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CHARGED PARTICLE MEASUREMENTS ON A 30-CM DIAMETER MERCURY ION ENGINE THRUST BEAM

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1. INTRODUCTION

This technical memorandum will report a series of measurements of both thrust ions and charge exchange ions in the beam of a 30 centimeter diameter electron bombardment mercury ion thruster. A qualitative model will also be presented which describes magnitudes of charge exchange ion formation and motions of these ions in the weak electric field structure of the neutralized thrust beam plasma. Areas of agreement and discrepancy between observed and modeled charge exchange properties will be discussed.

2. ION THRUSTER AND DIAGNOSTIC PROBE ARRAY

The 30-cm ion thruster was mounted in a 5' x 10' testing chamber with liquid nitrogen cooled shrouds and beam collector. Both shrouds and the collector are electrically isolated from each other and the chamber ground and were floating during thrust beam operation, thus requiring neutralization of the thrust beam by a plasma discharge neutralizer.

The ion engine and the array of Faraday cups used in the experiments are illustrated in Figure 1. The "1-meter" J+ measures ion current density in a plane 1 meter from the accelerator grid plane. The probe may be moved in the radial direction from the thrust beam axis to ~70 centimeters from the axis, which allows a measurement of ions moving at angles with respect to the beam axis from 0° to ~35°. The 1-meter J+ is gridded, as are all probes, to prevent electron passage from the thrust plasma to the cup collector, and to suppress secondary electrons emitted from the cup collector under energetic ion impact.

The "swinging J" moves along the arc of a 62 centimeter radius circle whose center of curvature is at the intersection of the beam axis
Figure 1. Diagram of experimental facility indicating ion engine and diagnostic array.
with the accelerator grid. Measurements of ion current density can be made for ions moving at divergence angles from the thrust beam axis from 0° to 60°. The swinging Jₚ Faraday cup is also provided with an additional grid so that retarding potential analyses can be performed on lower energy ions.

The "engine Jₚ" is a small Faraday cup (~0.6 centimeter aperture diameter) which swings along a circular arc of 34.3 centimeters radius. The arc of this circle intersects the thrust beam axis. The probe may also be moved in the axial (z) direction, and permits a two dimensional determination (r, z), of thrust ion current density from the accelerator grid plane to an axial distance of ~20 centimeters.

The "4" Jₚ is a multigridded Faraday cup which may be moved axially and may also be rotated about its supporting rod. In the measurements described in this memoranda, the normal to the cup collector surface passes through the thrust beam axis. The principal use of this Faraday cup is a measure of ion current density as a function of axial position along a cylinder of 34 centimeters radius (cylinder axis and thrust beam axes coincide). Because of cup and grid construction, ion detection results for ions moving over a cone of directions from zero to ~90° with respect to the collector surface normal. This "total ion current" probe also contains an additional grid for retarding potential analyses.

A final Faraday cup in the array is the "weasel Jₚ", so named for the several degrees of freedom in the probe motion. The weasel Jₚ is a multicollector (5), multigridded (2) probe which allows determination of charge exchange ion current density as functions of emergence angle (relative to the thrust axis) and axial position (along a cylinder of 34 cm radius with cylinder axis and thrust axes coinciding). For the experiments described in this report, probe motion used only the z variation, and probe orientation was such that normals to the collecting surfaces passed through the thrust axis.

3. THRUST ION CURRENT DENSITY MEASUREMENTS

3.1 1 Meter Jₚ

Figure 2 illustrates the relative Faraday probe cup current as a function of radial position at 1 meter from the accelerator grid plane. The
Figure 2. Relative ion current density profile at $z = 1 \text{ m}$. 

$R(CW)$ (arbitrary units)
ion current density profile illustrated is comparatively broad, reflecting
the use of a dished grid system ("outward" dishing), equal hole areas in both
screen and accelerator grids, and the use of uncompensated grids. Because
finite level current densities are still present at \( r = 70 \) centimeters (\( \theta \approx 35^\circ \)),
computations of the average ion divergence angle, \( \langle \theta \rangle \), were not carried out
with this data.

