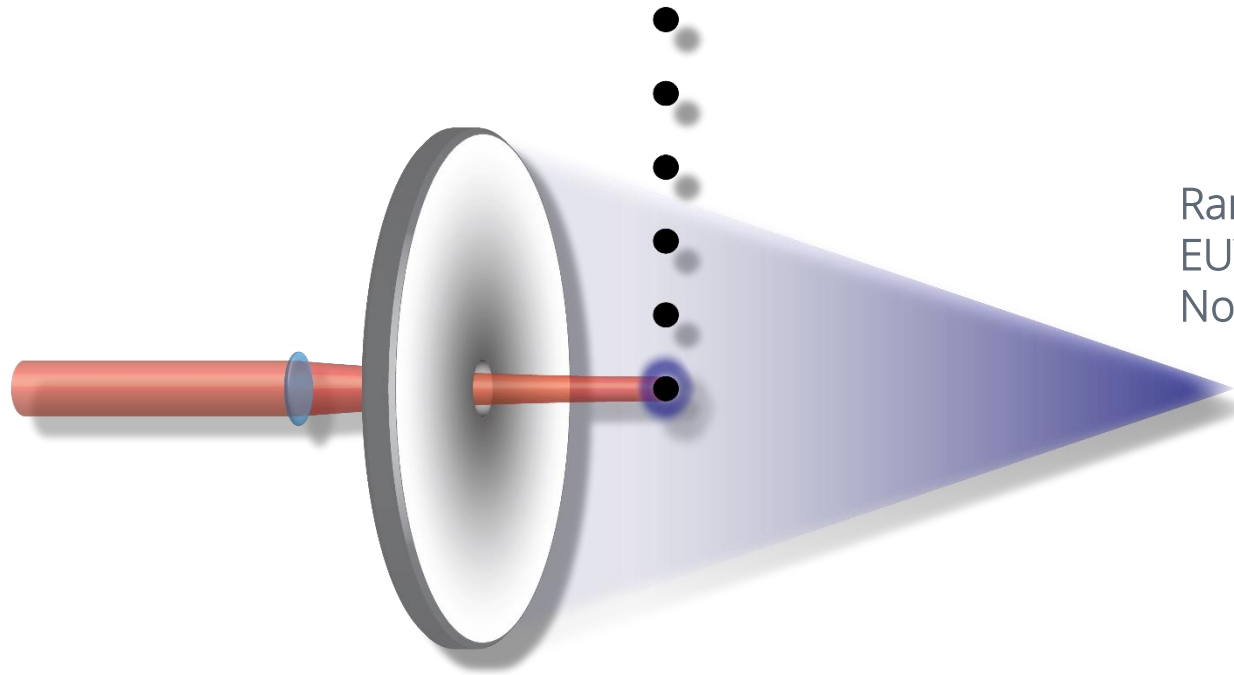




The transition from *short to long* timescale pre-pulses

Laser-pulse impact on tin microdroplets.

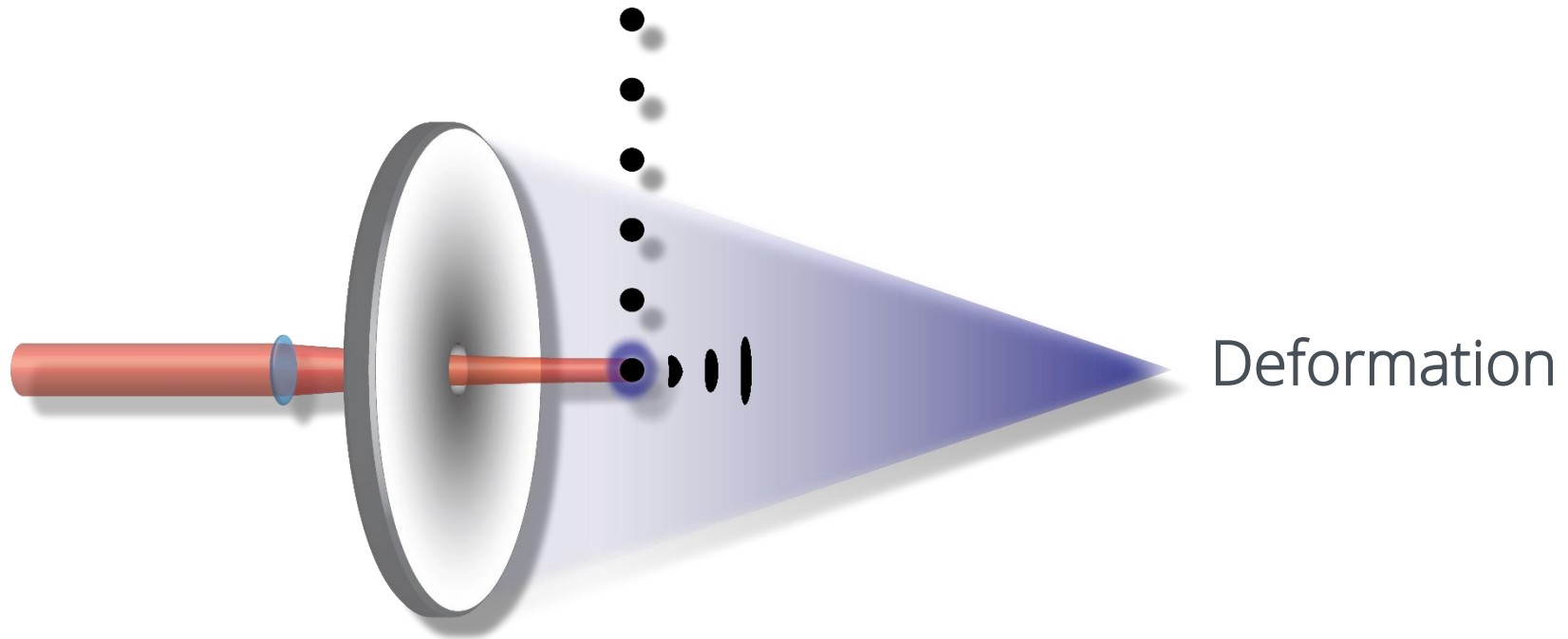


Randy Meijer
EUV Litho Source Workshop
Nov 4 2019



The transition from *short to long* timescale pre-pulses

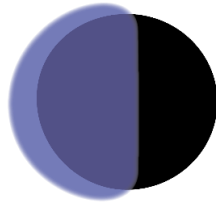
Laser-pulse impact on tin microdroplets.





