



Towards Single Shot Diagnostics in Low Temperature Plasmas

Stephan Reuter



The what and why of single shot

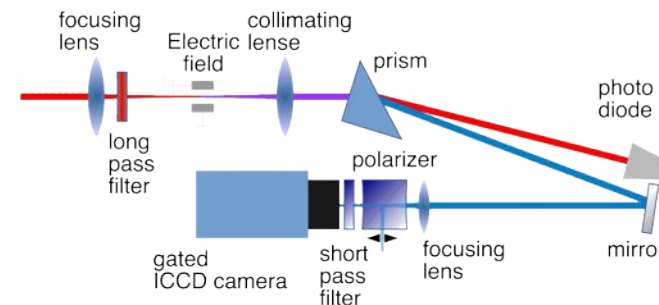
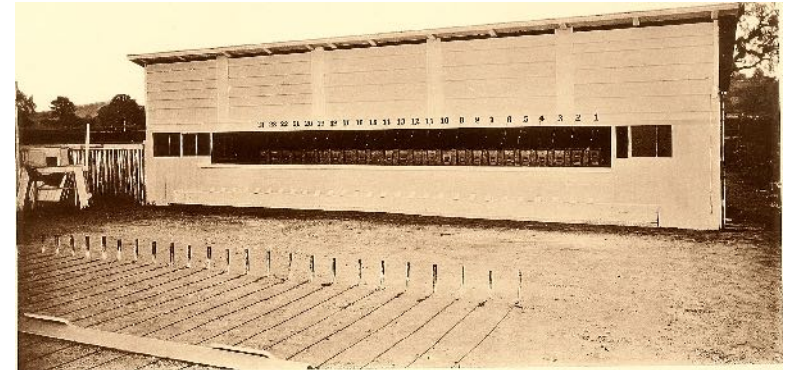
Common single shot techniques

Diagnostic methods used

E-FISH

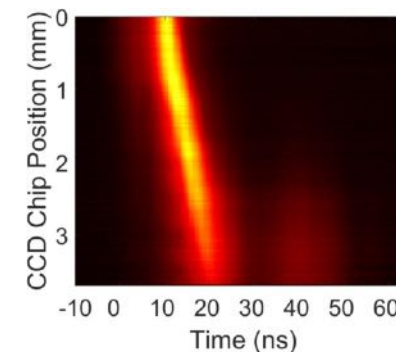
Fleet

Rayleigh



Towards single shot in low signal measurements

Call for Postdoc Applications



Acknowledgement



Richard Miles
(Texas A&M,
Princeton)



Ben Goldberg
(Rayleigh, E-Fish, Pulse Burst)
(Sandia Nat. Lab, CA)

Unterstützt von / Supported by



Alexander von Humboldt
Stiftung/Foundation



**PRINCETON
UNIVERSITY**



CHU Sainte-Justine
Le centre hospitalier
universitaire mère-enfant



CHUM Université
de Montréal



Arthur Dogariu
(ultrafast spectroscopy)
(Princeton University)



Luka Hansen
(Rayleigh, Pulse Burst)
(Kiel University)

Supported in part by MetroLaser,
Inc. through a Phase II NASA SBIR



David Feng (Rayleigh)
(Princeton University)



Yibin Zhang (FLEET)
(Sandia Nat. Lab, NM)



Michael Wertheimer
(Polytechnique Montreal)

Funded through TransMedTech Institute
by the Canada First Research
Excellence Fund and Fonds de
Recherche du Québec

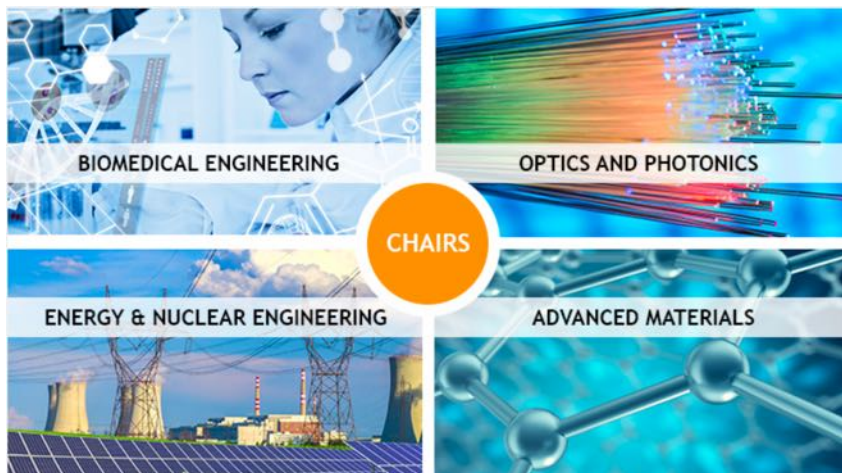
DAAD/PROMOS



Founded in 1873, Polytechnique Montréal is one of Canada's largest engineering Universities.



Engineering Physics Department:



development & validation of next generation medical technologies

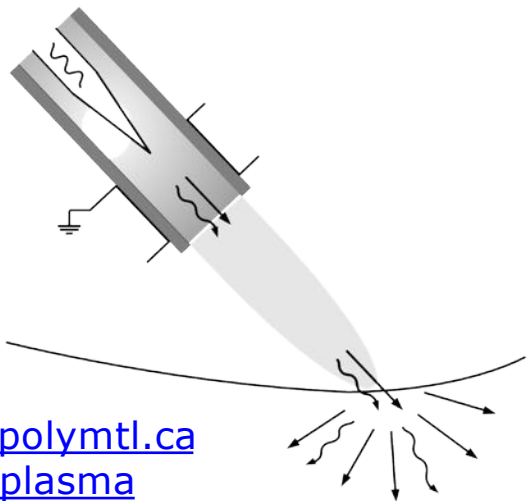
Three main areas of research

- 1) **Musculoskeletal disease**
- 2) **Cardiovascular disease**
- 3) **Oncology**

for their **implementation** in the health system or industry

Living Lab model:

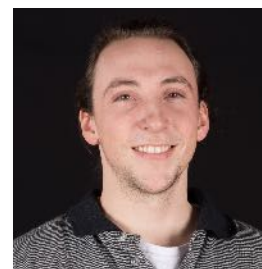
Transdisciplinary, intersectoral collaborative research, open innovation and creativity



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Sean Watson
Plasma and liquid diagnostics and
source development



Justin Hogue
Ultrafast spectroscopy



Julien Bissonette-Dulude
Plasma liquid diagnostics
and simulation



Jean-Baptiste Billeau
Microplasmas



Plasma Diagnostics

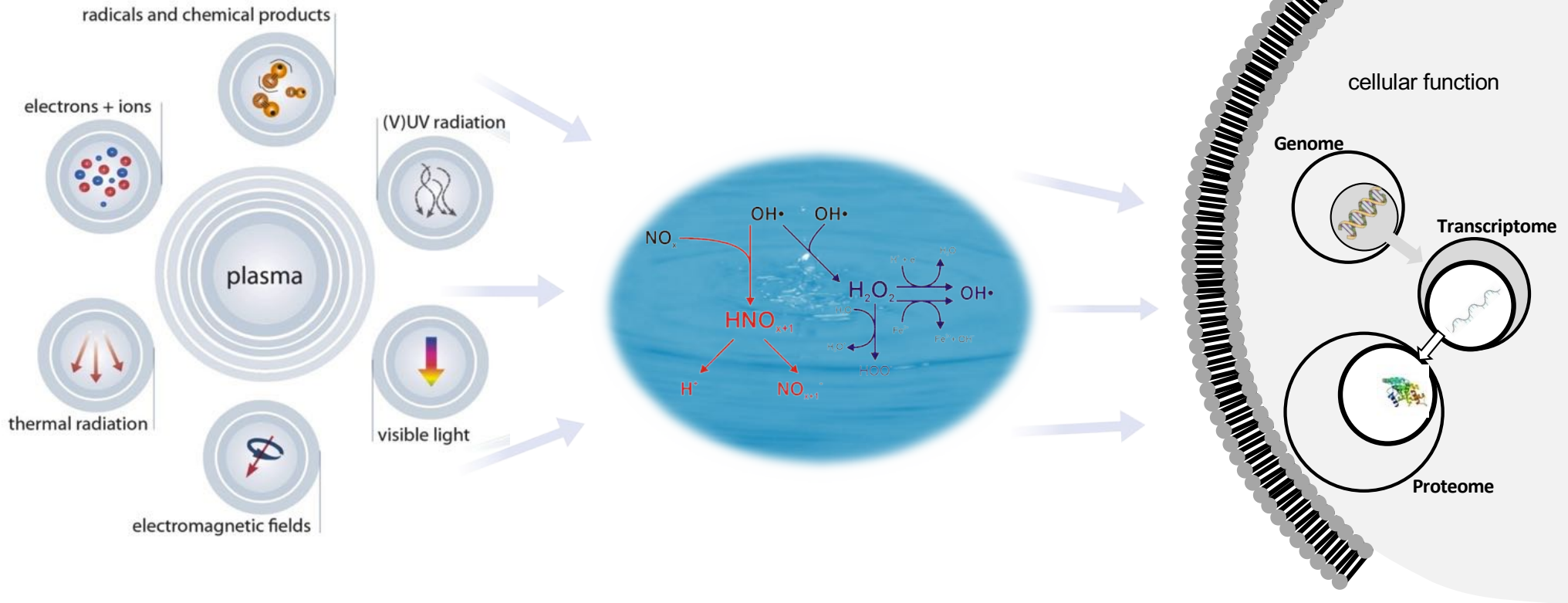
Plasma Sources

**Plasma-Liquid
& -Bio**

**Plasmas for Medicine,
Environment, Materials**

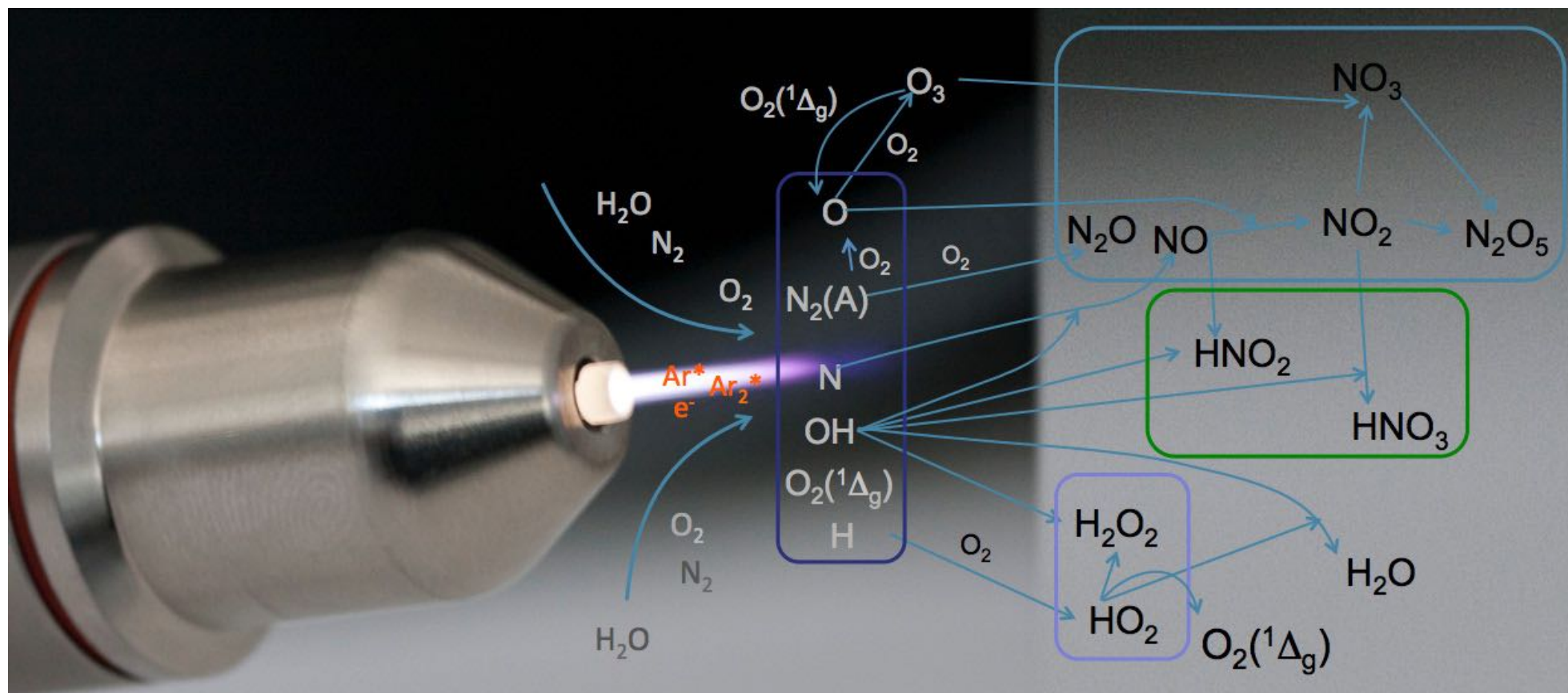


Plasma Medicine – Missing Link



Transition from empirical plasma application to knowledge based plasma therapy is the next step in plasma medicine.







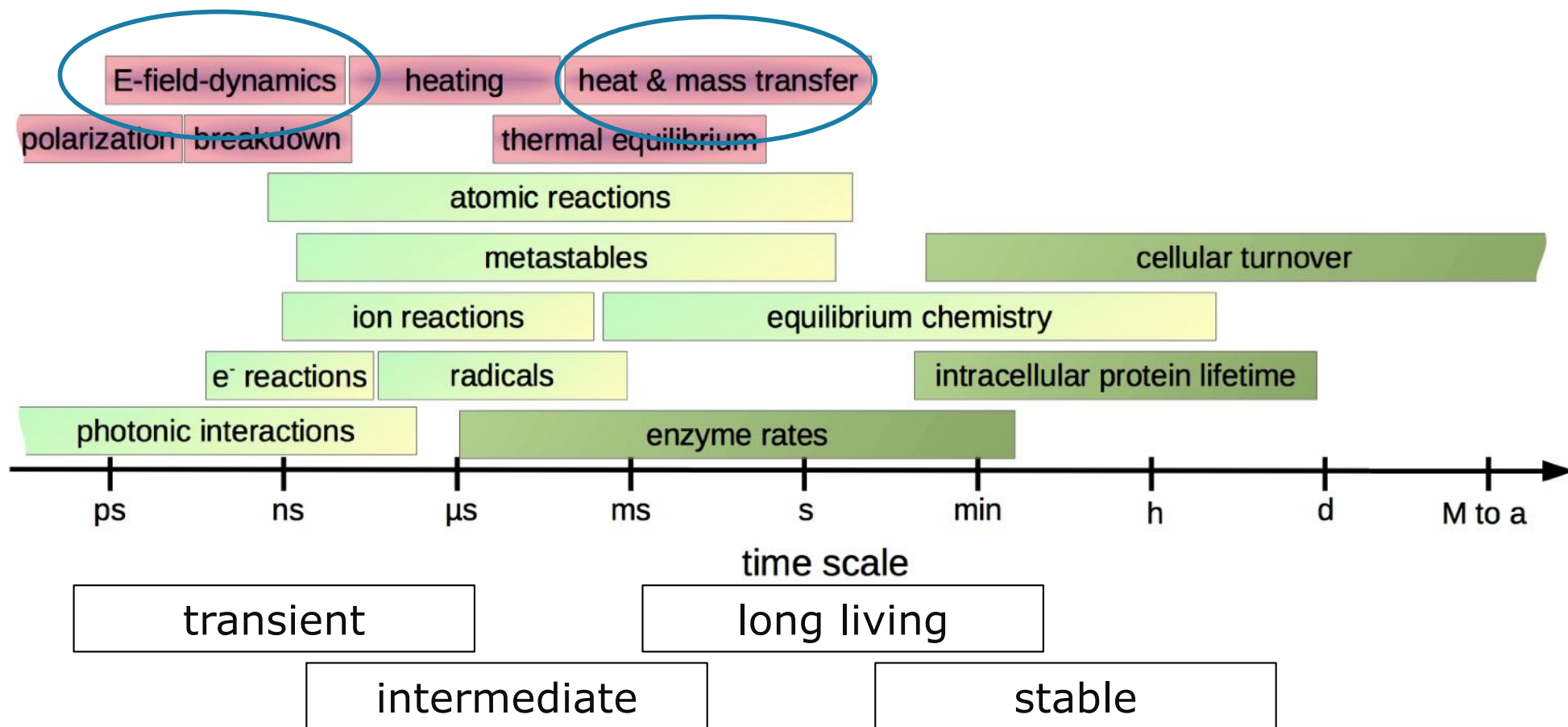
increase of
pressure



Plasmas at atmospheric pressure quickly become filamentary

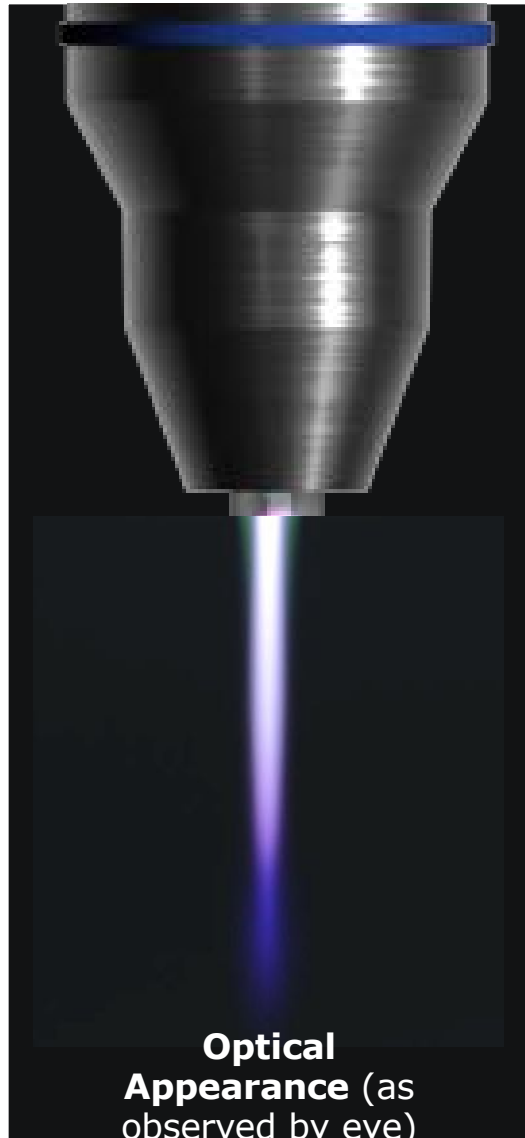


Time scales of Plasma Surface Interaction Processes





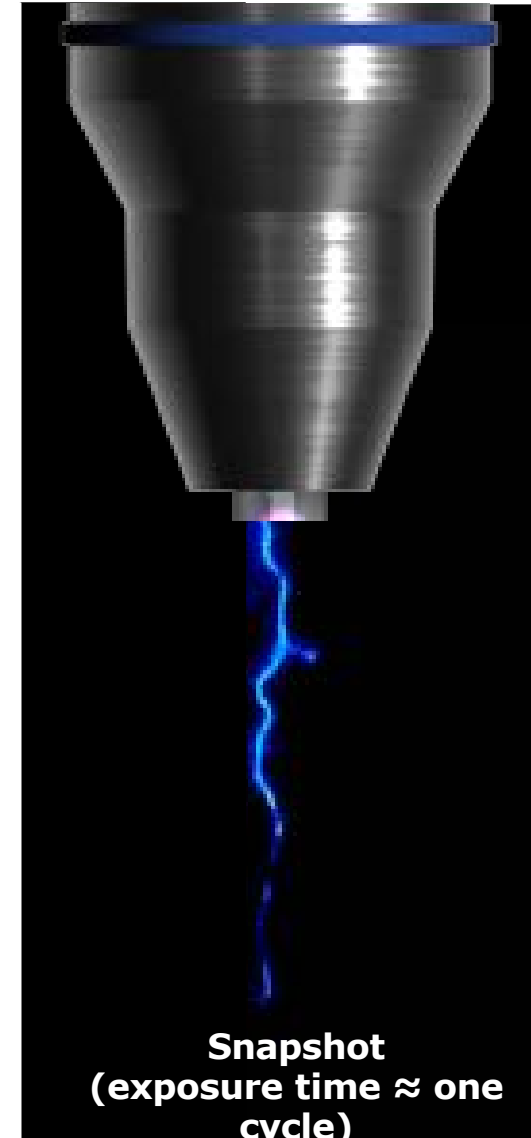
There are three sides of the coin



**Optical
Appearance** (as
observed by eye)



**Phase Resolved
OES** (averaged over
many cycles)



Snapshot
(exposure time $\approx$ one
cycle)



