



Arab Academy
for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport

EGY  **Plasma**

Dusty Plasma

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Outline

- **Types of plasma**
- **Occurance of dusty plasma**
- **Properties of dusty plasma**
- **Dusty plasma terminology**

Types of plasma

- **(I) Classical plasma (electron-ion plasma)**
+ve ions / electrons / -ve ions / positrons
- **(II) Dusty (complex) plasma**
+ve dust / -ve dust / +ve ions / electrons / -ve ions
- **(III) Quantum (Dense) plasma**
Electrons / positrons / holes / +ve ions

Occurance of dusty plasma

Natural

- **Solar nebula**
- **Planetary rings**
- **Interstellar medium**
- **Comet tails**
- **Noctilucent clouds**
- **Lightning**

Man-made

- **Microelectronic processing**
- **Rocket exhaust**
- **Fusion devices**

Occurance of dusty plasma



**Our solar system
accumulated out of a dense
cloud of gas and dust,
forming everything that is
now part of our world.**

Rosette Nebula

Occurance of dusty plasma

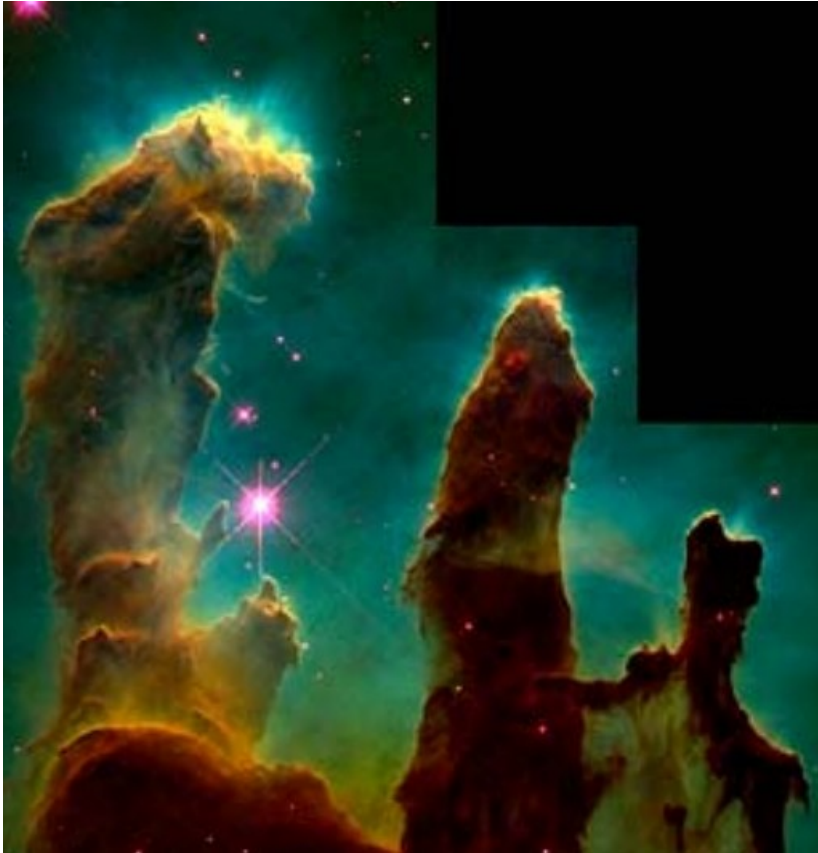


Hyakutake

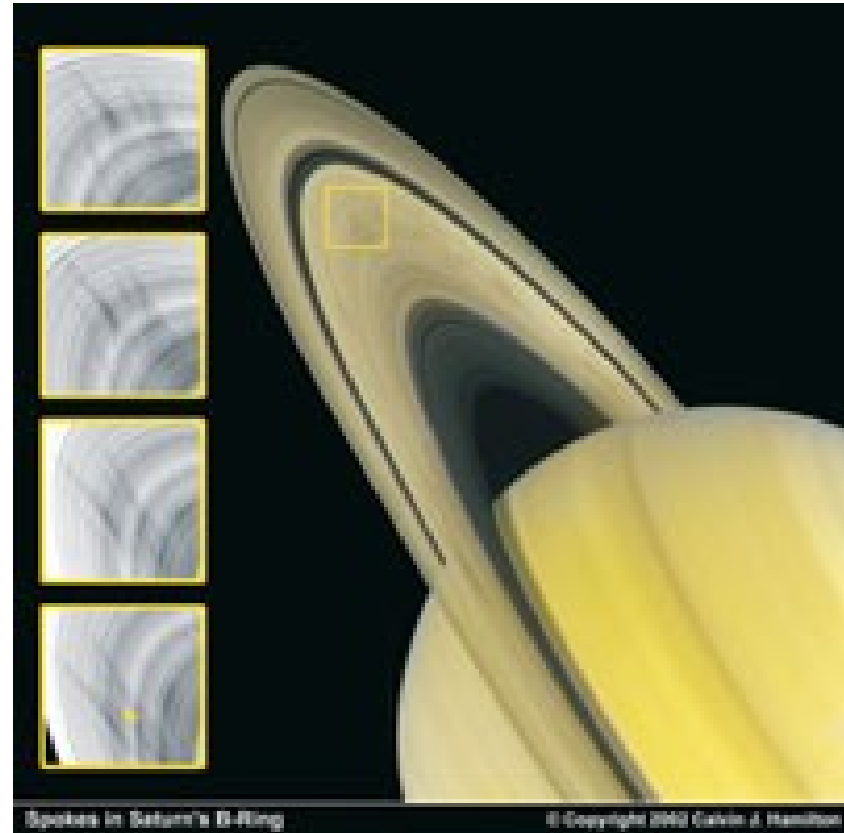


Hale-Bopp

Occurance of dusty plasma

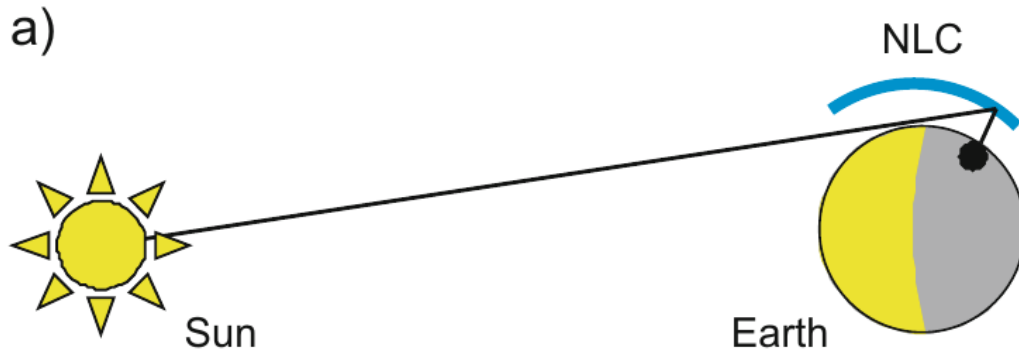


Eagle Nebula



Saturn Rings

Occurance of dusty plasma



Noctilucent clouds formed in the summer mesosphere at 75-80 km altitude range; 100 nm water ice, charged

