1	1 Lets work on		
	Open In	rovation!	1

Theme Name	2.45 GHz microwave oscillator and an atmospheric
	pressure plasma needle
Organization Name	Plasma Applications Co., Ltd. (abbreviated as PAC)
Technical field	Manufacturing
	Overview

The 2.45 GHz microwave oscillators produced by Plasma Applications Co., Ltd., (Research and development venture from Shizuoka University) have such properties as high-efficiency, small-scale and long-life so that they are used for a variety of applications such as long-lived plasma generation. The atmospheric pressure plasma needle developed by the laboratory has the following characteristics:

- 1) Simple configuration, compact and inexpensive
- 2) Operation at the atmospheric pressure
- 3) Stable temperature control

4) Low electric power consumption, achievement of AC power-less wire-less systems using the battery

5) Processing in fine areas (minimum 2 mm in diameter).

6) Environmentally friend and safety for the human body.

We welcome companies that wish to use this technology.

Simplified

2.45GHz microwave oscillator and atmospheric pressure plasma needle

• Compact 2.45 GHz microwave oscillator with square structure shown below (A black color part shows AC/DC power supply to drive the microwave oscillator)

•Compact atmospheric plasma needle generator with W30 mm \times D25 mm \times H20 mm(except protruding portion). The picture is shown below.

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Fig. 2.45GHz microwa (Other type microwa provided by the comp introduced later.)	ve oscillator (10W fixed). ave oscillators can be bany. The details will be Fi	g. Plasma needle generator
	Features of this technology	
Small and inexpensive hardware	Wide temperature range (30℃~1500℃)	Stable under atmospheric pressure, easy temperature control
Low power consumption (from several watts)	Fine processing (minimum 2 mm in diameter)	Safety for human body, low environment load
Applic	ation examples of this tech	nology
Improved adhesion / paintability	Sterilization and disinfect	Cleaning / organic materials decomposition
Hydrophilic property / Water repellent treatment	Heat treatment / micro welding / cutting	Thin film formation, etc.
	Background	
Magnetron oscillators a	re a well-known diode	vacuum tube for 2.45GHz
microwave power supply	and have been used in 2	2.45GHz microwave ovens.
However, high DC voltage	like 4~5 kV is necessar	y to oscillate it and the
life time of most magnet	rons is shorter than 5,00	00 hour. Microwave output

plasmas produced by magnetron oscillators are not applied to the fine plasma processing.

Recently, high power transistors (Field emission transistors: FET) have been remarkably developed and their cost decreases year by year. Under such circumstances, high power amplifiers called as solid-state microwave

power and frequency from magnetron oscillators are not stable so that the



oscillators can get popular replacing magnetron oscillators because of such advantages as compact size, low DC voltage (<50V DC)operation, high stability of microwave output power and frequency and life time longer than 50,000 hours.

There exist many suitable applications that need a precise control of microwave frequency and output power, for instance, plasma generation and fine chemicals. Nowadays, plasma production systems equipped solid-state microwave oscillators have been used in a variety of industrial applications such as surface modification, thin film deposition and thermal processing et al. Mostly, plasmas are generated at the low pressure using the expensive vacuum equipment. Such a problem can be solved by developing the atmospheric pressure plasma production technology.

PAC has developed several type solid-state microwave oscillators and atmospheric plasma needle generator for the small scale fine processing. We welcome companies that wish to use this technology.

Plasma Applications Co., Ltd. is a university venture established by Professor Masashi Kando of Shizuoka University (formerly) Research Institute of Electronic Science.

Technical Content

The microwave oscillators by PAC use LDMOS FET or GaN FET and are suitable for applications that require precise control of frequency and output power such as plasma generation and fine chemicals by achieving compactness, high efficiency, and long life time.

Plasma needle developed by PAC can produce the plasma under the atmospheric pressure, solving several problems on conventional atmospheric pressure plasma. Especially by combining it with microwave oscillators produced by PAC, the product achieves the excellent performance.

[2.45 GHz Microwave Oscillator]

PAC produces several type microwave oscillators as shown in the Table. These are available for a variety of applications, particularly for the following applications:

- Low-pressure gas discharge and plasma generation
- Microwave heating

pen Innovation!

