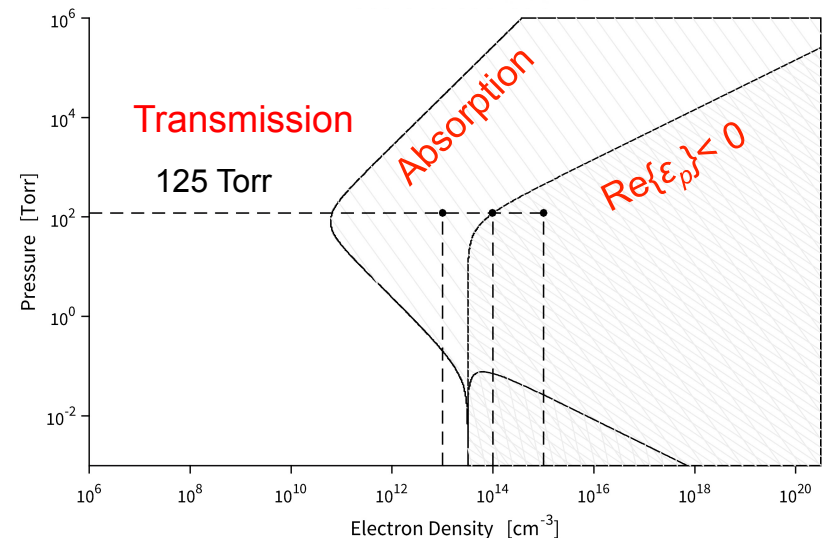
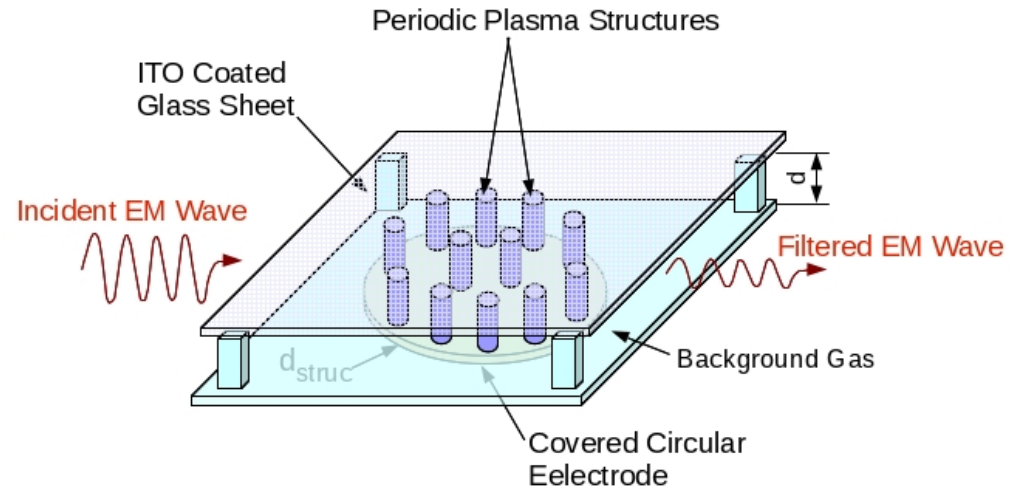
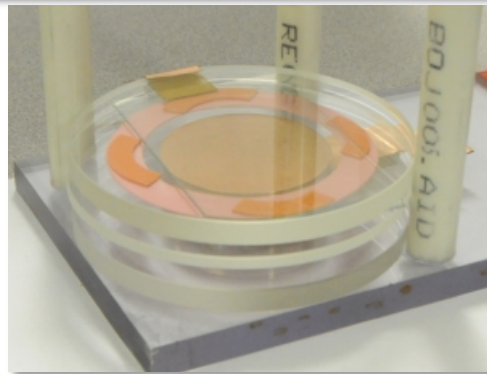
