

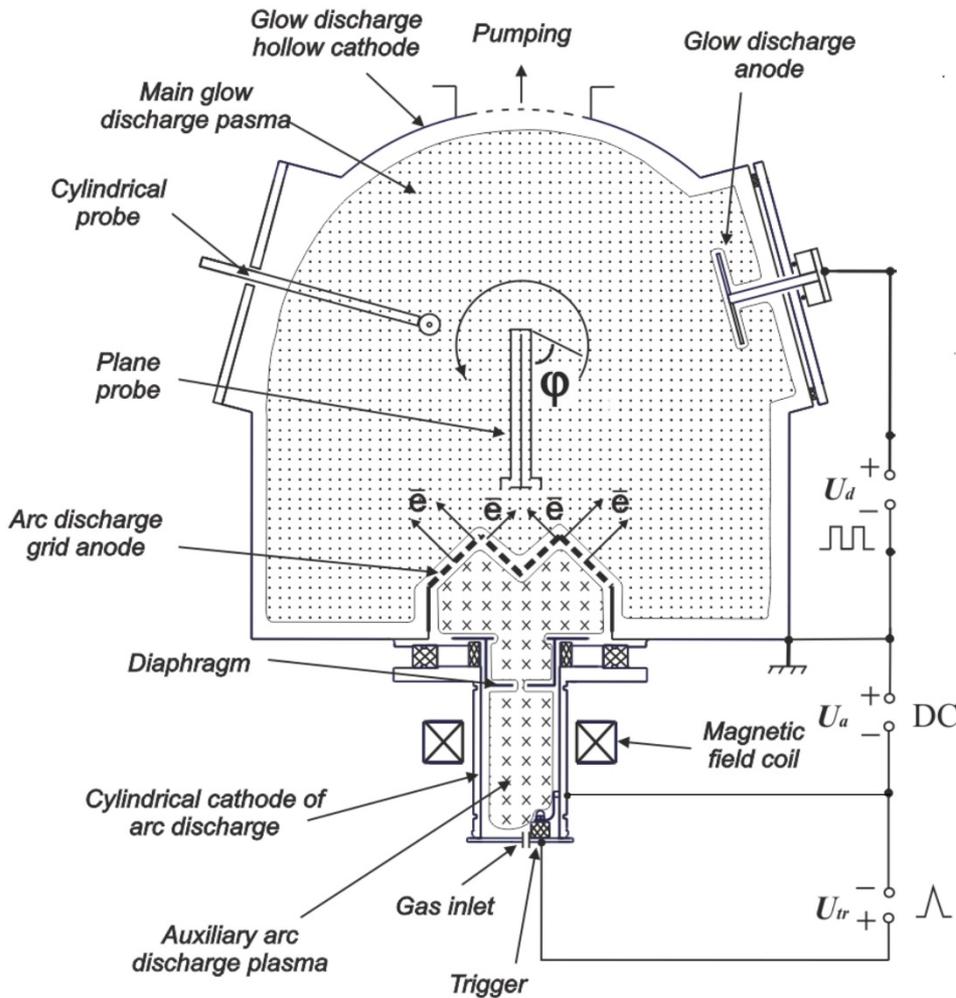


# **NON-SELF-SUSTAINED GLOW DISCHARGE AT CURRENTS UP TO SEVERAL HUNDRED AMPERES WITH ELECTRON INJECTION FROM TWO ELECTRON SOURCES**

