



ALTASIM
TECHNOLOGIES
REALIZING TOMORROW'S TECHNOLOGY

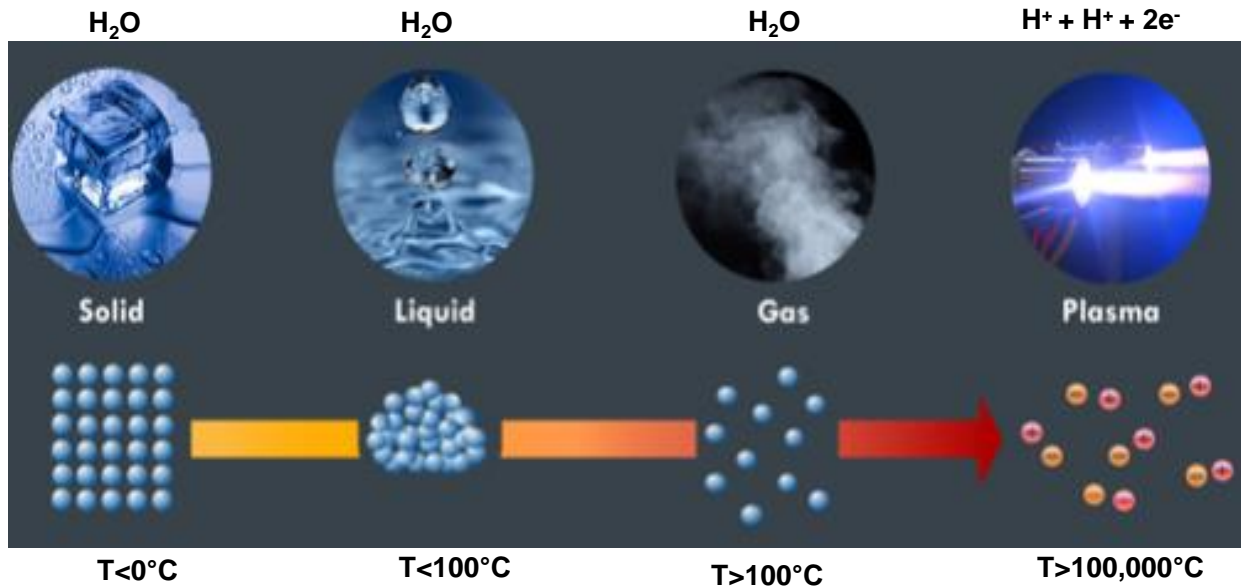
Simulation of Atmospheric Air Micro Plasma Jet for Biomedical Applications

Luke Gritter, Jeff Crompton
and Kyle Koppenhoefer
AltaSim Technologies

 COMSOL

Certified Consultant

Plasma



- **Fourth state of matter**
 - Conductive assembly of electrons, ions and neutral species
 - Overall quasi neutral

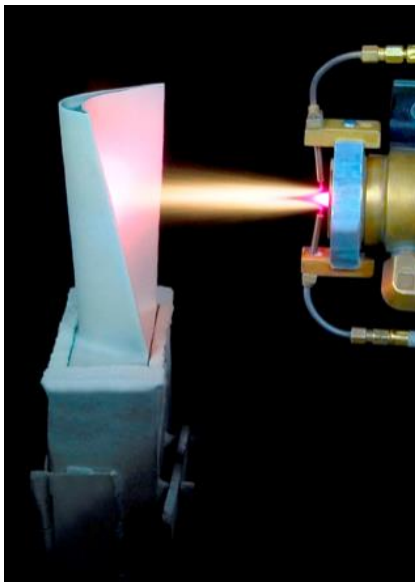
- **Most common matter in the Universe**
- **Not naturally occurring on Earth**

