

A ROBUST CATHODE FOR PRODUCING HIGH-POWER, HIGH-CURRENT ELECTRON BEAM

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Abstract

Electron beams produced by the superemissive cathode of a back-lighted thyratron (BLT) or pseudospark are reported. The cathode is highly emissive, or superemissive during the conduction phase, producing a current density of $>10^4$ A/cm² over an area of ~ 1 cm². During this phase, electrons produced by the cathode are accelerated through the anode central hole, forming a beam that can be extracted. An electron beam of 120 A has been observed with an efficiency of 10%. The beam current increase with increasing applied voltages and decreasing gas pressure. A pulse forming network can transfer energy to an electron beam with a duration of the discharge pulse. The superemissive beam has energy of ~ 400 eV corresponding to the cathode sheath voltage. Beam extraction into a low pressure area (<7 mTorr) was achieved by a differential pumping scheme with a guiding magnetic field. A uniform spatial profile of the beam current distribution is obtained after the beam propagation through a narrow dielectric tube.

Introduction

The back-lighted thyratron (BLT) or pseudospark structure have been studied for producing pulsed electron beams and proposed as a potentially high-quality beam source for high power applications. Pseudospark-produced electron beams during and briefly before voltage breakdown have been reported, and is related to the hollow cathode discharge (HCD).[1-4] Electron beams generated by the back-lighted thyratron (BLT) during the conduction phase, which is related to the superemissive cathode (SEC) discharge, also have been reported.[5-7] The SEC in the BLT is self-heated, very robust, and produces extremely high, uniform current.[8-10] In the low pressure glow discharge mode, typical of the BLT and the pseudospark, high current density on the order of 10 kA/cm² over an area of 1 cm² have been observed. New evidence and theory show that vacuum arc type discharges also present on the cathode surface near the center hole during the SEC conduction phase.[11] During the conduction of the BLT, the voltage across the gap is dropping down to the order of a hundred volts. Most of the voltage drop is across the cathode fall region which is a thin layer with thickness of a few microns on the cathode surface. The electrons generated

by the superemissive cathode are accelerated across the cathode fall region and injected into the bulk plasma. The formation and extraction of the SEC electron beam was simulated and predicted by Bauer and Gundersen.[12,13] In this report, we present further experimental data related to characteristics of this SEC beam; the influence of operation parameters, extraction of the SEC beam into low pressure area, and the effect of dielectric tube.

Experiment and Results

The experimental setup for the SEC beam diagnostic is the same as in reference.[5] Figure 1 shows typical discharge currents and beam currents produced by the BLT with an external capacitor for energy transfer. The beam current extended well into the decaying portion of the discharge current indicating a SEC beam, as distinct from a HCD beam. These electrons are injected from the cathode fall region of the BLT during the high-current conduction phase. The beam current terminates after the maximum of the discharge current, which is a result of voltage decay across the BLT during conduction. Experiments also show that the beam current increases with applied voltage (Figure 1) and with decreasing gas pressure within the operation range of 60 to 20 mTorr argon gas. This suggests that the voltage hold-off capability of the BLT, thus the SEC-produced beam current, can be scaled by a multiple-gap structure.[14]

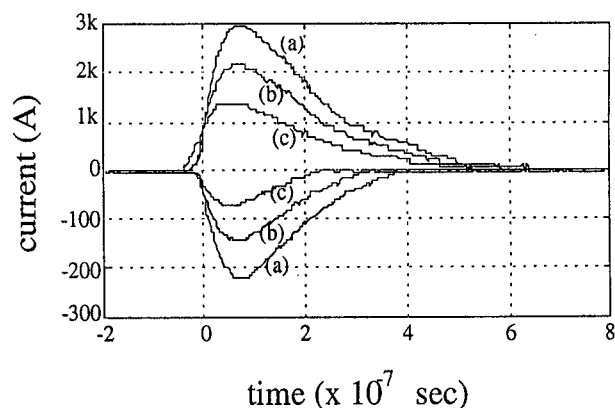


FIG. 1 The discharge currents (positive) and the beam currents (negative) at 50 mTorr argon, applied voltages of (a) 10 kV, (b) 15 kV, and (c) 20 kV, using a 40 nF charging capacitor and a 5 ohm load resistor.

