



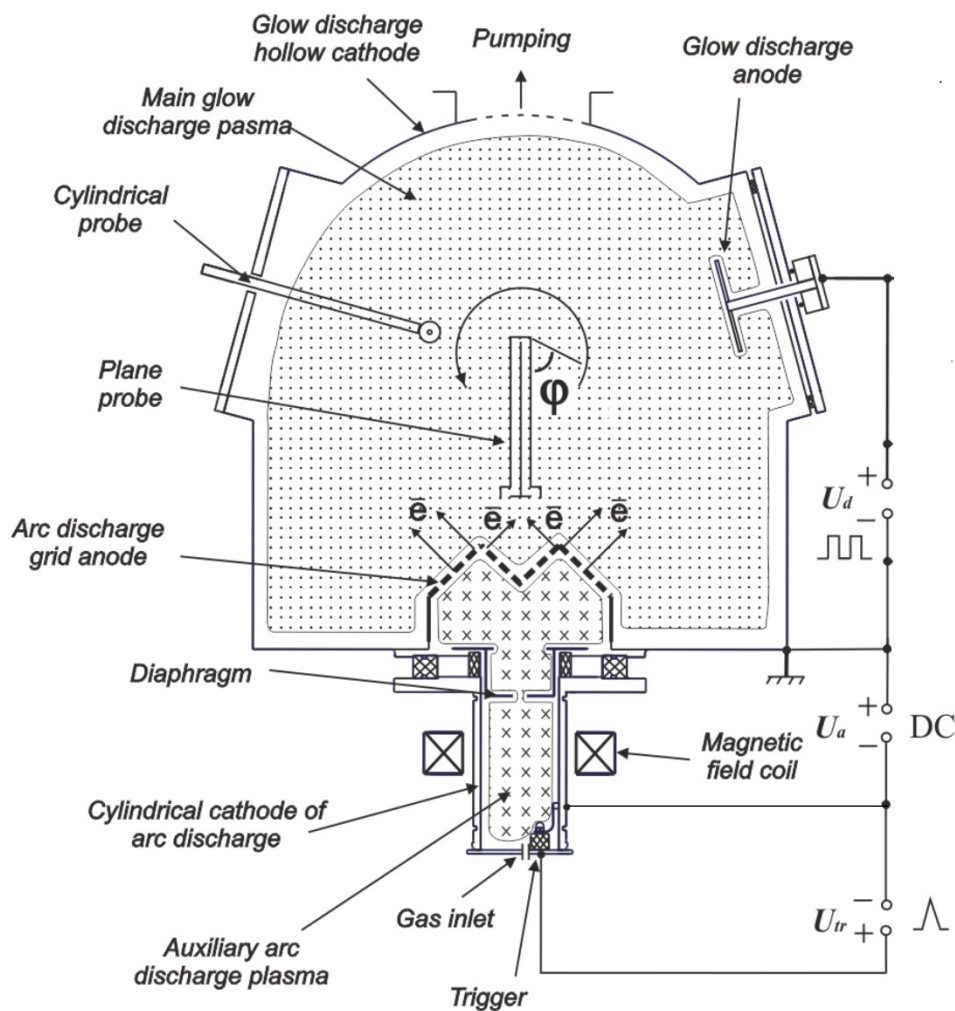
NON-SELF-SUSTAINED GLOW DISCHARGE AT CURRENTS UP TO SEVERAL HUNDRED AMPERES WITH ELECTRON INJECTION FROM TWO ELECTRON SOURCES

