



**Probe-based Measurements of High-Frequency
Azimuthal Oscillations in a Magnetically Shielded Hall
Thrusters**

Benjamin Jorns

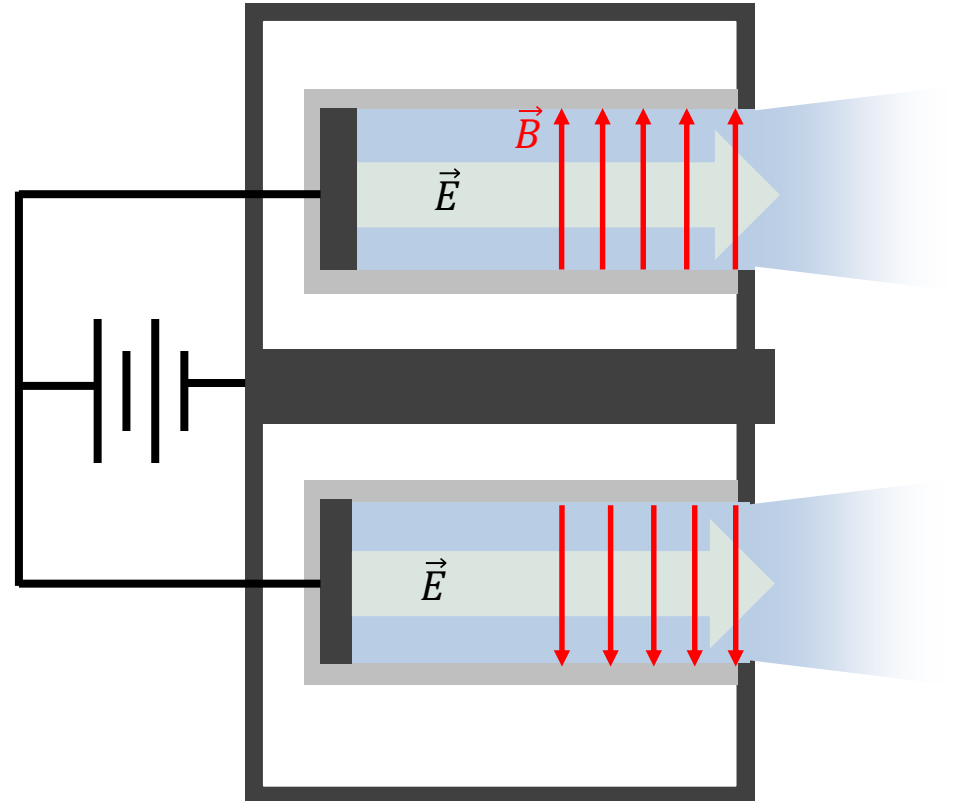
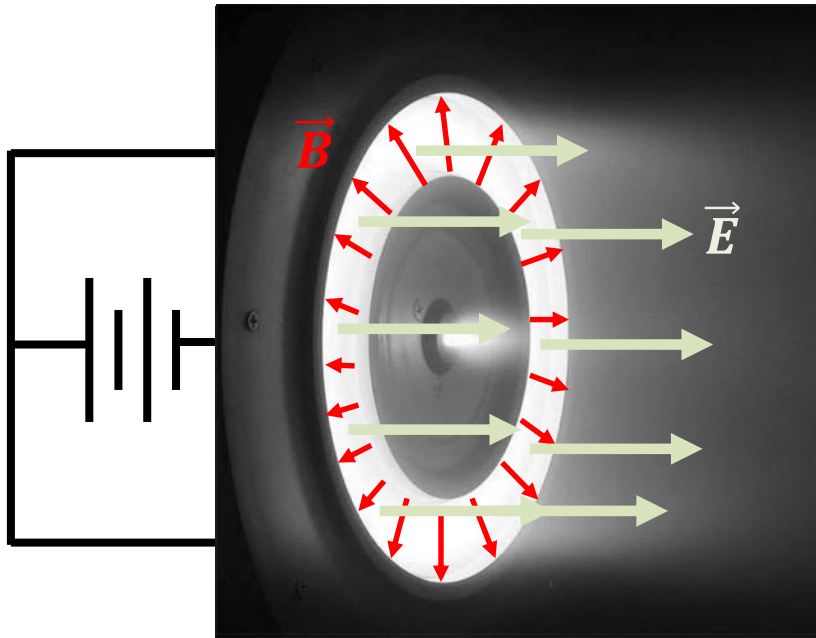
Zachariah Brown

University of Michigan

Princeton University ExB Workshop



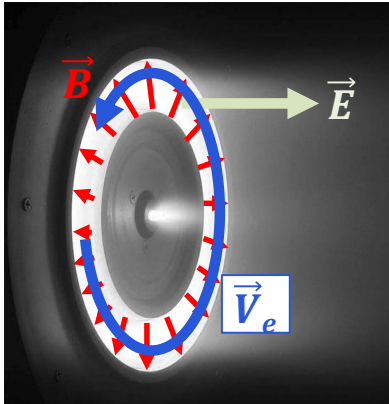
The Hall effect thruster



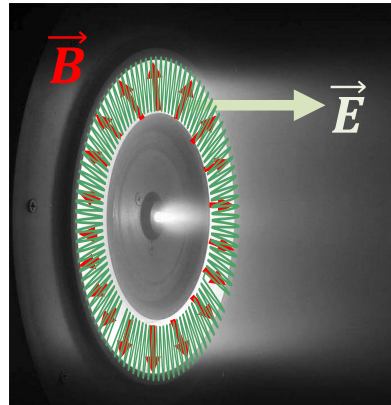
- What drives the anomalous across-field transport?
- **Driving hypothesis:** transport results from onset of microturbulence in $\mathbf{E} \times \mathbf{B}$ direction



Mechanism for how onset of microturbulence can drive cross-field transport

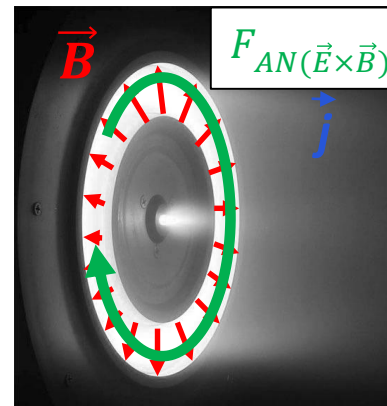


1) Strong $E \times B$ drift between electrons and ions

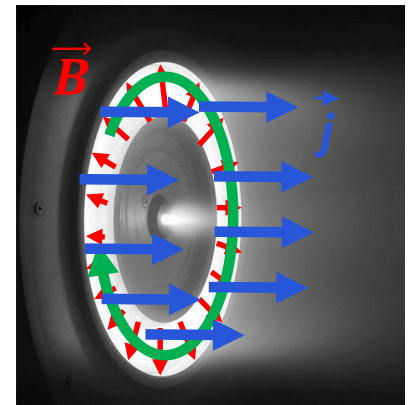


2) Azimuthal electron cyclotron drive instability (ECDI) driven unstable by drift through inverse cyclotron or Landau damping

3) Electrons slowed in $E \times B$ direction by wave growth leads to effective drag in Hall direction

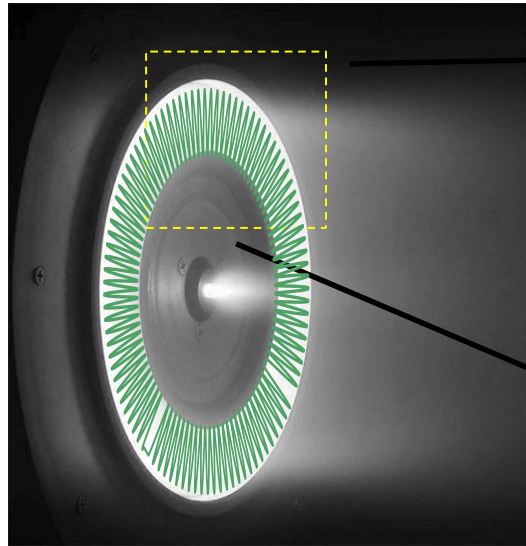


4) Effective drag due to onset of waves gives rise to cross-field electron current

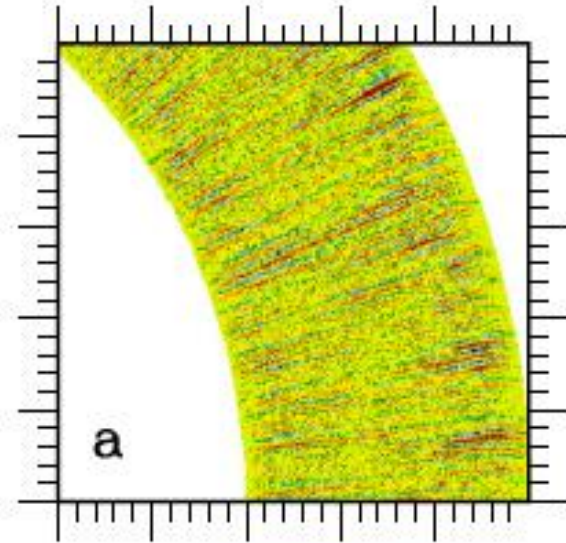




Kinetic simulations predict onset of micro-turbulence



Density fluctuations from PIC, 2D model



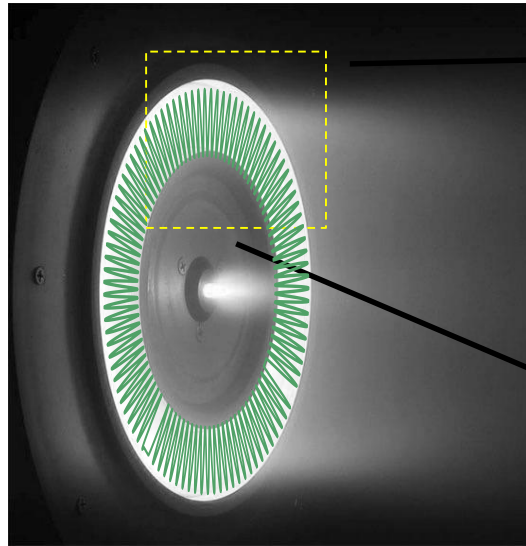
Sampling of other numerical models showing instability

* A. Héron and J. C. Adam, “Anomalous conductivity in Hall thrusters: Effects of the non-linear coupling of the electron-cyclotron drift instability with secondary electron emission of the walls.” *Physics of Plasmas* 20 , 082313 (2013);

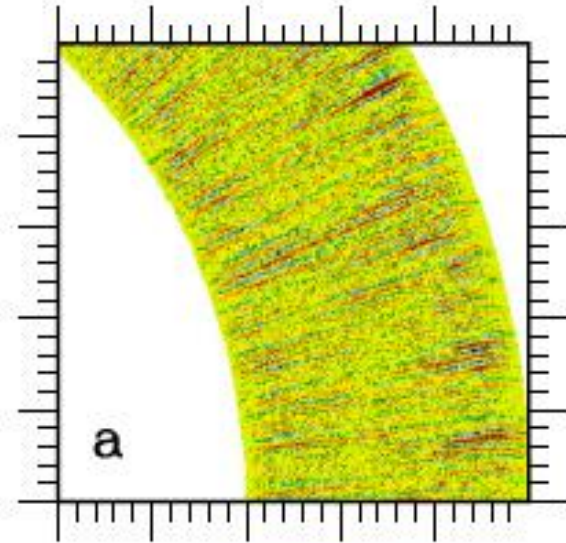
- J. C. Adam , A. Héron , and G. Laval, *Physics of Plasmas* 11 , 295 (2004)
- A. Ducrocq , J. C. Adam , A. Héron , and G. Laval, *Physics of Plasmas* 13 , 102111 (2006);
- J.P. Boeuf. *Frontiers in Physics*, Vol. 2, No. 74, (2014)
- T. Lafleur , , S. D. Baalrud , and P. Chabert, *Physics of Plasmas* 23, 053502 (2016);
- V Croes et al. *Plasma Sources Sci. Technol.* 26 (2017)
- Janhunen, S., et al., *Physics of Plasmas* 25, (2018)



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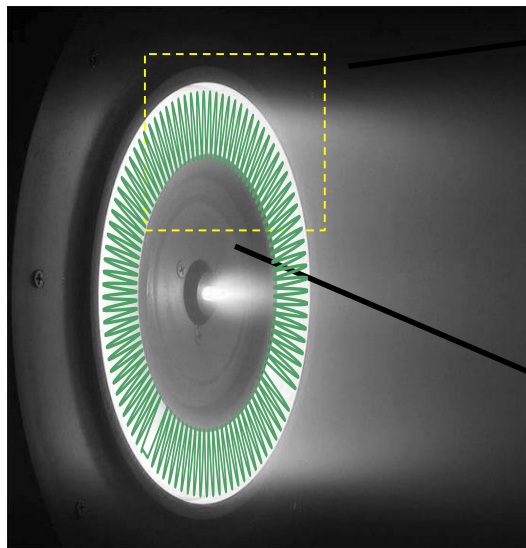
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Does this type of instability actually exist in Hall thruster discharges?

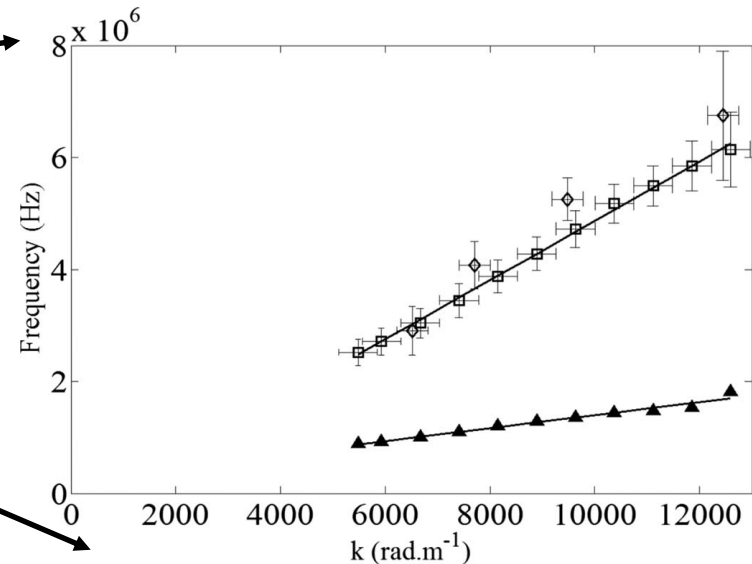
- J. C. Adam , A. Héron , and G. Laval, *Physics of Plasmas* 11 , 295 (2004)
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- S. Janhunen et al., *Physics of Plasmas*, 011608 (2018)



Experimental evidence of microturbulence



Experimental dispersion relation of small-scale oscillations in Hall direction



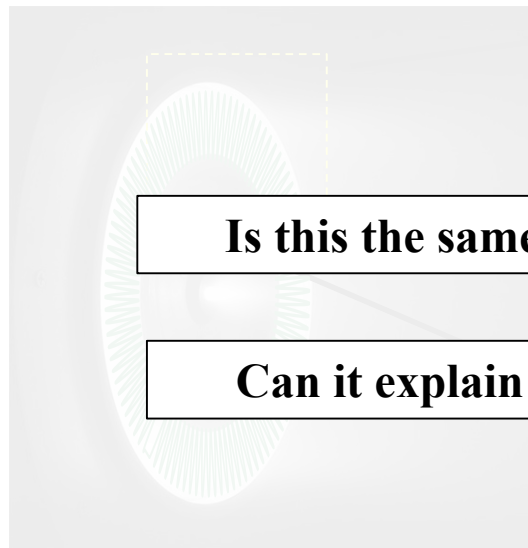
S. Tsikata, N. Lemoine, V. Pisarev, and D. Grésillon, *Physics of Plasmas*. Vol. 16., No. 3. 2009.

- Wavelengths < 1 mm
- Dispersion is acoustic-like
- Modes are incoherent

ECDI in the acoustic-like limit



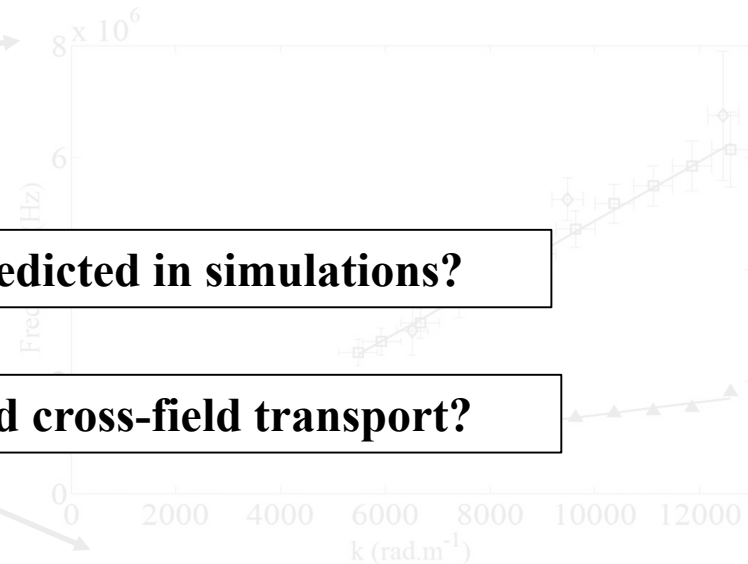
Experimental evidence of microturbulence



Is this the same wave as predicted in simulations?

Can it explain the observed cross-field transport?

Experimental dispersion relation of small-scale oscillations in Hall direction



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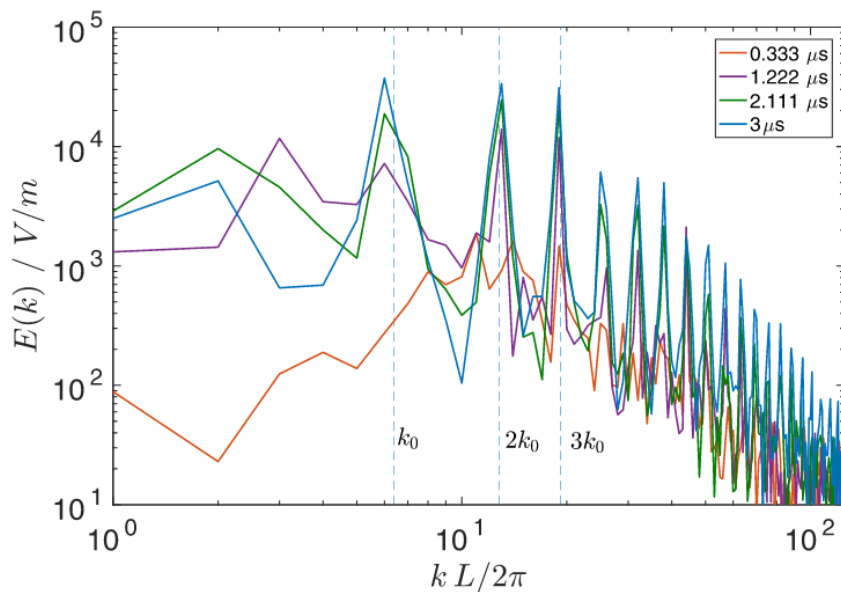
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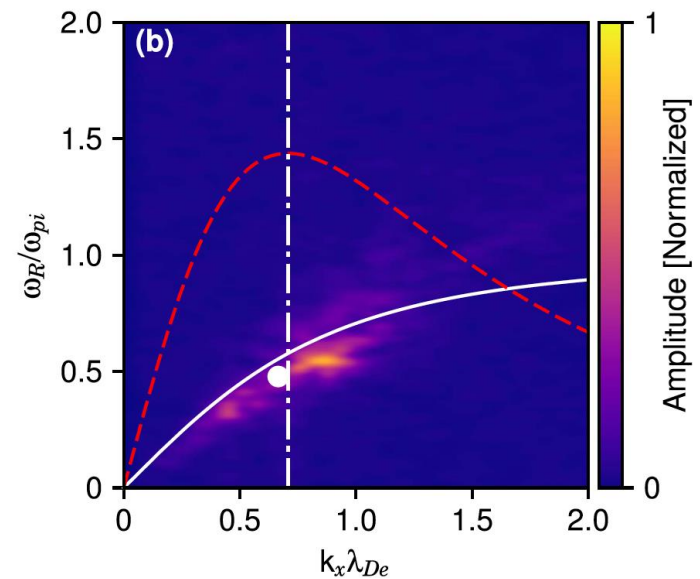
Open experimental questions related to ECIDI in Hall thrusters

Is this the same wave as predicted in experiments:
What is the wavelength/frequency of maximum growth?



S. Janhunen et al., *Physics of Plasmas*, 011608 (2018)

Max growth at cyclotron resonance



T. Lafleur and P. Chabert, *PSST* 27 015003 (2018)

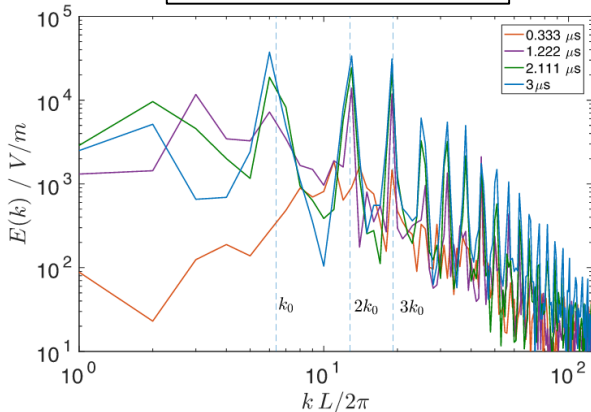
Max growth on order of Debye length



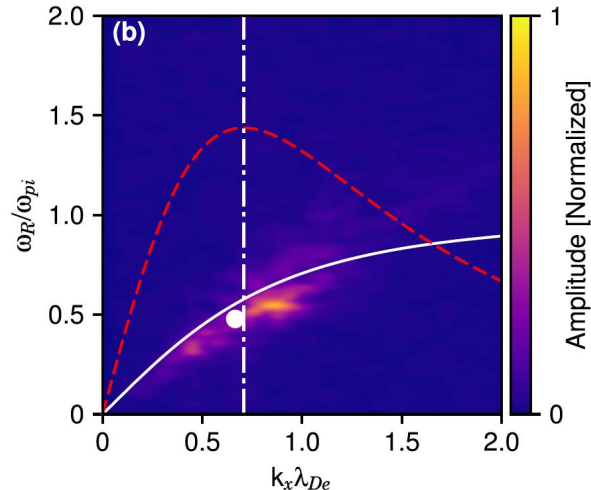
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Simulations

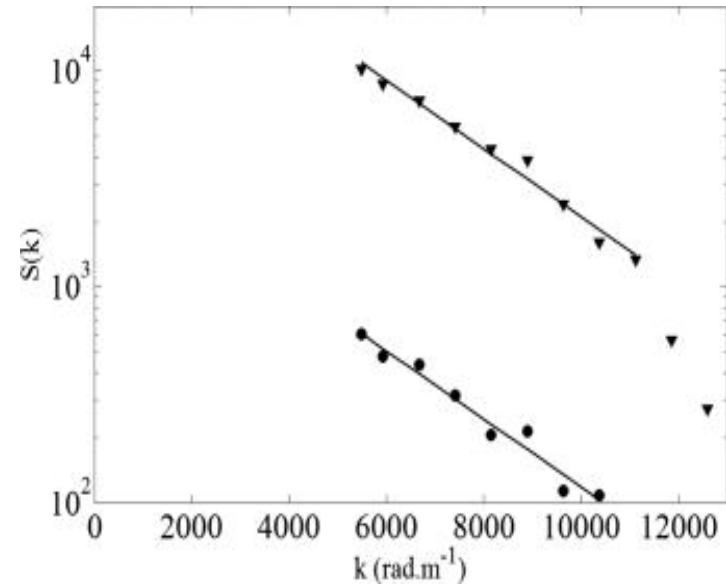


S. Janhunen et al., *Physics of Plasmas*, 011608 (2018)



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Experimental measurements



S. Tsikata, N. Lemoine, V. Pisarev, and D. Grésillon, *Physics of Plasmas*. Vol. 16., No. 3. 2009.

Contradictions with simulations

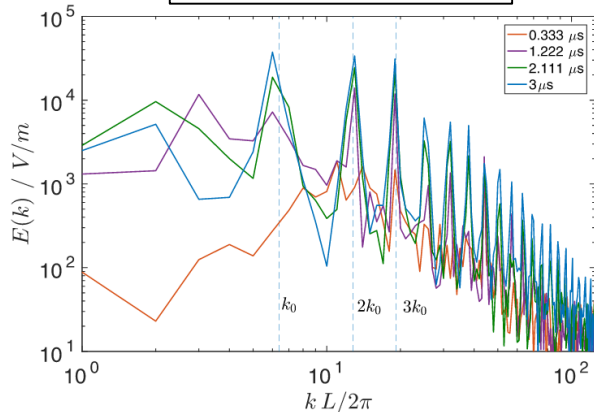
- Measurements are broadband
- Do not show maximum growth wavelength



