

3° International Conference on Frontiers of Plasma Physics and Technology

Trends in plasma applications



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Plasma processing

Trends towards atmospheric pressure:

- Most industrial processes are performed in open air or at atmospheric pressure.
- Many materials do not like to be exposed to vacuum.
- Processes are integrated in a chain with an almost continuous feeding of the materials to be treated.

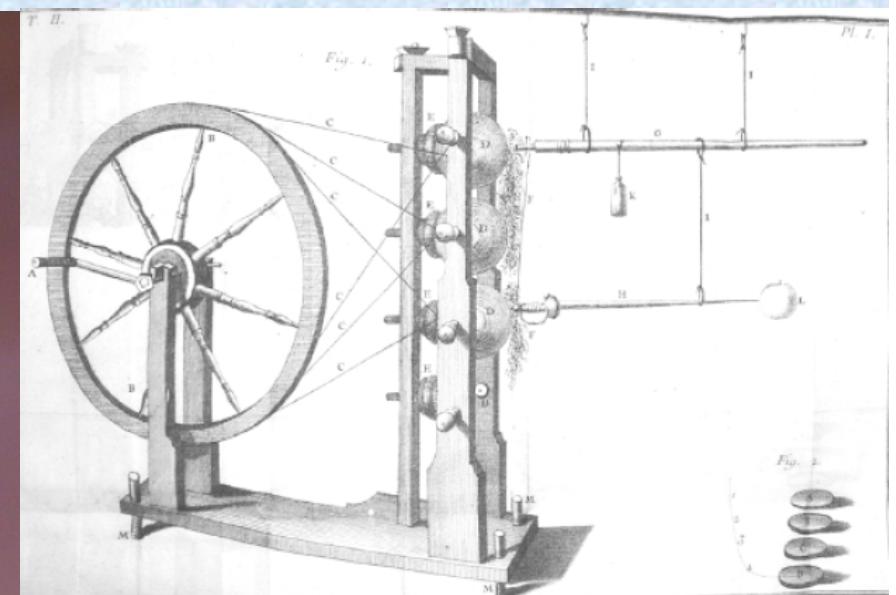
**So atmospheric plasma are more compatible
with existing industrial processes**

Moreover:

- processes are faster (higher density of neutral radicals, if not ions)
- easily scalable to large areas
- processing region is well confined

Atmospheric pressure plasmas in nature

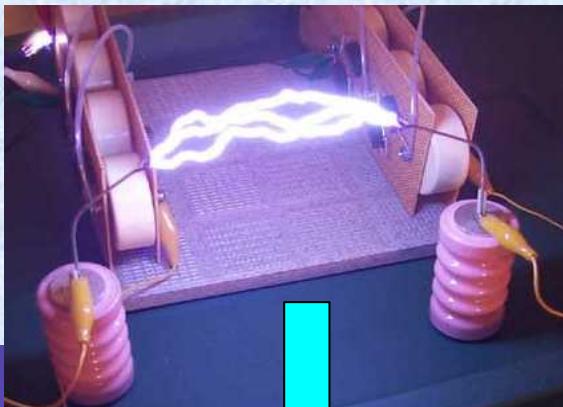
*On earth: lightning, thunderbolt
(storms, volcano eruptions)*



*Mankind activity:
Electrical discharges
B.Franklin (1747)*

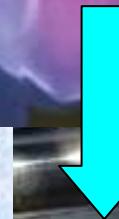
Atmospheric pressure plasmas in laboratory

Arc discharge:
thermal plasma
($T_{gas} \sim T_e \sim 5-10000\text{ K}$)



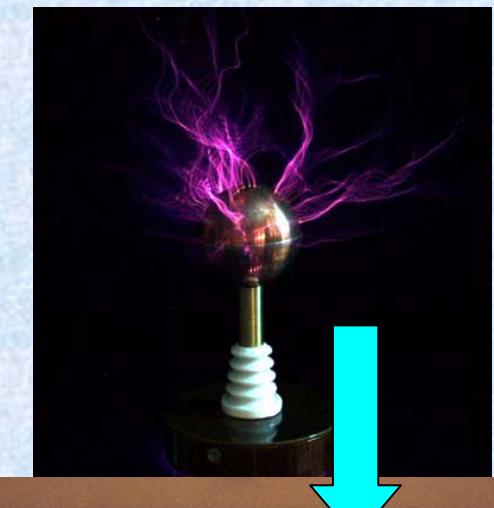
Applications: plasma torch
waste, coatings, cutting

Corona discharge:
cold diffuse plasma



Corona treatment:
Adhesion, painting

micro-discharges:
intermittent plasma
(streamers)





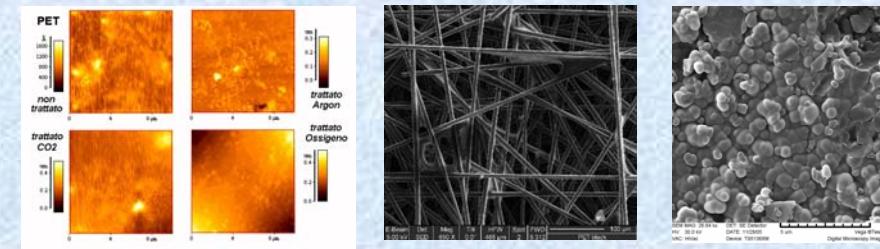
Laboratory and experimental setup

PlasmaPrometeo Center (2004)