3.2 Swinging J+

Figure 3 illustrates thrust ion current density as a function of
divergence angle from 0 to 60°. For this 1 ampere beam condition, the average
angle of ion divergence is \( \approx 30^\circ \), and \( \cos \theta = 0.843 \). The value of the thrust
factor here is similar to results reported by Damiłowicz, Rawlin, Banks, and
Wintucky\(^1\) for uncompensated grids and with equal screen and accelerator grid
hole sizes ("Fl" conditions). Thus, while the present beam is divergent, it
is not unrepresentative of uncompensated grids, and can be used to determine
qualitative features of the charge exchange ion formation and deposition
patterns.

3.3 Engine J+

Figure 4 illustrates the relative values of Engine J+ Faraday cup
current as a function of rotation angle, \( \alpha \), of the probe about its supporting
shaft. The scan illustrated there is at \( z = 6.3 \) centimeters. For \( \alpha = 90^\circ \),
the probe is on the beam axis, and, since the rotation arm length is 34.3
centimeters, radial position in the beam is given by

\[
 r = 68.6 \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \text{ centimeters} \quad (1)
\]

These probe scans were repeated with stepwise variation of \( z \) through the range
from \( 6 < z < 24 \) centimeters to provide the \((r,z)\) thrust ion current density
plots given in Section 5.1.

Also given in Figure 4 is the floating potential of the probe when
the outer cap and collector elements are connected together and allowed to
float across the 1 megohm input impedance of the recorder. The thrust beam
potential is comparatively flat and is very nearly the value of potential on
the keeper electrode for the discharge neutralizer. These features indicate
an effective coupling of the discharge neutralizer to the thrust beam plasma.
Figure 3. Ion current density profile obtained from swinging $J_+$
Faraday cup data.
Figure 4. Probe floating potential and relative ion current density profile utilizing the engine J⁺ Faraday cup.
(small injection potential) and a "small" value of thrust beam neutralizing electron temperature (flatness of probe floating potential in the presence of thrust plasma density gradients; see also Section 5.1). The more rapid variations in probe floating potential for $\alpha < 60^\circ$ and $\alpha > 120^\circ$, are the result of comparatively large plasma density gradients and diminished capability of the intercepted ion current to drive the input impedance of the floating probe (1 megohm requires 1 ampere of intercepted ion current per volt of floating potential). Electric fields in the boundaries of the thrust beam plasma cannot be accurately determined from observed variations in probe floating potential, and the electric fields used in the charge exchange ion trajectory calculations in Section 5.1 for motion inside the thrust beam have been based upon measured thrust beam density, the Boltzmann relationship between potential, density, and electron temperature, and an assumed value of $T_e$, electron temperature.

4. CHARGE EXCHANGE ION MEASUREMENTS

4.1 General

The use of retarding potential analyses can determine the kinetic energy of a charged particle and, by inference, the value of the potential at the point of formation of the particle. While this procedure effectively separates charge exchange ions from more energetic thrust beam particles, the Faraday cups are not mass specific and hence cannot determine whether the charge exchange particle is Hg$^+$ or, perhaps, a charge exchange metal ion from a sputtered engine electrode atom. In later discussion (Section 7) it will be shown that the most likely possibility, by far, is that the charge exchange ions observed are Hg$^+$, and, in the treatment throughout this report, this will be the assumed condition.

4.2 4" J$^+$ Measurements

For the 1-meter J$^+$, the swinging J$^+$, and the engine J$^+$, thrust ion current densities are very much larger than charge exchange ion current densities, and retarding potential analyses by these probes, where possible, reveal no significant low energy ion component fraction. The 4" J$^+$ and the wide J$^+$ are removed from the thrust beam, however, and examine ions at
comparatively high divergence angles and are, thus, located in spatial and angular regions where low energy particles are significant fractions of observed currents.

