

Interdisziplinäre Forschung und Forschungsdaten in der Plasmatechnologie

Vortragende: Sybille Hasse

*Leibniz Institute for Plasma Science and Technology (INP Greifswald),
Germany*

Our Organization

LEIBNIZ-INSTITUT FÜR PLASMAFORSCHUNG UND TECHNOLOGIE E.V.

Rostock

Greifswald

Karlsruhe

Mitgliederversammlung

Vorsitzender: Dr. Blank

Wissenschaftlicher Beirat

Vorsitzender: Dr. Kaltenborn

Kuratorium

Vorsitzender: Herr Venohr

Vorstand

Vorstandsvorsitzender und Wissenschaftlicher Direktor: Prof. Weltmann & Kaufmännischer Direktor: Herr Berger

Wissenschaftliches Vorstandsmitglied: Prof. Uhrlandt & Vorstandsmitglied: Frau Dahlhaus

Forschungsbereiche und Forschungsschwerpunkte

Materialien & Energie
Prof. Uhrlandt

Umwelt & Gesundheit
Prof. Weltmann

Materialien/Oberflächen (MOF)
Dr. Foest

Contamination (DKO)
Prof. Kolb

Strategische Ausrichtung, Themenfindung, Projektanträge....

Wissenschaftliche Abteilungen

Plasmabiotechnik (PT)
Dr. Ehlbeck

Strahlungstechnik (PST)
Gortschakow

Mitarbeitende nach Expertise, Projektbearbeitung....

Nachwuchsforschergruppen

Biosensorische Oberflächen (BSO)
Dr. Fricke

Plasma-Flüssigkeits-Effekte (PFE)
Dr. Wende

Plasma-Redox-Effekte (PRE)
Dr. Bekeschus

Forschergruppen

Plasmaquellen-Konzepte (PQK)
Dr. Gerling

Plasmawundheilung (PWH)
Dr. Masur

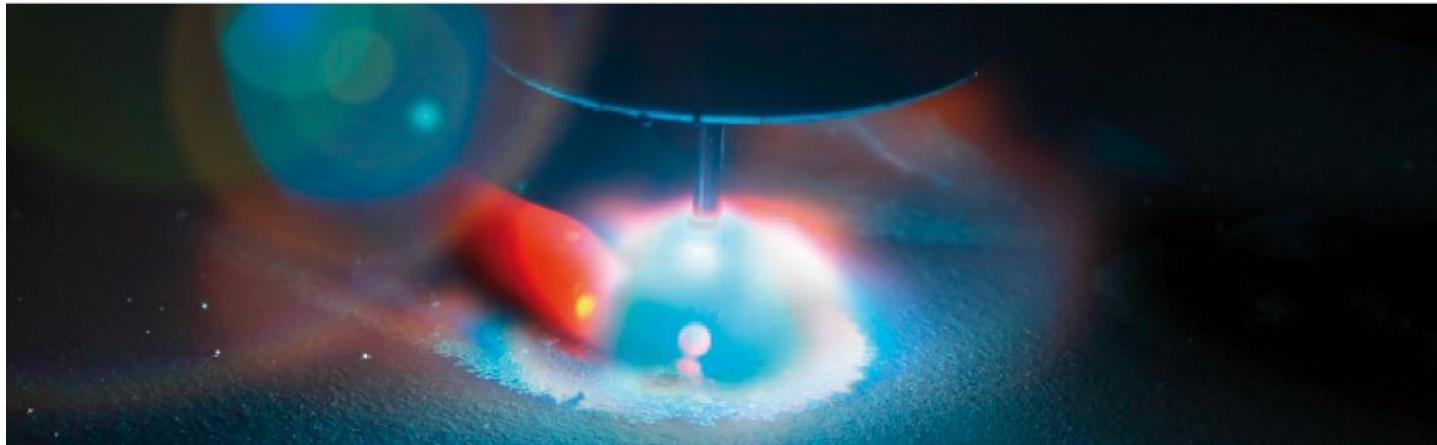
Administrative und unterstützende Abteilungen

Stab
Dr. Sawade

Verwaltung & Infrastruktur
Herr Berger

Forschungsbereich Plasmen für Materialien & Energie

Forschungsbereich Materialien & Energie



Plasmaforschung für energieeffiziente(re), ressourcenschonende und intelligente Technologien in der Produktions- und Energietechnik

- **Erneuerbare Energien und Plasmagestützte Oberflächentechnologien**
 - Materialien für Brennstoffzellen, Solare Energieerzeugung, Funktionale Schichten, Optische Technologien
- **Energieeffiziente Prozesse**
 - Lichtbogenschweißen, Schaltlichtbögen, Lichtquellen
- **Plasmaprozessdiagnostik und –monitoring**
 - Plasmachemische Prozesse, Spurengasanalytik

Forschungsbereich Plasmen für Umwelt & Gesundheit

Forschungsbereich Umwelt & Gesundheit



Grundlagen zur Anwendung von Plasmen im Bereich der Umwelt und Gesundheit

- **Biomaterialien und Oberflächen**
 - Implantate, therapeutische Geräte, Einwegartikel
- **Plasmamedizin**
 - Wundheilung, Hauterkrankungen, Zahnmedizin
- **Dekontamination**
 - Plasmen und Flüssigkeiten, Lebensmittelhygiene und –verarbeitung, Abluft

Was ist Plasma?



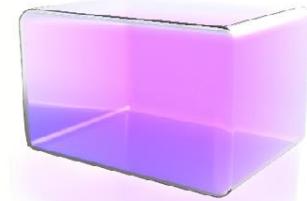
fest



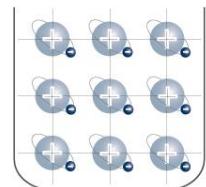
flüssig



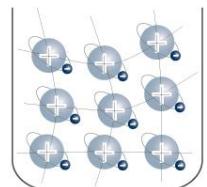
gasförmig



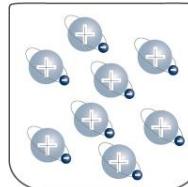
Plasma



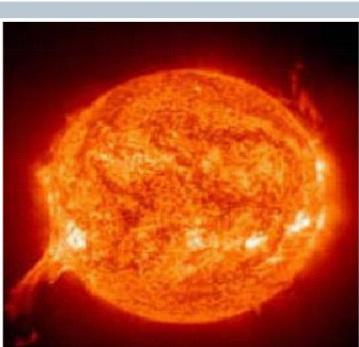
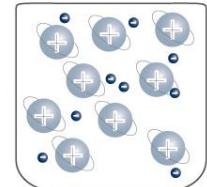
Energie



