



Investigation on ablation processes in capillary discharge plasmas for XUV radiation production

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Experiment objectives

- ✓ Study of plasma formation and dynamics on gas filled capillary discharge plasma
- ✓ Determine the wall ablation mechanism on alumina Al_2O_3 capillary filled by different gases
- ✓ Investigate the required conditions for having a pinch effect on capillary discharge plasma necessary for coherent XUV radiation production



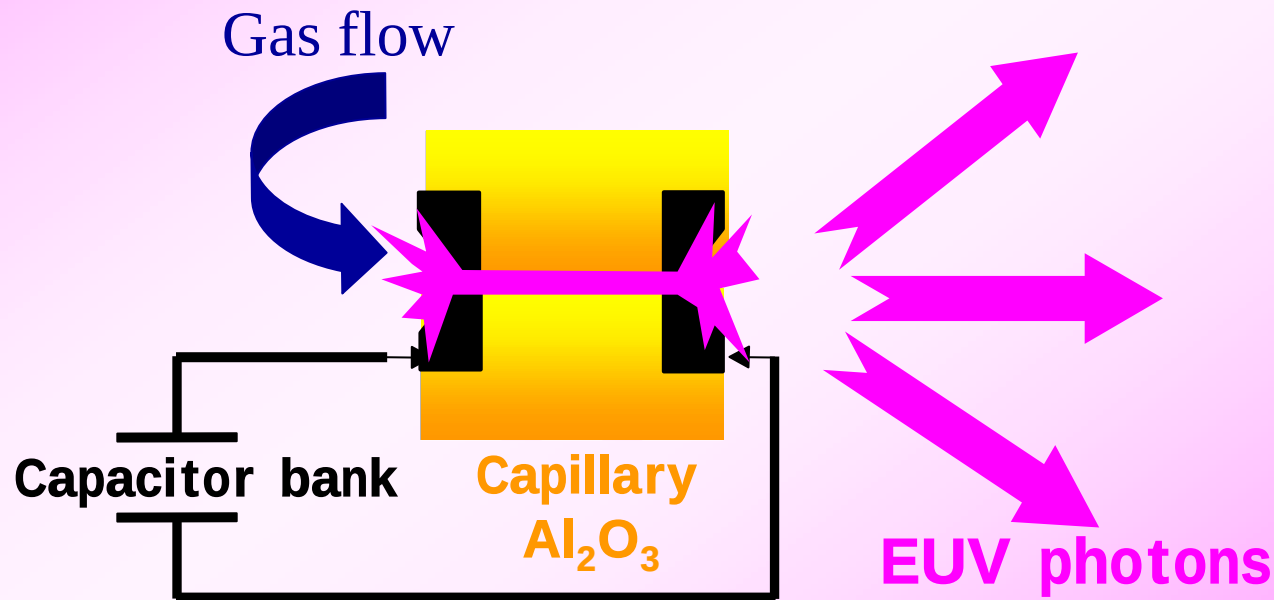
Presentation outlines

- ✓ **Capillary discharge plasma system**
- ✓ **UV time resolved spectroscopic measurements**
 - *Existence of ablation threshold*
- ✓ **XUV time resolved spectroscopic measurements**
 - *Existence of ablation threshold*
- ✓ **Conclusions**

Capillary discharge plasma system

✓ XUV capillary discharge source principle

High temperature and density plasma is created inside the gas filled capillary channel



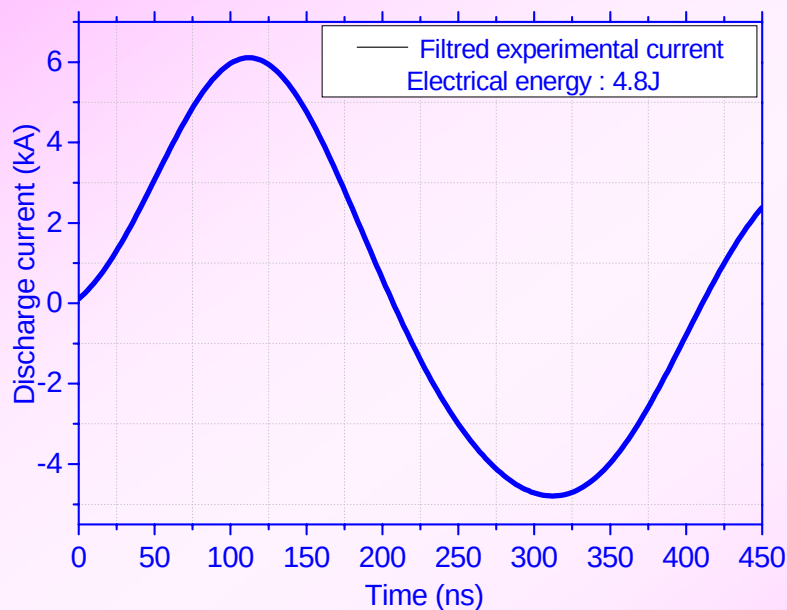
- An active media to generate XUV radiation at short wavelength range



Capillary discharge plasma system

✓ Electrical characterisation:

Discharge current waveform by calibrated Rogowsky coil



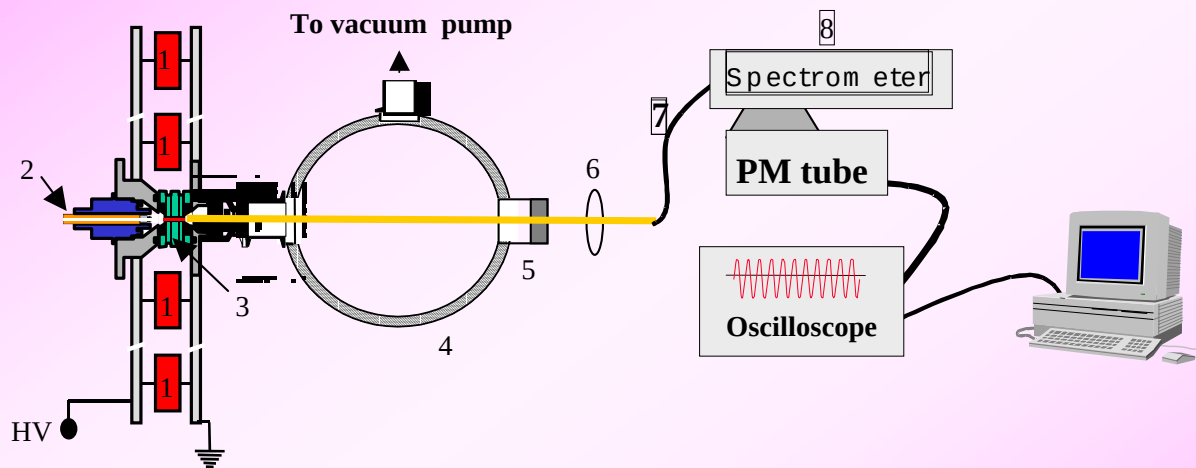
- Charging voltage : up to 22 kV
- Current peak maximum : 10 kA
- Total capacity : 24 nF
- Alumina capillary dimension :

{
Length: 10mm
Diameter: 1mm

- Peak current rise time : 100 ns
- Energy density : 750 J cm^{-3}

UV spectroscopic measurements

✓ Experimental set-up



- 1: Knob capacitor of 4nF
- 2: Axial view
- 3: Alumina Al_2O_3 capillary
- 4: Detection chamber

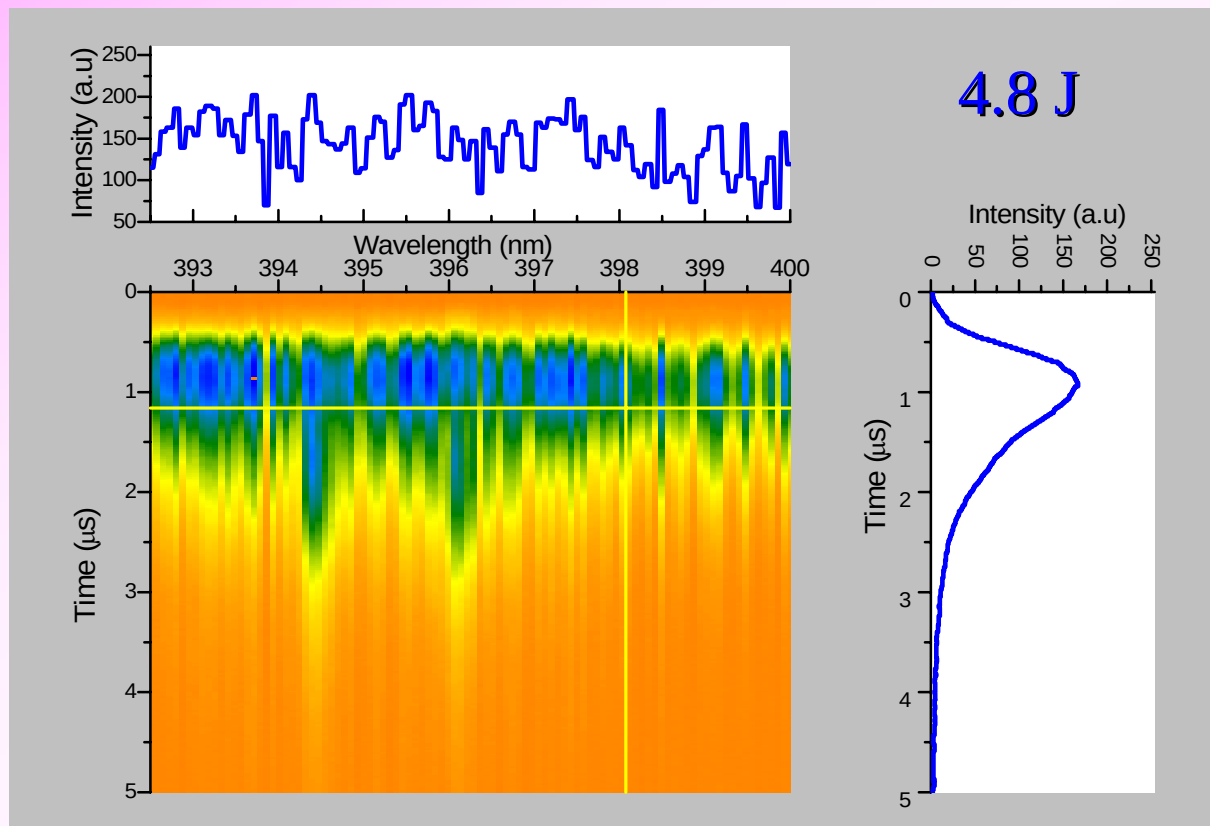
- 5: MgF_2 optical window
- 6: Focusing lens
- 7: Optical fiber
- 8: Monochromator



