

# Measurement of two-dimensional distribution of electric fields in collisional environments.

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Virtual Poster Session  
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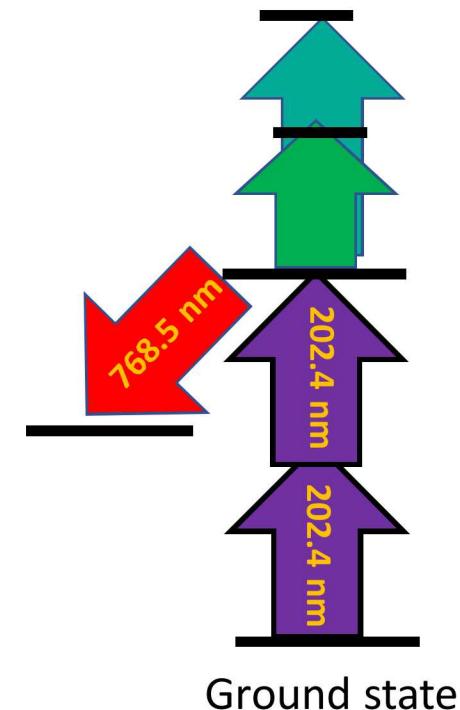


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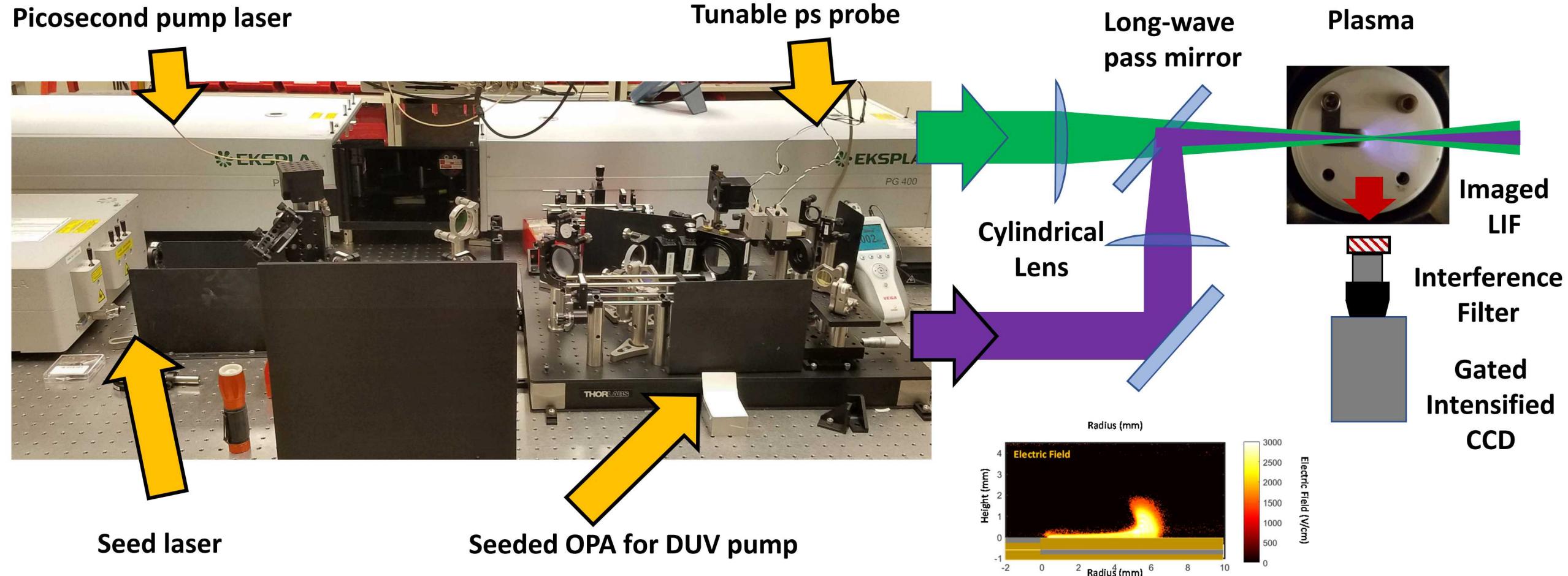
# Introduction

