



BEAT FREQUENCY AND VELOCITY VARIATION OF IONS IN A MAGNETIZED PLASMA SHEATH FOR DIFFERENT OBLIQUENESS OF THE MAGNETIC FIELD

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ABSTRACT

Beat frequency and velocity variation of ions in a magnetized plasma sheath has been numerically investigated by using a kinetic trajectory simulation (KTS) model for varying obliqueness of the external magnetic field in presence of an electric field. Angular dependence of mean value, maximum amplitude, damping constant, frequency of oscillation and beat frequency have been studied. As the obliqueness of the field changes the mean values, beat frequency as well as the maximum amplitude of the velocity components also change but frequency of oscillation remains almost the same.

Keywords: Plasma, Magnetized sheath, Bohm-Chodura condition, Kinetic theory, Beat frequency

INTRODUCTION

The study of beat frequency and velocity variation of ions in magnetized plasma sheath for varying obliqueness is one of the important problems for nearly all applications of plasma, where it is confined to a finite volume using magnetic fields (Chodura 1982, 1986, Riemann 1991, 2000). It is one of the most important problems of plasma. The correlative works, both of experiment and theory have been developed widely during the past several years and not yet fully understood (Chodura 1982, 1986, Riemann 1991, 2000, Hatami *et al.* 2008, Zou *et al.* 2009, Chalise & Khanal 2012, Khoramabadi *et al.* 2011, Gyergyek & Kovacic 2015). The sheath formed between magnetic plasma and a particle absorbing wall have received considerable amount of attention (Hatami *et al.* 2008, Zou *et al.* 2009, Chalise & Khanal 2012, Khoramabadi *et al.* 2011, Gyergyek & Kovacic 2015, Huang *et al.* 2015, Moulik & Goswami 2015, Chalise & Khanal 2015, Liberman *et al.* 2016, Chauhan *et al.* 2016). When the plasma is confined in any closed surface, the plasma interacts with the material surface so that the proper understanding of this interaction is very important in all plasma applications like in plasma confinement for fusion, sputtering, etching, surface treatment, etc (Chalise & Khanal 2012). Once the plasma-wall interaction is well understood it will be possible to control heat loading, energy transfer and particle flow towards the wall and overall bulk plasma behavior (Riemann 2000, Chalise & Khanal 2012). The wall is generally charged up negatively due to the higher velocity of the plasma electrons as compared with that of the ions. Due to this reason, negative potential is developed in the absorbing wall which attracts the ions and repels part of the electrons, forming a positive space charge region in front of the wall, which is 'sheath'. For the formation and stability of such a sheath, the in-streaming ions at the sheath edge has to satisfy a condition called the Bohm criterion (Bohm

1949), which for a magnetized plasma is modified by Chodura (1982, 1986).

In presence of an oblique magnetic field, the charged particles entering into the plasma sheath region oscillate and it has been observed that the ion velocity shows beat-like nature. The beat nature shown by ion velocity in a magnetized plasma sheath has been reported and analyzed for different obliqueness of the magnetic field using a kinetic trajectory simulation (KTS) model (Khanal 2003). The importance of this study is to observe the changes in the particle dynamics as well as the particle wall interaction in magnetized plasma sheaths.

METHODS AND MODEL

KTS is an iterative method for numerically calculating self-consistent, time independent kinetic plasma states in some given bounded spatial region originally developed for non-magnetic cases (Khanal 2003) which was extended to include oblique magnetic field by Chalise and Khanal (2012). The characteristics feature of the KTS method is that the distribution functions of the ions are calculated directly, by solving the related kinetic equations along the respective collisionless particle trajectories. The electron density profile is still obtained analytically considering its cut-off Maxwellian distribution by the negative wall.

The fundamental equation which $f(\vec{r}, \vec{v}, t)$ has to satisfy is the Boltzmann equation (Chalise & Khanal 2012).