E. V. Ostroverkhov, V. V. Denisov.

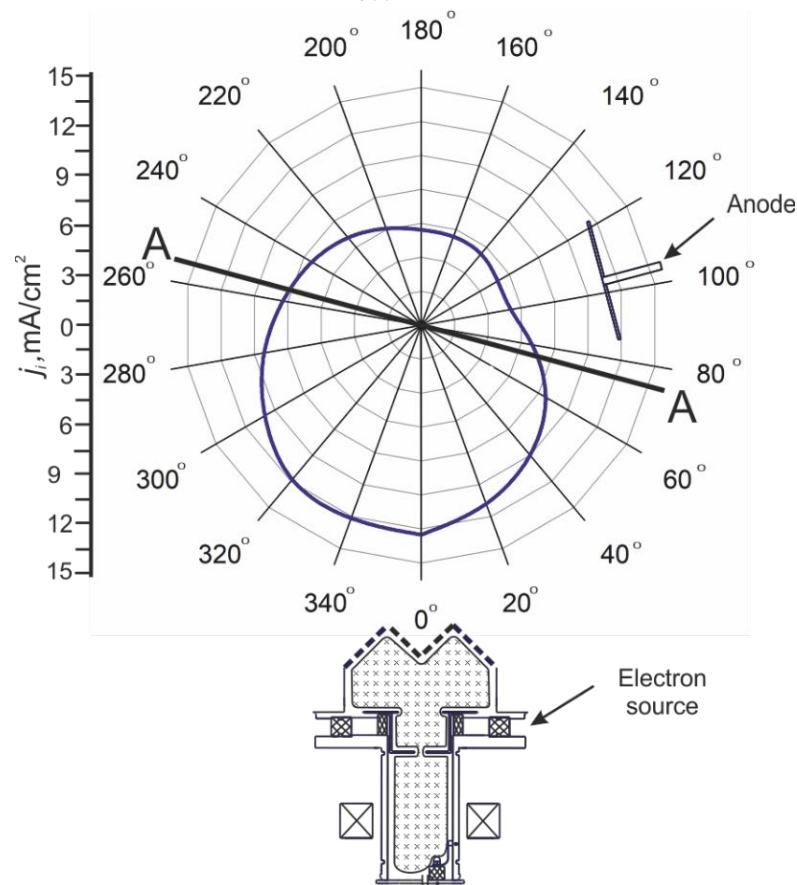
Laboratory of Beam-Plasma Surface Engineering,
Institute of High Current Electronics SB RAS,
2/3 Akademichesky Avenue, Tomsk, 634055, Russia

E-mail: evgeniy86evgeniy@mail.ru

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, $p(\text{N}_2) = 0,65$ Pa, ($k_{inh} = 46\%$))



$$k_{inh} = \frac{|j_{i_max} - j_{i_av}|}{j_{i_av}} \cdot 100\%$$

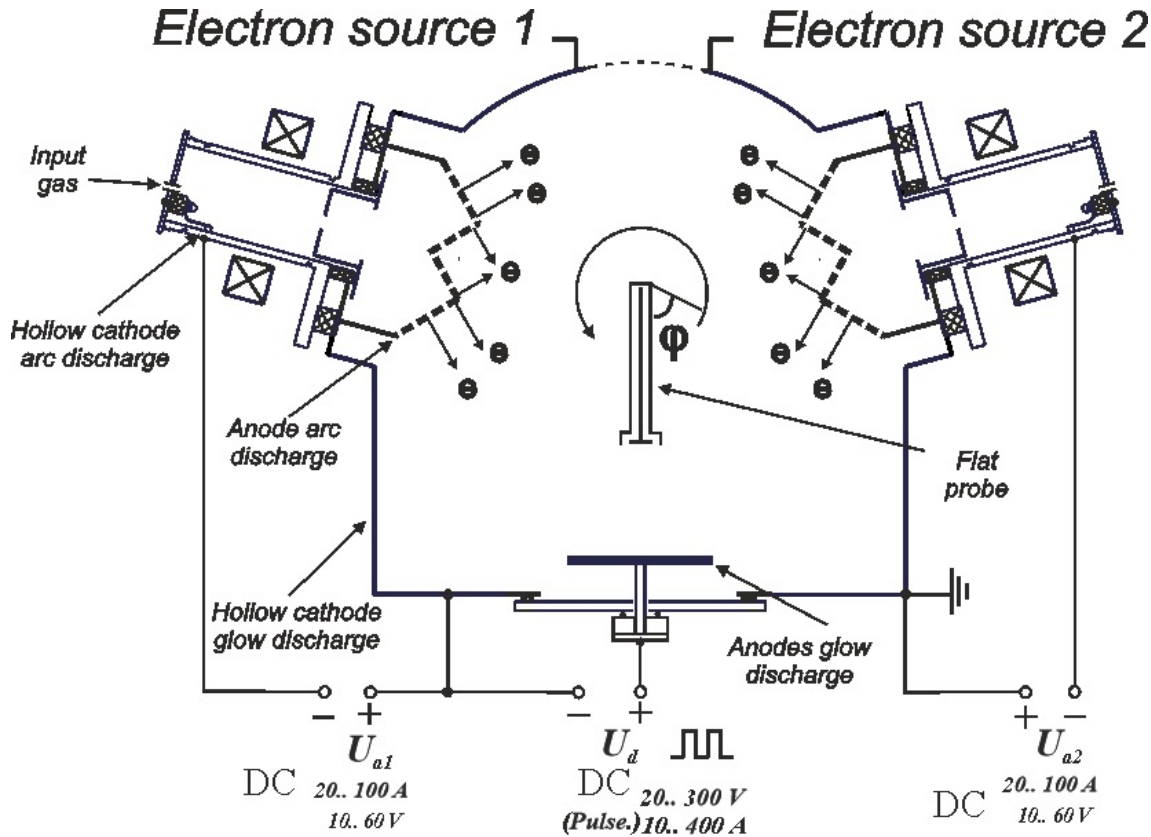
THE GOALS OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 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.

