

From Target to Substrate – About the Generation of Energetic Ions in HiPIMS Discharges

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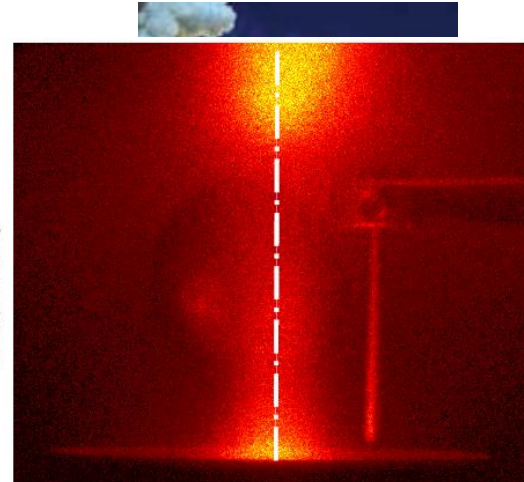
Acknowledgements



Challenge HiPIMS



Space Shuttle Heat Shield Re-Entry



Ar-I (760 nm)



1 MW/m²

10 MW

50 MW/m² 600 MW/m²
(homogeneous) (spokes)

100 MW/m²

Rolls Royce Flight Engine



Divertor ITER

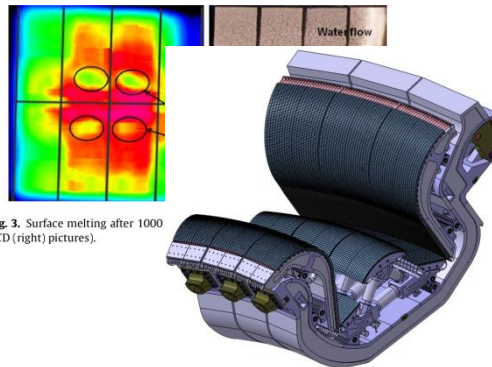
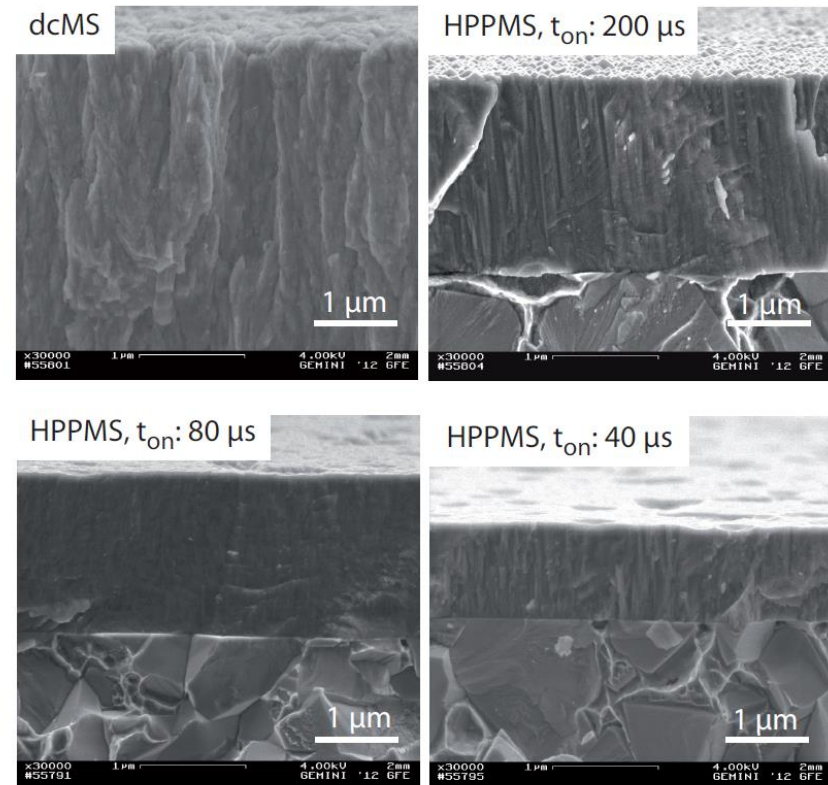


Fig. 3. Surface melting after 1000 CCD (right) pictures.

ITER Transients



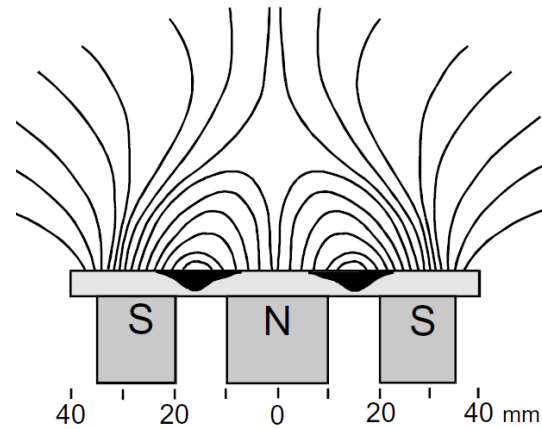
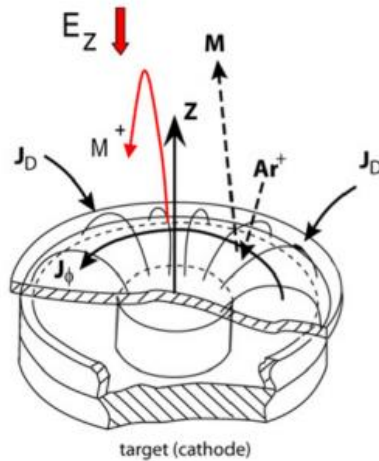
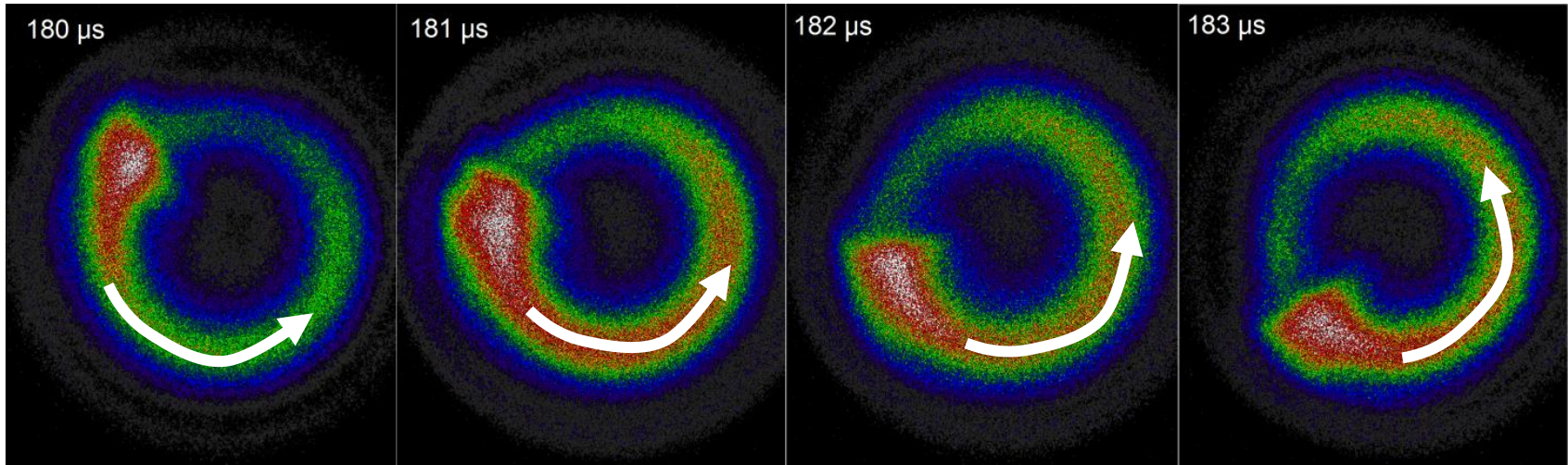
Controlling energy input during deposition in HiPIMS



**HPPMS results in smaller grains
and smoother films compared to dcMS**

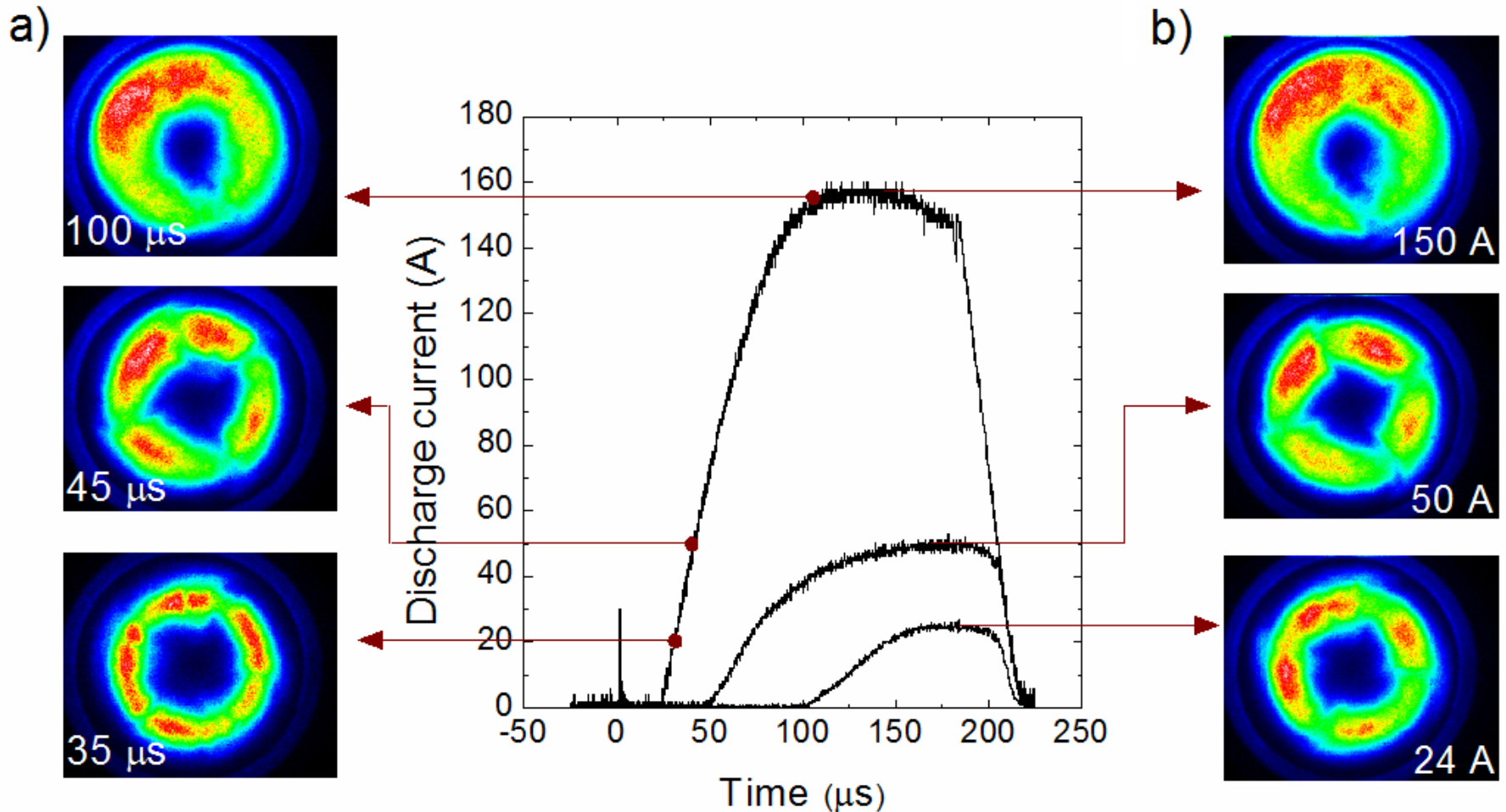
N.Bagcivan, K.Bobzin, G.Grundmeier, C.Kunze, R.H.Brugnara,
Thin Solid Films (2013) <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.tsf.2013.06.036>

HPPMS-Plasmas Azimuthal Movement of Plasma Spokes in ExB direction



Ehiasarian AP, Hecimovic A, de los Arcos T, New R, Schulz-von der Gathen V, Böke M, et al. Applied Physics Letters 100, 114101 (2012)
 Hecimovic A, de los Arcos T, Schulz-von der Gathen V, Böke M, Winter J. Plasma Sources Science and Technonology 21, 035017 (2012)
 Winter J, Hecimovic A, de los Arcos T, Böke M, Schulz-von der Gathen V. Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics. 46, 084007 (2013)

