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For presentation at Informational brochure at UCLA and AFRL (November 2016)

PA Case Number: 16468; Clearance Date: 9/27/2016

Prepared in collaboration with ERC

14. ABSTRACT

Viewgraph/Briefing Charts

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Air Force Research Laboratory





Integrity ★ Service ★ Excellence

Time-Resolved Emission
Spectroscopy of Field Reversed
Configuration Thruster

August 31st, 2016

Gary Z. Li
In-Space Propulsion Branch (RQRS)
Aerospace Systems Directorate
Edwards AFB, CA





Outline



- About Me
- Objective
- Introduction
- Experimental Setup
- Data Processing
- Results
- Conclusions





About Me



- 3rd year Ph.D. candidate in Aerospace Eng. at UCLA
- B.A. in Astrophysics and Physics from UC Berkeley
 - Senior thesis on detection of faint supernovae in ultraluminous infrared galaxies (ULIRGs)









Objective



To study the formation mechanisms of an FRC thruster using time-resolved optical emission spectroscopy.





Introduction



- Field Reversed Configuration (FRC) thrusters are candidates for next generation high-powered electric propulsion (EP)
- Advantages over competing technologies in same power range (Hall thrusters, MPDs, VASIMR)¹



Introduction



- Field Reversed Configuration (FRC) thrusters are candidates for next generation high-powered electric propulsion (EP)
- Advantages over competing technologies in same power range (Hall thrusters, MPDs, VASIMR)¹
 - Throttleable → momentum transfer control
 - Electrodeless → near zero erosion
 - Low specific mass → less thruster, more payload
 - Alternative propellants → green (AF-M315), ISRU (Martian air)
 - Higher overall efficiency* → more bang for your buck



^{*}projected



Introduction

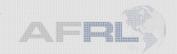


- Field Reversed Configuration (FRC) thrusters are candidates for next generation high-powered electric propulsion (EP)
- Advantages over competing technologies in same power range (*Hall thrusters, MPDs, VASIMR*)¹
 - Throttleable → control momentum transfer

High-powered thruster in a flexible, efficient, and light-weight package.

air)

*projected



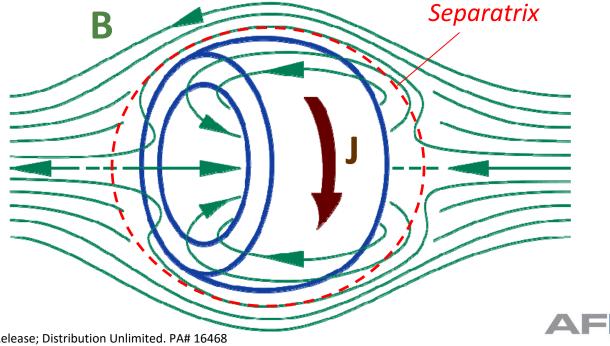


What is an FRC?



An FRC is a plasma blob characterized by

- 1. Large azimuthal current (e⁻ or ions)
- 2. Closed magnetic surface
- 3. Reversed internal magnetic field



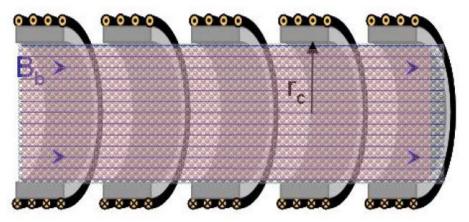


Formation Stages



1. Preionization

Creates a uniform, low density plasma



[2] Slough, J. and Kirtley, D. (2009) Pulsed Plasmoid Propulsion – The ELF Thruster



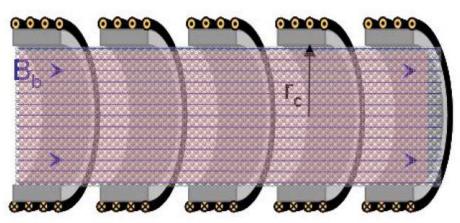


Formation Stages



1. Preionization

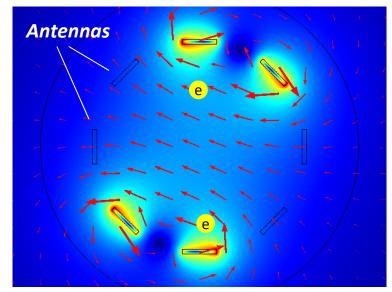
Creates a uniform, low density plasma



[2] Slough, J. and Kirtley, D. (2009) Pulsed Plasmoid Propulsion – The ELF Thruster