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla f + \frac{\vec{F}}{m} \cdot \nabla_v f = \left(\frac{df}{dt} \right)_c \quad (1)$$

Where, \vec{F} is the force acting on the particles and $\left(\frac{df}{dt} \right)_c$ is the time rate of change of f due to collisions. The symbol ∇ stands for the gradient in (x, y, z) space and ∇_v

stands for the gradient in velocity space, and $f(\vec{r}, \vec{v}, t)$ is a velocity distribution function. In collisionless cases the equation is called the Vlasov equation:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \cdot \nabla f + \frac{q}{m} (\vec{E} + \vec{v} \times \vec{B}) \cdot \nabla_v f = 0 \quad (2)$$

In the KTS method we solve the kinetic equation along with other basic equations describing the plasma for given boundary and initial conditions. The distribution function at any point along the trajectory can be obtained if its value at one point (i.e., at the boundary) is known. Then density of the species 's' is given by

$$n^s(\vec{x}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} d^3 v f^s(\vec{x}, \vec{v}) \quad (3)$$

The space charge density is defined as

$$\rho(\vec{x}) = \sum_s q^s n^s(\vec{x}) \quad (4)$$

The electrostatic potential $\phi(x)$ is to be found from Poisson's equation

$$\frac{d^2 \phi(\vec{x})}{dx^2} = -\frac{\rho(\vec{x})}{\epsilon_0}, \quad (5)$$

and the electric field is given by

$$E(\vec{x}) = -\frac{d\phi(\vec{x})}{dx} \quad (6)$$

In present simulation, it solves equations (1)-(6) along the collisionless trajectories for given boundary conditions.

The $1d3v$ model of magnetized plasma sheath is shown schematically in Fig. 1. The simulation region considered is bounded by two parallel planes situated at $x=0$ and $x=L$ and the plasma consists of only electrons and singly charged ions. It has specified $x=L$ as the "sheath entrance" which separates the non-neutral, collisionless sheath region ($x < L$) from the quasineutral collisional presheath region ($x > L$).

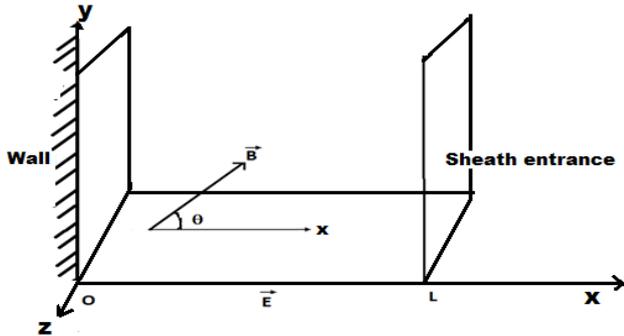


Fig. 1: Schematic diagram of the plasma sheath model

Similarly, an absorbing wall is specified by $x=0$. It is assumed that the angle made by the oblique magnetic field with the x -axis, which is the direction of the electric field, to be θ . The magnetic field lies in the x - y plane.

It is supposed that the plasma particles (electrons and ions) enter the simulation region from the sheath entrance with cut off Maxwellian velocity distribution functions, the wall doesn't emit any particles and that both boundaries are perfectly absorbing. Accordingly, the electron velocity distribution function is given by

$$f^e(x, v) = A^e \exp \left[-\left(\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{v_{ef}^2} \right) + \frac{e\phi(\vec{x})}{kT_e} \right] \Theta[v_{cl}^e(x) - v_x] \quad (7)$$

where $v_{cl}^e(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2e[\phi(x) - \phi_0]}{m^e}}$ is the electron cut off velocity at x , k is the Boltzmann constant and $\Theta(x)$ is the Heaviside function i.e.,

$$\Theta(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \geq 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

