Application of Plasma Phenomena

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Institute of Space and Plasma Sciences, National Cheng Kung University

Lecture 12

2025 fall semester

Thursday 9:00-12:00

Materials:

https://capst.ncku.edu.tw/PGS/index.php/teaching/

Online courses:

https://reurl.cc/ZlG6k6

2025/12/11 updated

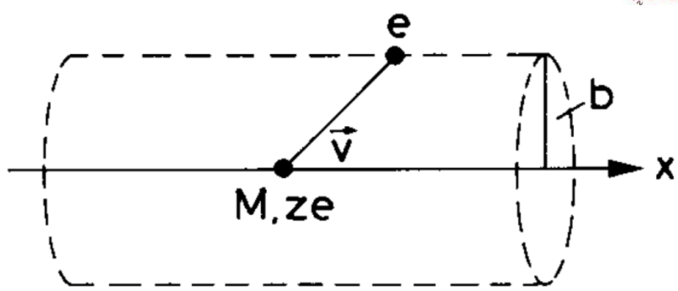
Grading

- **Quizzes 50 % (2-min Q&A at the beginning of each class)**
- **Presentations 50 % (10-min presentation on any plasma applications or phenomena)**

- **One more in-class Quiz on 12/11.**
- **Final presentation on 12/25. ← Rescheduled needed.**
- **Prerecorded classes:**
  - **1/8: International workshop on multiscale laboratory astrophysics with the aid of data science**

Energetic charged particles losses most of its energy right before it stops

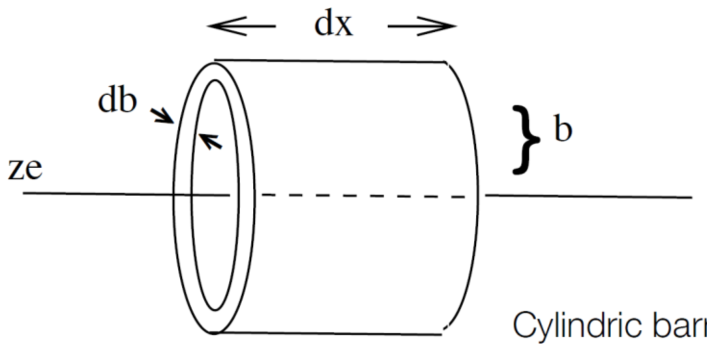
Momentum transfer:



$$\Delta p_\perp = \int F_\perp dt = \int F_\perp \frac{dt}{dx} dx = \int F_\perp \frac{dx}{v}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{ze^2}{(x^2+b^2)} \cdot \frac{b}{\sqrt{x^2+b^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{v}\, dx = \frac{ze^2 b}{v} \left[\frac{x}{b^2\sqrt{x^2+b^2}} \right]_{-\infty}^{\infty} = \frac{2ze^2}{bv}$$

$\Delta p_{||}$: averages to zero



Cylindric barrel with N_e electrons

$$\Delta E(b) = \frac{\Delta p^2}{2m_e} \qquad N_e = n \cdot (2\pi b) \cdot db\, dx$$

$$-dE(b) = \frac{\Delta p^2}{2m_e} \cdot 2\pi n b\, db\, dx$$

$$-\frac{dE}{dx} = \frac{4\pi\, n\, z^2 e^4}{m_e v^2} \cdot \int_{b_{\min}}^{b_{\max}} \frac{db}{b} \quad = \frac{4\pi\, n\, z^2 e^4}{m_e v^2} \ln \frac{b_{\max}}{b_{\min}}$$

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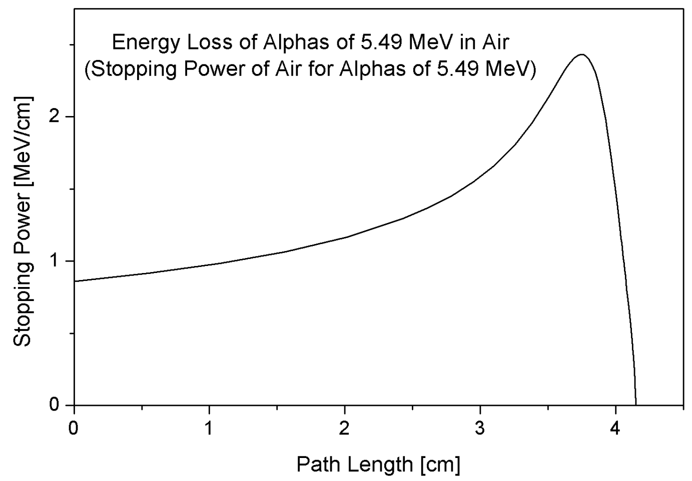
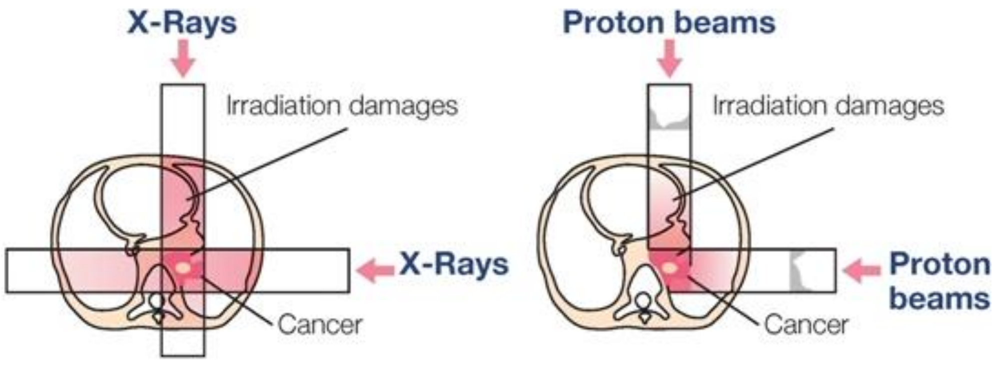
http://www.kip.uni-heidelberg.de/~coulon/Lectures/DetectorsSoSe10/

Proton therapy takes the advantage of using Bragg peak





X-rays go through the nidus. Proton beams stop at the nidus.

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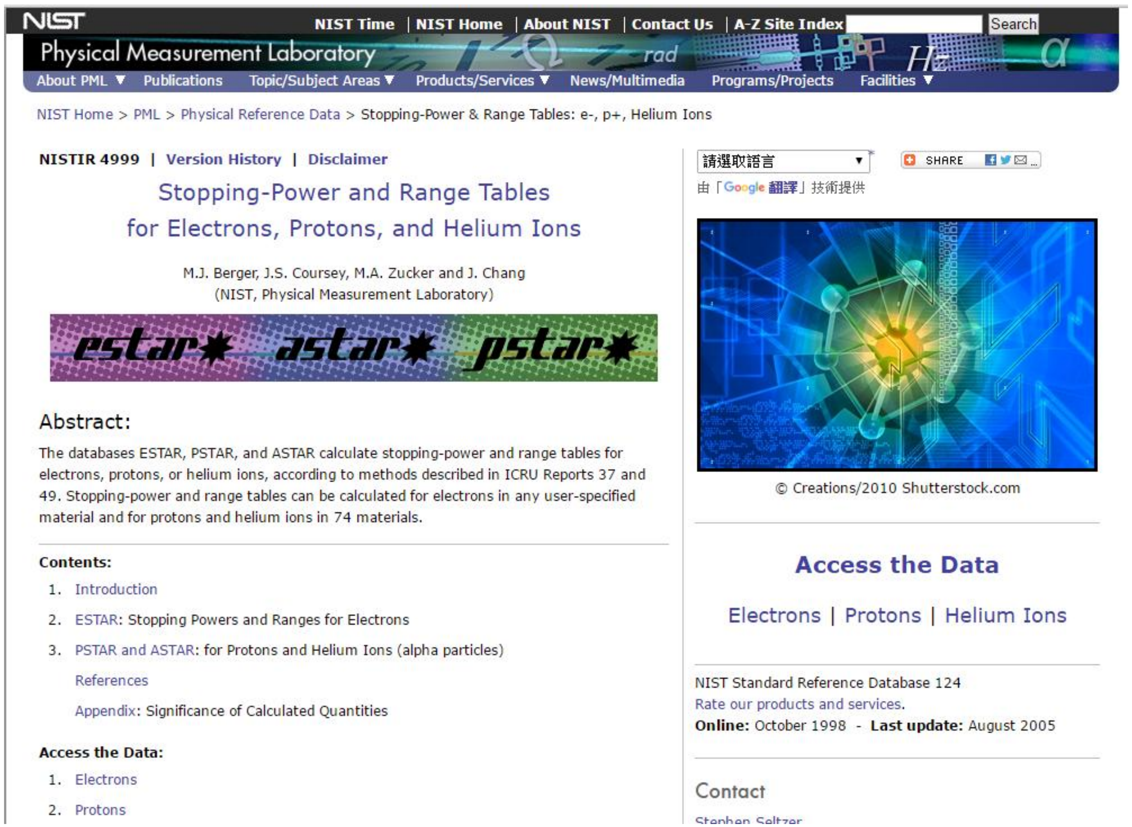
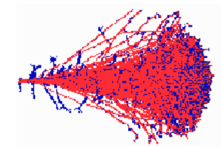
http://www.shi.co.jp/quantum/eng/product/proton/proton.html

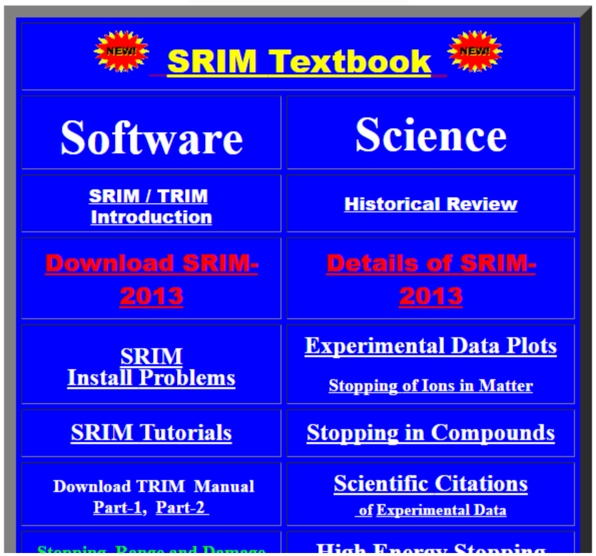
There are two suggested website for getting the information of proton stopping power in different materials

http://www.nist.gov/pml/data/star/



http://www.srim.org/





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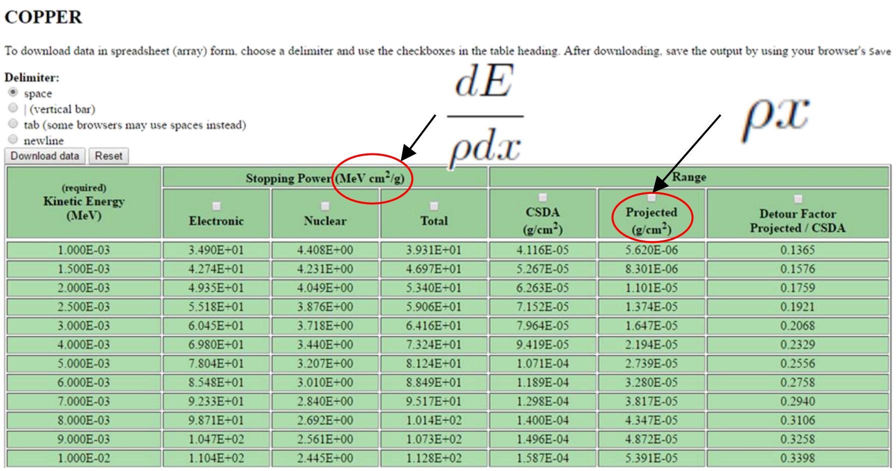
The thickness of a filter can be decided from the range data from NIST website



COPPER

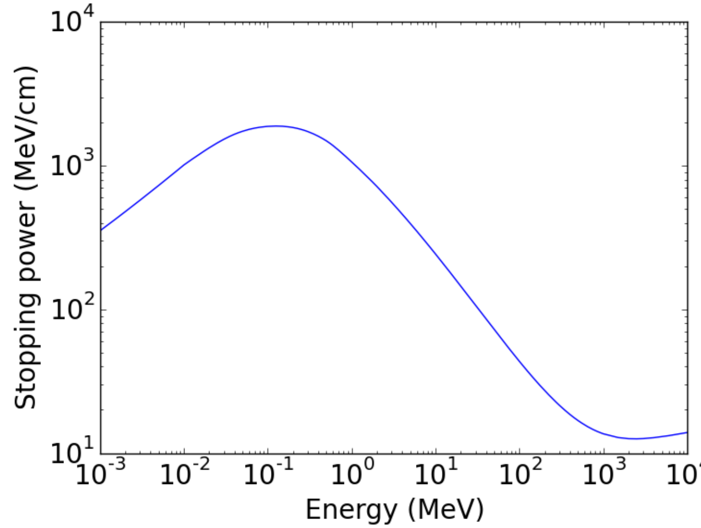
To download data in spreadsheet (array) form, choose a delimiter and use the checkboxes in the table heading. After downloading, save the output by using your browser's Save As feature.

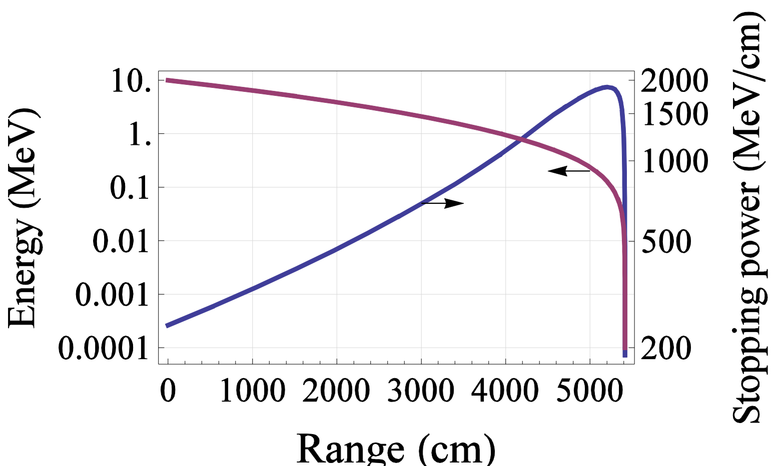
Delimiter:
- space
- | (vertical bar)
- tab (some browsers may use spaces instead)
- newline

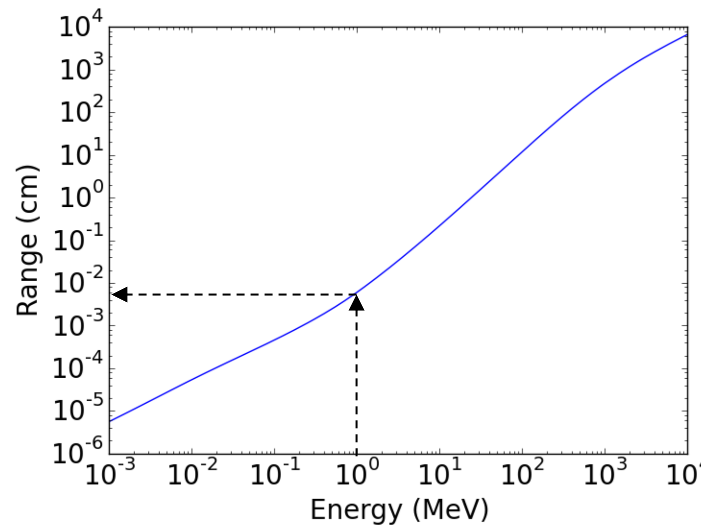
Download data Reset

$\frac{dE}{\rho dx}$ ρx

(required) Kinetic Energy (MeV)	Stopping Power (MeV cm²/g)			Range		
	Electronic	Nuclear	Total	CSDA (g/cm²)	Projected (g/cm²)	Detour Factor Projected / CSDA
1.000E-03	3.490E+01	4.408E+00	3.931E+01	4.116E-05	5.620E-06	0.1365
1.500E-03	4.274E+01	4.231E+00	4.697E+01	5.267E-05	8.301E-06	0.1576
2.000E-03	4.935E+01	4.049E+00	5.340E+01	6.263E-05	1.101E-05	0.1759
2.500E-03	5.518E+01	3.876E+00	5.906E+01	7.152E-05	1.374E-05	0.1921
3.000E-03	6.045E+01	3.718E+00	6.416E+01	7.964E-05	1.647E-05	0.2068
4.000E-03	6.980E+01	3.440E+00	7.324E+01	9.419E-05	2.194E-05	0.2329
5.000E-03	7.804E+01	3.207E+00	8.124E+01	1.071E-04	2.739E-05	0.2556
6.000E-03	8.548E+01	3.010E+00	8.849E+01	1.189E-04	3.280E-05	0.2758
7.000E-03	9.233E+01	2.840E+00	9.517E+01	1.298E-04	3.817E-05	0.2940
8.000E-03	9.871E+01	2.692E+00	1.014E+02	1.400E-04	4.347E-05	0.3106
9.000E-03	1.047E+02	2.561E+00	1.073E+02	1.496E-04	4.872E-05	0.3258
1.000E-02	1.104E+02	2.445E+00	1.128E+02	1.587E-04	5.391E-05	0.3398







$$\frac{dE}{dx} = f(E) \Rightarrow x = \int_{E_i}^{E_f} \frac{dE}{f(E)}$$

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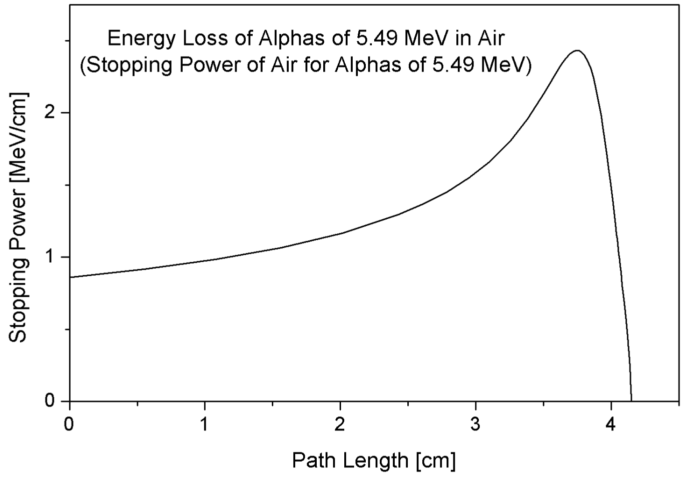
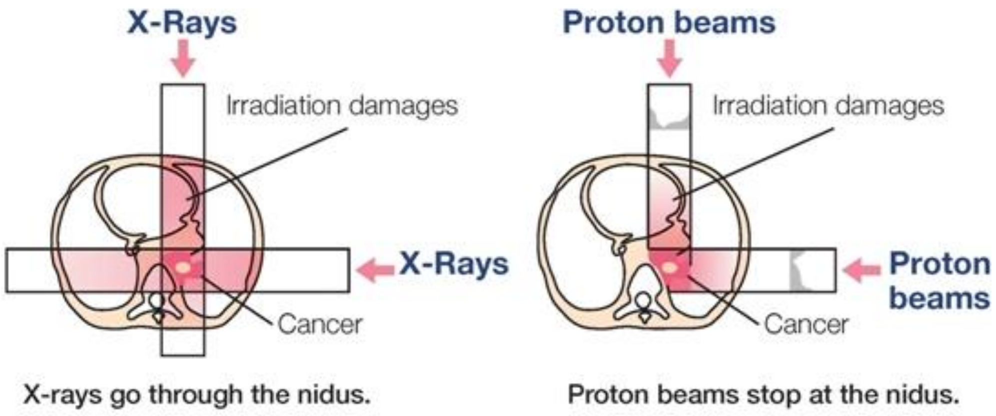
Proton therapy takes the advantage of using Bragg peak





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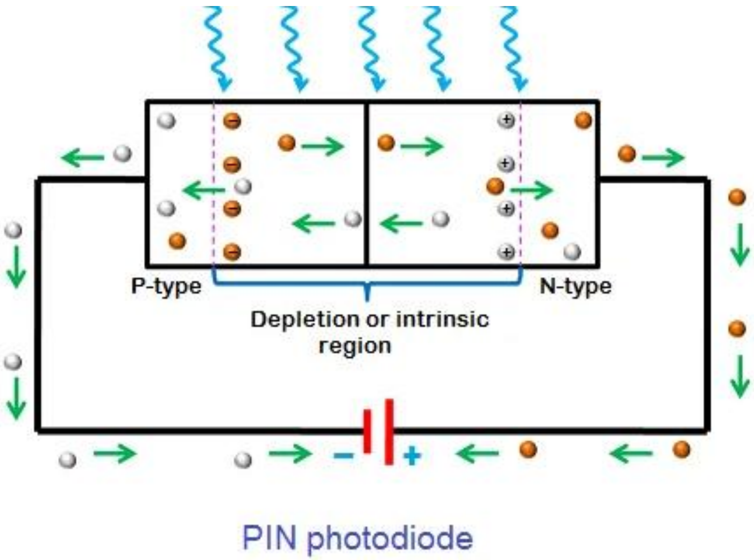
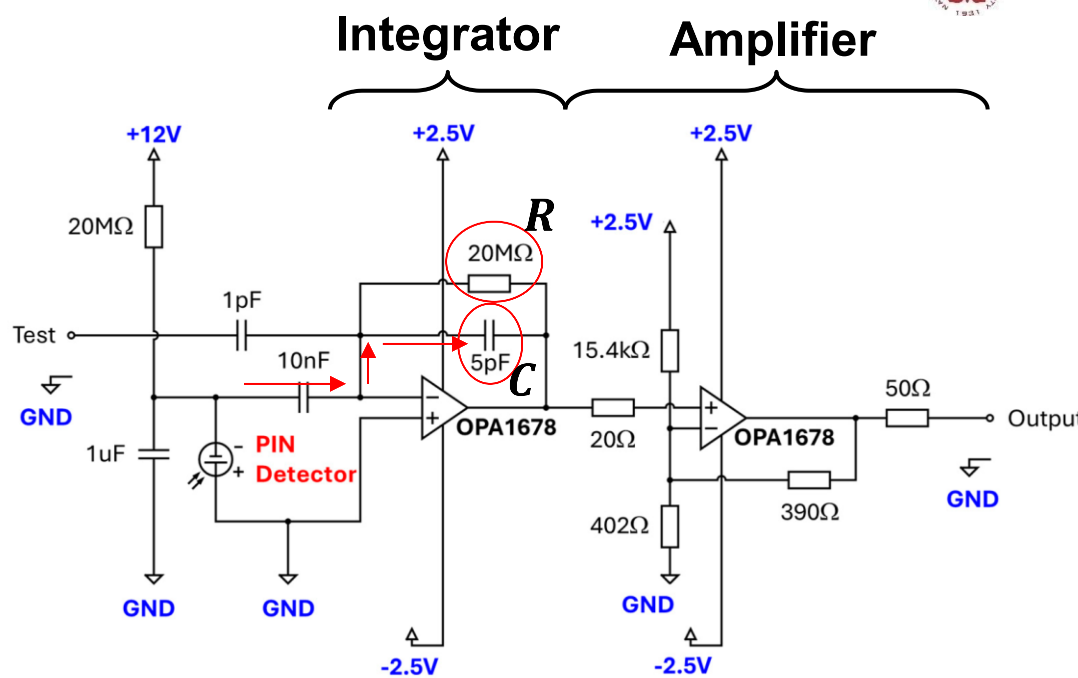
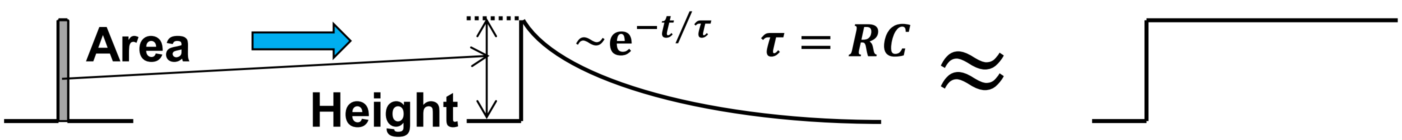
http://www.shi.co.jp/quantum/eng/product/proton/proton.html

A pulse signal is converted to a voltage signal using an integrator





- The 5-pF capacitor is charged by the current from the PIN detector.
- The 5-pF capacitor is discharged by the 20-MΩ resistor.



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https://www.quarktwin.com/blogs/diode/the-working-principle-and-applications-of-photodiodes/125
Allan Xi Chen, etc., J. Nucl. Eng. 6, 15 (2025)

Pulse Shaping is commonly used in nuclear and particle physics electronics

- **Improve Signal-to-noise ratio S/N - Restrict bandwidth to match measurement time.**

  => Increase pulse width.

- **Improve pulse-pair resolution**

  => Decrease pulse width.

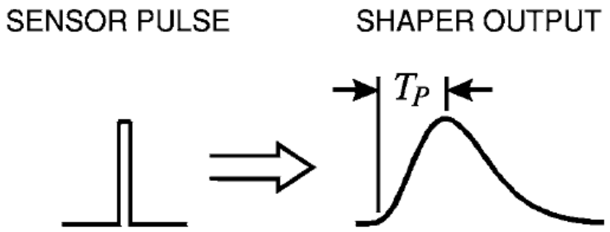

FIGURE 13. A pulse shaper transforms a short sensor pulse into a longer pulse with a rounded cusp and peaking time T_P.

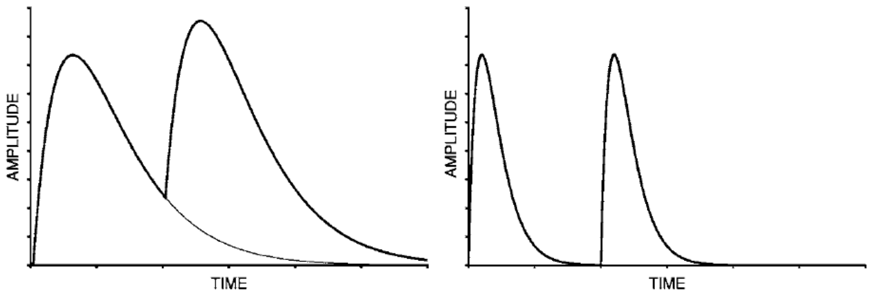

FIGURE 14. Amplitude pileup when two successive pulses overlap (left). Reducing the shaping time allows the first pulse to return to the baseline before the second arrives.

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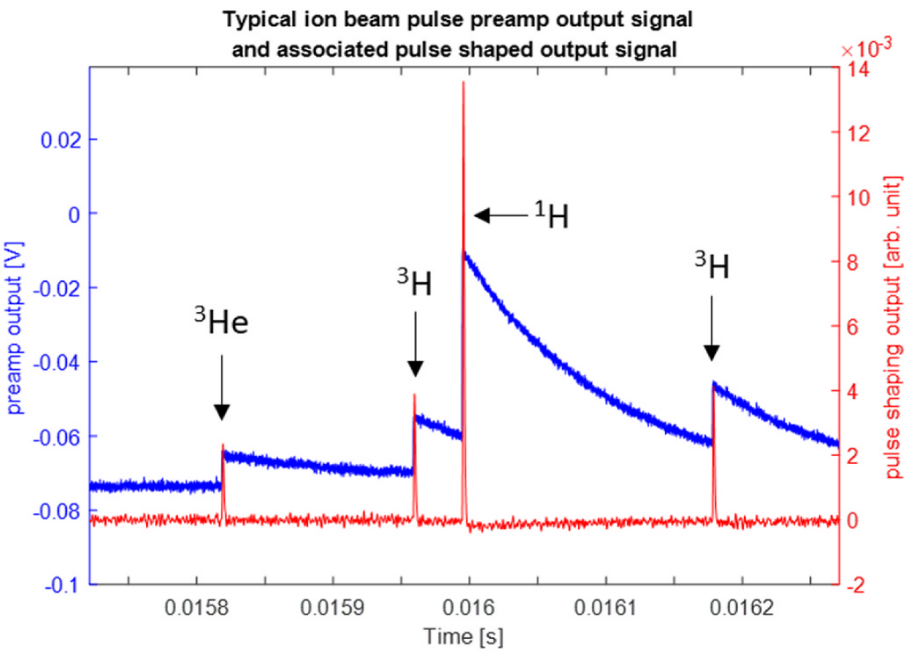
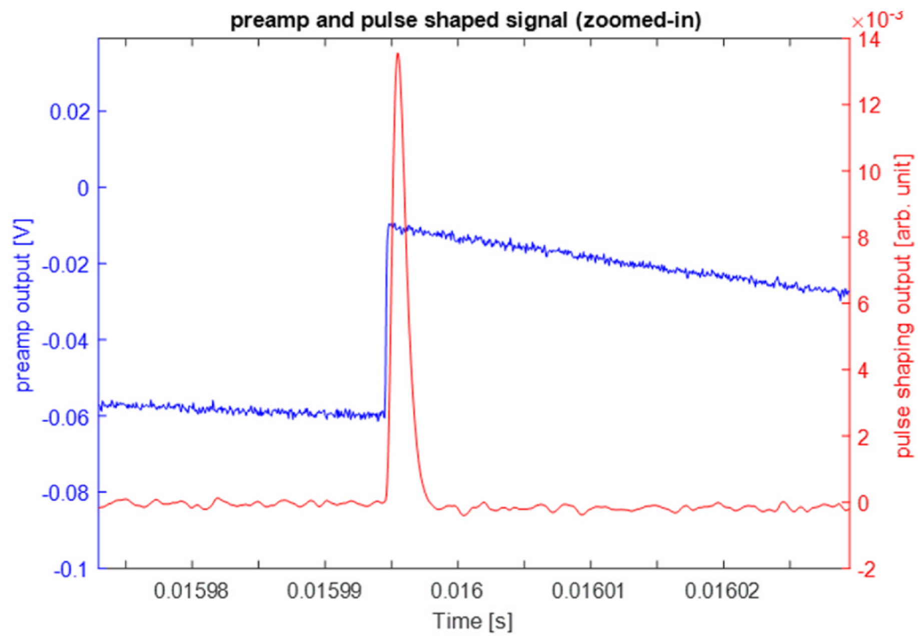
H. Spieler, AIP Conf. Proc. 674, 76 (2003)

Expected data profile





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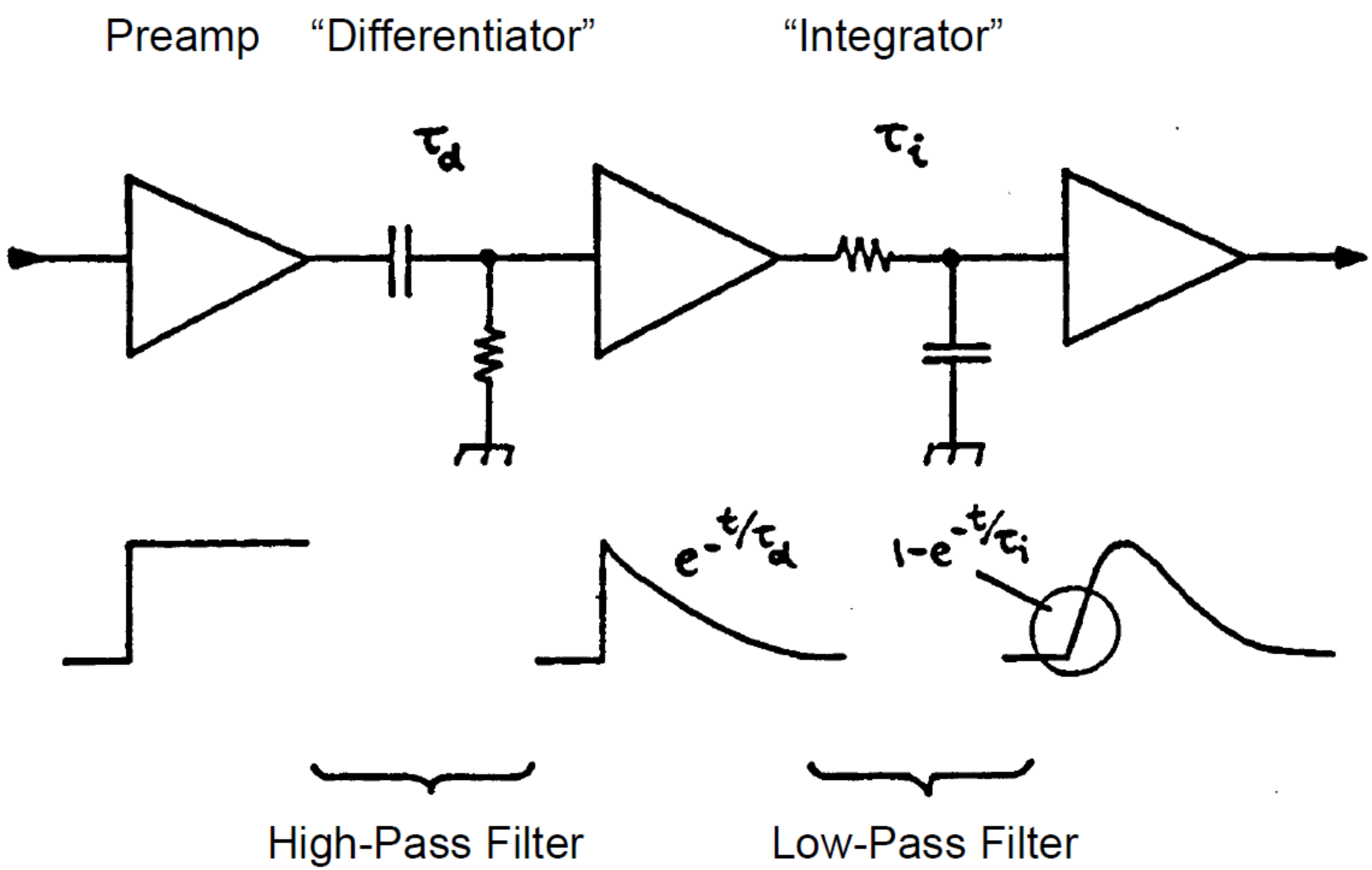
Allan Xi Chen, etc., Physics Open 21, 100234(2024)

CR-RC^n pulse shaping combines a high-pass filter and n low-pass filter



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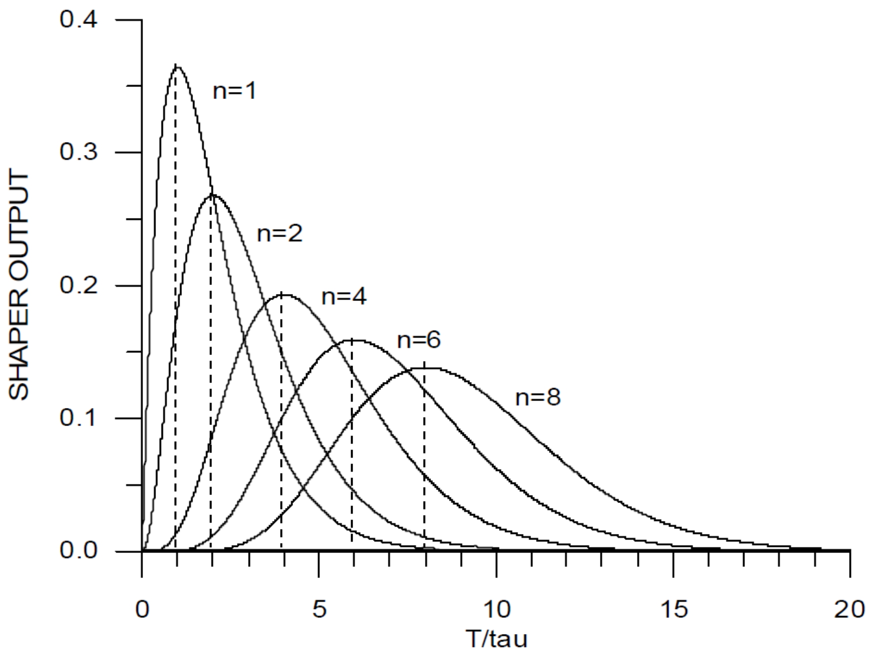
Lecture Notes - VII. Heidelberger Graduate Lectures in Physics by H. Spieler (2001)
https://www-physics.lbl.gov/%7Espieler/Heidelberg_Notes_2001/index.html

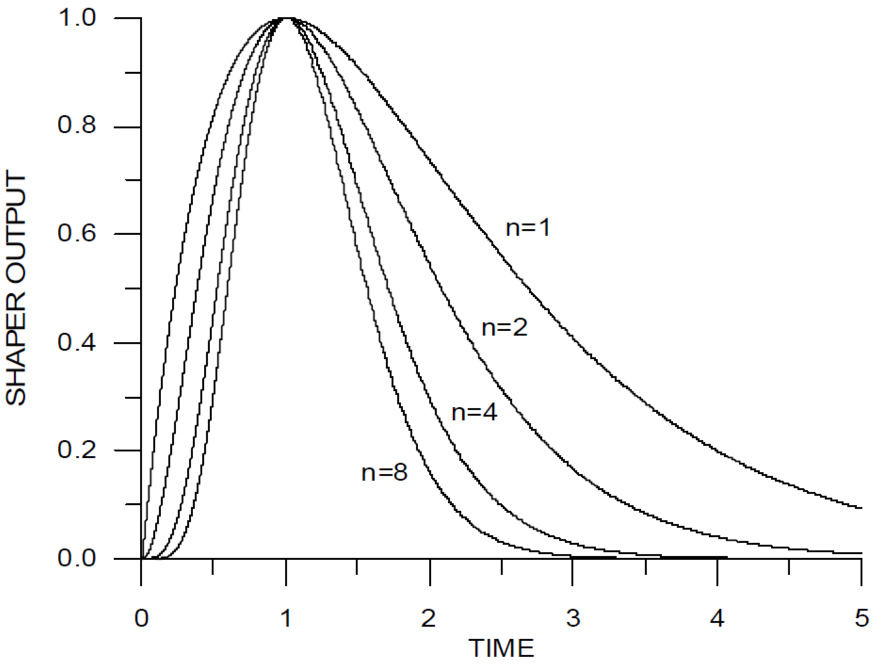
Pulses become gaussian-like after multiple integrators

- **Integrating with the same time constant** τ



$$T_p = n\tau$$

- **Integrating with the reduced time constant** $\tau_n = \frac{\tau_1}{n}$



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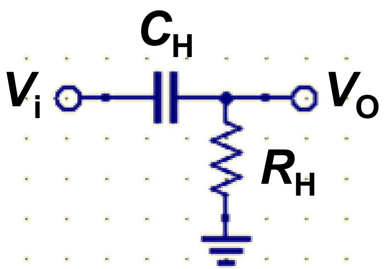
CR is the high pass filter while RC is the low pass filter

- CR circuit:



$$\tau_{\mathrm{H}} = R_{\mathrm{H}} C_{\mathrm{H}}$$

$$V_{\mathrm{o}} = V_{\mathrm{i}} \frac{R_{\mathrm{H}}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_{\mathrm{H}}} + R_{\mathrm{H}}} = V_{\mathrm{i}} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{j\omega R_{\mathrm{H}} C_{\mathrm{H}}} + 1}$$

$$= V_i \frac{1}{\frac{1}{j\omega\tau_{\mathrm{H}}} + 1}$$

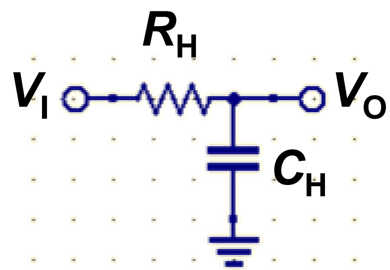
For $\omega\tau_{\mathrm{H}} \gg 1$, i.e.,

$$\frac{2\pi f}{f_{\mathrm{H}}} \gg 1 \text{ or } f \gg f_{\mathrm{H}} \quad \text{or} \quad \tau_{\mathrm{H}} \gg t$$

$V_{\mathrm{o}} \approx V_{\mathrm{i}}$

- High-pass filter!

- RC circuit:



$$\tau_{\mathrm{L}} = R_{\mathrm{L}} C_{\mathrm{L}}$$

$$V_{\mathrm{o}} = V_{\mathrm{i}} \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega C_{\mathrm{L}}}}{\frac{1}{j\omega C_{\mathrm{L}}} + R_{\mathrm{L}}} = V_{\mathrm{i}} \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega R_{\mathrm{L}} C_{\mathrm{L}}}}{\frac{1}{j\omega R_{\mathrm{L}} C_{\mathrm{L}}} + 1}$$

$$= V_{\mathrm{i}} \frac{\frac{1}{j\omega\tau_{\mathrm{L}}}}{\frac{1}{j\omega\tau_{\mathrm{L}}} + 1}$$

For $\omega\tau_{\mathrm{L}} \ll 1$, i.e.,

$$\frac{2\pi f}{f_{\mathrm{L}}} \ll 1 \text{ or } f \ll f_{\mathrm{L}} \quad \text{or} \quad t \ll \tau_{\mathrm{L}}$$

$V_{\mathrm{o}} \approx V_{\mathrm{i}}$

- Low-pass filter!

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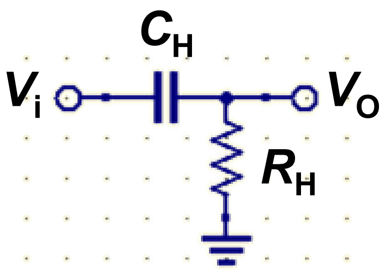
CR is the high pass filter while RC is the low pass filter

- **CR circuit:**



$$\tau_H = R_H C_H$$

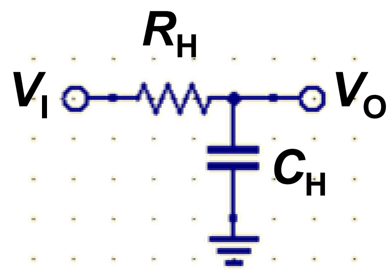
$$V_i - V_c - V_o = 0 \qquad V_o = iR_H$$

$$V_c = \frac{1}{C_H}\int i dt = \frac{1}{C_H}\int \frac{V_o}{R_H} dt$$

$$\dot{V}_i = \frac{V_o}{\tau_H} + \dot{V}_o$$

$$V_o(t) = e^{-t/\tau_H}\int_0^t \dot{V}_i(t')e^{t'/\tau_H}dt'$$

- **RC circuit:**



$$\tau_L = R_L C_L$$

$$V_i - V_R - V_o = 0 \qquad i = C_L\dot{V}_o$$

$$V_R = iR_L = R_L C_L \dot{V}_o$$

$$V_i = \tau_L \dot{V}_o + V_o$$

$$V_o(t) = e^{-t/\tau_L}\frac{1}{\tau_L}\int_0^t V_i(t')e^{t'/\tau_L}dt'$$

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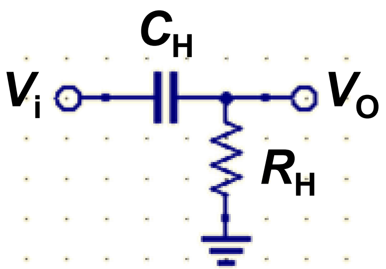
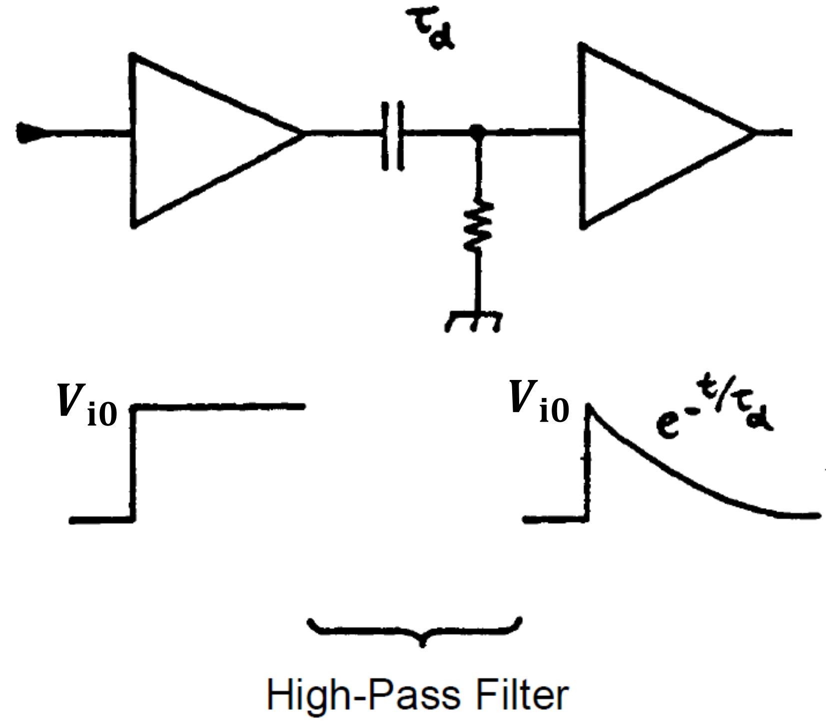
A step function becomes an exponential decay after the high-pass filter

- **CR circuit:**



$$\tau_H = R_H C_H$$



$$V_o(t) = e^{-t/\tau_H}\int_0^t \dot{V}_i(t')e^{t'/\tau_H}dt'$$

$$V_i(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ V_{i0} & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\dot{V}_i(t) = V_{i0}\delta(t)$$

$$V_o(t) = e^{-t/\tau_H}\int_0^t V_{i0}\delta(t')e^{t'/\tau_H}dt'$$

$$= V_{i0}e^{-t/\tau_H}\, e^{t'/\tau_H}\Big|_{t'=0} = V_{i0}e^{-t/\tau_H}$$

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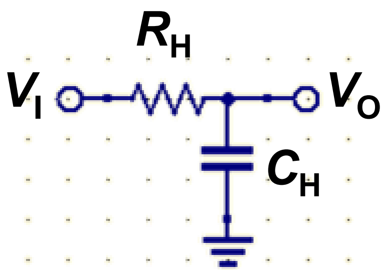
CR is the high pass filter while RC is the low pass filter

- **RC circuit:**



$$\tau_L = R_L C_L$$

$$V_o(t) = e^{-t/\tau_L} \frac{1}{\tau_L} \int_0^t V_i(t') e^{t'/\tau_L} dt'$$

$$V_i(t) = V_{i0} e^{-t/\tau_H}$$

For $t \ll \tau_L$ $\quad e^{-t/\tau_L} \sim e^{t/\tau_L} \sim 1$

$$V_o(t) \sim \frac{1}{\tau_L} \int_0^t V_i(t') dt' = \frac{1}{\tau_L} \int_0^t V_{i0} e^{-t'/\tau_H} dt'$$

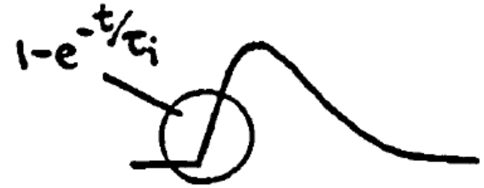
$$= \frac{\tau_H}{\tau_L} V_{i0} \left(1 - e^{-t/\tau_H}\right)$$

$$V_o(t) = e^{-t/\tau_L} \frac{1}{\tau_L} \int_0^t V_{i0} e^{-t'/\tau_H} e^{t'/\tau_L} dt'$$

$$= e^{-t/\tau_L} \frac{1}{\tau_L} \int_0^t V_{i0} e^{t'/\tau_{eff}} dt'$$

$$= e^{-t/\tau_L} \frac{\tau_{eff}}{\tau_L} V_{i0} \left(e^{t/\tau_H} - 1\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\tau_{eff}} = \frac{1}{\tau_L} - \frac{1}{\tau_H} < \frac{1}{\tau_L}$$



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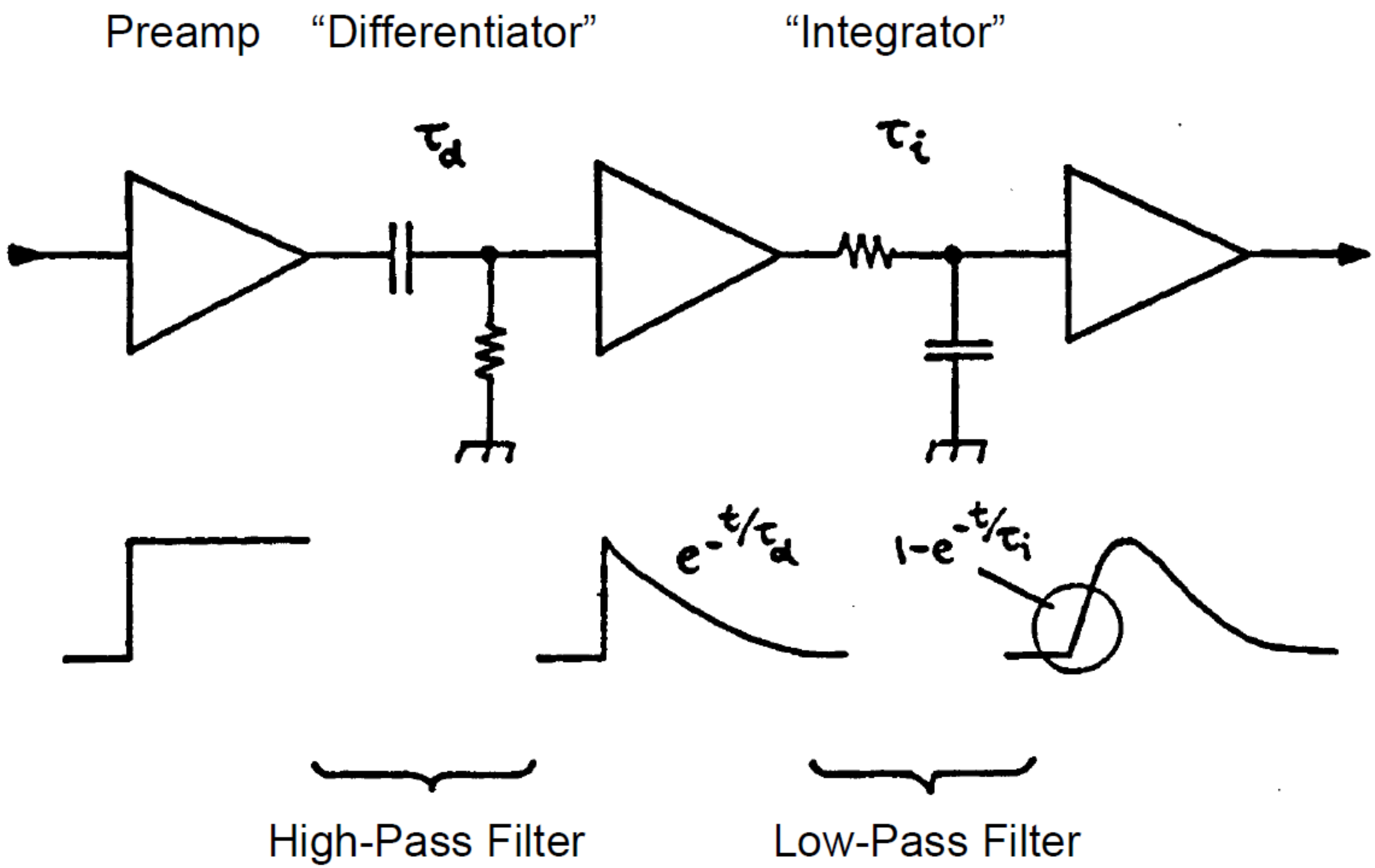
CR-RC^n pulse shaping combines a high-pass filter and n low-pass filter



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https://www-physics.lbl.gov/%7Espieler/Heidelberg_Notes_2001/index.html

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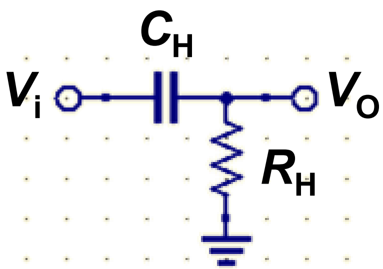
Finite difference method is used to numerically applying the CR-RC pulse shaping

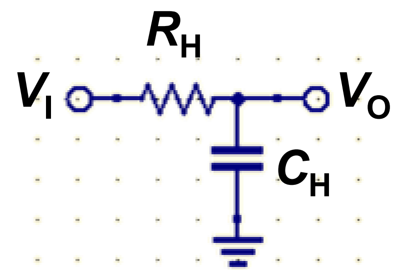
- CR circuit:



$$\tau_{\mathrm{H}} = R_{\mathrm{H}} C_{\mathrm{H}}$$

$$\dot{V}_{\mathrm{i}} = \frac{V_{\mathrm{o}}}{\tau_{\mathrm{H}}} + \dot{V}_{\mathrm{o}}$$

- RC circuit:



$$\tau_{\mathrm{L}} = R_{\mathrm{L}} C_{\mathrm{L}}$$

$$V_{\mathrm{i}} = \tau_{\mathrm{L}} \dot{V}_{\mathrm{o}} + V_{\mathrm{o}}$$

$$\frac{V_{\mathrm{i}}(t_{\mathrm{j}}) - V_{\mathrm{i}}(t_{\mathrm{j-1}})}{\Delta t} \approx \frac{V_{\mathrm{o}}(t_{\mathrm{j-1}})}{\tau_{\mathrm{H}}} + \frac{V_{\mathrm{o}}(t_{\mathrm{j}}) - V_{\mathrm{o}}(t_{\mathrm{j-1}})}{\Delta t}$$

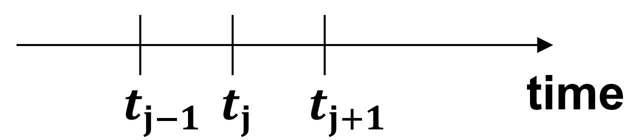
$$\approx \frac{V_{\mathrm{o}}(t_{\mathrm{j}})}{\tau_{\mathrm{H}}} + \frac{V_{\mathrm{o}}(t_{\mathrm{j}}) - V_{\mathrm{o}}(t_{\mathrm{j-1}})}{\Delta t}$$

$$V_{\mathrm{o}}(t_{\mathrm{j}}) = \alpha_{\mathrm{CR}} V_{\mathrm{o}}(t_{\mathrm{j-1}}) + \alpha_{\mathrm{CR}} \left[V_{\mathrm{i}}(t_{\mathrm{j}}) - V_{\mathrm{i}}(t_{\mathrm{j-1}}) \right]$$

$$\alpha_{\mathrm{CR}} \equiv \frac{\frac{\tau_{\mathrm{H}}}{\Delta t}}{\frac{\tau_{\mathrm{H}}}{\Delta t} + 1} = \frac{\frac{R_{\mathrm{H}} C_{\mathrm{H}}}{\Delta t}}{\frac{R_{\mathrm{H}} C_{\mathrm{H}}}{\Delta t} + 1}$$

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \frac{V(t_{\mathrm{j}}) - V(t_{\mathrm{j-1}})}{\Delta t}$$

$$\approx \frac{V(t_{\mathrm{j}}) - V(t_{\mathrm{j-1}})}{\Delta t}$$



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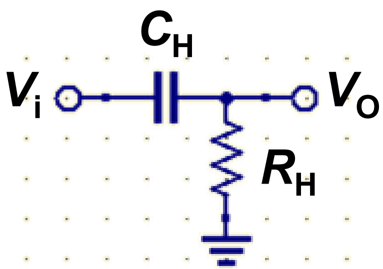
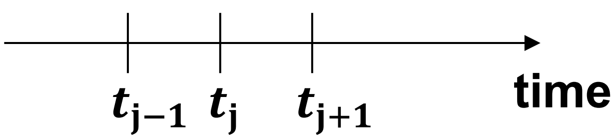
Finite difference method is used to numerically applying the CR-RC pulse shaping

- **CR circuit:**

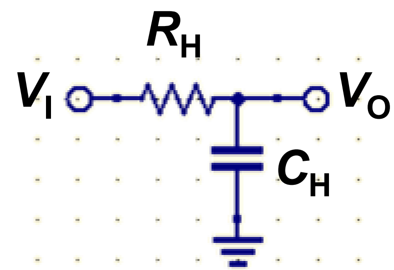


$$\tau_H = R_H C_H$$

$$\dot{V}_i = \frac{V_o}{\tau_H} + \dot{V}_o$$



- **RC circuit:**



$$\tau_L = R_L C_L$$

$$V_i = \tau_L \dot{V}_o + V_o$$

$$V_i(t_j) \approx \tau_L \frac{V_o(t_j) - V_o(t_{j-1})}{\Delta t} + V_o(t_{j-1})$$

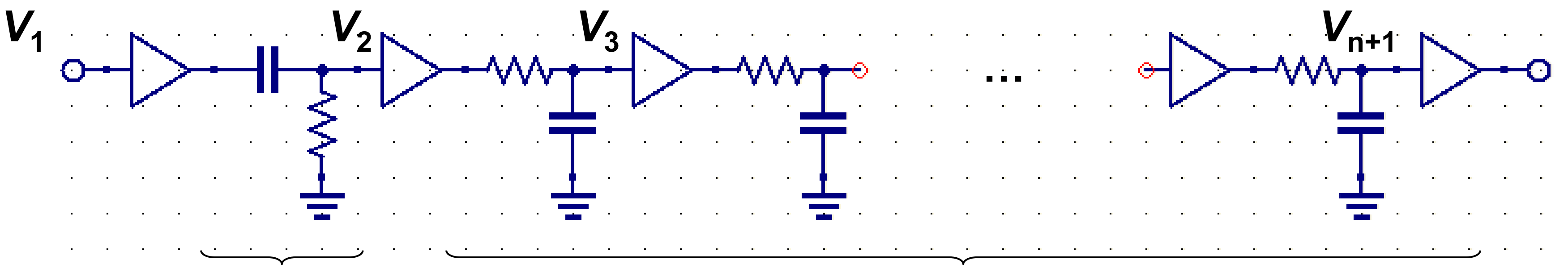
$$\approx \tau_L \frac{V_o(t_j) - V_o(t_{j-1})}{\Delta t} + V_o(t_j)$$

$$V_o(t_j) = (1 - \alpha_{RC}) V_o(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{RC} V_i(t_j)$$

$$\alpha_{RC} \equiv \frac{1}{\frac{\tau_L}{\Delta t} + 1} = \frac{1}{\frac{R_L C_L}{\Delta t} + 1}$$

Skip

Iteration can be used to have more orders of CR-RC^n pulse shaping



CR
$1 \rightarrow 2$

RC^n
$2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow \ldots \rightarrow n+1$

$$V_2(t_j) = \alpha_{CR} V_2(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{CR}[V_1(t_j) - V_1(t_{j-1})]$$

$$\alpha_{CR} \equiv \frac{\frac{\tau_H}{\Delta t}}{\frac{\tau_H}{\Delta t} + 1} = \frac{\frac{R_H C_H}{\Delta t}}{\frac{R_H C_H}{\Delta t} + 1}$$

$$V_3(t_j) = (1 - \alpha_{RC,2}) V_3(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{RC,2} V_2(t_j)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$V_m(t_j) = (1 - \alpha_{RC,m-1}) V_m(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{RC,m-1} V_{m-1}(t_j)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$V_{n+1}(t_j) = (1 - \alpha_{RC,n}) V_{n+1}(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{RC,n} V_n(t_j)$$

$$\alpha_{RC,m} \equiv \frac{1}{\frac{\tau_{L,m}}{\Delta t} + 1}$$

$$\tau_L = R_L C_L$$

$$\tau_{L,m} = \frac{\tau_L}{m - 1}$$

$$m \geq 2$$

Skip

Let's try using excel first

$\alpha_{\mathrm{CR}} \equiv 0.85$

$\alpha_{\mathrm{RC,2}} \equiv 0.15$ $\quad \Delta t = 64\ \mathrm{ns}$

$$\alpha_{\mathrm{CR}} \equiv \frac{\frac{\tau_{\mathrm{H}}}{\Delta t}}{\frac{\tau_{\mathrm{H}}}{\Delta t} + 1} = 0.85$$

$$\alpha_{\mathrm{RC,m}} \equiv \frac{1}{\frac{\tau_{\mathrm{L,m}}}{\Delta t} + 1} = 0.15$$

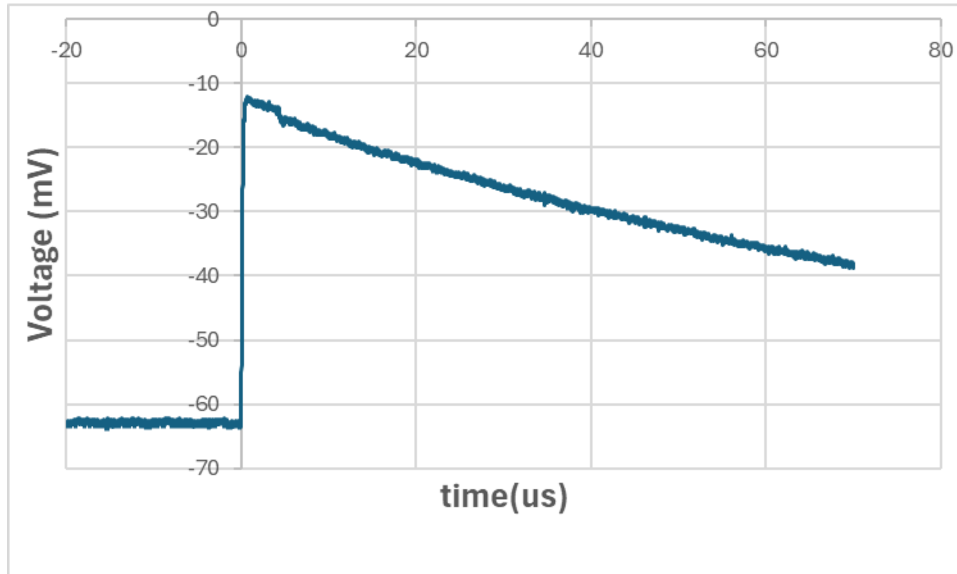
$$\tau_{\mathrm{L,m}} = \frac{\tau_{\mathrm{L}}}{m - 1}$$

$$\tau_{\mathrm{H}} = 362.7\ \mathrm{ns}$$

$$\tau_{\mathrm{L,m}} = 362.7/(m-1)\ \mathrm{ns}$$

$$\frac{\tau_{\mathrm{L}}}{\Delta t} = \frac{0.85}{0.15}$$

$$\alpha_{\mathrm{RC,m}} \equiv \frac{1}{\frac{0.85}{0.15}\frac{1}{m-1} + 1}$$



$$V_2(t_j) = \alpha_{\mathrm{CR}} V_2(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{\mathrm{CR}}[V_1(t_j) - V_1(t_{j-1})]$$

$$V_3(t_j) = (1 - \alpha_{\mathrm{RC,2}}) V_3(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{\mathrm{RC,2}} V_2(t_j)$$

$$V_{\mathrm{m}}(t_j) = (1 - \alpha_{\mathrm{RC,m-1}}) V_{\mathrm{m}}(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{\mathrm{RC,m-1}} V_{\mathrm{m-1}}(t_j)$$

$$V_{\mathrm{n+1}}(t_j) = (1 - \alpha_{\mathrm{RC,n}}) V_{\mathrm{n+1}}(t_{j-1}) + \alpha_{\mathrm{RC,n}} V_{\mathrm{n}}(t_j)$$

Skip

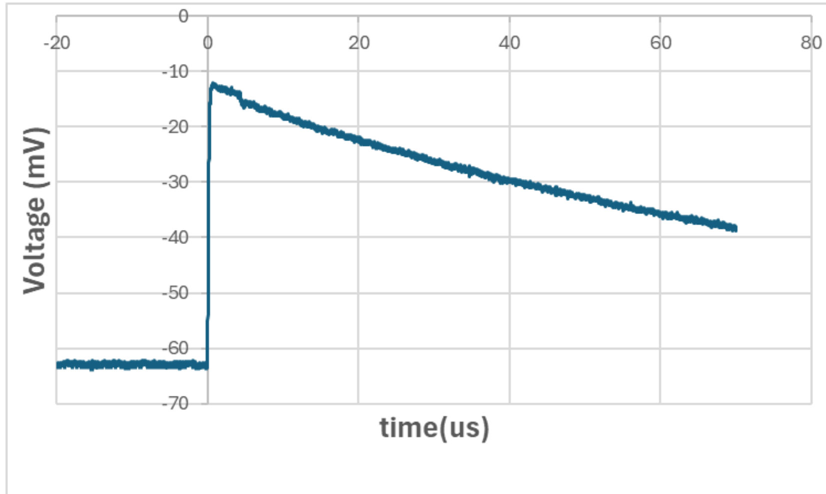
Let's try using excel first

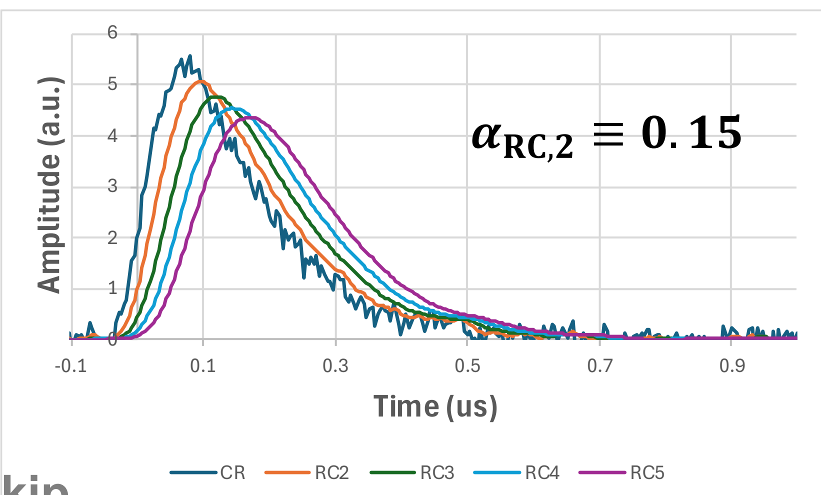
$$\Delta t = 64\ \text{ns}$$

$$\alpha_{\text{CR}} \equiv 0.85$$

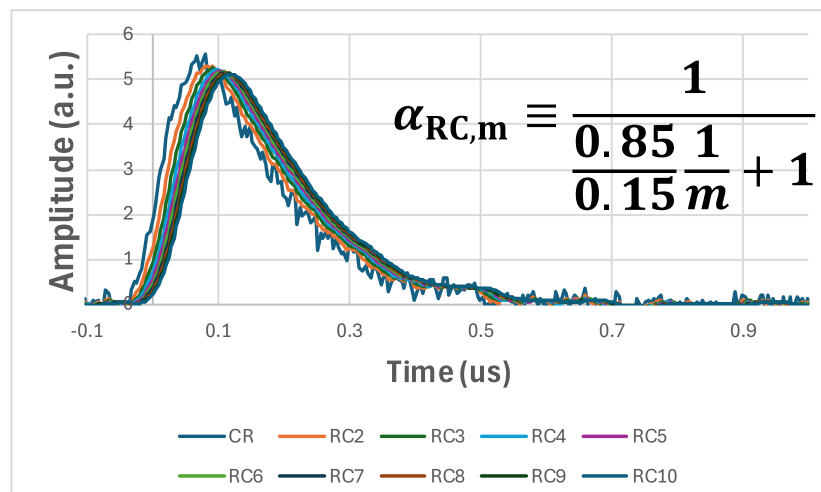
$$\tau_{\text{H}} = 362.7\ \text{ns}$$

$$\tau_{\text{L,m}} = 362.7/(m-1)\ \text{ns}$$





$$\alpha_{\text{RC},2} \equiv 0.15$$



$$\alpha_{\text{RC,m}} \equiv \frac{1}{\frac{0.85}{0.15}\frac{1}{m}+1}$$

Skip

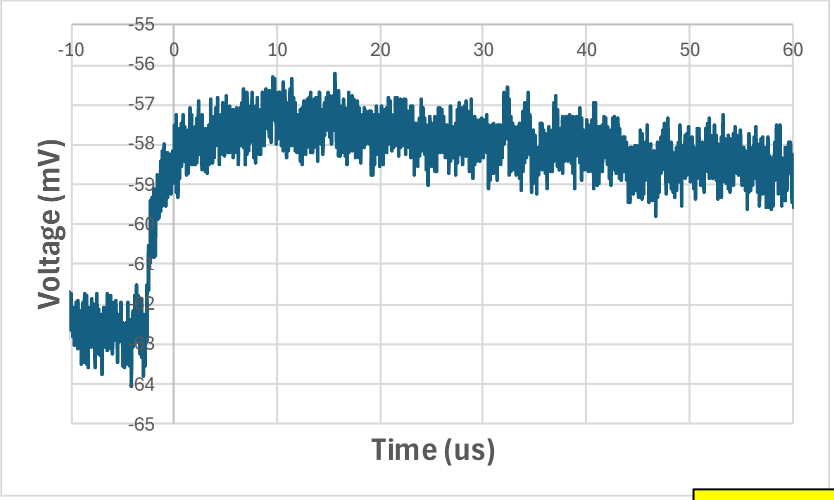
When the pulse is not sharp enough, no significant gaussian feature is observed

$\Delta t = 64\ \mathrm{ns}$

$\alpha_{\mathrm{CR}} \equiv 0.85$

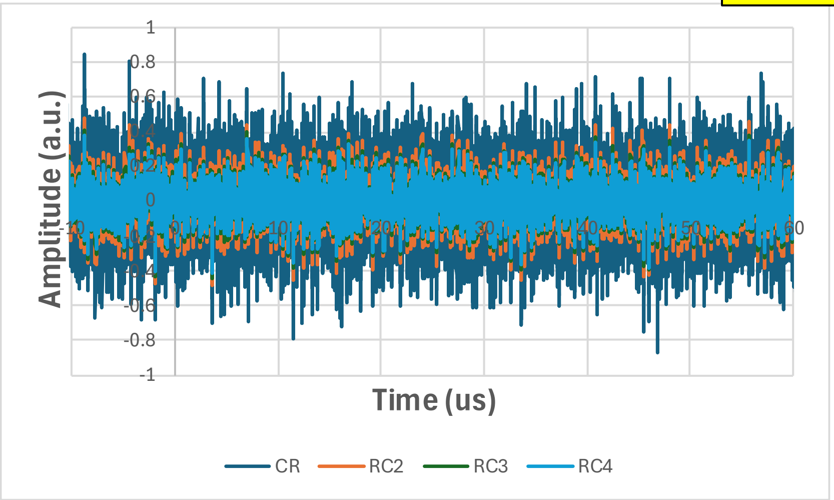
$\tau_{\mathrm{H}} = 362.7\ \mathrm{ns}$

$\tau_{\mathrm{L,m}} = 362.7/(m-1)\ \mathrm{ns}$



$$\alpha_{\mathrm{RC,m}} \equiv \frac{1}{\frac{0.85}{0.15}\frac{1}{m-1}+1}$$

- What's the source?



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Saha equation gives the relative proportions of atoms of a certain species that are in two different states of ionization in thermal equilibrium

$$\frac{n_{r+1}n_e}{n_r} = \frac{G_{r+1}g_e}{G_r}\frac{(2\pi m_e KT)^{3/2}}{h^3}\exp\left(-\frac{\chi_r}{KT}\right)$$

- n_{r+1}, n_r: Density of atoms in ionization state r+1, r (m^{-3})
- n_e: Density of electrons (m^{-3})
- G_{r+1}, G_r: Partition function of ionization state r+1, r
- g_e=2: Statistical weight of the electron
- m_e: Mass of the electron
- χ_r: Ionization potential of ground level of state r to reach to the ground level of state r+1
- T: Temperature
- h: Planck's constant
- K: Boltzmann constant

Skip

Supplement to Ch. 6 of Astrophysics Processes by Hale Bradt (http://homepages.spa.umn.edu/~kd/Ast4001-2015/NOTES/n052-saha-bradt.pdf)

Some backgrounds of quantum mechanics

- **Planck blackbody function:**

$$u(\nu,T)=\frac{8\pi h\nu^3}{c^3}\frac{1}{e^{\mathrm{h\nu/KT}}-1}\left(W/m^3\,\mathrm{Hz}\right)$$

- **Boltzmann formula:**
  - **g_i, g_j: statistical weight**

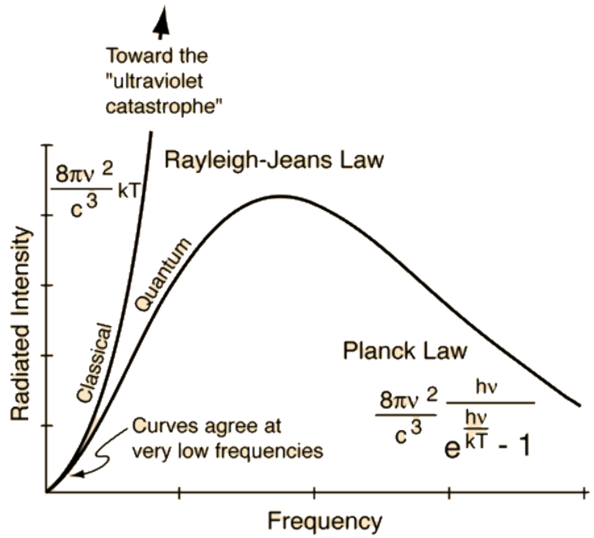
$$\frac{n_i}{n_j}=\frac{g_i e^{-\epsilon_i/\mathrm{KT}}}{g_j e^{-\epsilon_j/\mathrm{KT}}}=\frac{g_i}{g_j}e^{-h\nu_{\mathrm{ij}}/\mathrm{KT}} \qquad \frac{g_i}{g_j}=\frac{2J_i+1}{2J_j+1}$$

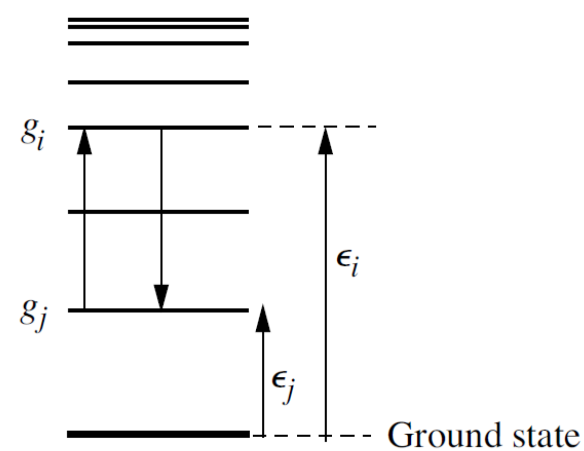
(J: angular momenta quantum number)

  - **Number in the i^th state to the total atom:**

$$\frac{n_i}{n}=\frac{n_i}{\Sigma n_j}\equiv\frac{g_i e^{-\epsilon_i/\mathrm{KT}}}{G} \qquad G\equiv\Sigma g_j e^{-\epsilon_j/\mathrm{KT}}$$

G: partition function of statistical weight for the atom, taking into account all its excited states.





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http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/mod6.html

Einstein coefficient

- **Probability of electron energy transition:**
  - **Excitation (↑):** $P_{\mathrm{ji}} = B_{\mathrm{ji}} u(\nu, T)$
  - **De-excitation (↓):** $P_{\mathrm{ij}} = A_{\mathrm{ij}} + B_{\mathrm{ij}} u(\nu, T)$
- **In thermal equilibrium:**

$$n_i\left(A_{\mathrm{ij}} + B_{\mathrm{ij}} u\right) = n_j B_{\mathrm{ji}} u$$

$$\frac{g_i}{g_j} e^{-x}\left(A_{\mathrm{ij}} + B_{\mathrm{ij}} u\right) = B_{\mathrm{ji}} u \qquad x \equiv \frac{\mathrm{h}\nu}{\mathrm{KT}}$$

$$u = a(e^x - 1)^{-1} \qquad a \equiv \frac{8\pi \mathrm{h}\nu^3}{c^3}$$

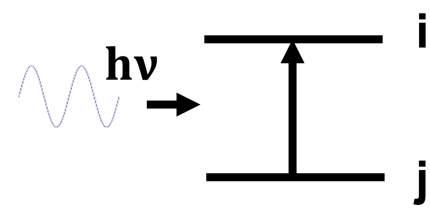
$$a\left(e^x B_{\mathrm{ji}} - \frac{g_i}{g_j} B_{\mathrm{ij}}\right) = (e^x - 1)\frac{g_i}{g_j} A_{\mathrm{ij}}$$

- **The Einstein coefficients are independent of T or ν.**

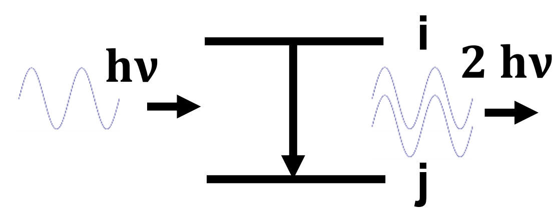
$$x \to 0, e^x \to 1 \qquad x \to \infty, e^x \to \infty$$

$$\frac{B_{\mathrm{ij}}}{B_{\mathrm{ji}}} = \frac{g_j}{g_i} \qquad aB_{\mathrm{ji}} = \frac{g_i}{g_j} A_{\mathrm{ij}} \qquad \frac{A_{\mathrm{ij}}}{B_{\mathrm{ij}}} = \frac{8\pi h\nu^3}{c^3}$$

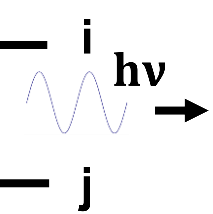
- **Photoexcitation:**



- **Induced radiation:**



- **Spontaneous radiation:**



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Saha equation is derived using the transition between different ionization states

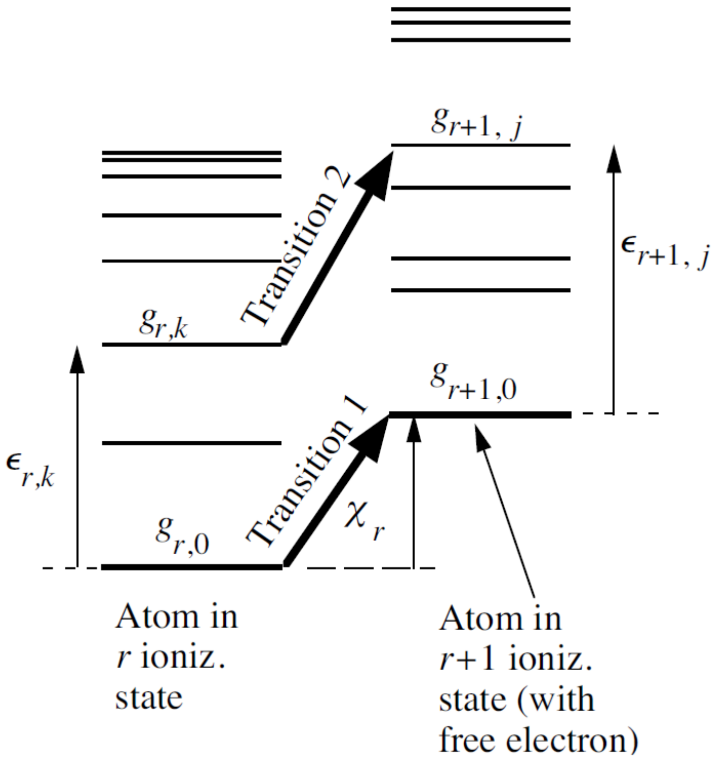
- **Required photon energy for transition 1 from the ground state of r ionization state to the ground state of r+1 ionization state:**

$$\mathbf{h\nu = \chi_r + \frac{p^2}{2m}}$$

Energy of the free electron

- **Required photon energy for transition 2 from the energy level k of r ionization state to the energy level j of r+1 ionization state:**

$$\mathbf{h\nu = \chi_r + \epsilon_{r+1,j} - \epsilon_{r,k} + \frac{p^2}{2m}}$$



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Saha equation is derived using the transition between different ionization states

- **Photoionization:**

$$R_{\text{pi}} = n_{r,k} u(\nu) B_{r,k\to r+1,j}$$

- **Induced radiation:**

$$R_{\text{ir}} = n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p}(p) u(\nu) B_{r+1,j\to r,k}$$

- **Spontaneous emission:**

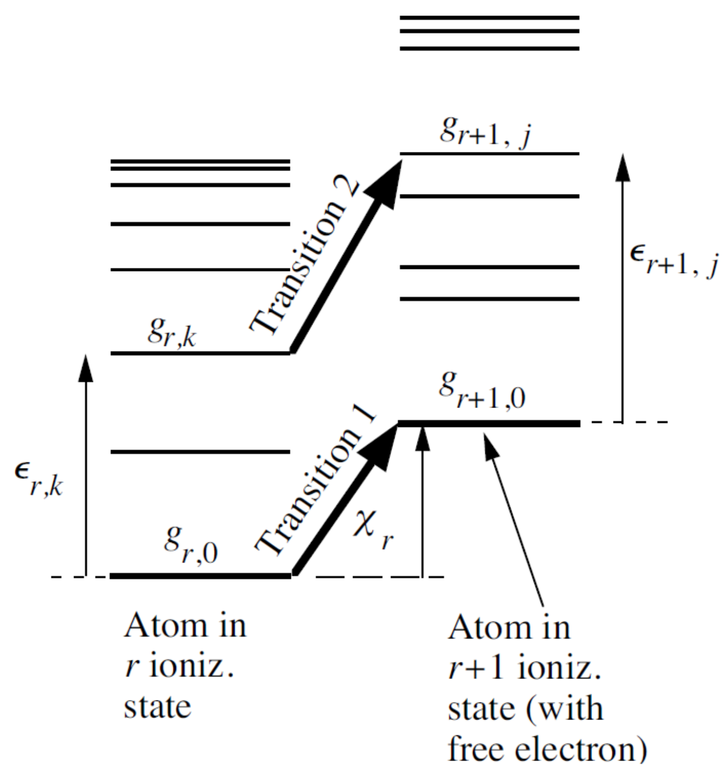
$$R_{\text{sr}} = n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p}(p) A_{r+1,j\to r,k}$$

- **In thermal equilibrium:**

$$n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p} A_{r+1,j\to r,k} + n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p} u B_{r+1,j\to r,k} = n_{r,k} u B_{r,k\to r+1,j}$$

- **Einstein coefficients:**

$$\frac{B_{r,k\to r+1,j}}{B_{r+1,j\to r,k}} = \frac{g_{r+1,j}}{g_{r,k}} \frac{g_e 4\pi p^2}{h^3} \qquad \frac{A_{r+1,j\to r,k}}{B_{r+1,j\to r,k}} = \frac{8\pi h \nu^3}{c^3}$$



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Saha equation - continued

$$n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p} A_{r+1,j\to r,k} + n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p} u B_{r+1,j\to r,k} = n_{r,k} u B_{r,k\to r+1,j}$$

$$n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p} \frac{A_{r+1,j\to r,k}}{B_{r+1,j\to r,k}} + n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p} u = n_{r,k} u \frac{B_{r,k\to r+1,j}}{B_{r+1,j\to r,k}}$$

$$\frac{n_{r+1,j} n_{e,p}}{n_{r,k}} = \left(\frac{A_{r+1,j\to r,k}}{u B_{r+1,j\to r,k}} + 1\right)^{-1} \frac{B_{r,k\to r+1,j}}{B_{r+1,j\to r,k}}$$

$$\frac{B_{r,k\to r+1,j}}{B_{r+1,j\to r,k}} = \frac{g_{r+1,j}}{g_{r,k}} \frac{g_e 4\pi p^2}{h^3}$$

$$n_{e,p}(p) = \frac{n_e 4\pi p^2}{(2\pi \mathrm{mKT})^{3/2}} \exp\left(-\frac{p^2}{2\mathrm{mKT}}\right)$$

$$\frac{A_{r+1,j\to r,k}}{B_{r+1,j\to r,k}} = \frac{8\pi h\nu^3}{c^3}$$

$$\frac{n_{r+1,j} n_e}{n_{r,k}} = \frac{(2\pi \mathrm{mKT})^{3/2}}{4\pi p^2} \exp\left(\frac{p^2}{2\mathrm{mKT}}\right) \left[\frac{c^3}{8\pi h\nu^3}\left(e^{\mathrm{h\nu/KT}} - 1\right) \frac{8\pi h\nu^3}{c^3} + 1\right]^{-1} \frac{g_{r+1,j}}{g_{r,k}} \frac{g_e 4\pi p^2}{h^3}$$

$$\frac{n_{r+1,j} n_e}{n_{r,k}} = \frac{(2\pi \mathrm{mKT})^{3/2}}{h^3} \frac{g_{r+1,j} g_e}{g_{r,k}} \exp\left[\frac{1}{\mathrm{KT}}\left(\frac{p^2}{2m} - \mathrm{h\nu}\right)\right]$$

Skip

Saha equation - continued

$$\frac{n_{r+1,j}n_e}{n_{r,k}} = \frac{(2\pi\mathrm{mKT})^{3/2}}{h^3}\frac{g_{r+1,j}g_e}{g_{r,k}}\exp\left[\frac{1}{\mathrm{KT}}\left(\frac{p^2}{2m} - \mathrm{h\nu}\right)\right]$$

$$\frac{n_{r+1,j}n_e}{n_{r,k}} = \frac{(2\pi\mathrm{mKT})^{3/2}}{h^3}\frac{g_{r+1,j}g_e}{g_{r,k}}\exp\left[\frac{1}{\mathrm{KT}}\left(\frac{p^2}{2m} - \chi_r - \epsilon_{r+1,j} + \epsilon_{r,k} - \frac{p^2}{2m}\right)\right]$$

$$\frac{n_{r+1,j}n_e}{n_{r,k}} = \frac{(2\pi\mathrm{mKT})^{3/2}}{h^3}\frac{g_{r+1,j}\exp\left(\frac{\epsilon_{r+1,j}}{\mathrm{KT}}\right)g_e}{g_{r,k}\exp\left(\frac{\epsilon_{r,k}}{\mathrm{KT}}\right)}\exp\left(-\frac{\chi_r}{\mathrm{KT}}\right)$$

$$\frac{n_{r,k}}{n_r} = \frac{g_{r,k}e^{-\epsilon_{r,k}/\mathrm{KT}}}{G_r} \qquad G_r = \Sigma g_{r,k}e^{-\epsilon_{r,k}/\mathrm{KT}}$$

$$\frac{n_{r+1,j}}{n_{r+1}} = \frac{g_{r+1,j}e^{-\epsilon_{r+1,j}/\mathrm{KT}}}{G_{r+1}} \qquad G_{r+1} = \Sigma g_{r+1,j}e^{-\epsilon_{r+1,j}/\mathrm{KT}}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{n_{r+1}n_e}{n_r} = \frac{G_{r+1}g_e}{G_r}\frac{(2\pi m_e KT)^{3/2}}{h^3}\exp\left(-\frac{\chi_r}{KT}\right)}$$

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Saha equation – example: hydrogen plasma of the sun

- **Photosphere of the sun – hydrogen atoms in an optically thick gas in thermal equilibrium at temperature T=6400 K.**
  - **Neutral hydrogen (r state / ground state)**

$$G_r = \Sigma g_{r,k} = g_{r,0} + g_{r,1}\exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_{r,1}}{KT}\right) + \cdots = 2 + 8\exp\left(-\frac{10.2\text{eV}}{0.56\text{eV}}\right) + \cdots$$

$$= 2 + 9.8 \times 10^{-8} + \cdots \approx 2$$

  - **Ionized state (r+1 state)**

$$G_{r+1} = \Sigma g_{r+1,j} = g_{r+1,0} + g_{r+1,1}\exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon_{r+1,1}}{KT}\right) + \cdots \approx 1$$

  - **Other information:** $g_e = 2$ $\chi_r = 13.6\text{eV};$ $\text{kT} = 0.56\text{eV}$ $n_{r+1} = n_e$

$$\frac{{n_{r+1}}^2}{n_r} = 2.41 \times 10^{21}\,\frac{1 \times 2}{2}(6400)^{3/2}\exp\left(-\frac{13.6}{0.56}\right) = 3.5 \times 10^{16} m^{-3}$$

Skip

It is mostly neutral in the photosphere of the sun

- **Assuming 50 % ionization:**

$$n_{r+1} = n_r = 3.5 \times 10^{16} m^{-3} \qquad n = n_{r+1} + n_r = 7 \times 10^{16} m^{-3}$$

- **In the photosphere of the sun:**

$$\rho \sim 3 \times 10^{-4}\,\mathrm{kg}/m^3 \rightarrow n = 2 \times 10^{23} m^{-3} \gg 7 \times 10^{16} m^{-3}$$

- **At higher densities n at the same temperature, there should be more collisions leading to higher recombination rate and thus the plasma is less than 50 % ionization.**

$\Rightarrow$ **Less than 50 % ionization**

- **Use the total number density to estimate the ionization percentage:**

$$n_{r+1} + n_r = 2 \times 10^{23}$$

$$\frac{n_{r+1}}{n_r} = 4 \times 10^{-4} @ 6400K$$

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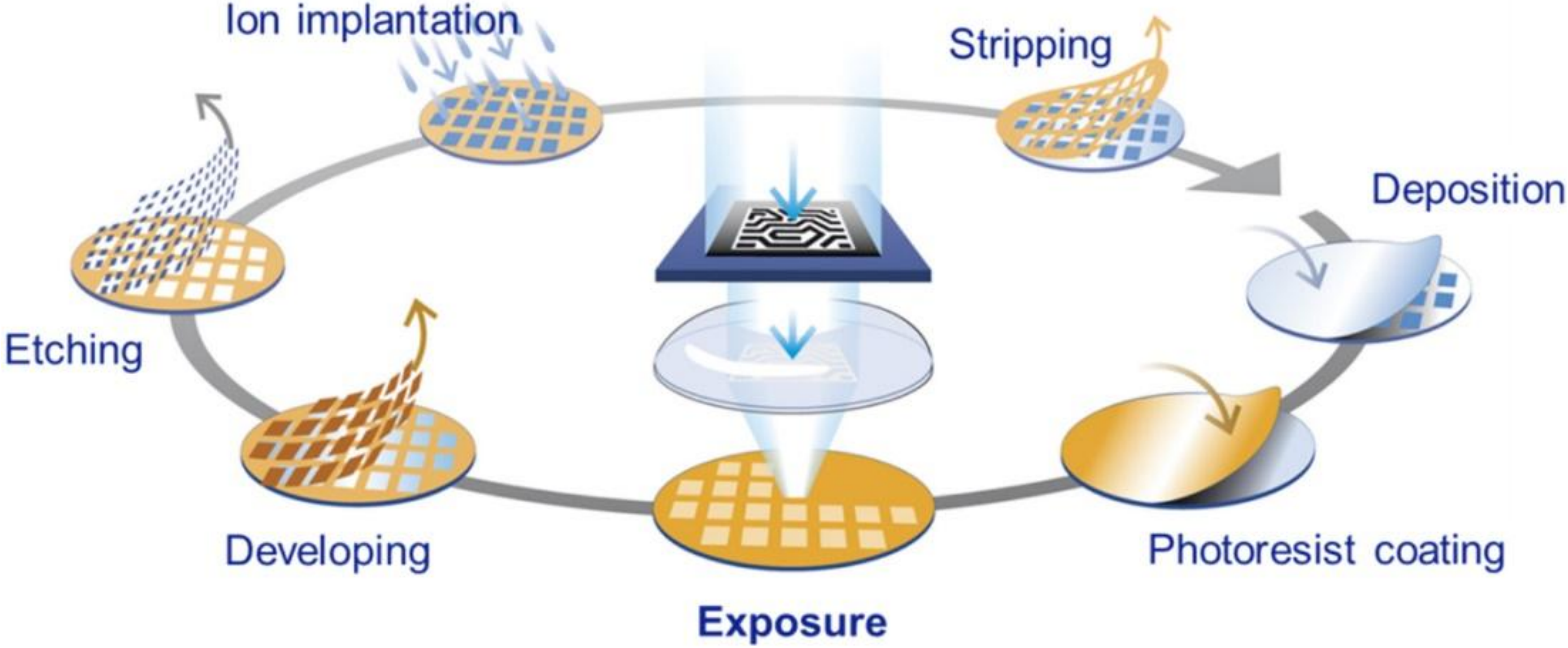
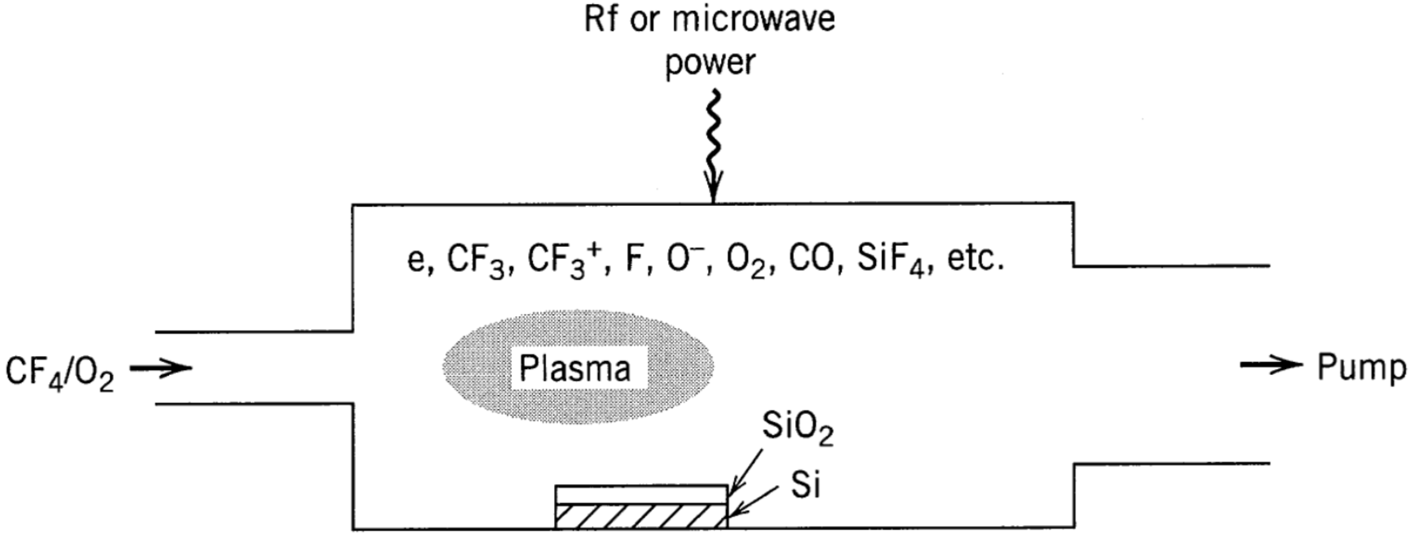
A semiconductor device is fabricated by many repetitive production process



Surf. Topogr.: Metrol. Prop. **4** (2016) 023001

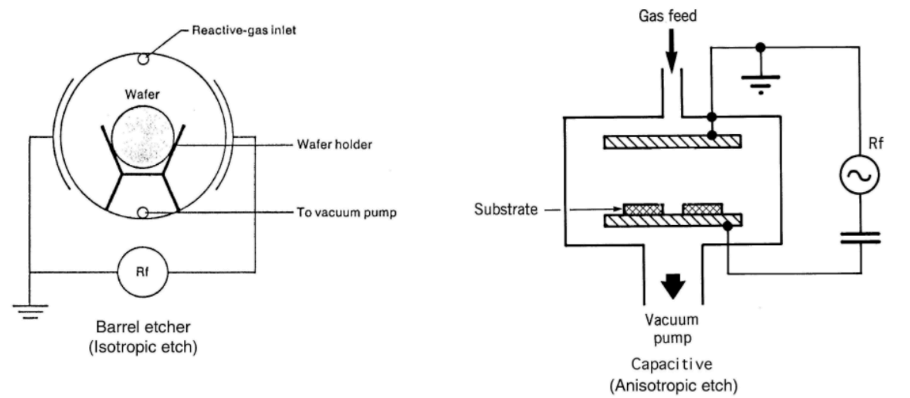
Reference for material processing

- Principles of plasma discharges and materials processing, 2nd edition, by Michael A. Lieberman and Allan J. Lichtenberg
- http://www.eecs.berkeley.edu/~lieber/
- Materials science of thin films, 2nd edition, by Milton Ohring
- Plasma etching, by Dennis M. Manos and Daniel L. Flamm
- Industrial plasma engineering, volume 1, by J. Reece Roth

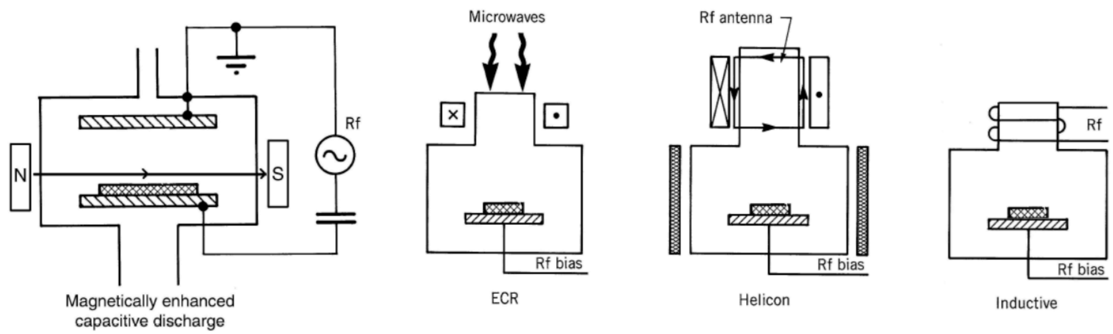


Evolution of etching discharges

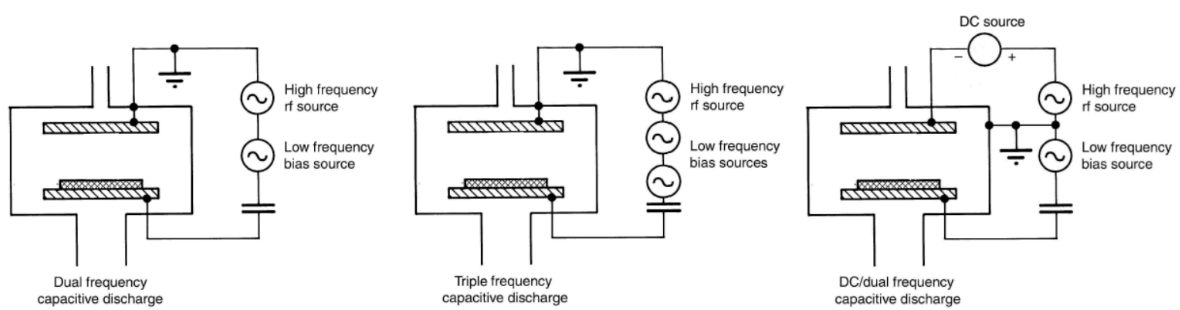
1st generation
(1 source, multi-wafer, low density)



2nd generation
(2 sources, single-wafer, high density)

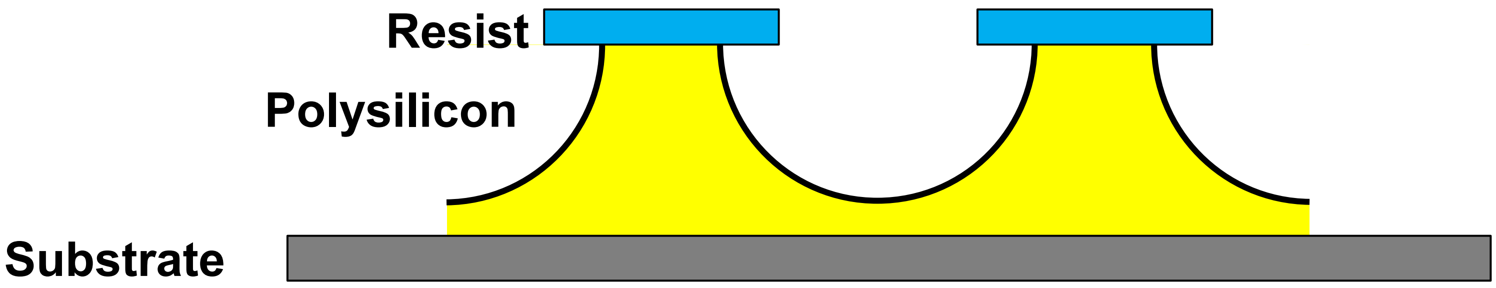


3rd generation
(multi-sources, single-wafer, moderate density)

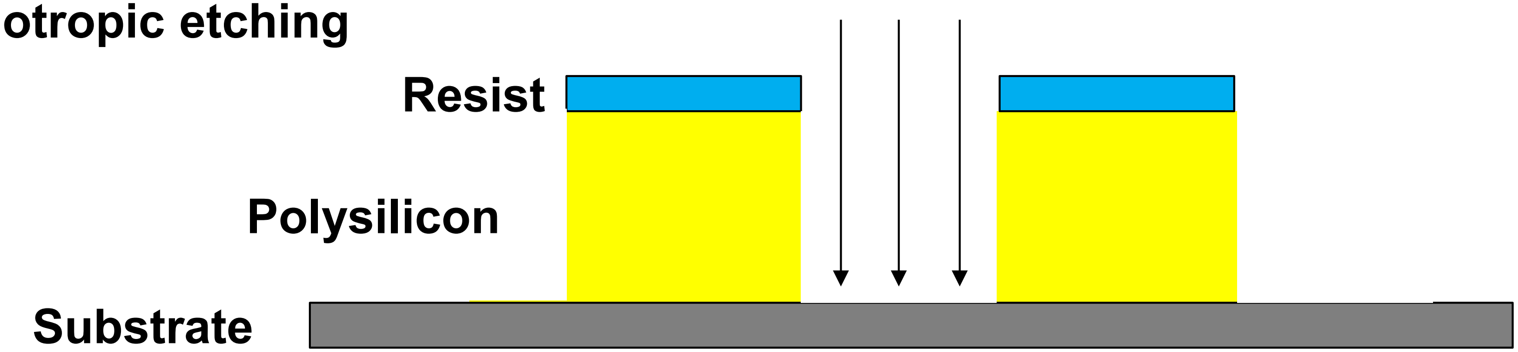


There are two types of etching: isotropic vs anistropic

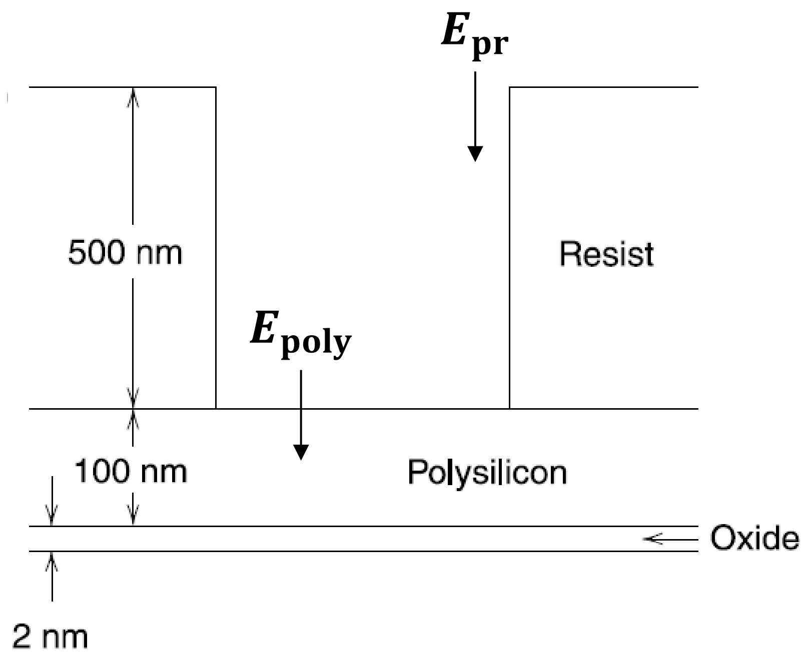
- Isotropic etching



- Anisotropic etching



Plasma etch requirements – etch rate



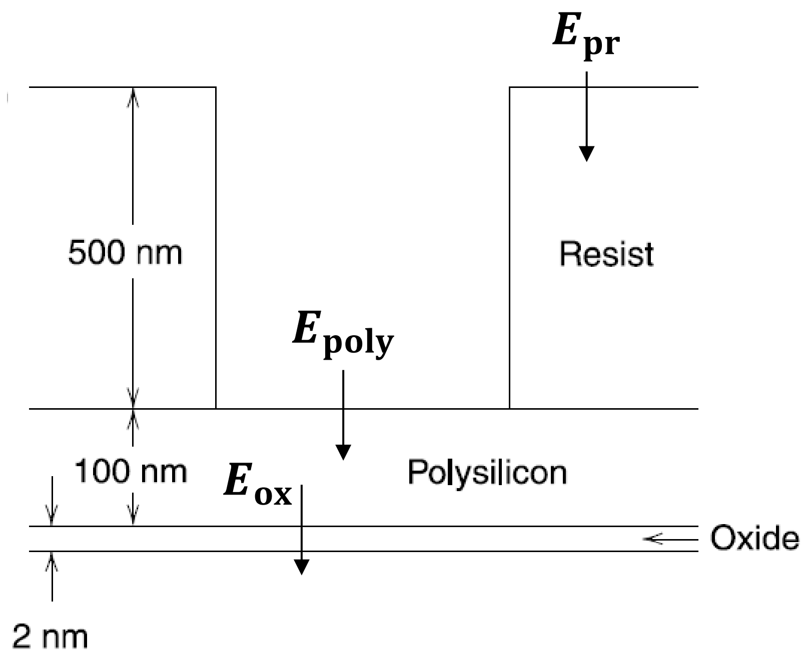
- **Etch time needs to be within a few minutes:**

$$E_{\mathbf{pr}} \geq \mathbf{250\,nm/min}$$

$$E_{\mathbf{poly}} \geq \mathbf{50\,nm/min}$$

Principles of plasma discharges and materials processing, 2nd edition, by Michael A. Lieberman and Allan J. Lichtenberg

Plasma etch requirements - selectivity



- **Selectivity between polysilicon and resist:**

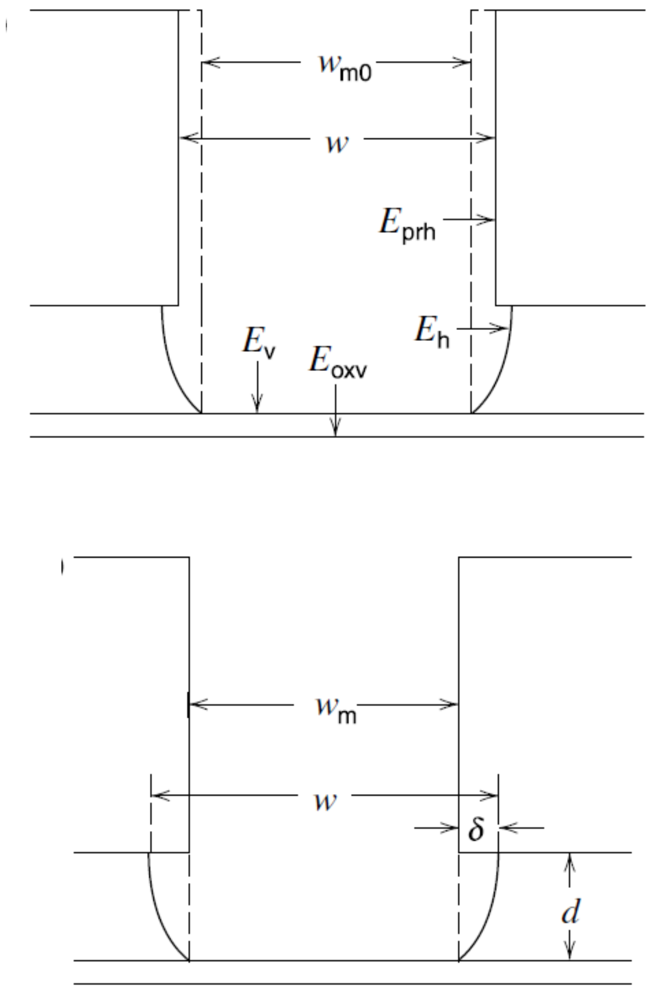
$$s = \frac{E_{\mathbf{poly}} \triangle t}{E_{\mathbf{pr}} \triangle t} >> \frac{100\mathrm{nm}}{500\mathrm{nm}} = 0.2$$

- **Assuming 20% non-uniformity on the wafer:**

$$s = \frac{E_{\mathbf{poly}} \triangle t}{E_{\mathbf{ox}} \triangle t} >> \frac{20\% \times 100\mathrm{nm}}{2\mathrm{nm}} = 10$$

Principles of plasma discharges and materials processing, 2nd edition, by Michael A. Lieberman and Allan J. Lichtenberg

Plasma etch requirements – Anisotropy



- **Anisotropy**

$$a_h = \frac{E_v}{E_h} = \frac{d}{\delta}$$

$$w = w_m + 2\delta$$

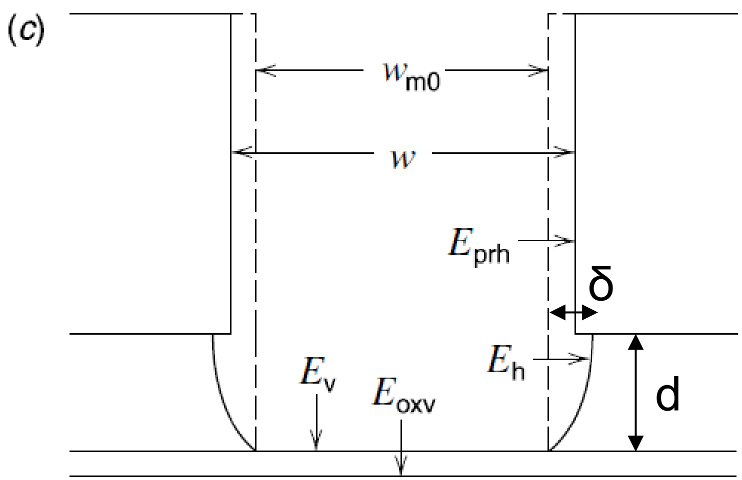
$$a_h \geq \frac{2d}{w - w_m}$$

- **The smallest feature size where w_m=0:**

$$w \approx \frac{2d}{a_h}$$

Principles of plasma discharges and materials processing, 2nd edition, by Michael A. Lieberman and Allan J. Lichtenberg

Plasma etch requirements – Anisotropy including etching on photoresist

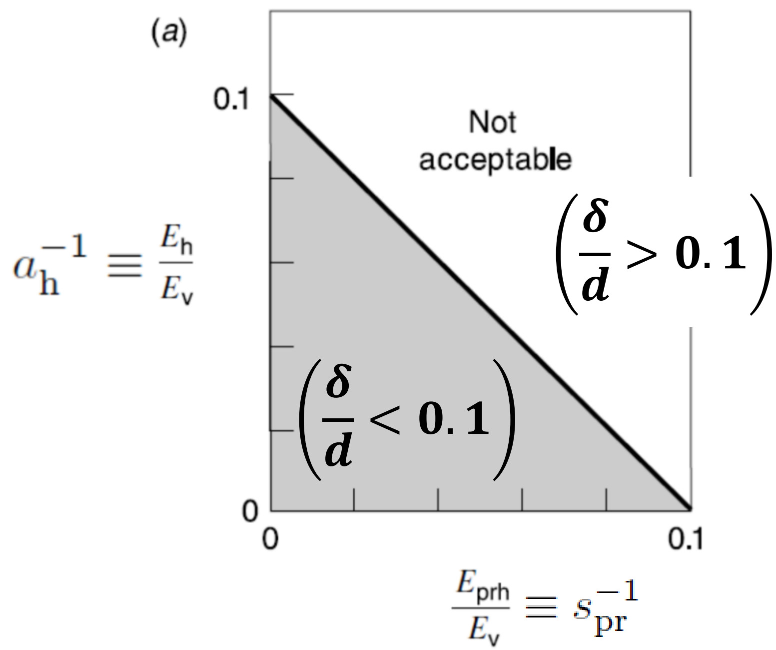


$$\delta \approx (E_h + E_{prh})\,t$$

$$t = \frac{d}{E_v}$$

$$\delta \approx d\frac{E_h + E_{prh}}{E_v}$$

$$\frac{E_h + E_{prh}}{E_v} \approx \frac{\delta}{d}$$



$$\frac{E_h}{E_V} + \frac{E_{prh}}{E_V} = a_h{}^{-1} + s_{pr}{}^{-1} \approx \frac{\delta}{d} \equiv 0.1$$

- The contribution of the horizontal etching is from both E_h and E_{prh}.

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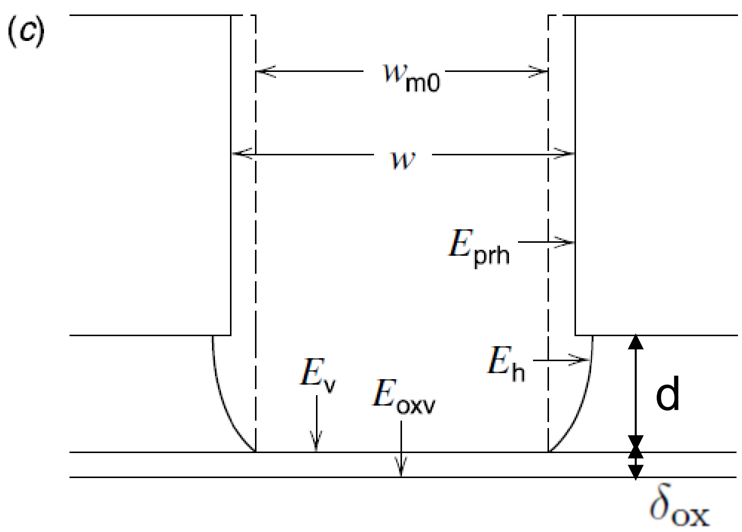
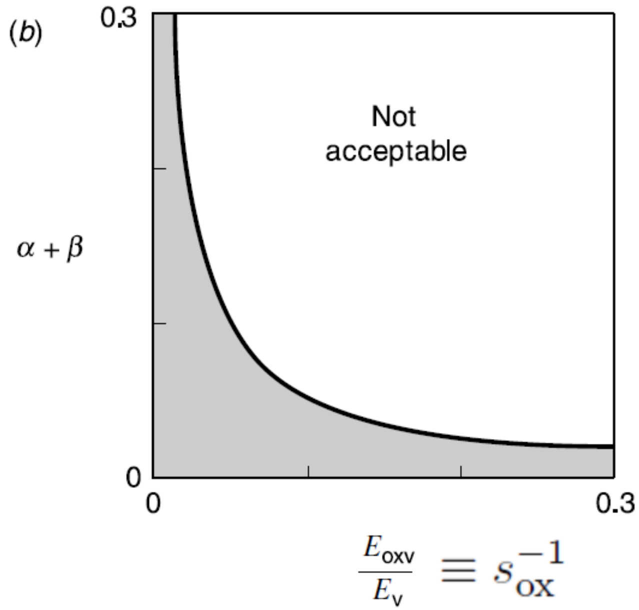
Plasma etch requirements – Uniformity on selectivity and anisotropy





$$d \rightarrow d(1 \pm \alpha) \qquad E_v \rightarrow E_v(1 \pm \beta)$$

where α, β are variations.

$$t_{max} = \frac{d(1+\alpha)}{E_v(1-\beta)} \approx \frac{d}{E_v}(1+\alpha+\beta)$$

$$t_{min} = \frac{d(1-\alpha)}{E_v(1+\beta)} \approx \frac{d}{E_v}(1-\alpha-\beta)$$

$$\delta_{ox} = (t_{max} - t_{min})E_{oxv} = \frac{d}{E_v}2(\alpha+\beta)E_{oxv}$$

$$2(\alpha+\beta)\frac{E_{oxv}}{E_v} = \frac{\delta_{ox}}{d}$$

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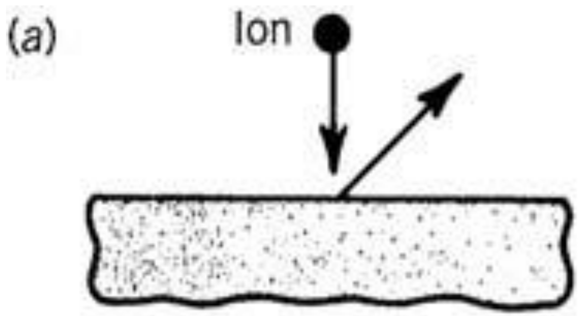
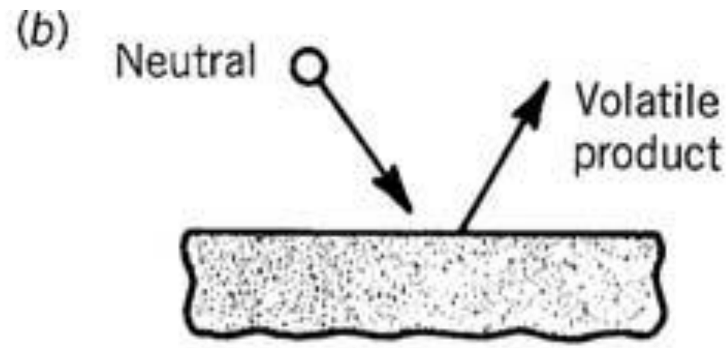
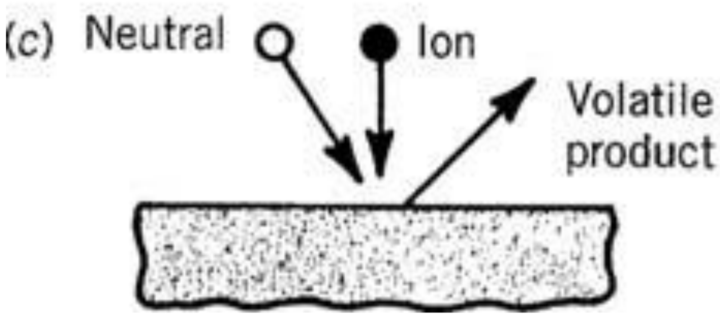
There are four major plasma etching mechanisms

- **Sputtering**

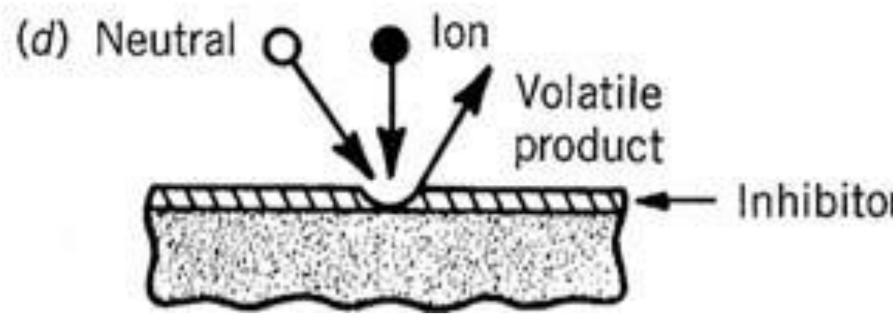


- **Pure chemical etching**





- **Ion energy-driven etching**



- **Ion-enhanced inhibitor etching**

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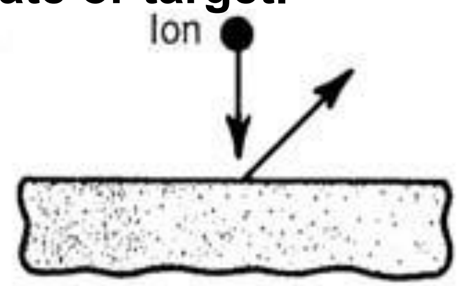
Sputtering is an unselective but anisotropic process

- Unselective process.
- Anisotropic process, strongly sensitive to the angle of incidence of the ion.
- Sputtering rates of different materials are roughly the same.
- Sputtering rates are generally low because the yield is typically of order one atom per incident ion.
- Sputtering is the only one of the four etch processes that can remove nonvolatile products from a surface.
- The process is generally under low pressure since the mean free path of the sputtered atoms must be large enough to prevent redeposition on the substrate or target.



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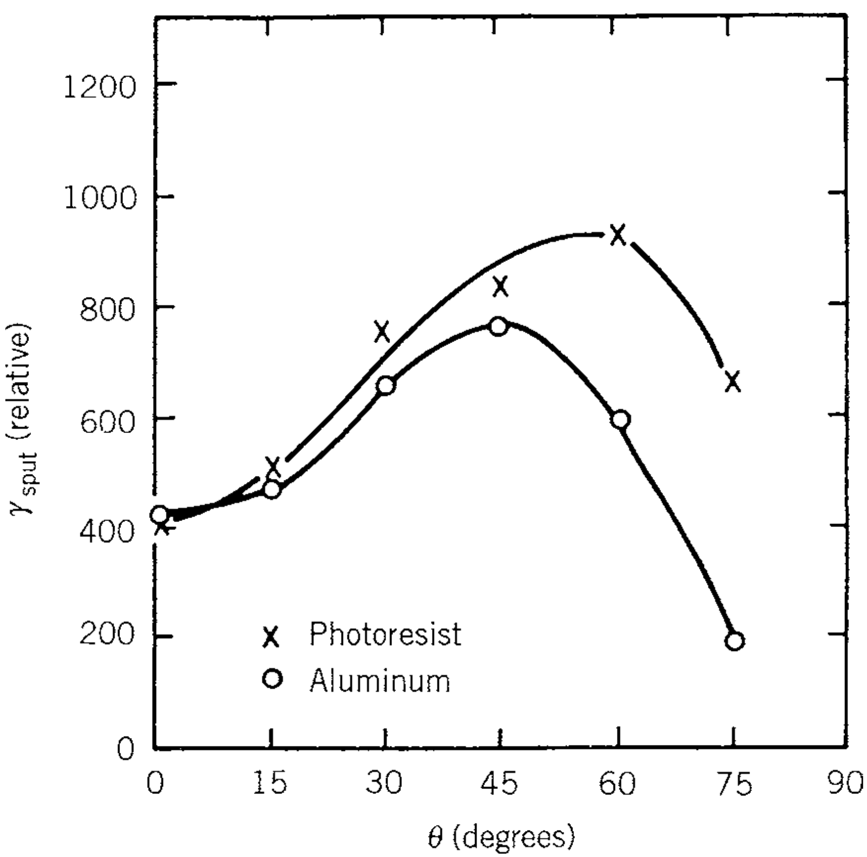
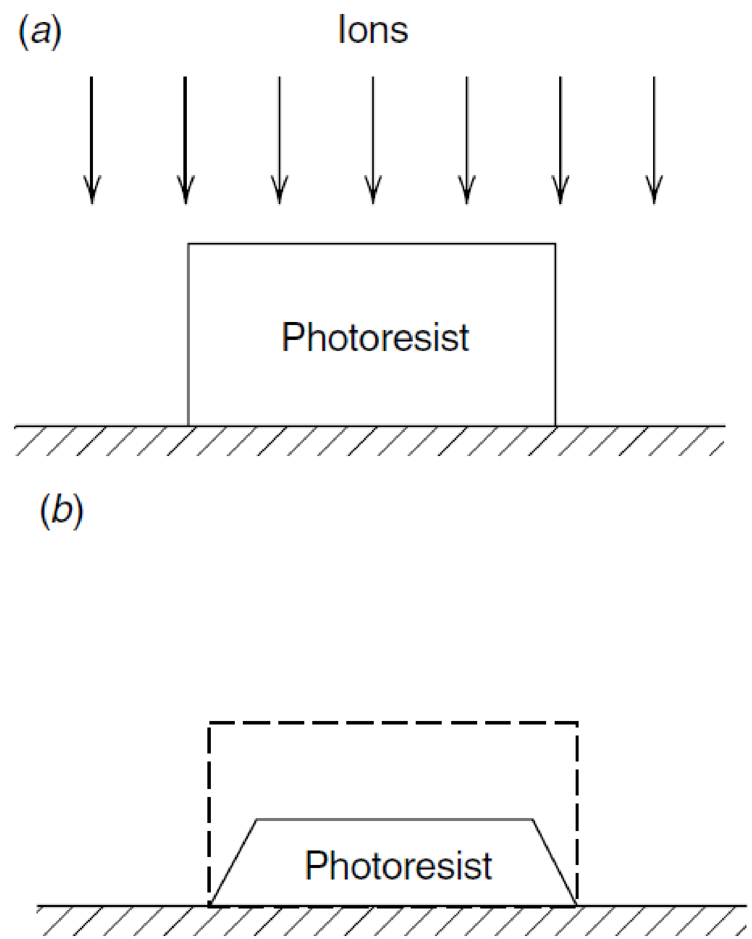
Topographical patterns might not be faithfully transferred during sputter etching





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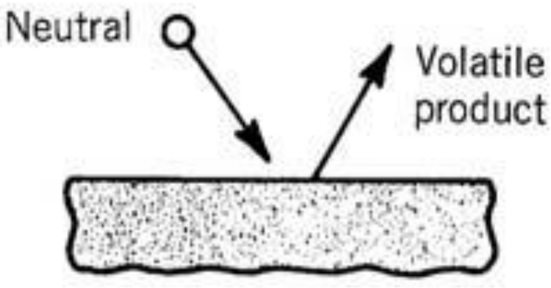
Pure chemical etching

Atoms or molecules chemically react with the surface to form gas-phase products

- Highly chemically selective, e.g.,

$$\mathrm{Si(s)} + 4\mathrm{F} \longrightarrow \mathrm{SiF_4(g)}$$

$$\mathrm{photoresist} + \mathrm{O(g)} \longrightarrow \mathrm{CO_2(g)} + \mathrm{H_2O(g)}$$



- Almost invariably isotropic.
- Etch products must be volatile.
- The etch rate can be quite large.
- Etch rate are generally not limited by the rate of arrival of etchant atoms, but by one of a complex set of reactions at the surface leading to formation of etch products.

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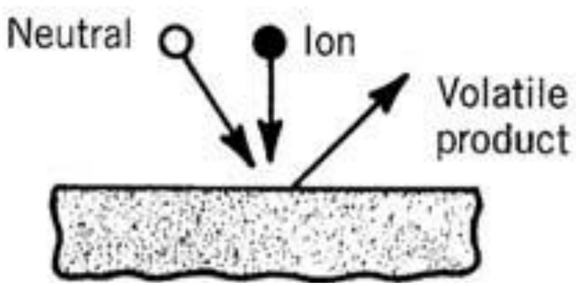
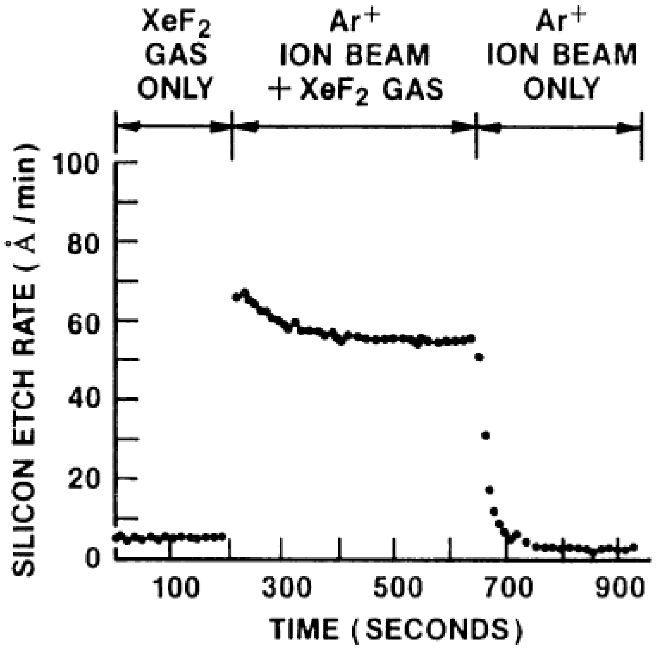
Ion-enhanced energy-driven etching

The discharge supplies both etchants and energetic ions to the surface





- **Low chemical etch rate of silicon substrate in XeF2 etchant gas.**
- **Tenfold increase in etch rate with XeF_2 + 500 V argon ions, simulating ion-enhanced plasma etching.**
- **Very low "etch rate" due to the physical sputtering of silicon by ion bombardment alone.**

Plasma etching, by Daniel L. Flamm and G. Kenneth Herb

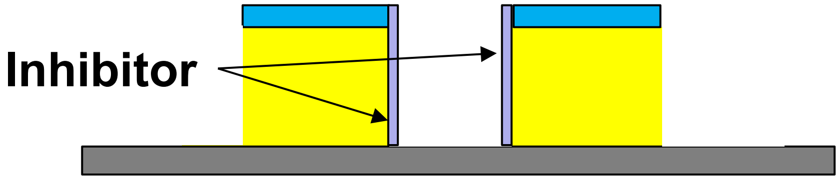
Ion-enhanced energy-driven etching has the characteristic of both sputtering and pure chemical etching

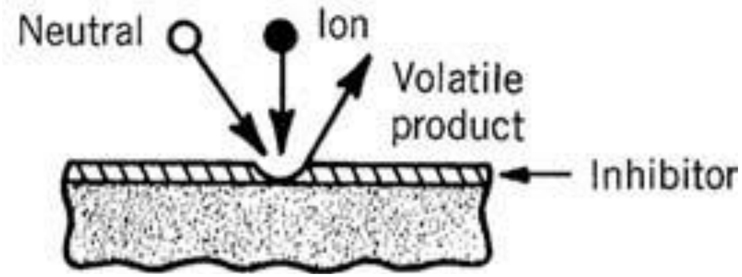
- Chemical in nature but with a reaction rate determined by the energetic ion bombardment.
- Product must be volatile.
- Highly anisotropic.

Ion-enhanced inhibitor etching

An inhibitor species is used

- Inhibitor precursor molecules that absorb or deposit on the substrate form a protective layer or polymer film.
- Etchant is chosen to produce a high chemical etch rate of the substrate in the absence of either ion bombardment or the inhibitor.
- Ion bombardment flux prevents the inhibitor layer from forming or clears it as it forms.
- Where the ion flux does not fall, the inhibitor protects the surface (side wall) from the etchant.
- May not be as selective as pure chemical etching.
- A volatile etch product must be formed.
- Contamination of the substrate and final removal of the protective inhibitor film are other issues.





Comparison of different processes

	Sputtering etching	Pure chemical etching	Ion energy-driven etching	Ion-enhanced Inhibitor etching
Selectivity	X	O	O	O
Anisotropic	O	X	O	O
Volatile product	X	O	O	O

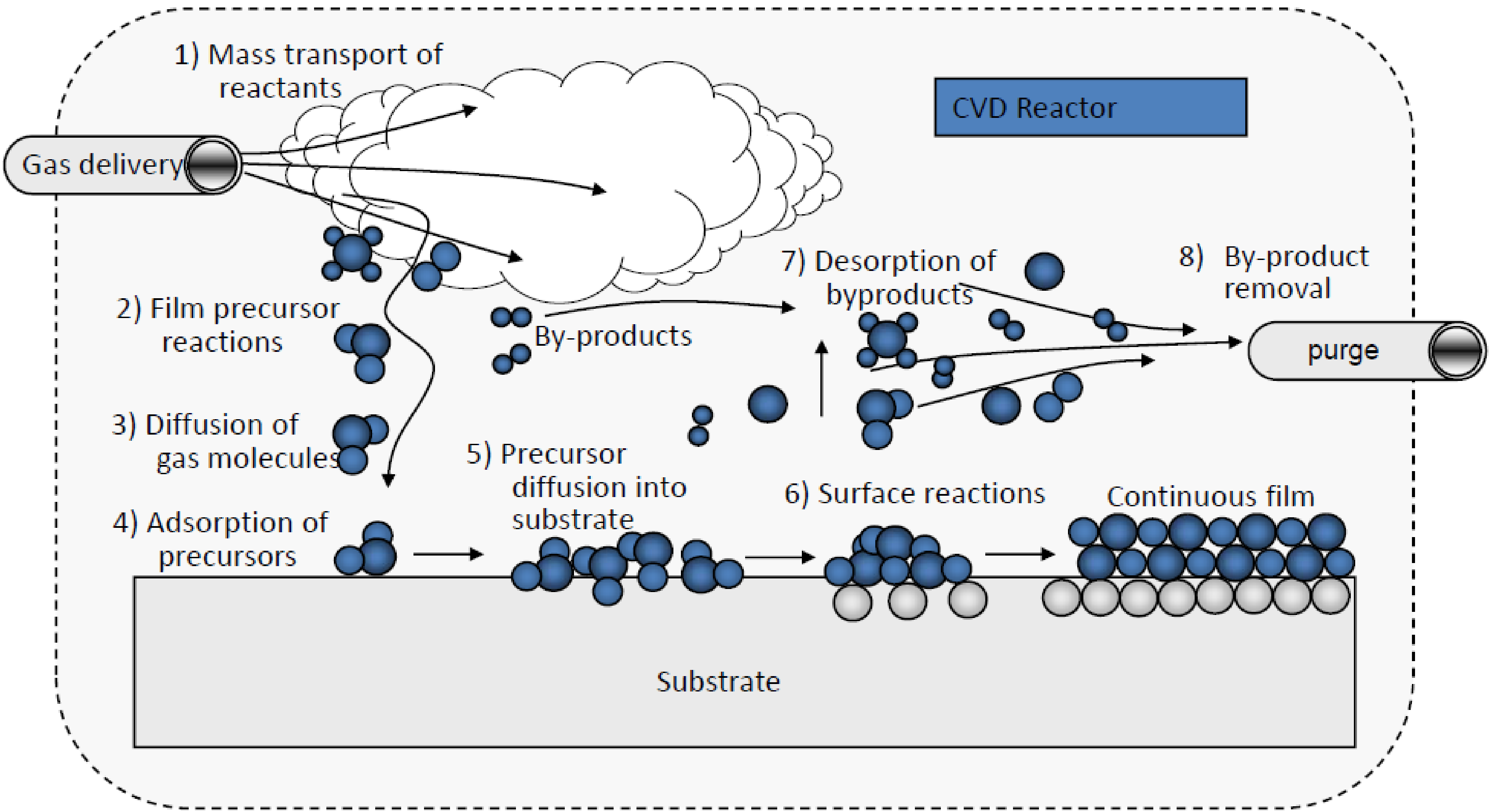
TABLE 15.1. Etch Chemistries Based on Product Volatility

Material	Etchant Atoms
Si, Ge	F, Cl, Br
SiO_2	F, F + C
Si_3N_4, silicides	F
Al	Cl, Br
Cu	Cl ($T > 210°C$)
C, organics	O
W, Ta, Ti, Mo, Nb	F, Cl
Au	Cl
Cr	Cl, Cl + O
GaAs	Cl, Br
InP	Cl, C + H

Deposition and implementation

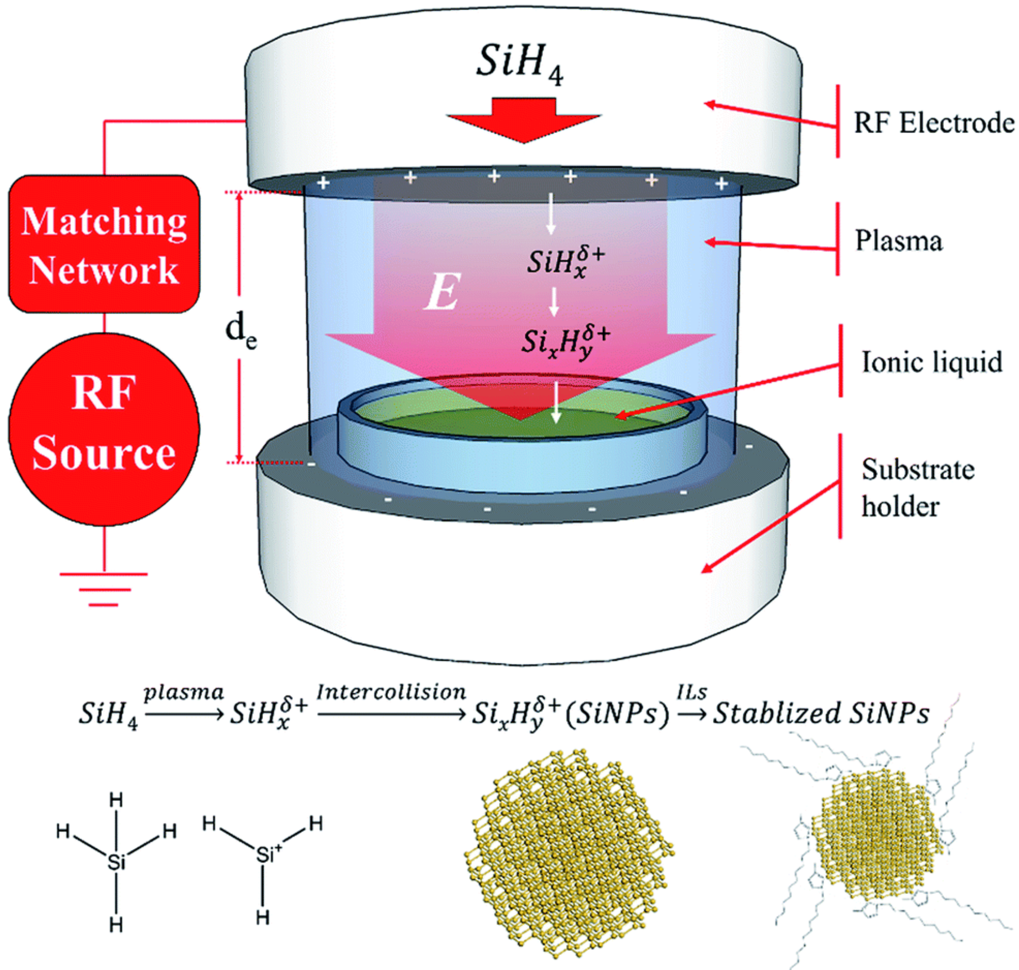
- **Plasma-assisted deposition, implantation, and surface modification are important material processes for producing films on surfaces and modifying their properties**
- **Example processes:**
  - **Plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD)**
  - **Sputter deposition / physical vapor deposition (PVD)**
  - **Plasma-immersion ion implantation (PIII)**

Chemical Vapor Deposition (CVD)



http://www.ece.uah.edu/courses/material/EE410-Wms/

Plasma-enhanced chemical vapor deposition (PECVD)



Films can be deposited in low temperatures using plasma deposition

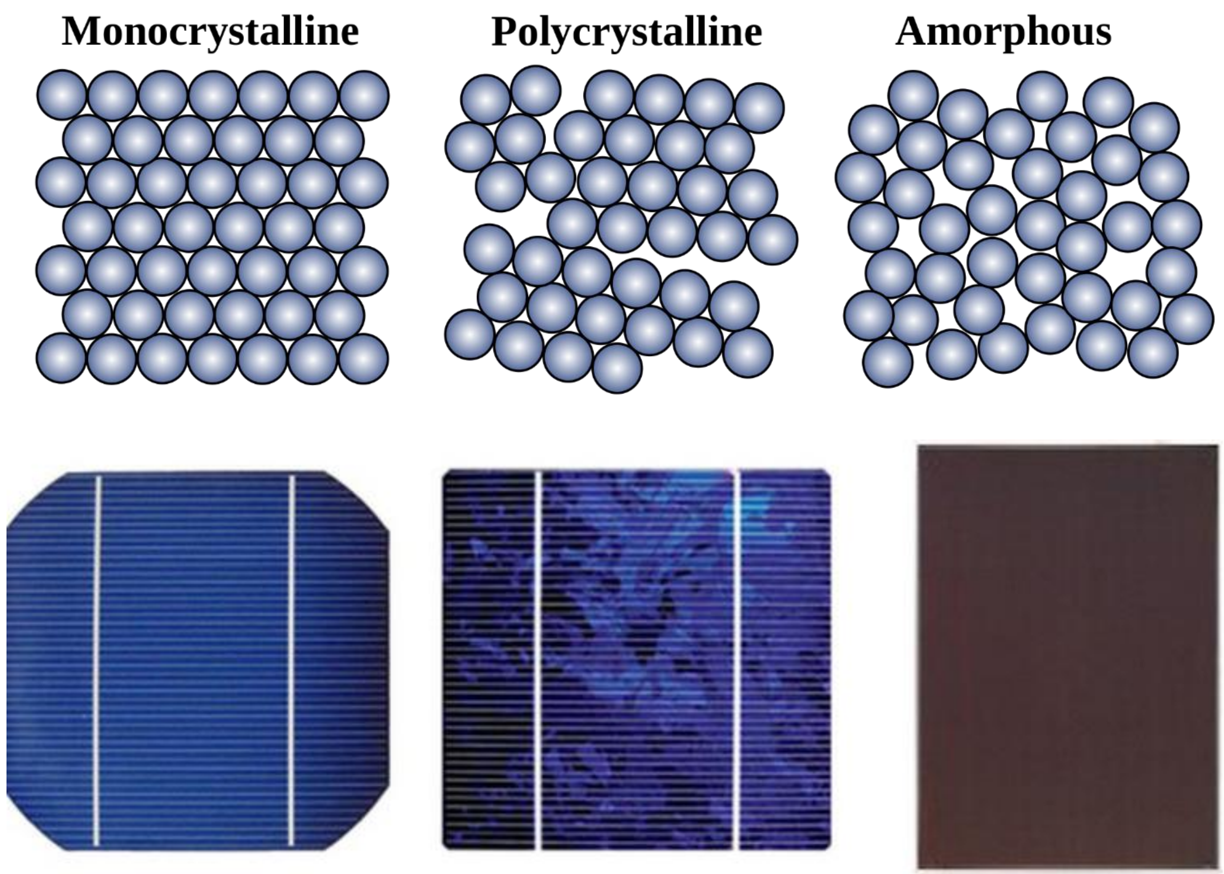
- **Device structures are sensitive to temperature, high-temperature deposition processes cannot be used in many cases.**
- **High-temperature films can be deposited at low temperatures.**
- **Unique films not found in nature can be deposited, e.g., diamond.**

Working temperature is determined by the desired film properties

- **CVD – consists of a thermally activated set of gas-phase and surface reactions that produce a solid product at a surface.**
- **PECVD – gas-phase and the surface reactions are controlled or modified by the plasma properties.**
- **Te~2-5 eV in PECVD is much greater than the substrate temperature, the temperature in PECVD is much less that CVD.**
- **Deposition rates are usually not very sensitive to the substrate temperature T.**
- **Film properties such as composition, stress, and morphology, are functions of T.**
- **Low-temperature PECVD films are amorphous, not crystalline, which can more easily be achieved with chemical vapor deposition (CVD).**

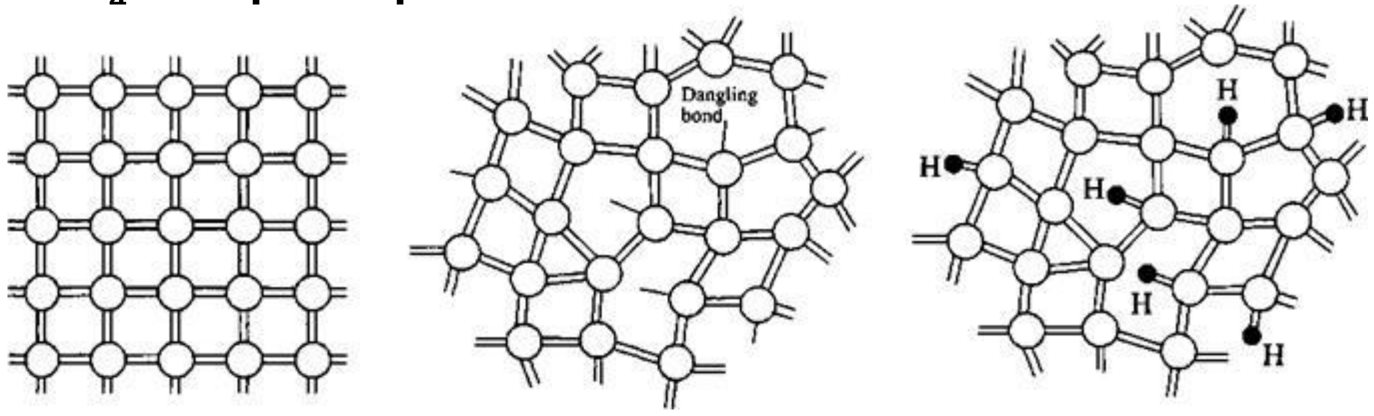
Example of using PECVD – amorphous silicon

- **Amorphous silicon thin films are used in solar cells**



Example of using PECVD – amorphous silicon

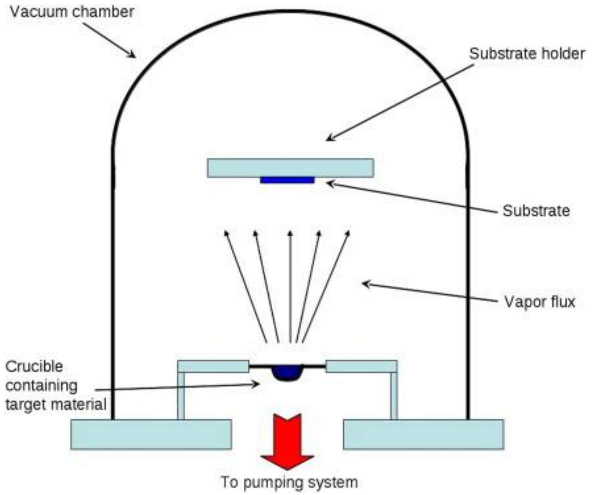
- H is required so that SiH_4 is used
  - For the material to be semiconducting.
  - Terminate the dangling bonds.
  - The dangling bonds are created by ion bombardment (SiH_3^+) which also removes hydrogen from the surface.
  - SiH_3 and SiH_2 radicals are important precursors for film growth while SiH_4 also participates in surface reactions.



