

Status of the PK-4 project



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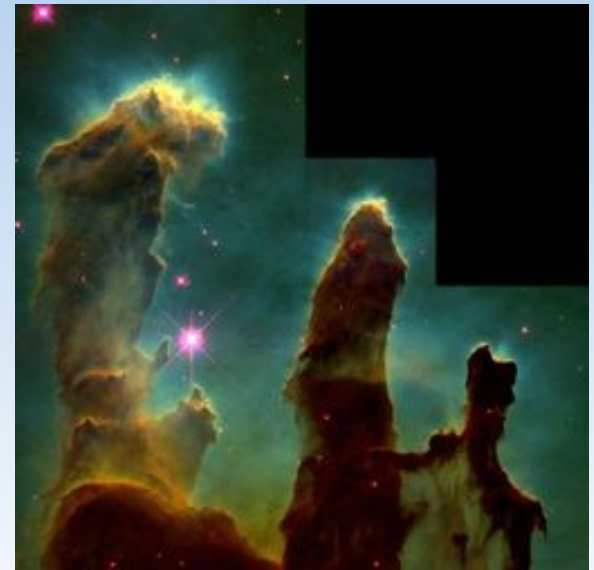
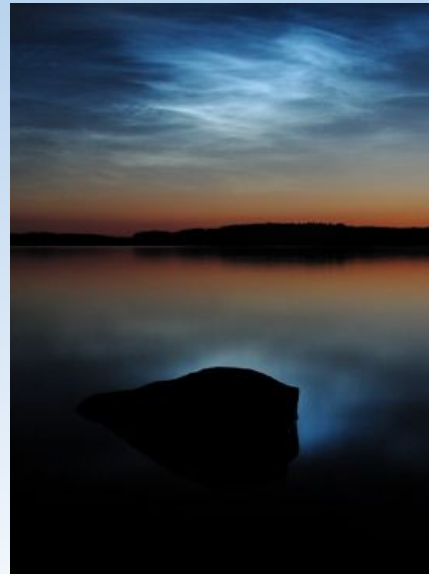
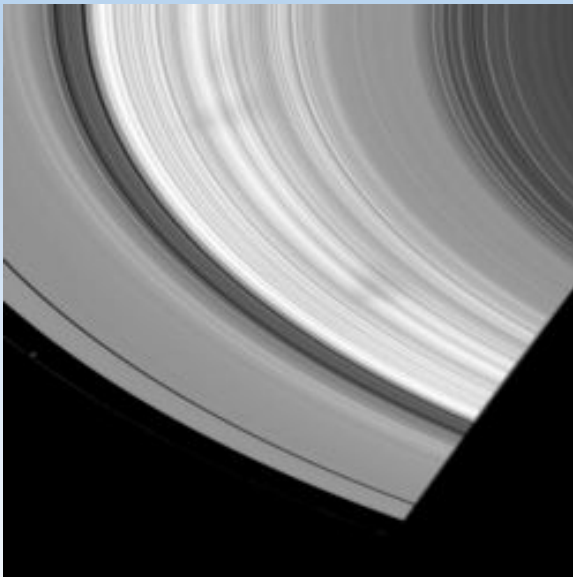
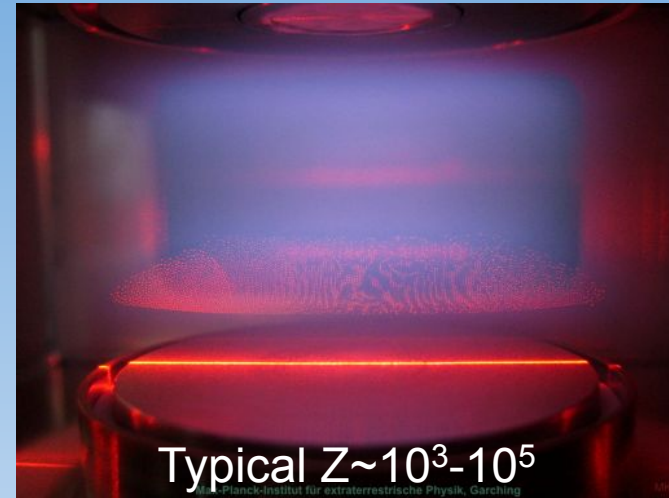
Knowledge for Tomorrow

Introduction



Dusty plasmas

Dusty plasma — quasineutral medium, containing electrons, ions, neutral molecules, radiation and dust → Dust unavoidably gets charged.



Justification of complex plasmas

Coupling parameter

$$\Gamma = \frac{Z^2 e^2}{T d^2} \exp\left(-\frac{d}{\lambda_{scr}}\right) \gg 1$$

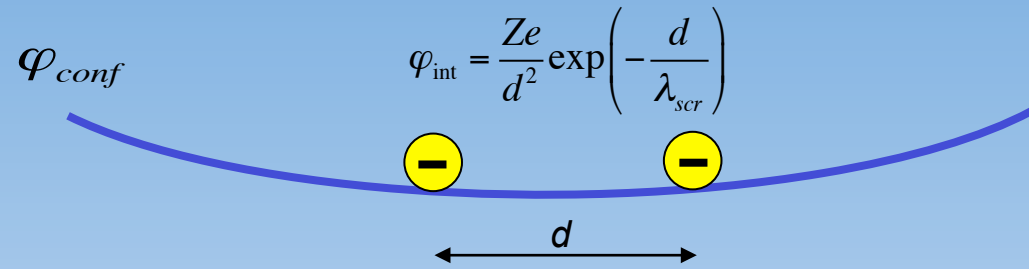
Generic condensed matter physics
can be potentially modeled!