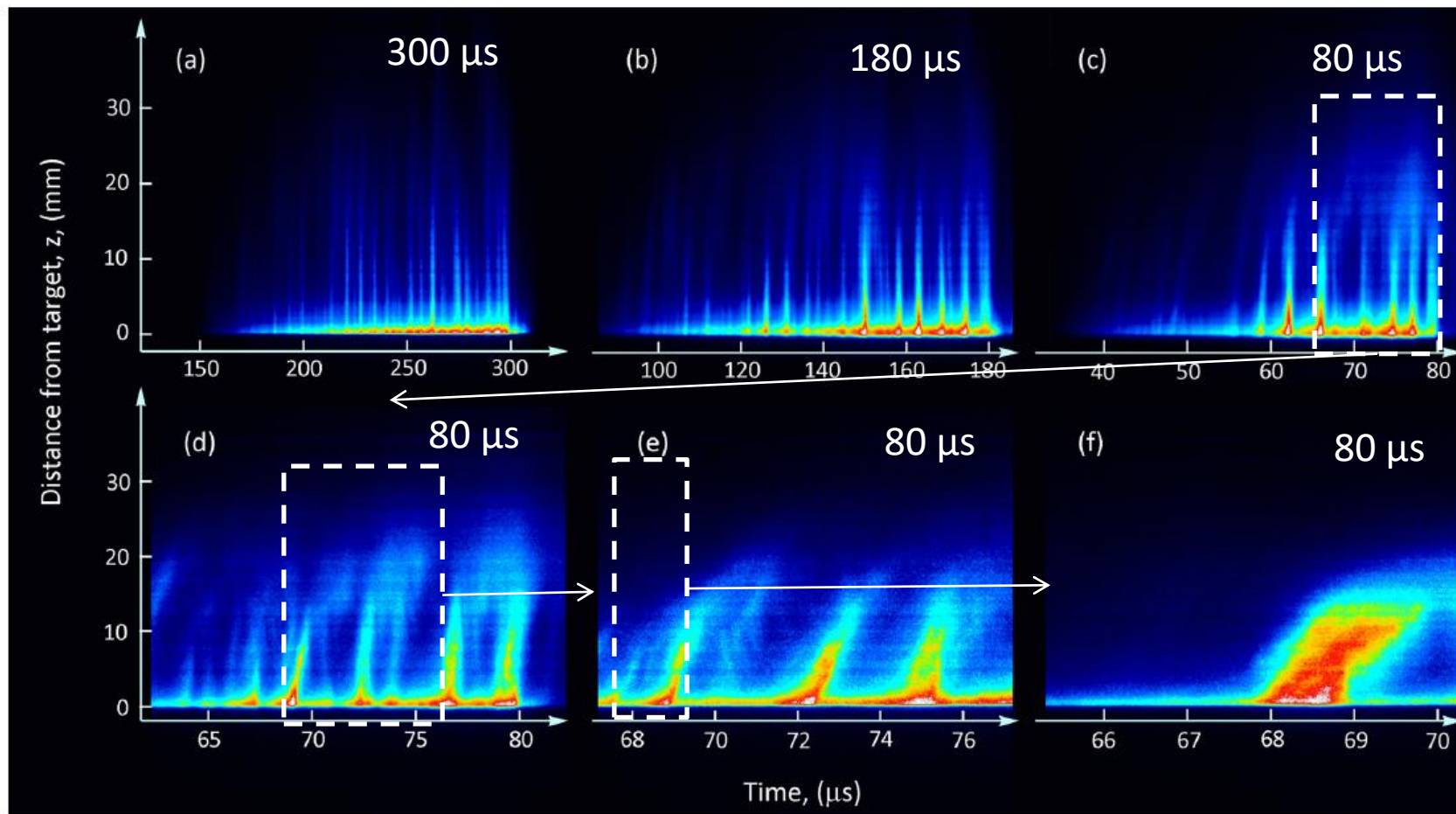
HPPMS – Spokes Top View



Many Publications on Spokes by Anders, Ehasarian, Lundin, Brenning, Gudmundson,...

Ehasarian AP, Hecimovic A, de los Arcos T, New R, Schulz-von der Gathen V, Böke M, et al. Applied Physics Letters 100, 114101 (2012)
 Hecimovic A, de los Arcos T, Schulz-von der Gathen V, Böke M, Winter J. Plasma Sources Science and Technology 21, 035017 (2012)
 Winter J, Hecimovic A, de los Arcos T, Böke M, Schulz-von der Gathen V. Journal of Physics D: Applied Physics. 46, 084007 (2013)

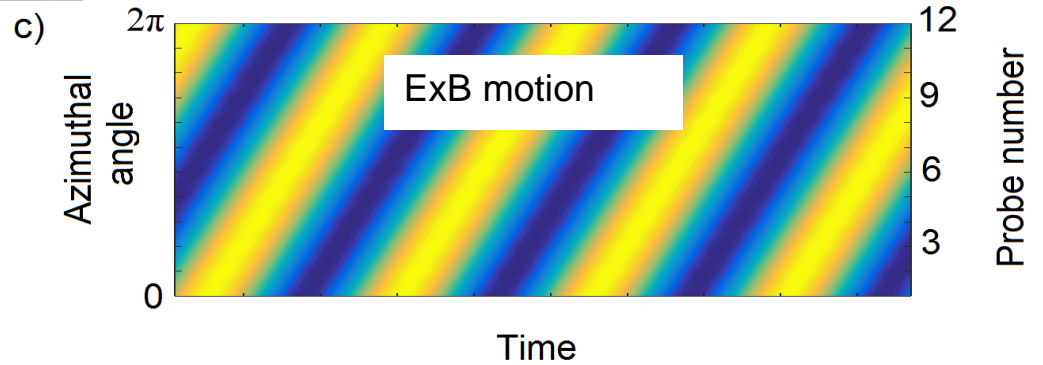
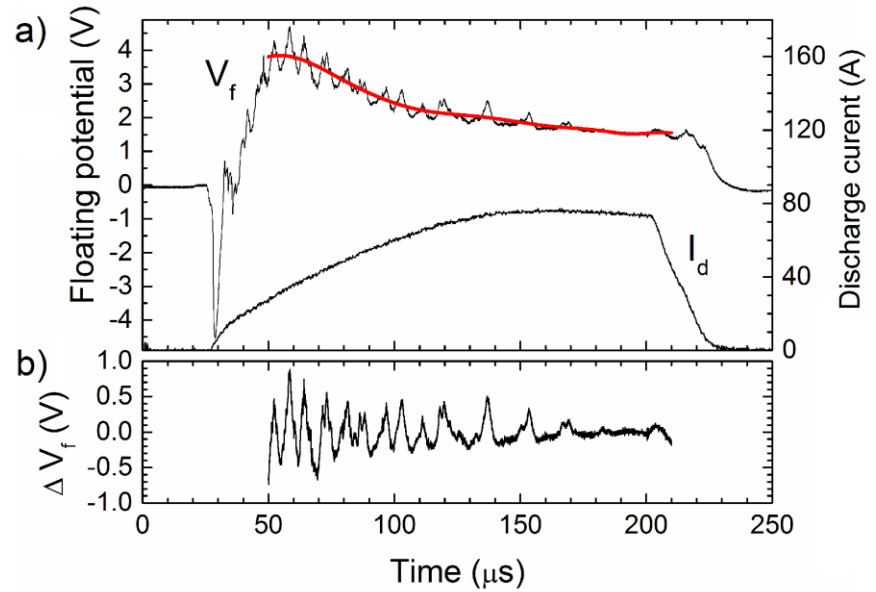
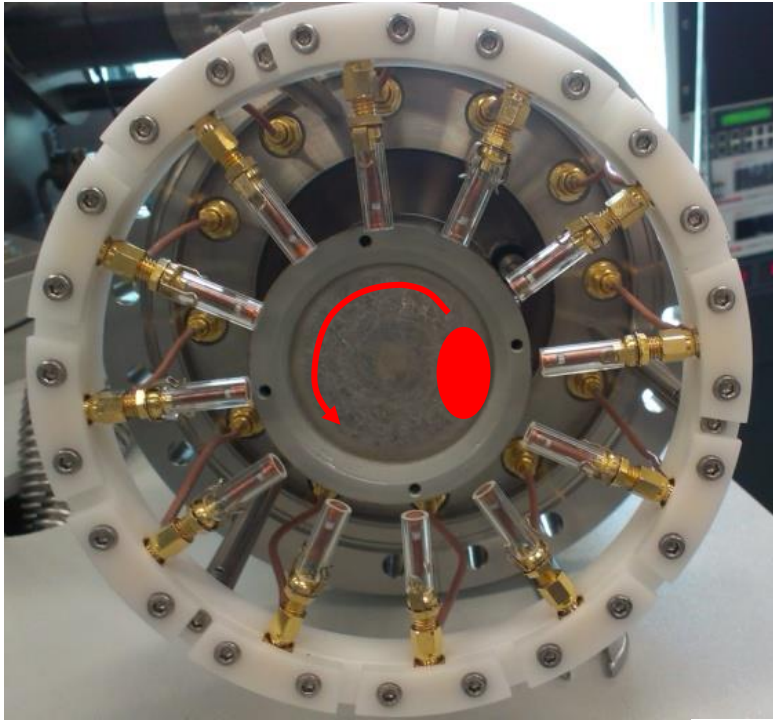
HPPMS – Spokes Side View



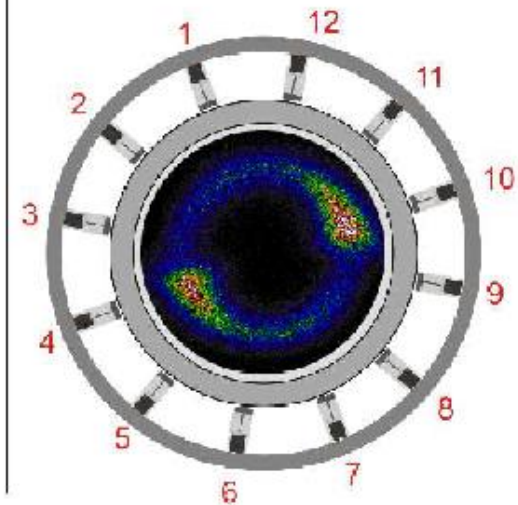
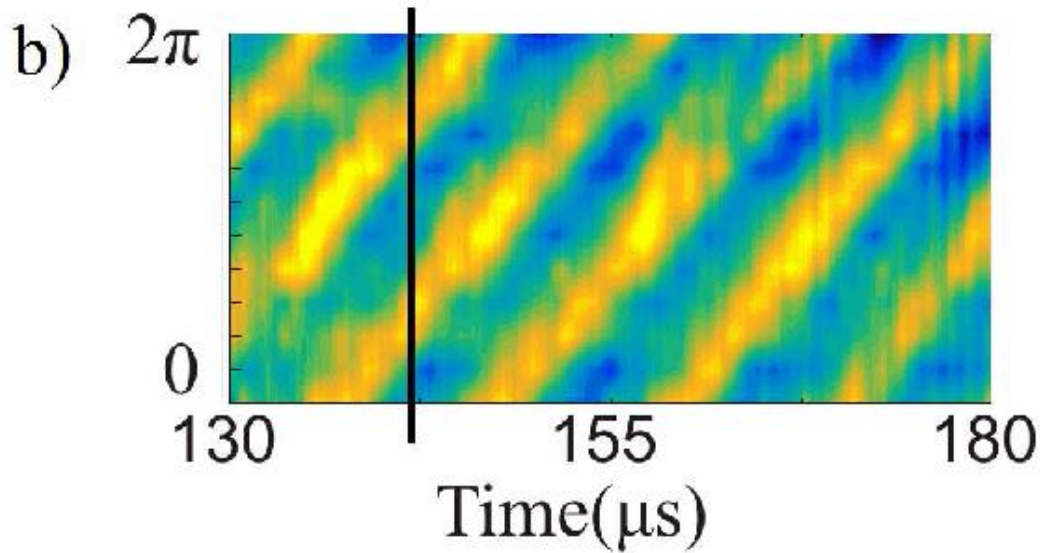
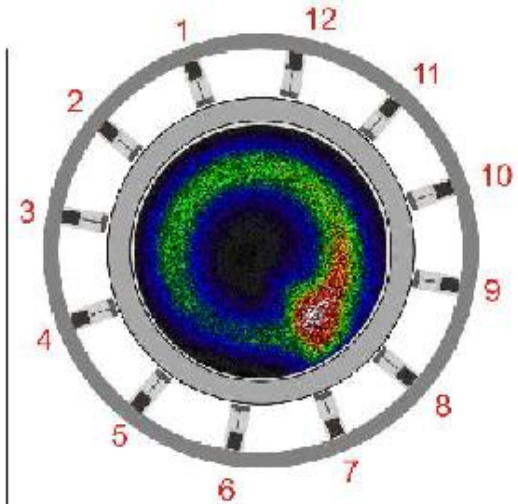
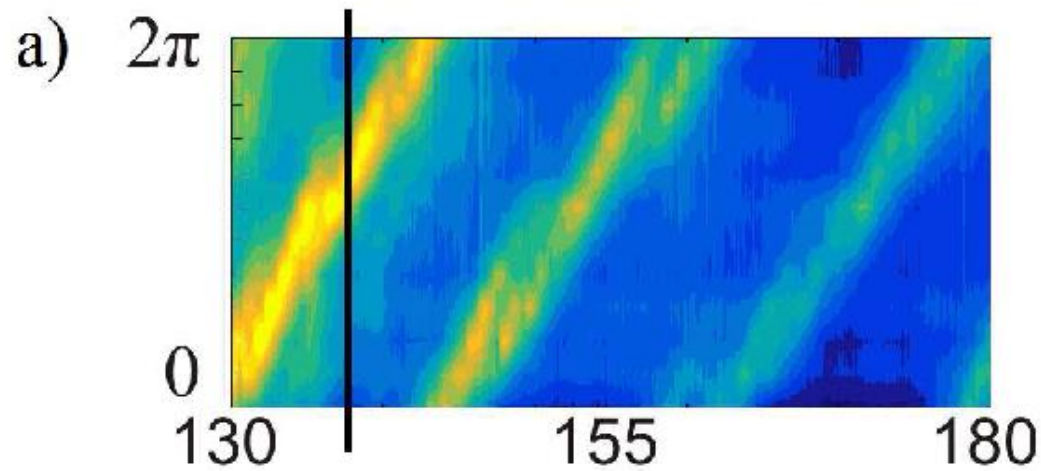
Plasma Flares in HiPIMS Ar (630-680 V, 500 A)

