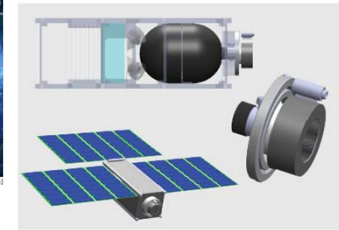


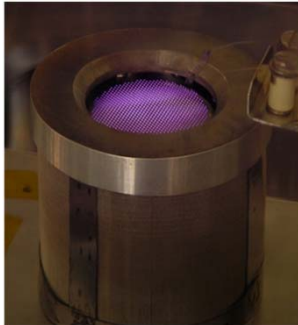
# Motivation / Objectives

## Motivation

- Ring cusp discharges provide highly efficient plasma thrusters
- Development of an efficient microdischarge (~1 cm)
  - large delta-V missions using small spacecraft
  - formation flying and control for larger spacecraft



## Previous Work and Objectives



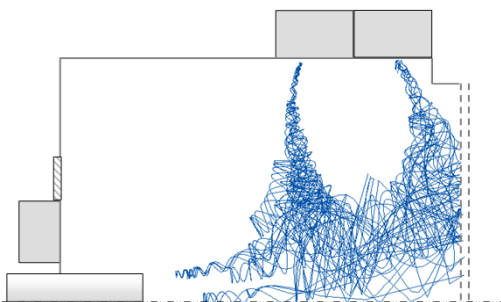
Mechanism	Primary Electron Losses				Secondary Electron Losses		
	$P_{ps}$	$P_{pw}$	$P_{piz}$	$P_{px}$	$P_{sw}$	$P_{siz}$	$P_{sx}$
3 cm → MiXI (mTH1)	20.9%	58.2%	12.1%	8.8%	20.6%	0.1%	0.2%
30 cm → NSTAR (TH15)	69.0%	0.7%	13.7%	16.6%	49.1%	7.5%	12.5%

### Miniature discharge, MiXI (3cm)

- Overall impressive performance
- **Design bracketed by field strength:**
  - Efficiency: requires *high* field strength
  - Stability: requires *low* field strength
- Improved knowledge of near-surface cusp region needed for optimization

### Microdischarges (~1 cm)

- Increased surface area-to-volume ratio with smaller discharge
- Efficiency/stability balance
- Plasma volume is increasingly dominated by the magnetic cusp field at small scale



Conversano R., Wirz R., "CubeSat Lunar Mission Using a Miniature Ion Thruster," AIAA-2011-6083  
 Wirz R., "Computational Modeling of a Miniature Ion Thruster Discharge," AIAA-2005-3887  
 Mao H. S., et al., "Plasma Structure of Miniature Ring-Cusp Ion Thruster Discharges," AIAA-2012-4021

## Objectives

- 1) Investigate the behavior and structure of plasma for a single cusp
- 2) Develop an efficient multi-cusp microdischarge

