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Electron Yield Measurements of Highly Insulating Granular Samples Related to Charging of Dusty Plasmas

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Electron Yield Measurements of Highly Insulating Granular Samples Related to Charging of Dusty Plasmas

By Heather Allen

Dust in Space

Ubiquitous

Solar radiation → Charged particles

- Air filtration, Astronaut health, Dust coatings on spacecraft affecting optical or mechanical function



Cosmic Dust – Messier 98 galaxy

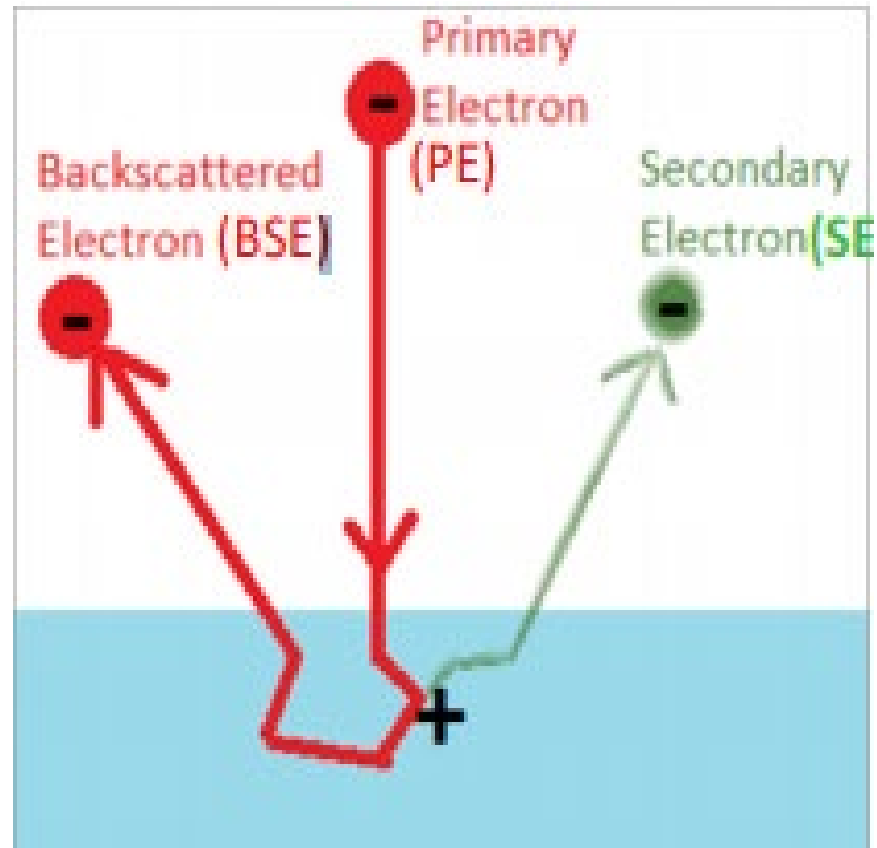
Image Credit: ESA/Hubble & NASA, V Rubit et al.



Lunar Dust – Alan Bean Spacesuit

Image credit: **NASA TR-169-001**

$$\text{Electron Yield (EY)} = \frac{\text{Electrons Out}}{\text{Electrons In}}$$