Plasma

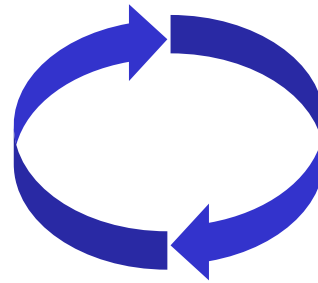


Displays
Lighting

- Spectroscopy
- Electronic devices
- Power systems



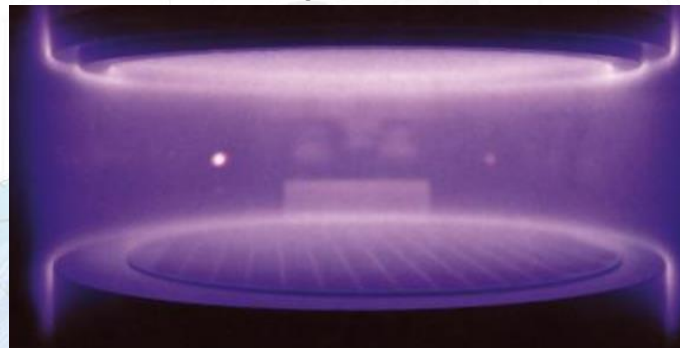
Materials
Coatings



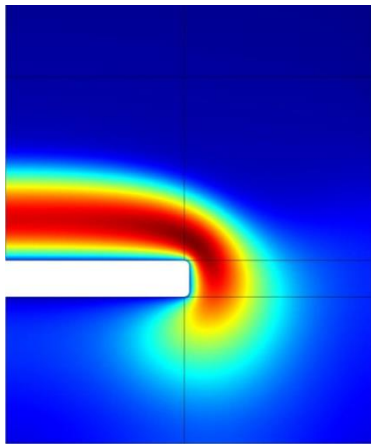
Electronic
devices



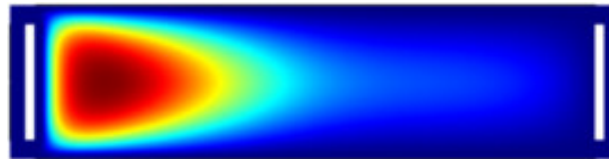
Semiconductor
devices/fabrication



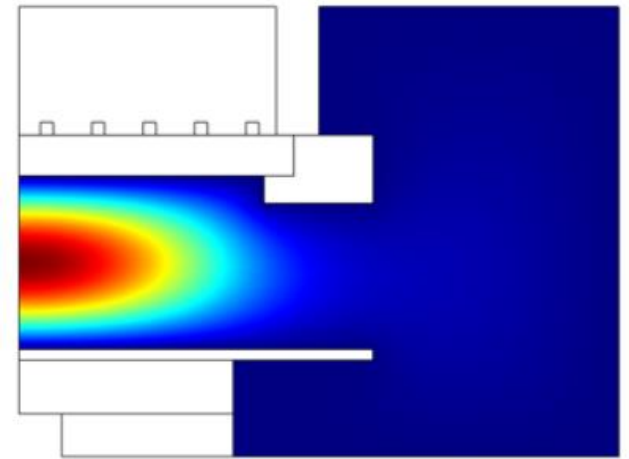
Plasma analysis



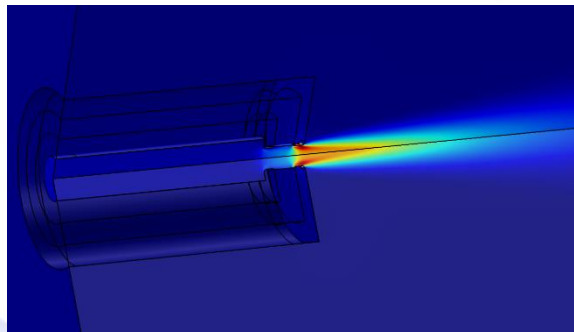
Capacitively coupled



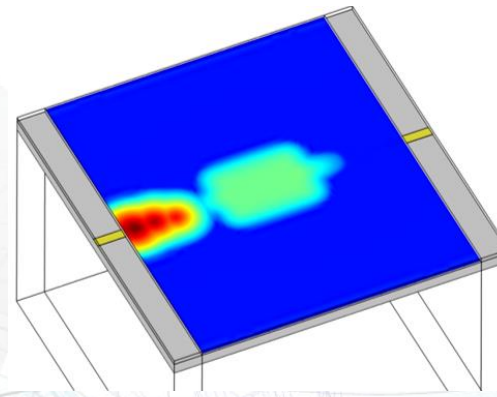
DC plasma



Inductively coupled

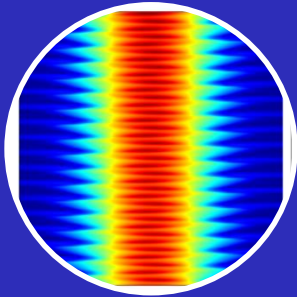


Plasma torch



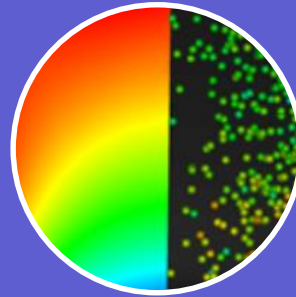
Microwave

Simulation of plasmas



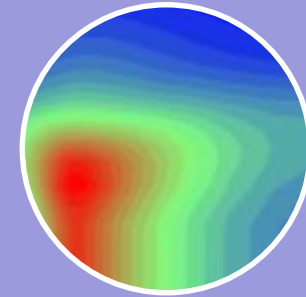
Fluid

Continuum
Solve transport
equations
Assumed EEDF



Kinetic

Particle based
Distribution of
velocities
Computer intensive



Hybrid

Mixed kinetic/fluid
approach
Particle + mesh
based PDEs



Plasma simulation methodologies

Fluid approach to simulate plasmas