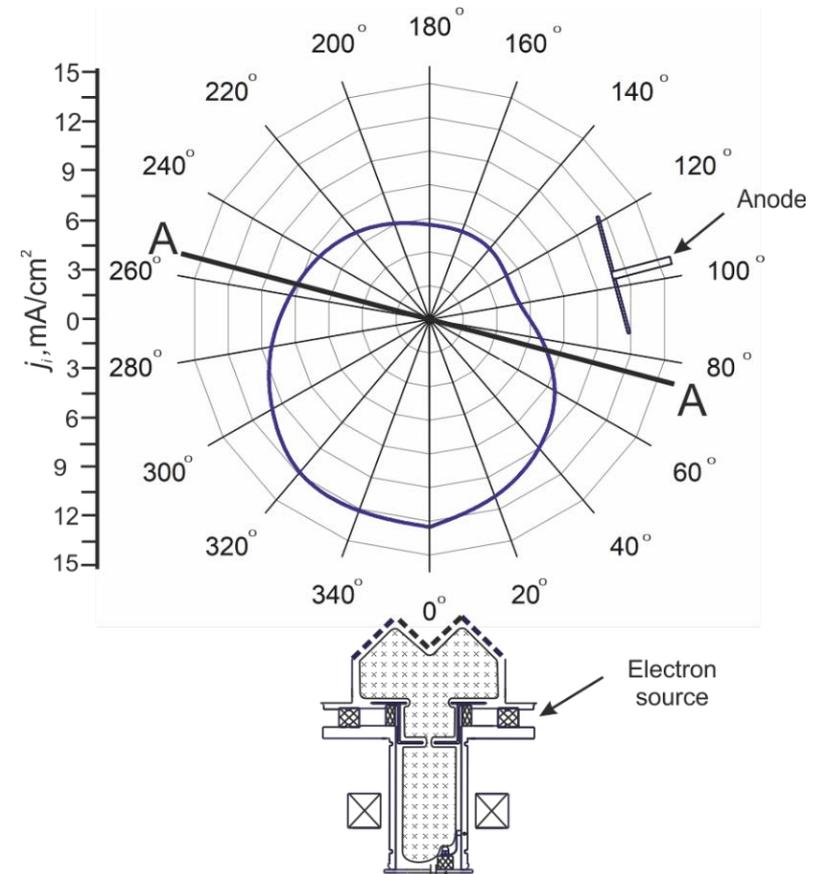
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# BRIEF RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF INHOMOGENEITY OF PLASMA DENSITY DISTRIBUTION



The characteristic azimuthal distribution of the ion current density from plasma to a flat probe ( $U_d = 180$  V,  $I_d = 90$  A,  $p(N_2) = 0,65$  Pa, ( $k_{inh} = 46\%$ ))



$$k_{inh} = \frac{|j_{i\_max} - j_{i\_av}|}{j_{i\_av}} \cdot 100\%$$

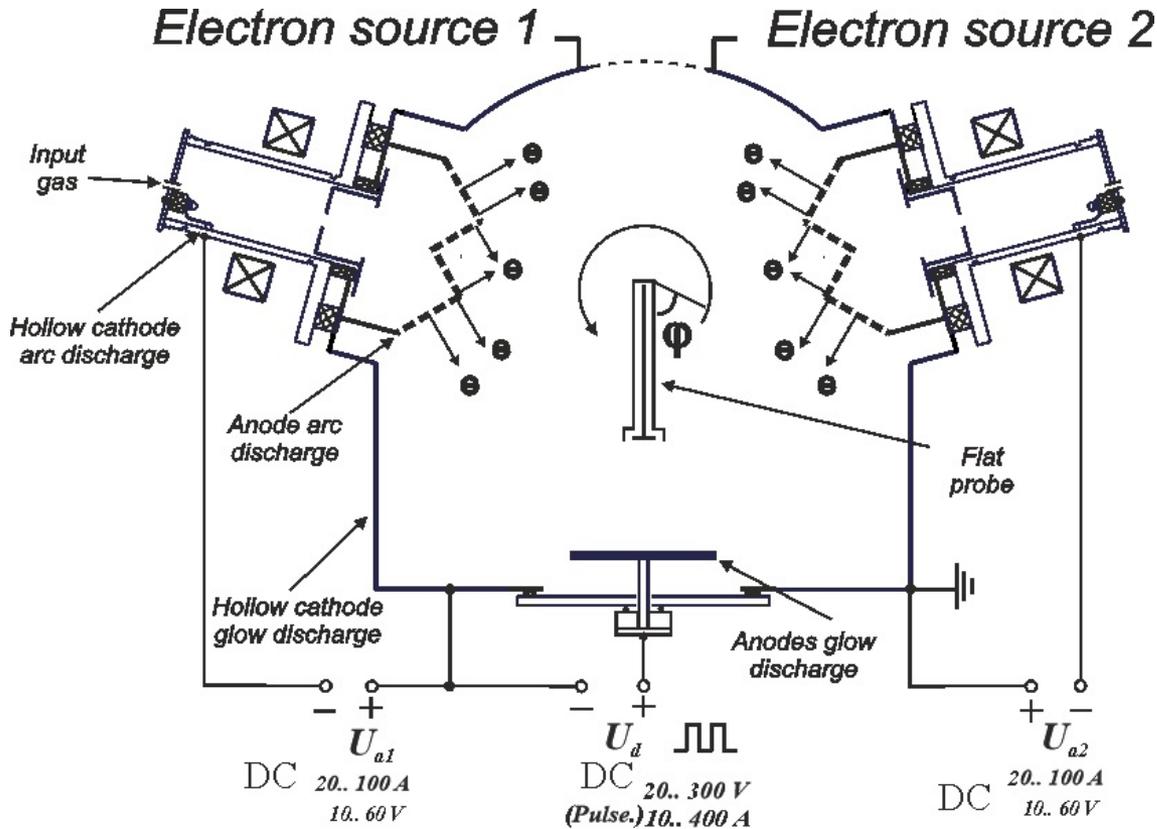
# THE GOALS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- To determine the effect of the combined operation of two electron sources on the plasma density distribution in the hollow cathode.
- Verify a compliance of the principle of superposition in the case of using of two electron sources.

