

al [V] 0.6 L 0.4 0.2 0.0 70 time [us]

• synchronization creates a pattern • only one spoke (at 95 μs) is fully preserved

Probe current fits total current 1 6 measurement 1.4 - fit (BRL) 1.2 ₹ 1.0 0.8 0.6 a 0.4 0.2 0.0 -80 -60 -40 probe voltage [V] · Excellent agreement between measured and fitted probe current · Electron current exhibits Maxwellian EEPF over 4 orders of magnitude 94 100 96 98 • Ion current agrees with BRL only: time [µs] → high angular momentum of ions? Photomultiplier (PMT) monitors ion current 120 _{E} • Langmuir probe current is shifted in time to synchronize to spokes 0.000 measuremen -0.005 fit (RDI fit (OML) Theoretical probe current fitted to -0.010 F ----- fit (ABR) ⊴ -0.015

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Experimental Physics II

Ruhr University Bochum

Too small?

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poster.ep2.rub.de

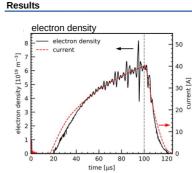
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RUB

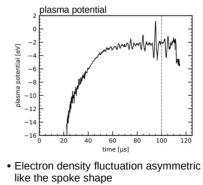
-0.020 -0.025 E -0.030 -0.035 -0.040 -80 -60-40-20 probe voltage [V] electron current 10 10 it [A] 10-10measurement unmagnetized. 10--30 -25 -20 -15-10-5 0 probe voltage [V]

-20

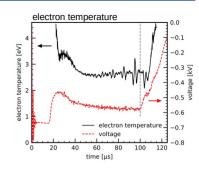
0

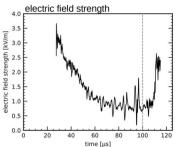


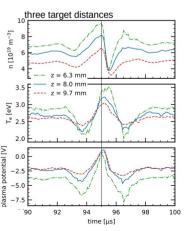
- Electron density behaves as discharge current
- Electron temperature decreases after iginition, then reaches steady state
- Plasma potential starts strongly negative and moves closer to 0
- → Increased electron mobility?
- · Electric field strength reduces during pulse, similar to electron temperature
 - \rightarrow Ohmic heating?



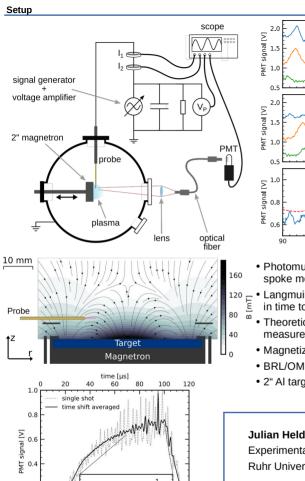
- · Te fluctuations are stronger with decrasing target distance
- · plasma potential turns positive inside the spoke and the electric field is mostly gone

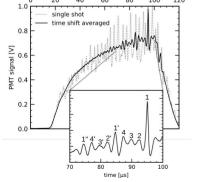




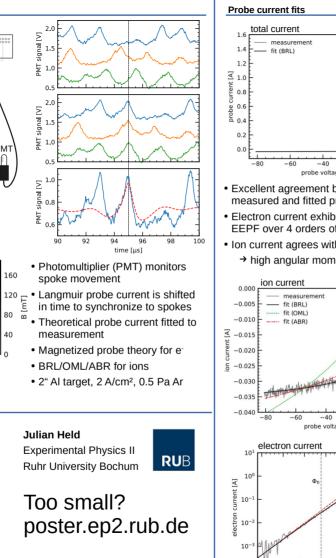






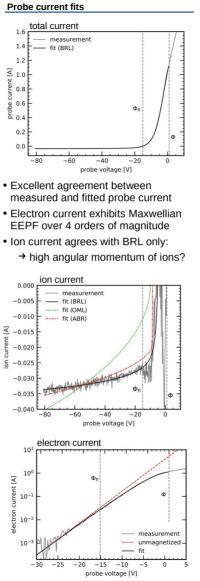


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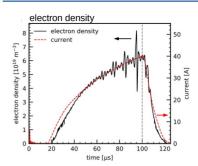


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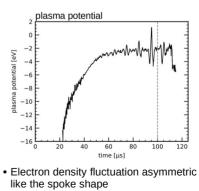
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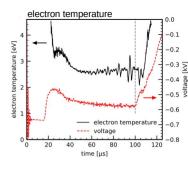
Results

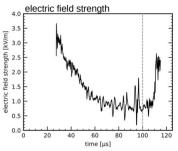


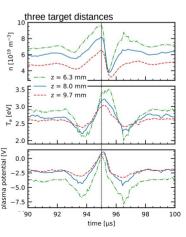
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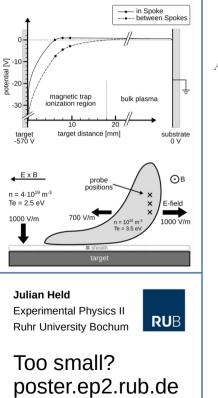






Spoke Electric Field

- Electric field inside the spoke is strongly reduced
- Ions may diffuse freely towards the substrate
- No potential maximum (in z direction)
- Strong electric field in azimuthal direction
- Azimuthal potential hump of $\sim 10 \text{ V}$



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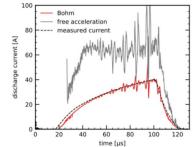
Discharge Current

- Probe measurements can be used to explain the discharge current
- Two possibilities for ion speed at the sheath edge:
- \rightarrow Bohm (usual plasma)
- → Acelleration in electric field (IRM)

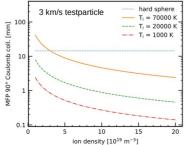
$$T_{\rm Bohm} = v_{\rm B} n_{\rm e} A e = \sqrt{\frac{k_{\rm B} T_{\rm e}}{M}} n_{\rm e} A e$$

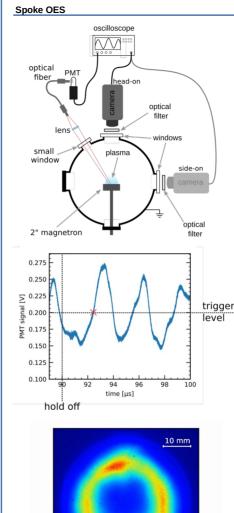
 $I_{\rm E} = v_{\rm E} n_{\rm e} A e = \sqrt{\frac{2Es}{M}} n_{\rm e} A e$

$$l = 0.7 \cdot 20 \, \mathrm{cm}^2 \qquad s = 8 \, \mathrm{mm}$$



- What is slowing down ions?
 → Charge exchange (ion-neutral) [1]
- → Coulomb collisions (ion-ion) [2]





0.0 μs

