = 5 \times 10^{10} \text{ J/m}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{a = 3.5 \text{ mm}}$$

Note: When your capacitor bank (included the spark gap) was already constructed, to measure L_T in short circuit and use that data.

Anode radius, a ?

- Current of operation

$$I_o = (C/L_T)^{1/2} V_o$$

$$240\text{nF}, 50\text{nH}, 25\text{kV} \rightarrow I_o = 55\text{kA}$$

- Working pressure

Deuterium PF works at $1\text{ mbar} < p < 10\text{ mbar}$

To continuous with the stimulations we chose $p = 5\text{mbar}$

Using $I_o = 55\text{kA}$ y $p = 5\text{mbar}$ in $I/ap^{1/2} \sim 77\text{kA/cm mbar}^{1/2}$

we obtain a better value for the anode radius

$$a = 3.2\text{mm}$$

Effective anode length, z ?

- The pinch must be close to the maximum current. Thus, we impose the condition that the plasma reaches the end of the electrodes coincident with maximum current, i.e. at a time of quarter of period of the discharge $t = T/4$.

$$T = 2\pi (L_T C)^{1/2}$$

$$C = 240 \text{ nF}, L_T = 50 \text{ nH} \rightarrow T = 688 \text{ ns} \rightarrow T/4 = 172 \text{ ns}$$

$$T/4 = t_z + t_r$$

$$\text{It is known } \langle v_z \rangle \sim 0.5 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s (0 - } 1 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s)}$$

$$\langle v_r \rangle \sim 1.75 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s (} 1 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s - } 2.5 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s)}$$

$$a = 3.2 \text{ mm} \rightarrow t_r = a / \langle v_r \rangle = 18 \text{ ns}$$

- Thus for t_z we have $t_z = T/4 - t_r = 154 \text{ ns}$

And t_z = time of breakdown and time before to start the axial motion + time of axial motion

$$t_z = t_d + z / \langle v_z \rangle$$

Effective anode length, z ?

t_d ?

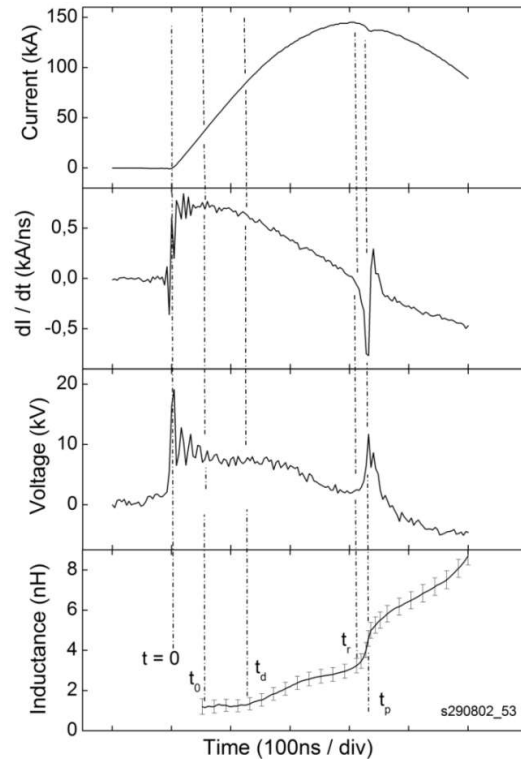
In Mather PF t_d can be neglected in comparison with $T/4$

However, according to our observations in small fast hybrid PF ($a/z \sim 1$, $z/l_{\text{ins}} \leq 1$), t_d is an important fraction of $T/4$