P. Ni, C. Hornschuch, M. Panjan, A. Anders, Appl. Phys. Lett. **101**, 224102 (2012);

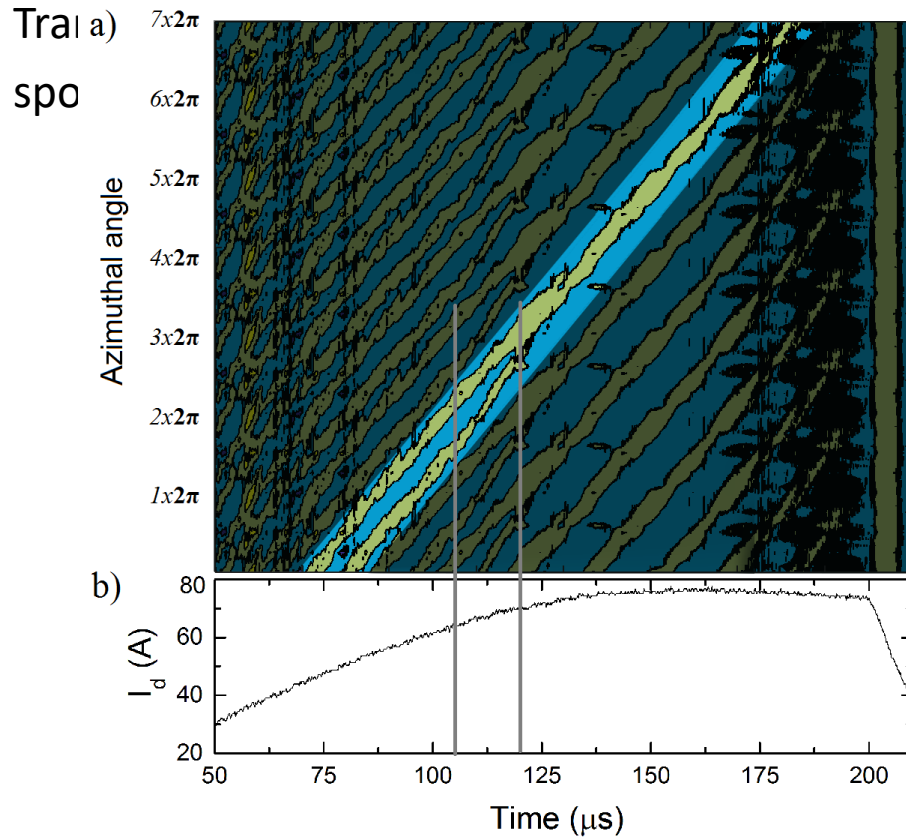
Following the Spoke Dynamic in Single Pulses by a Probe Array



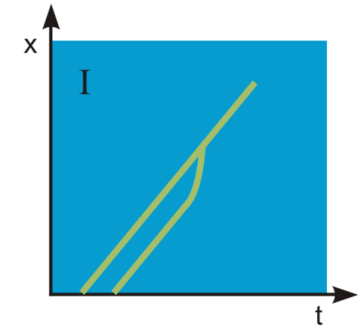
Following the mode number with the probe array



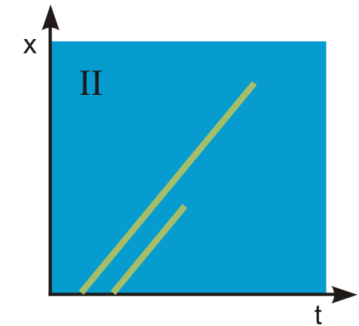
Following Spoke Mode Transitions in a single Plasma Pulse



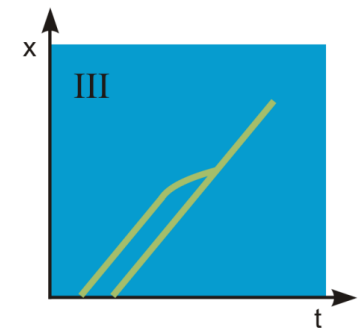
One spoke speeds up



One spoke disappears

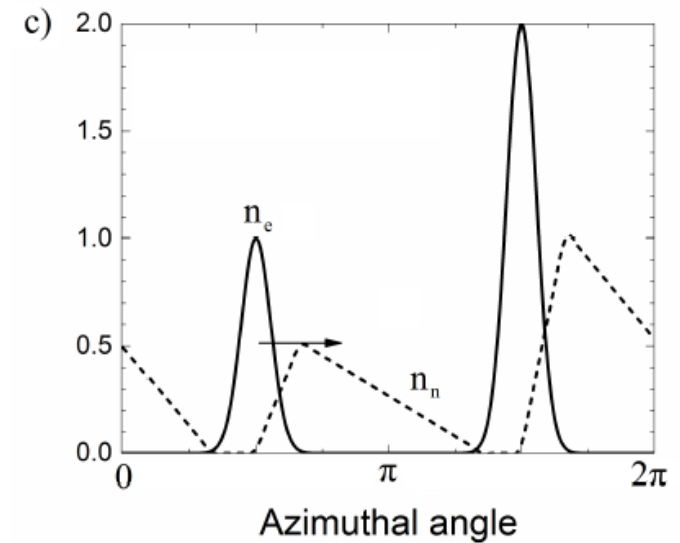
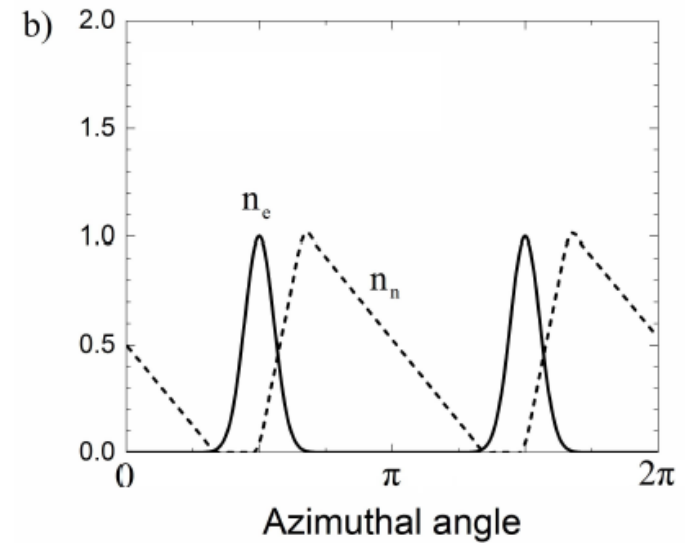
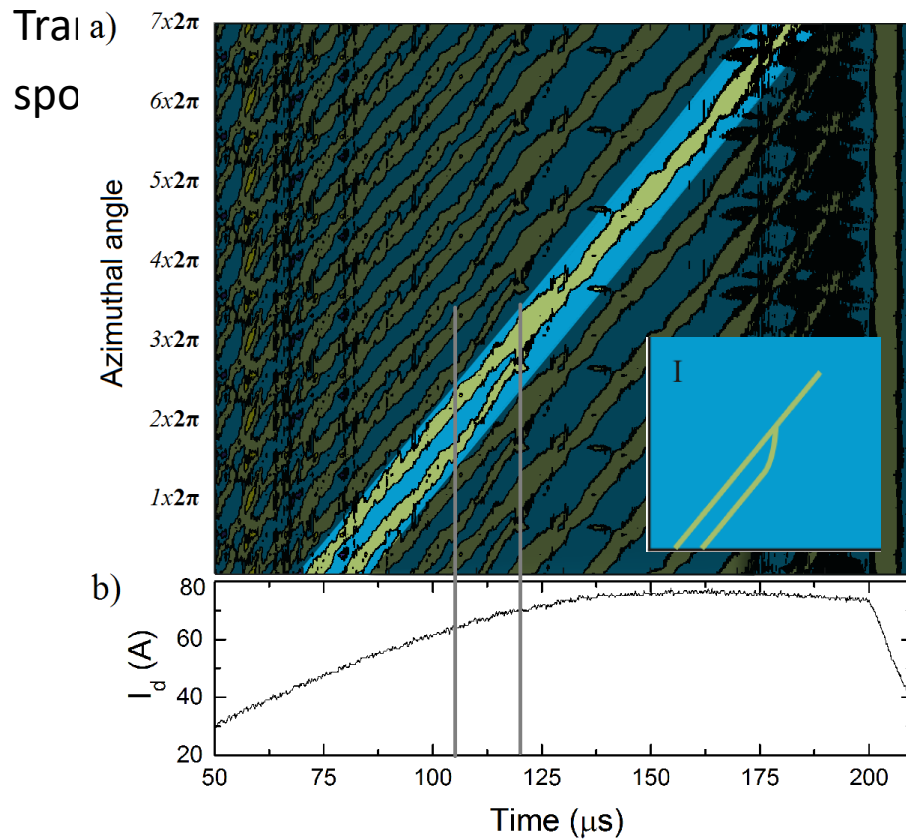


One spoke slows down



A. Hecimovic, C. Maszl, V. Schulz-vpn der Gathen, M. Böke, A. von Keudell, Plasma Sources Sci. Technol (2015).

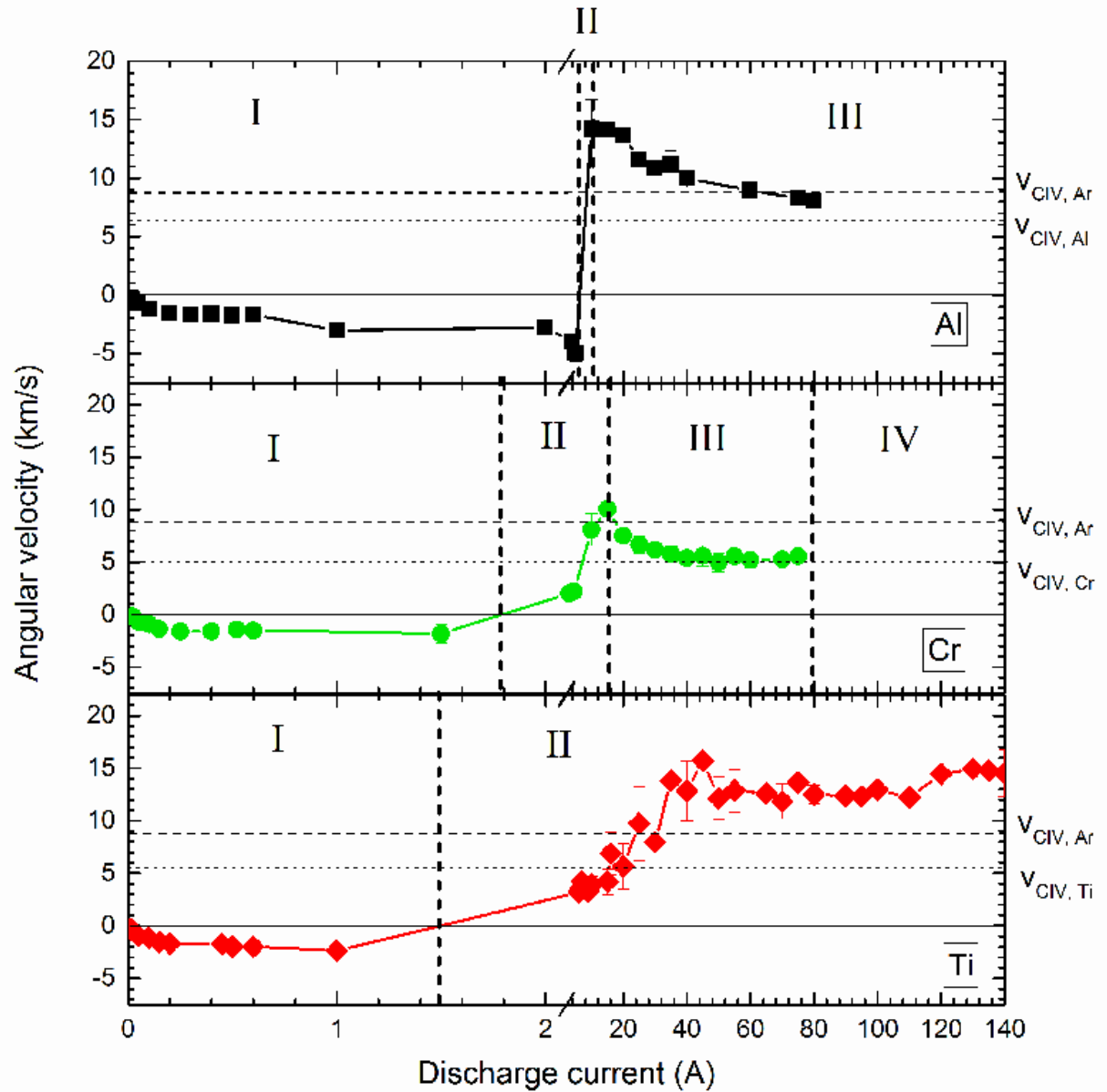
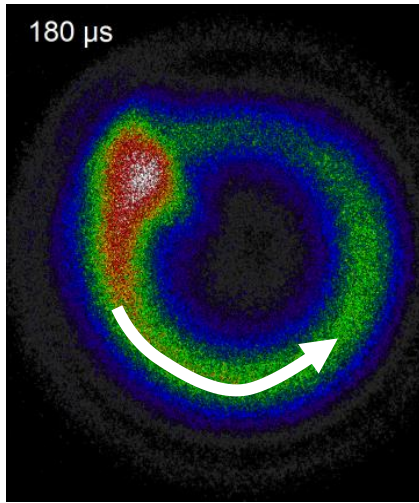
Following Spoke Mode Transitions in a single Plasma Pulse



Gallian et al., Plasma Sources Sci. Technol. 22 (2013) 055012

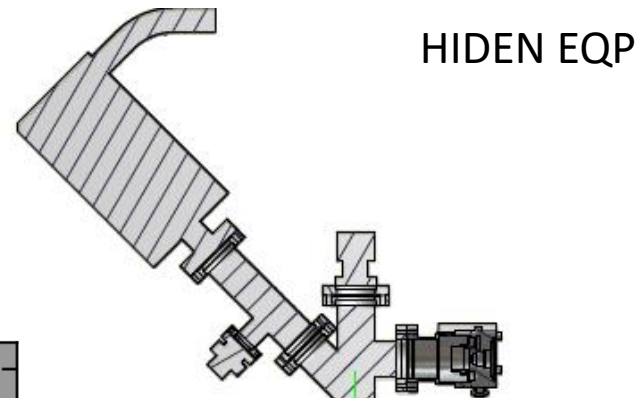
A. Hecimovic, C. Maazl, V. Schulz-vpn der Gathen, M.Böke, A. von Keudell, Plasma Sources Sci. Technol. (2015).