Stretched space- and timescales

$$d \sim \lambda_{scr} \sim 0.1 \text{ mm}$$

$$\omega \sim 1-100 \text{ Hz} \propto \sqrt{\frac{Ze}{M}}$$

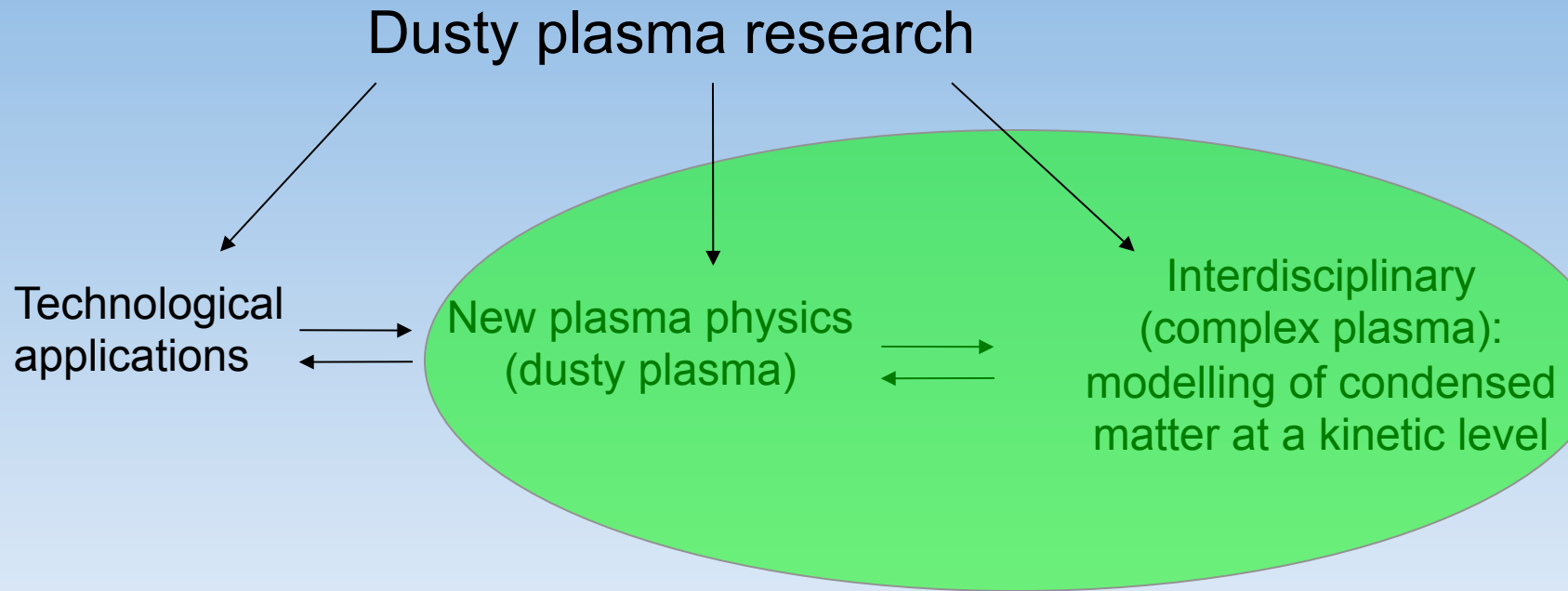
Very easy to observe!



Complex plasmas – dusty plasmas designed for the
modeling of generic condensed matter phenomena

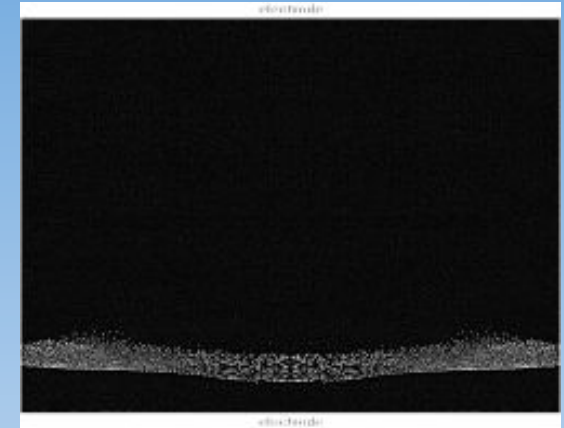
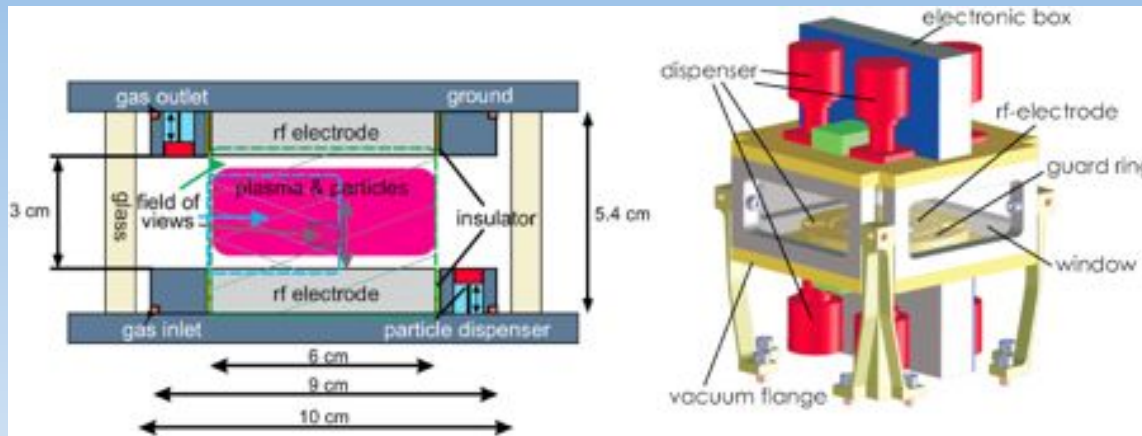


Dusty and complex plasmas

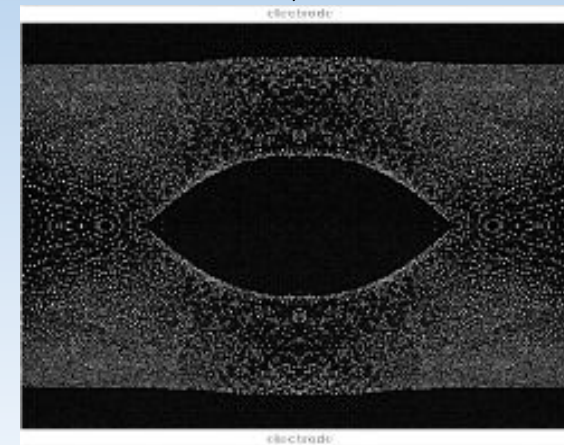


Need for microgravity

PK3-plus



Laboratory



μ -g



PK-4



Instrumental publication

Plasmakristall-4: New complex (dusty) plasma laboratory on board the International Space Station