In PF-400J and in PF-50J it is of the order of

$$t_d \sim (1/3)T/4$$

$$L_p(t) = \frac{\int_{t_0}^t V(t) dt + (L'_0 + L_p(t_0)) I(t_0)}{I(t)} - L'_0$$

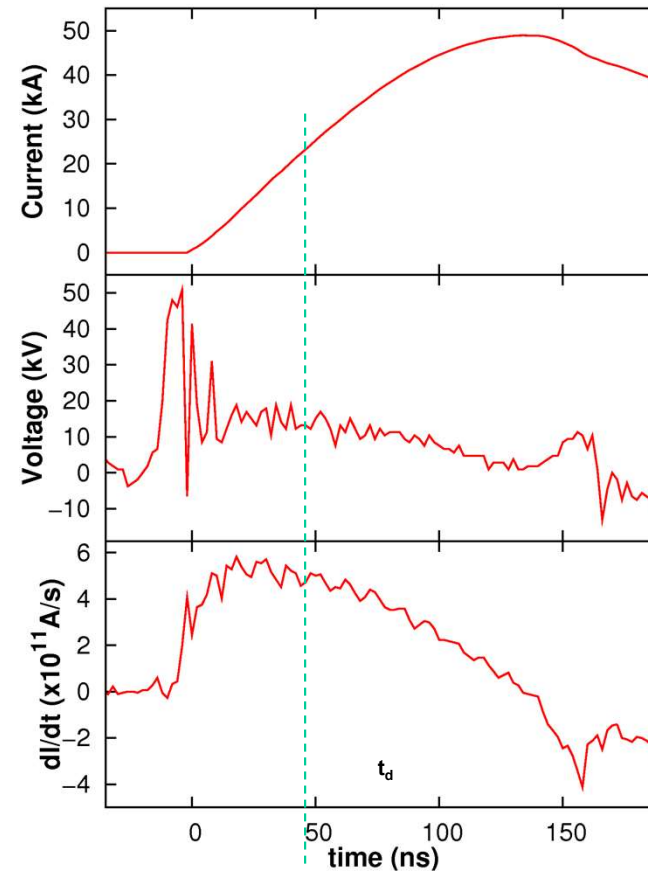


$$L_p(t) = (\mu_0 / 2\pi) z(t) \ln(b/r(t))$$

PF-400J

T/4=300ns, t_d = 130ns

$$t_d \sim (1/3) T/4$$



PF-50J

T/4=150ns, t_d = 50ns

F. Veloso, C. Pavez, J. Moreno, V. Galaz, M. Zambra and L. Soto, Journal of Fusion Energy 31, 30-37 (2012)

Effective anode length, z ?

Therefore

$$t_z = t_d + z/\langle v_z \rangle$$

$$t_z = T/12 + z/\langle v_z \rangle$$

As $t_z = 154\text{ns}$, $T/12 = 57\text{ns}$, $\langle v_z \rangle \sim 0.5 \times 10^5 \text{ m/s}$

$$z = (97 \times 10^{-9} \text{s}) (0.5 \times 10^5 \text{m/s}) = 4.85 \text{mm}$$

Summary of parameters

- $C = 240 \text{ nF}$
- Voltage operation $\sim 25 \text{ kV}$
- Total inductance, $L_T \sim 50 \text{ nH}$
- Energy $\sim 75 \text{ J}$
- $I_{\text{peak}} \sim 55 \text{ kA}$
- Anode radius, $a = 3.2 \text{ mm}$ (copper)
- Effective anode length, $z = 4.85 \text{ mm}$
- Operational pressure: $1 \text{ mbar} < p < 10 \text{ mbar}$ (D_2 , H_2)
- Insulator length, l_{ins} , according to our experience $\sim 0.9 \text{ mm/kV}$,
 $l_{\text{ins}} = 22 \text{ mm}$ (alumina, quartz)
- Cathode radius, $r_c = 2.5 \text{ a}$

Practical considerations

When your capacitor bank (included the spark gap) was already constructed, to obtain a measure of L_T in short circuit and use that data.

Some modifications could be necessary (anode length).

You will must optimize your device experimentally.

