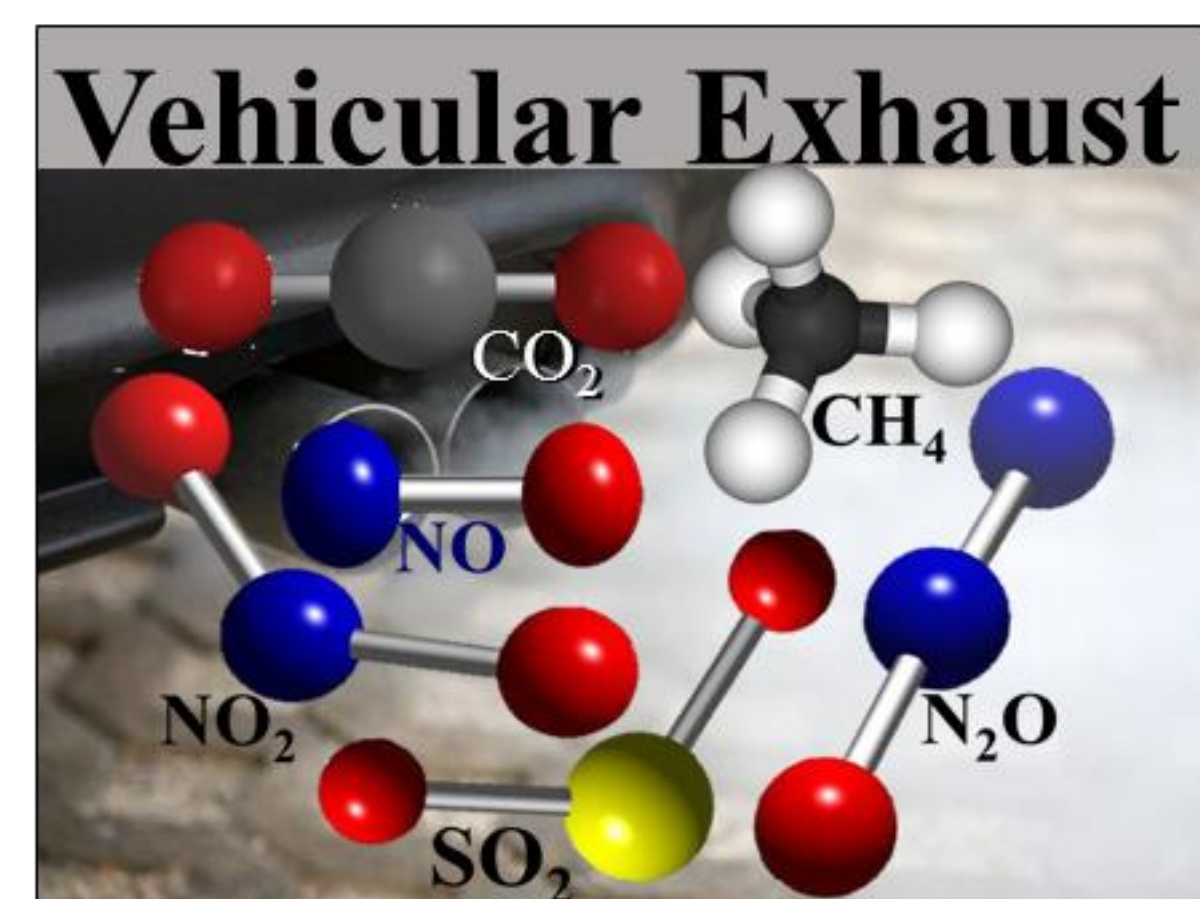
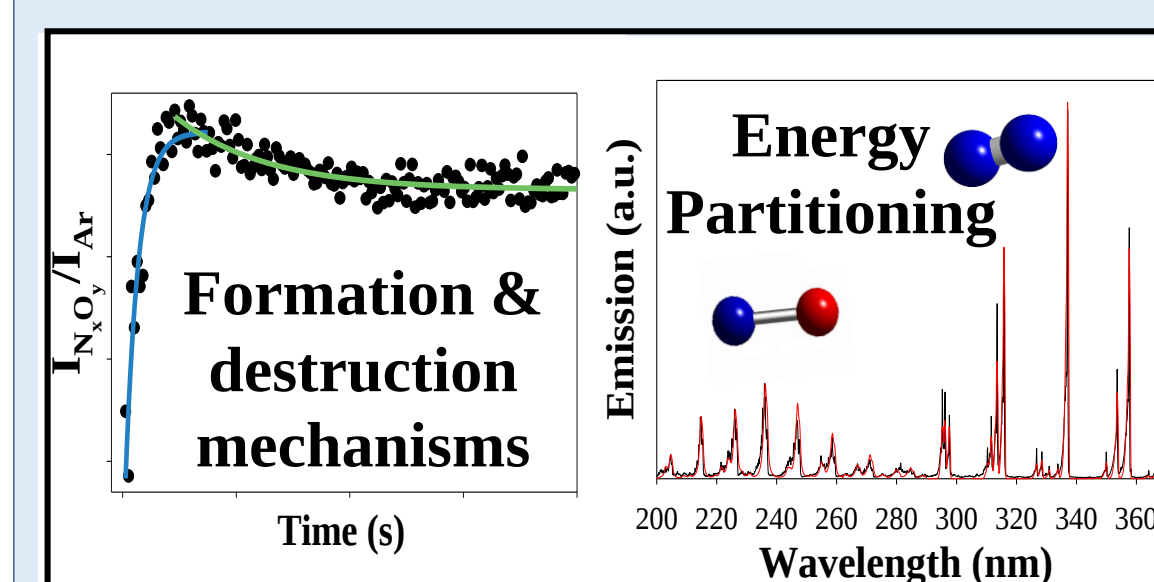


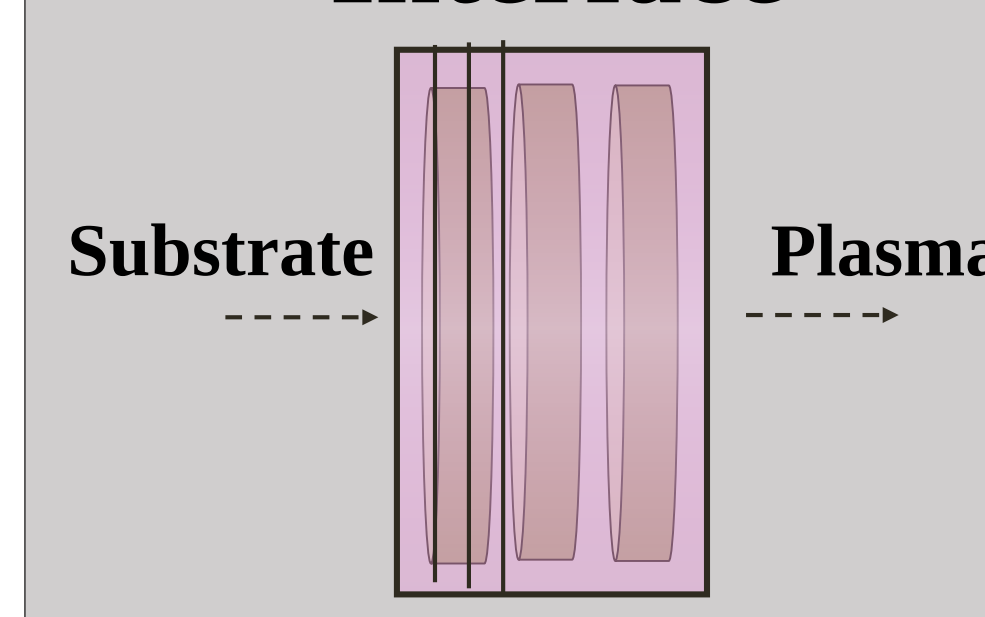


“Solving these challenges requires developing an understanding of the fundamental plasma–surface interactions in an integrated approach that combines new computational strategies and *diagnostic techniques*.” – 2017 Plasma Roadmap