Energie

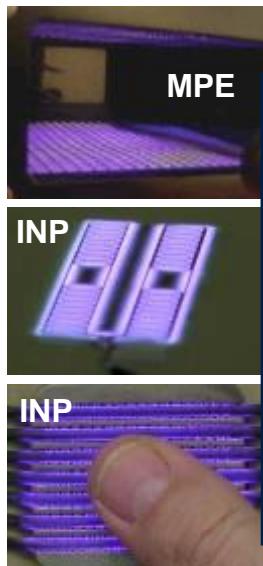
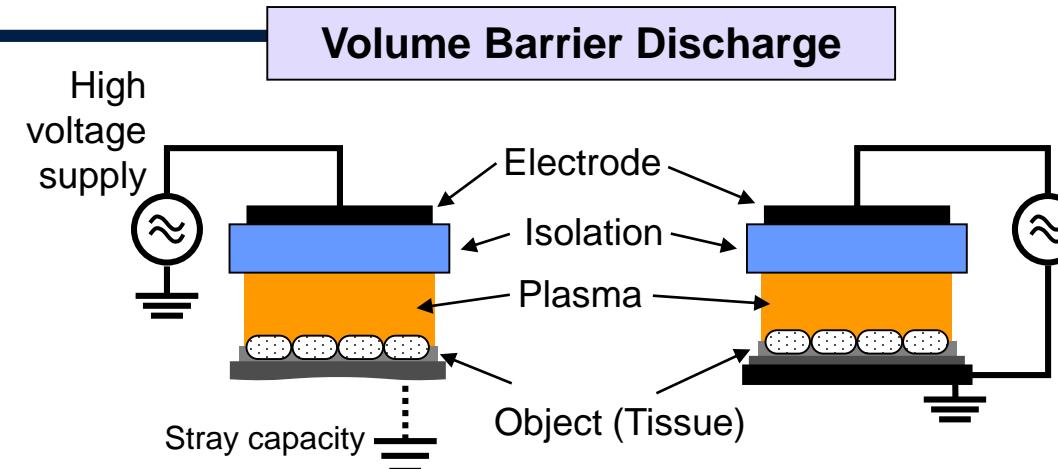
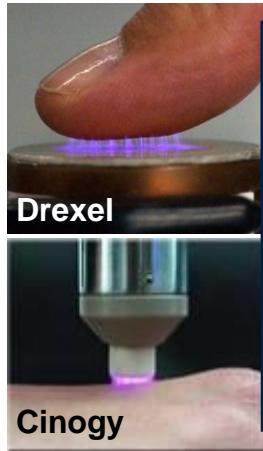


Energie

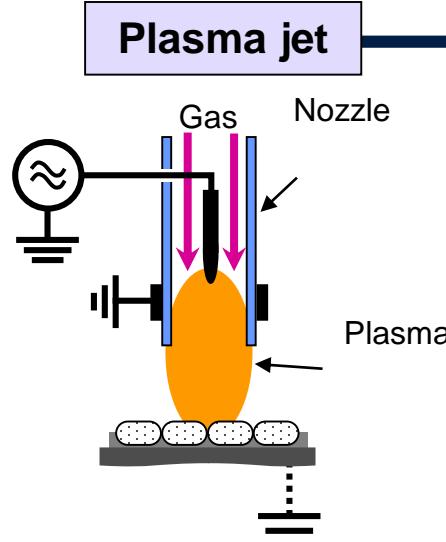
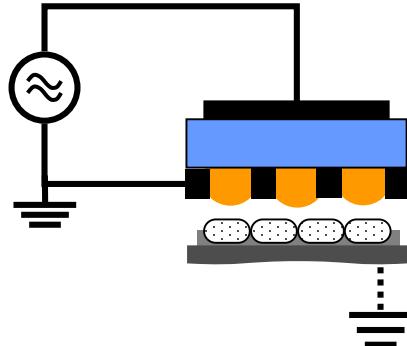


99 % der sichtbaren Materie bestehen aus Plasma – höchste Zeit, es zu nutzen

Plasmaquellen



Surface Discharge



Plasma for biomedizinische Anwendungen

Biological Decontamination



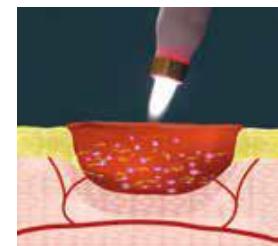
food

- fresh produce
- dry goods (nuts, corn)

Surface modification



Therapeutic applications

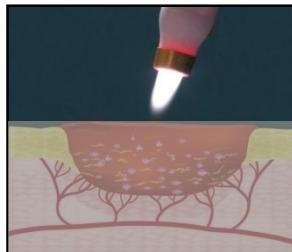


Implants

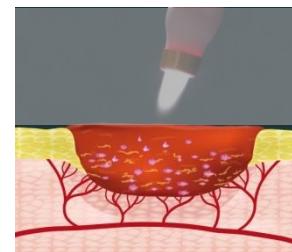
- Prothesis (joints, dental implants)
- Sinews and ligaments
- Vascular grafts
- Stents
- Heart valves

Plasma medicine

From basic research to clinical proof



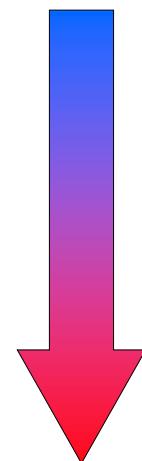
Plasma sources



Biological effects

- Development
- Adaptation
- Diagnostics
- Optimization, control, monitoring
- Experimental applications