Homework

- To design a PF from this capacitor

$$C=2.6\mu\text{F}$$

$$L=20\text{nH}$$

$$V_{\text{max}}=50\text{kV}$$



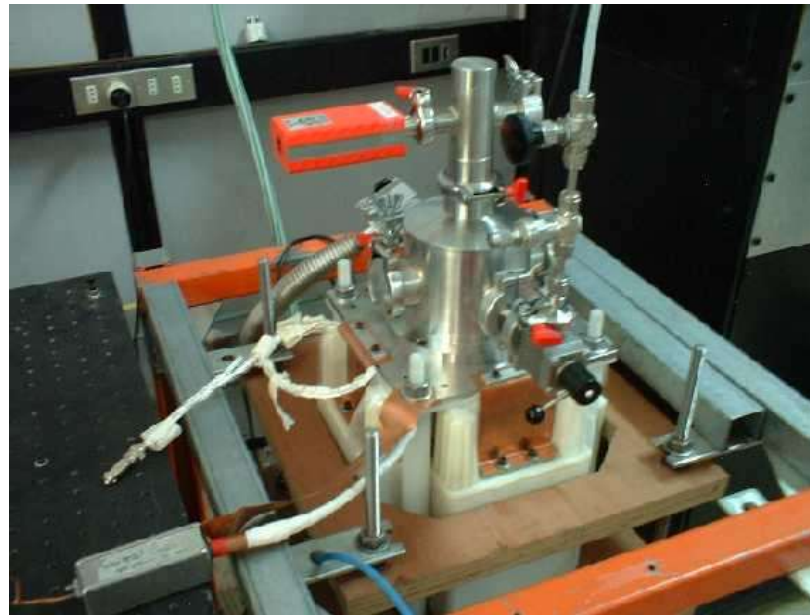
Homework

- To design a PF to operate a 500J, 15kV and T/4 of the order of 0.5 to 1 μ s

Examples of devices designed and constructed in Chile

PF-400J

Designed to
operate at hundred
joules

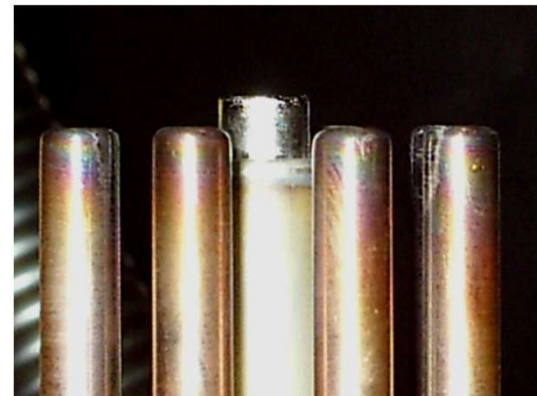
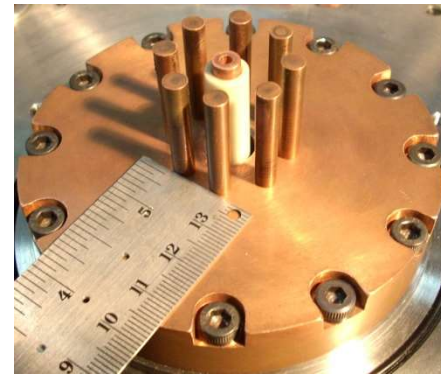
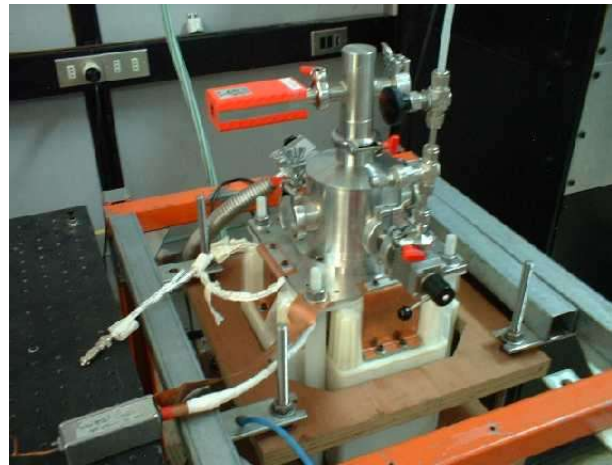