The 4" J+ has two grids over the collecting surface, and, by selective variations of axial position and/or potential applied to the grids, the doubly differentiated distribution of ions (with respect to position and energy) may be determined. Figure 5 illustrates the results of such a double differentiation process. At the upper left of the figure, the current density of all ions is given as a function of z (z = 0 is the plane of the accelerator grid) along the cylinder at r = 34.3 centimeters and whose axis coincides with the thrust beam axis. At the lower right of the figure is the current density of ions whose energy exceeds 30 electron volts, and other curves illustrate other lower energy cutoffs.

Several features of these histograms are of interest. The first is the "noise" introduced into the histograms height through the processes of double differentiation. In spite of this noise, however, it is evident that charge exchange ions exist (diminutions in current for retarding potentials advancing through the 6 to 12 volt region, which includes the potential of the thrust beam in which the charge exchange ion is formed), that "energetic" ions exist (not affected by 30 volts retardation) at angles up to ~90° of divergence angle, and that charge exchange current densities appear, if anything, to increase for increasing z (compare differential histogram heights at 0 and 30 volts retardation voltage for z = 5 and z = 10 centimeters).

While the data from this probe, as illustrated in Figure 5, reveals several features of the charge exchange ions and energetic high angle ions, magnitudes of charge exchange ion space charge created problems of ion transmission in the grid system used in this probe ("premature" cutoff) and subsequent determinations of charge exchange ions were made with the weasel, J+ W.

4.3 Weasel J+ Measurements

A cross section of the J+W probe is given in Figure 6. The probe consists of 5 separate collectors which have, in combination with the probe entrance aperture, angular ranges as indicated in the figure. The collectors
Figure 5. Ion current density as a function of axial distance (z) and retarding potential \( V_r \) along the cylinder at \( r = 32 \) cm for the 4” \( J_+ \) probe.
are behind a double grid. In practice the forward grid is set at zero potential and the middle grid is set at various positive potential biases to perform the retarding potential analysis. The thrust beam axis is indicated in the figure and the probe motion is parallel to this axis. The angular separation from collector-to-collector is 15° and the effective angular width of a channel is 15°. The center lines of the channels range from \( \theta = 60° \) (channel 1) to \( \theta = 120° \) (channel 5).

When the center line of \( J_{+\perp} \) is placed at \( z = 2.1 \) centimeters, and retarding potential is varied from 0 to 25 volts, the differential currents with respect to retardation potential given in Figure 7 are obtained. For this engine operation condition, the keeper voltage was set at 11 volts, and the sharp peaking of the ion energy distribution curves at retarding potentials in the range from 8 to 12 volts is clear evidence of formation of these ions through charge exchange in the thrust beam plasma. The ions appear to be broadly distributed in angle, with perhaps larger magnitudes at 60° than 120°. The shift in \( \frac{\Delta I_c}{\Delta V_r} \) peak in channel 4 from the peaks observed in other channels is probably an instrumental, rather than a real, effect.

The display of \( \Delta I_c/\Delta V_r \) which shows large signal levels near \( V_r = 8-12 \) volts, is not effective in illustrating energetic high angle ions. These ions were present, during the basic data run, but differentiation with respect to \( V_r \) yields very small signals in that there are no appreciable shifts in recorded currents for variation of \( V_r \) in this low range. Variation of \( V_r \) into the range of several hundred volts does, however, cause a diminution of high angle high energy ion currents.