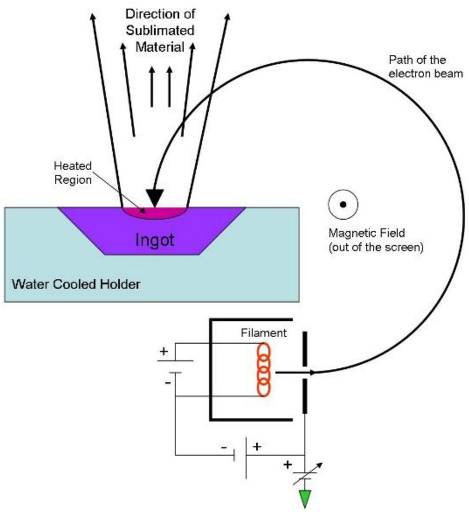
PVD

Physical vapor deposition can be achieved by heating the deposited material

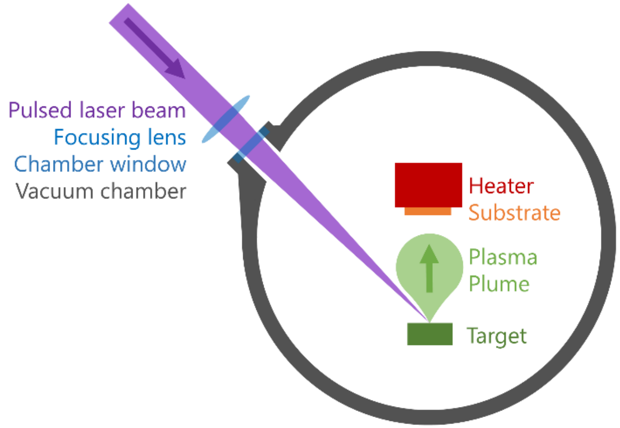
- **Thermal evaporator**



- **Electron-beam evaporator**

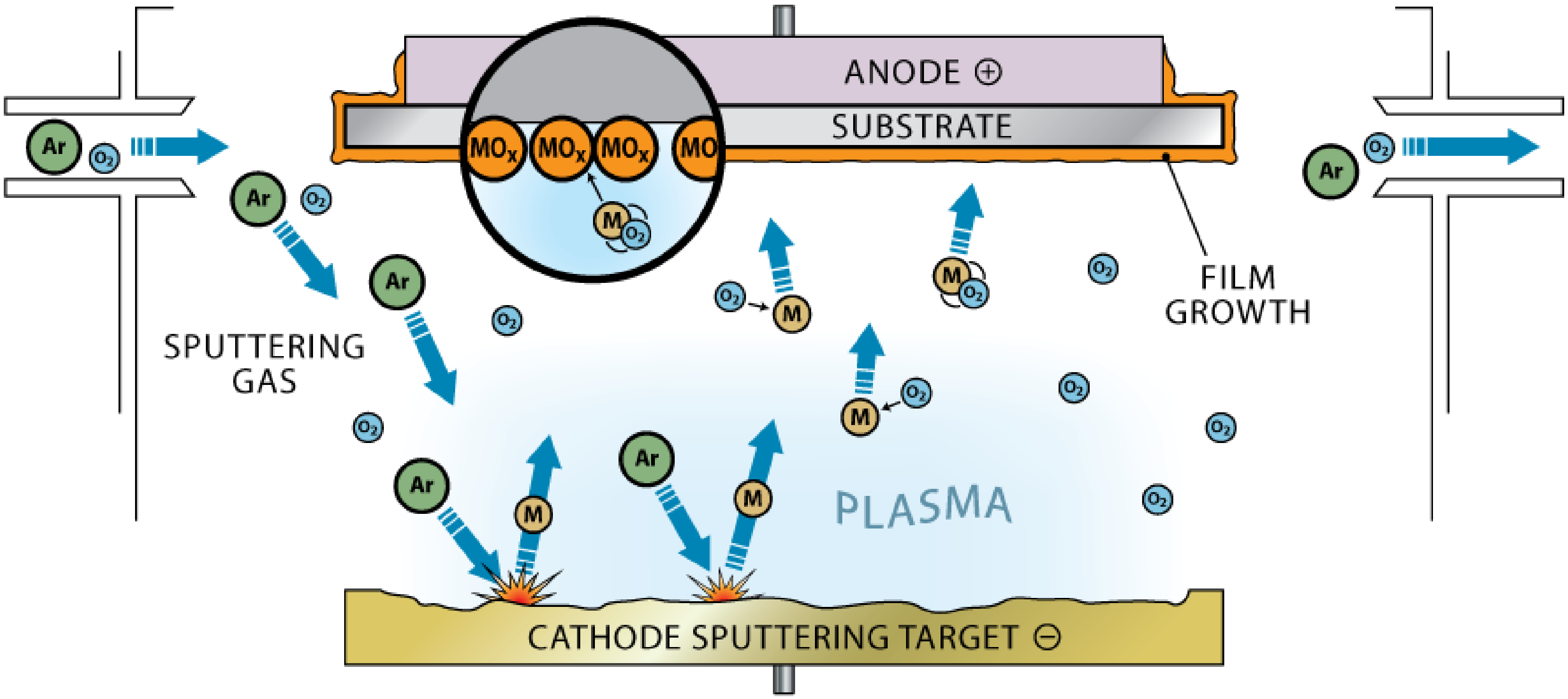


- **Pulsed-laser deposition**



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pulsed_laser_deposition
Engineered biomimicry by A. Lakhtakia and R. J. Martin-Palma
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electron-beam_physical_vapor_deposition

Sputtering deposition

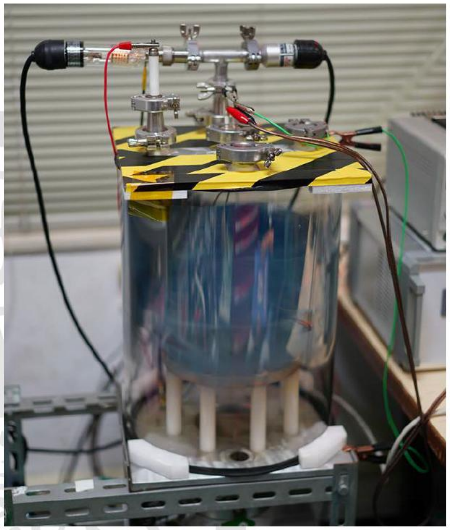


http://lnf-wiki.eecs.umich.edu/wiki/Sputter_deposition

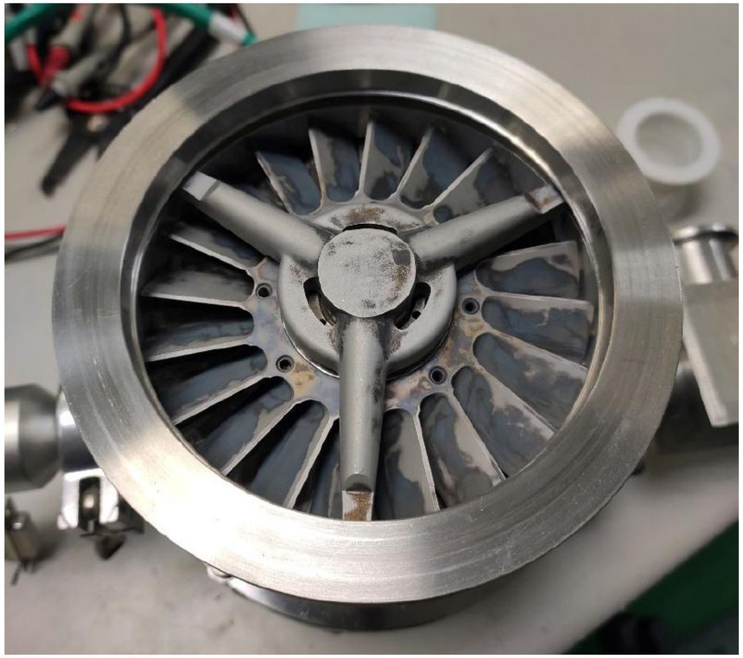
The chamber becomes very dirty after the deposition process

- **Before**

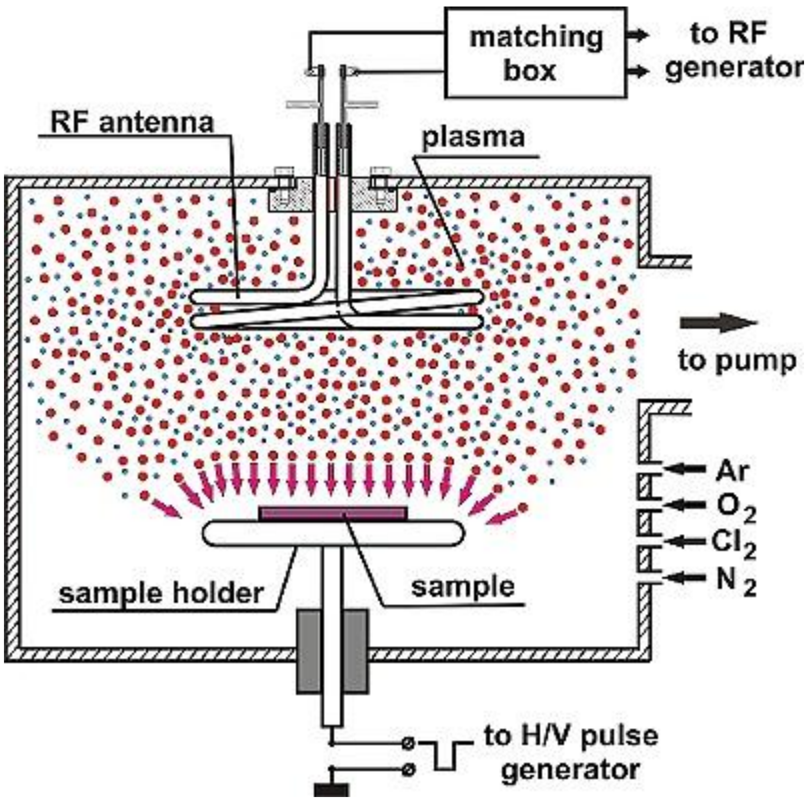
- **After**

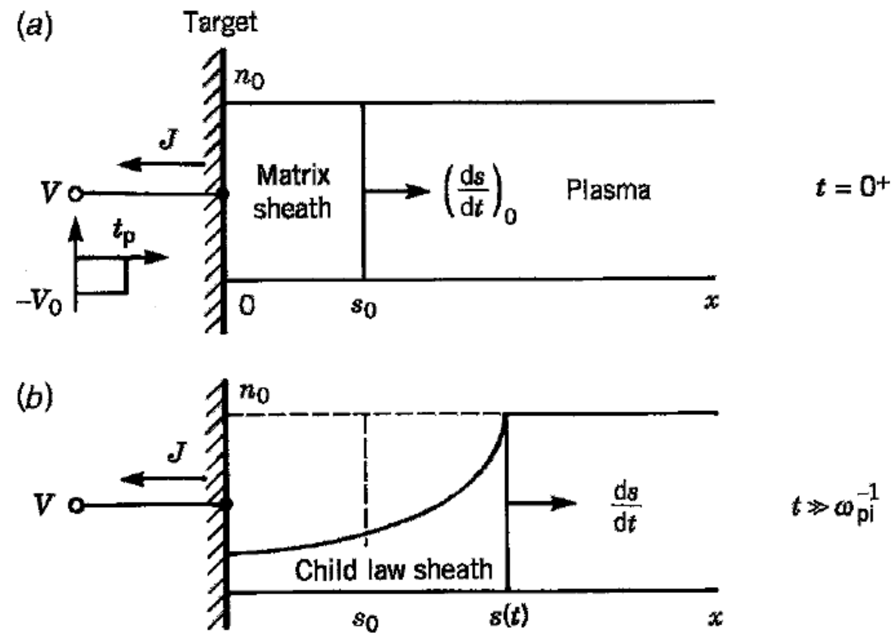


- **The turbomolecular pump is also very dirty after the process.**



Plasma-immersion ion implantation (PIII)

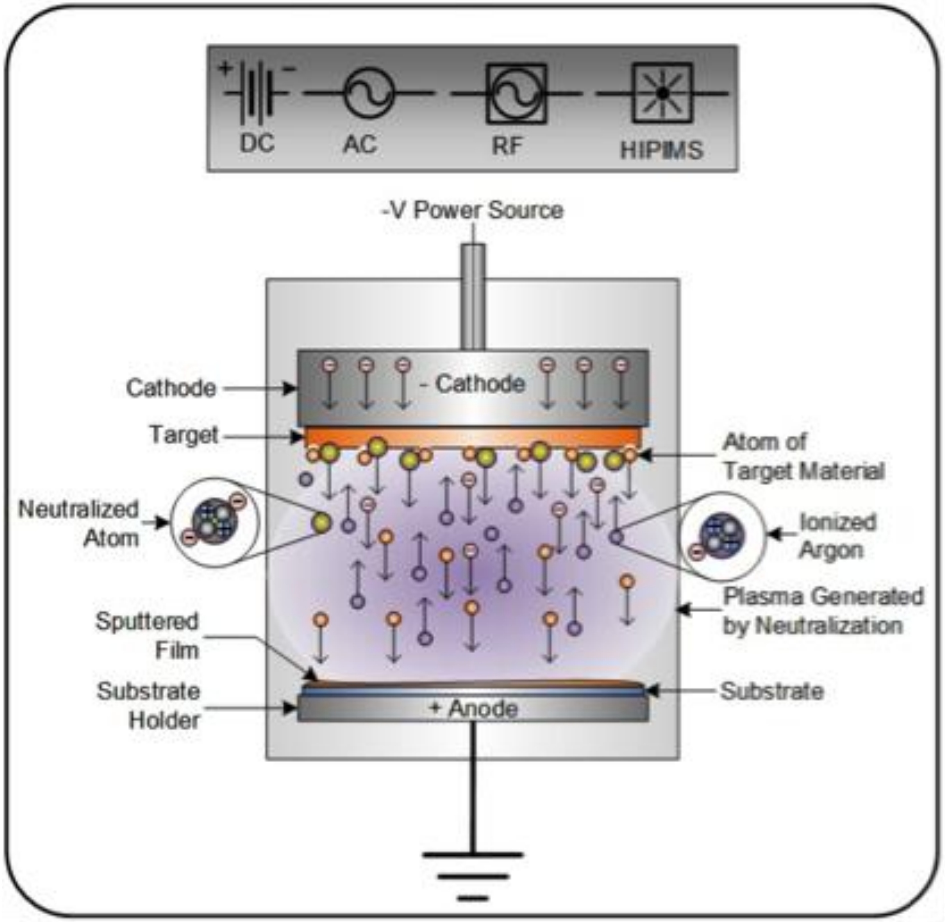


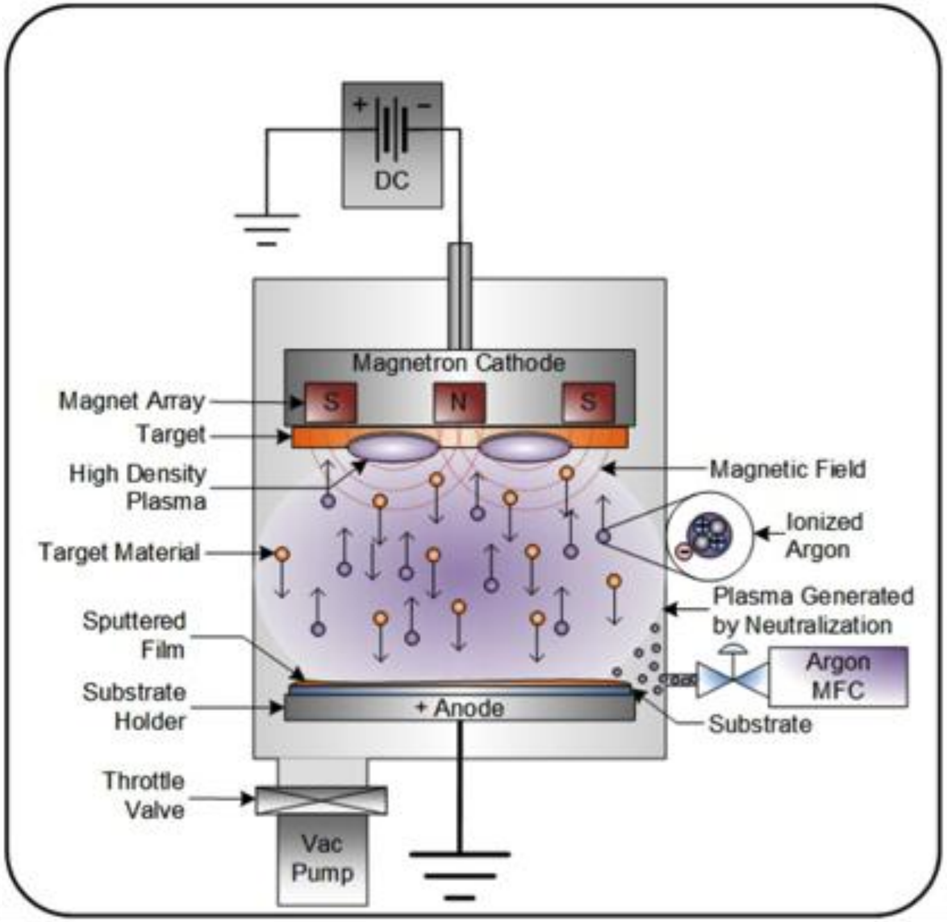


- **Silicon doping – ions such as B, P, As are implanted**
- **Surface hardening of metals – N, C are implanted**

https://www.hzdr.de/db/Cms?pOid=10890&pNid=306

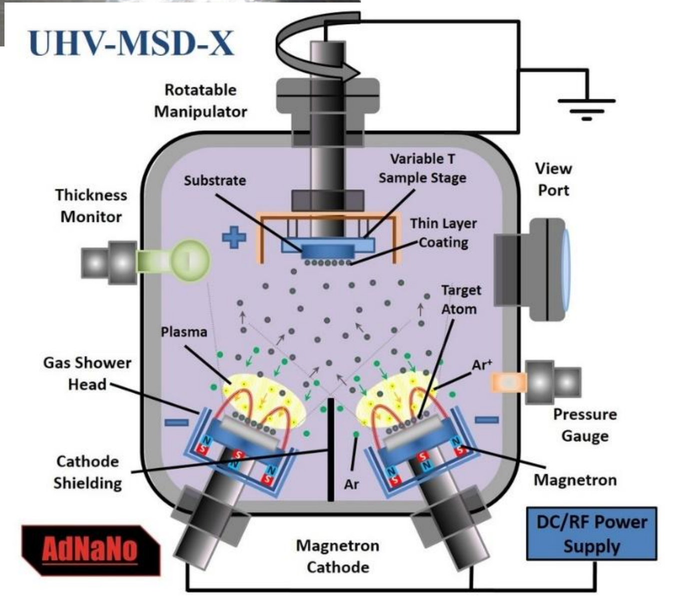
Magnetron sputtering provides higher deposition rates than conventional sputtering





http://www.semicore.com/what-is-sputtering

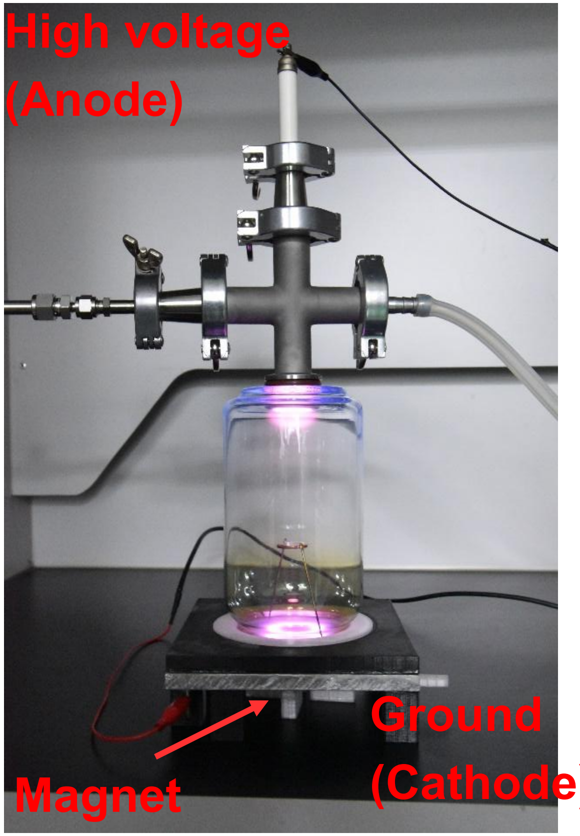
Examples of magnetron sputtering deposition



https://angstromengineering.com/tech/magnetron-sputtering/pulsed-dc/
https://dynavac.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Confocal-Sputtering-2.jpg
https://www.adnano-tek.com/magnetron-sputtering-deposition-msd.html

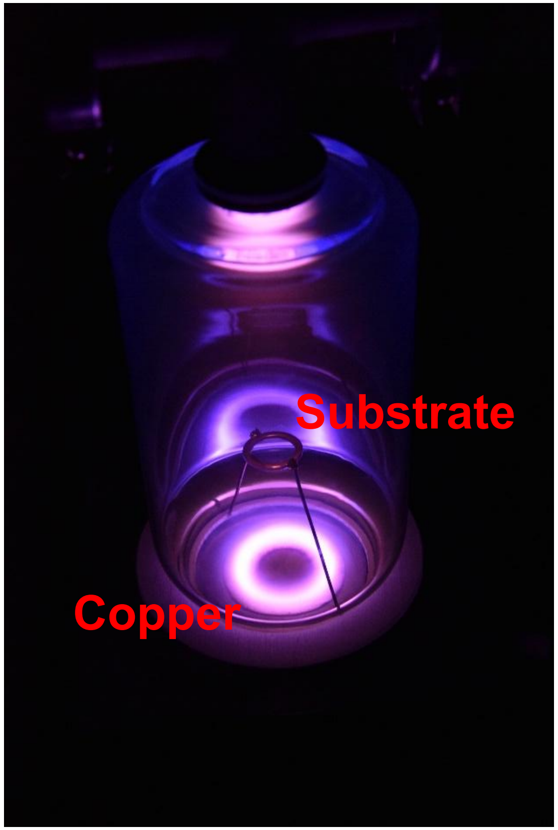
Demonstration experiments – magnetron sputtering

- System

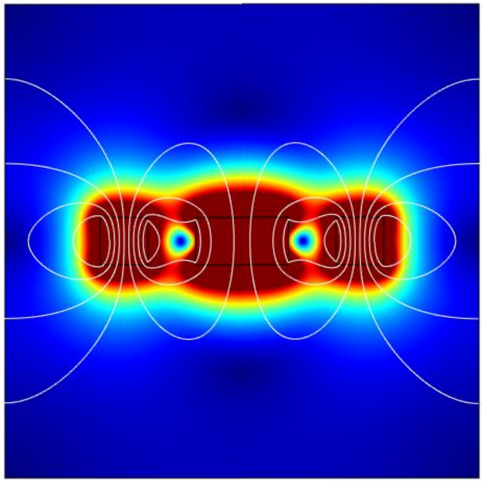


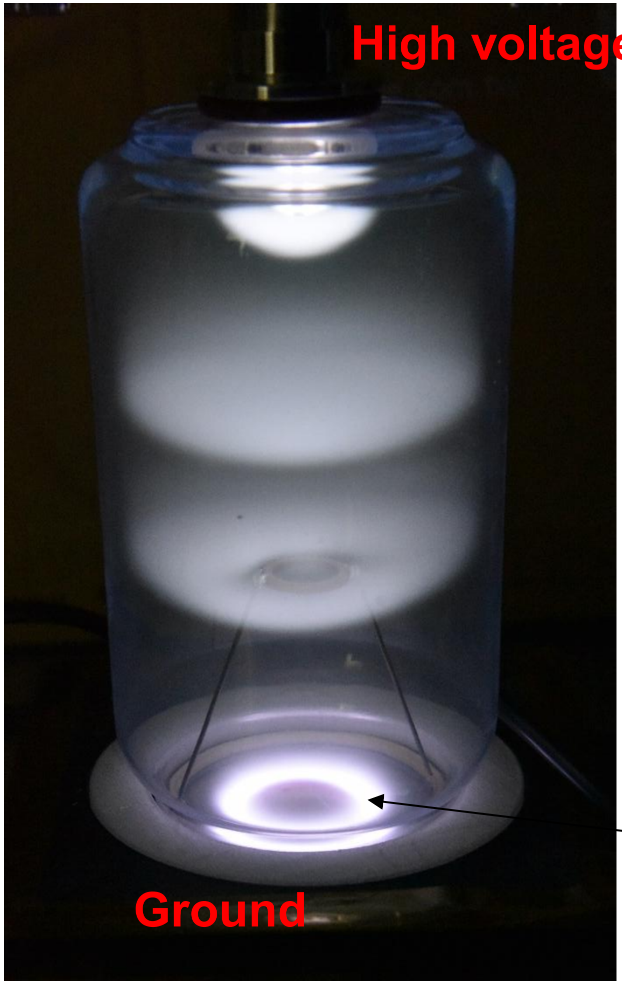
- Without magnet

- With magnet



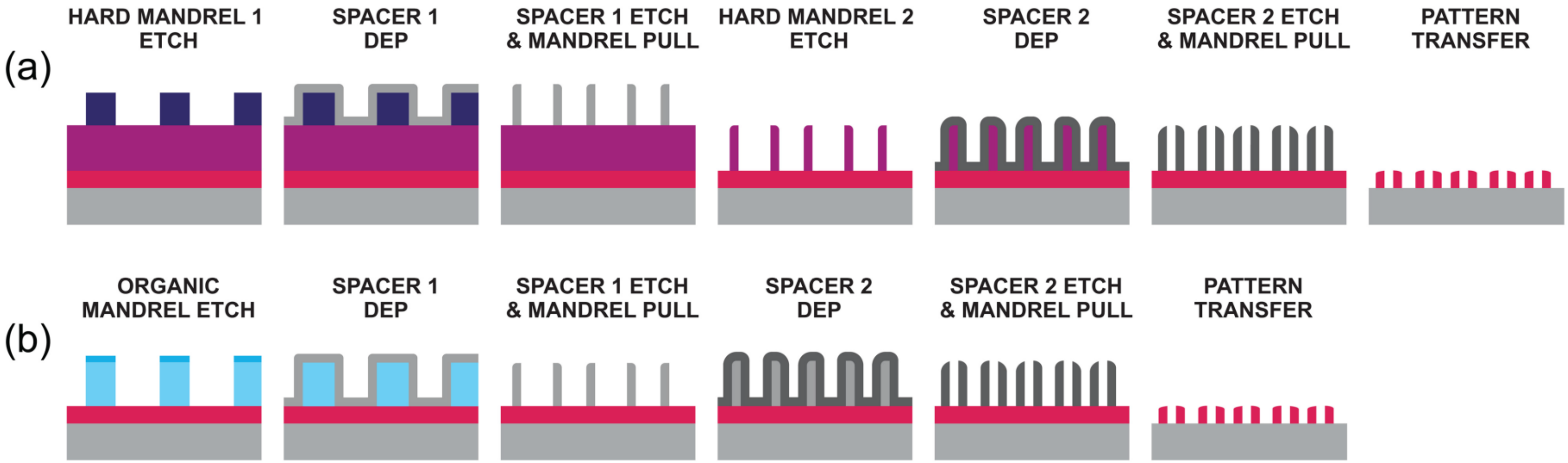
A bright ring occurs when the magnet is inserted into the system





Confined electrons

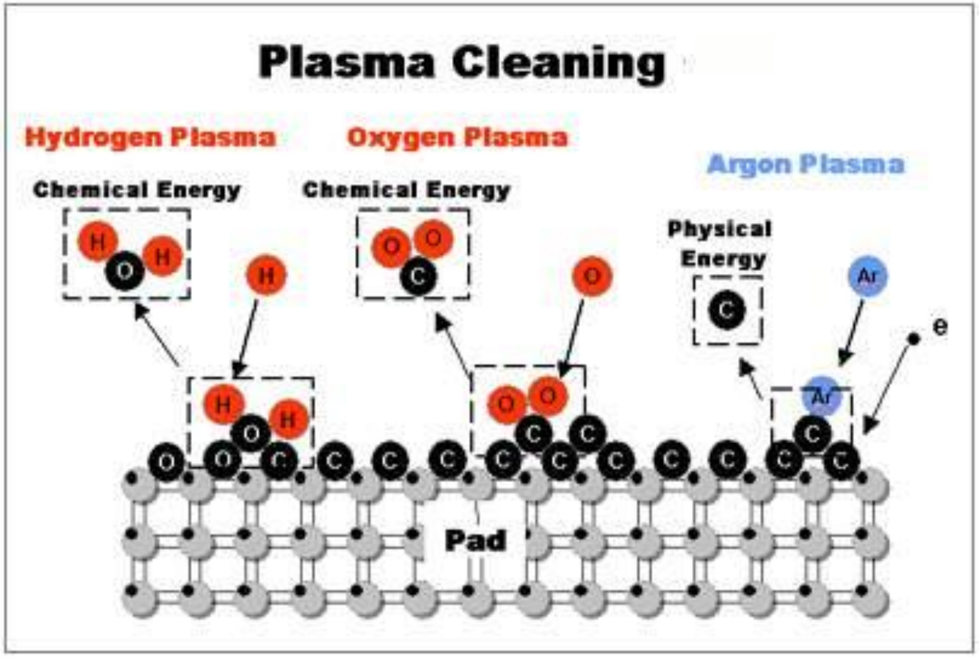
self-aligned quadruple patterning



H. C. M. Knoops *et al.*, J. Vac. Sci. Technol. **A 37**, 030902 (2019)

Plasma can be used for cleaning surface

- **Cleaning mechanisms:**
  - **Chemical reactions by free radicals**
  - **Physical sputtering by high energy ions**



馗鼎奈米科技股份有限公司
https://www.ecplaza.net/products/plasma-cleaning_111807

Free radicals are generated and used in chemical reactions

$$e^- + H_2 \rightarrow 2H\bullet \qquad e^- + O_2 \rightarrow 2O\bullet \qquad \mathrm{O}\bullet + O_2 \rightarrow O_3$$

- **Highly reactive free radicals generated in plasma may react with the hydrocarbon contaminants of surface oxide.**
- **Both H•** and O• can react with grease or oil on surface to form volatile hydrocarbons.

$$\mathrm{H}\bullet_{(g)} + C_nH_{2n+2(s)} \rightarrow \mathrm{CH}_{4(s)}$$

$$\mathrm{O}\bullet_{(g)} + C_nH_{2n+2(s)} \rightarrow \mathrm{CO}_{(s)} + \mathrm{CH}_xO_{y(g)} + H_2O_{(g)}$$

- O• is more reactive than H•. But O• may also react with surface metal to form oxide, deteriorating the material properties. Nevertheless, H• can make metal oxide back to metal.

$$\mathrm{O}\bullet + \mathrm{Me} \rightarrow \mathrm{MeO}$$

$$\mathrm{H}\bullet + \mathrm{MeO} \rightarrow \mathrm{Me} + H_2O$$

The effect of chemical reactions is increased as the pressure increases

- **Advantages:**
  - **Stable gas products are formed.**
  - **No redeposition problem.**
  - **High etching selectivity.**

- **Disadvantages:**
  - **Higher concentration of H_2 or O_2 is required to ensure an appropriate etching rate.**
  - **H_2 safety or O_2 strong oxidation ability needs to be monitored.**

High energy ions are used in physical sputtering cleaning

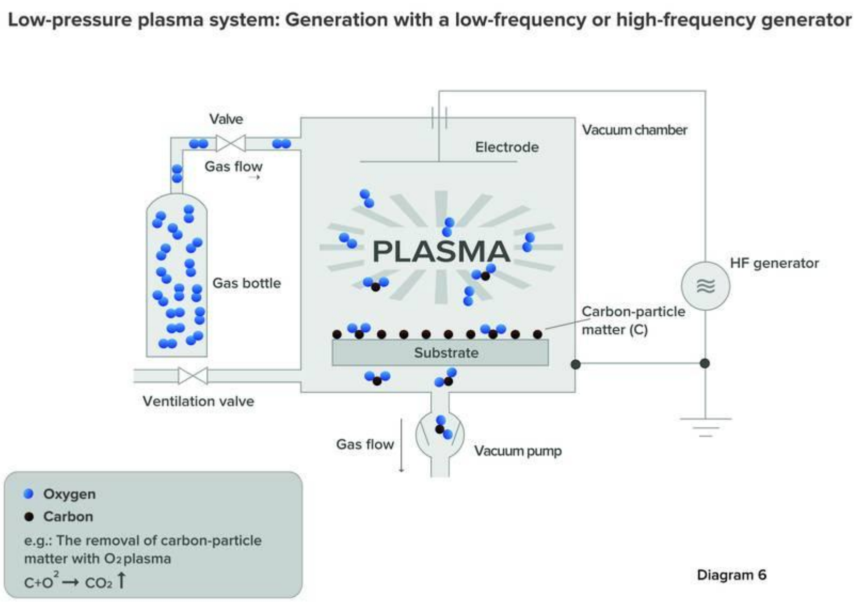
- Ions generated in plasma can be accelerated toward the substrate to physically bombard away the atoms of contaminants.
- The physical sputtering rate increases as the following quantities increase:
  - Plasma density;
  - Accelerating voltage;
  - Mass of bombardment atoms.
- The physical sputtering is also enhanced by lowering the pressure.
- High cathode bias is used.
- Ar^+ has strong sputtering effect.

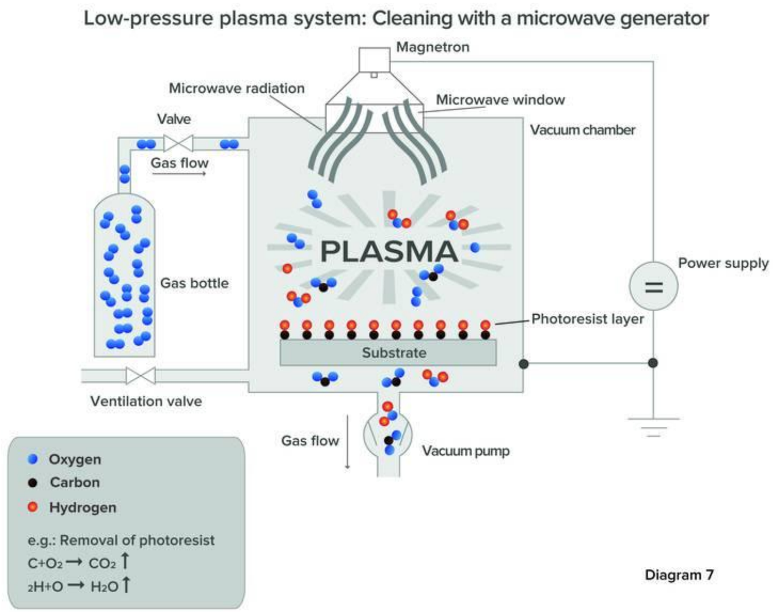
The physical sputtering rate increases with higher cathode bias and Ar concentration and lower pressure

- **Advantages:**
  - **Highly efficient cleaning effect can be achieved.**
  - **Gas consumption rate can be very low.**

- **Disadvantages:**
  - **Etching problems – non-selective etching by physical sputtering.**
  - **Redeposition problems: the products sputtered out may be highly unstable and tend to deposit again downstream.**

Plasma cleaning examples

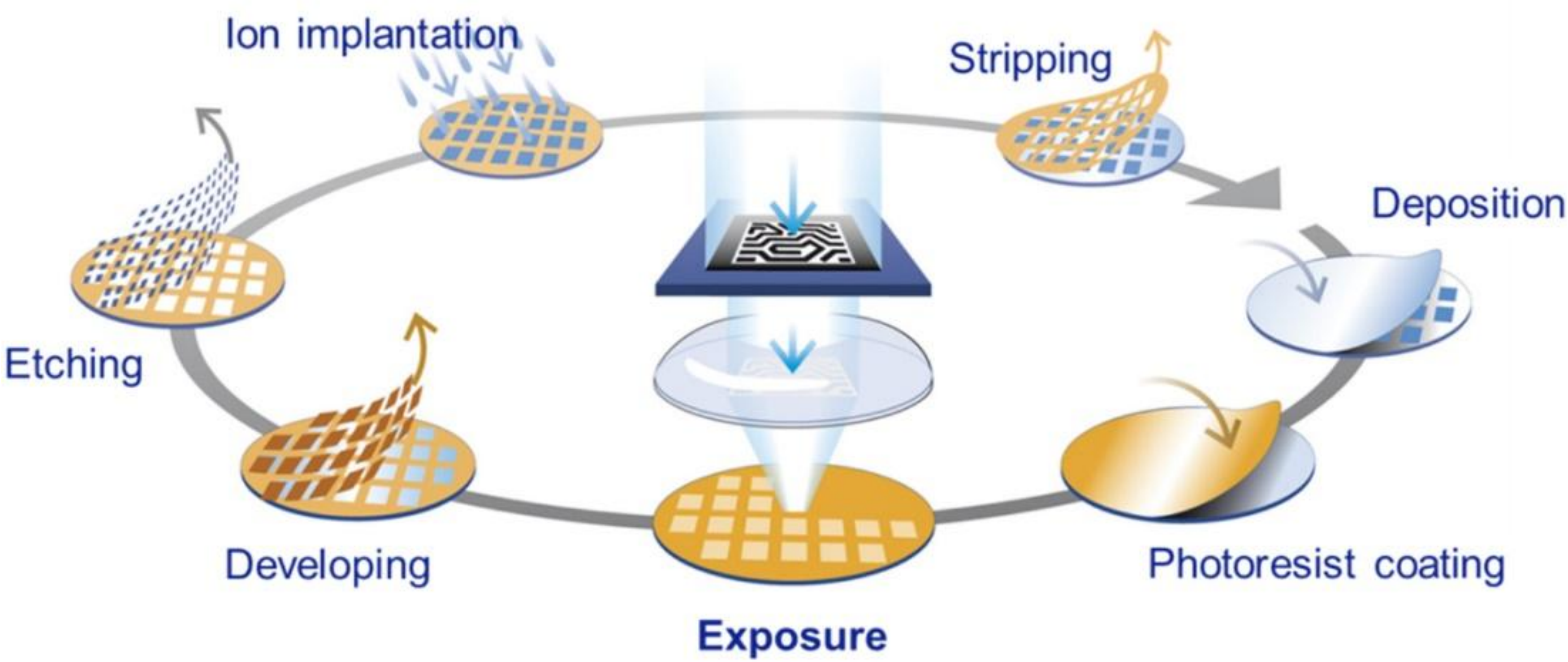




https://www.plasma.com/en/plasmatechnik/low-pressure-plasma/cleaning/

Plasma cleaning needs to work in the regime of abnormal glow discharge

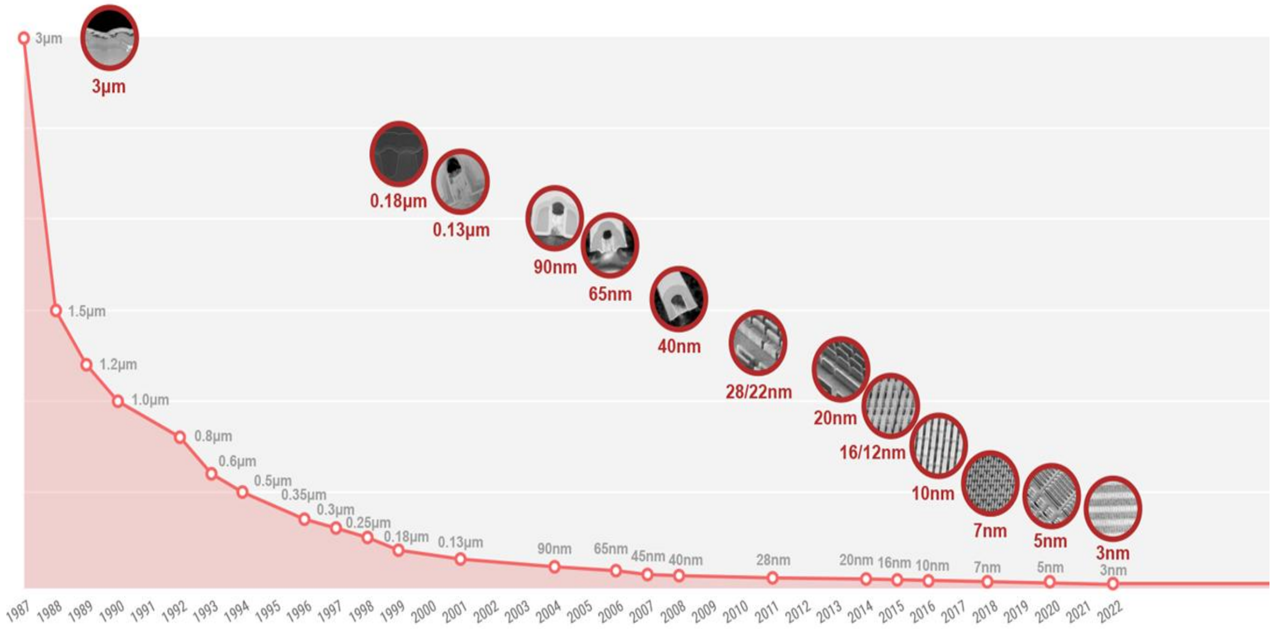
A semiconductor device is fabricated by many repetitive production process



Surf. Topogr.: Metrol. Prop. **4** (2016) 023001

Ultraviolet lithography (EUVL) is one of the key technologies in semiconductor manufacturing nowadays

- **The process technology of Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited (TSMC):**



- **Optical diffraction needs to be taken into account.**
- **Shorter wavelength is preferred.**

> - **Light source with a center wavelength of 13.5 nm is used.**

https://www.tsmc.com/chinese/dedicatedFoundry/technology/logic.htm

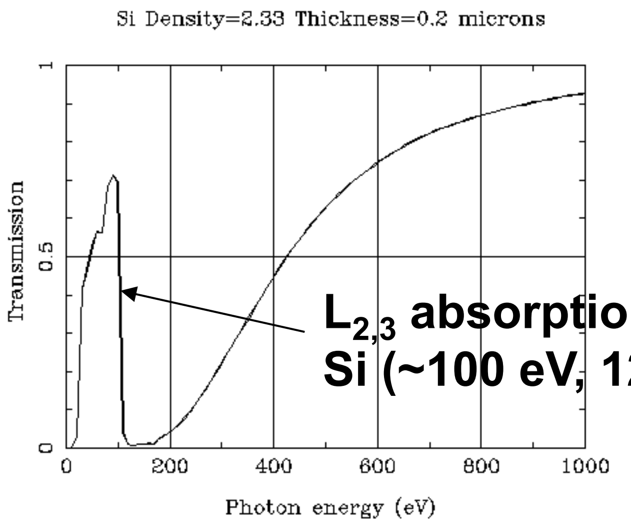
EUV lithography becomes important for semiconductor industry

- **0.15 billion USD for each EUV light source.**

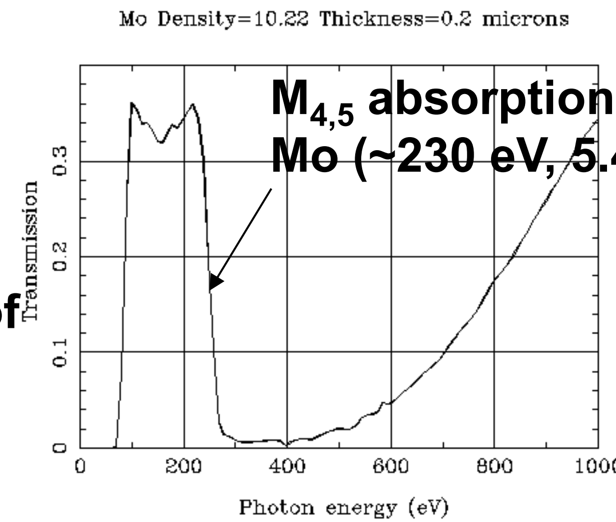
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NHSR6AHNiDs

http://finance.technews.tw/2019/01/25/euv-asml-2018/

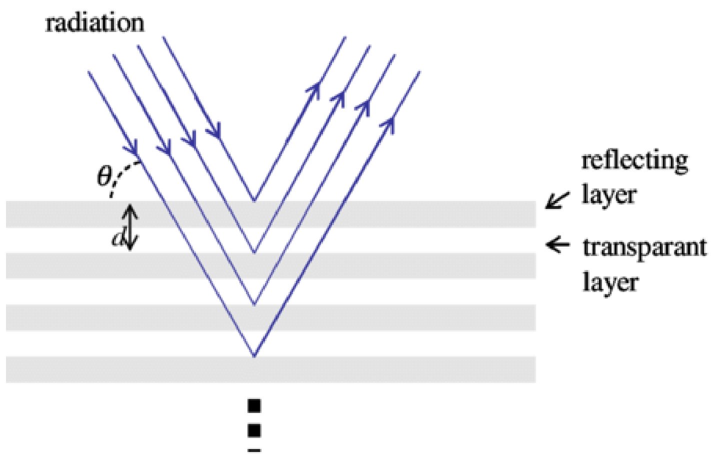
EUV light can only be reflected using multilayer mirrors

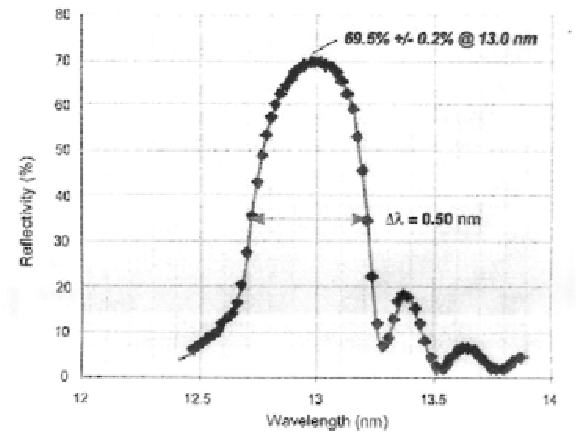


$L_{2,3}$ absorption edge of Si (~100 eV, 12.4 nm)



$M_{4,5}$ absorption edge of Mo (~230 eV, 5.4 nm)

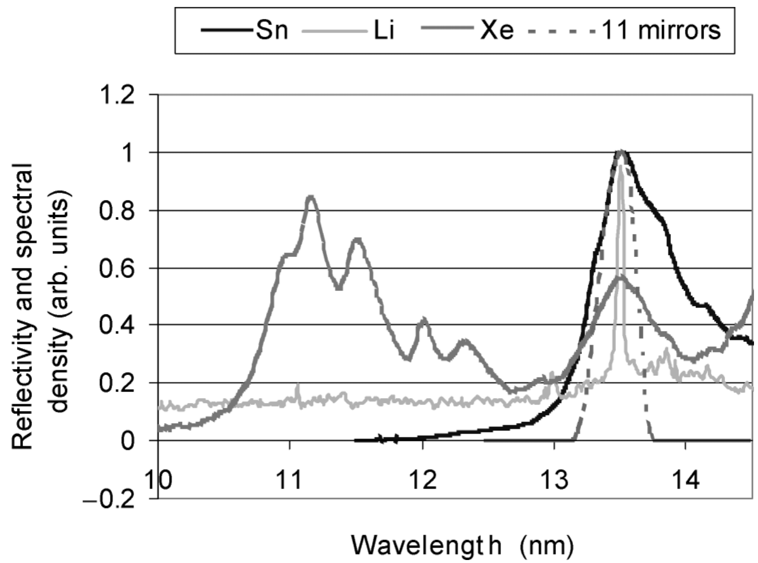




https://henke.lbl.gov/optical_constants/

Mo/Si multilayer coating technology for EUVL, coating uniformity and time stability; E. Louis et al.; SPIE 4146-06, Soft X-ray and EUV Imaging Systems, San Diego, 2000.

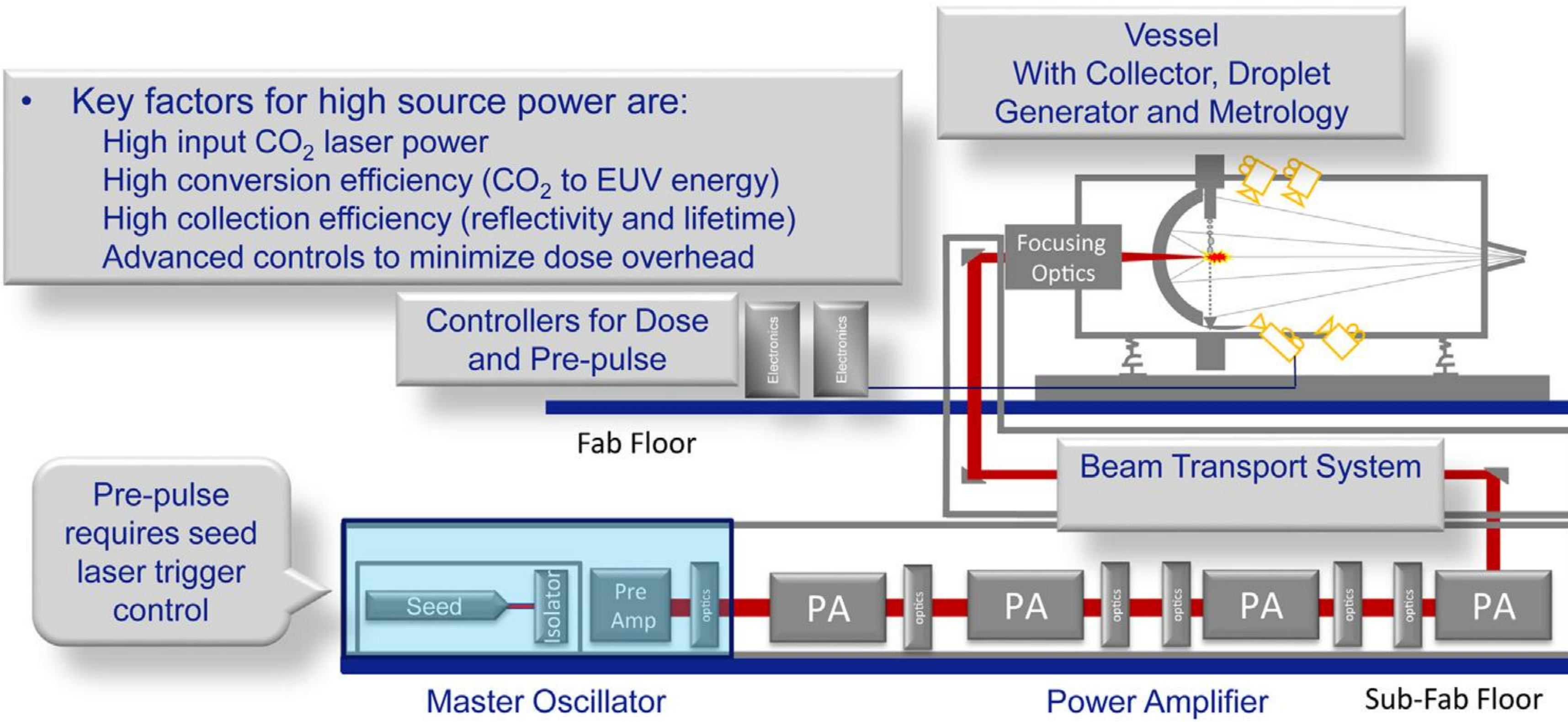
13.5-nm EUV light is picked for EUV lithography



- $\lambda = 13.5\ \mathrm{nm} \pm 1\%$ **is required.**
- **At T=35-40 eV (~450,000 K), in-band emission occurs.**
- **Xenon:**
  - ***4p*^{6}*4d*^{8} → *4p*^{6}*4d*^{7}*5p* from single ion stage Xe^{10+}**
  - **UTA @ 11 nm**
- **Tin:**
  - ***4p*^{6}*4d*^{N} → *4p*^{5}*4d*$^{N+1}$ + *4p*^{6}*4d*$^{N-1}$*4f* ($1 \le N \le 6$) in ions ranging from Sn^{8+} to Sn^{12+}**
  - **UTA @ 13.5 nm**
- UTA: unresolved transition array

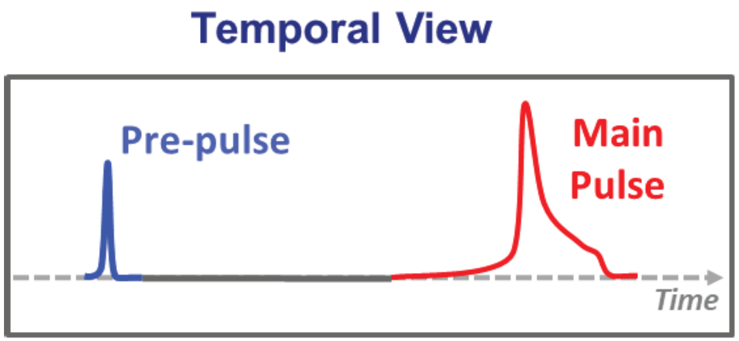
V. Bakshi, EUV sources for lithography
R. S. Abhari, etc., J. Micro/Nanolithography, MEMS, and MOEMS, 11, 021114 (2012)

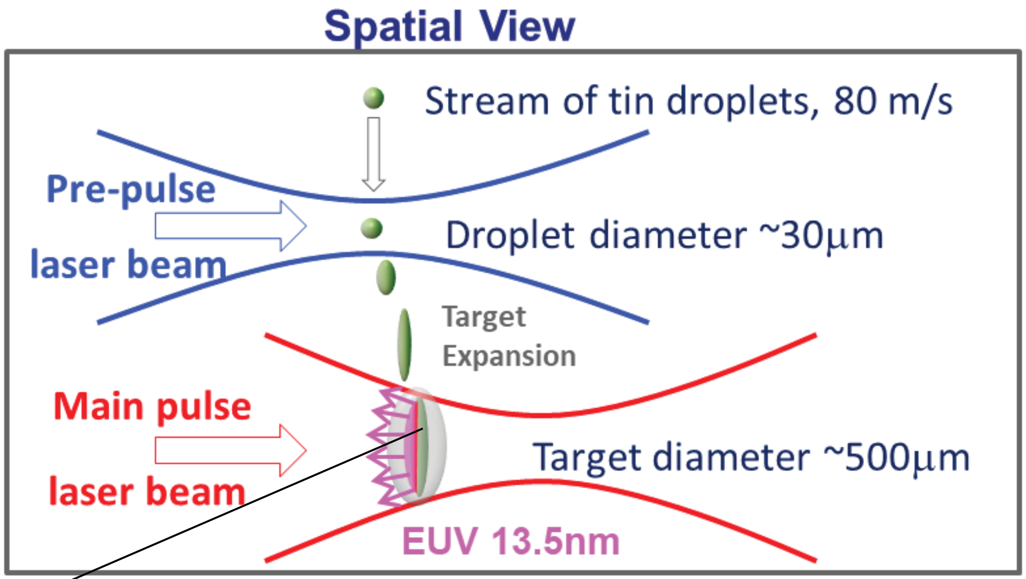
EUV light is generated from laser-produced plasma (LPP)

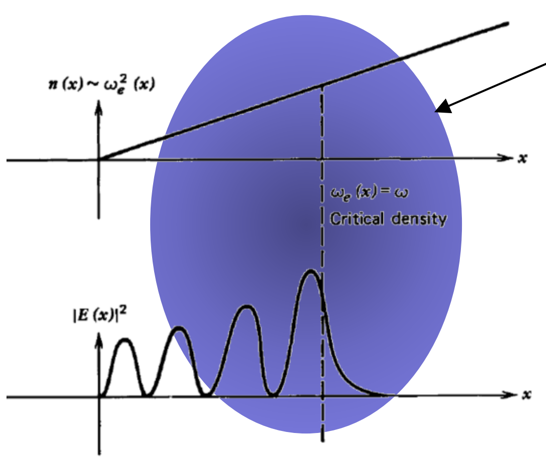


D.-K. Yang, etc., *Chip*, **1**, 100019 (2022)

Two laser pulses are used to heat the plasma

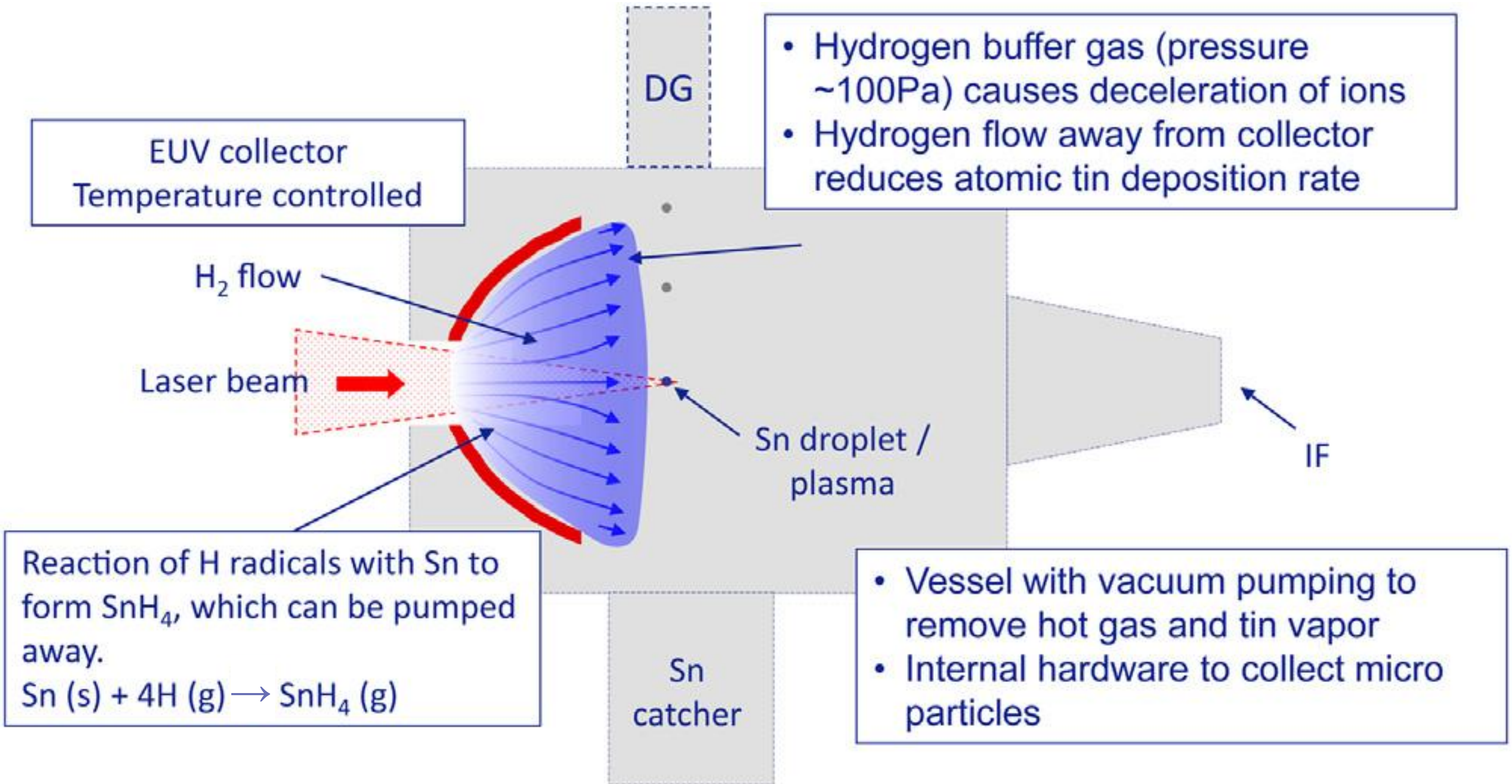






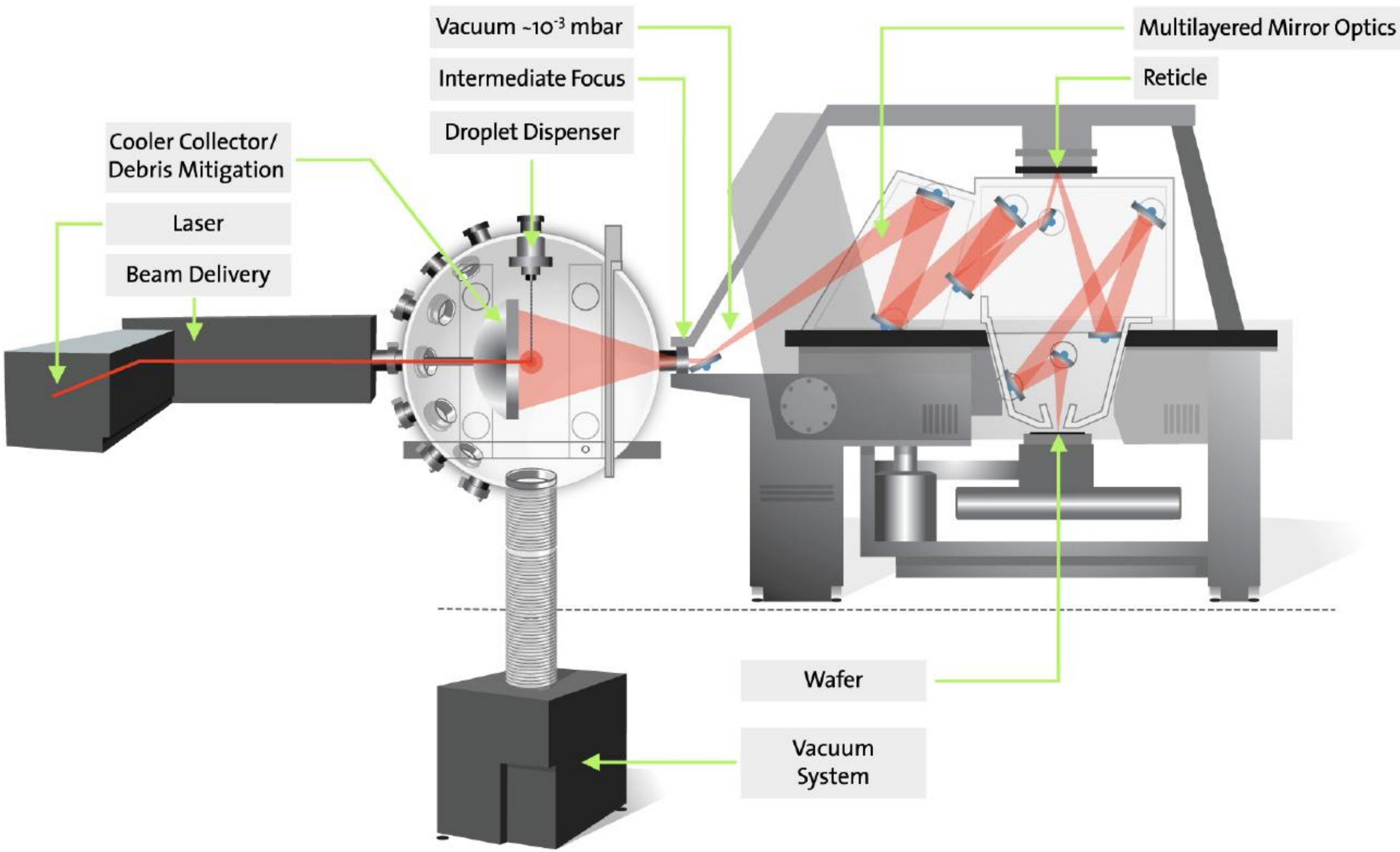
I. Fomenkov, etc., *Synch. Rad. News*, **32**, 3 (2019)

Hydrogen buffer gas with a pressure of ~100 Pa is used to protect the collector mirror



D.-K. Yang, etc., *Chip*, **1**, 100019 (2022)

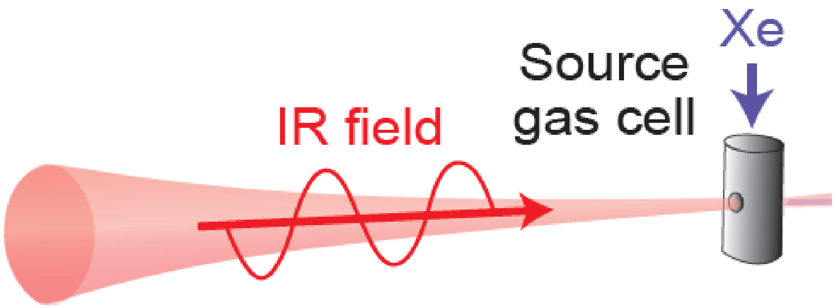
Laser-produced plasma (LPP) is used in the EUV lithography

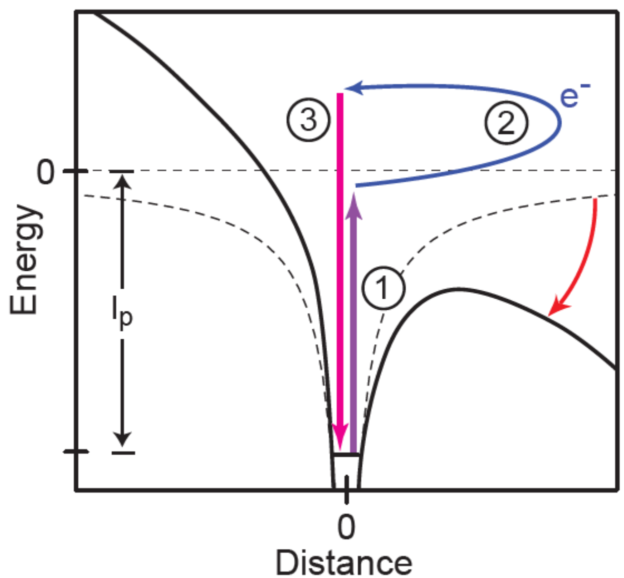


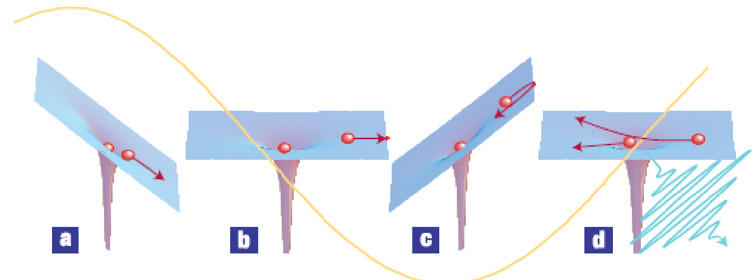
R. S. Abhari, etc., J. Micro/Nanolithography, MEMS, and MOEMS, 11, 021114 (2012)

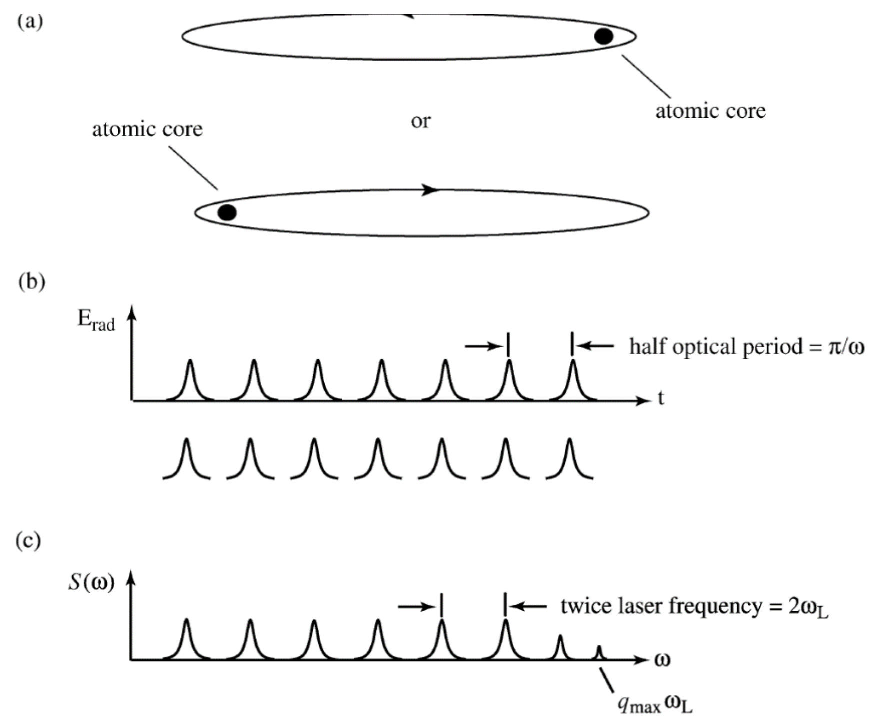
High harmonic generation from high-power laser

- **For I < 10^{18} w/cm^2**



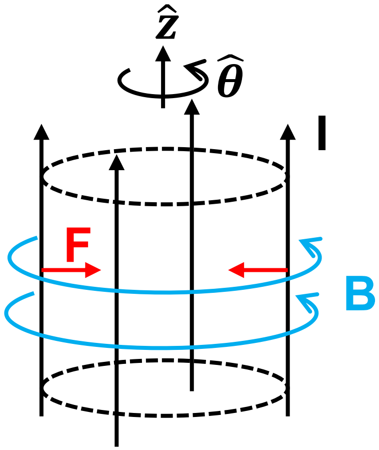


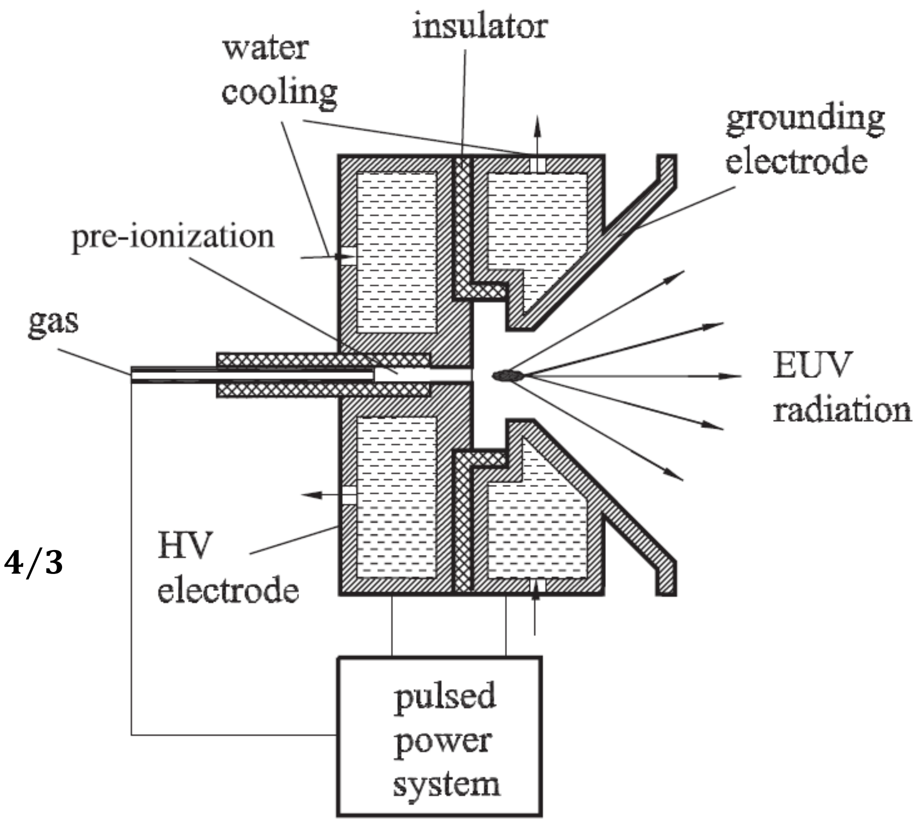




- M. Krüger, etc., Appl. Sci. 9, 378 (2019)
- Nonlinear Optics 3rd edition , by Robert W. Boyd
- P. B. Corkum and F. Krausz, Nature Phys., 3, 381 (2007)

EUV light can be generated using discharged-produced plasma





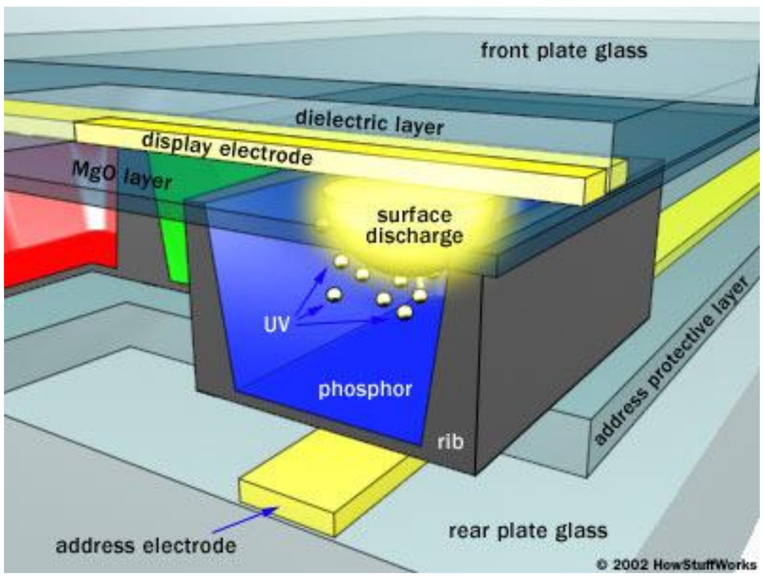
- **Adiabatic compression:**

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{const} \quad T_f = T_o\left(\frac{r_o}{r_f}\right)^{4/3}$$

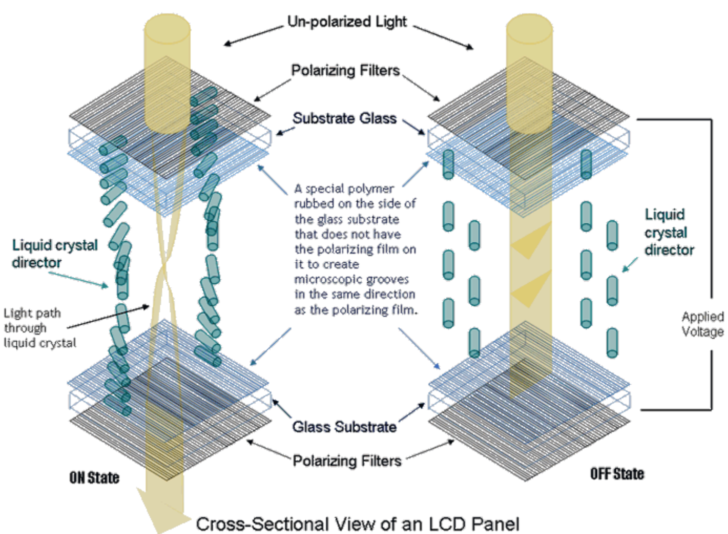
- JPDAP_37_p3254_2004_EUV sources using Xe and Sn discharge plasmas

Light source and display systems

Plasma display panel (PDP)



Liquid crystal display (LCD)



Cross-Sectional View of an LCD Panel
©Practical-home-theater-guide.com 2006

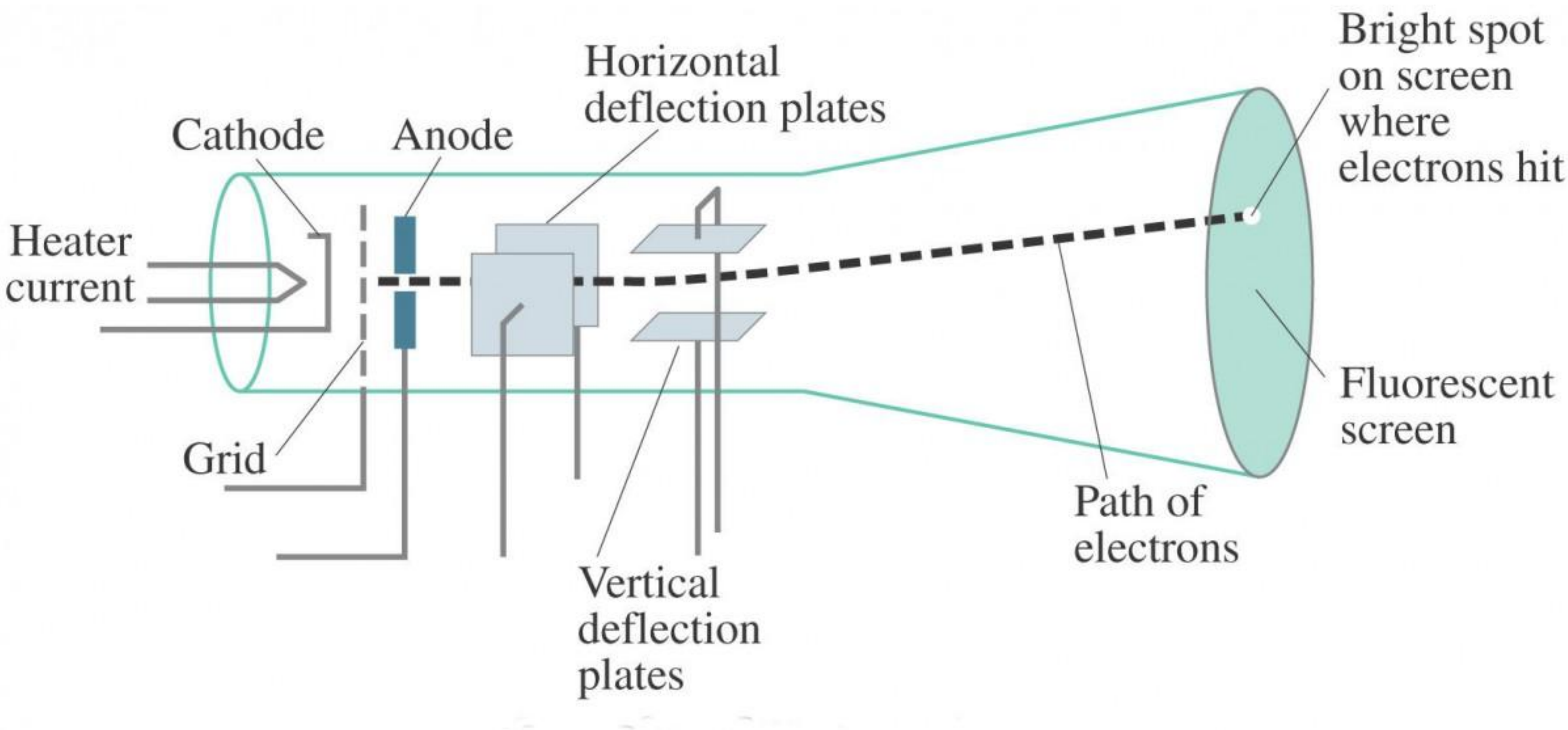
Skip

Outlines

- Cathode Ray Tube
- Color space (CIE 1931 color spaces)
- History of plasma display panel (PDP)
- Design of PDP
- Liquid crystal display (LCD)
- LCD vs PDP

Skip

Cathode Ray Tube uses electron beams to light the fluorescent screen



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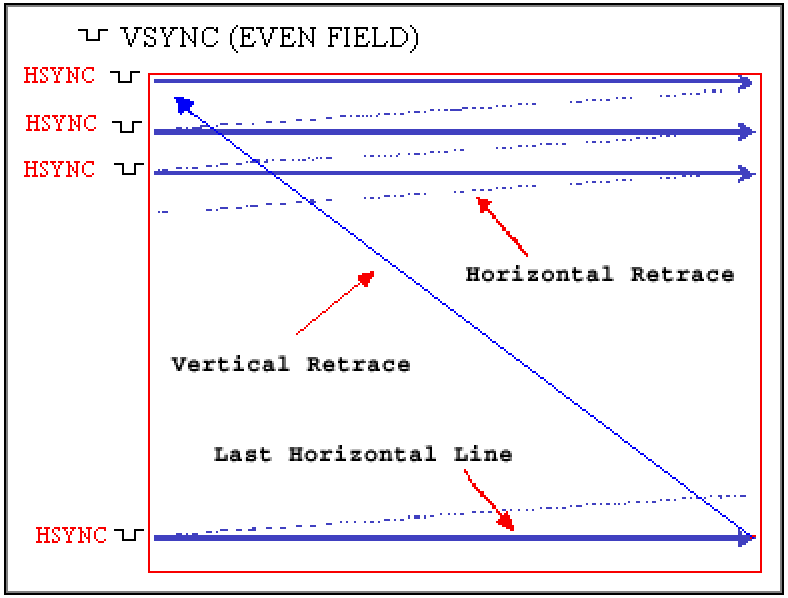
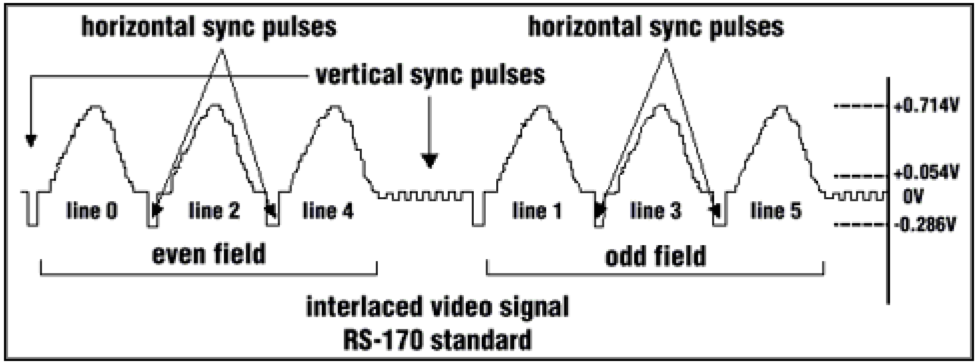
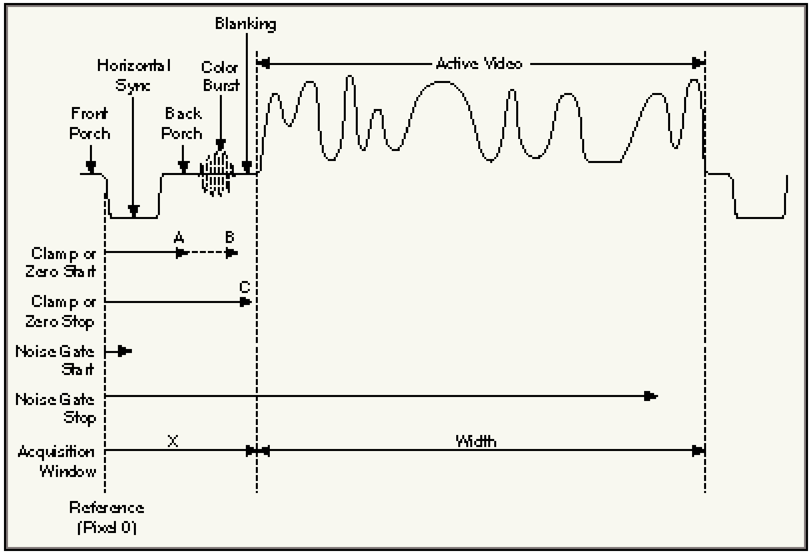
http://www.sciencefacts.net/cathode-ray-tube-crt.html

The image is shown by scanning through the whole screen with the single electron beam







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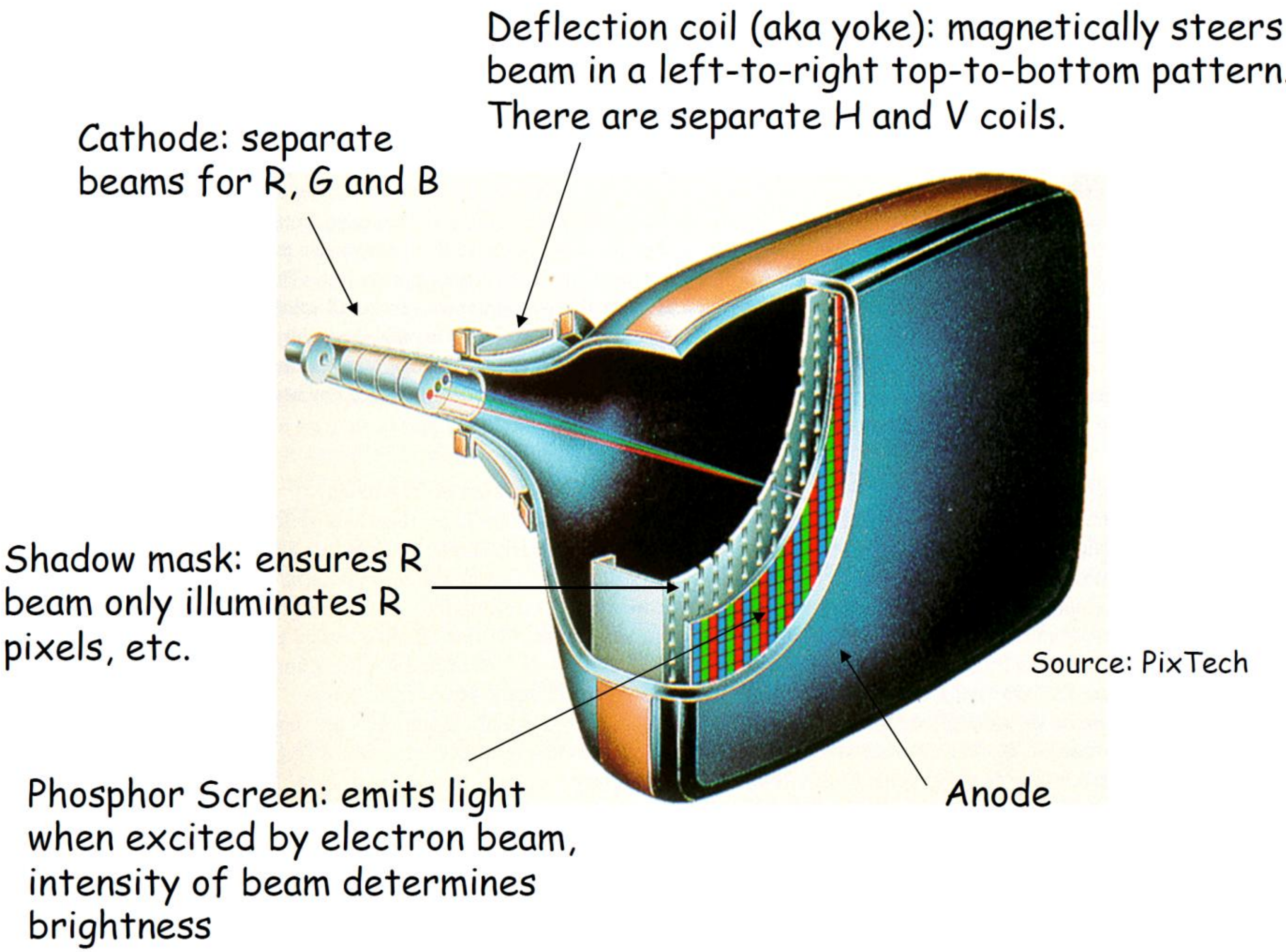
http://www.ni.com/white-paper/3020/en/#toc2

Color image is formed by using three electron beams scanning through three different color channels



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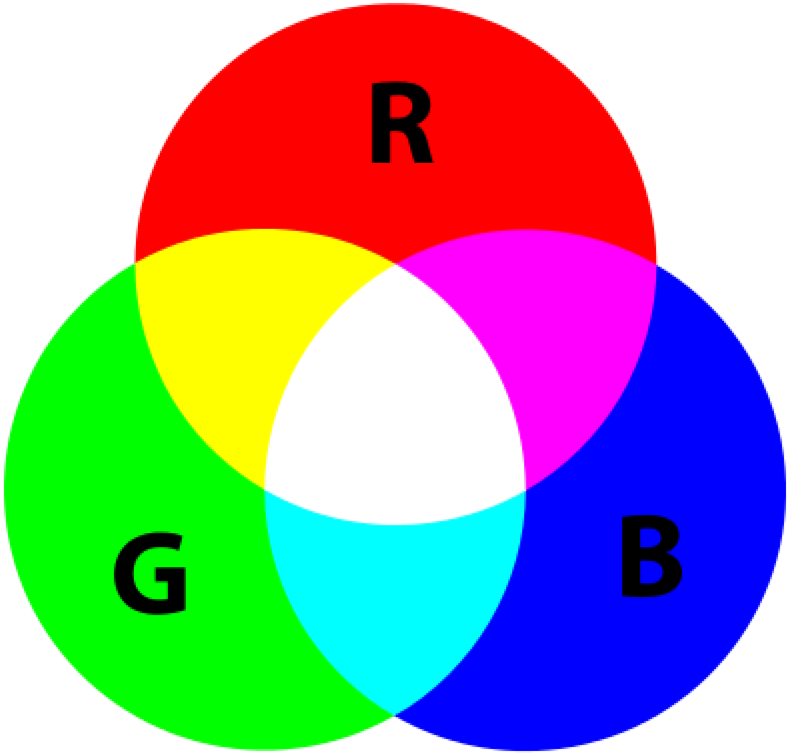
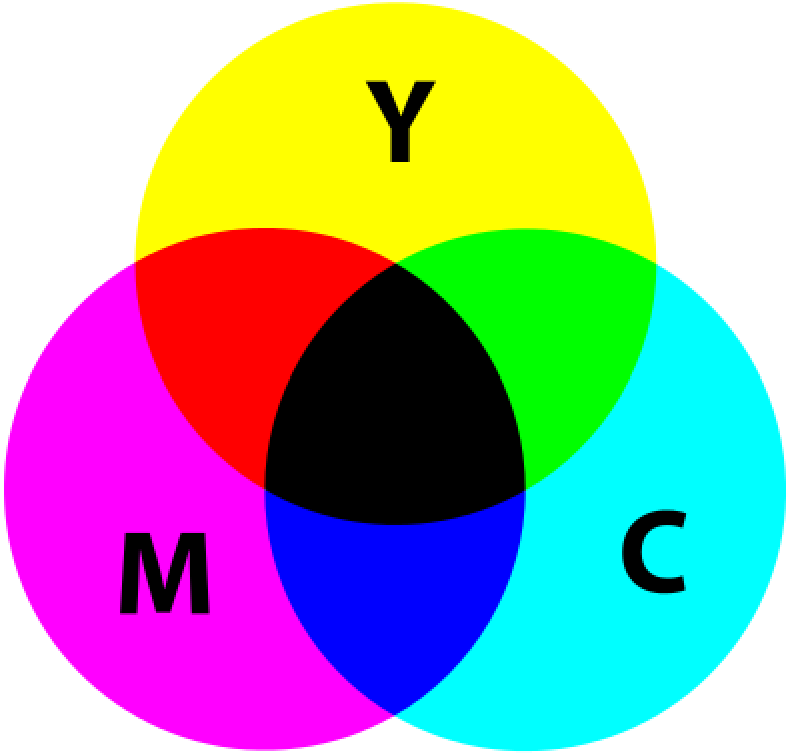
http://web.mit.edu/6.111/www/f2008/handouts/L12.pdf

Color can be created using three primary colors

Additive primaries



Subtractive primaries



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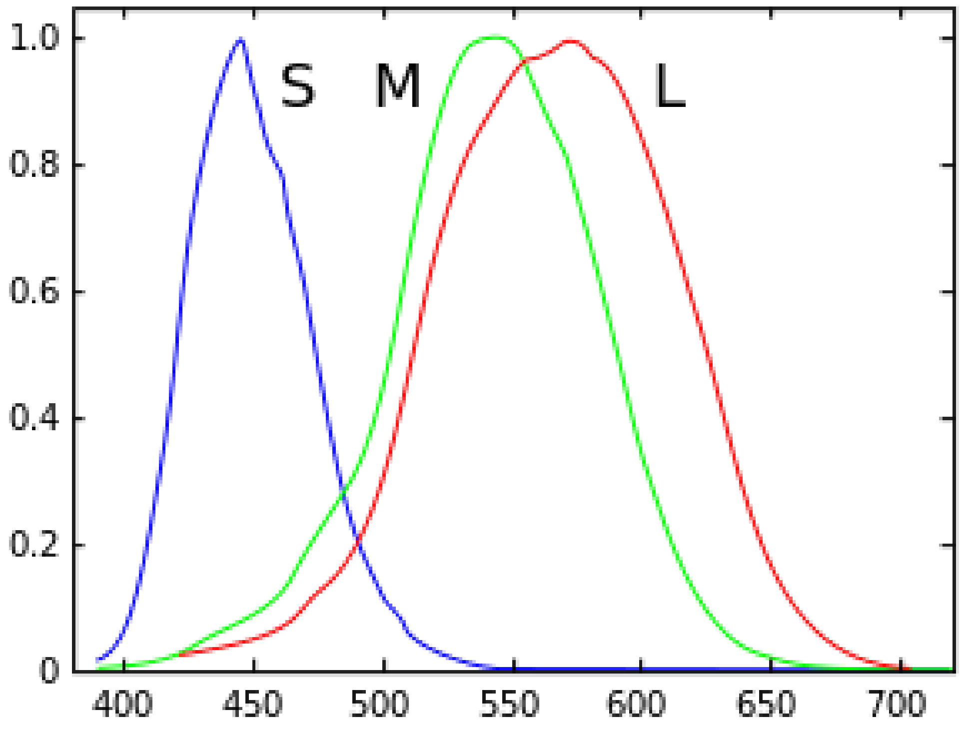
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_color

Human retina has three kinds of “cones” that have different spectral response



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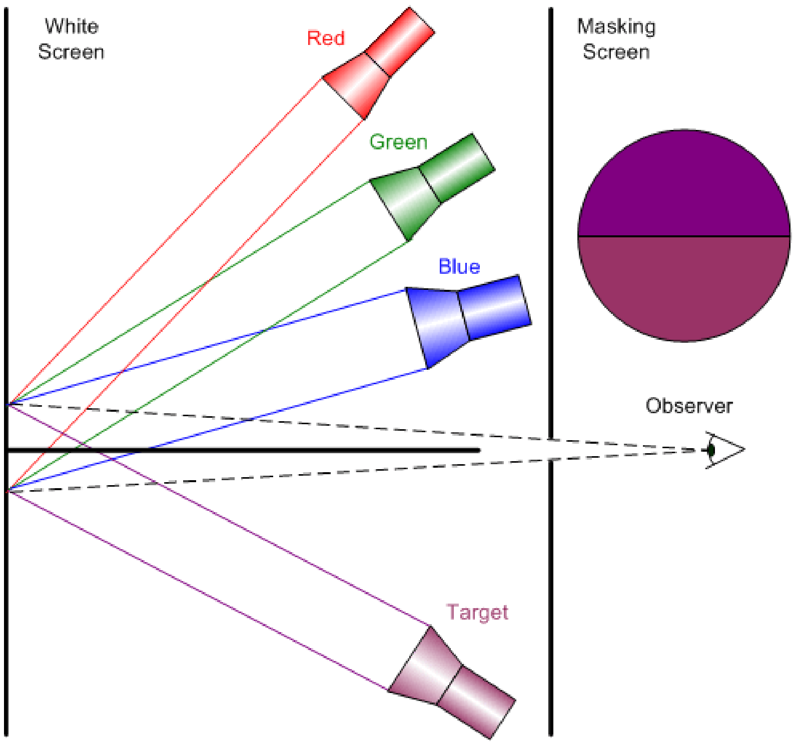
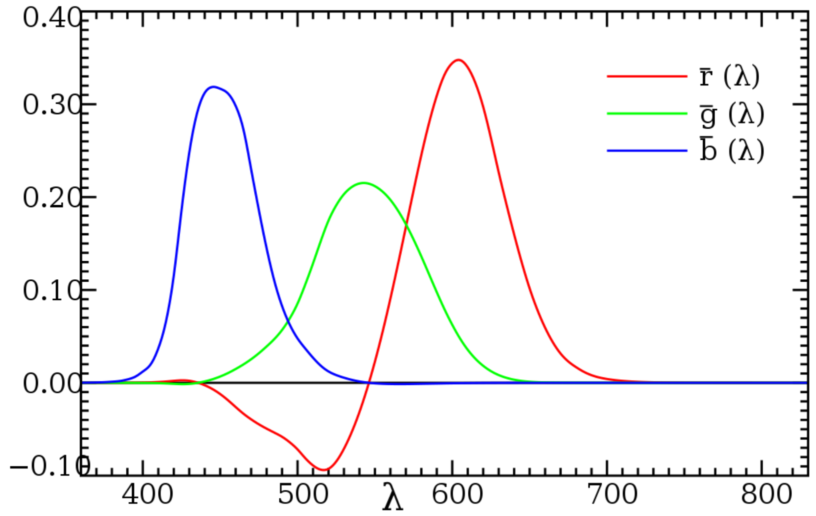
Spectral response of retina “cones” are tested using light sources with single wavelength





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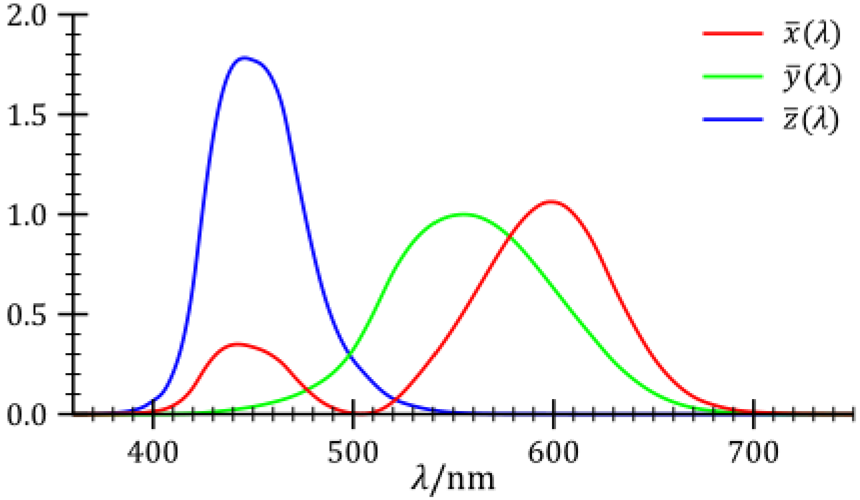
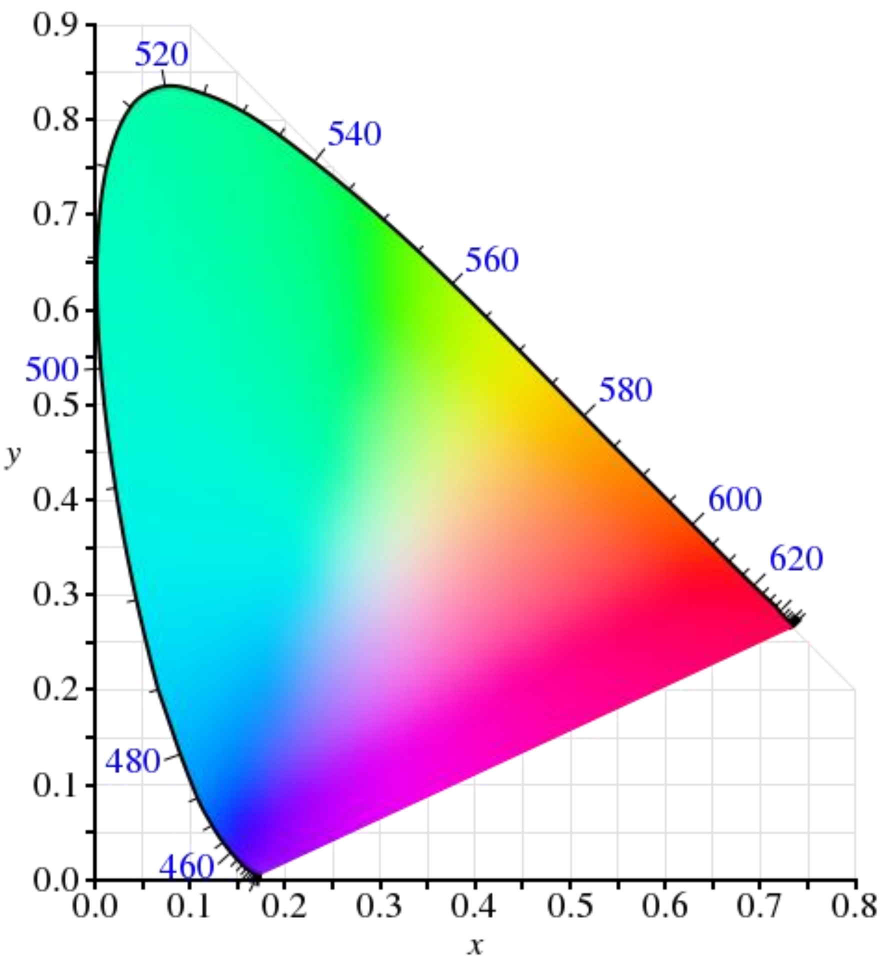
http://betterphotographytutorials.com/2011/08/01/light-and-colors-%E2%80%93-part-3/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE_1931_color_space

The CIE 1931 color space chromaticity diagram is the standard color space





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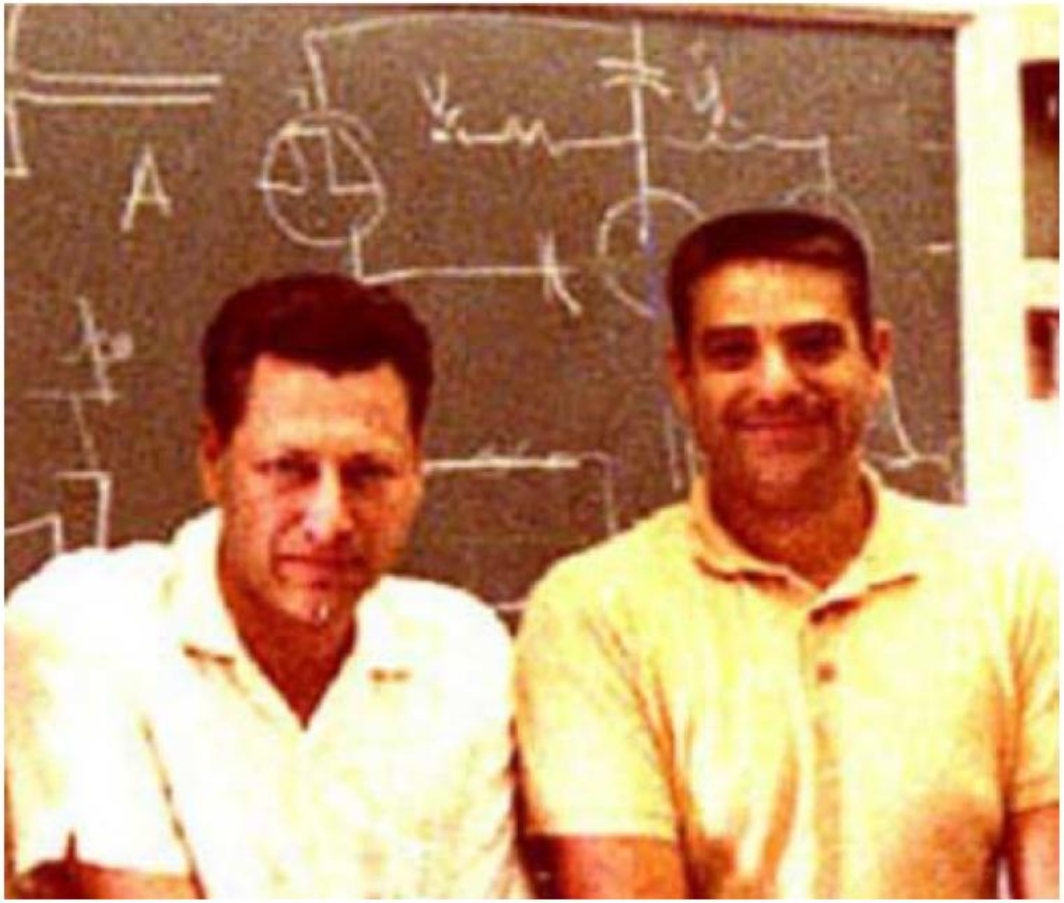
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/CIE_1931_color_space

Plasma display panel was invented at the University of Illinois in 1967

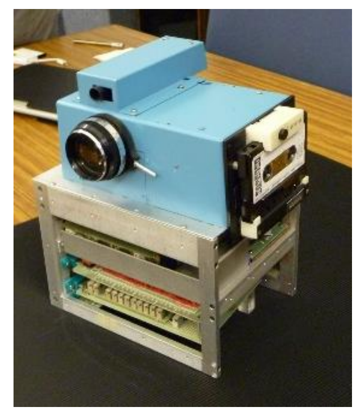


Prof. H. Gene Slottow **Prof. Donald L. Bitzer**

L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

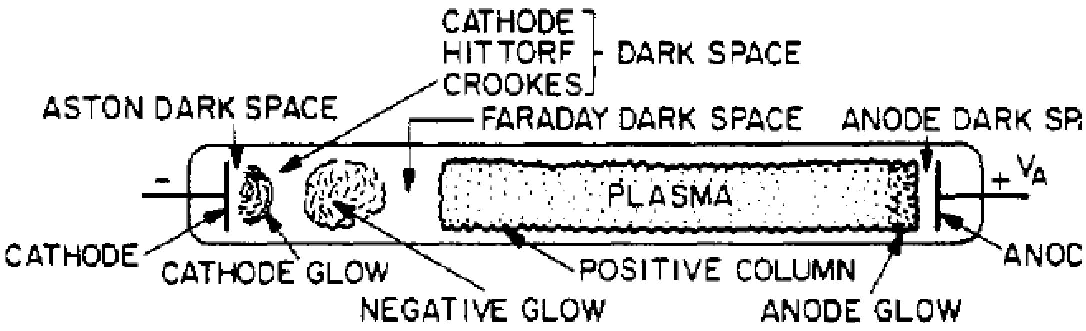
PDP was invented due to a need for Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations (PLATO) in 1960s

1981 Plato V



https://topwallpapers.pw/computer/keyboards-computers-history-teletype-typewriters-desktop-hd-wallpaper-1035981/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Punched_tape
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PLATO_(computer_system)

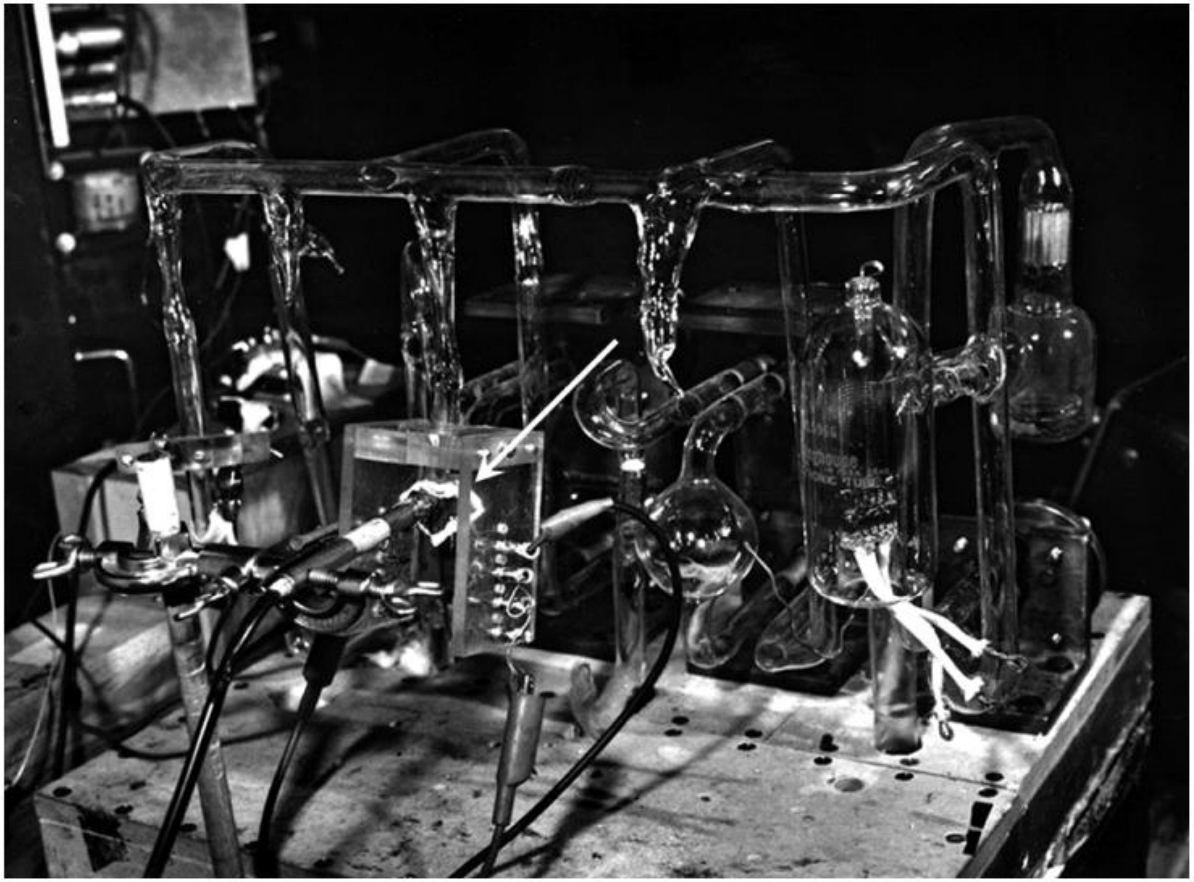
The positive column in a glow discharge is used to excite phosphors in color PDP



- **Majority of monochrome PDPs use the negative glow as the light source**
- **The positive column is used to excite phosphors in fluorescent lamps and in color PDPs**

Industrial plasma engineering, volume 1, by J. Reece Roth
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neon_lighting

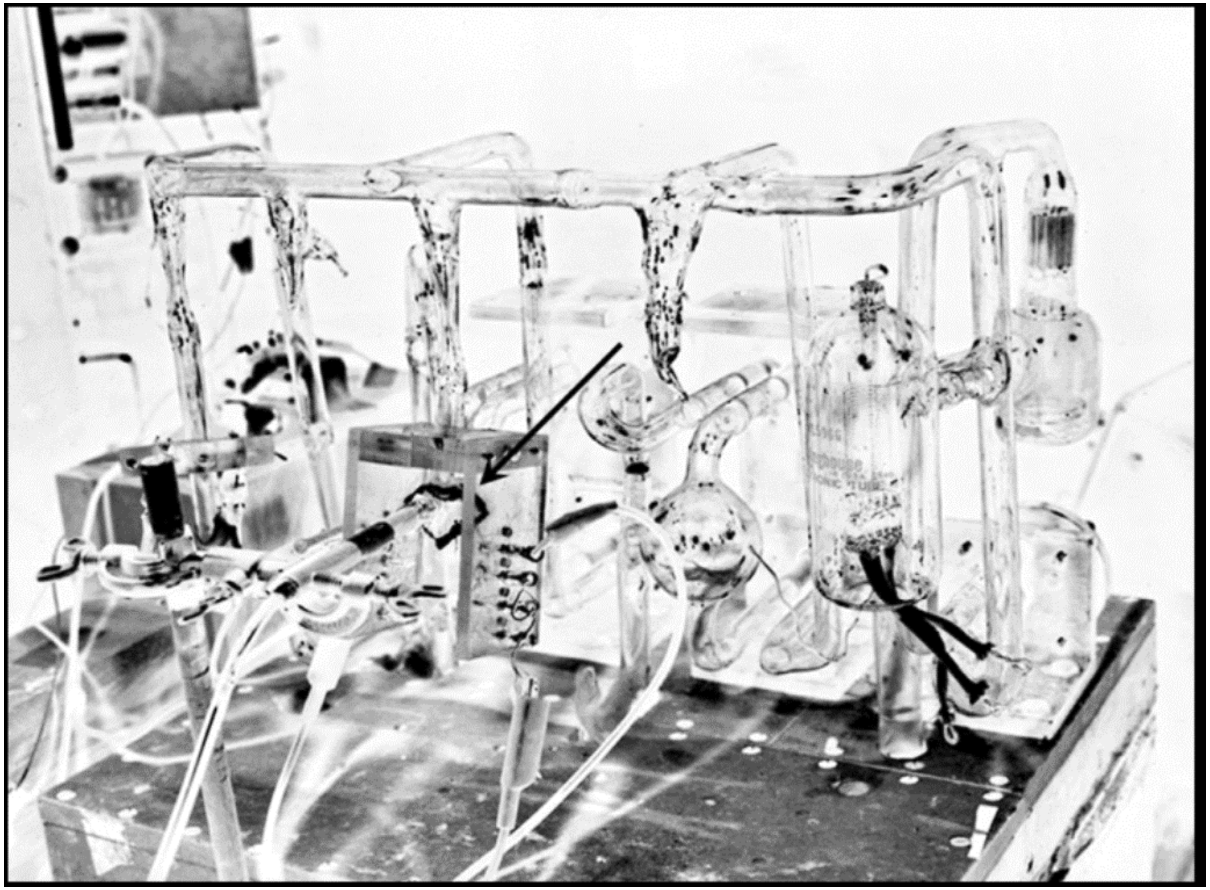
Early plasma panel (PD) attached to the glass vacuum system used for the first plasma displays at UI



- **It had the same alternating sustain voltage, neon, gas, and dielectric glass insulated electrodes that are used for plasma TVs today.**

L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

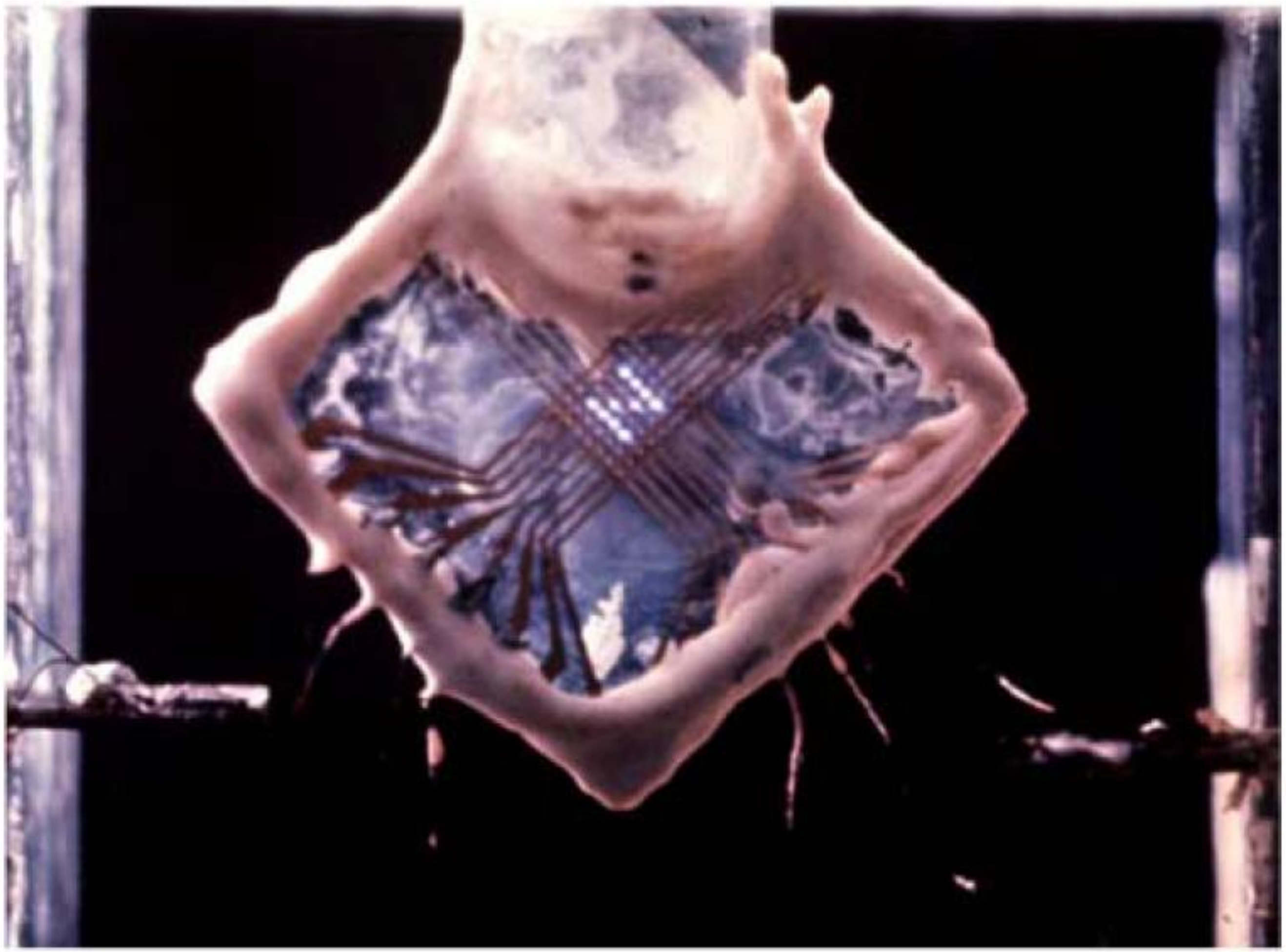
Early plasma panel (PD) attached to the glass vacuum system used for the first plasma displays at UI



- **It had the same alternating sustain voltage, neon, gas, and dielectric glass insulated electrodes that are used for plasma TVs today.**

L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

Early 4x4 pixel panel has achieved matrix addressability for the first time



L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

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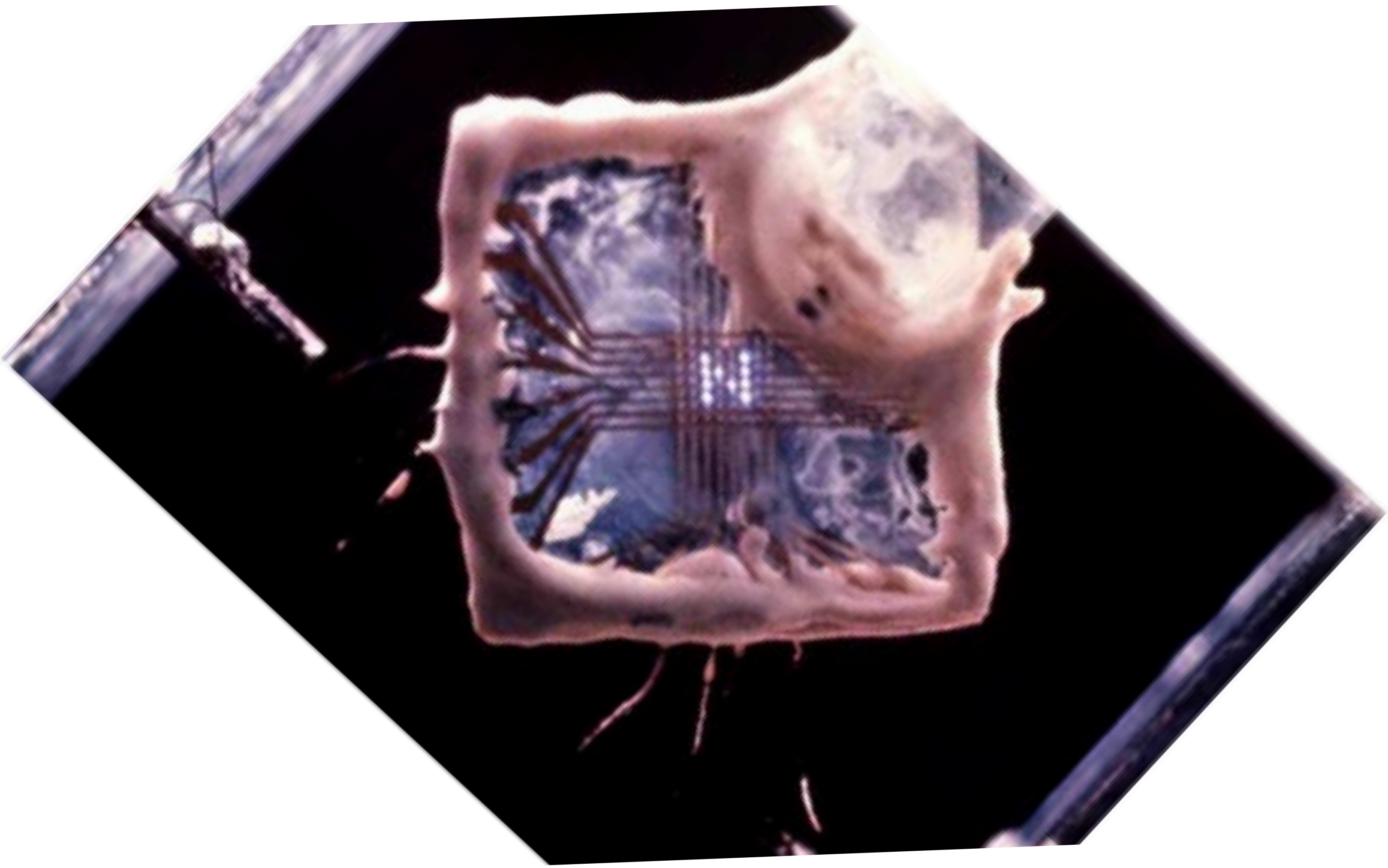
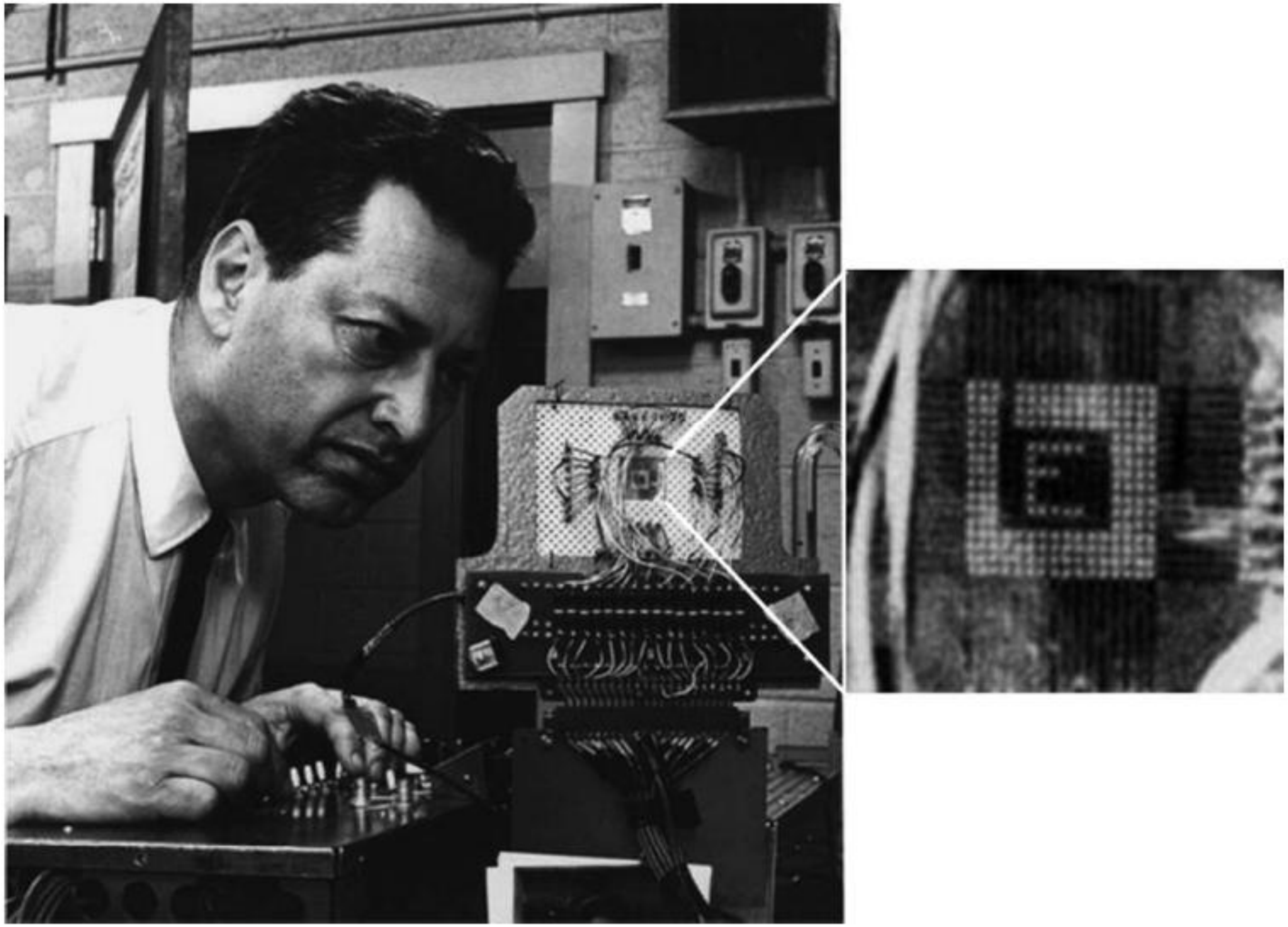


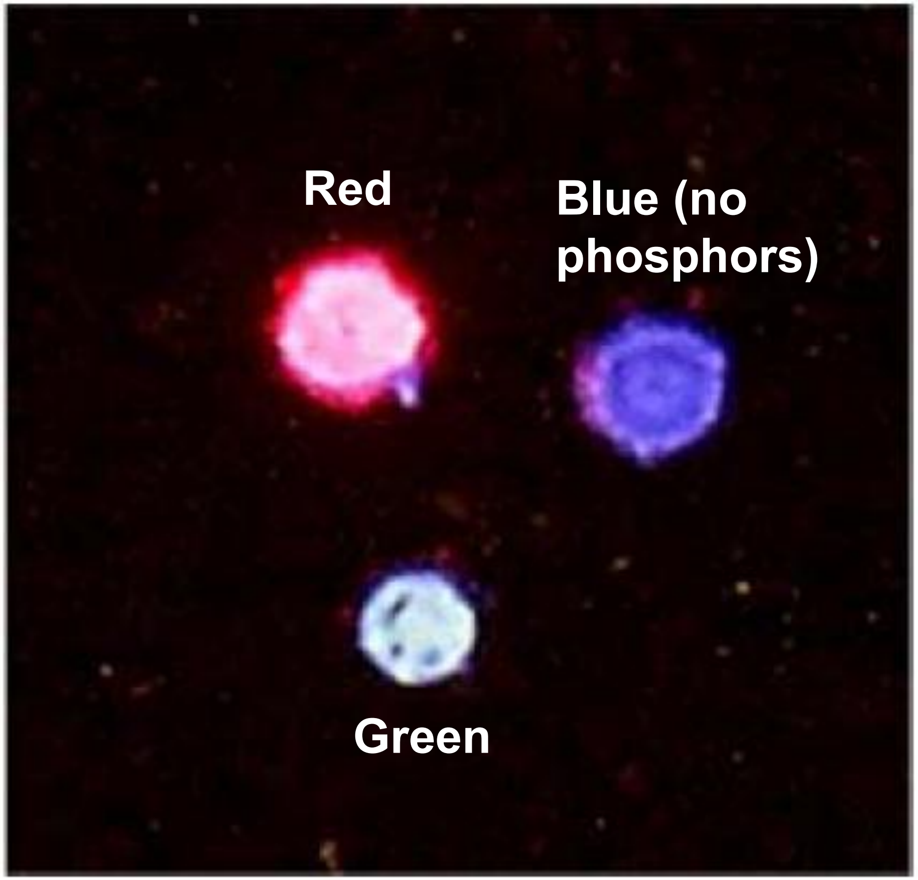
L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

A 16x16 pixel PD, developed in 1967, needed to be addressed manually



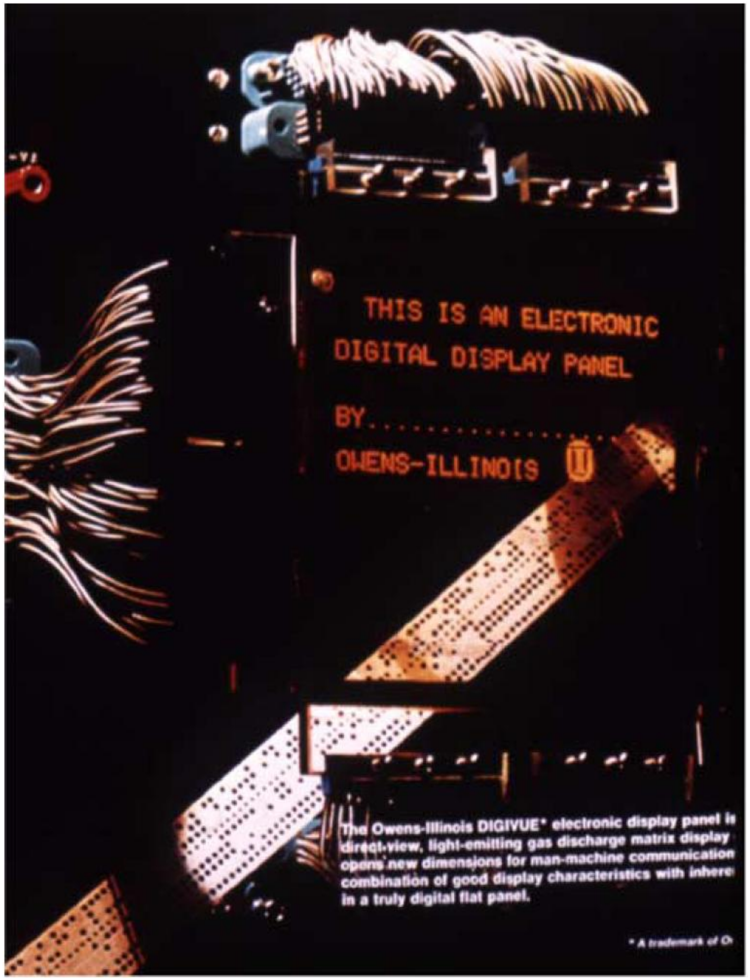
L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

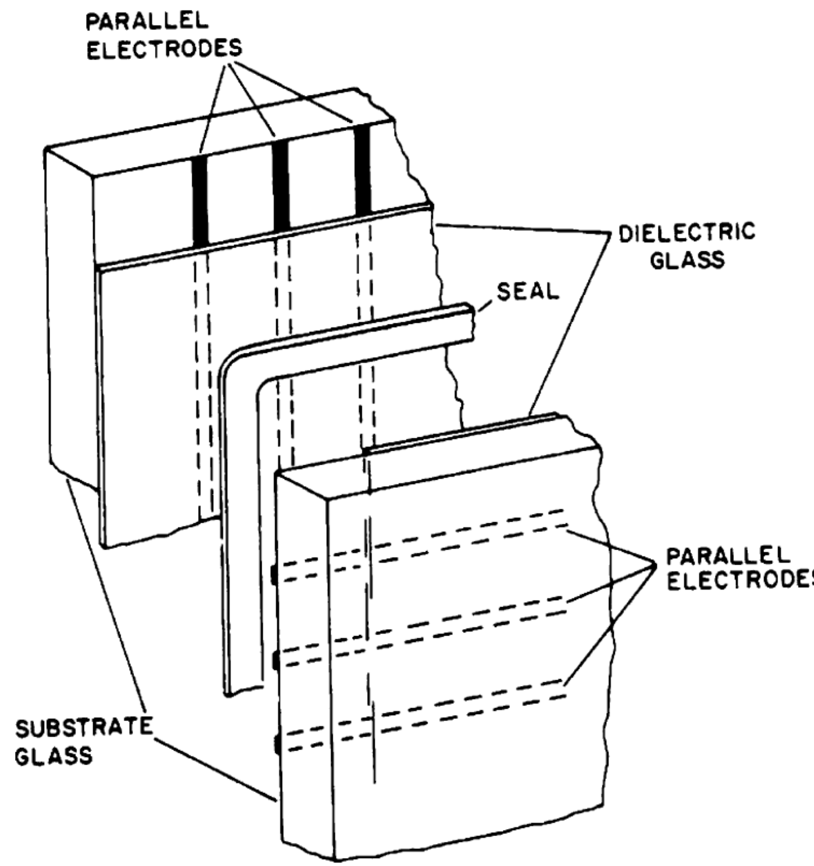
First color PD was three cell prototype with red and green color phosphors excited by a xenon gas discharge



L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

Open-cell structure developed in 1968





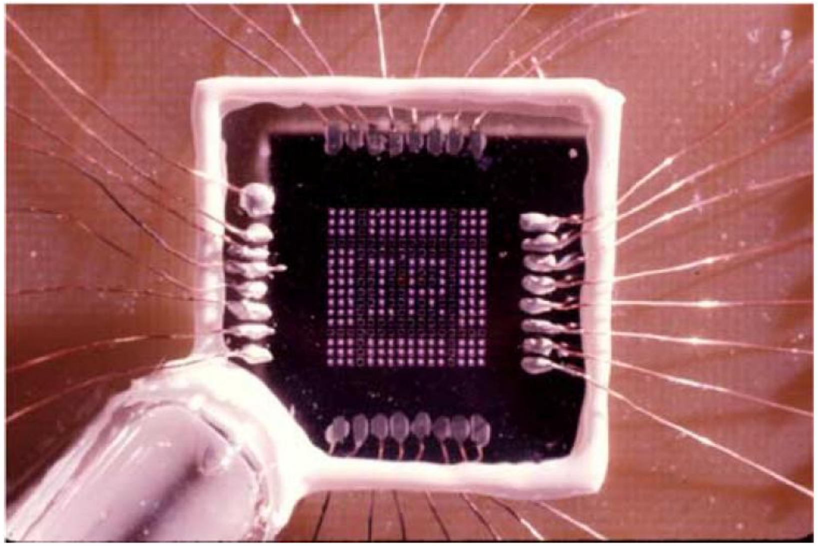
- **It could be baked under vacuum at 350 ^oC to drive out contaminants.**

L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

More progress

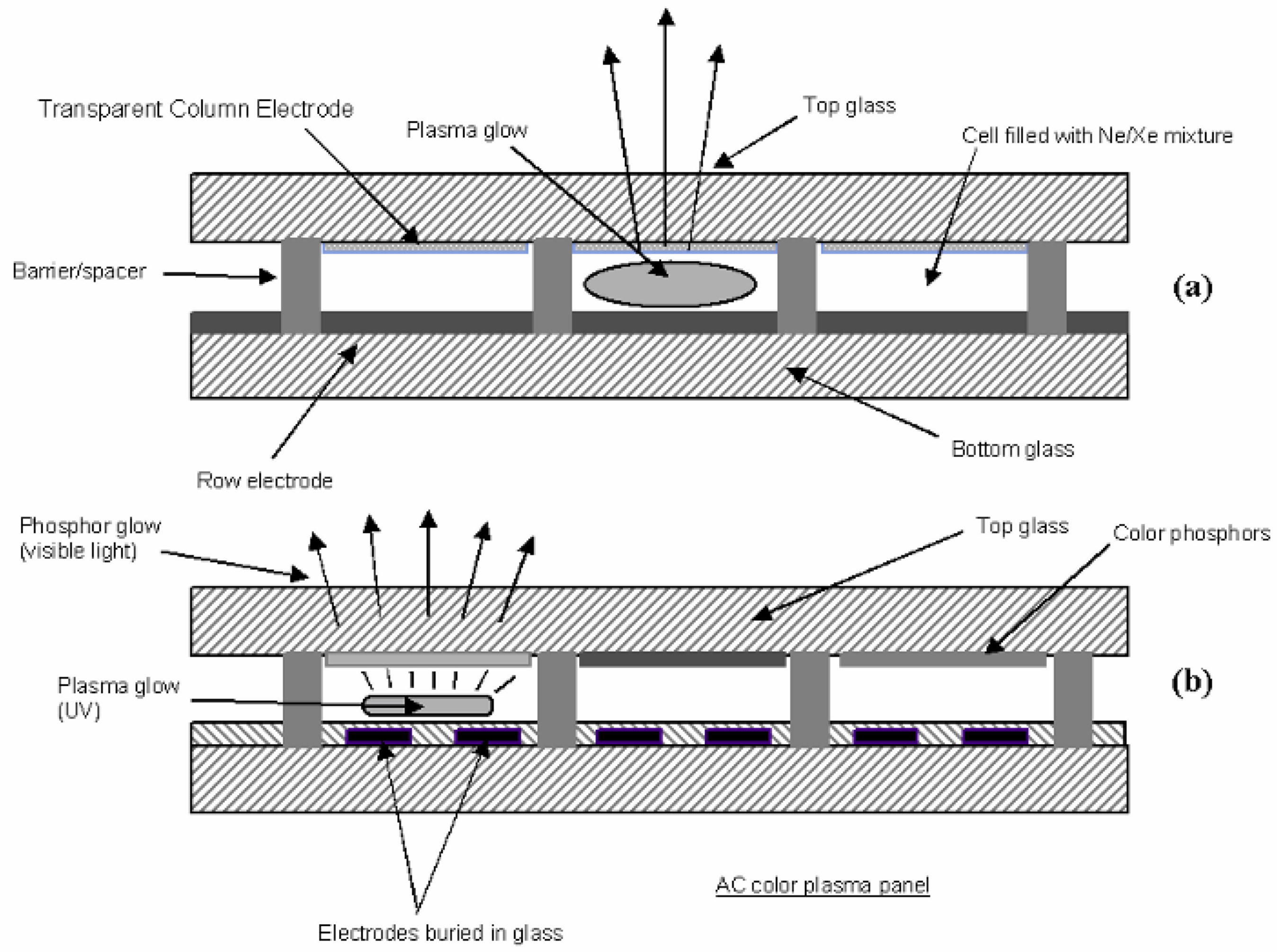
1968, University of Illinois
16x16 pixels

1971, Owens-Illinois
512x512 pixels



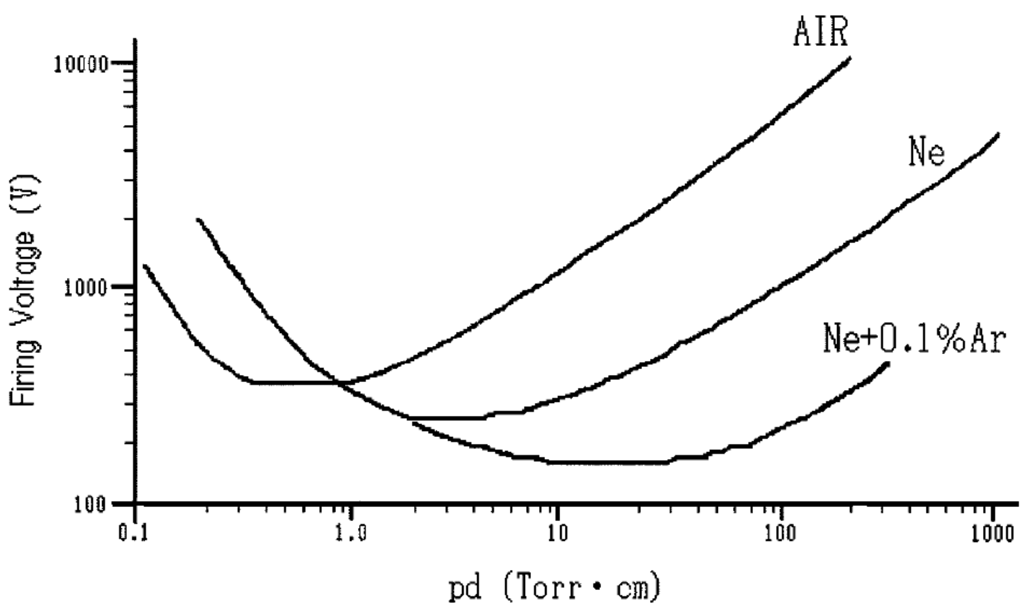
L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

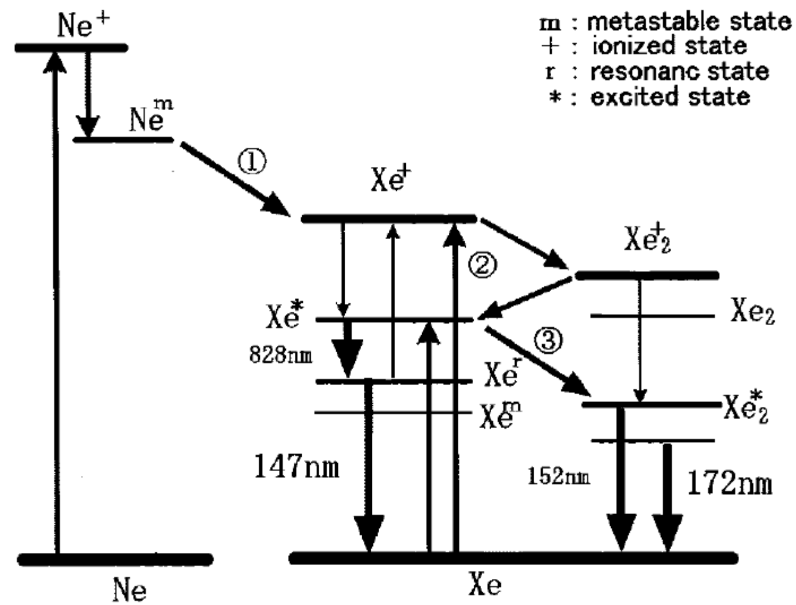
Color PDPs had short display lifetime due to the degradation of color phosphors caused by ion sputtering



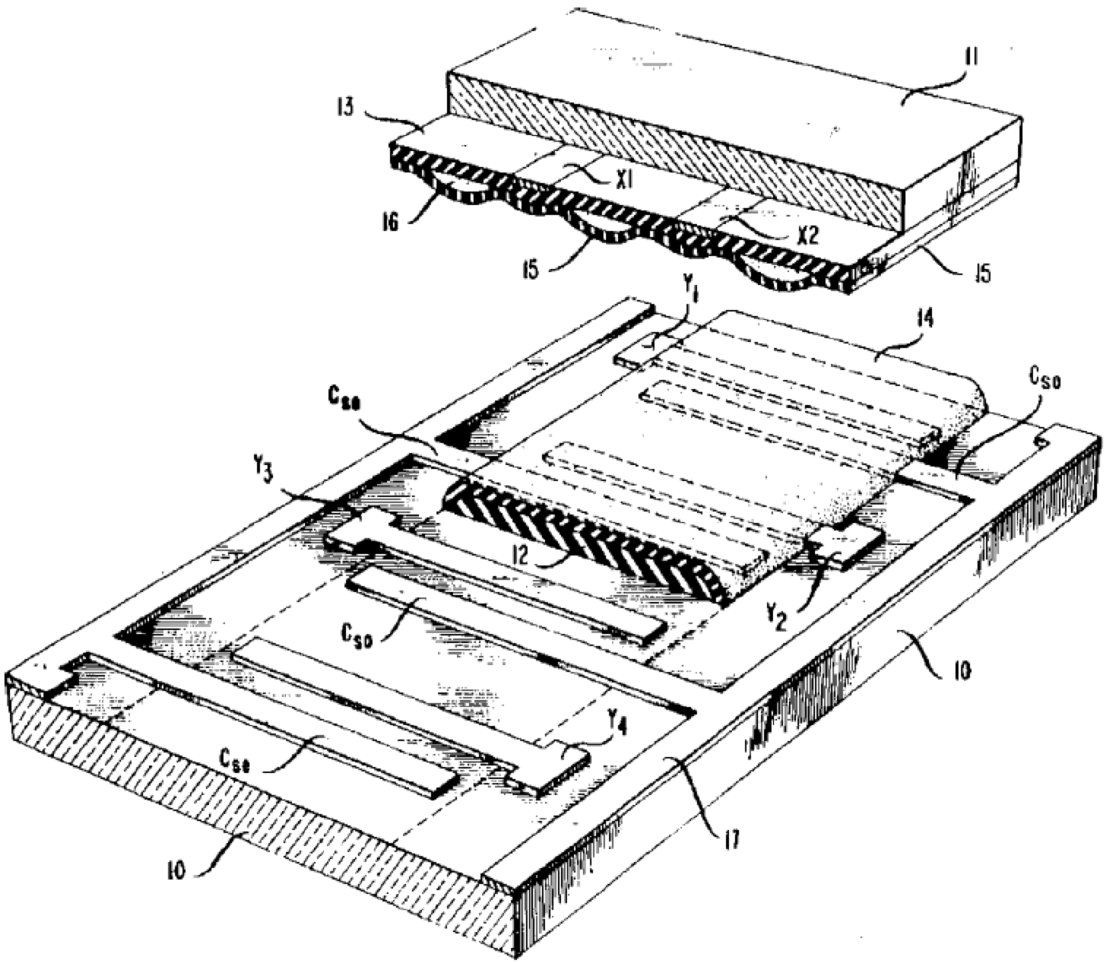
http://what-when-how.com/display-interfaces/display-technologies-and-applications-display-interfaces-part-3/

