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**Determination of O-atom density in impurity in the afterglows of N<sub>2</sub> microwave discharges**andré RICARD<sup>1</sup>, hayat Zerrouki<sup>2</sup>, Jean-Philippe Sarrette<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup>LAPLACE Univ. Paul Sabatier, toulouse, France <sup>2</sup>LAPLACE, toulouse, France

ricard@laplace.univ-tlse.fr

N<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub> – O<sub>2</sub> flowing microwave discharges and afterglows are largely studied at medium gas pressures (1-20 Torr) where it has been observed early and late afterglows .

It is presently studied the flowing afterglows produced from N<sub>2</sub> microwave plasmas by emission spectroscopy and by NO titration to determine the density of N-atoms . The intensities of the N<sub>2</sub> 1<sup>st</sup> pos , N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> neg. and NO<sub>β</sub> bands are recorded to characterize the early and late afterglows.

A microwave N<sub>2</sub> flowing discharge was produced in a dia.6 mm quartz tube at a flow rate Q = 1-3 Slm , a power between 100 and 300 Watt and a gas pressure varying from 4 to 20 Torr. The afterglows was detected downstream in a 21 mm dia.tube. It has been found that for the chosen conditions of Q=1 Slm and 150 Watt , the early afterglow is about half a pink afterglow with emission of the N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> neg. at 391.4 nm. and about half a late afterglow with a strong emission of N<sub>2</sub> , 1<sup>st</sup> pos at 580 nm.NO<sub>β</sub> and CN emissions have been detected in the early afterglow . They are a signature of O and C – atoms impurities into N<sub>2</sub>.

By titration with NO , it has been measured the variations of N-atom density with gas pressure.Then , it has been determined the O-atom density by comparing the NO<sub>β</sub> ( 320 nm) and N<sub>2</sub>(580 nm) bands intensities.In the studied discharge conditions ( 1 Slm , 150 W) , it is found increases of the N – atom density from 0.9 to 2.1 10<sup>15</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> and of the O-atom density from 0.7 to 2.8 10<sup>12</sup> cm<sup>-3</sup> with the gas pressure from 4 to 16 Torr. It corresponds to an O-atom impurity into N<sub>2</sub> in the order of 5ppM.

It appears that the N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>(391.4 nm)/ NO<sub>β</sub> ( 320 nm) ratio is very sensitive to the O<sub>2</sub> impurity with a decrease of N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>(391.4 nm) by the N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> + O<sub>2</sub> charge transfer and an increase of NO<sub>β</sub> ( 320 nm) by the N+O recombination.The O<sub>2</sub> impurity into N<sub>2</sub> will be calibrated from variations of the N<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>(391.4 nm)/ NO<sub>β</sub> ( 320 nm) intensity ratio with small introduced O<sub>2</sub> quantities into pure N<sub>2</sub>.

**Keywords**O<sub>2</sub> impurityN<sub>2</sub> afterglow

O density

N density

spectroscopy