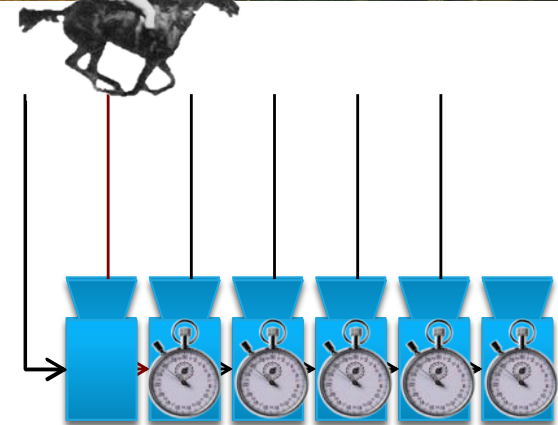
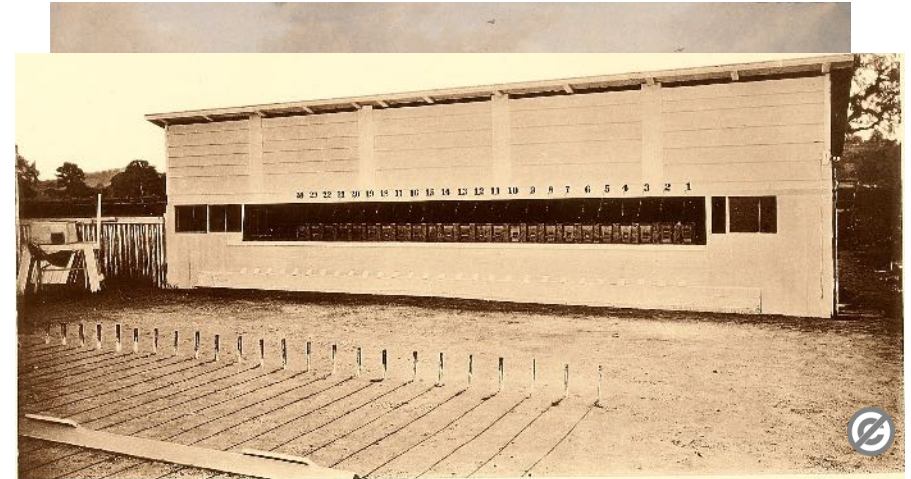
Single Shot Diagnostics – the Beginning

Question 1850s:

At what time does a horse in gallop
lift all feet from the ground?

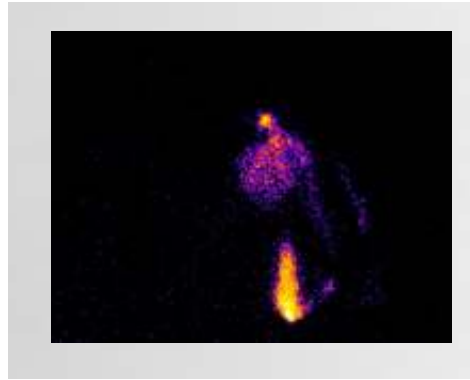
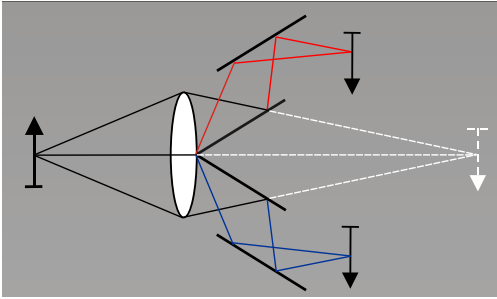
Answer 1877:

Muybridge Photography



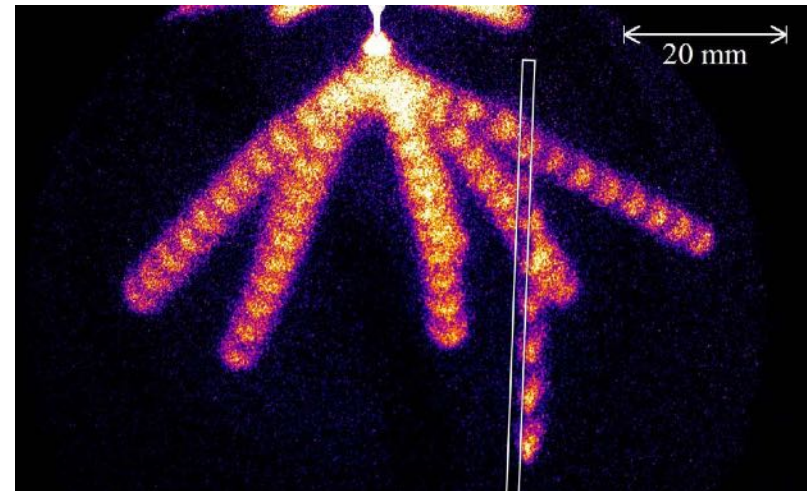
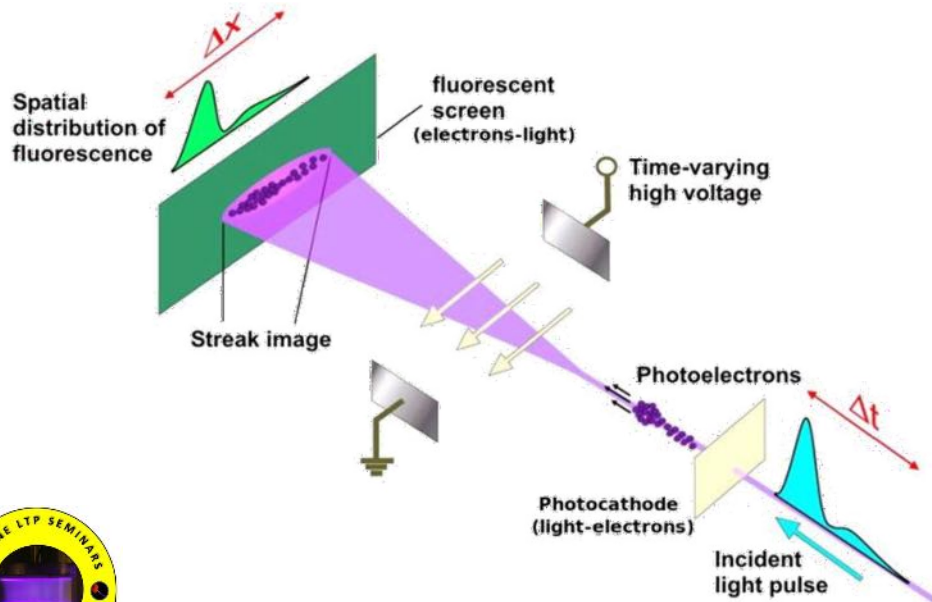
Existing diagnostics with single shot capability

Multi-ICCD Setup



Streak camera

Stroboscope Effect



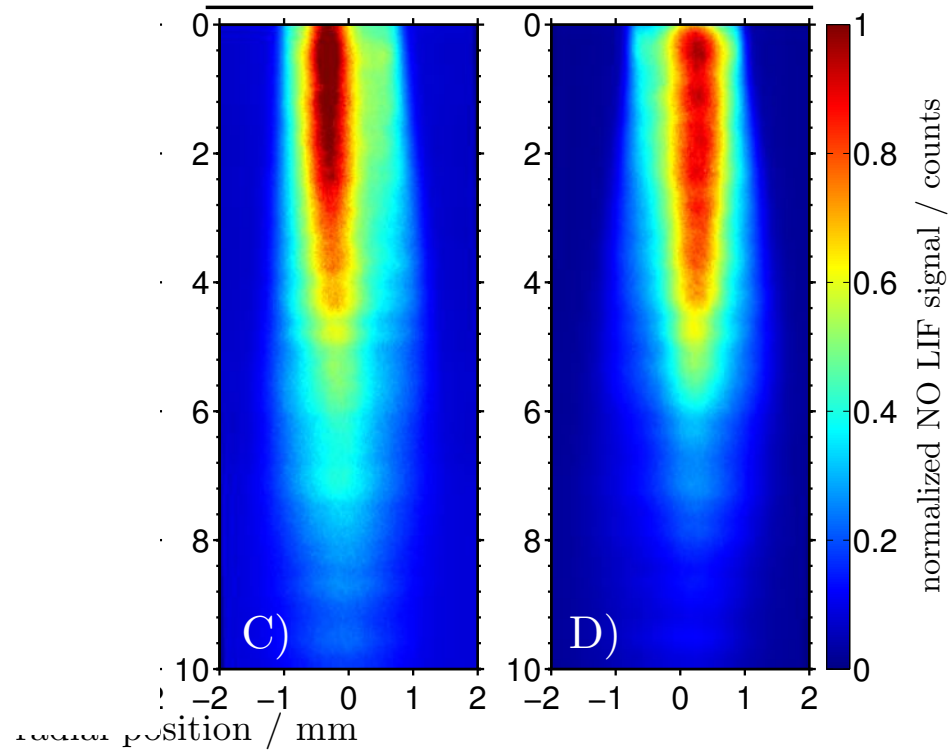
S Nijdam Escampig XII Greifswald



Single Shot vs. Averaging

single shot

average, 100 shots



Single shot measurements reveal high gradients and locally high densities



EVOLUTION OF $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aq}}$ and NO_{aq}

$\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aq}}$ (10^{15} cm^{-3})

NO_{aq} (10^{15} cm^{-3})

Stationary

1th Pulse

“Memory-Effect”

1th Pulse

Random

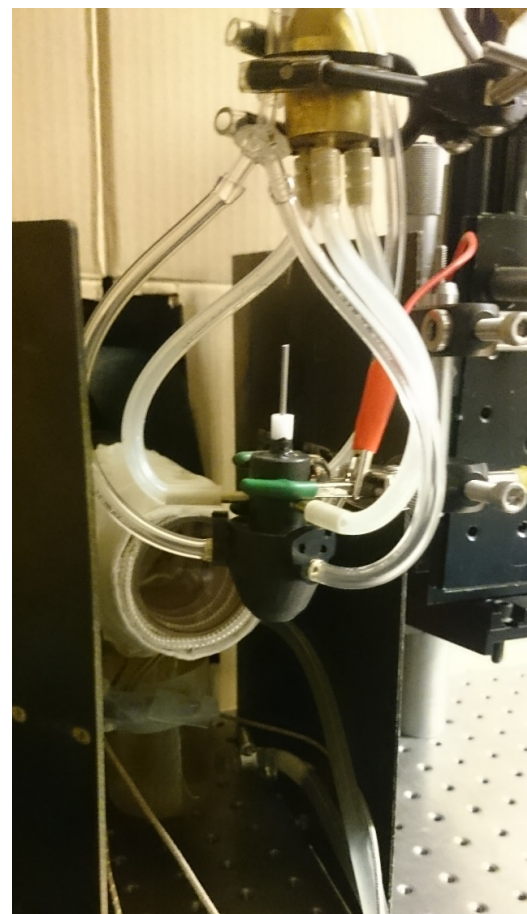
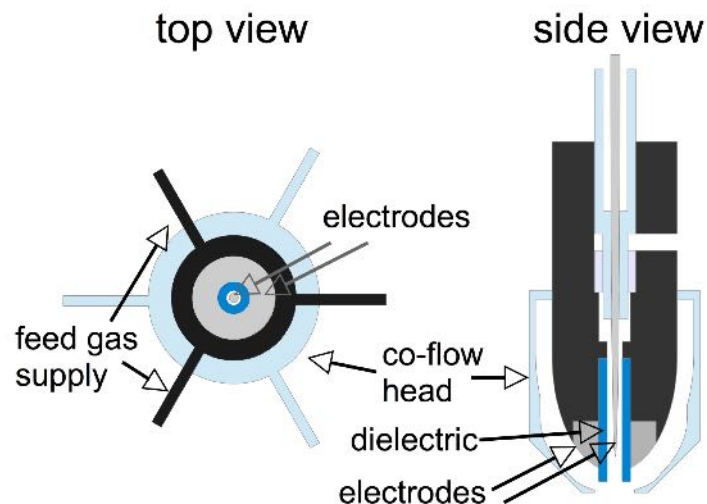
- Stationary: NO_{aq} is consumed by $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aq}}$ at the center. In absence of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aq}}$, NO_{aq} diffuses to the underlying tissue at the edges.
- “Memory-effect”: NO_{aq} and $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aq}}$ are mixed at selected locations. NO_{aq} survives only where the density of $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aq}}$ is smaller.
- Random: $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aq}}$ is “well-stirred” with NO_{aq} . Consumed by the $\text{H}_2\text{O}_{2\text{aq}}$ there is little diffusion to the tissue.

Animation Slide

MIN  MAX
 Log scale

University of Michigan
 Institute for Plasma Science & Engr.

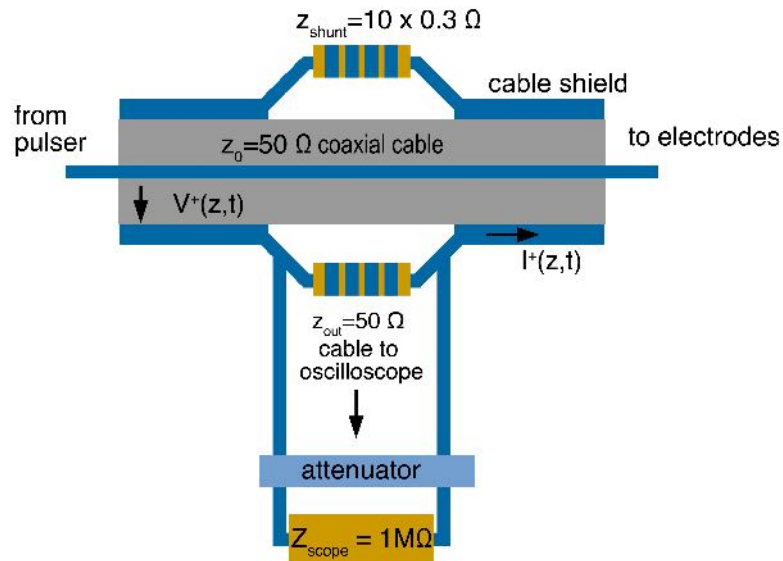
"Sentinel" Plasma Jet



- Nanosecond pulsed plasma jet
- 500 sccm Argon
- 500 sccm co-flow (Oxygen/Nitrogen)
- Peak Voltage: ~ 4 kV
- Pulse Duration: 12 ns FWHM @ 0.5 to 1 kHz

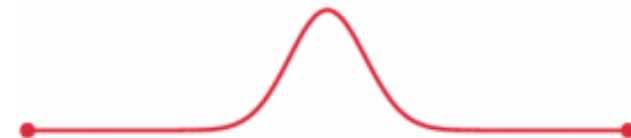
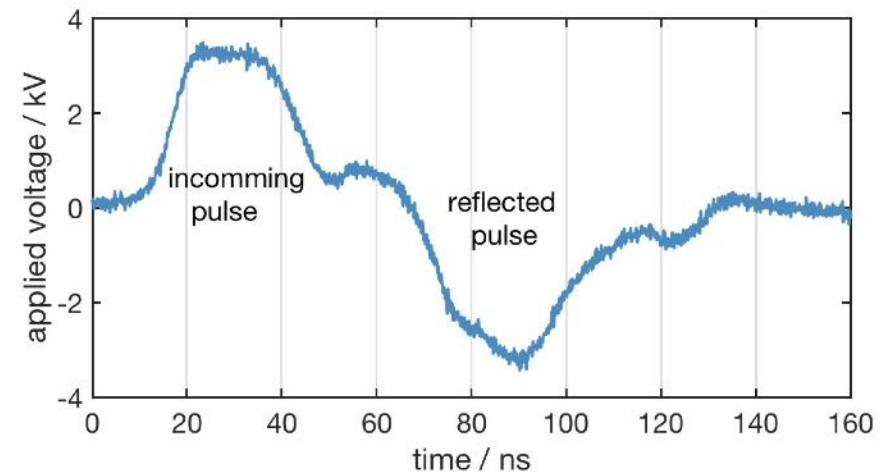