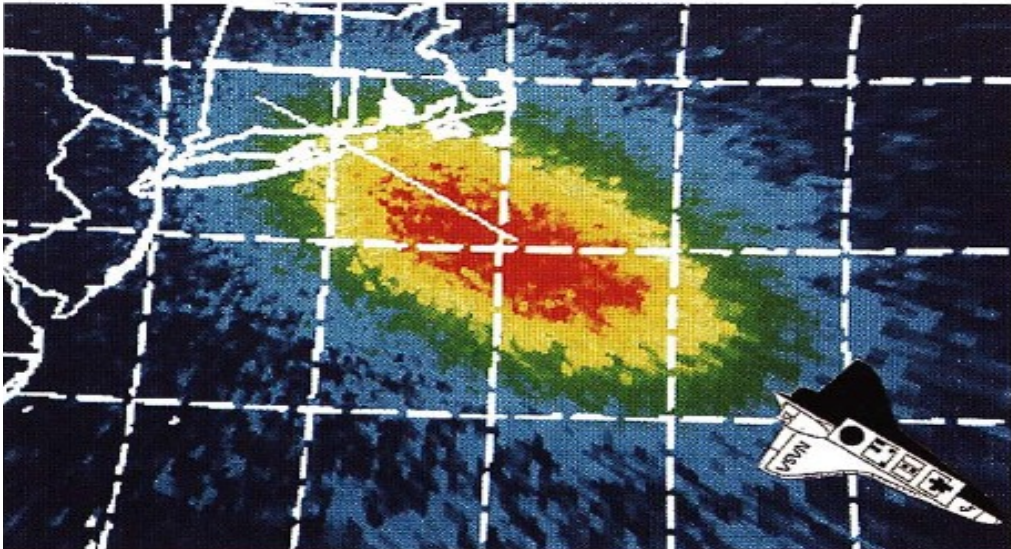
Occurance of dusty plasma

**A flame is a very weakly ionized plasma
that contains soot particles**



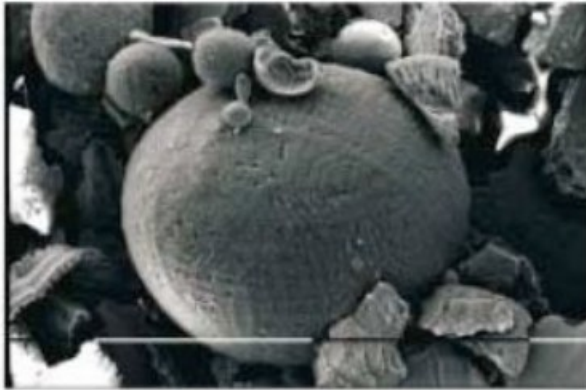
An early temperature measurement in a dusty plasma

Occurance of dusty plasma

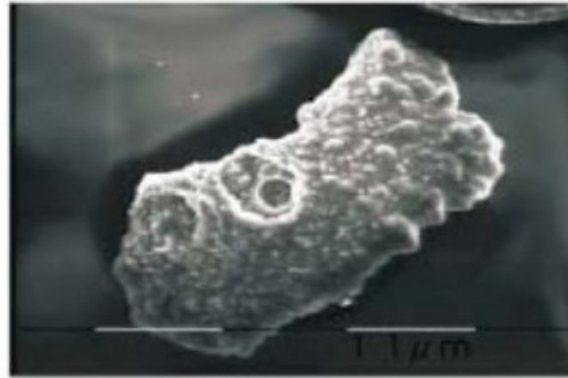


Dusty plasma of charged ice
caused by the Space Shuttle
engine exhaust

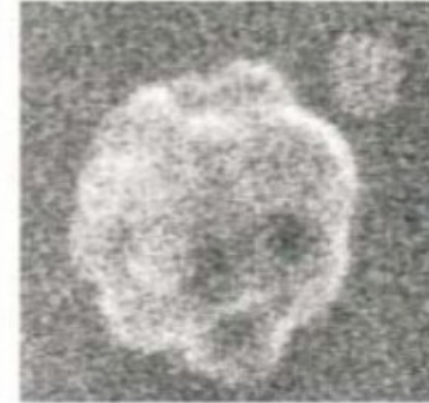
Occurance of dusty plasma



0.1 mm

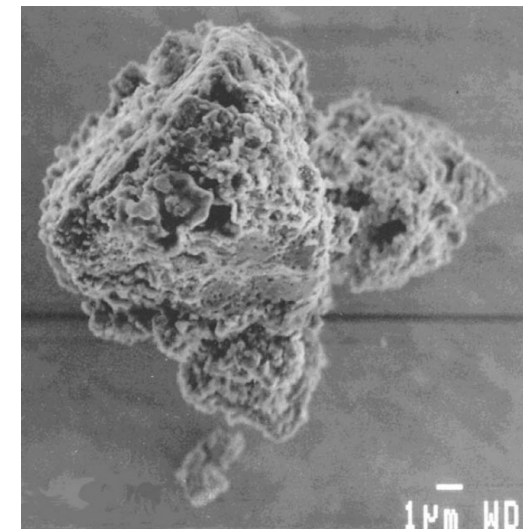
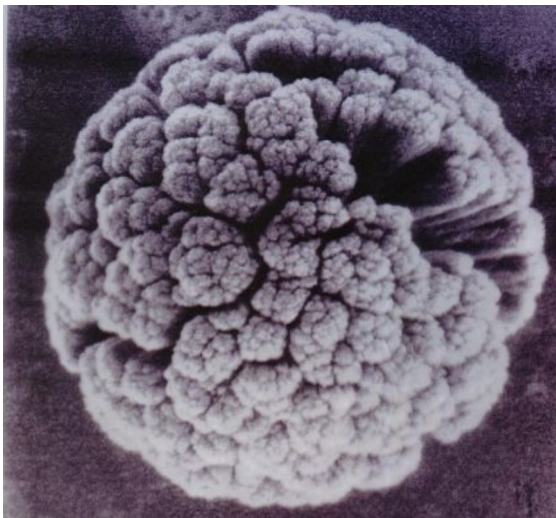