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14. ABSTRACT Electron beams produced by the superemissive cathode of a back-lighted thyratron (BLT) or pseudospark are reported. The cathode is highly emissive, or superemissive during the conduction phase, producing a current density of > 104 A/cm2 over an area of -1 cm2 During this phase, electrons produced by the cathode are accelerated through the anode central hole, forming a beam that can be extracted. An electron beam of 120 A has been observed with an efficiency of 10%. The beam current increase with increasing applied voltages and decreasing gas pressure. A pulse forming network can transfer energy to an electron beam with a duration of the discharge pulse. The superemissive beam has energy of -400 e V corresponding to the cathode sheath voltage. Beam extraction into a low pressure area (<7 mTorr) was achieved by a differential pumping scheme with a guiding magnetic field. A uniform spatial profile of the beam current distribution is obtained after the beam propagation through a narrow dielectric tube.					
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The beam characteristics has been studied with several different pulse forming network (PFN) as energy transfer unit. Figure 2 shows typical beam pulses and the discharge current at different gas pressures. The beam has about the same duration as the discharge current. The magnitude of beam pulse also increases with increasing applied voltage and with decreasing gas pressure as shown in Figure 2. A voltage measurement shows a significant amount of voltage (~ few hundred volts) is maintained and not decaying across the BLT during current discharge. Measurements indicate that the voltage across BLT increases with increasing applied voltage.

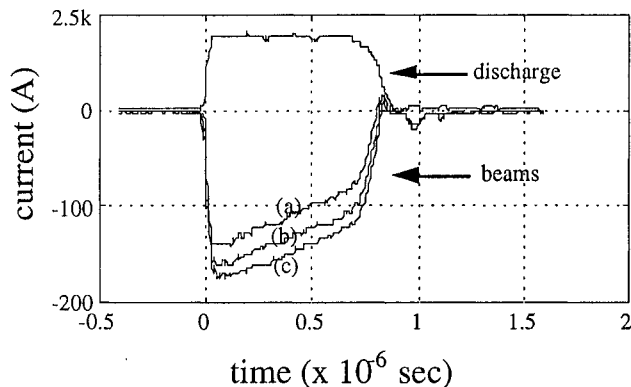


FIG. 2 The discharge and the beam currents at 15 kV applied voltage and argon pressures of (a) 50, (b) 40, and (c) 30 mTorr, using a PFN of 750 ns pulse for energy transfer.

Another setup with crossed glass drift tube, which provide a portion of drift region with wider cross section, is constructed to look at the Larmor radii of beam electrons at different applied voltage. The magnet is placed right below the crossed region of the glass drift tube. Results show that the Larmor radius of the SEC beam increases with increasing applied voltage, indicating the energy of the SEC beam, just like the energy of the HCD beam, increases with applied voltage. The data shows the Larmor radius of the SEC electrons is 0.85 cm at applied voltage of 20 kV. Knowing the magnetic field at tube center (~ 80 Gauss), the estimated energy of the SEC beam is 420 eV. At applied voltage of 13 kV the SEC beam energy is 170 eV.