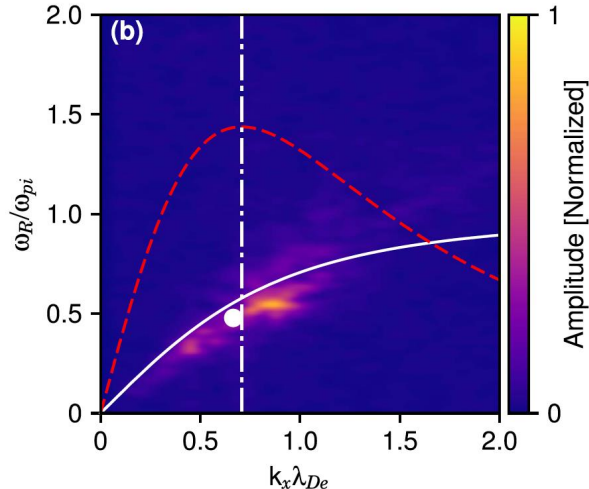
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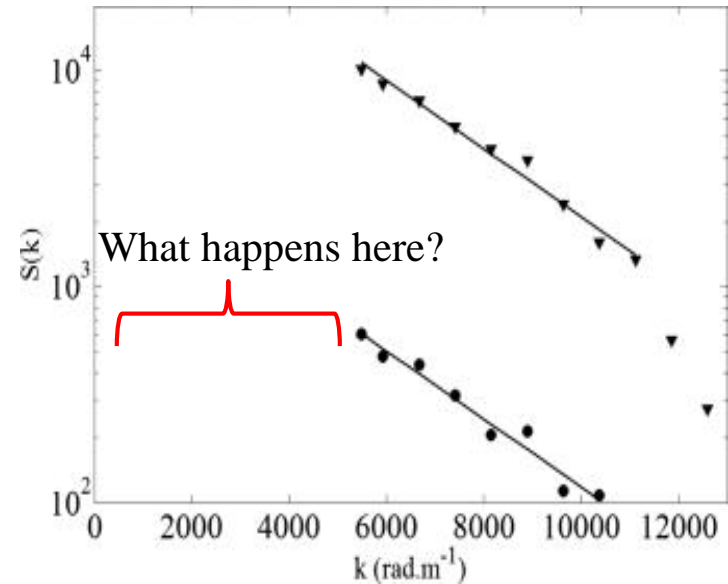


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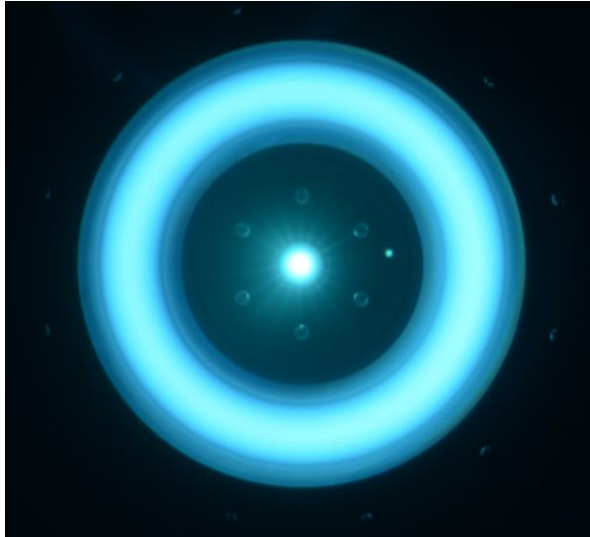
Contradictions with simulations

- Measurements are broadband
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Experimental Setup at UM

H9: 9kW magnetically shielded Hall effect thruster at 300 V and 4.5 kW



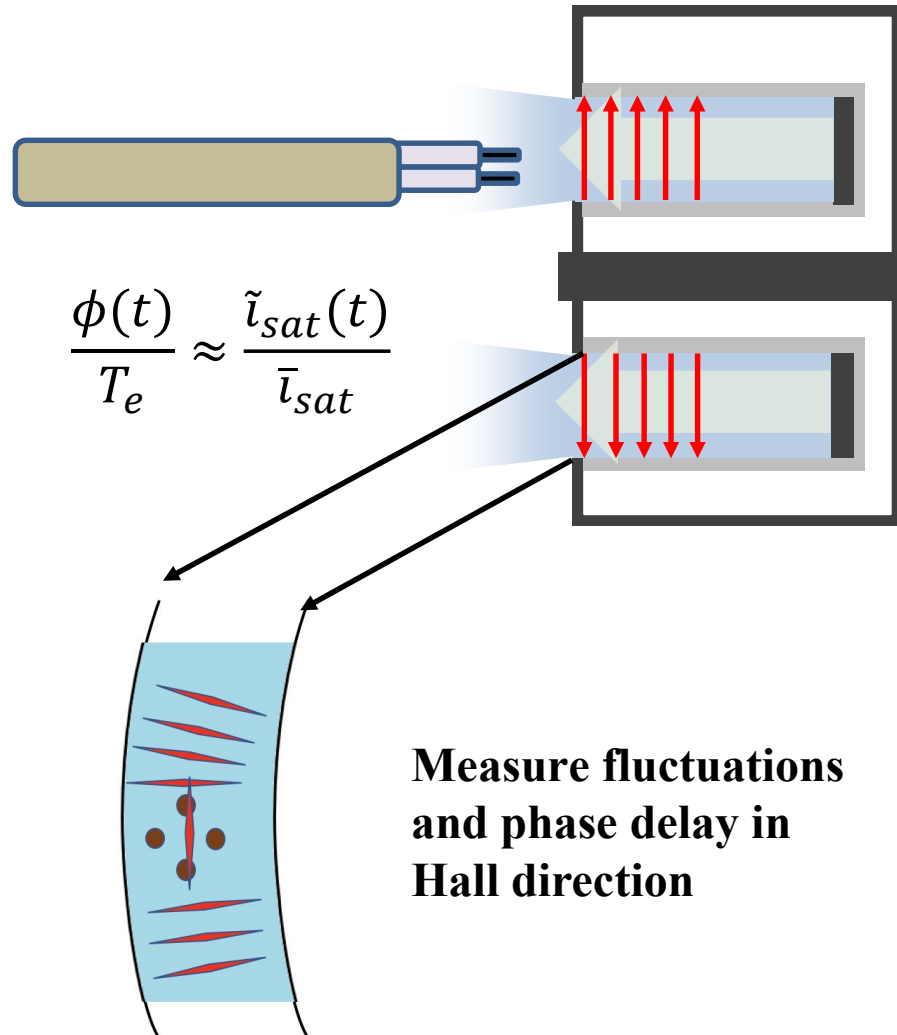
Large Vacuum Test Facility at UM





Experimental Setup at UM

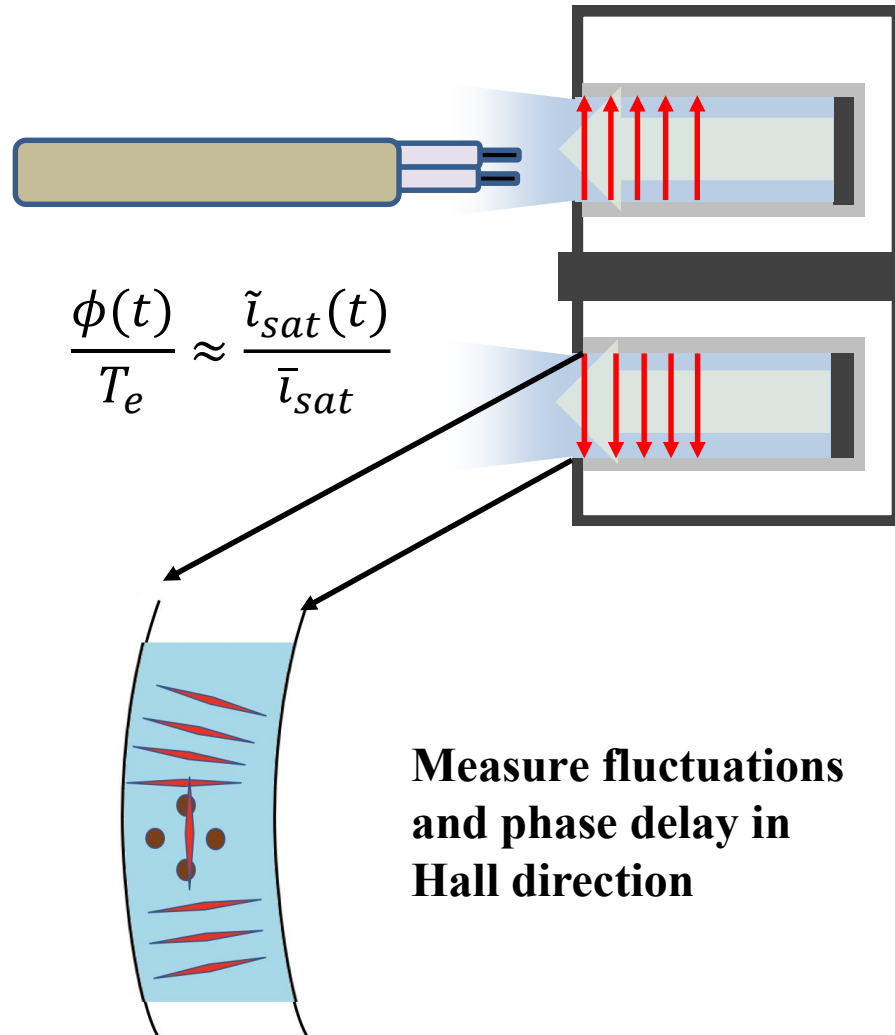
Ion saturation probes





Experimental Setup at UM

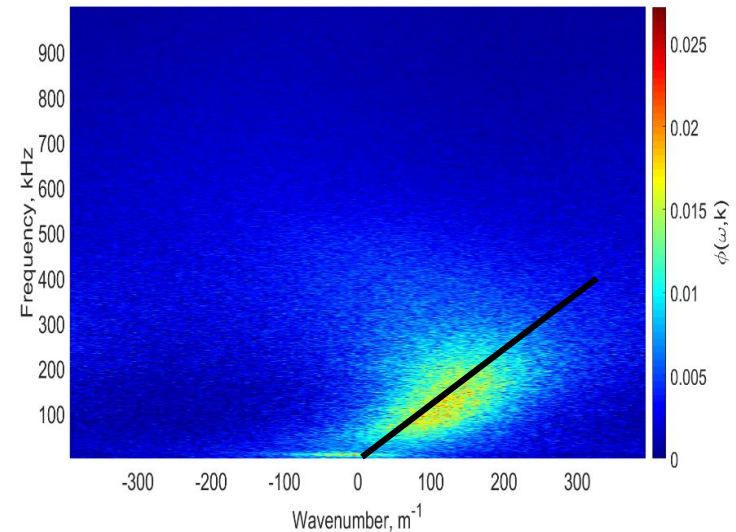
Ion saturation probes



Analysis

- Fourier analysis to find
 - Power spectrum $\phi(\omega)$
 - Cross-correlation $\omega(k)$
- Averaging yields statistical dispersion relation $\phi(\omega, k)$

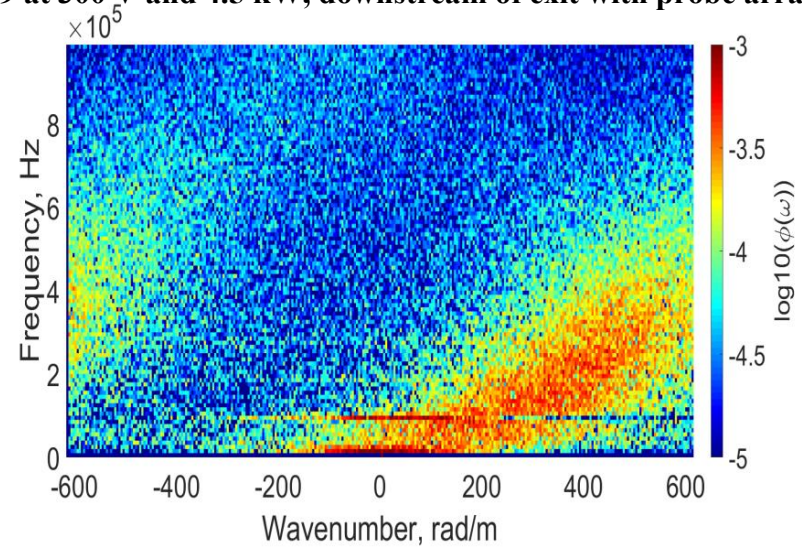
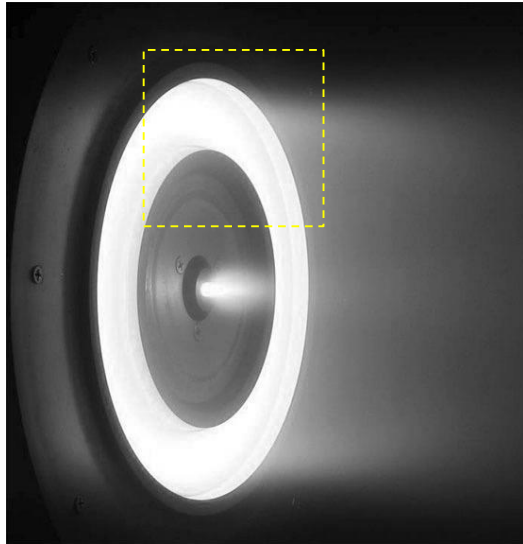
Beall Plot





Experimental results from fixed point measurement

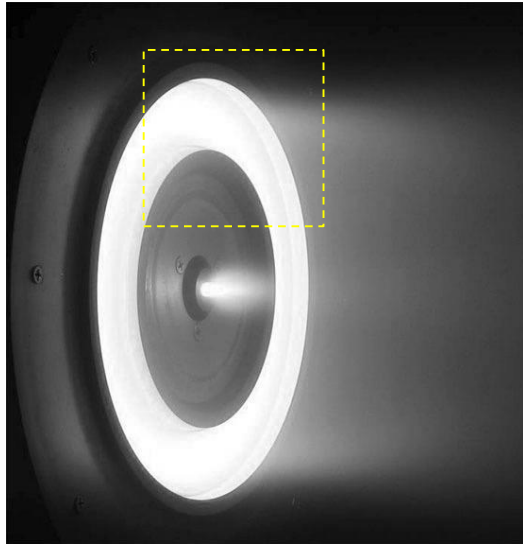
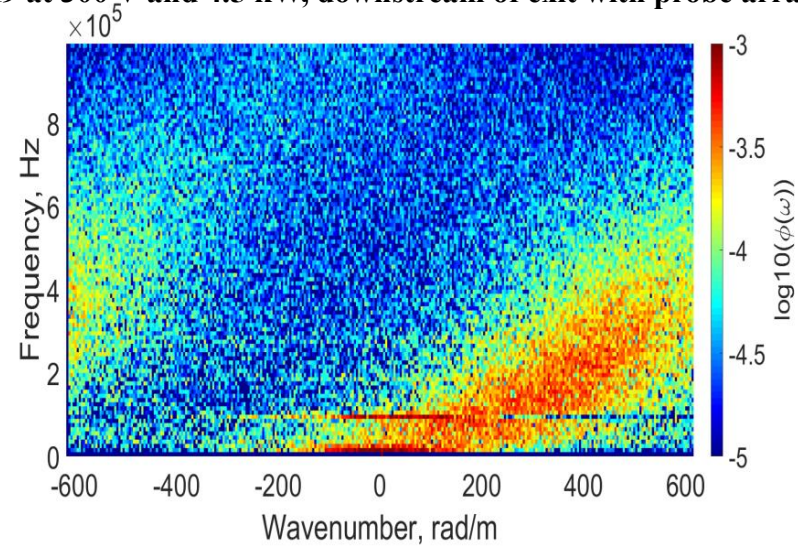
H9 at 300 V and 4.5 kW, downstream of exit with probe array



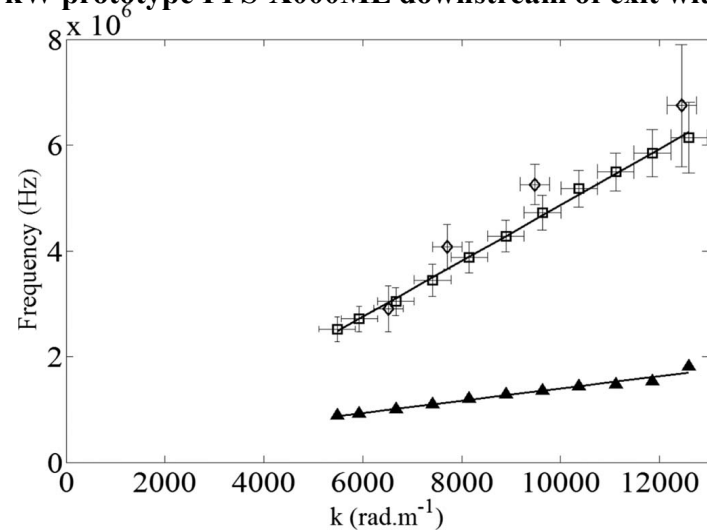


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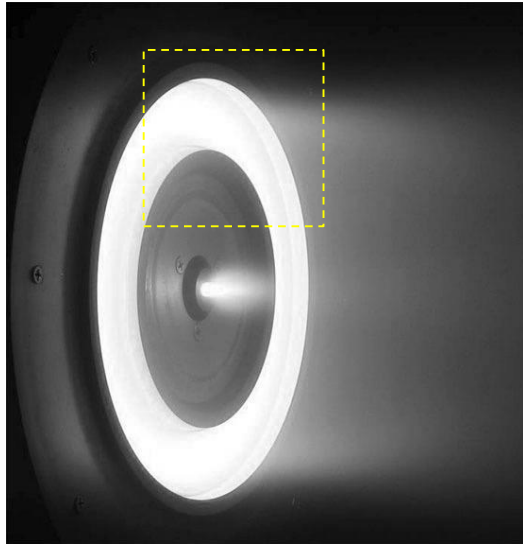
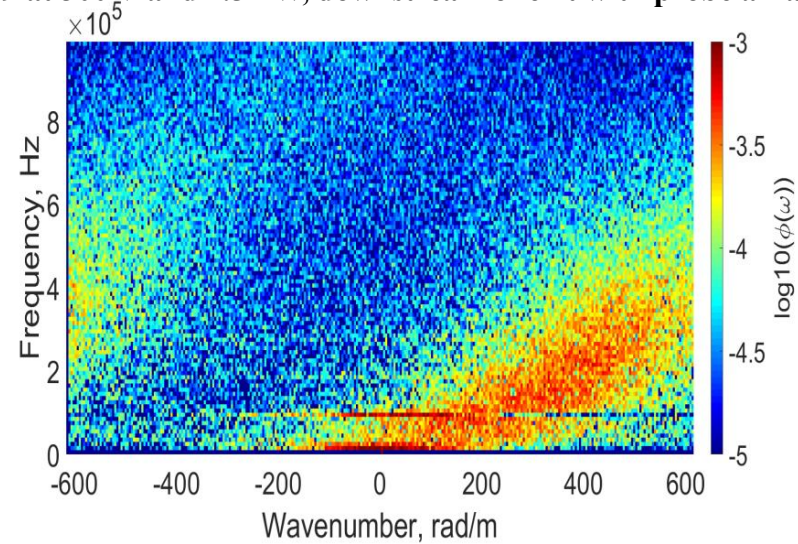
5 kW prototype PPS-X000ML downstream of exit with CTS



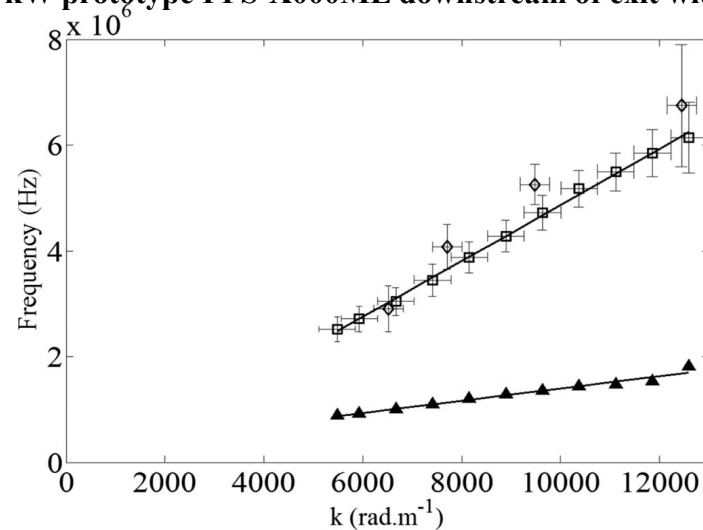


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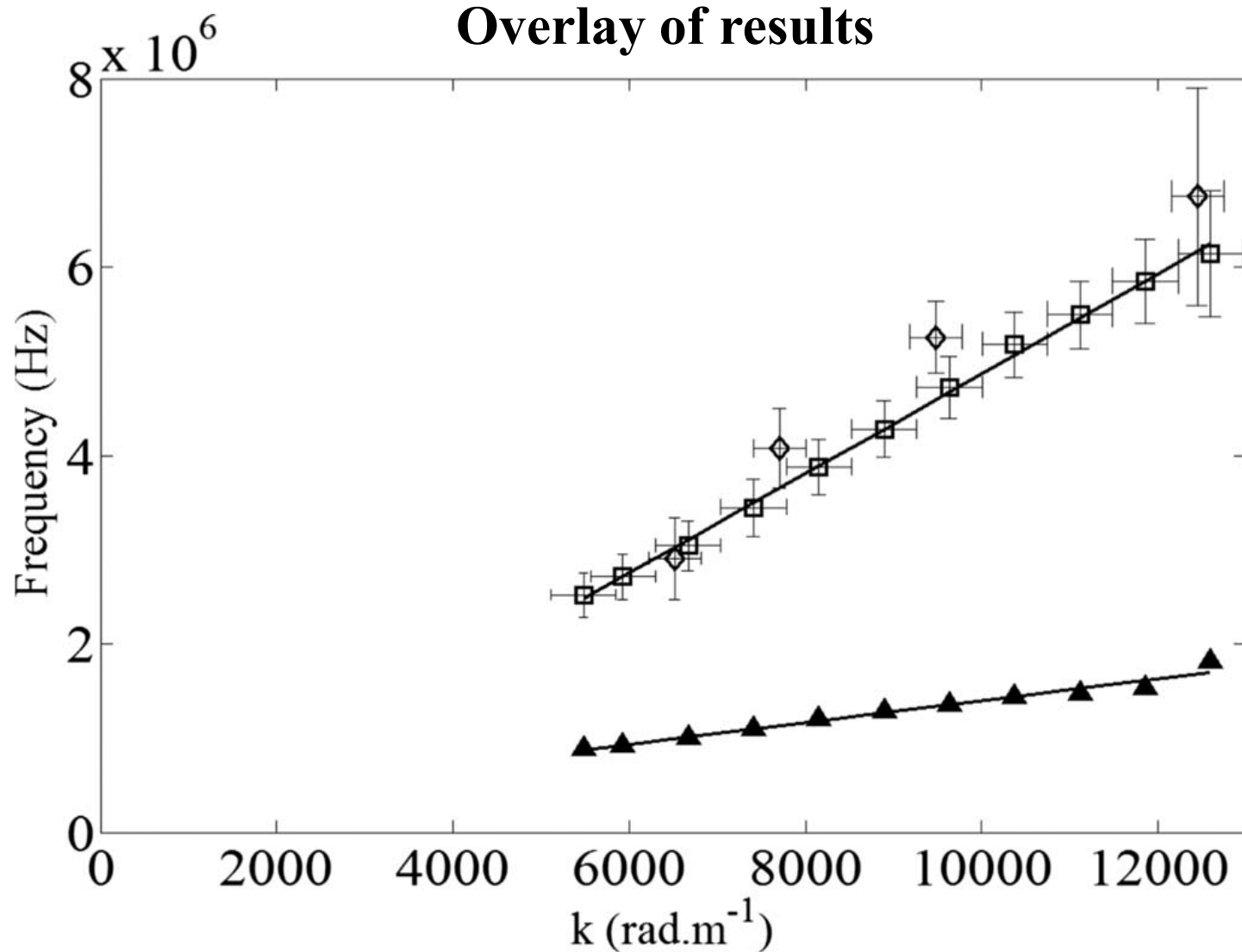
5 kW prototype PPS-X000ML downstream of exit with CTS



- **Linear dispersion confirmed**
- **Results fill in some missing wavenumber space**