Experimental Complexities

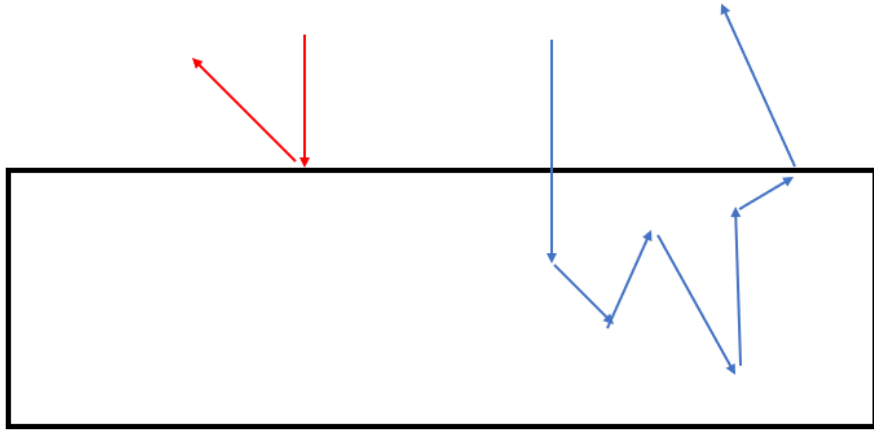
Lofting

Adhesion

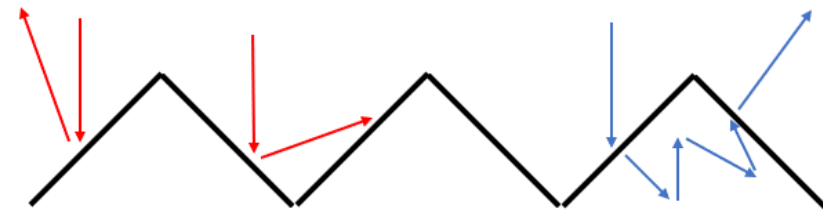
Surface Roughness



Surface Roughness

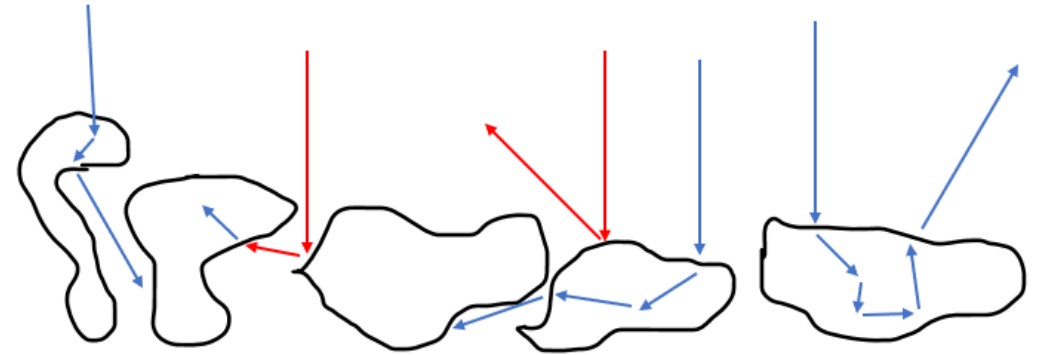


Atomically flat surface

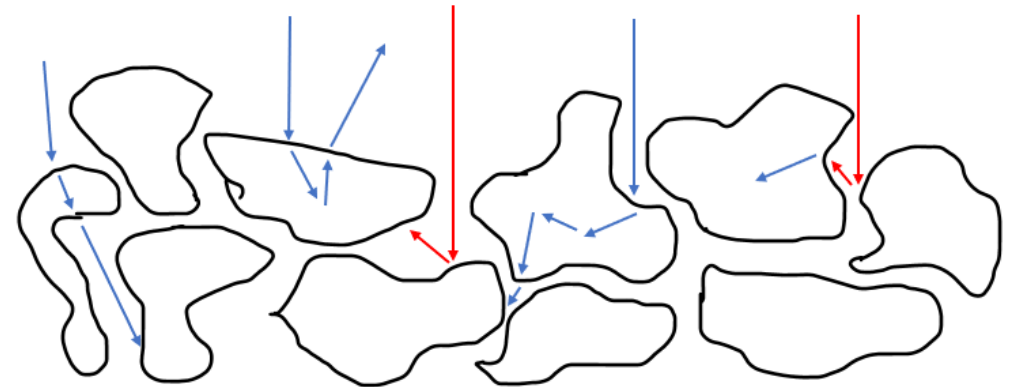


Rough surface

Backscattered Electron Secondary Electron