“long”
(ns)

Plasma

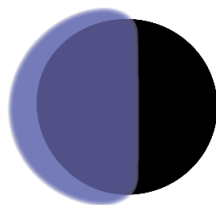


Time →



“long”
(ns)

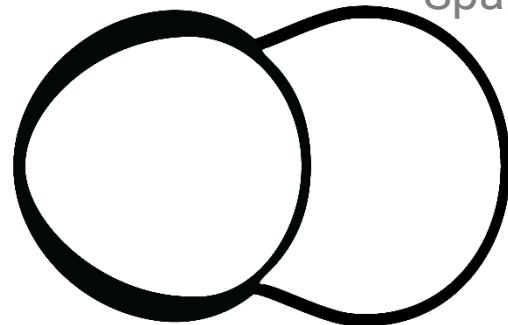
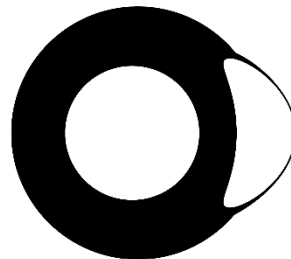
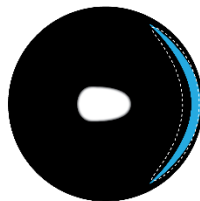
Plasma



Time →

“short”
(fs/ps)

Shockwave



Spall



*What is short, what is long,
and what is in between??*

'Short'

'Long'



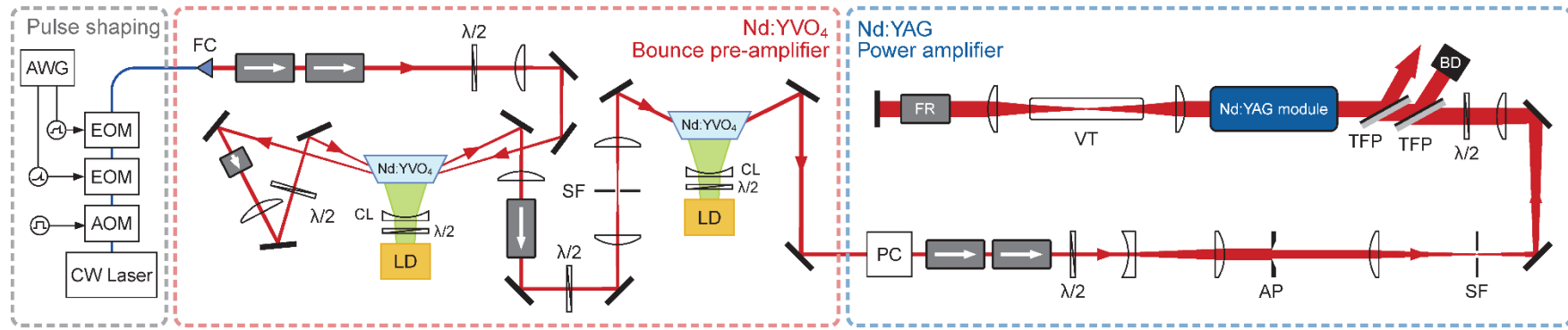
t: -090.0 ns

t: -036.0 ns



Interlude: Flexible pulse laser @ ARCNL

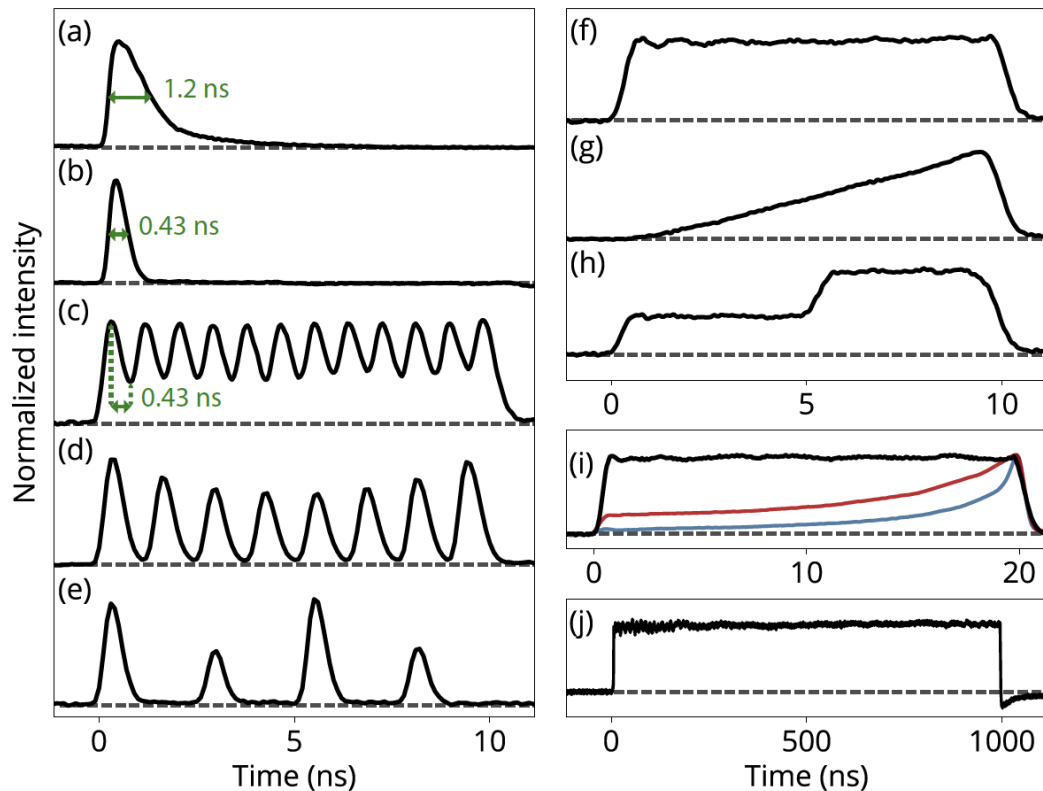
$\lambda = 1064 \text{ nm}$, (Nd:YAG)





Interlude: Flexible pulse laser @ ARCNL

$\lambda = 1064 \text{ nm}$, (Nd:YAG)

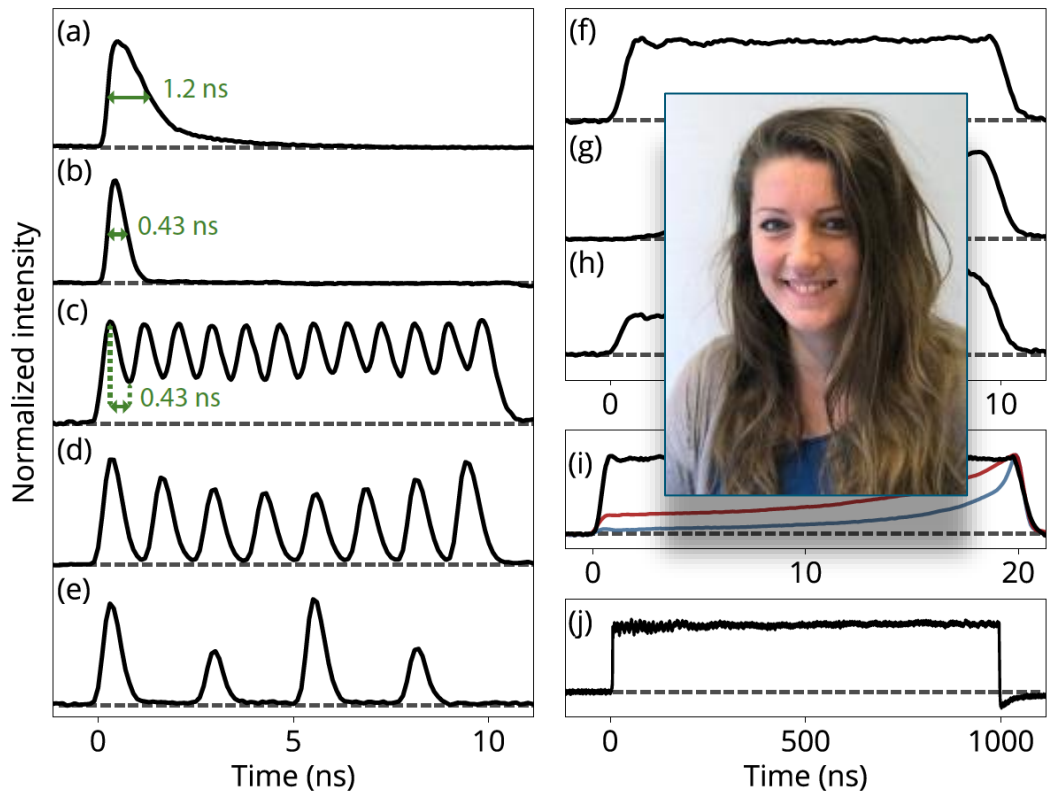


- CW seeded
- Pulse duration
 $0.43 \text{ ns} \rightarrow 1.1 \text{ us}$
- Energy (100 Hz)
 $300\text{-}500 \text{ mJ}$
- Multiple pulses, 1 laser
- PP, MP