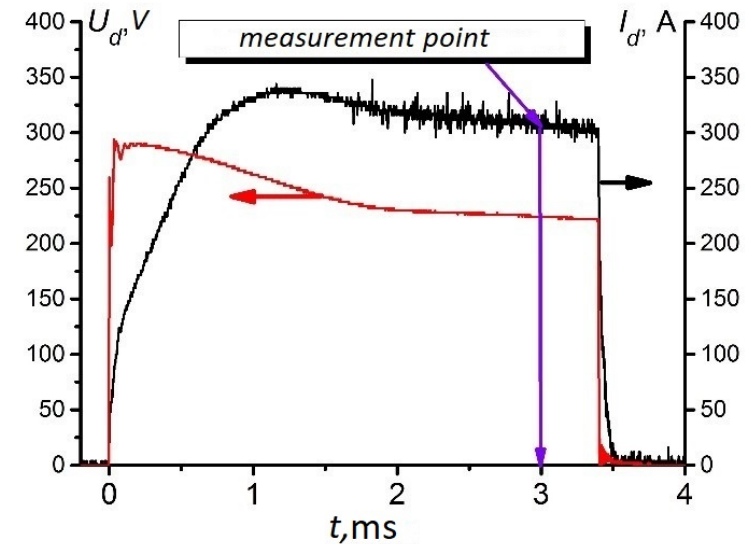
The principle of superposition of plasma concentration distributions:

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

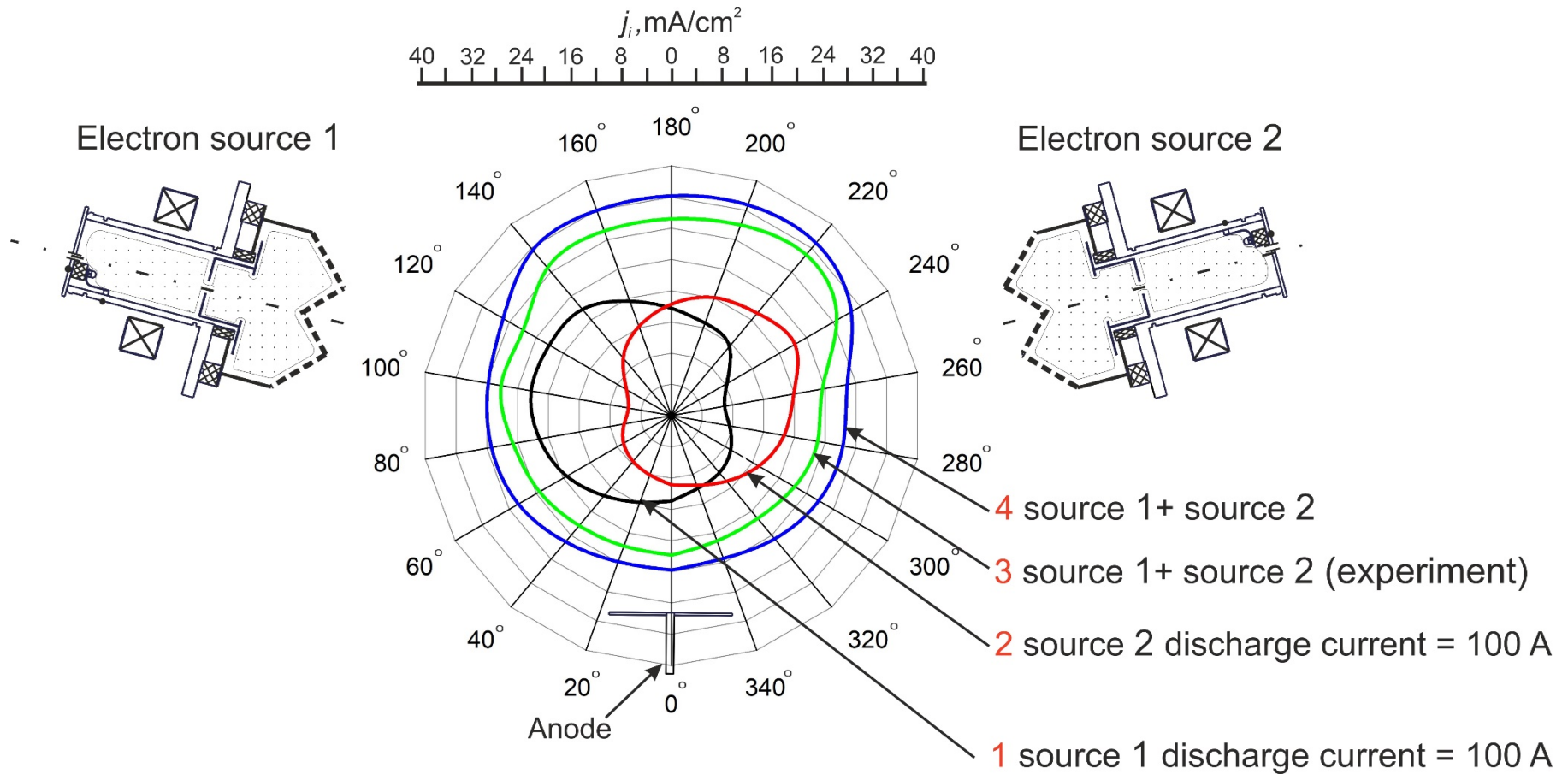


Time-phased waveforms of current and voltage pulses for non-self-sustained glow discharge

