

等离子体实验报告

*** PB*****

1 背景介绍

笔者，***，于****年**月**日，接受***前辈的指导与带领，于地空楼****完成两个测量等离子体密度的实验。两个实验分别是微波探针测量等离子体密度，和阻抗探针测量等离子体密度。

2 微波探针测量等离子体密度

2.1 实验原理

微波通常指频率处于 1~1000GHz 之间的电磁波。实验中使用的微波信号的频率分别是 $f_{01} = 4.5\text{GHz}$ 和 $f_{02} = 5.5\text{GHz}$ 。

在无磁场存在的等离子体中，电磁波的色散关系为，

$$\varepsilon_r = \mu^2 = 1 - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega^2} - \frac{\omega_{pi}^2}{\omega^2} \approx 1 - \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega^2} = 1 - \frac{n_e}{n_c} \quad (1)$$

其中 ε_r 为等离子体的相对介电常数， $\mu = (\varepsilon_r)^{1/2}$ 为等离子体的折射率， $\omega_{pe}^2 = \frac{n_e e^2}{\varepsilon_0 m_e}$ 是等离子体频率， $n_c = \frac{\varepsilon_0 m_e \omega^2}{e^2}$ 是等离子体的临界密度，当 $n_e > n_c$ 时，电磁波不能在等离子体中传播。

当 $\omega \gg \omega_{pe}$ 时，

$$\mu \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\omega_{pe}^2}{\omega^2} = 1 - \frac{n_e}{2n_c} \quad (2)$$

通过等离子体的电磁波发生的相位变化

$$\Delta\phi \equiv \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_0} \int_0^L (1 - \mu) dx \quad (3)$$

L 为电磁波在等离子体中的传播距离，在本实验中为玻璃管直径 $L = 0.4\text{m}$ 。代入可以得到等离子体的线平均密度

$$n_e = \frac{\lambda n_c \Delta\phi}{\pi L} = \frac{4\pi\epsilon_0 m_e c}{e^2} L^{-1} * f_0 * \Delta\phi \quad (4)$$

$$n_e = 1.184 * 10^6 * \text{m} * \text{s} * L^{-1} * f_0 * \Delta\phi \quad (5)$$

$$n_e \approx 2.96 * 10^6 * f_0 * \Delta\phi \quad (\text{m}^{-3}, f_0 \text{ in Hz}) \quad (6)$$

这就是微波探针诊断等离子体密度的基本原理，测量可归结为相位变化的探测和记录。

2.2 实验数据

在同一等离子体流量，同一外加电流下，所测得一段时间内的相位数据基本恒定，在小的区间内波动。故取其平均值。计算得全部 52 组相位数据中，每组的中位数与平均值之差不足千分之一。

先取 $f_{01} = 4.5\text{GHz}$ ，对应本底平均相位 $\phi_{01} = -168.922$ ，代入 (6) 可得，

$$n_e = 1.332 \times 10^{16} * |\phi + 168.922| (\text{m}^{-3}) \quad (7)$$

SCCM	Pressure (Pa)	Current (A)	Voltage (U)	ϕ	$n_{e1}(\text{m}^{-3})$
4	0.12	0.8	9.2	-174.463	7.381e+16
4	0.12	0.9	13.2	-175.739	9.081e+16
4	0.12	1.0	24.2	-173.185	5.678e+16
4	0.12	1.1	54.9	-167.243	2.237e+16
4	0.12	1.2	105.5	-163.943	6.632e+16
6	0.16	0.8	7.6	-174.063	6.848e+16
6	0.16	0.9	11.6	-176.194	9.686e+16
6	0.16	1.0	22.5	-170.160	1.649e+16
6	0.16	1.1	43.1	-165.821	4.131e+16
6	0.16	1.2	84.5	-166.003	3.888e+16
8	0.20	0.8	8.7	-174.388	7.280e+16
8	0.20	0.9	12.7	-175.585	8.875e+16
8	0.20	1.0	19.4	-169.495	7.635e+15
8	0.20	1.1	36.1	-165.272	4.862e+16
8	0.20	1.2	68.8	-166.927	2.657e+16
10	0.23	0.8	8.0	-174.279	7.136e+16
10	0.23	0.9	12.4	-174.168	6.988e+16
10	0.23	1.0	18.5	-169.072	1.996e+15
10	0.23	1.1	32.5	-164.828	5.453e+16
10	0.23	1.2	61.7	-170.141	1.624e+16
12	0.27	0.8	7.7	-174.563	7.514e+16
12	0.27	0.9	11.4	-173.341	5.886e+16
12	0.27	1.0	17.1	-168.793	1.718e+15
12	0.27	1.1	31.3	-168.733	2.514e+15
12	0.27	1.2	56.2	-173.127	5.602e+16