Interlude: Flexible pulse laser @ ARCNL

$\lambda = 1064 \text{ nm}$, (Nd:YAG)



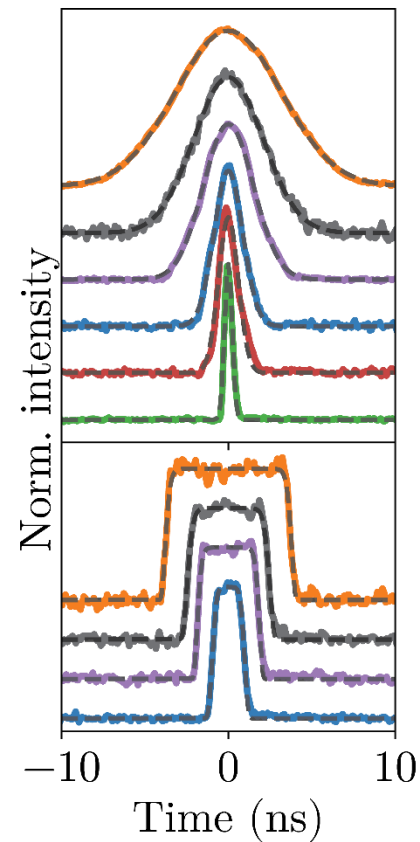
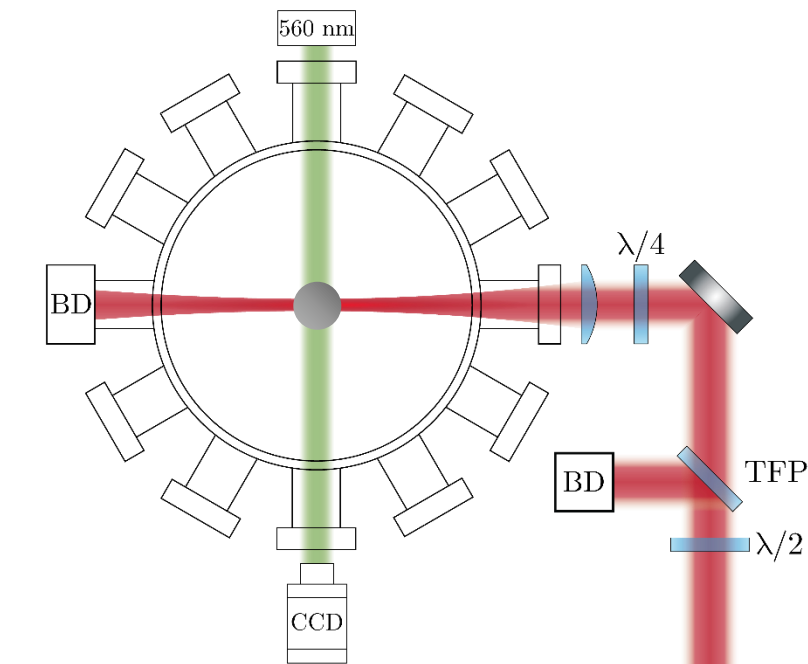
- CW seeded
- Pulse duration
0.43 ns \rightarrow 1.1 μ s
- Energy (100 Hz)
300-500 mJ
- Multiple pulses, 1 laser
- PP, MP

- Realignment and improvements, see poster S74

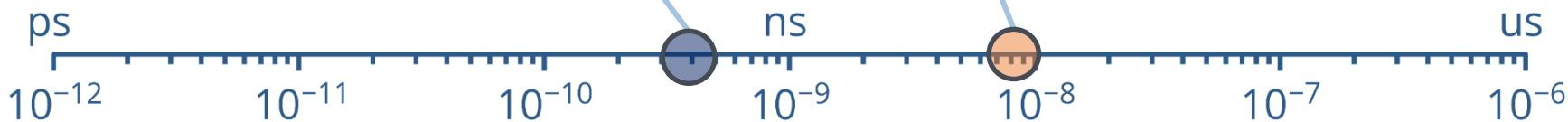


Experiment

- Pulse durations
0.5 ns – 7.5 ns FWHM
- Droplet size = 45 μm
- Gaussian focus
45 μm FWHM
- Shadowgraphy
Spatial res. = 7 μm
Temporal res. = 5 ns

