

"Circuit Design of Glow Discharge Plasma Panel and Parameters Optimization"

"A Thesis Submitted for the degree of Master of Science As a partial fulfillment for the requirements of the master of Science"

by

Mohamed Mokhtar Saad Faheem

B.Sc. (Physics), Ain Shams University 2006

Supervisors:

Prof. Dr. Ashraf Shams -Eldin Yahia

Professor of Electronics, Physics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Abbassia, Cairo, Egypt

Dr. Azza Ahmed Talab

Lecturer of Plasma Physics, Plasma Physics and Nuclear Fusion Department, Nuclear Research Center, Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority, Cairo, Egypt



Circuit Design of Glow Discharge Plasma Panel and Parameters Optimization

by

Mohamed Mokhtar Saad Faheem

B.Sc. (Physics), Ain Shams University 2006

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment

of
the requirements for the degree of Master of Science

(Physics)

Physics Department
Faculty of Science
Ain Shams University
Abbassia, Cairo 11566, Egypt

APPROVAL SHEET

Circuit Design of Glow Discharge Plasma Panel and Parameters Optimization

by

Mohamed Mokhtar Saad Faheem

B.Sc. (Physics), Ain Shams University, 2006

This thesis for M.Sc. degree has been approved by

Prof. Dr. Ashraf Shams -Eldin Yahia

Physics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University.

Dr. Azza Ahmed Talab

Plasma Physics and Nuclear Fusion Department, Nuclear Research Center, Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority.



M.Sc. Thesis

Name: Mohamed Mokhtar Saad Faheem

Title: "Circuit Design of Glow Discharge Plasma Panel and

Parameters Optimization"

Degree: Master of Science (Physics).

Supervision committee

Prof. Dr. Ashraf Shams -Eldin Yahia

Professor of Electronics, Physics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, Abbassia, Cairo, Egypt

Dr. Azza Ahmed Talab

Lecturer of Plasma Physics, Plasma Physics and Nuclear Fusion Department, Nuclear Research Center, Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority, Cairo, Egypt

Judgment committee

Prof. Dr. Ashraf Shams - Eldin Yahia

Professor of Electronics, Physics Department, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University.

Prof. Dr. SamyHanafyAlaam

Physics Department, Cairo University.

Prof. Dr. Prof. Dr. Mostafa Kamal El Nemr

Physics Department, Tanta University.

Acknowledgment

I wish to express my deep thanks and gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ashraf Shams -Eldin Yahia, professor of electronics, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, for supervision, encouragement, great efforts, helpful discussion, analysis, revision, and his help during the work and preparation of this thesis

I wish to express my deep thanks and gratitude to Dr. Azza Ahmed Talab, assistant professor of plasma physics, Plasma Physics and Nuclear Fusion Department, Nuclear Research Center, Egyptian Atomic Energy Authority, for suggesting the point of research, her encouragement, supervision, analysis, helpful discussion, preparation and revision of this work.

Last but not least, I wish to express my deep thanks and gratitude to Dr. Tamer Elkafrawy, assistant professor of atomic physics, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University, for his effort, time, fruitful discussion and patience in reviewing this thesis to put it in the best shape.

Finally, I wish to express my thanks and gratitude to Mr. Ahmed Kamal, Mr. Mohamed Metwally in specific and the members of Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Future University in Egypt, for their technical support, great efforts, encouragement and helpful discussion till this work is completed.

Dedication

There is a number of people to whom I would like to dedicate this thesis, and to whom I am greatly indebted.

I dedicate the present work to my family, who offered me unconditional love and support during my study;

my father, my biggest champion and cheerleader, for everything he did and is still doing for me,

my mom, who has been the source of motivation and inspiration. She has been the wind beneath my wings throughout my journey of M.Sc.

my wife, who has been the source of happiness and hope. She has suffered with me until this work is finished,

my sisters and my friends, who encouraged me a lot till this work is completed and

my daughter, the best thing happened in my life.

Thank you all and may Allah reward you.

