## Abstract Submitted for the DPP15 Meeting of The American Physical Society

Too big to see: overlooked plasma-destroying reaction with cross section 10<sup>12</sup> times that for fusion necessitates redesign of ITER\* BOGDAN MAGLICH, DAN SCOTT, TIM HESTER, California Science & Engineering Coporation (CALSEC), CALSEC COLLABORATION — Existence of charge transfer collisions (CT) was overlooked in ITER design<sup>1,2</sup> although CT cross section<sup>3</sup>,  $\sigma_{CT}$  $\sim 10^9$  b, is  $\sim 10^{12}$  times that for fusion,  $\sigma_{DT} \sim$  mb, at T = 10 KeV. CT de-confines plasma by neutralizing ions. Since  $\sigma_{CT} = 100 \ \sigma_{IO}$ , ion  $\tau_{CT} \sim \tau_E = 3 \text{x} 10^{-7} \text{ s}$ <<th>ermalization time  $\sim 0.1$  s; plasma cannot form.  $\tau_E \sim 1$  s requires operating vacuum p  $\sim 10^{-9}$  torr, base  $10^{-11}$  torr. CT oversight brings 4 serious but corrigible errors: -Operating at T = 10-30 KeV below Critical ion energy<sup>4,5</sup>  $E_c \sim 200$  KeV, CT prevents plasma formation<sup>6</sup>. Above  $E_c$ , ion dominates  $\tau_E = 24$  s achieved<sup>-8</sup> with 700 KeV D<sup>+</sup>.-No UHV system; base  $10^{-7}$  torr<sup>2</sup>. Based on tenet that  $\sigma_{CT}/\sigma_{io}\sim$  $10^{-2}$ , opposite to measured<sup>3</sup>  $\sigma_{CT}/\sigma_{io} \sim 10^2$ , ionization by itself, acts as UHV ion pump; data show it is compressor.—Neutral injection of 10<sup>22</sup> D/T s<sup>-1</sup> will result in pressure  $\sim 1$  torr, a "poison."-ITER goal  $n\tau \sim 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$  presented as Lawson<sup>9</sup> is "1% burn-up" criterion; real  $n\tau \sim 10^{22} \text{ m}^{-3}\text{s}^{-1}$ . \*Preprint presented to Fusion Energy Sci. Committee, USDOE 11/11/14. †Deceased (1) Nucl. Fusion 49 065012 (2009). (2) Pumping Systems for ITER, 3/01 (2001). (3) Physics Scripta, 23, 143 (81). (4) Evid. Crit. Energy, www.world-scientific-education.net (5) Ibid Am. Phys. Soc. March Meeting 2015, Abstract T34.00004. (6) Exp. Evidence Absence Thermonuc. Fus. Power prod. In TFTR, www.world-scientific-education.net. (7) Phys. Rev. Lett. <u>54</u>, 769 (85). (8) NIM A 271 1-288 (88). (9) Proc. Phys. Soc. B70, 6, (57).

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Date submitted: 24 Jul 2015 Electronic form version 1.4