

Impedance Characteristic Analysis and Matching Network Design for a 100 mA H⁻ Ion Source

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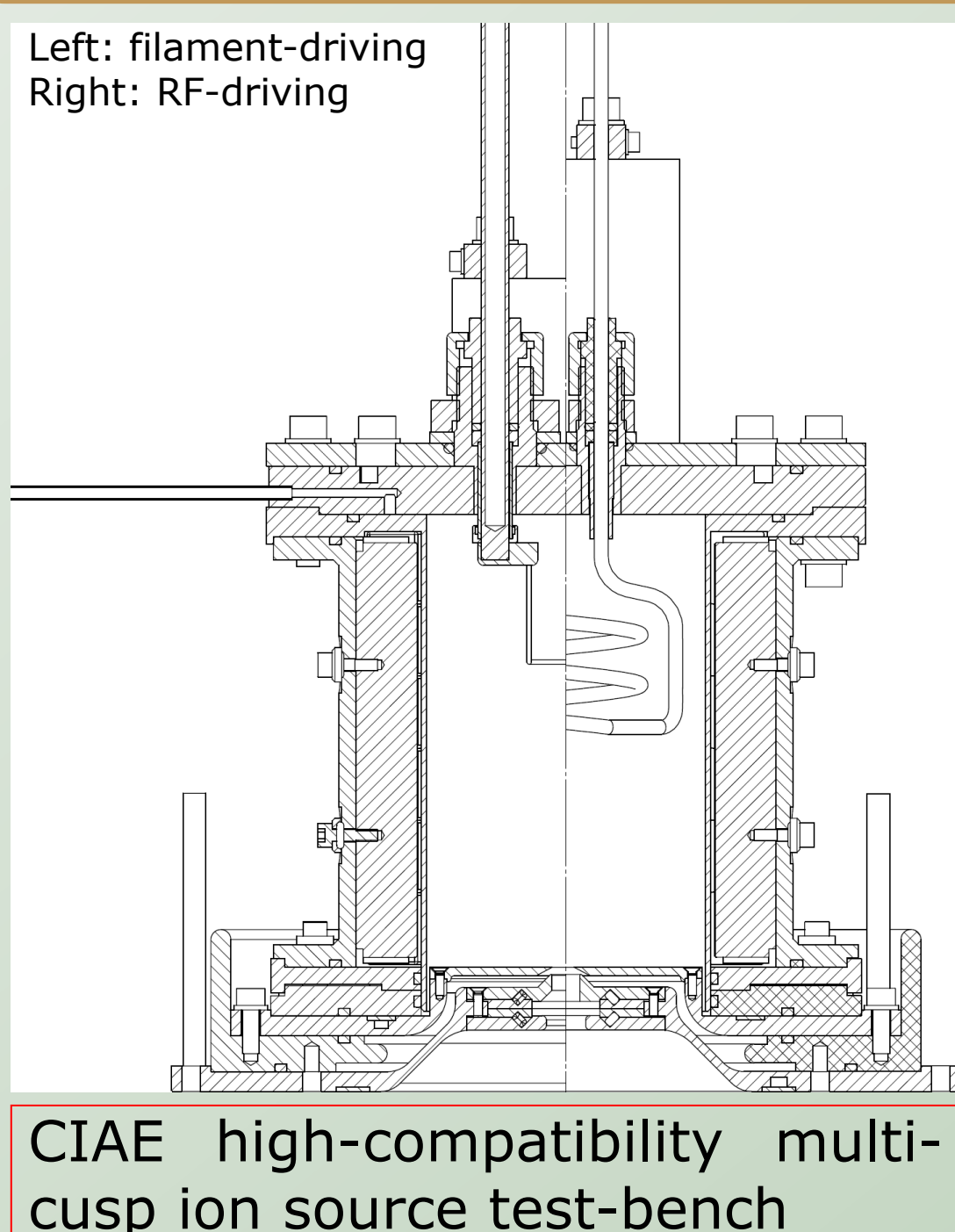
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Abstract

China Institute of Atomic Energy (CIAE) has developed a series of multi-cusp H⁻ ion sources (IS) with DC beam intensity ranging from 3 to 18 mA for different applications. Most of them aim for high intensity proton cyclotron uses such as cyclotron PET application, neutron source and boron neutron capture therapy (BNCT) facilities. Based on previous experiences of H⁻ ion sources, a new project of radio frequency (RF) antenna driving ion source has been launched for pulse accelerator research. This new ion source is expected to provide more than 100 mA peak intensity H⁻ beams of 60 keV and a longer maintenance interval than conventional filament-driving ion sources mentioned above. Impedance matching is indispensable for RF power coupling in plasma igniting, simmering, and large volume hydrogen plasma generation for high intensity H⁻ beam extraction. In this paper, impedance characteristic of the IS antenna with various plasma loading is analyzed for matching network design. Eight typical matching network topologies are discussed on their electrical requirements. Type-L and type- γ networks are finally selected for the plasma generating 2 MHz RF chain and the plasma excitation 13.56 MHz chain respectively. This design may provide a better compromise between the matching performance and the cost of implementation for a wide dynamic loading range. Each of the networks would be isolated by a transformer as the ion source and its antenna are to be placed on a negative high-voltage platform for H⁻ extraction. Design of the whole matching network is evaluated on the power delivering efficiency in each of the two RF chains and isolation between one and the other. The ion source structure and near-future work plan are also presented.