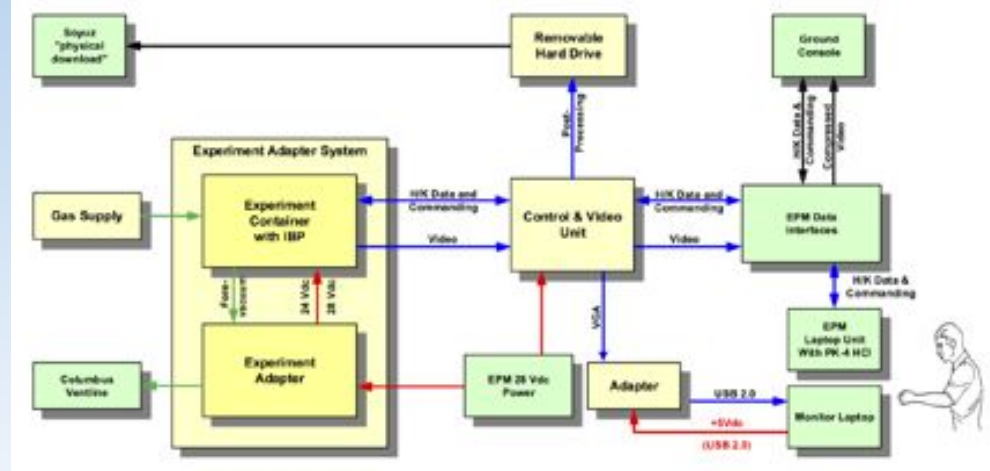
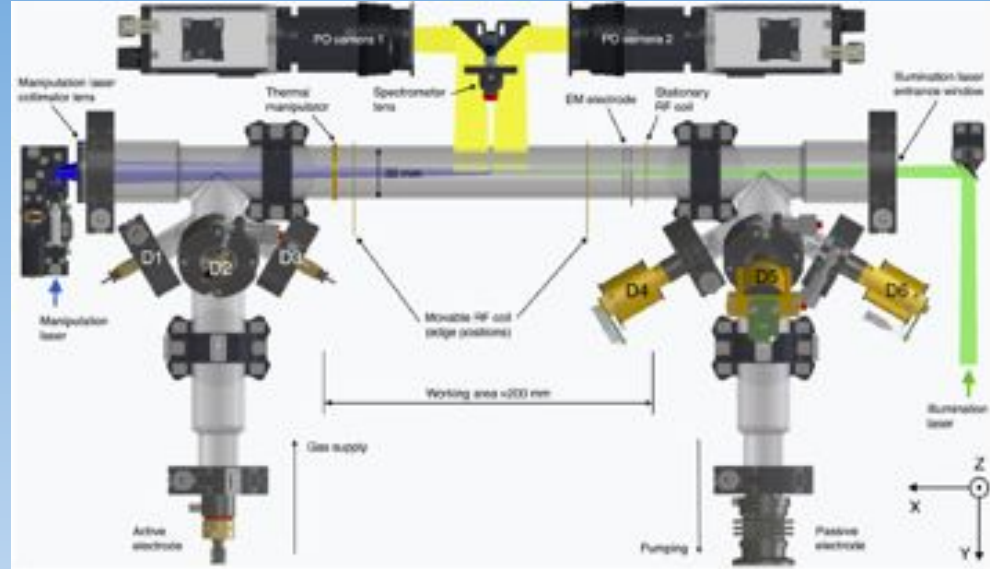
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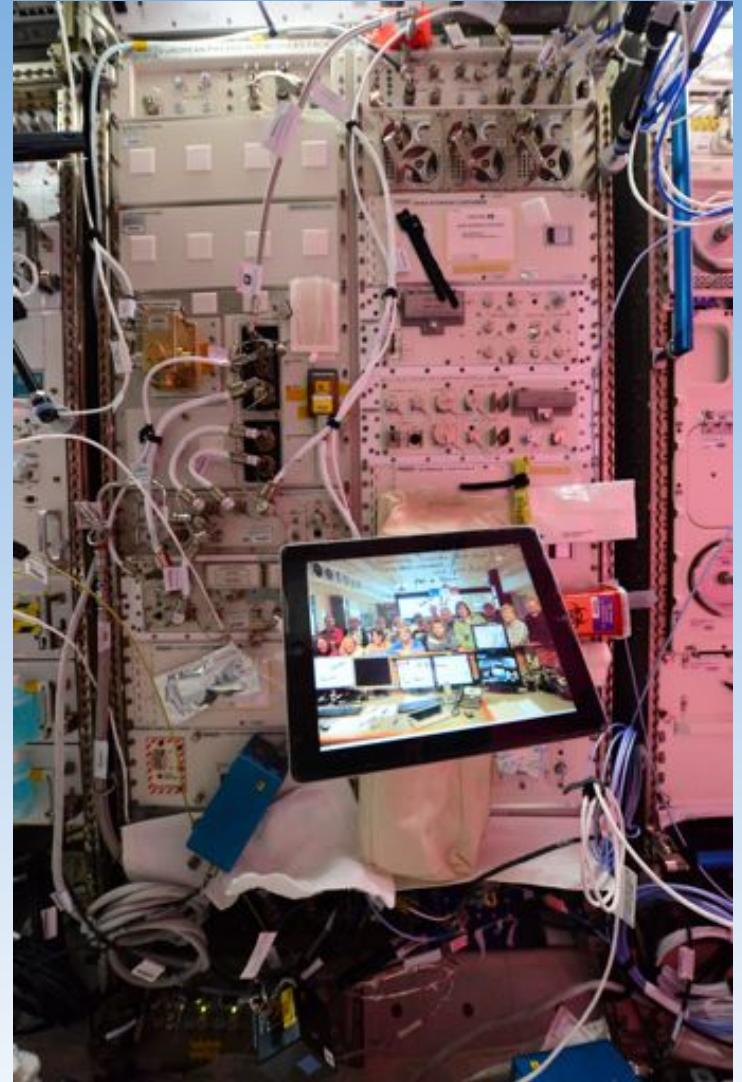
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New complex-plasma facility, Plasmakristall-4 (PK-4) has been recently commissioned on board the International Space Station. In complex plasmas, micrometer-sized microparticles immersed in low-pressure, weakly ionized discharge plasmas become strongly coupled due to the high (10^3 – 10^4 e) electric charge on the microparticle surface. The microparticle subsystem of complex plasmas is suitable for the observation at the kinetic level, which makes complex plasmas appropriate for particle-resolved modeling of cluster and dense cluster phenomena. The main purpose of PK-4 is the investigation of strongly coupled complex plasmas. To generate plasma, PK-4 makes use of a classical discharge in a glass tube, where polarity can be switched with the frequency of the order of 100 Hz. This frequency is high enough not to be felt by the relatively heavy microparticles. The duty cycle of the polarity switching can be also varied allowing to vary the drift velocity of the microparticles (when necessary) to fix them. The facility is equipped with two videocameras and illumination laser for the microparticle imaging, kaleidoscopic plasma glow observation system and minispectrometer for plasma diagnostics and various microparticle manipulation devices (e.g., powerful manipulation laser). Scientific experiments are programmed in the form of scripts written with the help of specially developed C scripting language libraries. PK-4 is mainly operated from the ground (control center ADMOS in Toulouse, France) with the support of the space station crew. Data recorded during the experiments are later on delivered to the ground on the removable hard disk drives and distributed to participating scientists for the detailed analysis. *Published by AIP Publishing.* [<http://dx.doi.org/10.1063/1.4962696>]

Open access!