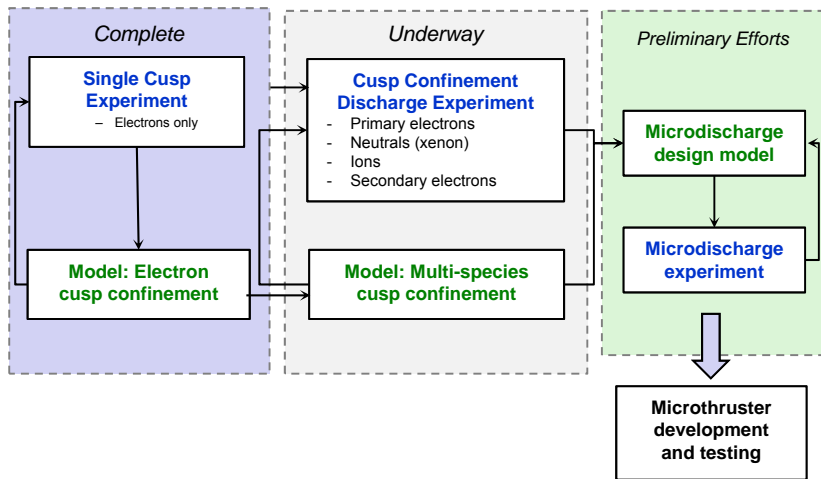
# Report Documentation Page

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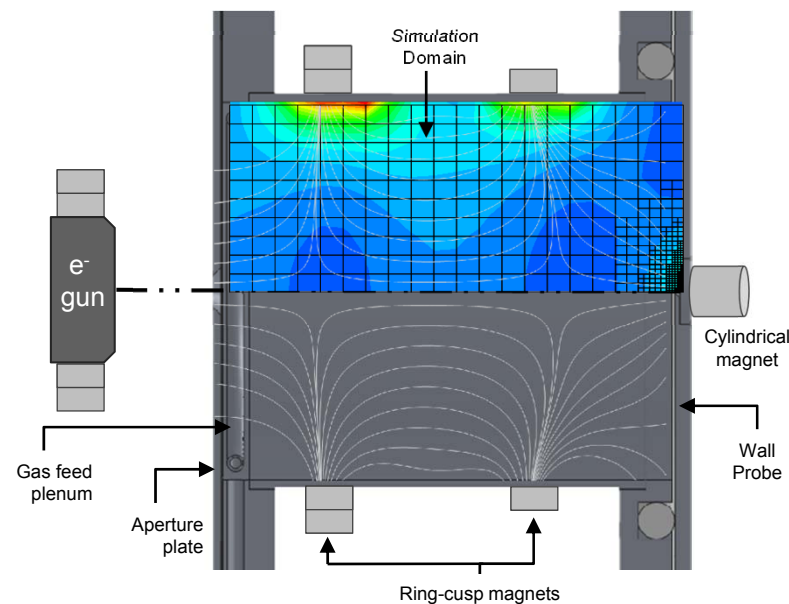
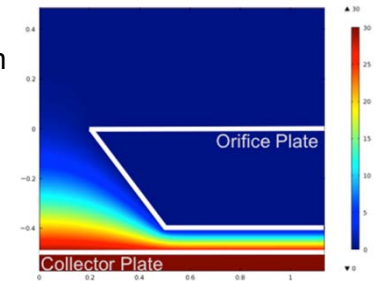
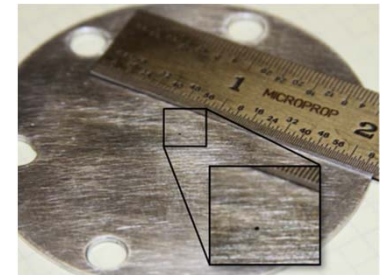
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4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE <b>Near-Surface Cusp Confinement of Micro-Scale Plasma</b>		5a. CONTRACT NUMBER			
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a. REPORT <b>unclassified</b>	b. ABSTRACT <b>unclassified</b>	c. THIS PAGE <b>unclassified</b>			

# Approach



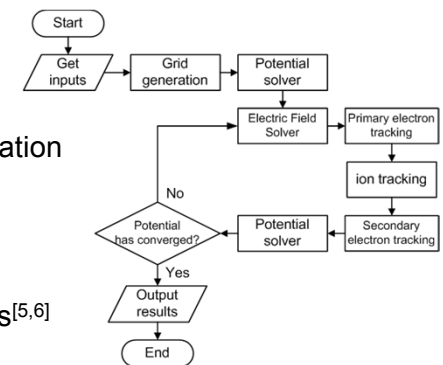
## Cusp Confinement Discharge Experiment

- Measure particle flux for single cusp
- Ring cusps upstream for improve primary electron confinement
- Ring plenum gas injection upstream
- E-gun supplies 50  $\mu\text{A}$  of 25 eV electrons
- Wall Probe embedded into sliding downstream plate
  - Non-invasive planer scans of cusp
  - 400  $\mu\text{m}$  diameter effective area
  - Orifice design behaves at RPA