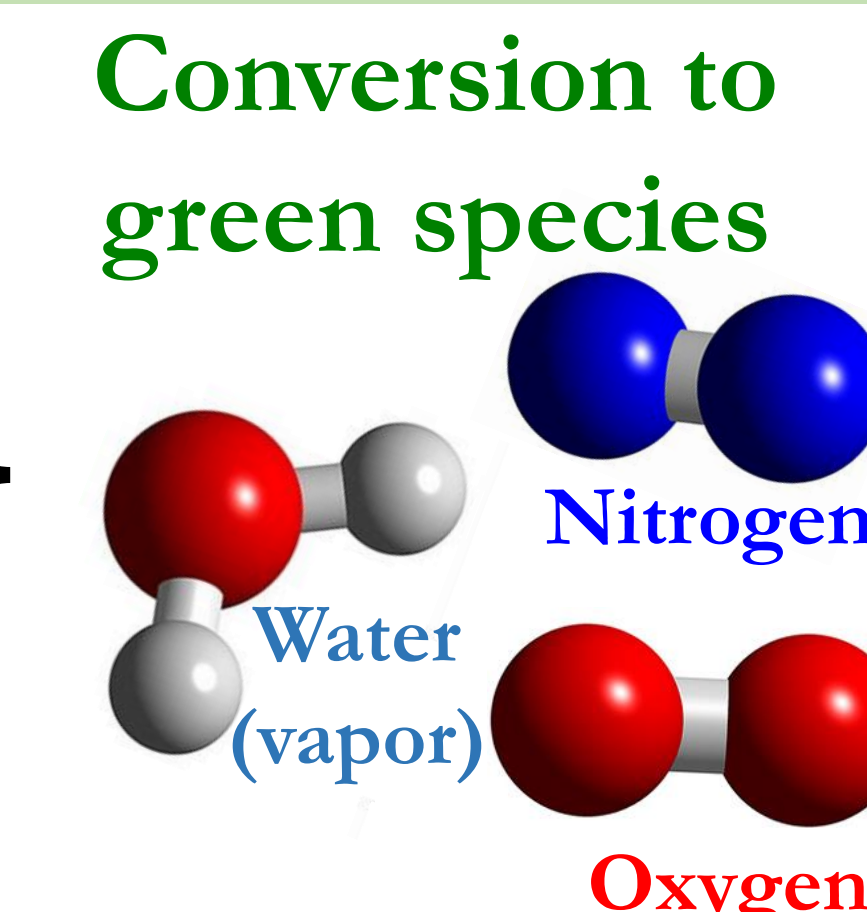
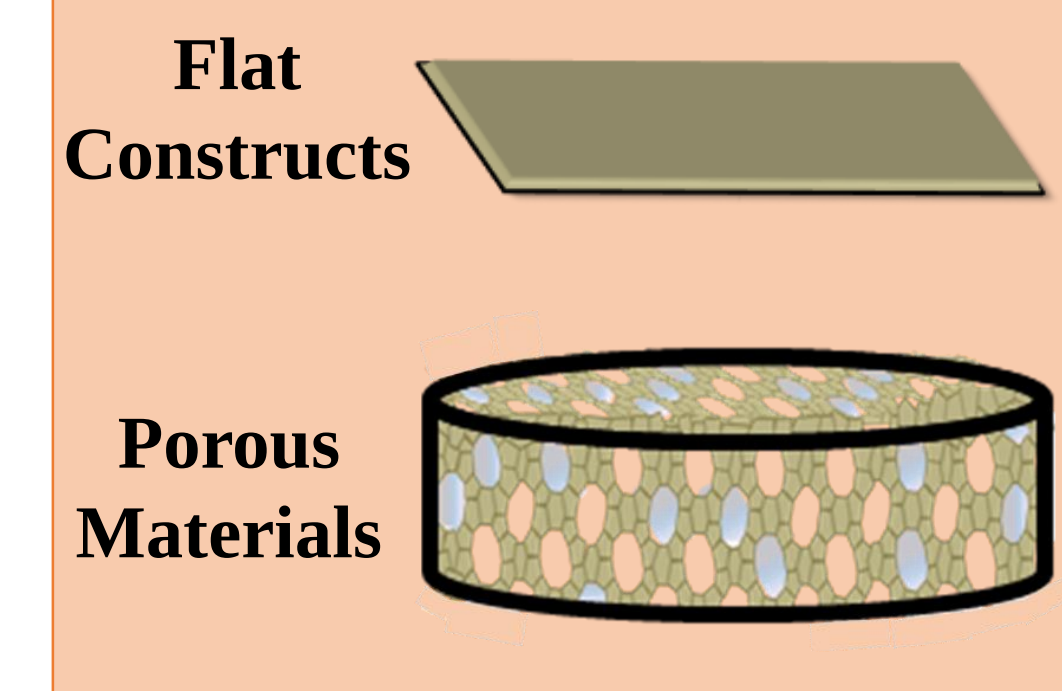
Gas Phase Studies



