R008-06

**Zoom meeting D**: 11/3 AM2 (10:45-12:30)

12:00~12:15

## ヘリコンプラズマ放電における高密度プラズマへの密度ジャンプ遷移機構の解明

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## Transition mechanism of the density jump to high-density helicon plasma

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In helicon discharge, abrupt jumps in plasma density, so-called density jumps, are observed as the input power is increased. The transition from a low-density (~10<sup>16-17</sup> m<sup>-3</sup>) to high-density (10<sup>19-20</sup> m<sup>-3</sup>) plasma is considered to be transition process from Capacitively Coupled Plasma (CCP) to Helicon Plasma (HP) through Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP). The density jump observed in the ICP production process is known to be the transition from CCP to ICP. However, there is an unclear part in the density jump from the low-density region to the high-density HP. In the low-density region, the electric field consists of the capacitively-coupled component near the antenna, and the inductively-coupled components of the TG (Trivelpiece-Gould) wave which is excited near the antenna and the Helicon wave which penetrates in plasma within its skin depth. The qualitative evaluation of the contributions of these components in the power absorption has not yet be done, and it is unclear whether the low-density plasma is generated by the capacitively coupled component or the inductively coupled component, or the coupling of these components. In practical, it is important to clarify the necessary condition and the trigger for the density jump from the low- to high-density HP by identifying the generation mechanism of the low-density plasma.

By using 1D model assuming axial uniformity, we have shown previously that the density jump in the high-density region from  $1.0*10^{19}$  m<sup>-3</sup> to  $2.5*10^{19}$  m<sup>-3</sup> is caused by the axial mode transition of helicon wave, which quantitatively explain the experimental results. However, when a low input power is applied, the equilibrium state for the low-density region ( $^{10^{16-17}}$  m<sup>-3</sup>) is not reproduced by the inductive coupling alone (Fig. 1). Therefore, the process of density jump from the low-density to high-density region ( $^{10^{19-20}}$  m<sup>-3</sup>) remains unclear. The spatio-temporal evolution and the trigger of the transition process to the high-density HP needs to be clarified for the practical use of HP. In this study, the capacitive coupling component of antenna is included in our model to investigate the density jump from the low- to high-density region. 2D model has also been developed to make comparison with the 1D model.

へリコンプラズマ生成において、入力パワーを上げていくと急激に密度が上昇する(密度ジャンプ)現象が観測されている。低密度( $^{10^{16-17}\,\mathrm{m}^{-3}}$ )から高密度( $^{10^{19-20}\,\mathrm{m}^{-3}}$ )への遷移は、容量性結合プラズマ [Capacitively Coupled Plasma (CCP)] から誘導性結合プラズマ [Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP)] を経て、ヘリコンプラズマ [Helicon Plasma (HP)] へ遷移する過程であると考えられている。非磁化プラズマ中での ICP 生成過程における入力パワーに依存した密度ジャンプは CCP から ICP への遷移であることがよく知られているが、ヘリコンプラズマ中での低密度領域から高密度 HP への密度ジャンプは未解明な点がある。低密度領域での電場成分としては、アンテナ近傍の容量性結合成分、アンテナ近傍に励起される TG(Trivelpiece-Gould)波とスキン長程度にプラズマ内部に浸透するヘリコン波の誘導性結合成分がある。これらの電場成分のパワー吸収への定量的評価は未だ行われておらず、したがって低密度領域のプラズマ生成が容量結合成分、誘導結合成分どちらによるものなのか、あるいは両者のカップリングによるものなのかは分かっていない。実用上においても、低密度領域におけるプラズマ生成機構を明らかにし、低密度領域から高密度 HP へ遷移するための条件とそのトリガー機構を解明することが求められる。