Table of Contents

Summary	III
List of Figures.	V
List of Tables.	VIII
Chapter I	
Introduction	
1.1 Definition of Plasma and Its Natural Phenomena	2
1.2 Plasma Applications.	5
1.2.1 Gas Discharges	5
1.2.2 Controlled Thermonuclear Fusion	6
1.2.3 MHD Energy Conversion and Ion Propulsion	10
1.2.4 Radiation Transport in High Pressure Plasmas	10
1.2.5 RF and Microwave Discharges for Lighting	11
1.2.6 Isotope Separation.	11
1.3 Glow Discharge Plasma.	12
1.3.1 Structure of Glow Discharge	12
1.3.2 Description of Various Regions of Glow	13
Discharge	1.7
1.4 TV Screen and Its Types	15
1.4.1 Cathode Ray Tube	16
1.4.2 Liquid Crystal Display	20 21
1.4.3 Plasma Display Panels	21
1.5 Flevious work	22
Chapter II	
Experimental Setup and Diagnostic Tools	
2.1 Introduction	31
2.2 Experimental Setup	31
2.2.1 The Traditional Circuit.	31
2.2.2 The Electronic Circuit	32

2.3 Ignition Systems	
2.4 Diagnostic Tools	
2.4.1 High Voltage Probe	
2.5 Conclusion	
Chapter III	
Measurements of The Electrical Parameters Using	
Traditional Circuit	
3.1 Introduction.	
3.2 Measurements of Plasma Voltage	
3.3 Measurements of Plasma Current	
3.4 Determination of Plasma Resistance	
3.5 Determination of Plasma Power.	
3.6 Discussion.	
Chantar IV	
Chapter IV Measurements of The Electrical Parameters Using	
Electronic Circuit	
4.1 Introduction	
4.2 Measurement of Plasma Voltage	
4.3 Measurement of Plasma Current	
4.4 Determination of Plasma Resistance	
4.5 Determination of Plasma Power	
4.6 Discussion.	
Chantan V	
Chapter V Conclusion	
References	
Arabic Summary	

SUMMARY

SUMMARY

The one atmosphere uniform glow discharge plasma panel (OAUGDPP) is a kind of panel that allows making sharp and clear pictures of glow and cold-discharge plasmas. The panel is a sheet made of polystyrene foam. In our laboratory, the OAUGDP was created using two different circuits, traditional and electronic.

The diagnostic tool, which was used to measure the plasma voltage and plasma current, acted as the high voltage probe. A simple high-voltage probe is constructed from a pair of resistors, which is suitable for DC measurements. The voltage division ratio used by the probe during our experiment is (1:1000).

This thesis includes a description of various types of TV screens as well as various types of ignition systems. It also includes the measurements and calculations of the electrical parameters of plasma using traditional and electronic circuits.

Key Words:

glow discharge - TV screens - electrical plasma parameters.

List of Figures

Figure	Caption	Page
1.1	The sun and solar wind	7
1.2	Van Allen radiation belt	7
1.3	The aurora	8
1.4	The lightning	8
1.5	The noctilucent clouds	9
1.6	The nebulae	9
1.7	The voltage distribution in a DC glow	1.7
1 0	discharge process.	17
1.8	Structure of various regions of glow	1.0
1 0	discharge.	
1.9	A glow discharge experiment	
1.10	Basic structure of CRT	
2.1	The photographic view of the panel	33
2.2	The schematic diagram of the traditional	
_	OAUGDP	34
2.3	The photographic view of the traditional	
	OAUGDP	34
2.4	The schematic diagram of electronic	
	OAUGDP	35
2.5	The photographic view of electronic	
	OAUGDP	
2.6	Electronic ignition system	37
2.7	Ignition system with Hall generator	40
2.8	Inductive distributor	40
2.9	A programmed ignition system	41
2.10	Distributor-less ignition	41
2.11	Direct ignition system	42
2.12	Basic circuit of high voltage probe	45