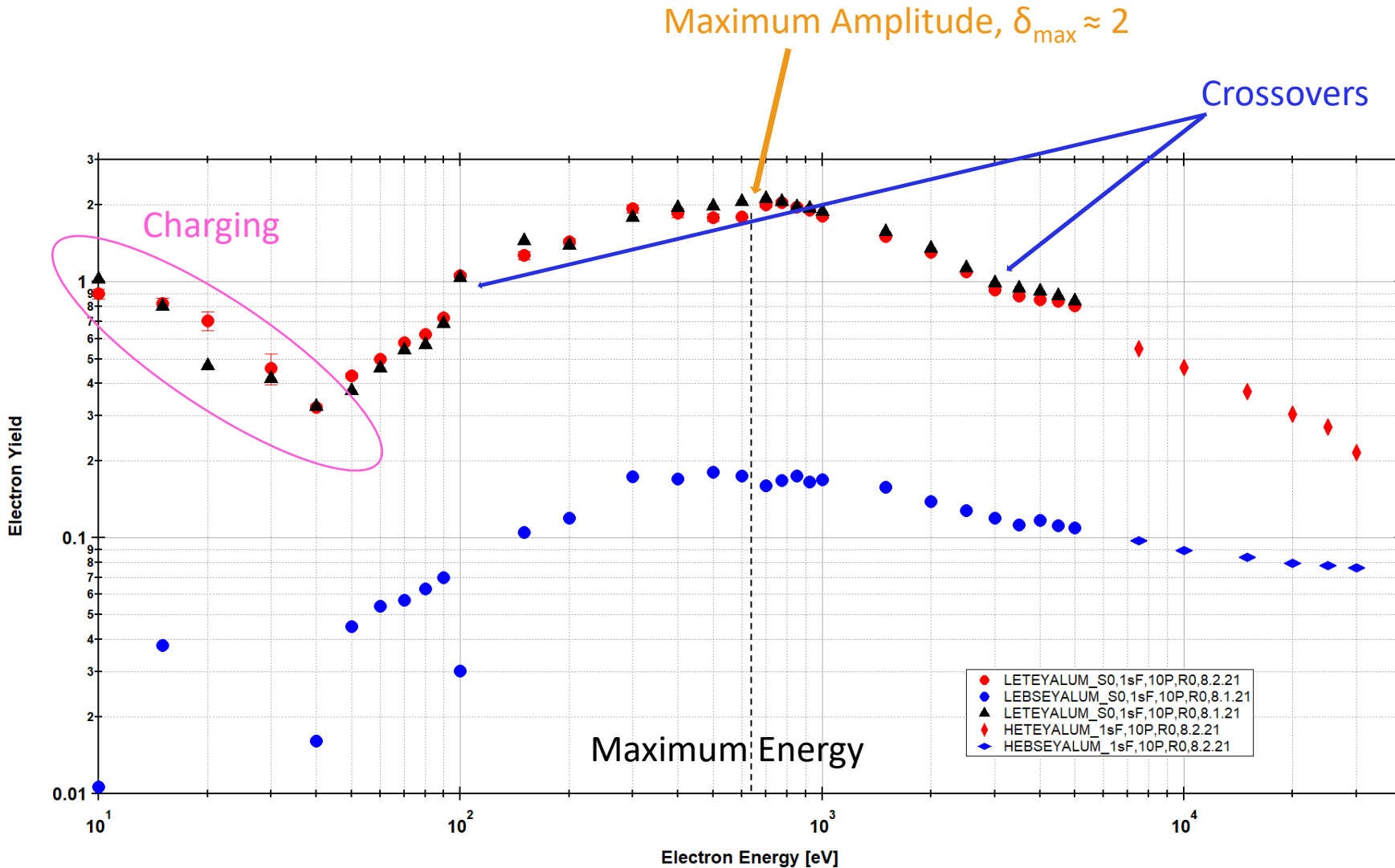


Single Dust Layer



Double Dust Layer

Anatomy of a Graph



$$\delta_1(E_1) = \delta_2(E_2) \equiv 1$$

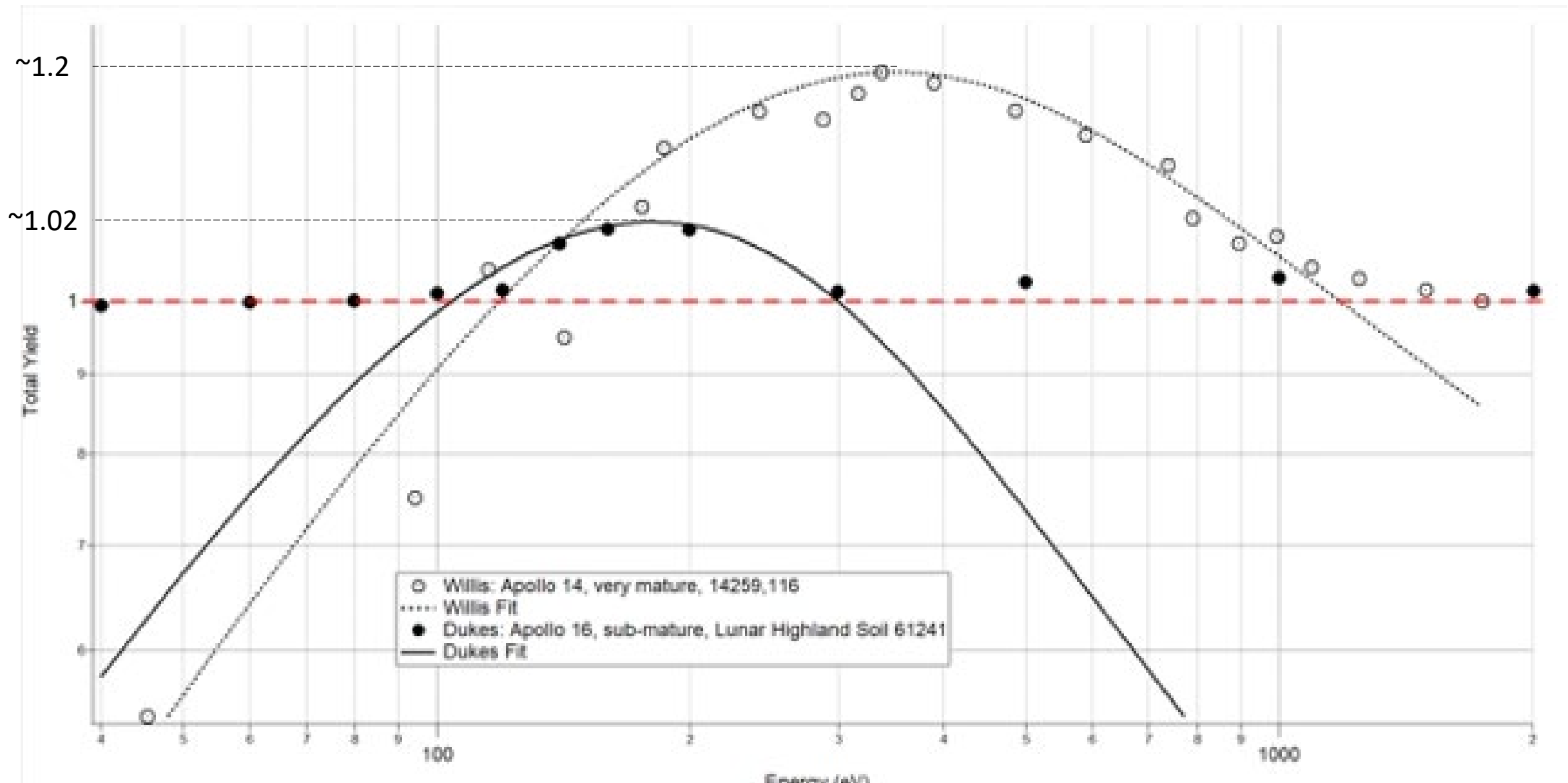
$E_1 \equiv$ First crossover energy

$E_2 \equiv$ Second crossover energy

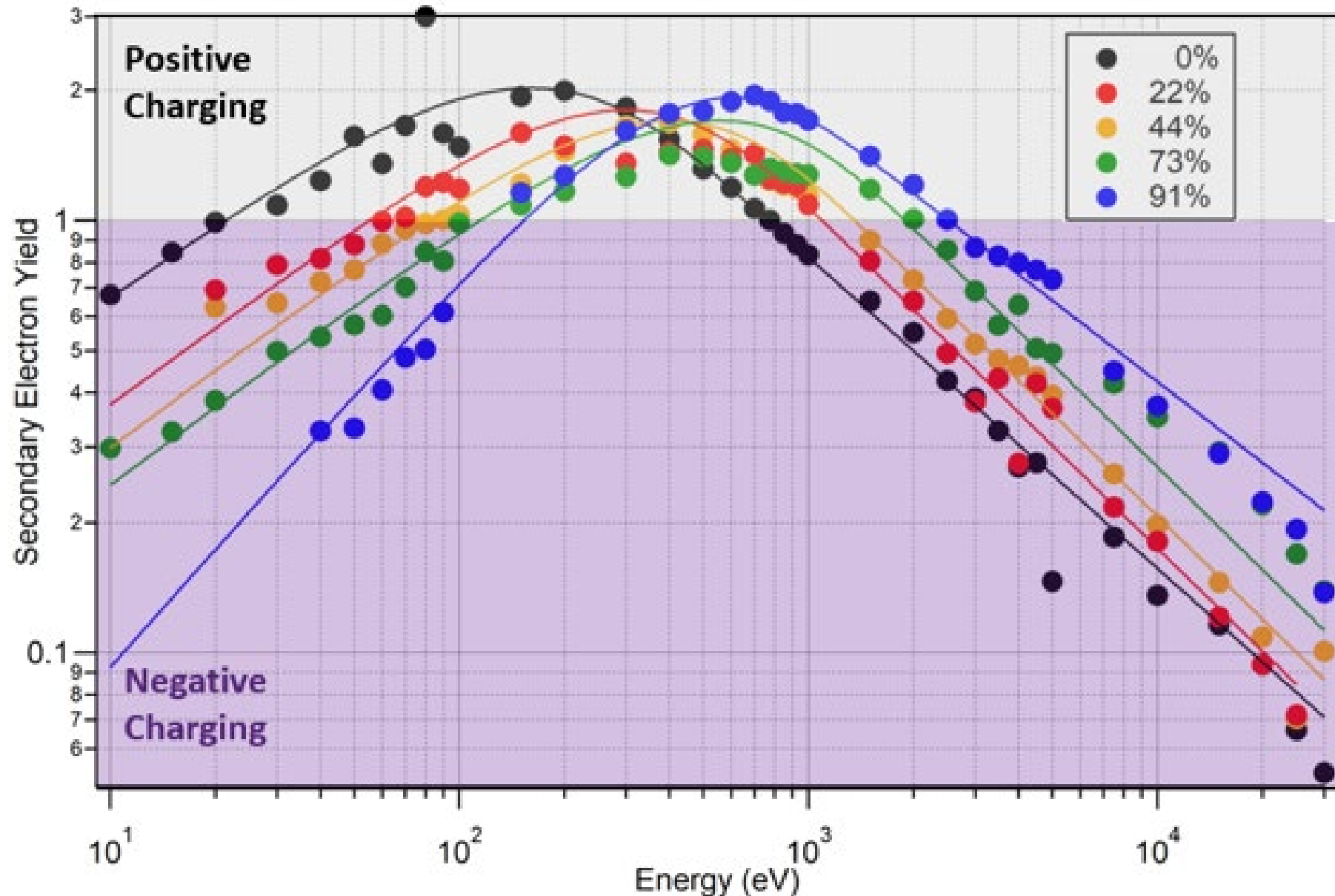
$\delta_{\max} \equiv$ Maximum e^- yield