Back current shunt



$$I^+(z, t) = \frac{Z_{out} + Z_{scope}}{Z_{scope}} \frac{V_{scope}}{Z_{shunt}} \times \gamma_{\text{Attenuator}}$$

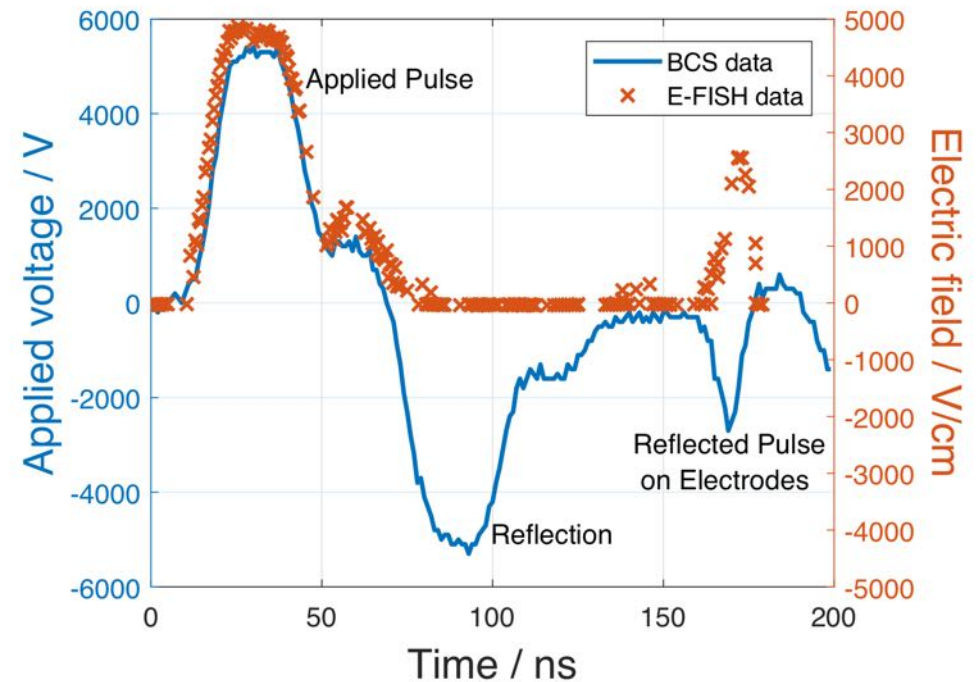
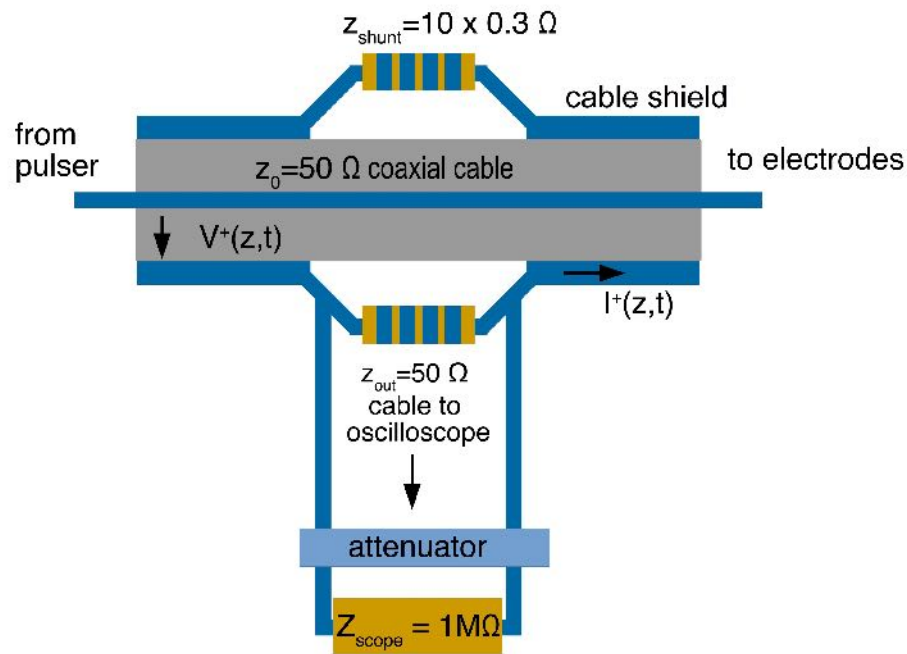
$$V^+(z, t) = I^+(z, t) \times Z_{out}$$



- Resistors soldered into ground shielding of HV cable
- Voltage drop over resistors measures current flowing through cable
- Incoming and reflected pulse measurable

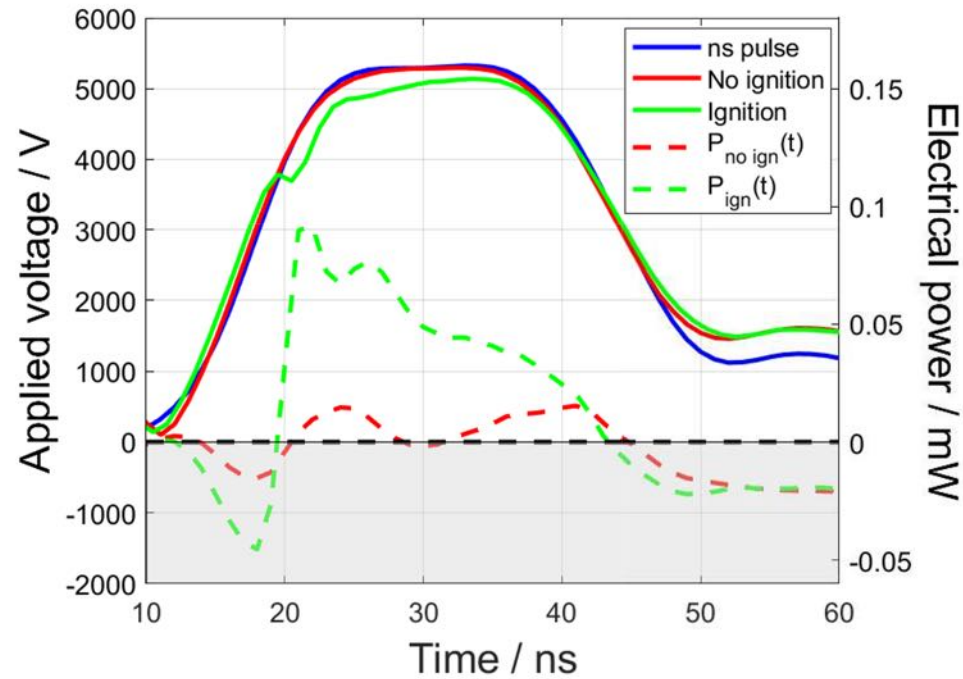


Back current shunt



Reflected pulse measured with the BCS exhibits no electric field (red) at the electrodes





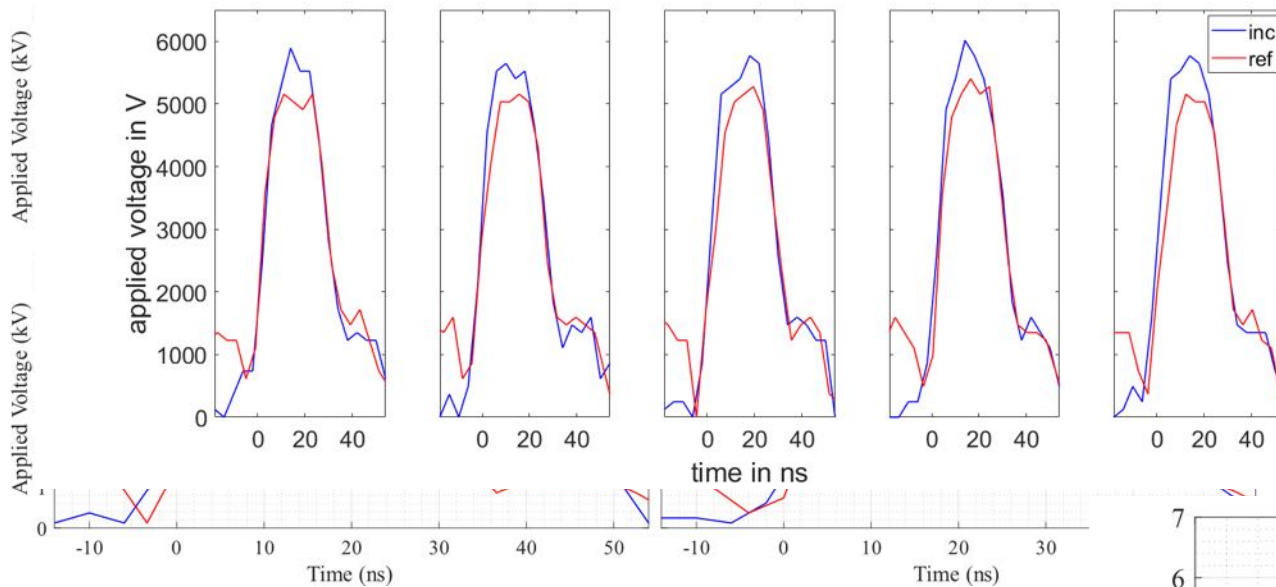
Superimposing applied pulses with reflections shows electrical power dissipated in the discharge

$$W_{BCS} = \frac{1}{Z} \int_{t_o}^{t_{pulse}} \left(U_{inc.}^2 - U_{ref.}^2 \right) dt$$



Back Current Shunt (BCS)

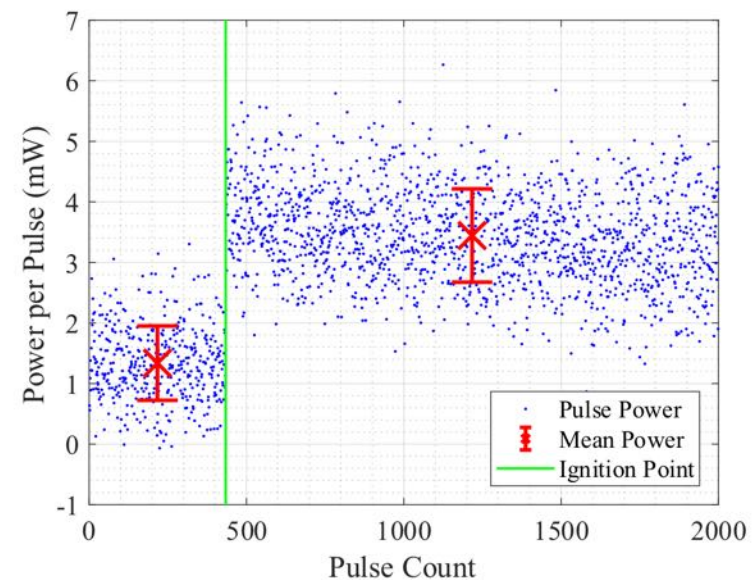
single shot with electric measurements

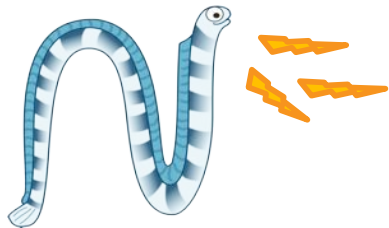


before plasma ignition

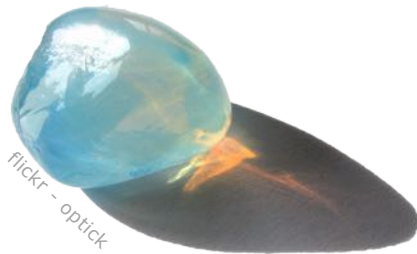
after plasma ignition

Plasma ignition can be observed in real time in single shot BCS evaluation





E-Fish - Electric Field induced second harmonic light generation

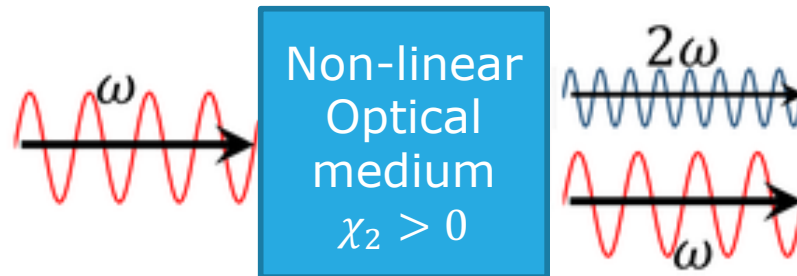


Rayleigh-Scattering

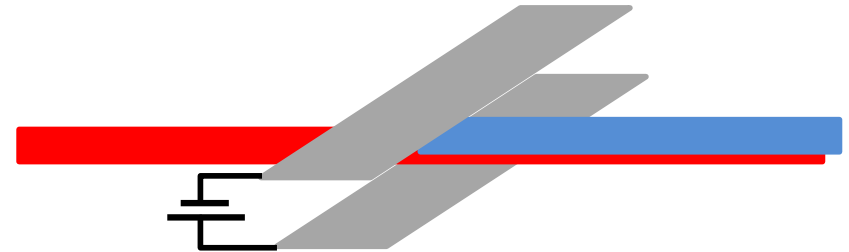


FLEET - Femtosecond Laser Electronic Excitation Tagging

In an isotropic medium, the index of refraction is the same in all directions
Second harmonic generation is only possible in a non-centrosymmetric medium
and impossible in a symmetric medium



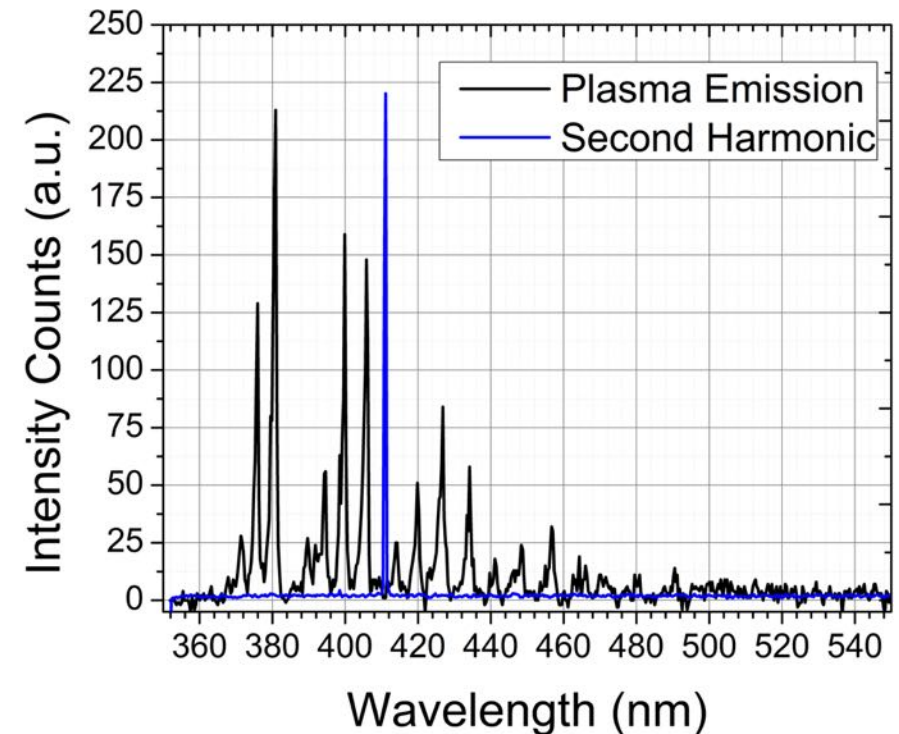
Applying an electric field destroys that symmetry
allowing for second harmonic generation



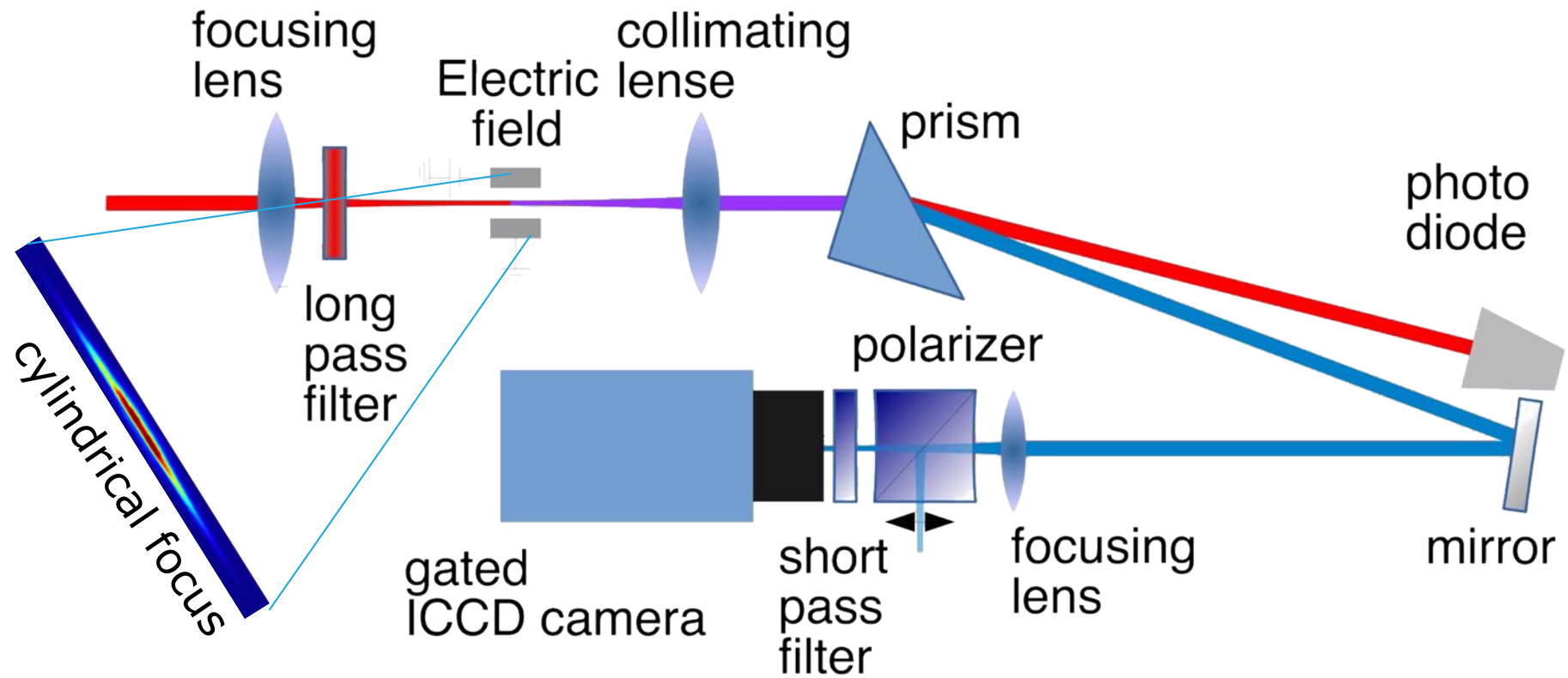
$$I^{(2\omega)} \propto N^2 (E_{Ext})^2 (I_{Pump})^2$$