3.1	The waveforms of plasma voltage for	
	traditional circuit at working voltages (a) 6 V,	
	(b) 8 V, (c) 10 V and (d) 12 V	48
3.2	The relation between working voltage and	
	plasma voltage	49
3.3	The waveforms of plasma current at working	
	voltage of 8 V and at resistances required for	
	the probe to measure the plasma current	
	instead of the plasma voltage (a) 5 Ω , (b) 10 Ω ,	
	(c) 15 Ω , (d) 20 Ω , (e) 25 Ω , (f) 30 Ω and (g)	
	40Ω , respectively	50
3.4	The relation between working voltage and	
	plasma current at resistances (a) 5 Ω , (b) 10 Ω ,	
	(c) 15 Ω , (d) 20 Ω , (e) 25 Ω and (f) 30 Ω ,	53
3.5	respectively The relation between working voltage and	33
3.3	plasma resistance at resistances required for	
	the probe to measure the plasma current	
	instead of the plasma voltage (a) 5Ω , (b) 10Ω ,	
	(c) 15 Ω , (d) 20 Ω , (e) 25 Ω and (f) 30 Ω ,	
	respectively	54
3.6	The relation between working voltage and	<i>J</i> 1
	plasma power at resistances required for the	
	probe to measure the plasma current instead of	
	the plasma voltage (a) 5 Ω , (b) 10 Ω , (c) 15 Ω ,	
	(d) 20Ω , (e) 25Ω and (f) 30Ω	56
4.1	The waveforms of plasma voltage at working	
	voltages (a) 6 V, (b) 8 V, (c) 10 V and (d) 12	
	V	61
4.2	The relation between working voltage and	
	The relation between working voltage and	

	plasma voltage	62
4.3	The waveforms of plasma current at working voltage 8 V and at resistances required for the probe to measure the plasma current instead of	
	the plasma voltage (a) 5 k Ω , (b) 10 k Ω , (c) 15	
	$k\Omega,$ (d) 20 $k\Omega,$ (e) 25 $k\Omega,$ (f) 30 $k\Omega$ and (g) 40	
	$k\Omega$, respectively	63
4.4	The relation between working voltage and plasma current at resistances required for the probe to measure the plasma current instead of the plasma voltage (a) 5 k Ω , (b) 10 k Ω , (c) 15	
	$k\Omega$, (d) 20 $k\Omega$, (e) 25 $k\Omega$ and (f) 30	
	kΩ	65
4.5	The relation between working voltage and plasma resistance at resistances, required for the probe to measure the plasma current instead of the plasma voltage, (a) 5 Ω , (b) 10 Ω , (c) 15 Ω , (d) 20 Ω , (e) 25 Ω and (f) 30 Ω ,	66
4.6	The relation between working voltage and plasma power for electronic circuit at resistances, required for the probe to measure the plasma current instead of the plasma voltage, (a) 5 Ω , (b) 10 Ω , (c) 15 Ω , (d) 20 Ω ,	
	(e) 25Ω and (f) 30Ω	68

List of Tables

Table	Caption	Page
3.1	The variation of plasma voltage with different working voltages for traditional circuit	49
3.2	The variation of plasma current versus the working voltage of the traditional circuit at different resistances required for the probe to	
J. 2	measure the plasma current instead of the plasma	52
3.3	The variation of plasma resistance versus working voltage at different resistances required for the	
	probe to measure the plasma current instead of the plasma voltage	52
3.4	The variation of plasma power versus working voltage at different resistances required for the probe to measure the plasma current instead of the	
	plasma voltage	55
4.1	The variation of plasma voltage with different values of working voltage	62
4.2	The variation of plasma current with different values of the working voltage at different resistances required for the probe to measure the	
	plasma current instead of the plasma voltage	64
4.3	The variation of plasma resistance versus working	
	voltages at different resistances required for the probe to measure the plasma current instead of the	
	plasma voltage	64
4.4	The variation of plasma power versus working	
	voltage at different resistances	67

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION