

# Production of singly charged Sn ions by charge exchange in H<sub>2</sub> gas

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The evolution of charge-state-resolved kinetic energy spectra of Sn ions ejected from a laser-produced plasma (LPP) of Sn as a function of the density of the H<sub>2</sub> buffer gas surrounding the LPP is investigated. Without a H<sub>2</sub> buffer gas, energetic 1 - 5 keV Sn ions in charge states of 4+ up to 8+ are detected. In this keV regime, lower Sn charge states, i.e., below 4+ are absent. When H<sub>2</sub> is introduced into the system, low-charged energetic Sn ions can be produced by a series of consecutive electron capture processes. However, as electron capture by Sn<sup>2+</sup> ions from H<sub>2</sub> is endothermic, no significant population of singly charged Sn ions is expected in the keV regime. At H<sub>2</sub> pressures of 6x10<sup>-4</sup> mbar and higher, however, we only detect Sn<sup>2+</sup> and Sn<sup>+</sup> ions.

To explain the production of keV Sn<sup>+</sup> ions, electron capture by metastable Sn<sup>2+\*</sup> ions has been proposed [1]. Semi-classical calculations on Sn<sup>3+</sup> - H<sub>2</sub> collisions [2] indicate that one-electron capture by Sn<sup>3+</sup> ions populates Sn<sup>2+</sup> ions in metastable states. Model simulations (using theoretical 2-state Landau-Zener cross sections to account for capture by each of the three metastable <sup>3</sup>P<sub>J</sub> levels) to track the charge states of Sn ions while traversing the H<sub>2</sub> gas agree with our measured data. This underpins the key role of metastable Sn<sup>2+\*</sup> ions as a gateway to the production of Sn<sup>+</sup> ions. From an LPP-based EUV source perspective, the production of energetic Sn<sup>+</sup> ions in the buffer gas is of high relevance, as it shifts the charge state balance from Sn<sup>2+</sup> towards Sn<sup>+</sup> ions, which have a larger stopping cross section than Sn<sup>2+</sup> ions [3].

[1] Rai et al., 2023 to appear in Plasma Sources Sci. Techn.

[2] Rai et al., 2022, Phys. Rev. A. **106**, 012804

[3] Abramenko et al., 2018, Appl. Phys. Lett. **112**, 164102

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