- Quadratic Dependence upon Electric Field
 - Sensitive down to 100's of V/cm
- Time Resolution
 - fs laser acts as a δ function compared with ns changes in fields
- Non-resonant
 - Wavelength can be chosen to fit experiment



Experimental Setup

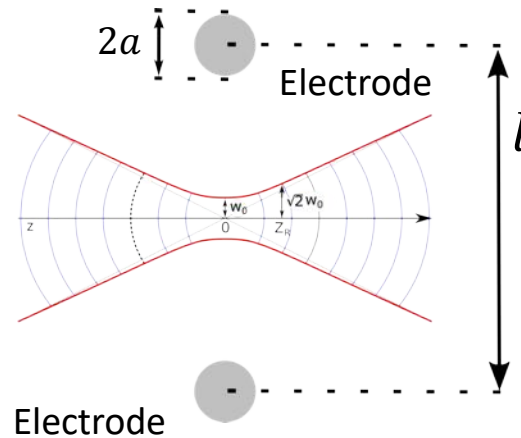
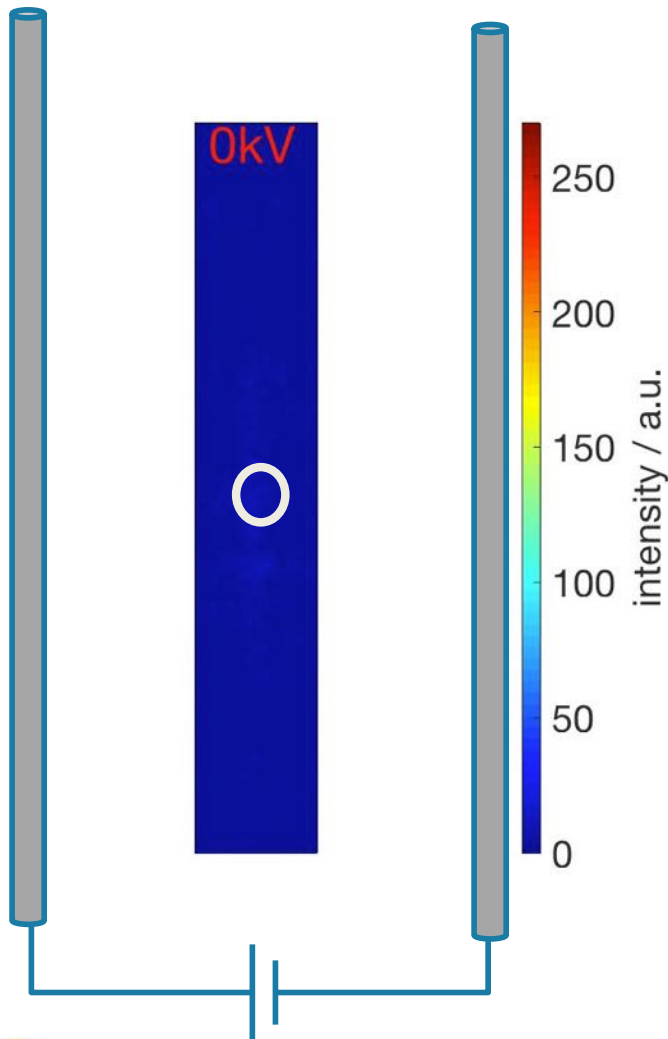


Spectra-Physics Solstice Ace laser 800 nm @ 50 fs up to 6 mJ per pulse
a wave plate and polarizer are used to vary the energy

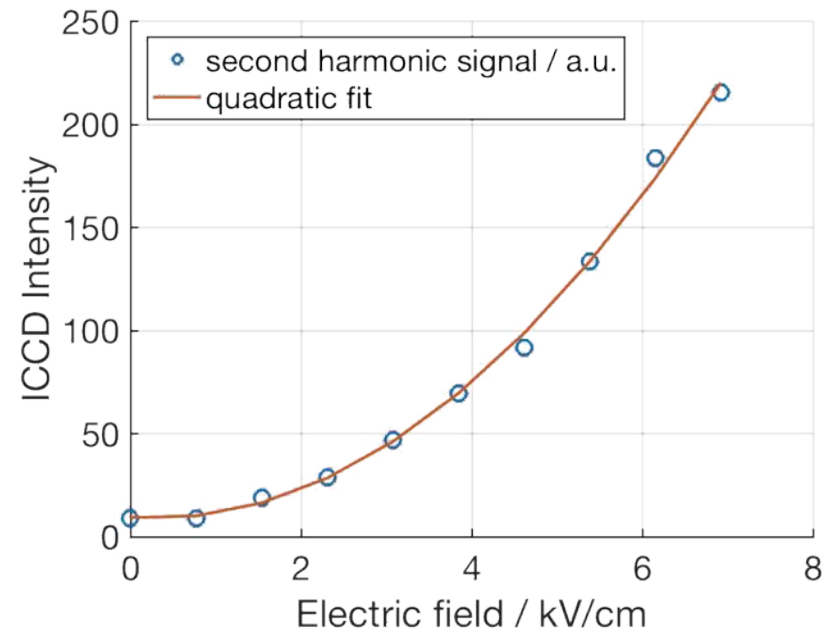


$$w_0 \sim 10\mu\text{m} \quad z_R \sim 100\mu\text{m} \quad L_{\text{coh}} \sim 10 \text{ mm}$$

Calibration



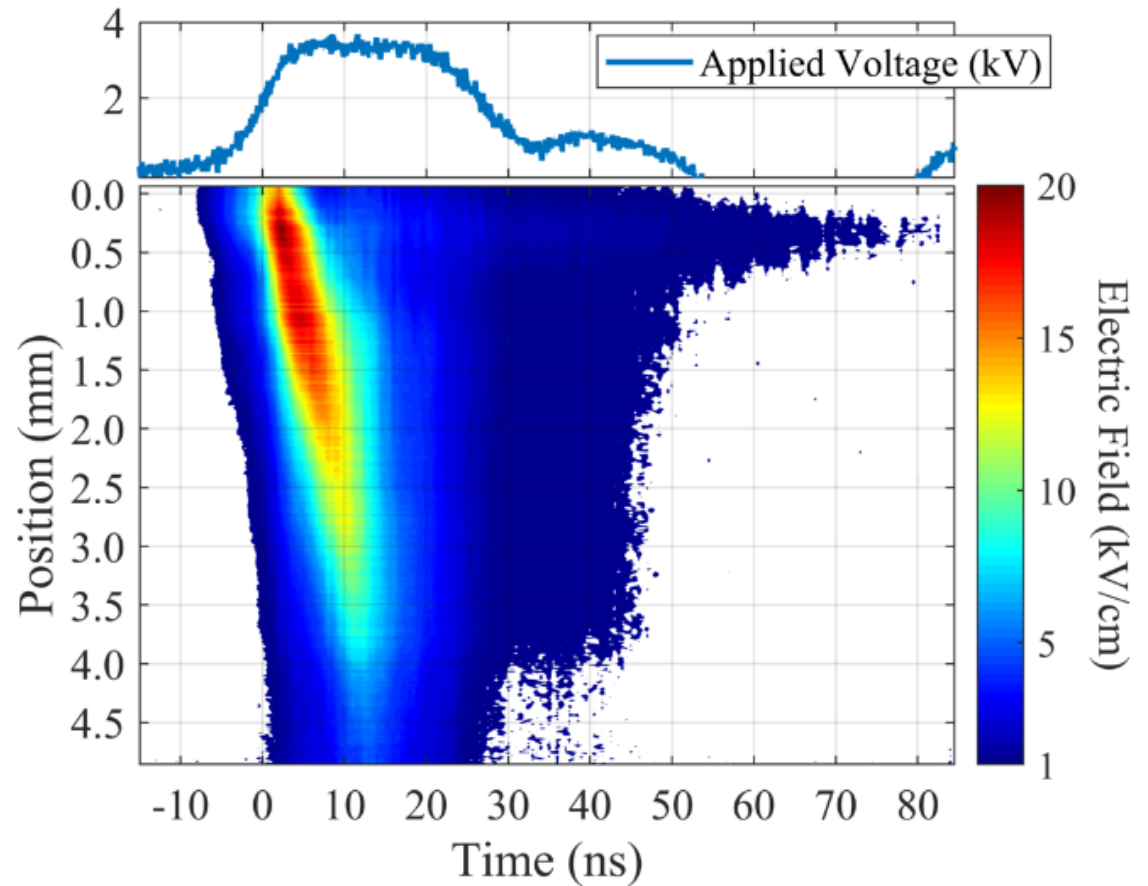
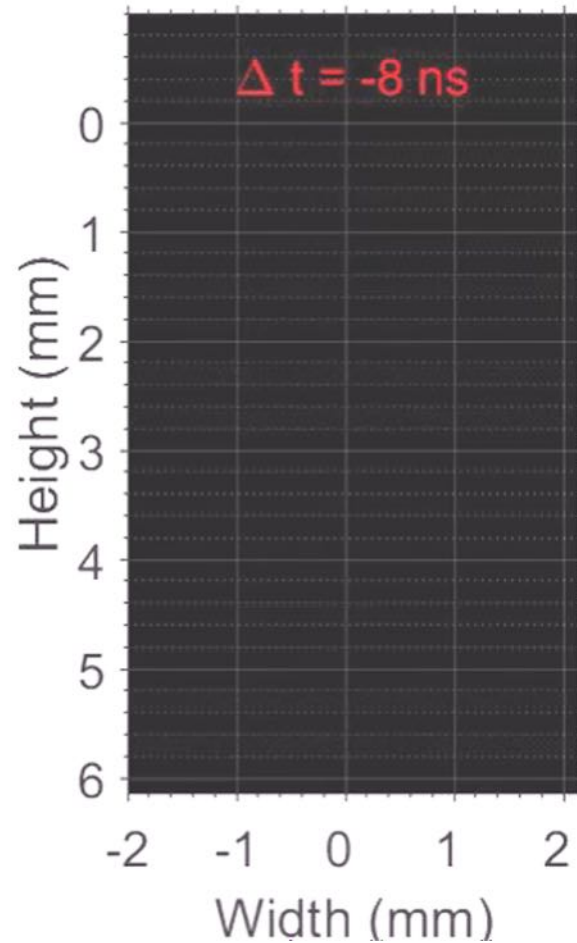
$$E(z) = \frac{2 \cdot V_{Applied}}{d \cdot \cosh^{-1} l/2a} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[1 + 4 \frac{(z - z_0)^2}{d^2}\right]}$$



to be continued...

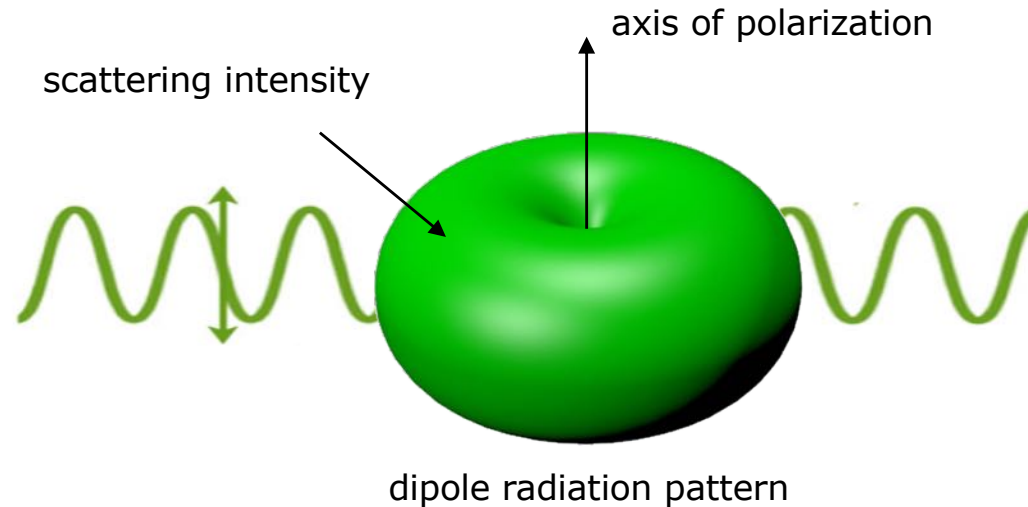


Electric Field in Streamer Propagation



Rayleigh Scattering

- Rayleigh scattering is the scattering of light on particles with diameter d smaller than the wavelength: $d \ll \lambda$
- Electron displacement by the incident electric field creates a dipole that emits the Rayleigh scattered light.



laser intensity

number density

$$S_{RS} \propto I_L n V \sigma_{RS}$$

scattering cross section

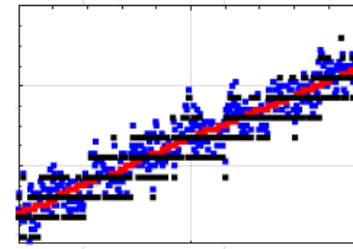
mixture fraction

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \chi_i \sigma_i$$

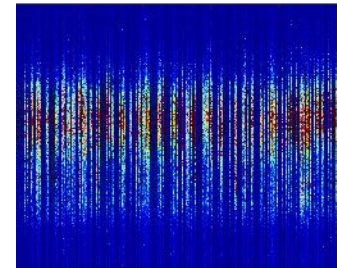


Towards single shot in low signal measurements

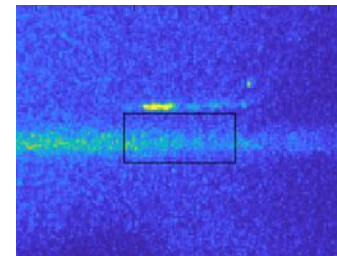
1. time binning



2. advanced averaging

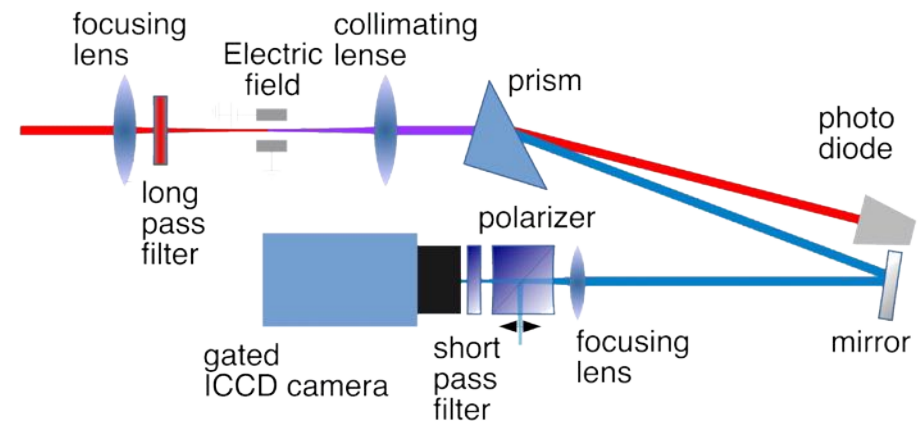
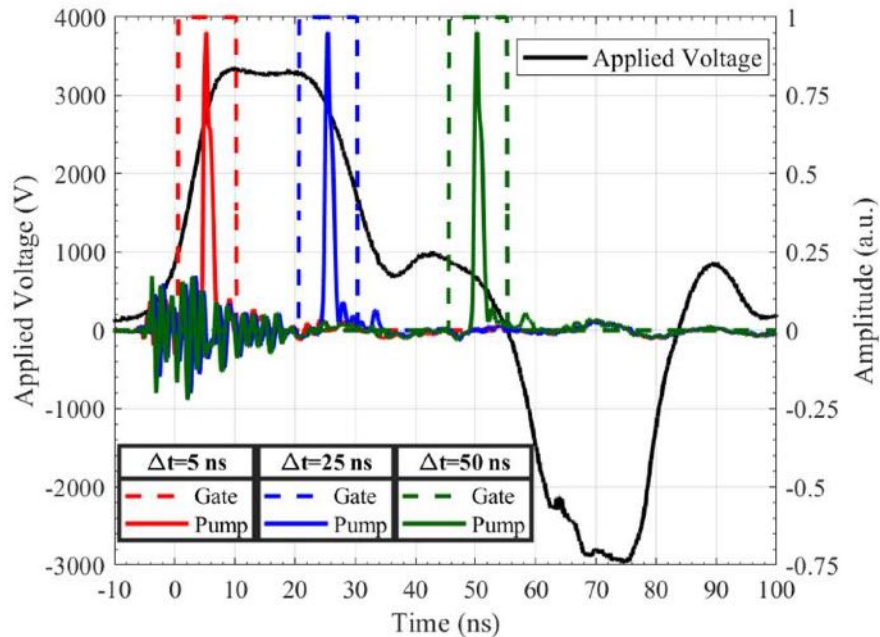