Gas - Surface Interface

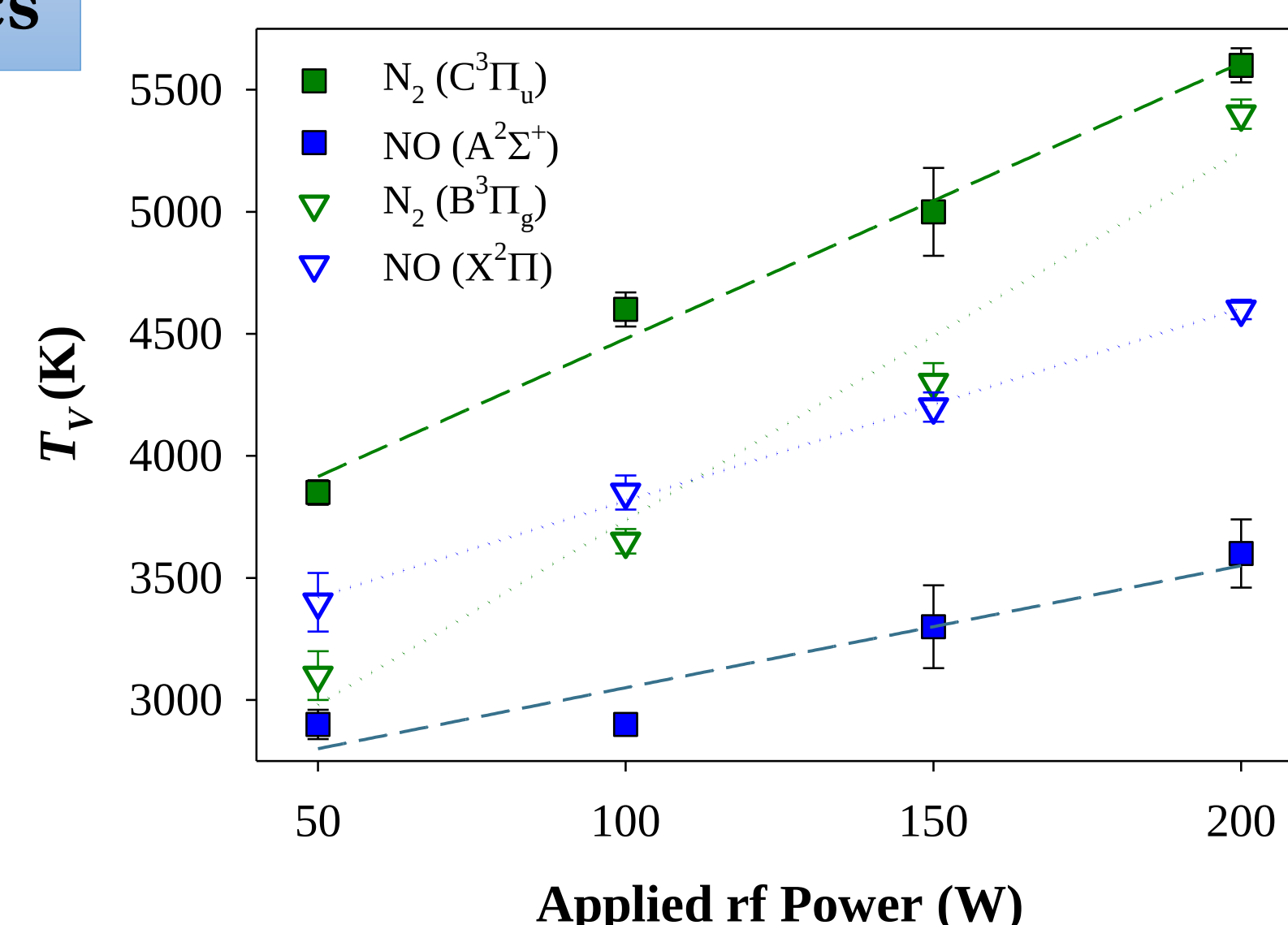
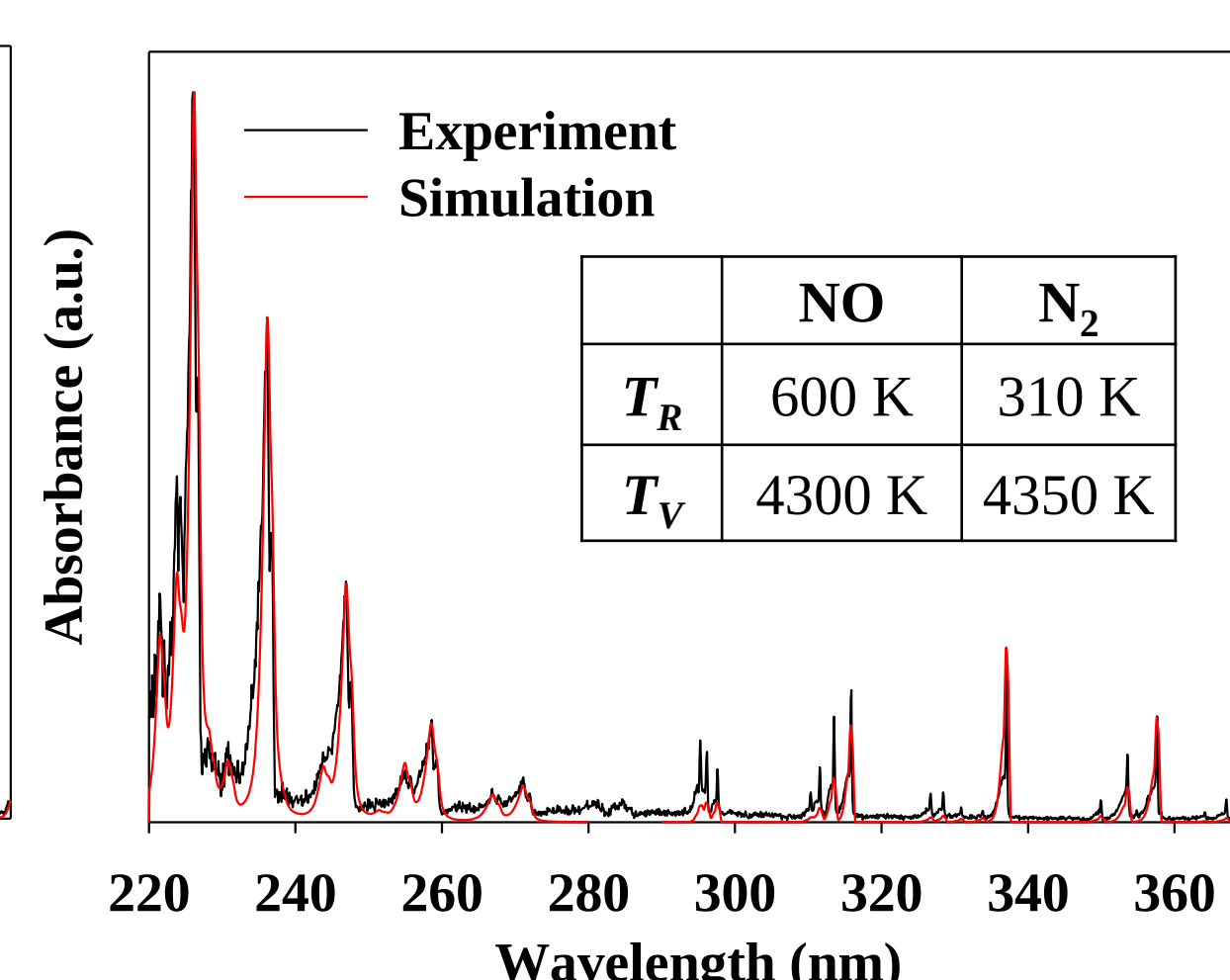
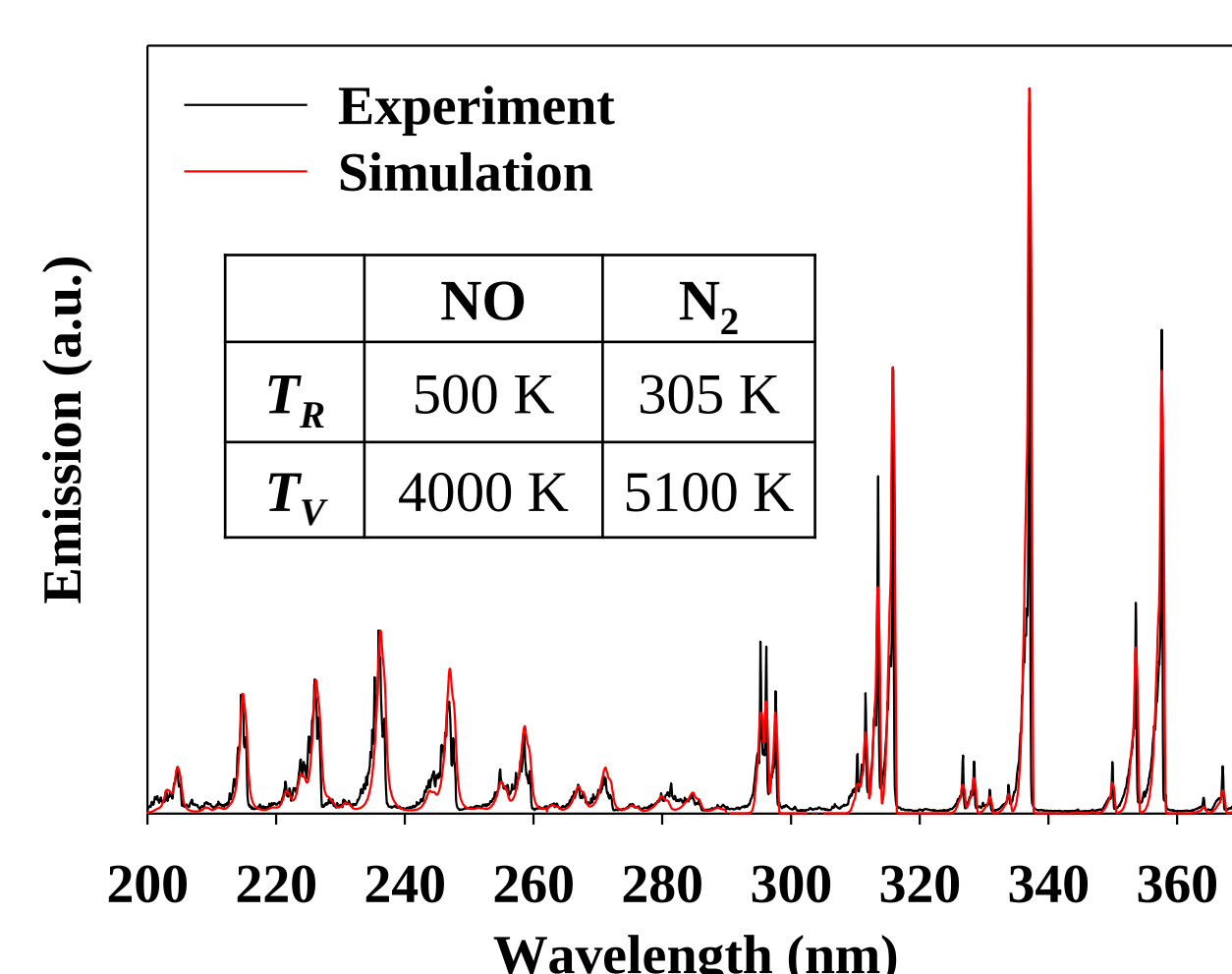