$E_{\max} \equiv e^-$ energy at $\delta_{\max}(E_{\max})$

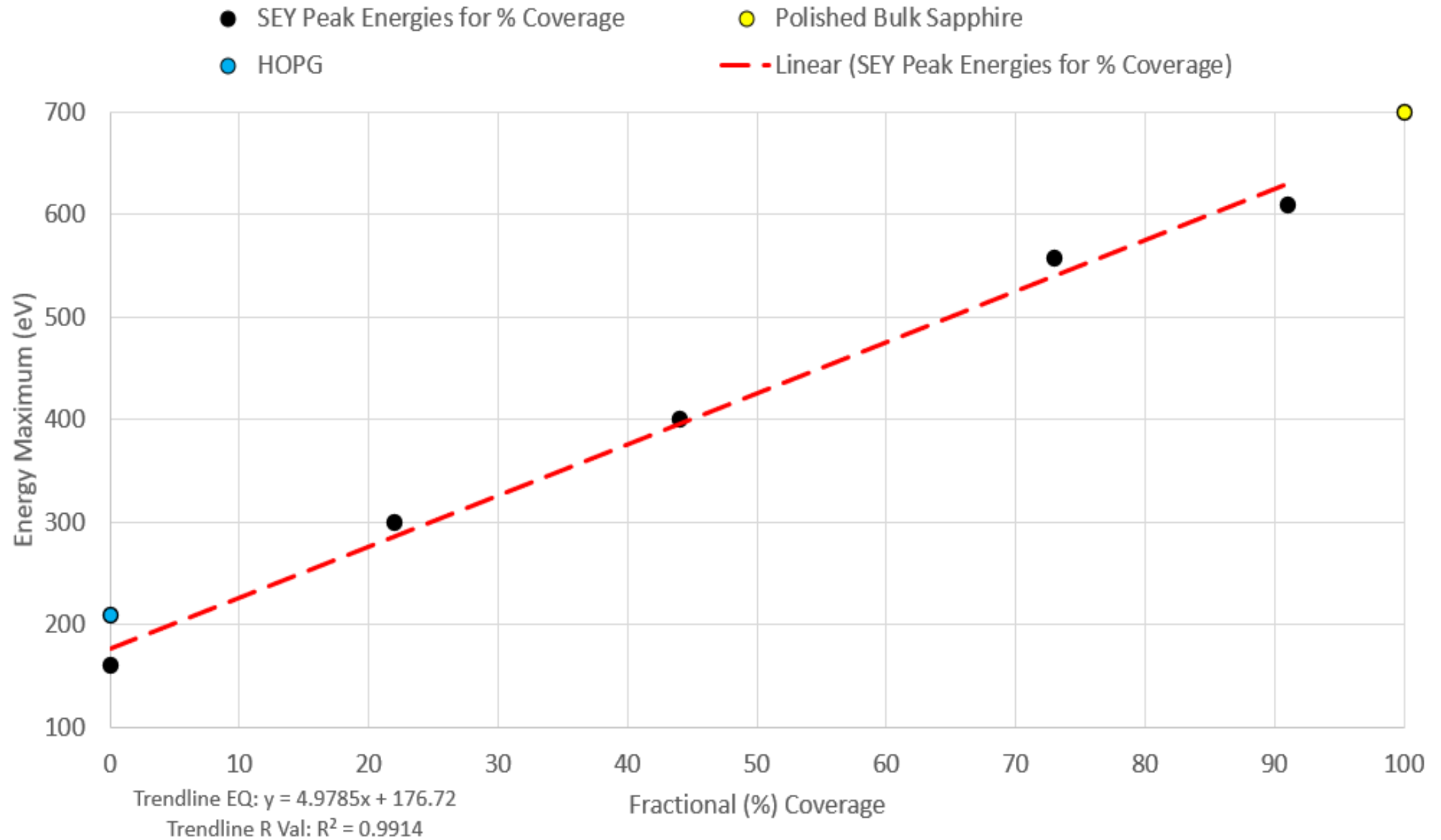
Previous Dust Data in Literature



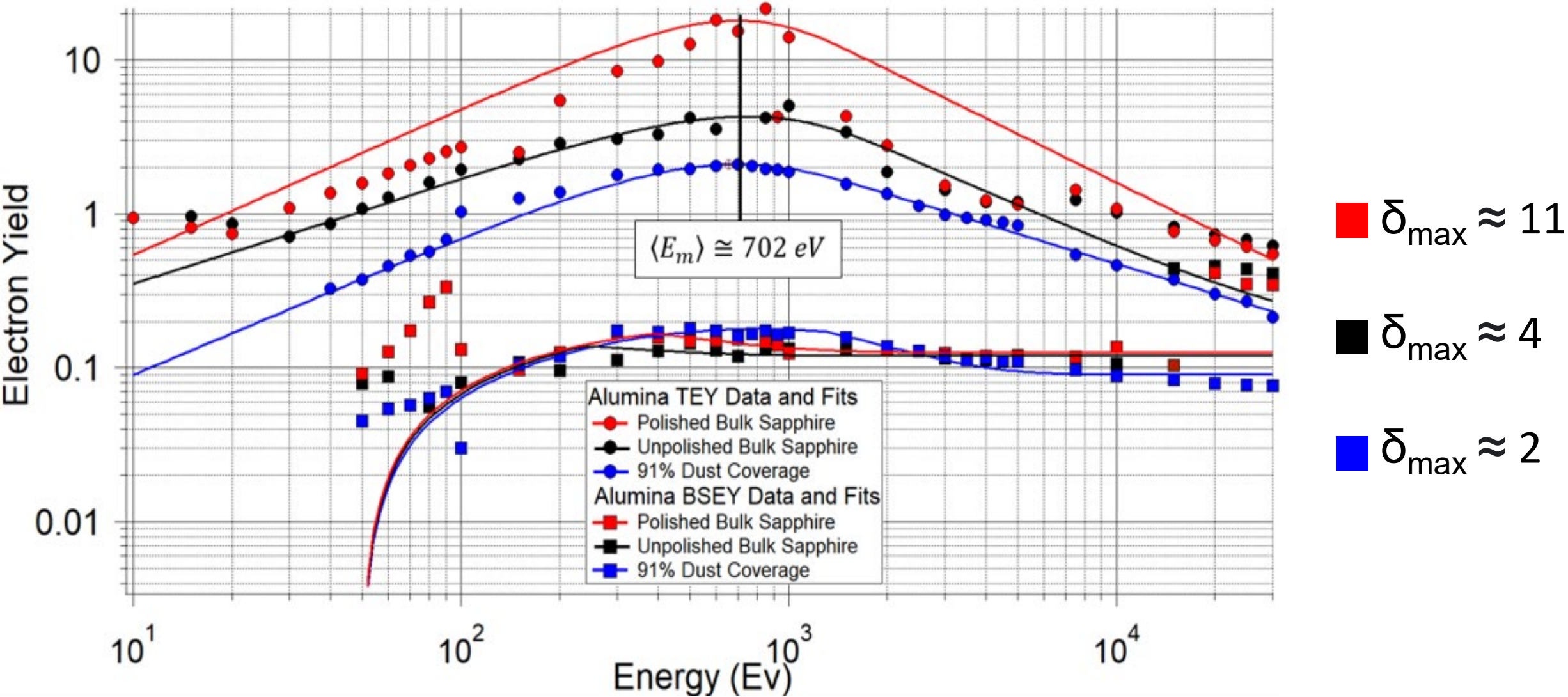
EY Dust Data - Coverages



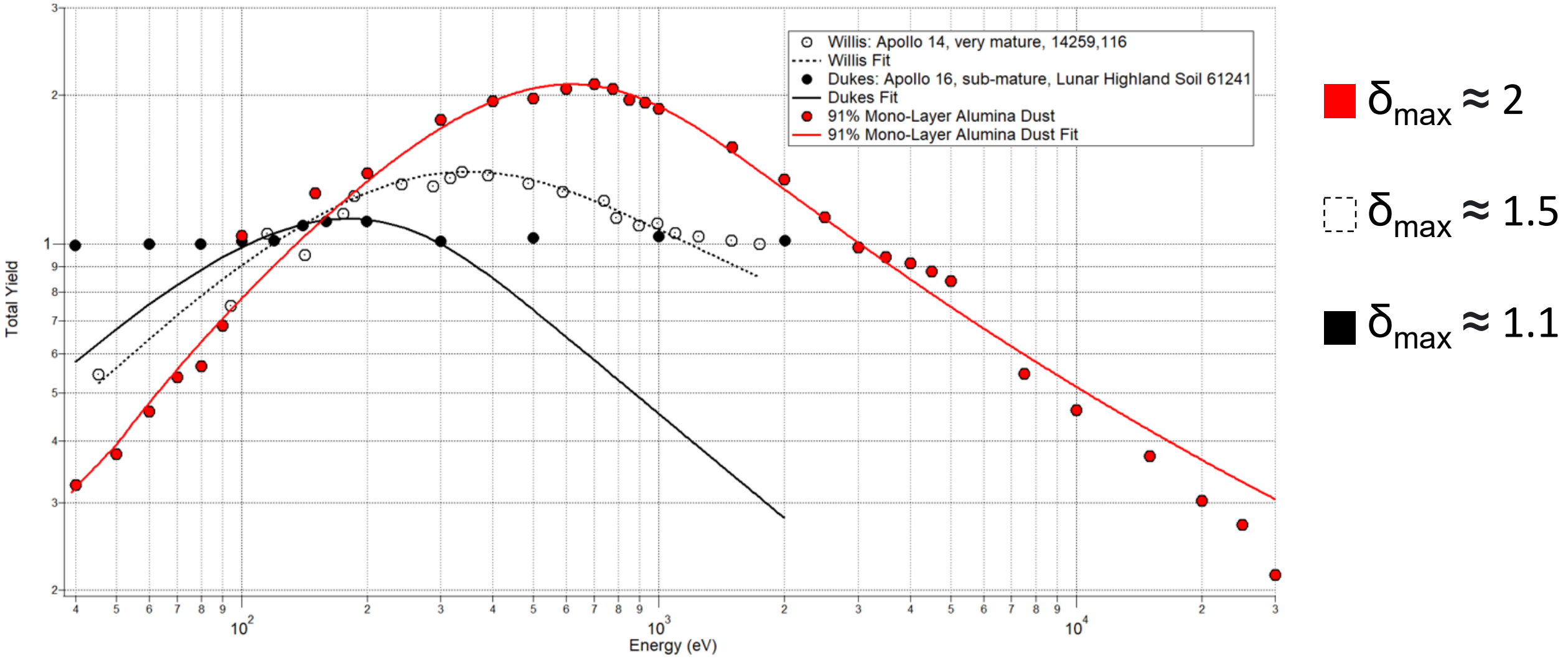
SEY Energy Maximum For Each Fractional Coverage



Comparison Different Alumina Types



91% Alumina Mono-Layer VS Lunar Dust Data



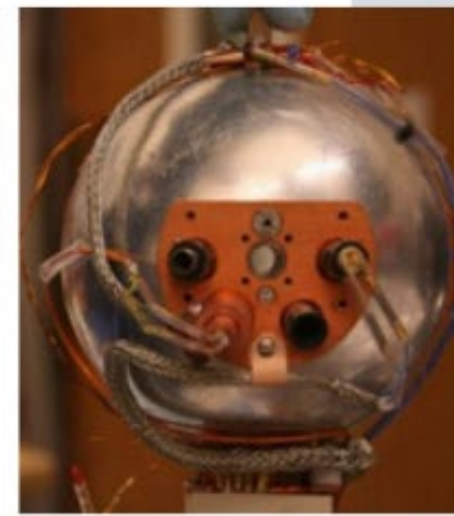
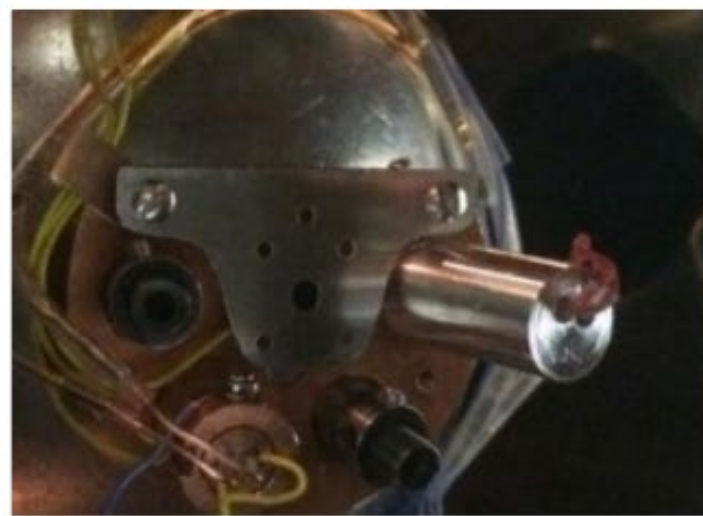
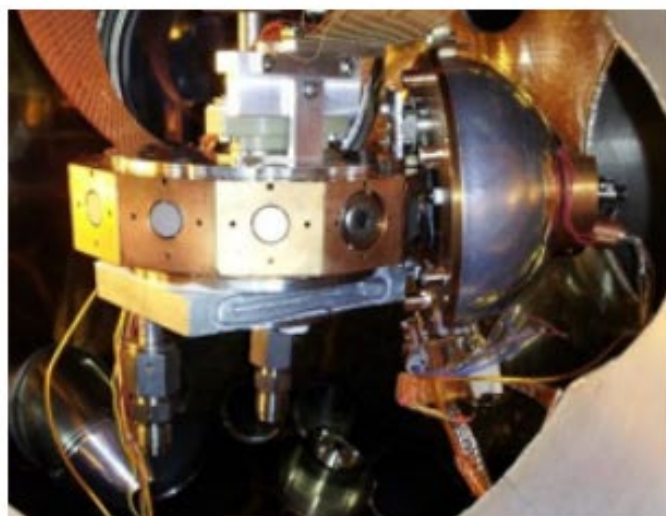
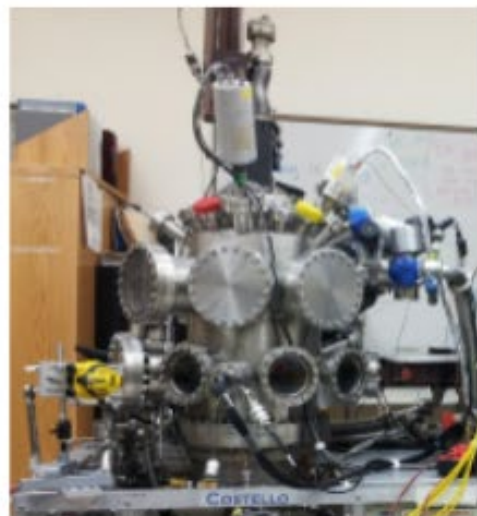
Conclusions

