

Physics of helicon waves and negative ions in the Resonant Antenna Ion Device (RAID)

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Physics of helicon waves and negative ions in the Resonant Antenna Ion Device (RAID)

Ivo Furno¹, R. Agnello¹, Ph. Guittienne¹, A.A. Howling¹, R. Jacquier¹, G. Plyushchev¹, B. Pouradier Duteil¹, C. Stollberg¹, M. Barbisan², M. Fadone², R. Pasqualotto², S. Béchu³, A. Simonin⁴, F. Taccogna⁵, G. Fubiani⁶

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EPFL Helicon sources for NB for fusion?

Species	D
Beam Energy [keV]	800
Filling pressure [Pa]	0.3
Neutralization efficiency >0.65	
Extracted e-/D- fraction	<1

Photo-neutralization concept



Swiss Plasma Center

A. Simonin et al., New J. Physics 18, 125005 (2016)

EPFL Helicon sources for NB for fusion?



Swiss Plasma Center

EPFL Helicon sources for NB for fusion?



Swiss Plasma Center



Swiss Plasma Center

I. Furno et al., EPJ Web of Conferences 157, 03014 (2017)



EPFL The resonant antenna on RAID



water-cooled ceramic tubing

RAID end flange





Swiss Plasma Center

Typical plasma regimes and parameters



Gas	H ₂ , D ₂ , Ar, He,
B field [Gauss]	< 800
Filling pressure [Pa]	> 0.1
T _{e0} [eV]	5-6
n _{e0} [m ⁻³]	10 ¹⁷ -10 ¹⁸ [H ₂] 2x10 ¹⁹ [Ar]



Outline

- Helicon waves in RAID
- Physics of negative ions in H_2/D_2 plasmas
 - Experimental measurements: Optical emission spectroscopy (OES), Laser-based diagnostics
 - ✓ A fluid model for H_2 plasmas
- <u>Take home message</u>: resonant antennas produce helicon plasmas characterized by a negative ion population mostly generated by dissociative attachment on vibrationally excited H_2 molecules



Helicon wave basics



Helicon waves: Right (R)-handed polarized Whistler EM waves ($\omega_{ci} \ll \omega \ll \omega_{ce}$)





Helicon wave basics



 $i\left(m\theta + \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_z}\right)$

Helicon waves: Right (R)-handed polarized Whistler EM waves ($\omega_{ci} \ll \omega \ll \omega_{ce}$)





B field measurements



Swiss Plasma Center

Ph. Guittienne et al., *Unbounded helicon wave plasma generated by a resonant birdcage antenna*, in preparation

R-circular polarization is confirmed



Swiss Plasma Center

EPFL

EPFL Experiments/theory-simulations the helicon disp. relation



Swiss Plasma Center

15

confirm



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First measurements with OES



Optical emission spectroscopy of Balmer lines + Fulcher ↓ Optical tomography ↓ Collisional radiative code YAKORA ↓ H₂, H, H⁺, H⁻,...

Swiss Plasma Center

C. Marini et al., Nucl. Fusion 57, 036024 (2017)



High diss. degree and negative ions in H₂ plasmas



Laser-based H⁻ diagnostics



EPFL

H⁻ shell with a favorable scaling with power



Swiss Plasma Center

R. Agnello et al., Nucl. Fusion 60, 026007 (2019)

H⁻ shell with a favorable scaling with power



Swiss Plasma Center

R. Agnello et al., Nucl. Fusion 60, 026007 (2019)



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\checkmark A fluid model for H₂ plasmas

• Take home message: resonant antennas produce helicon plasmas characterized by a substantial negative ion population mostly generated by dissociative attachment on vibrationally excited molecules

1.5D Fluid model EPFL $\frac{\partial n_s}{\partial t} + \nabla \overline{\Gamma}_s = S_s - L_s$ Continuity $m_{s}n_{s}\left[\frac{\partial v_{s}}{\partial t} + (v_{s} \cdot \nabla)v_{s}\right] = q_{s}n_{s}\left(\overline{E} + v_{s} \times \overline{B}\right) - \nabla\overline{\overline{P}} - m_{s}n_{s}v_{s}v_{s}$ ons Momentum Poisson $\varepsilon_0 \nabla^2 V = -\sum q_s \left(n_s - n_e \right)$ **Electrons** Experimental profiles of T_e and n_e \rightarrow

Swiss Plasma Center R. Agnello et al., *1.5D model of a hydrogen helicon plasma discharge*, in preparation



Swiss Plasma Center R. Agnello et al., *1.5D model of a hydrogen helicon plasma discharge*, in preparation