UV spectroscopic measurements

✓ Time resolved UV spectrum by helium discharge

Temporal evolution Profile of the helium discharge spectra



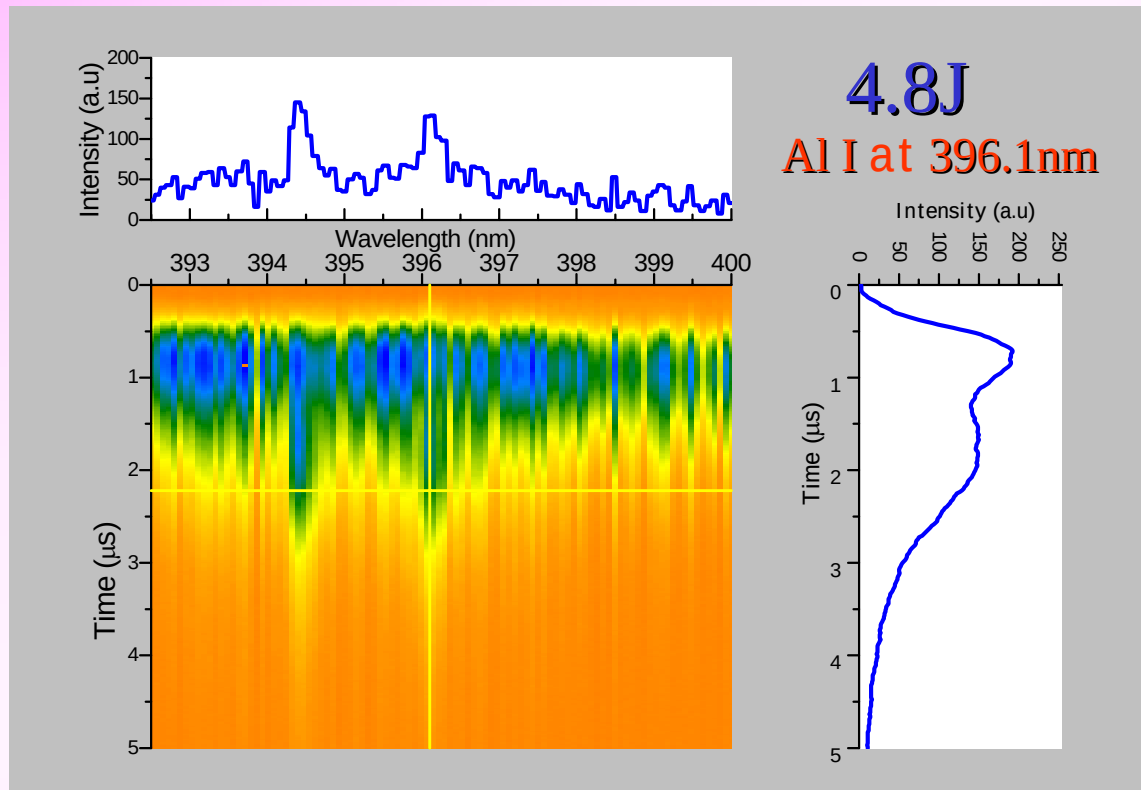
- Identification of aluminium lines on the helium discharge spectrum arising from the capillary wall ablation



UV spectroscopic measurements

✓ Time resolved UV spectrum by helium discharge

Temporal evolution profile of the helium discharge spectrum



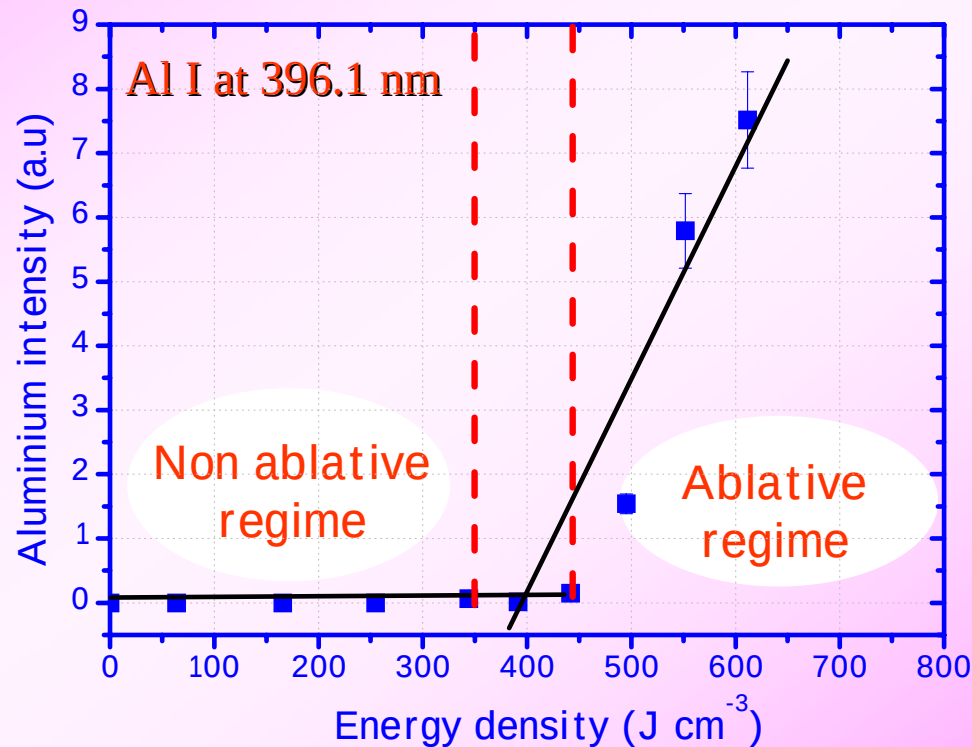
- Strong Al resonance neutral lines at 394.4 & 396.1 on the later stage of the discharge.