2. Rotating Magnetic Field

Electrons tied to rotating field lines → azimuthal current



Source: Nolan Uchizono

Condition: $\omega_{ci} < \omega_{RMF} < \omega_{ce}$

 ω_c = cyclotron frequency



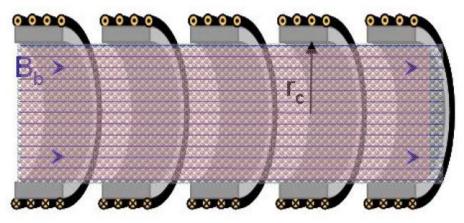


Formation Stages



1. Preionization

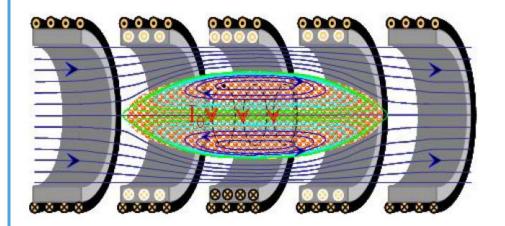
Creates a uniform, low density plasma



[2] Slough, J. and Kirtley, D. (2009) Pulsed Plasmoid Propulsion – The ELF Thruster

2. Rotating Magnetic Field

Azimuthal current reverses internal magnetic field



Magnetic field lines reconnect and form closed-surface FRC

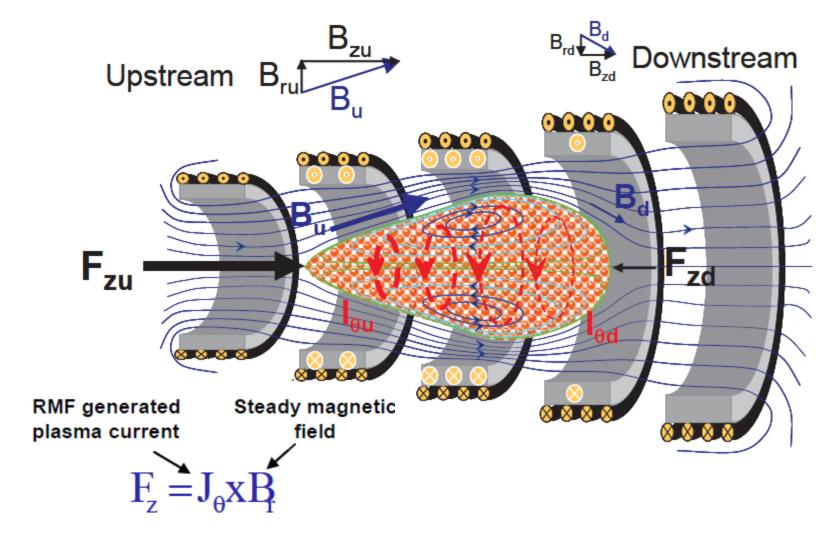
 ω_c = cyclotron frequency





Translation





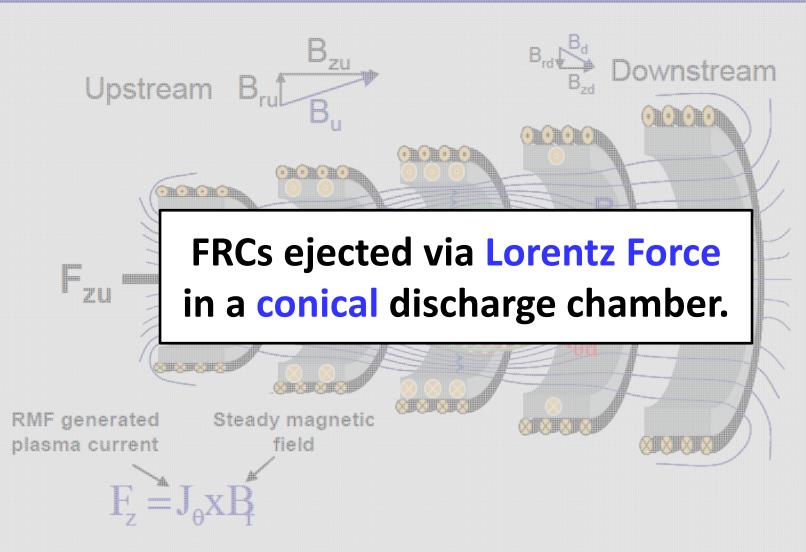
[3] Kirtley, D. et al. (2011) Steady Operation of an Electromagnetic Plasmoid Thruster