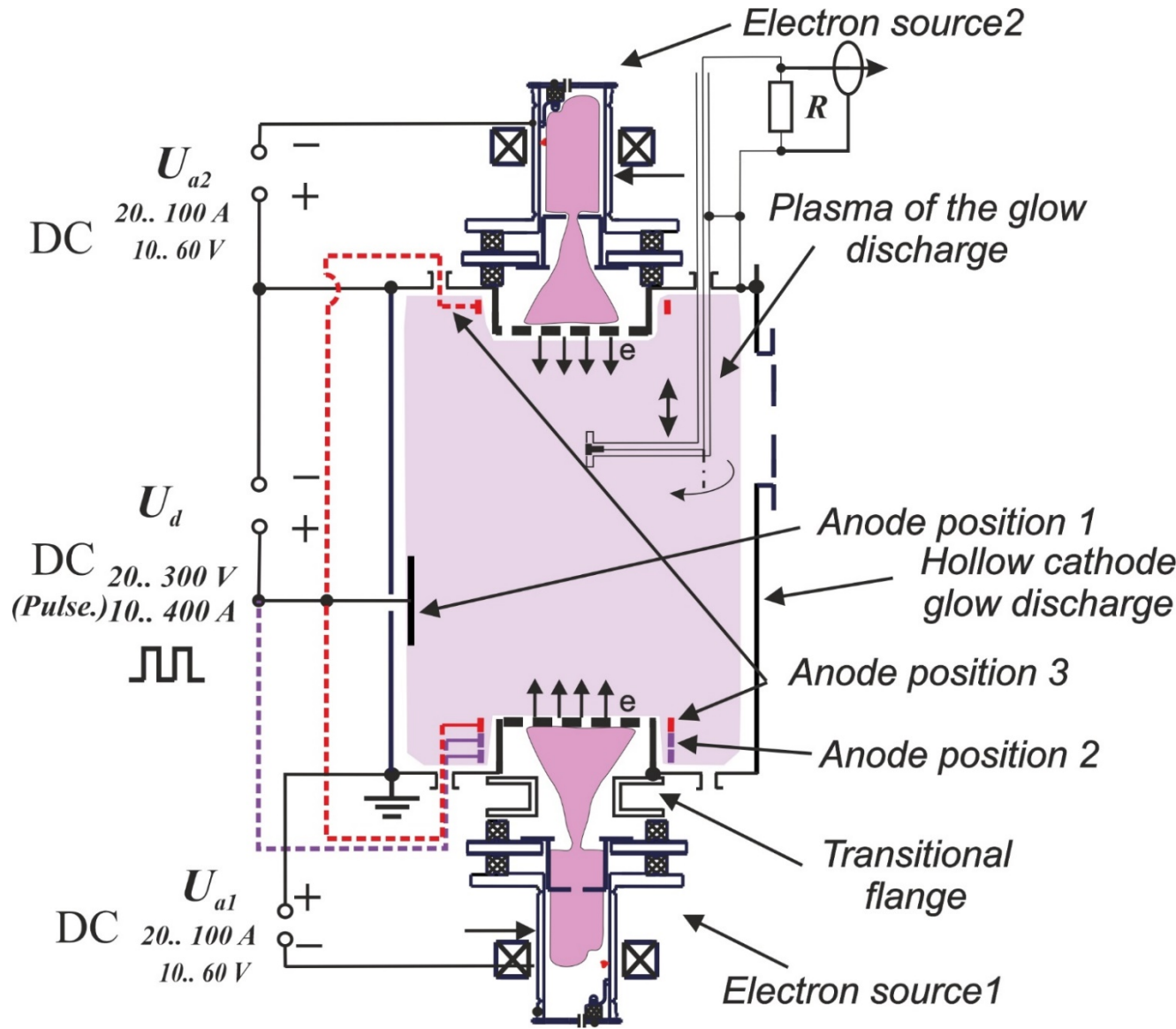


All data was obtained for $U_d = 180$ V, $p(\text{N}_2) = 0,65$ Pa, at the third millisecond of the discharge pulse.

AZIMUTHAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF ION CURRENT DENSITY FOR TWO ELECTRON SOURCES

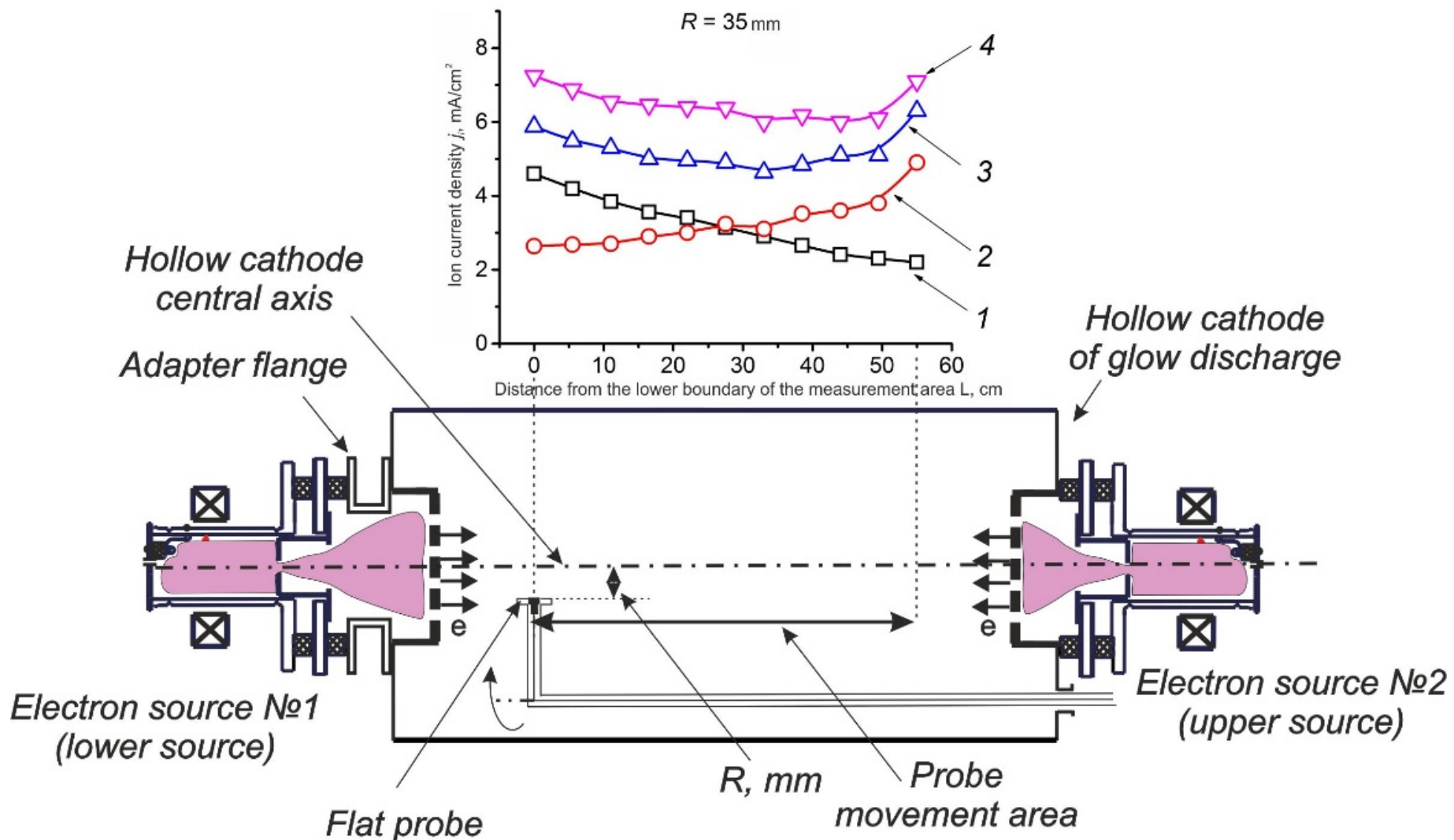


THE EXPERIMENTAL ASSEMBLY #2

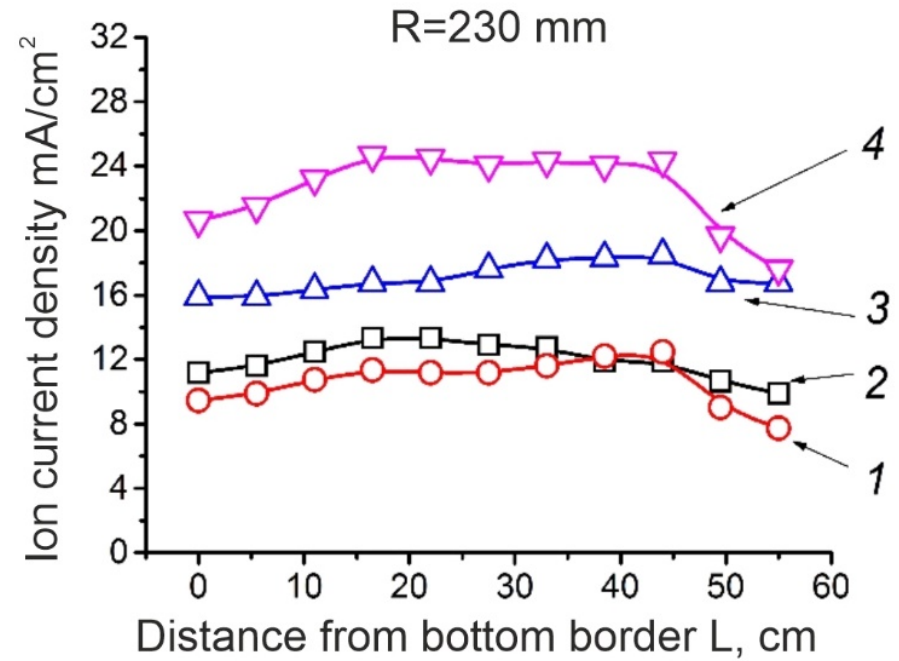
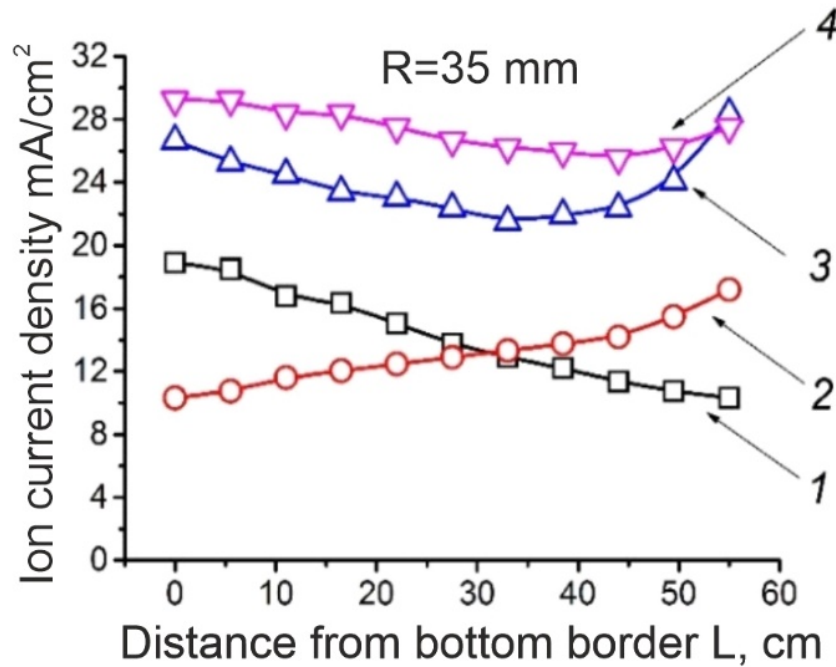