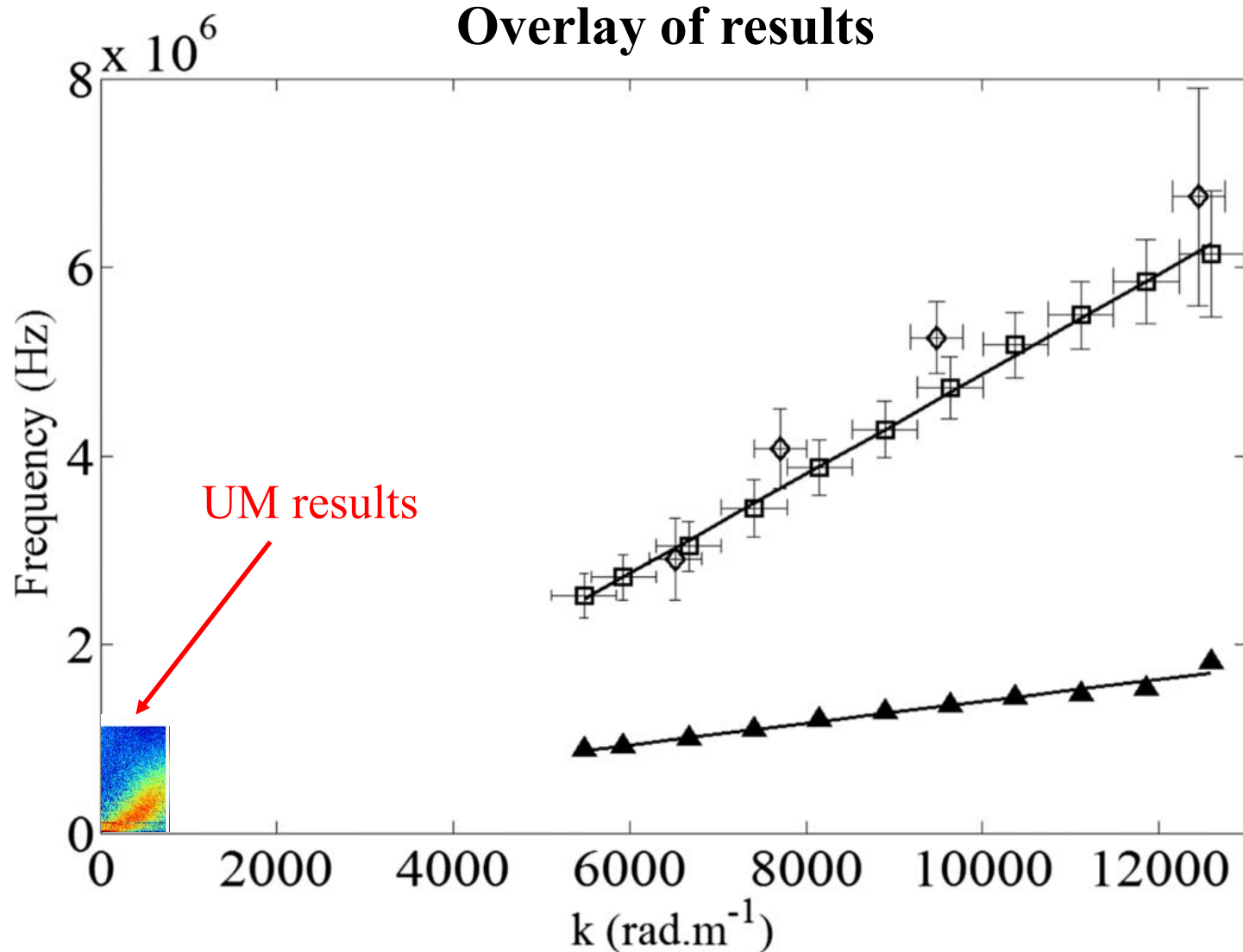


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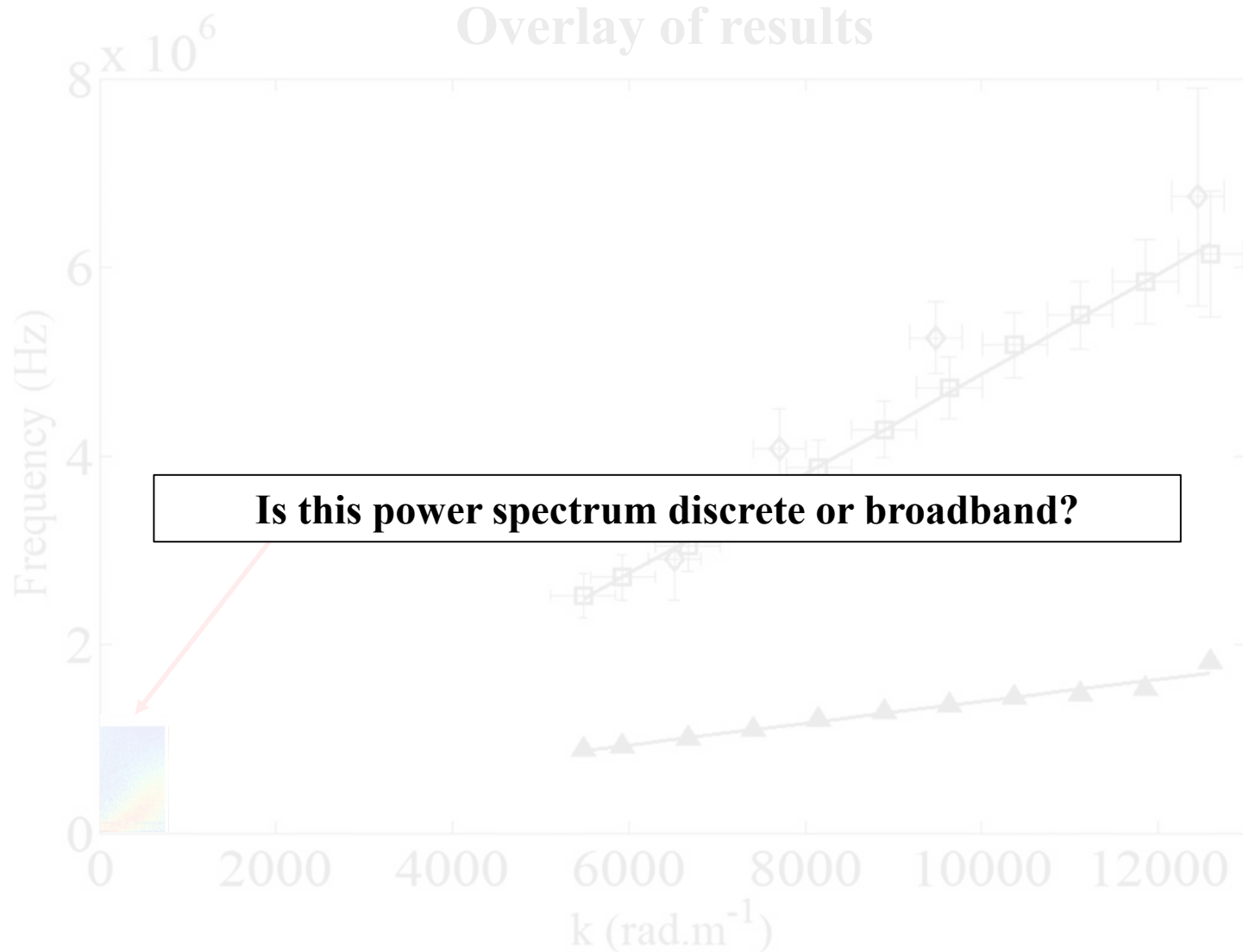
Experimental results from fixed point measurement



Comparison is not one to one but does illustrate both follow similar linear trends



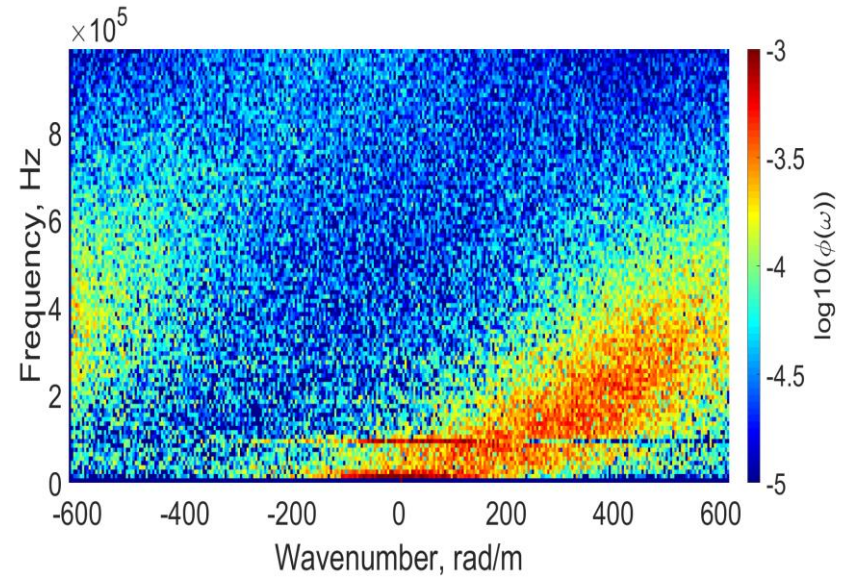
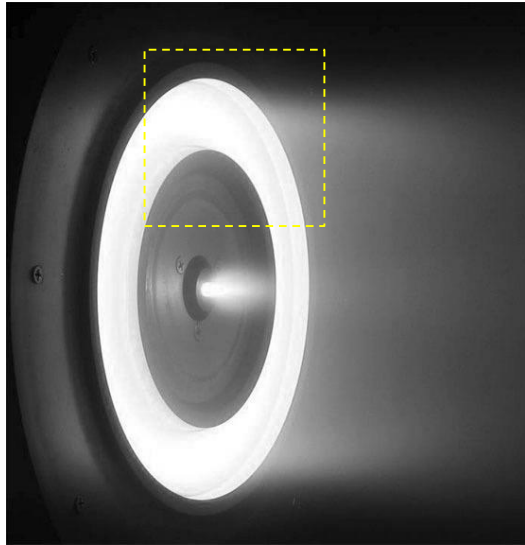
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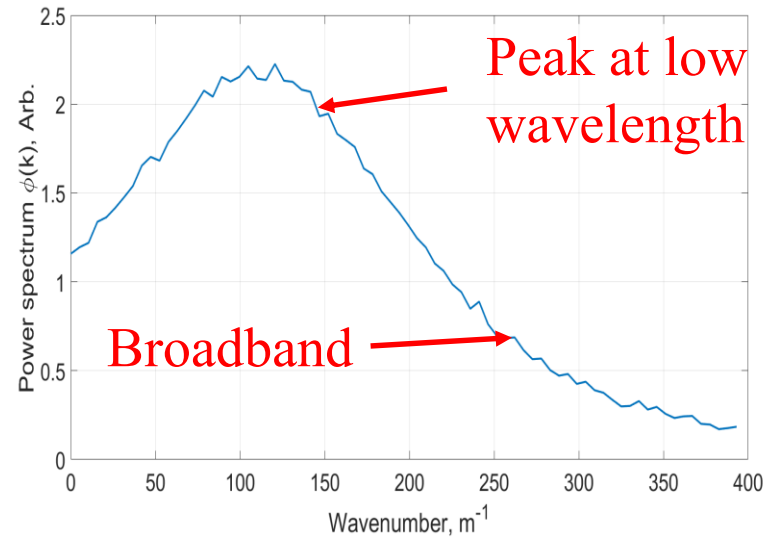
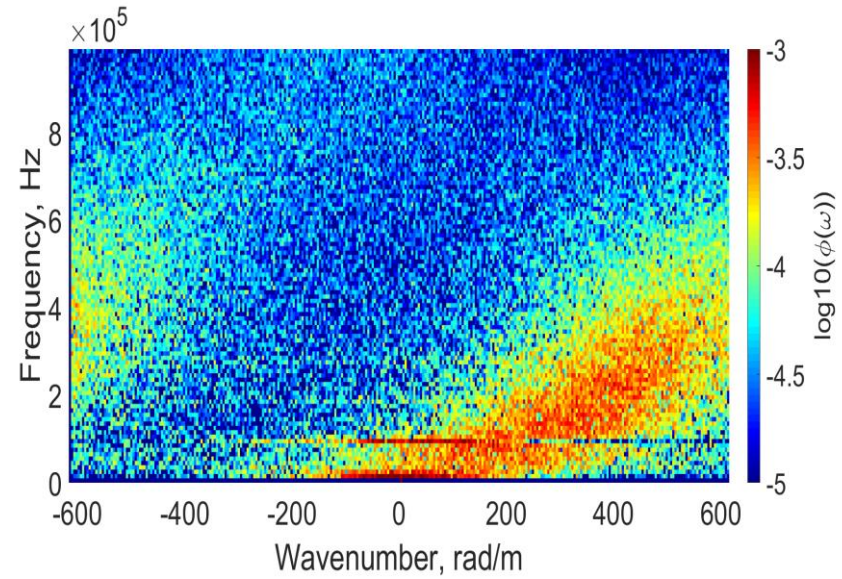
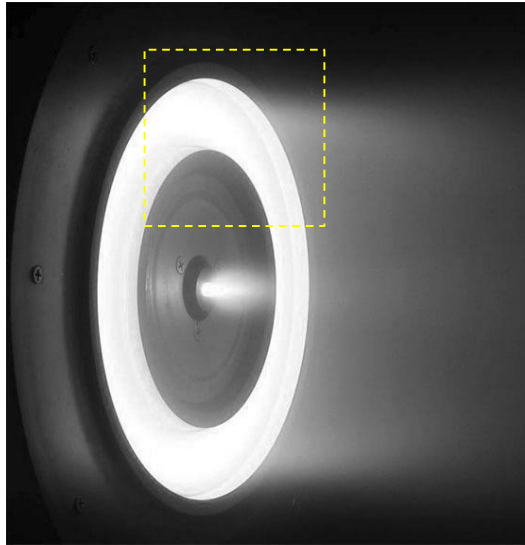


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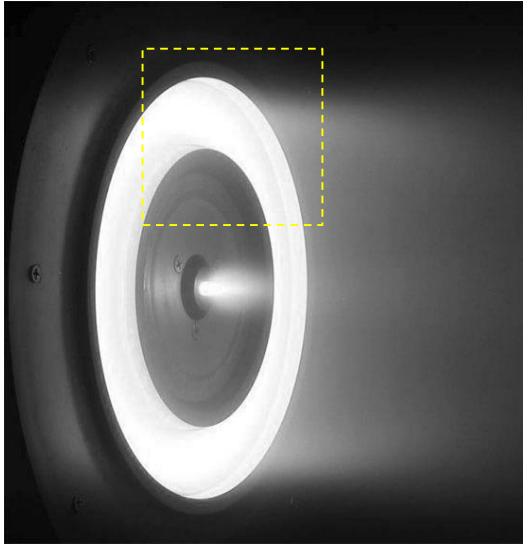


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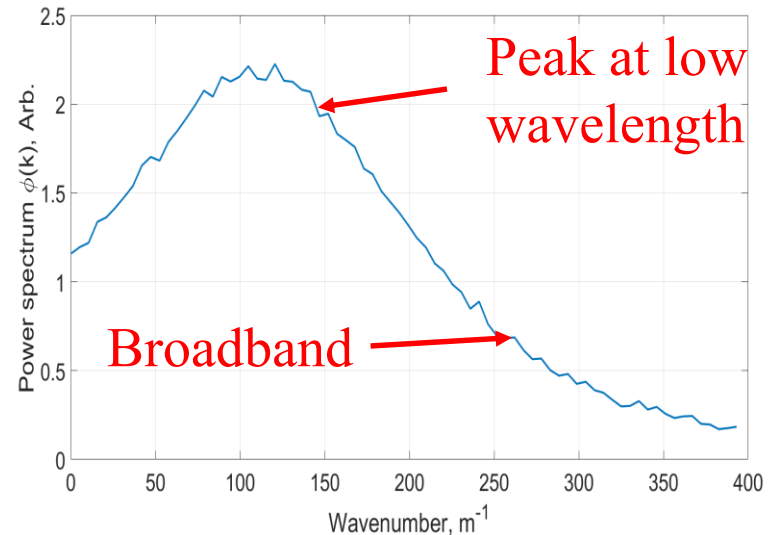
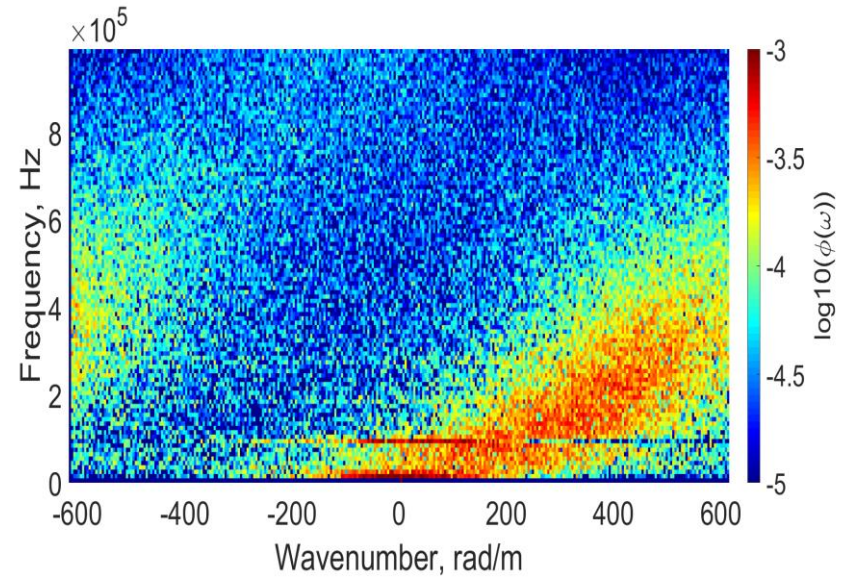


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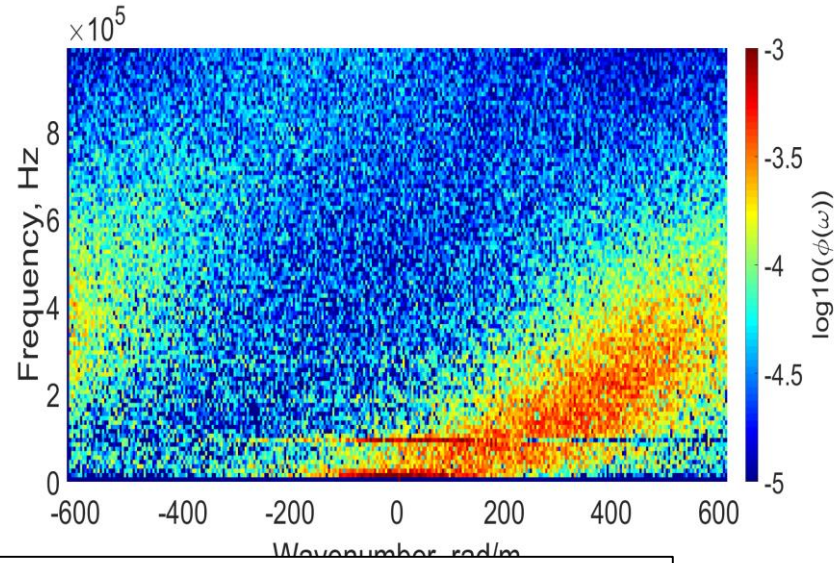
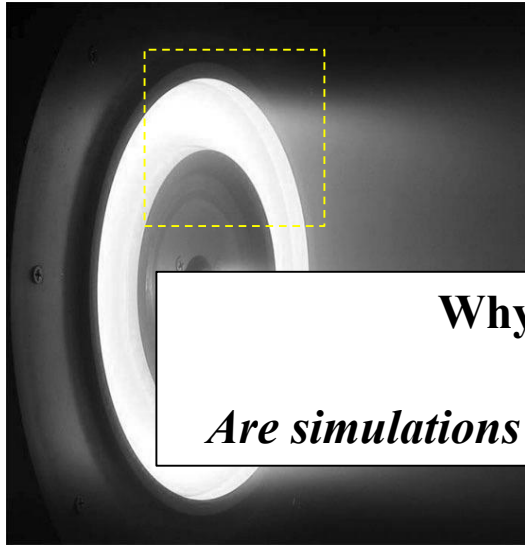
Contradictions with simulations

- Measurements are broadband
- Maximum growth occurs but at order of magnitude longer length-scale



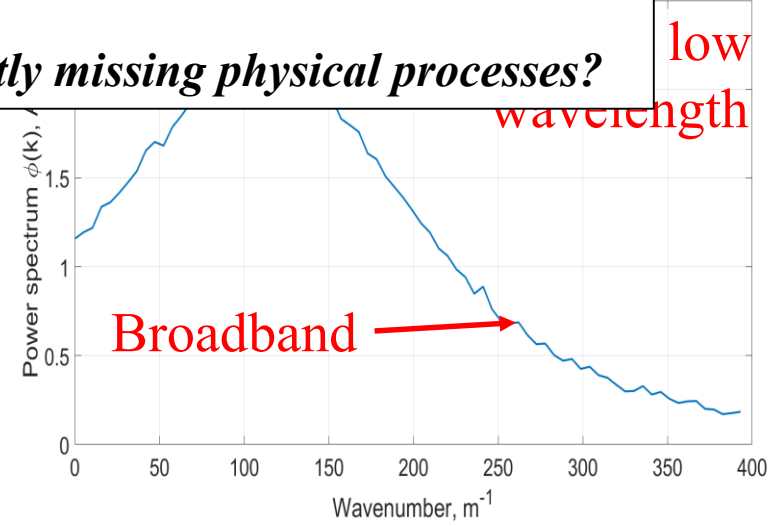


Experimental results from fixed point measurement



Why is there this discrepancy?
Are simulations inherently missing physical processes?

low
wavelength



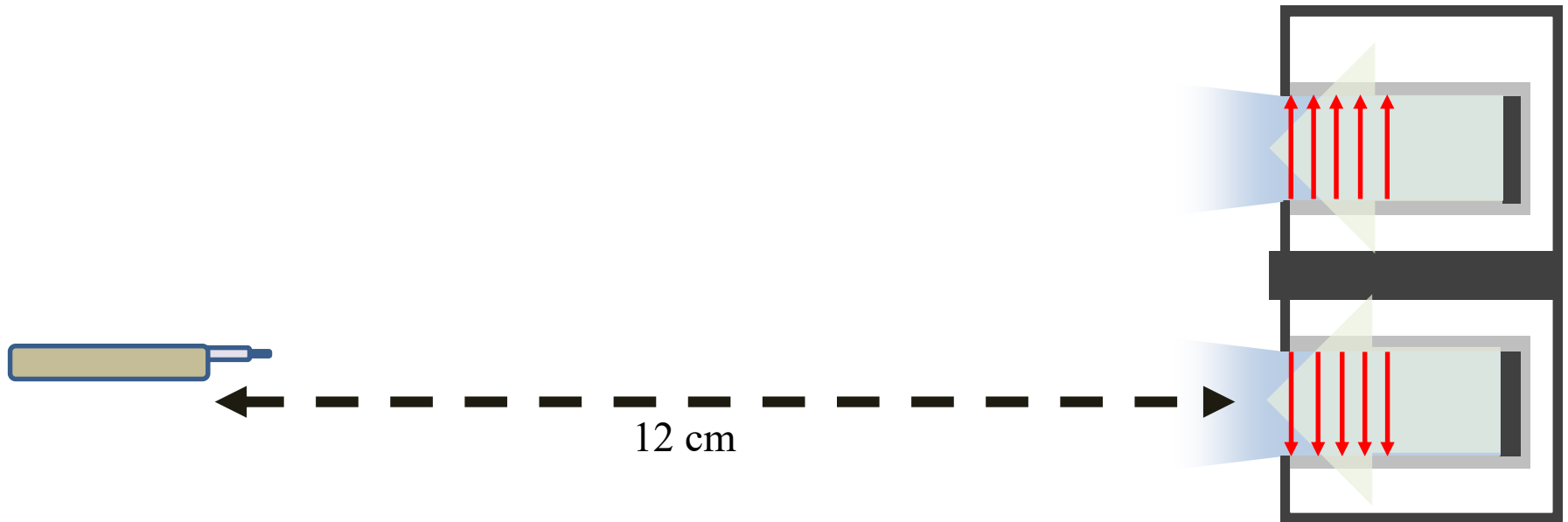
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Spatial mapping of dispersion in H9

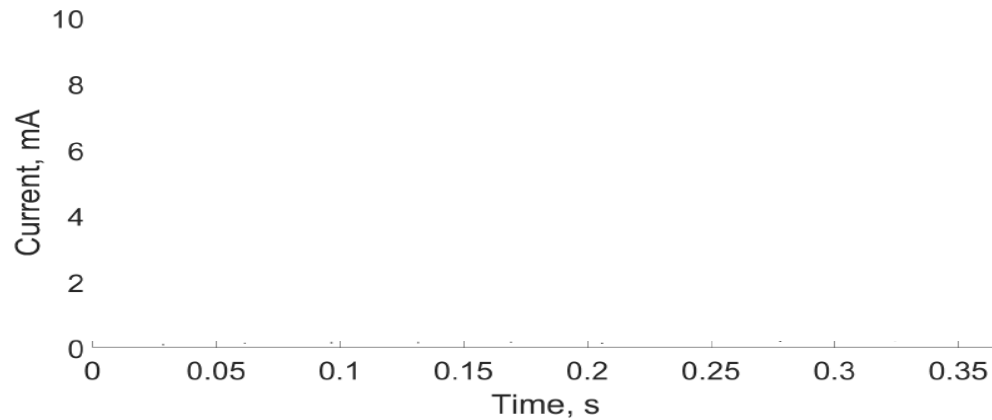
- Record continuously as probe is injected at high speed
- Chop waveform into position bins based on injection trajectory