**Plasma sources
and diagnostics**



**Surface Diagnostics:
AFM, FIB/SEM, FT-IR**



**Controlled gas-phase
DBD reactor
*Evacuated chamber***

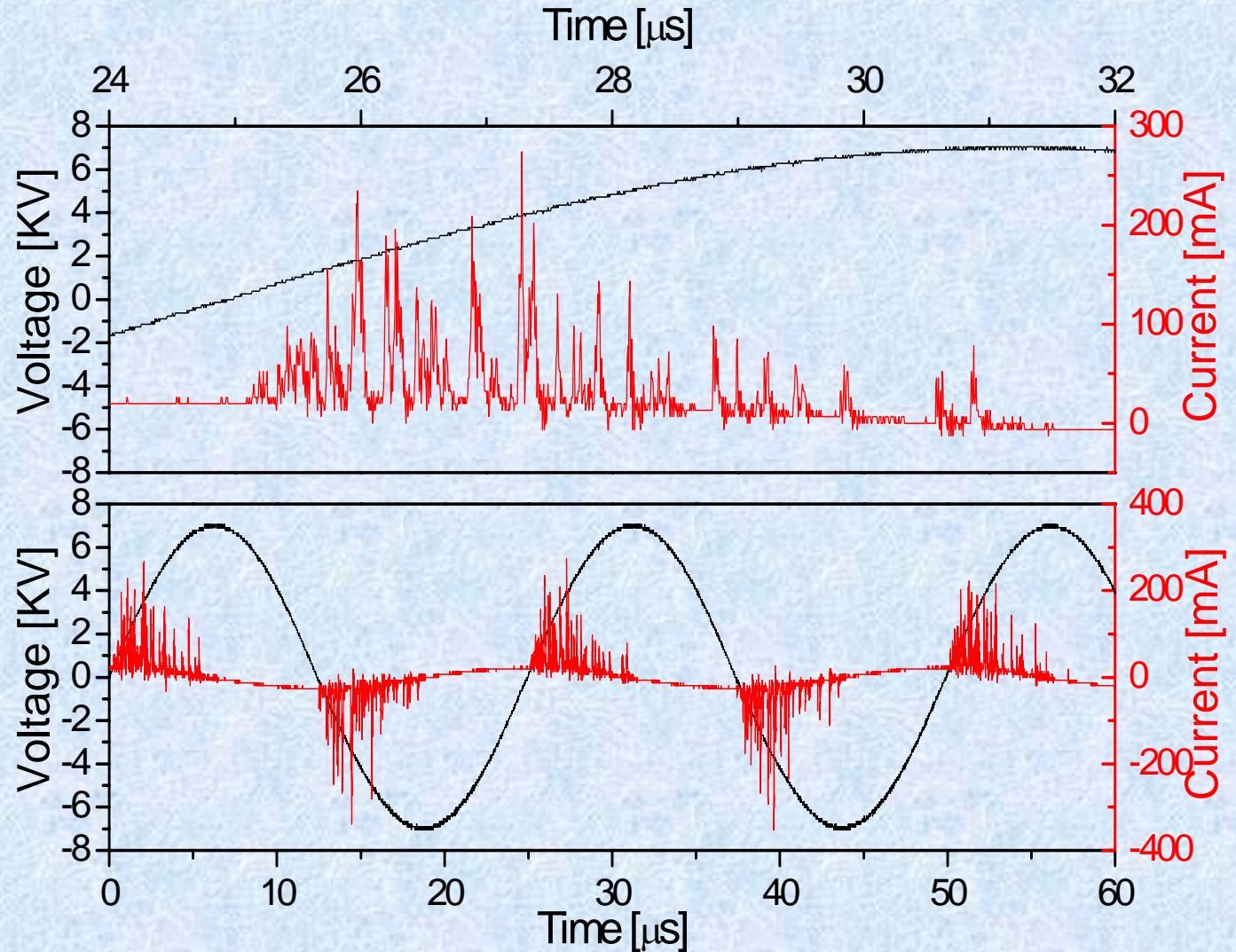


Diagnostics

Electrical characteristics:

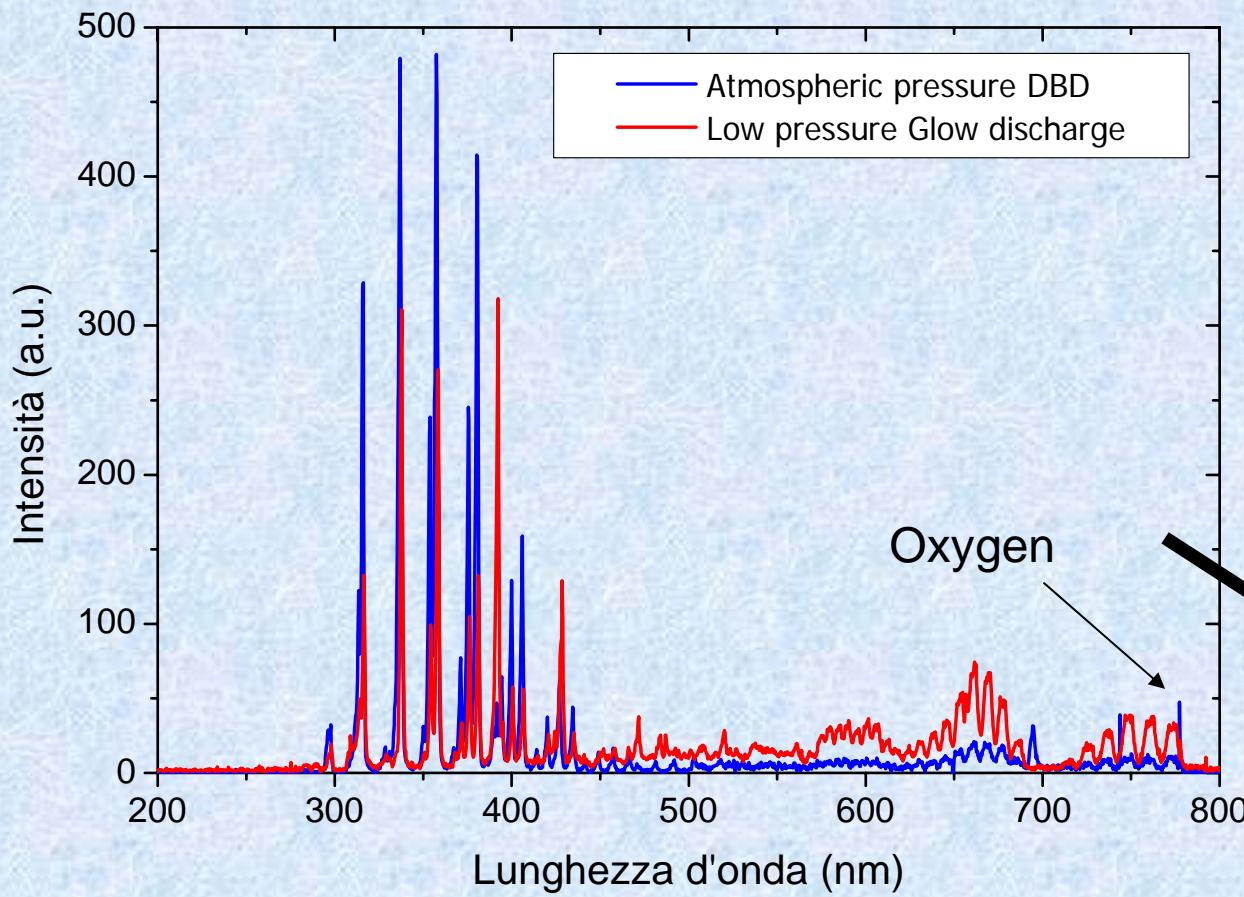
Voltage across the gap:
*HV probes, large bandwidth
(PS-6015A, 75 MHz)*

microdischarge current
*Large bandwidth,
high sensitivity
(home-made Rogoski coils)*



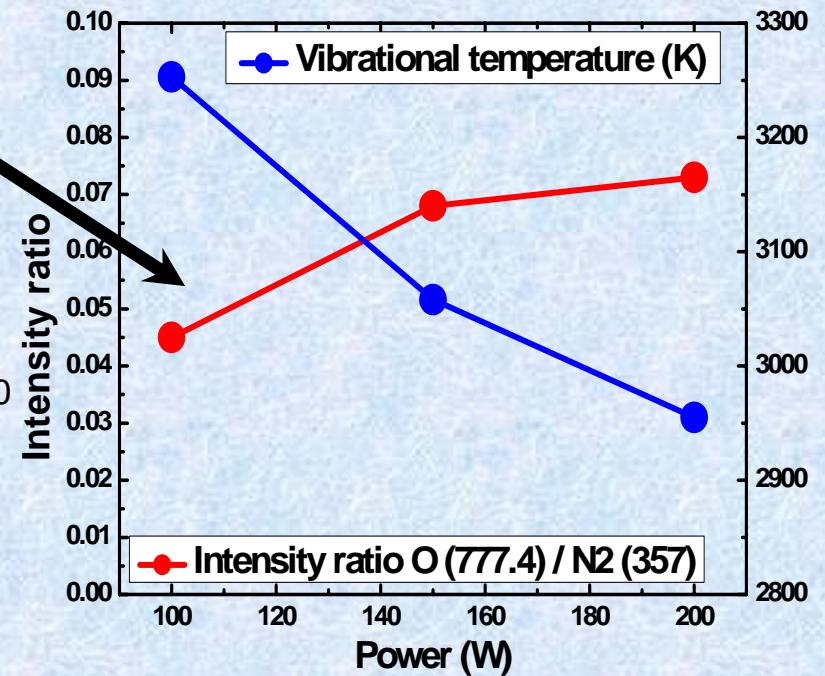
Diagnostics

Optical techniques:



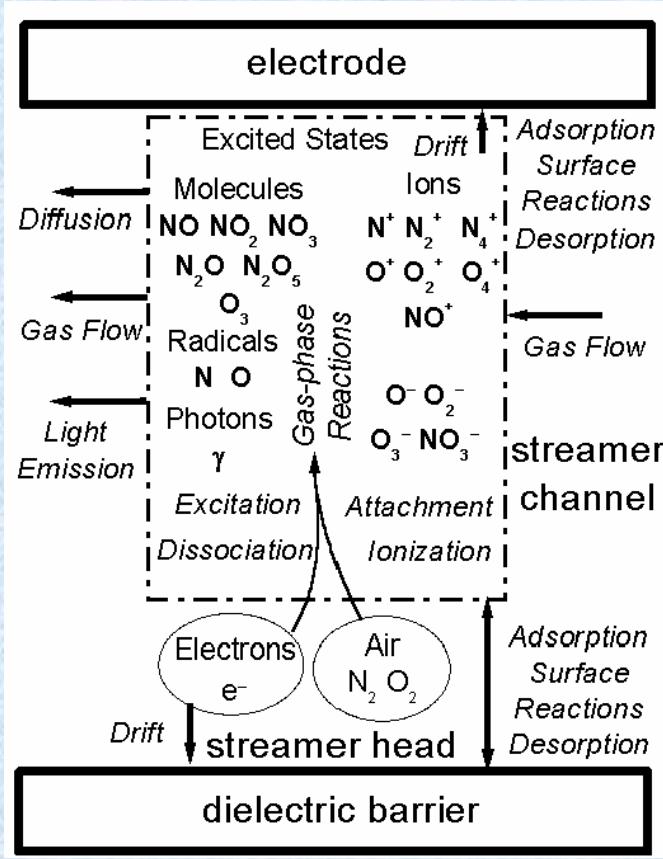
Emission spectra
radical identification

Advanced tools
LIF, Stark, fast cameras



Modeling

Chemical kinetics of the gas-phase in a microdischarge



Chemical reactor model

- cylindrical channel (R_s , L)
- radial diffusion
- longitudinal uniform (n , T)
- slow flowrate -> mixing along the channel (well-mixed reactor)