3. space slicing





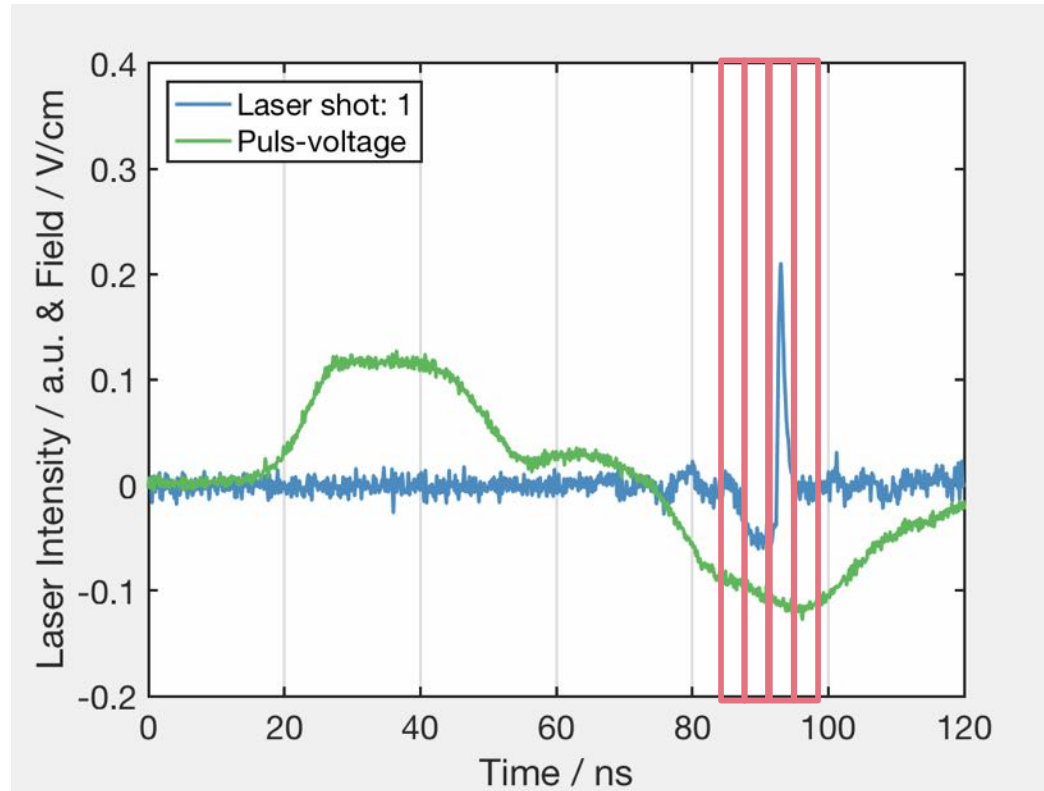
Time Binning (E-FISH)



- Laser shot is shifted with respect to ns-pulse
- gated camera records second harmonic signal



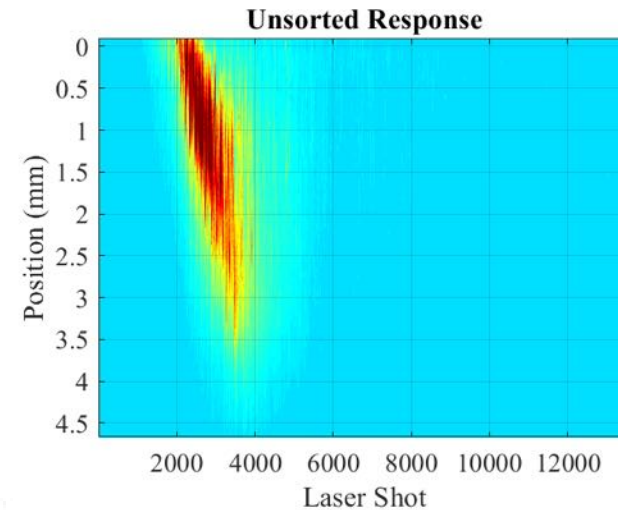
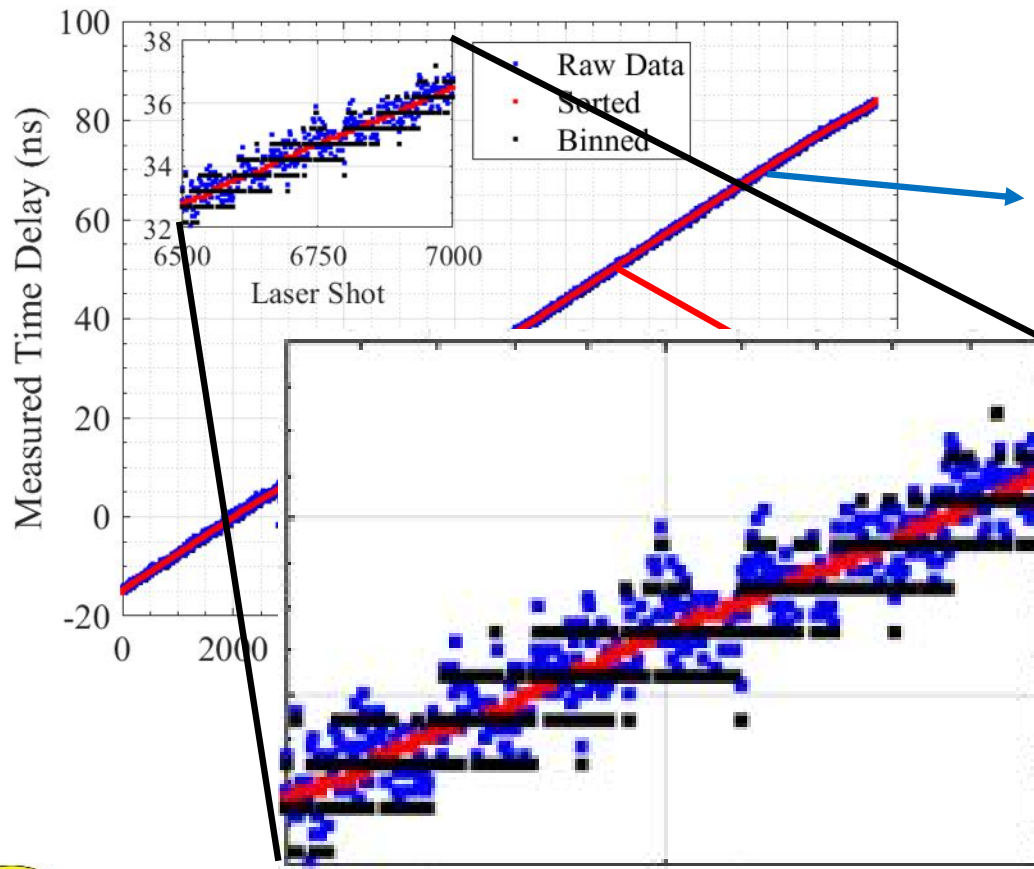
Time Binning (E-FISH)



example: Laser jitter
triggering on previous laser pulse leads to jitter ~ 20 ns



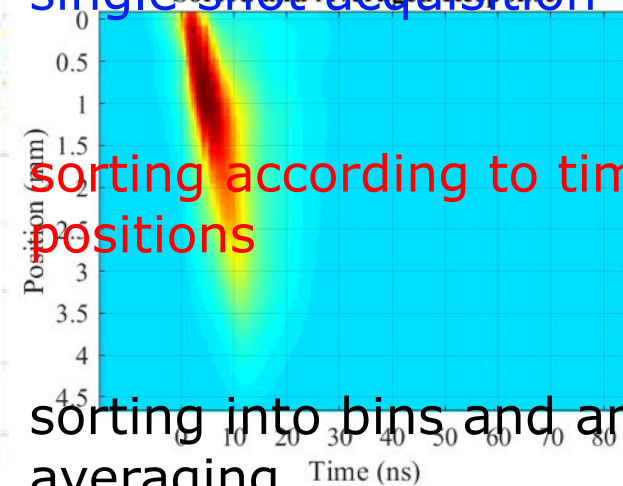
Time Binning (E-FISH)



single shot acquisition

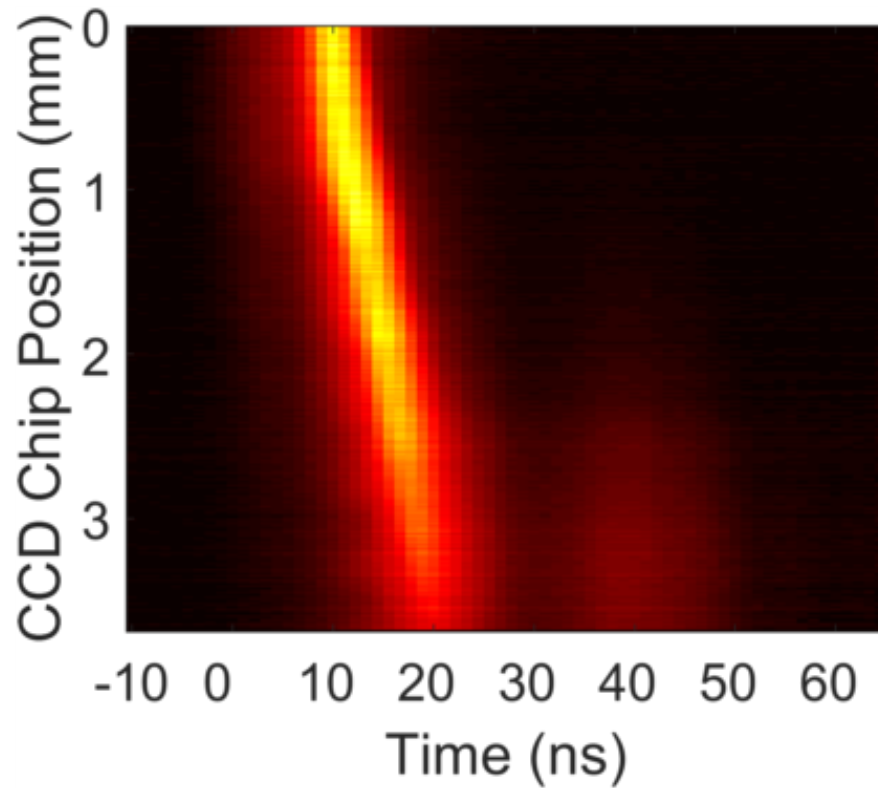
sorting according to time positions

sorting into bins and averaging

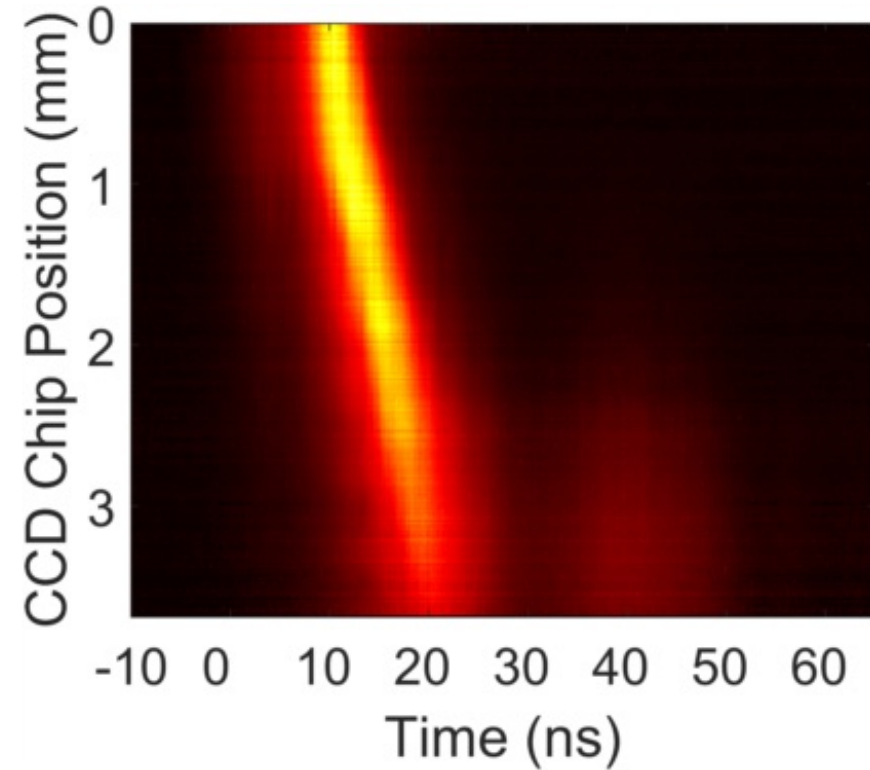




Time Binning (E-FISH)



~1 ns resolution



~100 ps resolution





Advanced Averaging

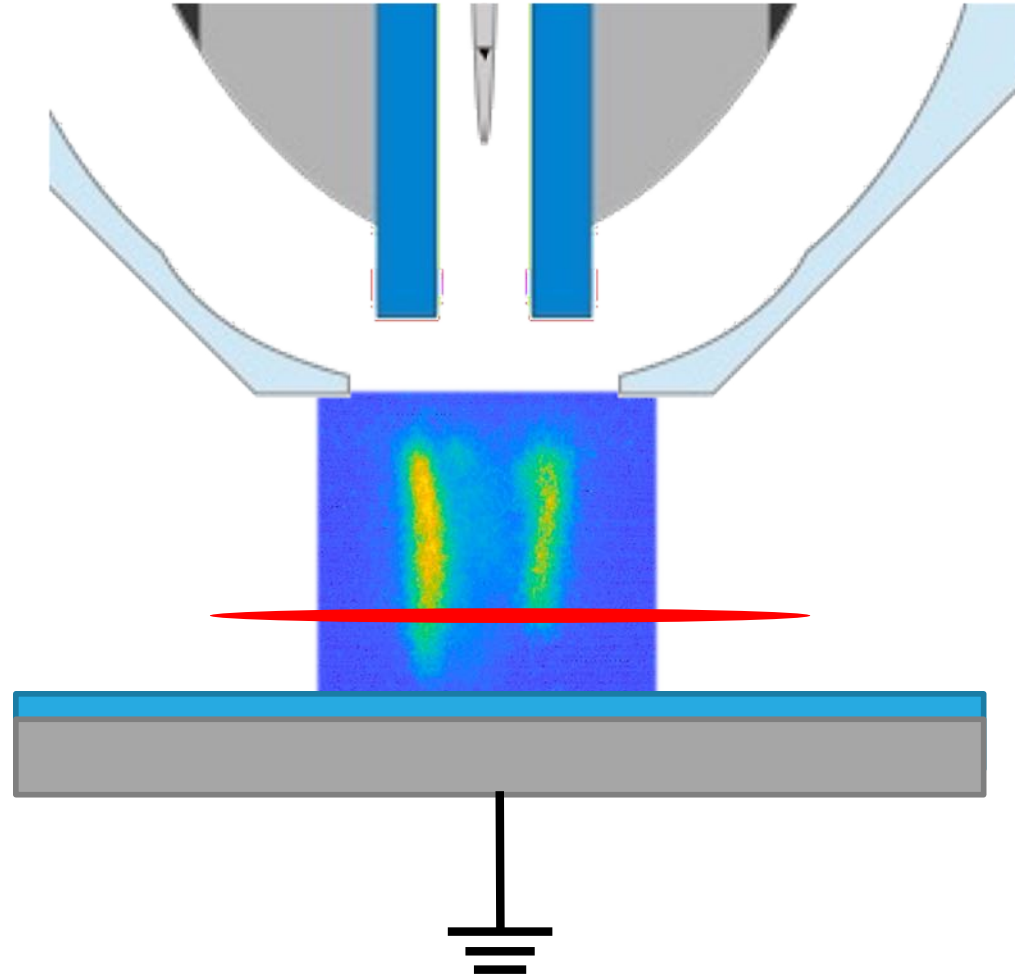
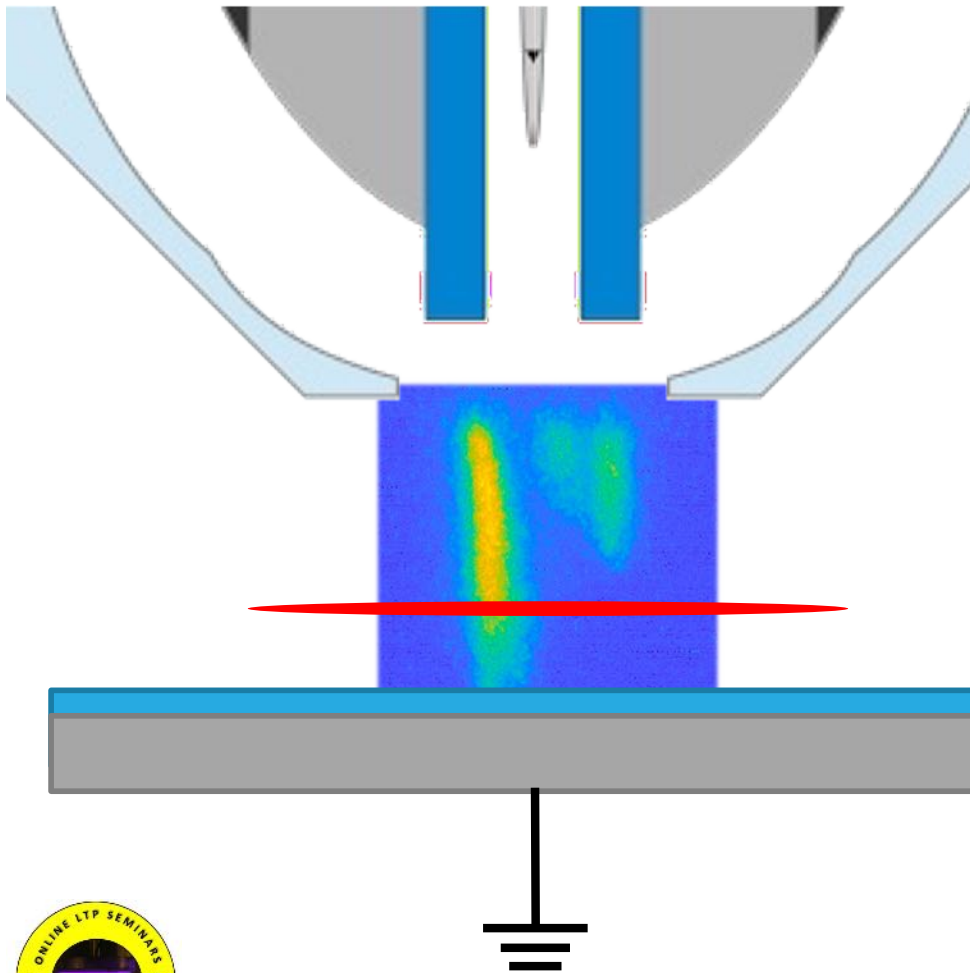




Advanced Averaging. (E-FISH)