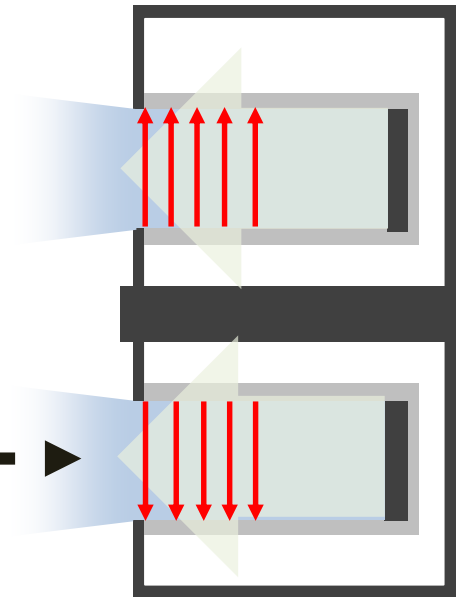


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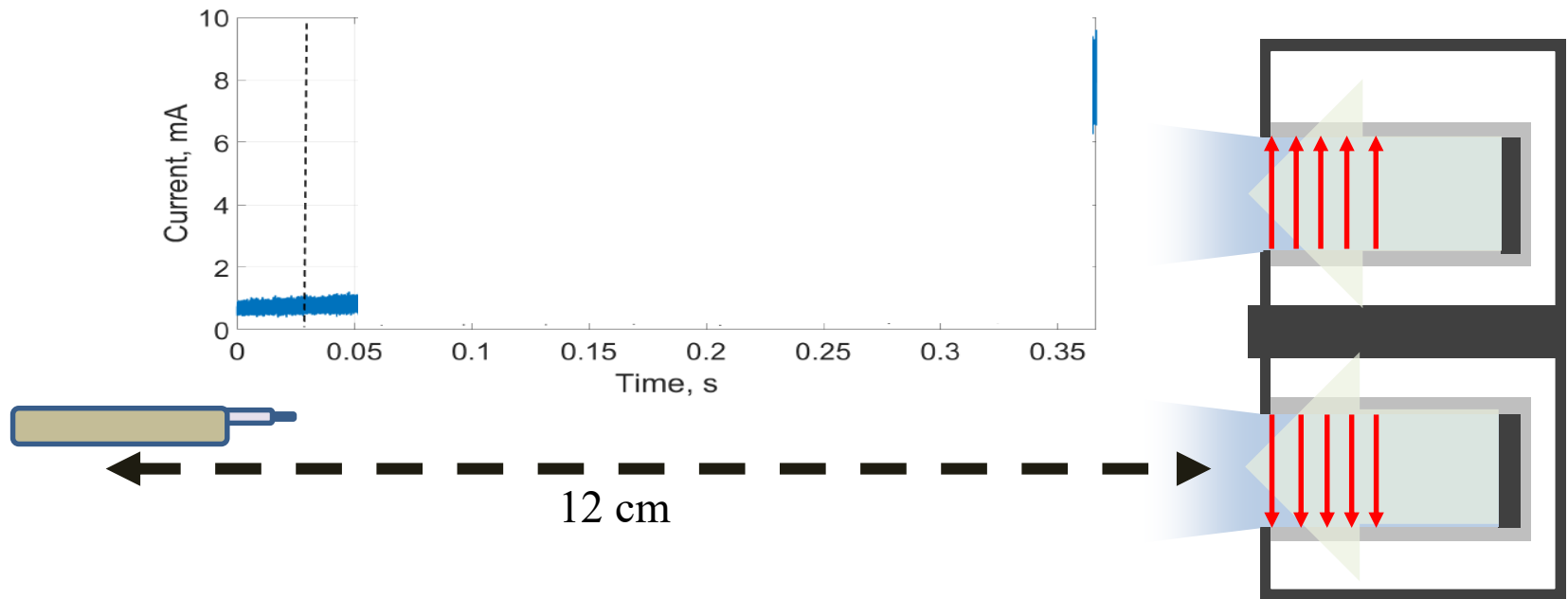
12 cm





Spatial mapping of dispersion in H9

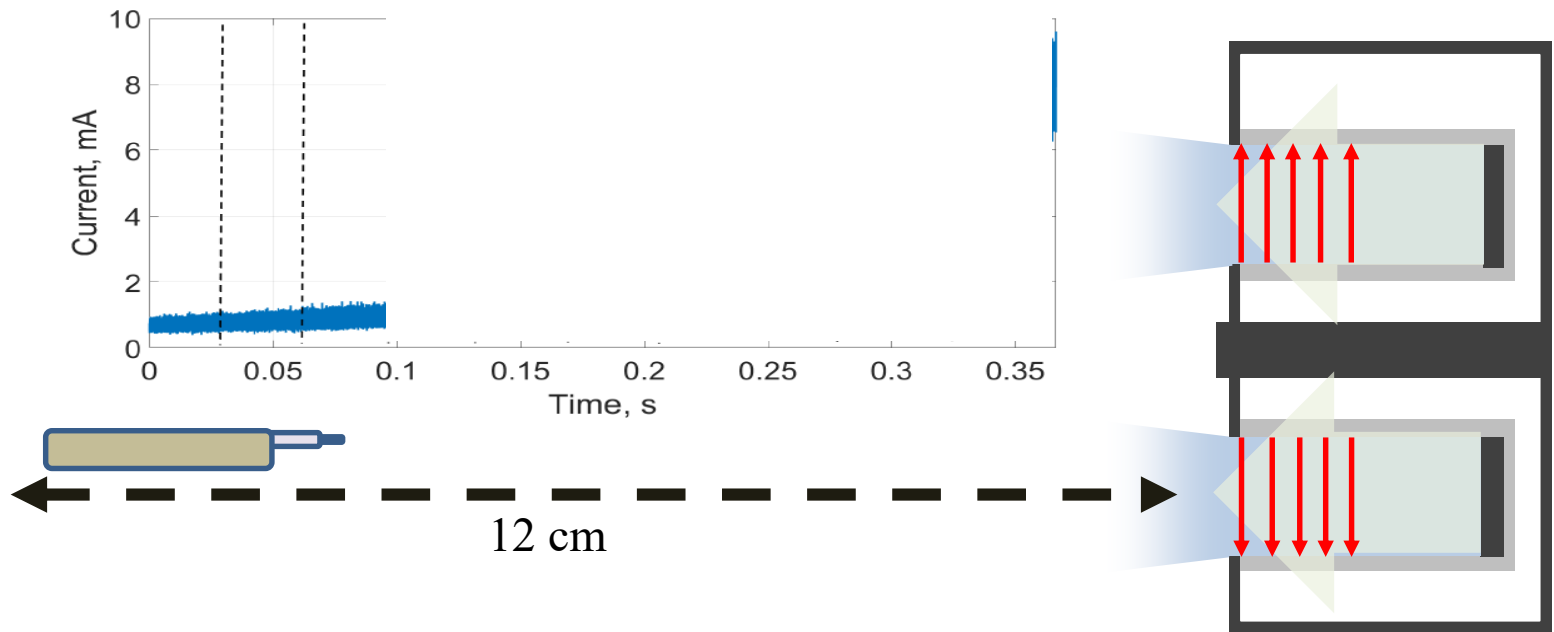
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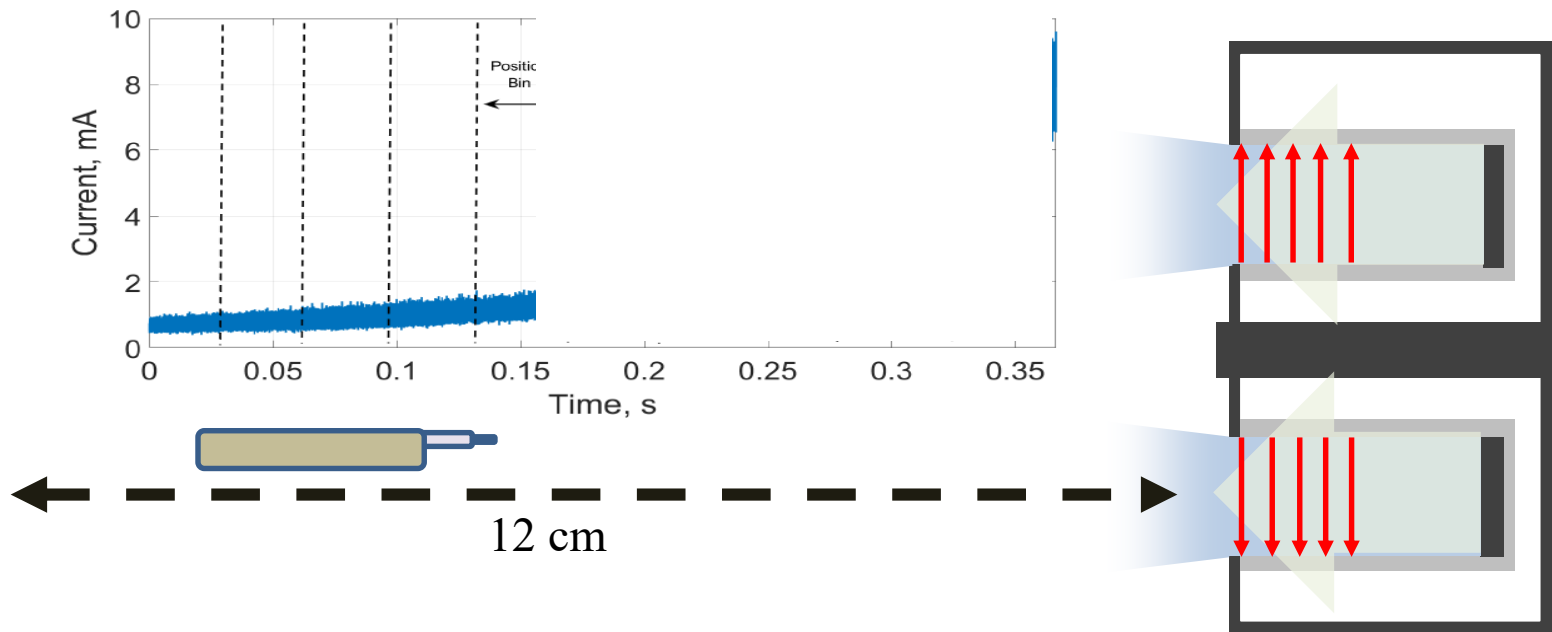
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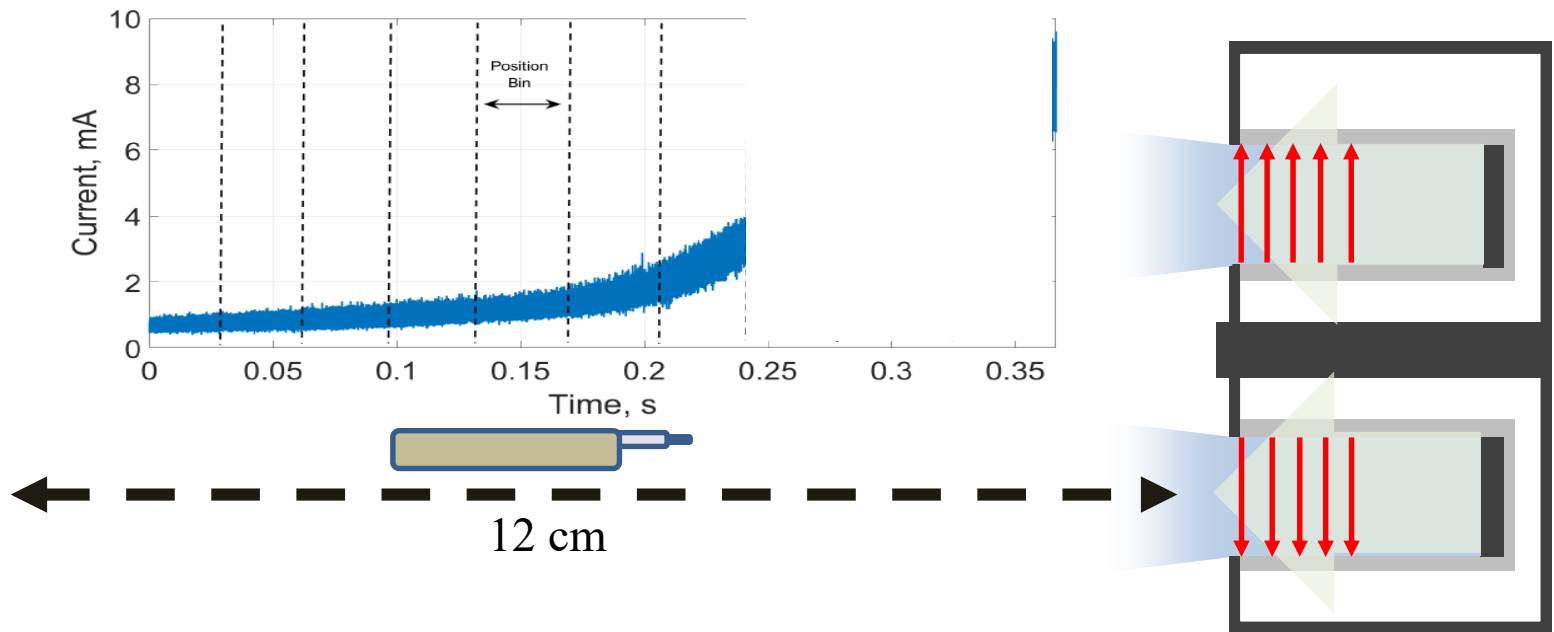
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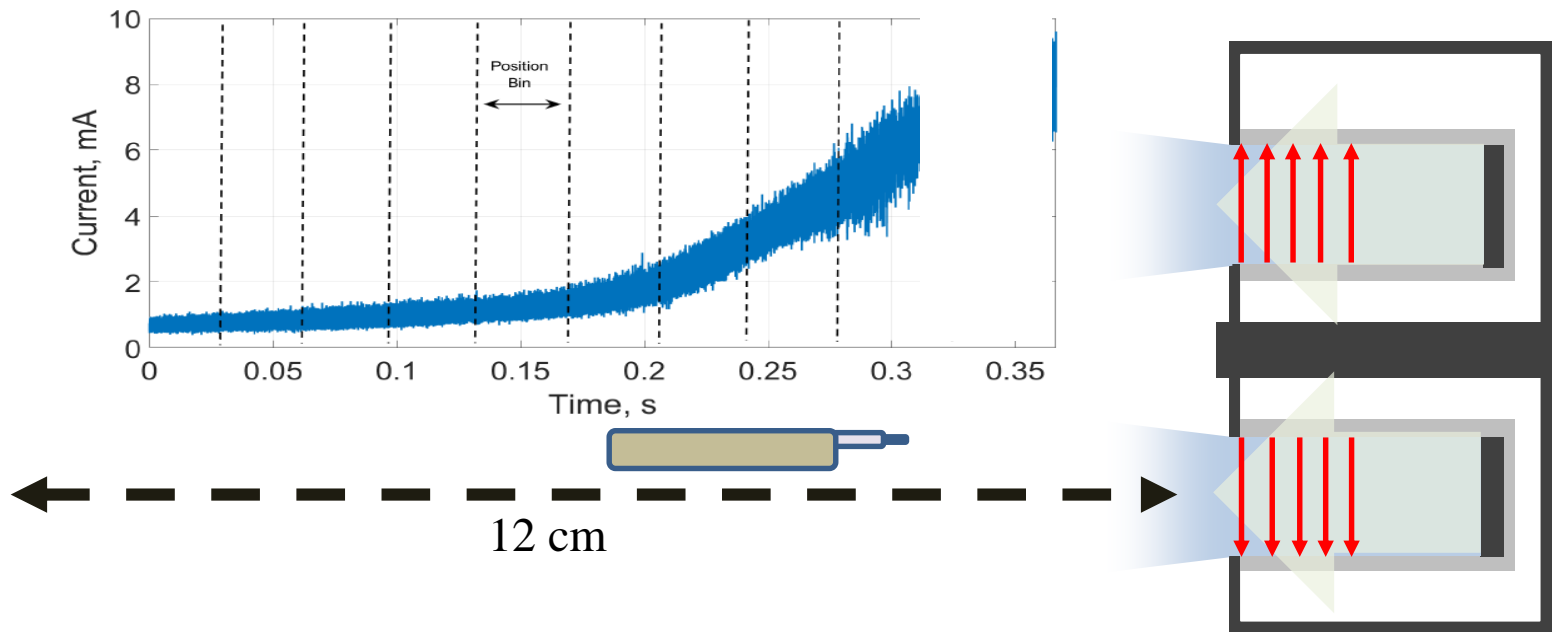
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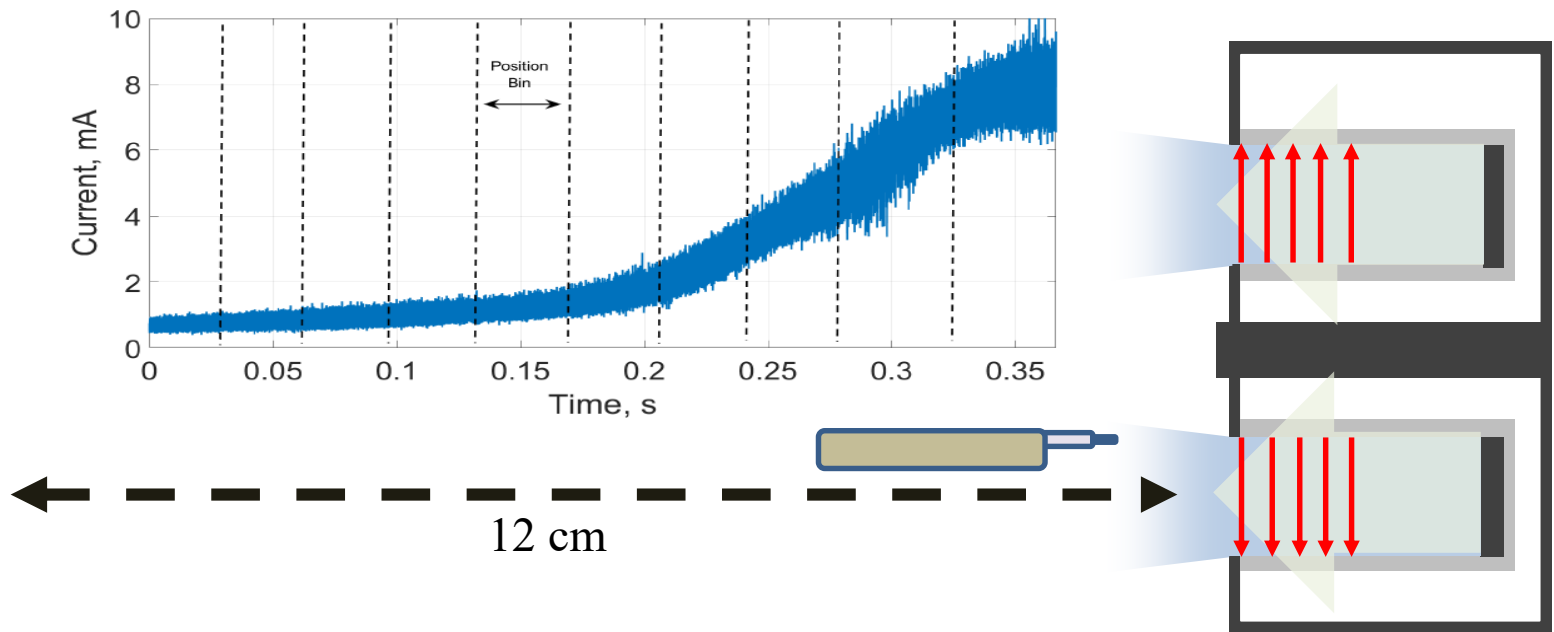
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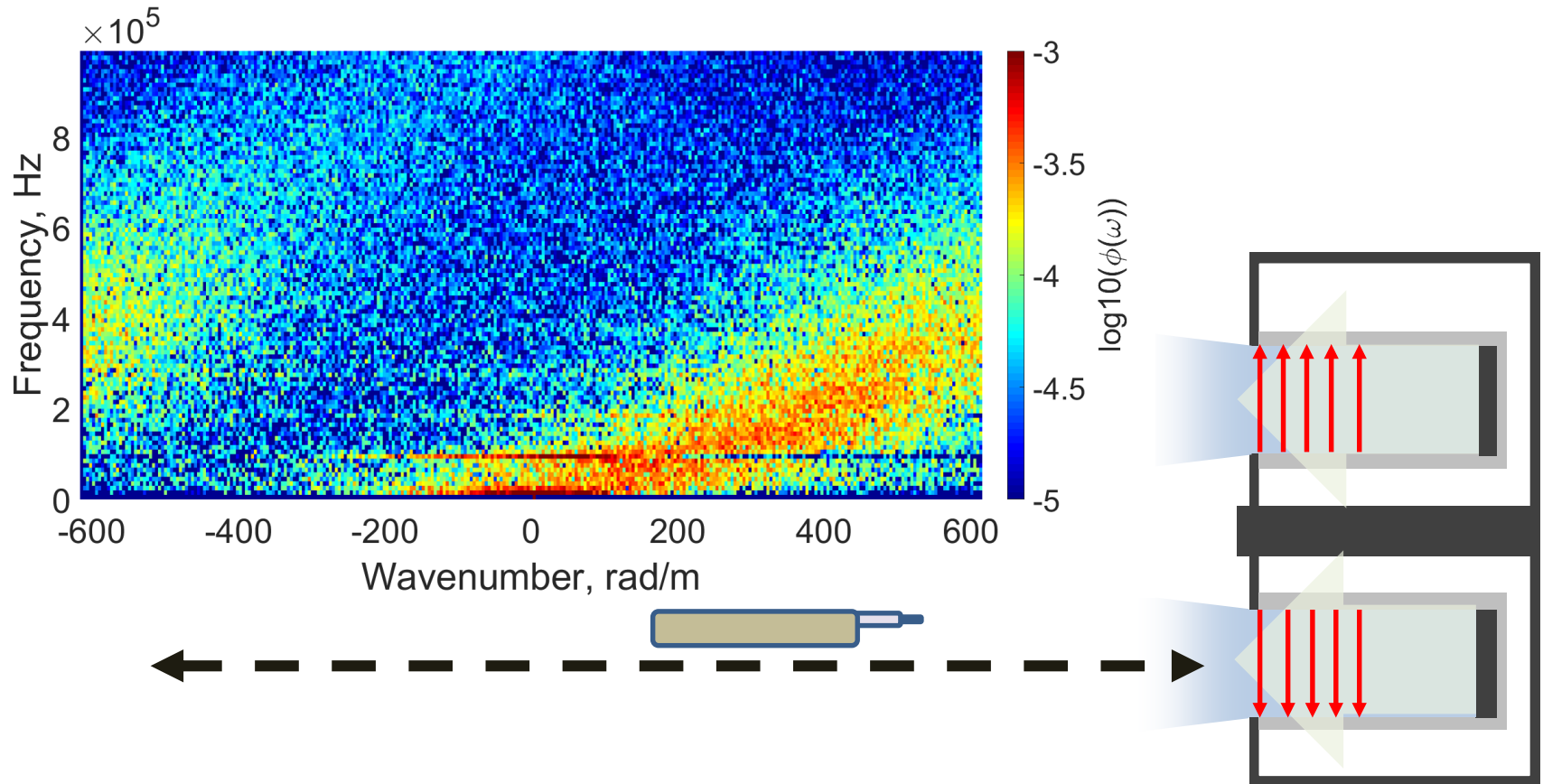
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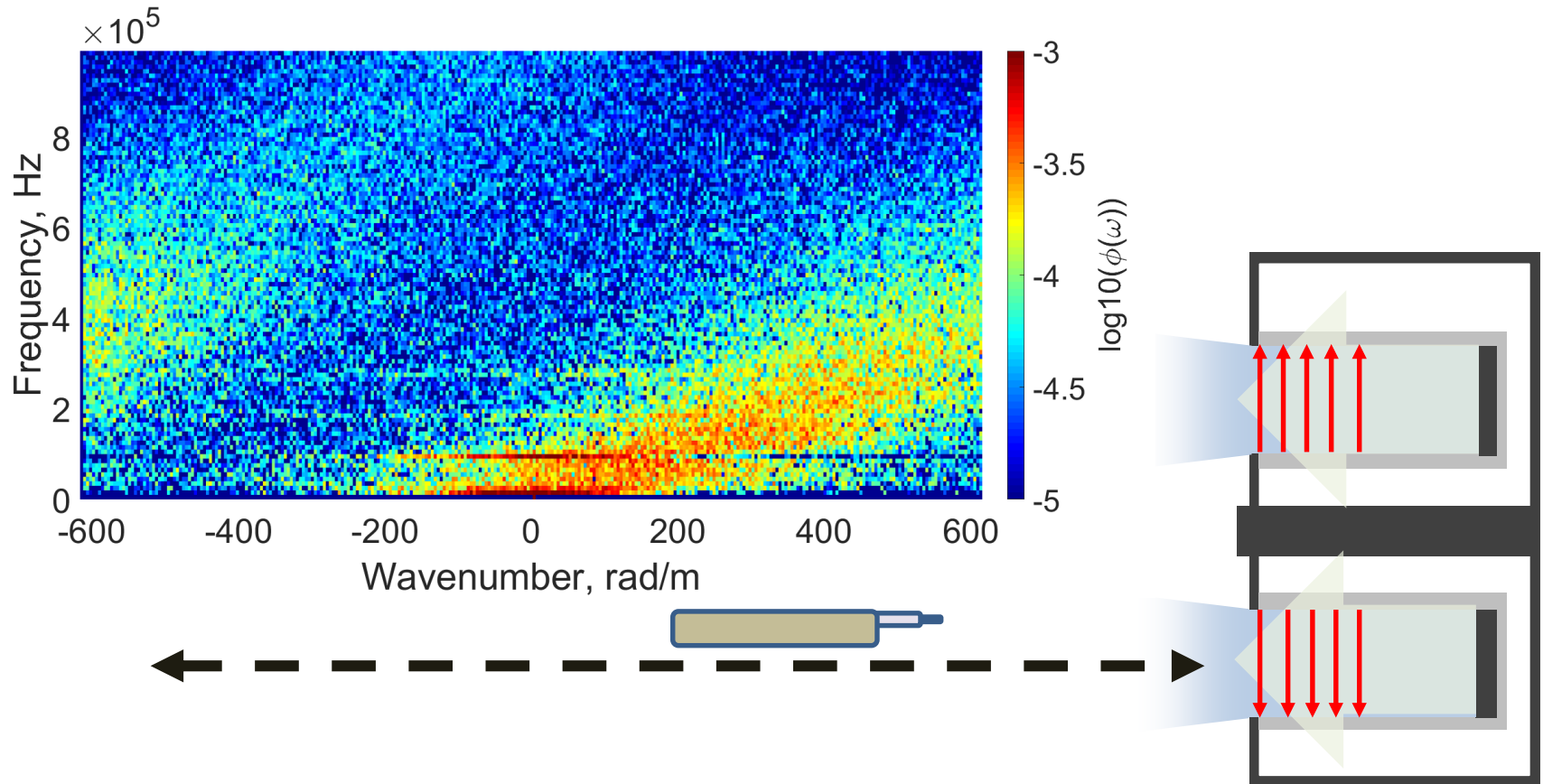