in vitro



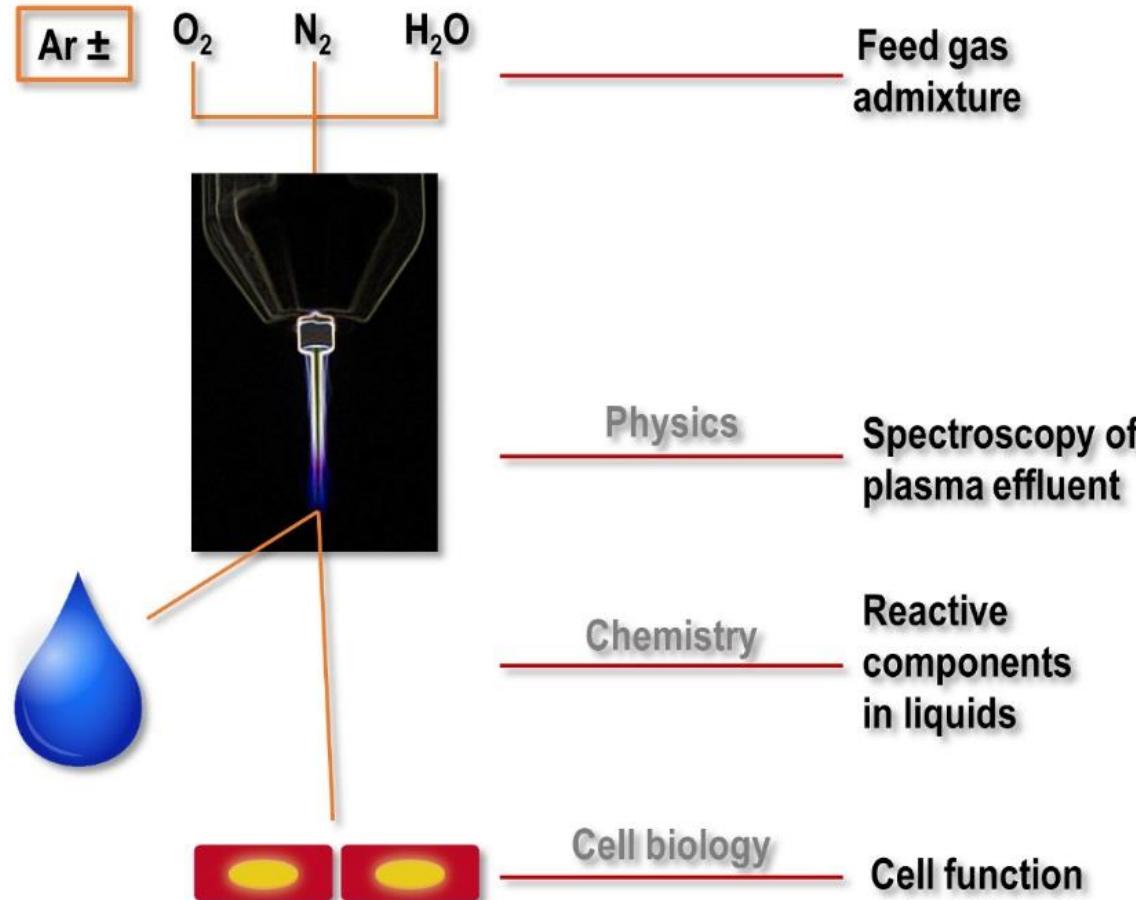
in vivo

- Physiological liquids
- Cells:
 - microorganisms
 - mammalian cells
- Cell and tissue cultures:
 - not contaminated
 - contaminated/infected
- Isolated tissues/organs
- Organisms:
 - animal experiments
 - clinical investigations



Therapeutic Applications

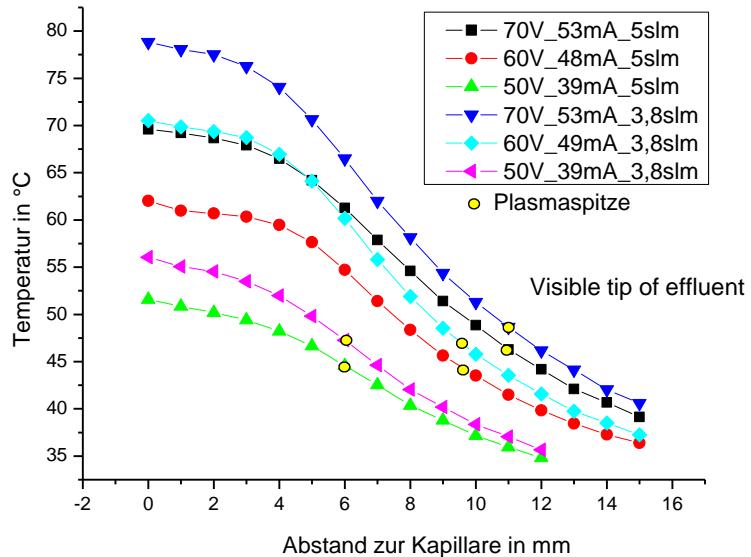




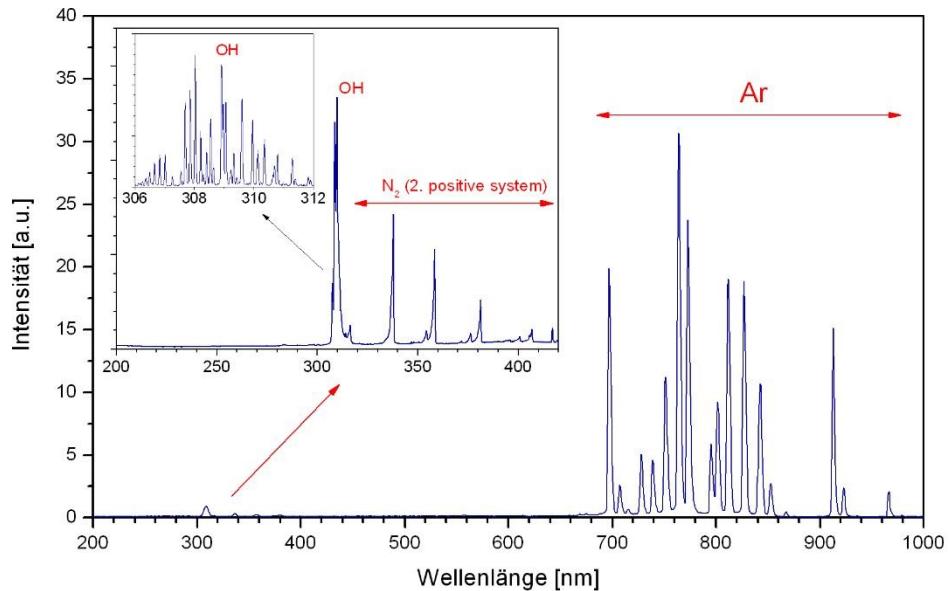
Bekeschus, S., Schmidt, A., Niessner, F., Gerling, T., Weltmann, K. D., Wende, K. Basic Research in Plasma Medicine - A Throughput Approach from Liquids to Cells. *J. Vis. Exp.* (129), e56331, doi:10.3791/56331 (2017).

Physics – i.e. spectroscopy of plasma effluent

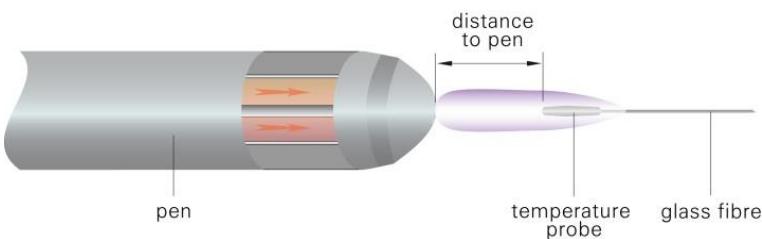
Temperature



Optical Emission Spectroscopy

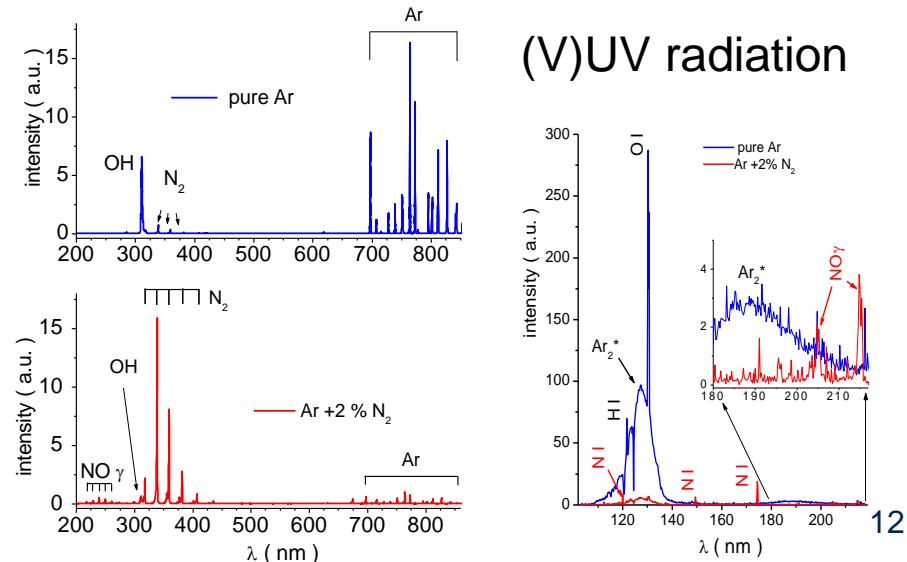


Distance to capillary [mm]



K.-D. Weltmann, E. Kindel, R. Brandenburg, C. Meyer, R. Bussahn, C. Wilke, Th. v. Woedtke, Contrib. Plasma Phys. 49 (2009) 631–640

(V)UV radiation



Physics Performances

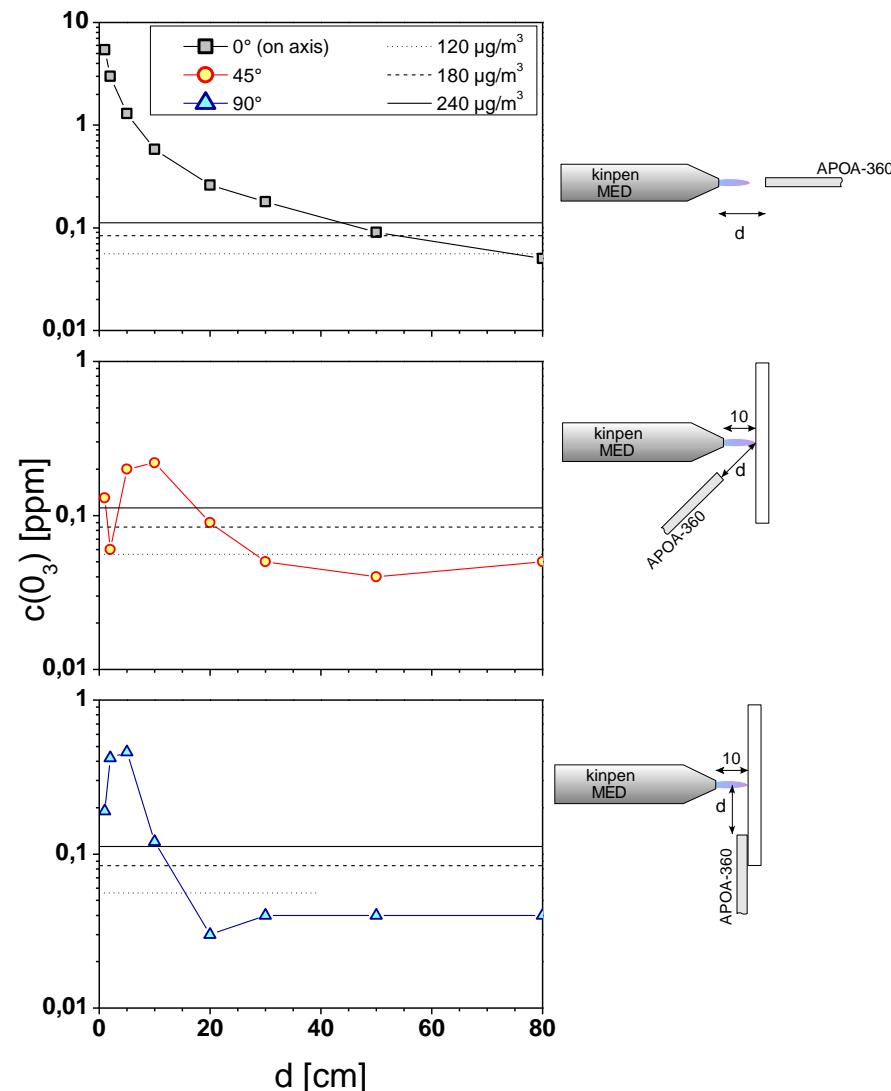
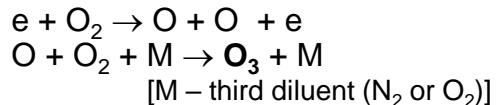
- Gasous formation: ozone**

Odour threshold: $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or **0.02 ppm**

According to EU directives (2002/3/EG), there is no health risk at concentrations $<110 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ or $< 0.055 \text{ ppm}$

Concentrations $2-10 \text{ mg}/\text{m}^3$ or $1-5 \text{ ppm}$: even after short exposure times - acute health irritations

Ozone formation under atmospheric conditions:



Chemistry – reactive compounds in liquids

- **chemical composition of plasma-treated liquid**
 - *Photometric assays or ion chromatography*

detection of:

NO_2^- : according to

DIN EN 26777

NO_3^- : according to

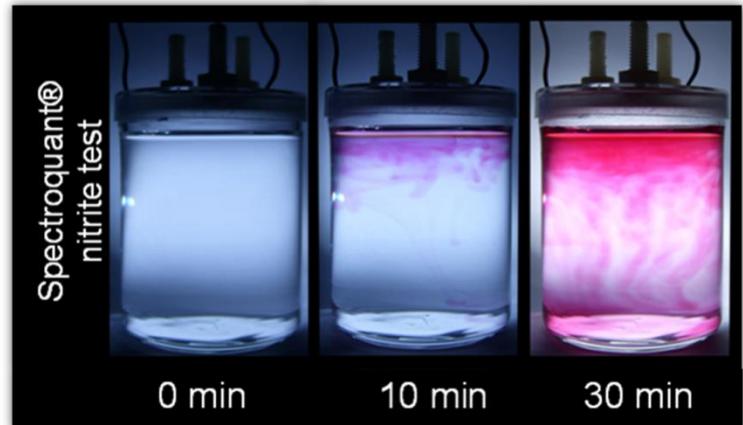
DIN 38405-9

H_2O_2 : according to

DIN 38409-15

pH: according to

DIN EN ISO 10523

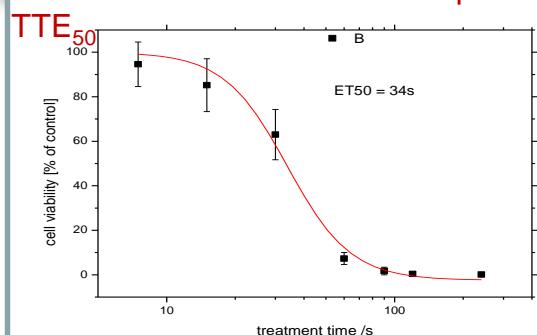


Oehmigen et al., 2011 (modified)

- stable parameters representative for complex reaction chains
- main reactive processes in plasma-liquid interaction

Cell biology - Plasmawirkung auf Zellvitalität

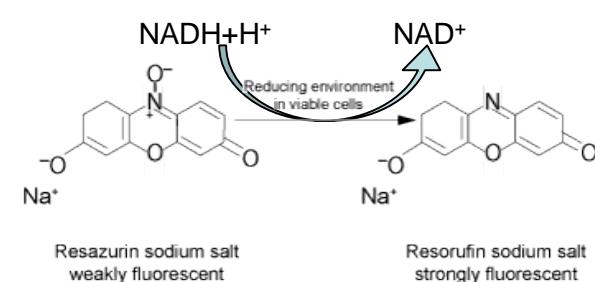
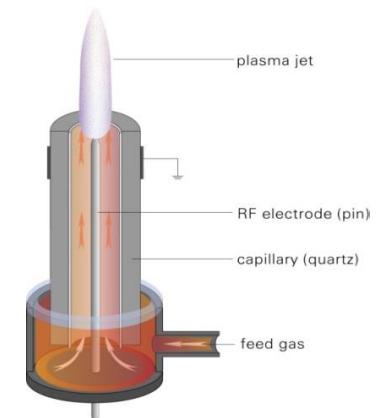
Calculation of treatment time equivalents



Interpretation,
planning

Cell
incubation,
seeding

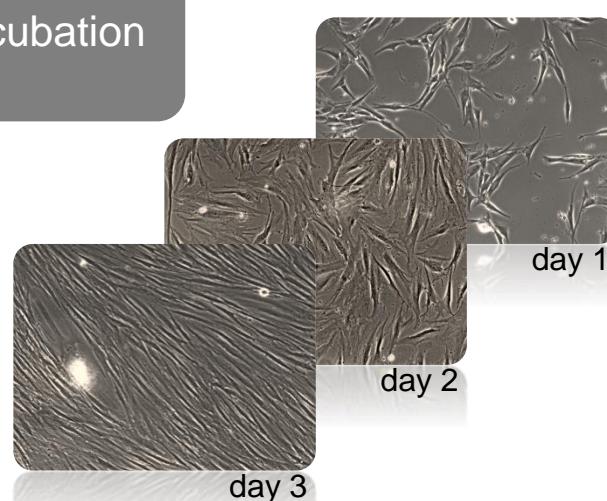
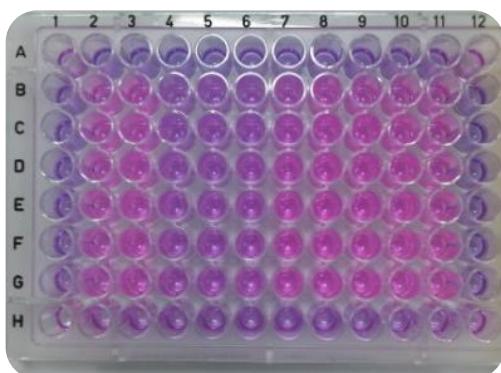
3500 cells/well for proliferation
>24h pre-incubation in 96 well plates



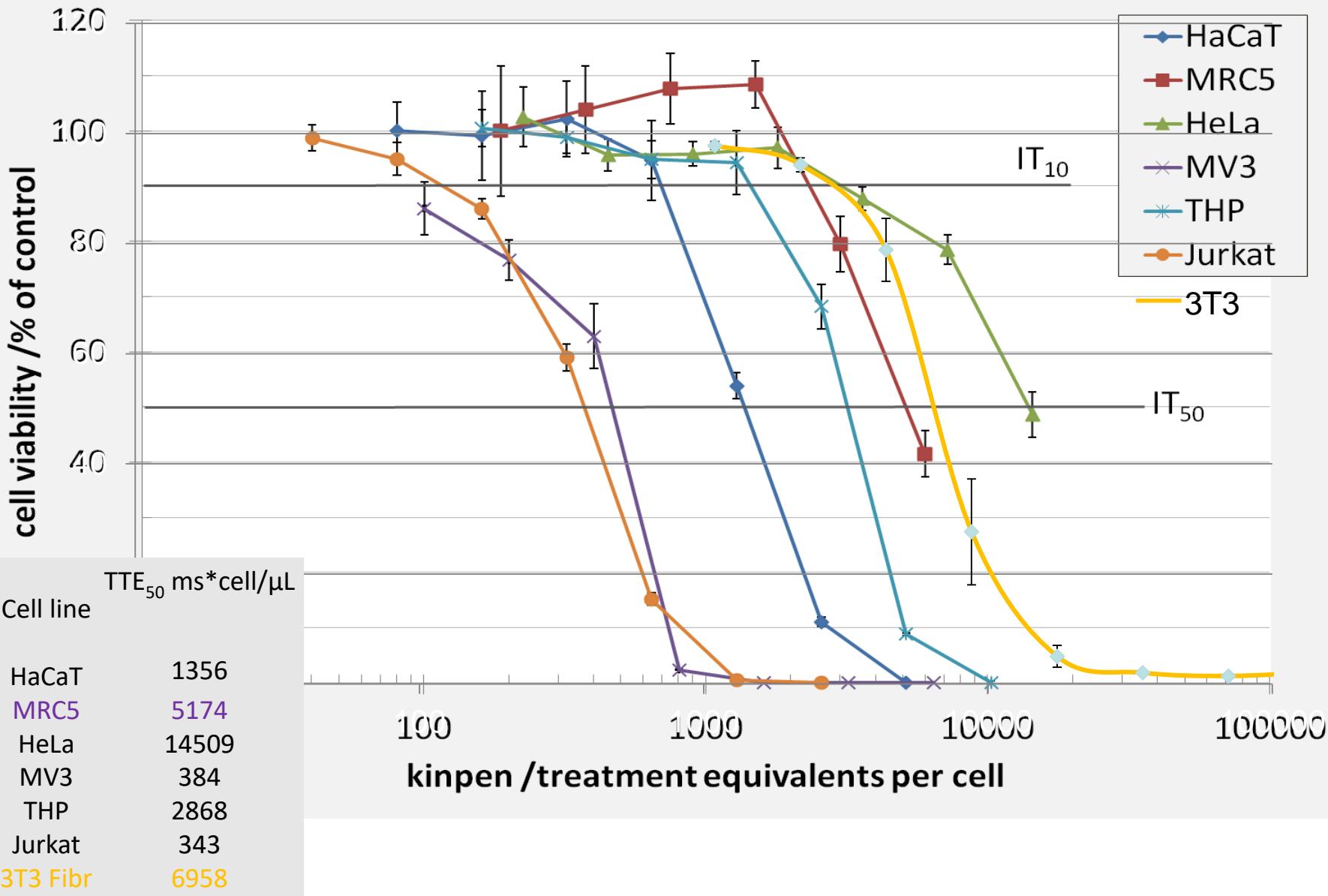
Staining,
readout

Stimulation
(plasma,
controls)

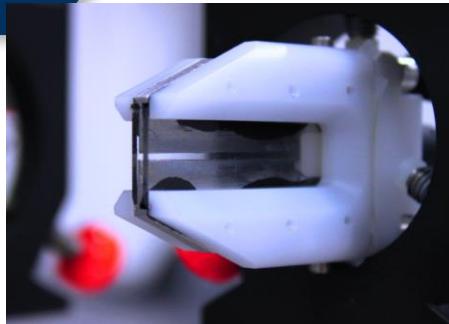
Incubation



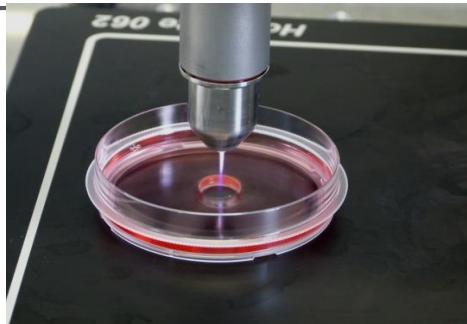
Cell biology - Vergleich verschiedener Zelllinien



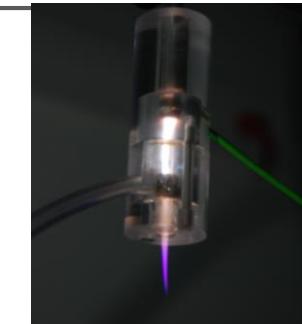
Vergleich der biologischen Wirksamkeit von Plasmaquellen



μAPPJ 0.3% O₂, 25W



kINPenMed 0.3% O₂



kHz-Jet 0.3% O₂, 15%

μAPPJ is a capacitive coupled rf-plasma jet

- operating at **13.56 MHz**.

- gas flux of **1 sNm** **helium** with small molecular admixtures.

The operating power of the plasma jet is **up to 30 W RF** power.

The electric field vector in this plasma source is perpendicular to the gas flux direction. Therefore, only few charged species are expected outside the discharge region. The ozone production at small oxygen admixtures lies within the range of that of the kINPen.

The plasma jet's

- operating frequency is **1 MHz, pulsed mode at a frequency of 2,5 kHz.**
- gas flux of **3-5 sNm** **argon** with small (in the order of a few %) molecular feed gas admixture possible.

The plasma jet consists of a pin type inner electrode within a dielectric tube. The dielectric is surrounded by a circular grounded electrode. The jet emits so called plasma bullets, which are typical for dielectric barrier jets albeit usually observed in KHz jets.

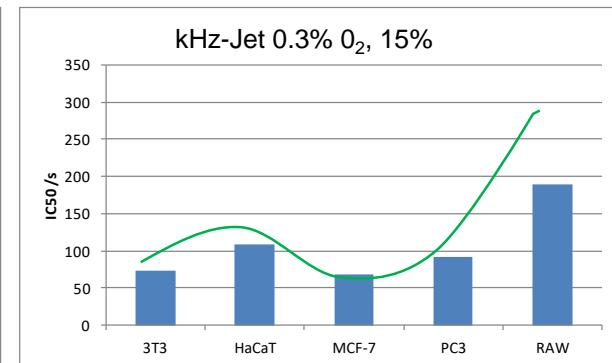
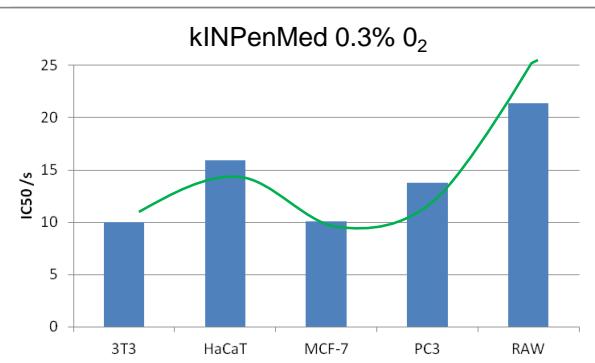
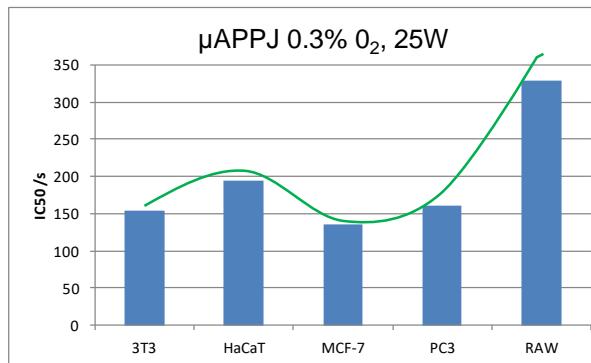
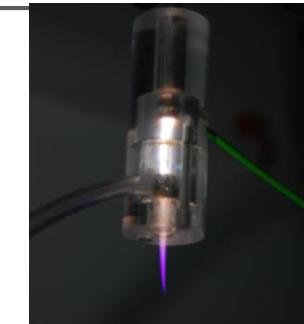
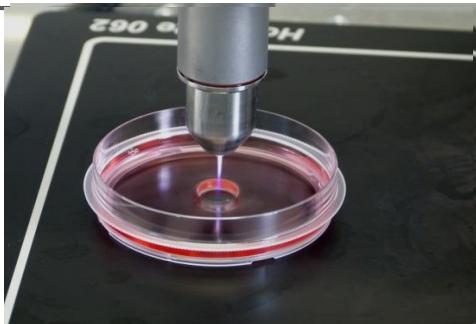
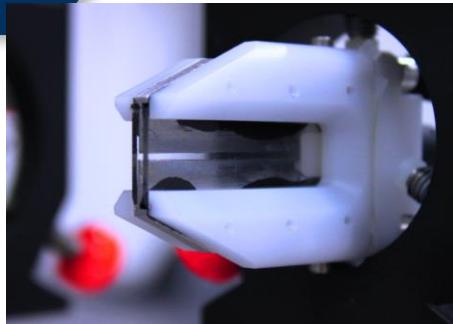
The lower frequency kilohertz-driven dielectric barrier discharge jet is

- driven at a **pulse excitation frequency of tens of kHz** and a high voltage (1 to 10 kV)

- operated in **helium**.