When the \( J_{+\perp} \) is moved in the \( z \) direction and retardations are used to distinguish charge exchange ions from thrust ions, the currents in all channels sum to the levels illustrated in Figure 8. There the distinct peaking in thrust ion currents can be identified as ions streaming from the engine in the range from 60° to 90° (channels 1 and 2 primarily, with smaller signals in channel 3). The currents of charge exchange ions, summed over all channels, illustrates a rising level for increasing \( z \), thus confirming earlier indications of \( z \) dependence of these currents obtained with the 4" \( J_+ \). The slight drop in
Figure 7. Differential ion current as a function of retardation voltage for J40 channels individually and summed. Neutralizer keeper potential was 11 volts. J40 probe was at z = 21 cm.
charge exchange signal as z moves from 5 to 7 centimeters is considered a result of secondary electron emission effects in the presence of strong currents of thrust ions. These effects are more pronounced in the data of the individual channels.

Figures 9-13 illustrate the z dependence of the charge exchange currents (energies less than 30 eV) in the various channels. The region from z = 5 to z = 20 centimeters is adversely affected by strong currents of thrust ions at θ = 60° which cause secondary emission at the collector surface. The initial increase of retarding potential on the middle grid (application of positive potential) causes an increased flow of secondary electrons from the collector to the grid. Since electron flow away from the collector is of the same polarity in signal as ion flow to the collector, the application of the positive bias causes increased collector signal and prevents the usual differential identification of charge exchange ions (loss of signal with increasing retardation). These effects are pronounced in channels 1 and 2 (θ = 60° and 75°), but are not of sufficient magnitude to affect charge exchange ion measurements in the remaining channels.

From Figure 9 it appears that the charge exchange signal is rising in the z range from 24 to 27 centimeters. For channel 2 the peak appears at z = 20 to 22 centimeters with slight decreases as z increases beyond this point. Similar effects are found in channels 3, 4, and 5. This behavior, apparently genuine, creates contradictions with what might be assumed in zero order, as an expected charge exchange ion deposition. The formation of charge exchange ions should proceed proportionally to the magnitudes of both thrust ion density and the density of neutral propellant atoms. The thrust ion density has an approximate form

$$\rho_+ \approx \frac{K_+}{(z + z_+)^2}$$

(2)

where z is the effective "source" point distance of a conical flow. Similar considerations apply to the density of neutrals

$$\rho_0 \approx \frac{K_0}{(z + z_0)^2}$$

(3)
Figure 9. Charge exchange ion signal in channel I ($\theta = 60^\circ$) of J-W probe as a function of axial position. Loss of signal in range $6 < z < 22$ centimeters results from secondary electron effects due to large thrust ion signal levels.
Figure 10. Charge exchange ion signal in channel 2 ($\theta = 75^\circ$) of $J_{+W}$ probe as a function of axial position. Loss of signal in range $6 < z < 14$ centimeters results from secondary electron effects due to large thrust ion signal level.
Figure 11. Charge exchange ion signal in channel 3 ($\theta = 90^\circ$) of J$+\bar{N}$ probe as a function of axial position.
Figure 12. Charge exchange signal in channel 4 ($\theta = 105^\circ$) of J44 probe as a function of axial position.
Figure 13. Charge exchange ion signal in channel 5 (θ = 120°) of J₄ probe as a function of axial position.
where $z_0$ may differ from $z_+$, since the total angles of the two "conical" beams may be expected to differ. The charge exchange ion formation rate will be given by

$$
\frac{dn_{+,X}}{dt d(Vol)} = \frac{K_+ K_0}{(z + z_+)^2 (z + z_0)^2}
$$

(4)

which has its maximum value for $z = 0$. If Eq. (4) is correct, however, then it would appear that $J_{+,X}$, the charge exchange ion current density should also be at maximum values for $z = 0$ rather than the observed results where peak $J_{+,X}$ is near $z = 22$ cm (for $r = 34$ cm). The resolution of this apparent contradiction is in the preferential drift of the ions, once formed, to larger values of $z$. This drift results from a weak electric field structure in the thrust beam, and Section 5 will derive expected forms of this field and will then view the possible motion of charge exchange ions as a result of $qE$ forces.