Near-Field Plume



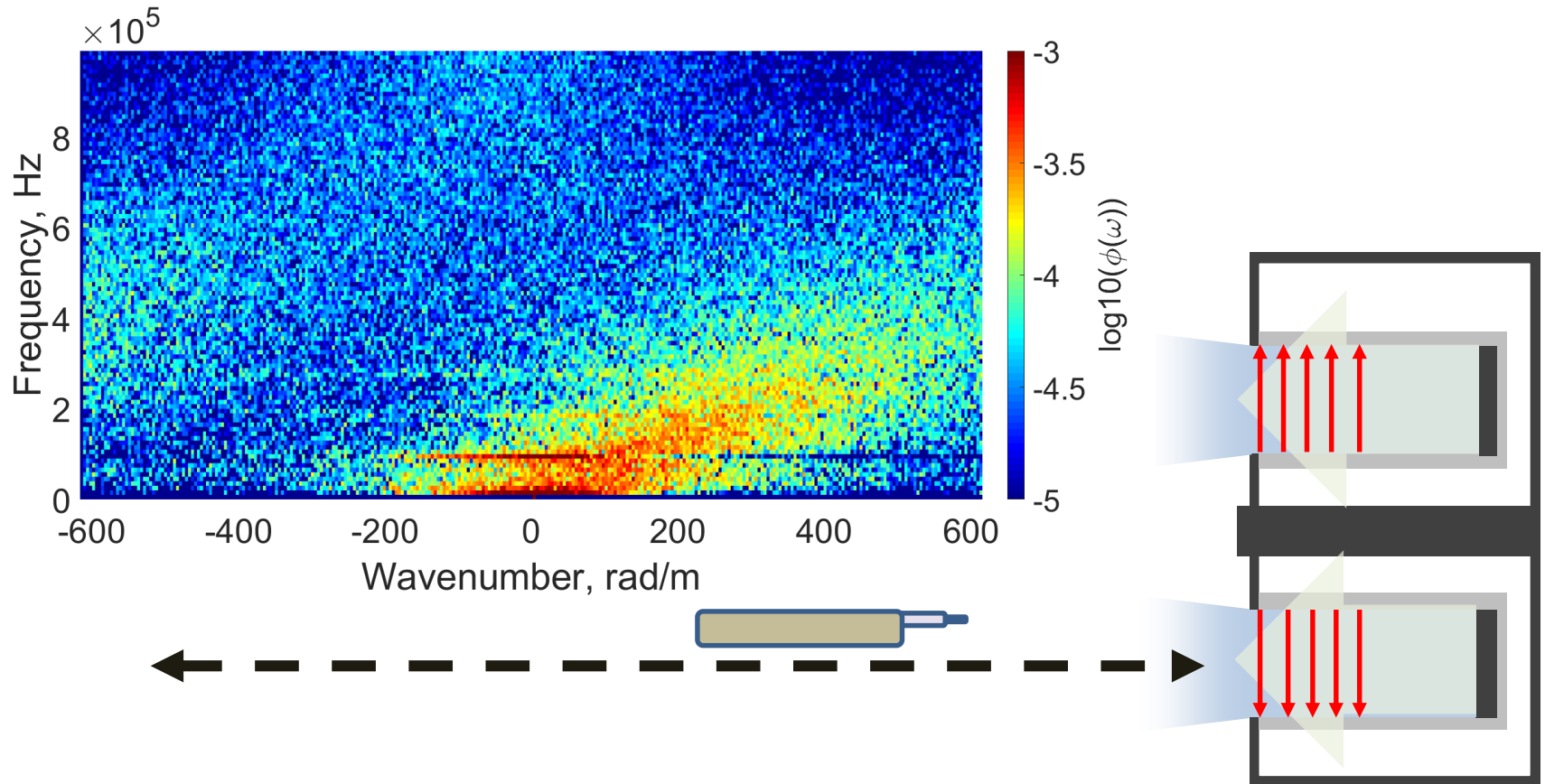


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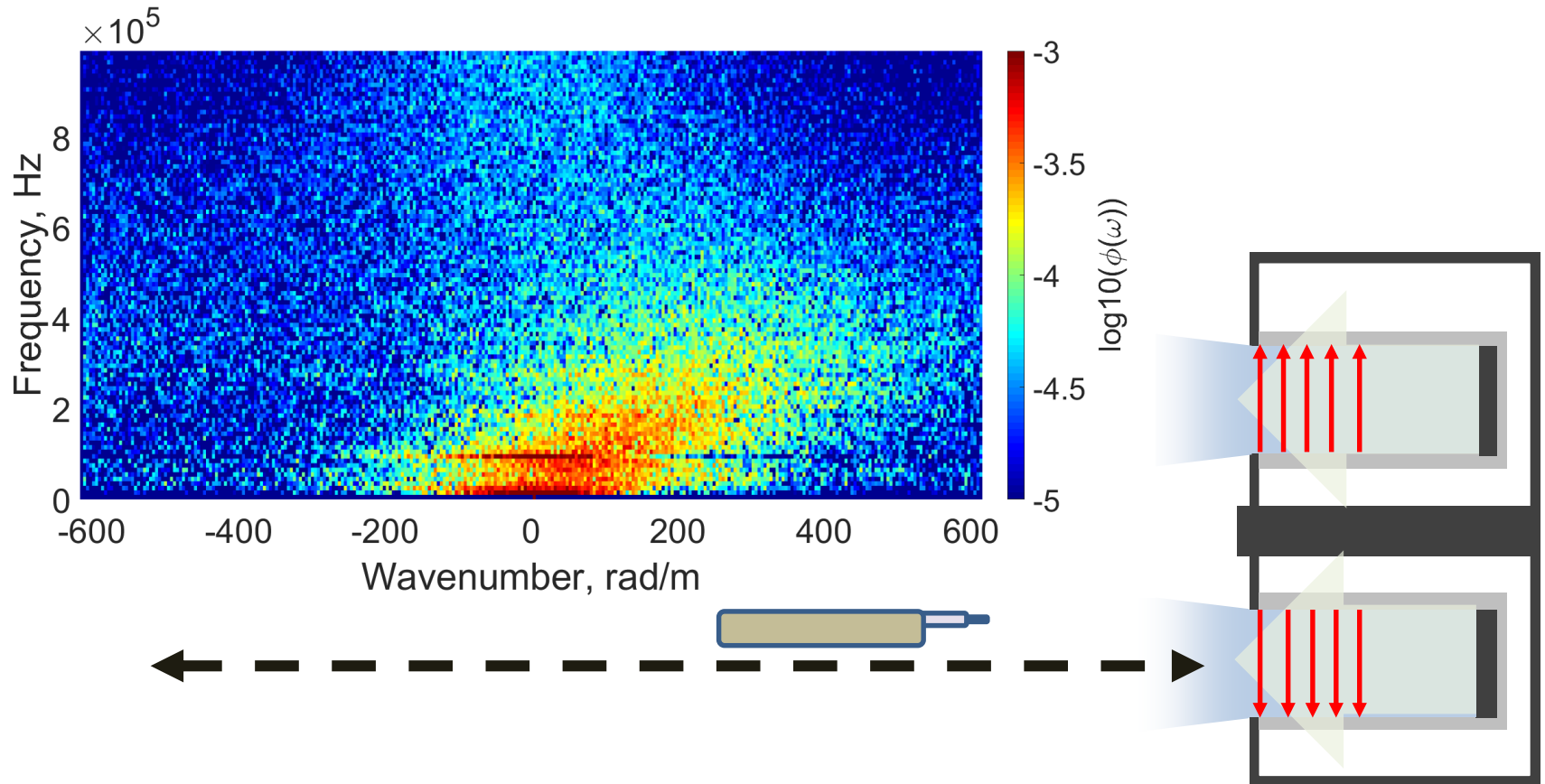


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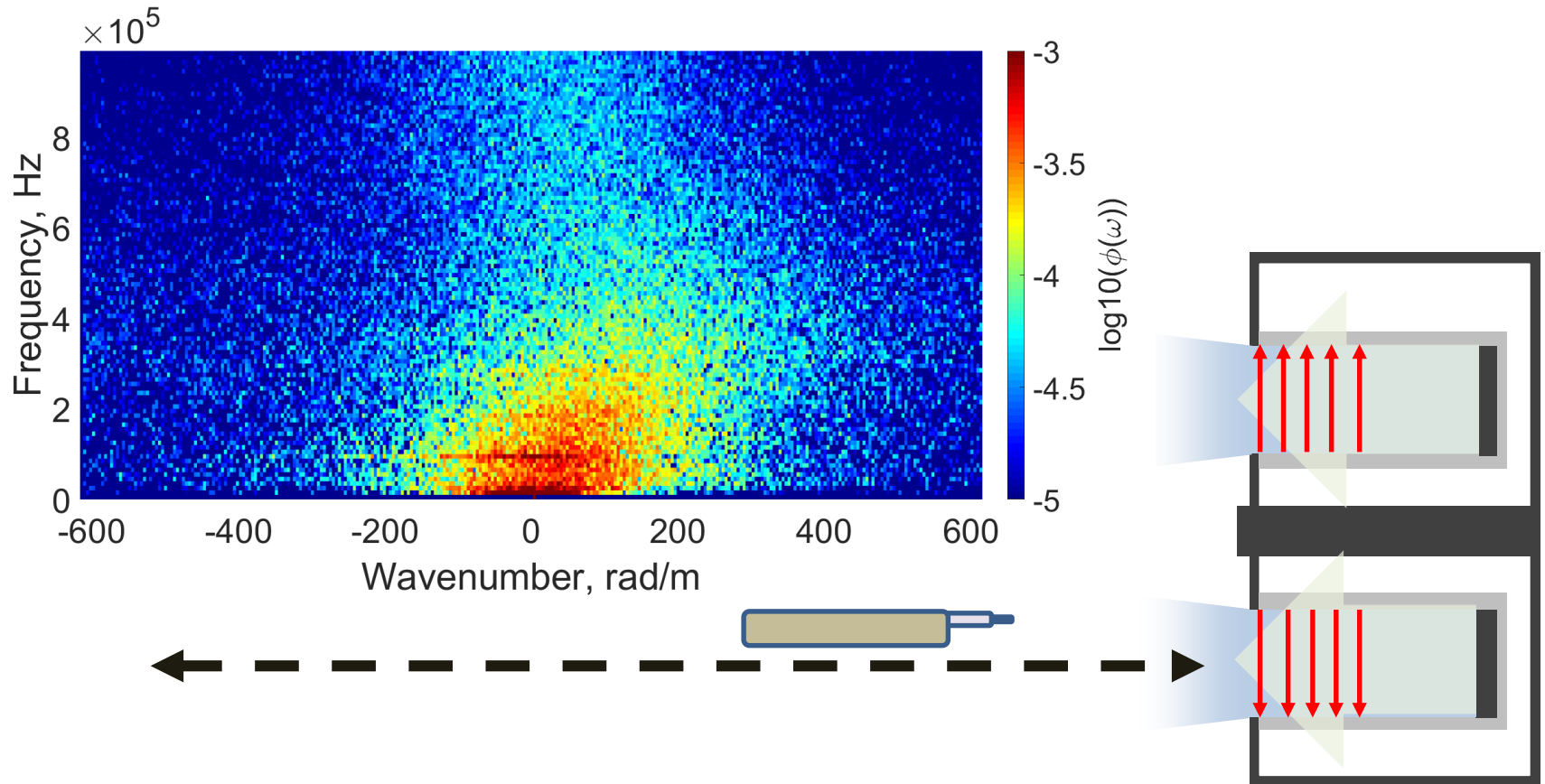


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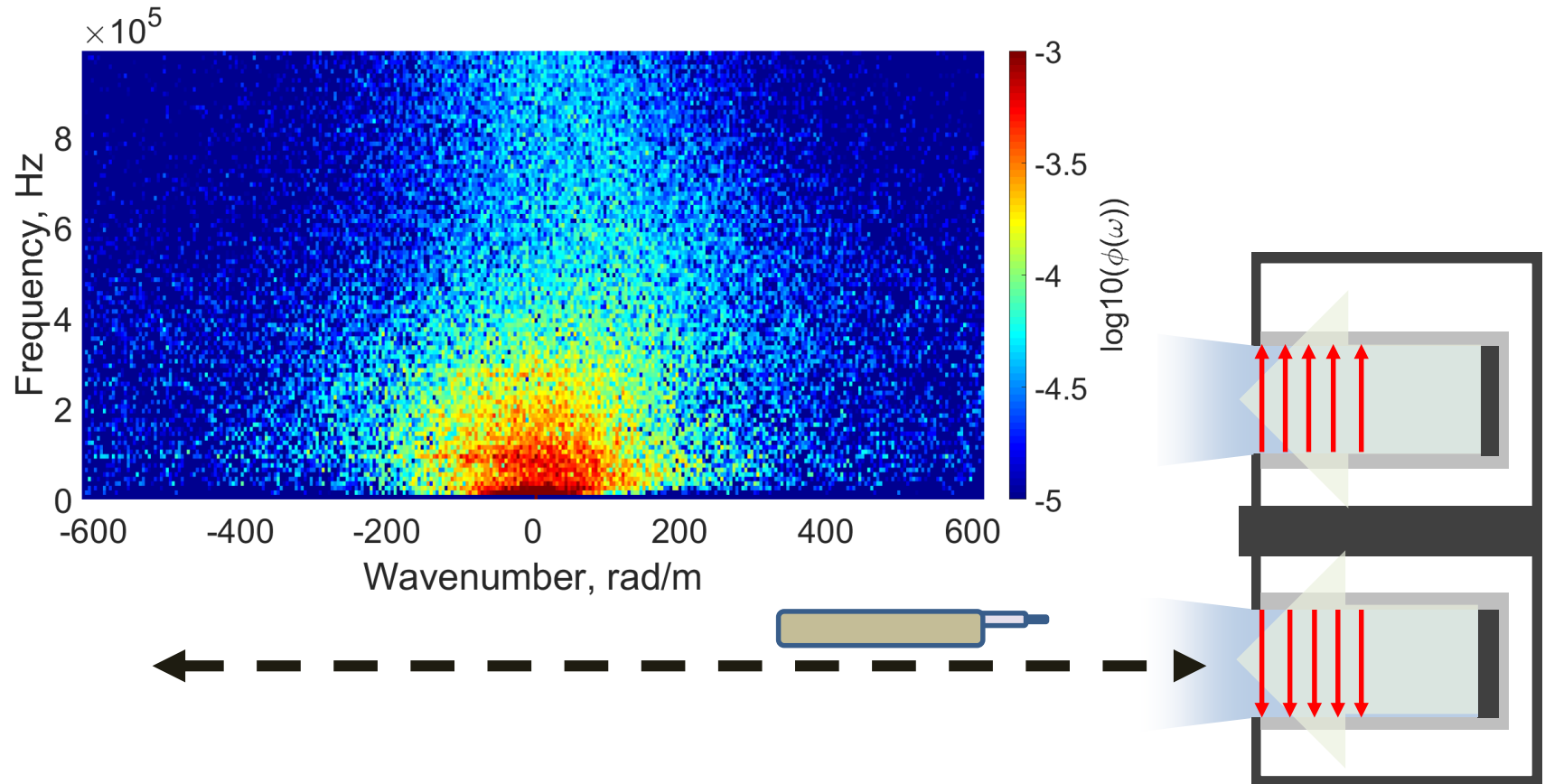


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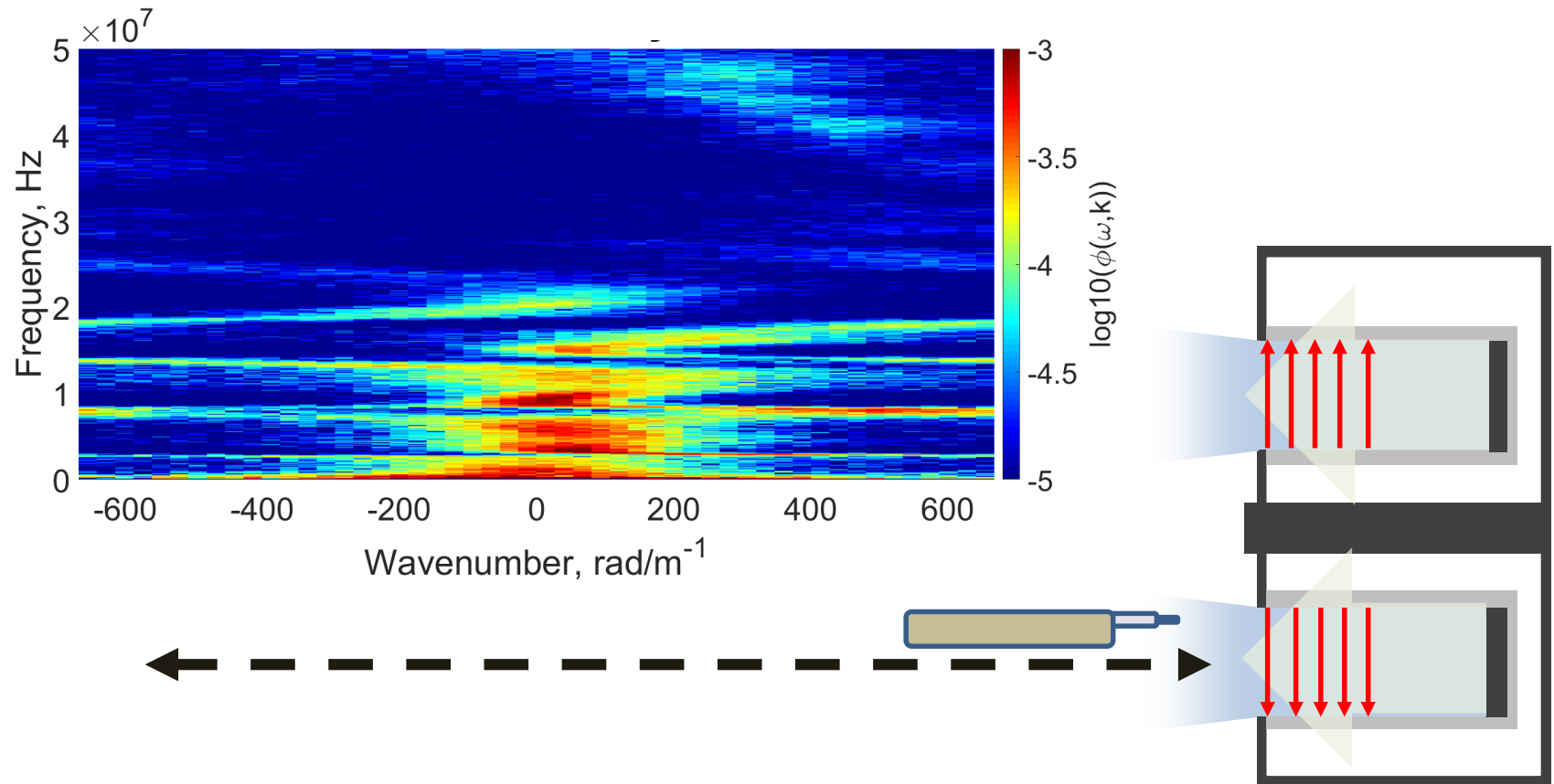


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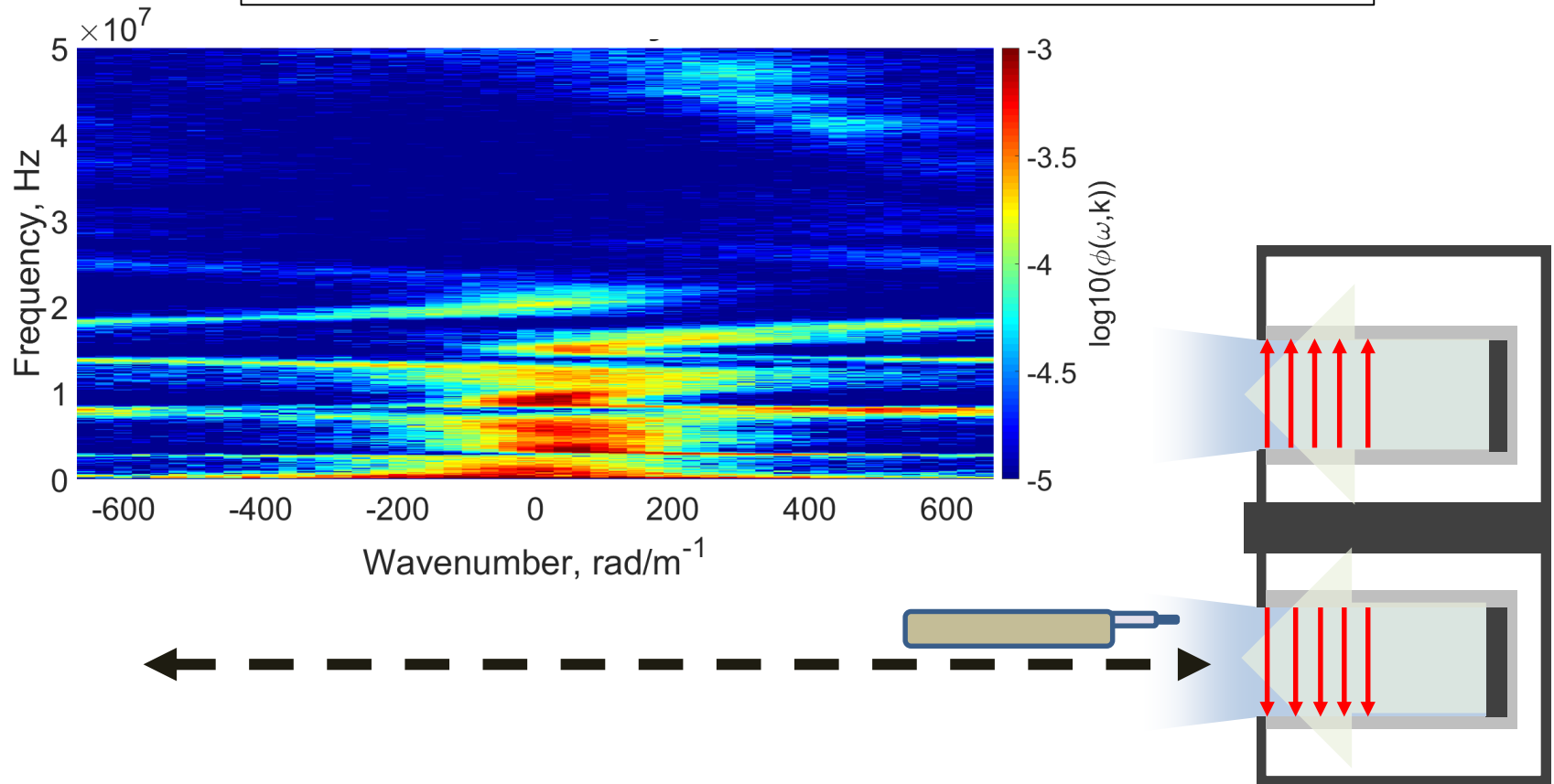




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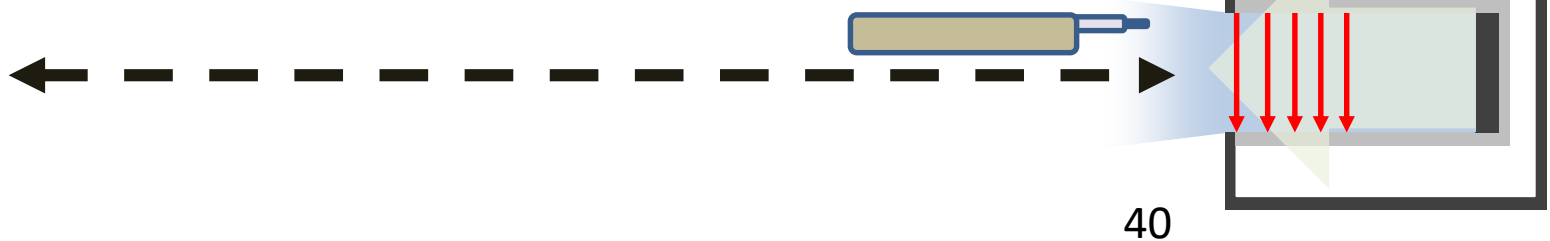
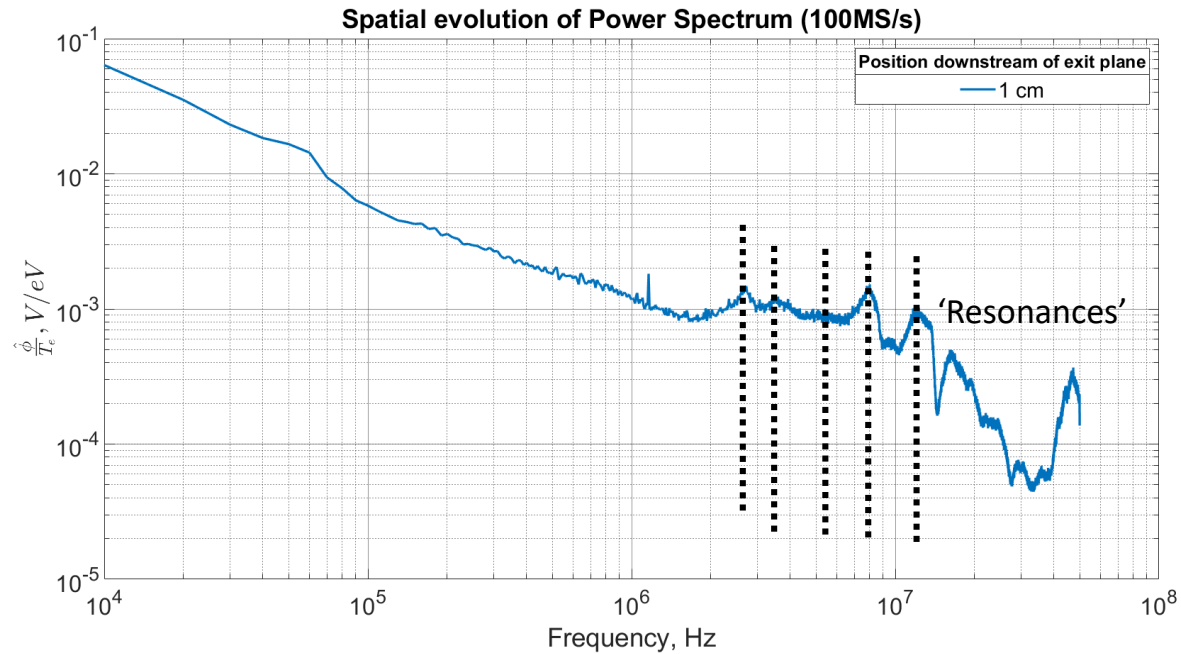
The dispersion relation fundamentally changes nature showing discrete structure upstream

Could discrete structure transitioning into broadband explain discrepancy with experiments?



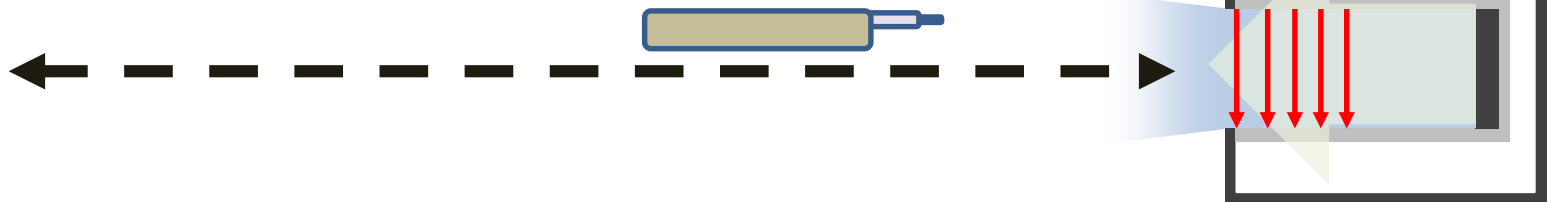
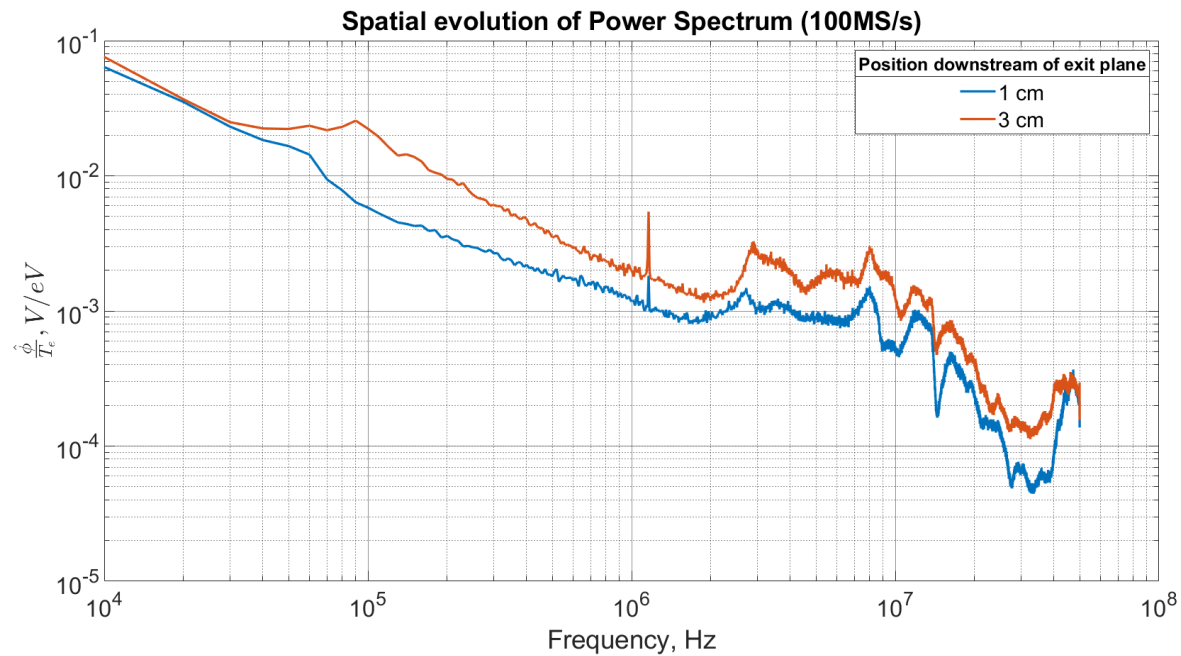


Near-Field Plume



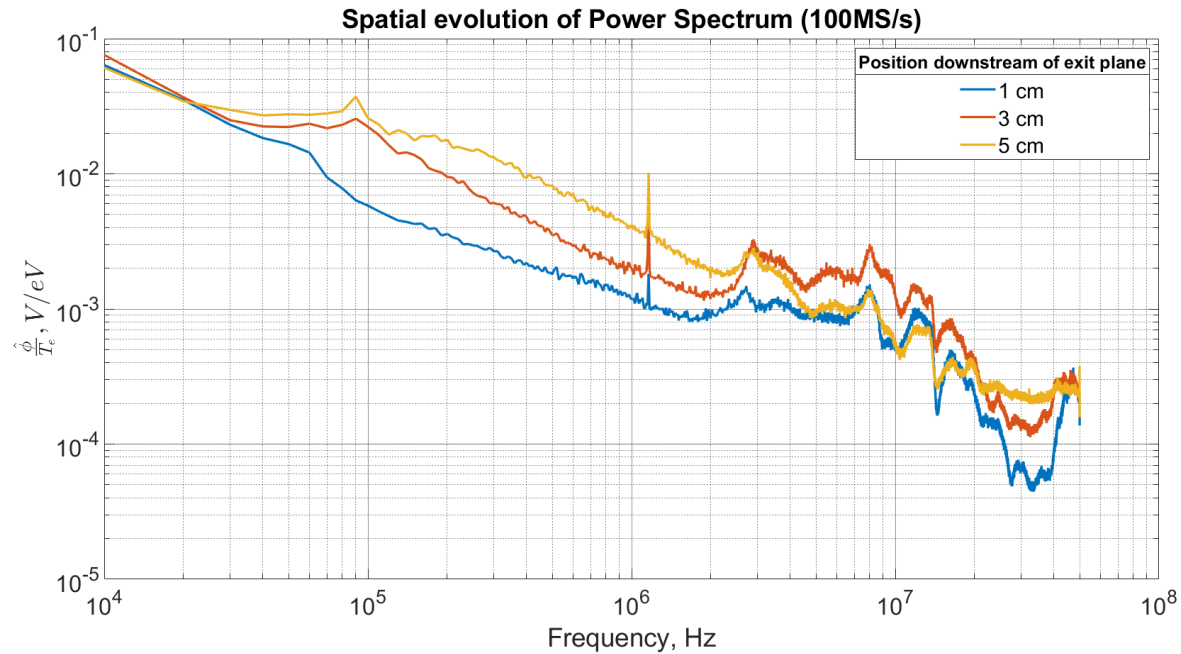


Near-Field Plume



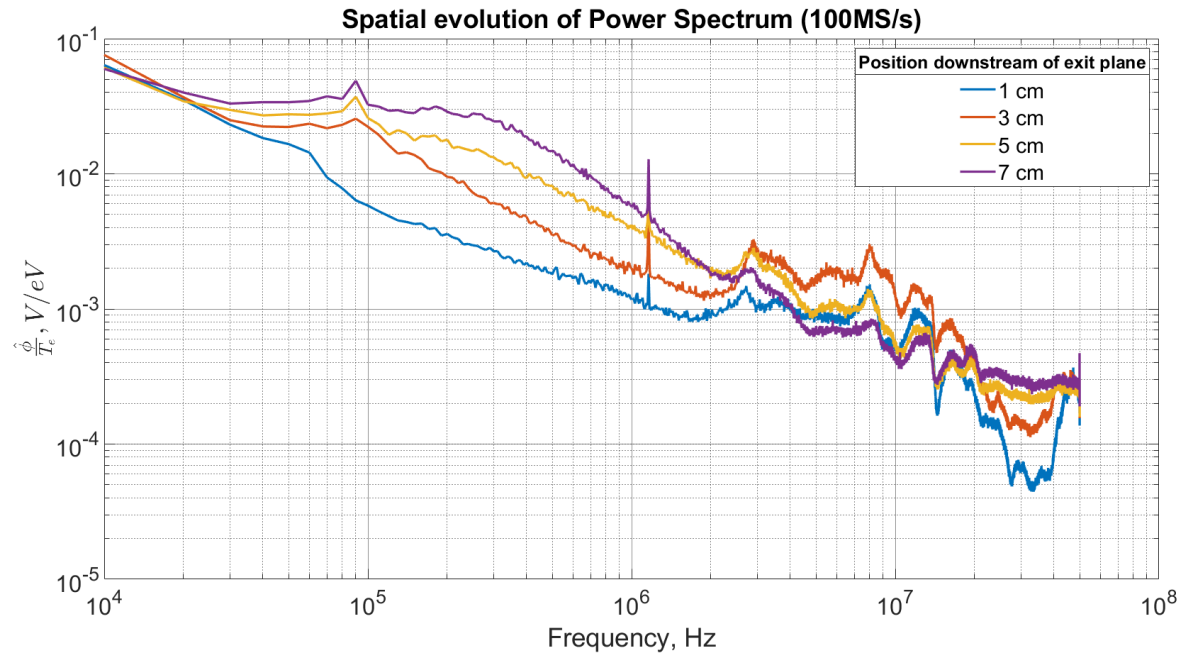


Near-Field Plume



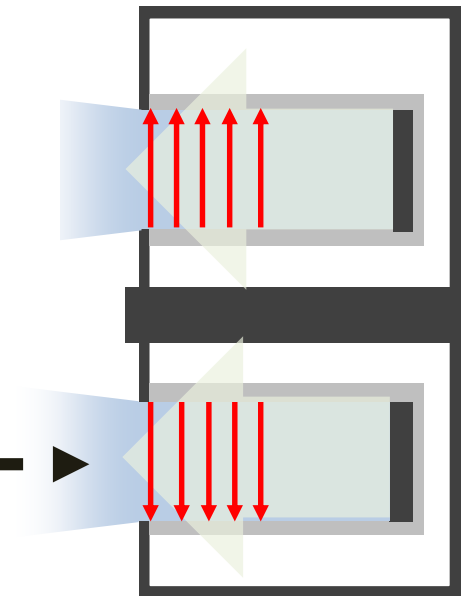
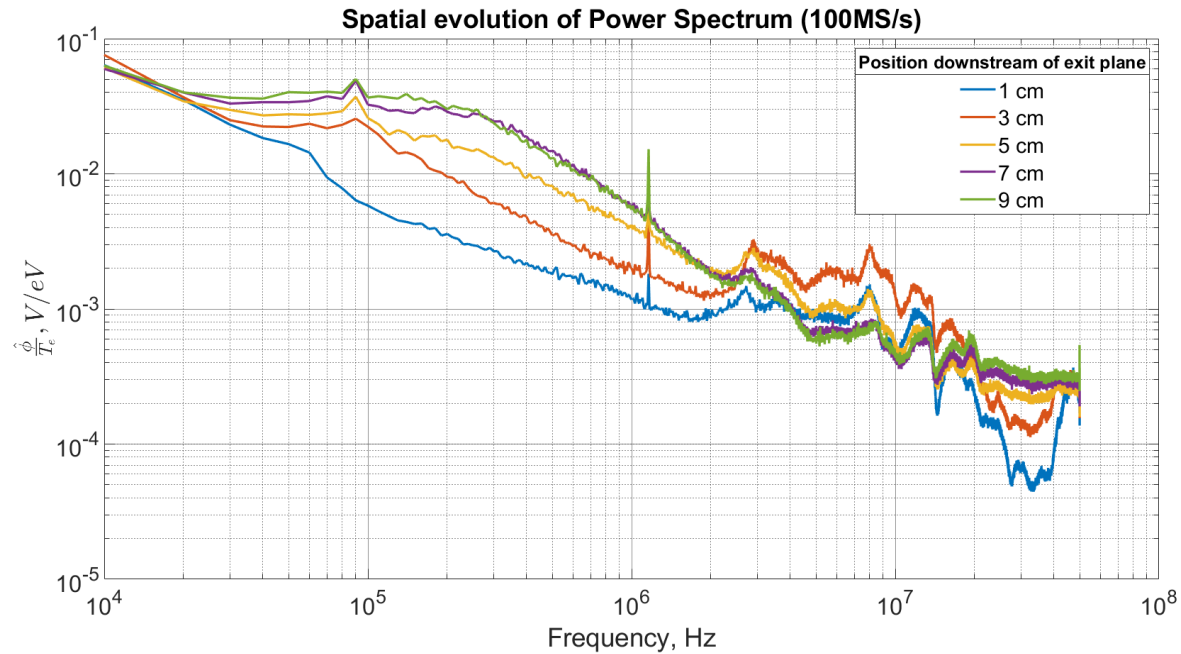


Near-Field Plume



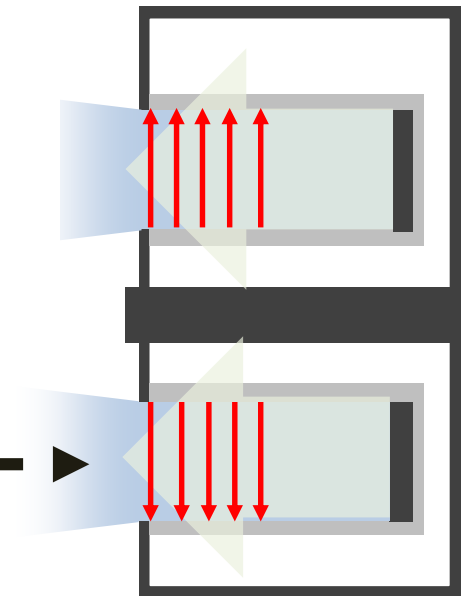
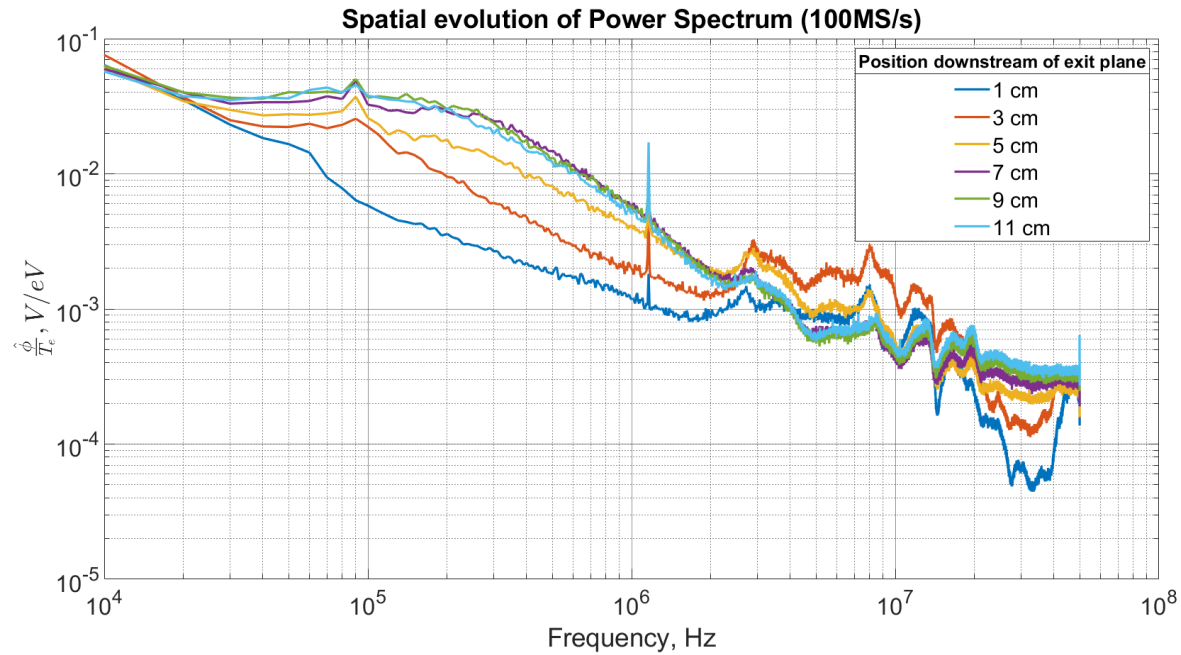


Near-Field Plume



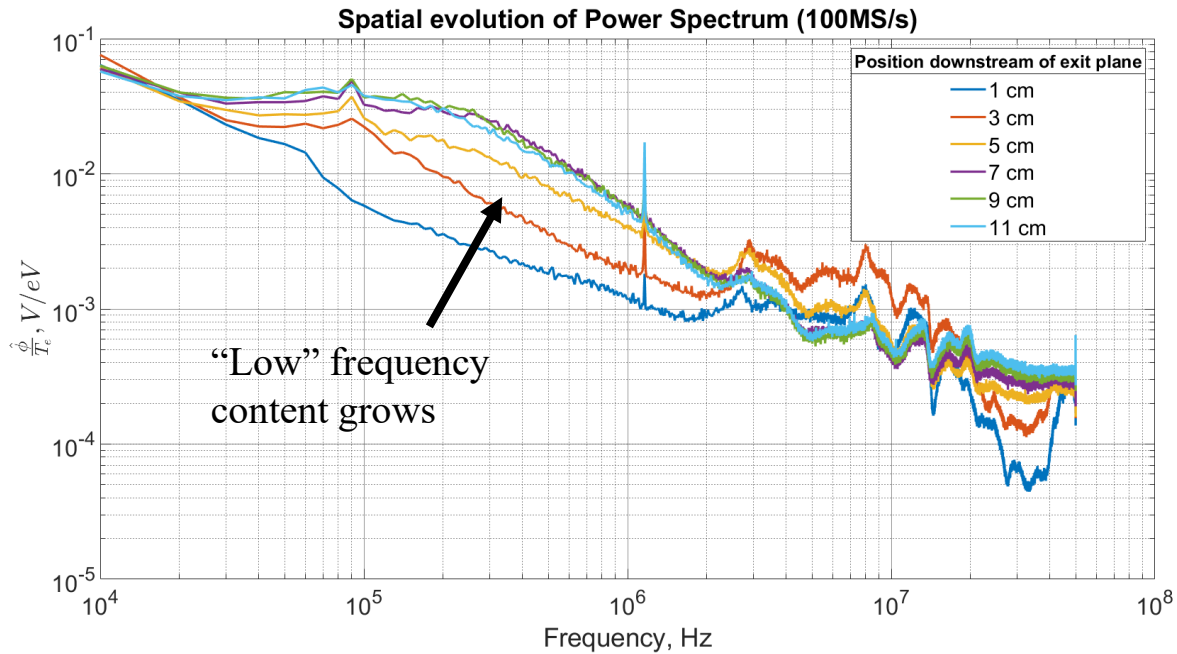


Near-Field Plume





Near-Field Plume

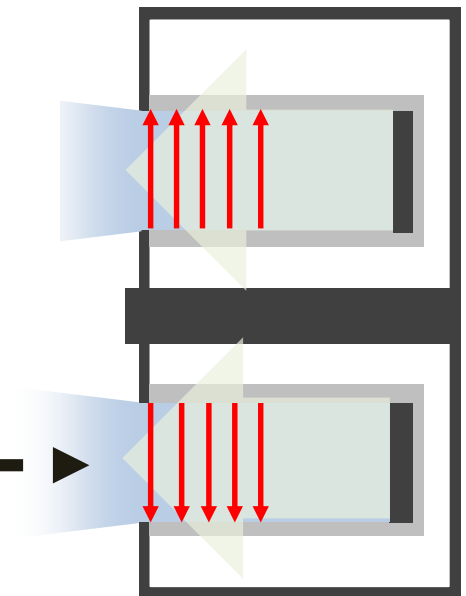
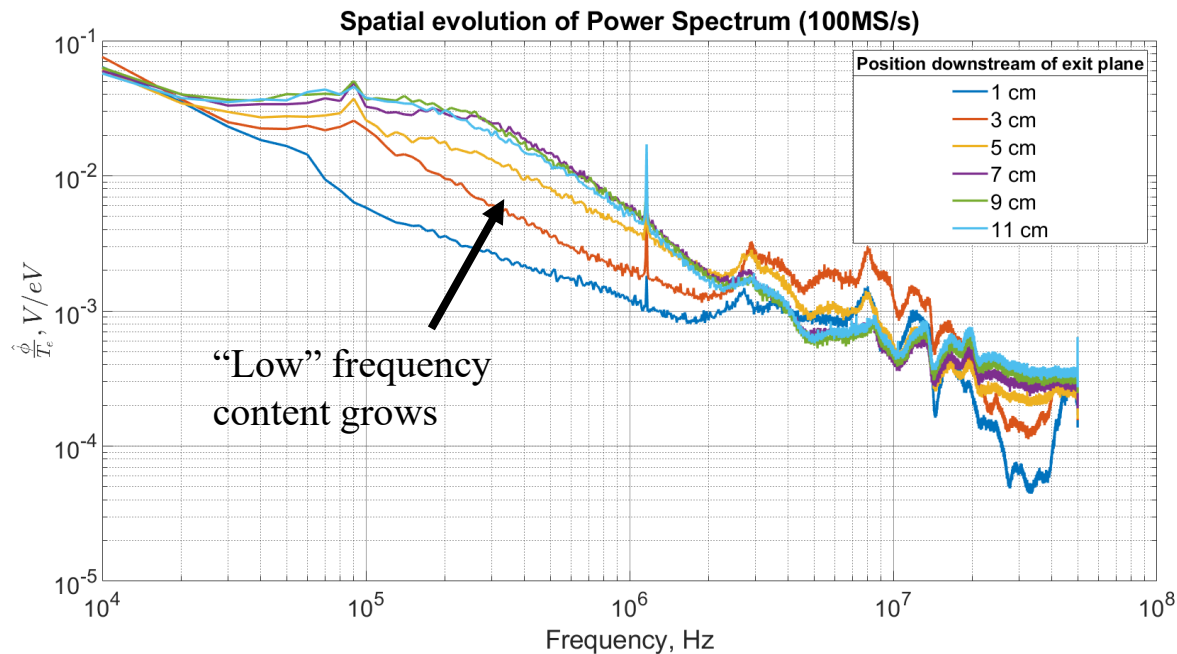




Near-Field Plume

Hypothesis: experiments to date have been performed too far downstream of acceleration zone to image formation of ECDI where discrete structure is present

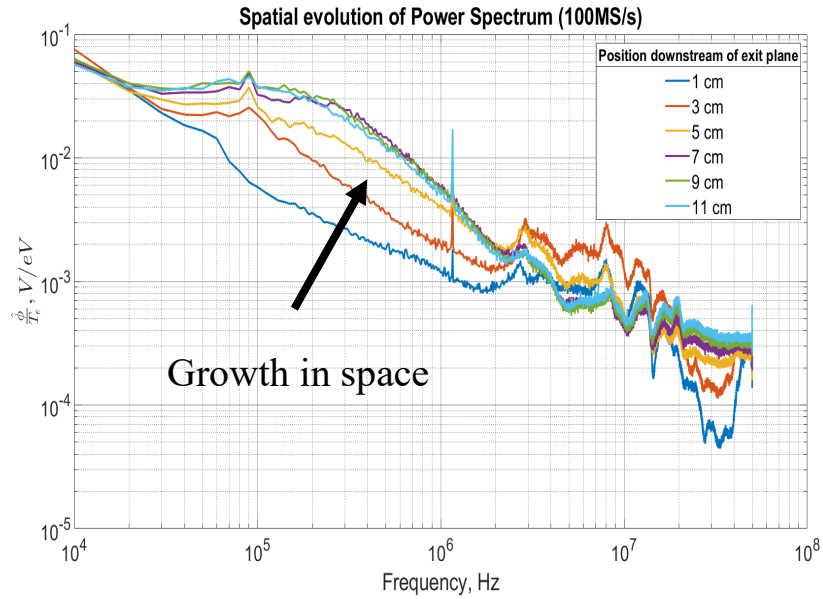
How could this transition occur?