Velocity of the Spokes

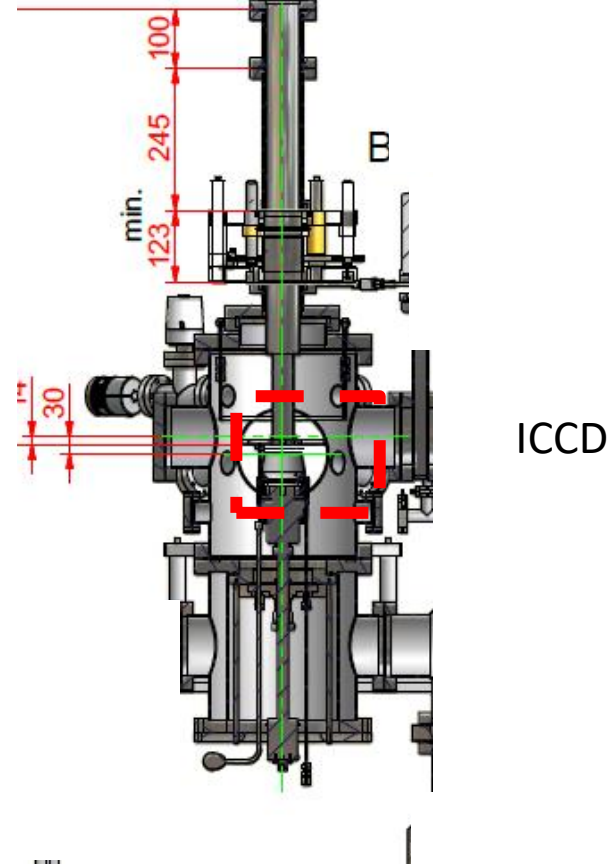
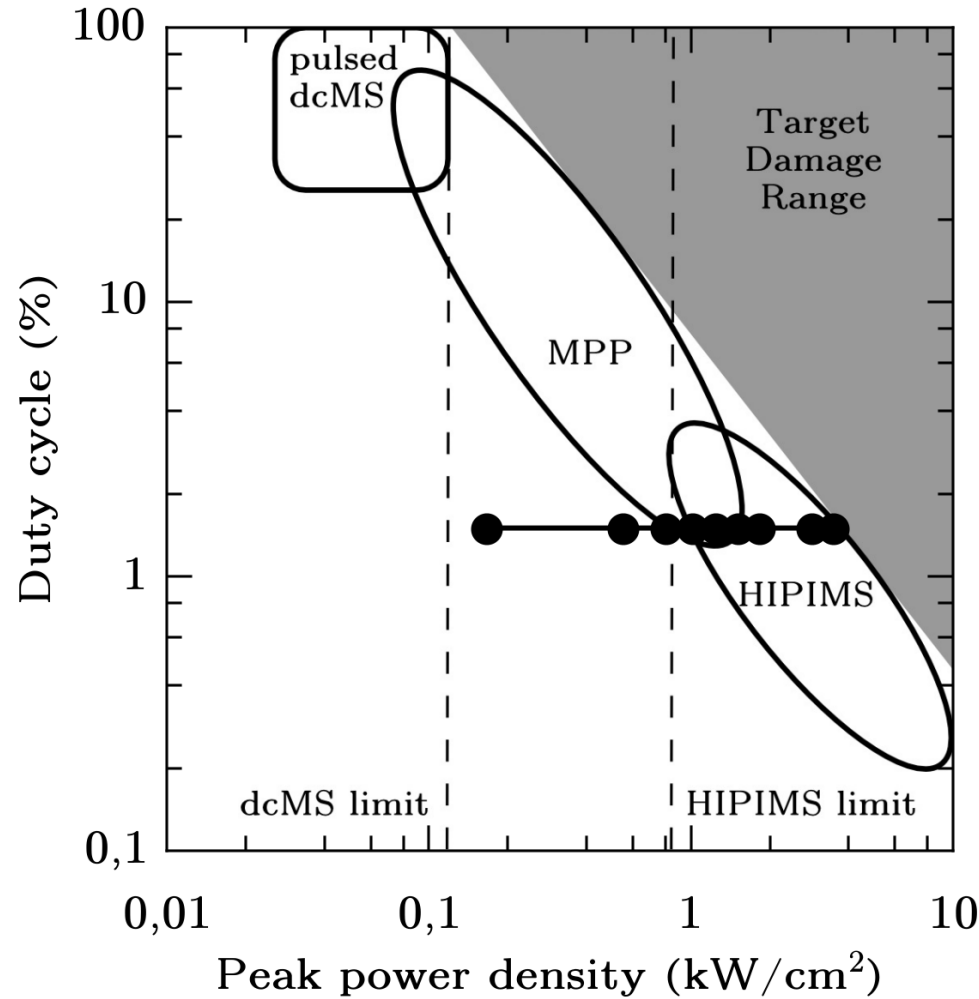


A Hecimovic, C Maszl,
 V Schulz-von der Gathen,
 M Böke and A von Keudell
 Plasma Sources Science and
 Technology 06/2016; 25(3):035001

Correlation to plasma diagnostics: Ion mass spec and PROES



HIDDEN EQP

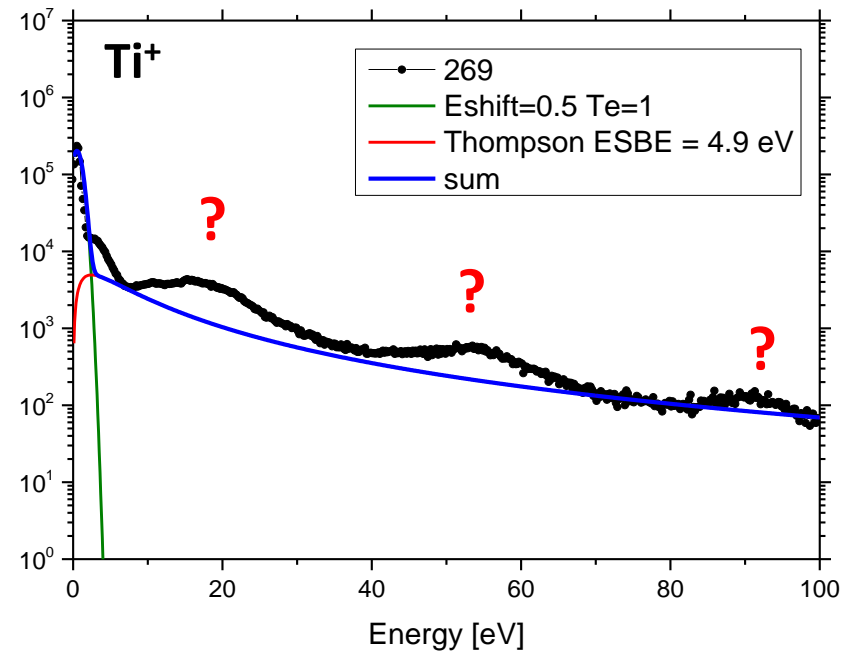
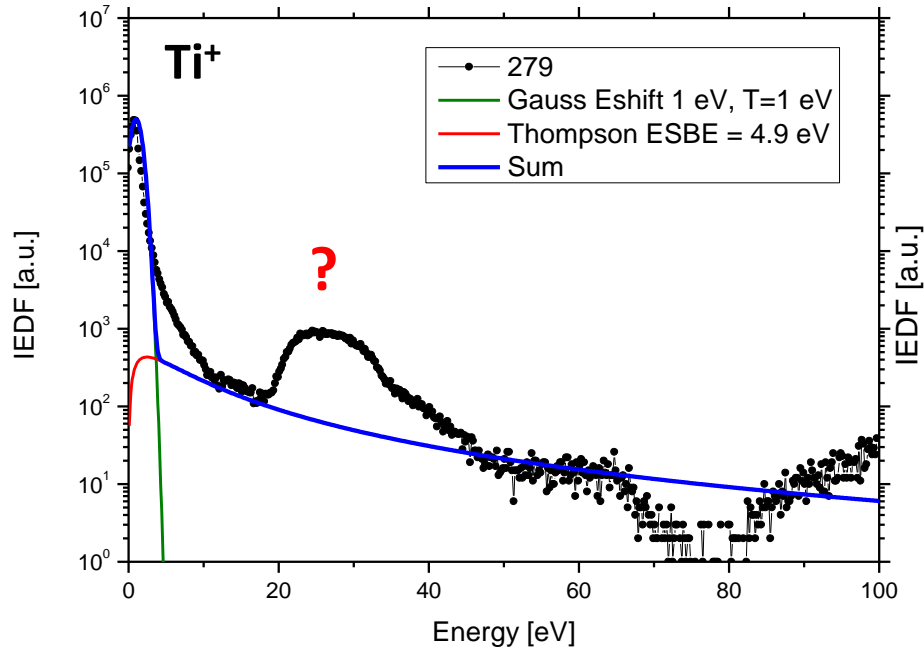


IEDFs during HiPIMS of Ti⁺ ions

0.98kW/cm²

2964 W/cm²

0.5 Pa, Ar



thermalized Ti⁺ dominant
energetic Ti only 0.1% of ion flux

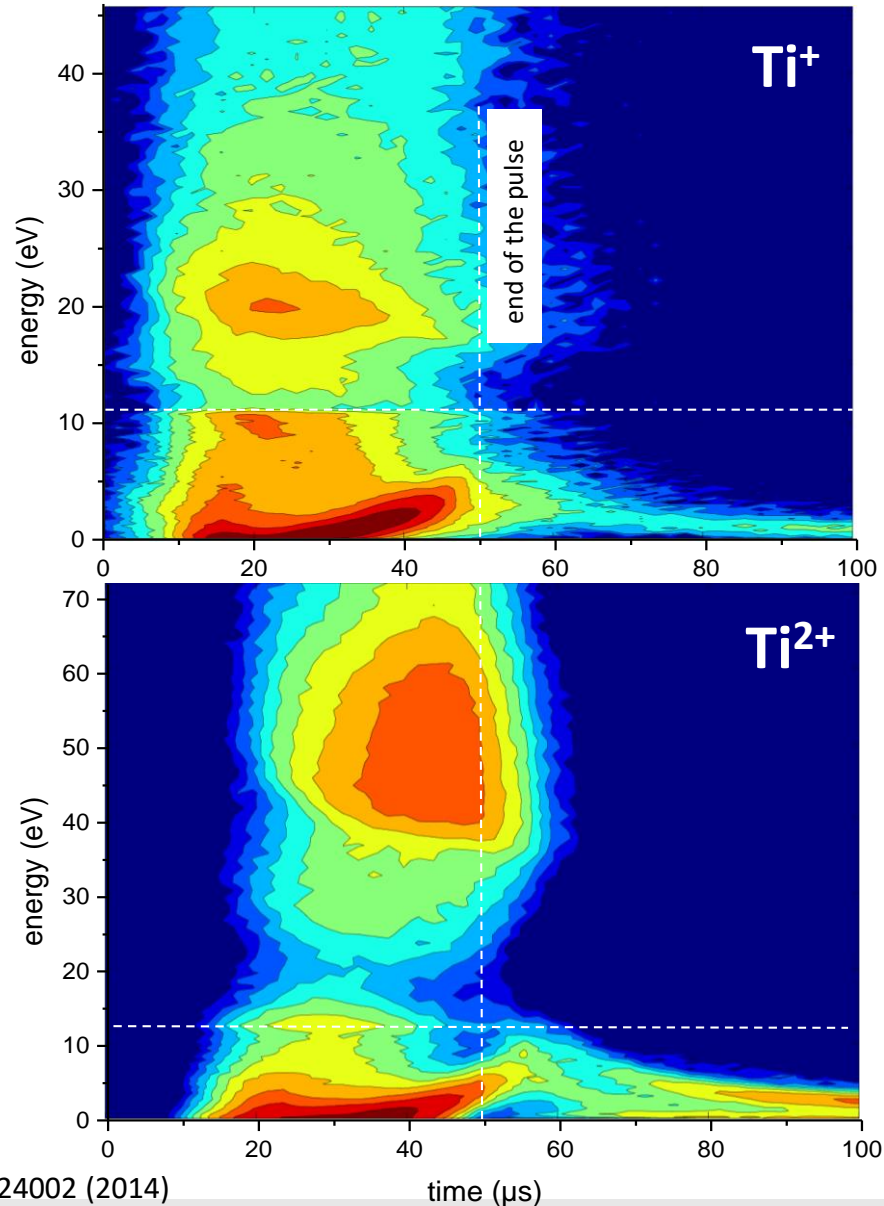
Ti⁺ from sputter wind dominant
energetic Ti 10% of ion flux

Distinct energetic peaks ?