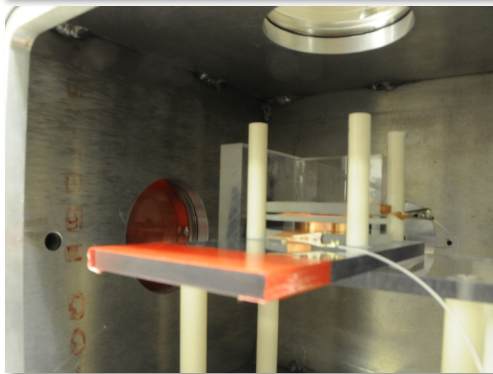
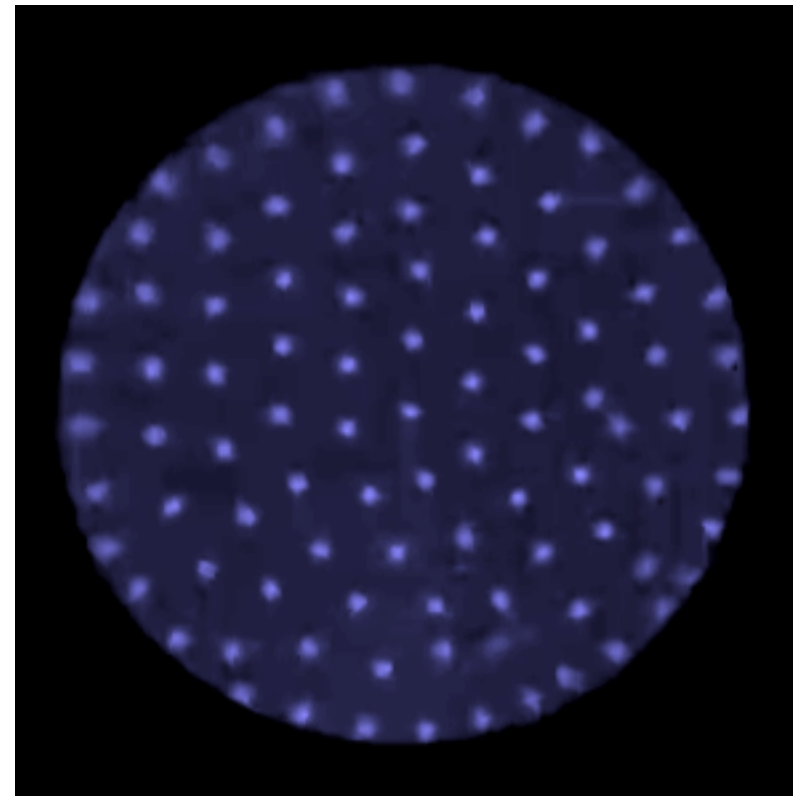
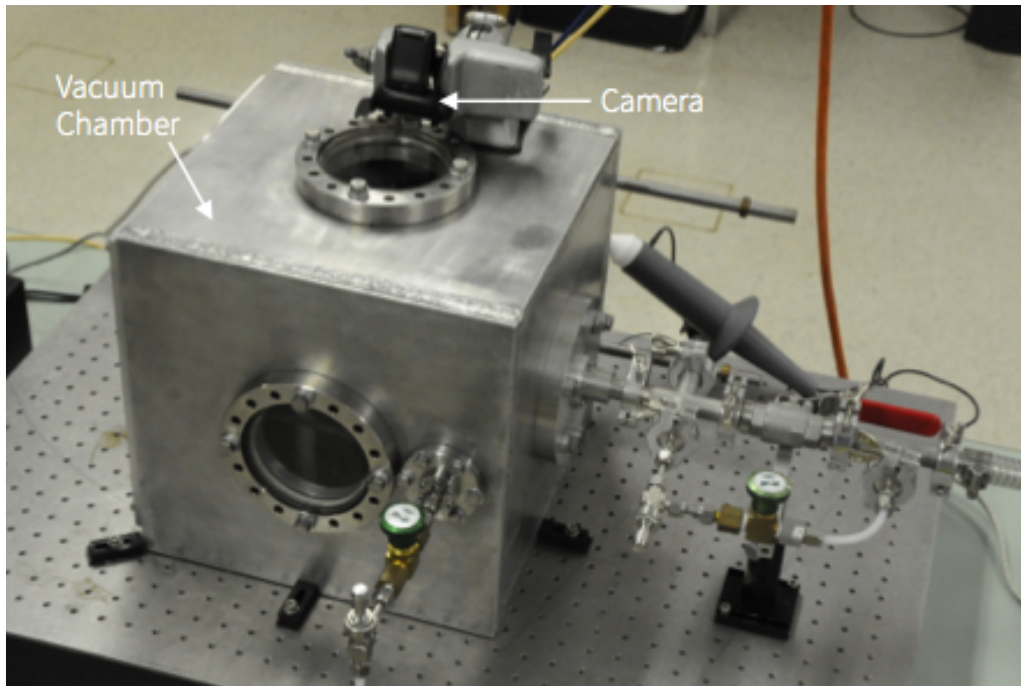