- EY dust data critical for myriad theory, modeling and engineering development
- Previous EY measurements were significantly affected by charging
- Accurate and precise EY data for highly-insulating, angular, rough, porous, homogeneous Al_2O_3 granular samples at USU
- Future Work: Collect EY on: Multilayer dust samples, Different dust materials and sizes. More quantitative analysis and modeling of surface roughness affects

Questions?

Supplemental 0: HGRFA

Hemispherical Grid Retarding Field Analyzer Electron Emission Detector

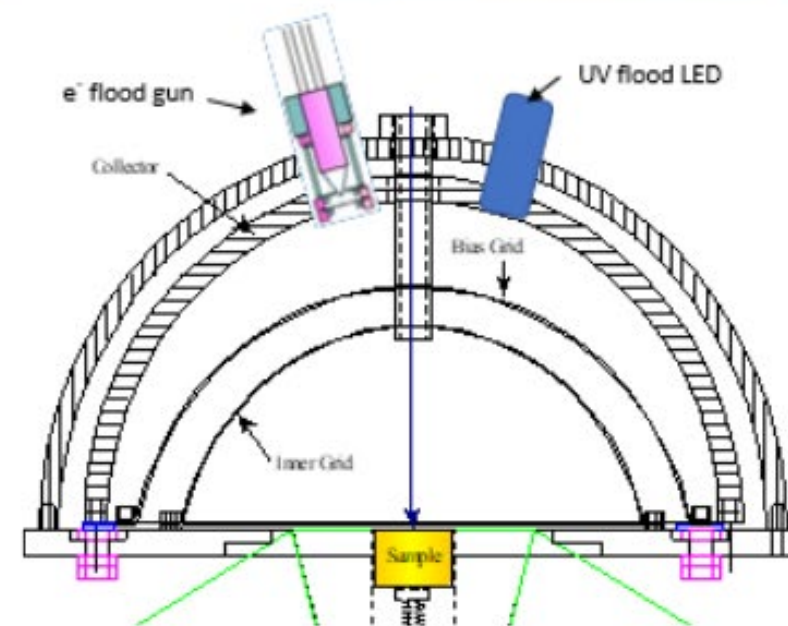


EY Instrumentation

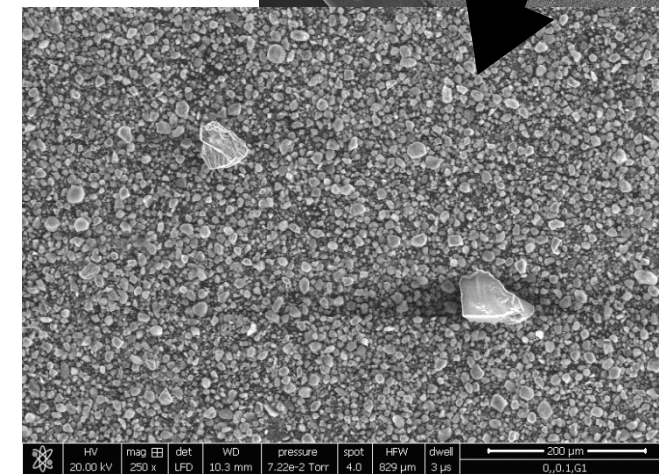
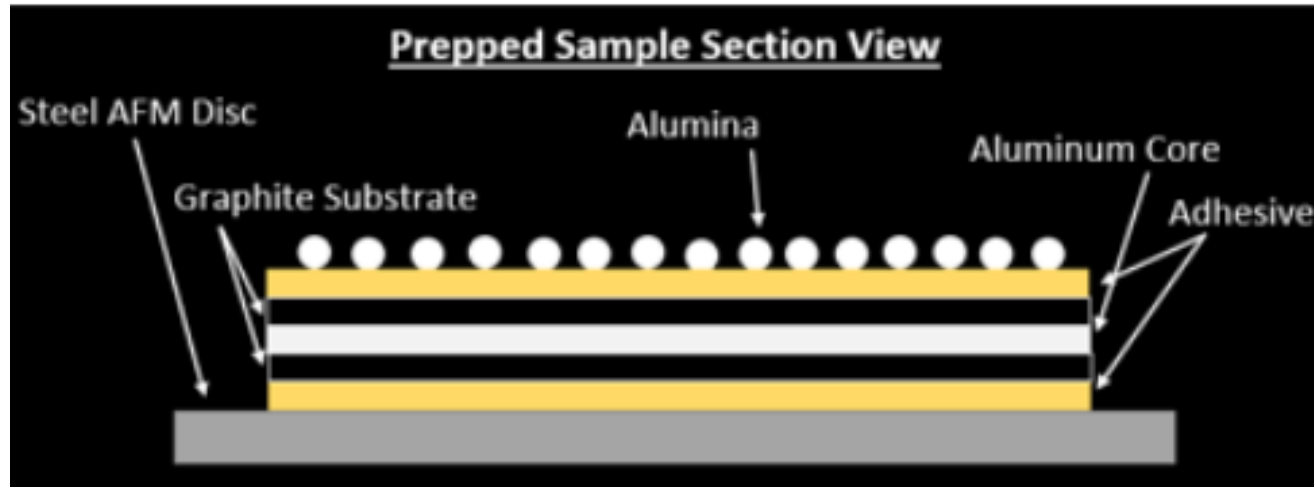
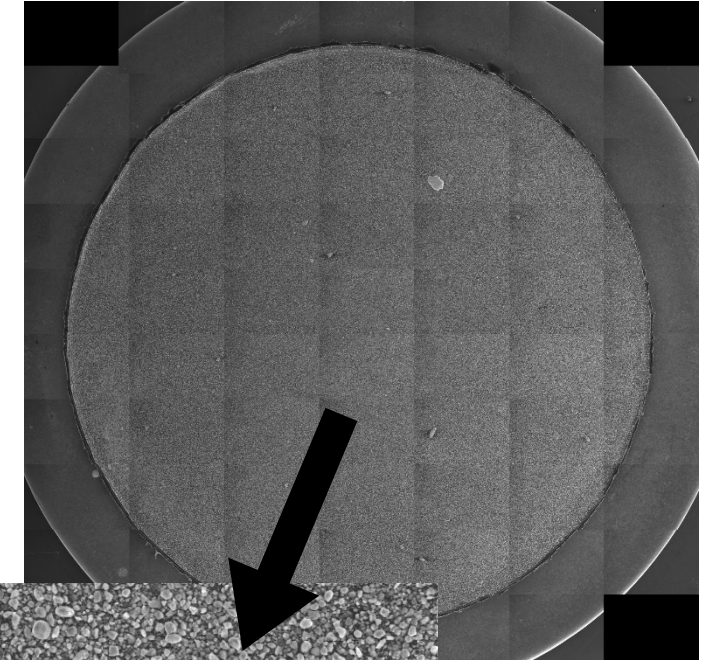
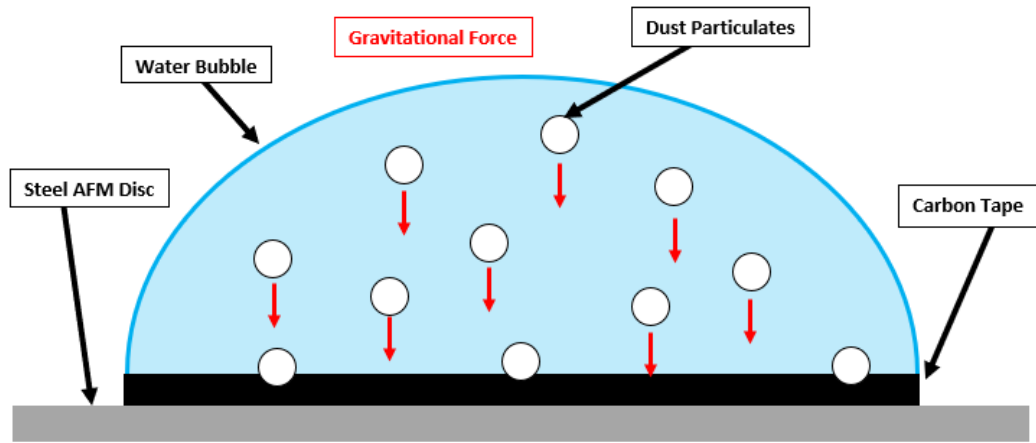
- 10 eV to 80 keV incident electrons
- fully enclosed HGRFA for emission electron energy discrimination.
- Precision absolute yield by measuring all currents
 - ~1-2% accuracy with conductors
 - ~2-5% accuracy with insulators
- *in situ* absolute calibration
- multiple sample stage
 - ~40 K < T < 400 K
 - reduced S/N