再取 $f_{02} = 5.5\text{GHz}$ 。对应本底平均相位 $\phi_{02} = -121.874$ 得

$$n_e = 1.628 \times 10^{16} * |\phi + 121.874|(\text{m}^{-3}) \quad (8)$$

SCCM	Current (A)	Voltage (U)	ϕ	$n_{e2}(\text{m}^{-3})$
12	0.8	7.2	-121.874	3.033e+12
12	0.9	10.6	-122.524	1.058e+16
12	1.0	16.5	-123.292	2.309e+16
12	1.1	30.7	-121.588	4.660e+15
12	1.2	60.7	-122.340	7.581e+15
10	0.8	6.8	-114.864	1.141e+17
10	0.9	12.0	-121.793	1.324e+15
10	1.0	17.5	-122.639	1.246e+16
10	1.1	32.1	-121.343	8.651e+15
10	1.2	61.3	-121.486	6.324e+15
8	0.8	7.6	-115.780	9.921e+16
8	0.9	12.4	-121.779	1.541e+15
8	1.0	18.5	-122.779	1.474e+16
8	1.1	35.6	-120.740	1.847e+16
8	1.2	66.2	-120.371	2.447e+16
6	0.8	7.4	-116.709	8.408e+16
6	0.9	12.2	-121.354	8.467e+15
6	1.0	20.1	-121.971	1.580e+15
6	1.1	37.1	-120.202	2.721e+16
6	1.2	78.8	-118.666	5.223e+16
4	0.8	9.5	-116.935	8.041e+16
4	0.9	15.5	-121.110	1.245e+16
4	1.0	21.7	-121.612	4.258e+15
4	1.1	44.4	-120.717	1.884e+16
4	1.2	89.0	-117.941	6.404e+16

总结，对同一流量和电流，整理两张表如下

SCCM	Current (A)	$n_{e1}(\text{m}^{-3})$	$n_{e2}(\text{m}^{-3})$
4	0.8	7.381e+16	8.041e+16
4	0.9	9.081e+16	1.245e+16
4	1.0	5.678e+16	4.258e+15
4	1.1	2.237e+16	1.884e+16
4	1.2	6.632e+16	6.404e+16
6	0.8	6.848e+16	8.408e+16
6	0.9	9.686e+16	8.467e+15
6	1.0	1.649e+16	1.580e+15
6	1.1	4.131e+16	2.721e+16
6	1.2	3.888e+16	5.223e+16
8	0.8	7.280e+16	9.921e+16
8	0.9	8.875e+16	1.541e+15
8	1.0	7.635e+15	1.474e+16
8	1.1	4.862e+16	1.847e+16
8	1.2	2.657e+16	2.447e+16
10	0.8	7.136e+16	8.408e+16
10	0.9	6.988e+16	8.467e+15
10	1.0	1.996e+15	1.580e+15
10	1.1	5.453e+16	2.721e+16
10	1.2	1.624e+16	5.223e+16
12	0.8	7.514e+16	3.033e+12
12	0.9	5.886e+16	1.058e+16
12	1.0	1.718e+15	2.309e+16
12	1.1	2.514e+15	4.660e+15
12	1.2	5.602e+16	7.581e+15