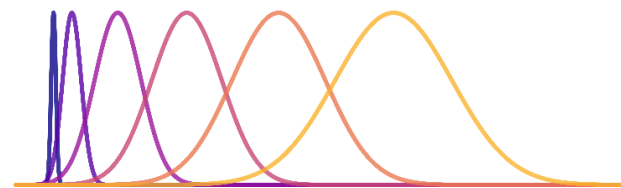


Nd:YAG
1064 nm
0.5 - 7.5

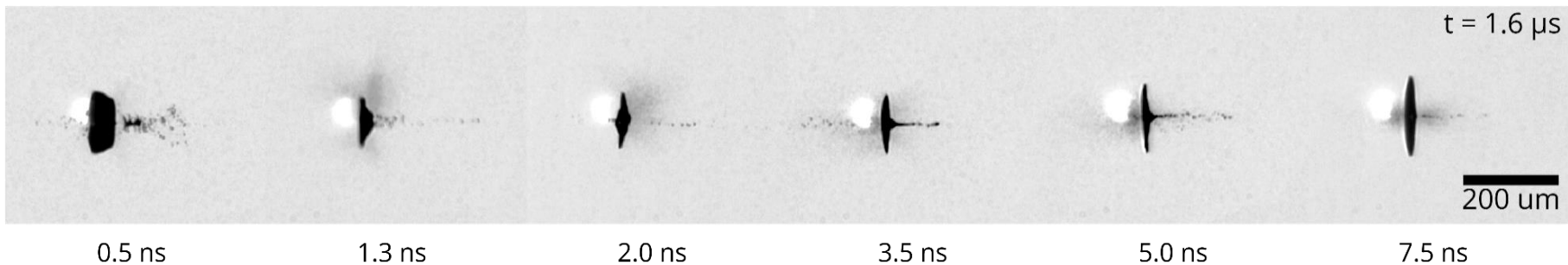




Deformation transition

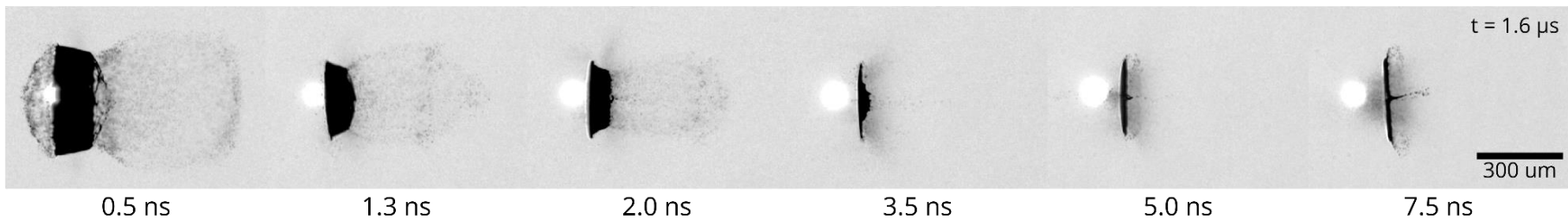


$E_{od} = 0.4 \text{ mJ}$



$E_{od} = 2.2 \text{ mJ}$

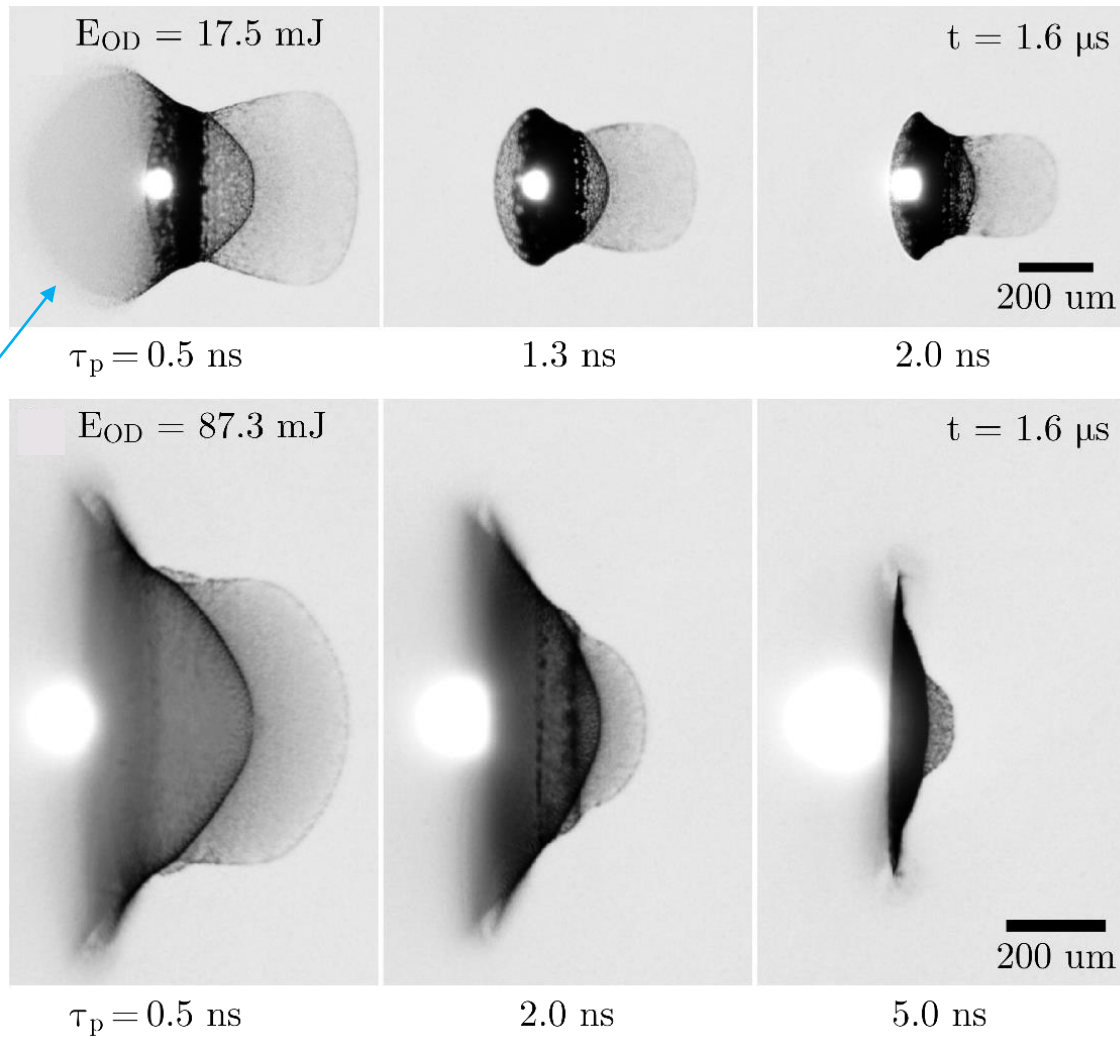
Pulse duration \rightarrow





High energy

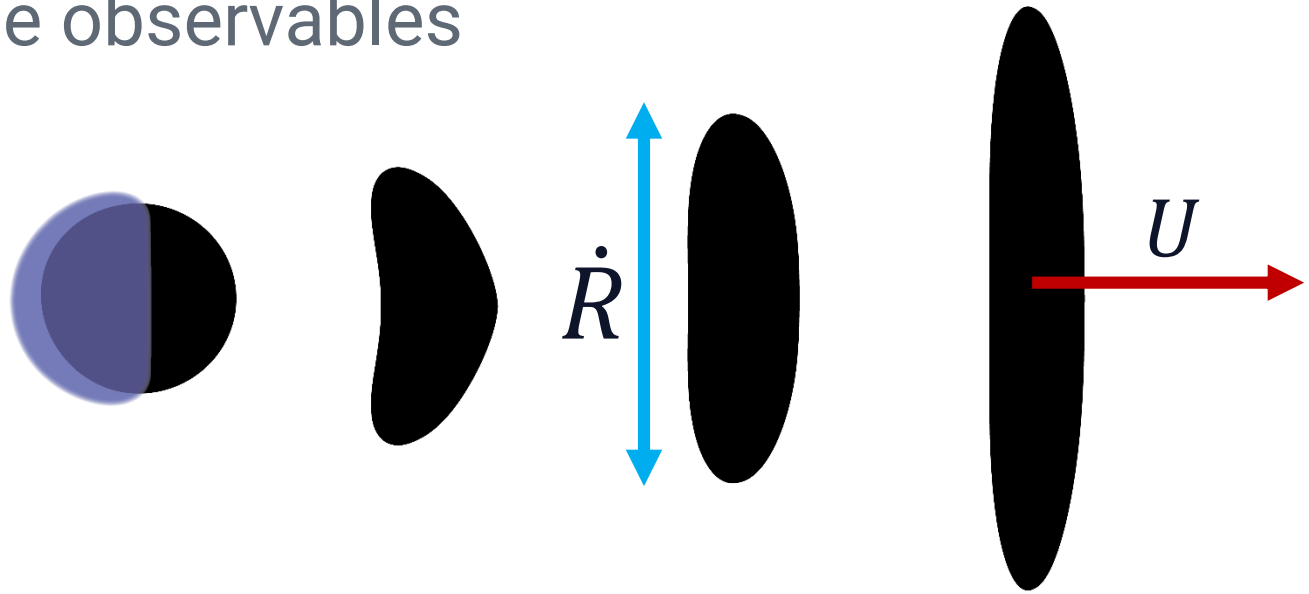
- Same trend observable
- New observed cloud towards laser (Triple dome structure)
- Strong fragmentation