- **Electron density transport:**

$$\frac{\partial n_e}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \Gamma_e = R_e - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) n_e$$

4+ PDEs

- **Electron energy density transport:**

$$\frac{\partial n_\varepsilon}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot \Gamma_\varepsilon + \mathbf{E} \cdot \Gamma_e = S_{en} - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) n_\varepsilon + \frac{Q + Q_{gen}}{q}$$

- **Heavy species transport (one for each species):**

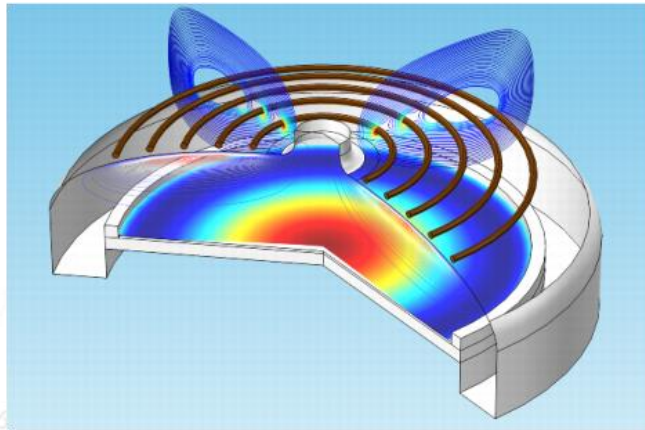
$$\rho \frac{\partial w_i}{\partial t} + \rho (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) w_i = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{j}_i + R_i$$

- **Poisson's equation for electrostatics:**

$$\nabla \cdot (\varepsilon_0 \varepsilon_r \mathbf{E}) = \rho_q$$

Fluid approach advantages/limitations

- Suitable for FEM
- Less computationally intensive
- Good approximation of many industrial plasmas