A lower breakdown voltages can be obtained with very small amounts of added gas



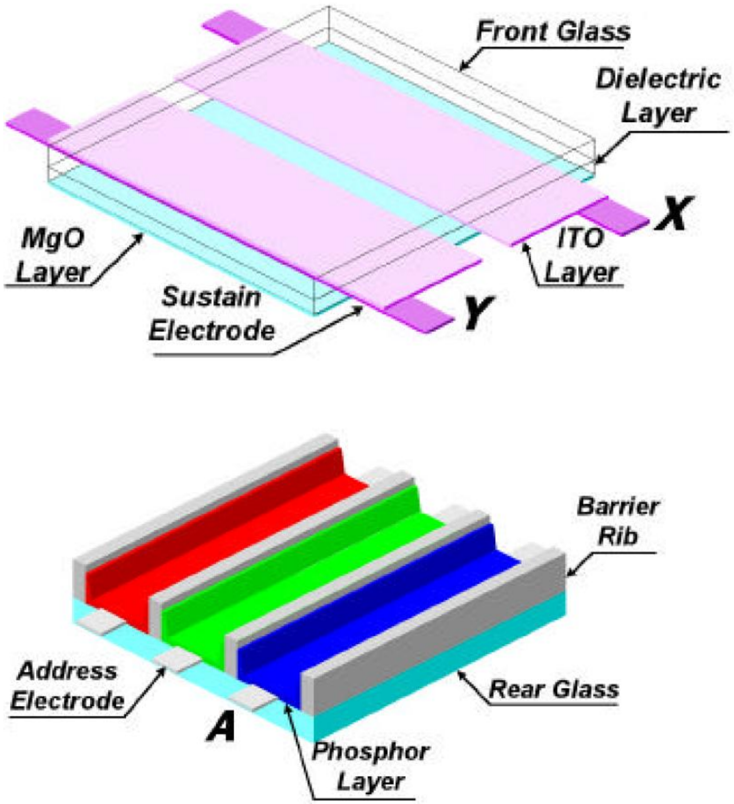


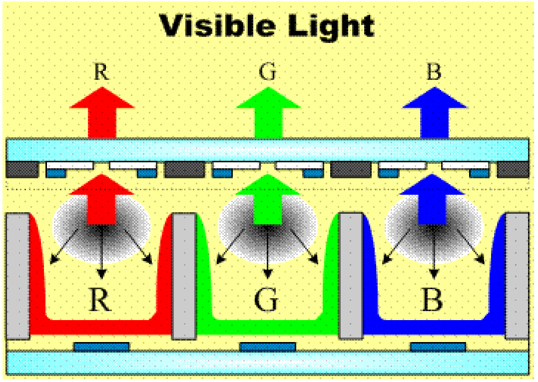
AT&T three-electrode patent



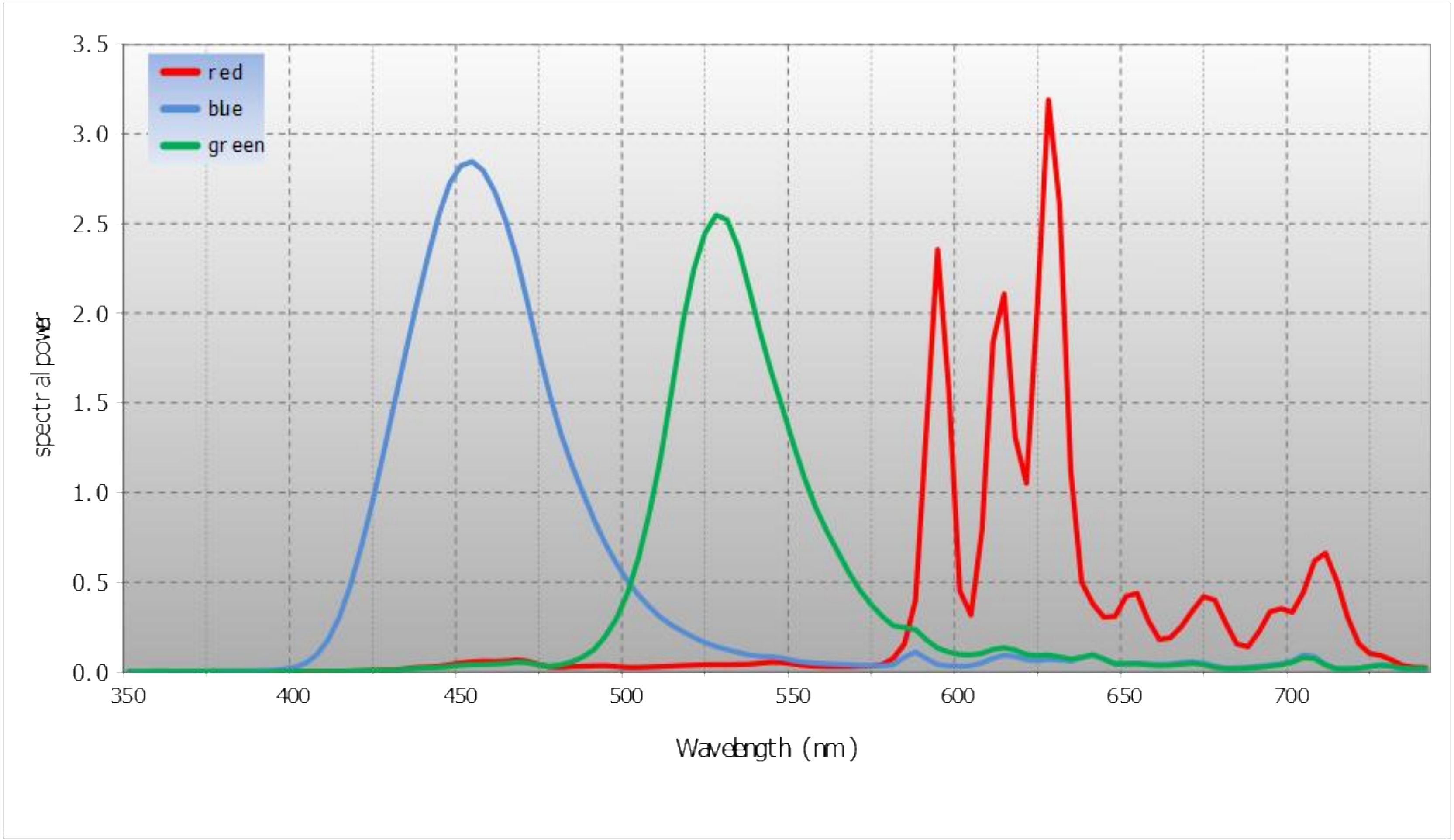
L. F. Weber, IEEE Trans. Plas. Scien., *34*, 268, 2006

Reflective phosphor geometry is used in most of today's plasma TVs

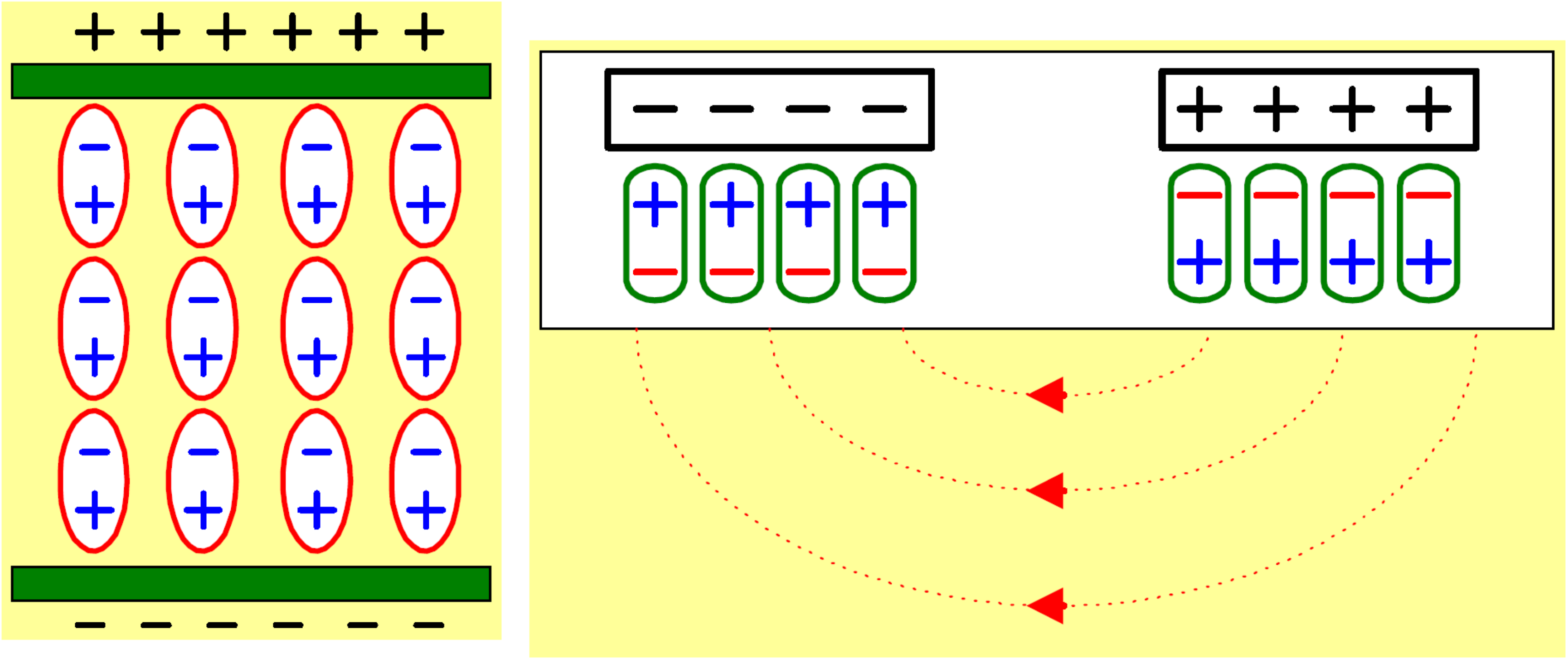




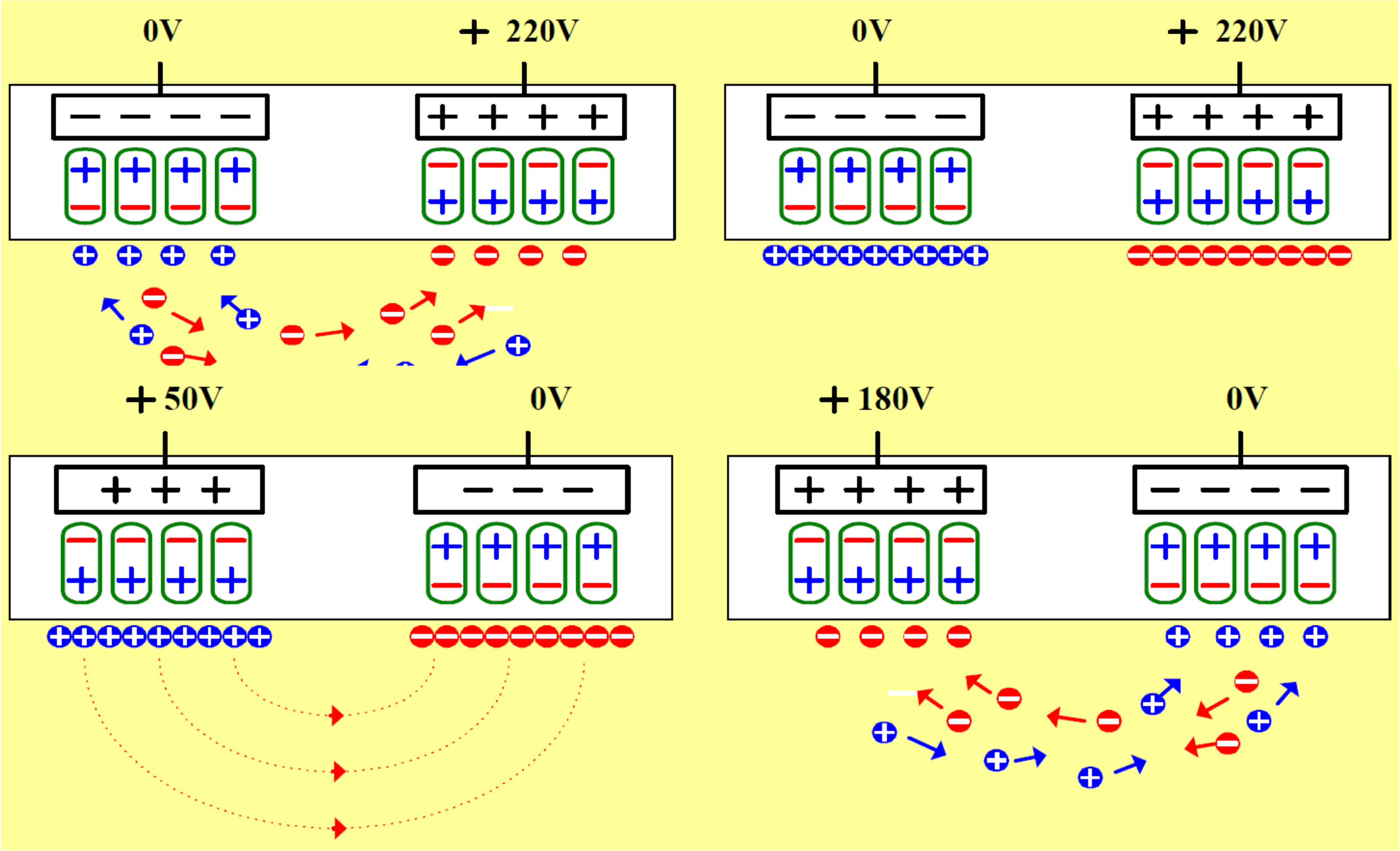
Spectrum of the different phosphors



The foundation of AC discharge



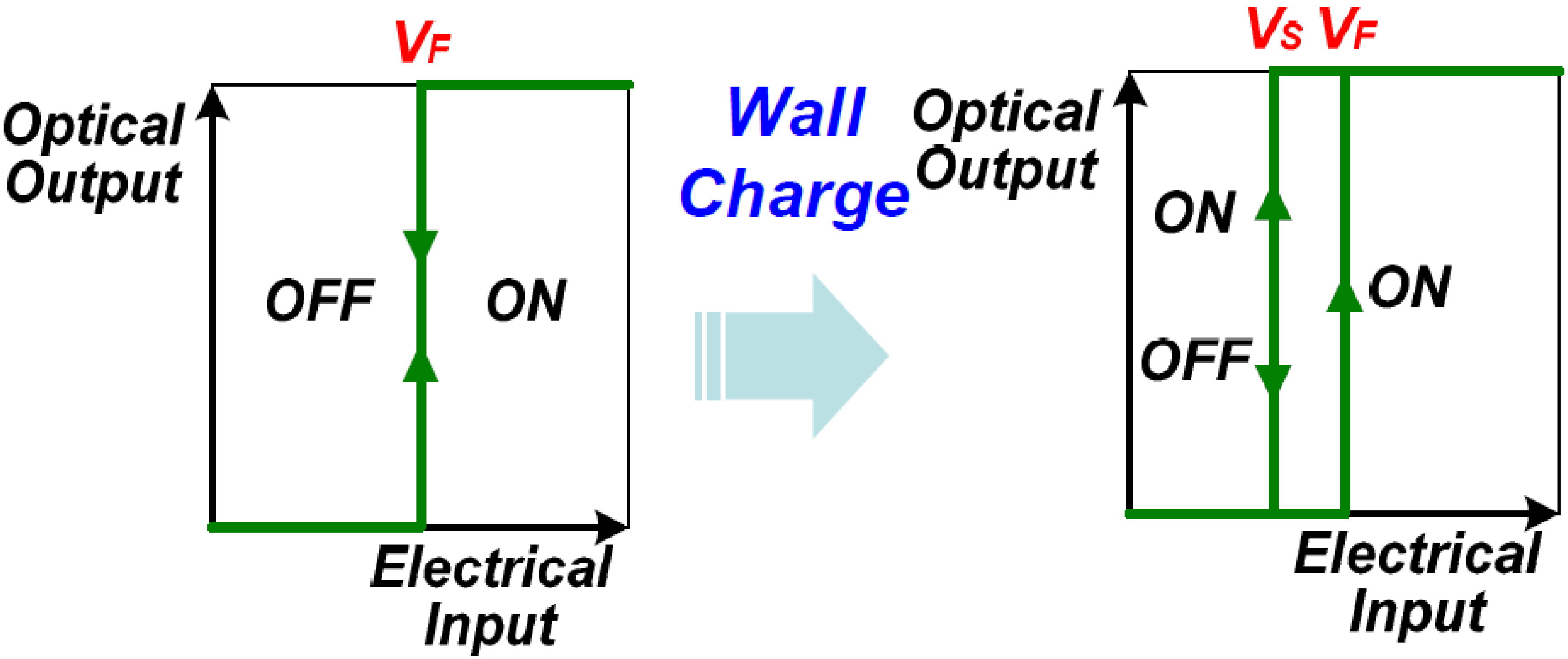
The plasma can be sustained using ac discharged



- **Wall discharge reduced the required discharge voltage**

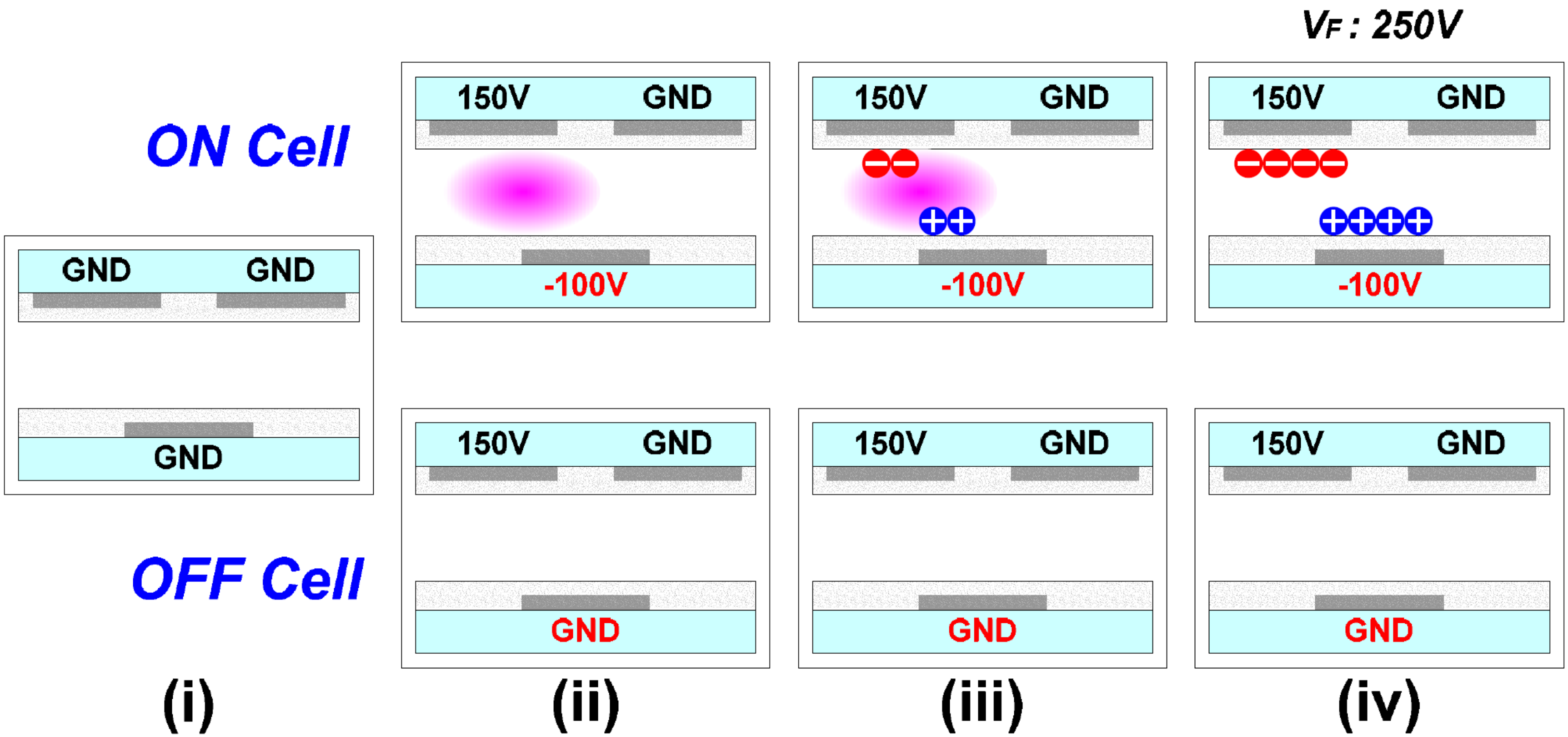
Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

Wall discharge reduced the required discharge voltage



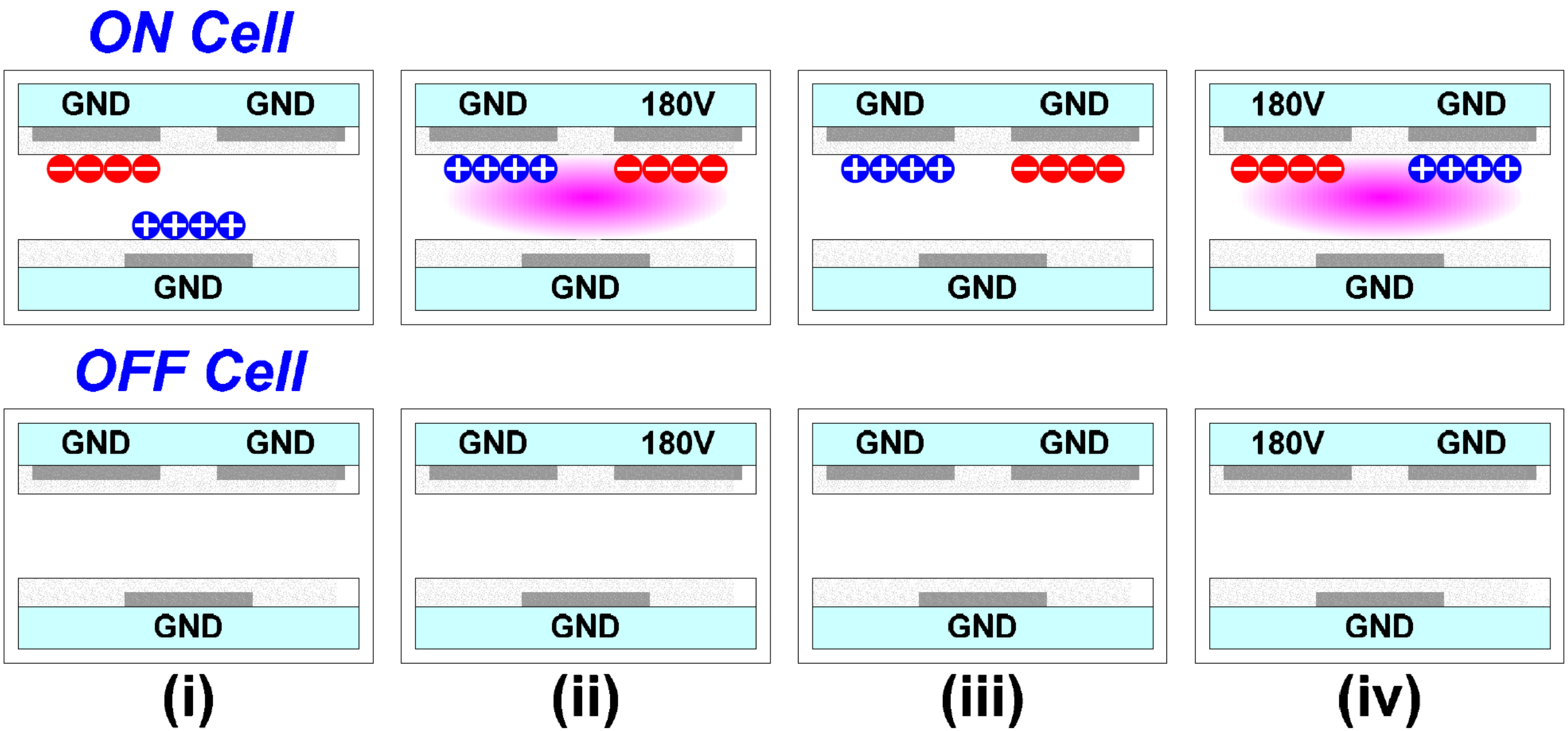
Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

ON/OFF State Selection



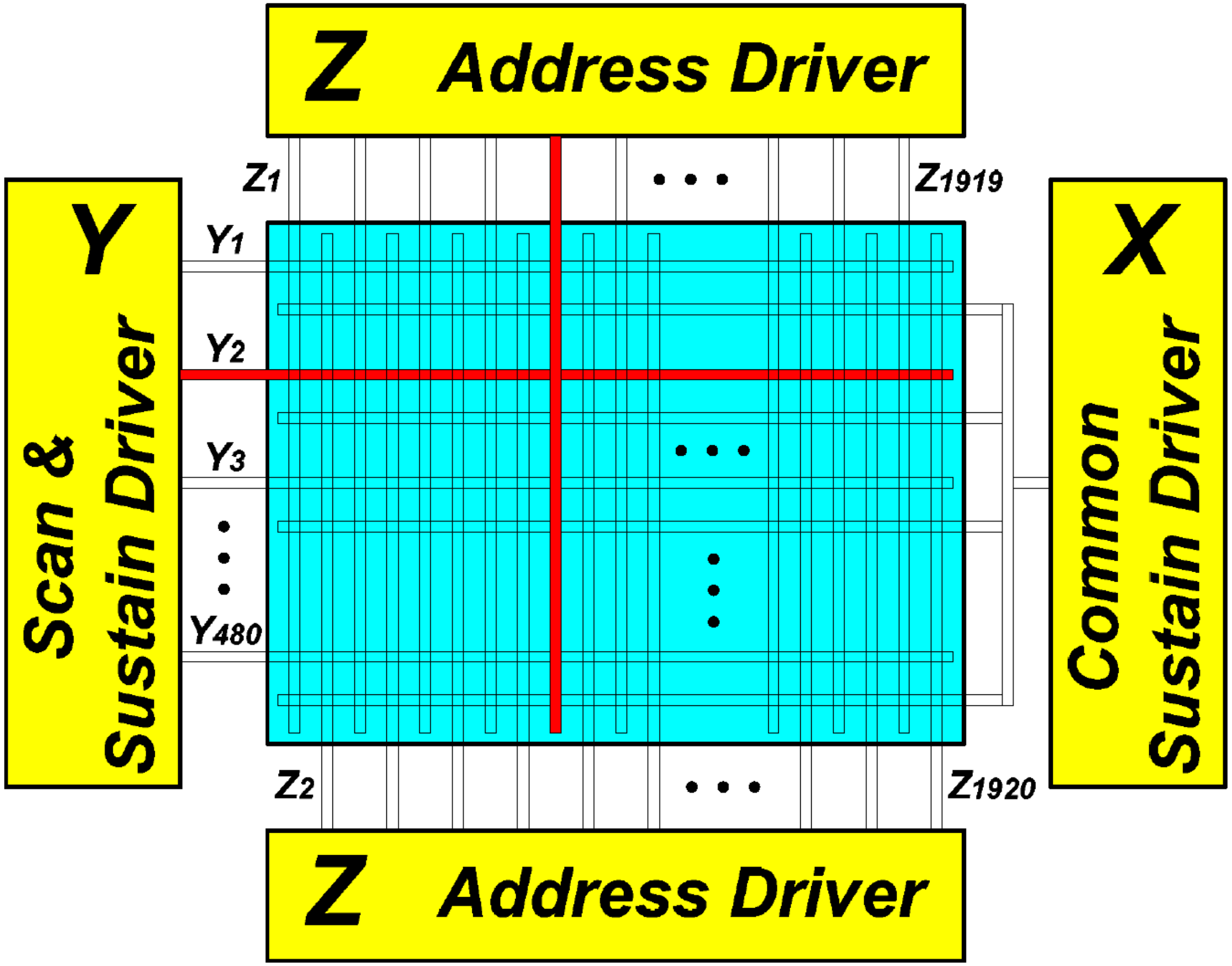
Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

Sustain discharge



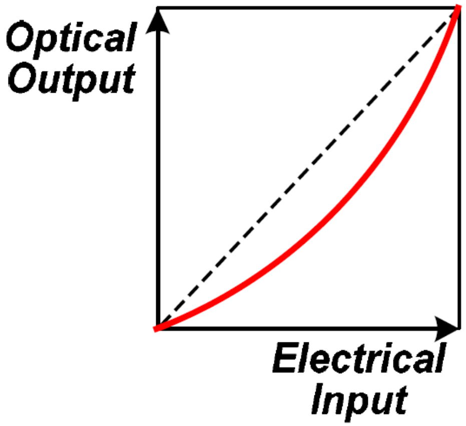
Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

Address and sustain electrodes are connected to different drivers

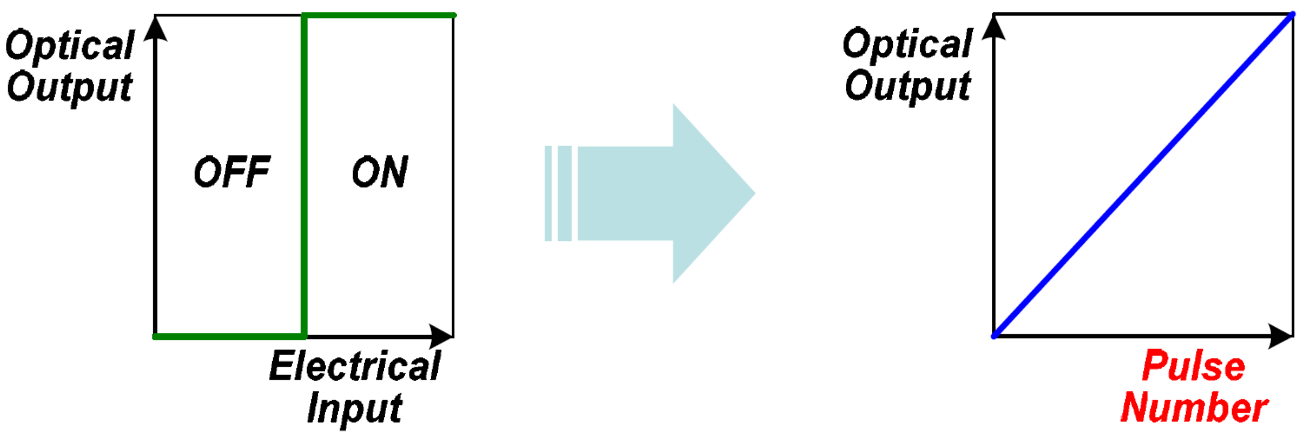


PDP pixel can only be either ON or OFF

- Cathode Ray Tube :



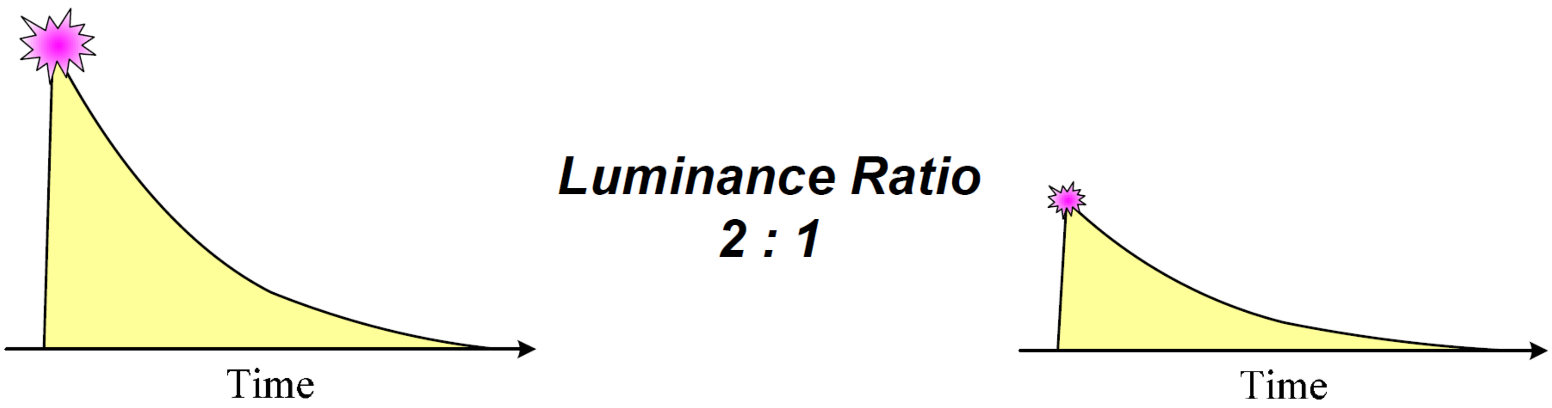
- Plasma Display Panel :



Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

PDP luminance is controlled by using number of light pulses

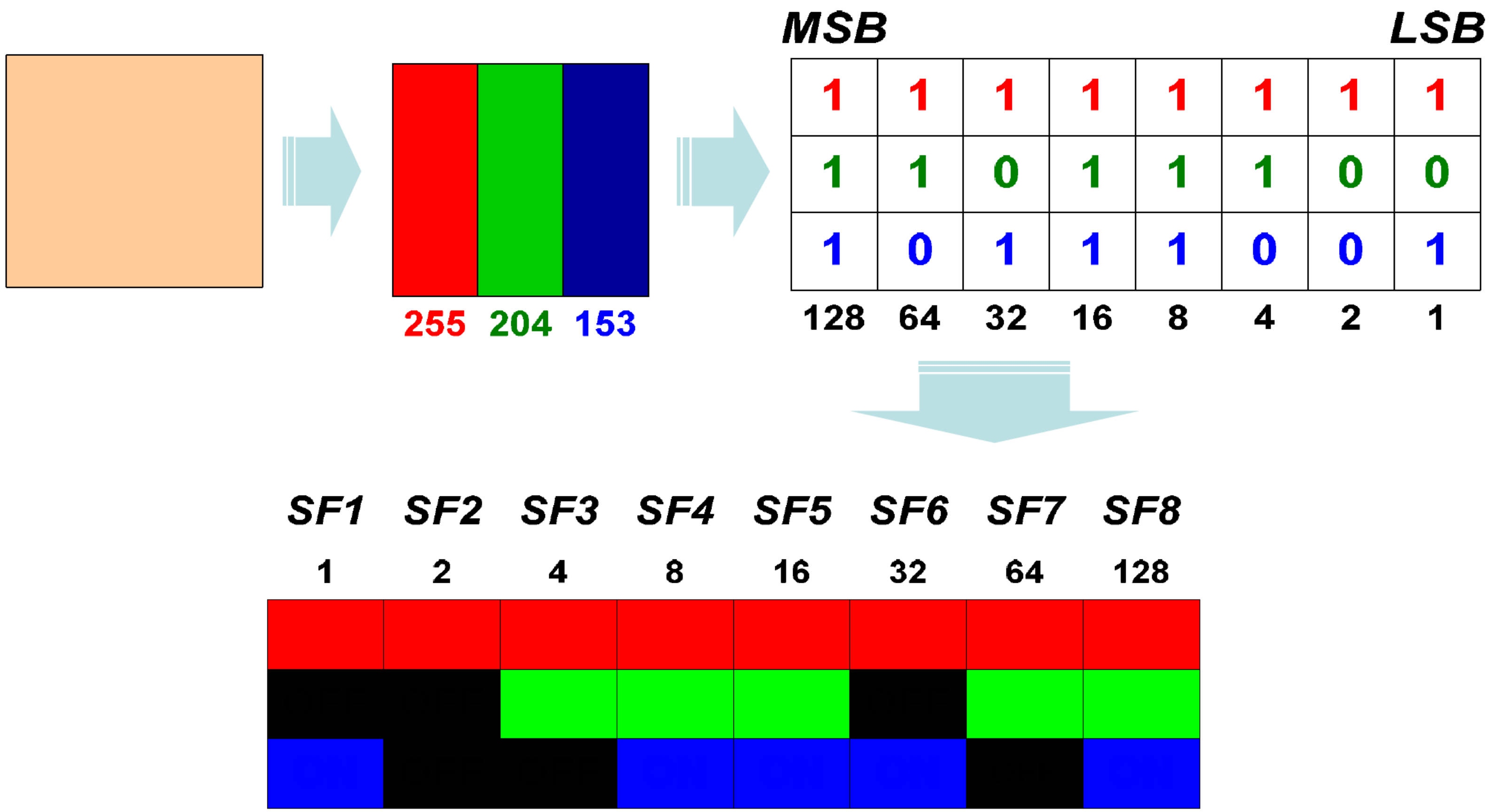
- CRT : Control the Luminance using Electron Beam Intensity



- PDP : Control the Luminance using Number of Light Pulses

Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

A single field is divided into 8 subfield



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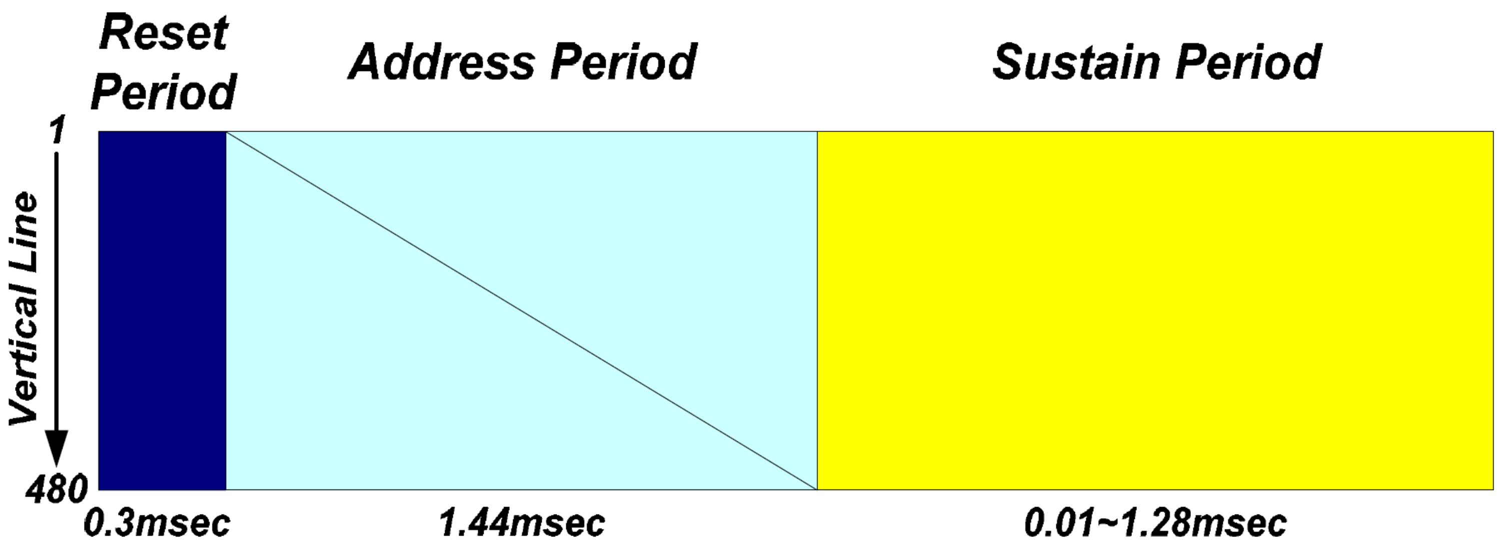
Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

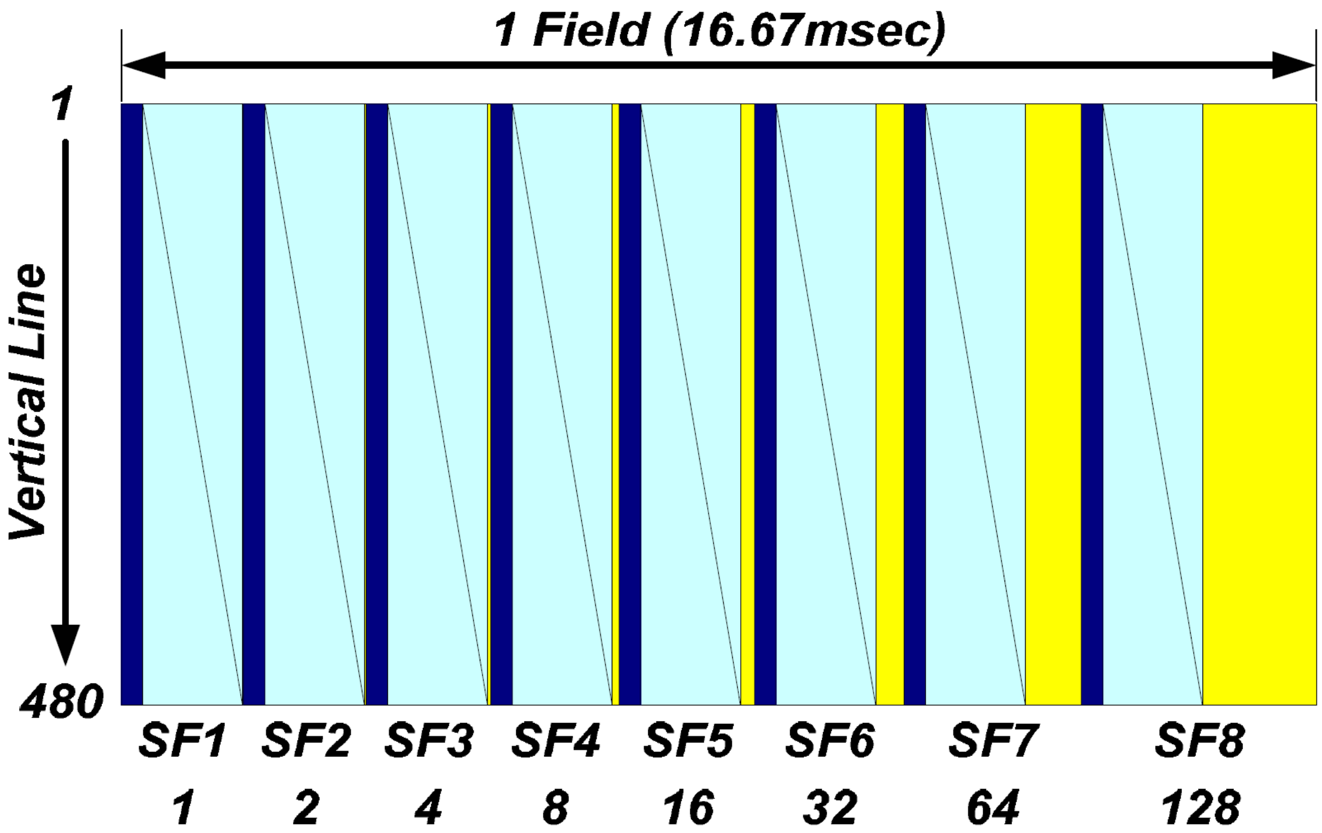
Composition of each subfield



Spec : VGA (640*480)
8 Subfield
0.03msec Address Pulse
100KHz Sustain Freq.

Skip

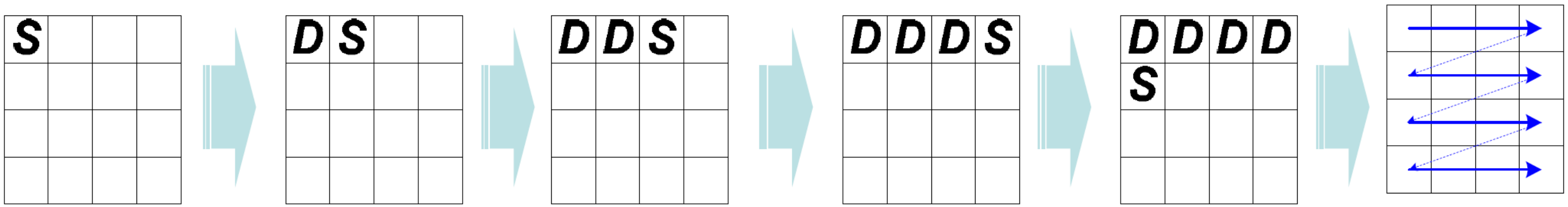
8 subfield in one TV-Field (ADS)



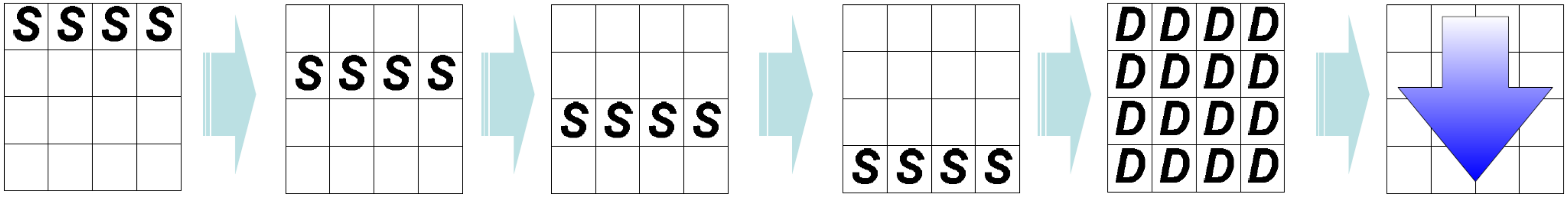
Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

PDP uses line-by-line scanning

- Cathode Ray Tube : Cell-by-Cell Scanning



- PDP : Line-by-Line Scanning



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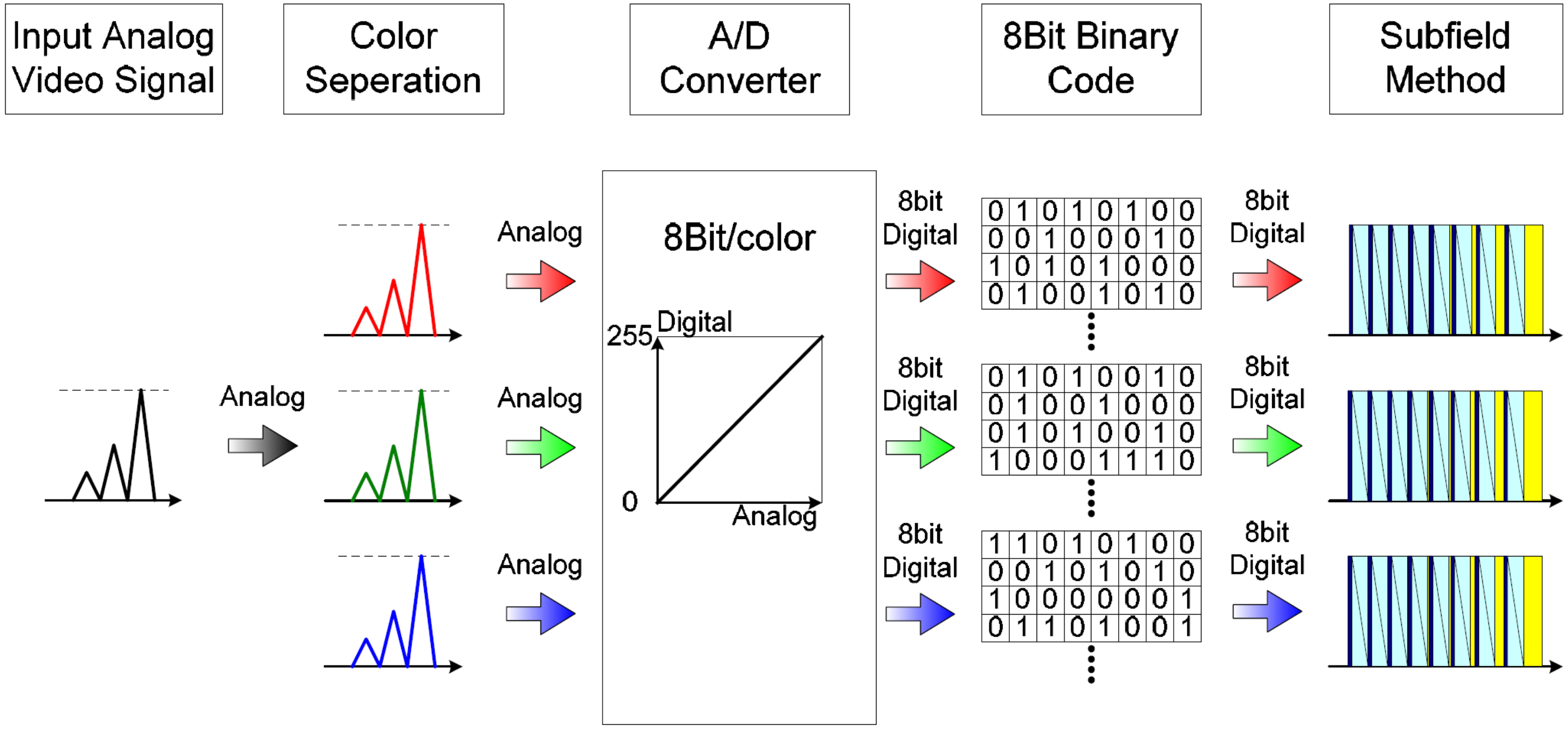
Video signal processing

- Analog Video Signal ⇨ Digital Pulse Signal



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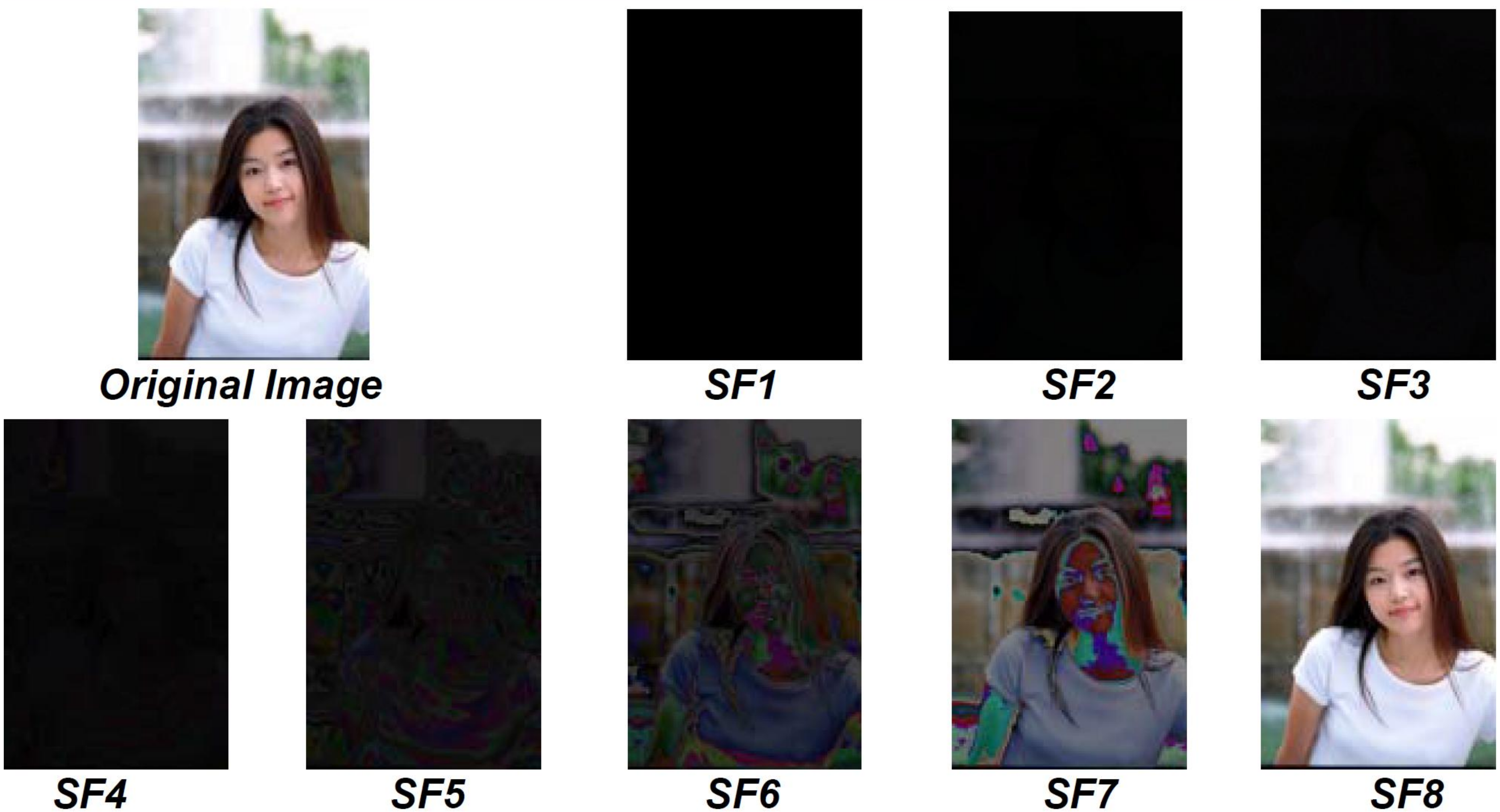
Addressing period

Skip

Displaying period



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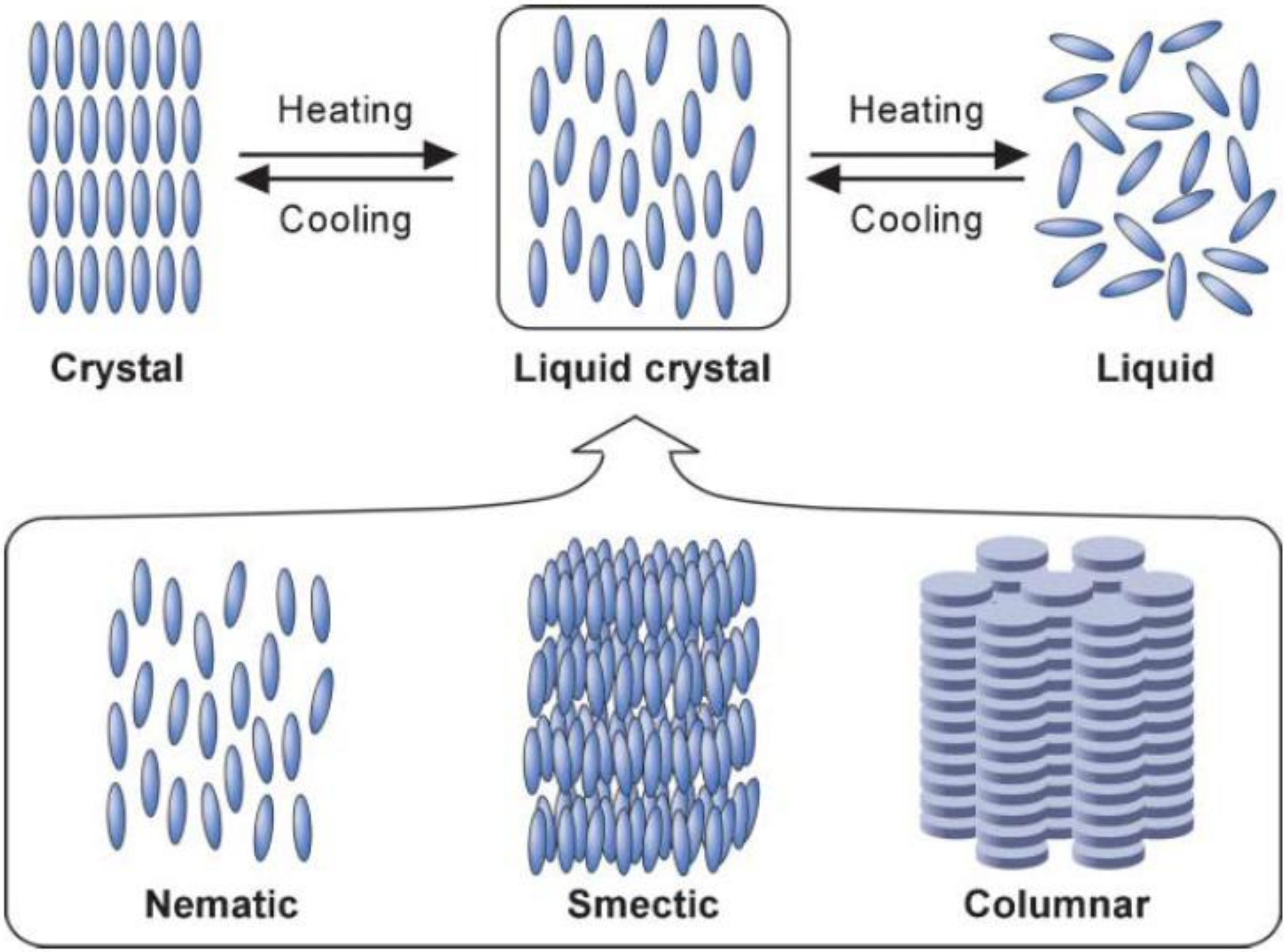
Slides from Prof. Heung-Sik Tae, School of Electronic and Electrical Engineering, Kyungpook National University

Liquid crystal are a special state of matter between liquid and crystal



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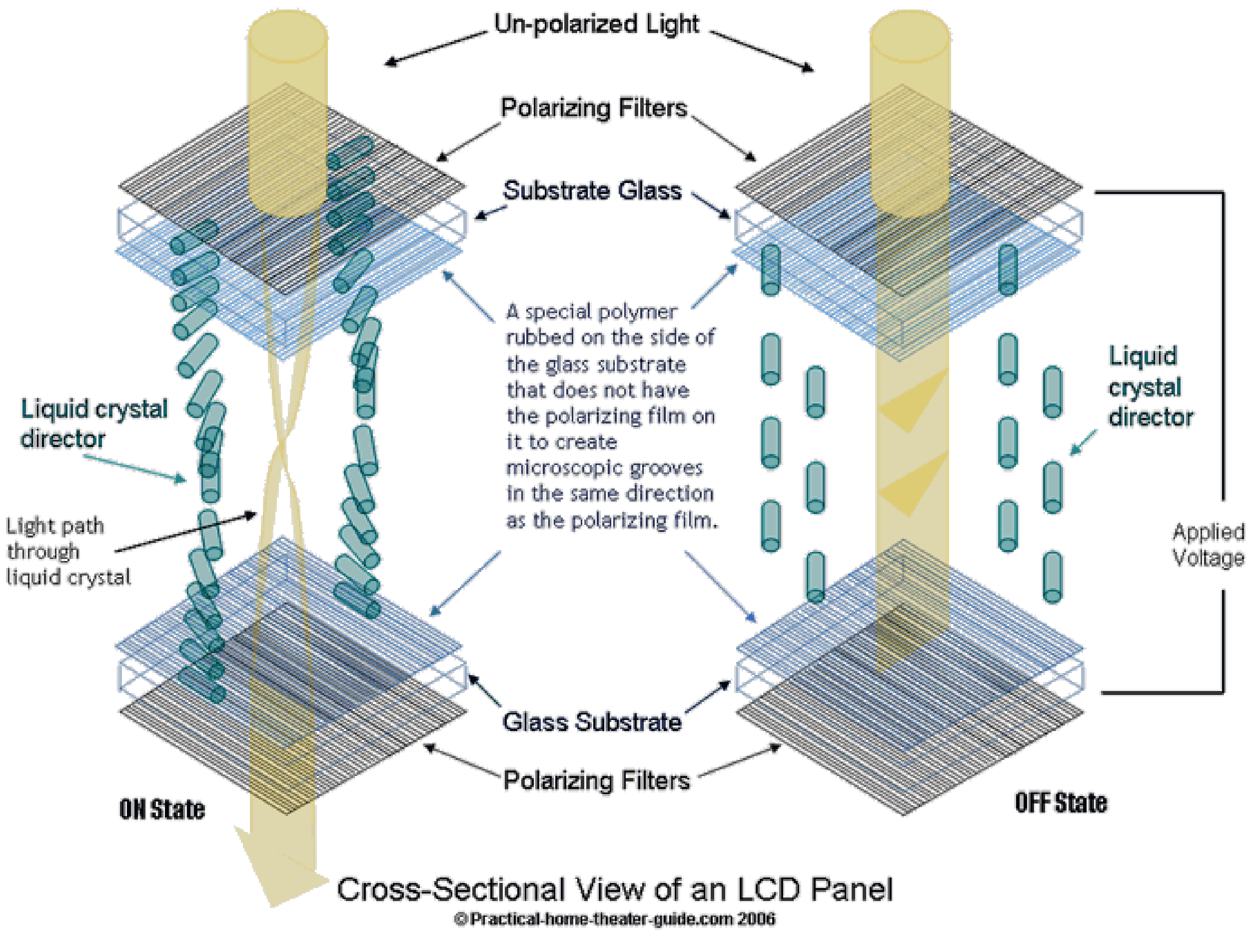
T. Kato, *et. al.*, Chem. Soc. Rev., *36*, 1845, 2007

Linear polarization of a light can be rotated by miss aligned liquid crystal



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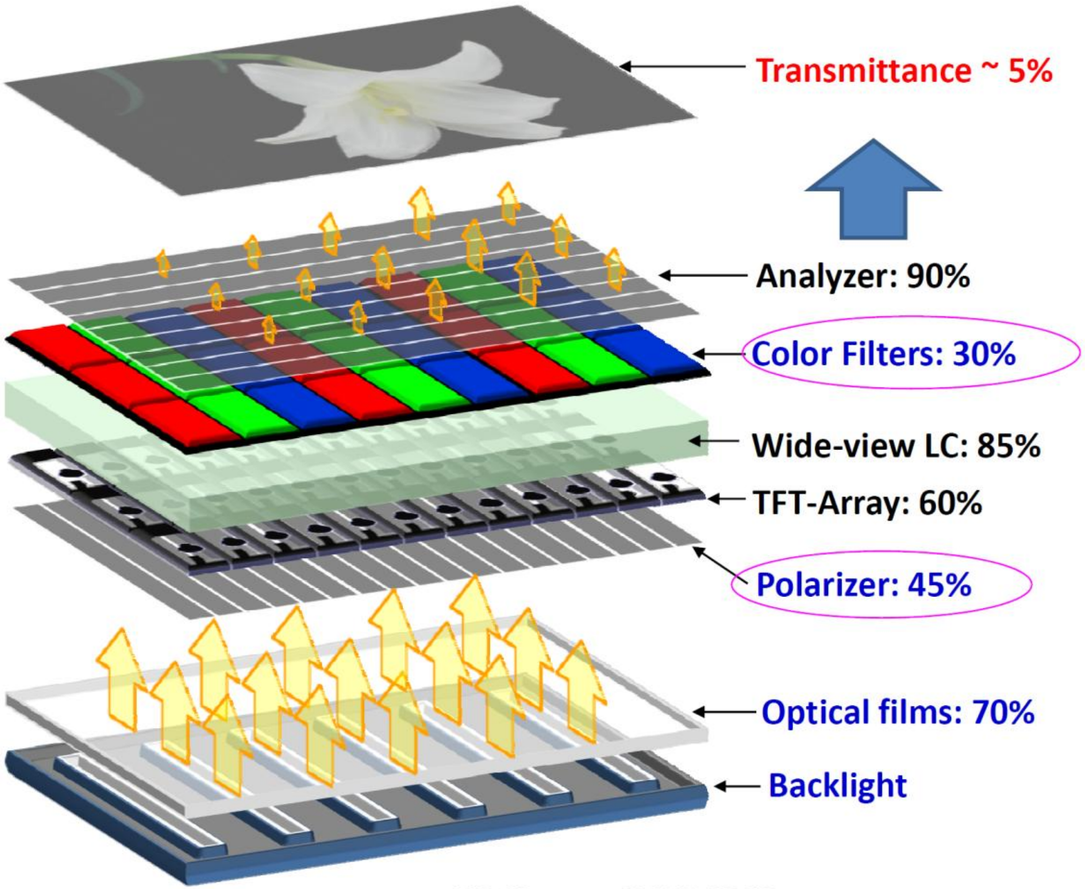
http://www.practical-home-theater-guide.com/lcd-display.html

Structure of Liquid crystal display (LCD)



YB Huang, IDRC 2008

Notes from ST Wu, UCF

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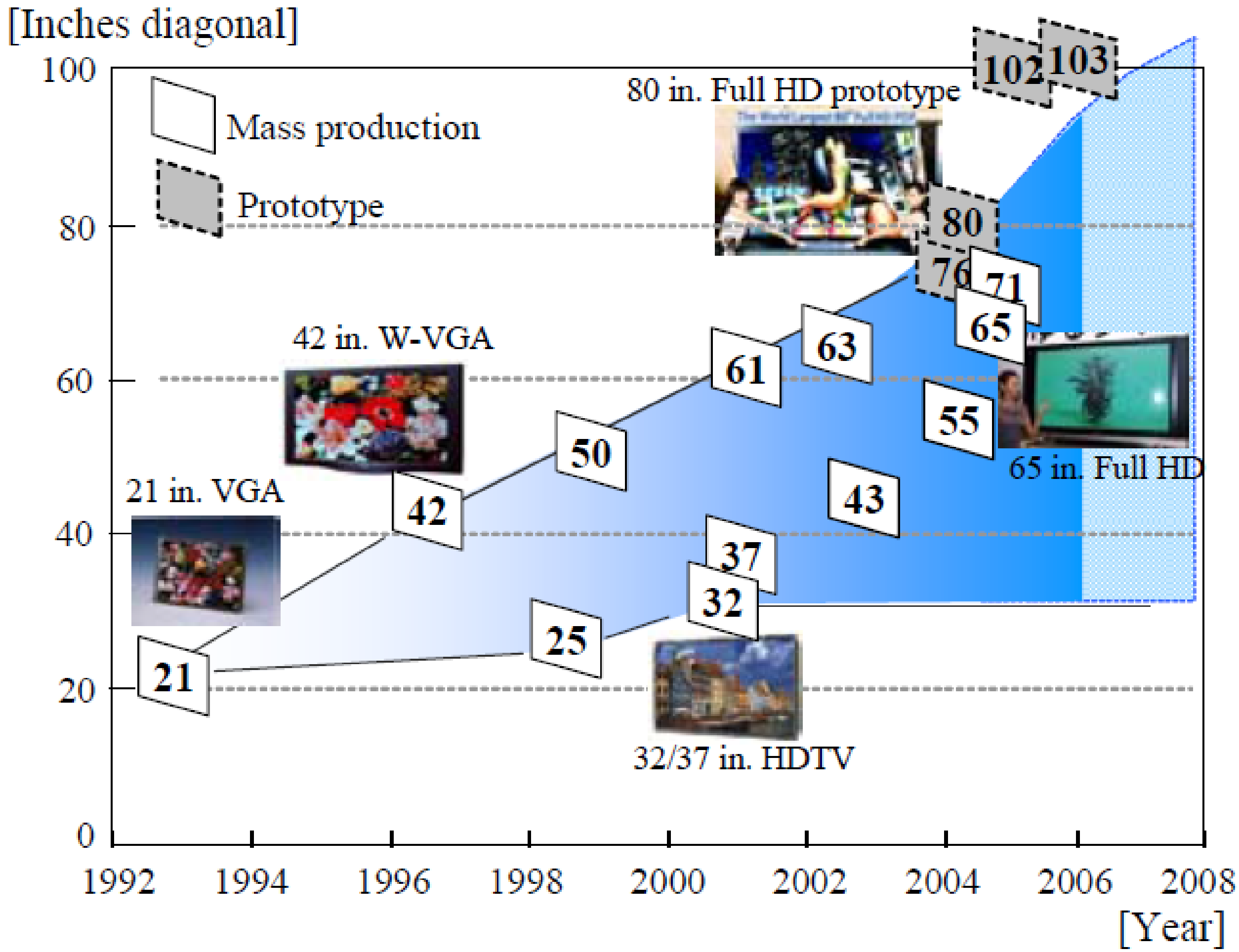
http://www6.cityu.edu.hk/cityu25/events/engineering/pdf/proftang.pdf

Optimistic projection of PDP market



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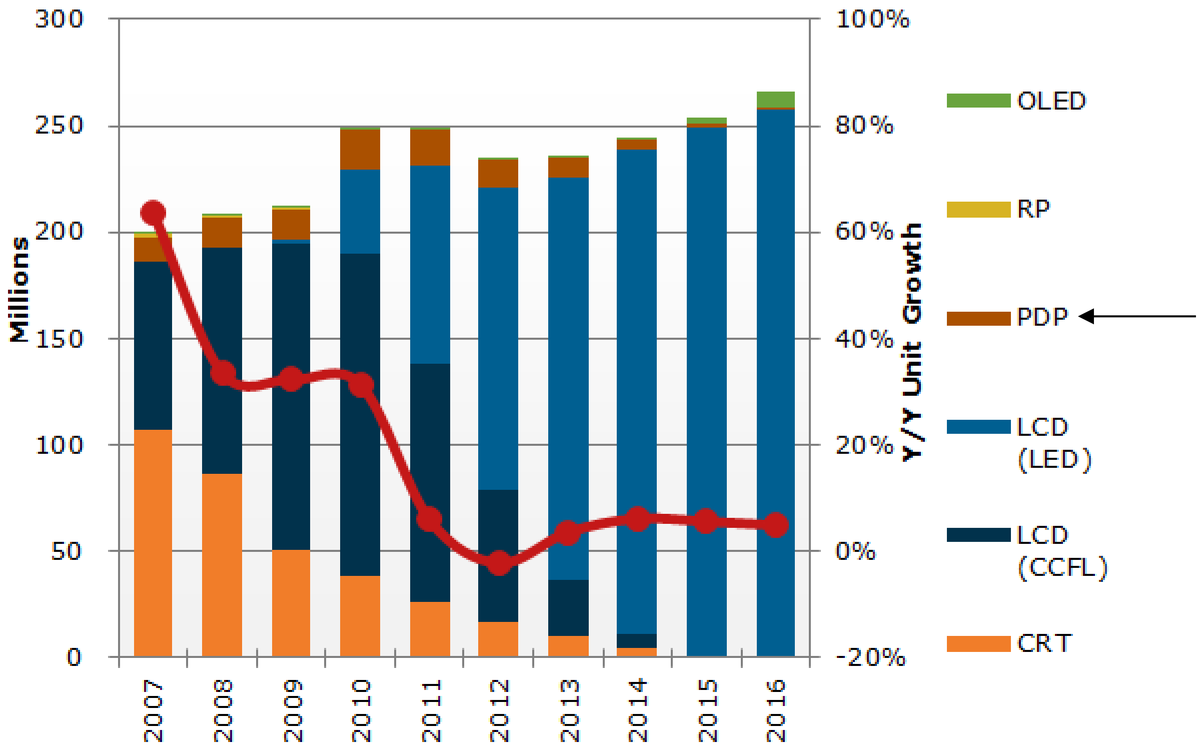
Reality

TV Shipment Growth by Technology



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http://www.digitaltvnews.net/?p=22108

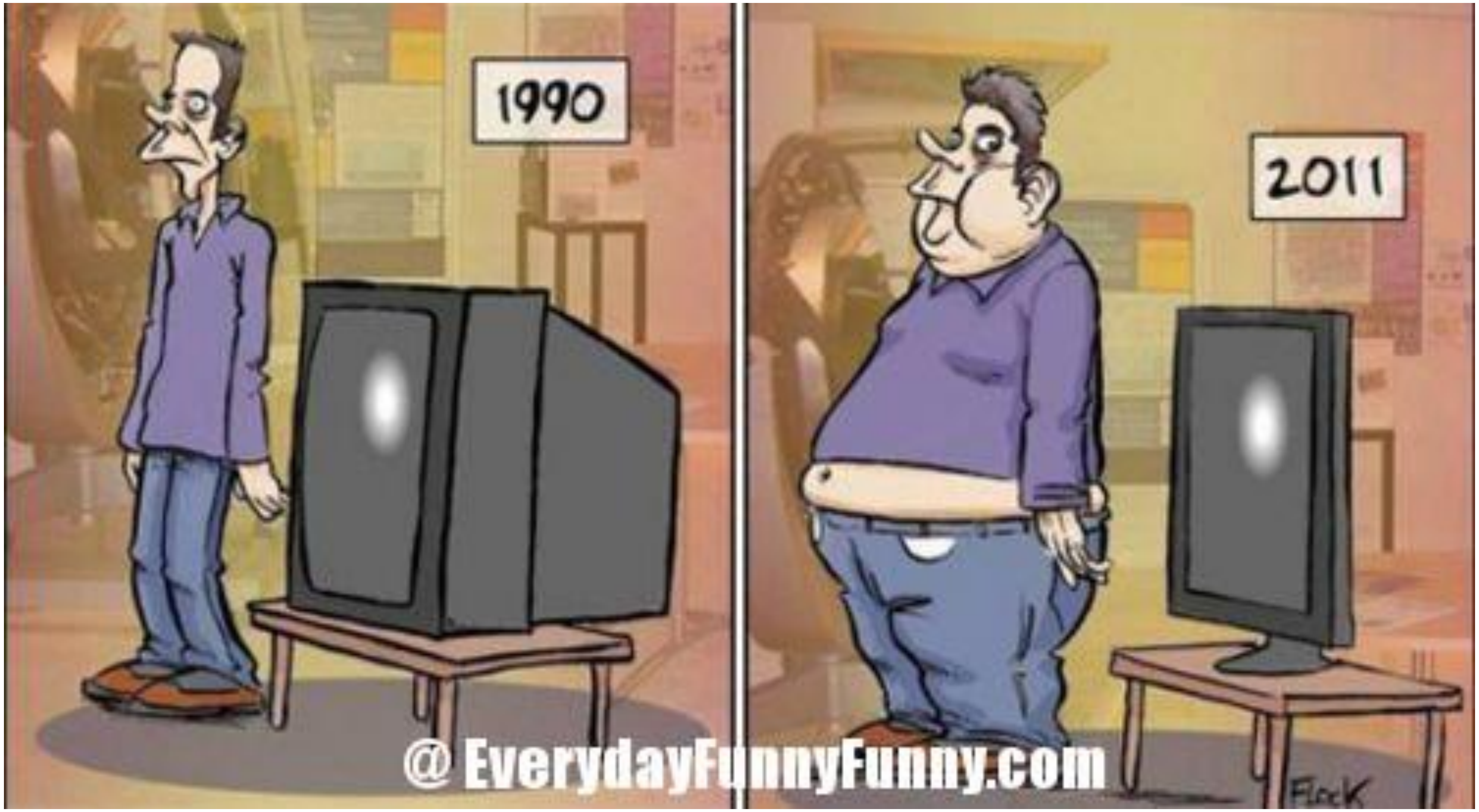
Too many reasons that PDP died!

- Bright showroom conditions put plasmas at a distinct disadvantage versus LED-lit LCDs
- Aesthetics may have played a role in hastening plasma's demise
- UHD/4K caught on quickly
- Screen-size limitations also played a part in plasmas plight
- You can't bend a plasma
- Plasmas were harder to deal with than LCDs
- While OLED is still in the early stages of development, there's no question it offers greater potential than plasma
- Energy efficiency may have played a part in putting plasma out to pasture
- Plasma was the original flat-panel technology, People just thought of it as old technology.
- Projectors improved in quality and prices dropped

Skip

http://www.avsforum.com/forum/40-oled-technology-flat-panels-general/2080650-10-reasons-plasma-died.html

Let’s stand up and do exercise!!



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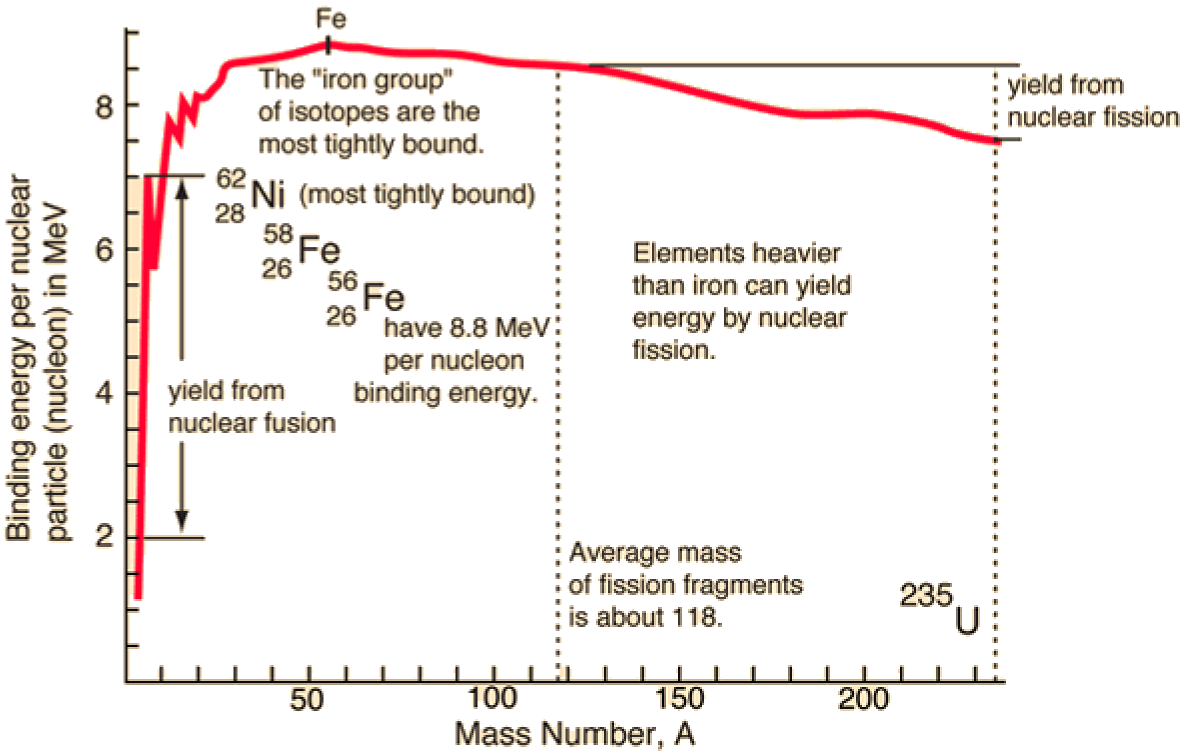
The hydrogen bomb

Skip

The "iron group" of isotopes are the most tightly bound



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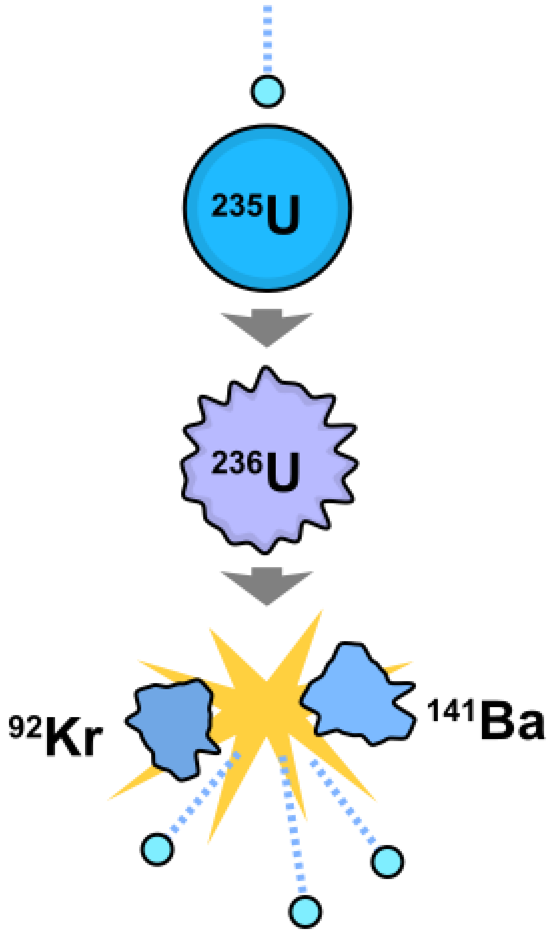
http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/nucene/nucbin.html

Chain reaction can happen in U^{235} fission reaction

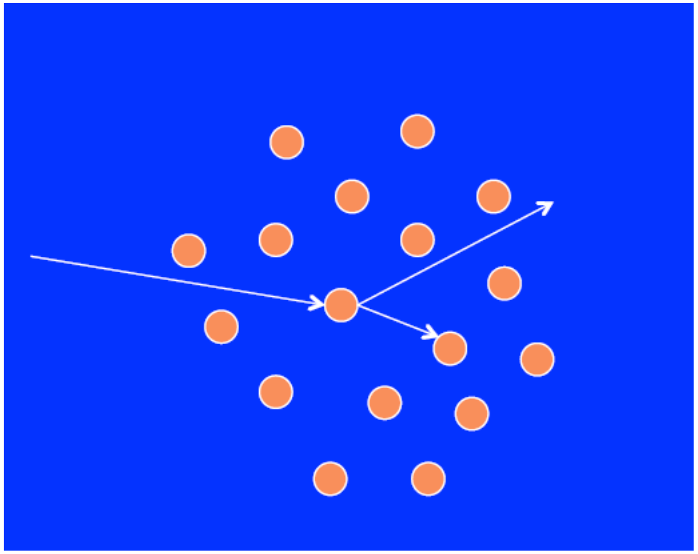


- ~ 200 million electron volts (MeV)/fission, ~million times more than chemical reactions
- Energy for bombs, or for civilian power can generate huge amounts of energy (and toxicity) in a small space with a modest amount of material
- Source of safety, security issues for nuclear power

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uranium-235
Talk given by Matthew Bunn, IGA-232: Controlling the World's Most Dangerous Weapons, Harvard Kennedy School, 2013

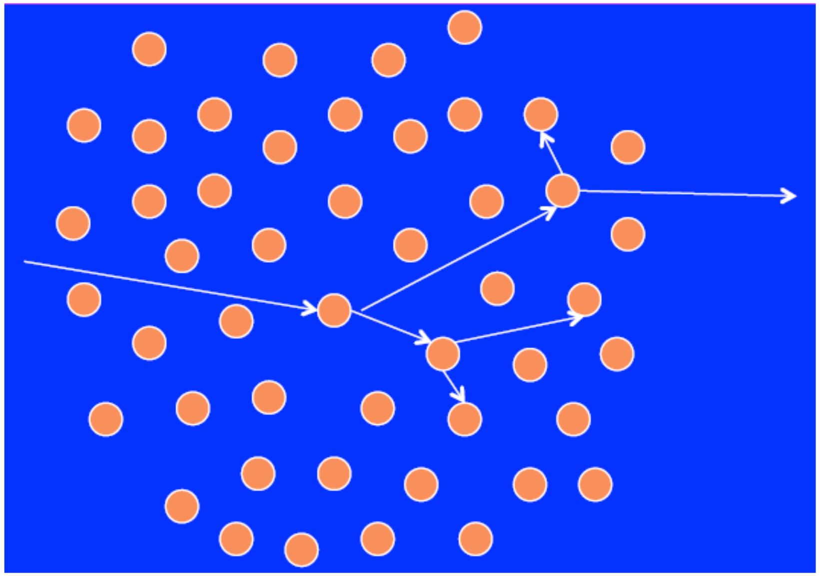
Skip

The neutrons are leaking out and stopping the chain reaction in a sub-critical mass



Skip

Solution 1: add more material



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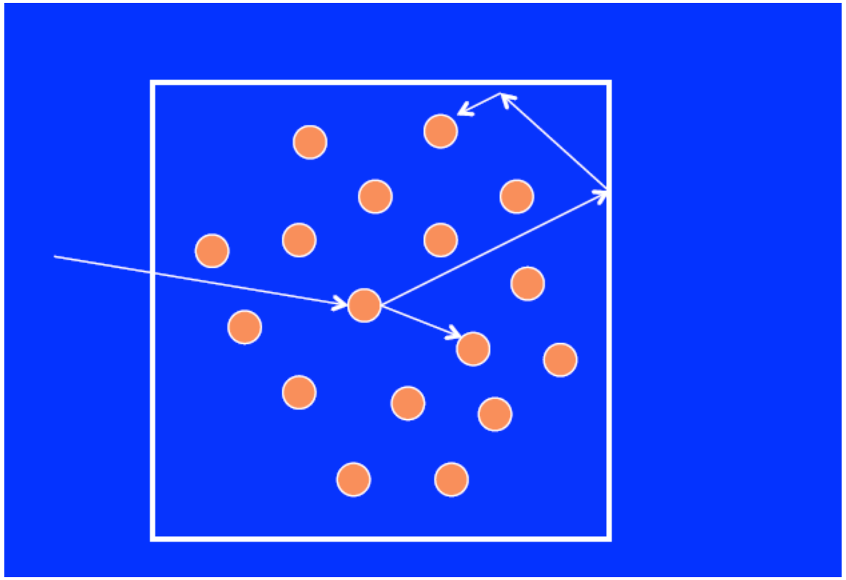
Solution2: reflect the neutron back in



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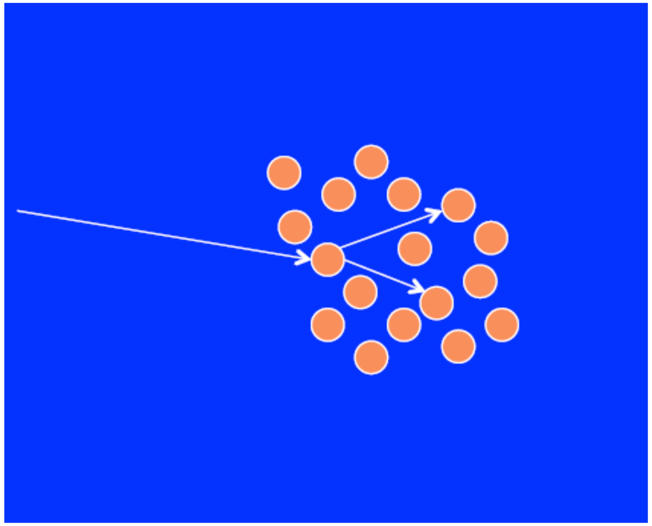
Solution 3: increase the density



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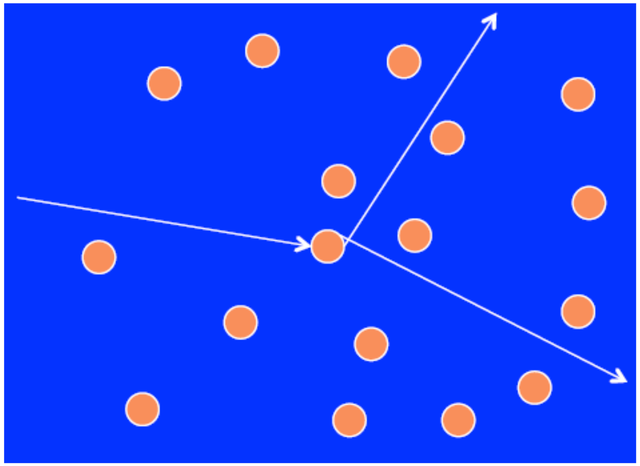
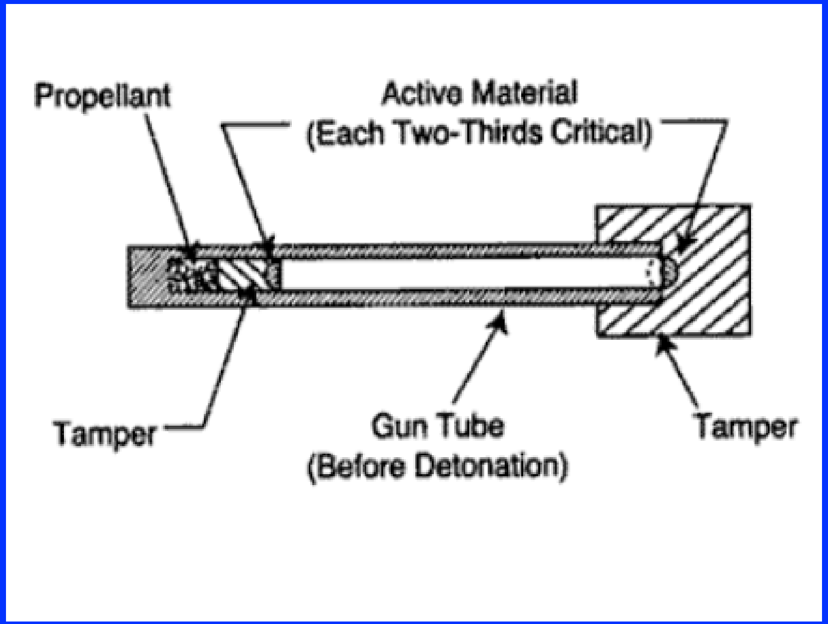
How to get the material together before it blows apart?



- **There are always neutrons around**
- **Once chain reaction starts, material will heat up, expand, stop reaction**
- **How to get enough material together fast enough?**

Gun-type bomb

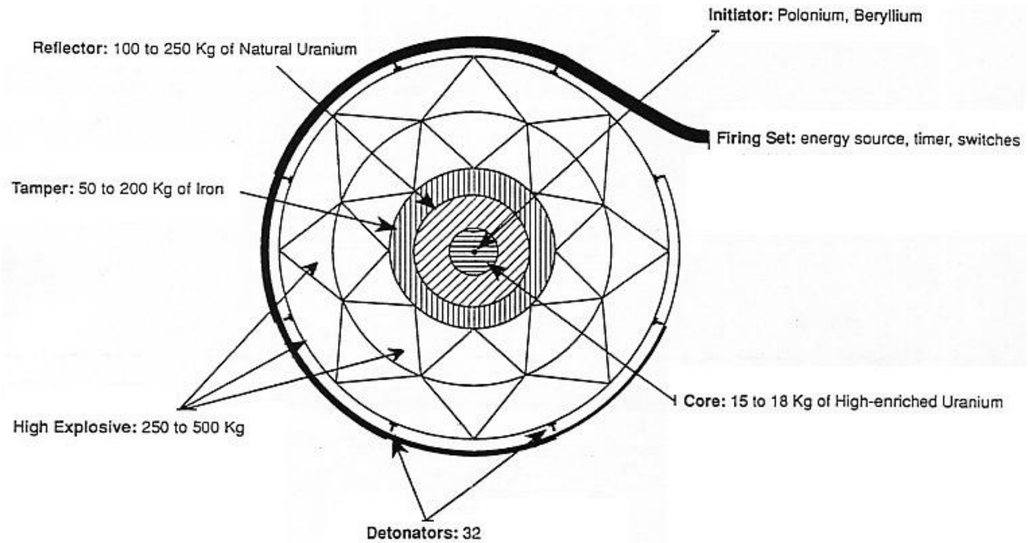
- **Simple, reliable – can be built without testing**
- **Highly inefficient – require lots of nuclear material (50-60 kg of 90% enriched HEU)**
- **Can only get high yield with HEU, not plutonium**
- **Hiroshima bomb: cannon that fired HEU projectile into HEU target**



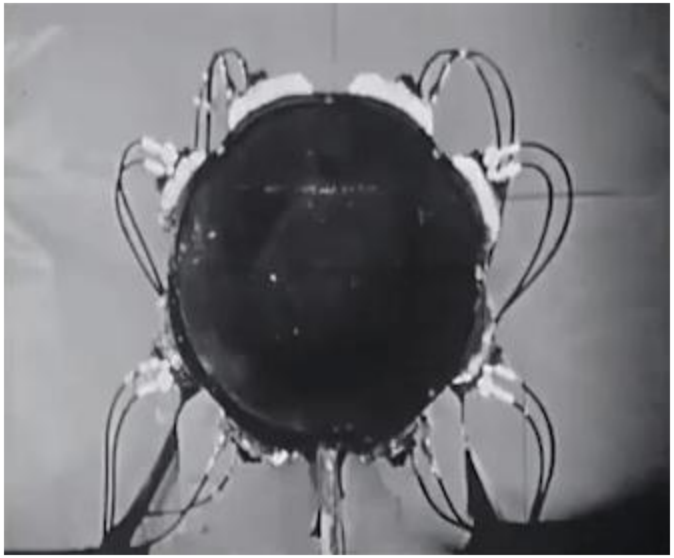
Source: NATO

Implosion design

- **A schematic diagram of an implosion bomb**



- **Small-scale slow-motion cross-section of a shaped charge implosion design**



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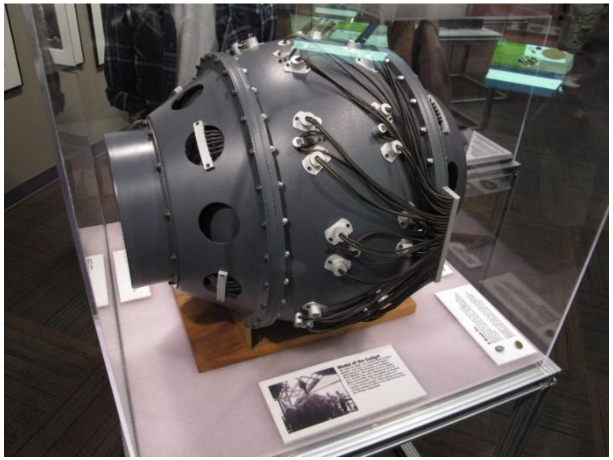
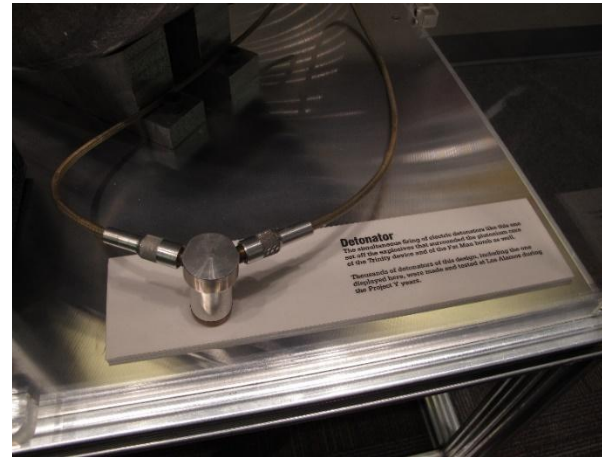
https://www.wisconsinproject.org/nuclear-weapons/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinity_%28nuclear_test%29

The 1st nuclear bomb: Trinity (Bradbury Science Museum)

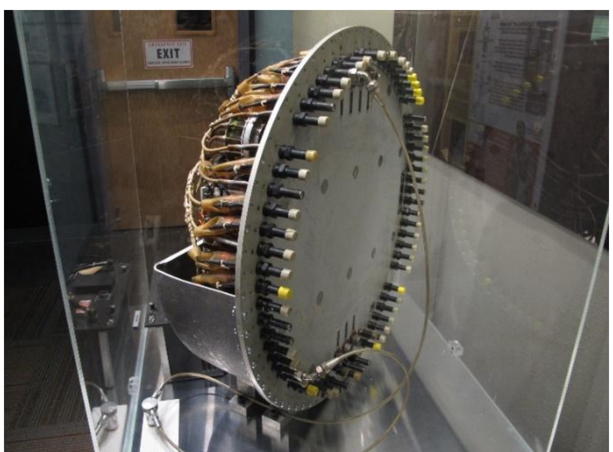
- **Model of the Trinity Gadget**



- **Project Y Atomic Bomb Detonator System**



- **Project Y Atomic Bomb Detonator System**

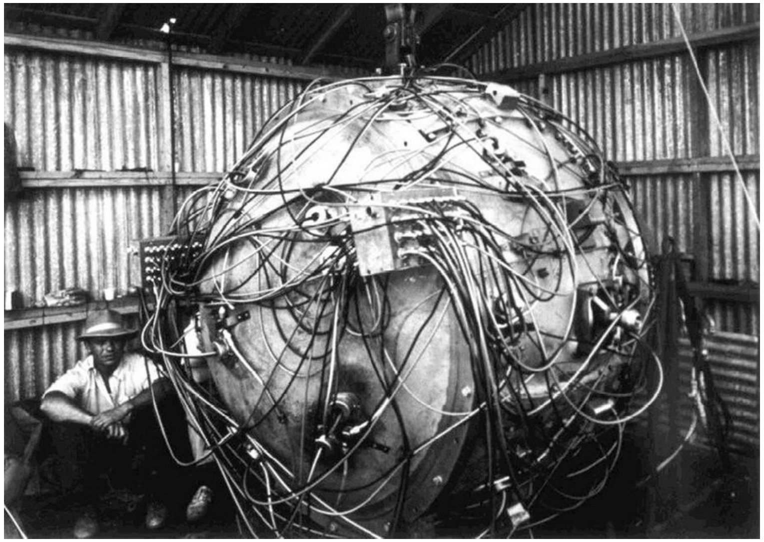


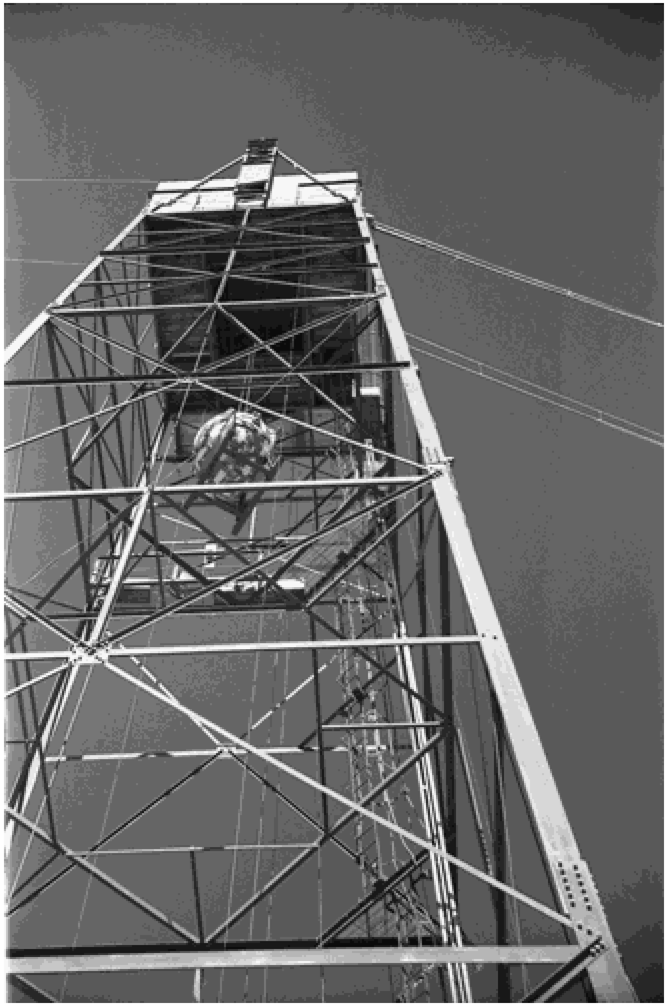
- **Project Y Atomic Bomb Detonator System Spark Gap Switch**

Skip

https://www.flickr.com/photos/rocbolt/with/8061684482

The 1st nuclear bomb: Trinity





https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2015/07/70-years-since-trinity-when-we-tested-nuclear-bombs/398735/
https://saddlebagnotes.com/arts-and-leisure/tucson-seismographs-detected-first-nuclear-test-at-trinity-n-m/article_b01c5b20-f6fb-11eb-a221-6327df2feaeb.html

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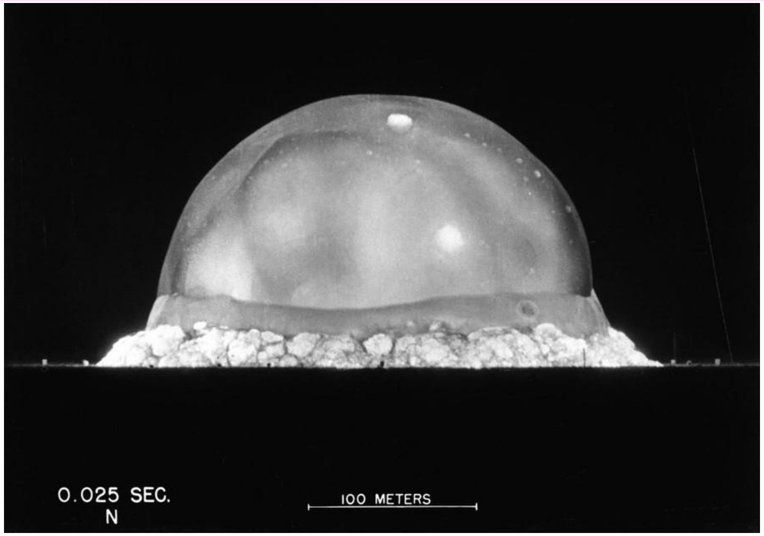
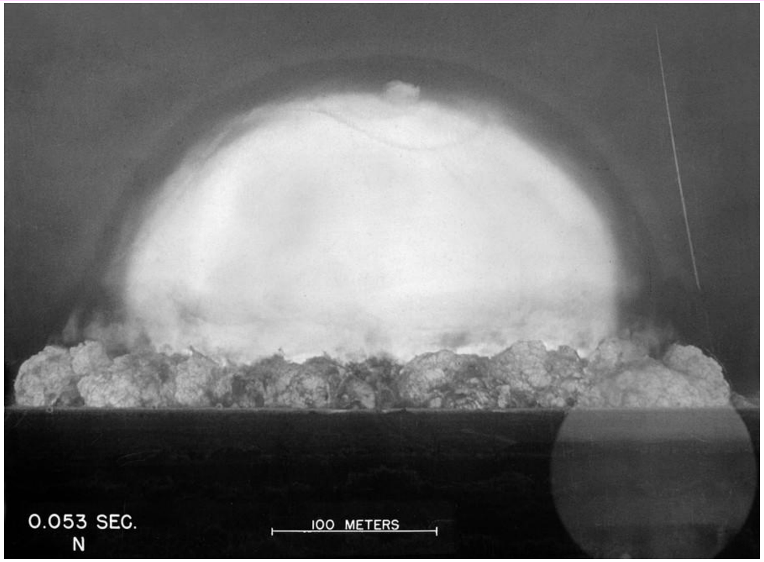
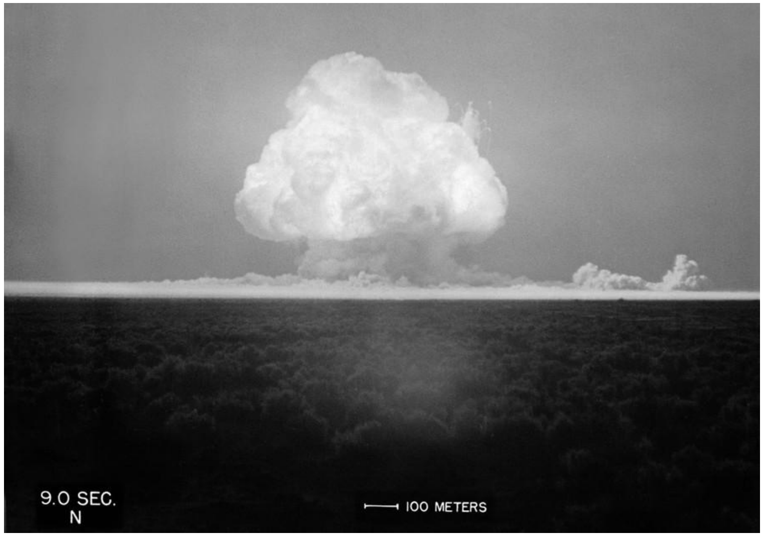
Trinity explosion on July 16, 1945







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https://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2015/07/70-years-since-trinity-when-we-tested-nuclear-bombs/398735/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trinity_%28nuclear_test%29

Hiroshima Bomb – "Little Boy"

Gun Type – Easiest to design and build (Hiroshima bomb was never tested)

About 13 kiloton explosive yield

Skip

Talk given by Dr. Charles D. Ferguson, President, Federation of American Scientists, Department of Physics, Colloquium, American University, 2012

Atomic bomb is very destructive

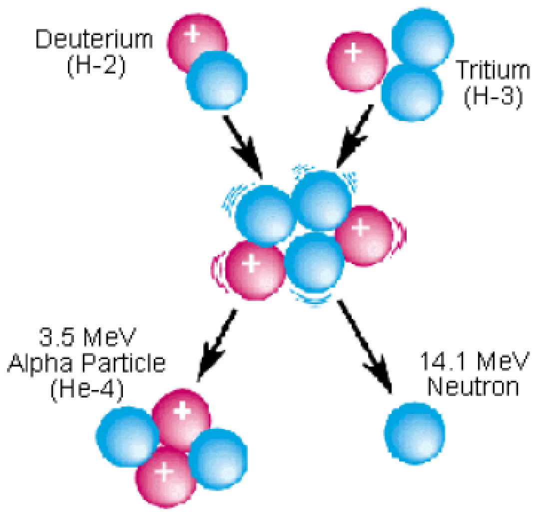
Hiroshima: August 6, 1945

Nagasaki: August 9, 1945

Skip

Talk given by Dr. Charles D. Ferguson, President, Federation of American Scientists, Department of Physics, Colloquium, American University, 2012

The fusion process



Deuterium-Tritium Fusion Reaction

$^{2}H+^{3}H \Rightarrow ^{4}He+n+Q \equiv 17.6$ MeV

Energy release Q=17.6 MeV

In comparison

$^{2}H+^{2}H \Rightarrow ^{1}H+^{3}H +Q \equiv 4.0$ MeV

$^{2}H+^{2}H \Rightarrow ^{3}He+n +Q \equiv 3.2$ MeV

$^{3}H+^{3}H \Rightarrow ^{4}He+2n+Q \equiv 11.3$ MeV

$^{235}U+n \Rightarrow X_A+X_B+3n +Q \approx 200$ MeV

Fusionable Material, deuterium ^{2}H (D) and tritium ^{3}H (t):

Deuterium: natural occurrence (heavy water) (0.015%).

Tritium: natural occurrence in atmosphere through cosmic ray bombardment; radioactive with $T_{1/2}$=12.3 y.

Skip

https://isnap.nd.edu/Lectures/phys20061/pdf/10.pdf

"Advantages" of hydrogen bomb

Fusion of ^{2}H+^{3}H: $$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{17.6\ MeV}{(3+2)\ amu} = 3.5\ \frac{MeV}{amu}$$

Fission of ^{235}U: $$\frac{Q}{A} = \frac{200\ MeV}{236\ amu} = 0.85\ \frac{MeV}{amu}$$

Fusion is 4 times more powerful than fission and generates 24 times more neutrons!

Neutron production:

$$^2H + {}^3H: \quad \frac{n}{A} = \frac{1}{5} = 0.2$$

$$^{235}U + n: \quad \frac{n}{A} = \frac{2}{236} = 0.0085$$

Skip

https://isnap.nd.edu/Lectures/phys20061/pdf/10.pdf

Hydrogen bomb uses a fission bomb to initiate the fusion reaction

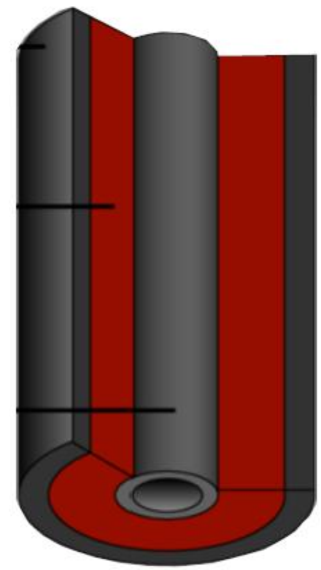
Primary Fission Device

Core: ^{239}Pu, ^{235}U,
plus ^{2}H+^{3}H booster

Shell: ^{238}U tamper

High explosive lenses

Fuel



Secondary Fusion Device

Radiation channel

^{239}Pu sparkplug

^{6}Li, ^{2}H, ^{3}H fusion cell

^{238}U tamper

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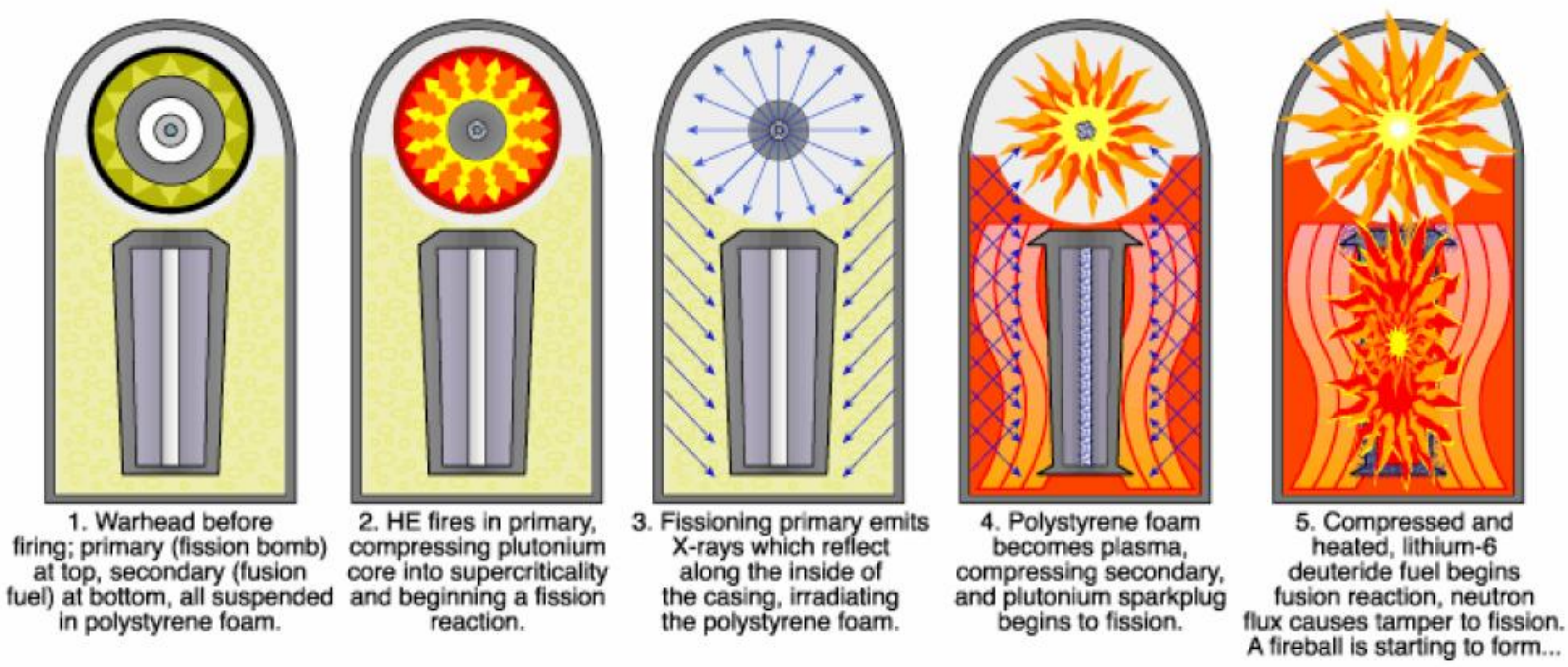
https://isnap.nd.edu/Lectures/phys20061/pdf/10.pdf

Event sequence



Additional pressure from recoil of exploding shell (ablation)!

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https://isnap.nd.edu/Lectures/phys20061/pdf/10.pdf

You don’t want to build a hydrogen bomb!

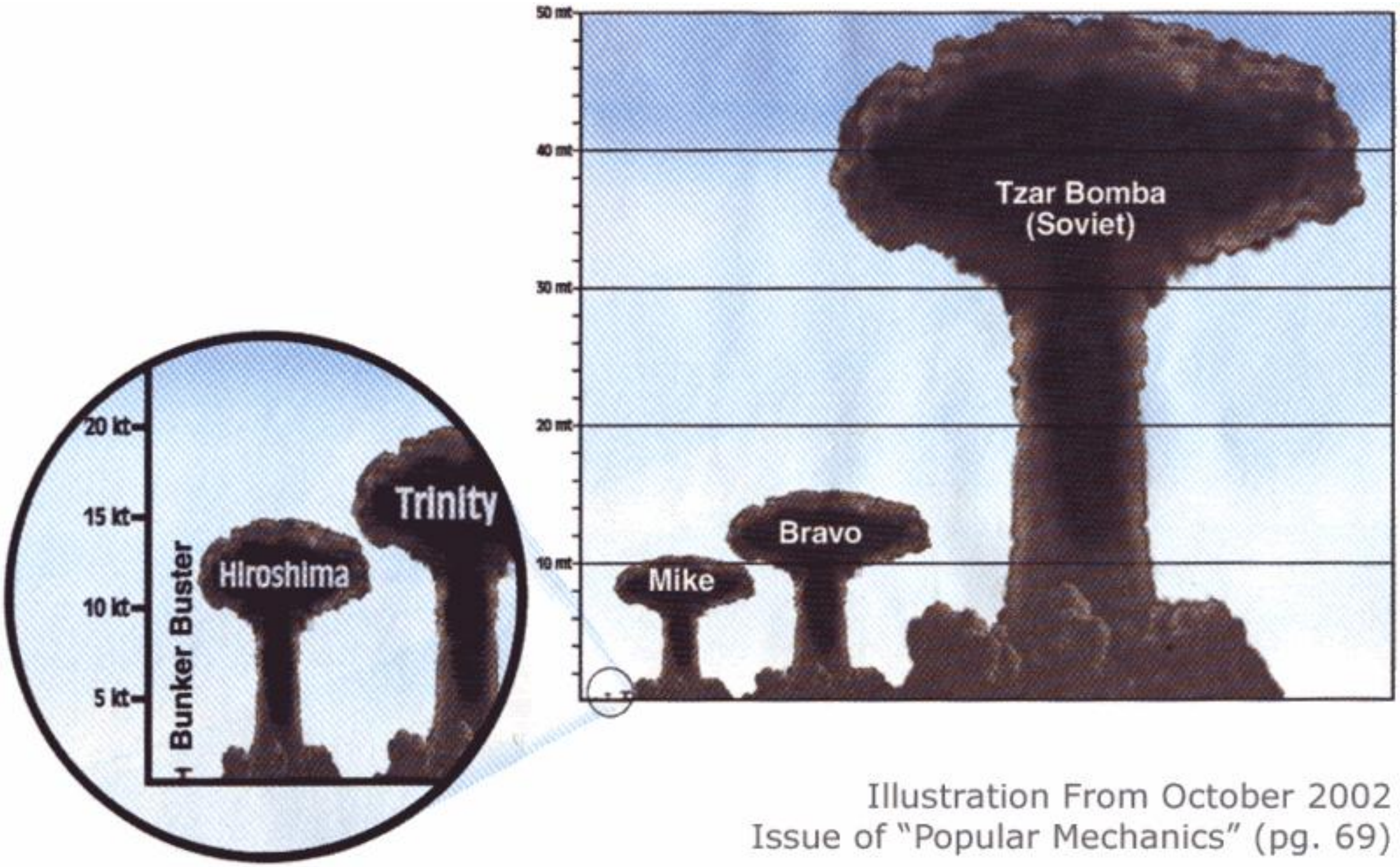

Illustration From October 2002
Issue of “Popular Mechanics” (pg. 69)

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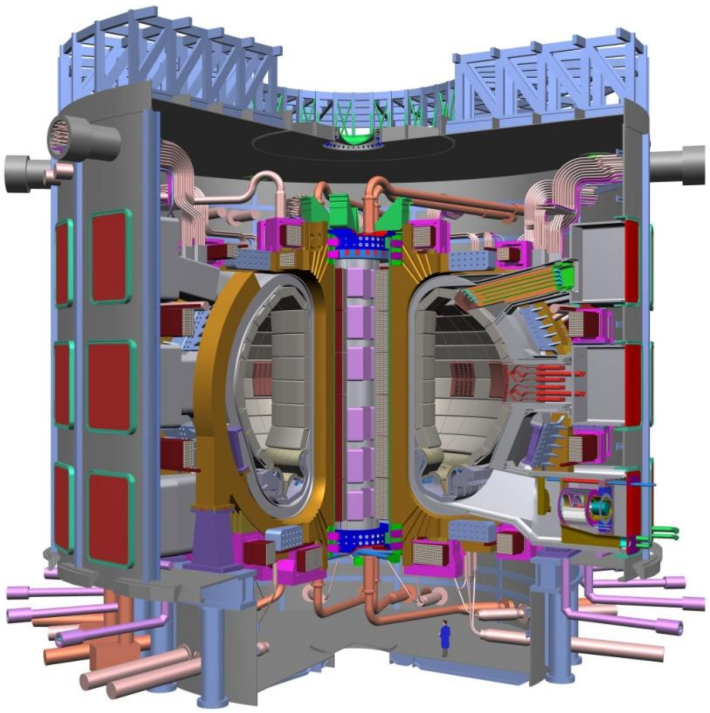
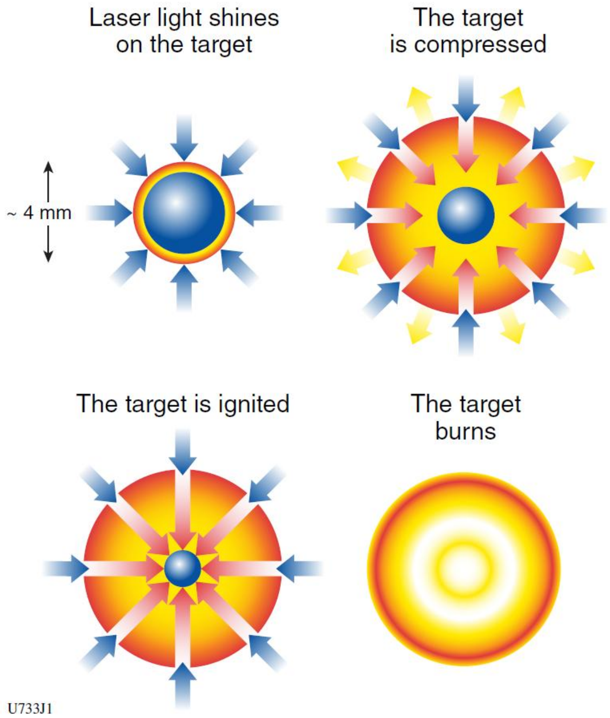
To Fuse, or Not to Fuse...





Outline

- Introduction to nuclear fusion
- Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF)
  – Tokamak
  – Stellarator
- Inertial confinement fusion (ICF)
  – Indirection drive ICF
  – Direct drive ICF
- Innovation idea – MCF + ICF
- Plasma in space
- Pulsed-power system at NCKU

Outline

- **Introduction to nuclear fusion**
- **Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF)**
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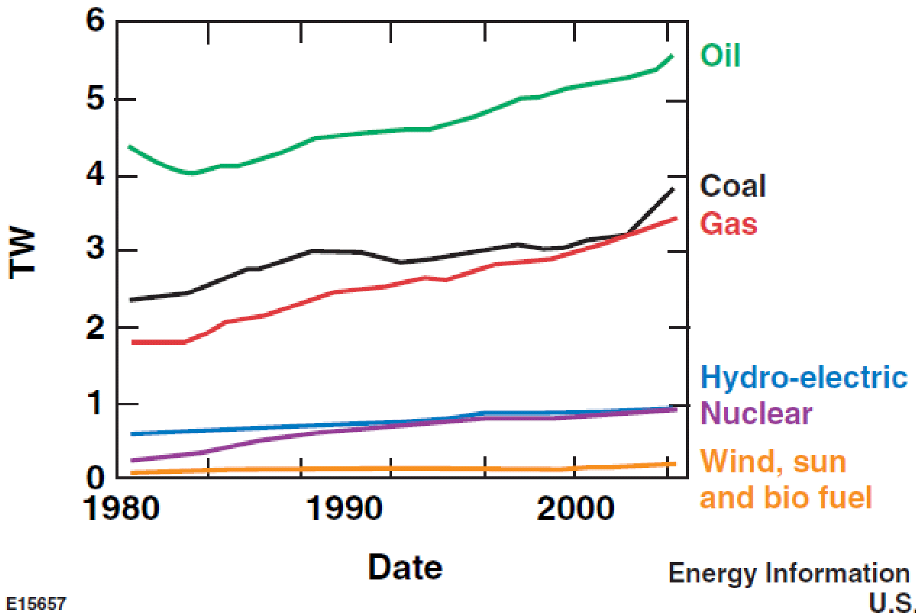
  - **Indirection drive ICF**
  - **Direct drive ICF**
- **Innovation idea – MCF + ICF**
- **Plasma in space**
- **Pulsed-power system at NCKU**

World energy consumption is dominated by the use of dwindling fossil fuels

Fossil fuel	Estimated reserve	(2005 consumption rate) Years remaining
Oil	1,277,702 million barrels	32 years
Natural gas	~6,500,000 billion cubic ft	72 years
Coal	1,081,279 million tons	252 years

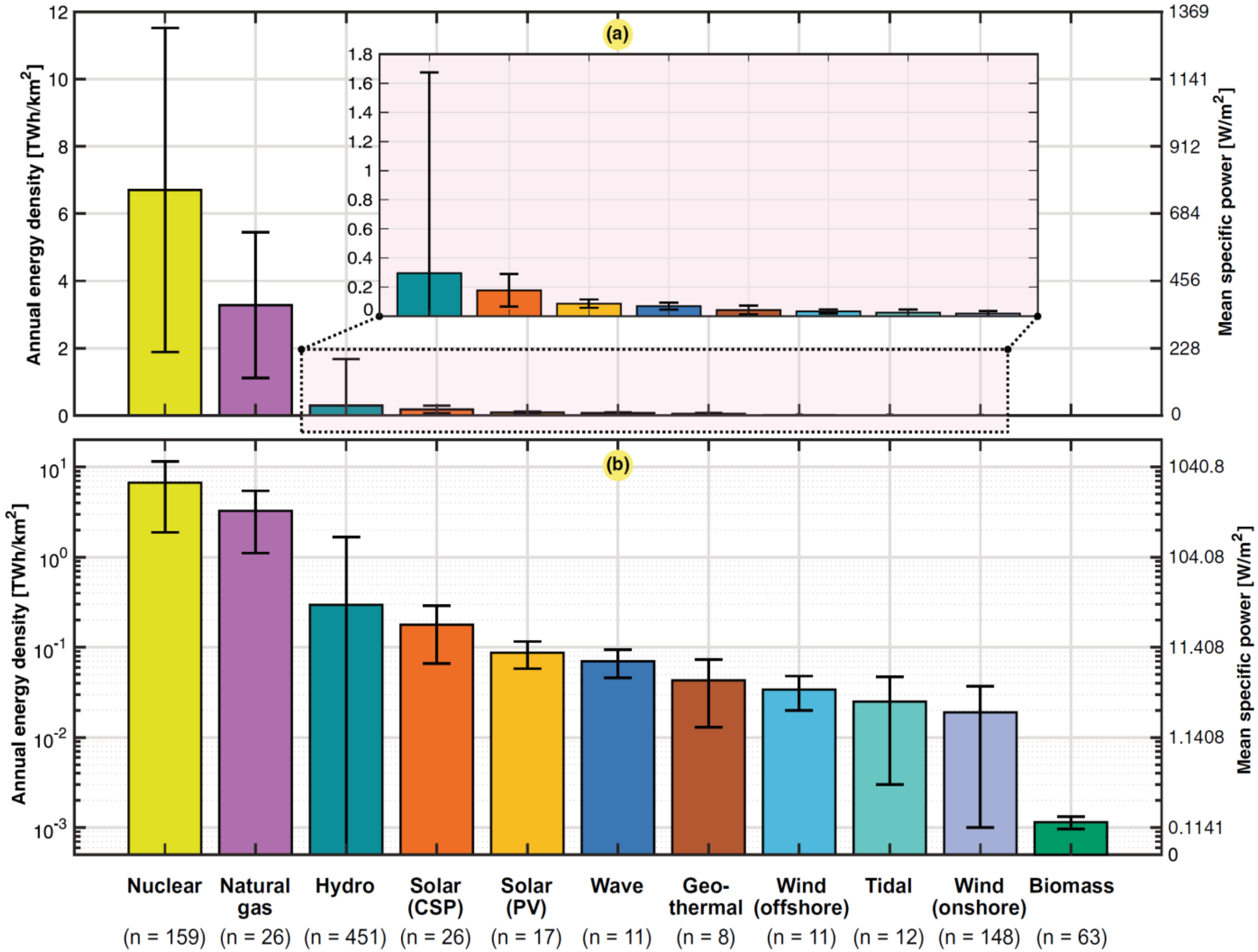


While predictions about the exact number of remaining years vary, fossil fuels will run out.

Energy Information Administration (EIA) 2006 Annual Report,
U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

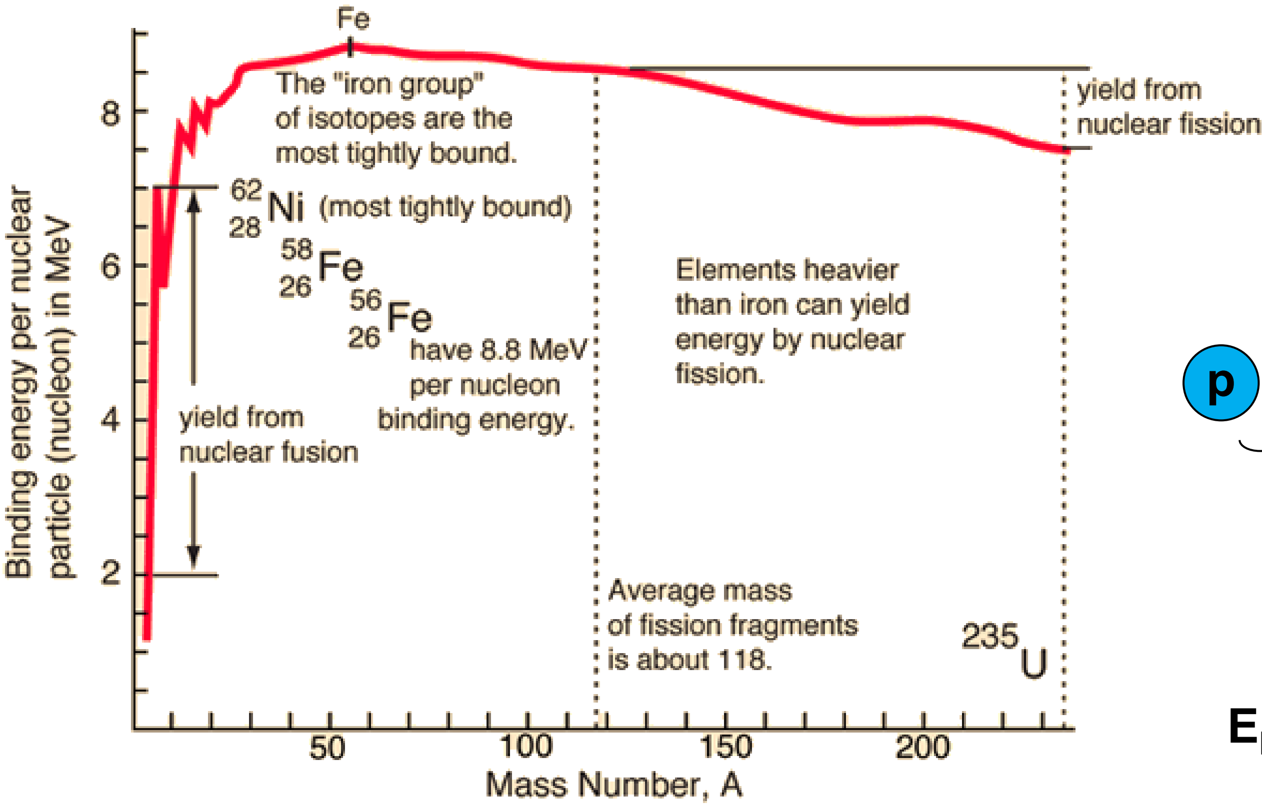
*from Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY

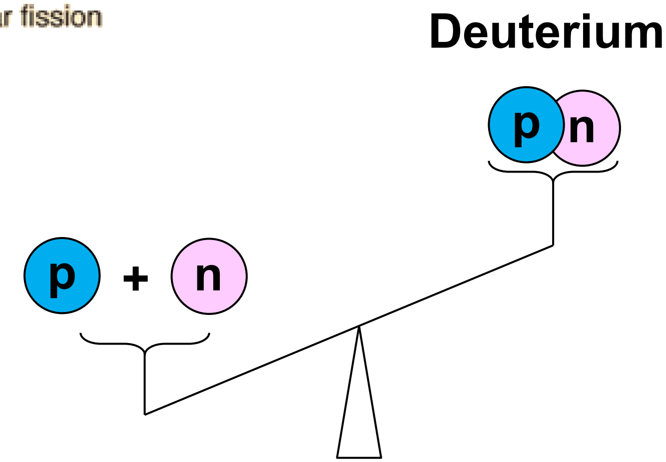
Nuclear energy has the highest energy density



J. K. Noland, etc., Scientific Reports **12**, 21280 (2022)

The “iron group” of isotopes are the most tightly bound





$$m_p + m_n > m_D$$

$$E_{binding} = [(m_p + m_n) - m_D]c^2$$

$$Q = \left(\sum_i m_i - \sum_f m_f\right) c^2$$

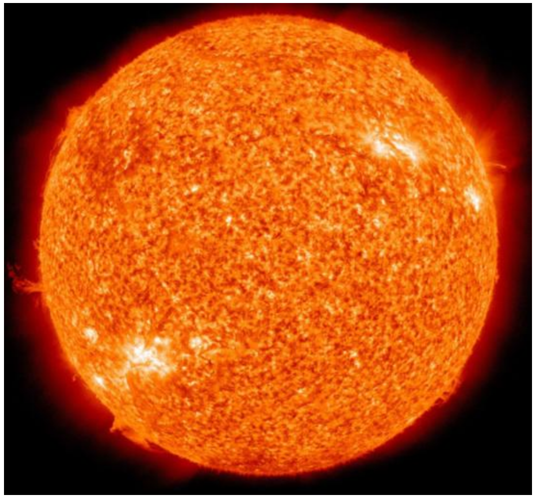
$$\Delta m = z m_p + (A - z) m_n - m$$

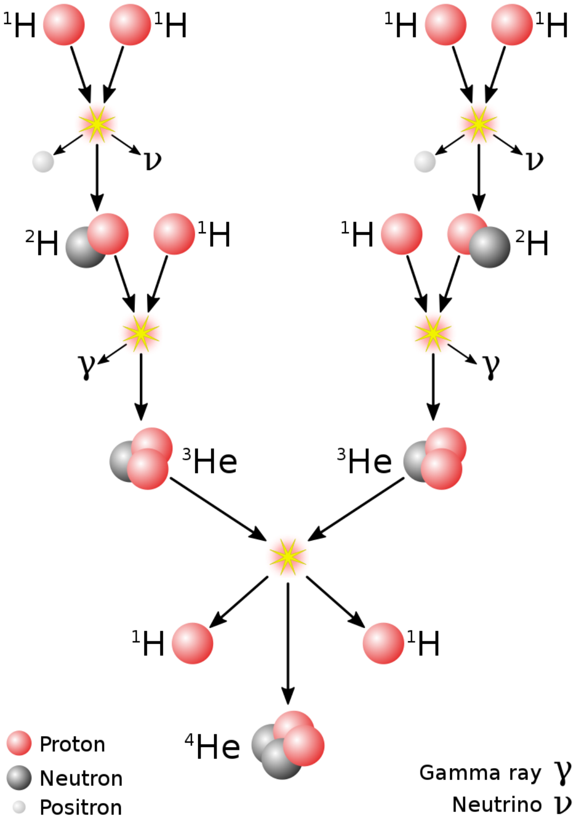
- **Binding energy:** $B = \Delta m c^2$
- **Output energy:** $Q = \sum_f B_f - \sum_i B_i$

http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/nucene/nucbin.html

Fusion in the sun provides the energy

- **Proton-proton chain in sun or smaller**

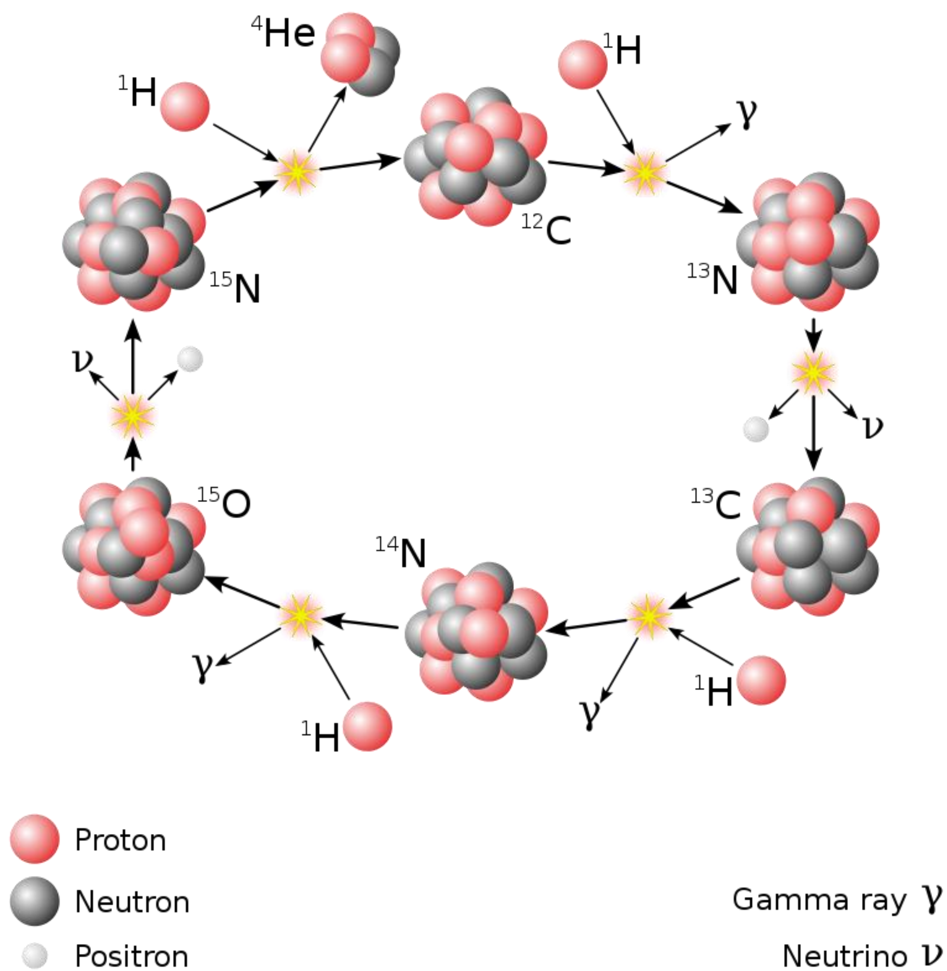




- **Particles are confined by the gravity.**

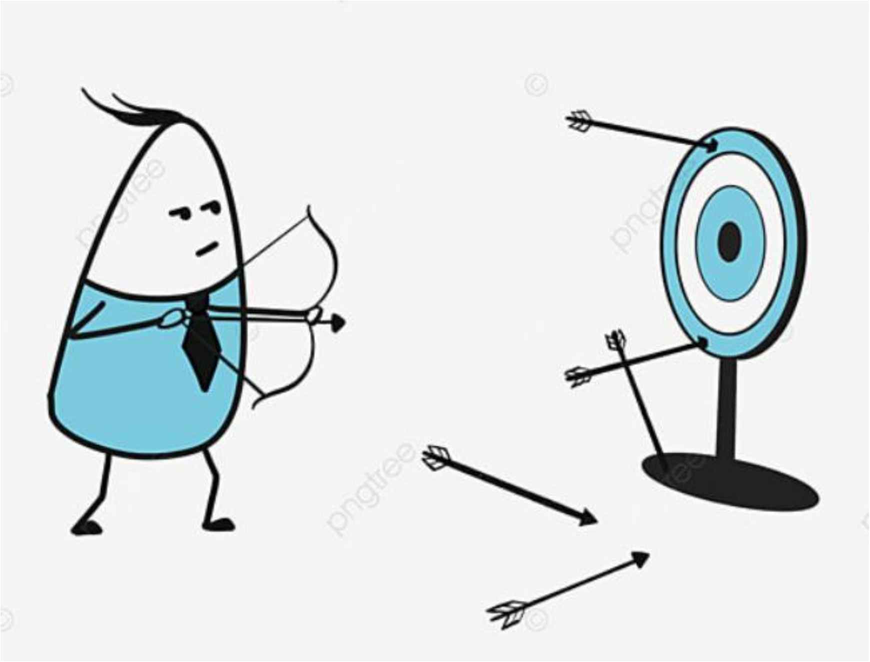
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_fusion

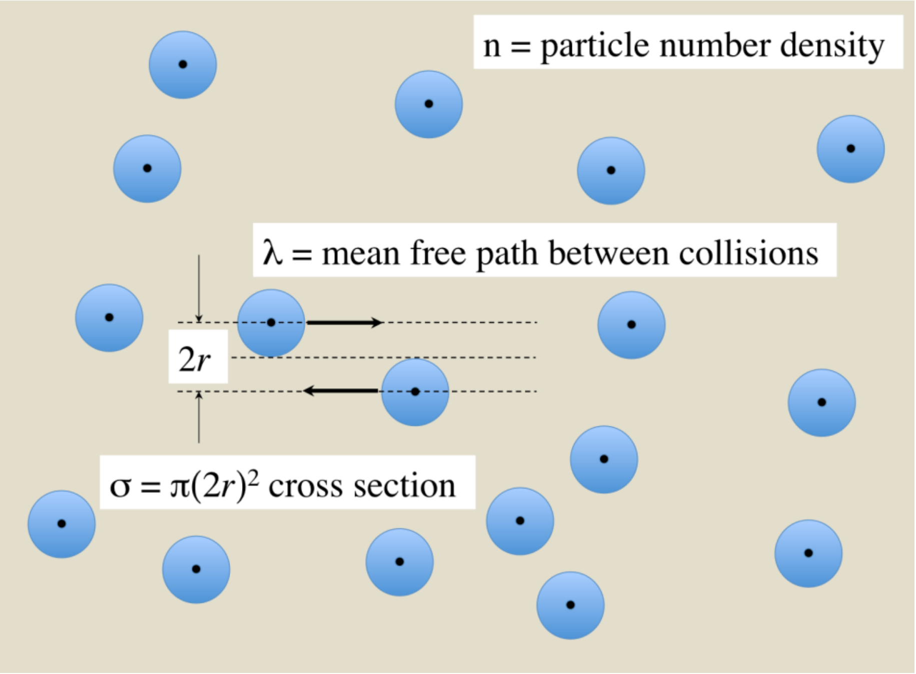
In heavy sun, the fusion reaction is the CNO cycle



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nuclear_fusion

The cross section is a measure of the probability that a specific process will take place in a collision of two particles

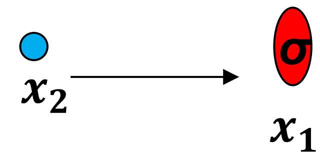




https://zh.pngtree.com/so/%E5%8D%A1%E9%80%9A%E5%B0%84%E7%AE%AD
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cross_section_(physics)

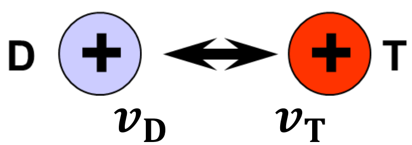
Cross section measures the probability per pair of particles for the occurrence of the reaction

$x_1 + x_2 \rightarrow x_3 + x_4$



- **The hard sphere cross section:**
  $\sigma \approx \pi R^2$ where R ≈ 5x10^{-15} m is the nuclear radius, i.e.,
  σ = *0.8 x 10^{-28}* m^2 ≈ 1 barm. (barm ≡ 10^{-28} m^2)

- **Classical cross section:**

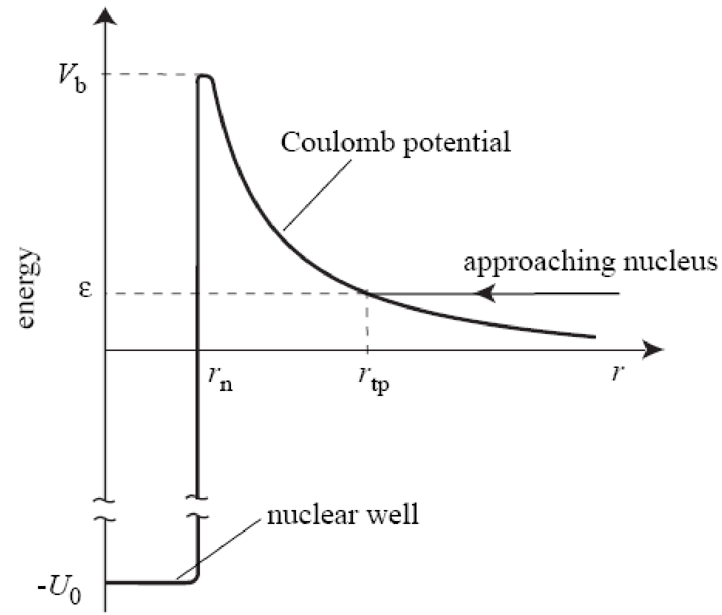


$$\frac{m_{\mathrm{D}}}{2} {v_{\mathrm{D}}}^2 + \frac{m_{\mathrm{T}}}{2} {v_{\mathrm{T}}}^2 \geq \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_{\mathrm{o}} R}$$

- **Let** $v = \left| \vec{v}_D - \vec{v}_T \right|$

$$v_{\mathrm{D}} = \frac{m_{\mathrm{T}}}{m_{\mathrm{D}} + m_{\mathrm{T}}} v \qquad v_{\mathrm{T}} = \frac{m_{\mathrm{D}}}{m_{\mathrm{D}} + m_{\mathrm{T}}} v$$

$$\frac{m_{\mathrm{r}}}{2} v^2 \geq \frac{e^2}{4\pi\epsilon_{\mathrm{o}} R} \qquad m_{\mathrm{r}} = \frac{m_{\mathrm{D}} m_{\mathrm{T}}}{m_{\mathrm{D}} + m_{\mathrm{T}}}$$

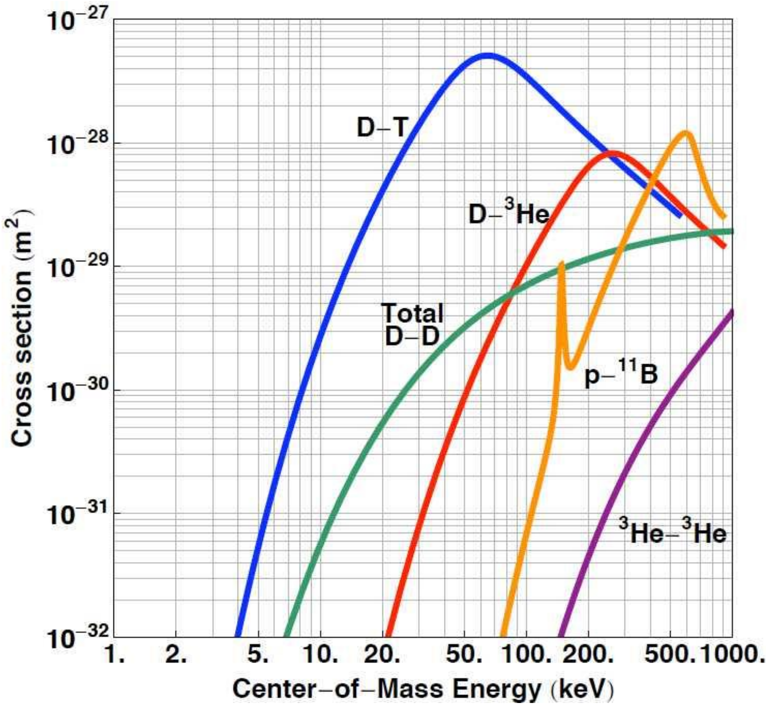


- **Classical kinetic energy required for fusion is**

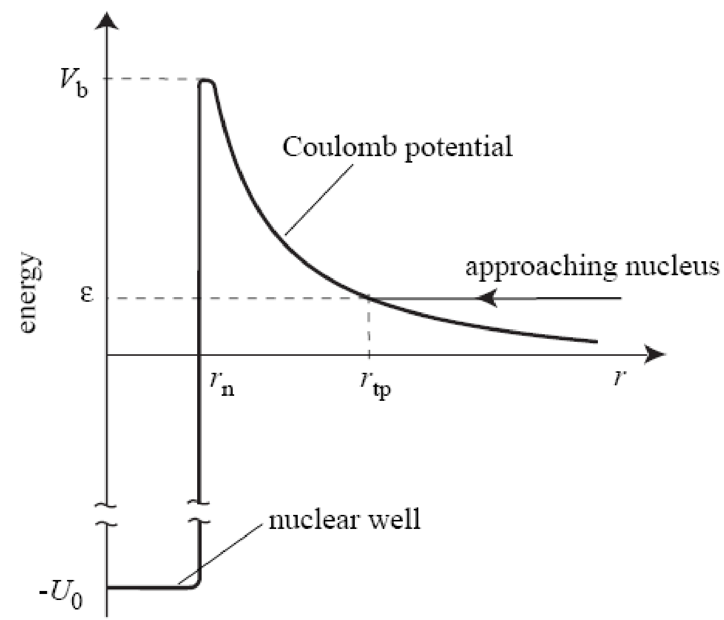
$$K_{\mathrm{c.m.}} > 288\ \mathrm{keV} \quad !!!$$

Skip

Cross section of fusion reaction is much larger than the classical approach



- Classical kinetic energy required for fusion is $K_{\text{c.m.}} > 288\ \text{keV}$!!!
- DT cross section has a peak of ~5 barns at 120 keV.
- $\sigma_{DT} \approx 100\sigma_{DD}$ @ 20 keV.



$D + D \rightarrow T + p$
$\rightarrow He^3 + n$

$D + T \rightarrow He^4 + n$

$D + He^3 \rightarrow He^4 + p$

$p + B^{11} \rightarrow 3He^4$

https://i.stack.imgur.com/wXQD5.jpg
Santarius, J. F., “Fusion Space Propulsion – A Shorter Time Frame Than You Think”, JANNAF, Monterey, 5-8 December 2005.

Skip

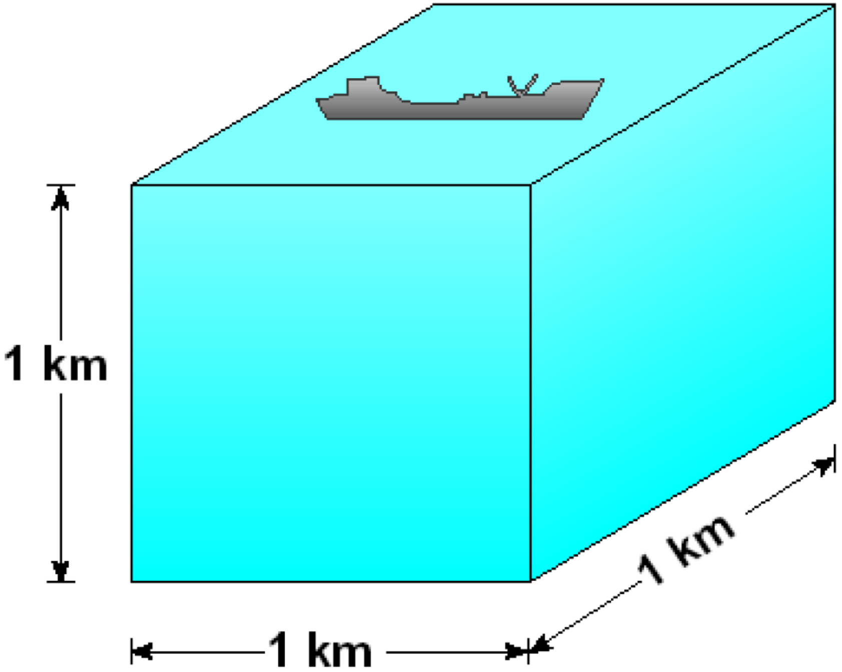
The cross section of proton-proton chain is much smaller than D T fusion

Reaction	$\sigma_{10\text{ keV}}$ (barn)	$\sigma_{100\text{ keV}}$ (barn)	σ_{max} (barn)	ε_{max} (keV)
$D+T \rightarrow \alpha+n$	2.72×10^{-2}	3.43	5.0	64
$D+D \rightarrow T+p$	2.81×10^{-4}	3.3×10^{-2}	0.06	1250
$D+D \rightarrow {}^3He+n$	2.78×10^{-4}	3.7×10^{-2}	0.11	1750
$T+T \rightarrow \alpha+2n$	7.90×10^{-4}	3.4×10^{-2}	0.16	1000
$D+{}^3He \rightarrow \alpha+p$	2.2×10^{-7}	0.1	0.9	250
$p+{}^6Li \rightarrow \alpha+{}^3He$	6×10^{-10}	7×10^{-3}	0.22	1500
$p+{}^{11}B \rightarrow 3\alpha$	(4.6×10^{-17})	3×10^{-4}	1.2	550
$p+p \rightarrow D+e^{+}+v$	(3.6×10^{-26})	(4.4×10^{-25})		
$p+{}^{12}C \rightarrow {}^{13}N+\gamma$	(1.9×10^{-26})	2.0×10^{-10}	1.0x10.4	400
${}^{12}C+{}^{12}C$ (all branches)		(5.0×10^{-103})		

- Barn = 10^{-28} m^2. It is the hard sphere cross section of a nucleus with R ≈ 5×10^{-15} m.
- "( )" are theoretical values while others are measured values.