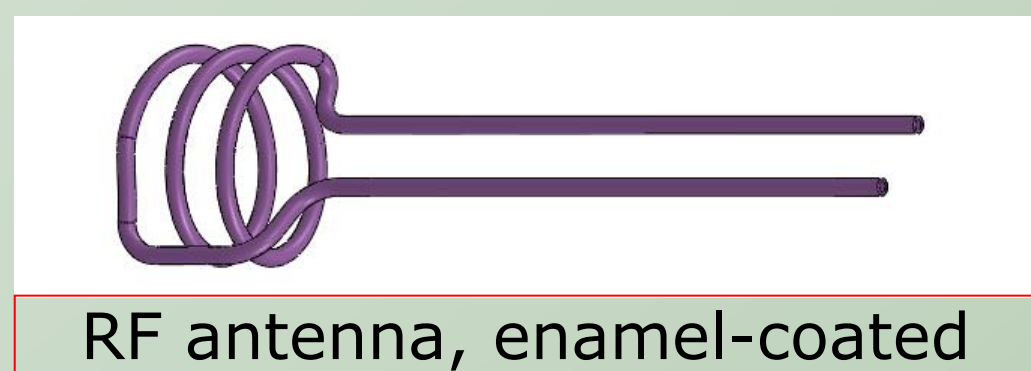
Design of the RF-driving ion source

Left: filament-driving
Right: RF-driving



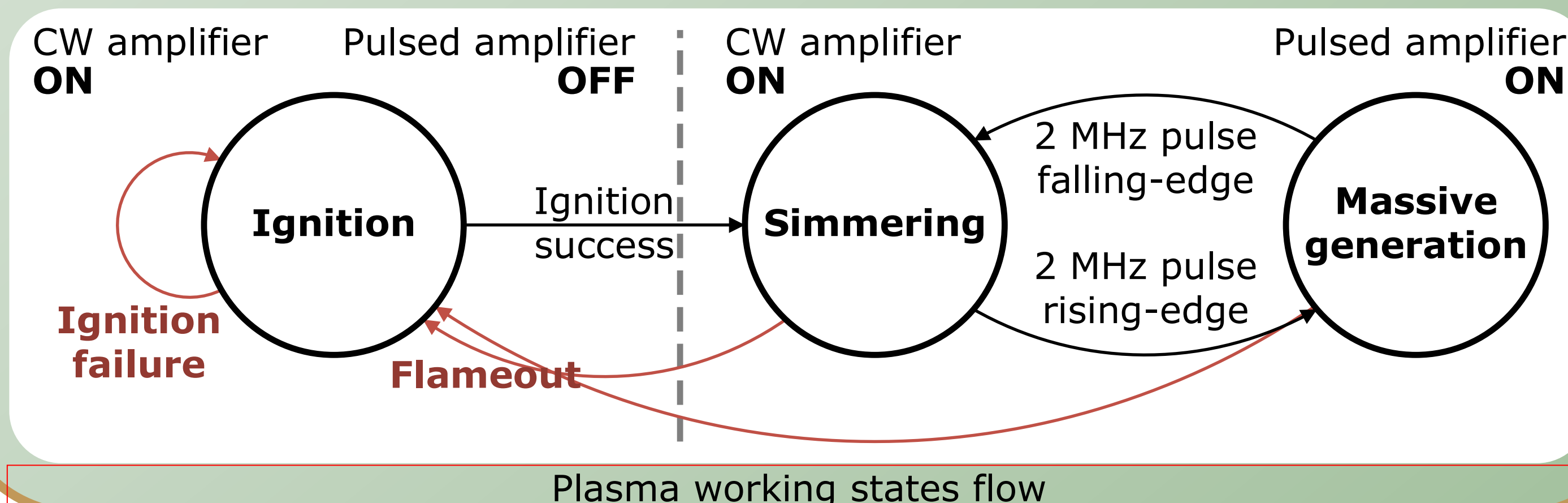
• Internal antenna design

Longer life-time expected:
>50 hours immersed in plasma



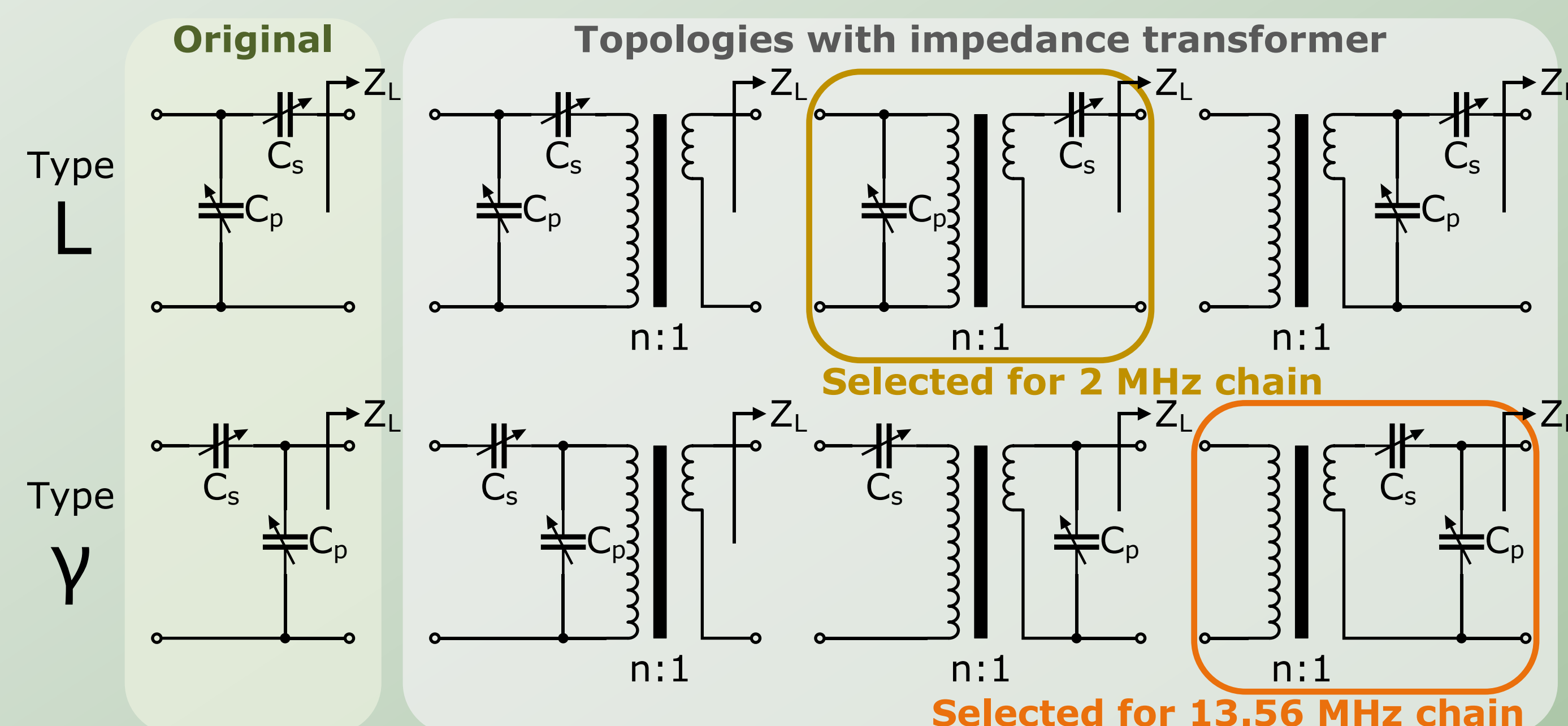
• Dual RF driving chains

500 W 13.56 MHz: to ignite plasma and to keep it simmering.
80 kW 2 MHz: to generate massive hydrogen plasma for high intensity H⁻ extraction.