Enhanced Low Fluence Methods for Insulator Yields

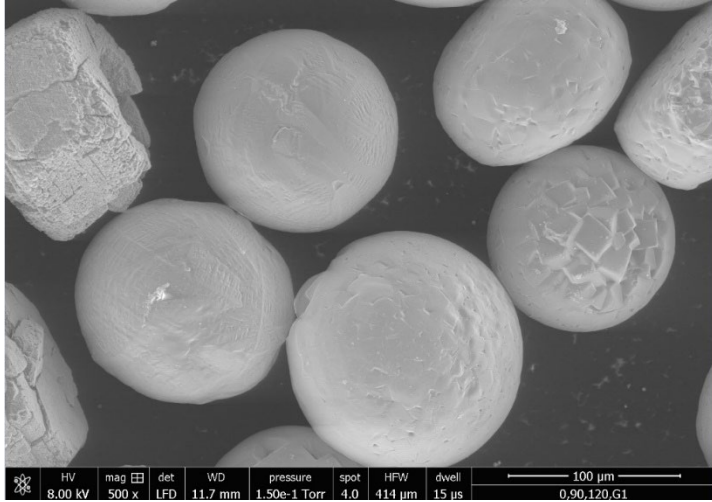
- low current (<1 nA-mm⁻²), pulses (<4 μs) with <1000 e⁻-mm⁻²
- Point-wise yield method charge with <30 e⁻-mm⁻² per effective pulse
- neutralization with low energy (~5 eV) e⁻ and UV and VUV and thermal dissipation
- *in situ* surface voltage probe