Research Objectives

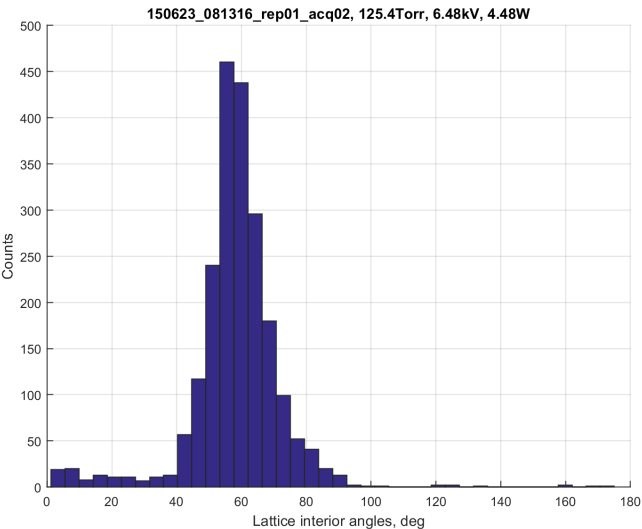
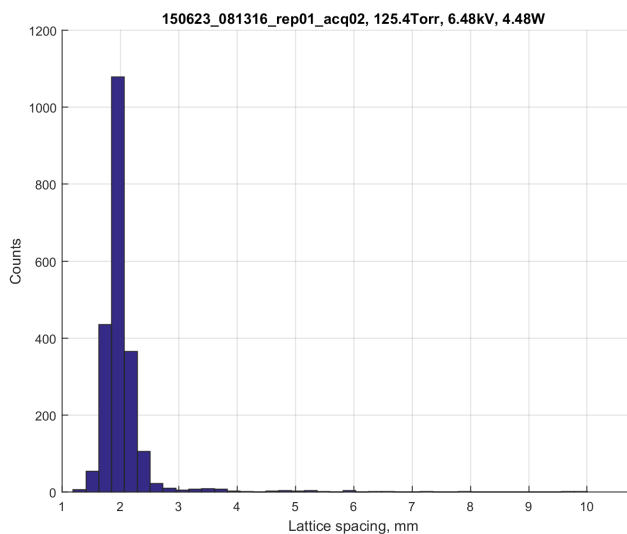
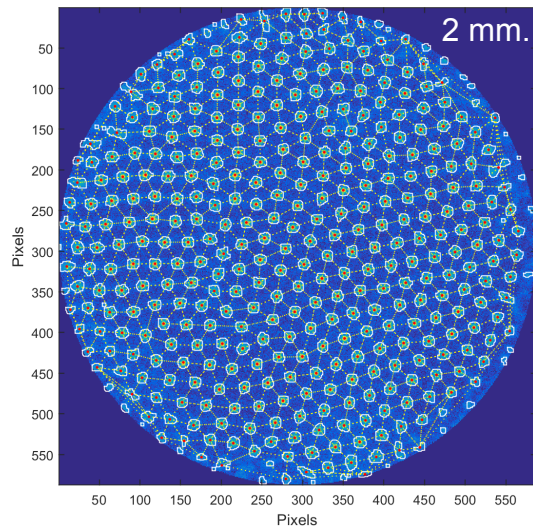
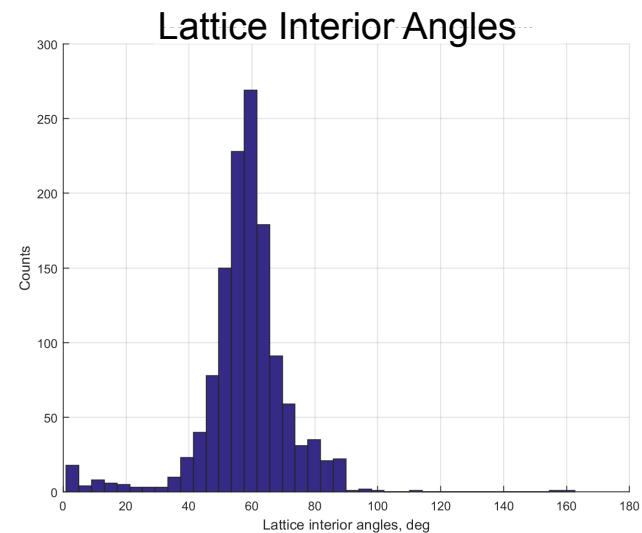
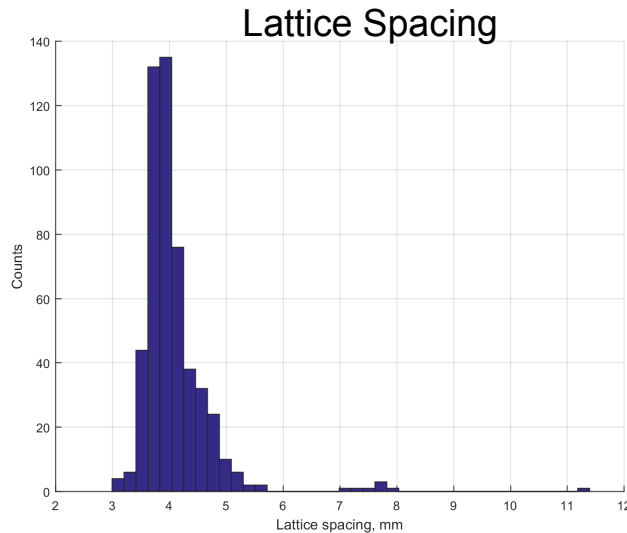
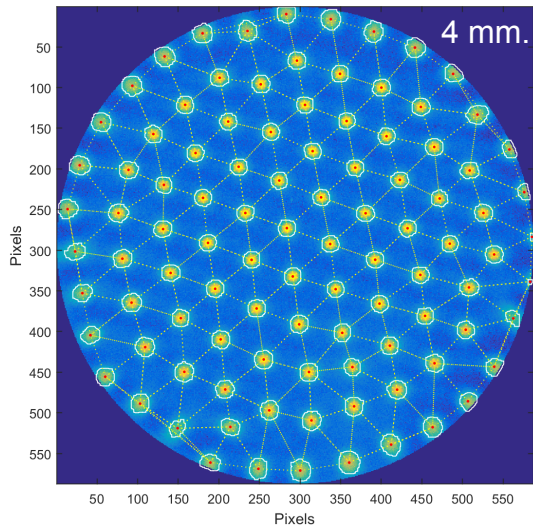
- Experimentally generate spatially periodic plasma structure gratings
 - Exploit charge instability between electrodes separated by a dielectric layer
- Demonstrate dynamic control of spacing of plasma structures
 - Depends on gas pressure (P_s), gap distance (d), and AC voltage (V_{AC})
- Incorporate experimentally derived plasma gratings into EM wave simulation to determine transmission characteristics
 - Probing frequency: 20 - 80GHz
 - Electron density: $10^{19} - 10^{21} \text{ m}^{-3}$
 - $P_s = 115 - 142 \text{ Torr}$