并按此绘制关系图。

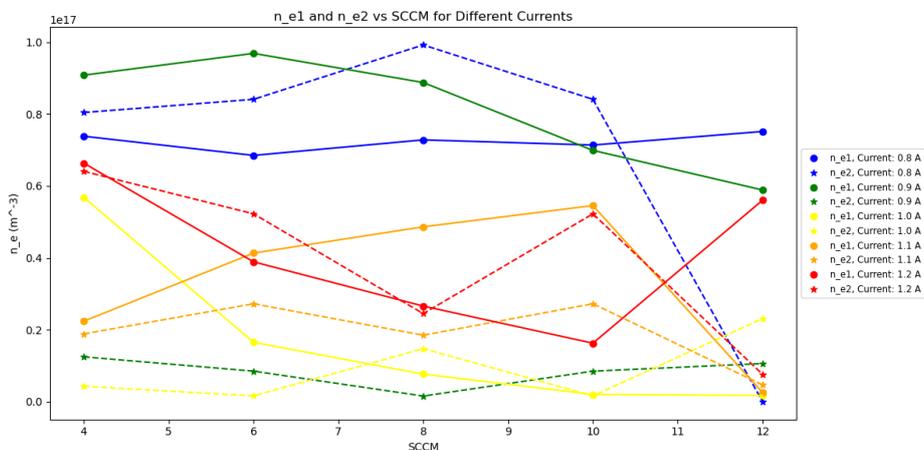


图 1: 等离子体的线平均密度与电流，流量关系

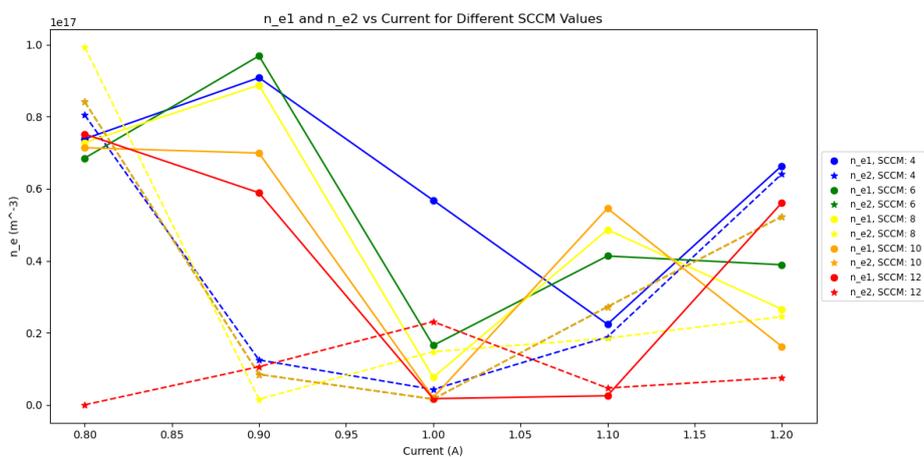


图 2: 等离子体的线平均密度与流量，电流关系

未观察到等离子体的线平均密度与流量或电流有显著关系。另外，注意到对同一流量，同一电流，两种频率的微波测得的等离子体密度往往差别很大。经对处理方法的检查，这大概是实验过程操作有误导致数据有误所致。在此附密度计算程序。

```
import csv
import numpy
```

```
def mean_of_second_column_flexible(file_path):
    values = []
    try:
        with open(file_path, 'r') as file:
            reader = csv.reader(file)
            for row in reader:
                if len(row) > 1:
                    try:
                        value = float(row[1])
                        values.append(value)
                    except ValueError:
                        continue
            if not values:
                raise ValueError("No data in column 2.")
            mean_value = sum(values) / len(values)
            return mean_value

    except Exception as e:
        raise ValueError(f"Error processing file: {str(e)}")

def process_files():
    results = []

    for i in range(1, 55):
        file_index = f'{i:02}'
        file_path = f'Trace{file_index}.csv'

        try:
            mean_value = mean_of_second_column_flexible(file_path)
            calculation = abs(mean_value + 121.874) * 1.628 * 10**16
```

```
        # as an example for f = 5.5 GHz
        results.append(f'{mean_value:.3f} & {calculation:.3e}')
    except Exception as e:
        error_message = str(e).splitlines()[0]
        results.append(f'{file_index} & (Error: {error_message})')

for result in results:
    print(result)
process_files()
```

3 阻抗探针测量等离子体密度

3.1 实验原理

阻抗探针是一种基于射频的等离子体诊断仪器。当天线浸入等离子体，探针的射频阻抗会发生变化。通过向探针施加已知的正弦信号并改变输入频率，可以将探针的阻抗记录为信号频率的函数。复等离子体阻抗与等离子体参数有关，如电子密度。

在一定频率范围中，使复等离子体阻抗的相位达到由负转正对应的频率 f_{uh} 为其共振峰对应频率（阻抗的模在这一频率达到峰值）。它与等离子体的电子密度 n_e 有如下关系

$$f_{uh} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\left(\frac{eB}{m_e}\right)^2 + \frac{e^2 n_e}{\epsilon_0 m_e}} \quad (9)$$