Chamber height: 1200mm
 Chamber diameter: 600mm
 Cathode diameter/height: 1:2
 Volume: 3.4 m³

THE EXPERIMENTAL ASSEMBLY #2

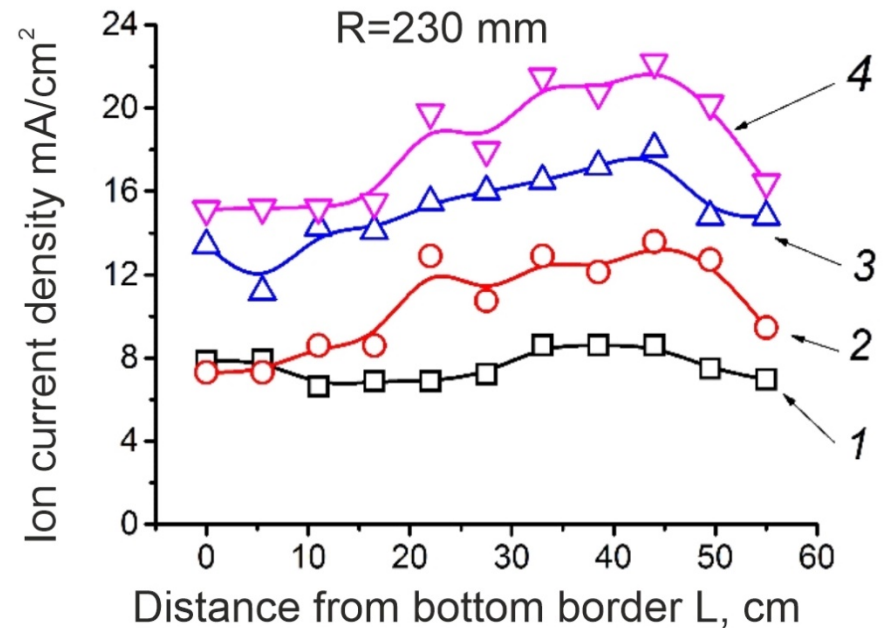
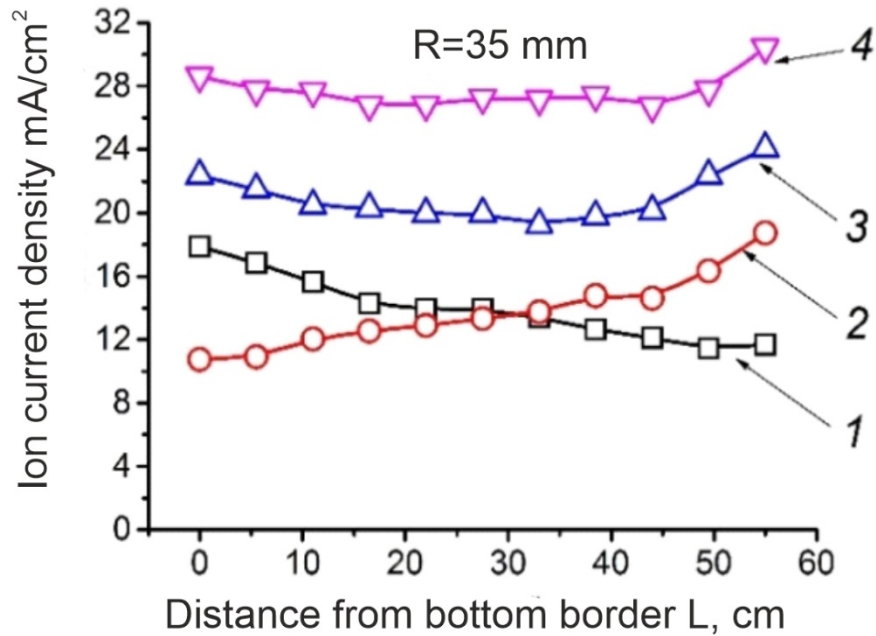