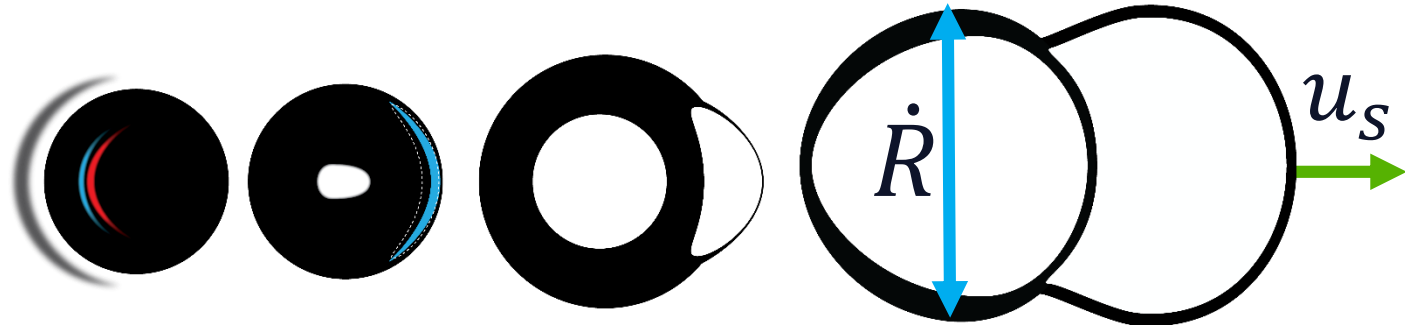


Quantifiable observables

“long”
(ns)



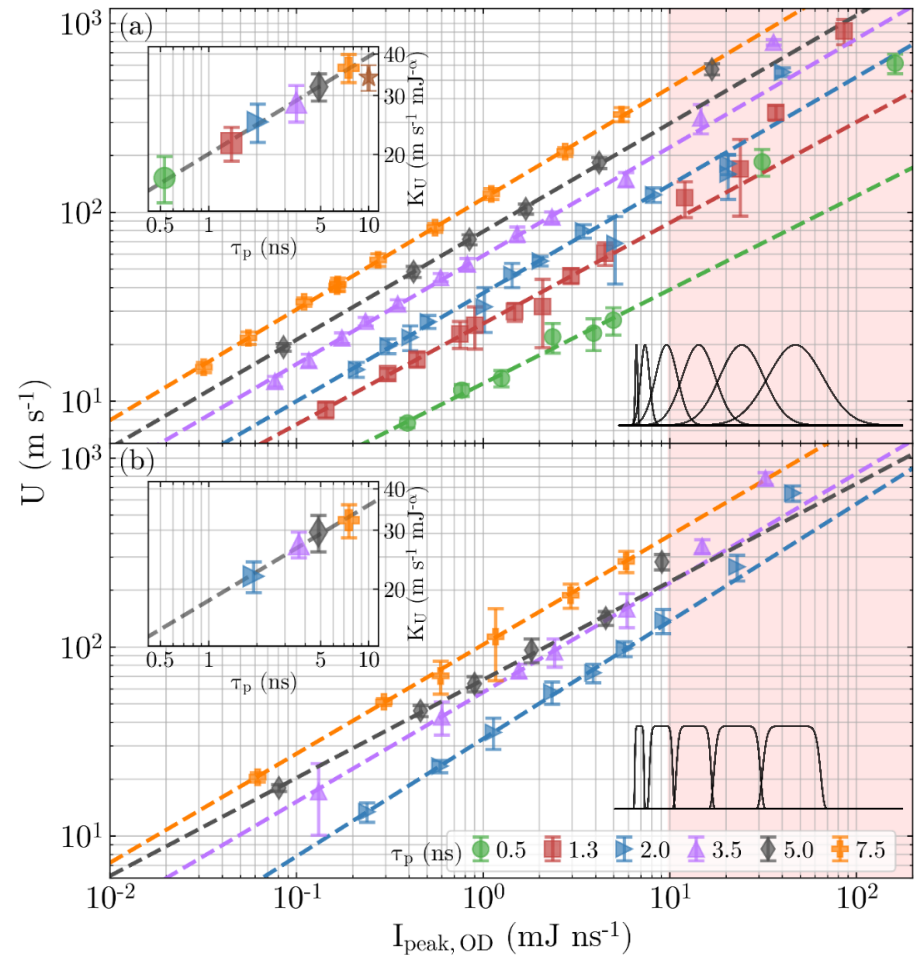
“short”
(ps/fs)

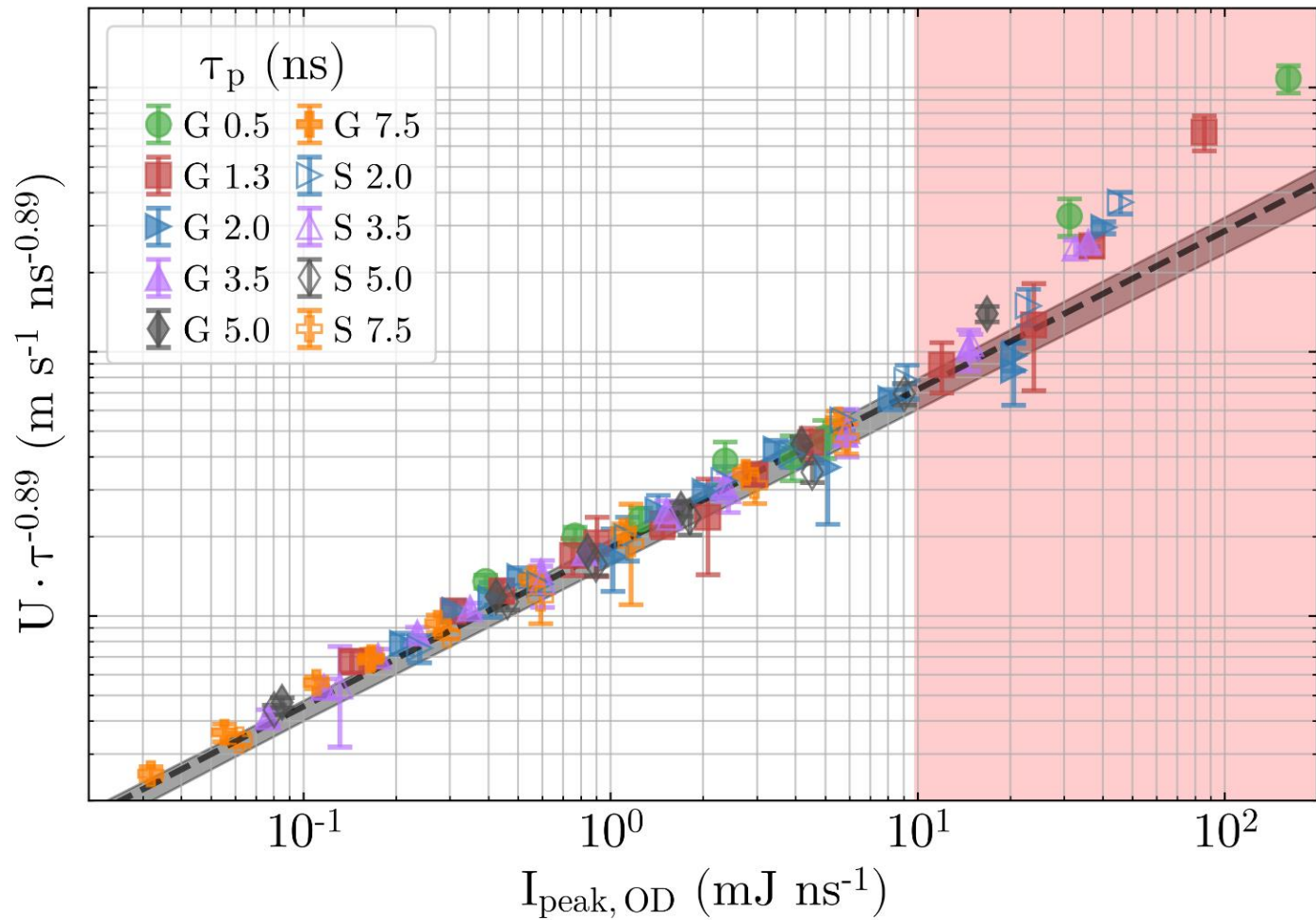




Propulsion

- Agreement with previous found scaling*
- New scaling with pulse duration obtained
- $U \propto \tau_p^{0.3}$