## Computational Model

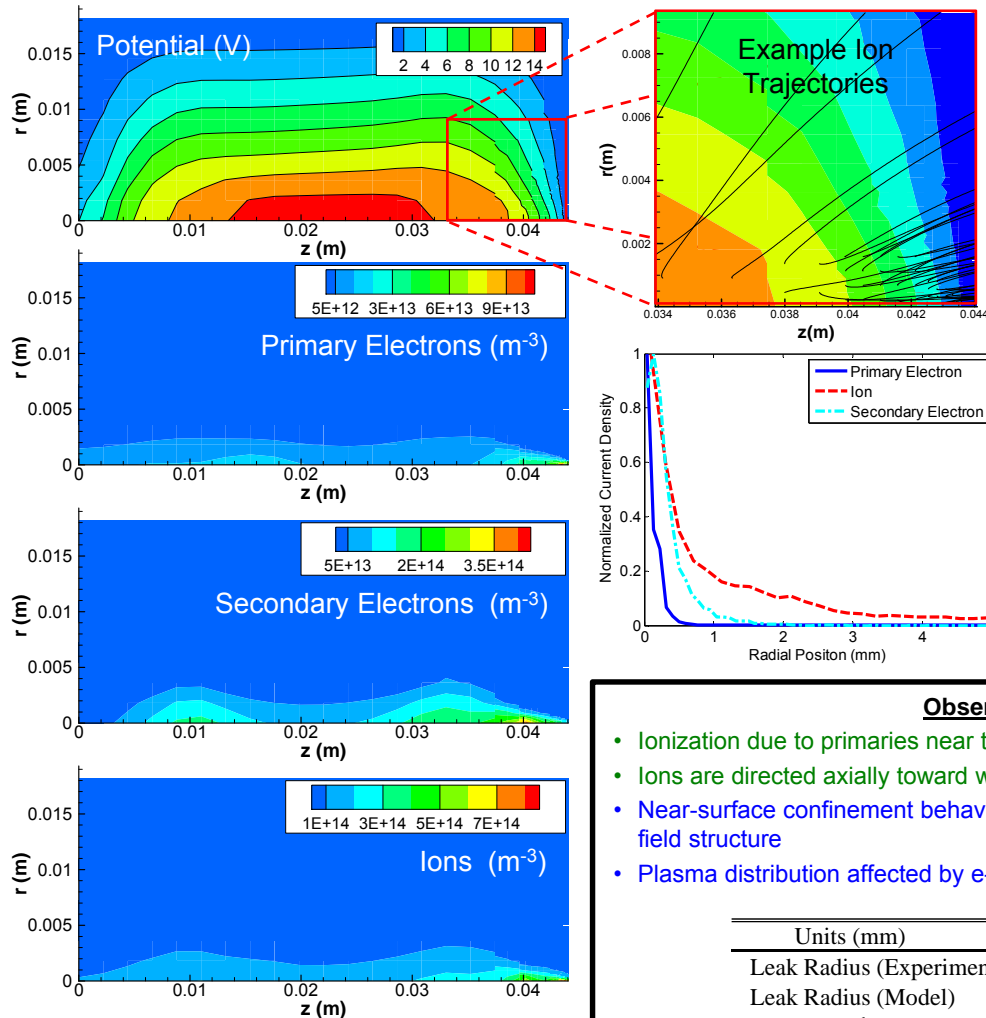
- 2.5D PIC-MCC model
- Adaptive Cartesian mesh
- 2<sup>nd</sup> order electric potential<sup>[1]</sup> and field calculation
- Modified Boris particle pushing technique<sup>[2]</sup>
- Generalized weighting scheme<sup>[3]</sup>
- Anisotropic elastic scattering of electrons<sup>[4]</sup>
- Analytical equations for permanent magnets<sup>[5,6]</sup>