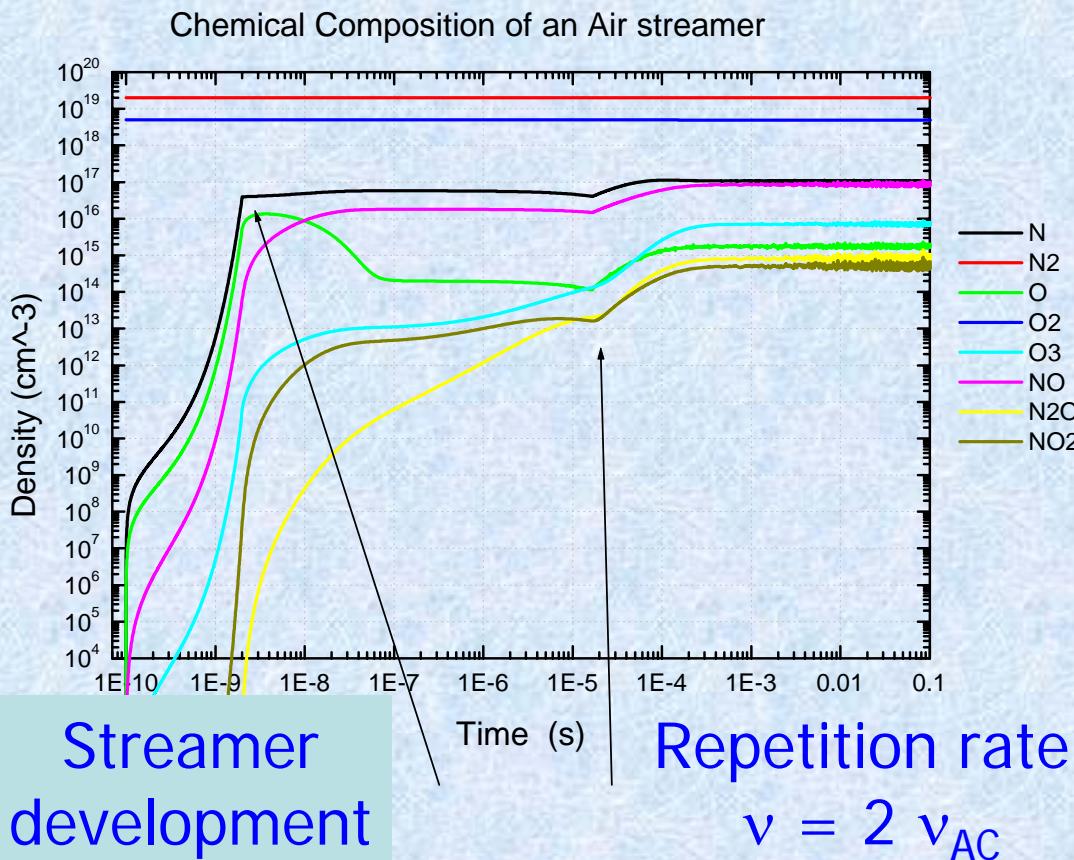
Density balance equations

- 22 species (10 neutral, 12 ions)
- 194 reactions rates
- 15 wall recombination processes

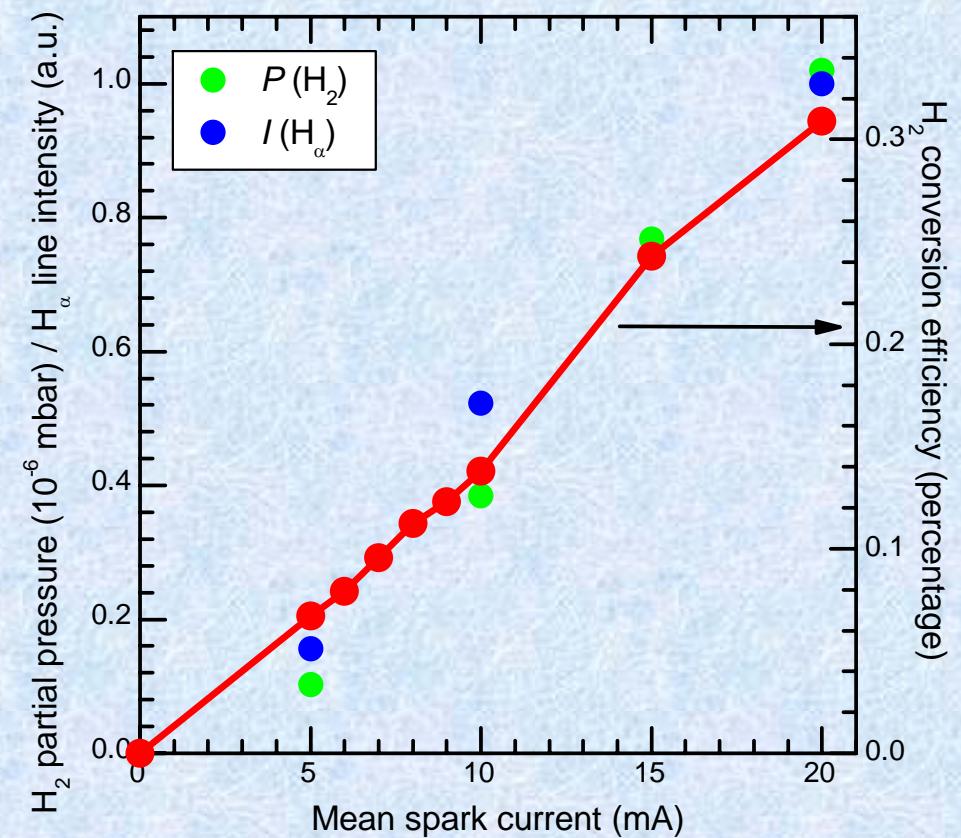
$$\frac{dn_k}{dt} = \sum_{i,j} K_{i+j \rightarrow k} \cdot n_i n_j - \sum_{i,j} K_{i+k \rightarrow j} \cdot n_i n_k - \frac{D_k}{\Lambda^2} \cdot n_k + \sum_i \frac{D_i}{\Lambda^2} \cdot (1 - S_i) \cdot B_{i(w) \rightarrow k} n_i$$