Experimental Setup

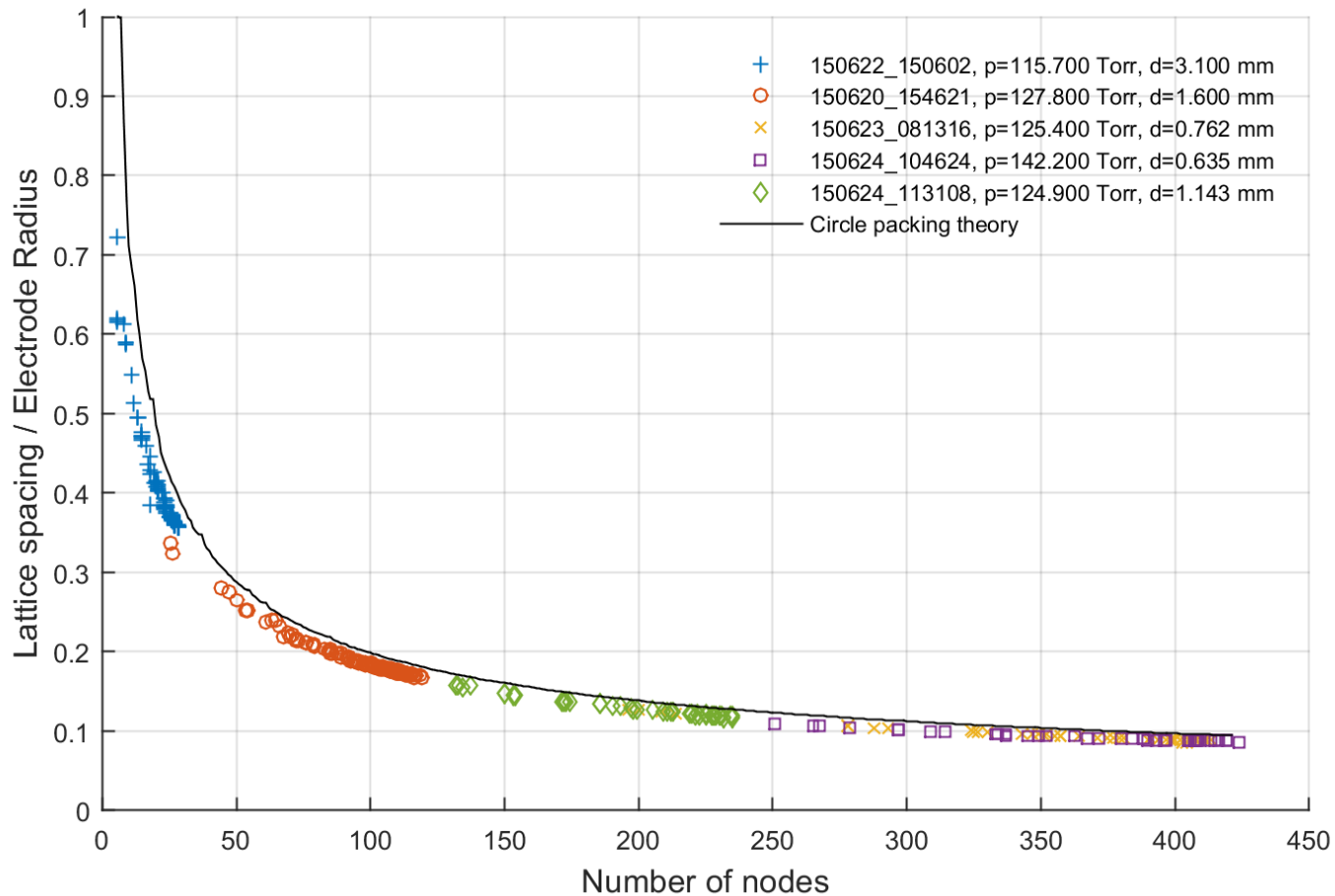


Lattice Analysis: Node Locations, Radii and Spacing



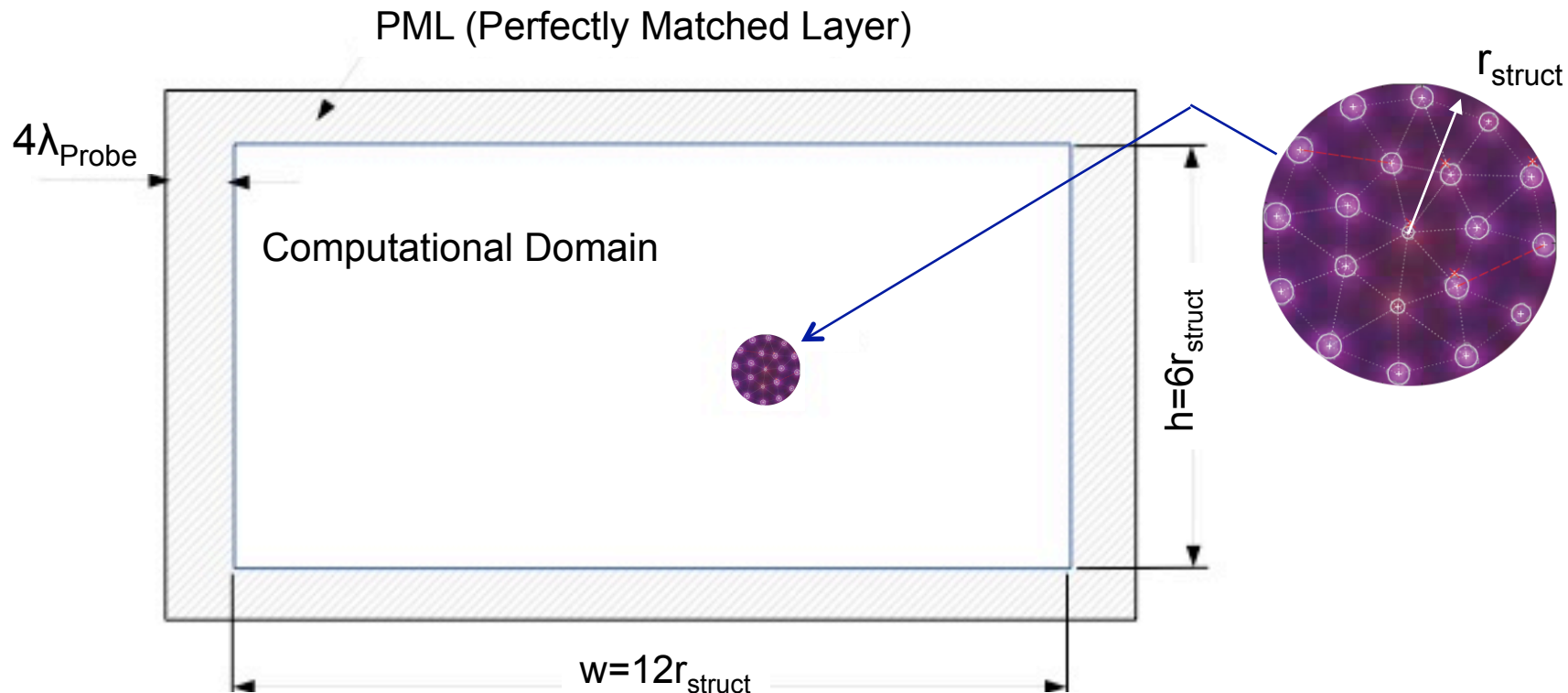
Predictive Plasma Structure Control

Follows Circle Packing Theory

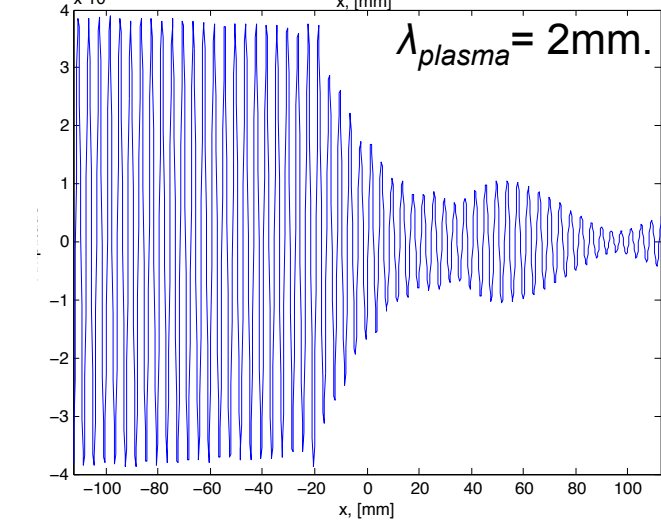