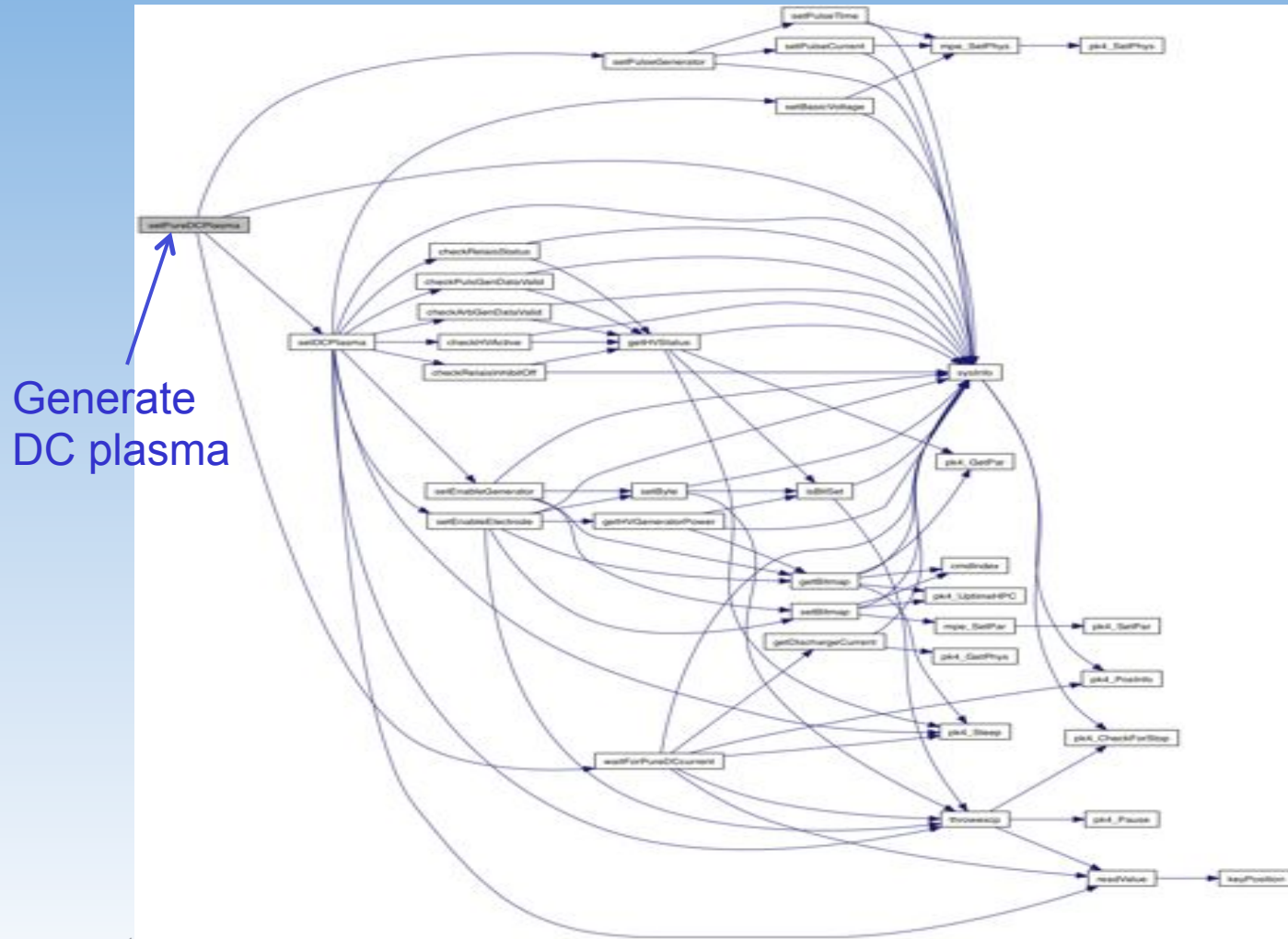


Hardware

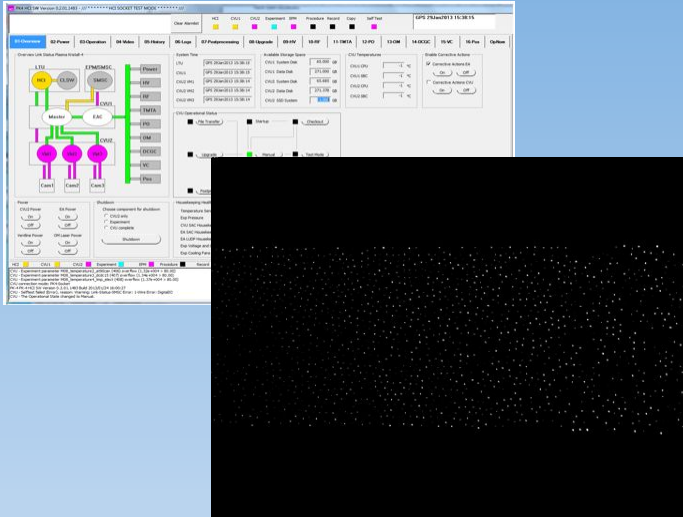
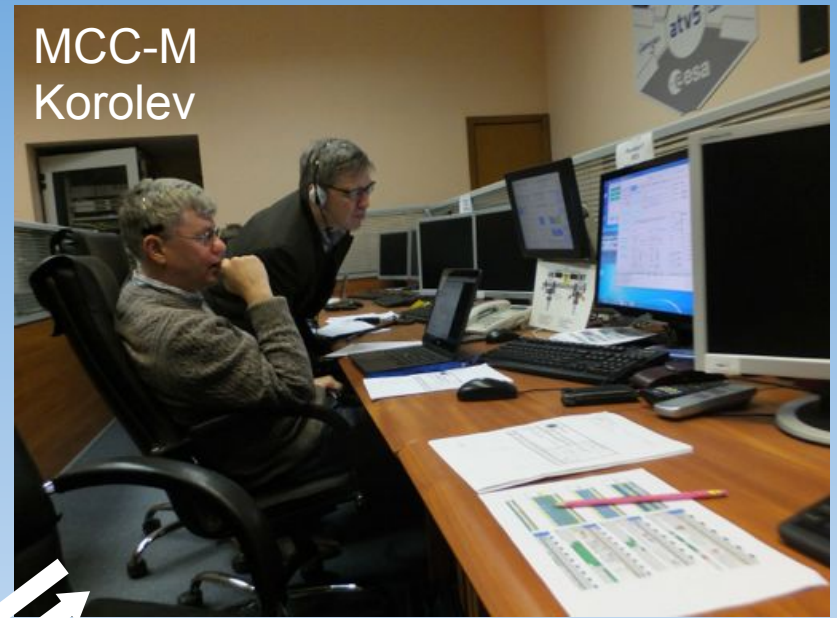


Automatization: PK-4 CSL-based programming language

About 400 physical commands



Operations



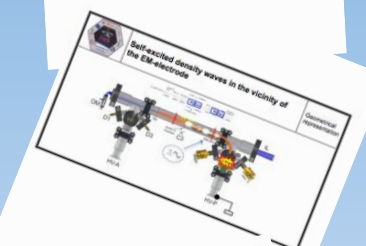
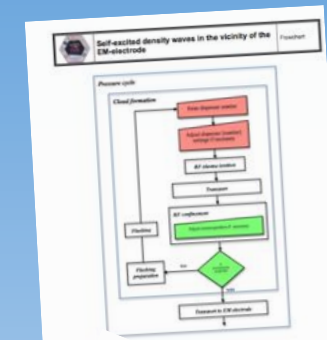
Data retrieval

3 TB per mission!!!

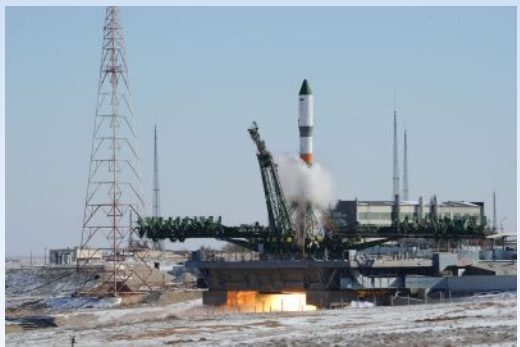


History and outlook

Launch	Oct. 29, 2014
Installation (talk by A. Samokutyaev)	Nov. 27-28, 2014
Commissioning (first scientific operation)	Jun. 1-6, 2015
Campaign 01: • Charge and ion drag	Oct 25-30, 2015
Campaign 02: • Dust-acoustic waves	Jun. 12-17, 2016
Campaign 03: • Charge and ion drag • Shear flow • String fluid	Oct. 9-14, 2016
Campaign 04 (in preparation)	Feb. 12-17, 2017