From pulsed dc-MS to HPPMS plasmas

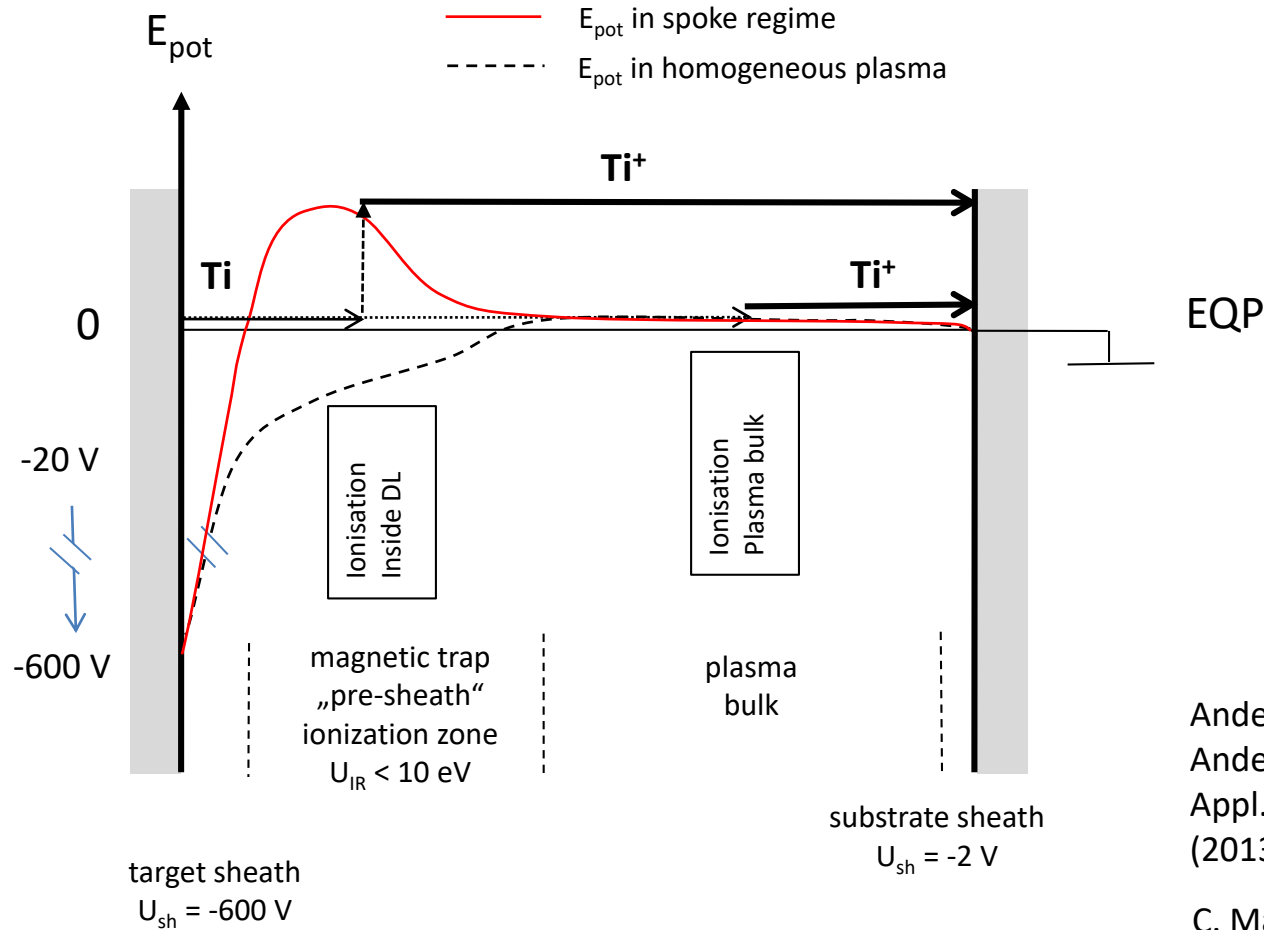
0.5 Pa, Ar, @3 kW/cm²

- Group of higher energy ions (HE) appears simultaneously with low energy ions (LE)
- LE ions increase in energy at later stages of the HiPIMS pulse
- HE ions remain at constant energy, only the distribution broadens



Most easiest explanation
Two groups of ions (HE and LE) are created at two distinct positions of electrical potential

Plasma potential model to explain distinct HE and LE peaks



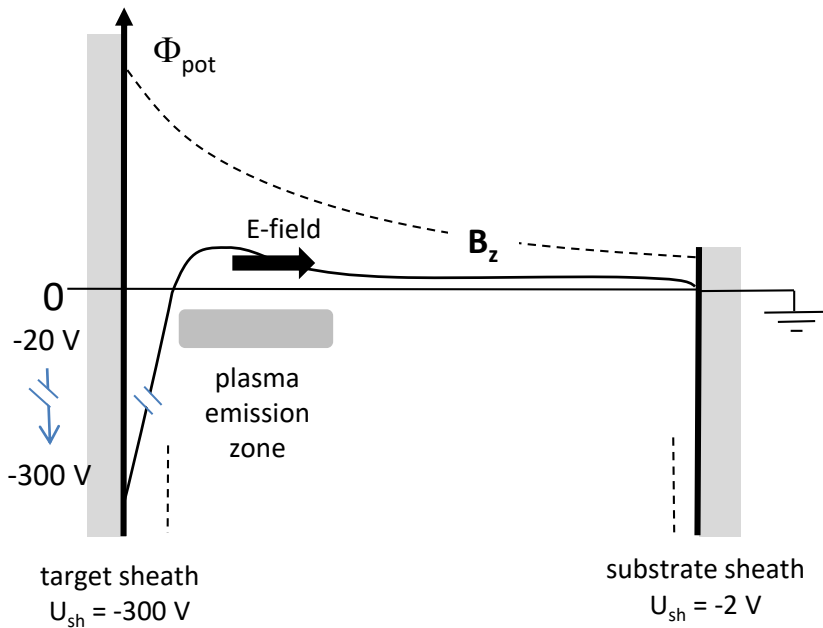
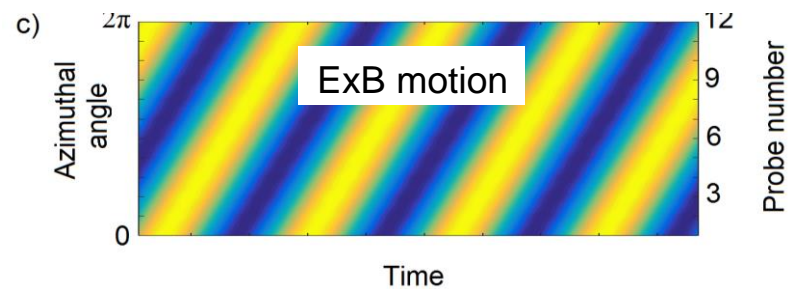
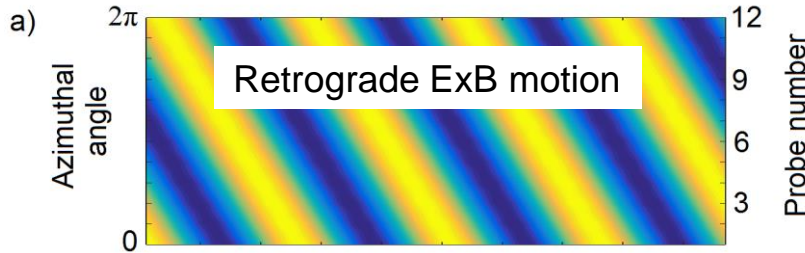
Anders A, Panjan M, Franz R, Andersson J and Ni P
 Appl. Phys. Lett. 103 144103 (2013)

C. Maszl, W. Breilmann, J. Benedikt, A. von Keudell,
 J. Phys. D 47, 224002 (2014)

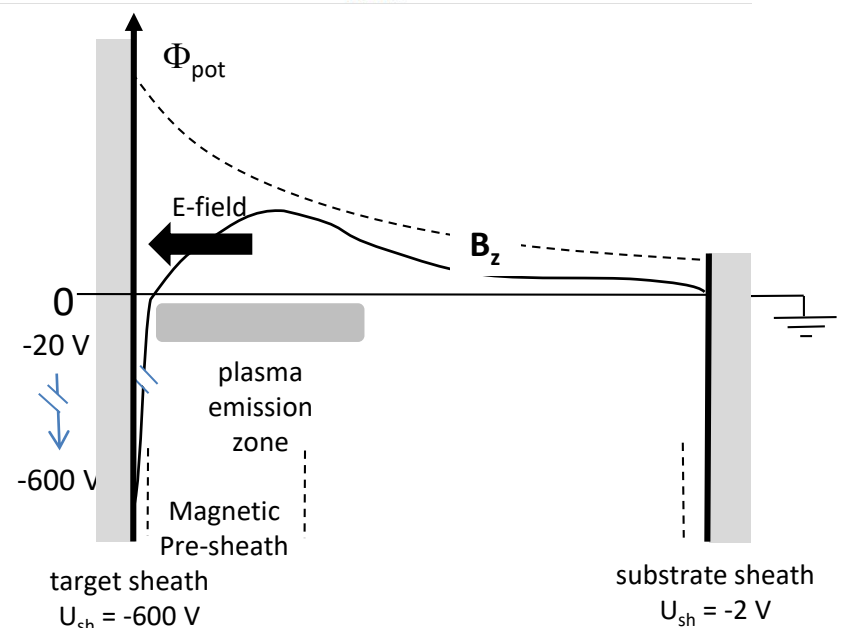
Rotation of Spokes

The dominating E-field surrounding the spoke determines its rotation*

(following PoP Frias, Kaganovich, Smolyakov, Raitses)



Low currents < 7A

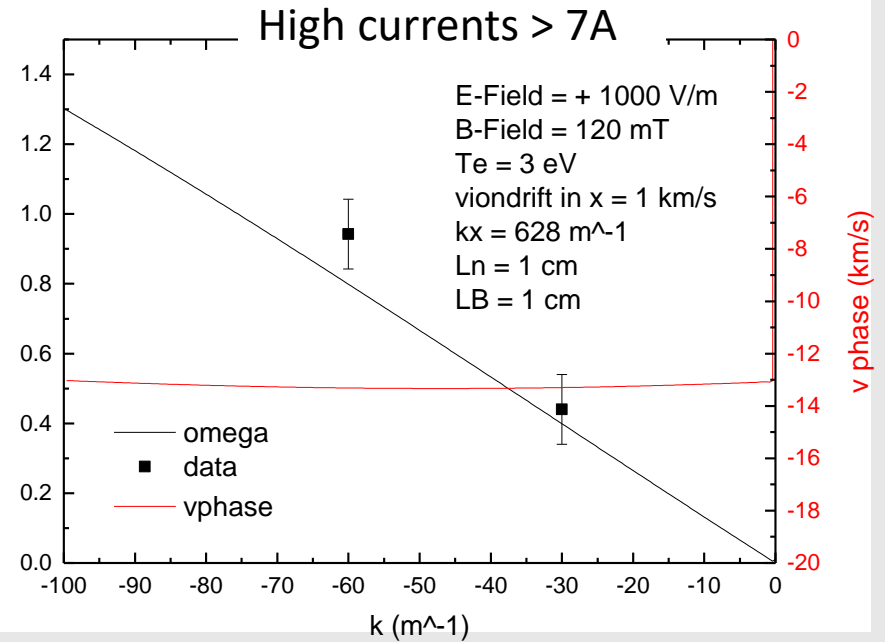
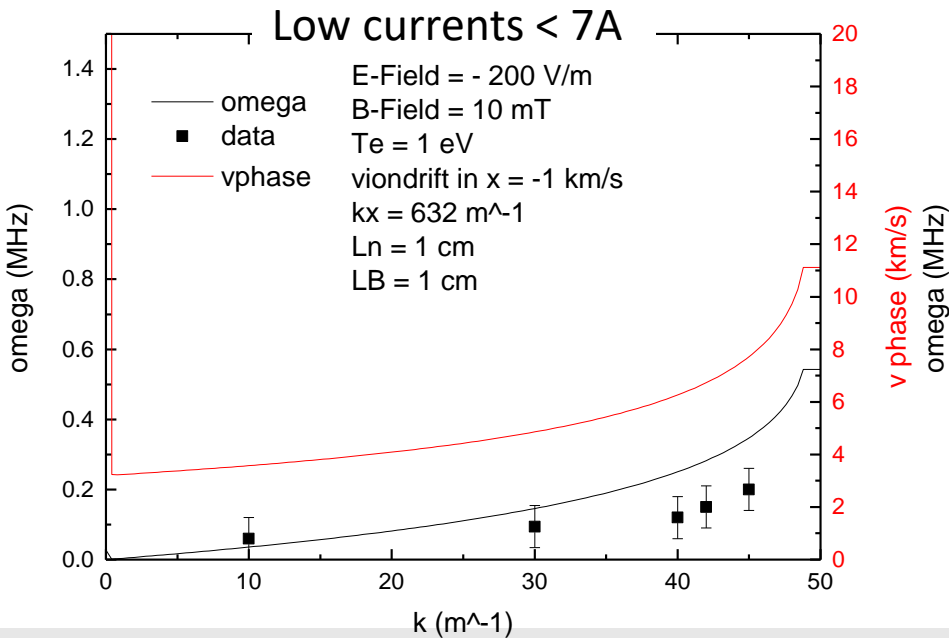
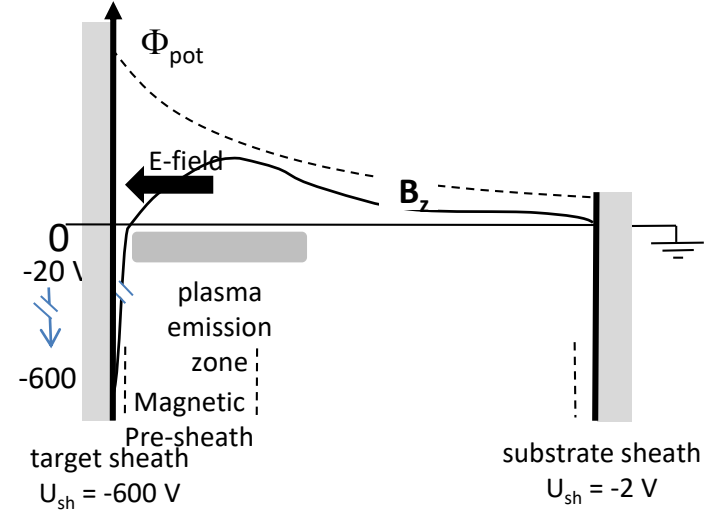
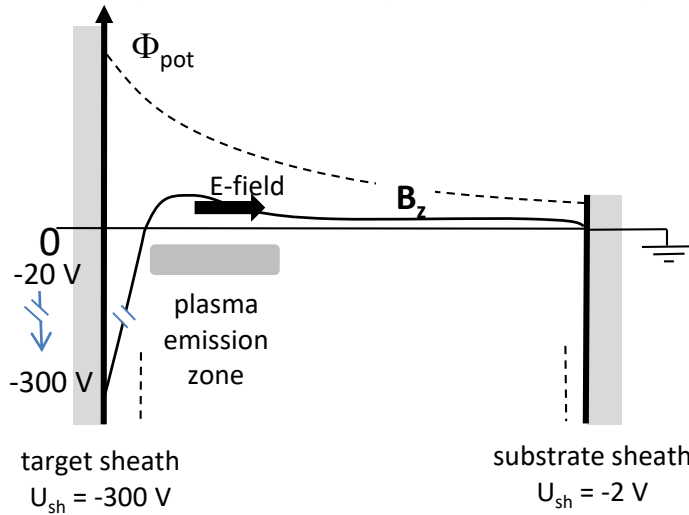