5. MODELING OF CHARGE EXCHANGE ION PROPERTIES

5.1 Charge Exchange Ion Trajectories

The trajectory of a charge exchange ion will depend upon the initial velocity, $\vec{v}_0^+$, which the atom possessed at the instant of charge exchange, and the force, $qE$, on the ion following charge exchange. Thus

$$
\dot{z}(t) = \dot{z}(o) + \int_0^t qE_z dt
$$

(5)

and

$$
\dot{r}(t) = \dot{r}(o) + \int_0^t qE_r dt
$$

(6)

denote ion $z$ and $r$ velocities at time $t$ after ion formation, $\dot{z}(o)$ and $\dot{r}(o)$ are the atom $z$ and $r$ velocities at the instant of charge exchange and the indicated integrals in $t$ must, of course, utilize the $E_z$ and $E_r$ experienced by the ion along its flight through the thrust beam. Eqs. (5) and (6) may be further extended to describe $z(t)$ and $r(t)$, through the indicated second stage of integration.
While Eqs. (5) and (6) are simple in principle, a practical evaluation will depend upon a complicated calculation, first of $\overline{E}$ and then of the particle motion in that $\overline{E}$ field. To evaluate the electric field the electrostatic "barometric" equation of the thrust beam may be utilized. This relation (essentially a Boltzmann law) states that

$$p_+ = p_o \exp \left\{ - \frac{eV}{kT_e} \right\}$$

where $p_+$ is plasma density, $V_p$ is plasma potential, $k$ is Boltzmann's constant, $T_e$ is electron temperature in the plasma, $e$ is the electron charge and potential at the maximum density point in the plasma ($\rho = \rho_o$) has been designated $V = 0$. From Eq. (6) it follows that $V = constant$ for $p_+ = constant$. Thus, equidensity contours in the plasma become equipotential contours.

To determine the plasma equidensity contours, the engine $J_+$ data of the $(r,z)$ behavior of ion current density is utilized. For a plasma beam in which the predominant species is thrust ions, the ion current density is given by

$$J_+ = \rho_+ v_{\text{accel}}$$

where $v_{\text{accel}}$ is ion acceleration velocity. Measurement of $J_+$, thus, is a measurement of $\rho_+$.

The engine $J_+$ data of $J_+(r,z)$ is illustrated in Figure 14 over a range from 2.5 milliamperes/cm$^2$ to 0.05 milliamperes/cm$^2$.

The next step in the determination of $\overline{E}$ is to calculate the density gradients. From Eq. (7),

$$\overline{E} = - \frac{kT_e}{e} \left( \frac{1}{\rho_+} \right) \left( \frac{d\rho_+}{ds} \right)$$

where $s$ is the normal to an equidensity (equipotential) contour. These density gradient directions can be determined graphically from Figure 14, and the density gradients, $d\rho_+/ds$, may be calculated.

The final step in this process is the evaluation of $kT_e$. For the present experiments no Langmuir probe determinations of $T_e$ were present.
Figure 14. Thrust ion current density contours as a function of radial and axial position from engine J+ probe. Total ion beam current of 1.5 amperes.
However, the floating potential data illustrated in Figure 4 indicated an effective coupling and correspondingly low temperature value to $T_e$. In a series of measurements reported in reference 2, similarly neutralized thrust beams revealed $kT_e \approx 0.35$ electron volt (4000°K), and this value was used for the present modeling. From this assumed $T_e$, the measured densities, the calculated density gradients and Eq. (9), the electric field in the thrust beam may be computed. The resultant value and direction of this electric field is illustrated in Figure 15.

The calculation of trajectories has been carried out for a single point-of-origin of the charge exchange, but with three differing orientations of the initial velocity vector of the charge exchange ion. These trajectories are illustrated in Figure 16. In the calculations there it was assumed that the atom prior to charge exchange possessed a thermal velocity characteristic of a 500°K wall temperature. The initial orientations of this thermal velocity are $\theta = 0^\circ$, $45^\circ$, and $60^\circ$. The result of the electric field in the thrust beam over the trajectory lengths indicated is to increase $\theta_0 = 0$ to $\theta \approx 35^\circ$, $\theta_0 = 45^\circ$ to $\theta \approx 72^\circ$, and $\theta_0 = 60^\circ$ to $\theta \approx 83^\circ$. Final to initial ion energies over the indicated trajectory lengths were 7.9, 17.4, and 18.1.