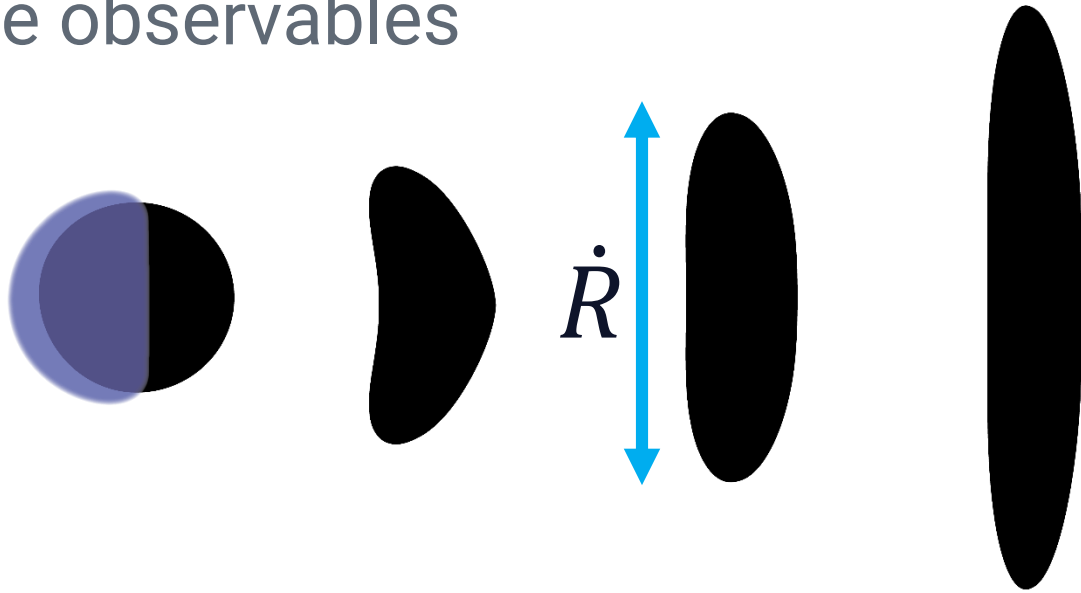




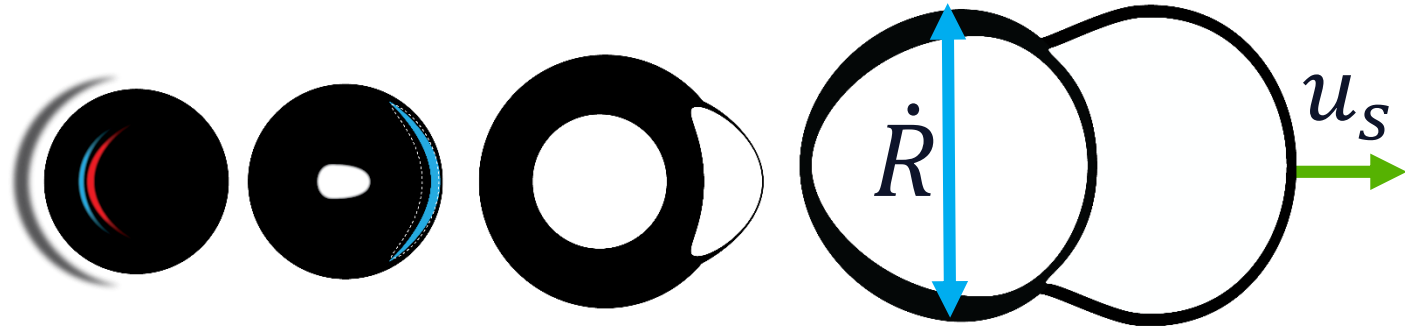


Quantifiable observables

“long”
(ns)



“short”
(ps/fs)

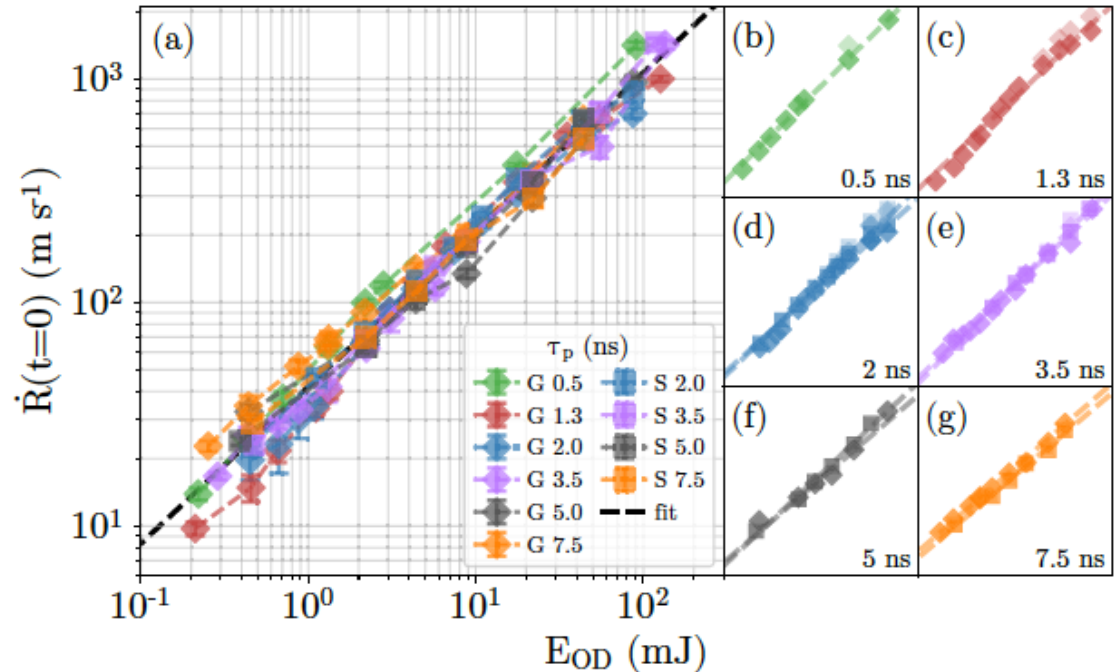




Radial expansion

0.5 ns : 0.75 → 7.5 ns: 0.65
(Sheet expansion prediction 0.6)

- Energy on droplet dominant factor
- Minor differences between 'short' & 'long'

