



Spectral characterization of pulsed plasma discharges at CCHEN and NSF Engineering Research Center for EUV Science and Technology.

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Joint ICTP-IAEA Advanced School and Workshop on Modern Methods in Plasma Spectroscopy, Trieste, Italy, 16 March – 27 March 2015

Thermonuclear Plasma Department Chilean Nuclear Energy Commission

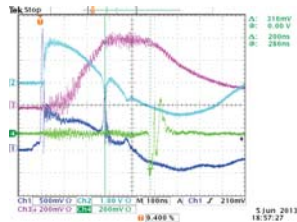
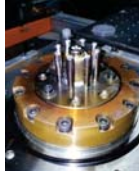


Spectral observations at CCHEN: Plasma Focus Discharge PF-400J

Stored Energy: 400J
Peak Current: 130kA
T/4: ~300ns

Working gases:

- Hydrogen @ 9 mbar
- Hydrogen and Neon, Nitrogen or Krypton mixture.



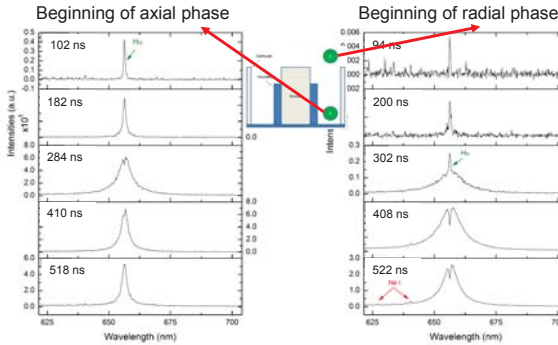
• "Neutron emission from a fast plasma focus of 400 Joules", Silva P, Moreno J, Soto L, Brinson L, Mayer R E and Kries W, *App. Phys. Lett.* 83:3269-3271 (2003)
• "Potentiality of a small and fast dense plasma focus as hard x-ray source for radiographic applications", C. Pavez, J. Pedreros, M. Zambra, F. Veloso, J. Moreno, A. Tarifeño-Saldívar and L. Soto, *Plasma Phys. Contr. Fusion* 54:105018 (2012)

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Plasma Focus: 98% H₂ + 2% Ne VIS spectroscopy



"Time resolved visible spectroscopy studies of the plasma sheath evolution in a low energy plasma focus device" Avaria, G, Cuadrado, O, Moreno, J, Soto, L, J. Phys. Conf. Series 991:12024

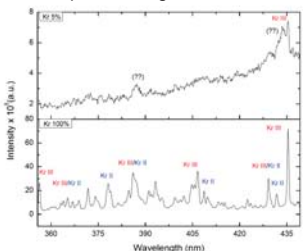
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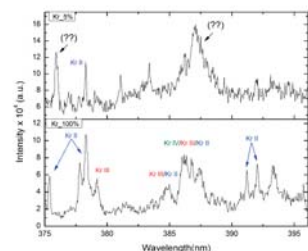


Plasma Focus: 95% H₂ + 5% Kr VIS spectroscopy

Mixture and pure Krypton: Lines disappear when gasses are mixed.



Trying to look for missing lines, not even in high resolution lines are observed.



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The talk is divided in:

Spectral observations at CCHEN:

- Visible spectroscopy (Plasma Focus)
- VUV (X-pinch)

Spectral observations at NSF ERC EUV

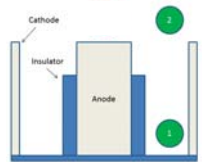
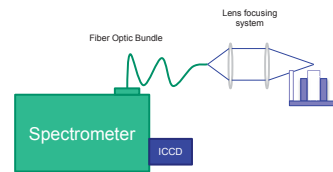
- EUV and Soft X-ray (Pulsed capillary discharge)

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Diagnostics and Experimental Setup Plasma Focus observations



Diagnostics

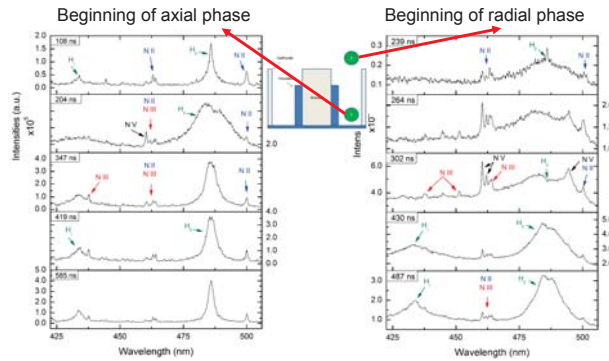
- VIS Spectrometer Czerny-Turner 0.5m
 - Grating: 300 g/mm and 1200 g/mm
 - ICCD with integration time: 20 ns
 - Fiber Optic Bundle: 19 F.O. Line to circular bundle.