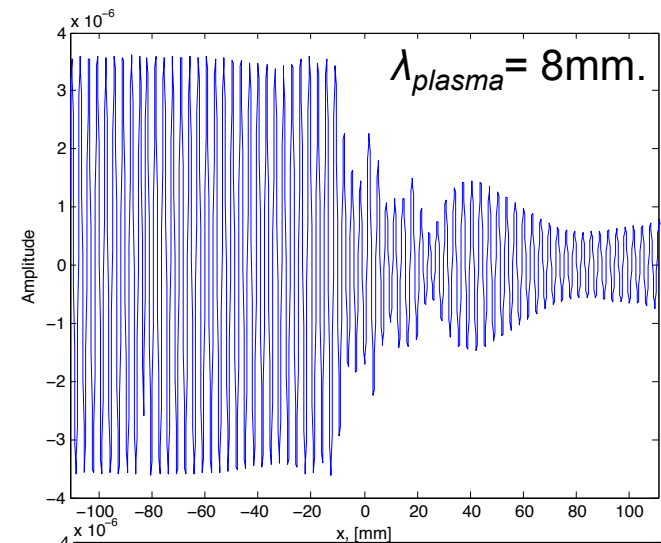
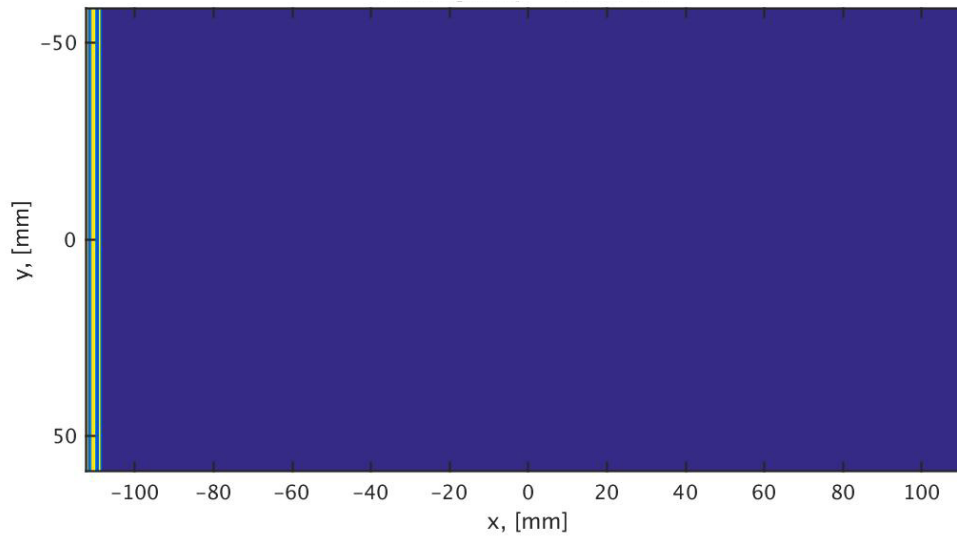
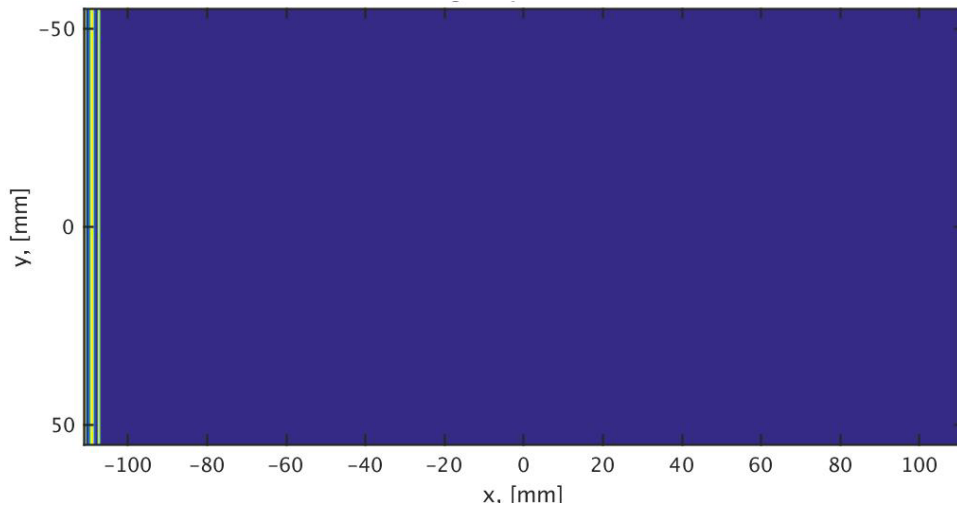