Translation





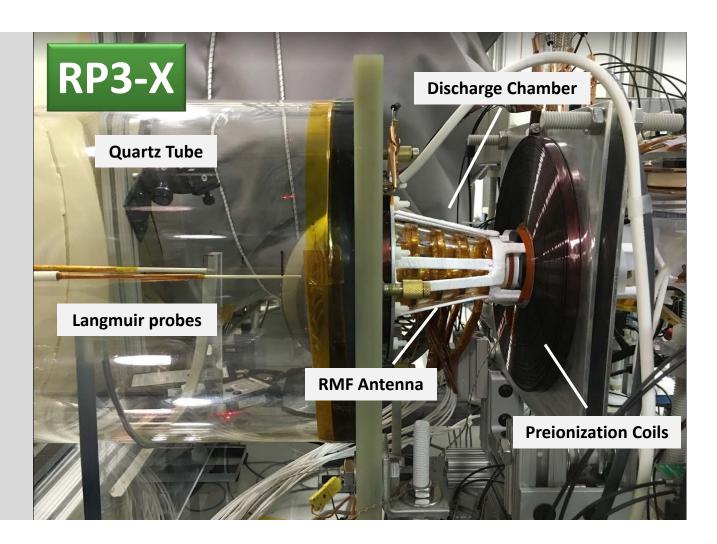
[3] Kirtley, D. et al. (2011) Steady Operation of an Electromagnetic Plasmoid Thruster



Experimental Setup



Chamber 3

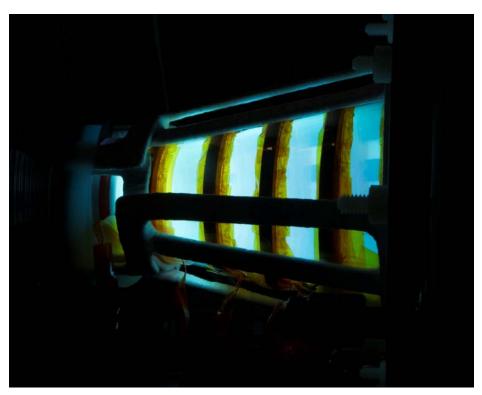






RP3-X Operation





Source: Mike Holmes

FRC Settings

Flow Rate: 40 sccm

Operating Gas: xenon

Working Pressure: 4.6×10^{-5} Torr

FRC Energy (per pulse): 5 J

Pulse Frequency: 10 kHz

Time Delay btwn PI & RMF: 10 µs

RMF Phase Delay: -5°

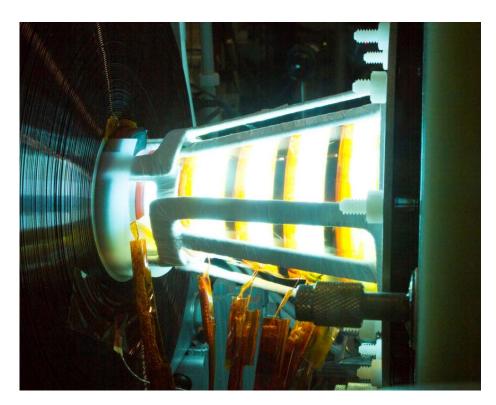
Bias Magnetic Field: 300 G

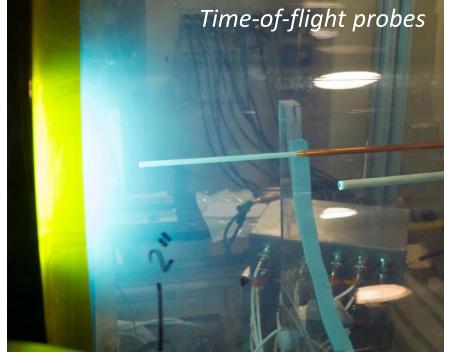




RP3-X Operation







Source: Mike Holmes

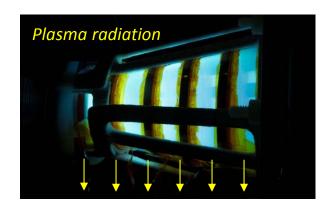
Source: Mike Holmes





Optical Emission Spectroscopy (OES)