- Fine chemicals
- Lamp ignition
- Medical usages

Type of microwave oscillator	Catalog Number	Remarks
2.45GHz 10W fixed	SOA-FB245010-01	
2.45GHz 50W fixed	SOA-FB245050-01	DAC avaduate
2.45GHz 500mW variable	SOA-VC024500.5-01	PAC products
2.45GHz 50W variable	S0A-VC0245050-01	
2.45GHz 100W variable	S0A-VC02450100-01	Kowa-Tech*/PAC
2.45GHz 250W variable	S0A-VC02450250-01	products
5.8GHz 50W variable	S0A-VC05800050-01	Verre Tech modulete
5.8GHz 100W variable	SOA-VC058000100-01	Nowa-lech products

Table List of solid-state microwave oscillators

* Kowa tech Co.,Ltd. : Cooperative company of PAC

The plasma needle generator uses the low microwave power from the microwave oscillator SOA-FB245010-01, which will be introduced as an example of microwave oscillators produced by PAC. The figures below are the appearance of SOA-FB245010-01.





Features :

- LDMOS FET or GaN FET is used.
- \cdot Microwave conversion efficiency against AC power : $~\sim$ 50 %
- Small (116x82x42.3 mm) and lightweight
- Long life (> 50,000 hours)
- Incident and reflective power monitors
- Microwave output is fixed at 10 W. Output Variable (0 \sim 10 W) type can





Fig. Atmospheric plasma needle generator (PLN-1)

The injection of microwaves and argon gas in the 2.45 GHz band allows the plasma to be generated in needle-like form under atmospheric pressure. The antenna is housed inside the metal tube (the tubular projection on the right side of the top view), and the microwave leakage to the outside of the microwave is kept at the low level.

The principles are as follows.

1) The DC voltage (~ 28 V) from AC/DC converter is applied to the solidstate microwave oscillator. The microwave propagates along the antenna on the central axis in the metallic tube.

2) The argon gas for instance is injected through the metal tube.

3) Plasma is generated at the contact parts such as microwave radiation and argon gas. Temperature of the plasma can be adjusted by the microwave output and gas flow rates and gas species.)

4) The plasma extends along the gas injection with a needle-like shape.

The plasma needle length depends on not only the gas flow rate but microwave input power. The needle-like plasma are ejected from the tapered metal tube opening. The buffer gas (argon) can be supplied from the side or opposite surface.

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The dimension of the plasma needle is	as follows (Unit is mm) :
Fig. The dimension of the atmosphere	y 20 pric plasma needle generator (PNL-1
Table Main Specifications of at	mospheric plasma needle generator
Microwaya input newar	5-20 W
Microwave frequency	2 45 GHz
	2: 10 0112
Argon / air mixed plasma needle tip temperature	Depend on the gas flow rate, g mixture and microwave powe Typically, it is around 70 °C f the microwave power lower than 10 and increase with microwave power
Argon / air mixed plasma needle tip temperature Argon gas flow rate	Depend on the gas flow rate, g mixture and microwave powe. Typically, it is around 70 °C for the microwave power lower than 10 and increase with microwave power 500-2500 SCCM
Argon / air mixed plasma needle tip temperature Argon gas flow rate Microwave input connector	Depend on the gas flow rate, g mixture and microwave powe Typically, it is around 70 °C for the microwave power lower than 10 and increase with microwave power 500-2500 SCCM SMA (plug or jack)
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Argon / air mixed plasma needle tip temperature Argon gas flow rate Microwave input connector Strengths of technologies and know-ho	Depend on the gas flow rate, g mixture and microwave powe Typically, it is around 70 °C f the microwave power lower than 10 and increase with microwave power 500-2500 SCCM SMA (plug or jack) w (novelty, superiority, utility)

(typically 13.56 MHz), well known as the Dielectric Barrier Discharge (DBD).



DBD Atmospheric plasmas have many excellent properties such as low temperature and flexible structures et al so that a variety models have developed depending on the applications. In the present technology, the 2.45 GHz microwave is used, and original mechanisms for atmospheric plasma generation are devised to take various advantages. The features of this technology are as follows.

1) The plasma can be generated by low power microwave with compact tuner and all microwave parts can be connected by flexible SMA coaxial cable. Therefore the overall hardware configuration becomes simple, compact and inexpensive.