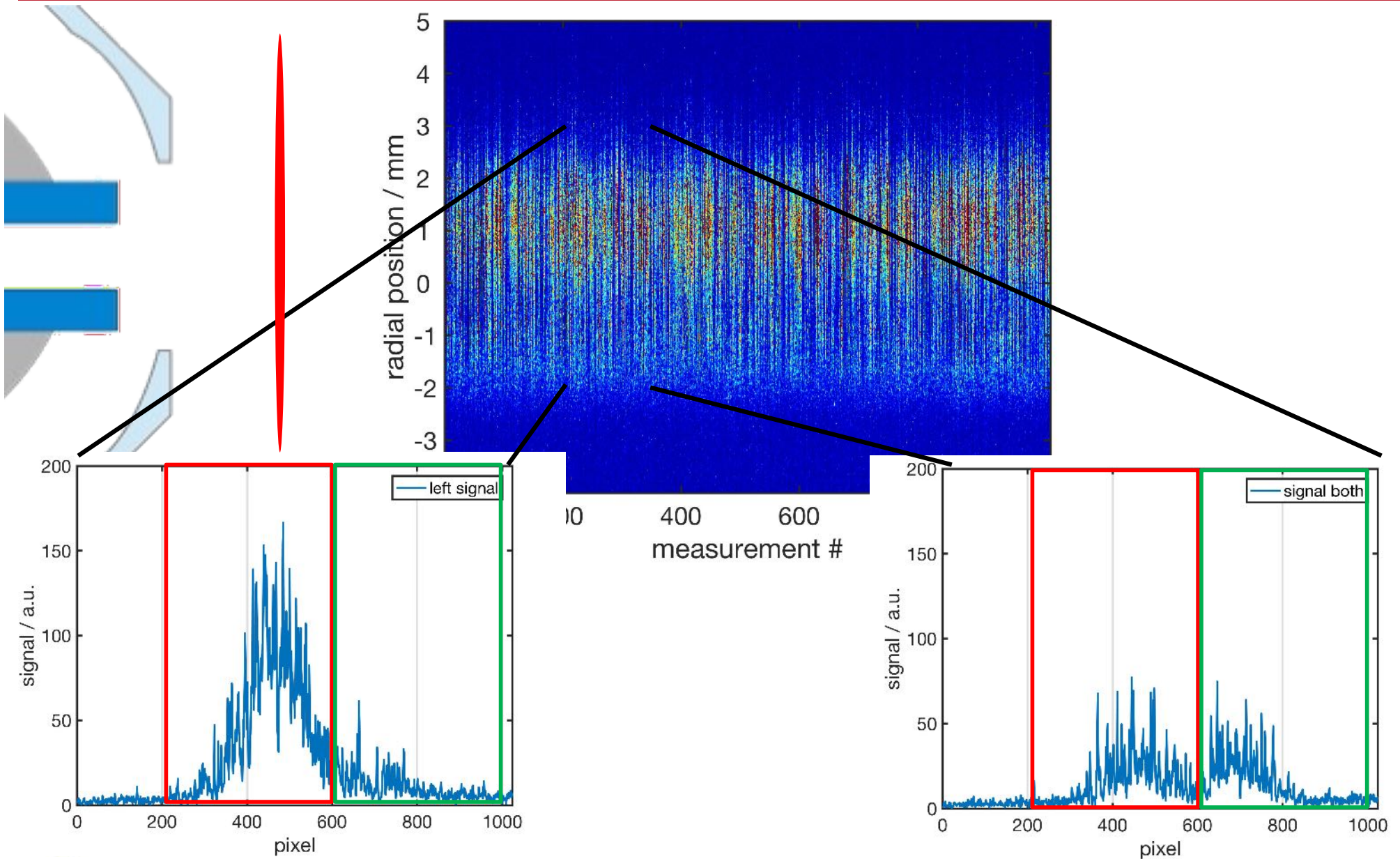
left position

both sides

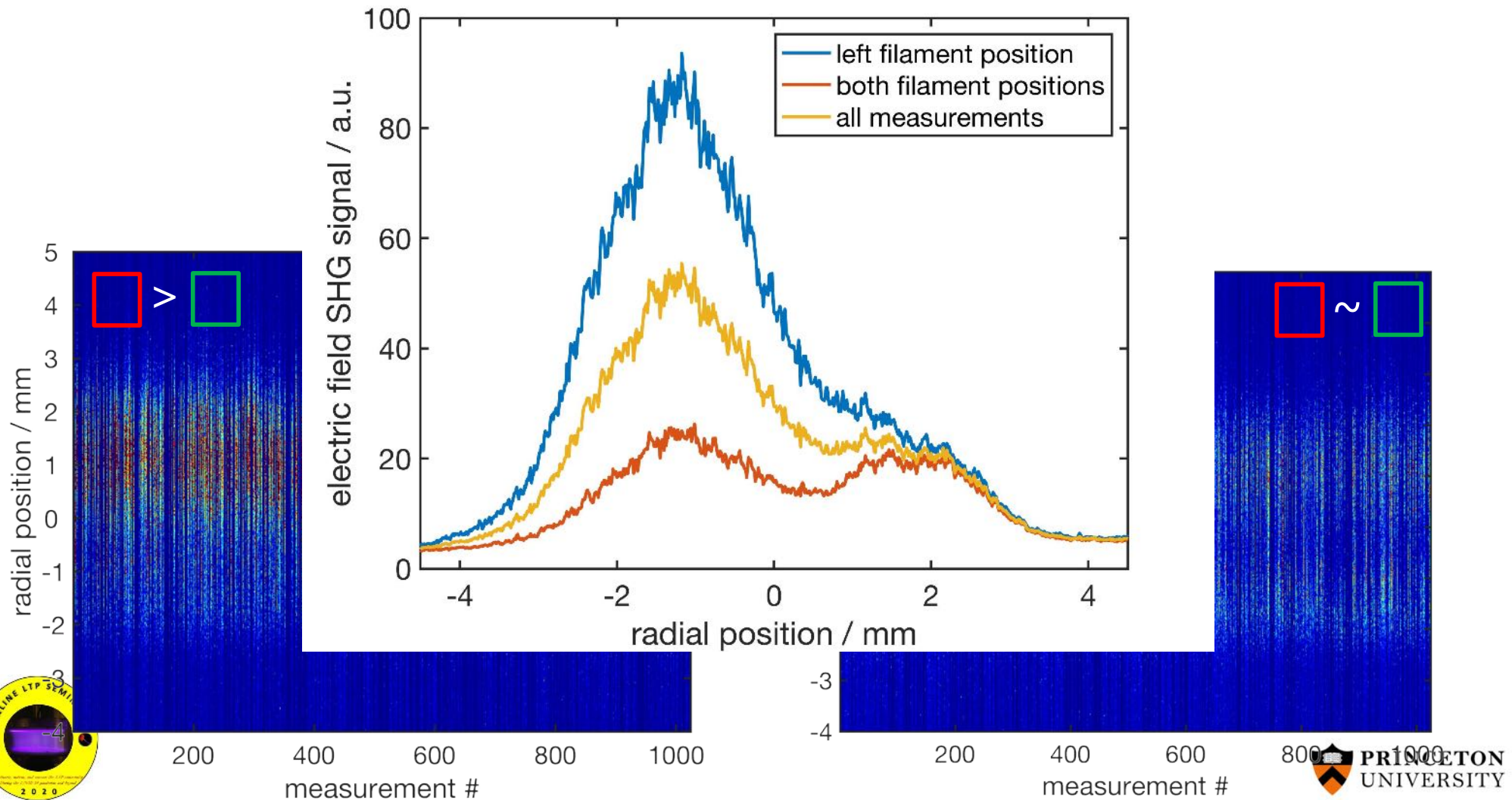




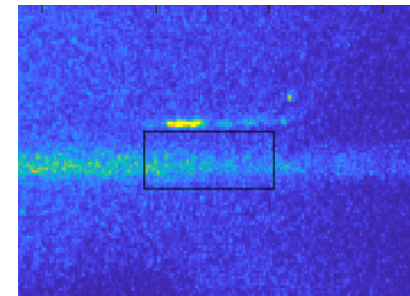
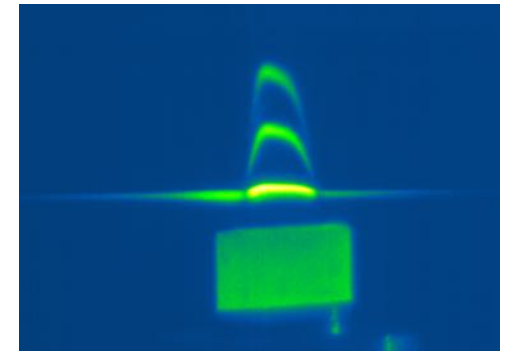
Advanced Averaging



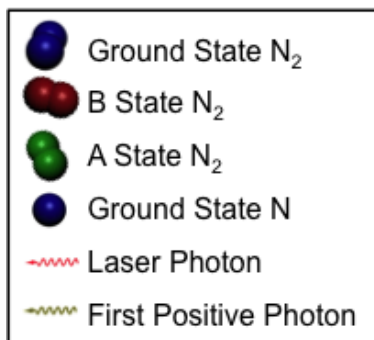
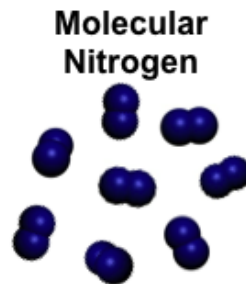
Advanced Averaging



- Femtosecond laser tagging with stroboscopic detection
- Planar Rayleigh-Scattering
- Space Slicing



Femtosecond laser electronic excitation tagging

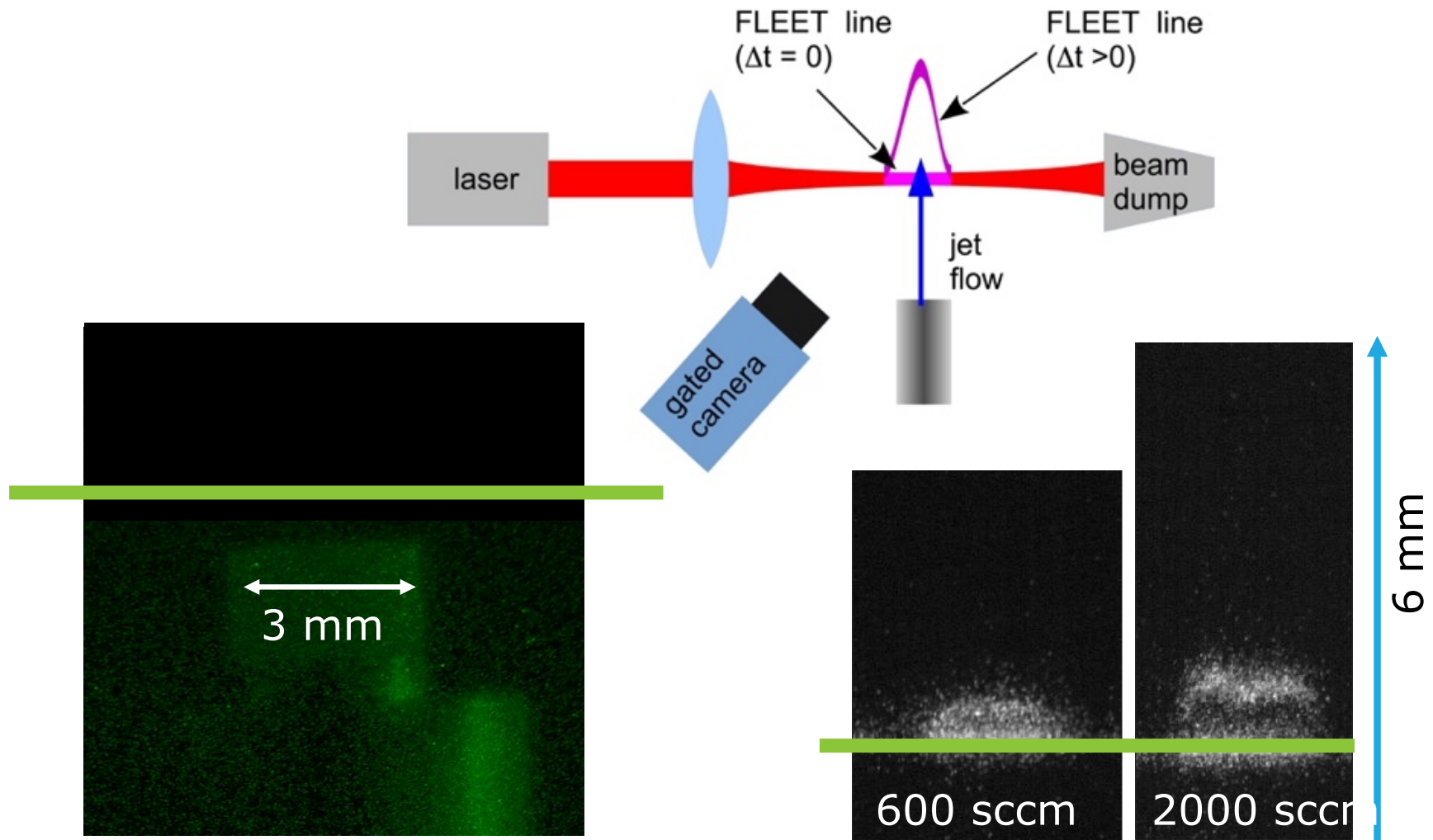


- Laser pulse ionizes molecular nitrogen—dissociation via e-ion recombination
- Atomic nitrogen recombines into excited molecular nitrogen
 - 1st positive (520-780 nm) signal: $\sim 10 \mu s$ in air, $> 60 \mu s$ in pure nitrogen, $> 100 \mu s$ in Ar
 - 3-body recombination limits overall rate

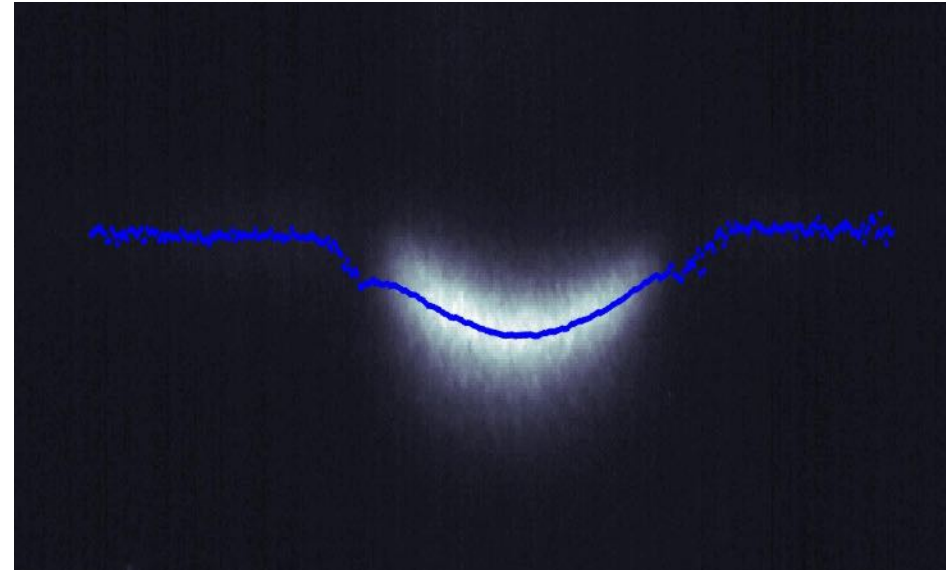
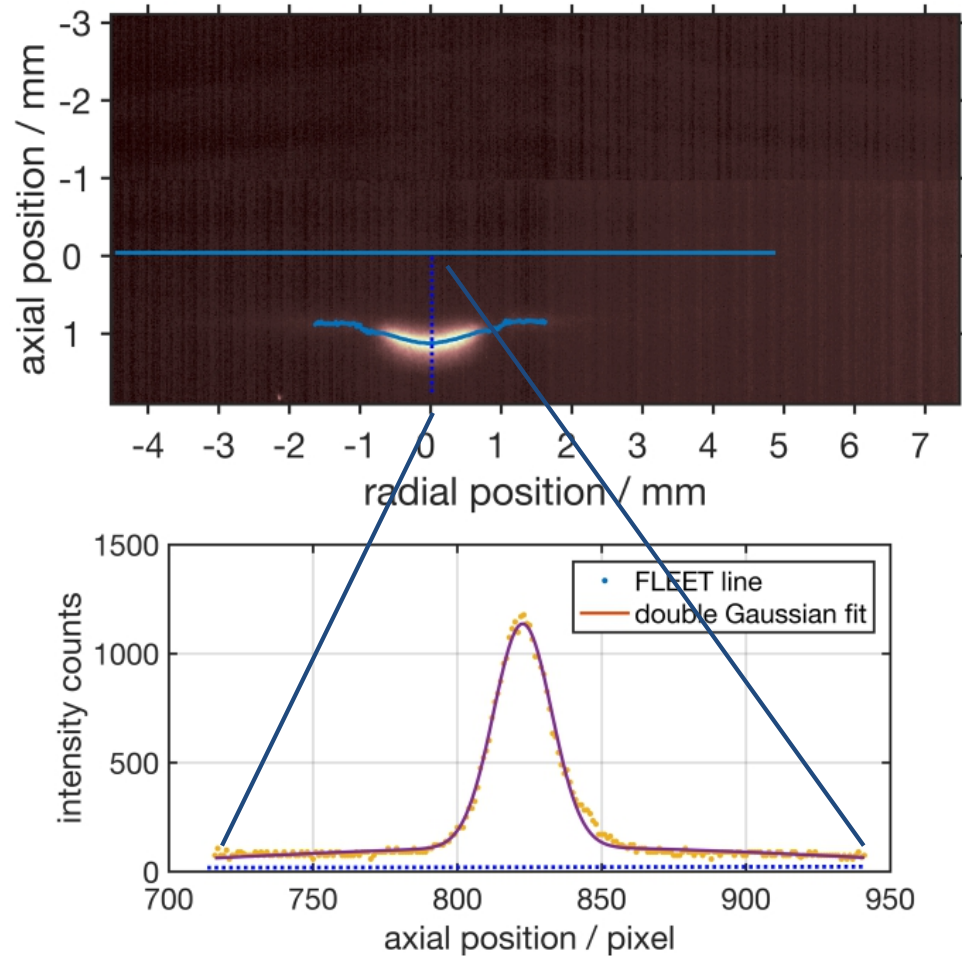