Existence of ablation threshold

✓ Aluminium line at 396.1 nm behaviour

UV aluminium neutral line intensity at 396.1 nm evolution versus the input electrical energy density



- Existence of clear boundary between ablative and non ablative regimes : **the ablation threshold** is around 400 J cm^{-3}

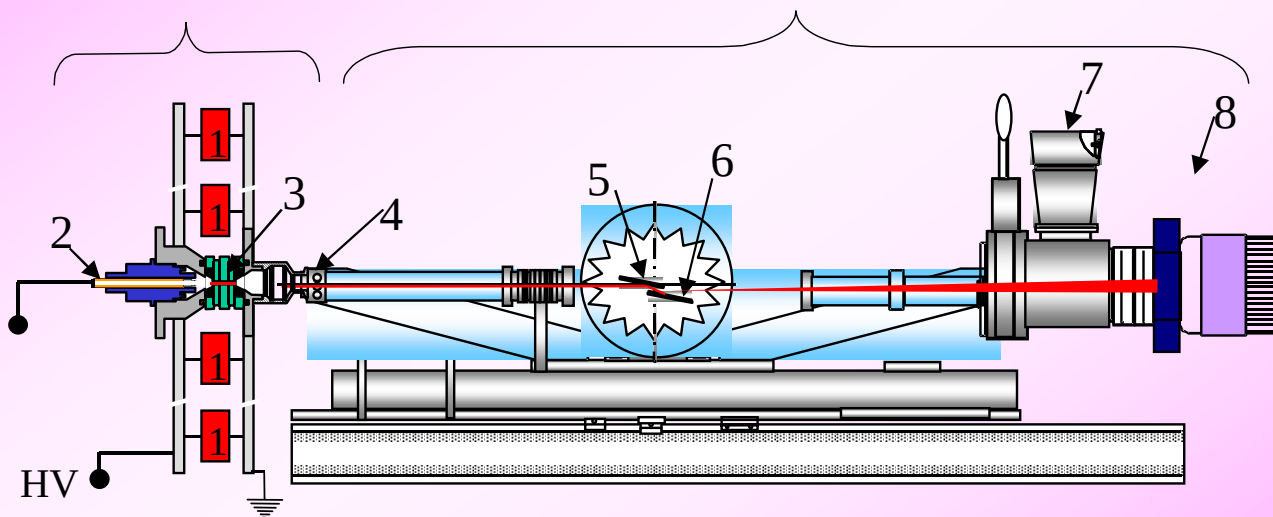
Time resolved XUV spectroscopy

✓ Experimental XUV spectroscopic set-up

Jobin-Yvon PGMPGS 500 Spectrometer

XUV source

XUV diagnostic system



1: Knob capacitor of 4nF

2: Axial view

3: Alumina capillary Al_2O_3

4: Entrance slit of the spectrometer

5: Torroidal mirror

6: Reflective grating 800l/mm

7: Turbo molecular pump

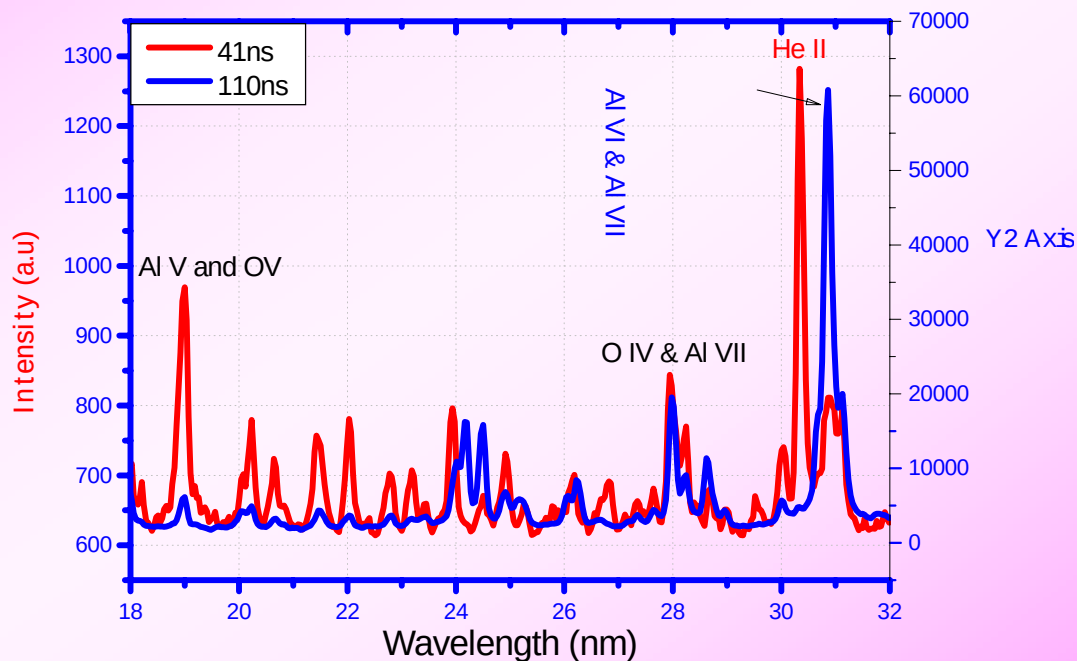
8: Gated MCP and ICCD camera



Time resolved XUV spectroscopy

✓ Helium filled capillary discharge

Time resolved emission spectrum in the XUV wavelength range for helium discharge at 4.8 J and 2mbar gas pressure