Modeling

Chemical kinetics of a dbd in air (streamer regime)



Chemical kinetics of a spark discharge in Ar/CH₄



Applications:

Silk: technology goal



remove sericin

Process: selective removal

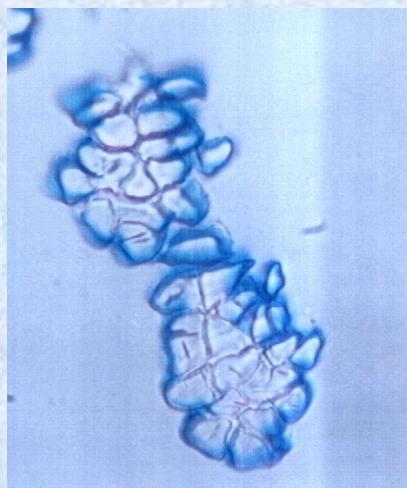


pure fibroin fibres

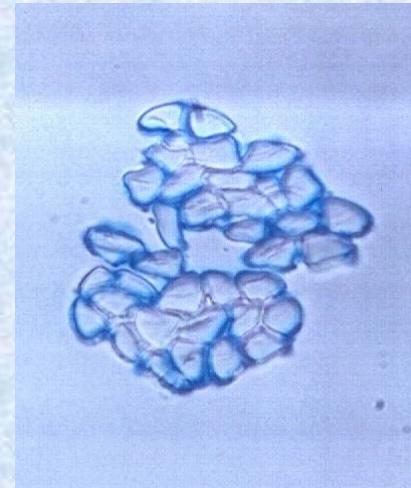
Plasma: etching O₂



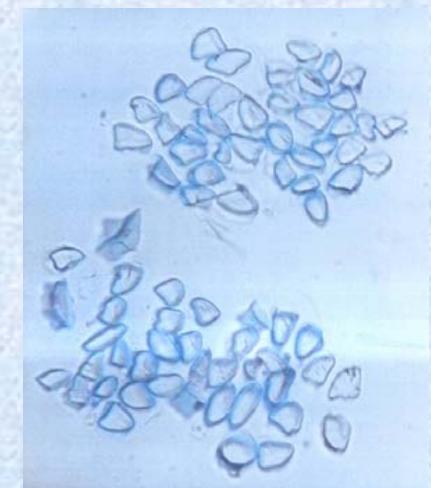
remove/crack sericin



Untreated



Plasma treated



Chemical degumming

Applications:

Leathers: technology goal → obtain printability

Process: modify wettability → dye fixed on surface

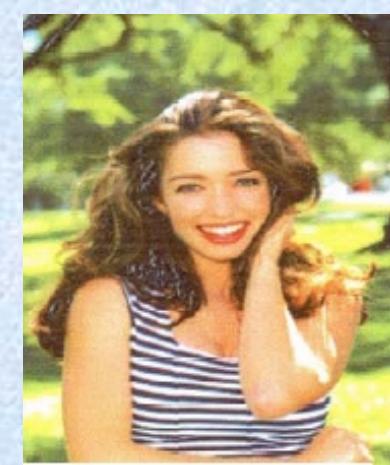
Plasma: dbd in air/helium → -OH,-COOH grafting



Untreated



Plasma treated



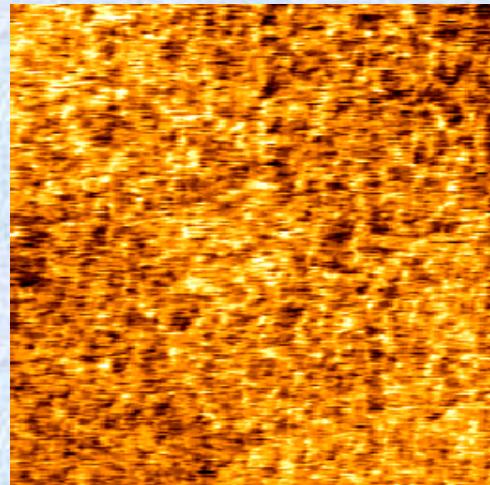
Photographic film

Applications:

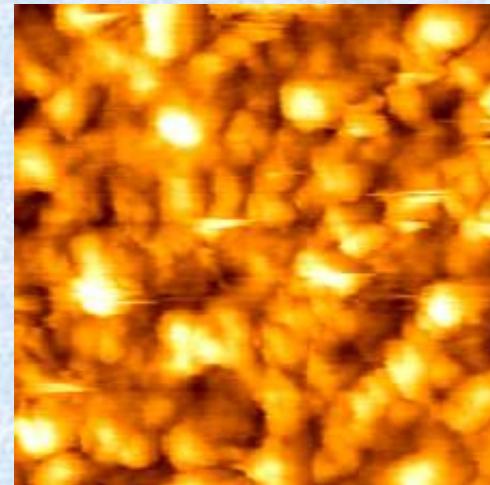
PET films: technology goal → **optical properties**