Two external, 2 mm wide, tubular copper electrodes are assembled around the tube, forming a dielectric barrier discharge type configuration. The distance between electrodes can be varied. The electrode separation is typically a few cm.

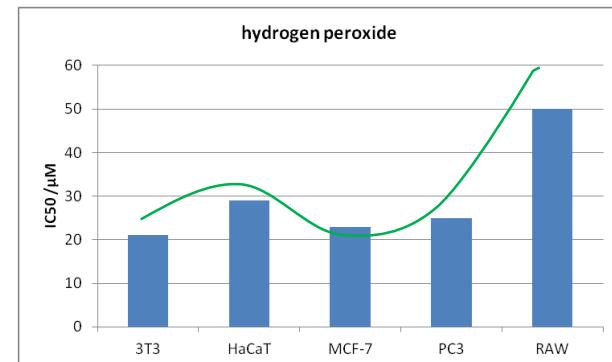
Vergleich der biologischen Wirksamkeit von Plasmaquellen



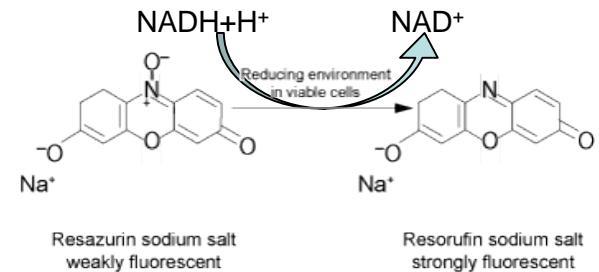
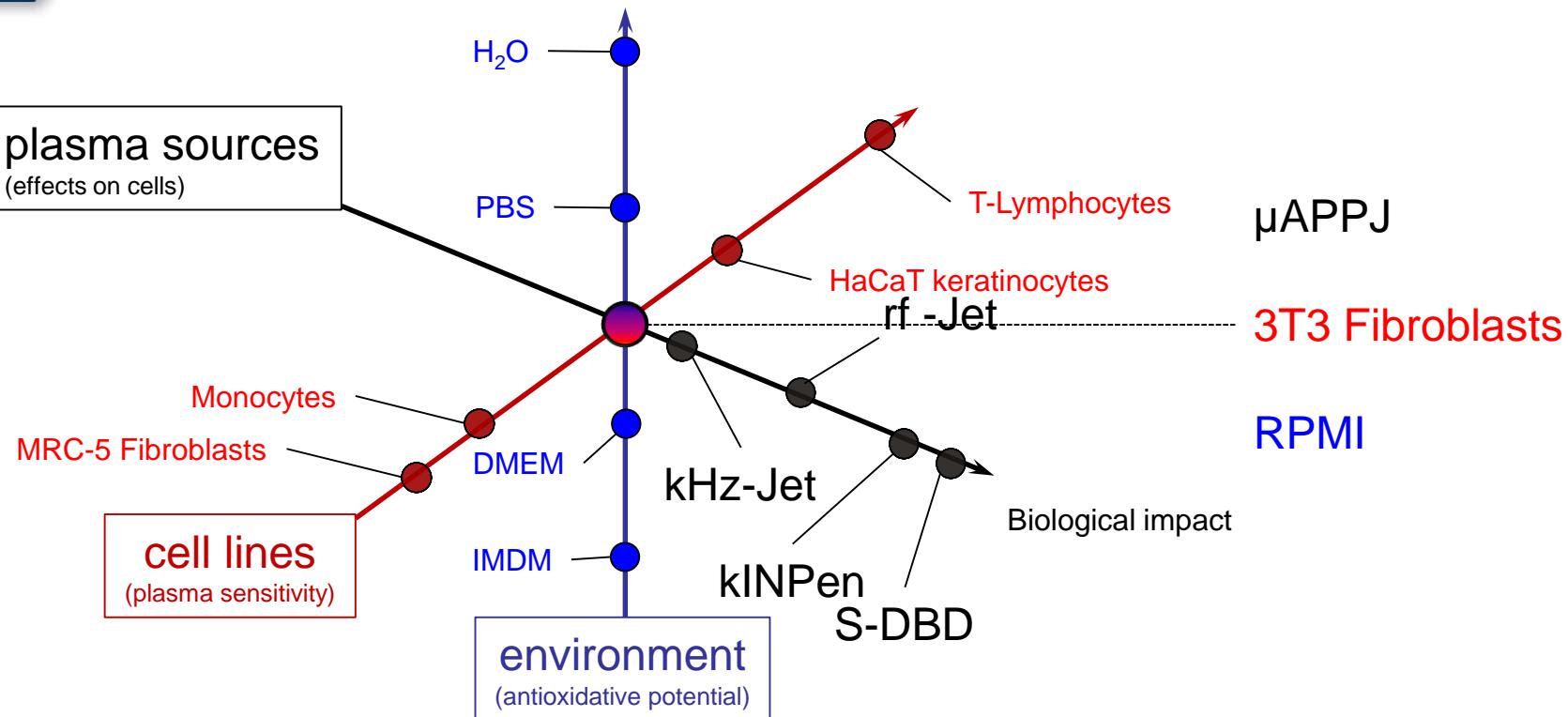
-Sensitivität der Zellen ist ähnlich trotz verschiedener Plasmaquellen
ABER es gibt Zelllinien spezifische Unterschiede

-Hohe Variabilität des biologischen Einflusses der einzelnen Quellen
-> kinpen >> kHz-jet > μAPPJ

-Hauptunterschiede liegen auf Seiten der Plasmaquellen.
→ Nicht auf Seiten der Zelllinien