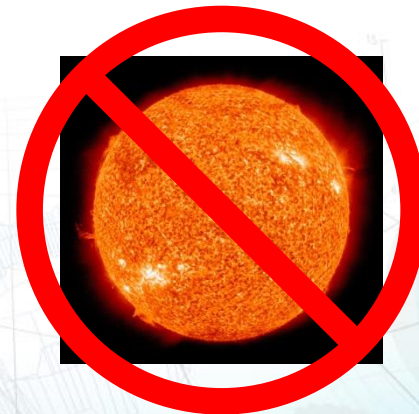


PECVD



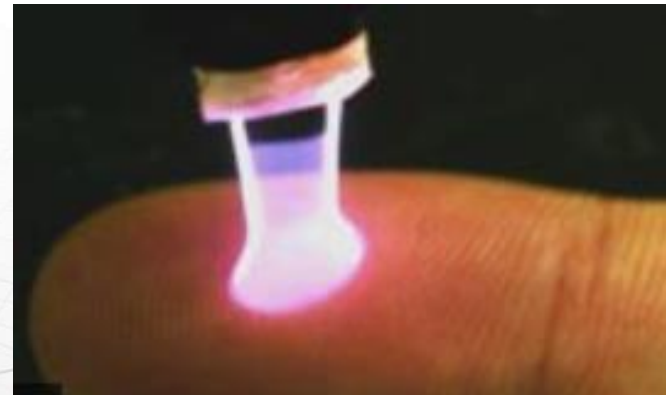
Limitations

- $\frac{|E|}{N} < \sim 500 \text{ Td}$
- $n_e \ll N$
- $\lambda_e \ll L$
- $p > \sim 1 \text{ mTorr}$

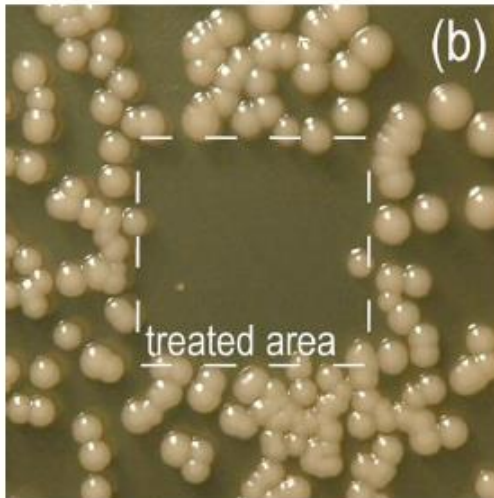


Plasma: Surface Cleaning

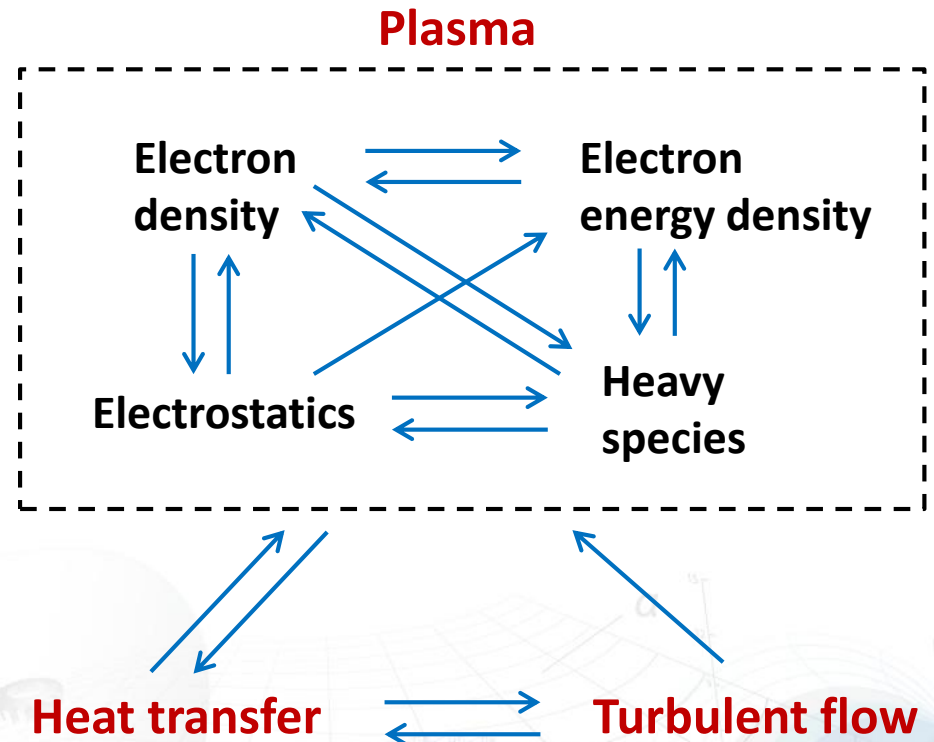
- **Application: Medical, Food**
- **Environmentally benign compared to conventional:**
 - Thermal
 - Chemical
- **Low heat plasma operates in seconds/minutes**
- **Reaction between plasma free radicals and surface**
- **Bacteria, fungi, spores**