- In this presentation, we describe pump-probe method to measure electric fields in highly collisional environments
  - Based on laser-induced fluorescence dip (LIF-dip) spectroscopy
  - Two-photon picosecond excitation to access ground state before, during and after plasma generation
  - Tunable picosecond probe to interrogate mixing of Rydberg states before excitation relaxes
  - Monitor a depletion (dip) in the fluorescence due to redistribution of excited state

Krypton



# Picosecond Pump-Probe System

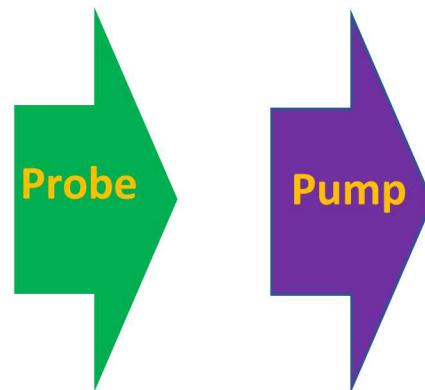


*Key pieces of hardware assembled and proof of principle demonstrated*

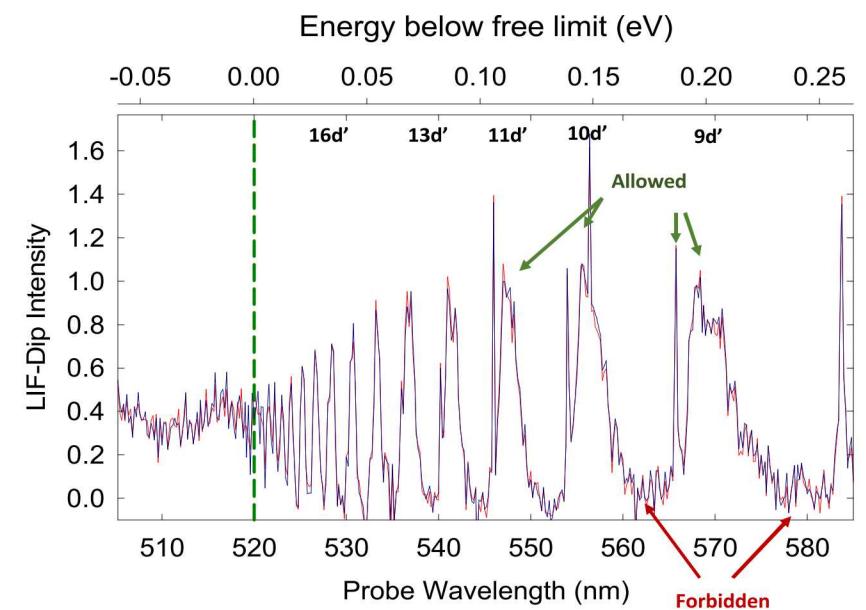
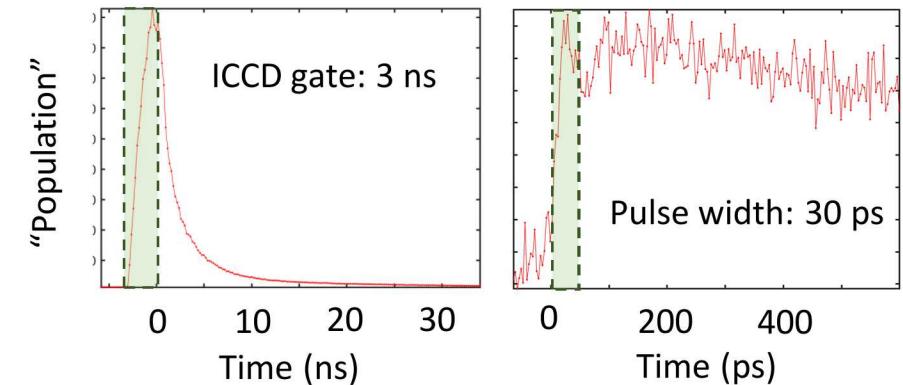
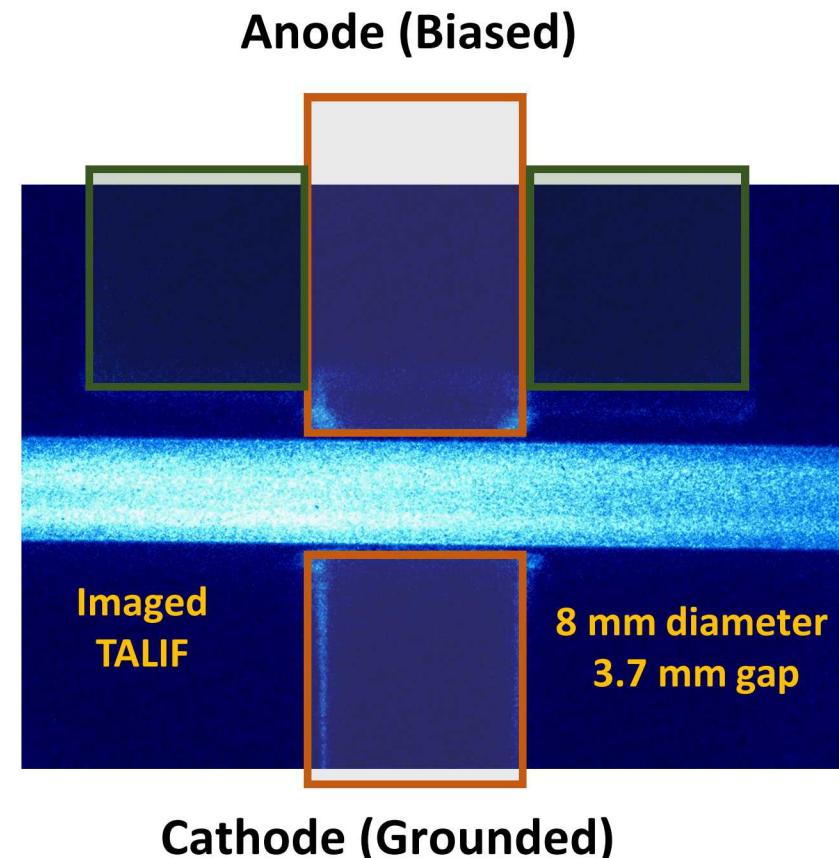
# Implementation of LIF-DIP Method

520 – 560 nm  
25 ps, 200  $\mu$ J

202.4 nm  
20 ps, 20  $\mu$ J



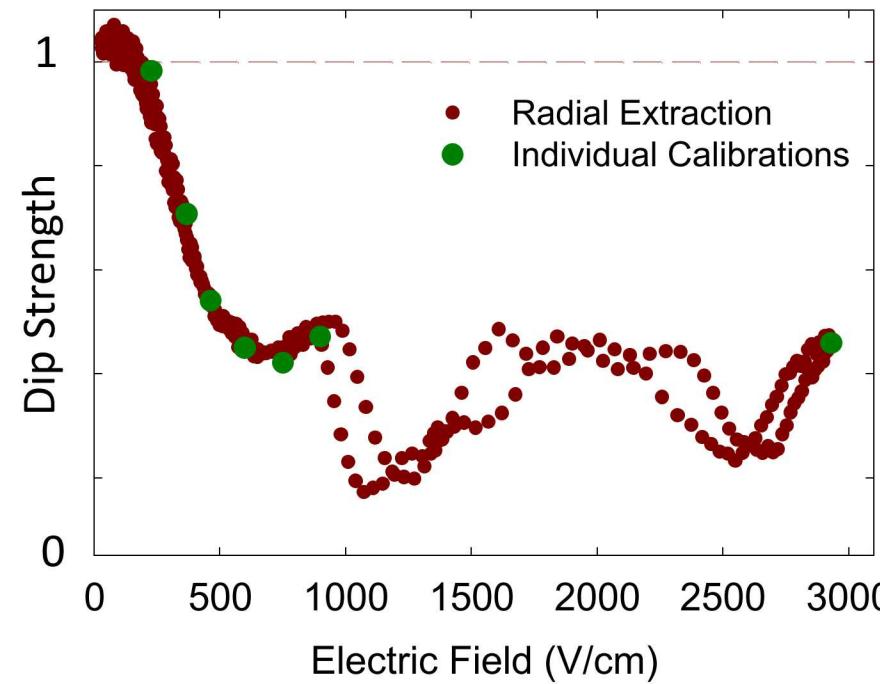
- 50 to 500 ps separation



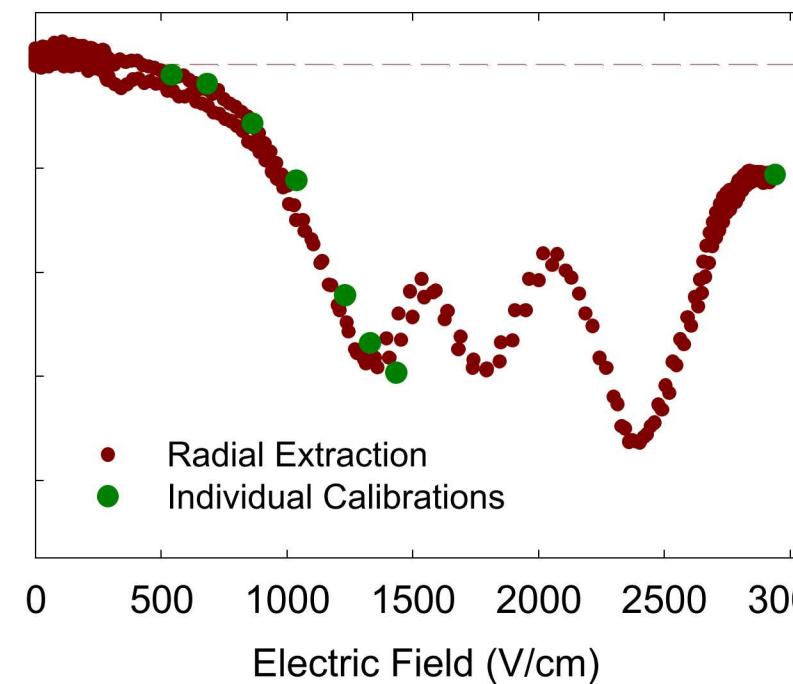
*TALIF-Dip is interrogated temporally and spectrally*