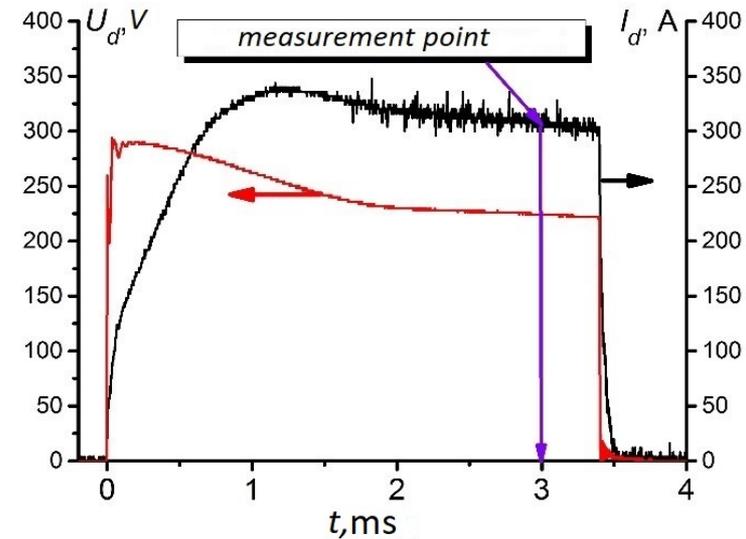
## **The principle of superposition of plasma concentration distributions:**

The distribution of plasma concentration in a hollow cathode of a non-self-sustained glow discharge under injection of electrons from 2 or more electron sources is the sum of plasma concentration distributions obtained for separate operation of electron sources.