The Physics of Inertial Fusion, by Stefano Atzeni and Jürgen Meyer-Ter-Vehn

Enormous fusion fuel can be produced from sea water



= Total energy of world oil reserve

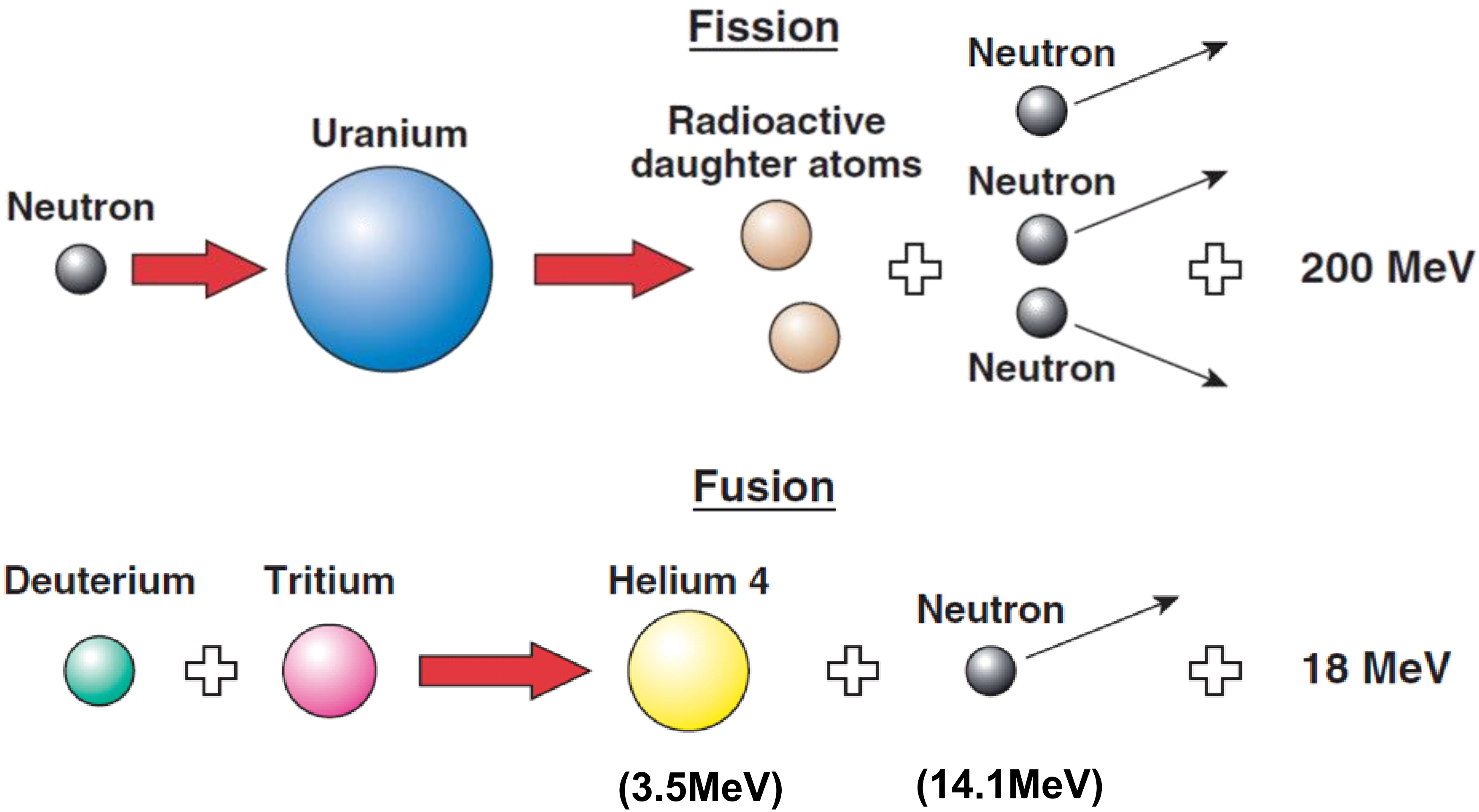
*R. Betti, HEDSA HEDP Summer School, 2015

What could you do with 1 kg DT?

- 1 kg DT -> 340 Tera joules
  - You can drive your car for ~40,000 km (back and forth between Keelung and Kaoshiung for 50 times).
  - You can keep your furnace running for 8 years.
  - You can blow things up! 1 TJ = 250 tons of TNT.

*R. Betti, HEDSA HEDP Summer School, 2015

Nuclear fusion and fission release energy through energetic neutrons

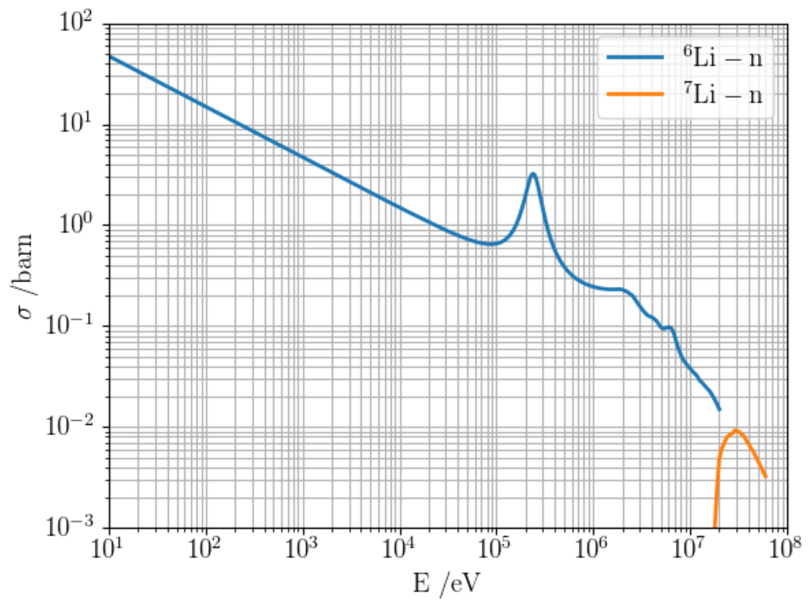


Nuclear fusion provides more energy per atomic mass unit (amu) than nuclear fission

Fusion of $^2H+^3H$: $$\frac{Q}{A}=\frac{17.6\ MeV}{(3+2)\ amu}=3.5\ \frac{MeV}{amu}$$

Fission of ^{235}U: $$\frac{Q}{A}=\frac{200\ MeV}{236\ amu}=0.85\ \frac{MeV}{amu}$$

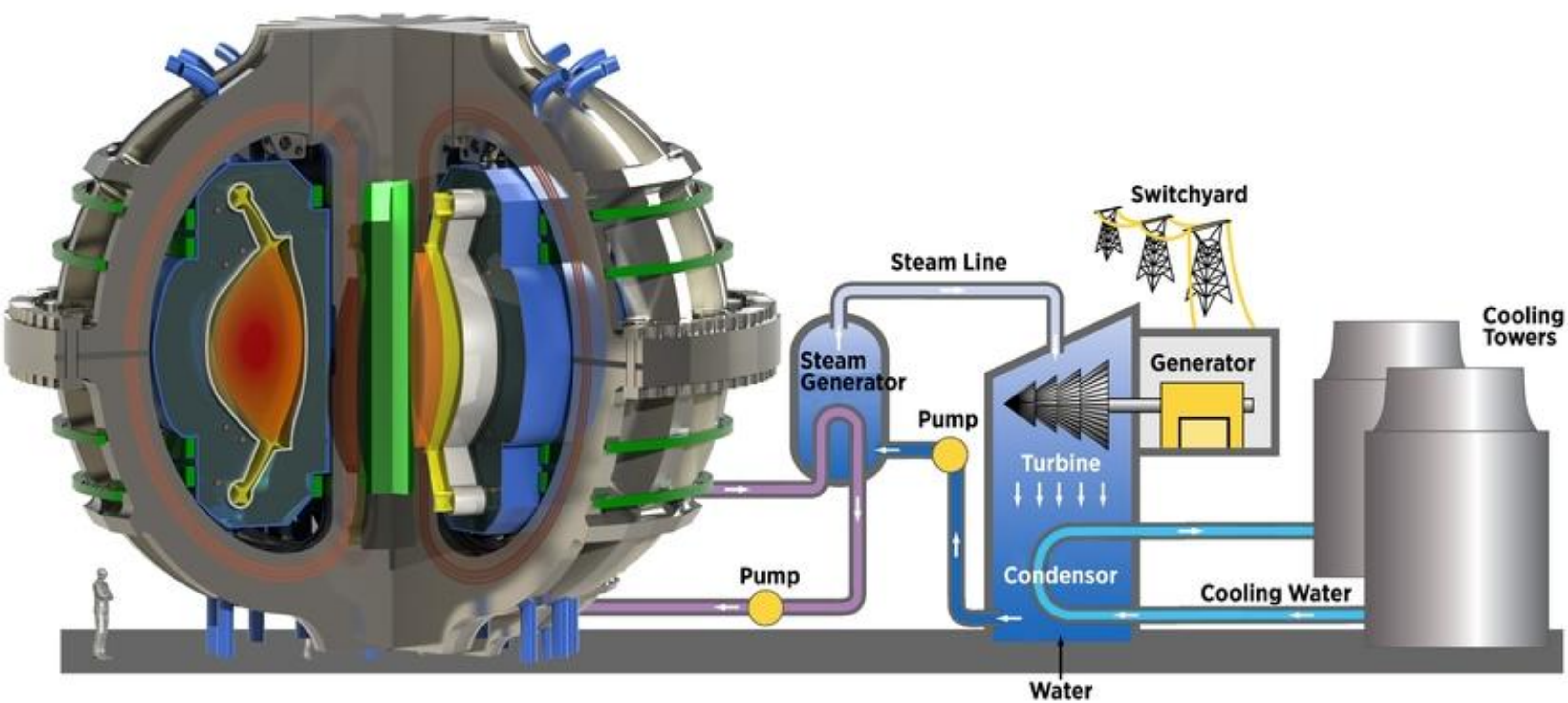
	Half-life (years)
U235	7.04×10^8
U238	4.47×10^9
…	
Tritium	12.3



n + ^{6}Li → α + T + 4.86 MeV
n + ^{7}Li → α + T + n – 2.87 MeV

https://scipython.com/blog/breeding-tritium-for-a-fusion-reactor/

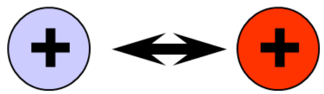
Nuclear fusion power plant proposed by Commonwealth Fusion Systems (CFS)

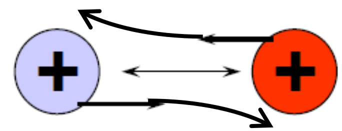


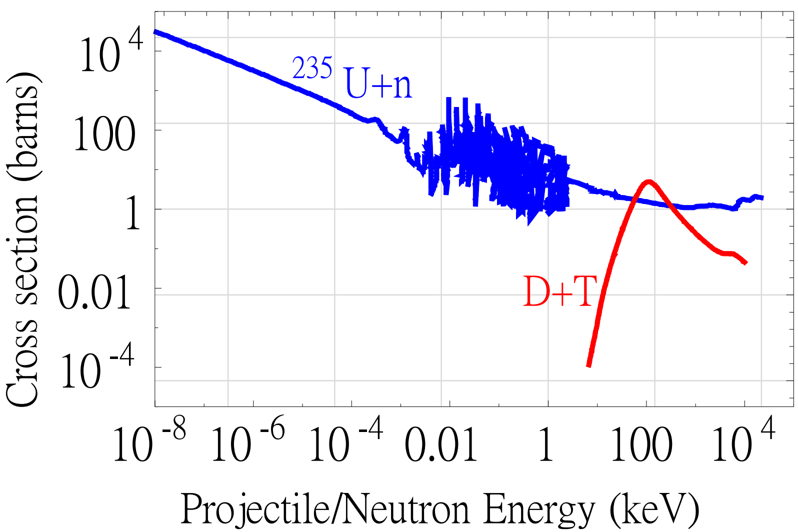
https://news.mit.edu/2018/nas-report-right-path-fusion-energy-1221

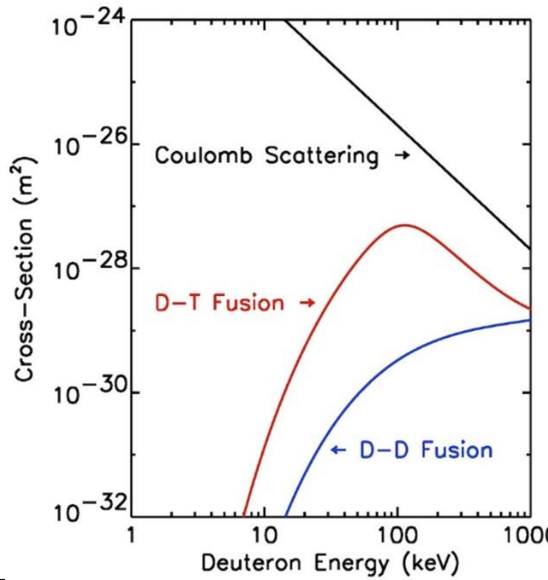
Fusion is much harder than fission

- **Fission:** $n + {}^{235}_{92}U \rightarrow {}^{236}_{92}U \rightarrow {}^{144}_{56}Ba + {}^{89}_{36}Kr + 3n + 177\ \mathrm{MeV}$
- **Fusion:** $D + T \rightarrow {}^{4}_{2}He(3.5\ \mathrm{MeV}) + n(14.1\ \mathrm{MeV})$







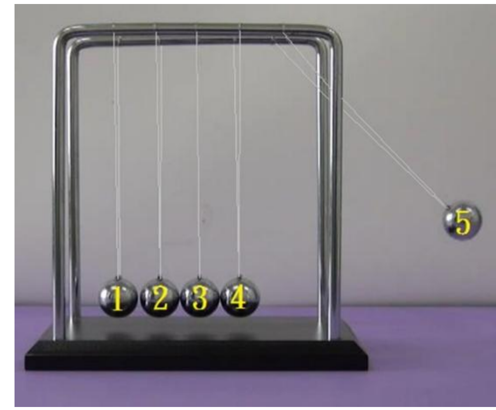


- **Beam particles lose their energy before making a fusion reaction, i.e., they only thermalize the fuel. Therefore, beam fusion does NOT work!**

https://www6.lehigh.edu/~eus204/lab/PCL_fusion.php#x1-10096
https://www.16pic.com/photo/pic_3815585.html

Fast neutrons are slowed down due to the collisions

- **A moderator is used to slow down fast neutrons but not to absorb neutrons.**
- **For m_M~m_N, the energy decrement is higher. Therefore, H slows down neutron most efficiently.**
- **However, H + n → D, i.e., H absorbs neutrons.**



Neutron ● → ● **Atom**

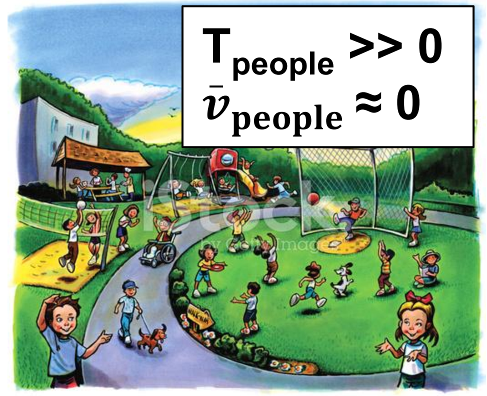
m_N m_M

- **The best option is the D in the heavy water (D_2O).**

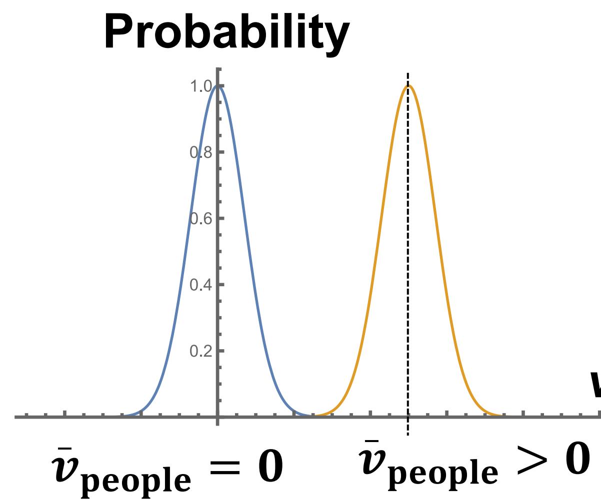
	Energy decrement	Neutron scattering cross section (σ_s) (Barns)	Neutron absorption cross section (σ_a) (Barns)
H	1	49 (H_2O)	0.66 (H_2O)
D	0.7261	10.6 (D_2O)	0.0013 (D_2O)
C	0.1589	4.7 (Graphite)	0.0035 (Graphite)

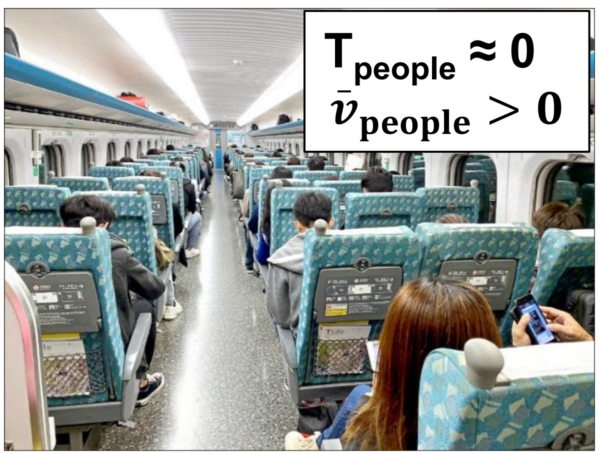
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Neutron_moderator#cite_note-Weston-4
https://energyeducation.ca/encyclopedia/Neutron_moderator#cite_note-3

A temperature describes the randomness of particles



- **Distribution function:**



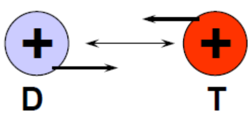


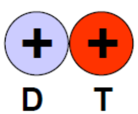
https://ydweb.yuda.tyc.edu.tw/Page/YDW/School/Home/Post?id=13286&BoardName=%E6%A1%83%E8%82%B2%E6%B4%BB%E5%8B%95%E7%85%A7%E7%89%87&Board_PartialViewName=&Post_PartialViewName=&Page=60&PageSize=3
https://www.freeimages.com/tw/premium/school-playground-with-children-1496555

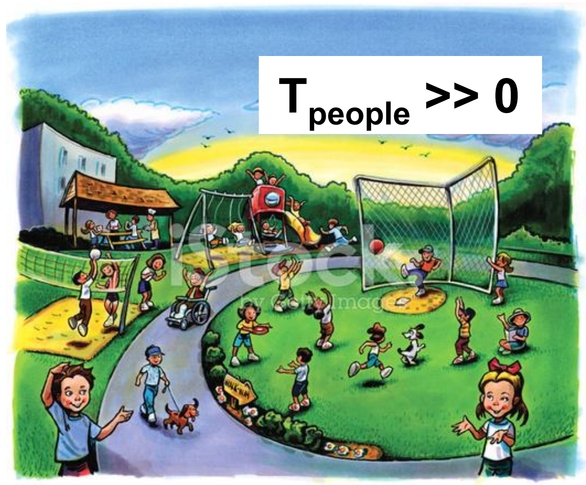
A “hot plasma” at 100M ⁰C is needed

- **Probability for fusion reactions to occur is low at low temperatures due to the coulomb repulsion force.**

- **If the ions are sufficiently hot, i.e., large random velocity, they can collide by overcoming coulomb repulsion**

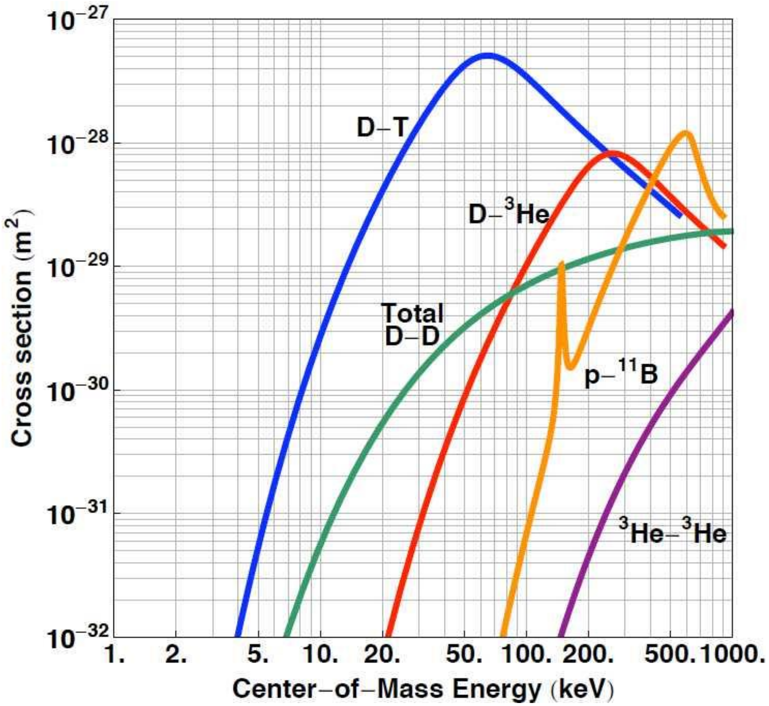


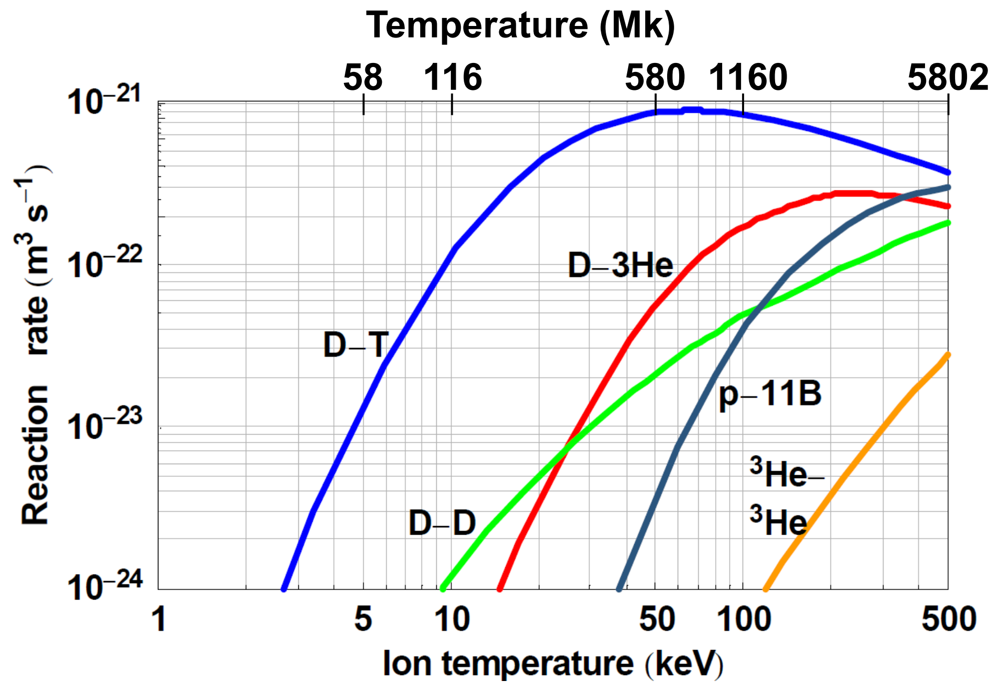




*R. Betti, HEDSA HEDP Summer School, 2015
https://ydweb.yuda.tyc.edu.tw/Page/YDW/School/Home/Post?id=13286&BoardName=%E6%A1%83%E8%82%B2%E6%B4%BB%E5%8B%95%E7%85%A7%E7%89%87&Board_PartialViewName=&Post_PartialViewName=&Page=60&PageSize=3
https://www.freeimages.com/tw/premium/school-playground-with-children-1496555

Fusion doesn’t come easy





$D + D \rightarrow T + p$

$\rightarrow He^3 + n$

$D + T \rightarrow He^4 + n$

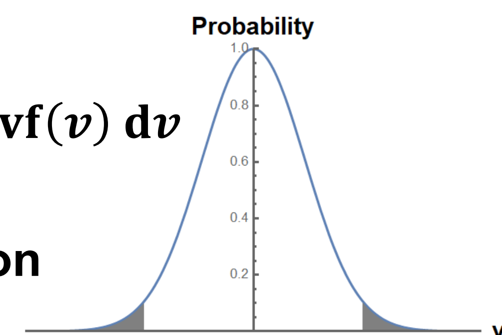
$D + He^3 \rightarrow He^4 + p$

$p + B^{11} \rightarrow 3He^4$

- **Reaction rate:**

$$< \sigma v > = \int \sigma(v) v f(v)\, dv$$

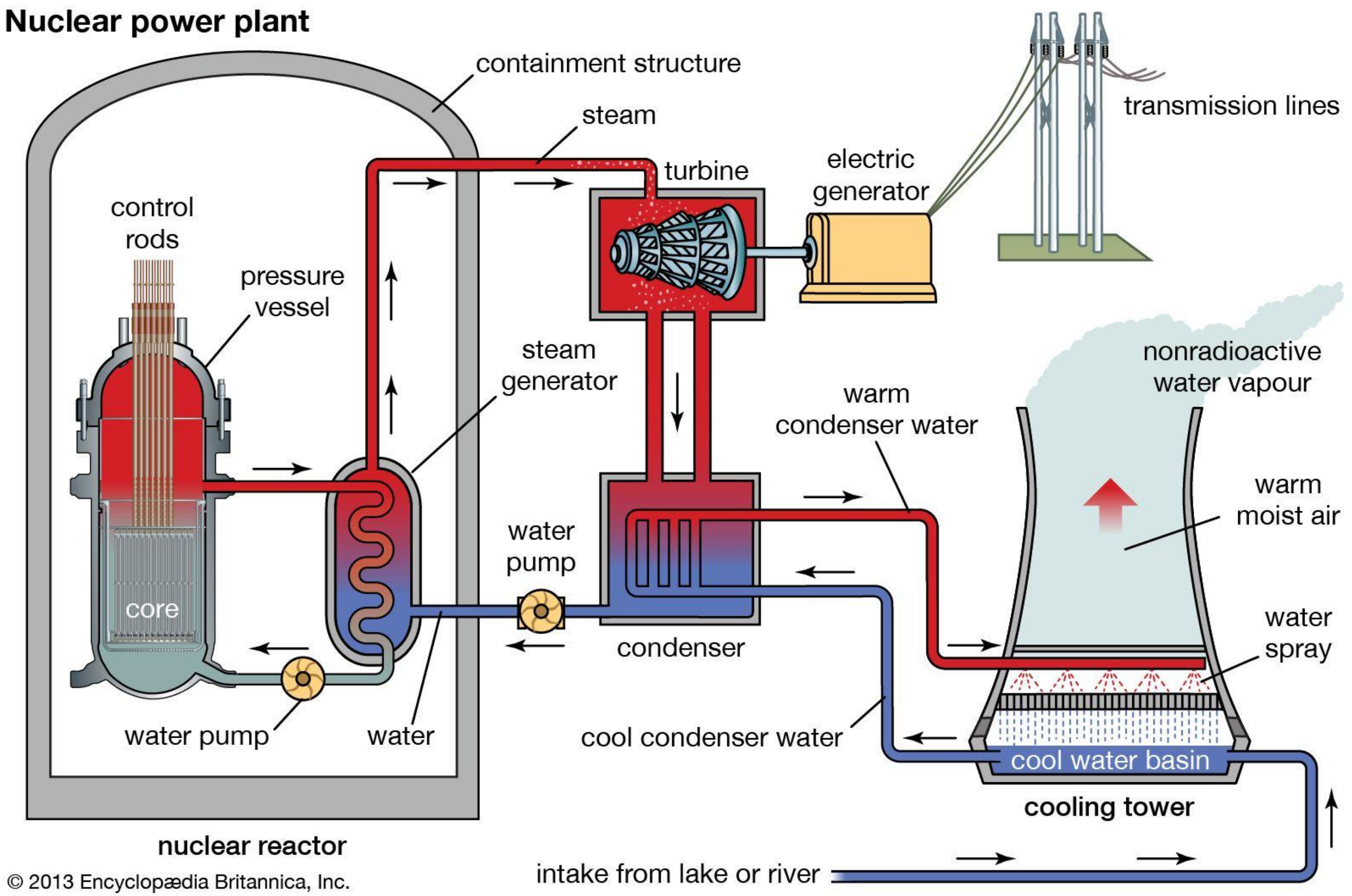
Cross section



https://i.stack.imgur.com/wXQD5.jpg

Santarius, J. F., “Fusion Space Propulsion – A Shorter Time Frame Than You Think”, JANNAF, Monterey, 5-8 December 2005.

Nuclear power plant



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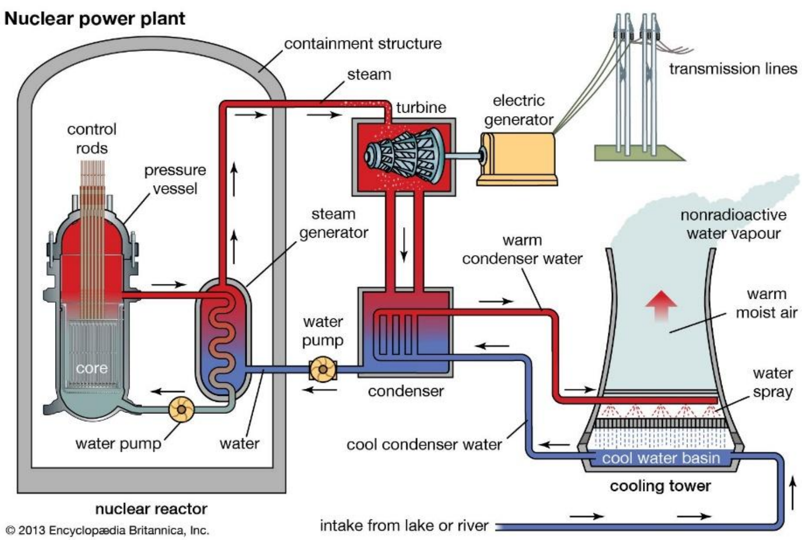
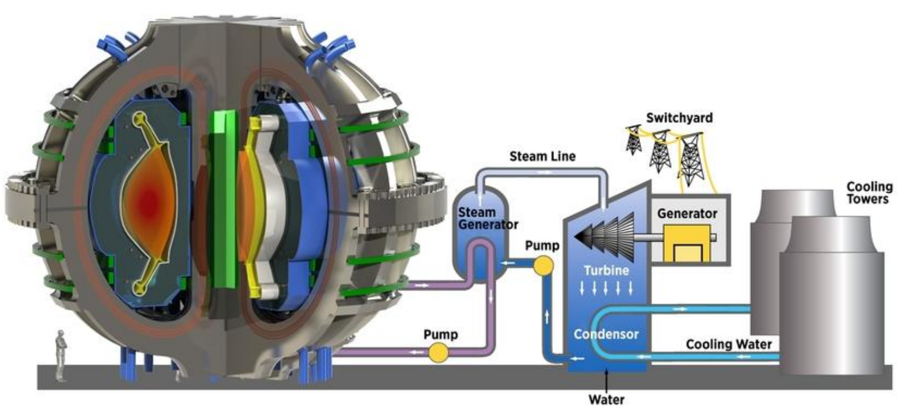
https://www.britannica.com/technology/nuclear-power

Comparison between nuclear fission and nuclear fusion

	Nuclear Fission	Nuclear Fusion
Chain reaction	Yes	No
Melt down	Possible	Impossible
Nuclear waste	High radiative	Low radiative / None

- Nuclear fission power plant
- Nuclear fussion power plant

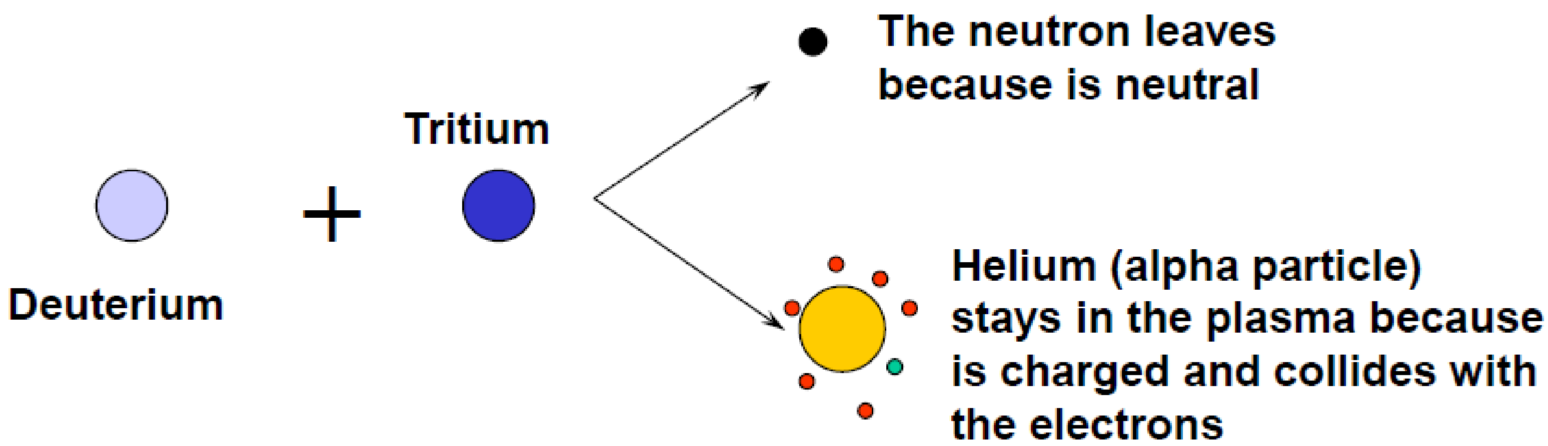




https://www.britannica.com/technology/nuclear-power
https://news.mit.edu/2018/nas-report-right-path-fusion-energy-1221

It takes a lot of energy or power to keep the plasma at 100M ^{0}C

- Let the plasma do it itself!



- The α-particles heat the plasma.

*R. Betti, HEDSA HEDP Summer School, 2015

Under what conditions the plasma keeps itself hot?

- **Steady state 0-D power balance:**

$S_\alpha + S_h = S_B + S_k$

S_α: α particle heating

S_h: external heating

S_B: Bremsstrahlung radiation

S_k: heat conduction lost

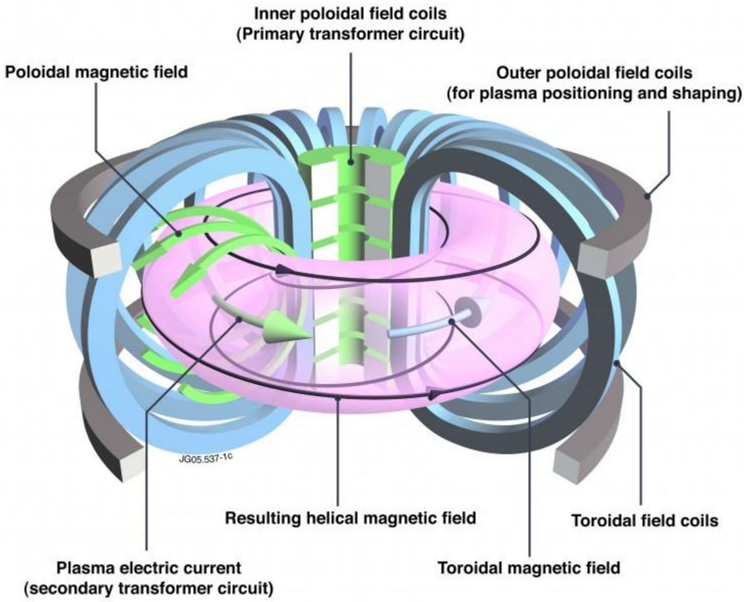
Ignition condition: $P\tau > 10$ atm-s = 10 Gbar - ns

- **P: pressure, or called energy density**
- **τ is confinement time**

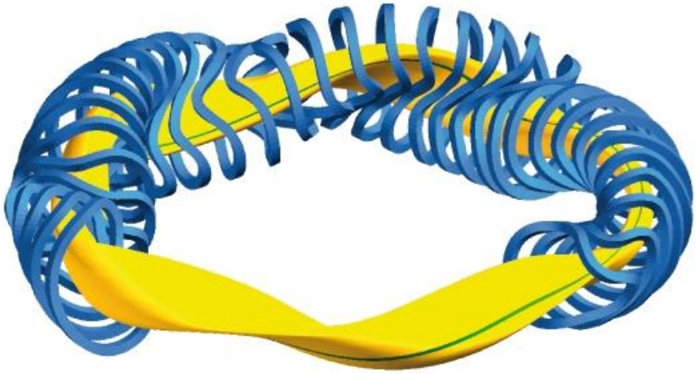
The plasma is too hot to be contained

- **Solution 1: Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF), use a magnetic field to contain it. P~atm, τ~sec, T~10 keV (10^8 ºC)**

Tokamak



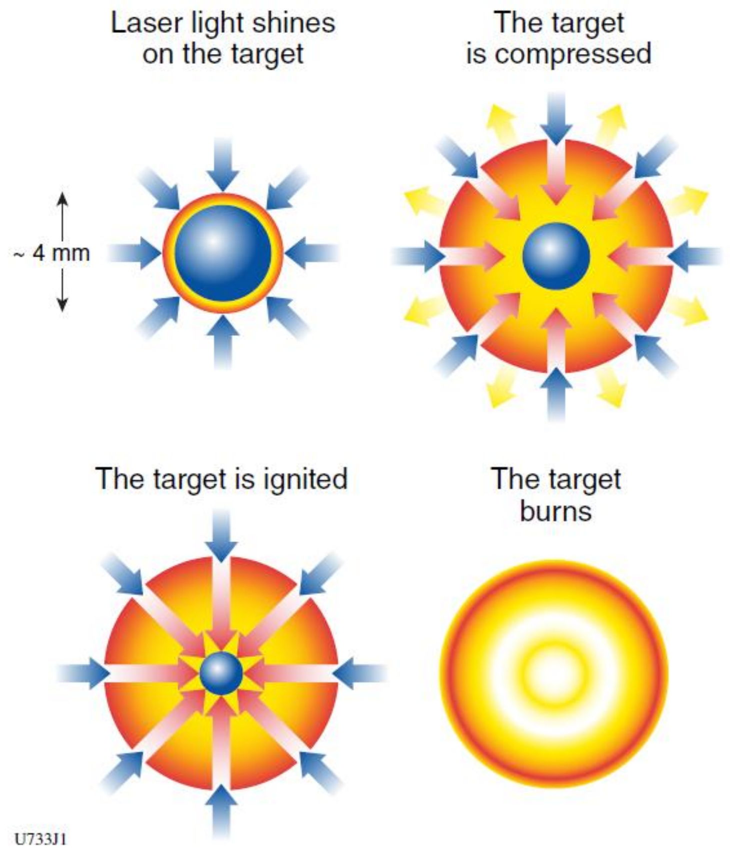
Stellarator



https://www.euro-fusion.org/2011/09/tokamak-principle-2/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stellarator

Don’t confine it!

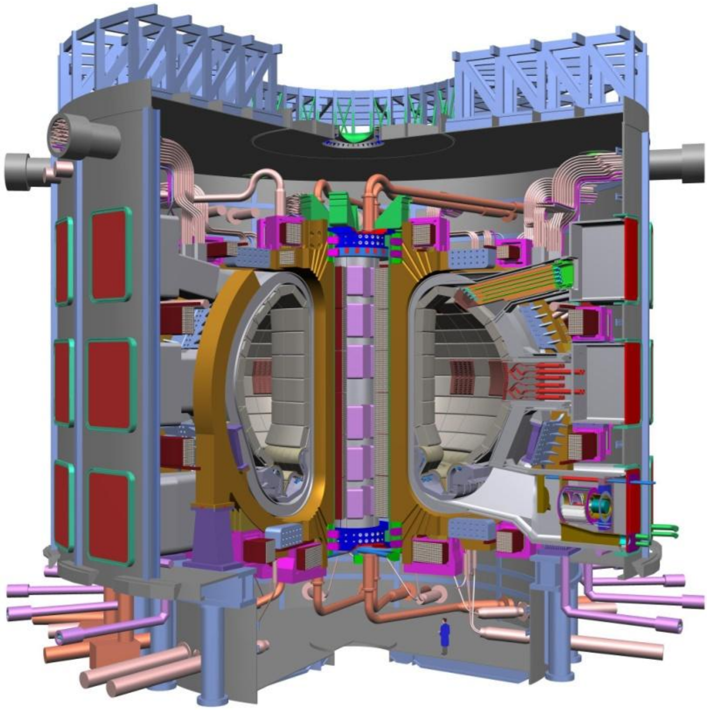
- **Solution 2: Inertial confinement fusion (ICF). Or you can say it is confined by its own inertia: P~Gigabar, τ~nsec, T~10 keV (10^8 ^{0}C)**



Inertial confinement fusion: an introduction, Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester

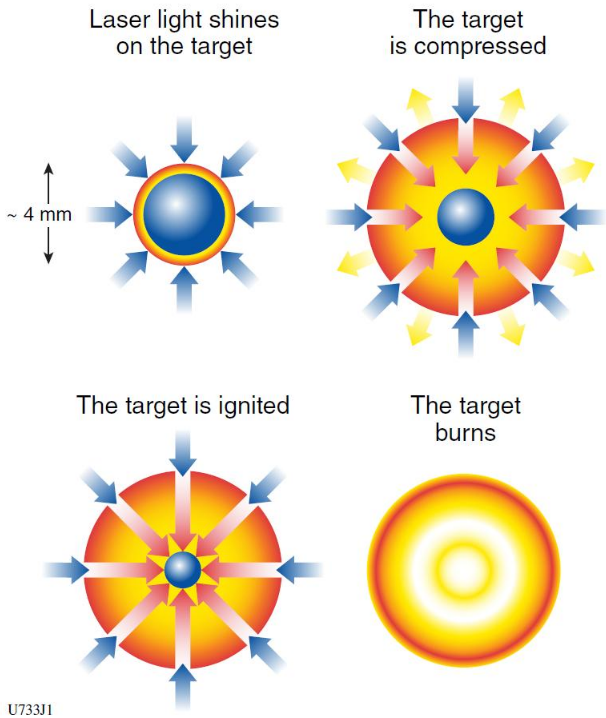
To control? Or not to control?

- **Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF)**



- **Plasma is confined by toroidal magnetic field.**

- **Inertial confinement fusion (ICF)**

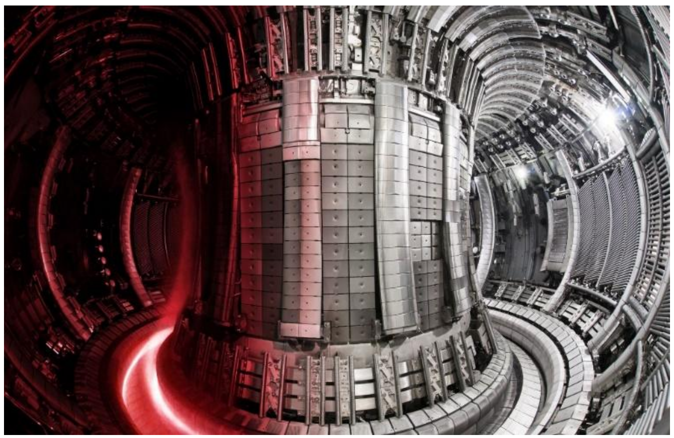


- **A DT ice capsule filled with DT gas is imploded by laser.**

Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester is a pioneer in laser fusion

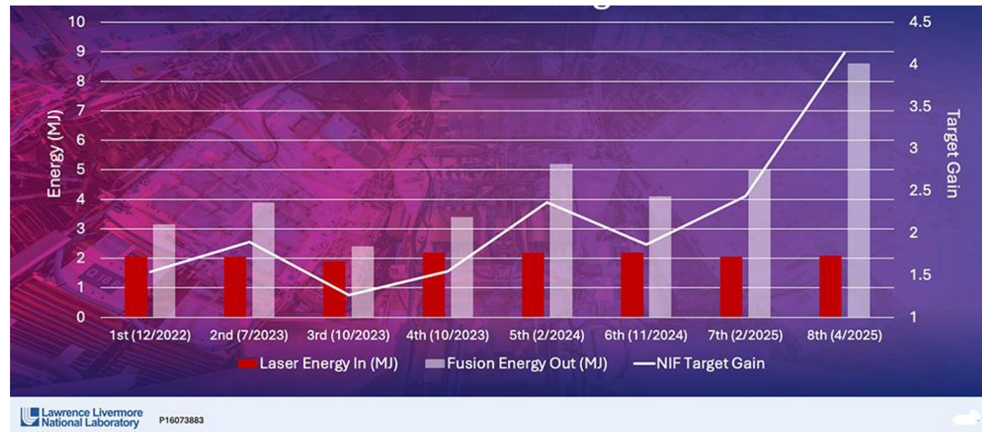
“Ignition” (target yield larger than one) was achieved for the first time in NIF on 2022/12/5

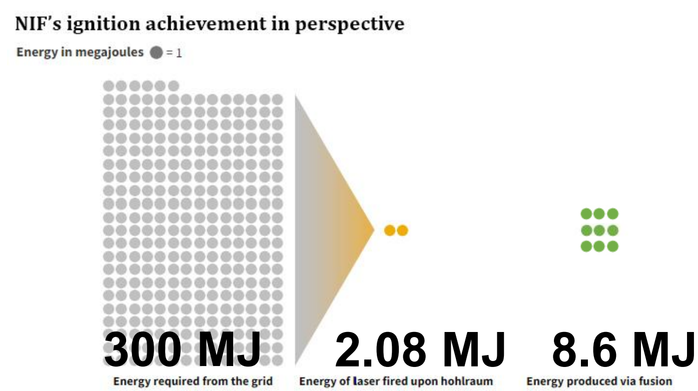
- **Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF)**



- **Record-breaking 59 megajoules of sustained fusion energy in Joint European Torus (JET) facility in Oxford demonstrates powerplant potential and strengthens case for ITER.**

- **Inertial confinement fusion (ICF)**



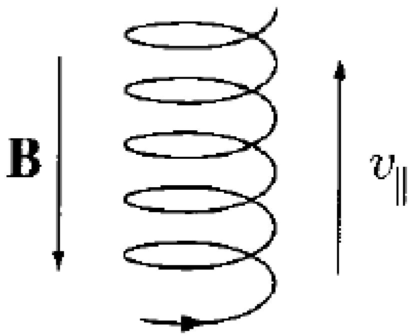


https://ccfe.ukaea.uk/resources/#gallery
https://physicstoday.scitation.org/do/10.1063/PT.6.2.20221213a/full/
https://lasers.llnl.gov/science/achieving-fusion-ignition

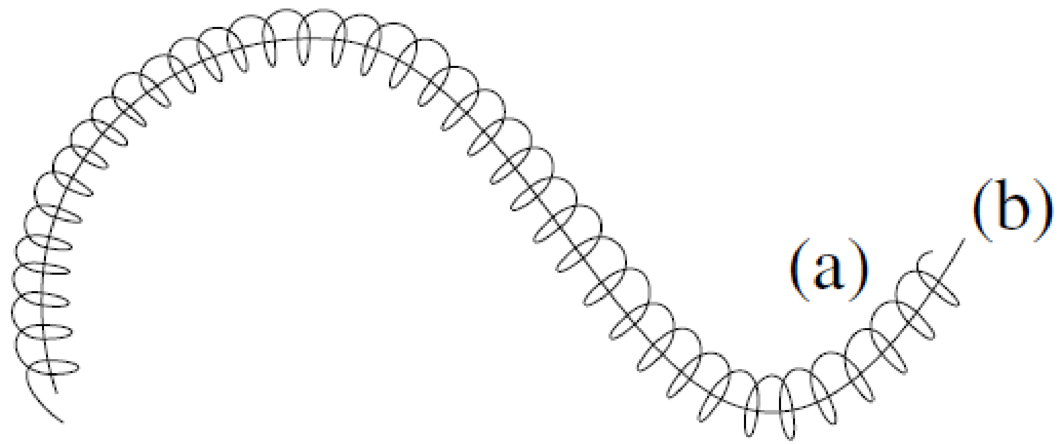
Outline

- Introduction to nuclear fusion
- **Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF)**
  - **Tokamak**
  - **Stellarator**
- Inertial confinement fusion (ICF)
  - Indirection drive ICF
  - Direct drive ICF
- Innovation idea – MCF + ICF
- Plasma in space
- Pulsed-power system at NCKU

Charged particles gyro around the magnetic fields

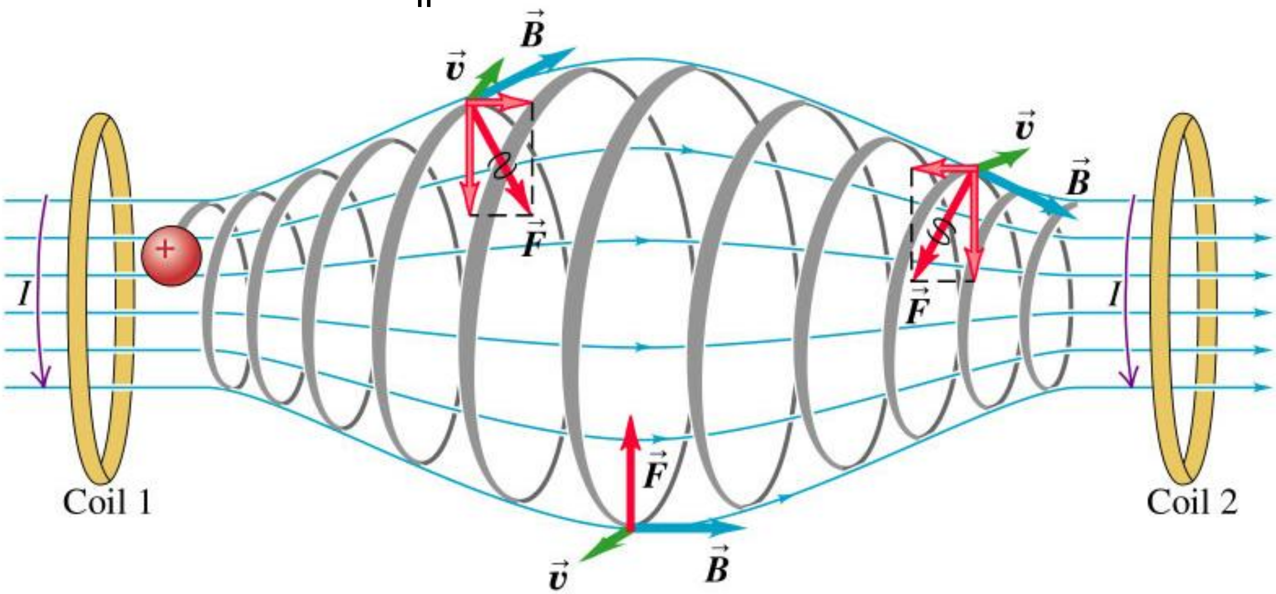


$$r_L = \frac{mv_{\perp}}{|q|B}$$



Charged particles can be partially confined by a magnetic mirror machine

- Charged particles with small $v_{||}$ eventually stop and are reflected while those with large $v_{||}$ escape.



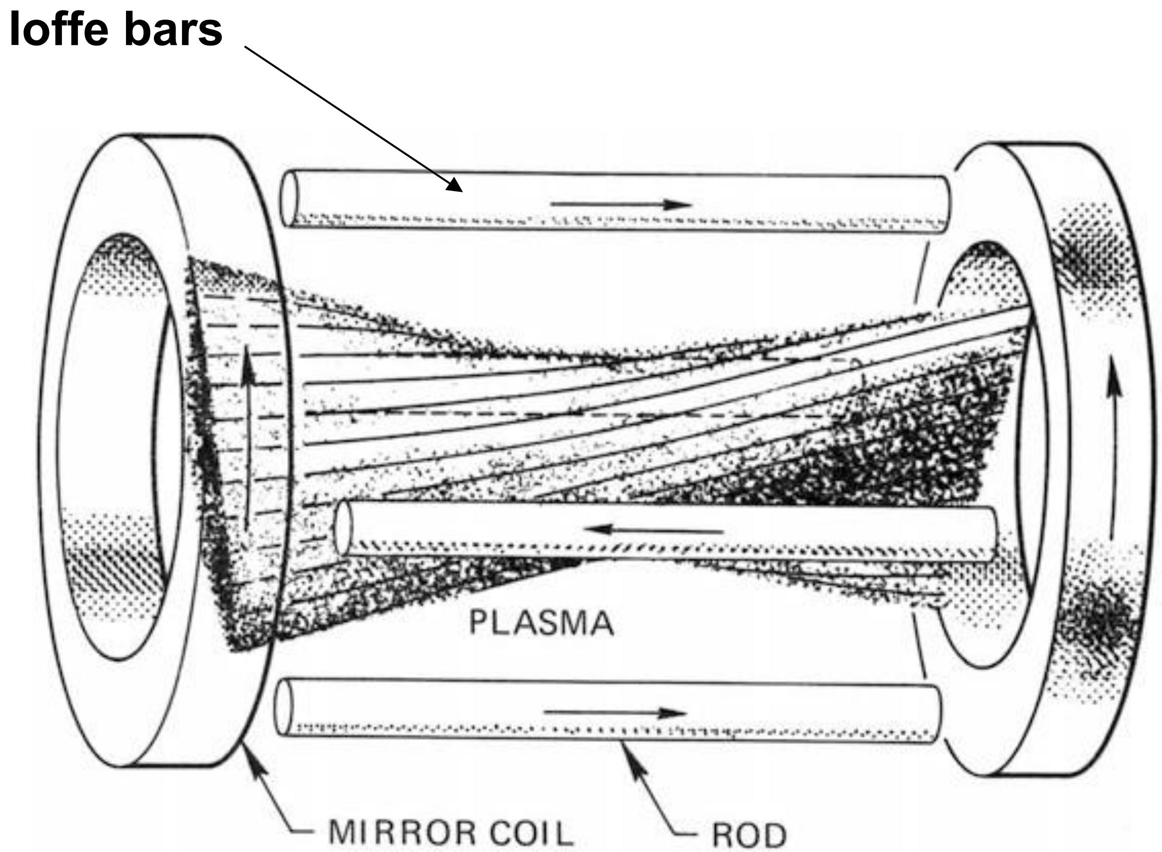
$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = \frac{1}{2}mv_{||}{}^2 + \frac{1}{2}mv_{\perp}{}^2$$

- Large $v_{||}$ may occur from collisions between particles.

- **Those confined charged particle are eventually lost due to collisions.**

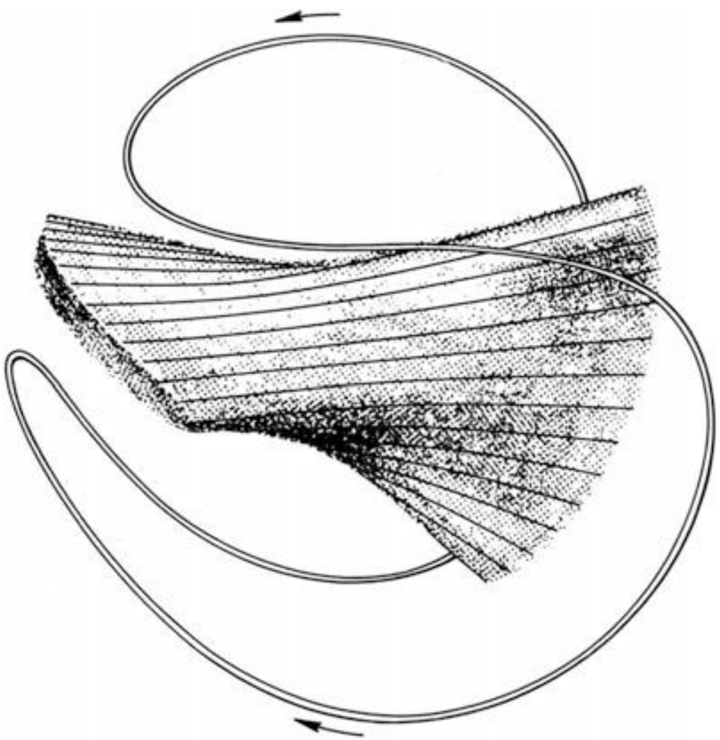
https://i.stack.imgur.com/GlzGZ.jpg

"Ioffe bars" are added to stabilize the Rayleigh-Taylor instabilities at the center of the mirror machine



A “baseball coil” is obtained if one links the coils and the bars into a single conductor

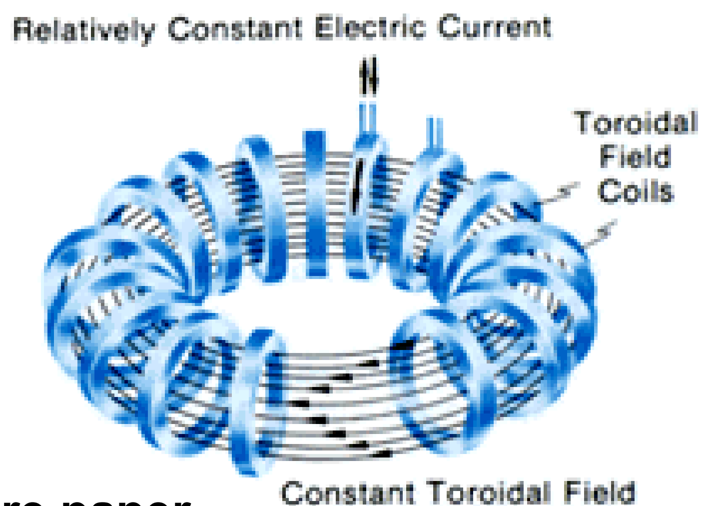
- **Baseball coil**

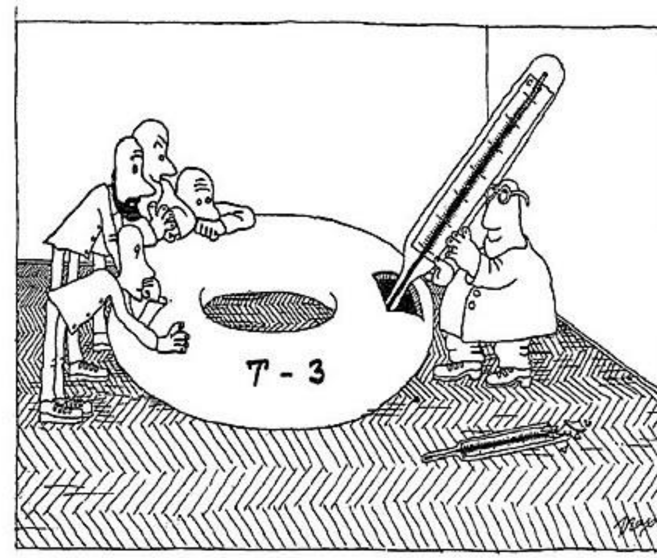


- **MFTF-B mirror machine**

Plasma can be confined in a doughnut-shaped chamber with toroidal magnetic field

- **Tokamak - "toroidal chamber with magnetic coils" (тороидальная камера с магнитными катушками)**





- **Nature paper**

Measurement of the Electron Temperature by Thomson Scattering in Tokamak T3

by
N. J. PEACOCK
D. C. ROBINSON
M. J. FORREST
P. D. WILCOCK
UKAEA Research Group,
Culham Laboratory,
Abingdon, Berkshire

V. V. SANNIKOV
I. V. Kurchatov Institute,
Moscow

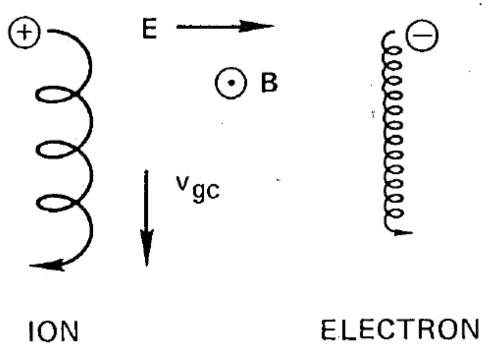
Electron temperatures of 100 eV up to 1 keV and densities in the range 1–3 × 10^{13} cm^{-3} have been measured by Thomson scattering on Tokamak T3. These results agree with those obtained by other techniques where direct comparison has been possible.

- **Te = 100 ~ 1 keV**
- **n=1-3 x 10^{13} cm^{-3}**

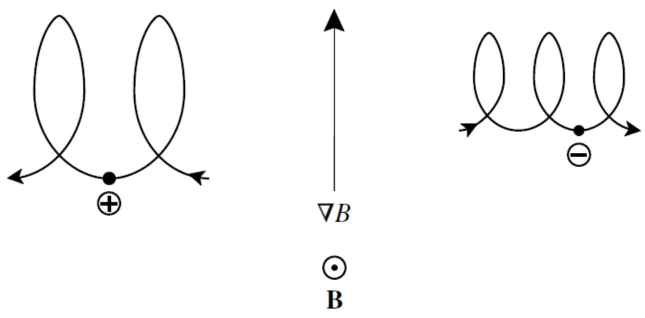
https://www.iter.org/mach/tokamak
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tokamak#cite_ref-4
N. J. Peacock, etc., Nature 224, 488 (1969)
Drawing from the talk “Evolution of the Tokamak” given in 1988 by B.B. Kadomtsev at Culham.

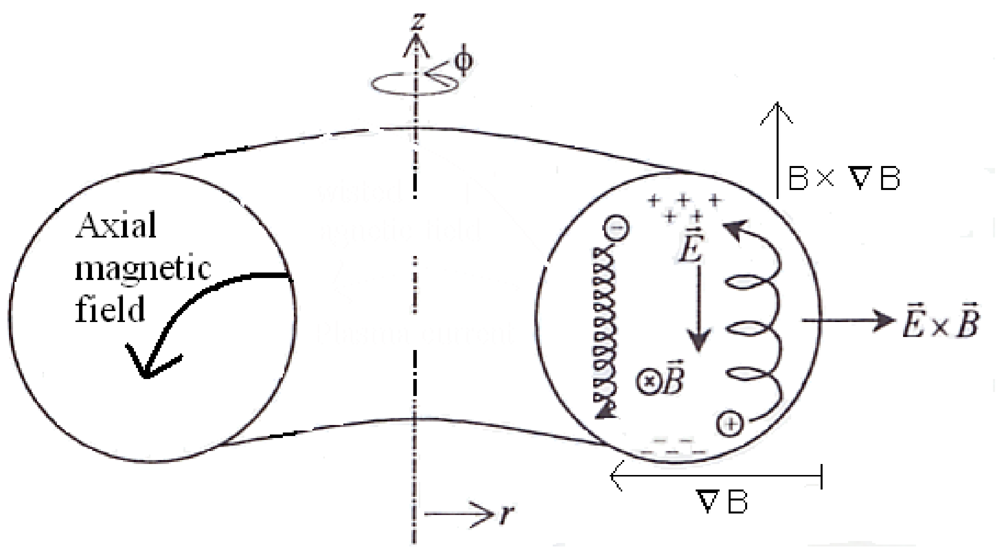
Charged particles drift across field lines

- **ExB drift**



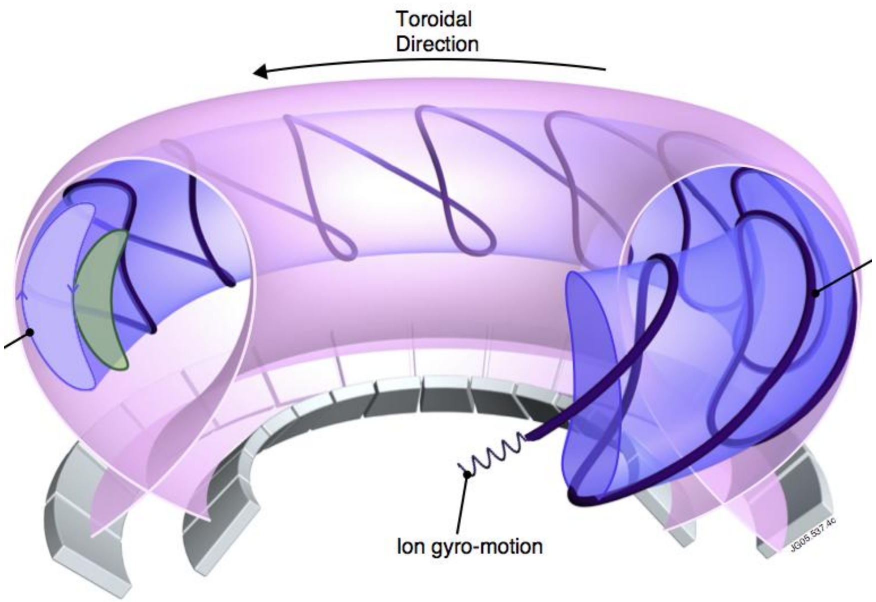
- **Grad-B drift**

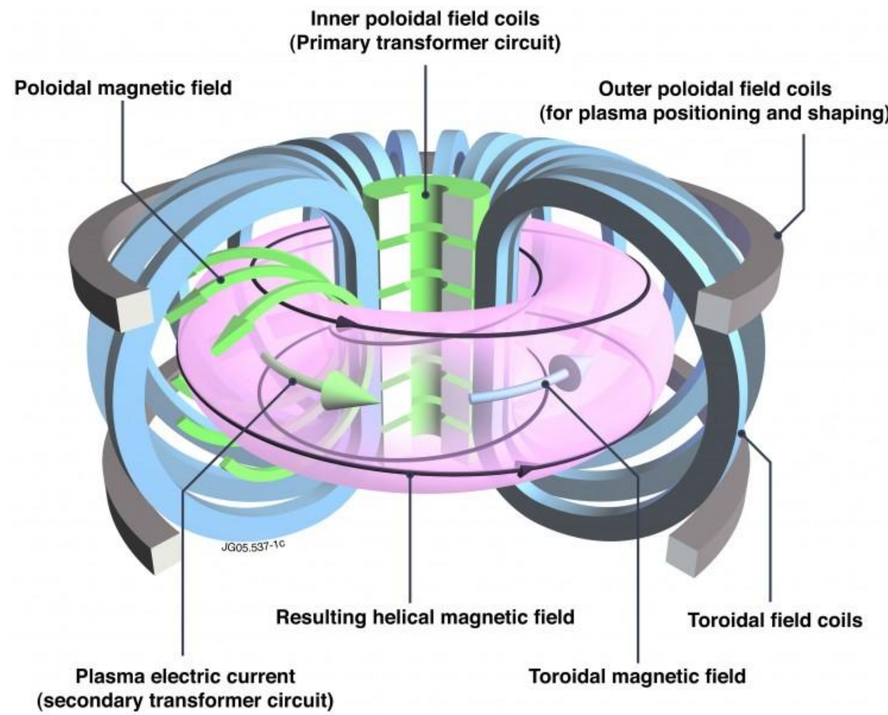




http://www.geocities.jp/tomoyahirata417/fusion/gennkou.htm

A poloidal magnetic field is required to reduce the drift across field lines



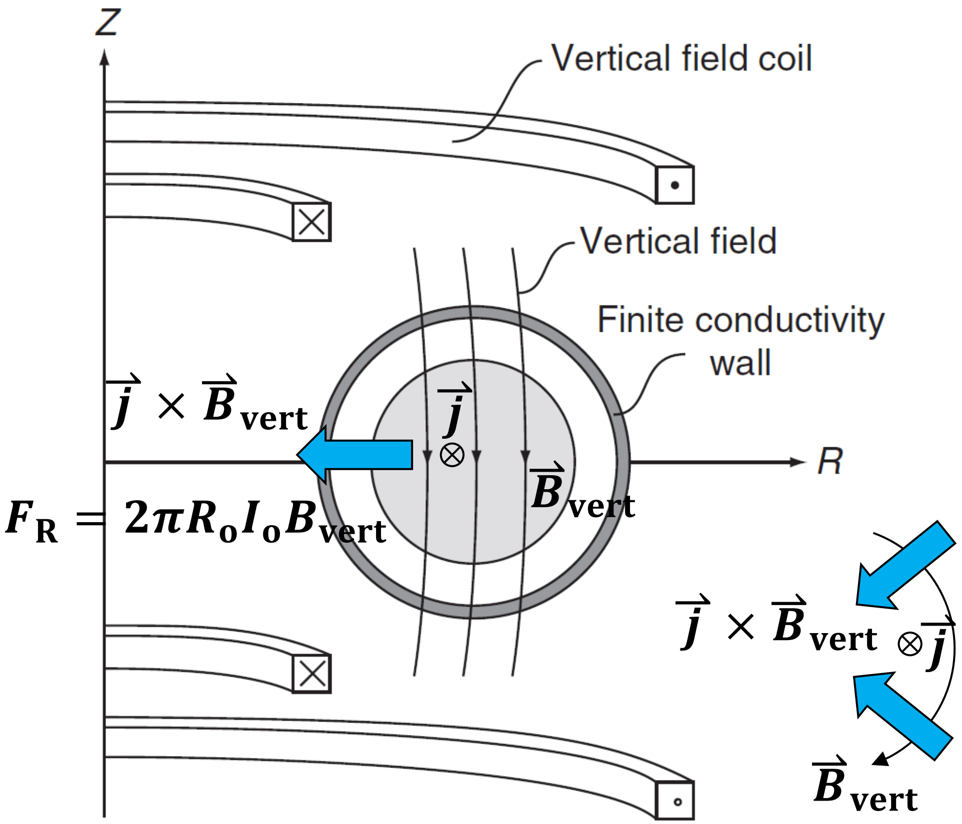


https://www.davidpace.com/keeping-fusion-plasmas-hot/
https://www.euro-fusion.org/2011/09/tokamak-principle-2/

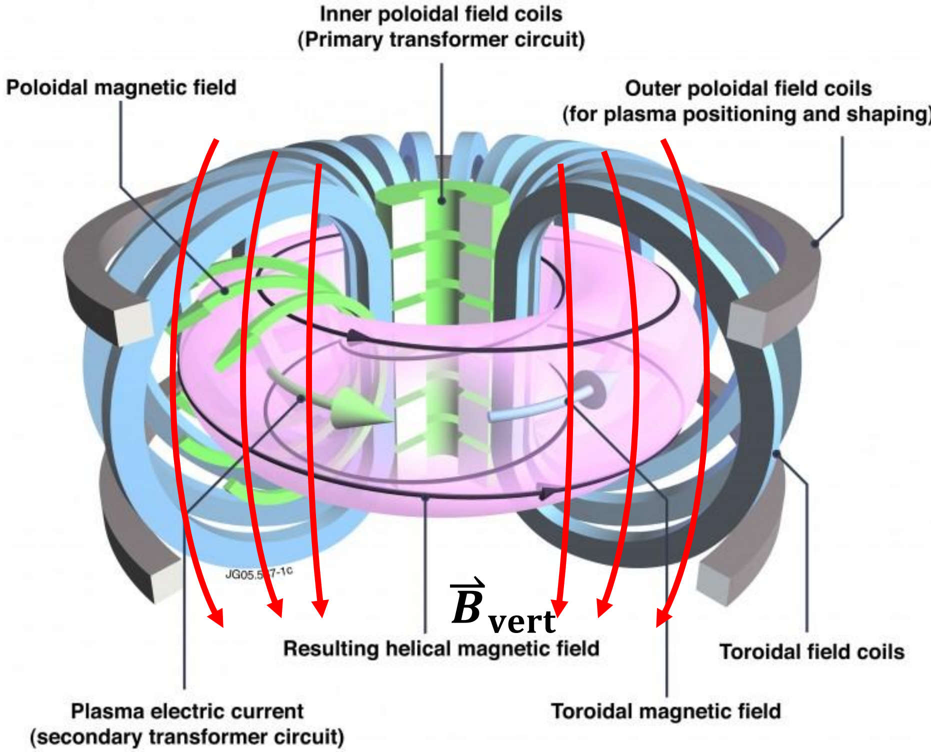
A poloidal magnetic field is required to reduce the drift across field lines

The outward force can be compensated by externally applied vertical fields

- **Externally applied vertical field**



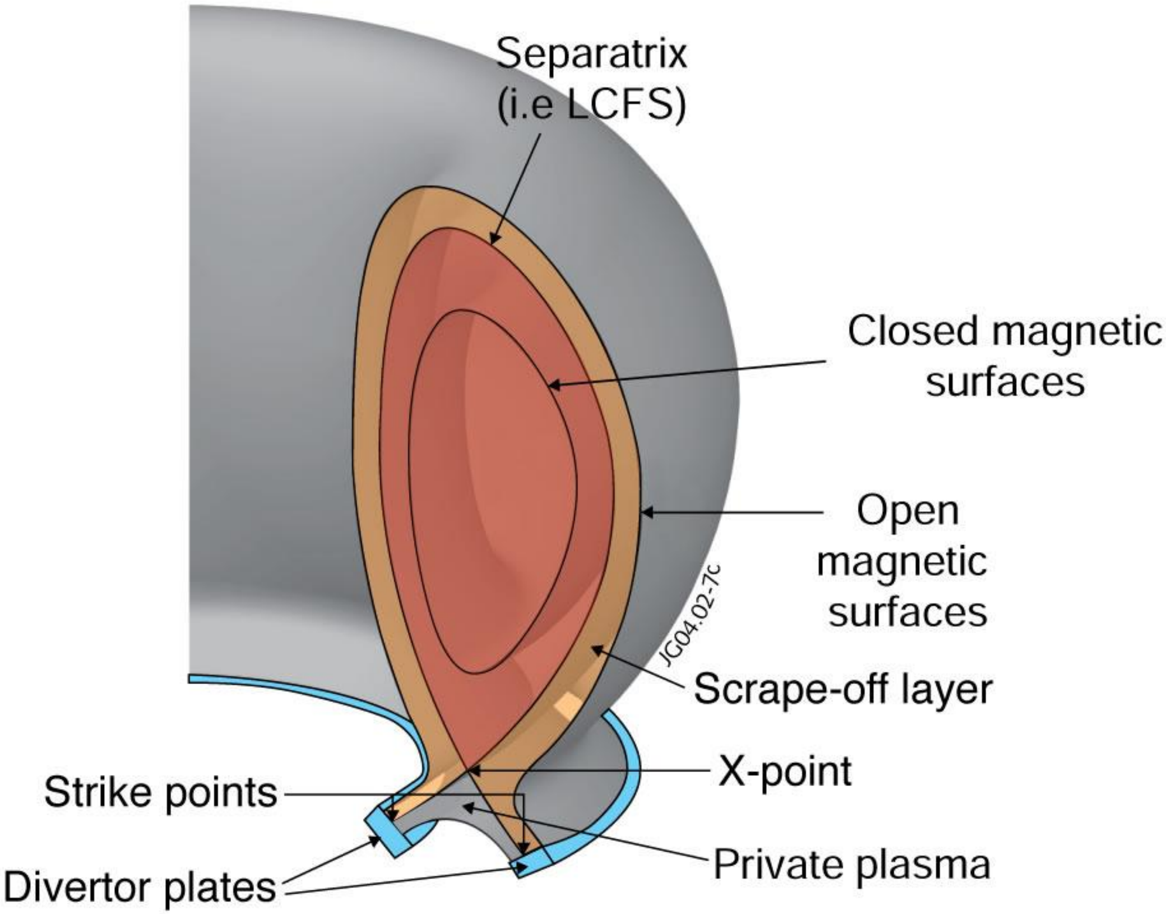
Coils in a tokamak



- **Toroidal field coils (in poloidal direction) – generate toroidal field for confinement.**
- **Poloidal field coils – generate vertical field for plasma positioning and shaping.**
- **Central solenoid – for breakdown and generating plasma current (in toroidal direction) and thus generating poloidal field for confinement.**

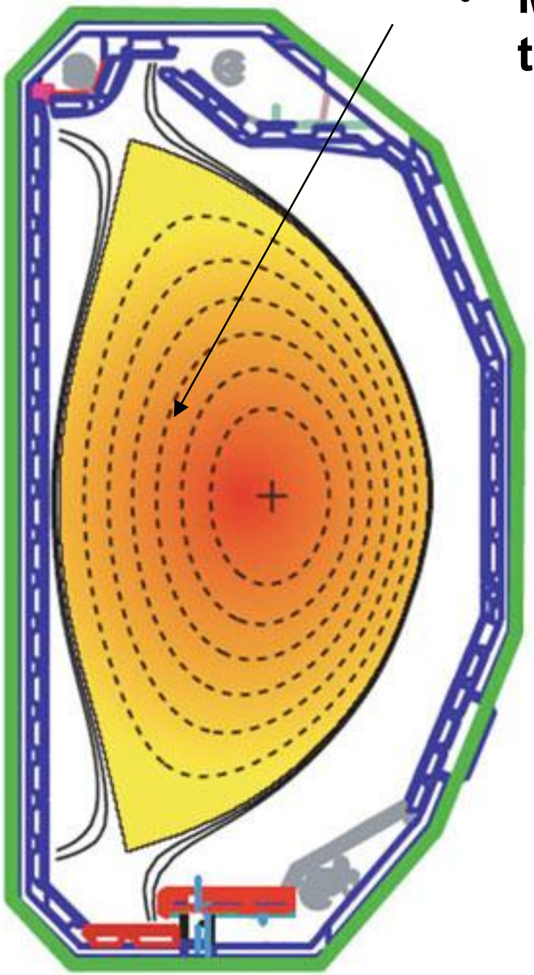
https://www.euro-fusion.org/2011/09/tokamak-principle-2/

A divertor is needed to remove impurities and the power that escapes from the plasma



https://www.euro-fusion.org/newsletter/divertor-concepts/

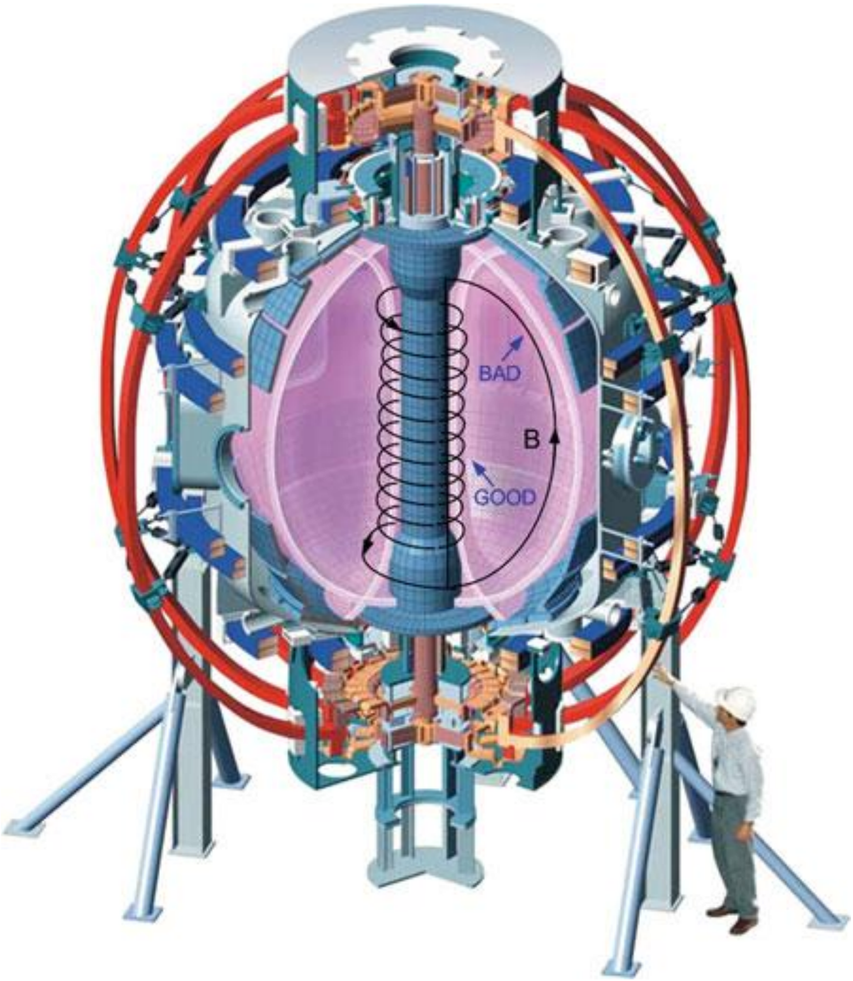
D-shaped tokamak with diverter is more preferred nowadays



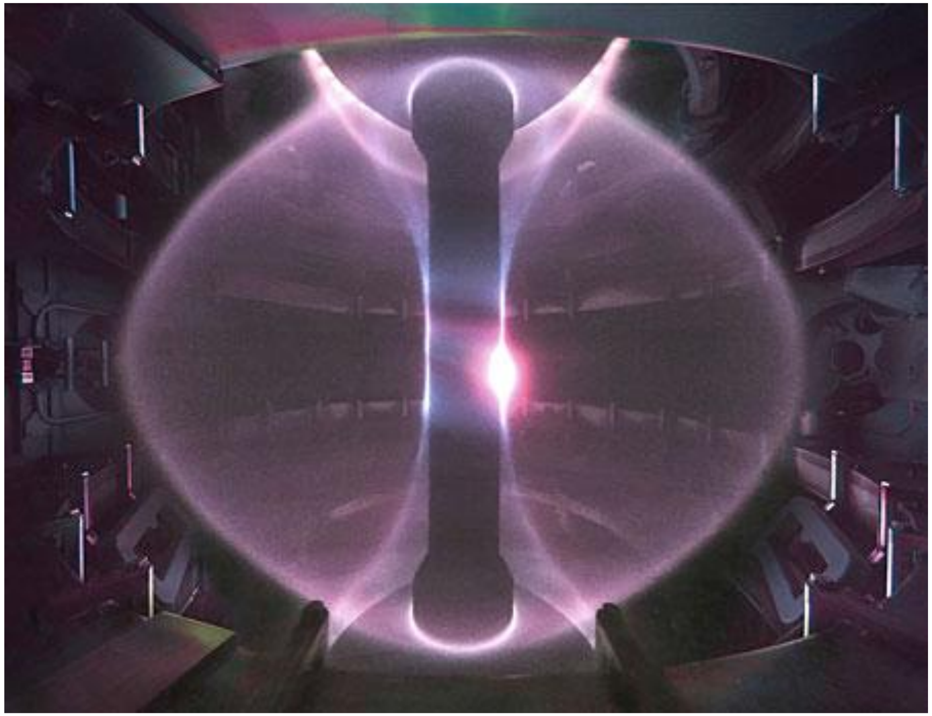
- **Make the plasma closer to the major axis**

Spherical tokamak is formed when the aspect ratio of a tokamak is reduced to the order of unity

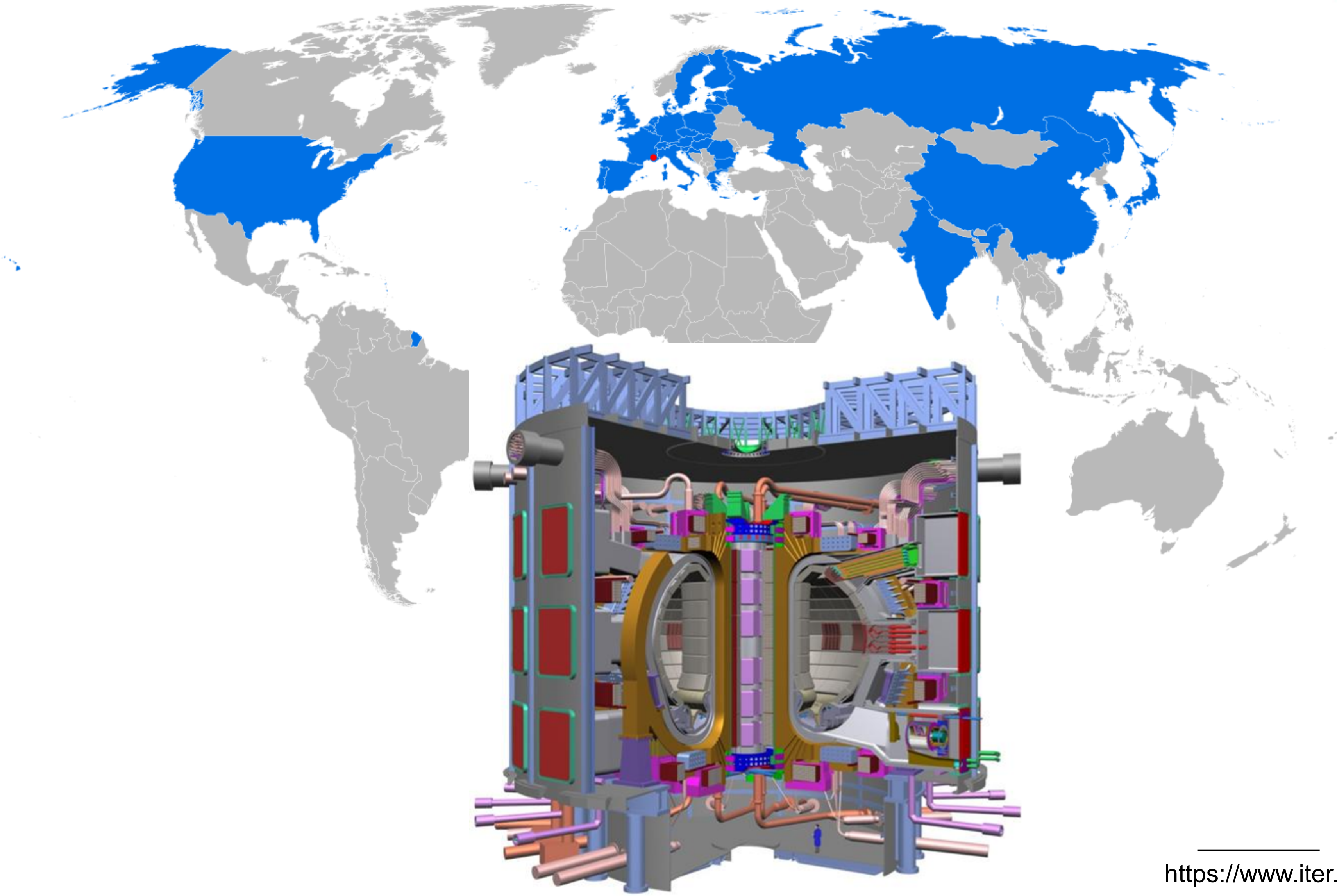
- **NSTX @ Princeton**



- **MegaAmpere Spherical Tokamak (MAST) @ Culham center for fusion energy, UK**



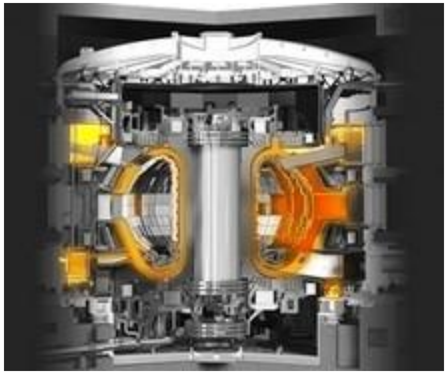
ITER ("The Way" in Latin) is one of the most ambitious energy projects in the world today



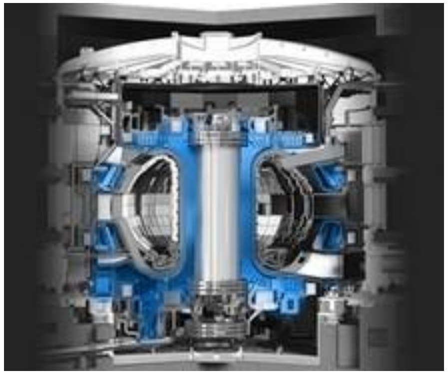
https://www.iter.org

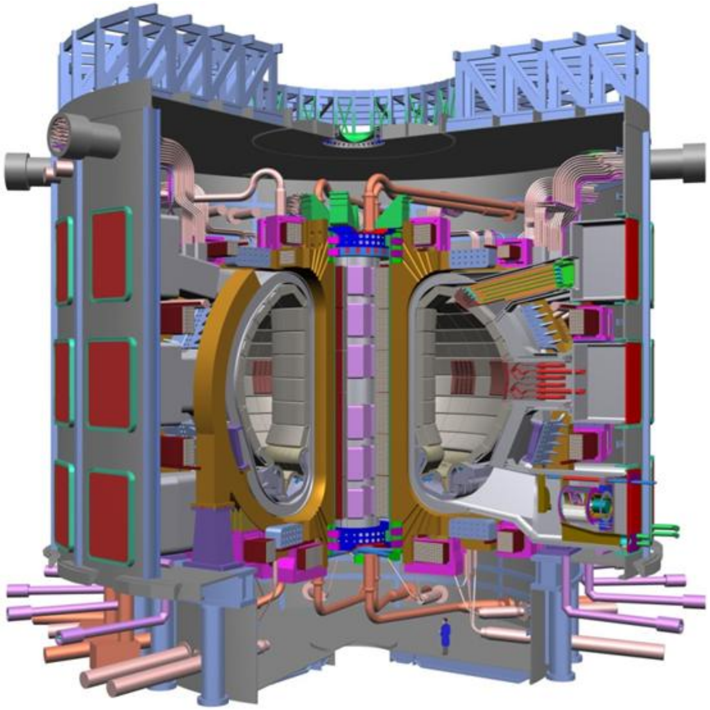
ITER ("The Way" in Latin) is one of the most ambitious energy projects in the world today

- Vacuum vessel

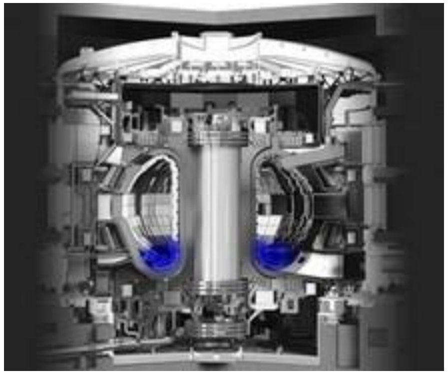


- Magnets

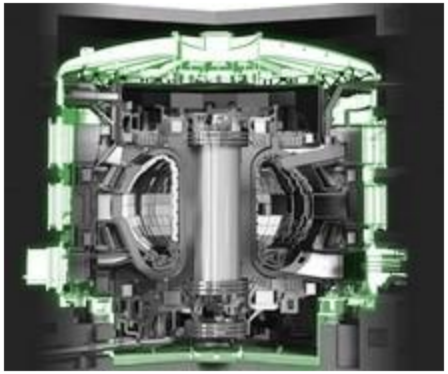




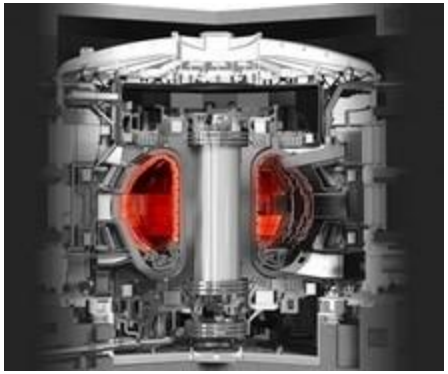
- Divertor



- Cryostat



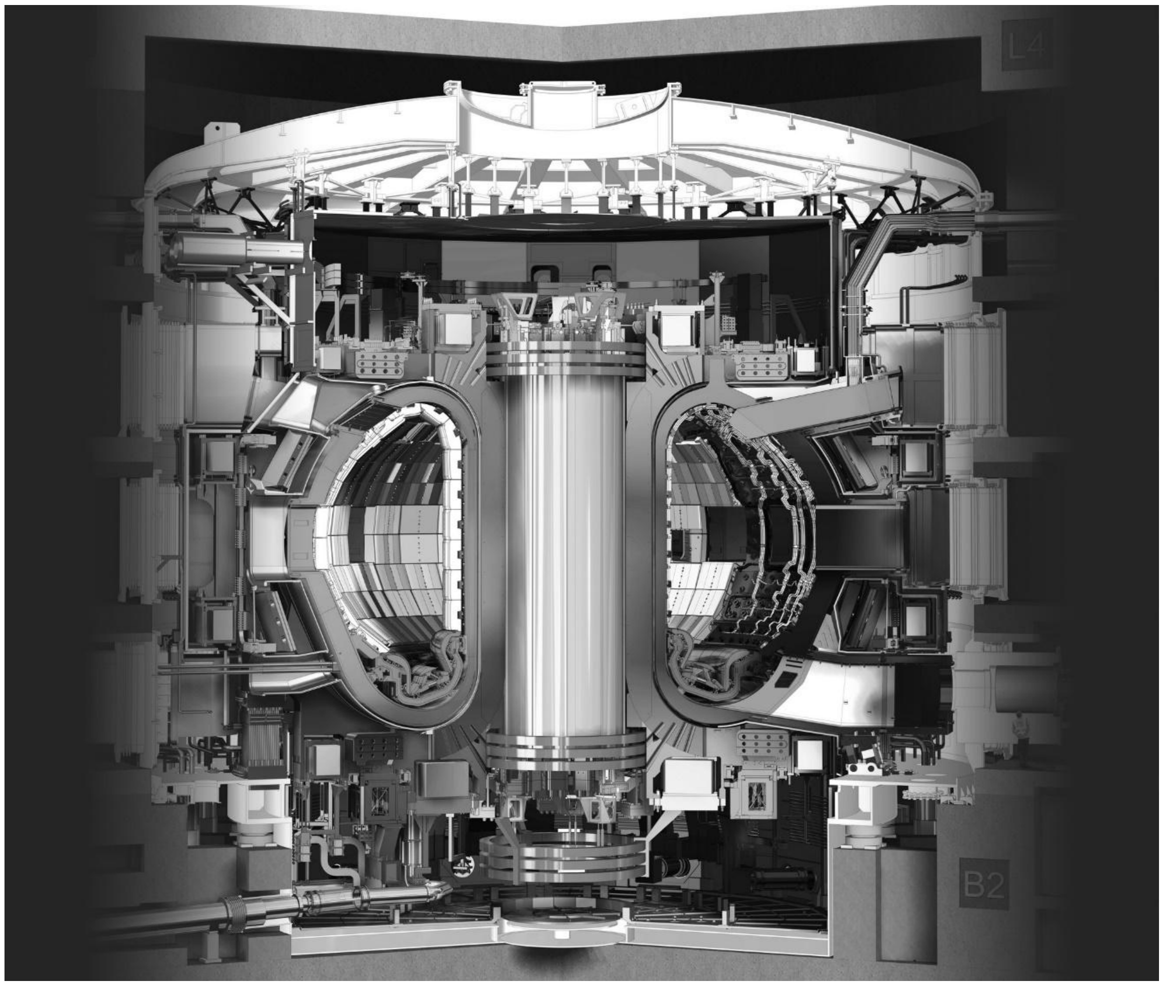
- Blanket



https://www.iter.org/

ITER

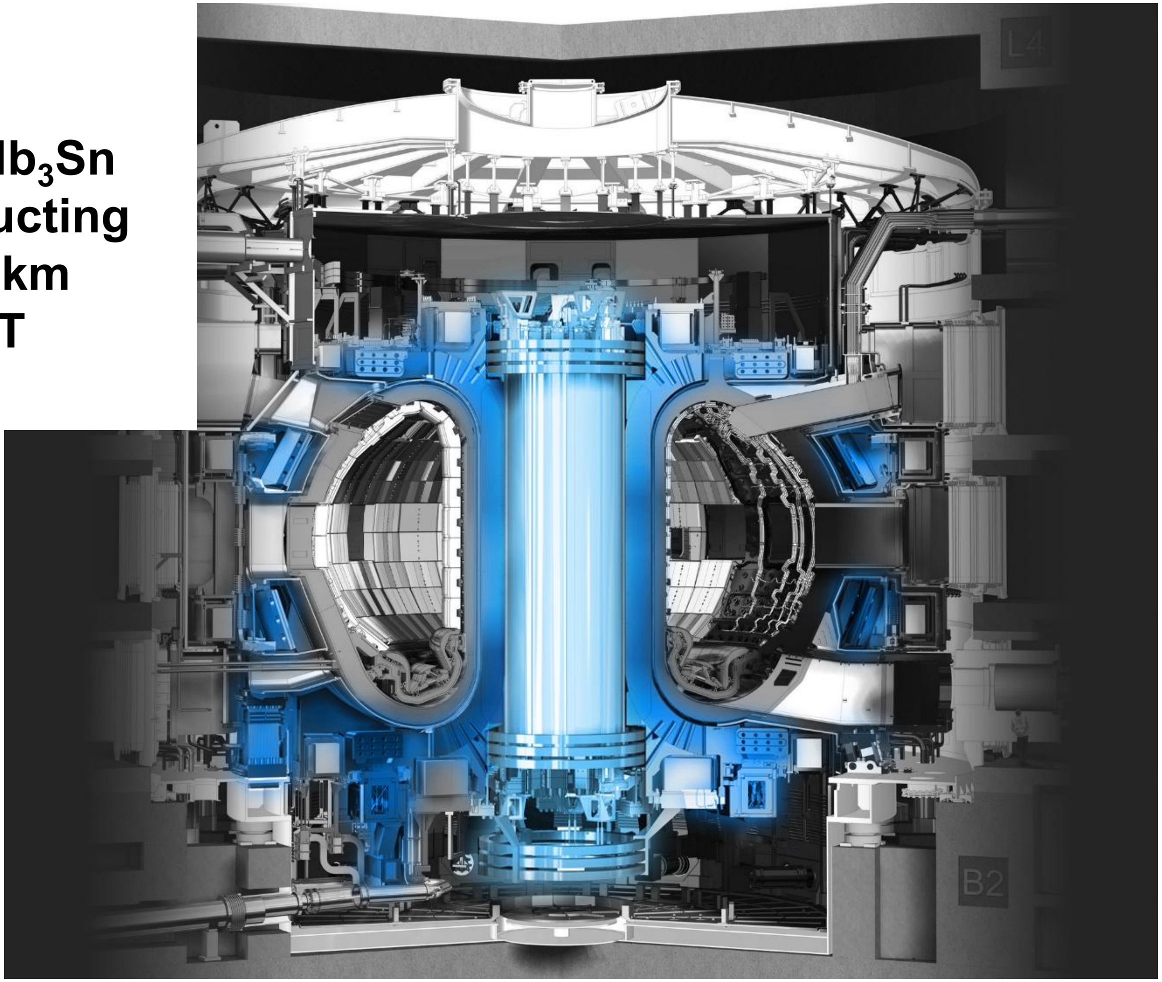
- **T=150M ^{0}C**
- **P=500 MW**



https://www.iter.org

ITER – Magnets

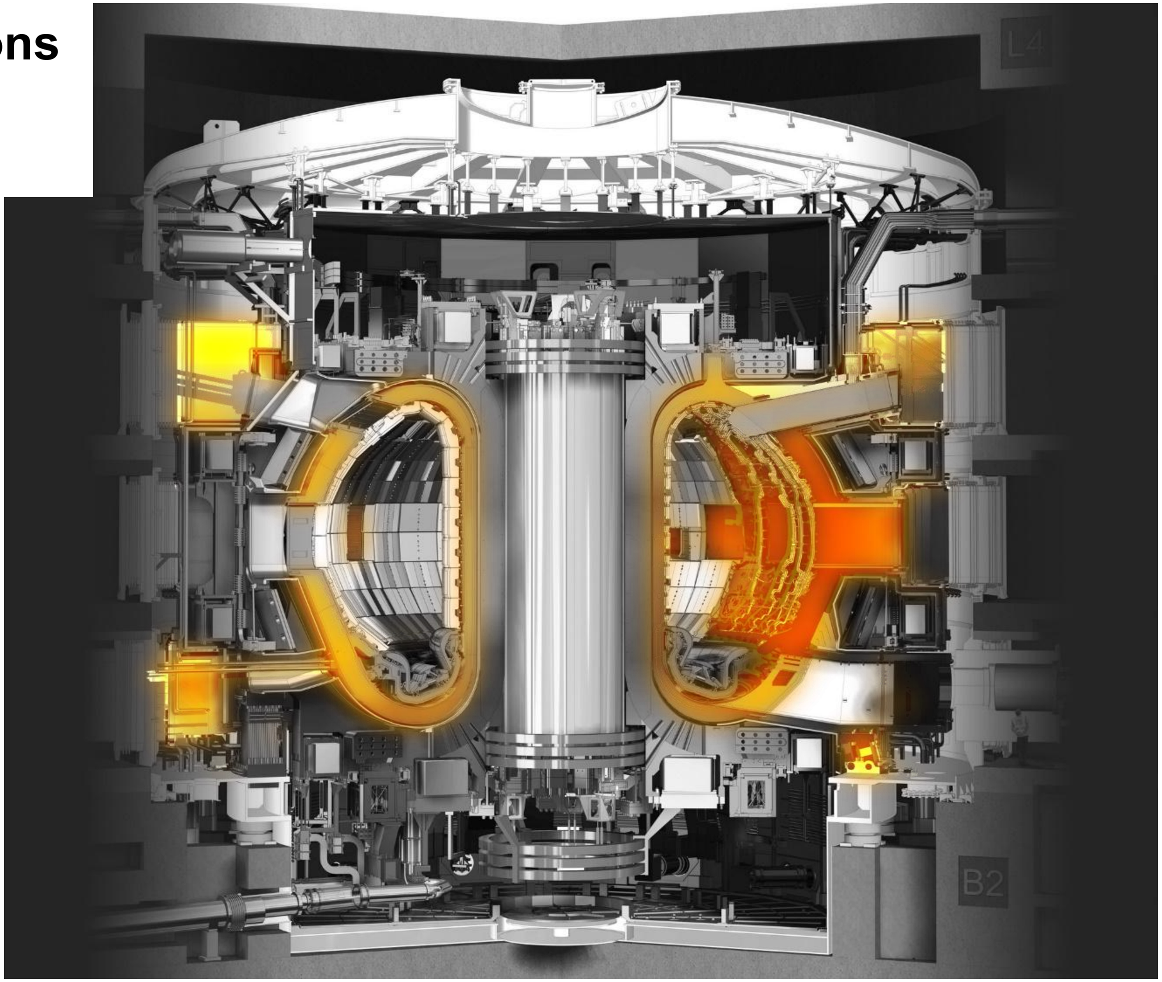
- E_B=51 GJ
- T_B=4 K
- Length of Nb_3Sn superconducting strand: 10^5 km
- $B_{T,max}$=11.8 T
- $B_{P,max}$=6 T



https://www.iter.org

ITER – Vacuum vessel

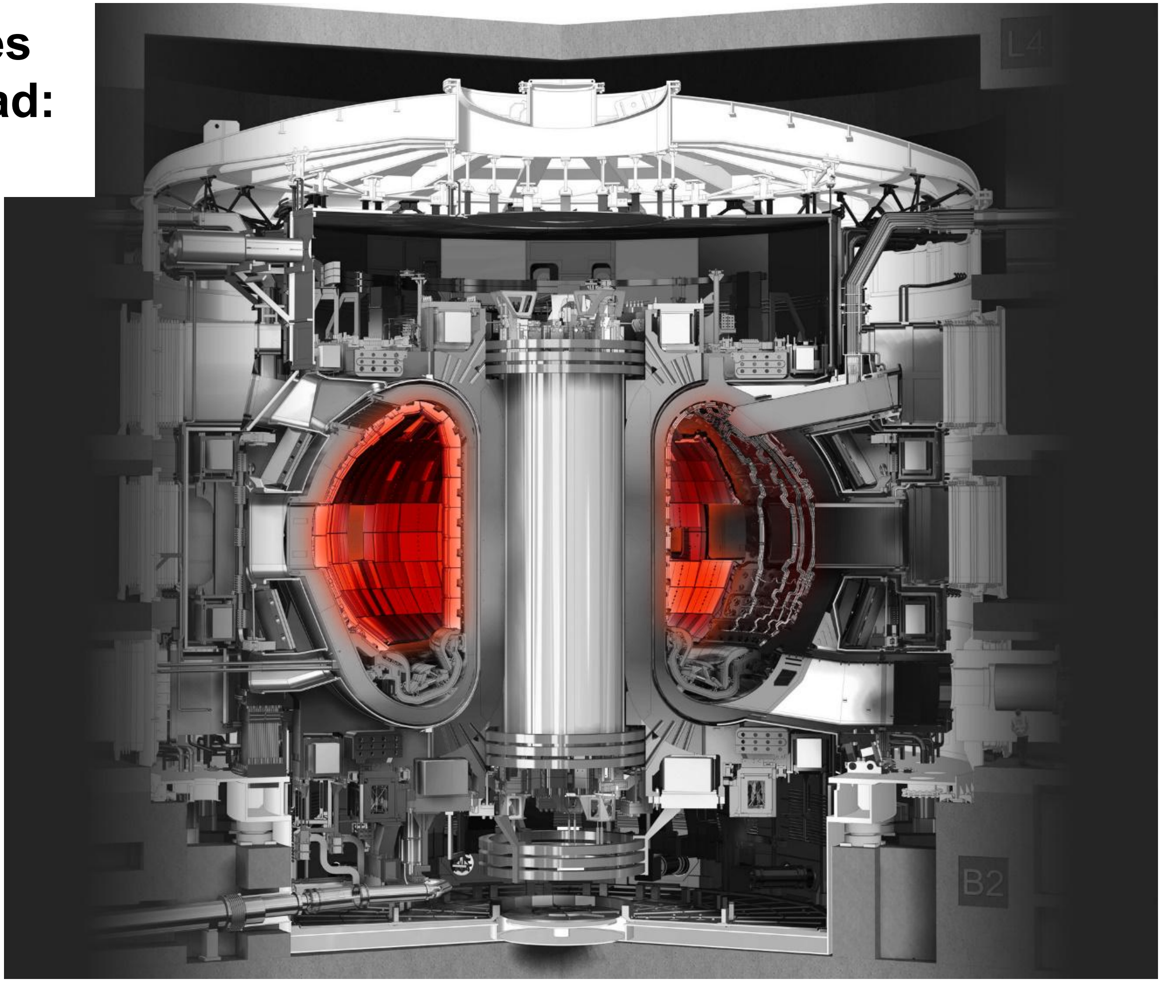
- **W = 8000 tons**
- **V = 840 m^3**
- **R = 6 m**



https://www.iter.org

ITER – Blanket

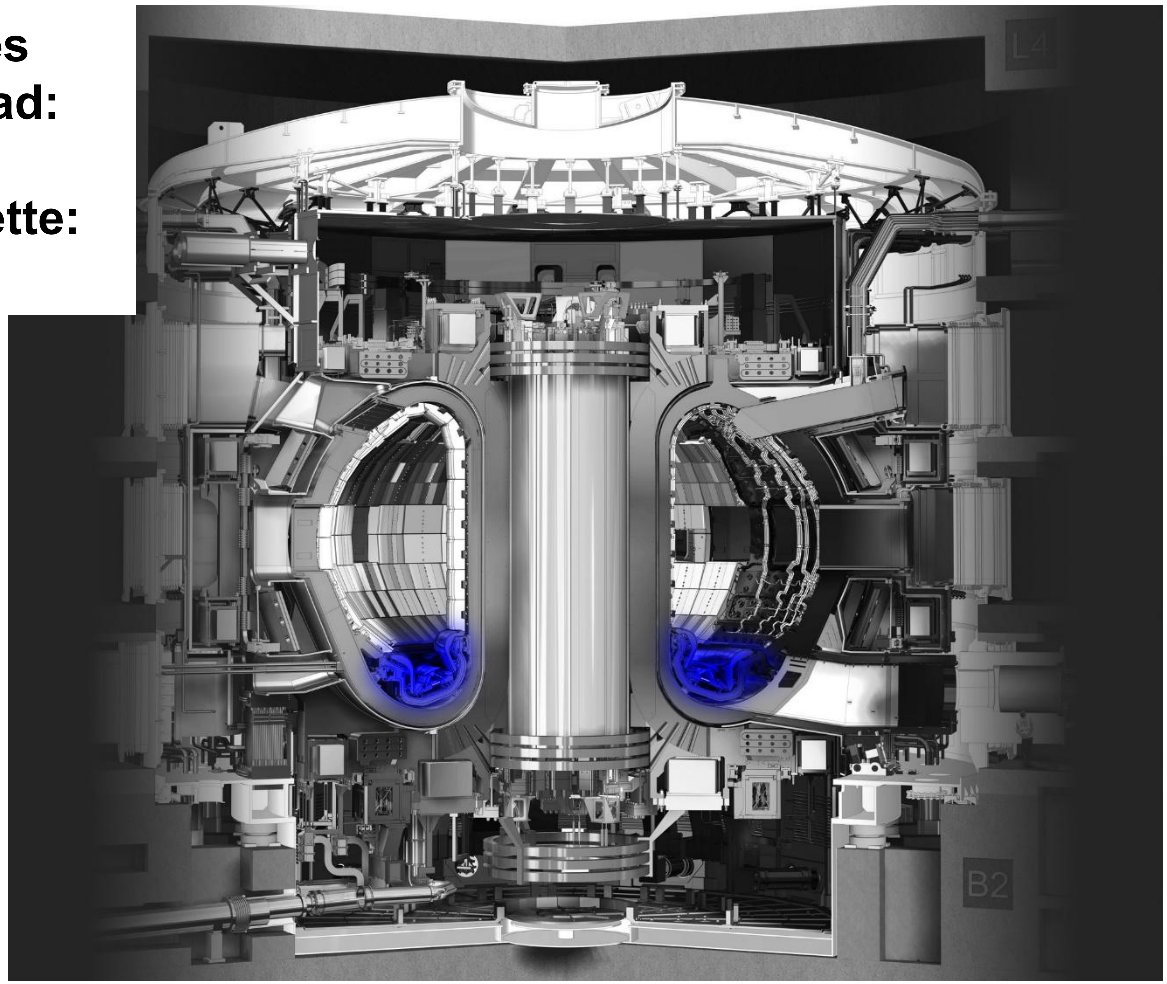
- **440 modules**
- **Thermal load: 736 MW**



https://www.iter.org

ITER – Divertor

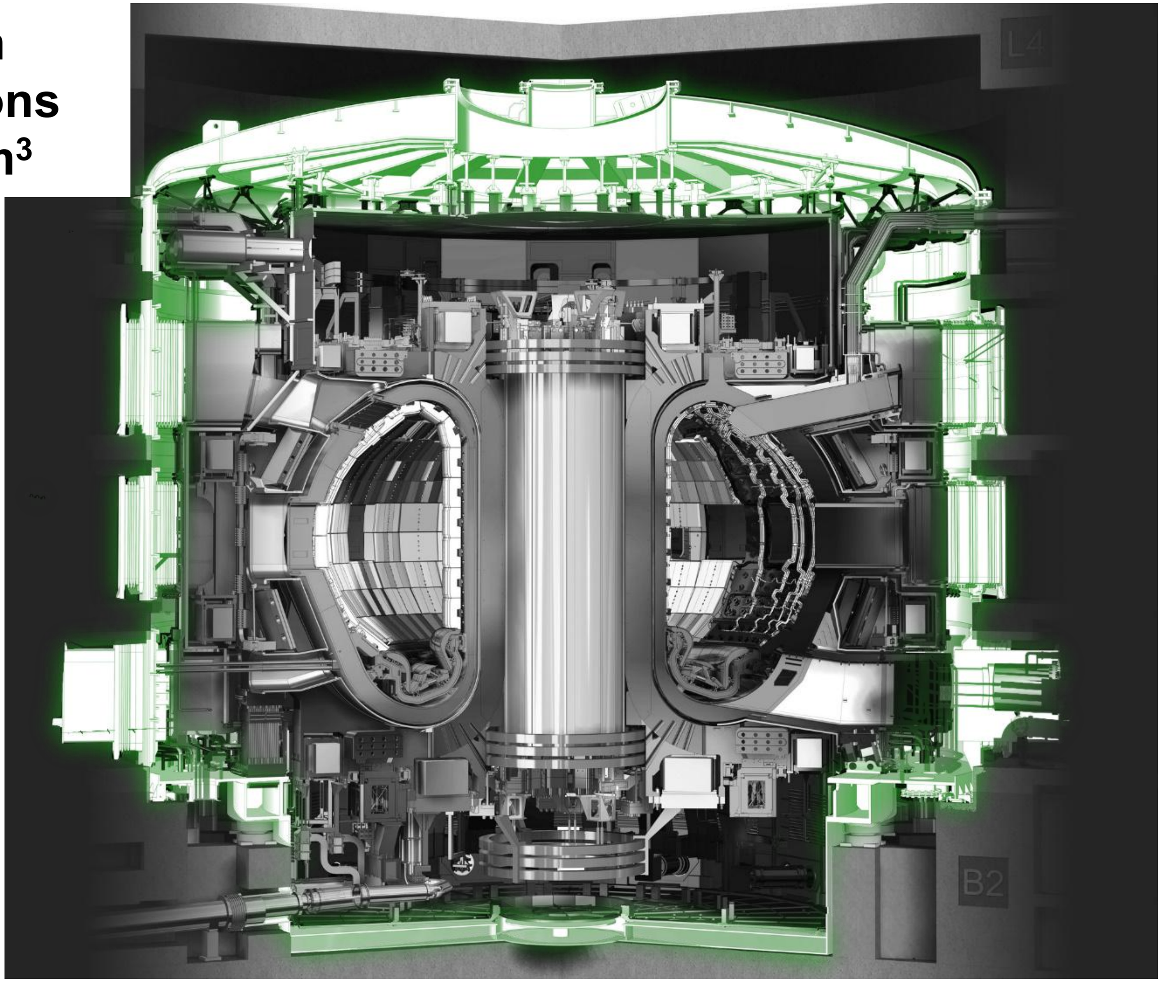
- **54 cassettes**
- **Thermal load: 20 MW/m^2**
- **Each cassette: 10 tons**



https://www.iter.org

ITER – Crystat

- **P = 10^{-6} atm**
- **W = 3800 tons**
- **V = 16000 m^3**

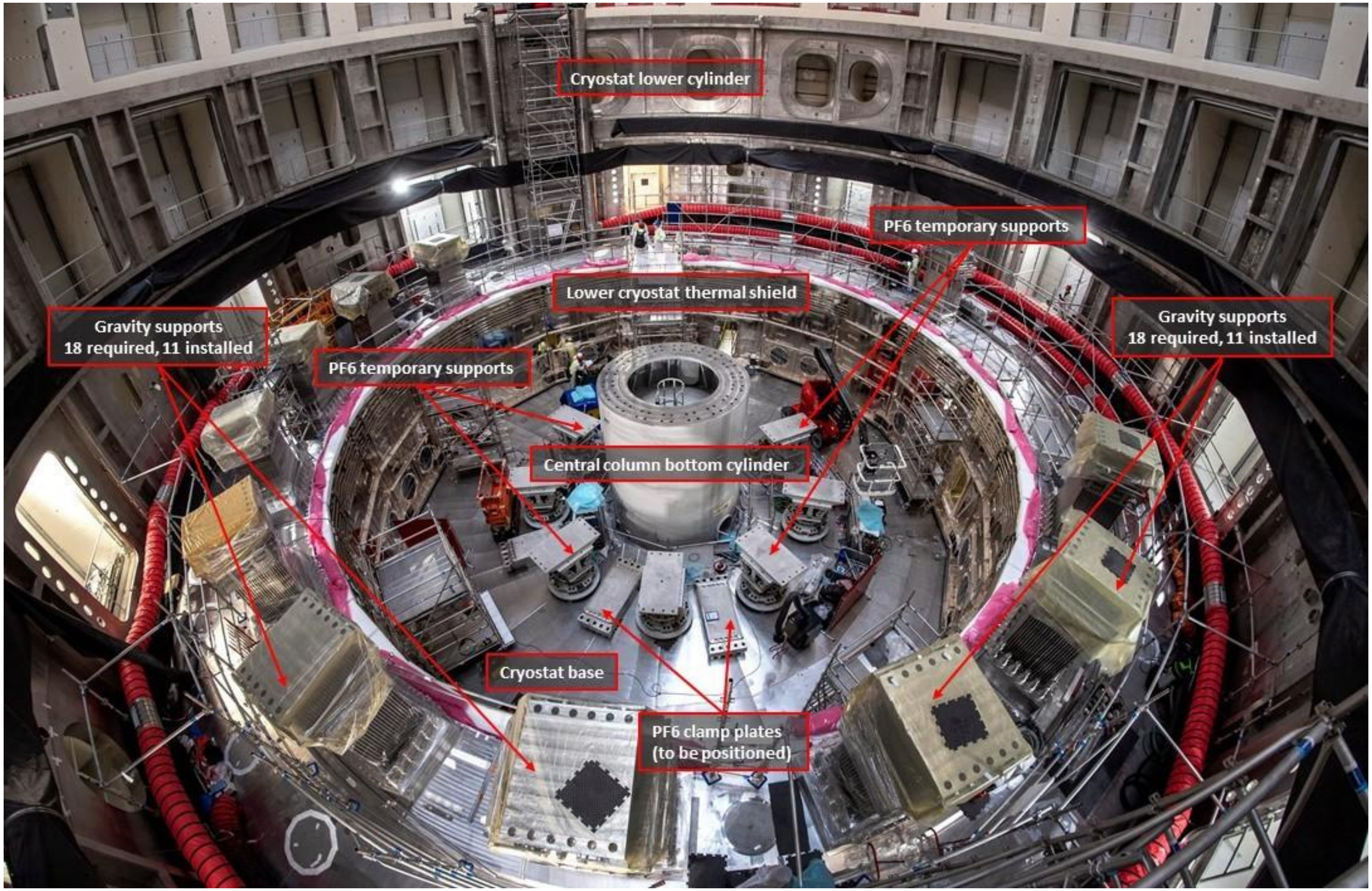


https://www.iter.org

Supporting systems

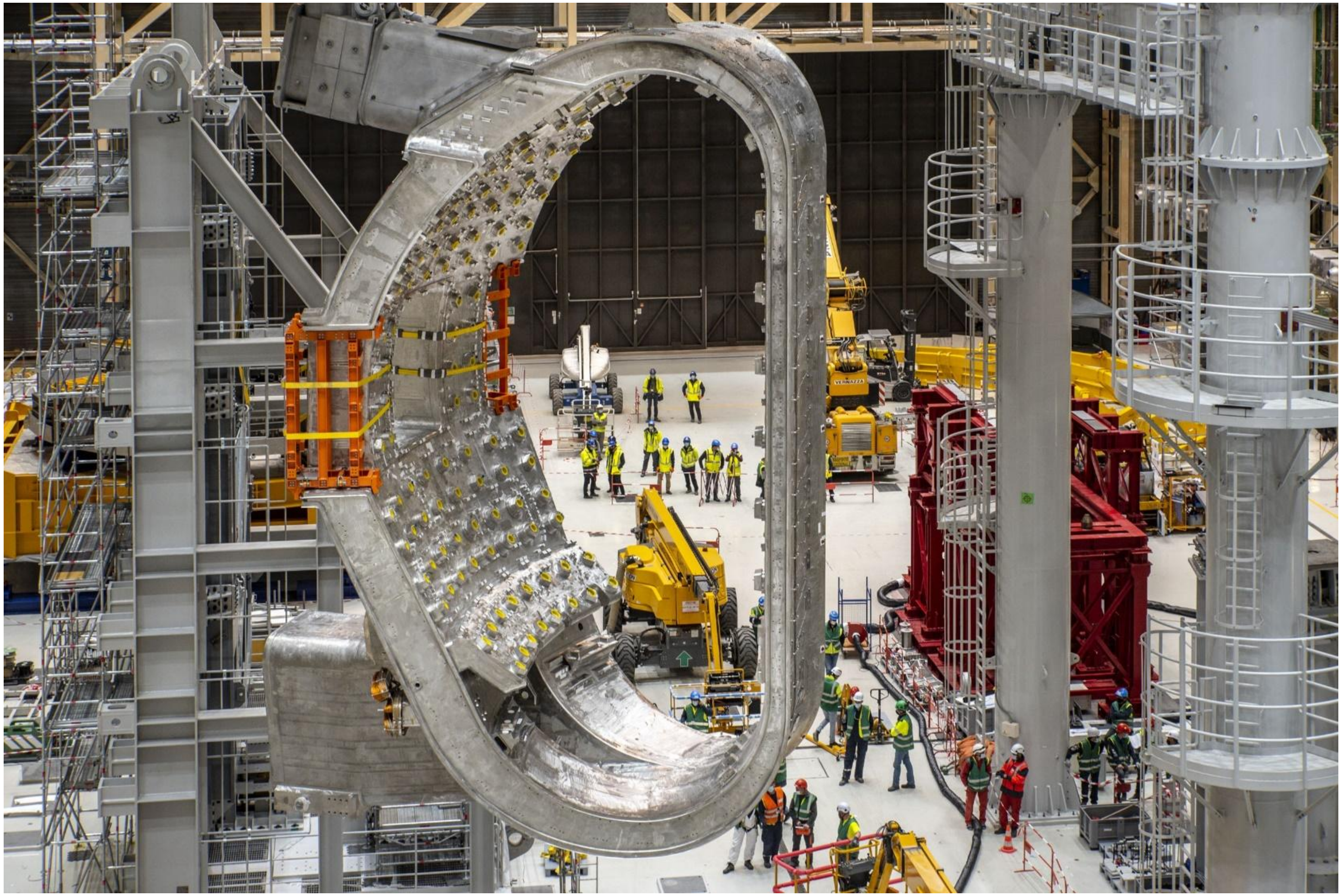
- Tritium breeding
- Control, Data access and Communication (CODAC)
- Cooling water
- Cryogenics
- Diagnostics
- Fuel cycle
- Hot cell - a secure environment for processing, repair or testing, etc., of components that have become activated by neutrons.
- Power supply
- Remote handling
- Heating and current drive
- Vacuum system

ITER is being assembled



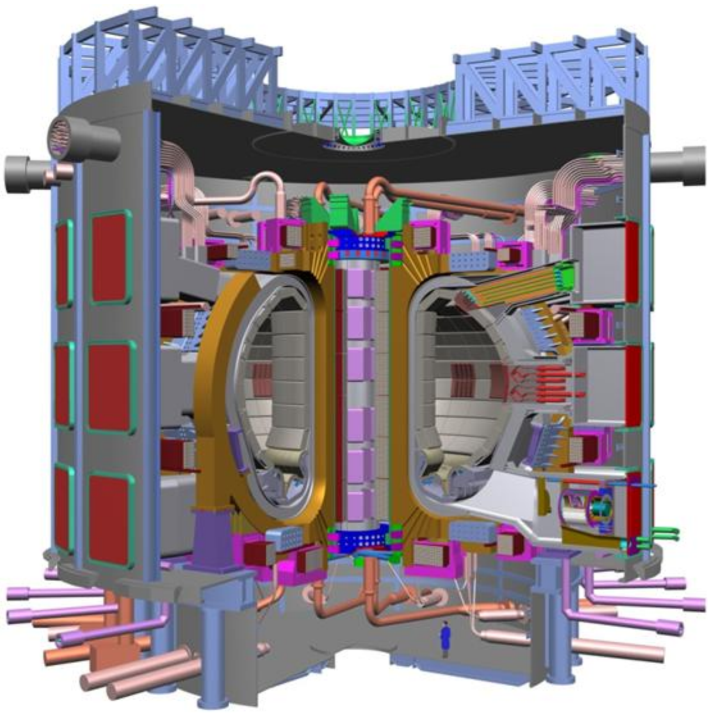
https://www.iter.org

ITER is being assembled



https://www.iter.org

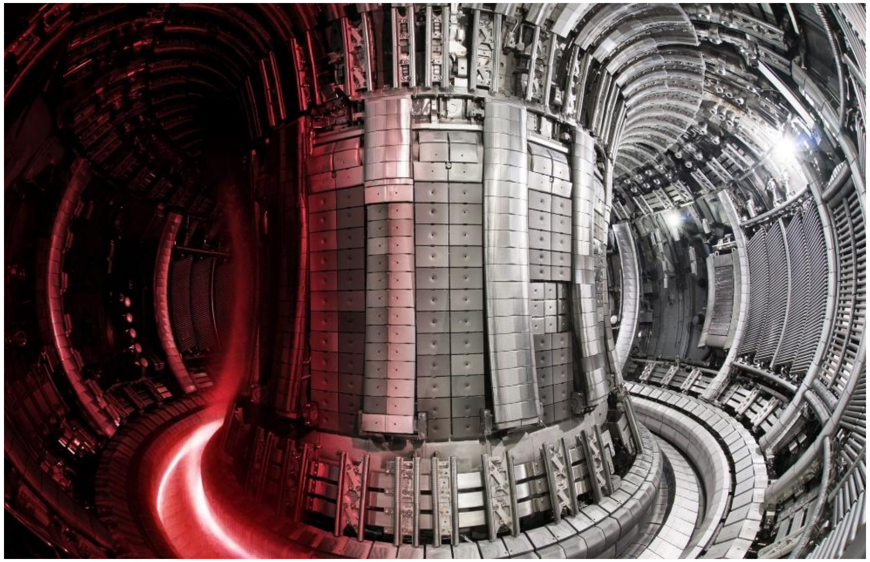
There is a long way to go, but we are on the right path…



- **Dec 2025** **First Plasma**
- **2035** **Deuterium-Tritium Operation begins**

https://www.iter.org

Joint European Torus (JET) facility has a record-breaking 59 megajoules of sustained fusion energy

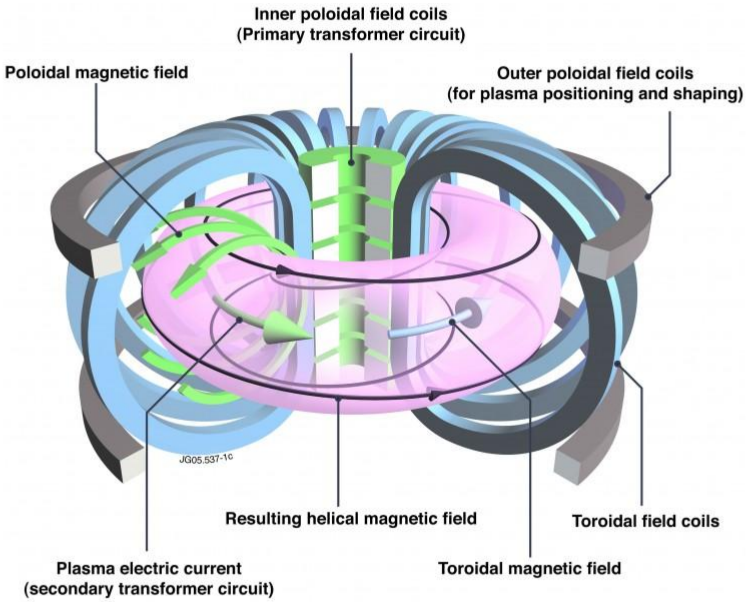


- **Record-breaking 59 megajoules of sustained fusion energy in Joint European Torus (JET) facility in Oxford demonstrates powerplant potential and strengthens case for ITER.**

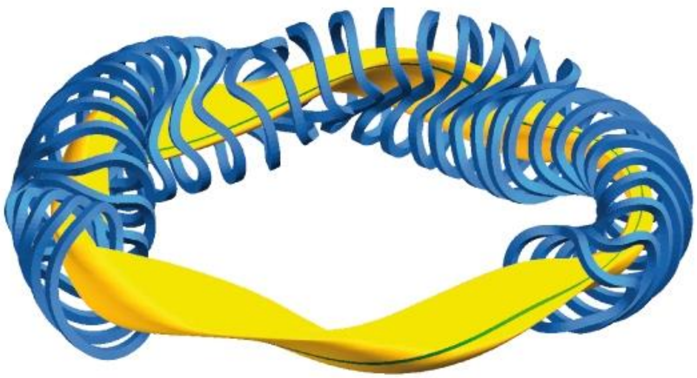
https://ccfe.ukaea.uk/resources/#gallery

Stellarator uses twisted coil to generate poloidal magnetic field

Tokamak

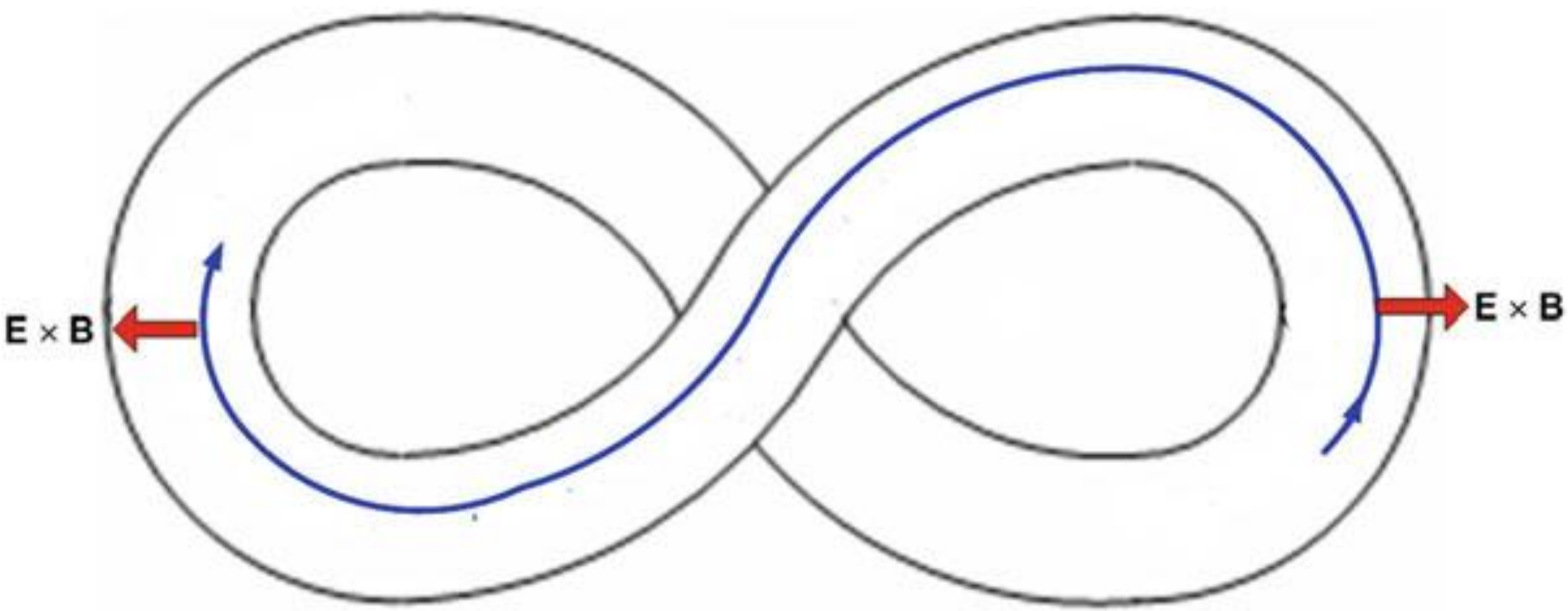


Stellarator



https://www.euro-fusion.org/2011/09/tokamak-principle-2/
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stellarator

A figure-8 stellarator solved the drift issues



A figure-8 stellarator solved the drift issues

Lyman Spitzer, Jr. came out the idea during a long ride on a ski lift at Garmisch-Partenkirchen

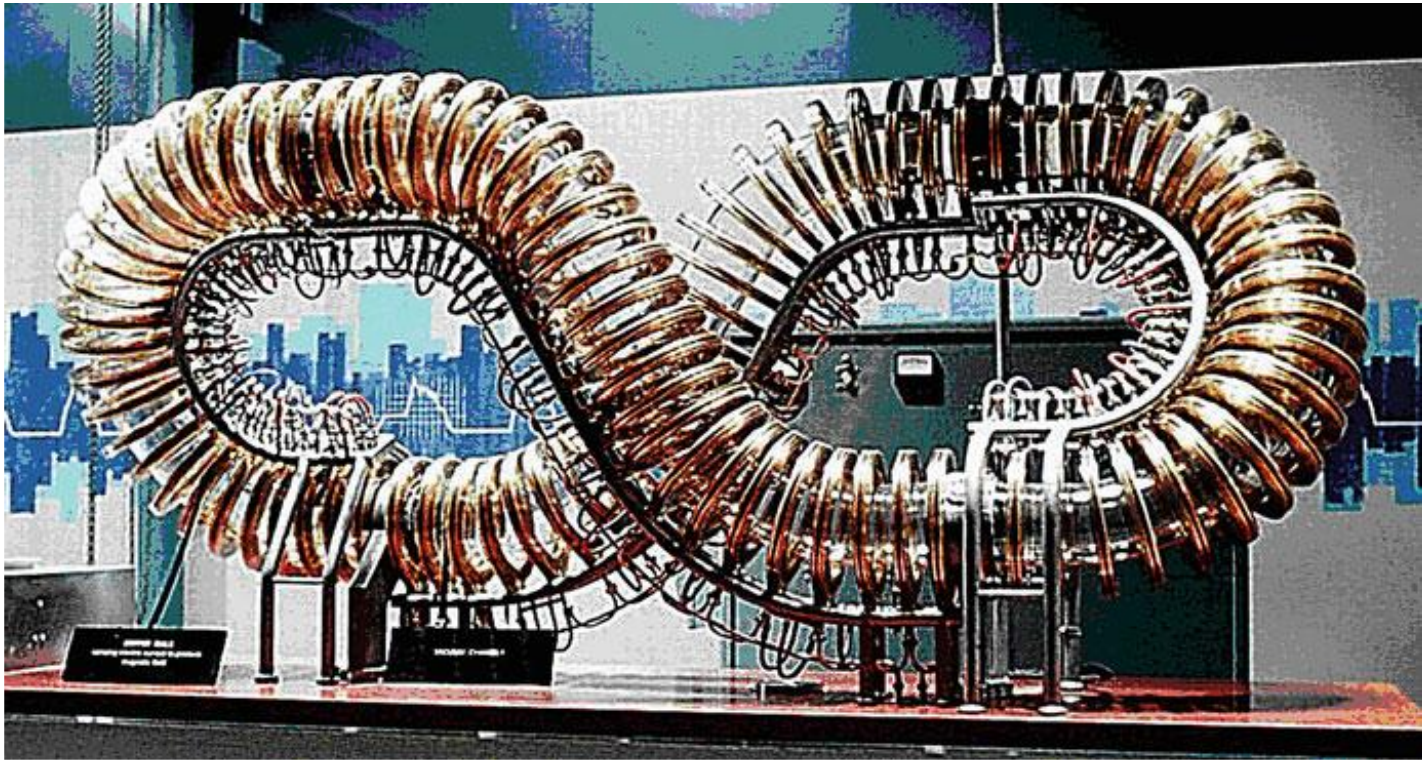
https://www.snowtrex.de/magazin/skigebiete/garmisch-classic-zugspitze/

Model A stellarator

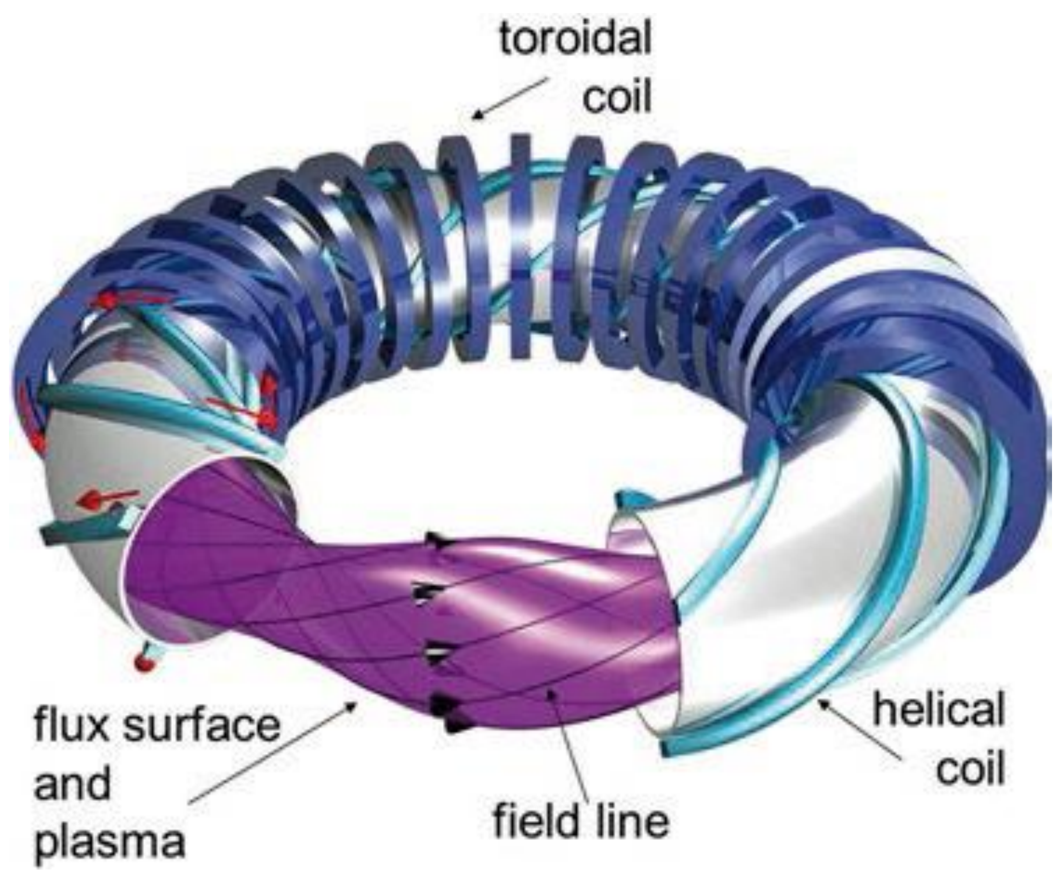
Skip

https://www.pppl.gov/timeline

Exhibit model of a figure-8 stellarator for the Atoms for Peace conference in Geneva in 1958

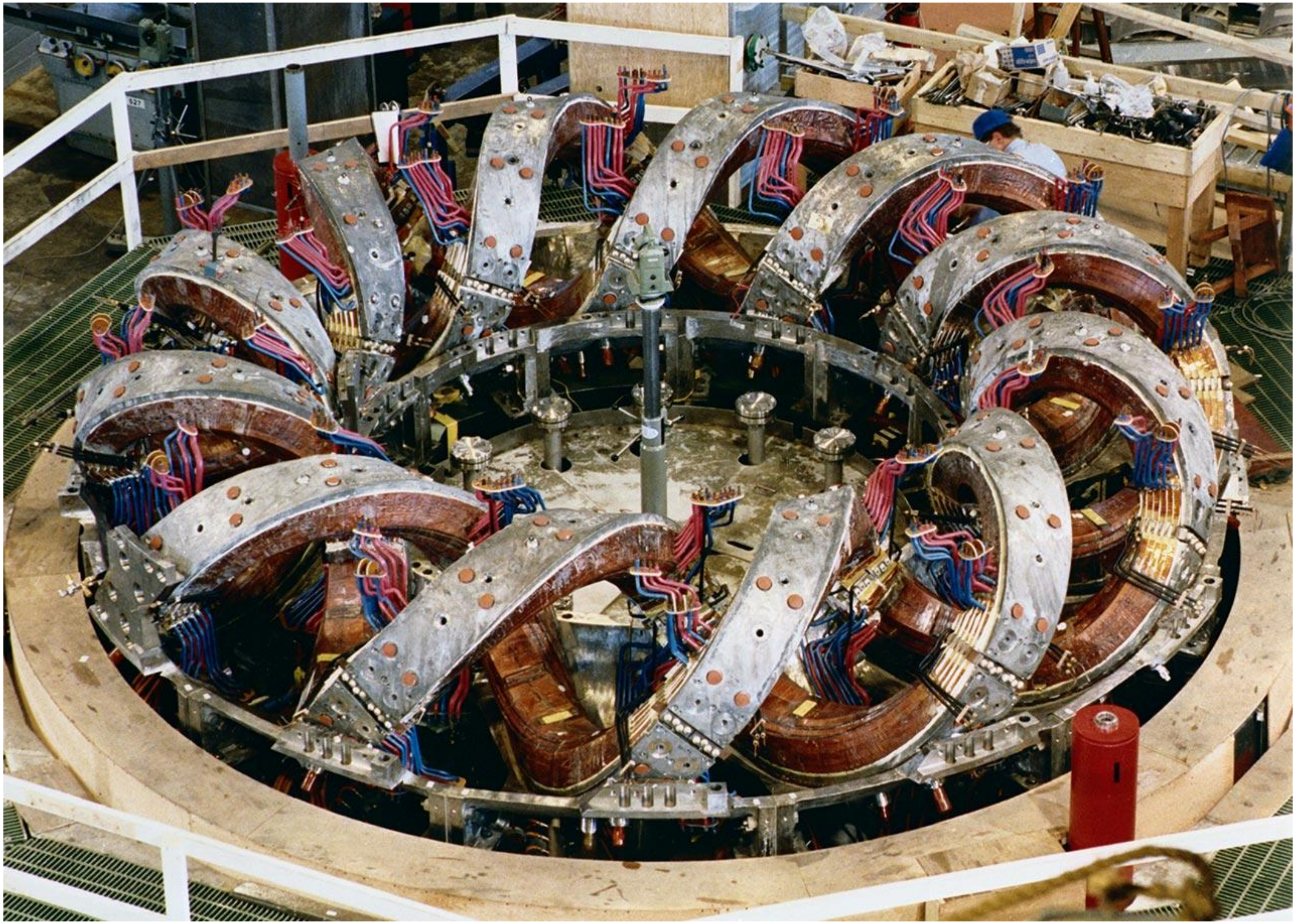


Twisted magnetic field lines can be provided by toroidal coils with helical coils



Wagner, F., Fusion energy. MRS Energy & Sustainability, 5, E8 (2018)

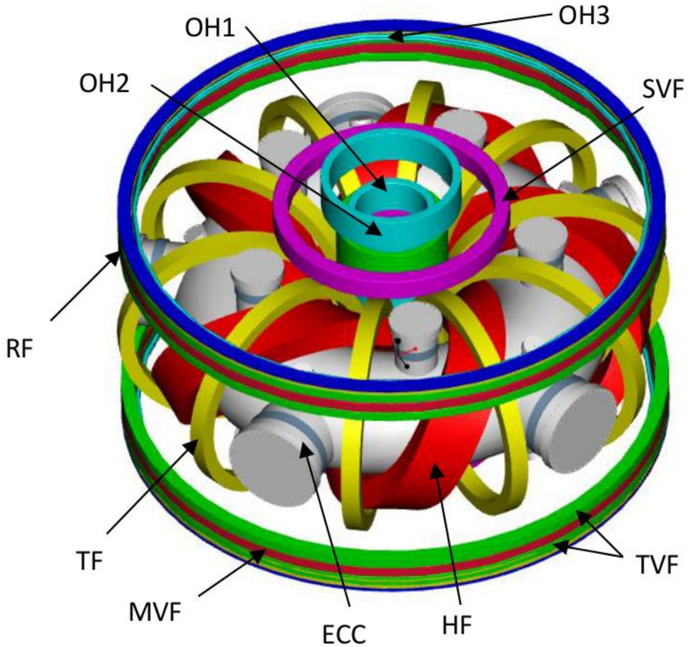
Construction of a pair of helical magnetic coils for the Advanced Toroidal Facility torsatron

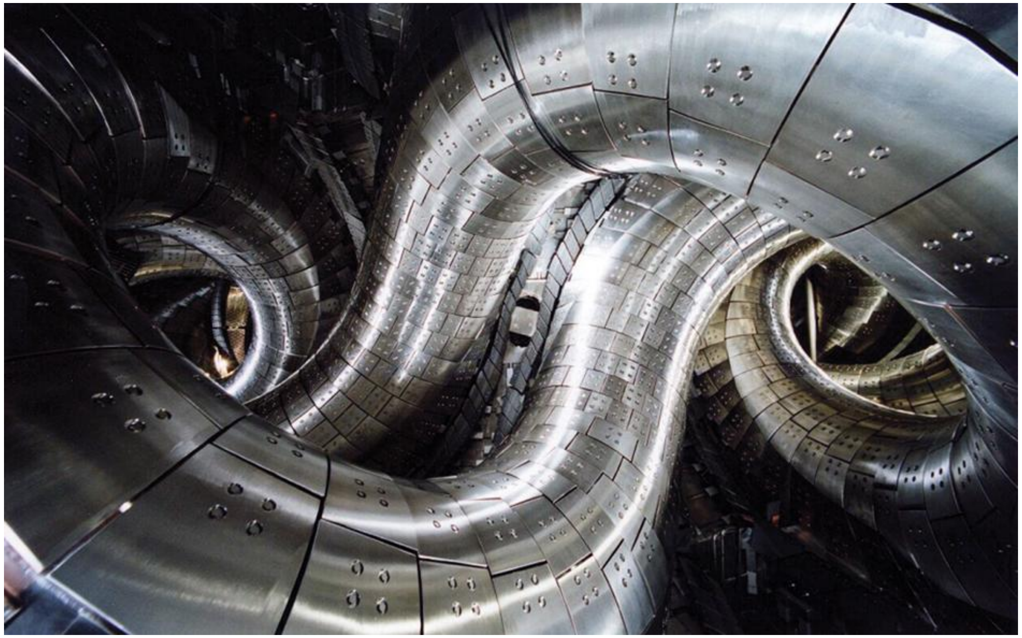


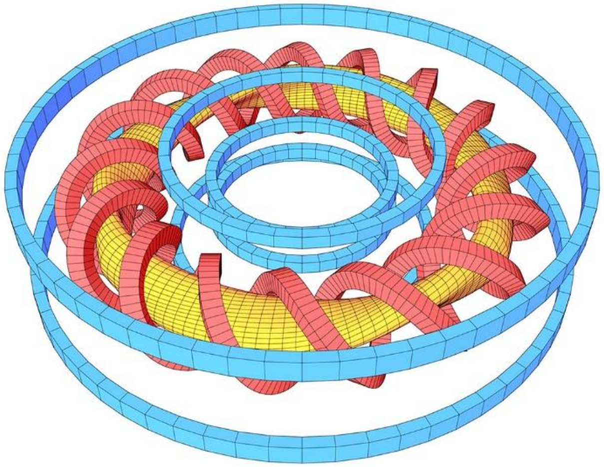
Skip

https://www.energyencyclopedia.com/en/glossary/torsatron

LHD stellarator in Japan (Heliotron)



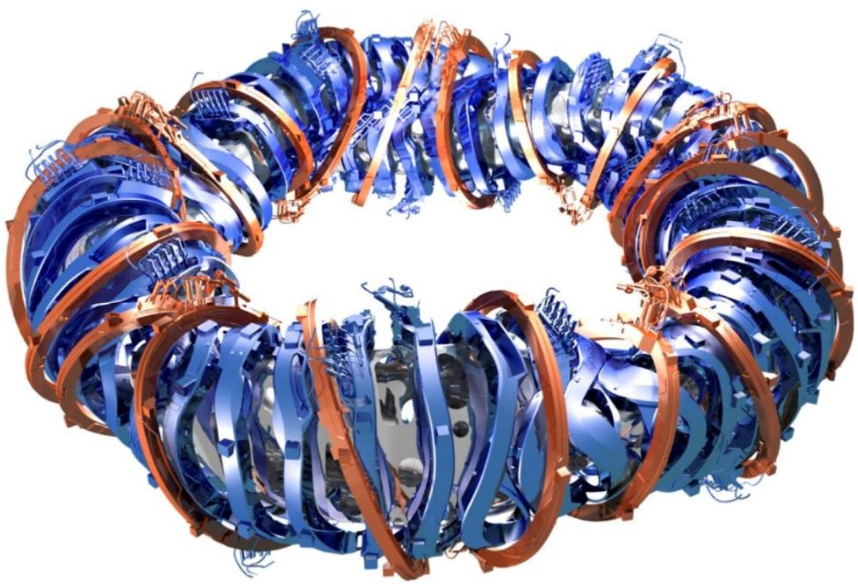


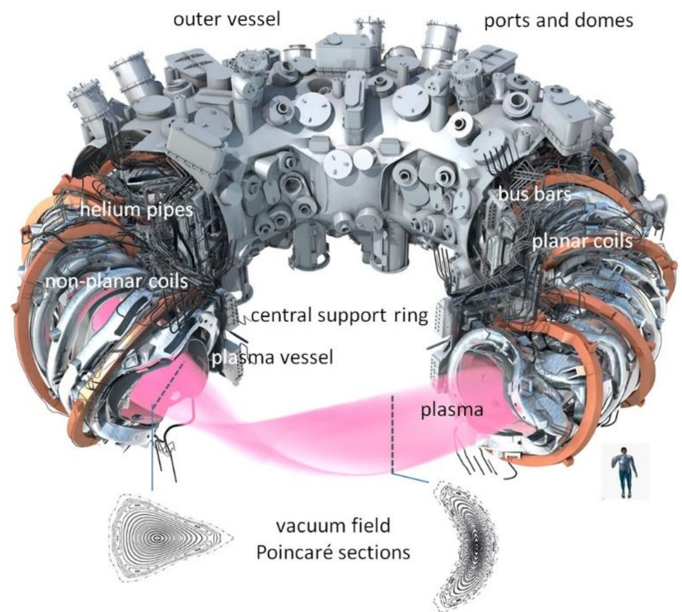


https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compact_Toroidal_Hybrid
https://www.energyencyclopedia.com/en/glossary/heliotron
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Large_Helical_Device

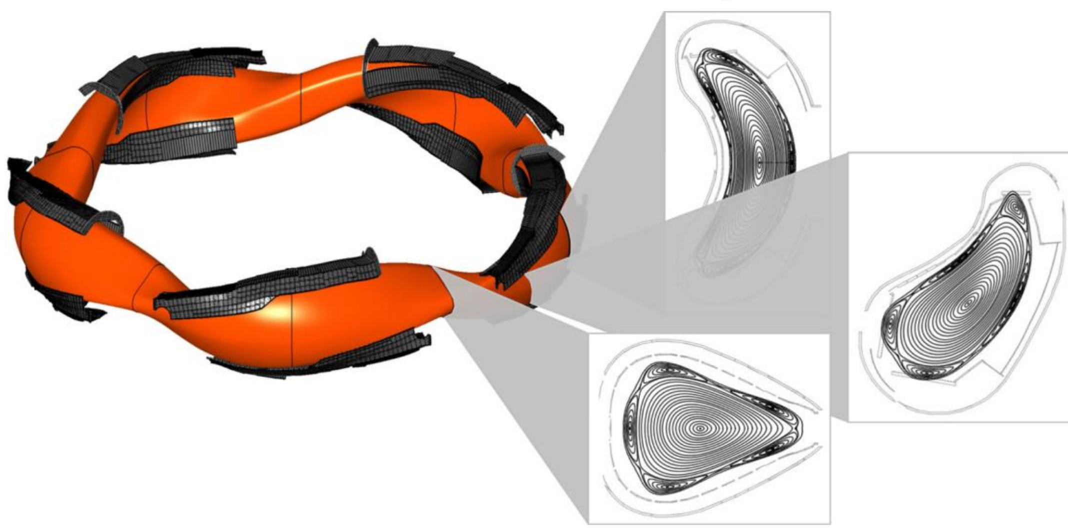
Skip

Wendelstein 7-X is a stellarator built by Max Planck Institute for Plasma Physics (IPP)

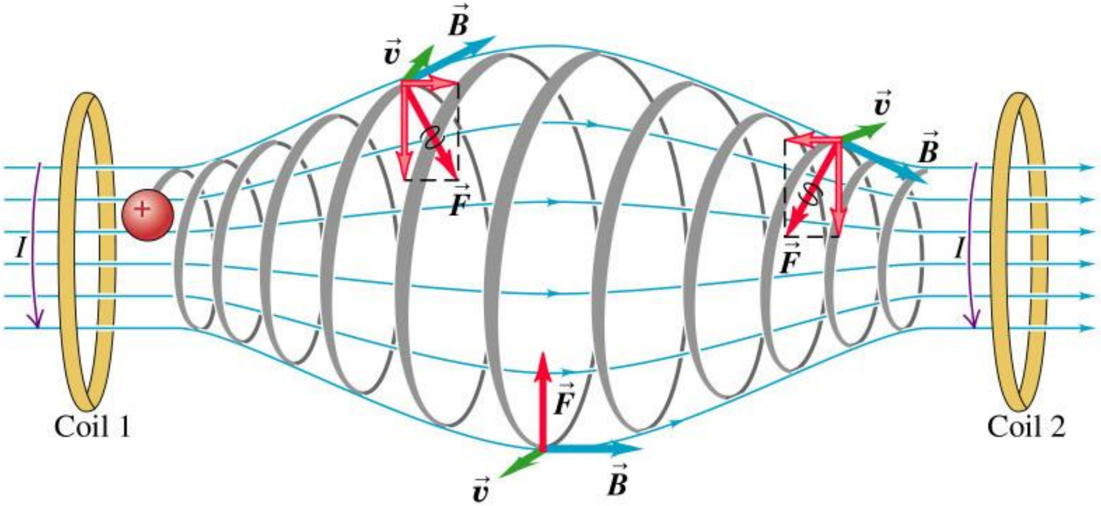


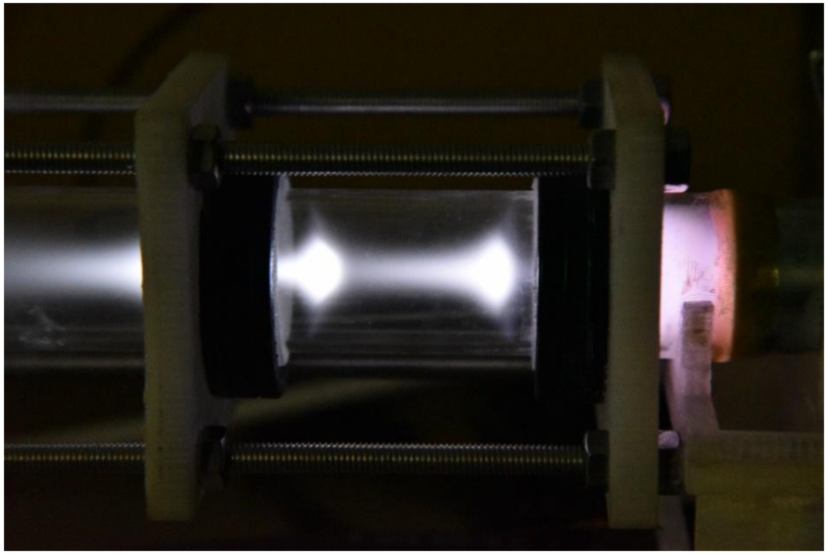


- **Wemdelstein 7-x is now installing new diverters.**



Demonstration of a magnetic mirror machine

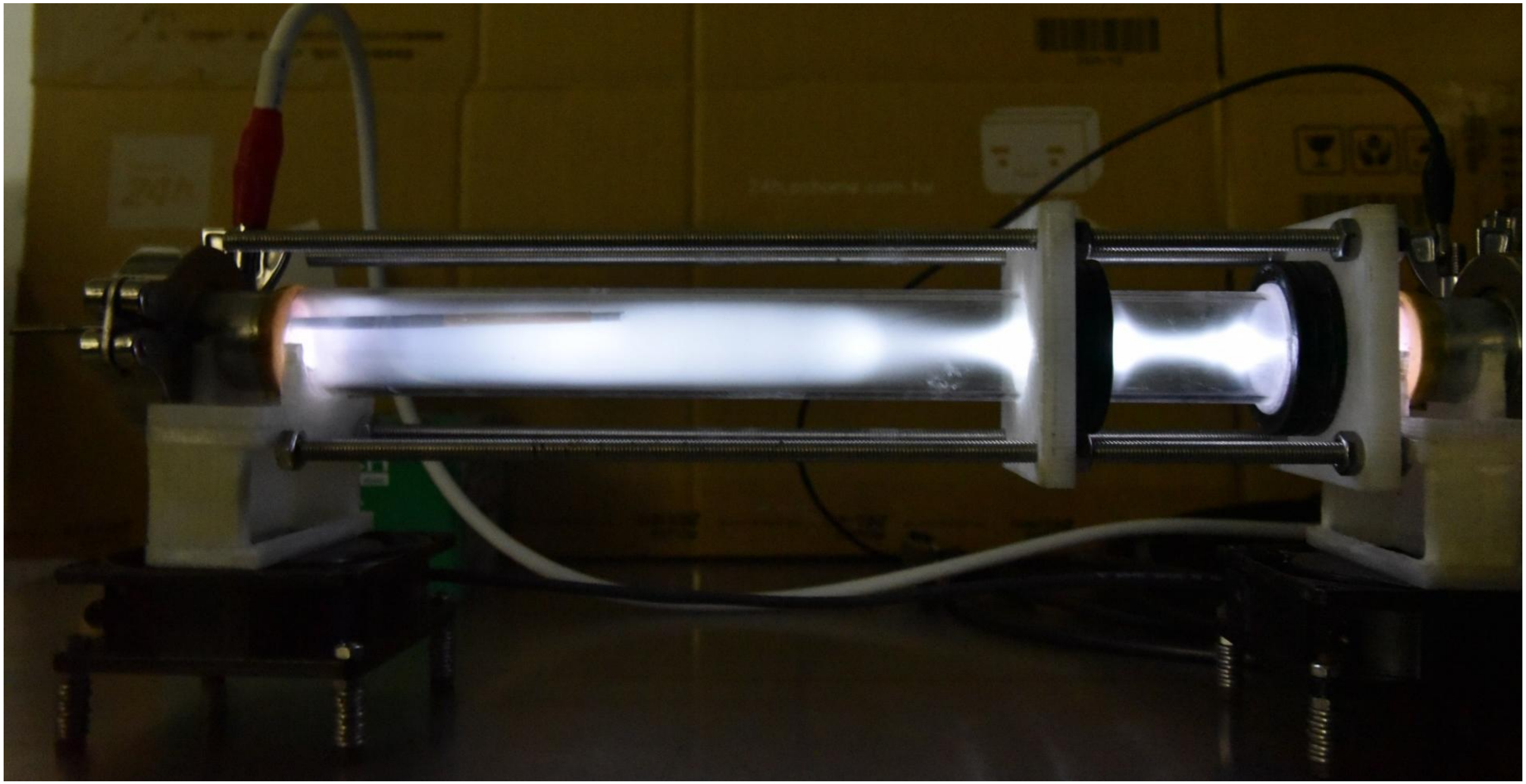




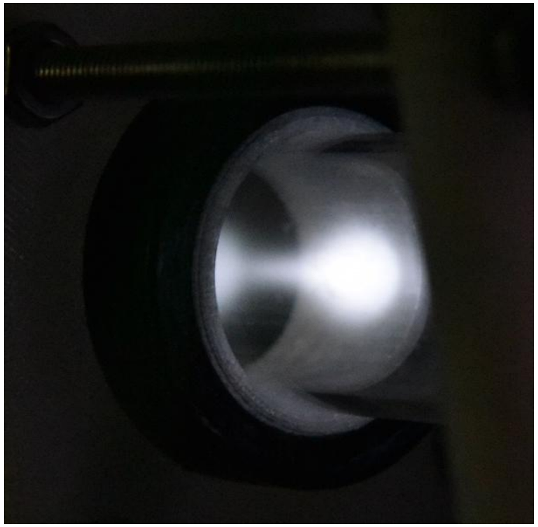
Show video.