Matching network topologies

• Eight dual-capacitor matching network compared



Eight only 2-port network topologies that one can obtain by two capacitors and one or none transformer. Each network is evaluated on the requirements of capacitance and RF voltage and current endurance in each of the two chains

• Proper series inductor extends the matching-range

Impedance characteristic

• Equivalent resistance and inductance increases and decreases respectively as hydrogen plasma raises

Table: Equivalent resistance and inductance for pulsed ICP H⁻ ion sources

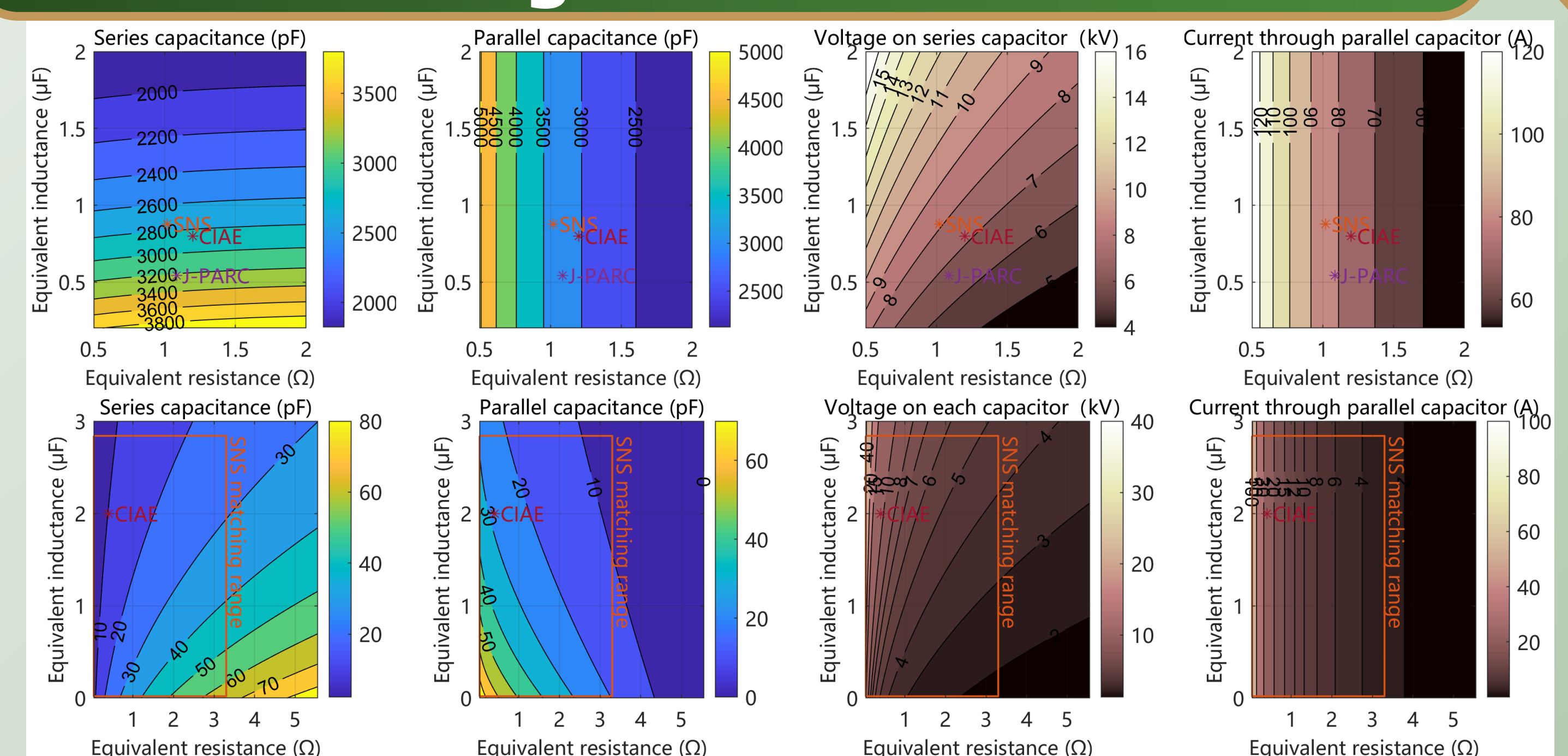
Project	H ⁻ beam parameters			RF power supply		Antenna impedance	
	Peak current	Pulse width	Repeat freq.	Frequency	Power	Equivalent resistance	Equivalent inductance
CIAE	100 mA	0.5 ms	50 Hz	13.56 MHz	500 W	~0.4 Ω	~2 μH
				2 MHz	80 kW	~1.2 Ω	~0.8 μH
ORNL SNS	50 mA	1.0 ms	60 Hz	13.56 MHz	300 W	0.03~3.3 Ω	0.02~2.8 μH
				2 MHz	55 kW	~1.02 Ω	0.878 μH
J-PARC	60 mA	0.5 ms	25 Hz	30 MHz	60 W	7.611 Ω	0.6226 μH
				2 MHz	38 kW	1.085 Ω	0.5428 μH
IHEP CSNS LINAC4	20 mA	0.5 ms	25 Hz	2 MHz	37.5 kW	2.2 Ω	-
	80 mA	2.0 ms	50 Hz	2 MHz	75 kW	2.2~2.6 Ω	1.77~2.1 μH