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Plasma Focus: 98% H₂ + 2% N₂ VIS spectroscopy



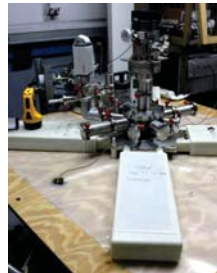
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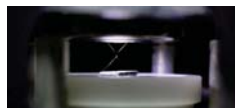
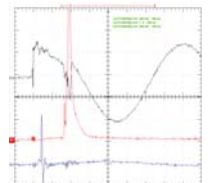
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Multipurpose Discharge X-Pinch



Stored Energy: 350J
Peak Current: 120kA
T/4: ~450 ns
Wires: Aluminum (Al) 25 µm , Copper (Cu) 10 µm.
Charging voltage: 24kV



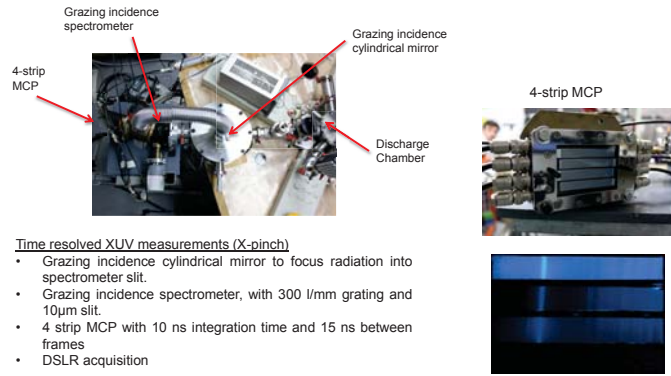
• "Design and characterization of a small multipurpose capacitor bank for plasma physics and pulsed power experiments", A. Tarifeño, C. Pavez and L. Soto, *Phys. Sci.* 313:1:014029 (2008)
• "Wire array experiments in a low impedance and low current generator", N. Cabrini, C. Pavez, G. Avaria, P. San Martín, F. Veloso, B. Zúñiga, A. Sepúlveda, L. Soto, *J. Phys.: Conf. Series* 591:012028 (2015)

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Diagnostics and Experimental Setup

X-pinch observations



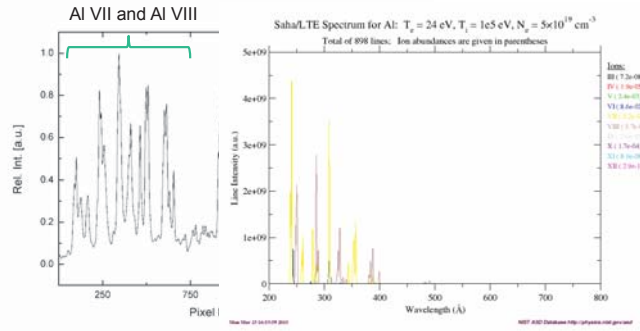
Time resolved XUV measurements (X-pinch)

- Grazing incidence cylindrical mirror to focus radiation into spectrometer slit.
- Grazing incidence spectrometer, with 300 l/mm grating and 10 μm slit.
- 4 strip MCP with 10 ns integration time and 15 ns between frames
- DSLIR acquisition

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X-pinch: Aluminum 25 μm Calibration

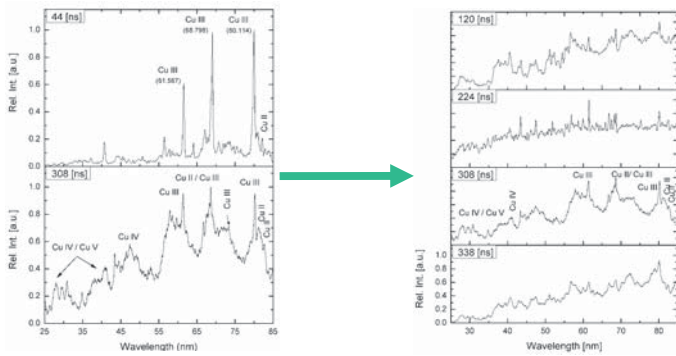


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X-Pinch: Cu 10 μm

Grazing incidence spectrometer

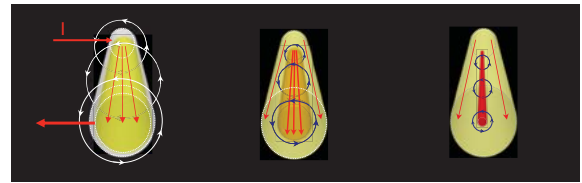


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Spectral observations at NSF ERC EUV:

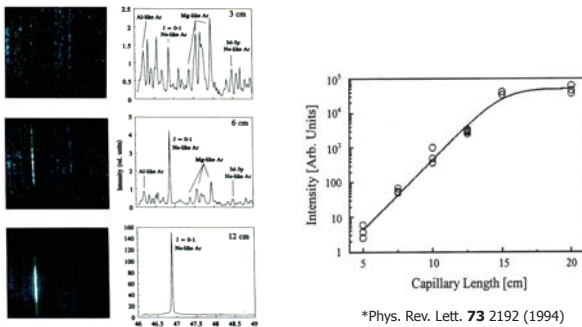
Extreme Degree of Ionization in Homogenous Micro-Capillary Plasma Columns Heated by Ultrafast Current Pulses*



*Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 095001 (2015)

Capillary plasma columns generate gain-saturated soft X-ray amplification in Ar¹⁸

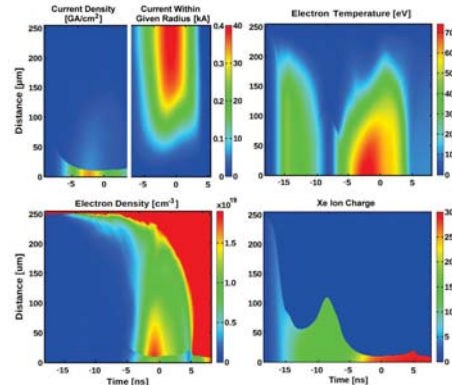
Exponential amplification in Ar¹⁸ 3p¹S₀-3s¹P₁ line at 46.9 nm



*Phys. Rev. Lett. 73 2192 (1994)

3-4 mm diameter Capillary, 25-40 kA, >30 ns rise time
Electron Temperature: 60-100 eV, Electron Density: 0.2-1.0 × 10¹⁹ cm⁻³

How hot and highly ionized plasmas can capillary discharges produce?



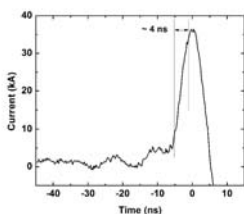
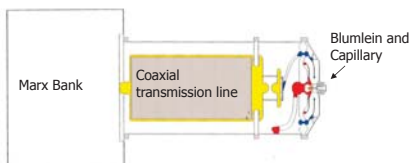
- Pressure: 4 Torr Xe
- Current: 40 kA
- Cap. ID: 520 μm
- Current Pulse width: 7 ns FWHM
- Current rise time 10-90%: 4 ns

Highest ionization degree:
Ni-like Xe (Xe²⁶⁺)

*"Extreme Degree of Ionization in Homogenous Micro-Capillary Plasma Columns Heated by Ultrafast Current Pulses", G. Avaria, M. Grahm, J. Li, F.G. Tomasek, V.N. Shlyaptsev, M. Busquet, M. Woolston, J.J. Rocca, Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 095001

Ultrafast High Current Capillary Discharge

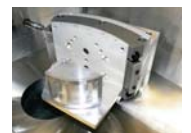
- Currents ranging from 30-40 kA
- Rise times 10-90% < 4 ns
- 500 μm ID Al₂O₃ Capillaries



*"Extreme Degree of Ionization in Homogenous Micro-Capillary Plasma Columns Heated by Ultrafast Current Pulses", G. Avaria, M. Grahm, J. Li, F.G. Tomasek, V.N. Shlyaptsev, M. Busquet, M. Woolston, J.J. Rocca, Phys. Rev. Lett. 114 095001

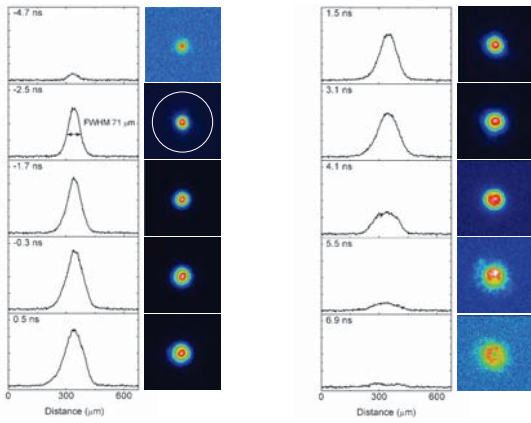
Diagnostics

- Time Resolved Spectra
 - Hettrick SXR Flat field spectrometer
 - Range 10-200 Å
 - Gated MCP, 2.5 ns integration
- Time Integrated Spectra
 - Convex KAP or PET crystal
 - Range first order: 3-23 Å
- Pinhole Imaging
 - 38 μm diameter pinhole
 - Magnification 8.3×



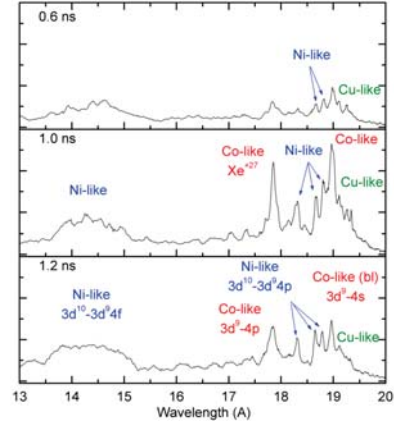
Time Evolution: pinhole images $h\nu > 0.6$ keV

Current: 35.9 ± 0.8 kA, Filter: $1 \mu\text{m}$ Mylar + $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ Aluminum



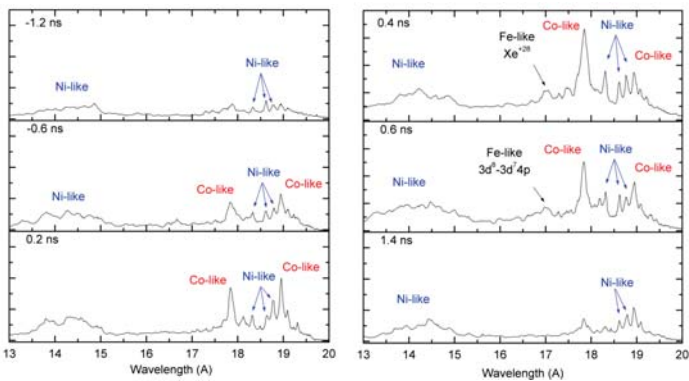
Xe⁺²⁷ ions dominate the spectra

Current 34.6 ± 0.5 kA, Xenon at 0.5 Torr

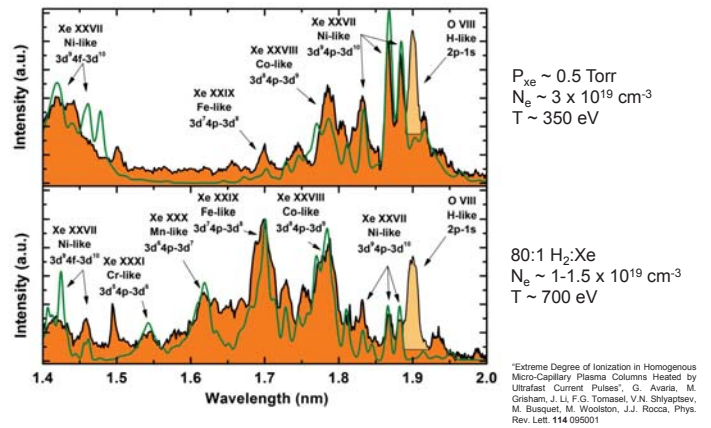


Xe⁺²⁸ observed at higher currents

Current 37.6 ± 0.6 kA, Xenon @ 0.5 Torr

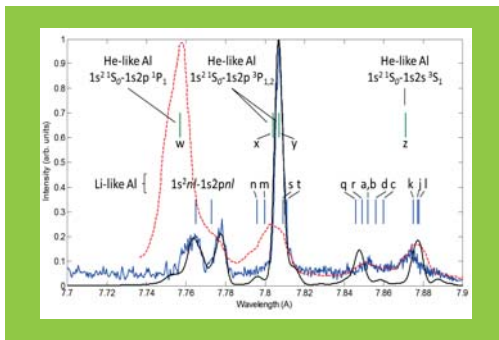


Simulations agree with experimental observations:



Interesting spectroscopic observations:

Intercombination line dominating over resonance line for many elements.



Conclusions:



CCHEN:

1. Different observations done, many of them developing in the last weeks. Encouraging quantitative results in sight.
2. A lot of open questions that need answers (you are invited to join the ride).

NSF ERC EUV

1. Simulations and experimental observations show that the use of ultrafast currents in microcapillary discharges have the potential to generate highly ionized Xenon, up to Fe-like levels.
2. Interesting spectroscopic phenomena is observed: Intercombination line over resonance line intensity ratio.
3. Excellent conditions to obtain laser gain at 10 nm, from Ni-like Xenon.

Acknowledgments: Fondecyt Iniciación 11121587, Conicyt Inserción 791100020 and Anillo ACT 1115