P. Silva, J. Moreno, L. Soto, L. Birstein, R. Mayer, and W. Kies, App. Phys. Lett. 83, 3269 (2003)

Examples of devices designed and constructed in Chile

PF-50J

Designed to
operate at tens
joules

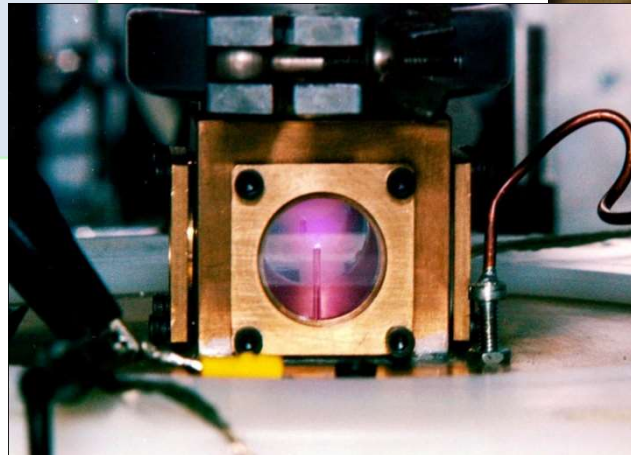
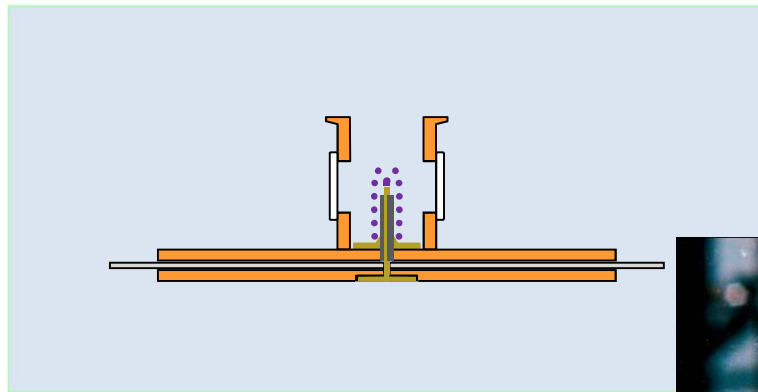


P. Silva, L. Soto, W. Kies and J. Moreno, Plasma Sources Science and Technology 13, 329 (2004).
L. Soto, P. Silva, J. Moreno, M. Zambra, W. Kies, R. E. Mayer, A. Clausse, L. Altamirano, C. Pavez, and
L. Huerta J. Phys. D: App. Phys. 41, 205215 (2008)

Examples of devices designed and constructed in Chile

Nanofocus

Designed to operate at less than 1 joule (0.1J – 0.25J)



L. Soto, C. Pavez, J. Moreno, A. Clausse and M. Barbaglia PSST 18, 015007 (2009)

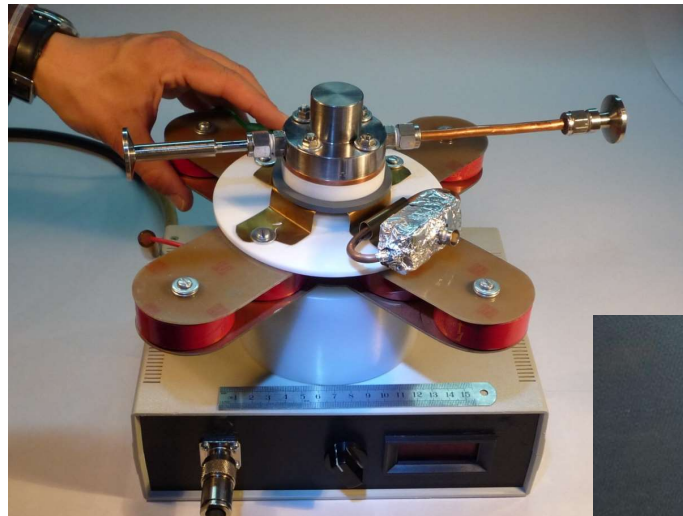
L. Soto, C. Pavez, J. Moreno, L. Altamirano, L. Huerta, M. Barbaglia, A. Clausse, and R. E. Mayer, Physics of Plasmas 24, 082703 (2017)