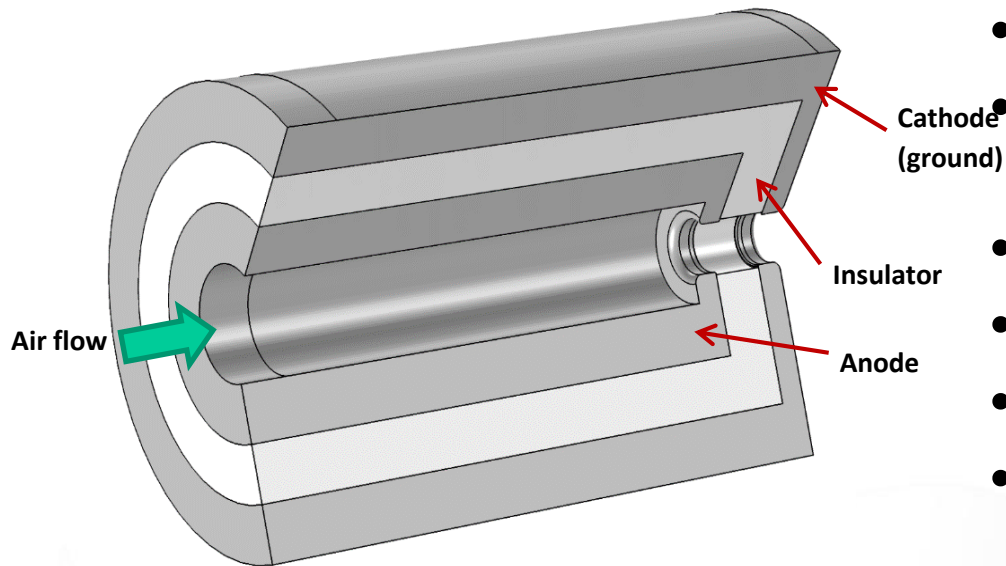
DC micro plasma jet



Kolb, J. F., et al. Applied Physics Letters **92**, 1-3 (2008)



DC micro plasma jet



- 1 atm pressure
- Dry air ($\sim 80\% \text{ N}_2$ and $20\% \text{ O}_2$)
- Flow rate of air: 80 ml/min (at $20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$)
- 100 k Ω ballast resistor
- 1000 V applied voltage
- Electrode voltage of 550 V
- Discharge current of 4.5 mA

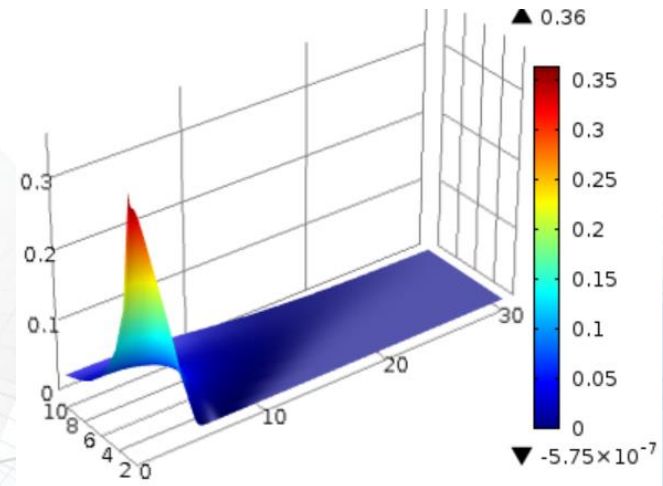
Plasma analysis

- **Preprocessing**

- Two term Boltzmann equation
- Distribution function in 6-dimensional phase space
- Electron transport as function of electron energy
 - *Electron density*
 - *Electron energy*
 - *Reaction rates*
 - *Transport coefficients*