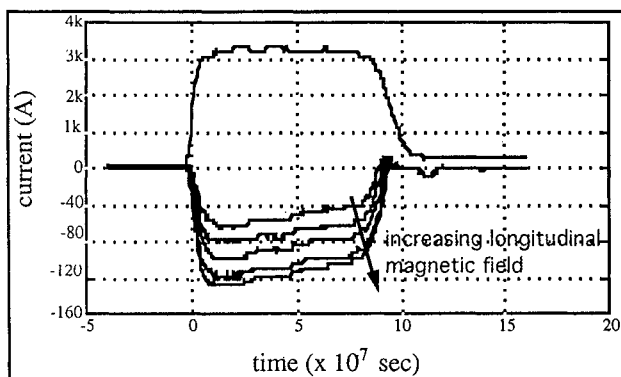
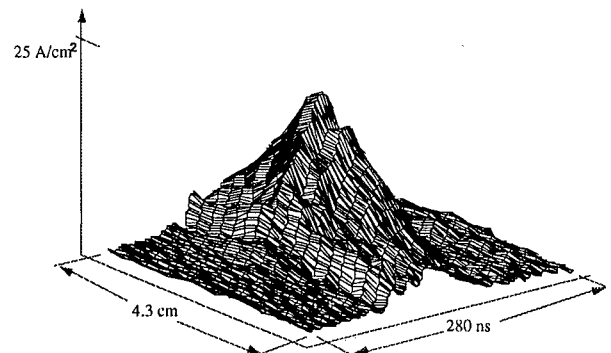
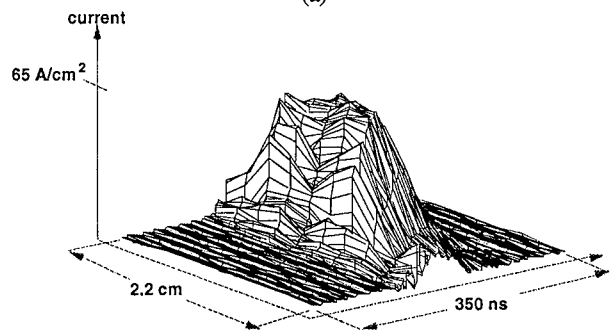


FIG. 3 The discharge current (positive) and beam currents (negative) at 15 kV applied voltage and 6 mTorr argon pressure in the diagnostic region when the magnetic field increases from 0 to 400 Gauss.

The behavior of the SEC electron beam in the low pressure (< 10 mTorr) area is studied by a differential pumping scheme. The gas is fed in from the BLT cathode side and pumped out from the diagnostic region. The differential pumping effect results from the central holes of electrodes and anode back wall. A longitudinal magnetic field is generated for focusing the electron beam. Figure 3 shows the increasing beam current with increasing magnetic field at argon pressure of 7 mTorr in the diagnostic region. An electron beam of >120 A is extracted into a low pressure area by this simple setup. An electron beam transporting through a dielectric tube results in beam collimation and focusing. This is mainly due to the impinging of the electron beam front on the tube walls, resulting in surface breakdown and positive ion ejection, compensating the space charge of beam electrons.[15-17] In this case, the tube diameter should not significantly exceed that of the beam exiting the anode, since the charge compensation effect is drastically reduced. The SEC beam has been guided through a glass tube of 12 cm in length and 1 cm in diameter right behind the anode back wall. The spatial profile of the BLT electron beam was measured 18 cm away from the anode back wall with and without the glass tube (Figure 4). Based on the data, it is evident that the beam is effectively collimated when using the small diameter dielectric tube. At 18 cm downstream, the central area of ~1 cm² of the collimated electron beam is very uniform, with a current density exceeding 60 A/cm².



(a)



(b)

FIG. 4 The spatial and temporal profile of the BLT produced electron beam (a) without and (b) with the glass tube.

Conclusion

An SEC electron beam produced by the BLT with a capacitive energy storage is terminated shortly after the maximum of discharge current and is a result of fast decay of voltage across the BLT. With a PFN as the energy storage, the BLT maintains a significant amount of voltage during the whole discharge pulse and generates a beam pulse of equal duration. The energy, current, and duration of the SEC electron beam can be modified through the control of external circuit elements and operation parameters. The spatial uniformity of the SEC beam is improved by the guiding of a dielectric tube. The fact that the SEC electron beam has extremely high current density and can be modified by adjusting several different operation parameters makes the BLT an attractive candidate as a high power electron beam source for many applications, including accelerators and laser ionization.

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