# Representative Electric Field Calibrations

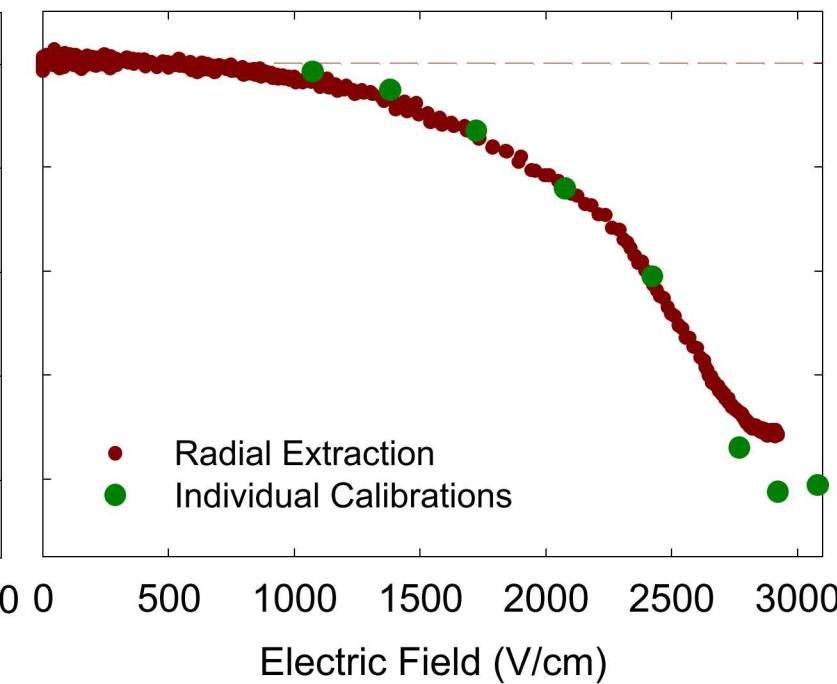
**523 nm**



**530.4 nm**



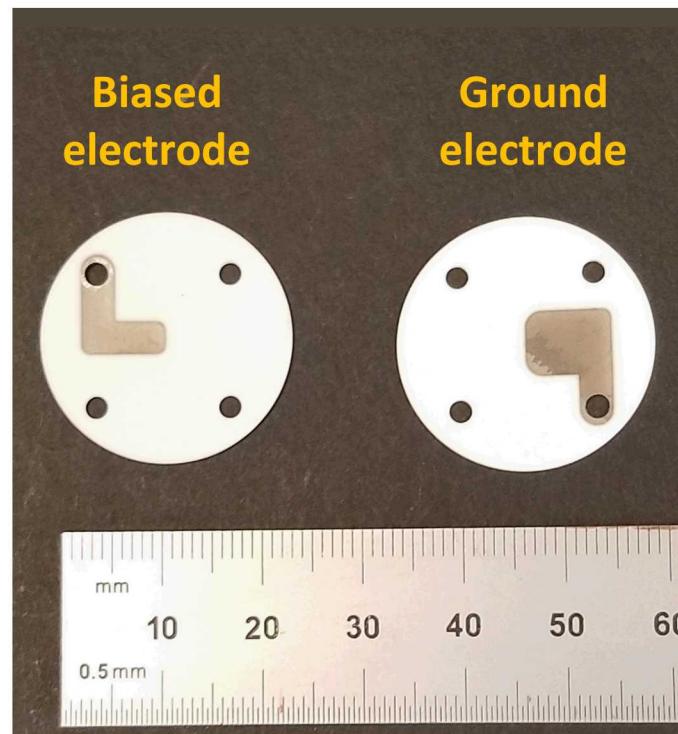
**536.5 nm**



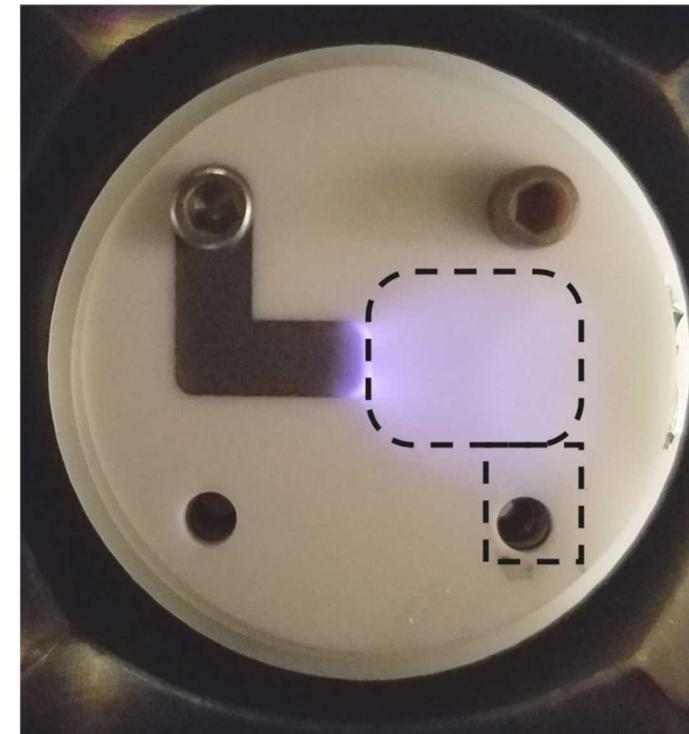
*Normalized TALIF-Dip intensities are used to assess magnitude of electric fields*