FLEET



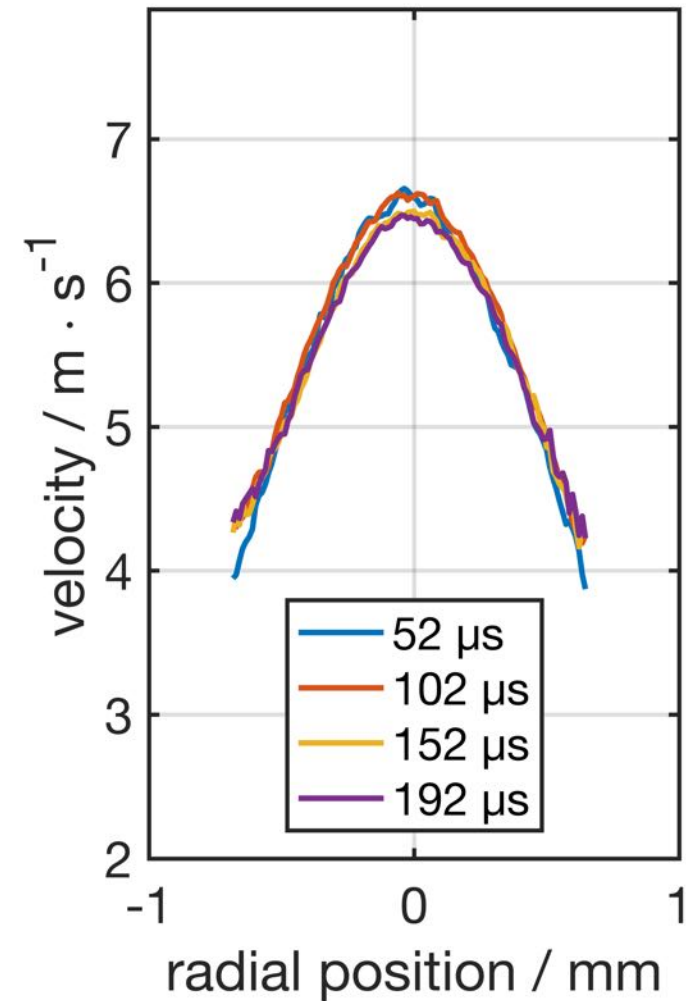
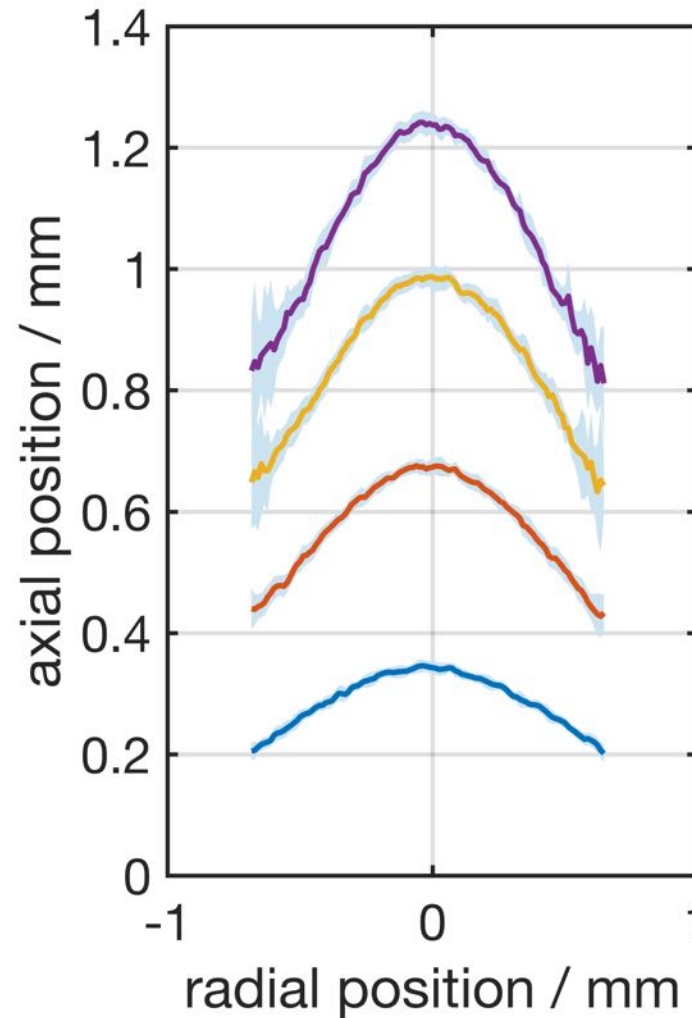
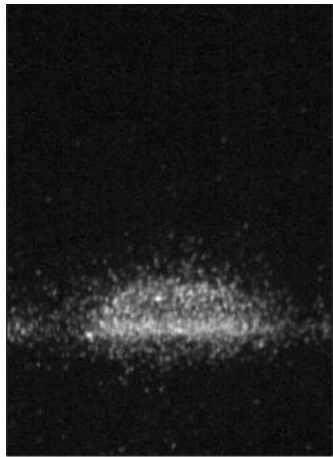
Flow velocity is calculated by known dimensions and time of camera gating after laser tagging



Gaussian fit of line profile at each position yields
FLEET line displacement

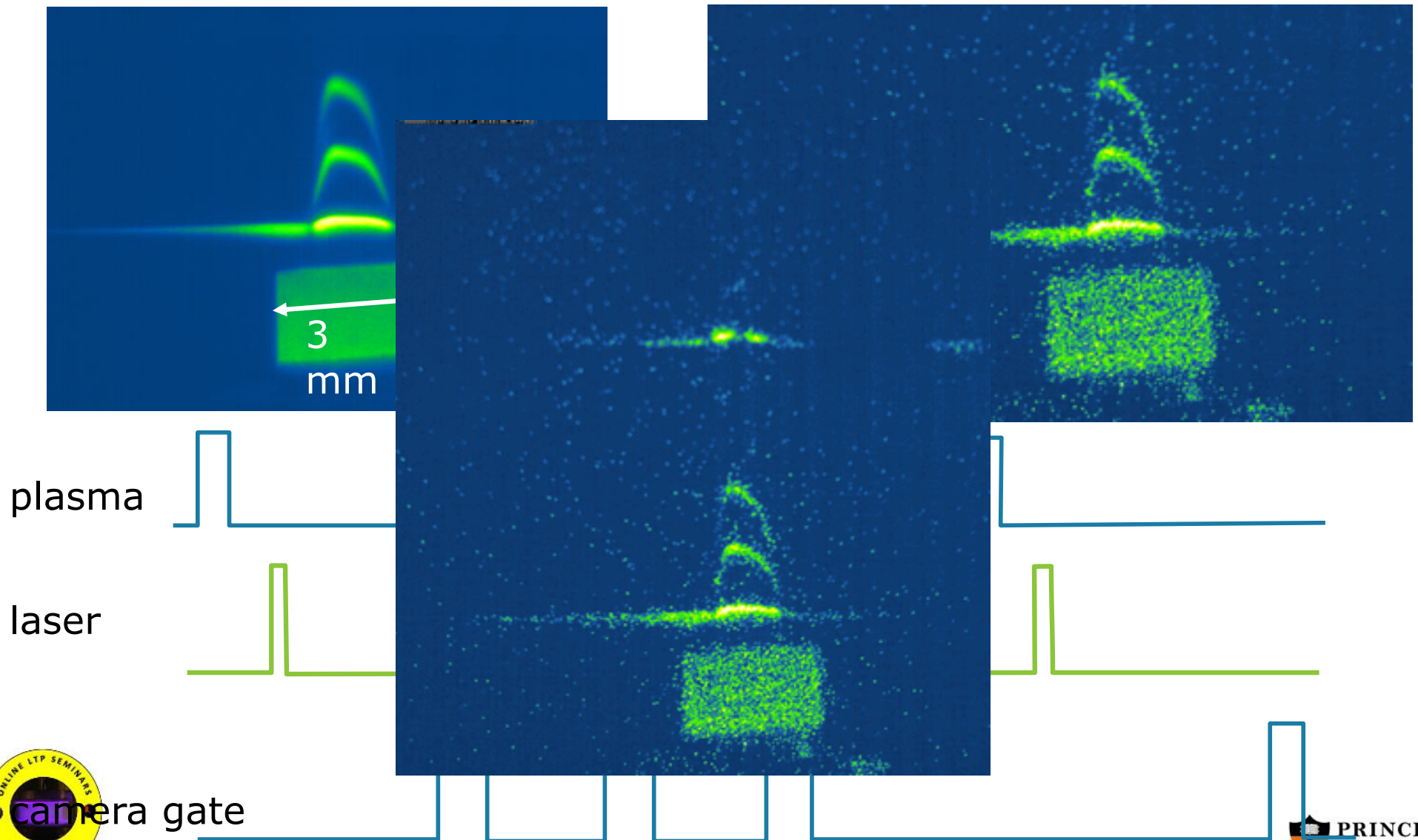


FLEET Evaluation





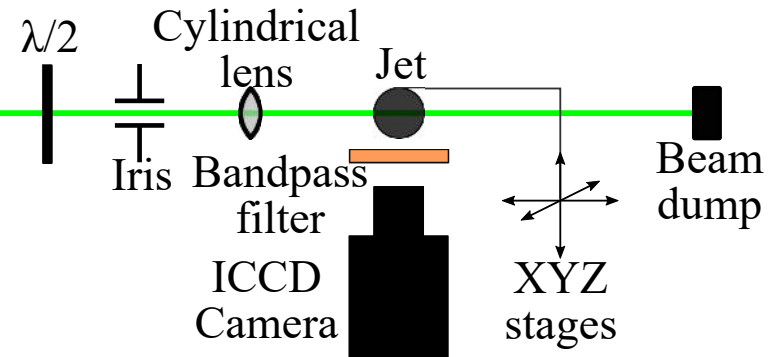
Space and time Resolved Flow Field



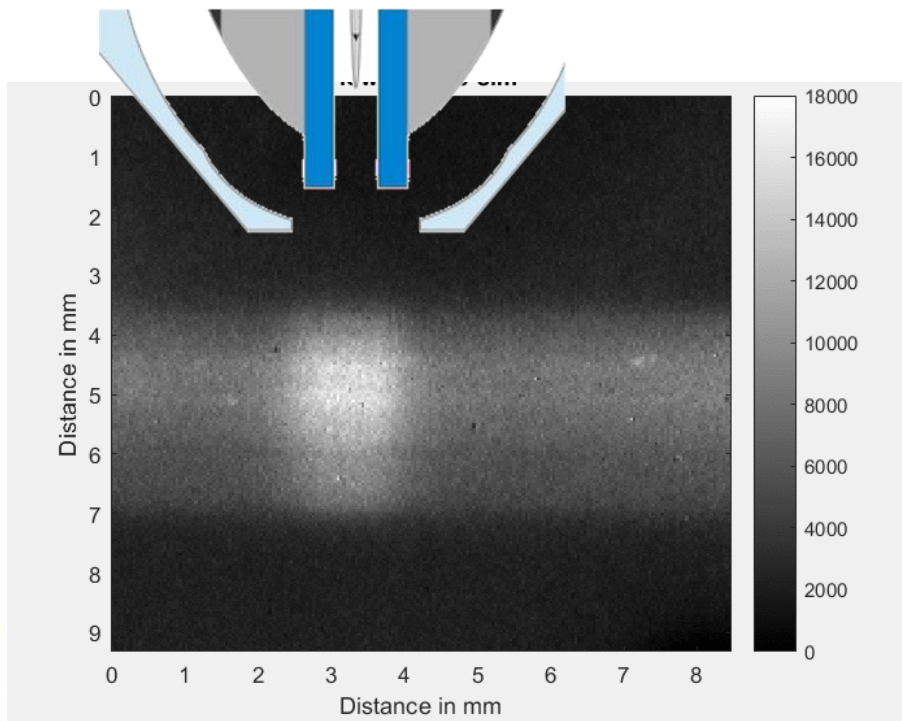
camera gate

Planar Rayleigh Scattering

Pulsed Nd:YAG Laser
Spectra-Physics
Quanta-Ray Lab-170-10



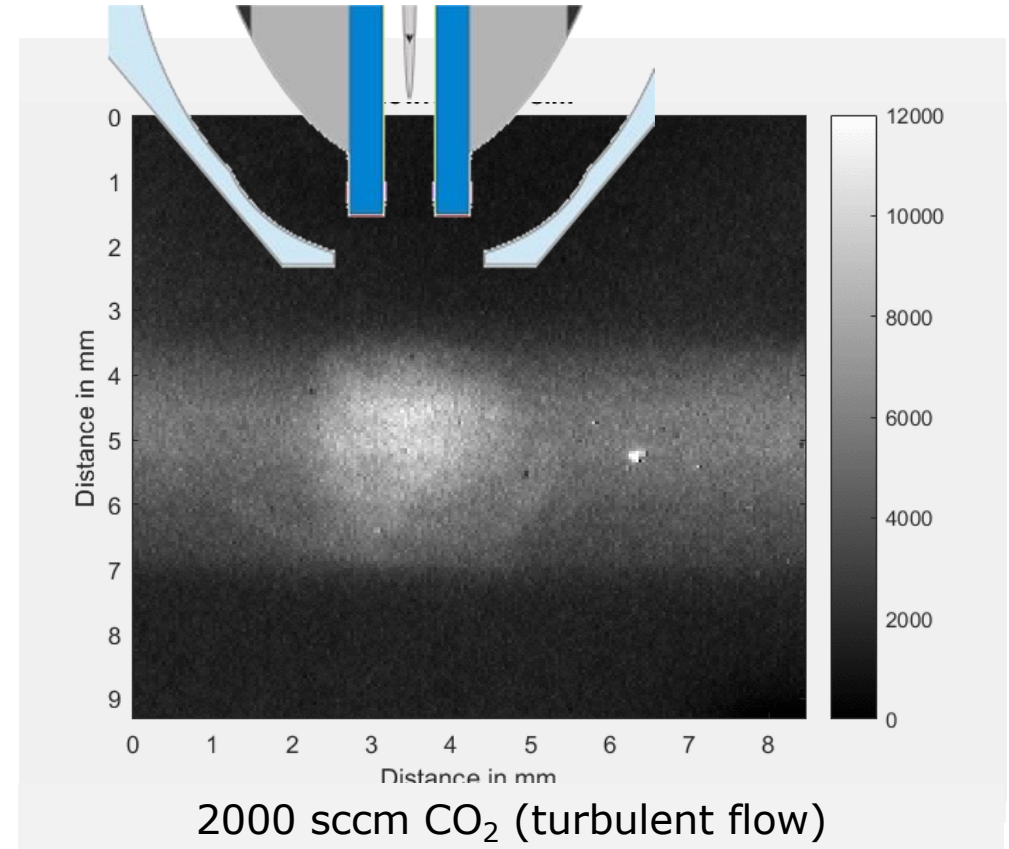
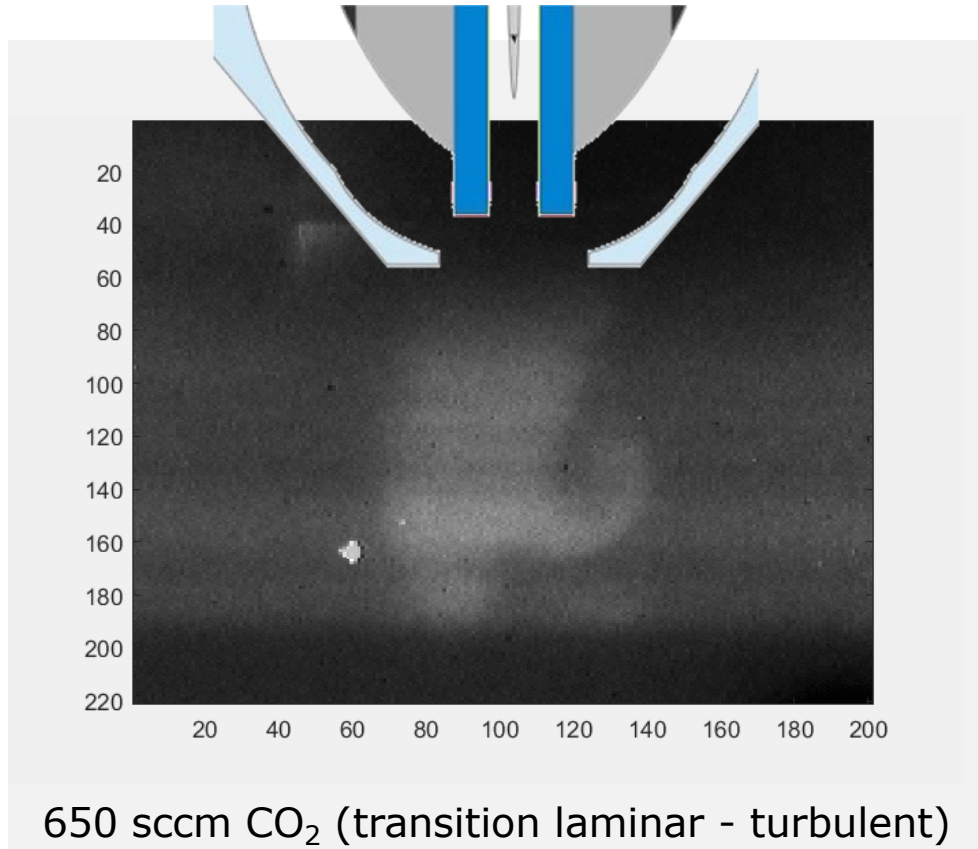
~ 3 mm wide laser sheet



400 sccm CO₂ (laminar flow)