Collection Optics
to 600um fiber

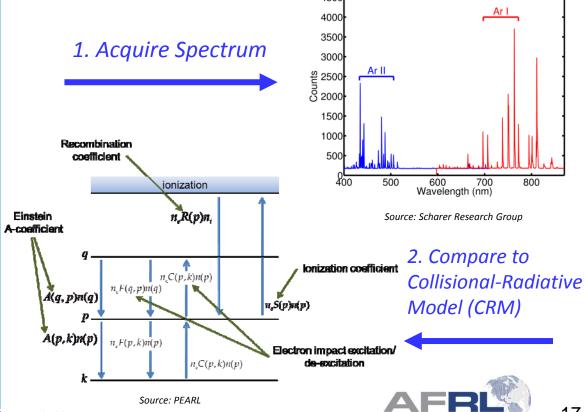
Spectrometer
(iHR 320)

Ion Streak Camera
(Hamamatsu C7700)

CCD Camera

(C10600)

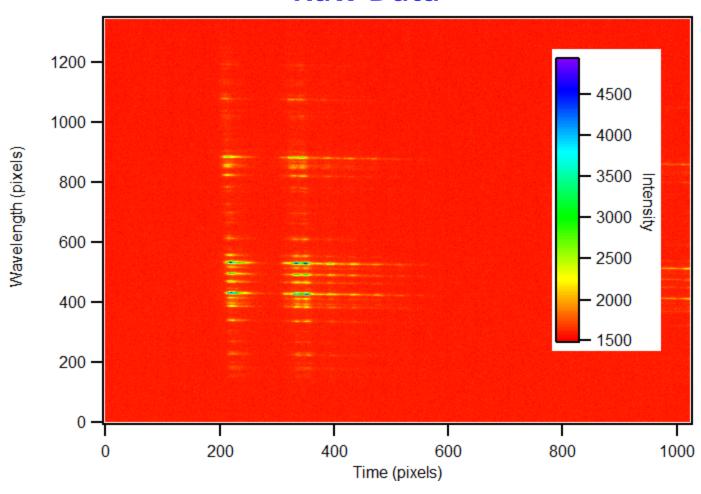
Time-resolved OES allows for non-invasive measurements of plasma properties (n_e , T_e) in time.