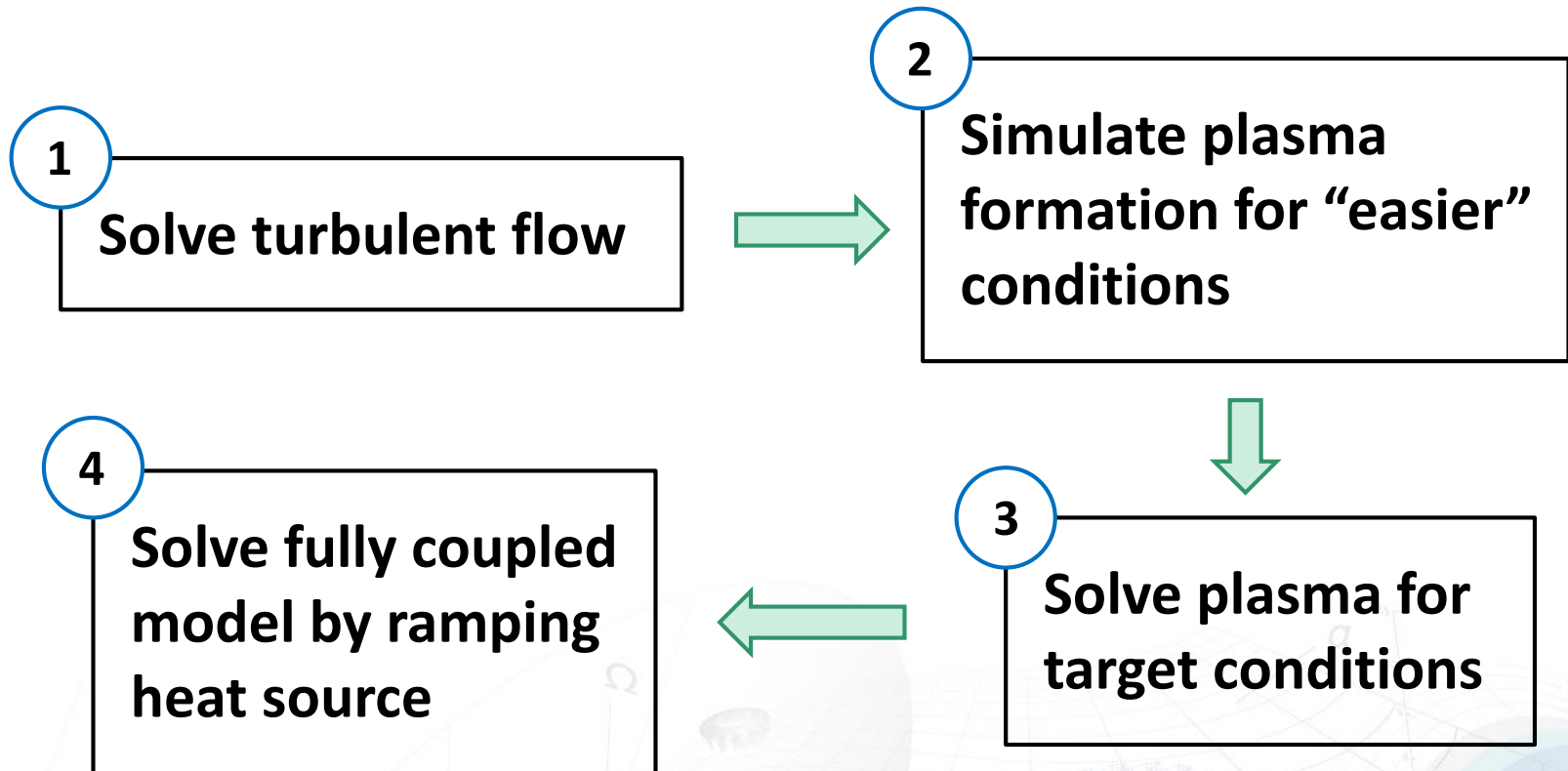
- **Multiphysics analysis**

- Fluid/Reaction
- Heat Transfer