Process: modify roughness → **reflectivity changes**

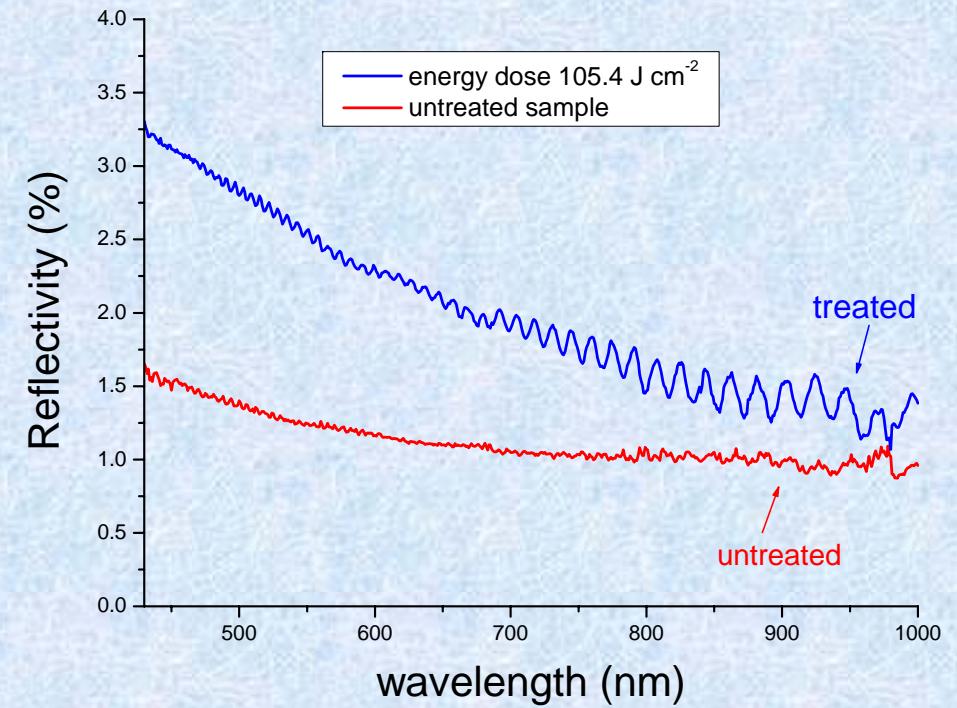
Plasma: dbd in air → **surface etching**



Untreated



Plasma treated

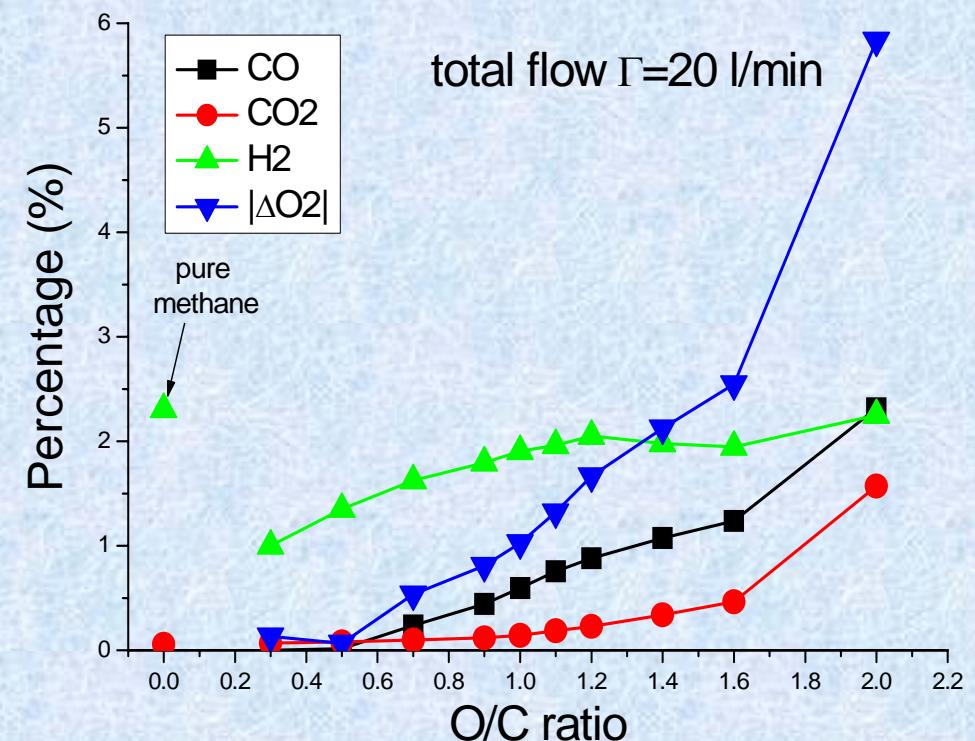
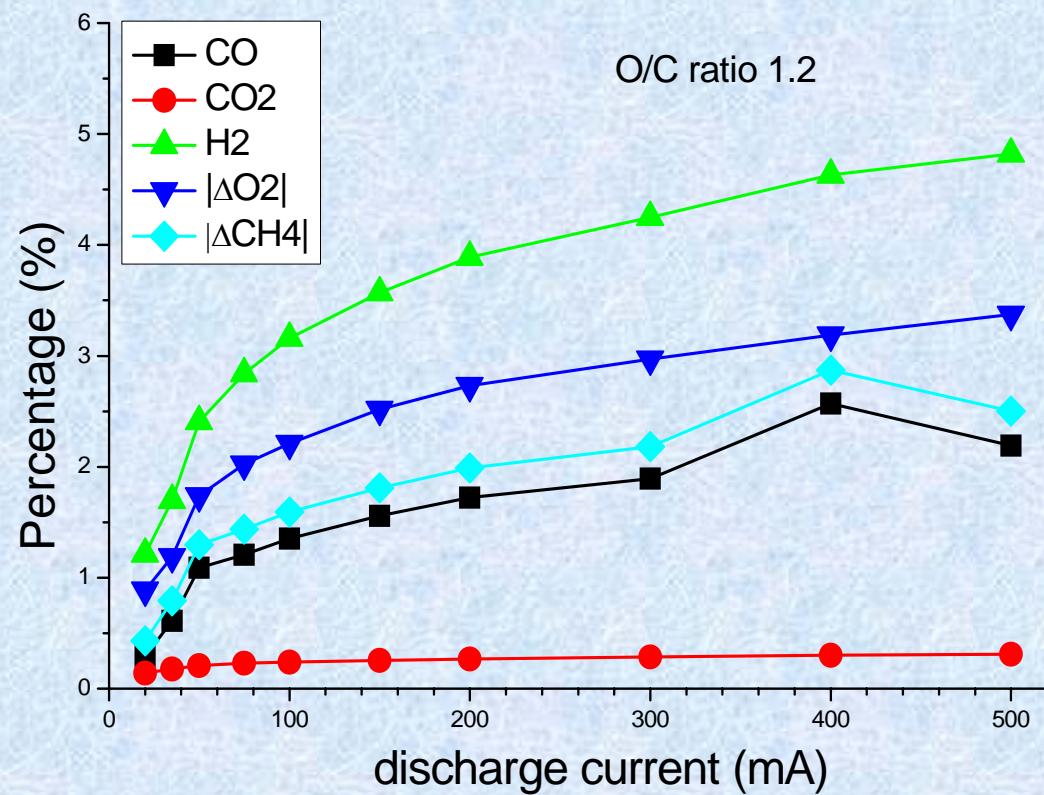