# Surface Ionization wave Setup and Demonstration

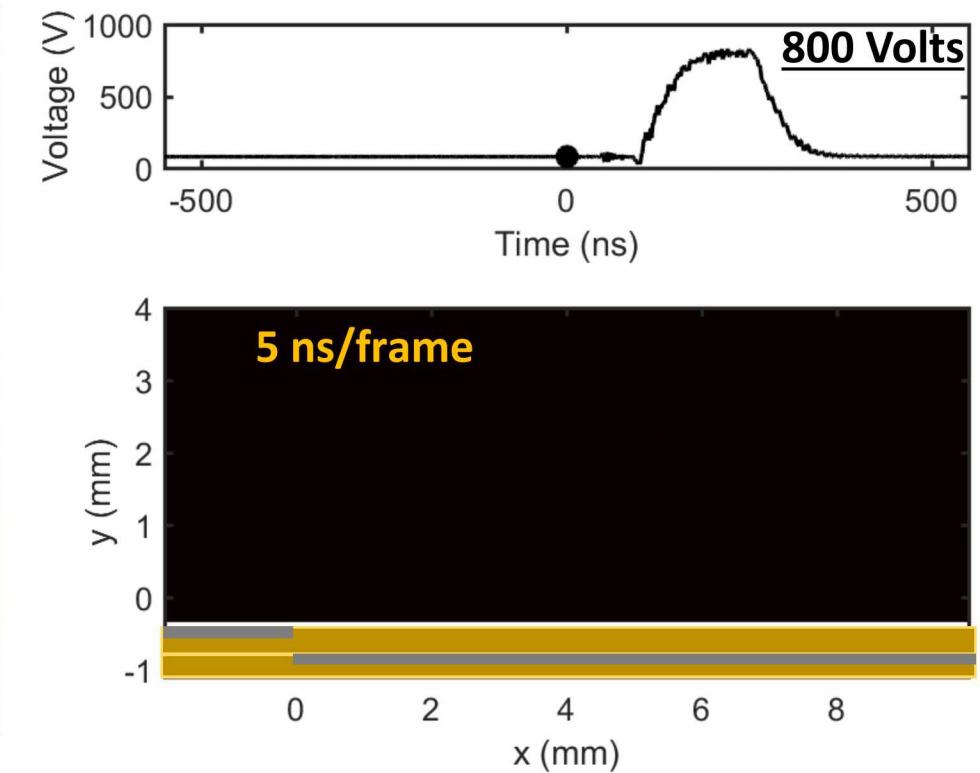
Individual electrodes



200 Torr He (5% Kr) Plasma

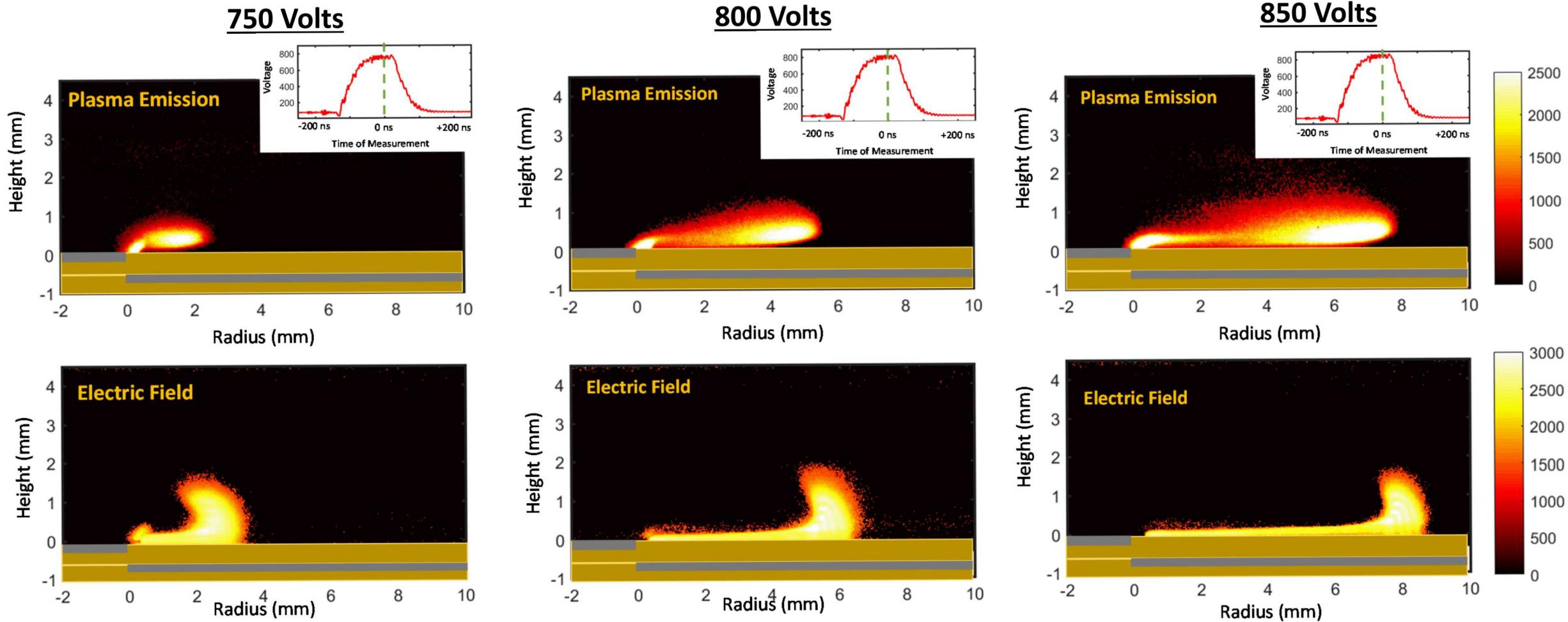


Animated Surface IW



*Planar discharge is good testbed for planar TALIF and provides good access to sheaths formed at surface*

# Structure of Ionization Wave



# Summary

- Electric Field detection has partial successes
  - Ability to spatially resolve electric fields.
  - Have good handle on lower  $<3$  kV/cm fields