Step Number	Description	Execution	Remark
1.	Begin Pressure cycle	Script	
1.1.	Set current passing	Script	
1.2.	Begin Cloud formation	Ground	OP 2. Pressure 100 mbar
1.2.1.	Wait 10 s	Script	
1.2.2.	User action: Adjust parameter (Pulsed) camera if necessary	Script	
1.2.3.	Wait 1000 camera exposure time (s)	Script	
1.2.4.	Move the camera to the position (30 mm)	Script	
1.2.5.	Start recording all cameras	Script	
1.2.6.	Wait 10 s	Script	
1.2.7.	Begin RF plasma ignition	Script	
1.2.7.1.	Set PICO camera to full screen	Script	
1.2.7.2.	Switch on plasma igniter (200 V DC)	Script	
1.2.7.3.	Switch on RF power with the available coil (2 A V power)	Script	
1.2.7.4.	Switch off DC discharge	Script	
1.2.7.5.	Wait 10 s	Script	
1.2.8.	End RF plasma ignition	Script	



International collaborations

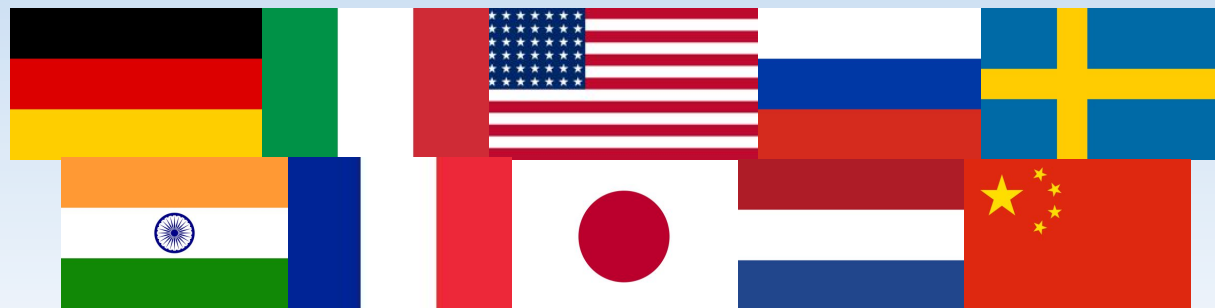


Scientific collaborations

Core team: immediate access to all data and 50% experiment time

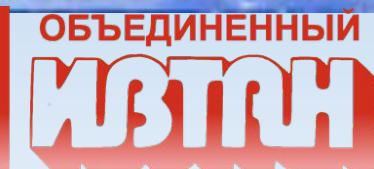


ESA science team



Space agencies and industry

- European-Russian joint project (ESA-Roscosmos special agreement)
- Hardware contracted by ESA
- Accomodation in Columbus module on ISS inside the European Physiological Module (EPM)
- Control center – CADMOS in Toulouse
- Roscosmos: Launch and crew support
- NASA is in the process of proposal selection for PK-4 utilisation

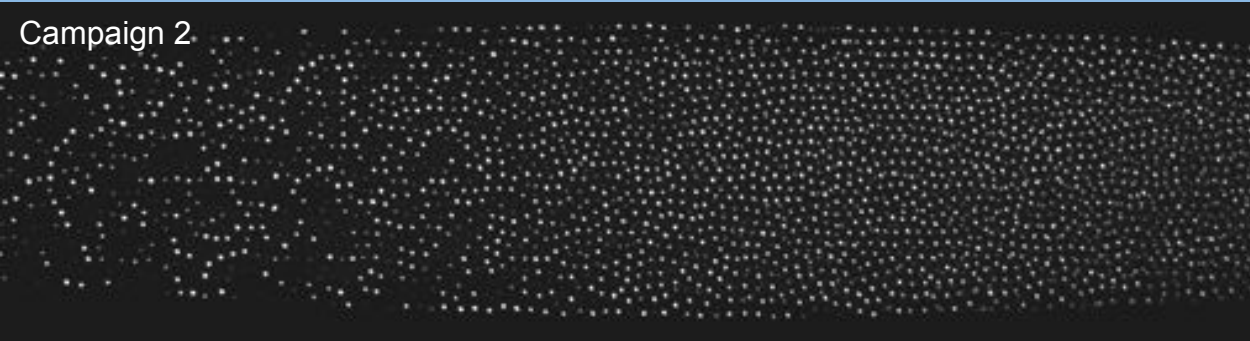


Scientific results



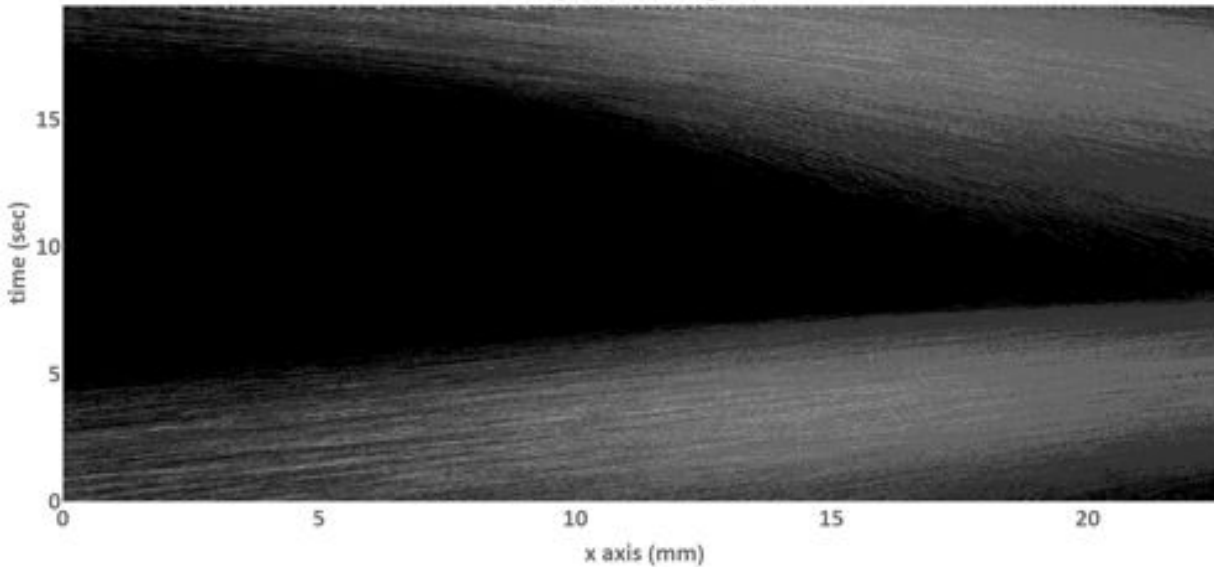
Motion in dc and polarity-switched electric field