- Turbulent fluid flow



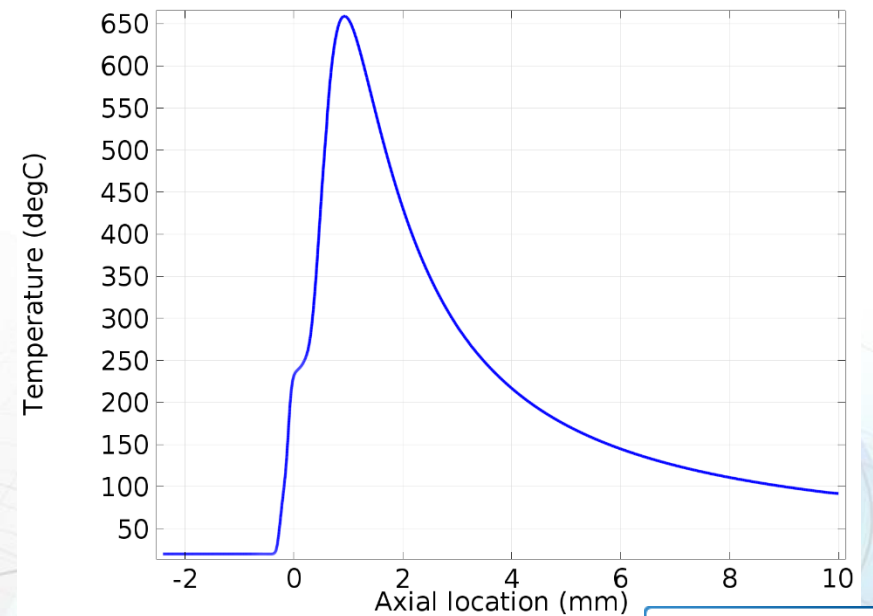
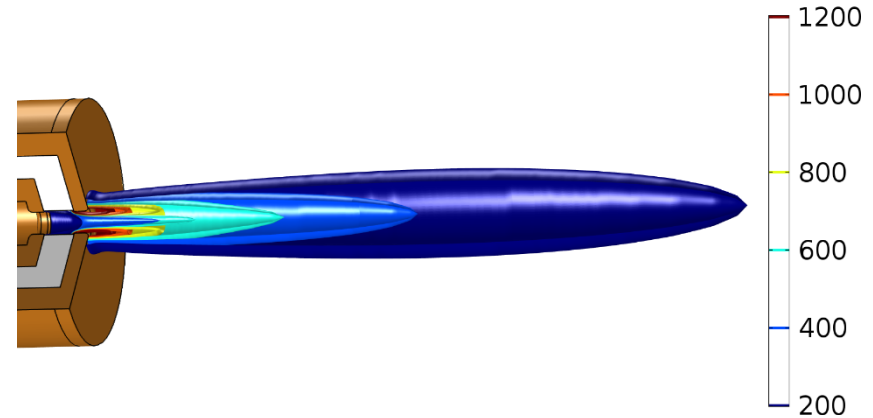
Boltzmann EEDF