EM Wave Simulation

- Utilized MIT open-source (Meep) software that solves Maxwell's equations at each time step to realize the electromagnetic field at discrete spatial locations.
- Dispersive materials are defined in Meep using a Lorentz-Drude model, which we adapted to allow for plasma permittivity.

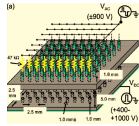


Meep Simulations: $p_{air}=125$ Torr, $n_e=1.3e^{20}m^{-3}$, $f_{probing}=70GHz$



Effect of Electron Density and Probing Frequency

Effect of Electron Density



□ Sakagushi 17rows

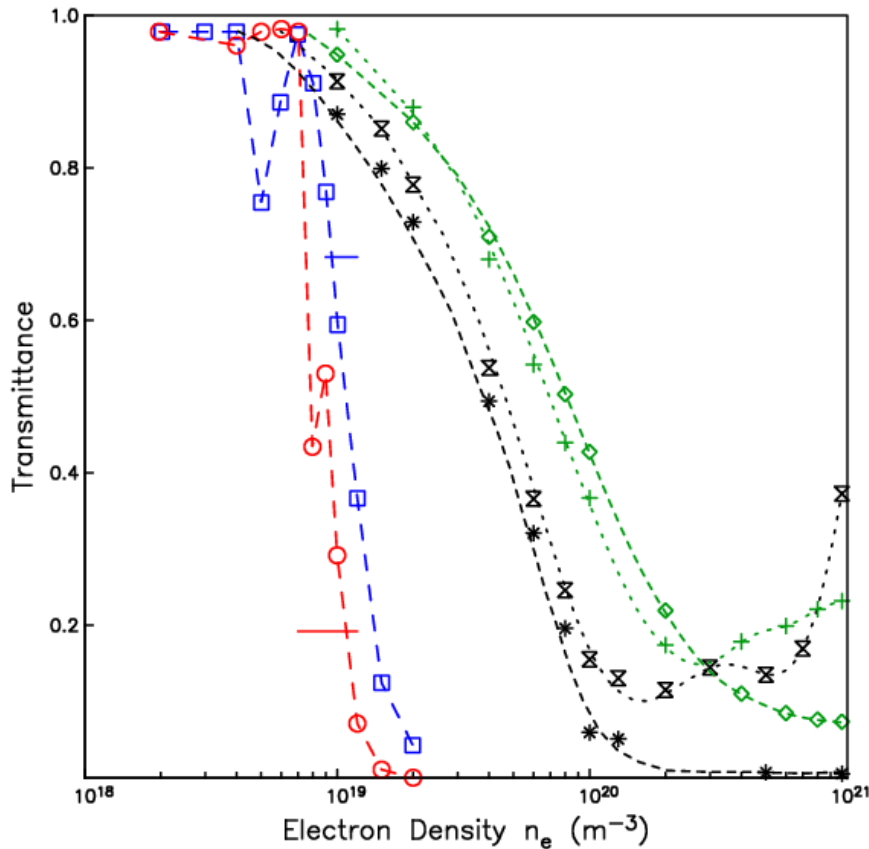
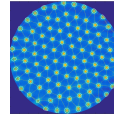
○ Sakagushi 30rows

* 2mm, 70 GHz ND

⊗ 2mm, 30 GHz ND

◇ 8mm, 70 GHz ND

+ 8mm, 30 GHz ND



Effect of Probing Frequency

□ Sakagushi 17rows

○ Sakagushi 30rows

◇ ND 2mm., 1E19

+ ND 2mm., 1E20

* ND 2mm., 1E21

× ND 8mm., 1.3E20