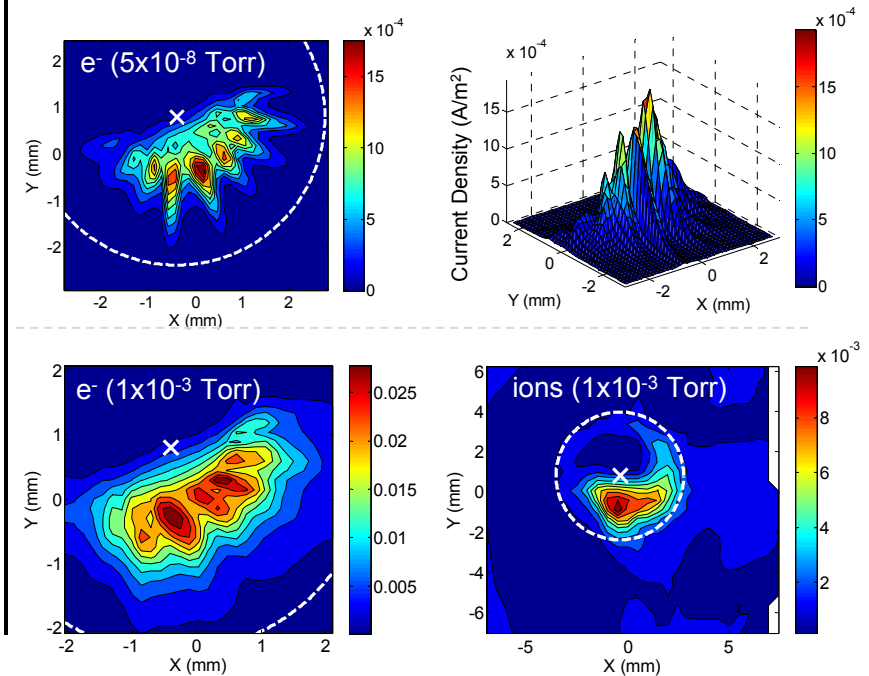
[1] Fox J. M., Ph.D. Dissertation, Aeronautics and Astronautics Dept., MIT, 2007  
 [2] Wirz R., Katz I., AIAA-2004-4115  
 [3] Verboncoeur J., *J. Comput. Phys.*, 174 (2001) 421-427  
 [4] Okhrimovskyy A., Bogaerts A., and Gijbels R., *Phys. Rev. E*, 65, 037402 (2002)  
 [5] Engel-Herbert R. and Hesjedal T., *J. Appl. Phys.*, 97, 074504 (2005)  
 [6] Babic S. I., Akyel C., *Progress In Electromagnetics Research C*, 5 (2008), 71-82

# Results: Cusp Confinement Discharge

## Computational Model



## Experiment



### Observations

- Ionization due to primaries near the cusp causes high local ion density
- Ions are directed axially toward wall by electrostatic force
- Near-surface confinement behavior highly dependent on upstream B-field structure
- Plasma distribution affected by e-gun misalignment

“Leak radius”:  $r_l$

Hybrid gyroradius:  $\rho_h$

$$r_l \approx \rho_h = \sqrt{\rho_e \rho_i} \quad \rho_{e,i} = \frac{mv_{\perp}}{|q|B}$$

Units (mm)	Primary Electrons	Ions	Secondary Electrons
Leak Radius (Experiment)	0.62	0.77	0.59
Leak Radius (Model)	0.08	0.35	0.30
Gyroradius <sup>b</sup>	0.14	2.5	0.055
Hybrid Gyroradius	0.59	0.59 / 0.37	0.37

