Insight in the complex argon/humid air plasma chemistry, by means of numerical fluid modeling

Wouter Van Gaens¹, Annemie Bogaerts¹

¹Research Group PLASMANT, Department of Chemistry, University of Antwerp, Universiteitsplein 1, Antwerp, B-2610,Belgium E-mail: wouter.vangaens@ua.ac.be

Since experimental diagnostics are expensive, time consuming and only a limited amount of information can be obtained, numerical simulations have proven to be very useful n various research fields, but are still not often performed for devicesused in biomedical applications. With thezero-dimensional (0D) fluid dynamics model GLOBALKIN [1], anextensive reaction chemistry set was developed. Several hundreds of reactions were taken from available literature to describe the kinetics between the included species, given inTable 1. In this way it is possible to identify the relevant species, but also the major formation and destruction pathways. It is important to mention that for a plasma jet device, these pathways will change drastically. Inside the device the chemistry is mainly a noble gas discharge with air impurities, followed by mixing Ar/humid air and finally an afterglow region where noble gas is only present in minute quantities.

In a second stage, once the different pathways are unraveled, it is possible to determine a reduced chemistry set for sophisticated two-dimensional (2D) fluid dynamics modeling. In this way a compromise is made between reaction set accuracy and calculation time. The advantage is that with the 2D fluidcode nonPDPSIM [2] much less assumptions have to be made than that there is associated with zero-dimensional modeling, furthermore additional information is obtained. The latter concerns e.g. self-consistent electric field, fluid dynamics (gas mixing), etc.

Ground state particles	Excited states	Charged particles
Ar	$Ar({}^{4}S), Ar({}^{4}P), Ar_{2}^{*} (a {}^{3}\Sigma_{u}^{+})$	$e^{-}, Ar^{+}, Ar_{2}^{+}$
N ₂ , N	$N_2(A^{3}\Sigma_{u}^{+}), N_2(a'^{1}\Sigma_{u}^{-}), N(^{2}D)$	N_2^+, N_4^+, N^+
O_2, O_3, O	$O_2 (a {}^{1}\Delta_g), O_2 (b {}^{1}\Sigma_{g}^{+}), O({}^{1}D)$	$O_2^{+}, O^+, O^-, O_2^{-}$
NO, NO ₂ , N ₂ O, NO ₃ , N ₂ O ₅		NO ⁺ , NO ₂ ⁺ , NO ₂ ⁻ , NO ₃ ⁻
NH, HNO, HNO ₂ , H ₂ , H		$H^{+}, H_{2}^{+}, H_{3}^{+}, H^{-}, ArH^{+}$
H ₂ O, H ₂ O ₂ , HO ₂ , OH		$H_2O^+, H_3O^+, H_2O_2^-, OH^+, OH^-$

Table 1: Included species for the argon/humid air chemistry set.

We would like to acknowledge the Institute for thePromotion of Innovation by Science and Technologyin Flanders (IWT Flanders) for financial support, P. Bruggeman and co-workers at the Eindhoven University of Technology for providing experimental data, M.Kushner and co-workers for providing the numerical codes and finally, thecomputer facility CalcUA, provided by the University of Antwerp.

References

[1] Dorai R., Kushner M.J., J. Phys. D: Appl. Phys. (2003), 36, 1075.

[2] Babaeva N.Y., Bhoj A.N., Kushner M.J., Plasma Sources Sci. Technol. (2006), 15, 591