LIF diagnostic in the magnetic nozzle of an ECR thruster

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The ECR thruster

• Conception

- 30 W of μ-wave power at 2.45 GHz
- A ring shaped magnet with B_{throat} = 875 G
- Xenon injected at 1 sccm

• Performances

- T = 1200 μN
- Isp = 2500 s
- Promising performances



LIF Diagnostic setup



Doppler effect : $v_i = \lambda_0 (v - v_{ref})$





Different magnetic configurations



LIF results : Longitudinal velocity



FIGURE : Ion velocity at different axis location in the source of an ECR thruster



for two magnetic nozzles (left) and several condition (right)

- The magnetic topology has an impact on the accelerating potential even in the source of the ECR thruster
- A more diverging magnet (Big Magnet configuration) yields greater ion acceleration
- Ions flow backward near the bottom of the source

- (*left*) Higher ion velocity with more diverging magnet
- (*right*) In the axis of the ECR thruster :
 - v_i increases with power
 - v_i decreases with gas flow

LIF results : plume of the ECR thruster – Big Magnet configuration



- $\overrightarrow{v_i}$ available through almost all the domain
- Ion velocity field lines are more convergent than the magnetic field lines
- Within the plume, the angle between ion trajectories and magnetic field lines does not exceed 5°



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Conclusion and perspectives

Conclusion

- Implementation of a LIF setup to measure the two components of the ion velocity
- Two magnetic configurations were tested
- Ions trajectories are more convergent than the magnetic field lines

Perspectives

- Compute the relevant quantities along the velocity field lines
- Investigate the detachment of the ions from the magnetic field lines
- Compare the results with what can be found in literature

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