Campaign 2



Measurement of
microparticle velocities
vs. polarity switching
duty cycle

x space-time diagram

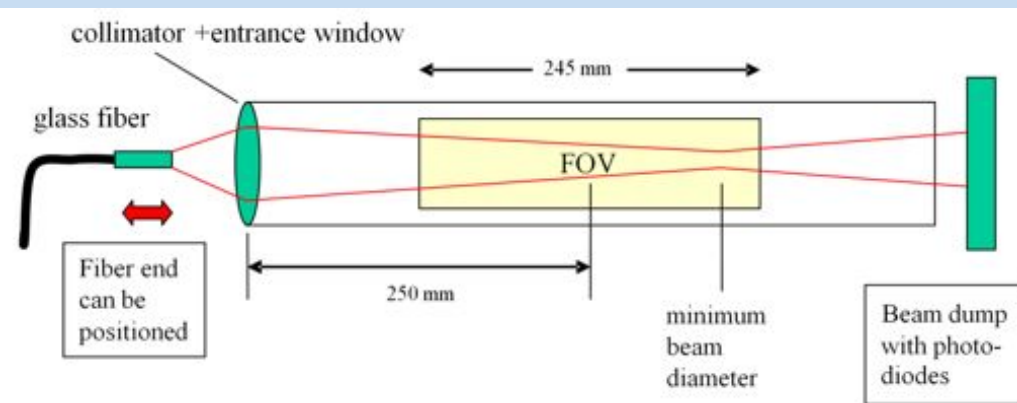


Talk by T. Antonova



Shear flow

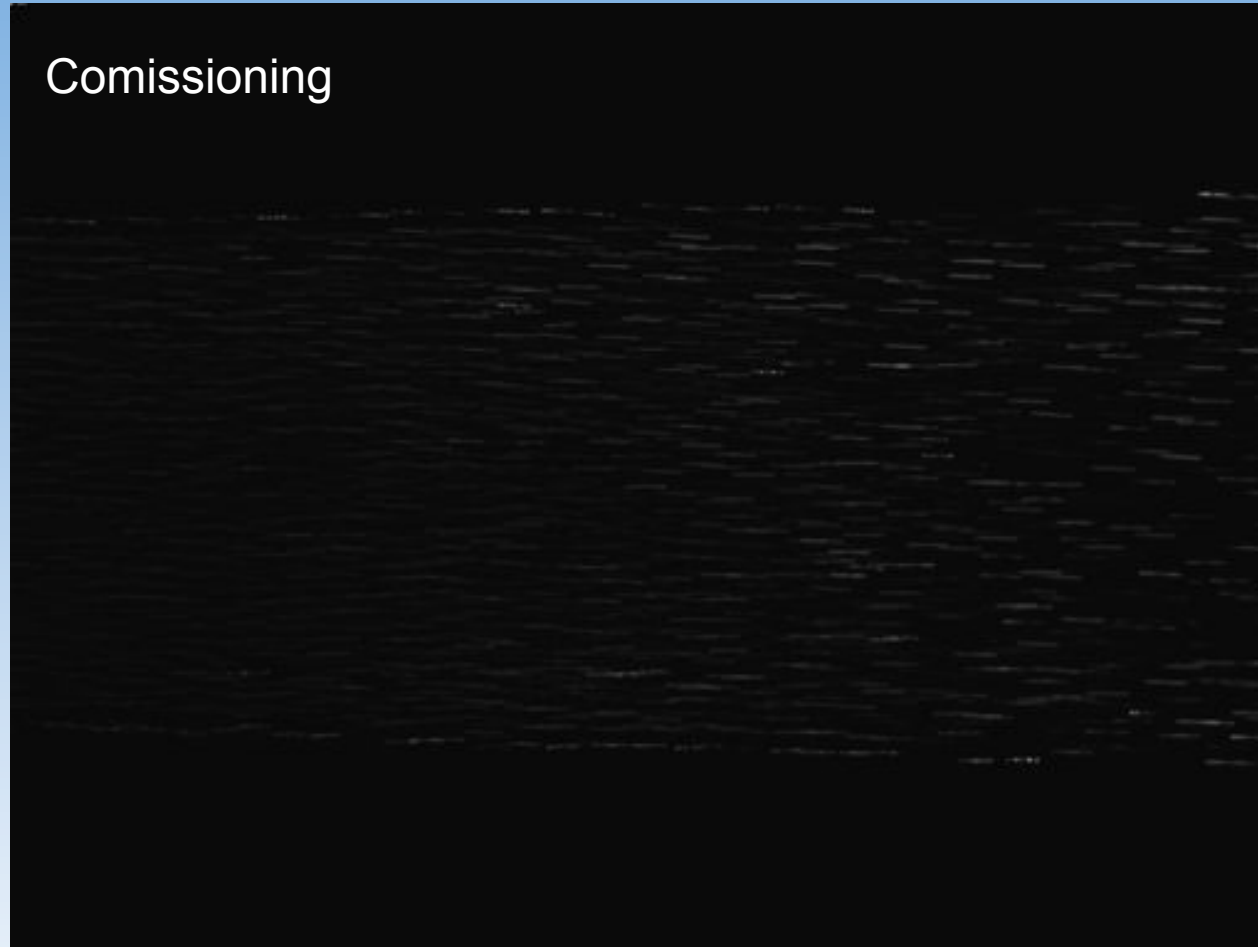
Campaign 3



Talk by V. Nosenko



Transverse instability of a microparticle cloud

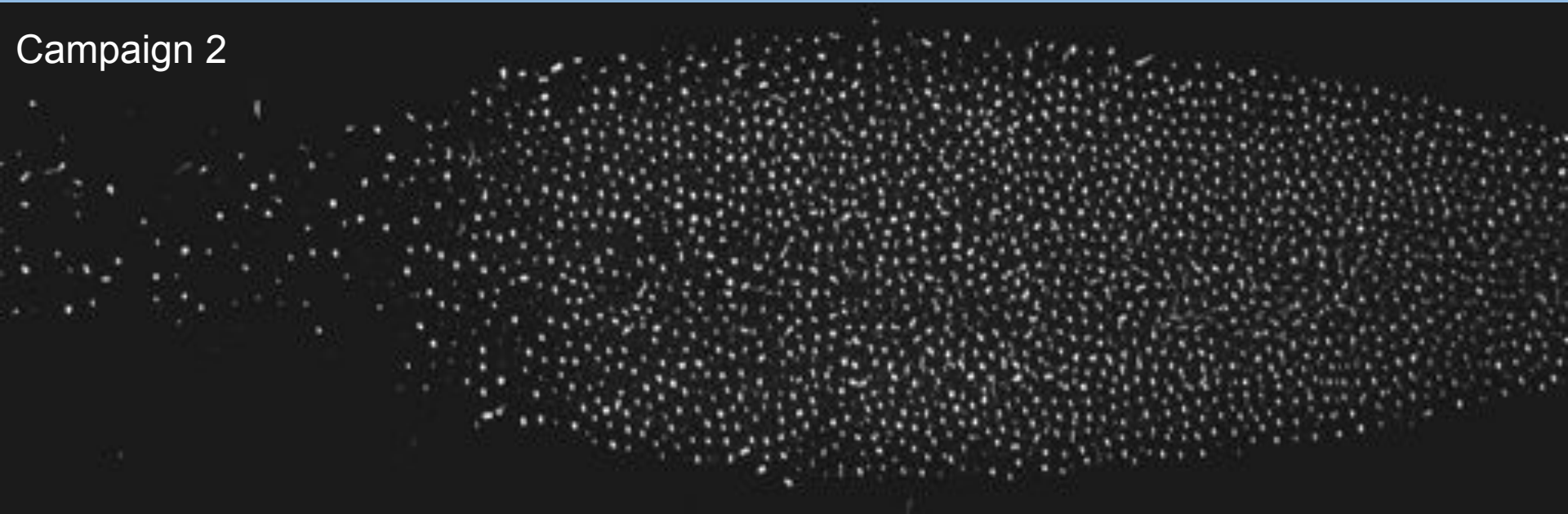