3.2 实验数据

先于本底数据（无流量，无外加电流）对比，下图为本底数据。

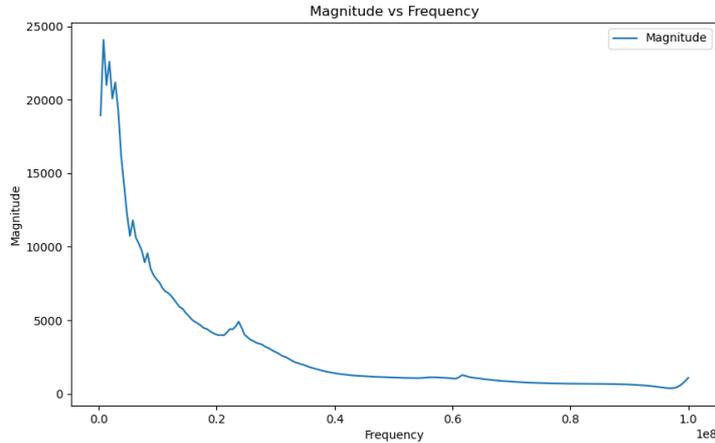


图 3: 本底数据，阻抗模与频率关系

观测不到显著共振峰。与之相比，所测不同流量，不同外加电流，不同外加电压下的数据形状大致呈下图所展示。

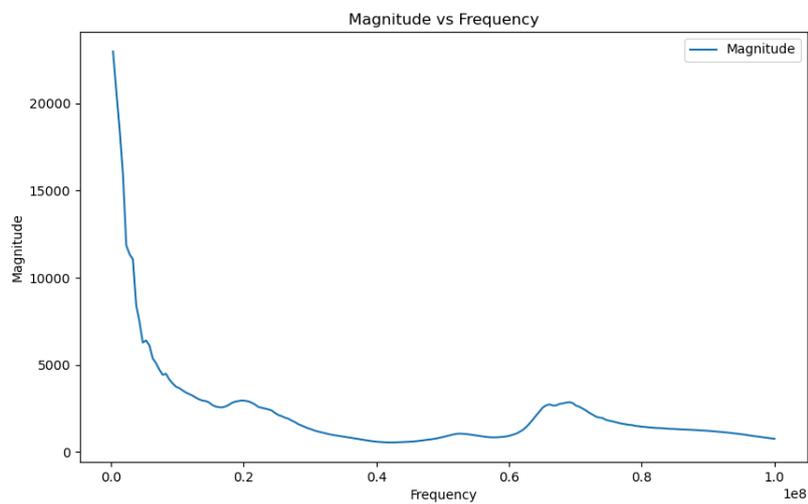


图 4: 6SCCM, 0.9A, 10V, 阻抗模与频率关系

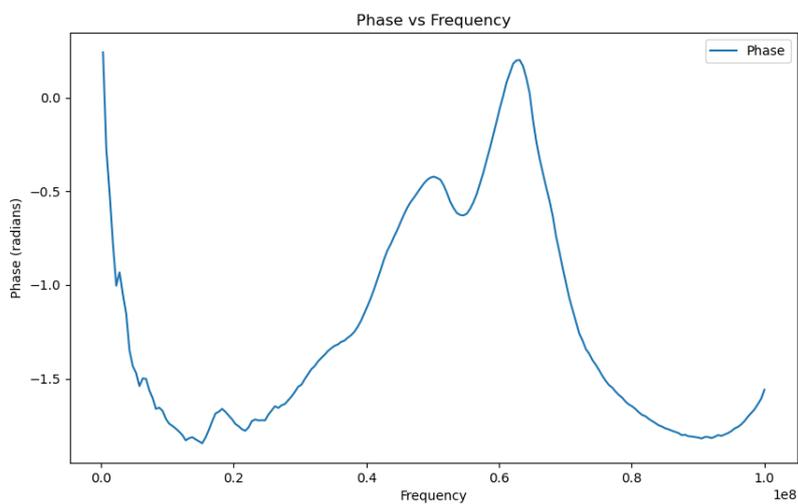


图 5: 6SCCM, 0.9A, 10V, 阻抗相位与频率关系

可见，共振峰所在之处为阻抗相位由负转正的零点。下面编写计算程序求出这一点对应的相位。对于共振峰不明显，并不存在这一频率的数据，该求全频率范围内最大峰值（起始的单调递减部分不计，经验地取阈值为 10^7 Hz）对应的频率。