Swiss Plasma Center

A complex hydrogen chemistry

Reaction	Rate coefficient [m ³ s ⁻¹]
$e + H_2 \rightarrow H_2^+ + 2e$	$k_1 = 7.27 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{0.549} e^{-15.5/(T_e - 0.001)} + 1.37 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{-0.557} e^{-20.3/T_e}$
$e + H_2 \rightarrow 2H + e$	$k_1 = 1.54 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{0.06} e^{8.63/T_e} + 1.11 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-0.813} e^{-13.4/T_e}$
$e\!+\!H_2\!\rightarrow\!H\!+\!H^-$	$k_{\dots} = 4.43 \cdot 10^{-17} T_e^{-1.29} e^{-11.7/(T_e + 0.158)} + 1.33 \cdot 10^{-19} T_e^{-1.39} e^{-3.77/T_e}$
$e\!+\!H_2(\nu=1\!-\!14)\!\to\!H\!+\!H^-$	$k_{DA} = 1.92\sigma_{v}^{(0)} \frac{T_{e}^{1/2}}{1+T_{e}/E_{0}} e^{-\frac{\Delta E_{th,v}}{T_{e}}} \cdot \left[\frac{ E_{th,v} }{T_{e}} + \frac{1}{1+T_{e}/E_{0}}\right] \cdot (10^{-14})$
$e + H \rightarrow H^+ + 2e$	$k_4 = 9.74 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{-0.174} e^{-14.3/(T_e - 0.001)} + 6.35 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{0.433} e^{-16.4/T_e}$
$\rm H{+}\rm H_2^+{\rightarrow}\rm H_2{+}\rm H^+$	$k_4 = 1.54 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{-0.859} e^{-4.61/(T_1 - 0.786)} + 1.64 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-0.353} e^{-0.258/T_i}$
$e + H_2^+ \rightarrow H + H^+ + e$	$3.50 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-1.25} e^{-3.19/(T_e - 0.008)} + 1.77 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-0.0924} e^{-3.04/T_e}$
$e + H_3^+ \rightarrow H_2^+ + H^-$	$1.93 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{-1.07} e^{-6.26/(T_e+0.131)} + 5.35 \cdot 10^{-17} T_e^{-0.371} e^{-2.07/T_e}$
$H_2 + H_2^+ \rightarrow H + H_3^+$	$6.29 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-1.46} e^{-2.22/(T_i+0.356)} + 2.71 \cdot 10^{-16} T_e^{-1.30} e^{-0.317/T_i}$
$\rm H^+ + H^- \rightarrow 2 H$	$4.46 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.281} + 1.26 \cdot 10^{-14} e^{-1.96/T_i}$
$\rm H_2^+ + H^- \rightarrow \rm H_2 + \rm H$	$2.23 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{0.425} + 8.93 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.261}$
$\rm H_3^+ + H^- \to 0.5 H_2 + 3 H$	$1.70 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{0.313} + 5.75 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.288}$
$e + H^- \rightarrow H + 2e$	$4.58 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{0.287} e^{-4.41/(T_e+0.117)} + 2.71 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{0.62} e^{-1.82/T_e}$
$\mathrm{e} + \mathrm{H}_3^+ \rightarrow 2\mathrm{H} + \mathrm{H}^+ + 2\mathrm{e}$	$2.69 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-0.245} e^{-15.6/(T_e+0.003)} + 1.01 \cdot 10^{-12} T_e^{-0.464} e^{-26.8/T_e}$
$\rm H_2 + \rm H^+ \rightarrow \rm H_3^+ + \rm h\nu$	$1.63 \cdot 10^{21}$
$e + H_2^+ \rightarrow 2H$	$2.29 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.571} + 3.31 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-0.152T_e}$
$e + H_3^+ \rightarrow 3H$	$3.36 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{-0.716} + 3.73 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{-0.67} e^{6.40/T_e}$
$e + H_3^+ \rightarrow H + H_2$	$2.03 \cdot 10^{-15} (T_e^{-0.189} + 0.040 T_e^{-1.49}) + 5.57 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{1.23} e^{-6.21/T_e}$
$\rm H + H^- \rightarrow H_2 + e$	$2.16 \cdot 10^{-13} T_i^{-1.89} e^{-12.7/(T_i+1.17)} + 1.30 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-0.418} e^{-0.192/T_i}$
$\rm H_2 + H^- \rightarrow \rm H + \rm H_2 + e$	$1.62 \cdot 10^{-16} T_i^{0.417} e^{-6.47/(T_i+0.132)} + 5.70 \cdot 10^{-16} T_i^{0.550} e^{-2.19/T_i}$
$\rm H + H^- \rightarrow 2H + e$	$3.81 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{0.280} e^{-3.76/(T_i+0.626)} + 4.55 \cdot 10^{-16} T_i^{0.603} e^{-0.375/T_i}$
$\rm H_2 + \rm H^+ \rightarrow \rm H + \rm H_2^+$	$5.54 \cdot 10^{-16} T_i^{-0.453} e^{-3.26/(T_i - 0.001)} + 5.98 \cdot 10^{-18} T_i^{-2.88} e^{-0.310/T_i}$
$e + H \rightarrow H^- + hv$	$5.75 \cdot 10^{-20} (T_e^{-0.0285} - 0.94 T_e^{-0.05}) + 6.54 \cdot 10^{-19} T_e^{-5.18} e^{-72.4/T_e}$