# EXPERIMENTAL ASSEMBLY #1

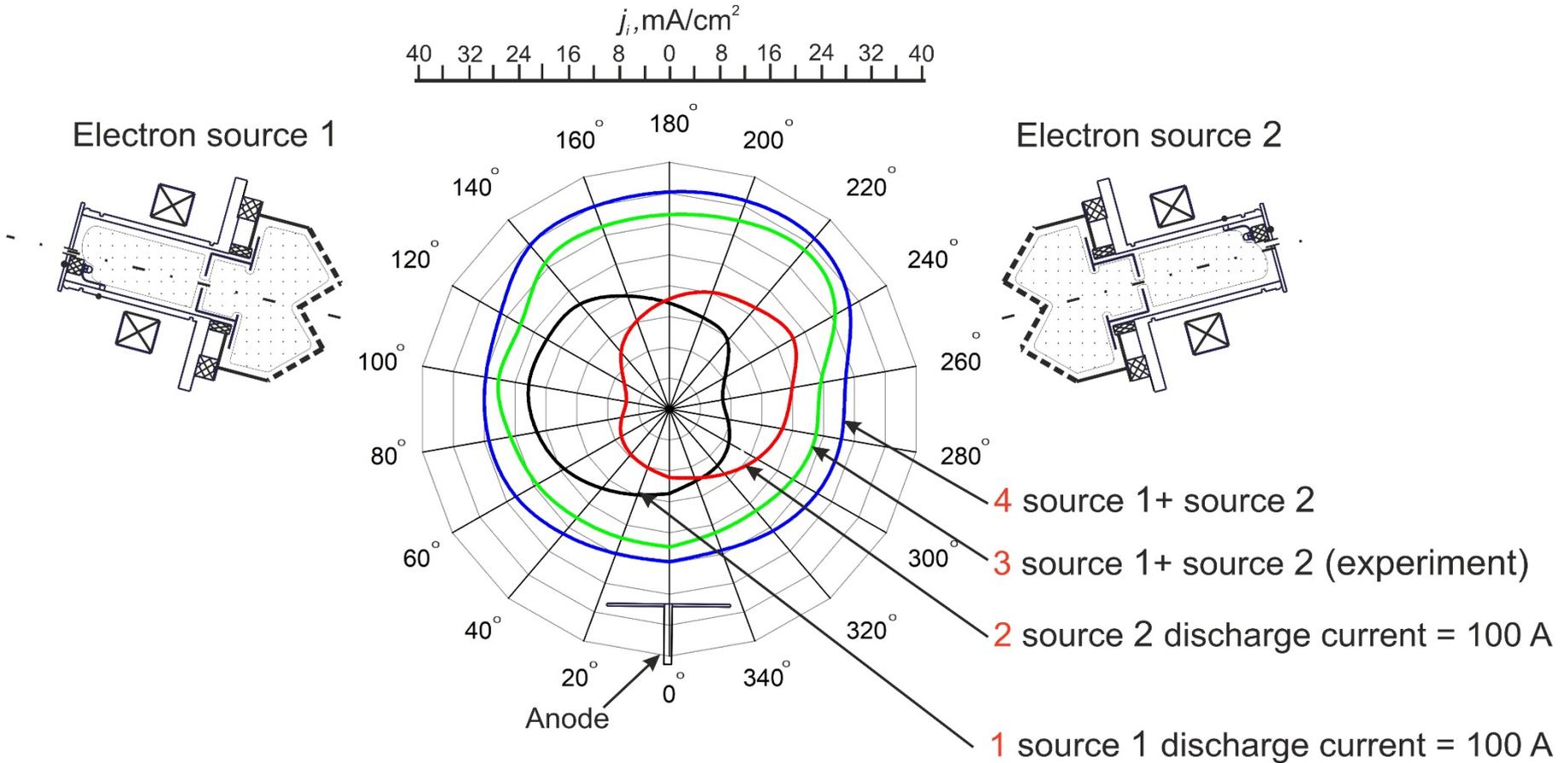


Time-phased waveforms of current and voltage pulses for non-self-sustained glow discharge