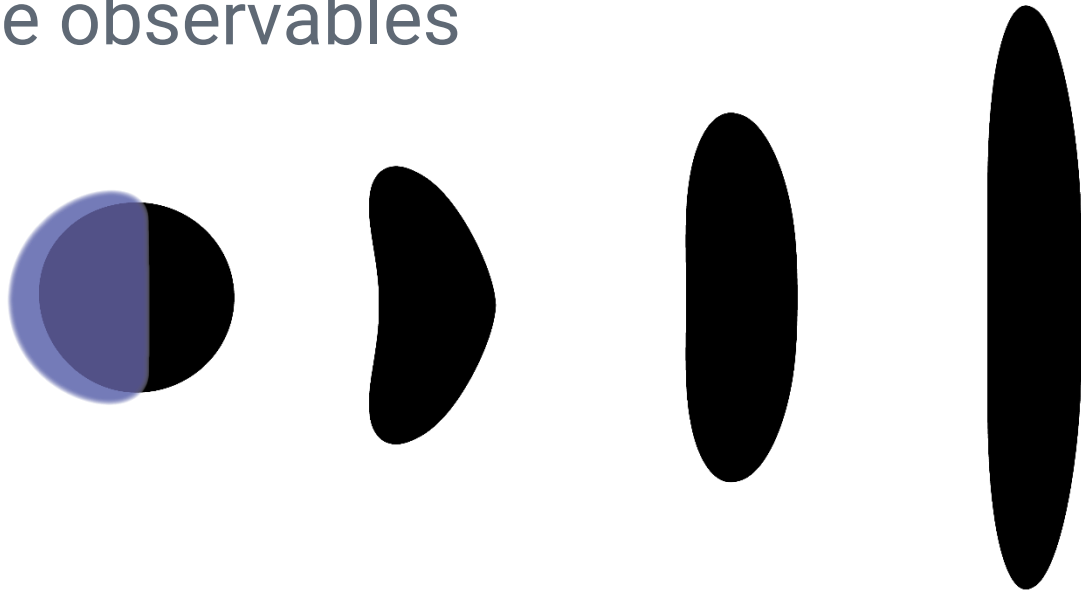


1. Kurilovich, D. *et al.* Expansion Dynamics After Laser-Induced Cavitation in Liquid Tin Microdroplets. *Phys. Rev. Appl.* **10**, 1–7 (2018).
2. Kurilovich, D. *et al.* Plasma Propulsion of a Metallic Microdroplet and its Deformation upon Laser Impact. *Phys. Rev. Appl.* **6**, 1–8 (2016).
3. Klein, A. L. *et al.* Drop fragmentation by laser-pulse impact. (2019).

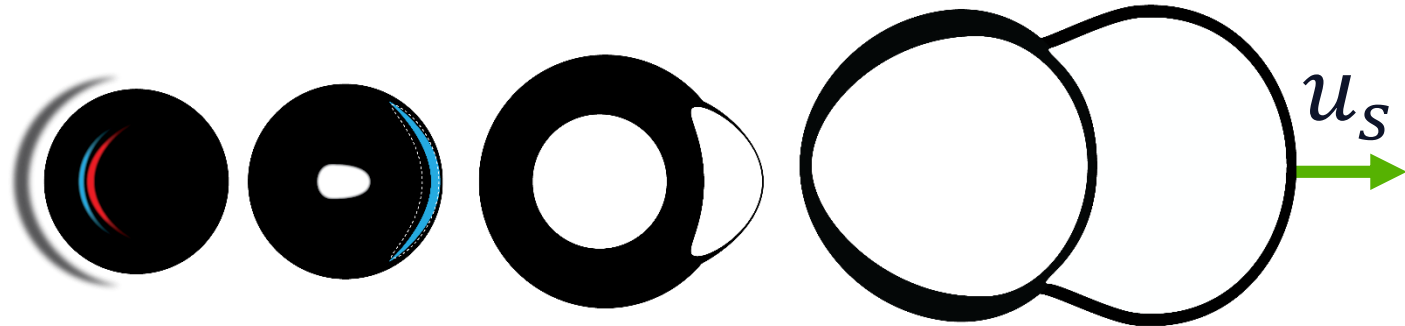


Quantifiable observables

“long”
(ns)

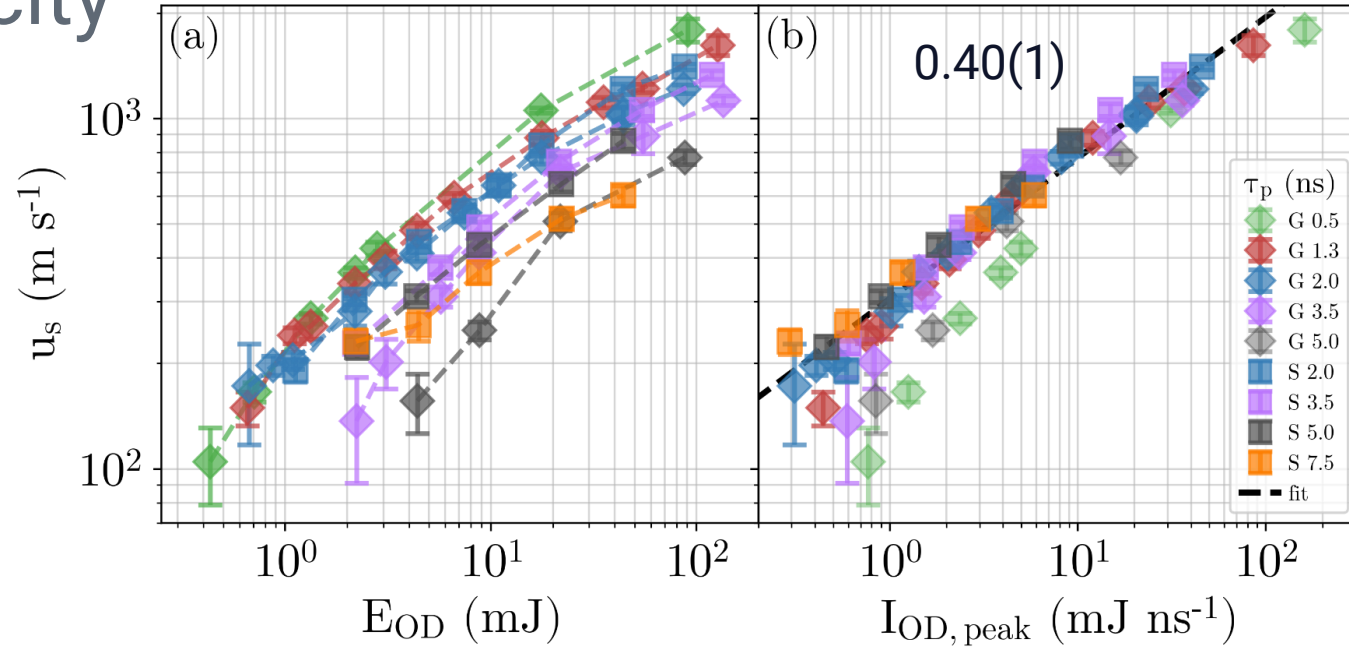


“short”
(ps/fs)





Spall velocity



- Peak intensity relevant parameter
- Collapse of all square pulse shapes (No effect of duration)
- Characteristic timescale



Conclusions

By studying droplet deformation as function of pulse duration we find:

- Deformation types coexist and transition 'smoothly'.
- Scaling of propulsion with pulse duration.
- Remarkably little sensitivity of expansion velocities.
- Spall velocities promising tool to understand shockwaves.

On our way to answering: What is 'short', what is 'long'.