The ion velocity distribution function at $x=L$ is given by,

$$f^i(L, v) = A^i \exp \left[-\left(\frac{(v_x - v_{ml}^i)^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{v_{if}^2} \right) \right] \Theta(v_{cl}^i - v_x) \quad (9)$$

where, $v_{if}^s = \sqrt{\frac{2kT^s}{m^s}}$ is the species-s (ion and electron)

thermal velocity, v_{ml}^i is the ion "Maxwellian-maximum" velocity at $x=L$ and v_{cl}^i ($v_{cl}^i < 0$) is the ion cut off velocity at $x=L$. In the core plasma the particle distribution would obviously be Maxwellian, however, in case of sheath formation the ions are accelerated towards the wall so that they become shifted Maxwellian as given by equation (9). In addition, for the Bohm criterion to be satisfied by the ions they must have attained certain minimum velocity (v_{cl}^i) at the sheath entrance. As the electrons are retracted and reflected by the negative potential wall their distribution gets cut-off at the sheath entrance as given by equation (7).

Once all the starting parameters at the sheath entrance are known we solve the ion kinetic equations, for different discretized ion injection velocities up to the wall. This gives the ion velocities and their corresponding distribution function in the entire sheath region which on integration yields ion density distribution. For the velocity distribution given by equation (9), we can evaluate equation (3) for electron density at $x=L$ as

$$n_L^e(x) = A^e \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dv_x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dv_y \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dv_z \left[-\left(\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{v_{ef}^2} \right) \right] \Theta(v_{cl}^e - v_x) \quad (10)$$

Now, from the velocity distribution function (9) and (3), we get ion density as

$$n_L^i = A^i \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dv_x \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dv_y \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dv_z \left[- \left(\frac{(v_x - v_{mL}^i)^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{v_{ff}^2} \right) \right] \Theta(v_{cL}^i - v_x) \quad (11)$$

The average velocity for ions can be calculated by using

$$u_L^i = \frac{1}{n_L^i} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j} + v_z \hat{k}) \times A^i \exp \left[- \left(\frac{(v_x - v_{mL}^i)^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{v_{ff}^2} \right) \right] dv_x dv_y dv_z \quad (12)$$

and the average velocity for electrons is

$$u_L^e = \frac{1}{n_L^e} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (v_x \hat{i} + v_y \hat{j} + v_z \hat{k}) \times A^e \exp \left[- \left(\frac{v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2}{v_{ff}^2} \right) \right] dv_x dv_y dv_z \quad (13)$$

The electron density profile, which is evaluated analytically, is given in terms of potential as

$$n^e(\phi) = n_L^e \exp \left[\frac{e\phi(x)}{kT_f^e} \right] \frac{1 + \operatorname{erf} \left[\frac{e(\phi(x) - \phi_0)}{kT_f^e} \right]}{1 + \operatorname{erf} \left[\frac{-e\phi_0}{kT_f^e} \right]} \quad (14)$$

RESULTS

The variation of various components of ion velocity with respect to time have been calculated numerically for magnetic field 2 mT at different obliqueness of the field (30°, 60° and 75°) and the results are shown in Figs 2 to 4. Figure 2 shows that at obliqueness 30°, the x-, y- and z-component of velocity sinusoidally varied about the mean value of -106.9, 6639 and 11620 ms⁻¹, respectively, with same frequency of oscillation 100 Hz.