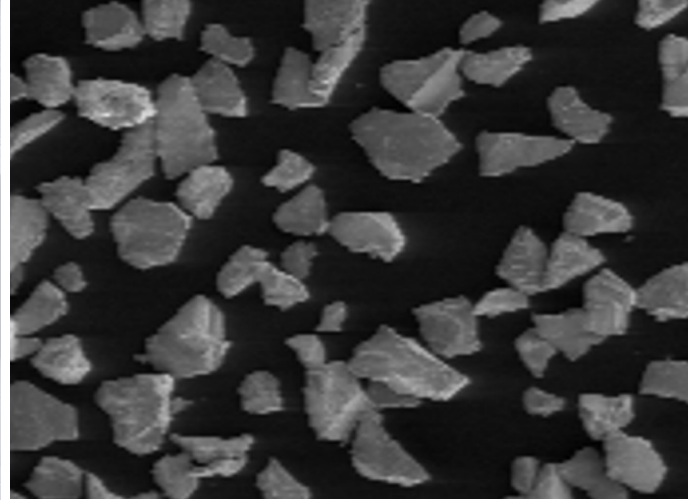
Supplemental 1: Sample Preparation



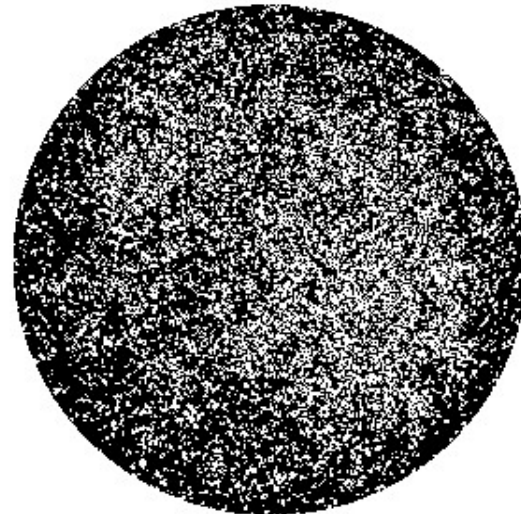
Supplemental 2: Sample Characterization



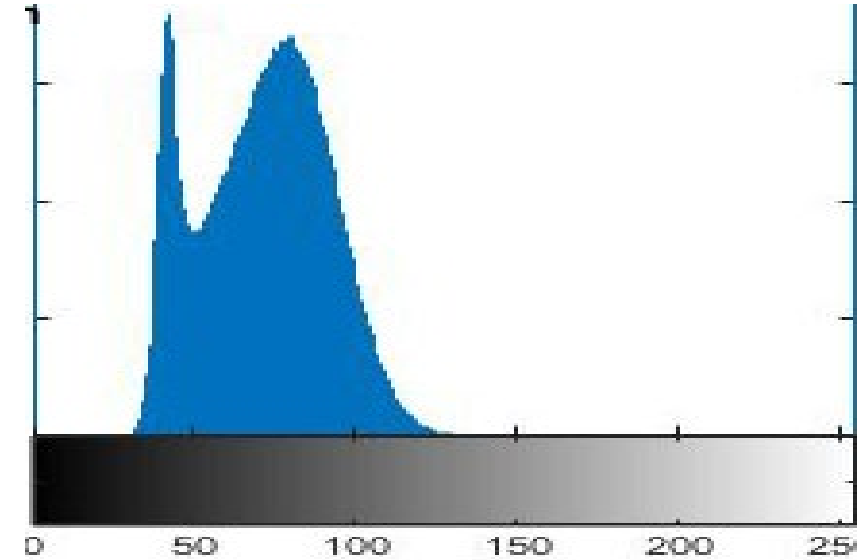
~100 microns



~60 microns

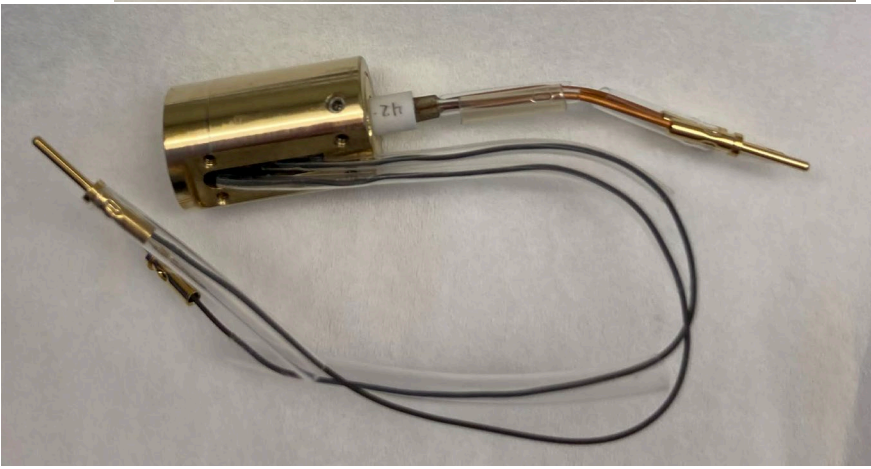
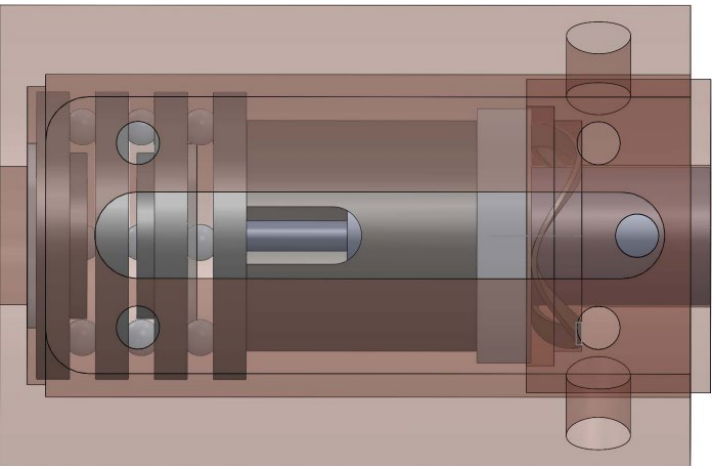
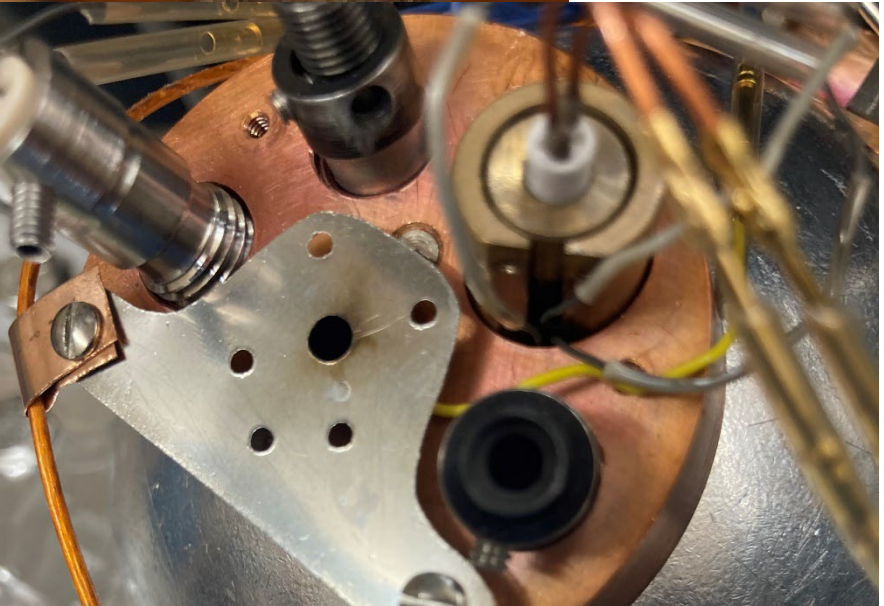
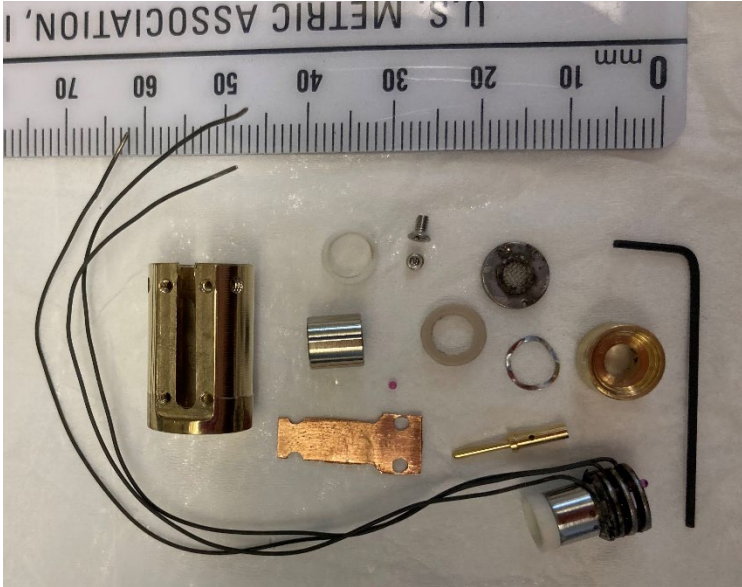
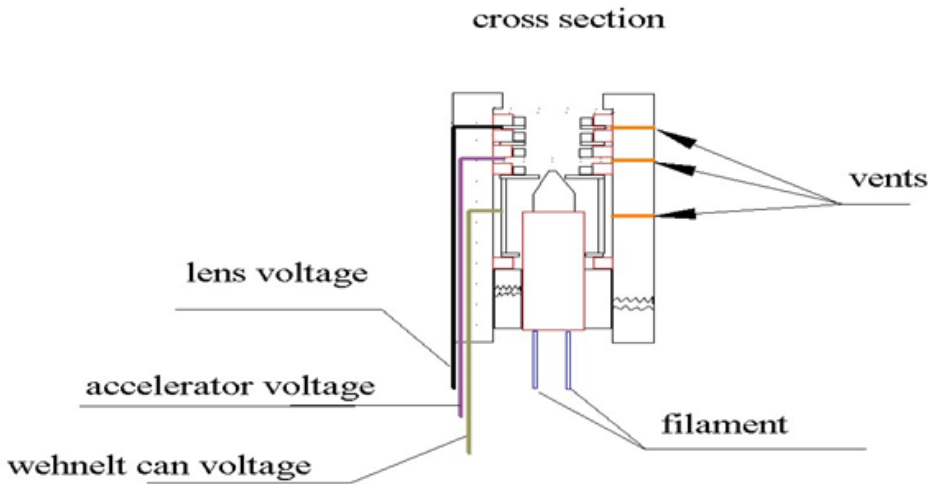
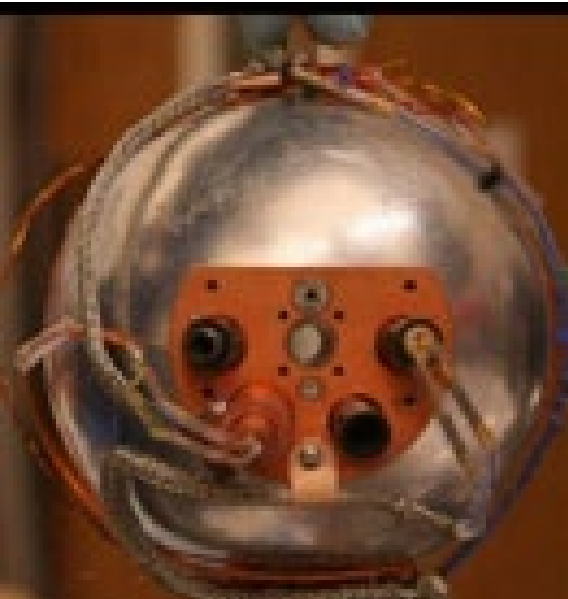