- More work needs to be done with the method
  - Ensure that technique produces unique results
  - Target and calibrate higher electric fields

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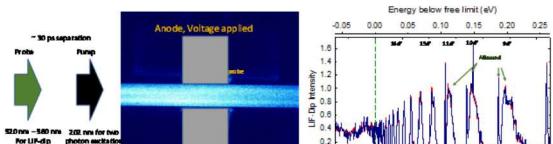
# Auxiliary

## Title Bar

Slide (1): Introduction

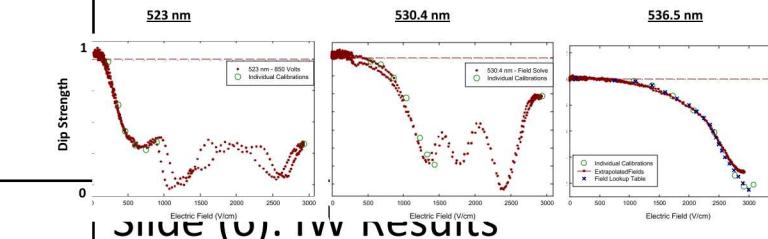
Slide (2): Setup – discussion of ps-ps pump-probe, laser generation, timing

Slide (3): Calibration setup



Slide (5): TW setup

Slide (4): Key Calibration trends



Slide (5): TW results

Slide (7): Conclusions and outlook