1 μm



200 nm

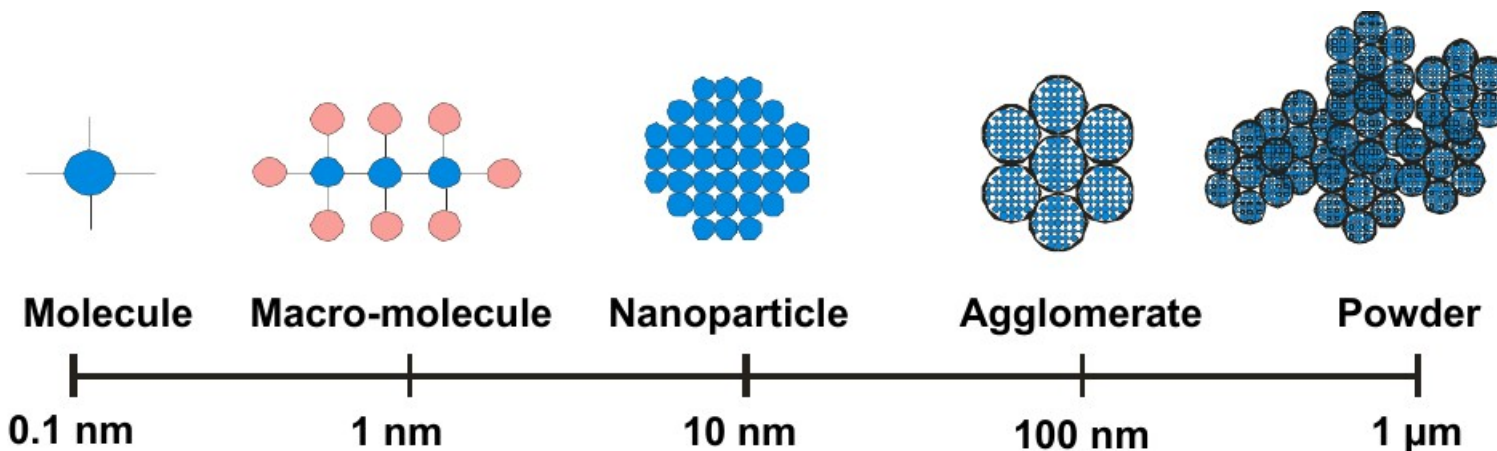
Significant amount of dust particles is observed in the chambers of fusion devices



1 μm WD

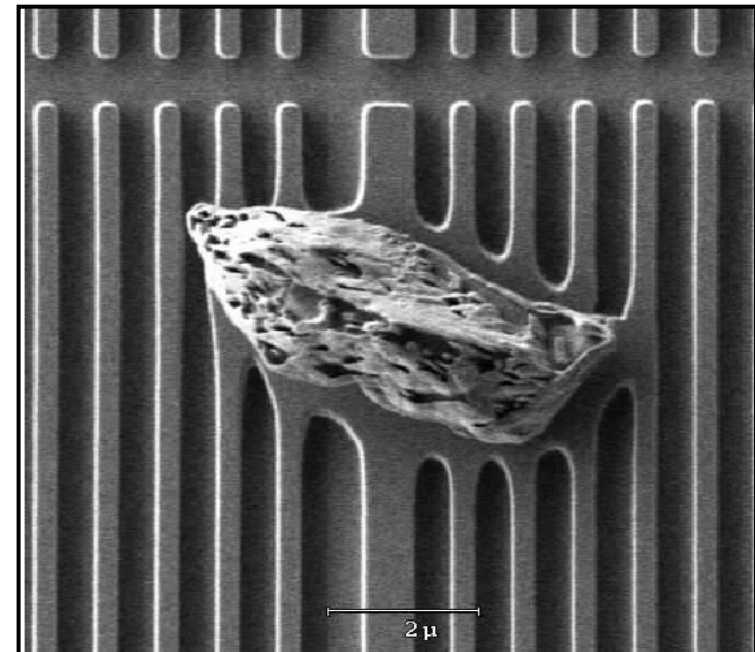
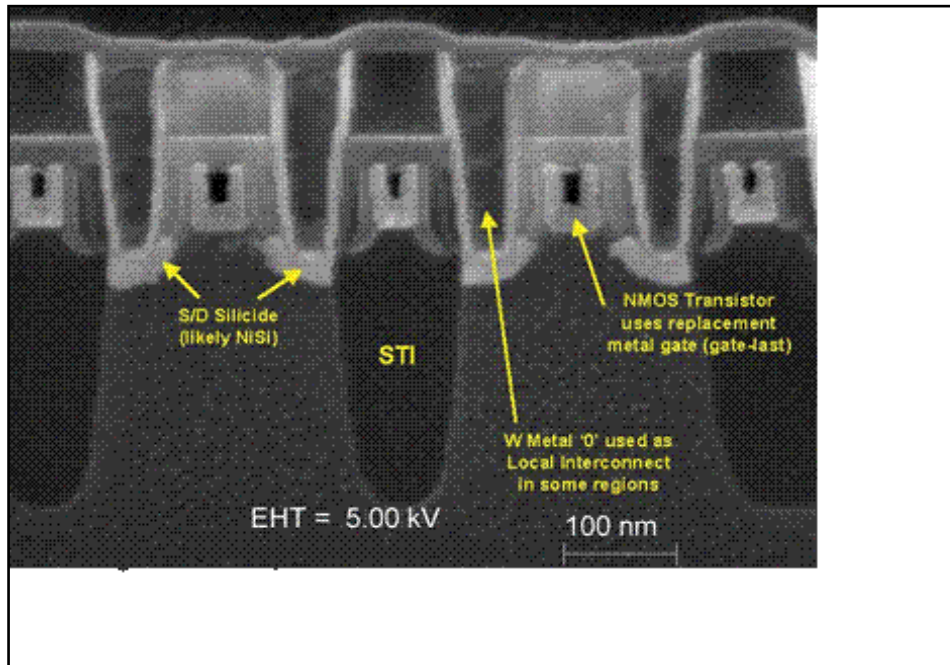
Occurance of dusty plasma

- The “dust” is a result of the strong interaction between the material walls and energetic plasma.
- Studies indicate that dust can be transported deep into the plasma, causing a serious contamination problem.
- **Movies**