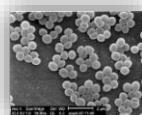
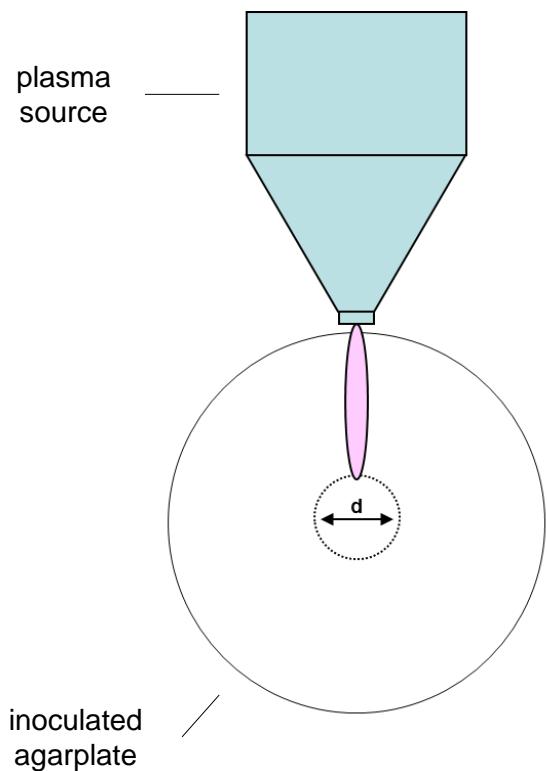


Das Bio-GPS der Plasmamedizin



Micro-Biological Performance

- antimicrobial activity
 - *time-dependent inhibition zone assay*



S. aureus ATCC 6538



S. epidermidis ATCC 14990



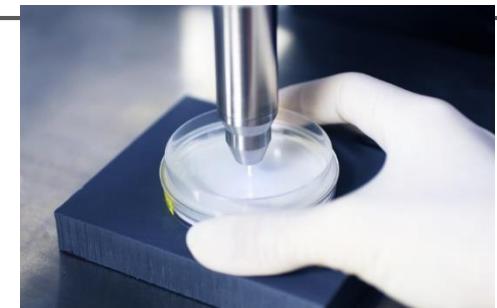
E. coli K-12 NCTC10538



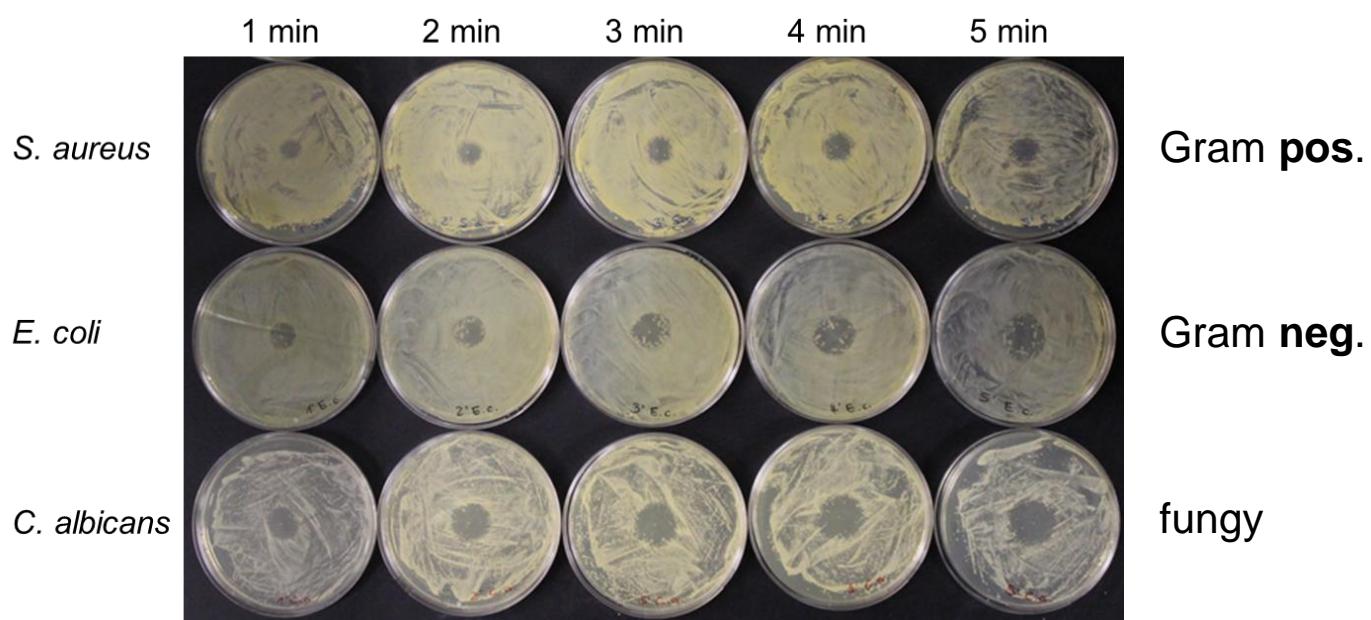
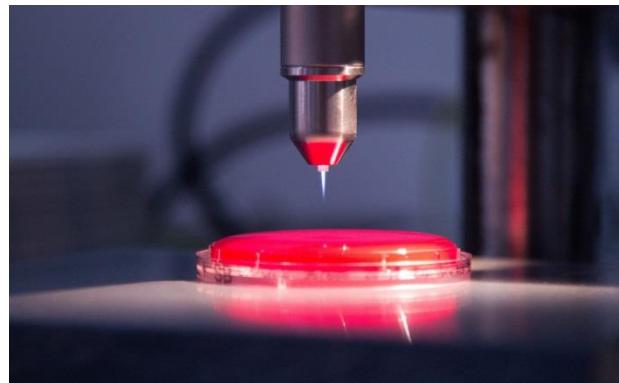
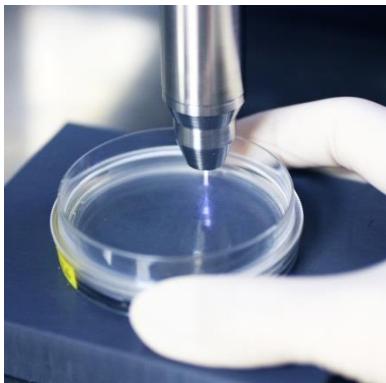
P. aeruginosa ATCC 10145



C. albicans ATCC 10321



Micro-Biological Performance



!! Cold plasma application by kINPen MED: dimension of inhibition zones is dependent on treatment time and type of microorganism

Zusammenfassung & Fazit

- Die biomedizinische Forschung auf dem Gebiet der Atmosphärendruckplasmen bietet eine große Vielfalt sowohl auf Seiten der Plasmaquellen als auch auf Seiten der biologischen Targets.
- Eine Datenbank zur Erfassung aller relevanter Daten für verschiedene Fachrichtungen (Physik, Chemie, Biologie) bietet eine nützliche Plattform zur Erfassung und Vergleichbarkeit.

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit



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