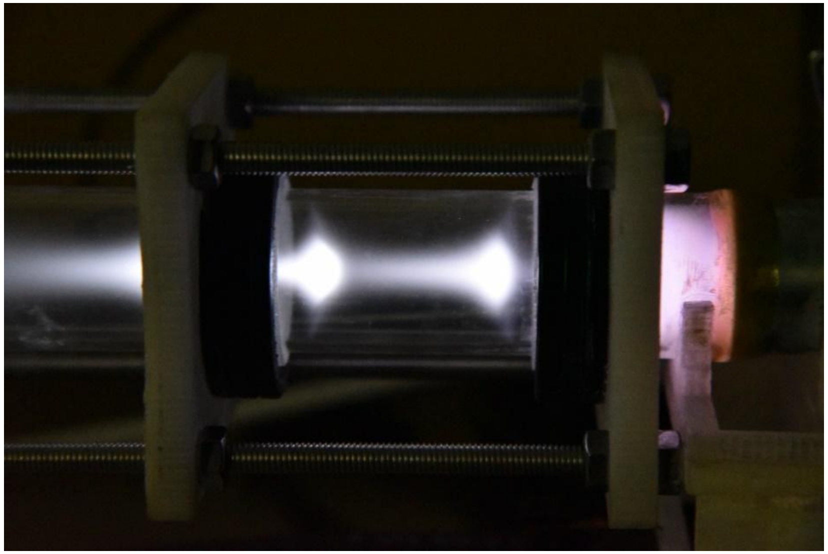
https://i.stack.imgur.com/GlzGZ.jpg

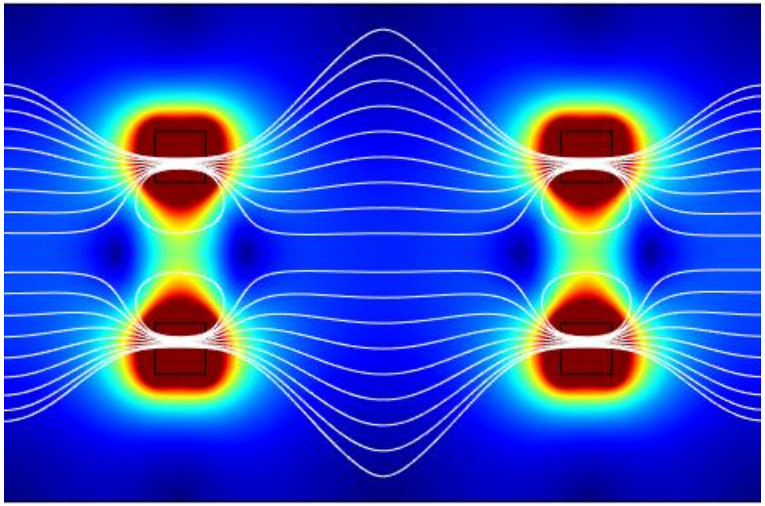
Plasma is partially confined by the magnetic field



Many mirror points are provided by a pair of ring-type magnets



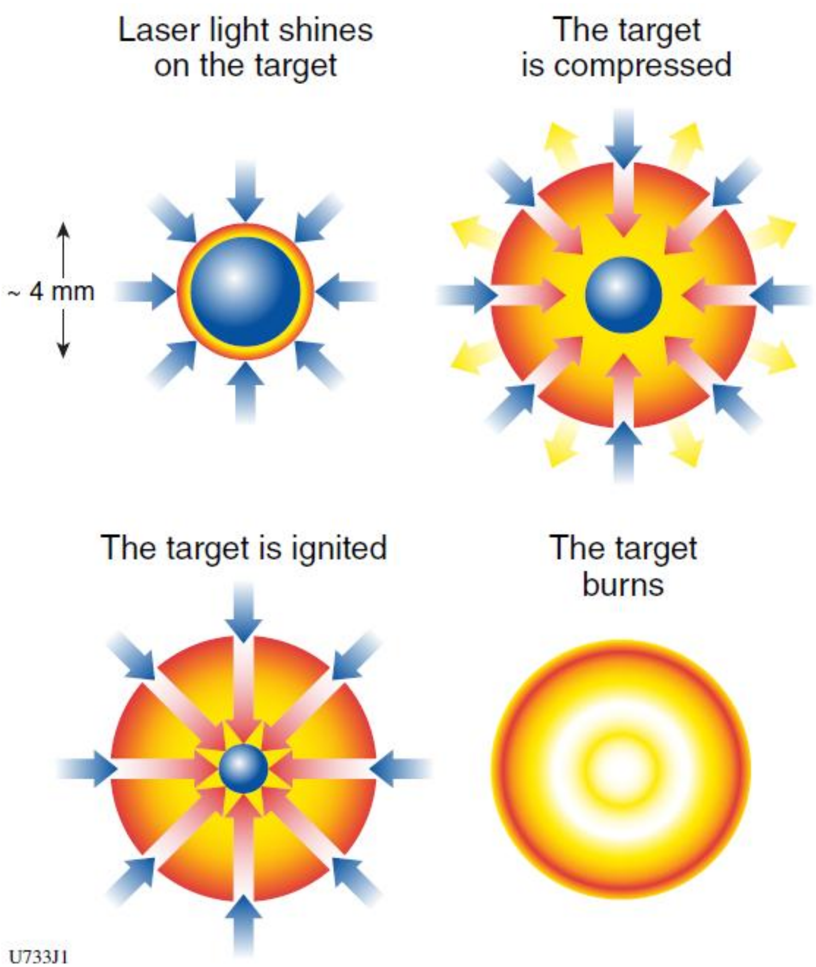


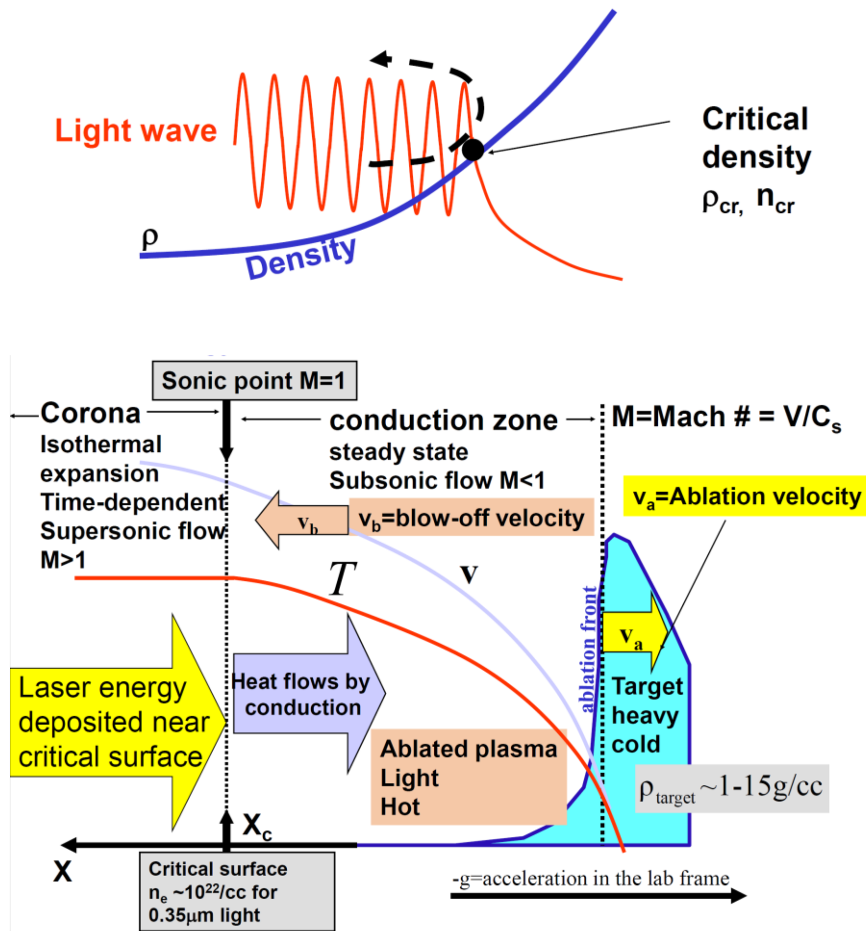


Outline

- Introduction to nuclear fusion
- Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF)
  - Tokamak
  - Stellarator
- **Inertial confinement fusion (ICF)**
  - **Indirection drive ICF**
  - **Direct drive ICF**
- Innovation idea – MCF + ICF
- Plasma in space
- Pulsed-power system at NCKU

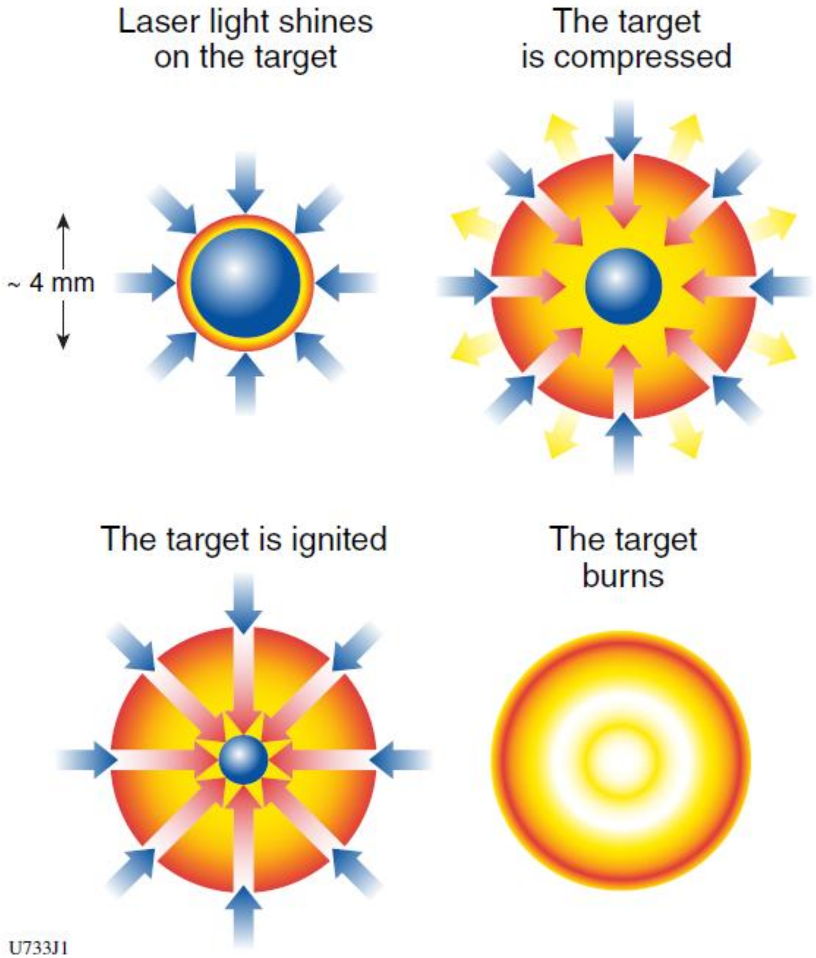
Compression happens when outer layer of the target is heated by laser and ablated outward



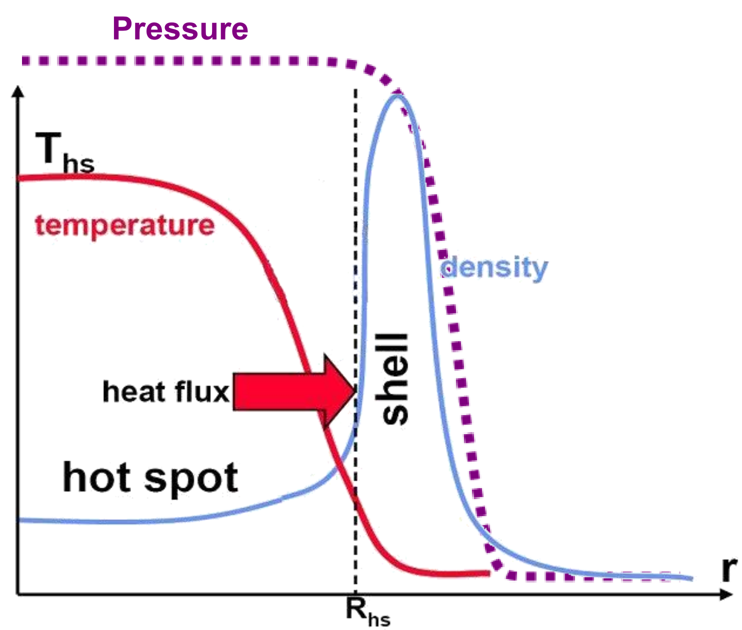


Inertial confinement fusion: an introduction, Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester
R. Betti, HEDSA HEDP Summer School, 2015

Plasma is confined by its own inertia in inertial confinement fusion (ICF)



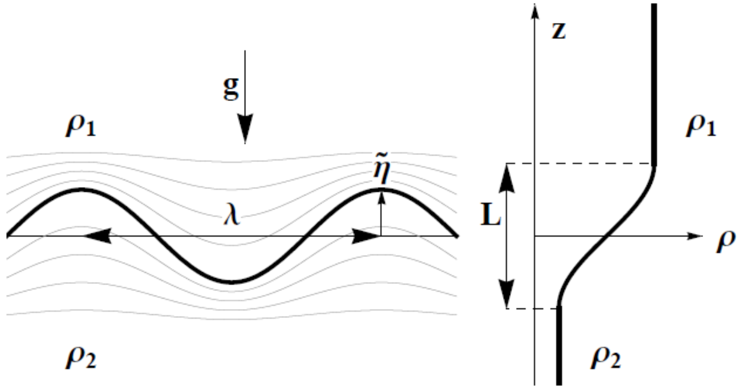
Spatial profile at stagnation



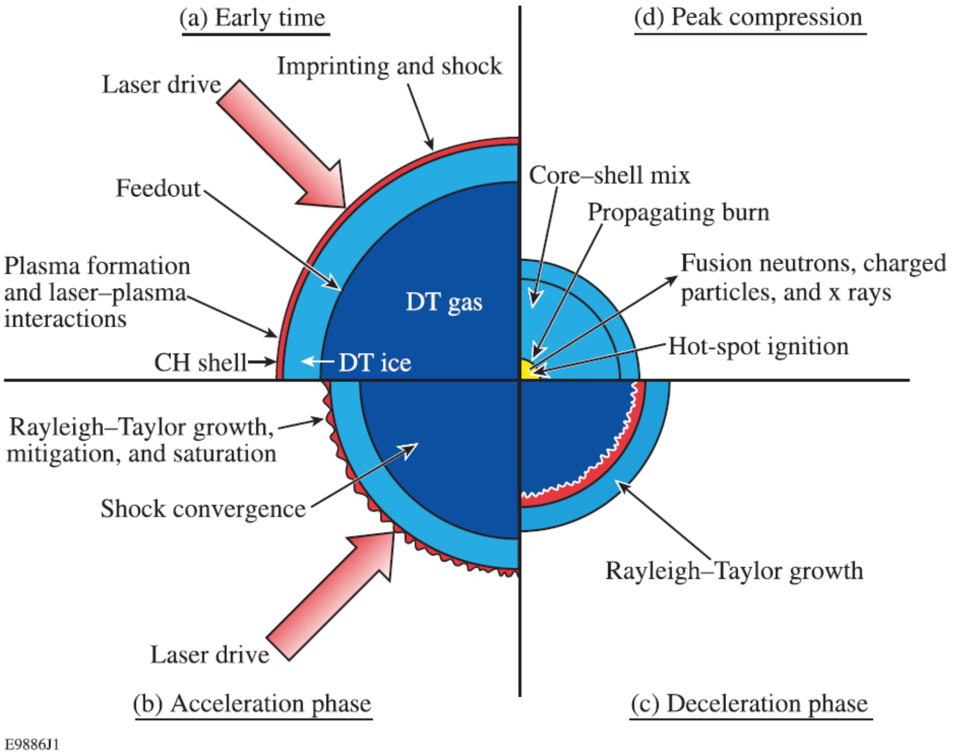
Inertial confinement fusion: an introduction, Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester

A ball can not be compressed uniformly by being squeezed between several fingers

- **Rayleigh-Taylor instability**

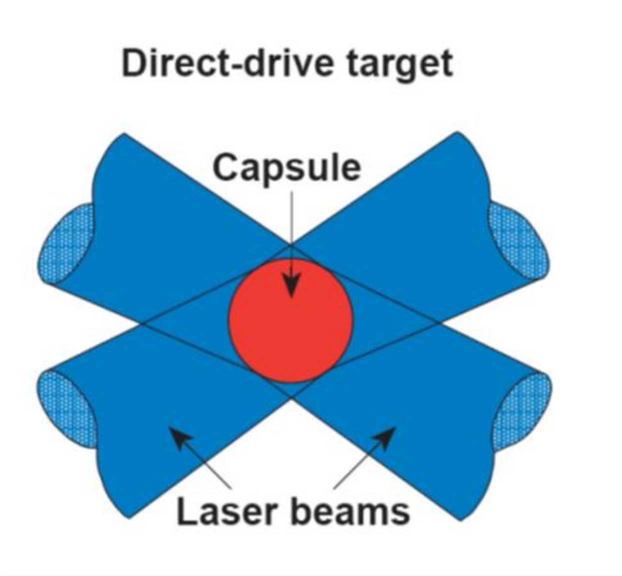


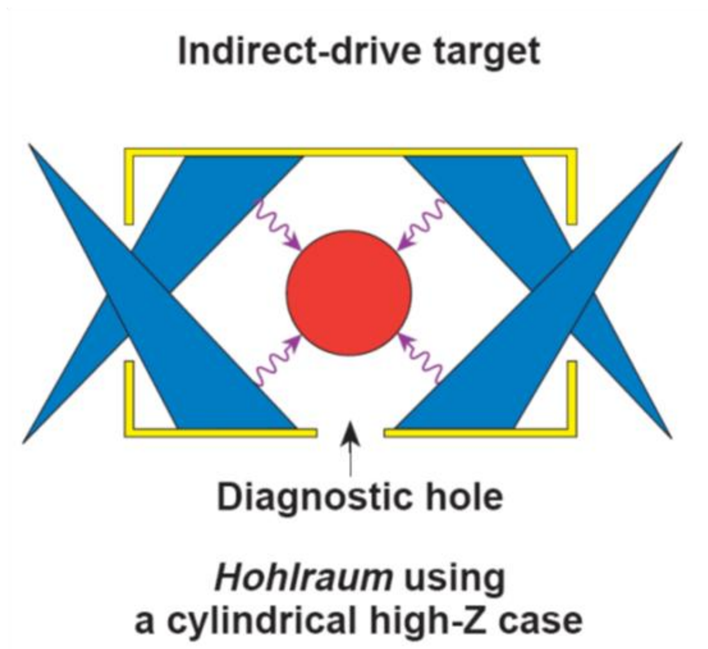
- **Stages of a target implosion**



P.-Y. Chang, PhD Thesis, U of Rochester (2013)
R. S. Craxton, etc., *Phys. Plasmas* **22**, 110501 (2015)

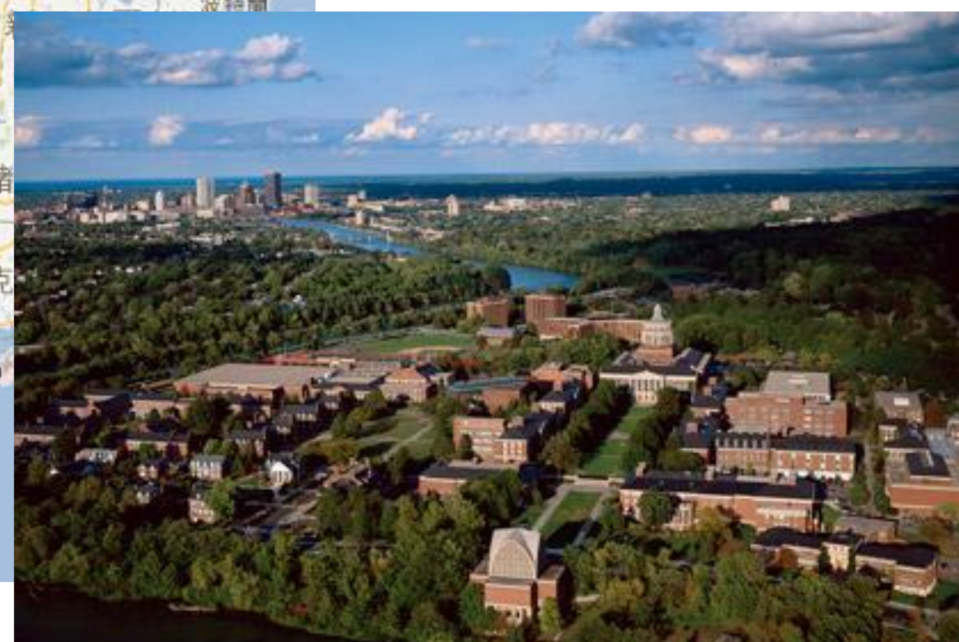
A spherical capsule can be imploded through directly or indirectly laser illumination





*R. Betti, HEDSA HEDP Summer School, 2015

Rochester is known as “The World's Image Center”



There are many famous optical companies at Rochester

Kodak

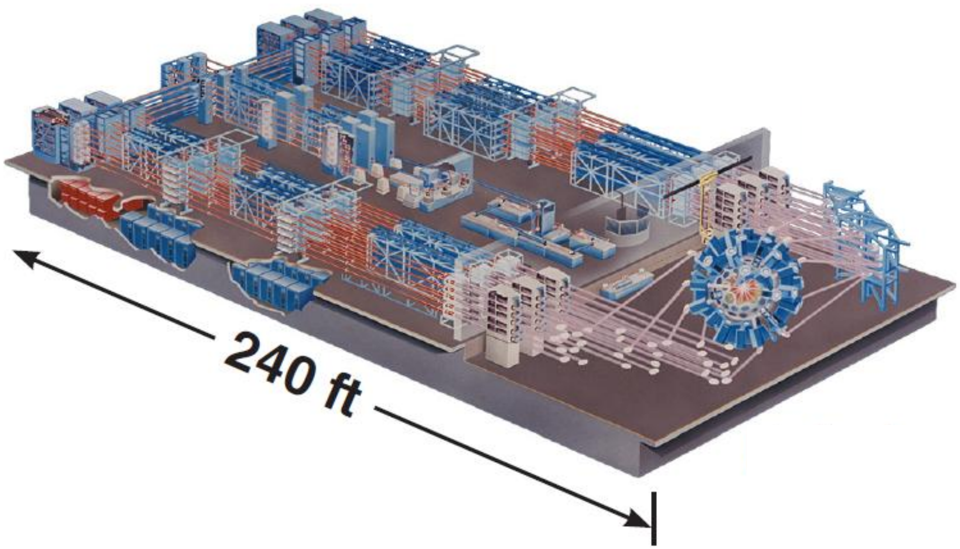
xerox ®

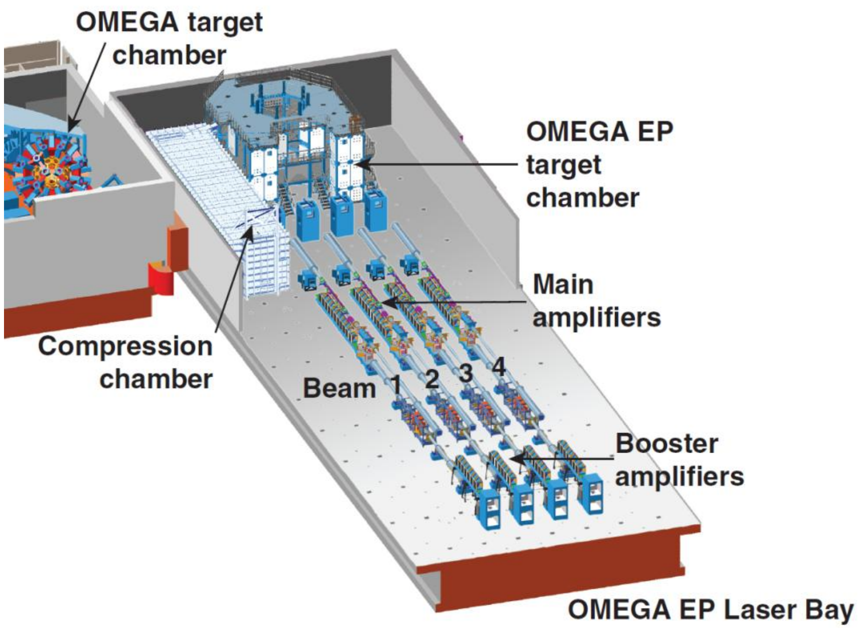
Eastman school of music

BAUSCH + LOMB

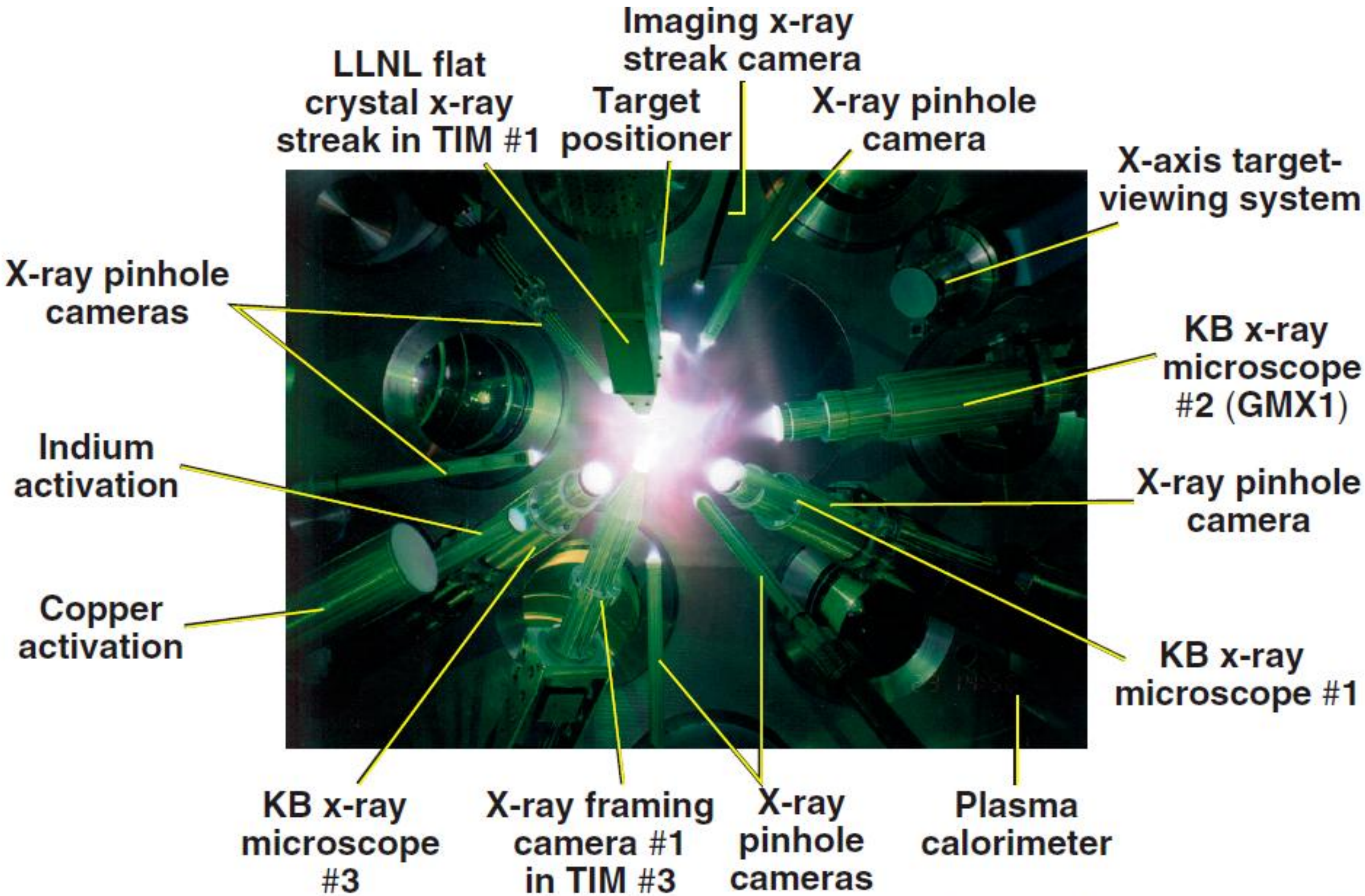
Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester is a pioneer in laser fusion

- OMEGA Laser System
  - 60 beams
  - >30 kJ UV on target
  - 1%~2% irradiation nonuniformity
  - Flexible pulse shaping
- OMEGA EP Laser System
  - 4 beams; 6.5 kJ UV (10ns)
  - Two beams can be high-energy petawatt
    - 2.6 kJ IR in 10 ps
    - Can propagate to the OMEGA or OMEGA EP target chamber





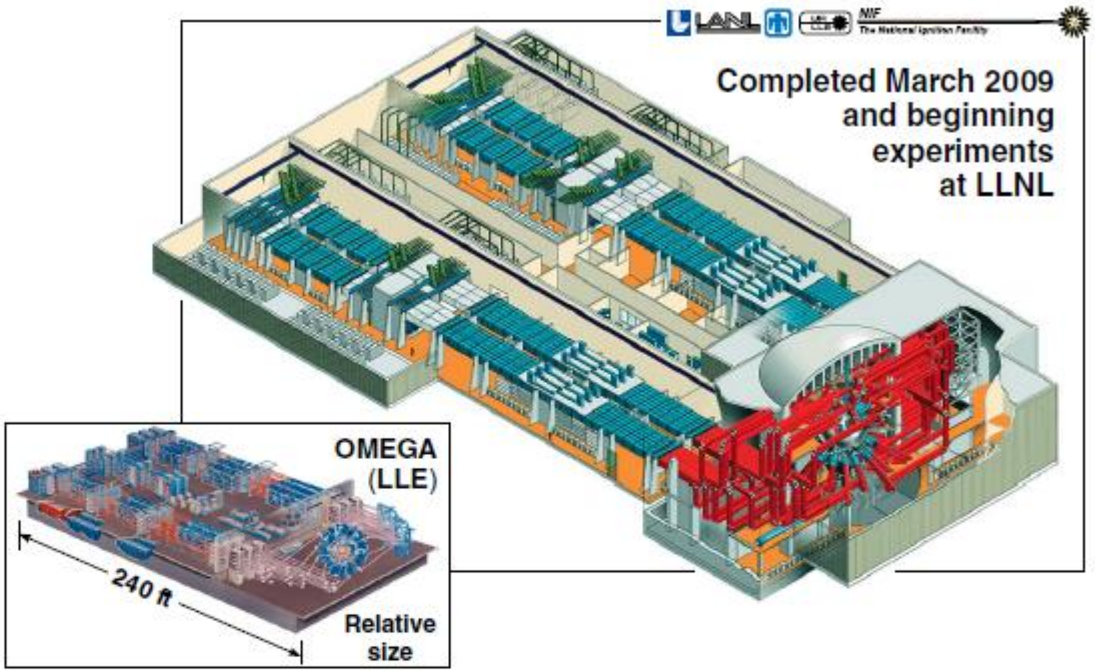
The OMEGA Facility is carrying out ICF experiments using a full suite of target diagnostics



E8012b

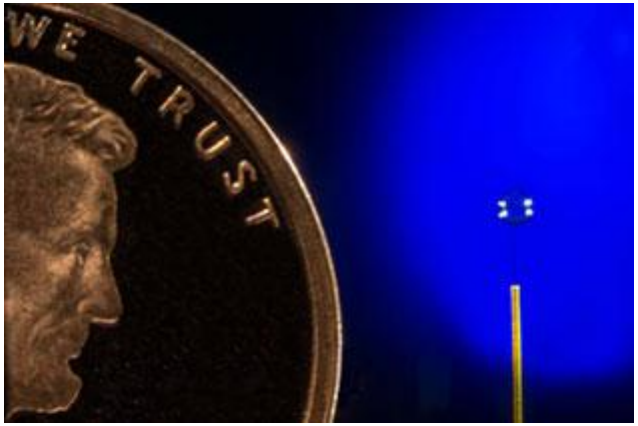
Photo taken from port H11B

The 1.8-MJ National Ignition Facility (NIF) will demonstrate ICF ignition and modest energy gain

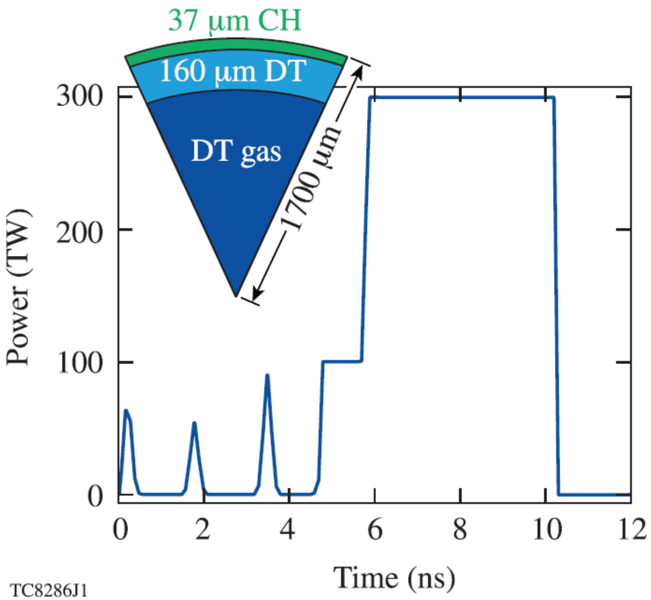


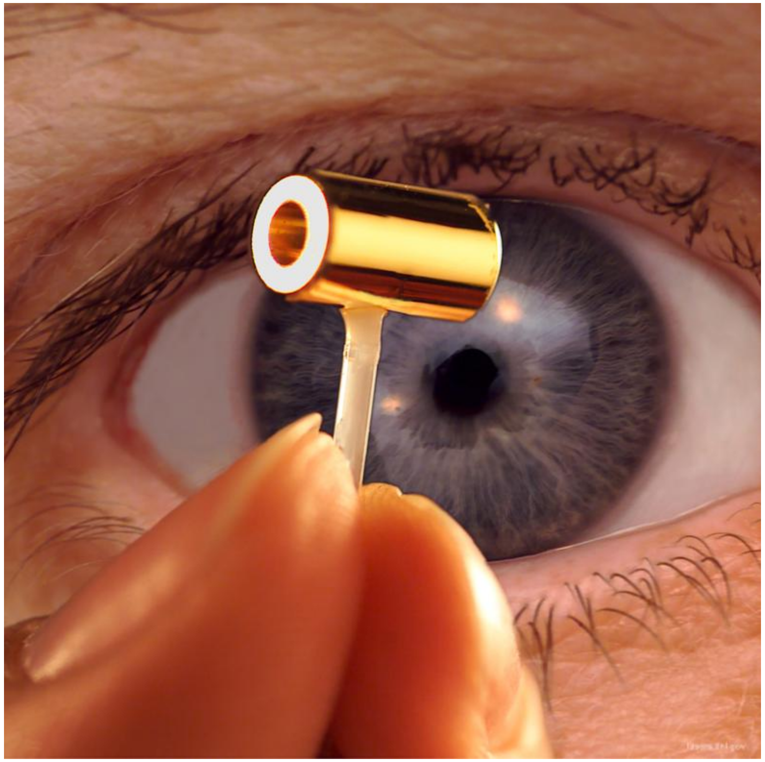
OMEGA experiments are integral to an ignition demonstration on the NIF.

Targets used in ICF



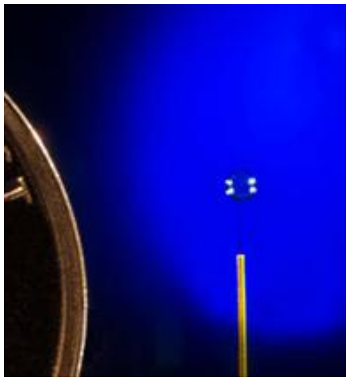
- **Triple-point temperature : 19.79 K**



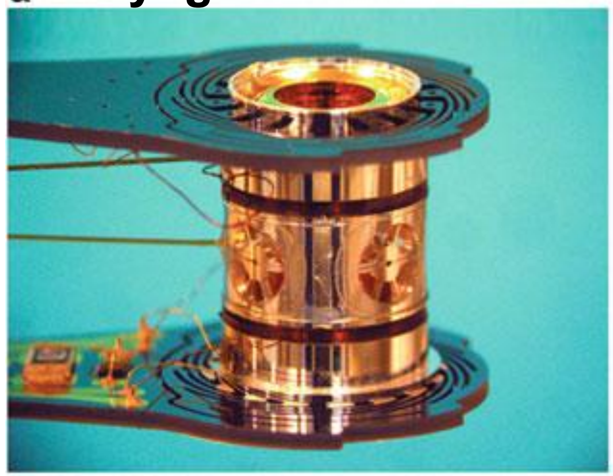


http://www.lle.rochester.ed
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inertial_confinement_fusion
R. S. Craxton, etc., *Phys. Plasmas* **22**, 110501 (2015)

Targets used in ICF



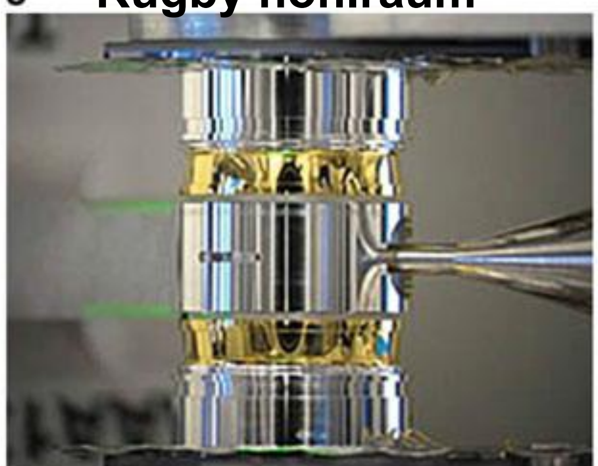
a **Cryogenic hohlraum**



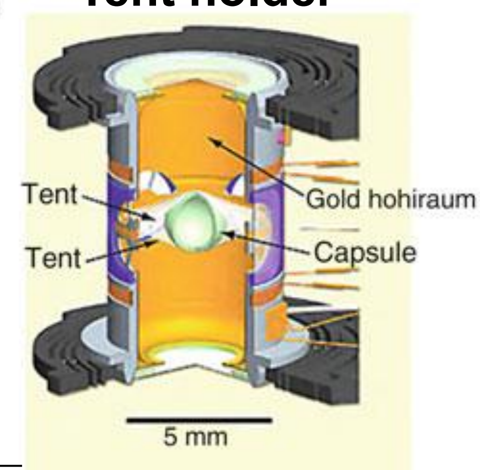
b

Cryogenic shroud

c **Rugby hohlraum**



d **Tent holder**



https://www.lle.rochester.edu/index.php/2014/11/10/next-generation-cryo-target/
Introduction to Plasma Physics and Controlled Fusion 3rd Edition, by Francis F. Chen
https://www.llnl.gov/news/nif-shot-lights-way-new-fusion-ignition-phase

Softer material can be compressed to higher density

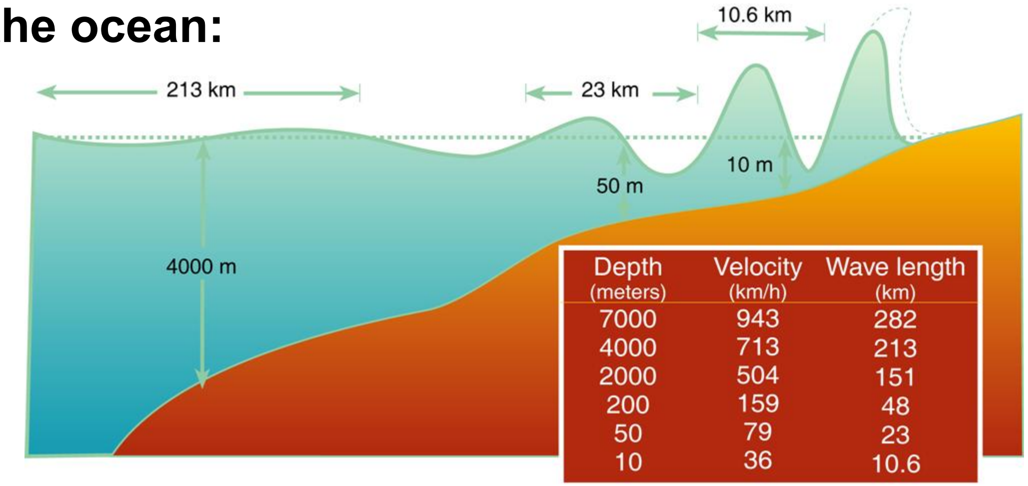
- **Compression of a baseball**

- **Compression of a tennis ball**

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uxlIdMoAwbY
https://newsghana.com.gh/wimbledon-slow-motion-video-of-how-a-tennis-ball-turns-to-goo-after-serve/

A shock is formed due to the increasing sound speed of a compressed gas/plasma

- **Wave in the ocean:**



Depth (meters)	Velocity (km/h)	Wave length (km)
7000	943	282
4000	713	213
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50	79	23
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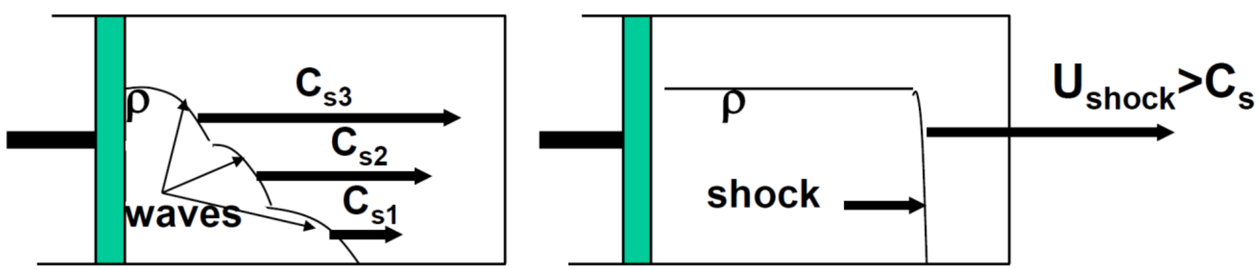
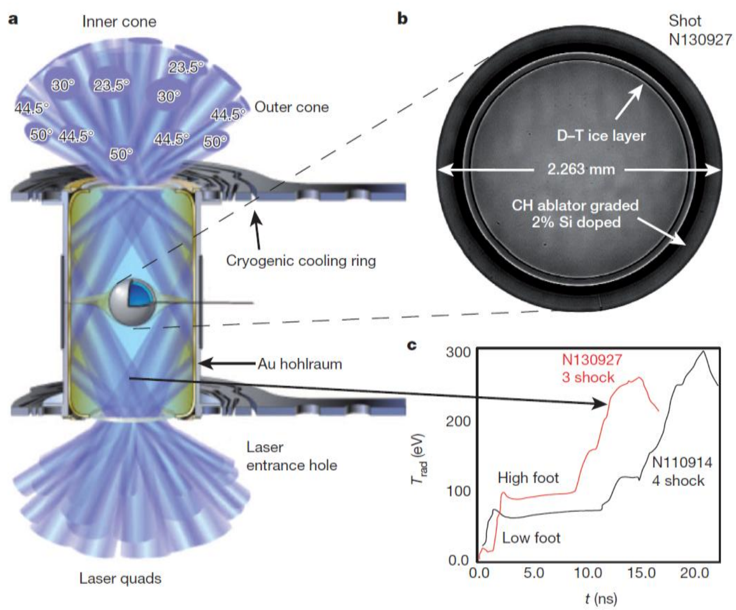
- **Acoustic/compression wave driven by a piston:**

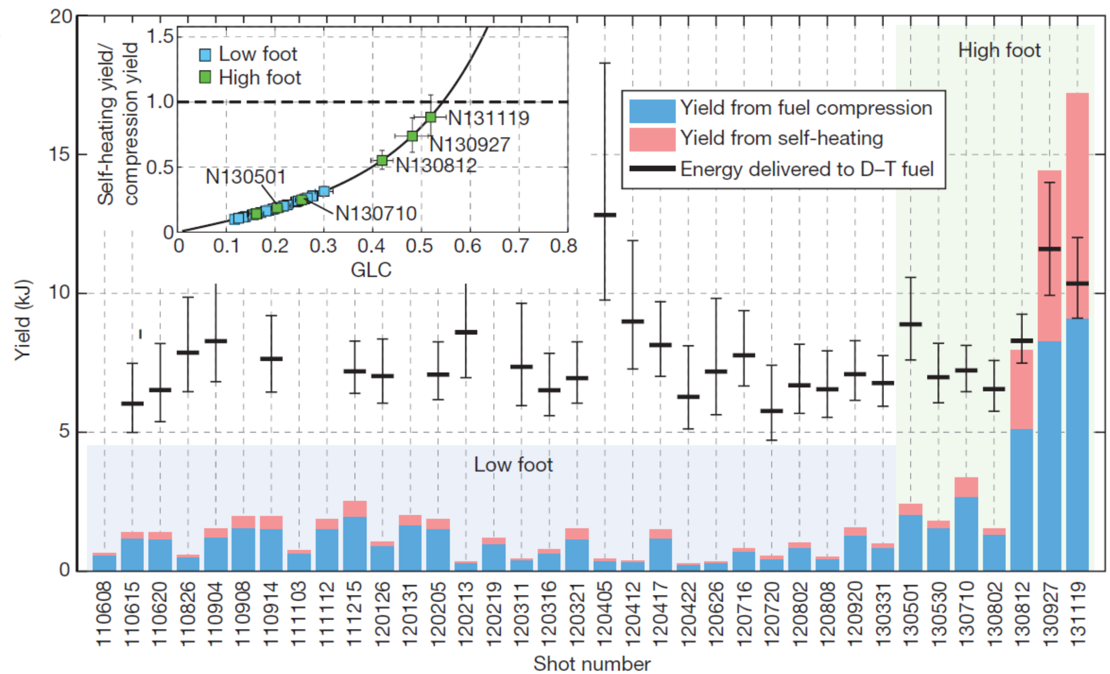


$$C_s \sim \sqrt{\frac{p}{\rho}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\alpha\rho^{5/3}}{\rho}} \sim \sqrt{\alpha}\rho^{1/3}$$

http://neamtic.ioc-unesco.org/tsunami-info/the-cause-of-tsunamis
*R. Betti, HEDSA HEDP Summer School, 2015

Nature letter “Fuel gain exceeding unity in an inertially confined fusion implosion”

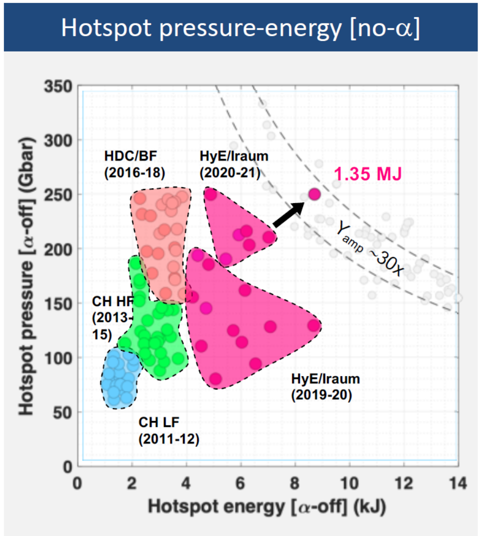


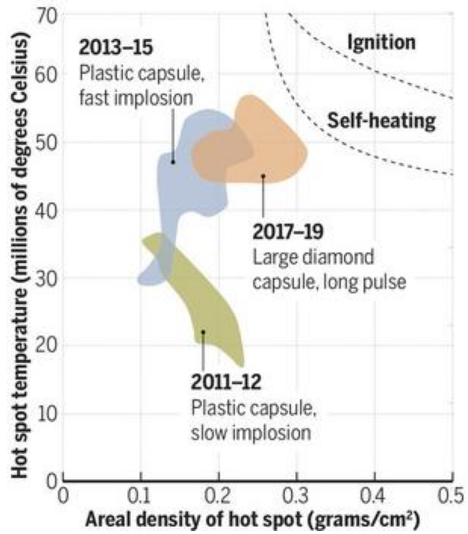


- **Fuel gain exceeding unity was demonstrated for the first time.**

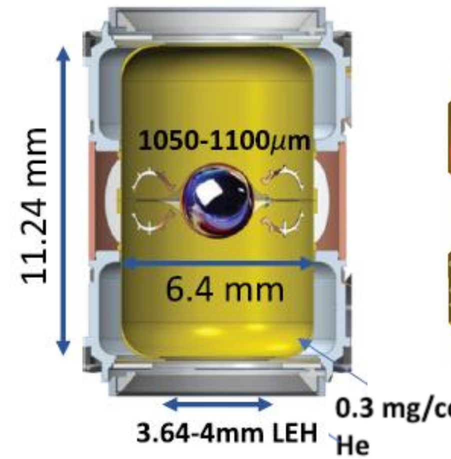
Nature 506, p343, 2014

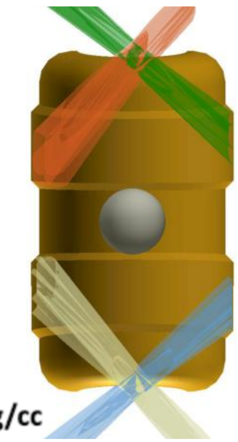
The hot spot has entered the burning plasma regime

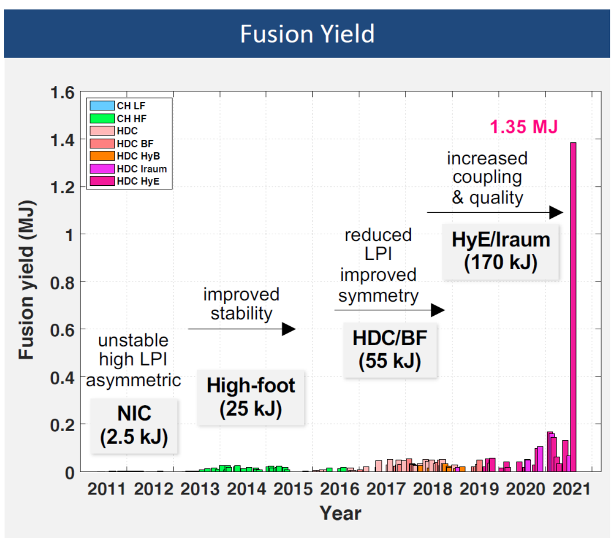




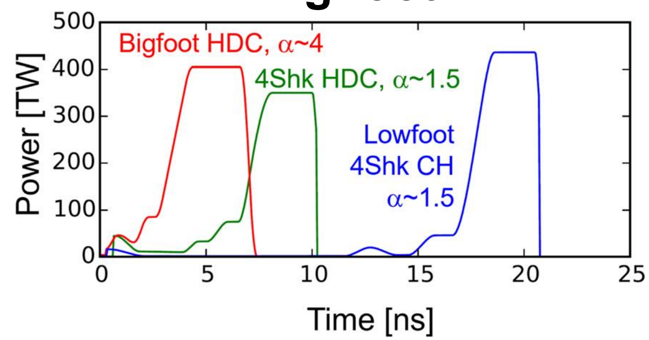
- **Hybrid-E**
- **I-raum**

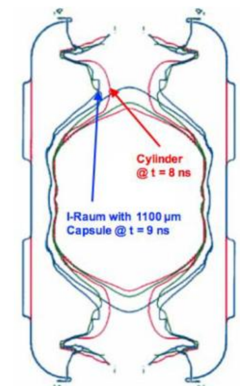






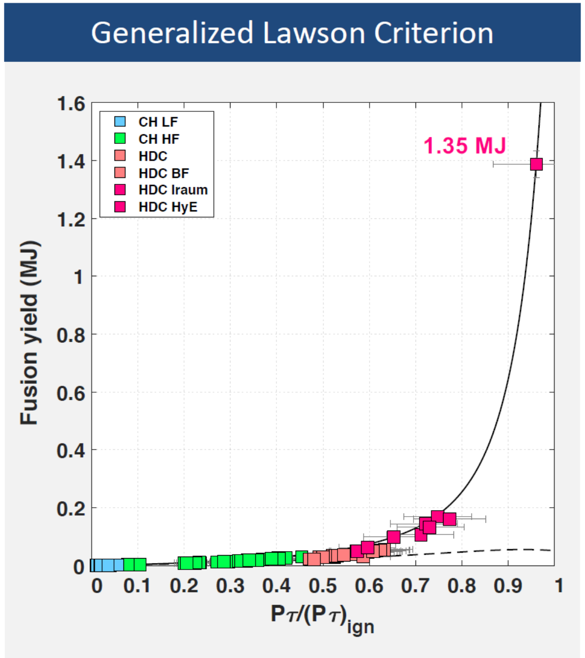
- **Big foot**

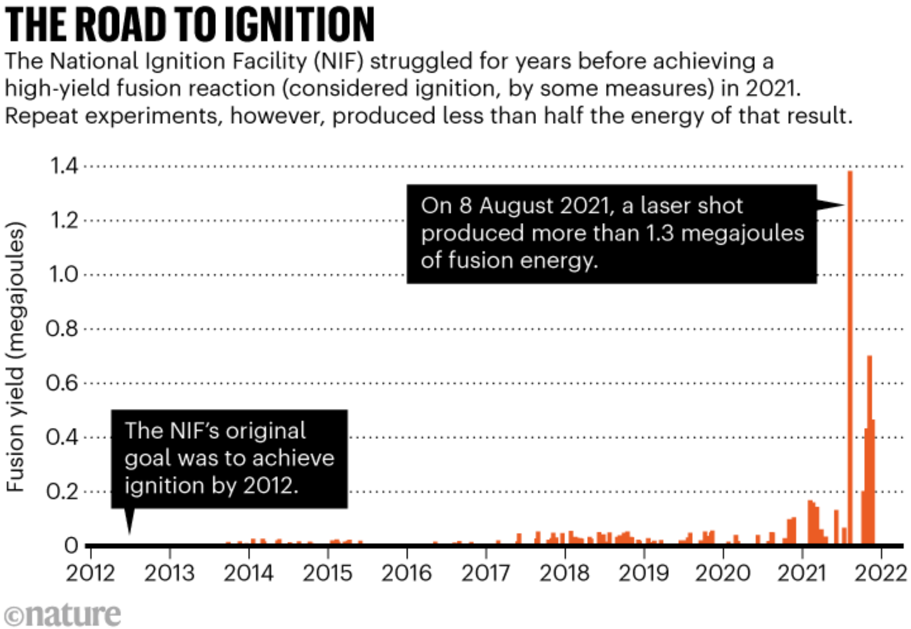




T. Ma, ARPA-E workshop, April 26, 2022
Science 370, p1019, 2020
D. T. Casey, etc., Phys. Plasmas, 25, 056308 (2018)
A. L. Kritcher, etc., Phys. Plasmas, 28, 072706 (2021)
H. F. Robey, etc., Phys. Plasmas, 25, 012711 (2018)

National Ignition Facility (NIF) achieved a yield of more than 1.3 MJ from ~1.9 MJ of laser energy in 2021 (Q~0.7)

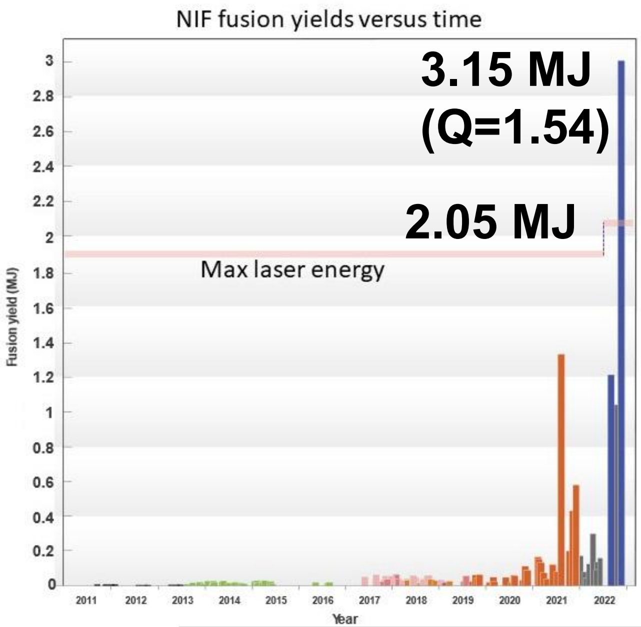


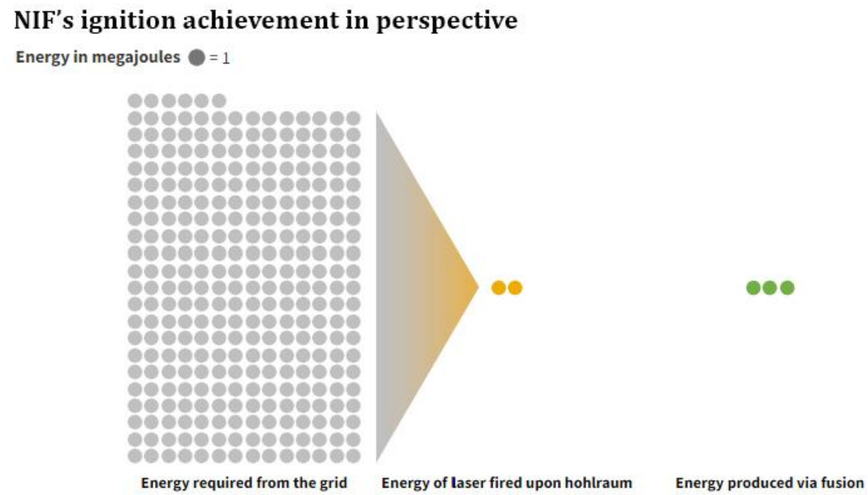


- **National Ignition Facility (NIF) achieved a yield of more than 1.3 MJ (Q~0.7). This advancement puts researchers at the threshold of fusion ignition.**
- **Laser-fusion facility heads back to the drawing board.**

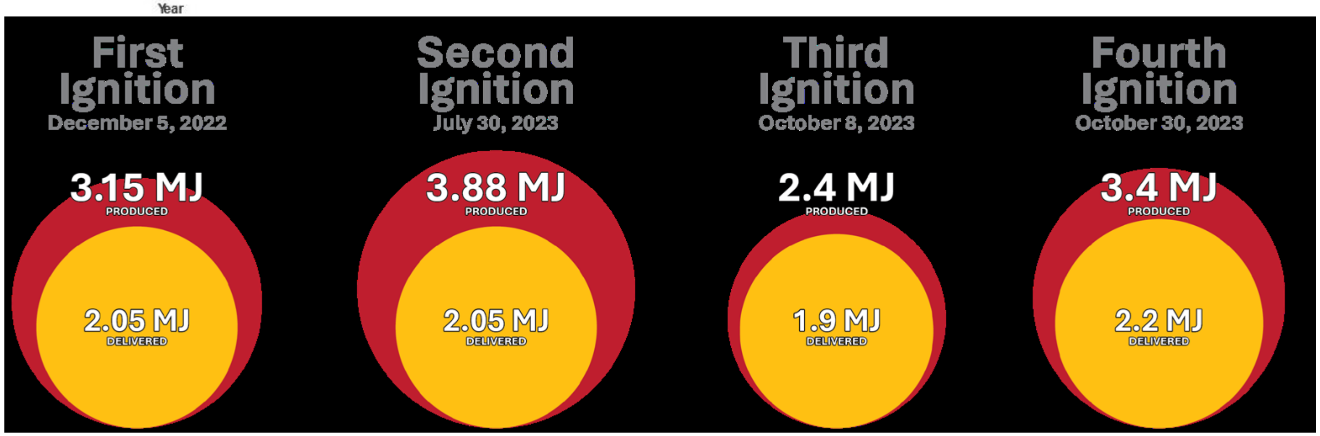
T. Ma, ARPA-E workshop, April 26, 2022
J. Tollefson, Nature (News) 608, 20 (2022)

“Ignition” (target yield larger than one) was achieved in NIF on 2022/12/5



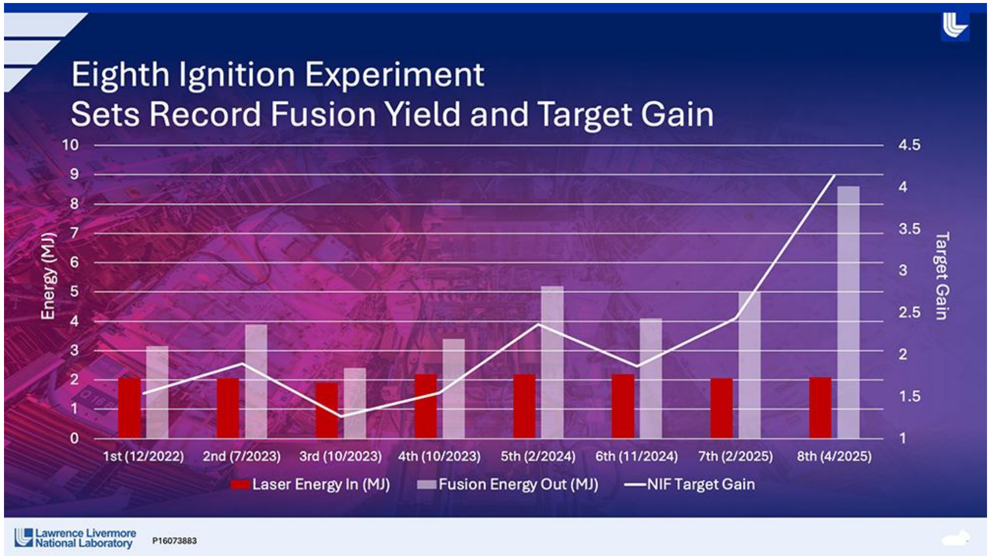


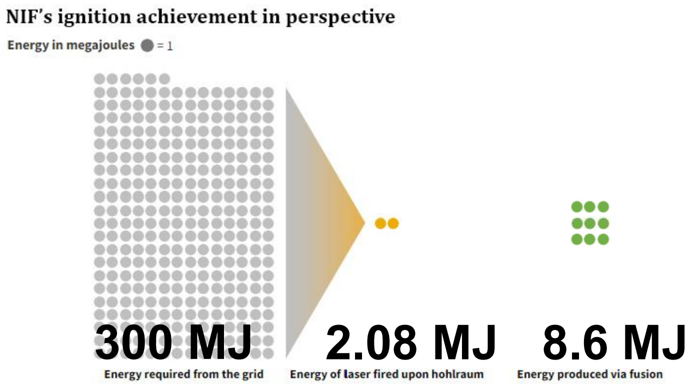
300 MJ 2.05 MJ 3.15 MJ



https://physicstoday.scitation.org/do/10.1063/PT.6.2.20221213a/full/
The age of ignition: anniversary edition, LLNL-BR-857901

A gain over 4 has been achieved



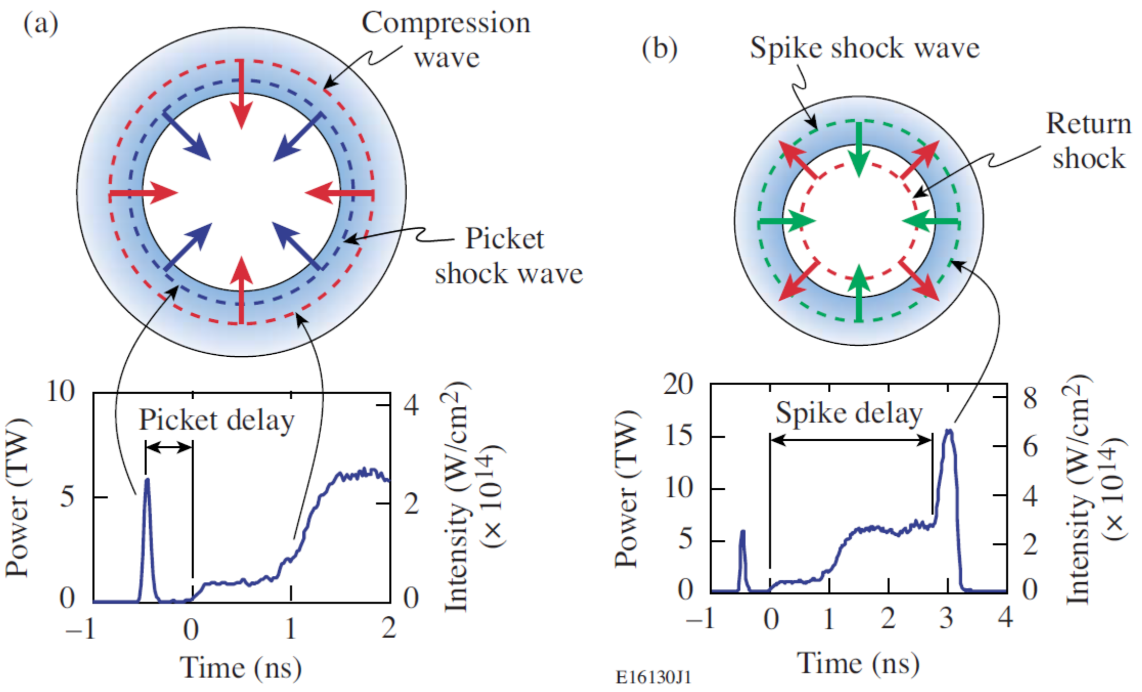


- **In recent attempts, the team at NIF increased the yield of the experiment, first to 5.2 megajoules and then again to 8.6 megajoules, according to a source with knowledge of the experiment.**

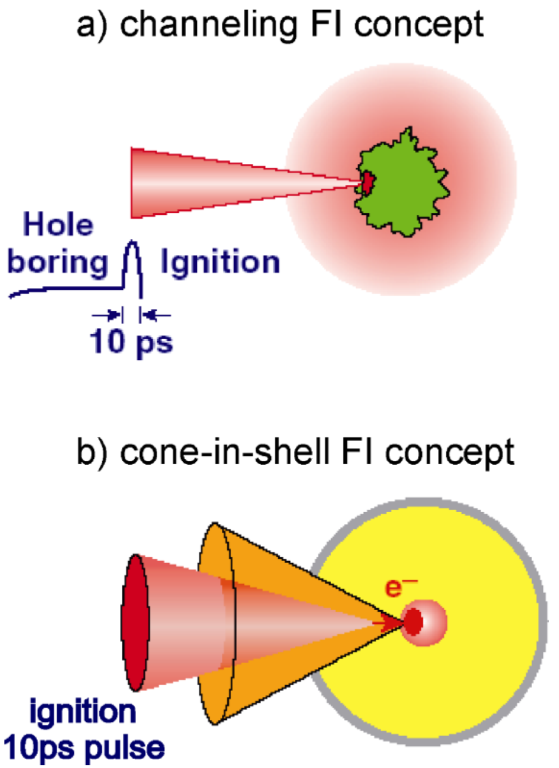
https://physicstoday.scitation.org/do/10.1063/PT.6.2.20221213a/full/
https://lasers.llnl.gov/science/achieving-fusion-ignition

External “spark” can be used for ignition

- **Shock ignition**



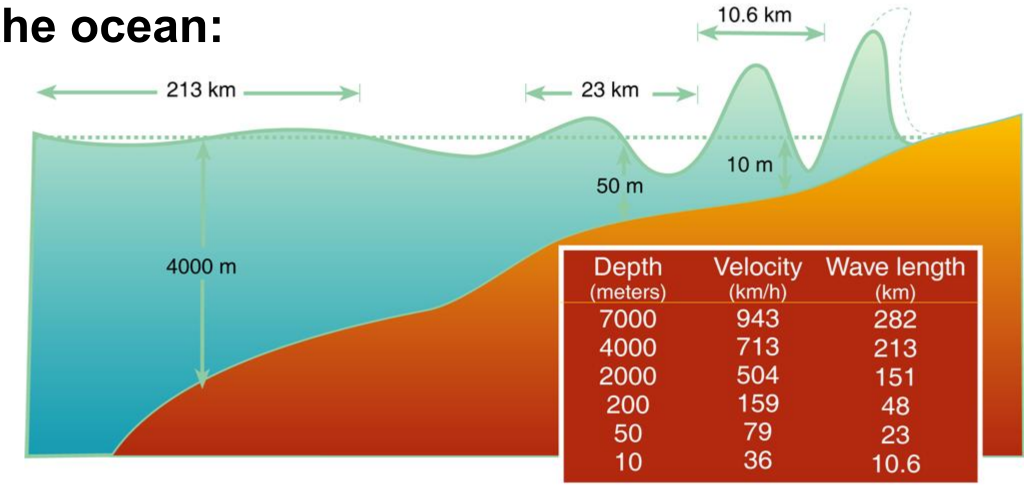
- **Fast ignition**



J. Badziak, Bull.Polish Acad. Sci. Tech. Sci.Phys. Plasmas 15, 056306 (2008)

A shock is formed due to the increasing sound speed of a compressed gas/plasma

- **Wave in the ocean:**



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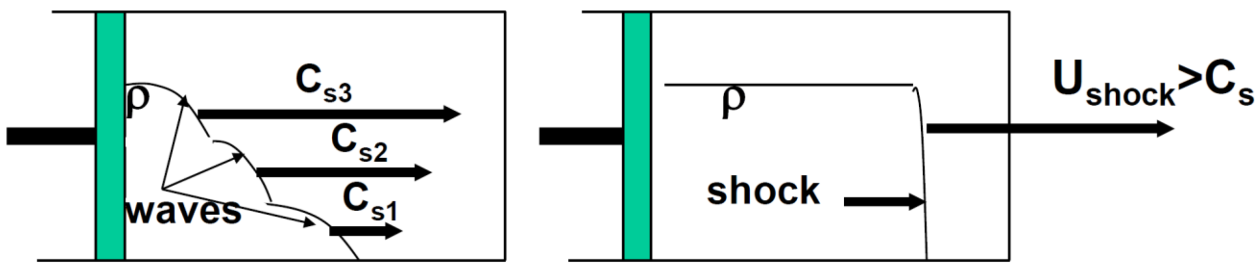
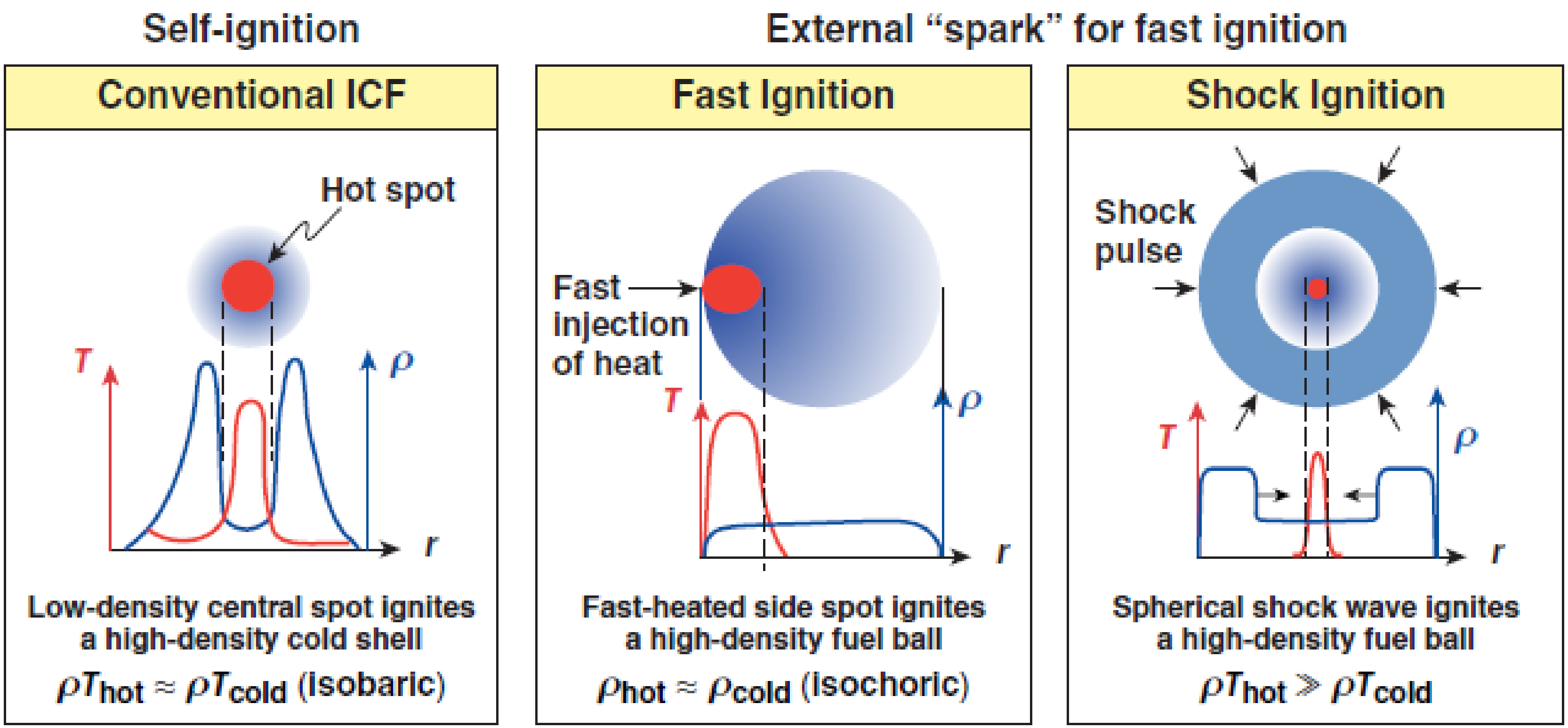


$$C_s \sim \sqrt{\frac{p}{\rho}} \sim \sqrt{\frac{\alpha \rho^{5/3}}{\rho}} \sim \sqrt{\alpha}\rho^{1/3}$$

http://neamtic.ioc-unesco.org/tsunami-info/the-cause-of-tsunamis
*R. Betti, HEDSA HEDP Summer School, 2015

Ignition can happen by itself or being triggered externally

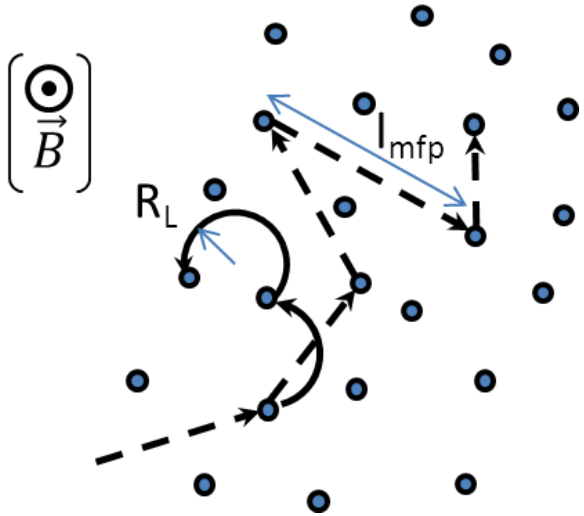


P. B. Radha, Fusion Energy Conference,2018

Outline

- Introduction to nuclear fusion
- Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF)
  - Tokamak
  - Stellarator
- Inertial confinement fusion (ICF)
  - Indirection drive ICF
  - Direct drive ICF
- **Innovation idea – MCF + ICF**
- Plasma in space
- Pulsed-power system at NCKU

A strong magnetic field reduces the heat flux



$$q_T = -\kappa_{||}\nabla_{||}T - \kappa_{\perp}\nabla_{\perp}T$$

$$\kappa_{||} = \kappa_0 T^{5/2}$$

$$\kappa_{\perp} = \frac{\kappa_{||}}{\chi^2}$$ for large Hall parameter $\chi \propto \frac{l_{mfp}}{R_L} >> 1$

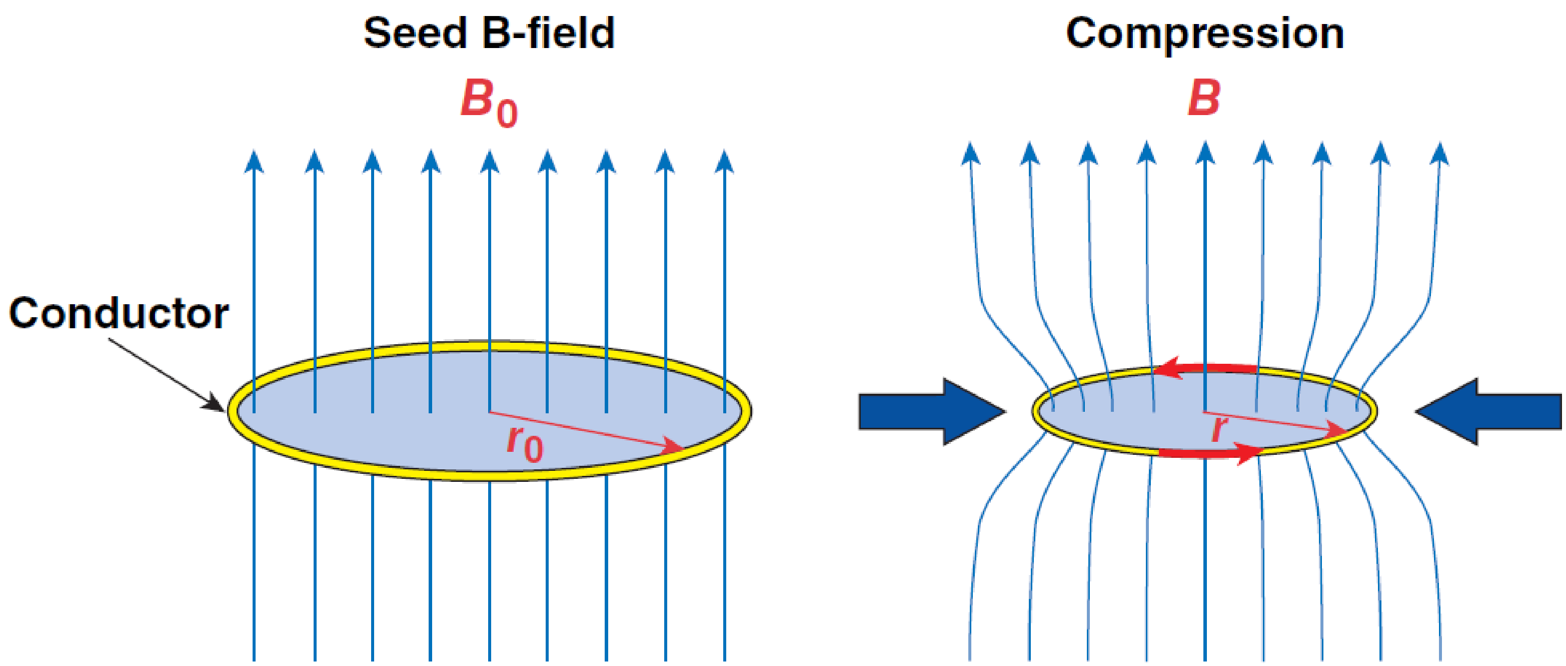
- Typical hot spot conditions:

  R_{hs} ~ 40 μm, ρ ~ 20 g/cm^3, T ~ 5 keV:

  $B > 10\,\text{MG}$ is needed for $\chi > 1$

Magnetic-flux compression can be used to provide the needed magnetic field.

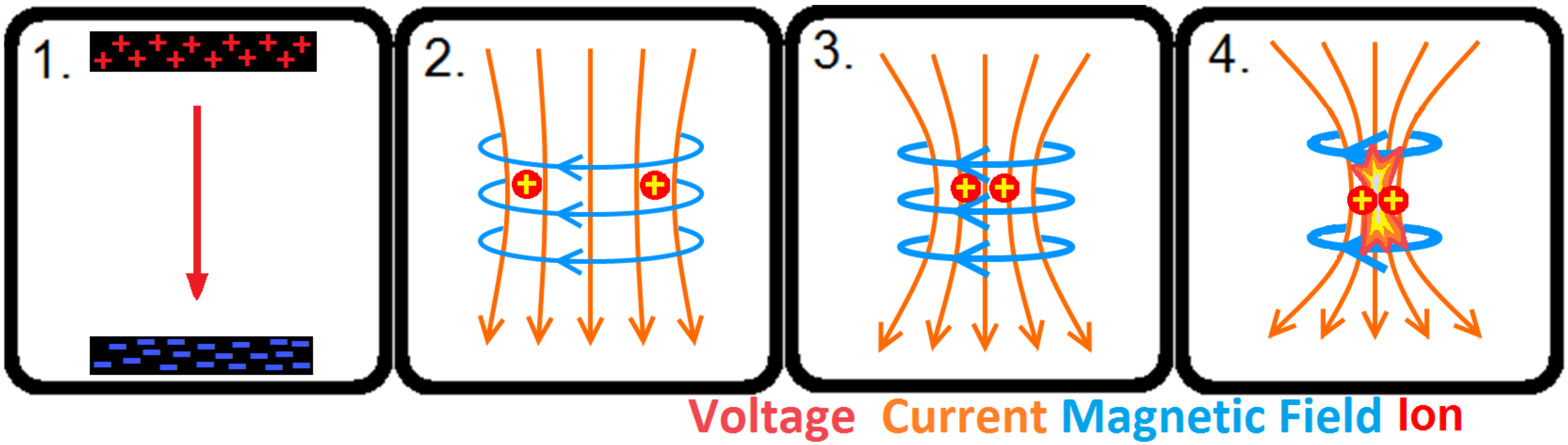
Principle of frozen magnetic flux in a good conductor is used to compress fields



$$\Phi = \pi r_0^2 B_0 = \pi r^2 B$$

M. Hohenberger, P.-Y. Chang, *et al*., Phys. Plasmas 19, 056306 (2012).

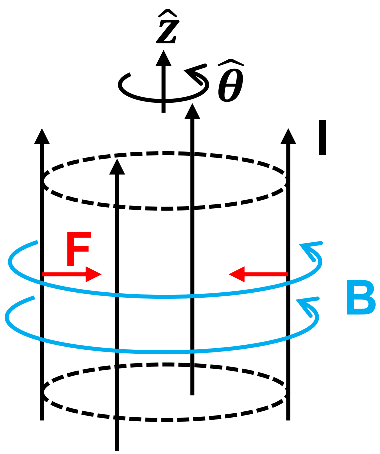
Plasma can be pinched by parallel propagating plasmas



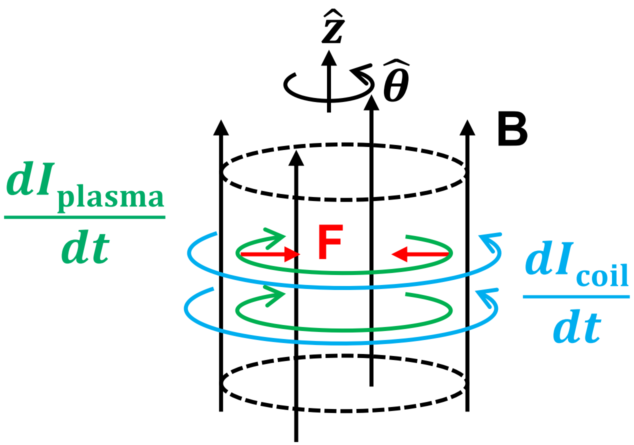
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinch_(plasma_physics)

Plasma can be heated via pinches

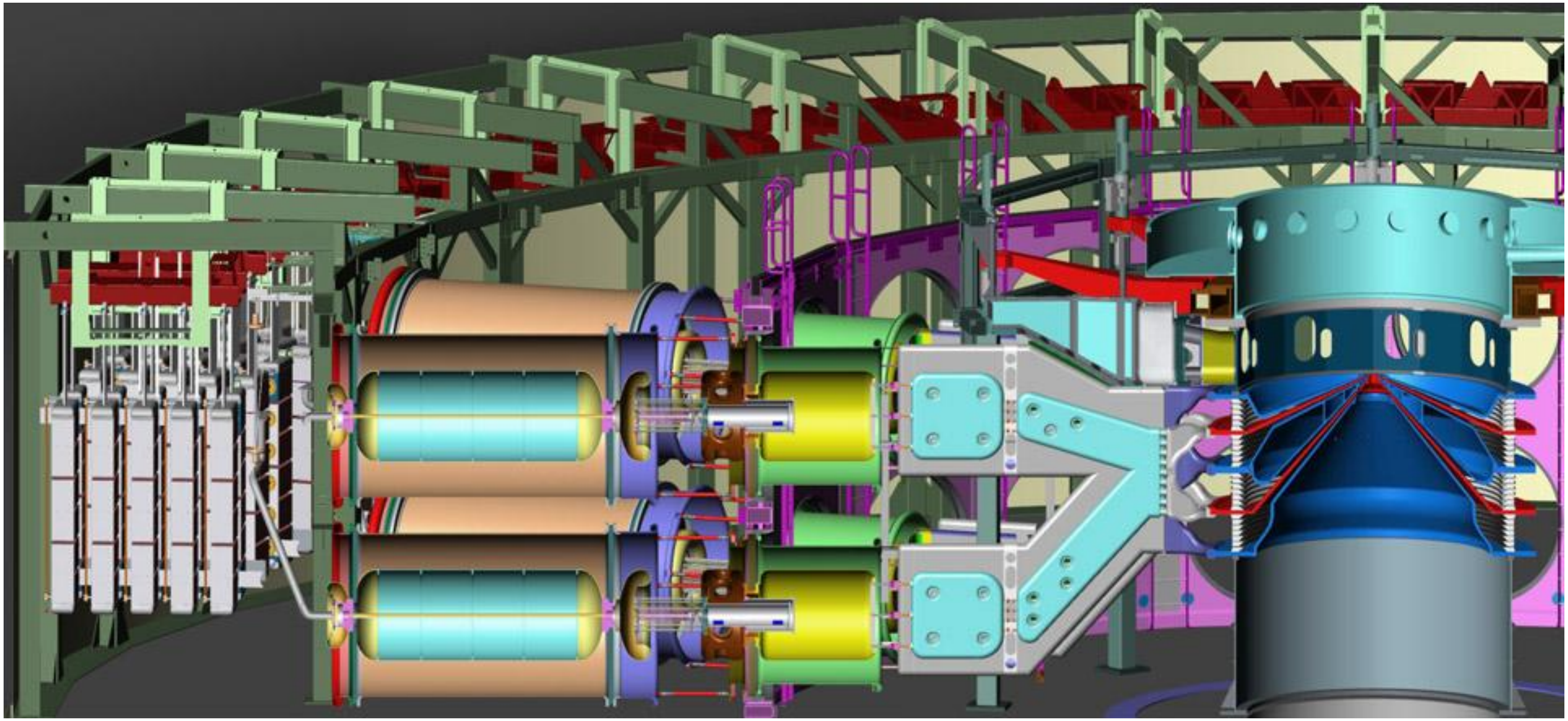
Z pinch



Theta pinch

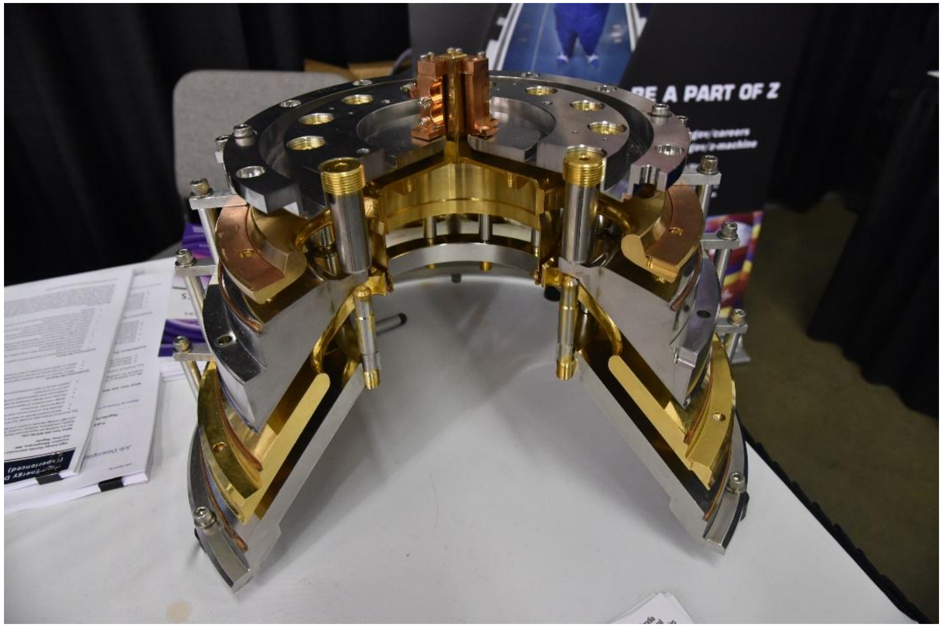


Sandia’s Z machine is the world's most powerful and efficient laboratory radiation source

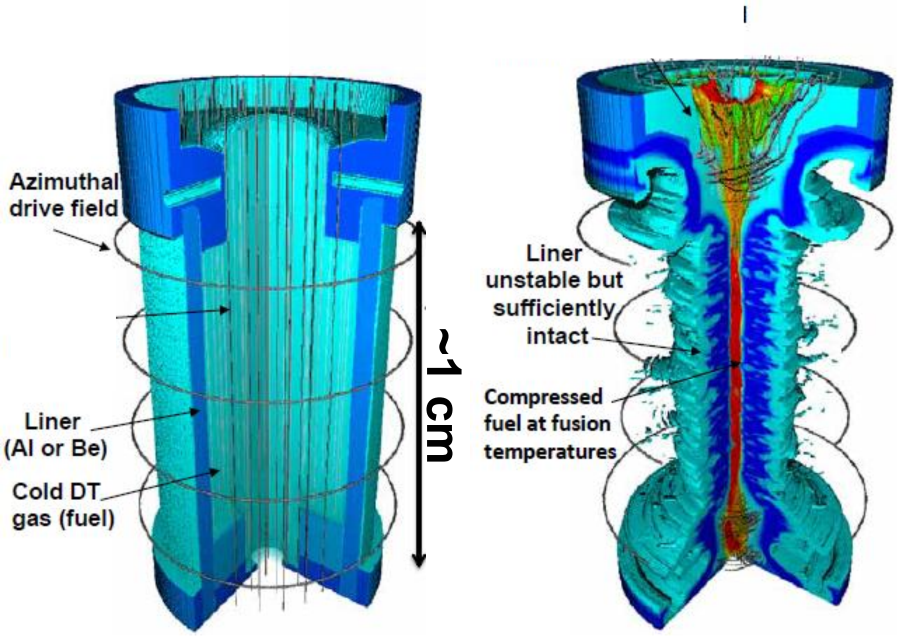


- Stored energy: 20 MJ
- Marx charge voltage: 85 kV
- Peak electrical power: 85 TW
- Peak current: 26 MA
- Rise time: 100 ns
- Peak X-ray emissions: 350 TW
- Peak X-ray output: 2.7 MJ

Z machine

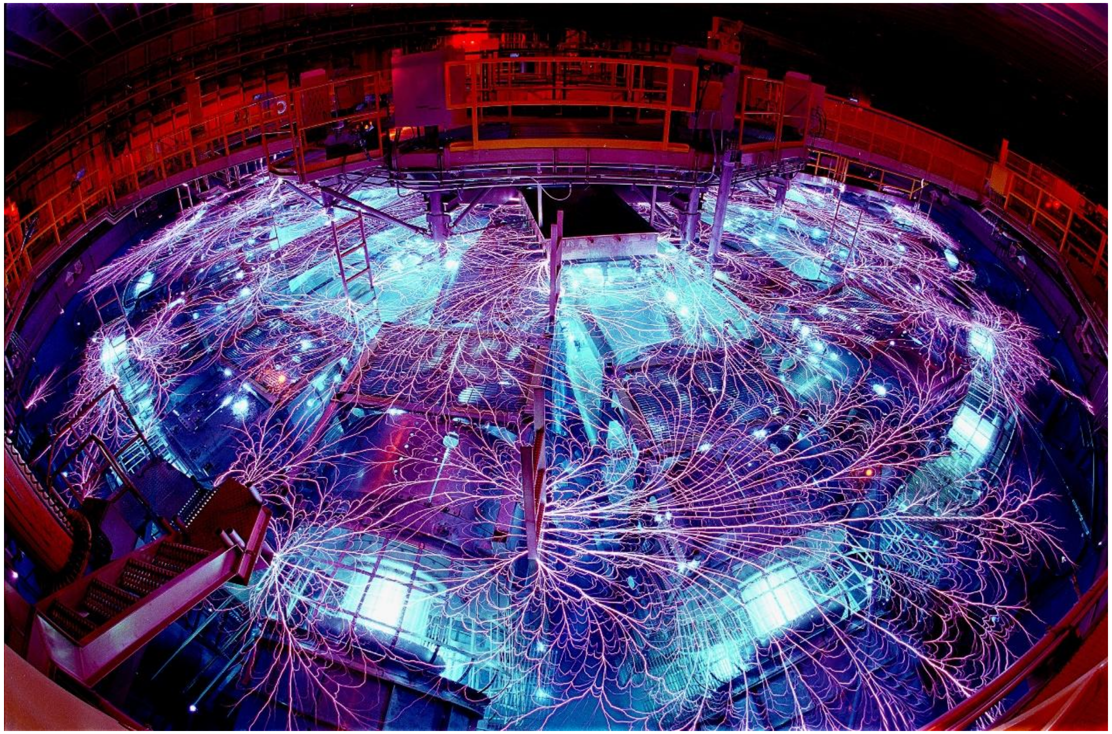


Z machine



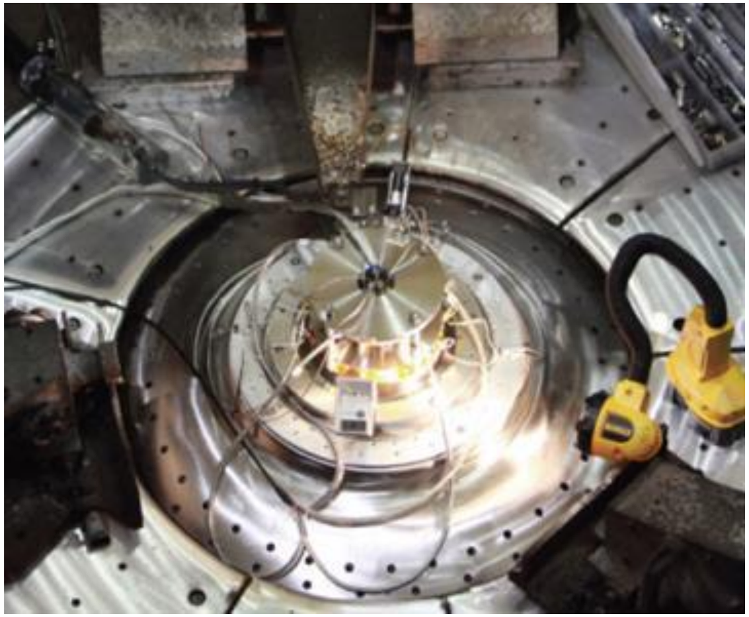
- **Stored energy: 20 MJ**
- **Peak electrical power: 85 TW**
- **Peak current: 26 MA**
- **Rise time: 100 ns**
- **Peak X-ray output: 2.7 MJ**

Z machine discharge



Before and after shots

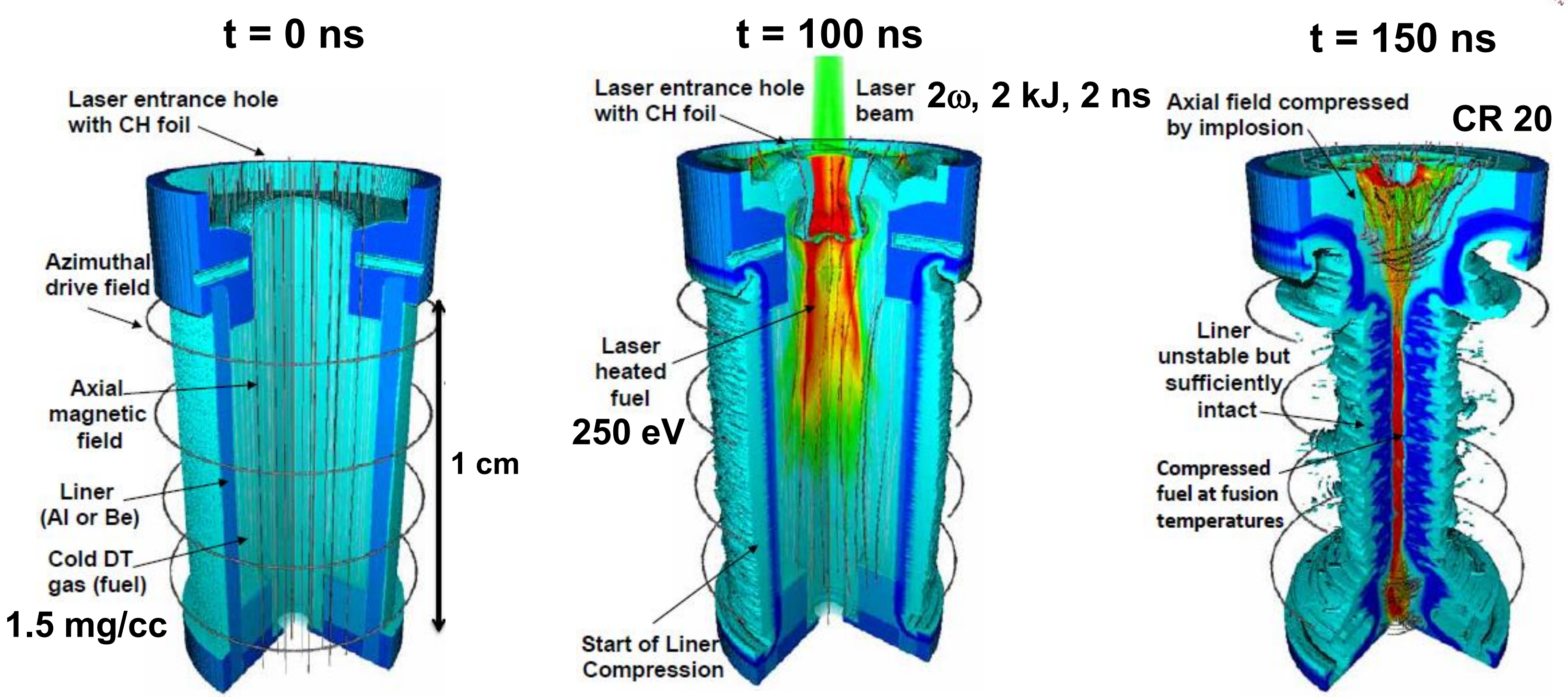
- **Before shots**



- **After shots**

SAND2017-0900PE_The sandia z machine - an overview of the world's most powerful pulsed power facility.pdf

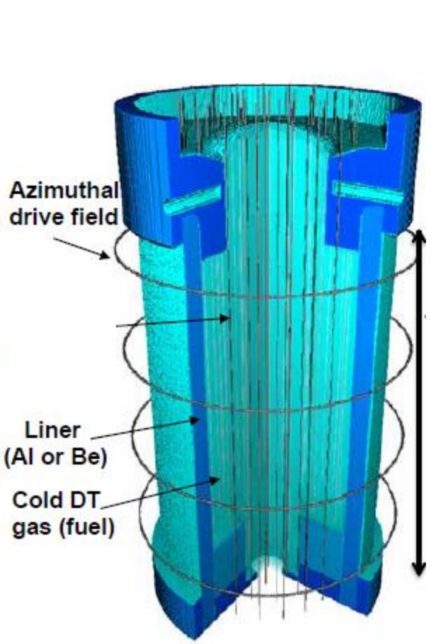
Promising results were shown in MagLIF concept conducted at the Sandia National Laboratories

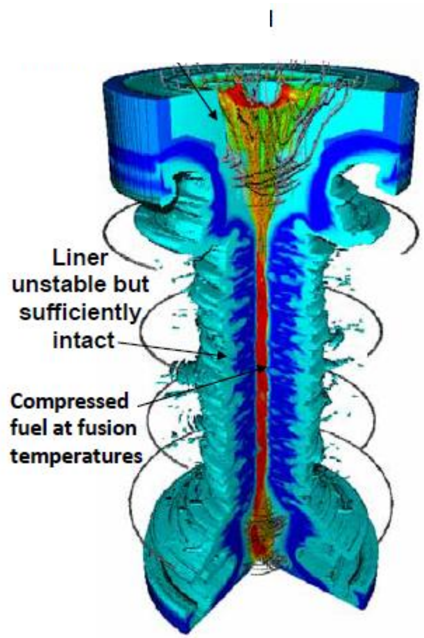


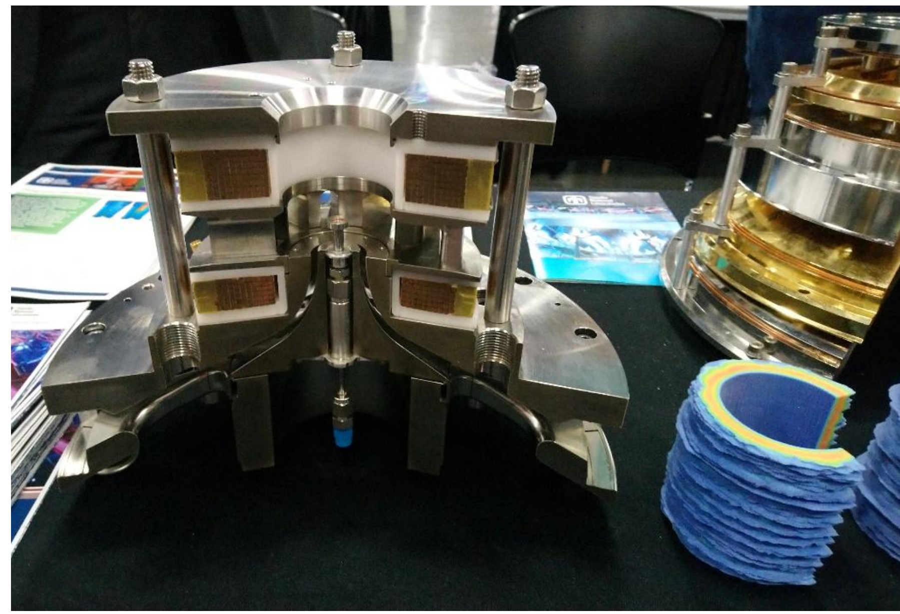
The stagnation plasma reached fusion-relevant temperatures with a 70 km/s implosion velocity

S. A. Slutz *et al* Phys. Plasmas 17 056303 (2010)
M. R. Gomez *et al* Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 155003 (2014)

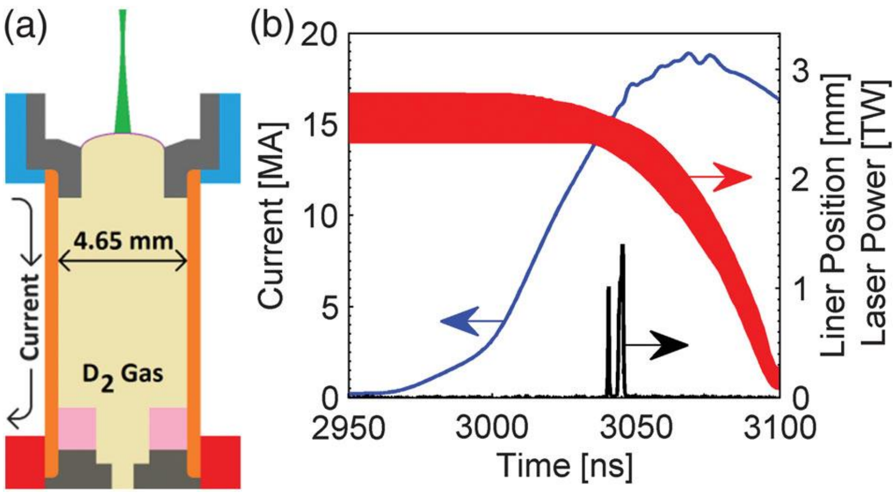
MagLIF target

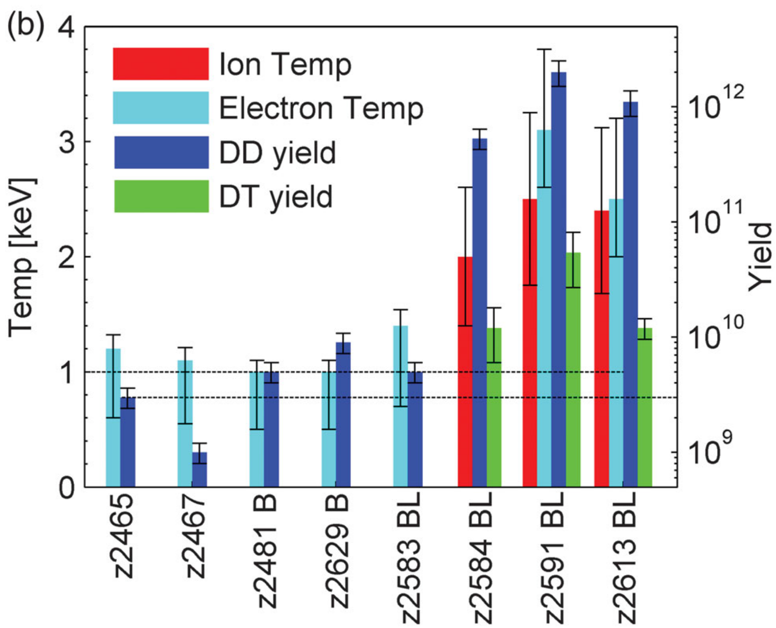






Neutron yield increased by 100x with preheat and external magnetic field.



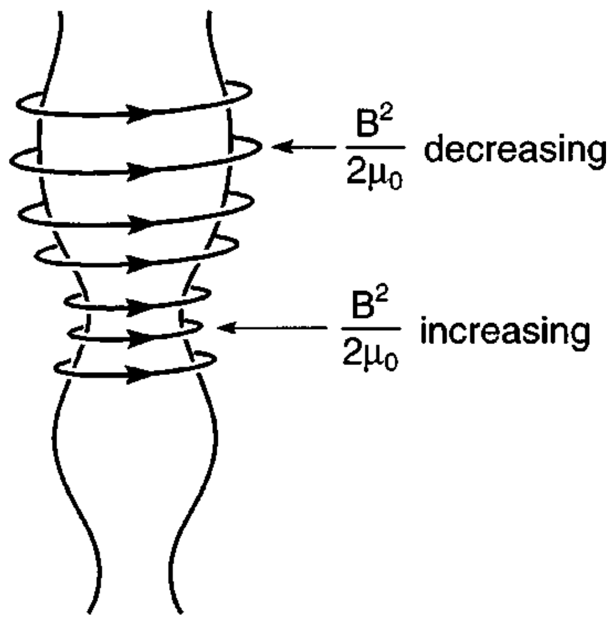


M. R. Gomez *et al* Phys. Rev. Lett. 113 155003 (2014)

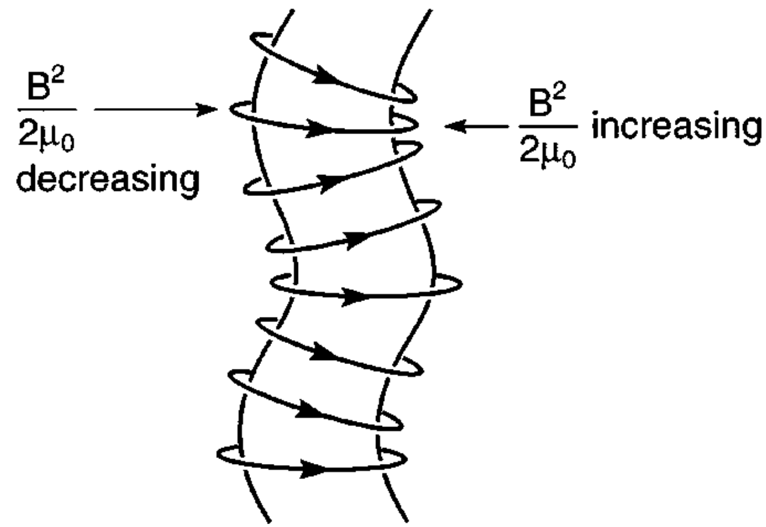
Sheared flow stabilizes MHD instabilities

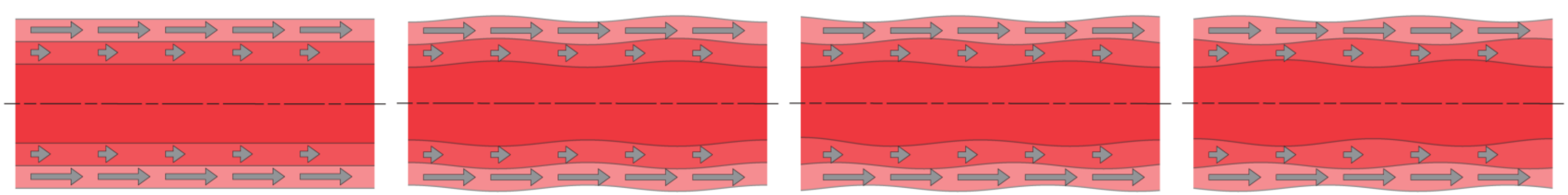
m = 0 (sausage)

Perturbation $\propto e^{(im\theta + ikz + \gamma t)}$



m = 1 (kink)

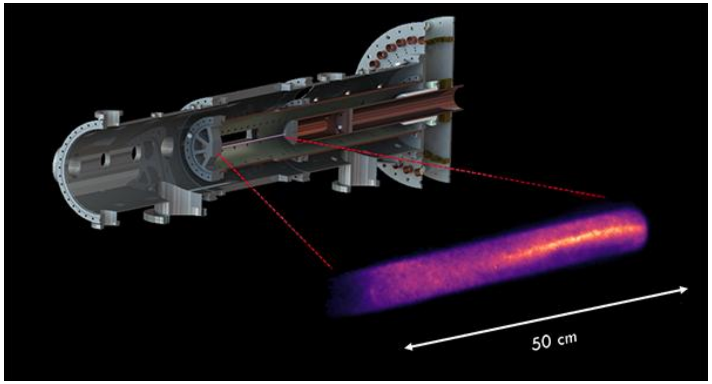




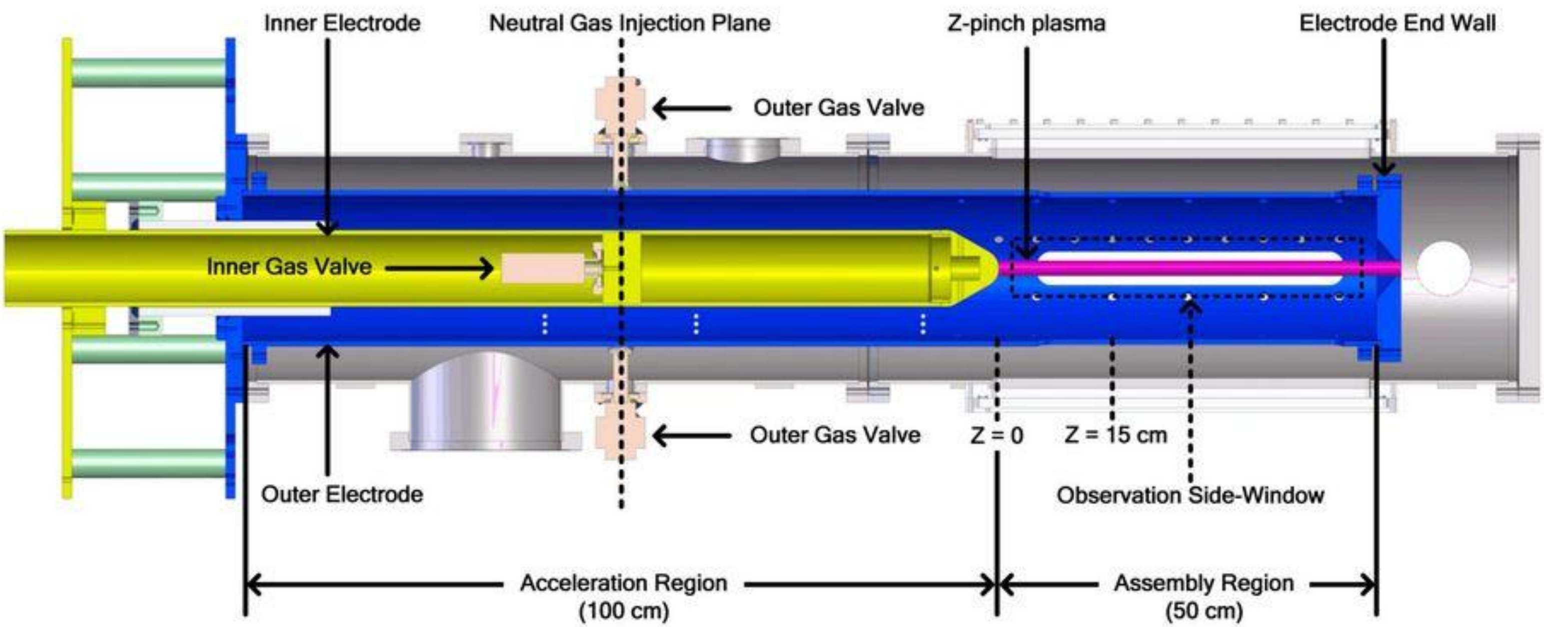
$$\frac{dV_Z}{dr} \neq 0$$

M. G. Haines, etc., Phys. Plasmas 7, 1672 (2000)
U. Shumlak, etc., Physical Rev. Lett. 75, 3285 (1995)
U. Shumlak, etc., ALPHA Annual Review Meeting 2017

A z-pinch plasma can be stabilized by sheared flows

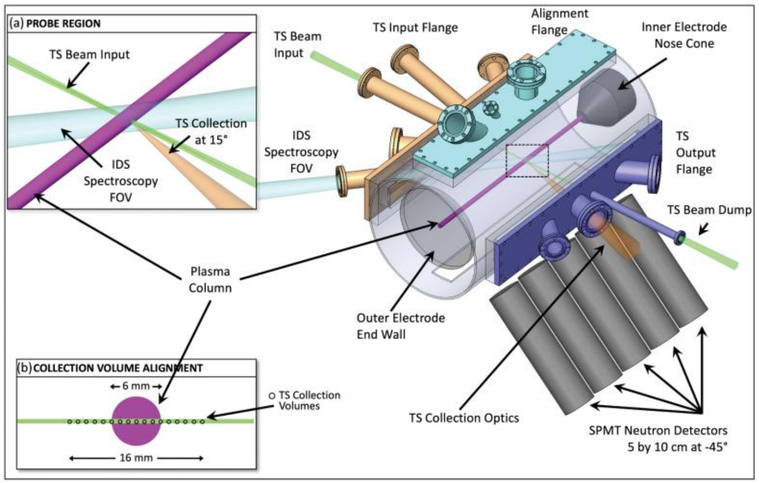


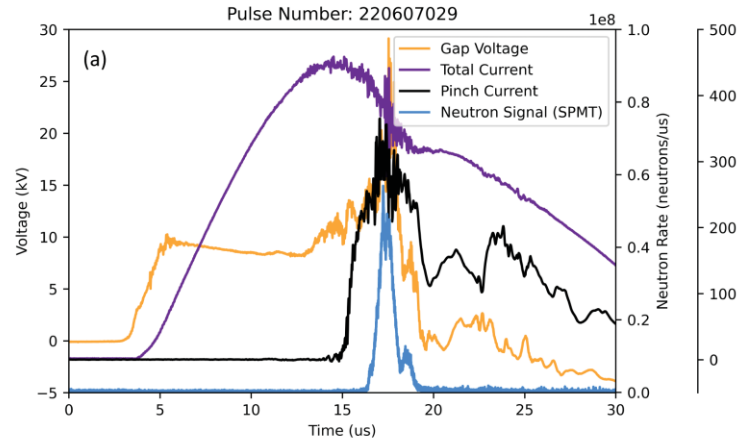
ZAP ENERGY

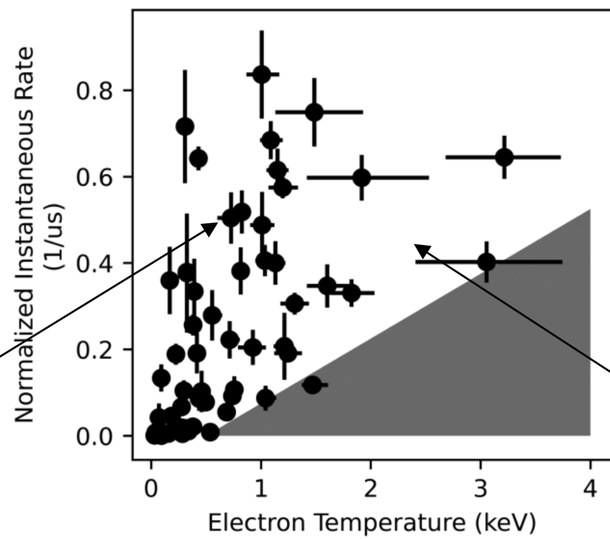


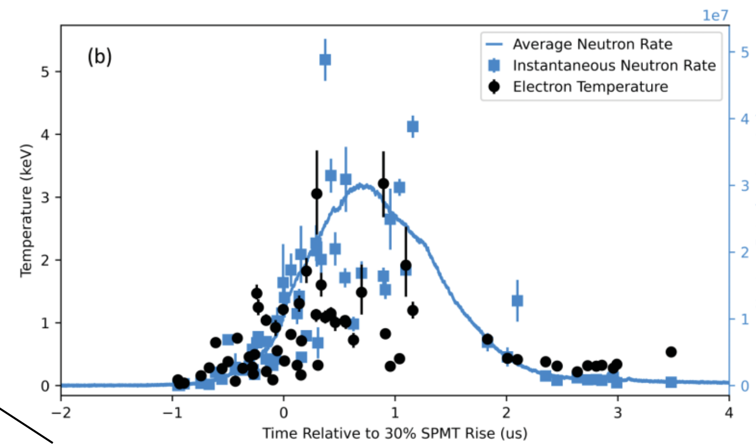
https://www.zapenergyinc.com/about
A. D. Stepanov, etc., Phys. Plasmas 27, 112503 (2020)

Elevated electron temperature coincident with observed fusion reactions in a sheared-flow-stabilized z pinch







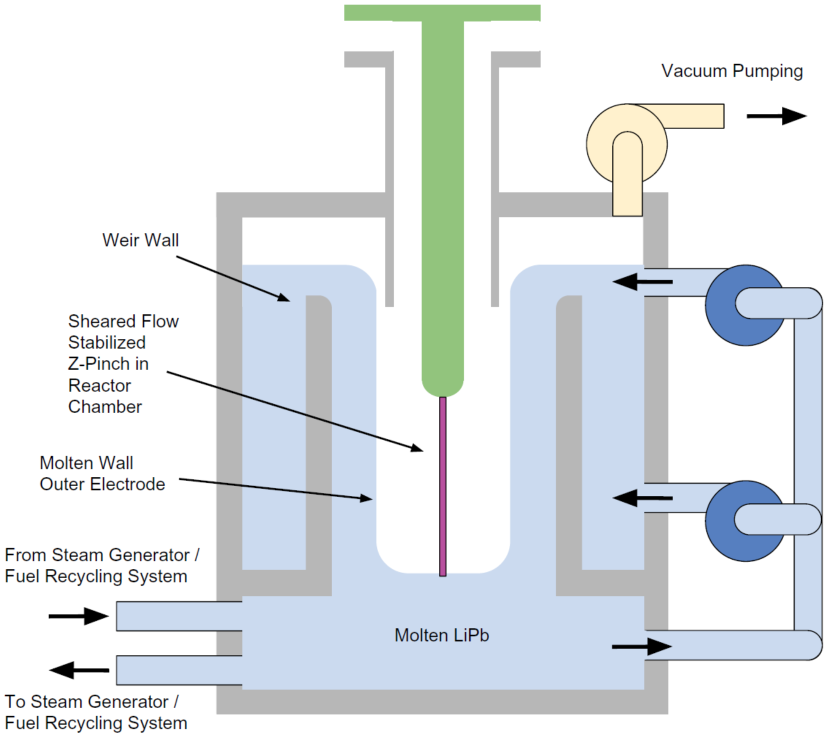


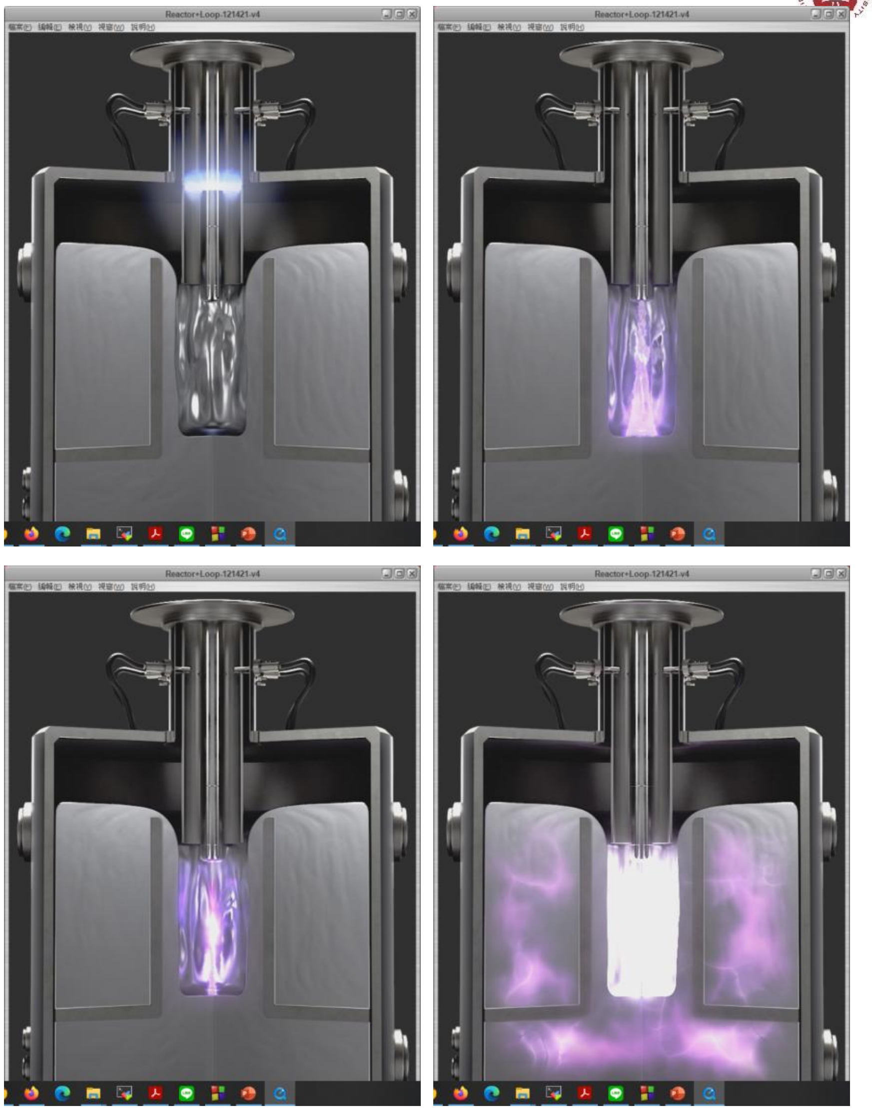
- **Thomson scattering measurement missed the high temperature region.**

- **High temperature coincide with high rate.**

B. Levitt, etc., Phys. Rev. Lett. **132**, 155101 (2024)

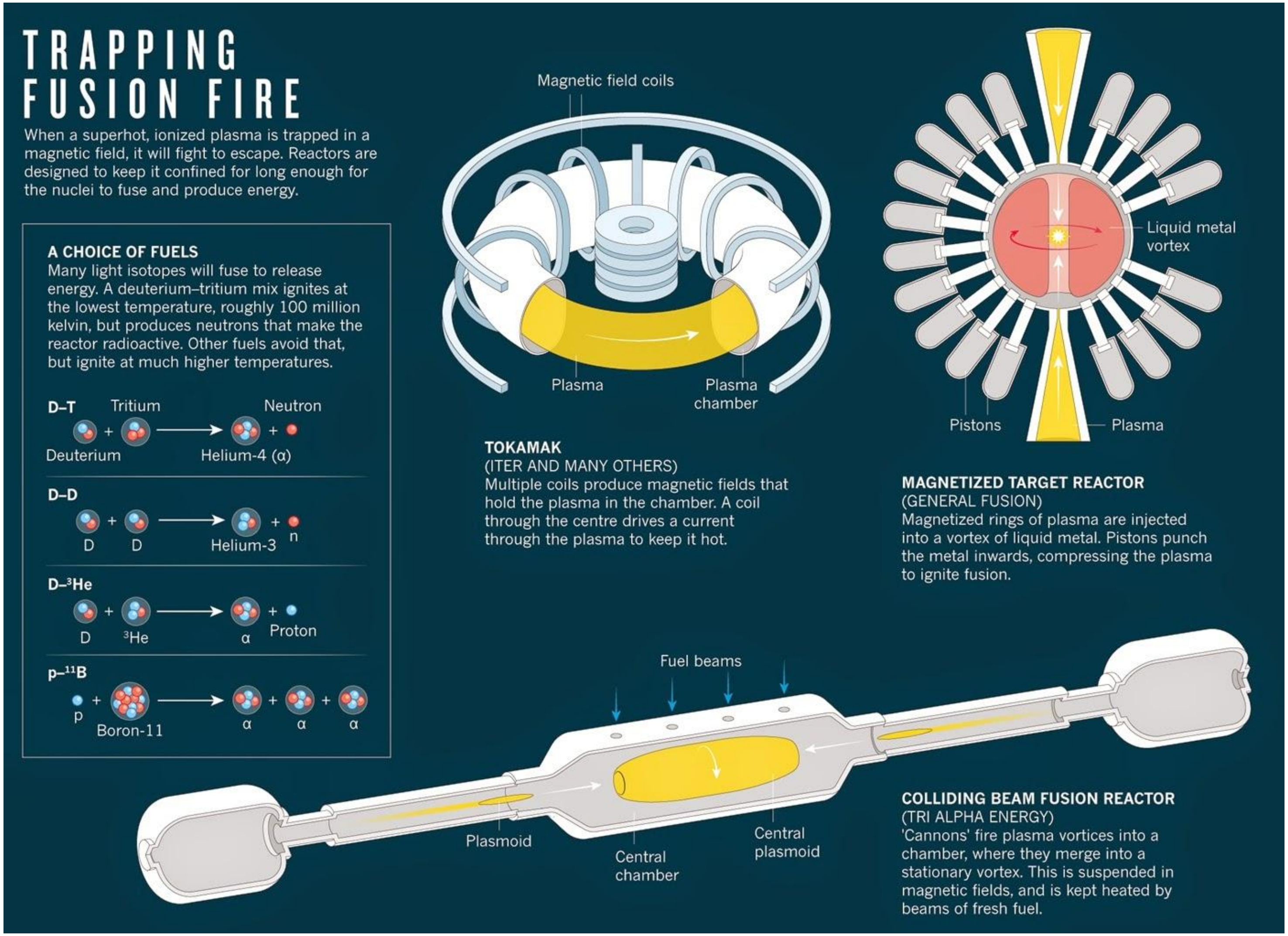
Fusion reactor concept by ZAP energy





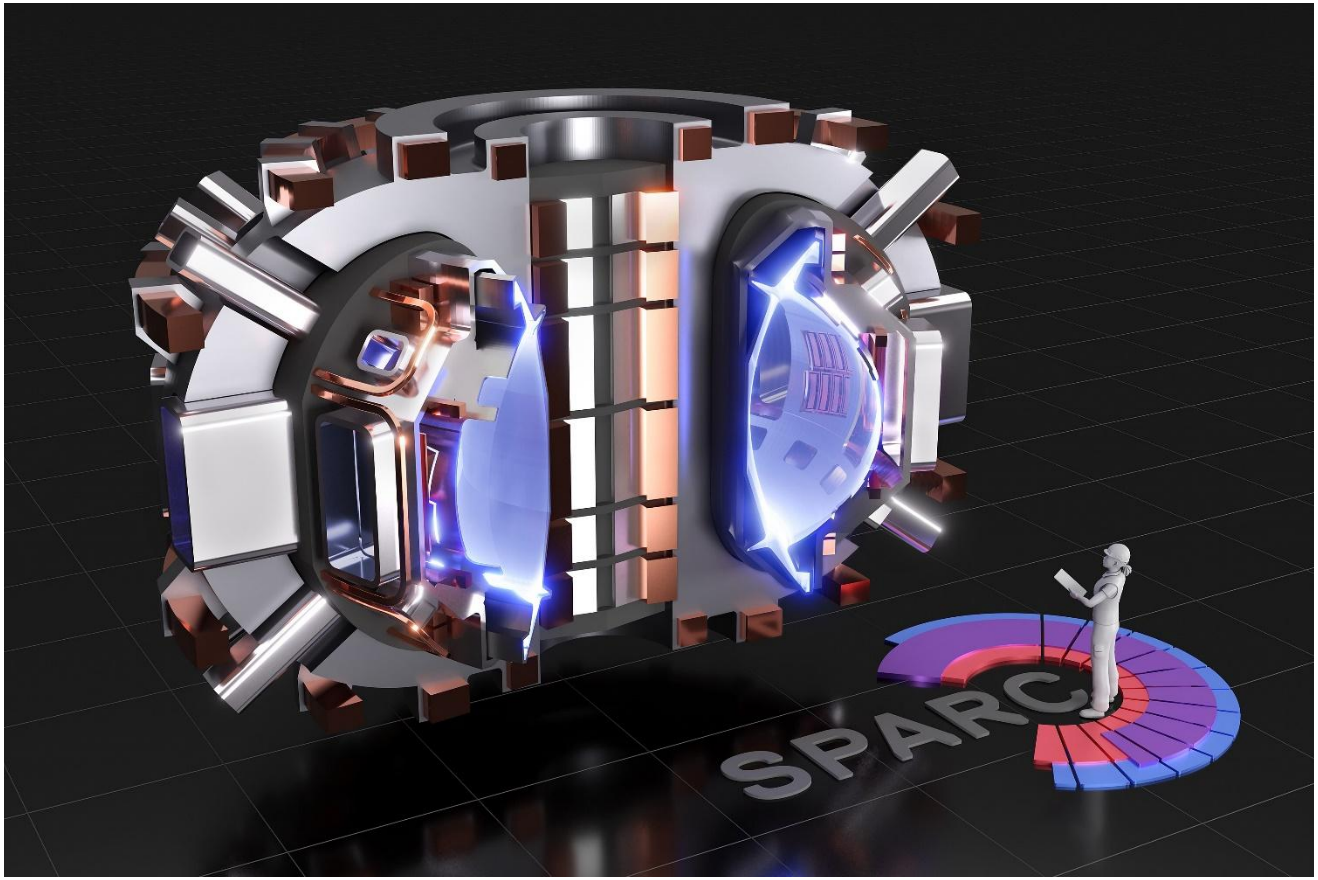
https://www.zapenergyinc.com/about
E. G. Forbes, etc., Fusion Sci. Tech. 75, 599 (2019)

There are alternative



http://www.nextbigfuture.com/2016/05/nuclear-fusion-comany-tri-alpha-energy.html

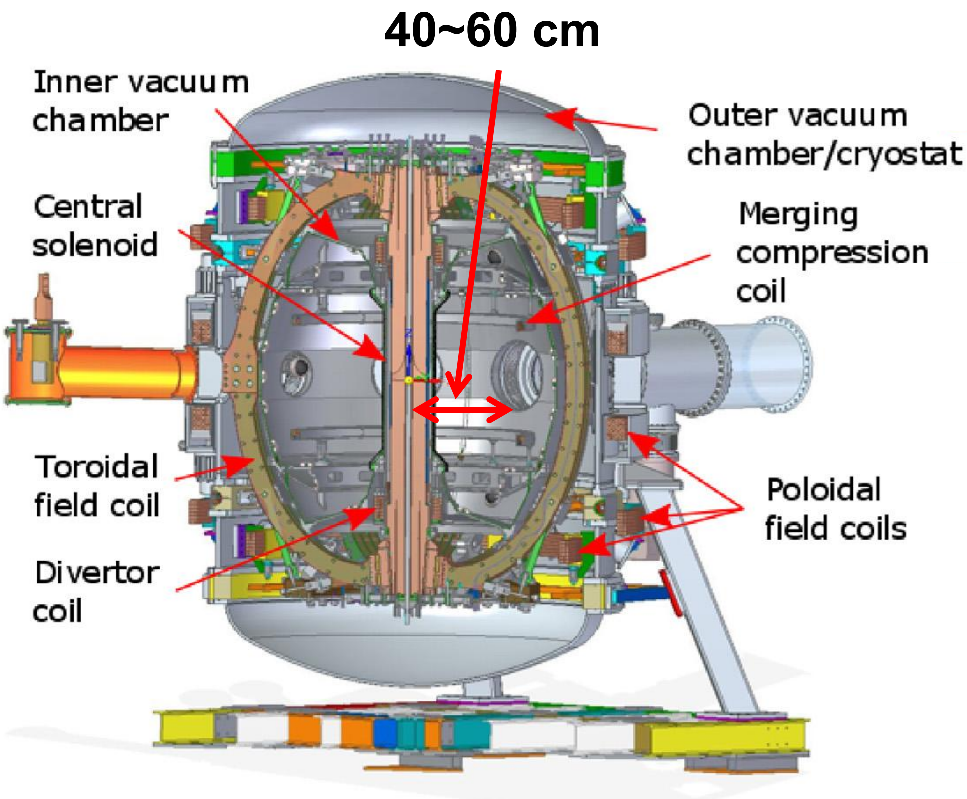
Commonwealth Fusion Systems, a MIT spin-out company, is building a high-magnetic field tokamak