Talk by A. Zobnin

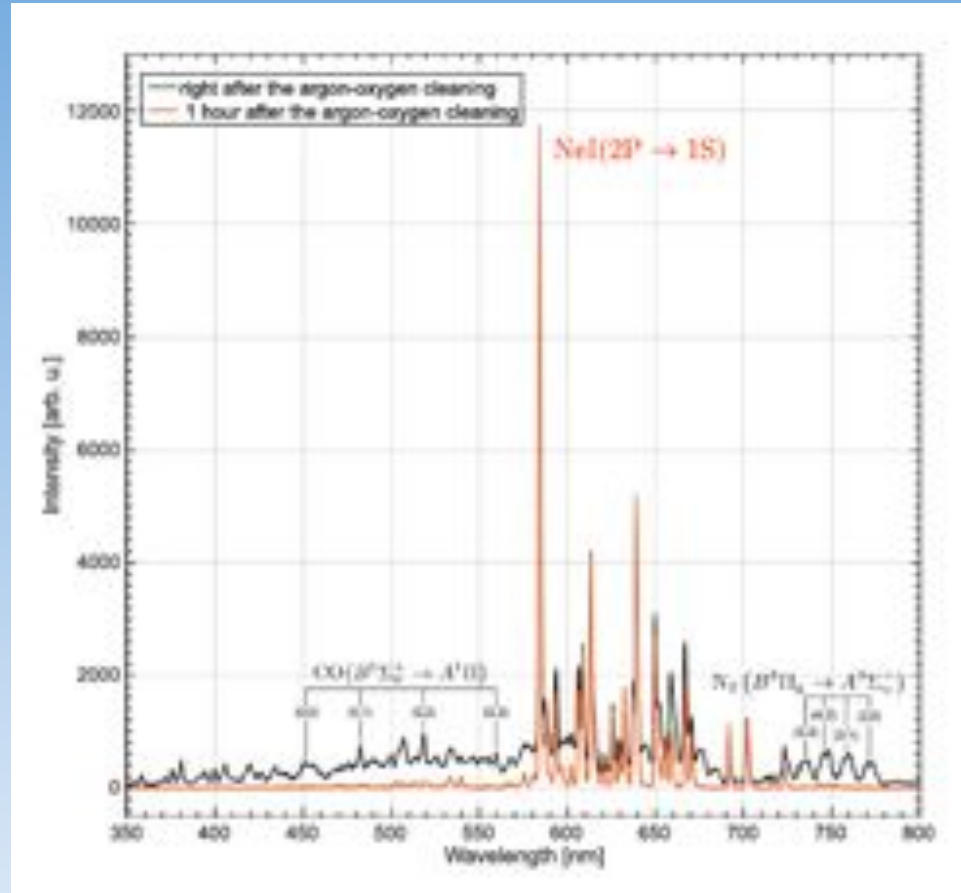
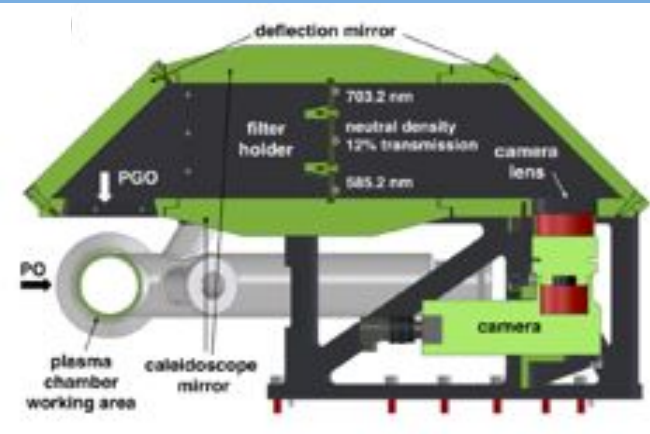


Waves excited by the EM electrode

Campaign 2



Spectroscopic diagnostics



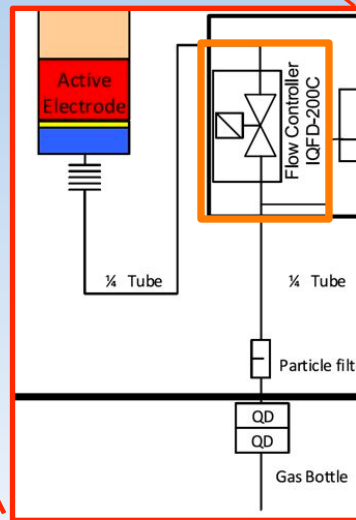
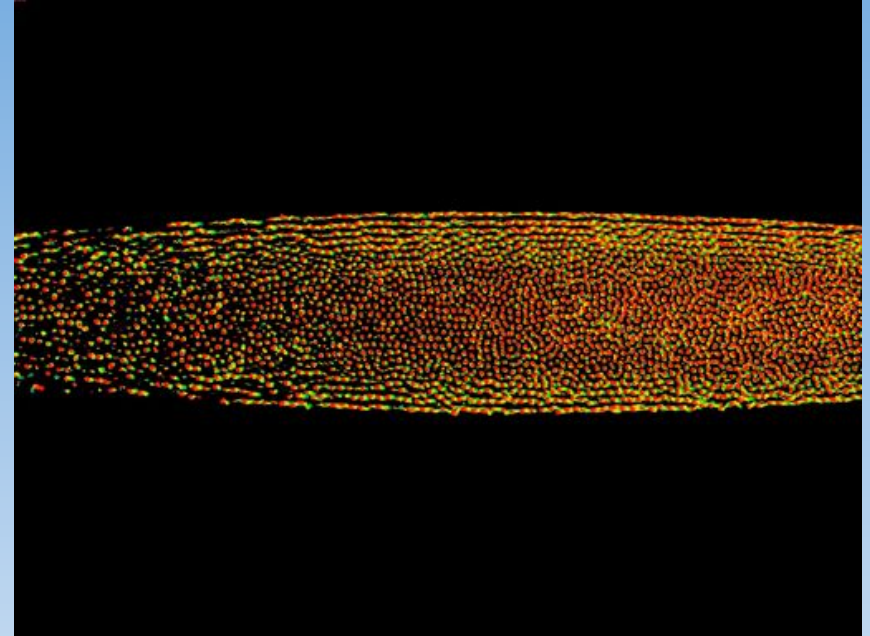
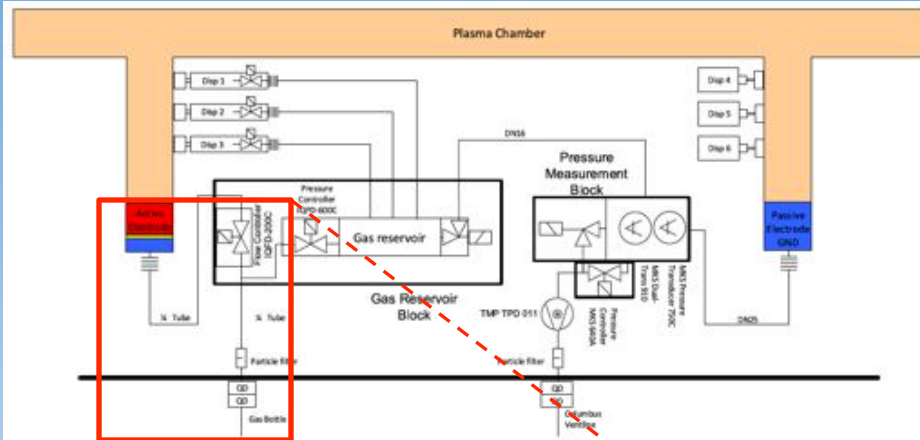
Talk by A. Usachev