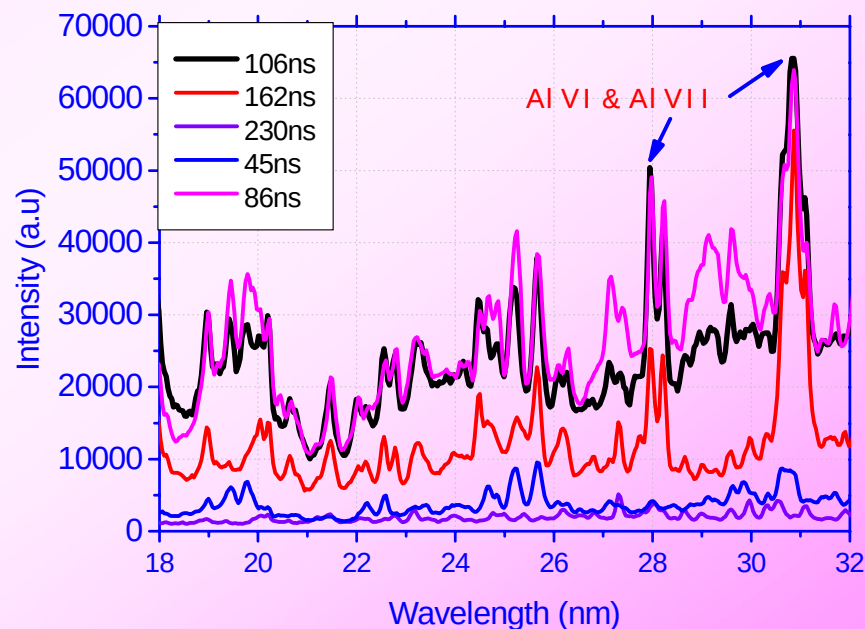
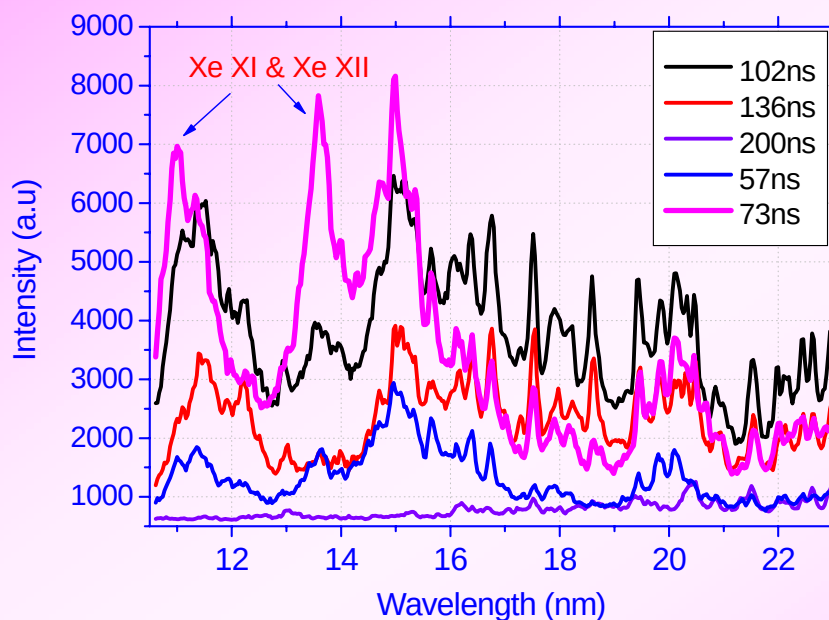
- At the beginning of the discharge mainly helium and oxygen lines and at the later on the discharge strong aluminium lines dominate the spectrum



Time resolved XUV spectroscopy

✓ Xenon filled capillary discharge

Time resolved emission spectrum in the XUV wavelength range for xenon discharge at 4.8 J and 2 mbar gas pressure



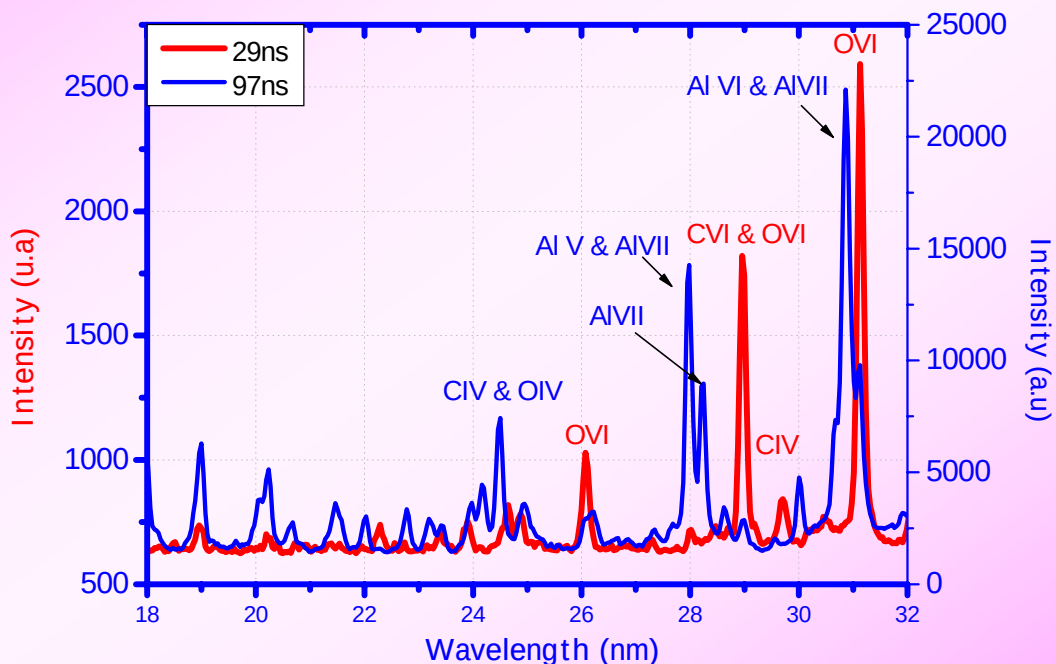
- Identification of aluminium lines on the xenon XUV spectrum arising from the capillary wall ablation



Time resolved XUV spectroscopy

✓ Propane C_3H_8 filled capillary discharge

Time resolved emission spectrum in the XUV wavelength range for propane discharge at 4.8 J and 2 mbar gas pressure