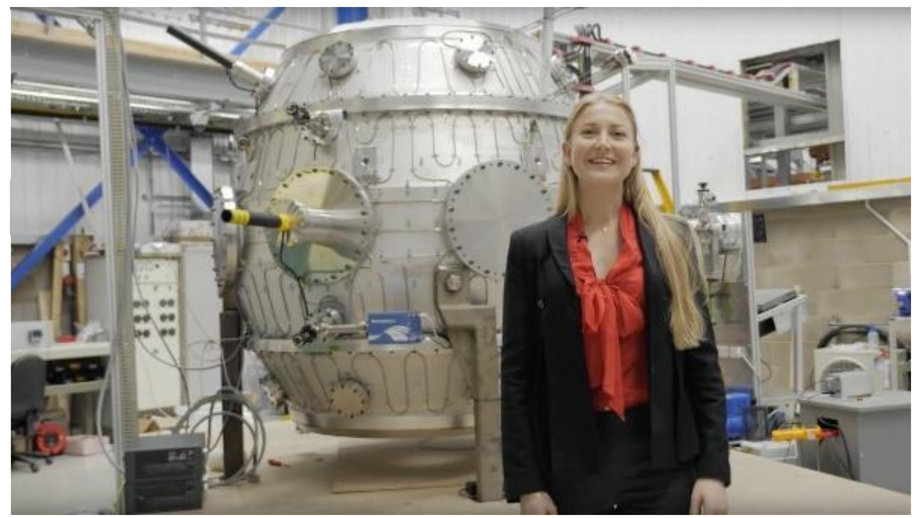
- Fusion power $\propto B^4$.
- The fusion gain Q > 2 is expected for SPARC tokamak.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SPARC_(tokamak)

Merging compression is used to heat the tokamak at the start-up process in ST40 Tokamak at Tokamak Energy Ltd

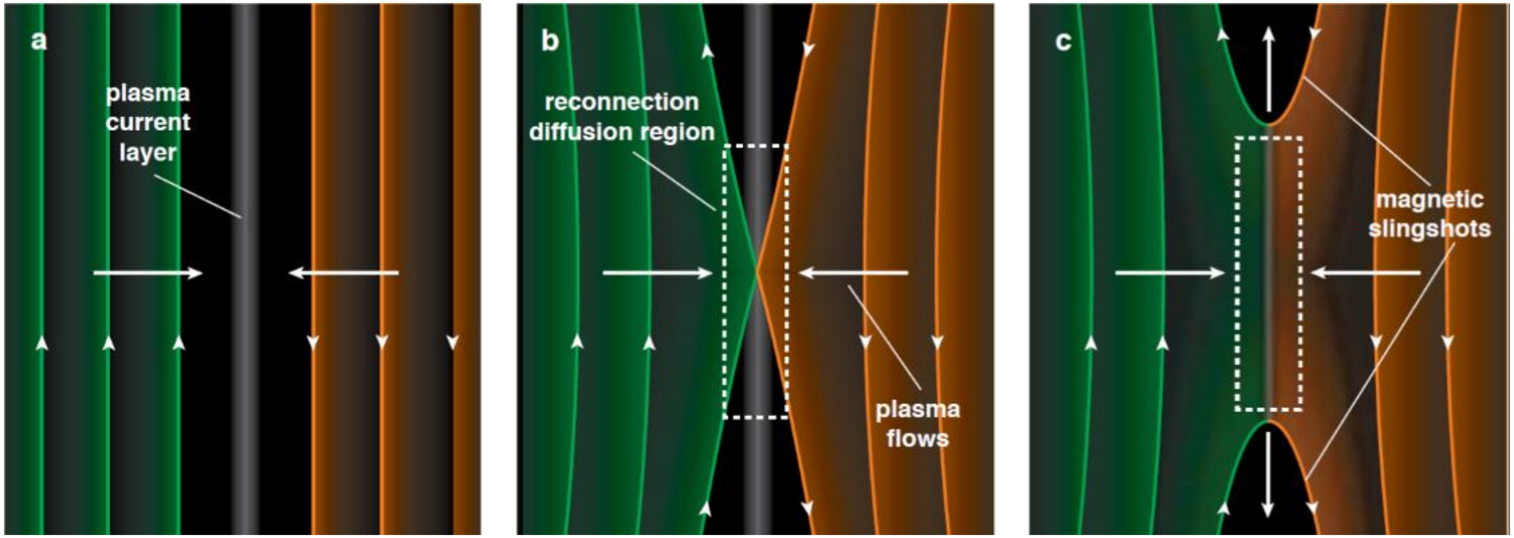


- **High temperature superconductors are used.**
- **B_T ~ 3 T**



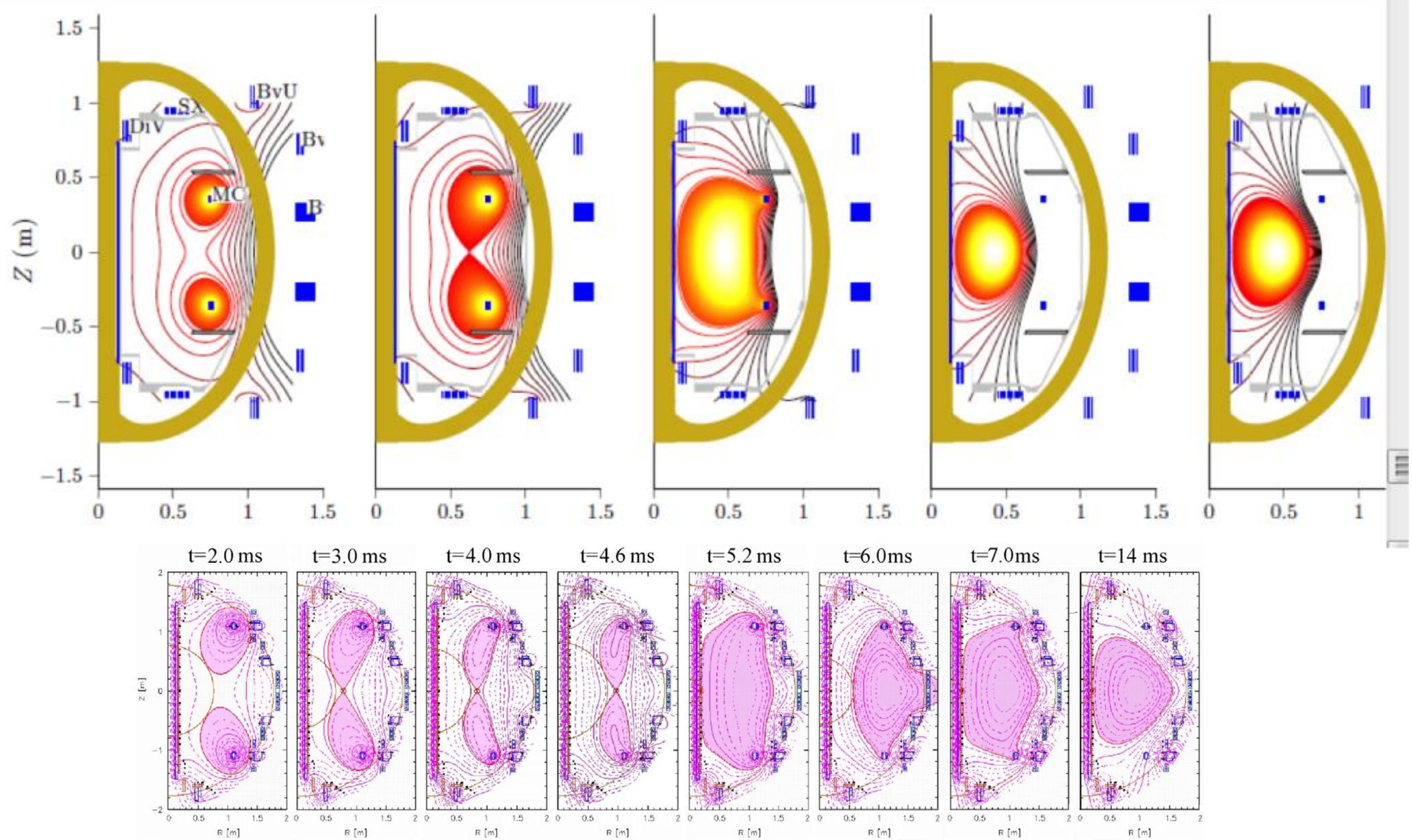
M. Gryaznevich, etc., Fusion Eng. Design, **123**,177 (2017)
https://www.tokamakenergy.co.uk/
P. F. Buxton, etc., Fusion Eng. Design, **123**, 551 (2017)

Reconnection



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7sS3Lpzh0Zw

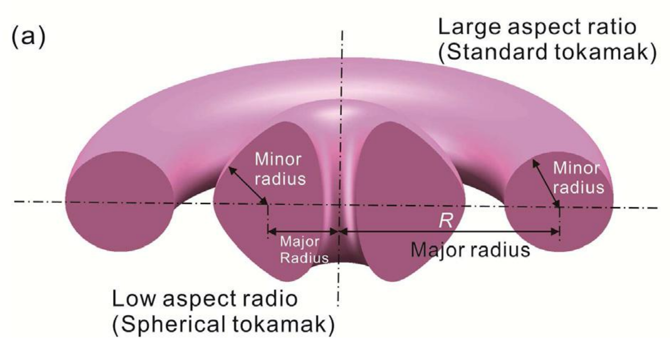
Merging compression is used to heat the plasma



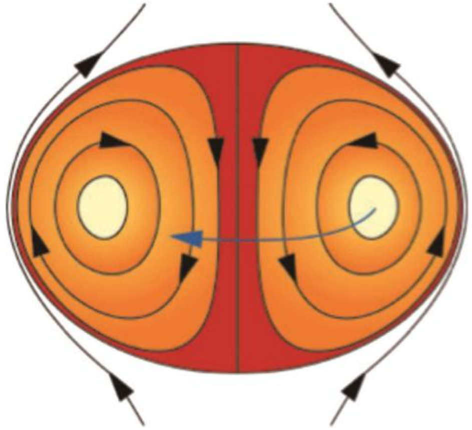
http://www.100milliondegrees.com/merging-compression/
P. F. Buxton, etc., Fusion Eng. Design, **123**, 551 (2017)

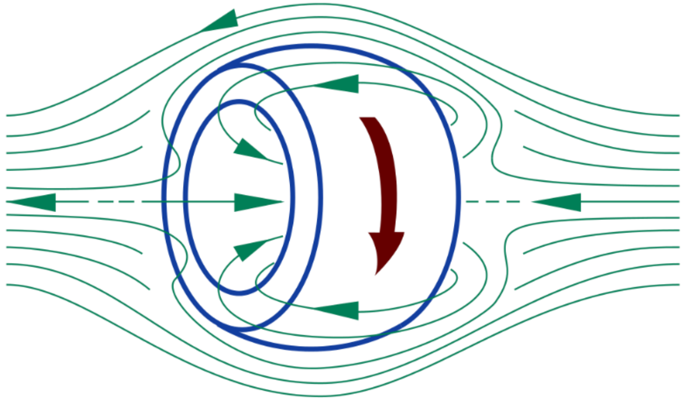
Spherical torus (ST) and compact torus (CT)

- **Spherical torus (ST)**



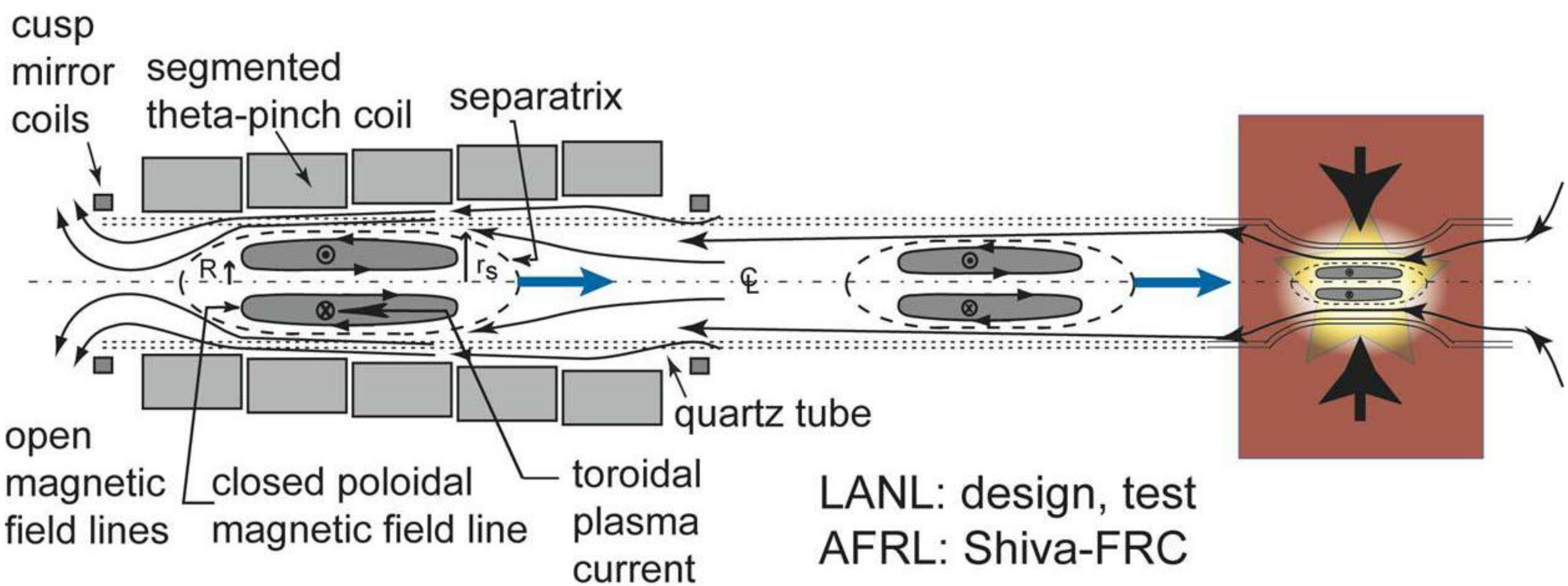
- **Compact torus (CT)**
  - **Spheromak**
  - **Field reversed configuration (FRC)**



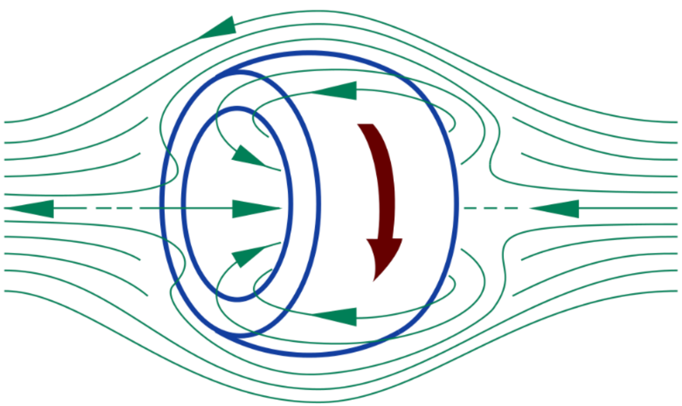


Zhe Gao, Matter Radiat. Extremes **1**, 153 (2016)
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field-reversed_configuration

Field reverse configuration is used in Tri-alpha energy

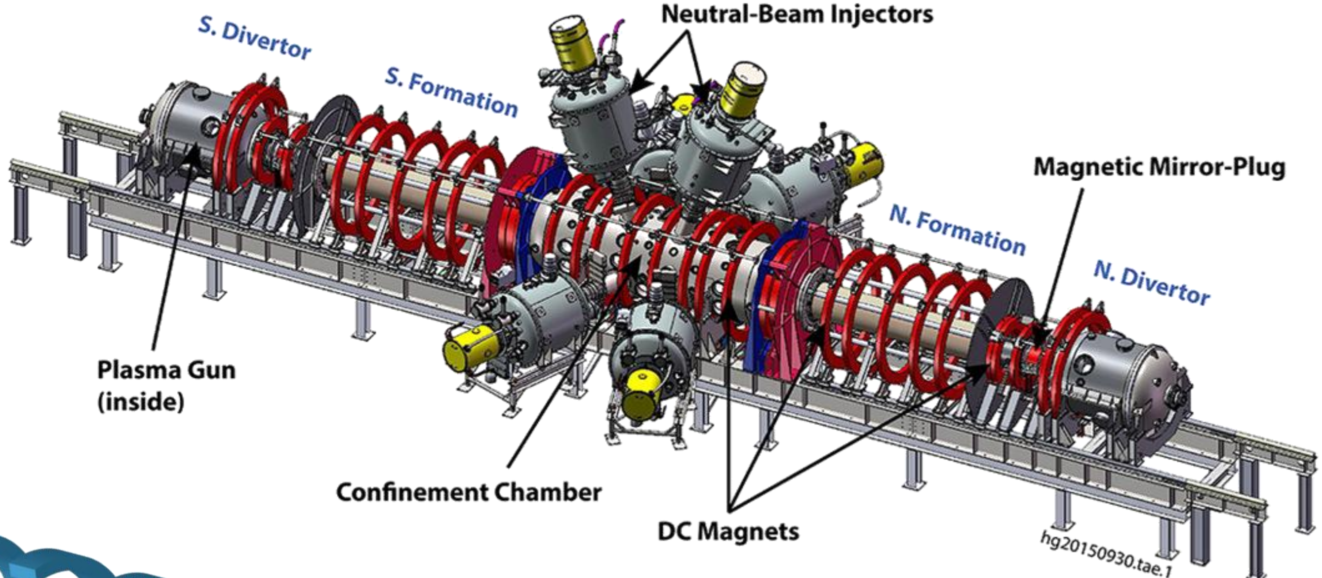


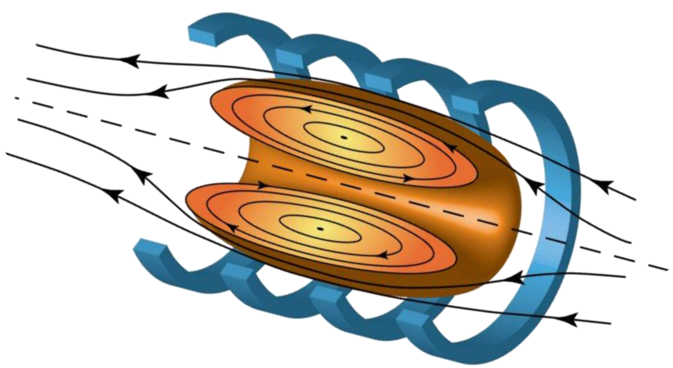
LANL: design, test
AFRL: Shiva-FRC



*Magneto-Inertial Fusion& Magnetized HED Physics by Bruno S. Bauer, UNR & Magneto-Inertial Fusion Community
**https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Field-reversed_configuration

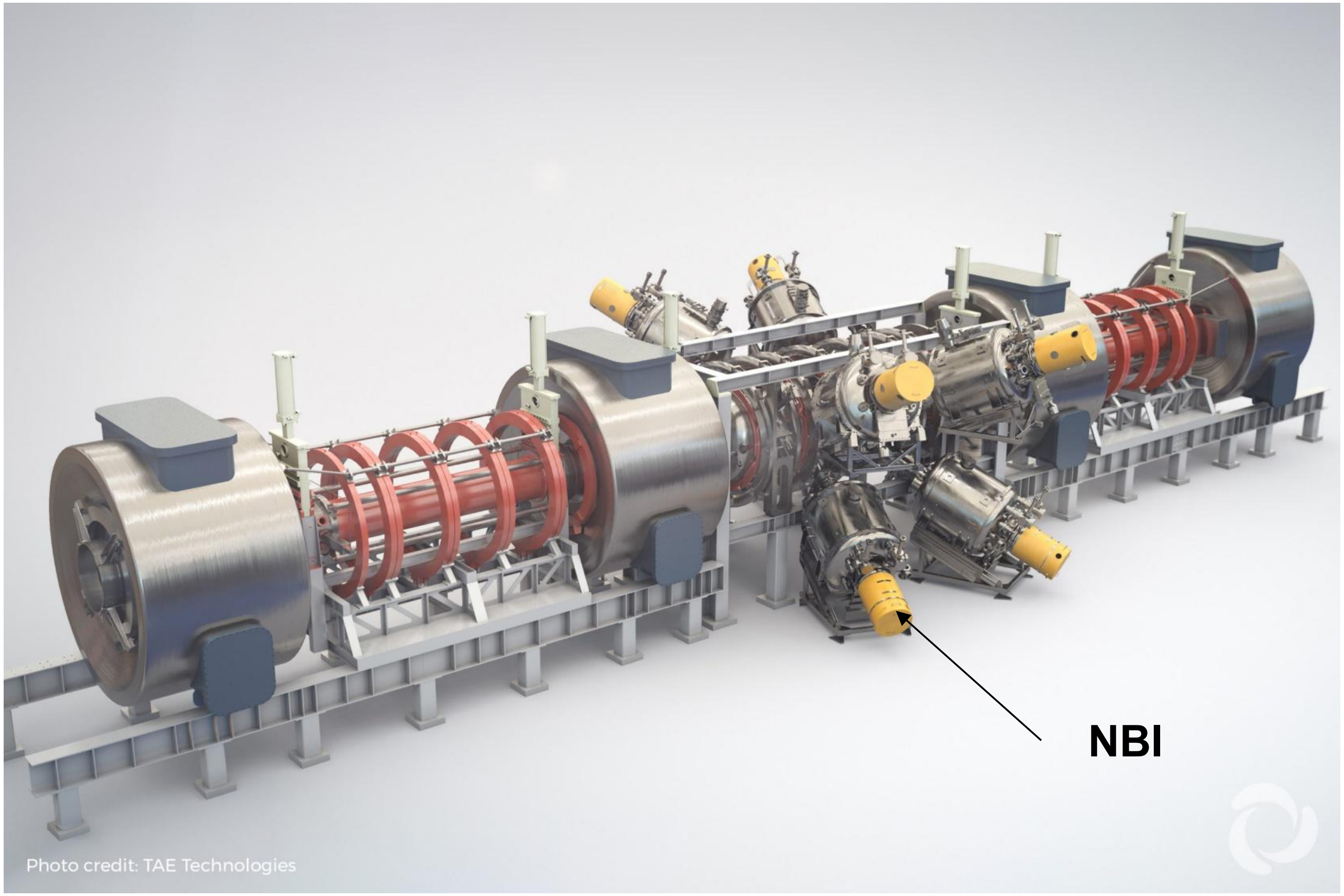
Field reverse configuration is used in Tri-alpha energy





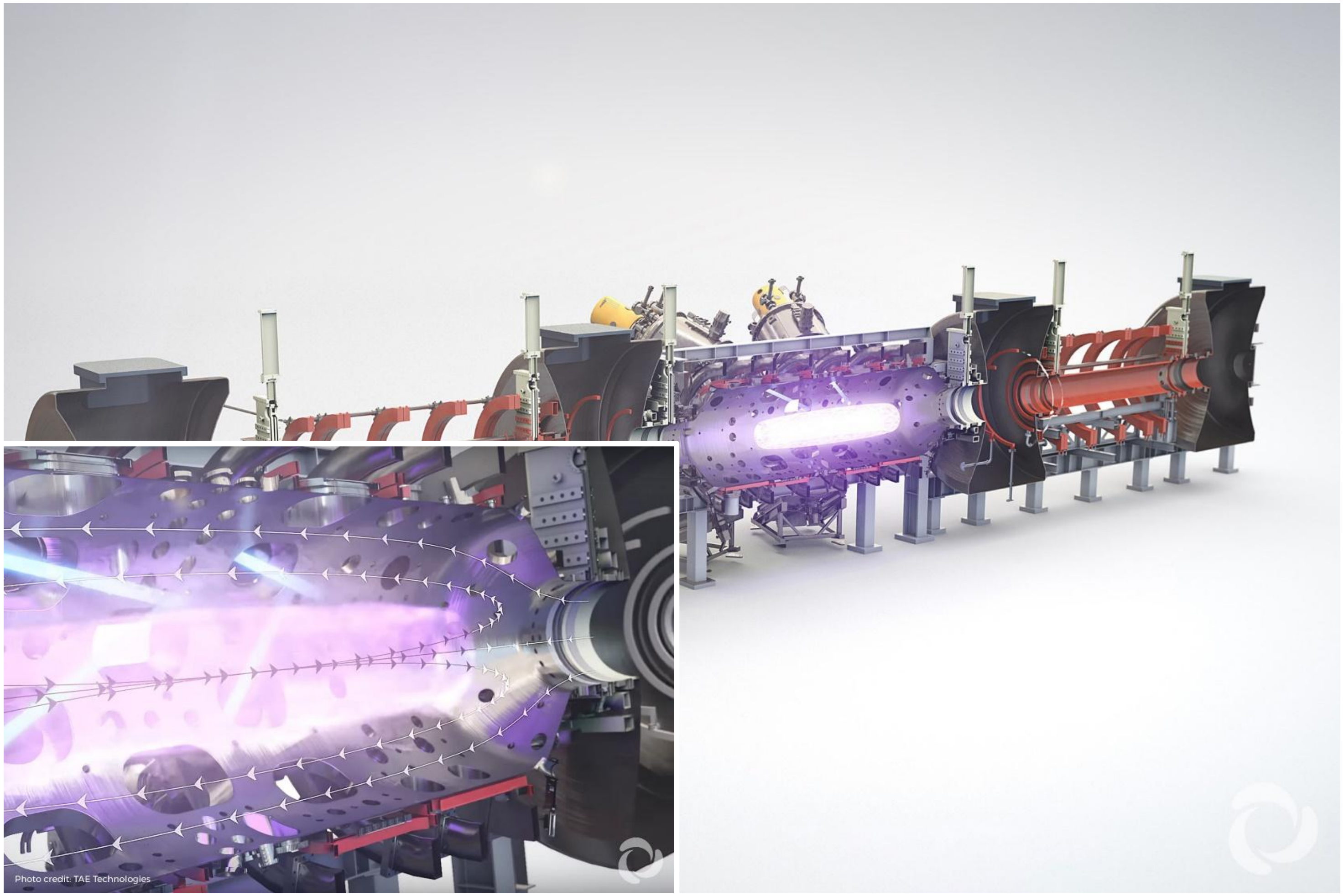
http://trialphaenergy.com/

NBI for Tri-Alpha Energy Technologies



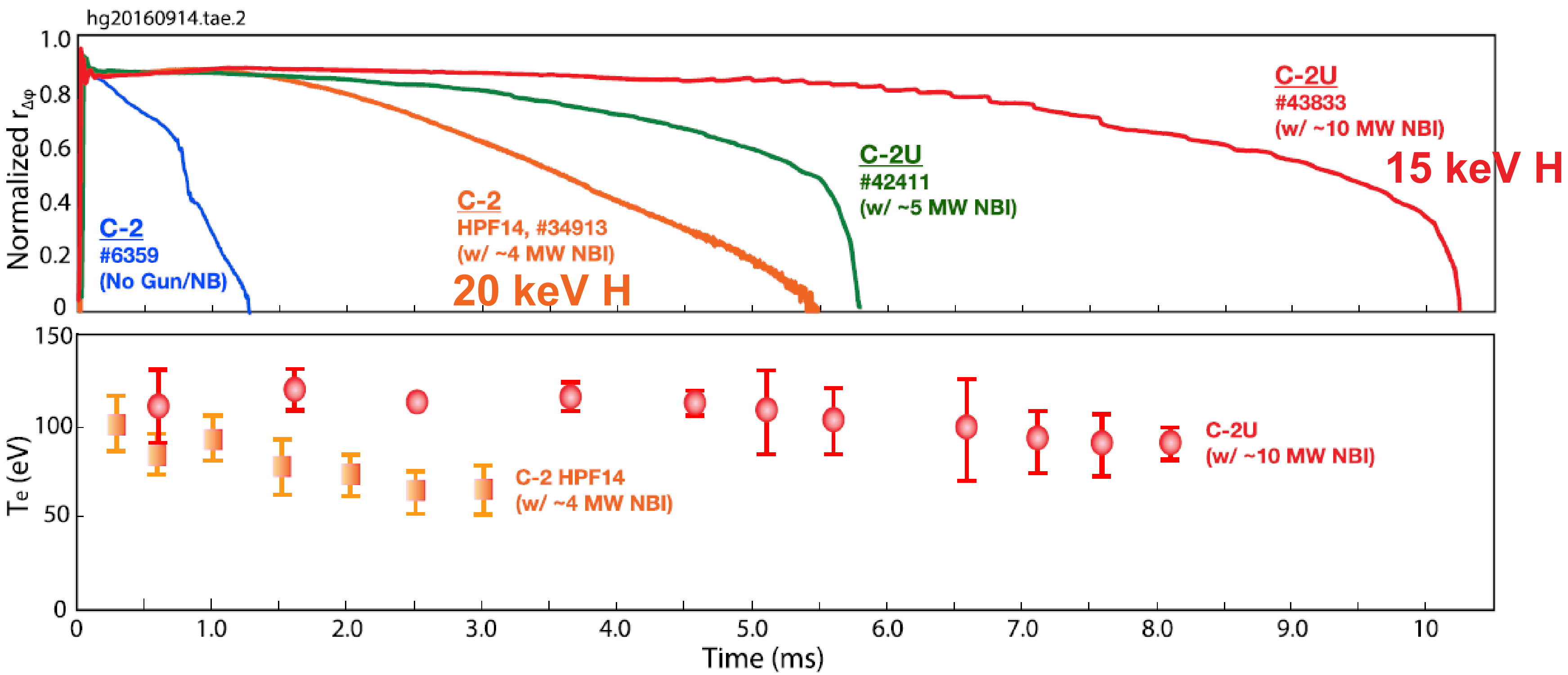
https://tae.com/media/

Neutral beams are injected in to the chamber for spinning the FRC



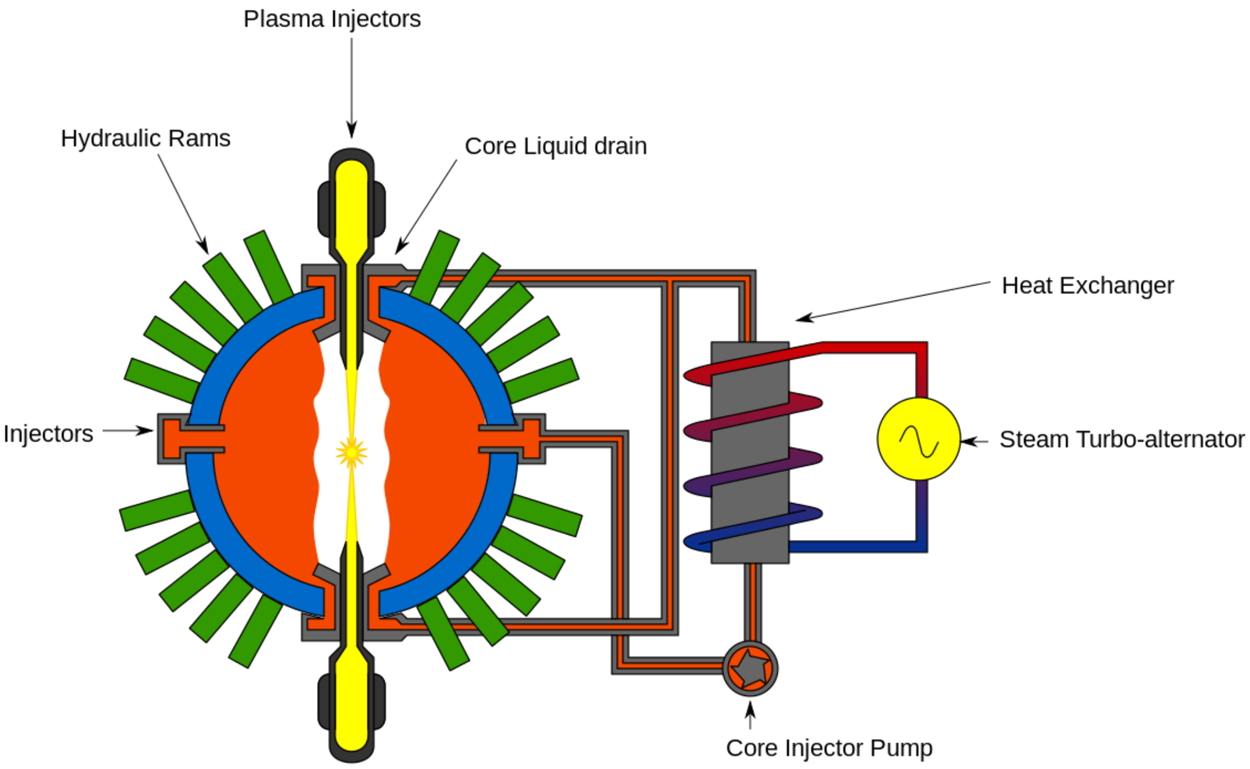
https://tae.com/media/

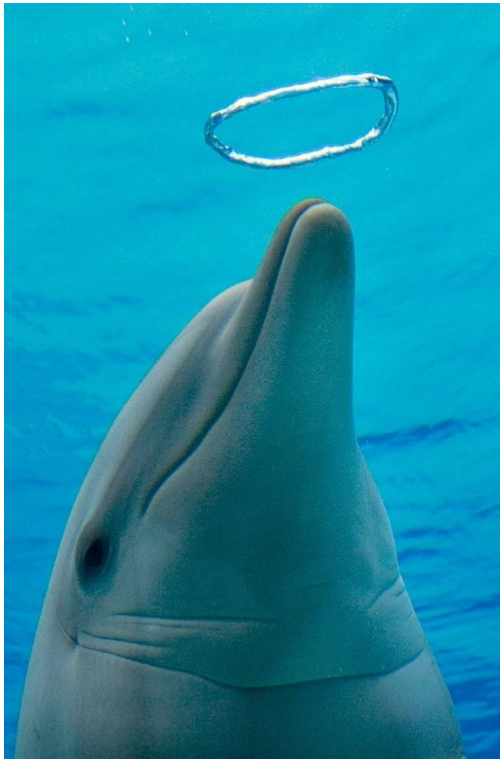
FRC sustain longer with neutral beam injection



H. Gota, *etc.*, Nucl. Fusion **57** (2017) 116021

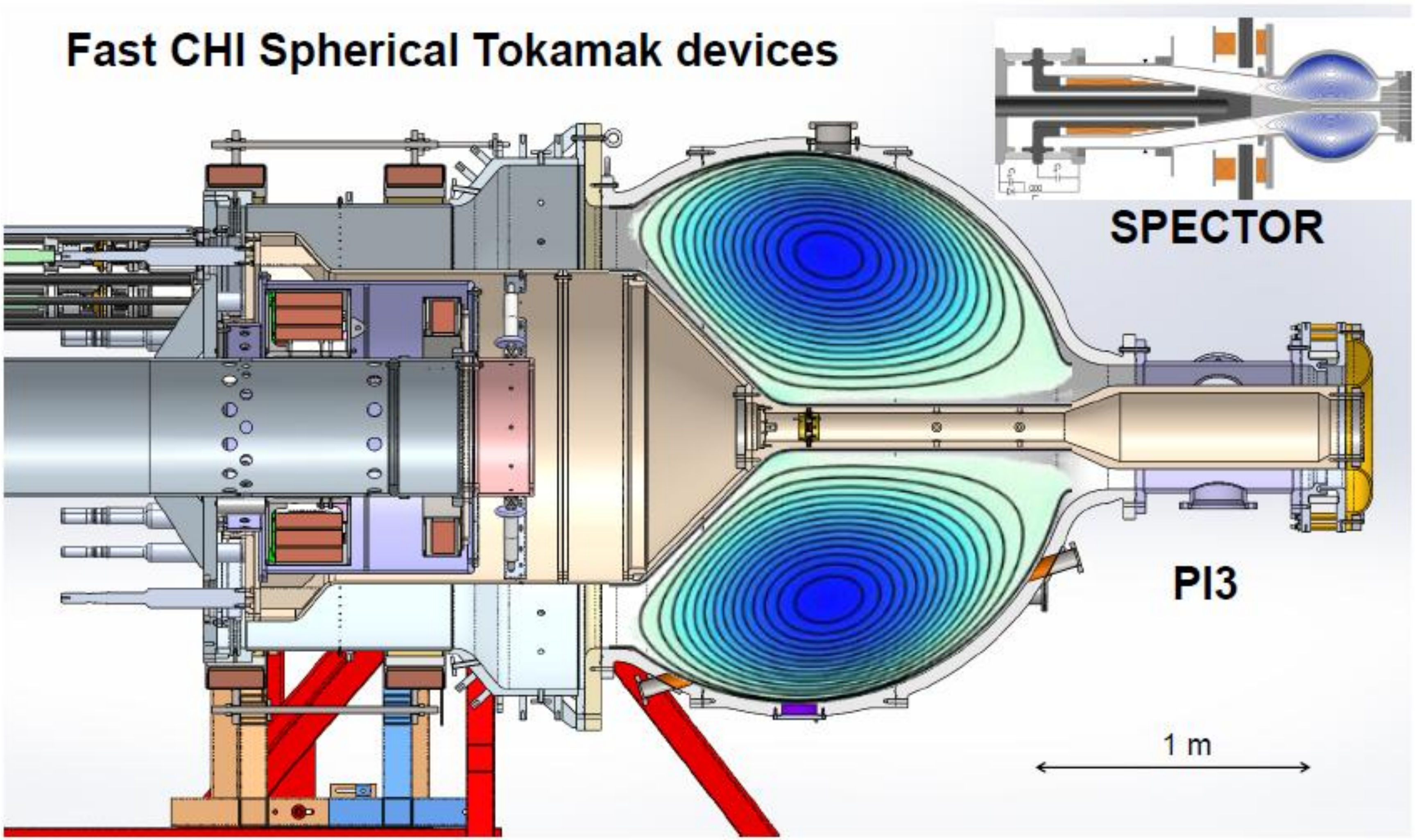
General fusion is a design ready to be migrated to a power plant





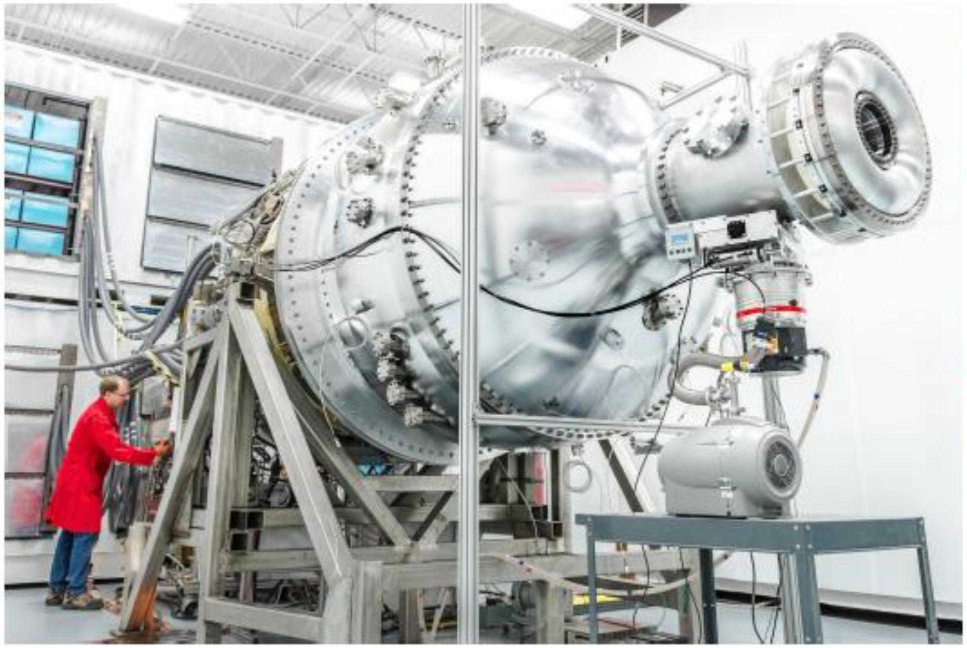
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/General_Fusion

A spherical tokamak is first generated



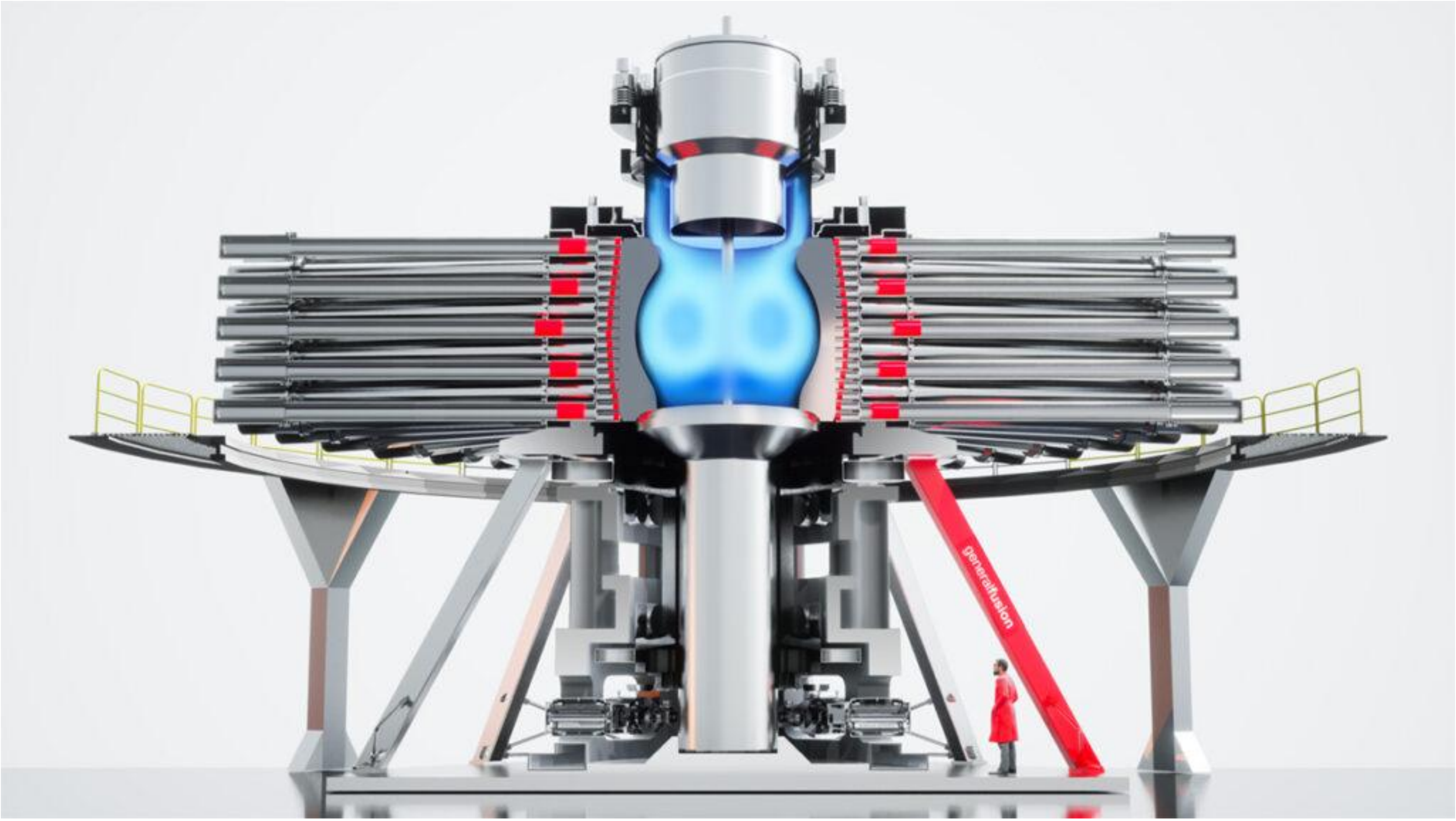
K. EPP, etc., 60th APS-DPP, CP11.00192

Plasma injector for the spherical tokamak

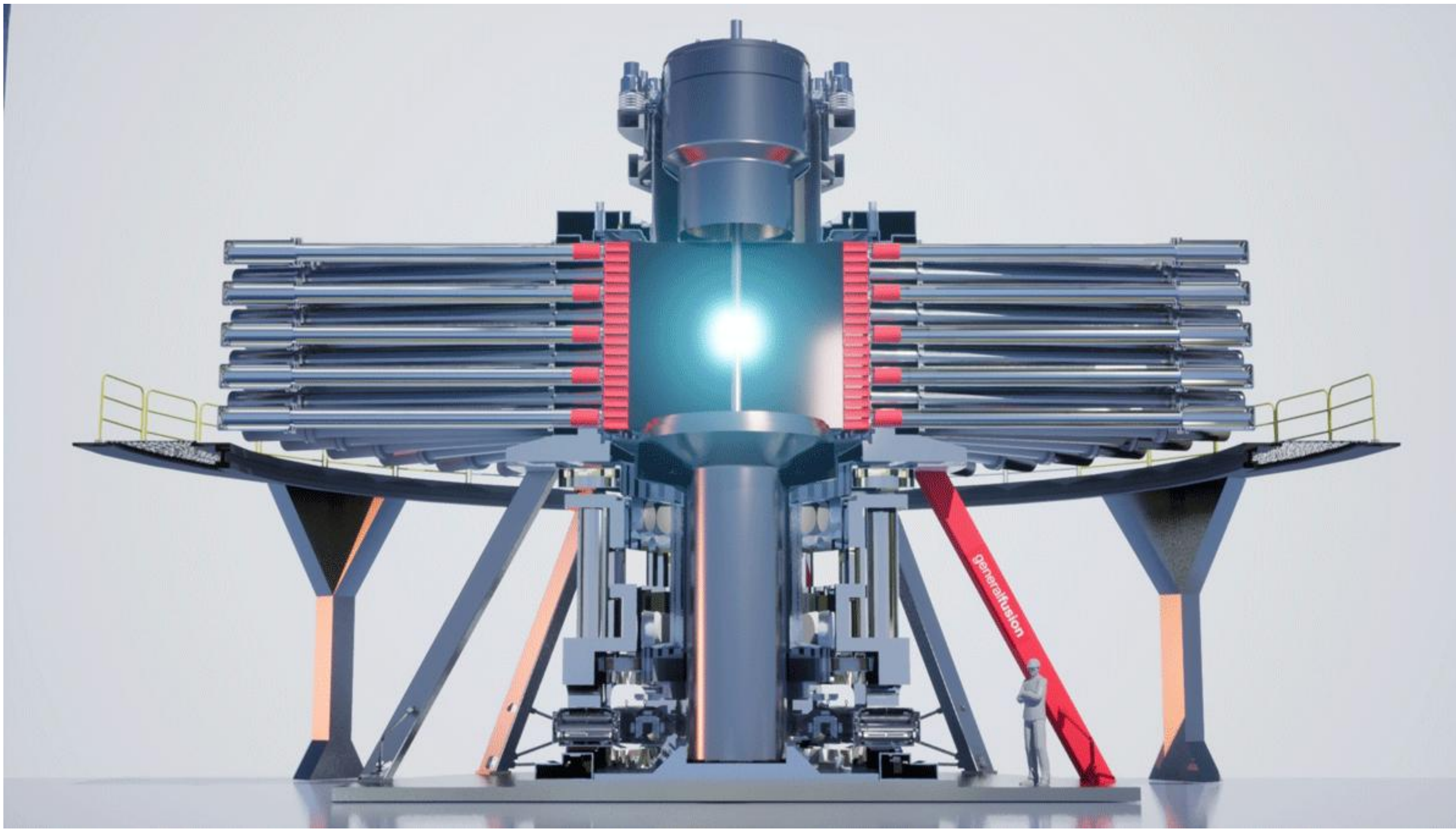


K. EPP, etc., 60th APS-DPP, CP11.00192

A spherical tokamak is generated in a liquid metal vortex



The spherical tokamak is compressed by the pressure provided by the sournding hydraulic pistons



BBC: General Fusion to build its Fusion Demonstration Plant in the UK, at the UKAEA Culham Campus

Nuclear energy: Fusion plant backed by Jeff Bezos to be built in UK

By Matt McGrath
Environment correspondent

17 June

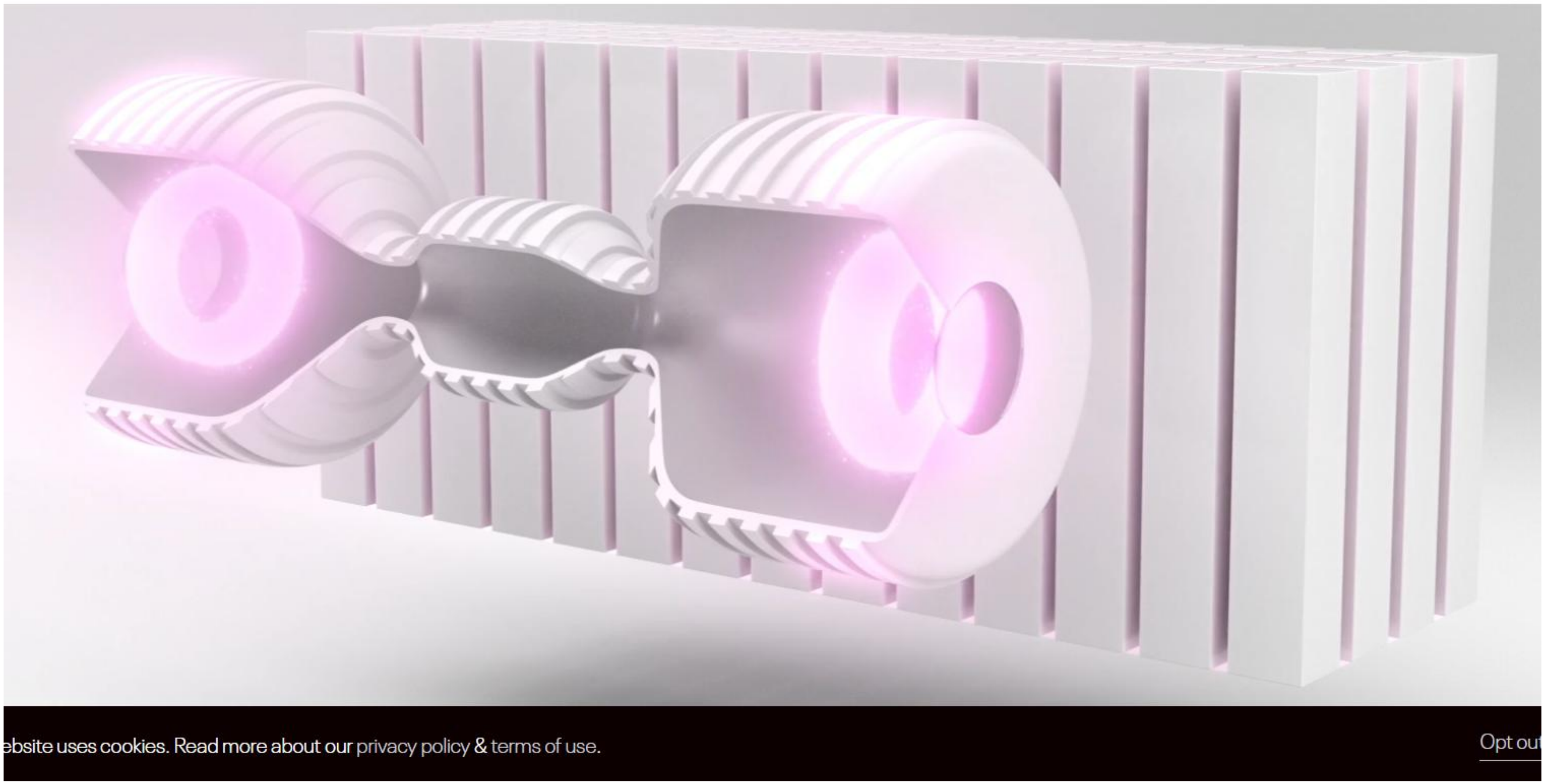
An artist's impression of what the new demonstration plant might look like

A company backed by Amazon's Jeff Bezos is set to build a large-scale nuclear fusion demonstration plant in Oxfordshire.

Canada's **General Fusion** is one of the leading private firms aiming to turn the

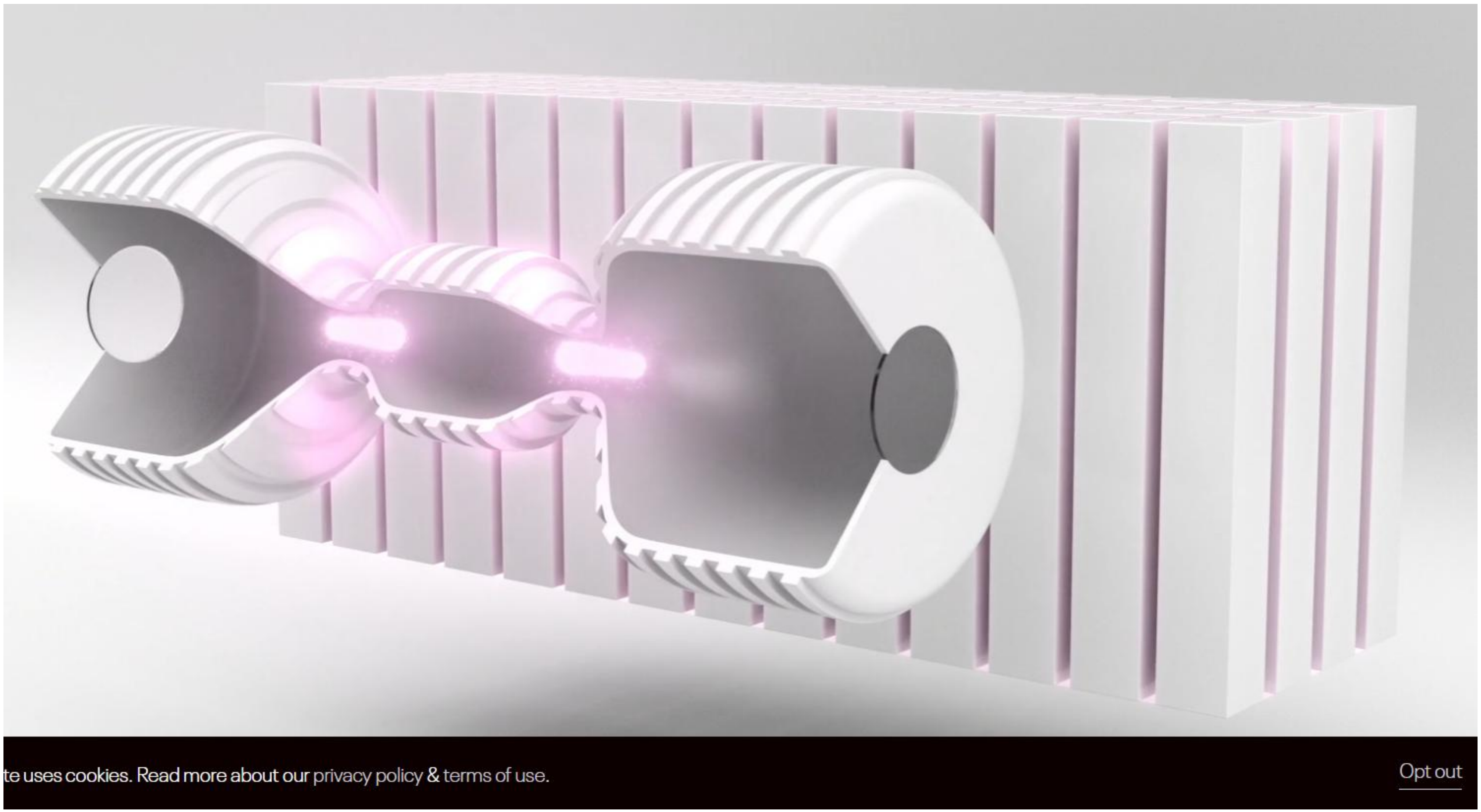
https://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-57512229

Helion energy is compressing the two merging FRCs



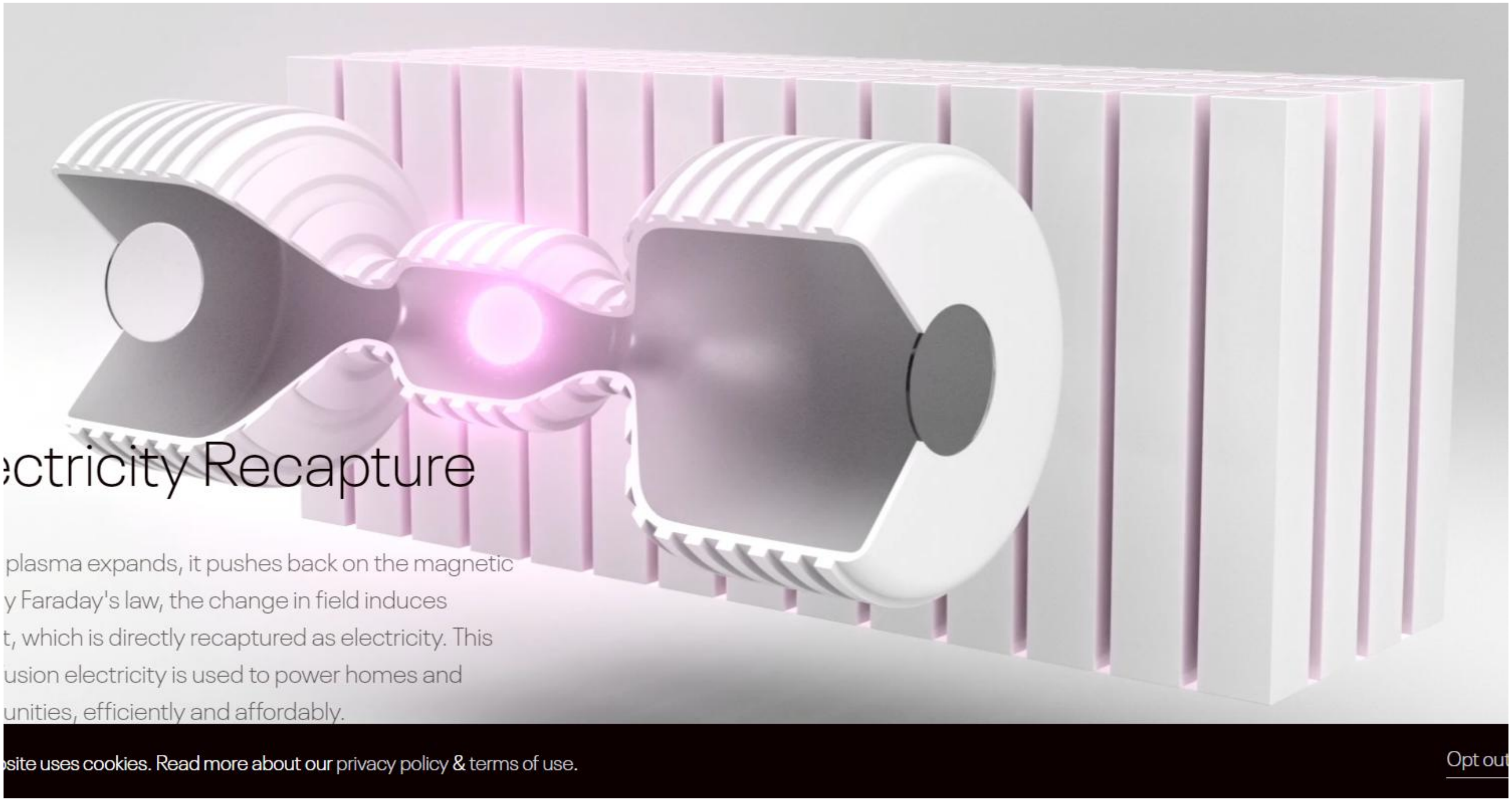
https://www.helionenergy.com/

Two FRCs are accelerated toward each other



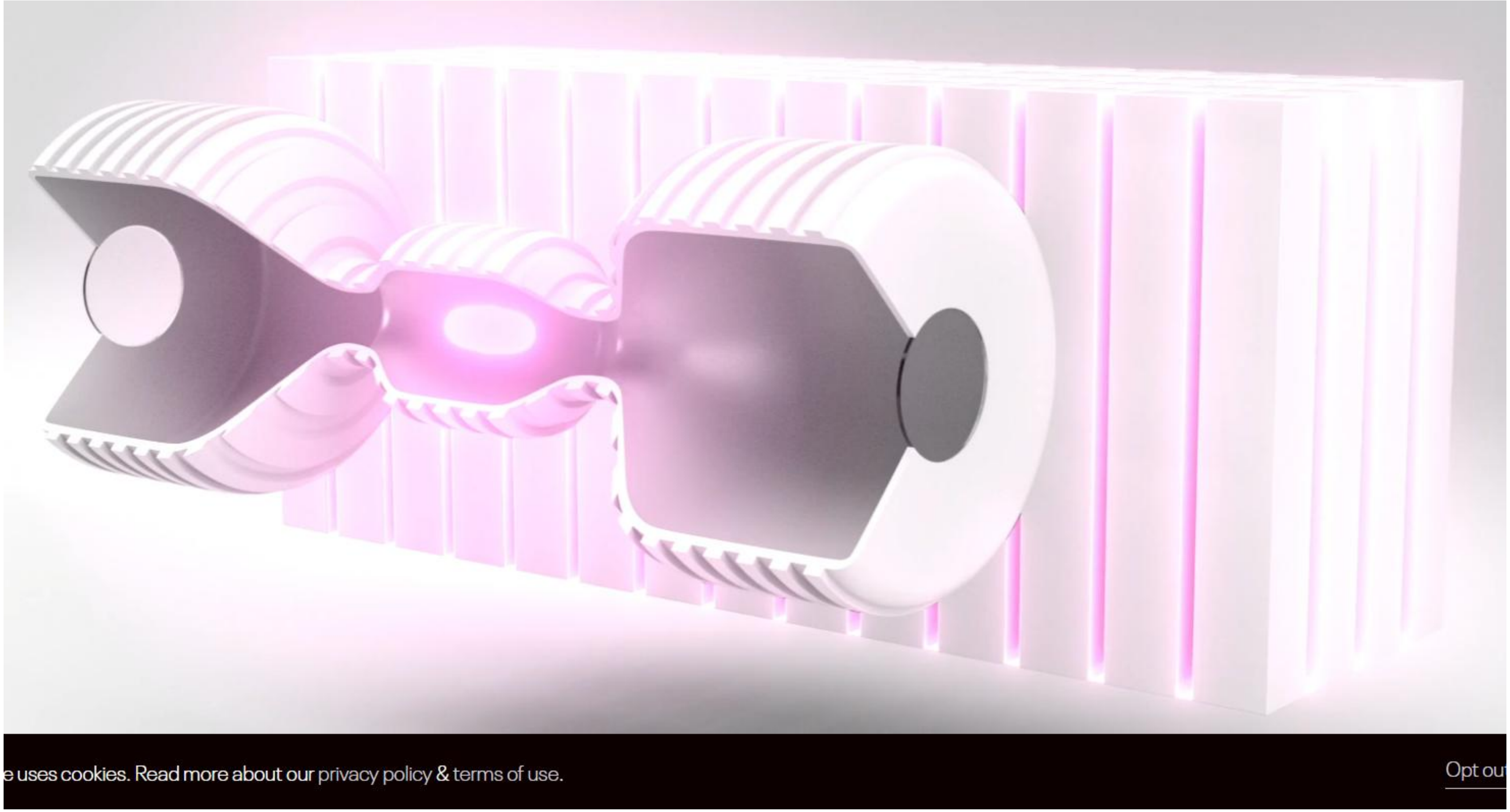
https://www.helionenergy.com/

Two FRCs merge with each other



https://www.helionenergy.com/

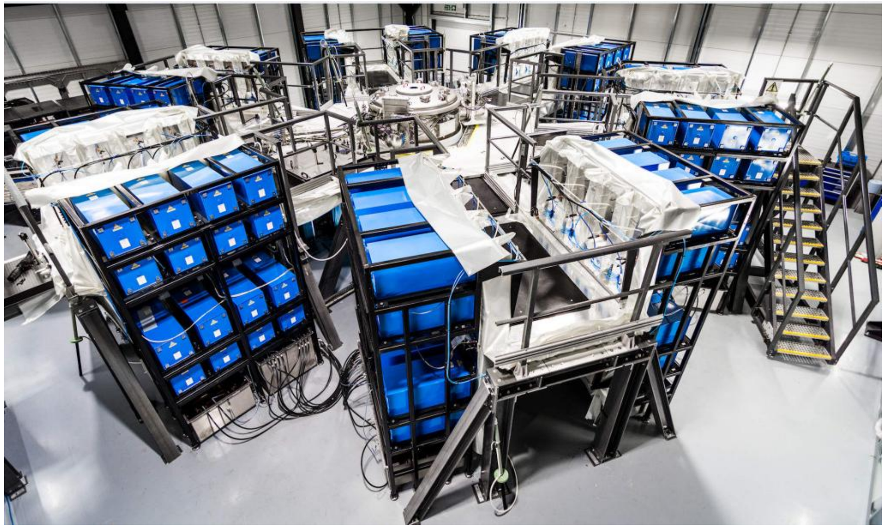
The merged FRC is compressed electrically to high temperature



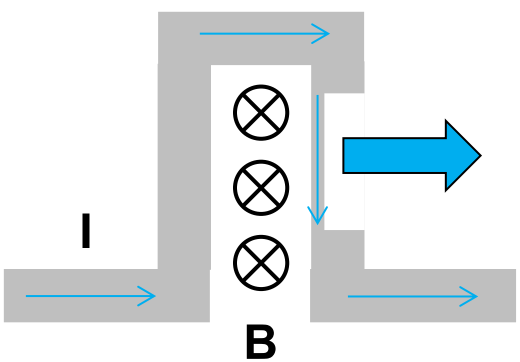
- **Similar concept will be studied in our laboratory.**

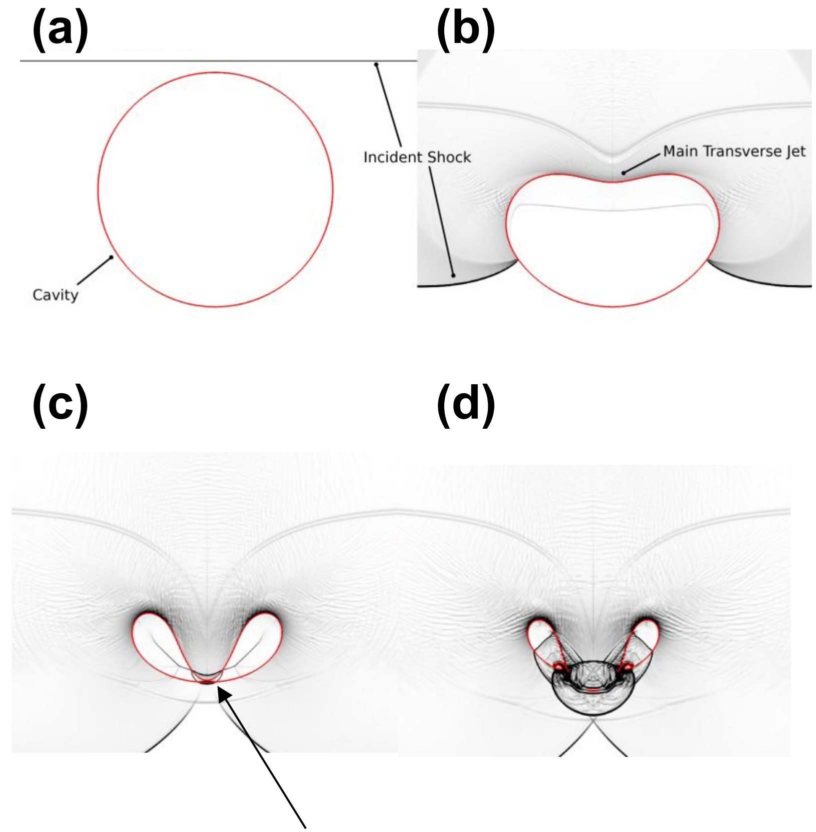
https://www.helionenergy.com/

Projectile Fusion is being established at First Light Fusion Ltd, UK



- **Stored energy: 2.5 MJ @ 200 kV (C_{tot}=125 uF)**
- **I_{peak}=14 MA w/ T_{rise}~2us.**





- **High pressure is generated by the colliding shock.**

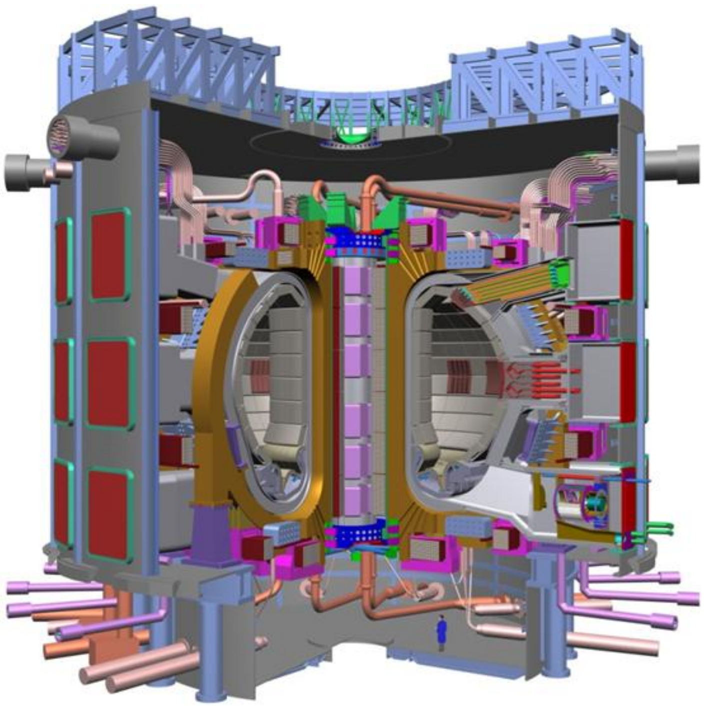
https://firstlightfusion.com/
B. Tully and N. Hawker, Phys. Rev. **E93**, 053105 (2016)

A gas gun is used to eject the projectile

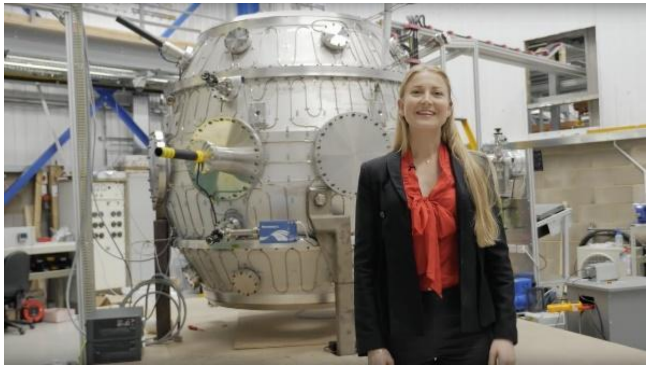
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JN7IyxC11n0
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aW4eufacf-8

Many groups aim to achieve ignition in the MCF regime in the near future

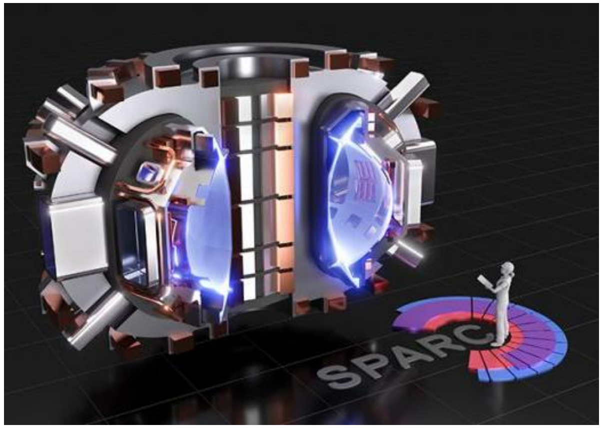
- **ITER – 2025 First Plasma**
  2035 D-T Exps
  2050 DEMO



- **Tokamak energy, UK**
  - **2025 Gain**
  - **2030 to power grid**



- **Commonwealth Fusion Systems, USA – 2025 Gain**



https://www.iter.org
https://www.tokamakenergy.co.uk/
https://www.psfc.mit.edu/sparc

Fusion is blooming

FUSION INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION

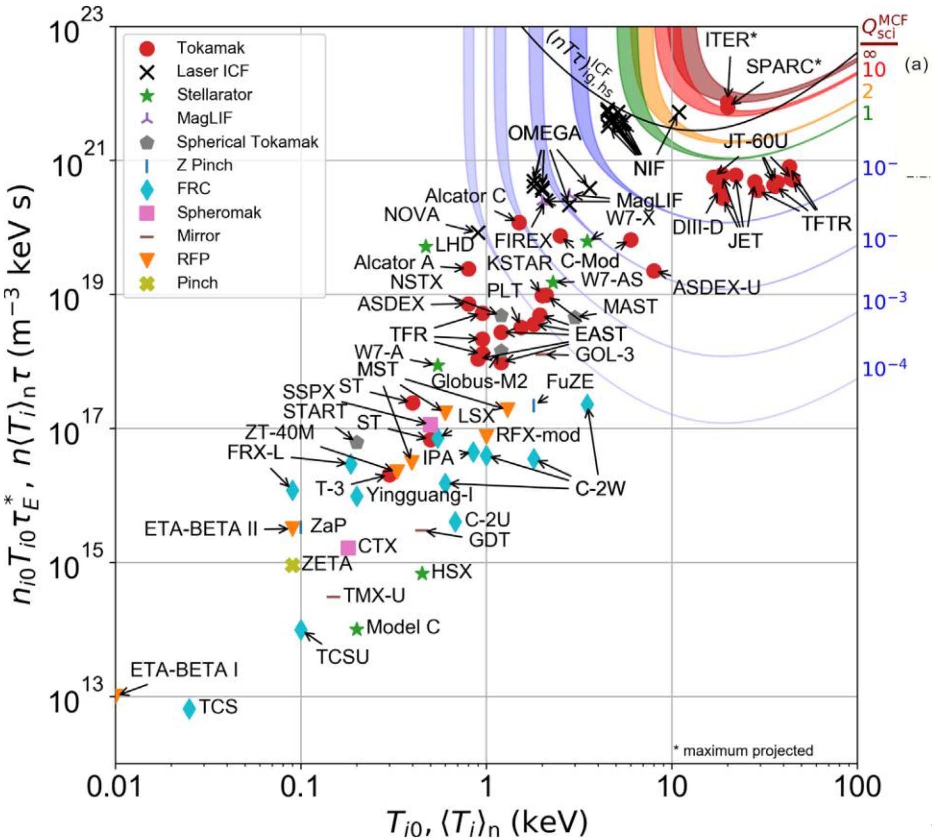
generalfusion
Commonwealth Fusion Systems
tae
ZAP ENERGY
TYPE ONE ENERGY
HELION
OPENSTAR TECHNOLOGIES LTD
REALTA FUSION
THEA ENERGY
Tokamak Energy
XCIMER ENERGY CORPORATION
acceleron
ANUBAL FUSION
BLUE LASER FUSION
ELECTRIC FUSION SYSTEMS
Helical Fusion
HelicitySpace
HORNE TECHNOLOGIES
PRANOS FUSION ENERGY
RENAISSANCE FUSION
SHINE
STELLAREX
TERRA FUSION

AVALANCHE
Proxima Fusion
PACIFIC FUSION
EX-Fusion
first light
FOCUSED
fuse
GAUSS FUSION
HB11 ENERGY
KYOTO FUSIONEERING
MarvelFusion
LaserFusionX
LONGVIEW FUSION
LPP FUSION
MARITIME FUSION
MIFTI
nearstar FUSION
NOVATRON
nT-tao Compact Fusion Power

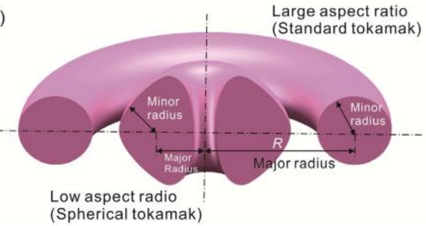
MCF
MTF
ICF

https://www.fusionindustryassociation.org/members

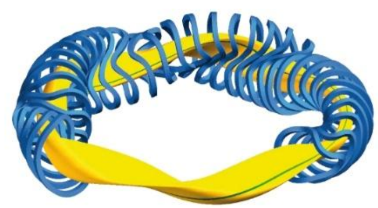
We are closed to ignition!



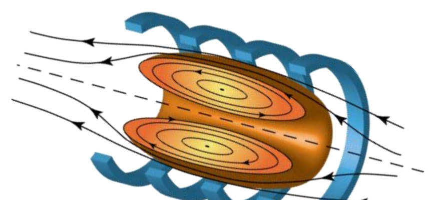
MCF | ICF



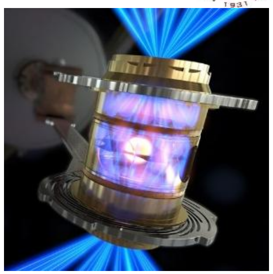
(Spherical) tokamak



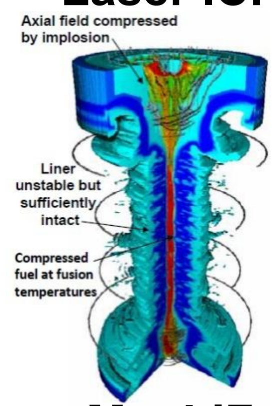
Stellerator



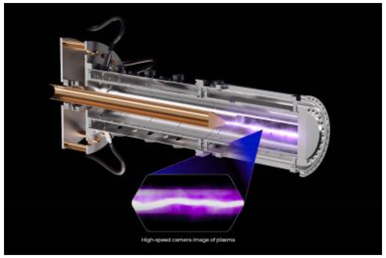
FRC



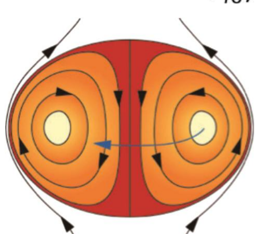
Laser ICF



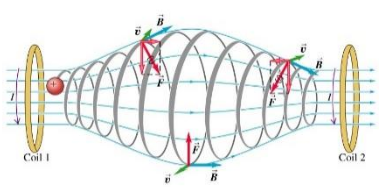
MagLIF



Sheared-flow Z pinch



Spheromak

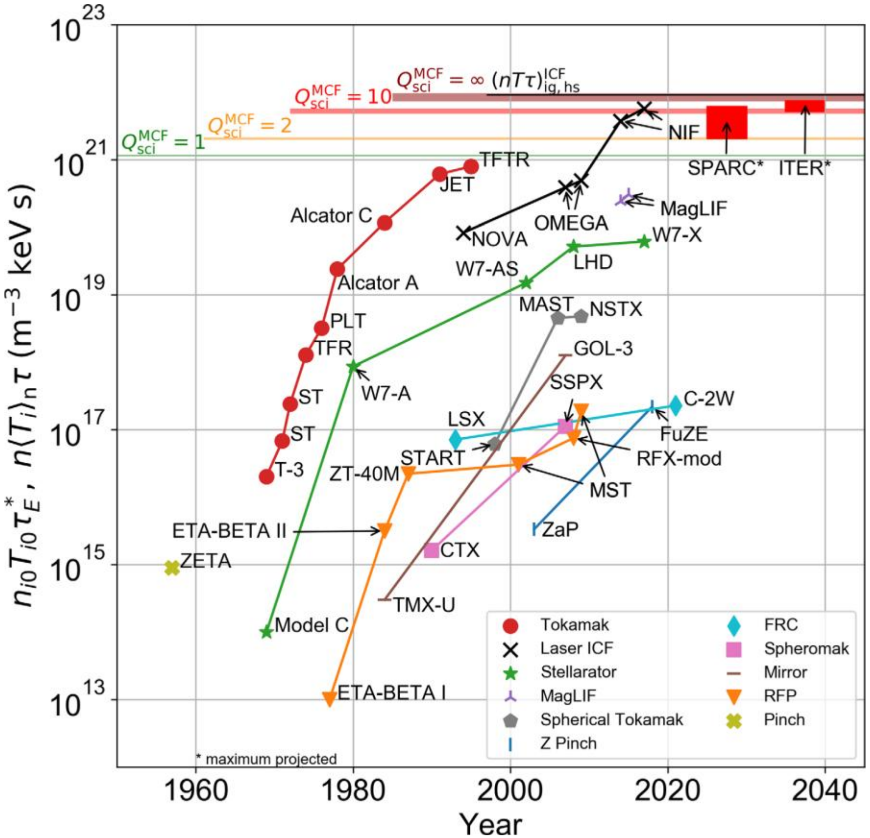


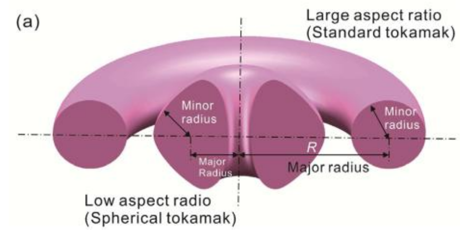
Mirror

Samuel E. Wurzel and Scott C. Hsu, Phys. Plasmas, **29**, 062103 (2022)

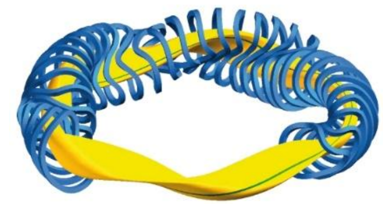
We are closed to ignition!

MCF | ICF

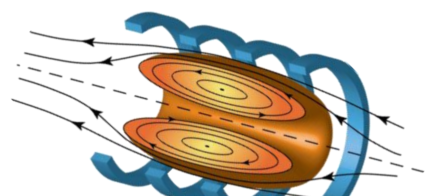




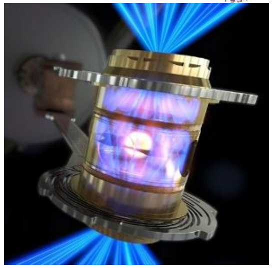
(Spherical) tokamak



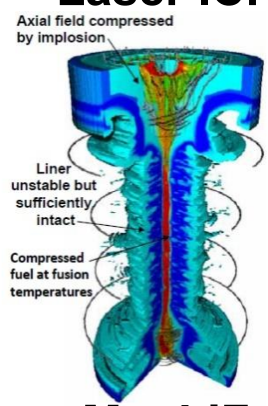
Stellerator



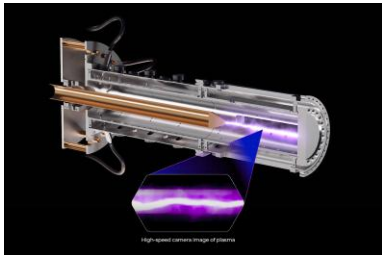
FRC



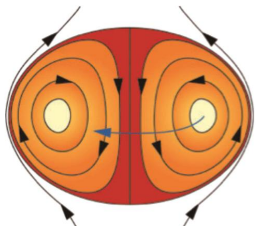
Laser ICF



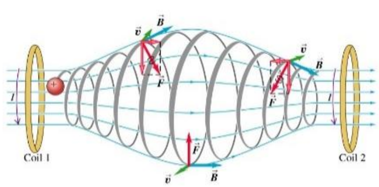
MagLIF



Sheared-flow Z pinch



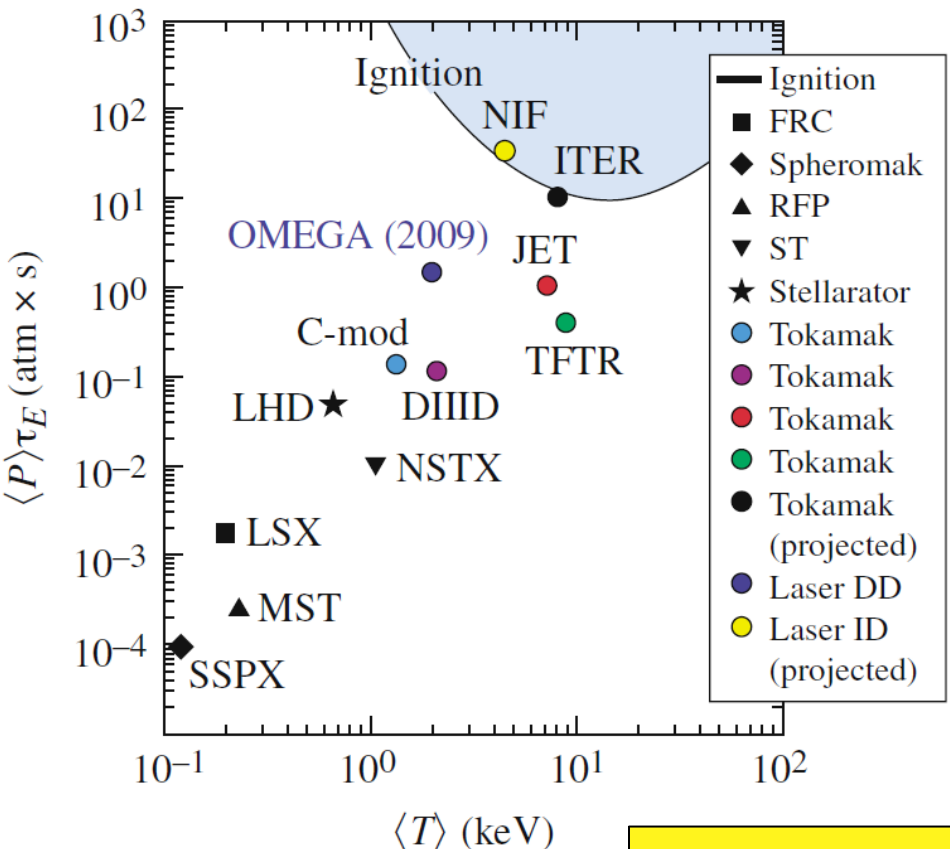
Spheromak

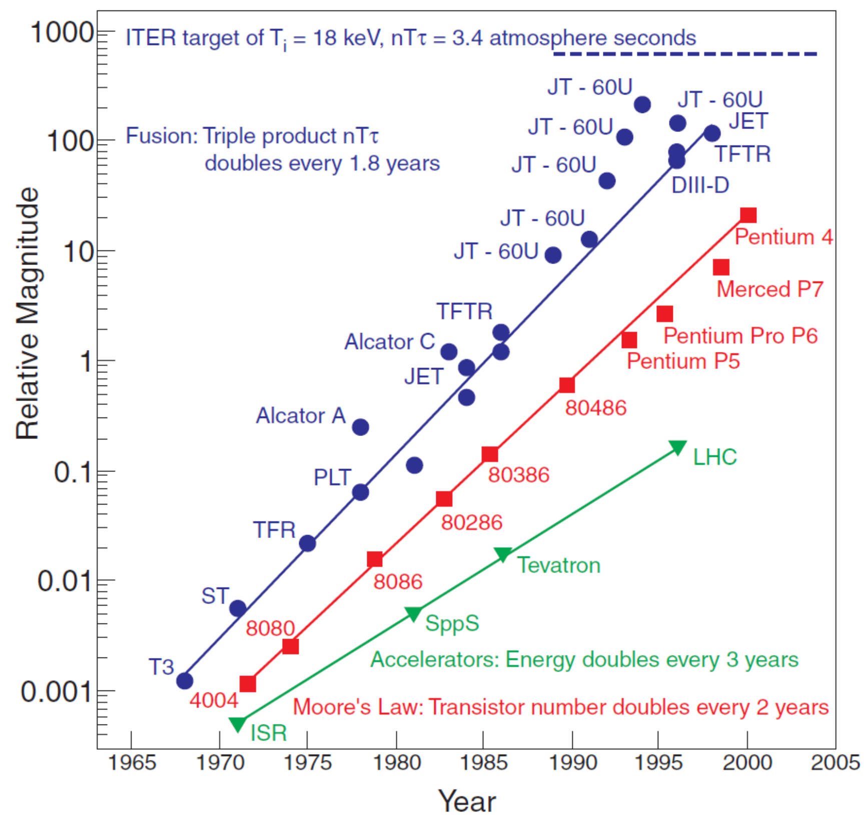


Mirror

Samuel E. Wurzel and Scott C. Hsu, Phys. Plasmas, **29**, 062103 (2022)

We are closed to ignition!

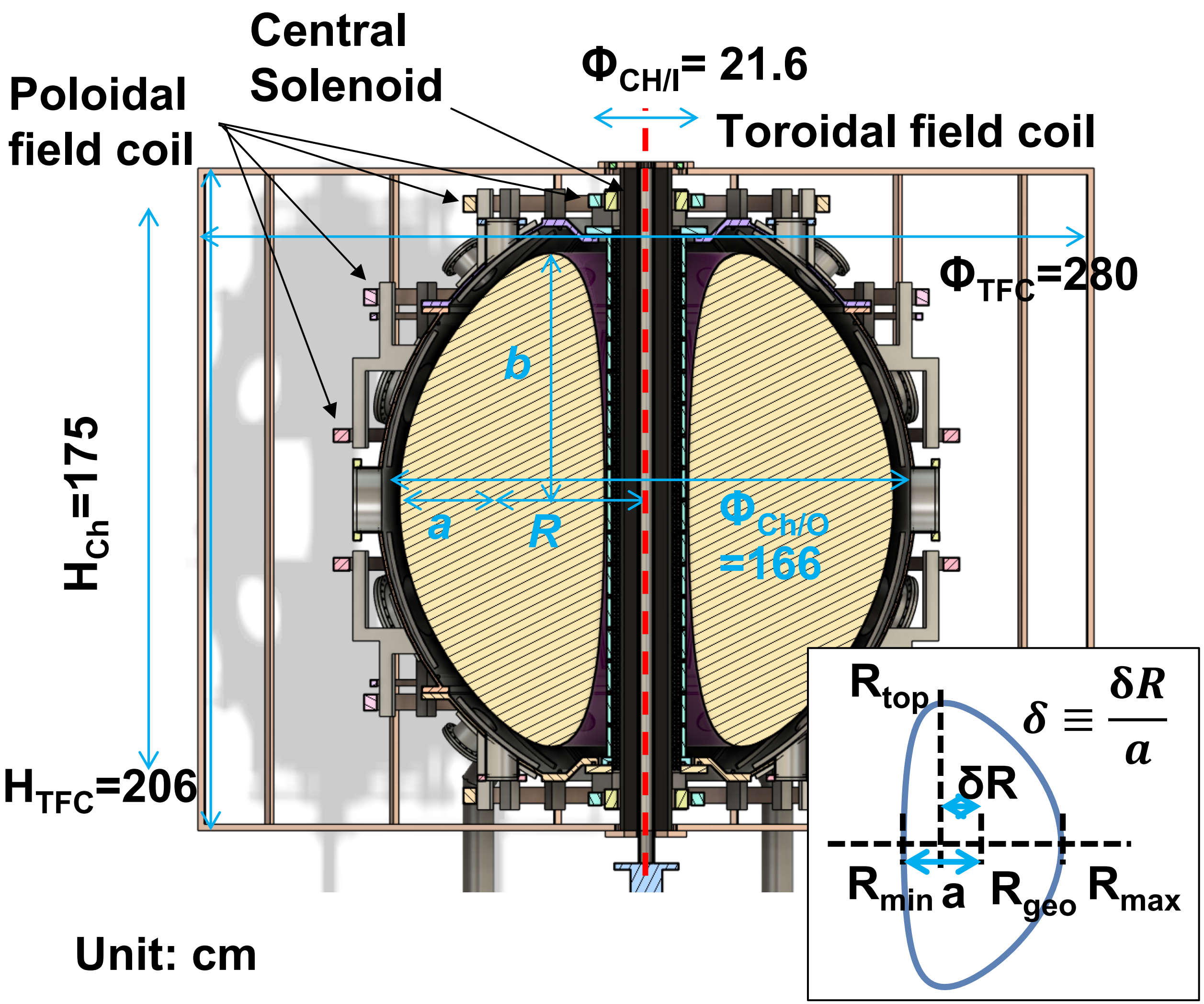




Ignition condition: Pτ > 10 atm-s = 10 Gbar - ns

A. J. Webster, Phys. Educ. **38**, 135 (2003)
R. Betti, etc., Phys. Plasmas, **17**, 058102 (2010)

Formosa Integrated Research Spherical Tokamak (FIRST) aiming for the first plasma in 2026

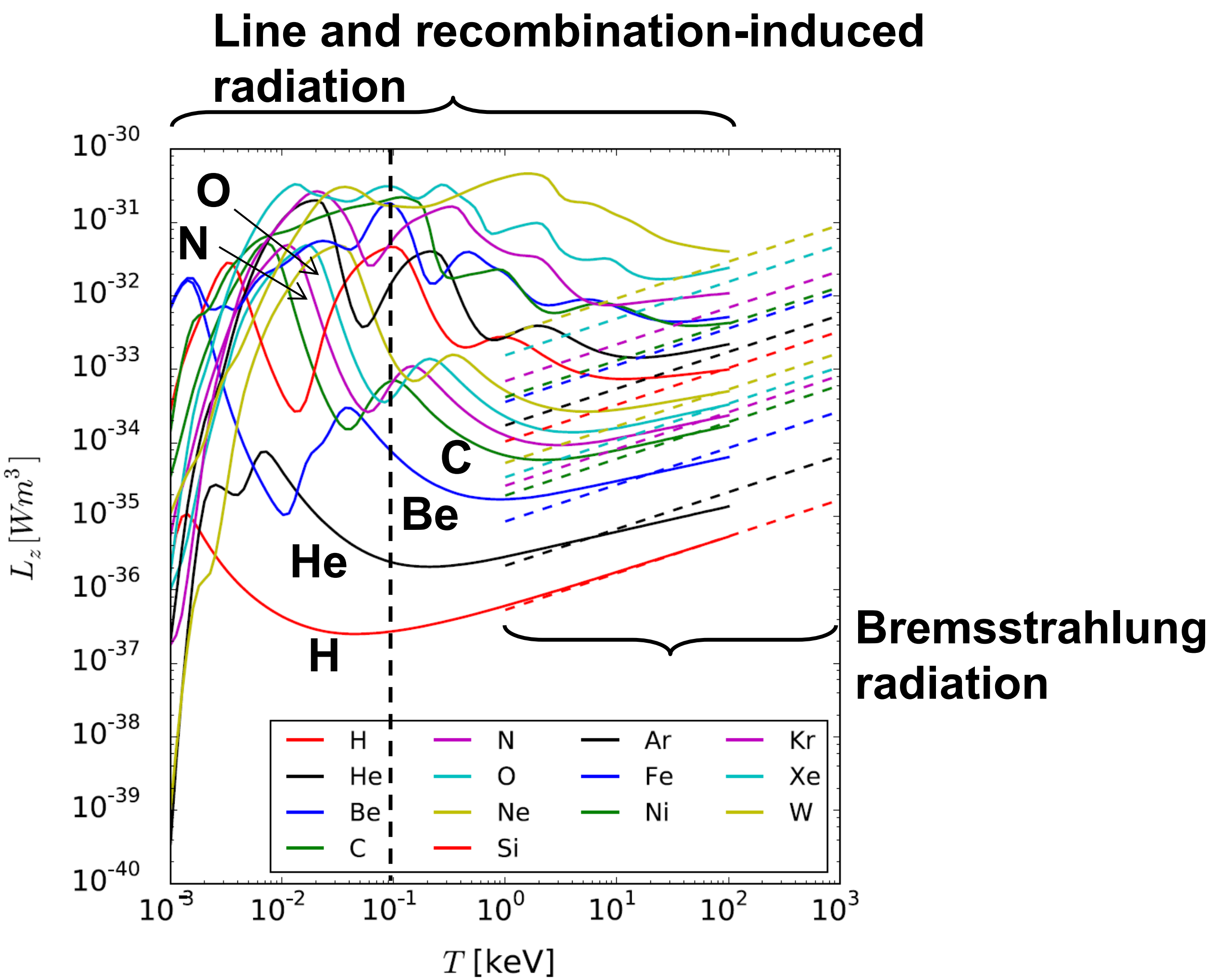


Unit: cm

- *R*/*a*/*b*=45/32/76.8 cm
- Aspect ratio = *R*/*a* = 1.5
- *k* = *b*/*a* = 2.4
- δ = 0.5
- B_T = 0.1 ~ 0.5 T
- *T* ≧ 100 eV
- I_p ≧ 100 kA
- Gas: H_2
- Ohmic heating
- Duration: 100 ms
- FIRST is targeted for
  - Low aspect ratio
  - High beta
  - High bootstrap current
- Short term goal in my group - study the startup mechanism.

- We welcome anyone interested in fusion research to join us!

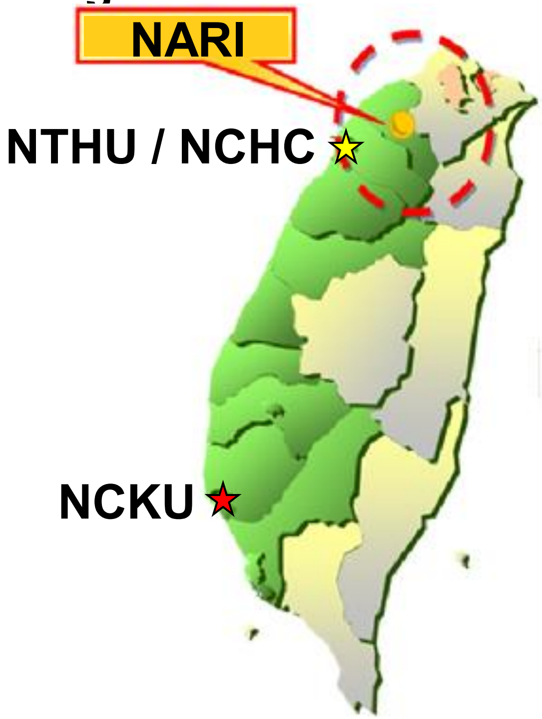
Temperature of 100 eV is the threshold of radiation barrier by impurities



H. Lux, etc., Fusion Eng. Des. **42**, 101 (2015)

This is a joint project including 6 groups

- 馬維揚團隊 @ 國家原子能科技研究院
  - Site
- 張博宇團隊 @ 成功大學 太空與電漿科學研究所
  - System design and development/diagnostics
- 向克強團隊 @ 成功大學 前瞻電漿中心
  - Theoretical design
- 河森榮一郎團隊 @ 成功大學 太空與電漿科學研究所
  - Diagnostics
- 柳克強團隊 @ 清華大學 工程與系統科學系
  - Diagnostics
- 蔡宗哲團隊 @ 國家高速網路與計算中心
  - Simulation
- 張存續團隊 @ 清華大學 物理系
  - RF startup



- **We welcome anyone interested in fusion research to join us!**

https://www.sipa.gov.tw/home.jsp?mserno=201001210037&serno=201001210041&menudata=ChineseMenu&contlink=content/introduction_4_1.jsp&serno3=201002010023

Students are encouraged to study either science or engineering

- Management team @ Laboratory for Laser Energetics, University of Rochester
  - Administrative、Engineering、Experimental、Omega Laser Facility、Plasma & Ultrafast Laser Science & Engineering、Theory division、Laboratory Safety、Laser and Materials Technology

- Science involved:
  - Plasma Physics、Physics、Material Science、Super conductors、Chemistry、Mathematics…
- Engineering involved:
  - Electrical Engineering、Mechanical Engineering、Computer science、Artificial intelligent、Control、Optics、…

Skip

Outline

- Introduction to nuclear fusion
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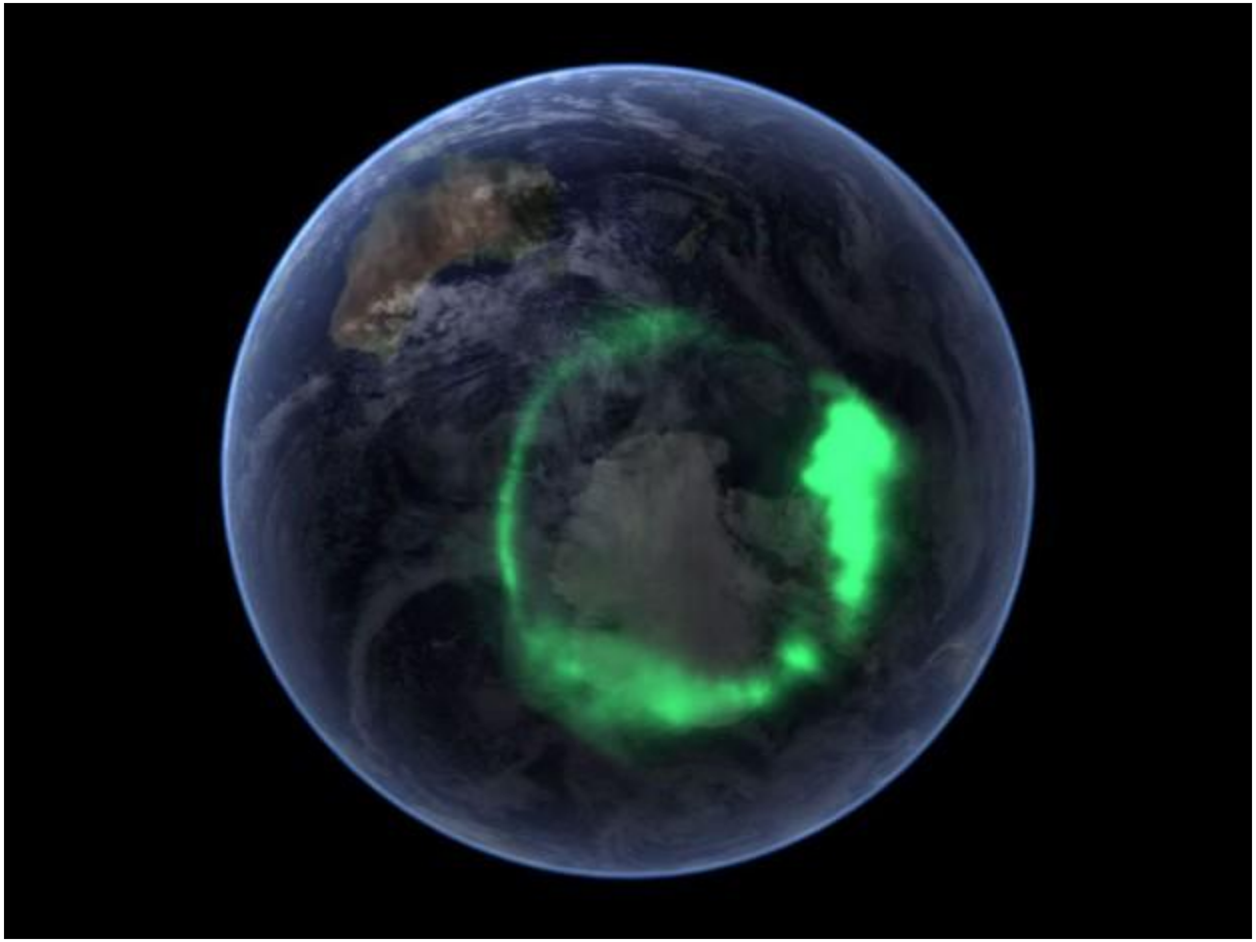
  - Tokamak
  - Stellarator
- Inertial confinement fusion (ICF)
  - Indirection drive ICF
  - Direct drive ICF
- Innovation idea – MCF + ICF
- **Plasma in space**
- Pulsed-power system at NCKU

Aurora

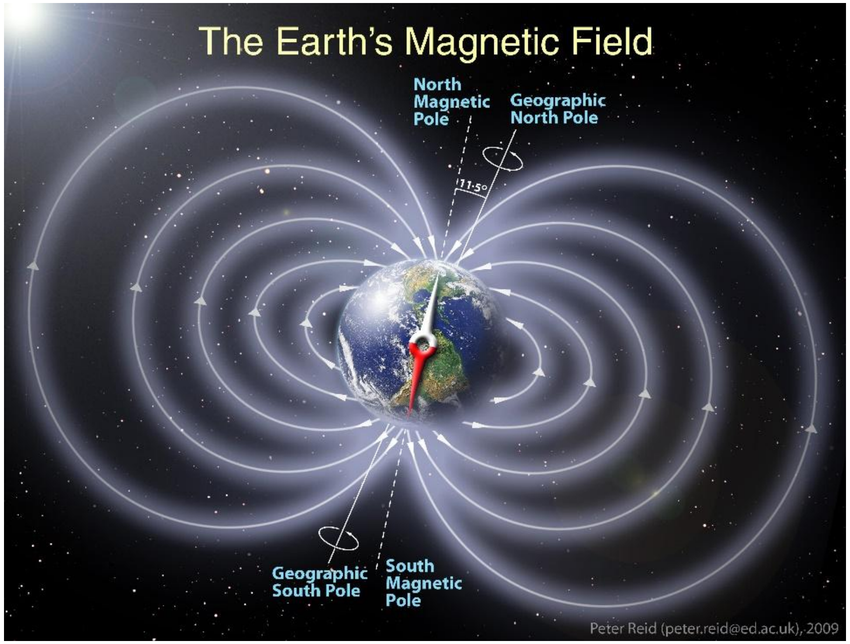
https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/aurora

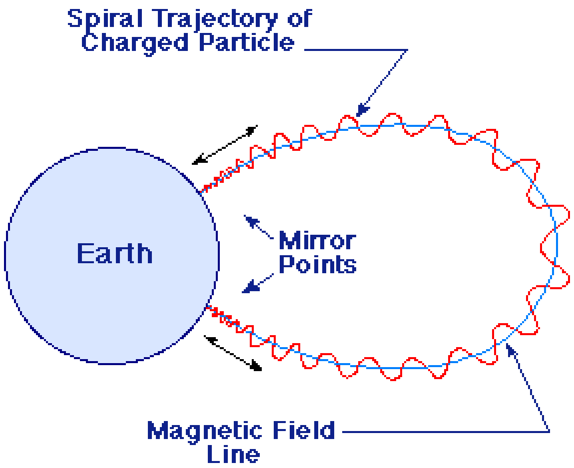
Aurora seen from a satellite



https://flashpack.com/insights/2014/11/20/aurora-australis-forget-the-northern-lights-have-you-heard-about-the-southern-lights/

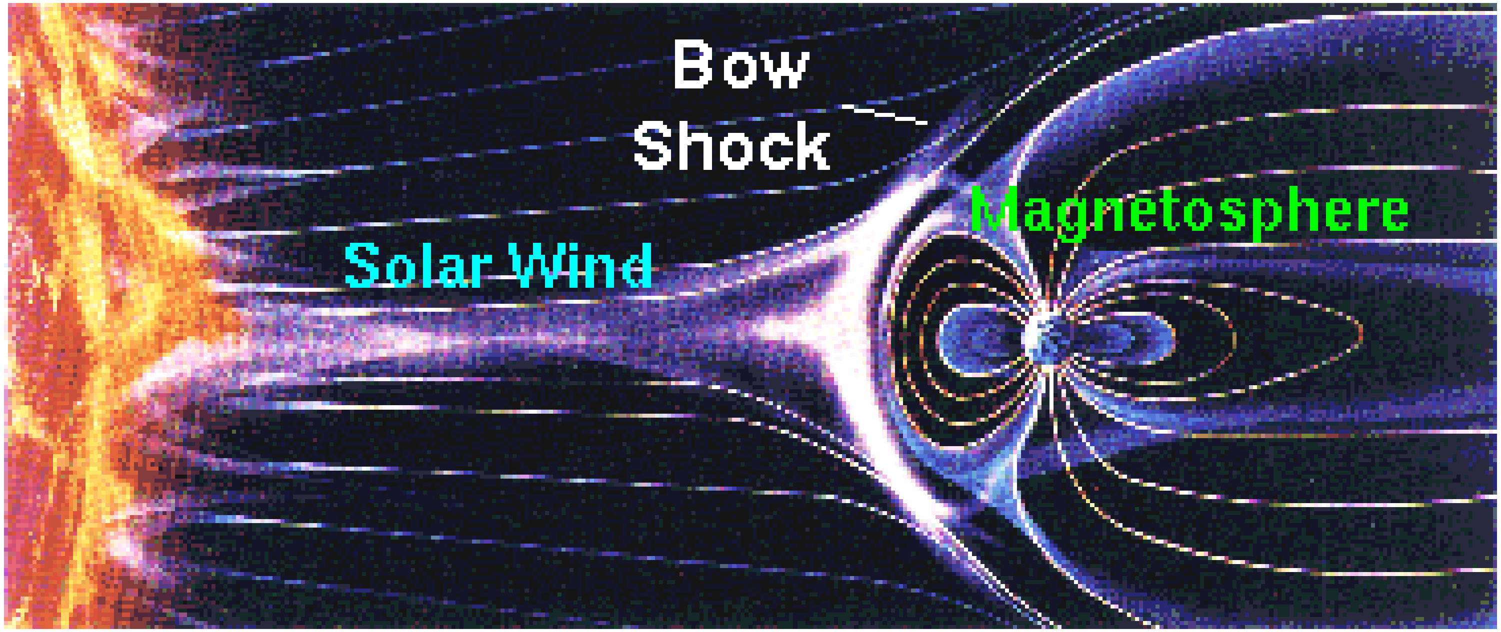
Earth's magnetic field





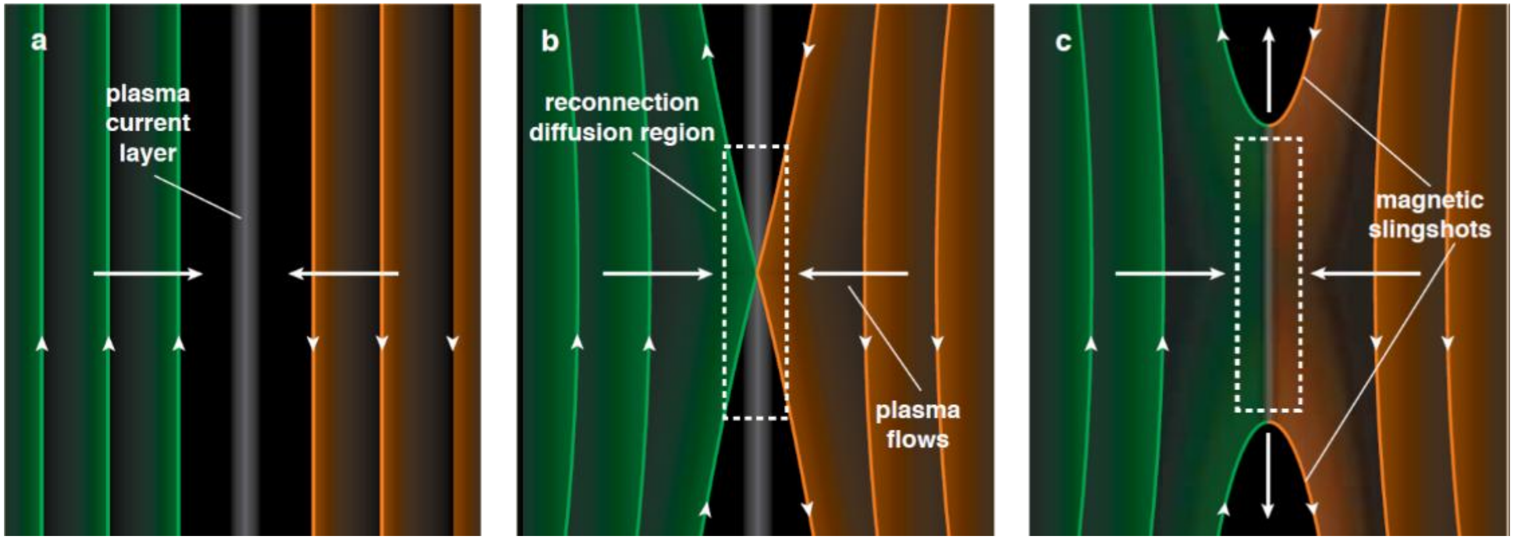
https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/sunearth/news/gallery/Earths-magneticfieldlines-dipole.html
http://www.pas.rochester.edu/~blackman/ast104/emagnetic.html

Earth magnetic fields are strongly influenced by solar wind



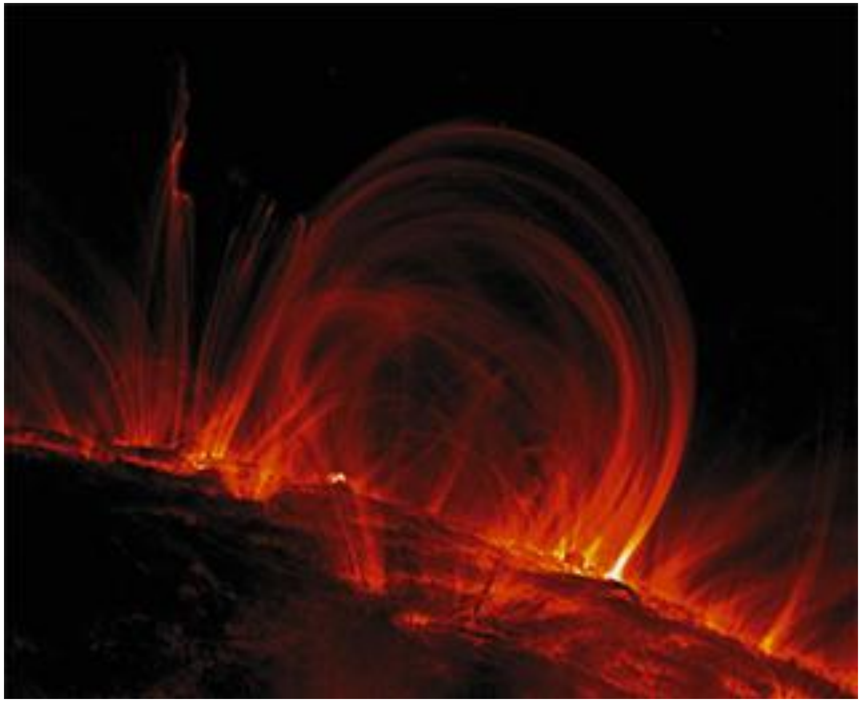
http://www.pas.rochester.edu/~blackman/ast104/emagnetic.html

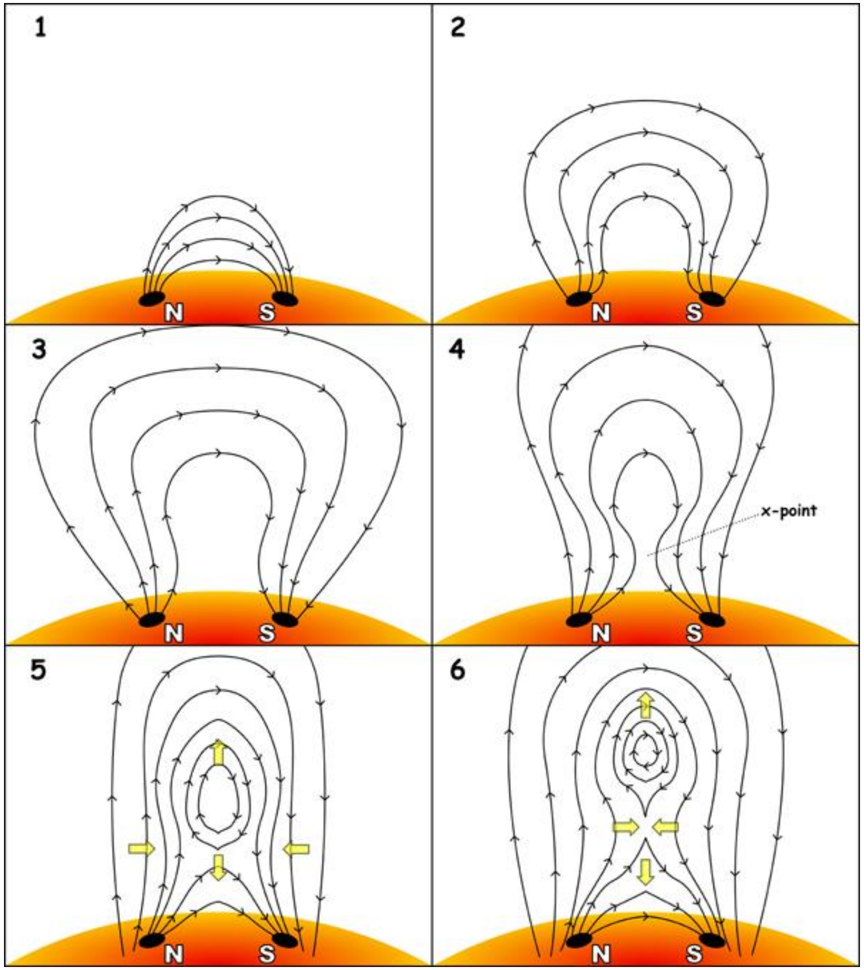
Reconnection



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7sS3Lpzh0Zw

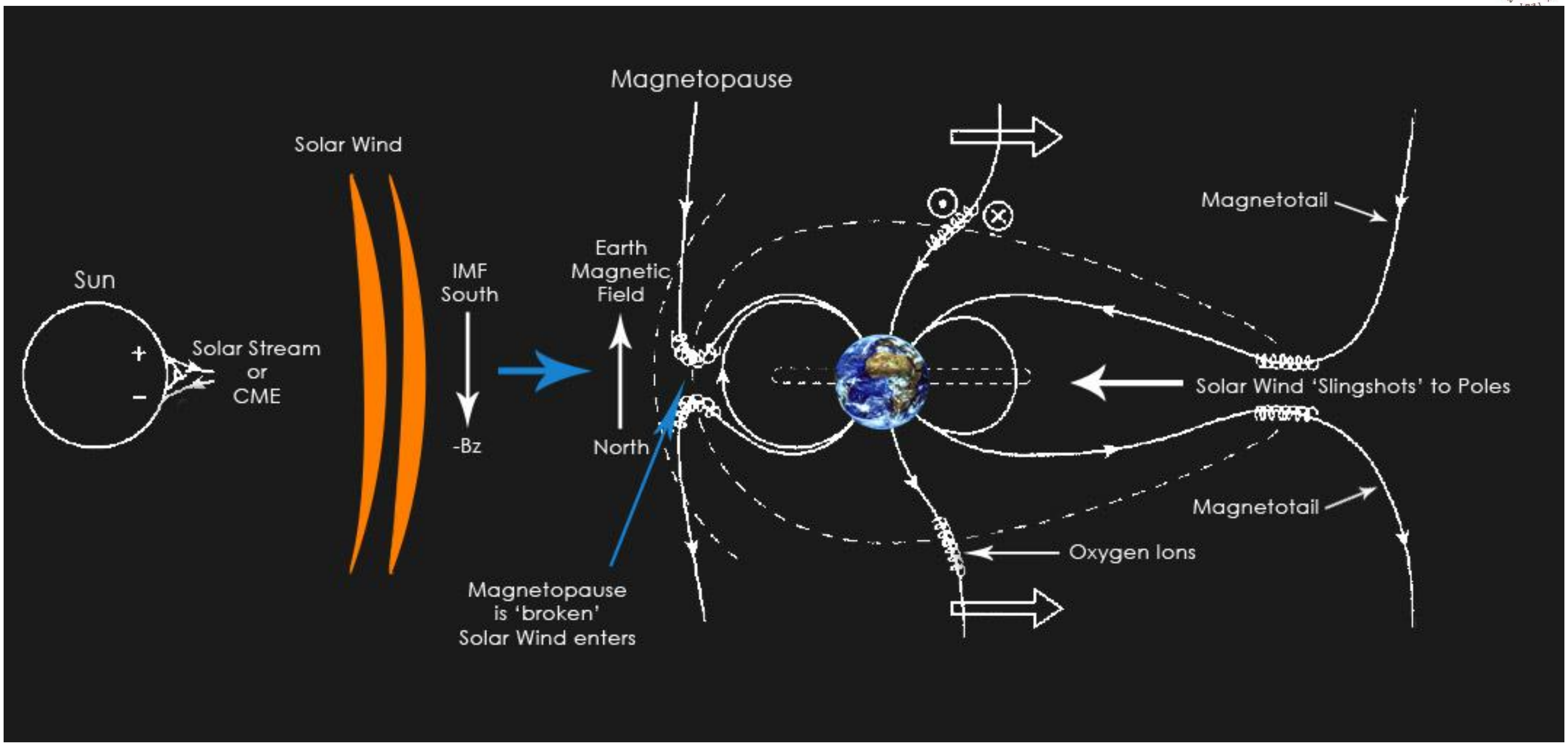
Corona mass ejection (CME)





http://cse.ssl.berkeley.edu/SegwayEd/lessons/exploring_magnetism/in_Solar_Flares/s4.html#sf

Reconnections occur in many locations



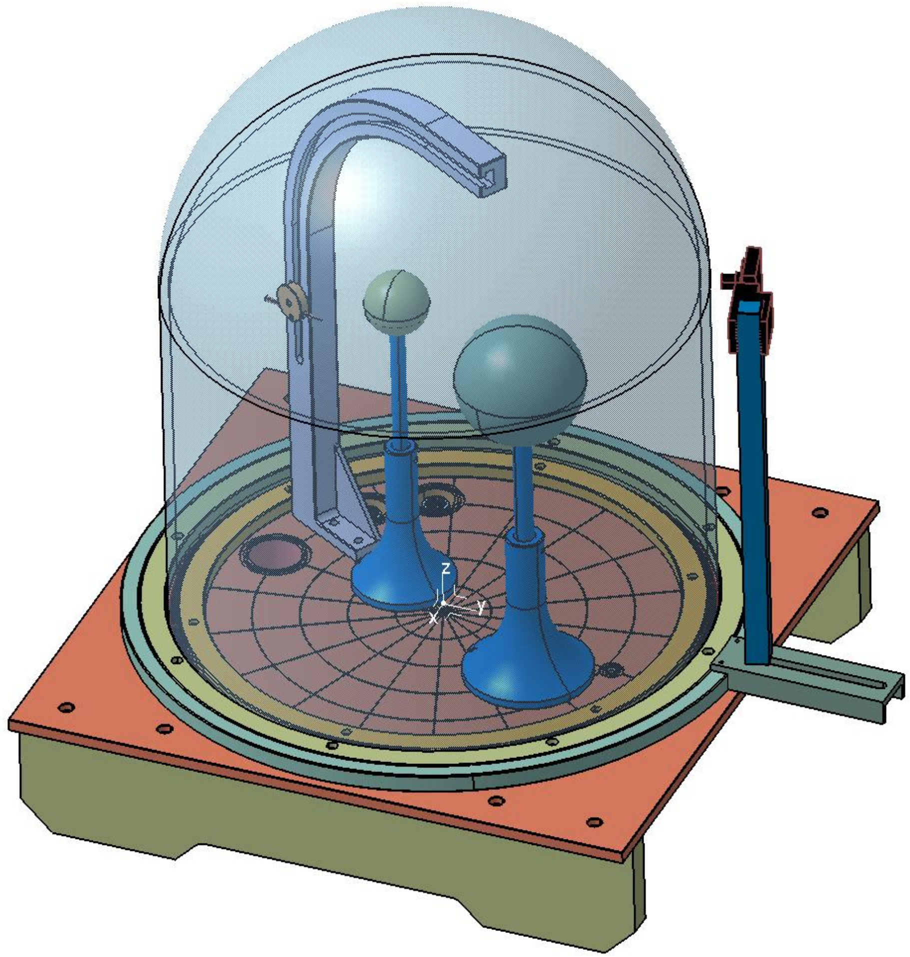
- **The Aurora Borealis:**

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IT3J6a9p_o8

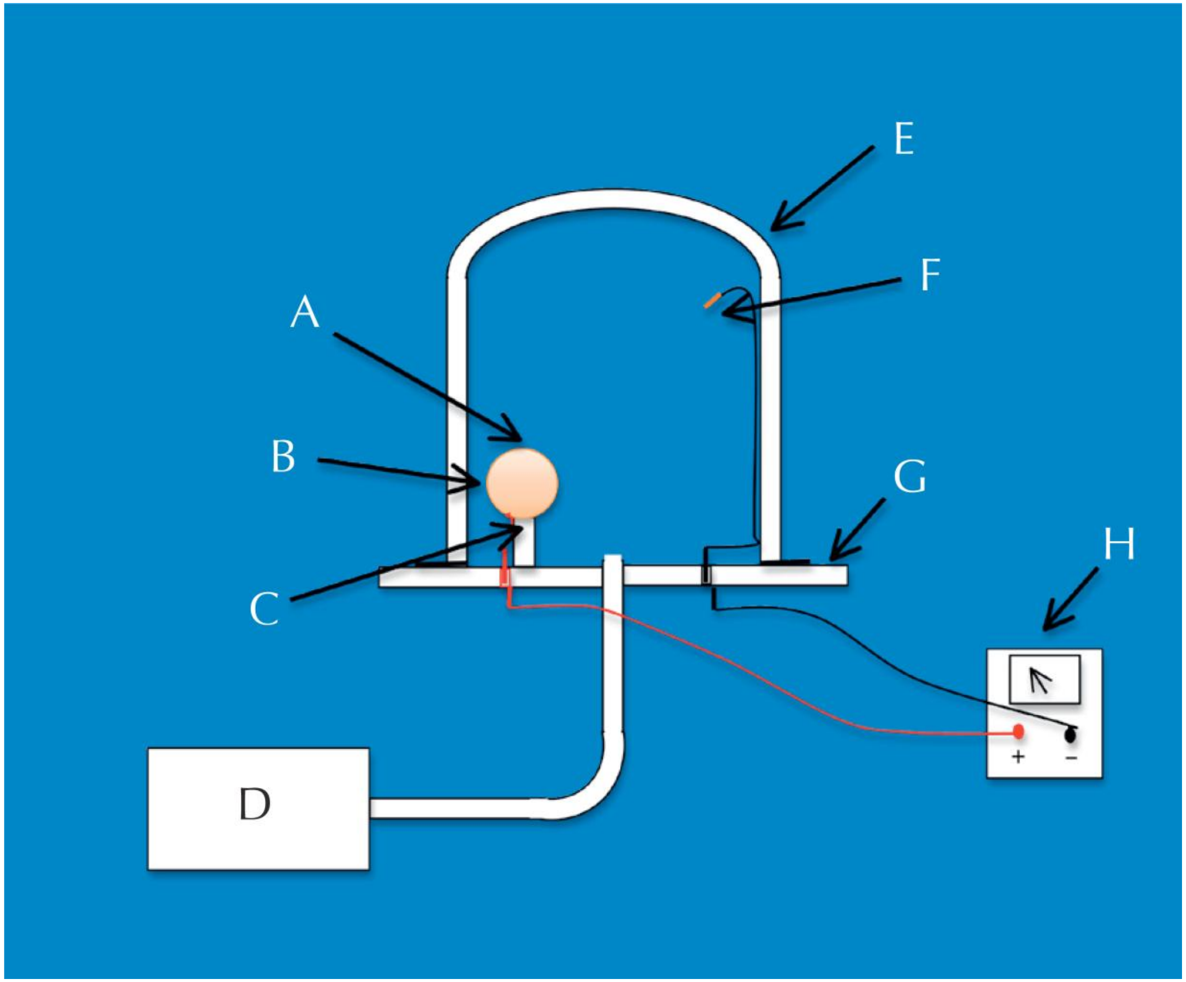
---

http://www.natalia-robba.com/myblog/travel/the-aurora-borealis-the-northern-lights-everything-you-need-to-know/

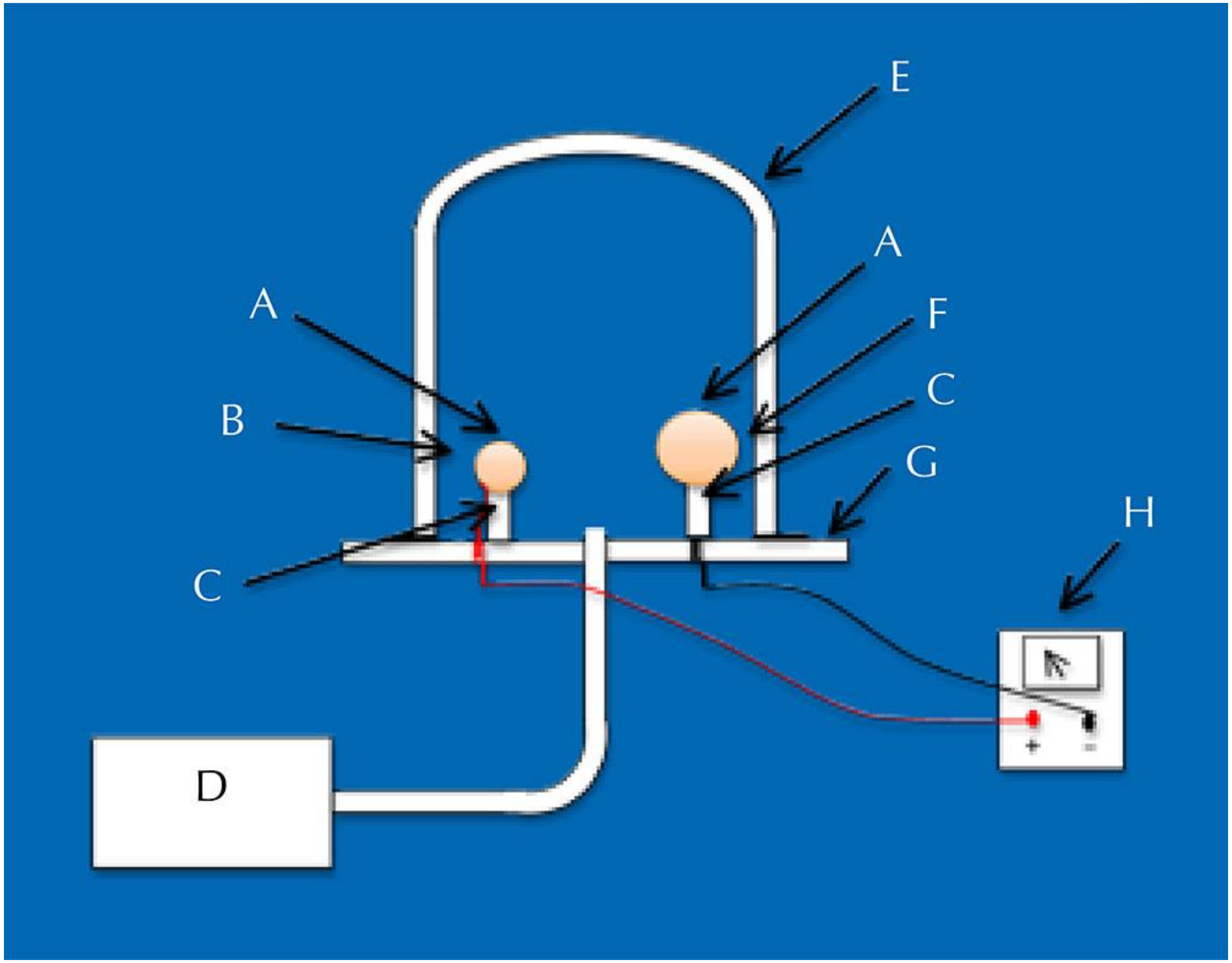
Planeterrella is an aurora simulator



Simple glow discharge is demonstrated

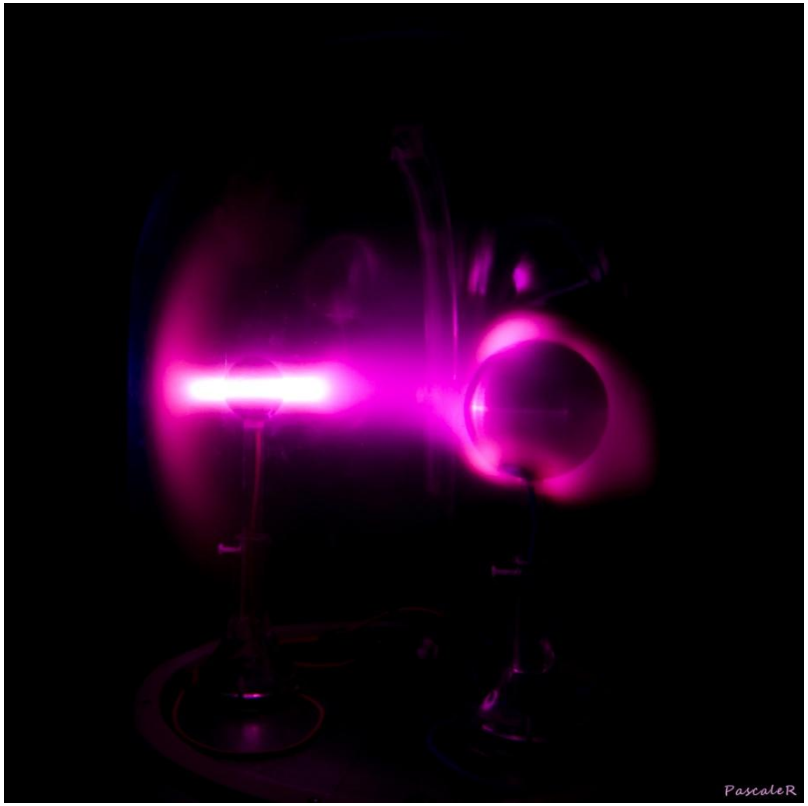


Aurora/ring current are demonstrated



- **B w/ magnet: aurora demonstration**
- **F w/ magnet: ring current**

Aurora and ring current are expected to be seen



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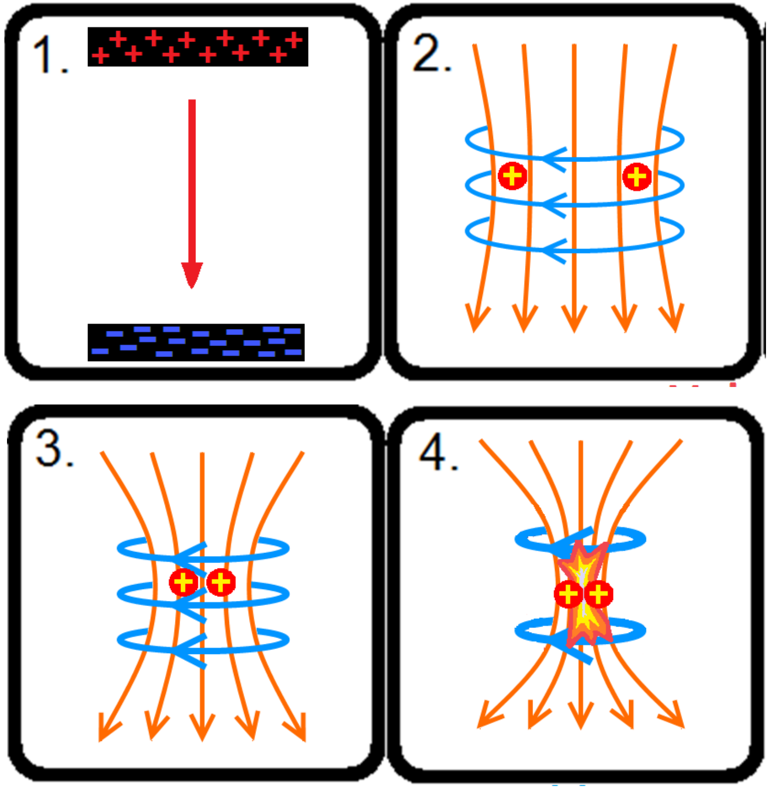
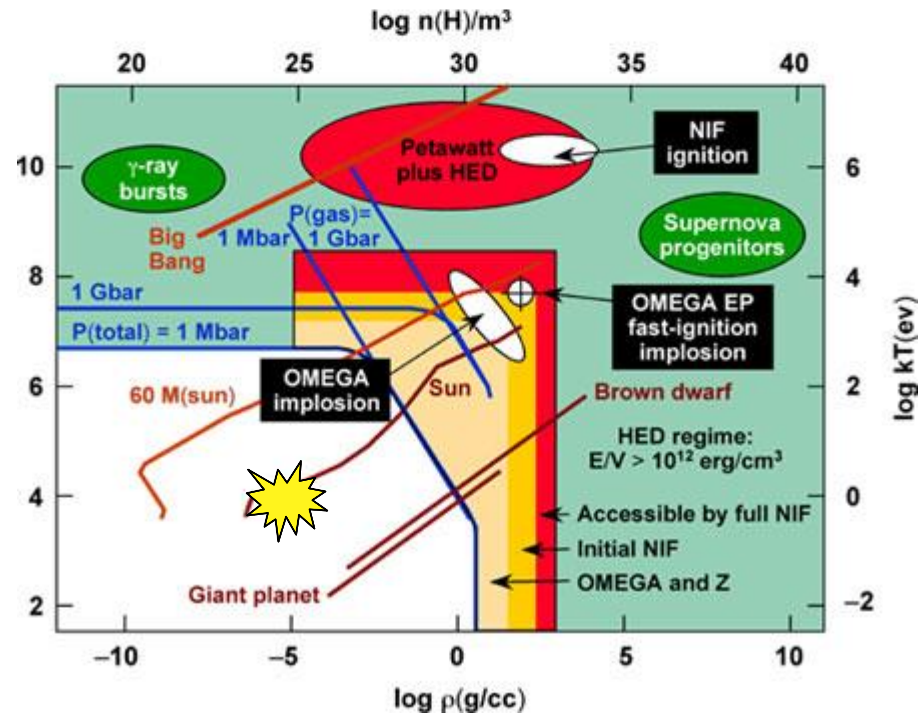
Plasma can be compressed when parallel propagating current occurs





- **High energy density plasma (HEDP) regime: P > 1 Mbar**

---

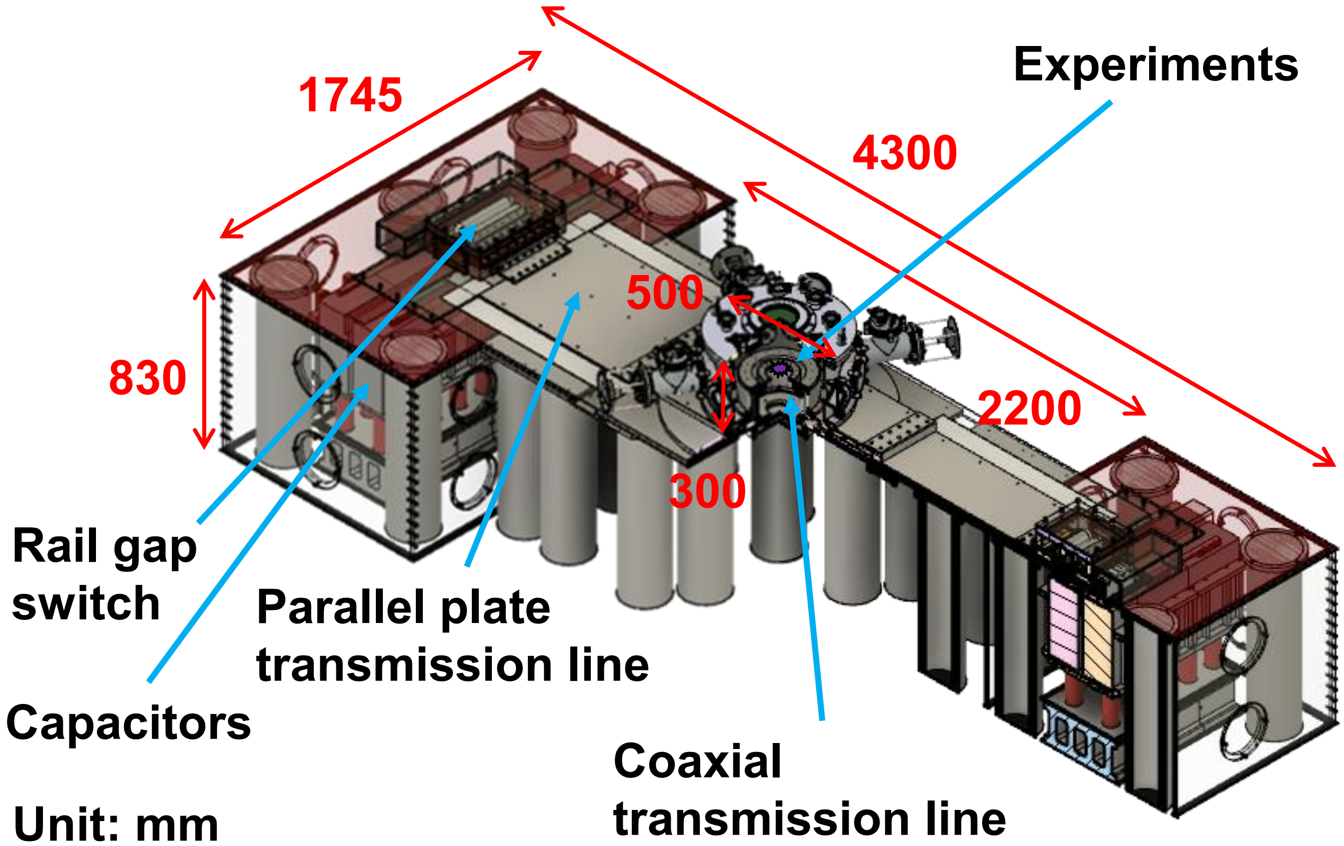
*https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pinch_(plasma_physics)

**Frontiers in High Energy Density Physics: The X-Games of Contemporary Science © (2003) by the National Academy of Sciences, courtesy of the National Academies Press, Washington, D.C.

A pulsed-power system is much cheaper than a laser facility

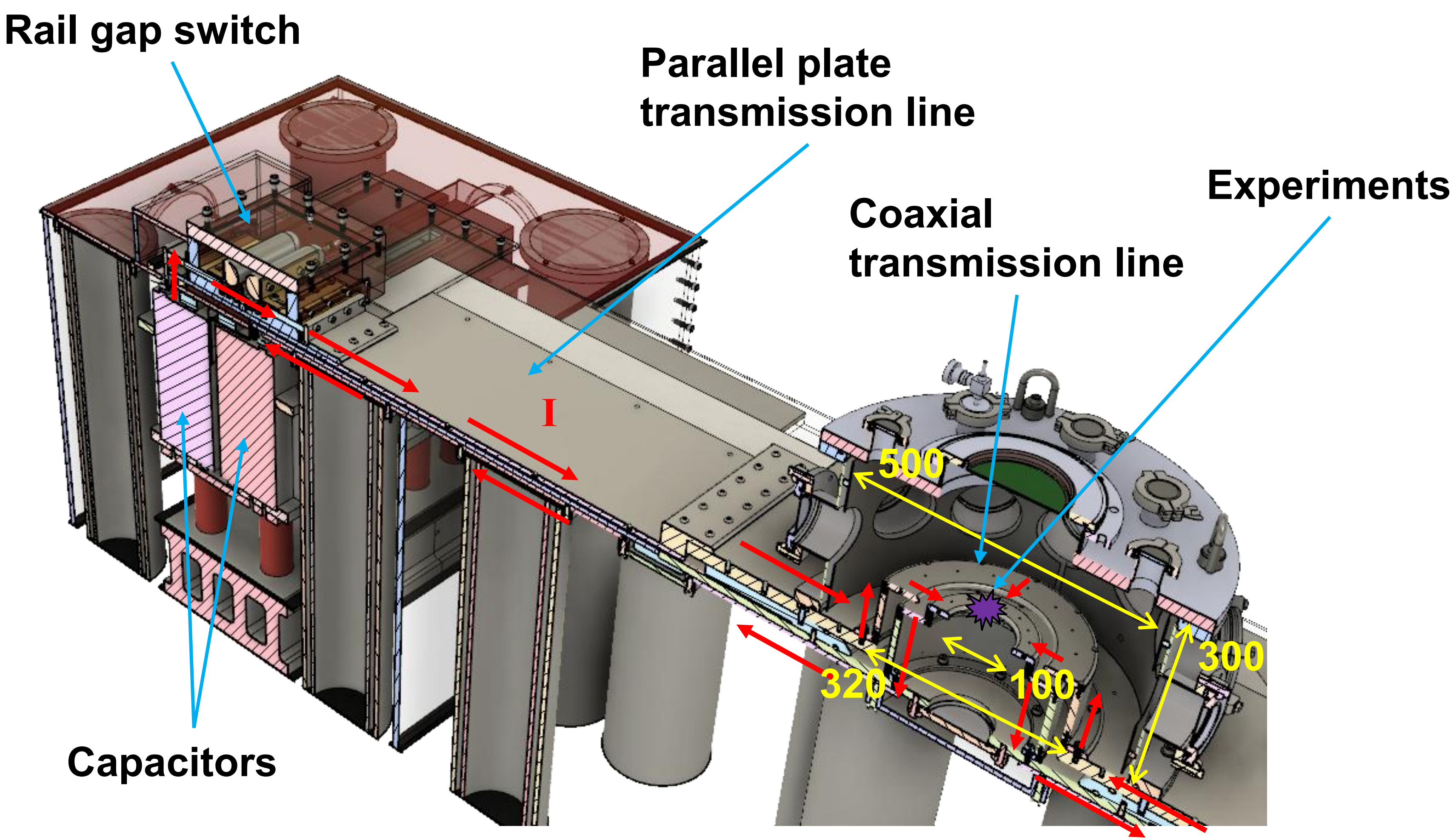
Facility	Budgets (NTD)
OMEGA at University of Rochester	~1.8 billion
National Ignition Facility (NIF) at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL)	~100 billion
Advanced Light Source (ALS) at Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory in Berkeley (LBNL)	~3 billion
Taiwan Photon Source (TPS) at National Synchrotron Radiation Research Center (NSRRC)	~7 billion
Pulsed-power system at ISAPS, NCKU	~0.002 billion (<0.1 %)!!!