The calculations illustrated in Figure 16 do not cover, of course, all possible conditions on point of origin, or direction at origin. They do serve to illustrate, however, two features in the charge exchange ion motion. The first of these is the transport of the ion in the axial (as well as radial) direction and provides, thus, an explanation of the experimental observation of increasing deposition rates with increasing z (Section 4.3, J.414). The second feature of the trajectories is the tendency toward increases in $\theta$, and, from an examination of the E field structure in Figure 15, it would appear possible for a charge exchange ion to move initially in the +z direction, but, in the boundaries of the thrust beam, to encounter sufficient backwardly directed forces to result in a final velocity in the "backward" hemisphere. This result of the calculations would act to confirm the experimental observations of backwardly directed charge exchange ions at downstream values of z, (Figure 12 and 13). There is, thus, reasonable agreement between the general features of the experimental data and the computed properties of charge exchange ions in the model.
Figure 15. Thrust beam electric field magnitudes (in volts per meter) and directions derived from engine J data (Figure 14), electrostatic barometric relationship, and (assumed) $k_e = 0.35$ electron volts.
Figure 16. Computed charge exchange ion trajectories derived from thrust beam electric fields (Figure 15) and three initial directions of neutral H₂ atom thermal motion (kr = .05 electron volts assumed).

Indicated axes are thrust beam axis (z = 0) and accelerator grid plane (z = 0).
5.2 Charge Exchange Conversion Probabilities

The fraction of Hg\textsuperscript{0} atoms which charge exchange in the reaction

$$\text{Hg}_\text{fast}^+ + \text{Hg}_\text{slow}^0 \rightarrow \text{Hg}_\text{fast}^0 + \text{Hg}_\text{slow}^+$$  \hspace{1cm} (10)

will depend upon the current density and energy of the energetic ions and the "dwell time" of the Hg\textsuperscript{2+} within the regions of high ion flux. If a group of atoms emerge from the ion engine and move along a path of length s, the fraction of the atoms charge exchanging to ions will be given by

$$\eta_{\text{ex}} = 1 - \exp \left( - \int_0^s \frac{\sigma_{\text{ex}} J_+}{v_0} ds \right)$$  \hspace{1cm} (11)

where $\sigma_{\text{ex}}$ is the charge exchange cross section, $J_+$ is energetic ion current density (here expressed as particles/cm\textsuperscript{2}/sec), and $v_0$ is the atom velocity.

To compute $\eta_{\text{ex}}$ the current density of ions along the neutral flight path must be known, and values of $\sigma_{\text{ex}}$ and $v_0$ must be determined. For present modeling purposes, $v_0$ will be the thermal velocity for atoms in equilibrium with surfaces at 500°K. The assumed value of $\sigma_{\text{ex}}$ will be $10^{-12}$ cm\textsuperscript{2}. Using these assumptions and the measured $J_+$ current density patterns (Figure 14), the conversion percentages have been computed for neutrals emerging on the beam axis and at a point 10 centimeters from the beam axis: Figure 17 and 18 illustrates these conversion percentages. Values as high as 1.5% conversion are encountered within $z \approx 20$ centimeters.

The assumed value of $10^{-15}$ cm\textsuperscript{2} may be an underestimate of the charge exchange cross section. References 3-7 present evidence for values of $\sigma$ ranging from $2 \times 10^{-15}$ cm\textsuperscript{2} to $8 \times 10^{-15}$ cm\textsuperscript{2}, and, if experimental uncertainties should eventually diminish and a value of $8 \times 10^{-15}$ cm\textsuperscript{2} can be assigned with reasonable probability to the reaction, then calculated values in Figures 17 and 18 should be multiplied by $8$. Viewed alternatively, the conversion fractions given are per $10^{-15}$ cm\textsuperscript{2} of reaction cross section.