Examples of devices designed and constructed in Chile

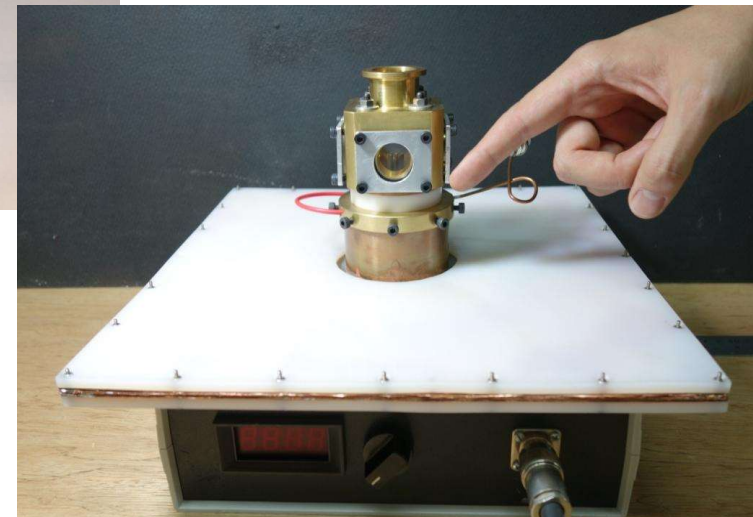
PF-2J

Designed to
operate at 2J- 3J

A portable device
For field
applications



2012



2015

Some words about nuclear fusion

S. Lee and Serban, IEEE Trans. Plasma Science 24, 1101 (1996), suggested

$$Y_{th} \propto I^4 v^4 \text{ and } Y_{bt} \propto I^{4.5} v^{-1.5}$$

Increasing v (or I/a), $Y_{th} \propto I^8$ and $Y_{bt} \propto I^3$

With this improved or enhanced yield dependence, the thermonuclear component of neutron yield will rapidly outstrip the beam target component.

Some references related to PF and diagnostics in $PF < 1\text{kJ}$

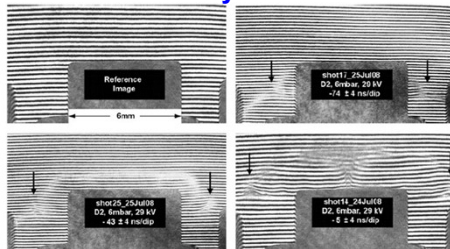
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- "Pinch evidence in a fast and small plasma focus of only tens of joules", P. Silva, L. Soto, W. Kies and J. Moreno, Plasma Sources Science and Technology 13, 329 (2004).
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- "Demonstration of neutron production in a table top pinch plasma focus device operated at only tens of joules". Leopoldo Soto, Patricio Silva, José Moreno, Marcelo Zambra, Walter Kies, Roberto E. Mayer, Alejandro Clausse, Luis Altamirano, Cristian Pavez, and Luis Huerta J. Phys. D: App. Phys. 41, 205215 (2008).
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- "Dynamics and Density Measurements in a Small Plasma Focus of Tens of Joules Emitting Neutrons", Ariel Tarifeño, Cristian Pavez, José Moreno and Leopoldo Soto, IEEE Trans. Plasma Science, 39, 756 (2011)

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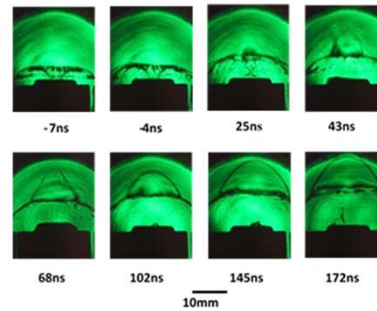
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Summary