• Coverage capability of large impedance range

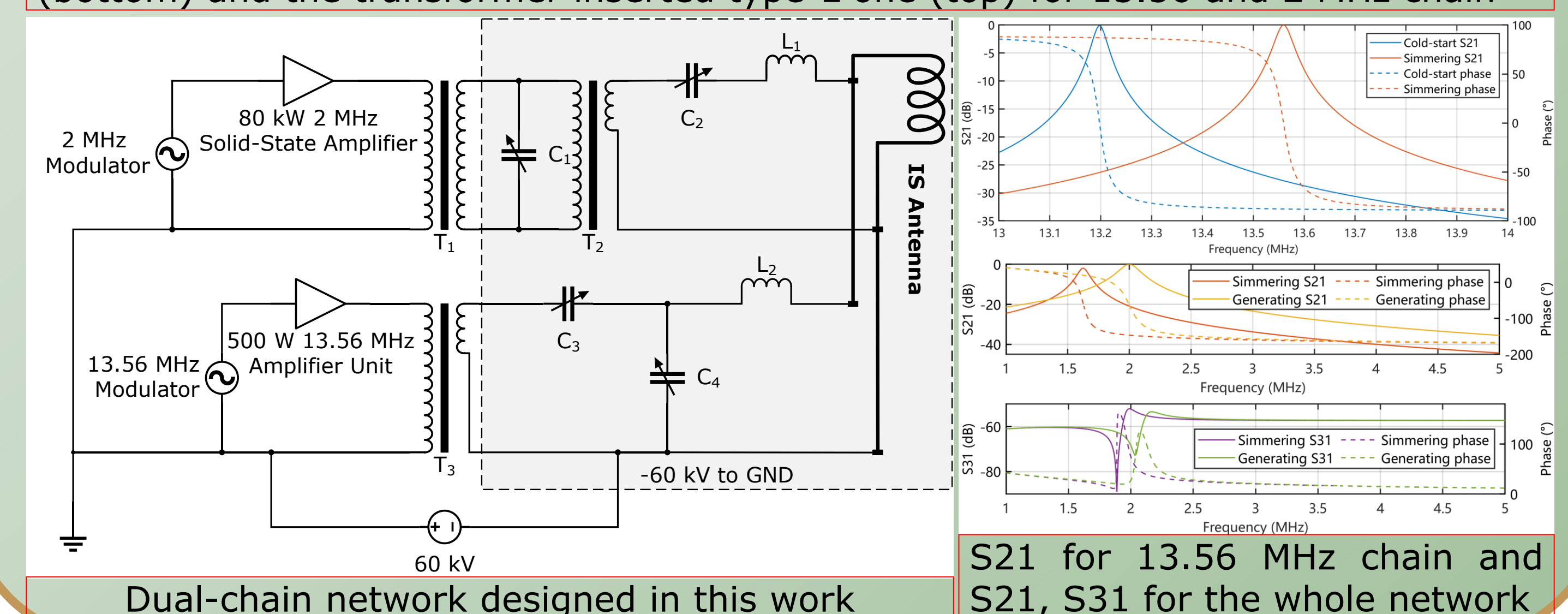
2 MHz pulsed chain: 0.5~2 Ω and 0.2~2 μH

13.56 MHz chain: 0.03~5.56 Ω and nearly any μH

Network design and evaluation



Contours of capacitances and other requirements of the selected type- γ network (bottom) and the transformer inserted type-L one (top) for 13.56 and 2 MHz chain



Conclusion

In the project of a RF-driving 100 mA H⁻ ion source, a dual-channel impedance matching network is designed to realize a matching coverage of large impedance range. Evaluations show that such a structure provides a balance between its matching performance and the cost of implementation. LTspice XVII simulation proves the network's feasibility, and indicates that proper modulation helps to improve the generating efficiency of RF driven hydrogen plasma.