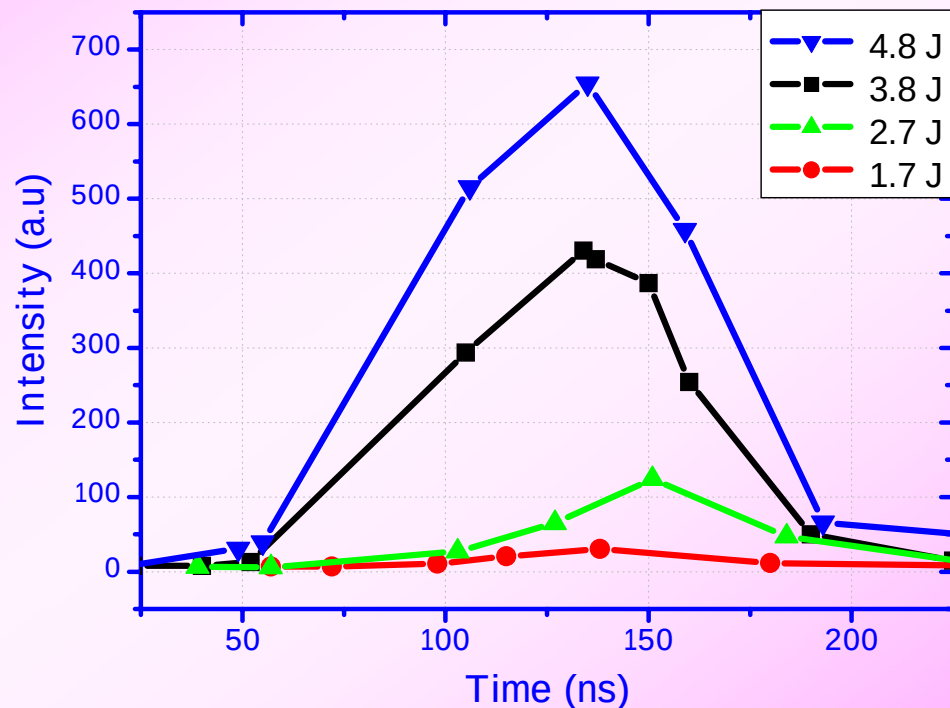
- At the beginning of the discharge mainly carbon and oxygen lines and at the later on the discharge strong aluminium lines dominate the spectrum



Existence of ablation threshold

✓ Aluminium lines behaviour

Temporal evolution of EUV aluminium line intensity Al VI at 30.9 nm for various input electrical energy

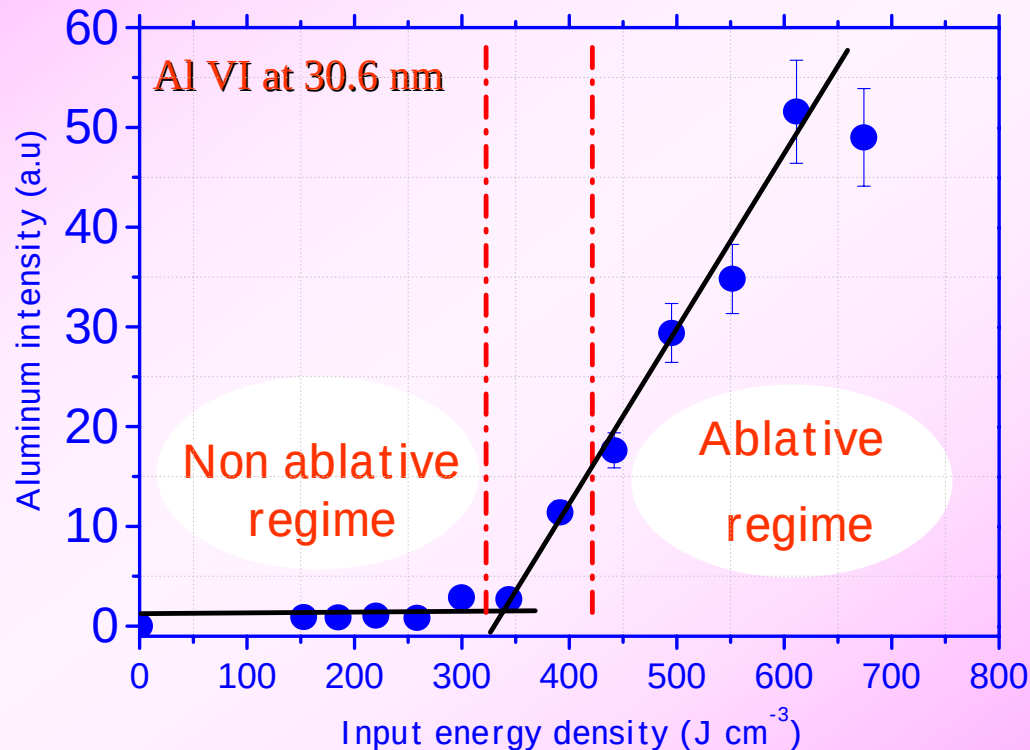


- For an electrical energy greater than 3 J the aluminium line intensity increase considerably

Existence of ablation threshold

✓ Aluminium lines behaviour

XUV aluminium line intensity Al VI at 30.9 nm evolution for various input electrical energy density



- Existence of clear boundary between ablative and non ablative regimes : the ablation threshold is around 400 J cm^{-3}



Conclusions

- Realisation of time integrated and time resolved spectroscopic measurement on visible, UV and EUV for different gases
- Observation of an **ablation threshold** in gas discharge produced plasma for input electrical energy injected greater than 400 Jcm^{-3} .
- Complementary measurement by **plasma imaging** for the different wavelength ranges complete the ablation phenomena study (**the following presentation**)