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import os

def process_trace(file_path):
    try:
        trace_df = pd.read_csv(file_path, skiprows=2)
        trace_df.columns = ['Frequency', 'Data1', 'Data2']
        trace_df['Phase'] = np.arctan2(trace_df['Data2'], trace_df['Data1'])
        trace_df = trace_df[trace_df['Frequency'] > 10000000]

        for idx in range(1, len(trace_df)):
            if trace_df['Phase'].iloc[idx - 1] < 0 and trace_df['Phase'].iloc[idx] > 0:
                return trace_df['Frequency'].iloc[idx], trace_df['Phase'].iloc[idx]

        peak_frequency = None
        peak_value = None
        max_phase = -np.inf

        for idx in range(1, len(trace_df) - 1):
            if trace_df['Phase'].iloc[idx] > trace_df['Phase'].iloc[idx - 1] and trace_df['Phase'].iloc[idx] > max_phase:
                max_phase = trace_df['Phase'].iloc[idx]
                peak_frequency = trace_df['Frequency'].iloc[idx]
                peak_value = trace_df['Phase'].iloc[idx]

        return peak_frequency, peak_value
```

```

except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error processing file {file_path}: {e}")
    return None, None

directory = ''
results = []

for i in range(55, 122):
    input_file_path = os.path.join(directory, f'Trace{i}.csv')
    peak_frequency, peak_value = process_trace(input_file_path)
    if peak_frequency is not None:
        density = 3.5 * 0.001 * (3.55 * peak_frequency**2 - 2.75*10**14)
        results.append((i, peak_frequency, density))

results_df = pd.DataFrame(results, columns=['Trace', 'Frequency', 'Density'])
results_df.to_csv(os.path.join(directory, 'phase.csv'), index=False)