Substrate Selection



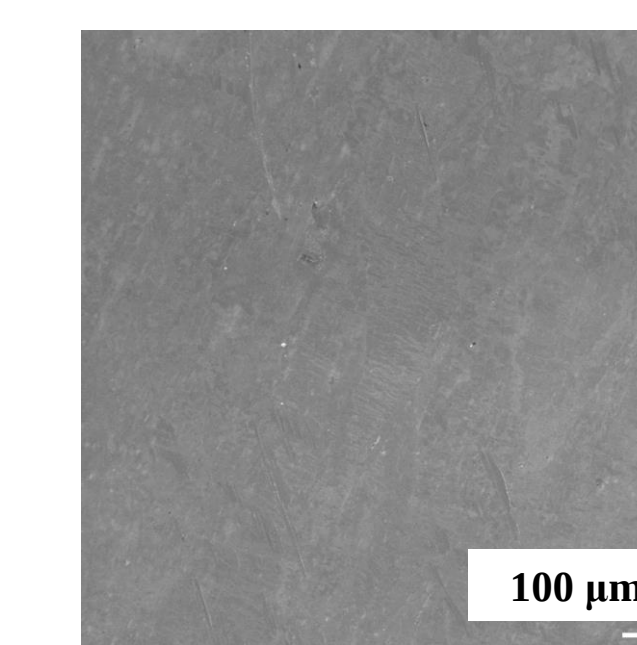
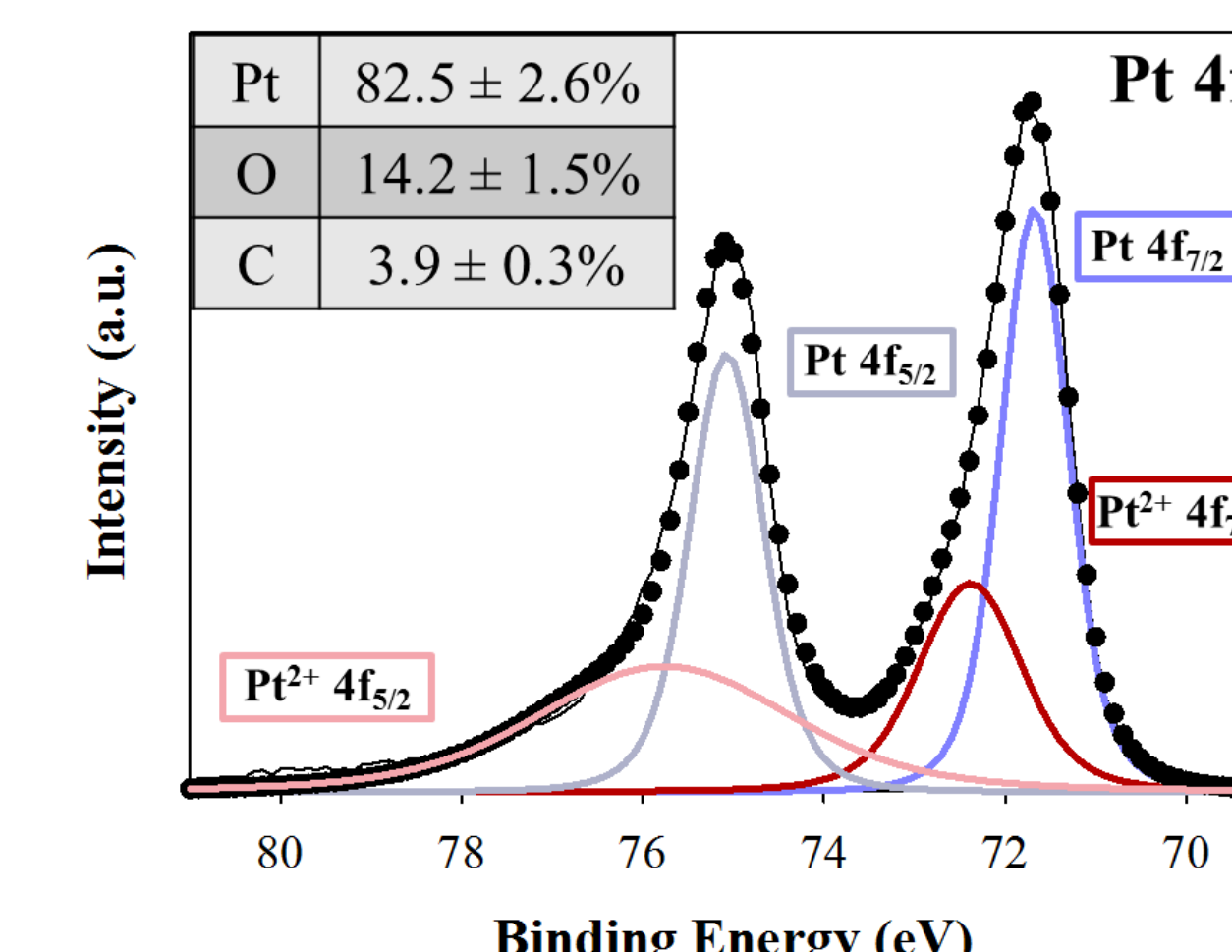
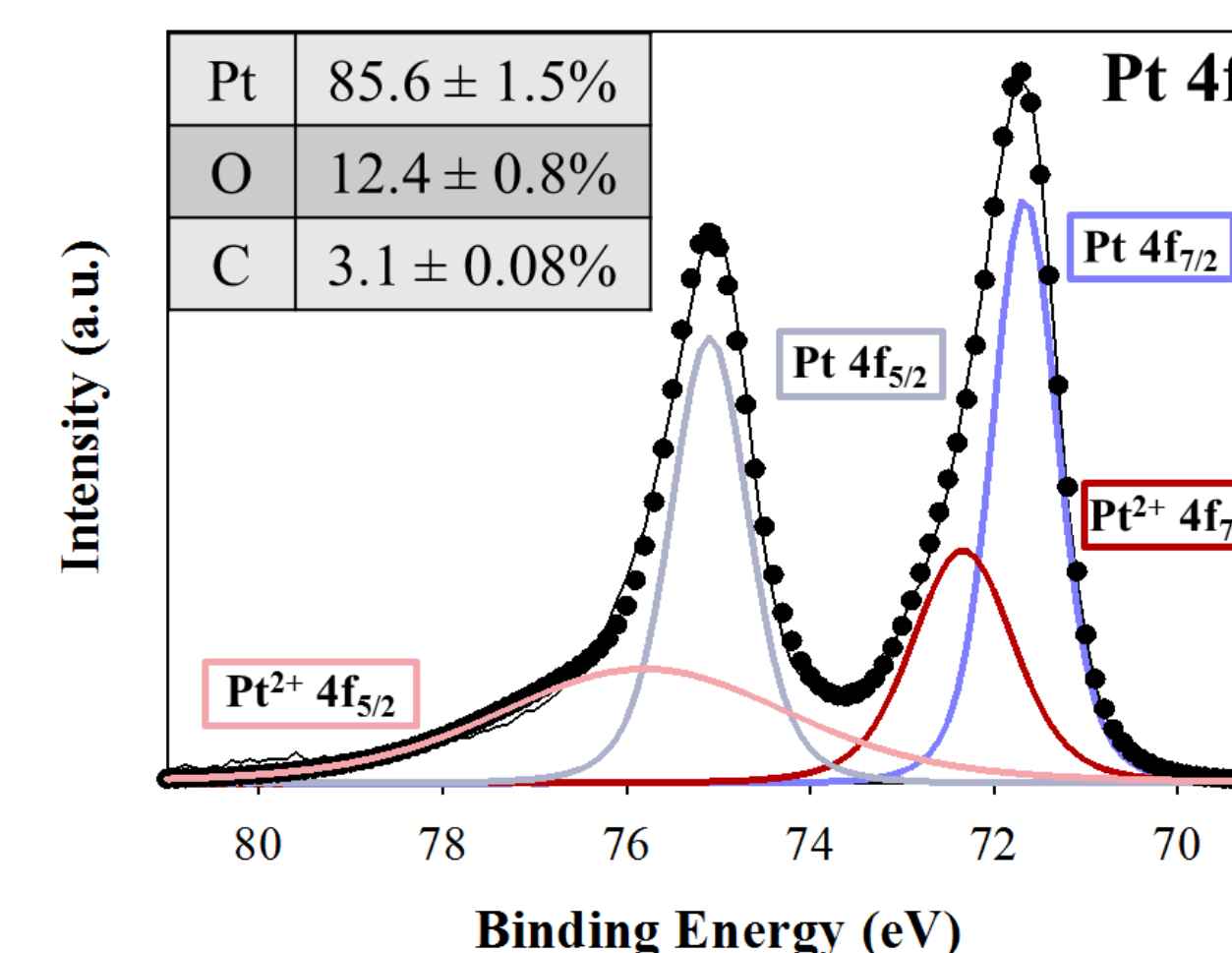
Gas Phase Studies