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Prague :25/09/2003

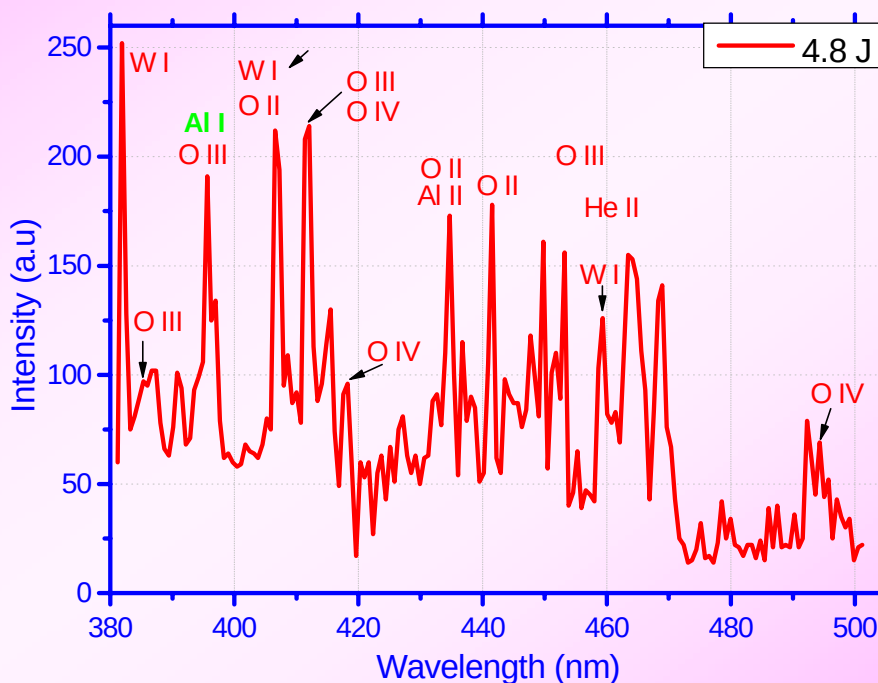
**Thank you for your
attention**



UV-visible spectroscopic measurements

✓ Time integrated UV-visible spectra by helium discharge

Time integrated UV-visible spectrum by helium discharge



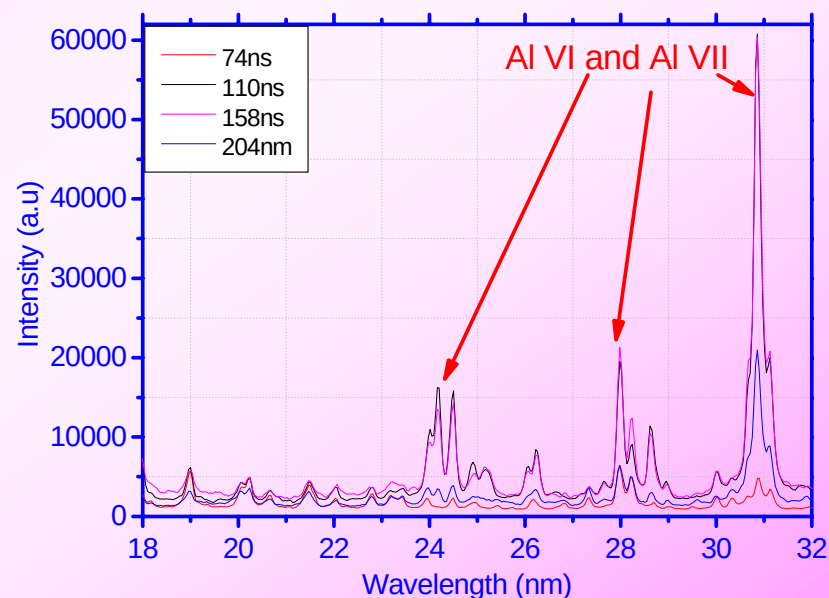
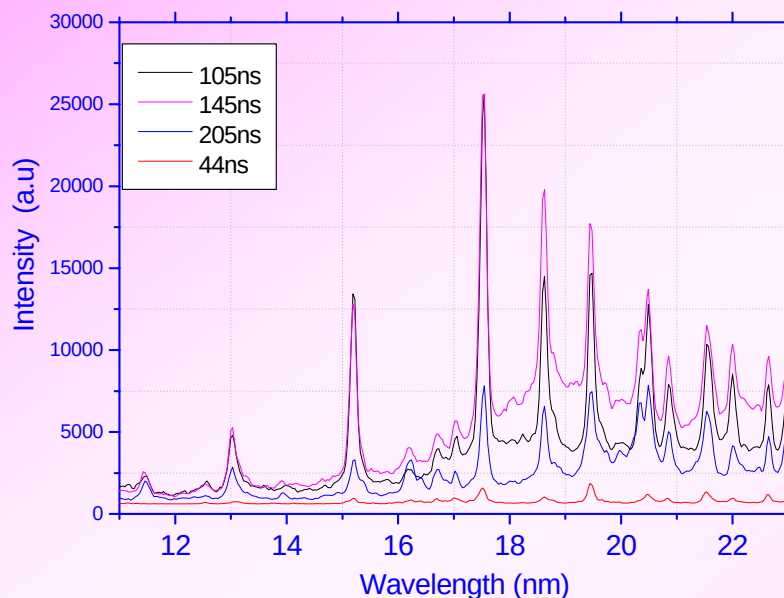
Complex spectra with many emission lines