Swiss Plasma Center

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Dissociative Attachment

Ion/pair formation

Electron Attachment 26



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Dissociative Attachment

Ion/pair formation

Mutual Neutralization Electron Detachment

Atom./Molec. Detachment Electron Attachment 27

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Swiss Plasma Center

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$e + H_2^+ \rightarrow H + H^+ + e$	$3.50 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-1.25} e^{-3.19/(T_e - 0.008)} + 1.77 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-0.0924} e^{-3.04/T_e}$
$\mathrm{e} + \mathrm{H}_3^+ \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_2^+ + \mathrm{H}^-$	$1.93 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{-1.07} e^{-6.26/(T_e+0.131)} + 5.35 \cdot 10^{-17} T_e^{-0.371} e^{-2.07/T_e}$
$\mathrm{H}_{2}{+}\mathrm{H}_{2}^{+}{\rightarrow}\mathrm{H}{+}\mathrm{H}_{3}^{+}$	$6.29 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-1.46} e^{-2.22/(T_i+0.356)} + 2.71 \cdot 10^{-16} T_e^{-1.30} e^{-0.317/T_i}$
$\rm H^+ + H^- \rightarrow 2 H$	$4.46 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.281} + 1.26 \cdot 10^{-14} e^{-1.96/T_i}$
$\mathrm{H}_2^+ + \mathrm{H}^- \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_2 + \mathrm{H}$	$2.23 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{0.425} + 8.93 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.261}$
${\rm H_3^+} + {\rm H^-} ightarrow 0.5 {\rm H_2} + 3 {\rm H}$	$1.70\cdot 10^{-14}T_i^{0.313} + 5.75\cdot 10^{-14}T_i^{-0.288}$
$e + H^- \rightarrow H + 2e$	$4.58 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{0.287} e^{-4.41/(T_e + 0.117)} + 2.71 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{0.62} e^{-1.82/T_e}$
$\mathrm{e} + \mathrm{H}_3^+ \rightarrow 2\mathrm{H} + \mathrm{H}^+ + 2\mathrm{e}$	$2.69 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{-0.245} e^{-15.0/(I_e + 0.005)} + 1.01 \cdot 10^{-12} T_e^{-0.404} e^{-20.8/I_e}$
$H_2+H^+\to H_3^++h\nu$	$1.63 \cdot 10^{21}$
$e + H_2^+ \rightarrow 2H$	$2.29 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.571} + 3.31 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-0.152T_{\varepsilon}}$
$e + H_3^+ \rightarrow 3H$	$3.36 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{-0.716} + 3.73 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{-0.67} e^{6.40/T_e}$
$e + H_2^+ \rightarrow H + H_2$	$2.03 \cdot 10^{-15} (T_e^{-0.189} + 0.040 T_e^{-1.49}) + 5.57 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{1.23} e^{-6.21/T_e}$
$\rm H + H^- \rightarrow H_2 + e$	$2.16 \cdot 10^{-13} T_i^{-1.89} e^{-12.7/(T_i+1.17)} + 1.30 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-0.418} e^{-0.192/T_i}$
$H_2 + H^- \rightarrow H + H_2 + e$	$1.62 \cdot 10^{-16} T_i^{0.417} e^{-6.47/(T_i+0.132)} + 5.70 \cdot 10^{-16} T_i^{0.550} e^{-2.19/T_i}$
$\rm H {+} \rm H^{-} {\rightarrow} 2\rm H {+} e$	$3.81 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{0.280} e^{-3.76/(T_i+0.626)} + 4.55 \cdot 10^{-16} T_i^{0.603} e^{-0.375/T_i}$
$\rm H_2 + \rm H^+ \rightarrow \rm H + \rm H_2^+$	$5.54 \cdot 10^{-16}T_i^{-0.453}e^{-3.26/(T_i-0.001)} + 5.98 \cdot 10^{-18}T_i^{-2.88}e^{-0.310/T_i}$
$e + H \rightarrow H^- + h\nu$	$5.75 \cdot 10^{-20} (T_e^{-0.0285} - 0.94 T_e^{-0.05}) + 6.54 \cdot 10^{-19} T_e^{-5.18} e^{-72.4/T_e}$