High currents > 7A

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 Plasma Sources Science and Technology 06/2016; 25(3):035001

Drift waves to explain direction of motion and velocities*

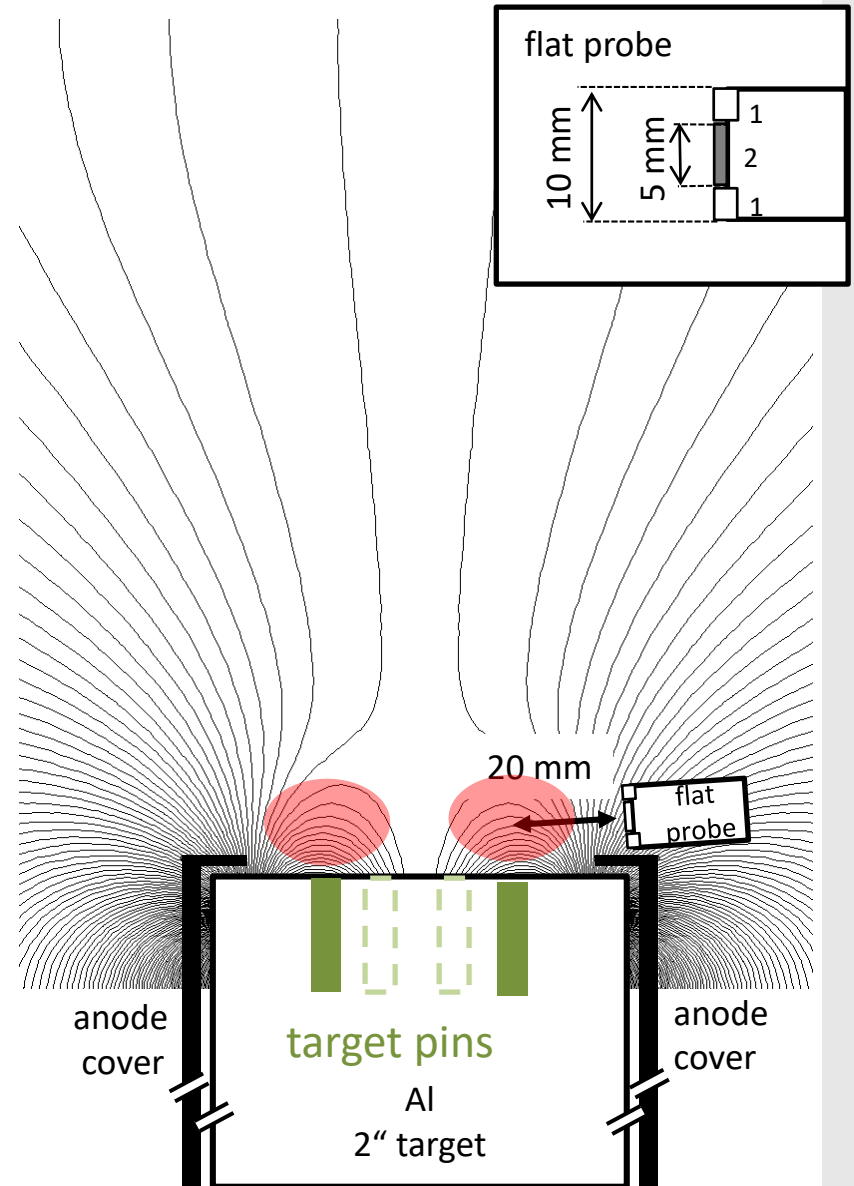
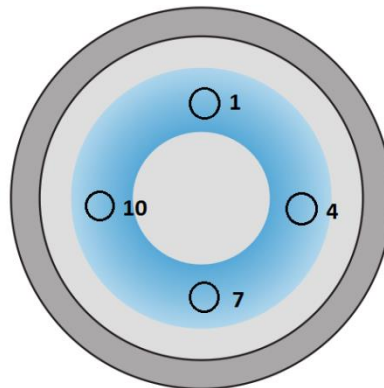
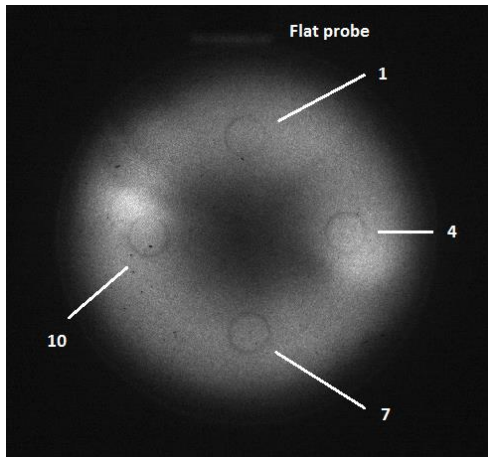
(following PoP Frias, Kaganovich, Smolyakov, Raitses)



Measurement of the distributed current in the target

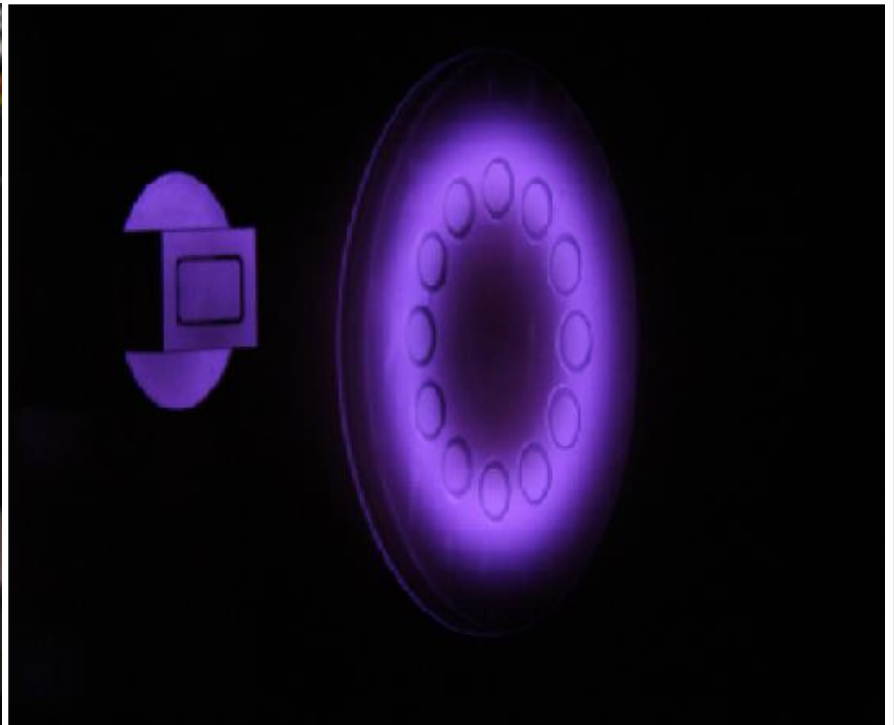
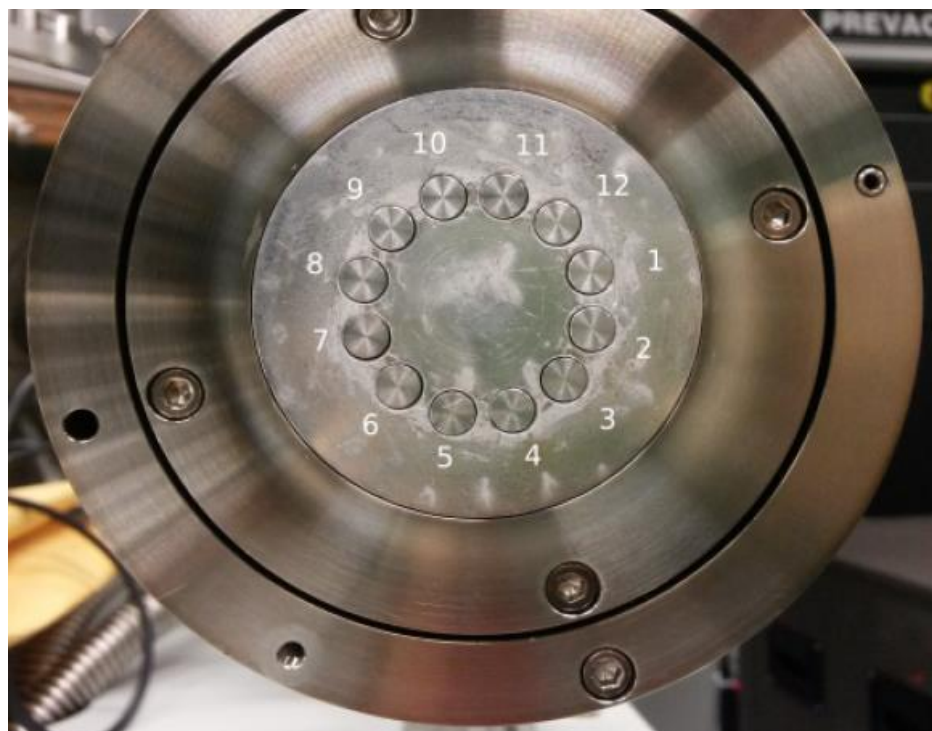
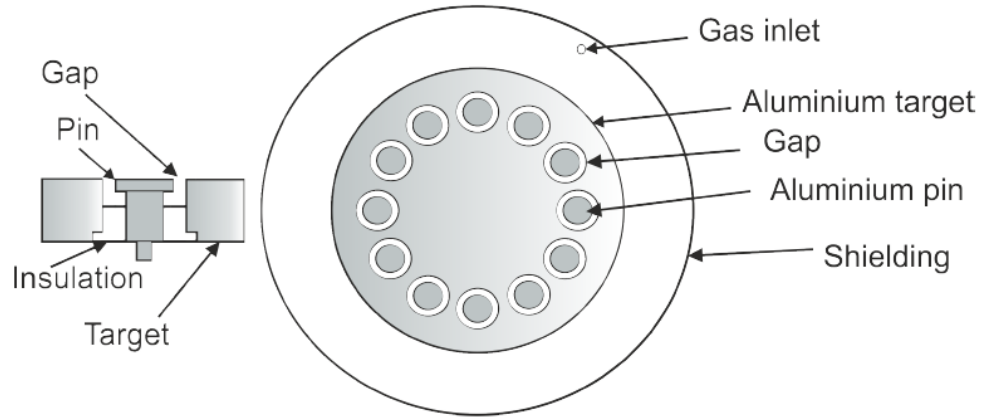
- Flat probe -36 V bias, 1 mm from the anode cover edge
- 12 pins in target (4.9 mm pin diameter), same potential

Al target, **4 pins**,
 Ar 0.5 Pa, pulse 200 μ s,
 10 Hz, ICCD – 100 ns @ 190 μ s