The operation of an ion thruster at a total ion current of $I_+$ and with propellant utilization, $\eta_p$, requires a neutral current (equivalent)
Figure 17. Conversion percentages of Hg atoms to charge exchange ions. Atoms emitted with kT = .05 electron volts at r = z = 0 in the thrust ion flux of Figure 14. Charge exchange cross section of 10-15 cm$^2$ assumed.
Figure 18. Conversion percentages of Hg atoms to charge exchange ions. Atoms emitted with \( kT = 0.05 \) electron volts at \( r = 10 \) centimeters, \( z = 0 \) in the thrust ion flux of Figure 14. Charge exchange cross section of \( 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^2 \) assumed.
injection of

\[ I_n = \frac{I_+}{\eta_p} \]  \hspace{1cm} (12)

of which

\[ I_+ \left( \frac{1-\eta_p}{\eta_p} \right) \]

emerges without being ionized. The amount of charge exchange ions formed will be proportional to the product of the released ion and neutral currents,

\[ i_{\text{ex}} = k I_+^2 \left( \frac{1-\eta_p}{\eta_p} \right) \]  \hspace{1cm} (13)

and as \( I_+ \) reaches "high" levels (large thrusters), charge exchange currents will become significant. Eq. (13) also points out the importance of maintaining \( \eta_p \) as close to unity as practicable. A diminution of \( \eta_p \) from 0.9 to 0.8 causes an increase in \( i_{\text{ex}} \) (for fixed \( I_+ \)) by a factor of 2.25.

If values of total ion current and propellant utilization are assigned, net charge exchange currents can be calculated from the data in Figures 17 and 18. For \( I_+ = 2.0 \) amperes and \( \eta_p = 0.9 \), the released neutral current would be \( \sim 222 \) milliamperes. The conversion of 2% of these neutrals would lead to a current of \( \sim 4.5 \) milliamperes of charge exchange ions. As these ions move outward and traverse the cylindrical surface along which the 4" \( J_+ \) and \( J_{+W} \) probes moves (\( r \approx 32 \) cm), the area over which these ions "deposit" can be estimated as of the order of \( 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \) (\( 2\pi \Delta z \approx 2\pi(32)(50)\text{cm}^2 \approx 10^4 \text{ cm}^2 \)). A deposition of \( \sim 5 \times 10^{-3} \times 10^{-4} \) amperes per \( \text{cm}^2 \) would result, using the above charge exchange current.

Referring to Figure 9, the summation of the charge exchange ions in all five channels reaches levels of \( \sim 400 \) nanoamperes/cm\(^2\) which is in good agreement with the calculated estimate of \( J_{+,\text{ex}} \) at 0.5 microamperes/cm\(^2\). It should be emphasized, however, that the \( J_{+W} \) probe does not count all charge exchange ions, but only those within the solid angle defined by its collectors and entrance aperture. Also, the estimate of conversion rate may be low, since \( \sigma_{\text{ex}} \) may be larger than the figure of \( 10^{-15} \text{ cm}^2 \) used in the calculations. When these factors are taken into account, estimates of \( J_{+,\text{ex}} \) along the cylindrical surface discussed may range into the 1 to 2 microampere per \( \text{cm}^2 \) range.
6. PLASMA POTENTIAL FLUCTUATIONS

The trajectory calculations illustrated in Figure 16 demonstrate how charge exchange ion paths may differ because of initial atom velocity orientation, even for charge exchange ions formed at a single point in the plasma beam. Alternatively, charge exchange ions arriving at a given point in space can differ in their energy and direction depending on the point-of-origin of the ion within the beam. These considerations apply for charge exchange trajectories calculated on a basis of purely steady state electric fields in the plasma column.