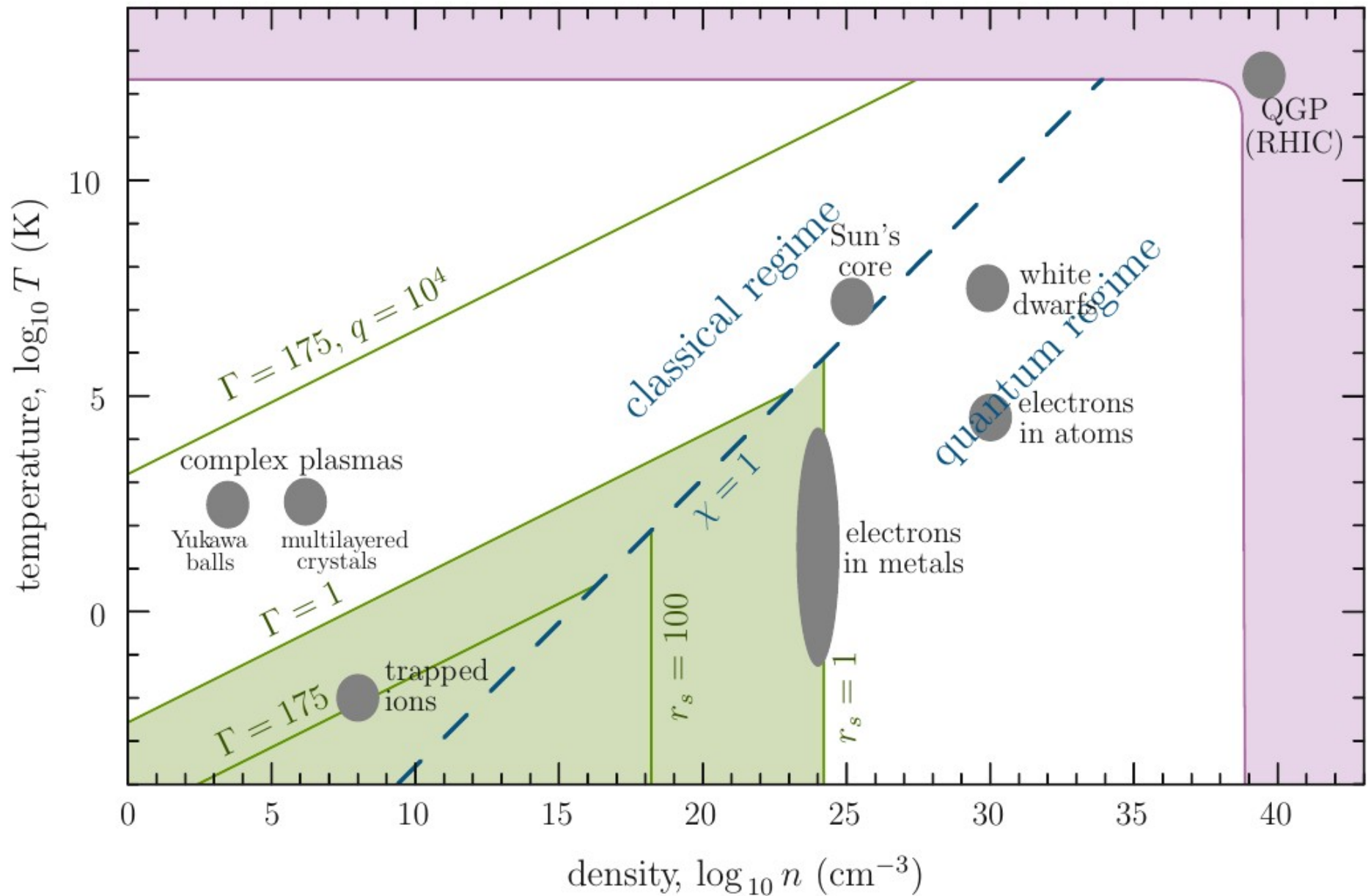


Occurance of dusty plasma

- Microelectronic processing
- Plasma chemistry and nanotechnology → coagulation of macroparticles