Steady State Energetics



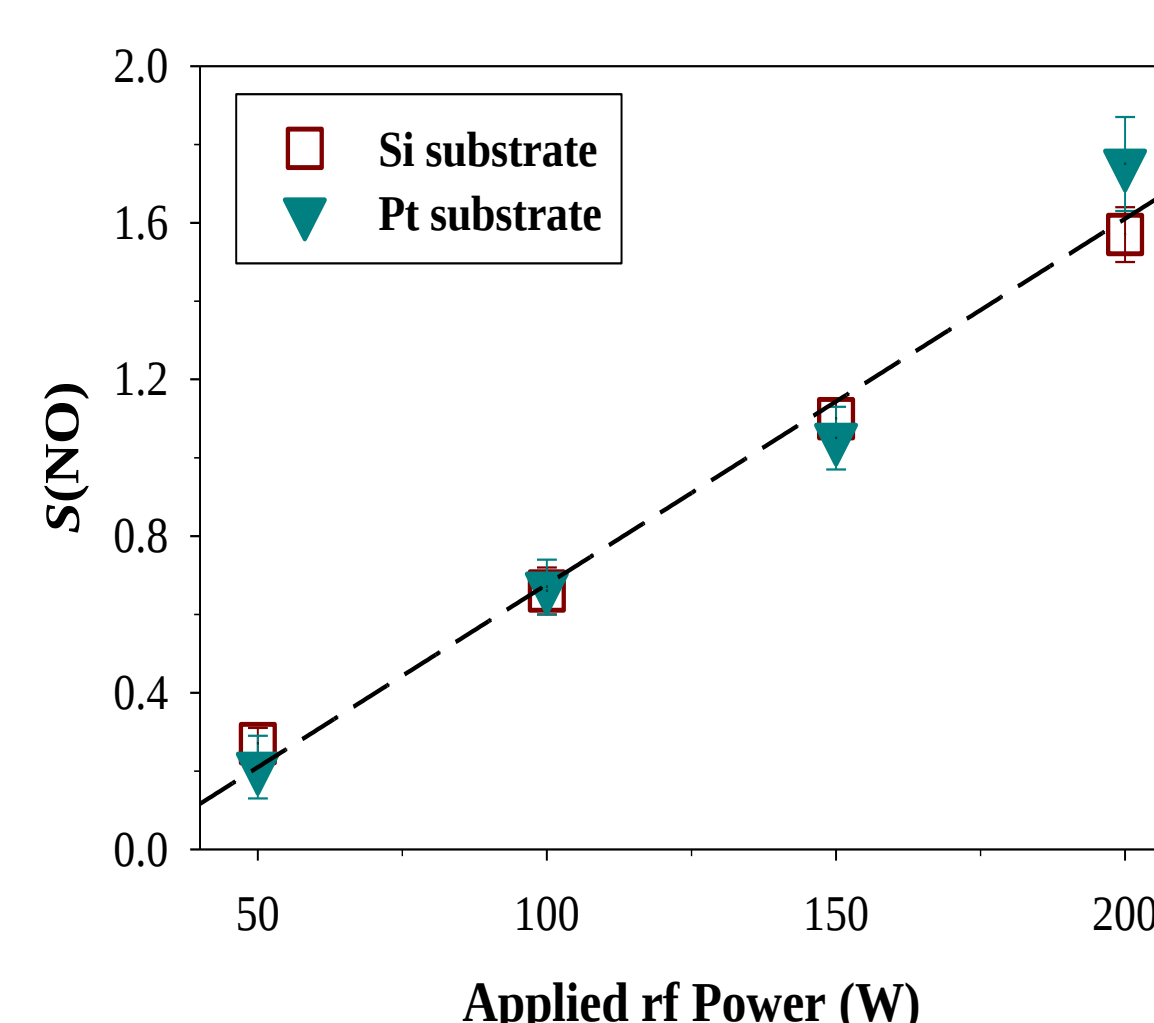
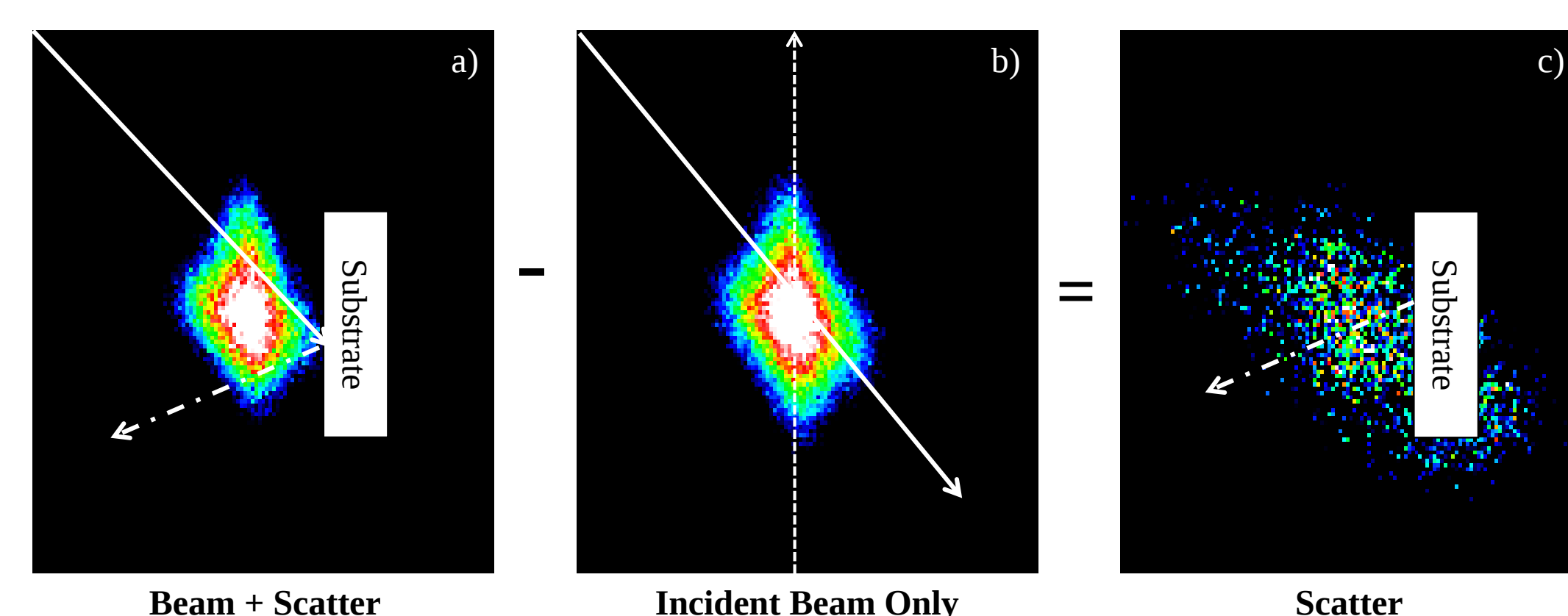
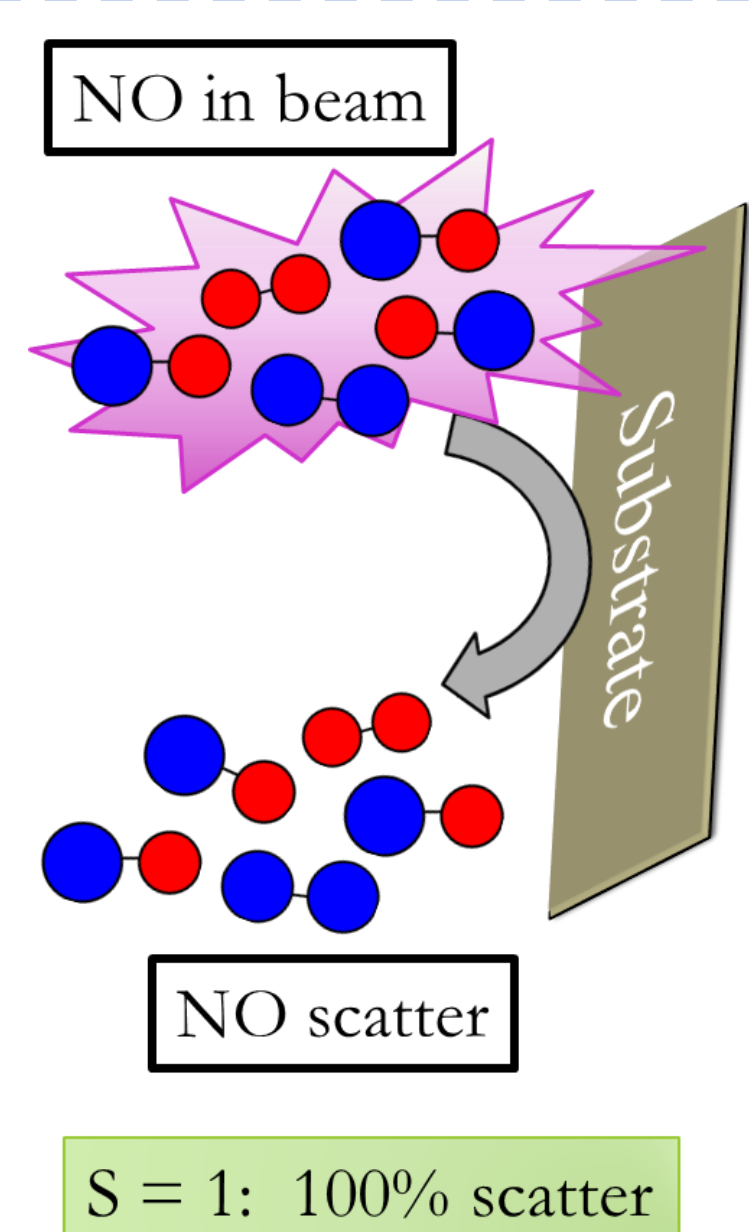
Substrate Studies