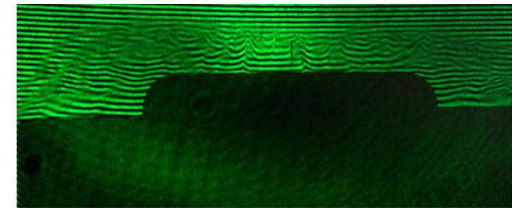
Basic Physics



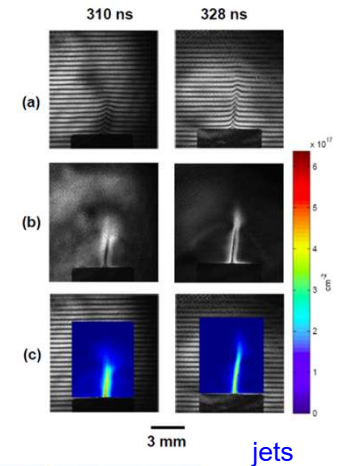
Toroidal singularity



shocks

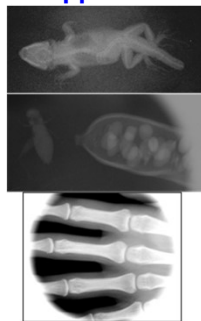


filaments

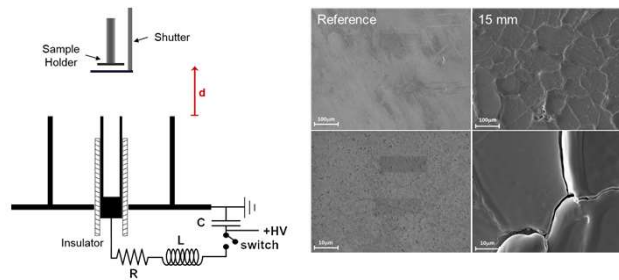


jets

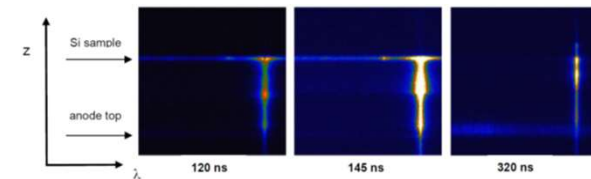
Applications



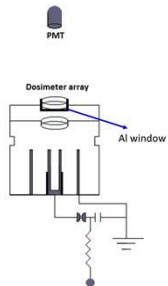
Pulsed x-ray and neutron sources



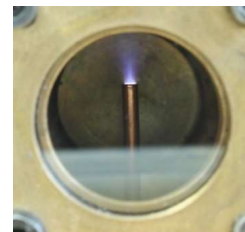
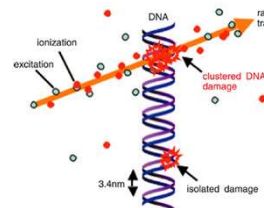
Effects on materials for 1st wall of nuclear fusion reactors



Plasmas interacting with materials, plasma facing components



Effects of pulsed radiation in life matter



Pulsed plasma thruster for nanosatellites



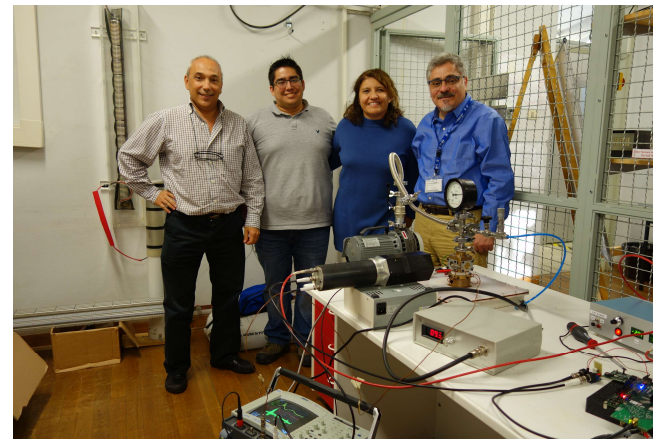
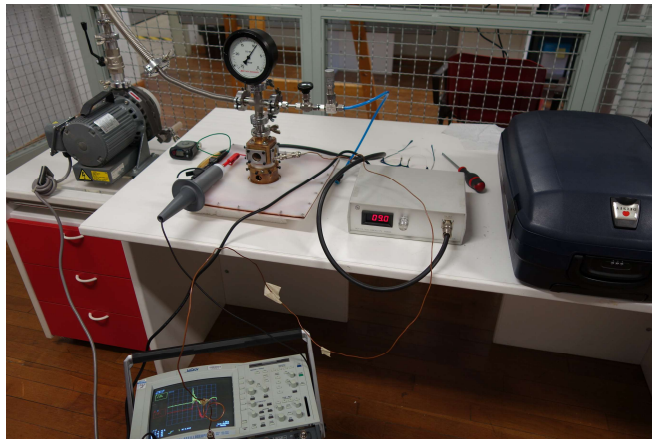
How to design and build a small plasma focus
Tricks and recipes

Our previous question

**Is it possible to do relevant experimental
plasma physics and fusion research
in a small country?**

YES!

Next week Visit to Multidisciplinary Laboratory, ICTP



For this school the portable PF-2J was brought into a suitcase from Chile to Italy and it is operative at the Multidisciplinary Laboratory, ICTP

Canal Ciencia Entretenida en YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/user/cienciaentretenida>

Entertaining Science YouTube Channel



5 chapters:

Capítulo 1. ¿Qué es el plasma?

Capítulo 2. ¿Qué es la potencia pulsada?

Capítulo 3. ¿Qué es la fusión nuclear?

Capítulo 4. Radiaciones pulsadas para la vida y la salud

Capítulo 5. Plasmas y potencia pulsada para materiales avanzados y fusión nuclear