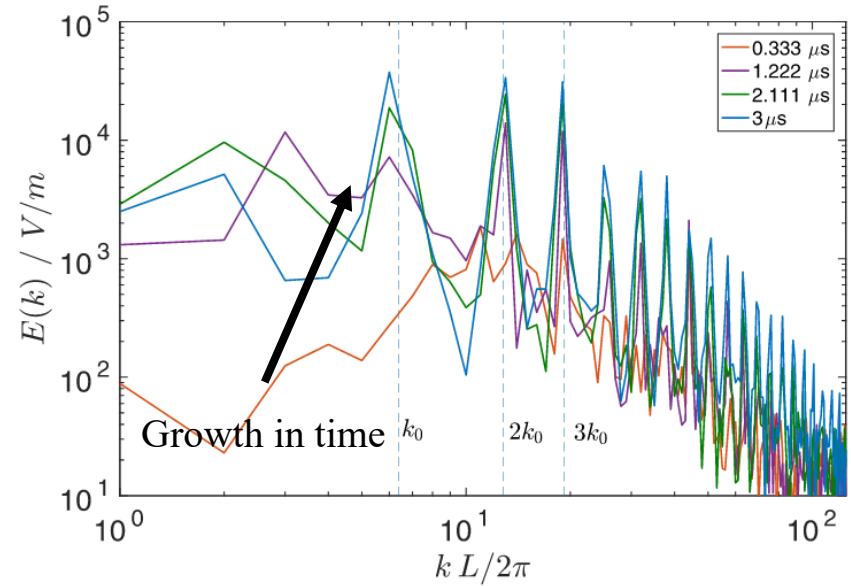
Qualitative comparison with simulation results

Experiment



Z. Brown and B. Jorns (submitted) 2018.

Simulation

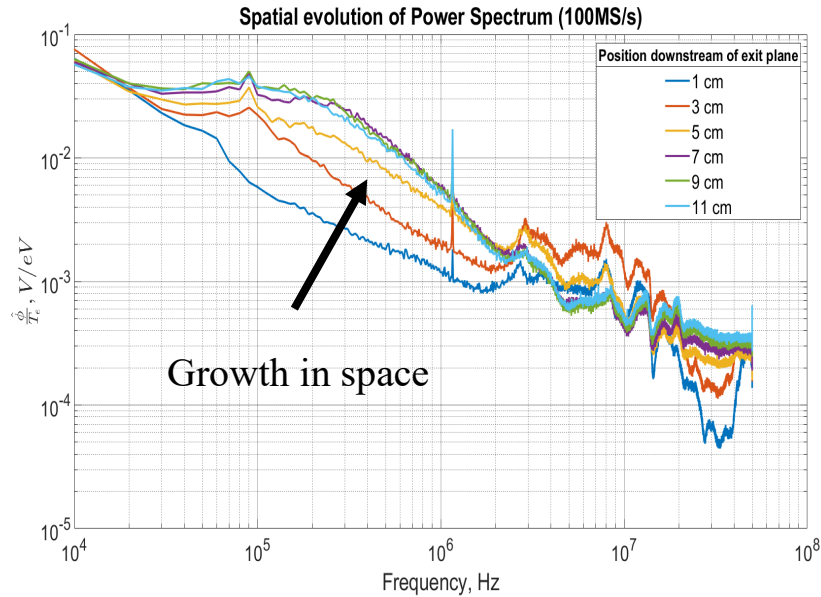


S. Janhunen et al., *Physics of Plasmas*, 011608 (2018)



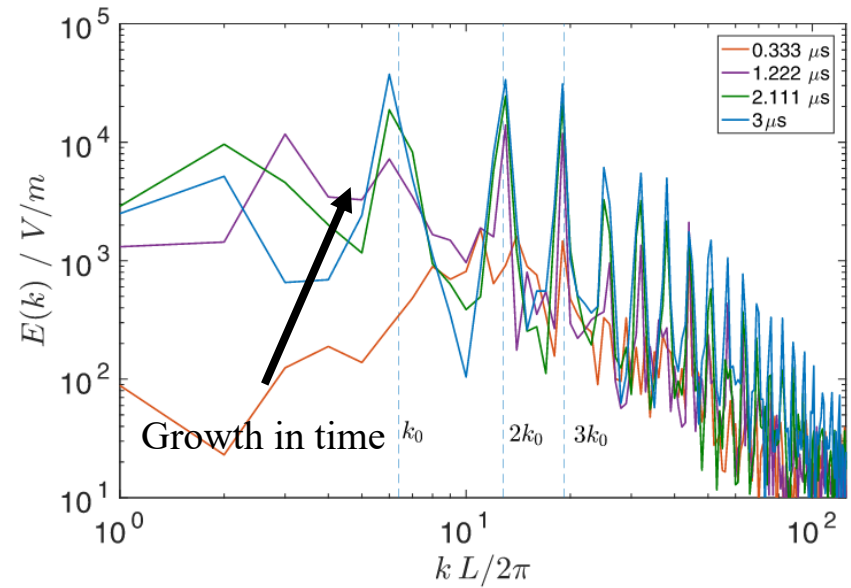
Qualitative comparison with simulation results

Experiment



Z. Brown and B. Jorns (submitted) 2018.

Simulation



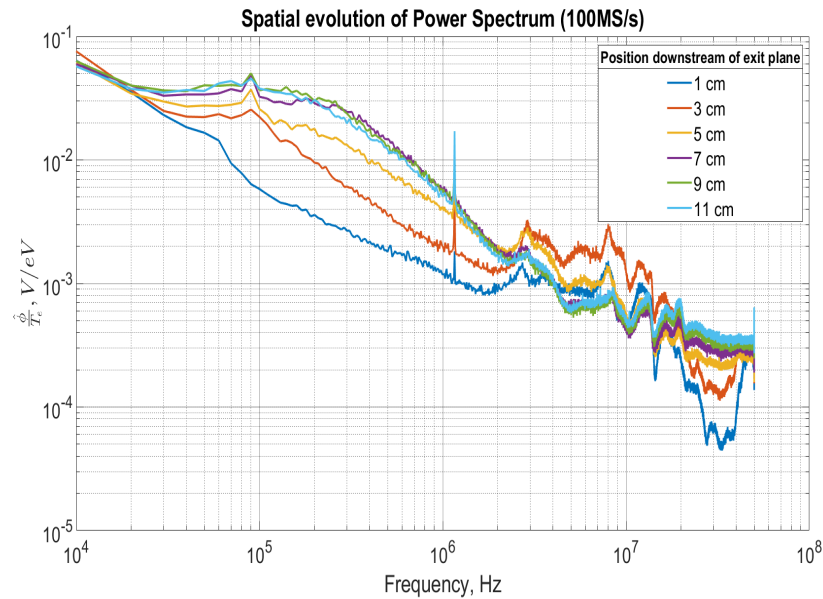
S. Janhunen et al., *Physics of Plasmas*, 011608 (2018)

Could there be a non-linear inverse energy transfer from short to long wavelength?



Qualitative comparison with simulation results

Power spectra



Z. Brown and B. Jorns (submitted) 2018.

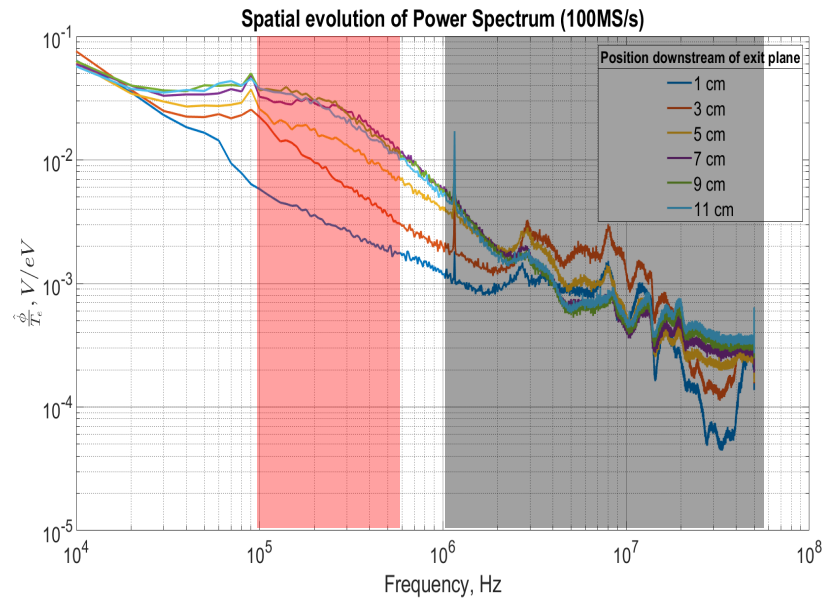
Increase in low wavelength content energy (acoustic modes) increases with position as energy in resonant modes decreases

Efforts underway to quantify and understand this transfer



Qualitative comparison with simulation results

Power spectra

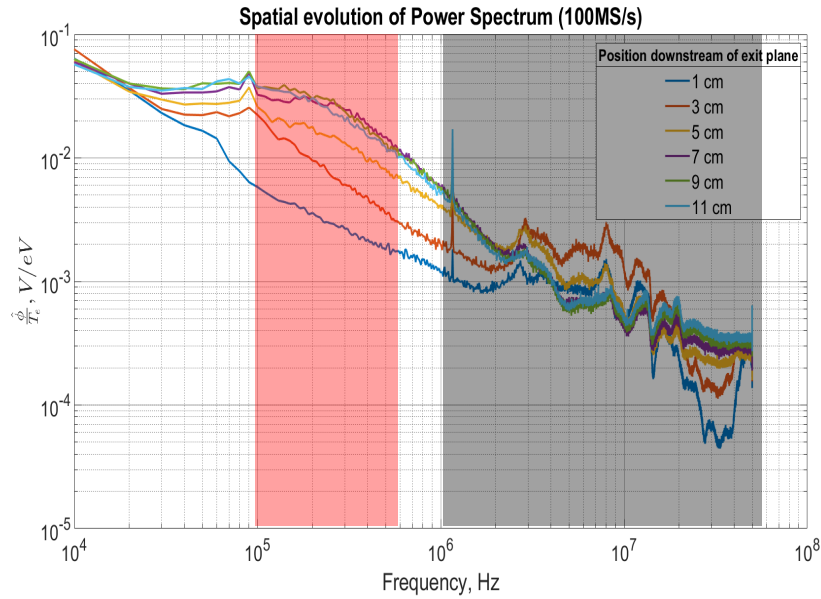


Z. Brown and B. Jorns (submitted) 2018.



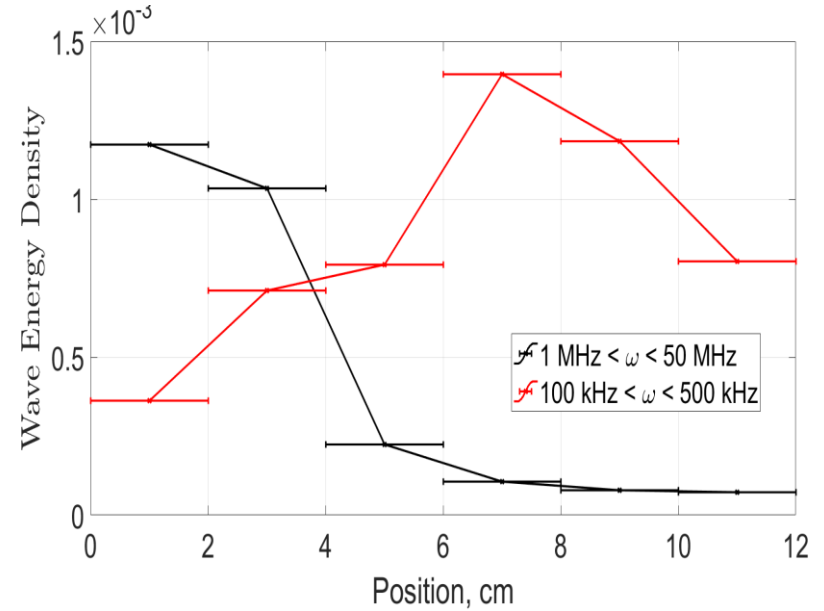
Qualitative comparison with simulation results

Power spectra



Z. Brown and B. Jorns (submitted) 2018.

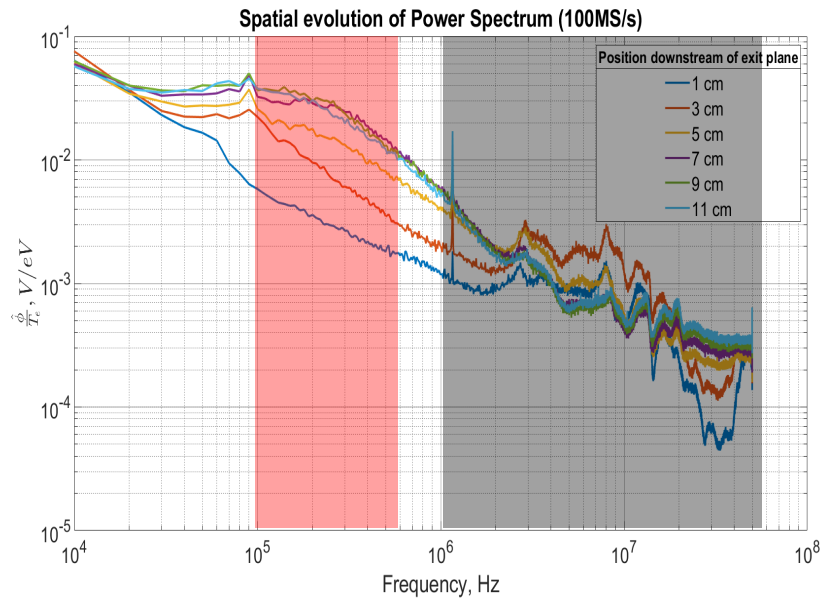
Evolution of wave energy density





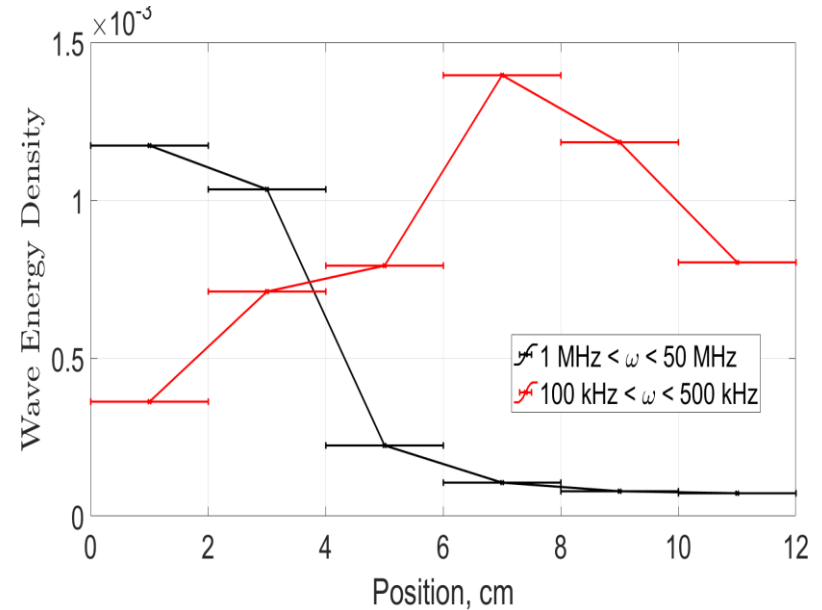
Qualitative comparison with simulation results

Power spectra



Z. Brown and B. Jorns (submitted) 2018.

Evolution of wave energy density

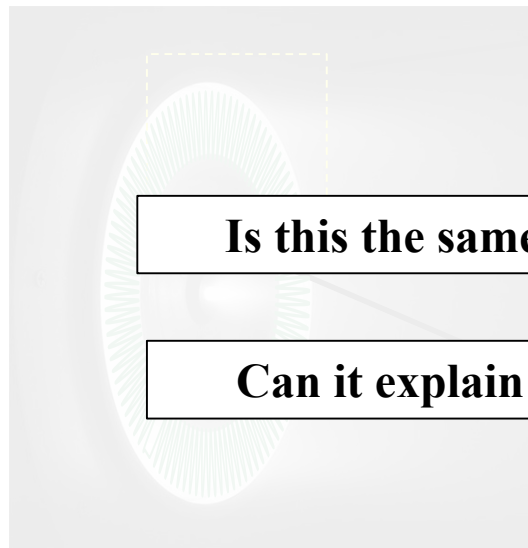


Increase in low wavelength content energy (acoustic modes) increases with position as energy in resonant modes decreases

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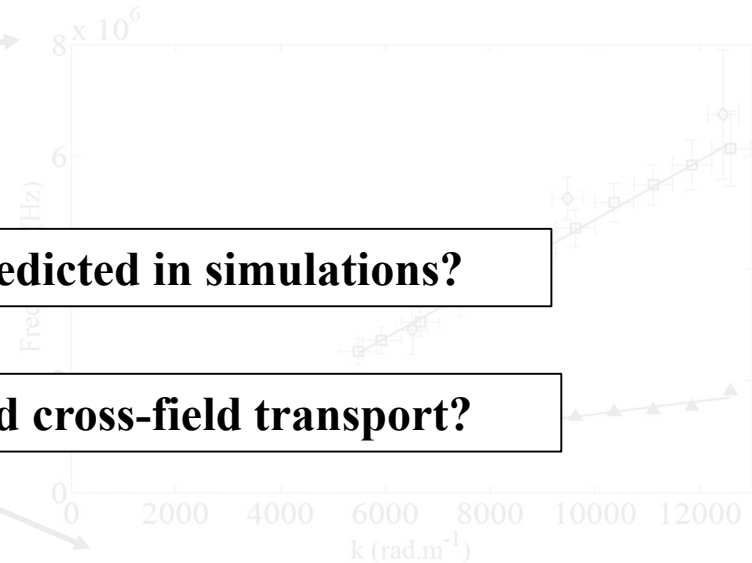
Experimental evidence of microturbulence



Is this the same wave as predicted in simulations?

Can it explain the observed cross-field transport?

Experimental dispersion relation of small-scale oscillations in Hall direction



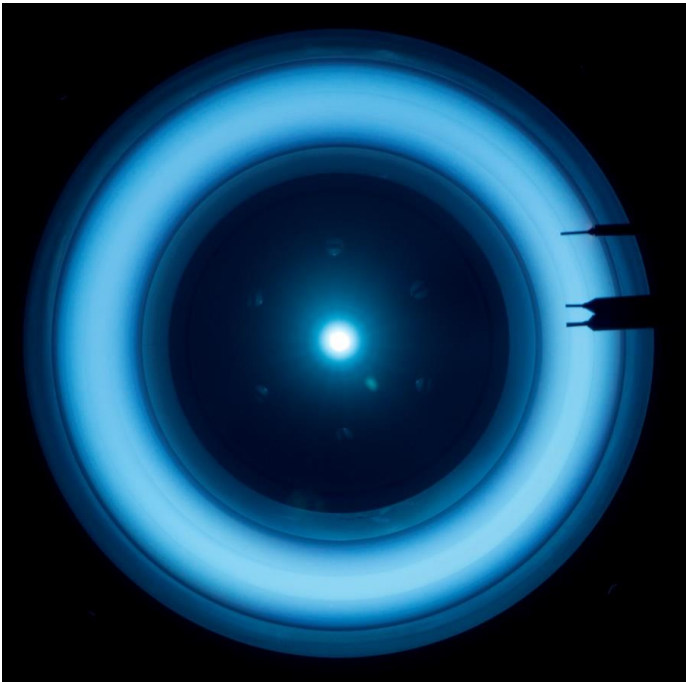
S. Tsikata, N. Lemoine, V. Pisarev, and D. Grésillon, *Physics of Plasmas*. Vol. 16., No. 3. 2009.

- Wavelengths < 1 mm
- Dispersion is acoustic-like
- Modes are incoherent

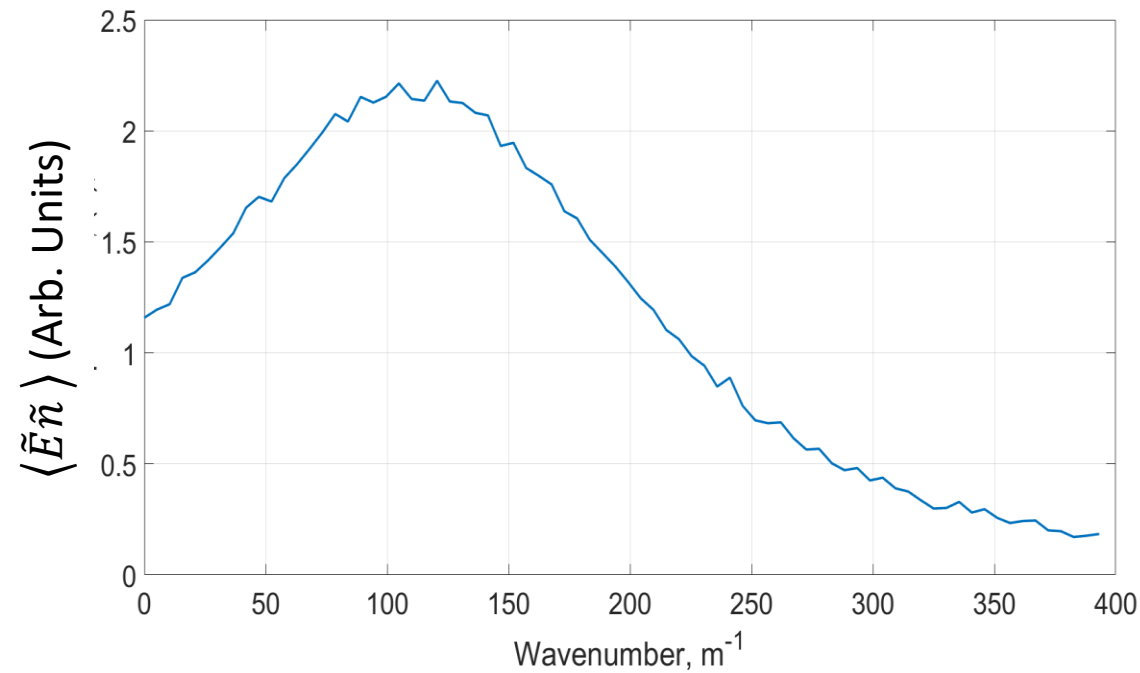
ECDI in the acoustic-like limit

M Experimental evidence of electron transport driven by instabilities

9kW Magnetically Shielded Hall thruster



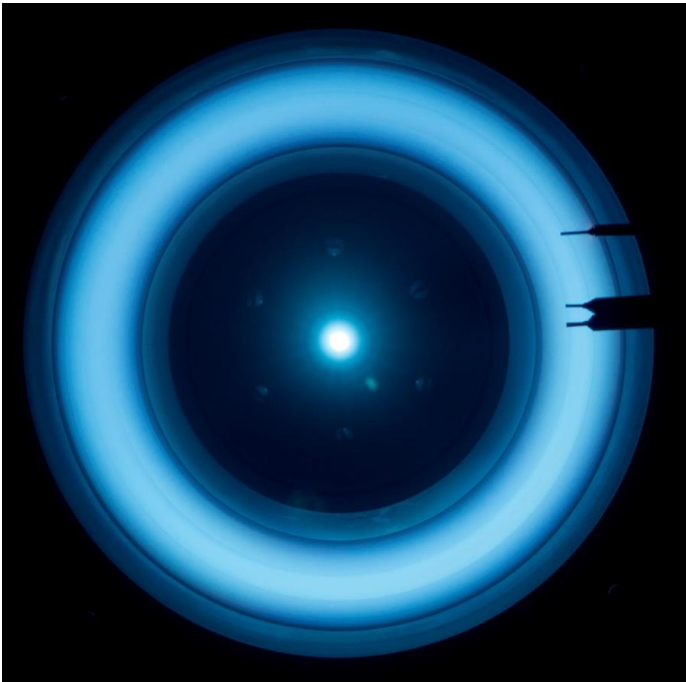
Power spectrum of ECDCI-like oscillations