Problems



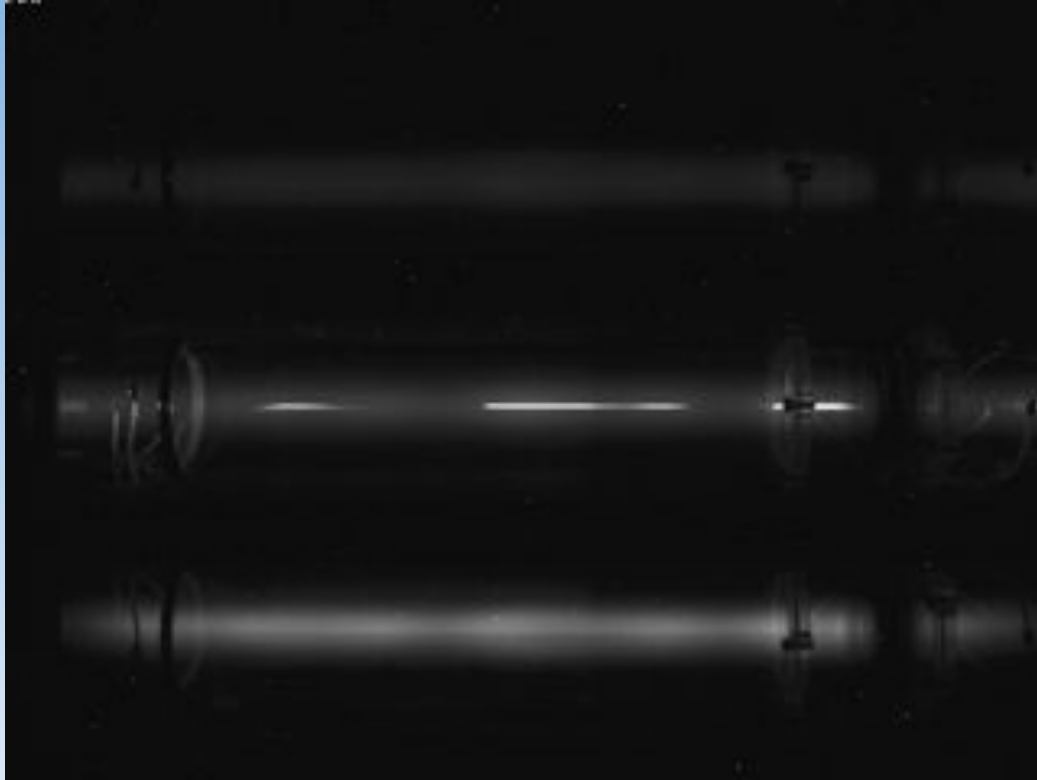
Residual gas flow



- Flow controller valve closes not as good as expected
- Leak rate 10 times higher than during the reference measurements at the launch site
- Supposed root cause – solid foreign particle stuck in the valve
- Recovery unlikely. Problem can be solved by installing an external valve.



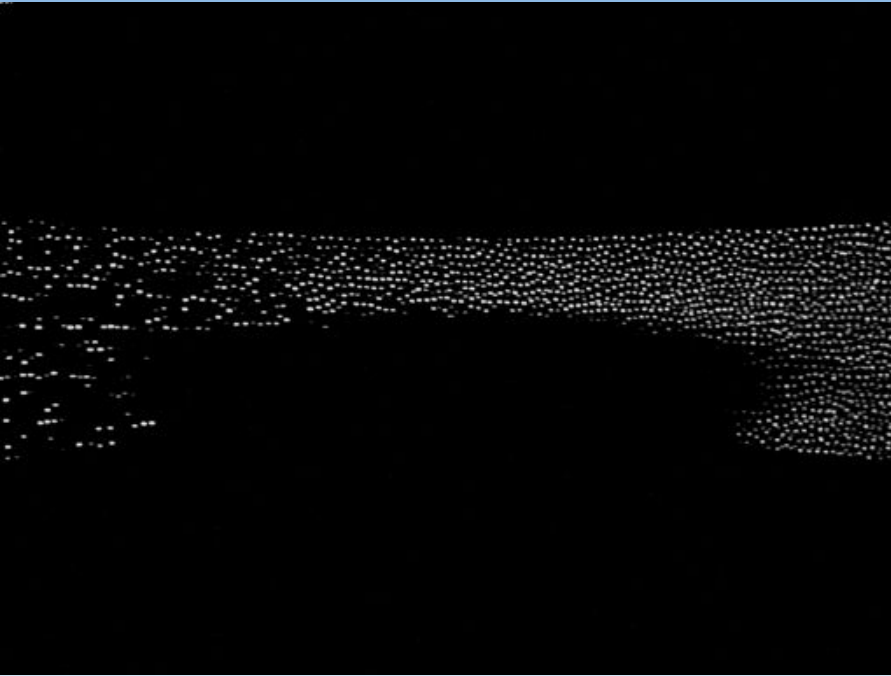
„Stratification“



- Microparticles are confined in local “striations”
- Application of plasma parameters measured on ground questionable
- Problem under investigation, reason unclear



Temperature gradients across the plasma chamber



- Microparticle clouds lose radial symmetry with time
- Most probable root cause is the thermophoretic force (due to the transverse temperature gradients)
- Smaller (20-30 min) experiment fragments to be separated by cooling intervals (~60 min)
- To be tested in the Campaign 4



Gas-jet dispensers

- Performance unstable
- Problem under investigation



Campaign 4: 12-17 February 2017

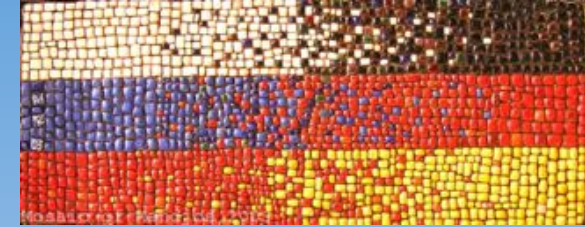


Campaign content

- Microparticle charge and ion drag measurements
- String fluid
- Lane formation
- Shear flow
- Laser wave excitation
- Some other tests



PK-4 Core Team



A. Zobnin
A. Usachev
A. Lipaev
V. Molotkov

T. Antonova
T. Hagl
V. Nosenko
M. Pustynnik
M. Rubin-Zuzic
M. Schwabe
H. Thomas

M. Thoma
M. Kretschmer



Special thanks