Percent Coverage: 72.54%

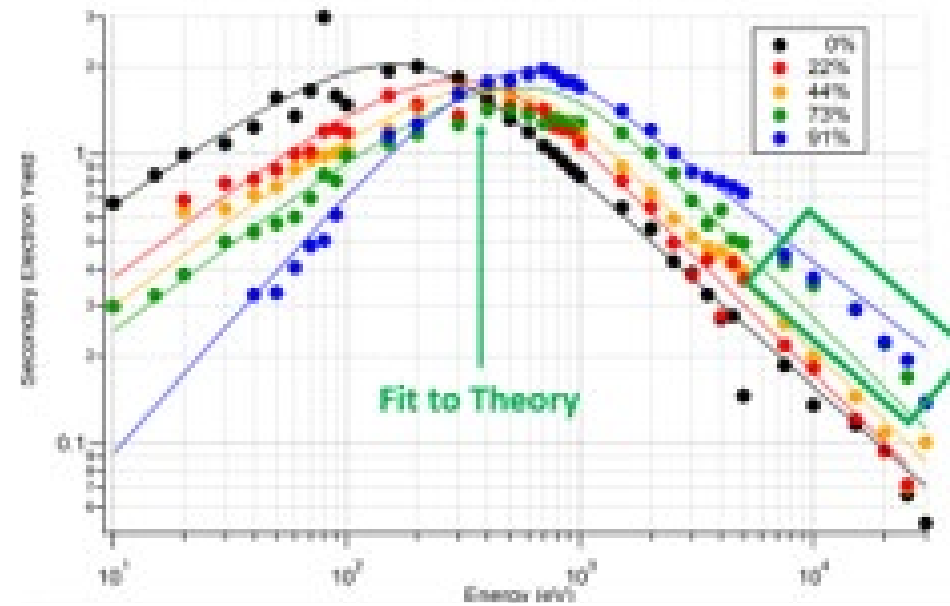
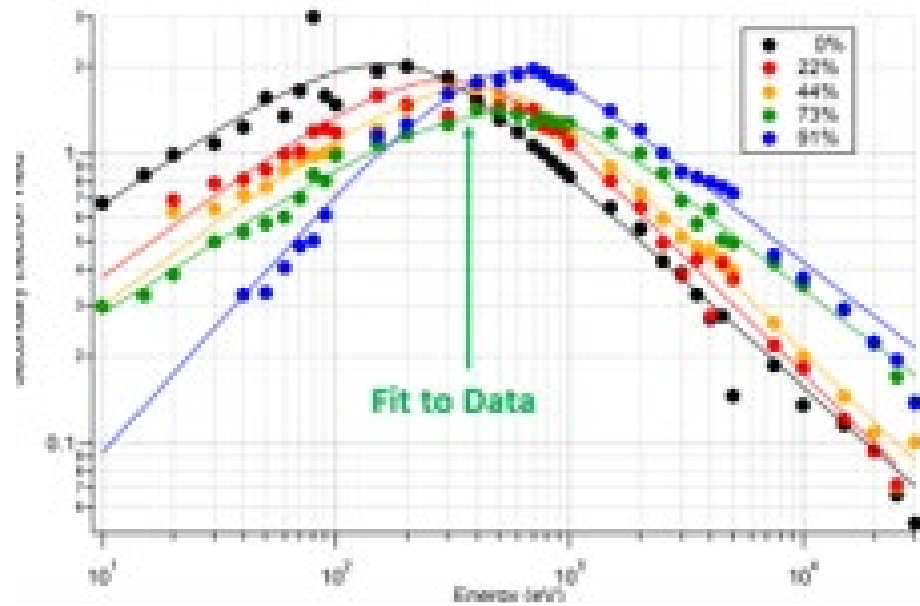


A sample was run through the analyzing program and the resulting histogram was produced. The first peak corresponds to the darker, adhesive substrate pixels and the second peak corresponds to the lighter, alumina pixels.

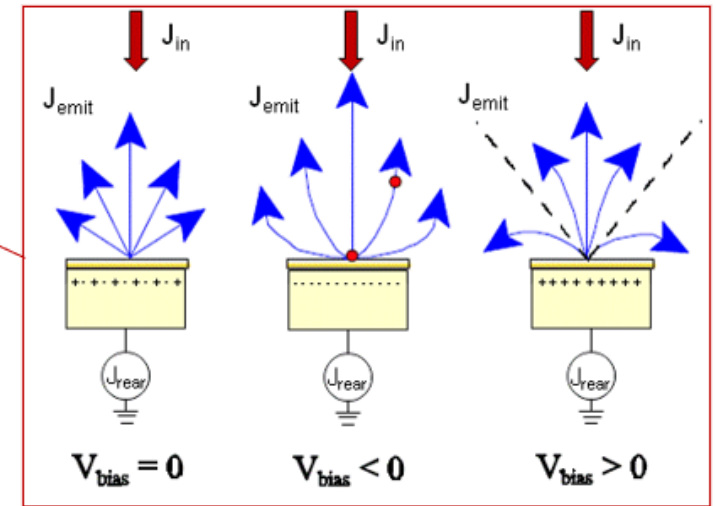
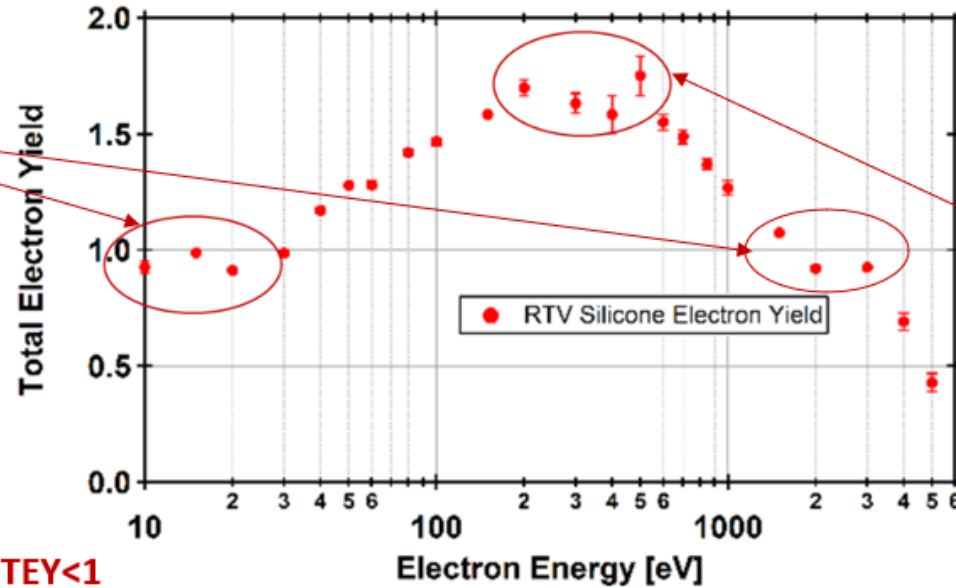
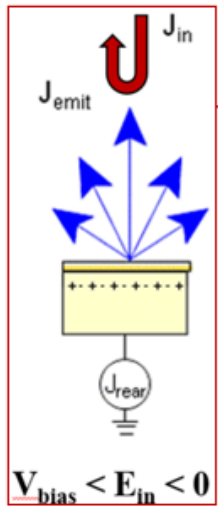
Supplemental 3: Flood Gun and Charge dissipation



Supplemental 4: Coverages SEY fits

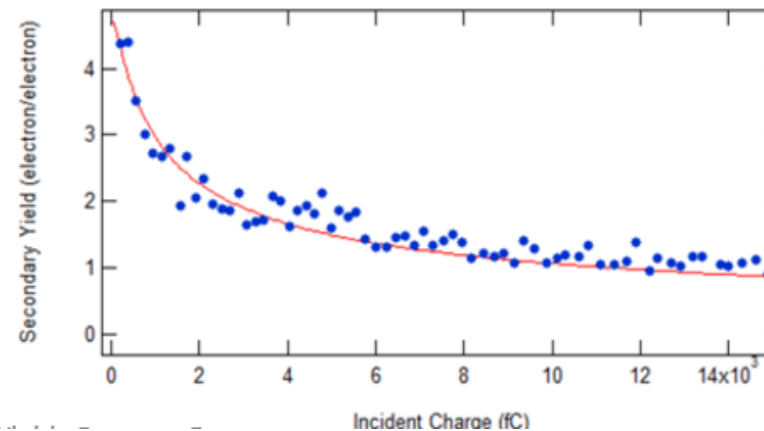
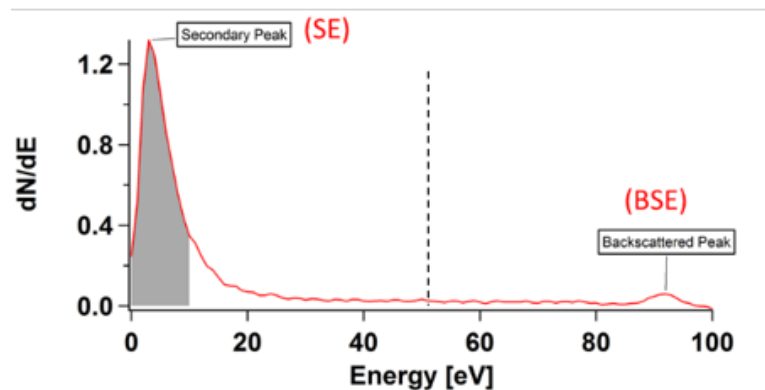


Supplemental 5: Electron Behavior



Negative charging suppresses $TEY < 1$ through repulsion of incident electrons from negative surface

Positive charging suppresses $TEY > 1$ through retraction of low energy SEY to positive surface



Supplemental 6: Yield Patch Model