The pulsed-power system was built by only students



- **A 1 kJ pulsed-power system at ISAPS, NCKU started being operated since September, 2019.**

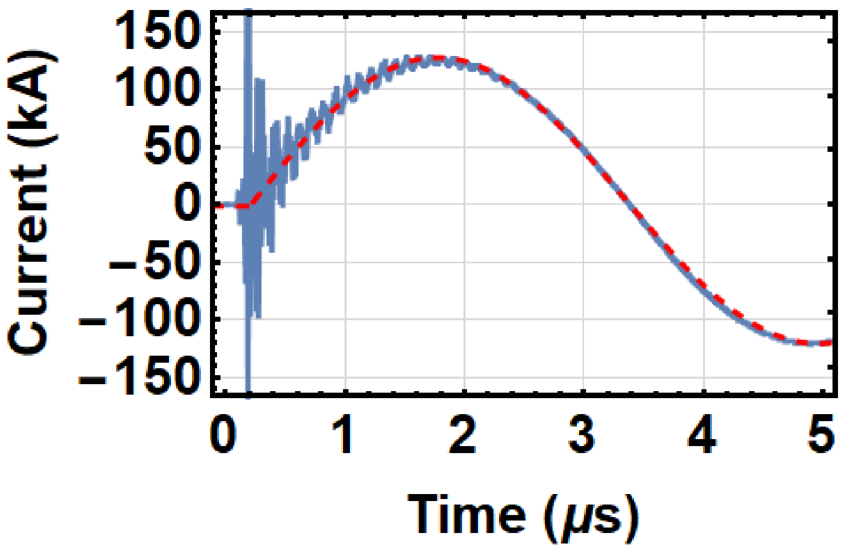
Experiments will be taken placed at the center of the vacuum chamber



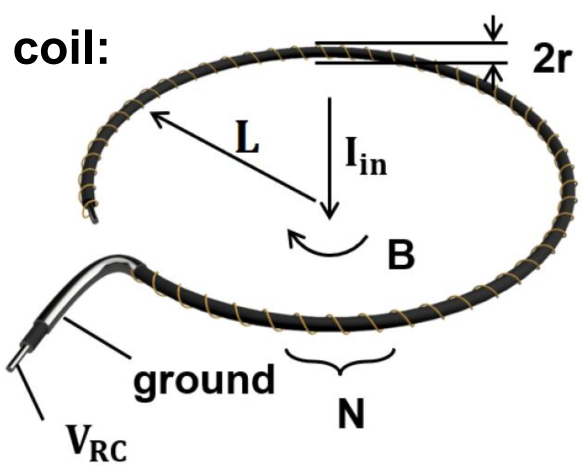
Unit: mm

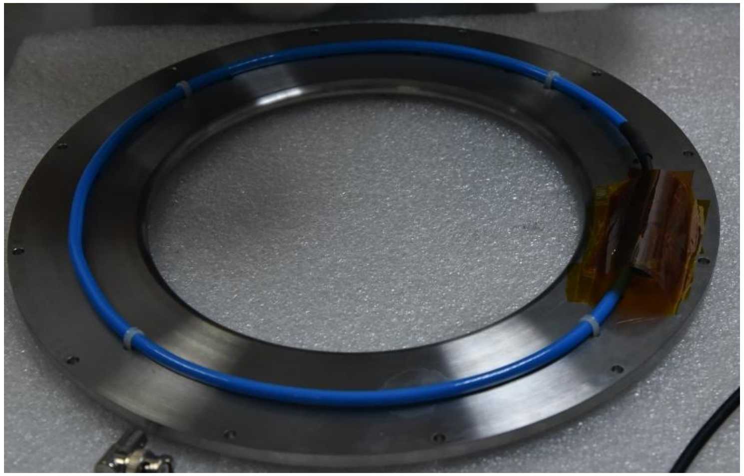
A peak current of 135 kA with a rise time of 1.6 us is provided by the pulsed-power system

Capacitance (μF)	5	
V_{charge} (kV)	20	(50)
Energy (kJ)	1	(6.25)
Inductance (nH)	204 ± 4	
Rise time (quarter period, ns)	1592 ± 3	
I_{peak} (kA)	135 ± 1	(~340)
Peak power (GW)	~0.6	(~4)

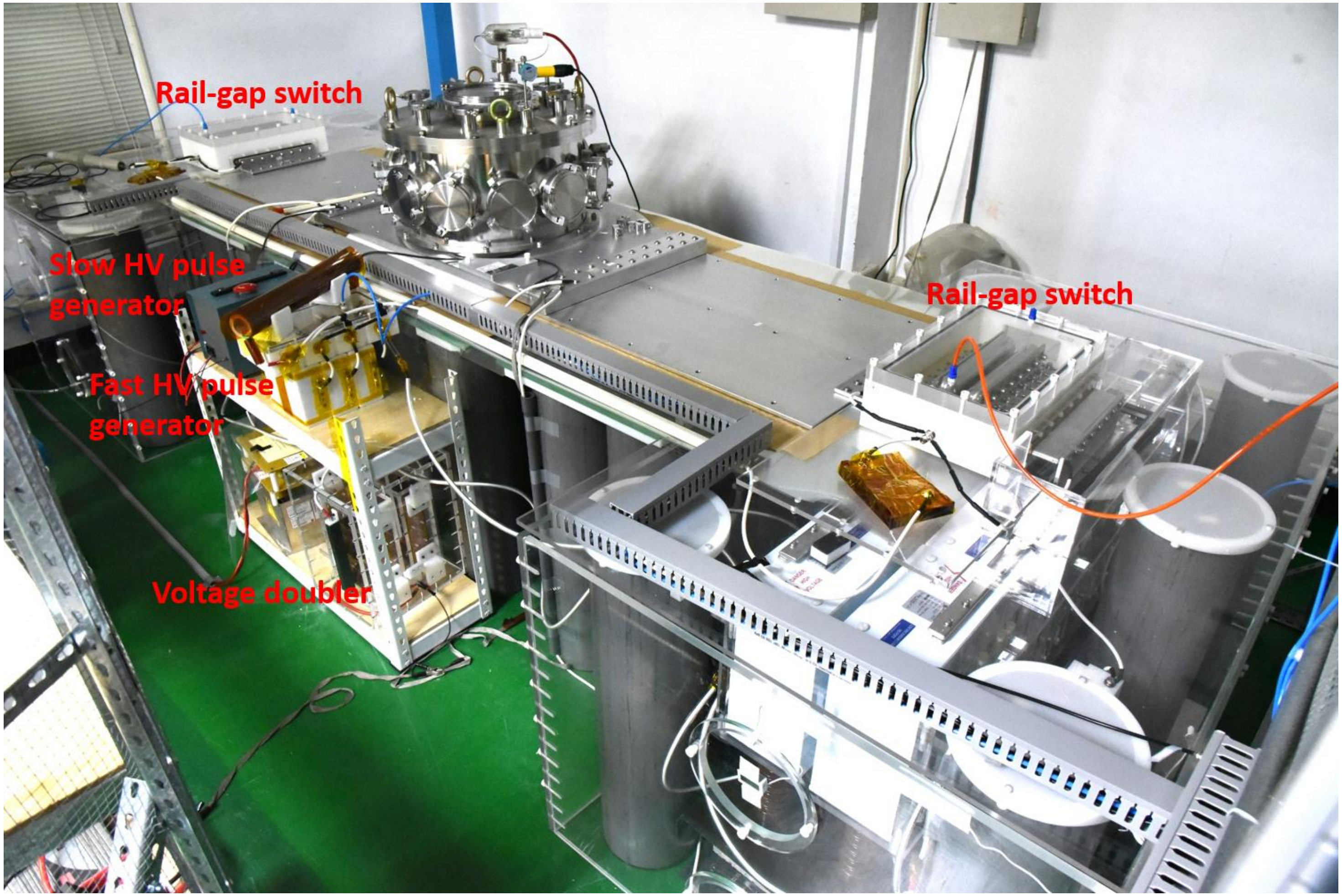


- Rogowski coil:

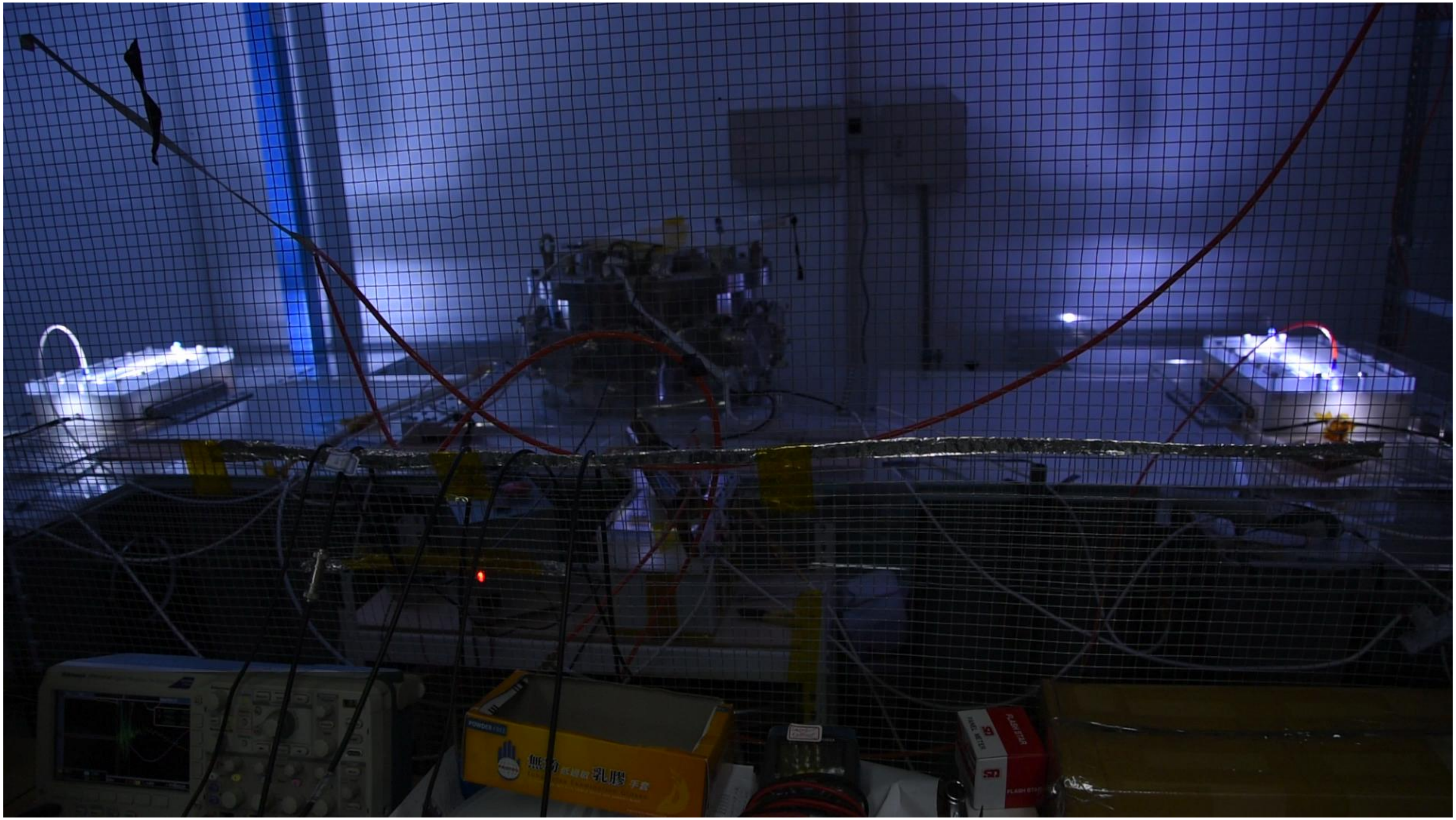




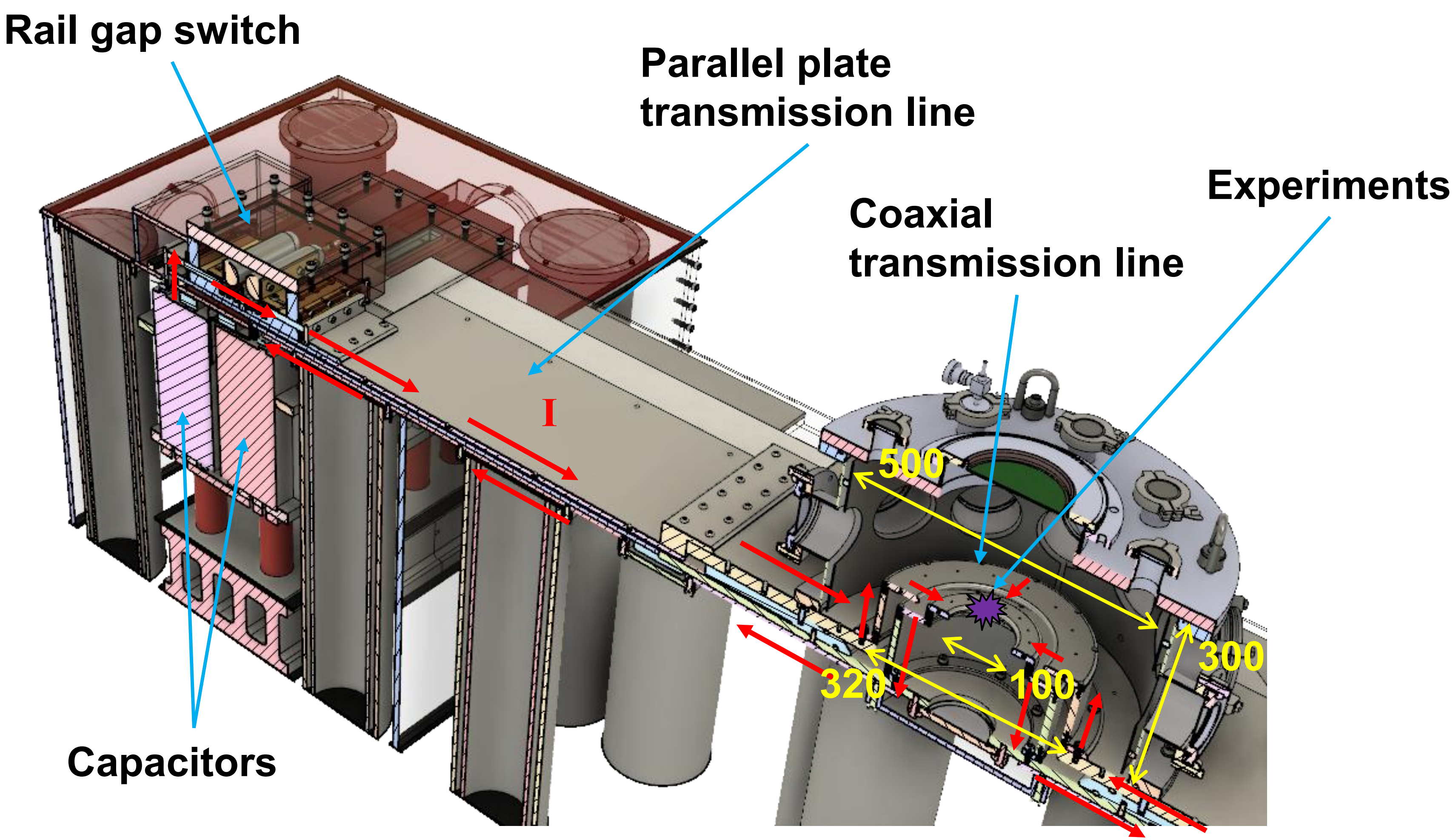
The 1-kJ pulsed-power system



First shot with two synchronized rail-gap switches

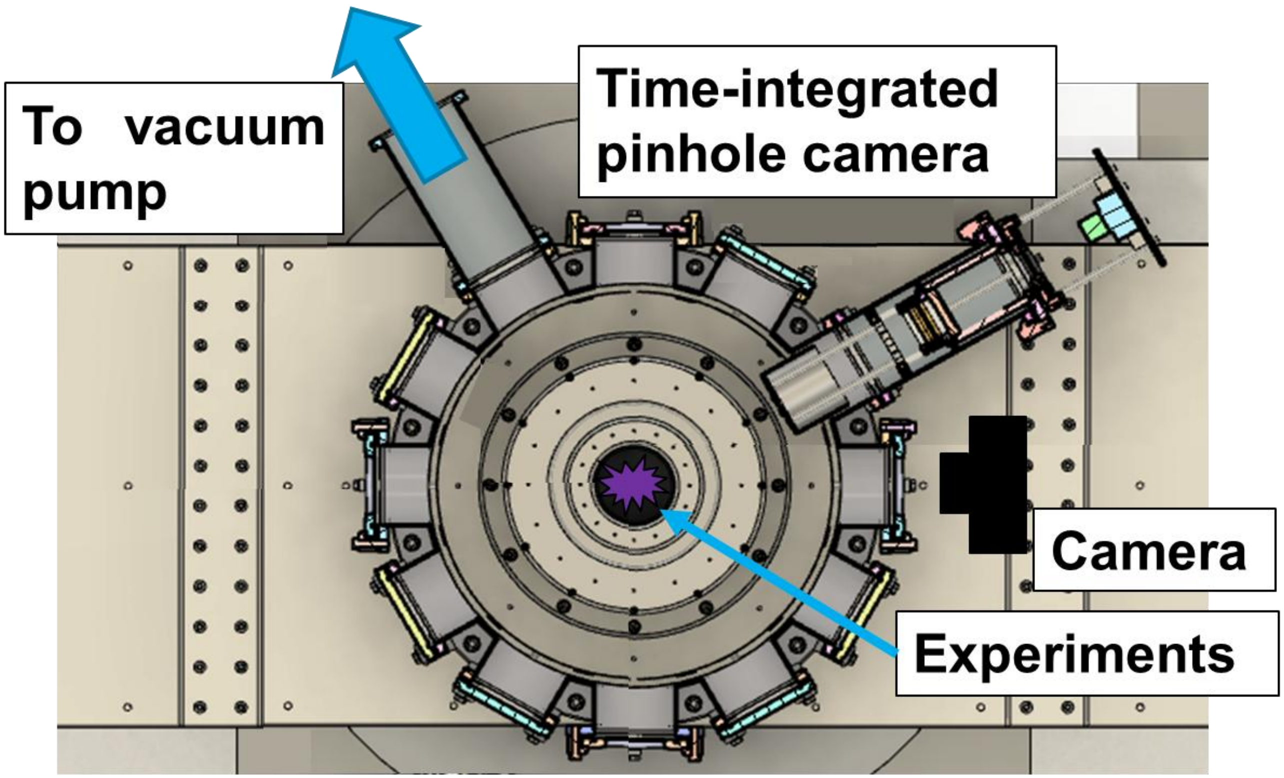


Experiments will take place at the center of the vacuum chamber



Unit: mm

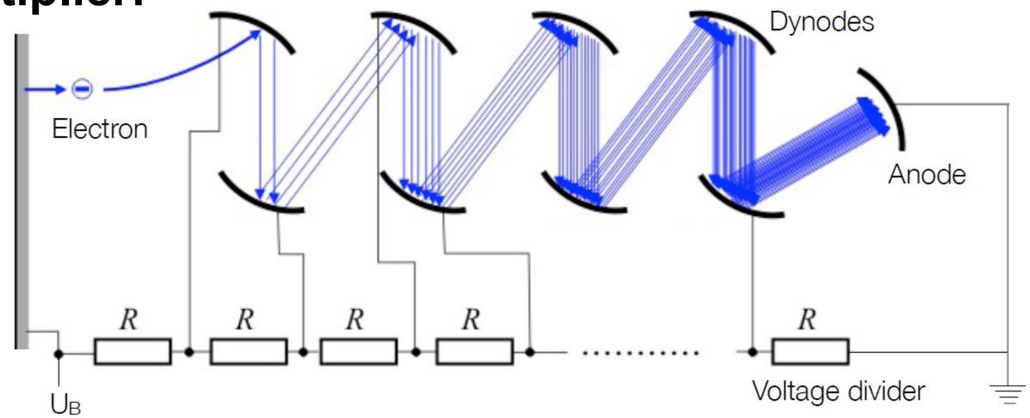
System with current diagnostics



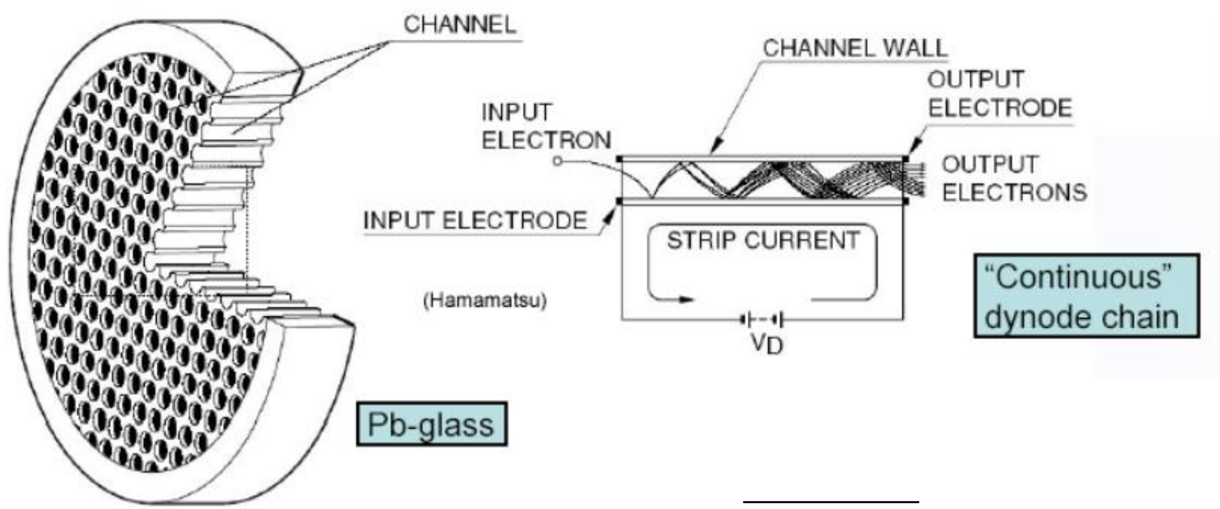
Diagnostic-Camera
- Nikon D750
- f/22
- f = 120 mm
- ISO : L1
- Shutter : 20 s
- Filter : ND100

The number of electrons can be increased through a photomultipliers or a microchannel plate (MCP)

- **Photomultiplier:**

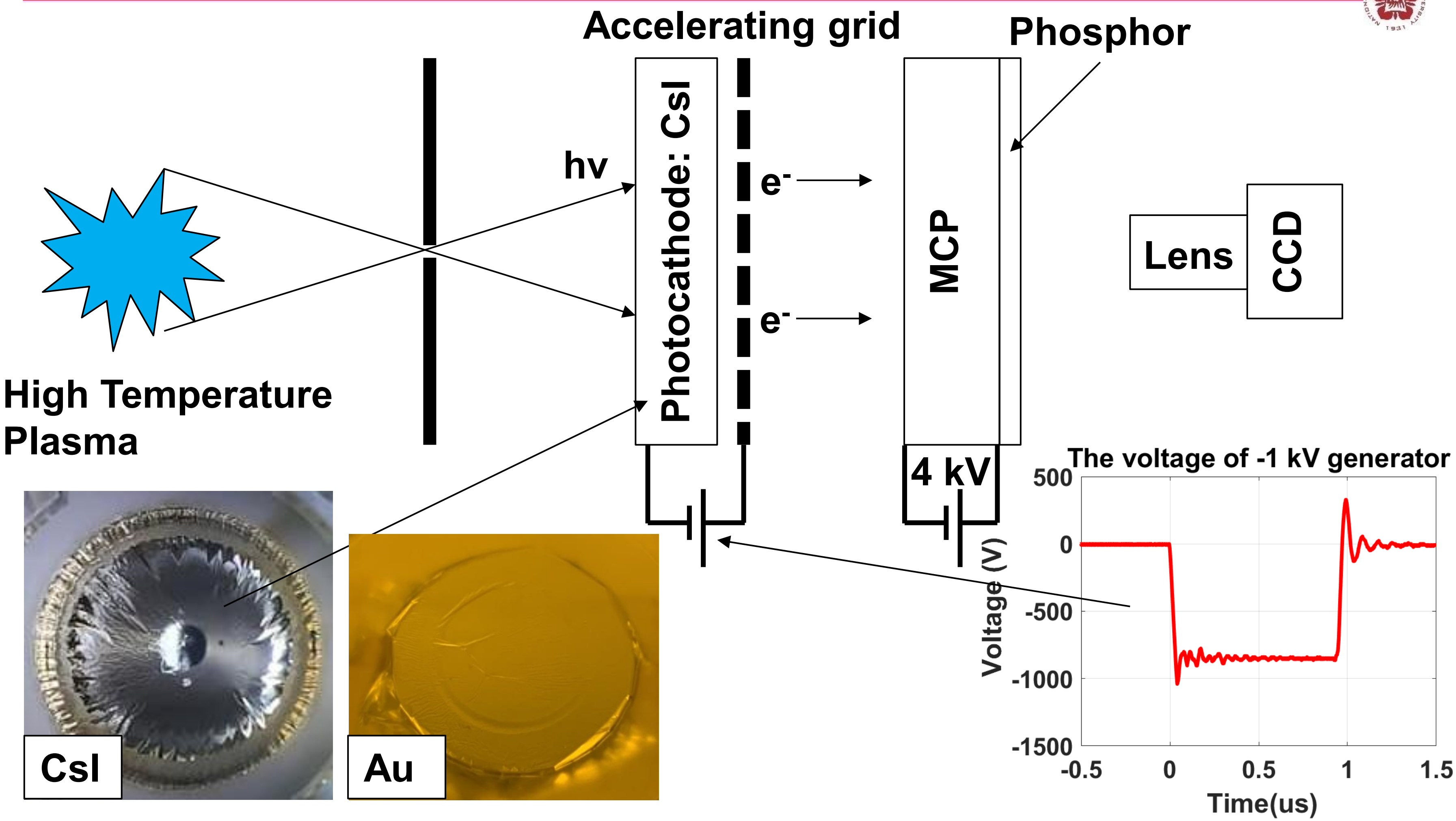


- **MCP:**



http://www.kip.uni-heidelberg.de/~coulon/Lectures/DetectorsSoSe10/
Slides from 2013 HEDP Summer School
(http://hedpschool.lle.rochester.edu/1000_proc2013.php)

X-rays are imaged using photocathode, MCP, phosphor, and CCD

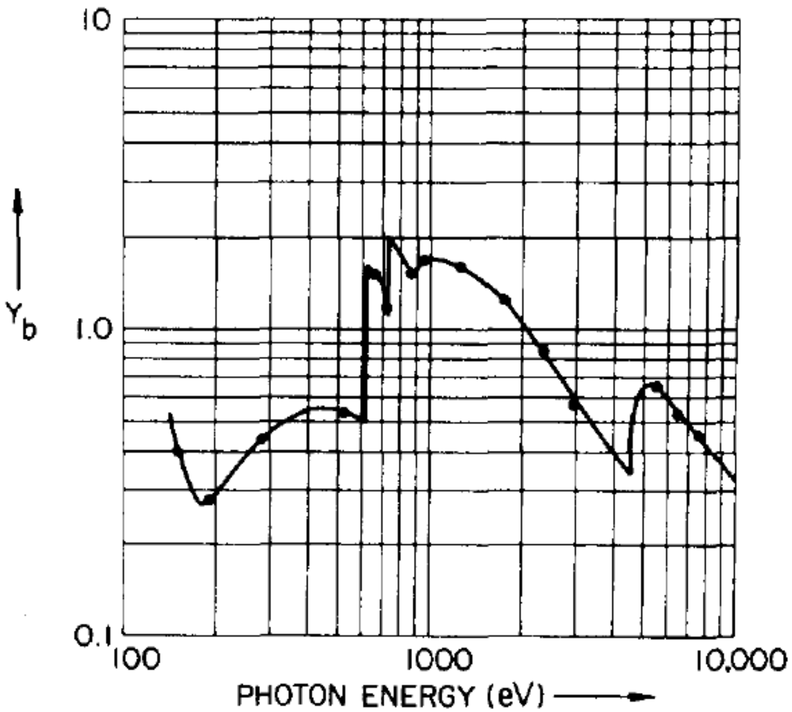


- Prof. Chou @ Photonics, NCKU is developing 50nm Au foil for us.

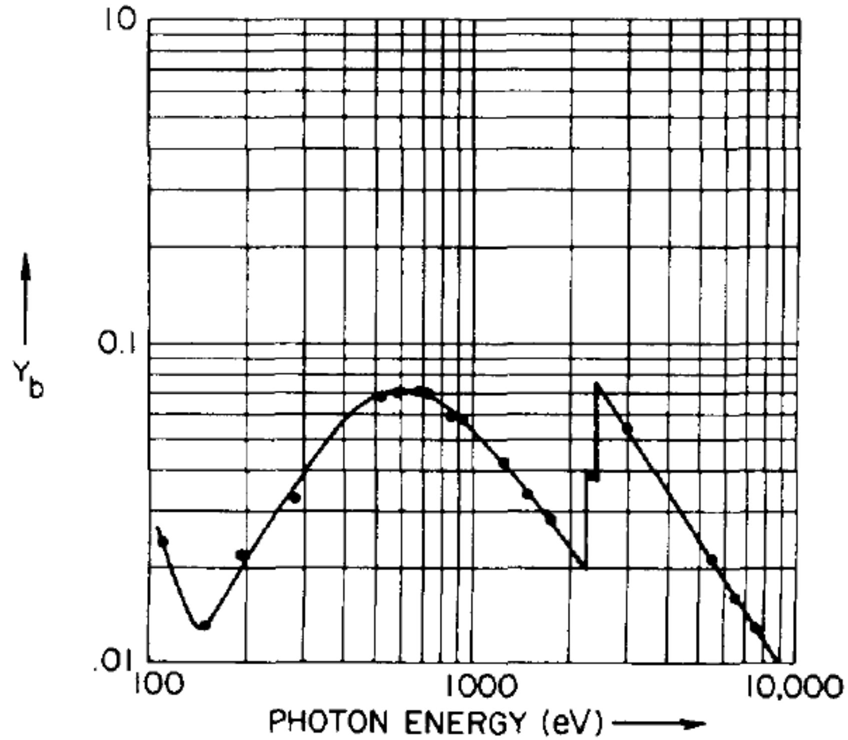
- **Images can be gated using fast high voltage pulses.**

The CsI photocathode is sensitive to photons with energy above 600 eV

- **Back-surface secondary electron quantum yield for a 100 nm CsI transmission photocathode.**



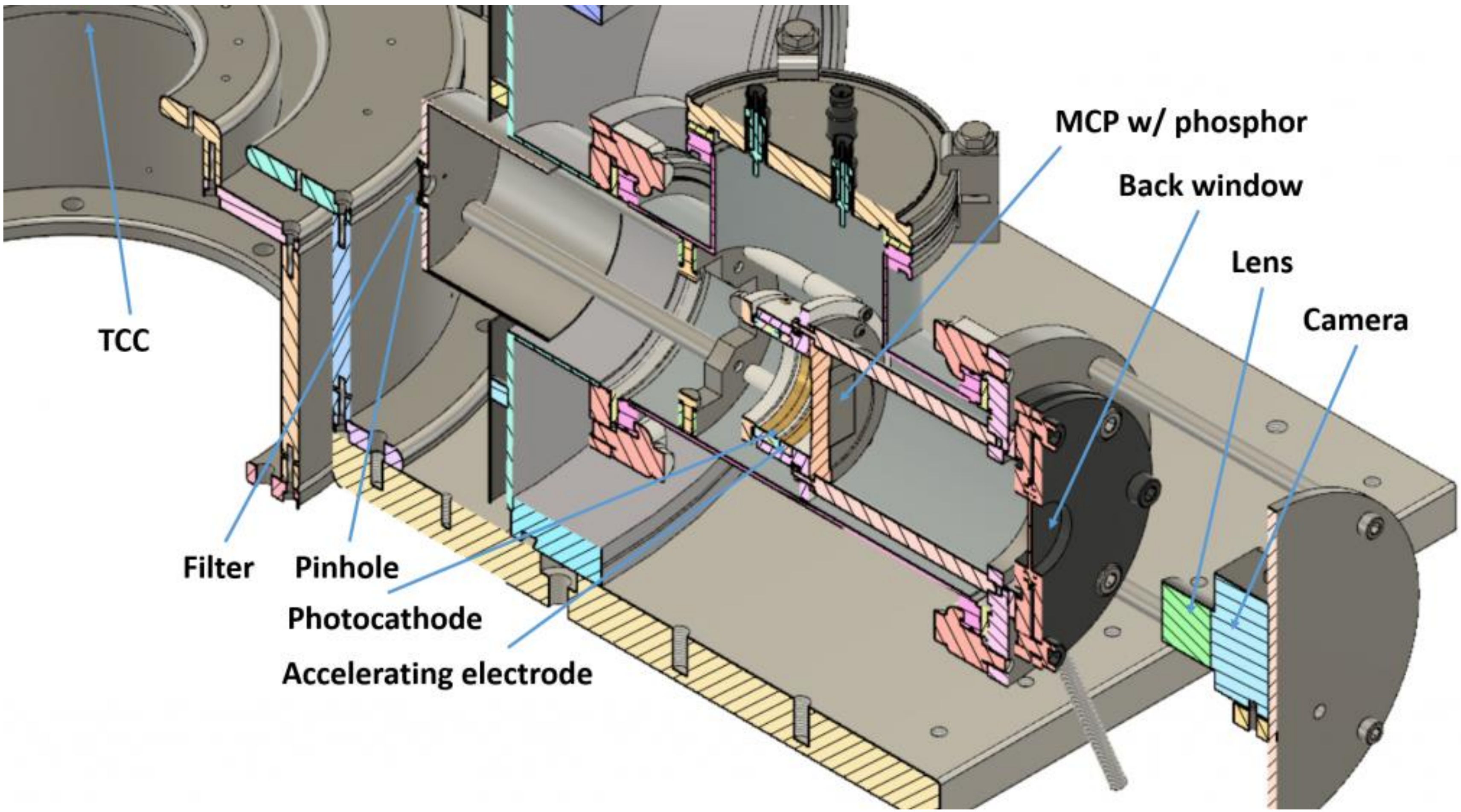
- **Back-surface secondary electron quantum yield for a 23 nm Au transmission photocathode.**



- **Our photocathode: 200nm Lexan / 25nm Al / 120nm CsI.**

B. L. Henke, etc. J. Appl. Phys. 52, 1509 (1981)

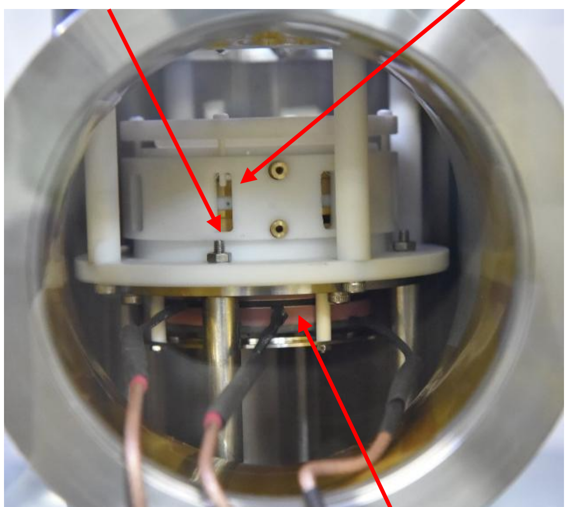
The pinhole camera is attached to one of the flange



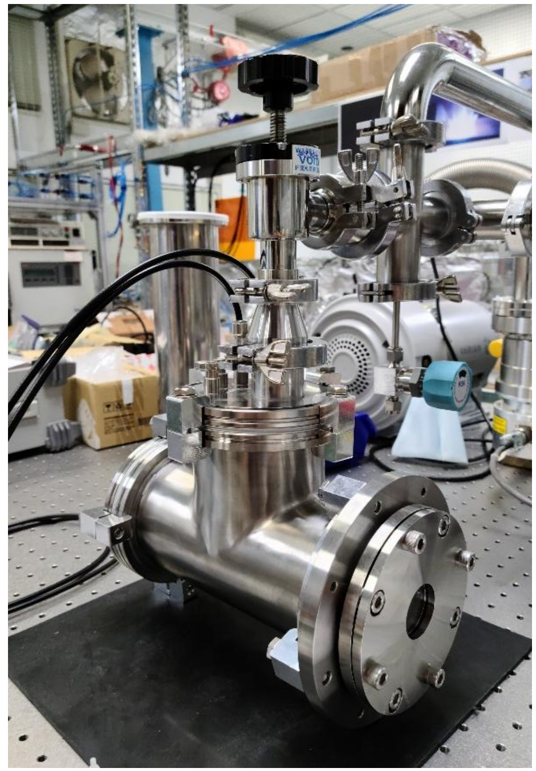
The MCP right was tested

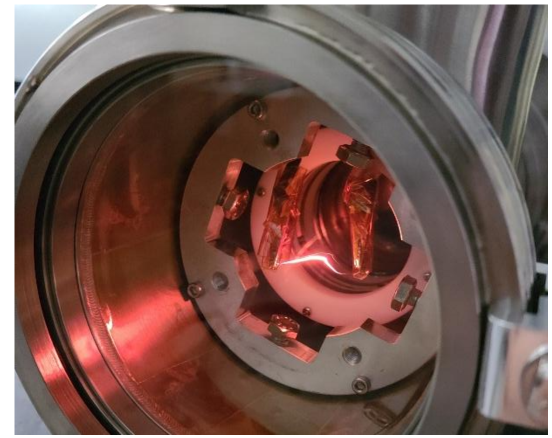
Photocathode

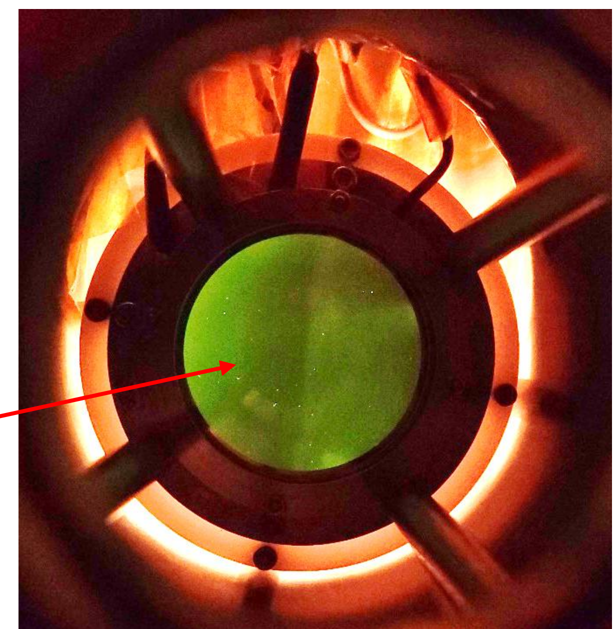
Accelerating grid



MCP

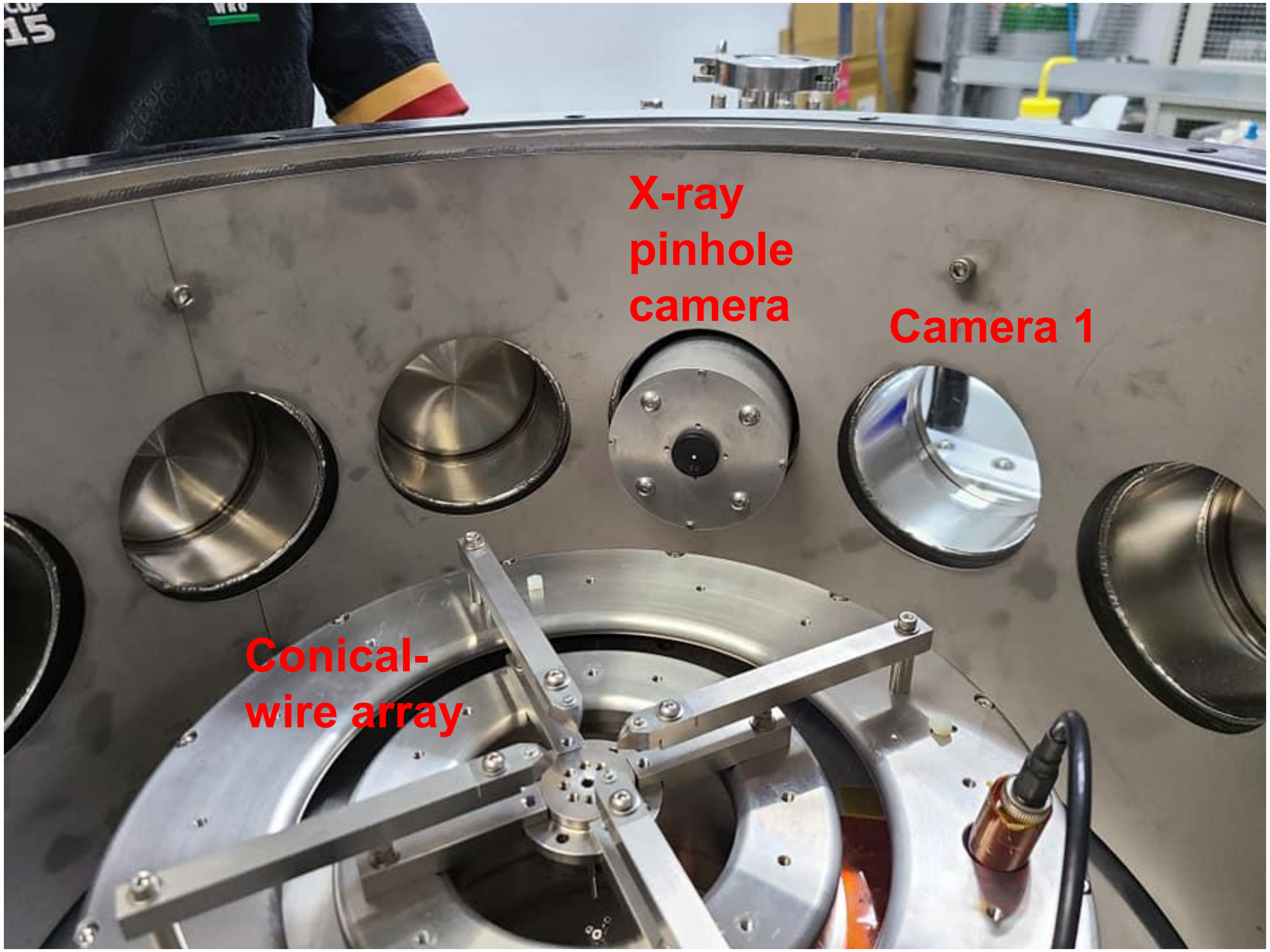




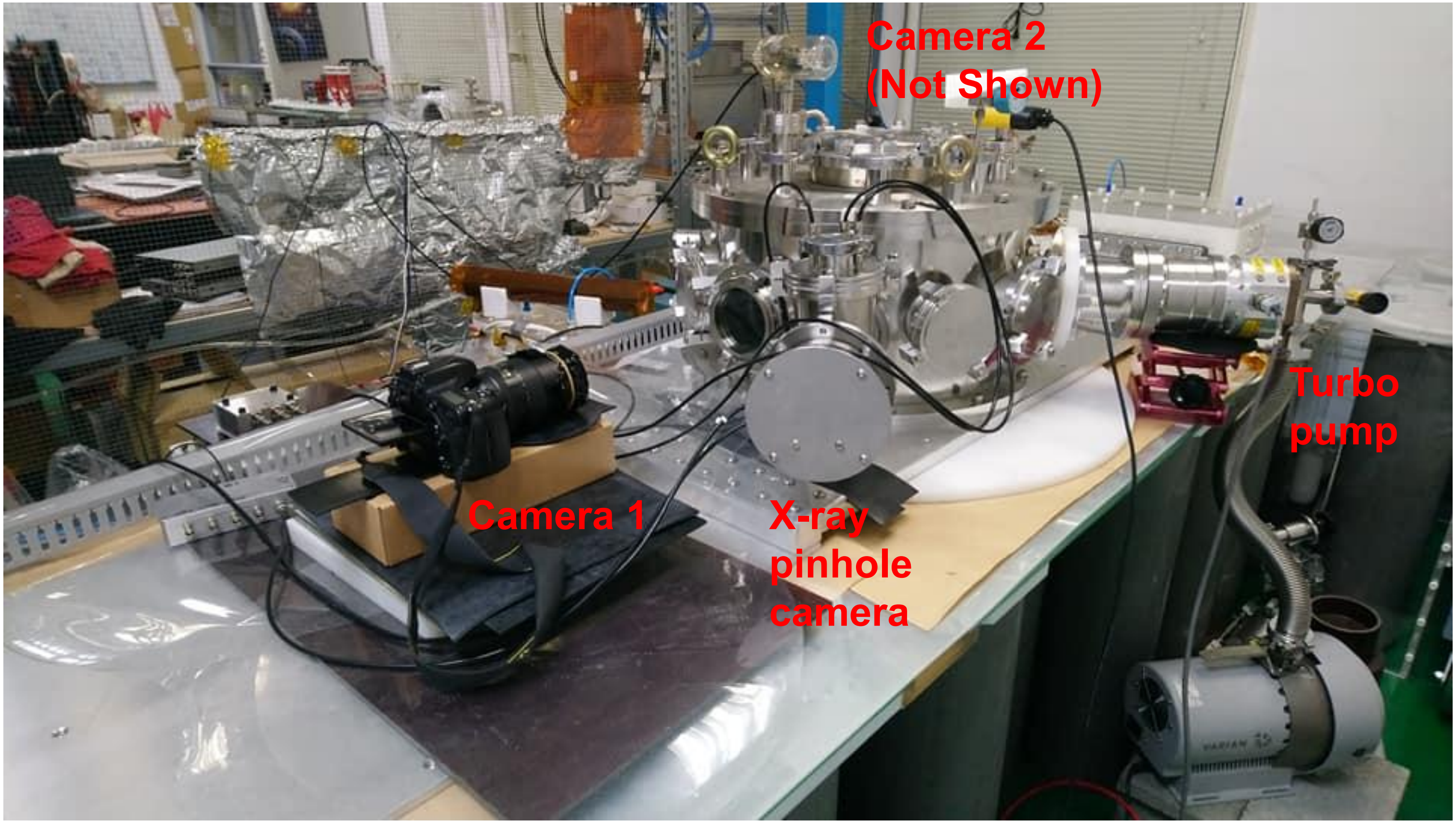


Phosphor

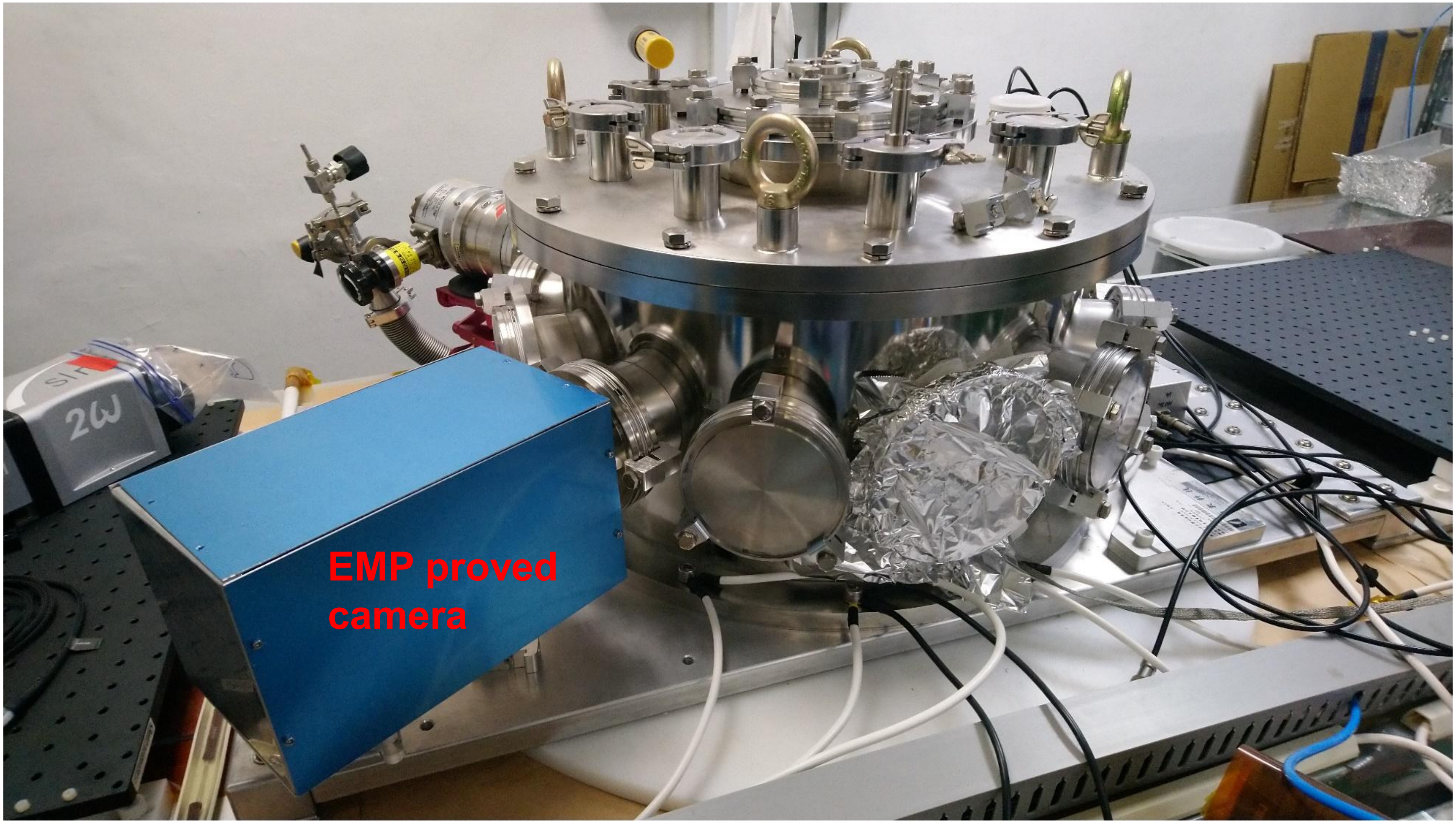
The view inside the vacuum chamber



System with current diagnostics



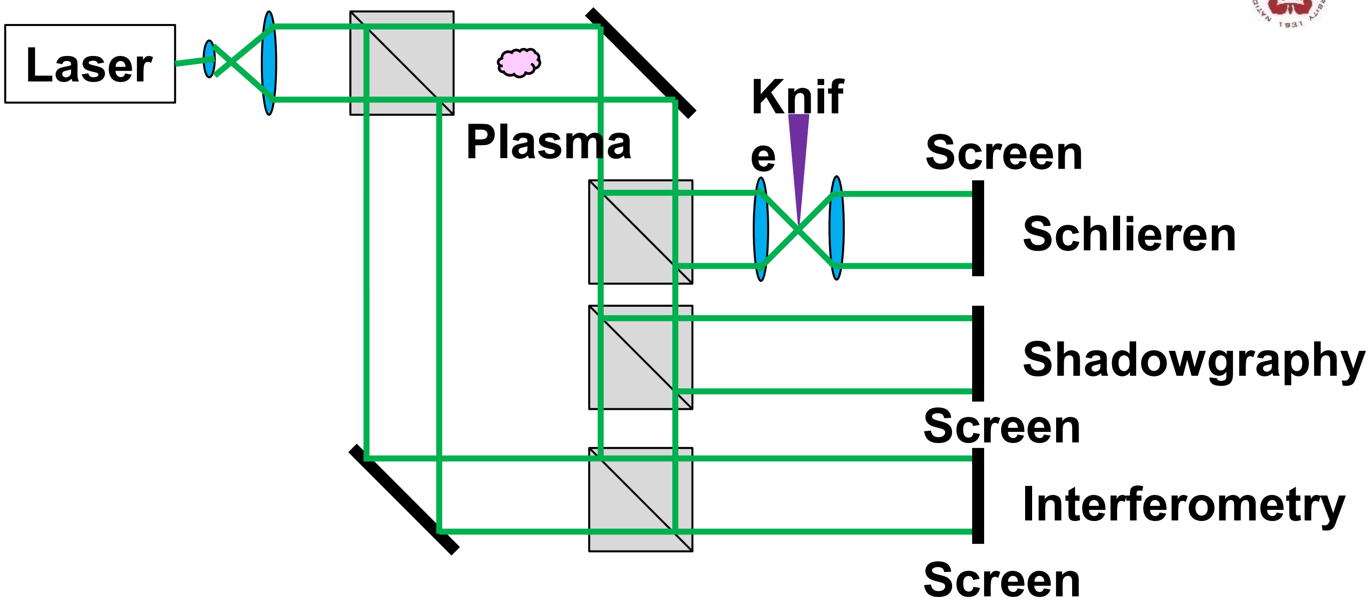
EMP proved camera



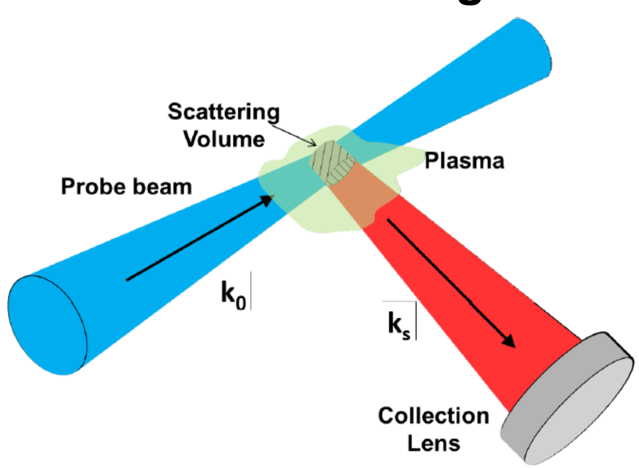
- The camera is controlled via wifi and powered by batteries.

Density and temperature can be measured using laser diagnostics

- Imaging



- Thomson scattering



- Ion-acoustic waves:

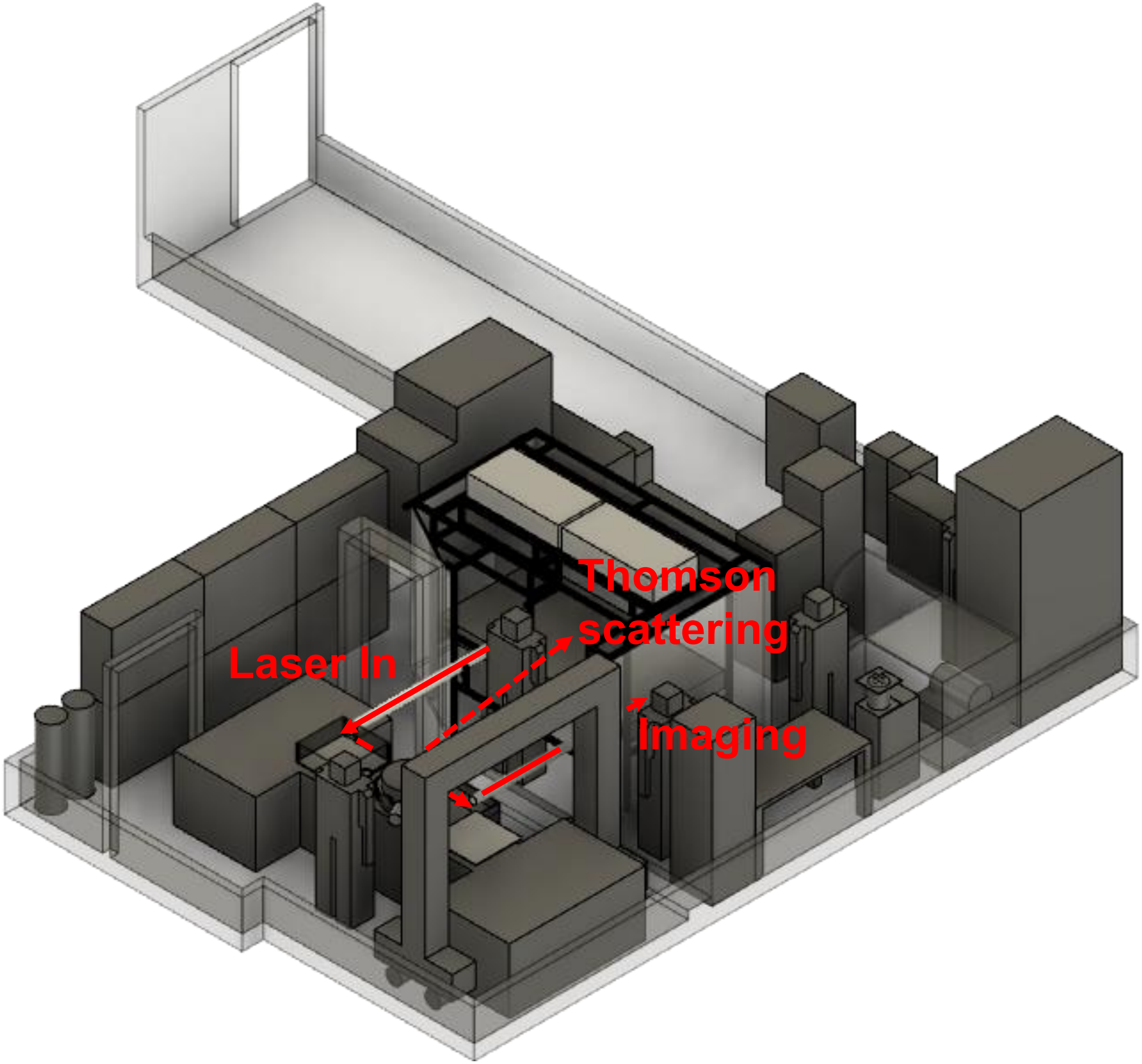
$$\omega^2 \approx k^2 \frac{ZT_e + 3T_i}{M_i}$$

- Electron-acoustic waves:

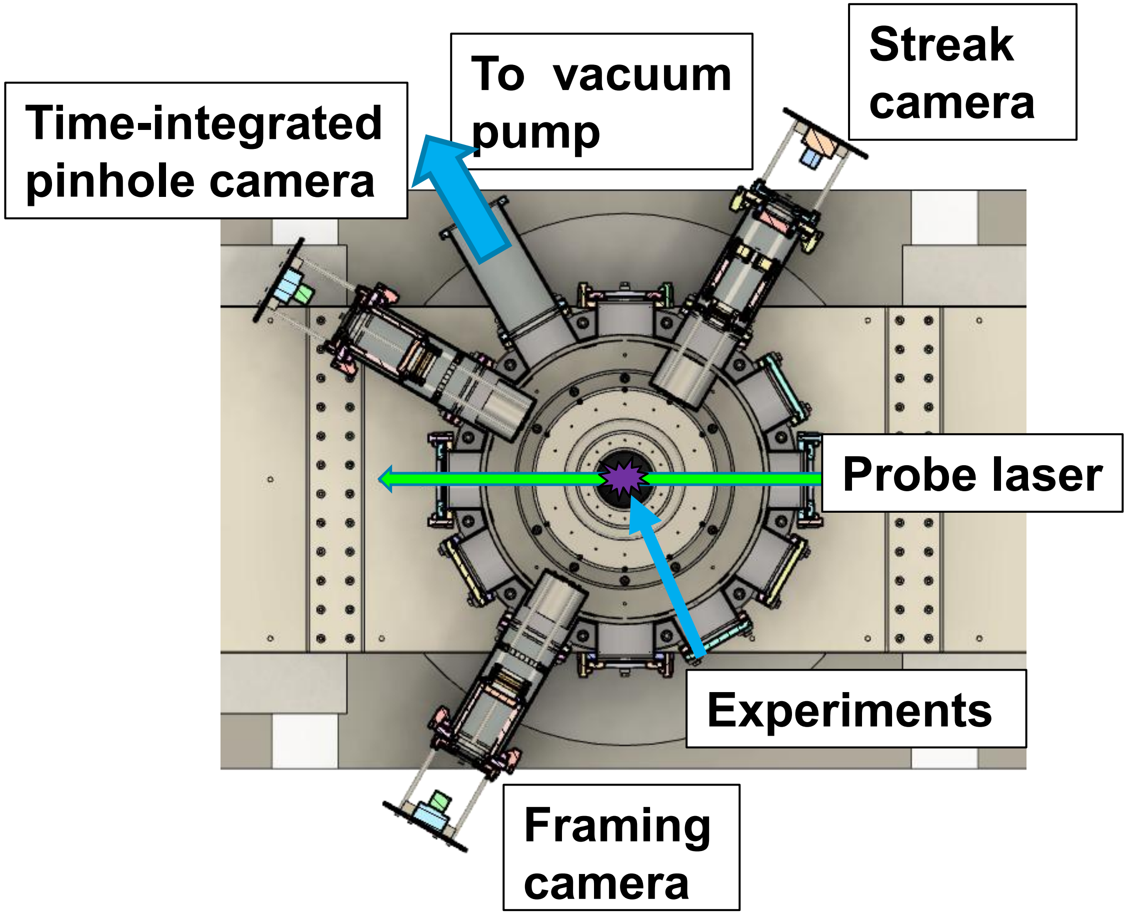
$$\omega^2 = {\omega_{\mathrm{pe}}}^2 + 3k^2 {v_{\mathrm{Te}}}^2$$

J. Sheffield etc., *Plasma Scattering of Electromagnetic Radiation*

Laser alignment on three different optical tables will be challenging but possible



A suit of diagnostics in the range of (soft) x-ray are being built



- CsI are used as the photocathode for all x-ray imaging system.
- Au photocathode may be used in the future.

- Pinhole camera:
  - Magnification: 1x
  - Exposure time: 1 us
- Streak camera:
  - Magnification: 1x
  - Temporal resolution: 15 ps
- Framing camera:
  - Magnification: 0.3x
  - Temporal resolution: ~ns using 4 individual MCPs
- Laser probing:
  - For interferometer, schlieren, shadowgraphy, Thomson scattering.
  - Temporal resolution: ~300 ps using stimulated brillouin scattering (SBS) pulse compression in water

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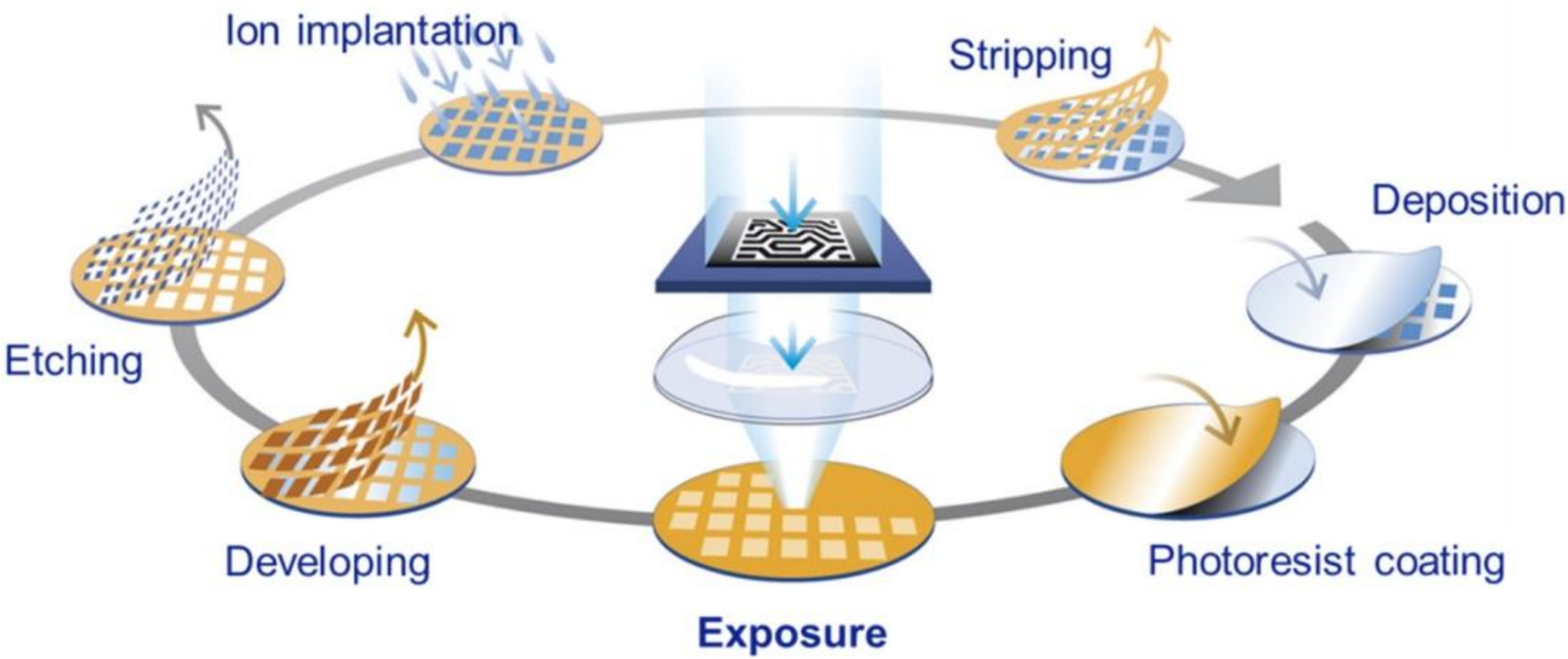
A semiconductor device is fabricated by many repetitive production process

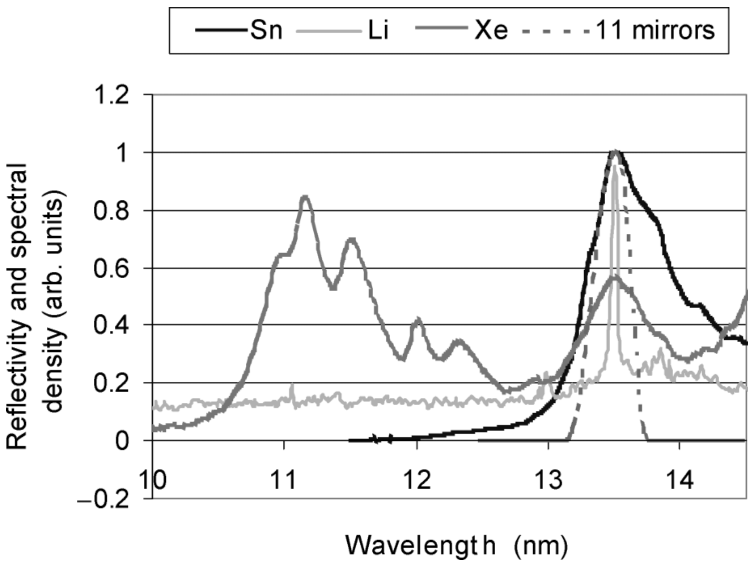


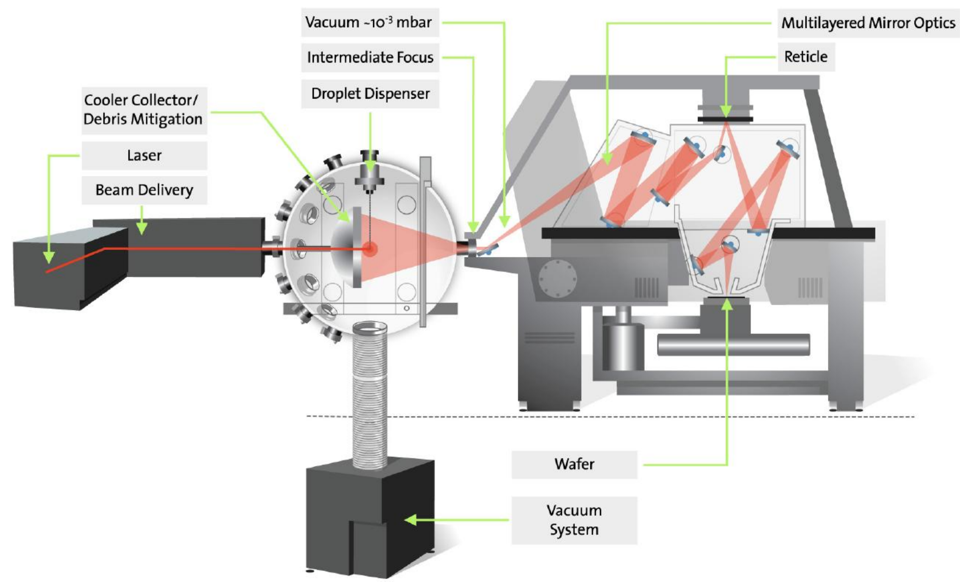
Surf. Topogr.: Metrol. Prop. **4** (2016) 023001

EUV lithography becomes important for semiconductor industry

http://finance.technews.tw/2019/01/25/euv-asml-2018/

EUV light is generated from laser-produced plasma (LPP)

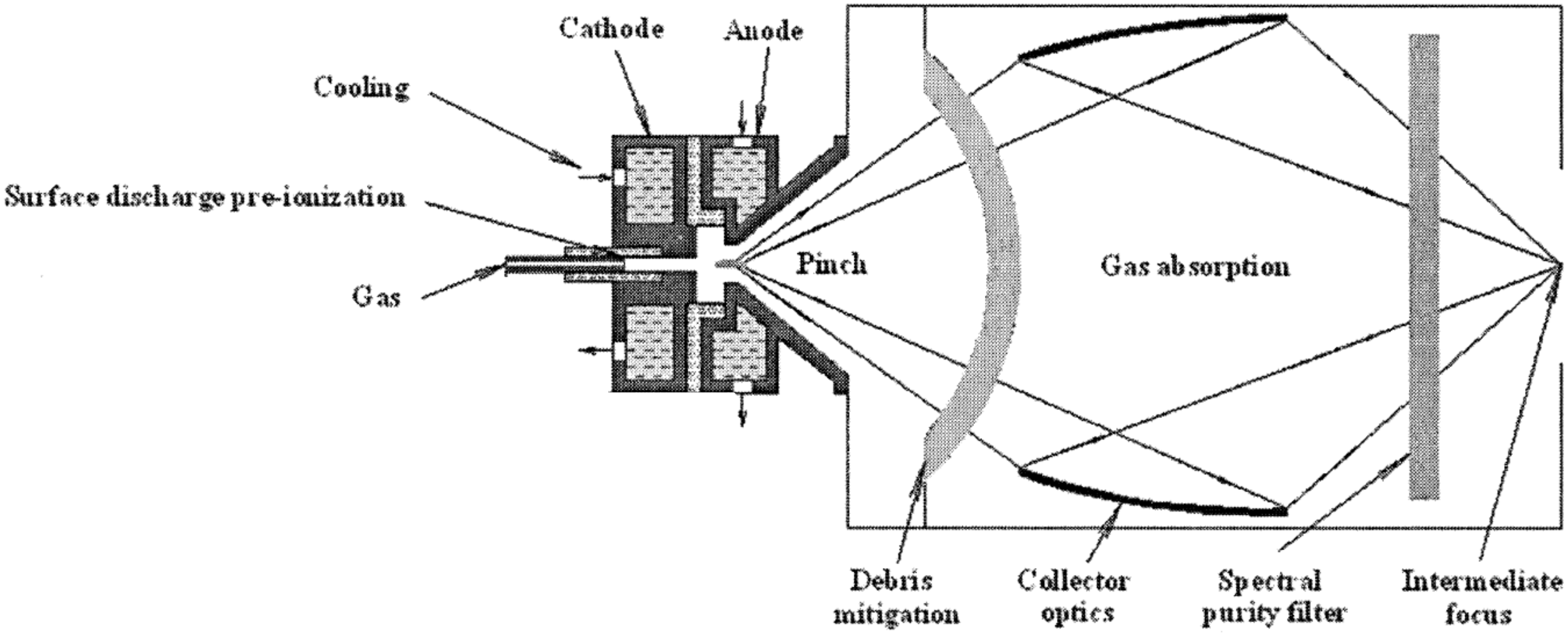




- $\lambda = 13.5\ \mathrm{nm} \pm 1\%$ **is required.**
- **At T=35-40 eV (~450,000 K), in-band emission occurs.**
- **Xenon:**
  - $4p^6 4d^8 \rightarrow 4p^6 4d^7 5p$ **from single ion stage** Xe^{10+}
  - **UTA @ 11 nm**
- **Tin:**
  - $4p^6 4d^N \rightarrow 4p^5 4d^{N+1} + 4p^6 4d^{N-1} 4f$ **(1≤N ≤ 6) in ions ranging from** Sn^{8+} **to** Sn^{12+}
  - **UTA @ 13.5 nm**
- UTA: unresolved transition array

V. Bakshi, EUV sources for lithography
R. S. Abhari, etc., J. Micro/Nanolithography, MEMS, and MOEMS, 11, 021114 (2012)

Discharge produced plasma (DPP) can generate EUV light for EUV lithography

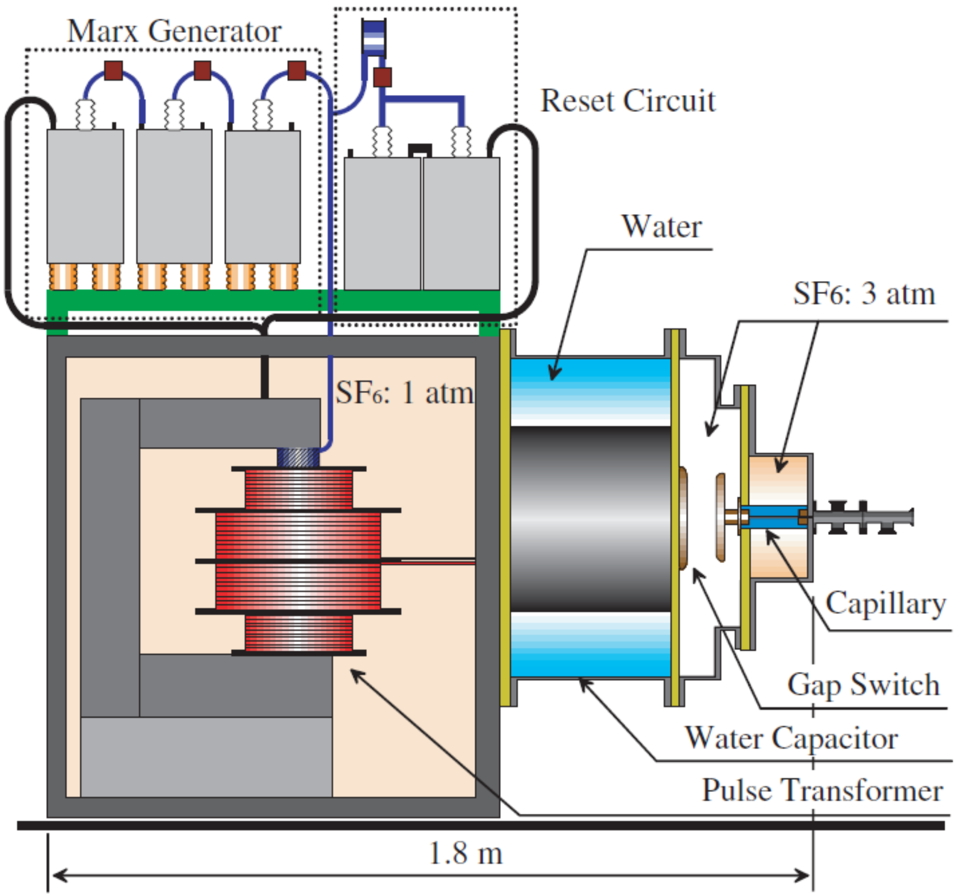


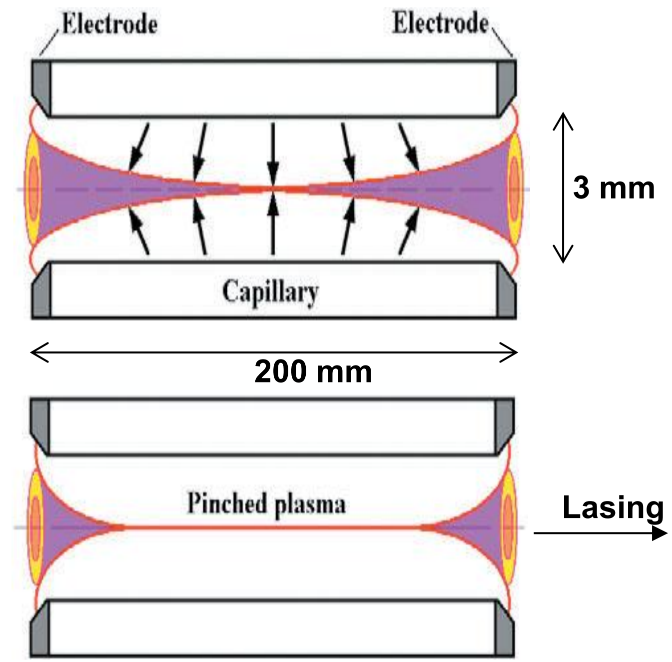
- **Electrodes are damaged significantly due to the heat and sputtering by ions.**

	Laser-produced plasma (LPP)	Discharge-produced plasma (DPP)
Pros	**Commercial system available.**	**High conversion efficiency.**
Cons	**Low conversion efficiency.**	**Short system life time due to electrode erosion.**

V. Borisov, etc., Proc. SPIE 6611, Laser Optics 2006: High-Power Gas Lasers, 66110B (12 April 2007)

Soft x-ray laser can be generated using a capillary z-pinch discharge



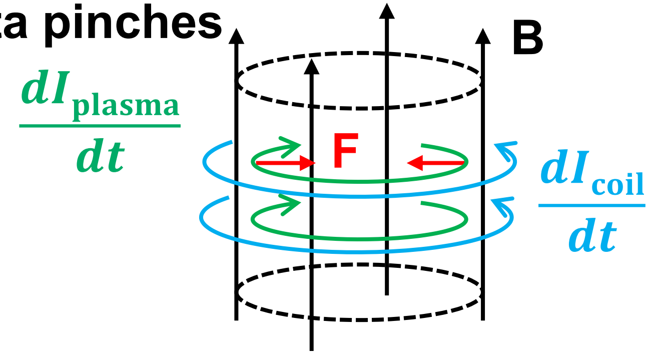


- If 200～500 mTorr Ar is used as the filled gas, 46.9 nm (26.5 eV) Ne-like Ar laser can be built.

Y. Hayashi, etc., Plasma Sources Sci. Technol. 13, 675 (2004)

EUV light can be generated using gas-puff theta pinches

- Theta pinches



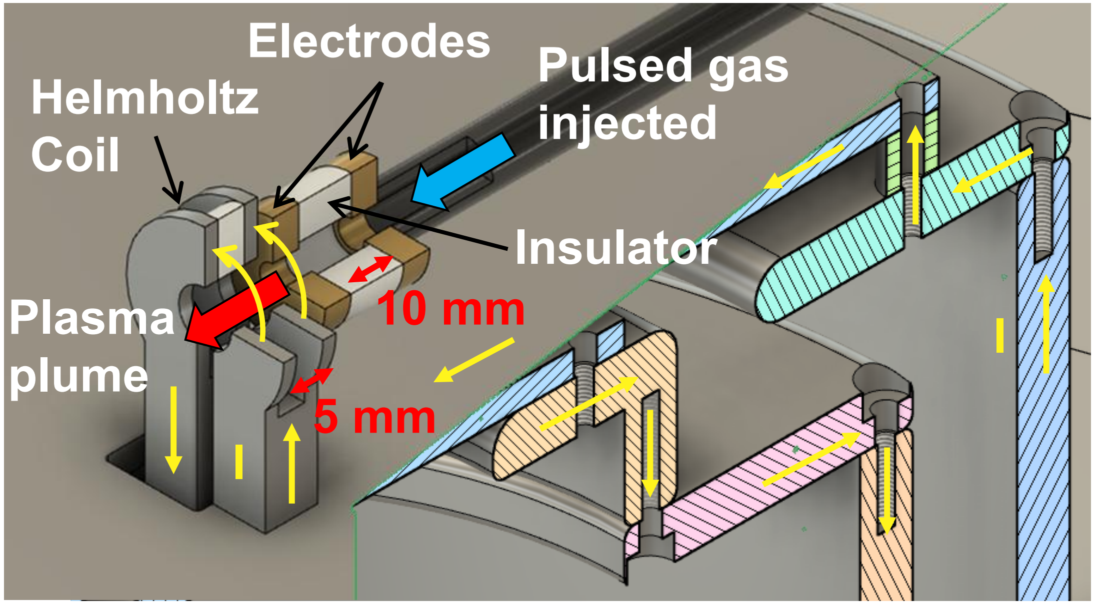
- Adiabatic compression:

$$TV^{\gamma-1} = \text{const} \qquad T_f = T_o\left(\frac{r_o}{r_f}\right)^{4/3}$$

$$T_o = 1 \sim 10\ \text{eV} \qquad T_f = 40\ \text{eV}$$

Compression ratio: $\frac{r_o}{r_f} = 16 \sim 3$

- Gas-puff Theta pinches
- High voltage is applied between electrodes to generate initial plasma via arc discharge.



- Advantages:
  - Energy is directed used for generating and heating plasma.
  - Electrodes are away from hot plasma.
  - Less current is used to generate plasma.

Simulations show that plasma with temperature higher than 30 eV can be generated on our system

- **Snow plow model is used*:**

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(M_s\frac{da}{dt}\right) = -2\pi a\left(\frac{B^2}{8\pi} - P_0\left(\frac{a_0}{a}\right)^{2\gamma}\right)$$

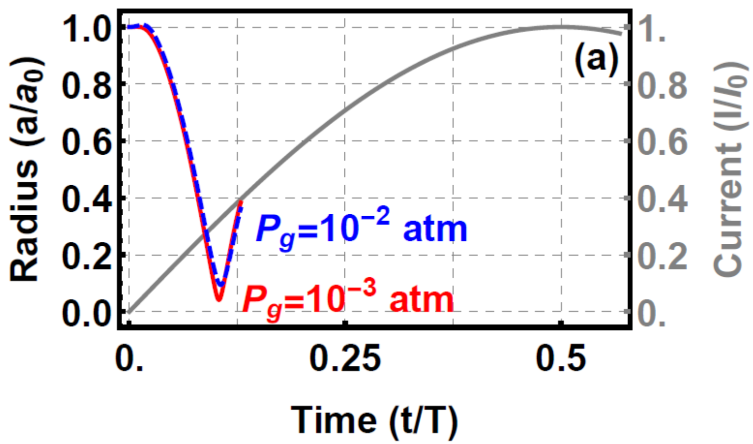
$$M_s(t) = \pi m_i N_0\left(a_0{}^2 - a^2\right)\eta(t)$$

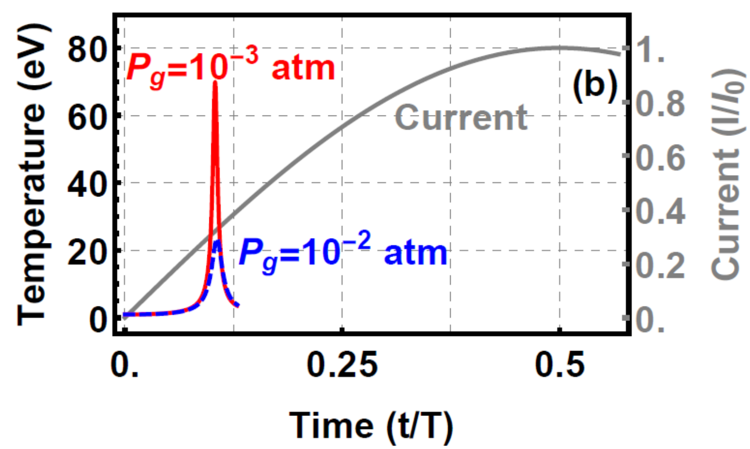
- **The magnetic field provided by a Helmholtz coil with both radius and separation equal to 5 mm:**

$$B = B_{\max}\sin(\omega t) \text{ where } B_{\max} = 9\ \mathrm{T}$$

- **Initial conditions:**

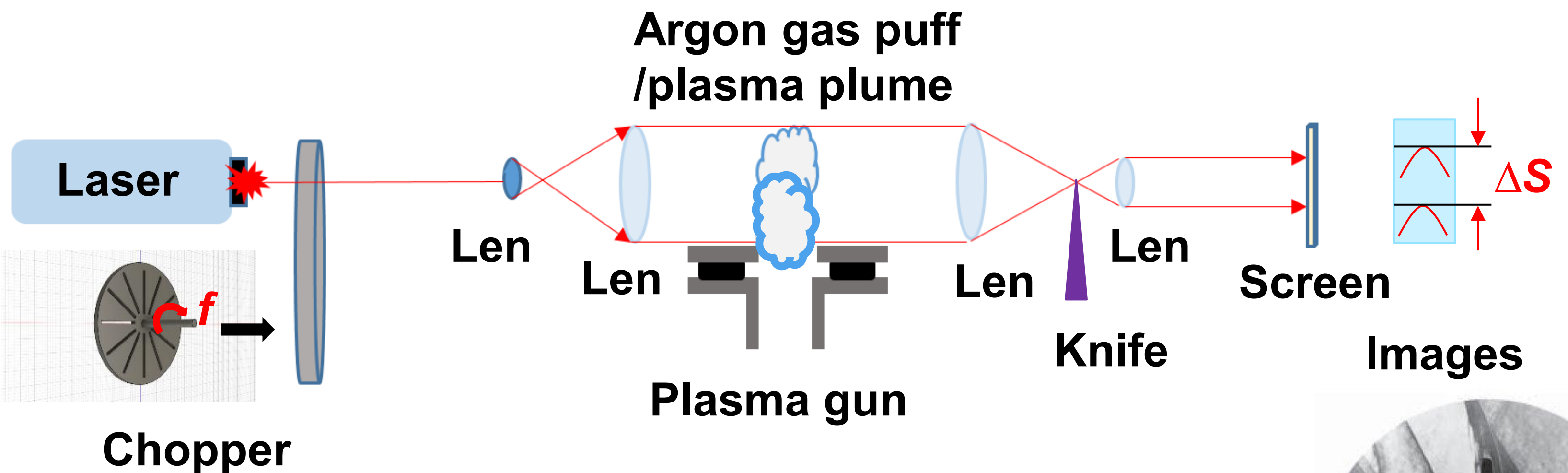
$$a_0 = 5\mathrm{mm}$$
$$P_0 = 2P_g\frac{11604}{300}$$
$$N_0 = 2.43\times 10^{19}P_g\mathrm{cm}^{-3}$$
$$m_{i,Ar} = 6.67\times 10^{-23}g$$

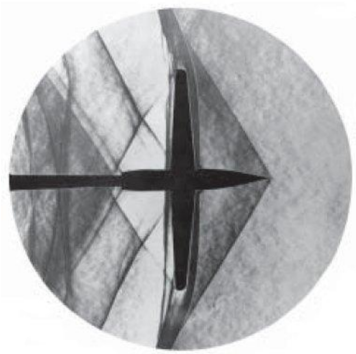




*T. Uchida, etc., Nuclear Fusion, **2**, 70, 1962

Flow speed of the Argon gas puff/plasma plume will be measured using time-resolved Schlieren system

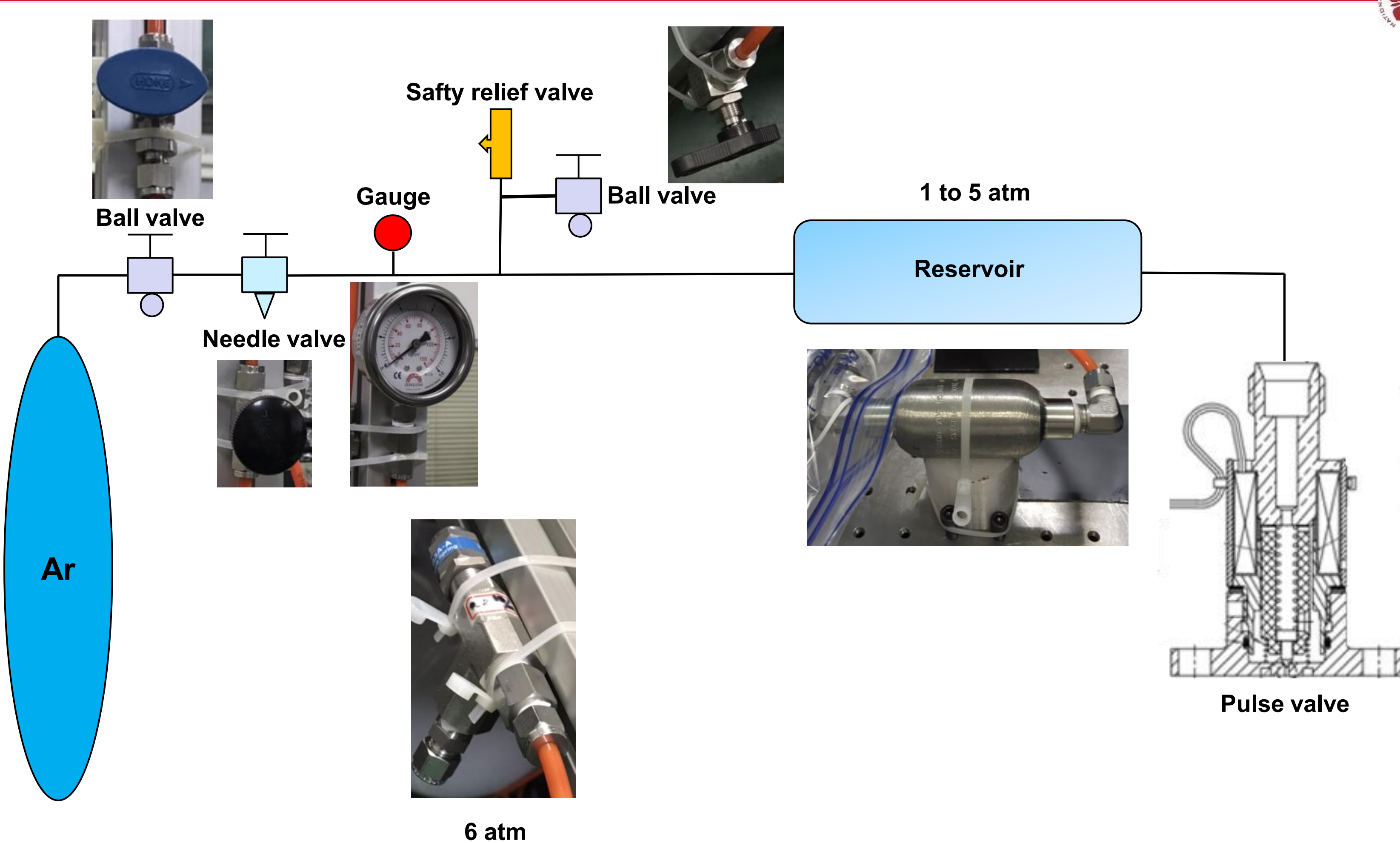




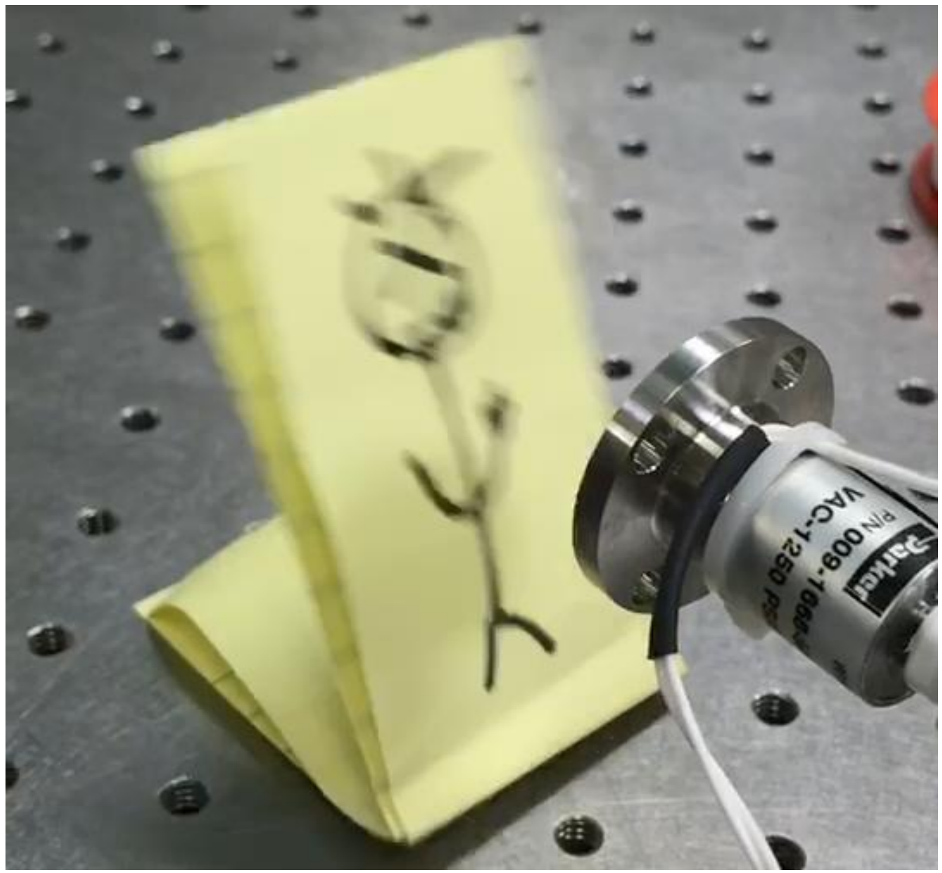
- The flow speed is important for synchronization.
- Speed: $$v = \frac{\Delta S}{\Delta t} = \Delta S f$$
- Sound speed: 300 m/sec
  For 50 μs, the traveling distance of the plume is 1.5 cm.
- An 20-kHz optical chopper provides 50 μs time separate.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schlieren_photography

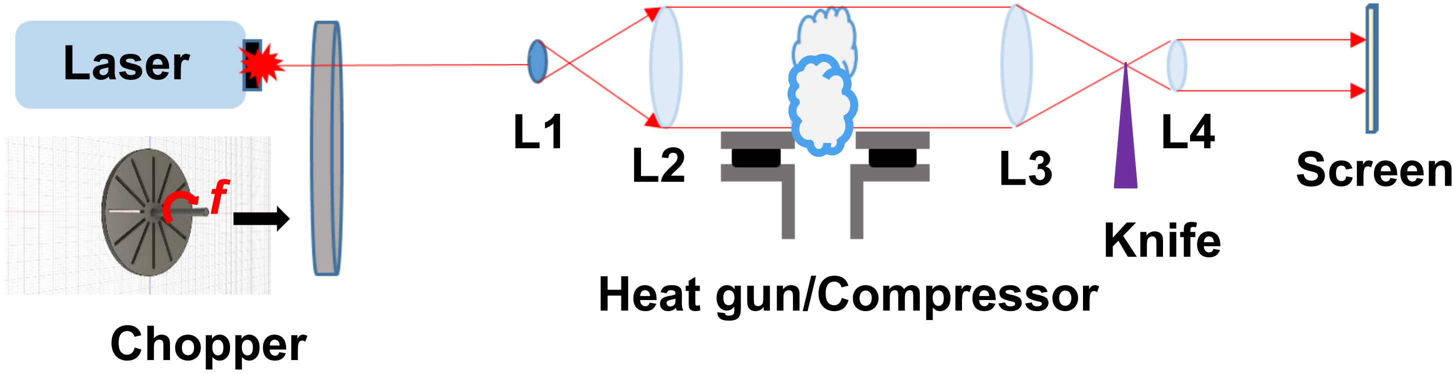
The gas-puff system in atmosphere has been built for testing

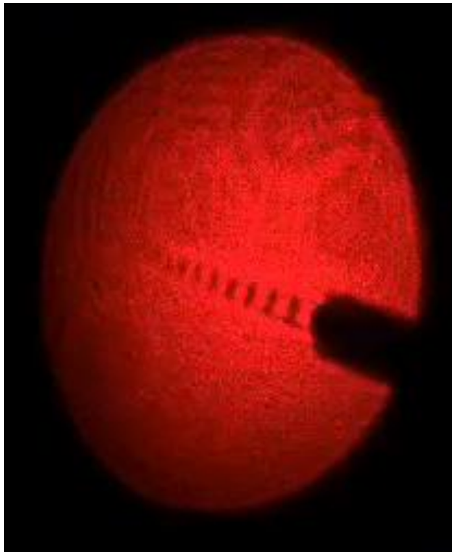


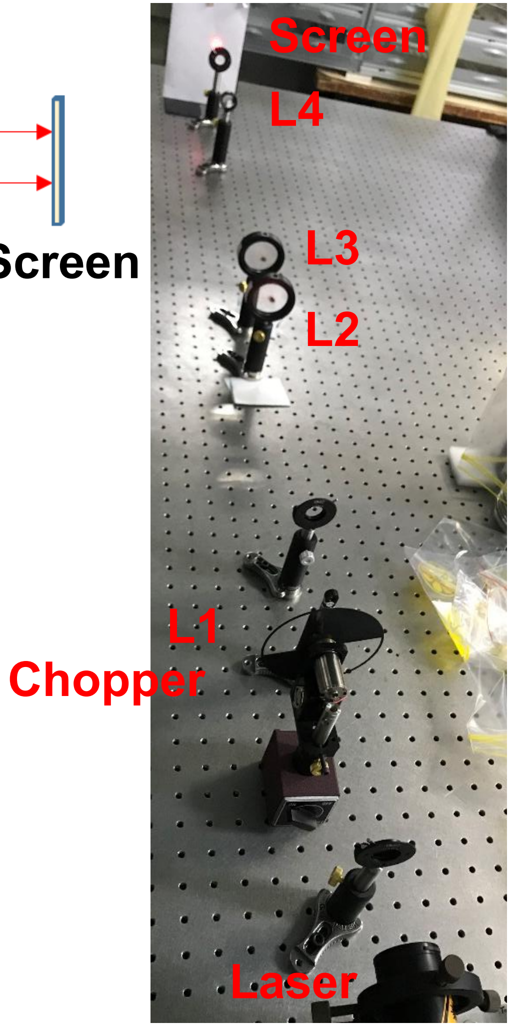
The gas-puff was capable to push two slides of papers



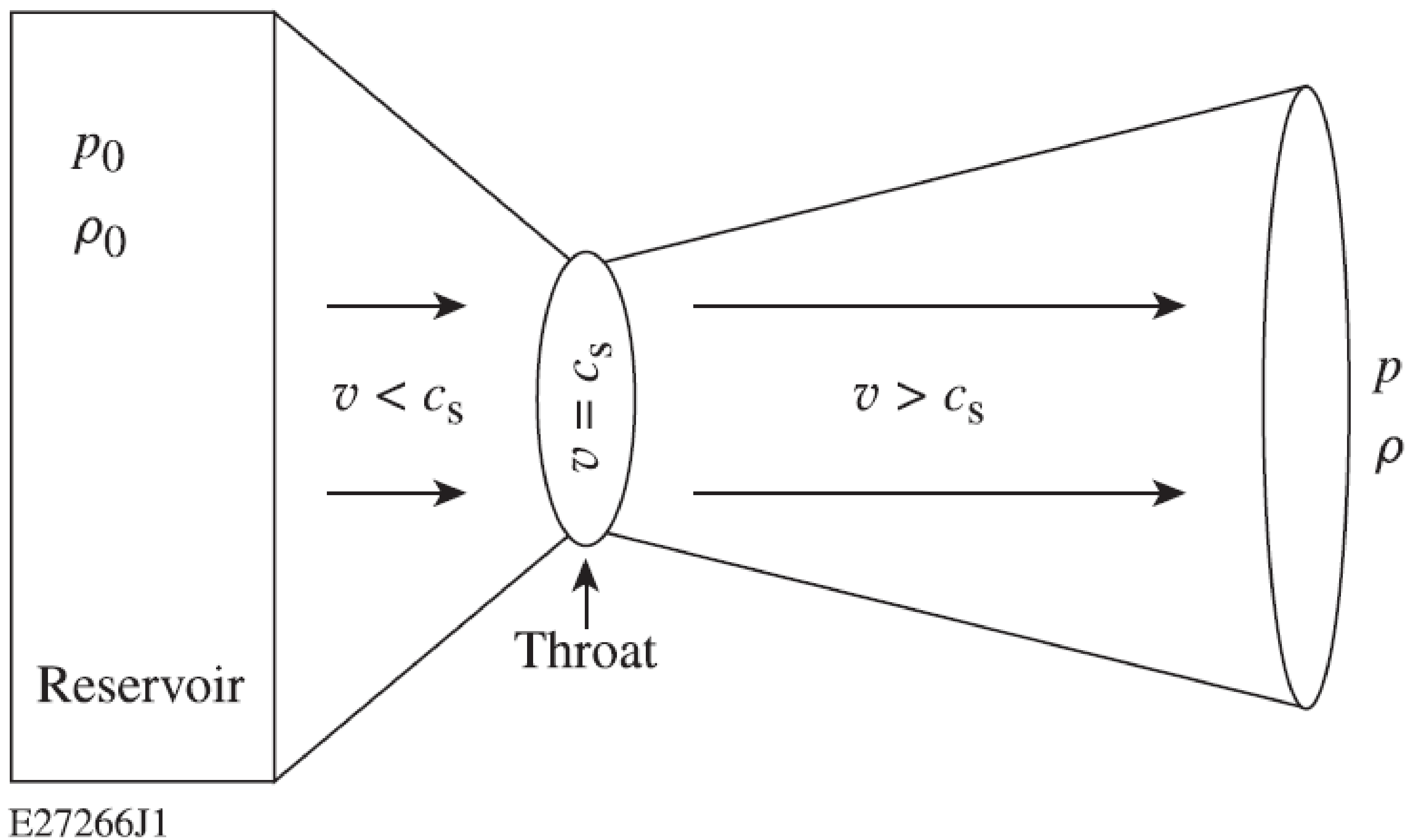
The Schlieren system has been built





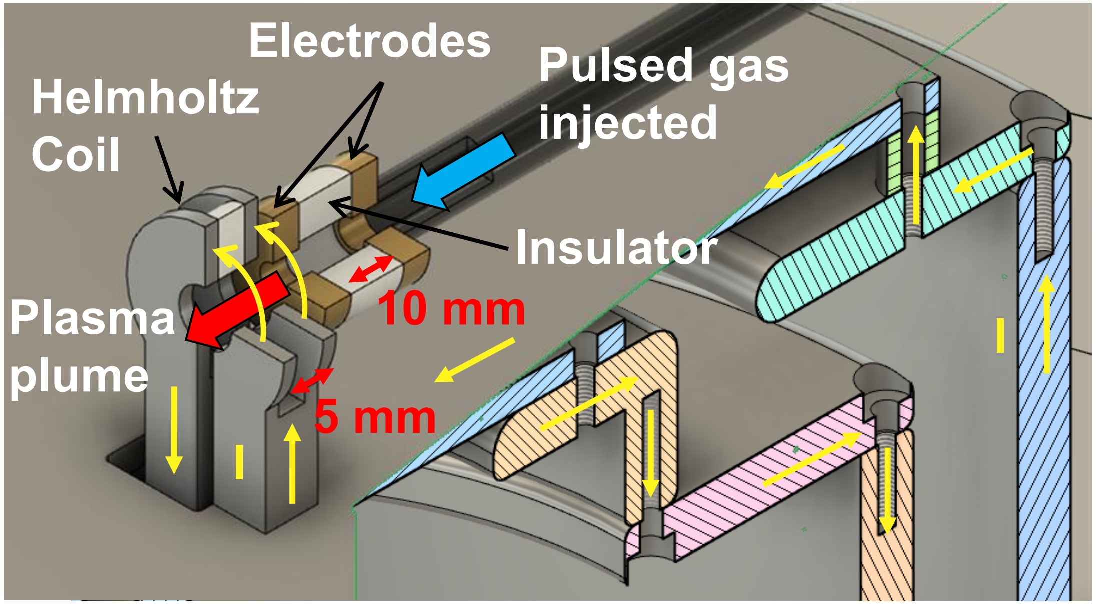


A converging/diverging nozzle is needed to generate a supersonic gas puff



*A. M. Hansen, etc., Rev. Sci. Instrum., **89**, 10C103, 2018

EUV light characteristics will be measured



- Plasma density, temperature before and after compression will be measured.
- EUV light characteristic will be measured.
  - Intensity
  - Pulse width
  - Spectrum
  - Uniformity
  - …….

Outline

- Introduction to nuclear fusion
- Magnetic confinement fusion (MCF)
  – Tokamak
  – Stellarator
- Inertial confinement fusion (ICF)
  – Indirection drive ICF
  – Direct drive ICF
- Innovation idea – MCF + ICF
- Plasma in space
- **Pulsed-power system at NCKU**
  – Extreme ultraviolet (EUV) light source
  – **Studies of the rotational plasma jets**

Hydrodynamic equations can be written in a dimensionless form

- Dimensional form:

$$\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\rho \vec{u}) = 0$$

$$\rho\left(\frac{\partial \vec{u}}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla \vec{u}\right) = -\nabla p$$

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \vec{u} \cdot \nabla p = -\gamma p \nabla \cdot \vec{u}$$

- Dimensionless form:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\rho}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \nabla \cdot \left(\tilde{\rho}\, \tilde{\vec{u}}\right) = 0$$

$$\tilde{\rho}\left(\frac{\partial \tilde{\vec{u}}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \tilde{\vec{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{\vec{u}}\right) = -\nabla \tilde{p}$$

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{p}}{\partial \tilde{t}} + \tilde{\vec{u}} \cdot \nabla \tilde{p} = -\gamma \tilde{p} \nabla \cdot \tilde{\vec{u}}$$

$$\tilde{\vec{r}} = \frac{\vec{r}}{L^*}$$

$$\tilde{t} = \frac{t}{L^*}\sqrt{\frac{p^*}{\rho^*}} \qquad \tilde{\rho}_0\left(\tilde{r}\right) = f\left(\tilde{r}\right)$$

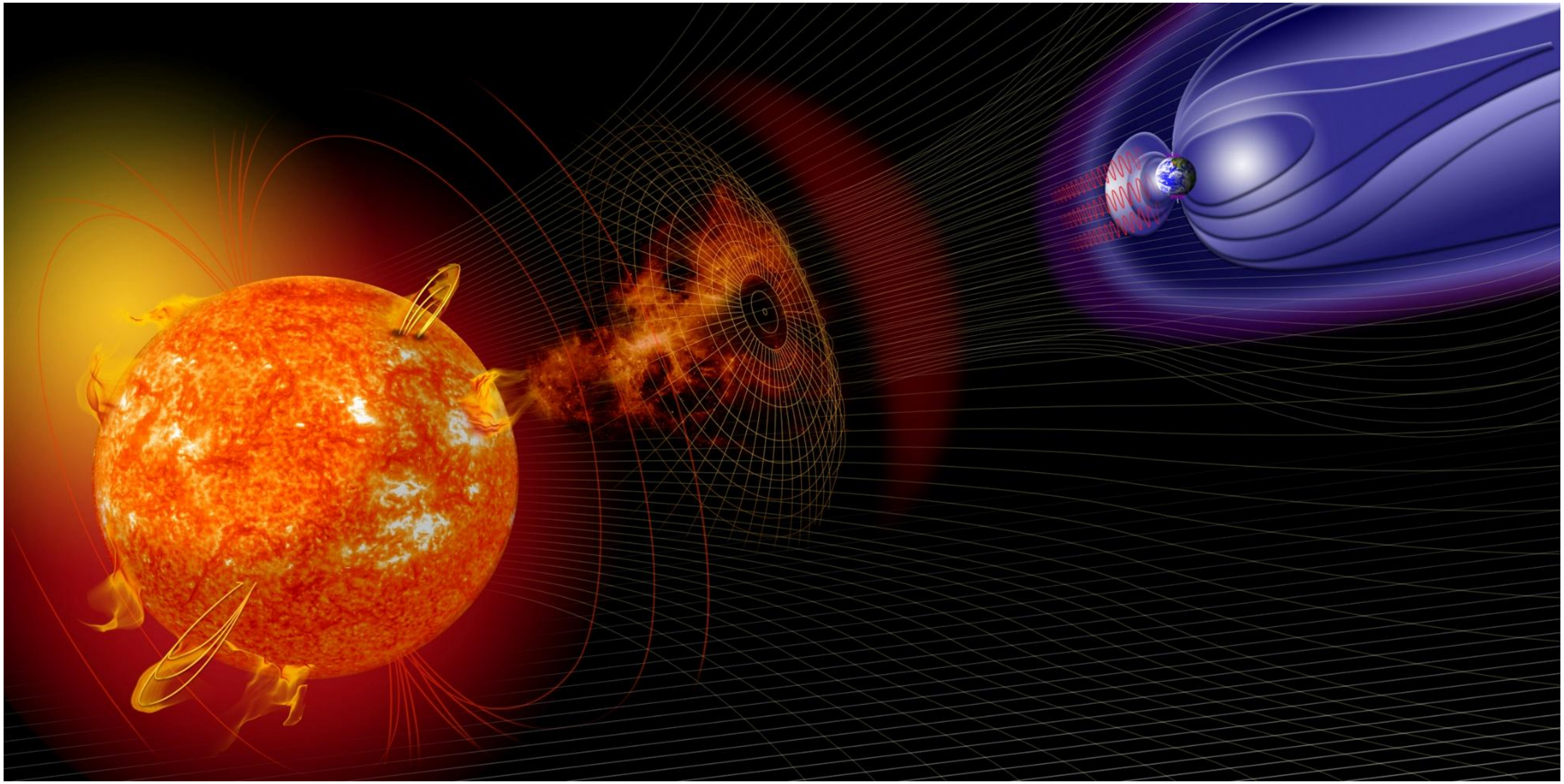
$$\tilde{\rho} = \frac{\rho}{\rho^*} \qquad \tilde{p}_0\left(\tilde{r}\right) = g\left(\tilde{r}\right)$$

$$\tilde{p} = \frac{p}{p^*} \qquad \tilde{\vec{u}}_0\left(\tilde{r}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{p^*}{\rho^*}}\, \vec{h}\left(\tilde{r}\right)$$

$$\tilde{\vec{u}} = \vec{u}\sqrt{\frac{p^*}{\rho^*}}$$

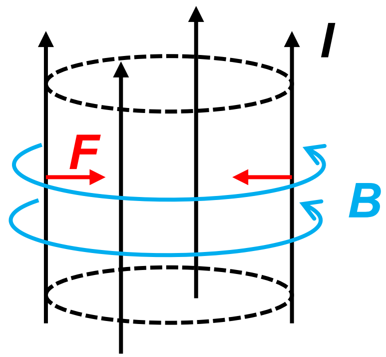
Any two hydrodynamic systems involve identically in a scaled sense if f, g, h, and $u^*(\rho^*/p^*)^{1/2}$ are the same.

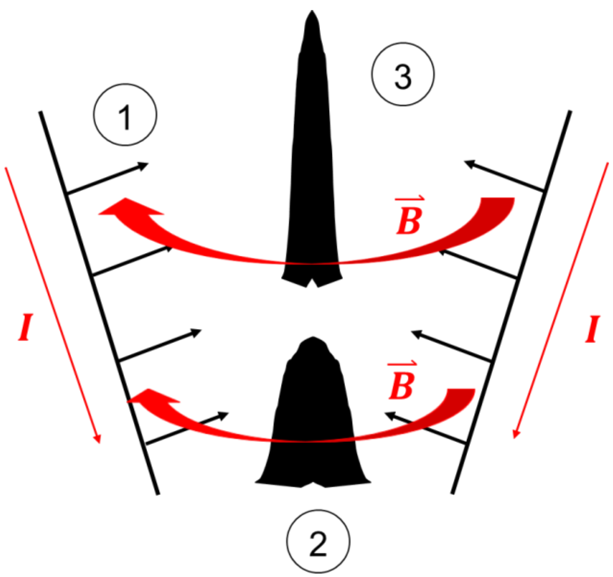
Solar wind is a supersonic plasma plume coming from the sun



https://www.nasa.gov/mission_pages/sunearth/spaceweather/index.html

A plasma jet can be generated by a conical-wire array due to the nonuniform z-pinch effect





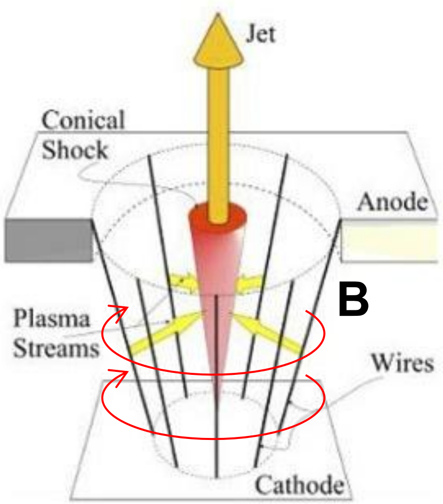
1. Wire ablation : corona plasma is generated by wire ablations.

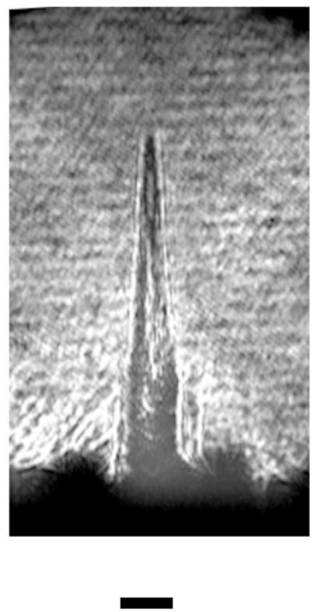
2. Precursor : corona plasma is pushed by the $\vec{J} \times \vec{B}$ force and accumulated on the axis forming a precursor.

3. Plasma jet is formed by the nonuniform z-pinch effect due to the radius difference between the top and the bottom of the array.

D. J. Ampleforda, et al., PHYSICS OF PLASMAS 14, 102704 (2007)

Plasma jets generated by conical-wire arrays can be used to simulate the solar wind





Driver:
I_{peak}=1 MA
T_{rise}=240 ns

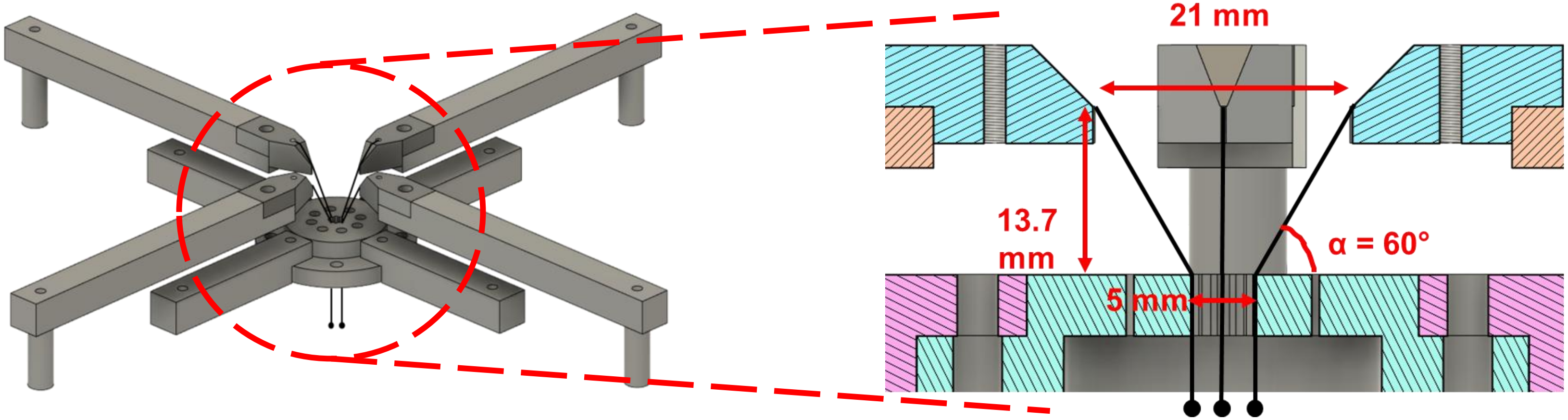
Jet conditions:
V ~ 200 km/s
n_e ~10^{19} cm^{-3}

- **A conical-wire array can be used to generate a plasma jet where the flow speed is ~ 200 km/s with Mach number up to 20.**
- **The solar wind is a supersonic plasma flow with Mach number ~ 5-10 and the flow speed ~ 400 km/s.**

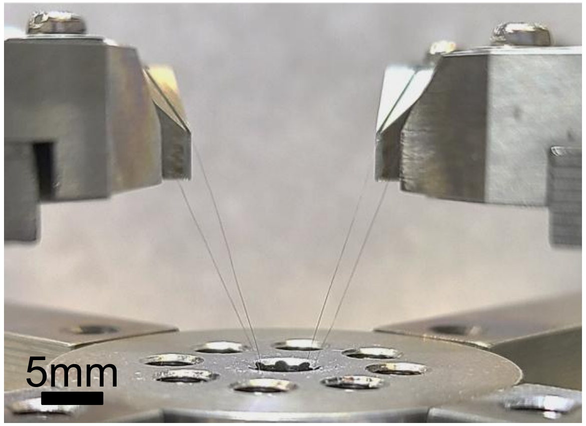
---

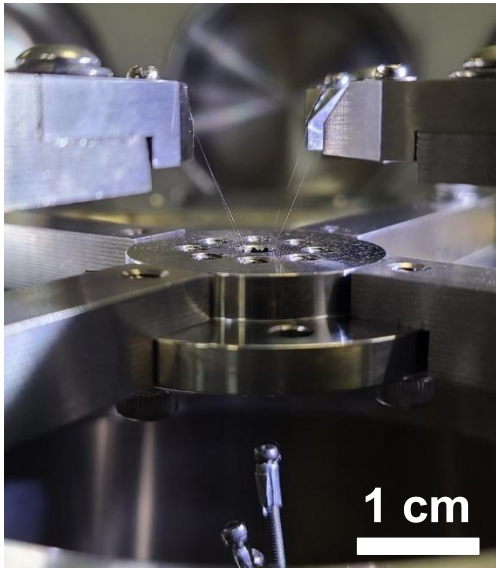
* S. V. Lebedev *et al.* Astrophys. J. 564, 113 (2002)
* George K. Parks, Physics of Space Plasmas: An Introduction (Perseus Books (Sd), 1991).

Our conical-wire array consists of 4 tungsten wires with an inclination angle of 30° with respect to the axis



- Conical-wire array

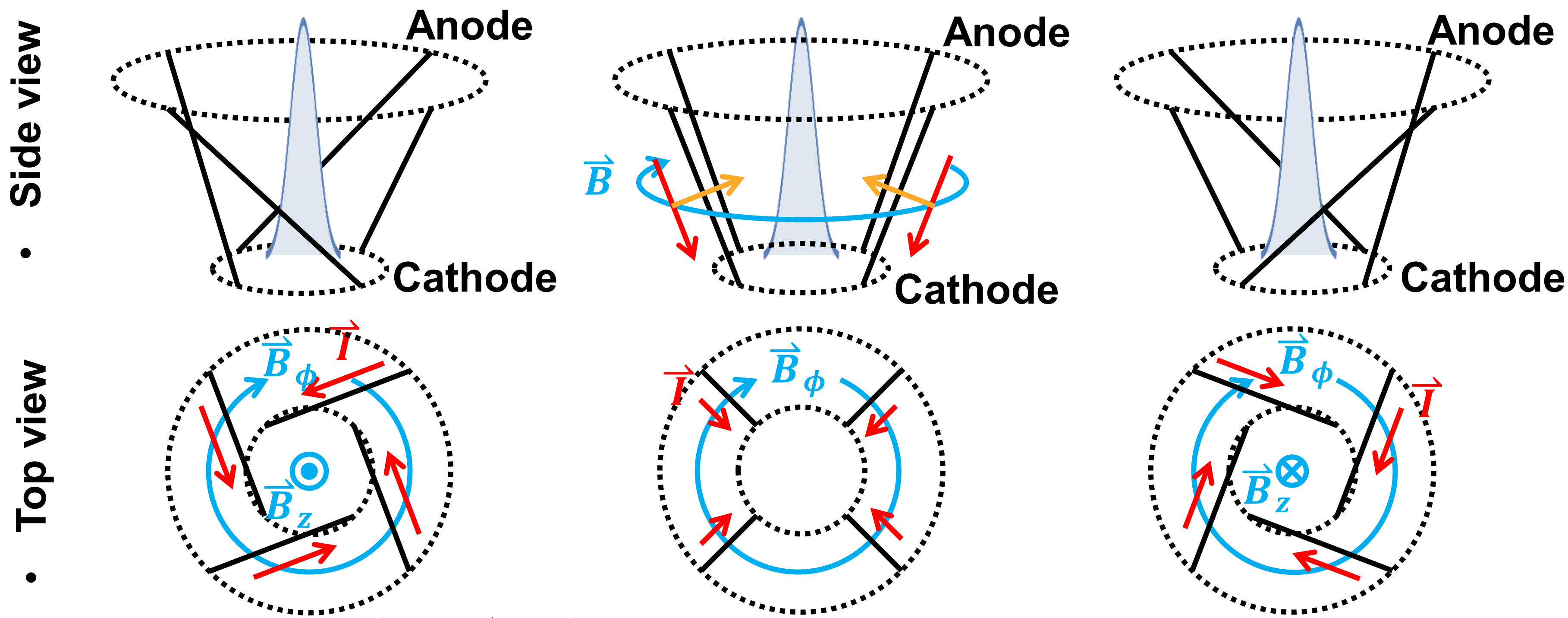




- Material : Tungsten
- Number of wires : 4
- Diameter : 0.02 mm

The rotational plasma jet produced by a twisted-conical-wire array is being studied

- Clockwise
- No rotation
- Counterclockwise



- No rotation: $\vec{F}_V = \vec{j} \times \vec{B} = (J_r, 0, J_z) \times (0, B_\phi, 0) = \hat{r}(-J_z B_\phi) + \hat{z}(J_r B_\phi)$
- With rotation: $\vec{F}_V = \vec{j} \times \vec{B} = (J_r, J_\phi, J_z) \times (B_r, B_\phi, B_z)$

$$= \hat{r}(J_\phi B_z - J_z B_\phi) + \hat{\phi}(J_z B_r - J_r B_z) + \hat{z}(J_r B_\phi - J_\phi B_z)$$

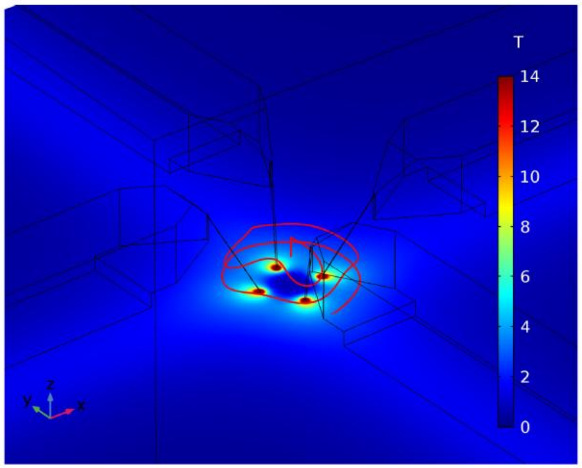
Compression Rotation

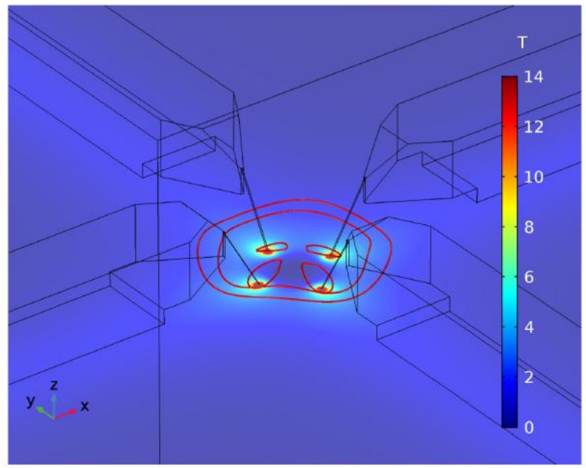
- CW: + + - - - + - + - - + +
- CCW: - - - - - - - - - - - -

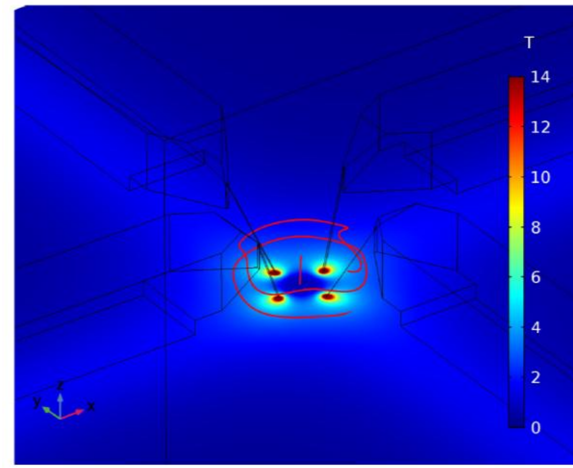
Bz is generated when the coil is twisted

- Clockwise
- No rotation
- Counterclockwise

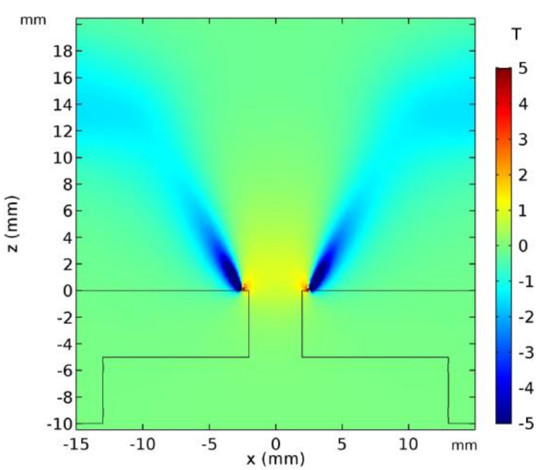
- $\vec{B}$

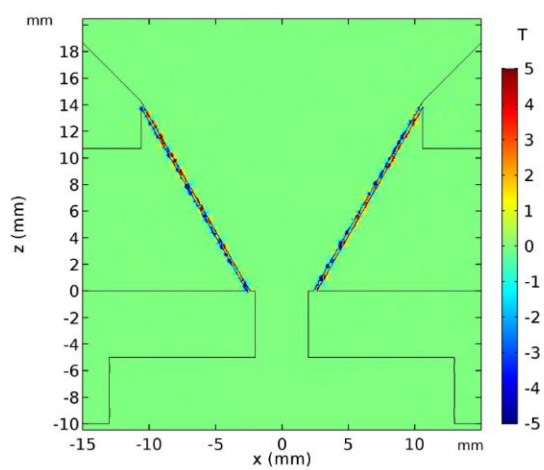


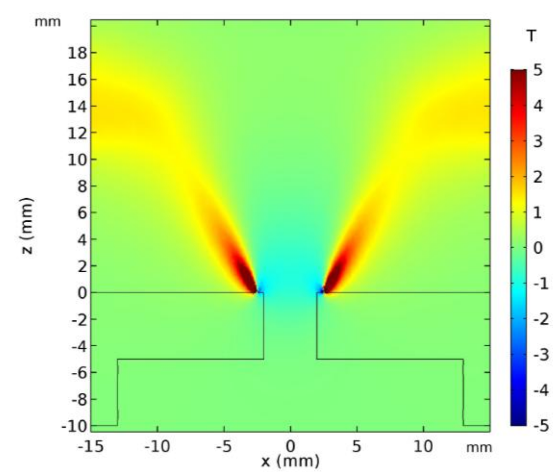




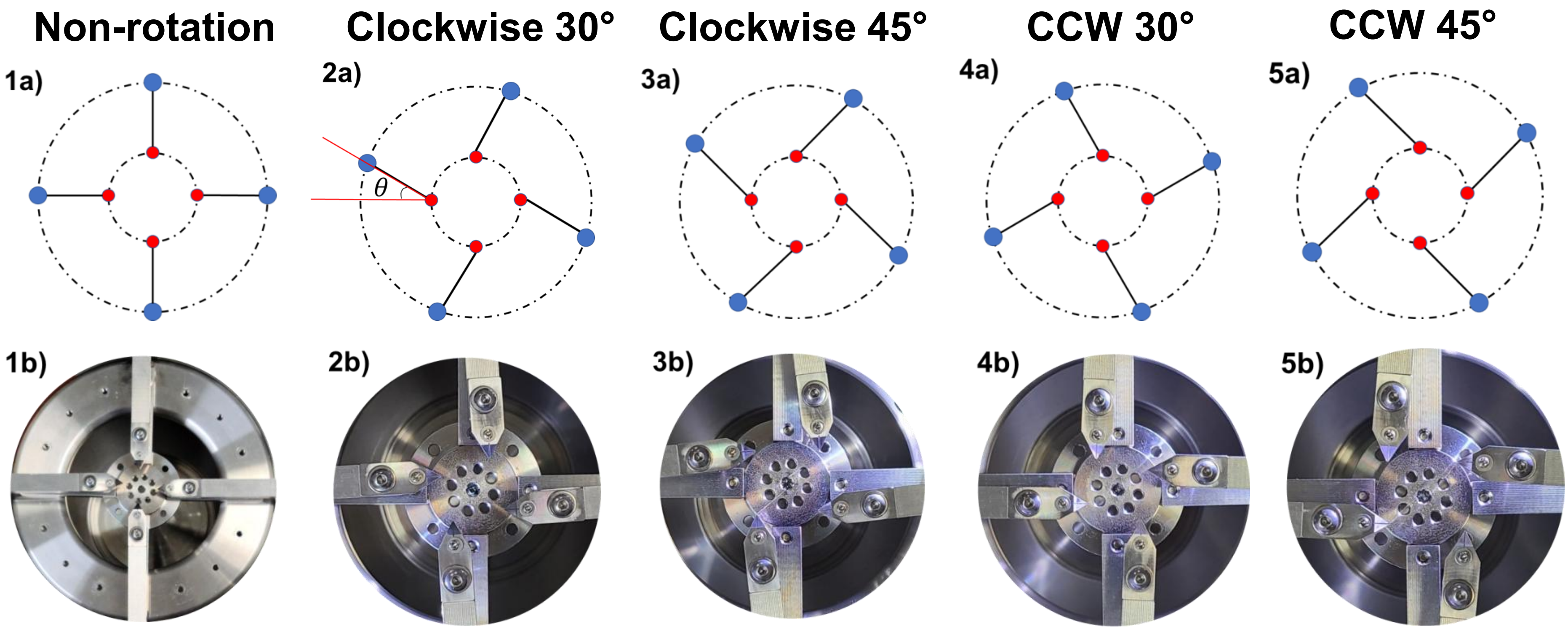
- B_z





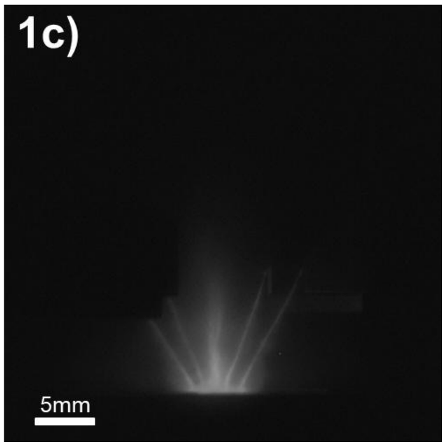


Conical-wire arrays were twisted with different angles and in different directions

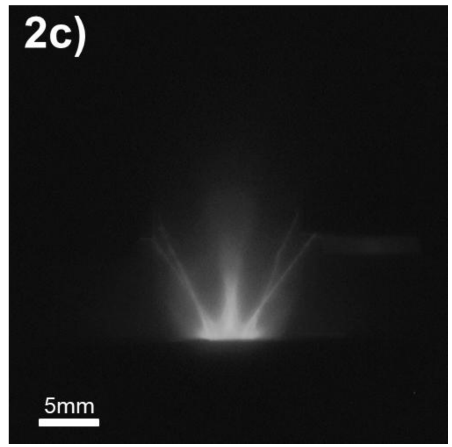


The brightness of the generated plasma jets depend on the twisted angle of the conical-wire array

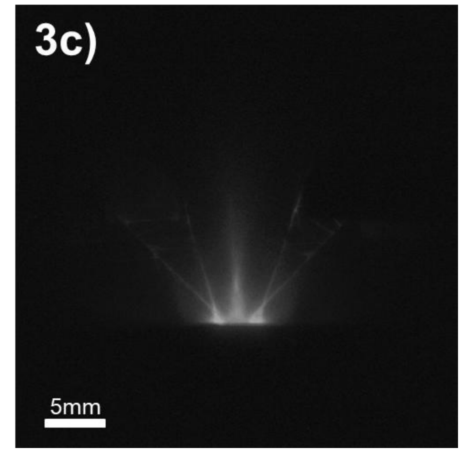
- Non-rotation



- Clockwise 30°

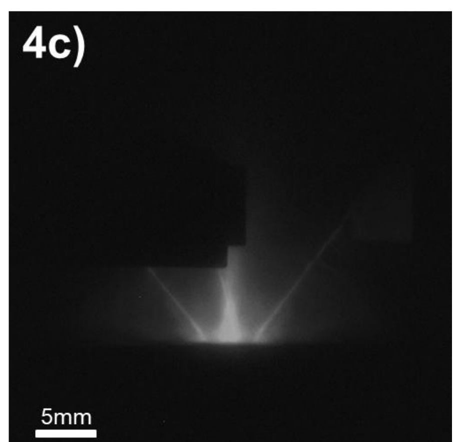


- Clockwise 45°

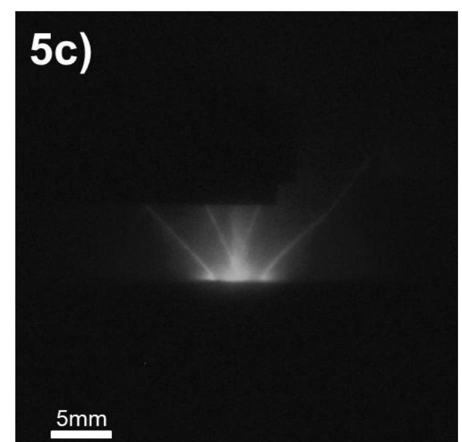


- The view of the plasma jet was blocked

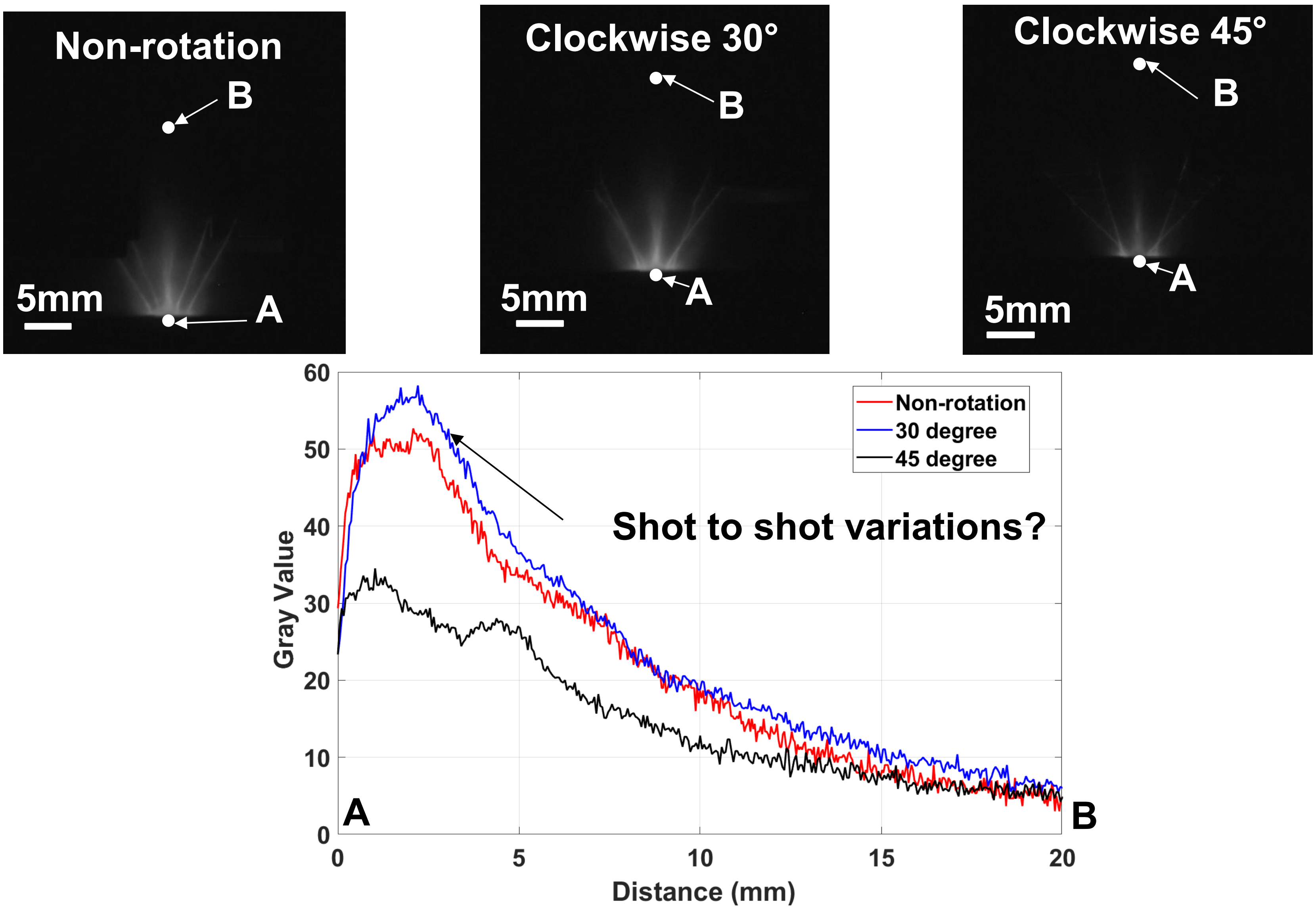
- CCW 30°



- CCW 45°

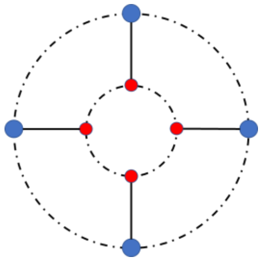


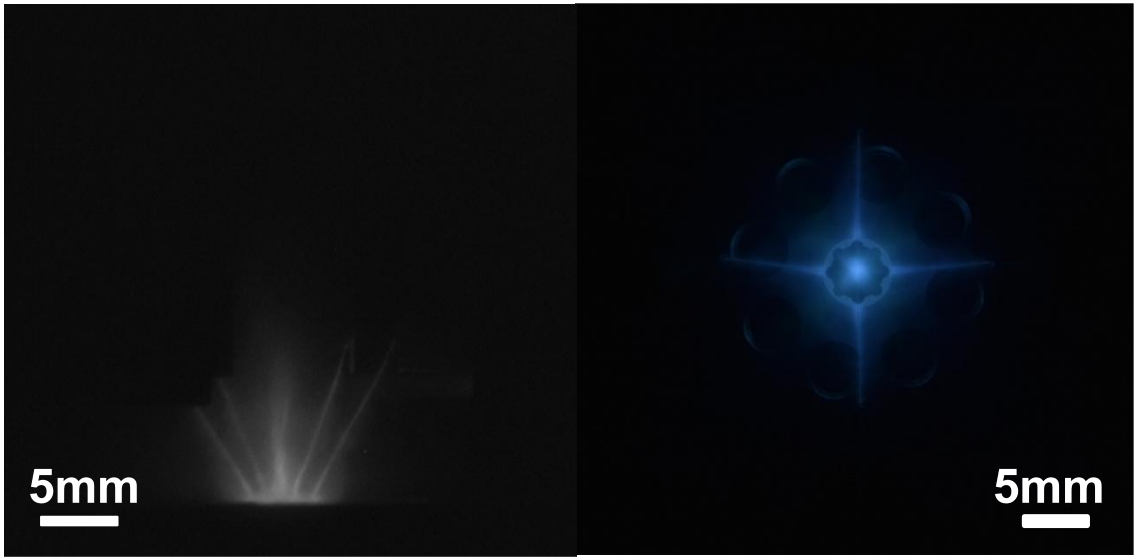
The plasma jet with the twisted angle of 30° was the brightest



The plasma jet is a bright spot from the top view

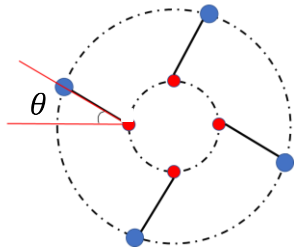
- **Non-rotation**

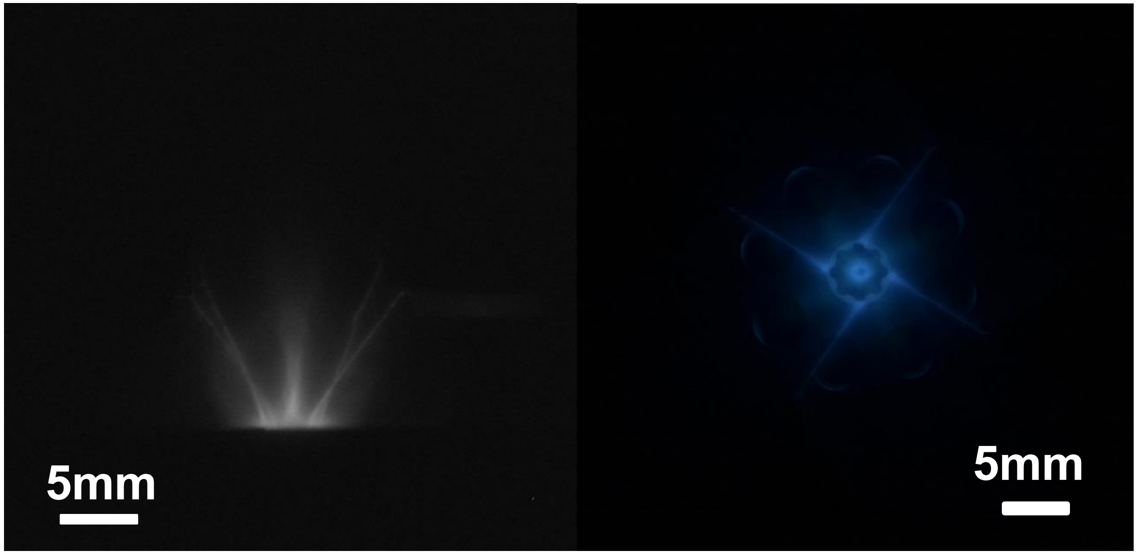




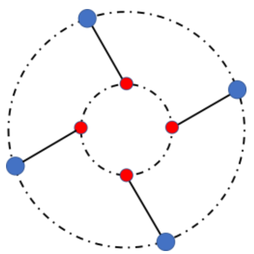
Hollow plasma jets were generated when the conical-wire arrays were twisted

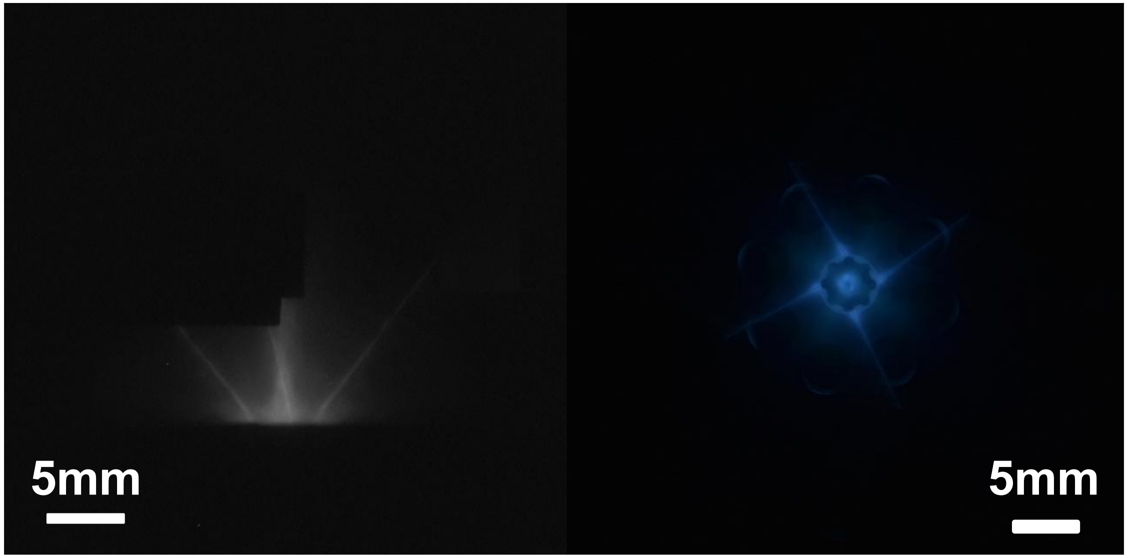
- **Clockwise 30 °**



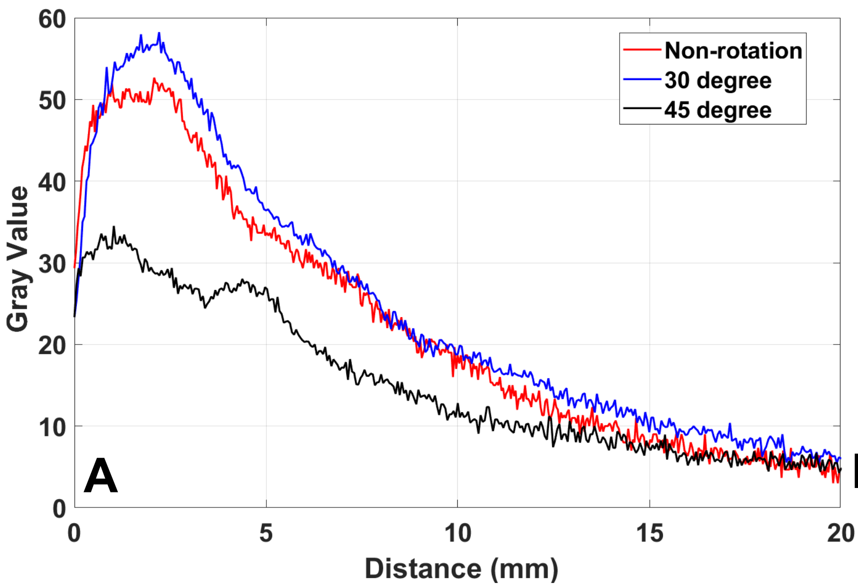


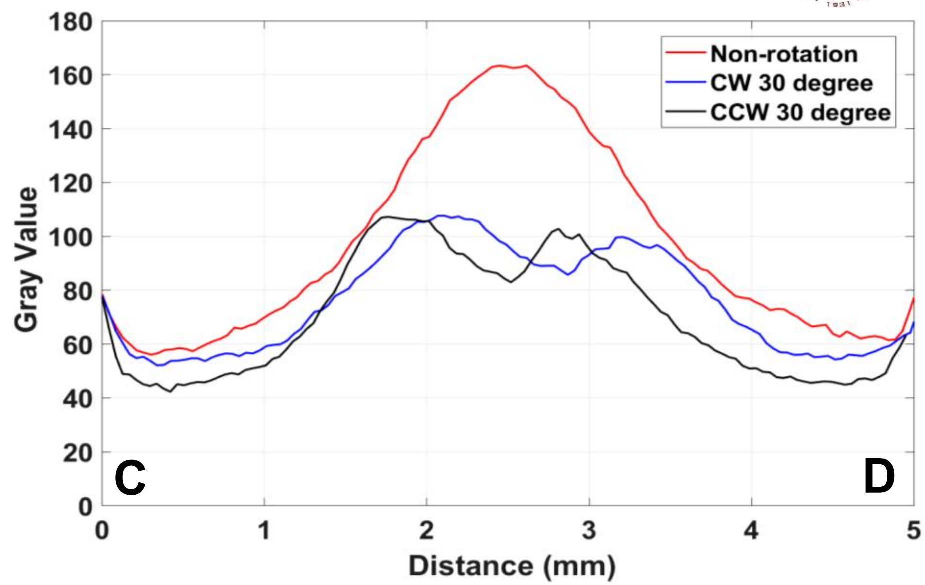
- **Counter clockwise 30 °**

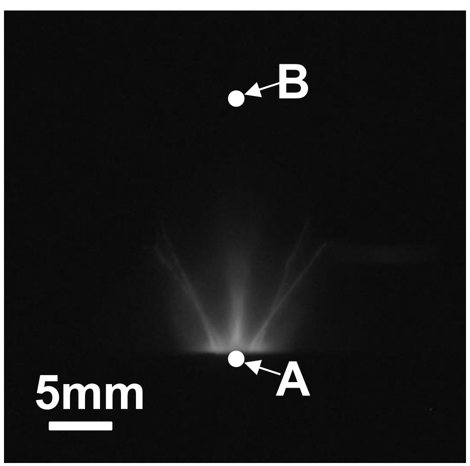




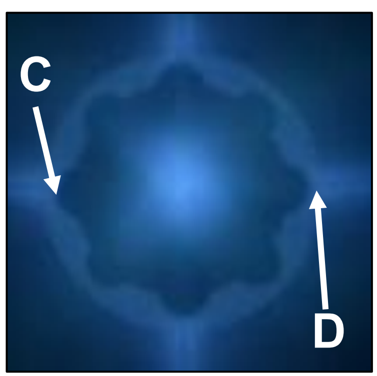
The hollow region at the center was due to angular momentum conservation of the in-coming plasma flow



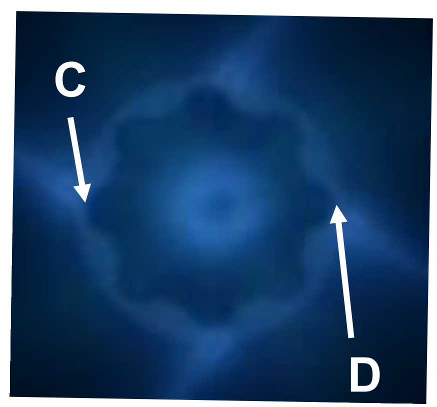




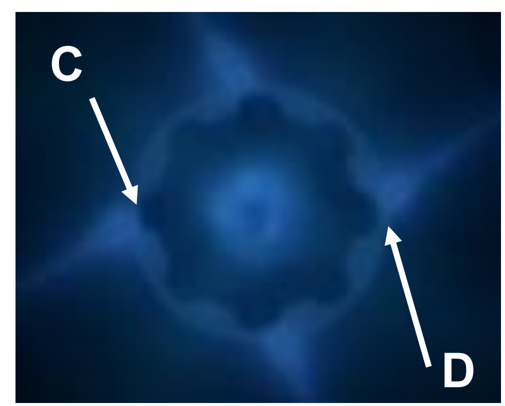
- 0 °



- CW 30 °



- CCW 30 °

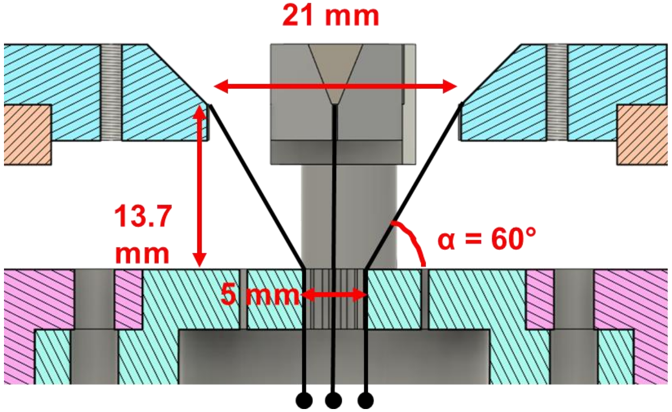


5mm

D. J. Ampleforda, et al., PRL 100, 035001 (2008)

Time-integrated images were not enough to capture the whole stories

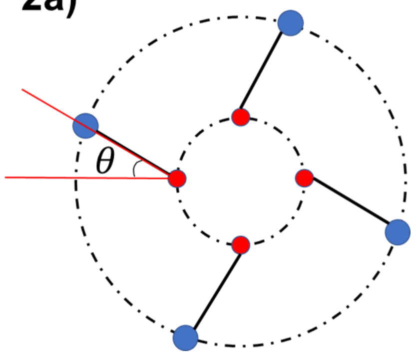
- **<u>The angular momentum is conserved:</u> larger initial angular momentum may lead to less compression.**



- **<u>Compression</u>: the magnetic field in the φ direction provides the $\vec{J} \times \vec{B}$ force to compress the plasma jet.**

- **<u>Heat conduction suppression</u>: the magnetic field in the z-direction may inhibit the thermal conduction losses. The temperature of the plasma jet may be higher leading to a brighter emission.**

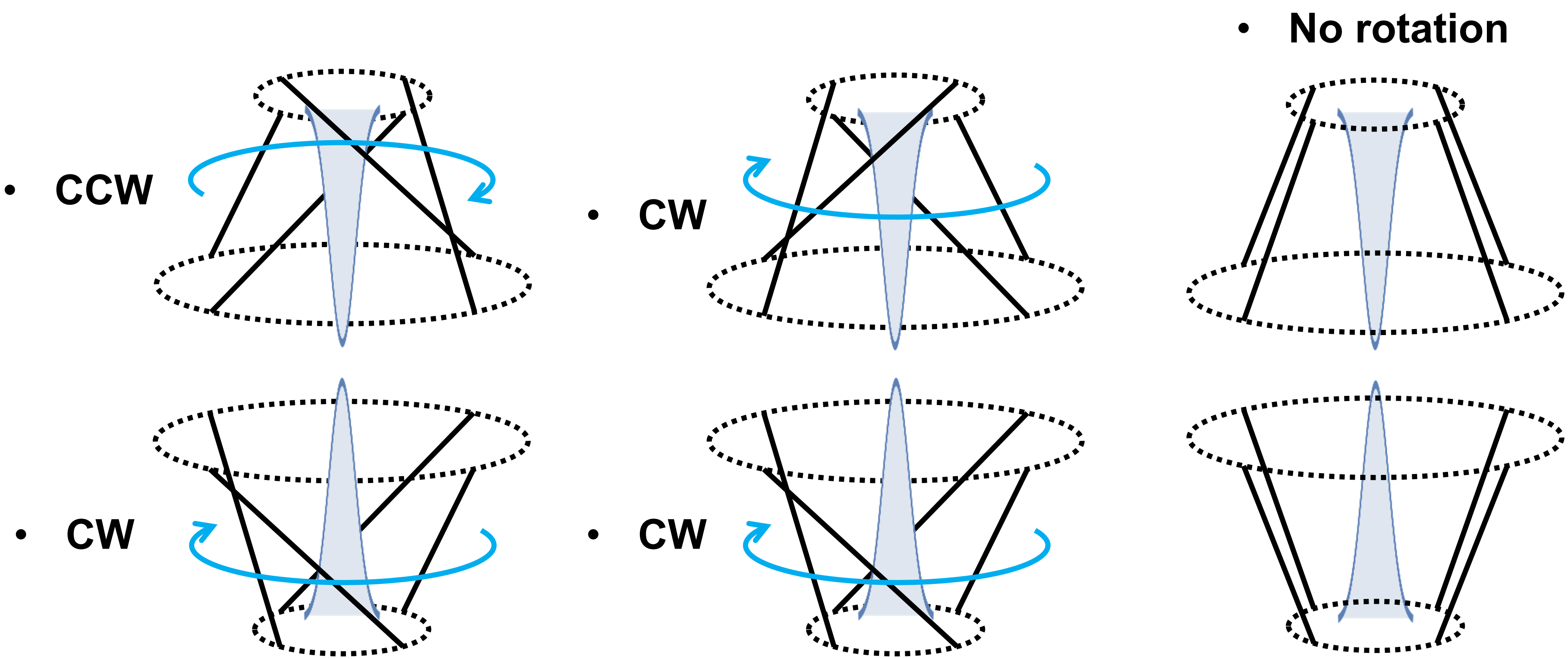
2a)



- **<u>Radiation</u>: depends on temperature and density.**

- **The time-resolved densities, temperatures, and magnetic fields of the plasma jets need to be measured.**

Can the angular momentum be cancelled out through collisions?