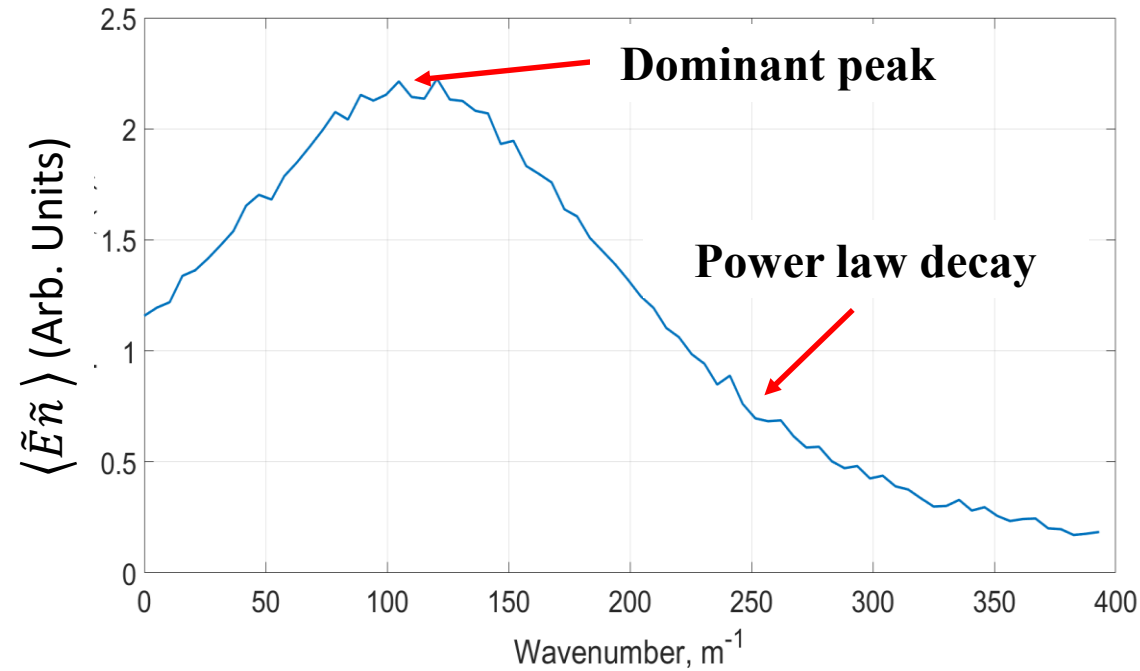
Z. Brown and B. Jorns, "Dispersion relation measurements of plasma modes in the near-field plume of a 9-kW magnetically shielded thruster," IEPC-2017-387

M Experimental evidence of electron transport driven by instabilities

9kW Magnetically Shielded Hall thruster



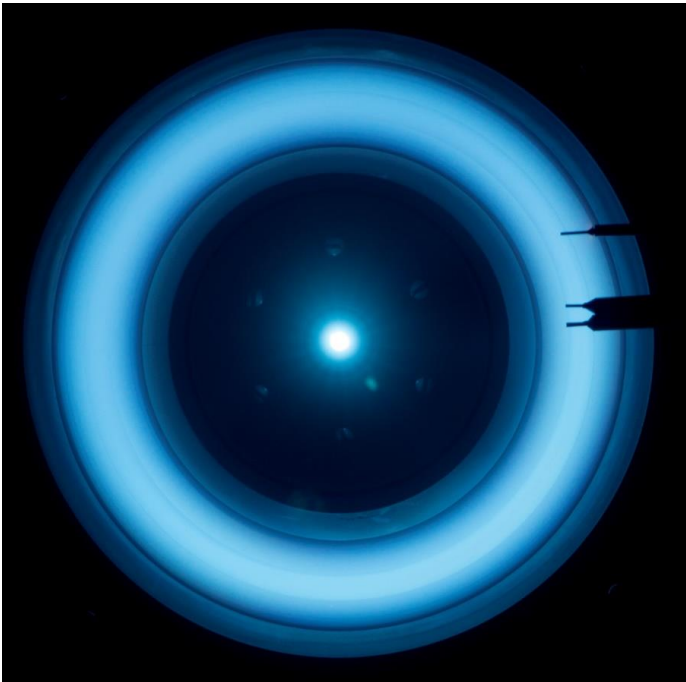
Power spectrum of ECIDI-like oscillations



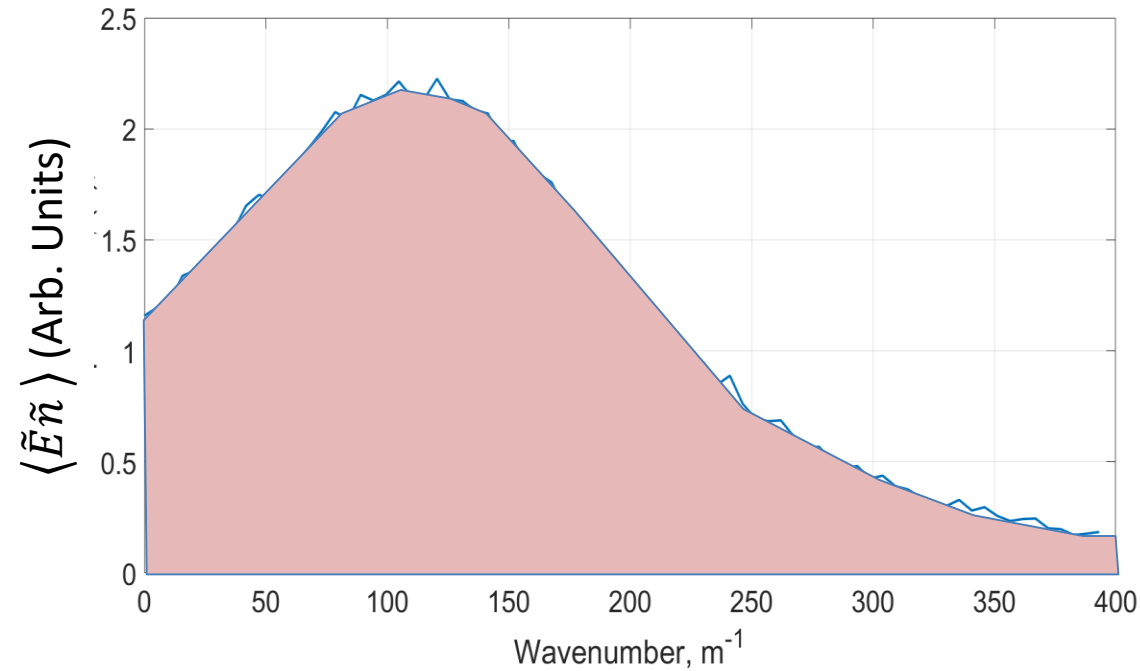
Z. Brown and B. Jorns, "Dispersion relation measurements of plasma modes in the near-field plume of a 9-kW magnetically shielded thruster," IEPC-2017-387

M Experimental evidence of electron transport driven by instabilities

9kW Magnetically Shielded Hall thruster



Power spectrum of ECIDI-like oscillations

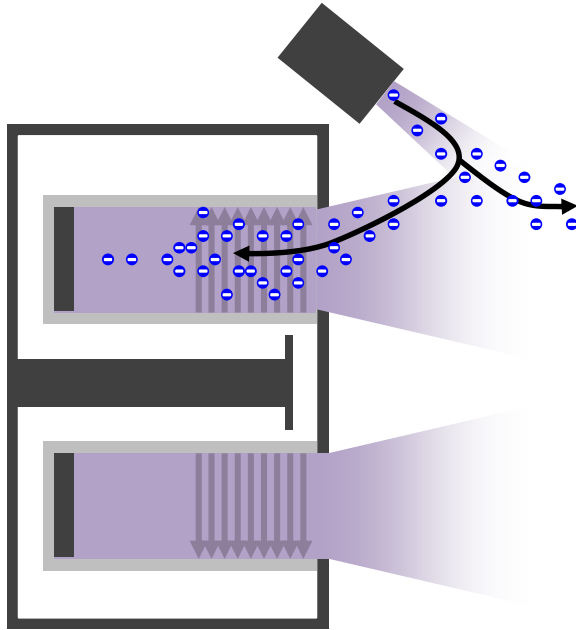


Z. Brown and B. Jorns, "Dispersion relation measurements of plasma modes in the near-field plume of a 9-kW magnetically shielded thruster," IEPC-2017-387

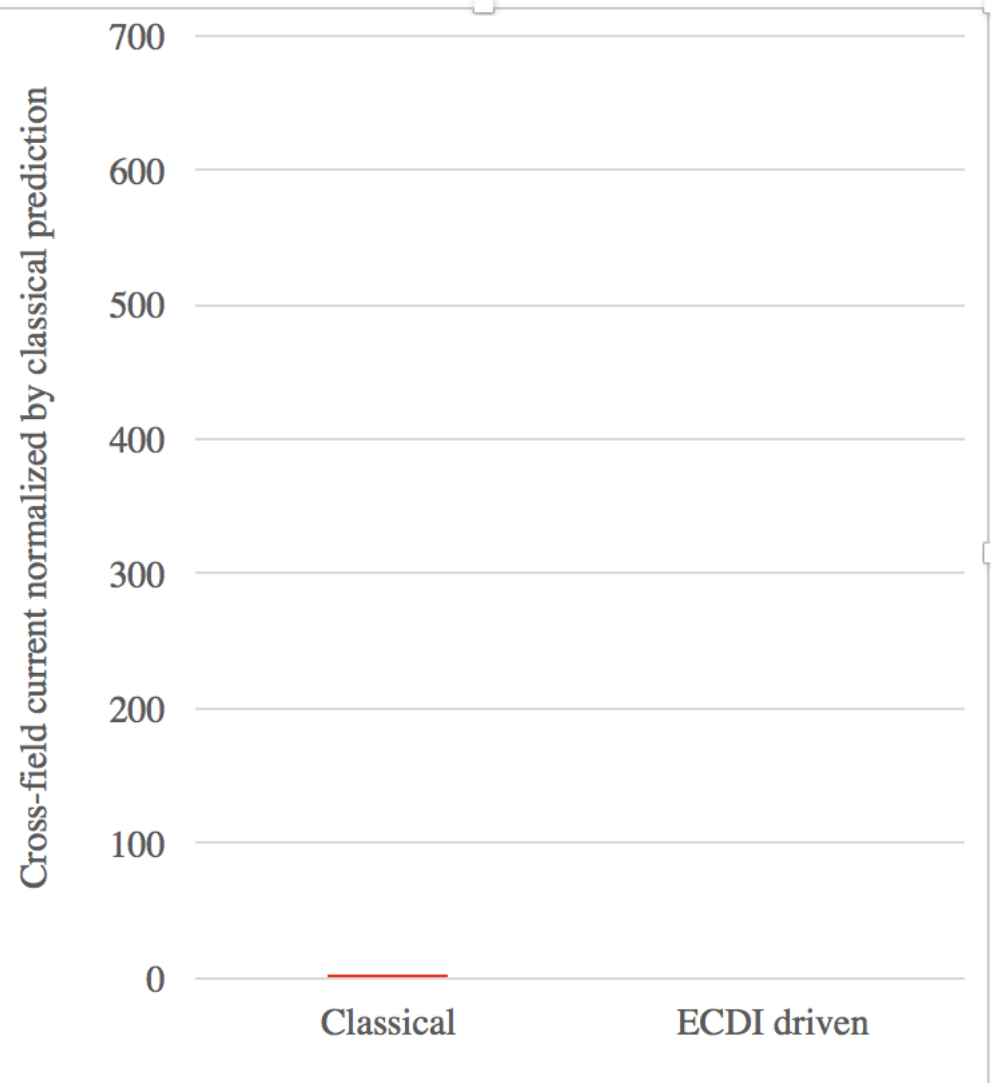
$$I_e \propto \frac{q}{B} \langle \tilde{E}\tilde{n} \rangle$$



Experimental evidence of electron transport driven by instabilities

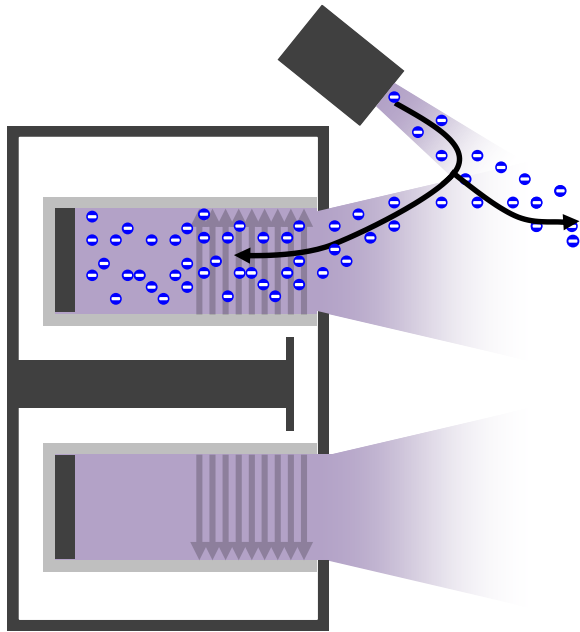


Classical transport from particle collisions

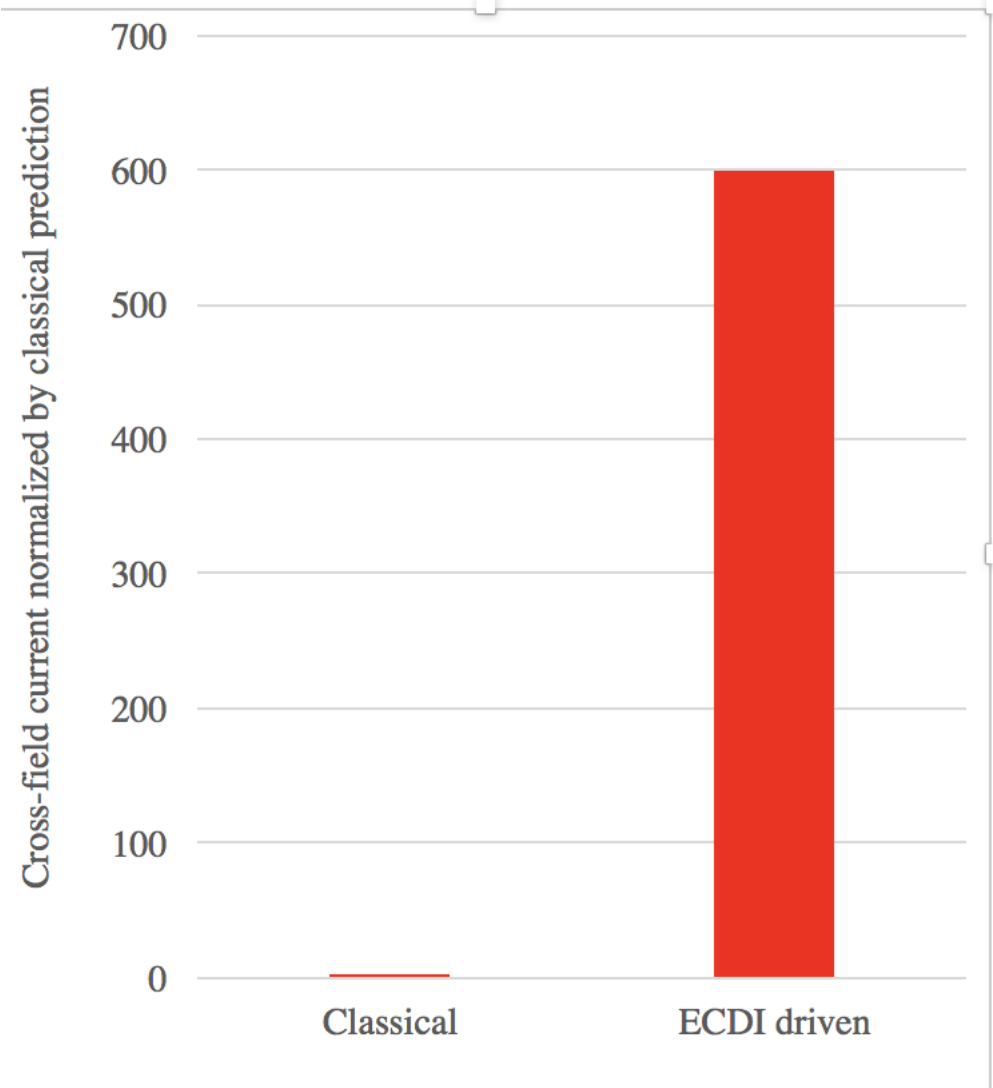




Experimental evidence of electron transport driven by instabilities

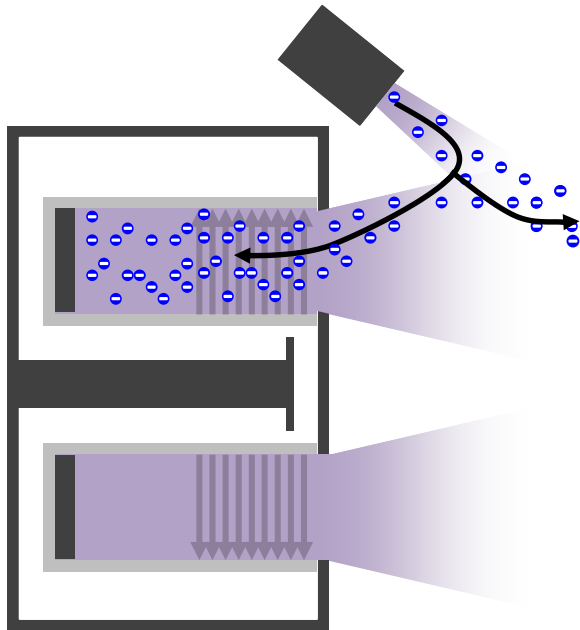


Anomalous transport

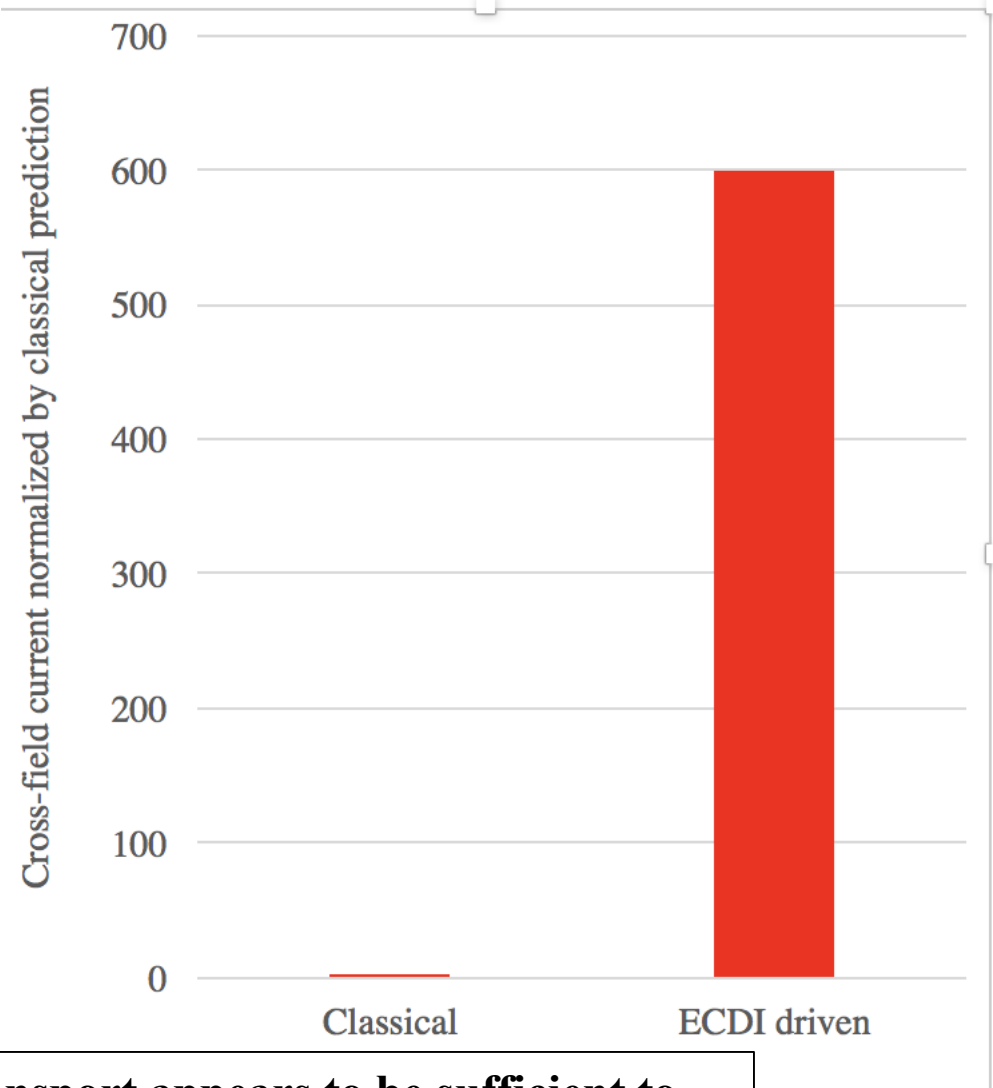




Experimental evidence of electron transport driven by instabilities



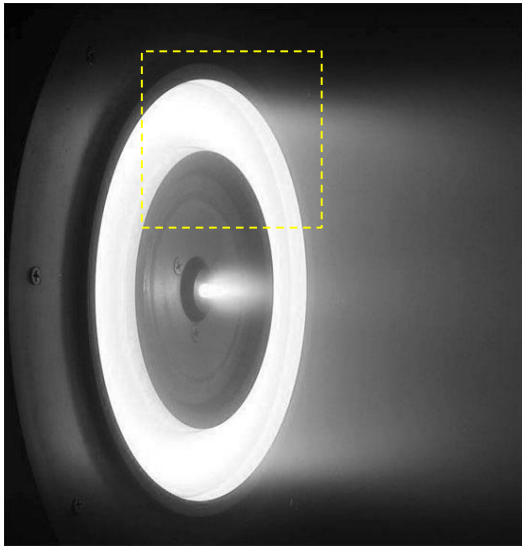
Anomalous transport



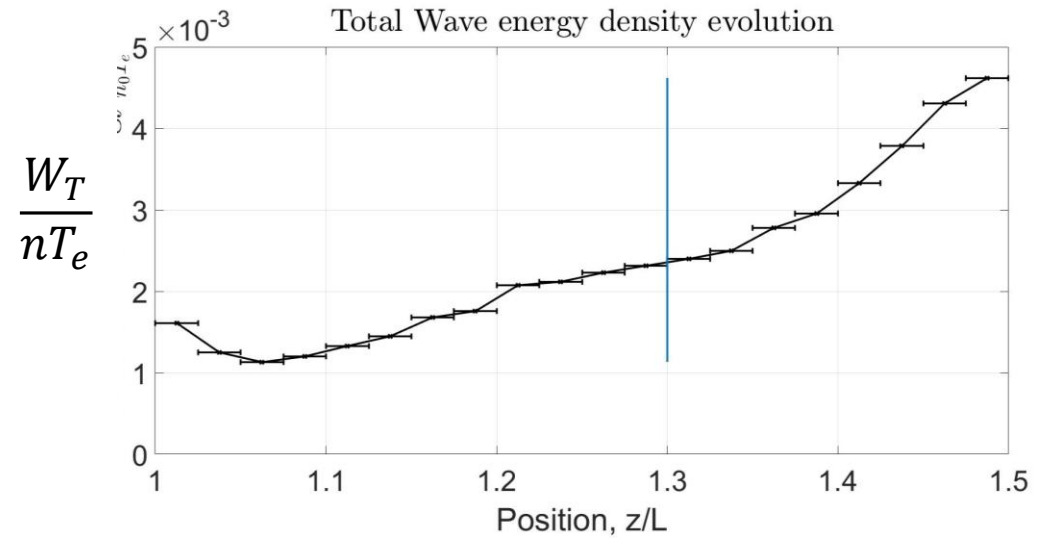
Instability driven transport appears to be sufficient to explain electron dynamics in plume (with caveats)



Other experimental insights into ECDI



ECDI energy density in thruster channel



$$v_{AN} = \alpha \gamma_e \frac{W_T}{nT_e} \approx \alpha \gamma_e$$

Critical information for fluid-closure



Summary

- **A number of simulations suggest that ECDCI exists and should exhibit distinct, measureable features**
 - Discrete
 - Maximum growth at small wavelength
- **Experimental measurements to date have not supported this**
- **Probing has shown that discrepancy may in part be due to fact ECDCI spectrum transitions from upstream discrete nature to downstream broadband spectrum**
- **The nature of this transition is not known but is currently being studied**
- **Other experimental insights are guiding investigations into closure, e.g. the observation modes may be saturated**



Follow on experimental questions

- **How does the energy cascade occur and can we measure it?**
- **Can we measure shorter wavelengths inside the channel with necessary spatial resolution?**
- **Can we use experiments to guide closure for simulation results?**
- **Can kinetic codes ever capture all the nuanced effects (like nonlinear energy cascade in 3D) likely occurring in this geometry?**
- **What other experimental measurements can we make to characterize predictions related to ECDI:**
 - Ion azimuthal drift (on-going at UM)
 - Direct measurements of electron transport (on-going at UM)