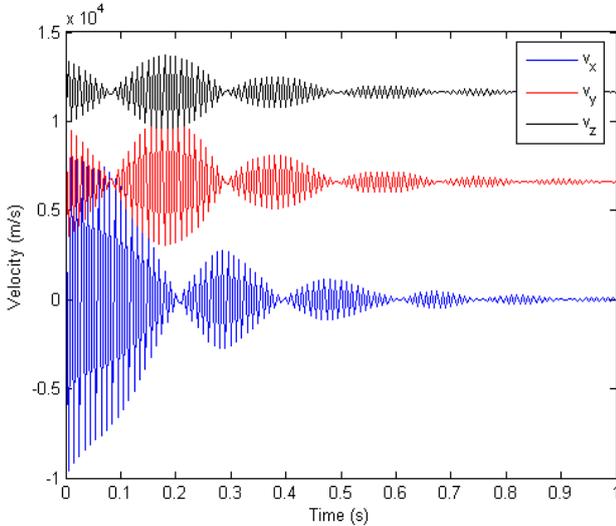


Fig. 2. Variation of velocity with time at magnetic field 2 mT and angle 30°

In addition, these components showed damping nature of oscillation with damping factor of 4.3, 4.5 and 4.2 s⁻¹, respectively. Like wise at the angle of 30°, the x-, y- and z-component of velocity varied with maximum amplitude of 9900.9, 3501 and 2070 ms⁻¹, respectively. The figure shows that, for x-, y- and z-component of velocity formed 5.5, 5.2 and 5.04 beats in x-, y- and z-component of velocity in 1 second, so that their beat frequency was equal to 5.5, 5.2 and 5.04 Hz. The first zero amplitude was obtained at about 0.2 second in x-component of velocity, whereas in y- and z-component of velocity the first zero amplitude was obtained at around 0.1 second.

Figure 3 shows that at angle 60°, the x-, y- and z-component of velocity sinusoidally varied about the mean value of -41.07, 11590 and 6683 ms⁻¹, respectively, with constant frequency of oscillation 100 Hz. In addition, like previous these components also showed damping nature of oscillation with damping factor 4.4, 4.7 and 4.2 s⁻¹, respectively. Similarly, at the same angle, the x-, y- and z-component of velocity varied with maximum amplitude 9835.07, 2630 and 4747 ms⁻¹, respectively. Like wise this figure shows that for x-, y- and z-component of velocity, there formed 5.3, 5.6 and 5.7 beats in 1 second so that their beat frequency was equal to 5.3, 5.6 and 5.7 Hz. The first zero amplitude was obtained at around 0.15 second in x-component of velocity whereas in y- and z-component of velocity the first zero amplitude was obtained at around 0.255 second.

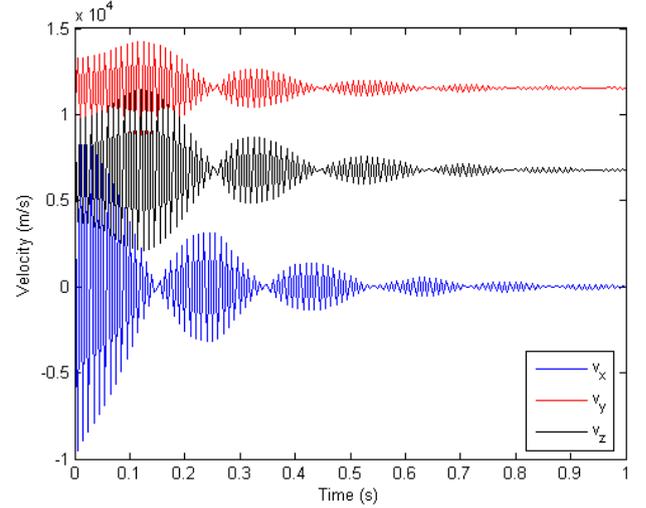


Fig. 3. Variation of velocity with time at magnetic field 2 mT and angle 60°

Figure 4 shows that the x-, y- and z-component of velocity sinusoidally varied about the mean value of 43.26, 11540 and 3296 ms⁻¹, respectively, with frequency of oscillation 100 Hz at obliqueness 75°. In addition, these components showed damping nature of oscillation with damping factor of 4.5, 4.2 and 5.5 s⁻¹, respectively. The x-, y- and z-component of velocity varied with maximum amplitude

9750.74, 1850 and 6498 ms^{-1} , respectively, at the same value of obliqueness.