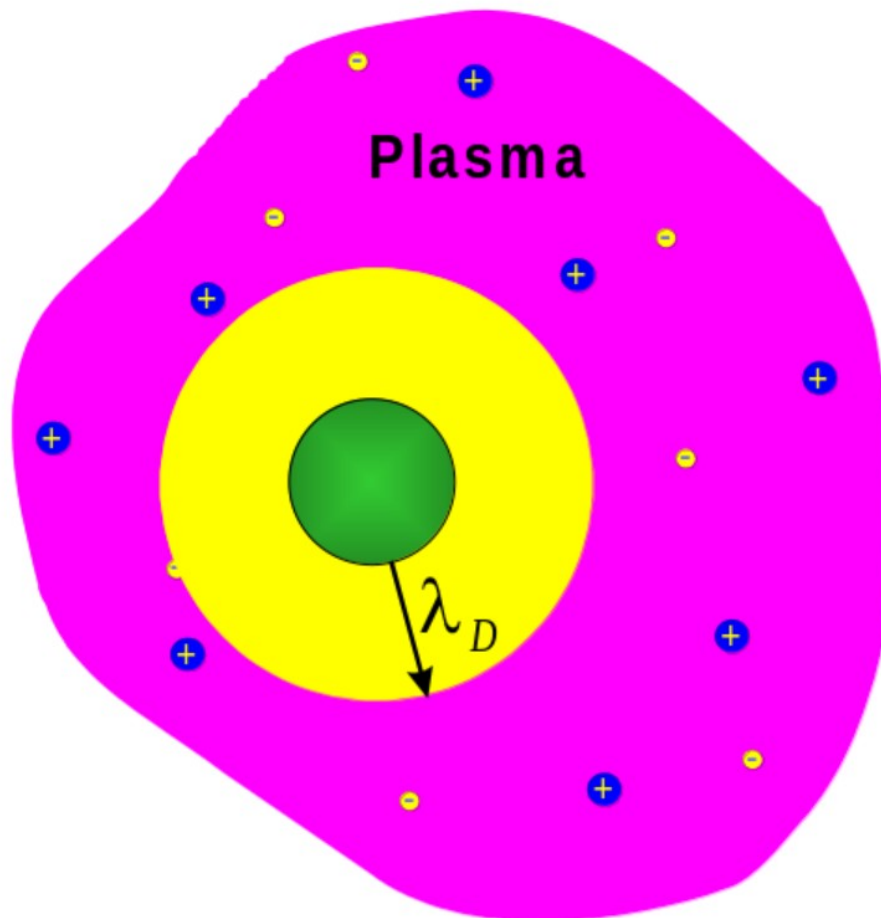


Occurance of dusty plasma



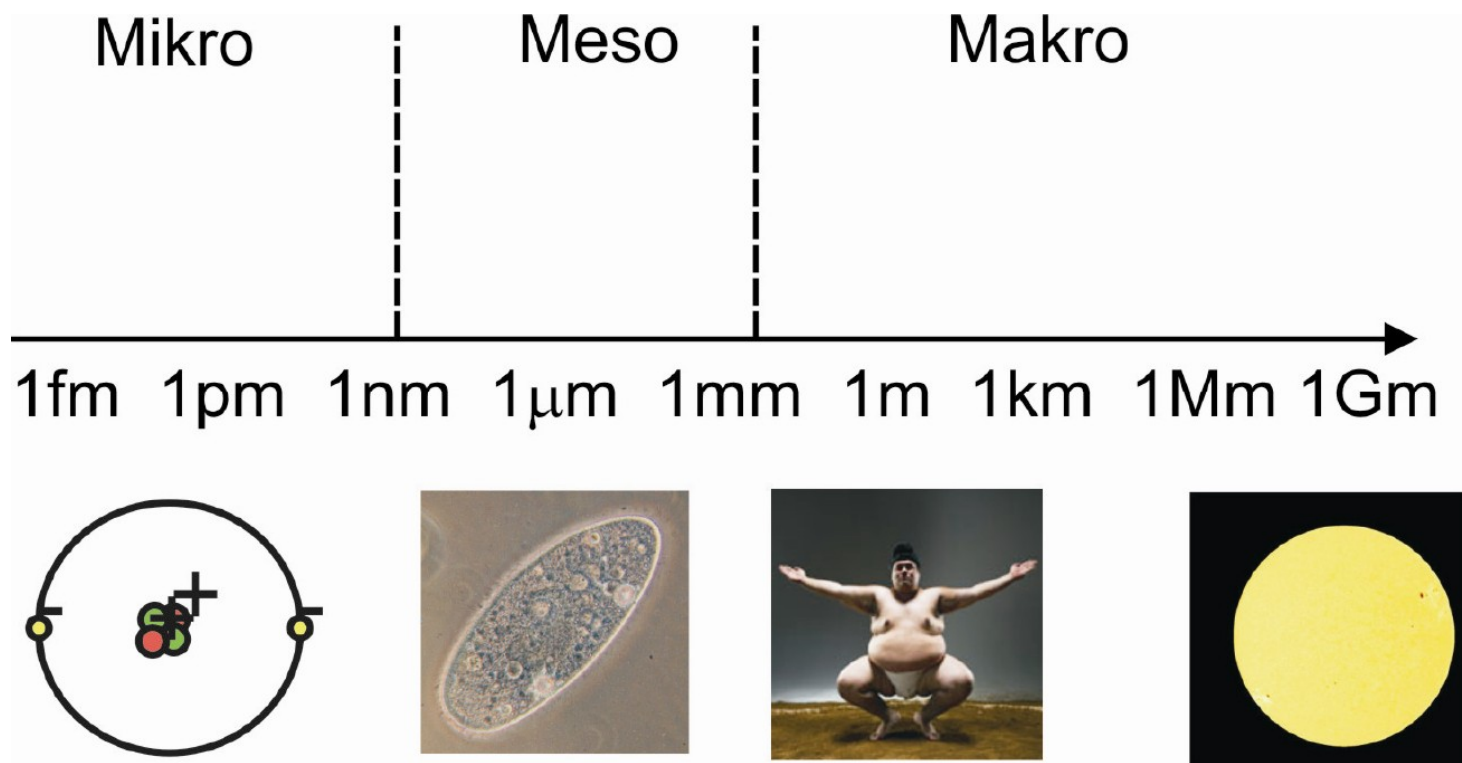
Properties of dusty plasma

- Dusty plasma is a multi-component plasma
- It contains electrons, ions, neutral atoms/molecules, and micro-particles/charged dust grains