Raw Data

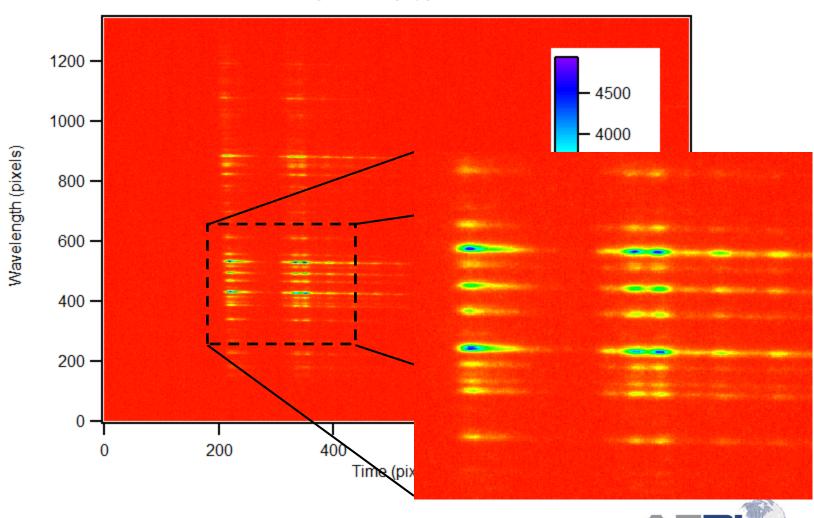








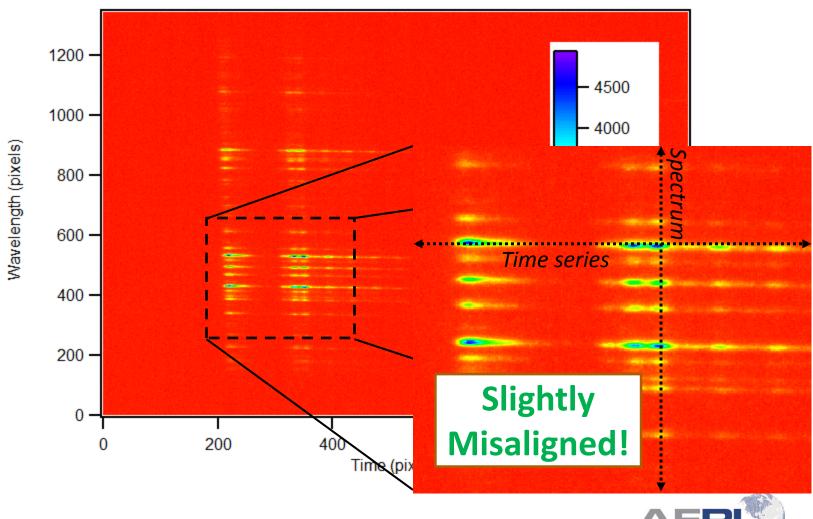
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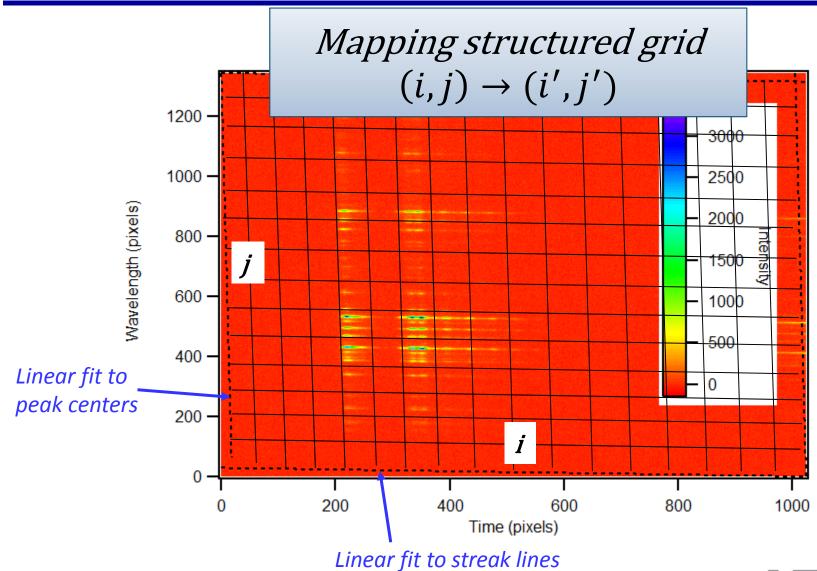


