Spatially and Temporally Resolved Atomic Oxygen Measurements in Short Pulse Discharges by Two Photon Laser Induced Fluorescence

WALTER LEMPERT, MRUTHUNJAYA UDDI, EUGENE MINTUSOV, NAIBO JIANG, IGOR ADAMOVICH, Ohio State University — Two Photon Laser Induced Fluorescence (TALIF) is used to measure time-dependent absolute oxygen atom concentrations in \( \text{O}_2/\text{He} \), \( \text{O}_2/\text{N}_2 \), and \( \text{CH}_4/\text{air} \) plasmas produced with a 20 nanosecond duration, 20 kV pulsed discharge at 10 Hz repetition rate. Xenon calibrated spectra show that a single discharge pulse creates initial oxygen dissociation fraction of \( \sim 0.0005 \) for air like mixtures at 40-60 torr total pressure. Peak O atom concentration is a factor of approximately two lower in fuel lean (\( \phi = 0.5 \)) methane/air mixtures. In helium buffer, the initially formed atomic oxygen decays monotonically, with decay time consistent with formation of ozone. In all nitrogen containing mixtures, atomic oxygen concentrations are found to initially increase, for time scales on the order of 10-100 microseconds, due presumably to additional \( \text{O}_2 \) dissociation caused by collisions with electronically excited nitrogen. Further evidence of the role of metastable \( \text{N}_2 \) is demonstrated from time-dependent \( \text{N}_2 \text{nd} \) Positive and NO Gamma band emission spectroscopy. Comparisons with modeling predictions show qualitative, but not quantitative, agreement with the experimental data.

\(^1\)Work supported by NASA and Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

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Date submitted: 12 Jun 2007

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