Acknowledgements



Dmitry
Kurilovich



Oscar
Versolato



Kjeld
Eikema

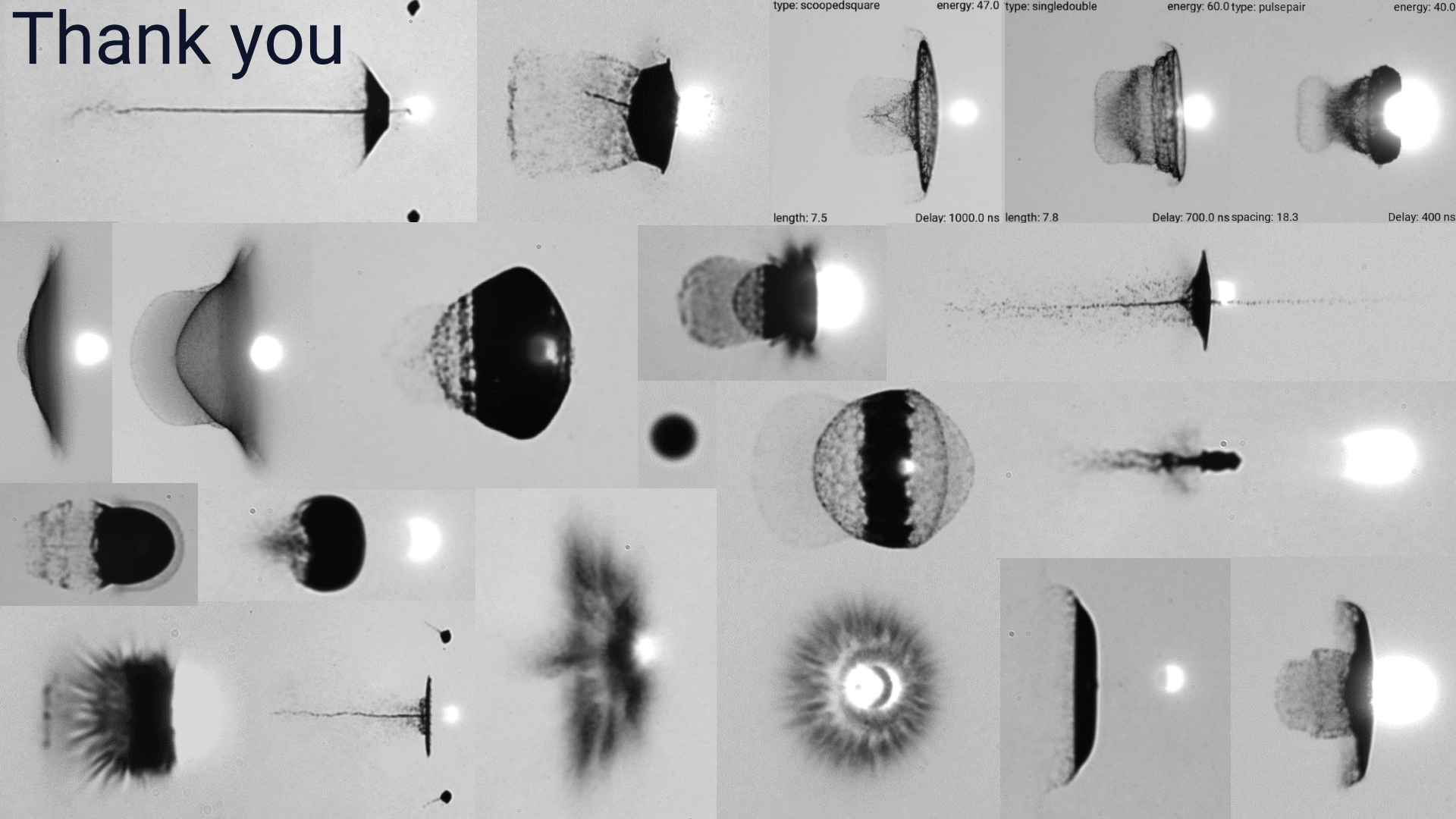


Stefan
Witte

Groups :

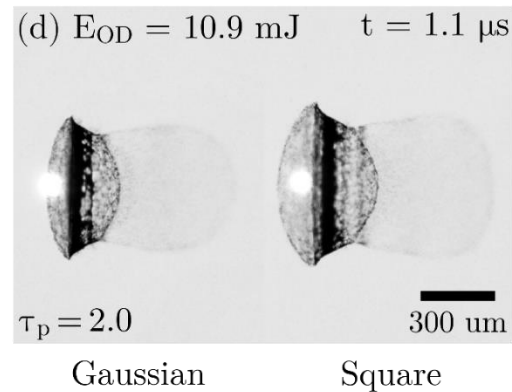
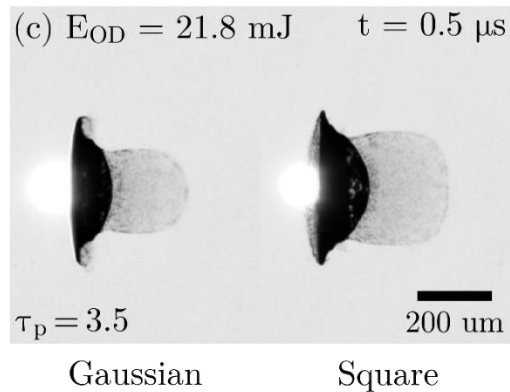
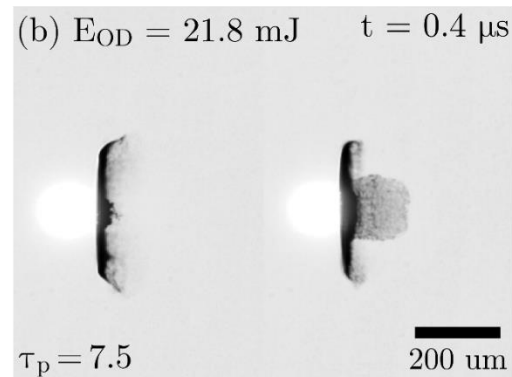
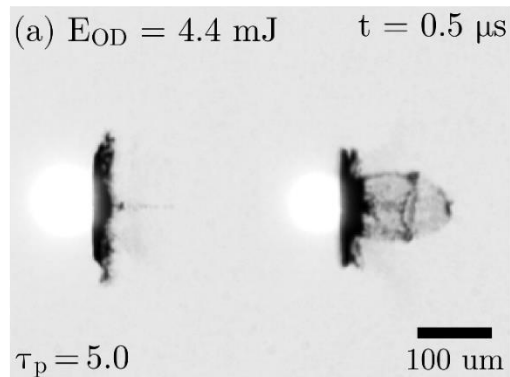
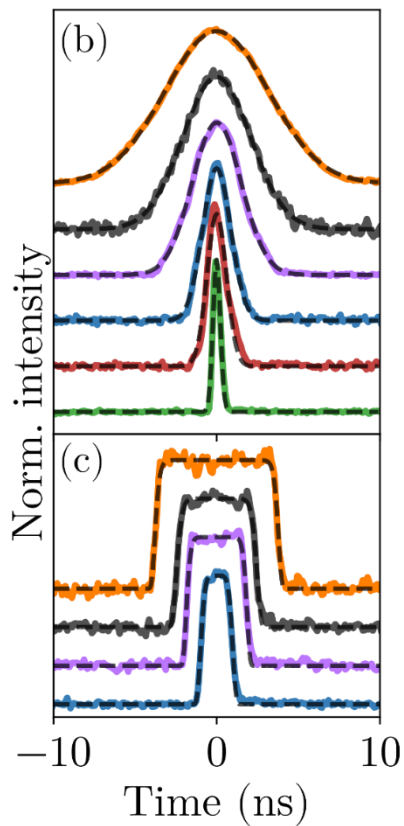
- EUV Generation & Imaging
- EUV Plasma Processes

Thank you





Gaussian vs. Square pulse shape



Square pulse shows stronger shockwave induced deformation and less plasma push.