Raw Data





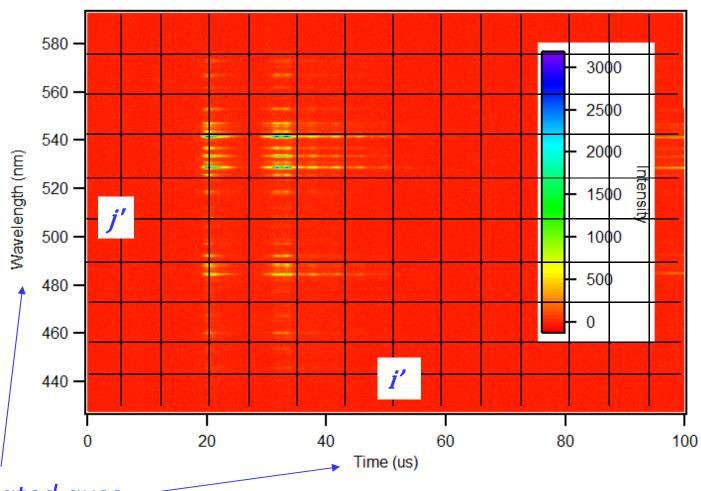








Corrected Data



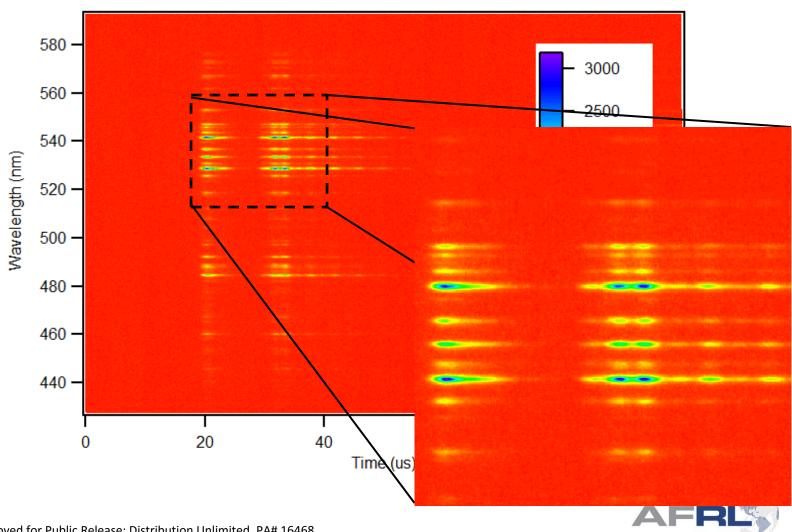
Calibrated axes







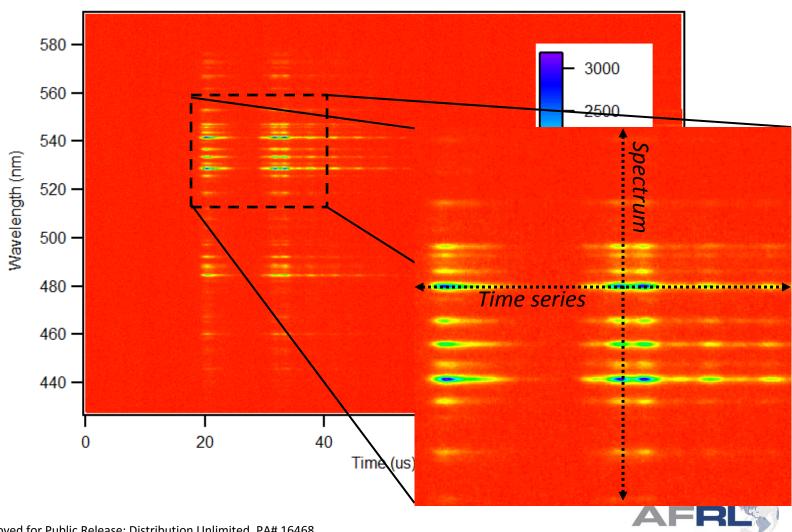
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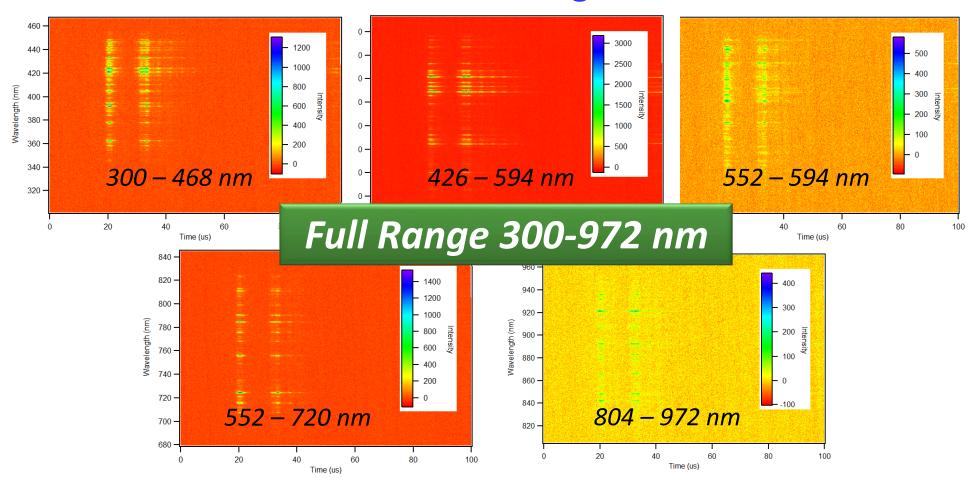
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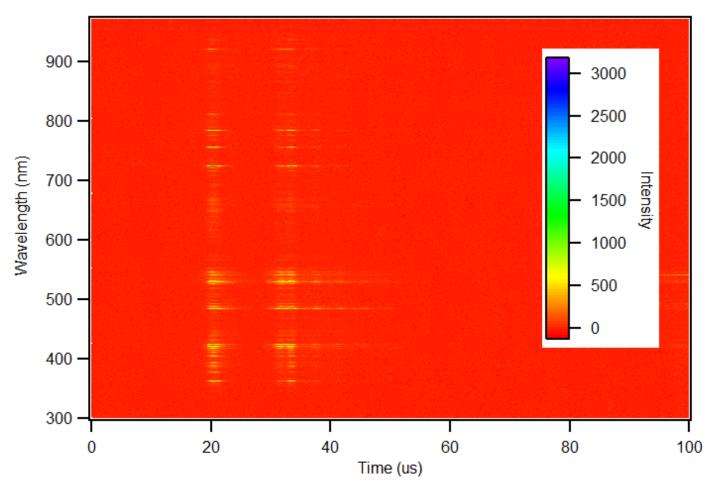
Mosaicking









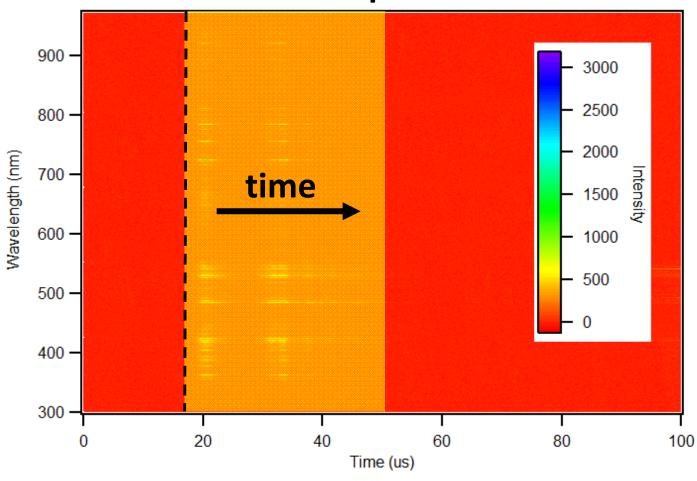








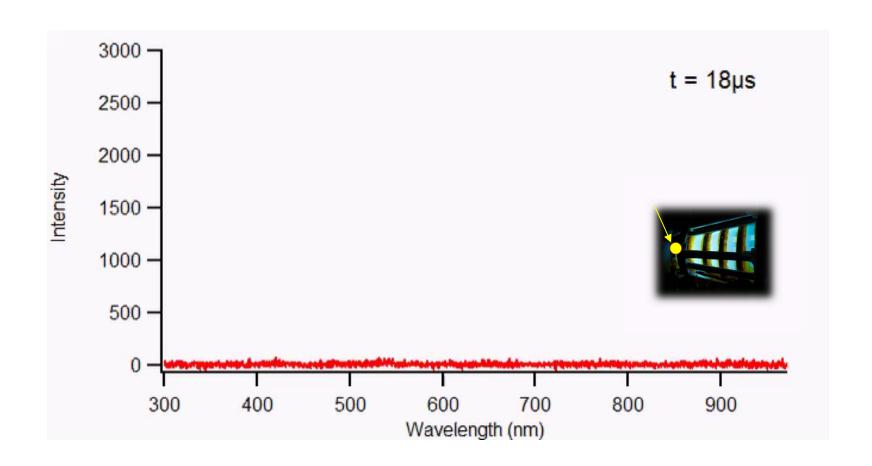
Vertical slice = spectrum at time t

















Time-resolved OES will allow us to answer the following questions:

Is the preionization efficient?

How much gas is ionized?

How hot is the plasma?

How dense is the plasma?

ntensh





Conclusions



Designed and setup collection optics

Established data processing pipeline

 Demonstrated capability of streak camera to capture time-dependent FRC spectra





Future Work



- Line identification of xenon spectrum
- Perform intensity calibration (deuterium lamp)
- Obtain Argon FRC data and use Collisional Radiative Model (CRM) to extract plasma properties
- Apply knowledge to improve FRC thruster design





Acknowledgments



- Carrie Hill
- Mike Holmes
- Nolan Uchizono
- ERC
- Cece's Cuisine





Backup Slides







Data Analysis



Background Subtraction