Platinum Foil

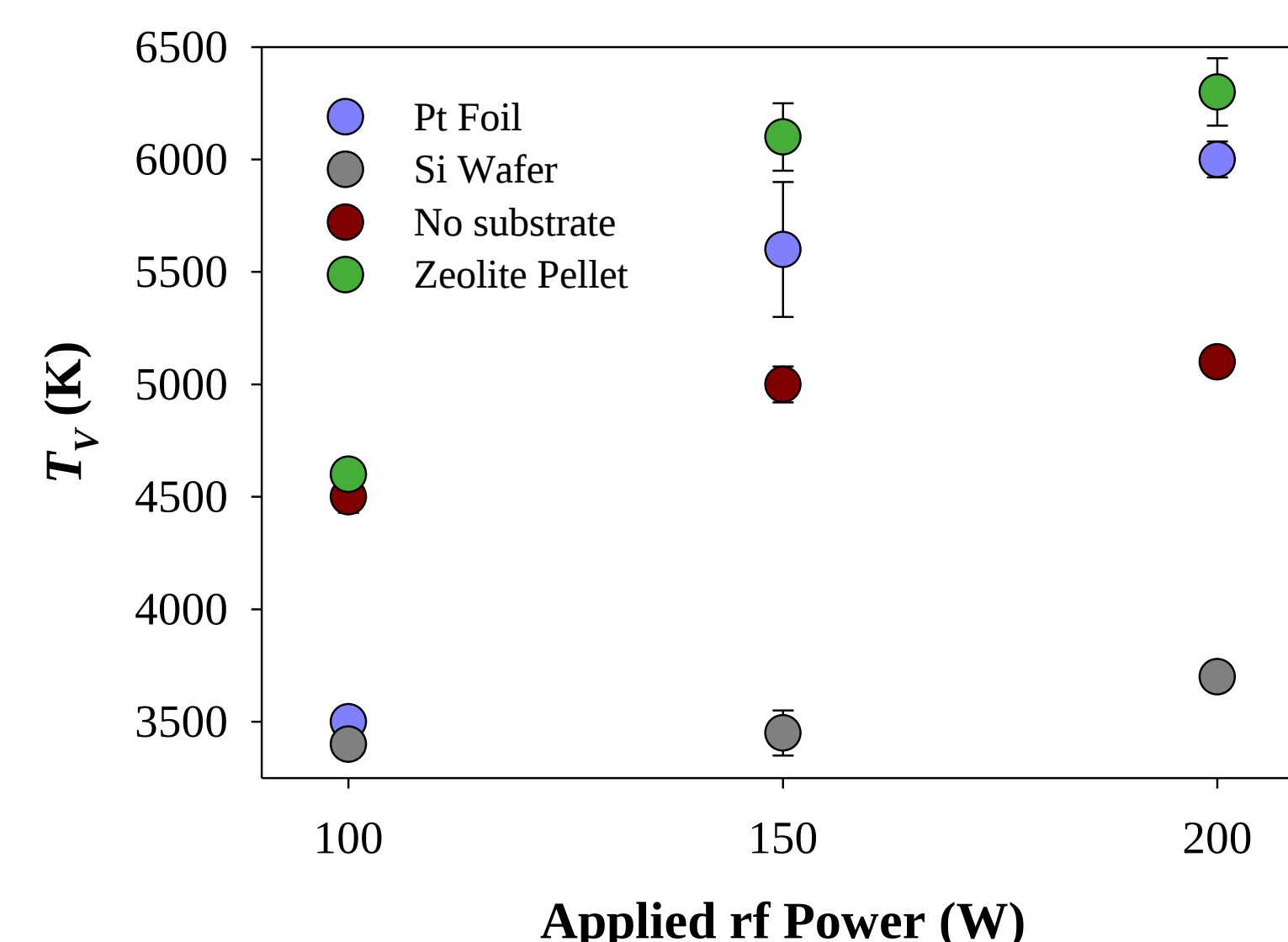
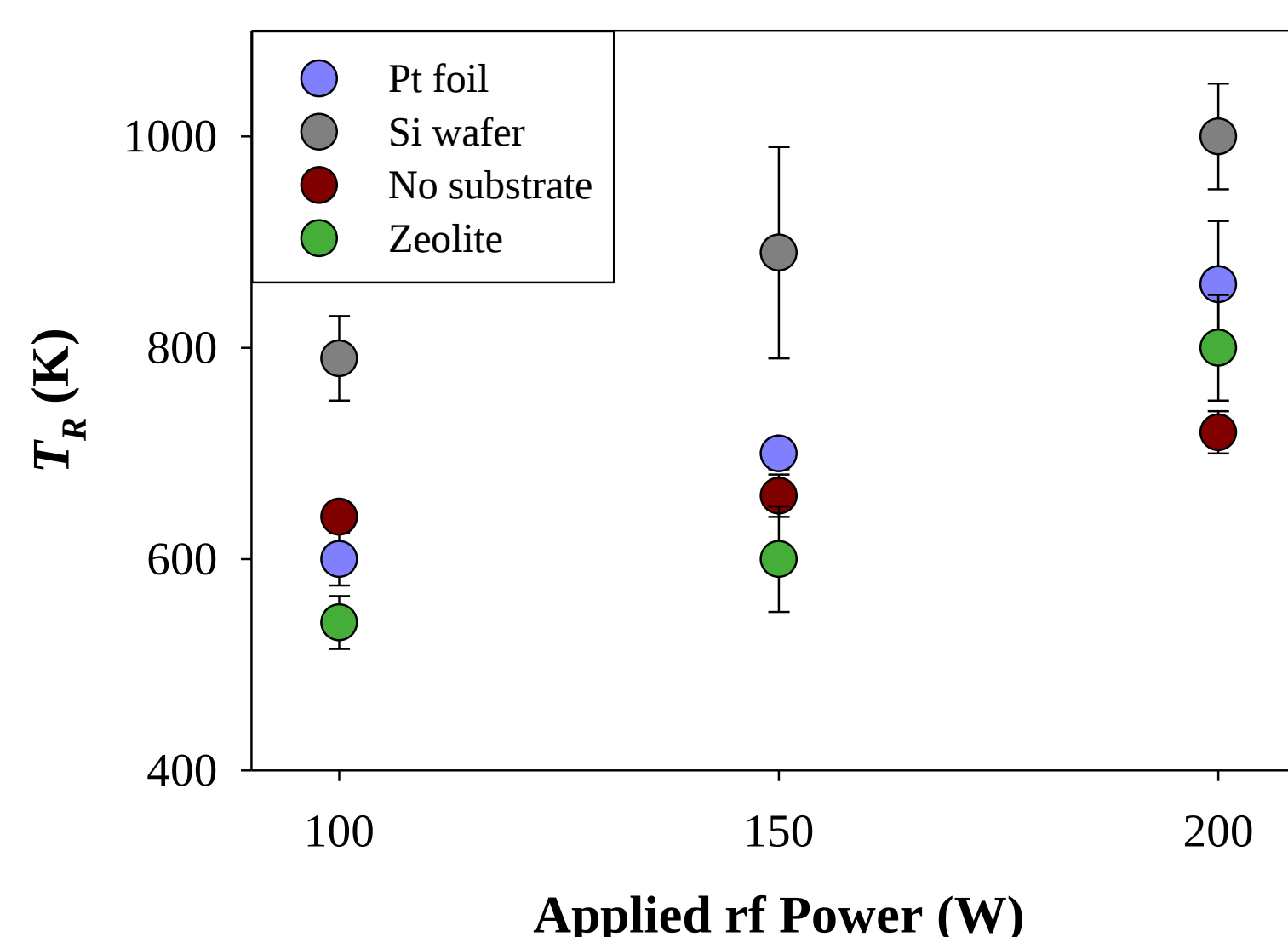


The atomic composition & morphology of Pt foil remained unchanged after N₂O plasma exposure.