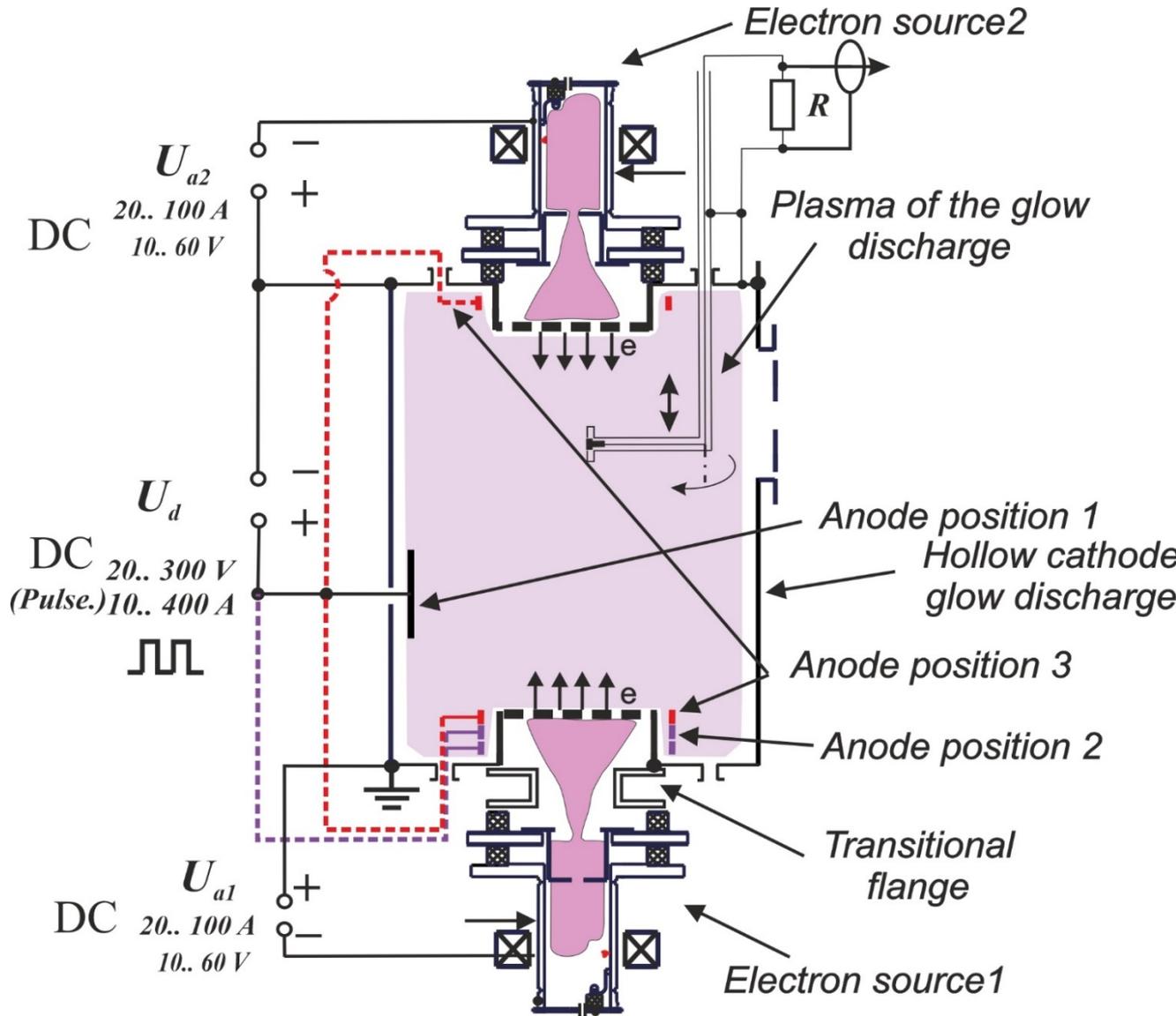


All data was obtained for  $U_d = 180$  V,  $p(\text{N}_2) = 0,65$  Pa, at the third millisecond of the discharge pulse.

# AZIMUTHAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF ION CURRENT DENSITY FOR TWO ELECTRON SOURCES

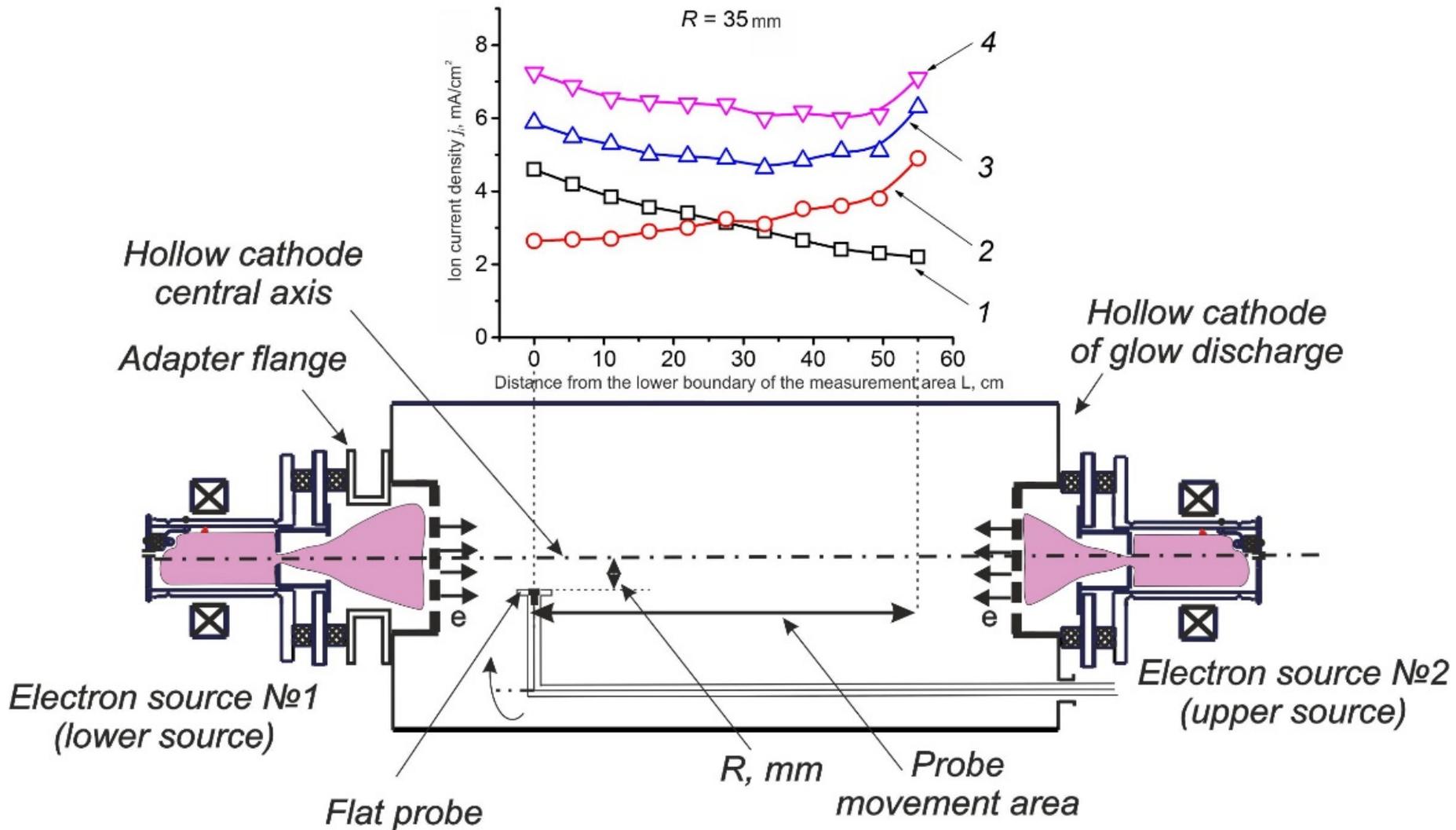


# THE EXPERIMENTAL ASSEMBLY #2

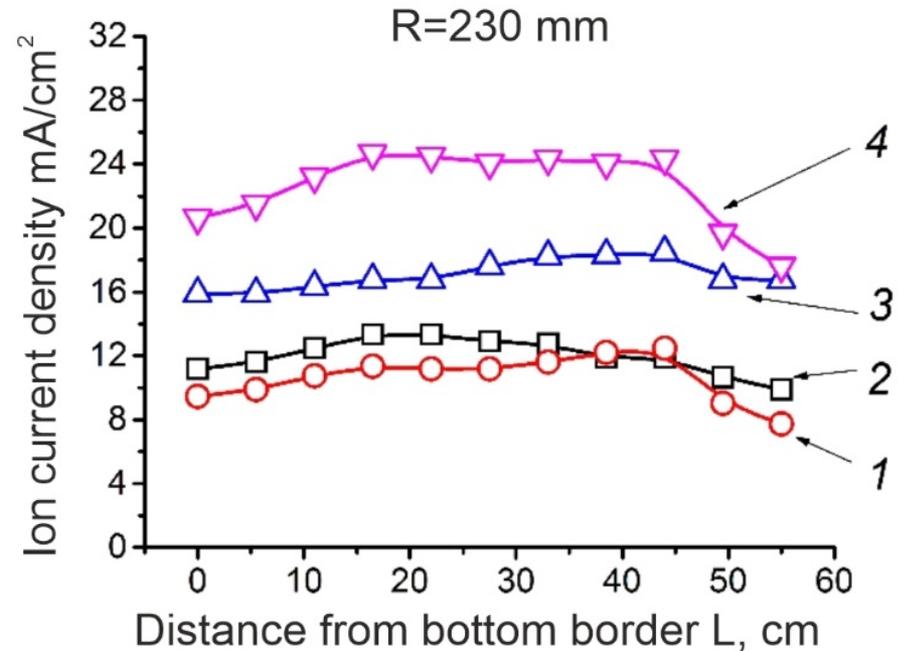
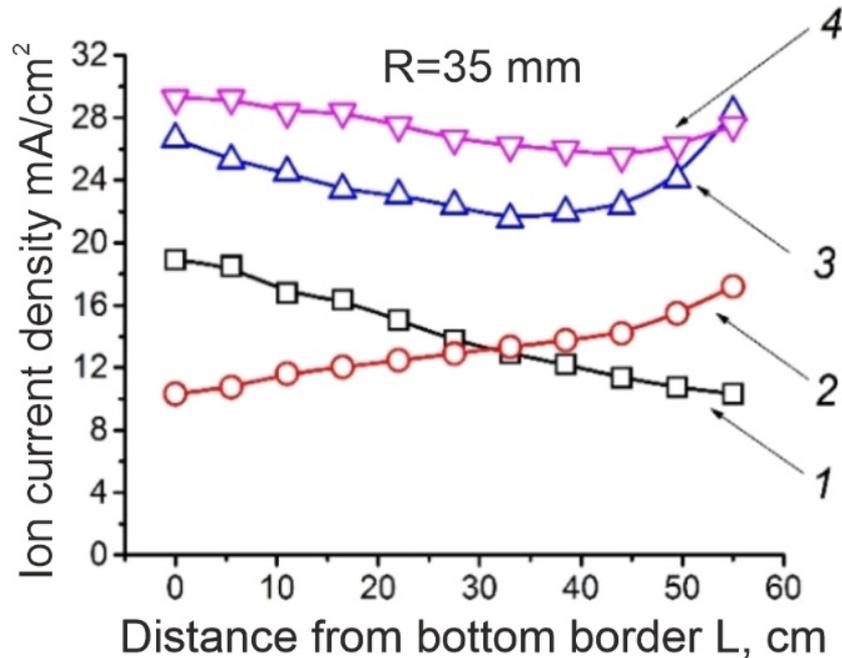


Chamber height: 1200mm  
Chamber diameter: 600mm  
Cathode diameter/height: 1:2  
Volume: 3.4 m<sup>3</sup>