ANODE POSITION 1



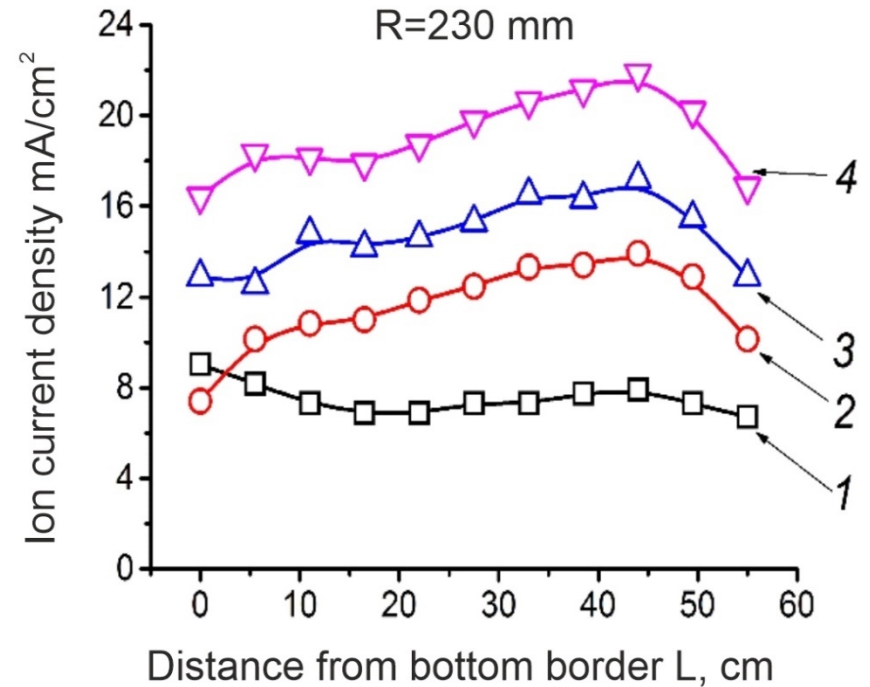
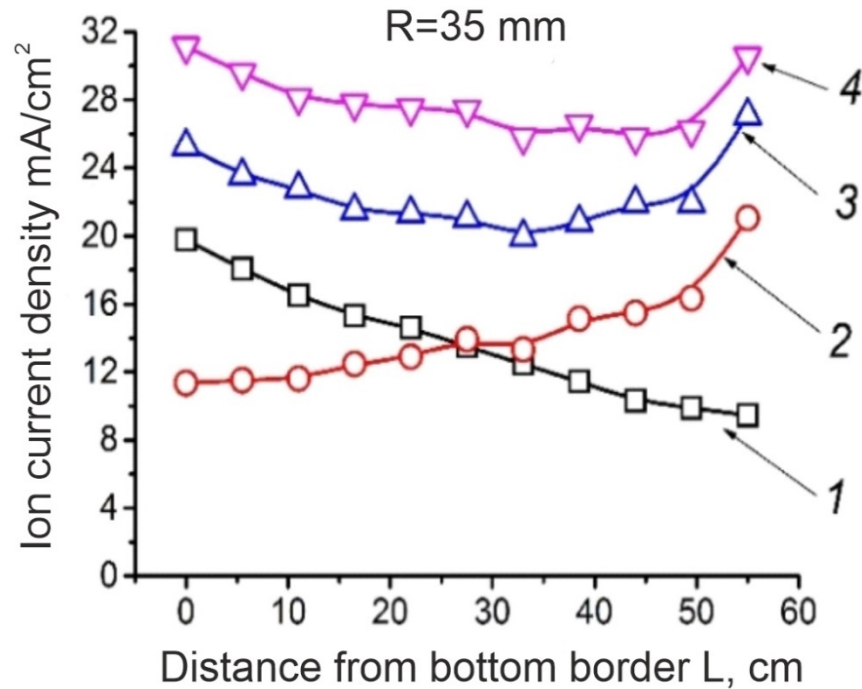
Longitudinal distributions of the ion current density on a flat probe placed in the plasma of a glow discharge with a hollow cathode with separate (simultaneous) operation of electron sources at a radius of 35 and 230 mm from the chamber axis (anode position 1): 1 - during operation of the Electron source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

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!