Neutral beam source

- **Neutral beam injection for heating plasma in Tokamak**
  - **Jure Maglica, Seminar at University in Ljubljana**
  - **Ian G. Brown, The Physics and Technology of Ion Sources**

- **Electric propulsion (plasma thrusters)**
  - **D. M. Goebel and I. Katz, Fundamentals of Electric Propulsion: Ion and Hall Thrusters**

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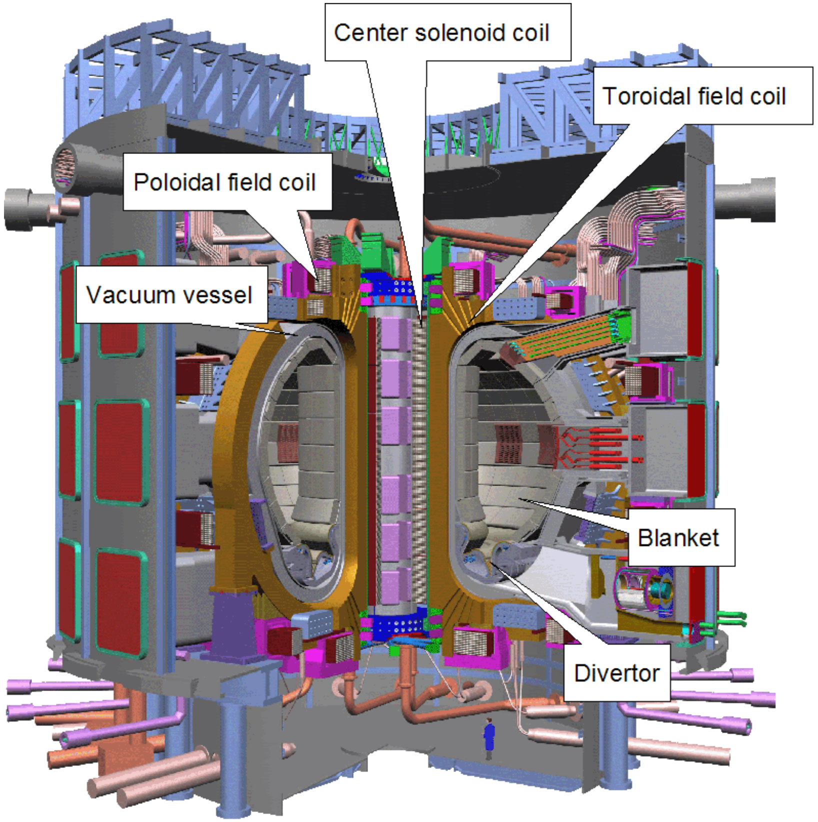
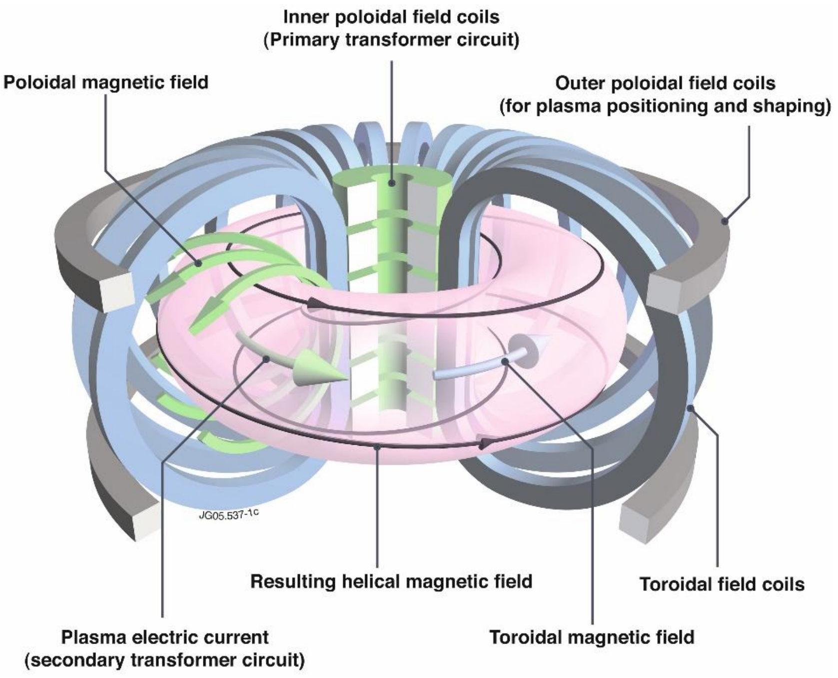
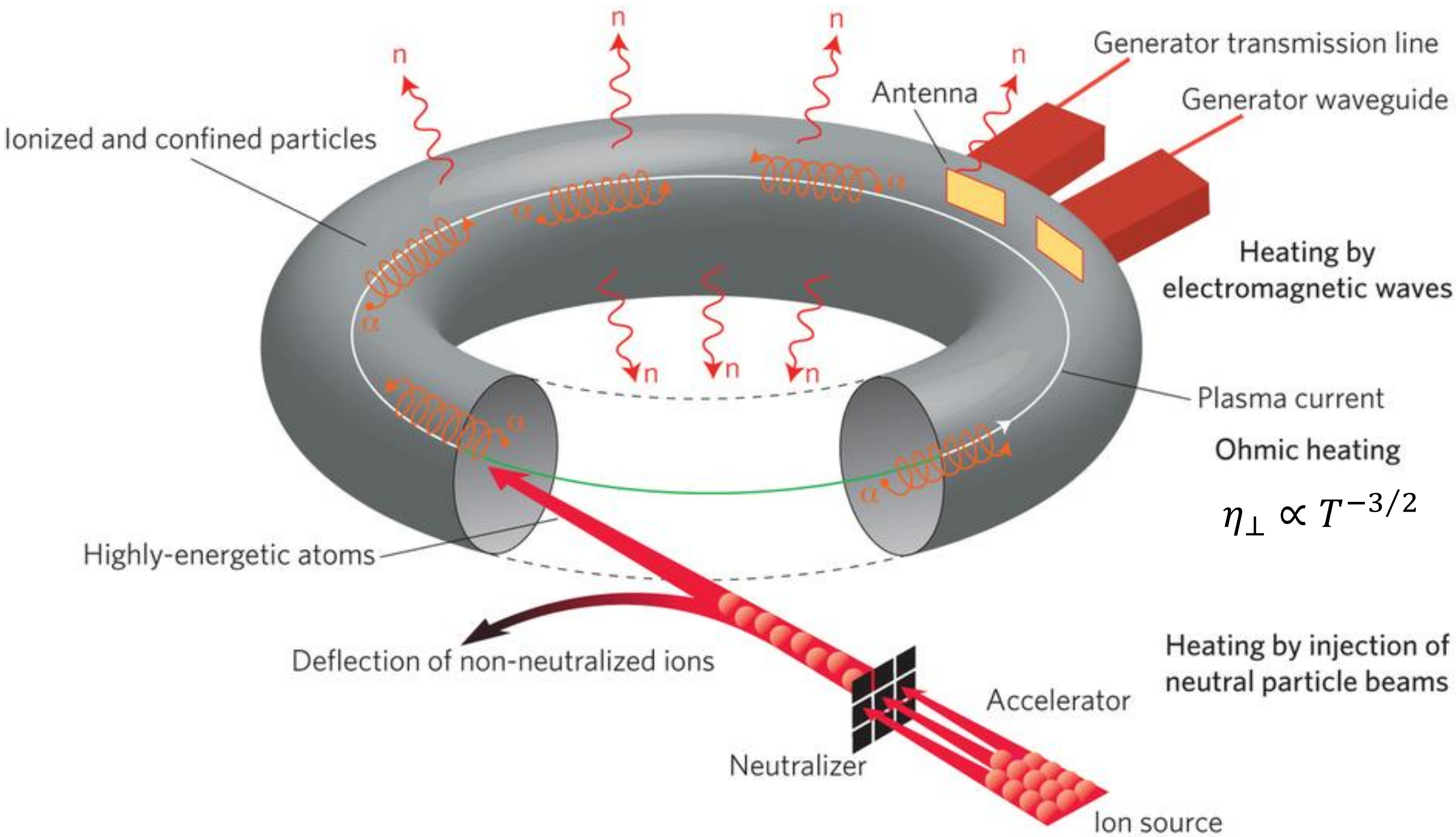
Hot plasma is confined by the magnetic field in magnetic confinement fusion





http://www.dailykos.com/story/2010/5/24/869588/-
https://www.euro-fusion.org/jet/

Neutral beam injector is one of the main heat mechanisms in MCF



$$\eta_{\perp} \propto T^{-3/2}$$

D. Mazon, etc., NATURE PHYSICS, 12, 14, 2016

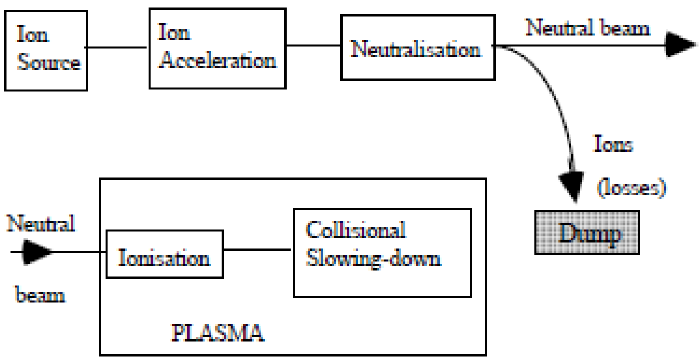
Varies way of heating a MCF device

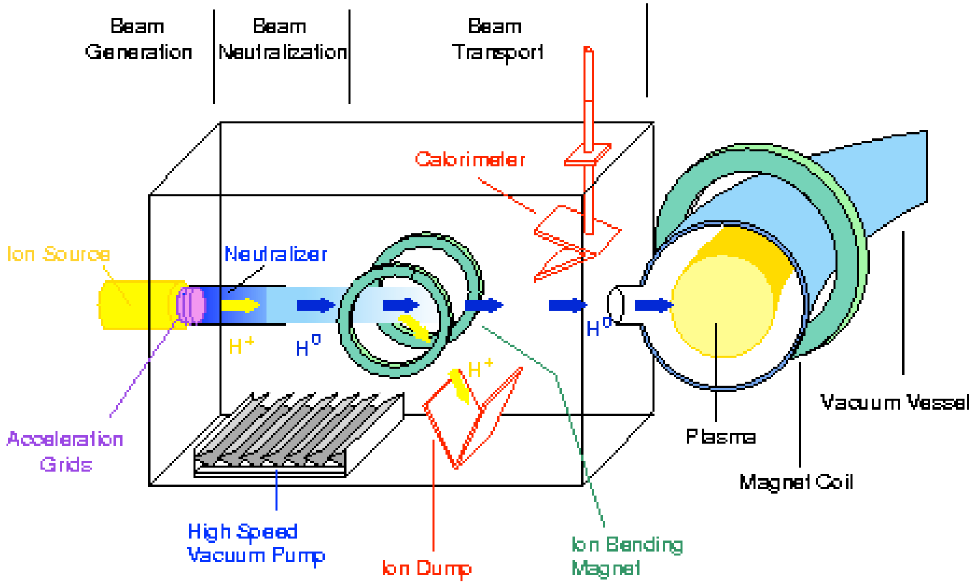
System		Frequency/ energy	Maximum power coupled to plasma	Overall system efficiency	Development/ demonstration required	Remarks
ECRF	Demonstrated in tokamaks	28–157 GHz	2.8 MW, 0.2 s	30–40%	Power sources and windows, off-axis CD	Provides off-axis CD
	ITER needs	150–170 GHz	50 MW, S S			
ICRF	Demonstrated in tokamaks	25–120 MHz	22 MW, 3 s (L-mode); 16.5 MW, 3 s (H-mode)	50–60%	ELM tolerant system	Provides ion heating and smaller ELMs
	ITER needs	40–75 MHz	50 MW, S S			
LHRF	Demonstrated in tokamaks	1.3–8 GHz	2.5 MW, 120 s; 10 MW, 0.5 s	45–55%	Launcher, coupling to H-mode	Provides off-axis CD
	ITER needs	5 GHz	50 MW, S S			
NBI +ve ion	Demonstrated in tokamaks	80–140 keV	40 MW, 2 s; 20 MW, 8 s	35–45%	None	Not applicable
	ITER needs	None	None			
NBI −ve ion	Demonstrated in tokamaks	0.35 MeV	5.2 MW, D^-, 0.8 s (from 2 sources)			
	ITER needs	1 MeV	50 MW, S S	∼37%	System, tests on tokamak, plasma CD	provides rotation

'S S' indicates steady state

Nuclear Fusion, 39, 2495, 1999

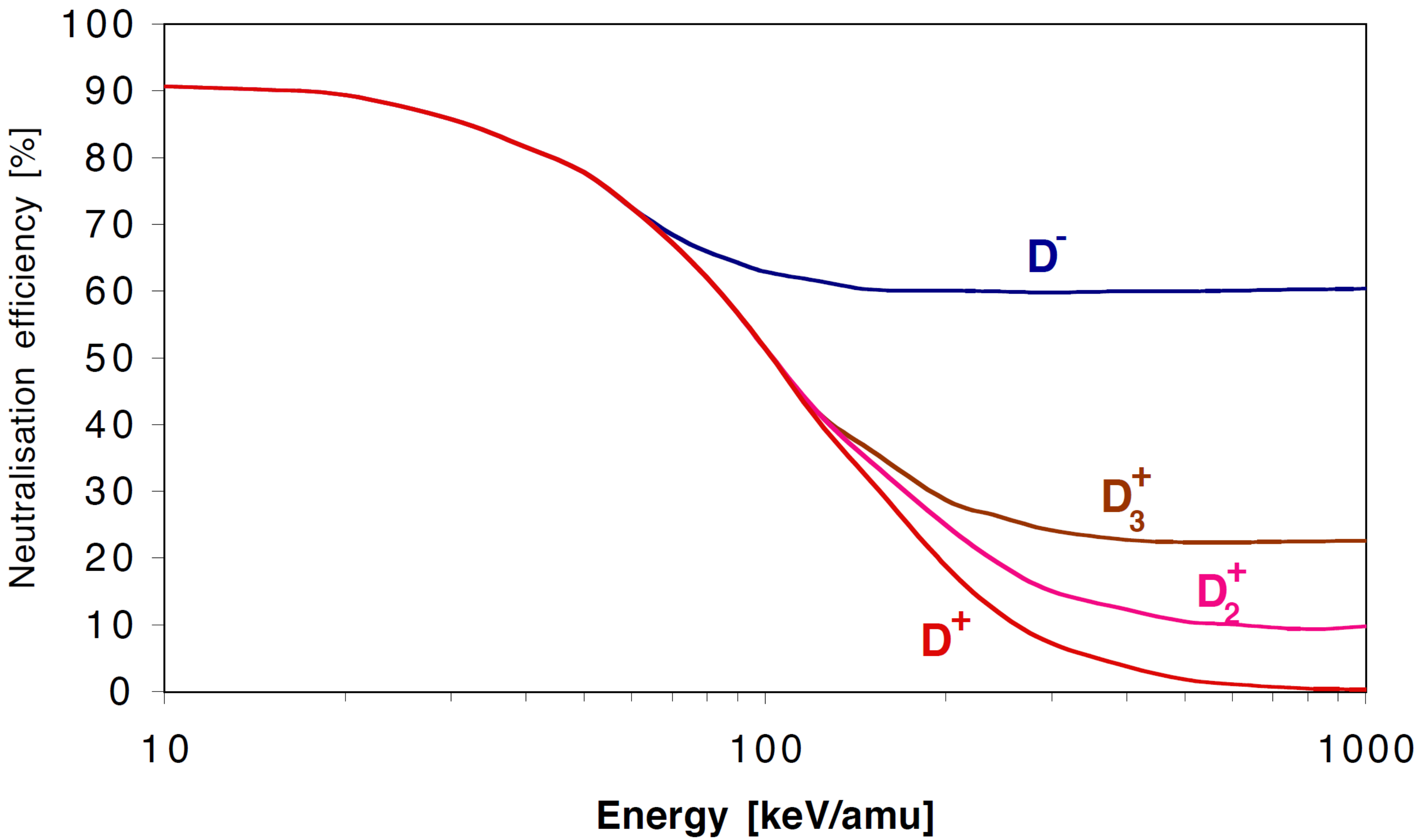
Neutral particles heat the plasma via coulomb collisions





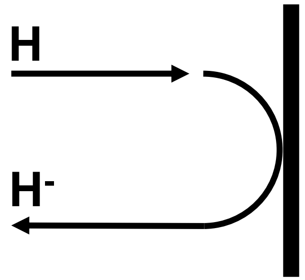
1. create energetic (fast) neutral ions
2. ionize the neutral particles
3. heat the plasma (electrons and ions) via Coulomb collisions

Negative ion source is preferred due to higher neutralization efficiency



There are two ways to make negative ions – surface and volume production

- Surface production, depends on :
  - Work function Φ
  - Electron affinity level, 0.75 eV for H^-
  - Perpendicular velocity
  - Work function can be reduced by covering the metal surface with cesium



$$H + e^- \longrightarrow H^-$$

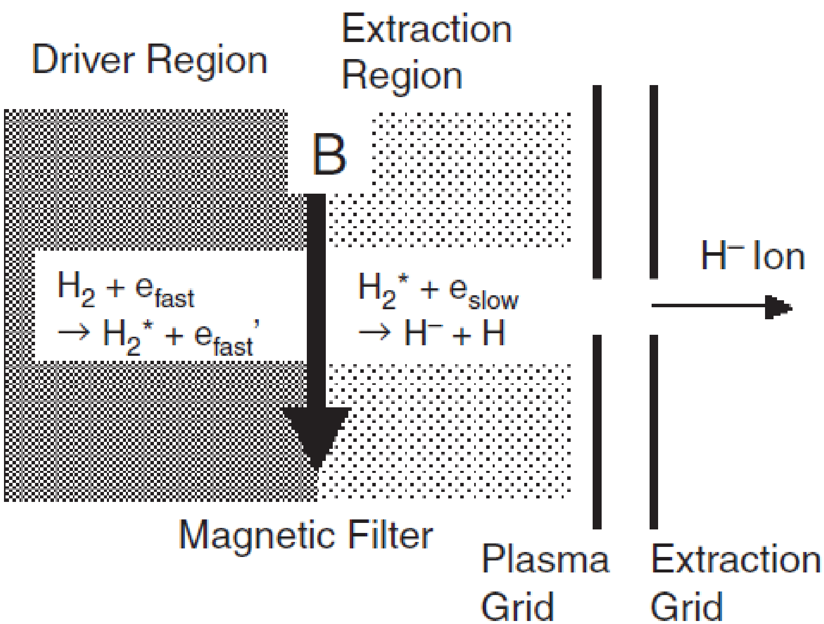
$$H^+ + 2e^- \longrightarrow H^-$$

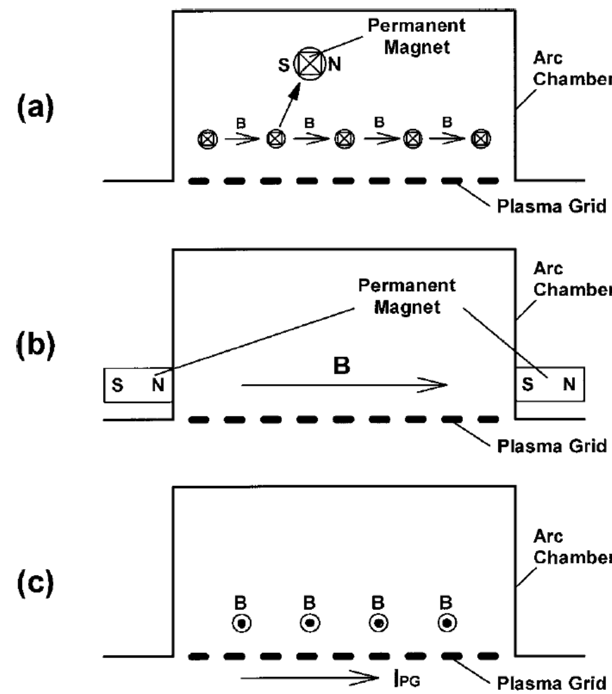
- Volume production:

$$H_2 + e_{fast}(>20\ \text{eV}) \rightarrow H_2^*(\text{excited state}) + e_{fast},$$

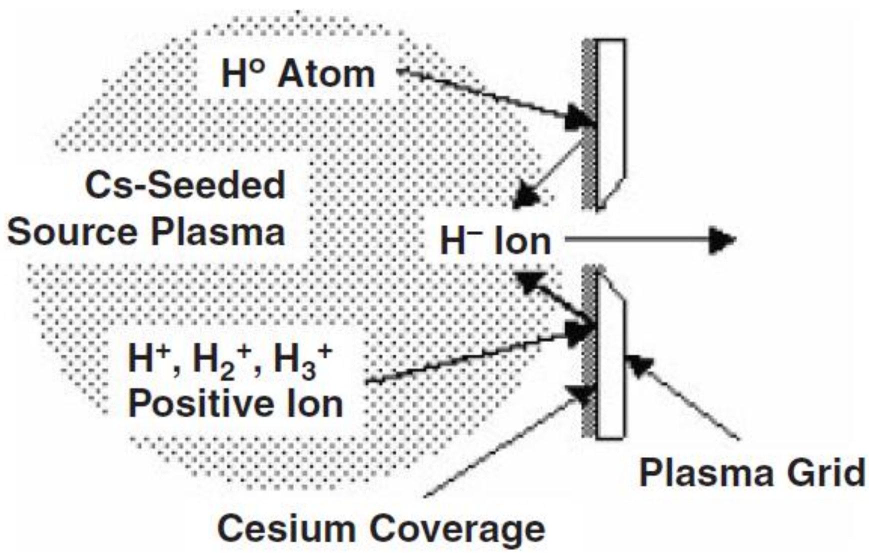
$$H_2^*(\text{excited state}) + e_{slow}(\approx 1\ \text{eV}) \rightarrow H^- + H.$$

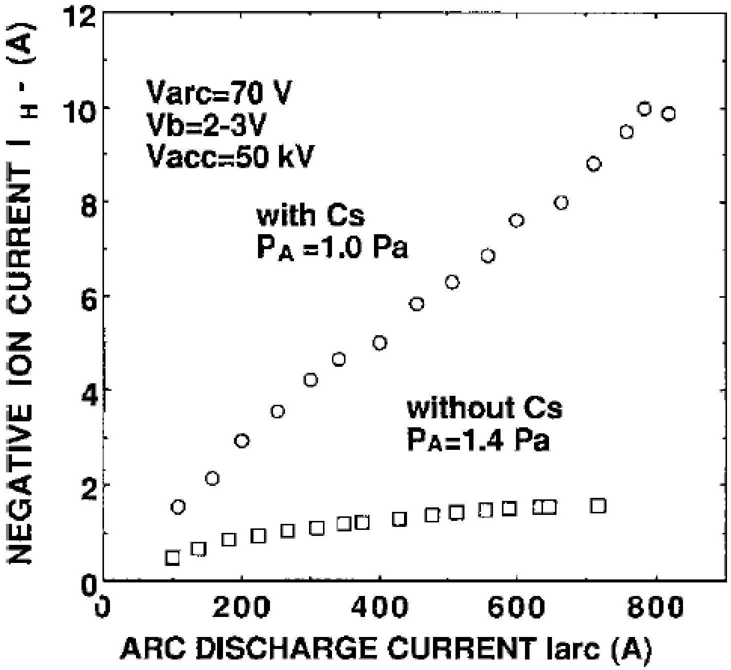
Two-chamber method of negative ions in volume production with a magnetic filter



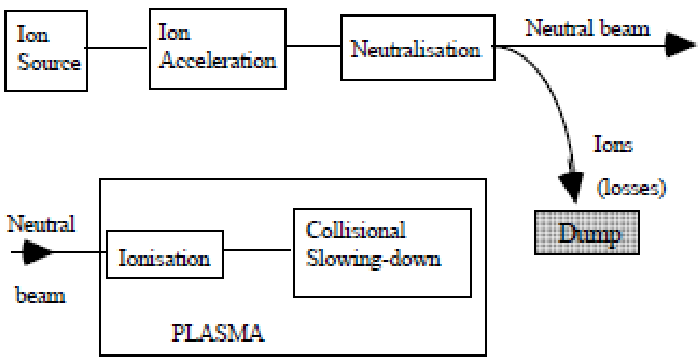


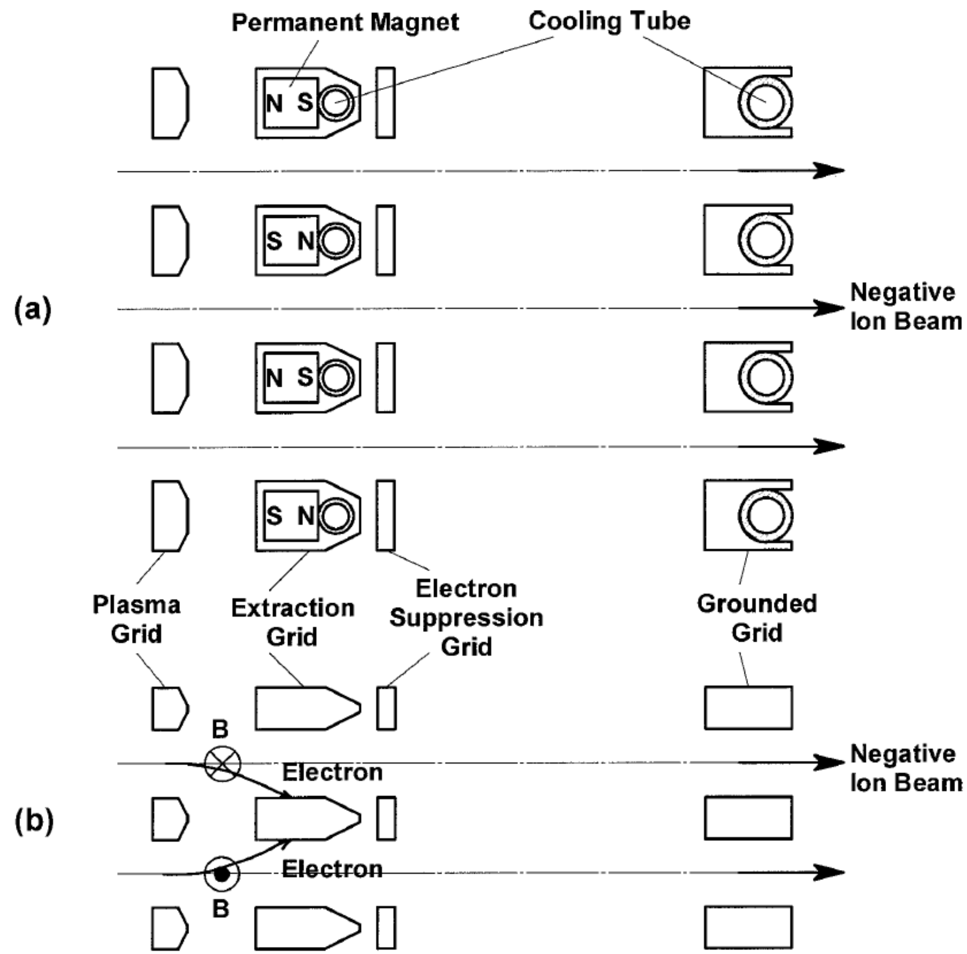
Adding cesium increases negative ion current





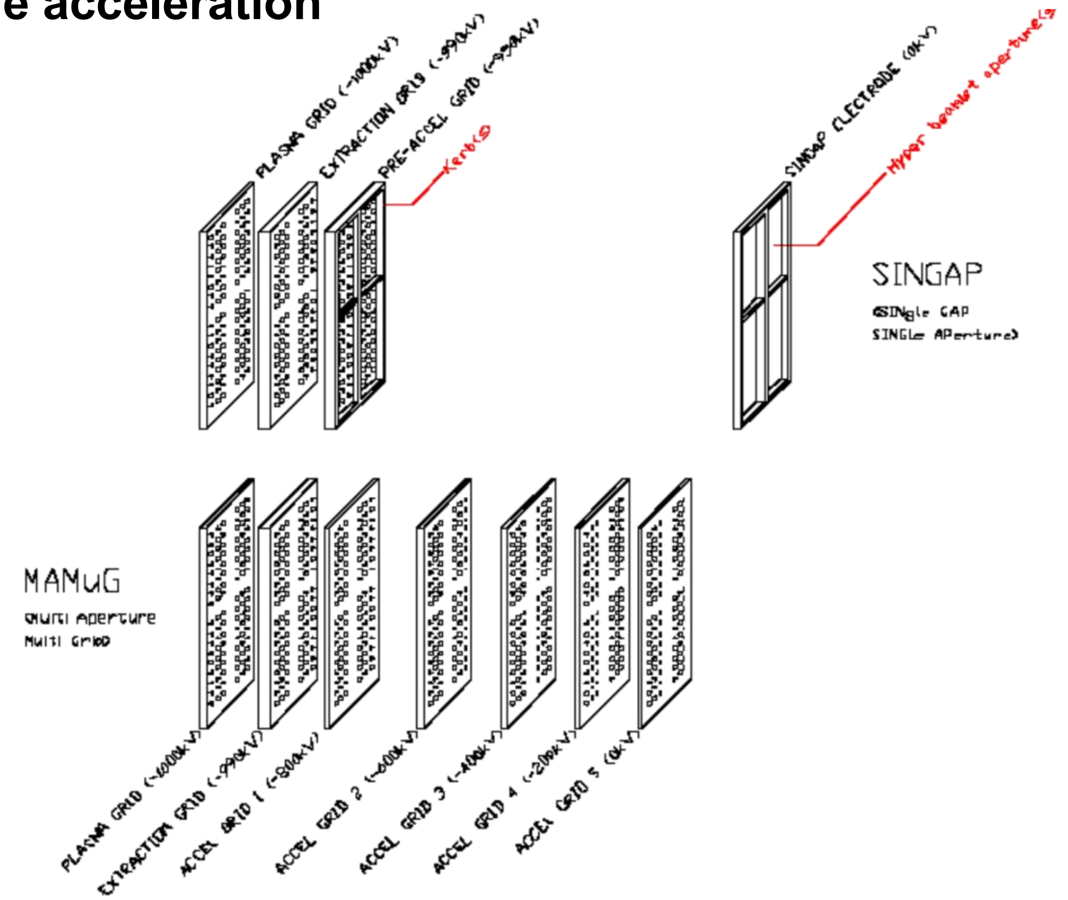
Electrons need to be filtered out since they are extracted together with negative ions





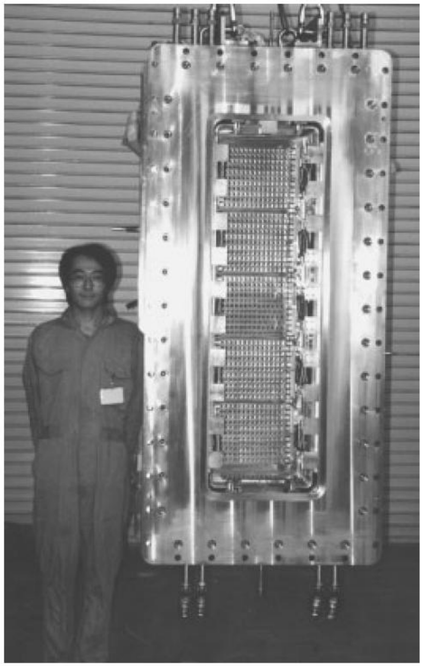
Acceleration

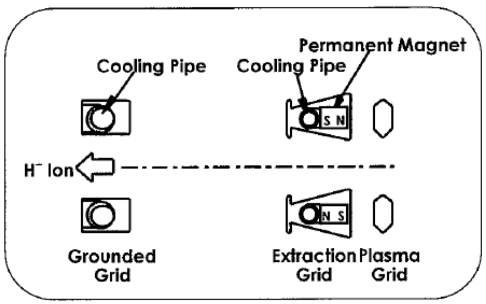
- **Multi-stage acceleration**
- **Single-stage acceleration**



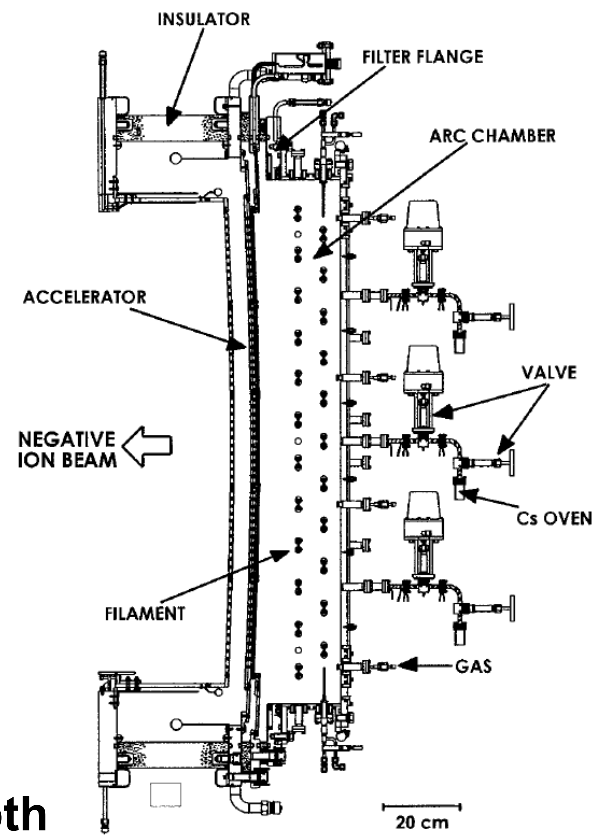
The ITER neutral beam system: status of the project and review of the main technological issues, presented by V. Antoni

NBI system of the LHD fusion machine





Negative Ion Accelerator

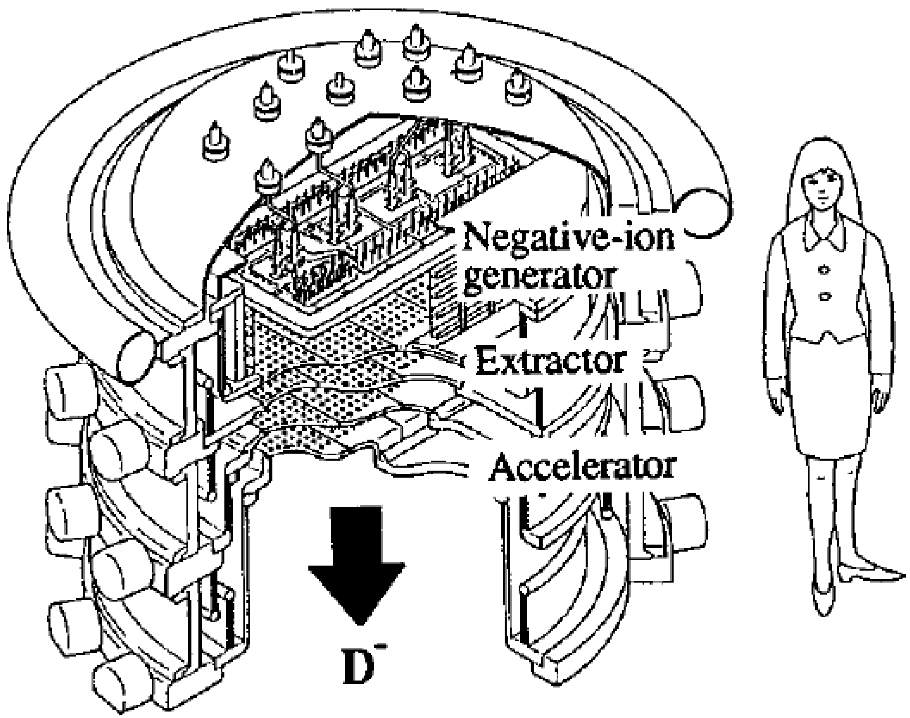


- 180 keV and 30 A
- Arc chamber: 35 cm x 145 cm, 21cm in depth
- Single stage accelerator

Y. Takeiri, etc., Nucl. Fusion, 46, S199, 2006

JT60U NBI system

- JT-60 (Japan-Torus) is a tokamak in Japan.
- 550 keV, 22A
- 2m in diameter and 1.7 m in height
- 3-stage accelerator



Neutralization

- **Gas neutralization**
  - **Collisions between fast negative ions and atoms**

$$H^- + H_2 \longrightarrow H + H_2 + e^-$$

  - **Fast ions can lose another electron after neutralized**

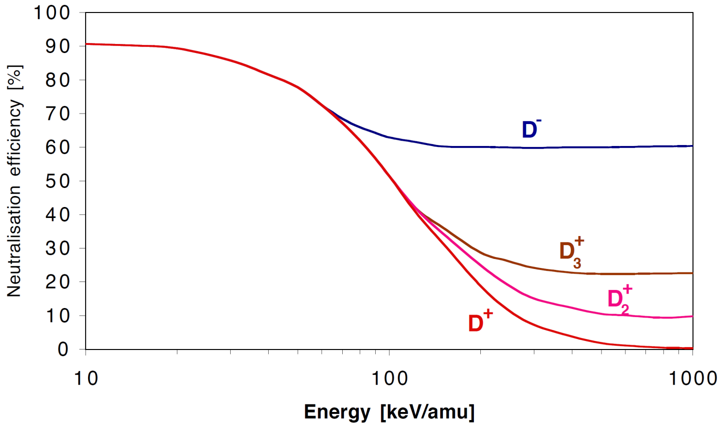
$$H + H_2 \longrightarrow H^+ + H_2 + e^-$$

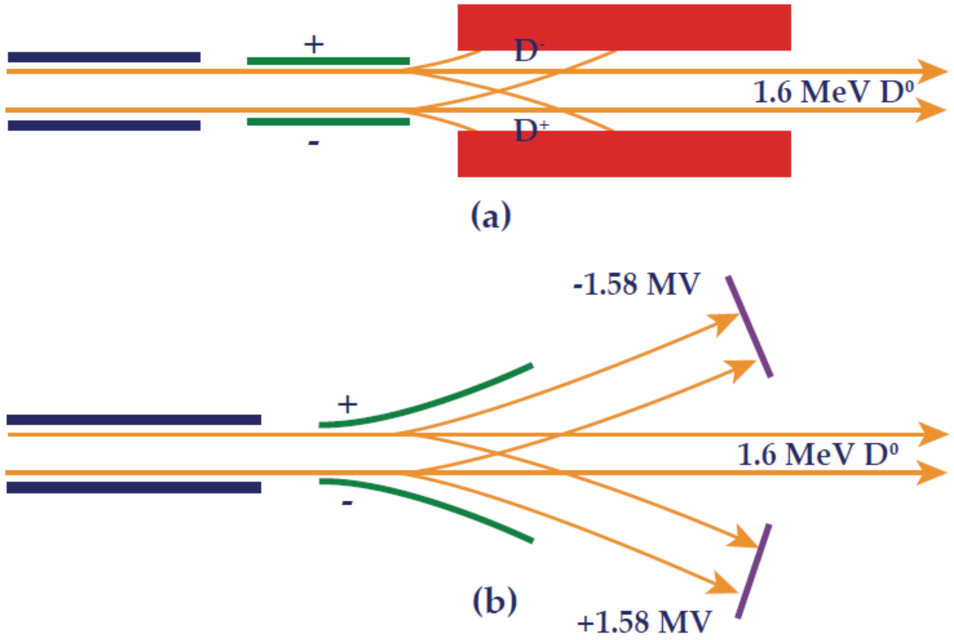
- **Plasma neutralization**
  - **Collisions with charged particles in plasma**

$$H^- + X(e, \mathrm{Ar}, H^+, {H_2}^+) \longrightarrow H + X + e^-$$

  - **The efficiencies reach up to 85% for fully ionized hydrogen plasma**

Beam dump

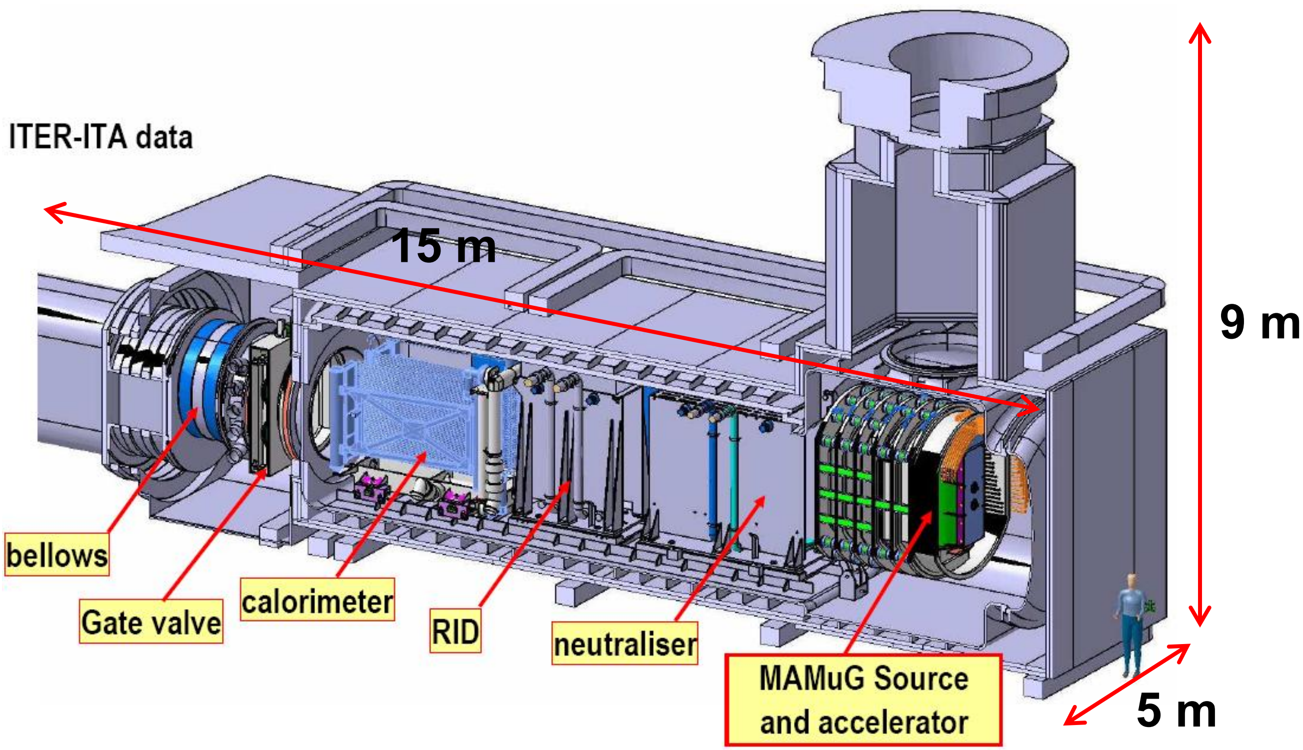




R. W. Moir, Fusion Technology, 25, 129, 1994

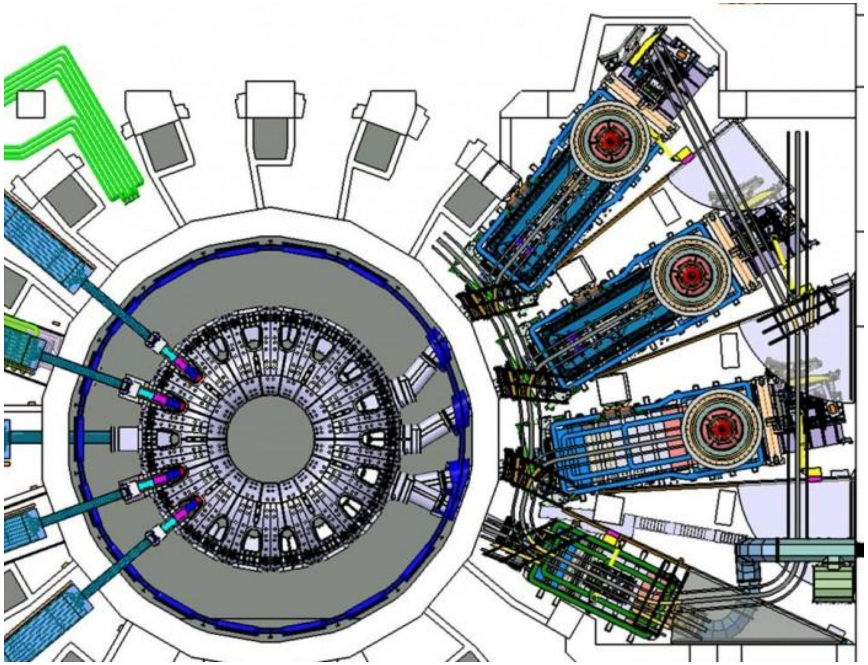
NBI for ITER

- **beam components (Ion Source, Accelerator, Neutralizer, Residual Ion Dump and Calorimeter)**
- **other components (cryo-pump, vessels, fast shutter, duct, magnetic shielding, and residual magnetic field compensating coils)**



The ITER neutral beam system: status of the project and review of the main technological issues, presented by V. Antoni

Neutral beam penetration



- **Parallel direction**
  - **Longest path through the densest part of the plasma**
  - **Harder to be built**
- **Perpendicular direction**
  - **Path is short**
  - **Larger perpendicular energies leads to larger losses**
  - **Easier to be built**

https://www.iter.org

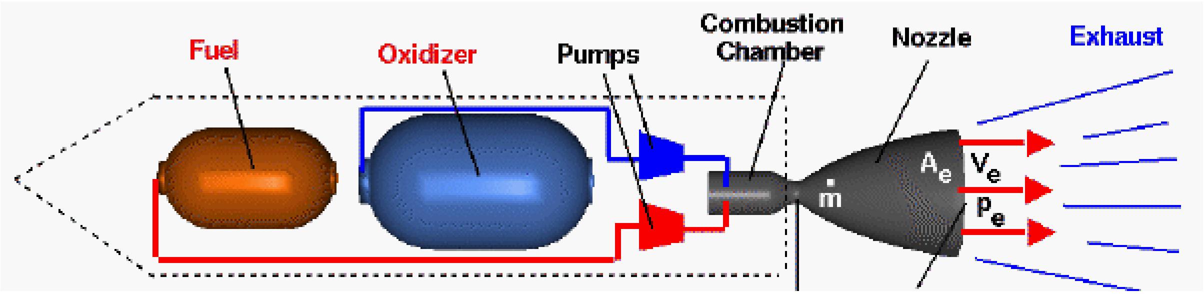
Neutral beam source

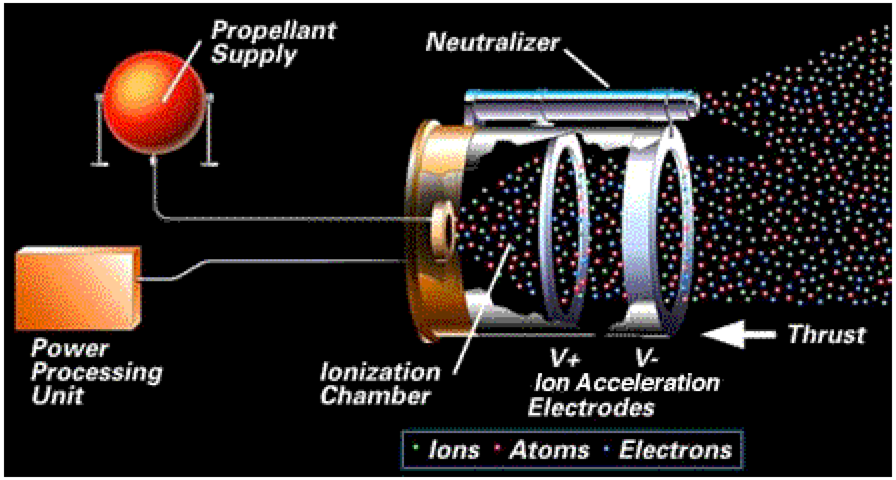
- Neutral beam injection for heating plasma in Tokamak
  - Jure Maglica, Seminar at University in Ljubljana
  - Ian G. Brown, The Physics and Technology of Ion Sources

- **Electric propulsion (plasma thrusters)**
  - **D. M. Goebel and I. Katz, Fundamentals of Electric Propulsion: Ion and Hall Thrusters**

Comparison between liquid rockets and ion thrusters

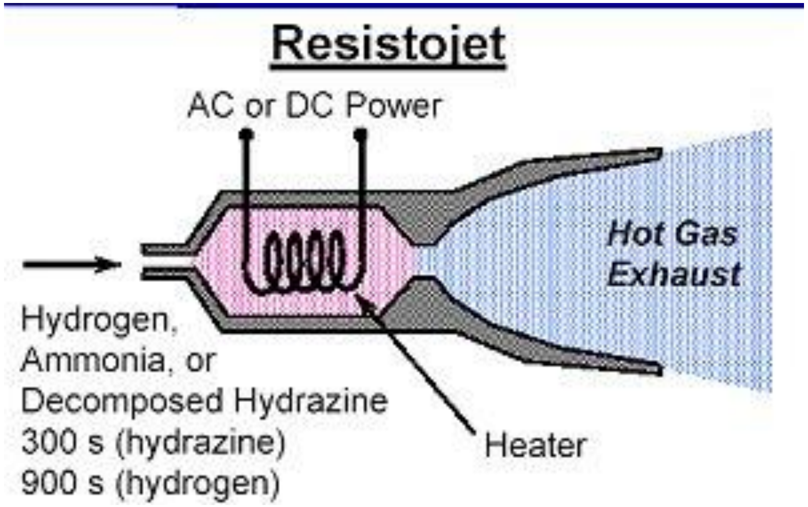
- Liquid rockests
  - u~4500 m/s
  - Isp~450 s
  - Energy ~ 100GJ
  - Power ~ 300MW
  - Thrust ~ 2x10^6 N
- Ion thrusters
  - u~30000 m/s
  - Isp~3000 s
  - Energy ~ 1000GJ
  - Power ~ 1kW
  - Thrust ~ 0.1 N

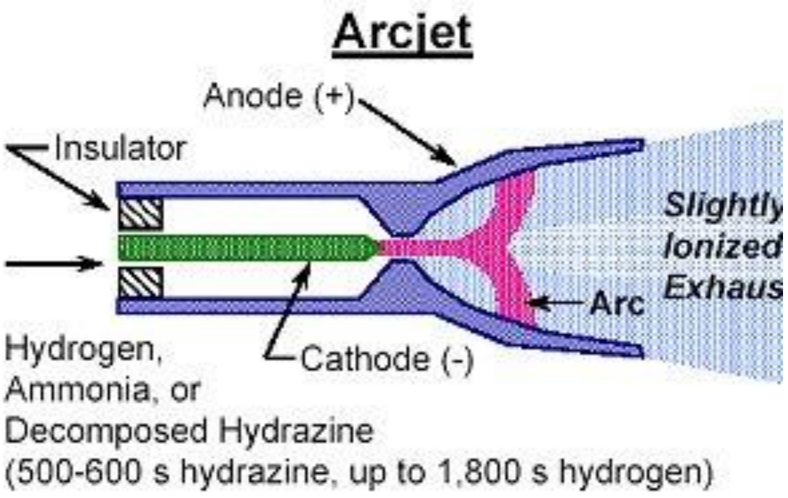




Electric thruster types - electrothermal

- **Resistojet**
- **Arcjet**

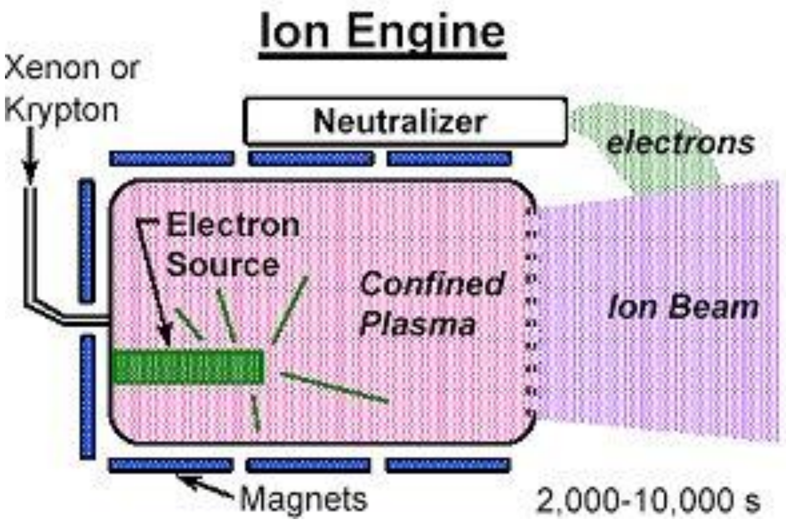




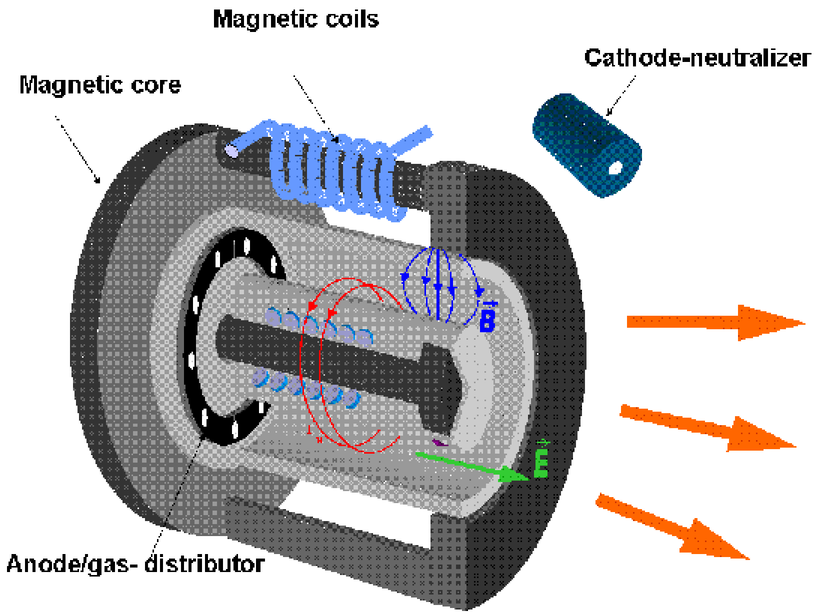
http://pages.erau.edu/~ericksol/courses/sp300/ch5/propul_ch5.html

Electric thruster types - electrostatic

- Ion thruster

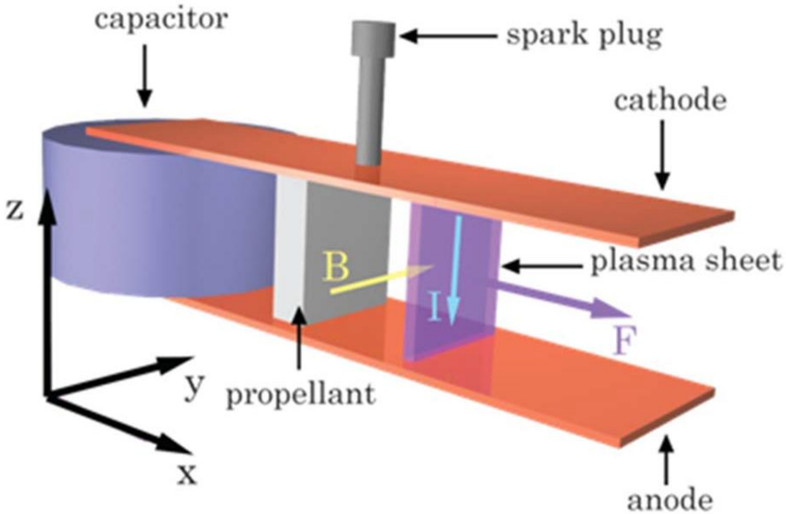


- Hall thruster

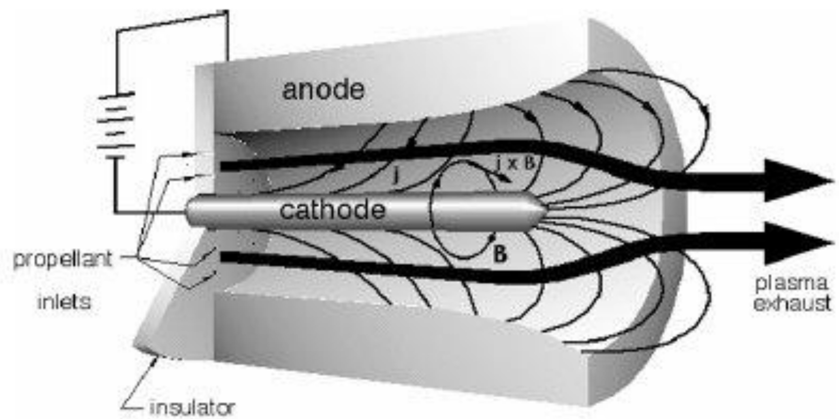


Electric thruster types - Electromagnetic

- **Pulsed plasma thruster**



- **Magnetoplasmadynamic thruster (MPD)**



The thrust in an ion engine is transferred by the electrostatic force between the ions and the two grids

$$\frac{dE(x)}{\mathrm{dx}} = \frac{\rho(x)}{\varepsilon_0} = \frac{\mathrm{qn}_i(x)}{\varepsilon_0}$$

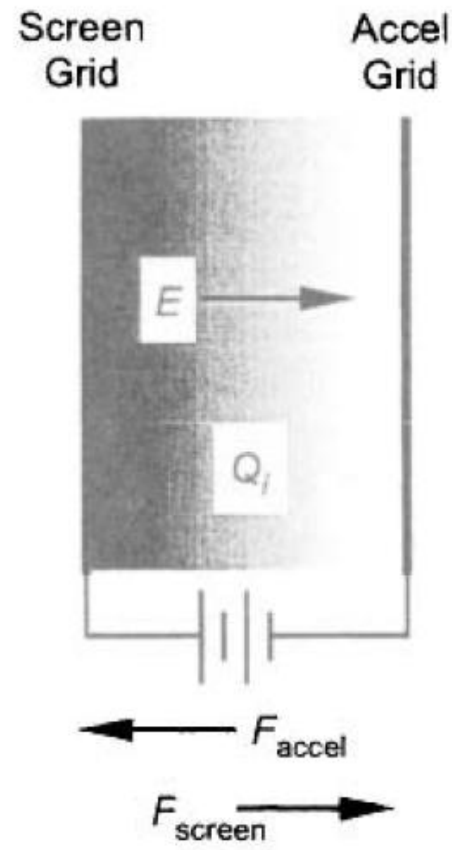
$$E(x) = \frac{q}{\varepsilon_0}\int_0^x n_i(x')\mathrm{dx}' + E_{\mathrm{screen}}$$

Gauss's law: $\sigma = \varepsilon_0 E_{\mathrm{screen}}$

$$F_{\mathrm{screen}} = \sigma\frac{(E_{\mathrm{screen}} + 0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E_{\mathrm{screen}}{}^2$$

$$F_{\mathrm{accel}} = -\sigma\frac{(E_{\mathrm{accel}} + 0)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0 E_{\mathrm{accel}}{}^2$$

$$T = F_{\mathrm{screen}} + F_{\mathrm{accel}} = \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0(E_{\mathrm{screen}}{}^2 - E_{\mathrm{accel}}{}^2)$$



$$F_{\mathrm{ion}} = q\int_0^d n_i(x)E(x)\mathrm{dx} = \varepsilon_0\int_0^d \frac{dE}{\mathrm{dx}}\mathrm{Edx} == \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_0(E_{\mathrm{accel}}{}^2 - E_{\mathrm{screen}}{}^2)$$

The rocket equation

$$\text{Force} = T = M\frac{\mathrm{dv}}{\mathrm{dt}}$$

$$T = -\frac{d}{\mathrm{dt}}(m_p v_{\mathrm{ex}}) = -v_{\mathrm{ex}}\frac{\mathrm{dm}_p}{\mathrm{dt}}$$

$$M(t) = m_d + m_p$$

$$\frac{dM}{\mathrm{dt}} = \frac{\mathrm{dm}_p}{\mathrm{dt}}$$

$$M\frac{\mathrm{dv}}{\mathrm{dt}} = -v_{\mathrm{ex}}\frac{\mathrm{dM}}{\mathrm{dt}}$$

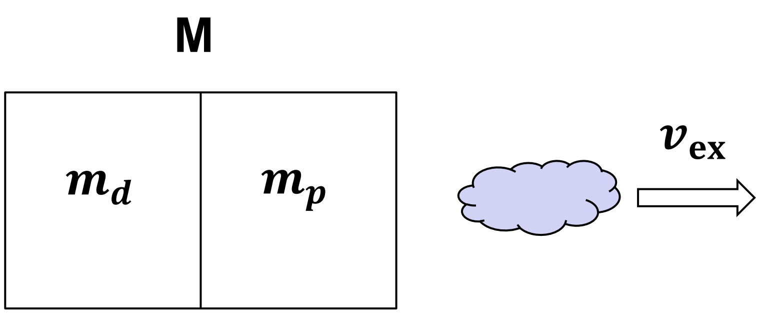
$$\int_{v_i}^{v_f}\mathrm{dv} = -v_{\mathrm{ex}}\int_{m_d+m_p}^{m_d}\frac{\mathrm{dM}}{M}$$

$$v_f - v_i = \Delta\mathrm{v} = -v_{\mathrm{ex}}\ln\left(\frac{m_d}{m_d+m_p}\right)$$

$$m_d = (m_d+m_p)e^{-\Delta\mathrm{v}/v_{\mathrm{ex}}}$$

$$\boxed{\Delta\mathrm{v} = (\mathrm{Isp}\times g)\ln\left(\frac{m_d+m_p}{m_d}\right)}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} m_p &= m_d\left[e^{\Delta\mathrm{v}/v_{\mathrm{ex}}} - 1\right] \\ &= m_d\left[e^{\Delta\mathrm{v}/(\mathrm{Isp}\times g)} - 1\right] \end{aligned}}$$



Force transfer

$$T = -\frac{d}{\mathrm{dt}}(m_p v_{\mathrm{ex}}) = -v_{\mathrm{ex}}\frac{\mathrm{dm}_p}{\mathrm{dt}} = \dot{m}_p v_{ex}$$

$$\dot{m}_p = \mathrm{QM}$$

$\dot{m}_p$ = propellant mass flow rate in kg/s

Q = propellant particle flow rate in particles/s

M = atomic mass in kg

$$P_{\mathrm{jet}} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{m}_p {v_{\mathrm{ex}}}^2 = \frac{T^2}{2\dot{m}_p}$$

$$T = \frac{\mathrm{dm}_p}{\mathrm{dt}} v_{\mathrm{ex}} \approx \dot{m}_i v_i$$

$\dot{m}_i$ = ion mass flow rate in kg/s

I_b = ion current

$$v_i = \sqrt{\frac{2\mathrm{qV}_b}{M}}$$

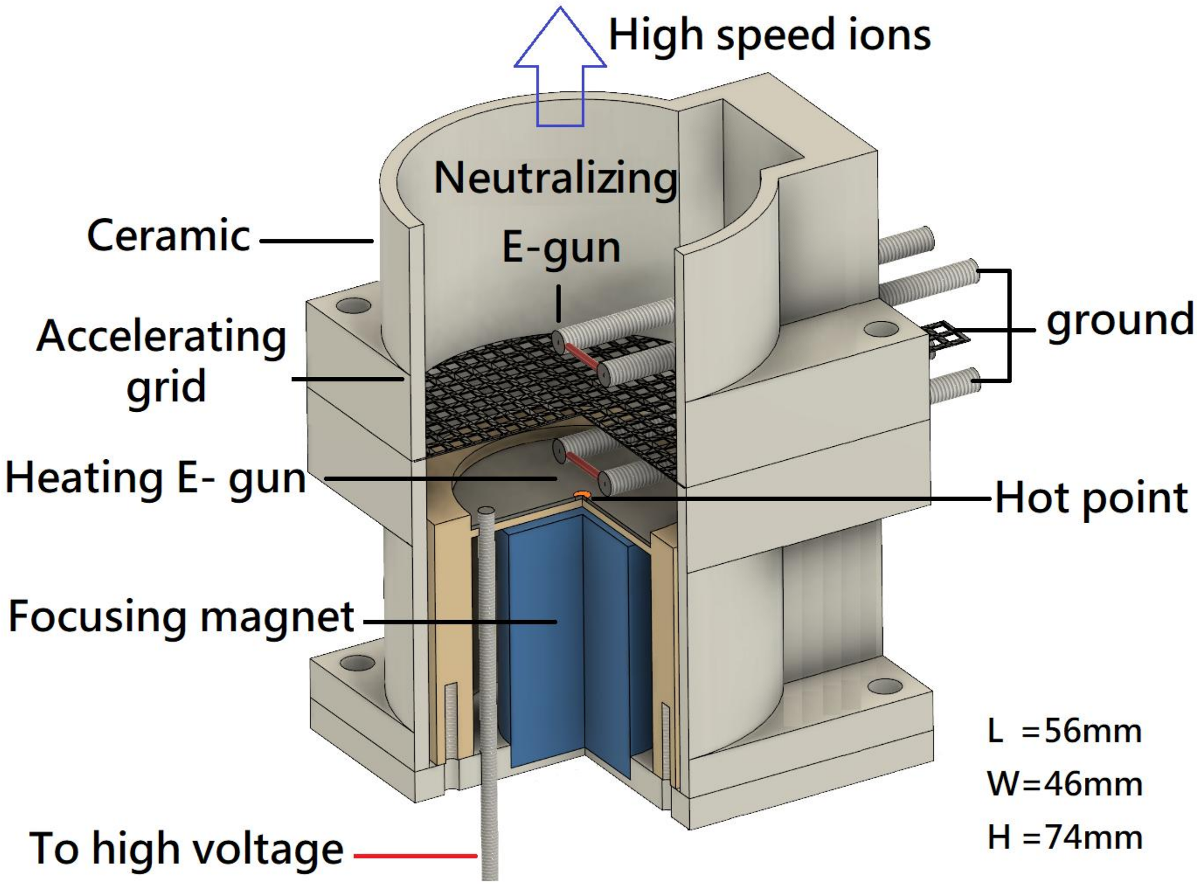
$$\boxed{T = \sqrt{\frac{2M}{e}} I_b \sqrt{V_b}\ (\mathrm{Nt})}$$

$$\dot{m}_i = \frac{I_b M}{q}$$

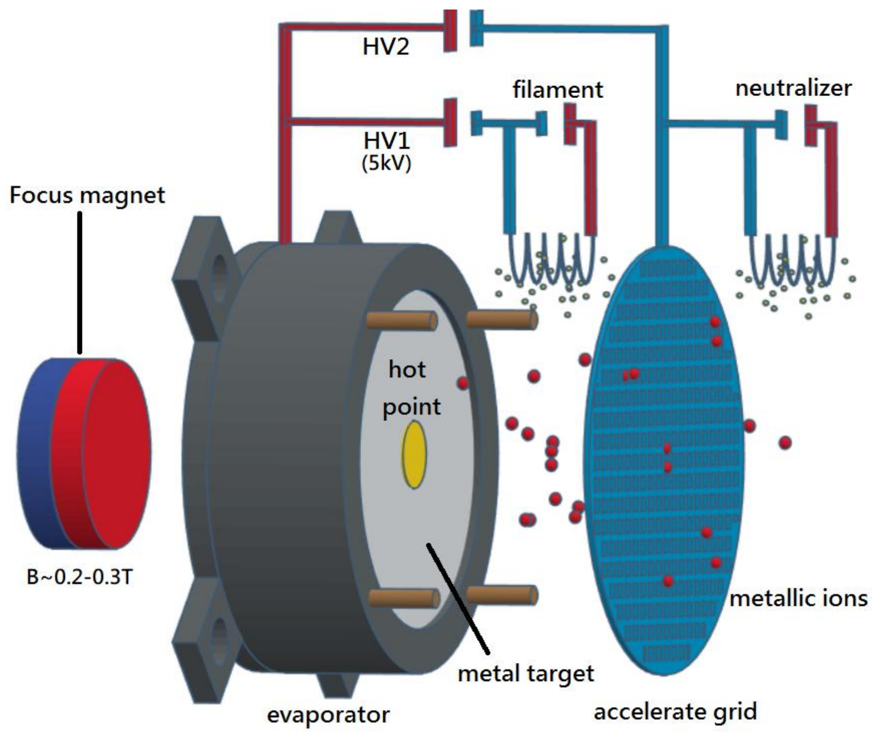
Ion thruster has the highest specific impulse (Isp)

Thruster	Specific Impulse (s)	Input Power (kW)	Efficiency Range (%)	Propellant
Cold gas	50–75	—	—	Various
Chemical (monopropellant)	150–225	—	—	N_2H_4 H_2O_2
Chemical (bipropellant)	300–450	—	—	Various
Resistojet	300	0.5–1	65–90	N_2H_4 monoprop
Arcjet	500–600	0.9–2.2	25–45	N_2H_4 monoprop
Ion thruster	2500–3600	0.4–4.3	40–80	Xenon
Hall thrusters	1500–2000	1.5–4.5	35–60	Xenon
PPTs	850–1200	<0.2	7–13	Teflon

Metallic Ion Thruster Using Magnetron E-Beam Bombardment (MIT-MEB)



Electrons are used to generate metallic gas, metallic plasma and to neutralize ions



heating → filament → Thermal electron → target → vapor → plasma → exhaust

external electric field

electron bombardment

accelerated electric field

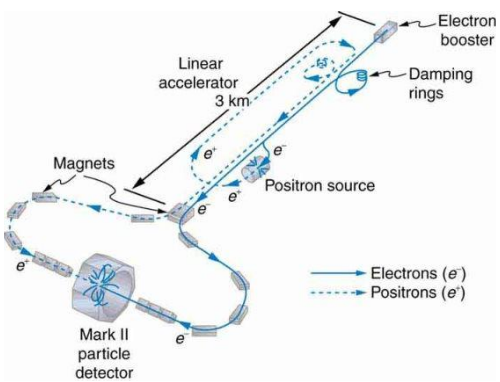
evaporated

ionized

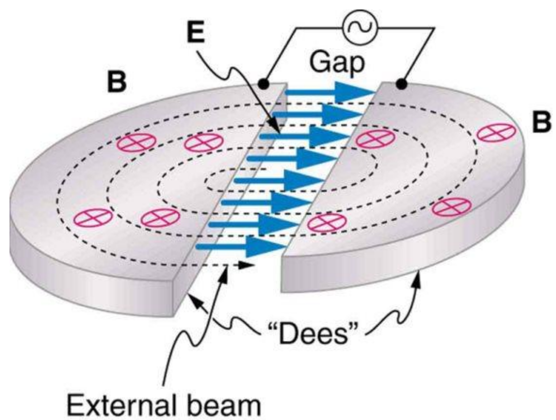
neutralizer

High energy particle accelerator

- **linear particle accelerator (Linac)**



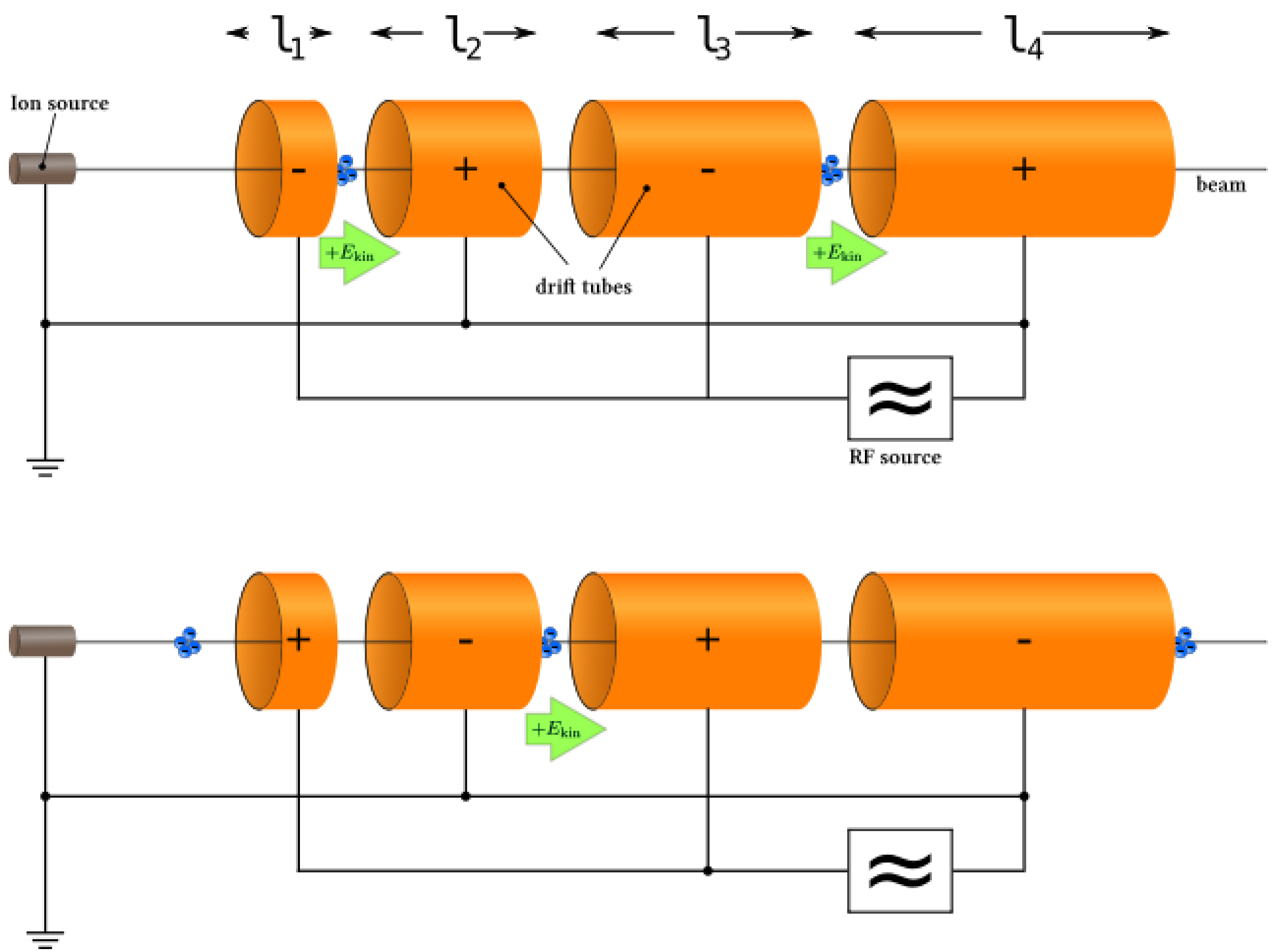
- **Cyclotron**



- **Synchrotron**

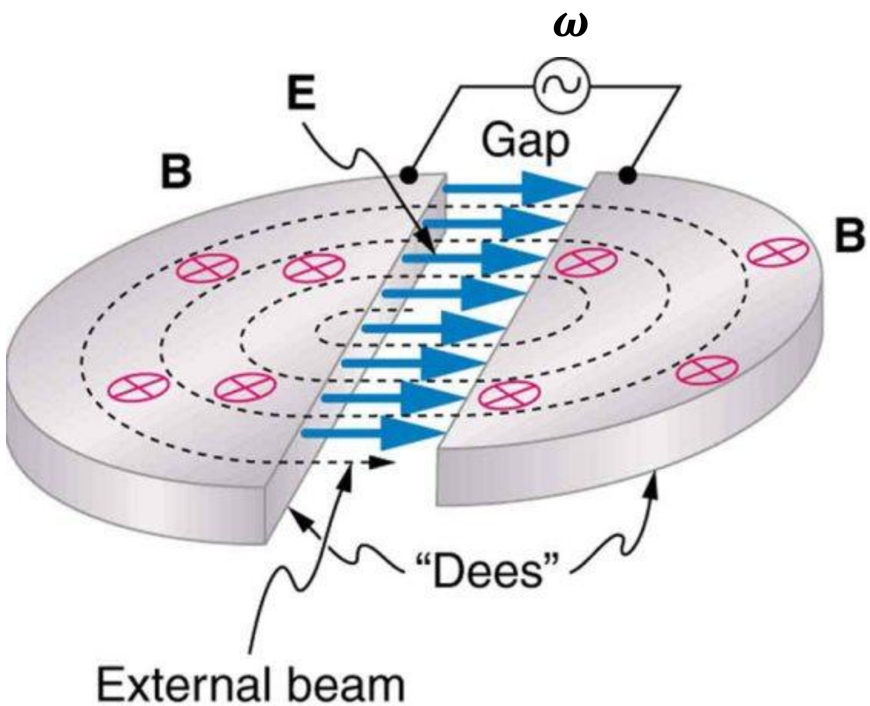
- **Reference: Introduction to plasma phenomena and plasma medicine, Y. Nishida and K.-L. Ou**

A linear particle accelerator (linac) accelerates charged particles using a series of oscillating electric potentials along a linear beamline



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linear_particle_accelerator

Cyclotrons use a magnetic field to cause particles to move in circular orbits



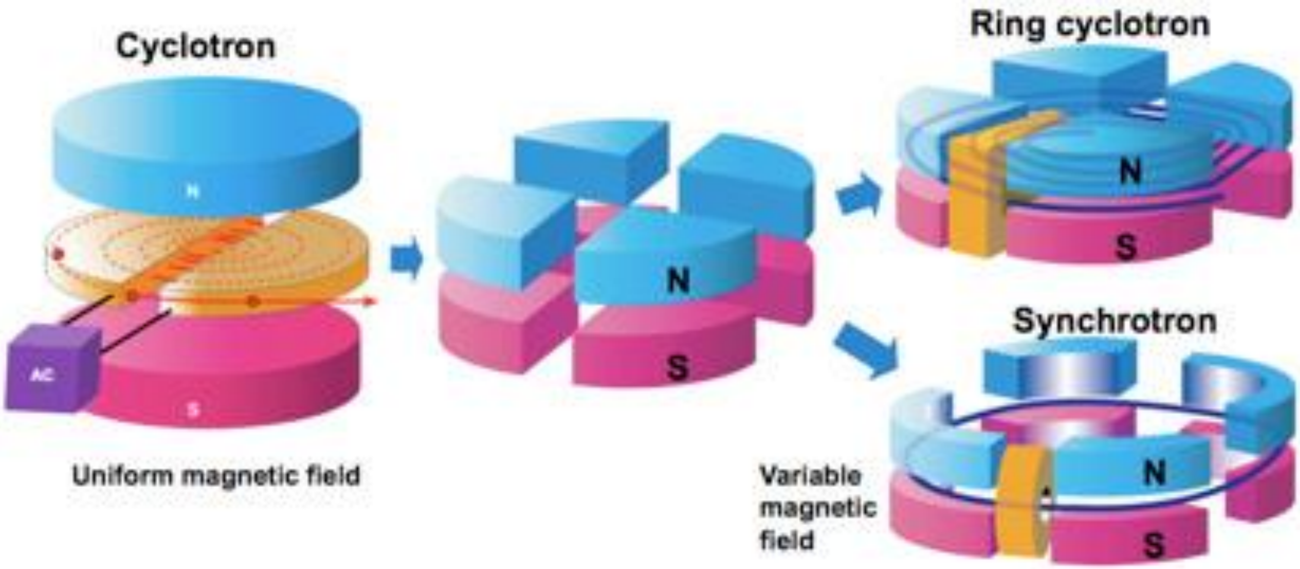
$$\omega_{\mathrm{ce}} = \frac{eB}{m_e c}$$

$$r_e = \frac{v}{\omega_{\mathrm{ce}}} = \frac{m_e c v}{eB}$$

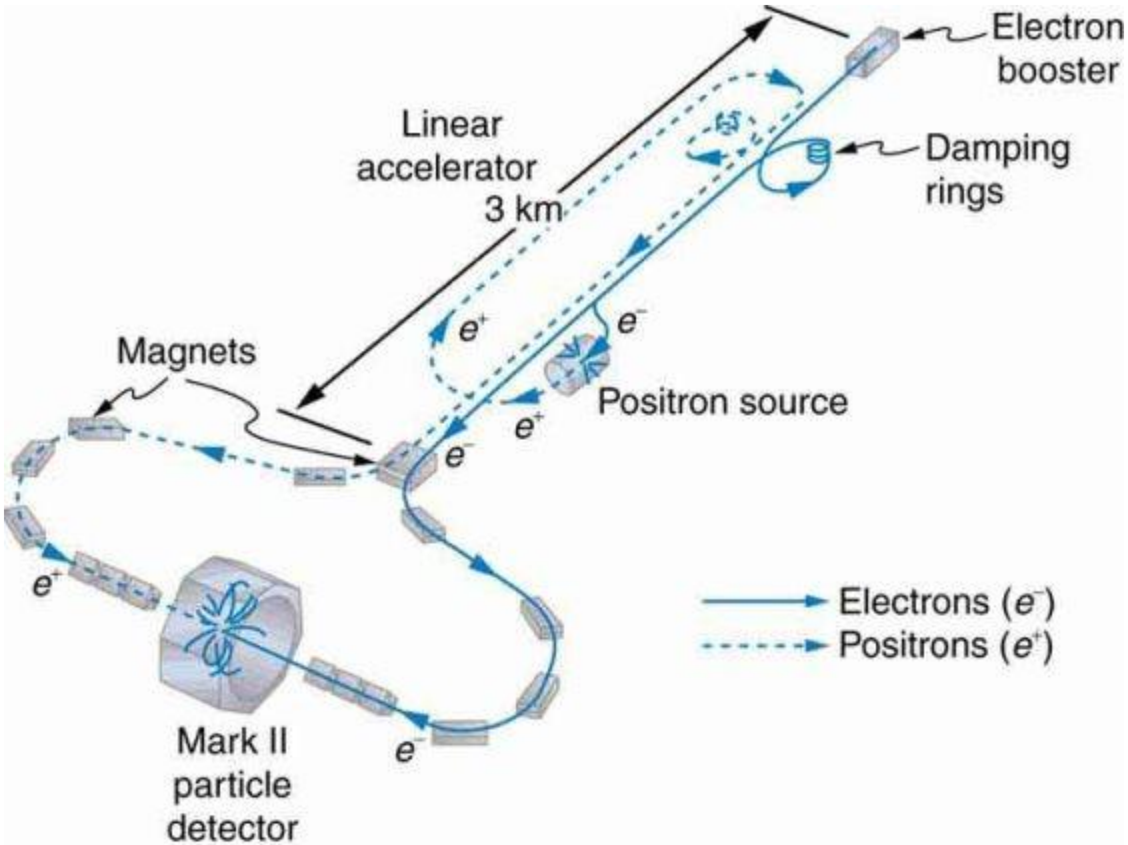
- **Cyclotron was invented by Ernest Lawrence who earned the 1939 Nobel price in physics**

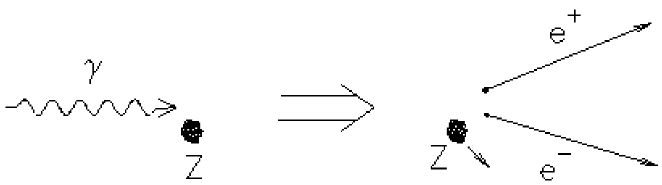
http://math.ubooks.pub/Books/ON/M1/1704/C33S4M004.html

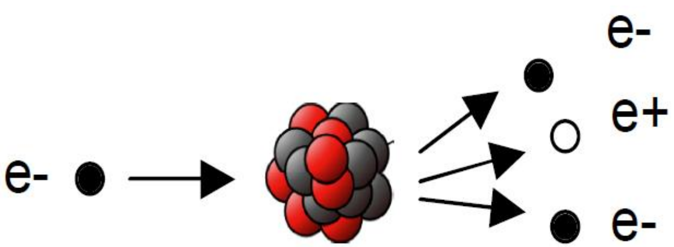
Synchrotron uses time-dependent guiding magnetic field synchronized to a particle beam



Stanford linear accelerator center (SLAC) is a 50 GeV electron / positron accelerator







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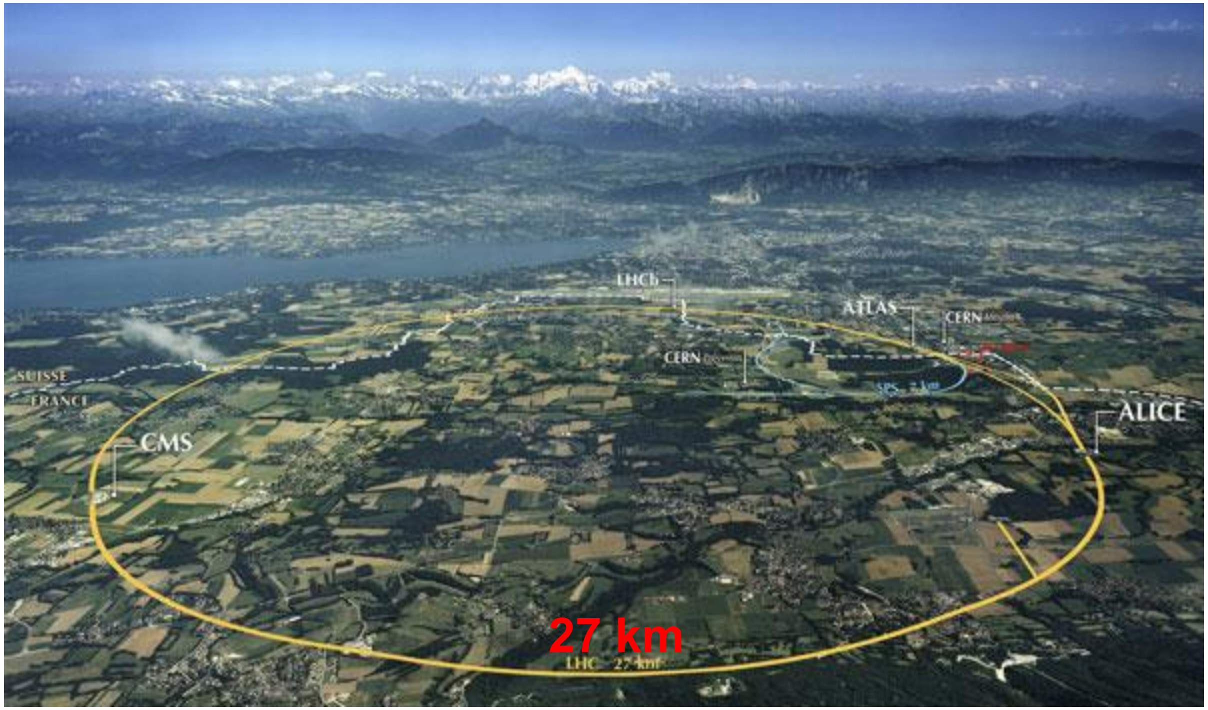
http://cnx.org/contents/aypTUEkP@4/Accelerators-Create-Matter-fro
https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/64/Pair_production_Cartoon.gif

Large Hadron Collider (LHC) is the world's largest and most powerful particle collider providing 13 TeV protons



http://www.coepp.org.au/large-hadron-collider

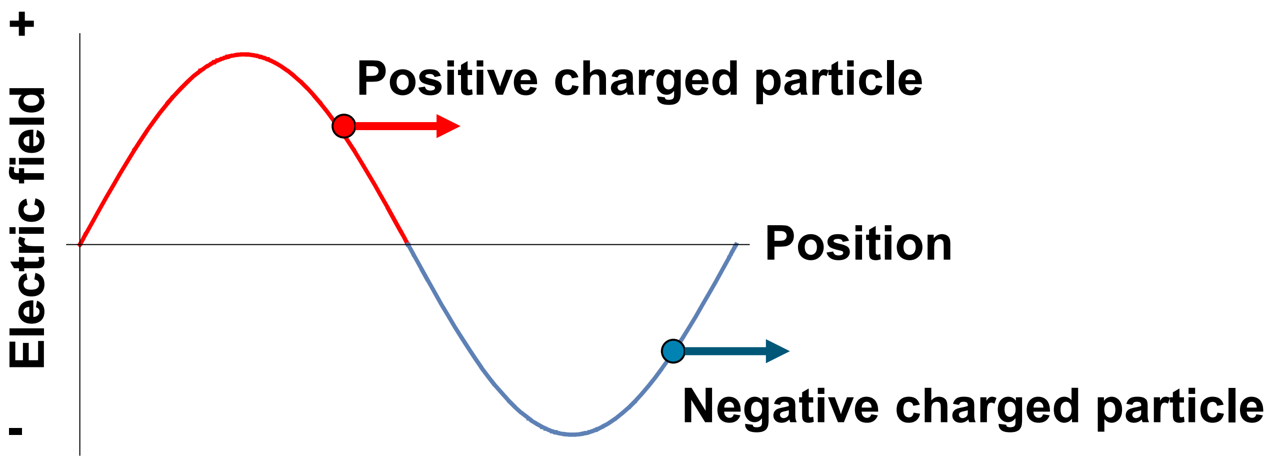
Plasma based accelerators will become 3 orders smaller than the regular microwave based accelerator

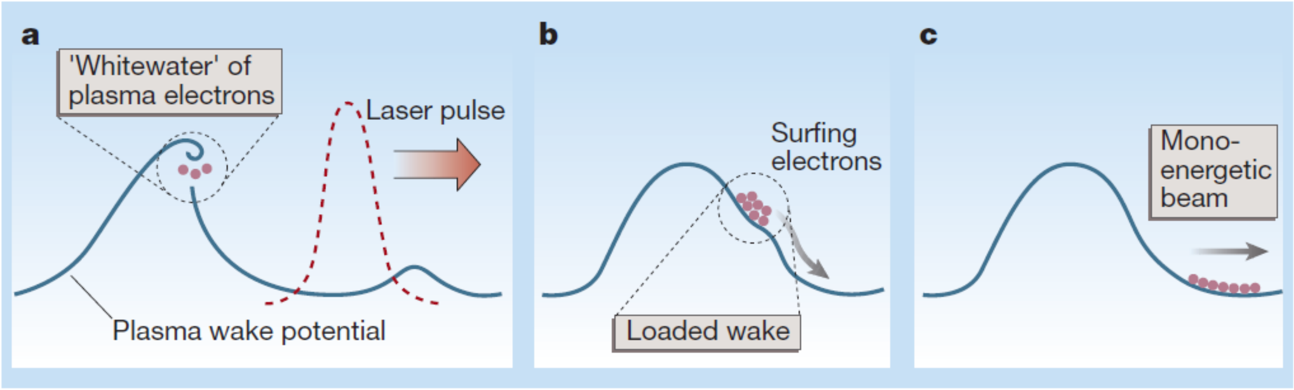
- **Maximum field strength:**
  - **Microwave: 100 MV/m**
  - **Plasma: >10 GV/m, 300 GV/m was achieved using laser wakefield accelerator[1]**

- **Plasma based high energy accelerators:**
  - **V_pxB or surfatron accelerator[2]**
  - **Plasma wakefield accelerator (PWFA)[3]**
  - **Plasma beat wave accelerator (PBWA)[4]**
  - **Laser wakefield accelerator (LWFA)[4]**

[1] N. A. M. Hafz, *et al.*, Nature Photonics **2**, 571 (2008)
[2] T. Katsouleas and J. Dawson, Phys. Rev. Lett. **51**, 392 (1983)
[3] P. Chen, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **54**, 693 (1985)
[4] T. Tajima and J. M. Dawson, Phys. Rev. Lett. **43**, 267 (1979)

Charged particles can be accelerated in the wave electric field





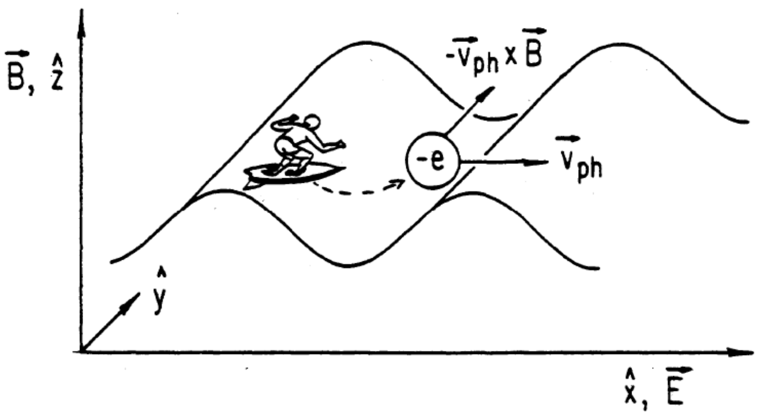
T. Katsouleas, Nature **431**, 515 (2004)

Who will catch the wave?

https://lightsabersandsurfboards.wordpress.com/tag/lake-erie-surfing/

The surfer glides in a direction not parallel to the wave direction to be in phase to the wave propagation

Electrons may be accelerated to speed of light using V_pxB acceleration (Surfatron)



- **Plane wave electric field and uniform magnetic field:**

$$\vec{E} = E_0 \sin(\mathrm{kx} - \omega \mathrm{t})\hat{x}$$

$$\vec{B} = \mathrm{B}\hat{z}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\gamma v_x) = \frac{qE_0}{m}\sin(\mathrm{kx} - \omega\mathrm{t}) + \omega_c v_y$$

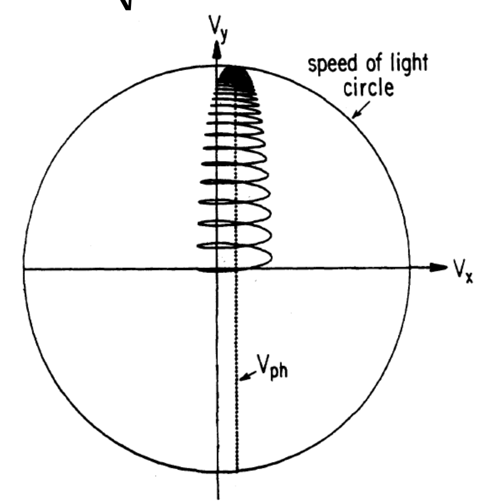
$$\frac{d}{dt}(\gamma v_y) = -\omega_c v_x \qquad \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{{v_x}^2 + {v_y}^2}{c^2}}}$$

- **On the wave frame and if the particle is trapped in the wave:**

$$x_1 = x - v_{\mathrm{ph}} t \qquad \frac{d}{dt}(\gamma v_x) = 0$$

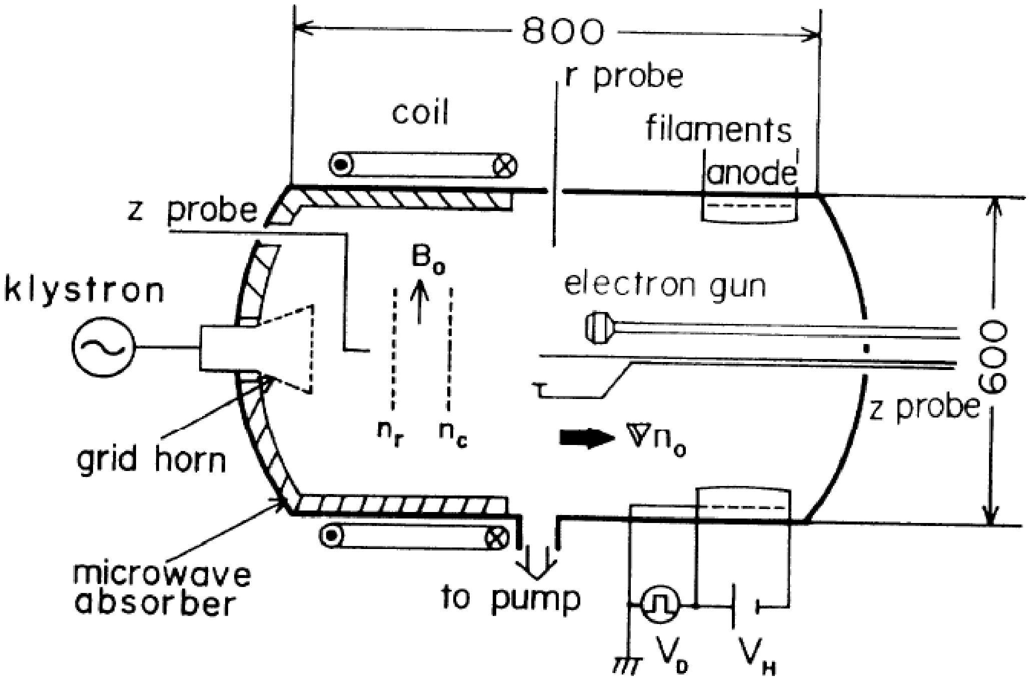
$$v_x \to v_{\mathrm{ph}}$$

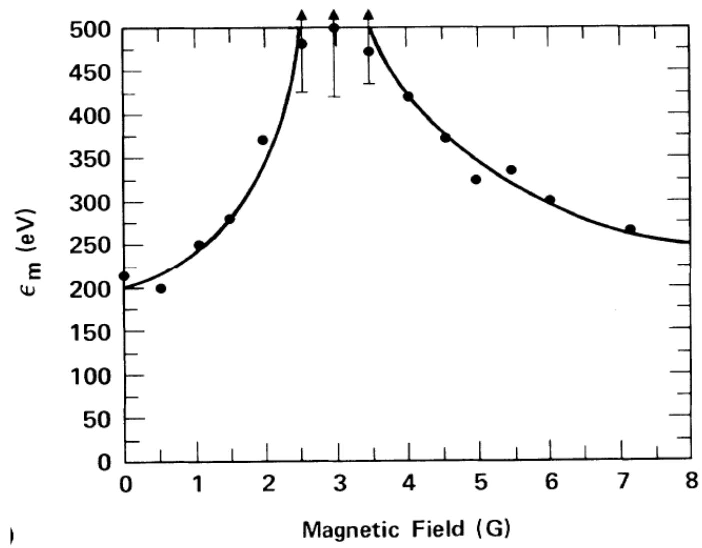
$$v_y = -\frac{\omega_c v_{\mathrm{ph}} t}{\gamma_{\mathrm{ph}}\sqrt{1 + \frac{{\omega_c}^2 t^2 {v_{\mathrm{ph}}}^2}{c^2}}}$$



- T. Katsouleas, *et al.*, PRL **51**, 392 (1983)
- T. Katsouleas, *et al.*, IEEE TNS. **NS-30**, 3241 (1983)
- Y. Nishida, *et al.*, AIP Conf Proc. **737**, 957 (2004)

Experimental results of V_pxB acceleration (Surfatron)

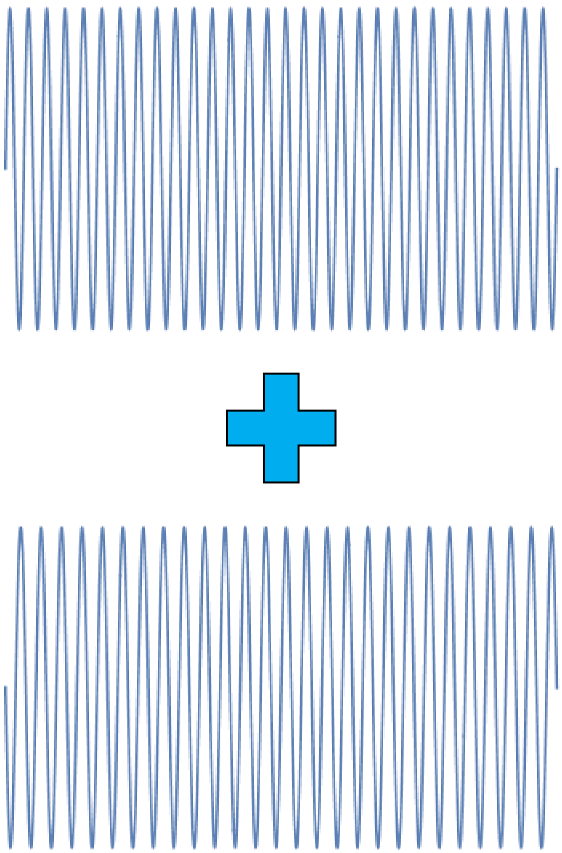


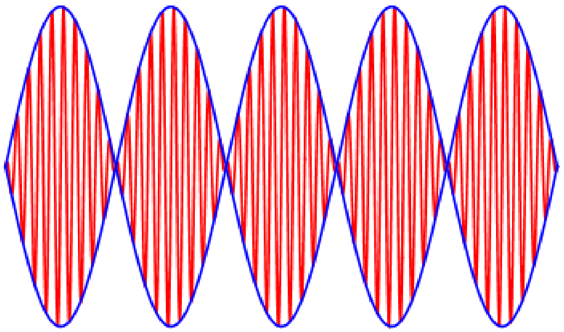


- n_0 ~ 1-30 x 10^{17} m^{-3}
- T_e ~ 2-5 eV
- T_i ~ 0.1-0.2 eV
- Microwave frequency: 3-10 GHz

C. Domier, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **63**, 1803 (1989)

Plasma beat wave accelerator





$$sin(x_1) + \sin(x_2) = 2\sin\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x_1 - x_2}{2}\right)$$

A plasma wave is driven by the laser beat wave

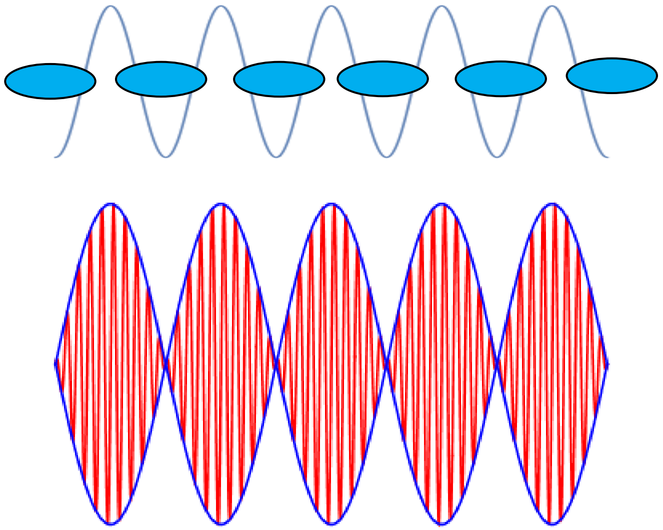
$$\omega_0 = \omega_2 - \omega_1$$

$$k_0 = k_2 - k_1$$

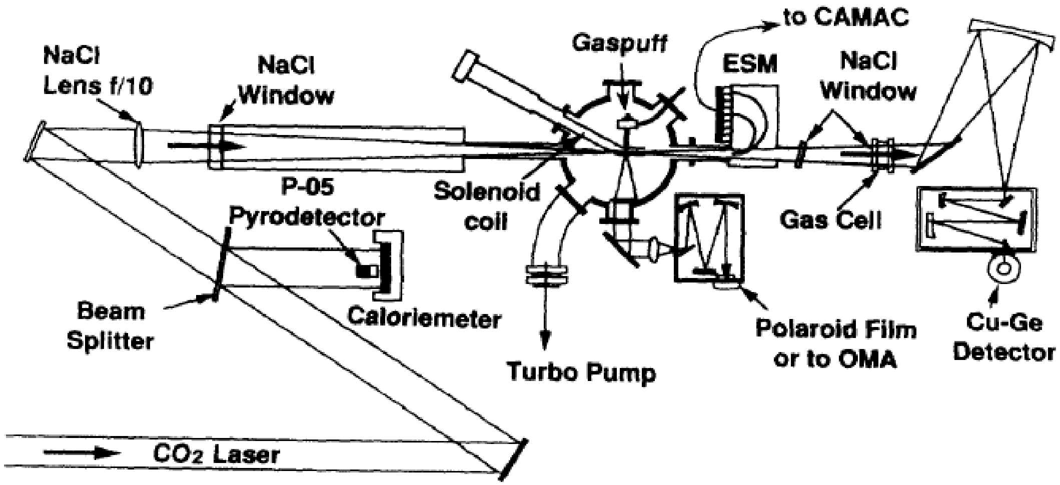
$$v_{\mathrm{ph}} = v_g = c\sqrt{1 - \frac{{\omega_p}^2}{{\omega_0}^2}}$$

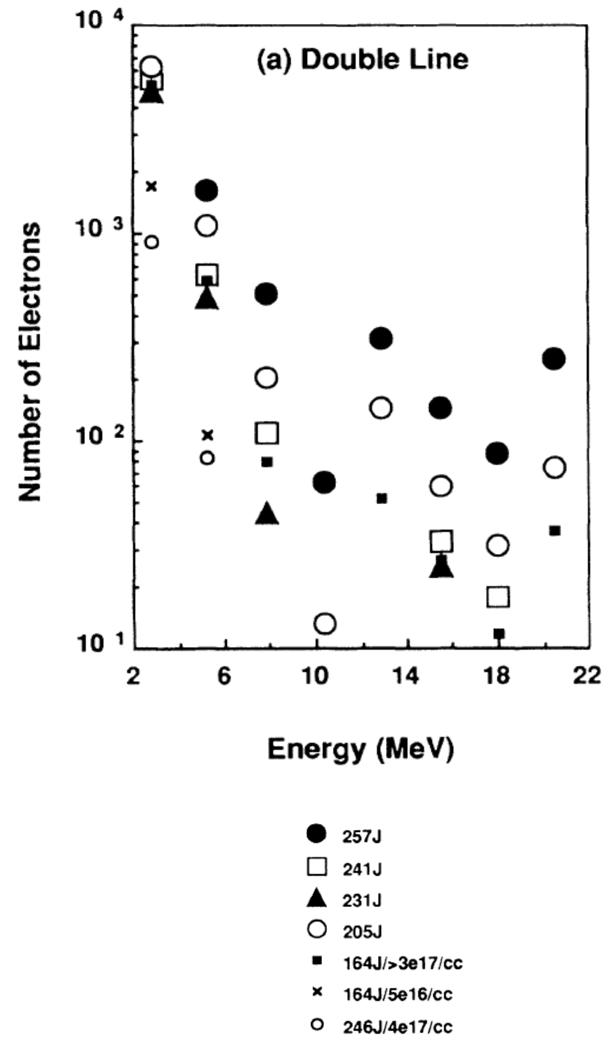
$$F = -e\nabla\phi_p = -\nabla\frac{e^2 E^{(1)} \cdot E^{(2)*}}{\mathrm{m}\omega_1\omega_2}$$

Plasma wave



Electrons were accelerated to over 20 MeV using plasma beat wave accelerator





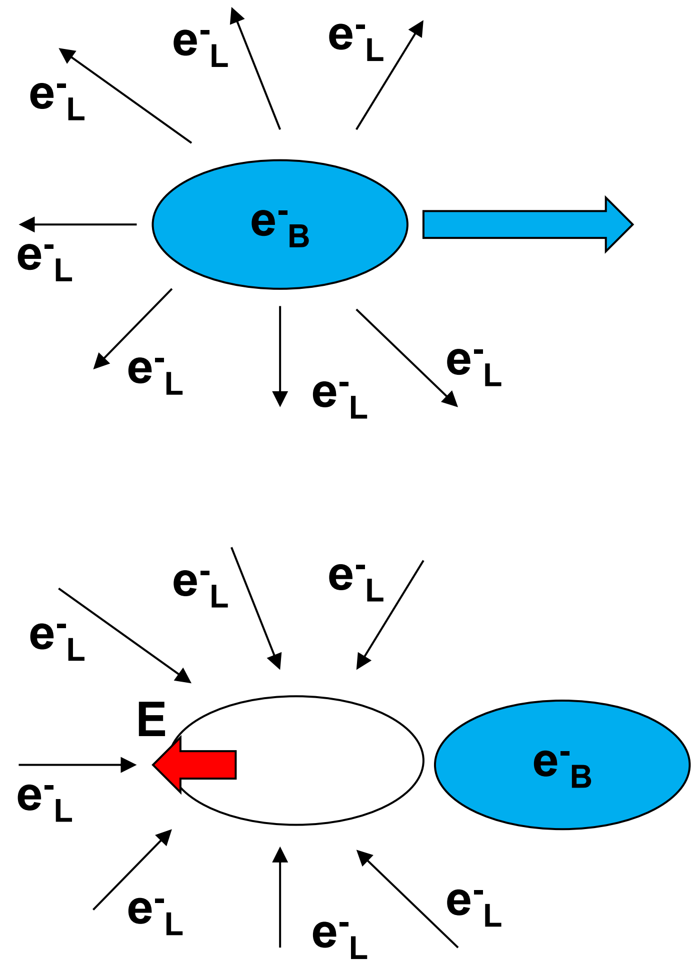
Laser: 10.6 um + 9.57 um
Intensity: 2×10^{13} ~ 2×10^{14} W/cm^2
Injected E-beam: 0.1~1 MeV
$n_0=3\times10^{16}$ ~ 7×10^{17} cm^{-3}

Y. Kitagawa, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **68**, 48 (1992)

Plasma wakefield accelerator employs two beams

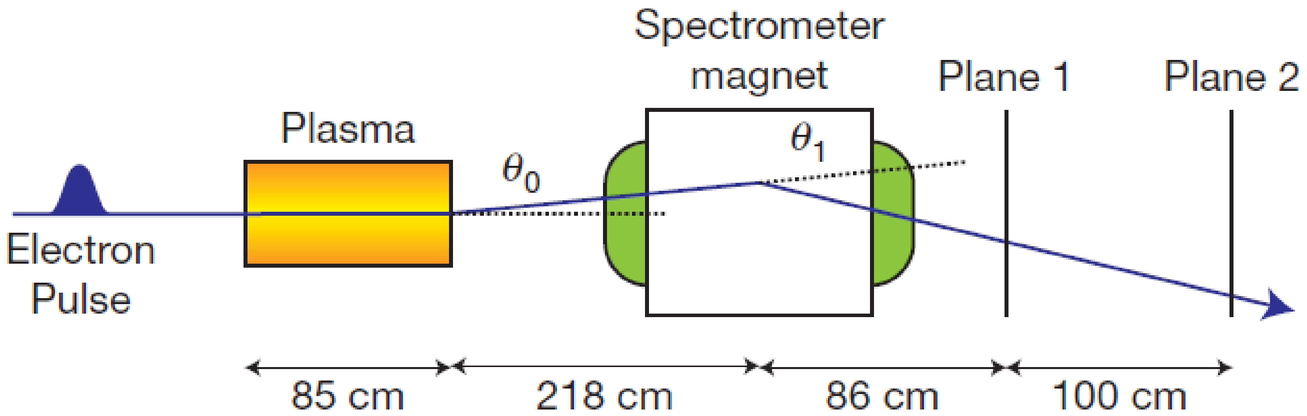
- When a bunch of electrons enter the plasma, they expel local electrons.
- When the bunch of electrons leave the plasma, the local electrons try to return but oscillate around their original locations and generate a wake field behind the bunch.
- The longitudinal field of the wake can accelerate the particles in the back.

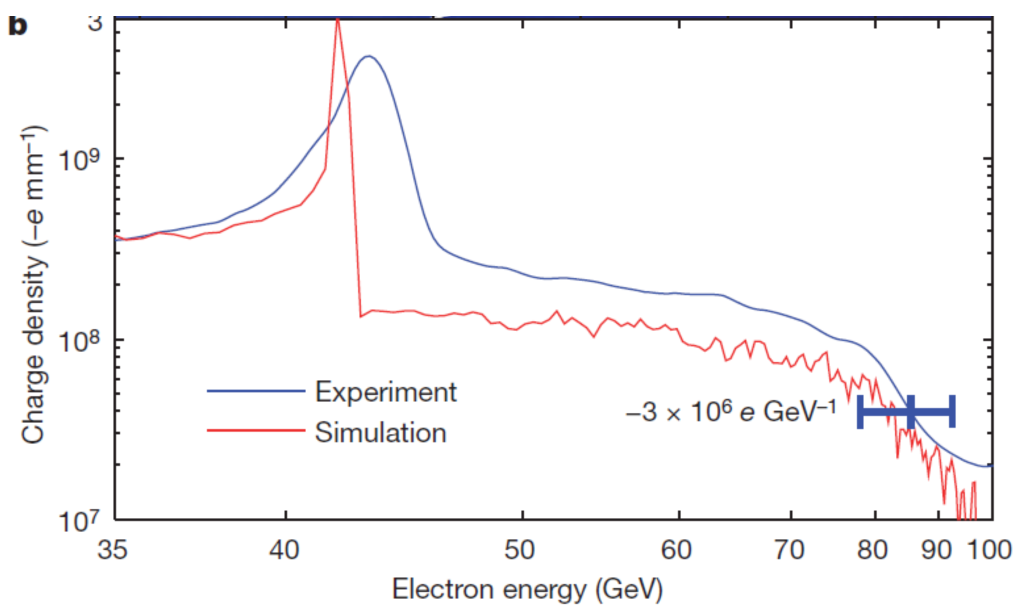
- Key components:
  - Drive bunch: excite wake-field
  - Test bunch: beam that is accelerated to high energy



T. Katsouleas, Phys. Rev. A **33**, 2056 (1986)

Energy doubling of 42 GeV electrons in a metre-scale plasma wakefield accelerator





I. Blumenfeld, *et al.*, Nature **445**, 741 (2007)

Dream beam – the dawn of compact particle accelerators

Front page of nature, 30 Sep., 2004

Ponderomotive force expelled electrons away from the higher electric field region

$$m_s\ddot{x} = q_sE = q_sE_0(x)\cos\omega t$$

$$x = x_0 + x_1 \text{ where } x_0 = \bar{x}$$

$$m_s(\ddot{x}_0 + \ddot{x}_1) = q_s\left(E_0 + x_1\frac{\mathrm{dE_0}}{\mathrm{dx}}\right)\cos\omega t$$

- **Take time average:**

$$m_s\ddot{x}_0 = q_s\left.\frac{\mathrm{dE_0}}{\mathrm{dx}}\right|_{x_0}\overline{x_1\cos\omega t}$$

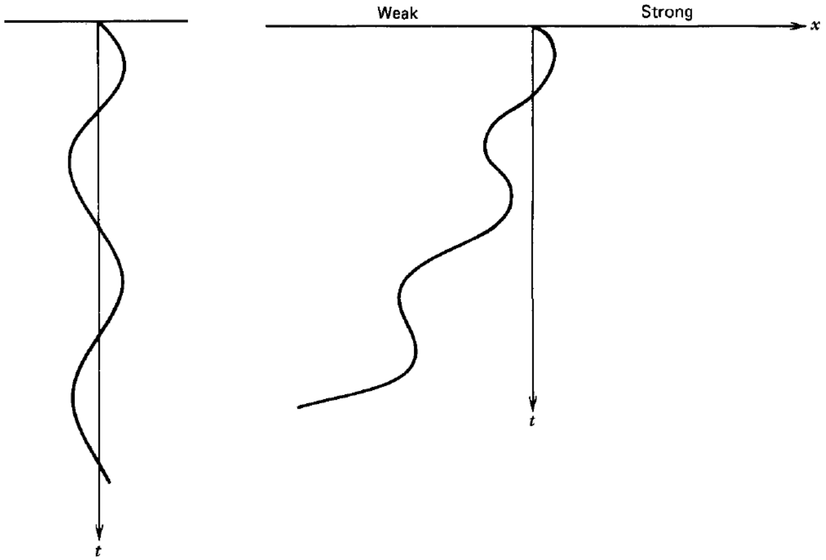
- $\ddot{x}_1 \gg \ddot{x}_0 \quad , \quad E_0 >> x_1\frac{\mathrm{dE_0}}{\mathrm{dx}}$

$$m_s\ddot{x}_1 = q_sE_0\cos\omega t$$

$$x_1 = -\frac{q_sE_0}{m_s\omega^2}\cos\omega t$$

$$\ddot{x}_0 = -\frac{{q_s}^2E_0}{2{m_s}^2\omega^2}\frac{\mathrm{dE_0}}{\mathrm{dx}}$$

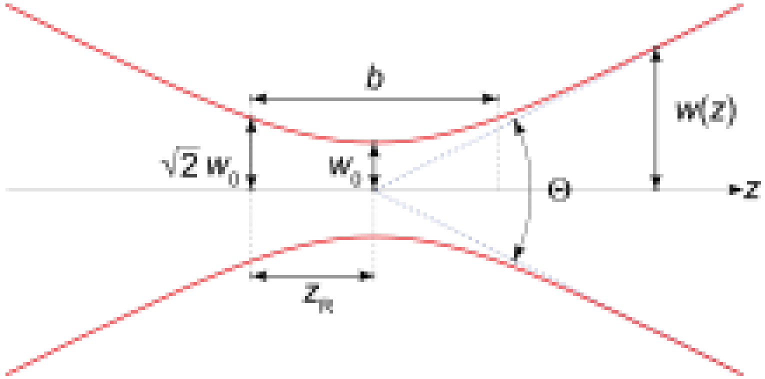
$$\frac{\mathrm{dE_0}}{\mathrm{dx}} = 0 \qquad\qquad \frac{\mathrm{dE_0}}{\mathrm{dx}} > 0$$



$$\boxed{F_p = m_s\ddot{x}_0 = -\frac{{q_s}^2}{4m_s\omega^2}\frac{d}{\mathrm{dx}}\left({E_0}^2\right)}$$

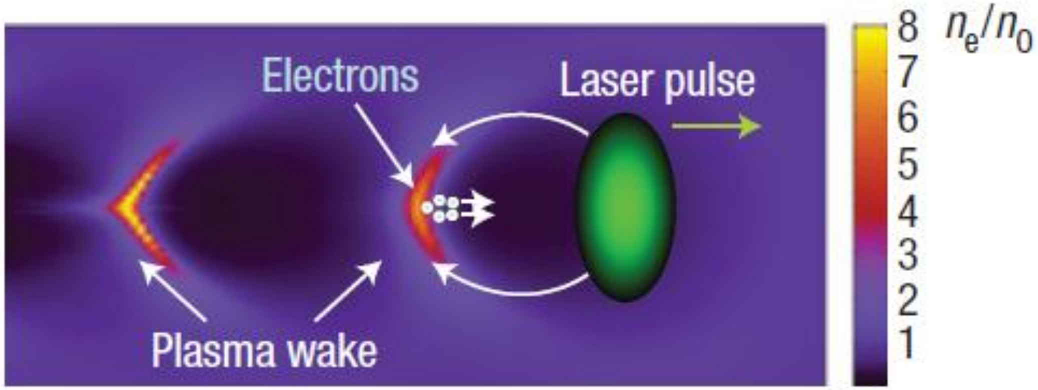
Laser is used to create a bunch in laser wakefield accelerator

$$I(r, z) = \frac{2P}{\pi w^2(z)} \exp\left[-\frac{2r^2}{w^2(z)}\right]$$



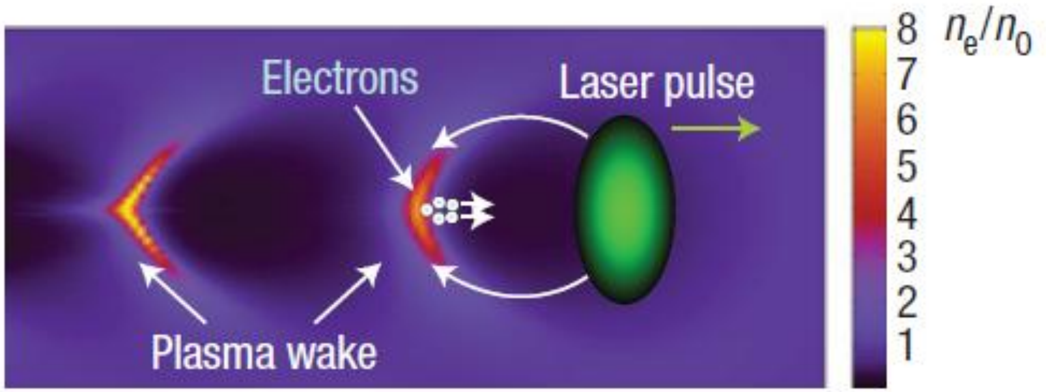
- Waist: $w(z) = w_0\sqrt{1 + \frac{z^2}{{z_R}^2}}$
- Rayleigh length: $z_R = \frac{\pi {w_0}^2}{\lambda_L}$

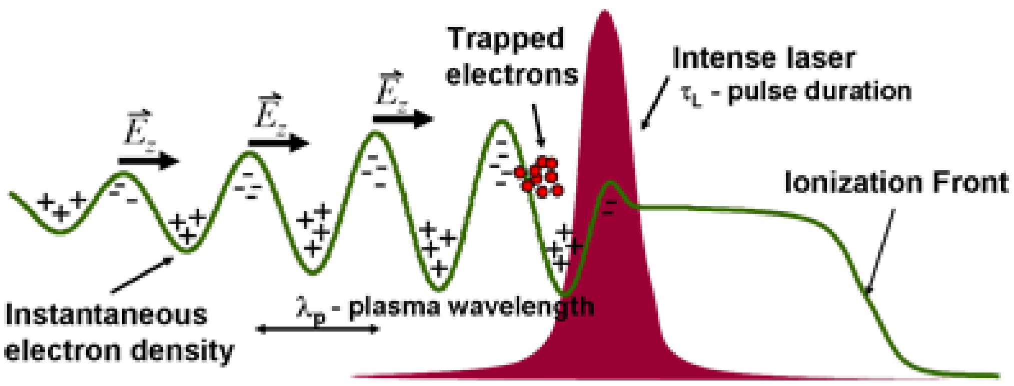
Bubble/blow-out regime



V. Malka, *et al.*, Nature Physics **4**, 447 (2008)

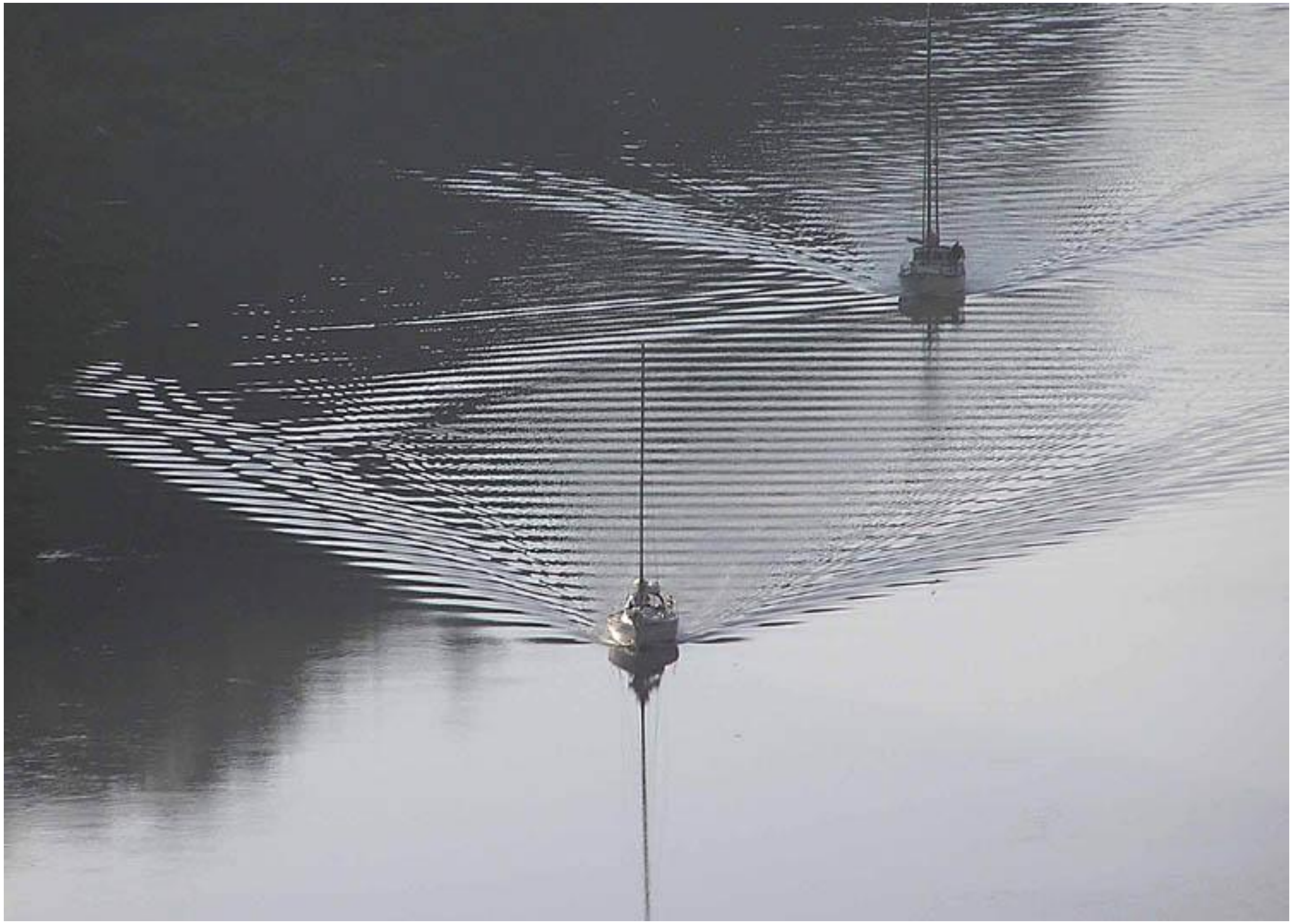
A plasma wake is generated by a short pulse laser





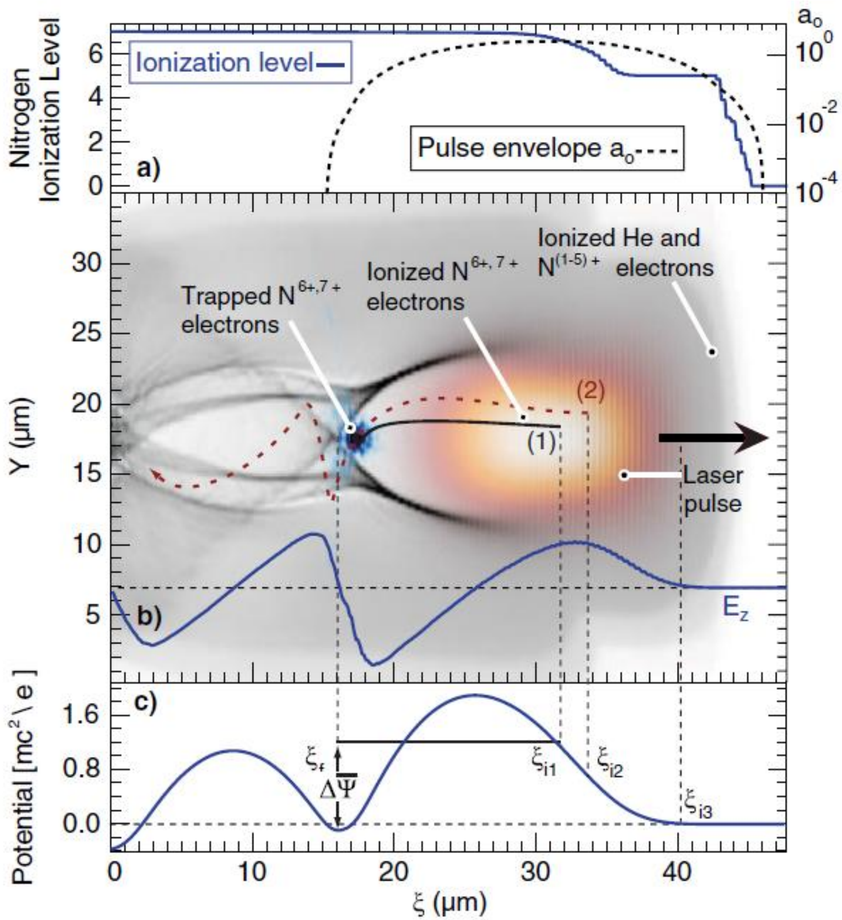
V. Malka, *et al.*, Nature Physics **4**, 447 (2008)
http://cuos.engin.umich.edu/researchgroups/hfs/research/laser-wakefield-acceleration/

The wakefield generated by a short pulse laser is very similar to the wave behind a boat



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4f/Wake.avon.gorge.2boats.arp.750pix.jpg

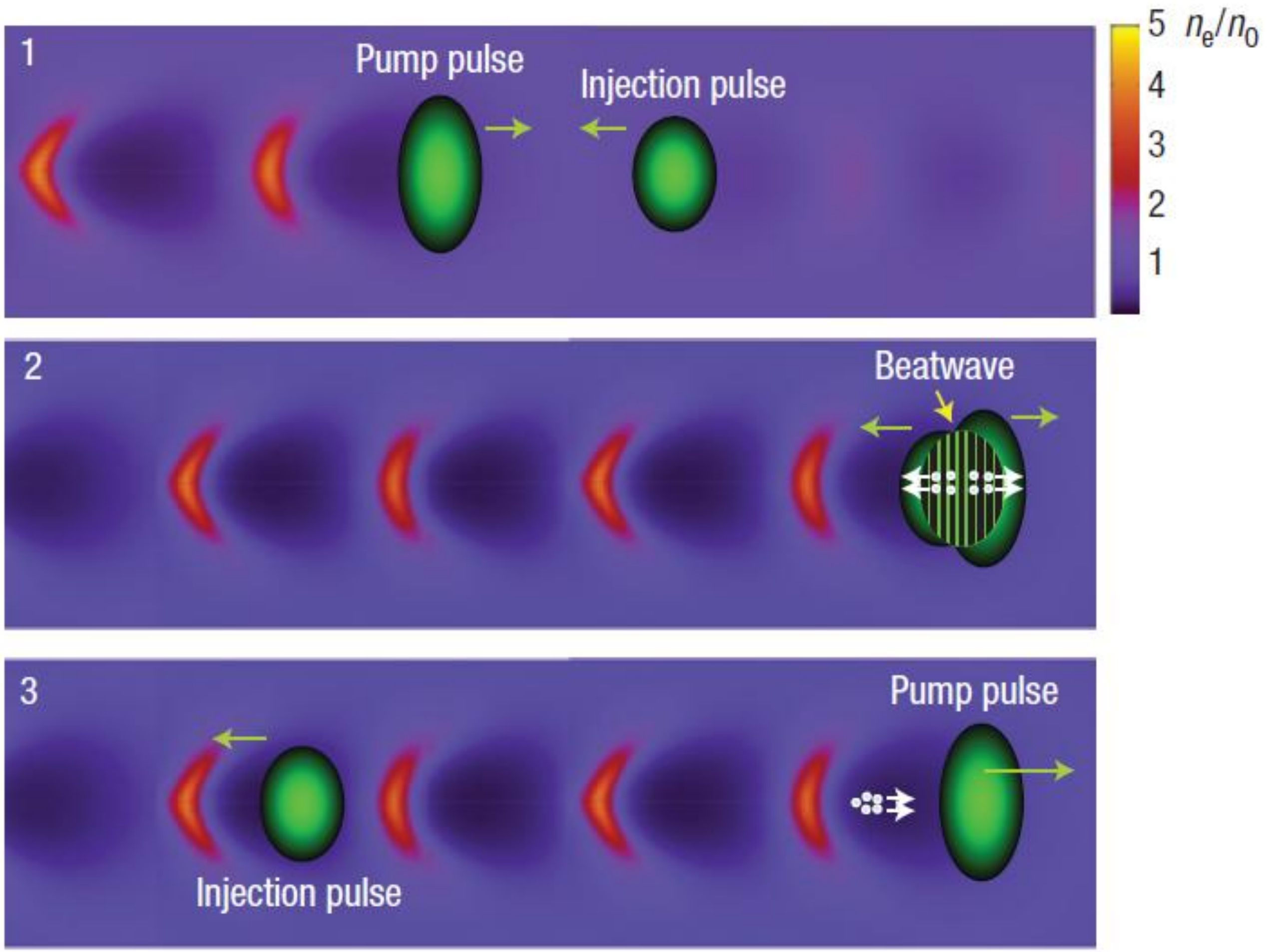
Ionization injection



- **Large relative energy spread**
- **Energy required to trap electrons is reduced so that electron beams with large charge can be produced in a moderate laser energy**

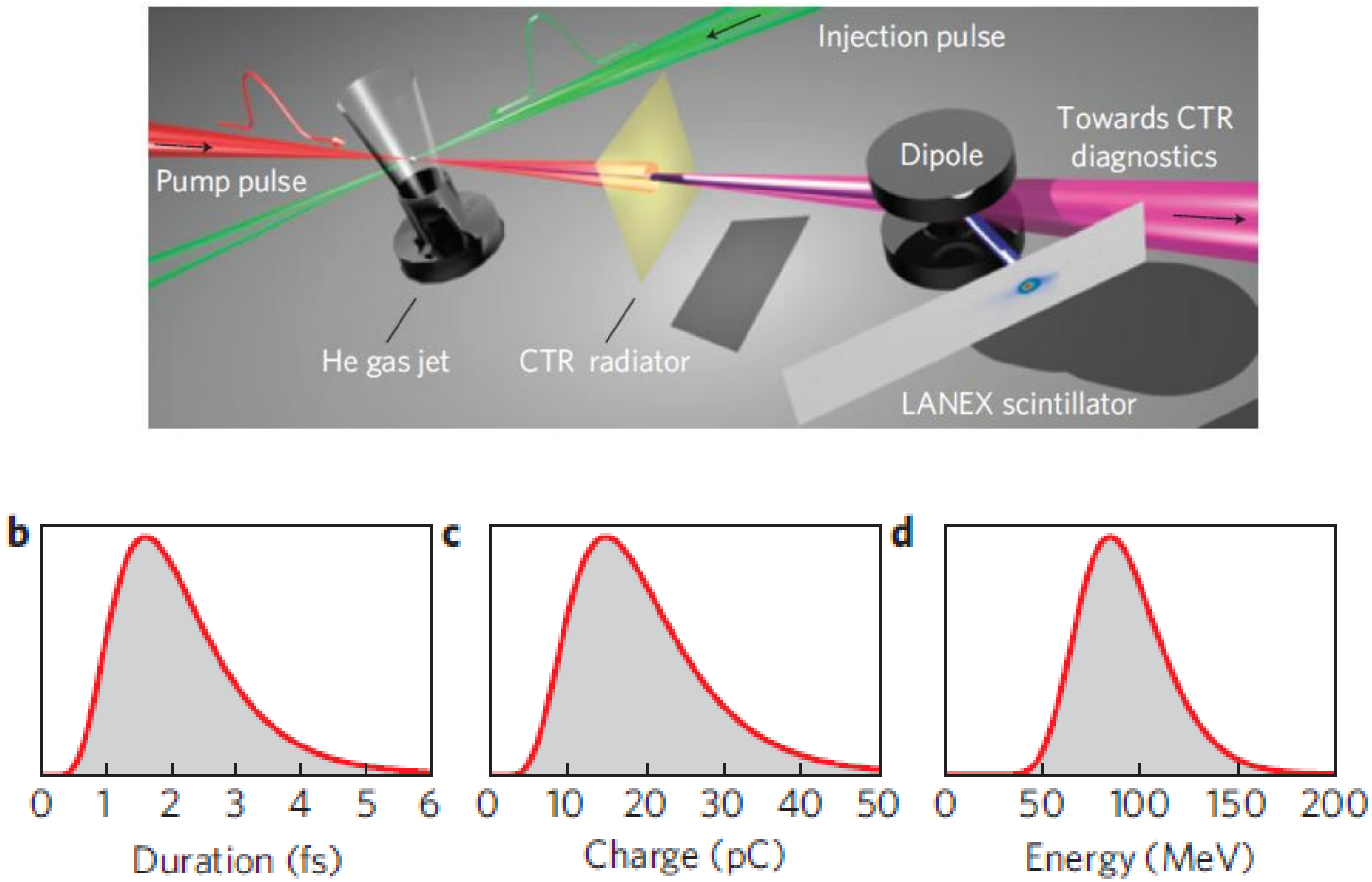
A. Pak, *et al.*, Phys. Rev. Lett. **104**, 025003 (2010)

Colliding laser pulses injection



V. Malka, *et al.*, Nature Physics **4**, 447 (2008)

Few femtosecond, few kiloampere electron bunch is produced by a laser–plasma accelerator



O. Lundh, *et al.*, Nature Physics **7**, 219 (2011)