# THE EXPERIMENTAL ASSEMBLY #2

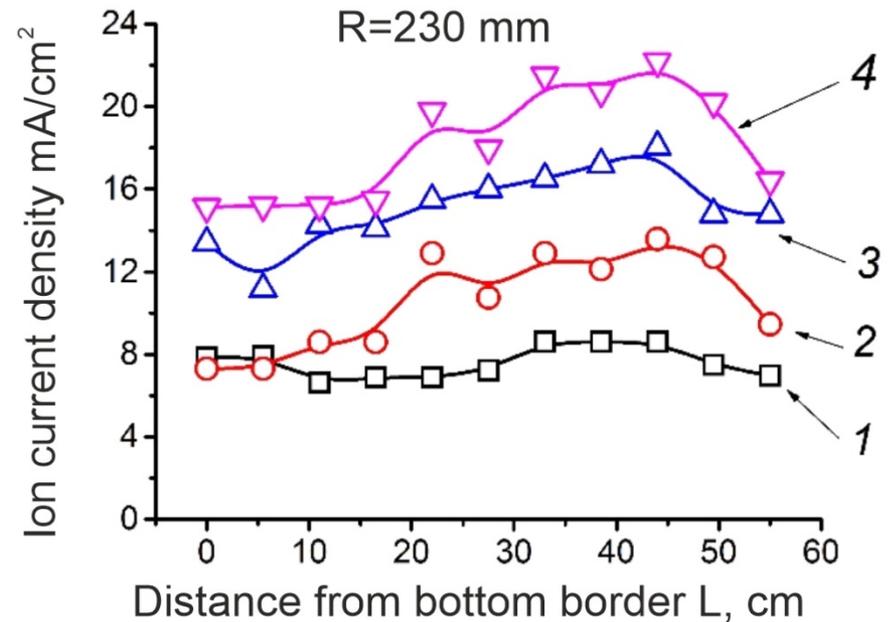
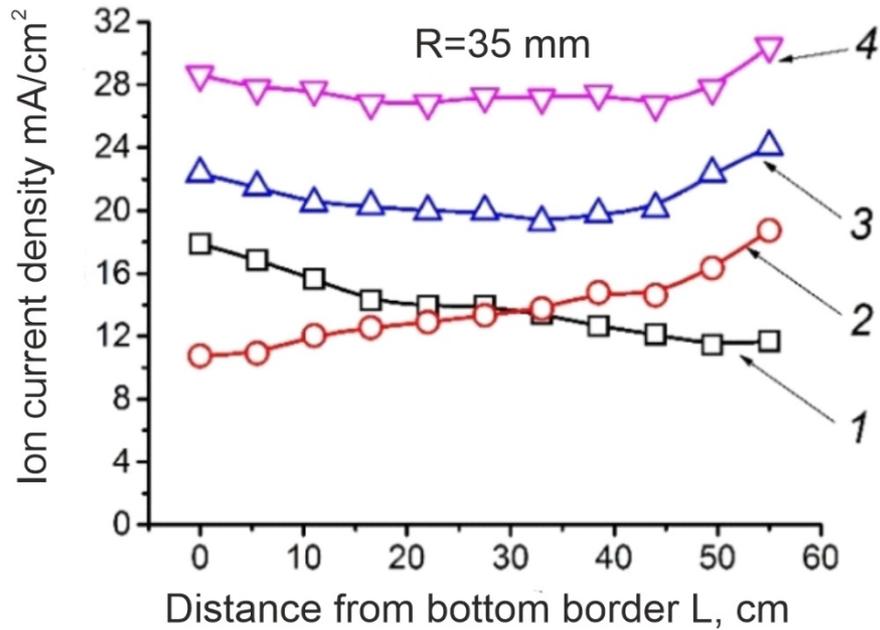