Planar Rayleigh Scattering



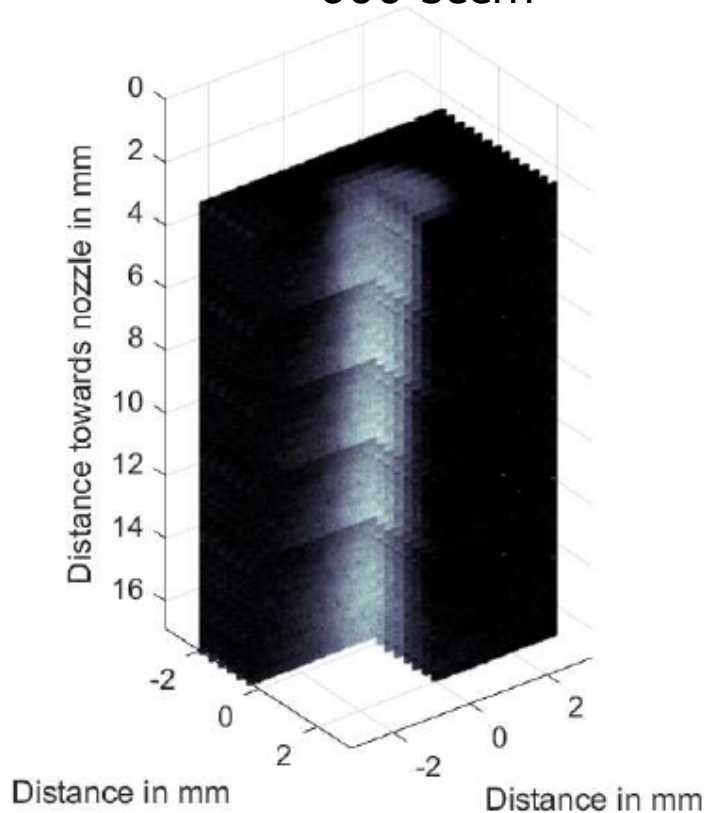
Kelvin-Helmholtz instability
(with aliasing)



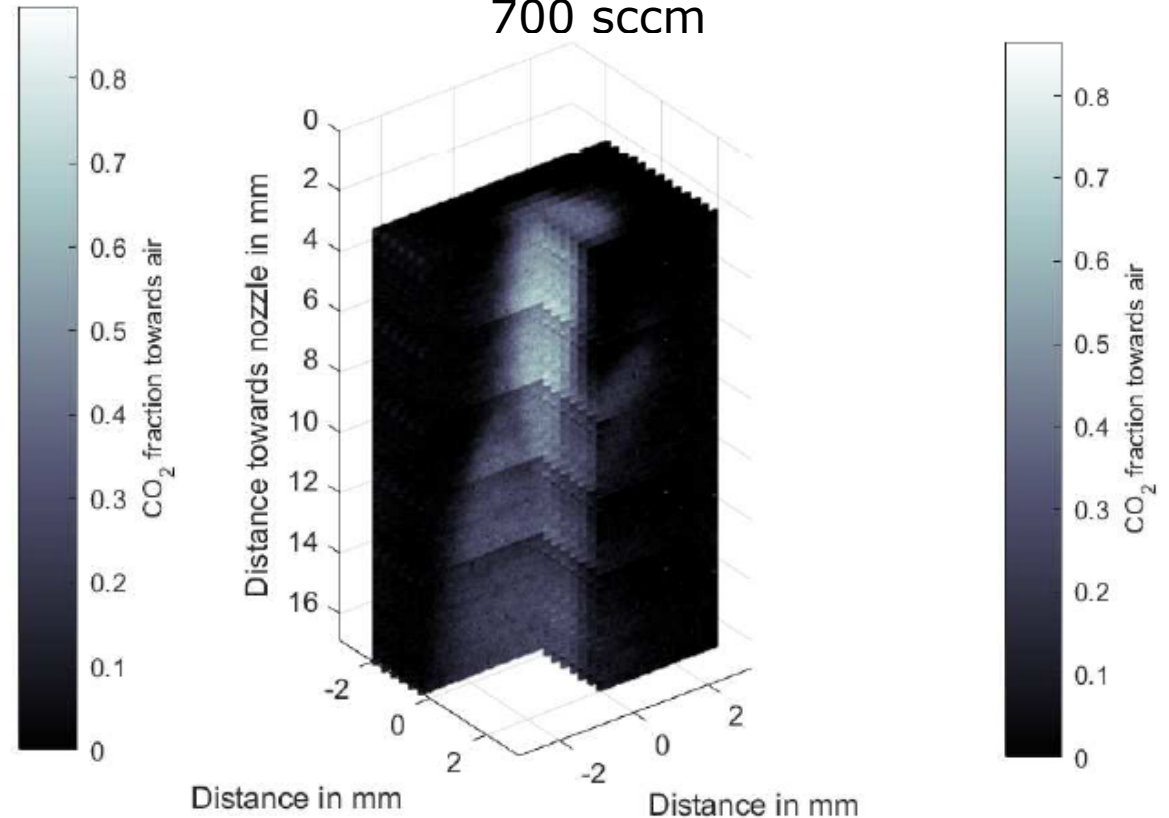
Planar Rayleigh Scattering

Plasma jet (not ignited) with
CO₂ flowing into room air

600 sccm



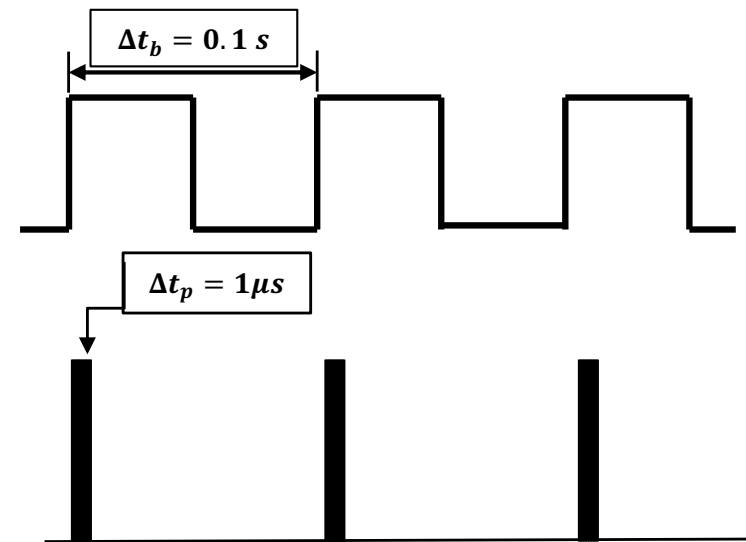
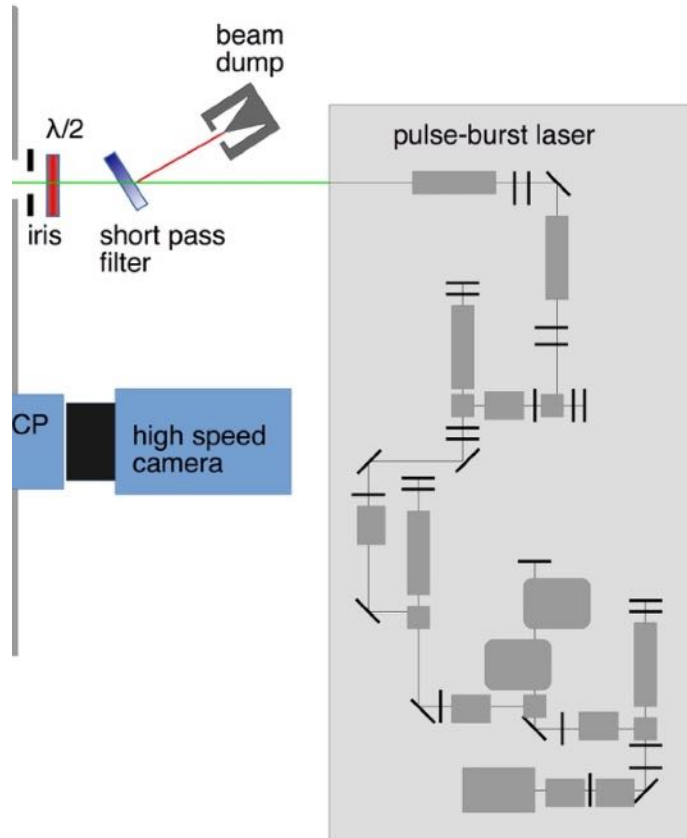
700 sccm





Space slicing: 3D filtered Rayleigh Scattering

very first pulse burst system (20 years ago)



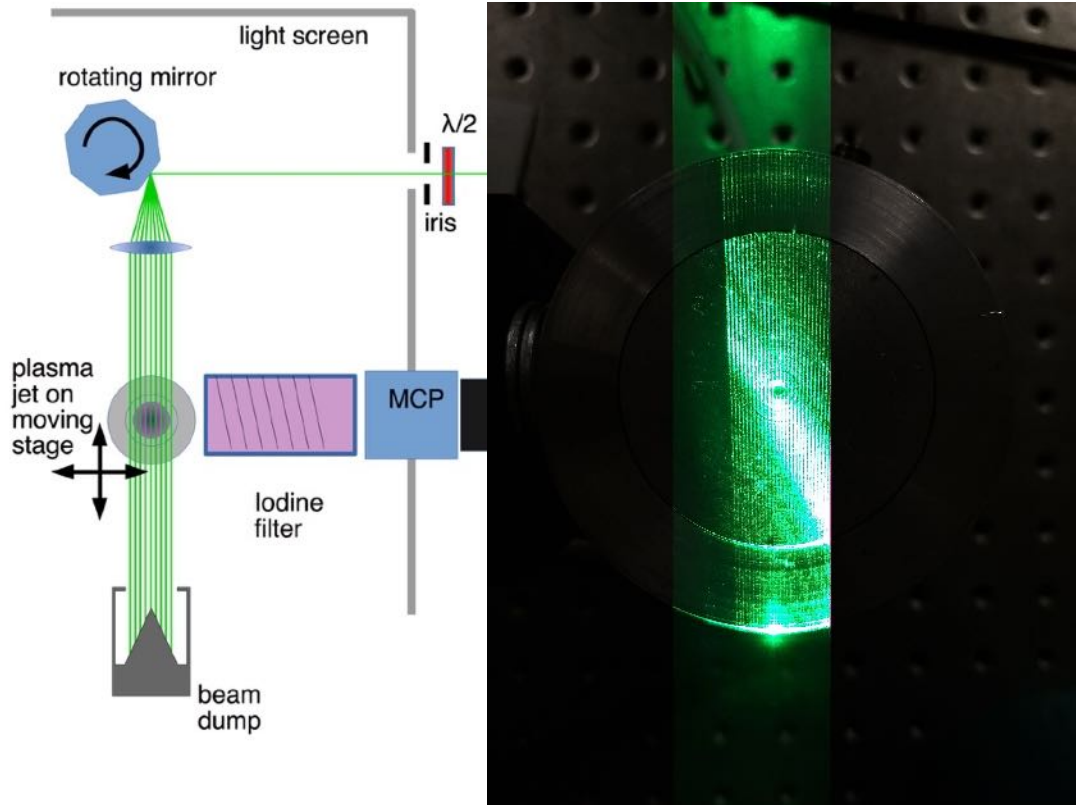
- 15 – 30 pulses at MHz repetition.
each FWHM: 12 ns





Space slicing: 3D filtered Rayleigh Scattering

15 slightly shifted laser sheets utilizing a pulse-burst
laser with a rotating mirror



Laser sheet fan

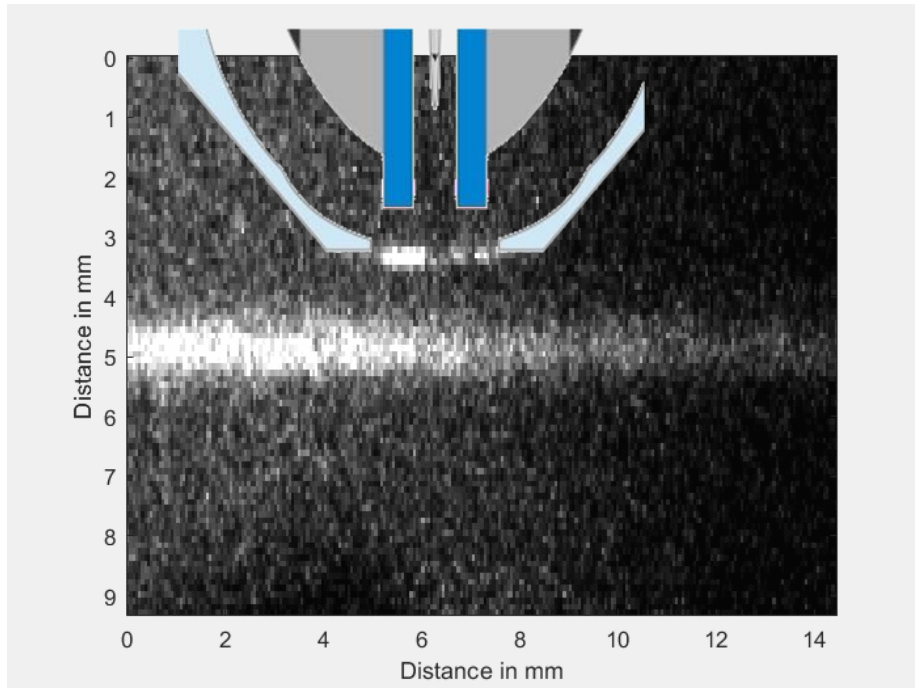
- Height: 5 mm
- Width: 0.3 mm
- Mirror rotation 333.3 Hz
- Width: 8.7 mm
- Sheets displaced by 0.3 mm

Gas displacement

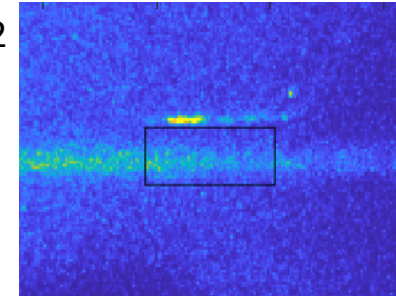
- Flow speed 2 m/s @ 500sccm
- 30 μ s burst time
- 6.25 μ m average movement



Space slicing: 3D filtered Rayleigh Scattering

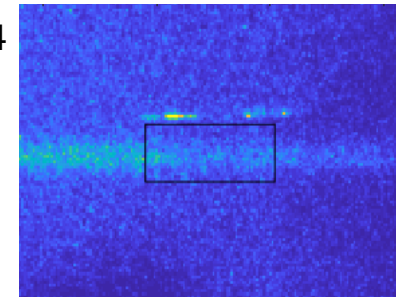


Frame 2



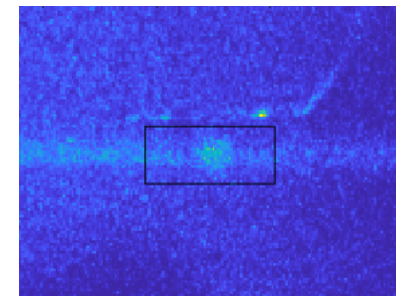
room air

Frame 4



He co-flow

Frame 7



CO₂ feed gas

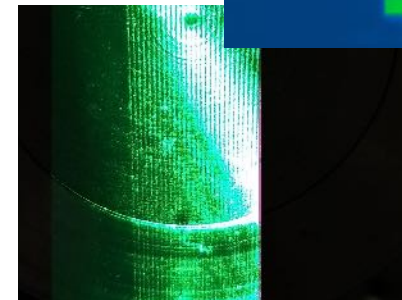
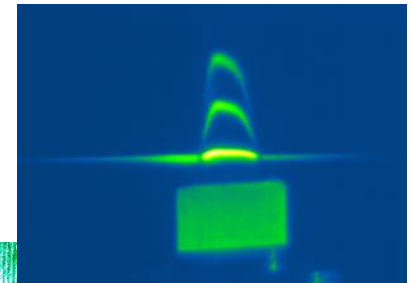
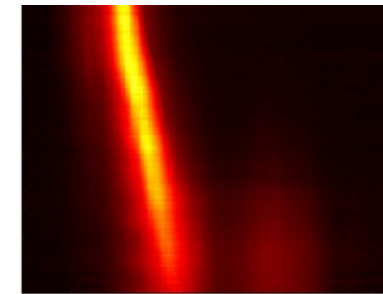
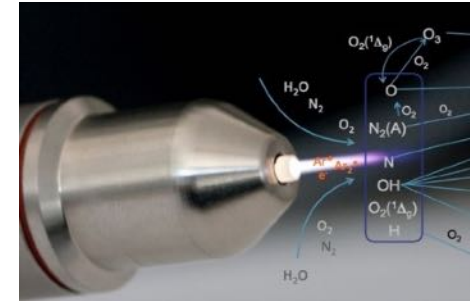


Feed gas: 500 sccm CO₂; Shielding gas: 500 sccm He



Summary

- Tailored plasma reactivity requires insight into real time processes
- ultrafast diagnostics & sensitive space resolved methods
- Novel diagnostics & computing power -> detailed single shot space and time resolved measurements
- Low signal measurements -> advanced evaluation



Open PostDoc Position

Postdoctoral Position: Spectroscopy on Atmospheric Pressure Plasmas for Medicine

Plasma Physics and Spectroscopy Laboratory (PPSL www.polymtl.ca/plasma) of Stephan Reuter, TransMedTech Chair for Plasma Medicine, within the Department of Physics Engineering at Polytechnique Montréal and the TransMedTech Institute offers a Postdoctoral Fellow position. Successful applicants should have hands-on experience in spectroscopy of plasmas and/or plasma liquid systems, plasma source design, and/or laser spectroscopy. They should have an interest or experience in plasmas for medicine.

You will work on an interdisciplinary project involving aspects of physics, biophysics, chemistry, and medicine. In this position, you are expected to contribute to proposal and report writing, and to preparation of presentations and publications.

Your profile:

- Ph.D. in physics, chemistry, mechanical-, electrical-, biomedical engineering, or a related discipline.
- excellent theoretical and practical knowledge within the fields of plasma physics and diagnostics, biomedical applications of plasmas, or redox biological processes relevant for plasma medicine.
- outstanding scientific track record demonstrating well-organized design and execution of research.
- ability to work independently and in a collaborative team.
- strong communication skills.
- strong motivation to collaborate with researchers in the medical field
- your excellent grades should allow you to apply for grants under Canadian funding schemes.

We will especially consider applications under the aspect of equity, diversity, and inclusion.

You will be employed at Polytechnique Montréal, a francophone engineering University in the heart of Montréal. You will interact with colleagues within Engineering Physics Department and the Institut Biomédicale de Polytechnique Montréal and Université de Montréal and the Institute TransMedTech and its collaborating research hospitals.

Please send your application in a first application stage as a single PDF file including a full CV, a cover letter describing research interests and goals (max. 2 pages), full list of publications highlighting your most relevant peer reviewed works, as well as the names and contact information of three references. **Applications should be sent to Prof. Stephan Reuter (stephan.reuter@polymtl.ca) using the subject line “PPSL-Postdoctoral Fellow”.** The successful candidate of the first stage must send a full application including a research project to the Institute TransMedTech de Montréal (fall competition deadline: 1st stage **10th of Sept. 2020**; full application 21st of Sept. 2020 – spring competition deadline: to be announced).