Surface Scatter



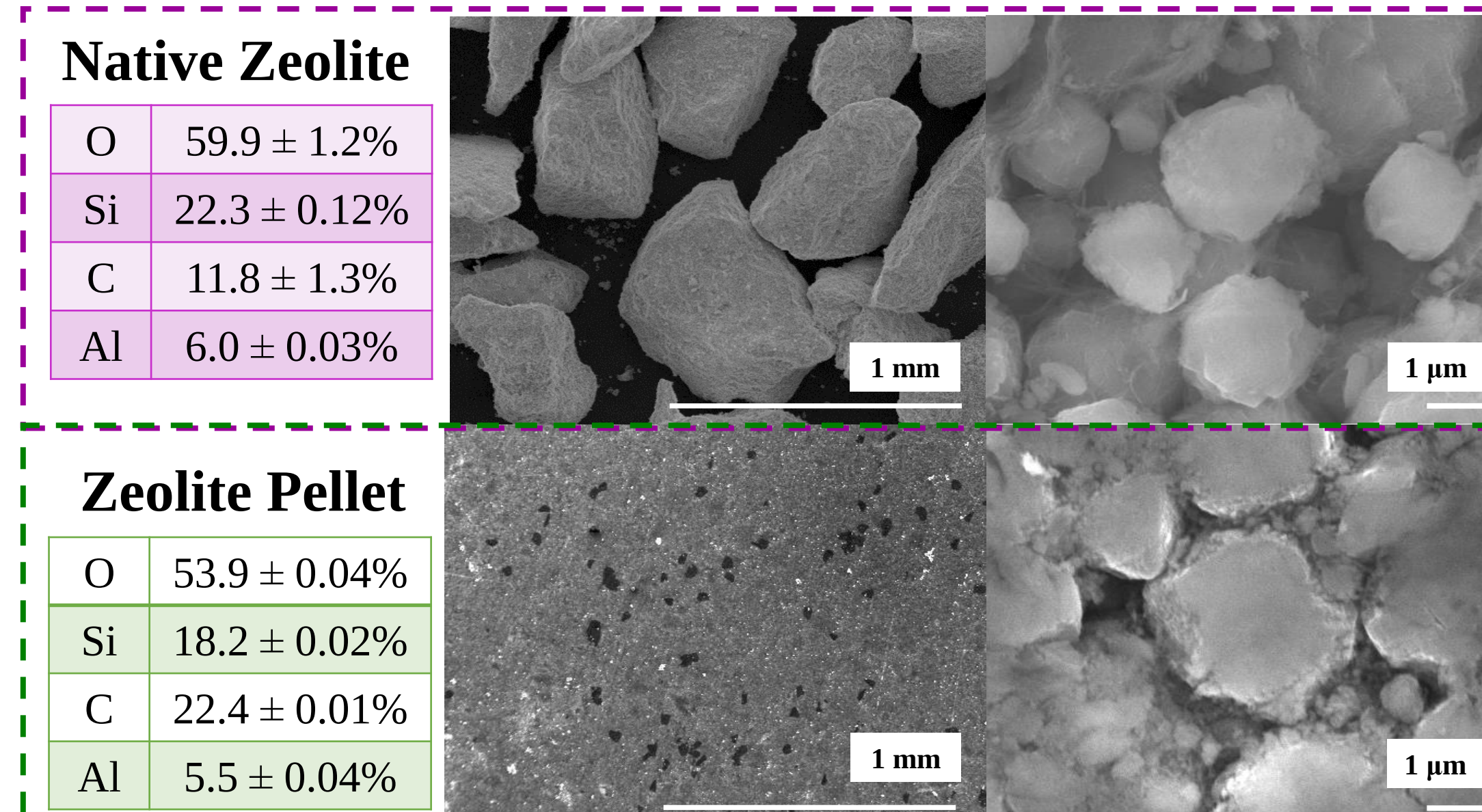
Spectroscopy with Substrates



Presence of catalytic substrate does not dramatically affect rotational cooling pathways

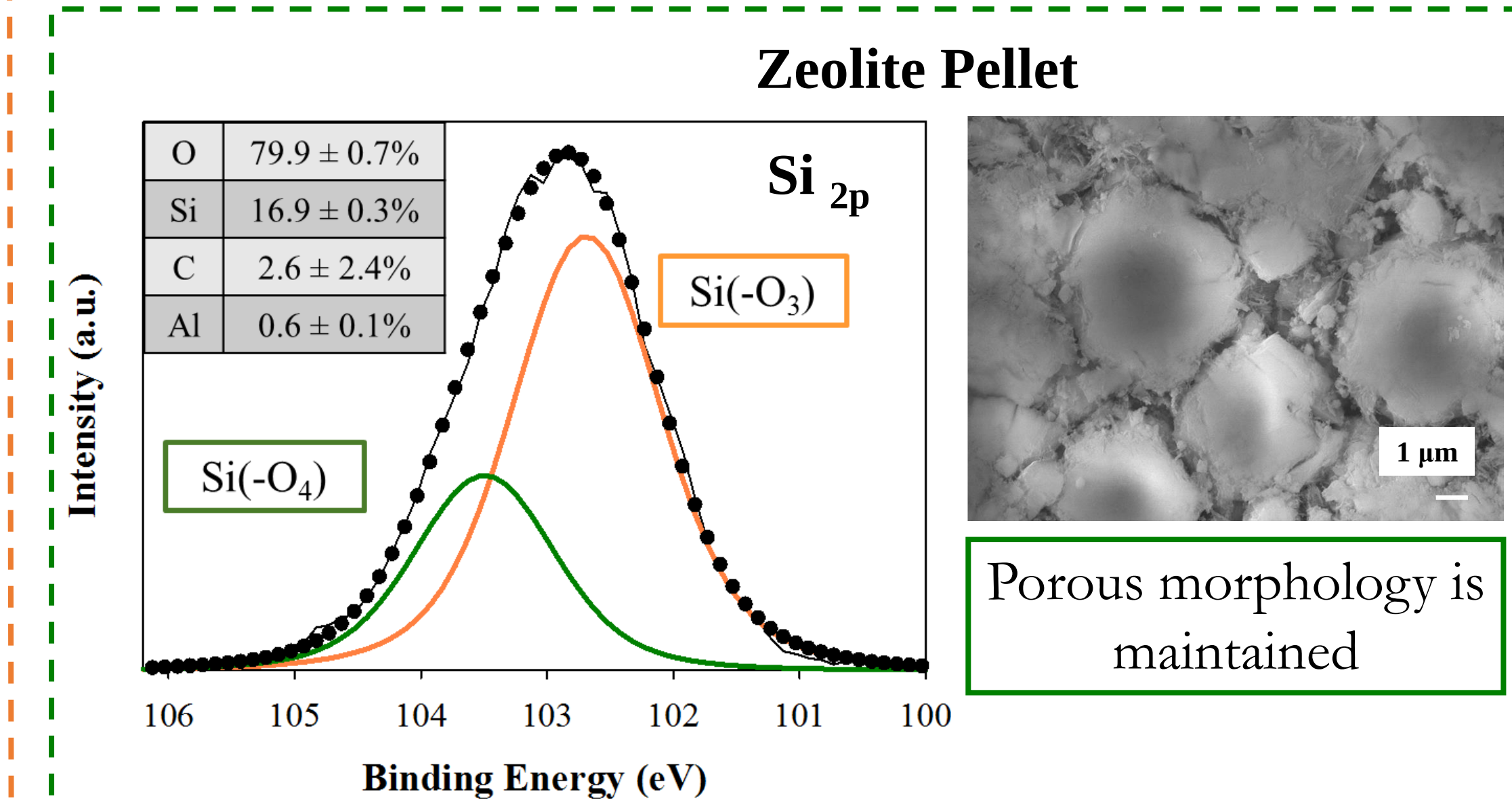
Catalytic substrates appear to result in higher T_V (NO) at higher plasma powers.