# ANODE POSITION 1



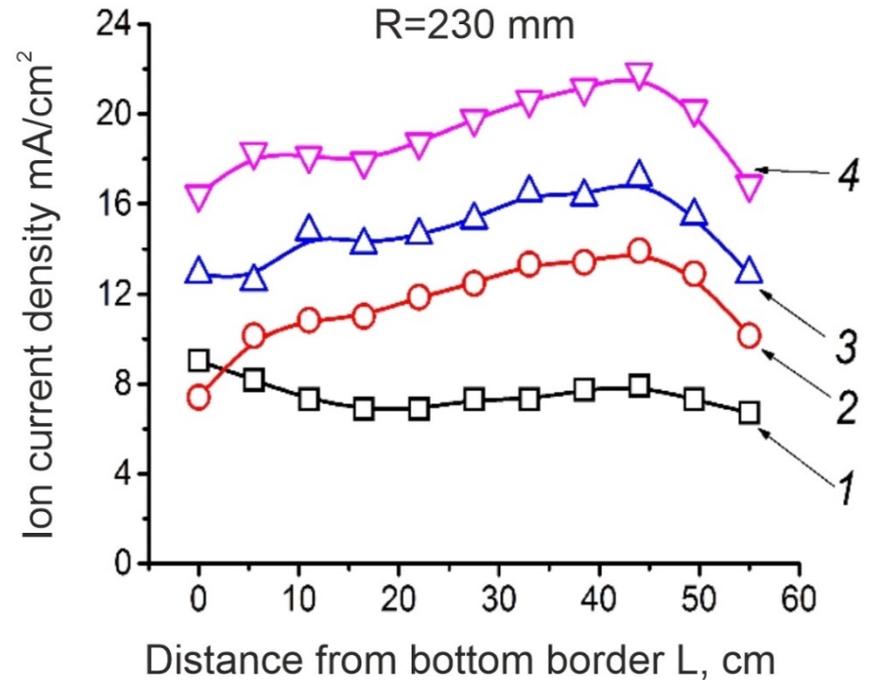
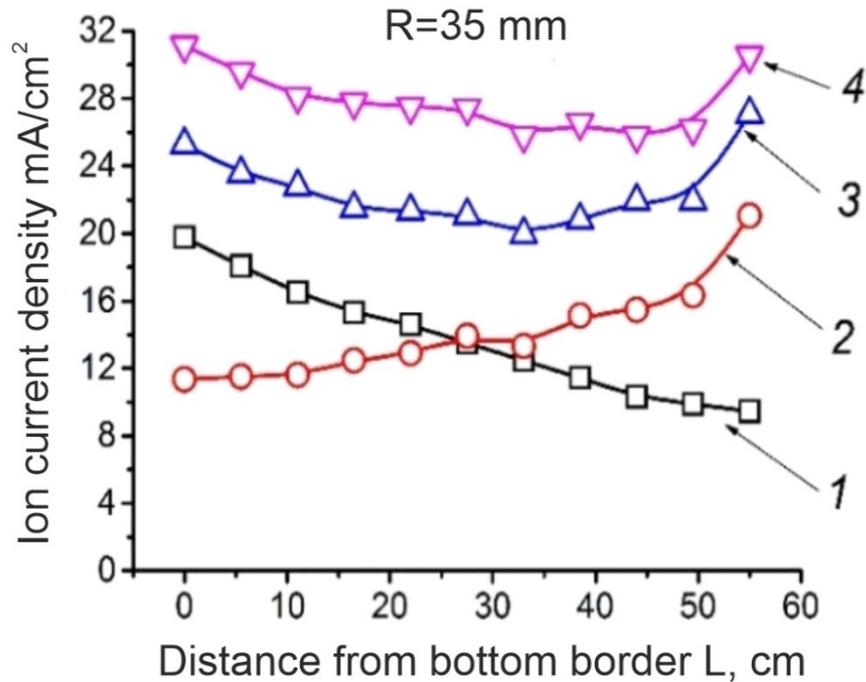
Longitudinal distributions of the ion current density on a flat probe placed in the plasma of a glow discharge with a hollow cathode with separate (simultaneous) operation of electron sources at a radius of 35 and 230 mm from the chamber axis (anode position 1): 1 - during operation of the Electron source No. 1 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 100$  A); 2 - during the operation of the Electron Source No. 2 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 100$  A); 3 - with the simultaneous injection of electrons from the electron sources No. 1 and No. 2 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 200$  A)

## ANODE POSITION 2



Longitudinal distributions of the ion current density on a flat probe placed in the plasma of a glow discharge with a hollow cathode with separate (simultaneous) operation of electron sources at a radius of 35 and 230 mm from the chamber axis (anode position 2): 1 - during operation of the Electron source No. 1 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 100$  A); 2 - during the operation of the Electron Source No. 2 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 100$  A); 3 - with simultaneous injection of electrons from the Electron Sources No. 1 and No. 2 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 200$  A); 4 - algebraic sum of distributions 1 and 2 according to the principle of superposition

# ANODE POSITION 3



Longitudinal distributions of the ion current density on a flat probe placed in the plasma of a glow discharge with a hollow cathode with separate (simultaneous) operation of electron sources at a radius of 35 and 230 mm from the chamber axis (anode position 3): 1 - during operation of the Electron source No. 1 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 100$  A); 2 - during the operation of the Electron Source No. 2 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 100$  A); 3 - with simultaneous injection of electrons from the Electron Sources No. 1 and No. 2 (glow discharge current  $I_d = 200$  A); 4 - algebraic sum of distributions 1 and 2 according to the principle of superposition

# CONCLUSIONS

- Superposition principle is maintained, the calculated data check with those found by experiment.
- Usage the principle of superposition allows to scale the system on the base of non-self-sustained hollow cathode glow discharge.
- A ring-shaped anode placed in a geometric shadow region demonstrates the best distribution of the ion current density.



**Thank you for attention!**