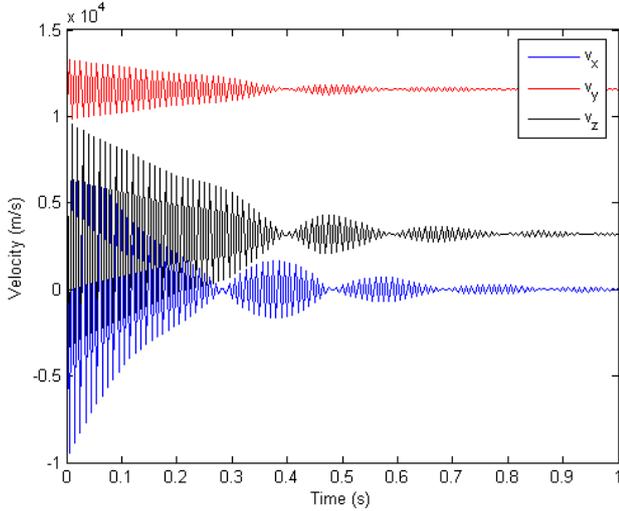


Fig. 4. Variation of velocity with time at magnetic field 2 mT and angle 75°

Table 1. The observed data of mean value, amplitude, damping constant, frequency of oscillation and beat frequency (all values are in SI units) at magnetic field 2 mT

| Theta | Mean Value | | | Amplitude | | | Damping constant | | | Frequency of oscillation | | | Beat frequency | | |
|-------|------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|
| | v_{xm} | v_{ym} | v_{zm} | v_{xa} | v_{ya} | v_{za} | v_x | v_y | v_z | v_x | v_y | v_z | v_x | v_y | v_z |
| 30° | -106.9 | 6639 | 11620 | 9900.9 | 3501 | 2070 | 4.3 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| 60° | -41.1 | 11590 | 6683 | 9835.1 | 2630 | 4747 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.7 |
| 75° | -43.3 | 11540 | 3296 | 9750.7 | 1850 | 6498 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 5.6 |

Also at angle 75° amplitude (1850 ms^{-1}) was minimum of the y-component whereas at angle 30° amplitude (9900.9 ms^{-1}) was maximum of the x-component. At angle 60° damping constant was maximum i.e. 4.7 s^{-1} of the y-component. The beat frequency along the z-component was maximum (5.7 Hz) for the angle 60°. As we were considering a uniform magnetic field the frequency of oscillation was same for all cases and presented here for the purpose of comparing with the beat frequency.

CONCLUSION

The beat nature shown by ion velocity in a uniform magnetized plasma sheath has been reported for the first time and has been analyzed for different obliqueness of the magnetic field. As the ions enter the sheath region they are guided by the magnetic field and hence start gyrating. As they move closer to the wall the electric field increases and the dominance of magnetic field ceases which causes the oscillation to have beat like nature. Thus the beat results primarily due to the combined effect of electric and magnetic fields. In present work we have studied the time

Similarly, Fig. 4 shows that at an angle 75°, for x-, y- and z-component of velocity there formed 5.2, 5.6 and 5.6 beats in 1 second, respectively, so that their beat frequency was equal to 5.2, 5.6 and 5.6 Hz, respectively. Also in x-component of velocity, the first zero amplitude was obtained at around 0.28 second whereas in y- and z-component of velocity the first zero amplitude was obtained at around 0.4 second. Further in x-, y- and z-component of velocity shoulder was obtained at around 0.1 second.

DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the summary of observed data for mean value, maximum amplitude, damping constant, frequency of oscillation and beat frequency. The mean value of x-component of velocity at obliqueness of 30°, 60° and 75° was small and negative compared to other components. The negative sign was due to the geometry considered where the wall is at origin and the ions enter the sheath region from $x = L$ with negative velocity. Mean value (11620 ms^{-1}) was maximum of the z-component at 30° with respect to all other components at different angles.

evolution of ion velocity and the beat frequency for different obliqueness of the external uniform magnetic field. As the obliqueness of the field changes the separation of the mean values, beat frequency as well as the maximum amplitude of all the three component of the velocity changes. The study is useful in understanding the exact particle behavior when they travel in the sheath region and can be important in material processing, plasma etching and for confinement of plasma in fusion devices.

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