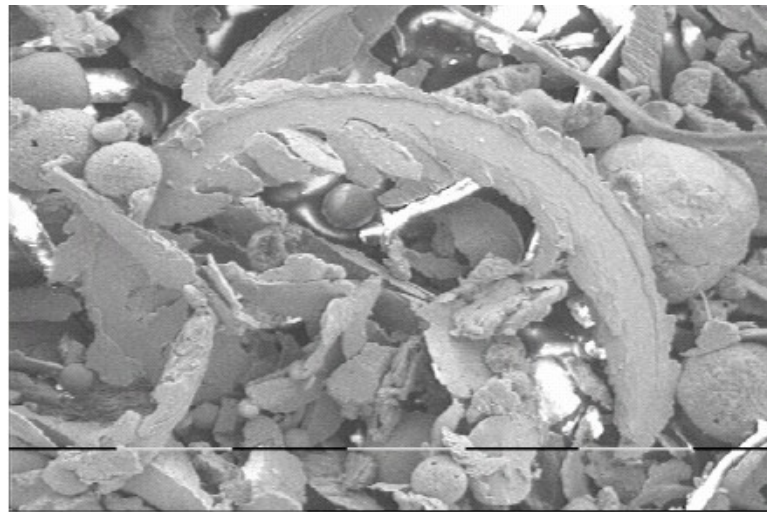
Properties of dusty plasma

- Range size

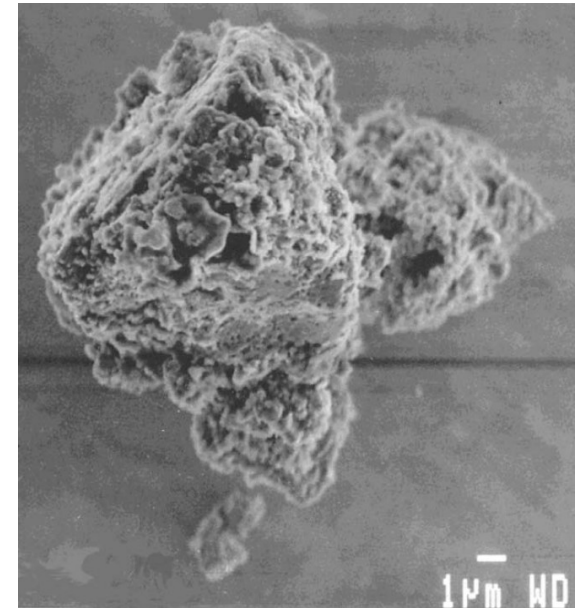


Properties of dusty plasma

- Dust size distributions

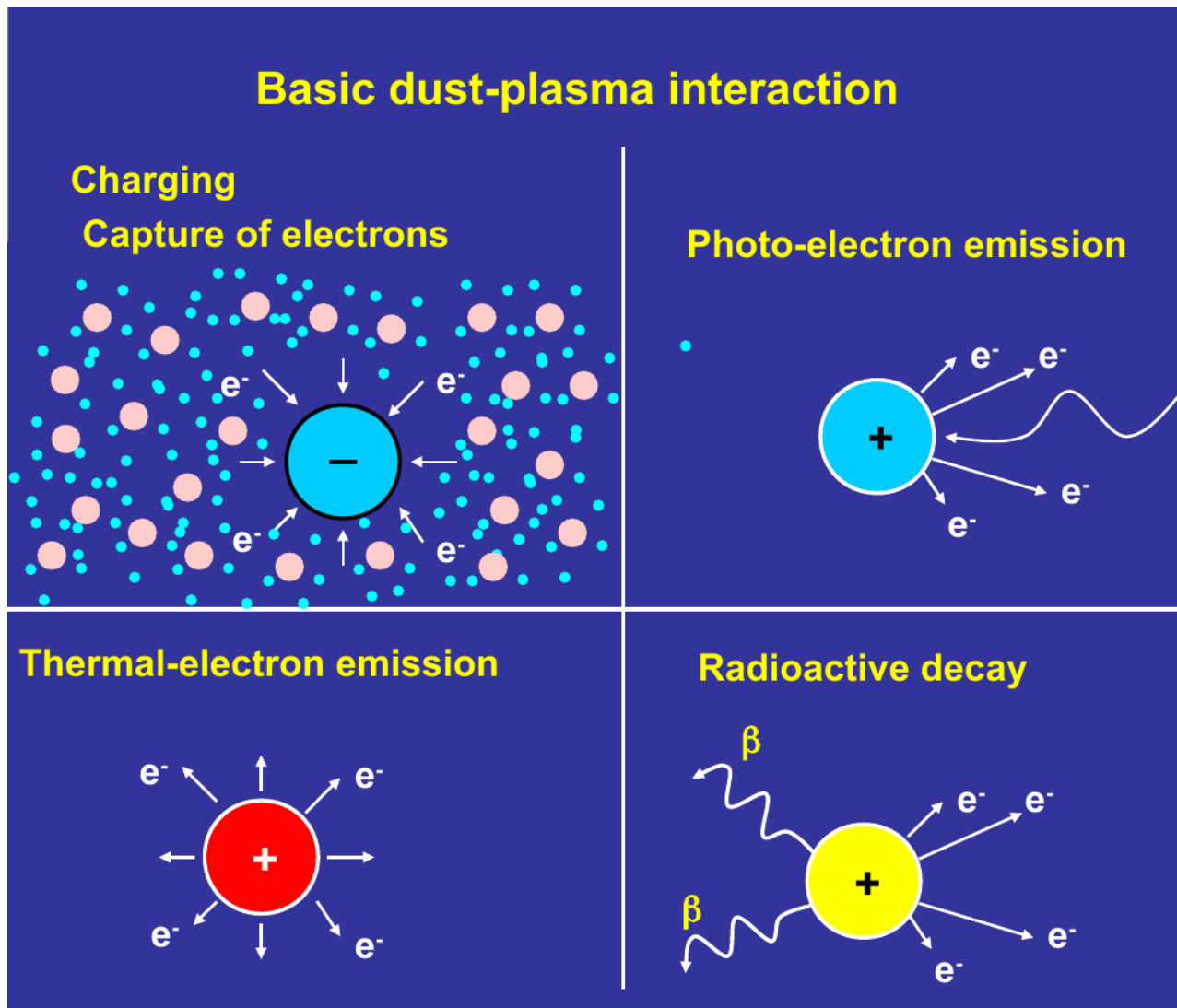


----- 0.1 mm



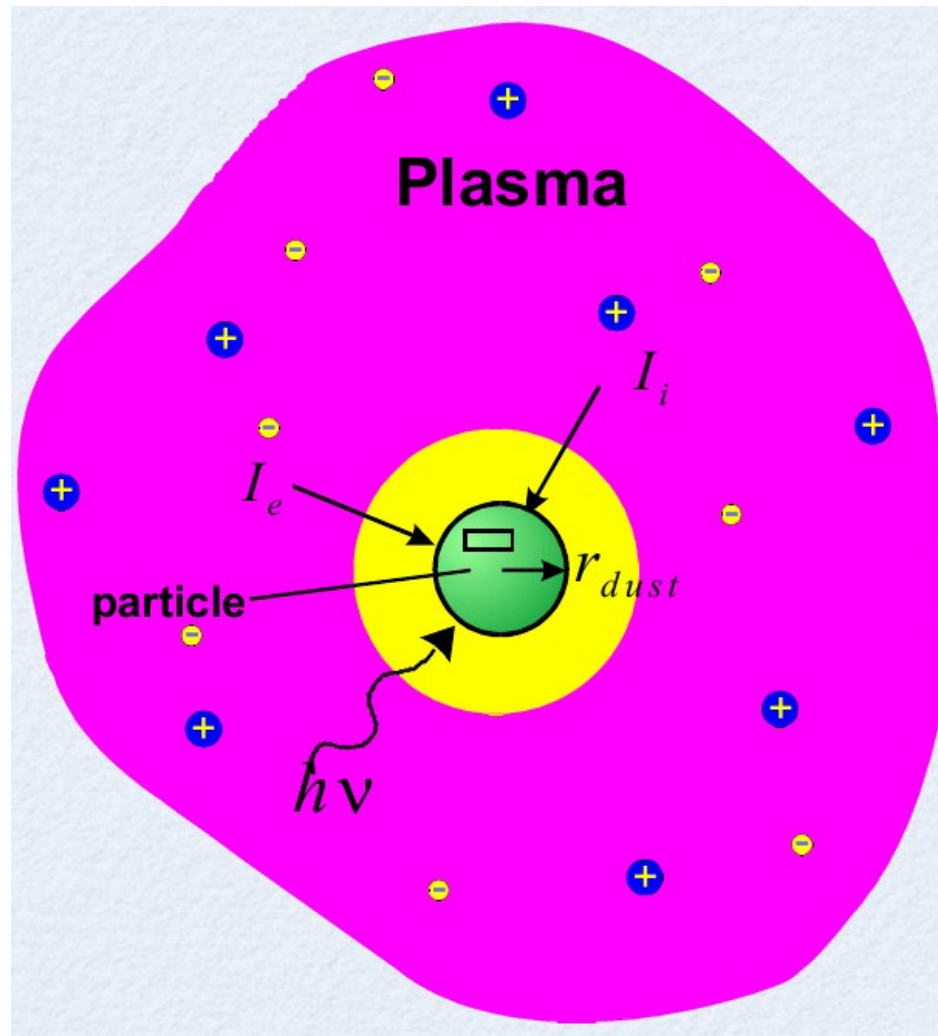
Properties of dusty plasma

- Dynamic dust charging



Properties of dusty plasma

- Dynamic dust charging



Dusty plasma terminology

- Debye shielding

$$\lambda_D = \frac{\lambda_{De}\lambda_{Di}}{\sqrt{\lambda_{De}^2 + \lambda_{Di}^2}}$$

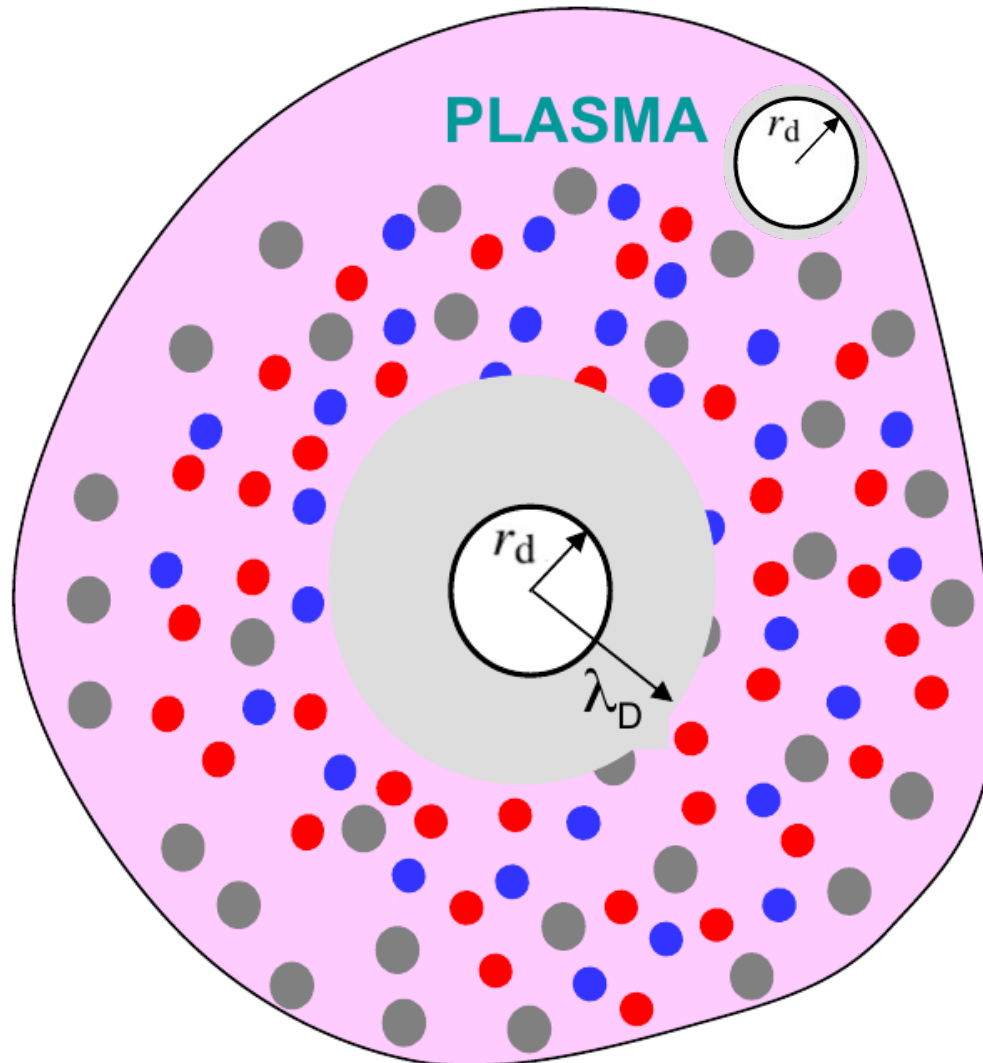
$$\lambda_{De} = (k_B T_e / 4\pi n_{e0} e^2)^{1/2} \text{ and } \lambda_{Di} = (k_B T_i / 4\pi n_{i0} e^2)^{1/2}$$