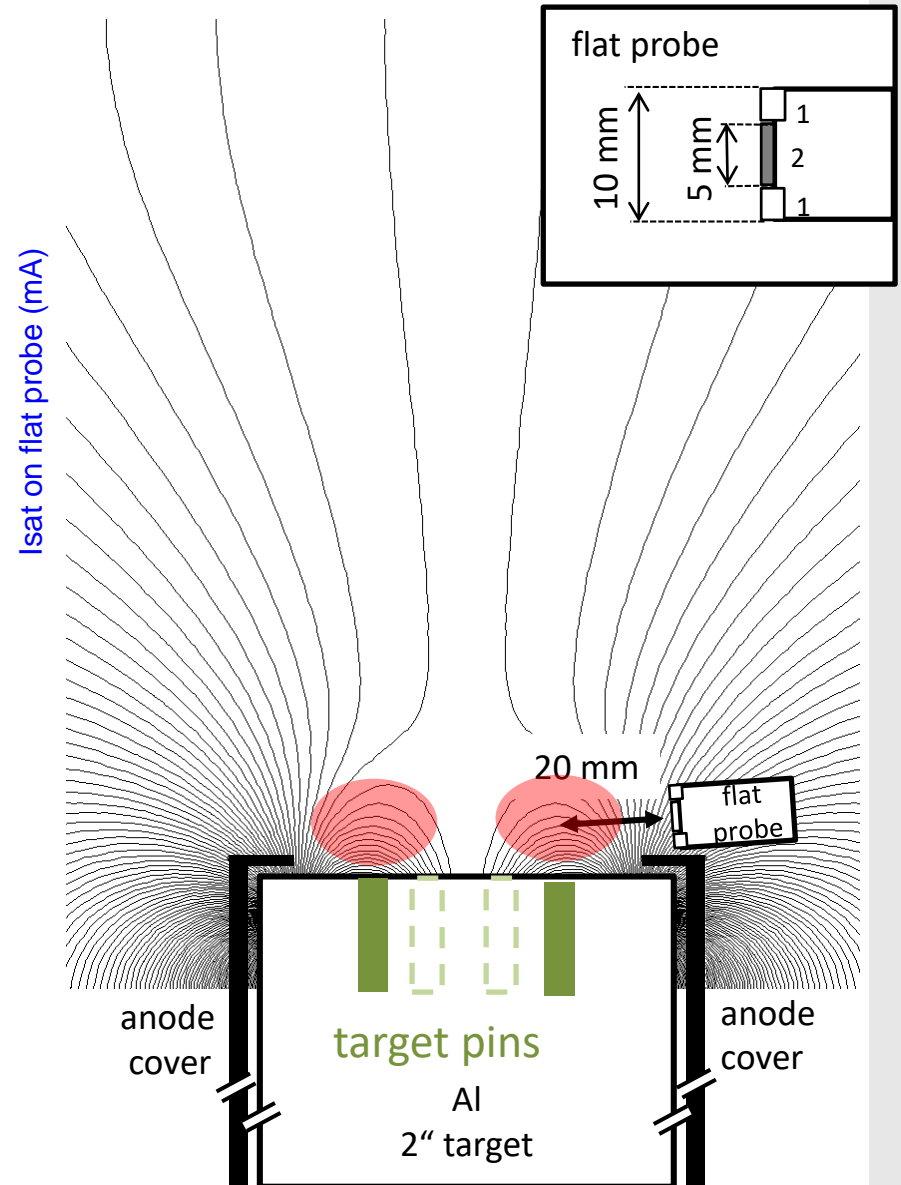
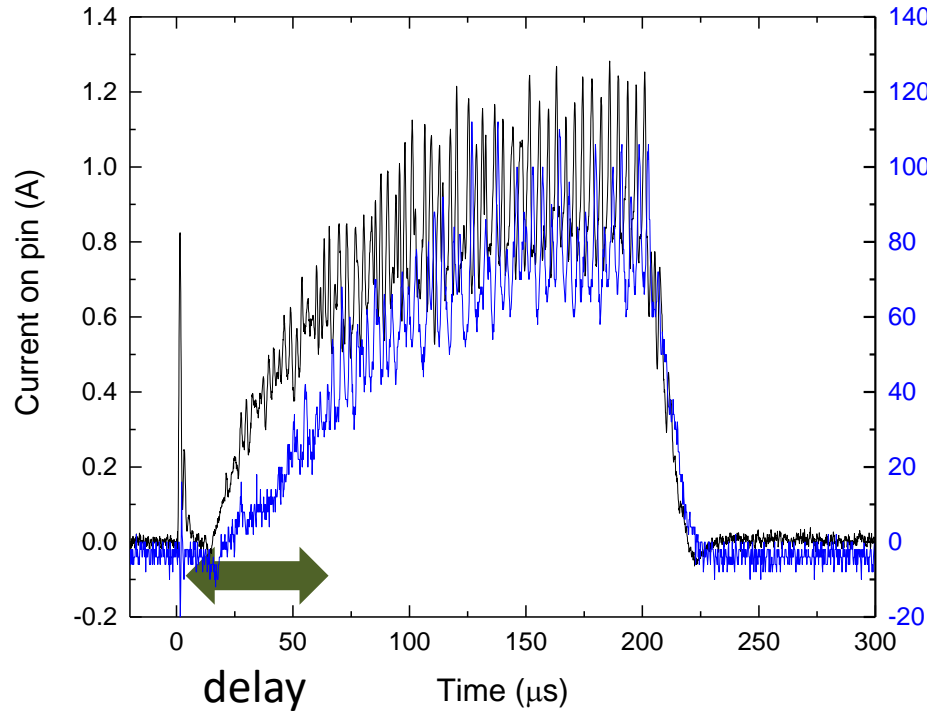


Measurement of the distributed current in the target

Difficulty is to avoid
Arcing and hollow
cathode effects



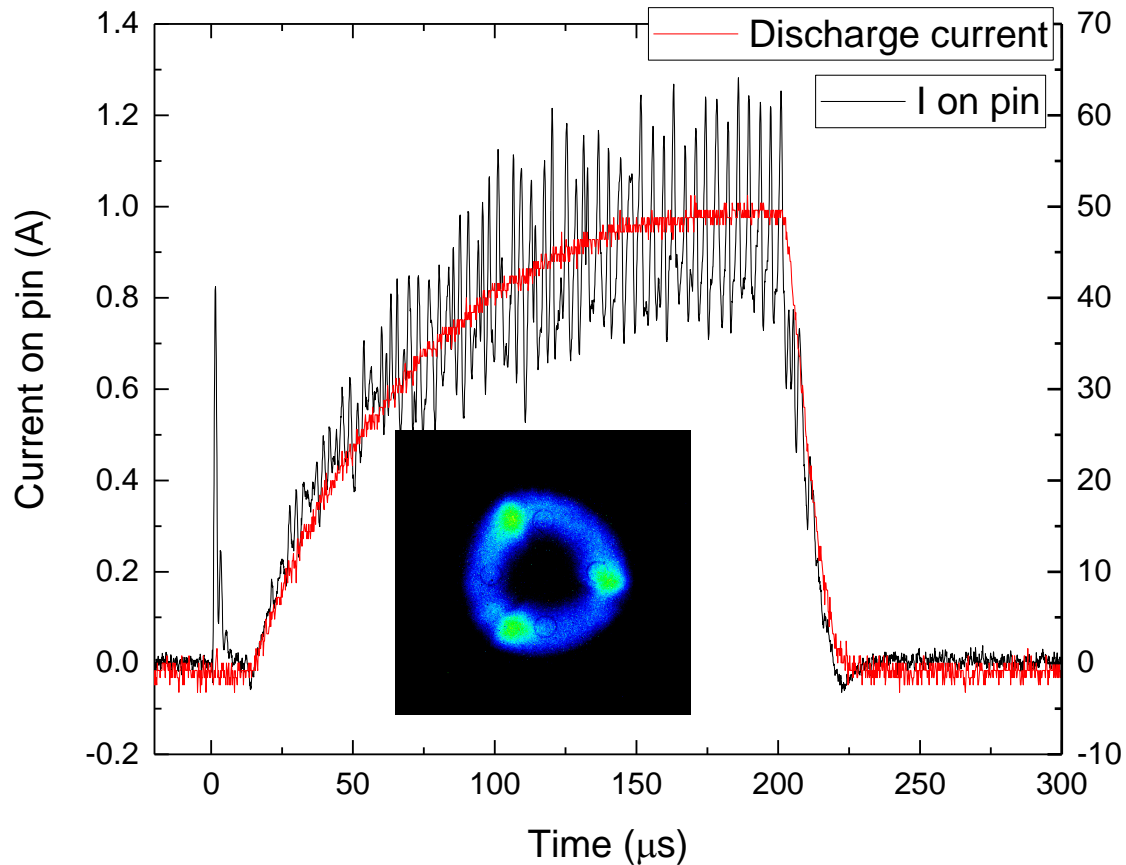
Measurement of the distributed current in the target



- Build up of current at pin probe sooner than at flat probe (delay)
- Current on pin up to 1.2 A
- Simultaneously the flat probe measures about 100 mA

Measurement of the distributed current in the target

$I_d \sim 50$ A, $m = 3$, Al target



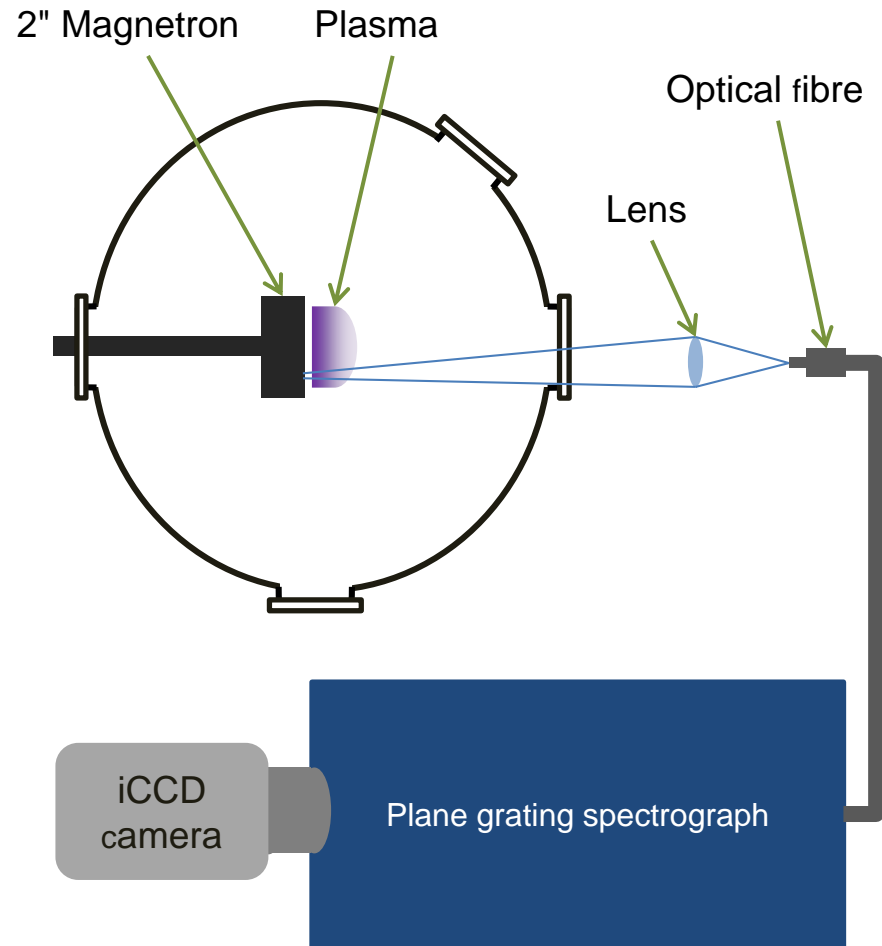
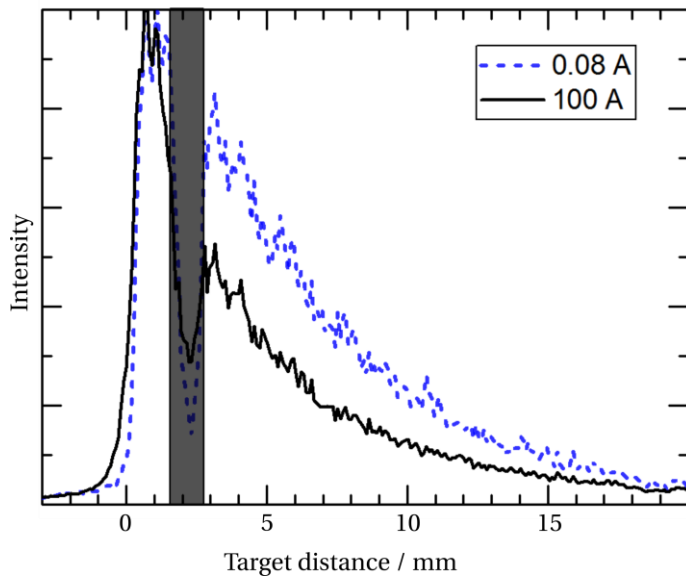
- Current on pin I_p and discharge current I_d exhibit similar trend

- I_p is never zero*
Modulation $\sim 30\%$
(*Qualitatively similar to Poolcharuansin JAP **117**, 163304 (2015),)

