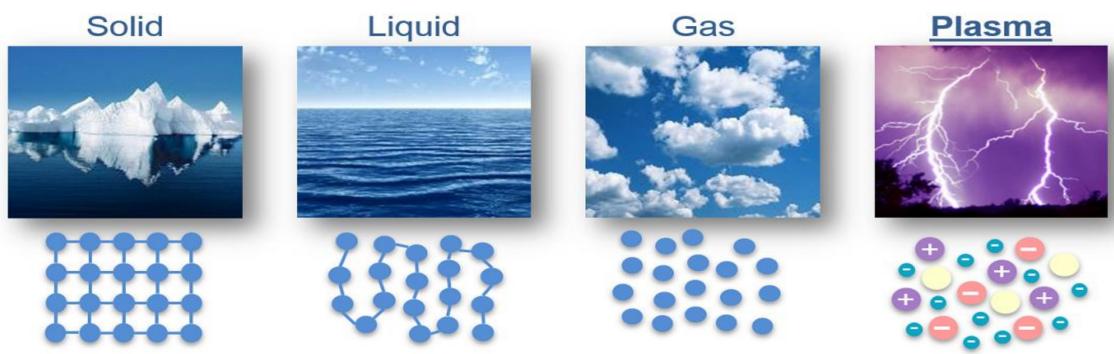


PLASMA: WHAT IS PLASMA?

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The 4th State of Matter



Observable matter exists in four forms: Solids, Liquids, Gas and Plasma Plasma, the 4th State, is the highest energy state of the matter.

Matter attains its different forms depending upon the energy levels it has reached

On continuous heating / energising to higher levels Solids turn to liquids, Liquid to gas and gas into to plasma state.

Plasma state is that condition where electrons and atomic constituents have gained sufficient energy to remain disassociated from one another.

Depending upon the degree of ionization plasma are varied as mix of (a) electrons and Ions (b) electrons and protons and neutrons (c) Electrons and nucleons etc.

In the absence of sufficient sustaining power plasma constituents recombine to form neutral gas
Plasma consists 99 % of the observable universe. 90% of the mass of the universe is considered to be contained in "dark matter" composition and state of which are still unknown.

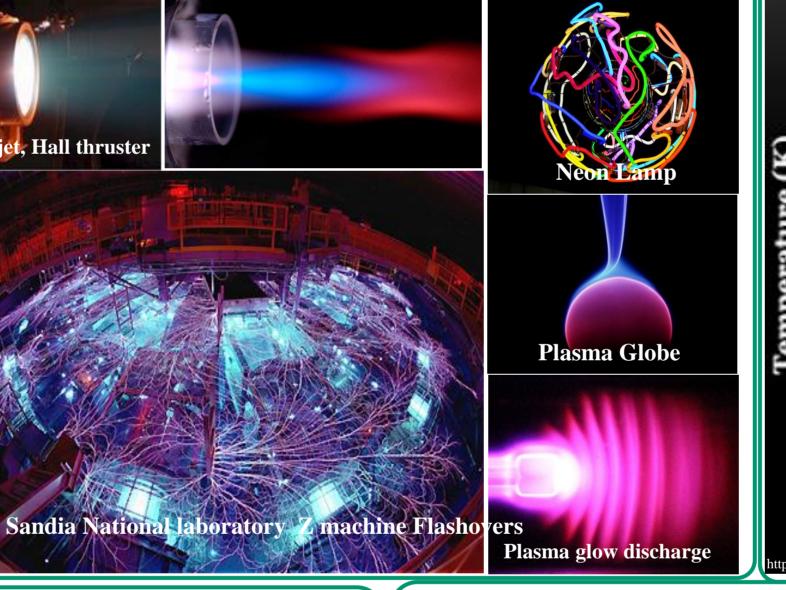
Man Made Plasmas

Plasma in Nature



☐ Natural occurrence of Plasma in normal terrestrial conditions is not common. Auroras observed at the northern and southern hemispheres of earth and the lightening streams are such natural plasma. Stars including Sun and the interstellar gases are all in plasma state.

Propulsion systems like Aero jet, Arc jet, Hall thruster



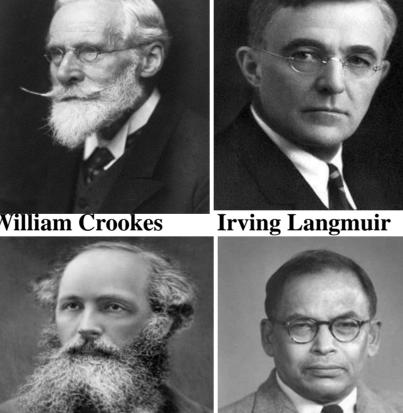
Plasma Temperatures and densities 10^{8} Temperature (K) Solar core Magnetic Neon sign Interstellar space NEON 10^{2} 108 10^{21} 1027 1033 10^{3} 10^{15} Number Density (Charged Particles / m3)

Sir William Crookes identified plasma as a state of matter in 1879. ☐ In 1929, Nobel Laureate Irving Langmuir gave the name, plasma, as tit resembled blood plasma witch many constituents.

James Clerk Maxwell and Hendrik Lorentz William Crookes •Electromagnetic theories and forces gave basic explantion to plasma characteristics.

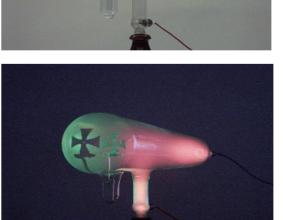
Prof.Meghnad Saha and Hendrik Lorentz laid the foundation in understanding the complexity of plasma and its behaviour.

kamak Plasma



James Clerk Maxwell Meghnad Saha

□ Crooks Tube invented by William Crooks is considered as the first ever plasma device System demonstrated production of plasma, basic observable characteristics in magnetic and electric fields, the diffusion process etc. \Box This invention led to the discovery of Cathode ray tube displays and many related devices, generation of X-Rays etc.. □





☐ High voltage applied across electrodes ionize the gas forming plasma. Accelerated electrons of the plasma do not reach the screen due to the obstacle placed in-between and so cast a shadow. When a magnet brought near the plasma the electron beam bends and so the shadow is

High Voltage



☐ A medium for near endless source of energy and research in frontiers of science in understanding nature and universe,

☐ Food production and solid storage, waste management, space exploration and travel ☐ Engineering Industrial applications and manufacturing process Environmental protection and safeguards



basic discoveries. new PLASMA CHEMISTRY

Physics has generated new avenues sciences. Studies in turbulence have contributed for safe air travel. Extremely cold plasmas that condense to crystalline states are Laser–plasma interactions and table-top high energy particle accelerations have enormous applications. plasma chemistry and plasma-surface interaction based industrial processes are on the anvil. Plasma medicine is another fast emerging area.

seen moving downward.