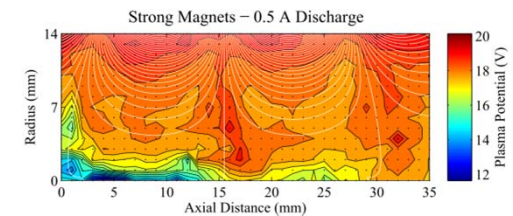
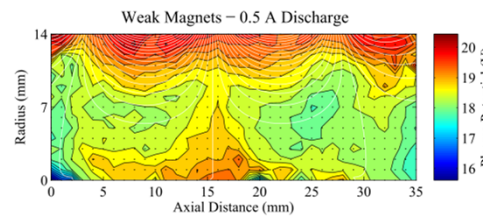
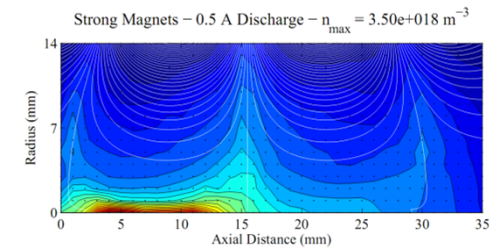
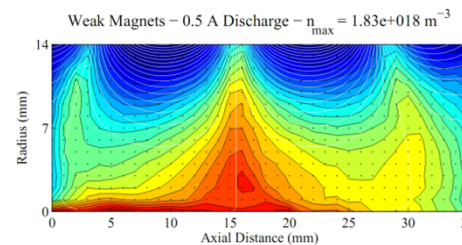
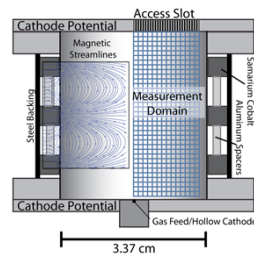
Wirz R., Araki S., Dankongkakul B., "Near-Surface Cusp Confinement for Weakly Ionized Plasma," AIAA-2012-3948

# Microdischarge Analysis and Design

## Miniature Discharge (3 cm) Analysis

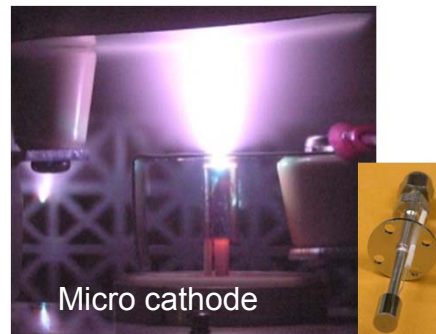
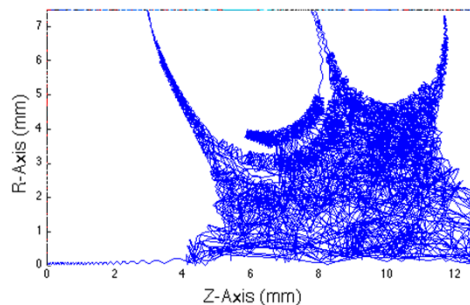
- Plasma properties dominated by magnetic field structure and invariant to discharge power
- Strong magnets pinches down plasma volume, leading to poor volumetric utilization
- Confirms computational/theoretical analysis that strong magnets and high discharge currents can lead to the onset of instability

Mao H. S., Goebel D., Wirz R., "Plasma Structure of Miniature Ring-Cusp Ion Thruster Discharges," AIAA-2012-4021



## Microdischarge Design (preliminary efforts)

- Objectives: large plasma volume, desirable cusp strength, stability
  - Considering unconventional discharge designs
- Primary confinement efficiency on order of larger discharges (~25%)
  - Two-fluid plasma model (e<sup>-</sup> and ions) needed
- Micro cathode design and testing underway



## Concluding Remarks / Future Work

- Important insight derived from exp/comp single cusp effort for near-surface and volumetric confinement
- Future Work
  - Experiment: weakly ionized plasma analysis for single cusp and microdischarge
  - Continue to use semi-analytical tools for microdischarge design exploration
  - Comp Efforts: Detailed design: 2.5-D hybrid PIC model for weakly ionized plasma microdischarge design and analysis
- Acknowledgements:
  - AFOSR YIP and Dr. Mitat Birkan
    - Grant FA9550-11-1-0029
  - Students: Sam J. Araki, Ben Dankongkakul, Hann Mao