

## Plasma Jet Flow Characterization via Computational Modeling

*Declan Brick<sup>1</sup>, Gabe Xu<sup>1</sup>*

*1. Department of Mechanical and Aerospace Engineering, UAH*

### Introduction

- Atmospheric Pressure Plasma Jets (APPJs) can perform various biological and material treatments due to plasma generated chemistry
- Recently<sup>1</sup>, an APPJ at UAH was experimentally characterized across varied operating conditions
- However, the APPJ has yet to be modeled, which allows further characterization
- Here we model the flow structure of the APPJ and compare to similar results<sup>2</sup>

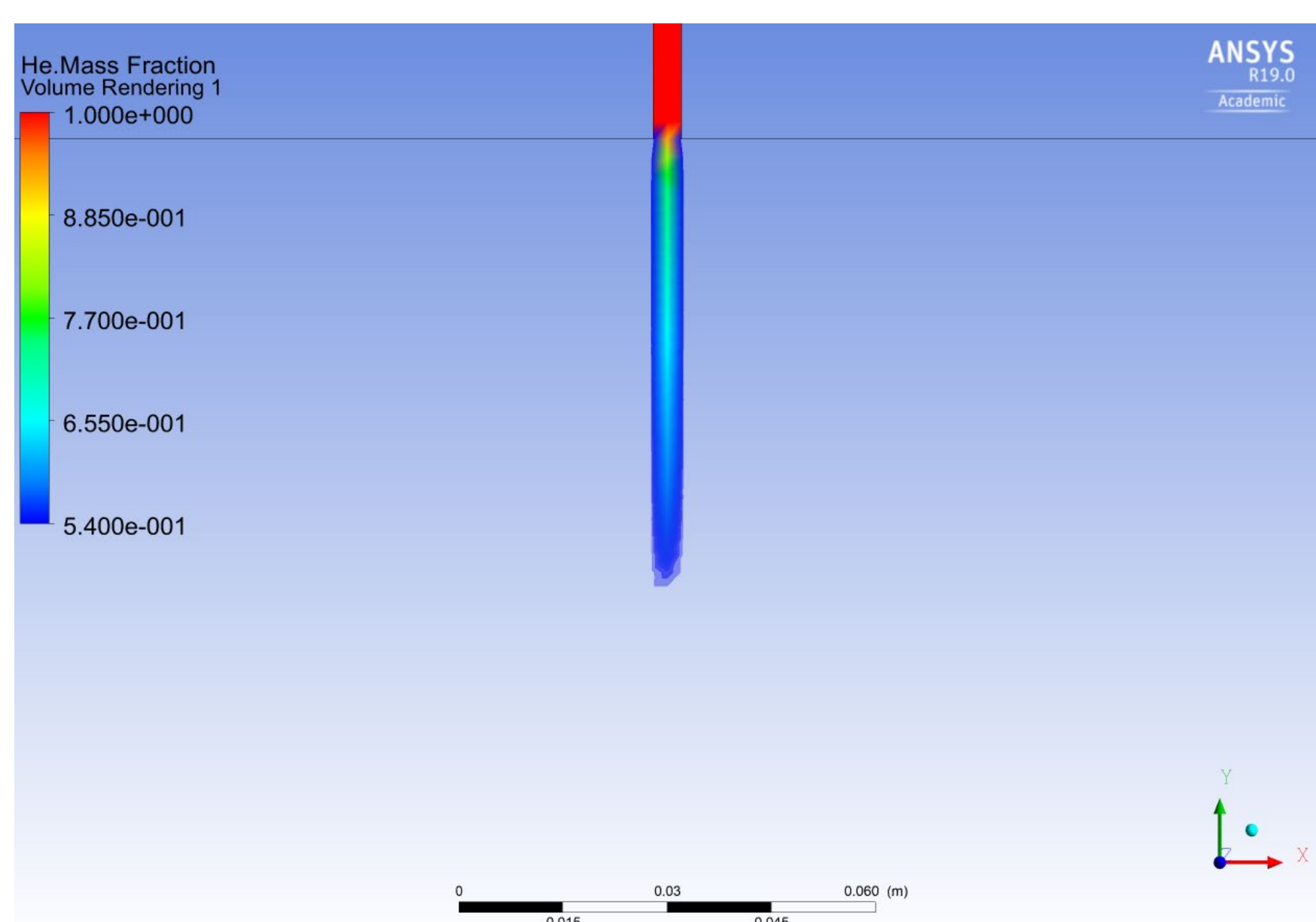


Figure 1: Jet as seen in post-processing, 3.98 m/s flow rate

### Model

- We employ ANSYS Fluent, a commercial Computational Fluid Dynamics software to model the 2D flow of the jet
- For turbulence modeling, we use the RNG k-epsilon model as it is a robust turbulence model that accounts for small scale mixing that is important in APPJ behavior
- To model the interactions between the flowing helium and ambient air we use the Species Transport model without chemical reactions