If turbulent electric fields exist in the thrust beam, then the action of these fluctuating $E$ fields on the charge exchange ions should provide an additional source of angular divergence in the eventual charge exchange ion deposition pattern.

A search for point-to-point fluctuating $E$ fields in the thrust beam was not possible within the limited test time of the experiments. However, an examination was made of overall beam potential fluctuations as these potential fluctuations are sensed by the floating potentials of the test chamber shrouds and collector. Figure 19 illustrates these floating potentials and also illustrates the level of fluctuation in the ion engine thrust current.

Three separate examples of thrust ion current fluctuation are given in Figure 19. The ion beam current was 2.0 amperes so that the $\Delta I = 0.5$ amperes illustrated there represents a peak-to-peak current fluctuation of $\sim 25\%$. The characteristic frequency in these current fluctuations is $\sim 5$ kilohertz. This same frequency is evident in the fluctuations of plasma potential. Three examples of collector floating potential reveal peak-to-peak fluctuations of $\sim 1$ volt. When the floating potentials of the upper and lower shrouds are viewed simultaneously (two examples) and the floating potentials of the lower shroud and the collector are viewed simultaneously (two examples) it is evident that the potential excursions of the shrouds and the collector occur at the same time and with the same magnitude. Thus, at least, the major portion of the fluctuations in plasma beam potential are "common mode" (entire plasma column moving together) and are coupled to initial fluctuations in ion
Figure 19. Temporal fluctuations of thrust ion current and floating potentials of upper and lower chamber shrouds and ion beam collector.
beam current. This does not demonstrate, however, an absence of point-to-
point electric fields, and the determinations of the levels of these fields
will be of importance in assessing turbulent field angular dispersion of
the charge exchange ions emerging from the beam.

7. HIGH ANGLE HIGH ENERGY ION CURRENTS

Currents of ions are observed on the J+W collectors in both the
forward and backward hemispheres and with energies well in excess of charge
exchange ion energies. Retardation potentials at the 150 volt level diminished
these currents somewhat but not totally.

In describing these currents some general order of magnitude character-
izations will be of value. The logical unit in descriptions of the thrust
ion current densities is in milliamperes per cm². The logical unit in charge
exchange ion current densities, as viewed at the probe locations, is micro-
amperes per cm². For the energetic high angle ions, a logical unit is in
nanoamperes per cm².

Some fraction of these currents may be originated by "facility effects"
(near presence of material boundaries). In view of the many orders of magnitude
between thrust beam current and high angle energetic ions, some fraction of
these currents may be of genuine (beam) origin. Further definition of the
particles in energy, magnitude, and mode of creation should be carried out in
order to assess possible impact resulting from the interaction of the particles
on spacecraft surfaces.

8. SUMMARY

A series of experiments have been performed with a 30-cm diameter
ion engine. The thrust ions of the beam are comparatively broad, but ion
flow patterns are not unexpected in view of the screen and accelerator grid
hole sizes and the absence of compensation in the grids utilized.

The magnitudes and directional properties of the charge exchange
ions have been examined. A model of the thrust beam - neutral atom - charge
exchange formation and deposition is in qualitative agreement with experi-
mental results on current density magnitudes and current deposition patterns.
The observed angular divergence of the charge exchange ions is broad and may not be derivable from the model which utilized only steady state electric fields in its formalism.

"Common mode" fluctuations of plasma beam potential have been observed. Detailed searches for point-to-point turbulent electric fields which could be the source of additional charge exchange ion angular divergence were not carried out in the present measurements, and should be conducted.

Small currents of energetic high angle ions were observed and may result from genuine thrust beam interactions. Further experimental definition of these particles should be carried out.

The magnitude of the total charge exchange current from the beam is of the order of milliamperes. Control and minimization of these currents should be examined in detail in view of particle current levels.
REFERENCES