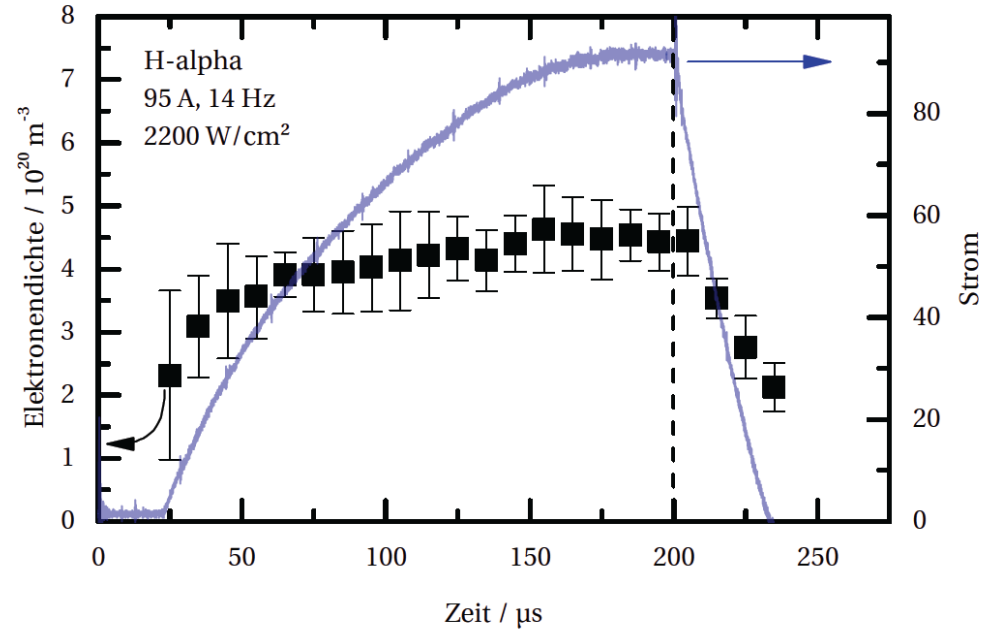
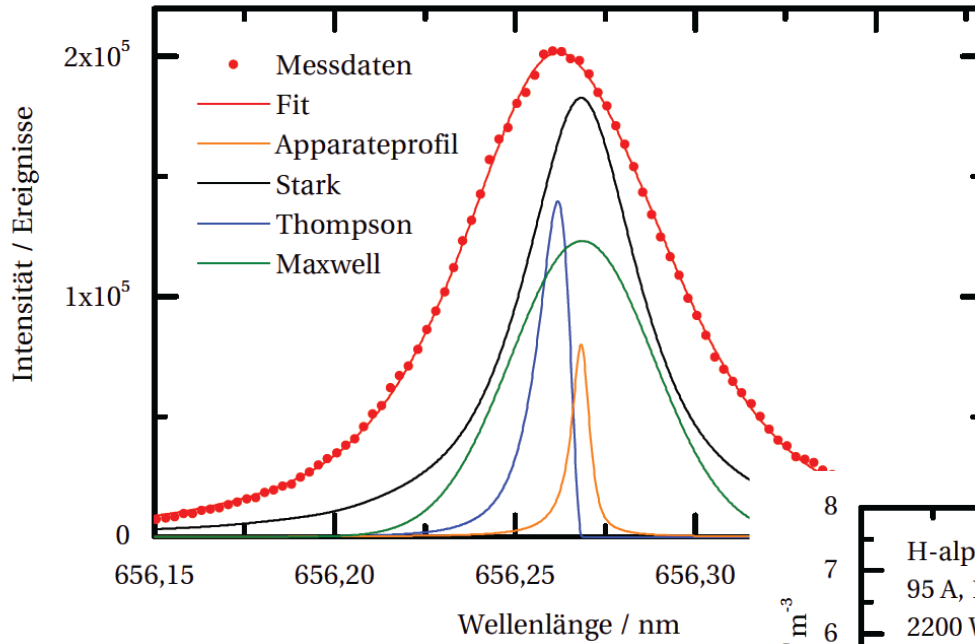
- Current density j over pin is about 6 A/cm^2

- This yields plasma density at sheath edge of $\sim 10^{20} \text{ m}^{-3}$ from Bohm criterion

Diagnostic Challenge HiPIMS – Measurement inside a spoke



Diagnostic Challenge HiPIMS – Measurement inside a spoke

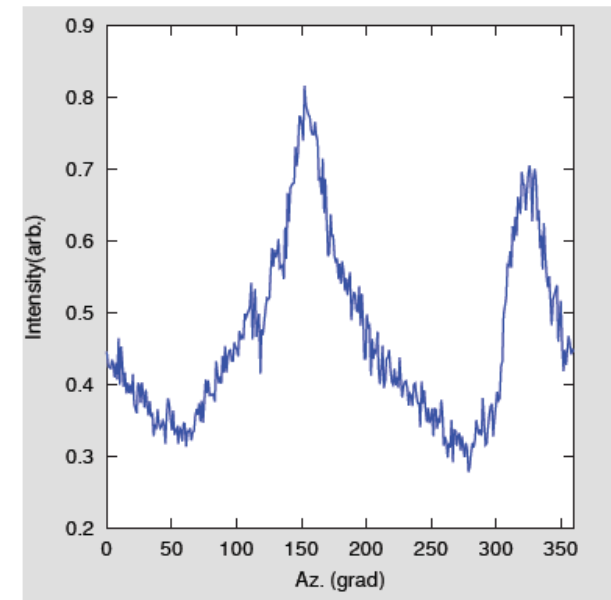
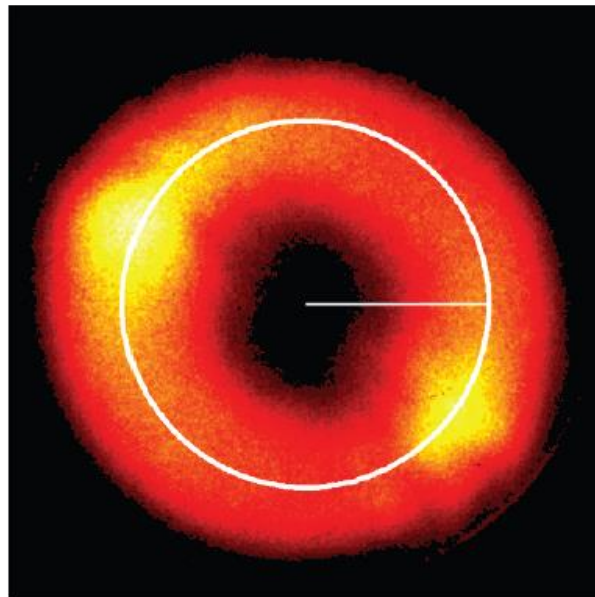
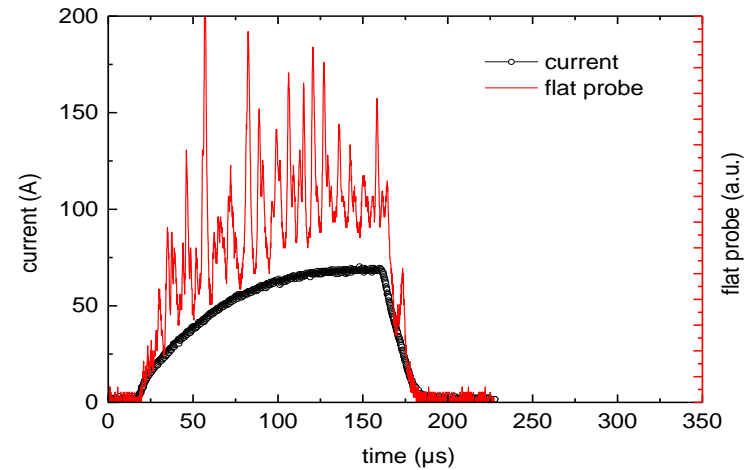


Stark-Broadening $\sim 1/m$

Diagnostic Challenge HiPIMS – Measurement of a Dynamic plasma

Triggering at 2 times necessary

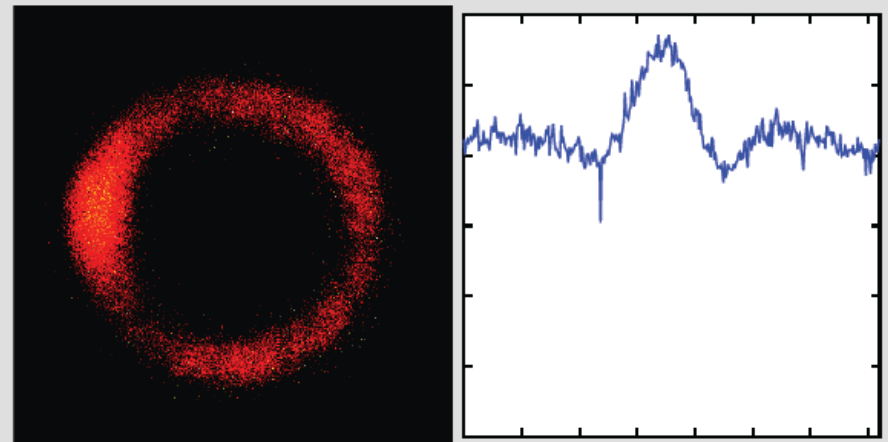
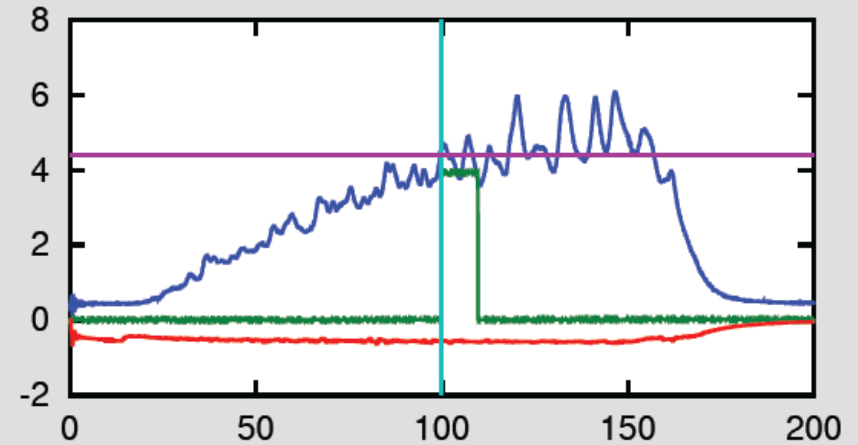
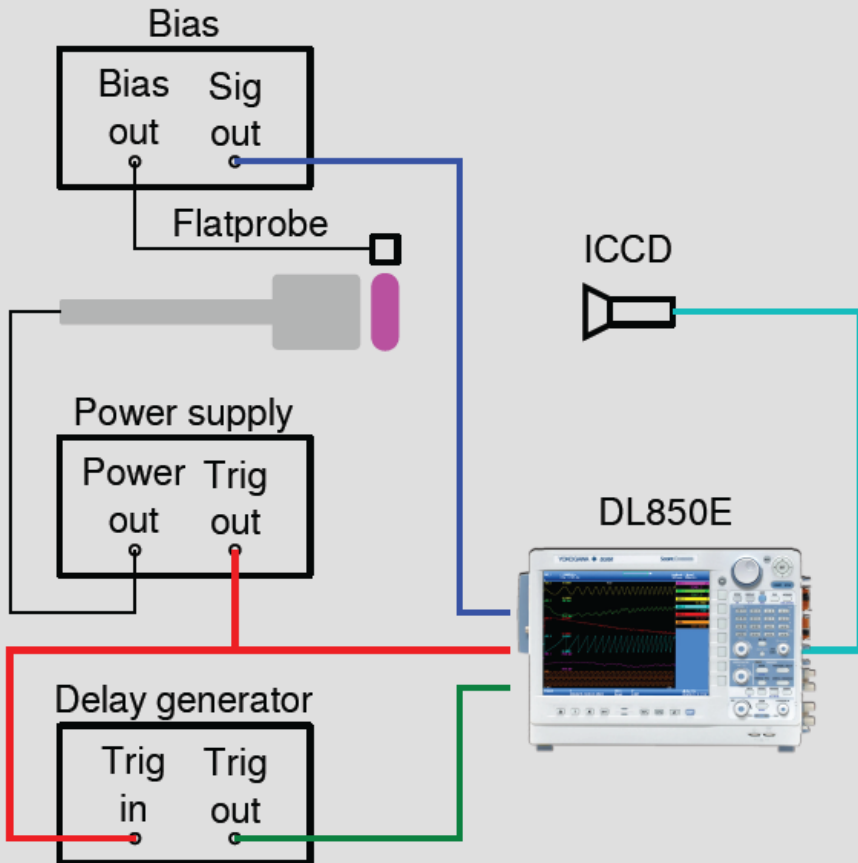
- Beginning of the pulse
- Presence of a spoke in the diagnostic window



Diagnostic Challenge HiPIMS – Measurement of a Dynamic plasma

Triggering at 2 times necessary

- Beginning of the pulse
- Presence of a spoke in the diagnostic window



Spoke Phenomenon – the Unknowns

Experimental

- Electrical potential - no data inside the spoke available
- Electron density – sparse data by Stark broadening or Interferometry
- Modulation of the current $\sim 30\% + x$ -
Plasma emission is not equivalent to plasma current density

Plasma Modeling

- Fluid Model seems to be applicable, good agreement with drift waves, but saturation values? Long mean free paths?
- Models need to invoke dynamic variation of gas rarefaction
- IRM - type Global Models for an inherent 3D phenomenon
- PIC – models not yet capable to cover 3D dynamic at high plasma density

Energy of the Ions in HiPIMS Plasmas

Properties of Spokes

- 1) Electrical Structure in the plasma determines direction of propagation
- 2) Electrical Structure as origin of energetic ions

3 Questions

- 1) Importance of the “spoke” phenomenon ?
- 2) Contribution of multiple charged ions ?
- 3) Influence of Reactive Gases ?

Conclusions

Spokes are an electrical structure in HiPIMS plasmas

Gradients determine velocity and direction

Internal electrical fields determine energy of the ions at the substrate

- At very high powers, homogeneous plasma is reached, High ion energies unaffected
- Multiple charged ions cause CX ions with higher energies
- Reactive HiPIMS hysteresis disappears for very high powers
- Reactive admixtures may cause and enhancement of the return effect

Acknowledgements