#### References

1. DOI: 10.1109/TPS.2019.2942576
2. DOI: 10.1088/0022-3727/43/15/155202

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### Results

- We determine the minimum helium mass and mole fractions needed for jet propagation
- Then we plot the minimum values against inlet flow rate, as seen in Figures 2 and 3
- The trend agrees with the results found in<sup>2</sup> and is explained by additional mass at higher flow rates

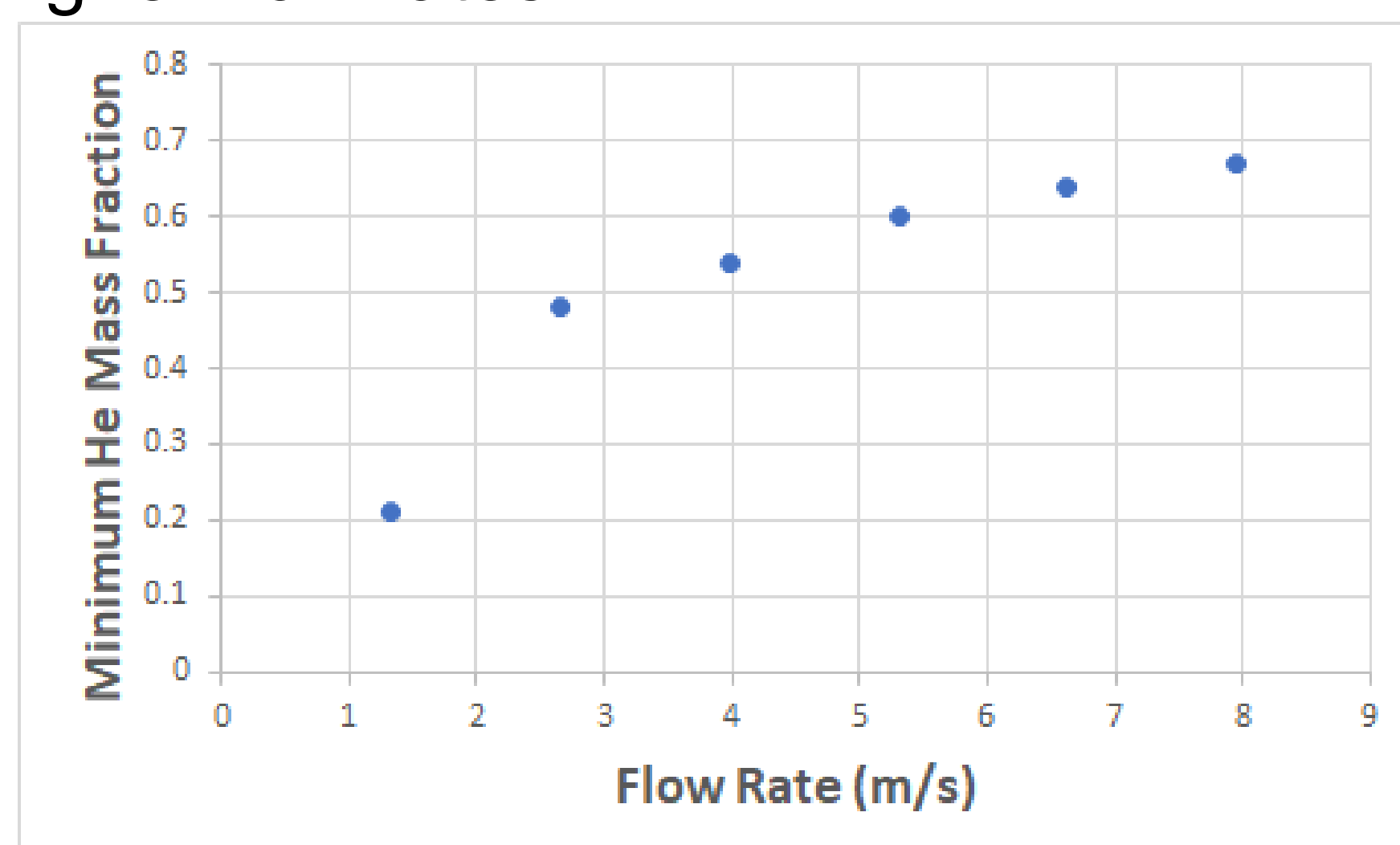


Figure 2: Minimum Mass Fraction vs. Inlet Flow Rate

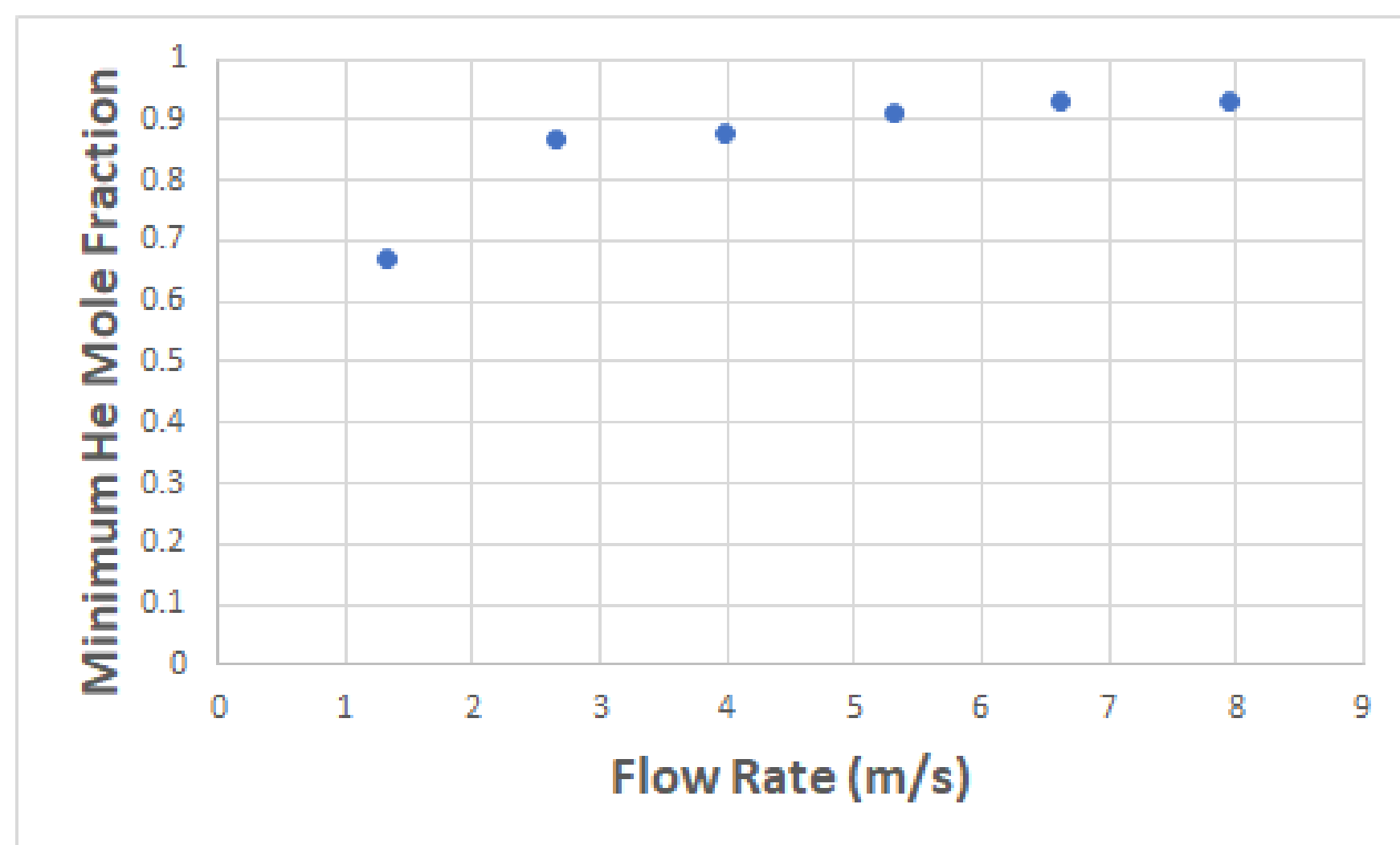


Figure 3: Minimum Mole Fraction vs. Inlet Flow Rate

### Future work

- We plan to further model the flow using a Smoothed-Particle-Hydrodynamic (SPH) method rather than Fluent's meshing-based method
- We plan to model the E/M behavior of the APPJ in SPH to characterize its key plasma properties