Time resolved EUV spectroscopy

✓ Helium filled capillary discharge

EUV discharge emission spectrum for electrical energy 4.8J



Mainly oxygen lines dominate on the helium spectra

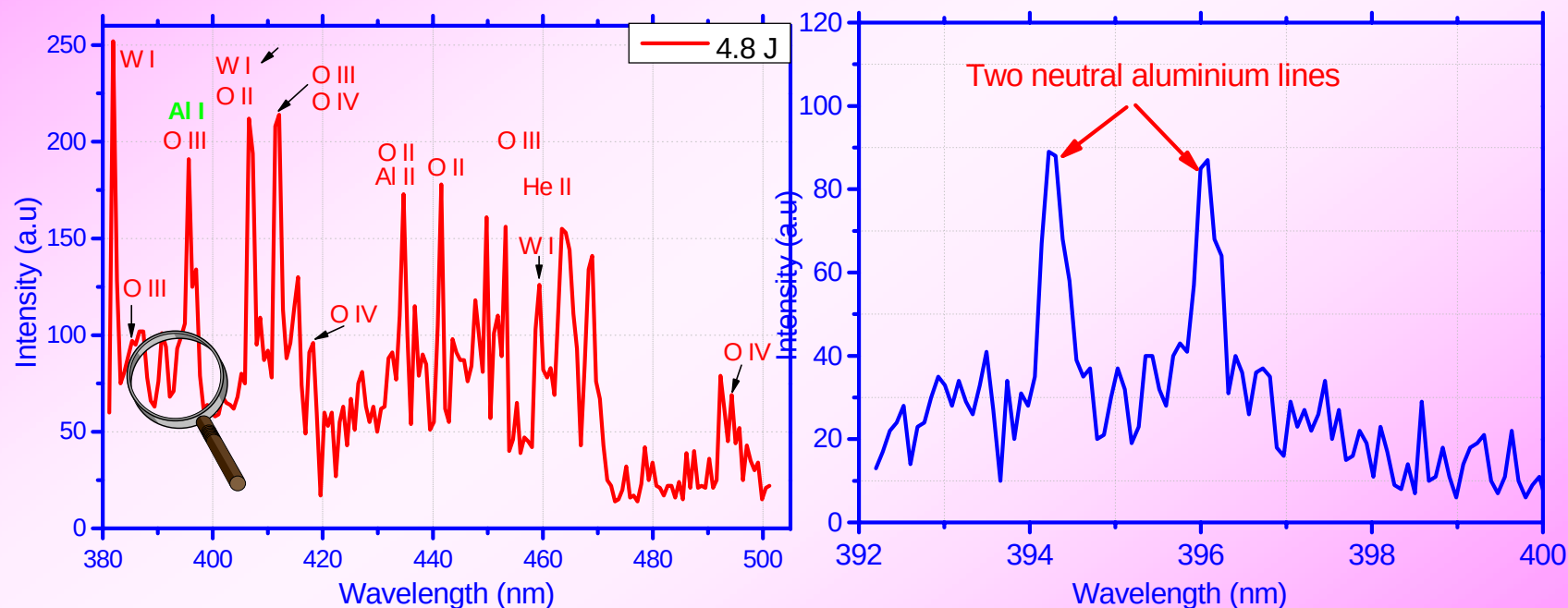
➡ Identification of aluminium lines on the helium spectra arising from the capillary wall ablation



UV-visible spectroscopic measurements

✓ Time integrated UV-visible spectra by helium discharge

Time integrated UV-visible spectrum by helium discharge



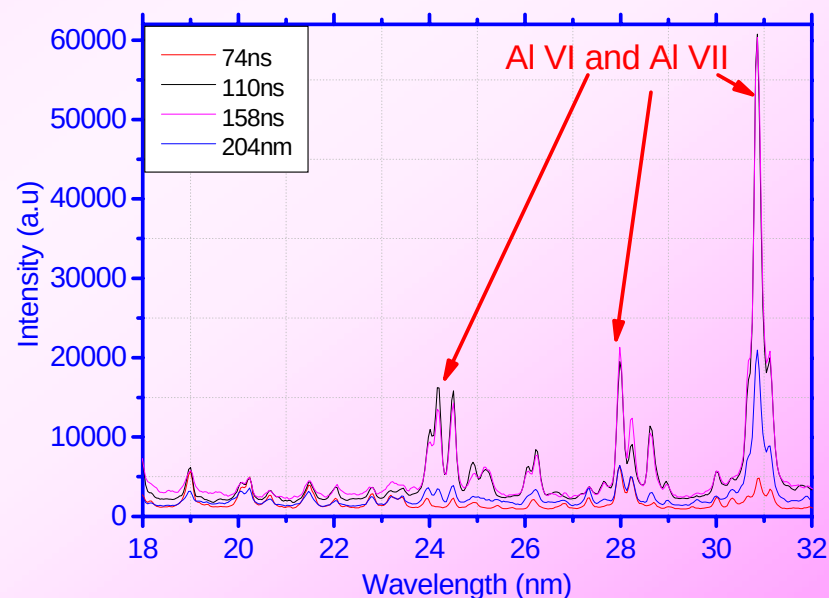
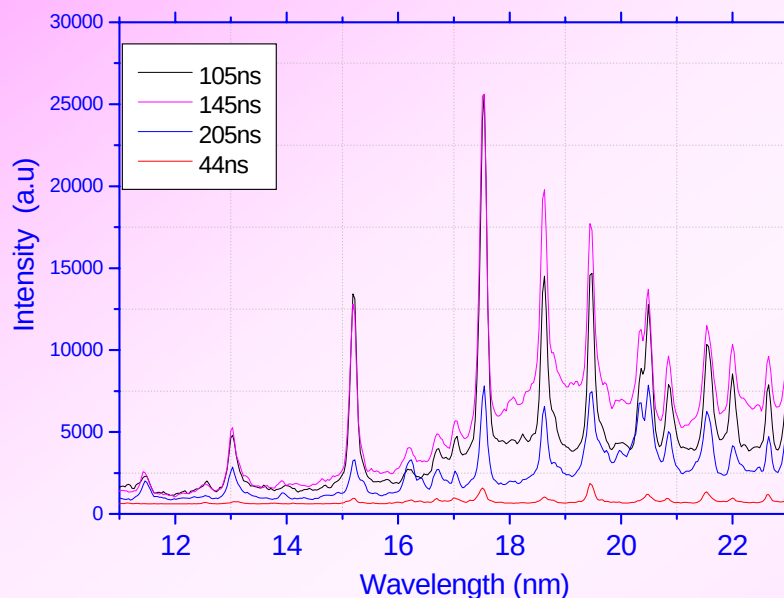
Identification of aluminium lines on the helium discharge spectra arising from the capillary wall ablation



Time resolved EUV spectroscopy

✓ Helium filled capillary discharge

EUV discharge emission spectrum for electrical energy 4.8J



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➡ Identification of aluminium lines on the helium spectra arising from the capillary wall ablation