- -ve dust \rightarrow what happen?
- +ve dust \rightarrow what happen?
- Dusty plasma frequency

$$\omega_{pd} = (4\pi n_{d0} Z_d^2 e^2 / m_d)^{1/2}$$

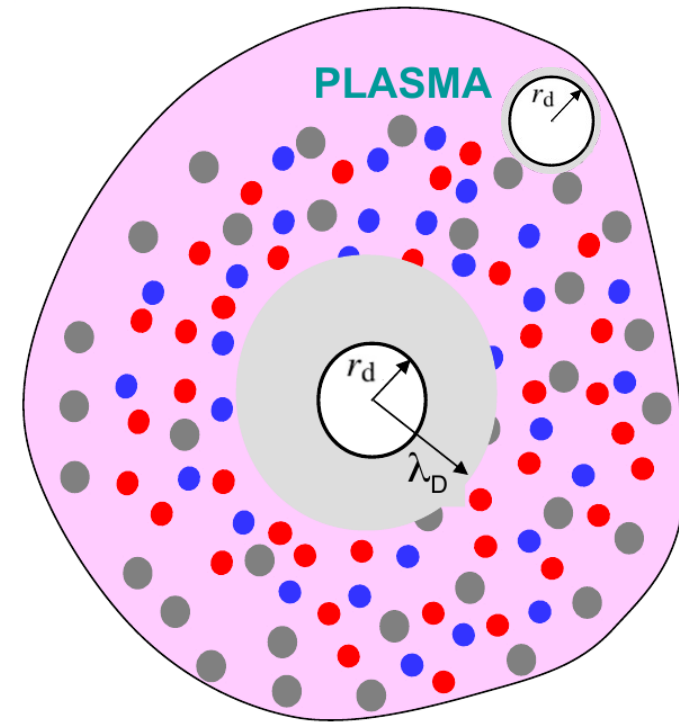
Dusty plasma terminology

Dust radius & Intergrain distance & Debye length (shielding)



Dusty plasma terminology

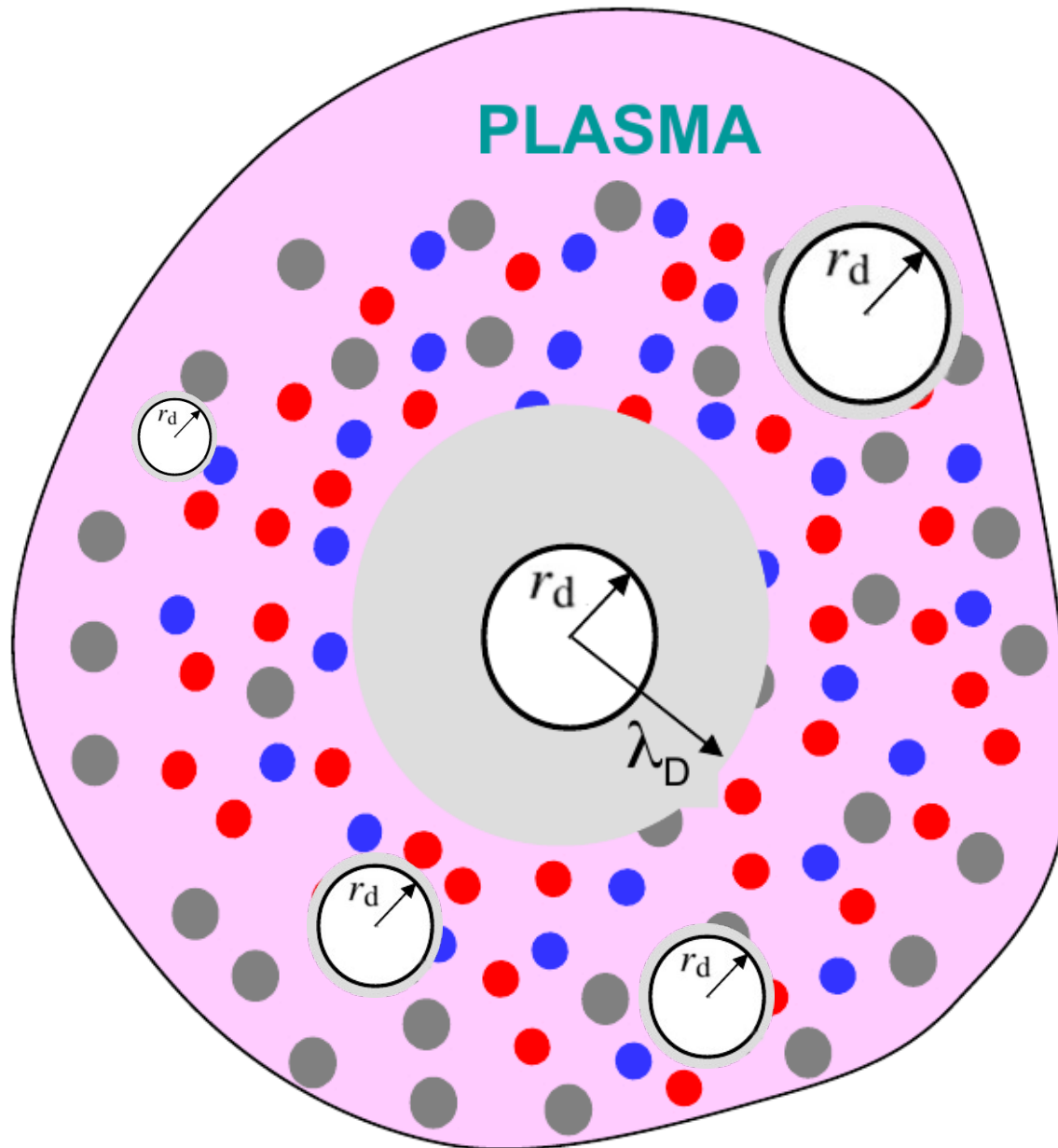
- Intergrain distance $>$ Debye length
- Intergrain distance $<$ Debye length



