

VACUUM CAPACITOR

Field of application

5 This invention relates to electrical engineering, to fundamental electrical engineering equipment in particular, in this case - to constant capacitance capacitors for polar conditions.

10 Application Level

Semiconductor and electrolyte capacitors in use at present are based on the polarization principle. Structurally, they are based on two plates/electrodes, with a dielectric material to
15 be polarized separating them: the positively charged plate is the anode, while the negatively charged plate is the cathode. Electric energy is stored by polarizing the dielectric material. These are the largest of all the capacitors: their electric capacitance is 2 Farads, while their operating
20 voltage is 16 Volts.

Their weak points are their massive size and their heavy weight.

25 The Essence of the Inventive Model

The technological benefit of this invention is that it allows building small-size electric energy accumulation systems of large capacitance and voltage.

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This technological effect is achieved by using the following set of important features:

The inventive model represents a vacuum capacitor with an anode located outside the vacuum chamber, which contains a cathode, while a dielectric body is located between them. The design of the cathode allows for its direct heating by an electrically insulated filament. The cathode is located inside the vacuum chamber designed in the form of a hermetically sealed, dielectric cylinder, while the anode is installed on the outer surface of the cylinder. The cathode is designed as a cold cathode with a micropeak surface, which emits free electrons without heat, while the anode is located on the outer surface of the dielectric cylinder with a high vacuum inside, and the cathode is located in that high vacuum.

To confirm theoretical ideas for a vacuum capacitor and to determine the electrical capacitance of the vacuum in it, an experiment was carried out, in which a 6D6A electro-vacuum diode with approximately an inner volume of vacuum of 2.3 cm^3 was used as a vacuum capacitor. For this purpose, a 6D6A diode was placed into a metal beaker filled with transformer oil - to have its own anode insulated. The beaker formed the anode of the vacuum capacitor (VC). The cathode could be heated, using a filament transformer with an effective voltage of 6.3 V. The capacitor was charged, using rectified mains voltage (i.e. approximately 310 V) via a current-limiting alternative resistor and an ammeter. Using these devices, a direct 10 mA current was maintained for 8 hours. In 8 hours, voltage between the metal beaker (the anode) and the cathode of the 6D6A diode reached 28 V.

The above measurements were used to calculate the vacuum capacitance of the vacuum capacitor (VC).

It is known that $q_{vc} = I_3 \times t_3 = C_{vc} \times U_3$, where $I_3 = 0.01$ A, $t_3 = 8$ hours = 28,800 s, and $U_3 = 28$ V. Consequently, $q_{vc} = 0.01 \times 28,800 = 288$ coulombs; consequently, the capacitance is calculated as:

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$C_{vc} = q_{vc}/U_3 = 288/28 = 10,2857$ Farads, where I_3 is the VC charging current, t_3 is the VC charging time, U_3 is the voltage between the anode and cathode of the VC, q_{vc} is the size of the charge of the VC when its charging is completed, and C_{vc} is the
10 calculated VC capacity.

These calculations show that the new VC has a large capacity. Consequently, it may be used in energy storing systems and other power installations. The electrical capacitance of one
15 cubic centimetre of vacuum, measured with this method, is in excess of 5 Farads per one cubic centimetre, while the operating voltage measures several tens of kilovolts. None of the existing capacitors can achieve this range.

20 The inventive capacitor contains a cathode which may be heated with an electrically insulated filament, which is installed in a dielectric cylinder under high vacuum, and an anode located on the outer surface of the hermetically sealed dielectric cylinder.

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The cathode in the vacuum capacitor is designed as a cold cathode, which emits free electrons from its surface without heat.

30 The proposed vacuum capacitor is of assistance for finding right technological solutions to the following problems: it may store a large electrical charge at high voltages, which means a large amount of energy, while its own size is small.

Consequently, it may be used as an energy accumulator, which requires little time to get charged and then the accumulated energy may be discharged under any operating conditions, suitable for energy storage systems for diverse purposes.

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Drawings

This invention is shown in the drawings attached, wherein Fig. 1 shows a section of the general assembly of the vacuum capacitor with a hot cathode; Fig. 2 shows the same assembly with a cold cathode.

In these drawings: 1) cathode, 2) hermetically sealed dielectric cylinder; 3) high vacuum; 4) anode; 5) electrically filament heater of the cathode.

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Example of Practical Application

Fig. 1 shows a VC with cathode heated with an electrically insulated filament 5, installed inside a hermetically sealed, dielectric cylinder 2, which is under a high vacuum 3, and anode 4 located on the outer surface of the hermetically sealed, dielectric cylinder 2.

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Fig. 2 shows a VC with a cold cathode 1 and a micropeak surface, placed in a hermetically sealed, dielectric cylinder 2 with deep vacuum 3, and an anode 4, located on the outer surface of the hermetically sealed, dielectric cylinder 2.

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The unique feature of the proposed vacuum capacitor (VC) is that it contains a hot cathode with an electrically insulated filament or a cold cathode with a micropeak surface, which emits electrons for energy accumulation in the vacuum in the hermetically sealed, dielectric cylinder, inside which

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cylinder the cathode is installed, separated from the anode, installed on the outer surface of the hermetically sealed dielectric cylinder with the deep vacuum.

- 5 The unique feature of the energy accumulation process is in that the anode is installed outside the vacuum chamber, while the cathode is located inside it, and they are separated with a dielectric body, and in that energy is accumulated via the accumulation of free electrons in the deep vacuum around the
10 cathode.

Industrial Applicability

- The VC charging process: using a special charging device
15 emitting free electrons (similar to the voltage multiplier in vacuum tubes; not shown in the drawings), negative voltage is generated on the cathode relatively to the anode, which causes an emission of free electrons from the cathode into the vacuum; the electrons, which tend towards the anode, cannot
20 reach it because the hermetically sealed dielectric cylinder is on their path; therefore they accumulate in the vacuum, while new free electrons continue to arrive from the cathode, forming a bulk charge around the cathode. This process continues until the voltage of the electric field of the bulk
25 charge becomes level with the voltage of the charging device. When this happens, the charging of the VC is complete.

- This invention provides the following technological effects: it allows the building of small-size stationary and
30 self-contained energy storage systems of high capacity, i.e. a new generation of accumulator-type energy supply sources. Using this invention will reduce the size and weight of various types of mobile electronic equipment. It will also

assist in designing new equipment, self-contained electric welding equipment for example, which may be used in electrical and radio engineering.

CLAIMS

1. A vacuum capacitor with an anode located outside the vacuum chamber where a cathode is installed and with a dielectric body separating the anode and cathode.
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2. The vacuum capacitor as described according to claim 1, different in that the aforementioned cathode is designed with an option of being heated with an electrically insulated filament placed inside the vacuum chamber designed in the form of a hermetically sealed dielectric cylinder, while the aforementioned anode is installed on the outer surface of the cylinder.
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3. The vacuum capacitor according to claim 1, different in that the cathode is designed as a cold cathode with a micropeak surface, which emits free electrons without any heating of the cathode, while the anode is installed on the outer surface of the dielectric cylinder with high vacuum inside, where the cathode is located.
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