Dissociative Attachment

$$S_{H^{-}} = n_{e} n_{H_{2}(v)} k \left(T_{e}, T_{H_{2}(v)} \right)$$

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A complex hydrogen chemistry

Reaction	Rate coefficient [m ³ s ⁻¹]
$e + H_2 \rightarrow H_2^+ + 2e$	$k_1 = 7.27 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{0.549} e^{-15.5/(T_e - 0.001)} + 1.37 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{-0.557} e^{-20.3/T_e}$
$e + H_2 \rightarrow 2H + e$	$k_1 = 1.54 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{0.06} e^{8.63/T_e} + 1.11 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-0.813} e^{-13.4/T_e}$
$e + H_2 \rightarrow H + H^-$	$k_{\dots} = 4.43 \cdot 10^{-17} T_e^{-1.29} e^{-11.7/(T_e + 0.158)} + 1.33 \cdot 10^{-19} T_e^{-1.39} e^{-3.77/T_e}$
$e + H_2(\nu = 1 - 14) \to H + H^-$	$k_{DA} = 1.92 \sigma_{V}^{(0)} \frac{T_{e}^{1/2}}{1 + T_{e}/E_{0}} e^{-\frac{\Delta E_{iAV}}{T_{e}}} \cdot \left[\frac{ E_{iAV} }{T_{e}} + \frac{1}{1 + T_{e}/E_{0}}\right] \cdot (10^{-14})$
$e + H \rightarrow H^+ + 2e$	$k_4 = 9.74 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{-0.174} e^{-14.3/(T_e - 0.001)} + 6.35 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{0.433} e^{-16.4/T_e}$
$\rm H{+}H_2^+{\rightarrow}H_2{+}H^+$	$k_4 = 1.54 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{-0.859} e^{-4.61/(T_1 - 0.786)} + 1.64 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-0.353} e^{-0.258/T_i}$
$e + H_2^+ \rightarrow H + H^+ + e$	$3.50 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-1.25} e^{-3.19/(T_e - 0.008)} + 1.77 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{-0.0924} e^{-3.04/T_e}$
$\mathrm{e} + \mathrm{H}_3^+ \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_2^+ + \mathrm{H}^-$	$1.93 \cdot 10^{-15} T_e^{-1.07} e^{-6.26/(T_e + 0.131)} + 5.35 \cdot 10^{-17} T_e^{-0.371} e^{-2.07/T_e}$
${ m H}_2{+}{ m H}_2^+{ o}{ m H}{+}{ m H}_3^+$	$6.29 \cdot 10^{-15} T_i^{-1.46} e^{-2.22/(T_i+0.356)} + 2.71 \cdot 10^{-16} T_e^{-1.30} e^{-0.317/T_i}$
$\rm H^+ + H^- \rightarrow 2 H$	$4.46 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.281} + 1.26 \cdot 10^{-14} e^{-1.96/T_i}$
$\mathrm{H}_2^+ + \mathrm{H}^- \rightarrow \mathrm{H}_2 + \mathrm{H}$	$2.23 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{0.425} + 8.93 \cdot 10^{-14} T_i^{-0.261}$
$\rm H_3^+ + H^- \to 0.5 H_2 + 3 H$	$1.70\cdot 10^{-14}T_i^{0.313} + 5.75\cdot 10^{-14}T_i^{-0.288}$
$\rm e + \rm H^{-} \rightarrow \rm H + 2 \rm e$	$4.58 \cdot 10^{-13} T_e^{0.287} e^{-4.41/(T_e + 0.117)} + 2.71 \cdot 10^{-14} T_e^{0.62} e^{-1.82/T_e}$
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Dissociative Attachment

$$S_{H^{-}} = n_e n_{H_2(v)} k(T_e, T_{H_2(v)})$$

MC PIC model of neutrals



Simulations show the formation of H⁻ in good agreement with data



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3



How is H⁻ produced and destroyed?



Dissociative attachment to $H_2(v)$ is by far the largest H^2 production channel

3



How is H⁻ produced and destroyed?



Dissociative attachment to $H_2(v)$ is by far the largest H^2 production channel

In the center of the plasma column, hot electrons destroy H⁻ by electron detachment (ED) and mutual neutralization (MN)

At the edge the plasma column, atomic detachment (AD) destroys $H^{\text{-}}$

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Conclusions and outlook

- In RAID, helicon waves generate high power, H_2/D_2 plasmas with a significant negative ion population
 - ✓ Full characterization of helicon waves
 - First combined use of CRDS and LP-laser photodetachment
 - ✓ Fluid simulations

Next: negative ion extraction -



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PIC MC model for neutrals (H_2 + H)



Dissociative attachment to H₂ is the main channel for Hproduction





EPFL