Applications:

Energy: technology goal → hydrogen production

Process: fuel reformer → H₂ rich mixtures

Plasma: spark in CH₄/air → H₂ production

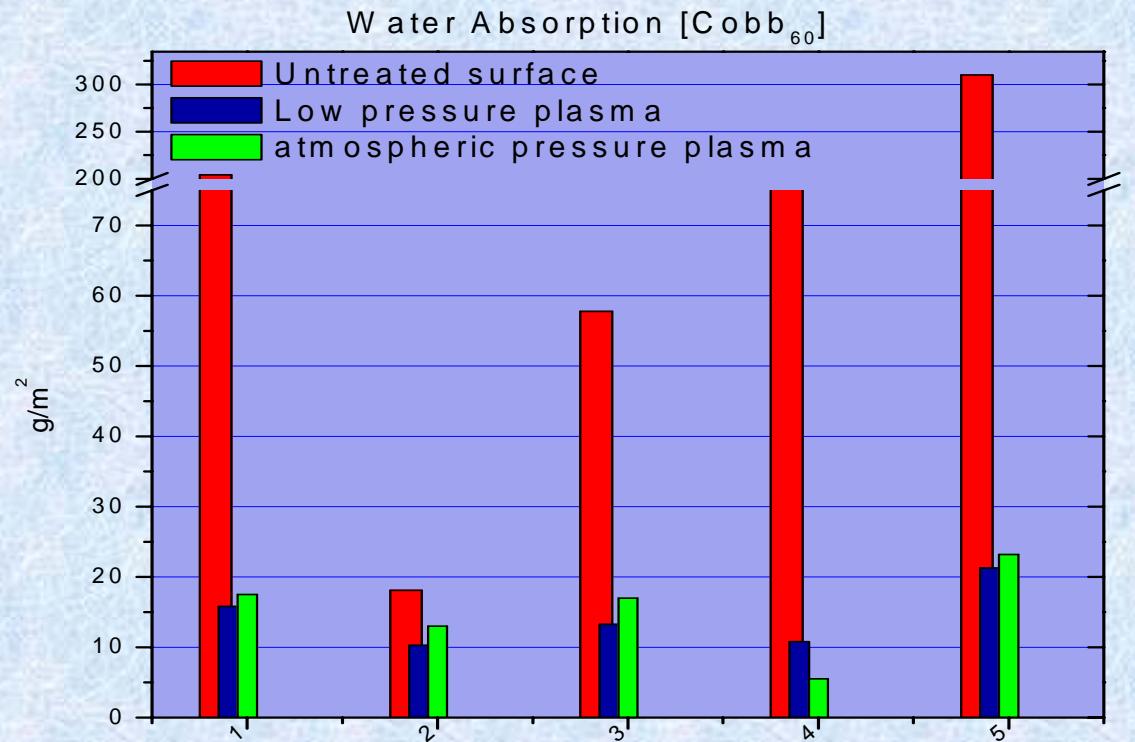


Applications:

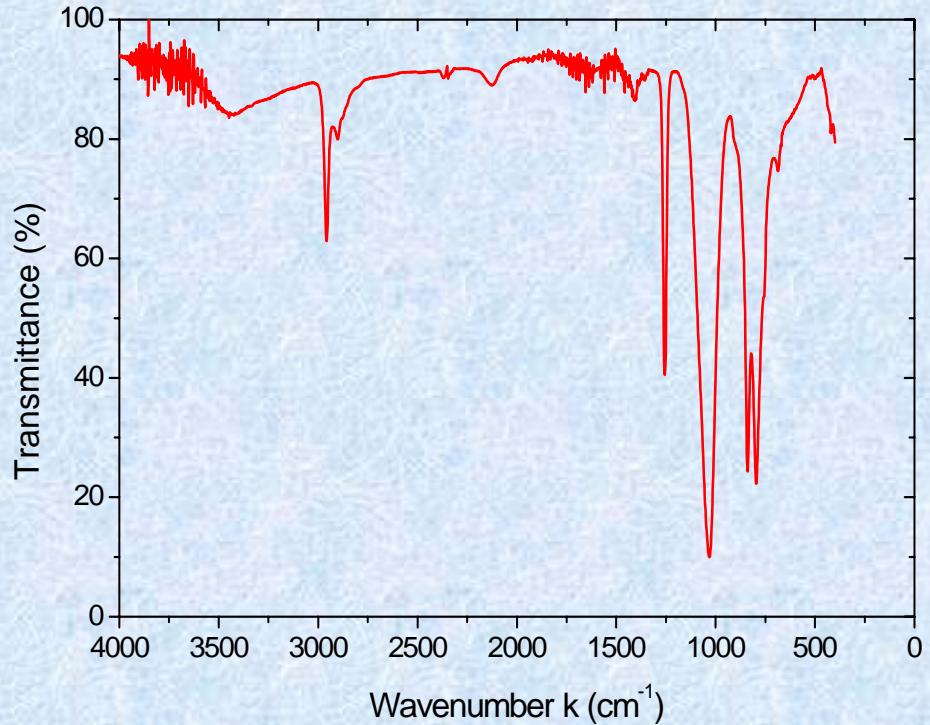
Paper: technology goal → improve packaging

Process: modify wettability → hydrorepellency

Plasma: N₂/HMDSO dbd → siloxane film

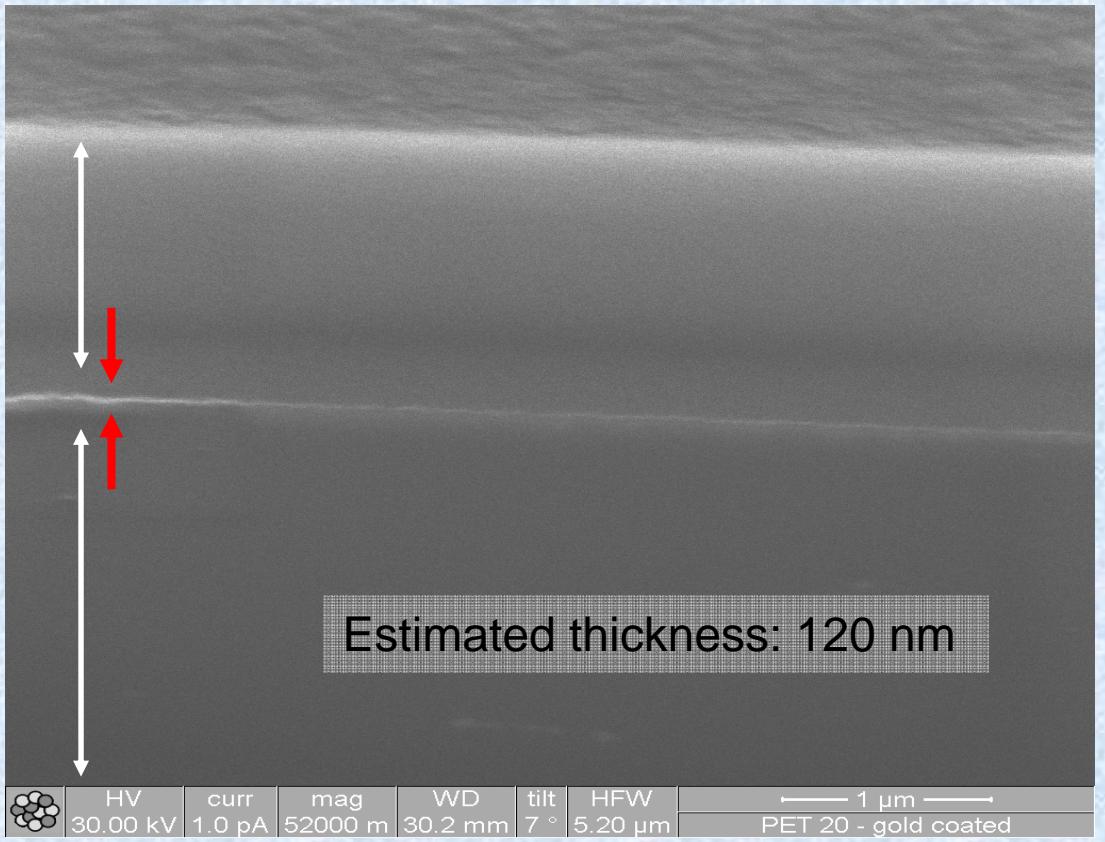


Applications:



**FT-IR spectra
of HMDSO film on PET
(Si-O-Si, Si-CH₃, CHx)**

**FIB section
and imaging**



Conclusions

Plasma processing:

- is a dry and eco-friendly technology (*deserve spreading*)
- atmospheric pressure discharges widen application field of plasmas
- processes should be brought at atmospheric pressure
(*polymerization, pattern, nanopowder*)

Contribution from basic plasma physics research:

- development of advanced diagnostics
(*electrical, optical*)
- modeling of the discharge processes
(*breakdown, sustainement, regimes, chemistry*)