The feeding gas can be selected to fit the application with cheaper buffered gas (argon). By combining with the compact solid-state microwave oscillator, it is possible to generate stable plasma needle with a small size and low cost.

2) Because of the atmospheric pressure plasma, the large scale and expensive vacuum chamber is not required and user friend and easy handling plasma needle can be realized.

3) By adjusting not only microwave input power but gas species and flow rates, property of plasma needle ejected from the tapered metal opening are remarkably modified, which will allow a variety of applications.

Since argon is mainly used as the buffer gas mixed with small amount of air, the ozone production is negligibly small. On the other hand, when oxygen or air at an appropriate pressure is mixed into argon, oxygen radicals can be produced in the plasma needle and chemical reaction activity will be much enhanced.

4) Stable control of plasma needle temperature.

If the microwave input power is lower than 10 W, the temperature of the plasma needle tip can be kept lower than 70 $^{\circ}$ C, though it depends on the microwave input power, the gas flow rate and the gas species. The temperature of the object (e.g., substrate) on which the plasma needle is irradiated can be automatically controlled by using a temperature sensor.

If the microwave input power exceeds 20 W, the plasma temperature rises and the plasma tends to the thermal plasma.

5) Low microwave power consumption (from 1 W to 20 W), which leads to the battery usage and to suppress the running cost. The feature can realize the user friend systems with the built-in or non-contact wire-less power supply



(e.g., the magnetic resonance system, etc.), making it possible to develop the AC power-less or wire-less systems. The built-in wireless module can allow the operation from a remote location.

6) Fine processing is possible.

The plasma needle is a localized plasma, whose spot diameter is about 2 to 3 mm. If necessary, it is possible to make it smaller. On the other hand, the spot diameter can be wider than 10 mm by bundling the several plasma needles or by adjusting the gas flow or modifying the tapered metal tube opening structure.

7) Environment friend and safety to the human body.

Because of argon discharge, there is little ozone production. Microwave leakage from the plasma needle generator is suppressed perfectly. Therefore, the plasma needle system is safely against the human body.

[Comparison with vacuum or low pressure plasma generator]

Expensive vacuum systems are used to evacuate the discharge chamber to low pressure. To keep the discharge chamber low pressure and clean, it is necessary to use the automatic pressure control systems or the operators with high skill and knowledge. In general, the plasmas produced in the lowpressure discharge system have lower plasma density which makes the low reactivity.

[Comparison with other atmospheric pressure plasmas]

Most of other atmospheric pressure plasmas use dielectric barrier discharges (DBD) since they can produce non-thermal equilibrium plasmas with various modified structures. In the present, DBD plasmas are widely used as Ozone generators, excimer discharges or low temperature plasma torches. Thus, it is a strong competitor of our plasma needle generation.

Image of a cooperative company

We welcome to companies that wish to introduce this equipment and apply this technology. For example, we can cooperate with the following companies. 1) Companies and research institutes related to microwave plasma devices and applications

2) Companies and research institutes related to microwave circuits and applications, not limited to plasma

3) Companies that have introduced the plasma process into the process, or





The experimental equipment for atmospheric pressure plasma needle is ready. We also explain the details of the technology. Please feel free to contact us regarding usage.

Description of the technical terms

[LDMOS FET (Laterally Diffused MOS FET) and GaN FET] LDMOSFET : LDMOSFET is a MOS FET with a structure that laterally diffuses impurities in the vicinity of the drain. It has high voltage resistance, and it has been used for power amplifiers of mobile phone base stations. GaN FET : GaN FET is a field-effect transistor using gallium nitride, which is the latest high-power transistor in terms of heat resistance and conversion efficiency. The price has fallen year by year, and rapid spread has started.

[Plasma generated under atmospheric pressure]

Generally, with decreasing the pressure to generate the plasmas, the electron mean free path becomes a length suitable for starting and maintaining discharge. Thus, applied voltage and electric power become enough low to sustain and control the plasma at the pressure lower than 0.01 Pa. However, the technology of the atmospheric pressure plasma generation is evolving under an appropriate condition of discharge voltage and power. Nowadays, it is widely applied to plasma processing because it is the low temperature plasma produced without vacuum systems.