Multi-step solution methodology



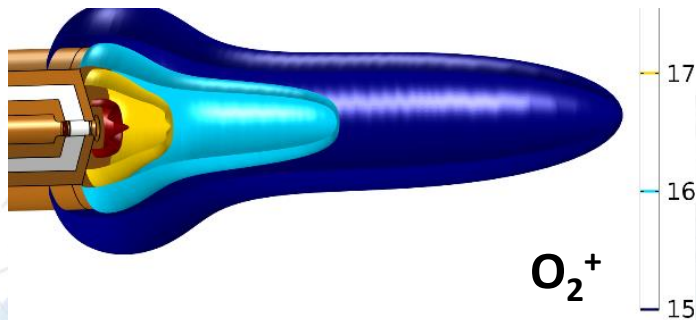
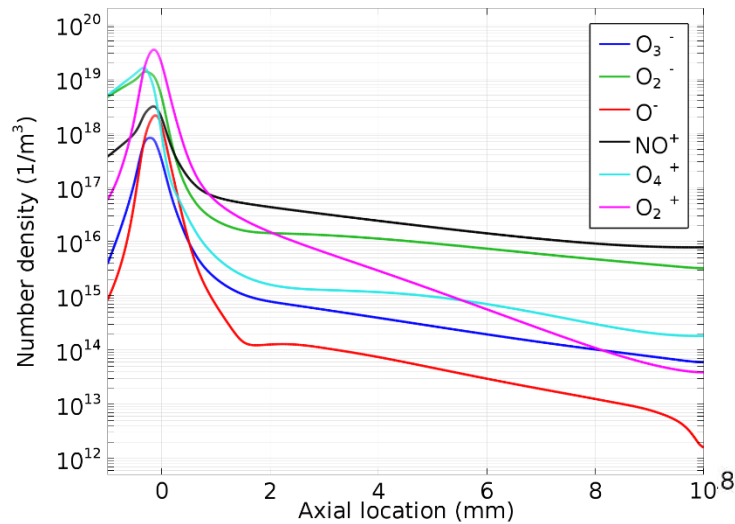
Results: Temperature

- Peak temperature ~ 1900°C
- Maximum in cathode sheath
- Centerline temperature ~92°C 10mm from exit

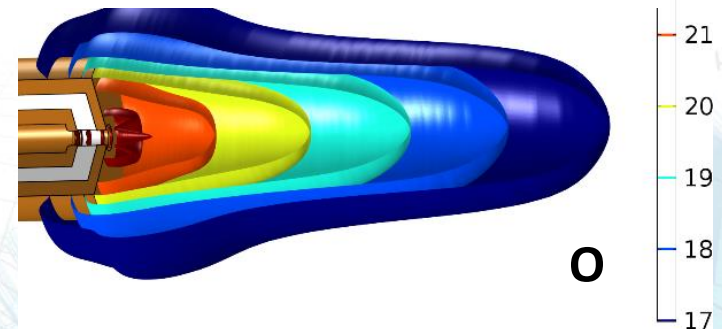
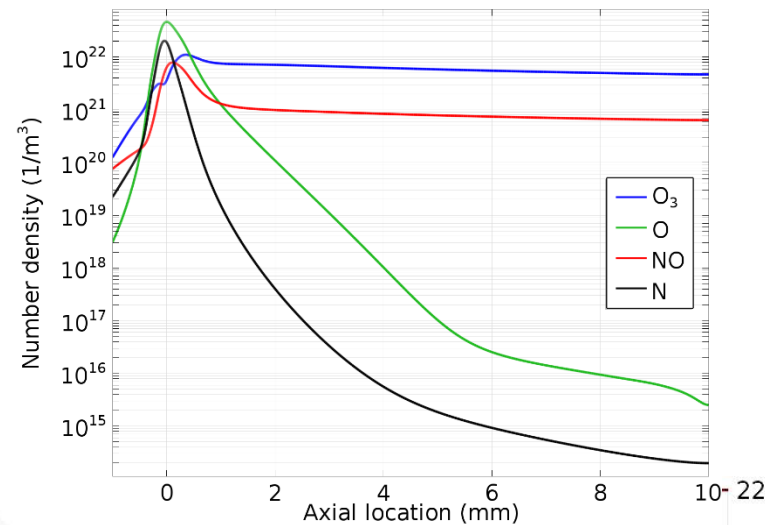


Results: Species

• Reactive



• Neutral



Summary

- Plasma simulation of plasma jet
- Predicts distribution of:
 - Temperature
 - Species concentration
- Development and design of operating procedures