Untreated



Zeolites

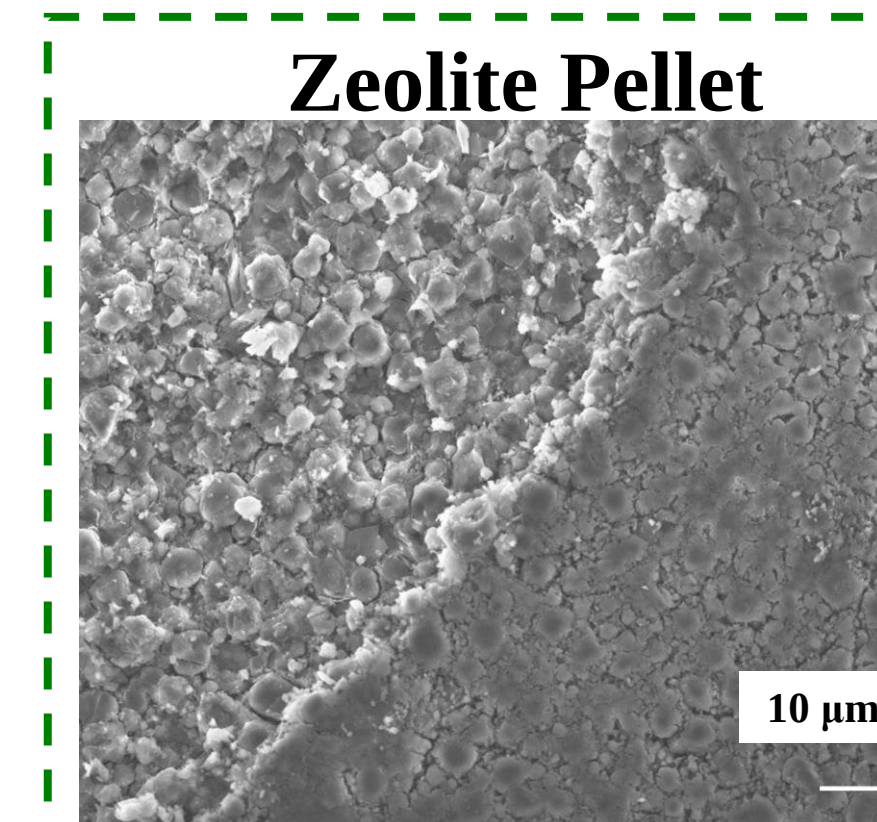
NO Plasma Treated



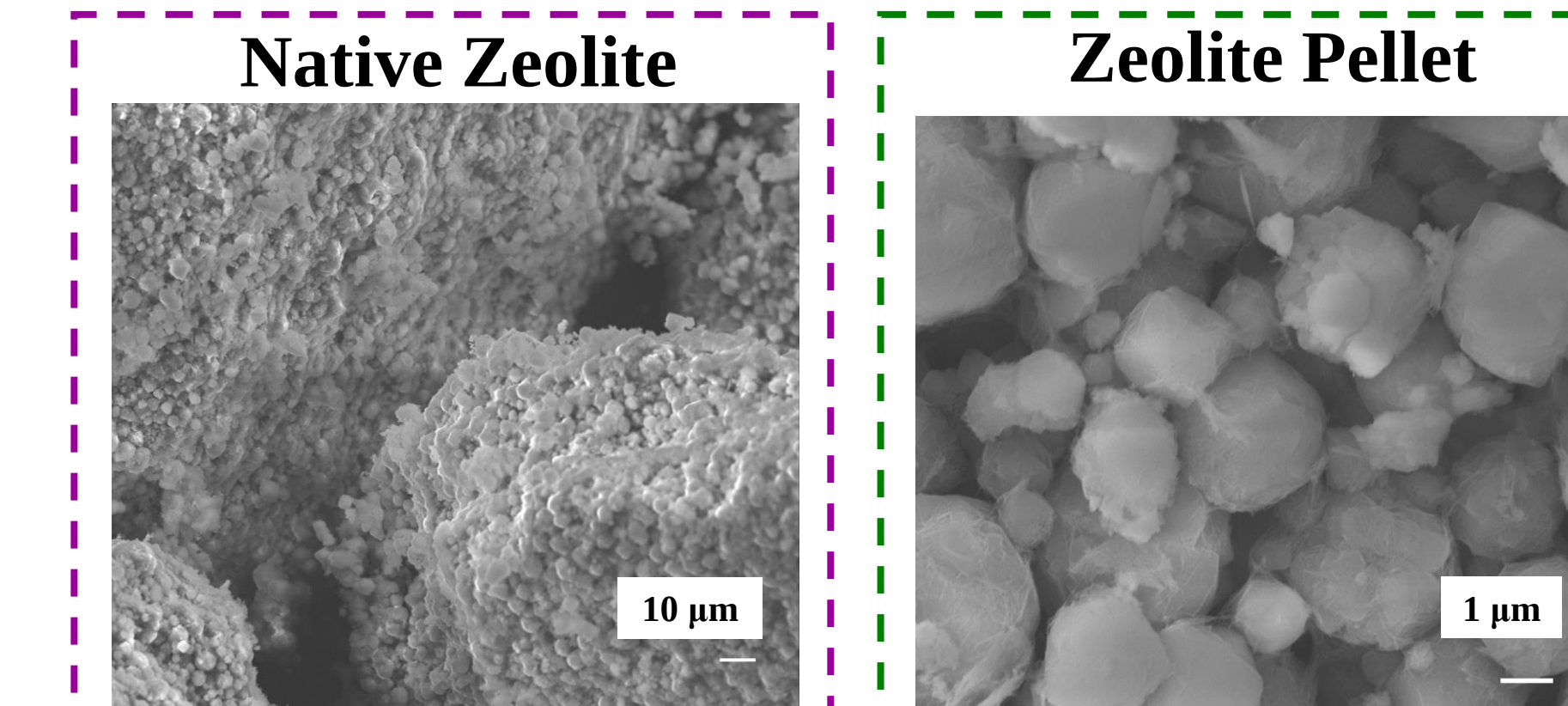
C₂F₆ Plasma Treated

Assess surface modification of high surface area materials with a depositing precursor.

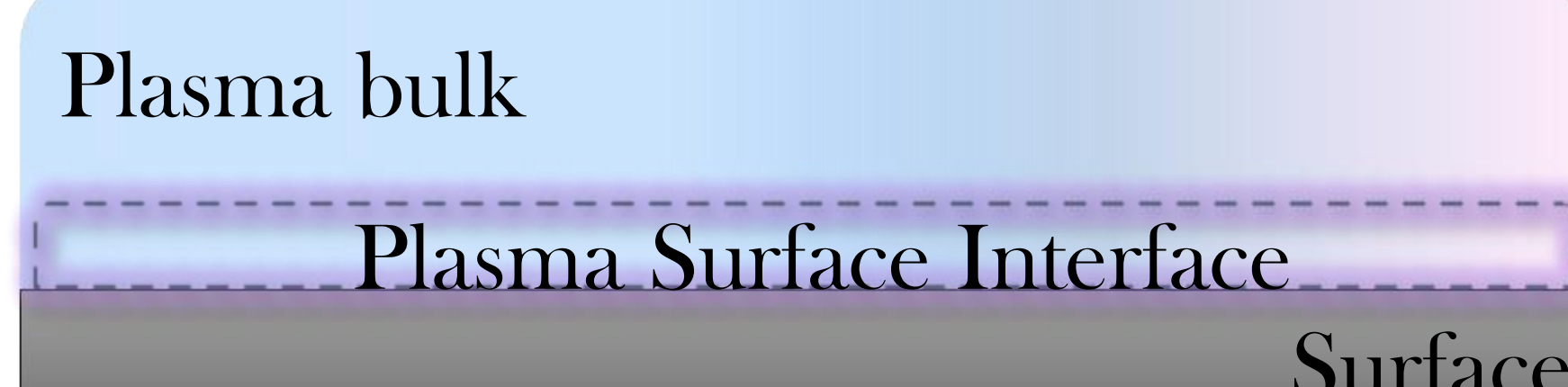
Top of pellet shows FC film formation, while porous morphology is present at edge



H₂O Plasma Treated



Future Directions



What do temporally- and spatially-resolved spectroscopy data reveal about underlying plasma phenomena?

How does the morphology of a substrate influence steady-state surface coefficients?

Can we tailor the surface features of materials for catalysis applications?

Acknowledgments



Dr. Ellen Fisher
Fisher Research Group
Gary E. Maciel Fund