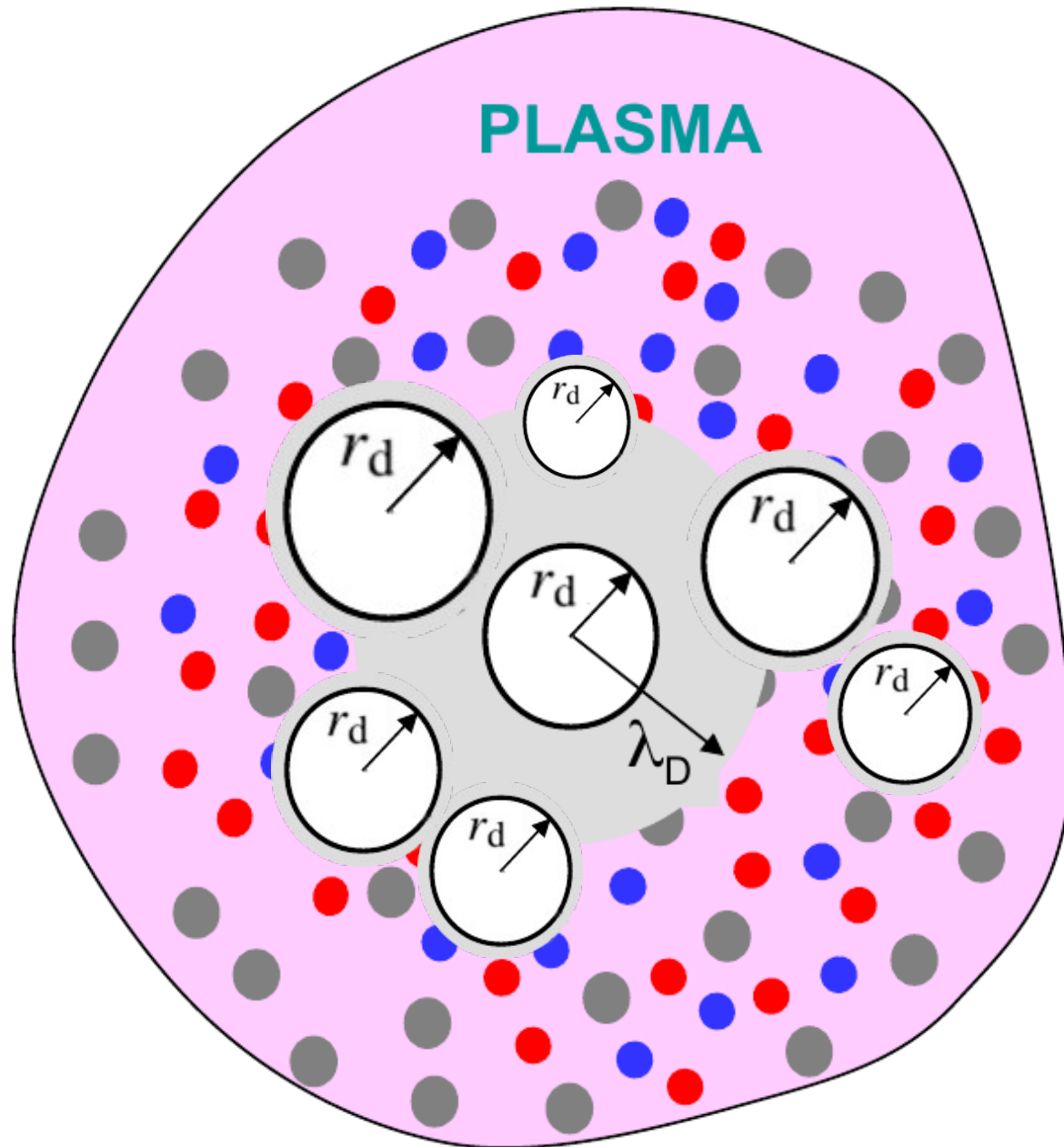
Dusty plasma terminology

- **Intergrain distance > Debye length** → **Dust-in-a plasma**
 $r_d \ll \lambda_D < a$
- **Intergrain distance < Debye length** → **Dusty plasma**
 $r_d \ll a < \lambda_D$ **(collective behavior)**

Dusty plasma terminology



Dusty plasma terminology



Dusty plasma terminology

- Coupling (correlation) parameter $\Gamma \ll 1$ ideal gas-like behavior (waves)

$$\Gamma = \frac{|E_{\text{int}}|}{E_{\text{therm}}}$$

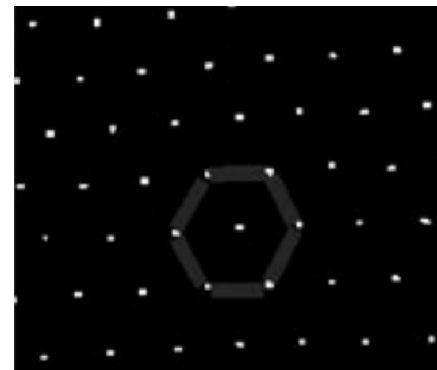
$\Gamma \gtrsim 1$ Strongly coupled (liquid-like) systems

E_{int} is the interaction energy potential energy

$$\Gamma \geq \Gamma_{\text{cr}} \approx 100$$

crystalline long-range order,

E_{therm} is the average thermal energy



Summary

Electron-ion plasma	Dusty plasma
$n_{e0} = \sum_i Z_i n_{i0}$	$Q_d n_{d0} + e n_{e0} = e \sum_i Z_i n_{i0}$
$Q_i = Z_i e$	$Q_d = Z_d e \gg Q_i$
$Z_i = \text{const.}$	$dQ_d/dt = I_e + I_i + I_s + \dots$
m_i	$m_d \sim 10^{12} m_i$
λ_{De}	$\lambda_D \sim \lambda_{Di}$
Uniform particle sizes	Size distributions
IAW, EIC, $f \sim 1$ kHz	DAW, DLW, $f \sim 10$ Hz,

Summary

Terminology

Concept

- **Dusty plasma (collective behavior)**
- **Dust-in-a plasma**
- **Dust size distribution**
- **Multicomponent plasma**
- **Dynamic dust charging**
- **+ve & -ve dust**
- **Dusty plasma frequency**
- **Dust radius & Intergrain distance**
- **Coupling (correlation) parameter**

- **?????**
- **?????**
- **?????**
- **?????**
- **?????**
- **?????**
- **?????**
- **?????**
- **?????**

Properties of dusty plasma

$$Z_d \approx 10^3, m_d \approx 2 \times 10^{-12} \text{ g}, n_{d0} \approx 10^{-9} \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

$$T_e \approx 5 - 22 \text{ eV}, T_i \approx 60 - 120 \text{ eV}, n_{e0} \approx 1 - 23 \times 10^3 \text{ cm}^{-3}$$

Calculate

- Debye length (shielding)
- Dust frequency
- Intergrain distance
- Type of plasma (dust-in- a plasma or dusty plasma)