results_df

```

再代入 (9) 式求得电子密度, 取合肥地磁场 $B = 5 \times 10^{-5}\text{T}$

$$n_e = 4\pi^2 \frac{\epsilon_0 m_e}{e^2} f_{uh}^2 - \frac{\epsilon_0}{m_e} B^2 \quad (10)$$

$$= 3.5 \times 10^{-3} \times (3.55 \times f_{uh}^2 - 2.75 \times 10^{14}) \quad (f_{uh} \text{ in Hz}) \quad (11)$$

计算得

SCCM	Current (A)	Voltage (V)	f_{uh} (Hz)	n_e (m^{-3})
4	0.8	7.8	2.871e+07	9.282e+12
4	0.9	10	5.414e+07	3.545e+13
4	0.9	10.5	5.663e+07	3.888e+13
4	0.9	11	5.912e+07	4.247e+13
4	0.9	11.5	6.162e+07	4.621e+13
4	0.9	12	6.461e+07	5.090e+13
4	0.9	12.5	6.859e+07	5.750e+13
4	0.9	13	7.059e+07	6.095e+13
4	0.9	13.5	7.208e+07	6.360e+13
4	0.9	14	7.458e+07	6.814e+13
4	0.9	14.5	7.607e+07	7.094e+13
4	0.9	15	7.757e+07	7.380e+13
4	0.9	15.5	7.906e+07	7.671e+13
4	0.9	16	8.006e+07	7.868e+13
6	0.9	10	5.065e+07	3.091e+13
6	0.9	10.5	5.314e+07	3.413e+13
6	0.9	11	5.563e+07	3.749e+13
6	0.9	11.5	5.713e+07	3.959e+13
6	0.9	12	5.912e+07	4.247e+13
6	0.9	12.5	6.062e+07	4.469e+13
6	0.9	13	6.261e+07	4.775e+13
6	0.9	13.5	6.560e+07	5.251e+13
6	0.9	14	6.810e+07	5.665e+13
6	0.9	14.5	7.009e+07	6.008e+13
6	0.9	15	7.159e+07	6.271e+13
6	0.9	15.5	7.308e+07	6.540e+13
6	0.9	16	7.458e+07	6.814e+13
8	0.9	10	3.619e+07	1.531e+13
8	0.9	10.5	4.915e+07	2.906e+13
8	0.9	11	5.165e+07	3.218e+13

SCCM	Current (A)	Voltage (V)	f_{uh} (Hz)	n_e (m^{-3})
8	0.9	11.5	5.414e+07	3.545e+13
8	0.9	12	5.464e+07	3.613e+13
8	0.9	12.5	5.613e+07	3.819e+13
8	0.9	13	5.763e+07	4.030e+13
8	0.9	13.5	5.912e+07	4.247e+13
8	0.9	14	6.112e+07	4.545e+13
8	0.9	14.5	6.261e+07	4.775e+13
8	0.9	15	6.411e+07	5.010e+13
8	0.9	15.5	6.660e+07	5.415e+13
8	0.9	16	6.859e+07	5.750e+13
10	0.9	10	3.320e+07	1.273e+13
10	0.9	10.5	3.520e+07	1.443e+13
10	0.9	11	4.716e+07	2.667e+13
10	0.9	11.5	4.915e+07	2.906e+13
10	0.9	12	5.065e+07	3.091e+13
10	0.9	12.5	5.314e+07	3.413e+13
10	0.9	13	5.414e+07	3.545e+13
10	0.9	13.5	5.514e+07	3.681e+13
10	0.9	14	5.563e+07	3.749e+13
10	0.9	14.5	5.713e+07	3.959e+13
10	0.9	15	5.862e+07	4.174e+13
10	0.9	15.5	5.962e+07	4.320e+13
10	0.9	16	6.112e+07	4.545e+13
12	0.9	10	3.171e+07	1.153e+13
12	0.9	10.5	3.220e+07	1.192e+13
12	0.9	11	3.320e+07	1.273e+13
12	0.9	11.5	3.470e+07	1.400e+13
12	0.9	12	4.666e+07	2.609e+13
12	0.9	12.5	4.865e+07	2.845e+13
12	0.9	13	5.115e+07	3.154e+13

SCCM	Current (A)	Voltage (V)	f_{uh} (Hz)	n_e (m^{-3})
12	0.9	13.5	5.214e+07	3.282e+13
12	0.9	14	5.364e+07	3.479e+13
12	0.9	14.5	5.414e+07	3.545e+13
12	0.9	15	5.464e+07	3.613e+13
12	1.0	15.5	5.514e+07	3.681e+13
12	1.0	16	5.613e+07	3.819e+13

可绘制关系图如下。

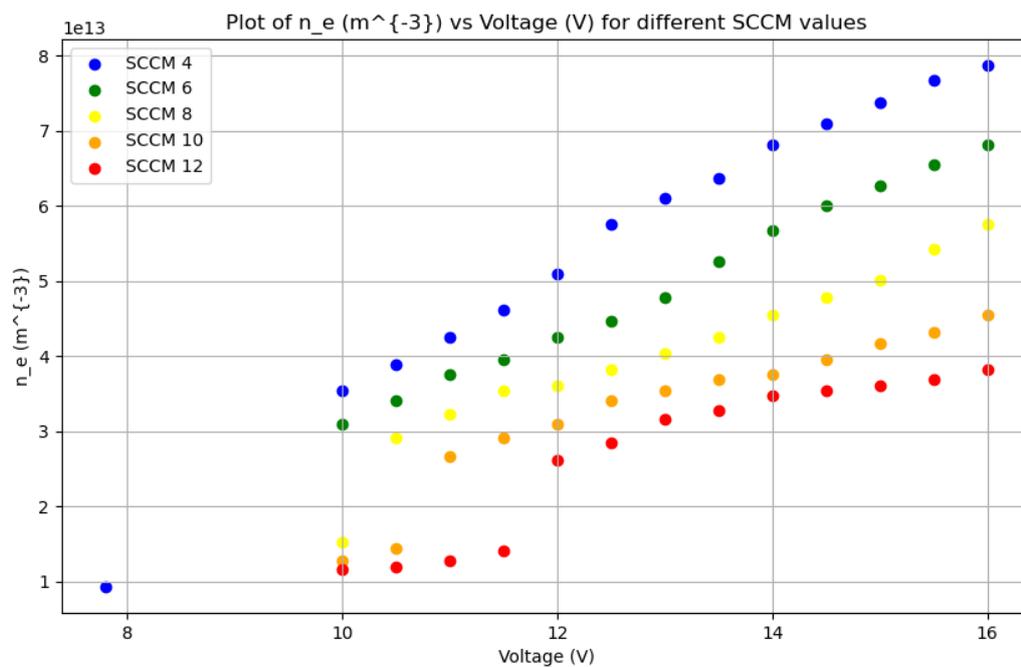


图 6: 电子密度与外加电压，流量关系

可见，对同一外加电压，电子密度与流量负相关。对同一流量，电子密度与外加电压正相关。